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PREPARED BY

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SPECIALISTS AND OTHER SCHOLARS

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

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ALSO

A STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WORLD

VOLUME I.—A TO DIVE

The Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta

Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York

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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES

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For CREDIT GIVEN see page xxi.

INTRODUCTORY.

THIS work is a development and extension of that originally issued by the present publishers under the title of "A STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE." The endeavor has been to retain all those characteristic features which have stood the test of time, criticism, and popular approval, while adding all new information demanded by the world's advance in twenty years, and all new features that may promote ready and effective consultation. To attain this end, every word has been reexamined, every quotation, definition, or other item studied anew, with a view of bringing all to the highest attainable perfection by reediting and resetting. There has been in addition the strenuous endeavor to gather from every field of scholarship, art, science, exploration, commerce, industry, or invention, all new matter of real value and utility.

The governing principles of this, as of the earlier work, have been those announced by Dr. ISAAC K. FUNK in the introductory statement prefacing the original STANDARD, November 23, 1893, in the following words:

"The chief function of a dictionary is to record usage; not, *except in a limited degree*, to seek to create it. Yet, when custom or usage varies, it is important that a dictionary should be most careful, in its preferences, to give its sanction to the best forms and tendencies. It has manifold opportunities to render good service to the language by characterizing certain words and variant forms of words, and certain meanings or usages, as archaic or obsolete, as foreign, dialectic, or provincial, as colloquial, vulgar, slang, or low, as inelegant or erroneously formed. In the STANDARD the aim has been to help, so far as this may legitimately be done in a work of the kind, to simplify and perfect the language.

Function of the Dictionary.

"The editors of the various departments have been urged to keep always in mind that the essentials of a good dictionary are *comprehensiveness, accuracy, and simplicity.*"

I. THE VOCABULARY.

The "FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE," based upon these principles, will be found to be decidedly in advance of previous editions of the STANDARD DICTIONARY in the number of words it contains. The first edition of this book contained 304,000 terms. Subsequently a supplement aggregating more than 13,000 terms was added, increasing the vocabulary proper to 317,000 terms. In the making of the present work no less than 513,000 terms of all kinds were critically examined, revised, or defined. Of these, 63,000 were rejected: (1) as dead beyond all hope of revival; (2) as obsolescent; (3) as of little or no value; and (4) as of such rare or specific use as to be manifestly without the scope of a dictionary designed for practical and popular purposes. Many of these rejected terms were mere obsolete variant forms of living words as used in the early stages of printing. Certain words current in the earlier periods of the history of the language are now omitted because, by the modern standard of culture, they are no longer approved. The decay of once useful words with lapse of time is one of the sure laws of language. Very many words used in the earlier stages of the sciences and of the mechanic arts have become obsolete, because displaced by the advancement of knowledge or the progress of invention. With obsoletes have been excluded many new words which have won transitory recognition, but give no evidence of value or permanence, such as minutely technical terms in science or industry, considered worthless by specialists in their own departments; experimental words, proposed even by some master in philosophy or science, but not adopted or given currency by other workers in the same field; nonce-words, used once by some gifted author, but never securing general acceptance.

A Comprehensive Vocabulary.

Terms Excluded.

While thus resolutely rejecting much, the purpose has been held steadily in view that the vocabulary should, first of all, embrace *all the live words* of the English language as used in the standard speech and literature of the day. It has been deemed wise to include, in addition, those terms that are commonly used, dialectically or otherwise, by large numbers of people in different parts of the English-speaking world. This body of terms has been augmented considerably by the territorial growth of the United States and of Great Britain, through the introduction of words in daily use among the peoples enjoying the protection of these two nations in their recently acquired dependencies, and also through the impulse given under the new flag to the development of various branches of science, commerce, industry, or manufacture, with special local applications.

New Words.

The English language has been so greatly enriched by words drawn from dialectal sources and enlisted for general use that sufficient reason is manifest for recording them in a popular dictionary. Such words are worthy of special consideration, and not infrequently provincial usages will well repay a careful study. The American school of Dialect Story-writing has contributed many new terms, while HALL CAINE, CROCKETT, WATSON (Ian Maclaren), and BARRIE have increased the original vocabulary of Manx and of Scottish terms. The Irish revival also has made it necessary to place on record not only new words but the names of persons and places that have been brought to the front through this revival. In this work the Editors had the valued assistance of Dr. DOUGLAS HYDE. Some space is allotted also to the English dialect spoken in Ireland which the recent labors of Dr. P. W. JOYCE have made available.

Dialectal Terms.

New terms of Latin or Greek derivation are constantly and freely introduced in the arts and sciences. The absorption of French words is unabated, as is evidenced by such terms as *automobile, charmeuse, chauffeur, garage, hangar, limousine, massage, pannier, sabotage, tonneau*, etc.

In the vast realm of science the growth during the past quarter of a century has proved phenomenal. Geology and Mineralogy have supplied thousands of new words. The terminology of Botany, has been completely recast (see THE BOTANICAL SCIENCES). In Chemistry, the discovery of new elements has enriched our vocabulary, and their practical application has exerted a marked influence on our civilization, while a wealth of new words has been evolved as a result of expert research seeking for the improvement or cheapening of commercial processes, as, for instance, in the case of paints and dyes. The field of radioactivity is a fertile source for the coinage of new terms, and in the department of Electricity a large number of the additions are due to developments in Telephony, Telegraphy, Electrical Traction, and allied branches. The departments of Aeronautics (including Aviation), Motoring, and Motor-boating have supplied a varied and wholly new terminology. Astronomers and meteorologists have named for us new phenomena; explorers have given us new words — Rear-Admiral ROBERT E. PEARY and Sir ERNEST H. SHACKLETON have used a number which are not to be found in the earlier editions of dictionaries. THEODORE ROOSEVELT in his *African Game Trails* has employed many Anglo-African terms for the first time. The definitions of these terms were submitted to him, and he reviewed them personally. The terms used in Forestry and Logging are based upon work done for the United States Forestry Service by GIFFORD PINCHOT, as Chief Forester, and published by the United States Government, and the vocabulary of Meteorology has been greatly enlarged under the direction of Dr. WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., by Prof. C. F. TALMAN, Librarian of the Bureau, who defined and edited all the terms in this department. The terms in Numismatics, including the table of Coins, were amplified, defined, or edited by Dr. T. L. COMPARETTE, Curator of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, by courtesy of the UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT.

Increase in Scientific Terminology.

Again, the requirements of Commerce, of the Manufacturing Industries, of the Arts, of Finance, of Insurance—life, fire, and

marine—as well as of Agriculture, Engineering, Eugenics, Political Economy, Sociology, etc., have made the coinage of many new words imperative. Political life, especially in the United States, has fashioned for itself new words, meanings, or phrases, many of which have passed into general use.

Commercial and Industrial Terms.

The total number of proper names included in the present edition is approximately 65,000, of which the personal and biographical entries aggregate 16,000, and the geographical names more than 30,000. Biblical names, mythological names, and bibliographical entries are all given with equal completeness.

Proper Names Included.

The selection of the biographical names included was made with great care after a complete survey of the names found in the leading encyclopedias of biography—American, English, French, German, Austrian, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Danish, etc.—and in the latest dictionaries of biography and annual handbooks.

Bibliographical names are followed, where necessary, by the name of the author and the title of the book in which they occur. In order that this department may serve as a guide to the characters and contents of the principal works of fiction, brief descriptions of the personages considered are given.

The geographic names selected embrace, in general, places of historic, literary, political, or scientific interest. The purpose is to supply such information as (1) the areas of continents; (2) the areas, capitals, and populations of countries, provinces, and states; (3) the areas and capitals of amts, counties, departments, kens, vilayets, etc.; (4) the geographic position of boroughs, cities, towns, and villages, together with any important fact or event connected with them; (5) the heights of mountains; (6) the lengths of rivers; (7) the sizes of lakes, etc. For greater convenience in keeping abreast with the publications of the censuses of various European countries, the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY prints statistics of population separately. (See STATISTICS OF POPULATION OF THE WORLD, pp. 2792–2808.)

Geographic Names.

II. SPELLING.

In the spelling of words this dictionary generally prefers the simpler form when two ways of spelling the same word are used by acknowledged authorities. In its efforts to help in the simplification of spelling it is conservative, while favoring progress along the lines of reform agreed upon almost unanimously by the leading philologists of America and England. The forms adopted and officially recommended for use by the AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, the AMERICAN SPELLING REFORM ASSOCIATION, and the SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD are given place, braced together under the usual forms, the first being indicated by ᴾ or PHIL. SOC., and the last by ˢ or S. S. printed after the word. Where usage in England differs from that in America, as in the spelling of *meter* (metre), *theater* (theatre), *favor* (favour), *labor* (labour), *surprize* (surprise), etc., the form preferred in England is also given. In all words fully Anglicized "e" is preferred in this work to the diphthongs "æ" and "œ," as in *e[æ]sthetics, fe[æ]tus, home[æ]opathy*. In cases, however, where diphthongal forms are still largely or prevailingly used in current literature, the two forms, in deference to usage, have been braced together in vocabulary place. In general, and in harmony with modern practise, the use of the dieresis is discontinued.

Simpler Forms Preferred.

Simplified Spelling.

To indicate promptly and clearly the correct way of writing words derived from proper names, these words, as well as all proper names, are printed with initial capital letters. In the treatment of the vocabulary of the sciences the aim has been to follow the system of spelling and capitalization recognized as authoritative in each science.

Capitalization of Proper Names, etc.

The decisions of the UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD, of the GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF CANADA, and of the CENSUS OF INDIA, are followed in the spelling of American, Canadian, and Indian names respectively. The authority followed for the British Isles is the CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In order to supply a standard as well as to assist in the correction of existing confusion in both literary and lexicographic usage, the division of words into syllables in writing and printing and the compounding of words have been reduced to a logical system by the foremost expert on these subjects in the United States. As a means of distinguishing a hyphenated compound from a syllabicated word, the German double hyphen is used for the first and an ordinary single hyphen for the second. Thus, in *an''ti-A-mer'i-can*, the double hyphen indicates that a hyphen is to be retained after the *anti* in ordinary writing or printing where the syllabic single hyphens (with the accents) disappear, so that the word will be regularly written or printed as *anti-American*. See THE DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES, p. xxix, 12, and COMPOUND WORDS, pp. xxx, xxxi.

Compounding and Syllabication of Words.

III. PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciations in this dictionary are, in the main, based on the principles laid down in previous editions of this work by the late Prof. FRANCIS A. MARCH, LL.D. Words whose pronunciations are disputed were referred to an International Advisory Committee of experts in English speech.

In respelling words for pronunciation in the present work two keys are used, but quite independently of each other. Each word is respelled first (Key 1) in the Revised Scientific (or National Education Association) Alphabet, and second (Key 2) in what is commonly called the "text-book key." The use of two systems of notation is necessary during the period of transition from the second or old key to the new.

Keys to Pronunciation.

Of these the Revised Scientific Alphabet (Key 1) is a simple, logical system, in which the aim is to have one sign for each sound, and one sound for each sign, and in which only *one* diacritical mark is used—the macron or mark of length. Its basic principle, now adopted by many learned societies throughout the world, is the use of the fundamental vowel-letters in their Continental or so-called Roman values.

The second key (Key 2), long used in text-books and in the older dictionaries, preserves the letters of the regular spelling, but attempts to discriminate their sounds by various diacritical marks. The first key may be characterized as the more scientific, while the second is less exact and more cumbersome. For full explanation of these keys, see SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION, pp. xxiii to xxix.

As a rule, pronunciation is indicated for every word in the dictionary by respelling the word in full phonetically, but it is occasionally shown by merely separating the syllables by hyphens and accent-marks. The endeavor has been to omit nothing that any one can ever need, and respellings are often given which may not be necessary. In this respect, as in others, it has been held preferable to include too much rather than too little. If a word has two or more pronunciations, the first pronunciation given is the one preferred by this dictionary.

Amount of Pronunciation Included.

Exceptions to the respelling of words in this work are as follows:

1. Many obsolete words and some words almost obsolete are not respelled, as they are now of little importance in the spoken language.

2. Words beginning with combining forms (as *aero-, electro-*) are often given in groups and not respelled.

3. Respellings are omitted after some words with prefixes like *dis-, mis-, out-, over-, un-*, when the derivative is almost or only a nonce-word, as *disimprison;* but each prefix widely used is followed by the reference, "For respellings not given below, see the primitive words." Full respelling is given, however, in every case in which it is likely to be needed, as with *disband, disinherit, dismantle, misuse, output, overthrow, unknown*.

Where Respellings Are Omitted.

4. In a few instances, mainly of proper names, the respelling of a first element is given only with the first word in a series containing it, as in Biblical names with *Beth-*.

Correctness in pronunciation, like correctness in diction, depends upon the consensus of usage among educated people. There are many words in the language regarding the correct pronunciation of which expert orthoepists and scholars as well as dictionaries do not agree. The correctness of English pronunciation should obviously be determined by the best and widest usage among the English-speaking peoples. Systematic endeavor has been made in this work to ascer-

Disputed Pronunciations.

tain the consensus of usage throughout the English-speaking world, by selecting from scholars and professors of English in all the great centers of English civilization an Advisory Committee of twenty-five persons, to serve as witnesses to give testimony regarding the usage in those centers, and as a jury to decide upon rival claims in doubtful cases. Disputed pronunciations have been referred to this Advisory Committee, thus composed of prominent philologists in American, British, Canadian, Australian, South-African, and East-Indian educational institutions. The decisions reached by this committee are recorded, together with the preferences of each of the leading dictionaries, in a separate section. This section is referred to by the arbitrary symbol (xiii), which is printed after the respelling of nearly every vocabulary term concerning the pronunciation of which there is any doubt.

Committee on Disputed Pronunciations.

IV. THE DEFINITIONS.

The plan of defining by definitive statement rather than by synonym, stedfastly followed in the first edition of the STANDARD, has been even more carefully carried out in the present work. The aim has been to produce definitions that are clear, concise, and exact. Definitions are expressed briefly when few words are sufficient, but encyclopedic treatment is also employed when this is material to a correct understanding of the meaning or importance of the word.

Defining by Definitive Statement.

Wherever practicable, the definitive statement is followed by some illustrative phrase or phrases, showing how the word, in the sense defined, may be used in connection with other words. Thus, after the first definition of the adjective *auxiliary* will be found the following illustrative phrases: "as, *auxiliary* troops; an *auxiliary* means."

Illustrative Phrases.

If a word has two or more meanings, the most common meaning has been given first; that is, preference is given to the order of usage over the historical order. The average man (speaking in a general way) goes to a dictionary to find one or more of three things about a word: (1) Its correct spelling; (2) its correct pronunciation; (3) its most common *present* meaning. It has been the purpose to enable him to get this information with ease and certainty; and hence nothing has been permitted to stand between the vocabulary word and its most obvious or important *current* meaning. This reverses the usual or historical method followed by lexicographers, which is to give first the etymology of the word; next, the meaning nearest the root meaning, often obsolete; and then the subsequent meanings, the present or current meaning often coming last. *But this last meaning is precisely the one most commonly sought after.* The average man is thus embarrassed and confused. It was thought better not to follow a system simply because it is logically or philosophically correct, if, practically, it hinders rather than helps the inquirer. Precedent should give way to convenience.

The Most Common Meanings Given First.

Special pains have been taken to make the definitions given in this work authoritative by presenting exact and recent meanings and distinctions, by giving a definite clue to the great departments and divisions of knowledge, to which special meanings are referred, and by making the general definitions comprehensive and exhaustive.

Exactness in Definition.

Each set of words was defined or submitted to and passed upon by a specialist in the science, art, or branch of knowledge in which the terms are included. The absolute necessity for submitting each definition, if it is to be accepted as authoritative, to an expert in its proper department is so self-evident as to need none but passing reference. The ablest specialists that could be secured were engaged for this work, the list of whose names runs up into the hundreds; among them may be especially mentioned LORD AVEBURY, FRANK BAKER, EDWARD EMERSON BARNARD, Sir GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Sir DAVID BRUCE, FRANK W. CLARKE, PHILANDER P. CLAXTON, T. L. COMPARETTE, ANDREW S. DRAPER, HENRY VAN DYKE, HENRY GANNETT, THEODORE N. GILL, THEODORE W. HUNT, DOUGLAS HYDE, FRANK H. KNOWLTON, GEORGE T. LADD, EMANUEL LASKER, JOHN PENTLAND MAHAFFY, JAMES BRANDER MATTHEWS, Sir HIRAM MAXIM, WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, S. M. MITRA, WILLIS L. MOORE, ROBERT E. PEARY, EARL ROBERTS, SLATIN PASHA, GEORGE OTIS SMITH, FRANCIS HOVEY STODDARD, ALICE VINTON WAITE, HARVEY W. WILEY, DEAN C. WORCESTER, ORVILLE WRIGHT, WU TING FANG, and ELLA FLAGG YOUNG.

Employment of Specialists.

Some Noteworthy Names.

Anthropology is defined under its two great divisions of *Physical* and *Cultural Anthropology*, with an extensive finding-list of subordinate terms and of the sciences that minister to each branch of the subject. At *man*, with its numerous derivatives and compounds, is given also a full-page plate of typical heads, illustrating the various *Race-Types of Mankind*. In the branches of *Archeology* and *Antiquities* may be mentioned many comprehensive definitions, as those of the *Code of Hammurabi, cromlech, dolmen, hieroglyphic, iconomatic,* (with an illustration of a typical iconomatic inscription) *Minoan, Moabite stone, mound* (with a description of the work of the mound-builders under *Indian mound*), *Nestorian tablet, pyramid* (showing the dimensions and exterior and interior plan of the great pyramid at Ghizeh), *Rosetta stone,* etc.

Anthropology, Archeology and Antiquities.

Architecture and Art have received definitions as full as possible within the space-limitations imposed, frequent cross-references and illustrations being added with a view to consolidating the whole. Representative definitions will be found at *Arabian, arch, architecture* (with finding-list), *buttress, Byzantine, capital, column, frieze, Henri-Deux, hypostyle, Norman, perpendicular, pointed, rafter, Renaissance, rock-temple,* and *roof.* In the field of art the definitions will be found to be concise, yet illuminating. As typical examples may be cited those at *art* (with encyclopedic note), *Babylonian school, chiaroscuro, Flemish, impressionism, perspective, Pre-raffaelitism, relief, Renaissance painting, school of painting,* and *sculpture.* The illustrations of famous paintings, etc., are referred to under PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Architecture and Art.

In the Departments of Construction, Engineering, Handicraft, and Mechanical terms in general, the Editors had the advantage of consulting CHARLES ALLEN MUNN, A.B., editor of *The Scientific American*, whose specialized knowledge, assistance, and suggestions proved of immeasurable value. The aim was to cover civil and mechanical engineering and their allied trades as completely as is possible in a popular dictionary. No effort has been spared to make the definitions at once comprehensive and illuminating, and in all explanatory matter, from that covering the most complex of our modern mechanical triumphs to the description of common household tools, to use language free from unnecessary technicalities. For example, the definitions of *chassis, engine, locomotive, marine engine, motor-boat,* the treatment of *automobile* under *motor-vehicle*, and the extended definitions and descriptions under *printing-press* may be cited, with their illustrations. The illustrations under *locomotive* and *printing-press* are particularly noteworthy and show at a glance the state of perfection each department of manufacture has attained. Under *wire* will be found a very complete treatment of the different varieties and a table of *gages*, with diagrams of the United States and British standard *wire-gages*. At *watch* is shown the interior of an American open-faced watch, with the various portions of the works explained and described individually, and a complete list of parts given.

Engineering, Industrial Arts, Mechanical Appliances, etc.

Modern *steel-* and *iron-construction* are fully covered under *construction*, with a full-page plate, and under *concrete* are given a definition and an illustration of a monolithic concrete house, furnished by THOMAS A. EDISON. At *viaduct* are a comprehensive definition and an illustration, and at *bridge* are given definitions and illustrations of the principal types of bridge-construction. Under *Panama Canal* are furnished the principal facts and statistics relative to this great engineering and constructive achievement, with a profile section of the canal showing the location and elevation of the locks.

Handicraft terms have been gathered with great completeness, and in most cases will be found grouped under the different trade-names, tho the more important of them are defined in vocabulary place. There are many thousands of handicraft terms; as, among plumbers, *dummy, eel-pump, putty-joint, riser;* among house-builders, *mouse, deadening;* in the manufacture of

Handicrafts and Trades.

brick, *clapper, cuckhold, Dutch clinker, unsoiling.* Such terms are used particularly in builders' specifications, in handbooks, in commercial and news reports, in contracts, in court-rooms, and in conversation, and they are finding their way more and more into literature. Such common mechanical aids as the *belt, pulley, wedge,* and *wheel* are exhaustively covered, while such tools as *adz, ax, chisel, drill, file, hammer, saw,* etc., are described with all their special modifications.

Aviation and Aeronautics.

Aviation and Aeronautics have been very fully covered under the personal supervision of ORVILLE WRIGHT, with the aid of many illustrative diagrams, among which may be mentioned the full-page plates at *aeronautics* and *aviation*, with the definitions and finding-lists under these words, and the definitions of such technical terms as *aeroplane, biplane, dirigible, helicopter, hydroaeroplane, monoplane, volplane,* etc., which afford in brief a complete exposition of the art of aviation as it exists to-day.

Medicine and Allied Sciences.

In selecting the terms in Medicine, Surgery, and their allied sciences, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Bacteriology, an attempt was made to determine: (1) whether the term is in actual use or has been in use during a period that would naturally bring it under the notice of a general reader; (2) whether it is likely to remain in use for an appreciable time. It is believed that the vocabulary will be found unusually full in this respect. Representative definitions in these branches are those at *medicine, eye* (with illustration of the inner structure of the eye), *muscular system* (with illustration showing location of the principal muscles), *nerve, nervous system* (with front view of the human nervous system), *arterial system* (with chart showing the circulatory system of the body as a whole and of the principal organs respectively), *antidote* (giving a list of the proper antidotes to be used in the more common cases of poisoning), *skeleton, craniometry* (with tables of craniometrical points, lines, planes, angles, and indexes), *brain* (with a view of the median section of the human brain), *heart* (with encyclopedic note and illustration), *blood, circulation of the blood* (with explanatory note and illustration), *fever* (characterizing various types), *lung, cell, epithelium, germ, germ-layer, metabolism, phthisis, tuberculosis, cancer, tumor, surgery, bone* (with a list and illustration of the bones in the human body). Under *bacteriology* are included a full-page illustration in colors of the forms of *bacteria* and a full description (under *culture*) of the various methods for their propagation, and at *Roentgen Rays* are given two full-page plates showing apparatus and radiographs of different parts of the body, outlining the anatomical structure, as well as a comprehensive definition of this form of radiant energy.

Law and Legal Decisions.

The definition of *law* is very full and complete. Under this are given clear definitions of *civil, common,* and *constitutional law, martial law, natural law, positive law, statute law,* etc. Then, under *act* will be found an extensive list of the most important acts of English and United States legal history, as the *Act of Elizabeth*, the *Act of Rescission*, the *Carey Act* (or *Desert Act*), the *Morrill Act*, the *Sherman Act*, etc., with dates and general terms of each. Some important *acts*, as the *Act of Settlement, Act of Uniformity*, etc., are listed with reference to the second element, as *settlement, uniformity*, etc., where the definition is fully given. Turning then to *case*, there will be found a long array of the most celebrated or important *cases* decided under English or American law, as the *American Tobacco Company case*, the *bank-tax case*, the *Northern Securities case*, the *Standard Oil case*, etc., under United States Law; *Bradlaugh's case, Bushnell's case, McNaghten's case*, etc., under English Law; the *McLeod case*, under International Law, etc.

It should be mentioned here that under *law* is also given a very extensive definitive list of the various uniformities recognized as *laws* in science, mathematics, language, etc.; as, *Ampere's laws, Arago's law, Coulomb's law, Grimm's law, Malthus's law, Mendel's law*, and numerous others.

Language and Grammar.

In the Department of Language the word *language* itself has a very comprehensive definition, showing how languages are grouped according to structure, etc., with which is associated a Table of the *Principal Languages of the World*, based on T. G. TUCKER'S *Introduction to the Natural History of Language*, in which the various languages are grouped under divisions, subfamilies, and branches, and details are given of the principal characteristics, development, and regional scope of each. At *alphabet* is an encyclopedic article relative to the origin of the alphabet, and under *Aryan, Indo-Chinese*, and *Indo-European* are valuable definitions. In the department of *grammar* proper may be noted the definition of *grammar*, and those at *adjective, case, conjugation, noun, plural* (giving rules for the formation of plurals of English words), and *pronoun*.

Psychology and Philosophy.

In defining the terms used in Psychology — including Psychophysics and Experimental and Physiological Psychology — and in Philosophy — including Metaphysics, Ethics, and much of Logic, Esthetics, and Theology — great pains were taken to overcome, so far as possible, the difficulties inhering in the very nature of the conceptions which it is intended to cover by these terms. Of these difficulties, perhaps the chief consists in the largely abstract character of the conceptions themselves.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that these branches of learning so largely make use of common words, but with specialized meaning. Such words as *Consciousness, Thought, Feeling, Pleasure, Pain* are among the most difficult of all words to define exactly. Even more conspicuously is this true of such words as *Soul, Mind, Relation, Time*, and *Space* in their metaphysical signification; while such purely negative conceptions as the *Unconscious*, the *Unknowable*, the *Unrelated*, and certain uses of the words *Absolute, Infinite*, etc., do not, properly speaking, admit of definition at all. The endeavor has been to give in each case the best definition consistent with the limitations of the subject.

In the consideration of new psychological terms the standing of the originator of the new word, the stress of need for it, the amount of acceptance which it has already gained, and the importance of the distinctions, or the alleged discovery, or the new thought, which it is intended to mark out, must all be taken into account. The main topics in this department have been treated in an encyclopedic manner. Among these may be cited those of *philosophy* and *psychology*, which are especially full, and those under *attention, being, consciousness, desire, ego, fatigue, Hegelianism, idea, idealism, Kantianism, method* (under which head many methods in these departments are defined), *mind, Platonism, reaction, reflection*, and *self*.

Mathematics and Physics.

In the Departments of Mathematics and Physics, the list of terms will be found to include everything of value required by a popular dictionary. In writing the definitions designed for general use the aim was to make them clear to the ordinary reader and to avoid formulas and technical terminology wherever possible. The dominant idea governing the work was that it was designed for a general dictionary—not a technical cyclopedia. Occasional terms so very simple that it seemed useless to define them for the dictionary-user of ordinary intelligence have been omitted.

Astronomy.

Among the more important astronomical definitions, all of which have been covered very fully, may be cited those at *astronomy* (which has a finding-list of the more important terms in the science), *comet, constellation, satellite*, and *star* (all of which have Tables associated with them), *aurora, eclipse, Leonid, Perseid, precession*, and the names of the planets, including the *earth*, together with the *sun* and *moon*, all of which have been treated in a statistical manner after reference to the most recent discoveries. Compare also the definition of *telescope*, describing and classifying the different classes, and the full treatment of the *spectroscope*.

Electricity and Electrical Engineering.

Definitions in the Department of Electrical Engineering are based, so far as possible, upon the Standardization Rules of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Terms relating to modern electrical theory and the multifarious manifestations of the existence of electrons were defined only after a considera-

tion of the most recently published results of investigation by the Cambridge school of physicists. The more common terms in both Theoretical and Applied Electricity are defined so as to include those meanings which are commonly ascribed to them in standard text-books and in representative electrical periodicals. A number of words have been excluded because they are not currently accepted, because they are based upon a misunderstanding of the underlying theory of facts, because they are misleading, or because their use has been inhibited by conventional scientific agreement.

The industrial applications of Electricity in the many practical activities it controls have been treated with insistence upon scientific accuracy joined with the utmost attainable simplicity, to make them clear, as far as the subject permits, to the non-technical reader. Here may be specified *telephone* (explaining both the ordinary Manual System and the Automatic, now largely used in the Western United States and elsewhere), *telegraph*, and *wireless telegraphy*. Illustrations of apparatus used are supplied especially in the full-page plates of *Wireless Telegraphy* and *Wireless Telephony*. Electric Traction and Electric Lighting are very fully treated.

Music and Musical Instruments.

Great care has been exercised in the treatment of Music and Musical Instruments, many special points receiving encyclopedic treatment, as in the definitions of *counterpoint, harmony, key, mode, music, neume, notation, note, opera, orchestra, pitch, staff*, and *tone*. Under *opera* is also given a list of the more important operas, with their composers and dates of production. The different instruments are comprehensively treated, as in the cases of *harp, organ*, and *pianoforte*, and a full-page plate of musical instruments is given at *musical*, and at *national* a four-page insert appears, showing the opening bars, original words, and English translation of many *National* and *Patriotic Songs* of the world.

Naval, Military, and Nautical Expressions.

Naval, Military, and Nautical Expressions have been treated very fully, much care being taken to differentiate between the United States and foreign usages and to give the latest information, whenever possible, covering new developments in the various branches. Illustrations have been used profusely, as in the full-page plates at *ship, steamship* (showing the "Imperator," a representative modern ocean passenger-steamer, and a number of typical steam-vessels), and at *war-ship*, giving views of many representative vessels of the American and British navies. Among the definitions, which are full, several being illustrated by cuts, may be mentioned those at *army, battle-ship, cannon, cruiser, dreadnaught, epaulet, fortification, gun, knot, navy, propeller, quartermaster, semaphore, squadron, steamboat, submarine*, and *torpedo*.

Games and Sports.

The Department of Games has been very fully covered, illustrative diagrams being given wherever practicable. Thus, plans of the field in each case, together with a finding-list of the principal terms used in the game, are given under *baseball, court-tennis, cricket, football* (diagrams of both American and Association fields), *lacrosse* and *lawn-tennis*. Under *golf* (all terms under which head were passed upon by W. J. Travis, sometime champion of the world) is given a finding-list and an illustration of different styles of clubs; under *boxing, fencing*, and *single-stick* are shown the various positions of attack and defense; under *swimming* the different strokes are illustrated, as well as the proper positions to be taken in effecting a rescue; under *wrestling* are shown the various holds and falls, etc. *Chess* (passed upon by Emanuel Lasker, champion of the world) and *checkers* or *drafts* are exhaustively covered, with all their terms, the moves and the principal openings being given in each case, and under *bridge* is given a table showing the method of scoring and a finding-list of the principal terms.

Biology.

For the Department of Biology the terms presented were gathered from an extensive reading of recent biological literature, and the additions reflect a profound change in the nature of the activities of biologists at the present time. Whereas, a few years ago, the additions came largely from the systematists, now the new terms represent conceptions in Morphology, Physiology, Bacteriology, and Experimental Medicine. Improved technique and refinement of observation react mutually with new hypotheses and new theories. The result is that investigators are prone to coin new terms to express a theory believed to be warranted by the partial evidence before them. Such terms as remain unnoticed by their contemporaries are excluded; such as have been widely quoted are included and follow the definition given by the author in his original paper, altho some of these have already become rare. On the other hand, care has been taken to make as complete as possible the list of terms and the definitions concerning technical operations or results.

Botany.

In the Botanical sciences unprecedented progress has been made in recent years. Ecology, Histology, Taxonomy, Cytology, and Phytogeography have been practically reconstituted. Extensive investigations into all these subjects have impressed new meanings on old terms and have necessitated the coinage of hundreds of new terms. The terminology of Botany required complete recasting through the action of the International Conference of Botanists held in Vienna in 1905, thus making it necessary to rewrite most of the definitions in this science. Economic Forestry has a terminology peculiar but indispensable. Thus the scientific vocabulary of the vegetable kingdom will be found to have greatly increased in this new work.

The vegetable kingdom comprises over 200,000 species. To compress botanical terminology within the limits of a general dictionary, some method of exclusion must be adopted. All words were judged on their individual merits. But terms interesting only historically, or ephemeral words and phrases, have been omitted.

While full provision is made for the reasonable needs of the scientist, the stronger claims of the general reader are not overlooked. Vernacular plant-names, with their synonyms and the definitions in horticulture and floriculture, will be found unusually numerous and full. The leaves and fruit of trees are pictured in connection with the appropriate definitions, as at *beech, birch, chinkapin, maple, walnut*, etc., and a full-page plate in colors of *Typical Woods* further illustrates this topic. *Flowers* are very fully treated under their common as well as under their botanical names (see *lily, rose, violet*, etc.), and two full-page plates in which *Flowers, Wild* and *Cultivated*, are delineated in half-tone engraving.

For years to come the exports of the island possessions of the United States must be mainly agricultural. Special effort was made to include in this work the native names of all economically valuable plants cultivated in Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Definitions are also given of most of the tropical plants now naturalized in California, Florida, and the southwestern United States.

Agriculture.

Under Agriculture prominent terms are extensively listed, supplying the material for cross-references. Lists of various varieties of agricultural products are very extensive (see *apple, coffee, cotton, grape, orange* [note the description of the *seedless orange* and the method of its propagation], *peach, pear, plum, tea, tobacco*, etc.). Agricultural implements are very fully treated, as at *harrow, hoe, mower, picker, plow, reaping-machine*, and *threshing-machine*, and a full-page plate of Agricultural Machinery is given. Diseases of plants, with the insects or other agents producing them, are treated (as at *boll-weevil, phylloxera*, etc.). Varieties of domestic animals are listed and described. (See *cattle, dog, fowl, goat, horse, sheep, swine*, etc.), with illustrative plates of typical specimens. In the treatment of the names of domestic and some other animals the *female* is named under the definition of the *male*, thus serving both as antonym and as remembrancer.

Zoology and Its Branches.

In the Department of Zoology the rules of inclusion and exclusion followed in the first edition were followed also in this, with slight modifications to permit of the recording of terms now common in current literature. Changes in scientific nomenclature of zoological terms that have been suggested but not yet universally accepted are not followed. Through discoveries, experiments, and investigations by special experts attached to the United States Department of Agriculture, the range of the Animal Kingdom has been greatly widened, and the information thus gleaned has been made available to the Editors. In addition, the Editor of the department himself contributed a large number of definitions of new

terms now current among the English-speaking peoples of Cuba, Guam, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. In this department material assistance was rendered by Mr. WILLIAM CHURCHILL, sometime United States Consul-General at Samoa and Tonga, who also contributed many Samoan, Melanesian, and Polynesian terms current in English literature. Here, also, the practical and popular element has been given place beside the scientific. The various animals, wild and tame, have been defined and pictured with great fulness and clearness, and with especial care to discriminate the different varieties by locality and characteristics, as the *Arabian* and the *Bactrian camel*, etc. (See *Bear*, *Camel*, *Cat*, *Lion*, *Tiger*, etc.) Note also the domestic animals referred to in the section AGRICULTURE, above. Birds of all varieties are defined and pictured under their familiar names (with addition of their scientific classification), and a full-page plate of *Birds* is added.

Entomology and Ichthyology.

In the branches of Entomology and Ichthyology the definitions will be found in harmony with accepted modern scholarship and the results of scientific and expert investigation. The practical importance of many entomological subjects has been held constantly in mind. (See *Boll-weevil*, *Boll-worm*, *Browntail*, *Gipsy-moth*, *Mosquito*, etc.) Attention may here be called to the full-page plate of *Butterflies and Moths of Europe and America*, with the popular and the scientific name of each. In the branch of Ichthyology the definition of *fish* has been treated encyclopedically, and a finding-list of the principal fishes is given in connection with it, together with an illustration showing the skeletal structure of a fish. Among other noteworthy definitions are those at *cod*, *cuttlefish*, *dolphin*, *lobster*, *porpoise*, *ray*, *salmon*, and *shark*.

Chemistry.

Of Chemical terms and definitions submitted, a few were eliminated as obsolete or unimportant; the majority, however, were carefully considered as to proper chemical phraseology, questions of fact, and correctness of formulation as regards composition. To this end resort was constantly had to the latest available literature and original papers. All terms submitted received a second checking, both as regards questions of fact and for the detection of typographical errors, that they might correspond to the latest facts and present day conceptions. The Table of Chemical Elements has been expanded to meet the latest discoveries, so that it now contains 81 elements, giving with each the *derivation* of the name, the chemical *symbol* used in formulas, etc., the *atomic weight*, the *specific gravity*, the *fusing-* or *melting-point*, the *valence*, the *date when discovered*, the *name of the discoverer*, and a compendious statement of *where and how found*. In connection with this a very full statement relative to what is termed the *periodic law* underlying the elements has been given under *periodic*, together with a table of the Periodic System, indicating the method under which the elements have been grouped according to this system.

Geology.

In the Department of Geology a systematic revision was made of all the terms appearing in previous editions, in order to make all descriptive matter conform to the latest discoveries and conclusions of eminent geologists throughout the world. By this means it is hoped that the geological definitions as a whole will be found to be entirely comprehensible by a layman and yet sufficiently thorough to afford reliable information for the student. In the various branches consultations were held with leading experts about all doubtful and disputed terms, as, for instance, with Prof. CHARLES PALACHE, of Harvard University, regarding crystallography, in the effort to eliminate as far as possible the errors found in various works of reference upon this subject. The definitions of many recently proposed terms were submitted to their authors, who passed upon them personally, and no term was admitted that is not recognized as authoritative by expert usage.

The double-page Table of Geological History was prepared with the utmost pains, after consultation with various geologists of the UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, and in accordance with the views expressed by a number of other eminent geologists, who have carefully discussed the various details of its system and scope. It is believed to be considerably in advance of anything of a similar nature heretofore published in the English language as regards the stratigraphy of America and Europe, being, as it is, the first serious effort to collate in a comprehensive form the geological growth of the two continents in such a shape as to be readily accessible to, and available for use by, the general reader. In its preparation no one authority was followed throughout, but the eclectic plan was adopted of consulting all available good authorities and deciding doubtful cases according to the preponderance of evidence. Where matters are extremely uncertain a tentative adherence is given to the more convincing evidence, and a note directs attention to the fact that the question still remains unsettled. It is hoped that this table, by its fulness, its scientific accuracy, and its inclusion of the latest geological information, may be of material service to all who consult it.

A Unique Geological Chart.

Full as the many specifications above given may appear, they are but pointers to the wealth of information to be found by the reader who will follow any subject with intelligent study from definition to definition throughout the work.

V. ETYMOLOGY.

The same general plan of concise treatment which characterized the work of this department in the first edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY, is followed in the present work. The etymologies, which were prepared under the direction of Prof. FRANCIS A. MARCH, Ph.D., trace the meaning of any given word back in a direct line, avoiding mere guesses at derivation and the temptation to make extended incursions into cognate languages. The advantages of giving, along with the English word, the word similar to it in sound, form, or idea, in the Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Swedish, have not appeared sufficient to justify the use of so much valuable space. Bearing in mind that a popular dictionary should aim to provide the information it contains in easily accessible form, words derived from languages whose alphabets differ in the forms of their letters from those of the Roman letters, as the Arabic, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, etc., are transliterated so as to be easily read by any one not familiar with the words in their native dress.

Conservative Methods Followed.

VI. AIDS TO CONSULTATION.

The main purpose kept in view throughout this work has been to present its contents in such a way that the reader shall always have *direct* and *easy access* to the information he seeks. Therefore the plan of placing all proper names, whether Biblical, classical, or personal, geographical or bibliographical, in their alphabetical places in the main vocabulary was adopted, so that the reader may find the data he requires as readily and expeditiously as possible. This method is a distinct advance upon that formerly in vogue of giving in several separate alphabetical groups various lists of proper names, classified as Bible, bibliographical, Greek and Roman, biographical, and geographical, often compelling the reader to turn to a number of these alphabetical groups, according to the plan of the work, before finding the information sought. In this edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY the inquirer has to look for the term that he seeks in *but one place*—a detail in which this work differs from all its predecessors. It is believed that the method here introduced—*every word in its own place throughout the alphabet*, no matter what the word may be—will so commend itself by its simplicity and convenience that the only question will be why it has not always been employed.

One Alphabetical Order Throughout.

Proper Names in Alphabetical Place.

One Word One Place.

In order that the reader who wishes to trace the relation of terms in the sciences, or in other cognate subjects, to one another may do so with ease, cross-references are made between correlated terms in such a way that a complete survey of the science or subject is afforded. By a system of grouping terms, which originated with the first edition of this work, the facts pertaining to the subjects grouped are not only made easily accessible, but also permit of more comprehensive treatment. An examination of the text under such headings as are given below will illustrate the system. *Abbreviations* and *degrees* are distributed in alphabetical place throughout the text, but the

Grouping and Correlation.

chief of these are also grouped under the parent term. The names of *authors, battles, coins, colors, constellations, dyes, elements, flowers, fruits, grasses, languages, measures, orders of merit, precious stones, stocks and tribes, stars, typical shades* and *hues* (see SPECTRUM), *weights*, etc., are tabulated and, in addition, all the more important of them are defined in their alphabetical places in the vocabulary. Lists of the more common *Americanisms* and *Briticisms* in use are grouped, for the first time in a popular dictionary, under the one or the other of these terms, but are defined in their respective places in the book. This plan of classifying terms under a general group-name serves a double purpose. It supplies the means of comparison and serves as a word-remembrancer or guide to the finding of some forgotten word of which the parent term is known. Yet in all such groups the method of *one alphabetical order throughout* will be found to have been steadily maintained.

Certain self-explanatory terms, or words whose meaning is too easily understood to require definition, are grouped under such prefixes as *in-, inter-, un-*, prepositions like *under*, etc. When necessary the reader is reminded of these groups where they occur by specific reference given at the foot of the page.

Another exclusive feature of this work, adopted for the benefit of those seeking the pronunciation of words, is the placing of the key-words indicating the systems of pronunciation used in this dictionary at the *top of the page* instead of at the bottom, enabling the student to follow the key-line with increased facility.

Positions of Keys for Pronunciation.

The key-words at the top of the pages present to the reader the first defined term on the left-hand page and the last defined term on the right-hand page. This enables any one who consults the book to see at a glance whether the word sought occurs upon either of the two facing pages to which he may turn.

Key-words for Consultation.

Thus, if one is seeking the word *livid*, and opens to pages 1446–1447, he will find in the upper corner of each of these two pages the key-words { *literal* / *little* }, showing instantly that *livid* can not be there contained. No searching down the columns is necessary. One has simply to turn the page. Then, in either upper corner of pages 1448–1449 will be found the key-words { *little* / *Livistonia* }, showing that somewhere within the limits of those two pages *livid* will surely be found. This system will, it is believed, greatly facilitate the rapid location of any word desired.

VII. SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

A characteristic feature of this work is its plan of presenting Synonyms and Antonyms. This department, which has been largely amplified, and now embraces 7,500 separate lists and discussions of more than 23,000 synonymous terms, not only gives lists of synonyms, but in brief paragraphs of comparison undertakes to bring out simply and clearly the finer, nicer distinctions between words similar in meaning, especially with reference to established usage at the present day.

Fine Distinctions Important.

The facts, principles, and plan of this portion of the work are thus stated by the Editor of this department:

> The English, as a composite language, has a large number of words, especially those of Latin and French origin, that were originally almost or quite identical in meaning with corresponding Saxon words. With the advance of the language these have been steadily differentiated in meaning or use, until it has become exceedingly difficult to find any two words that are not distinct from each other at some point or in some respect. This process, still actively going on, is constantly enriching the language, enabling the writer or speaker to find an exact term to express almost any shade of thought as no other word could quite so perfectly express it.
>
> In this work, therefore, the term *synonyms* has been used in a general sense to denote pairs or groups of words similar in meaning or associated in use, and has even been extended in some instances to include the discussion in a single article of contrasted terms. Thus such words as *induction* and *deduction*, *infection* and *contagion*, *imagination* and *fancy* can be more fully defined by comparison and contrast than would be possible by the treatment of each term separately.
>
> The method of discrimination constantly followed has been *to take in each group some one word* whose meaning is well known or capable of being succinctly stated, *and to compare similar and dissimilar words with this central term*, thus avoiding the vagueness often produced by easy sliding from synonym to synonym, while at the same time preserving the unity of the group.
>
> Where a word has accepted usage in more than one prominent sense, synonyms have been given at one point for a single signification, and references made to other points for treatment of other meanings. In accordance with the general plan of the work, the synonyms have been held closely to present popular usage. Many elegant archaisms and recondite literary uses of interest to scholars have been left to the definitions and dropped from the synonyms.

Synonym discussion gives *definition by comparison*, each word better understood and better remembered because of its differentiation from others. One who understands the art of selection can choose promptly from any group the very word needed in a particular case, thus giving to a single sentence an instant definiteness and conclusiveness such as could not be attained by a paragraph of explanation.

The interchangeableness of words is also an important consideration. Frequent use of a single word in one sentence or paragraph gives the effect of repetitiousness, and hence wearisomeness, of thought. This is often instantly relieved by the substitution of an interchangeable word. To make such interchange discreetly and effectively, one must know the exact content of each of the words compared—knowledge which only the adequate study of synonyms can impart.

Antonyms, or the opposite meanings of words, are given freely in this work. They are not to be found in any other dictionary. Antonyms have the advantage of *definition by contrast*. The meaning of a word is often made clearer by the sharp statement of what it is *not*, as when we note that *pure* signifies "*not* adulterated or mixed," "*not* defiled, polluted, sullied, or tainted," "*not* immodest or indelicate." A statement is often made more effective by vigorous antithesis. Nearly 5,000 antonyms are given.

VIII. QUOTATIONS.

In the treatment of illustrative quotations this dictionary is believed to be more distinctly representative of the literature of the English-speaking world than any other similar work. More than 100,000 volumes were read to supply the 2,000,000 quotations submitted. About 32,000 selections were made from this vast aggregation, from modern books including the very latest standard works of reference. Avoiding the common practise of spelling the words given to illustrate their usage in the forms preferred by the dictionary quoting them, the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY has taken pains to follow the author's spelling to the letter in every case. The places of quotations used to verify or illustrate the meanings of words are so indicated that they can be easily found—the name of the author and the title of the work, the volume, chapter, and page, and usually the name of the publisher and date of publication being given: as, PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 286. [L. 1860.]; which means that the quotation given is to be found in Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella" in volume ii, part ii, chapter 1, page 286, in the edition published in 1860 by Lippincott. The abbreviations used to indicate publishers will be found on pp. xxxvi, xxxvii. Stock dictionary quotations—that is, those that have done service for years in dictionaries—were discarded, with few exceptions, and their places supplied by others believed to illustrate better the meaning of the words defined, while giving additional authority for their use in any specified sense. Practically all English literature from Chaucer's time to the present was ransacked for this purpose.

Quotations Located and Author's Spelling Retained.

With the standard literature of the past, the current literature of the present was also recognized. Much of the English printed in our periodical press is of the purest type in use to-day; none is more forceful; none more incisive. The modern newspapers and magazines are true molders of thought and accurately reflect the culture of the time, especially in relation to the English-speaking peoples, inasmuch as of the total of 70,000 periodicals published throughout the world no less than 35,000 are in the English language. Therefore the daily papers and the periodical press have been freely drawn upon to illustrate by quotation the virile language of the time

Newspapers and Periodicals Quoted.

IX. PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations made especially for this work were produced in accordance with the rule that pictures in a dictionary should be definitive of the objects. A dictionary should not be a picture-book; yet this rule has been deviated from so far as to permit the admission of a few pictures, largely because of their historic or general encyclopedic value. The drawing and engraving of the illustrations were done in harmony with the general plan of the dictionary, that of having the work of each department committed, so far as feasible, to specialists.

Reproductions of Masterpieces.

Wherever possible, typical specimens of the fine arts are given. Reproductions of famous pictures by FRA ANGELICO, ROSA BONHEUR, DELLA ROBBIA, GUSTAVE DORÉ, DRÖLLING, GÉRÔME, MICHELANGELO, JEAN FRANÇOIS MILLET, NICCOLO PISANO, RAFFAEL, GUIDO RENI, RUBENS, VELASQUEZ, PAUL VERONESE, LEONARDO DA VINCI, and others are used.

Wealth of Illustrative Matter.

The pictorial illustrations number more than 7,000. If the items included in each picture-group were taken into consideration, the total would amount to more than 10,000. As a rule, every illustration given in this work has been inserted to serve a definite purpose—to supplement verbal definition by pictorial demonstration. Often it is much easier to show by a picture what a thing really is than to define it by mere words.

Up-to-date Presentation of Technical Subjects.

Special efforts were made to supply up-to-date illustrations, as will be seen by consulting the maps of the *poles* and any illustrations of the various mechanical devices and appliances. Many of these have been already mentioned under the topics to which they specifically apply. In Electricity, Engineering, Handicrafts, and Mechanical Arts in general, the very latest model available has been secured and presented, as will be seen under *aeroplane, caisson, chassis, marine engine, motor-boat, printing-press, steamship, three-high rolls, turbine, watch, wireless telegraphy, wireless telephony,* etc.

In some cases, the better to aid comparison, a system of grouping has been adopted. A systematic plan of illustrating all sports, games, popular pastimes, setting-up exercises, etc., with accessories and dimensions, where needed, has been carefully carried out.

Typical Illustrations.

Among the full-page illustrations are a reproduction, in facsimile, of the *Declaration of Independence;* new full-page plates in black and white prepared under the direction of the AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF AMERICA, of New York, showing in pictorial form the history and development of *aeronautics* and *aviation,* and giving detailed views of the latest models of *aeroplanes;* two plates of modern *steel construction,* prepared under the personal direction of M. M. LE BRUN, architect and designer of the Metropolitan Tower, New York, and CASS GILBERT, architect and designer of the Woolworth Building, New York; two plates of *motor-vehicles,* including passenger and industrial and commercial vehicles, and showing the detailed mechanism of a typical car, prepared with the aid of the SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS and AUTOMOBILE TOPICS of New York; a plate of *wireless telephony* prepared by the WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, New York, and one of *wireless telegraphy,* prepared by the RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA; and a remarkably clear plate of *diamonds* and *pearls,* prepared under the direction of DR. GEORGE F. KUNZ, gem expert of TIFFANY & COMPANY. This plate shows some of the world's noted diamonds, cut and uncut, with the sizes and weights of diamonds and pearls.

The plates of *fire-fighting appliances;* of the *leaves* of various trees; of *flowers;* of *birds;* of *dogs, horses, cattle, sheep,* and *swine;* the *table of geological history,* etc., will be found highly instructive. The many colored plates distributed throughout the book, as those of *bacteria, flags of the nations, coins, national coats of arms, pilot- and signal-flags,* the *solar spectrum* and *standard colors,* etc., are not only highly informing in themselves, but are striking examples of the lithographer's art of to-day.

Wherever a useful purpose is served by so doing, the proportion which the illustration of an animal bears to the animal illustrated is recorded in fractional numbers with the legend.

A plate of *solar spectrum* and *standard colors* is given in two sections, the upper part showing the spectrum, the lower part being devoted to typical colors. Connected with this is the exact definition of the six primary colors of the *spectrum,* of which a table will be found, together with the analysis of several hundred shades and tints now before the public in various forms, many of which bear fancy names. This branch of the work was performed in the Department of Physics of Columbia University under the supervision of Prof. WILLIAM HALLOCK, Ph.D., and is based on the solar spectrum—nature's own standard of colors. It is to be hoped that Professor HALLOCK's labors may lead to the general use of the system he has devised, and prove a great step toward establishing that long-looked-for desideratum—a standard of colors.

Treatment of Colors.

X. CHARACTERIZATION OF WORDS.

Class and Use of Words Denoted.

To aid those who consult the dictionary, certain words and meanings are characterized in such a way as to enable one to judge of their standing and application at a glance. If such a characterization indicates a language distinction—that is, if it classifies the word or meaning as foreign, non-reputable, or local—it is enclosed in brackets; as [P. I.] for Philippine Islands; [Colloq., Eng.] for colloquial in England; [Local, U. S.] for local in the United States. If it marks a class distinction—that is, if it designates the use or meaning of the word as principally confined to some class of persons or objects, as in technical or scientific use—it is italicized; as, *Med.* for *Medical* or *Medicine, Polit.* for *Politics, Bot.* for *Botany,* etc. In characterizing scientific and technical terms, care is taken to distinguish between words that properly belong to the scientific vocabulary and words that are common names of things of which the science treats; thus, *Mollusca* is marked *Zool.,* but *mollusk* has no characterization. In accordance with the plan of distribution of branches of art and science adopted in this work, a distinction is also made between terms and meanings confined to a branch of a science and those used more generally in that science; thus, *Pathol., Anat.,* etc., have been used wherever practicable instead of *Med.; Entom., Helminth.,* etc., instead of *Zool.;* and *Mech., Optics, Elec.,* etc., instead of *Physics.* Sometimes, however, the characterization is embodied in the definition, preceded by "In" or "Among" (as, "In the Romance languages," "In astronomy," "Among zoologists," etc.); sometimes it is placed at the end; as, "said of birds of prey."

The definitions of foreign words that retain their original form and are always spoken with their original pronunciation are preceded by the abbreviated name of the language from which they were taken; as [F.] French, [It.] Italian. Foreign words partly modified in form or pronunciation, or words or senses used specifically in some foreign country, are usually marked by the name (generally abbreviated) of the country or region in which they are used or whence they come; as [S. Am.] South America, [Egypt.] Egyptian. The word *dialectic* is used to mark such words as have place in a recognized dialect, and *provincial* to mark rural as opposed to metropolitan usage, or that restricted to colonial or outlying regions, as distinguished from general usage. Words adopted from native tongues, or from the languages of previous colonists by English residents in India, etc., are marked [Anglo-Ind.], etc.

Rank and Worth of Words Indicated.

Words that are not used in the best literature are marked [Colloq.], [Slang], [Cant], etc. *Colloquial* words, altho not in literary use, are such as might be used in familiar conversation by the most cultivated people, while *slang* is intended to characterize such terms as have no proper place in cultivated language, altho not necessarily vulgar, but such as may perhaps be destined to attain reputable standing in the future.

Slang.

If the living power of the English language is to be maintained it must continue to embrace the best that it can find in the common speech, as by natural processes it has done in the past. For these reasons slang words in considerable number will be found recorded in this work. Only that part of slang which is merely the expression of passing fancy or varying whim has not been included, because it is quickly displaced by that which is vigorous, expressive, and picturesque, and that alone is given place.

Variant forms are commonly placed directly after the cty-

mology (or, if they correspond only to a single meaning, directly after that meaning) and marked with a double dagger (‡) if they are living, otherwise with the usual mark for obsoletes (†). These forms include not only alternative spellings but also synonymous terms from different roots, as in the case of technical terms in which one of several names given to a thing has supplanted the others. Where variant forms are important, they are given also separate entry with a reference to the preferred form, but often, especially in the case of obsoletes and simple variations of spelling, entry as a variant is the only recognition given them. Where the variant form is of nearly the same importance as the preferred form, the two are braced together before the definition.

Variants and Obsoletes.

Words belonging rather to the past than to the present, such as obsolescent words, recently revived obsoletes, or affectedly old-fashioned forms, are designated as [Archaic]. In this work all terms are considered obsolete that have not been used by writers of authority since the year 1800. Obsolete words or senses are marked with a dagger (†). Such important words in the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, however, as are no longer in use elsewhere have been marked [Archaic]. Words seldom used are marked [Rare].

A still broader characterization is made by printing many relatively unimportant words, with their definitions, in small type. In this class are included nearly all obsoletes and foreign words, and many rare, archaic, and technical terms, as well as phrases and compounds associated with a principal word.

Further features characteristic of this work are the giving in appropriate places, and only so far as it is permissible for the lexicographer so to do, certain fundamental rules, as of *grammatical* and *rhetorical construction;* rules correcting the common *errors of speech;* and rules governing the formation of the *plurals of nouns* and the correct *forms of address* used in writing.

Literary Construction, Errors of Speech, Forms of Address.

Much help may be obtained from the plan followed of indicating the correct Prepositions to use in connection with other words. The misuse of these little words is one of the most common errors, and one difficult to avoid; their correct use gives coherence, firmness, and compactness to style, and is an indispensable aid to lucidity. After many verbs, adjectives, etc., will be found a note, "followed by *by*," "followed by *in*," or the like. At the end of many synonym groups, also, appears a heading "Prep.," with examples indicating how various prepositions may be used in connection with the key-word of the group in different connections.

Correct Use of Prepositions Indicated.

Such foreign phrases as the English-speaking person may find it essential or desirable to know are given place in a separate department (pp. 2781–2791). In this department the specific aim is to give the reader a clue to foreign phrases that occur in English literature, law, and speech. Some foreign words and phrases the use of which is frequent in English, and the commoner Latin law terms used in English law, will be found explained in their proper alphabetical place in the main vocabulary of the dictionary. Wherever possible, foreign quotations have been traced to original sources. It must be borne in mind that many foreign phrases, in actual English quotation, have been wrested more or less from their proper original meaning, and that phrases, such as mottoes of institutions and of persons, have from time to time been constructed with little reference to pure classic usage. Therefore, persons who consult this department will, perhaps, need occasionally to remember that a phrase required may be entered in an alphabetic place not answering to that which the form of the phrase, as encountered by them in reading, would demand. Care was taken to conform to the best text accessible in each case.

Foreign Phrases.

XI. CHRONOLOGICAL DATA.

In the effort to present an accurate statement of the dates of historic and other events, much time has been consumed by careful examination of authorities. Where these differ, as is not infrequently the case, that date has been accepted which seems to have the greater historical basis of truth. While it has been necessary to consult a great many works, especially in the search for the more obscure data, the broad plan was followed of accepting as correct the leading authorities of each country in each department of chronology—biographical, bibliographical, historical, etc. Thus for men and women of note in American history the editors relied chiefly upon American publications; for those in British history upon works published in Great Britain and its colonies; for those in German history upon the encyclopedias of BROCKHAUS and MEYER; and so on throughout. For Biblical characters and events, the chronology of Archbishop USSHER was followed in part, but in the majority of cases no attempt was made to fix definitely such dates as are conceded by scholars to be beyond the possibility of exact historical computation. The dates in church history were obtained from such standard sources as *The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, etc., and for those connected with secular history and its personages recourse was had to the best histories of the various countries concerned, as *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, *The Encyclopædia Britannica* (eleventh edition), and other equally authoritative works of reference.

Exact Dates Given Wherever Possible.

With regard to the facts of ancient history it should be borne in mind that many dates prior to the commencement of the Christian era must be considered as only approximately correct. This is due on the one hand to the almost complete absence of reliable written records among primitive races and on the other to the complications incident to the peculiar methods of chronological computation obtaining among ancient peoples. These systems were almost invariably based upon some salient event, from the time of which all subsequent dates were reckoned. It is also true that in the case of many comparatively recent events the authorities often differ considerably. This is largely due to the changes made from time to time in the calendar, notably that made by Pope GREGORY XIII. in 1582, which, while adopted at once in Spain, Portugal, and parts of Italy, was not introduced in the Protestant states of Germany until 1700 or in Great Britain until 1750. This led to two different systems of dating, one ten or eleven days ahead of the other, which greatly increase the difficulty of fixing the time of many contemporary events.

Lack of Harmony in Ancient Chronological Systems.

Dr. ISAAC K. FUNK, the Editor-in-Chief, brought to the conception and completion of this revision the genius for comprehensive plan joined with marvelous mastery of detail—the wide, accurate, and various scholarship in union with the keen practical sagacity, alert to perceive the needs of busy men in the modern world—by which he was able originally to make the STANDARD DICTIONARY a work of such acknowledged worth and power. Not less important, perhaps, was the remarkable gift for organization that could select, from all parts of the world and from every field of human endeavor, scholars of highest rank and practical experts foremost in their several departments, and so coordinate the labors of these as to secure one great unity of final result. With advance of years his ripe experience and constant studious review of the original work had convinced him that the principles on which the STANDARD DICTIONARY had been made admitted of more extended application on the same broad basis of simplicity combined with accuracy. He recognized not less clearly that the rapid advance of the world in knowledge and achievement required the addition of what is new to what was of proved excellence in the old to make a dictionary that should represent the present, and not alone the past. This great undertaking, thus devised, he had practically completed before his death. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, now completed, stands as the crowning work of his great life.

To the Managing Editor, Dr. FRANK H. VIZETELLY, who was closely associated with Dr. FUNK in his work for more than twenty years, too high tribute cannot be paid for the administrative ability, the critical discernment, the wide lexicographic knowledge, and the loyal and tireless industry with which he has conducted the work from beginning to end.

To Prof. CALVIN THOMAS, Consulting Editor, hearty thanks are due for valued assistance and wise counsel during the initiatory stages and also during the progress of this work.

ESPECIAL APPRECIATION of the practical assistance rendered by the various SECRETARIES and DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED

States Government is hereby acknowledged. Thanks are tendered particularly to the Secretary of State and his Department; to the Department of Agriculture, including the Division of Entomology and its Chief, and the Weather Bureau, its Chief, and Librarian; to the Post-Office Department; to the Department of Commerce and Labor; to the Department of the Interior, including the United States Geological Survey and its Chief; to the Department of War and its Secretary; to the Department of the Navy and its Secretary; to the Secretary of the Treasury and his Department, especially to the Deputy Controller of the Currency, to the Board of United States General Appraisers, and to the Bureau of the Mint; to the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; and to the Collector and the Officers of the United States Custom-House at the Port of New York.

Thanks are tendered to the Officers of New York University, the New York Public Library, Columbia University Library, and the Mercantile Library; to the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Zoological Society, and the Botanical Gardens, New York; to the Commissioner of Police and the Police Department of New York city; to the Commissioner and Chief of the Fire Department, New York city; and to the Officers of the New York Post-Office, for courteous assistance; also to a large number of other contributors and friends distributed over all the world, who rendered great help by voluntary contributions and suggestions.

The Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, which with each successive revision is kept abreast of the times, is now offered to the public with the confident hope that the favor so liberally granted to the original work may be extended in even larger measure to this, with its many new elements of value and efficiency.

Funk & Wagnalls Company.

New York.

CREDIT GIVEN.

SPECIAL acknowledgments of valuable assistance are due to the following: The AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY, proprietors of "Spalding's Athletic Library," for assistance in preparing illustrations under *boxing, swimming, wrestling,* etc.; AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO., for illustrations of *telephones;* AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC COMPANY, of Chicago, for illustrations of *automatic telephone* apparatus; to the AUTOMOBILE BOARD OF TRADE, BAKER MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY, GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY, the COUPLE GEAR FREIGHT WHEEL COMPANY, GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY, KNOX AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, and the GREEN CAR SIGHTSEEING SERVICE, for pictorial illustrations used in the plates of *motor vehicles;* BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, for illustrations under *locomotive;* *S. BARNETT, Worcester, Mass., for aid in preparing the definitions of *wire* terms; *FRANK N. BARRETT, of the editorial staff of the "American Grocer," for aid in preparing the definition of and table under *coffee,* and other valuable assistance; FREDERICK BEDELL, Physical Laboratory, Cornell University, for aid in the definition of and table under *unit;* BELOIT IRON WORKS, for illustration of *paper-making machine;* *O. C. BLACKMER, Member of the American Spelling Reform Association, for assistance throughout the work in applying the Scientific Alphabet; *HENRY R. BOSS, for critical reading of many proofs; *G. O. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer, American Poultry Association; BRUNSWICK-BALKE COLLENDER CO., for illustrations of *billiard-tables* and *bowling-alleys;* Dr. R. K. BUEHRLE, City Superintendent of Schools, Lancaster, Pa., for assistance in collecting new words and supplying quotations of their sources; LUTHER BURBANK, for photographs of types of *hybrid plants* used in full-page plate of *plant mutations;* *A. W. BURCHARD, of the J. M. IVES CO., Danbury, Conn., for assistance in illustrating *sanitation;* BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., for illustrations of *directoire gown, dress, redingote,* and *veil;* CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY, for illustration of a *side-wheel steamship;* Dr. ALFRED J. COHN, for assistance in certain *chemical* terms; *COLWELL LEAD CO., for valuable facts in reference to *plumbing* and kindred subjects; *CHARLES CROZAT CONVERSE, musical composer, for critical information regarding *musical* terms; Dr. CLARENCE J. COOPER, D.V.M.S., for assistance in *veterinary* terminology; R. A. CORROON, for new terms in *insurance;* *ERIC CRAIG, Auckland, New Zealand; F. F. CREVECŒUR, of Onaga, Kan., for assistance in collecting new words and supplying quotations of their sources; STEPHEN CRIBB, of Southsea, England, for photographs of types of British *war-ships;* R. H. MCCRUDDEN, of Trenton, Ontario, for many terms used by English-speaking peoples in Spanish America and in the Far East; Rev. W. W. DEATRICK, A.M., D.Sc., Department of Psychology and Higher English, Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa., for editorial assistance and corrections; RAYMOND L. DITMARS, Curator of Reptiles, New York Zoological Park, for illustrations of various *reptiles;* *ISAAC W. DRUMMOND, E.M., Ph.D.; THOMAS A. EDISON, Ph.D., for photographs and definitions of various *electrical* apparatus; the CHANCELLOR, MASTERS, and SCHOLARS of the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, and their PUBLISHERS for assistance derived from THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA; *EUREKA SILK CO., for information on *color;* Dr. ARTHUR FUNK, for definitions of Arabic, Persian, and Armenian words; Dr. WILLIAM PAUL GERHARD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for definitions in *plumbing, water-supply,* etc.; Professor A. W. GILBERT, of Cornell University, for material used in full-page plate of *plant mutations* and for a glossary of terms relating to *plant-breeding;* GRAY MOTOR COMPANY, for illustration of *motor-boat engine;* SAMUEL GROB, of Annapolis, Md., for corrections; MARTIN HALL, C.E., Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, for suggestions regarding terms in *civil engineering;* HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, for illustrations of ocean *steamship;* HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER & CO., for illustrations of *tools;* HARMSWORTH'S NATURAL HISTORY; *HARRISON BROTHERS CO., for information on *color;* PETER HENDERSON & CO., for a number of illustrations of *plants;* HENLEY'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING AND ALLIED TRADES; THE HISTORIC NOTE BOOK; R. HOE & CO., for illustrations of *electrotyping machinery* and *printing-press;* HOFBRÄU HAUS, for illustrations of *cerevis;* WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, Sc.D., Director of New York Zoological Park, for assistance in securing pictorial illustrations of many animals; ROMEYN B. HOUGH, B.A., of Lowville, N. Y., for illustrations of *leaves* and *woods;* HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE, for illustration of *steamboat;* HUTCHINGS ORGAN CO., for illustration of *organ;* *J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary, the PEERLESS BRICK CO.; FREDERICK BARNETT KILMER, Director of the laboratories of Johnson & Johnson, of New Brunswick, N. J., for valued assistance in the terminology of *colors, dyes,* etc.; KNOWLTON AND RIDGWAY'S BIRDS OF THE WORLD; KNY-SCHEERER CO., for illustration of *surgical instruments;* KRANICH & BACH, for illustrations of *player-piano* and *piano-action;* LYON & HEALY, for illustrations of *banjo, bells, drums,* etc.; MASON & HAMLIN, for illustration of *cabinet organ;* STEINWAY & SONS, for illustrations of *grand piano,* all used in plate of *musical instruments;* the LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE COMPANY, for illustrations of *casting-machine, composing-machine, matrix case;* N. LE BRUN & SON, for structural drawings and information on modern steel *construction* and the Metropolitan Life tower, New York; EDWIN LEVICK, as official photographer of the STANDARD DICTIONARY; Professor LILLEY, Grafton, Mass., for information on *Oriental* topics; Professor PERCIVAL LOWELL, Director of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., for photographs of *Mars* and *Saturn;* *ROBERT J. MCCARTIE, for information regarding *hardware;* *HENRY C. MCCOOK, for assistance in furnishing definitions and illustrations of *spiders;* *W. J. MCGEE, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.; MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO., for illustrations of *wireless telephone* and *telegraph* apparatus; W. H. MEADOWCROFT, of the EDISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for illustrations and definitions of recent inventions of THOMAS A. EDISON; *THOMAS C. MENDENHALL, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, for assistance in many departments; MERCK & CO., for assistance in the definition of certain *chemical* terms; *MILTON BRADLEY CO., for information on *color;* DAVID DER H. MINASSIAN, for information on Turkish and Armenian terms and Armenian and Greek national songs; *MUSICAL COURIER, for illustration of interior of Metropolitan Opera House, New York, at *theater;* NELSON'S PERPETUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA; NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for illustration of a Sound *steamship;* NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA; NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., for material for pages of *railroad* equipment and for table under *car-load;* NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, for illustrations used under *Hall of Fame;* *THOMAS A. NORTON, Ph.D., Chairman of the Committee on Spelling and Pronunciation of Chemical Terms of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; *THOMAS O'GORMAN, D.D., Professor of Modern Church History, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO., for illustration of *chassis;* OSCAR W. PALMENBERG, for revising the definition of *coal;* the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD; *J. PHIN, for aid in preparing a number of definitions in *building;* POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE CO., for illustrations of *telegraphic* apparatus; *L. PRANG & CO., for information on *color;* PREPAYMENT CAR SALES COMPANY, for illustration of *pay-as-you-enter car* used on plate of *railroad equipment;* P. P. PULLIS, for photographs of the East River *Subway,* of several *subway* stations, and of a *double-deck street-car;* *JOHN K. REES, Director of the Columbia University Observatory, and Secretary of the American Meteorological Society; *OGDEN N. ROOD, Professor of Physics, Columbia University, for suggestions in compiling the table of colors given under *spectrum;* *GEORGE F. ROOT, for critical examination of the proofs in the department of *music;* *RICHARD RUSH, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.; *A. H. SABINE, formerly Professor of Chemistry, University of Vermont, for reviewing the definitions of *gums, oils,* and *varnishes;* THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, for various *mechanical* illustrations; *E. SEHLBACH & CO., for information on *color;* ELMER G. STILL, Livermore, Cal., for corrections; Dr. MILTON A. STRAUSS, for information and illustrations of terms in *dentistry;* CLIFFORD THOMSON, for *fire-insurance* terms; WILLIAM H. TWEDDELL, New York, for information concerning *ship-broking, marine practise,* etc.; UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, for various illustrations; UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., for material for page illustrating *railroad* apparatus; THE UNITED STATES TREASURY REPORTS; WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, for illustrations used under *watch;* *EGBERT P. WATSON, Editor of "The Engineer," for assistance in *engineering* and *mechanical* terms; THEODORE WELSMAN, for editing and revising the pages of *National and Popular Songs;* W. R. WOODWARD, of the SIGNATURE CO., for illustration of *signagraph;* *JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Professor of Numismatics, Syracuse University, for aid in preparing the table of *coins* and for corrections in *numismatical* definitions; and to numerous other contributors in various parts of the world for help rendered in many ways; THE CHURCHMAN PUBLISHING CO., for various *architectural* illustrations.

Credit for illustrative material is due also to the following: AMERICAN HARROW CO.; AMERICAN KENNEL GAZETTE; AMERICAN LA FRANCE FIRE ENGINE CO.; AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO.; AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY; AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER CO.; AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY; THE AUTOMOBILE; BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.; BATH IRON WORKS, LTD.; BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.; JAMES BEGGS & CO.; W. D. BENTLY; *BENZIGER BROTHERS; C. L. BERGER & SONS; BIT & SPUR; JOHN BLISS & CO.; BONNET & CO.; BROWN COTTON GIN CO.; BUCYRUS CO.; BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Washington, D. C.; W. E. CASTLE; THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA; THE CAT JOURNAL; CHANDLER & PRICE; COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS M'F'G CO.; the COMPTOGRAPH COMPANY; COMSTOCK'S MANUAL OF INSECTS; CUTLER-HAMMER M'F'G CO.; DAISY RIFLE M'F'G CO.; R. E. DIETZ CO.; HENRY DISSTON & SONS; DRAPER M'F'G CO.; EASTMAN KODAK CO.; EIMER & AMEND; ELECTRIC BOAT CO.; ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.; FAVOR, RUHL & CO.; S. FELDMAN & CO.; FERGUSON BROTHERS M'F'G CO.; FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO.; CARL FISCHER; FOWNES BROTHERS & CO.; FREMONT M'F'G CO.; JULIAN P. FRIEZ; H. J. FROST & CO.; GALE & POLDEN; GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.; GOULDS M'F'G CO.; GRAEF & SCHMIDT; *GRIMSHAW'S CATECHISM; F. A. HARDY & CO.; *HAVILAND & ABBOTT; *JOHN C. HAYNES; HAYWARD CO.; HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.; HIGGINS & SEITER; *HORNADAY'S TAXIDERMY; *HOWE'S METALLURGY OF STEEL; HYDRAULIC PRESS M'F'G CO.; INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF AMERICA; INTERNATIONAL POWER CO.; IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS & CYCLE WORKS; JEFFREY M'F'G CO.; THE KENNEL BLUE BOOK; KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.; KITSON MACHINE SHOP; KNIGHT'S MODERN SEAMANSHIP; KNIGHT'S NEW AMERICAN MECHANICAL DICTIONARY; LAMBERT HOISTING ENGINE CO.; LAMSON CONSOLIDATED STORE SERVICE CO.; LICK OBSERVATORY, University of California; J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.; LUCE'S SEAMANSHIP; MANHATTAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.; MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE CO.; MARK CROSS CO.; MAXIM SILENT FIRE ARMS CO.; MESTA MACHINE CO.; E. B. MEYROWITZ; MILLER BROTHERS (Ranch 101); MILTON M'F'G CO.; MONMOUTH PLOW CO.; J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS; NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.; NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.; NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT; NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT; NEW YORK POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT; NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY; NICHOLSON FILE CO.; NORDYKE & MARMON CO.; NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.; OELSCHLAEGER BROTHERS; OZONE PURE AIRIFIER CO.; PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.; *PATTERSON'S ILLUSTRATED NAUTICAL DICTIONARY; POPE M'F'G CO.; PREPAYMENT CAR SALES CO.; PULSOMETER STEAM PUMP CO.; *QUEEN & CO.; RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO.; RAND, MCNALLY & CO.; RENAULT FRÈRES; G. I. ROBERTS & BROS.; ROOKWOOD POTTERY CO.; A. I. ROOT CO.; ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.; JOHN ROYLE & SONS; SACO-PETTEE CO.; SANTO-KELLER M'F'G CO.; SCHERZER ROLLING LIFT BRIDGE CO.; SEAGER ENGINE CO.; SEAMAN, SLEETH CO.; J. M. SEIDENBERG; SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.; STANLEY WORKS; STEWART & CLARK M'F'G CO.; FREDERICK A. STOKES & CO.; STUDEBAKER BROTHERS CO.; B. F. STURTEVANT CO.; SWIFT & CO.; TABER, PRANG ART COMPANY; THE AMERICANA; THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.; T. KENNARD THOMPSON; TORSION BALANCE CO.; TROW PRESS; *CHARLES TRUAX & CO.; UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.; VON LENGERKE & DETMOLD; L. E. WATERMAN CO.; WATEROUS ENGINE CO.; WELIN DAVIT AND LANE & DE GROOT CO.; WELSBACH CO.; WHITCOMB METALLIC BED CO.; S. S. WHITE DENTAL M'F'G CO.; WINCHESTER ARMS CO.; WINFIELD ELECTRIC WELDING MACHINE CO.; ZIEGLER MAGAZINE FOR THE BLIND.

* *This asterisk denotes that the assistance acknowledged was rendered in the first edition of this work.*

SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION.

1. The Standard of Pronunciation.

THE primary function of an English dictionary is to record the facts of usage as regards the form, the meaning, and the pronunciation of English words. The book must be first of all a record of fact, not of opinion, dogma, or personal taste. Language in every phase of it is ultimately a matter of conventional usage, and there is no higher court of appeal. But this does not mean that the dictionary has no concern with what ought to be, in contradistinction to what is. On the contrary, it must often pass judgment and give counsel, thus becoming an "authority." This is what the public expects and has a right to expect.

There are two reasons why the dictionary can not, if it would, evade the responsibility of passing judgment. In the first place, usage is infinitely various, so that the whole of it can not possibly be recorded. It varies with the time and place, with the culture and social status of the individual, with the speech-habit of the community. A selection of the usages to be recorded must inevitably be made, and selection involves a critical act. To include or to exclude is to pass judgment.

In the second place, change is the law of life for a spoken language, and usage is therefore never absolutely binding. We call it binding in proportion as it has endured for a long time and has been accepted by everybody. Thus arise the so-called laws of language—brief, summary statements of accepted usage. Whatever runs counter to those laws must be regarded, provisionally at least, as incorrect or bad; and it is the plain duty of the lexicographer to state the fact as it is. But all things are in a flux, and that which is bad to-day may become good to-morrow. A fashion may spring up in defiance of previous usage, of logic, even of common sense; if it prevails it is a part of the language, and must be recognized as such by the lexicographer. But when may a usage be said to have prevailed? After a decade, or a century, or five centuries? How large a following must it have to give it entire respectability? To such questions no precise answer is possible. The dictionary is a record of fashion, and fashion varies with the time and place. Hence the lexicographer can not, if he would, avoid passing judgment on the facts of usage.

The bearing of all this on the subject of pronunciation should be obvious. It is customary to say that the "standard" is the usage of the best speakers. But who are the best speakers? Are they the literary class of London, or of New York, the scholars of New England, the merchants of Liverpool or Chicago, the gentry of the South? Shall we keep in view the language of refined conversation, that of formal public discourse, that of the stage, or that of the pulpit? To such questions, again, there is no scientific answer possible—no answer that is not more or less the voice of habit and prejudice. The educated person who is conscious of a good upbringing is apt to assume that his own way of speaking is normal English, and that those who speak differently speak "brogue" or "dialect." But the truth is that we all speak dialect—the dialect of our social group. This is the condition by which we make ourselves easily understood and avoid seeming odd.

It may be that at some future time the English-speaking peoples will call an international orthoepic congress, with a view to discussing and compromising dialectal differences and agreeing on a convenient eclectic norm, which could then be taught in the schools by means of standard phonographs. The lexicographer would then have a real if more or less artificial "standard"; but until then the idea of a standard pronunciation must remain somewhat chimerical. In the last analysis it must mean some one's preference. But no one has been appointed supreme arbiter or given the right to speak with "authority" for the two hundred millions, more or less, who now use the English language.

Under such circumstances the dictionary will do its duty best by faithfully reflecting the facts of refined usage and describing the more important of the existing differences, without claiming superiority for the speech-habit of any particular locality or social group on either side of the ocean. We say "refined usage"; for in general slang and vulgar speech and provincial dialect must be left to special dictionaries covering those fields. On the other hand, the larger differences that characterize the speech of great masses of educated folk in different parts of the English-speaking world must be taken into consideration. This means that we must have an alphabet capable of recording the differences in question.

2. The Necessity of Respelling.

It is unfortunate that pronunciation can not be exactly shown by means of the English alphabet as ordinarily employed, but such is the fact. This is because we are in the habit of denoting different sounds by the same letter and the same sound by different letters. The conditions are such that, if several educated persons were to hear a word for the first time, they would probably spell it differently; and if they were to see a word for the first time they would pronounce it differently. If, then, we wish to avoid ambiguity it is necessary either to employ diacritical marks or else to respell the word with symbols that are unmistakable.

The earlier lexicographers resorted to diacritical marks—dots, curves, numbers, or other signs—placed over or under the letter; and this method is still largely in use. But it is unsatisfactory because so many marks are required. If our spelling were nearly phonetic; if, for example, the letter *a* had only the two sounds it has in *bat* and *bar*, it would be easy to mark the latter, say, as ä, and there would be no need of respelling, so far as that particular letter is concerned. But the letter *a* is used also for the vowels heard in *fate, fare, fall, fast,* and in the first syllable of *about*. This necessitates five more marks for *a;* and since the total number available in the printing-office is not very great, it becomes practically necessary to use the same marks over and over again, in connection with other vowel letters, to denote various groups of sounds. There must be a mark to show when a letter is silent, a mark to show whether a vowel is long or short; and there must be accent-marks. And so it will often happen that the same letter must have two or three diacritics.

All this leads to confusion. The marks offend the eye, they make trouble for writer, printer, and proof-reader, they get worn and broken in the process of printing. Worst of all, they fail to do the work for which they are designed, since they leave us, just as in the ordinary spelling, with many different symbols for the same sound.

It is therefore better to respell, and this is the method adopted in recent years by most of the dictionaries. That we should be thus obliged to respell words in order to show how they are pronounced is a pity and an absurdity, since the original and proper function of spelling is to do that very thing. The maker of a German, an Italian, a Spanish dictionary has rarely any need to respell a word in order to tell his own countrymen how the word is pronounced. But in English that necessity exists and must continue to exist as long as our so-called orthography continues on its present footing. Hence arises the problem of a scientific alphabet—something not at all identical with the question of spelling-reform. The more tenaciously we cling to our present orthographic habits, the greater the need of an accepted notation which can be used, as the ordinary spelling can not be used, to show unmistakably and with a fair degree of precision how English words are pronounced.

3. The Problem of a Scientific Alphabet.

By a scientific alphabet is meant, ideally speaking, an alphabet in which each letter denotes one sound only, and each sound is invariably denoted by the same letter. The latter principle is more important than the former. To use two letters for the same sound does no harm except to cumber the alphabet with a useless symbol and to force on the writer the necessity of choosing between them on other than phonetic grounds. On the other hand, to denote two or more sounds by the same symbol may mislead the reader, which is a far more serious matter. For instance, if it is understood that *c* and *s* always have the same sound before *e*, the reader knows that *cent* is phonetically the same

as *sent;* but if *c* may also have the sound of *k*, he can not tell whether *cell*, for instance, means *settle* or *kettle*.

The ideal of a scientific alphabet is easy to formulate but hard to realize; nor is its complete realization practically of great importance. The total number of speech sounds used by mankind is beyond computation: a universal scientific alphabet would contain so many symbols that no one could read or remember them. And even if one regards only the English language and its dialects, the number of sounds that can be distinguished by an expert phonetician is much greater than is popularly supposed. At a moderate estimate he would need a hundred symbols. But such an alphabet, while useful in phonetic science, would be worse than useless in a dictionary for everybody. What is needed there is a golden mean between the expert's too many and the Latin alphabet's too few. Just as the housekeeper would be hindered rather than helped by a clock marking fractions of a second, so the average user of a dictionary is best served by a phonetic notation confined to what may be called the principal sounds of the language—those which can be discriminated by everybody who is willing to give a little attention to the subject—it being duly recognized that each symbol denotes not an invariable physical fact, but a type of sound that varies more or less within narrow limits. Thus the *n* of *tin* is not exactly the same as the *n* of *inch*, and the *t* of *bat* is slightly different from the *t* of *battle;* nevertheless, we can get along very well, even in an alphabet calling itself scientific, with one *t* and one *n*. What the "principal sounds" are, and how many symbols are therefore needed, is a question of some difficulty, about which there is room for a difference of opinion. It is a question to be answered by scientific analysis tempered by considerations of practical utility.

The prime requisites of a good notation are that it be easy to learn, easy to read, and easy to remember. This means that the familiar Roman letters are preferable to analphabetic characters such as those of Bell's "Visible Speech," which are eminently scientific but hard to learn and easy to forget. Minor requisites of a more esthetic nature are that the symbols be typographically congruous, *i. e.*, taken from the same type-font, without intermixture of Latin and non-Latin letters, or upper- and lower-case, or roman and italic forms. Diacritical marks should be as few as possible. Diphthongs should be denoted by their proper component parts; and if, for the reader's convenience, two letters are used for a simple sound, as *sh* for the consonant in *shy*, the two letters should be tied (sh), to show that the sound is not composite. Finally, it is better to use the fundamental vowel letters with their original Latin values. This brings the notation into accord with international phonetic science and makes it a help rather than a hindrance in the study of Latin, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. It is really quite impossible to devise a satisfactory scientific notation if the diphthong which we miscall "long i" is to be denoted by ī and a different tho short sound by ĭ. The two sounds do not stand to each other in the relation of "long" and "short" any more than do the *a*'s of *fat* and *fate*, or the *e*'s of *evil* and *devil*.

4. The Scientific Alphabet of 1877.

In the year 1877 the American Philological Association agreed on a notation which, with some slight modifications, was used in the first edition of this Dictionary and has often been referred to as the "scientific alphabet." The salient features of this notation were the use of the vowel forms a, e, i, o, u in their Latin values and the proposal of the three new letters ɑ, ɵ, ʊ. Thus the complete vowel-scheme consisted of the letters ɑ, a, e, i, o, ɵ, u, ʊ, which, when used without a mark of quantity, were to denote the sounds heard in *artistic, bat, pen, pin, poetic, not* (as pronounced with slight rounding), *full, but*. The corresponding long vowels, as heard in *art, bare, day, marine, note, north, fool, burn*, were to be marked if necessary with a sign of length.

The eminent scholars who devised this scheme hoped that the new vowels would gradually win their way into ordinary print. Just as, a few centuries ago, the public had accustomed itself to the useful differentiation of *u* and *v*, *i* and *j*, might not the public of the nineteenth century accustom itself to the no less useful differentiation of a and ɑ, o and ɵ, u and ʊ? If this were to happen there would, of course, be a period of transition during which the new letters would be gradually gaining ground in public favor in the face of more or less opposition. To disarm this opposition, and facilitate the popular acceptance of the new way of spelling, it was deemed expedient not to insist on the strict ideal of a scientific alphabet, but to compromise somewhat freely with the ordinary spelling. So the letter *c* was kept, but always with the sound of *k*. At the same time *k* was not rejected, and *q* and *x* were admitted as alternatives. Thus one might spell quit, cwit, or kwit; fox, focs, or foks. The digraphs *th, sh,* and *ng* were retained for the simple sounds heard in *thin, ship, sing,* and *dh* and *zh* were recommended for the simple sounds heard in *this* and *azure*. For the *ch* of *chin* and the *j* of *jaw* the familiar *ch* and *j* were retained.

5. The Revised Scientific Alphabet.

It has been seen how, in the alphabet of 1877, scientific rigor was in some degree sacrificed to the hope of popular acceptance. But this hope was not fulfilled to a justifiable extent. In the course of time the question of a better notation — one somewhat more in accord with the new science of phonetics — began to be mooted among educationists. In the summer of 1903, on the initiative of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, a conference was called at Boston for the purpose of taking steps toward the adoption of a phonetic alphabet of medium precision, such as could be used in the elementary teaching of phonetics, and also in dictionaries and text-books where words are respelled for pronunciation. It was thought, naturally enough, that this double benefit could be got by this one effort; and that, if the experts could agree on a particular notation as on the whole the best, and if then the public could be induced to accept it, such a standard phonetic alphabet would have some very important educational uses in quickening the phonetic sense of our people.

The Boston conference, which comprised delegates from the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, the American Philological Association, and the Modern Language Association of America, quickly agreed that the alphabet of 1877 was excellent in its main features, but needed some revision in matters of detail. A joint committee of five was accordingly appointed, with instruction to consider the whole subject carefully and if possible to bring about an agreement of the experts on a phonetic alphabet, based on the alphabet of 1877. In 1904 this joint committee published an elaborate report, in which the entire problem was carefully traversed and an alphabet was submitted as a basis of agreement. The report of the joint committee, which was acceptable to the National Education Association Committee, was then sent to the two philological societies, which appointed committees of revision to investigate and report. The entire matter was then studied afresh by the two committees of revision, and the result of their labors was a second printed report, which in the main indorsed the report of the joint committee, but proposed certain amendments in identical form. This second report, with the amendments, was formally adopted by the two philological societies in 1905. We shall refer to it as the A. P. (American Philologists') alphabet. The A. P. alphabet, as finally adopted, was not altogether satisfactory to the Committee of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, which committee accordingly submitted to the National Education Association at its meeting at Boston, July, 1910, an alphabet that seemed to it better adapted to educational needs. The Association ordered this alphabet printed and distributed among its members, and that it be submitted to the Department of Superintendence at its next meeting. It was so submitted at the meeting of the Department at Mobile, Ala., February 24, 1911, which body approved and adopted it. This is the alphabet employed in Key 1 of this Dictionary. We shall refer to it as the N. E. A. alphabet. The points in which it differs from the A. P. alphabet are as follows:

(1) *The notation of the* a *sounds.*—For the five sounds heard in *bat, bare, artistic, art, ask,* the A. P. alphabet has, respectively, the symbols æ, ǣ, a, â, ā, whereas Key 1 employs a, ā, ɑ, ɑ̄, a. The crux here lies in the selection of the best symbol for the vowel of *bat*, since, with that question settled, the other symbols follow almost as a matter of course. The ligature æ is employed for the sound in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association, and hence, quite generally, in the literature of phonetic science. It is used in the great Oxford Dictionary. This is obviously a strong point in its favor, and it must be admitted that, for the purposes of an international alphabet, æ is the best symbol. The sound hardly occurs in French, German, Italian, or Spanish; it is thus quite natural that Continental phoneticians should prefer to use the ordinary print form a for their own ordinary *a* sound, and to denote the peculiar high English vowel by the Anglo-Saxon ligature æ.

But in an English dictionary such a notation has its inconveniences: It necessitates the virtual disuse of the familiar a (the sound of *a* in *artistic* being extremely rare in English), and the use of the ligature in an immense number of very common words ordinarily spelled with a. Such respellings as kæt for *cat* and hænd for *hand* seem to the ordinary reader to make a simple matter difficult.

This being so, and also because the upright italic ɑ̄ (with a macron as sign of length) has from the first been used in this Dictionary for the so-called Italian *a* and is now familiar to a multitude of readers in that value, and because, finally, it is deemed desirable that the form ɑ should come into use in ordinary print for the sound in question (there being no likelihood that the public will take up with the Anglo-Saxon æ for the vowel of *bat*), the old notation for the *a* sounds has been retained, with the exception that ɑ is used for the shortened ɑ̄ as heard in *artistic*, but not for the final vowel of *sofa*, and with the addition of ā for the vowel that varies between a and ɑ̄. The use of these, as of all other symbols, will be explained below.

(2) *The* y *of yet and the* j *of jet.*—These two hang together. For the former the A. P. alphabet has *j*, for the latter dʒ, while Key 1 employs *y* and *j* respectively. Here again, from the point of view of international phonetic science, the former is the better notation; but for an eye accustomed only to the English language the latter is the more natural.

(3) *The* sh *of ship and the* ch *of chip.*—For the former the A. P. alphabet has ʃ, for the latter tʃ; Key 1 employs sh and ch respectively. This is again simply a concession to English visual habit.

(4) *The* th *sounds.*—For the *th* of *thin* the A. P. alphabet has þ, for the *th* of *this* ð; Key 1 employs th and th—another concession to English visual habit.

(5) *Syllabic* l, m, n, r.—For these the A. P. alphabet has *'l*, *'m*, *'n*, *'r*, spelling *battle*, *bottom*, *fasten*, *sinner* as bæt'l, bɔt'm, fæs'n, sin'r. Omission of the apostrophe involves ignoring the very audible difference between the *l* of *battle* and the *l* of *battling*, for which a sign is really needed. But the apostrophe, which naturally suggests something omitted, is not a good sign for the purpose and might lead to confusion when used in connection with accent-marks, as in bat"l, ti'ket"l.

From what has been said it will be evident that the N. E. A. Alphabet, intended as it is for the general public, is sufficiently precise for all practical purposes, but occasionally sacrifices the extreme of precision to simplicity and distinctness. Just what this means will appear from the detailed explanation of the symbols in § 8 below. In this Dictionary, the syllable which has the principal stress is marked by an acute accent (') after it. Syllables that have less stress than the primary are marked with a secondary accent (").

6. The Symbols for the Unstressed Vowels.

It is one of the deeply ingrained characteristics of the English language that unstressed vowels are more or less "obscured" in the utterance. This is especially the case in the syllable just before or just after the primary accent. Thus the middle syllable of *monarchy*, *misery*, *primary*, *murmuring*, *martyrdom* is pronounced by most speakers with the same vowel. This vowel Key 1 denotes by the letter ə. It is a mistake to regard the "obscuration" of unstressed vowels as due to slovenly pronunciation or colloquial weakening. The phenomenon is a law of the language, and belongs not only to familiar talk, but also to the most formal and deliberate speech. There are, indeed, certain endings, such as *-ment* and *-tor*, which are more apt to have the ə in talk than in formal utterance; but these are exceptional cases. Speaking broadly, the "obscuration" of an unstressed vowel is just as much a part of the language as are its laws of grammar. One who should attempt to read a passage, it matters not whether lofty or colloquial, and to sound all the unstressed vowels "distinctly," *i. e.*, as they would be sounded in stressed syllables, would at once be set down as a person unacquainted with the English language.

Nor can we rightly say that the so-called obscuration is a matter of shortening, or of "variation" between two different types of stressed vowel. No amount of shortening of the *e* in *very* will produce the *e* in *misery;* the latter is a different vowel. Nor can we say that the *e* of *misery* is a vowel which "varies" between the *e* of *very* and the *u* of *but*. It does not vary at all, but is as uniform as any vowel in the language. Never does it sound like the *e* in *very* or the *u* in *but*. In short, it is a vowel *sui generis*, and as such should have a symbol in any scientific alphabet. There are, indeed, cases in which some speakers avoid and disapprove the ə sound which the many pronounce; thus, some make a point of saying rek'ərd instead of rek'ərd. But if there are such differences of usage and opinion, a symbol is needed by which they can be clearly indicated to the eye. To have and use a letter capable of showing how one *does* pronounce has nothing to do with the question how one *should* pronounce. Phonetics is a matter of science; orthoepy, a matter of taste, depending on instruction or habit.

It is true that if there were but one unstressed vowel in English there would be no need of a letter for it, however variously the usual spelling might denote it. But there are several; and one in particular appears in such a variety of spellings that it is best to have a letter for that also. This is the vowel heard in the last syllable of *habit*, *candid*, and in the first syllable of *renew*. It is a little nearer to the *i* of *sit* than to any other accented vowel, but almost as near to the vowel of *set*. One must remember that in passing from the *e* of *set* to the *i* of *sit* the frontward movement of the tongue is very slight—only the minute fraction of an inch. If then the *i* in *sit* is uttered with a weak action of the tongue, such as regularly goes with an unstressed vowel, the result is slightly to "lower" the *i* toward *e*. Thus, one gets a vowel which is neither *i* nor *e*, but between the two and readily identifiable with either. One can easily imagine that one pronounces *habit* with an *i* and *volley* with an *e;* but it is not really so. It is the nature of this vowel, as also of ə, to be unstressed. If it be stressed ever so little, to show its kinship with some "distinct" vowel, its character is destroyed.

If the second vowel of *habit* were always written *i*, one could dispense with a special symbol for it and ignore the difference between the *i* of *bit* and the *i* of *habit*. Again, if the vowel in question were always written *e*, as it is in the first syllable in *renew*, *depress*, etc., one could get along with e. But one does not like to write *valley* as vale, or *city* as cite; nor does one wish to respell *palace*, *agate*, *average*, as pales, aget, averej, or *captain* as kapten, when it is stated expressly that e has the sound of *e* in *met*. It is sometimes best to keep a bad notation to which everybody is accustomed; but to change from a bad one that is familiar to another bad one that is new is indefensible.

Since the vowel under consideration is really a half-fledged or imperfectly formed i, it may very well be denoted by an i without the dot. Preference is given to that symbol instead of to the dotless i with a breve, suggested in the A. P. alphabet.

Aside from ə and ɪ, there are no unstressed vowels that seem to require special symbols. See §§ 7, 8, and 9 under o, e, and u.

7. The Marking of the Quantity of Vowels.

By the quantity of a vowel is meant, properly speaking, the relative amount of time taken in uttering it. It is necessary to say the "relative" time, since no absolute unit of measurement is practicable. The tempo of speech varies greatly. Some persons habitually speak more rapidly than others, and the same person uses a different tempo according to the occasion or the state of his feelings. Vowels may be prolonged in singing, in calling, for emphasis, or under the varying influence of the sentence-accent. It is thus impossible to fix a unit of length with mathematical accuracy, but every one can perceive gradations of relative length. A close observer may grade vowels as very long, long, medium, short, and very short. Almost any one, with a little attention to the subject, may hear the three grades, long, medium, and short. For ordinary purposes, however, it suffices to distinguish graphically only the two grades, long and short. This is what our conventional spelling undertakes to do, but with very indifferent success.

The usual way of denoting a long vowel, in the conventional spelling, is by means of a biliteral symbol, like the *oa* of *soap*, the *oo* of *door*, the *ou* of *pour*, the *o*+consonant+silent *e* of *note*—all for long *o*. The device for showing that a vowel is short is to double the following consonant, as in *bitter*, *dapper*, *juggle*. Neither of these methods, however, has been applied systematically; many biliteral symbols may denote a short sound, like the *ay* of *says*, the *oe* of *does*, the *eo* of *leopard*, the *ea* of *head*, and very frequently, as in *epic*, *tonic*, *river*, the consonant is not doubled after a short vowel. In a scientific alphabet neither of these methods is acceptable, since every symbol ought to be self-contained, *i. e.*, to show in itself what it stands for without depending on anything else. There is but one *t* in *bitter:* to write two, for the purpose of distinguishing the word from *biter*, is

quite wrong, since the difference between the two words resides in the vowel, not in the consonant.

Another difficulty begotten of our conventional spelling and the confused terminology that has grown up in connection with it is that notions of quantity have come to be mixed up in the general mind with notions of quality. Thus one hears of the "long a" of *paste* and the "short a" of *past*, when both vowels are long. The vowel of *met* is called "short e" and that of *mete* "long e"; but the real long of the e in *met*, while common in some other languages, is little used in English, tho one may hear it at least half-long when it is followed by a voiced consonant in an accented syllable, as in *beg, says, blend.* So, too, the real short of the *e* in *mete* is very rare in English, tho it may be heard in the first syllable of *Eolian.* What is called "long u" is generally a diphthong having no quantitative relation whatever to the so-called "short u" of *but.* In brief, the words "long" and "short," as popularly used to define vowel-quantity, are meaningless and misleading.

Now, in any phonetic notation that aims at a high degree of precision it is important to have a sign of length that means prolongation and nothing else. To carry out that principle strictly, however, would require several symbols more than appear in the N. E. A. alphabet. Most of the vowels are either open or close, and each variety may be long or short. Thus, taking the historical e sounds for illustration, one would need to distinguish the open short in *met*, the open long in *blend*, the close long in *they*, and the close short in the first syllable of *aerial.* But such refinements would be more bewildering than helpful to the general reader. Therefore, this alphabet ignores the open long *e* of *blend*, which always takes care of itself in pronunciation, and also the close short in *aerial*, which is of rare occurrence: Thus only two signs are used for the *e* sounds: e for the open short, and ē for the close long. This means, however, that the macron, which is primarily a sign of simple length, usually connotes also a slight difference of quality. Thus, *magnate* is respelled as mag'nēt, tho the e is not really long—not much, if any, longer than the stressed e of *magnetic* (magnet'ık).

Similar compromises are made in a few other cases—always for the sake of simplicity and on the general theory that, in a notation for popular use, a very little imprecision is better than a great deal of bewilderment. For details, see the following section.

8. The Symbols and the Sounds They Denote.

For the purpose of explaining how the symbols of the N. E. A. alphabet are used in Key 1 of this Dictionary, and how their use is related to the more important variations of English pronunciation, these symbols are now considered. As to the mode of production of the various sounds by the organs of speech, and the technical names they bear in phonetic science, the reader is referred to the Dictionary itself under the letters A, B, C, etc.

A. Vowels and Diphthongs.

The symbols are: a, ā, ɑ, ɑ̄, ạ, e, ē, i, ī, ı, o, ō, ẹ, ē̩, u, ū, ʊ, ʊ̄, ə, ɑi, ɑu, ei, iu, iū.

(1) a and ā.

These denote the vowel heard short in *bat, cap, lack,* and long in *bare, fair, pear, heir.* Many speakers, especially in England, pronounce the vowel of *bear, fare,* etc. (ā before r), a little higher than that of *bat,* so that it sounds very much like the prolongation of the e in *met, very.* It is further to be noted that a is regularly prolonged before a voiced consonant in monosyllables, especially if they bear the sentence-accent. Thus in *stand, villain, stand!* the vowel of *stand* is long, while in *standing* it is half-long, and in *inkstand* it is short. Note the similar difference in *mankind* (a), *every man* (a), *behold the man* (ā)! and in *has* (a) *he come? he has* (ā). Strict accuracy would thus require that the pronunciation of *has* be given as haz or hāz, according as the word is used. It is also often heard as həz or əz. In such cases a is used as representing the normal vowel, and the variants due to increase or decrease of stress are ignored.

(2) ɑ and ɑ̄.

This vowel occurs chiefly before *r;* thus, ɑ in *artistic, cartoon,* and ɑ̄ in *art, hard, garden, calm, alms, father.* Most often the unstressed ɑr becomes ər, as in *separate, monarchy, partake.* There is some variation in the length of ɑ̄; thus, it is longer in *mart* than in *martyr,* longer in *garden* than in *garter.* These slight variations are ignored in respelling, ɑ̄ being used wherever the vowel is notably longer than in *artistic.* In American English the so-called "short o" of *hot, not, poppy, rotten* has for the most part lost its rounding, so that these words are pronounced hɑt, nɑt, pɑpı, rɑtn. In all such cases ɑ is used and the variant with ɑ is ignored.

(3) ạ.

This letter is used for a vowel which varies between a and ɑ, or between ā and ɑ̄. It occurs before *f, s, th,* sometimes before *n* + consonant. Examples: *ask, glass, past, basket, laugh, after, quaff, bath, path, aunt, lancet, dance, France.* The prevailing vowel in the south of England is ɑ̄, in the United States ā. The ancestor of both sounds is ultimately ɑ, which rose to a in very early times and then, in the seventeenth century, became ā before a voiceless fricative, and sometimes before *n* + consonant. Thus the words which had been ask, paſth, became āsk, pāſth. In the eighteenth century the tendency set in, in the south of England, to convert this ā into ɑ̄, but conservatives resisted and clung to the old ā. Gradually ɑ̄ prevailed in London, and then the idea took root that pās was vulgar and pās affected. So refined speakers made a virtue of pronouncing an intermediate vowel, higher than ɑ̄ but not so high as ā. It is this "refined transition," as it has been called, that is denoted by ạ. It is generally long, but may be short in unstressed syllables, as *wine-glass, cow-path,* or half-long in words of more than one syllable, as *basket, pastime.* The symbol ạ is used not to express a preference for the intermediate sound as more correct or more elegant, but simply as a short way of indicating that the pronunciation varies. Thus the respelling bạſth means that the word is either bɑ̄ſth or bāſth or between the two.

(4) e and ē.

As above stated in § 7, ē is closer as well as longer than e. Usually e stands for the open short vowel of *met,* ē for the close long of *may.* But e is employed also for the open sound when lengthened before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *beg, blend, says;* and ē for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *magnate, aerial, always.* So, too, in French and Spanish words, ē is used for the close short vowel of an unstressed syllable; thus, Médoc, León, are respelled mē-dok', lē-ōn'.

Many speakers, both in England and the United States, make ē a diphthong, the first element being a little higher than e, the second a little lower than i. Such familiar spellings as *veil, skein, rein* are a fairly exact rendering of this pronunciation. But as the final element is apt to be very faint, and the first element is a little closer than the e of *met,* it was deemed best to denote the sound by ē rather than by ei.

Examples of e: *set, ten, well, wealth, said, says, leopard, heifer, very, merry, bury, confess; outlet.*

Examples of ē: *bay, bail, they, veil, gate, great, taste, savior, danger, aorta, magnate.*

(5) i and ī.

Usually i denotes the open short vowel of *sit,* ī the close long of *seat.* But i is also used for the open sound when prolonged in emphatic monosyllables before a voiced consonant, as in *bid, big, sinned;* and ī for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *Eolian, athlete.*

Examples of i: *bit, bid, fill, busy, hymn, build, spirit, delirious, misfit.*

Examples of ī: *marine, lean, piece, seen, scene, Cæsar, Peter, people, fear, belief, receipt, athlete, regent, Socrates.*

(6) ı.

See above, § 6. This sound results from the weakening of a high front vowel when unsupported by the stress. It occurs in obscure syllables having i, y, e, or a in the regular spelling, as in *ability, city, Sunday, visible, difficult, renew, debate, palace,* which are respelled as ə-bil'ı-tı, sit'ı, sun'dı, viz'ı-bl, dif'ı-kult, rı-niū', dı-bēt', pal'ıs.

An unstressed medial *i* in words of Latin origin is apt to vary in pronunciation between ı and ə; thus, *visible, difficult, agitate* are heard now as viz'ı-bl, dif'ı-kult, aj'ı-tēt, and now as viz'ə-bl, dif'ə-kult, aj'ə-tēt. Careful speakers prefer the former pronunciation, which accordingly is the one given in the Dictionary; but the other, altho unapproved, is very common in ordinary conversation.

Certain combinations of consonants tend to prevent i from becoming ɪ; thus the ending *-ism* is always -izm, never -ɪzm. The ending *-ist*, when immediately following the primary stress, as in *typist*, is frequently -ɪst; in the second remove, as in *fabulist, Darwinist*, the *i* is more distinctly pronounced.

(7) o and ō.

The short sound occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *poetic, elbow*. Except when final, and especially before r, it is apt to become ə; thus, *original, agony, history* are often heard as ə-rij'ɪ-nəl, ag'ə-nɪ, his'tə-rɪ. In such cases, however, careful speakers still pronounce o-rij'ɪ-nəl, ag'o-nɪ, his'to-rɪ. In New England dialect o, instead of the usual ō, is sometimes heard in *coat, road, stone*. The long sound is often diphthongal, in the south of England regularly so. The first element of the diphthong is a little less rounded than o, being virtually identical with ɵ. This is then further rounded during the act of utterance and ends in the labial semivowel. Such familiar spellings as *shoulder, know*, represent this pronunciation.

Examples of o: *rotation, Bohemian, hero, shadow, potato, balcony, dissonant.*

Examples of ō: *boat, note, goes, pour, door, ford, motion, devote.*

(8) ɵ and ɵ̄.

The vowel ɵ differs from o in being less rounded, more open. It is heard short in *autum'nal*, long in *au'tumn*. *Or, for, nor*, etc., have ɵ̄ when emphatic; when unemphatic, either ɵ or, more commonly, ə. What is popularly called "short o," the vowel of *hot, not, pop*, etc., is historically the more open, slightly rounded vowel ɵ, and is still so pronounced in England. In the United States, however, the ɵ has for the most part completely lost its rounding, so that *hot, not, pop* are usually heard as hɑt, nɑt, pɑp. In southern English ō and ɵ̄ are not usually distinguished before r, but come together in a vowel which is between the two: thus, *mourning* and *morning* are pronounced alike. So, too, the vowel of *story*, which we denote by ō, is in southern English half-way between ō and ɵ̄.

Examples of ɵ: *august', hot, cod, bog, stolid, begot.*

Examples of ɵ̄: *Au'gust, author, north, Paul, awl, call, bought, caught, lost, off, moss, cloth.*

(9) u and ū

Here again, as in the case of e and ē, i and ī, there is a difference of quality as well as of quantity, ū as in *pool* being a little more rounded than u as in *pull*. In the interest of simplicity u is used both for the stressed vowel of *pull* and for the unstressed vowel of *value* (val'yu), tho they are not exactly identical. The *u* of the ending *-ture* varies between ə, u, and iū, *nature* being heard as nē'chər or nē'chur, and *literature* as lit'ər-ə-chūr or lit'ər-ə-tiūr, or sometimes lit'ər-ə-chur or lit'ər-ə-chə(r).

Examples of u: *push, pull, handful, could, hood, manhood, issue.*

Examples of ū: *rule, rude, blue, lute* (see below, under iū), *pool, mood, balloon, ghoul, soup, détour.*

(10) ʊ and ʊ̄.

The symbol ʊ denotes the so-called "short u" of *but*, which is much more common than u. It is apt to be prolonged before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *buzz, fund*. But this long ʊ, which easily takes care of itself, is left without a symbol, ʊ̄ being used for a vowel of slightly different quality, heard only before r. In the ordinary spelling ʊ̄ is denoted in a variety of ways.

Examples of ʊ: *but, cud, buzz, fund, gunned, insult, blood, rough.*

Examples of ʊ̄: *burn, learn, fern, urn, girl, whorl, return, concern.*

(11) ə.

The symbol ə may be called the low unstressed vowel, ɪ being the high. The position of the tongue in uttering it is nearly the same as for ʊ, but the difference between ə and ʊ is clearly audible in such pairs as *sup, hyssop; luck, hillock; sum, winsome*. Almost any vowel, especially any low vowel, tends to become ə when unsupported by the stress. The tendency toward ə is stronger in southern English than in northern. In the United States there is a difference of usage in the pronunciation of certain endings, notably *-or, -tor*, and *-ment*, ɵ or e being heard in formal utterance, ə in ordinary talk. Thus, *senator, monument, president* are ordinarily sen'ə-tər, mən'yu-mənt, prez'ɪ-dənt, but in more formal utterance sen'ə-tor, mən'yu-ment, prez'ɪ-dent. The great majority of the common unstressed endings have ə, with little or no variation of usage. Compare *urban, gallant, balance, potence, potent, quotient, farmer, famous, potion, righteous, factious, crocus, kingdom*. The unstressed prefixes *ad-* (*ac-, af-, al-, an-, as-*), *ob-* (*oc-, of-, op-*), *con-* (*col-, com-, cor-*), *sub-* (*suc-, sup-, sur-, sus-*) often have ə in common speech, but the distinct vowel is heard in more formal or precise utterance, altho much shortened.

(12) ɑi and ɑu.

The symbol ɑi is used for the diphthong commonly called "long i," and ɑu for that heard in *now*. In both symbols the first element varies somewhat. In parts of the United States *house* is not pronounced hɑus, but haus, or even heus, but ɑu may be regarded as normal.

Examples of ɑi: *aisle, kaiser, rite, right, ibex, sleight, cry, die, dye.*

Examples of ɑu: *sauerkraut, now, thou, bough.*

(13) ɵi.

The symbol ɵi is used for the diphthong heard in *avoid, choice, noise, hoist, alloy, boy, toy.*

(14) iu and iū.

What is popularly called "long u," as in *tube*, is denoted by iū, and iu is used for the same sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *mutation*. In southern English regularly, and to some extent in the United States, the sound is a diphthong consisting of a fully rounded ū as in *pool*, preceded by the palatal semivowel. This pronunciation would properly be denoted by yū; thus, for *tube, Tuesday*, we should have tyūb, tyūz'dɪ, rather than tiūb, tiūz'dɪ. But many speakers, probably the majority of Americans, pronounce *tube* and *Tuesday* without the palatal semivowel and with a *u*-sound slightly less rounded than the ū of *pool*. This pronunciation is not well represented either by tyūb, tyūz'dɪ, or by tūb, tūz'dɪ. It is this *u*-sound, which may or may not be diphthongal, that is denoted by iū. To a certain extent this sound is heard even after r and l, where no y is pronounced. Thus *lute* (liūt) is distinguished from *loot* (lūt).

Examples of iu: *curator, duration, mulatto, superior.*

Examples of iū: *cute, dew, few, feud, suit, lure, mutual.*

B. Consonants and Semivowels.

The symbols are: b, d, f, g, ŋ, h, j, ch, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, sh, t, th, th, v, w, y, z, ʒ. Of these, b, d, f, h, k, p, t, v, z have the familiar and unmistakable sounds heard in *be, do, fee, he, key, pea, tea, vow, zest;* g sounds always as in *get*, never as in *gem*, and s always as in *sit*, never as in *rose* or in *sugar*. These eleven letters, then, require no further explanation.

(1) ŋ.

This denotes the guttural nasal heard in *sing, singer*. It is a simple sound, not a compound of n and g. The *ng* of *finger* is composed of ŋ + g (fiŋ'gər), the *nk* of *bank* of ŋ + k (baŋk).

(2) ch and j.

These denote, respectively, the composite consonants heard voiceless in *chew* and voiced in *jaw*. Phoneticians analyze the former as consisting of t + sh, the latter as consisting of d + ʒ. The presence of a *t* and *d* is recognized by the ordinary spelling in such words as *batch, badge*. It is to be observed, however, that ch does not consist of a complete *t* as in *tin* followed by a complete *sh* as in *ship*, but rather of a variety of *t* followed by a variety of *sh*. The elements blend in such a way that each loses a part of its phonetic character, and the result is virtually a simple sound. In the sentence *that shall never be*, no matter how rapidly one may speak it, the words *that shall* never make an exact rime to *satchel*, as they would do if ch were exactly t + sh. A similar statement would hold of the equation j = d + ʒ. It is this consideration which justifies the retention of the familiar symbols, in lieu of tsh and dʒ, for these sounds.

(3) l, m, n, r.

Both the initial sound of *let, met, net, red*, and the final sound of *able, prism, fasten, flour*, are denoted by these letters respectively. The final sounds are called syllabic *l, m, n, r*, it being a peculiarity of these open consonants that they may partake of the nature of a vowel and form

a syllable. Phoneticians usually distinguish syllabic *l, m, n, r* by a diacritic mark and are thus enabled to show the difference between the l of *battle* and that of *battling;* the *m* of *prism* and that of *prismatic;* the *n* of *lighten* and that of *lightning;* the *r* of *center* and that of *central.* As noted above in § 5, the alphabet employed in Key 1 ignores this difference. In most cases syllabic *l, m, n, r* derive from an ordinary *l, m, n, r* preceded by an unstressed vowel which first became ə and was then still further reduced to the slight vocalic resonance peculiar to the consonant itself; thus *little* was formerly *litel,* pronounced lit'el, then lit'əl, finally lit'l. In the case of many words in *-al, -el, -an, -en,* etc., there is a difference of pronunciation: thus some pronounce *metal, pedal, idol* as met'əl, ped'əl, ai'dəl, while others do not distinguish these words from *mettle, peddle, idle.* On account of this divergent utterance it is often hard to say what the prevailing usage is—whether -əl, -əm, -ən, or simply syllabic l, m, n; but the tendency is toward the latter. One hears ped'ənt and ped'nt, ūr'bən and ūr'bn, etc. In the ordinary spelling syllabic *m* appears as simple *m* in *-ism, chasm, prism,* and some other words, but as *-am* in *madam, Adams,* as *-om* in *bottom,* etc. Syllabic r appears as *r* sometimes after a long vowel or diphthong, as in *flour,* but after a consonant always as *-ar, -er, -or,* etc. Such words are respelled -ər, as riv'ər, mār'tər, not riv'r, mār'tr, etc. On variant pronunciations of this letter, see under R in the Dictionary.

(4) ſh and ʒ.

These are the signs employed, respectively, for the voiceless and voiced palatal sibilant heard in *ship, azure.* On the analogy of ſh a tied zh might seem to be the logical symbol for the voiced sound, but, unlike *sh,* zh has no currency in English spelling. As this latter is a simple sound, it has been thought better to introduce the simple letter ʒ to represent it, rather than to introduce an unfamiliar composite symbol for this purpose.

(5) fh and th.

It was explained above in § 5 that these letters are simply a concession to English visual habit and take the place of the Anglo-Saxon þ and ð, now usually employed in phonetic alphabets. They have the sound of *th* in *thin* and *th* in *this* respectively.

(6) w and y.

These have the sounds of *w* in *wet* and *y* in *yet,* respectively. Neither is used as the final element of a diphthong. Such spellings as *blow, blowing, say, saying* appear as blō, blō'iŋ, sē, sē'iŋ.

9. Foreign Words and Proper Names.

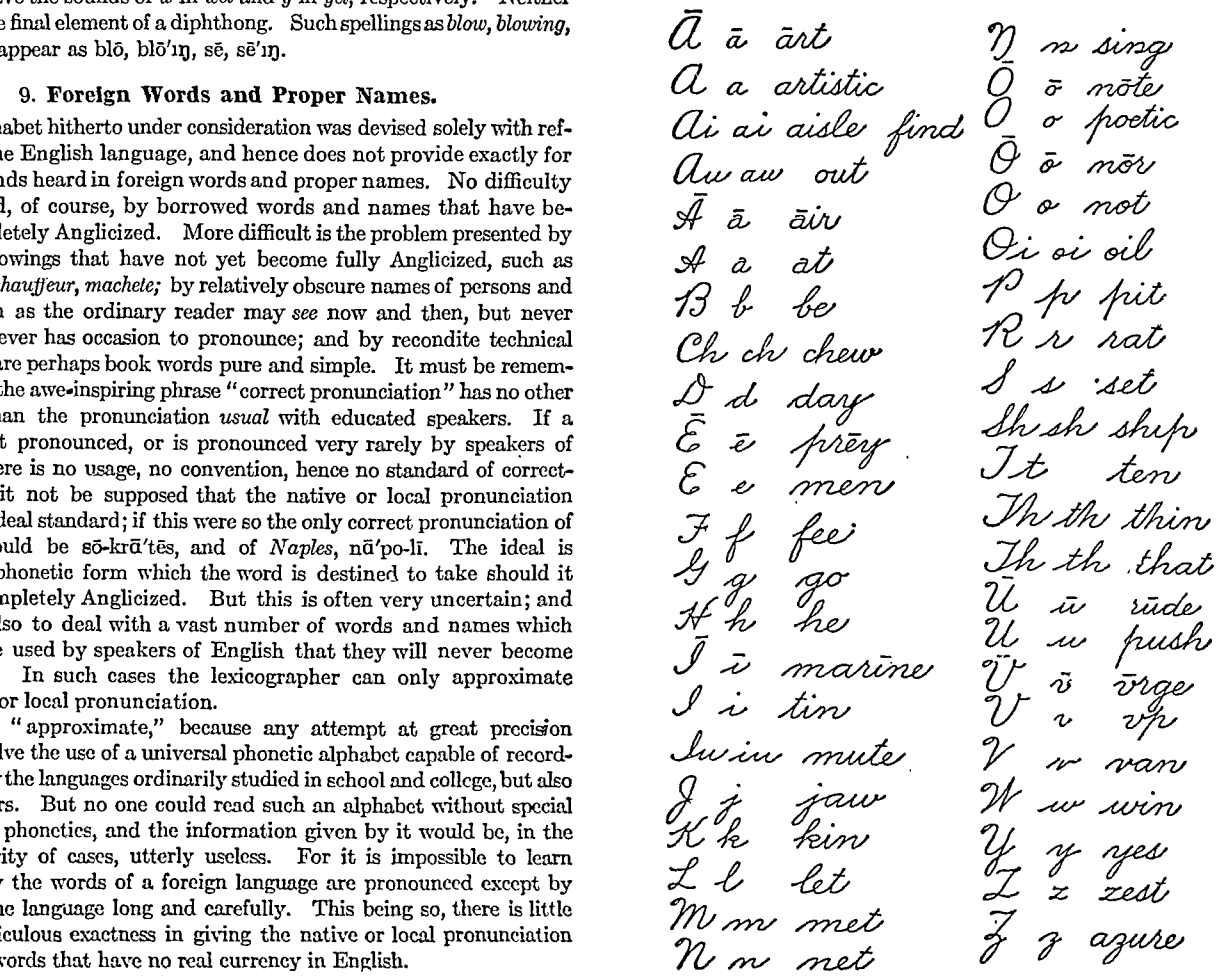
The alphabet hitherto under consideration was devised solely with reference to the English language, and hence does not provide exactly for certain sounds heard in foreign words and proper names. No difficulty is presented, of course, by borrowed words and names that have become completely Anglicized. More difficult is the problem presented by recent borrowings that have not yet become fully Anglicized, such as *hinterland, chauffeur, machete;* by relatively obscure names of persons and places, such as the ordinary reader may *see* now and then, but never *hears* and never has occasion to pronounce; and by recondite technical terms that are perhaps book words pure and simple. It must be remembered that the awe-inspiring phrase "correct pronunciation" has no other meaning than the pronunciation *usual* with educated speakers. If a word is not pronounced, or is pronounced very rarely by speakers of English, there is no usage, no convention, hence no standard of correctness. Let it not be supposed that the native or local pronunciation affords an ideal standard; if this were so the only correct pronunciation of *Socrates* would be sō-krā'tēs, and of *Naples,* nā'po-lī. The ideal is really the phonetic form which the word is destined to take should it become completely Anglicized. But this is often very uncertain; and we have also to deal with a vast number of words and names which are so little used by speakers of English that they will never become Anglicized. In such cases the lexicographer can only approximate the native or local pronunciation.

We say "approximate," because any attempt at great precision would involve the use of a universal phonetic alphabet capable of recording not only the languages ordinarily studied in school and college, but also many others. But no one could read such an alphabet without special training in phonetics, and the information given by it would be, in the vast majority of cases, utterly useless. For it is impossible to learn *exactly* how the words of a foreign language are pronounced except by studying the language long and carefully. This being so, there is little use of meticulous exactness in giving the native or local pronunciation of foreign words that have no real currency in English.

In this edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY there are no separate lists of proper names. But as there was to be but one vocabulary and the key to pronunciation was to be repeated on every page, it was obviously impracticable to employ a different alphabet or to introduce many new symbols for the foreign words and proper names. It was therefore decided to use the N. E. A. alphabet as it has been described, with the addition only of those special symbols which were employed in the first edition. These are n̈ to denote nasality of a preceding vowel; ʜ for the Scotch *ch* in *loch* (German *ch,* whether voiced or voiceless, guttural or palatal); and ü for French u (German ü), whether long or short. It should be distinctly understood that the pronunciations given, except in the case of words fully Anglicized, are but rough approximations.

The pronunciation of Latin presents a case by itself. Within the last few decades the so-called Roman pronunciation has been very generally adopted in the schools both of the United States and of England. The old-fashioned English pronunciation is no longer learned, or is learned only to a limited extent, and will soon become obsolete, so far as the reading of Latin authors is concerned. It persists, however, and will long persist, in proper names and in numerous words and stereotyped phrases pertaining, more especially, to law and medicine. Popular usage is already divided between the old and the new: one hears ē prai-ō'rai and ā prī-ō'rī; man-dē'mus and man-dā'mus (oftener man-dam'us). The ending *-itis* is regularly pronounced -ai'tis by Englishmen, while in the United States -ai'tis and -ī'tis are about equally common. And there are other such cases of conflicting usage. It is probable that with the lapse of time the Roman pronunciation will prevail more and more, since modern scholarship is overwhelmingly in its favor. At the same time, the present facts have to be recognized. When the Dictionary gives the pronunciation of a Latin word or phrase according to the English method, it should by no means be understood that a preference for that method is thereby expressed. If, for example, *nisi prius* is given as nai'sai prai'us, the meaning is simply that the lawyer is apt to call it so in the court-room, albeit the same lawyer would probably say nī'sī prī'us if he came upon the phrase in reading aloud from a Latin author.

10. Script for the Revised Scientific Alphabet.



11. Pronouncing by Use of the Old Alphabet.

Each respelling in the Dictionary is repeated in the familiar alphabet with diacritics, this notation being called Key 2. In Key 2 the vowels marked with a macron represent the sounds now commonly called long, and those with a breve represent the sounds commonly called short. The two diacritics indicate, except for the letter *o*, actual difference in quality of sound, not merely in quantity. The various letter-sounds are described above and in the articles treating the letters in alphabetical place in the vocabulary. References follow to the divisions (1), (2), etc., of the section "A, VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS," above, for the sounds of the marked vowels. Unmarked vowels are explained separately.

For ä as in *art*, see (2). In Key 2 ä is always used for this sound, without distinction of length.
For ā as in *fate*, see (4). For ă as in *fat*, see (1).
For â as in *bare*, see (1). For à as in *ask*, see (3).
For a as in *what* and a as in *all*, see (8). These are the same as ɵ and ō of Key 1, ŏ and ô of Key 2.
For ē as in *me*, see (5).
For ĕ as in *met* and e as in *fête*, see (4). The sound of e is the same as that of ā.
For ê as in *bear*, the same sound as â, see (1).
For ē as in *fern*, see (10). For ı as in *tin*, see (5).
For ī as in *bite*, see (12).
For ĭ as in *girl*, see (10). This is the same as û and ē.
For ī as in *marine*, the same sound as ē, see (5).
For ō as in *go*, see (7). For ŏ as in *not* and ô as in *corn*, see (8).
For o as in *woman*, o͞o as in *boot*, and o͝o as in *book*, see (9). These are sounds more commonly represented in regular spelling by u as in *full* and ū as in *rude*.
For ȯ as in *son*, the same sound as ŭ, see (10).
For o as in *tomb*, the same sound as u, see (9).
For ū as in *cute*, see (14). This is the sound noted in Key 1 by iū or iu (internal) and yū or yu (initial). Only the internal sound is noted by ū in Key 2, length being disregarded.
For ŭ as in *cut* and û as in *burn*, see (10).
For u as in *put* and u as in *rule*, see (9).
For the diphthongs ou, ow, see (12), and for oi, oy, see (13).

In Key 2 the plain vowel letters are used in obscure syllables, corresponding to ə and ı of Key 1. See (6) and (11). An exception is made in the use of o, in using it for the obscure sound in closed syllables as in *action*, *kingdom*, and for the o in *obey*, *history*, where the sound of ō is heard lessened in quantity. In closed syllables having the sound of o as in *obey*, seldom or never occurring in English words, ō is used in Key 2. Thus, in the German pronunciation of *Humboldt*, the second syllable is given as -bolt in Key 1, -bōlt in Key 2.

In Key 2 y is used as a vowel exactly like i.

Consonant sounds are the same in both keys, with the following exceptions: In Key 2 the digraphs ch, sh, th as in *thin*, and zh are without the tie-mark used in Key 1. See B (2), (4), and (5).

For th, as in *this*, see B (5). For j, see B (2).
For ng as in *sing* and n as in *ink*, see B (1).
In Key 2 the k-sound of c is noted by c and the s-sound by ç. These are always k and s in Key 1.

12. The Division of Words into Syllables.

Division of words into syllables is indicated in the vocabulary titles by insertion of hyphens and accent-marks as intended for practise in writing and printing. This work has been entrusted as a special department to Mr. F. HORACE TEALL. Respellings, the purpose of which is precise phonetic analysis, often necessarily differ in division from that shown in the titles, but agreement is preserved when possible. The approved division is always that shown in the heavy-faced print. Some words showing the conflict noted are *addi-tion*, *divi-sion*, *mea-sure*, *commu-nion*, *a-lien*, *na-tional*, *pecu-liar*, *spe-cial*, which are respelled a-dish'ən, dı-viz'ən, mezh'ur, kə-mīūn'yən, ēl'yen, nash'ən-əl, pı-kiūl'yər, spesh'əl.

The practise shown in the vocabulary is so simple and so unmistakably uniform that no elaborate system of rules is necessary. Every essential point is comprehended in the following four rules:

Rule I.—A consonant or a digraph or trigraph between two vowels goes into the later syllable when the first vowel is long, half-long, or obscure (except *-er* as in *gen-er-al*); as, *fa-tal, sea-son, sepa-rate, pro-gram, seda-tive, omi-nous, mecha-nism, pecu-liar, pro-phetic, medi-cal, practi-cal, fa-ther, me-tallic, mo-nopo-ly, pre-sent (v.), de-throne, ca-pacity, pro-gress (v.), ca-pable, proce-dure.*

Rule II.—A consonant between two vowels goes into the earlier syllable when the first vowel is short and has any stress; as, *prod-uct, prog-ress (n.), rap-id, pres-ent (n.), vis-it, ton-ic, bus-y, crit-ic, proph-et, prophet-ic, cyn-ic, fath-om, flor-id, char-ity, sep-arate.*

Rule III.—Adjoining consonants usually separate into two syllables; as, *at-tract, con-demn, pam-phlet, syl-lable, prac-tical, moun-tain, infan-try, connec-tion, produc-tive, detec-tive, suc-ces-sor, defen-dant, cor-respon-dent, as-sis-tant, mat-ting, com-pel-ling, fret-ted, En-gland.*

Note.—Doubled consonants ending a primitive word are kept together before a purely English suffix; as, *tell-ing, hiss-ing.*

Rule IV.—Purely English suffixes (*-ed, -er, -est, -eth, -ing, -ish, -y*) are always kept distinct (except when the terminal letter of the primitive word is repeated, as in *compel-ling*); as, *heat-ed, hat-ed, bak-er, speak-er, speak-est, wak-eth, search-eth, hast-ing, baptiz-ing, brak-ing, break-ing, freak-ish, head-y.*

Note.—Terminations like *-al, -ant, -ent, -ive, -or* are treated as merely Anglicized endings (usually of Latin or Greek words taken into English entire, but with terminal change), not as separable English suffixes. Thus such confusion as *music-al, practi-cal, conjunc-tive, disjunct-ive, abun-dant, defend-ant*, which is found in some other works, is avoided. The treatment here given makes every one of these terminations begin with the consonant.

13. Spelling Reform.

The subject of spelling reform has lately received a large amount of attention, owing to the activities of the Simplified Spelling Board in the United States and the Simplified Spelling Society in Great Britain. Some simplifications, not at all radical in their character and consisting mainly in the dropping of superfluous letters, have already been promulgated. From the nature of the case these modified spellings will come into general literary use but slowly, if at all, but the weight of expert authority behind them clearly requires that they be taken note of in a dictionary for the people. As in all matters involving technical knowledge, the opinion of one expert is worth more than the practise of multitudes who have never studied the subject and merely follow the fashion as they have learned it. The proposals of the Simplified Spelling Board are recorded in this Dictionary. The rules adopted by the Board will be found in the APPENDIX, page 2780.

The scientific test of good spelling is tolerably simple. A language is well spelled if, when one has learned the letters and their sounds and has had practise enough to beget facility in their use, one can write correctly any new word that one hears and pronounce correctly any new word that one sees.

If now we apply the scientific test of good spelling to the English language in a large way, it will appear that much of it is good just as it stands. This is true of an immense number of monosyllabic words containing short vowels, and of a far larger number of polysyllabic derivatives from the Latin. Then there is another large group of words of which the spelling is not ideal, but good enough for practical purposes. It is a great mistake to speak of English spelling as if it were altogether bad and needed to be thrown into the melting-pot and recast. But there is a third portion which *is* bad in varying degrees of badness, and unfortunately this third portion comprises a pretty large number of the commonest words in the language—words of Germanic origin containing a long stressed vowel or a diphthong. If *go* is a good spelling, then it is obvious to any one that *though* and *road* and *door* and *hoe* and *note* are not good spellings. The lack of a uniform, or at least approximately uniform, notation for the long stressed vowels and diphthongs is the deep-seated fundamental fault of our spelling. Any reform which does not correct that will only touch the fringe of the difficulty.

How our spelling came to be so confused, so far as it is confused, is now well known to experts in English philology. Speaking very generally, the trouble is due to an ancient confusion of the phonetic standards of Anglo-Saxon and Norman French; to the retention of old spellings after they had ceased to be phonetically correct, and to the introduction of new spellings patterned after conflicting analogies or supposed to convey valuable information—which was often misinformation—about the etymology and provenience of words. The resulting chaos is not at all mysterious. We should have lost nothing precious, but should have gained very much, if our spelling had kept pace with our speech and were to-day as good, say, as that of Spanish.

The obstacle is the inertia and the prejudice of habit. The adult who has once learned to spell will always find it easier to go on in the beaten path. No matter how bad the path may be, it will always be for him personally the line of least resistance.

The reform must be solved gradually in the elementary schools. The associations that cluster about words are not transmitted from one generation to another. Each child acquires them for himself, and they can be made to cluster as fully about a good spelling as about a bad. In countless instances we have actually improved on the orthographic practise of our ancestors.

METHOD OF COMPOUNDING WORDS.

PROFESSOR W. D. WHITNEY, in his book on *The Life and Growth of Language*, speaks of "a process which the general history of language shows to be more important than any other," and then says: "It is the composition of words, the putting two independent elements together to form a single designation." He shows distinctly that he includes here the union of word-pairs with a hyphen by citing *rest-day, learning-knights,* and *head-dress.* This is stated as a general language fact, not merely as English.

In such matters the lexicographer's record must show selection, especially in English, and undoubtedly that selection should accord with the best usage, as decided by some person or body of persons. For this Dictionary, originally, the decision was made by submission of the question, with the fullest possible detail, to hundreds of the men best qualified to answer it. But the department was controlled by one man, Mr. F. HORACE TEALL, who has again controlled it throughout the remaking. Mr. Teall had published the only book that ever treated the subject exhaustively, *The Compounding of English Words,* and was chosen because that book proved his fitness. The prevalent confusion of ideas had been shown in letters received before then, one of which, a fair sample, said, "I always use a hyphen whenever two words are to be written as one," and proved that its writer did not do so by containing *when* and *ever* united without a hyphen. Again, the question was, When should two words become one? And this was not answered at all.

Mr. Teall's first work for the STANDARD DICTIONARY was the making of a list of more than forty thousand words showing his answer to the question as he offered it for embodiment in the work. That list was printed separately and sent to scholars the world over—some even to Australia—with requests for suggestions and criticisms. Practically no criticism came, but much enthusiastic commendation; and the list was finally adopted for the Dictionary. Some persons, especially printers, say that fashions change in such matters so that what was once good is so no longer; but this is only an evidence of the common confusion, which is and has been always present in practise, and the forms selected originally are still held to be the best.

Every important dictionary of the English language published before 1890, and every one since then except one, has included thousands of word-pairs joined with the hyphen. Of course but one reason could be assigned for this practical universality of method, so far as the earlier workers had any definite policy in this respect. The similarity resulted from the fact that so only could they record the best usage, and that what they so recorded was best not only according to practise among leading writers and printers, but also in keeping with the art of grammar. Not only have the best writers used hyphened compound words, but every grammarian who ever taught anything about them has evidently striven to lay a basis for analogical decision. Many grammar text-books merely say that some compound words are written with a hyphen and some as continuous words, and then say, "Consult the dictionary."

The exceptional dictionary alluded to above is the one that very many people will consult, and they will find there *countingroom, dining room, drawing-room; taleteller, story-writer, letter writer; ropemaker, love-maker,* but *lace maker* and others (the two-word forms not given as titles); *devilfish,* but *angel fish;* these being merely a few specimens that indicate lack of system. Such differences found so frequently make it impossible for any one to know in a given instance without looking in the book whether this authority uses one form or another, except as frequent looking happens to impress a few distinctions upon the memory. Certainly no one can ever learn all the differences just as they appear in the book.

In that dictionary are *backbone, breastbone, jawbone,* but *cheek bone, haunch bone, hip bone, thigh bone;* in this work each bone-name is given with a hyphen, except that *backbone* is given for the figurative sense. Provision is necessary (or at least more comfortable) for the use of one form for each literal name.

It is simply impossible to eliminate inconsistencies of form from the English language, even if it could be proved desirable to do so. No phase of the language is less amenable to such stricture than the question when to compound and when not to compound. Mr. Teall's claims are stated below. His platform as to consistency may be formulated in words used by Lindley Murray in writing about verbs: "A principle may be warrantably adopted, and carried to a precise convenient extent, without subjecting its supporters to the charge of inconsistency for not pursuing it beyond the line of use and propriety."

No principle of language can be adduced in support of a choice of form for *counting-room, dining-room,* or *drawing-room,* or for *story-writer* or *letter-writer,* or for *angel-fish* or *devil-fish,* that is not equally potent in every exactly similar instance. Various groups of similar words must have similar forms if they are to be on a basis of comfortable agreement; but no single group can ever be so absolutely differentiated that any critic could not find a point of objection, or at least of question.

A close study of English literature has been made and a system constructed in accordance with the rules of grammar, which was modified somewhat by such fully established usage as does not follow those rules. The aim has been to give a full exposition of the forms used by the best writers and printers, with the additional feature of an analogical systematizing of the forms in general literary use, so far as the genius of the language will permit. The editor believes that he thus comes closer than any of his predecessors to an actual record of prevailing good usage, and that he has provided a selection of forms worthy of adoption without change.

Each form is based upon grammatical analogy, according to the following

General Principles.

1st. That all words should be separate when used in regular grammatical relation and construction, unless they are jointly applied in some arbitrary way.

2d. That abnormal association of words generally indicates unification in sense, and hence compounding in form.

3d. That no expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one (either hyphened or solid) without change of sense.

The first of these principles forbids joining an adjective and a noun in regular use (including in the classification as adjectives all words used with clear adjectival force); as, *spinal column, chestnut horse, brick house, fellow citizen, he bear, man servant, brother officer, Armstrong gun.*

Arbitrary application of such terms requires that they should be joined. Thus we have *blue coat* for the coat itself, but *bluecoat* for a man, and *redhead* is the common form of the name of a duck with a *red head.*

The first principle, moreover, keeps a regular adverb separate from the adjective it modifies, even when the two express one attribution; as, "*highly colored* wings," "*recently published* book."

The second principle makes two nouns used together as one name become one word, if the first is not really attributive. Thus, while *brick* is attributive in *brick house* (a house made of bricks), it is *not* attributive in *brick-yard* (a yard where bricks are made). *Brick* in the first instance has the same qualifying sense that *bricken* would have if that were used, and so is an adjective, properly standing alone; but in the second instance it has no sense other than the naming of what is made in the yard, and no quality or attribute of the yard is noted, except in the name as a whole.

The second principle requires compounding:

1. When two adjectives, a noun and an adjective, or any two or more parts of speech are abnormally associated to express one

attribution; as, a *down-stairs* room; *dark-brown* hair, or hair that is *dark-brown;* a *well-known* man; *knee-deep* snow, or the snow is *knee-deep;* *free-trade* doctrines; a *silk-and-cotton* fabric; *North-American* birds.

2. When one of two words used together as a verb, an adverb, or any part of speech, is in such use not placed in accordance with a rule of grammar; as, to go *down-town;* to *halter-break* a horse; a *cross-action;* a *counter-complaint; broad-mindedly; after-ages.*

Rules for Selection of Forms.

The legitimate conclusion from these principles is, that if one term having elements of certain kinds is properly a compound word, so is every other exactly similar term. The following categories or rules are thus obtained:

1. Every name that shows mere ellipses and inversion of a phrase containing two nouns is a compound noun.

A "box for a hat" is commonly called a *hat-box;* "a brush for the hair," a *hair-brush;* "a stove for cooking," a *cooking-stove* or *cook-stove.* It may be safely affirmed that *hat-box* is printed as a hyphened compound word much more frequently than it is printed as two words, and the same is true of *hair-brush;* so we select the compound form as fixed in the best usage. *Pill-box, shoe-box, paper-box, ribbon-box,* and *collar-box* properly have the same form as *hat-box,* and so on through the entire range of known or possible boxes that may be named by the word *box* preceded by the name of what the box is to contain. As of *boxes,* so of *brushes,* and so also of everything named in this way—every such name, except as noted below, is given as a hyphened compound word. Some names that are unquestionably compounds in their nature have never been so written, and it would be pedantic to insist that they should be. In usage, almost universally, such words as *company, association, asylum,* have been kept separate, as in *railroad company, racing association, insane asylum.* There is no *error* in writing any one of these as a compound, but there is no urgent reason for doing so.

Seeming Exceptions.

I. Some uses in which the first of two nouns really stands as an adjective are as follows:

(1) With the sense "made of," as in *silk dress, brick house, feather bed, pumpkin pie, stone wall.*

(2) With the sense "having the shape or the character or quality of," as in *barrel vault, alligator forceps, companion picture, he bear, man milliner, man servant, boy bishop, bull calf, brother officer, fellow citizen, mesh structure.*

(3) With the sense "pertaining to, suitable for, or representing," as in *parlor clock, city officer, district attorney, government employee, railroad supplies, insurance office, church furniture.*

(4) With the sense "characterized by," as in *diamond ring, cylinder press, cupola furnace.*

(5) With the sense "situated in, having a character naturally implied from situation or connection," as in *mountain streams, country gentleman, ocean steamer, school etiquette, society manners.*

[In specific names of this kind, however, compounding is required by the fact of specification, which is merely naming. For some common compounds other than such purely specifying names no reason is apparent, unless accent be taken as a reason; but here the indefinable border-line that exists in all human affairs seems to be encountered. Thus (*a*) we have *sea-anemone, sea-gull, field-mouse, house-fly, mountain-fringe* (a plant), etc., and, (*b*) while we say and write as two words *o''cean steam'er,* we say as one word *wa'ter-an''imal,* and it should be so written.]

(6) With the sense "acting in support of, advocating," as in *Jackson voters, silver advocates, silver man, prohibition speaker.*

(7) With the sense "residing, existing, or originating in, or coming from (a place)," as in *Brooklyn politics, Bath brick, New York schools, Florida oranges.*

(8) With the sense "originated or made by, or named after," as in *Armstrong gun, Williams College.*

II. *Apposition.*—Placing two nouns in apposition is very nearly the same in effect as using the first as an adjective, the difference being that in a case of real apposition either word may be used alone for the thing named, as in *monarch oak, knight templar, knight companion.*

2. Possessive phrases used as specific names are compound words.

Literature exhibits such names of plants, etc., in different forms. Certain books have some of them compounded and others as two words; as, *hare's-tail* for one plant and *lion's tail* for another. Certain other books have the difference reversed; as, *lion's-tail* and *hare's tail.*

It is absolutely impossible to make a record of the use of these names showing differences in form that can be proved to be established. Every such name given in this Dictionary is joined by a hyphen, except a few long established in continuous form, as *colts-foot, sheepshead.*

3. Some words representing phrases in literal sense have become established in the solid form; as, *sunbeam, daylight, hillside, loophole.*

4. Some generic nouns are used, in certain classes of names, almost like mere suffixes; as, *man, way, weed, wort.*

Words like *footman, coachman, airway, entranceway, milkweed, seaweed,* and *motherwort* have the solid form in this Dictionary.

Every specific name of a fish that has a monosyllabic specifying element, with *fish* as the generic element, is given in continuous form; as, *goldfish, bluefish, hogfish.* Longer names of this kind (except *cuttlefish* and *silverfish*) have the hyphen.

5. Most words used to designate something named from having as a characteristic or adjunct that which is expressed by the elements of the name are given in the solid form.

A man who wears a *blue coat* is called a *bluecoat;* a man who watches or *looks out* is called a *lookout,* and said to be "on the *look-out*"; a plant that looks like a *golden rod* is called *goldenrod;* a fish with a *gilt head* is called the *gilthead;* and many other things are named in this way—by making a word of the two words naming a prominent feature, likeness, characteristic, or the like. Predominance of the solid form in literature for such names is easily provable, tho they are printed in all three forms—two words, hyphened, and continuous. Exceptional use of the hyphen in this work occurs in words that are made clearer by it, as *mouse-ear, abscess-root.*

The forms given in heavy type throughout the Dictionary are very carefully selected and recommended for use, even if an occasional form found in the text is not the one given in the vocabulary for the same word. Care has been exercised to make the vocabulary and the text agree throughout; but, as many compounds may properly be written either with or without a hyphen, it is much more than probable that absolute agreement in this respect has not been attained.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE CHART.

The following table shows the usual values of the various letters and combinations of letters in the alphabets of the several foreign languages included in its scope. In column 2 the modern English alphabetic characters, and some of their combinations, are given for comparison with the foreign. For convenience the phonetic symbols of the Revised Scientific Alphabet, listed with English key-words in the first column, are numbered consecutively from 1 to 59, these numbers being repeated at the right-hand margin of each page, and, together with the symbols, at the left-hand margin of the second page. The figure before a letter in a language column indicates the number of such letter in its alphabet, and the small figure at the right of a letter gives the number of the explanatory note below referring to that letter. Thus, in line 16 (phonetic symbol "g as in *go*"), there stands in the Danish column "7 g[6]." By this is meant that *g* is the seventh letter in the Danish alphabet, that it is (sometimes) to be pronounced as *g* in the English word *go*, and that the conditions in which the letter has this value are stated in remark 6 in the *Notes* on Danish.

Letters placed in parenthesis-marks are either variants or else call for special attention because they stand for a sound a little different from that represented by

	Phonetic Symbols (Key 1).	1. English.	2 Anglo-Saxon.	3. Dutch.	4. German.	5. Danish.	6. Swedish.	7. Polish.	8. Russian.	
1	ɑ as in *artistic*	1 a	1 a	1 a[1]	1 a[1]	1 a[1]		1 a	1 a[1], 15 о[1], 33 (я)[2]	1
2	ɑ̄ as in *father*	a	ā	a[1], aa	a[1], aa	a[1]	1 a[1]			2
3	ai as in *aisle*	9 i, 25 y, ai, ei	æg, æg	aai (ei, ej, ij, ig)[2]	ei, ai	ej[5], aj[5], eg[5], ig[5]			all[3]	3
4	au as in *out*	ou, ow		(au, ou)[2]	au	ay[5]				4
5	a as in *fat*	a	2 æ				5 e[2], 28 ä[6]			5
6	ā as in *fare*	a, ai, ea	æ							6
7	ɑ as in *fast*	a					a[1]		(a)[1]	7
8	b as in *bed*	2 b	3 b	2 b[2], bb	2 b	2 b[6], p[6]	2 b	3 b	2 б	8
9	ch as in *chin*	ch, tch, ti, t					tj, 11 k[12], ch[8]	6 cz[5]	24 ч, 26 (Ш)[4]	9
10	h as in G. *ach, ich*		10 h	ch[6], 7 g[3]	ch[3], g[4]	7 g[6]		5 ch[6]	22 х, 11 к[7], 4 г[7]	10
11	d as in *did*	4 d	5 d	4 d[3]	4 d	4 d[6], 20 t[6]	4 d	8 d	5Д	11
12	dz as in *adze*									12
13	e as in *get*	5 e, ea	7 e	5 e	5 e[1], ä[2]	5 e[2], 27 æ[4]	5 e[2], 28 ä[6]	12 e	31 э[1], 6 е (ъ)[2], а[1], (й)[2]	13
14	ē as in *fate, prey*	a, ai, ay, ea, ei, ey	ē	e, ee[1]	e[1], ee	e[2], (i)[1]	5 e[2]			14
15	f as in *fun*	6 f, ph	8 f	6 f[4], v[5]	6 f, 22 v, ph	6 f	6 f[9]	14 f, w[7]	21 ф, 3 в[5], 34 Θ[9]	15
16	g as in *go*	7 g	9 g	7 g[5, 8]	7 g[4]	7 g[6], 11 k[6]	7 g[10]	15 g	4 г	16
17	h as in *hat*	8 h, wh	10 h	8 h	8 h[5]	8 h	8 h[11]	16 h[6], ch[6]	r[7]	17
18	i as in *hit*	9 i, y, ei, ie	11 i	9 i[1]	9 i[1]	9 i[1], 10 (j)[5]	9 i, (e)[2]		36 (і)[3]	18
19	ī as in *police*	5 e, ea, ee, i, ei, ie	ī	i[1], ïi[1]	i[1], ie	i[1]	i	17 i[1, 2], y[2]	9 и[2], 10 і[2]	19
20	*ɪ as in habit*	*i, e, a unstressed*							28 Ы[1]	20
21	iū as in *feud*	21 u, eu, ew, ue							32 Ю[2]	21
22	j as in *jet*	10 j, 7 g, dg						9 dz[5]		22
23	k as in *kink*	11 k, 3 c, ck	4 c	11 k, 3 c[5], ch[7]	11 k, ck, ch[2], 3 c[6]	11 k[6], 7 g[6], 3 c[7]	11 k[12], 3 c[8], g[10], ch[8]	19 k, g[7]	11 К	23
24	ks as in *wax*	ks, cs, cks, 24 x	25 x	24 x	chs, cks, 24 x		24 x			24
25	kw as in *queen*	17 qu		17 qu	17 qu[10]					25
26	l as in *lad*	12 l	13 l	12 l	12 l	12 l	12 l	20 l, 21 i[8]	12 Л[8]	26
27	ly as in *brilliant*	li-, lli-								27
28	m as in *man*	13 m	14 m	13 m	13 m	13 m	13 m	22 m	13 м	28
29	n as in *nut*	14 n	15 n	14 n	14 n	14 n	14 n	23 n	14 н	29
30	ny as in *union*	ni-		n *bef* j, dj, tj				24 ń[9]		30
31	ŋ as in *sing*	n, ng	n	ng, n *bef* k	ng, n *bef* k	n[6], *ng*[6]	ng[13], n[13], 7 g[10]			31
32	ń as in F. *bon*							2 ą[4], 13 ę[4]		32
33	o as in *obey*	15 o	16 o		15 o[1]	21 u[1]			(е *or* ё)[2]	33
34	ō as in *go*	o, oa, eau	ō	15 o[1], oo	o[1]	15 o[2]	27 å[5]			34
35	o as in *not*	o, a, au (aw)	o	o[1]		aa, o[2]	15 o[2], 27 å[5]	25 o[2]	15 о[1], а[1]	35
36	ō as in *or*	au, aw, ou, o	ō			aa, o[2]	o[3]			36
37	ei as in *oil*	oi, oy		(ui)[2]	eu, äu[2]	öj[5], øj[5], ög[5], øg[5]			оЙ[3]	37
38	p as in *pay*	16 p	17 p	16 p, pp, 2 b[3, 8]	16 p, b[7]	16 p[6], 2 b[6]	16 p	27 p	16 п, 2 б[8]	38
39	ps as in *lapse*	ps					bs			39
40	r as in *roll*	18 r	18 r	18 r (*tr. or* uv.)	18 r (*tr. or* uv.)	18 r (*uvular*)	18 r (*trilled*)	28 r (trilled)	17 р (*trilled*)	40
41	s as in *so, hiss*	19 s, 3 c, sc, ps	19 s	19 s[4], sch[6], 25z[8], 3c[5]	19 s[9]	19 s, 3 c[7]	19 s, 3 c[8], 26 z	30 s, z[7]	18 с, 8 з[5]	41
42	sh as in *ship*	sh, ti, si, ci, ssi		sj[7], ch[6]	sch, (sp, st)[9]	sj[9]	sj, skj, stj, sk[14]	31 sz, ś[7], rz[7]	25 Ш, (ч, Щ)[4], 7 ж[5]	42
43	t as in *tell*	20 t	20 t	20 t, 4 d[2, 8], dt[3]	20 t, 4 d[7]	20 t[6], 4 d[6]	20 t, dt	33 t, d[7]	19 т, 5 Д[5]	43
44	ts as in *lasts*	ts			26 z, 3 c[6], ts (ti)		ds	4 c, dz[7]	23 Ц	44
45	th as in *thin*	th	21 þ, 6 ð			4 d[6]				45
46	th as in *this*	th	ð, þ							46
47	u as in *full*	21 u, 15 oo	22 u	21 u[1]	21 u[1]	21 u[1] (v)[5, 10] (g)[5]	21 u[4]			47
48	ū as in *rule*	u, oo, ou, ue, ui	ū	oe[1]	u[1]	21 u[1]	15 o[2]	34 u[1], 26 ół	20 у[1]	48
49	ū as in G. *dūne*	y	y	u[1], uu	ü[2], 25 y[8]	25 y[3]	u[4], 25 y[4]	36 y, i[2]	32 Ы[2]	49
50	u as in *but*	u, ou								50
51	ū as in *burn*	ur, er, ir, or		eu[1]	15 ö[2]	y[3], 28 ø[4], 29 ö[4]	29 ö[7]			51
52	ə as in *final*	a, e, o *unstressed*			5 e final *unstr'd*	5 e[2]	5 e[2]			52
53	v as in *van*	22 v	8 f[2]	22 v, 6 f[4]	23 w	22 v[10]	22 v, 6 f[9]	35 w	3 в, (г)[7]	53
54	w as in *win*	23 w, 24 ƿ	21 w				23 w		27 [Ь][3]	54
55	wa as in *ward*									55
56	wī as in *we*								Ы[1]	56
57	y as in *yet*	25 y	9 g[3], 11 j	10 j	10 j	10 j	10 j, dj[14], g[10]	18 j[10], i[2, 10]	29 (Ь)[3]	57
58	z as in *rose, zone*	26 z, 19 s	19 s[2]	25 z[8], 19 s[4]	19 s[9]			37 z	8 З	58
59	ʒ as in *azure*	z, s						ż[5], 29 rz[5]	7 Ж	59

GENERAL REMARKS ON SOUNDS FOREIGN TO ENGLISH.

[Explanation.—In the following remarks and notes, all characters used as *letters of an alphabet* are set in italic form (Greek and Hebrew letters excepted), and all used as *phonetic symbols* are set in roman. That is to say, whenever a letter is italicized, the reader should call it "the *letter* so-and-so," and sound it as in the English alphabet (or, if preferred, in the alphabet of the language under discussion); when a letter is printed in the roman character, one should call it "the *sound* so-and-so," and pronounce it as directed in the column of phonetic symbols. The sign [=] is to be read "is pronounced as" or "pronounced as." For example, "*c* before *a, o, u*, = k" means "the letter *c*, when it stands before the letter *a, o*, or *u*, is pronounced as the sound k." Perhaps it should be added that letters and symbols introduced in the course of the remarks and notes are generally arranged not in alphabetical order but on the basis of the phonetic relations of the sounds that they represent.]

Syllables are called "open" when they end in a vowel. A single consonant between vowels, or any combination of consonants that can begin a word, is usually to be thrown with the following vowel. Hence a vowel, followed by a single consonant not final, is generally in an open syllable, but one followed by two or more consonants not final (unless the group is a combination that may stand at the beginning of a word) is in a closed syllable, because it is necessarily followed in its own syllable by a consonant. Thus, in *pi-per* the *i* stands in an open syllable; in *pil-fer* the *i* stands in a closed syllable. A vowel may be phonetically in a closed syllable, but the spelling may show that it was formerly in an open syllable, as in the English word *dale* (dēl), which in early Middle English was pronounced dā'le. The matter is of some importance because the length and the quality of vowels often depend upon whether they are (or were formerly) in an open or a closed syllable.

Other terms used in the notes, as "voiced," "voiceless," "palatal," "velar," "spirant," etc., will be found defined in the vocabulary.

An English-speaking person needs to be cautioned against pronouncing foreign long vowels as diphthongs. In English long ē with most speakers ends with a light *i* resonance (that is, as a diphthong, ēⁱ); long ō is generally turned into ōᵘ; long ū into ūᵘ. But in German, French, and European languages generally, these vowels are to be pronounced without the *i* or *u* element at their close. Foreign vowels are generally tenser than English vowels.

Vowels.

"Rounding" is the effect on a speech-sound of pursing the lips till the orifice is roundish, as in sounding English ū (*boot*). In English only back vowels are rounded; in some other languages certain front vowels are thus modified.

1. Rounded ɪ. To make it, say ɪ (as in *see, machine*), at the same time pursing the lips as for ū (in *rule*). The symbol used in this dictionary is ʉ.
2. Rounded ē. Say ē (as in *fate*), at the same time pursing the lips. This is the sound heard in French (*eu*), German (long ö), etc.
3. Rounded e or ə (really a sound between e and ə). Make such a sound, at the same time pursing the lips. The sound is heard in French (*eu*), German (short ö), Danish (ø), etc.

The English sound nearest to these last two is the ū of *burn* (būrn), and hence the symbol here used for these two rounded vowels is ʉ. But the foreign sounds are not exactly ū. This English vowel is made at the middle of the mouth (by raising the middle portion of the tongue), and the lips are only slightly if at all pursed. The foreign sounds are made in the front of the mouth (by raising the front of the tongue, as for ē and e respectively), and are strongly "rounded."

4. In several languages, e. g., French, are heard "nasal" vowels, that is, vowels to which a nasal quality is imparted from the fact that, while they are being sounded, the passage through the nose is open as well as that through the mouth. Hence part of the voiced breath escapes through the nose and reverberates in the nasal cavities. The nasal vowels are not vowels *followed* by n or ŋ, but simply vowels that receive their quality or *timbre* from resonance in both mouth and nose instead of in mouth alone. In this dictionary nasality in a vowel is indicated by adding to the symbol of that vowel the symbol ń; whence oń = nasal o, ań = nasal a, etc. Many Americans, in their normal speech, unconsciously pronounce some or all of their vowels with a nasal quality; hence they are in danger of making the foreign vowels too strongly nasal.

Consonants.

Consonants in foreign languages (with some exceptions) are more carefully, and often more firmly or energetically, enunciated than in English.

5. In Scotch (*ch*), German (*ch*), and some other languages there is heard a velar *spirant*, represented in this dictionary by the symbol н. The sound is made by raising the tongue at the back of the mouth (*toward* the position for k) until the breath makes a rasping noise as it is forced out through the narrowed place. It is the strong *h* heard in an emphatic *who* There is also a *palatal* spirant, the German *ch* heard in *mich*, and elsewhere after "front" vowels (i, e, ü). It is made by raising the front of the tongue (as if to whisper *yet*), and forcing the breath out with the tongue held tensely in that position. The sound is the strong *h* heard in an emphatic *hew*. When English *y* (*not* the whispered *y*) is prolonged, the sound is a corresponding *voiced* palatal spirant. The velar spirant н (in Scotch *loch*, German *dach*, etc.) may also be *voiced;* and such a sound is heard in German and Danish (intervocalic *g*), and elsewhere. The sound does not occur in English, but would be heard if one pronounced the word *auger* (ōgər) without raising the tongue for the *g* high enough to close the mouth passage completely. The velar spirants here described occur in association with a back vowel (ɑ̄, ō, ū), and the palatal in association with a front vowel (i, e, a, ü).
6. What one may call "palatalized" consonants occur in some European languages; they are a characteristic of Russian and Polish (Slavic languages), and of Hungarian. These consonants are made by combining the sound y with the normal consonants. Palatalized l, for example, is not l followed by y (as one hears it in *brilliant*), but l and y merged into one — an l made by raising not the tip of the tongue to the upper gums, but the front of the tongue to the front part of the palate above it. Palatalized n is made not by pressing the edge of the tongue against the upper gums, or roots of the upper teeth, as for normal n, nor by pressing the back of the tongue up against the back part of the roof of the mouth, as for ŋ (heard in *sing*), but by raising the front of the tongue just as for y, but further, until it is pressed against the front palate. After such a palatalized consonant there will almost unavoidably be a more or less distinct y heard as a glide to a following vowel; and the symbol used in this dictionary for these consonants is a combination of the appropriate consonant symbol with the symbol y (ny, ly, etc.). But such a symbol as ny is not to be interpreted as n followed by y, but as an n made at the same place in the mouth as *y is made*. It should be noted that the so-called *l-mouillé* in French (spelled *-il, -ill*) and in Hungarian (spelled *ly*) has in the best standard pronunciation ceased to be an l at all, but is pronounced simply as y.
7. For most of the voiced consonants there are corresponding voiceless consonants; as, b and p; d and t; etc. But there is in English no "voiceless" l. It is heard in Welsh, however, spelled *ll*. To make it, place

FOREIGN LANGUAGE CHART.

the parallel character in the column of phonetic symbols, the explanatory note giving the needful information in each case.

In the chart the several languages are grouped on the basis of their kinship, as follows: the Teutonic, the Slavonic, the classical (Greek and Latin), the Romance, and the Celtic, of the Aryan family; the Hungarian of the Altaic-Ural group; the Hebrew of the Semitic family. Such a grouping makes possible a comparison of the sound systems and of the spellings in related Aryan languages, suggesting how far the spelling has become archaic by the shift of the language sounds from an earlier basis approximately represented in classic Latin. The chart shows the general agreement of the continental (European) languages in the values that they assign to the vowel letters.

The chart, and the notes which accompany it, supply only the main or more usual values of the letters, and particularly these as they occur in native words. In loan-words, as noticed here and there in the remarks, letters often preserve the value they have in the foreign language from which the words are taken — a value often quite other than that normal to them in the native words.

		9. Greek.		10. Latin.			11. Italian.	12. French.	13. Spanish.	14. Portuguese.	15. Welsh.	16. Hungarian.	17. Hebrew.	
		Classical.	Modern.	English.	Roman.	Continental.								
1	a	1 a^1	1 α, ά	a^1	1 a^8	a	1 a		1 a^1	1 a			—[1]	1
2	ā	a^1	α, ά	a^1	a^8	a	a	1 a^1, â	a^1	a	1 a^1	2 á	—[1]	2
3	ai	ai^2, q^2		i^1, ei, y^1	ae^6	ei	ai^2		ai^2	ai, ei^1, ay, ey	ai^2, (ei)^2	(ei)^1		3
4	au	av^2	(av)^2		au^6	au	au^2		ao^2	ao^1, ^{9}		áu		4
5	a			a^1				a^1			a^1			5
6	ā													6
7	a							a^1, $\hat{a}^1$, $\acute{a}^1$						7
8	b	2 β	16 π^6	b	2 b	b	2 b	2 b	2 b^3	2 b^2	2 b	3 b, 27 p^5	2 בּ[6], ב[6]	8
9	ch						3 c^4, cc^4		4 ch			5 cs, (ty)^3		9
10	h	22 χ^7	22 χ^7, 3 (γ)^4				9 (i)^{11}		8 g^5	7 g^2	4 ch^3		8 ה[4], (כ, ג)[6]	10
11	d	4 δ	19 τ^5	d	4 d	d	4 d	4 d^7	5 d^2	4 d^2	5 d	6 d, t^5	4 ד, ד[6]	11
12	dz						23 z^{12}, zz^{12}							12
13	e	7 η^1	5 ϵ^1, $\alpha\iota^1$	e^1, $æ^1$, $œ^1$	5 e^3	e	5 e^1	5 e^2, ei, ai^2, è, ê	6 e^1	5 é, e^3		7 e		13
14	ē	5 ϵ^1, $\epsilon\iota^2$		a^1	e, æ, ei	e, æ, œ	e^1	e^2, é, ai^2	e^1	é, e^3	7 e^1	8 é		14
15	f	21 ϕ^7	21 ϕ, v^2	f, ph	6 f, ph	f, ph	6 f	6 f	7 f	6 f, ph	9 ff	9 f	17 פּ[6]	15
16	g	3 γ^4	10 κ^5	g^3	7 g	g^3	7 g^3, gh	7 g^7, ^{9}	8 g^5, gu^5	7 g^4, gu^4	10 g	10 g, k^5	3 גּ[6]	16
17	h	' ^{3}		h	8 h	h	8 (h)^5	8 h^7	11 j^5, (h)^6		13 h	12 h	1 (א)[4], 5 ה[4], 16 ע[4]	17
18	i			i^1, y^1	9 i^8	i	9 i	9 i, y		9 i		13 i		18
19	ī	9 ι^1	7 η, η, 9ι, υ, $\epsilon\iota$, $o\iota$, $\upsilon\epsilon\iota$	e^1, $æ^1$, $œ^1$	i^8	i	i	i, ĭ, ie (y)	10 i^1, 28 y^1	i, 24 y^{11}	14 i^1	i^1 (j)	—[1]	19
20	ı			e^2						e^5, i^5			—[2]	20
21	iū		($\eta\upsilon$)^2	u^1, eu	eu^6	eu					iw^2			21
22	j			j, g^2		g^3	7 g^4, gg^4					dzs (dy)^3		22
23	k	10 κ	10 κ^5	k, c^3, ch	11 k, 3 c	c^3, k	3 c^3, ch	11 k, 3 c^6, qu^8	12 k, $3c^4$, 20 qu	11 k, 3 c^4, 17 qu^4	3 c (k, q)^6	16 k, g^5	11 כּ, ך[6] [ק], 19 קּ[5]	23
24	ks	14 ξ	14 ξ	x^5	24 x	x	23 x^7, ^{16}		27 x^5		(x)^6			24
25	kw			qu	17 qu	qu	16 qu							25
26	l	11 λ	11 λ	l	12 l	l	11 l	12 l	13 l	12 l	15 l, ll^5	17 l	12 ל	26
27	ly				gl^6		gl^6	(il, ill)^{11}	14 ll^7	lh^6, l^6				27
28	m	12 μ	12 μ	m	13 m	m	12 m	13 m^{12}	15 m	13 m	17 m, 18 mh^5	19 m	13 מ[ם]	28
29	n	13 ν	13 ν	n	14 n	n	13 n	14 n^7, ^{12}	16 n	14 n	19 n, 20 nh^5	20 n	14 נ[ן]	29
30	ny						gn^6	gn^{10}	17 ñ	nh^6		21 ny		30
31	ŋ	3 γ^4	3 $\gamma^{4,6}$	n^9	n^9		n^7		n^7	n^7	11 ng^4	n^4		31
32	n							am, an, etc.^{12}		am, an, etc.^{8}				32
33	o	15 o^1		o^2		o	14 o^8		18 o^1			22 o		33
34	ō			o^1	15 o^8	o	o^8	15 o^2, ô, au^3, eau	o^1	ou, 15 o^9	21 o^1	23 ó	—[1]	34
35	e			o^1	o^8		o^8	o^2, au^3	(o)^1	ó, o^9		1 a	—[1]	35
36	ē	24 ω^1	15 o^1, 24 ω^1	au			o^8					a *bef* r		36
37	ei	φ, $\omega\iota^2$			16 $œ^5$							ai		37
38	p	16 π	16 π	p	17 p, b^7	p	15 p	16 p^7	19 p	16 p	22 p	26 p, b^5	17 פּ, ף[6] [ק]	38
39	ps	23 ψ	23 ψ											39
40	r	17 ρ (tr), $\dot{\rho}^3$	17 ρ	r	19 r	r	17 r (tr.)	18 r^7 (tr. *or* uv.)	21 r, 22 rr (tr)	18 r, rr	24 r, (25 rh)^5	27 r (tr.)	20 ר	40
41	s	18 σ (ς)^5	18 σ	s^4, c^3	20 s	s, c^3	18 s^9, ss	19 s^7, 3ç, c^8, (ti)^{14}	23 s, 27 x^8	19 s^{10}, ss, 3 ç, c^4	26 s, (z)^6	29 sz	15 סּ, 21 שׂ, צ [ץ][5]	41
42	sh	($\sigma\sigma$, $\tau\tau$)^6		(ti, si, ci)^4			sc^4	ch^8		23 x^4, ch, s^{10}, z^{10}		28 s		42
43	t	19 τ	19 τ^6	t	21 t	t	19 t	20 t^7, $4d^7$	24 t		27 t	30 t, d^5	23 ת, ט, 9 ט[5]	43
44	ts						23 z^{12}, zz^{12}					4 c, cz		44
45	th	8 θ^7	8 θ						3 c^4, 29 z^{10}		28 th		23 תּ[6]	45
46	th								5 d^3	4 d^2	6 dd		4 ת[6]	46
47	u			u^2	22 u^8	u							—[1]	47
48	ū	ov^2	ov^1	u^1	u^8	u	20 u	ou	25 u^1	21 u, 15 o^9	30 w^1	37 ú, (u)^1	וּ	48
49	ū	20 υ			25 y			21 u^5, $\hat{u}^5$			29 u^1, 31 y^1	35 $\hat{u}^1$, 34 $\ddot{u}^1$		49
50	u			u^1										50
51	ū			er^1, ir^1, ur^1				eu^4, œu^4, œ^4			31 y^1	25 $\ddot{o}^1$, 24 $\hat{o}^1$		51
52	ə			a^2				e^6		e^5				52
53	v		2 β^3	v	23 v^{10}	v^{10}	21 v	22 v	26 v^3	22 v, b^2	8 f, (v)^6	36 v	בּ[6]	53
54	w				u^{11}	u^{11}	20 u^{10}	(Note 15)	u^1	(o^9, u^4)			6 ו	54
55	wa				(ua)^{11}			$oi^{1,15}$						55
56	wī	$\upsilon\upsilon^2$			(ui)^{11}			ui^{15}, oui^{15}						56
57	y		3 γ^4	(i)	10 j	j	10 j (i)^{11}	9 i^{11}, il^{11}, ill^{11}	28 y^9		16 i	15 j, ly^3	10 י	57
58	z	6 ζ, σ^5	6 ζ	z, s^4, x^5			18 s^9	25 z^7, $s^{7,13}$, $x^{7,16}$		25 z^{10}, 19 s^{10}		37 z	7 ז	58
59	ž							10 j, 7 g^9		z^{10}, s^{10}, g^4		38 zs		59

NOTES ON THE SEVERAL LANGUAGES.

1, 2. English and Anglo-Saxon.

Both modern English and Old English (Anglo-Saxon) have the Germanic accent — on the root syllable. The Anglo-Saxon letters here given are the Roman letters as used in Britain at the time of the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons, with the addition of two runic letters, ƿ (wen) = w, and þ (thorn) = th, and the crossed roman d (ð), which was a variant of þ. In linguistic and phonetic work to-day, the last symbol (ð) is often used for th, in distinction from þ = th.

1. The diphthongs *ai*, *au*, *ei* are very rare in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts; *æg* = ay, in later Anglo-Saxon ai.
2. Anglo-Saxon *f*, þ (ð), *s* = usually f, th, s; but medially between a vowel and another voiced sound *f* = v, þ (ð) = th, and *s* = z.
3. Anglo-Saxon *g* was probably a voiced palatal or velar *spirant* (= voiced h; Gen. Rem. 5); but *gg* = g, and *g* before i, e, y, and final after a front vowel = y.

Further description and discussion of the letters and their sounds may be found in the vocabulary under the corresponding English letters.

3. Dutch.

Dutch words are accented as German: chief stress on the root-syllable, which is usually the first.

1. The Dutch vowel system is extremely simple. In open syllables, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and in closed syllables *aa*, *ee*, *ii*, *oo*, *uu*, are pronounced as ā, ē, ī, ō, ū; and in closed syllables *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* are pronounced as a, e, i, e, u. *oe* = ū, *eu* = ū ("rounded" ē; Gen. Rem. 2).
2. The Dutch diphthongs are *aai* = ai; *ei*, *ej* = ai (almost ei); *au*, *ou* = ou (almost au); *ooi* = ōi; *eeu* = ēu; *icu* = iu; *ui* = ŭi (almost ei); *oei* = ūi; *uw* = ŭu. That is, Dutch diphthongs consist of the two vowel sounds indicated by their spellings, except that *ij* = ei.
3. *b*, *d*, *g*, as in English. But when final, *b* = p, *d* = t, *g* = h, unless the next word begins with a vowel or *b* or *d*. *dt* = t.
4. *f* and *s*, when followed by a vowel or *b*, *d*, become v and z respectiveiy.
5. *c* before *a*, *o*, *u* = k; before *e*, *i* = s.
6. *ch* (in native words) = h. Initial *sch* = sh; medial or final *sch* = s, and in the reformed spelling the *ch* is discarded. *J*: borrowed words, *ch* = k or sh, according to the source of the words.
7. *sj* after a "round" vowel (Gen. Rem. 1–3) is often pronounced sh; otherwise it is simply *s* followed by *j*, that is, sy.
8. After *k*, *p*, *t*, *ch*, *f*, *s*, the letters *v* and *z* are sounded as f and s; *bv* = pf, *gv* = hf; *bz* = ps, *vz* = fs, *gz* = hs.

4. German.

The German alphabet has three letters, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, which are treated not as independent letters, but as forms of *a*, *o*, and *u* respectively. If these were counted, the alphabet would have 29 letters.

The chief accent of words is generally on the root syllables in simples and derivatives, and on the first member of compounds. German vowels are more explosively begun than the English or French: what phoneticians call the "glottal stop" (a faint cough) is usually heard before all accented initial vowels. This glottal stop prevents German words from "running together," as English and French words do.

1. The vowels are generally long in open accented syllables, short in closed accented or in open unaccented syllables; but the short vowel has approximately the same quality as the long. In the older spelling, now being discarded, a silent *h* after a vowel is a sign of length. *ei* = ai, *eu* = oi, *ie* generally = i.
2. There are several so-called "modified" (*umlaut*) vowels in German: *ä* = e (when long, it is really between e and a); *ö* when long = "rounded" ē; when short = "rounded" e or a (Gen. Rem. 2, 3); ü = "rounded" ī (Gen. Rem. 1); äu = ei. *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu* are sometimes printed as *ae*, *oe*, *ue*, *aeu*.
3. *ch* is a velar spirant when following *a*, *o*, *u*, and a palatal spirant when following *e*, *ä*, *i*, *ü* (see Gen. Rem. 5); the symbol used in this dictionary is h. Before *s*, *ch* = k. In foreign words *ch* may = k (generally Greek words), or sh (generally French words).
4. *g* in native German words may in all cases be pronounced as g; but in present-day preferred usage it represents also two other sounds: (1) when final, it becomes equivalent to *ch* (that is, h; see Note 3 just above); and (2) when between vowels, it is pronounced as a *voiced* h (see Gen. Rem. 5).
5. German initial *h* is strongly aspirated — far more so than English *h*. It is often a silent sign of length in the preceding vowel, but the reformed orthography discards it in this value.
6. *c* appears only in non-German words. In these, before *a*, *o*, *u*, it is pronounced as k; before *e*, *ä*, *i*, as ts. In preferred reformed spellings it is replaced by its German equivalents.
7. *b* and *d* are sounded about as in English, except when final, or before a voiceless consonant, in which position *b* = p, *d* = t.
8. In foreign words not fully nationalized the foreign values are preserved; hence in these *u* = ü in words from the French, *y* = ü in words from the Greek.
9. *s* has the sound of s, or of z: *s* = s when final in a word or a syllable, when preceded by any consonant other

than *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and followed by a vowel, and when initial before *k* and *l*. *s* = *z* when initial before a vowel, and when between vowels or between *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and a vowel. In initial *sp-* and *st-*, *s* = *sh*.

10. In some words from the French, *qu* = k.

5. Danish.

In Danish, words are accented as in German.

1. *a*, *i*, *u*, whether long or short, are pronounced with the quality of ā, ī, ū; except that *i* when followed by *nd*, *ng*, *nk*, *nn*, *nt*, *rk*, *rr*, *kk*, or final *k*, is pronounced as a very short ē; and *u* before *ng*, *nk*, *m*, *rk*, *gt*, and in some monosyllables (especially before *k*) is sounded as o. *aa* when long = ō; when short = e.
2. *e* and *o* when long (accented in open syllables, or final in monosyllables, and generally in monosyllables ending in a single consonant) are pronounced as close ē and ō; but when short (in closed syllables, or in monosyllables ending with two or more consonants), they = e and e. Exceptions: final unstressed *e* = ə; long *o* followed by final *-ve*, frequently before *g* when it is a *voiced* H (Note 6 below and Gen. Rem. 5), and sometimes before final *r*, is sounded as ē.
3. *y* generally = ū (whether long or short); but (1) when before *nd*, *ng*, *nk*, *nn*, *nt*, (2) in a number of monosyllables, and (3) frequently before doubled consonants, *y* = ŭ ("rounded" ē; Gen. Rem. 2).
4. *æ* = e *lengthened* (not ē) when long (in open syllables, etc.), and e when short (in closed syllables, etc.). *ø* and *ö* = "rounded" ē and "rounded" e respectively (see Gen. Rem. 2 and 3).
5. Danish diphthongs end (1) in -i (represented in the spelling by *j*, or by *g* before *l*, *n*); as, *ej*, *aj*, *eg*, *ig* = ai, and *øj*, *øg*, *øj*, *ø̈g* = ei — more nearly ūi); and (2) in -u (represented in the spelling by *v* — see Note 10 below); as, *av* = au, *åv* or *aav* = ɔu, *øv* = eu, etc.; after *o*, *g* before *n* becomes u, whence *ogn* = oun.
6. (1) *b*, *d*, *g*, when initial = b, d, g; when medial between voiced sounds (vowels and voiced consonants) = b, th, and *voiced* H (Gen. Rem. 5) respectively; when final, = p, t, k. Exceptions: *d*, *g*, when final after a *long* vowel, are pronounced as when medial.

   (2) *p*, *t*, *k*, when initial, are strongly aspirated; medial between voiced sounds, they are pronounced as b, d, g, respectively; when final, as ordinary p, t, k. After initial *s-*, *k* = g, and *t* = d.

   All these letters, when final before a word that begins with a voiced sound are often treated as medial.

   There are exceptions to these rules; and in foreign words *b*, *d*, *g*, *p*, *t*, *k* generally have their ordinary values.
7. *c* (only in foreign words) = k before a, o, u, and consonants, and s before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *ø*.
8. *n* (before *k*), and *ng*, are sounded as ŋ.
9. *sj* is pronounced as *sh*; by some as sy.
10. *v* = v; but when followed by a consonant, and in some cases when final, *v* forms with the preceding vowel a diphthong; as, *av* = au; *æv* = eu; *ov* = ɔu, etc.

6. Swedish.

The stress in Swedish words is on the root-syllable. Diphthongs occur only in foreign words.

1. *a* when long, in open syllables = ā; short *a*, in closed syllables = a.
2. *e* in open syllables = ē; *e* short, in closed syllables = e; before *r* followed by a consonant, short *e* = a. Unstressed final *e* = ə. In a few words *e* = i.
3. Long *o*, in monosyllables, or when it forms or ends a syllable, = ū; in a few words before *rl*, *rd*, *l*, *v*, long *o* = ō. Short *o*, in closed syllables, generally = ɔ.
4. Long *u* and long *y* in an open syllable or in monosyllables = ū.
5. *å* (also spelled *aa*), when it forms or ends a syllable, = ō; in closed syllables, *å* = ɔ.
6. *ä* before *r* and another consonant = a (long or short); otherwise, *ä* = e (more exactly, between e and a).
7. *ö* = ŭ (sometimes "rounded" ē, sometimes "rounded" e; for the value, see Gen. Rem. 2 and 3).
8. *c* before *e*, *i* (*y*) = s; otherwise, *c* = k (except in some words from foreign languages). *ch* (in borrowed words) = k, ch, or sh, depending upon the source.
9. *f* medial (except before *s*, *t*) or final = v; otherwise, = f.
10. *g* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *ä*, *ö* (except before *e*, *i* in short unstressed syllables), or after *r*, *l* in the same root-syllable, = y; otherwise, generally = g. But *g* before *s*, *t* = k; *g*, when between a short vowel and *n* = ŋ; *g* before *e*, *i* in some foreign words = sh.
11. *h* = h; but it is silent before another consonant.
12. *k* usually = k; but before *j*, *e*, *i*, *y* (not in suffix-syllables), *k* = ch
13. *ng*, and *n* before *k*, = ŋ.
14. *sk* (before *e*, *i*, *y*, *ä*, *ö*), *sch*, *sj*, *skj*, *stj* = *sh*; *dj* = y. *sc* in endings *-scent*, *-scens*, *-scion* = sh.
15. *tj* = ch; *t* before *-ia* or *-ie* = ts; after a consonant, *ti* in *-tion* = *sh*; after a vowel, = ch.

7. Polish.

Polish words are accented on the penult (with a few exceptions, especially of words in *-ika*, *-yka*).

1. The Polish vowels are all short; consequently, when a symbol with macron is used to indicate the value of a Polish vowel (as when one writes *i* = ī), the symbol ī is to be understood as indicating a vowel of the *quality* of ī in *machine*, but of the *length* of i in *hit*. So ū, when used to interpret Polish *u* and *ó*, means a *short* vowel of the quality of ū in *rule*, not the short u heard in *good*. The vowel letters are generally consistent in value; but *i* varies, being pronounced as I, yI or ū (Note 2), or y (Note 9).
2. The letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* (and *ó*), *y*, represent the vowel sounds a, e, I, o, ū, and ū respectively, with the following exceptions: (1) *e* (*ie*) between l or a palatal consonant and a following "palatalized" consonant (see Note 8 below) is pronounced with a close ē quality, rather than e; but it is still a short vowel. (2) *i*, if *not* preceded by a labial consonant, l, or a velar k or g, is pronounced yI; if preceded by velar k or g, *i* is written for *y*, and so is to be pronounced ū. (3) *y*, when preceded by *sz*, *ż*, *cz*, *c*, *dz*, is written for *i*, and so is pronounced I. (4) *i* before another vowel is a consonant, and pronounced as a light y.
3. Most Polish vowels are heard also in a "palatalized" form, that is, with the sound of a light y before them. Initially this y is represented by *j*; elsewhere, the y is represented in the spelling by *i*.
4. The letters *ą* and *ę* represent nasalized vowels, oñ and añ respectively (see Gen. Rem. 4). But at the end of words the vowels lose almost all nasal quality.
5. Polish consonants approximately as English; but *cz* = ch; *dż* = j; *sz* = sh; *ż*, *rz* = z; *w* = v.
6. *ch* initial or medial = h; final, = H. The letter *h* appears in very few Polish words; it is merely equivalent to Polish *ch*.
7. When final, or before a voiceless consonant, all voiced consonants become voiceless; that is, *b* = p, *d* = t, *g* = k, *z* = s, *ż* (*rz*) = sh, *dz* = ts, *w* = f (the letter *f* appears only in non-Polish words).
8. Polish l has a sound peculiar to Polish (and Russian). It is made farther back in the mouth than English l, by raising the back of the tongue toward the hard palate instead of the tip of the tongue to the upper gums. In parts of Poland it is pronounced initially much like English w, medially like the second part of the diphthong au — that is, a light u or w.
9. All consonants (except labials) are slightly "palatalized" (see Gen. Rem. 6; and cp. a Virginian pronunciation of *car*, *garden*, as kɤ̈ā, gɤ̈ādn) when they are followed by the vowels described in Note 3 above. Three of the consonants are wholly altered: *d* becomes dz (spelled *dz*), *t* becomes ʦ (spelled *c*), *r* becomes ʒ (spelled *rz*). Certain of these palatalized consonants are heard also in other positions than before a y-vowel; they are then spelled with letters having an acute accent added (as *ǵ*, *ź*, *ć*, *dź*, *ń*). For their pronunciation, see Gen. Rem. 6.
10. The consonant y is heard in Polish only as the first part of the "palatalized" vowels (Note 3), or as a fleeting sound after the palatalized consonants (Note 9).

8. Russian.

The accent in Russian is of great importance in the pronunciation and also in the meaning of words; but it is so variable — shifting in the varying grammatical forms of the same word — that no brief rule can be given for it. Russian, like Polish, has no distinction between long and short vowels; its vowel spellings, however, are far less phonetic and consistent than Polish because Russian spelling, in some details, has remained unchanged for ten centuries.

Russian, as Polish, has two sets of vowels: (1) The so-called "hard" (or normal) vowels, *a*, Э, Ы, *o*, *y*, and (2) the so-called "soft" (or palatalized) vowels, Я, *e* (Ъ), И (*i*), (*ë*), Ю. It has further three consonantal vowels, two of which are heard (Й = light i, Ь = light y), and one generally silent (Ъ, formerly = u).

1. *a* = a when stressed; when unstressed it varies from a to ə, and in very light syllables following the accented syllable it becomes almost ə; when unstressed after Ж (ʒ), Ч (ch), Ш (sh), Щ (shch), *a* = e; and in the ending -aro, *a* = o. Э is infrequent in Russian words, but frequent in foreign words in the value of e. *o*, when stressed, or final, = o; when unstressed, however, o = ə (almost the same as unstressed *a*). *y* is always pronounced ū (but it is short). Ы approximates in quality the "obscure" vowel ɪ (heard in *renew*, rnɪū), but is not at all a "weak" or "obscure" vowel. It is somewhat like an ū pronounced without rounding the lips: tongue placed as for ū, lips as for I. After П (*p*), б (*b*), Ф (*f*), в (*v*), м (*m*), Ы is pronounced much like the *wi* in *wig*.
2. The so-called "soft" (or palatalized) vowels, Я, *e* (Ъ), И (*i*), (*ë*), Ю, all have normally a light y before them (cp. Polish, Note 3), and are pronounced approximately as ya, ye, yi, yo, yū; but when these vowels follow a consonant, the y-element is merged into the consonant, palatalizing it (see Note 6 below), and there is heard a very light y-glide between the consonant and the vowel.

   In detail: Я = yā, except when unstressed before Й (consonantal i; see Note 3 just below), when it = ye (more exactly, between ye and ya). *e* (Ъ, a variant symbol) = ye, except unstressed after a consonant, when it = e. *e* also often = yo (and o), in conditions too varied to state briefly; in this value many now write *ë* instead of *e*. И and *i* have the same value (И standing before consonants and *i* before vowels); they = ɪ (the initial light palatal y which marks the other "soft" vowels is not heard as a separate element). Ю (the symbol a tied ɪ and o) = iū, except in foreign words, where it = ū (Gen. Rem. 1).
3. The semivowel Й forms the second element of a number of diphthongs: aЙ, eЙ, ɪЙ, ЫЙ, oЙ, yЙ, ъЙ, which are simply the respective vowels followed by a light i, as ai, ei, etc. The semivowel Ь (= y) stands after consonants as a sign of "palatalization"; that is, the consonant is merged with y, and so is followed by a light y-glide (see Gen. Rem. 6). The symbol Ъ (formerly a consonantal u) is now silent, and serves only to indicate that the preceding consonant is not "soft" (palatalized) and is to be pronounced with energy.
4. *c* = s, З = z, Ц = ts, Ч = ch, Ш = sh, Щ = shch. Before н (n), Ч and Щ both = sh.
5. б (b), в (v), Д (d), З (z), Ж (ʒ), when followed by a voiceless consonant or by Ъ, are to be pronounced as p, f, t, s, sh, respectively.
6. Consonants before a "palatalized" vowel (see Note 2 above) become palatalized (cp. Polish, Note 9, and Gen. Rem. 6).
7. Г (g), when final, or before К (k), т (t), Ч (ch), is pronounced as н; before Д (d), it is a *voiced* н (Gen. Rem. 5). Initial in some foreign words, г = h; in the genitive endings *aro*, *ago*, *ero*, г = v. К (k) before every vowel and consonant = *k*.
8. Russian Л (l), when associated with "hard" vowels (Note 1 above), or with the velar consonants К (k), г (g), is made far back in the mouth (like the Polish ł; Polish, Note 8), the back of the tongue being raised, the tip lowered, and the lips a little rounded: it is almost a quick, light u. Otherwise, Russian l is palatalized — a lighter, clearer sound than English or German l.
9. The letter Ѳ (= f) appears in foreign words where th occurs.

9. Greek.

Classical.

In classical Greek, vowels were evenly stressed, the accent occasioning elevation of *pitch* in the musical scale instead of increase of force in the expiration. The musical pitch of the old Greek, however, can not be accurately known or reproduced. Greek should be read with attention to the *length* of the vowels.

1. Greek vowels have each a constant value. *η* is always sounded like ē in quality, but short in quantity; *ε* like e, but long. *ο* is approximately o, *ω* is ō, *υ* is ū, and *α*, *ι* are ā, ī respectively, whether long or short.
2. Diphthongs are pronounced simply by combining the sounds of their component vowels; as, *αι* = ai, *οι* = ɔi, *ωι* = ōi, *υι* = ūi (in the Language Chart represented by wI; see Gen. Rem. 9); *φ*, *χ*, and *ψ* are the same as *αι*, *ηι* (= ei), and *ωι*. *ει*, *ου* are not diphthongs, but = ē, ū. *αυ* = au, *ευ* = ēu, *ωυ* = ɔu.
3. The "rough breathing" ' = h; the "soft breathing" ' = *silent* h. *ῥ* (r with rough breathing) = strong *voiceless* r, like the Welsh *rh* (Welsh, Note 4).
4. *γ* before *γ*, *κ*, *χ*, *ξ*, = ŋ; hence *γγ* = ŋg.
5. *σ* (*ς*) = s; but before *β*, *γ*, and *μ*, *σ* = z.
6. *σσ* (*ττ*) = sh (approximately; but in reading classical Greek one generally sounds them as ss and tt).
7. *φ*, *θ*, *χ* (originally *π*, *τ*, *κ*, strongly aspirated) were in the classical period probably becoming spirants (that is, f, th, H respectively), but still aspirated (that is, accompanied by a distinct h); they are usually sounded, however, as simply f, th, H.

Modern.

Literary modern Greek differs appreciably in some details of pronunciation from the modern popular speech.

The modern Greek vowel system is much simplified, but the spellings remain archaic. The rules for syllable stress are similar to those for Latin.

1. *α*, *ᾳ*, whether long or short, have the quality of a; *ε*, *αι* = e; *η*, *ῃ*, *ι*, *υ*, *ει*, *οι*, *υι* — all = I (whether long or short); *ο*, *ω* = ō (long or short; but the sound is a shade toward ŏ, not the full ō heard in the English *laud*); *ου* = ū (but shortened).
2. *αυ*, *ευ*, *ηυ* = av, ev, Iv respectively; but the v being *bilabial* (Gen. Rem. 10), the effect is almost that of diphthongs ending in u — that is, au, eu, Iu. However, before voiceless consonants (*θ*, *κ*, *ξ*, *π*, *σ*, *τ*, *φ*, *χ*, *ψ*), the *υ* is pronounced as f; that is, one hears af, ef, If.
3. *β* = v; but it is a bilabial consonant (Gen. Rem. 10).
4. *γ* represents three sounds: (1) before *α*, *ο*, *ω*, and consonants, it is pronounced as a *voiced velar* spirant (like German *g* between vowels; see Gen. Rem. 5); (2) before *ε*, *η*, *ι*, *υ*, it is pronounced as y; (3) before *γ*, *κ*, *ξ*, *χ*, it is ŋ.
5. *κ* = k; but before front vowels (those sounded as i or e — Note 1 above) *κ* becomes a *palatal* consonant like English k in *key*, followed by a slight y-glide. After *ν* or *γ*, *κ* becomes g, and so *νκ*, *γκ* both = ŋg.
6. After *μ*, *π* becomes b; after *ν*, *τ* becomes d.
7. *χ* is sounded as H, a voiceless spirant, which is velar or palatal (Gen. Rem. 5) according as it is associated with back or front vowels.

10. Latin.

In the English pronunciation of Latin, the letters are given values such as they would have in like positions in English words to-day. The Roman pronunciation is an approximate restoration of the sounds as spoken by Romans of the classic period. The Continental pronunciation gives the letters mainly their modern continental values, and hence is but little removed from the restored historical (or Roman) pronunciation. When quoting Latin as Latin (especially when quoting literary passages), educated speakers now generally use the Roman method. But many Latin phrases have been so long fixed in the vocabularies of philosophy, law, medicine, etc., in the English values of the letters, that a public lecturer, a lawyer, or other professional man, quoting these familiar phrases, will usually pronounce them by the English method.

The accent in Latin words of two syllables rests upon the first syllable; in words of three or more syllables, upon the penult if that syllable contains a long vowel or a vowel followed by two consonants; otherwise, upon the antepenult.

English Method.

1. In open accented syllables, *a* = ē, *e* (*æ*, *œ*) = I, *i* = ai, *o* = ō, *u* = iū or ū (as in English). In closed accented syllables, *a* = a (except before *r* followed by another consonant, where *a* = ä), *e*, *i* (*y*) = i, *o* = ɔ, *u* = ŭ. *e* before *r*, and *i*, *u* before *r* followed by another consonant, = ŭ.
2. When final in unstressed syllables, *a* = ə, *e* = ɪ, *i* = o, and *u* = u or iu; but when final in monosyllables, vowels are treated as in open accented syllables (Note 1).
3. *c* and *g* as in English; that is, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *c* = k and *g* = g, and before *e* (*æ*, *œ*), *i* (*y*), *c* = s and *g* = j.
4. *s* = s or z (as in English); *si*, *ci*, *ti*, in terminations, are sounded as in English, and *xi* = ksh.
5. *x* initial = z; otherwise, *x* = ks.

Roman Method.

6. Diphthongs are sounded as the spelling indicates: *ae* = a + e (approximately ai); *ui* = ŭ + i (approximately wI; Gen. Rem. 9), etc. But in the period following the classical Latin, *ae* had come to be pronounced as long e.
7. *b* before *s* or *t* becomes voiceless (= p).
8. *o* in open accented syllables is long and = ō; in closed syllables, is short and = ɔ. In the case of the other vowels, the long and the short forms pair consistently, that is, they differ only in length, not in quality.
9. *n* before *c*, *g*, *q* = ŋ; hence *ng* = ŋg, not ŋ.
10. Latin *v* (Roman method) is bilabial (see Gen. Rem. 9), and = (almost) w.
11. *u* unstressed before another vowel = w.

11. Italian.

The accent is generally on the penult, and is less energetic than in English, all syllables being uttered more evenly. The lighter-stressed vowels are rarely reduced, as in English.

The letters *k*, *w*, *x*, *y* are not in the Italian alphabet, but appear in some words adopted from other languages.

1. Italian *e* represents sometimes ē, sometimes e or a (more strictly, a sound between e and a). The best guide to the value of the *e* is the Latin source of the vowel. No brief rule can be stated. One may say that *e* when unaccented, when in monosyllables, when final and accented (always marked with a grave accent), and generally when in an open stressed syllable, has a sound near ē.
2. The several Italian diphthongs are simply combinations of the sounds represented in their spellings.
3. *c*, and the *c* in *sc*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *ch* in all cases, = k; *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *gh* in all cases, = g.
4. *c*, *cc*, before *e*, *i*, = ch; *sc* before *e*, *i* = sh; *g*, *gg*, before *e*, *i*, = j.
5. *h* is silent. It is infrequent except after *c* and *g*.
6. *gl* (before *i*) and *gn* represent respectively the "palatal" l and n (see Gen. Rem. 6).
7. *n* before *g* = ŋ; hence *ng* always = ŋg, never ŋ.
8. The value of *o* in Italian (as of *e;* Note 1 above) depends largely upon its Latin source, knowledge of which is an approximate guide. *o* when in unaccented syllables, and when in monosyllables ending in a consonant, = ŏ or o; but when final and accented, in monosyllables or otherwise, *o* = ō or ọ.
9. *s* when initial before a vowel, or when followed by a voiceless consonant, or when doubled (*ss*), = s; when between vowels (but not the initial of the second part of a compound word), or when before a voiced consonant, *s* = z (exceptions are numerous).
10. *u* as a vowel always = ū. It may be short, but still has the quality of ū, not of u. Unaccented *u* before a vowel is a consonant and = w.
11. Unaccented *i* before a vowel is a consonant and is sounded as a *palatal* H (see Gen. Rem. 5), but somewhat softer; it is, in fact, almost y. The letter *j* is simply a variant of *i* in this value.
12. *z*, *zz* when initial, or medial after a consonant, or before *i* followed by another vowel, = ts; when between two vowels, generally = dz.

12. French.

In French words no one syllable has a decided accent, but nearly all syllables are uttered with equal stress of voice. To an English ear a chief stress seems to fall on the final syllable; hence, in this dictionary, the primary accent (′) has been placed over the last syllable of most French words, and the secondary accent (″) on the other syllables (except over obscure *e*), to indicate a careful enunciation of all the unaccented syllables.

1. *a* represents sometimes ā, but generally a sound between a and a: (1) *a* = ā, in the endings *-as*, *-az* (when the *s* or *z* is pronounced, and often when *s* is silent), *-ase*, *-azon*, *-aille;* and when circumflexed *â;* (2) *a* (in most other cases), à, and á are pronounced with a sound near that of a, but not so "flat" as this English vowel. French *a* approaches the sound a especially before the final sounds b, d, g, l, m, n, ny (that is, the letters *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *gn* when these are pronounced), and before final *-re*, *-ge*. *oi* = wā when following *r*, and in the ending *-oie;* in most other cases *oi* = wa (with a not so "flat" as the English a).
2. (1) *e* before a pronounced consonant, before final silent *t*, *ts*, and final silent *s* in monosyllables; *ei*, *ai* (except the verbal ending *ai*); *è*, *ê; ay*, *ey* — all are pronounced as e (really a sound between e and ɛ). (2) *é; e* followed by a silent final consonant (other than *t*); *ai* (when it is a verbal ending) — all are pronounced as ē.
3. (1) *o* when it is the final sound in a syllable (that is, it may be followed by silent consonants), and *o* in the endings *-ose* (and generally before an *s* which has the value of z), *-me* and *-ne; ô*, *aô*, *au*, *eau* — all are pronounced as ō. (2) *o* not as above, and *au* before *r*, = o.
4. *eu*, *œu* not followed in the same syllable by a pronounced consonant, or in a closed syllable ending with the sound of *z* or *t* (*-euse*, *-eute*, *-eutre*), *eû* = "rounded" ē (Gen. Rem. 2); otherwise, *eu*, *œu*, and always *ue*, *œ* before *-il*, *-ille* (= y), = "rounded" e (Gen. Rem. 3).
5. For pronunciation of *u*, *û* = ū, see Gen. Rem. 1.
6. *e* when final in unstressed syllables = ə; at the end of a word it is usually silent (as in English).
7. Final *d*, *g*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *x*, and *z* are usually silent. But when the following word begins with a vowel, "liaison" may occur. These consonants (not in all cases; no rule can be given) are then pronounced as if beginning the following word, *d* being sounded as t, *g* as k, *s* and *x* as z. *r* is silent in the final syllables *-er* and *-ier*. *h* is in most words silent.
8. *c* before *a*, *o*, *u* = k; before *e*, *i*, *y* = s; *ç* = s. *ch* = sh; but when final or before a consonant = k. *q* and *qu* generally = k.
9. *g* before *a*, *o*, *u* = g; before *e*, *i* (*y*) = z; *ge* before *a*, *o*, *u* also = z.
10. *gn* = "palatal" n (see Gen. Rem. 6).
11. *il* after a vowel = y; *ill* = ly (cf. Gen. Rem. 6); also *i* before a vowel = y, unless a *group* of consonants precedes. By y is here meant the *initial* stage of the sound, not its consummation.
12. *m*, *n*, final or before a consonant, other than *m*, *n*, are silent, but impart to the preceding vowel a nasal quality. In such conditions, *am*, *an*, *em*, *en*, = aⁿ (but final *en* preceded by the sound y = aⁿ, not aⁿ); *aim*, *ain*, *eim*, *ein*, *im*, *in*, *ym*, *yn* = aⁿ; *om*, *on* = oⁿ; *oin* = waⁿ; and *um*, *un* = œⁿ (or əⁿ). (See Gen. Rem. 4.)
13. *s* between vowels = z.
14. *-ti-* = -si-, or -ty-; a rule can not be stated.
15. French has the letter *w* only in some foreign words; but the sound is heard in French words, spelled *ou* (as in *oui*); and it is, further, the first element in the sound represented by *oi* (= wa or *wa*), and by *oin* (= waⁿ). A similar sound is spelled with *u* (as in *nuit*, *nuage*); but the sound of *u* in these words is not exactly w; it differs from w in that it begins with the organs in position for ü, not for ū (see Gen. Rem. 10).
16. *x* between vowels generally = z. Otherwise, *x* = ks.

13. Spanish.

In general, Spanish words ending in a vowel or diphthong, or inflectional *-s*, *-n*, have the accent on the penult; with any other ending, on the final syllable. When the stress varies from this position, its place is often indicated by an acute accent-mark over the stressed vowel. Spanish vowels, whether stressed or unstressed, are enunciated fully and clearly.

1. *a*, *i* (*y*), *u*, whether long or short, have the sound of ā, ī, ū, respectively. *e* and *o*, when final in word or syllable, = ē and ō; when in a closed syllable, or before *ll*, *rr*, = e and o (or, more exactly, between o and ọ). An unstressed *u* before another vowel = w (as in Italian, Note 10).
2. Spanish diphthongs, both "rising" (having the stronger stress on the second vowel) and "falling" (with stronger stress on the first vowel), are numerous, but are to be pronounced simply as the letters representing them indicate; as, *ai* = aī, *ao* = au (almost), etc.
3. *b* = b; but between vowels it becomes a *bilabial* v (see Gen. Rem. 10). *v* has virtually the same sound as *b*, but a little softened, the contact between the lips being not so firm. *d* = d; but when final = (almost) th.
4. *ch* = ch. *c* before *e*, *i* = th (in Spanish America, s); otherwise, *c*, and *qu* always = k; *cc* = kth.
5. *g* before *e*, *i* = H (Gen. Rem. 5); otherwise, *g*, and always *gu* before *e*, *i* = g; between vowels, *g* often approaches a *voiced* H (Gen. Rem. 5).
6. *h* is silent; initial *hu* followed by another vowel = hw, as in *where*. *j* = a strong h (almost H).
7. *ll*, *ñ* represent the "palatal" l and n (Gen. Rem. 6). *n* before a k or g sound = ŋ.
8. *x* = ks; but before *p*, *t*, *c* often *x* = s.
9. *y* between vowels or initial before a vowel is a strong y (almost palatal H; Gen. Rem. 5). In other positions *y* is a vowel, being a variant of *i*, and = ī.
10. *z* = th (in Spanish America, s).

14. Portuguese.

The accent in Portuguese is much as in Spanish.

1. Portuguese has many diphthongs: the so-called "rising" which begin with half-consonantal i or u (light and fleeting), and the so-called "falling" which end with half-consonantal i or u. The diphthongs are pronounced just as they are spelled, except that ei = aī.
2. *b*, *d*, *g*, when between voiced sounds (that is, when preceded by a vowel and followed by a vowel or a voiced consonant), are somewhat altered from the normal b, d, g: *d* becomes almost th; *g* becomes the *voiced* H (see Gen. Rem. 5); and *b* becomes a *bilabial* v (that is, a v made between the two lips instead of between the lower lip and upper teeth; see Gen. Rem. 9).
3. *ê*, and *e* when it is stressed and long, or before final *r*, = ē. *é*, and *e* when stressed and short, or before *r* not final, or before *ss*, *ç*, or *c* (= s), = e (more exactly, a sound between e and a).
4. *g* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *gu* before *e*, *i*, = g; *g* before *e*, *i*, = z; *gu* before *a* = gw. *qu*, and *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*, = k; *ç*, and *c* before *e*, *i*, = s. *ch*, *x* (generally) = sh.
5. *e* in unstressed syllables generally = ə; but unstressed *e* before a front consonant (that is, one made in the front of the mouth), and unstressed *i*, = ɪ.
6. *lh*, *l* (when final), and *nh*, are sounded as the "palatal" l and n (see Gen. Rem. 6).
7. *n* before the sounds k and g is pronounced ŋ, with the preceding vowel nasalized (Gen. Rem. 4); but the ŋ is very light — a mere glide from the nasal vowel to the following consonant.
8. Nasal vowels are numerous in Portuguese. They arise as in French; but the matter is simpler in Portuguese because the fundamental quality of the vowel is not changed, with the exception that *am* = nasal au (auⁿ). Otherwise, regularly; *an* = aⁿ, *em*, *en* = eⁿ, *im*, *in* = iⁿ, *aon* = auⁿ, etc. Sometimes nasal vowels in Portuguese are indicated by a tilde (as õ, ã).
9. *ou*, and sometimes *o*, = ō; *ô*, *o* (when short and in a closed syllable) = ọ; *o* when final, and generally when in an open syllable, = ū. When *o* stands before or after another stressed vowel, it forms with that vowel a diphthong, the *o* being sounded as a light u.
10. *s* initial and *ss* = s; *s* between vowels = z; *s* between a vowel and a following voiced consonant = z; *s* final or before a voiceless consonant = sh. *z* initial or between vowels = z; when final or before voiceless consonants = sh; when before a voiced consonant = ʒ.
11. *y* in Portuguese is a variant of *i*, and = ī.

15. Welsh.

Welsh words of more than one syllable are generally accented on the penult. Certain verbal endings, however, receive the stress; and a number of dissyllables with the prefixes *go-*, *ym-*, *ys-*, and substantives in *-awdr*, have the stress on the last syllable.

In the standard or approved spelling, every letter is sounded, and no letter (with few exceptions) has more than one sound.

1. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *w*, *u*, *y*, when long, are sounded as ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ūⁱ, ȳ, respectively; when short, they have approximately the same sounds, except that (1) short *a* = a, and (2) *y* in monosyllables, in final syllables, in the prefixes *cyd-* and (sometimes) *cym-*, and when preceded by the vowel *w* (= ū), has the sound of ū. *i* before another full vowel is consonantal and pronounced as y.
2. Welsh diphthongs are numerous, but offer no difficulty; they are pronounced as the component letters of the spelling indicate.
3. *ch* = H; *f* = v; *dd* = th; *th* = ṯh.
4. *ng* = ŋ; *ngh* = ŋh. These sounds, never initial in English, may begin words in Welsh.
5. *ll* is simply *voiceless* l (Gen. Rem. 7). Welsh *mh*, *nh*, *rh* are aspirated *m*, *n*, and *r;* they have much the effect of strong voiceless consonants.
6. *j*, *k*, *q*, *v*, *x*, *z* occur in foreign names; but many Welsh writers substitute the Welsh equivalents.

16. Hungarian.

Hungarian, the most important member of the Ural-Altaic group, is agglutinative in structure, words being built up by adding to a monosyllabic root successive formative suffixes. The vowels in these successive syllables are related to each other by the law of vowel harmony, or harmonic sequence. See HARMONIC SEQUENCE.

The accent in single words (simple or compound) rests upon the first syllable; in long words there is a secondary accent generally on the third syllable. But the lighter stressed syllables have scarcely less weight than the fully stressed, and consequently every vowel is pronounced full and clear.

Hungarian spelling is very consistent: the letters and combinations of letters (in striking contrast with English spelling) generally keep each its one phonetic value, with the exception of *e*, which sometimes = e, and sometimes (especially before *r*) is more open, approaching a. Consequently, the values of the letters once learned, any one can pronounce any printed word or spell any spoken word without difficulty. An acute accent over the various letters serves to distinguish the long (and *tense*) vowels, the letters for the corresponding short (and *lax*) vowels being unmarked. Counting the accented letters and the digraphs, the alphabet has 38 letters.

1. The letters *á*, *é*, *í*, *ó*, *ő*, *ú*, *ű* are sounded as ā, ē, ī, ō, ū ("rounded" ē — Gen. Rem. 2), ū, ū ("rounded" ī — Gen. Rem. 1), respectively — all long vowels. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *ö*, *u*, *ü* = ɒ, e, i, o, ŭ (but short), ŭ (but short), ŭ, respectively — all short vowels. Diphthongs are represented by the letters of their constituent elements: *ai* = oi; *ei* = ei (nearly ai); áu = au.
2. Consonants are sounded as normally in English, except that *s* = sh and *j* = y. Consonant combinations as follows: *cs* = ch; *dzs* = j; *c*, *cz* = ts; *sz* = s; *zs* = ʒ.
3. Several "palatalized" consonants are heard in Hungarian (cp. Polish 9 and Gen. Rem. 6), indicated in the spelling by placing the letter *y* after the proper consonant letter, as *dy*, *ly*, *ny*, *ty*. (*y* serves no other purpose in Hungarian.) These sounds are the respective *d*, *l*, *n*, *t* sounds modified by raising the front part of the tongue as if for y at the time the consonant is pronounced; the position of the tongue gives a light y-glide after the consonants. The effect is to make *dy* sound somewhat like j, *ty* somewhat like ch. *gy* is pronounced as *dy*, somewhat like j. The Hungarian "palatal" l (spelled *ly*) has become in present pronunciation a simple y (as in French; see Gen. Rem. 6).
4. *n* before *k*, *g* = ŋ (hence *ng* always = ŋg, as in *finger*, never ŋ alone, as in *singer*).
5. A final consonant of one syllable is consistently assimilated to an initial consonant of the next syllable; that is, before a following voiceless consonant, all voiced consonants (except nasal and liquid consonants, m, n, l, r) are pronounced as the corresponding voiceless; and before a following voiced *stop* consonant, and *z*, *zs* (= z, ʒ), a voiceless consonant becomes voiced: before *p*, *t*, *k*, etc., *b* is pronounced as p, *d* as t, *g* as k, etc., and before *b*, *d*, *g*, etc., *p* is pronounced as b, *t* as d, *k* as g, etc.

17. Hebrew.

Hebrew is one of the Semitic languages, and has no close relations with the other languages represented in the chart. The others are all interrelated -- members of the Aryan or Indo-European family, supposed to be developed from a common mother tongue.

Hebrew is written from right to left. Its alphabet consists of 23 consonants, the vowel sounds being represented by small dots and dashes placed (with three exceptions) under the consonants after which they are to be pronounced. In the table a horizontal dash indicates the position of the consonant, the vowel signs (except ◌ֹ for o) appearing under it. In two other exceptional cases (an alternate sign for ō, and the sign for ū) the dot is associated with the silent symbol ׳; and the symbol for ē, ī may also have a silent י *after* the consonant that ē, ī is to follow.

Three letters (א, ו, י), originally vowels (a, i, u, respectively), are now mere vowel-strengtheners, or else virtual consonants, being respectively the "soft breathing" (Greek ᾽ = English *h* in *hour*), *y* (consonant form of i), and w (consonant form of u).

1. Hebrew vowels are long in open (simple), short in closed (compound) syllables. Their values are further effected by the accent. The vowel signs are as follows:

◌ָ	=	ā	◌ַ	=	a
◌ֵ or ◌ֶי	=	ē	◌ֶ	=	e (long or short)
◌ִי	=	ī	◌ִ	=	i
◌ֹ or ◌וֹ	=	ō	◌ָ	=	o
◌ֻ	=	ū	◌ֻ	=	u

The first vowel here (◌ָ) is not exactly ā, nor ō, but about Swedish å, a sound between ē and ō. The same sign stands for the short o. ◌ֶ is an *open* e, and may be long or short.

2. In unstressed syllables appear vowels that are much shortened and reduced or "obscured." One of these is either altogether silent, marking syllable division, or else an obscure vowel (ɪ); its symbol is ◌ְ. But, especially when associated with velar consonants, the reduced vowel is represented in a more definite value by adjoining this sign (◌ְ) to the actual vowel sign; as, ◌ָ◌ְ = reduced a; ◌ֵ◌ְ = reduced e; ◌ֹ◌ְ = reduced o.
3. Five consonants have a special form when final. These forms in the Language Chart are enclosed in parenthesis-marks.
4. א indicates not exactly the soft vowel beginning of the English (as in *hour*), but rather the energetic initial of the German vowel (as in *ein*). Three other characters represent consonant sounds more or less resembling h. These are: (1) ה, which is approximately h; but at the end of a word, unless furnished with a dot (cp. Note 6), it is silent. (2) ע usually = h; but at times it is much stronger, somewhat like an aspirated g, which may be transcribed as gh. (3) ח is usually a strong velar H (Gen. Rem. 5), but is sometimes weakened to an h.
5. ש and ס (both = s), originally differing in value, are now identical. צ (another s) differs from ש (ס), ט (t) from ת (t), and ק (k) from כ (k), in that the first consonant in each pair is emphatic — enunciated with stronger articulation, and with compression of the larynx.
6. The stopped consonants (p, b, t, d, k, g) and their corresponding spirants (f, v, ṯh, th, H, "voiced" H) are represented by the same signs, namely, פ, ב, ת, ד, כ, ג; but the stops are distinguished by a dot placed within the sign; thus, פ = p, ף = f, ת = d, ד = th, etc. In the case of all the other consonant letters, however, and also in the case of the six just mentioned *when they stand between vowels*, a dot thus placed is a sign merely of stronger enunciation (as if the consonant were doubled). Modern Jews pronounce ת as s.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN CONNECTION WITH QUOTATIONS CITED AND ELSEWHERE IN THIS DICTIONARY.

For economy of space, the names of some publishers have been condensed, but in such a manner as to allow the editions of books quoted to be readily identified. For other abbreviations, see alphabetical place, or list under ABBREVIATION.

A.	D. Appleton & Co.
A. A.	American Agriculturist
A. A. A. S.	Am. Ass'n for the Advancement of Science
A. & A. *Cath. Dict.*	Addis & Arnold's Catholic Dictionary
A. B. B.	A. B. Burdick; B. Bros.
A. B. C.	Chaucer's A. B. C.
A. B. Co.	Am. Book Co.
A. B. Ex.	Am. Book Exchange
A. & Co.	Applegate & Co.
A. D. W.	A. D. Worthington & Co.
A. F.	Anthony Finley
A. F.	Assemblee of Foules
A. H.	A. S. Hale & Co.
A. H. & Co.	Alexander Hislop & Co.
A. H. E. S.	American Humane Educational Soc.
A. H. M. A.	Am. Home Miss. Ass'n
A. Ht.	A. Hart
A. & J.	Aylott & Jones
A. J. R.	A. J. Root
A. Law Dict.	Abbott's Law Dict.
A. L. B.	A. L. Bancroft & Co.
Al. B. & Co.	Alden, Beardsley & Co.
Ald. B. P. Co.	Aldine B'k Pub. Co.
All.	W. L. Allison
Al. M.	Albert Mason
Al. S.	Alex. Strahan
Am. Mech. Dict.	Knight's Am. Mechanical Dictionary
Am. N. Co.	Am. News Co.
Am. P. Co.	Am. Pub. Co.
Am. Ref.	Am. Reform Tract & Book Soc.
A. M. & S.	A. Murray & Sons
A. M. & W.	Allen, Morrill & Wardwell
An.	Annelida and Arcite
Ant. Ins.	Antiquarian Institute
A. O. M.	A. O. Moore & Co.
A. P. A.	Am. Pharmac'l Ass'n
A. P. Co.	Authors' Pub. Co.
aph.	aphorism
A. P. H.	Acme Pub. House
app.	appendix
A. P. P. Co.	Arundel Pr. & Pub. Co.
A. P. S.	Am. Peace Soc.
A. Pub. Co.	Arena Pub. Co.
A. S.	A. Selle
A. & S.	A. C. Armstrong & Son
A. S. B.	A. S. Barnes & Co.
A. S. B. Co.	Am. School-Book Co.
A. S. Co.	Am. Stationers' Co.
A. Sh.	A. Sherman
A. S. P.	Am. Swedenborg Print. and Pub. Co.
A. S. S. U.	Am. Sunday-School Union
Astr.	Treatise on the Astrolabe
A. T.	A. Tompkins
A. T. S.	Am. Tract Soc.
A. U. A.	Am. Unitarian Ass'n
Aus.	Stephen Austin
A. U. S.	Am. Unitarian Soc.
A. V.	Authorized Version
A. V. B.	Alex. V. Blake
A. V. S.	A. V. Stewart
A. W.	Andro Wilson
A. W. & Co.	A. Williams & Co.
A. W. L.	A. W. Lovering
A. W. M.	A. W. Mumford
B.	Bohn Library
Ba.	W. Baynes & Son
Bags.	Bagster & Co.
Bal.	J. Ballantyne & Co.
Balt. Pub. Co.	Baltimore Pub. Co.
Bal. Vil.	Balade of the Village
Bar.	Barstow & Co.
Bar. & W.	Barnard & Wright
Bay.	Richard Baynes
B. B.	Brentano Bros.
B. & B.	Barnes & Burr
B. B. Co.	Burrows Bros. & Co.; Boston Book Co.
B. B. & Co.	B. Blakiston, Son & Co.
B. & Br.	Bell & Bradfute
B. Bros.	Butler Bros.
B. & Bu.	Bayley & Burns
B. & C.	Baldwin & Cradock
B. C. & Co.	Belford, Clark & Co.; The Belford Co.
B. & Ch.	Bridgman & Childs
B. & Co.	Blanchard & Co.; Blanchard & Lea
B. D. & Co.	Bradley, Dayton & Co.
B. *Dict.*	Brande's Dict. of Science, Lit., and Art
B. & E.	Bazin & Ellsworth
Bell.	Bell & Sons; Bell & Daldy
Ben.	Benziger Bros.
Ben. & Son.	Bentley & Son; R. Bentley
Ber.	Bermingham & Co.
B. F. & D.	Burnham, Felt & Dillingham
B. & G.	Brown & Gross
B. G. & Co.	Bradley, Garretson & Co.
B. H. G.	Benj. H. Greene
Bi.	G. Biggs
Bi. & M.	Biglow & Main
Bix.	Bixby & Whiting
Bl.	A. & C. Black
Black.	Blackwood & Co.
Bl. & Co.	Bliss & Co.
Ble.	Bielock & Co.
B. M.	B. B. Mussey & Co.
B.-M. Co.	Bowen-Merrill Co.
B. M. P.	B. M. Pickering
B. N. & B.	Bishop, Newberle & Barker
B. N. & Co.	Bill, Nichols & Co.
B. & O.	Burns & Oates
Bogue.	David Bogue
Boo.	John Booth
Bos.	Boston
Bos. Bk. Co.	Boston Book Co.
Bou.	J. W. Bouton
B. P. C.	Buckeye Pub. Co.
B. P. Co.	Henry Bill Pub. Co.
B. Q.	Bernard Quaritch
B. & R.	Brooke & Rider
Brad.	John Bradbury
Br. & Co.	Bragg & Co.
Br. & E.	Bradbury & Evans
Br. & W.	Bradley & Woodruff
B. S.	Blackie & Sons
B. & S.	Bickers & Son
B. & Scr.	Baker & Scribner
B. & Sons.	Bemrose & Sons
B. T.	Brown & Taggard
B. & T.	Boericke & Tafel
B. & T. Co.	Baker & Taylor Co.
Buc.	J. Buchanan
bul.	bulletin
B. & W.	Broughton & Wyman
C.	Century Dictionary
C.	Centigrade
Ca.	W. Cates
C. & A.	Cushing & Appleton
Ca. & H.	Carter & Hendee
Ca. & L.	Carlton & Lanahan
Cal. & Co.	Callaghan & Co.
Cam.	Cambridge
Cama.	Munchesjee Homusjee Cama
Cam. U. P.	Cambridge University Press
Ca. & P.	Carlton & Porter
Car.	Carvill & Haven
Cas. Co.	Cassell Co.; Cassell, Petter & Galpin
Cath. P. S.	Catholic Pub. Soc.
C. B.	Crocker & Brewster
C. & B.	Colburn & Bentley
C. B. Co.	Columbian Book Co.
C. B. K.	Complaint of the Black Knight
C. Bro. & Co.	Collins, Bro. & Co.
C. Bros.	Clark Bros.
C. B. & W.	Carvill, Bliss & White
C. & Bros.	Carter & Bros.
C. C. C.	C. C. Chatfield
C. C. & Co.	Copp, Clark & Co.
C. Co.	Century Co.
C. & Co.	G. W. Carleton & Co.
C. D.	Chas. Dolman
C. D.	Chaucer's Dreme
C. & D.	Cadell & Davies
C. E. & B.	Ewer & Bedlington
C. Ed.	Caxton Edition
C. & G.	Crissy & Grigg
C. & H.	Chapman & Hall
Cha.	John Chapman
Chaut.	Chautauqua Press
Ch. & Co.	John Church & Co.
Chrs.	W. & R. Chambers
C. H. S.	Chas. H. Sergel
C. & Ht.	Carey & Hart
C. & K.	Crowell & Kirkpatrick
C. K. & Co.	Collins, Keese & Co.
C. L.	Court of Love
C. & L.	Carey & Lea; Carey, Lea & Blanchard
C. L. C.	Carey, Lea & Carey
C. L. Co.	Christian Literature Co.
C. L. & Co.	Crosby, Lockwood & Co.
Cl. P.	Clarendon Press
Cl. & S.	Clowes & Sons
C. L. W.	C. L. Webster & Co.
C. M.	Complaint of Mars
C. & M.	Crissy & Markley
C. & M'C.	Cochrane & M'Crone
C. M. V.	Complaint of Mars and Venus
C. N.	Cuckow and Nightingale
C. N. & Co.	Crosby, Nichols & Co.
Col.	Collins & Co.
Col. Co.	Columbia College Press
Col. & Co.	Colburn & Co.
Comm.	Commentary
Con. & Co.	Constable & Co.
C. P.	Cambridge Press
C. & P.	Childs & Peterson
C. P. Co.	Columbian Pub. Co.
C. P. H.	Central Pub. House
C. & Ph.	Carlton & Phillips
C. P. S.	Congregat'l Pub. Soc.
C. P. W.	C. P. Wayne
Cra.	Craddock
C. R. & H.	Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger
Cr. & S.	Cranston & Stowe
C. & S.	C. J. Clay & Sons
C. S. & Co.	C. H. Sulz & Co.
C. & Sons.	Curwen & Sons
Ct.	Cowperthwalt & Co.
C. T.	Canterbury Tales
C. & T.	Cushing, Thomas & Co.
C. & U.	Cupples, Upham & Co.
Cu. & H.	Cupples & Hurd
Cum.	Cummings & Hilliard
Cur.	E. Curil
C. & W.	Chatto & Windus
C. W. B.	C. W. Bardeen
C. W. C.	C. W. Chatfield & Co.
Cyc.	Cyclopedia
D. A.	D. Allnson & Co.
Da. & Co.	Dana & Co.
Dane.	Dane & Tippett
Dar.	Darter Bros. & Walton
Day.	Day & Son
D. B.	D. Burgess & Co.
D. B. & Co.	Delghton, Bell & Co.
D. Bros.	Dawson Bros.
D. C. H.	D. C. Heath & Co.
D. C. L.	D. C. Lent & Co.
D. & Co.	Delghton & Co.
D. D.	Daniel Dana, Jr.
Dec.	Decorative
D. E. & Co.	Dix, Edwards & Co.
D. E. F.	D. E. Fisk & Co.
D. & F.	Dick & Fitzgerald
D. F. & Co.	De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.
D. G. F.	David G. Francis
D. H.	David Huntington
D. H. & Co.	Donohue, Henneberry & Co.
D. J.	D. Johnson
D. & J.	Derby & Jackson
D. & J. S.	D. & J. Sadlier & Co.
D. L. Co.	D. Lothrop Co.
D. L. & Co.	Donnelley, Loyd & Co.
D. L. R.	De La Rue & Co.
D. Mal.	D. Mallory
D. M. B.	D. M. Bennett
D. M. & Co.	Dodd, Mead & Co.
D. Med. Dict.	Dungilson's Med. Dict.
D. Mi. & Co.	Derby, Miller & Co.
D. N.	David Nutt
Dod.	J. Dodsley
Doug.	David Douglas
D. P.	Doubleday, Page & Co.
D. & P.	Durrie & Peck
D. & S.	Dodge & Sayre
D. T. & Co.	Desliver, Thomas & Co.; R. Desliver
Du.	The Book of the Duchesse
Dun.	James Duncan
D. W. & D.	DeWitt & Davenport
E.	Encyclopedic Dict.
E. A.	Edward Arber
E. B.	Elisha Babcock
E. & B.	Eldredge & Brother
E. B. T.	E. B. Treat
E. & By.	Elliot & Beezby
E. C.	Eugene Cummiskey
E. C. B.	E. C. Biddle & Co.
E. & Co.	Estill & Co.
E. D.	E. Duyckinck
E. & D.	Edmonston & Douglas
E. D. & Bro.	Edward Dunigan & Bro.
E. F.	E. Ferrett & Co.
E. H.	E. Howell
E. H. F.	E. H. Fletcher
E. I. P.	Empress of India Press
E. J. H.	E. J. Hale & Son
E. & J. Y.	E. & J. B. Young & Co.
E. K.	Eastburn, Kirk & Co.
E. K. M.	E. K. Meyers
E. L.	Edw. Lumley
E. & L.	Estes & Lauriat [Co.
E. M. & Co.	Effingham Maynard &
Encyc. Brit.	Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th edition, Cambridge University Press Edition
E. P.	Ebenezer Palmer
E. P. C.	Edgewood Pub. Co.
E. P. D.	E. P. Dutton & Co.
E. P. H.	Eastern Pub. House
E. R.	E. Read
E. S.	Elliot Stock
E. & S.	Ellis & Scrutton
E. Sm.	E. Smith
E. & Sp.	Eyre & Spottiswoode
E. St.	Edward Stanford
E. S. W.	Edgar S. Werner
E. & T. S.	E. & T. N. Spon
E. W. K.	Egerton, Whitehall & Keasley
Ex. P. H.	Excelsior Pub. House
F. A.	Ferdinand Andrews
FAIRHOLT *Dict.*	Fairholt's Dict. of Terms in Art
F. A. S. Co.	Frederick A. Stokes Co.
F. B. D.	F. B. Dickerson
F. B. F.	Francis B. Felt & Co.
F. & C.	Forrester & Campbell
F. & Co.	C. S. Francis & Co.
F. & D.	Farmer & Daggers
F. *Dict.*	Farmer's Slang Dict.
F. & F.	Farm & Fireside Co.
F. F. & Co.	Follet, Foster & Co.
F. F. L.	Frank F. Lovell
F. H. & H.	Fords, Howard & Hurlburt
F. H. R.	F. H. Revell
Fi. & Co.	Fisher & Co.
Fi. & S.	Fisher & Son
F. J. H.	F. J. Huntington & Co.; Bunce & Huntington
F. L.	F. Leypoldt
F. & L.	The Flour and Leaf
F. L. Jr.	Fielding Lucas, Jr.
F. M.	Frank Murray
F. Mac.	Francis Macpherson
F. & Mc.	Forshee & McMakin
F. *Med. Dict.*	Foster's Med. Dict.
F. *Mil. Encyc.*	Farrow's Military Encyclopedia
F. M. L.	F. M. Lupton
Fow. & W.	Fowler & Wells Co.
F. P.	Franklin Press
F. & P.	Fairbanks & Palmer Pub. Co.
F. & S.	Forest & Stream Pub. Co.
F. S. E.	F. S. Ellis
F. Soc.	Fabian Society
F. *Sup. Dict.*	Fallows' Supplemental Dict.
F. & T.	Field & Tuer
F. & V.	Flood & Vincent
F. & W.	Funk & Wagnalls Co.
F. W. & Co.	F. Warne & Co.
F. W. G.	F. W. Greenough
G. A.	George Allen
G. Ad.	George Adlard
G. A. J.	G. A. Jones & Co.
G. B.	G. L. Benjamin
G. B. & Co.	Griffin, Bohn & Co.
G. C.	Garretson, Cox & Co.
G. & Co.	Ginn & Co.; Ginn & Heath
G. D.	George Dearborn
G. E.	G. G. Evans
Geb.	Gebbie & Co.
G. F. & Co.	Griffith, Farran & Co.
G. F. H.	G. F. Hopkins
G. H. E.	Geo. H. Eltes
G. & I.	Gall & Inglis
G. I. J.	G. I. Jones & Co.
Gil. P. C.	Gilbert Publishing Co.
G. K.	Gustav Kobbé Co.
G. L.	G. A. Leavitt
G. & L.	Gould & Lincoln
Gl. Encyc.	Globe Encyclopedia
G. M.	G. & C. Merriam
G. Mac.	Geo. Maclean
G. & N.	Gould & Newman
Gov. Ptg. Off.	Gov't Printing Office
G. P.	Geo. Philip & Son
G. P. E.	G. P. Englehard & Co.
G. P. H.	Globe Print'g House
G. P. P.	G. P. Putnam's Sons
G. R.	George Redway
G. & R.	Grafton & Reddell
Gra.	J. T. Gracey
Grif. & Co.	C. Griffin & Co.
Gr. & S.	Groombridge & Sons
Gr. S. P.	Greek Student Press
G. & S.	Gales & Seaton
G. S. D.	Geo. S. Davis
G. & T. *Tech. & Sci. Dict.*	Goodchild & Tweney's Technological and Scientific Dictionary
G. V.	George Virtue
G. W. B.	G. W. Bowman
G. W. D.	G. W. Dillingham
G. W. L.	Geo. W. Light
G. W. S.	Geo. W. Stinson & Co.
H.	Harper & Bros.; J. & J. Harper
H. A.	Hamilton, Adams & Co.
Had.	J. Hadden
H. Al.	H. Altemus
Hall.	Henry Hall & Co.
Ham.	L. R. Hamersly & Co.
Har.	Harrison
Har. & B.	Hardwicke & Bogue
Har. & S.	Harrison & Sons
Hat.	John Hatchard
Ha. & W.	Hall & Whiting
Hay.	Haynes
Haz.	Willis P. Hazard
H. B.	H. Ballière
H. & B.	Hilliard & Brown
H. B. & Co.	H. C. Baird & Co.
H. B. F.	H. B. Fuller & Co.
H. Bros.	Hubbard Brothers
H. & Bt.	Hurst & Blackett
H. C.	Henry Colburn; Colburn & Bentley
H. & C.	Hunt & Clarke
H. & Co.	Hurst & Co.
H. D.	Henry V. Degan
H. *Dict.*	Halliwell's Provincial Dict.
H. & E.	Hunt & Eaton
H. & E. P.	H. & E. Phinney
H. F.	The House of Fame
H. G.	Henry George & Co.
H. & G.	Holcombe & Gholson
H. G. B.	Henry G. Bohn
H. G. & Co.	Hilliard, Gray & Co.
H. H.	H. Hobiltzell
H. & H.	Hurd & Houghton
H. H. & Co.	Henry Holt & Co.
Hist. Co.	History Co.
Hist. Pub. Co.	Historical Publishing Co.
Hit.	Hitchcock & Walden
H. J.	Henry J. Johnson
H. J. S.	H. J. Smith & Co.
H. L. H.	H. L. Hastings
H. L. S.	H. L. Shepard & Co.
H. L. W.	Henry L. Williams
H. M.	H. Mortlock
H. M. & Co.	Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Houghton, Osgood & Co.
H. & N.	Herrick & Noyes
H. *Naval Encyc.*	Hamersly's Naval Encyclopedia
Ho. & E.	Hopkins & Earle
Hop.	Hopkins
Ho. & S.	Houlston & Sons; Houlston & Stoneman
H. P. Co.	Hahnemann Pub. Co.
H. P. U.	Hansard's Publishing Union
H. Pub. Co.	Hartford Pub. Co.
H. R.	H. E. Robbins
H. R. & Co.	Hunter, Robertson & Co.
H. & S.	Hodder & Stoughton
H. S. & B.	Hickling, Swan & Brown
H. S. & Co.	H. Sotheran & Co.
H. S. M.	H. S. Maine & Co.
H. & T.	Hogan & Thompson
Hum.	Humboldt Pub. Co.
H. W.	H. Washbourne
H. & W.	Holt & Williams
H. W. D.	H. W. Derby
Hyde.	Hyde Park Co.
H. & Z.	Hayes & Zell
I.; *Imp. Dict.*	Imperial Dictionary
I. & B.	Inskeep & Bradford
I. B. Co.	International Book Co.
I. B. & Co.	Ivison, Blakeman & Co
I. C. & Co.	Ingram, Cook & Co.
I. & Co.	Isbister & Co.
I. & D.	Ides & Dutton
I. H.	Isaac Hill
I. H. E.	I. H. Eastburn
I. K. F. & Co.	I. K. Funk & Co.
Inter. Cyc.	International Cyclo.
Int. P. Co.	International Pub. Co.
I. & P.	Ivison & Phinney
I. P. Co.	Interstate Pub. Co.
I. & S.	P. Ives & A. Smith
J.; *J. Dict.*	Johnson's Dict.
Ja.	W. Jackson
J. A. C.	J. & A. Churchill
J. A. F.	J. A. Froude
J. A. G.	J. A. Gray & Co.
Jar.	Jarrold & Sons
J. A. R.	J. A. Ruth & Co.
Jas. B.	James Burnes

Jas. C.....James Carlile
Jas. D.....Jas. Duffy & Sons
Jas. E.....James Eastburn
Jas. M.....James Miller
Jas. R.....James Redpath
Jas. S.....James Spiers
Jas. W.....James Walton
J. B.....James Bettenham
J. Ba.....John Bartlett
J. B. A.....John B. Alden
J. B. B.....James B. Burr & Co.
J. B. & Co..Jones Bros. & Co.
J. B. F.....J. B. Ford
J. B. L.....James B. Lyon
J. B. M.....James B. Millar & Co.
J. Bo.....John Bohn
J. Br.....John Bradburn
J. C.....James Crissey
J. C. C.....John C. Clark
J. C. & Co..Jas. Clarke & Co.
J. C. D.....J. C. Derby
J. C. H.....J. Camden Hotten
J. C. J.....J. C. Juta
J. C. Mc....J. C. McCurdy & Co.
J. Co.....B. F. Johnson & Co.
J. C. R.....John C. Riker
J. C. W.....J. C. Winston & Co.
J. D.....John Dicks
J. D. W.....John D. Wattles
J. E.....James Earle
J. E. T.....J. E. Tilton & Co.
J. F.....John Fitzgerald & Co.
J. F. S.....John F. Shaw & Co.
J. G.....J. & J. L. Gihon
J. G. C.....J. G. Cupples & Co.; Cupples & Hurd
J. Gr.....John Gray
J. H.....Julius Hart
J. H. B.....Jas. H. Barhyte
J. H.C. & Co.J. H. Coates & Co.
J. H. P.....John Henry Parker
J. I.....John Ireland
J. J.....J. Johnstone
J. J. W.....J. J. Woodward
J. L.....Jonathan Leavitt
J. L. Co.....John Lane Co.
J. M.....John Murray
J. & M.....Johnson & Miles
J. Ma.....John Mason
J. M. & Co..Jordan, Marsh & Co.
J. M. D.....J. M. Dent & Co.
J. M. F.....J. M. Fairchild
J. M. S.....Joel Munsell's Sons
J. N.....James Nichol
J. N. & Co..James Nisbet & Co.
Jo. M.....John Massey
Jo. P.....John Pearson
Jos. M.....Joseph Milligan
J. P.....James Pott & Co.
J. P. & Co..James Parker & Co.
J. P. H.....J. P. Haven
J. P. J.....John P. Jewett & Co.
J. Por.....John Poradburn
J. & P. T.....J. & P. Templeman
J. R.....J. A. & R. A. Reid
J. R. A.....J. R. Anderson Co.
J. Rob.....Joseph Robinson
J. R. S.....John Russell Smith
J. S.....John Sharpe
J. & S.....A. J. Johnson & Son
J. S. & Co...J. F. Segner & Co.
J. Sl.....J. Simpson & Co.
J. S. T.....John S. Taylor
J. T.....James Thornton
J. V.....J. H. Vail & Co.
J. W.....John Wiley
J. W. A.....J. W. Arrowsmith
J. W. B.....J. W. Bradley
J. W. M.....J. W. Moore
J. W. P.....J. W. Parker & Son
J. W. R.....J. W. Randolph
J. W. & S...John Wilson & Son

K.....C. H. Kent
K. & B.....Key & Biddle
K. & Bro....Kay & Brother
K. & Co....H. S. King & Co.
Kear.....Edward Kearney
Ker.....F. & W. Kerslake
Kerr.....Chas. H. Kerr & Co.
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.*...Krauth-Fleming Vocabulary of Philosophy
Kn.....Charles Knight
K. P. & Co..Kegan Paul & Co.
K. Soc.....Kamashastra Soc.

L.....Lippincott & Co.
L. & A.....Leavitt & Allen
Lang.....J. & H. G. Langley
L. A. W.....Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co.
L. & B.....Lindsay & Blakiston
L. B. & Co..Little, Brown & Co.
L. Br. & Co.Lockwood, Brooks & Co.
L. Bros. & Co.Lea Brothers & Co.; Lea & Blanchard
L. C. & Co..Lovell, Coryell & Co.
L. Co.....Lovell Co.
L. & Co.....Leavitt & Co.
L. & F.....Lea & Febiger
L. G.....Lovell, Gesterfield & Co.
L. & G.....*Littell & Gay*
L. G. & Co..Longmans, Green & Co.
L. G. W.....Legende of good Women
L. & Gz.....Leary & Getz
L. & H.....Leypoldt & Holt
Linn.....Linnæus; Linnean
Lit.....E. Littell
L. J.....Latham's Johnson's Dict.
L. & L.....Leavitt, Lord & Co.
L. N. L. A..Loomis National Library Ass'n
Lor.....Loring
L. P.....Leadenhall Press
L. R.....Lovell Reeve
L. & R.....T. N. Longman & O. Rees
L. & S.....Lee & Shepard
L. W. & Co..Lilly, Wait & Co.

M.....Murray's New English Dict.
M. & A.....Moore, Anderson & Co.
Mach......Machinery
Macm.....Macmillan & Co.
Mac. & S....Machlachlan, Stewart & Co.
Magd......Lamentation of Marie Magdalene
Mann.....Horace Mann
Mar.....S. Marks
Mat.....J. Mathews
Max & Co...Maxwell & Co.
M. B. C....Methodist Book Concern
M. B. P....Mason, Baker & Pratt
M. Bros....Mason Bros.
Mc.....David McKay
M. & C.....Morgan & Chase
McC. & Co..A. C. McClurg & Co.; Jansen McClurg & Co.
McC. & S...McClintock & Strong
McD. & A..McDermott & Arden
McG.....Wm. McGee
McK.....H. N. McKinney
M. & Co....Mowbraw & Co.
M. C. K....Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick
M. D.....M. Doolady
M. & D.....Mansfield & Dearborn
M. Day.....Mahlon Day
Meth.....Methuen
M. G.....Morton & Griswold
M. G. & Co..M. Garrison & Co.
M. & G. L...T. Mason & G. Lane
M. H. M....M. H. Mallory
M. I.....M. J. Ivers & Co.
Mil. & Co...Milner & Co., Ltd.
M. & L.....Mason & Law
M. & M.....Maynard & Merrill
M. O. & Co..Miller, Orton & Co.
Moir.....John Moir
Mos.....Moss & Co.
Mox.....E. Moxon
M. P. H....Methodist Pub. House
M. S.....M. Sorin
M. & S.....T. R. Marvin & Son
M. S. P....Mich. State Printer
Mul.....Mullan & Son
Mun.....James Munroe & Co.
Mun. & Co..George Munro & Co.
Mur.....John Murphy & Co.
M. W. D....M. W. Dodd
M. Y. & Co..Moffat, Yard & Co.

Nat.Pub.Co.National Publish'g Co.
Nat. Sc....National School of Elocution and Oratory
N. & B.....Nimmo & Bain
N. C.....Nathaniel Cook
N. & Co....C. A. Nicols & Co.
N. C. P....Narragansett Club Publication
N. D. C. H..N. D. C. Hodges
N. E. P. C..New England Pub. Co.
New Internat. Encyc.....The New International Encyclopedia
N. Gloss....Nares' Glossary
N. H.....Noyes, Holmes & Co.
N. & H.....Nichols & Hall
Nic.....John Nichols
N. & M.....Nevins & Myers
N. & N.....Nichols & Noyes
Noy.....Jas. O. Noyes
N. & P.....Nelson & Phillips
N. & S.....T. G. Newman & Son
N. S. Q....Nelson S. Quincy
N. S. S....New Sydenham Soc.
N. T. S....National Temperance Soc.
N. W. S. A..Nat'l Woman's Suffrage Association
N.Y.Hist.Co.New York History Co.

O. C.....Open Court Pub. Co.
O. Cl.....Otis Clapp
O. & Co....J. R. Osgood & Co.; Fields, Osgood & Co.; Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.
O. D. C....O. D. Case & Co.
Og. & Co...Ogilvie & Co.
O. H.....O. Halstead
O. J. Co....Orange Judd Co.
O. M. & Co..Oakley, Mason & Co.
O. P. Co....Ottawa Pub. Co.
Or.....Oriental
Oxf.....Oxford University Press

P.....Paxton's Botanical Dict.
P......*Prolog*
P.....American Philological Association
P. & A.....Passmore & Alabaster
P. B. & Co..P. Blakiston & Co.
P. B. P....Presbyterian Board of Publication
P. & C.....Porter & Coates
P. & Co....J. E. Potter & Co.
Pe. & M....Perkins & Marvin
P. F. C....P. F. Collier
P. Gloss. Arch......Parker's Glossary of Architecture
P. G. S....Penn. Geol. Survey
Ph.....Jas. Phillips
P. & H.....Phillips & Hunt
P. H. & Co..Peter Henderson & Co.
P. H. & H...Putnam, Hurd & Houghton
Phil. Soc....Philological Soc., Eng.; Am. Philological Ass.
Phœ.....Phœnix Pub. Co.
P. I.....Phonographic Institute
P. J.....Peter Jackson
P. L......Paradise Lost
P. L. & Co..Potts, Leech & Co.
P. & M.....Parry & McMillan
P. M. H....P. M. Haverty
Pn.....John Pearson
P. O.....P. O'Shea
P. & O.....Partridge & Oakey
Poe & H....Poe & Hitchcock
Pott.....Pott & Amery
P. & P.....Perkins & Purves
P. P. Co....Pollard Pub. Co.
P. Prog.....Pilgrim's Progress
P. Pub. Co..Pilot Pub. Co.
P. R......Paradise Regained
P. & R.....Pudney & Russell
Pr. Co.....Press Pub. Co.; Press Printing Co.
Proc......Proceedings
Prov......Proverbes by Chaucer
P. & S.....Pitman & Sons
P. S. & Co...Phillips, Sampson & Co.
P. W.....Pratt, Woodford & Co.
P. W. Z....P. W. Ziegler & Co.
P. Y.....Pott, Young & Co.

Q. *Med. Dict.*Quain's Medical Dict.

R.....Rivington
R. A. & Co..Robert Appleton & Co.
Ran. & S....Randolph & Sons
R. B.....Robert Bonner's Sons
R. Ba.....Richard Baldwin
R. B. C....Robert B. Collins
R. & B. Co..Reilly & Britton Co.
R. B. D....Robert B. Davis
R. B. P. Co.Rose Belford Pub. Co.
R. Bros....Roberts Bros.
R. & C.....Rudd & Carleton
R. C. & Bros.Robert Carr & Bros.
R. C. & Co..Robert Clarke & Co.
R. & Co....B. B. Russell & Co.
R. C. W....Roger C. Weightman
R. Dict.....Richardson's Dict.
Red.....J. A. Redfield
Reg. P. Co..Register Pub. Co.
R. & F.....Robinson & Fairbanks
R. F. W....R. F. Wallcut
R. G.....Robert Grant & Son
R. H.....Robert Hardwicke
R. & H.....Rowsell & Hutchinson
R. H. P....R. H. Porter
R. H. S....Robert H. Small
R. I. A....Royal Irish Academy
Rld.....W. Ridgway
R. I. Gt. Brit.Royal Institut'n Great Britain
R. L.....Rufus Leighton, Jr.
R. M.....R. Marsh
R. M. & Co.Rand, McNally & Co.
R. N.....Roger Norton
Rob.....G. G. J. & J. Robinson
Roz.....Rozario & Co.
R. P.....Richard Priestley
R. Pa.....R. Parker
R. P. Co....Rural Pub. Co.
R. P. H....Religio-Philosophical House
R. Pr.....Riverside Press
R. R.....Robert Roberts
R. R......The Romaunt of the Rose
R. R. D....R. R. Donnelley & Sons
R. S.....Richard Scott
R. & S.....G. Routledge & Sons
R. S. D....R. S. Darby
R. Soc.....Ray Society
R. S. P....R. S. Peale & Co.
R. S. Pr....Republican Steam Press
R. & T.....Reeves & Turner
R. T. F....R. Taylor & W. Francis
R. T. S....Religious Tract Soc.
R. V.....Revised Version
R. W.....Rufus Wendell
R. W. & Co..Recs, Welsh & Co.
R. W. & R...Routledge, Warne & Routledge

S.....C. Scribner's Sons; Stormonth's Dict.
s.....Simplified Spelling Board
S. A.....Silas Andrus & Son
Sat. Rev.....Saturday Review
S. B. & S....Samuel Bagster & Sons
S. C.....S. Converse
S. C. B.....Sanborn, Carter & Bazin
S. C. G.....S. C. Griggs & Co.
Sci......Science; Scientific
*Sci. Pub. Co.*Scientific Pub. Co.
S. & Co.....Seeley & Co.; Seeley & Burnside
S. Col.....S. Colman
Sc. & W....Scott & Webster
S. E.....Samuel Etheridge
S. E. C. & Co.S. E. Cassino & Co.
S. E. & Co...Smith, Elder & Co.
S. Eng. & Co.Smith, English & Co.
Sew.....Stephen Sewell
S. & F.....Sever & Francis
S. & H.....D. Schley & T. Haller
Sh. & Co....Sheldon & Co.
S. H. D....S. H. Darby
S. H. P....Samuel H. Parker
S.-H. *Relig. Encyc.*....Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopedia
Shrow.....Wm. Shrowsbury
Sim.....A. Simpson & Co.
S. K. W....S. K. Whipple & Co.
S. L.....Samuel Leigh
S. M.....Sampson Low & Co.
S. & M.....Soule & Mason
S. M. B....S. M. Betts & Co.
S. M. & Co..Simpkin, Marshall & Co.
S. M. P. H..Southern Methodist Publishing House
S. N. D....S. N. Dickinson
S. & O.....Saunders & Otley
Son. & Co...Sonnenschein & Co.
S. P.....Septimus Prowett
S. P. C. K...Soc. for Promoting Christian Knowledge
Sp. & Co....Spon & Co.
S. P. Co....Standard Pub. Co.
Spr.....J. Spragg
S. S.....Simplified Spelling Board
S. & S.....Stanford & Swords
S. S. & M...Stevens, Sweet & Maxwell
S. & T.....Stringer & Townsend
St. & Co....J. M. Stoddard & Co.
S. T. Co....Syndicate Trading Co.
Ste. & Co...Stearns & Co.
Stock.....John Stockdale
St. Ptg. Off..State Printing Office
St. & S.....Stirling & Slade
St. & W....Sturgis & Walton
Surv......Surveying
Sw.....Sweden; Swedish
S.-W.....Smart-Walker
S. & W....Scribner & Welford
Swan.....J. Swan
S. W. & S...S. Wood & Sons
S. W. T....S. W. Tilton & Co.
Syc.....W. Syckelmoore

T.....Tauchnitz
T. A.....Thos. S. Arden
T. & A.....Thomas & Andrews
Tal.....D. A. Talboys
Tay. & M...Taylor & Maury
T. B.....T. Belknap
T. & B.....Tilt & Bogue
T. B. & Co..Thompson, Brown & Co.
T. Bo......Translation of Boethius
T. B. P....T. B. Peterson & Bros.
T. Bros....Tinsley Bros.
T. C.....T. Cadell
T. & C......Trollus and Cresseide
T. & Co....Ticknor & Co.
T. D.....T. Dwight
T. & D.....Tappan & Dennett
T. & D. H..Towar, J., & D. M. Hogan
T. & E.....Thayer & Eldredge
Tegg.....Wm. Tegg & Co.
T. E. Z....T. Elwood & Zell
T. & F.....Ticknor & Fields
T. F. U....T. Fisher Unwin
T. & H.....Troutman & Hayes
Th. B.....Theophilus Barrios
T. H. M....Th. H. Moore & Co.
T. H. W....T. H. Webb & Co.
T. & J. A...T. & J. Allman
T. & J. J...T. & J. W. Johnson
T. L......Testament of Love
T. & M.....Taylor, Walton & Maberley
T. M. C....Townsend, MacCoun & Co.
T. N.....Thomas Nelson & Sons
T. N. K....T. Newton Kurtz
T. N. P....True Naturalist Pub. Co.
T. P. S....Theosoph. Pub. Soc.
Tr. Ass....Tribune Ass'n
Tr. & Co....Trübner & Co.
T. R. K....T. R. Knox & Co.
T. & S. B...T. & S. F. Bradford
T. T.....Thomas Tegg
T. & T. C...T. & T. Clark
T. W.....T. Whittaker
T. & W. B..Thos. & W. Bradford
Tweed.....W. Tweedie
T. W. & M..Tappan, Whittemore & Mason
T. Y. C....T. Y. Crowell & Co.

U. Ed. As...United Editors Ass'n
U. G.....Upcott Gill
U. H.....Uriah Hunt
U. K. P. Co.Useful Knowledge Pub. Co.
Univ. Pub. Co.....University Pub. Co.
U. N. Y....University of City of New York
U. P.....University Press
U. P. Co...Universal Pub. Co.
U. P. H....Universalist Pub. House
U. S. B. Co..U. S. Book Co.
U. S. P. Co..U. S. Pub. Co.

V.....Virtue & Co.; Hall, Virtue & Co.
V. A. B....Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.
V. & B.....Van Amringe & Bixby
V. & H.....Vernon & Hood
Viz.....Vizetelly & Co.
V. N. & Co..Van Nostrand & Co.
V. V.....John Van Vorst
V. W.....C. S. Van Winkle

W.....Webster's International Dict.
Wa.....W. Walker
W. A.....Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.
W. A. H....W. A. Houghton
Wa. & M...Walton & Maberly
War.....Thomas Wardle
Wa. & S....Walden & Stowe
W. A. T....W. A. Townsend & Co.
W. B.....W. Blackwood & Sons
W. & B. Co..Wessels & Bissel Co.
W. B. E....W. B. Evans & Co.
W. B. K....W. B. Ketcham
W. Bl.....William Black
W. Bros....Wilson Bros.
W. C.....Wm. Creech
W. C. & Co..Wilkins, Carter & Co.
W. C. P....W. C. Palmer
W. C. & S...W. Clowes & Son
Wd.....Marcus Ward & Co.
W. & D.....*Ward & Downey*
W. D. G....Wm. Du Gard
W. D. T....*William D. Ticknor*
W.E.Pub.Co.West End Pub. Co.
Wes. & D...F. Westley & A. H. Davis
Westm. Cat...Westminster Catechism
W. & F. C..W. & F. G. Cash
W. F. & Co..Walker, Fuller & Co.
W. F. D....W. F. Draper
W. G. B....W. G. Bowman
W. G. D....Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co.
W. G. N....W. G. Nixon
W. G. W....White, Gallaher & White
W. H.....Wm. Heineman
W. H. A....W. H. Allen & Co.
W. H. C....Wm. H. Colyer
Wil.....Wilson
Win.....Winsor & Newton
W. I. P....W. I. Pooley & Co.
W. & J. I...William & John Innys
W. J. J....W. J. Johnston Co.
W. J. S....W. J. Squire
W. J. W....W. J. Widdleton
W. & L.....Wells & Lilly
W. L. & Co..Ward, Lock & Co.; Ward, Lock & Tyler
W. M.....W. S. & A. Martien
W. & M....B. Waugh & T. Mason
Wm. C.....Wm. Collins
Wm. L.....Wm. Lewer
Wm. M.....Wm. Miller
Wm. R.....William Reeves
Wm. S.....William Smith
W. & N.....Williams & Norgate
W. N. & H..Whittemore, Niles & Hall
W. & O.....Wright & Owen
Wor.....Worthington & Co.
W. P.....William Pickering
W. & P.....Wiley & Putnam
W. P. Co...World Pub. Co.
W. P. F....W. P. Fetridge & Co.
W. Ph.....W. Phillips
W. P. N....W. P. Nimmo
Wr.....Worcester's Dict.
W. R.....W. Rohlfing & Sons
Wri.....William Wright
W. Ro.....Wm. Rogers
W. S.....Walter Scott
W. & S....John Wiley & Son; Wiley & Halstead
W. S. A....White, Stokes & Allen
W. S. G....W. S. Gottsberger
W. S. M....Wm. S. Martin
W. & Sons..Waterloo & Sons, Ltd.
W. Sp.....Walter Spiers
W. T.....Wm. Tate
W. T. A....W. T. Amies
W. T. & Co..Whittaker, Treacher & Co.
W. T. P. A..Woman's Temperance Pub. Ass'n
W. V.....Wm. Veazie
W. V. S....Wm. V. Spencer
W. W.....Wm. Wood & Co.
W. W. & Co.Walker, Wise & Co.
W. W. G....W. W. Gibbings
W. W. S....W. W. Swayne
W. W. W...W. W. Woodward

Y. & Co....A. R. Young & Co.
Y. F. Cyc. Games....Young Folks' Cyc. of Games and Sports

Zend.....Zend-Avesta
Z. M. & Co..Zeigler, McCurdy & Co.

√.....root
<.....derived from
>.....whence
=.....cognate with, equivalent to
+.....and
‡.....variant, called also
†.....obsolete
*.....hypothetical
¶.....paragraph
§.....section
'.....primary accent
,.....secondary accent

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN CONNECTION WITH QUOTATIONS CITED AND ELSEWHERE IN THIS DICTIONARY.

For economy of space, the names of some publishers have been condensed, but in such a manner as to allow the editions of books quoted to be readily identified. For other abbreviations, see alphabetical place, or list under ABBREVIATION.

A.....D. Appleton & Co.
A. A.....American Agriculturist
A. A. A. S...Am. Ass'n for the Advancement of Science
A. & A. *Cath. Dict.*.....Addis & Arnold's Catholic Dictionary
A. B. B.....A. B. Burdick; B. Bros.
A. B. C......Chaucer's A. B. C.
A. B. Co....Am. Book Co.
A. B. Ex....Am. Book Exchange
A. & Co.....Applegate & Co.
A. D. W....A. D. Worthington & Co.
A. F.....Anthony Finley
A. F......Assemblee of Foules
A. H.....A. S. Hale & Co.
A. H. & Co..Alexander Hislop & Co.
A. H. E. S...American Humane Educational Soc.
A. H. M. A..Am. Home Miss. Ass'n
A. Ht.....A. Hart
A. & J.....Aylott & Jones
A. J. R.....A. J. Root
A. *Law Dict.*.Abbott's Law Dict.
A. L. B.....A. L. Bancroft & Co.
Al. B. & Co..Alden, Beardsley & Co.
Ald. B. P.Co.Aldine B'k Pub. Co.
All.....W. L. Allison
Al. M.....Albert Mason
Al. S.....Alex. Strahan
Am. Mech. Dict......Knight's Am. Mechanical Dictionary
Am. N. Co..Am. News Co.
Am. P. Co...Am. Pub. Co.
Am. Ref....Am. Reform Tract & Book Soc.
A. M. & S...A. Murray & Sons
A. M. & W..Allen, Morrill & Wardwell
An......Annelida and Arcite
Ant. Ins....Antiquarian Institute
A. O. M.....A. O. Moore & Co.
A. P. A.....Am. Pharmac'l Ass'n
A. P. Co....Authors' Pub. Co.
aph.....aphorism
A. P. H.....Acme Pub. House
app.....appendix
A. P. P. Co..Arundel Pr. & Pub. Co.
A. P. S.....Am. Peace Soc.
A. Pub. Co..Arena Pub. Co.
A. S.....A. Selle
A. & S.....A. C. Armstrong & Son
A. S. B.....A. S. Barnes & Co.
A. S. B. Co..Am. School-Book Co.
A. S. Co....Am. Stationers' Co.
A. Sh.....A. Sherman
A. S. P.....Am. Swedenborg Print. and Pub. Co.
A. S. S. U...Am. Sunday-School Union
Astr......Treatise on the Astrolabe
A. T.....A. Tompkins
A. T. S.....Am. Tract Soc.
A. U. A.....Am. Unitarian Ass'n
Aus.....Stephen Austin
A. U. S.....Am. Unitarian Soc.
A. V.....Authorized Version
A. V. B.....Alex. V. Blake
A. V. S.....A. V. Stewart
A. W.....Andro Wilson
A. W. & Co..A. Williams & Co.
A. W. L....A. W. Lovering
A. W. M....A. W. Mumford

B.....Bohn Library
Ba.....W. Baynes & Son
Bags.....Bagster & Co.
Bal.....J. Ballantyne & Co.
Balt.Pub.Co.Baltimore Pub. Co.
Bal. Vill....Balade of the Village
Bar.....Barstow & Co.
Bar. & W...Barnard & Wright
Bay.....Richard Baynes
B. B.....Brentano Bros.
B. & B.....Barnes & Burr
B. B. Co....Burrows Bros. & Co.; Boston Book Co.
B. B. & Co..B. Blakiston, Son & Co.
B. & Br.....Bell & Bradfute
B. Bros.....Butler Bros.
B. & Bu.....Bayley & Burns
B. & C.....Baldwin & Cradock
B. C. & Co..Belford, Clark & Co.; The Belford Co.
B. & Ch.....Bridgman & Childs
B. & Co.....Blanchard & Co.; Blanchard & Lea
B. D. & Co..Bradley, Dayton & Co.
B. *Dict.*.....Brande's Dict. of Science, Lit., and Art
B. & E.....Bazin & Ellsworth
Bell.....Bell & Sons; Bell & Daldy
Ben.. .....Benziger Bros.
Ben. & Son..Bentley & Son; R. Bentley
Ber.....Bermingham & Co.
B. F. & D...Burnham, Felt & Dillingham
B. & G.....Brown & Gross
B. G. & Co..Bradley, Garretson & Co.
B. H. G.....Benj. H. Greene
Bi.....G. Biggs
Bi. & M....Biglow & Main
Bix.....Bixby & Whiting
Bl.....A. & C. Black
Black.....Blackwood & Co.
Bl. & Co....Bliss & Co.
Ble.....Bleiock & Co.
B. M.....B. B. Mussey & Co.
B.-M. Co...Bowen-Merrill Co.
B. M. P....B. M. Pickering
B. N. & B...Bishop, Newberie & Barker
B. N. & Co..Bill, Nichols & Co.
B. & O.....Burns & Oates
Bogue.....David Bogue
Boo.....John Booth
Bos.....Boston
Bos. Bk. Co.Boston Book Co.
Bou.....J. W. Bouton
B. P. C.....Buckeye Pub. Co.
B. P. Co....Henry Bill Pub. Co.
B. Q.....Bernard Quaritch
B. & R.....Brooke & Rider
Brad.....John Bradbury
Br. & Co....Bragg & Co.
Br. & E....Bradbury & Evans
Br. & W....Bradley & Woodruff
B. S.....Blackie & Sons
B. & S.....Bickers & Son
B. & Scr....Baker & Scribner
B. & Sons...Bemrose & Sons
B. T.....Brown & Taggard
B. & T.....Boericke & Tafel
B. & T. Co..Baker & Taylor Co.
Buc.....J. Buchanan
bul.. .....bulletin
B. & W.....Broughton & Wyman

C.....Century Dictionary
C......Centigrade
Ca.....W. Cates
C. & A.....Cushing & Appleton
Ca. & H....Carter & Hendee
Ca. & L....Carlton & Lanahan
Cal. & Co...Callaghan & Co.
Cam.....Cambridge
Cama.....Munchesjee Homusjee Cama
Cam. U. P...Cambridge University Press
Ca. & P.....Carlton & Porter
Car.....Carvill & Haven
Cas. Co.....Cassell Co.; Cassell, Petter & Galpin
Cath. P. S...Catholic Pub. Soc.
C. B.....Crocker & Brewster
C. & B.....Colburn & Bentley
C. B. Co....Columbian Book Co.
C. B. K......Complaint of the Black Knight
C. Bro. & Co.Collins, Bro. & Co.
C. Bros....Clark Bros.
C. B. & W...Carvill, Bliss & White
C. & Bros...Carter & Bros.
C. C. C.....C. C. Chatfield
C. C. & Co...Copp, Clark & Co.
C. Co.....Century Co.
C. & Co....G. W. Carleton & Co.
C. D.....Chas. Dolman
C. D......Chaucer's Dreme
C. & D.....Cadell & Davies
C. E. & B...Ewer & Bedlington
C. Ed.....Caxton Edition
C. & G.....Crissy & Grigg
C. & H.....Chapman & Hall
Cha.....John Chapman
Chaut.....Chautauqua Press
Ch. & Co....John Church & Co.
Chrs.....W. & R. Chambers
C. H. S.....Chas. H. Sergel
C. & Hr.....Carey & Hart
C. & K.....Crowell & Kilpatrick
C. K. & Co..Collins, Keese & Co.
C. L......Court of Love
C. & L.....Carey & Lea; Carey, Lea & Blanchard
C. L. C.....Carey, Lea & Carey
C. L. Co....Christian Literature Co.
C. L. & Co...Crosby, Lockwood & Co.
Cl. P.....Clarendon Press
Cl. & S....Cloves & Sons
C. L. W....C. L. Webster & Co.
C. M......Complaint of Mars
C. & M.....Crissy & Markley
C. & M'C...Cochrane & M'Crone
C. M. V....Complaint of Mars and Venus
C. N......Cuckow and Nightingale
C. N. & Co..Crosby, Nichols & Co.
Col.....Collins & Co.
Col. Co.....Columbia College Press
Col. & Co...Colburn & Co.
Comm......Commentary
Con. & Co..Constable & Co.
C. P.....Cambridge Press
C. & P.....Childs & Peterson
C. P. Co....Columbian Pub. Co.
C. P. H.....Central Pub. House
C. & Ph....A. & C. Black
C. P. S.....Congregat'l Pub. Soc.
C. P. W....C. P. Wayne
Cra.....Craddock
C. R. & H...Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger
Cr. & S.....Cranston & Stowe
C. & S.....C. J. Clay & Sons
C. S. & Co..C. H. Sulz & Co.
C. & Sons...Curwen & Sons
Ct.....Cowperthwait & Co.
C. T......Canterbury Tales
C. & T.....Cushing, Thomas & Co.
C. & U.....Cupples, Upham & Co.
Cu. & H....Cupples & Hurd
Cum.....Cummings & Hilliard
Cur.....E. Curil
C. & W.....Chatto & Windus
C. W. B....C. W. Bardeen
C. W. C....C. W. Chatfield & Co.
Cyc......Cyclopedia

D. A.....D. Alinson & Co.
Da. & Co...Dana & Co.
Dane.....Dane & Tippett
Dar.....Darter Bros. & Walton
Day.....Day & Son
D. B.....D. Burgess & Co.
D. B. & Co..Deighton, Bell & Co.
D. Bros....Dawson Bros.
D. C. H....D. C. Heath & Co.
D. C. L....D. C. Lent & Co.
D. & Co....Deighton & Co.
D. D.....Daniel Dana, Jr.
Dec.....Decorative
D. E. & Co..Dix, Edwards & Co.
D. E. F....D. E. Fisk & Co.
D. & F....Dick & Fitzgerald
D. F. & Co..De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.
D. G. F....David G. Francis
D. H.....David Huntington
D. H. & Co..Donohue, Henneberry & Co.
D. J.....D. Johnson
D. & J.....Derby & Jackson
D. & J. S...D. & J. Sadlier & Co.
D. L. Co....D. Lothrop Co.
D. L. & Co..Donnelley, Loyd & Co.
D. L. R....De La Rue & Co.
D. Mal.....D. Mallory
D. M. B....D. M. Bennett
D. M. & Co..Dodd, Mead & Co.
D. Med. Dict..Dunglison's Med. Dict.
D. Mi. & Co.Derby, Miller & Co.
D. N.....David Nutt
Dod.....J. Dodsley
Doug.....David Douglas
D. P.....Doubleday, Page & Co.
D. & P.....Durrie & Peck
D. & S.....Dodge & Sayre
D. T. & Co..Desliver, Thomas & Co.; R. Desliver
Du......The Book of the Duchesse
Dun.....James Duncan
D. W. & D..DeWitt & Davenport

E.....Encyclopedic Dict.
E. A.....Edward Arber
E. B.....Elisha Babcock
E. & B....Eldredge & Brother
E. B. T....E. B. Treat
E. & B....Elliot & Beezby
E. C.....Eugene Cummiskey
E. C. B....E. C. Biddle & Co.
E. & Co....Estill & Co.
E. D.....E. Duyckinck
E. & D....Edmonston & Douglas
E. D. & Bro.Edward Dunigan & Bro.
E. F.....E. Ferrett & Co.
E. H.....E. Howell
E. H. F....E. H. Fletcher
E. I. P....Empress of India Press
E. J. H....E. J. Hale & Son
E. & J. Y...E. & J. B. Young & Co.
E. K.....Eastburn, Kirk & Co.
E. K. M....E. K. Meyers
E. L.....Edw. Lumley
E. & L....Estes & Lauriat [Co.
E. M. & Co..Effingham Maynard & Co.
Encyc. Brit..Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition, Cambridge University Press Edition
E. P.....Ebenezer Palmer
E. P. C....Edgewood Pub. Co.
E. P. D....E. P. Dutton & Co.
E. P. H....Eastern Pub. House
E. R.....E. Read
E. S.....Elliot Stock
E. & S.....Ellis & Scrutton
E. Sm.....E. Smith
E. & Sp....Eyre & Spottiswoode
E. St.....Edward Stanford
E. S. W....Edgar S. Werner
E. & T. S...E. & T. N. Spon
E. W. K....Egerton, Whitehall & Keasley
Ex. P. H....Excelsior Pub. House

F. A.....Ferdinand Andrews
FAIRHOLT *Dict.*.....Fairholt's Dict. of Terms in Art
F. A. S. Co..Frederick A. Stokes Co.
F. B. D....F. B. Dickerson
F. B. F....Francis B. Felt & Co.
F. & C.....Forrester & Campbell
F. & Co....C. S. Francis & Co.
F. & D.....Farmer & Daggers
F. *Dict.*.....Farmer's Slang Dict.
F. & F.....Farm & Fireside Co.
F. F. & Co..Follet, Foster & Co.
F. F. L....Frank F. Lovell
F. H. & H...Fords, Howard & Hurlburt
F. H. R....F. H. Revell
Fi. & Co....Fisher & Co.
Fi. & S.....Fisher & Son
F. J. H....F. J. Huntington & Co.; Bunce & Huntington
F. L.....F. Leypoldt
F. & L......The Flour and Leaf
F. L. Jr....Fielding Lucas, Jr.
F. M.....Frank Murray
F. Mac.....Francis Macpherson
F. & Mc....Forshee & McMakin
F. Med. Dict..Foster's Med. Dict.
F. Mil. Encyc......Farrow's Military Encyclopedia
F. M. L....F. M. Lupton
Fow. & W...Fowler & Wells Co.
F. P.....Franklin Press
F. & P.....Fairbanks & Palmer Pub. Co.
F. & S.....Forest & Stream Pub. Co.
F. S. E....F. S. Ellis
F. Soc.....Fabian Society
F. Sup. Dict..Fallows' Supplemental Dict.
F. & T.....Field & Tuer
F. & V.....Flood & Vincent
F. & W....Funk & Wagnalls Co.
F. W. & Co..F. Warne & Co.
F. W. G....F. W. Greenough

G. A.....George Allen
G. Ad.....George Adlard
G. A. J....G. A. Jones & Co.
G. B.....G. L. Benjamin
G. B. & Co..Griffin, Bohn & Co.
G. C.....Garretson, Cox & Co.
G. & Co....Ginn & Co.; Ginn & Heath
G. D.....George Dearborn
G. E.....G. G. Evans
Geb.....Gebbie & Co.
G. F. & Co..Griffith, Farran & Co.
G. F. H....G. F. Hopkins
G. H. E....Geo. H. Eltes
G. & I.....Gall & Inglis
G. I. J....G. I. Jones & Co.
Gil. P. C...Gilbert Publishing Co.
G. K.....Gustav Kobbé Co.
G. L.....G. A. Leavitt
G. & L....Gould & Lincoln
Gl. Encyc....Globe Encyclopedia
G. M.....G. & C. Merriam
G. Mac.....Geo. Maclean
G. & N....Gould & Newman
Gov. Ptg. Off.Gov't Printing Office
G. P.....Geo. Philip & Son
G. P. E....G. P. Engelhard & Co.
G. P. H....Globe Print'g House
G. P. P....G. P. Putnam's Sons
G. R.....George Redway
G. & R....Grafton & Reddell
Gra.....J. T. Gracey
Grif. & Co...C. Griffin & Co.
Gr. & S....Groombridge & Sons
Gr. S. P....Greek Student Press
G. & S.....Gale & Seaton
G. S. D....Geo. S. Davis
G. & T. *Tech. & Sci. Dict.*.Goodchild & Tweney's Technological and Scientific Dictionary
G. V.....George Virtue
G. W. B....G. W. Bowman
G. W. D....G. W. Dillingham
G. W. L....Geo. W. Light
G. W. S....Geo. W. Stinson & Co.

H.....Harper & Bros.; J. & J. Harper
H. A.....Hamilton, Adams & Co.
Had.....J. Hadden
H. Al.....H. Altemus
Hall.....Henry Hall & Co.
Ham.....L. R. Hamersly & Co.
Har.....Harrison
Har. & B...Hardwicke & Bogue
Har. & S....Harrison & Sons
Hat.....John Hatchard
Ha. & W....Hall & Whiting
Hay.....Haynes
Haz.....Willis P. Hazard
H. B.....H. Ballière
H. & B.....Hilliard & Brown
H. B. & Co..H. C. Baird & Co.
H. B. F....H. B. Fuller & Co.
H. Bros....Hubbard Brothers
H. & Bt....Hurst & Blackett
H. C.....Henry Colburn; Colburn & Bentley
H. & C....Hunt & Clarke
H. & Co....Hurst & Co.
H. D.....Henry V. Degan
H. Dict......Halliwell's Provincial Dict.
H. & E.....Hunt & Eaton
H. & E. P...H. & E. Phinney
H. F......The House of Fame
H. G.....Henry George & Co.
H. & G.....Holcombe & Gholson
H. G. B....Henry G. Bohn
H. G. & Co..Hilliard, Gray & Co.
H. H.....H. Hobiltzell
H. & H....Hurd & Houghton
H. H. & Co..Henry Holt & Co.
Hist. Co....History Co.
Hist. Pub. Co.Historical Publishing Co.
Hit.....Hitchcock & Walden
H. J. J....Henry J. Johnson
H. J. S....H. J. Smith & Co.
H. L. H....H. L. Hastings
H. L. S....H. L. Shepard & Co.
H. L. W....Henry L. Williams
H. M.....H. Mortlock
H. M. & Co..Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Houghton, Osgood & Co.
H. & N....Herrick & Noyes
H. Naval Encyc......Hamersly's Naval Encyclopedia
Ho. & E....Hopkins & Earle
Hop.....Hopkins
Ho. & S....Houlston & Sons; Houlston & Stoneman
H. P. Co....Hahnemann Pub. Co.
H. P. U....Hansard's Publishing Union
H. Pub. Co..Hartford Pub. Co.
H. R.....H. E. Robbins
H. R. & Co..Hunter, Robertson & Co.
H. & S.....Hodder & Stoughton
H. S. & B...Hickling, Swan & Brown
H. S. & Co..H. Sotheran & Co.
H. S. M....H. S. Maine & Co.
H. & T.....Hogan & Thompson
Hum.....Humboldt Pub. Co.
H. W.....H. Washbourne
H. & W....Holt & Williams
H. W. D....H. W. Derby
Hyde.....Hyde Park Co.
H. & Z.....Hayes & Zell

I.; *Imp. Dict.*.Imperial Dictionary
I. & B.....Inskeep & Bradford
I. B. Co....International Book Co.
I. B. & Co...Ivison, Blakeman & Co
I. C. & Co...Ingram, Cook & Co.
I. & Co....Isbister & Co.
I. & D.....Ides & Dutton
I. H.....Isaac Hill
I. H. E....I. H. Eastburn
I. K. F. & Co.I. K. Funk & Co.
Inter. Cyc....International Cyclo.
Int. P. Co...International Pub. Co.
I. & P.....Ivison & Phinney
I. P. Co....Interstate Pub. Co.
I. & S.....P. Ives & A. Smith

J.; J. *Dict.*...Johnson's Dict.
Ja.....W. Jackson
J. A. C....J. & A. Churchill
J. A. F....J. A. Froude
J. A. G....J. A. Gray & Co.
Jar.....Jarrold & Sons
J. A. R....J. A. Ruth & Co.
Jas. B.....James Burnes

A Standard Dictionary OF THE English Language.

A

A a *A a* 𝔄 𝔞 *A a* ɑ a a

Roman. Italic. Black Letter. Script. Revised Scientific.

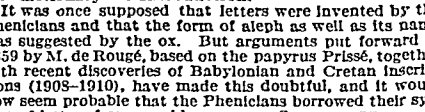
A[1], **a**, 1 ē; 2 ā, *n.* [AES, A's, or AS, 1 ēz; 2 āṣ, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the first in the English alphabet, and in most other alphabets derived from Phenician. Its original sound in the Latin alphabet, from which ours comes directly, is that now heard long in *arm, calm*. The corresponding short sound hardly occurs in standard English of to-day except before *r* in unstressed syllables, *e.g.*, in *cartoon*. Out of this sound have developed, in modern English: (1) a 'higher' vowel (the words 'high' and 'low' have reference to the position of the back part of the tongue), heard short in *bat* and long in *air;* (2) a vowel higher than that of *arm*, but lower than that of *bat*, heard in *ask, bath;* (3) a very high long vowel, heard in *fate*, which gives the letter its name; (4) a low vowel heard long in *all* and short in *what;* (5) a so-called 'obscure' vowel, as in *sofa*, heard only in unstressed syllables. In the current spelling all these sounds are represented by the one letter a. In an alphabet aiming at accuracy it is necessary to distinguish them.

The name of the letter A is pronounced ē < Latin ū. In some alphabets the letters are named from catchwords beginning with them: 'A is an Anchor.' In Anglo-Saxon a was called 'ūc,' oak, while æ (æ) was named 'æsc,' ash. The Phenician letter was named 'aleph,' ox, whence Greek *alpha;* see ALPHABET.

For an account of the pronouncing alphabets used in this dictionary see Introduction.

It was once supposed that letters were invented by the Phenicians and that the form of aleph as well as its name was suggested by the ox. But arguments put forward in 1859 by M. de Rougé, based on the papyrus Prissé, together with recent discoveries of Babylonian and Cretan inscriptions (1908–1910), have made this doubtful, and it would now seem probable that the Phenicians borrowed their system of letters from an older source. See ALPHABET.

Pending the production of more authoritative information, our 'a' characters are traced to the Egyptian eagle as follows: English 'Roman' and 'Italic' types A, a, *a* (15 cent.) < It. types (15 cent.) < It. script (10–15 cent.). O. E. and Ger. text (15 cent.) < monkish cacography (14 cent.). Script a < AS. a (8 cent.) < O. Ir. 𝔄 (6 cent.) < Gallic-Italic a, 𝔞 (5 cent.) < Lat. Gr. 𝔄 (3 cent.) < Lat. (3 cent. B. C.) < Early Gr. A, 𝔄 (7 cent. B. C.) < Gr. right to left with hammer and chisel 𝔄 (7 cent. B. C.) < Phenician right to left 𐤀 (9 cent. B. C.) < Egyptian hieratic 𓄿 (25 cent. B. C.) < hieroglyph eagle 𓅱 (40 cent. B. C.).



Hieroglyphic Eagle. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Roman. English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) *Med.* *A* or *āā* (= Gr. *ana*): used in prescriptions to direct that equal parts shall be taken. (2) *Com.* @ (= L. *ad*), at; to; as, 10 gross lead-pencils @ $1.73; eggs, 15 @ 20 cts. per doz. (3) *Law.* The badge of a convicted adulteress, among the New England Puritans, 1658–1785. ANDERSON *Law Dict.* (4) *Elec.* Ampere. (5) *Physics.* Absolute; as, *A.* temperature. (6) [Scot.] All. For other abbreviations see below. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) *Logic.* A universal affirmative proposition. (2) *Mus.* (*a*) One of a series of tones, at intervals of an octave, given, in modern international or French pitch, by 435 complete vibrations a second, or by 435 multiplied or divided by any power of 2: used as a standard tone for tuning instruments, as in an orchestra. See SCALE; PITCH. (*b*) The key having A for its key-note. (*c*) On a keyed instrument, any key giving A. See KEYBOARD. (*d*) In written music, any note representing A. See KEY; STAFF. (3) See DOMINICAL LETTER, under DOMINICAL. (4) The front side of a leaf, in some old books, where the leaves are numbered instead of the pages. (5) The first letter of the English alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforations in a paper roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol. (6) [A] Any person arbitrarily designated for argumentative purposes; as, *A* libeled B. (7) *Math.* A known quantity. (8) *Astron.* (*a*) [A] A band in the solar spectrum produced by the terrestrial atmosphere and due to oxygen: so named by Fraunhofer. See LINE[1], *n.*, 23. (*b*) [a] Mean distance. (9) [A] *Finance.* (*a*) Stock on which assent has been secured. See ASSENT, *v.* (*b*) Stock that ranks before other capital stock in the same class, as in receipt of dividends; as, *A* preferred has prior claim to B preferred. (*c*) [Cant, Eng.] Deferred common stock. See STOCK[1], *n.*, 5. (10) [A] In the Roman notation 50 or 500. With a dash over it (Ā) 5,000. (11) [A] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued at London. (12) [Hawaii.] Broken lava. See AA. (13) *Inter. Signal Code.* The letter denoted by a blue-and-white burgee.

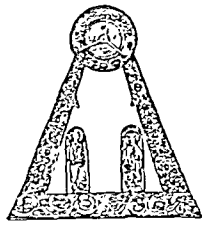
Treble Clef

A A A A

Bass Clef

A A A

—**A 1,** 1 ē′wun′; 2 ā′wŭn′, *a.* **1.** Of the first or highest class: used of shipping to denote the condition of a vessel as to hull and equipment. 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, and 3 are also used with *A*, and denote a descending scale of seaworthiness. **2.** Of the highest grade of credit: used in commercial and ship rating. **Aa†.** **3.** By extension, of the highest class of other things and in any respect; as, an *A1* musician; an *A number one* cook: read *A one* or *A number one.*— **A. of Charlemagne** (*Ch. Hist.*), the first of a series of 24 richly jeweled reliquaries modeled after the letters of the alphabet presented, it is said, by Charlemagne to various abbeys in France. It belongs to the church of Conques (Aveyron), France.— **A per se.** **1.** The letter *A* by itself, or as a word. **2.** A person or thing of preeminent excellence. **A per Cr†; A per se A†.**



"A" of Charlemagne.

A[2], 1 ā; 2 ā, *n.* The name of a Sumerian deity, given to the consort of Shamash, the Assyrian-Babylonian sun-god: usually with the determinative prefix *nin*, "lady," to denote the sex.

a, 1 ē; 2 ā (*unaccented*, 1 ə; 2 ə), *indef. article* or *a.* One; any; some; each: expressing singleness, unity, etc., more or less indefinitely. See ARTICLE. In Old English *a* was written *an*, a form still retained before vowel sounds. It is used: (1) before a noun expressing an individual object or idea; as, *a* bird; *a* hope; (2) before an abstract noun used concretely; as, "There's *a* wideness in God's mercy"; (3) before a collective noun; as, *a* multitude; *a* crowd; (4) before a proper noun used typically; as, we need *a* Washington; (5) after an attribute when preceded by *as, how, so, too,* and, in certain cases, after *many, such, what;* as, so great *a* statesman; what *a* victory! (6) before plural nouns with *few, great many,* or *good many;* as, *a* great many voters, *i. e.*, a large number of voters; (7) sometimes with *on, at,* or *of,* in a more definite sense, denoting oneness, sameness; as, birds of *a* feather; (8) in such phrases as one dollar *a* bushel, with the distributive sense of *each,* and equivalent to *per* or the Old English preposition *on;* as, "passing rich with forty pounds *a* year." GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 143. [< AS. *ān;* see AN, *indef. art.*]

A, *a.* Shaped like a capital A; as, an *A* tent, an *A* frame.

a[1], 1 ə; 2 a, *prep.* **1.** (1) To; into; as, set *a* going. (2) In the act of; as, he is *a* coming. (3) In; under process of; as, the house is *a* building. In the foregoing senses the *a* is now generally omitted and the noun treated as a participle. **2.** In; on; by: as, torn *a* pieces; he set out *a* Monday: confused with the article. See A, *indef. art.*, (8). **3.** In a state of; on; at; in; upon; toward: in composition only; as, ablaze, aback. [< AS. *an*, on.]

a[2], *prep.* [Rare.] Of; as, four *a* clock; men *a* war. [< AS. *af*, of.]

a[3], *prep.* Of; by; for; from; at; with; as, *a* Kempis or *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *v.* Have. **II.** *pron.* He; she; it; they. **IIIt.** *adv.* Always. **IV.** *interj.* Ah; oh. **aat; ayt.**

a-, *prefix*, with values as follows: **a-**[1]. On; as, aboard. [< AS. *on, an.*] **a-**[2]. Away; out (intensive, or without special force); as, arise; awake. [< AS. *ā-*, = Goth. *us-*, = G. *er-.*] **a-**[3]. Of; from (intensive); as, adown; athirst. [< AS. *of, af.*] **a-**[4]. Against; as, along. [< AS. *and-*, = Goth. *and-, anda-*, = G. *ant-, ent-*, = L. *ante-, anti-.*] **a-**[5]. Together; as, aware. [< AS. *ge-.*] **a-**[6]. To; as, ado. [ME. *a-*, < Ice. *at.*] **a-**[7]. Hold, stop, cease; as, avast. [< D. *houd.*] **a-**[8]. From; as, avert. [< L. *ab.*] **a-**[9]. Out; as, amend. [< OF. *a-, e-*, < L. *ex.*] **a-**[10]. To; as, ascend. [< L. *ad.*] **a-**[11]. To; as, avalanche. [< OF. *a-*, < L. *ad.*] **a-**[12]. From; as, abate. [< OF. *a-*, < L. *ab.*] **a-**[13]. Ah (interjectional); as, alas. [< OF. *a-*, < L. *ah.*] **a-**[14]. Not; as, achromatic. [< Gr. *a-, an-.*]

A., *abbr.* Academician; Academy; America; American; Augustus; Aulus; *Codex Alexandrinus.*

a., *abbr.* Accepted; acre; acting; active; adjective; afternoon; aged; alto; ana; anal; *annus* (a year); anonymous; answer; *ante* (before); *antiquo* (I reject); approved; are; argent; at.

A:, *abbr.* *Library Cataloging.* Augustus.

A.,., *abbr.* *Library Cataloging.* Anna.

Ā., āa., *abbr.* *Ana* (of each).

a'a, } 1 ä′ä; 2 ä′ä, *n.* [Hawaii.] A brittle, scoriaceous sub-
a'ʻa, } stance consisting of sand, earth, stones, and melted lava, cooled and broken up: contrasted with *pahoehoe.*

Aa, 1 ō; 2 ā, *n.* **1. Peter Van der** (–1730), a Dutch geographer, librarian, and editor **2.** Two rivers in Latvia (1) in Courland; 245 m. long to the Gulf of Riga; (2) in Livonia; 395 m. long to Gulf of Riga. Battles, 1917.

AA. [U. K.] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued in Hampshire.

A. A., *abbr.* Associate of Arts.

AA., *abbr.* *Augusti* (the two Augustuses).

aaa., *abbr.* *Amalgama* (amalgamation).

A. A. A. G., *abbr.* Acting Assistant Adjutant-general.

A. A. A. S., *abbr.* American Association for the Advancement of Science. [said to promote perspiration.

aa'bec, 1 ä′bek; 2 ä′bĕc, *n.* An Australian medicinal bark

A. A. C., *abbr.* *Anno ante Christum* (the year before Christ).

AA. C., *abbr.* Antarctic circle.

Aa'chen, 1 ä′hen; 2 ä′hĕn, *n.* **1.** A government in the Rhine province, Prussia; 1,606 sq. m. **2.** Same as AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Aa-che'ni-an, 1 ɑ-kī′nɪ-ən; 2 ā-cē′ni-an, *n.* *Geol.* The Lower Neocomian (Cretaceous) deposits of clay and sand of Belgium; the Wealden and Lower Greensand of England. [< AACHEN.] [canton, Switzerland.

Aa'dorf, 1 ä′dōrf; 2 ä′dôrf, *n.* A borough in Thurgau

A. A. G., *abbr.* Assistant Adjutant-general.

Aa'gard, 1 ō′gūr; 2 ɑ′gär. **Niels Lauridsen** (1612–1657). A Danish writer.

Aa'ge-sen, 1 ō′gə-sen; 2 ɑ′ge-sĕn, **Svend.** The first Danish historian, in the 12th and 13th centuries.

aal, 1 ōl; 2 al, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** A red dye obtained from the root of an East-Indian shrub (*Morinda citrifolia*) of the madder family; also, the plant. **2.** A tree of the terebinth family of the Molucca Islands, with aromatic bark used as a condiment.

Aal, 1 ōl; 2 al, **Jacob** (7/27 1773–3/4 1844). A Norwegian political writer. [pha). *1 Esd.* v, 36.

A'a-lar, 1 ē′ə-lər *or* ē′lar; 2 ä′a-lar *or* ä′lar, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocry-

Aal'borg, 1 ōl′bōrg; 2 al′bôrg, *n.* **1.** An amt in Jutland; 1,133 sq. m. **2.** A seaport in Jutland. [Dan., *eeltown.*]

Aa'len, 1 ā′len; 2 ä′lĕn, *n.* A town in Württemberg, Germany.

Aa-le'ni-an, 1 ɑ-lī′nɪ-ən; 2 ä-lē′ni-an, *a.* *Geol.* Designating a Jurassic formation in Europe, part of the Lower Oolites.— **Aa-le'ni-an,** *n.*

Aa'le-sund, 1 ō′lə-sun; 2 ɑ′le-sun, *n.* A town in the Romsdal district of Norway; destructive fire, 1904.

a"a-li'i, 1 ä′ɑ-lī′ī; 2 ä′ä-lī′i, *n.* *Bot.* A sapindaceous tropical shrub or small tree (*Dodonæa viscosa*), native in Australia, Hawaii, and Madagascar. Its leaves are covered with a viscous exudate and have an extremely sour taste. In Jamaica the tree is called **switch-sorrel** and in Hawaii **apiri.** The timber is dark, hard, and durable.

Aa'li Pa-sha', 1 ɑ′lī pə-shä′; 2 ä′lī pa-shä′. (1815–2/3 1871.) A Turkish statesman.

aam, 1 ām *or* ēm; 2 ăm *or* ąm, *n.* A measure varying from 37 to 42 U. S. wine-gallons, used in continental Europe. [D., < LL. *ama,* tub, < L. *hama, ama,* < Gr. *amē,* pail.]

abm†; aum†.

aan-ner'o-dite, *n.* Same as ANNERODITE. [of Science.

A. A. P. S., *abbr.* American Association for the Promotion

A. A. Q. M., *abbr.* Acting Assistant Quartermaster. [eral.

A. A. Q. M. G., *abbr.* Acting Assistant Quartermaster-gen-

aar, 1 ōr; 2 ăr, *n.* **1.** [S.-Afr. D.] An eagle. **2.** [A-] A river in Switzerland with falls 200 ft. high.

Aar., *abbr.* Aaron. [of Aargau, Switzerland.

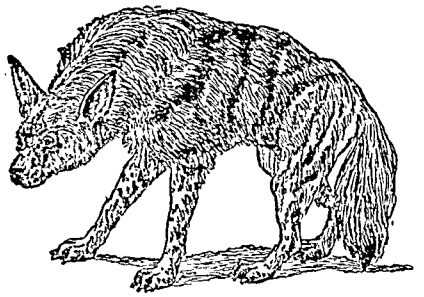
Aa'rau, 1 ä′rou; 2 ä′rou, *n.* A city, capital of the canton

Aar'burg, 1 ār′būrg; 2 ăr′burg, *n.* A town in Bern Canton, Switzerland.

aard'vark, 1 ārd′vārk"; 2 ärd′värk", *n.* A burrowing and ant-eating edentate African mammal of the genus *Orycteropus*, about the size of the pig, with a long protrusile tongue, molar teeth, and strong, digging fore feet; ground-hog; ant-bear. Two species are known: (1) the yellowish **Cape aardvark,** of the south, and (2) the **Ethiopian a.,** of the northeast. [< D. *aarde,* earth, + *varken,* pig.]

Cape Aardvark. 1/20

aard'wolf", 1 ārd'wulf"; 2 ärd'wolf", *n.* [-WOLVES, 1 -wulvz"; 2 -wolvz", *pl.*] A nocturnal carnivorous mammal (*Proteles lalandi*) of South and East Africa, like a small hyena, but having very weak teeth.



Aardwolf. 1/25

The *Aardwolf* . . . lives on carrion, white ants, and lambs and kids. *Stand. Lib. Nat. Hist.* vol. i, p. 82. [UNIV. SOC. '03.]

[< D. *aarde*, earth, + *wolf*, wolf.] [capital, Aarau.

Aar'gau, 1 ār'gau; 2 är'gou, *n.* A Swiss canton; 542 sq. m.; **Aar'hus**, 1 ōr'hûs; 2 ąr'hus, *n.* **1.** An amt in Jutland. **2.** Its seaport capital. **Aar'huust.**

Aa"ri-fī' Pa-sha', 1 ā"ri-fī' pə-shō'; 2 ä"ri-fī' pa-shä' (1819–1895). A Turkish statesman; prime minister, 1879.

Aar'on, 1 ār'ən; 2 ąr'on, *n.*. **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* The first Jewish high priest; brother of Moses. **3.** In Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus*, a Moor, loved by Tamora. [< Heb. *Aharon*, mountaineer or enlightener.]— **Aaron's rod** (*Bib.*), the rod cast by Aaron before Pharaoh which became a serpent (*Ex.* vii, 9–15) and which later blossomed (*Num.* xvii, 8).

Aa-ron'ic, 1 ā-[*or* ə-]ron'ik; 2 ā-[*or* ä-]rŏn'ic (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) Aaron, the high priest, or his descendants, (2) the regular line of the Jewish priesthood, or (3) the order of lesser priests in the Mormon Church. **Aa-ron'i-cal†.**— **Aa'ron-ite**, *n.* A member of the Jewish priesthood; a descendant of Aaron.— **Aa"ron-it'ic**, *a.*

Aar'on's-beard", 1 ār'ənz-bird"; 2 ār'ons-bērd", *n.* **1.** An evergreen yellow-flowering European shrub (*Hypericum calycinum*), about 2 feet high, growing on hills. **2.** A white-flowering Chinese herb (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) of the saxifrage family. **3.** The smoke-tree (*Cotinus cotinus*). **4.** The meadowsweet (*Spiræa salicifolia*). **5.** A low European orchid (*Orchis maculata*). **6.** The Kenilworth ivy. See under IVY.

Aar'on's-rod", 1 ār'ənz-rod"; 2 ār'ons-rŏd", *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A rod with leaves sprouting from it, or a single serpent twined about it: used as an ornament. Compare CADUCEUS. **2.** *Bot.* A plant that flowers on long stems, as the goldenrod and mullen.

Aart'sen, 1 ārt'sen; 2 ärt'sĕn, **Pieter** (1507–1573). A Dutch painter of religious and genre subjects.

Aar'vak, 1 ār'vak; 2 är'väk, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the horses of the sun; Aurora, the dawn. [< Ice. *ár*, early, + *vaka*, awake.] **Ar'vak†.**

aas, 1 ūs; 2 äs, *n.* [AA'SAR, *pl.*] [Dan.] *Geol.* A ridge, as of sand or gravel.

A. A. S., *abbr. Academiæ Americanæ Socius* (Fellow of the American Academy); American Academy of Sciences and Arts.

A-as'ba-i, 1 ē-az'bı-ai; 2 ä-äs'ba-ī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Aa'sen, 1 ō'sen; 2 ą'sĕn, **Ivar Andreas** (8/11 1815–9/23 1896). A Norwegian philologist; *Dictionary of Norwegian Dialects.*

A. A. S. S., *abbr. Americanæ Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society).

aas'vo"gel, 1 ūs'fō"gl; 2 äs'fō"gl, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A vulture; any carrion-eating bird.

Abı, 1 ab; 2 äb, *n.* [Heb.] **1.** The fifth month of the Jewish year (July–August) adopted from the Babylonians. See under CALENDAR. **2.** Father: an element in many Hebrew names. **3.** The twelfth month of the Syrian year.

Ab², 1 ab *or* āb; 2 äb *or* äb, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The heart, which at death was thought to leave the body of its owner for a future world where it testified for or against him.

ab-, *prefix.* Off; from; away; as, *absolve*; *abdicate*; *abrogate.* [< L. *ab-* (*ab*), = Gr. *apo*, = AS. *of.*] In abbreviate, *ab-* represents AD-.

AB. [U. K.] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued in Worcestershire.

A. B. 1. Pseudonym of Austin Brereton (7/12 1862–11/20 1922), an English journalist. **2.** *abbr.* (1) Able-bodied; able-bodied seaman. (2) *Artium Baccalaureus*, same as B. A.

Ab., *abbr.* Abraham; Abyssinia; Abyssinian.

ab'a¹, 1 ab'ə; 2 äb'a, *n.* [Ar.] A sleeveless garment of hair-cloth worn in Arabia, Syria, etc.; also, the cloth, woven from the hair of camels, goats, etc. **ab'bat.**

ab'a², *n.* An instrument used instead of a sextant, especially for determining latitude by the altitude and azimuth of a star. [< M. d'*Abbadie*, its inventor.]

a"ba-biche', 1 ū"ba-bish'; 2 ä"bä-bich', *n.* [Am. Ind.] A string or cord: used by the Micmac Indians. See BABICHE.

ab'a-bil, 1 ab'ə-bil; 2 äb'a-bil, *n. Per. Myth.* A bird said to have brought smallpox to Ethiopia; hence, the smallpox.

This use of the term probably arose from the mistaken interpretation of a passage in the Koran, the word *ababil* . . . having been taken to mean a special variety of birds. F. *Med. Dict.*

ab'a-ca, 1 ab'ə-ka; 2 äb'a-ca, *n.* [Malay.] A plant (*Musa textilis*) of the banana family, of the Philippine Islands; also, its inner fiber, manila hemp. **ab'a-kat.**

Ab"a-cæ'num, 1 ab'ə-sī'num; 2 äb'a-cē'nŭm, *n.* An ancient city in Sicily; mentioned by Ptolemy. **A-ba'kal-non"†** [Gr.].

ab'a-cay, 1 ab'ə-kē; 2 äb'a-cī, *n.* A cockatoo, the calangay.

a-bac'i-nate, 1 ə-bas'ı-nēt; 2 a-băc'ı-nāt, *rt.* [Archaic.] To blind by holding hot metal before the eyes, as in torture.— **a-bac"i-na'tion**, *n.*

ab"a-cis'cus, 1 ab'ə-sis'kus; 2 äb'a-cis'cŭs, *n.* [-CI, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** A stone or tile used in mosaic; a tessera. **2.** *Arch.* A small abacus.

ab'a-cist, 1 ab'ə-sist; 2 äb'a-cĭst, *n.* One who uses an abacus; an arithmetician or accountant. WHARTON *Law Lex.* [< LL. *abacista*, < L. *abacus*; see ABACUS.]

ab'ack†, *n.* A square tablet; abacus.

a-back', 1 ə-bak'; 2 a-băk', *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* Against the mast: said of sails so blown by the wind in front, and of a ship with sails so laid. **2.** At or toward the back; backward; hence, aloof.

O would they stay *aback* frae courts. BURNS *Twa Dogs* l. 175.

3. [Prov. Eng.] Ago; as, three weeks *aback*. [< AS. *onbæc*; see A-, on, and BACK¹, *n.*] **a-backe'†.— all aback forward** (*Naut.*), the call of the lookout that the headsails have been blown aback.— **braced a.** (*Naut.*), swung around so that the sails are laid aback; said of the yards.— **flat a.** (*Naut.*), in such position that the wind acts at nearly a right angle to the front of the sails.

We found the vessel hove *flat aback* with all her studding-sails set. R. H. DANA *Two Years Before the Mast* p. 44. [H. 1840.]

— laid a. (*Naut.*), reversed, as sails, to give a vessel sternway. **— taken a. 1.** *Naut.* Caught by a sudden change of wind so as to reverse the sails. **2.** Disconcerted, as by a sudden check; dumfounded.

I don't think I was ever so *taken aback* in all my life. DICKENS *American Notes* p. 34. [H. & CO. 1889.]

Topsails Laid Aback.

A'ba-co, 1 ā'bə-kō; 2 ä'ba-cō, *n.* An island of the Bahama group; 80 by 20 m. Called by seamen *Hole in the Wall.*

Ab"a-col'i-dæ, 1 ab'ə-kol'ı-dē; 2 äb'a-cŏl'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of copepods with the mouth-parts simple and adapted for piercing and the antennæ 5-jointed; parasitic in holothurians. **A-bac'o-la**, *n.* (t. g.)— **a-bac'o-lid**, *n.* **— a-bac'o-loid**, *a.*

ab'a-cott, *n.* Same as BYCOCKET: corrupt form.

ab-ac'ti-nal, 1 ab-ak'tı-nəl *or* ab'ak-tai'nəl; 2 äb-ăc'tı-nal *or* äb'ăc-tī'nal, *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the part of a radiate opposite the mouth.

From [the so-called mouth] radiate the most prominent organs, in consequence of which I have called this side of the body the oral or actinal area, and the opposite side the aboral or *abactinal* area. AGASSIZ *Cont. Nat. Hist. U. S.* vol. iv, pt. v, § 1, p. 376. (L. B. & CO. 1867.]

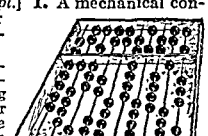
[< AB- + ACTINAL.]— **ab-ac'ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

ab-ac'ti-o, 1 ab-ak'shı-ō; 2 äb-ăc'shi-ō, *n. Med.* A driving away; expulsion. [L., < *abactus*, pp. of *abigo*, < *ab*, from, + *ago*, drive.]— **abactio fetus**, premature labor produced artificially.— **ab-ac'tion**, *n* — **ab-ac'tor**, *n.* [Rare.] *Law.* One who steals many cattle.— **ab-ac'tus**, *a.* Driven away.— **abactus venter**, an expelled fetus; an abortion. [2 *Esd.* i, 40.

Ab'a-cuc, 1 ab'ə-kuk; 2 äb'a-cŭc, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

a-bac'u-lus, 1 ə-bak'yu-lus; 2 a-băc'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] Same as ABACISCUS, 1.

ab'a-cus, 1 ab'ə-kus; 2 äb'a-cŭs, *n.* [-CUS-ES, 1 -kus-ez; 2 -cŭs-ĕz, or -CI, 1 -sai; 2 -çī, *pl.*] **1.** A mechanical contrivance used for performing or assisting in arithmetical operations; reckoning-table.

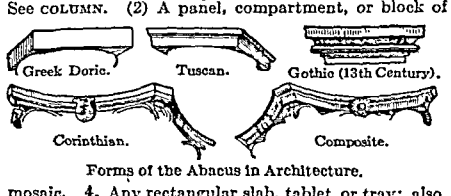


Abacus, or Chinese Swanpan.

One form is the Chinese swanpan, a frame with two compartments containing counters strung on wires, those in the smaller compartment signifying five times the value of those in the larger.

The *abacus*, . . . now in use from Russia to Japan, was not known in China until the 14th century. From Cathay the *abacus* was introduced in Corea and Japan. GRIFFIS *Corea* 2DD., p. 454. [S. 1882.]

2. A tray strewn with sand (the *mensa Pythagorea* of the Latin writers), used by the ancients in drawing geometrical figures, performing mathematical operations, etc. **3.** *Arch.* (1) The uppermost member of a capital, consisting of a slab or block interposed between the cushion, echinus, or bell of the capital and the object supported. See COLUMN. (2) A panel, compartment, or block of



Forms of the Abacus in Architecture.

mosaic. **4.** Any rectangular slab, tablet, or tray; also, a sideboard with top, as of marble, for displaying plate, etc. **5.** A baculus.

Abacus. . . . The Templars, in this country, misled by a slip of Sir Walter Scott's pen, have most erroneously given this name to the staff of the Grand Master of the Knights Templar. . . . That instrument is by all competent authorities called a 'baculus.' MACKEY *Masonic Lexicon.*

6. A contrivance illustrating the total combinations of simple logical terms, their possible relations, and the effect upon them of such combinations. BALDWIN *Dict. Philos.* **7.** *Rom. Antiq.* A gaming-board with compartments. [L., < *abax*, < Gr. *abax*, counting-table.]— **abacus harmonicus**, the structure and disposition of the keys of a musical instrument; also, the chart of musical notes with their names.— **a. major**, a trough for washing gold.

a"bad', 1 ə"bād'; 2 ä"bäd'. [Hind.] **I.** *a.* Peopled; cultivated. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabited place; especially, a city, as in Allah*abad* (the city of Allah). **2.** A cultivated locality. **a-ba'dit.**

a-ba'daj, *n.* [Pg.] The rhinoceros. **ab'athŧ.**

ab'a-dar, 1 ab'ə-dār; 2 äb'a-dār, *n.* Abadir.

A-bad'don, 1 ə-bad'n; 2 a-băd'n, *n.* [Heb.] **1.** The angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon. *Rev.* ix, 11. **2.** The bottomless pit. MILTON *P. R.* bk. iv, l. 624.

a"ba-de'jo, 1 ū"ba-thē'ho; 2 ä"bä-thę'ho, *n.* [Sp.] A serranoid fish, the scamp. See SCAMP¹, *n.*, 2.

a"ba-den'go, 1 ū"ba-then'go; 2 ä"bä-thĕn'go, *n.* [Sp.] Lands belonging to an abbey. [1 *Esd.* viii, 35.

Ab'a-di'as, 1 ab'ə-dai'əs; 2 äb'a-dī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

ab'a-dir, 1 ab'ə-dir; 2 äb'a-dir, *n.* An aerolite set up by the Phenicians in the worship of Il or Ilus. Compare BÆTYLUS. **ab'ad-dit†.**

A-bad'za, 1 a-bad'zə; 2 a-bäd'za, *n.* Same as ABAGIA².

A'bæ, 1 ē'bi; 2 ā'bē, *n.* **1.** A Greek oracle. **2.** A town in ancient Greece. **A'bait** [Gr.].

A-bæ'us, 1 ə-bī'us; 2 a-bē'ŭs, *n. Myth.* Apollo, as worshiped at Abæ. **A-bai'os†** [Gr.].

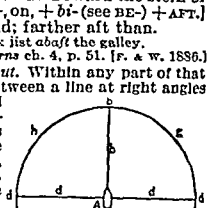
ab"a-fon', 1 ab"ə-fōn'; 2 äb'a-fōn', *n.* [Bontoc, P. I.] A fish feast, held on the evening of the day after a funeral.

a-baft', 1 ə-baft'; 2 a-băft', *adv.* **1.** Toward the stern of a ship. **2.** Back; behind. [< A-, on, + *bi-* (see BE-) + AFT.]

a-baft', *prep.* Back of; behind; farther aft than.

The black cook . . . had a bunk jist *abaft* the galley. COFFIN *Old Sailor's Yarns* ch. 4, p. 51. [P. & W. 1896.]

— abaft the beam. 1. *Naut.* Within any part of that arc of the horizon contained between a line at right angles with the keel of a vessel and that point of the compass directly opposite the vessel's course: said of the relative situation of any object, as *K*, outside the vessel. See cut. **2.** Back of the center or middle of anything.



A, vessel; *b*, ahead; *c*, astern; *d d*, abeam; *e*, arc of the horizon abaft the starboard beam; *f*, arc abaft the port beam; *g*, arc on the starboard bow; *h*, arc on the port bow; *K*, object two points abaft the starboard beam.

The mule is a stubborn, vicious, and unintellectual beast, not safe *abaft the beam.* SMITH AND MILLER in *Cent. Mag.* Sept., 1887, p. 700.

A-bag'a-rus, 1 ə-bag'ə-rus; 2 a-băg'a-rŭs, *n.* Same as ABGAR.

A-bag'tha, 1 ə-bag'thə; 2 a-băg'-tha, *n. Bib.* A Persian chamberlain of the 5th century B. C.

a-bai'sance†, *n.* Obeisance.

a-bai'ser, 1 ə-bē'sər; 2 a-bā'-ser, *n.* Animal black, or bone-black.

a"balsse', 1 ą"bēs'; 2 ä"bäs', *n.* [F.] In pastry, a thin light under crust.

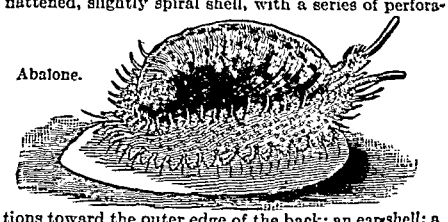
a"bals"sé', 1 ą"bē"sē'; 2 ä"bä"sę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Abased: opposed to *enhanced.* **a-balssed'†.**

a"balsse"ment', 1 ą"bēs"mąn'; 2 ä"bäs"mäñ', *n.* [F.] *Med.* **1.** A falling; lowering; depression. **2.** Couching.

a-balsshe'†, *v.* To abash.

ab-a'lien-ate, 1 ab-ēl'yen-ēt; 2 äb-āl'yĕn-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** [Rare.] *Rom. Law.* To transfer the title of. **2†.** To alienate; estrange. **3†.** To cause mental aberration in. [< L. *abalienatus*, pp. of *abalieno*, < *ab*, from, + *alieno*; see ALIENATE.]— **ab-a'lien-at"ed**, *pa. Med.* **1.** Corrupted. **2.** Diseased or injured, as a limb, necessitating removal. **3.** Separated; amputated.— **ab-a"lien-a'tion**, *n.*

ab"a-lo'ne, 1 ab'ə-lō'nı; 2 äb'a-lō'ne, *n.* A shell-fish (gastropod) of the genus *Haliotis*, having an ear-shaped, flattened, slightly spiral shell, with a series of perfora-



Abalone.

tions toward the outer edge of the back; an ear-shell; a sea-ear. The shell is used largely for inlaying and for making buttons, beads, and other ornaments, and the soft parts are dried for food.

The animal with its shell is called *abalone.*
A. AGASSIZ *Letter to the Standard Dict.* Oct. 6, 1890.

Ab'a-lus, 1 ab'ə-lus; 2 äb'a-lŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** An ancient German island. **2.** Basel: a former name.

A-ba'ma, 1 ə-bē'mə; 2 a-bā'ma, *n. Bot.* A small genus of erect, perennial marsh-herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with simple stem, grass-like leaves, and terminal racemes of yellow or yellowish flowers. *A. ossifragum* is the Lancashire asphodel or bog-asphodel of Europe, and *A. Americanum*, the bog-asphodel of the United States. [Perhaps < A-, not, + Gr. *bēma*, step.]

ab'a-mu'rus, 1 ab'ə-mū'rus; 2 äb'a-mū'rŭs, *n.* [LL.] Masonry to support a structure; a buttress. WEALE *Dict.*

Ab'a-na, 1 ab'ə-nə; 2 äb'a-na, *n. Bib.* A river in Damascus. **Ab'a-nah†.**

A"ban-cay', 1 ū"baŋ-kaı'; 2 ä"băn-cī', *n.* **1.** A river in Peru. **2.** A town, the capital of Apurimac department, Peru.

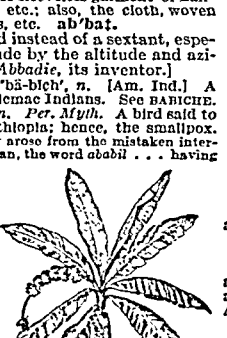
a-band'†, *vt.* **1.** To abandon. **2.** To banish.

a-ban'don, 1 ə-ban'dən; 2 a-băn'don, *rt.* **1.** To forsake or renounce utterly; give up wholly; desert.

The verb *abandon* was, in 1631, classed, by Henry Cockeram, among words 'now out of use, and only used of some ancient writers.' F. HALL *Modern English* ch. 4, p. 131. [S. 1873.]

2. To give over entirely to another; resign; yield. **3.** To yield or devote (oneself) without restraint, as to the pursuit of pleasure. **4.** *Law.* See ABANDONMENT, 3. **5†.** To banish; reject. [< F. *abandonner*, < *à bandon*, in the power; *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *bandon*, < LL. *bandum*, *bannum*, < OHG. *ban*; see BAN¹, *n.*]— **a-ban'don-a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **a-ban'don-er**, *n.*

Syn.: abdicate, abjure, cast off, cease, cede, depart from, desert, discontinue, forego, forsake, forswear, give up, leave, quit, recant, relinquish, renounce, repudiate, resign, retire from, retract, surrender, vacate, withdraw from. *Abandon* is a word of wide signification, applying to persons or things of any kind; *abdicate* and *resign* apply to office, authority, or power; *cede* to territorial possessions; *surrender* especially to military force, and more generally to any demand, claim, passion, etc. *Quit* carries an idea of suddenness or abruptness not necessarily implied in *abandon*, and may not have the same suggestion of finality. The king *abdicates* his throne, *cedes* his territory, *deserts* his followers, *renounces* his religion, *relinquishes* his titles, *abandons* his designs. A cowardly officer *deserts* his ship; the helpless passengers *abandon* it. We *quit* business, *give up* property, *resign* office, *abandon* a habit or a trust. *Abandon* sometimes implies a previous close relationship or responsibility; a man *withdraws from* a crowd; he *abandons* his home, associates, or connection. A husband *abandons* or *deserts* his wife; a wife *deserts* her husband; either parent *abandons* a child. *Abandon* is applied to both good and evil action; a thief *abandons* his designs, a man his principles. *Relinquish* commonly implies reluctance; the fainting hand *relinquishes* its grasp; the creditor *relinquishes* his claim. *Abandon* implies previous association with responsibility for or control of; *forsake* implies previous association with inclination or attachment, real or assumed; a man may *abandon* or *forsake* house or friends; he *abandons* an enterprise; *forsakes* God. *Forsake*, like *abandon*, may be used either in the favorable or unfavorable sense; *desert* is always unfavorable, involving a breach of duty, except when used of mere localities; as, "The Deserted Village." While a monarch *abdicates*, a president or other elected or appointed officer *resigns*. It was held that James II. *abdicated* his throne by *deserting* it. See ABJURE; DISMISS.— Ant.: adopt, advocate, assert, cherish, claim, court, defend, favor, haunt, hold, keep, maintain.



Abaca.
a, fruit.

occupy, prosecute, protect, pursue, retain, seek, support, undertake, uphold, vindicate.— Prep.: abandon *to* sorrow.

a″ban″don′, 1 ą″ban′dŏn; 2 ă″băn′dŏn′, *n.* [F.] Surrender to natural impulses; ease of manner with freedom from conventionality.

We want more fresh air, more sunlight, more of the *abandon* of field-sports. TALMAGE *Sports that Kill* p. 199. [*n.* 1875.]

The magnificent *abandon* of Harding's brush. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 345. [S. E. & CO. 1857.]

a-ban′doned, } 1 ə-ban′dənd; 2 ą-băn′dond, *pa.* Given over (generally in a bad sense); unrestrained; hence, extremely profligate; shameless. See ABANDON, *v.*— **a-ban′doned-ly**, *adv.*

a-ban′donds, }

There are as mad, *abandon'd* critics too.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. iii, l. 611.

Syn.: bad, corrupt, depraved, detestable, dissolute, forlorn, forsaken, incorrigible, irreclaimable, odious, profligate, reprobate, shameless, unprincipled, vicious, wicked. An *abandoned* person is one that has given himself up to evil without restraint. The *corrupt* and *vicious*, who still have some regard for the opinion of friends or of the public, are not yet *abandoned*. "Have you a single friend . . . so shameless, so thoroughly *abandoned*, as to undertake your defense?" JUNIUS *Letters* xxxiv, 150. [M.] The *dissolute* and *profligate* may repent; the *abandoned* have ceased to care; the *reprobate* have passed beyond hope. See ADDICTED.— Ant.: conscientious, correct, excellent, good, meritorious, moral, righteous, self-controlled, steady, upright, virtuous, worthy.

a-ban″don-ee′, 1 ə-ban′dən-ī′; 2 ą-băn″don-ē′, *n. Law.* One to whom anything is abandoned, as an insurer of property which has become the subject of a total loss.

a-ban′don-ment, 1 ə-ban′dən-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ą-băn′don-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; a giving up or relinquishment; as, the *abandonment* of hope. **2.** The yielding of oneself, as to an influence or passion.

In eloquence, the great triumphs of the art are when the orator is lifted above himself. . . . Hence the term *abandonment*.
EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Art* p. 46. [H. M. & CO. 1880.]

3. *Law.* (1) The relinquishment of damaged property to the insurers, the insured claiming for total loss. (2) The surrender of a ship and of the freight earned, in order that the owner may be released from liability in excess of their value. (3) The renunciation of dutiable property held for customs. (4) The leaving of a person to whom one is related, as a parent, husband, or wife. "The surrender of a relation, involving as it does the disclaimer of *duties* more prominently than that of *rights*, is better styled *desertion*." ABBOTT *Law Dict.* Compare DESERTION.

a-ban′dum, 1 ə-ban′dum; 2 ą-băn′dŭm, *n.* [LL.] Anything sequestered, proscribed, or abandoned. TOMLINS *Law Dict.*

ab′a-net, 1 ab′ə-net; 2 ăb′ą-nĕt, *n.* An abnet.

a-ban′ga, 1 ə-baŋ′gə; 2 ą-băŋ′gą, *n.* **1.** A West-Indian fruit, used as a remedy in pulmonary diseases. **2.** The palm-tree that bears the fruit.

A-ban′tes, 1 ə-ban′tiz; 2 ą-băn′tēz, *n. pl.* [Gr.] Inhabitants of ancient Eubœa.

A-ban′ti-a, 1 ə-ban′shi-ə; 2 ą-băn′shi-ą, *n.* Same as AMANTIA.

Ab″an-ti′a-des, 1 ab″an-tal′ə-dīz; 2 ăb″ăn-tī′ą-dēs, *n. pl.* [Gr.] Descendants of Abas.

A-ban′ti-as, 1 ə-ban′ti-əs; 2 ą-băn′tī-ăs, *n.* [Gr.] Eubœa.

A-ban′ti-das, 1 ə-ban′ti-das; 2 ą-băn′tī-dăs, *n.* A Greek tyrant of the 3d century B.C.

ab an-ti′qua, 1 ab an-tal′kwə *or* -ti′kwə; 2 ăb ăn-tī′kwą *or* -tī′kwą. [L.] From antiquity.

A-ban′tis, 1 ə-ban′tis; 2 ą-băn′tĭs, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** Eubœa. **2.** The vicinity of Amantia.

ab″ap-tis′ton, 1 ab′ap-tis′tən; 2 ăb″ăp-tĭs′ton, *n.* [-TA, 1 -tə; 2 -tą, *pl.*] [LL.] A trepan so made that it will not penetrate the cerebral tissues when the bone is cut through. **ab″ap-tis′tum**.

A″ba-ram′bo, 1 ą″bə-rŭm′bo; 2 ą″bą-răm′bo, *n. pl.* A negro tribe of the Welle river district, Kongo.

Ab′a-ran, 1 ab′ə-ran; 2 ăb′ą-răn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ab′a-rim, 1 ab′ə-rim; 2 ăb′ą-rĭm, *n. Bib.* A mountain or range east of Jordan.

Ab′a-ris, 1 ab′ə-ris; 2 ăb′ą-rĭs, *n.* **1.** A Hyperborean sage of the 6th century B.C. **2.** An Egyptian city.

Ab′a-ron, 1 ab′ə-rən; 2 ăb′ą-rŏn, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R.V.).

ab″ar-thro′sis, *n.* [Rare.] *Anat.* Diarthrosis.

ab″ar-tic″u-la′tion, 1 ab″ar-tik″yu-lē′shən; 2 ăb″ăr-tĭc″yu-lā′shon, *n. Anat.* **1.** Diarthrosis. **2.** Synarthrosis. **3.** A dislocation.— **ab″ar-tic′u-lar**, *a.*

à bas′, 1 ą bą″; 2 ą bą′. [F.] Down with: opposed to *vive*, long live.

A′bas, 1 ē′bəs; 2 ą′bas, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** The 12th king of Argos. **2.** A river in Iberia. PLUTARCH *Pompetus* 35.

a-base′, 1 ə-bēs′; 2 ą-bās′, *vt.* [A-BASED′, 1 ə-bēst′; 2 ą-bāst′; A-BAS′ING.] **1.** To lower in position, estimation, or the like; make low or lowly; degrade; as, to *abase* the proud.

Wisdom, said God, is highest, when it stoops
Lowest before the Holy Throne; throws down
Its crown, *abased*. POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. iii, l. 777.

2. To level; as, to *abase* a mountain. **3.** [Rare.] To cast down; as, to *abase* the eye. **4.** To reduce in value, as coin: *debase* now preferred. [< F. *abaisser*, < LL. *abasso*, < *ad*, to, + *basso*, lower, < *bassus*, low; see BASE, *a.*]

Syn.: bring low, cast down, debase, degrade, depress, disgrace, humble, humiliate, lower, reduce, sink. *Abase* refers only to outward conditions. "Exalt him that is low, and *abase* him that is high." *Ezek.* xxi, 26. *Debase* applies to quality or character. The coinage is *debased* by excess of alloy, the man by vice. *Humble* in present use refers chiefly to feeling of heart; *humiliate* to outward conditions; even when one is said to *humble* himself, he either has or affects to have humility of heart. To *disgrace* may be to bring or inflict odium upon others or upon oneself; the noun *disgrace* retains more of the passive sense than the verb: he *disgraced* himself by his conduct; he brought *disgrace* upon his family. To *dishonor* a person is to deprive him of honor that should or might be given. To *discredit* one is to injure his reputation, as for veracity or solvency. A sense of unworthiness *humbles;* a shameful insult *humiliates;* imprisonment for crime *disgraces;* vile practises *lower*. *Degrade* may refer to either station or character. An officer is *degraded* by being *reduced* to the ranks. Drunkenness is a *degrading* vice. Misfortune or injustice may *abase* the good; nothing but their own ill-doing can *debase* or *disgrace* them.— Ant.: aggrandize, dignify, elevate, exalt, honor, promote, raise, uplift.— Prep.: to abase *by* misfortune; abase oneself *before* a superior.

— **a-bas′ed-ly**, *adv.* Humbly.— **a-bas′er**, *n.*

a-based′, 1 ə-bēst′; 2 ą-bāst′, *pa. Her.* Pointing downward, as tips of wings on a shield; depressed below the shield's center, as an armorial figure. **a″bals″sē′**‡ [F.].

Wings Abased.

— **a-based′ness**, *n.*

a-base′ment, 1 ə-bēs′ment *or* -mənt; 2 ą-bās′ment, *n.* The act of abasing, or the state of being abased; humiliation; degradation.

The soul of Burns . . . sharply conscious of its errors and *abasement*.
CARLYLE *Essays, Burns* vol. i, p. 314. [H. M. & CO.]

Syn.: see IGNOMINY.

a-bash′, 1 ə-bąsh′; 2 ą-băsh′, *v.* [A-BASHED′ or A-BASHT′‡; A-BASH′ING.] **I.** *t.* To confuse or confound, as by exciting a sudden consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or the like; deprive of self-possession; put to shame; disconcert.

She ceased — and buried then her burning cheek,
Abashed, amid the lilies there. POE *Al Aaraaf* pt. i, st. 7.
They heard and were *abasht*. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 332.

II†. *i.* To stand confused or confounded; lose self-possession. [ME. *abaschen, abaissen*, < OF. *esbahir* (F. *ébahir*), astonish, < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out) + F. *bahir*, < *bah*, interj. of astonishment.]

Syn.: bewilder, confound, confuse, daunt, discompose, disconcert, dishearten, embarrass, humble, humiliate, mortify, overawe, shame. Any sense of inferiority *abashes*, with or without the sense of wrong. The poor are *abashed* at the splendor of wealth, the ignorant at the learning of the wise. To *confuse* is to bring into a state of mental bewilderment; to *confound* is to overwhelm the mental faculties; to *daunt* is to subject to a certain degree of fear. *Embarrass* is a strong word, signifying primarily hamper, hinder, impede. A pupil is *confused* by a perplexing question, a general *confounded* by overwhelming defeat. A hostess is *discomposed* by the tardiness of guests, a speaker *disconcerted* by a failure of memory. The criminal who is not *abashed* at detection may be *daunted* by the officer's weapon. Sudden joy may *bewilder*, but will not *abash*. The true worshiper is *humbled* rather than *abashed* before God. The parent is *mortified* by the child's rudeness, the child *abashed* at the parent's reproof. The *embarrassed* speaker finds it difficult to proceed. The mob is *overawed* by the military, the hypocrite *shamed* by exposure. "A man whom no denial, no scorn could *abash*." FIELDING *Amelia* bk. iii, ch. 9, p. 300. [B. & S. 1871.] To *mortify* a person is to bring upon him a painful sense of humiliation, whether because of his own or another's fault or failure. See EMBARRASS.— Ant.: animate, buoy, cheer, embolden, encourage, inspirit, rally, uphold.— Prep.: abashed *at* discovery; abashed *before* the king; abashed *in* the presence of superior goodness or wisdom.

— **a-bash′ed-ly**, *adv.* In an abashed manner; confusedly. — **a-bash′less**, *a.* Not abashed; shameless.— **a-bash′ment**, *n.* Confusion, as from shame.

a-ba′si-a[1], 1 ə-bē′ʒi-ə *or* -zi-ə; 2 ą-bā′zhi-ą *or* -zi-ą, *n. Pathol.* Inability to coordinate the action of the muscles in walking. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *basis*, rhythmical movement.]— **a-ba′sic**, *a.* Affected by abasia.

A-ba′si-a[2], 1 ə-bā′si-ə; 2 ą-bā′si-ą, *n.* A circle or district in Kuban, southern Russia.

Ab″a-si′tis, 1 ab′ə-sai′tis; 2 ăb′ą-sī′tĭs, *n.* [Gr.] A district of ancient Phrygia.

a-bask′, 1 ə-bŭsk′; 2 ą-băsk′, *adv.* & *a.* In a basking state; [basking.

a-bate′[1], 1 ə-bēt′; 2 ą-bāt′, *v.* [A-BAT′ED; A-BAT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To diminish in quantity, value, force, or intensity; deduct from; as, to *abate* the force of an objection; to *abate* one's ardor.

Nothing to add, and nothing to *abate*.
POPE *Essay on Man* ep. i, l. 184.

2. *Law.* (1) To do away with; destroy; as, to *abate* a nuisance. (2) To annul, as a writ. (3) To suspend (proceedings in a suit) for lack of proper parties capable of proceeding therein. (4) To reduce on account of a deficiency of assets, as the amount of a legacy. (5) To remit all or part of, as a tax. **3.** *Metal-working.* To lower the temper of. **4.** To soak (hides) in a weak alkaline solution; bate. **5.** To cut away, as stone, from a figure so as to leave it in relief. **6†.** To cast down; overthrow. **7†.** To blunt.

II. *i.* **1.** To decrease in value, intensity, or quantity; as, the noise *abates*. **2.** *Law.* To become void; be defeated; fail. **3†.** To bring both hind feet to the ground at the same time in curveting: said of a horse. BAILEY *Dict.* **4†.** *Falconry.* To beat the wings; bate. [< OF. *abatre* (F. *abattre*), < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *batre*, < LL. *bato*, < L. *batuo*, beat.]— **a-bat′a-bl(e)**[2], *a.*

Syn.: decline, decrease, diminish, ebb, lessen, lower, mitigate, moderate, reduce, subside. The storm, the fever, the pain *abates*. Interest *declines*. Misfortunes may be *mitigated*, desires *moderated*, intense anger *abated*, population *decreased*, taxes *reduced*. We *abate* a nuisance, *terminate* a controversy, *suppress* a rebellion. See ALLEVIATE.— Ant.: aggravate, amplify, continue, develop, enhance, enlarge, extend, foment, increase, magnify, rage, raise, revive.— Prep.: abate *in* fury; abated *by* law.

a-bate′[2], 1 ə-bēt′; 2 ą-bāt′, *vi.* [A-BAT′ED; A-BAT′ING.] *Law.* To intrude or thrust oneself unlawfully into a freehold after the death of the last possessor and before the heir or devisee takes possession. [< OF. *enbatre*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *batre*; see ABATE[1].]— **a-bate′men-tum**, *n.* The ouster or dispossession of the heir.

a-ba′te, 1 ą-bā′tē; 2 ą-bā′te, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tī; 2 -tĭ, *pl.*] [It.] *R. C. Ch.* An abbot. See ABBÉ. **ab-ba′te**†.

a-bate′ment[1], 1 ə-bēt′ment *or* -mənt; 2 ą-bāt′ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of abating, or the state of being abated: decrease: amount of reduction. **2.** *Law.* See ABATE[1], *v.*, I, 2. **3.** *Her.* A mark of dishonor across a coat of arms. [OF., < *abatre*; see ABATE[2], *v.*] **a-bate′**†.

— **plea in abatement** (*Law*), a plea in defense alleging defect in the form of the action or proceeding, or because of the death or incompetency of a party.

a-bate′ment[2], *n. Law.* The action of abating in a heritage: intrusion; usurpation. See ABATE[2], *v.*

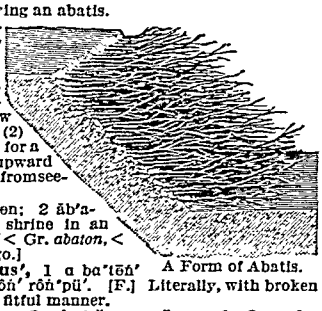
a-bat′er, 1 ə-bēt′er; 2 ą-bāt′er, *n.* One who or that which abates.

ăb′a-tis, 1 ab′ə-tis; 2 ăb′ą-tĭs, *n.* [F.] *Mil.* An obstruction formed, as of felled trees, with the trunks embedded in or laid on the ground, the smaller branches removed, and the sharpened ends of the larger branches pointed in the direction from which the attack is expected.

The breastworks were full eight feet in height, . . . sheltered by a deep *abatis*. LOSSING *Washington* vol. i, p. 265. [v. 1860.]

ab′a-tised, *a.* Having an abatis.

a″bat″-jour′, 1 ą″bą″-zhūr′; 2 ą″bą″-zhur′, *n.* [F.] A deflector of light. Specif.: (1) A contrivance, as a skylight, used to throw light downward. (2) A sloping cover, as for a window, opening upward to prevent inmates from seeing what is below.


A Form of Abatis.

ab′a-ton, 1 ab′ə-tən; 2 ăb′ą-tŏn, *n.* A secret shrine in an ancient temple. [< Gr. *abaton*, < *a-* priv. + *batnō*, go.]

à bā″tons′ rom″pus′, 1 ą bą′tōn′ rōn′pü′; 2 ą bā′tôn′ rôn′pü′. [F.] Literally, with broken sticks; hence, in a fitful manner.

a-ba′tor, 1 ə-bē′tər; 2 ą-bā′tŏr, *n. Law.* **1.** One who removes a nuisance. See ABATE[1], *v.*, I, 2. **2.** One who unlawfully seizes an inheritance before the rightful heir. See ABATE[2], *v.* **3.** The agent or cause in effecting an abatement. See ABATEMENT[1], *n.*; ABATEMENT[2], *n.*

Ab′a-tos, 1 ab′ə-tos; 2 ăb′ą-tŏs, *n.* [Gr.] A sacred Egyptian island in the Nile near Philæ.

a″bat″-sons′, 1 ą″bą″-sōn′; 2 ą″bą″-sôn′, *n.* [F.] A contrivance designed to make sound-vibrations descend.

ab′at-tis, *n.* Same as ABATIS.— **ab′at-tised**, *a.*

a″bat″toir′, 1 ą″bą″twär′; 2 ą″bą″twăr′, *n.* [F.] A building for the slaughter of cattle, etc.

a bat-tu′ta, 1 ą bąt-tū′tą; 2 ą bąt-tų′tą. [It.] *Mus.* With the beat: used in *tempo a battuta*, a direction to resume the regular time.

ab′a-ture, 1 ab′ə-chūr *or* -tūr; 2 ăb′ą-chųr *or* -tųr, *n.* The trail of a beast of the chase in the underbrush. [< F. *abature*, < *abatre*; see ABATE[1], *v.*]

a″bat″-vent′, 1 ą″bą″-vōn′; 2 ą″bą″-vän′, *n.* [F.] A device to break the force or prevent the admission of wind, as a louver-window or chimney-cowl.

a″bat″-voix′, 1 ą″bą″-vwä′; 2 ą″bą″-vwą′, *n.* [F.] A sounding-board.

A-ba′ Új Tor′na, 1 ə-bō′ ū′i tôr′nə; 2 ŏ-bô′ ų′i tôr′nă. A county in Hungary; 1,117 sq. m.

A″bau″zit′, 1 ą″bō″zi′; 2 ą″bō″zĭ′, **Firmin** (1679–1767). A French philosopher.

ab-awe′†, *vt.* To astonish; abash.

ab-ax′i-al, 1 ab-aks′i-əl; 2 ăb-ăks′i-ąl, *a. Biol.* Situated off the axis or central line. [< AB- + AXIAL.] **ab-ax′ile**‡.

a-bay′†, *n.* The baying of a dog.— at **abay**†, at bay.

a-ba′yeh, 1 ą-bā′yē; 2 ą-bā′ye, *n.* A one-piece woolen cloak worn by fellahs and Bedouins; also, the cloth from which it is made. FARRAR *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 22, p. 312. [E. P. D. 1874.]

abb, 1 ab; 2 ăb, *n.* **1.** Warp-yarn. **2.** The inferior part of the edges and skirts of a fleece. [< AS. *ăb, ăweb*, < *ăwefan*, weave, < *ă-* (intens.) + *wefan*, weave.]— **abb′-wool″**, *n.* Wool suitable for warp-yarn: the eighth quality, between livery and seconds.

Abb., *abbr.* Abbess; abbey; abbot.

ab′ba, 1 ab′ə; 2 ăb′ą, *n.* Father: (1) an invocation of God, expressing filial affection (*Mark* xiv, 36); (2) the title of bishops, patriarchs, and heads of monasteries, in some Eastern churches; (3) the title of many Mishnaic teachers.

Sweeter than . . . 'father' 'mother' shall be found
The *Abba* on thy tongue.
E. B. BROWNING *Song against Singing* st. 6.

Abba has given us such words as *abbot, abbess, abbey*. [L., < Gr. *abba*, < Syr. *abba*, father.]

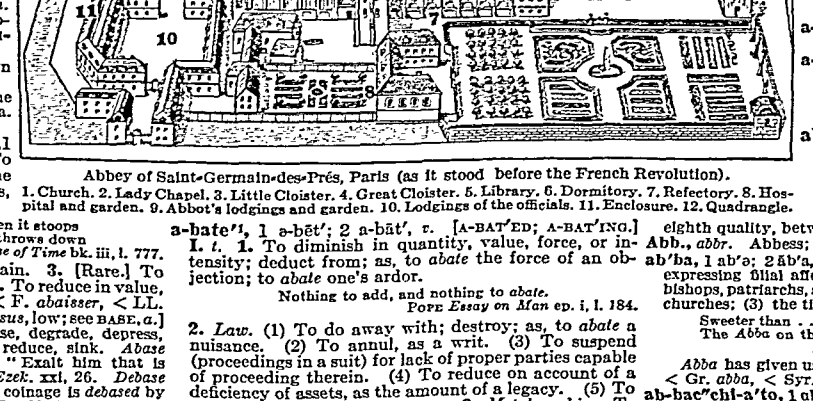
ab-bac″chi-a′to, 1 ab-bāk″ki-ā′to; 2 ăb-băc″ci-ā′to, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* With mournful expression.

ab-bac′i-nate, etc. See ABACINATE, etc.

ab″ba-co′mes, 1 ab′ə-kō′miz; 2 ăb′ą-cō′mēs, *n.* [-COM′ITES, 1 -kom′i-tiz; 2 -cŏm′i-tēs, *pl.*] [LL.] A lay abbot.

ab′ba-cy, 1 ab′ə-si; 2 ăb′ą-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çĭs, *pl.*] The jurisdiction, dignity, or term of office of an abbot. [< LL. *abbatia*; see ABBEY[1].]

Ab″ba-do′na, 1 ab′ə-dō′nə; 2 ăb′ą-dō′nă, *n.* In Klopstock's *Messiah*, a fallen angel who regrets his share in the rebellion of Satan, and reproves him for his blasphemy.



Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, Paris (as it stood before the French Revolution).
1. Church. 2. Lady Chapel. 3. Little Cloister. 4. Great Cloister. 5. Library. 6. Dormitory. 7. Refectory. 8. Hospital and garden. 9. Abbot's lodgings and garden. 10. Lodgings of the officials. 11. Enclosure. 12. Quadrangle.

Ab'ba Ja'red, 1 ā'bə yā'red; 2 ă'bä yä'rĕd. A mountain in Abyssinia; 14,714 ft. high.

ab'bas[1], 1 ab'əs; 2 ăb'as, *n.* [L.] An abbot.

Ab'bas[2], 1 ā'bäs'; 2 ā'bäs', *n.* **1.** (566–652). The uncle and helper of Mohammed; progenitor of Bagdad Abbassides. **2. A. I.** (1557–1627), a Persian king; surnamed "The Great." **3. A. Hilmi** (7/11 1874–), the khedive of Egypt; son of Mohammed Tewfik; deposed Dec. 18, 1914. **4. A. Mirza** (1783–13/7–1833), a Persian king; wars with Russia. **5. A. Pasha** (1813–7/11 1854), a khedive of Egypt, 1848–1854.

Ab'ba Sa-la'ma, 1 ab'ə sə-lä'mə; 2 ăb'a sa-lä'ma. [Abys.] Literally, father of peace: title of the head of the Abyssinian Church.

Ab-bas'side, 1 a-bas'aid; 2 ă-bäs'id, *n.* [-SIDES, 1 -aidz; 2-ĭdş, *pl.*] **1.** One of the famous dynasty of califfs at Bagdad, 749–1258. In Egypt to 1517. **2.** One of a Persian dynasty (1500–1736) including Abbas I. **Ab-bas'idț.**

ab'batț, *n.* Abbot.—**ab'bat-shipț,** *n.*

ab-ba'te, 1 ab-bā'tē; 2 ăb-bä'te, *n.* An Italian abbot.

ab'bat-essț, ab'bot-essț, *n.* Abbess.

ab-ba'tial, 1 a-bē'shəl; 2 ă-bā'shal, *a.* Pertaining to an abbey or abbot. [F., < LL. *abbatialis*, < *abbatia;* see ABBACY.]

ab'ba-tis, *n.* An abatis.—**ab'ba-tised,** *a.*

ab'bayeț, *n.* Abbey. **ab'bayț.**

ab"bé, 1 a"bē' *or* ab'ē; 2 ă"be' *or* ab'e, *n.* [F.] *R. C. Ch.* In France, an abbot; an ecclesiastic at the head of an abbey or holding its revenues; also, a curate; an ecclesiastic without a benefice, or a theological student wearing the cassock.

Abbé . . . came eventually to be applied, in France, to every man who wears the dress of a secular ecclesiastic.
The Catholic Encyc. i, p. 7. [R. A. '07.]

Ab'be, 1 ab'i; 2 ăb'e, **Cleveland** (3/11 1838–10/11 1916). An American meteorologist.

Ab"be-o-ku'ta, *n.* Same as ABEOKUTA.

ab'bess, 1 ab'es; 2 ăb'ĕs, *n.* **1.** The lady superior of a nunnery: a rank corresponding to that of abbot. **2.** The head of certain educational institutions. See ABBOT[1], 2. [< F. *abbesse*, < LL. *abbatissa*, f. of *abbas;* see ABBOT[1].]

Ab-bett', 1 a-bet'; 2 ă-bĕt', **Leon** (10/11 1836–12/11 1894). An American statesman; Governor of New Jersey, 1883.

Ab'be-ville, 1 ab'i-vil; 2 ăb'e-vĭl, *n.* **1.** A county in N. W South Carolina; 1,006 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat. **3.** A town in Henry county, Ala. **4.** A town in Wilcox county, Ga. **5.** A town in Vermilion parish, La. **6.** [ūb'-vil'; 2 ăb'vĭl'. A town in Somme department, France.

ab'bey[1], 1 ab'i; 2 ăb'y, *n.* **1.** The church and group of buildings, with their appurtenances and belongings (constituting practically a community or village), which collectively form the dwelling-place of a society of monks or nuns. See illus. on p. 3. **2.** A society of monks governed by an abbot, or of nuns governed by an abbess, as among the Benedictines. **3.** A place of worship that has been or is connected with a monastic establishment; as, Westminster *Abbey.* **ab'bey-churchn†.**

All the steeples from the *Abbey* to the Tower sent forth a joyous din. MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 11, p. 1. [R. S. & CO. 1856.]

4. A dwelling-house that has been the residence of an abbot or abbess. **5.** The jurisdiction of an abbot; an abbacy. **6.** Refuge or sanctuary. Compare ABBEY-LAIRD. [< OF. *abaie*, < LL. *abbatia*, an abbey, < *abbas;* see ABBOT.] Syn.: see CLOISTER.—**ab'bey-countn"**-er, *n.* A medal given to pilgrims who visited an abbey-shrine.—**a.-fly,** *n. Angling.* A fly-like lure having gray wings, golden-red body, and brownish legs.—**a.-laird,** *n.* [Scot.] An insolvent debtor who took refuge in Holyrood Abbey.—**a.-lubber,** *n.* An idle monk; any idle dependent of an abbey.

ab'bey[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The white poplar.

Ab'bey, 1 ab'i; 2 ăb'y, **Edwin Austin** (4/11 1852–8/11 1911). An American artist in England; portrait-painter.

Ab'bey Holme, 1 ab'i hōlm; 2 ăb'y hōlm. A market-town in Cumberland, England.

ab'bey-stead", 1 ab'i-sted"; 2 ăb'y-stĕd", *n.* [Archaic.] The land on which an abbey is built. **ab'bey-stede"†.**

Ab"bi-a"te-gras'so, 1 ab"bi-ā"tē-grās'so; 2 ăb"bi-ä"te-grăs'so, *n.* A town west by southwest of Milan, Italy.

ab'bot[1], 1 ab'ət; 2 ăb'ot, *n. Eccl.* **1.** The superior of a community of monks or an abbey, having quasi-episcopal jurisdiction over his subjects. **2.** Loosely: (1) a bishop whose see was formerly an abbey; (2) the head of a parish that has two or more clergymen. **3.** In Hanover, Brunswick, etc., the head of a Protestant school or association that used property which was abbatial prior to the Reformation. Before the Council of Trent there were clerical and lay abbots who had the title and the income of abbeys, but discharged no spiritual function. Hence the complimentary title *abbé* in France and *abbate* in Italy. [< AS. *abbod, abbad,* < LL. *abba(t-)s,* father, < Gr. *abbas,* < Syr. *abbā,* father.]

—**ab'bot-gen'er-al,** *n.* The head of several associated abbeys or monasteries. **arch"ab'botț.—a. of misrule** [Eng.], the leader in some medieval festivities, as at Christmas. **a. of unreasonț** [Scot.].—**A. of the People,** a Genoese chief magistrate in the 13th and 14th centuries.—**lay a.,** a layman to whom a monastery or its revenue was given as a reward for martial service or for safe-keeping. —**secular a.,** a layman or non-monastic clergyman possessing the title and emoluments of the office of abbot.

Ab'bot[2], *n.* **1. Benjamin** (1762–1849), an American educator. **2. Charles** (10/11 1757–5/7 1829), a British lawyer; 1st Baron Colchester. **3. Ezra** (4/22 1819–3/11 1884), an American scholar; Bible critic. **4. George** (10/22 1562–8/4 1633), an English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury. **5. Robert** (1560–3/2 1617), an English prelate; opponent of Laud.

Ab"bot-a-bad', 1 ab'ət-ə-bōd'; 2 ăb'ot-a-bäd', *n.* A town in the Northwest Frontier Province, India.

ab'bot-ricț, *n.* An abbacy.

Ab'bots-ford, 1 ab'əts-fərd; 2 ăb'ots-ford, *n.* **1.** The residence of Sir Walter Scott, on Tweed river, 3 m. from Melrose Abbey, Scotland. **2.** A village in Clark county, Wis.

ab'bot-ship, 1 ab'ət-ship; 2 ăb'ot-shĭp, *n.* The office or term of office of an abbot. **ab'bot-cyț.**

Ab'bott, 1 ab'ət; 2 ăb'ot, *n.* **1. Benjamin Vaughn** (8/4 1830–2/11 1890), an American lawyer; author of various digests and reports; *Dict. of Terms in Am. and Eng. Jurisprudence.* **2. Charles** (10/11 1762–11/4 1832), first Lord Tenterden; Lord Chief Justice of England. **3. Emma** (Mrs. E. J. Wetherell) (12/5 1850–1/5 1891), an American singer. **4. Evelyn** (1843–1901), an English librarian; author of works on classical philology and history. **5. Jacob** (1803–1879), an American clergyman; *Rollo Books,* etc. **6. Sir John Joseph** (3/11 1821–10/22 1893), a Canadian statesman; prime minister, 1891–1892. **7. John Stephens Cabot** (9/11 1805–6/17 1877), an American clergyman; author of historical and religious books. **8. Lyman** (12/11 1835–1/22 1922), an American clergyman, author, and journalist.

ab-boz'zo, 1 ab-bod'zo; 2 ăb-bŏd'zo, *n.* [It.] A rough sketch or draft of anything, as a statue, a picture, a paper, or a poem, as distinguished from a finished work.

abbr., abbrev., *abbr.* Abbreviated; abbreviation.

ab-bre'vi-ate, 1 a-brī'vi-ēt; 2 ă-brē'vi-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shorten so that a part stands for the whole: used of words and expressions spoken or written; as, mathematics is *abbreviated* to math. **2.** To reduce by cutting off a part; shorten in any way; as, to *abbreviate* a syllable. **3.** *Math.* To reduce to lower terms. **II.** *i.* To be brief. [< LL. *abbreviatus,* pp. of *abbrevio,* < L. *ad,* to, + *brevis,* short.]

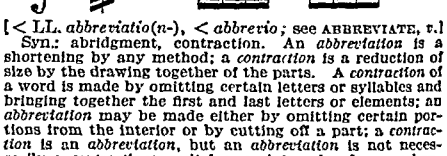
Syn.: abridge, compress, condense, contract, curtail, cut down, epitomize, prune, reduce, shorten. We *abbreviate* or *contract* a phrase or a word, but *abridge* a book. "That barbarous custom of *abbreviating* words to fit them to the measure of their verses." SWIFT *Let. on the Eng. Tongue.* [M.] See ABBREVIATION; ABRIDGMENT.—Ant.: amplify, dilate, elongate, enlarge, expand, extend, lengthen, prolong.

ab-bre'vi-ate. **I.** *a.* Abbreviated. **II.** *n.* An abridgment.—**ab-bre'vi-ate-ly,** *adv.* Concisely.

ab-bre'vi-at"ed, *pa.* Shortened; specif. (*Biol.*), shorter than the corresponding part of ordinary type.

Syn.: see BRIEF.

ab-bre"vi-a'tion, 1 a-brī'vi-ē'shən; 2 ă-brē'vi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of abbreviating, or the state of being abbreviated. **2.** An abbreviated form, as *pl.* for plural. **3.** A brief summary; abridgment. **4.** *Mus.* A method of indicating repetition of a note, chord, or arpeggio, or a series of the same, as in the following forms:



[< LL. *abbreviatio(n-),* < *abbrevio;* see ABBREVIATE, *v.*]

Syn.: abridgment, contraction. An *abbreviation* is a shortening by any method; a *contraction* is a reduction of size by the drawing together of the parts. A *contraction* of a word is made by omitting certain letters or syllables and bringing together the first and last letters or elements; an *abbreviation* may be made either by omitting certain portions from the interior or by cutting off a part; a *contraction* is an *abbreviation,* but an *abbreviation* is not necessarily a *contraction; rec't* for receipt, *mdse.* for merchandise, and *Dr.* for debtor are *contractions;* they are also *abbreviations; Am.* for American is an *abbreviation,* but not a *contraction. Abbreviation* and *contraction* are used of words and phrases, *abridgment* of books, paragraphs, sentences, etc. See ABRIDGMENT.

A List of Abbreviations.

The following list contains the principal abbreviations and contractions used among English-speaking peoples. Others will be found in vocabulary place. Self-evident abbreviations are not included. For abbreviations peculiar to this dictionary, see preliminary pages, and for those of collegiate and other degrees, see DEGREE in vocabulary place.

A

A. Academician, Academy, America.
a. Acre, adjective, aged, alto, *annus* (a year), answer, argent.
A. A. Associate of Arts.
A. A. A. S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A. A. P. S. American Association for the Promotion of Science.
A. A. S. *Academiæ Americanæ Socius* (Fellow of the American Academy). American Academy of Science and Arts.
A. A. S. S. *Americanæ Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society).
A. B. Able-bodied, able-bodied seaman.
abbr., abbrev. Abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M., A. B. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
A. B. H. M. S. American Baptist Home Mission Society. [ning).
ab init. *Ab initio* (from the begin-
A. B. I. S. W. Associated Brotherhood of Iron and Steel Workers.
A. B. M. U. American Baptist Missionary Union.
Abp. Archbishop. [cation Society.
A. B. P. S. American Baptist Publi-
abr. Abridged, abridgment.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
A. C. *Ante Christum* (before Christ), Arch-chancellor, Army Corps.
A. C. A. American Congregational Association. [quickly).
accel. (*Mus.*) *Accelerando* (more
acct. Account, accountant.
A. C. S. American Colonization Society. [Union.
A. C. U. American Congregational
A. D. *Anno Domini* (in the year of our Lord).
ad. Advertisement.
adag., adgo. Adagio.
A. D. C. Aide-de-camp.
ad capt. *Ad captandum* (for the purpose of catching). [end).
ad fin. *Ad finem* (at the end, to the
ad inf. *Ad infinitum* (to infinity).
ad init. *Ad initium* (at the beginning). [time).
ad int. *Ad interim* (in the mean
adj., adject. Adjectival, adjective.
ad lib. *Ad libitum* (at pleasure).
ad loc. *Ad locum* (at the place).
Adm. Admiral, Admiralty.
adm. Administrator, -trix (**admr.‡, admrx.‡, admx.‡**), admiralty.
ads. *Ad sectam* (at the suit), advertisements.
Adv. Advent, advocate.
adv. Adverb, -ial, -ially; *adversus* (against, opposite).
advt. Advertisement.
æ., æt., ætat. *Ætatis* (of age, aged).
A. E. F. American Expeditionary Force. [firkin.
a. f. *Actum fide* (done in faith), ale
Af., Afr. Africa, African.
A. F. A. M., A. F. & A. M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
A. F. B. S., A. & F. B. S. American and Foreign Bible Society. [bor.
A. F. L. American Federation of La-
A.-Fr. Anglo-French.
Afr. Africa, African.
A. G. Accountant-general, Adjutant-general.
Ag. Agrippa, *argentum* (silver).
agr., agri., agric. Agriculture.
A. G. S. S. American Geographical and Statistical Society.
Agt. Agent.—**agt.** Against. [Hegira).
A. H. *Anno Hegiræ* (in the year of the
a. h. l. *Ad hunc locum* (at this place).
A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.
a. h. v. *Ad hanc vocem* (at this word).
A. I. American Institute.
A. I. A. American Institute of Architecture, Associate of the Institute of Actuaries. [of Civil Engineers.
A. I. C. E. Associate of the Institute
A. I. M. E. American Institute of Mining Engineers.
Al. Alley, aluminum. [sons).
al. *Alia, alii* (other things, other per-
A.-L. (*Freemasonry.*) *Anno Lucis* (in the year of light).
Ala. Alabama (official).
Alas. Alaska.
Ald. Alderman.
alg. Algebra. [than written).
all' ott. *All' ottavo* (an octave higher
alt. Alternate, altitude, alto.
A. M. or **a. m.** *Anno Mundi* (in the year of the world). *Annus Mirabilis* (the wonderful year, 1666), *ante meridiem* (before noon), *Ave Maria* (Hail Mary).
Am. America, American, Amos.
A. M. A. American Missionary Association. [tion Society.
Am. Col. Soc. *American Colonization Society.*
Amer. America, American.
A. M. G. Assistant Major-general.
amt. Amount.
A.-N. Anglo-Norman.
an. *Anno* (in the year), *ante* (before).
anat. Anatomical, anatomist, -omy.
anc. Ancient, anciently.
Ang. *Anglice* (in English).
Angl. Anglican.
Ang.-Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
ann. *Annales* (annals), *annt* (years), *annona* (yearly produce), annual.
Anon. Anonymous.
ans. Answer.
A. N. S. S. Association of the Normal School of Science.
ant. Antiquarian, antonym.
anthrop. Anthropological, anthropology. [tiquity.
Antiq. Antiquarian, antiquities, an-
A. O. F. Ancient Order of Foresters.
A. O. H. Ancient Order of Hibernians. [tionary Engineers.
A. O. S. E. American Order of Sta-
A. O. S. S. *Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the American Oriental Society).
A. O. U. American Ornithologists' Union. [Workmen.
A. O. U. W. Ancient Order of United
A. P. Associate Presbyterian.
ap. *Apud* (according to; in the writings of). [ciation.
A. P. A. American Protestant Asso-
Apl. April. [Apocryphal.
Apoc. Apocalypse, Apocrypha,
Apocr. Apocrypha, Apocryphal.
app. Appendix, appointed.
Apr. April.
A. P. R. C. *Anno post Romam conditam* (in the year after the building of Rome).
A. P. S. American Peace Society, American Protestant Society, Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.
A. P. U. C. Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom.
Aq. *Aqua* (water).
A. R. *Anna Regina* (Queen Anne), *Anno Regni* (in the year of the reign).
ar. Argent, arrival, arrive, arrived, arrives. [Academy.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal
arach. Arachnology.
arch. Archaic, archery, architect.
archeol. Archeological, archeology.
Arg. Argentina.
arg. *Argentum* (silver), (*Her.*) argent.
A. R. H. A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
arith. Arithmetic, arithmetical.
Ariz. Arizona (official).
Ark. Arkansas (official).
A. R. R. *Anno Regni Regis* [or *Reginæ*] (in the year of the king's [or queen's] reign).
arr. arrival, arrive, arrived, arrives.
A. R. S. S. *Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries).
A. R. U. American Railway Union.
A. S. Academy of Science, Anglo-Saxon, *Anno Salutis* (in the year of salvation).
As. Arsenic, Asia, Asiatic.
A. S. A. American Statistical Association.
A. S. C. E. American Society of Civil Engineers. [chanical Engineers.
A. S. M. E. American Society of Me-
A. S. P. Astronomical Society of the Pacific.
A. S. P. C. A. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. [tion.
Ass., Assn., Asso., Assoc. Associa-
Asst., assist. Assistant.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday-school Union. [tronomy.
astr., astron. Astronomical, as-
astrol. Astrologer, astrological, astrology.
a t. *A tempo* (in time).
A. T. S. American Temperance Society, American Tract Society.
Atty. Attorney.
Atty.-Gen. Attorney-general.
A. U. A. American Unitarian Association.
A. U. C. *Anno Urbis Conditæ* or *Ab Urbe Condita* (in the year of the building of the city [Rome]).
Aug. August.
Aur. *Aurum* (gold).
Aust., Austr. Austria, Austrian.
Austral. Australasia, Australia.
A. V. *Annos vixit* (lived [so many] years), Authorized Version.
av. Average, avoirdupois.
avdp. Avoirdupois.
Ave. or **ave.** Avenue.
az. (*Her.*) Azure.

B

B. *Bancus* (the Common Bench), boron. [sky.
b. Base, book, born, (*Log-book*) blue
B. A. British America, British Association (for the Advancement of Science).
Ba. Barium.
bal. Balance.
Bals. *Balsamum* (balsam).
Balt., Balto. Baltimore.
B. & F. B. S. British and Foreign Bible Society.
Bap., Bapt. Baptist.
Bart., Bt. Baronet.
b. b. (*Mineral.*) Before the blowpipe.
bbl. [BRLS., *pl.*] Barrel. [bla.
B. C. Before Christ, British Columbds. (*Bookbinding*) Boards.
Be. *Beryllium* (glucinum).
bg. [BGS., *pl.*] Bag.
B. I. British India.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.
bibl. Bibliotheca [phy.
bibliog. Bibliographer, bibliography.
biol. Biology.
bk. Bank, bark, book.
bkt. [BKTS., *pl.*] Basket.
b. l. Bill of lading.
bl. [BLS., *pl.*] Bale, barrel.
bldg. [BLDGS., *pl.*] Building.
B. L. E. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
B. M. *Beatæ Memoriæ* (of blessed memory), *bene merenti* (to the well-deserving), British Museum.
bn. Battalion. [bought.
bot. Botanical, botanist, botany.
B. O. U. British Ornithologists' Union.
B. P. British Public.
b. p. Bill of parcels, bills payable, *bonum publicum* (the public good).
Bp. Bishop.—**bp., bpt.** Birthplace.
B. P. O. Elks. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
b. q. *Bene quiescat* (may he [or she] repose well).
Br. Breton, British, bromin.
br. Brig, brother.
Br. Am. British America.
Braz. Brazil, Brazilian.
b. rec. Bills receivable.
brev. Brevet, brevetted.
Brig. Brigade, brigadier.
Brit. Britain, Britannia, British.
Brit. Mus. British Museum.
brl. [BRLS., *pl.*] Barrel.
Bro. [BROS., *pl.*] Brother.
bryol. Bryology.
b. s. Bill of sale.
B.S.L. Botanical Society, London.
Bt. Baronet.
bu., bus. Bushel, bushels.
build. Building.
bul. Bulletin.
bush. Bushel, bushels.
but. *Butyrum* (butter).
B. V. *Beata Virgo* (Blessed Virgin), *bene vale* (farewell).
B. W. T. A. British Women's Temperance Association.
bx. [BXS., *pl.*] Box.

C

C. Carbon, Catholic, Centigrade, Companion, Congress, Conservative.
c. Cent, centimeter, centum, century, chapter, *circa, circiter, circum* (about), (*Naut. log-book*) cloudy, cubic.
Ca. Calcium.
ca. Cases, centare, *circa* (about).
cæt. par. See CET. PAR.
Cal. Calendar, California.
Calif. California (official).
Can. Canada.—**can.** canon, canto, cantoris. [bridge).
Cantab. *Cantabrigiensis* (of Cam-
Cantuar. *Cantuaria* (Canterbury), *Cantuariensis* (of Canterbury).
cap. *Capiat* (let him [or her] take), capital, capital letter [CAPS., *pl.*], *capitulum* (head, section), *caput* (chapter).

Capt. Captain.
ca. resp. *Capias ad respondendum.* See CAPIAS, in vocab.
carp. Carpentry.
ca. sa. *Capias ad satisfaciendum.* See CAPIAS, in vocab.
cat., catal. Catalog.
Cath. Cathedral, Catholic.
C. B. Cape Breton, Companion of the Bath.
Cb. Columbium.
c.c. Cubic centimeter.
Cd. Cadmium.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
Ce. Cerium.
Cel., Cels. Celsius.
Celt. Celtic.
cen. Central, century.
Cen. Am. Central America.
Cent. Centigrade, central, centum, century.
ceram. Ceramics.
cerat. Ceratum (ointment).
cert., certif. Certificate, certify.
cet. par. *Ceteris paribus.* See vocab.
cf. Calf, *confer* (compare).
c.f. & i. Cost, freight, and insurance.
cg. Centigram.
C. G. S. Centimeter-gram-second, Commissary-general of Subsistence.
C. H. Court or Custom House.
ch. Chaldron, chapter, church.
Chal., Chald. Chaldaic, Chaldean, Chaldee.
cham. Chamomile.
Chap. Chaplain, chapter.
chart. *Chartæ* (*Med.*), papers [containing powders, etc.]. [try.
chem. Chemical, chemist, chemis-
Chr. Christ, Christian.
chr. Chrestomathy.
Chron. Chronicles. [chronology.
chron., chronol. Chronological,
Chron. Sax. Saxon Chronicle.
cht. [CHTS., *pl.*] Chest.
C. I. Caius Julius, [Order of the] Crown of India.
Cic. Cicero.
C. I. E. Companion of the [Order of the] Indian Empire. [(about).
cir., circ. *Circa, circiter, circum*
C. J. Chief Justice.
ck. [CKS., *pl.*] Cask, check.
Cl. Clergyman, chlorin.
cl. Centiliter, cloth (*Bookbinding*).
class. Classic, classical, classification. [Scientific Circle.
C. L. S. C. Chautauqua Literary and
C. M. Certificated Master, common meter, Corresponding Member.
c. m. *Causa mortis* (by reason of death).
cm. Centimeter.—**cm.²** Square centimeter.—**cm.³** Cubic centimeter.
C. M. D. Common meter double.
C. M. G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
cml. Commercial.
C. M. S. Church Missionary Society.
C. O., *abbr.* Colonial Office, Commanding Officer, Criminal Office, Crown Office, Cash Order.
c. o. Care of, carried over.
Co. Cobalt, Colon, Company, County.
coch., cochl. *Cochlear* (a spoon, spoonful).—**coch. amp.** *Cochlear amplum* (a tablespoonful).—**coch. mag.** *Cochlear magnum* (a large spoonful).—**coch. med.** *Cochlear medium* (a dessertspoonful).—**coch. parv.** *Cochlear parvum* (a teaspoonful). [ery.
C. O. D. Cash (or collect) on deliv-
Cod. Codex.
Col. Colonel, Colorado, Colossians.
col. College, collegiate, colloquial, column. [colloquial.
coll. Colleague, collection, college,
colloq. Colloquial, colloquialism,
collyr. *Collyrium* (eyewash).
Colo. Colorado (official).
Coloss. Colossians.
Com. Commander, Commentary, Commission, Committee, Commodore.
com. Comedy, comic, commerce, common, commune, community.
Comdt. Commandant.
comm. Commentary, commerce, commonwealth.
comp. Comparative, compare, compiler, composer, compound.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
conch., conchol. Conchology.
con. cr. Contra credit.
Conf. Conference.
conf. *Confer* (compare).
Cong. *Congius* (gallon), Congregation, Congregational, Congress, Congressional. [conjunctive.
conj. Conjugation, conjunction,
Conn. Connecticut (official).
Cons. Consolidated, constable, constitution.
cons. Consonant.
Cor. Corinthians, coroner.
cor. Coroner, cornet, corpus, correction, correlative, correspondence, correspondent, corresponding, corrupted, corruption.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
corresp. Correspondence, corresponding.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
C. O. S. Charity Organization Society.
C. P. A. Certified public accountant.
C. P. S. Congregational Publishing Society, *Custos Privati Sigilli* (Keeper of the Privy Seal).
C. R. *Carolina Regina* (Queen Caroline), *Carolus Rex* (King Charles), *Civis Romanus* (a Roman citizen), *Custos Rotulorum* (Keeper of the Rolls). [crown.
Cr. Chromium, credit, creditor,
craniol. Craniology.
craniom. Craniometry.
cres. (*Mus.*) Crescendo.
crim. Criminal. [(adultery).
crim. con. Criminal conversation
C. R. P. *Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium* (Calendar of the Patent Rolls).
crust. Crustaceology.
cryst., crystal. Crystallography.
C. S. Civil Service, Court of Sessions, *Custos Sigilli* (Keeper of the Seal).
C. S. I. Companion of the [Order of the] Star of India.
csk. [CSKS., *pl.*] Cask.
C. S. S. R. *Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris* (Redemptorist Fathers).
C. T. Certificated teacher.
ct. [CTS., *pl.*] Cent, centum. [Union.
C. T. A. U. Catholic Total Abstinence
ctl. [CTLS., *pl.*] Cental.
Cu. *Cuprum* (copper).
cu., cub. Cubic.
cur. Currency, current.
curt. Current.
C. V. Common Version.
C. V. O. Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
c. w. o. Cash with order.
cwt. Hundredweight or hundredweights. [< *centum* + WEIGHT.]
Cyc., cyclo. Cyclopedia, cyclopedic.
Cym. Cymric.

D

D. Democrat, deputy, *Deus* (God), didymium, *Dominus* (Lord), Dutch.
d. *Da* (give), daughter, day, dead, *decretum* (decree), denarius, dose, (*Naut. log-book*) drizzling rain.
Dak. Dakota (official).
Dan. Danish.
dau. Daughter.
D. C. *Da capo* (from the beginning), District Court, District of Columbia.
Dec. Decani, December.
decim. Decimeter.
decoct. *Decoctum* (decoction).
def. Defendant (**deft.‡**), definite, definition.
deg. Degree.
Del. Delaware (official), delegate.
del. *Delineavit* (he [or she] drew).
Dem. Democrat, Democratic. [tive.
demon., demonstr. Demonstra-
Den. Denmark.
Dep., Dept. Department, deputy.
der., deriv. Derivation, derivative, derived.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
develop. Development.
D. F. Defender of the Faith.
D. F. M. S. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.
dft. Defendant, draft.
D. G. *Dei gratia* (by the grace of God), *Deo gratias* (thanks to God).
dg. Decigram.
Di. Didymium. [dialectical.
dial. Dialect, dialectal, dialectic,
diam. Diameter.
Dict. Dictator, dictionary.
diff. Difference, different, differs.
dim. Diminuendo, diminutive.
dipl. Diplomat, diplomatist.
dis. Discipline, discount, distance.
disc. Discount, discovered, discoverer.
disct. Discount. [visor.
div. Divide, dividend, division, di-
D. L. Deputy Lieutenant.
dl. Deciliter.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
dm. Decimeter. — **dm.²** Square decimeter. — **dm.³** Cubic decimeter.
D. N. P. P. *Dominus noster Papa Pontifex* (Our Lord the Pope).
do. Ditto; that is, "the same."
dol., doll. [DOLS., DOLLS., *pl.*] Dollar.
D. O. M. *Deo Optimo Maximo* (to God, the best, the greatest).
doz. Dozen, dozens.
D. P. O. Distributing Post-office.
Dpt. Department, deponent.
Dr. Debtor, doctor. — **dr.** Dram, drawer. [persons of the drama).
Dram. Pers. *Dramatis personæ* (the
d. s. Days' sight, days [after] sight.
D. S. O. Distinguished Service Order.
d. s. p. *Decessit sine prole* (died without issue).
d. t. Delirium tremens. [(dubious).
dub. *Dubitante* (doubting), *dubius*
D. V. *Deo volente* (God being willing).
d. v. p. *Decessit vita patris* (died during his father's life). [WEIGHT.]
dwt. A pennyweight. [< *denarius* +
dyn., dynam. Dynamics.

E

E. Earl, East, Ells, English, erbium.
ea. Each.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.
Eb. Erbium.
Ebor. *Eboracum* (York).
E. C. Eastern Central (London Postal District), Established Church.
Eccl., Eccles. Ecclesiastes. [ology.
eccl., eccles. Ecclesiastics, ecclesi-
ecclesiol. Ecclesiology.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
echin. Echinology.
eclec. Eclectic
econ. Economics, economists, economy.
E. C. U. English Church Union.
Ed. [EDS., *pl.*] Editor.
ed., edit. Edited, edition.
E. D. S. English Dialect Society.
E. E. Ells English, errors excepted.
E. E. & M. P. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
E. E. D. S. Early English Dialect Society. [ety.
E. E. T. S. Early English Text Soci-
E. Fl. or **Fr.** Ells Flemish or French.
Eg., Egy. Egypt, Egyptian, Egyptology.
e. g., ex. gr. *Exempli gratia* (for the sake of example).
elec., elect. Electrical, electricity.
elem. Elementary.
Elz. Elzevir. [the Horse).
E. M. *Equitum Magister* (Master of
embryol. Embryology.
Emp. Emperor, empire, empress.
Ency., encyc. Encyclopedia.
Eng. England, English.
engin. Engineering. [ing.
engr. Engraved, engraver, engrav-
Ens. Ensign.
ent., entom. Entomology.
Ent. Sta. Hall. Entered at Stationers' Hall.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
Ep. Epistle.
Eph. Ephesians, Ephraim.
Ephes. Ephesians.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis., Episc. Episcopal.
Epis., Epist. Epistle, epistolary.
eq. Equal.
equiv. Equivalent.
Er. Erbium.
erm. Ermine.
Esd. Esdras.
esp., espec. Especially. [quire.
Esq., Esqr. [ESQS., ESQRS., *pl.*] Es-
est., estab. Established.
Esth. Esther.
et al. *Et alibi* (and elsewhere), *et alii* or *aliæ* (and others).
etc., &c. Et cetera.
et seq., sq., or **sqq.** *Et sequentes, et sequentia* (and the following).
etym., etymol. Etymology.
Eur. Europe, European.
Evang. Evangelical, evangelist.
Ev. Un. Evangelical Union.
Ex., Exod. Exodus.
Exc. Excellency.—**Exch.** Exchange.
Ex. Com. Executive Committee.
Exec., Exr. Executor.
Execx., Exrx. Executrix. **Exx.‡.**
ex. g., ex. gr. *Exempli gratia* (for the sake of example).
Exod. Exodus.
Exon. Exonia (Exeter). [express.
exp. Export, exportation, exported,
ext. Externally, extract.
Ez., Ezr. Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F

F. Fahrenheit, Fellow, fluorin, France, French, Friday.
f. Farthing, fathom, feminine, *fiat* (let it be made), florin, (*Naut. log-book*) fog, folio, foot, forte, franc.
f. a. a. Free of all average.
Fah., Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
F. B. Fenian Brotherhood, Free Baptist.
F. C. Free Church [of Scotland].
F. D. *Fidei Defensor* or *Defensatrix* (Defender of the Faith).
F. E. Flemish ells.
Fe. *Ferrum* (iron).
Feb. February. [ît).
fec. *Fecit* (he [or she] did it, or made
fem. Feminine.
feud. Feudal.
FF. *Felicissimi fratres* (most fortunate brothers).
Ff. The Pandects, probably by corruption of Greek Π.
ff. *Fecerunt* (they did it, or made it), folios, following, fortissimo.
ffor. Fortissimo.
F. F. V. First Families of Virginia.
F. G. Fine grain.
f. g. a. Free of general average.
Fid. Def. *Fidei Defensor* or *Defensatrix* (Defender of the Faith).
fig. Figurative, figuratively, figure.
Fin. Finland, Finnish.
fin. *Ad finem* (at the end).
Finn. Finnish.
Fin. Sec. Financial Secretary.
fir. Firkin.
f. l. *Falsa lectio* (false reading).
Fl. Flanders, Flemish.
fl. Florin, flourished.
Fla. Florida (official).
Fl. E. Flemish ells.
Flem. Flemish. [sion.
F. M. Field Marshal, Foreign Mis-
fm. Fathom. [full organ.
F. O. Field Officer, Foreign Office,
f. o. b. Free on board.
fort. Fortification, fortified.
F. P. Fire plug.
f. p. a. Free of particular average.
Fr. France, *Frau* (Mrs., wife), French, Friday.
fr. Fragment, franc, frequent, from.
Fr. E. French ells. [quently.
freq. Frequent, frequentative, fre-
Fri. Friday.
Fries., Frs. Friesian, Friesic.
frs. Francs.
F. S. I. Free Sons of Israel.
Ft. Fort.
ft. Feet, fiat, foot, fortified.
fth., fthm. Fathom.
fur. Furlong.
fut. Future.
F. W. B. Freewill Baptist.

G

G. German, Germany.
g. *Gauche* (left), genitive, (*Naut. log-book*) gloomy, gram, guinea. [cial).
Ga. Gaelic, gallium, Georgia (offi-
Gael. Gaelic.
Gal. Galatians, Galen.
gal., gall. [GALS., *pl.*] Gallon. [lic.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Repub-
Gaz. Gazette, gazetteer.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G. C. I. E. Grand Cross of the [Order of the] Indian Empire.
g. c. m. Greatest common measure.
G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G. C. S. I. Grand Commander of the [Order of the] Star of India.
Gd. Gadolinium.
Ge. Germanium. [Genevan.
Gen. General, Genesis, Geneva,
gen. Gender, genera, general, genitive, genus.
geneal. Genealogist, genealogy.
genit. Genitive. [man.
gent. [GENTN., GENTS., *pl.*] Gentle-
Geo. George, Georgia.
Geod. Geodesy. [geography.
geog. Geographer, geographical,
geol. Geological, geologist, geology.
geom. Geometer, geometrical, geometry.
Ger., Germ. German, Germany.
ger. Gerund.
g. gr. Great gross.
gl. Gills.
Gl. Glucinum.
gl. *Gloria* (glory).
gloss. Glossary.
gm. Gram.
G. O. General Order, great organ.
Go., Goth. Gothic.
G. O. M. Grand Old Man (the late William Ewart Gladstone).
G. O. P. Grand Old Party (Republican Party, U. S.).
Gov. Government, governor.
govt. Government. [Father).
G. P. *Gloria Patri* (Glory to the
Gr. Greece, Greek. [gross.
gr. Grain, gram, grammar, groschen,
gram. Grammar, grammarian.
gro. Gross.
gs. Guineas
G. T. Good Templars, Grand Tiler.
gt. [GTT., *pl.*] *Gutta* (drop).
Gt. Br., Gt. Brit. Great Britain.
gun. gunnery.
guttat. *Guttatim* (by drops).

H

H. Hydrogen.
h. (*Naut. log-book*) hail, harbor, height, high, hour, hundred.
ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
hab. Habitat.
hab. corp. *Habeas corpus.*
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty. [Commons.
H. C. Herald's College, House of
H. C. M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
H. E. His Eminence, His Excellency, Hydraulic Engineer.
h. e. *Hic est* (this is), *hoc est* (that is).
Heb., Hebr. Hebrew, Hebrews.
hectol. Hectoliter.
helminth. Helminthology.
her. Heraldic, heraldry, *heres* (heir).
herp., herpet. Herpetology.
hf. Half.—**hf. bd.** Half bound.—**hf. cf.** Half calf.
Hg. *Hydrargyrum* (mercury).
hg. Hectogram.
H. H. His (or Her) Highness, His Holiness (the Pope)
hhd. Hogshead.
H. I. Hawaiian Islands. [brid).
hibr., hybr. *Hibrida, hybrida* (hy-
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness. [esty.
H. I. M. His (or Her) Imperial Maj-
Hind. Hindu, Hindustan, Hindustani.
hist. Historian, historical, history.
H. J. *Hic jacet* (here lies). [buried).
H. J. S. *Hic jacet sepultus* (here lies
H. L. House of Lords.
hl. Hectoliter.
H. M. Hallelujah meter, His (or Her) Majesty, Home Mission, Home Missionary.
hm. Hectometer.
H. M. P. *Hoc monumentum posuit* (erected this monument).
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Ship (or Service).
ho. House.
Hon. Honorable, honorary.
horol. Horology. [culture.
hort., hortic. Horticultural, horti-
Hos. Hosea.
Hosp. Sergt. Hospital Sergeant.
Hosp. Stew. Hospital Steward.
H. P. Half pay, High Priest.
h. p. Horse-power. [ter.
H. P. M. Hallelujah particular me-
H. R. House of Representatives.
hr. [HRS., *pl.*] Hour.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Emperor or Empire.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H. S. *Hic situs* (here lies).
H. S. E. *Hic sepultus* or *situs est* (here is buried or laid). [ness.
H. S. H. His (or Her) Serene High-
H. S. S. *Historiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Historical Society).
h. t. *Hoc titulo* (in [or under] this title).
ht. height.
Hun., Hung. Hungarian, Hungary.
hyd., hydraul. Hydraulics.
hyd., hydros. Hydrostatics.
H. Y. M. A. Hebrew Young Men's Association.
hypoth. Hypothesis, hypothetical.

I

I. Idaho, *Imperator* (Emperor), *Imperatrix* (Empress), Iodin, Island. See also under J.
I. *Immortalis* (undying), intransitive. See also under J.
Ia. Iowa.
ib., ibid. *Ibidem* (in the same place).
I. C., I. X. *Jesus Christus* (Jesus Christ).
Ice., Icel. Iceland, Icelandic.
ich., ichth. Ichthyology.
id. *Idem* (the same).
Ida. Idaho.
i. e. *Id est* (that is).
I. H. N. In His Name (motto of the Order of King's Daughters and Sons).
IHS. A monogram signifying Jesus Christ: erroneously regarded as abbreviations of *Jesus Hominum Salvator* (Jesus Savior of Men), *In hac* [*Cruce*] *salus* (in this [Cross] safety); really Greek IHΣ (for IHΣOYΣ, *Jesus*, Jesus).
Ill., Ills. (official), Illinois.
Imp. *Imperator* (emperor), *imperatrix* (empress), *imperium* (empire).
imp. Imperative, imperfect (tense), imperial, *imprimatur* (let it be printed).
impr. *Imperatrix* (empress).
In. Indium.
in. [INS., *pl.*] Inch.
inc., incorp. Incorporated.
incog. Incognito
I. N. D. *In Nomine Dei* (in the Name of God). [Index.
Ind. India, Indian, Indiana (official).
ind., indic. Indicative. [ists.
Ind. Meth. Independent Method-
Ind. T. Indian Territory (official).
inf. Infantry, infinitive.
in f. *In fine* (at the end).
infus. *Infusus* (an infusion).
in lim. *In limine* (on the threshold).
in loc. cit. *In loco citato* (in the place cited). [ning).
in pr. *In principio* (in the begin-
I. N. R. I. *Jesus* [*Jesus*] *Nazarenus Rex Iudæorum* [*Judæorum*] (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).
Ins. Inspector, insurance.
inscrr. Inscriptions.
inst. Instant, institute, institution.
instr. Instrument, instrumental.
insur. Insurance.
int. Interest, interjection.
intens. Intensive.
interj. Interjection.
internat. International. [tive.
interrog. Interrogation, interroga-
intr., intrans. Intransitive.
in trans. *In transitu* (in course of transit).
Int. Rev. Internal Revenue.
intro., introd. Introduction.
inv. Invented, inventor, invoice.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. F. Independent Order of Foresters.
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
Ion. Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. R. M. Improved Order of Red Men. [the Sons of Malta.
I. O. S. M. Independent Order of
I O U, I owe you. See in vocab.
i. q. *Idem quod* (the same as).
Ir. Ireland, iridium, Irish.
Iran. Iranian, Iranic. [hood.
I. R. B. Irish Republican Brother-
Ire. Ireland. [enue Office.
I. R. O. Inland (or Internal) Rev-
irreg. Irregular, irregularly.
Is., Isa. Isaiah.
Isl. [ISLS., *pl.*] Island.
I. S. M. *Iesus* (*Jesus*) *Salvator Mundi* (Jesus Savior of the World).
I. S. O. Imperial Service Order.
It., Ital. Italian, Italic, Italy.
I. T. U. International Typographical Union.

J

J. Judge, Julius, Junius, Jupiter, Justice (JJ., *pl.*), *judex* (judge).
J. A. Judge Advocate.
J. A. G. Judge Advocate General.
Jan. January.
J. C. Jesus Christ, Julius Cæsar.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. H. S. See I. H. S.
JJ. Justices.
Jn. Junction.
Jo. Joel.
Josh. Joshua.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
jr., jun., junr. Junior.
Judg. Judges.
Jun., Junr. Junior.
Junc. Junction.
Jus., Just. Justice.

K

K. *Kaltum* (potassium), King, Kings, Knight.
Kan., Kans., (official) Kas. Kansas.
K. B. King's Bench, Knight Bachelor. [sel.
K. C. King's College, King's Coun-
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. I. E. Knight Commander of [the Order of] the Indian Empire.
K. C. M. G. Knight Commander of [the Order of] St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of [the Order of] the Star of India.
K. C. V. O. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
Ken., (official) **Ky.** Kentucky.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
kg. Keg, kilogram.
K. G. C. Knight of the Golden Circle [U. S.], Knight of the Grand Cross [Great Britain].
K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
kgs. Kegs.
Ki. Kings.
kil., kild. Kilderkin.
kilo., kilog. Kilogram.
kilo., kilom. Kilometer.
kingd. Kingdom.
K. K. K. Ku Klux Klan.
kl. Kiloliter. [meter.
km. Kilometer.— **km.²** Square kilo-
K. N. Know-nothing.
Knick. Knickerbocker.
Knt., Kt. Knight.
K. of H. Knights of Honor.
K. of L. Knights of Labor.
K. of P. Knights of Pythias.
K. P. Knight of St. Patrick.
kr. Kreutzer.
K. R. C. Knight of the Red Cross.
K. S. I. Knight of the Star of India.
K. Soc. Kamashastra Society.
K. T. Knight of the Thistle, Knights Templars.
Kt. Knight.
Ky. Kentucky (official).

L

L. Late, Latin, Liberal, *libra* (pound), Licentiate, lithium, low.
l. Latitude, league, leave, length, (*Naut. log-book*) lightning, line, link, liter, long.
La. Lanthanum, Louisiana (official).
Lam. Lamentations. [guage.
Lang. Languedoc.— **lang.** Lan-
Lapp. Lappish.
Lat. Latin.
lat. Latitude.
lb. [LBS., *pl.*] *Libra* (pound).
L. C. Lord Chamberlain, Lord Chancellor, Lower Canada.
l. c. Left center, letter of credit, *loco citato* (in the place cited), lower case.
L. C. B. Lord Chief Baron.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
l. c. m. Least common multiple.
L. D. S. Latter Day Saints.
l. 1 e., l. 2 e., etc. Left first entrance, left second entrance, etc.
lea. League, leave.
lect. Lecture.
Leg. Legal, legate, *legato* (smoothly), *legit* (he reads), *leguntur* (they read).
Leg., Legis. Legislative, legislature.
Let., Lett. Lettish.
Lev., Levit. Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon. [phy.
lexicog. Lexicographer, lexicogra-
Leyd. Leyden.
l. h. Left hand.
L. I. Light Infantry, Long Island.
Li. Lithium.
Lib. Librarian, library.
lib. *Liber* (book).
lib. cat. Library catalog.
Lieut., Lt. Lieutenant.
linim. *Linimentum* (liniment).
Linn. Linnæus, Linnean.
liq. Liquid, liquor. [ature.
lit. Liter, literally, literary, liter-
Lith. Lithuanian. [ography.
lith., lithog. Lithograph, lith-
Lithol. Lithology.
litt. Litterateur.
liturg. Liturgics. [Latin.
L. L. Late Latin, Law Latin, Low
l. l. *Loco laudato* (in the place quoted). [city.
L. M. S. London Missionary Socie-
loc. cit. *Loco citato* (in the place cited).
log. Logarithm.
lon., long. Longitude.
loq. *Loquitur* (speaks).
Lou. Louisiana.
L. P. Lord Provost.
l. p. Large paper.
L. P. S. Lord Privy Seal.
L. S. Linnean Society, *locus sigilli* (the place of the seal).
l. s. Left side.
L. (or £) **s. d.** *Libræ, solidi, denarii* (pounds, shillings, pence).
L. T. *Lira Turca* (Turkish pound).
l. t. Long ton.
Lt. Lieutenant.
L.-U. Liberal-Union.
l. u. e. Left upper entrance.
Luth. Lutheran.
lv. Leave, livres.

M

M. Master, member, middle, *mille* (one thousand), Monday, Monsieur.
m. *Manipulus* (a handful), married, masculine, *mensura* (measure, by measure), *meridiem, meridies* (noon), meter (**m.²**, square meter; **m.³**, cubic meter), mile, mill, minim, minute, (*Naut. log-book*) mist, month, moon.
Mac., Macc. Maccabees. [chinist.
mach., machin. Machinery, ma-
Mad., Madm. Madam.
Maj. Major.
Mal. Malachi, Malayan.
Manit. Manitoba.
Mar. March.— **mar.** Maritime.
marg. Margin, marginal.
mas., masc. Masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts (official).
math. Mathematical, mathematics.
Matt. Matthew.
Max. Maxim, Maximilian.
M. C. Master of Ceremonies, Member of Congress, Member of Council.
M. C. S. Madras Civil Service.
m. d. *Main droite* (right hand), months [after] date.
Md. Maryland (official).
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
Mdm. Madam.
mdse. Merchandise.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal, Middle English, Military Engineer, Mining Engineer.
Me. Maine (official).
meas. Measure.
mech. Mechanical, mechanics.
med. Medical, medicine, medieval.
Med. Dir. Medical Director.
Medit. Mediterranean.
Mem. Member, memorandum.
mensur. Mensuration.
mer. Meridian.
Merc. Mercurial, mercury. [South.
M. E. S. Methodist Episcopal
Messrs., MM. *Messieurs* (gentlemen; sirs).
Met., Metrop. Metropolitan.
met., metaph. Metaphysics, metaphor.
metal., metall. Metallurgy.
metaph. Metaphor, metaphorical.
meteor. Meteorological, meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
meton. Metonymy.
metrol. Metrology.
Mex. Mexican, Mexico.
m. f. (*Mus.*) *Mezza forte* (rather loud).
mfd. Manufactured, microfarad.
mfg. Manufacturing.
M. F. H. Master of Foxhounds.
Mfrs. Manufacturers.
M. G. Major-general, Mesogothic.
Mg. Magnesium.
mg. Milligram.
Mgr. Manager, Monsignor.
M. H. G. Middle High German.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society, Member of the Historical Society.
mi. Mile, mill.
Mic. Micah. [cial).
Mich. Michaelmas, Michigan (offi-
micros. Microscopy. [tary.
mil. milliliter.— **mil., millt.** Mili-
min. Mining, minute. [eralogy.
min., mineral. Mineralogical, min-
Minn. Minnesota (official).
Mis. Missouri.
misc. Miscellaneous, miscellany.
Miss. Mission, missionary, Mississippi.
M. L. Medieval Latin, Middle Latin.
ml. Milliliter. [Council.
M. L. C. Member of Legislative
M. L. G. Middle Low German.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
mm. Millimeter.— **mm.²** Square millimeter.— **mm.³** Cubic millimeter.
Mme. [MMES., *pl.*] Madame. [ciety.
M. M. S. Moravian Missionary So-
M. M. S. S. *Massachusettensis Medicinæ Societatis Socius* (Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society).
Mn. Manganese. [num, Monday.
Mo. Missouri (official), molybde-
mo. [MOS., *pl.*] Month.
mod. Moderato, modern.
Moham. Mohammedan.
mol. wt. Molecular weight.
Mon. Monastery, Monday.
mon. Monetary.
Mons. Monsieur.
Monsig. Monsignor.
Mont. Montana (official).
Mor. Morocco.
morn. Morning.
morph., morphol. Morphology.
mos. Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament, Methodist Protestant, Metropolitan Police, Municipal Police. [Canada.
M. P. C. Member of Parliament in
M. P. P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
M. P. S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, Member of the Philological Society.
M. R. Master of the Rolls.
Mr. Mister (Master).
Mrs. Missis (Mistress).
M. S. Master in Surgery, *memoriæ sacrum* (sacred to the memory).
m. s. Months [after] sight.
MS. [MSS., *pl.*] Manuscript.
m. s. l. Mean sea level.
Mt. [MTS., *pl.*] Mount, mountain.
mth. Month.
Mus. Museum, music, musical.
m. v. (*Mus.*) *Mezza voce* (with half the power of the voice). [Worthy.
M. W. Most Worshipful, Most
M. W. S. Member of the Wernerian Society.
M. W. V. Mexican War Veterans.
Myst. Mysteries.
myth. Mythological, mythology.

N

N. Neptune, new, nitrogen, Norse, North, northern.
n. *Natus* (born), neuter, nominative, noon, note, noun, number.
N. A. National Academician, North America, North-American.
Na. *Natrium* (sodium). [sign.
N. A. D. National Academy of De-
Nah. Nahum. [ences.
N. A. S. National Academy of Sci-
N. A. S. E. National Association of Stationary Engineers.
Nat. Natal, National.
nat. Natural, naturalist.
Nath. Nathaniel.
naut. Nautical.
nav. Naval, navigation.
navig. Navigation, navigator.
N. B. New Brunswick, North Britian, North British, *nota bene* (note well).
Nb. Niobium. [(official).
N. C. New Church, North Carolina
n. d. No date.
Nd. Neodymium.
N. Dak. North Dakota (official).
N. E. New England, northeast.
Neb., Nebr. (official), Nebraska.
Neh. Nehemiah.
n. e. i. *Non est inventus* (is not found).
nem. con. *Nemine contradicente* (no one contradicting, *i. e.*, unanimously).
nem. diss. *Nemine dissentiente* (no one dissenting, *i. e.*, unanimously).
Neth. Netherlands.
neut. Neuter.
Nev. Nevada (official).
New Test. New Testament.
N. F. Newfoundland, New French, Norman French.
N. G. National Guard, New Granada, Noble Grand.
n. g. [Slang.] No good.
Ng. Norwegian.
N. H. New Hampshire (official).
N. H. H. S. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Ni. Nickel.
N. J. New Jersey (official).
n. l. *Non licet* (it is not permitted), *non liquet* (it is not clear), *non longe* (not far), [N. l.] North latitude. [co.
N. M., N. Mex. (official). New Mexi-
No. Norium, North, *Numero* [NOS., *pl.*] (number).
nol. pros. *Nolle prosequi* (to be unwilling to prosecute).
nom., nomin. Nominative.
Non-com. Non-commissioned, non-commissioned officer. [tient.
non con. Non-content, *i. e.*, dissen-
non cul. *Non culpabilis* (not guilty).
non obs., non. obst. *Non obstante* (notwithstanding).
non pros. *Non prosequitur* (he does not prosecute). [follow).
non seq. *Non sequitur* (it does not
n. o. p. Not otherwise provided for.
Nor. Norman, North.
North. Northern. [berland.
Northum., Northumb. Northum-
Norw. Norway, Norwegian.
Nos. *Numeros* (numbers).
Nov. November. [Notary Public.
N. P. New Providence, nisi prius,
N. S. New Style, Nova Scotia.
n. s. Not specified.
N. S. W. New South Wales. [tion.
N. T. New Testament, new transla-
Num., Numb. Numbers.
num. Numeral.
numis. Numismatic, numismatics.
N. V. New Version.
N. W. Northwest, northwestern.
N. W. E. C. Northwestern Education Commission.
N. W. T. Northwest Territory.
N. Y. New York (official) [Society.
N. Y. H. S. New York Historical
N. Z., N. Zeal. New Zealand.

O

O. Ohio, Ossa, oxygen. [overcast.
o. *Octarius* (a pint), (*Naut. log-book*)
ob. *Obiit* (died), *obiter* (incidentally).
obdt., obt. Obedient. [solete.
obs. Observation, observatory, ob-
obstet. Obstetrics.
oc. Ocean.
Oct. October. [dizing flame.
O. F. Odd Fellow, (*Mineral.*) Oxi-
offl. Official, officinal.
offg. Officiating. [ty's Service.
O. H. M. S. On His (or Her) Majes-
O. K. All correct. (Humorous spelling, oll korrect.)
Okla. Oklahoma (official).
Ol. *Oleum* (oil), Olympiad.
Olym. Olympiad.
omn. hor. *Omni hora* (every hour).
onomat. Onomatopœia, onomatopœic.
Ont. Ontario. [print.
o. p. Opposite prompt [side], out of
Op. Opera.— **op.** opposite, opus.
Or. Oregon, Oriental.
O. B. C. Order of the Red Cross.
ord. Ordained, order, ordinance.
Ore., Oreg. Oregon.
org. Organic, organized.
orig. Origin, original, originally.
ornith. Ornithological, ornithology.
O. S. Old Style.
Os. Osmium. [track.
O. T. Old Testament, (*Railroad.*) on
O. U. A. Order of United Americans.
O. U. A. M. Order of United American Mechanics.
Oxf. Oxford. [(of Oxford).
Oxon. *Oxonia* (Oxford), *Oxontensis*
oz. [OZ. or OZS., *pl.*] Ounce.

P

P. Phosphorus, president.
p. Page, part, participle, (*Naut. log-book*) passing showers, *piano* (soft), pint, population.
p. a. Participial adjective.
Pa. Pennsylvania (official).
Pac. Oc. Pacific Ocean.
Pal. Palestine.—**pal., paleon., paleont.** Paleontology.
pam., pamph. Pamphlet.
Pan. Panama.
par. Paragraph, parallel, parish.
Parl. Parliament, parliamentary.
par. pas. Parallel passage.
part. Participle.
part. adj. Participial adjective.
pass. Passive.
path., pathol. Pathology.
Pat. Off. Patent Office.
paym't, payt., pay't. Payment.
P. B. Primitive Baptist.
Pb. *Plumbum* (lead).
P. C. Police Constable, Privy Council, Privy Councilor.
p. c. Postal card, *post consulatum* (after the consulship).
Pd. Palladium.— **pd.** Paid.
P. E. Protestant Episcopal.
Pe. Pelopium.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. Peninsula.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per., Pers. Persia, Persian.
per ct. Per cent. See vocab.
perl., perig. Perigee.
Pers. Persian.
pers. Person, personal, personally.
persp. Perspective.
pert. Pertaining.
petrol. Petrology.
p. f. (*Mus.*) *Piu forte* (a little louder).
pf. Perfect, preferred.
Pg. Portugal, Portuguese.
Phar., Pharm. Pharmaceutical, pharmacopœia, pharmacy.
Pharmacol. Pharmacology.
Phil. Philadelphia, Philemon, Philippians. [ophy.
phil., philos. Philosophical, philos-
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon. [philology.
philol. Philological, philologist,
Phil. Soc., Ph. S. American Philological Society.
phonog. Phonography.
phonol. Phonology. [tography.
phot., photog. Photographic, pho-
photom. Photometrical, photometry.
phr. Phrase. [phrenology.
phren., phrenol. Phrenological,
P. H. S. Pennsylvania Historical Society.
phys. Physics, physiology.
physiol. Physiological, physiology.
Phys. Sci. Physical Science.
P. I. Phonographic Institute.
pil. *Pilula* (pill).
pinx., pnxt., pxt. *Pinxit* (painted it). [Judge.
P. J. Presiding Judge, Probate
pk. [PKS., *pl.*] Peck.
pkg. [PKGS., *pl.*] Package.
P. L. Paradise Lost, Poet Laureate.
pl. Place, plate, plural.
plf., plff., pltff. Plaintiff.
plup., plupf. Pluperfect.
plur. Plural, plurality.
P. M. or **p. m.** Past Master, postmaster, *post meridiem* (afternoon). See PON. MAX.
pm. Premium. [master-general.
P. M. G. Paymaster-general, Post-
p. n. Promissory note.
pneum. Pneumatic, pneumatics.
pnxt. *Pinxit* (painted it). [Ontario.
P. O. Post-office, Province of
po. Pole: a measure.
P. O. D. Pay on delivery, Post-office Department.
poet. Poetic, poetical, poetry.
Pol. Poland, Polish.
pol., polit. Political, politics.
polit. econ. Political economy.
pom. Pomological. [preme Pontiff).
Pon. Max. *Pontifex Maximus* (Su-
P. O. O. Post-office order.
pop. Popular, popularly, population.
Port. Portugal, Portuguese.
pos., poss. Possession, possessive.
pp. Pages.— **p. p.** Past participle, play or pay, proprietor; also, per procuration (see PROCURATION, in vocab.), **per proc.**‡.
pp., ppp., pppp. Pianissimo.
P. P. C. *Pour prendre congé* (to take leave).
p. p. i. Policy proof of interest.
p. pr. Participle present.
ppr. Participle present, proper.
P. Q. Previous question, Province of Quebec.
P. R. Paradise Regained, Porto Rico.
Pr. Praseodymium, Provençal.
pr. Pair, per, price, pronoun.
P. R. C. *Post Romam conditum* (after the building of Rome).
Preb. Prebend, prebendary.
prec. Preceding.
pref. Preface, preferred, prefix.
prep. Preposition.
Pres. Presbyterian, President.
pres. Present.
Presb. Presbyterian.
pret. Preterit.
P. Rico. Porto Rico.
prim. Primary, primate, primitive.
prin. Principal, principally, principles.
print. Printing.
priv. Privative. [arises).
p. r. n. *Pro re nata* (as the occasion
prob. Probable, probably, problem.
Proc. Proceedings.
Prof. Professor.
prom. Promontory.
pron. Pronoun, pronunciation.
prop. Properly, proposition.
prop., propr. Proprietor.
pros. Prosody.
Prot. Protestant. [being).
pro tem. *Pro tempore* (for the time
Protoz., protozool. Protozoology.
Prov. Provençal, Proverbs, Provence.
prox. *Proximo* (next [month]).
Prs. Printers.— **prs.** Pairs.
Prus. Prussia, Prussian.
P. S. Permanent Secretary, *post scriptum* [PPS., *pl.*] (postscript), Privy Seal.
Ps., Psa. Psalm, Psalms.
ps. Pieces.
pseud. Pseudonym. [ogy.
psych. Psychic, psychical, psychol-
psychol. Psychology.
p. t. Post-town.
Pt. Platinum, point, port.
pt. [PTS., *pl.*] Part, payment, pint.
Ptg. *Portugal, Portuguese.*
P. T. O. Please turn over.
pulv. *Pulvis* (powder).
pun. Puncheon.
p. v. Post-village.
pwt. Pennyweight.
P. X. Please exchange.
pxt. *Pinxit* (he [or she] painted it).
pyrotech. Pyrotechnics.

Q

Q. Quebec, Queen.
q. *Quadrans* (farthing), quasi, query, question, quintal, (*Naut. log-book*) squalls. [Counsel.
Q. C. Queen's College, Queen's
q. d. *Quasi dicat* (as if he should say), *quasi dictum* (as if said), *quasi dixisset* (as if he had said).
q. e. *Quod est* (which is).
q. e. d. *Quod erat demonstrandum* (which was to be demonstrated).
q. e. f. *Quod erat factendum* (which was to be done).
q. e. i. *Quod erat inventendum* (which was to be found out). [agreeable).
q. l. *Quantum libet* (as much as is
ql. Quintal.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
qm. *Quomodo* (in what manner, by what means, how).
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-general.
q. p., q. pl. *Quantum placet* (as much as seems good).
qr. [QRS., *pl.*] *Quadrans* (farthing), quarter (weight or measure), quire.
q. s. *Quantum sufficit* (as much as suffices), quarter-section.
qt. Quantity, quart.— **qts.** Quarts.
Qu. Queen.— **qu.** Question. [terly.
qu., quar., quart. Quarter, quar-
qu., qy. Query.
Que. Quebec.
q. v. *Quantum vis* (as much as you will), *Quod vide* (which see).
qy. Query.

R

R. Radical, railway, Réaumur, recipe, *Regina* (Queen), Republican, *Rex* (King), rhodium, rifles, (*Naut. log-book*) run (deserted).
r. (*Naut. log-book*) rainy, rare, right, rod, road, ruppee.
R. A. Rear-admiral, Royal Academician, Royal Academy, Royal Arcanum, Royal Artillery, Russian America.
Ra. Radium.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
R. A. C. Royal Arch Chapter.
Rad. Radical.— **rad.** *Radix* (root).
rall. Rallentando.
R. A. M. Royal Academy of Music, Royal Arch Mason.
R. A. S. Royal Agricultural Society, Royal Asiatic Society, Royal Astronomical Society.
Rb. Rubidium.
R. C. Red Cross, Roman Catholic.
r. c. Right center. [lica.
R. C. A. Reformed Church in Amer-
R. C. Ch. Roman Catholic Church.
R. C. P. Royal College of Physicians.
rcpt. Receipt.
R. C. S. Royal College of Surgeons.
R. D. S. [U. S.] *Post-office.* Rural delivery service. [Exchange.
R. E. Reformed Episcopal, Royal
r. 1 e., r. 2 e., etc. Right first entrance, right second entrance, etc.
Réaum. Réaumur.
rec'd., recd. Received.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
rec't., rect. Receipt.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Reg., Regt. Regent, Regiment.
rel. Relative, religion.
rel. pron. Relative pronoun.
rem. Remark.
Rep. Representative, Republican.
Repub. Republic, Republican.
retd. Returned.
Rev. Revelation, revenue, Reverend [REVS., *pl.*], review, revolution.
Rev'd. Reverend. [Statutes.
Rev. Stat., Rev. Stats. Revised
Rev. Ver. Revised Version.

R. F. D. Rural free delivery [U. S.].
R. G. S. Royal Geographical Society.
R. H. Royal Highness.
r. h. Right hand.
Rh. Rhodium.
R. H. A. Royal Hibernian Academy, Royal Horse Artillery.
R. H. G. Royal Horse Guards.
R. H. S. Royal Historical Society, Royal Horticultural Society, Royal Humane Society.
R. I. Rhode Island (official).
R. I. A. Royal Irish Academy.
R. I. B. A. Royal Institution of British Architects. [Society.
R. I. H. S. Rhode Island Historical
R. I. P. *Requiescat in pace* (may he [or she] rest in peace).
rit., ritard. Ritardando.
riten. Ritenuto.
R. M. Resident Magistrate, Royal Mail, Royal Marines.
rm. Ream.
R. M. A. Royal Marine Artillery, Royal Military Academy (Woolwich, Eng.). [Infantry.
R. M. L. I. Royal Marine Light
R. M. S. Royal Mail Service.
R. N. Royal Navy. [Volunteers.
R. N. A. V. Royal Naval Artillery
R. N. R. Royal Naval Reserve.
R. O. Receiving Office.
ro. Rood.
Rom. Roman, Romance, Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
Roum. Roumanian.
R. P. Reformed Presbyterian, Regius Professor.
Rp. *Respublica* (Republic). [copal.
R. P. E. Reformed Protestant Episcopt. Report
R. R. Railroad.
R. S. Recording Secretary, Revised Statutes.— **r. s.** Right side.— **rs.** Rupees.
R. S. A. Royal Scottish Academy, Royal Society of Antiquaries.
R. S. [D., E., or L.] Royal Society [of Dublin, Edinburgh, or London].
R. S. N. A. Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.
R. S. O. (*Eng. Postal Service.*) Railway Station office or suboffice.
R. S. P. C. A. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R. S. S. *Regiæ Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).
R. S. V. P. *Répondez, s'il vous plaît* (answer, if you please).
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
R. T. S. Religious Tract Society.
Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
Ru. Runic, ruthenium.
r. u. e. Right upper entrance.
Rus., Russ. Russia, Russian.
R. V. Revised Version (of the Bible).
R. W. Railway, Right Worshipful, Right Worthy.
Rw. Railway.
Ry. Railway.

S

S. Sabbath, Saturday, Saxon, society, southern, sulfur, sun, Sunday.
s. Scalar, second, section [ss., *pl.*], shilling, singular, (*Naut. log-book*) snow, solo, son, soprano, stem, substantive.
S. A. South Africa, South America, South Australia.
s. a. *Secundum artem* (according to art), *sine anno* (without date).
sa. (*Her.*) Sable.
Sab. Sabbath. [lican.
S. Am. South America, South-Amer-
Sam., Samar. Samaritan.
San., Sans., Sansc., Sansk., Skr., Skt. Sanskrit.
S. A. S. *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius* (Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries).
Sat. Saturday.
Sax. Saxon, Saxony.
S. B. South Britain, steamboat.
Sb. Stibium. [tion.
S. B. C. Southern Baptist Conven-
S. C. South Carolina, Staff Corps, Supreme Court.
Sc. Scandium, Scotch, Scottish.
sc. Scene, *scilicet* (namely, to wit), *sculpsit* (engraved it). [capitals.
s. c., s. caps., sm. caps. Small
Scan., Scand. Scandinavian.
sch., schol. *Scholium* (a note).
sch., schr. Schooner.
sci. Science, scientific.
sci. fa. *Scire facias* (that you cause to know: a judicial writ).
scil. *Scilicet* (namely, to wit).
Sclav. Sclavonic.
Scot. Scotch, Scotland, Scottish.
scr. Scruple.
Script. Scriptural, Scripture.
sculp., sculpt. *Sculpsit* (engraved it), sculptor, sculptural, sculpture.
S. D. *Salutem dicit* (sends greeting), Senior Deacon.
s. d. *Sine die* (without day).
S. Dak. South Dakota (official).
S. D. U. K. Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
Se. Selenium.
Sec. Secretary.
sec. Secant, second, section.— **sect.** Section.
Sem. Seminary, Semitic.
Sen. Senate, Senator.
sen., senr. Senior.
Sen. Doc. Senate Document.
Sep., Sept. September, Septuagint.
seq. *Sequentes, sequentia* (the following). [lowing places).
seqq., sqq. *Sequentibus* (in the fol-
Serb. Serbian. [Serjt. Serjeant.
Serg., Sergt. Sergeant. — **Serj.,**
Serv. Servia, Servian, Servius.
sess. Session.
sfz. Sforzando.
s. g. Specific gravity.
sh. Shilling.
Shak., Shaks. Shakespeare.
S. H. S. *Societatis Historiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Historical Society).
s. h. v. *Sub hac verbo* or *voce* (under this word).
S. I. Staten Island.
Si. Silicium, silicon.
Sib. Siberia, Siberian.
Sic. Sicilian, Sicily.
Sim. Simeon.
sin. Sine.
sin., sing. Singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr., Skt. Sanskrit. [Law.
S. L. Sergeant at Law, Solicitor at
S. l., S. lat. South latitude.
Slav. Slavic, Slavonian, Slavonic.
sld. Sailed. [lawful issue).
s. l. p. *Sine legitima prole* (without
Sm. Samarium.
sm. c. Small capitals.
S. M. E. *Sancta Mater Ecclesia* (Holy Mother Church). [tion.
Smith. Inst. Smithsonian Institu-
S. M. Lond. Soc. *Societatis Medicæ Londinensis Socius* (Fellow of the London Medical Society).
S. M. M. *Sancta Mater Maria* (Holy Mother Mary). [male issue).
s. m. p. *Sine mascula prole* (without
Sn. Stannum.
S. O. Suboffice.— **s. o.** Seller's option.
So. South.
Soc. Society, Socrates.
sociol. Sociology.
Soc. Isl. Society Islands.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
sop. Soprano. [more.
Soph. Sophist, Sophocles, sopho-
S. O. S. (*Wireless Code.*) Suspend other service.
Sou. Southern.
s. p. *Sine prole* (without issue).
Sp. Spain, Spanish, Spirit.
sp. Spelling.
S. P. A. S. *Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius* (Fellow of the American Philosophical Society).
S. P. C. Society for the Prevention of Crime.
S. P. C. A. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S. P. C. K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
spec. Special, specially.
spec., specif. Specific, specifically.
S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
sp. gr. Specific gravity.
spong. Spongology.
S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (The Roman Senate and People).
S. P. R. L. Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning.
s. p. s. *Sine prole superstite* (without surviving issue).
spt. Seaport.
sq. *Sequens, sequentes* (the following), square.— **sq. ft., sq. in.,** etc. Square foot (or feet), square inch, etc.
sqq. *Sequentibus.* See SEQQ.
Sr. Senior, sir, strontium.
S. R. I. *Sacrum Romanum Impertium* (Holy Roman Empire).
S. R. S. *Societatis Regiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society).
S. S. Sabbath-school, simplified spelling, Sunday-school.
s. s. Screw steamer, steamship.
SS. Saints.
S. S. B. Simplified Spelling Board.
SS. D. *Sanctissimus Dominus* (Most Holy Lord [the Pope]).
s. t. *Senza tempo* (without marked time), short ton.
St. Saint, strait, street.
st. Stanza, stet, stone, strophe.
Ste. *Sainte* (fem. of *saint*).
ster., stg. Sterling.
str. Steamer.
Su., Sun., Sund. Sunday.
subsect. Subsection.
subst. Substantive, substitute.
suf., suff. Suffix.
Su.-Goth. Suio-Gothic.
Suit. Sultan. [Court.
Sup. Ct. Superior Court, Supreme
super. Superior, superfine.
superl. Superlative.
Supp. Supplement.
Supr. Supreme.
Supt. Superintendent. [surgical.
Surg. Surgeon.— **surg.** Surgery,
Surv. Surveying, surveyor.
S. V. *Sancta Virgo* (Holy Virgin), *Sanctitas Vestra* (Your Holiness), Sons of Veterans. [word).
s. v. *Sub verbo* or *voce* (under the
S. W. Senior Warden, southwest, southwestern.
Sw. Sweden, Swedish.
Swab. Swabia, Swabian.
Swit., Switz. Switzerland.
syn. Synonym, synonymous.
Syr. Syria, Syriac, Syrian.— **syr.** Syrup.

T

T. Territory, Testament, Tuesday.
t. *Tempore* (in the time [of]), (*Naut. log-book*) thunder, ton, town, township, transitive, tun, *tutti* (all together).
Ta. Tantalum. [hood.
T. A. B. Total Abstinence Brother-
tal. qual. *Talis qualis* (of average quality).
Tam. Tamil.
tan. Tangent.
tart. Tartaric.
Tb. Terbium, Tiberius.
tc. [TCS., *pl.*] Tierce.
T. E. Topographical Engineers.
Te. Tellurium.
tech. Technical, technology.
technol. Technology.
tel., teleg. Telegram, telegraph, telegraphic.
temp. *Tempore* (in the time [of]).
ten. Tenor.
Tenn. Tennessee (official).
Ter., Terr. Territory.
terat., teratol. Teratology.
term. Termination.
Test. Testament.
Teut. Teuton, Teutonic.
Tex. Texan, Texas (official). [text).
Text. Rec. *Textus receptus* (received
tf. Till forbidden.
t. g. Type genus.
Th. Thorium, Thursday.
theat. Theatrical. [ology.
theol. Theologian, theological, the-
theor. Theorem.
Theos. Theosophy.
therap. Therapeutic, therapeutics.
Thess. Thessalonians.
thlr. Thaler.
Thu., Thur., Thurs. Thursday.
T. H. W. M. Trinity high-water mark.
T. I., Th. Ill. Thrice illustrious.
Tl. Tiberius, Titanium.
T. O. Turn over.
Tob. Tobit.
tonn. Tonnage.
topog. Topographical, topography.
tox., toxicol. Toxicology.
tp. Township. [surer.
Tr. Transactions, translator, treatr. Transitive, translated, translation, transpose, trill.
trag. Tragedy, tragic.
Trans. Transactions, translator, transportation. [lation.
trans. Transitive, translated, transf. Transferred.
Trb. *Tribunus* (tribune).
trcs. Tierces.
Treas. Treasurer, treasury.
trig., trigon. Trigonometrical, trigonometry.
Trin. Trinity.
trit. Triturate. [suboffice.
T. S. O. (*Eng. Postal Service.*) Town
T. T. L. To take leave. [day.
Tu. Thulium.— **Tu., Tues.** Tues-
Tul., Tvl. Tullius, Tullus.
Tur., Turk. Turkey, Turkish.
twp. Township.
typ., typo., typog. Typographer, typographic, typographical, typography.

U

U. Uranium, (*Math.*) versor.
u. (*Naut. log-book*) Ugly threatening weather, you (in I O U).
U. B. United Brethren.
U. C. Upper Canada. [pany.
U. E. I. C. United East India Com-
U. K. United Kingdom.
U. K. A. Ulster King-at-arms, United Kingdom Alliance.
ult., ulto. *Ultimo* (last [month]).
um., unm. Unmarried.
ung. *Unguentum* (ointment).
Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. Universalist, University.
univ. Universal.
U. P. United Presbyterian.
up. Upper. [Church.
U. P. C. United Presbyterian
U. S. Uncle Sam, United States.
u. s. Same as UT SUP.
U. S. A. United States Army, United States of America. [Circuit Court.
U. S. C. C. or **Ct.** United States
U. S. D. or **Dist. C.** or **Ct.** United States District Court.
U. S. L. United States Legation.
U. S. M. United States Mail, United States Marines. [Academy.
U. S. M. A. United States Military
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. N. A. United States Naval Academy.
U. S. P., U. S. Pharm. United States Pharmacopœia.
U. S. United States Senate, United States Ship, United States Steamer. [Supreme Court.
U. S. S. C. or **Ct.** United States
U. S. Sig. Serv. United States Signal Service.
U. S. S. S. United States Steamship.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
Ut. Utah.
ut dict. *Ut dictum* (as directed).
ut sup. *Ut supra* (as above).
ux. *Uxor* (wife).

V

V. Vanadium, vector, venerable, vice, Victoria, violin, volunteers.
v. Verb, verse, *versus* (against), *vide* (see), village, vocative, volume.
V. A. Vice-admiral, [Order of] Victoria [and] Albert.
v. a. Verb active, verbal adjective, *vixit annos* (lived [so many] years).
Va. Virginia (official).
va. Viola.
val. Value.
var. Variant, variety. [ing).
var. lect. *Varia lectio* (varying read-
Vat. Vatican.
v. aux. Verb auxiliary.
vb. Verb.
vb. a. Verbal adjective.
vb. n. Verbal noun.
V. C. Vice-chairman, vice-chancellor, Victoria Cross.
v. def. Verb defective.
v. dep. Verb deponent.
Ven. Venerable.
Venet. Venetian.
Venez. Venezuela.
ver. Verse.
Verm. Vermont.
Vert. Vertebrata, vertebrate.
vet., veter. Veterinary.
Vet. Surg. Veterinary surgeon.
V. G. Vicar-general, vice-grand.
v. g. *Verbi gratia* (for example).
v. i. Verb intransitive.
Vic. Ap. Vicar Apostolic.
Vice Pres. Vice-President.
Vic. Gen. Vicar-general.
vid. *Vide* (see).
vil. Village
v. imp. Verb impersonal.
v. irr. Verb irregular.
Vis., Visc., Visct. Viscount. [vocab.
viz. *Videlicet* (to wit, namely). See
v. n. Verb neuter.
vocab. Vocabulary.
vol. [VOLS., *pl.*] Volume, volunteer.
volc. Volcano.
V. P. Vice-President.
V. R. Very Reverend, *Victoria Regina* (Queen Victoria).— **v. r.** Verb reflexive.
V. Rev. Very Reverend.
V. S. Veterinary surgeon.
v. s. *Volte subtito* (turn over quickly).
vs. Versus.
v. t. Verb transitive.
Vt. Vermont (official).
Vul., Vulg. Vulgate.
vul., vulg. Vulgar, vulgarly.
VV. Violins. [lings).
vv. ll. *Variæ lectiones* (various read-
v. y. Various years.

W

W. Warden, Wednesday, Welsh, West, Western, William, wolfram, Worshipful.
w. Week, (*Naut. log-book*) wet dew, wife.
W. A. West Africa, West Australia.
Wal. Walloon.
Wall., Wallach. Wallachian.
Wash. Washington. (State: official.)
W. B. M. Women's Board of Missions.
W. B. M. I. Women's Board of Missions of the Interior.
W. C. Wesleyan Chapel, Western Central (London Postal District).
w. c. Water-closet, without charge.
W. C. A. Women's Christian Association. [Temperance Union.
W. C. T. U. Woman's Christian
We., Wed. Wednesday.
Westm. Westminster.
w. f., wf. Wrong font.
W. G. Worthy Grand.
W. Ger. West Germanic.
Whf. Wharf. [sionary Association.
W. H. M. A. Women's Home Mis-
W. I. West India, West Indies.
Wis. (official), **Wisc.** Wisconsin.
Wisd. Wisdom (book of).
Wk. Week.
W. M. Worshipful Master. [ciety.
W. M. S. Wesleyan Missionary So-
W. P. Worthy Patriarch.
Wp. Worship.
Wpful. Worshipful.
W. R. West Riding. [Signet.
W. S. West Saxon, Writer to the
wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia (official).
Wyo. Wyoming (official).

X

X. (*Library cataloging*) Xavier.
X., Xt. (Gr. form of Ch., *Christos.*) Christ. Compare CHRISMON, in vocab.
xcp. Without coupon.
xd., xdiv. Without dividend.
Xm., Xmas. Christmas.
Xn., Xtian. Christian.
Xnty., Xty. Christianity.
Xper., Xr. Christopher.

Y

Y. (Corruption of character Þ.) Th. See THORN, *n.*, 7, in vocab.— **Ye.** The or Thee.— **Ym.** Them.— **Yn.** Then.— **Yr.** Their.— **Ys.** This.— **Yt.** That.
y. Yard, Year.
Y. B., Yr. B. Year-Book.
Yb. Ytterbium.
yd. [YDS., *pl.*] Yard.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. Cath. A. Young Men's Catholic Association. [Union.
Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian
Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
yr. [YRS., *pl.*] Year, younger, your.
Yt. Yttrium. [tian Association.
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Chris-
Y. W. C. T. U. Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Z

Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z. G. Zoological Gardens.
Zn. Zinc.
zoogeog. Zoogeography.
zool. Zoology, zoological.
zooph. Zoophytology.
Zr. Zirconium.

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ab-bre'vi-a"tor, 1 a-brī'vi-ē"tor; 2 ă-brē'vi-ā"tŏr, *n.* **1.** One who shortens or abbreviates. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* An officer at the Vatican who prepares the papal letters. **3†.** One of a school of physicians in the 17th century. [LL., < *abbrevio;* see ABBREVIATE, *v.*] — **ab-bre'vi-a-to-ry,** *a.* Shortening.

ab-bre'vi-a-ture, *n.* An epitome; abbreviation.

ab-broch't, *v.* To forestall a market.— **ab-broch'ment†,** *n.*

Ab'by, 1 ab'i; 2 ăb'y, *n.* Abigail: a diminutive.

a-b-c', 1 ē-bī-sī'; 2 ā-bē-çē', *n.* **1.** The alphabet. **2.** A primer: the simplest rudiments or first principles of anything. **3.** An acrostic following alphabetical sequence. **a b c't. — a-b-c book,** a child's elementary reader; primer.

ab-ca'ree, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as ABKARI.

ab"ce-di'ren, 1 ab'si-dī'ren; 2 ăb"çe-dī'rĕn, *n.* [G.] *Mus.* **1.** A series of exercises in which the pitch-names of the tones are used instead of words. **2.** A method of instruction for sight-singing.

Ab-cha'si-an, *a. & n.* Same as ABKHASIAN.

ab'ciss, 1 ab'sis; 2 ăb'çis, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* Cytase. [< L. *abcissus, abscissus,* cut off.]

A. B. C. Powers. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

Abd-, *prefix.* [Ar.] Literally, servant; slave: used in proper names, as *Abd*-el-Kader.

abd., *abbr.* Abdicated.

Ab'da, 1 ab'dă; 2 ăb'da, *n.* *Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 6.

ab-dal', 1 ab-dăl'; 2 ăb-dăl', *n.* [Ar.] **1.** A Mohammedan devotee; saint; hermit. **2.** A substitute.

ab"da-la'vi, 1 ab'dă-lā'vi; 2 ăb'da-lä'vi, *n.* The hairy cucumber (*Cucumis chate*) of Arabia and Egypt. **ab"de-la'vit.**

Ab-dal'lah, 1 ab-dā'lə *or* ab-dal'ə; 2 ăb-dā'la *or* ăb-dăl'a, *n.* **1.** The father of Mohammed (545–570); born at Mekka. **2.** The founder of the Order of Almoravides.

Ab"da-lon'i-mus, 1 ab'da-lon'i-mus; 2 ăb'da-lŏn'i-mŭs, *n.* A king of Sidon; fl. 332 B.C.

Ab'de-el, 1 ab'di-el; 2 ăb'de-ĕl, *n.* *Bib. Jer.* xxxvi, 26. [Heb., servant of God.]

Abd"el-Ka'der or **-Ka'dir,** 1 ŭbd"-el-kā'dir; 2 ăbd"-ĕl-kä'dĕr, *n.* [Ar.] An Algerian tribal emir (1807–5/11–1883).

Abd"el-Krim', 1 krim'; 2 krim', *n.* [Ar.] A Riffian leader of a Berber tribe of Morocco against Spain and France, 1923. Surrendered to French; exiled to Reunion, 1926.

Abd"el-Wa'hab, 1 ŭbd"-el-wā'hŏb; 2 ăbd"-ĕl-wä'hăb, *n.* An Arab (1691–1787), founder of the Wahabis. [(Doual).

Ab-dem'e-lech, 1 ab-dem'i-lek; 2 ăb-dĕm'e-lĕc, *n.* *Bib.*

Ab'de-mon, 1 ab'di-mon; 2 ăb'de-mŏn, *n.* A Tyrian who solved the riddles propounded by King Solomon to Hiram, king of Tyre.

Ab-den'a-go, 1 ab-den'a-gō; 2 ăb-dĕn'a-gō, *n.* *Bib.* (Doual).

Ab-de'ra, 1 ab-di'rə; 2 ăb-dē'ra, *n.* A seaport city of ancient Thrace. **Ab'de-rat** [Gr.].

Ab-de'ri-an, 1 ab-di'ri-ən; 2 ăb-dē'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Abdera. **2.** Given to laughter; scoffing; as, *Abderian* laughter: from Democritus, "laughing philosopher," who lived in Abdera.

Ab'de-rite, 1 ab'di-rait; 2 ăb'de-rīt, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Abdera: reputed stupid. **2.** A stupid person. **3.** A scoffer. — the **Abderite,** Democritus of Abdera. See DEMOCRITEAN.

Abd"er-Rah'man, 1 ăbd"ər-rä'mən; 2 ăbd"ər-rä'man. *n.* **1.** A Moslem (–788) who founded the Ommiad Moslem dynasty in Spain in 756. **2.** Any one of several other Moslem princes. **3.** Ibn-Khaldûn.

Abd"er-Rah'man Khan, 1 kän; 2 kän (1830–9/21901). An ameer of Afghanistan. **Abd"ur-Rah'man Khan‡.**

Ab-de'rus, 1 ab-dĭ'rus; 2 ăb-dē'rŭs, *n. Myth.* The armor-bearer of Hercules. **Ab'de-ros‡** [Gr.].

ab'dest, 1 ŭb'dest; 2 ăb'dĕst. *n.* The Mohammedan purificatory rite of ablution before prayer. [< Per. *ābdast,* < *āb,* water, + *dast,* hand.] **ab'dast‡.**

Ab-dev'en-ham, 1 ab-dev'ə-nəm; 2 ăb-dĕv'e-nam, *n. Astrol.* The lord of the twelfth celestial house.

Ab'di, 1 ab'dat; 2 ab'di, *n. Bib.* The father of Kish. [I. 39.

Ab-di'as, 1 ab-dai'əs; 2 ăb-dī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Esd.*

ab'di-cate, 1 ab'di-kēt; 2 ăb'di-cāt, *v.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give up; renounce; abandon; withdraw from; surrender; especially, to give up (as royal power) in a voluntary and formal manner.

George [III.] threatened to *abdicate* the throne and go over to Hanover. FISKE *Crit. Per. Am. Hist.* p. 3. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. *Law.* To disinherit. **3.** [Rare.] To cast away; repudiate. **4†.** To depose; expel.

II. *i.* To relinquish power or sovereignty; abandon or give up some office, right, or trust. [< L. *abdicatus,* pp. of *abdico,* < *ab,* from, + *dico,* proclaim.]

Syn.: abandon, desert, give up, lay down, relinquish, renounce, resign, surrender, vacate. A monarch *abdicates;* a president or other elected or appointed officer *resigns.* A general *abandons* his post, *resigns* his commission. It was held that James II. *abdicated* his throne by *deserting* it. See ABANDON.— Ant.: accept, assert, claim, grasp, hold, occupy, retain, seize, take, usurp.— **ab'di-ca-bl(e),** *a.*— **ab'di-cant.** [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Abdicating; renouncing. **II.** *n.* One who abdicates.— **ab'di-ca"tĭv(e),** *a.* Causing or implying abdication.— **ab'di-ca"tor,** *n.*

ab'di-cat"ed, 1 ab'di-kēt'ed; 2 ăb'di-cāt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Self-divested or self-deposed, as of office or responsibility. **2.** Formally renounced or repudiated; as, an *abdicated* opinion. **3†.** Deposed.

ab"di-ca'tion, 1 ab"di-kē'shən; 2 ăb"di-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The voluntary renunciation of sovereign power; resignation or abandonment, formal or virtual, of any high trust; renunciation in general; as, the *abdication* of James II.; *abdication* of one's rights. **2.** *Law.* (1) Formal relinquishment of goods to the underwriters by the insured. (2) In Roman law, a disowning or casting off, as of a son. **3†.** Rejection; deposition.

Ab'di-el, 1 ab'di-el; 2 ăb'di-ĕl, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A descendant of Gad. **2.** A faithful seraph or angel in Milton's *Paradise Lost,* who opposed Satan's revolt. [Heb., servant of God.]

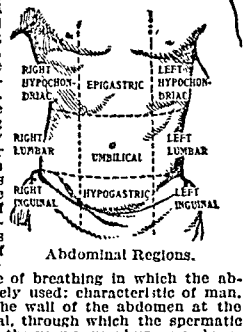
ab'di-tĭve, } 1 ab'dı-tĭv; 2 ăb'di-tĭv, *a.* [Rare.] Having the
ab'di-tĭr"s, } power or quality of hiding. [< L. *abditivus,* < *abdo,* hide, < *ab,* from, + *do,* give, put.]— **ab'di-to-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] [Rare.] A place for concealing something.

ab-do'men, 1 ab-dō'mən *or* ab'do-men; 2 ăb-dō'mĕn *or* ăb'do-mĕn, *n.* [L.] **1.** In mammals, the visceral cavity between the diaphragm and the pelvic floor; the belly: in human anatomy often restricted to the cavity above the true pelvis. **2.** In most other animals, the region or cavity that contains the viscera. **3.** In insects and some other arthropods, the hindmost of the main divisions of the body.

ab-dom'i-nal, 1 ab-dom'ı-nəl; 2 ăb-dŏm'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on or in the abdomen. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Abdominales* or *Abdominalia.*

That grand ichthyological section called *abdominal.*
BADHAM *Prose Halieutics* p. 235. [F. & S. 1854.]

— abdominal band, a band, as of elastic or knitted wool, worn around the body as a support for the abdomen or as a protection against cold.— **a. lines,** surface markings caused by adherence of abdominal skin to deep fascia; specif., the **linea alba, lineæ semilunares, lineæ transversæ:** often exaggerated in statuary.— **a. regions,** portions of the body near to and including the abdomen; arbitrary divisions established for guides to the organs within by drawing horizontal lines at the lowest part of the thorax and highest part of the pelvis, and intersecting them by vertical lines drawn from the middle of the groin on each side.—



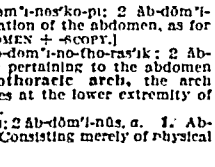
Abdominal Regions.

a. respiration, that type of breathing in which the abdominal muscles are actively used: characteristic of man. **— a. rings,** openings in the wall of the abdomen at the ends of the inguinal canal, through which the spermatic cord passes.— **a. stalk,** in the very young human embryo, the short tube of mesoblast surrounding the allantois.

It is termed by His the *abdominal stalk.*
QUAIN *Anatomy* vol. i, pt. i, p. 46. [L. *a.* & CO. 1890.]

Ab-dom"i-na'les, 1 ab-dom'ı-nē"lĭz; 2 ăb-dŏm'i-nā"lēz, *n. pl. Ich.* A group of fishes, formerly an order, having ventral fins on the abdomen. [< ABDOMEN.]— **ab-dom'i-nal,** *n.*

Ab-dom"i-na'li-a, 1 ab-dom'ı-nē'ı-ə; 2 ab-dŏm'i-nā'li-a, *n. pl. Crust.* An order or suborder of cirripeds, having limbs on the abdomen only. See cut in next column. [< ABDOMEN.]— **ab-dom"i-na'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*


One of the *Abdominales* (*Cyprinus carpio*).

ab-dom'i-nal-ly, 1 ab-dom'ı-nəl-ı; 2 ăb-dŏm'i-nal-y, *adv.* On or in the abdomen; toward the abdomen. [C.]

ab-dom"i-no-an-te'ri-or, 1 ab-dom'ı-no-an-tĭ'rı-or; 2 ăb-dŏm'i-no-ăn-tē'rĭ-ŏr, *a. Obstet.* Having the belly forward: a position of the child before birth: the opposite of **abdominoposterior.**

ab-dom"i-nos'co-py, 1 ab-dom'ı-nos'ko-pı; 2 ăb-dŏm'i-nŏs'co-py, *n. Med.* Examination of the abdomen, as for discovering disease. [< ABDOMEN + -SCOPY.]

ab-dom"i-no-tho-rac'ic, 1 ab-dom'ı-no-thō-ras'ĭk; 2 ăb-dŏm'i-no-thō-răc'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the abdomen and the thorax.— **abdominothoracic arch,** the arch formed by the costal cartilages at the lower extremity of the thorax; the subcostal arch.

ab-dom'i-nous, 1 ab-dom'ı-nus; 2 ăb-dŏm'i-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Abdominal. **2.** Big-bellied. **3.** Consisting merely of physical organs; gross; material.

ab-dom"i-no-ves'i-cal, 1 ab-dom'ı-no-ves'ı-kəl; 2 ăb-dŏm'i-no-vĕs'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the bladder and the walls of the abdomen. [< ABDOMEN + VESICAL.]— **abdominovesical pouch,** a fold of the peritoneum between the bladder and the anterior abdominal wall.

Ab'don, 1 ab'dən; 2 ăb'dŏn, *n. Bib. Judges* xii, 13.

ab-duce', 1 ab-dūs'; 2 ăb-dūç', *vt.* [AB-DUCED'; AB-DUC'ING.] **1.** [Archaic.] To lead or conduct away; persuade or force to go; abduct. **2†.** *Anat.* To draw away. [< L. *abduco,* < *ab,* from, + *duco,* lead.]

ab-du'cens, 1 ab-dū'senz; 2 ăb-dū'çĕnş, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* The sixth cranial nerve, the one that actuates the muscle which turns the eyeball outward. See illustration of CRANIAL NERVES, under CRANIAL. **abducent nerve†.**

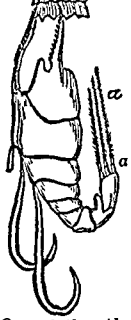
ab-du'cent, 1 ab-diū'sent; 2 ăb-dū'çĕnt. **I.** *a. Anat.* Drawing out or drawing away; pulling aside; separating: the opposite of *adducent;* as, *abducent* muscles.

II. *n.* **1.** That which abducts. **2.** An abducens.

ab-duct', 1 ab-dukt'; 2 ăb-dŭct', *vt.* **1.** To carry away wrongfully; kidnap; as, to *abduct* a maid. **2.** *Physiol.* To draw away from the median line (of the body or of a limb): the opposite of *adduct.* [< L. *abductus,* pp. of *abduco;* see ABDUCE.]— **ab-duc'tor,** *n.* One who or that which abducts; especially, an abducent muscle.

ab-duc'tion, 1 ab-duk'shən; 2 ăb-dŭc'shon, *n.* **1.** A drawing or carrying away. Specif.: (1) *Law.* A carrying away of a person against his will, or illegally. Compare KIDNAP. The *abauction* of a woman for the purpose of marriage or of prostitution is a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment for a term of years. *New International Encyc.* vol. i, p. 19. [D. M. & CO. '05.] (2) *Surg.* A separation of the contiguous parts of the bone after a transverse fracture. (3) *Physiol.* The muscular drawing away of a part from the axis of the body.

2. *Logic.* (1) A form of syllogism in which the major premise is evident, while the minor premise, not itself evident, may be employed to make the conclusion more probable: used to translate the apagoge of Aristotle. (2) A posteriori reasoning; also, the tentative adoption of a hypothesis for the explanation of observations: used by C. S. Peirce. [< L. *abductio(n-),* < *abduco;* see ABDUCE.]— **formal abduction** (*Logic*), abduction in form without positive assertion, and hence without liability to error.



One of the *Abdominalia,* female (*Cryptophialus minutus*), with tunic removed, magnified about 17 times: *a, a,* abdominal limbs.

Ab'dul-A-ziz', 1 ŭb'dul-ə-zīz'; 2 ăb'-dul-ä-zĭz', *n.* **1.** (1830–6/21876.) A Turkish sultan. **2.** (1880– .) A sultan of Morocco (1894–1/21908); deposed.

Ab'dul-Ha-fid', 1 ŭb'dul-hə-fid'; 2 ăb'dul-hä-fĭd', *n.* The Sultan of Morocco (1908–1912).

Ab'dul-Ha-mid' II., 1 ŭb'dul-hə-mid'; 2 ăb'dul-hä-mĭd' (9/21842–1/21918). A of Turkey (8/21876–4/21909); deposed.

Ab-dul'ah-el-Tal-shi', 1 ab-dul'ə-el-tal-shī'; 2 ăb-dul'a-ĕl-tl-shī', *n.* Khalifah of the Sudan (1849–1899).

Ab'dul-Me-jid', 1 ŭb'dul-mē-jid'; 2 ăb'-dul-mę-jĭd', *n.* A Turkish sultan (1823–1861), who refused to surrender Kossuth.

a-be', 1 ə-bī'; 2 a-bē', *v.* [Scot.] To be. **a-bee't.— let abe,** let alone.

a-beam', 1 ə-bīm'; 2 a-bēm', *adv.* & *a. Naut.* At right angles laterally to a vessel's keel. See ABAFT.

a-bear', 1 ə-bār'; 2 a-bâr', *vt.* **1.** [Prov.] To bear; endure: always with a negative. **2†.** To carry (oneself); behave.

a-bear'ance, 1 ə-bār'əns; 2 a-bâr'anç, *n.* Behavior: always in the phrase **good abearance. a-bear'ing†.**

a"be-ce-da'ri-an, 1 ē"bī-sī-dē'rı-ən; 2 ā"bē-çē-dā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or formed by the alphabet. **2.** Having successive verses or parts beginning with or designated by letters alphabetically arranged; as, *abecedarian* psalms, *e. g.,* the 119th. **3.** Pertaining to a learner of the alphabet; rudimentary. [< LL. *abecedarius,* < *a, b, c, d.*] **a"be-ce'da-ry†.**

a"be-ce-da'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A learner or teacher of the alphabet or of rudiments. **2.** [A-] One of the 16th-century sect charged with denying that even a knowledge of the alphabet was needful to understand the Scriptures. **A"B-C-Da'ri-an†; A"be-ce-da'ri-an†; A"be-ce'da-ry†.— a"be-ce-da'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An a-b-c book. **a"be-ce'da-ry†.**

A'Beck'ett, 1 ə-bek'et; 2 a-bĕk'ĕt, **Arthur William** (10/21844–1/21909). An English novelist and dramatist.

a-bed', 1 ə-bed'; 2 a-bĕd', *adv.* In bed; on a bed; to bed; as, to lie *abed;* to bring *abed* (i. e., to childbed). [< A-, on, + BED.] **a-bedde't; a-bede't.**

A-bed'ne-go, 1 ə-bed'nı-gō; 2 a-bĕd'ne-gō, *n.* A Hebrew captive in Babylon, 607 B.C. [and wool.

a-bee', 1 ə-bī'; 2 a-bē', *n.* A Syrian mixed fabric of cotton

A-beel', 1 ə-bīl'; 2 a-bēl', **David** (8/21804–9/21846). An American missionary in China; author.

a-beg'get, *vt.* Aby. [At a shy or safe distance; aloof.

a-beigh', 1 ə-bīh' *or* ə-bēn'; 2 a-bĕn' *or* a-ben', *adv.* [Scot.]

A'be-ken, 1 ā'bə-ken; 2 ā'be-kĕn, **Bernhard Rudolf** (12/21 1780–12/21866). A German philologist.

A'bel, 1 ē'bel; 2 ā'bĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* Second son of Adam. **3. Sir Frederick Augustus** (7/21827–9/21902), an English chemist; director of Imperial Institute. [< Heb. *Hebel,* a breath.]

A'bel, 1 ē'bel; 2 ā'bĕl, *n.* **1. Carl** (11/21837–11/21906), a German comparative philologist, lexicographer, and author. **2. Joseph** (1768–10/21818), an Austrian painter. **3. Niels Henrik** (5/21802–4/21829), a Norwegian mathematician.

A'bel, 1 ē'bel; 2 ā'bĕl, *n.* An ancient city in Palestine. [Heb., meadow.]

A'bel, *n.* [Heb.] Lamentation; mourning: in names of places.

Ab'e-la, 1 ab'ı-lə; 2 ăb'e-la, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ab'é-lard, 1 ab'ı-lārd *or* (F.) ə"bē"lär'; 2 ăb'e-lärd *or* (F.) ä"be"lär', **Pierre** (1079–4/21142). A French scholastic; fixed decisively the scholastic manner of philosophizing; teacher; seducer and husband of Héloïse.

Ab'é-lard and Hé"lo-ïse', 1 ç'lo-ïz'; 2 ç'lo-ēz'. The title of an old romance.

A'bel-beth-ma'a-chah, 1 ē'bel-beth-mē'ə-kə; 2 a'bĕl-beth-mā'a-ca, *n. Bib.* A city in N. Palestine; captured by Ben-hadad and Tiglath-Pileser. *2 Chron.* xvi, 4.

a-bel'ded, *ct.* To grow bold. [Jonson's *The Alchemist.*

A'bel Drug'ger, A credulous, superstitious character in Jonson's *The Alchemist.*

a-bele', 1 ə-bīl' *or* ē'bel; 2 a-bēl' *or* ā'bel, *n.* The white poplar (*Populus alba*). [< D. *abeel,* < OF. *abel,* < LL. *albellus,* prop. dim. of L. *albus,* white.] **ab'bey†; a-belle't; a-bel't; a'bel-tree"†.**

A-bel'i-a, 1 ə-bel'ı-ə; 2 a-bĕl'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of sub-tropical shrubs of the honeysuckle family, cultivated as flowering plants. See illus. below. [< Clarke *Abel,* Eng. naturalist (1780–1826).

A-bel'i-an, 1 ə-bel'ı-ən; 2 a-bĕl'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Abel's mathematical inventions; as, *Abelian* integrals. See EQUATION.

A-bel'i-an, *n.* One of an African sect spoken of by Augustine as married but living in continence, after the alleged manner of Abel. **A'bel-ite†; A"bel-o'ni-an†.**

Abelia.

Ab"e-lic'e-a, 1 ab"ı-lish'ı-ə; 2 ăb"e-lĭsh'e-a, *n. Bot.* Same as ZELKOVA. [< Gr. *apelikea.*]

A-bel'la, 1 ə-bel'ə; 2 a-bĕl'a, *n.* A town in ancient Italy. **A-vel'la‡.**

a bell' a'gio, 1 ä bel lä'jo; 2 ä bĕl lä'jo. [It.] *Mus.* At pleasure; at will.

Ab"el-il'num, 1 ab"e-lal'num; 2 ăb"e-lĭl'nŭm, *n.* A city in ancient Italy.

A"bel-ma'im, 1 ē'bel-mē'ĭm; 2 ā"bĕl-mā'ĭm, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xvi, 4. [Heb., the meadow on the waters.]

A"bel-me-ho'lah, 1 ē'bel-mı-hō'lə; 2 ā'bĕl-me-hō'la, *n. Bib.* A city in the Jordan valley, Palestine. [Heb., the meadow of the dance.]

A"bel-me-hu'la, 1 ē'bel-mı-hū'lə; 2 ā'bĕl-me-hụ'la, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a"bel-mel'uch, 1 ē'bel-mel'ush; 2 ā'bĕl-mĕl'uçh, *n.* A North-African plant, the seeds of which are a strong cathartic.

A"bel-Miz'ra-im, 1 ē'bel-miz'rē-ĭm *or* -miz-rē'ĭm; 2 ā'bĕl-miz'rā-ĭm *or* -miz-rā'ĭm, *n. Bib.* The floor of Atad, east of Jordan, where Joseph and his brothers mourned their father. [Heb., the mourning of Egypt.]

A"bel-mos'chus, 1 ē'bel-mes'kus; 2 ā'bĕl-mŏs'cŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants now included in *Hibiscus.* [< Ar. *abu'l-misk,* father of musk, < *abu,* father, + *al,* the, + *misk,* musk.]

a'bel-mosk, 1 ē'bel-mesk; 2 ā'bĕl-mŏsk, *n.* An Indian and North-African shrub (*Hibiscus Abelmoschus*) of the mallow family, having evergreen leaves, and yielding the musk-seeds used in perfumery, etc.; musk-okra. [< ABELMOSCHUS.] **a'bel-musk‡.** [(Douai).

A-bel'sa-tim, 1 ə-bel'sə-tĭm; 2 a-bĕl'sa-tĭm, *n. Bib.*

A"bel-shit'tim, 1 ē'bel-shit'ĭm; 2 ā"bĕl-shit'ĭm, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 49. [(Douai).

A"ben-bo'en, 1 ē"ben-bō'en; 2 ā"bĕn-bō'ĕn, *n. Bib.*

A-ben'cer-ra"ges, 1 ə-ben'se-rā"jĭz; 2 a-bĕn'çĕ-rā"jēş, *n. pl.* A noble Moorish family of Granada from the 8th to the 15th century. **A-ben'ce-ra"ges‡.**

A'ben-Ez'ra, 1 ā'ben-ez'rə; 2 ā'bĕn-ĕz'ra, *n.* Abraham ben Meïr ibn Ezra (1092–1168), a Spanish Jew; first scientific Bible commentator.

A'bens-berg, 1 ā'benz-berg; 2 ā'bĕns-bĕrg, *n.* A health resort in the district of Kelheim, Bavaria.

ab"en-ter'ic, 1 ab"en-ter'ık; 2 ăb"ĕn-tĕr'ic, *a. Anat.* Located outside the intestinal organs.

A"be-o-ku'ta, 1 ā"bı-o-kū'tə; 2 ā"be-o-kụ'ta, *n.* A town, capital of Egba province, Yarriba, West Africa.

Ab"e-o'na, 1 ab"ı-ō'nə; 2 ăb"e-ō'na, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* A guardian goddess of children in their first essays to run about. **2.** [a-] *Ich.* A surf-fish of the genus so called.

ab-ep"i-thym'i-a, 1 ab-ep"ı-thĭm'ı-ə; 2 ăb-ĕp"i-thĭm'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the solar plexus. [< AB- + Gr. *epithymia,* desire.]

Ab"er-a'von, 1 ab"ər-ā'vən; 2 ăb"er-ā'von, *n.* A borough in Glamorganshire, Wales. [Same as ABBROATH.

Ab"er-broth'ock, 1 ab"ər-brofh'ək; 2 ăb"er-brŏth'ok, *n.*

Ab'er-corn, 1 ab'ər-kōrn; 2 ăb'er-cōrn, *n.* A fortified station southeast of Lake Tanganyika, Africa.

Ab'er-crom"bie, 1 ab'ər-krum'bı; 2 ăb'er-cróm'bi, *n.* **1. James** (1706–4/21781), a British general. **2. John** (9/21 1780–11/41844), a Scottish physician.

Ab'er-crom"by, 1 ab'ər-krum'bı; 2 ăb'er-cróm'by, **Sir Ralph** (10/-1734–3/21801). A British general.

Ab"er-dare', 1 ab"ər-dār'; 2 ăb"er-dâr', *n.* A town in Glamorganshire, Wales. [highest peak, Kinangop; 13,120 ft.

Ab"er-dare' Range. Mountains in British East Africa;

Ab"er-deen', 1 ab"ər-dīn'; 2 ăb"er-dēn', *n.* **1. Earl of** (1/21784–12/41860), George Hamilton Gordon, a British prime minister. (2) (8/21847–), John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, a British statesman, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1886, and since 1905; Governor-general of Canada, 1893–1898. **2.** A county in Scotland; 1,972 sq. m. **Ab"er-deen'shire†. 3.** A city, county-seat of Monroe county, Miss. **4.** A city, county-seat of Brown county, S. Dak. **5.** A city in Chehalis county, Wash. **6.** A city, capital of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.— **Aberdeen Angus,** one of a hornless breed of cattle of Scottish origin. See CATTLE.

ab"er-de-vine', 1 ab"ər-dı-vain'; 2 ăb"er-de-vīn', *n.* The European siskin. **ab"a-da-vine'‡; ab"er-da-vine't.**

Ab"er-do'ni-an, 1 ab"ər-dō'nı-ən; 2 ăb"er-dō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of Aberdeen.— **Ab"er-do'ni-an,** *n.*

Ab"er-ga-ven'ny, 1 ab"ər-gə-ven'ı *or* ab"ər-gē'nı; 2 ab"er-ga-vĕn'y *or* ăb"ĕr-gā'ny, *n.* A market-town in Monmouthshire, England. [Denbighshire, Wales.

Ab"er-ge'le, 1 ab"ər-gī'lı; 2 ăb"er-gē'le, *n.* A town in

Ab"er-gin'i-an, 1 ab"ər-jin'ı-ən; 2 ăb"er-ĝin'i-an, *n.* An aborigine: applied by the Puritans to the Indians of New England generally. **Ab"ar-gin'ny‡; Ab"or-gin'ny‡.**

a'ber-glau"be, 1 ā'bər-glau"bə; 2 ā'ber-glou"be, *n.* [G.] Belief beyond what is certain and verifiable; also, superstition.

Aberglaube, . . . extra-belief, that which we hope, augur, imagine, is the poetry of life, and has the rights of poetry.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Lit. and Dogma* p. 87. [O. & CO. 1873.]

A"ber-gwi'll, 1 ā'bər-gwi'lı; 2 ā'ber-gwĭ'll, *n.* A market-town in Carmarthenshire, Wales.

A-ber'i-a, 1 ə-ber'ı-ə; 2 a-bĕr'i-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of trees of the bixin family, with leaves usually entire and axillary dicœcious flowers. *A. Caffra,* of South Africa, bears the kei-apple. [Cleburne county, Ala.

Ab"er-na'thy, 1 ab'ər-nē'fhı; 2 ăb'er-nā'thy, *n.* A town in

Ab'er-neth-y, 1 ab'ər-neth-ı; 2 ăb'er-nĕth-y, *n.* **1. John** (10/21 1680–12/-1740), an Irish dissenting clergyman. **2. John** (4/21761–4/21831), an English surgeon.

ab-err', *ct.* [Rare.] To err; wander. **ab-erre't.**

ab-er'rance, 1 ab-er'əns; 2 ab-ĕr'anç, *n.* A wandering away, or deviating from the right way. **ab-er'ran-cy‡.**

ab-er'rant, 1 ab-er'ənt; 2 ab-ĕr'ant, *a.* **1.** Straying from the right way or usual course; wandering. **2.** *Biol.* Varying from the type of its group; abnormal; exceptional. [< L. *aberrant(-)s,* ppr. of *aberro;* see ABERRATE.] **— aberrant bundle,** a tract of nerve-fibers in the isthmus of the brain: a term no longer used.

ab'er-rate, 1 ab'ə-rēt; 2 ăb'e-rāt, *ct.* [-RAT"ED; -RAT'ING.] [Rare.] **1.** To go astray; diverge from the right way. **2.** *Med.* To become partially insane. **3.** *Optics.* To disperse light.

The surfaces of the concave lens may be so proportioned as to *aberrate* exactly equal to the convex lens near the axis.
DOLLAND *Telescopes, Phil. Trans.* lv, 85. [M.]

[< L. *aberratus*, pp. of *aberro*, < *ab*, from, + *erro*, wander.] — **ab'er-ra"tor**, *n.*

ab"er-ra'tion, 1 ab"ə-rē'shən; 2 ăb"e-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** Deviation from a right, customary, or prescribed course, or from a natural condition; a wandering away.

Originality is never to be sought for its own sake, otherwise it will be mere *aberration*.

RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, p. 17, note. [S. E. & CO. 1851.]

2. *Med.* (1) Partial insanity. (2) The passage of a fluid in an abnormal direction, or to or through a wrong part. **3.** *Biol.* Deviation from the type; abnormal formation. **4.** *Optics.* The failure of a lens or mirror to bring all light-rays to the same focus. When due to the form of the lens or mirror it is called **spherical aberration**; when arising from the different refrangibility of light of different colors, as of the rays of the spectrum, it is called **chromatic aberration.** **5.** *Astron.* An apparent displacement of a heavenly body, due to the relative motion of the earth and the body combined with the progressive motion of the light from the body. Aberration is **diurnal** when due to the rotation of the earth on its axis, **annual** when due to the motion of the earth in its orbit, **planetary** when due to the relative motion of the body during the time taken by its light to reach the earth. **6.** *Law.* The wounding of another person than the one intended, as by a missile.

Syn.: alienation, delirium, delusion, dementia, derangement, deviation, divergence, eccentricity, hallucination, illusion, insanity, lunacy, madness, mania, unsoundness, wandering. See INSANITY.— Ant.: clearness, common sense, constancy, continuity, directness, good sense, naturalness, order, regularity, sanity, sense, soundness, steadiness, uniformity.

— **circle of aberration** (*Optics*), a circle of diffused light at the focus of a lens between either the meeting-point of differently colored rays such as red and violet or between the meeting-point of rays coming through the focus at different distances from the axis of the lens.— **constant of a.** (*Astron.*), the greatest apparent displacement of a star from its mean position during the year: 20.47", in seconds of arc. From this number the aberration of a star can be determined at any given time by substitution in the general formula for aberration.— **lateral a.**, that form of aberration produced by the spherical aberration in conjunction with the relative aperture of a lens; the radius of a circle on a surface at the focal point of a lens, produced by rays passing through the edge of the lens.— **longitudinal a.** (*Optics*), same as SPHERICAL ABERRATION.— **negative spherical a.** (*Physiol. Optics*), spherical aberration of the eye where the refractive power of the periphery of the cornea is weaker than the central area.— **positive spherical a.** (*Physiol. Optics*), spherical aberration of the eye where the refractive power of the periphery of the cornea is stronger than the central area.— **ab"er-ra'tion-al**, *a.*

ab-er-rom'e-ter, 1 ab-ə-rəm'ı-tər; 2 ăb-e-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* *Micros.* An instrument used in determining the amount of deviation or fault, as in observations or experiments.

Ab"er-sych'an, 1 ab"ər-suk'ən; 2 ăb"er-sūc'an, *n.* A town in Monmouthshire, England. [Ore.: 16 m. by 6 m.

A'bert Lake, 1 ā'bərt; 2 ā'bert. A lake in Lake county, Or.

ab"e-run'cate, *vt.* To extirpate.— **ab"e-run-ca'tion†**, *n.*

ab"e-run'ca-tor, 1 ab"ı-ruŋ'kē-tər; 2 ăb"e-rūŋ'cā-tŏr, *n.* **1.** A weeding-machine. **2.** Improperly, an averruncator.

Ab-er-yst'wyth, 1 ab"ər-ıst'wıth; 2 ăb"er-ŷst'wŷth, *n.* A university town and summer resort in Cardiganshire, Wales.

Ab'e-san, 1 ab'ı-sən; 2 ăb'e-săn, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

A-bes'sa, 1 ə-bes'ə; 2 a-bĕs'a, *n.* A damsel in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the personification of abbeys and convents.

A-bes'sa-lom, 1 ə-bes'ə-ləm; 2 a-bĕs'a-lom, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

a-bet', 1 ə-bet'; 2 a-bĕt', *vt.* [A-BET'TED; A-BET'TING.] **1.** To encourage by act or counsel; instigate; uphold; countenance; as, to *abet* evil-doing or an evil-doer.

Several publicans . . . were pointed out as having aided or *abetted* the plot. IRVING *Washington* vol. ii, p. 228. [P. H. & H. 1864.]

2. *Law.* To aid, promote, or encourage the commission of (an offense); as, Saul *abetted* the stoning of Stephen.

From the original signification 'to bite,' *abet* took the meaning 'to bait, to chase with dogs, set dogs on.' From this comes the sense of 'instigate,' frequently with an accompanying idea of deceit, as shown in the practise of luring or catching by means of bait. [ME. *abetten*, < OF. *abeter*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *beter*, bait, < Ice. *beita*, cause to bite, < *bita*, bite.]

Syn.: advocate, aid, assist, countenance, embolden, encourage, incite, instigate, promote, sanction, support, uphold. *Abet* is now used generally in a bad sense. A clergyman will *advocate* the claims of justice, *aid* the poor, *encourage* the despondent, *support* the weak, *uphold* the constituted authorities; but he will not *incite* to a quarrel, *instigate* a riot, or *abet* a crime. The originator of a crime often *instigates* or *incites* others to *abet* him in it, or one may *instigate* or *incite* others to a crime in which he himself takes no active part. See AID.— Ant.: baffle, confound, counteract, denounce, deter, disapprove, disconcert, discourage, dissuade, expose, frustrate, hinder, impede, obstruct.

a-bet'ment, 1 ə-bet'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 a-bĕt'ment, *n.* The act of abetting; aid; instigation; countenance. **a-bet'†; a-bet'tal†.— a-bet'ter, a-bet'tor**, *n.* One who abets.

The *abettors* of slavery are weaving the thread in the loom, but God is adjusting the pattern.

H. W. BEECHER in *Life Thoughts* p. 28. [P. S. & CO. 1858.]

Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ALLY.

ab"e-vac"u-a'tion, 1 ab"ı-vak"yu-ē'shən; 2 ăb"e-văc"yu-ā'shon, *n.* *Med.* **1.** A morbid evacuation, whether partial or excessive. **2.** Evacuation through other than the normal organs. [< AB- + EVACUATION.]

ab ex'tra, 1 ab eks'trə; 2 ăb ĕks'tra. [L.] From without.

a-bey'ı, 1 ə-bē'; 2 a-bę', *vi.* [Rare.] To place in abeyance.

a-bey'ż†, *vt.* To make obedient; yield; obey.

a-bey'ance, 1 ə-bē'əns; 2 a-bę'anç, *n.* **1.** A state of suspension or temporary inaction.

Her resistant temper was in *abeyance*.

GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, p. 145. [H. 1885.]

2. *Law.* An undetermined condition, as of an estate awaiting an owner; suspense.

Sometimes the fee may be in *abeyance*, that is, (as the word signifies,) in expectation, remembrance, and contemplation in law. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 7, p. 107.

[< OF. *abéance*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *beer*, < LL. *badō*, gape.] **a-bey'an-cy‡.**

a-bey'ant, 1 ə-bē'ənt; 2 a-bę'ant, *a.* Being in abeyance.

A'bez, 1 ē'bez; 2 ā'bĕz, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xix, 20.

Ab'gar, 1 ab'gär; 2 ăb'gär, *n.* A king of Edessa (A. D. 9–46): said to have received a letter from Christ which Pope Gelasius declared spurious in 495. **Ab'ga-rus‡.**

Ab'ga-tha, 1 ab'gə-thə; 2 ăb'ga-tha, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

ab'gre-gate†, *vt.* To separate from a flock.— **ab"gre-ga'tion†**, *n.*

ab'hal, 1 ab'əl; 2 ăb'al, *n.* [Per.] The juniper-berry.

A"bhi-dhar'ma Pit'a-ka, 1 ā'bı-dur'mə pit'ə-kə; 2 ā'bi-dûr'ma pit'a-ka. [Sans.] The third of the three Pitakas, being a collection of metaphysical and other speculations, first delivered by Kāsyapa, a pupil of Buddha, and sanctioned by the Buddhist community, as part of the sacred canon. See TRIPITAKA. [Society.

A. B. H. M. S., *abbr.* American Baptist Home Mission

ab-hom'i-na-ble†, *a.* Abominable: a spelling commonly used in the first folio edition of Shakespeare.

ab-hom'i-nal†, *a.* Inhuman.— **ab-hom"i-nal'i-ty†**, *n.*

ab-hor', 1 ab-hōr'; 2 ăb-hôr', *v.* [AB-HORRED', AB-HORD'ST; AB-HOR'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To view with extreme repugnance; detest or hate extremely; loathe; abominate; as, "the lie that flatters I *abhor* the most," COWPER *Table Talk* l. 88. **2.** [Archaic.] To horrify. **3.** [Archaic.] To repudiate.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To be at variance. **2†.** To shrink with horror. [< L. *abhorreo*, < *ab*, from, + *horreo*, shrink.]

Syn.: abominate, despise, detest, dislike, hate, loathe, nauseate, scorn, shun. *Abhor* is stronger than *despise*, implying a shuddering moral recoil. "How many *shun* evil as inconvenient who do not *abhor* it as hateful." TRENCH *Serm. in Westm. Abbey* xxvi, 297. [M.] *Detest* expresses indignation, with something of contempt. *Loathe* implies disgust, physical or moral. We *abhor* a traitor, *despise* a coward, *detest* a liar. We *dislike* an uncivil person. We *abhor* cruelty, *hate* tyranny. We *loathe* a reptile or a flatterer. We *abhor* Milton's heroic Satan, but we can not *despise* him.— Ant.: admire, approve, covet, crave, desire, enjoy, esteem, like, love, relish.

ab-hor'rence, 1 ab-hor'ens; 2 ăb-hŏr'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The act of abhorring; a feeling of utter repugnance; loathing. **2.** That which arouses detestation. **3.** A statement that one abhors something; especially, such a statement made by the Abhorrers. See ABHORRER, 2. **ab-hor'ment†; ab-hor'ren-cy†.**

Syn.: antipathy, aversion, condemnation, contempt, detestation, disgust, dislike, hatred, loathing, repugnance, revulsion. See ABOMINATION.— Ant.: admiration, affection, appreciation, approval, attachment, delight, enjoyment, esteem, pleasure, ratification, regard, satisfaction. — Prep.: abhorrence *of* treason.

ab-hor'rent, 1 ab-her'ent; 2 ăb-hŏr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Arousing abhorrence; very repugnant; hateful; as, *abhorrent* persons or acts. **2.** Repugnant (to); opposed (to).

[Patronage in offices] is utterly *abhorrent* to the ideas on which the . . . government of the United States has been founded.

H. C. LODGE in *Century Magazine* Oct., 1890, p. 840.

3. Having abhorrence; shrinking with horror (from).

ab-hor'ring†. Syn.: see ABOMINABLE; compare ABHOR. — Prep.: abhorrent *to* our sense of right.— **-ly**, *adv.*

ab-hor'rer, 1 ab-hōr'ər; 2 ăb-hôr'er, *n.* **1.** One who abhors. **2.** [A-] A member of the court party under Charles II. of England; so named from their addresses of abhorrence against the Addressers, or Whigs; a Tory.

ab-hor'ri-ble, 1 -ı-bl; 2 -i-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Detestable.

ab-hor'ring, 1 ab-hōr'ıŋ; 2 ăb-hôr'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or feeling of abhorrence. **2.** An object of hatred or abhorrence. [is father.]

A-bi'a, 1 ə-bai'ə; 2 a-bi'a, *n.* *Bib. Luke* i, 5. [Heb., Jehovah

A'bi-a, 1 ē'bi-ə; 2 ā'bi-a, *n.* A city of ancient Messenia.

A-bi'ah, 1 ə-bai'ə; 2 a-bi'a, *n.* *Bib. 1 Sam.* viii, 2.

A"bi-al'bon, 1 ē'bi-[*or* ē'bai-]al'bon; 2 ā'bi-[*or* ā'bi-]äl'bon, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 31.

A-bi'am, 1 ə-bai'əm; 2 a-bi'am, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

A-bi'a-saph, 1 ə-bai'ə-saf; 2 a-bi'a-săf, *n.* *Bib. Ex.* vi, 24.

A-bi'a-thar, 1 ə-bai'ə-thūr; 2 a-bi'a-thär, *n.* *Bib.* The eleventh Jewish high priest; removed from office, 1014 B. C. [Heb., father of excellence.]

A'bib, 1 ē'bib; 2 ā'bib, *n.* [Heb.] The ancient Hebrew name of the first month of the Jewish year: later Nisan (March–April). See CALENDAR. [CLINOCLASITE.

ab'i-chite, 1 ab'ı-kait; 2 ăb'i-cit, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as

A-bi'da, 1 ə-bai'də; 2 a-bi'da, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xxv, 4.

A-bi'dah, 1 ə-bai'də; 2 a-bi'da, *n.* *Bib.* Same as ABIDA.

Ab'i-dan, 1 ab'ı-dan *or* ə-bai'dən; 2 ăb'i-dăn *or* a-bi'dan, *n.* *Bib. Num.* i, 11. [Heb., father of judgment.]

a-bi'dance, 1 ə-bai'dəns; 2 a-bi'danç, *n.* An abiding. **a-bi'dal‡.**

a-bide', 1 ə-baid'; 2 a-bīd', *v.* [A-BODE'; A-BID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wait for; look for: usually with an impersonal object.

And *abide* the better time. WHITTIER *Burial of Barbour* st. 7.

2. To await expectantly or defiantly; withstand. **3.** To endure; put up with; submit to; accept.

I'm ready now to work —
To work with God, and suffer with His Christ;
Adopt His measures and *abide* His means.

HOLLAND *Bitter-Sweet* first movement, st. 48.

II. *i.* **1.** To continue in a place; have one's abode; remain; dwell. **2.** To continue in some condition or state. **3.** To stand firm; endure.

Thou hast established the earth, and it *abideth*. *Ps.* cxix, 90.

4†. To stop temporarily; tarry. [< AS. *abidan*, abide (= Goth. *usbeidan*, expect patiently), < *ā-* + *bidan*; see A-, of, and BIDE.] **a-bi'dent†; a-bi'de'ż.**

Syn.: anticipate, await, bear, bide, confront, continue, dwell, endure, expect, inhabit, live, lodge, remain, reside, rest, sojourn, stay, tarry, tolerate, wait, watch. To *abide* is to remain continuously without limit of time unless expressed by the context: "to-day I must *abide* at thy house," *Luke* xix, 5; "a settled place for thee to *abide* in forever," *1 Kings* viii, 13; "*Abide* with me: fast falls the eventide," LYTE *Hymn. Lodge, sojourn, stay, tarry*, and *wait* always imply a limited time; *lodge*, to pass the night; *sojourn*, to *remain* temporarily; *live, dwell, reside*, to have a permanent home. See ENDURE; REST.— Ant.: abandon, avoid, depart, forfeit, forfend, journey, migrate, move, proceed, reject, resist, shun.— Prep.: abide *in* a place, *for* a time, *with* a person, *by* a statement.

— **to abide by**, to stand by; adhere to; accept the consequences of; hold to; remain with.— **a-bid'er**, *n.*

a-bide'ż†, *vt.* To suffer; pay for. See ABY.

a-bid'ing, 1 ə-baid'ıŋ; 2 a-bīd'ing, *pa.* Continuing, as in existence or place; permanent; enduring. Syn.: see CHANGELESS.— **a-bid'ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-bid'ing, *n.* **1.** A state of continuance. **2.** An abode; sojourn; stay. **3†.** Endurance; perseverance.— **a-bid'ing-place"**, *n.* An abode; home; dwelling-place.

A'bi-el, 1 ē'bi-el *or* ə-bai'el; 2 ā'bi-ĕl *or* a-bi'ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Grandfather of Saul. **2.** One of David's thirty mighty men. [Heb., father of strength; strong.]

Ab'i-es, 1 ab'ı-ız *or* ē'bi-ız; 2 ăb'i-ēş *or* ā'bi-ēş, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trees of the pine family, the firs, having erect cones with deciduous scales, smooth branchlets, and flat or 4-sided, sessile, evergreen leaves, thus excluding the spruces (*Picea*), which have pendulous cones with persistent scales, sometimes included in this genus. [L., fir-tree.]

Ab"i-e-ta'ce-æ, 1 ab"ı-ə-tē'sı-ī; 2 ăb"i-e-tā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of coniferous genera: once applied to a group. [< Gr. *abietos*, lifeless, < *a-* priv. + *bios*, life.]

ab'i-e-tate, 1 ab'ı-ə-tēt; 2 ăb'i-e-tāt, *n.* A salt of abietic acid.

Ab-i-e'te-æ, 1 ab-ı-ı'tı-ī; 2 ăb-i-ē'te-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A division of the pine family: used in some former classifications.

ab'i-e-tene, 1 ab'ı-ə-tīn; 2 ăb'i-e-tēn, *n.* *Chem.* A volatile oily compound (C_7H_{16}) distilled from the resin of the nut-pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). [< ABIES (*abiet-*).]

ab"i-et'ic, 1 ab"ı-et'ık; 2 ăb"i-ĕt'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the fir (*Abies*). [< ABIES (*abiet-*).]

— **abietic acid.** *Chem.* **1.** A crystalline compound ($C_{44}H_{64}O_5$) contained in the resin of certain species of the pine family. **2.** Improperly, sylvic acid ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$).

ab'i-e-tin, 1 ab'ı-ə-tin; 2 ăb'i-e-tĭn (XIII), *n.* *Chem.* A neutral resinous compound ($C_{32}H_{76}O_8$) obtained from some species of *Abies*. [< ABIES (*abiet-*).] — **ab"i-e-tin'ic**, *a.*— **abietinic acid**, abietic acid. [Same as ABIETIC.

Ab"i-e-tin'e-æ, 1 ab"ı-ə-tin'ı-ī; 2 ăb"i-e-tin'e-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.*

ab'i-e-tite, 1 ab'ı-ə-tait; 2 ăb'i-e-tit, *n.* *Chem.* A sugar ($C_6H_8O_5$) analogous in form to mannite, but differing from the latter in composition and solubility: extracted from the needles of the European silver fir. [< ABIES (*abiet-*).]

A"bi-e'zer, 1 ē'bi-[*or* ē'bai-]i'zər; 2 ā'bi-[*or* ā'bi-]ē'zĕr, *n.* [*Bib. Judges* vi, 34. [Heb., father of help.]

A"bi-ez'rite, 1 ē'bi-[*or* ē'bai-]ez'rait; 2 ā'bi-[*or* ā'bi-]ĕz'rit, *n.* *Bib. Judges* vi, 11. [(Douai).

Ab"i-gab'a-on, 1 ab"ı-gab'ı-ən; 2 ăb"i-găb'a-ōn, *n.* *Bib.*

Ab'i-gail, 1 ab'ı-gēl; 2 ăb'i-gāl, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name **Ab'by** (dim.). **2.** Wife of Nabal and afterward of David. **3.** [a-] A lady's-maid: from a "waiting gentlewoman" in Beaumont and Fletcher's play *The Scornful Lady*. [Heb., my father's joy.] — **ab'i-gail-ship**, *n.*

a-big'e-at, 1 ə-bij'ı-at; 2 a-bĭg'e-ăt, *n.* *Law.* **1.** The crime of stealing cattle in large numbers. **2.** An abortion by artificial means. [OF., < L. *abigeatus*, < *abigo*; see ABACTIO.]

a-big'e-us, 1 ə-bij'ı-us; 2 a-bĭg'e-ŭs, *n.* [-ı, 1 -ai: 2 -ī, *pl.*] [L.] *Civ. Law.* One who made a business of stealing cattle.

Ab"i-gib'e-on, 1 ab"ı-gib'ı-ən; 2 ăb"i-gĭb'e-ōn, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 29.

Ab"i-ha'lei, 1 ab"ı-hā'yel; 2 ăb"i-hā'yĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

A"bi-ha'il, 1 ab"ı-hā'il; 2 ăb"i-hā'il, *n.* *Bib. 2 Chron.* xi, 18. [Heb., mighty.]

A-bi'hu, 1 ə-bai'hū; 2 a-bī'hū, *n.* *Bib.* Second son of Aaron. [Heb., God is father.] **A-bi'u‡.**

A-bi'hud, 1 ə-bai'hud; 2 a-bī'hŭd, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 3.

A-bi'jah, 1 ə-bai'jə: 2 a-bī'jä, *n.* *Bib. 1 Kings* xiv, 1. [Heb., whose father is Jehovah.] [of ABIJAH.

A-bi'jam, 1 ə-bai'jəm; 2 a-bī'jam, *n.* *Bib.* Erroneous form

Ab'i-la, 1 ab'ı-lə; 2 ăb'i-la, *n.* A city in ancient Syria; capital of Abilene.

a"bi-la'o, 1 ā"bı-lā'o: 2 ä"bi-lä'o, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* An East-Indian tree (*Garuga floribunda*) of the myrrh family, used for timber and fuel. **a'bi-lot.**

A'bild-gaard, 1 ā'bil-gōr: 2 ä'bil-gar, **Nicholas Abraham** (9/1744–6/1809) A Danish painter.

Ab'i-lene, 1 ab'ı-lin; 2 ăb'i-lēn, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Dickinson county, Kan. **2.** A town, county-seat of Taylor county, Tex. **3.** 1 ab'ı-lī"nī; 2 ăb'i-lē"nē. *Bib.* A tetrarchy of ancient Syria; capital, Abila.

a-bil'i-ments†, *n. pl.* Habiliments.

Ab"i-li'na, 1 ab"ı-lai'nə; 2 ăb"i-lī'na, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

a-bil'i-tate†, *vt.* To enable.— **a-bil"i-ta'tion†**, *n.*

a-bil'i-ty, 1 ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being able; physical, mental, moral, or legal power; power to plan, direct, give, or do; talent; faculty, especially as having reference to action.

Sir Isaac Newton humbly said that he had one talent, the *ability* to look steadily at a problem until he saw it through.

E. S. PHELPS *Struggle for Immortality* p. 215. [H. & CO. 1889.]

2. The sinner's power, by the exercise of his will, to do what is good in the sight of God. It embraces (1) **gracious ability**, the Arminian view that sufficient grace is given to every man to enable him to do good in the sight of God; (2) **natural a.**, the Edwardean view that every man has the natural powers or faculties requisite to doing good, if he is so disposed; (3) **plenary a.**, the Pelagian view that man has complete power for doing good, not having suffered any injury from the fall.

3. [Archaic.] Pecuniary power; property; wealth. [< OF. *habilite*, < L. *habilitas*, < *habilis*; see ABLE.]

Syn.: aptitude, capability, capacity, cleverness, competence, dexterity, efficiency, expertness, faculty, power, qualification, readiness, skill, talent. *Ability* includes every form of *power*. *Capacity* is *power* to receive, *efficiency power* to do, to effect. *Competence* is equal to the occasion, *readiness* prompt for the occasion. *Faculty* is an inherent quality of mind or body; *talent* some special mental ability. *Dexterity* and *skill* are readiness and facility in action, having a special end, and are largely acquired. Our *abilities* include our natural *capacity, faculties*, and *talents*, with all the *dexterity, skill*, and *readiness* that can be acquired. *Efficiency* brings all one's *ability* to bear promptly on the thing to be done. See ADDRESS; CALIBER.— Ant.: awkwardness, dulness, imbecility, inability, inaptitude, incapacity, incompetence, inefficiency, maladroitness, stupidity, unskilfulness, weakness.

— **general ability**, in economics, those faculties and that general knowledge and intelligence which are in varying degrees the common property of all the higher grades of industry; manhood as a new factor in modern economics.— **specialized a.**, that manual dexterity and that acquaintance with particular materials and processes which are required for the special purposes of individual trades.

A-bim'a-el, 1 ə-bim'ı-el; 2 a-bĭm'a-ĕl, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* x, 28.

a-bime'†, *n.* An abyss. **a-byme'†.**

A-bim'e-lech, 1 ə-bim'ı-lek; 2 a-bĭm'e-lĕc. *n.* *Bib.* **1.** The name or title of several Philistine kings. **2.** King of Shechem; son of Gideon. [Heb., father-king.]

A-bin'a-dab, 1 ə-bin'ə-dab; 2 a-bin'a-dăb, *n.* *Bib. 1 Sam.* xvii, 13. [Heb., princely father.] [(margin)

Ab'i-ner, 1 ab'ı-nər; 2 ăb'i-ner, *n.* *Bib. 1 Sam.* xiv, 50

Ab'ing-don, 1 ab'ıŋ-dən; 2 ăb'ing-don, *n.* **1.** A city in Knox county, Ill.; seat of Hedding College (Methodist Episcopal), founded 1856. **2.** A collegiate town, county-seat of Washington county, Va. **3.** A town in Berkshire, England.

Ab'in-ger, 1 ab'ın-jər; 2 ăb'in-ger, **Lord** (12/13/1769–4/7/1844). James Scarlett, an English barrister and judge.

Ab'ing-ton, 1 ab'ıŋ-tən; 2 ăb'ing-ton, *n.* **1.** A town in Plymouth county, Mass. **2.** A village in Montgomery county, Pa.

ab ini't., *abbr.* Ab initio.

ab in-i'ti-o, 1 ab ın-ish'ı-ō; 2 ăb in-ish'i-ō. [L.] From the beginning. [*Judges* iv, 6.

A-bin'o-am, 1 ə-bin'o-əm; 2 a-bĭn'o-ăm, *n.* *Bib.*

A-bin'o-em, 1 ə-bin'o-əm; 2 a-bĭn'o-ĕm, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

ab"in-tes'tate, 1 ab"ın-tes'tēt; 2 ăb"in-tĕs'tāt. *Law.* **I.** *a.* Inheriting or inherited from one dying intestate or without a will. **II.** *n.* One who inherits abintestate. [< LL. *abintestatus*; see AB- and INTESTATE.]

ab in'tra. [L.] From within.

ab″ı-o-chem′ıs-try, 1 ab′ı-o-kem′ıs-trı; 2 ăb′ı-o-cĕm′ıs-try, *n. Chem.* Inorganic chemistry, as distinguished from biochemistry. [< A-, not, + BIO- + CHEMISTRY.]

ab″ı-o-gen′e-sis, 1 ab′ı-o-jen′ı-sis; 2 ăb′ı-o-gĕn′e-sĭs, *n.* Spontaneous generation; the production of living from non-living matter. [< Gr. *abios,* lifeless (< *a-* priv. + *bios,* life), + GENESIS.] **ab″ı-o-ge-ne′sı-at;** **ab″ı-og′e-ny‡.** — **ab″ı-o-ge-net′ic, -ı-cal,** *a.* **ab″ı-og′e-nous‡.** — **ab″ı-o-ge-net′ı-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ab″ı-o-gen′e-sist‡,** *n.* One who holds to abiogenesis. **ab″ı-o-gen′e-sist‡.**

ab″ı-o-log′ı-cal, 1 ab′ı-o-loj′ı-kal; 2 ăb′ı-o-lŏj′ı-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to non-living matter or its phenomena; not biological. [< A-, not, + BIOLOGICAL.] — **-ly,** *adv.*

ab-ı-ol′o-gy, 1 ab-ı-ol′o-jı; 2 ăb-ı-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* Scientific knowledge and research concerning non-animate things; all science not biological. [< Gr. *abios,* lifeless, + -LOGY.]

ab′ı-on, 1 ab′ı-ən; 2 ăb′ı-ŏn, *n.* Inanimate things collectively as distinguished from animate beings. [< Gr. *abion,* neut. of *abios,* lifeless, < *a-* priv. + *bios,* life.]

ab″ı-o-phys″ı-ol′o-gy, 1 ab′ı-o-fiz′ı-ol′o-jı; 2 ăb′ı-o-fĭs′ı-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* The doctrine of physical and chemical forces as related to physiology and mineralogy. HUNT *Mtn. Physiol. and Physiog.* ch. 1, p. 21. [SCI. PUB. CO. 1891.] [< Gr. *abios* (see ABIOGENESIS) + PHYSIOLOGY.]

ab″ı-o′sis, 1 ab′ı-ō′sıs; 2 ăb′ı-ō′sĭs, *n.* Absence of life; a lifeless state. [< Gr. *abios;* see ABIOGENESIS.]

ab-ı-ot′ic, 1 ab-ı-ot′ık; 2 ăb-ı-ŏt′ĭc, *a.* Relating to or designating the sciences that treat of inorganic things. [< A-, not, + BIOTICS.]

ab″ı-ot′ro-phy, 1 ab′ı-ot′ro-fı; 2 ăb′ı-ŏt′ro-fy, *n. Pathol.* Degeneration resulting from congenital lack of vitality. [< Gr. *abios,* lifeless, + *trophē,* food.]

A-bı′ram, 1 ə-bı′rəm; 2 ə-bı′ram, *n. Bib. Num.* xvi, 1. [Heb., father exalted.] [*Ecclus.* xlv, 18.

A-bı′ron, 1 ə-bı′rən; 2 ə-bı′ron, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

ab-ır′rı-tate, 1 ab-ır′ı-tēt; 2 ăb-ĭr′ı-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT′ED; -TAT′ING.] *Med.* To diminish sensibility in; weaken. [< AB- + IRRITATE.] — **ab-ır′rı-tant,** *n.* A soothing agent. — **ab-ır-rı-ta′tion,** *n. Pathol.* 1. A diminishing of irritation. 2. Depressed vital action; debility. — **ab-ır′rı-ta-tive,** *a.*

Ab′ı-sag, 1 ab′ı-sag; 2 ăb′ı-săg, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-bis′a-ı, 1 ə-bis′ı-ai *or* ə-bis′ı-aı; 2 ə-bis′a-ı, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ab″ı-se′ı, 1 ab′ı-sī′ai; 2 ăb′ı-sē′ı, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *2 Esd.* i, 2.

Ab′ı-shag, 1 ab′ı-ʃor ə-bal′ʃhag; 2 ăb′ı-ʃor ə-bl′ʃhăg, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* i, 3. [Heb., author of error.]

A-bish′a-ı, 1 ə-bish′ı-ai *or* ab′ı-shaı; 2 ə-bish′a-ı *or* ăb′ı-shı, *n. Bib.* A Jewish general. [Heb., father of a gift.]

A-bish′a-lom, 1 ə-bish′ə-ləm; 2 ə-bish′a-lŏm, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* xv, 2. [Heb., father of peace.]

A-bish′u-a, 1 ə-bish′u-ə *or* ab′ı-shū′ə; 2 ə-bish′u-ə *or* ăb′ı-shu′a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vi, 4. [Heb., father of safety.]

A-bish′u-ɛ‡. [shūr, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 28.

A-bı′shur, 1 ə-bal′shur *or* ab′ı-shur; 2 ə-bı′shŭr *or* ăb′ı-

A-bis′pa, 1 ə-bis′pə; 2 ə-bis′pa, *n. Entom.* A genus of solitary wasps of Australia, the females of which build large nests with funnel-like entrances. [V.). *2 Esd.* i, 2.

Ab″ıs-se′ı, 1 ab′ı-sī′ai; 2 ăb′ı-sē′ı, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R.

A-bis′u-e, 1 ə-bis′yu-ı; 2 a-bis′yu-ē, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* viii, 2. [*Esd.* viii, 2.

Ab′ı-sum, 1 ab′ı-səm; 2 ăb′ı-sŭm, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1*

Ab′ı-sur, 1 ab′ı-sər; 2 ăb′ı-sŭr, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A. B. I. S. W., *abbr.* Associated Brotherhood of Iron and Steel Workers.

a-bit′, *3d per. sing. pres.* of ABIDE, *v.*

Ab′ı-tal, 1 ab′ı-tal *or* ə-bal′tal; 2 ăb′ı-tăl *or* ă-bl′tal, *n. Bib.* Wife of David. [Heb., whose father is dew.]

a-bite′‡, *vt.* To bite.

a-bi′tıon‡, *n.* Departure; death.

Ab′ı-tob, 1 ab′ı-tob; 2 ăb′ı-tŏb, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-bi′tub, 1 ə-bal′tub *or* ab′ı-tub; 2 a-bl′tŭb *or* ăb′ı-tŭb, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 11.

ab′ı-tus, 1 ab′ı-tus; 2 ăb′ı-tŭs, *n. Spong.* An aphodus.

A-bi′u, 1 ə-bal′yū; 2 a-bl′yu, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-bi′ud, 1 ə-bal′ud; 2 a-bl′ŭd, *n. Bib. Matt.* i, 13.

ab-ject′‡, *vt.* To cast off; degrade. — **ab-ject′ed-ness‡,** *n.*

ab′ject, 1 ab′jekt; 2 ab′jĕct, *a.* **1.** Sunk to a low condition; groveling; mean; worthless; despicable.

Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside, Doubting in his *abject* spirit, till his Lord is crucified.
LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 11.

2. Hopelessly low; disheartening; as, *abject* poverty. **3†.** Cast off; rejected. [< L. *abjectus,* pp. of *abjicio,* < *ab,* from, + *jacio,* throw.]

SYN.: see PITIFUL. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

ab′ject, *n.* [Rare.] One who is groveling, mean-spirited, or base; an outcast or degraded person; hence, a menial.

The *abjects* gathered themselves together. *Ps.* xxxv, 15.

ab-jec′tion, 1 ab-jek′ʃhən; 2 ăb-jĕc′shon, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being abject. (1) Humiliation; degradation. (2) Abjectness. **2†.** Rejection. **3†.** Refuse.

ab-jec′tive, } 1 ab-jek′tıv; 2 ăb-jĕc′tiv, *a.* Tending to
ab-jec′tıv‡, } make abject.

ab-joint′, 1 ab-joint′; 2 ăb-jŏint′, *vt. Biol.* To delimit by septa, as spores. GOEBEL *Outlines of Class., Fungi* p. 83. [CL. P. 1887.] [< AB- + JOINT, *v.*]

ab-judge′, 1 ab-juj′; 2 ăb-jŭj′, *vt.* [AB-JUDGED′; AB-JUDG′ING.] [Rare.] To take away by judicial decision.

ab-ju′di-cate, 1 ab-jū′dı-kēt; 2 ăb-ju′dı-cāt, *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To decide judicially against; reject as void or illegal. **2.** To adjudge. [< L. *adjudicatus,* pp. of *adjudico,* < *ab,* from, + *judex,* judge.] — **ab-ju′di-ca″tor,** *n.*

ab-ju″di-ca′tion, 1 ab-jū′dı-kē′ʃhən; 2 ăb-ju′dı-cā′shon, *n.* **1.** A rejection by or as by judicial decision. **2.** An adjudging.

ab′ju-gate″‡, *vt.* To unyoke or uncouple.

ab-junc′tion, 1 ab-junk′ʃhən; 2 ăb-jŭnc′shon, *n.* The separation by means of a joint or septum, as in the separation of spores from a growing hypha in some fungi. E. S. BASTIN *College Botany* p. 403. [G. P. E. 1881.]

ab-junc′tive, } 1 ab-junk′tıv; 2 ăb-jŭnc′tiv, *a.* [Rare.]
ab-junc′tıv‡, } Disconnected or isolated in character. [< L. *abjunctus,* pp. of *abjungo,* < *ab,* from, + *jungo,* join.]

ab″ju-ra′tion, 1 ab′ju-rē′ʃhən; 2 ăb′ju-rā′shon, *n.* **1.** A solemn rejection, repudiation, or denial, as of some principle; renunciation; as, *abjuration* of heretical doctrines. **2.** *Law.* The act of abjuring, or the state of being abjured; renunciation upon oath. — **abjuration of the realm,** an oath by which a confessed felon, under "right of sanctuary," escaped by swearing to quit the realm forever. — **oath of a. 1.** A declaration under oath by which one renounces allegiance to any foreign government; made by an alien applying for naturalization. **2†.** [ENG.] An oath abjuring allegiance to the Pretender, or to any one claiming sovereignty through him. — **abju′ra-to-ry,** *a.*

ab-jure′, 1 ab-jūr′; 2 ăb-jur′, *v.* [AB-JURED′; AB-JUR′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To recant, renounce, or repudiate, under oath; forswear; as, to *abjure* a heresy. **2.** To renounce; retract; abandon; as, to *abjure* a wrong practise.

On his knees, with his hands on the Bible, he [Galileo] was compelled to *abjure* and curse the doctrine of the movement of the earth. DRAPER *Conf. bet. Relig. and Sci.* p. 171. [A. 1876.]

3†. To cause to recant.

II. *i.* **1.** To take an oath to forsake allegiance forever. **2.** To recant. [< F. *abjurer,* < L. *abjuro,* < *ab,* away, + *juro,* swear, < *jus,* law.]

SYN.: abandon, deny, disavow, discard, disclaim, disown, forswear, recall, recant, renounce, repudiate, retract, revoke. A man *abjures* his religion, his opinions, or his allegiance. One *recants* his belief, *renounces* his allegiance, *repudiates* a claim, *retracts* a false statement, *revokes* an order. He may *deny, disavow, disclaim, disown* what has been truly or falsely imputed to him or supposed to be his. He may *deny* his signature, *disavow* the act of his agent, *disown* his child. Peter *denied* his Lord. *Abjure* implies some previous allegiance or connection. A native of the United States can not *abjure* allegiance to the King of England, but will promptly *deny* it. See ABANDON. — ANT.: acknowledge, advocate, assert, cherish, claim, defend, hold, maintain, own, proclaim, retain, uphold, vindicate.

—ab-jure′ment, *n.* — **ab-jur′er, ab-jur′or,** *n.*

ab-ka′rı, 1 ab-kā′rı; 2 ăb-kä′rı, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In British India, the government system of tax or license on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs; also, the tax itself and the revenue derived from it. **ab-ka′rec‡; ab-ka′ryt; ab-kau′ryt.** — **ab″kar′,** *n.* A maker or seller of intoxicants; one who pays abkari; a distiller.

Ab-kha′sı-a, 1 ab-kā′sı-ə *or* -ʃə; 2 ăb-kä′sı-a *or* -sha, *n.* A region of the Caucasus; 3,000 sq. m.; subject to Russia. **Ab-cha′sı-a‡.** — **Ab-kha′sı-an, Ab-cha′sı-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Abkhasia or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or resident of Abkhasia. **2.** The language of Abkhasia: one of a group of local tongues, whose relations are undetermined. **Ab′kas‡; Ab′kase‡.**

abl., ablat., *abbr.* Ablative.

A′bla, 1 ē′blə; 2 ä′blä, *n.* The heroine of the Arabian romance *Antar.*

ab″lac-ta′tion, 1 ab′lak-tē′ʃhən; 2 ăb′lăc-tā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of weaning from the breast. **2.** *Hort.* A grafting by inarching. [< L. *ablactatio(n-),* < *ablacto,* < *ab,* from, + *lac,* milk.] — **ab-lac′tate‡,** *vt.*

ab′laque, 1 ab′lak; 2 ăb′lăk, *n.* [F.] **1.** Ardassine. **2†.** A medieval silky fabric. **ab′lack‡.**

ab-la′que-ate‡, *vt.* To loosen the soil around; lay bare (the roots of trees, vines, etc.). — **ab-la″que-a′tion‡,** *n.*

a″blas-tem′ic, 1 a″blas-tem′ık; 2 ā″blăs-tĕm′ĭc, *a.* Non-germinal. [< A-, not, + BLASTEMIC.] — **a-blas′tous,** *a.* Having no germ. **a-blas′tic‡.**

a-blas″to-zo′a, 1 ə-blas″to-zō′ə; 2 a-blăs″to-zō′a, *n. pl.* Creatures destitute of a blastoderm; protozoans. [< A-, not, + BLASTO- + Gr. *zōon,* animal.]

ab-late′, 1 ab-lēt′; 2 ăb-lāt′, *vt.* & *ri.* [Rare.] **1.** To remove. **2.** To abstract.

ab-la′tion, 1 ab-lē′ʃhən; 2 ăb-lā′shon, *n.* **1.** A taking or carrying away; removal. **2.** *Med.* (1) The removal of a diseased or other organ or portion of the body by surgical means. (2)† Cessation of acute symptoms. **3.** *Geol.* The wearing away of rocks, or surface melting of glaciers.

During the hot weather of July and August, 1846, the *ablation* amounted on an average to 3.62 inches per day.
FORBES *Theory of Glaciers* p. 170. [BL. 1859.]

[< L. *ablatio(n-),* < *ablatus,* < *ab,* from, + *latus,* carried.]

ab″la-ti′tious, 1 ab′lə-tish′us; 2 ăb′la-tish′ŭs, *a.* Tending to draw away from; diminishing; subtractive. — **ablatitious force** (*Astron.*), a force lessening some other force; as, the *ablatitious force* of the sun upon the moon.

This is termed the *ablatitious force,* because it tends to diminish the gravity. HERSCHEL *Astron.* p. 352. [L. & CO. 1833.]

ab′la-tive, } 1 ab′lə-tiv; 2 ăb′la-tĭv, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Ex-
ab′la-tıv‡, } pressing or involving separation or instrumentality; as, the *ablative* case or relations. **2.** [Rare.] Tending to remove or diminish; subtractive. [< L. *ablativus,* < *ablatus;* see ABLATION.] **ab′la-tıv″al** or **ab″la-ti′val‡.**

ab′la-tive, } *n. Gram.* The ablative case; the case, in the
ab′la-tıv‡, } declension of Latin and some other Indo-European languages, used for ablative relations, usually expressed in English by *from, with, in, by,* etc.

We learn from a fragment of Cæsar's work, De Analogia, that he was the inventor of the term *ablative* in Latin. The word never occurs before, and, of course, could not be borrowed, like the names of the other cases, from Greek grammarians, as they admitted no *ablative* in Greek.
MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* first series, p. 110. [S. 1875.]

— ablative absolute (*L. Gram.*), the construction of the ablative case of a noun and participle, a noun and an adjective, or two nouns, constituting an adverbial clause in some ablative relation, as *sole oriente,* nox fugit (*the sun rising,* the night flees).

ab-la′tor, 1 ab-lē′tər; 2 ăb-lā′tŏr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which removes a whole or part, as of a structure. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument for cutting out diseased parts; specif., in veterinary practise, an instrument used for removing the tails of sheep.

ab′laut, 1 āp′laut; 2 āp′lout, *n.* The change of one root-vowel into another to show a variation of tense, part of speech, or meaning, as in *swim, swam, swum.* [G., < *ab,* off, + *laut,* sound.] Compare UMLAUT.

a-blaze′, 1 ə-blēz′; 2 a-blāz′, *a.* & *adv.* On fire; in a blaze; hence, at the height of brilliancy; in a glow of excitement.

a′ble, 1 ē′bl; 2 ā′bl, *vt.* [Archaic.] To enable; vouch for.

a′ble, } *a.* [A′BLER; A′BLEST.] **1.** Having sufficient power
a′bl‡, } or resources or proper qualifications; competent; qualified; as, *able* to wage war. **2.** Having unusual abilities or qualifications, especially intellectual; vigorous; capable; talented; as, an *able* financier; an *able* document.

An *able* bad man is an ill instrument, and to be shunned as the plague. PENN *Fruits of Solitude* maxim cclvii, p. 55. [PH. 1785.] **3.** *Law.* Competent; qualified; authorized; as, at 21 a person is *able* to make a binding contract. **4†.** Fit; liable; susceptible. **5†.** Strong; vigorous. *Able* originally had reference to the thing to be done rather than to the doer, meaning literally 'easy to be held or handled'; hence, 'adapted or suitable for a purpose.' In modern use there is a tendency to restrict the word to the meaning of 'power,' 'skill,' and apply it to persons rather than things. [OF. < L. *habilis,* < *habeo,* have.] SYN.: see ADEQUATE; ATHLETIC; CLEVER; POWERFUL. — **a′ble-bod″ied,** *a.* Having a sound strong body; competent for physical service; robust. — **a.-bodiedness,** *n.* — **a.-minded,** *a.* Having unusual intellectual power. — **a.-mindedness,** *n.* — **a. seaman,** in rating, an A. B.; a first-class, skilled seaman. — **a′ble-less,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Unattired; inattentive; powerless; stupid. — **a′ble-ness,** *n.* — **a′ble-some,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Having some means; in prosperous circumstances.

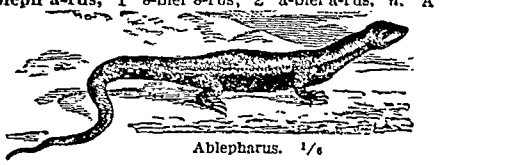
-able, } *suffix.* Given to; tending to; like to; able to. [< F.
-abl′, } *-able,* < L. *-abilis,* form of *-bilis* (see -BLE) after verb-stems ending in *a-.*]

ab′le-gate, 1 ab′lı-gēt; 2 ăb′le-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT′ED; -GAT′ING.] [Rare.] To send out or away. [< L. *ablegatus,* pp. of *ablego,* < *ab,* from, + *legatus;* see LEGATE.] — **ab″le-ga′tion,** *n.*

ab′le-gate, *n.* A special papal envoy charged with various missions, as the bearing of the official insignia to newly appointed cardinals.

ab″le-pha′rı-a, 1 ab″lı-fē′rı-ə; 2 ăb″le-fā′rı-a, *n. Terat.* Absence of eyelids. [Gr., < *a-* priv. + *blepharon,* eyelid, < *blepō,* see.] **a-bleph′a-ron‡.**

a-bleph′a-rus, 1 ə-blef′ə-rus; 2 a-blĕf′a-rŭs, *n.* A



Ablepharus. 1/6

scincoid lizard (genus *Ablepharus*) having partially developed eyelids and perfect feet. [< Gr. *ablepharos,* < *a-* priv. + *blepharon,* eyelid, < *blepō,* see.]

ab′lep-sy, 1 ab′lep-sı; 2 ăb′lĕp-sy, *n.* [Rare.] Blindness. **ab-lep′sı‡.** — **ab-lep′tı-cal,** *a.* — **ab-lep′tı-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ab′let, 1 ab′let; 2 ăb′lĕt, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The bleak. **ab′let‡.**

a′ble-whack″ets, 1 ē′bl-hwak′ets; 2 ā′bl-hwăk′ĕts, *n.* A sailors' game of cards in which the loser is whacked with a knotted handkerchief. **a′bel-whack′ets‡.**

ab-li′gate‡, *vt.* To tie up so as to hinder. — **ab″li-ga′tion,** *n.*

ab-lig″u-ri′tion‡, *n.* Excessive expenditure for food.

a′blins, 1 ē′blinz; 2 ā′blins, *adv.* [Scot.] Same as AIBLINS.

ab′lo-cate‡, *vt.* To hire. — **ab″lo-ca′tion‡,** *n.* [blooming.

a-bloom′, 1 ə-blūm′; 2 a-blōōm′, *adv.* & *a.* In blossom;

ab-lude′‡, *vi.* To differ; be inharmonious.

ab′lu-ent, 1 ab′lu-ent; 2 ăb′lu-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Cleansing; washing away. **II.** *n. Med.* A cleansing agent; detergent. [< L. *abluen(t-)s,* ppr. of *abluo;* see ABLUTION.]

a-blush′, 1 ə-blush′; 2 a-blŭsh′, *adv.* & *a.* In a blush; blushing.

ab-lu′tion, 1 ab-lū′[or -liū′]ʃhən; 2 ăb-lu′[or -lū′]shon, *n.* **1.** A washing or cleansing, especially of the body; a bath.

The *ablution* and inundation of musical waves,— that were a bath and a medicine.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Wealth* p. 81. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. A ceremonial or symbolic washing. **3.** *Eccl.* (1) *R. C. Ch.* The wine and water used to remove any trace of the eucharistic elements from the chalice and the priest's fingers after communion; also, the washing of the hands of the priest before, during, and after the celebration of the holy sacrifice. (2) *Gr. Ch.* The public washing of persons seven days after their baptism. **4.** [Rare.] *Med.* A lotion. [OF., < L. *ablutio(n-),* < *abluo,* wash, < *ab,* from, + *luo,* wash.] — **ab-lu′tion-a-ry,** *a.* — **ab-lu′ri-on,** *n.* [Rare.] That which is washed off or away.

a′bly, 1 ē′blı; 2 ā′bly, *adv.* In an able manner; with ability. [tives in *-able.* [< -ABLE + -LY.]

-ably, *suffix.* Termination of adverbs formed from adjec-

ab″mo-dal′ı-ty, 1 ab′mo-dal′ı-tı; 2 ăb′mo-dăl′ı-ty, *n.* Variation from a norm, mode, or type, taken as a standard to which all living creatures and their qualities may approximate or from which they may deviate. [< AB- + MODALITY.]

ab-mor′tal, 1 ab-mōr′təl; 2 ăb-môr′tal, *a. Pathol.* Passing from dead or dying to living muscular fiber: used of electric currents. GOULD *Med. Dict.* [< AB- + MORTAL.]

A. B. M. U., *abbr.* American Baptist Missionary Union.

ab′ne-gate, 1 ab′nı-gēt; 2 ăb′ne-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT′ED; -GAT′ING.] To renounce (a right or privilege); give up; deny oneself (anything); abjure; as, to *abnegate* the idea of freedom. [< L. *abnegatus,* pp. of *abnego,* < *ab,* off, + *nego,* deny; see NEGATION.] — **ab′ne-ga″tor,** *n.*

ab″ne-ga′tion, 1 ab′nı-gē′ʃhən; 2 ăb′ne-gā′shon, *n.* The act of abnegating; renunciation; repudiation; denial; self-sacrifice; as, "Love is the *abnegation* . . . of self," F. W. ROBERTSON *Ep. to Cor.* p. 176. [< L. *abnegatio(n-),* < *abnego;* see ABNEGATE.] — **a′ne-ga″tıv(es,** *a.* Making denial; negative.

Ab′ner, 1 ab′nər; 2 ăb′ner, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A Jewish general (died 10557 B. C.); cousin of Saul. [Heb., father of light.]

ab-ner′val, 1 ab-nūr′vəl; 2 ăb-nĕr′val, *a.* Passing from a nerve; as, an *abnerval* electric current. [< AB- + NERVE.] [priest. **ab′a-nett.**

ab′net, 1 ab′net; 2 ăb′nĕt, *n.* [Heb.] The girdle of a Jewish

ab-neu′ral, 1 ab-niū′rəl; 2 ăb-nu′ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the part of the body opposite to the central nervous system. [< AB- + NEURAL.] — **ab-neu′ral-ly,** *adv.*

ab′no-date‡, *vt.* To prune. — **ab″no-da′tion‡,** *n.*

ab-nor′mal, 1 ab-nōr′məl; 2 ăb-nôr′mal, *a.* Not conformed to the ordinary rule or standard; deviating from the natural structure, condition, or course; unnatural; irregular; as, an *abnormal* mental development or appetite. [< L. *abnormis,* < *ab,* from, + *norma,* rule.] **ab-nor′mous‡.** SYN.: see ANOMALOUS; IRREGULAR. — **ab-nor′mal-ism,** *n.* — **ab-nor′mal-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ′ING.] To render abnormal. — **ab-nor′mal-ly,** *adv.*

Ab″nor-ma′les, 1 ab′nor-mē′liz; 2 ăb′nôr-mā′lĕz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of passerine birds with abnormal syrinx; the scrub-birds and lyre-birds. [< ABNORMAL.]

ab″nor-mal′ı-ty, 1 ab′nor-mal′ı-tı; 2 ăb′nôr-măl′ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being abnormal; irregularity. **2.** That which is abnormal or unusual; an irregularity.

Such *abnormalities* would probably never . . . occur with forms developed in a state of nature.
C. AND F. DARWIN *Movements of Plants* p. 157. [M.]

— **ab-nor′mal-ist,** *n.* One fond of abnormality.

ab-nor′mı-ty, 1 ab-nōr′mı-tı; 2 ăb-nôr′mi-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being abnormal; deformity; monstrosity. **2.** An irregularity; malformation.

ab-nu′mer-a-ble, } 1 ab-niū′mor-ə-bl; 2 ăb-nū′mĕr-a-
ab-nu′mer-a-blı‡, } bl, *a. Math.* Greater than the multitude of all integers, as the quantities whose values can be indefinitely approximated by decimals. [< AN- + NUMERABLE.] **ab-nu′mer-al‡.**

A′bo, 1 ē′bo; 2 ā′bo, *n.* A seaport in Finland. **Aa′bo‡.**

a-board′, 1 ə-bōrd′; 2 a-bôrd′, *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* Upon or in a vessel or boat; on board; as, the pilot came *aboard.* **2.** Alongside; on one side; as, close or hard *aboard.* **3.** [U. S.] In a railroad-car or other vehicle. [< A-, on, + BOARD.] — **all aboard,** to call to go aboard, as a

vessel or train.— **to fall a.** 1. To strike a vessel's side; foul. 2. To assault by boarding.— **to haul the tacks a.,** to bring the weather-clews of the courses close down; set the courses.— **to have the port (or starboard) tack a.,** to sail on the port (or starboard) tack; have the wind from the port (or starboard) side.— **to lay a.,** to run alongside of for the purpose of boarding.

a-board', 1 ə-bōrd'; 2 a-bōrd', *prep.* 1. On the deck of; on board of, as a ship; in or into. 2. Across; alongside of.

A'bo-Aa'bo-Björ'ne-borg, 1 ä'bo-by-ür'nə-bōrg; 2 ä'bo-byúr'ne-bôrg, *n.* A government in Finland; 9,333 sq. m.

a-bo'bra, 1 ə-bō'brə; 2 a-bō'bra, *n.* [Pg.] *Bot.* 1. An ornamental stove or greenhouse vine (*Abobra viridiflora*) from Brazil. 2. [A-] A small genus of South American climbers of the gourd family, with dissected leaves, solitary greenish flowers on slender pedicels, and small scarlet fruit.

Abobra. *a*, the fruit.

A-bo'bus, 1 ə-bō'bus; 2 a-bō'bûs, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

ab'o-cock, *n.* Same as BYCOCK-ET: corrupt form.

a-bode', *imp.* of ABIDE, *v.*

a-bode'†, *v.* To forebode; be ominous.

a-bode', 1 ə-bōd'; 2 a-bōd', *n.* 1. A place of abiding; dwelling; residence; home. 2. A time, state, or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. 3†. Delay. [< ABIDE.] **a-boad'†.** Syn.: see HOUSE.— **to make abode,** to dwell, as in a house or country.

a-bode'†, *n.* An omen. **a-bo'dance†**; **a-bode'ment†.**

a-bo'-fruit", *n.* Same as ABOLI.

a"bo-ga'do, 1 ä"bo-gä'thō; 2 ä"bo-gä'tho, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A counselor at law; advocate.

a"bol"deau', 1 ə"bwä'dō'; 2 ä"bwä'dō', *n.* [New Brunswick.] A dike to exclude tide-water from lowlands. **a"bol"teau'‡.**

a-boll', 1 ə-bōl'; 2 a-bōl', *adv.* & *a.* At the boiling-point; boiling.

Ab"ol-bo'da, 1 ab'əl-bō'də; 2 ăb'ŏl-bō'da, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of South American tufted marsh-plants, of the yellow-eyed-grass family (*Xyridaceæ*), closely allied to *Xyris*.

a-boll', 1 ə-bō'll; 2 a-bō'll, *n.* [W. Afr.] The fruit of the climbing shrub *Landolphia florida*, of the dogbane family.

a-bol'ish, 1 ə-bel'ish; 2 a-bŏl'ish, *rt.* To do away with; annul or make void; put an end to; destroy.

A mightier hope *abolishes* despair.
EMERSON *Essays, Over-Soul* p. 235. [R. & CO.]

[< F. *abolir* (*abolissant*), < L. *aboleo*, < *ab*, away. + *oleo*, grow.]

Syn.: abate, abrogate, annihilate, annul, destroy, end, eradicate, exterminate, extirpate, nullify, obliterate, overthrow, prohibit, remove, repeal, reverse, revoke, set aside, stamp out, subvert, supplant, suppress, terminate. *Abolish*, to bring absolutely to an end, especially as something hostile, hindering, or harmful, was formerly used of persons and material objects, but this usage is now obsolete except in poetry or highly figurative speech. *Abolish* is now used of institutions, customs, and conditions, especially those wide-spread and long existing; as, to *abolish* slavery, ignorance, intemperance, poverty. A building that is burned to the ground is said to be *destroyed* by fire. *Annihilate*, as a philosophical term, signifies to put absolutely out of existence. As far as our knowledge goes, matter is never *annihilated*, but only changes its form. Some believe that the wicked will be *annihilated*. *Abolish* is not said of laws. There we use *repeal*, *abrogate*, *nullify*, etc.: *repeal* by the enacting body, *nullify* by revolutionary proceedings; a later statute *abrogates*, without formally *repealing*, any earlier law with which it conflicts. An appellate court may *reverse* or *set aside* the decision of an inferior court. *Overthrow* may be used in either a good or a bad sense; *suppress* is commonly in a good, *subvert* always in a bad, sense; as, to *subvert* our liberties; to *suppress* a rebellion. The law *prohibits* what may never have existed; it *abolishes* an existing evil. We *abate* a nuisance, *terminate* a controversy. See also CANCEL; DEMOLISH; EXTERMINATE.— Ant.: authorize, cherish, confirm, continue, enact, establish, institute, introduce, legalize, promote, reinstate, renew, repair, restore, revive, set up, support, sustain.

— **a-bol'ish-a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **a-bol'ish-er**, *n.*

a-bol'ish-ment, 1 ə-bel'ish-ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-bŏl'ish-ment, *n.* Abolition.

Immediate . . . *abolishment* of slavery.
LINCOLN *Proclam.* Sept. 22, 1862.

a-bol'isht, *pp.* Abolished. S. S.

ab"o-li'tion, 1 ab'o-lish'ən; 2 ăb'o-lĭsh'on, *n.* 1. The act of abolishing, or the state or fact of being abolished; extinction; especially, the legal extinction of slavery.

Governor Tompkins recommended the . . . entire *abolition* of the slave system . . . after July 4, 1827.
LOSSING *Empire State* p. 451. [R. & W. 1887.]

2. Abolitionism. [< L. *abolitio*(-*n*), < *aboleo*; see ABOLISH.]— **ab"o-li'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to abolition.— **ab"o-li'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Having to do with abolition; destructive.— **ab"o-li'tion-dom**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The northern portion of the United States: an epithet formerly given by Southerners.— **ab"o-li'tion-ism**, *n.* The principles of abolitionists; opposition to slavery.— **ab"o-li'tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors abolition, especially of slavery.— **ab"o-li'tion-ize** or **-ise**, *rt.* To convert to abolitionism; teach to hate slavery.

Abolla.

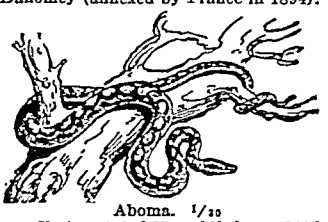
a-bol'la, 1 ə-bel'ə; 2 a-bŏl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē. pl.] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A loose cloak fastened at the neck, similar to the Greek chlamys, properly woolen, worn by soldiers and husbandmen.

a-bo'ma, 1 ə-bō'mə; 2 a-bō'ma, *n.* [Pg.] *Herp.* The ringed boa (*Epicrates cenchris*), or one of other large tropical American snakes of the family *Boidæ*. See illustration in next column.

ab"o-ma'sum, 1 ab'o-mē'səm; 2 ăb'o-mā'sûm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] The fourth or true digestive stomach of a ruminant. [< AB- + OMASUM.] **ab"o-ma'sust.**

A-bo'mey, 1 ə-bō'mi; 2 a-bō'my. *n.* A town, former capital of the kingdom of Dahomey (annexed by France in 1894).

a-bom'i-na-ble, **a-bom'i-nal**, 1 ə-bem'i-nə-bl; 2 a-bŏm'i-na-bl, *a.* 1. Very hateful; loathsome; detestable; horrible; as, an *abominable* lie. 2. [Colloq.] Extremely disagreeable.



Aboma. 1/10

The rain was pitiless, and the road *abominable*.
TYNDALL *Glaciers* pt. 1, § 27, p. 218. [J. M. 1860.]

This word, formerly spelled *abhominable*, owes its meaning to a mistaken derivation from the Latin *ab homine*, away from or contrary to man. The error antedates the use of the word in English. [OF., < L. *abominabilis*, < *abominor*; see ABOMINATE, *v.*] Syn.: abhorrent, accursed, detestable, execrable, foul, hateful, horrible, nauseous, odious, offensive, repulsive, vile, wicked. See BAD; CRIMINAL.— Ant.: admirable, beautiful, charming, delectable, delightful, enjoyable, excellent, grateful, lovely, sweet, worthy.

— **a-bom'i-na-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*— **a-bom'i-na-bly**, *adv.*

a-bom'i-nate, 1 ə-bem'i-nēt; 2 a-bŏm'i-nāt, *rt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To hate violently; regard with horror or aversion; loathe; as, to *abominate* sin. [< L. *abominatus*, pp. of *abominor*, < *ab*, off, + *omen*; see OMEN.] **a-bo'mi-net.** Syn.: see ABHOR; compare ABOMINATION.— **a-bom'i-nate**, *a.* Abhorred.— **a-bom'i-na"tor**, *n.*

a-bom"i-na'tion, 1 ə-bem'i-nē'shən; 2 a-bŏm'i-nā'shon, *n.* 1. Anything that excites disgust and hatred or loathing; a very detestable act or practise; anything vile or shamefully wicked; as, "the *abominations* of the heathen," *2 Kings* xxi, 2. 2. Any unpleasant factor object.

Brewed up flaxseed and lime juice and quinine and willow stems into an *abomination* which was dignified as beer.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 59. [C. & P. 1856.]

3. Extreme disgust and hatred; loathing or aversion. See note under ABOMINABLE. **a-bom"i-na'clount.**

Syn.: abhorrence, annoyance, aversion, crime, curse, detestation, disgust, evil, execration, hatred, horror, iniquity, nuisance, offense, plague, shame, villainy, wickedness. *Abomination* (from the L. *ab omen*, a thing of ill omen) was originally applied to anything held in religious or ceremonial *aversion*; as, "that which is highly esteemed among men is *abomination* in the sight of God." *Luke* xvi, 15. In common use it signifies something very much disliked or loathed, or that deserves to be. Choice food may be an object of *aversion* and *disgust* to a sick person; vile food would be an *abomination*. A toad is to many an object of *disgust*; a foul sewer is an *abomination*. As applied to crimes, *abomination* is used of such as are especially brutal, shameful, or revolting; theft is an *offense*; infanticide is an *abomination*.— Ant.: affection, appreciation, approval, benefit, blessing, delight, desire, enjoyment, esteem, gratification, joy, satisfaction, treat.

— **abomination of desolation** (*Bib.*), a desecration of sacred precincts, as by the placing of the image of a heathen god in the temple (*Dan.* ix, 27; xi, 31, etc.): sometimes identified with some historic character, event, or thing.

a-bom"i-na'tion-ly†, *adv.* Abominably.

a"bon"dance', 1 ə'bōn'dāns'; 2 ä'bôn'dänç', *n.* [F.] *Card-playing.* In solo whist, a player's declaration that he will take nine tricks.— **abondance déclarée**, in solo whist, a player's declaration that he will take all the tricks.

A'bo-ny, 1 e'bo-nya; 2 a'bo-nya, *n.* A town in Hungary.

a-boon', 1 ə-bün'; 2 a-bōōn', *adv.* & *prep.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Above.

A prince can mak' a belted knight, . . .
But an honest man's *aboon* his might.
BURNS *For a' That and a' That* st. 4.

a-boord'†, *adv.* Aboard. **a-bord'†.**

ab-o'rad, 1 ab-ō'rad; 2 ăb-ō'răd, *adv.* *Zool.* In a direction away from the mouth. [< AB- + ORAD.]

ab-o'ral, 1 ab-ō'rəl; 2 ăb-ō'ral, *a.* *Zool.* Pertaining to or situated in the part most remote from the mouth. [< AB-; and see ORAL.]— **-ly**, *adv.*

a-bord'†, I. *rt.* To approach; accost. II. *n.* Manner of accosting; approach.

a-bord'age, 1 ə-bōrd'ij; 2 a-bôrd'aġ, *n.* [F.] 1. The act of hostilely boarding a vessel. 2. A falling aboard; collision.

ab"o-rig'i-nal, 1 ab'o-rij'i-nəl; 2 ăb'o-rĭġ'i-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the aborigines; native to the soil; savage in respect of culture; indigenous; primitive; hence, simple; unsophisticated. [< L. *ab origine*; see ABORIGINES.] **ab"o-rig'i-na-ry‡.** Syn.: see PRIMEVAL.— **ab"o-rig'i-nal-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that savage races may be civilized, and hence should be respected.— **ab"o-rig'i-nal'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or condition of being aboriginal.— **ab"o-rig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* Originally; from the first.

ab"o-rig'i-nal, *n.* 1. An original inhabitant. 2. A native plant or animal. **ab"o-rig'i-na-ry‡.**

ab"o-rig'i-ne, 1 ab'o-rij'i-nī; 2 ăb'o-rĭġ'i-nē, *n.* [Rare.] One of the aborigines. **ab-or'i-gent**; **-gin‡.** [Singular forms of *aborigines*, which in Latin has no singular: assumed from regarding the word as English, and now often used.]

ab"o-rig'i-nes, 1 ab'o-rij'i-nīz; 2 ăb'o-rĭġ'i-nēs, *n. pl.* 1. The original or earliest-known native inhabitants of a country. 2. The indigenous flora and fauna of a country or district. [L., the primeval Romans, < *ab*, from; and see ORIGIN.]

a-borse'ment†, *n.* Abortion.— **a-bor'sive†**, *a.* Abortive.

a-bort', 1 ə-bōrt'; 2 a-bôrt', *v.* I. *i.* 1. To bring forth young prematurely; miscarry. 2. To fail of development; become abortive; as, the peach-buds *aborted*.

They [the turbinal bones] may, on the contrary, *abort* altogether.
MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iii, 112. [M.]

3. To cease or be checked without going through the usual stages; as, typhoid sometimes *aborts*. II. *t.* To make abortive; cut short the course or growth of; as, to *abort* a fever. [< L. *abortus*, pp. of *aborior*, < *ab*, from, + *orior*, grow.]— **a-bort'ed**, *pa.* *Biol.* 1. Prematurely born. 2. Imperfectly developed; rudimentary; abortive.— **a-bor'ti-cide**, *n.* *Med.* 1. The intentional destruction of the life of a fetus; feticide. 2. Same as ABORTIFACIENT, *n.*— **a-bor'tient** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Sterile; barren; tending to abort.— **a-bor"ti-fa'cient.** *Med.* I. *a.* Causing abortion. II. *n.* Anything that is used to cause abortion.

a-bort'†, **a-bort'ment†**, *n.* Abortion.

a-bor'tion, 1 ə-bōr'shən; 2 a-bôr'shon, *n.* 1. The act of bringing forth young prematurely; in a loose use, miscarriage. In the human subject, as usually construed in law and medicine, abortion is the expulsion of the product of conception at any period of gestation before the fetus becomes viable. In a stricter sense it is "the expulsion of the ovum before the third month of gestation, as distinguished from miscarriage" (F. *Med. Dict.*). The period is variously limited by other authorities. The word *abortion* is also sometimes loosely used to mean criminal abortion.

2. The fruit of the act of aborting; hence, any misshapen or defective thing. 3. *Biol.* The partial or complete arrest of development of an organ. 4. Failure in anything during progress and before maturity, as in an enterprise or project. [< L. *abortio*(*n*-), < *aborior*; see ABORT.]

Syn.: defect, disappointment, failure, frustration, miscarriage, mishap, monstrosity, perversion.— Ant.: achievement, completion, consummation, development, exploit, feat, perfection, realization, success, triumph.

— **criminal abortion** (*Law*), the act of causing abortion or miscarriage in a pregnant woman, except when necessary to preserve her life.— **missed a.** (*Pathol.*), the retention of a fetus in the womb after its death, accompanied by indications of abortion.— **a-bor'tion-al**, *a.*— **a-bor'tion-ist**, *n.* One who criminally procures an abortion.

a-bor'tive, 1 ə-bōr'tiv; 2 a-bôr'tiv, *a.* 1. Brought forth prematurely; hence, imperfectly developed; rudimentary; as, an *abortive* organ or stamen. 2. Coming to naught; failing; as, *abortive* schemes.

An enterprise undertaken without resolution . . . will easily . . . prove *abortive*.
BARROW *Sermons* vol. iii, ser. 47. [R.]

3. *Med.* (1) Causing abortion. (2) Shortening in course; as, *abortive* treatment of fever. 4†. Rendering ineffectual. [< L. *abortivus*, < *abortus*; see ABORT.] Syn.: see AMISS.— **abortive vellum**, vellum made from the skin of an abortive calf.— **a-bor'tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.*— **a-bor'tiv(e-ness)**, *n.*

a-bor'tive, *n.* 1. The fruit of an abortion. 2. A drug, or the like, capable of causing abortion. [abortion.

a-bor'tus, 1 ə-bōr'tus; 2 a-bôr'tûs, *n.* [L.] The fruit of

A'both, 1 ä'bōt; 2 ä'bōt, *n.* A treatise of the Mishna containing the oldest collection of ethical maxims and aphorisms of rabbinical sages.

Ab"oth-roph'e-ra, 1 ab'əth-rəf'i-rə; 2 ăb'ŏth-rŏf'e-ra, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The true vipers, a primary group of solenoglyph serpents without anteorbital pits. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *bothros*, pit, + *pherō*, bear.]

A"bou-ben-Ad'hem, 1 ä'bu-ben-äd'hem; 2 ä'bu-bĕn-ăd'hĕm, *n.* A character in Leigh Hunt's poem of the same name who, in a vision, sees an angel writing in a book of gold "the names of those who love the Lord." Abou prays to be written down as "one who loves his fellow men," and later learns that love of man is love of God.

à bouche, 1 a büsh; 2 à buch. [F.] *Her.* Having a notch in the upper right-hand corner: said of a shield.

à bouche fer"mée', 1 a büsh fer'mē'; 2 à buch fĕr'mę'. [F.] *Mus.* With closed mouth.

a-bought'†, *imp.* of ABY, *v.*

a"bou-han'nes, 1 ä'bu-hün'ez; 2 ä'bu-hän'ĕs, *n.* [Ar.] The sacred ibis (*Ibis religiosa*) of northern Africa. Its mummies are found in ancient temples. **a"bou-men'gel‡**; **a"bu-han'nes‡.** [ABU-HASAN.

A'bou Has'san, 1 ä'bu hä'sən; 2 ä'bu hä'sän. Same as

A"bou-kir', 1 ä'bu-kir'; 2 ä'bu-kir', *n.* Same as ABUKIR.

A"boo-keer'‡. [ABU-AL-FEDA.

A"boul-fed'a, 1 ä'bul-fed'ə; 2 ä'bul-fĕd'a, *n.* Same as

a-bou'll-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as ABULIA. **a-bou"lo-ma'ni-a‡.**

a-bound', 1 ə-baund'; 2 a-bound', *ri.* 1. To be in great plenty; be present in large numbers or quantity; as, game *abounds* in the hills. 2. To be plentifully supplied (with); be wealthy (in); teem; as, the sea *abounds* with fish; Ossian *abounds* in metaphors. [< F. *abonder*, < L. *abundo*, < *ab*, from, + *unda*, wave.]— **a-bound'er**, *n.*

Syn.: be plenteous, be plentiful, flourish, luxuriate, swarm, teem. See FLOW; compare ABUNDANT.— Ant.: be deficient, fail, lack, miss, want.— Prep.: *in*, *with* (see definition 2).— to **abound in one's own sense**, to act after one's own convictions; rely on one's own judgment.

a-bound'a-ble†, **a-bound'ance†**. See ABUNDANT; ABUNDANCE. [dance.

a-bound'ing, 1 ə-baund'iŋ; 2 a-bound'ing, *n.* Abun-

a-bout', 1 ə-baut'; 2 a-bout', *adv.* 1. Around, in situation: (1) Around the outside; on every side; all around; as, "The blessings of a glad father compass thee *about!*" SHAK. *Tempest* act v, sc. 1. (2) Nearly; approximately; almost: used of numbers, quality, degree, etc.; as, *about* completed; *about* right; *about* an hour. (3) In readiness, as for business or action; at the point; as, *about* to speak; *about* to begin. 2. Around, in motion: (1) Round; in revolution or rotation; as, the earth turns *about* on its axis; he brought the army *about*. (2) In rounds, complete or partial; in rotation, succession, or alternation; round and round; as, to read turn *about*. (3) Toward every, any, or the opposite side; in any direction; as, to look *about*; move *about*.

They wandered *about* in sheepskins and goatskins. *Heb.* xi, 37.

(4) Moving around; on the stir: (*a*) At work; astir; in activity; as, the cholera is *about*; the swallows are *about*. (*b*) Circuitously; in winding course; hither and thither; up and down; to and fro; as, to wander *about*; to run *about*. (5) In effort or in scheming. [< AS. *ābūtan*, < *an*, on, + *būtan*, outside, < *be*, by, + *ūtan*, outside, < *ūt*, out.]— **about East** [Colloq., New Eng.], all right; correct.— **a. face** (*Mil.*), a command to turn about so as to face the opposite way.— **ready a.; a. ship**, a command to prepare for tacking.— **right a.; left a.** (*Mil.*), a command to turn in the direction opposite to that which one is facing.— **to a. ship** (*Naut.*), to change the course by going on the opposite tack.— **to be a.**, to be up and dressed or attending to one's duties.— **to bring a.** 1. To cause to come to pass; effect. 2. *Naut.* Same as TO GO ABOUT, 2. — **to come a.**, to turn out; take place; happen.— **to go a.** 1. To try to accomplish; prepare; form designs. 2. *Naut.* To go on the opposite tack.— **turn and turn a.**, one after another; by turns.

a-bout', *prep.* 1. On the outside or outer surface of; surrounding: (1) On every side of; all around so as to encircle; as, walls *about* a city.

The wars which were *about* him on every side. *1 Kings* v, 3.

(2) Round the outside of; around, as opposed to across, over, or into; as, the movement of a planet *about* the sun. (3) Round or over the parts of; to and fro in; upon; as, to go *about* the world. 2. On some side of; beside; close to; somewhere near; as, the cool air *about* the door.

I have standen in full great degree
Abouten lordes of full high estate.
CHAUCER *C. T., Merchant's Tale* l. 248.

3. In connection with: (1) Having to do with; engaged in; interfering with; as, to be *about* one's business. (2) In reference to; concerning; touching; as, to inquire *about* a trade; to consult or write *about* a matter. (3) On account of; as, to quarrel *about* trifles. 4. Approximating to, in time, quantity, degree, etc.: approaching the adverb in signification.

It was *about* the space of three hours after. *Acts* v. 7.

5. In (one's possession) or on (one's person); as, I haven't a dollar *about* me. **a-boute't**; **a-bout'ent**; **a-bouts't**.— **to set about**, to begin.— **a-bout'ward†**, *adv.* With strife or tendency toward something; hence, at the point; about.

A"bout', 1 ə"bü'; 2 ä"bu', **Edmond François Valentin** (3/14.1823–1/17.1885). A French novelist and dramatist.

a-bout'-sledge", 1 ə-bout'-slej'; 2 a-bout'-slĕdg', *n.* The largest hammer of a blacksmith's kit: used alternately with a lighter one.

a-bove',) 1 ə-buv'; 2 a-bův', *a.* Given, said, placed, etc., **a-buv'E**,) above; preceding; as, the *above* quotation: an inelegant, tho common, use of the word.

a-bove', *n.* That which precedes, or is just before, or higher up; as, in writing the *above*: by ellipsis of some noun, such as *statement, paragraph, sentence*, etc. Such usage, altho employed by some good writers, has the weight of literary authority against it.

a-bove', *adv.* **1.** Vertically up; overhead; on high.

When he established the clouds *above*. *Prov.* viii, 28.

2. Higher up; superior in position, number, quality, degree, rank, etc.; as, the heavens are *above*; the waters from *above*; the court *above*; the paragraph *above*. **3.** On the upper side, as opposed to below; as, leaves smooth *above*.

Above is an element in many self-explaining compounds; as, *above*-cited (*a.*), *above*-found (*a.*), *above*-given (*a.*), *above*-hand (*n.*), *above*-head (*n.*), *above*-measure (*n.*), *above*-named (*a.*), *above*-seated (*a.*), *above*-written (*a.*).

[< AS. *ābufan*, < *an*, on, + *bufan*, above, < *be*, by, + *ufan*, above.] — **over and above**, besides; in addition to; as, much remains *over and above*.

a-bove', *prep.* **1.** Over: (1) Vertically over; as, the room *above* this one. (2) On the top of; upon. **2.** In excess of in number, quantity, etc.; as, blessings *above* measure.

Above this love — better than this and every other love — is the love of the soul for the Father Soul.

HOLLAND *Gold-Foil* p. 109. [s. 1871.]

3. Superior to in position, authority, rank, character, etc.; beyond; as, the king is *above* the subject; the moral law is *above* the civil.

Thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne *above* the stars of God. *Isa.* xiv, 13.

4. Free from the reach, power, or influence of; not liable to; as, *above* suspicion; *above* corruption.

— **above all**, in preference to everything else; chiefly. — **a. ground**, alive; not buried.— **a. one's bend** [Slang, W. U. S.], beyond one's power. **a. huckleberry†**.— **a. one's business**, too proud or self-conceited to attend properly to one's duties: usually in a bad sense.— **a-bove'-stairs"**, *adv.* On the floor above the first or any given floor; up-stairs.

a-bove'board", 1 -bōrd'; 2 -bōrd', *adv.* & *a.* In open sight; without concealment, fraud, or trickery.

Muskets are the weapons of animals; agitation is the atmosphere of brains. . . . It is voluntary, public, and *aboveboard*.

MARTIN *Wendell Phillips* p. 556. [P. & W. 1890.]

Syn.: see CANDID.

a-bove'deck", 1 -dek'; 2 -dĕk', *adv.* & *a.* **1.** On deck; as, he stood *abovedeck*. **2.** [Colloq.] In a straightforward manner; aboveboard.

a-bove'men"tioned, 1 -men'shənd; 2 -mĕn'shənd, *a.* Mentioned above or before in the same matter.

a-bove'said", 1 -sed'; 2 -sĕd', *a.* Said above or before in the same matter. [the origin.

ab o'vo, 1 ab ō'vo; 2 ăb ō'vo. [L.] From the egg; from

a-box', 1 ə-boks'; 2 a-bŏks', *adv. Naut.* In the position that results when the head-yards are braced aback, the after sails remaining full.— **brace abox**, the order to lay the head-yards abox.

Abp., *abbr.* Archbishop.

ab-po'lar, 1 ab-pō'lər; 2 ăb-pō'lar, *a. Meteor.* Moving away from a pole of the earth; as, an *abpolar* current. FITZROY.

A. B. P. S., *abbr.* American Baptist Publication Society.

abr., *abbr.* Abridged; abridgment.

a'bra[1], 1 ā'brə; 2 ā'bra, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A fissure in a mountain or plateau. **2.** A narrow pass; valley or dale. **3.** The entrance to a cañon. **4.** A bay or cove.

a'bra[2], *n.* A silver coin of the ancient kingdom of Poland, worth about 25 cents, or 1 shilling. [capital, Bangued.

A'bra[3], *n.* A province of northern Luzon, P. I.; 3,280 sq. m.;

A-bra"ba-nel', 1 ə-brā"bə-nel'; 2 ä-brä"bä-nĕl', **Isaac** (1437–1508). A Portuguese Jewish rabbi, statesman, philosopher, and commentator. **A-bra"ra-bel'†**.

ab"ra-ca-dab'ra, 1 ab"rə-kə-dab'rə; 2 ăb"ra-ca-dăb'ra, *n.* [L.] A cabalistic word written in various forms, anciently used as a prophylactic or curative charm; hence, any jargon of conjuring or nonsensical words. The word is said to be from Ab, Ben, Ruach Acadosch, Hebrew for Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

a-brac'a-lam, 1 ə-brak'ə-ləm; 2 a-brăc'a-lăm, *n.* A cabalistic word used as a charm.

a-bra'chi-a, 1 ə-brē'ki-ə; 2 a-brā'ci-a, *n. Teral.* Congenital absence of fore limbs. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *brachiōn*, arm, shoulder.]

— **a-bra"chi-o-ce-pha'li-a**, *n.* Absence of arms and head.— **a-bra"chi-o-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lī, *pl.*] A monster without arms and head.— **a-bra'chi-us**, *n.* [-CHI-I, 1 -ki-ī; 2 -ci-ī, *pl.*] A monster without fore limbs.

Ab"ra-da'tas, 1 ab"rə-dē'təs; 2 ăb"ra-dā'tas, *n.* A king of ancient Susa (6th century B. C.).

ab-rade', 1 ab-rēd'; 2 ăb-rād', *rt.* [AB-RAD'ED; AB-RAD'ING.] To rub particles from; wear away the surface or some part of by friction; as, drifting sand *abrades* rocks.

To dogs famishing . . . frozen food often proves fatal, *abrading* the stomach and œsophagus.

KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, p. 11. [c. & P. 1856.]

[< L. *abrado*, < *ab*, from, + *rado*, scrape, rub.] — **ab-ra'dant**, *a.* Wearing away; abrading.— **ab-ra'dant**, *n.* An abrading substance, as emery, sand, etc., used in grinding, polishing, etc.— **ab-rad'er**, *n.* One who or that which abrades; especially, any abrading substance.

a'bra-ham†, *a.* Auburn. **a'bram†**.

A'bra-ham, 1 ē'bra-ham; 2 ā'bra-hăm, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. Sw. **A'bra-ham**, 1 ā'bra-hom, 2 ä'brä-häm: F. **A"bra"ham'**, 1 a"bra"äN', 2 ä"brä"äN'; G. **A'bra-ham**, 1 ā'bra-hom, 2 ä'brä-häm; It. **A"bra-ha'mo**, 1 ä"bra-ä'mo, 2 ä"brä-ä'mo; L. **A"bra-ha'mus**, 1 ē"bra-hē'mus, 2 ä"bra-hä'mŭs; Pg. **A"bra-hão'**, 1 ä"bra-ouN', 2 ä"brä-ouN'; Sp. **A"bra-han'**, 1 ä"bra-än', 2 ä"brä-än'. **2.** *Bib.* The progenitor of the Jews (1996–1821 B. C.). [Heb., father of a multitude.]

— **A"bra-ham'ic**, *a.* Pertaining (1) to Abraham, or (2) to the Jewish religion as represented by him. **A"bra-ham-it'ic†**; **A"bra-ham-it'i-cal†**.— **A"bra-ham'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* Descendants of Abraham, including Jews, Edomites, Keturahites, etc.— **A'bra-ham-ite**, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** A Gnostic of the school of Abraham of Antioch (9th century). **2.** One claiming to hold the same belief as Abraham held before his circumcision. **A'bram-ide†**; **A'bram-itet**.

A'bra-ham a San'ta Cla'ra (1644–1709). Ulrich Megerle, an Augustine monk, court priest, and writer.

A'bra-ham-man" or **A'bram-man"**, *n.* One of a class of beggars (16th and 17th centuries) who feigned lunacy; originally, a mendicant inmate of Bethlehem Hospital, London.

A'bra-hams, 1 ē'bra-hamz; 2 ā'bra-hămz, **Israel** (11/5.1858–10/4.1925). An English author, editor, and educator: *Jewish Life in the Middle Ages; Chapters on Jewish Literature.*

A'bram, 1 ē'bram; 2 ā'bram, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Abe (dim.). F. **A"bram'**, 1 a"bräN', 2 ä"brăN'; It. **A-bra'mo**, 1 ä-brä'mo, 2 ä-brä'mo; L. **A-bra'mus**, 1 ə-brē'mus, 2 a-brā'mŭs; Sp. **A-bram'**, 1 ə-brōm', 2 ä-brăm'. **2.** *Bib.* Abraham before God changed his name. **3.** A servant to Montague in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.* [Heb., father of a height.]

Ab"ra-mi-di'næ, 1 ab"rə-mi-dī'nē; 2 ăb"ra-mi-dī'nĕ, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of cyprinoids, including the bream, bleak, and allied fishes. **Ab'ra-mis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *abramis*, a fish, perhaps the bream.] **Ab"ra-mi-dī'na†**.— **ab-ram'i-dine**, *a.* & *n.*

A-bran'chi-a, 1 ə-braŋ'ki-ə; 2 a-brăŋ'ci-a, *n. pl. Zool.* Animals without gills, as a group of (1) annelids, containing earthworms and allied forms; (2) gastropods, equivalent to *Dermatopnoa*; (3) vertebrates, comprising mammals, birds, and reptiles. [< A-, not, + Gr. *branchia*, gills.] — **a-bran'chi-al**, *a.*— **a-bran'chi-al-ism**, *n.*— **a-bran'chi-an**, *n.*— **a-bran'chi-ous**, *a.*

A-bran"chi-a'ta, 1 ə-braŋ"ki-ē'tə; 2 a-brăŋ"ci-ā'ta, *n. pl.* **1.** *Crust.* A primary group of *Macrura*: a name proposed by Huxley for the *Mysidæ* or opossum-shrimps. **2.** *Conch.* A group of *Anthobranchiata*; the *Heteropoda*. **3.** *Zool.* Same as ABRANCHIA. [< A-, not, + Gr. *branchia*, gills.]

a-bran'chi-ate, 1 ə-braŋ'ki-ēt; 2 a-brăŋ'ci-āt. **I.** *a.* Without gills; of or pertaining to the *Abranchia* or *Abranchiata*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Abranchiata*.

A-bran"chi-oc'er-es, 1 ə-braŋ"ki-os'ər-iz; 2 a-brăŋ"ci-ŏc'er-ēs, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Teleostomi*.

A-bran'tes, 1 ə-brān'tes; 2 ā-brān'tēs, *n.* **1. Duke of**, see JUNOT. **2.** A Spanish town; treaty of peace between France and Portugal signed here Sept. 29, 1801.

ab-rase', 1 ab-rēz' *or* -rēs'; 2 ăb-rās' *or* -rās', *rt.* [AB-RASED'; AB-RAS'ING.] To rub away or off; abrade.

Sufficient skin has been *abrased* from thy shins.

W. H. GREGORY *Egypt in 1855–1856* I, 253. [M.]

[< L. *abrasus*, pp. of *abrado*; see ABRADE.]

ab-rase', *a.* Rubbed clear or smooth; blank.

ab-ra'sion, 1 ab-rē'ʒən; 2 ăb-rā'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of abrading, as of coin by handling, or of rocks by glaciers. **2.** The result of abrading; an abraded place; as, the *abrasions* left by glacial action; an *abrasion* of the skin. **3.** That which is rubbed off.

Syn.: see FRICTION.

ab-ra'sive,) 1 ab-rē'siv; 2 ăb-rā'siv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Producing **ab-ra'sive**,) or tending to produce abrasion; abradant; as, a glacier charged with detritus is *abrasive*. **2.** Capable of use in sharpening tools, polishing surfaces, etc. **II.** *n.* A substance for abrading.

a-bras'tol, 1 ə-bras'tōl *or* -tol; 2 a-brăs'tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A reddish-white compound ($Ca(C_{10}H_6(OH)SO_3)_2+3H_2O$) derived from betanaphthol through sulfuric acid, used in medicine and horticulture. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *brastos*, boiling, + -OL.] **a'sa-prol†**.

ab'raum, 1 āp'rəum; 2 āp'roum, *n.* [G.] A red ocher, used to stain new mahogany.

— **abraum salts**, salts found at Stassfurt, Prussia, used largely in the manufacture of potassium salts.

A-bra"ta-nel', *n.* See ABRABANEL.

A-brax'as, 1 ə-braks'əs; 2 a-brăks'as, *n.* **1.** The Supreme Being, source of the 365 emanations: a cabalistic word of some Gnostics; hence any symbolic representation of Gnostic ideas. **2.** A gem or amulet inscribed with a mystical figure or word, as *Abraxas*. [< Gr. *a*, *b*, *r*, *a*, *x*, *a*, *s*, which as numerals express 365.] **Ab'ra-sax†**.

a-bray'†, *rt.* To awake; rouse up.

ab'ra-zite, 1 ab'rə-zīt'ik; 2 ăb"ra-zīt'ic, *a.* Not effervescing when subjected to chemical action or to heat.

ab"re-ac'tion, 1 ab"ri-ak'shən; 2 ăb"re-ăc'shon, *n.* The emotional discharge obtained after the recall of the original psychic trauma in catharsis. STEDMAN *Med. Dict.* s. v.

a-bread', 1 ə-brid'; 2 a-brĕd', *adv.* Same as ABREID.

a-breast',) 1 ə-brest'; 2 a-brĕst', *adv.* **1.** Side by side **a-brest'**,) and equally advanced; as, two horses running *abreast*. **2.** *Elec.* So as to have like poles connected; in multiple arc: said of the cells of a battery and the like. **3†.** Simultaneously. [< A-, on, + BREAST.]—**abreast of** or **with**. **1.** Up to the same plane; equally advanced; so as to keep up with; as, to be *abreast of* or *with* the times.

They must upward still, and onward, who would keep *abreast of* truth. LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 18.

2. *Naut.* By the side of; abeam of; opposite; over against: said of vessels, or of a vessel and another object; as, the ship was *abreast of* the fort; *of* and *with* often omitted.

a"bre"ger', 1 a"brē'ʒē'; 2 ä"brę'zhę', *tt.* [F.] *Mus.* To shorten; curtail.

a-breid', 1 ə-brid'; 2 a-brēd', *adv.* [Scot.] Abroad. **a-breed't**.

ab"re-nun"ci-a'tion, 1 ab"ri-nun"si-[*or* -shi-]ē'shən; 2 ăb"re-nun"ci-[*or* -shi-]ē'shon; 2 ăb"re-nun"ci-[*or* -shi-]ē'shon, *n.* [Archaic.] Utter renunciation; repudiation.—**ab"re-nounce'†**, **ab"re-nun'ci-ate†**, *rt.*

ab-rep'tion†, *n.* A snatching away; separation.

a"breu"voir', 1 a"brü'vwär'; 2 ä"brü'vwăr', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Masonry.* A joint or chink to be filled with mortar or cement. **2.** A watering-trough for animals. **ab"breu"voir't**.

a"bri', 1 a"brī'; 2 ä"brī', *n.* [A"BRIS', *pl.*, a"brī'.] [F.] A shelter; cover, as that afforded by a dugout; shed.

ab'ric, 1 ab'rik; 2 ăb'ric, *n.* Of or pertaining to *Abrus*.— **abric acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{24}N_2O$) extracted from the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

a'brid, 1 ē'brid; 2 ā'brid, *n.* A bushing for a pivot-hole.

a-bridge', 1 ə-brij'; 2 a-brĭdg', *rt.* [A-BRIDGED'; A-BRIDG'ING.] **1.** To make shorter in words, preserving the same idea in outline, or keeping the essential features, leaving out minor particulars; condense; contract; epitomize; as, to *abridge* a history; to *abridge* a dictionary. **2.** To shorten; curtail. Especially: (1) To diminish in duration or extent.

A decree was shortly proposed . . . to *abridge* the ten years of Kimon's ostracism. GROTE *Greece* vol. v, ch. 45, p. 329. [H. 1854.]

(2) *Law.* To shorten by subtracting from; as, to *abridge* a pleading by cutting off irrelevant or erroneous counts; to *abridge* a contract (in copyright) as to quantity. **3.** To deprive of, as a right or prerogative; debar (from); lessen; as, *abridged* of power or in freedom.

The law forbids him to murder, but that does not *abridge* his liberty. He never had a right to murder.

JOS. ALDEN *Science of God* ch. 3, p. 22. [SH. & CO.]

'I *abridged* myself,' he [John Wesley] says, 'of all superfluities.'

Contemporary Review Mar., 1891, p. 350.

[<ME. *abriggen*, < OF. *abregier* (F. *abriger*), < LL. *abbrevio*, ABBREVIATE.] **a-bredge't**; **a-breg'get**; **a-brig'get**.

Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; RETRENCH; (abridged) BRIEF.— Prep.: this is abridged *from* (more commonly, is an abridgment *of*) the original work; to abridge one *of* (rarely *from* or *in*) his liberty.— **abridged notation**, see under NOTATION.— **a-bridg'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **a-bridg'er**, *n.*

a-bridg'ment, 1 ə-brij'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 a-brĭdg'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of abridging; the state or process of being abridged.

Vindications of public liberty are . . . followed by some temporary *abridgment* of that very liberty.

MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 1018. [W. T. A. 1881.]

2. A condensed form, as of a book or play; a smaller or partial reproduction; an epitome or abstract.

Ingratitude is the *abridgment* of all baseness.

FULLER *Church Hist.* vi, 327. [M.]

An *abridgment* is the condensation of the views of one author, and implies preserving the substance, the essence, of the work, in language suited to such purpose.

4 MCLEAN *U. S. C. C. Reports* pp. 306–310.

3. *Law.* One of a class of books in which the substance of the reports of decisions, or the rules of law deduced therefrom, are concisely and systematically stated; as, Bacon's *Abridgment*. See ABRIDGE. **4†.** Anything which abridges, causing time to pass quickly, as a theatrical performance. [< OF. *abrigement*, < *abregier*; see ABRIDGE.] **a-bridge'ment†**.

Syn.: abbreviation, abstract, analysis, compend, compendium, digest, epitome, outline, summary, synopsis. An *abridgment* gives the most important portions of a work substantially as they stand. An *outline* or *synopsis* is a form of sketch closely following the plan. An *abstract* or *digest* is an independent statement of what the book contains. An *analysis* draws out the chief thoughts or arguments, whether expressed or implied. A *summary* is the most condensed statement of results or conclusions. An *epitome*, *compend*, or *compendium* is a condensed view of a subject, whether derived from a previous publication or not. We may have an *abridgment* of a dictionary, but not an *analysis*, *abstract*, *digest*, or *summary*. We may have an *epitome* of religion, a *compendium* of English literature, but not an *abridgment*. See ABBREVIATION.— Ant.: amplification, expansion, expatiation, exposition, paraphrase.

a-brim', 1 ə-brim'; 2 a-brim', *adv.* Filled to the top.

ab'rin, 1 ab'rin *or* ē'brin; 2 ăb'rin *or* ā'brin, *n.* A poisonous proteid from the seeds of wild licorice (*Abrus precatorius*). [< ABRUS.]

a-broach'†, *v.* To broach. **a-broche'†**.

a-broach', 1 ə-brōch'; 2 a-brŏch', *adv.* & *a.* In a condition to let out the liquor; on tap; broached: archaic or obsolete, except in the phrase *to set abroach*. [< A-, on, + BROACH.]— **to set abroach**. **1.** To tap and leave running, or so as to be drawn.

Hogsheads of ale and claret were *set abroach* in the streets.

MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 428. [W. T. A. 1881.]

2. To give vent or utterance to; diffuse; publish; start.

But was it my desire to *set abroach*
Such memories and forebodings?

BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. iii, l. 835.

a-broad', 1 ə-brōd'; 2 a-brŏd', *adv.* **1.** Beyond narrow limits; over a wide range or extent; far and wide; broadly.

The woodbine spices are wafted *abroad*.

TENNYSON *Maud* xxii, st. 1.

2. At large; astir; in circulation; as, "There's villainous news *abroad*." SHAKESPEARE *I King Henry IV.* act ii, sc. 4. **3.** Beyond the bounds of one's home, grounds, or usual haunts; out-of-doors; away.

From his hollow tree The squirrel was *abroad* gathering the nuts. BRYANT *Winter Piece* st. 1.

4. At or to a great distance; out of the country; in or to a foreign land; sometimes with ellipsis of the verb *go*; as, I will *abroad*.

He was understood to have gone to reside at a great distance — some said 'abroad,' that large home of ruined reputations.

GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt, Epilogue* p. 528. [H.]

5. In an extended state; spread out; at full length; as, "Stretched *abroad* on the seashore." LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, v, st. S. [< A-, on, + BROAD.]— **to be all abroad**, to be quite out of one's reckoning; hence, to be far from the mark or truth; be puzzled or bewildered.— **to get a. 1.** To move about; go outdoors. **2.** To become publicly known, as a secret.— **the schoolmaster is a.**, intelligence prevails in the community; also, the people are without instructors.

ab'ro-come, *n.* A rat-like rodent; habrocome.

ab'ro-gate, 1 ab'rə-gēt; 2 ăb'ro-gāt, *rt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To annul by authoritative act; abolish; repeal; as, to *abrogate* a rule or custom.

Although this original law [of marriage] was partially disregarded in later times, it was never *abrogated*.

C. HODGE *Syst. Theol.* vol. ii, ch. 19, p. 381. [S. A. & CO. 1875.]

2. *Law.* To repeal or annul (an existing statute) by a subsequent enactment either directly or in effect repealing it. **3†.** To avoid; keep free from. [< L. *abrogatus*, pp. of *abrogo*, < *ab*, from, + *rogo*, propose a law.]

Syn.: abolish, annul, nullify, repeal, rescind, set aside. See ABOLISH; CANCEL.— Ant.: confirm, continue, enact, enforce, reenact, resuscitate.— **ab'ro-ga-bl(er**, *a.* Capable of abrogation.— **ab'ro-ga-tiv(es**, *a.* Intended or tending to abrogate.— **ab'ro-ga"tor**, *n.*

ab'ro-gate, *a.* [Rare.] Abrogated; formally repealed.

ab"ro-ga'tion, 1 ab"rə-gē'shən; 2 ăb"ro-gā'shon, *n.* The act or process of abrogating; authoritative repeal.

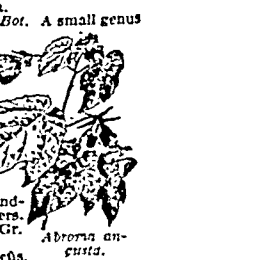
[Irenicus] sees with clearness the *abrogation* of Judaism.

FARRAR *Lives of the Fathers* vol. i, p. 75. [MACM. 1889.]

[< L. *abrogatio(n-)*, < *abrogo*; see ABROGATE, *v.*]

A-brol'hos, 1 ə-brōl'yōs; 2 a-brōl'yŏs, *n.* A group of islands (1) off Brazil; (2) off Western Australia.

A-bro'ma, 1 ə-brō'mə; 2 a-brō'ma, *n. Bot.* A small genus of low evergreen East-Indian and Australian trees of the cola-nut family (*Sterculiaceæ*), cultivated for ornament in conservatories. *A. angusta* is the devil's-cotton. [< A-, not, + Gr. *brōma*, food.]


Abroma augusta.

A-bro'nah, 1 ə-brō'nə; 2 a-brō'na, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). Ebronah.

A-bro'ni-a, 1 ə-brō'ni-ə; 2 a-brō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of plants of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginaceæ*) of the western United States, having a distinct involucre subtending a head of many showy fragrant flowers. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *abrotos*, elegant.]

A-bron'y-chus, 1 ə-bron'i-kus; 2 a-brŏn'y-cus, *n.* An ancient Greek ambassador. **A-bro'ny-chos**† [Gr.]

a-brood'†, *adv.* In the act of brooding.

a-brook'†, *vt.* To brook; endure. [hanchinol.

a'bro-sol, 1 ā'bro-sōl; 2 ā'bro-sōl, *n.* [Sp.] A shrub, the

ab-rot'a-noid, 1 ab-rot'ə-noid; 2 ăb-rŏt'a-nŏid, *n.* A perforated East-Indian reef-coral (*Madrepora abrotanoida*). [< Gr. *abrotonon*, a plant, + -OID.]

ab-rot'a-num, 1 ab-ret'ə-num; 2 ăb-rŏt'a-nŭm, *n.* A perennial plant (*Artemisia abrotanum*) of the aster family; southernwood. [LL., < Gr. *abrotonon*, a plant, prob. southernwood.]

ab'ro-tin, 1 ab'ro-tin; 2 ăb'ro-tĭn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O$) derived from southernwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*), which in solution gives a blue fluorescence. [< L. *abrotonum*, < Gr. *abrotonon*, prob. southernwood.] **ab'ro-tine‡.**

ab-rupt', 1 ab-rupt'; 2 ăb-rŭpt', *a.* **1.** Beginning, ending, or changing suddenly or with a break; coming without warning; unceremonious; sudden; broken off; as 'dying rolls of *abrupt* thunder." KEATS *Endymion* l. 308. **2.** Involving unexpected changes; lacking connection or completion; as, an *abrupt* style. **3.** Steep; rugged, as ravines, rocks, etc. **4.** *Bot.* Terminating suddenly; not tapering; truncate. [< L. *abruptus*, pp. of *abrumpo*, < *ab*, off, from, + *rumpo*, break.] —**~ness**, *n.*

Syn.: see BLUFF.

ab-rupt', *n.* [Rare.] A precipitous place; a chasm.

ab-rupt'ed, *pa.* Suddenly broken off; abrupt.—**ab-rupt'†,** *vt.*—**ab-rupt'ed-ly,** *adv.*

ab-rup'tion, 1 ab-rup'shən; 2 ăb-rŭp'shon, *n.* **1.** A sudden breaking or snapping off, as of portions of a mass. **2.** [Archaic.] A breaking off, as in conversation, etc.; interruption; as, "total *abruption* of intercourse." MILMAN *St. Paul's* ii, 40. [< L. *abruptio(n-)*, < *abrumpo*; see ABRUPT, *a.*]

ab-rupt'ly, 1 ab-rupt'li; 2 ăb-rŭpt'ly, *adv.* So as to be broken off or interrupted in any way.—**abruptly acuminate,** having a point which arises suddenly from a broad extremity.—**a. pinnate,** having no leaflet or tendril at the end, as the pinnate leaf of the honey-locust.

Abrus precatorius, showing abruptly pinnate Leaves and Pod.

A'brus, 1 ē'brus; 2 ā'brŭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical, often climbing, undershrubs of the bean family. The Indian liquorice (*A. abrus*) is the best-known species. [< Gr. *habros*, graceful.]

A-bruz'zi, 1 ą-brud'zi; 2 ą-brŭd'zi, **Prince Luigi Amedio Giuseppe Maria Ferdinando Francesco, Duke of the** (1/29/1873–). An Italian naval commander; arctic explorer; attained lat. 86° 33'; climbed Mt. St. Elias, Alaska (1896); Mt. Ruwenzori (1906), and several Himalayan peaks (1909).

A-bruz'zi e Mo'li-se, 1 ē mō'li-zē; 2 ę mô'li-ze. A department of central Italy (Abruzzo and Campobasso); 6,380 sq. m.

A-bruz'zo, 1 ą-brud'zo; 2 ą-brŭd'zo, *n.* A former division of central Italy, now forming the provinces of Aquila, Chieti, and Teramo.

abs, 1 abz; 2 ăbs, *n. pl.* [Local, U. S.] A-b-c's: in phrase **a b, abs;** as, he doesn't know his *a b, abs* (*i. e.*, he doesn t know the first rudiments, as of learning).

abs-, *prefix.* Off; away; from: AB- before *c*, *q*, and *t*.

A. B. S., *abbr.* American Bible Society.

abs., absol., *abbr.* Absolutely.

Ab'sa-lom, 1 ab'sə-ləm; 2 ăb'sa-lŏm, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The rebellious son of David. **2.** The Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of Charles II. of England; satirical sobriquet in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*. [Heb., father of peace.]

Ab'sa-lon, 1 ăb'sə-lən; 2 ăb'sa-lŏn, *n.* **1.** A Danish archbishop and warrior (1128–1201). **Ax'el‡.** **2.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* xi, 17.

ab-sar'o-kite, 1 ab-sär'o-kait; 2 ăb-sär'o-kit, *n. Petrol.* An igneous rock of felsophyric or vitrophyric texture, allied to basalt, containing phenocrysts of olivin and augite, and frequently with leucite in the ground-mass. [< *Absaroka* Mountain, Yellowstone Park.]

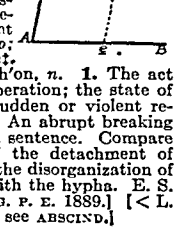
ab-scede'†, *vi.* To depart; move out of contact.

ab'scess, 1 ab'ses; 2 ăb'sĕs, *n. Pathol.* A collection of pus or of purulent matter in a cavity formed within some tissue or organ of the body as the result of suppuration; an inflammatory or purulent tumor, as a boil. [< L. *abscessus*, < *abscedo*, < *ab*, from, + *cedo*, go.]—**ab'scess-root",** *n. Bot.* The American woodland species of Greek valerian (*Polemonium reptans*).—**acute a.,** an abscess resulting from acute inflammation.—**cold a.,** an abscess in which the development is slow and there are no apparent signs of inflammation.—**Dubois's abscesses,** abscesses found in the thymus of congenitally syphilitic children, consisting of patches of necrotic tissue.—**gravitation a.,** a cold abscess developed at a distance from the original seat of suppuration, the pus progressing within muscular sheaths or along the fascial layers.—**stitch a.,** suppuration caused by stitches taken to close a wound.—**ab'scessed,** *a.* Diseased with abscesses.—**ab-sces'sion†,** *n.* **1.** Removal. **2.** *Med.* (1) An abscess. (2) Metastasis.

ab-scind', 1 ab-sind'; 2 ăb-sind', *vt.* [Archaic.] To cut off. [< L. *abscindo*, < *ab*, off, + *scindo*, cut.]—**ab-scise',** *vt.* To cut off; detach.—**ab-sci'sion,** *n.*

ab'sciss, 1 ab'sis; 2 ăb'sis, *n.* Something cut off or removed. —**ab'sciss-lay"er,** *n. Bot.* A layer of cells formed in the base of the petiole in autumn, permitting the leaf to fall.

ab-scis'sa, 1 ab-sis'ə; 2 ăb-sis'a, *n.* [-AS or -AE, 1 -EZ *or* -Ī; 2 -AS *or* -Ē, *pl.*] *Math.* The distance of any point from the axis of ordinates, measured on a line parallel to the axis of abscissas. In the accompanying diagram *A*, *B* is the axis of abscissas and *A*, *C* the axis of ordinates. If *f*, *e* be drawn from a point *f*, parallel to *A*, *C*, the distances *d*, *f* or *A*, *e*, or any lying between them, are abscissas of the point *f*. See AXIS. [L., fem. pp. of *abscindo*; see ABSCIND.] **ab'scisst; ab'scisset.**



ab-scis'sion, 1 ab-sis'ən; 2 ăb-sĭzh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of cutting off, as in a surgical operation; the state of being cut off or removed. **2.** Sudden or violent removal or termination. **3.** *Rhet.* An abrupt breaking off, for effect, in the middle of a sentence. Compare APOSIOPESIS. **4.** That mode of the detachment of spores in fungi which consists in the disorganization of the zone connecting the spores with the hypha. E. S. BASTIN *College Botany* p. 403. [G. P. E. 1889.] [< L. *abscissio(n-)*, < *abscindo*, cut off; see ABSCIND.]

ab'scis'sor†, *n.* One who cuts or rends.

ab-scond', 1 ab-skend'; 2 ăb-scŏnd', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To remove clandestinely from one's usual abiding-place, or place of business; depart suddenly and secretly, as for the purpose of escaping arrest; hide oneself.

In the coldest weather ever known, the mercury basely *absconded* into the bulb. LOWELL *My Study Windows, Garden Acquaintance* p. 4. [o. & co. 1871.]

2. *Law.* To depart clandestinely out of the jurisdiction of a court, or conceal oneself within it, for the purpose of avoiding process.

II†. *t.* To hide away. [< L. *abscondo*, < *ab*, from, + *cum*, together, + *do*, put.] Syn.: see ESCAPE.

—**ab-sconce',** *n. Eccl.* A dark lantern holding a wax-light: used in reading service at matins and lauds. [M.]—**ab-scond'ed-ly†,** *adv.*—**ab-scon'dence,** *n.* The act of absconding; concealment.—**ab-scond'er,** *n.*—**ab-scon'si-o,** *n.* [-SI-O'NES, *pl.*] *Anat.* **1.** [Rare.] The cavity or hollow place of a bone in which is received and concealed the head of another bone. **2†.** A sinus; hollow place.

ab'sence, 1 ab'sens; 2 ăb'sĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state of being absent; as, *absence* from home. **2.** The fact of not being present or available; permanent or temporary lack; non-existence; as, the *absence* of teeth in certain cetaceans.

The defect in his brain was just *absence* of mind.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 10.

3. The period of being away; as, after a week's *absence*. **4.** A lack of attention; heedlessness; absent-mindedness. **5.** [Poet.] An absent form or face. [F., < L. *absentia*, < *absen(t-)s*; see ABSENT, *a.*] **ab-sent'ment‡.**—**absence without leave** (*Mil. & Nav.*), absence, without permission, as from a post of duty, where there is no intent to desert.—**leave of a.,** permission to leave a post of duty; also, the time for which such permission is granted.

ab-sent', 1 ab-sent'; 2 ăb-sĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To forbear or refrain (oneself) from being present at or in a particular place; as, to *absent* oneself from church. **2†.** To keep away; detain. [< F. *absenter*, < L. *absento*, < *absen(t-)s*; see ABSENT, *a.*]—**ab"sen-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of absenting oneself.—**ab-sent'er,** *n.*

ab'sent, 1 ab'sent; 2 ăb'sĕnt, *a.* **1.** Being away or withdrawn; not present, whether in place, time, or thought; especially, being away from a place where one is expected to be found; as, *absent* from school. **2.** Lacking; missing; not existing; as, in some fishes the ribs are entirely *absent*. **3.** Paying little or no attention to present surroundings; absent-minded.

Deep thinkers are notoriously *absent*, for thought requires abstraction from what surrounds us.
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. xi, letter v, p. 429. [n. bros. 1873.]

[F., < L. *absen(t-)s*, ppr. of *absum*, < *ab*, from, + *sum*, be.]

Syn.: see ABSTRACTED.

—**ab"sen-ta'ne-ous†,** *a.* Of or pertaining to absence; done in absence.—**ab'sent-ly,** *adv.*—**ab'sent-ness,** *n.*

ab'sent, *n.* A person or persons not present; as, speak well of the *absent*.

ab"sen-tee', 1 ab'sen-tī'; 2 ăb'sĕn-tē', *n.* **1.** One who is absent, especially from a place where he is expected to be found; as, an *absentee* from school or church. **2.** One who habitually stays away from his home or country; a landlord who lives away from his estate. **3.** *Law.* (1) One who has resided in a given jurisdiction, and has departed without leaving any one to represent him. (2) One who has never been domiciliated in the state, but resides abroad. **4.** [Austral.] A convict: a euphemism formerly used.—**ab"sen-tee'ism,** *n.* The practise of being an absentee, as from an estate. **ab"sen-tee'ship†.**

ab"sent-mind'ed, 1 ab'sent-maind'ed; 2 ăb'sĕnt-mind'ĕd, *a.* Lacking in attention to immediate surroundings or business, because the mind is occupied with something else; habitually or frequently abstracted.

Syn.: see ABSTRACTED.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

ab'sey-book"†, *n.* An a-b-c book.

ab'sinth, 1 ab'sinth; 2 ăb'sĭnth, *n.* **1.** A bitter, greenish, highly aromatic liqueur made by redistilling alcoholic spirits in which absinthium and other aromatic or bitter herbs, roots, etc., have been macerated. The importation of absinth into the United States was prohibited Oct. 1, 1912, and its sale in France after Jan. 7, 1915, and in New York State after Sept. 1, 1917.

ab'sinthe,

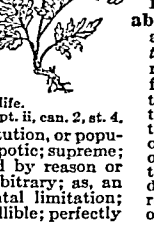
2. Absinthium. [F. *absinthe*, < L. *absinthium*; see ABSINTHIUM.]—**ab-sin'thi-al, ab-sin'thi-an,** *a.*—**ab-sin'thi-ate,** *vt.* To impregnate or affect with absinth or absinthium.—**ab-sin'thi-at"ed,** *pa.*—**ab-sin'thin(es,** *a. n.* The diseased condition superinduced by excessive use of absinth.—**ab"sin-thi'tes,** *n. Med.* Wine infused with wormwood, used among the ancient Greeks.

ab-sin'thate, 1 ab-sin'thēt; 2 ăb-sĭn'thāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of absinthic acid. **ab-sin'thi-ate‡.**

ab-sin'thic, 1 ab-sin'thik; 2 ăb-sĭn'thic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from absinthium; as, *absinthic* acid.

ab-sin'thin, 1 ab-sin'thin; 2 ăb-sĭn'thin, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{40}H_{58}O_8$), the bitter principle of wormwood. **ab-sin'thi-in‡.**

ab-sin'thi-um, 1 ab-sin'thi-um; 2 ăb-sĭn'thi-ŭm, *n.* The plant wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*), a perennial composite plant with highly tonic properties: used as a remedy for intestinal worms, and for making absinth. [L., < Gr. *apsinthion*, wormwood.]



Absinthium. *a*, flowers.

ab'sin-thol, 1 ab'sin-thōl *or* -thol; 2 ab'sĭn-thōl *or* -thŏl, *n.* The essential principle ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) of oil of wormwood, isomeric with camphor. **ab'sin-thole‡.**

ab'sis, 1 ab'sis; 2 ăb'sis, *n.* See APSIS.

ab-sist'†, *vi.* To leave off.—**ab-sis'tence†,** *n.*

ab'sit, 1 ab'sit; 2 ăb'sit, *n.* [L.] Permission to be absent for a short time, as overnight, granted to a student.

ab'so-lute, 1 ab'so-liūt; 2 ăb'so-lūt, *a.* **I.** Independent; free from limitation, dependence, or relation; opposed to *relative* or *phenomenal*. **1.** Not limited or restrained by any power or authority, extraneous or otherwise.

No man is the *absolute* lord of his life.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 2, st. 4.

Specif.: (1) Unrestrained by laws, constitution, or popular will, as in government and control; despotic; supreme; as, an *absolute* ruler. (2) Unrestrained by reason or principle, as in conduct and action; arbitrary; as, an *absolute* autocrat. (3) Free from mental limitation; unrestricted by ignorance or doubt; infallible; perfectly certain. (4) Free from liability to change, as in purpose; not merely tentative; fixed; irrevocable; as, an *absolute* decree. **2.** Free from dependence upon anything else for existence or certainty.

Such a thing as an *absolute* right of property never has existed.
R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. iv, ch. 1, p. 214. [CHAUT. 1889.]

Specif.: (1) Independent in existence; self-existent; as, God is the *absolute* Being. (2) Not logically dependent; immediately known; underived; ultimate; as, intuitive truth is *absolute*. (3) Unqualified; unconditional; unreserved; as, an *absolute* denial.

Some of these promises are conditional, others are as *absolute* as anything can be expressed.
BUTLER *Analogy* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 264. [c. & BROS.]

Not *absolute* liars, but such careless handlers of truth that its sharp corners get terribly rounded.
HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 5, p. 131. [p. s. & co. 1859.]

3. Free from or independent of relations; unrelated; unconditioned; as, *absolute* knowledge is opposed to relative. Specif.: (1) *Philos.* (*a*) Free from any necessary relation to anything else. (*b*) Free from all possible relations, whether necessary or voluntary; quantitatively infinite; including all things, God and the universe.

That which is conceived as *absolute* and infinite must be conceived as containing within itself the sum not only of all actual, but of all possible modes of being. H. L. MANSEL *Limits of Rel. Thought* lect. ii, p. 76. [c. & L. 1859.]

(*c*) Not conditioned; unconditionally limited. SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON *Dissertations*. (2) *Gram.* Free from the usual relations of syntax or construction; as, the ablative *absolute*. (3) *Physics.* Not dependent on any arbitrary standard; non-relative; specifically, determined or measuring only by the fundamental notions of space, mass, and time; as, *absolute* measurement; *absolute* units; an *absolute* galvanometer. (4) *Logic.* Conceived as apart from all attributes; not connoting attributes. WHATELY *Logic* bk. ii, ch. 5. (5) *Mus.* Independent; said of those pitch-names of tones which do not describe relationship, as A, B♭.

II. Perfectly complete, as opposed to *incomplete* or *partial*; perfect; finished. **1.** Free from imperfection, impurity, or admixture; superlative in quality or character; as, God is *absolute* goodness.

Indeed, my lord, it is a most *absolute* and excellent horse.
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act iii, sc. 7.

2. Complete in itself; positive; permanently perfect; not altered by time and place; as, moral law is *absolute*. **3.** Without exception or abatement; entire; total; as, "total abstinence and *absolute* prohibition." J. T. PECK *Hist. Gt. Repub.* p. 404. **4.** *Law.* Free from all external interference or defect in rights or title; unrestricted; unquestionable. **5†.** Freed or absolved from. CHAUCER *Boethius* 175. [< OF. *absolut*, < L. *absolutus*, pp. of *absolvo*; see ABSOLVE.]

Syn.: arbitrary, authoritative, autocratic, despotic, irresponsible, supreme, tyrannical, unconditional, unequivocal. *Absolute*, in the strict sense, free from all limitation or control, and *supreme*, superior to all, can not properly be said of any being except the divine. Both words are used, however, in a modified sense, of human authorities; as, an *absolute* monarch, the *supreme* court. In this connection *absolute* has sometimes an unfavorable meaning. *Autocratic* power knows no limits outside the ruler's self; *arbitrary* power, none outside the ruler's will or judgment. *Despotic* is commonly applied to a masterful or severe use of power, which is expressed more decidedly by *tyrannical*. *Arbitrary* may be used in a good sense; as, the pronunciation of proper names is *arbitrary;* but the bad sense is the prevailing one; as, an *arbitrary* proceeding. *Irresponsible* power is not necessarily bad, but eminently dangerous; an executor or trustee should not be *irresponsible;* an *irresponsible* ruler is likely to be *tyrannical*. *Authoritative* is used always in a good sense, implying the right to claim authority; as, an *authoritative* definition or decision. A perfect ruler might be *irresponsible* and not *tyrannical*. See DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS; INFINITE; MERE; PERFECT; PURE.—Ant.: accountable, conditional, conditioned, constitutional, contingent, dubious, imperfect, incomplete, limited, relative.

Absolute is used with many nouns, as **absolute constant** (see under CONSTANT, *n.*). Terms of this kind not defined below are given under the second element.

—**ablative absolute,** see under ABLATIVE.—**a. alcohol,** see under ALCOHOL.—**a. ego,** the conscious principle of identity to which all the attributes and actions of the subject are referred; the pure ego, non-individual, neither subject nor object. Fichte identified it with the *Absolute* in the pantheistic sense given under the noun.—**a. force of a powder** [U. S.] (*Gunnery*), the pressure resulting from the explosion of a powder in a closed space which it occupies completely. See EXPLOSIVE, *n.*—**a. forest land or soil** (*Forestry*), land fit only for forest growth.—**a. form,** the perfect form. Specif.: (1) *Platonic Philos.* That form of the supreme Idea of which all other Ideas are attributes. (2) In German idealism, the relation of the subject to the object, regarded as the perfect form.—**a. form-factor** (*Forestry*), see FORM-FACTOR, under FORM, *n.*—**a. magnitude,** absolute value.—**a. ownership,** in law, an unqualified title to property and the unquestioned right to immediate and unconditional possession thereof.—**a. pressure,** pressure reckoned from vacuum, as distinguished from that counted above that of the atmosphere.—**a. space** (*Physics*), space regarded without consideration of material limitations or things.—**a. strength** (*Engin.*), that quality in material by virtue of which it withstands force or strain without yielding or breaking.—**a. subject,** same as ABSOLUTE EGO. —**a. temperature** (*Physics*), temperature reckoned from the absolute zero.—**a. value** (*Math.*), the value expressed by a number without its sign.—**a. weight** (*Agric.*), the weight of a given number of seeds from which the average weight of each seed is computed.—**a. zero,** that point of temperature at which a body would be wholly deprived of heat, and at which a perfect gas would exert no pressure: supposed to be about —274° C., —461° Fahr., or —219° Réaumur: used only on the thermodynamic scale.

ab'so-lute, *n.* **1.** [A-] *Philos. & Theol.* The unlimited and perfect Being, God: usually with the definite article, *the* Absolute. The Absolute, as free from all necessary relations, is the First Cause, or God, of theism; as freed from all possible relations, it is the Absolute of pantheism. With Herbert Spencer, *the Absolute* is that which transcends all finiteness or determination, and so becomes the equivalent of the "Unknowable." In the peculiar use of Sir Wm. Hamilton, it is the unconditionally limited as opposed to the unconditionally unlimited or infinite. In the philosophical systems of Schelling and Hegel, it is a disputed question whether their conception of ultimate reality as absolute corresponds to the self-determined being of Plato or, rather, to the relationless and negative being of

5. In (one's possession) or on (one's person); as, I haven't a dollar *about* me. **a-bout'ŧ**; **a-bout'ent**; **a-bouts'ŧ**.— **to set about,** to begin.— **a-bout'ward†**, *adv.* With strife or tendency toward something; hence, at the point; about.

A"bout', 1 ə"bû'; 2 ă"bu', **Edmond François Valentin** (2/11 1828–1/11 1885), A French novelist and dramatist.

a-bout'-sledge", 1 ə-bout'-slej'; 2 ə-bout'-slĕdg", *n.* The largest hammer of a blacksmith's kit: used alternately with a lighter one.

a-bove', | ə-buv'; 2 ə-bŏv', *a.* Given, said, placed, etc., **a-buv'**, ∫ in what is above; preceding; as, the *above* quotation: an inelegant, tho common, use of the word.

a-bove', *n.* That which precedes, or is just before, or higher up; as, in writing the *above:* by ellipsis of some noun, such as *statement, paragraph, sentence,* etc. Such usage, altho employed by some good writers, has the weight of literary authority against it.

a-bove', *adv.* **1.** Vertically up; overhead; on high.

When he established the clouds *above*. *Prov.* viii, 28.

2. Higher up; superior in position, number, quality, degree, rank, etc.; as, the heavens are *above;* the waters from *above;* the court *above;* the paragraph *above.* **3.** On the upper side, as opposed to below; as, leaves smooth *above.*

Above is an element in many self-explaining compounds; as, *above*-cited (*a.*), *above*-given (*a.*), *above*-hand (*n.*), *above*-head (*n.*), *above*-measure (*n.*), *above*-named (*a.*), *above*-seated (*a.*), *above*-written (*a.*).

[< AS. *ābufan,* < *an,* on, + *bufan,* above, < *be,* by, + *ufan,* above.] — **over and above,** besides; in addition to; as, much remains *over and above.*

a-bove', *prep.* **1.** Over: (1) Vertically over; as, the room *above* this one. (2) On the top of; upon. **2.** In excess of in number, quantity, etc.; as, blessings *above* measure.

Above this love — better than this and every other love — is the love of the soul for the Father Soul.

HOLLAND *Gold-Foil* p. 109. [s. 1871.]

3. Superior to in position, authority, rank, character, etc.; beyond; as, the king is *above* the subject; the moral law is *above* the civil.

Thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne *above* the stars of God. *Isa.* xiv, 13.

4. Free from the reach, power, or influence of; not liable to; as, *above* suspicion; *above* corruption.

— **above all,** in preference to everything else; chiefly. — **a. ground,** alive; not buried.— **a. one's bend** [Slang, W. U. S.], beyond one's power. **a. huckleberry†.**— **a. one's business,** too proud or self-conceited to attend properly to one's duties: usually in a bad sense.— **a-bore'stairs",** *adv.* On the floor above the first or any given floor; up-stairs.

a-bove'board", 1 -bōrd"; 2 -bōrd", *adv.* & *a.* In open sight; without concealment, fraud, or trickery.

Muskets are the weapons of animals; agitation is the atmosphere of brains. . . . It is voluntary, public, and *aboveboard*.

MARTYN *Wendell Phillips* p. 556. [r. & w. 1890.]

Syn.: see CANDID.

a-bove'deck", 1 -dek"; 2 -dĕk", *adv.* & *a.* **1.** On deck; as, he stood *abovedeck.* **2.** [Colloq.] In a straightforward manner; aboveboard.

a-bove'men"tioned, 1 -men'shand; 2 -mĕn'shond, *a.* Mentioned above or before in the same matter.

a-bove'said", 1 -sed"; 2 -sĕd", *a.* Said above or before in the same matter. [the origin.

ab o'vo, 1 ab ō'vo; 2 ăb ō'vo. [L.] From the egg; from

a-box', 1 ə-boks'; 2 ə-bŏks', *adv. Naut.* In the position that results when the head-yards are braced aback, the after sails remaining full.— **brace abox,** the order to lay the head-yards abox.

Abp., *abbr.* Archbishop.

ab-po'lar, 1 ab-pō'lər; 2 ăb-pō'lar, *a. Meteor.* Moving away from a pole of the earth; as, an *abpolar* current. FITZROY.

A. B. P. S., *abbr.* American Baptist Publication Society.

abr., *abbr.* Abridged; abridgment.

a'bra', 1 ū'bru; 2 ă'brə, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A fissure in a mountain or plateau. **2.** A narrow pass; valley or dale. **3.** The entrance to a cañon. **4.** A bay or cove.

a'bra', *n.* A silver coin of the ancient kingdom of Poland, worth about 25 cents, or 1 shilling. [capital, Bangued.

A'bra', *n.* A province of northern Luzon, P. I.; 3,280 sq. m.;

A-bra"ba-nel', 1 ə-brā"bə-nel'; 2 ă-brā"bă-nĕl', **Isaac** (1437–1508). A Portuguese Jewish rabbi, statesman, philosopher, and commentator. **A-bra"ra-nel'ŧ.**

ab"ra-ca-dab'ra, 1 ab'rə-kə-dab'rə; 2 ăb'ra-ca-dăb'ra, *n.* [L.] A cabalistic word written in various forms, anciently used as a prophylactic or curative charm: hence, any jargon of conjuring or nonsensical words. The word is said to be from *Ab,* Ben, *Ruach* Acadosch, Hebrew for Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

a-brac'a-lam, 1 ə-brak'ə-lam; 2 ə-brăc'a-lăm, *n.* A cabalistic word used as a charm.

a-bra'chi-a, 1 ə-brē'ki-ə; 2 ə-brā'ci-a, *n. Teral.* Congenital absence of fore limbs. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *brachiōn,* arm, shoulder.]

— **a-bra"chi-o-ce-pha'li-a**, *n.* Absence of arms and head.— **a-bra"chi-o-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* [-lī,] -lī; 2 -lī, pl.] A monster without arms and head.— **a-bra'chi-us**, *n.* [-chī-ī,] -kī-ī; 2 -cī-ī, *pl.*] A monster without fore limbs.

Ab"ra-da'tas, 1 ab'rə-dā'təs; 2 ăb'ra-dā'tas, *n.* A king of ancient Susa (6th century B. C.).

ab-rade', 1 ab-rēd'; 2 ăb-rād', *rt.* [AB-RAD'ED; AB-RAD'ING.] To rub particles from; wear away the surface or some part of by friction; as, drifting sand *abrades* rocks.

To does famishing . . . frozen food often proves fatal, *abrading* the stomach and œsophagus.

KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, p. 11. [c. & p. 1856.]

[< L. *abrado,* < *ab,* from, + *rado,* scrape, rub.] — **abra'dant**, *a.* Wearing away; abrading.— **ab-ra'dant**, *n.* An abrading substance, as emery, sand, etc., used in grinding, polishing, etc.— **ab-rad'er**, *n.* One who or that which abrades; especially, any abrading substance.

a'bra-hant, *a.* Auburn. **a'bram†.**

A'bra-ham, 1 ē'bra-ham; 2 ā'bra-hăm, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. Sw. **A'bra-ham**, 1 ā'bra-ham, 2 ā'brā-hām; F. **A"bra"ham'**, 1 a"bra'ŭn', 2 ā"brā'āñ'; G. **A'bra-ham**, 1 ū'bra-ham, 2 ā'brā-hām; It. **A"bra-ha'mo**, 1 ū'bra-ä'mo, 2 ā'brā-ä'mo; L. **A"bra-ha'mus**, 1 ū"bra-hē'mus, 2 ā'bra-hā'mus; Pg. **A"bra-hão'**, 1 ū'bra-ouñ', 2 ā'brā-ouñ'; Sp. **A"bra-han'**, 1 ū"bra-dn', 2 ā"brā-ān'. **2.** *Bib.* The progenitor of the Jews (1996–1821 B. C.). [Heb., father of a multitude.]

— **A"bra-ham'ic**, *a.* Pertaining (1) to Abraham, or (2) to the Jewish religion as represented by him. **A"bra-ham-it'ic†**; **A"bra-ham-it'i-cal†.**— **A"bra-ham'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* Descendants of Abraham, including Jews, Edomites, Keturahites, etc.— **A'bra-ham-ite**, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** A Gnostic of the school of Abraham of Antioch (9th century). **2.** One claiming to hold the same belief as Abraham held before his circumcision. **A'bram-ide†**; **A'bram-itet.**

A'bra-ham a San'ta Clar'a (1644–1709). Ulrich Megerle, an Augustine monk, court priest, and writer.

A'bra-ham-man" or **A'bram-man"**, *n.* One of a class of beggars (16th and 17th centuries) who feigned lunacy; originally, a mendicant inmate of Bethlehem Hospital, London.

A'bra-hams, 1 ē'bra-hamz; 2 ā'bra-hămz, **Israel** (11/12 1858–10/11 1925). An English author, editor, and educator: *Jewish Life in the Middle Ages; Chapters on Jewish Literature.*

A'bram, 1 ē'bram; 2 ā'bram, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Abe** (dim.). F. **A"bram'**, 1 a"brŏñ', 2 ā"brăñ'; It. **A-bra'mo**, 1 ä-brä'mo, 2 ā-brä'mo; L. **A-bra'mus**, 1 ə-brē'mus, 2 a-brā'mŭs; Sp. **A-bram'**, 1 ä-brōm', 2 ā-brăm'. **2.** *Bib.* Abraham before God changed his name. **3.** A servant to Montague in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.* [Heb., father of a height.]

Ab"ra-mi-di'næ, 1 ab"rə-mi-dai'nī; 2 ăb"ra-mi-dī'nĕ, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of cyprinoids, including the bream, bleak, and allied fishes. **Ab'ra-mis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *abramis,* a fish, perhaps the bream.] **Ab"ra-mi-di'nat.**— **ab-ram'i-dine**, *a.* & *n.*

A-bran'chi-a, 1 ə-bran'ki-ə; 2 a-brăn'ci-a, *n. pl. Zool.* Animals without gills, as a group of (1) annelids, containing earthworms and allied forms; (2) gastropods, equivalent to *Dermatopnoa;* (3) vertebrates, comprising mammals, birds, and reptiles. [< A-, not, + Gr. *branchia,* gills.] — **a-bran'chi-al**, *a.*— **a-bran'chi-al-ism**, *n.*— **a-bran'chi-an**, *n.*— **a-bran'chi-ous**, *a.*

A-bran'chi-a'ta, 1 ə-bran'ki-ē'tə; 2 a-brăn'ci-ā'ta, *n. pl.* **1.** *Crust.* A primary group of *Macrura:* a name proposed by Huxley for the *Mysidæ* or opossum-shrimps. **2.** *Conch.* A group of *Anthobranchiata;* the *Heterodontidæ.* **3.** *Zool.* Same as ABRANCHIA. [< A-, not, + Gr. *branchia,* gills.]

a-bran'chi-ate, 1 ə-bran'ki-ēt; 2 a-brăn'ci-āt. **I.** *a.* Without gills; of or pertaining to the *Abranchia* or *Abranchiata.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Abranchiata.*

A-bran"chi-oc'er-es, 1 ə-bran"ki-os'ər-iz; 2 a-brăn"ci-ŏç'er-ēs, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Teleostomi.*

A-bran'tes, 1 ə-brūn'tes; 2 ă-brăn'tĕs, *n.* **1. Duke of,** see JUNOT. **2.** A Spanish town: treaty of peace between France and Portugal signed here Sept. 29, 1801.

ab-rase', 1 ab-rēz' *or* -rēs'; 2 ăb-rās' *or* -rās', *rt.* [AB-RASED'; AB-RAS'ING.] To rub away or off; abrade.

Sufficient skin has been *abrased* from thy shins.

W. H. GREGORY *Egypt in 1855–1856* I, 253. [M.]

[< L. *abrasus,* pp. of *abrado;* see ABRADE.]

ab-rase', *a.* Rubbed clear or smooth; blank.

ab-ra'sion, 1 ab-rē'zən; 2 ăb-rā'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of abrading, as of coin by handling, or of rocks by glaciers. **2.** The result of abrading; an abraded place; as, the *abrasions* left by glacial action; an *abrasion* of the skin. **3.** That which is rubbed off.

Syn.: see FRICTION.

ab-ra'sive, | ab-rē'siv; 2 ăb-rā'siv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Producing **ab-ra'siv**, ∫ or tending to produce abrasion; abradant; as, a glacier charged with detritus is *abrasive.* **2.** Capable of use in sharpening tools, polishing surfaces, etc. **II.** *n.* A substance for abrading.

a-bras'tol, | ə-bras'tōl or -tel; 2 ə-brăs'tōl or -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A reddish-white compound ($Ca(C_{10}H_6(OH)SO_3)_2+3H_2O$) derived from betanaphthol through sulfuric acid, used in medicine and horticulture. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *brastos,* boiling, + -OL.] **a'sa-prol†.**

ab'raum, 1 ūp'roum; 2 ăp'roum, *n.* [G.] A red ocher, used to stain new mahogany.

— **abraum salts,** salts found at Stassfurt, Prussia, used largely in the manufacture of potassium salts.

A-bra"ra-nel', *n.* See ABRABANEL.

A-brax'as, 1 ə-braks'əs; 2 a-brăks'as, *n.* **1.** The Supreme Being, source of the 365 emanations; a cabalistic word of some Gnostics; hence any symbolic representation of Gnostic ideas. **2.** A gem or amulet inscribed with a mystical figure or word, as *Abraxas.* [< Gr. *a, b, r, a, x, a, s,* which as numerals express 365.] **Ab'ra-saxt.**

a-bray'ŧ, *rt.* To awake; rouse up.

ab'ra-zite, 1 ab'rə-zait; 2 ăb'ra-zīt, *n. Mineral.* See GISMONDITE. [Gr. *a-* priv. + *brazō,* boil.]

ab"ra-zit'ic, 1 ab"rə-zit'ik; 2 ăb"ra-zīt'ic, *a.* Not effervescing when subjected to chemical action or to heat.

ab"re-ac'tion, 1 ab"ri-ak'shən; 2 ăb"re-ăc'shon, *n.* The emotional discharge obtained after the recall of the original psychic trauma in catharsis. STEDMAN *Med. Dict.* s. v.

a-bread', | ə-brēd'; 2 a-brĕd', *adv.* Same as ABREID.

a-brest', | ə-brest'; 2 a-brĕst', *adv.* **1.** Side by side **a-brest'**, ∫ and equally advanced; as, two horses running *abreast.* **2.** *Elec.* So as to have like poles connected; in multiple arc: said of the cells of a battery and the like; **3†.** Simultaneously. [< A-, on, + BREAST.]— **abreast of** or **with. 1.** Up to the same plane; equally advanced; so as to keep up with; as, to be *abreast of* or *with* the times.

They must upward still, and onward, who would keep *abreast of* truth. LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 18.

2. *Naut.* By the side of; abeam of; opposite; over against: said of vessels, or of a vessel and another object; as, the ship was *abreast of* the fort; *of* and *with* often omitted.

a"bre"ger', 1 a"brē'zē'; 2 ā"brę'zhę', *rt.* [F.] *Mus.* To shorten; curtail.

a-breid', 1 ə-brīd'; 2 a-brēd', *adv.* [Scot.] Abroad. **a-breed'ŧ.**

ab"re-nun'ci-a'tion, 1 ab'ri-nun'si-ē'shən; 2 ăb'ra-nun'ci-ā'shon, *n.* [Archaic.] Utter renunciation; repudiation.— **ab"re-nounce'ŧ**, **ab"re-nun'ci-atet**, *rt.*

ab-rep'tion†, *n.* A snatching away; separation.

a"breu"voir', 1 a'brū'vwär'; 2 ā'brū'vwăr', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Masonry.* A joint or chink to be filled with mortar or cement. **2.** A watering-trough for animals. **ab"breu"voir'ŧ.**

a"bri', 1 a'bri'; 2 ā'bri', *n.* [A'BRIS', *pl.,* a'bri'.] [F.] A shelter; cover, as that afforded by a dugout; shed.

ab'ric, 1 ab'rik; 2 ăb'ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Abrus.*— **abric acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{12}N_2O$) extracted from the seeds of *Abrus precatorius.*

a'brid, 1 ē'brid; 2 ā'brid, *n.* A bushing for a pivot-hole.

a-bridge', 1 ə-brij'; 2 a-brĭdg', *rt.* [A-BRIDGED'; A-BRIDG'ING.] **1.** To make shorter in words, preserving the same idea in outline, or keeping the essential features, leaving out minor particulars; condense; contract: epitomize; as, to *abridge* a history; to *abridge* a dictionary. **2.** To shorten; curtail. Especially: (1) To diminish in duration or extent.

A decree was shortly proposed . . . to *abridge* the ten years of Kimon's ostracism. GROTE *Greece* vol. v, ch. 45, p. 329. [n. 1854.]

(2) *Law.* To shorten by subtracting from; as, to *abridge* a pleading by cutting off irrelevant or erroneous counts; to *abridge* a contract (in copyright) as to quantity. **3.** To deprive of, as a right or prerogative; debar (from); lessen; as, *abridged* of power or in freedom.

The law forbids him to murder, but that does not *abridge* his liberty. He never had a right to murder.

JOS. ALDEN *Science of Gov't* ch. 3, p. 22. [sm. 8 co.]

'I *abridged* myself,' he [John Wesley] says, 'of all superfluities.'

Contemporary Review Mar., 1891, p. 350.

[<ME. *abriggen,* < OF. *abregier* (F. *abriger*), < LL. *abbreviō,* ABBREVIATE.] **a-bredge'ŧ**; **a-breg'get**; **a-brig'get.**

Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; RETRENCH; **(abridged)** BRIEF.— Prep.: this is abridged *from* (more commonly, is an abridgment *of*) the original work; to abridge one *of* (rarely *from* or *in*) his liberty.— **abridged notation,** see under NOTATION.— **a-bridg'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **a-bridg'er**, *n.*

a-bridg'ment, 1 ə-brij'ment *or* -ment; 2 a-bridg'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of abridging; the state or process of being abridged.

Vindications of public liberty are . . . followed by some temporary *abridgment* of that very liberty.

MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 1018. [w. T. A. 1881.]

2. A condensed form, as of a book or play; a smaller or partial reproduction; an epitome or abstract.

Ingratitude is the *abridgment* of all baseness.

FULLER *Church Hist.* vi, 327. [M.]

An *abridgment* is the condensation of the views of one author, and implies preserving the substance, the essence, of the work, in language suited to such purpose.

4 MCLEAN *U. S. C. C. Reports* pp. 306–310.

3. *Law.* One of a class of books in which the substance of the reports of decisions, or the rules of law deduced therefrom, are concisely and systematically stated; as, Bacon's *Abridgement.* See ABRIDGE. **4†.** Anything which abridges, causing time to pass quickly, as a theatrical performance. [< OF. *abrigement,* < *abregier;* see ABRIDGE.] **a-bridge'ment†.**

Syn.: abbreviation, abstract, analysis, compend, compendium, digest, epitome, outline, summary, synopsis. An *abridgment* gives the most important portions of a work substantially as they stand. An *outline* or *synopsis* is a form of sketch closely following the plan. An *abstract* or *digest* is an independent statement of what the book contains. An *analysis* draws out the chief thoughts or arguments, whether expressed or implied. A *summary* is the most condensed statement of results or conclusions. An *epitome, compend,* or *compendium* is a condensed view of a subject, whether derived from a previous publication or not. We may have an *abridgment* of a dictionary, but not an *analysis, abstract, digest,* or *summary.* We may have an *epitome* of religion, a *compendium* of English literature, but not an *abridgment.* See ABBREVIATION.— Ant.: amplification, expansion, expatiation, exposition, paraphrase.

a-brim', 1 ə-brim'; 2 a-brim', *adv.* Filled to the top.

ab'rin, 1 ab'rin *or* ē'brin; 2 ăb'rin *or* ā'brin, *n.* A poisonous proteid from the seeds of wild licorice (*Abrus precatorius*). [< ABRUS.]

a-broach'ŧ, *v.* To broach. **a-broche'ŧ.**

a-broach', 1 ə-brōch'; 2 a-brōch', *adv.* & *a.* In a condition to let out the liquor; on tap; broached: archaic or obsolete, except in the phrase *to set abroach.* [< A-, on, + BROACH.]— **to set abroach. 1.** To tap and leave running, or so as to be drawn from.

Hogsheads of ale and claret were *set abroach* in the streets.

MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 17, p. 428. [w. T. A. 1881.]

2. To give vent or utterance to; diffuse; publish; start.

But was it my desire to *set abroach*
Such memories and forebodings?

BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. iii, l. 835.

a-broad', 1 ə-brōd'; 2 a-brŏd', *adv.* **1.** Beyond narrow limits; over a wide range or extent; far and wide; broadly.

The woodbine spices are wafted *abroad*.

TENNYSON *Maud* xxii, st. 1.

2. At large; astir; in circulation; as, "There's villainous news *abroad*." SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act ii, sc. 4. **3.** Beyond the bounds of one's home, grounds, or usual haunts; out-of-doors; away.

From his hollow tree The squirrel was *abroad* gathering the nuts. BRYANT *Winter Piece* st. 1.

4. At or to a great distance; out of the country; in or to a foreign land: sometimes with ellipsis of the verb *go;* as, I will *abroad.*

He was understood to have gone to reside at a great distance — some said 'abroad,' that large home of ruined reputations.

GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt, Epilogue* p. 528. [s.]

5. In an extended state; spread out; at full length; as, "Stretched *abroad* on the seashore." LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, v, st. 8. [< A-, on, + BROAD.]— **to be all abroad,** to be quite out of one's reckoning; hence, to be far from the mark or truth: be puzzled or bewildered.— **to get a. 1.** To move about; go outdoors. **2.** To become publicly known, as a secret.— **the schoolmaster is a.,** intelligence prevails in the community; also, the people are without instructors.

ab'ro-come, *n.* A rat-like rodent; habrocome.

ab'ro-gate, 1 ab'ro-gēt; 2 ăb'ro-gāt, *rt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To annul by authoritative act; abolish; repeal; as, to *abrogate* a rule or custom.

Although this original law [of marriage] was partially disregarded in later times, it was never *abrogated*.

C. HODGE *Syst. Theol.* vol. ii, ch. 19, p. 381. [s. A. & co. 1875.]

2. *Law.* To repeal or annul (an existing statute) by a subsequent enactment either directly or in effect repealing it. **3†.** To avoid; keep free from. [< L. *abrogatus,* pp. of *abrogo,* < *ab,* from, + *rogo,* propose a law.]

Syn.: abolish, annul, nullify, repeal, rescind, set aside. See ABOLISH; CANCEL.— Ant.: confirm, continue, enact, enforce, reenact, resuscitate.— **ab'ro-ga-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of abrogation.— **ab'ro-ga-tiv(e)**, *a.* Intended or tending to abrogate.— **ab'ro-ga"tor**, *n.*

ab'ro-gate, *a.* [Rare.] Abrogated; formally repealed.

ab"ro-ga'tion, 1 ab'ro-gē'shən; 2 ăb'ro-gā'shon, *n.* The act or process of abrogating; authoritative repeal.

[Irenæus] sees with clearness the *abrogation* of Judaism.

FARRAR *Lives of the Fathers* vol. i, p. 75. [MACM. 1889.]

[< L. *abrogatio(n-),* < *abrogo;* see ABROGATE, r.]

A-brol'hos, 1 a-brōl'yōs; 2 a-brōl'yŏs, *n.* A group of islands (1) off Brazil; (2) off Western Australia.

A-bro'ma, 1 ə-brō'mə; 2 a-brō'ma, *n. Bot.* A small genus of low evergreen East-Indian and Australian trees of the cola-nut family (*Sterculiaceæ*), cultivated for ornament in conservatories. *A. angusta* is the devil's-cotton. [< A-, not, + Gr. *brōma,* food.]

Abroma augusta.

A-bro'nah, 1 ə-brō'nə; 2 a-brō'na, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). Ebronah.

A-bro'ni-a, 1 ə-brō'ni-ə; 2 a-brō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of plants of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginaceæ*) of the western United States, having a distinct involucre subtending a head of many showy fragrant flowers. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *abrotonē,* elegant.]

A-bron'y-chus, 1 ə-bron'i-kus; 2 a-brŏn'y-cŭs, *n.* An ancient Greek ambassador. **A-bro'ny-chost** [Gr.]

a-brood'ŧ, *adv.* In the act of brooding.

some larger object or whole; a summary or epitome, as of a book or document. 2. *Law.* A compendium; as, an *abstract* of a deed or title. 3. Anything viewed abstractly; a generality.

Women are always turning from the *abstract* to the individual and feeling where the philosopher only thinks.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Minister's Wooing* ch. 2, p. 25. [D. & J. 1859.]

4. *Logic.* Any product of the mental act of abstracting; an abstract idea or term. 5. *Gram.* (1) A noun expressive of qualities or a general attribute; as, virtue, vice, deformity. (2) Especially, since the 13th century, such a noun formed from an adjective, as *goodness* from *good*, etc. 6. *Pharm.* A powder obtained by digesting a drug with some suitable solvent, such as sugar of milk, and so made that one part (of the abstract) represents two parts of the basic substance. An abstract is twice as strong as a fluid extract and ten times as strong as a tincture. SYN.: see ABRIDGMENT.—**abstract of title** (*Law*), a document containing a brief and orderly statement of the original grant and subsequent conveyances and encumbrances relating to the title and ownership of real estate.—**a. received and forwarded** (*Railroad.*), a report of freight received and dispatched from a station.—**in the a.**, conceived apart from concrete relations or embodiment; in its general reference or meaning; abstractly.

She has no idea of poverty but *in the abstract*.
IRVING *Sketch-book, The Wife* p. 32. [L. 1883.]

ab-stract'ed, 1 ab-strakt'ed; 2 ăb-străct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Absent-minded. 2. Separated from everything else; apart; hence, abstruse; difficult. 3†. Refined; ideal.

SYN.: absent, absent-minded, absorbed, heedless, inattentive, indifferent, listless, negligent, oblivious, preoccupied, thoughtless. As regards mental action, *absorbed*, *abstracted*, and *preoccupied* refer to the cause, *absent* or *absent-minded* to the effect. The man *absorbed* in one thing will appear *absent* in others. A *preoccupied* person may seem *listless* and *thoughtless*, but the really *listless* and *thoughtless* have not mental energy to be *preoccupied*. The *absent-minded* man is *oblivious* of ordinary matters simply through inattention or because his thoughts are elsewhere. One who is *preoccupied* is intensely busy in thought; one who is *absorbed* or *abstracted* may be merely in a reverie or day-dream. Compare synonyms for ABSTRACT, *v.*— ANT.: alert, attentive, on hand, prompt, ready, thoughtful, wide-awake.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

ab-strac'tion, 1 ab-strak'shŏn; 2 ăb-străc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or product of abstracting, or withdrawing the attention from other qualities or aspects of an object, in order to concentrate it upon some one quality or aspect. Specif.: (1) The mental operation of separating qualities or attributes from the individual objects to which they belong, or of contemplating them as thus separated; as, the *abstraction* of whiteness from white objects. Abstraction is the groundwork of classification, which is impossible without it.

The act of analytic attention by which that element in each of these objects which is like its fellow in every other way, is separately observed or noticed, is usually called *abstraction*, because the mind draws it from the other parts or percepts.
PORTER *Human Intellect* pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 389. [S. 1890.]

(2) The condition of mind which results in its being withdrawn from certain objects, or parts or attributes of objects, and its being fixed upon some other objects, parts, or attributes.

Abstraction . . . is merely a negation to one or more objects, in consequence of its concentration on another.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xxxiv, p. 469. [C. & L. 1859.]

The precise nature of the mental activity or mental state called abstraction has been much debated. Many of the older writers on logic defined it as the the qualities or attributes of the objects could somehow be withdrawn from the objects themselves, when considered as a number of individuals having something in common, and so be compounded into a general notion of quality or attribute. It is now commonly recognized, however, that the act of abstraction consists in the withdrawal of attention. Such abstraction is necessary to the formation of those mental schemata, or conceptions, for which words become the vehicle, as it were.

(3) In a wide sense, the formation of a conception. THOMSON *Laws of Thought* pt. i, pp. 95, 96. [SH. & CO. 1863.] 2. A product of the mental process of abstracting; a concept or notion; as, beauty is an *abstraction*.

Abstractions, under the glowing genius of the orator, acquired . . . a power to thrill the blood.
WEBSTER *Works, Memoir* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 96. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

3. A conception existing only in the mind and answering to no reality; something visionary.

The general advantage is an *abstraction* which concerns only an *abstraction* called humanity.
W. S. LILLY *Right and Wrong* ch. 2, p. 50. [C. & H. 1891.]

4. The act or process of separating, taking, or removing, especially secretly or dishonestly; purloining. 5. Absence of mind; obliviousness of immediate surroundings, as from attention concentrated on something else. 6. Separation from worldly objects, pursuits, and enjoyments; seclusion of life, as by the hermit. 7. *Geol.* The draining of water from a stream by another having more rapid corrading action. 8†. *Chem.* Separation of a constituent from a compound or mixture by distillation.—**Platonic abstraction,** the mystical self-forgetfulness which leads the philosopher into a region of thought and spirit absolutely above his present condition. R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours with the Mystics* 4th ed., vol. i, p. 19.—**ab-strac'tion-al,** *a.*—**ab-strac'tion-ist,** *n.* One given to abstractions; an idealizer.—**ab"strac-ti'tious†,** *a. Chem.* Produced by distillation.

ab-strac'tive, 1 ab-strak'tiv; 2 ăb-străc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Of, **ab-strac'tive²,** pertaining to, or tending to abstraction; having the power of abstraction; epitomizing. 2. Having the nature of abstraction or an abstract. 3†. Abstractitious.—**ab-strac'tiv(e-ly²,** *adv.*—**ab-strac'tiv(e-ness²,** *n.*

ab'stract-ly, 1 ab'strakt-li; 2 ăb'străct-ly, *adv.* In an abstract manner. (1) In the abstract. (2) In an epitome.

ab'stract-ness, 1 -nes; 2 -nĕs, *n.* The quality of being abstract; separateness from the actual concrete.

ab'stra-hent, 1 ab'stra-hent; 2 ăb'stra-hĕnt, *a.* Abstracting; tending to draw away; abstract.

ab'strich, 1 ăp'strĭH, *n.* [G.] The impure oxid that forms as a scum on molten lead in cupellation.

ab-strict'ed, 1 ab-strikt'ed; 2 ăb-strict'ĕd, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Separated by abstriction, as the spores of some fungi. 2†. Not bound; loosened.

ab-stric'tion, 1 ab-strik'shon; 2 ăb-strĭc'shon, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A process of spore-formation in certain fungi, in which the sporophore becomes constricted by septa at the place of division. 2†. A loosening. [< AB- + L. *stricti̇o*(*n-*), < *stringo*, bind.]

ab-stringe'†, *vt.* To unbind or loosen.

ab-strude'†, ab-trude'†, *vt.* To thrust away.

ab-struse', 1 ab-strūs'; 2 ăb-strųs', *a.* **1.** Remote from the usual course of thought; hard to be understood; dealing with matters difficult to be understood; as, "paths of *abstruse* dogma," M. ARNOLD *Lit. and Dogma* ch. 1, p. 41. 2†. Hidden; concealed. [< L. *abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrudo*, hide, < *abs*, from, + *trudo*, push.] SYN.: see COMPLEX; MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE.—**ab-struse'ly,** *adv.*—**ab-struse'ness,** *n.* The quality of being abstruse.—**ab-strū'si-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Abstruseness. 2. Something abstruse.

ab-stru'sion, 1 ab-strū'ʒŏn; 2 ăb-strų'zhon, *n.* [thrusting away. The act of

ab-surd', 1 ab-sūrd'; 2 ăb-sûrd', *a.* **1.** Opposed to manifest truth or propriety; inconsistent with reason or common sense; unworthy of serious consideration; logically contradictory; irrational; as, an *absurd* proposition. 2. Talking, acting, or reasoning in a manner inconsistent with common sense or propriety; grotesque; ridiculous. 3. *Philos. & Logic.* Contradictory of some established rational principle; contradicting its own major premise. 4†. Discordant; not in tune. [< L. *absurdus*, < *ab-* (intens.) + *surdus*, deaf.]

SYN.: anomalous, chimerical, erroneous, false, foolish, ill-advised, ill-considered, ill-judged, inconclusive, incorrect, infatuated, irrational, mistaken, monstrous, nonsensical, paradoxical, preposterous, ridiculous, senseless, silly, stupid, unreasonable, wild. That is *absurd* which is contrary to the first principles of reasoning; as, that a part should be greater than the whole is *absurd*. A *paradoxical* statement appears at first thought contradictory or *absurd*, while it may be really true. Anything is *irrational* when clearly contrary to sound reason, *foolish* when contrary to practical good sense, *silly* when petty and contemptible in its folly, *erroneous* when containing error that vitiates the result, *unreasonable* when there seems a perverse bias or an intent to go wrong. *Monstrous* and *preposterous* refer to what is overwhelmingly *absurd*; as, "O *monstrous!* eleven buckram men grown out of two," SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act ii, sc. 4. The *ridiculous* or the *nonsensical* is worthy only to be laughed at. The lunatic's claim to be a king is *ridiculous;* the Mother Goose rimes are *nonsensical*. See IDIOTIC; INCONGRUOUS; INSANE; RIDICULOUS.— ANT.: certain, consistent, demonstrable, demonstrated, established, incontestable, incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, infallible, logical, rational, reasonable, sagacious, sensible, sound, substantial, true, undeniable, unquestionable, wise.—**ab-surd',** *n.* [Rare.] An absurdity; a person or thing that is absurd.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

ab-surd'i-ty, 1 ab-sūrd'i-ti; 2 ăb-sûrd'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being absurd; absurdness. 2. A contradiction of obvious truth or sound reason; an absurd act, statement, habit, or thing. [< L. *absurdila*(*t-*)*s;* see ABSURD.]

The idea of being both a bad man and a good citizen is an *absurdity*.
MILLS *Science of Politics* ch. 5, p. 31. [P. & W. 1887.]

ab-sur'dum, 1 ab-sūr'dum; 2 ăb-sûr'dŭm, *n.* [L.] An absurd or illogical conclusion or condition.

—**reductio ad absurdum,** see REDUCTIO.

ab'sus, 1 ab'sus; 2 ăb'sŭs, *n. Bot.* A species of *Cassia* (*C. absus*), or its bitter aromatic seeds, used in Egypt for ophthalmia.

Ab-syr'tus, 1 ab-sūr'tus; 2 ăb-sŷr'tŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Brother of Medea, dismembered and cast into the Adriatic, whence **Ab-syr'ti-des,** 1 -ti-dīz; 2 -ti-dĕs, islands in the Adriatic. [L., < Gr. *Apsyrtus.*]

Abt, 1 ūpt; 2 ăpt, **Franz Wilhelm** (12/22 1819–3/11 1885). A German music-composer; song-writer.

abt., *abbr.* About.

ab-ter'mi-nal, 1 ab-tūr'mi-nel; 2 ăb-tĕr'mi-nal, *a. Physiol.* Passing from the end or ends of a muscle to the middle part: said of an electric current. [< AB-; and see TERMINAL.]

ab'thain, 1 ab'thēn; 2 ăb'thān, *n.* [Scot.] An abbacy; erroneously, a superior thane. **ab'thanet.**—**ab'thain-ry,** *n.* The see and jurisdiction of an abthain; abbacy. **ab'than-age†; ab'than-rie†.**

A'bu¹, 1 ū'bū; 2 ă'bų, *n.* [Ar.] Father: an element in **A'bou,** many Arabic names.

A'bu², *n.* A mountain health resort in Rajputana, India, noted for old cave-temples of the Jains.

A'bu Ab-dal'lah Mo-ham'med. Same as BOABDIL.

A"bu-al-fed'a, 1 ū"bū-al-fed'a; 2 ă"bų-ăl-fĕd'a, **Ismail Ibn-Ali** (1273?–10/22 1331). An Arab soldier, ruler, and author of geographical and historical works. [Yemen, Arabia.

A"bu-A'rish, 1 ū"bū-ū'rĭsh; 2 ă"bų-ă'rish, *n.* A town in

A"bu-Bek'r, 1 ū"bū-bek'r; 2 ă"bų-bĕk'r, *n.* A calif (573–8/22 634); Mohammed's first successor; father of Ayesha. [Ar., father of the virgin.] [*I Mac.* xvi, 11.

A-bu'bus, 1 ə-bū'bus; 2 ə-bū'bŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

A"bu-cay', 1 ū"bū-kaĭ'; 2 ă"bų-cȳ', *n.* A town in Batanes province, Luzon, P. I. [WEIGHT.

a-buc'co, 1 ə-buk'o; 2 ă-bųc'o, *n.* A Burmese weight. See

A-bu'dah, 1 ə-bū'da; 2 ă-bų'dă, *n.* **1.** In John Hughes's (1677–1720) drama *The Siege of Damascus*, an officer of the Arabian army who succeeds Caled, the commander, and makes peace with the Syrians. 2. In James Ridley's (1736–1765) *Tales of the Genii*, a rich Bagdad merchant who is haunted by a witch until he seeks the talisman of Oromanes (perfect happiness). He discovers that the talisman by which he can escape the power of the witch (conscience) is "to fear God and keep his commandments."

A"bu-Ha'med, 1 ū"bū-hū'med; 2 ă"bų-hă'mĕd, *n.* A town on the Nile river, Egypt, near Berber; scene of defeat of dervishes, Aug. 7, 1897. [mological form.

a"bu-han'nes, *n.* Same as ABOUHANNES: the better etyl

ab'u-harte", 1 ab'u-hārt"; 2 ăb'ų-hărt', *n.* [Afr.] An antelope (*Oryx leucoryx*) of northwestern Africa.

A"bu-Has-san', 1 ū"bū-ha-sān'; 2 ă"bų-hă-săn', *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, a prodigal in the story of *The Sleeper Awakened* who was made to believe himself calif.

A"bu-kir', 1 ū"bū-kīr'; 2 ă"bų-kĭr', *n.* A bay and a village in Egypt, of Nile, Aug. 1, 1798.

A"bu-Kle'a, 1 ū"bū-klē'a; 2 ă"bų-klę'a, *n. pl.* Wells 17 m. from Khartum, Egyptian Sudan; scene of British defeat of Mahdi's forces, Jan. 17, 1885.

a-bu'li-a, 1 ə-bū'li-a; 2 a-bų'li-a, *n.* A form of mental derangement in which the will-power is lost or impaired. [< Gr. *aboulia*, < *a-* priv. + *boulē*, advice.]

a-bu"lo-ma'ni-a†.—**a-bu'lic,** *a.*

A"bul-lo'ni-a, 1 ū"bul-lō'ni-a; 2 ă"bų-lō'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A lake in Asiatic Turkey, west of Brusa; 18 by 12 m. 2. A town on the lake; archeological remains.

A"bu-lug', 1 ū"bū-lūg'; 2 ă"bų-lųg', *n.* A town in Cagayán province, Luzon, P. I.

ab"um-brel'lar, 1 ab"um-brel'er; 2 ăb"ŭm-brĕl'ar, *a.* Of or pertaining to that part of the surface of the velum which is turned away from the umbrella, in jellyfishes: opposed to *adumbrellar*. **ab-um'bral†.**

ab"u-me-sack'a, 1 ab"u-mi-sak'a; 2 ăb"ų-me-săk'a, *n.* [Egypt.] *Ich.* A catfish (*Clarotes laticeps*) of the Nile, with a rayed adipose fin, which in adults has a spine before it.

A-bu'na, 1 ə-bū'na; 2 a-bų'na, *n.* [Ar.] The head of the Abyssinian Church. **A-bun'nat.**

a-bun'dance, 1 ə-bun'dəns; 2 a-bŭn'danç, *n.* A plentiful or overflowing supply; a large or sufficient quantity or number; copiousness; great plenty.

There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in *abundance*.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, i, st. 1.

This is evidently the season when the bears are in most *abundance*.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 274. [C. & P. 1857.]

[< OF. *abondance*, < L. *abundantia*, < *abundo;* see ABOUND.] **a-bun'dan-cy†.** SYN.: see AFFLUENCE; COMFORT.

a-bun'dant, 1 ə-bun'dənt; 2 a-bŭn'dant, *a.* Affording a large measure or an overplus; fully sufficient; plentiful; abounding; as, *abundant* reason; *abundant* fruitfulness.

The grace of our Lord was exceeding *abundant*. *1 Tim.* i, 14.

[OF., < L. *abundan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *abundo;* see ABOUND.]

SYN.: abounding, affluent, ample, bountiful, brimming, copious, full, generous, large, lavish, liberal, luxuriant, overflowing, plenteous, plentiful, profuse, rich, teeming. That is *abundant* which makes sure of sufficiency by evident overplus. *Affluent*, *lavish*, *luxuriant*, and *profuse* imply a decided excess, *lavish* and *profuse* oftenest in the ill sense. We rejoice in *abundant* resources, and honor *generous* hospitality; *lavish* and *profuse* expenditure suggests extravagance and wastefulness. See AFFLUENCE; AMPLE; ENOUGH; LARGE.— ANT.: deficient, drained, dry, exhausted, impoverished, inadequate, insufficient, niggardly, poor, scant, scarce, scrimped, short, sparing, straitened.— PREP.: abundant *in* resources.—**abundant number,** a number the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself; as, 18, the sum of whose aliquot *parts*, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, is 21: *distinguished from* a *deficient number*, the sum of whose aliquot parts is less than itself, and a *perfect number*, in which their sum equals the number.—**a-bun'dant-ly,** *adv.*

ab"un-da'tion, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Abundance. [**a-boon't.**

a-bune', 1 ə-būn'; 2 a-bųn', *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Above.

a"bu-ra-ha'ye, 1 ū"bū-ra-hū'ye; 2 ă"bų-ră-hă'yę, *n.* A Japanese cyprinoid fish (*Sarcocheilichthys variegatus*).

a-burst', 1 ə-būrst'; 2 a-bûrst', *adv. & a.* In a bursting condition; bursting.

a-bur'ton, 1 ə-būr'tən; 2 a-bûr'ton, *adv. & a. Naut.* Placed athwartship: said of casks thus stowed. [< A-, on, + BURTON.]

A'bur-y, 1 ē'bər-i; 2 ă'bur-y, *n.* A village in Wiltshire, England; site of Druid temple; megalithic remains.

a-bu'sage†, *n.* Abuse.

a-buse', 1 ə-biūz'; 2 a-būs', *vt.* [A-BUSED'; A-BUS'ING.]

a-buze', 1. To use improperly or excessively; put to a bad use; misuse.

I believe it is in the power of every man, who has not too long *abused* himself, to lay aside every night his pack of mental care and anxiety. HOLLAND *Lessons in Life* lesson xx, p. 284. [S. 1867.]

2. To treat ill; wrong; use injuriously; hurt. 3. To wrong in speech; reproach coarsely; disparage; revile.

Yes, if a man's character is to be *abused*, say what you will, there's nobody like a relation to do the business.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* ch. 19, p. 175. [D. & CO.]

4. *Law.* To violate; ravish. 5. To disuse. 6. To mistake. 7†. To deceive; cheat. [< F. *abuser*, < L. *abusus*, pp. of *abutor*, < *ab*, from, + *utor*, use.]

SYN.: aggrieve, damage, defame, defile, disparage, harm, ill-treat, ill-use, impose on or upon, injure, malign, maltreat, misemploy, misuse, molest, oppress, persecute, pervert, prostitute, rail at, ravish, reproach, revile, ruin, slander, victimize, vilify, violate, vituperate, wrong. *Abuse* covers all unreasonable or improper use or treatment by word or act. A tenant does not *abuse* rented property by "reasonable wear," tho that may *damage* the property and *injure* its sale; he may *abuse* it by needless defacement or neglect. It is possible to *abuse* a man without *harming* him, as when the criminal *vituperates* the judge; or to *harm* a man without *abusing* him, as when the witness tells the truth about the criminal. *Defame*, *malign*, *rail at*, *revile*, *slander*, *vilify*, and *vituperate* are used always in a bad sense. One may be justly *reproached*. To *impose on* or to *victimize* one is to *injure* him by *abusing* his confidence. To *persecute* one is to *ill-treat* him for opinion's sake, commonly for religious belief; to *oppress* is generally for political or pecuniary motives. "Thou shalt not *oppress* an hired servant that is poor and needy." *Deut.* xxiv, 14. *Misemploy*, *misuse*, and *pervert* are commonly applied to objects rather than to persons. A dissolute youth *misemploys* his time, *misuses* his money and opportunities, *harms* his associates, *perverts* his talents, *wrongs* his parents, *ruins* himself, *abuses* the gifts of God.— ANT.: applaud, benefit, care for, cherish, conserve, consider, eulogize, extol, favor, laud, panegyrize, praise, protect, regard, respect, shield, sustain, tend, uphold, vindicate.

—**a-bus'a-bl(e²,** *a.*—**a-bus'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**a-bu-see',** *n.* One who is abused.—**a-buse'ment†,** *n.* Abuse; misuse.—**a-bus'er,** *n.* **1.** One who abuses. 2. *Law.* Insult; abuse.

a-buse', 1 ə-biūs'; 2 a-būs', *n.* **1.** Improper use, application, or treatment; a turning to a wrong purpose or use; excessive, imprudent, or unnatural use; unduly severe or cruel treatment; perversion; misuse; misapplication; as, *abuse* of confidence; *abuse* of one's body or its powers; to subject a child to *abuse*.

Abuse of the Queen's English . . . did not begin with Americans.
MATHEWS *Words* ch. 3, p. 104. [S. C. C. 1876.]

2. A corrupt, immoral, or improper practise, usage, or act; as, we must remedy these *abuses*. 3. *Law.* (1) Any improper use of a right or privilege; as, *abuse* of a franchise. (2) Wrongful use of lawful authority; as, *abuse* of a judicial process or legal writ. 4. Reviling or abusive language; vituperation; slander. 5. Violation; rape. [< F. *abus*, < L. *abusus;* see ABUSE, *v.*] **a-bu'sion†.**

SYN.: see OUTRAGE.

a-buse'ful, 1 ə-biūs'ful; 2 a-būs'fųl, *a.* [Rare.] Abusive.—**a-buse'ful-ly,** *adv.* [fulness.

ab-use'ful-ness, *n.* Capability of improper use; lack of use-

A"bu-shehr', 1 ū"bū-sher'; 2 ă"bų-shĕr', *n.* Same as BUSHIRE.

A'bu-Sim'bel, 1 ū'bū-sim'bel; 2 ă'bų-sim'bĕl, *n.* A site of ancient rock-temples and colossal statues of Rameses on the west bank of the Nile river, Egypt.

a-bu'sive, 1 ə-biū'siv; 2 a-bū'siv, *a.* **1.** Of the nature **a-bu'siv²,** of abuse; employing harsh words or ill treatment; hurtful; harsh. 2. Containing, marked by, or abounding in abuse or abuses; vituperative; scurrilous; corrupt; as, an *abusive* author or book. 3. Wrongly used; improper; rhetorically, catachrestic; as, "the *abusive* language of the Scottish philosophers," HAMILTON *Metaph.* lect. xxxiii. 4†. Perverting; deceptive; fraudulent. [< L. *abusivus*, < *abusus;* see ABUSE, *v.*] **a-bu'si-ous†.**—**a-bu'siv(e-ly²,** *adv.*—**a-bu'siv(e-ness²,** *n.*

SYN.: defamatory, denunciatory, insolent, insulting, offensive, opprobrious, reproachful, rude, scurrilous, vituperative.— ANT.: attentive, eulogistic, kind, laudatory, panegyrical, respectful. Compare synonyms for ABUSE, *v.*

a-but', 1 ə-but'; 2 a-bŭt', *v.* [A-BUT'TED; A-BUT'TING.]
I. *t.* To cause to adjoin, or touch at the end or side; project; as, one *abuts* his stable against another's dwelling.
II. *i.* To touch at the end or boundary-line; border; be contiguous; terminate; rest; as, his estate *abuts* upon mine; the bridge *abuts* against the pier.
Knowledge has its boundary line, where it *abuts* on ignorance.
H. MANN *Thoughts, Ignorance and Miracles* p. 95. [H. B. F.]
[< OF. *abuter*, < *a-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *but*; see BUTT[1], *n.*]
Syn.: approach, approximate, extend, impinge, project, reach, touch.—Ant.: diverge, recede, recurve, retire, retreat.—Prep.: abuts *on* or *upon* the highway; *against* the rock.—**abutting joint**, see ABUTMENT, 2 (4).

A-bu'ta, 1 ə-bū'tə; 2 a-bū'ta, *n.* [Guiana.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American plants of the moonseed family. The species *A. rufescens* furnishes the medicinal white pareira brava. See ABUTUA.

A-bu'ti-lon, 1 ə-bū'tı-lən; 2 a-bū'ti-lŏn, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of plants of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), mainly tropical, closely resembling *Sida*, including many ornamental species, of which *A. striatum* is common in cultivation. *A. arteennæ* (Indian mallow) is a tall weed naturalized in the United States. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus. [< Ar. *aubūtīlūn.*]

Common Abutilon.
Flower and leaf.

a-but'ment, 1 ə-but'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 a-bŭt'ment, *n.* **1.** The act or state of abutting. **2.** That which abuts or is abutted upon. Especially: (1) *Arch.* A supporting or buttressing structure to sustain lateral pressure, as the thrust of an arch or vault, the impact of ice, or the force of currents; also, the point or place in which the thrust of an arch or vault is received. (2) *Mech.* Any relatively immovable part or surface for sustaining pressure or receiving reaction, as in a rotary steam-engine or pump, firearms, etc. (3) Improperly, the bed in which cables of a suspension bridge are anchored. (4) In carpentry, a joint or junction of two pieces where the fibers of one are at right angles with those of another. (5) A dam.
—**abutment arch**, the arch of a bridge nearest the shore.

a-but'tal, 1 ə-but'əl; 2 a-bŭt'al, *n.* **1.** The condition or relation of abutting; abutment; as, the *abuttal* of land on the highway. **2.** An abutting part, especially the end of a tract of land or its boundary-line: usually in the plural.—**a-but'tal-ingt,** *n.* The fixing or marking of boundaries.

a-but'ter, 1 ə-but'ər; 2 a-bŭt'er, *n.* One who or that which abuts; one whose land or building abuts upon a highway or upon another's property.

a-bu'tu-a, 1 ə-bū'tu-ə; 2 a-bū'tu-a, *n.* [Guiana.] The root of a climbing woody plant (*Chondrodendron tomentosum*), of the moonseed family, which furnishes true pareira brava. See ABUTA.

A-bu'yog, 1 ə-bū'yog; 2 ä-bu'yōg, *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

a-buzz', 1 ə-buz'; 2 a-bŭz', *adv.* & *a.* [Colloq.] In a buzz; buzzing.

ab-vac"u-a'tion†, *n.* Same as ABEVACUATION.

ab'vo-latet, *vt.* To fly away.—**ab"vo-la'tion†,** *n.*

ab-wab', 1 ab-wāb'; 2 ăb-wăb', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A tax imposed under the Moslems in India, now consolidated by the British in the land revenue, but still continued in some native states, Hindu and Moslem. SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD. [Hind., < Ar. *abwāb*, gates.]

a-by', 1 ə-baı'; 2 a-bȳ', *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. [Archaic.] To pay the penalty for; expiate: suffer. **2†.** To buy. **II†.** *t.* To make restitution; atone; endure. [< AS. *abycgan*, < *a-* + *byccan*; see A-, out, and BUY.] **a-beye'†; a-buy'†; a-bye'‡.**

A'by, 1 ā'bı; 2 ä'by, **Christoph Theodor** (?/₂₁1835–?/₇ 1885). A German anthropologist.

A-by'dos, 1 ə-baı'dos; 2 a-bȳ'dŏs, *n.* **1.** A city of ancient Egypt. **2.** A city of ancient Mysia. **A-by'dust.**

Ab'y-la, 1 ab'ı-lə; 2 ăb'y-la, *n. Anc. Geog.* A promontory of N. W. Africa, now Jebel Musa, at Ceuta; one of the Pillars of Hercules (see under PILLAR). **Ab'i-la‡.**

Abys., *abbr.* Abyssinia; Abyssinian.

a-bysm', 1 ə-bizm'; 2 a-bȳsm', *n.* An abyss; a bottomless depth or space; chasm; gulf.
The storm-hid *abysm* of ghostly darkness.
JOAQUIN MILLER *Ina* sc. 2, st. 4.
[< OF. *abisme* (F. *abîme*), < LL. *abissimus*, sup. of *abissus*, < L. *abyssus*; see ABYSS.] **a-bisme'†; a-bysme'†.**

a-bys'mal, 1 ə-biz'məl; 2 a-bȳs'mal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or relating to an abyss. **2.** Of or pertaining to oceanic depths.—**a-bys'mal-ly,** *adv.*

a-byss', 1 ə-bis'; 2 a-bȳs', *vt.* [Rare.] To swallow up; engulf; bury completely.

a-byss', *n.* **1.** A bottomless gulf; any vast extension, as of depth of space or time, or of scope of mental or moral quality; as, the *abyss* of space; an *abyss* of ignorance.
Never yet *abyss* was found Deeper than that cross could sound.
WHITTIER *Grave by the Lake* st. 24.
2. Specif.: (1) The great deep or primal chaos. (2) A great cavity (once supposed to exist) in the bowels of the earth. (3) The bottomless pit; hell. **3.** *Her.* The center of an escutcheon. [< L. *abyssus*, < Gr. *abyssos*, < *a-* priv. + *bysso*s, bottom, < *bathys*, deep.] **a-bys'sust.**
Syn.: chasm, deep, depth, gorge, gulf, pit, profound.—Ant.: elevation, height, hill, mount, mountain, summit.

a-bys'sal, 1 ə-bis'əl; 2 a-bȳs'al, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to great depths of the ocean; as, *abyssal* life. **2.** Like, of the nature of, or pertaining to an abyss: unfathomable. **a-bys'sic†.**—**abyssal rocks** (*Geol.*), igneous rocks formed at great depth. See PLUTONIC, 2 (2).—**a. zone**, see ZONE.

Ab"ys-sin'i-a, 1 ab'ı-sin'ı-ə; 2 ăb'y-sin'i-a, *n.* An empire of N. E. Africa, with an area of over 350,000 sq. m.; capital, Adis Ababa; chief port, Harrar.

Ab"ys-sin'i-an, 1 ab'ı-sin'ı-ən; 2 ăb'y-sin'i-an, *n.* **1.** One of the people of Abyssinia. See plate under MANKIND, fig. 18.
The *Abyssinians* . . . have, in spite of . . . exterior differences, an intimate resemblance. . . . Amid all the crossings, two elements are common among all — the Semitic element . . . and the Negro element.
DI SAN GIULIANO in *Nineteenth Century* Sept., 1892, p. 444.
The Ethiopians of North-East Africa include the ancient and modern Egyptians (in part), Somali, . . . *Abyssinians*. . . . Hair usually frizzly; red-brown skin; stature 5 ft. 5½ in. to 5 ft. 7½ in.; mesocephalic; lips thin or slightly turned; nose usually prominent, leptorrhine to mesorrhine.
A. C. HADDON *Races of Man* p. 13. [MACMILLAN & CO. '10.]
2. The language of the Abyssinians. (1) The Amharic branch of the Arabic class of Semitic languages, embracing ancient Ethiopic or Geez, and modern Amharic and Tigré. (2) The Ethiopian group of the Hamitic family, including modern Galla. **3.** *Ch. Hist.* An adherent of the Abyssinian or Ethiopian Church, which is akin to the Coptic and with it holds the doctrines of the Monophysites. **Ab'ys-sinet.**
—**Ab'ys-sin'i-an,** *a.*—**Abyssinian gold, A. primrose, A. tea**, see under GOLD, etc.

ab'zug, 1 ăp'tsuH; 2 ăp'tsuH, *n.* [G.] The first scum which forms in the cupellation of lead. See ABSTRICH.

ac-, *prefix.* Form of AD- before *c* and *q*, as in *accuse, acquiesce*; also, by imitation, an improper form of A-[2] before *c*, as in *accurse*.

-ac, *suffix.* Having, pertaining to, affected by, as in *demoniac, cardiac, maniac*. It is preceded by *-i-*, and sometimes followed by *-al*. [< L. *-acus*, usually, < Gr. *-akos*; or < Gr. *-akos*.]

AC. [U. K.] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued in Warwickshire.

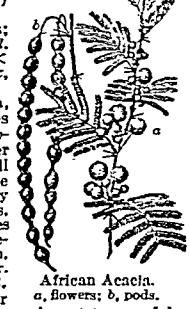
A. C., *abbr.* Alternating current; *Ante Christum* (before Christ); Analytical Chemist; four years' course; Archæ chancelor; Army Corps.

Ac., *abbr. Chem.* Acetyl; alicyclic.

a/C, *abbr. Bookkeeping.* Current account or account current.

a/c, *abbr. Bookkeeping.* Account.

A. C. A., *abbr.* American Congregational Association; Articled Chartered Accountant; Associate (of the Institute of) Chartered Accountants.


African Acacia.
a, flowers; *b*, pods.

ac"a-can'thrax, 1 ak'ə-kan'thraks; 2 ăc'a-căn'thrăks, *n.* [Rare.] *Pathol.* A carbuncle. [< Gr. *akakos* (< *a-* priv. + *kakos*, bad) + *anthrax*, carbuncle.]

a-ca'cia, 1 ə-kē'shə; 2 a-cā'sha, *n.* **1.** [A-] A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceæ*, found in the warmer parts of the world, having small flowers in heads or spikes. The Australian species have usually vertical phyllodia instead of leaves, while the African and other species have bipinnate leaves. Some species yield gum arabic, tannin, catechu, etc.; others yield timber. **2.** A plant of this genus. **3.** One of various plants of other genera; especially, (1) the common locust-tree or false acacia (*Robinia pseudacacia*), (2) the rose-acacia (*Robinia hispida*). **4.** *Med.* Gum arabic; the gummy exudation of some species of the acacia. **5.** [Austral.] Same as PLUM, 6. [L., < Gr. *akakia*, < *akē*, point.]—**a-ca'cia-plum",** *n.* An Australian timber-tree (*Eucryphia moorei*), or its fruit. See EUCRYPHIA.—**bastard a.,** the common locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*).—**drooping a.,** a small Tasmanian tree (*Acacia riceana*), with pale-yellow flowers in long, pendulous, axillary spikes, highly esteemed in ornamental cultivation.—**green-bark a.,** same as PALO VERDE (2).—**green-barked a.,** same as PALO VERDE (1) & (2).—**parasol-a.,** *n.* See UMBRELLA-LOCUST, under LOCUST.

A-ca'cian, 1 ə-kē'shən; 2 a-cā'shan, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a 4th-century sect, named from their leader, Acacius, bishop of Cæsarea, who were at first moderate Arians, but later adopted the Nicene creed.

ac'a-cin, 1 ak'ə-sin; 2 ăc'a-cĭn, *n.* Gum arabic. **ac'a-cine‡.**

A-ca'cius, 1 ə-kē'shus; 2 a-cā'shŭs, *n.* Any one of several bishops and patriarchs, 4th and 5th centuries.

Ac"a-co-phid'i-a, 1 ak'ə-ko-fid'ı-ə; 2 ăc'a-co-fĭd'i-a, *n. pl.* The *Asinea*, or harmless snakes. [< Gr. *akakos*, harmless, + *ophis*, snake.]

acad., *abbr.* Academy.

Ac'a-deme, 1 ak'ə-dim; 2 ăc'a-dēm, *n.* **1.** The Academy of Plato. **2.** [a-] Any place of academic study.
The best *academe*, a mother's knee. LOWELL *Cathedral* st. 14.
[< L. *academia*; see ACADEMY.]

Ac"a-de'mi-an, 1 ak'ə-di'mı-ən; 2 ăc'a-dē'mi-an, *n.* **1.** An academist. **2.** An academician.

ac"a-dem'ic, 1 ak'ə-dem'ik; 2 ăc'a-dĕm'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an academy, college, or university; scholarly; classical. **2.** Classical and literary or general, as distinguished from technical and professional; as, the *academic* department of an American university. **3.** According to scholastic rules, customs, or usage; formal and conventional as opposed to practical; as, an *academic* proposition or discussion. **4.** Of or relating to any society denominated an Academy. **5.** [A-] Belonging to the Academy founded by Plato at Athens, or to the philosophy held and taught by this school. **6.** *Fine Art.* Observing the standard of line and form; not original; free from conventions, as of the French Academy of Painting and Sculpture. [< L. *academicus*, < Gr. *akadēmikos*, < *akadēmeia*; see ACADEMY.] **ac"a-de'mi-al‡; ac"a-dem'i-cal‡.**
—**Academic City,** Worcester, Mass., in allusion to its many educational institutions.—**a. figure** or **composition,** one having the character or appearance of copied work; one which follows formula or tradition.—**a. gown,** a long, loose robe worn as by professors and students in universities. See GOWN.—**a. proportions,** proportions in drawing or painting that represent figures half life-size or less.—**A. school,** the modern French school of sculpture whose work is characterized by elegance, correct technique, and harmony in design and form. Among its exponents are Paul Dubois, Antonin Jean Carlès, René de Paul de St. Marceaux, and Jean M. Antonin Mercié.—**a. socialist,** a socialist of the chair. BLISS *New Encyc. Social Ref.* p. 1151, col. 1. [P. & W. co. '10.]—**ac"a-dem'i-cal-ism,** *n.* Advocacy of academic or conventional restrictions and methods; formality.—**ac"a-dem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ac"a-dem'i-cals,** *n. pl.* Dress peculiar to or prescribed in an institution of learning.—**ac"a-dem'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** A tenet or opinion of the later Platonists. **2.** A mannerism or peculiar method, as of a school of art.

ac"a-dem'ic, *n.* **1.** A college or university student. **2.** [A-] A Platonist. **3.** A member of an academic society.

4. [A-] *pl.* The teachings of Plato.

a-cad"e-mi'cian, 1 ə-kad'ı-mish'ən; 2 a-căd'e-mish'an (XIII), *n.* **1.** A member of an academy of literature, art, or science, as the French Academy or the National Academy of Sciences. **2.** [Rare.] A college or university student. [< F. *académicien*, < L. *academicus*; see ACADEMIC.]

Ac"a-de'mus, 1 ak'ə-di'mus; 2 ăc'a-dē'mŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* An Attic hero who revealed to Castor and Pollux, on their invasion of Attica, the whereabouts of their sister Helen, who was concealed by Theseus at Aphidnæ.

a-cad'e-my, 1 ə-kad'ı-mı; 2 a-căd'e-my, *n.* [-MIES, 1 -mız; 2 -mis, *pl.*] **1.** A place of instruction or training. Specif.: (1) A school intermediate between a common school and a college. (2) Any institution where the higher branches of learning are taught, or where pupils are trained in some special science or art; as, the U. S. Naval *Academy*. **2.** [A-] *Gr. Antiq.* (1) The public pleasure-ground, including a gymnasium, near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy; hence, the pupils of Plato collectively. (2) The Platonic movement with its successive schools, including the doctrines taught.
The Academy of Plato became divided into several schools, of which Cicero recognizes two, altho some authorities distinguished as many as five in the period between Plato and Cicero. Of these the chief were the **Old Academy** and the **New Academy.** The former consisted of Plato and his more immediate disciples and successors. In the 2d and 3d centuries B. C. arose the **Middle Academy,** so-called, the teaching of which was skeptical, altho, unlike dogmatic skepticism, it considered possible the attainment of probable knowledge. The **New Academy** (1st century B. C. to A. D. 529) returned to the Platonic interest in ethical doctrines and ideals, and practised a broad eclecticism in philosophy.
3. An association of literary men, artists, scientists, or the like, combined for the promotion of literature, art, or science; as, the *Academy* of Fine Arts; the French *Academy*. See INSTITUTE. [< F. *académie*, < L. *academia*, < Gr. *akadēmeia*, < *Akadēmos*, a reputed hero.]
—**academy board** (*Art*), heavy cardboard with a surface especially prepared for use in painting with oils.—**a. figure,** a drawing in black and white chalks on tinted paper, or a photograph, from a nude model.—**a. of music. 1.** An institution for the study and teaching of music. **2.** A choral or operatic organization for the study or interpretation of music. **3.** A building in which musical entertainment, as a concert or recital, is provided.—**A-cad'e-mism,** *n.* The teachings of the Academic school of philosophy; Platonism, in the various forms it assumed before the closing of the Academy, A. D. 529.—**A-cad'e-mist,** *n.* **1.** An Academic philosopher. **2.** [a-] An academician. **3†.** [a-] A pupil in a riding-school.—**a-cad'e-mize** or **-mise,** *vi.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] To cause to conform to the rules of an academy.
English Literature indeed made up its mind long since not to be inregimented or *academized*.
Daily Telegraph [London] May 4, 1868. [M.]

A-ca'di-a, 1 ə-kē'dı-ə; 2 a-cā'di-a, *n.* **1.** Nova Scotia; a region occupied by the early French before their expatriation by the English, 1755; early French and present poetic name; scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. **2.** A parish in Louisiana, settled by Acadian exiles. [Am. Ind.; perhaps < Micmac *akade*, abundance.]

a-ca'di-a-lite, 1 ə-kē'dı-ə-laıt; 2 a-cā'di-a-lit, *n. Mineral.* A reddish variety of chabazite. [< *Acadia*, Nova Scotia, + -LITE.] **a-ca'di-o-lite‡.**

A-ca'di-an, 1 ə-kē'di-ən; 2 a-cā'di-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Acadia.
Thus dwelt together in love, these simple *Acadian* farmers.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, i, st. 1.
II. *n.* **1.** One of the early French settlers of Acadia, or a descendant. See CAJUN. **2.** *Geol.* The Middle Cambrian (*Paradoxides horizon*) of North America. See chart under GEOLOGY.—**Acadian fauna,** the assemblage of coast animals between Labrador and Cape Cod.—**A. flycatcher,** a small flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*) of the eastern United States.—**A. owl,** the sawwhet.

A"ca"die', 1 ə'ka'dı'; 2 ä'ca'dē', *n.* Same as ACADIA, *n.*, 1.

ac'a-jou', 1 ak'ə-ju'; 2 ăc'a-zhu, *n.* [F.] A tropical wood resembling mahogany, valuable in ship-building; also, mahogany.

ac'a-jou², *n.* [F.] *Bot.* **1.** The cashew-tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), or its fruit. **2.** A gum which exudes from cashew-bark.—**ac'a-jou-oil",** *n.* Same as CASHEW-OIL. See table under OIL.

A"ca-jut'la, 1 ä'ka-hūt'lə; 2 ä'cä-hut'lä, *n.* A seaport of Salvador, Central America.

a-cale'†, *a.* Frozen; cold.

Ac"a-le'phæ, 1 ak'ə-lı'fı; 2 ăc'a-lē'fē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A former class of cœlenterates, including the jellyfishes, etc.: named from the stinging properties of their thread-cells.
The terms *Acalephæ* and Medusæ . . . must be ejected altogether from use in systematic treatises.
LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xii, p. 557.
[< Gr. *akalēphē*, nettle.] **Ac"a-le'pha†.**—**ac'a-leph, ac'a-lephe,** *n.*—**ac"a-le'phan,** *a.* & *n.*—**ac"a-le'phoid,** *a.*

a-cal'y-cal, 1 ə-kal'ı-kal; 2 a-căl'y-cal, *a. Bot.* Inserted on the receptacle and separate from the calyx: said of stamens. [< A-, not, + CALYX.]

a-cal'y-cine, 1 ə-kal'ı-sin; 2 a-căl'y-cĭn, *a. Bot.* Having no calyx. **ac"a-lyc'i-nous‡.**

ac"a-lyc'u-late, 1 ak'ə-lik'yu-lēt; 2 ăc'a-lȳc'yu-lāt, *a. Bot.* Without a calyculus or outer accessory calyx.

Ac"a-ly'pha, 1 ak'ə-laı'fə; 2 ăc'a-lȳ'pha, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical herbs and shrubs of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), the fruit of which splits into three 2-valved 1-seeded nutlets: cultivated for their ornamental foliage. *A. virginica*, called *three-seeded mercury*, is a common weed in the United States. [< Gr. *akalēphē*, nettle.]

Ac"a-lyp-tra'tæ, 1 ak'ə-lip-trē'tī; 2 ăc'a-lyp-trā'tē, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of true flies with the scales above the poising-wings aborted. [< A-, not, + CALYPTRATÆ.] **Ac"a-lyp-te'ræ‡.**—**ac"a-lyp'trate,** *a.*

Ac'a-mas, 1 ak'ə-mas; 2 ăc'a-măs, *n.* A Greek warrior in the Trojan war. **A-ka'mas‡** [Gr.].

a-camp', 1 ə-kamp'; 2 a-cămp', *adv.* [Rare.] To the camp.

a-camp'si-a, 1 ə-kamp'sı-ə; 2 a-cămp'si-a, *n. Med.* Permanent rigidity and gradual wasting of a limb. [< Gr. *akampsia*, < *a-* priv. + *kamptō*, bend.] **a-camp'sy‡.**

a'ca-na, 1 ä'ka-na; 2 ä'cä-nä, *n.* [W. Ind.] A sapotaceous tree (*Labourdonnatia albescens*) yielding excellent timber.

ac"a-na'ceous, 1 ak'ə-nē'shus; 2 ăc'a-nā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Prickly. [< L. *acanos*, < Gr. *akanos*, thistle, < *akē*, point.]

Ac"a-nel'li-dæ, 1 ak'ə-nel'ı-di; 2 ăc'a-nĕl'i-dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of gorgonacean polyps generally united with the *Istidæ*. **Ac"a-nel'la,** *n.* (t. g.)

a-ca-non'i-cal†, *a.* Uncanonical.

a-canth', 1 ə-kanth'; 2 a-cănth', *n.* **1.** See ACANTHUS. **2.** *Zool.* A squaloid shark, the piked dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

a-can'tha, 1 ə-kan'thə; 2 a-căn'tha, *n.* [-THÆ, 1 -thi; 2 -thē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A prickle, spine, or thorn. **2.** *Zool.* (1) The spinal column. (2) A spinous process of a vertebra. (3) A prickly fin or spine. [< Gr. *akantha*, thorn, < *akē*, point.]
—**Ac"an-tha'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees, herbs and shrubs — the acanthus family belonging to the order *Polemoniales*—having opposite, simple leaves and bracted flowers.—**ac"an-tha'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Armed with

prickles. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Acanthaceæ*.— **a-can'thad**, *n.* A plant of the acanthus family.— **Ac"an-thar'chus**, *n. Ich.* A genus of percoid fishes of the family *Centrarchidæ*, including the dusky mud-sunfish or mud-bass (*A. pomotis*).— **Ac"an-tha'ri-a**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A legion or order of radiolarians having a simple membrane bounding the minutely perforated central capsule, which has a skeleton of spicules radiating from a central point within and is destitute of phæodium around it.— **ac"an-tha'ri-an**, *a. & n.*— **Ac"an-thas"ter-i'næ**, *n. pl. Echin.* A subfamily of echinasteroid starfishes. **Ac"an-thas'ter**, *n.* (t. g.)— **A-can"the-phyr'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of deep-sea monocarpidean *Macrura* with a compressed body and carinated back. **Ac"an-theph'y-ra**, *n* (t. g.) — **ac"an-theph'y-rid**, *n.*— **ac"an-theph'y-roid**, *a.*— **A-can"ther-pes'tes**, *n.* A genus of fossil myriapods of the Carboniferous era, measuring about one foot in length, having branching spines and possibly also lateral branchial pores.— **ac"an-thich"thy-o'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Ichthyosis.— **Ac"an-thi'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of bugs. **A-can'thi-a**, *n.* (t. g.) **A-can'thi-dæ‡.**— **a-can'thin**, *n. Protoz.* A horny substance constituting the skeleton or spicules, as in certain radiolarians.— **ac-an-thin'ic, a-can'thi-nous**, *a.*

a-can'thine, 1 ə-kan'thin; 2 a-căn'thin, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an acanthus; decorated with the acanthus-leaf. 2. Like or having spines. [< L. *acanthinus*, < Gr. *akanthinos*, thorny, < *akantha*; see ACANTHA.]

a-can'thi-on, 1 ə-kan'thi-ən; 2 a-căn'thi-ŏn, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *akanthion*, dim. of *akantha*, spine.]

A-can"thi-sit'ti-dæ, 1 ə-kan'thi-sit'i-dī; 2 a-căn'thi-sit'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Xenicidæ*.

Ac"an-this'ti-us, 1 ak'an-this'ti-us; 2 ăc'ăn-this'ti-ŭs, *n. Ich.* A genus of fishes of the family *Serranidæ*, frequenting South-American and other waters, and related to *Plectropoma*.

a-can'thite, 1 ə-kan'thait; 2 a-căn'thīt, *n. Mineral.* An iron-black silver sulfid (Ag_2S), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

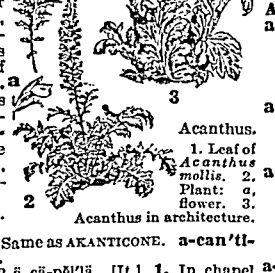
a-can'tho-, 1 ə-kan'tho-; 2 a-căn'tho-. From Greek *akantha*, a spine, point, prickle, thorn: a combining form. — **Ac"an-thob'a-tis**, *n.* A fossil genus of raioid fishes, found in the Miocene Tertiary of France and Wurttemberg. [C.]— **A-can"thob-del'li-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of leeches with a bundle of hooks on each side of the pointed snout. **A-can"thob-del'la**, *n.* (t. g.)— **a-can"thob-del'lid**, *n.*— **a-can"thob-del'loid**, *a.*— **ac"an-thob'o-lus**, *n. Med.* A forceps to extract splinters from the flesh. **ac"an-thab'o-lus‡; a-can'tho-bole‡.**— **A-can"thobran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Anthobranchiata*. — **a-can"tho-car'pous**, *a.* Having prickles or spines on the fruit.— **A-can"tho-ceph'a-la**, *n. pl. Helminth.* An order of nematelminth worms without a mouth or intestinal canal, but with a retractile proboscis covered with hooks, comprising *Echinorhynchidæ*. They are parasitic, and become sexually mature in a vertebrate which has swallowed an invertebrate containing the immature form. **A-can"tho-ceph'a-lit‡.**— **a-can"tho-ceph'a-lan**, *a. & n.* — **A-can"tho-ceph"a-li'na**, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of coreoid insects with a blade-like process on the forehead and thick coarsely toothed femora: including large dark-brown bugs of the Gulf States. **A-can"tho-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **a-can"tho-ceph'a-lous**, *a.* Spiny-headed; of or pertaining to the *Acanthocephala*.— **A-can"tho-cer-at'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* A family of ammonites in the Cretaceous series, having more or less transversely ribbed shells, discoidal or in loose whorls. **Ac"an-thoc'er-as**, *n.* (t. g.)— **a-can"tho-chæ'to-don**, *n. Ich.* A genus of chætodontoid fishes; the East-Indian butterfly-fishes.— **A-can"tho-chi-as'mi-dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of radiolarians with opposite spines grown together in the center, in pairs.— **a-can"tho-chi-as'mid**, *n.*— **a-can"tho-chi-as'moid**, *a.*— **A-can"tho-clad'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of Paleozoic polyzoans, with a branching polyzoary, poriferous on one side only. **A-can"tho-cla'di-a**, *n.* (t. g.)— **ac"an-thoc'la-did**, *n.*— **ac"an-thoc'la-doid**, *a.*— **ac"an-thoc'la-dous**, *a. Bot.* Having thorny branches.— **A-can"tho-clin'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A Pacific family of blennioid fishes with many spines in the dorsal and anal fins. **Ac"an-thoc'li-nus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **ac"an-thoc'li-nid**, *n.*— **ac"an-thoc'li-noid**, *a. & n.*— **A-can"tho-cyc'li-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cancroidean crabs with a suborbicular or narrow carapace and obsolete external antennæ. **A-can"tho-cy'clus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **a-can"tho-cy'clid**, *n.*— **a-can"tho-cy'cloid**, *a.*— **a-can'tho-cyst**, *n. Helminth.* A large cell or vesicle of the proboscis of nemertean worms, which contains one or several calcareous stylets.— **Ac"an-tho'de-a, Ac"an-tho'di-i**, *n. pl.* Same as ACANTHODOIDEA. — **Ac"an-thod'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of *Acanthodoidea* with a compressed body and spines in front of all the fins except the caudal. **Ac"an-tho'des**, *n.* (t. g.) **Ac"an-tho'de-i‡.**— **ac"an-tho'de-an**, *a.*— **ac"an-tho'di-an**, *a. & n.*— **a-can'tho-did**, *n.*— **a-can'tho-doid**, *a. & n.*— **A-can"tho-dol'de-a**, *n. pl. Ich.* An order of fossil (Devonian and Carboniferous) fishes, intermediate between the sharks and true fishes, with spines to the paired fins, a cartilaginous skeleton, no opercula, heterocercal tail, and placoid scales. **A-can"tho-di'nit.**— **a-can"tho-dol'de-an**, *a. & n.*— **A-can"tho-dor'i-di'næ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A subfamily of polyceroid sea-slugs without dorsal appendages. **A-can"tho-do'ris**, *n.* (t. g.)— **a-can"tho-do'ri-dine**, *a. & n.*— **A-can"tho-dril'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of plectonephric earthworms with eight setæ and two pairs of prostates to a somite. **Ac"an-thod'ri-lus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **ac"an-thod'ri-lid**, *n.*— **ac"an-thod'ri-loid**, *a.*— **A-can"tho-ga-nol'de-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* A superorder of fishes coextensive with *Acanthodoidea*.— **a-can"tho-ga-nol'de-an**, *a. & n.*— **A-can"tho-gor-gi'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of antipatharian corals with cells on all sides of the branches and with elongate setaceous spines in the margin. **A-can"tho-gor'gi-a**, *n.* (t. g.) **A-can"tho-gor-gi'a-dæ‡.**— **a-can"tho-gor'gi-id**, *n.*— **a-can"tho-gor'gi-oid**, *a.*— **a-can'thoid**, *a.* Spiny.— **Ac"an-thol'i-mon**, *n.* A genus of plants of the leadwort family (*Plumbaginaceæ*), bearing rose-colored flowers.— **ac"an-thol'o-gy**, *n. Biol.* The science or study of the nature and function of spines.— **a-can"tho-log'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to spines, or derived from studying them. — **A-can"tho-lon'chi-dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of acantharian radiolarians with 20 unequal radial spines, the two equatorial spines largest. **A-can"tho-lon'cha**, *n.* (t. g.) **A-can"tho-lon'chi-da‡.**— **a-can"tho-lon'chid**, *n.*— **a-can"tho-lon'choid**, *a.*— **ac"an-thol'y-sis**, *n.* A wasting disease of the prickle-cells.— **ac"an-tho'ma**, *n.* A morbid overgrowth of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.— **A-can"tho-mer'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of large American dipterous insects, of which there are three genera — *Acanthomera*, *Pantophthalmus*, and *Rhaphiorhynchus* — resembling the gadflies.— **A-can"tho-met'ræ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* **1.** An order of acantharian radiolarians without complete latticed shell. 2. The *Acantharia* as a whole. **A-can"tho-met're-a‡.**— **a-can"tho-met'ran**, *a. & n.*— **a-can"tho-met're-an**, *a. & n.*— **a-can"tho-met'rous**, *a.*— **A-can"tho-met'ri-da**, *n. pl. Protoz.* **1.** The order *Acanthometræ*. 2. The family *Acanthometridæ*.— **a-can"tho-met'ri-dan**, *a. & n.*— **A-can"tho-met'ri-dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of acanthometrous radiolarians variously limited. **A-can"tho-met'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) — **a-can"tho-met'rid**, *n.*— **a-can"tho-met'roid**, *a.*— **Ac"an-thon'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A suborder of acanthometrous radiolarians with 20 spines regularly disposed.— **a-can'tho-nid**, *n.*— **ac"an-thon'i-dan**, *a.*— **Ac"an-thoph'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of colubriform serpents with the nostrils in the rostral plates and a bony spine terminating the tail, including the Australian death-adder. **A-can'tho-phis**, *n.* (t. g.) — **a-can'tho-phid**, *n.*— **a-can'tho-phoid**, *a.*— **ac"an-thoph'o-rous**, *a.* Bearing spines. **ac"an-thoph'er-ous‡.**— **A-can"tho-phrac'tæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A suborder or order of acanthonian radiolarians with complete latticed shell. **A-can"tho-phrac'ta‡; A-can"tho-phrac'ti-da‡.**— **a-can"tho-phract**, *a. & n.*— **a-can"tho-phrac'tan**, *a. & n.*— **a-can"tho-phrac'tous**, *a.*— **a-can'tho-pod**. *Zool.* **I.** *a.* Having spines on the feet. **a-can"tho-po'di-ous‡; ac"an-thop'o-dous‡.** **II.** *n.* An insect, as a beetle, with spiny feet.— **a-can"tho-po'di-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having spines on the stalk of the leaf or pedicel of the flower. — **a-can"tho-po'ma-tous**, *a.* Having a thorny or serrated operculum.— **a-can'tho-pore**, *n.* A tubiform spine, as in certain fossil polyzoans.— **a-can'tho-pous**, *a. Zool.* Having the eye furnished with spinous processes. F. *Med. Dict.*— **Ac"an-thop'ter-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of teleost fishes comprising acanthopterygians with separate lower pharyngeal bones.— **ac"an-thop'-tere**, *n.*— **ac"an-thop'ter-an**, *a. & n.*— **ac"an-thop'-ter-ous**, *a.* **1.** Having spines on the wings, as the cassowary and jacana. 2. Having spines in the fins; of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the *Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterygii*.— **A-can"thop-ter-yg'i-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of teleosts, variously limited, containing all or most fishes with spines in the fins, as the mackerel, bass, etc. **A-can"thop-ter-yg'i-at.**— **a-can"thop-ter-yg'i-an**, *a. & n.*— **a-can"thop-ter-yg'i-ous**, *a.*— **ac"an-tho'sis**, *n.* Disease of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis. F. *Med. Dict.*— **a-can"tho-sphe'note**, *a. Echin.* Descriptive of the spines of sea-urchins, which, in cross-section, show cuneiform parts alternating with strips of porous tissues and radiating from a median axis.— **a-can'tho-sphere**, *n. Bot.* A spicule occurring in the cells of characeous plants, as the *Nitella*.— **A-can"tho-stau'ri-dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Quadrilonchidæ*.— **A-can"tho-stig'ma**, *n. Bot.* A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti*, chiefly saprophytic, with small bristly perithecia on the surface, and hyaline, spindle-shaped septate spores. *A. parasiticum*, a European species, is said to attack the silver fir (*Abies picea*).— **A-can"tho-tel-son'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A Carboniferous family of malacostracans representing the suborder *Syncaridea*. **A-can"-tho-tel'son**, *n.* (t. g.)— **a-can"tho-tel'son-id**, *n.*— **a-can"tho-tel'son-oid**, *a.*— **A-can"tho-the'ca**, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Linguatulina* or *Pentastomidea*.

a-can'thous, 1 ə-kan'thus; 2 a-căn'thŭs, *a.* Spinous.

a-can'tho-zo'oid, 1 a-kan'tho-zō'oid; 2 ă-căn'tho-zō'ŏid, *n. Helminth.* In some cestoid worms, as *Dipylidium cantnum*, the narrowed posterior part of the embryo upon which hooks are produced.

Ac"an-thu'ri-dæ, 1 ak'ən-thiū'ri-dī; 2 ăc'an-thū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Teuthididæ*. **Ac"an-thu'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *akantha*, spine, + *oura*, tail.]— **ac"an-thu'rid**, *n.*— **ac"an-thu'roid**, *a. & n.*

a-can'thus, 1 ə-kan'thus; 2 a-căn'thŭs, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) [A-] A genus of perennial herbs of the acanthus family (*Acanthaceæ*), of some of the warmer regions of the Old World, having large and handsome dentate or spinous leaves. (2) Any plant of the genus *Acanthus*. 2. *Arch.* A more or less conventionalized representation of an acanthus-leaf: characteristic of the Corinthian capital. [L., < Gr. *akanthos*, < *akantha*; see ACANTHA.]



Acanthus. 1. Leaf of *Acanthus mollis*. 2. Plant: *a*, flower. 3. Acanthus in architecture.

— **a-can'thus-leaf"**, *n.* See ACANTHUS, 2.

a-can'ti-cone, *n. Mineral.* Same as AKANTICONE. **a-can'ti-cont; a-can'ti-con-ite‡.**

a ca-pel'la, 1 ə kə-pel'ə; 2 ä cä-pĕl'lä. [It.] **1.** In chapel or church style, *i. e.*, sung without instrumental accompaniment. 2. In church time, *i. e.*, with four half notes in each bar. [Having no capsule. **a cap-pel'la‡.**

a-cap'su-lar, 1 ə-kap'siu-lər; 2 a-căp'sŭ-lar, *a. Bot.*

A"ca-pul'co, 1 ä"ka-pūl'ko; 2 ä'cä-pul'co, *n.* A seaport on the west coast of Mexico.

a-ca'ra, 1 ə-kā'rə; 2 a-cā'ra, *n.* [Braz.] A cichlold fish (genera *Acara*, *Geophagus*, etc.), resembling the North-American sunfish.

a-car'di-a, 1 ə-kār'di-ə; 2 a-cär'di-a, *n. Terat.* **1.** Absence of a heart. 2. An acardiacus. [< Gr. *akardios*, < *a-* priv. + *kardia*, heart.]— **a-car'di-ac**, *a.*— **ac"ar-di'a-cus**, *n.* [-cī, 1 -sai; 2 -çī, *pl.*] *Terat.* A fetal monstrosity without a heart; also, the acardiac parasite in a double monster. **a-car'di-us‡.**

A-car'di-nes, 1 ə-kār'di-nīz; 2 a-cär'di-nēs, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Rudista*.— **a-car'di-nate**, *a.* [the *Acarida*.

a-ca'ri-an, 1 ə-kē'ri-ən; 2 a-cā'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to

ac"a-ri'a-sis, 1 ak'ə-rai'ə-sis; 2 ăc'a-ri'a-sĭs, *n.* The itch.— **psoroptic acariasis**, any contagious skin-disease caused by mites of the genus *Psoroptes*, including sheep-scab, cattle-mange, and forms that attack the horse and other domestic animals.— **sarcoptic a.**, any of various forms of itch and mange when produced by mites of the genus *Sarcoptes*.

a-car'i-cide, 1 ə-kar'i-said; 2 a-cär'i-çīd. *Therap.* **I.** *a.* Destructive to acarian insects. **II.** *n.* A remedy for the itch. [< ACARUS + L. *cædo*, kill.]

ac'a-rid, 1 ak'ə-rid; 2 ăc'a-rĭd. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acarida*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Acarida*.

A-car'i-da, 1 ə-kar'i-də; 2 a-cär'i-da, *n. pl. Arach.* An order of arachnids with the mites and ticks. They are united in one: including the mites and ticks. They are found both on land and in water, and are generally parasitic on animals or plants, some causing skin-diseases and galls. [< ACARUS.] **A-car'i-rit; Ac"a-rid'e-a‡; Ac"a-ri'na‡.**— **A-car'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of *Acarida*, including the typical mites.— **a-car'i-dan, ac"a-rid'e-an**, *a. & n.*— **ac'a-rine**, *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by acari or mites.— **a-car"i-no'sis**, *n.* A form of the itch; scabies.

Ac"ar-na'ni-a, 1 ak'ar-nē'ni-ə; 2 ăc'ar-nā'ni-a, *n.* A province of ancient Greece. [Greek nome; 3,013 sq. m.

Ac"ar-na'ni-a and Æ-to'li-a, 1 i-tō'li-ə; 2 ē-to'li-a. A

ac"a-ro-ce-cid'i-um, 1 ak'ə-ro-si-sid'i-um; 2 ăc'a-ro-çe-çid'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] A plant-gall produced by an acarid. [< ACARUS + L. *cædo*, kill.]

ac"a-ro-do-ma'ti-um, 1 ak'ə-ro-do-mē'shi-um; 2 ăc'a-ro-do-mā'shi-ŭm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] A protective structure produced by some tropical plants for sheltering acari, or mites, when they are useful to the plants.

ac'a-roid[1], 1 ak'ə-roid; 2 ăc'a-rŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or like the *Acarida*; mite-like. **a-car'i-form‡.** **II.** *n.* An acarid. [< ACARUS + -OID.]

ac'a-roid[2], *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to *Xanthorrhœa* (*Acaroïs*).— **acaroid gum** or **resin**, a yellow fragrant resin from the Australian grass-tree (*Xanthorrhœa hastilis*), chiefly the Botany Bay resin. See GUM. [*Xanthorrhœa*.

Ac"a-ro'is, 1 ak'ə-rō'is; 2 ăc'a-rō'ĭs, *n. Bot.* The genus

ac"a-rol'o-gy, 1 ak'ə-rol'o-ji; 2 ăc'a-rŏl'o-gy, *n. Arach.* The department of zoology which treats of the *Acarida*. [< ACARUS + -LOGY.]— **ac"a-rol'o-gist**, *n.*

a-car'pel-ous, 1 ə-kār'pel-us; 2 a-cär'pĕl-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Having no carpels. [< A-, not, + CARPEL.] **a-car'pel-ous‡.**

a-car'pous, 1 ə-kār'pus; 2 a-cär'pŭs, *a. Bot.* Not bearing fruit; sterile. [< Gr. *akarpos*, < *a-* priv. + *karpos*, fruit.]

Ac'a-rus, 1 ak'ə-rus; 2 ăc'a-rŭs, *n.* **1.** *Arach.* A genus typical of *Acaridæ*. 2. [A-] [AC'A-RI, *pl.*] Any mite; an acarid. [< Gr. *akari*, mite, < *a-* priv. + *keirō*, cut.]

a-cast'†, *vt.* To throw down; cast away.

A-cas'tus, 1 ə-kas'tus; 2 a-cās'tŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A son of Pelias and one of the Argonauts; father of Laodamia.

a-cat"a-lec'tic, 1 ə-kat'ə-lek'tik; 2 a-căt'a-lĕc'tic. **I.** *a. Pros.* Complete; not defective: said of a verse having the required number of feet, or of syllables, especially in the last foot; not catalectic.

A verse is called *acatalectic* when it has its full number of feet or syllables, as trimeter iambics, ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ –. KÜHNER *Gr. Gram.* tr. Edwards and Taylor, § 352, p. 578. [A. 1853.]

II. *n.* A verse so constructed. [< LL. *acatalecticus*, < Gr. *akatalēktikos*, < *a-* priv.; and see CATALECTIC.]

a-cat"a-lep'si-a, 1 ə-kat'ə-lep'si-ə; 2 a-căt'a-lĕp'si-a, *n. Med.* **1.** Uncertain prognosis or diagnosis. **2.** Impairment of the reasoning faculty; abnormal inability to comprehend; also, epilepsy; dementia. [< Gr. *akatalēpsia*; see ACATALEPSY.]

a-cat'a-lep-sy, 1 ə-kat'ə-lep-si; 2 a-căt'a-lĕp-sy, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The incomprehensibility of all things; specif., among the later Academics and Skeptics, the doctrine that all human knowledge is only probable and that therefore all positive judgment should be suspended. Compare AGNOSTICISM; SKEPTICISM.

We do not meditate or propose *acatalepsy*, but eucatalepsy. BACON in K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 11. [SH. & CO. 1878.]

2. *Med.* Acatalepsia. [< Gr. *akatalēpsia*, < *a-* priv.; and see CATALEPSY.]

a-cat"a-lep'tic, 1 ə-kat'ə-lep'tik; 2 a-căt'a-lĕp'tic, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** *Philos.* Relating to the doctrine of acatalepsy; unknowable. **2.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to acatalepsy; affected with acatalepsia. [doctrine of acatalepsy.

a-cat"a-lep'tic, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* One who believes in the

All Skeptics and Pyrrhonians are called *Acataleptics*. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 11. [SH. & CO. 1878.]

2. *Med.* One affected with acatalepsia.

a-cat"al-lac'tic, 1 ə-kat'ə-lak'tik; 2 a-căt'a-lăc'tic, *a.* Not exchanging: opposed to *catallactic*.

a-cat"a-ma-the'si-a, 1 ə-kat'ə-mə-thi'zi-ə; 2 a-căt'a-ma-thē'zhi-a, *n.* Inability to comprehend language formerly familiar, due to cerebral disorder and generally accompanied by a weakening of the entire power of clear perception. [< A-, not, + Gr. *katamathēsis*, thorough knowledge.]

Ac'a-tan, 1 ak'ə-tan; 2 ăc'a-tăn, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

a-cat"a-pha'si-a, 1 ə-kat'ə-fē'zi-ə; 2 a-căt'a-fā'zhi-a, *n. Pathol.* Impairment of speech due to cerebral disorder and involving loss of power to use correct syntax, altho a knowledge of the meaning of individual words may be retained. [< A-, not, + CATAPHASIA.]

ac"a-tap'o-sis, 1 ak'ə-tap'o-sis; 2 ăc'a-tăp'o-sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Incapacity for or difficulty in swallowing; dysphagia. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *kataposis*, < *kata*, down, + *pinō*, drink.]

ac"a-tas'ta-sis, 1 ak'ə-tas'tə-sis; 2 ăc'a-tăs'ta-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An irregularity in the periodicity of disease, as in the recurrence of the paroxysms of fever. **ac"a-tas-ta'si-a‡.** 2†. An unsettling or confusing (of the mind). [< A-, not, + CATASTASIS.]— **ac"a-tas-tat'ic**, *a.* Indeterminate as to type; irregular.

a-ca'tet†, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Cates. 2. A purchasing.

a-cat"e-gor'i-cal, 1 ə-kat'i-gōr'i-kəl; 2 a-cät'e-gŏr'i-cal, *a.* [Rare.] Not exact or categorical; equivocal; illogical.

A"ca-te-nan'go, 1 ä"ka-tē-näŋ'go; 2 ä"cä-te-nęŋ'gō, *n.* A dormant volcano in Guatemala; altitude, 13,563 ft.

a-ca'ter†, *n.* Caterer. **a-ca'tour†; ac-ca'tor†.**

a-ca'ter-y†, *n.* Provisions purchased; also, the storehouse for them. **a-ca'try†.**

ac"a-thar'si-a, 1 ak'ə-thär'si-ə; 2 ăc'a-thär'si-a, *n. Med.* **1.** Impurity of blood; also, omission of a purgative. 2. Filthy excretions from a sore or wound; uncleanness of condition. 3. Absence of menstruation. [< Gr. *akatharsia*, < *a-* priv. + *katharos*, clean.] **ac'a-thar"sy‡.**

ac"a-this'tus, 1 ak'ə-this'tus; 2 ăc'a-thĭs'tus, *n.* [LL.] *Gr. Ch.* A hymn of thanksgiving to the Virgin, sung standing, on Saturday of the fifth week in Lent, in celebration of the repulse of the Avars from Constantinople, A. D. 625.

a-cath'o-lic, 1 ə-kaθ'o-lik; 2 a-cäth'o-lic, *a.* Not Catholic; sectarian.

a-cau'date, 1 ə-kō'dēt; 2 a-cą'dāt, *a.* Tailless; ecaudate. [< A-, not, + CAUDATE.] **a-cau'dal‡.**

a-cau'les, 1 ə-kō'liz; 2 a-cą'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* Plants in which the stems are wanting or obscure, as lichens. [< A-, not, + CAULES, *pl.* of CAULIS.]— **ac"au-les'cence**, *n. Bot.* Absence, or apparent absence, of the stem. **ac"au-lo'si-a‡.**— **ac"au-les'cent**, *a. Bot.* Having no visible stem. **a-cau'line‡; ac"au-lose'‡; a-cau'lous‡.**

Acaulescent Plant.

a-cause', 1 ə-kōz'; 2 a-cąs', *conj.* [Prov. Eng.] Because.

A. C. C., *abbr.* In electrotherapeutics, anodic closure contraction. [sative.

ac"c., *abbr.* Account; accountant; accu-

ac'ca[1], 1 ak'ə; 2 ac'a, *n.* A medieval silk fabric inwrought with gold.

Ac'ca[2], **Ac'cho, Ac'co.** Same as ACRE.

Ac'ca-ba, 1 ak'ə-bə; 2 ăc'a-ba, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

ac'ca-blet†, *vt.* To overwhelm; burden.

Ac'cad[1], 1 ak'ad; 2 ăc'ăd, *n.* **1.** One of the ancient Accadians. 2. The language of this people; Accadian; a language of early Babylon, antedating the Semitic

language of the cuneiform inscriptions, and held by some to be non-Semitic, and by others to be a cryptogram. Compare SUMERIAN. **Ak'kad‡.**

Ac'cad‡, *n.* **1.** An ancient country in S. Asia. **2.** A city of Nimrod's kingdom. *Gen.* x, 10. [Heb., fortress.]

Ac-ca'dl-an, 1 a-kē'dı-ən; 2 ă-cā'dı-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Accad, perhaps the southern of the two very ancient divisions of Babylon into Sumer and Accad. *Gen.* x, 10. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Accad. **2.** The language of the Accads. **Ak-ka'dl-an‡.**

Ac-ca'dist, 1 a-kē'dist; 2 ă-cā'dist, *n.* **1.** One who studies Accadian. **2.** One who believes that an Accadian civilization once existed.

Ac'ca-ln, 1 ak'ē-ın; 2 ăc'ă-ın, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ac'ca-ron, 1 ak'ə-rən; 2 ăc'a-rŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

ac-cede', 1 ak-sīd'; 2 ăc-cēd', *vi.* [AC-CED'ED; AC-CED'ING.] **1.** To give one's consent or adhesion; agree; assent. **2.** To enter or come into possession; succeed; attain; as, to *accede* to the throne. **3.** [Rare.] To move forward. [< L. *accedo,* < *ad,* to, + *cedo,* go.]

SYN.: acquiesce, agree, assent, attain, coincide, comply, concur, consent, enter (upon), yield. See AGREE; ASSENT.— ANT.: decline, demur, dissent, object, oppose, protest, refuse, withdraw.— Prep.: accede *to* the terms, or *to* the crown.

—ac-ce'dence, *n.* **1.** The act of acceding. **2†.** Accedence.— **ac-ced'er,** *n.*

ac-ce"le-ran'do, 1 ă-chĕ"lē-rän'dō; 2 ă-chĕ"lę-rän'dō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* With gradual quickening of the time: abbreviated to **accel.**

ac-cel'er-ant, 1 ak-sel'ər-ənt; 2 ăc-çĕl'er-ant. **I.** *a.* Accelerating; hastening. **II.** *n.* That which accelerates or quickens, as a nerve which quickens the rate of pulsation of the heart. [< L. *acceleran(t-)s,* ppr. of *accelero,* ACCELERATE.]

ac-cel'er-ate, 1 ak-sel'ər-ēt; 2 ăc-çĕl'er-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to act or move more quickly. (1) To hasten the motion or increase the speed of, especially continuous velocity: opposed to *retard;* as, to *accelerate* the speed of a cone-pulley.

It [Encke's comet] is *accelerated* by being . . . allowed to drop nearer to the sun. YOUNG *Astron.* § 710, p. 402. [c. & co. 1889.]

(2) To hasten the natural or usual course of; as, to *accelerate* combustion. **2.** To antedate; place before its time in history: said of forged dates of events.

II. *i.* To move faster. [< L. *acceleratus,* pp. of *accelero,* < *ad,* to, + *celer,* quick.] **—accelerating gun,** a cannon having along its bore chambers of explosives successively fired to contribute to the momentum of the projectile.

SYN.: advance, dispatch, drive, drive on, expedite, facilitate, further, hasten, hurry, make haste, press forward, promote, quicken, speed, urge, urge on. To *accelerate* any work is to *hasten* it toward a finish, commonly by *quickening* all its operations in orderly unity toward the result. To *dispatch* is to do and be done with, to get a thing off one's hands. To *dispatch* an enemy is to kill him outright and quickly; to *dispatch* a messenger is to send him in haste; to *dispatch* a business is to bring it quickly to an end. *Dispatch* is commonly used of single items. To *promote* a cause is in any way to bring it forward, *advance* it in power, prominence, etc. To *speed* is really to secure swiftness; to *hasten* is to attempt it, whether successfully or unsuccessfully. *Hurry* always indicates something of confusion. The *hurried* man forgets dignity, appearance, comfort, courtesy, everything but speed; he may forget something vital to the matter in hand; yet, because reckless haste may attain the great object of speed, *hurry* has come to be the colloquial and popular word for acting quickly. To *facilitate* is to *quicken* by making easy; to *expedite* is to *quicken* by removing hindrances. A good general will improve roads to *facilitate* the movements of troops, *hasten* supplies and perfect discipline to *promote* the general efficiency of the force, *dispatch* details of business, *expedite* all preparations, in order to *accelerate* the advance and victory of his army.— ANT.: check, clog, delay, drag, hinder, impede, obstruct, retard.

ac-cel'er-at"ed-ly, *adv.* With increased velocity.

ac-cel"er-a'tion, 1 ak-sel'ər-ē'shən; 2 ac-çĕl'er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of accelerating, or the process of being accelerated; a quickening, as of progress, action, functional activity, etc. **2.** *Physics.* The rate at which the velocity of a body increases per unit of time: used also of decrease of velocity, which is expressed as a negative acceleration.

Acceleration is **uniform** when the increment of velocity is equal in successive equal intervals of time; **retarded,** when the velocity is diminished; **angular,** when the velocity in turning about a center is changed.

At London, the force with which the earth attracts a pound of matter is capable of imparting to the pound an *acceleration* of 32.1912 in feet and seconds.

GANOT *Physics* tr. Atkinson, ch. iii, p. 20. [w. w. '05.]

3. *Biol.* Change of structure during growth, brought about by the addition of parts, either by homotopy or by heterotopy. COPE *Am. Naturalist* 1878, vol. xii, p. 43. **—acceleration and retardation of the tides,** see PRIMING OF THE TIDES, under PRIMING†.— **a. of gravity,** that due to the force of gravity, amounting to about 32 feet in a second.— **a. of the fixed stars,** the apparent excess of the diurnal motion of the stars over that of the sun, amounting to 3' 55.9" in a day.— **a. of the moon,** a slight increase (9" per century) in the moon's mean motion about the earth from century to century.— **a. of the planets,** the increase of velocity in proceeding from the aphelion to the perihelion of their orbits.— **equatorial a. of the sun's rotation** (*Astron.*), the increase of the period of the sun's rotation at points on its equator compared with those at points in higher latitudes.— **linear a.** (*Physics*), the rate of change of linear velocity in a line as distinguished from rotational acceleration.— **secular a.** (*Astron.*), an increase of the mean orbital revolution of a heavenly body.

ac-cel'er-a-tive, } 1 ak-sel'ər-ə-tiv; 2 ăc-çĕl'er-a-tiv
ac-cel'er-a-tivˢ, } (XIII), *a.* Tending to accelerate. **ac-cel'er-a-to-ry‡.— accelerative force,** a force that increases velocity: measured by the acceleration it produces.

ac-cel'er-a"tor, 1 ak-sel'ər-ē'tor; 2 ăc-çĕl'er-ā'tŏr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which accelerates. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Physiol.* A nerve or muscle that quickens the performance of an organic function. (2) *Phot.* Any chemical or device for hastening the appearance or development of the picture on an exposed sensitized plate or print. (3) *Mech.* A device for increasing the speed of a machine; especially, an attachment for an automobile, as a cut-out for the governor of a motor-car. (4) A light English mail-van. (5) An accelerating gun. (6) An instrument for measuring increasing motion.—**accelerator nerve,** a nerve that increases the frequency of the heart-beat.

ac-cel"er-om'e-ter, 1 ak-sel'ər-om'ı-tər; 2 ăc-çĕl'er-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for registering various pressures developed by the explosion as of gunpowder in a gun. [< L. *accelero* (see ACCELERATE) + -METER.] **ac-cel'er-o-graph‡.**

ac-cen'dl-te, 1 ak-sen'dı-tı; 2 ăc-çĕn'dı-tē, *n.* [L.] *R. C. Ch.* A short antiphon anciently chanted on lighting the altar-tapers for a solemn festival.

ac-cen'sor, 1 ak-sen'sər; 2 ăc-çen'sŏr, *n.* [-SO-RES, 1 -so-rız; 2 -so-rēs, *pl.*] [L.] [Rare.] *R. C. Ch.* A minor official who lights and extinguishes the altar-candles. **ac-cen'dent‡.— ac-cen'sion,** *n.* [Archaic.] The act of igniting, or the state of being ignited.

ac-cent', 1 ak-sent'; 2 ăc-çĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To pronounce with an accent. **2.** To mark with a written or printed accent. **3.** To render emphatic; make prominent; emphasize.

ac'cent, 1 ak'sent; 2 ăc'çĕnt, *n.* **1.** A stress of voice on a particular syllable in pronouncing a word.

Besides the chief or primary *accent,* when the word is long, for the sake of harmony or distinctness, we often give a secondary or less forcible *accent* to another syllable; as, . . . to the second of in-dem"ni-fi-ca'tion. GOULD BROWN *Gram. of Eng. Gram.* pt. iv, ch. 2, p. 810. [w. w. 1880.]

2. A modulation of the voice; mode of utterance; pronunciation; as, he spoke English with a French *accent.*

Yet he pleased the ear
And with persuasive *accent* thus began.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 118.

At the door of Evangeline's tent she sat and repeated
Slowly, with soft, low voice, and the charm of her Indian *accent.*
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. ii, iv, st. 3.

3. (1) A significant word or tone; in the plural, speech; words in general.

One *accent* of the Holy Ghost—
The heedless world hath never lost. EMERSON *The Problem* st. 4.

(2) A distinguishing mark or quality, as the peculiar excellence characteristic of the work of certain painters. **4.** *Pros.* The regular recurrence of a stress falling on certain syllables, the succession of such syllables determining the rhythm. **5.** A mark used in written or printed language to indicate the position and nature of the stress or the quality of vowel sounds.

The common accents are the *acute* (´), *grave* (`), and *circumflex* (~, ¯, or ^). The acute is in general use; grave and circumflex, to distinguish different inflections of the voice, are occasionally used in English, as in works on elocution.

6. *Mus.* (1) Stress of voice or instrument, usually coinciding with an accented beat, but sometimes at variance with it. See BEAT; MEASURE; SYNCOPATION.

As a general rule the position of the *accent* is indicated by bars drawn across the stave. GROVE *Dict. Mus.*

(2) A sign (∧) placed over a syllable or note to indicate the elevation of the voice; also, a sign used in old French music for the harpsichord, to indicate that a grace-note is to be inserted. (3) The rhythm resulting from proper grouping of the accents. (4) The peculiar quality or expression of a passage. **7.** *Math.* (1) A mark or marks to distinguish the value or order of similar symbols, a′ (*read, a prime*), a″ (*a second*), a‴ (*a third*), etc., also to mark minutes, seconds, etc., in geometry, trigonometry, etc., as ′ = minutes; ″ = seconds. (2) In mensuration, a similar mark or marks to denote feet, inches, etc., as ′ = feet; ″ = inches. [F., < L. *accentus,* < *ad,* to, + *cano,* sing.]— **ac'cent-mark",** *n.* Same as ACCENT, *n.,* 5 & 6.— **grammatical a.,** same as ACCENT, *n.,* 5.— **graphic a.,** a written or printed sign of emphasis, as on a syllable not conforming to the usual rules of accent, as in Panamá.— **logical a.,** the accent of Anglo-Saxon and other Germanic and like languages, on the root or strong prefix.— **primary a.,** the chief accent, or that indicating the greatest stress in a word: generally on the root syllable.— **rhythmical a.,** that of Latin and Greek, etc., depending on the length of the syllables.— **secondary a.,** the weaker accent which rests upon one or more syllables in a word besides that bearing the primary accent.— **ac'cent-less,** *a.*

ac-cen'tor, 1 ak-sen'tor; 2 ăc-çĕn'tŏr, *n.* **1.** A sylvioid bird (genus *Accentor*), as the European hedge-sparrow. **ac-cent'ert. 2.** *Mus.* The singer who takes the leading part. [LL., < L. *ad,* to, + *cano,* sing.]

ac-cen'tric, 1 ak-sen'trik; 2 ăc-çĕn'tric, *a.* In the Delsartian system, moving in the direction of the center or central point.

ac-cen'tu-al, 1 ak-sen'chu-əl *or* -tiu-əl; 2 ac-çen'chu-al *or* -tū-al. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating accent; as, *accentual* verse. **II.** *n.* A mark of accent. [< L. *accentus;* see ACCENT, *n.*]— **ac-cen'tu-al-ist,** *n.* A person who advocates or applies a theory of accentuation. **—ac-cen'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*

ac-cen"tu-al'ı-ty, 1 ak-sen'chu-[*or* -tiu-]al'ı-tı; 2 ăc-çĕn'chu-[*or* -tū-]ăl'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being accentual. **2.** An accentual characteristic.

ac-cen'tu-ate, 1 ak-sen'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ēt; 2 ăc-çĕn'chu-[*or* -tū-]āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** *Gram.* To pronounce or write with an accent; as, to *accentuate* a syllable. **2.** To bring out into prominence; give emphasis to. [< LL. *accentuatus,* pp. of *accentuo,* < L. *accentus;* see ACCENT, *n.*] **—ac-cen'tu-a-bl(e)ᵛ,** *a.*

ac-cen"tu-a'tion, 1 ak-sen'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē'shon; 2 ăc-çĕn"chu-[*or* -tū-]ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of accentuating, or its result. Especially: (1) The act of placing accents in writing or of using them in speaking. (2) *Eccl.* Modulation of voice in reciting the liturgy. **2.** *Psychol.* The subjective separation into groups of the units of a uniform series, thus giving an appearance of rhythm which the series, objectively considered, does not possess.

ac-cen'tus, 1 ak-sen'tus; 2 ăc-çĕn'tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Liturg.* The chanting of officiating ministers answered by the concentus of the choir. KORNMÜLLER'S *Lexicon.*

ac-cept', 1 ak-sept'; 2 ăc-çĕpt', *vt.* **1.** To take when offered; especially, to take willingly; consent to receive, as a gift or an office.

Accept the place the divine providence has found for you.
EMERSON *Essays, Self-Reliance* p. 49. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. To take as satisfactory or sufficient; give assent to; believe; as, to *accept* an apology; to *accept* a doctrine.

We *accept* the words of Scripture.
FARRAR *Early Days of Christ.* ch. 8, p. 94. [r. & w.]

3. To recognize as true, significant, or obligatory.

Thy momentary self, then, has knowledge, in so far as it knows, recognizes, *accepts* another self. JOSIAH ROYCE *The Spirit of Modern Philosophy* p. 205. [H. M. & CO. 1892.]

4. To agree to the proposal or advances of; accede to; as, to *accept* a suitor, or an offer of marriage. **5.** To take as it comes; resign oneself to; as, to *accept* the inevitable. **6.** *Com.* To agree to pay according to its tenor (usually by writing one's name across the face of the document); as, to *accept* a draft. **7.** *Law.* To acknowledge as valid or obligatory; acknowledge the receipt or the fact and sufficiency of; assent to the terms of; as, to *accept* service of a writ. [< F. *accepter,* < L. *accepto,* freq. of *accipio,* < *ad,* to, + *capio,* take.] SYN.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AGREE; ASSENT; ASSUME; CONFESS.— **to accept of,** to accept: a locution used by reputable writers, but one in which the *of* is unnecessary; as, "I shall *accept* this," not *accept of;* "John *accepts* a present," not *accepts of.*— **to a. service** (*Law*), to acknowledge a writ or process, not served or served defectively, as duly served.— **to a. the person or face of,** in theology, to favor; show partiality for.— **ac-cept'ed,** *pa.* Approved; chosen; acceptable; formally received, admitted, or acknowledged.

Behold, now is the *accepted* time. *2 Cor.* vi, 2.

—ac-cept'ed, *n.* [Colloq.] An accepted lover.— **ac-cept'ed-ly,** *adv.* Admittedly.— **ac-cept'er,** *n.* **1.** One who accepts. **2†.** One who shows partiality. **ac-cep'tor‡.— ac-cep'tress,** *n. fem.*

ac-cept'a-ble, } 1 ak-sept'a-bl; 2 ăc-çĕpt'a-bl, *a.* Worthy
ac-cept'a-blᵖ, } of being accepted; such as may be received with favor; pleasing; welcome; as, an *acceptable* gift.

The first . . . requisite of *acceptable* prayer, is sincerity.
C. HODGE *System. Theol.* vol. iii, p. 701. [s. 1876.]

[< L. *acceptabilis,* < *accepto;* see ACCEPT.]

SYN.: see AGREEABLE.— **ac-cept'a-bl(e-ness)ᵖ,** *n.* **ac-cept"a-bil'ı-ty‡.— ac-cept'a-bly,** *adv.*

ac-cep'tance, 1 ak-sep'təns; 2 ăc-çĕp'tanç, *n.* **1.** The act of accepting, or the state of being accepted; as, the *acceptance* of a crown. **2.** The quality or manner of being acceptable; acceptableness; as, he spoke with *acceptance.*

The Canon? We caress him, he's the world's,
A man of such *acceptance.*
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. ii, l. 835.

3. *Com.* (1) An agreement to pay a bill of exchange, draft, order, or the like, according to its terms. (2) The paper itself when indorsed "accepted." **4.** *Law.* Any form or act by which one positively or constructively acknowledges the validity or sufficiency of an act done by another, agrees to the terms of a contract, or the like. **5.** Acceptation. **6.** *Psychol.* Assent in general, of which simple belief, reasoned conviction, etc., are more special forms; recognition. BALDWIN *Thought and Things* vol. ii, p. 11, § 4. Compare REJECTION. [OF., < F. *accepter;* see ACCEPT, *v.*] **ac-cep'tan-cy‡** [Rare].

SYN.: see APPROBATION.— **acceptance bill** (*Com.*), a bill of exchange duly accepted. Compare ACCEPTANCE, 3 (2). **—a. of persons,** undue favor or partiality.— **a. supra protest** (*Com.*), an acceptance of a protested draft by a third party: usually to protect the credit of the drawer.— **general a.** (*Finance*), acceptance of a bill of exchange without qualification.— **qualified a.,** acceptance of a draft or bill of exchange with some condition or limitation expressed.

ac-cep'tant, 1 ak-sep'tənt; 2 ăc-çĕp'tant. **I.** *a.* Ready or willing to accept; receptive; as, "the most *acceptant* mind," RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vol. ii, p. 173.

II. *n.* [Rare.] One who accepts; especially [A-], a French cleric who accepted the bull Unigenitus issued against the Jansenists by Pope Clement XI. (1713).

ac"cep-ta'tion, 1 ak'sep-tē'shən; 2 ăc'çĕp-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The accepted meaning; the sense in which a word, phrase, etc., is received; as, "the different *acceptations* of the word knowledge," LOCKE *Essays, Human Understanding* vol. ii, p. 50. **2.** The state of being accepted or acceptable; favorable admission, as a matter or an object of belief; assent. **3†.** Acceptance, as of a gift. [F., < LL. *acceptatio(n-),* < L. *accepto;* see ACCEPT.] [To discharge gratuitously, as a debt.

ac-cep'ti-late, 1 ak-sep'tı-lēt; 2 ăc-çĕp'tı-lāt, *vt. Civ. Law.*

ac-cep"ti-la'tion, 1 ak-sep'tı-lē'shən; 2 ăc-çĕp'tı-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Rom. & Scots Law.* The release of a debt or pecuniary obligation, either gratuitously or on the ground of partial payment. **2.** *Theol.* The theory that God can by his own mere volition accept a substituted penalty of less value as a ground for the acquittal of the sinner.

This scheme [is] denominated *acceptilation,* from a term of the Roman law. SHEDD *Dogmatic Theology* vol. ii, p. 453. [s. 1889.] [< L. *acceptilatio(n-),* < *accipio* (see ACCEPT) + *latus,* borne.] **ac-cep"ti-la'ti-on‡.**

ac-cep'tion†, *n.* Acceptance; favoritism; acceptation.

ac-cep'tive, } 1 ak-sep'tıv; 2 ăc-çĕp'tiv, *a.* **1.** Appropriate.
ac-cep'tivˢ, } **2†.** Ready to accept.

ac-cep'tor, 1 ak-sep'tər; 2 ac-çĕp'tŏr (XIII), *n.* *Law.* One who has given his acceptance on a check, draft, order, or bill of exchange.— **acceptor supra protest,** one who, tho not a party to a bill of exchange, volunteers to accept it for the honor of the drawer after protest for non-acceptance by the drawee. **acceptor for honor‡.**

ac'cess, 1 ak'ses; 2 ăc'çĕs (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act or opportunity of approaching; a coming to or near; admittance, as to an interview: contrasted with *recess;* as, the *access* and recess of the sea. **2.** A way of approach or entrance; passage; path; as, a ready *access* to a waterway. **3.** Enlargement by addition; increase; accession; as, an *access* of territory. **4.** A coming on or attack, as of a sudden malady, or a fit of passion or zeal. **5.** *Liturg.* The approach of the priest to the altar for the celebration of mass. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* (1) In a conclave of cardinals, a supplementary ballot in which the voters may either cast a new vote for another candidate, if that candidate has received one vote in the regular ballot, or simply confirm a former vote.

The votes of both the ballot and the supplementary ballot (*access*) are counted together, and the candidate receiving a vote of two-thirds of the cardinals is declared elected pope. The effect of the access is the same as that of a transfer of votes except that by a transfer a candidate loses what he has already received; by the access he loses none, and may gain more.

(2) Authority granted a cleric to occupy a benefice when he becomes of age or the incumbent dies. (3) Introductory prayers or psalms prescribed by the church for the use of the officiating priest preceding the mass. **7.** *Law.* (1) The occurrence of copulation. (2) The opportunity or feasibility of communication for sexual intercourse. **8†.** A malady; fever; ague. [< F. *accès,* < L. *accessus,* < *accedo;* see ACCEDE.]

SYN.: addition, adit, admission, admittance, approach, course, entrance, increase, reception. *Approach* is a movement toward another; *access* is coming all the way to his presence, recognition, and consideration. An unworthy favorite may prevent even those who gain *admittance* to a king's audience from obtaining any real *access* to the king. In visiting a true friend, one is sure of ready *access* and kind *reception.* See INCREASE.— ANT.: departure, egress, exclusion, exit, repulse.— Prep.: *access to* the commander; *access to* the summit *by* a foot-path; *to* the chapel *through* the vestibule; an *access of* fever.— **access of Parliament** (*Eng. Hist.*), the meeting of Parliament.— **Prayer of Humble A.** (*Anglican*

Ch.), the prayer immediately preceding the prayer of consecration, in the communion office.

ac-ces'sa-ry, 1 ak-ses'ə-rɪ *or* ak'se-sē-rɪ; 2 ăc-çĕs'a-ry *or* ăc'çĕ-sā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a person or thing that subordinately aids or abets in an action. See ACCESSARY [-SORY]. *n.*— **ac-ces'sa-ri-ly,** *adv.*— **ac-ces'sa-ri-ness,** *n.* Privity.

ac-ces'sa-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] [Etymologically, *accessary* seems to be the proper substantive form to represent the *person*, but it has become in all cases practically interchangeable with *accessory*, *a.* & *n.*, and the latter now seems to be rapidly supplanting it in both common and legal usage. WHARTON *Precedents* favors *-ary*, but the *Encyc. Brit.* and the *International*, *New American*, and *Globe Encyclopedias*, BLACKSTONE, and COOLEY *Notes on Blackstone*, ABBOT *Law Dict.*, and the court decisions generally, use *-ory*, most of them exclusively and the rest prevailingly. In the *U. S. Statutes at Large*, *-ary* is used in the text (1790) and again in the *P. O. Laws* (1825); but *-ory* is used in the index and marginal notes, showing the later tendency to the use of *-ory*.]

1. A person who aids or abets in some act; an accessory. **2.** Anything that aids or is connected subordinately; an adjunct; accompaniment. [< L. *accessus*; see ACCESS.]— **ac-ces'sa-ry-ship,** *n.*

ac'cesset, *n.* Same as ACCESS, *n.*, 4 & 8.

ac-ces'si-ble, 1 ak-ses'ɪ-bl; 2 ăc-çĕs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being reached, got at, or entered; easy of access or approach; approachable; affable; hence, obtainable; attainable.

It . . . was *accessible* to whatever vagrant . . . might choose to enter through its ill-secured windows. HAWTHORNE *Works, Browne's Folly* vol. xii, p. 138. [ʜ. M. & CO. 1885.]

You never know till you try to reach them how *accessible* men are. BEECHER in *Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit* p. 16. [A. 1887.]

[< LL. *accessibilis*, < L. *accedo*; see ACCEDE.]

Syn.: approachable, attainable, civil, companionable, complaisant, conversable, courteous, easy, familiar, free, friendly, obliging, sociable, unconstrained. *Accessible* is a synonym of *attainable* only in reference to places, where it is the stronger term, denoting a certain readiness of access. Points in the polar regions are *attainable* by dog-sledges, which are not *accessible* by ship, road, or path. See FRIENDLY; POLITE.— Ant.: austere, churlish, cold, difficult, distant, harsh, inaccessible, reserved, surly, unapproachable, unattainable, uncivil, unsociable.— Prep.: accessible *to* visitors; *by* a foot-path.— **ac-ces"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **ac-ces'si-bly,** *adv.*

ac-ces'sion, 1 ak-seśh'ən; 2 ăc-çĕsh'on, *vt.* To enter in a library accession-book.

The new books have been promptly *accessioned*. GARDNER M. JONES *Salem, Mass., Public Library Report for 1891* p. 9.

ac-ces'sion, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is added; addition; increase; as, an *accession* of property.

Soon their numbers received fresh *accessions*, and their audacity became more marked.

STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 320. [ʟ. 1890.]

2. The act or process of being added or becoming joined to something; attainment, as of a possession or a right; induction or elevation, as to a dignity or office.

The *accession* of Edward, in 1547, . . . marks the era when England began to foreshadow her maritime superiority.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 65. [ʟ. ɴ. & CO. 1876.]

3. Access; admittance; approach; as, the *accession* of light. **4.** Assent; agreement; consent; as, *accession* to a demand. **5.** *Law.* The acquisition of property of a concomitant nature by virtue of the ownership of the principal, to which it is accessory as an incident; as, a house built by one on the land of another accrues to the landowner by *accession*. **6.** A coming on, increase, or paroxysm, as of disease or folly. **7.** *R. C. Ch.* The transference of votes at a papal election. [F., < L. *accessio(n-)*, < *accedo*; see ACCEDE.]

Syn.: addition, arrival, augmentation, enlargement, extension, inauguration, increase, influx, installation, investment, reenforcement. See ENTRANCE; INCREASE.— Ant.: abandonment, abdication, declination, decrease, departure, diminution, removal, resignation, retirement, withdrawal. — Prep.: accession *of* numbers *to* the party; *of* the king *to* the throne.

— **ac-ces'sion-book",** *n.* The business record of volumes added to a library in order of receipt, giving a condensed description of the volume and the essential facts in its library history; also, the official register of the whole collection. **ac-ces'sion‡; a.-card** or **-cards‡; ac-ces'sions-cat"a-log‡.— a.-number,** *n.* The number given to a volume in the order of its addition to a library.— **a. to a treaty** (*Inter. Law*), the act of a sovereignty making itself an additional party to a treaty already existing as between others.— **deed of a.** (*Scots Law*), an instrument in writing, made by creditors, expressing concurrence in an assignment for the benefit of creditors by their debtor.

ac-ces'sion-al, 1 ak-seśh'an-əl; 2 ăc-çĕsh'on-al, *a.* Accessory; additional; as, *accessional* evidence.

ac-ces'sit, 1 ak-ses'ɪt; 2 ăc-çĕs'it, *n.* [L.] **1.** [Eng.] A college prize or certificate of approximate merit. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* In the papal conclave, an opportunity for a supplementary vote after a regular ballot. Compare ACCESS, 6 (1).

ac-ces'sive†, *a.* Additional.— **ac-ces'sive-ly†,** *adv.*

ac"ces-so'ri-al, 1 ak'se-sō'rɪ-əl; 2 ăc'çĕ-sō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an accessory; contributory; as, *accessorial* agency.

ac-ces'so-ri-ness, 1 ak-ses'o-rɪ-nes; 2 ăc-çĕs'o-ri-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being accessory.

ac"ces-so'ri-us, 1 ak'se-sō'rɪ-us; 2 ăc'çĕ-sō'ri-ūs, *a.* [LL.] Accessory; auxiliary or subordinate, as various muscles.

ac"ces-so'ri-us, *n.* [-RI-I, 1 -ɑī; 2 -i, *pl.*] *Anat.* **1.** An accessory or auxiliary muscle. **2.** The spinal accessory nerve: so called because closely connected with the pneumogastric.

ac-ces'so-ry, 1 ak-ses'o-rɪ; 2 ăc-çĕs'o-ry (XIII), *a.* **1.** Aiding the principal design, or assisting subordinately the chief agent; contributory; supplemental; additional; as, **accessory nerves,** the eleventh pair of nerves, closely connected with or accessory to the pneumogastric nerve.

Accessory motives may aid in producing an action.

GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Evangelical Teaching* p. 95. [ʟ. & w.]

2. *Law.* Aiding or assisting in a crime; privy; as, the tramp was *accessory* to the murder. **3.** *Geol.* Designating minerals forming so small a part of a rock as not to be necessarily included in its definition: opposed to *essential*. **4.** *Logic.* In the logical system of Lotze, adding (as thought) to the coherence of the matter of thought a notion of the ground of its coherence. [C.]

Syn.: abetting, acceding, additional, additive, assistant, assisting, auxiliary, complementary, conducive, contributing, contributory, helpful, helping, secondary, subsidiary, supplemental. See INCIDENTAL.— Ant.: cumbersome, disturbing, essential, immanent, incorporate, inherent, irrelevant, superfluous, superior, supreme, useless.— Prep.: *to*. —**accessory bud,** see under BUD.— **a. fruit,** an anthocarpous fruit; one in which some additional part or organ is united with the ovary.— **a. mineral, a. nucleus,** etc., see under the nouns.— **a. parts,** accompaniments.— **a. tones** (*Mus.*), harmonics.— **ac-ces'so-ri-ly,** *adv.*

ac-ces'so-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A person or thing that aids subordinately the principal agent; an adjunct; accompaniment. **2.** *Law.* A person who, tho not present, is concerned, either before or after, in the perpetration of a felony less than treason. See ACCESSARY. [< LL. *accessorius*, < L. *accedo*; see ACCEDE.]

Syn.: abetter or abettor, accomplice, ally, assistant, associate, attendant, coadjutor, colleague, companion, confederate, follower, helper, henchman, participator, partner, retainer. *Colleague* is used always in a good sense, *associate* and *coadjutor* generally so; *ally*, *assistant*, *associate*, *attendant*, *companion*, *helper*, either in a good or a bad sense; *abettor*, *accessory*, *accomplice*, *confederate*, almost always in a bad sense. *Ally* is oftenest used of national and military matters, or of some other connection regarded as great and important; as, *allies* of despotism. *Colleague* is applied to civil and ecclesiastical connections; members of Congress from the same State are *colleagues*, even tho they may be bitter opponents politically and personally. An *Associate* Justice of the Supreme Court is near in rank to the Chief Justice. A surgeon's *assistant* is a physician or medical student who shares in the treatment and care of patients; a surgeon's *attendant* is one who rolls bandages and the like. *Follower*, *henchman*, *retainer* are persons especially devoted to a chief, and generally bound to him by necessity, fee, or reward. *Partner* has come to denote almost exclusively a business connection. In law, an *abettor* (the general legal spelling) is always present, either actively or constructively, at the commission of the crime; an *accessory* never. An *accomplice* is usually a principal; an *accessory* never. If present, tho only to stand outside and keep watch against surprize, one is an *abettor*, and not an *accessory*. At common law, an *accessory* implies a principal, and can not be convicted until after the conviction of the principal; the *accomplice* or *abettor* can be convicted as a principal. *Accomplice* and *abettor* have nearly the same meaning, but the former is the popular, the latter more distinctively the legal, term. See APPENDAGE; AUXILIARY.— Ant.: adversary, antagonist, betrayer, chief, commander, enemy, foe, hinderer, instigator, leader, opponent, opposer, principal, rival.— Prep.: an accessory *to* the crime; *before* or *after* the fact; the accessories *of* a figure *in* a painting.— **accessory after the fact,** a person who, knowing a felony to have been committed, receives, relieves, comforts, conceals, or assists the felon.— **a. before the fact,** one who, before the act, instigates, aids, or encourages another to commit a felony, but is not present at its perpetration.

Ac'cho, 1 ak'o; 2 ăc'o, *n. Bib.* A Canaanite city. *Judges* I. 31.

Ac'ci-a, 1 ak'shɪ-ə; 2 ăc'shi-a, *n.* See ATIA.

ac-clac"ca-tu'ra, 1 ə-ɢhăk"ka-tū'ra; 2 ă-chăc"cā-tų'rā, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A short clear appoggiatura. **2.** An ornament, still retained in some organ-music, in which the principal note is sustained while the note below is struck for an instant only.

Acciaccatura (def. 1).

ac'ci-dence†, 1 ak'sɪ-dens; 2 ăc'çi-dĕnç, *n.* **1.** A small book containing the rudiments of a grammar. **2.** *Gram.* The part of etymology that treats of the accidents or inflections of words. **3.** The rudiments, as of any art or science. [Cor. of *accidents*, *pl.* of ACCIDENT, as if < L. *accidentia*, < *acciden(t-)s*; see ACCIDENT.]

ac'ci-dence‡, *n.* Chance; mishap; fortuity. **ac'ci-den-cy‡** [Rare].

ac'ci-dent, 1 ak'sɪ-dent; 2 ăc'çi-dĕnt, *n.* **1.** Anything that happens; an occurrence; event. Especially: (1) Anything occurring unexpectedly, or without known or assignable cause; a contingency; as, *accidents* of war.

Happy *accident* turns holy art.

E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. i, st. 9.

(2) Any unpleasant or unfortunate occurrence that causes injury, loss, suffering, or death. (3) *Med.* An unfavorable or unanticipated symptom. **2.** The assumed explanation of any casual event; chance; fortune; as, it came by *accident*. **3.** Any circumstance, accompaniment, or attribute regarded as present by chance, and therefore non-essential. **4.** *Logic.* (1) Any feature, element, or accompaniment of an object not essential to the conception of it.

Logic has sometimes divided *accidents* into **separable a.,** or that of which an individual may be deprived without destroying its individuality, and **inseparable a.,** or that essential to the nature of the individual as such, but not essential to the definition of the genus to which it belongs. (2) In a wider sense, anything, whether essential or not, considered as belonging to a subject or substance and predicable of it; an ascript. **5.** *Gram.* An inflection, such as those of gender, number, etc. **6.** *Her.* Any unessential point or mark in a coat of arms. [< L. *acciden(t-)s*, ppr. of *accido*, happen, < *ad*, upon, + *cado*, fall.]

Syn.: adventure, calamity, casualty, chance, contingency, disaster, fortune, hap, happening, hazard, incident, misadventure, mishap, possibility. An *accident* is that which happens without any one's direct intention; a *chance* that which happens without any known cause. If the direct cause of a railroad *accident* is known, we can not call it a *chance*. To the theist there is, in strictness, no *chance*, all things being by divine causation and control; but *chance* is spoken of where no special cause is manifest: "By *chance* there came down a certain priest that way." *Luke* x, 31. We can speak of a game of *chance*, but not of a game of *accident*. "*Accident* is said ordinarily of things that have been, *chance* of things that are to be. That is an *accident* which is done without intention; that is a *chance* which can not be brought about by the use of means." CRABB *Eng. Synonymes*. An *incident* is viewed as occurring in the regular course of things, but subordinate to the main purpose, or aside from the main design. *Fortune* and *chance* are nearly equivalent, but *chance* can be used of human effort and endeavor as *fortune* can not be: we say "he has a *chance* of success," or "there is one *chance* in a thousand," where we could not substitute *fortune*; as personified, *Fortune* is regarded as having a fitful purpose, *Chance* as purposeless: we speak of fickle *Fortune*, blind *Chance*; "*Fortune* favors the brave." *Fortune* is the result of inscrutable controlling forces. The slaughter of men is an *incident* of battle; unexpected defeat, the *fortune* of war. Since the unintended is often the undesirable, *accident* tends to signify some *calamity* or *disaster*, unless the contrary is expressed, as when we say a fortunate or happy *accident*. An *adventure* is that which may turn out ill, a *misadventure* that which does turn out ill. A slight disturbing *accident* is a *mishap*. See CASE; EVENT; HAZARD.— Ant.: appointment, calculation, certainty, decree, fate, foreordination, intention, law, necessity, ordainment, or dinance, plan, preparation, provision, purpose.— Prep.: the accident *of* birth; an accident *to* the machinery.

— **accident yield** (*Forestry*), trees cut because damaged, as by fire, wind, snow, or insects.— **inevitable a.** (*Law*), an occurrence which could not have been avoided by any degree of care capable of being exercised under the circumstances.

ac"ci-den'tal, 1 ak'sɪ-den'təl; 2 ăc'çi-dĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Happening or coming by chance or without design; casual; fortuitous; taking place unexpectedly, unintentionally, or out of the usual course; as, an *accidental* meeting.

Taming *accidental* thoughts From possible pulses.

E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. i, l. 273.

2. Non-essential; subordinate; incidental: said of any attribute or feature not entering into the very nature of a thing. [< LL. *accidentalis*, < L. *acciden(t-)s*; see ACCIDENT.] **ac"ci-den'ta-ry†.** Syn.: see INCIDENTAL.

— **accidental color,** color dependent on the condition or peculiarities of the eye and not on the properties of light, as the image of complementary color seen after gazing steadily at any colored object, and then turning aside.— **a. light** (*Art*), light coming from some other source than that of the chief light; a cross-light.— **accidental philosophy,** see ACCIDENTALISM.

— **ac"ci-den'tal-ism,** *n.* **1.** An accidental condition, manner, or effect. **2.** *Med.* A theory that ignores the causes of disease and deals only with the symptoms as accidental modifications of health. **3.** *Philos.* The theory that events may occur by accident or without cause; tychism. **4.** *Ethics.* Indeterminism.— **ac"ci-den'tal-ist,** *n.*— **ac"ci-den-tal'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being accidental; casualness. **ac"ci-den'tal-ness‡.**— **ac"ci-den'ta-ri-ly†,** *adv.* By accident or chance; casually.— **ac"ci-den'tal,** *a.* [Rare.] Circumstantial; accidental.— **ac"ci-den'ti-a-ry†,** *a.* Engaged on accidence.

ac"ci-den'tal, *n.* **1.** Anything happening or appearing accidentally, or by chance; a casual, incidental, or non-essential feature or property. **2.** *Mus.* A sharp, flat, or natural, elsewhere than in the signature-place.

The effect of an accidental, in music, is confined to the measure in which it occurs. The characters thus used are ♯, ♭, 𝄪 or ×, 𝄫, ♮♯, ♮♭. The double sharp is used upon a line or space already sharped (actually or by implication), and the double flat on one already flatted. The compound characters ♮♯, ♮♭, for which there are no names, are used respectively on a double-sharped and double-flatted degree of the staff to cancel the effect of one sharp or flat.

ac"ci-den'tal-ly, 1 ak'sɪ-den'təl-ɪ; 2 ăc'çi-dĕn'tal-y, *adv.* In an accidental manner. (1) By accident or chance; unintentionally; casually (2) As an accidental or subsidiary feature or effect; incidentally. **ac'ci-dent-ly†.**

ac'ci-dent-ed, 1 ak'sɪ-dent-ed; 2 ăc'çi-dĕnt-ĕd, *a.* Marked by undulations in the surface; as, an *accidented* field or country.

ac"ci-den'ter, 1 ak'sɪ-den'tər; 2 ăc'çi-dĕn'ter, *adv.* [L.] *Logic.* By limitation. See CONVERSION, *n.*, 4.

ac'ci-die, *n.* Same as ACEDIA.

Ac"ci-pen'ser, *n.* Same as ACIPENSER. [receiver.

ac-cip'i-ent, 1 ak-sip'ɪ-ent; 2 ăc-çip'i-ĕnt, *n.* [Rare.] A

ac-cip'i-ter, 1 ak-sip'ɪ-tər; 2 ăc-çip'i-ter, *n.* [-TERS, 1 -trɪz; 2 -trēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Ornith.* (1) One of the *Accipitres*. (2) [A-] A genus typical of *Accipitrinæ*. **2.** *Surg.* A bandage for the nose, with tails like the talons of a hawk. [L., hawk.]— **ac-cip'i-tral,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a bird of prey; hawk-like.— **ac-cip'i-tra-ryŧ,** *n.* A falconer; a catcher of hawks.

Ac-cip'i-tres, 1 ak-sip'ɪ-trɪz; 2 ăc-çip'i-trēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* **1.** The *Raptores*. **2.** A gens including the diurnal birds of prey. **3.** A suborder including the *Falconidæ* and true *Vulturidæ*. [L., pl. of *accipiter*; see ACCIPITER.]— **Ac-cip'i-tri'næ,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Falconidæ* variously limited, especially those having the nostril not circular and without central bony tubercles.— **ac-cip'i-trine** (XIII), *a.*

ac-clse'†, *n.* Same as EXCISE.

ac-cis'mus, 1 ak-siz'mus; 2 ăc-çĭs'mŭs, *n.* [LL.] *Rhet.* A feigned refusal of something earnestly desired.

Ac'cite'†, *vt.* To summon; cite; excite; arouse.

Ac'ci-us, 1 ak'shɪ-us; 2 ăc'shi-ŭs, **Lucius.** A Roman tragic poet, 170–90 B. C.

ac-claim', 1 a-klēm'; 2 ă-clām', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To name or proclaim by acclamation; as, to *acclaim* one victor. **2.** To utter with a shout; as, to *acclaim* one's anguish. **3.** To applaud. 4†. To claim.

II. *i.* To shout applause. [< L. *acclamo*, < *ad*, to, + *clamo*, shout.] **ac'cla-mate†.**— **ac-claim'a-bl(eᵇ,** *a.*— **ac-claim'er,** *n.* One who acclaims. **ac'cla-ma"tor†.**

ac-claim', *n.* A shout, as of acclamation or applause.

Syn.: see ACCLAMATION; APPLAUSE.

ac"cla-ma'tion, 1 ak'lə-mē'shən; 2 ăc'la-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** A shout or other manifestation of applause, assent, or joy, usually by a multitude.

The *acclamations* of the heralds, and the clangor of the trumpets, announced the triumph of the victors.

SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 8, p. 44. [ʟ. & CO.]

2. A spontaneous and unanimous **viva-voce** vote, as of a public assembly; specifically, the unanimous election of a pope by the cardinals, without previous canvassing or consultation. **3.** *Liturg.* The responsive chant in antiphonal singing. **4.** *Archeol.* (1) A short inscription containing a wish or injunction: found on tombs, amulets, etc. (2) A representation, in sculpture or on a medal (then styled **acclamation medal**), of persons expressing joy or approval. [< L. *acclamatio(n-)*, < *acclamo*; see ACCLAIM.]

Syn.: acclaim, applause, approval, cheer, commendation, exultation, gratulation, homage hosanna, joy, plaudit, shouting, triumph. See APPLAUSE.— Ant.: abuse, catcalling, catcalls, censure, contumely, curse, cursing, denunciation, execration, groaning, groans, hisses, hissing, insult, obloquy, outcry.

ac-clam'a-to-ry, 1 a-klam'ə-to-rɪ; 2 ă-clăm'a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing acclamation.

ac-cli'mate, 1 a-klaɪ'mɪt; 2 ă-clī'mat, *vt.* [-MAT-ED; -MAT-ING.] **1.** To adapt or habituate to a foreign or different climate: said especially of persons, and used mostly in the past participle; as, the settlers were soon *acclimated*. **2.** To acclimatize. [< F. *acclimater*, < *ac-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *climat*; see CLIMATE.] **ac-clime'‡.**— **ac-cli'ma-ta-bl(eᵇ,** *a.*— **ac-cli'mate-ment,** *n.*

ac"cli-ma'tion, 1 ak'lɪ-mē'shən; 2 ăc'li-mā'shon, *n.* The process of acclimating, or becoming inured to a different climate.

The words *acclimation* and acclimatization are not synonymous. The former is understood of the spontaneous and natural accommodation to new climatic conditions, the latter of the intervention of man in this accommodation.

TOPINARD *Anthropology* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 393. [M.]

ac-cli"ma-ta'tion‡.— acclimation fever. *Pathol.* **1.** A light, ephemeral fever which affects visitors in tropical climates. It may be gastric, thermal, malarial, or yellow fever.

2. An illness in cattle and horses often occurring after transportation from country to city.

ac-cli"ma-ti-za'tion or -sa'tion. 1 a-clai"ma-ti-zē'shən; 2 ă-clī"ma-ti-zā'shon, n. 1. The process of acclimatizing. See quotation under ACCLIMATION. 2. In lower evolution, the conversion of Neo-genic mutations by selecting individuals best fitted to the new environment. **ac-cli'ma-tize"d.**

ac-cli'ma-tize. 1 a-clai'ma-taiz; 2 ă-clī'ma-tīz, v. [-TIZED; -TI"ZING.] I. t. 1. To habituate to a new or foreign climate; adapt to new climatic conditions or new surroundings; said of men, animals, or plants; as, the shorthorns have been acclimatized in this country; the sweetbriar has been acclimatized. 2. In loose usage, to acclimate.

II. i. To become habituated to a new climate. **ac-cli"ma-tized.**—**ac-cli"ma-tiz'a-bl** (e) or -tis'a-bl (e), a.—**ac-cli"ma-tiz'er** or -tis'er, n.

ac-cli'nal. 1 a-clai'nal; 2 ă-clī'nal, a. [Rare.] Geol. Leaning against or partially overlying another, as an inclined stratum. [< L. acclinis, < ad, to, + clino, bend.]

ac'cli-nate. 1 ak'li-nēt; 2 ăc'li-nāt, a. Bot. Bent or bending upward. [< L. acclinatus, pp. of acclino, lean on, < ad, to, + clino, bend.]

ac-cliv'i-ty. 1 a-cliv'i-ti; 2 ă-clĭv'i-ty, n. [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭş, pl.] 1. An upward slope; especially, a steep slope of earth, as a hillside.

The eye . . . follows the upward path of the mighty acclivity, steep after steep, till it wins the loftiest summit.

Howell's Sayings Acquaintance ch. 3, p. 35. [c. & co. 1873.]

2. Mil. The sloping face of a rampart. [< L. acclivitas, < ad, to, + clivus, hill.] Syn.: ascent, hill, incline, rising grade. See ASCENT.—Ant.: declivity, descent, downgrade, hollow, level, lowland, plain.

ac-cli'vous. 1 a-claɪ'vus; 2 ă-clī'vŭs, a. Ascending by a slope; sloping upward. **ac-clive'**‡; **ac-cliv'i-tous**‡.

Mr. Isaac Taylor, not satisfied with the existing acclivous, uses acclivitous, which, since it is not intended to mean "abounding in acclivities," is worse than a mere superfluity.

F. Hall Modern English ch. 4, p. 233. [s. 1873.]

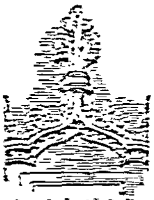
ac-cloy'. 1 a-clei'; 2 ă-clŏy', v. 1. [Archaic.] To obstruct; hinder; clog. 2. To fill full; nauseate; disgust. 3. To prick with a nail in horseshoeing. See CLOY. **ac-cloyd'**‡.

ac-coast'. v. 1. To coast; border upon. 2. To accost.

ac-coil'. 1 a-keil'; 2 ă-coil', v. 1. Naut. To coil together. 2. To gather together. **ac-coyl'**‡. [< OF. acoillir, < LL. accolligere, < L. ad, to, + colligo; see COLLECT.]

ac-coil', n. [Rare.] Reception; welcome.

ac"co-lade'. 1 ak"o-lēd' or -lād'; 2 ăc"o-lād' or -lăd', n. 1. Mus. A vertical brace or a heavy bar connecting the beginnings of the two or more staves of a score. 2. Arch. An ornamental molding over a door or window comprising two ogee curves meeting centrally at the top. 3. The salutation given to one upon whom knighthood has been conferred: formerly an embrace or kiss; afterward a light blow with the flat of a sword; hence, an embrace of the neck, or a blow upon the shoulders.



Accolade (def. 3).

Give me the accolade then! Thou sure art worthy to knight as good a man as thyself.

Kingsley Hereward the Wake ch. 14, p. 134. [harp. 1866.]

4. In Roman and monastic manuscript, a curved line around a word written below the line to indicate that it should be included in the line. [F., < accoler, embrace, < L. ad, to, + collum, neck.] [cord.]

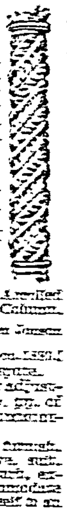
ac"co-lat'ed. Same as ACCOLLED.

ac'co-lent. 1 ak'o-lent; 2 ăc'o-lĕnt. I. a. Dwelling near or in close proximity. II. n. One who dwells near a place; a borderer. [< L. accola, dwell by, < ad, to, + colo, dwell.]

ac'col-led', 1 ak'o-led'; 2 ăc'o-lĕd', a. [F.] Her. 1. Collared; gorged, as an animal in an escutcheon. 2. United, touching, or overlapping, as two shields or escutcheons in heraldry, or two profile heads on a coin. [around.]

ac-colled', a. Arch. Spirally twisted together; also, twined

Ac'co-mac. 1 ak'o-mak; 2 ăc'o-măc, n. A county in E. Virginia; 500 sq. m.; county-seat, Accomac. [Am. Ind., land on the other side, or beyond the water.] [modate.]



Accolled Column.

ac-com"mo-da'tion, n. [Rare.] A combining to

ac-com'mo-date. 1 a-kem'o-dēt; 2 ă-cŏm'o-dāt, v. [-DAT"ED; -DAT"ING.] I. t. 1. To do or furnish something as a kindness or favor to, or to save trouble to; oblige; help; as, to accommodate one with a loan or credit. See ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

The court of chancery accommodated him with the exact thing he wanted.

Dickens Bleak House ch. 15, p. 213. [H. & co. 1853.]

2. To supply accommodations for; contain or entertain comfortably; as, guests in a hotel. 3. To fit, adapt, or make suitable; adjust or conform, as to new conditions.

Christ will never accommodate his morality to the times.

Adam Clarke Christian Theology p. 124. [L. & H.]

On "accommodate," and supplying a date for its first coming into popular use, see Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV, act iii, sc. 2: one of the perfumed words of the time.' Ben Jonson calls it.

Trench English, Past and Present lect. iv, p. 171. [M. & co. 1855.]

4. To settle amicably; as, to accommodate a dispute.

II. i. To be or become mutually conformed or adjusted; come to terms; agree. [< L. accommodatus, pp. of accommodo, < ad, to, + commodus, fit; see COMMODIOUS.] **ac"com-mode'**‡.

Syn.: adapt, adjust, convenience, entertain, fit, furnish, harmonize, lodge, oblige, receive, reconcile, serve, suit, supply.—Ant.: aggravate, deprive, disoblige, disturb, expel, incommode, inconvenience, refuse, repel.—Prep.: accommodate one with lodgings, with money; accommodate oneself to an environment.

—**ac-com'mo-da-bl** (e), a.—**ac-com'mo-da-bl** (e)**-ness**, n.—**ac-com"mo-da-bil'i-ty**, n.—**ac-com'mo-date-ness**, n.—**ac-com'mo-da"tor**, n.

ac-com'mo-date, a. [Rare.] Suitable; fit; adapted. **ac-com'mo-dat"ed.**—**accommodate distribution** (Logic), the applying of a term in its comprehensive denotation in the world of discourse in such manner as to exclude only the subject of the affirmation; as, "Niagara Falls excel any falls in grandeur," that is, any other falls; denotes the accommodate distribution of "falls."

ac-com'mo-dat"ing. 1 a-kem'o-dēt"ing; 2 ă-cŏm'o-dāt"ing, pa. Disposed to accommodate; pliable to the will or wish of others; obliging; as, an accommodating person: sometimes in a bad sense; as, an accommodating conscience.—**ac-com'mo-dat"ing-ly**, adv.

Syn.: attentive, conciliatory, considerate, favorable, kind, obliging, polite, unselfish, yielding.—Ant.: churlish, dictatorial, disobliging, exacting, imperious, inconsiderate, rude, selfish, unaccommodating.

ac-com"mo-da'tion. 1 a-kem"o-dē'shən; 2 ă-cŏm"o-dā'shon, n. 1. The act of accommodating, or the state of being accommodated. Specifically: (1) Adjustment, as of the eye; adaptation; fitness.

By . . . accommodation is meant the changes which occur in the eye to fit it for seeing distinctly objects at different distances from it. Ganot Physics tr. by Atkinson, § 154, p. 545. [W. W. '80.]

(2) Reconciliation; settlement; compromise; as, the last chance for accommodation. (3) The furnishing of conveniences, opportunities, or things needful; convenient service; as, a path for the accommodation of the public. 2. That which accommodates. Specific: (1) [Colloq.] Provision for one's needs, comfort, or convenience, as in "dishes or at table; a convenience; as, excellent accommodations in New England, a favorite expression for entertainment offered at inns, etc., for "man and beast."

There in King's Inns, Dublin! accommodation had been provided for the parliament.

Macaulay Essays vol. iii, ch. 12, p. 182. [L. & co. 1850.]

(2) A loan of money, or other help or favor; specifically, the giving of an accommodation paper. 3. Obligingness. 4. The adaptation or application of something, as an expression, writing, prophecy, or system, to that which was not originally intended, the act excluded; as, Matt. ii. 15, is an accommodation of the prophecy of Jer. xxxi. 15. 5. Biol. (1) A variation effected in an organism by self-activity, but not transmissible; distinguished from a variation which is considered congenital, but which is transmissible. (2) The power possessed by some animals to adjust themselves to different environments. Compare STEREOGNOSTIC. 6. Psychol. The alteration from its accustomed form of a psychic process, with a view to its adjustment to altered conditions in the environment; the reverse of the formation of habit.

As habit is the principle of "conservation of type," so accommodation is the principle of modification of type.

Baldwin Dict. Philos. & Psychol. p. 8. [mac. '01.]

7. Theol. (1) The theory that the revelation of God is adapted to human comprehension and needs. (2) Divine condescension to human weakness. 8. [U. S.] A coach, the forerunner of the omnibus, hung like the post-coach on thoroughbraces, open on each side, and seating twelve persons; first used in Broadway, New York city. 9. An accommodation train. [< L. accommodatio(n-), < accommodo; see ACCOMMODATE, v.]—**absolute accommodation** (Optics), accommodation of the eyes independent of the convergence.—**a. indorser** [Eng.] (Com.), an indorser of an accommodation paper.—**a. lands** or **land.** [Eng.] 1. Lands bought, built upon, and then leased on an improved ground-rent. 2. Lands annexed for the improvement of other lands.—**a. paper,** a note given, or bill of exchange accepted, not for value received, but as an accommodation or favor in the course of business. **a. bill** [Eng.]; **a. note.**—**a. party** [Eng.] (Com.), a person who, in any capacity whatever, consents to sign an accommodation paper without financial consideration.—**a. road** [Eng.], a private road over land not adjoining the highway; byway.—**a. theory,** the theory that Christ, in his teaching, fell in with or accommodated himself to certain Jewish errors and practises. Compare def. 4, above.—**a. train,** a railway-train which stops at all, or most of the stations; opposed to express train.—**a. works** [Eng.], bridges, walls, and protective fencing, hedging, or the like, near a railway-cut or -road, supplied for the convenience of a landowner whose property adjoins a railway.—**binocular a.** (Optics), the accommodation of the two eyes acting together.—**monocular a.** (Optics), the accommodation of one eye.—**relative a.** (Optics), the accommodation, as compared with the convergence, for any selected point of regard.

ac-com'mo-da"tive. 1 a-kem'o-dē"tiv; 2 ă-cŏm'o-dā"tĭv, a. Tending, disposed, or serving to accommodate.—**ac-com'mo-da"tive-ness**, n. [bler.

accomp., abbr. Accompaniment.

ac-com'pa-na-bl (e), a. Companionable. **ac-com'pa-ni-a-**

ac-com'pa-ni-ment. 1 a-kum'pa-ni-ment or -mənt; 2 ă-cŏm'pa-ni-mĕnt, n. 1. Anything that accompanies; an attendant or incidental thing, event, fact, or circumstance; something added for the sake of completeness or symmetry.

Just enough of the towering structure is shown to make an accompaniment to the tufted expanse of venerable verdure.

T. Warton Milton's L'Allegro l. 78, note.

2. Mus. A subordinate part or parts, instrumental or vocal, accompanying, enriching, or supporting the leading part; also, the instruments, voices, or persons rendering such support. 3. Arch. A building, figure, or ornament that serves to complete or fill out a design. [< F. accompagnement, < accompagner; see ACCOMPANY.]

Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE.

ac-com'pa-nist. 1 a-kum'pa-nist; 2 ă-cŏm'pa-nĭst, n. 1. One who or that which accompanies. 2. A musician who plays an accompaniment. **ac-com'pa-ni-er**‡; **ac-com'pa-ny-ist**‡.

ac-com'pa-ny. 1 a-kum'pa-ni; 2 ă-cŏm'pa-ny, v. **ac-com'pa-nye'**‡. [-NIED; -NY-ING.] I. t. 1. To go with, or be associated with, as a companion, an attendant, or a retinue; escort or convoy; also, to go or be sent with as an incidental or concomitant.

These six brethren accompanied me. Acts xi. 12.

2. To be or occur with; attend; characterize; be connected with.

Joy and fresh days of love accompany your hearts!

Shakespeare Midsummer Night's Dream act v, sc. 1.

3. Mus. To play an accompaniment to, with, or for. 4. To cohabit with.

II. i. 1. Mus. To play an accompaniment. 2. To keep company. [< F. accompagner, < a (< L. ad, to, + compagne; see COMPANION, n.]

Syn.: attend, coexist (with), consort (with), convoy, escort, follow, join, wait on or upon.—Ant.: abandon, avoid, desert, discard, eschew, forsake, leave, quit, recede from. See FOLLOW.—Prep.: accompanied by a person or agent; with a thing, consequence, etc.; accompanied by friends; defeat accompanied with disgrace.

ac-com'ple-ment, n. That which completes or perfects.

ac-com'plet-ive, a. [Rare.] Tending to accomplish.

ac-com'plice. 1 a-kem'plis; 2 ă-cŏm'plĭç, n. 1. An **ac-com'plis,** associate in wrongdoing; especially, in law, one of two or more participating in the commission of a crime, whether as principal or accessory. 2. [Rare.] One who cooperates or helps, in a good sense. [< ac- (taken for a, art., or by assimilation to ACCOMPLISH) + complice. < F. complice, accomplice, < L. complex, < complector; see COMPLEX.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ALLY.

ac"com-plic'i-ty. 1 ak"em-plis'i-ti; 2 ăc"ŏm-plĭç'i-ty, n. [Rare.] The state or fact of being an accomplice; complicity. **ac-com'plice-ship**‡.

ac-com'plish. 1 a-kem'plish; 2 ă-cŏm'plĭsh, v. 1. To bring to pass; perform; carry out; effect; as, to accomplish a purpose. 2. To bring to an end; finish; as, to accomplish a journey.

Patience; accomplish thy labor; accomplish thy work of affection! Longfellow Evangeline pt. ii, § 5, st. 1.

3. To make complete; perfect, as in external equipments or in mental acquirements; polish. 4. To gain. [< F. accomplissant, ppr. of accomplir, < LL. accomplere, < L. ad, to, + compleo; see COMPLETE, v.]

Syn.: achieve, bring about, bring to pass, carry out, carry through, complete, consummate, discharge, do, effect, execute, finish, fulfil, perform, realize. Do is the one comprehensive word which includes this whole class. We may say of the least item of daily work, "It is done," and of the grandest human achievement, "Well done!" Finish and complete signify to bring to an end what was previously begun; there is frequently the difference in usage that finish is applied to the fine details and is superficial, while complete is comprehensive, being applied to the whole ideal, plan, and execution; as, to finish a statue; to complete a scheme of philosophy. To discharge is to do what is given in charge, expected, or required; as, to discharge the duties of the office. To fulfil is to do or to be what has been promised, expected, hoped, or desired; as, a son fulfils a father's hopes. Realize, effect, execute, and consummate all signify to embody in fact what was before in thought. One may realize that which he has done nothing to bring about; he may realize the dreams of youth by inheriting a fortune; but he can not effect his early designs except by doing the utmost that is necessary to make them fact. Effect includes all that is done to accomplish the intent; execute refers rather to the final steps; consummate is limited quite sharply to the concluding act. An officer executes the law when he proceeds against its violators; a purchase is consummated when the money is paid and the property delivered. Execute refers more commonly to the commands of another, effect and consummate to one's own designs; as, the commander effected the capture of the fort, because his officers and men promptly executed his commands. Achieve—to do something worthy of a chief—signifies always to perform some great and generally some worthy exploit. Perform and accomplish both imply working toward the end; but perform always allows a possibility of not attaining, while accomplish carries the thought of full completion. In Longfellow's lines, "Patience; accomplish thy labor," etc., perform could not be substituted without great loss. As between complete and accomplish, complete considers rather the thing as done; accomplish, the whole process of doing it. We finish a garment or a letter, complete an edifice or a life-work, consummate a bargain or a crime, discharge a duty, effect a purpose, execute a command, fulfil a promise, perform our daily tasks, realize an ideal, accomplish a design, achieve a victory. See ATTAIN; DO; TRANSACT.—Ant.: baffle, come short, defeat, destroy, fail of, frustrate, mar, miss, ruin, spoil.—**ac-com'plish-a-bl** (e), a.—**ac-com'plish-er**, n.—**ac-com'plish-ing**, n. [Rare.] That which has been accomplished.

ac-com'plished. 1 a-kem'plisht; 2 ă-cŏm'plĭsht, pa. **ac-com'plisht,** 1. Having accomplishments, attainments, graces, or skill acquired by training, study, etc.; proficient; as, an accomplished lady, scholar, or villain.

We talk with accomplished persons who appear to be strangers in nature. Emerson Essays first series, p. 265. [H. M. & co. 1890.]

2. Completed; consummated; as, an accomplished task.

Syn.: see PERFECT, a.

ac-com'plish-ment. 1 a-kem'plish-ment or -mənt; 2 ă-cŏm'plĭsh-mĕnt, n. 1. The act of accomplishing, or the state of being accomplished; achievement; fulfilment; completion; perfection; as, the accomplishment of an aim; a work easy of accomplishment. 2. Anything that perfects or makes complete; an acquirement or attainment that tends to perfect or equip in character, manners, or person: often used specifically of an acquirement which is ornamental and superficial rather than useful or necessary.

Knowledge of words is not an elegant accomplishment only . . . but a positive necessity of the civilized and cultivated man.

Marsh's Words ch. 1, p. 25. [S. C. & co. 1871.]

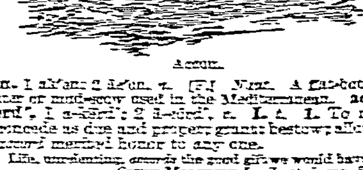
3. Occult. One of four steps which lead the neophyte to the rank of an accepted disciple.

The first "accomplishment" . . . is the right knowledge of the real and the unreal. . . . The second . . . is a perfect indifference to the enjoyment of the fruits of one's actions. . . . The third "accomplishment" . . . is the acquisition of the six qualifications. Man: Fragments ch. 11, p. 140. By Two Chelas. [L. & N. 1885.]

Syn.: see ACQUIREMENT; ACT; ATTAINMENT; END.

ac-compt'. n. [Archaic.] Account. **ac-compt'er**; **a-compt'**‡.—**ac-compt'a-bl** (e), a.

ac-compt'ant. 1 a-kaunt'ant; 2 ă-count'ant, n. [Archaic.] An accountant. **ac-compt'er**‡.



Accon.

ac'con. 1 ak'en; 2 ăc'on, n. [F.] Naut. A flat-bottomed lighter or mud-scow used in the Mediterranean. **ac'cul**‡.

ac-cord'. 1 a-kērd'; 2 ă-côrd', v. I. t. 1. To render or concede as due and proper; grant; bestow; allow; as, to accord merited honor to any one.

Life, unrelenting, accords the good gift we would have.

Owen Meredith Lucile pt. i, can. 5, st. 1.

2. To bring to an agreement; adjust; as, to accord a difference. 3. [Rare.] To make to correspond; adapt. II. i. To agree; harmonize; come to an agreement; be as one; assent; as, to accord with another's views. [< F. accorder, < LL. accordo, < L. ad, to, + cor (cord-), heart.]

Syn.: agree, be in harmony, be in unison, comport, concur, conform, consist, harmonize, tally, unite. See ADAPT; ALLOW; ASSENT.—Ant.: antagonize, clash, conflict, contend, deny, differ, disagree, dispute, jar, oppose.—Prep.: one accords with friends, with another's opinion; two or more persons accord in an opinion; a privilege is accorded to a person.—**ac-cord'a-bl** (e), a. 1. Capable of being harmonized. 2. Accordant.—**ac-cord'er**, n.

ac-cord', *n.* **1.** Harmony, as of sentiment, action, colors, sounds, etc.; unanimous agreement; consent.

They were all with one *accord* in one place. *Acts* ii, 1.

2. A formal settlement of a difference; reconciliation; an agreement, as between governments. **3.** Spontaneous unaided impulse; volition; choice; as, of one's own *accord*. **4.** *Mus.* (1) The series of notes to which an instrument is tuned. (2) A chord. (3) Agreement in pitch. **5.** *Law.* An agreement between two persons for the acceptance and delivery of a stipulated thing or amount in settlement of a debt or damages for a wrong. [F., < *accorder;* see ACCORD, *v.*] Syn.: see HARMONY.

ac-cor'dance, 1 a-kōr'dans; 2 ă-côr'dans, *n.* The state of being in accord, as the strings of a tuned instrument; the act of according, agreeing, or granting; concord; agreement; conformity; harmony. [OF., < *acordant*, F. *accordant;* see ACCORDANT.] **ac-cor'dan-cy‡.**

In sweet *accordancy* of praise and love,
The singing waters run. WHITTIER *Christian Tourists* st. 8.

Syn.: see HARMONY.

ac-cor'dant, 1 a-kōr'dant; 2 ă-côr'dant, *a.* Being in accord; conformable; consonant; corresponding; harmonious. [F., < LL. *accordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *accordo;* see ACCORD, *v.*] — **ac-cor'dant-ly,** *adv.*

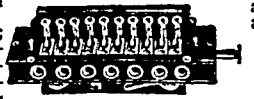
Syn.: acquiescent, compatible, consenting, consistent, consonant, harmonious.— Ant.: adverse, antagonistic, contradictory, discordant, hostile, incompatible, incongruous, inconsistent.— Prep.: *with* or *to, with* preferable.

ac-cor"da-tu'ra, 1 ak-kōr"da-tū'ra; 2 äc-côr"dä-tų'rä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The standard consonance of notes to which an instrument is tuned.

ac-cord'ing, 1 a-kōrd'iŋ; 2 ă-côrd'ing. **I.** *pa.* Being in accordance, agreement, or proportion; agreeing; harmonizing; fitting; agreeable; as, *according* hearts. **II.** *adv.* Agreeably; conformably; accordingly; exactly; precisely; just.

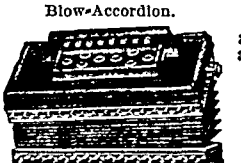
He is rich or poor *according* to what he is, not *according* to what he has. H. W. BEECHER in *Life Thoughts* p. 77. [P. S. & CO. 1858.]

— **according as,** agreeably to; in accordance with that which: just as.— **a. to,** in accordance with; after the manner of; in agreement, conformity, or proportion with; as stated or believed by.— **ac-cord'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a conformable or compliant manner; agreeably; in accordance therewith; consequently; as, he acted *accordingly*.



Blow-Accordion.

ac-cor'di-on, 1 a-kōr'di-ən; 2 ă-côr'di-on, *n.* A portable free-reed musical instrument, originally an extension of the mouth-organ, with from 5 to 50 keys, the air for which was formerly supplied by the mouth (a blow-accordion), but is now usually furnished by a hand-bellows attached beneath (a bellows-accordion). [< It. *accordare*, play in unison, < LL. *accordo;* see ACCORD, *v.*] — **ac-cordion plaiting,** plaiting which resembles the folds of the bellows part of an accordion.— **ac-cor'di-on-ist,** *n.*



Bellows-Accordion.

ac-cord'ment†, *n.* Consonance; agreement; reconciliation.

ac-cor'po-rate†, *vt.* To incorporate.— **ac-cor"po-ra'tion†,** *n.*

Ac'cos, 1 ak'os; 2 äc'ôs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

ac-cost', 1 a-kōst'; 2 ă-côst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak to; address. **2.** [Archaic.] To approach for any purpose; assail. **3†.** To be or lie alongside of; adjoin.

II†. *i.* To be adjacent. [< F. *accoster*, < LL. *accosto*, touch, < *ad*, to, + *costa*, rib.]

Syn.: address, apostrophize, call to, greet, hail, invoke, salute, speak to. See ADDRESS.— Ant.: avoid, cut, dodge, elude, ignore, pass by, shun. [dressing; greeting.

ac-cost', 1 a-kēst'; 2 ă-côst', *n.* Manner or act of address.

ac-cost'a-ble, 1 a-kōst'a-bl; 2 ă-côst'a-bl, *a.* Easy of approach; affable.

ac-cost'ed, 1 a-kōst'ed; 2 ă-côst'ĕd, *a.* *Her.* **1.** Side by side, as beasts walking. **2.** Bordered on either or both sides.

ac"couche', 1 a"kūsh'; 2 ä"cųçh', *vt.* [F.] To assist in childbirth.

ac"couche"ment', 1 a"kūsh"mūn'; 2 ä"cųçh"mäñ'(XIII), *n.* [F.] Delivery in childbed; confinement.

ac"cou"cheur', 1 a"kū"shūr'; 2 ä"cų"çhûr', *n.* [F.] An obstetrician: limited to men since the introduction of *accoucheuse*.

ac-cou-cheur'-toad", *n.* See NURSE-FROG. [A midwife.

ac"cou"cheuse', 1 a"kū"shūz'; 2 ä"cų"çhûs', *n.* [F.]

ac-count', 1 a-kaunt'; 2 ă-count', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold to be; consider; reckon: estimate; deem.

We suffer in a good cause, and shall be *accounted* martyrs in the next generation and at the great day.
J. T. PECK *Great Republic* period ii, ch. 1, p. 180. [W. C. P. 1871.]

2. To place as a credit; attribute; as, Abraham's faith was *accounted* to him for righteousness. **3.** [Archaic.] To count; count in or up; compute. **4†.** To give reason for. **5†.** To take into consideration. **6†.** To narrate.

II. *i.* **1.** To furnish or receive an accounting; give a reckoning; answer; explain; as, to *account* with a treasurer or to an employer or a ruler. **2.** To give a reason or rational explanation, especially one that is satisfying to the mind; refer to some cause or natural law: followed by *for*.

These were perplexities and contradictions that I could not *account for*. DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 30, p. 168. [H. & CO.]

[< OF. *aconter*, < LL. *accompto*, < L. *ad*, to, + *computo;* see COMPUTE.] Syn.: see CALCULATE.

— **to account of,** to hold in esteem; value.

Cease ye from man, . . . forwherein is he to be *accounted of*? *Isa.* ii, 22.

— **ac-count'er,** *n.*— **ac-count'ment,** *n.*

ac-count', *n.* **1.** A record or statement of debits and credits, of receipts and expenditures, or of other business transactions, etc.; any methodical enumeration or reckoning; computation; score; as, to render an *account;* charge it to my *account;* *accounts* payable or receivable. **2.** A business relation involving a record of debits and credits, etc.; as, to have an *account* with a bank. **3.** A record, as of facts or events; narrative; statement; description. **4.** A statement or theory of reasons, causes, etc., giving an explanation; hence, a reason; ground.

The *account* of the body is to be sought in the mind. EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Domestic Life* p. 98. [O. & CO. 1876.]

5. The act or time of rendering a reckoning or statement, or answering for conduct.

Sent to my *account* With all my imperfections on my head.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act i, sc. 5.

6. Importance, especially in the eyes of others; concern; interest; also, consideration, as of the value of a thing; estimation; esteem.

The smoker seemed as of less *account* than ever.
J. B. GOUGH *Sunlight and Shadow* ch. xxi, p. 240. [A. D. W. 1882.]

7. Observation, as of the presence or passage of something; mental record; notice; as, he takes no *account* of time. [< OF. *aconte*, < *aconter;* see ACCOUNT, *v.*]

Syn.: see ADVANTAGE; HISTORY; REPORT.

— **ac-count'-book",** *n.* A book in which accounts are kept.— **a. current, current a.,** an open or running account between two or more parties.— **a.-day,** *n.* [Continental & Eng.] A day set apart, as fortnightly, for the adjustment of brokerage accounts.— **a. sales** (*Com.*), a statement of goods sold sent by the seller to the owner of the goods.— **a. settled.** **1.** An account admitted by both debtor and creditor to be correct. **2.** [Rare.] Same as ACCOUNT STATED: loose usage. — **a. stated, a. rendered,** an account presented by the creditor and assented to as correct by the debtor.— **bear a.** [Eng.] (*Finance*), an account for which shares are sold in anticipation of a decline in values: distinguished from **bull a.,** one for which shares are purchased and held for a rise in values.— **clearance a.** (*Railroad.*), an account clearing a station of outstanding charges.— **for long a.** (*Finance*), for a rise in value: said of the purchase of shares.— **for short a.** (*Finance*), in anticipation of a decline in value: said of selling shares.— **impersonal a.,** an account dealing with things but not with persons.— **in a. with,** holding such relation with as requires the keeping of an account.— **on a.,** to be placed to one's debit or credit, as part of what is due.— **on a. of,** because of; by reason of; for the sake of.— **on one's a.,** for a person's sake; in one's behalf or interest.— **on one's own a.,** for oneself; in the name of or for the benefit of oneself.— **open a.,** an account in which some item is not settled between the parties; also, a running account.— **previous a.** (*Railroad.*), the record of rates preceding that for the current month.— **to give a good a. of.** **1.** To obtain success in, or to maintain oneself creditably. **2.** To succeed personally.— **to make a. of,** to hold in estimation; esteem.— **to square accounts,** to figure up and pay or receive the balance due; come to a settlement.— **to take into a.,** to consider the presence or effect of; notice.

ac-count'†, *pp.* Accounted.

ac-count"a-bil'i-ty, 1 a-kaunt"a-bil'i-ti; 2 ă-count"a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being accountable; liability to be called upon to account or answer for something; responsibility.

A power . . . to act independently of all reasons and motives . . . would disqualify him [man] for *accountability* and moral government. D. S. GREGORY *Christ, Ethics* pt. i, p. 145. [E. & P. 1875.]

ac-count'a-ble, } 1 a-kaunt'a-bl; 2 ă-count'a-bl, *a.* **1.**
ac-count'a-bl", } Liable to be called to account, as for the fulfilment of a duty or the execution of a trust; answerable, as to a superior or employer; responsible; as, we are *accountable* to God.

Free, and to none *accountable*. MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 255.

2. Capable of being accounted for or explained. **3†.** Computable; chargeable. Syn.: see ANSWERABLE.— **ac-count'a-bl(e-ness)‡,** *n.*— **ac-count'a-bly,** *adv.*

ac-coun'tant, 1 a-kaun'tant; 2 ă-coun'tant, *n.* One who keeps, examines, or is skilled in accounts; one whose business is to keep or examine books, as of a mercantile or banking house or in a public office. [< F. *accomptant*, ppr. of *accompter* (OF. *aconter*); see ACCOUNT, *v.*] — **ac-coun'tant-gen'er-al,** *n.* The chief accountant in a mercantile establishment; also, formerly, the officer of the Court of Chancery (Eng.) who received and deposited the money of the court.— **chartered a.** [Eng.], a member of the Chartered Institute of Accountants of England and Wales.— **ac-coun'tan-cy,** *n.* The work or art of an accountant.— **ac-coun'tant,** *a.* Accountable; liable.— **ac-coun'tant-ship,** *n.* The office or business of an accountant.

ac-coun'tics, 1 a-kaun'tiks; 2 ă-coun'tics, *n.* The science or art of keeping accounts; bookkeeping.

ac-coup'le, 1 a-kup'l; 2 ă-cŭp'l, *vt.* [Rare.] To join (one thing to another).— **ac-coup'le-ment,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** That which couples or is coupled together, as two columns in architecture, a timber-tie, or the framework joined by it; the manuals and pedals of an organ, etc. **2†.** The act of coupling; wedlock.

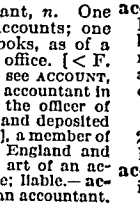
ac-cour'age†, *vt.* To encourage; embolden.

ac-cor'age†. [ously.

ac-court'†, *vt.* To court; entertain courte-

ac-cou'ter, } 1 a-kū'tər; 2 ă-cų'ter, *vt.*
ac-cou'tre, } [-TERED or -TRED, -TERS; -TER-ING or -TRING.] To furnish with accouterment; array; dress; equip; as, a soldier *accoutered* for parade, or other service. [< F. *accoutrer*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *coutre*, < L. *custos*, keeper.]

ac-cou'ter-ment, } 1 a-kū'tər-ment *or*
ac-cou'tre-ment, } -mənt; 2 ă-cų'ter-ment, *n.* **1.** Equipment in general; apparel; dress; trappings. **2.** *pl. Mil.* All the devices by which a soldier carries his arms, ammunition, blanket, etc.



Accouplement of Columns.

The greater part of the troops were without military dress or *accoutrements*. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 40, p. 394. [T. 1856.]

Syn.: see ATTIRE; CAPARISON.

ac-coy'†, *vt.* To calm; soothe; daunt.

Ac'coz, 1 ak'oz; 2 äc'ôz, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha)

Ac'cra or **Ac'ra,** 1 ak'rə; 2 äc'ra, *n.* Same as AKKRA.

ac-crease'†. **I.** *vt.* To increase. **II.** *n.* Increase.

ac-cred'it, 1 a-kred'it; 2 ă-crĕd'it, *vt.* **1.** To give credit or authority to; furnish or send with credentials; as, to *accredit* an ambassador. **2.** To receive as credible; believe; as, to *accredit* a story. [< F. *accréditer*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *crédit;* see CREDIT, *n.*] **ac-cred'i-tate†.**— **to accredit with** (something), to attribute (something) to; give credit to as being the author or owner of; as, he is *accredited with* the remark.

ac-cred"i-ta'tion, 1 a-kred'i-tē'shən; 2 ă-crĕd'i-tā'shon, *n.* The act or fact of accrediting.

ac"cre-men-ti'tion, 1 ak'ri-men-tish'ən; 2 äc're-mĕntish'on, *n.* *Biol.* A mode of reproduction in which a portion of the substance of the parent is detached to become an individual organism. [< L. *accrementum*, < *accresco;* see ACCRESCE.]— **ac"cre-men-ti'tial,** *a.*

ac-cresce', 1 a-kres'; 2 ă-crĕs', *vi.* **1.** [Rare.] To accrue. **2†.** To increase. [< L. *accresco*, < *ad*, to, + *cresco*, grow.]

— **ac-cres'cence,** *n.* [Rare.] Gradual growth; an accretion.— **ac-cres'cent,** *a.* **1.** Growing continuously; increasing. **2.** *Bot.* Continuing to grow after the normal time: said of a calyx or other part of the flower except the ovary that grows after flowering.

ac"cre-scen'do, 1 ăk"krē-shĕn'do; 2 äc"cre-shen'do, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Increasing the power.— **ac-cre'sce-re,** *vt.* & *i.* [It.] *Mus.* To increase.— **ac-cre"sci-men'to,** *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Augmentation; the lengthening of sound indicated by a dot after the note.— **ac"cre-sci-u'to,** *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Augmented, as applied to intervals.

ac-crete', 1 a-krīt'; 2 ă-crēt', *v.* [AC-CRET'ED; AC-CRET'ING.] **I.** *t.* To add; cause to adhere.

II. *i.* To grow together; be brought together by adhesion; be added. [< L. *accretus*, pp. of *accresco;* see ACCRESCE.] — **ac-crete',** *a.* **1.** Formed or marked by accretion; factitious. **2.** *Bot.* Grown together: said of parts of bodies normally separate.

ac-cre'tion, 1 a-krī'shən; 2 ă-crē'shon, *n.* **1.** Growth or formation by external additions; increase by adhesion or inclusion.

When unorganized bodies increase in size, as crystals do, the increase is produced simply by what is called *accretion;* that is to say, by the addition of fresh particles from the outside.
NICHOLSON *Manual of Zool.* intro., p. 3. [A. 1888.]

2. That which is so formed or added; an accumulation or external addition; matter added.

On the supposition that the Bible is an *accretion* of casual writings . . . it would not appear easy to account for the many latent correspondencies.
H. ROGERS *Superhuman Origin of Bible* lect. iv, p. 171. [S. 1874.]

3. *Law.* (1) Increase, as of land along the seashore or a river, by deposit of alluvium. (2) Increase of inheritance by the surrender or failure of a coheir or legatee. (3) *Scots Law.* The act of perfecting an originally imperfect title by the grantor to secure the holder in possession. **4.** *Pathol.* Adhesion or growing together of parts normally distinct, as of the fingers. **5.** *Forestry.* Increase in diameter or height: distinguished from *increment*. **6.** *Philos.* The fusion of ideas and elements of ideas; growth of a concept as the result of experience; the mental analog of the physical process of accretion. **7.** [Archaic.] Increase by natural growth; as, food is necessary for the *accretion* of the body. [< L. *accretio(n-)*, < *accresco;* see ACCRESCE.]

Syn.: see ADDITION; INCREASE.— **ac-cre'tion-bor"er,** *n.* *Forestry.* An instrument for ascertaining the increase in diameter of growing trees. See ANNULAR BORER, under BORER. **in'cre-ment-bor"er‡; in'cre-ment-gage"‡.**— **a. thinning** (*Forestry*), a thinning made specifically to increase the rate of growth in diameter of the trees which are left standing. See THINNING. **a. cutting‡.**

ac-cre'tive(e), *a.* Of or pertaining to accretion.

ac-crew'†, ac-crewe'†, *v.* & *n.* Accrue. [tion†, *n.*

ac-crim'i-nate†, *vt.* To accuse of crime.— **ac-crim"i-na'tion†,** *n.*

Ac'cring-ton, 1 ak'riŋ-tən; 2 äc'ring-ton, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

ac-croach', 1 a-krōch'; 2 ă-crōch', *vt.* [AC-CROACHED' or AC-CROACHT'; AC-CROACH'ING.] **1.** To usurp, as royal prerogatives. **2†.** To draw to oneself, as with a grappling-hook. [< OF. *accrocher*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *croc*, hook; see CROCHET, *n.*] — **ac-croach'ment,** *n.*

ac-cru'al, 1 a-krū'əl; 2 ă-cry'al, *n.* Increase. **ac-crue'ment‡; ac-cru'ment‡.**

ac-crue', 1 a-krū'; 2 ă-cry', *v.* [AC-CRUED'; AC-CRU'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To come as a natural result or increment, as by growth, business, etc.; come into existence, as a right or the like; arise, as an addition, accession, or advantage; accumulate; as, six months' interest had *accrued*.

For I shall sutler be Unto the camp, and profits will *accrue*.
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act ii, sc. 1.

2. *Law.* To become vested. **3†.** To increase.

II†. *t.* To collect; gather up.

ac-crue', *n.* **1.** A loop or false mesh in network, which increases the number of meshes in a given row.

Dead netting is a piece without either *accrues* or stole (stolen) meshes. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xix, p. 412.

2†. An increment; accession. **3†.** Advantage accruing. [F., orig. pp. f. of *accroître*, < L. *accresco;* see ACCRESCE.]

— **ac-crued',** *pa.* **1.** Accumulated, as interest. **2.** *Her.* Grown up; mature: said of trees.

ac-cru'er, 1 a-krū'er; 2 ă-cry'er, *n* *Law.* The act of accruing; accrual; as, title by *accruer*.— **clause of accruer,** an express clause in gifts by deed or will to tenants in common, providing for the rights of survivorship to the survivor of decedent beneficiaries.

ac-crust', 1 a-krust'; 2 ă-crŭst', *vi.* To become stiff, or harden like a crust; as, a custom *accrusts* into a habit.

acct., *abbr.* Account; accountant.

acct. curt., *abbr.* Account current. **a/C‡.**

acct.-gen., *abbr.* Accountant-general.

ac"cu-ba'tion, 1 ak'yu-bē'shən; 2 äc'yu-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or position of reclining; especially, the ancient practise of reclining at meals. **2.** *Med.* Accouchement. [< L. *accubatio(n-)*, < *accubo*, < *ad*, to, + *cubo*, lie down.]

ac-cu'bi-tus, 1 a-kiū'bi-tus; 2 ă-cų'bi-tŭs, *n.* [L.] [Archaic.] A room in a church used as a resting-place for the clergy; also, a couch.

ac-cul'tur-al, 1 a-kul'chur-əl *or* -tiur-əl; 2 ă-cŭl'chur-əl *or* -tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to acculturation. See CULTURE, *n.*, 3.

The invention is at first individual, but when an invention is accepted and used by others it is *accultural*.
Rep. of Smithsonian Institution, 1898 p. 42. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

ac-cul"tur-a'tion, 1 a-kul'chur-[*or* -tiur-]ē'shən; 2 ă-cŭl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ā'shon, *n.* The imparting of culture by one people to another. [< AC- + CULTURE.]

ac-cul'ture, 1 a-kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ă-cŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* Culture acquired through association with the culture of foreign nations. [< AC- + CULTURE.]

ac-cul'tur-ize, 1 a-kul'chur-[*or* -tiur-]aiz; 2 ă-cŭl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To cause (one people) to absorb the culture of (another); harmonize the culture of (different nations).

ac-cumb'†, *vi.* To recline at table.— **ac-cum'ben-cy†,** *n.*

ac-cum'bent, 1 a-kum'bent; 2 ă-cŭm'bĕnt, *a.* **1.** Lying down; recumbent, especially at table, in the ancient manner. **2.** *Bot.* Lying against something; as, the cotyledons of an embryo are *accumbent* when they lie against the radicle by their edges, as in many crucifers: usually expressed by the symbol O=. [< L. *accumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *accumbo*, < *ad*, to, + *cubo*, lie down.]

ac-cum'bent†, *n.* A reclining person; originally, one reclining at table. [bret.

ac-cum'ber†, *vt.* To encumber. **ac-com'ber†; ac-cum'-**

ac-cum'brance†, *n.* Same as ENCUMBRANCE.

ac-cum'broust†, *a.* Cumbrous; vexatious. **a-com'broust.**

ac-cu'mu-la-ble, } 1 a-kiū'miu-lə-bl; 2 ă-cū'mū-la-bl, *a.*
ac-cu'mu-la-bl", } [Rare.] That may be accumulated.

ac-cu'mu-late, 1 ə-kiū'miu-lēt; 2. ă-cū'mū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To heap or pile up; bring together by degrees or successive additions; amass; collect; as, to *accumulate* wealth.

Accumulated distresses increase each other's weight. SPURGEON *Lectures to my Students* lect. xi, p. 263. [SH. & CO. 1875.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become greater in quantity or number, as by repeated accessions or continued supply; as, the snow *accumulates* fast.

This evidence [the statistics of crime] has gone on *accumulating*, until it now forms of itself a large body of literature. BUCKLE *Hist. Civilization* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 17. [A. 1880.]

2. To gather something together; amass wealth; as, the desire to *accumulate*. **3.** To take higher and lower degrees simultaneously or with abridgment of the usual interval, as in certain English universities. [< L. *accumulatus*, pp. of *accumulo*, < *ad*, to, + *cumulus*, heap.]

SYN.: see AMASS.

ac-cu'mu-lat"ed, *pa.* **1.** Heaped up; augmented; intensified. **ac-cu'mu-late‡.** **2.** *Econ.* Augmented in an increasing ratio, as by compound interest.

ac-cu"mu-la'tion, 1 ə-kiū'miu-lē'shən; 2 ă-cū'mū-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; an amassing.

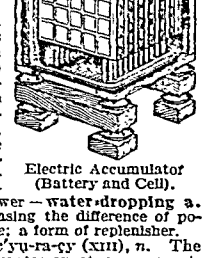
There will always be a number of men who would fain set themselves to the *accumulation* of wealth as the sole object of their lives. RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i, p. 25. [J. B. A. 1890.]

2. Increase by continuous or repeated additions; as, the *accumulation* of interest. **3.** That which is accumulated; a collected mass. **4.** *Insurance.* (1) The total resources of a company. (2) An amount accumulated in excess of all liabilities and credited to mutual policies on an actuarial basis; surplus. **5.** A mode of taking degrees. See ACCUMULATE, *v.*, II. 3. [< L. *accumulatio(n-)*, < *accumulo*; see ACCUMULATE, *v.*]

SYN.: see HEAP.—**accumulation of degrees,** see ACCUMULATE, *v.*, II, 3.—**a. of power** (*Mech.*), the increased energy resulting in some machines from constantly accelerated movement; also, the storing of energy, as of electricity.

ac-cu'mu-la-tive, } 1 ə-kiū'miu-lə-tiv; 2 ă-cū'mū-la-
ac-cu'mu-la-tiv', } tiv, *a.* Serving or tending to accumulate, or characterized by accumulation; given to amassing; cumulative; collective; as, an *accumulative* disposition.—**accumulative judgment,** in law, a second judgment against a person, the effect of which is to begin after the first has expired.[C.]—**a. sentence,** see CUMULATIVE SENTENCE, under CUMULATIVE.—**ac-cu'mu-la-tiv(e-ly)ˢ,** *adv.*—**ac-cu'mu-la-tiv(e-ness)ˢ,** *n.*

ac-cu'mu-la"tor, 1 ə-kiū'miu-lē"tər; 2 ă-cū'mū-lā"tŏr, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that accumulates. **2.** *Hydraul.* A power-storing apparatus having a strong cylinder in which there plays a piston the motion of which in one direction is resisted by a weight or spring, or by steam-pressure, receiving water from a pressure-pump and delivering it to a machine, as a cotton-press. The pump may work continuously and the accumulator intermittently, or vice versa. **3.** *Elec.* (1) A secondary or storage battery or cell. (2) A Leyden jar; a condenser. (3) A cumulative dynamo. (4) A Barlow's wheel. **4.** An elastic section in a trace or in a chain or rope used in dredging, to prevent parting by too sudden strain. **5.** One who takes academic degrees by accumulation. See ACCUMULATE, *v.*, II, 3. [L., < *accumulo*; see ACCUMULATE, *v.*]—**hydropneumatic accumulator,** a hydraulic accumulator using compressed air as a source of power.—**water-dropping a.** (*Elec.*), an apparatus for increasing the difference of potential of an electrometer-charge; a form of replenisher.



Electric Accumulator (Battery and Cell).

ac'cu-ra-cy, 1 ak'yu-rə-si; 2 ăc'yu-ra-cy (XIII), *n.* The state or quality of being accurate; exactness; correctness; as, *accuracy* of expression.

Both for the excellence of their instruments and the *accuracy* of their observations, the American astronomers stand in the front rank. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, p. 632. [MACM. 1888.]

Think only of *accuracy*, never of effect or expression. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* pref., p. 14. [G. A. 1883.]

ac'cu-rate, 1 ak'yu-rıt; 2 ăc'yu-rat, *a.* **1.** Conforming exactly to truth or to a standard; characterized by exactness; free from error or defect; precise; exact; correct; as, this watch is an *accurate* timekeeper.

I like Thine *accurate* description of my robe. EDGAR FAWCETT *Bunting Ball* p. 22. [r. & w. 1885.]

2†. Careful; definite; determinate. [< L. *accuratus*, pp. of *accuro*, < *ad*, to, + *cura*, care.]—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

SYN.: see CORRECT; PERFECT; PRECISE.

accurre†, *vt.* & *ri.* To hasten to; encounter.

ac-curse', 1 ə-kūrs'; 2 ă-cûrs', *vt.* [AC-CURSED' or AC-CURST'; AC-CURS'ING.] To pronounce a curse upon; doom to misery or evil; anathematize; curse.

No one is so *accursed* by fate, No one so utterly desolate, But some heart, though unknown, Responds unto his own. LONGFELLOW *Endymion* st. 8.

[Properly *acurse*, < AS. *a-* intens. + *cursian*; see CURSE, *v.*]

ac-curs'ed, 1 ə-kūrs'ed *or* ə-kūrst'; 2 ă-cûrs'ĕd *or* ă-cûrst', *pa.* **1.** Doomed to evil, misery, or misfortune; lying under a curse; unhappy; miserable; as, a wretch *accursed*; "Most *accursed* am I." SHAK. *Winter's Tale* act iii, sc. 3. **2.** Deserving or causing a curse; damnable; detestable; as, an *accursed* system; "Some sad . . . *accursed* Ghost!" ALDRICH *Ghosts* l. 14. **3.** [Archaic.] Devoted or set apart, as for God; also, devoted to destruction; as, "Achan . . . took of the *accursed* thing." *Josh.* vii, 1.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

SYN.: see ABOMINABLE.

ac-curst'ˢ, *pa.* [Poet.] Accursed.

What began best, can't end worst, Nor what God blessed once, prove *accurst*. BROWNING *Apparent Failure* st. 7.

accus., *abbr.* Accusative.

ac-cus'a-ble, } 1 ə-kiūz'ə-bl; 2 ă-cūş'a-bl, *a.* Liable
ac-cus'a-blˢ, } to be accused; liable to a charge or censure; blameworthy.—**ac-cu'sa-bly,** *adv.*

ac-cu'sant, 1 ə-kiū'zənt; 2 ă-cū'şant. **I.** *a.* Accusing.

II. *n.* An accuser.

ac"cu-sa'tion, 1 ak'yu-zē'shən; 2 ăc'yu-şā'shon, *n.* **1.** A charge of crime, misdemeanor, or error; an imputation of wrong-doing or blameworthiness; also, that which is charged or imputed; an indictment; as, to prefer an *accusation*. **2.** The act of accusing, or preferring a charge; the state or fact of being accused. [F., < L. *accusatio(n-)*, < *accuso*; see ACCUSE.] **ac-cu'sal‡.**

ac-cu"sa-tî'val, 1 ə-kiū'zə-tai'vəl; 2 ă-cū'şa-tī'val, *a.* Of or pertaining to the accusative case or relation.

ac-cu'sa-tive, } 1 ə-kiū'zə-tiv; 2 ă-cū'şa-tĭv, *a.* **1.** *Gram.*
ac-cu'sa-tīv, } Denoting, in inflected languages, as Latin or Greek, the relation of the direct object of a verb or the goal toward which its action is directed; objective; as, the *accusative* case. In English called the OBJECTIVE CASE. **2†.** Accusatory. [< F. *accusatif*, < L. *accusativus* (a translation of Gr. *aitiatikḗ*, accusative, lit. the case 'of accusing,' also 'of effect'), < *accuso*; see ACCUSE.]

—**ac-cu'sa-tīv(e-ly)ˢ,** *adv.*

ac-cu'sa-tive, *n.* The accusative case; primarily, the fourth case in Latin and Greek, used to express the direct object of the verb: objective case in English.

ac-cu"sa-to'ri-al, 1 ə-kiū'zə-tō'rı-əl; 2 ă-cū'şa-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an accuser or prosecutor; inculpatory.—**ac-cu"sa-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

The custom of supporting an *accusatorial* oath by conjurators was maintained in some portions of Europe to a comparatively recent period. H. C. LEA *Superstition and Force, Wager of Law*, p. 70. [2. C. L. 1866.]

ac-cu'sa-to-ry, 1 ə-kiū'zə-to-rı; 2 ă-cū'şa-to-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving an accusation; accusing; as, *accusatory* complaints. [< L. *accusatorius*, < *accuso*; see ACCUSE.]

ac-cu'sa-trix, 1 ə-kiū'zə-triks; 2 ă-cū'şa-triks, *n.* [-TRIX-ES, 1 -triks-ez; 2 -triks-ĕs, or -TRI'CES, 1 -trai'sız; 2 -trī'cēş, *pl.*] [L.] A woman accuser.

ac-cuse', 1 ə-kiūz'; 2 ă-cūş', *v.* [AC-CUSED'; AC-CUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To charge with wrong-doing, misconduct, or error; make a charge of crime or misdemeanor against, especially before a judicial officer or tribunal. **2.** To complain against or about; find fault with; blame; as, "Do not *accuse* others to excuse thyself." PENN *Fruits of Solitude* maxim cl, p. 37. **3.** [Rare.] To show or make manifest; reveal; betray; as, to *accuse* an absence of design.

II. *i.* To make accusation; bring charges. [< F. *accuser*, < L. *accuso*, < *ad*, to, + *causa*, cause (in law).

SYN.: see ARRAIGN; BLAME.

ac-cuse't, *n.* Accusation. **ac-cuse'mentt.**

ac-cused', 1 ə-kiūzd'; 2 ă-cūşd', *n.* One against whom a charge is made. "The *Accused* stood forth." POPE *Dunciad* bk. iv, l. 420.

ac-cus'er, 1 ə-kiūz'ər; 2 ă-cūş'er, *n.* One who or that which accuses; one who brings a charge against another or others, especially before a magistrate or court of justice.

ac-cus'ing, 1 ə-kiūz'ıŋ; 2 ă-cūş'ing, *pa.* Making or given to accusation; reproachful; as, an *accusing* conscience.—**ac-cus'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ac-cus'tom, 1 ə-kus'təm; 2 ă-cūs'tom, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make familiar by use; make wonted or used; habituate or inure; as, to *accustom* oneself to early rising.

II†. *i.* **1.** To be used or habituated. **2.** To consort or cohabit. [< OF. *acostumer*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *costume*; see CUSTOM.]—**ac-cus'tomt,** *n.* Custom; habit. **ac-cus'tom-ancet.**—**ac-cus'tom-a-bl(eˢ,** *a.* Customary; habitual; long-continued.—**ac-cus'tom-a-bly,** *adv.*—**ac-cus'tom-a-rı-lyt,** *adv.*—**ac-cus'tom-a-ry,** *a.* [Archaic.] Customary. **ac-cus'tom-atet.**

ac-cus'tomed, } 1 ə-kus'təmd; 2 ă-cūs'tomd, *pa.* **1.**
ac-cus'tomdˢ, } Made customary or habitual; usual.

One morn I miss'd him on the *accustom'd* hill. GRAY *Elegy* st. 28. **2†.** Frequented, as by customers. SYN.: see USUAL.—**ac-cus'tomed-ly†,** *adv.*—**ac-cus'tomed-ness,** *n.*

ace, 1 ēs; 2 āç, *n.* **1.** *Games.* (1) A single pip, mark, or spot on a card or die; a card or side of a die so marked; as, the *ace* of hearts. (2) In tennis and similar games, in scoring, a single point. **2.** A unit; one; hence, a minute portion, particle, distance, or degree; a trifle; a hair's breadth. **3.** [Recent.] In the French army, an aviator who has driven down or destroyed, within his own lines, five enemy air-planes: officially so graded and designated. Perhaps in allusion to *ace of men*, perfection. **4.** Bad luck; loss; the worst; also, the best, highest, or most perfect. [ME. *as*, < F. *as*, < L. *as*, unit, < *as*, Tarentine form of Gr. *heîs*, one.] **aast.—ace high** [Slang], first-rate; unexcelled.—**ace'-in-the-pot',** *n.* A game of dice in which each ace thrown enables each player to rid himself of a counter. [C.]—**ace-line,** *n.* In handball, a line drawn parallel to the front wall of a court, midway between it and the back wall or line drawn to represent it.—**ace-point,** *n.* The single pip or spot which constitutes an ace; also, the side of a die which bears an ace.—**to bate an ace,** to bring down or reduce in the slightest degree.—**within an ace,** on the very point or verge.

-a'ce-a, 1 -ē'sı-ə; 2 -ā'çe-a, *suffix. Zool.* Forming names of classes, orders, suborders, superfamilies, or families of animals; as, *Crustacea* (class), *Cetacea* (order); *Veneracea* (suborder, superfamily, and family at various times). [Pl. neut. of L. *-aceus*; see -ACEOUS.]

-a'ce-æ, 1 -ē'sı-ī; 2 -ā'çe-ē, *suffix. Bot.* Forming collective names of families of plants; as, *Vitaceæ*, the vine family. [Pl. fem. of L. *-aceus*; see -ACEOUS.]

-a'cean, 1 -ē'shən; 2 -ā'shan, *suffix.* **1.** Forming derivatives from no. 1 in *-acea*; as, *crustacean*. **2.** Same as -ACEOUS. [< L. *-aceus* (see -ACEOUS) + -AN.] [*azuifolium*).

ac-ce'bo, 1 ə-sē'bo; 2 ă-çē'bo, *n.* The European holly (*Ilex*

ac-e-co-nit'ic, 1 as-ı-ko-nit'ık; 2 āç-e-co-nīt'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating an acid ($C_6H_6O_6$), isomeric with aconitic acid, which results from the action of sodium on ethyl bromo-acetate. [< ACID + ACONITIC.]

a-ce'di-a', 1 ə-sī'dı-ə; 2 ă-çē'di-a, *n.* A diseased mental or moral condition characterized by lack of interest in affairs; ennui; listlessness; melancholia. [< Gr. *akēdia*, < *a-* priv. + *kēdomai*, be distressed.] **ac'e-dy†.**

a-ce'di-a², 1 ə-sē'dı-ə; 2 ă-çē'di-a, *n.* [Sp.] A fish of the family *Soleidæ* (*Symphurus plagusia*), found from the West Indies to Brazil.

a-cel'te, 1 ə-sē'tē; 2 ă-çē'te, *n.* [Sp. Am.] An oil obtained from olives, almonds, and other nuts, used as a dressing or a food.

a-ce"i-til'lo, 1 ə-sē"ı-tīl'yo; 2 ă-çe"ı-tīl'yo, *n.* [Porto Rico.] *Bot.* The hard, light-yellow wood of two simaroubaceous trees, used in making furniture.

a"cel-tu'na, 1 ə'sē-tū'nə; 2 ă'çe-tu'na, *n.* [W. Ind.] A tree (*Symplocus martinicensis*) with light, soft wood.

A-cel'da-ma, 1 ə-sel'də-mə; 2 ă-çel'da-ma, *n.* [L.] The field of blood; the potter's field, near Jerusalem, bought with the money received by Judas Iscariot for betraying Jesus; hence, any place of bloody or murderous associations.

From earth's *Aceldama*, this field of blood. YOUNG *Night Thoughts* vi, pt. i, l. 103.

A-cem'e-tæ, 1 ə-sem'ı-tī; 2 ă-çĕm'e-tē, *n. pl.* The *Acœmetæ*. **A-cem'e-tı‡.—ac"e-met'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acœmetæ*; hence, unresting; perpetually watchful.

a-ce'mi-la, 1 ə-sē'mi-lə; 2 ă-çe'mi-lă, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A beast of burden, as a pack-mule.

A. C. E. mixture. *Chem.* A mixture consisting of one part of alcohol, two of chloroform, and three of ether: used as an anesthetic.

ac"e-naph'thene, 1 as'ı-naf'thin; 2 āç'e-năf'thĕn, *n.* A crystallized compound ($C_{12}H_{10}$) of the naphthalene group, derived from coal-tar oil by fractional distillation. [< ACETIC + NAPHTHENE.]—**ac"e-naph'thylene,** *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_8$) obtained by passing the vapors of acenaphthene over moderately heated litharge in a combustion-tube.

a-cen"su-a'da, 1 ə-thĕn'su-ā'da; 2 ă-thĕn'şu-ä'dä, *n.* [Sp.] *Mex. Law.* Property subject to lien for the payment of a quit-rent, an annuity, or the like.

a-cen"su-a-dor', 1 ə-thĕn'su-ə-dōr'; 2 ă-thĕn'şu-ä-dōr', *n.* [Sp. Am.] An annuitant.

a-cen'tric, 1 ē-[*or* ə-]sen'trık; 2 ă-[*or* a-]çĕn'tric, *a.* Without a center; not directed from, in the, or about a center; as, *acentric* motion.

A-cen'tro-pus, 1 ə-sen'tro-pus; 2 a-çĕn'tro-pŭs, *n.* *Entom.* An anomalous genus of moths belonging to the *Pyralidæ*, subfamily *Schænobiinæ*, embracing the most completely aquatic members of the order. The larvæ, which are destitute of air-gills, feed on the submerged foliage of plants. The moths are often mistaken for caddis-flies.

ac"e-ol'o-gy, 1 as'ı-ol'o-jı; 2 āç'e-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Rare.] *Med.* Therapeutics in general, especially as connected with operative measures and mechanical appliances. F. *Med. Dict.* [< Gr. *akē*, healing, + -OLOGY.]—**ac"e-o-log'ic,** *a.*

-a'ceous, 1 -ē'shus; 2 -ā'shŭs, *suffix.* Of the nature of; belonging or pertaining to; like: an adjective formative; as, *magnoliaceous*, adj. of *Magnoliaceæ*; *cretaceous*, chalky; *crustaceous*. [< L. *-aceus*, of the nature of, + -OUS.]

A-ceph'a-la, 1 ə-sef'ə-lə; 2 a-çĕf'a-la, *n. pl.* **1.** *Conch.* A class of mollusks without a head and with a shell of two lateral valves; bivalves. **2†.** *Ich.* The acranial fishes or leptocardians. **3†.** *Zool.* The arachnids. [< Gr. *akephalos*, < *a-* priv. + *kephalḗ*, head.] **A-ceph"a-læ'aˢ.**

—**ac'e-phal,** *a.* & *n.*—**a-ceph'a-lan,** *a.* & *n.*—**a-ceph'a-late,** *a.* **1.** Same as ACEPHALOUS, 1. **2.** Belonging or relating to the *Acephala*.

A-ceph'a-li, 1 ə-sef'ə-laı; 2 a-çĕf'a-lī, *n. pl.* **1.** Imaginary men or animals without heads; as, a fabled nation of *Acephali* in Africa. **2.** Any body of men not having or acknowledging a head or chief. (1) *Eng. Hist.* The Levelers mentioned in the laws of Henry I. (2) *Ch. Hist.* Any one of the various religious sects or classes who owned no bishop or higher authority, as the protesting members of the Council of Ephesus (A. D. 431), which condemned Nestorius, or the Flagellants of the middle ages. [LL., pl. of *acephalus*; see ACEPHALUS.]—**ac"e-pha'li-a,** *n. Pathol.* The condition of being headless. **a-ceph'a-lismt.**—**A-ceph'a-lite,** *n.* One of the Acephali. **A-ceph'a-list‡.**

A-ceph"a-li'na, 1 ə-sef'ə-laı'nə; 2 a-çĕf'a-lī'na, *n. pl.* The *Monocystidæ*.—**a-ceph'a-line,** *a.*

a-ceph'a-lo-, 1 ə-sef'ə-lo-; 2 a-çĕf'a-lo-. From Greek *akephalos*, without a head: a combining form.—**a-ceph"a-lo-bra'chi-a,** *n. Terat.* Absence of head and arms.—**a-ceph"a-lo-bra'chi-us,** *n.* [-CHI-I, *pl.*] A monster lacking head and arms.—**a-ceph"a-lo-car'di-a,** *n. Terat.* Absence of head and heart.—**a-ceph"a-lo-car'di-us,** *n.* [-DI-I, *pl.*] A monster lacking head and heart.—**a-ceph"a-lo-chei'ri-a,** *n. Terat.* Absence of head and hands. **a-ceph"a-lo-chi'ri-at.**—**a-ceph"a-lo-chei'rus,** *n.* [-CHEI'RI, *pl.*] A monster lacking head and hands. **a-ceph"a-lo-chi'rus‡** [-CHI'RI, *pl.*].—**a-ceph'a-lo-cyst,** *n.* An encysted larval tapeworm or hydatid.—**a-ceph"a-lo-cys'tic,** *a.*—**a-ceph'a-lo-gas"ter,** *n.* A monster lacking head, chest, and upper part of abdomen.—**a-ceph"a-lo-gas-te'ri-a,** *n. Terat.* Absence of head, chest, and upper part of abdomen.—**A-ceph"a-loph'o-ra,** *n. pl.* The *Acephala*.—**a-ceph"a-loph'o-ran,** *n.*—**a-ceph"a-loph'o-rous,** *a.*—**a-ceph"a-lo-po'di-a,** *n. Terat.* Absence of head and feet.—**a-ceph"a-lo-po'di-us,** *n.* [-DI-I, *pl.*] A monster lacking head and feet.—**a-ceph"a-lo-ra'chi-a, a-ceph"a-lor-rha'chi-a,** *n. Terat.* Absence of head and spine.—**a-ceph"a-lo-sto'mi-a,** *n. Terat.* Absence of head, but with a mouth-like opening in the upper part of the body.—**a-ceph"a-los'to-mus,** *n.* [-TO-MI, *pl.*] A monster characterized by acephalostomia.—**a-ceph"a-lo-tho-ra'ci-a,** *n. Terat.* Absence of head and thorax.—**a-ceph"a-lo-tho'rus,** *n.* [-RI, *pl.*] A monster lacking head and thorax. **a-ceph"a-lo-thora'xt.**

a-ceph'a-lous, } 1 ə-sef'ə-lus; 2 a-çĕf'a-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Head-
a-cef'a-lousˢ, } less: said especially of: (1) a class of mollusks (*Acephala*); (2) a monstrosity; (3) an ovary (of a plant) in which the style is lateral instead of terminal as is usually the case. **a"ce-phal'ict. 2.** *Polit. & Eccl.* Having or recognizing no leader or ruler. **3.** *Rhet.* Lacking a proper beginning or definite subject; as, an imperfect manuscript, or a hexameter verse wanting in the first syllable, is *acephalous*.

a-ceph'a-lus, 1 ə-sef'ə-lus; 2 a-çĕf'a-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -laı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A headless monstrosity. **2.** *Poet.* A verse defective in the first foot. **3.** A tænia, or tapeworm. [LL., < Gr. *akephalos*, headless, < *a-* priv. + *kephalḗ*, head.]

ac-ce'qui-a, 1 ə-sē'kı-ə; 2 ă-çe'ki-ä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A canal, as for irrigation; trench; drain.

a-ce"qui-a-dor', 1 ə-sē"kı-ə-dōr'; 2 ă-çe"ki-ä-dōr', *n.* [Sp.] One who cuts canals; in Spanish America, an overseer of a system of irrigation.

A'cer, 1 ē'sər; 2 ā'cer, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs—the maples—of the maple family (*Aceraceæ*), with opposite, mostly simple, palmately lobed leaves, polygamous flowers, and a double samara or key-fruit: found in North America, Europe, and Asia. [L., maple-tree.]

Ac'e-ra, 1 as'ı-rə; 2 āç'e-ra, *n. pl.* **1.** *Zool.* The *Arachnida*. **2†.** *Conch.* A group of gastropods, the *Bullidæ*. [< Gr. *akeros*, < *a-* priv. + *keras*, horn.]—**ac'e-ran,** *a.* & *n.*

Ac"e-ra'ce-æ, 1 as'ı-rē'sı-ī; 2 āç'e-rā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of polypetalous plants, the maple family of the order *Sapindales*. They have flowers without petals and a fruit of two joined samaras. [< ACER.]—**ac"e-ra'ceous,** *a.*

Ac"e-ra'ta, 1 as'ı-rē'tə; 2 āç'e-rā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A grade of arthropods without antennæ, including arachnids, etc. [< Gr. *akeros*; see ACERA.]

ac'e-rate, 1 as'ı-rēt; 2 āç'e-rāt, *a.* Needle-pointed.—**ac'e-ra"ted‡.**

ac'e-rate², *n.* One of the *Acerata*. [*acer*, maple.]

ac'e-rate³, *n. Chem.* A salt of aceric acid. [< L.

Ac"e-ra'tes, 1 as'ı-rē'tiz; 2 ac'e-rā'tēş, *n. Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), differing from *Asclepias* in having its hoods without crest or horn. *A. viridiflora* is the green milkweed. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *keras*, horn.]

a-cer″a-the′ri-um, 1 ē-[*or* ə-]ser″ə-thi′ri-um; 2 ā-[*or* ą-]çēr″-ą-thē′ri-ŭm, *n. Paleon.* A genus of hornless rhinoceroses of the Miocene and Pliocene periods. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *keras*, horn. + *thēr*, wild beast.]

Ac″e-ra″to-bran′chi-i, 1 as″ı-rē″to-brąŋ′kı-ı; 2 ăç″e-rā″-to-brăn′çi-ı, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Teleostomi*. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *keras*, horn, + *branchion*, fin.]

ac″e-ra-toph′o-rous, 1 as″ı-ra-tef′ə-rus; 2 ăç″e-ra-tŏf′o-rŭs, *a.* Without horns. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *keras* (*kerat-*), horn, + *pherō*, bear.]

a-cer″a-to′sis, 1 ə-ser″ə-tō′sıs; 2 ą-çēr″ą-tō′sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Lack of horny tissue. [<A-, not, + CERATO-.]

a-cerb′, 1 ə-sūrb′; 2 ą-çērb′, *a.* Sour and somewhat bitter and astringent; harsh; sharp: used literally and figuratively. [< L. *acerbus*, < *acer*, sharp.]

Many *acerb*, hard-faced, rough, severe men, . . . will serve you ten times as much as many waxy-cheeked, good-natured, abdominal men. H. W. BEECHER in Drysdale's *Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit, Love* p. 211. [A. 1887.]

ac′er-bate, 1 as′ər-bēt; 2 ăç′er-bāt (XIII), *vt.* [-BAT′ED; -BAT′ING.] To make sour, crabbed, or harsh; embitter; exasperate; as, to *acerbate* a person, or his temper, etc. —**ac′er-bate,** *a.* Embittered; exasperated. —**ac′er-bent,** *a.* Astringent; harsh. —**a-cer′bic,** *a.* Austere; harsh; severe.

a-cer′bi-ty, 1 ə-sūr′bı-tı; 2 ą-çēr′bi-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** Sourness, with bitterness and astringency; roughness of taste, as of unripe fruit. **2.** Severity, as of temper, language, pain, etc.; harshness; sharpness; as, "pitiless *acerbity* in . . . criticism," GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* ch. 14, p. 131. [< F. *acerbité*, < L. *acerbita(t-)s*, < *acerbus*: see ACERB.] **a-cer′bi-tudę†.**

ac′er-dese, 1 as′ər-dīs; 2 ăs′er-dēs, *n.* [F.] *Mineral.* Same as MANGANITE.

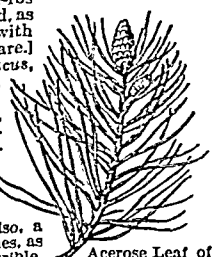
ac″er-el-la′tous, 1 as″ər-e-lē′tus; 2 ăç″er-ę-lā′tŭs, *a. Bot.* Blunted at the end. [< Gr. *akeros;* see ACERA.]

a-cer′ic, 1 ə-ser′ık; 2 ą-çēr′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the maple. [<ACER.] —**aceric acid,** a compound derived from the sap of the European maple (*Acer campestre*): probably identical with malic acid.

a-cer′i-de, 1 ə-ser′ı-dī; 2 ą-çēr′i-dē, *n.* Plaster made without wax. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *keros*, wax.]

Ac″er-i-ni′næ, 1 as″ər-ı-nai′nē; 2 ąç″ēr-i-nī′nē, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of percoid fishes including the ruff. [< Gr. *akeros;* see ACERA.] **Ac″er-i′na,** *n.* (t. g.) —**a-cer′i-nine,** *a.*

ac′e-rose, 1 as′ı-rōs; 2 ăç′e-rōs (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Needle-shaped, as pine-leaves; linear or slender, with a sharp stiff point. **2.** [Rare.] Chaffy. [< L. *acerosus*, < *acus*, chaff, confused with *acus*, needle.] **ac′e-rous¹†.**



Acerose Leaf of Pine (*Pinus mitis*).

ac′e-rous², 1 as′ı-rus; 2 ąç′e-rŭs, *a. Zool.* **1.** Having rudimentary or no antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Acera* (*Arachnida*). **2.** Destitute of horns.

a-cer′ra, 1 ə-ser′ə; 2 ą-çēr′a, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An incense-box used in sacrifices; also, a small altar for burning perfumes, as before a bier. **2.** *Eccl.* A thurible.

A-cer′ra, 1 ə-cher′ra; 2 ā-chēr′rā, *n.* **1.** A town in Caserta province, Italy. **2.** An ancient city of Cisalpine Gaul; now Ghera.

ac″er-tain′t, *vt.* To ascertain.

a-cer′val, 1 ə-sūr′vəl; 2 ą-çēr′val, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a heap. [< L. *acervalis*, < *acervus*, heap.]

—**a-cer′vu-lin(e),** *a.* Like or having the form of little heaps.—**a-cer′vu-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A mass of calcareous particles found in and around the pineal body of the brain; brainsand; *acervulus cerebri*. **2.** *Bot.* A spore-producing pustule of parasitic *Fungi imperfecti*, as *Colletotrichum* and *Gloeosporium*, developed just within the tissues of the host plant and causing anthracnose.

ac′er-vate, 1 as′ər-vēt; 2 ăç′er-vāt. **I.** *vt.* [Rare.] To heap up. **II.** *a.* Massed together; growing compactly in heaps or clusters.—**ac′er-vate-ly,** *adv.*—**ac″er-va′tion,** *n.* —**a-cer′va-tiv(e),** *a.* Tending to heap up; acervate.—**ac′er-vose,** *a.* Full of heaps.

A-cer″vu-la′ri-a, 1 ə-sūr″viu-lē′ri-ə; 2 ą-çēr″vū-lā′ri-a, *n. pl. Paleon.* A genus of fossils of the Silurian and Devonian epochs, belonging to the tetracoral family (*Cyathophyllidæ*), growing in colonies, and having vesicular tissues in the peripheral zone, tabulæ in the center, and strong septa.

a-ces′cence, 1 ə-ses′ens; 2 ą-çēs′ęnç, *n.* A souring by acetous fermentation. [F., < L. *acescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *acesco*, < *aceo*, be sour.]

a-ces′cen-cy, 1 ə-ses′en-sı; 2 ą-çēs′ęn-çy, *n.* The state or quality of being acescent or of turning sour; slight sourness.

a-ces′cent, 1 ə-ses′ent; 2 ą-çēs′ęnt. **I.** *a.* Becoming or tending to become tart or acid, as by acetous fermentation; slightly sour. **II.** *n.* That which is slightly acid.

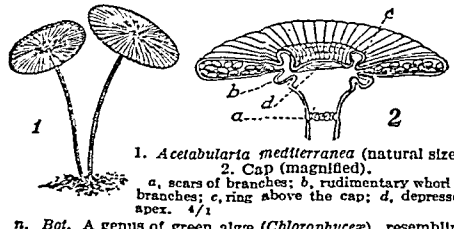
A-ces′tes, 1 ə-ses′tız; 2 ą-çēs′tēs, *n. Myth.* A son of a Sicilian river-god who flourished in the Trojan war.

ac′et-. *Chem.* **1.** Acetyl. **2.** The radical CH_3CO. [Combining form of ACETIC, ACETYL, before a vowel.]

ac′e-ta-blę†, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) Same as ACETABULUM, 3. (2) A fluid measure of about half a gill. (3) A juggler's cup. **2.** *Anat.* The acetabulum.

ac″e-tab′u-lar, 1 as′ı-tab′yu-lər; 2 ăç″e-tăb′yu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an acetabulum; cup-shaped. **ac″e-tab′u-late‡.—acetabular bone,** a small bone occasionally found in early life at the edge of the socket of the hip-joint.

Ac″e-tab″u-la′ri-a, 1 as′ı-tab′yu-lē′ri-ə; 2 ăç″e-tăb″yu-lā′ri-a,



1. *Acetabularia mediterranea* (natural size). 2. Cap (magnified).
a, scars of branches; *b*, rudimentary whorl of branches; *c*, ring above the cap; *d*, depressed apex. 4/1

n. Bot. A genus of green algæ (*Chlorophyceæ*), resembling small mushrooms. [< ACETABULUM.]

Ac″e-tab″u-lif′er-a, 1 as′ı-tab′yu-lif′ər-ə; 2 ăç″e-tăb″yu-lif′-er-a, *n. pl. Zool.* The cephalopod order *Dibranchiata*.—**ac″e-tab″u-lif′er-ous,** *a.* Provided with acetabula; of, pertaining to, or like the *Acetabulifera*.—**ac″e-tab′u-li-form,** *a.* Cup-shaped. **ac″e-tab′u-lous‡.**

ac″e-tab′u-lum, 1 as′ı-tab′yu-lum; 2 ăç″e-tăb′yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, 1 -la; 2 -la, *pl.*] **1.** A cup-shaped cavity or organ of the shape and size of the ancient vinegar-cup. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* A cavity or socket, as of the innominatum or hip-bone, which receives the head of the thigh-bone. (2) *Zool.* A sucker, as on the arms of cephalopods, the scolex of tapeworms, etc.

Each *acetabulum* [in cephalopods] is a sessile or stalked cup.
HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* ch. 8, p. 460. [A. 1888.]

(3) *Entom.* The articulating cavity for the leg of an insect. (4) *Bot.* The receptacle of some lichens and fungi. **2.** *Zool.* A placental lobe or cotyledon, as of a ruminant. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A small cup or vase, properly for holding a condiment; acetable. **4.** An old form of musical instrument played as a kettle-drum or as cymbals. [L., < *acetum;* see ACETUM.]

ac′et-al, 1 as′et-al; 2 ăç′ęt-ăl (XIII), *n. Chem.* **1.** A colorless liquid ($C_6H_{14}O_2$) found in crude spirit and old wines: produced by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol. **2.** Any one of several related compounds obtained from aldehydes by heating with alcohol. [< ACET- + *al-*(in ALCOHOL).]

ac″et-al′de-hyde, 1 as′et-al′dı-huid; 2 ăç″ęt-ăl′de-hȳd, *n. Chem.* Acetic, common, or ethyl aldehyde (CH_3CHO).

ac″et-am′id, } 1 as′et-am′id, -id *or* -aid; 2 ăs″ęt-ăm′id,
ac″et-am′ide, } -id *or* -id (XIII), *n.* The amid of acetic acid; a white crystalline compound (CH_3CONH_2) formed by heating acetic ether with ammonia. [< ACET- + AMID.]

ac″et-an′i-lid, } 1 as′et-an′ı-lid, -lid *or* -laid; 2 ăç″ęt-
ac″et-an′i-lide, } ăn′i-lid, -lid *or* -lid, *n. Chem.* An acetyl derivative of anilin ($C_6H_5NHCOCH_3$), consisting of white shining crystalline scales: used in medicine as a sedative and antipyretic.

ac″et-an′i-on, 1 as′et-an′ı-ən; 2 ăç″ęt-ăn′i-on, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_2H_3O_2$) anion of acetic acid or acetates in water solutions. [< ACET- + ANION.]

ac′e-tart, *n.* A salad of raw herbs. **ac′e-tarrt.**

ac″e-ta′ri-ous, 1 as′ı-tē′ri-us; 2 ăç″e-tā′ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Used in salads; as, *acetarious* vegetables. **2.** Containing acetary.

ac′e-ta-ry, 1 as′ı-tē-rı; 2 ăç′e-tā-ry, *n.* An acid pulpy substance in the pear, quince, etc., contained in a small mass of gritty particles near the base of the fruit. [< L. *acetaria*, salad, < *acetum;* see ACETUM.]

ac′e-tate, 1 as′ı-tēt; 2 ăç′e-tāt, *n.* A salt of acetic acid. [< ACETIC.] —**cupric acetate,** a greenish salt of acetic acid ($Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2H_2O$).

ac′e-tat″ed, 1 as′ı-tēt″ed; 2 ăç′e-tāt″ĕd, *a.* United with acetic acid.

ac′e-te-nyl, 1 as′ı-tı-nil; 2 ăç′e-te-nȳl, *n. Chem.* An organic radical (C_2H) existing only in combination, as in acetylene hydrid. [< ACETIC + -ENE + -YL.]

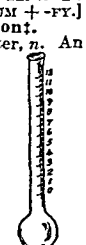
ac e′ti-am, 1 ak ı′shi-am; 2 ăc ē′shi-ăm. [L.] *Law.* Literally, and also: applied to the clause in a writ expressing the true cause of action, where a false cause was alleged to give jurisdiction.

a-cet′ic, 1 ə-set′ık *or* ə-sī′tık; 2 ą-çęt′ic *or* ą-çē′tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of vinegar; derived from, producing, or containing vinegar; sour. [< L. *acetum*, vinegar, < *aceo*, be sour.] —**acetic acid,** a colorless, pungent, mobile liquid ($C_2H_4O_2$), usually obtained by the destructive distillation of wood or by the oxidation of alcohol with ferments. Its antidote is soap, alkalis, or oily drinks. Vinegar is a dilute and impure acetic acid produced by fermentation.—**a. anhydrid, a. oxid,** a colorless mobile liquid ($C_4H_6O_3$) which becomes acetic acid on being mixed with water; dehydrated acetic acid.—**a. ether,** any compound of acetic acid and an alcohol radical: specif., ethyl acetate ($C_4H_8O_2$), a transparent, pungent, inflammable liquid, used as a stimulant.—**a. ferment,** a minute fungus (*Mycoderma aceti*) that acts as the carrier of oxygen in making vinegar. —**crystallizable or glacial a. acid,** the pure acid at a temperature below 62° Fahr.

a-cet′i-fi″er, 1 ə-set′ı-fai″ər; 2 ą-çęt′i-fi″er, *n.* An apparatus for producing acetification.

a-cet′i-fy, 1 ə-set′ı-fai; 2 ą-çęt′i-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY′-ING.] **I.** *t.* To convert into acid or vinegar. **II.** *i.* To become acid; change into vinegar. [< ACETUM + -FY.] **ac′e-tize‡.—a-cet″i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* **ac″e-ta′tion‡.**

ac″e-tim′e-ter, 1 as′ı-tim′ı-tər; 2 ăç″e-tĭm′e-ter, *n.* An instrument, as a burette or hydrometer, for ascertaining the strength of acetic acid or of any liquid containing it, as vinegar. [< L. *acetum* (see ACETUM) + Gr. *metron*, measure.] **ac″e-tom′e-ter‡.—ac″e-tim′e-try,** *n.* Measurement with an acetimeter.—**ac″e-ti-met′ri-cal,** *a.*



Acetimeter.

ac′e-tin, 1 as′ı-tin; 2 ăç′e-tĭn, *n. Chem.* A compound of glycerin and acetic acid in which one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen in the former are replaced by acetyl, forming respectively monacetin ($C_5H_{10}O_4$), diacetin ($C_7H_{12}O_5$), and triacetin ($C_9H_{14}O_6$). [< ACETIC.]

ac″et-naph′ta-lid, 1 as′et-naf′tə-lid; 2 ăç″ęt-năf′ta-lid, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_7NHCOCH_3$), obtained by heating α-naphthol with ammonium acetate. **ac″et-naph″tyl-am′in‡.**

ac′e-to-, 1 as′ı-to-; 2 ăç′e-to-. *Chem.* Pertaining to, containing, or derived from acetic acid, acetyl, or their derivatives: a combining form used in a number of chemical compounds; as, *aceto*bromid, *aceto*gelatin, *aceto*acetic, etc. [< L. *acetum*, vinegar.] —**ac″e-to″ac′e-tate,** *n.* A salt derived from aceto-acetic acid.—**aceto-acetic acid,** an acid ($CH_3COCH_2CO_2H$) present in the urine of diabetic persons and of others suffering with fevers.—**ac″e-to-chlor-hy′drose,** *n.* A dextrogyrate compound ($C_6H_7(C_2H_3O)_4O_4Cl$), produced by the action of chlorid on δ-glucose.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found recorded in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ac′e-tol, 1 as′ı-tōl *or* -tel; 2 ăç′e-tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid (CH_3COCH_2OH), obtained by treating monochloracetone with potassium acetate and subsequent hydrolysis with barium carbonate. It is the simplest representative of ketone alcohols or ketols.

ac″e-to-la′tum, *n. Pharm.* Any substance containing a volatile oil, as an aromatic essence, distilled in vinegar.

ac″e-to-nam′in, *n.* A compound amin, obtained by the action of ammonia on acetone, generally at high temperatures.

ac′e-tone, 1 as′ı-tōn; 2 ąç′e-tōn, *n. Chem.* **1.** An inflammable liquid (C_3H_6O), with a biting taste, obtained by the destructive distillation of acetates and various organic compounds; dimethyl ketone. It is used in making chloroform, and as a solvent for fats, camphor, and resins. **2.** Any of the ketones. [< ACETIC.] —**acetone alcohol,** same as ACETOL.—**a. chloroform,** see CHLORETONE.—**ac′e-tone-oil″,** *n. Chem.* A by-product obtained in the manufacture of acetone from acetate of lime. It consists largely of higher ketones and is employed as a solvent for crude anthracene and for denaturing alcohol.—**a. resorcin,** *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_4O_2C(CH_3)_2$), obtained by condensing equal molecules of resorcin and acetone. **a. resorcinol‡.**

ac″e-to-ne′mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition due to the development of acetone in the blood. **ac″e-to-næ′mi-a†.** —**ac″e-ton′ic,** *a.* Derived from acetone; as, **acetonic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_8O_2$); oxyisobutyric acid.

ac′e-to-nin, 1 as′ı-to-nin; 2 ăç′e-to-nĭn, *n. Chem.* A base ($C_9H_{18}N_2$), resulting from the interaction of acetone, ammonia, and carbon bisulfid: readily decomposed and occurring as a thiocarbonate. **ac′e-to-nine‡.**

ac″e-to-ni′tril, 1 as′ı-to-nai′tril; 2 ăç′e-to-ni′tril, *n.* A colorless inflammable liquid (C_2H_3N), with an agreeable odor, obtained by treating acetamid with glacial acetic acid; methyl cyanid; ethenyl nitril. **ac″e-to-ni′trile‡.**

ac′e-to-nyl, 1 as′ı-to-nil; 2 ăç′e-to-nȳl, *n. Chem.* An organic univalent radical (CH_3COCH_2) existing only in combination, as in acetone hydrid.

—**acetonyl acetonate.** A salt of acetonyl acetone.—**a. acetone** (*Chem.*), a freely flowing compound (CH_3COCH_2-$CH_2.CO.CH_3$), with an agreeable odor, obtained as by heating pyrotritartaric acid with water.

ac″e-top′a-thy, *n. Med.* Treatment by local application of acetic acid.—**ac″e-to-phe′nin,** *n.* A condensation product of ammonia and acetophenone, occurring as needles and possessing weak basic properties.—**ac″e-to-phe′none,** *n.* A colorless liquid (C_8H_8O), obtained by distilling calcium acetate and calcium benzoate, used as a hypnotic; hypnone; phenyl methyl ketone.—**ac″e-to-py′rin,** *n.* A crystalline compound of acetysalicylic acid (aspirin) with antipyrin. **ac″e-to-py′rinę†.**

ac′e-tos′i-tyt, *n.* Acidity.

ac′e-tous, 1 as′ı-tus *or* ə-sī′tus; 2 ăç′e-tŭs *or* a-çē′tŭs, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or producing acetic acid or vinegar; sour; tart. [< LL. *acetosus*, < L. *acetum;* see ACETUM.] **ac′e-tose‡; ac″e-to′sous‡.** Syn.: see ACID.

—**acetous acid,** vinegar or diluted acetic acid: formerly and erroneously so called, from the supposition that it contained less oxygen than acetic acid.

ac″et-ox′im, 1 as′et-oks′im; 2 ăç″ęt-ŏks′im, *n. Chem.* A colorless, volatile, crystalline compound, $(CH_3)_2CN.OH$, formed by the action of hydroxylamin on acetone. [< ACETIC + OXM.] **ac″et-ox′imę‡.**

ac″et-ox′y-, 1 as′et-oks′ı-; 2 ăs″ęt-ŏks′y-. *Chem.* Containing the group CH_3COO: a combining form. [< ACETO- + OXY-.]

ac″et-ox′yl, 1 as′et-oks′il; 2 ăç″ęt-ŏks′yl, *n. Chem.* **1.** Acetyl: a name used by Kolbe and others. **2.** The radical $CH_2(OH)CO$. **3.** The radical $O.C_2H_3O$: usually in combination in senses 2 and 3.

ac′e-to-zone, *n.* Same as BENZOZONE.

ac″et-par-a-am″i-do-sal′ol, *n. Chem.* Same as SALOPHEN.

ac″et-phe-net′i-din, 1 as′et-fi-net′ı-din; 2 ăç″ęt-fe-nęt′i-din, *n.* Same as PHENACETIN.

ac′e-tract, 1 as′ı-trakt; 2 ăç′e-trăct, *n. Chem.* An extract in solid form made from a drug with a solvent partly composed of acetic acid.

a-ce′tum, 1 ə-sī′tum; 2 ą-çē′tŭm, *n.* Vinegar. [L., < *aceo*, be sour.]

aceturic acid. An acetyl derivative ($C_2H_3O.NHCHCO_2H$) of glycin, melting at 206° C.

ac′e-tyl, 1 as′ı-til; 2 ąç′e-tȳl, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical monatomic radical (C_2H_3O) of acetic acid. [< ACET- + Gr. *hylē*, substance.] —**ac″e-tyl′ic,** *a.*

—**ac″e-tyl-ac′e-tone,** *n.* A colorless liquid (CH_3COCH_2-$COCH_3$), formed by treating acetyl chlorid with aluminum chlorid.—**ac″e-tyl-bro′mid,** *n. Chem.* A heavy, pungent liquid (CH_3COBr), obtained by the action of phosphorus tribromid on sodium acetate: used in organic synthesis.—**acetyl chlorid** (*Chem.*), a colorless, fuming, highly refracting liquid (CH_3COCl), a reaction product of acetic acid with phosphorus trichlorid, used as a reagent in organic synthesis and in analysis.—**a. oxid,** same as ACETIC ANHYDRID.—**ac″e-tyl-gly′cin,** *n.* Same as ACETURIC ACID.—**a. phenyl hydrazin** (*Chem.*), a colorless crystalline powder ($C_8H_{10}N_2O$), formed by the union of glacial acetic acid and phenyl hydrazin by heat, used as an analgetic and antipyretic. **hy-drac′e-tin‡; py′ro-din‡.**—**ac″e-tyl-thy′mol,** *n.* Same as THYMYL ACETATE. —**ac″e-tyl-tro-pe′in,** *n. Chem.* A colorless sirupy compound ($C_8H_{14}NOCOCH_3$), obtained by acetylating tropin.—**a. value** (*Chem.*), a value, as of fatty substances, ascertained by analysis and based on their degree of acetylization.

a-cet′y-late, 1 ə-set′ı-lēt; 2 ą-çęt′y-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT′ED; -LAT′ING.] *Chem.* To introduce one or more acetyl groups into (a compound), usually by substituting the hydrogen of hydroxyl, amino or inimo groups.

ac″e-tyl-a′tion, 1 as′ı-til-e′shən; 2 ăç′e-tȳl-ą′shon, *n.* Same as ACETYLIZATION.—**acetylation test,** the treatment of fatty materials and glycerol with acetic anhydrid, or acetylation, during a chemical examination.

a-cet′y-lene, 1 ə-set′ı-lin; 2 ą-çęt′y-lēn (XIII), *n.* The most brilliant of illuminating gases (C_2H_2). It may be produced synthetically from its elements, by incomplete combustion of coal gas, and commercially from calcium acetylid (CaC_2) by the action of water. [< ACETYL-.]

a-cet″y-lene-car′ba-mid, *n.* Same as ACETYLENE-UREA.—**acetylene tetrabromid,** a yellowish liquid ($C_2H_2Br_4$), used in microscopy, etc.—**a-cet″y-le-ne-u′re-a,** *n.* A colorless crystalline compound, $(CON_2H_2)_2C_2H_2$, obtained by reducing allantoin with sodium amalgam.

a-cet′y-lid(e), 1 ə-set′ı-lid *or* -laid; 2 ą-çęt′y-lid *or* -lid, *n. Chem.* A compound of acetylene with its replaceable hydrogen substituted by a base; as, cuprous *acetylide*.

ac″e-tyl-i-za′tion, *n. Chem.* The act of uniting with or producing combinations of acetic acid or acetyl.

A. C. G. S., *abbr.* Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence.

ach, 1 ach; 2 ăch, *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian mulberry (*Morinda tinctoria*).—**ach′-root″,** *n.* Its root, furnishing a dye.

ach, 1 ąH; 2 ăH, *interj.* [G. or Celt.] Ah.

A-chæ′a, 1 ə-kī′ə; 2 ą-çē′a, *n.* **1.** A narrow district of Greece on the north coast of Peloponnesus. **2.** A Roman province of the time of Christ, including Peloponnesus, part of Greece, and adjacent islands. **3.** Loosely, Greece. **A-cha′ia‡** [Gr.]. —**A-chæ′an,** *a.* & *n.* See ACHEAN.

A-chæm′e-nes, 1 ə-kem′ı-nīz; 2 ą-çĕm′e-nēş, *n.* **1.** An early Persian king; founder of Achæmenidæ. **2.** A brother of Xerxes and governor of Egypt.

Ach″æ-men′i-an, 1 ak″ı-men′ı-ən *or* -mi′nı-ən; 2 ăç″ē-mĕn′i-an *or* -mē′ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) the ancient Persian dynasty descended from Achæmenes, or (2) the Persian language of the period.

The dynasty of the Achæmenidæ began with the imme-

diate predecessors of Cyrus, in the 6th century B. C., and came to an end with the conquest of Alexander (330 B. C.).

The discovery of the alphabet, the language, the grammar, and the meaning of the [cuneiform] inscriptions of the *Achæmenian* dynasty deserves to be classed with the discoveries of a Kepler, a Newton, or a Faraday. MULLER *Chips* vol. i, p. 260. [s. 1874.]

Ach"æ-men'i-an, *n.* **1.** One of the Persians of the time of the dynasty of Achæmenes. **2.** The language of the Achæmenians, which is one of cuneiform inscriptions, found at Behistun and Persepolis, and held to represent the second stage in the growth of the Persian language, as distinguished from the earlier Accadian and the later Huzvaresh or Pahlavi.

Ach"æ-men'i-dæ, 1 ak"ı-men'ı-dī; 2 ăc"e-mĕn'ı-dē, *n. pl.* An ancient Persian dynasty to which Cyrus, Cambyses, Darius Hystaspes, and Xerxes belonged.

a-chæ'no-carp, *n. Bot.* Same as ACHENOCARP.

A-chæ'no-don, 1 ə-kī'no-dŏn; 2 ə-cē'no-dŏn, *n. Paleon.* A genus of Eocene mammals resembling the pig. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *chainō*, gape, + *odous*, tooth.]

A-chæ'ta, 1 ə-kī't; 2 ə-cē'ta, *n. pl. Helminth.* An order of gephyrean worms without setæ. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *chaitē*, hair.] — **a-chæ'tous,** *a.* Without setæ; pertaining to the *Achæta*.

A-chæ'us, 1 ə-kī'ŭs; 2 ə-cē'ŭs, *n.* A Greek tragic poet who flourished 484 B. C. **A-chal'ost** [Gr.].

a-chafe'†, *vt.* [F.] To make hot.

a'chage, 1 ē'kaj; 2 ā'ceaj, *n.* [Rare.] A state of aching.

A-cha'ia, 1 ə-kē'ə *or* -yə; 2 ə-cā'ə *or* -ya, *n.* A department or nome in Morea, Greece; 1,900 sq. m. See ACHÆA. [17.

A-cha'i-cus, 1 ə-kē'ı-cus; 2 ə-cā'ı-cŭs, *n. Bib. 1 Cor.* xvi.

A'chan, 1 ē'kən; 2 ā'can, *n. Bib. Josh.* vii, 18. **A'charʇ.**

A-cha'ni-a, 1 ə-kē'nı-ə; 2 ə-cā'nı-a, *n.* Same as MALVAVISCUS.

a'char, 1 ē'chər; 2 ä'chär, *n.* [A-CHAR'A, *pl.*] [Hind.] **1.** *pl.* The religious observances of the Hindus. **2.** A priestly sect in Nepal. SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

a-char², 1 ə-chūr'; 2 ə-chär', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The pickled shoots of the bamboo; any variety of pickles.

A'char³, 1 ē'kər; 2 ā'cär, *n. Bib.* Achan. *1 Chron.* ii, 7.

A"chard', 1 ə'shärd'; 2 ä"chär', *n.* **1. François Charles** or **Franz Karl** (4/22d1753–4/22d1820), a Franco-German chemist. **2. Louis Amédée Eugène** (4/22d1814–3/22d1875), a French journalist, novelist, etc.

a-char"ne-ment', 1 ə-shər'nə-mənt' *or* ə-chūrn'ment; 2 ä-shär'ne-mänt' *or* ə-chärn'mənt, *n.* [F.] [Rare.] Bloodthirstiness.

a-char'ya, 1 ə-chūr'yə; 2 ä-chär'ya, *n.* [Sans.] A preceptor; a holy teacher; an instructor in the mysteries.

a-chate'†, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Cates. **2.** A bargaining.

A-cha'tes, 1 ə-kē'tīz; 2 ə-cā'tēs, *n.* In Vergil's *Æneid*, a friend of Æneas; hence, the phrase *fidus Achates*, faithful Achates.

He, like *Achates*, faithful to the tomb. BYRON *Don Juan* i, 159.

A-chat'i-nel'la, 1 ə-kat'ı-nel'ə; 2 ə-căt'ı-nĕl'a, *n.* [Hawaiian.] *Conch.* A genus of gastropods of the order *Pulmonata*, comprising many species. [< ACHATINA.]

A-chat"i-nel'li-dæ, 1 ə-kat'ı-nel'ı-dī; 2 ə-căt'ı-nĕl'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A large family of pulmonate gastropods (land-shells) occurring in the Hawaiian Islands. **A-chat"i-nel'la,** *n.* (t. g.) — **a-chat"i-nel'lid,** *a.* & *n.* — **a-chat"i-nel'loid,** *a.*

Ach"a-tin'i-dæ, 1 ak"ə-tin'ı-dī; 2 ăc"a-tĭn'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Stenogyridæ*. **A-chat'i-na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *achates*, agate.] — **a-chat'i-nid,** *n.* — **a-chat'i-noid,** *a.*

a-cha'tour†, *n.* A caterer; purveyor. **a-ca'ter†.**

A'chaz, 1 ē'kaz; 2 ā'cāz, *n. Bib.* Ahaz.

Ach'a-zib, 1 ak'ə-zib; 2 ăc'a-zĭb, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ach'bor, 1 ak'bər; 2 ăc'bôr. *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 38.

ache, } 1 ēk; 2 āc, *vi.* [ACHED; ACH'ING.] To suffer pain,
akes, } especially dull, continued pain; be in pain or distress; as, one's limbs *ache;* the heart *aches*. Sometimes colloquially used reflexively; as, my tooth *aches* me. [ME. *aken*, < AS. *acan*, ache.] **akeʇ.** — **ach'er,** *n.*

ache¹, *n.* A pain, usually local, especially one that is more or less protracted; dull and heavy pain, as distinguished from that which is sudden and sharp. [Prop. *ake*, < AS. *xce*, pain, < *acan;* see ACHE, *v.*] **akeʇ.** SYN.: see AGONY; PAIN. — **ache'less,** *a.* — **ache'weed",** *n.* Goutweed. [parsley, smallage, etc.

acheʇ, 1 ēch; 2 āch, *n.* Any one of various allied plants, as

A-che'an, 1 ə-kī'ən; 2 ə-cē'an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) Achæa, (2) its people, or (3) the Achean League; Grecian. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Achæa; a Greek; a member of any of the tribes of the Achean League. [< L. *Achæus*, < Gr. *Achaios*, Achean.] **A-chæ'anʇ; A-chal'anʇ.** — **Achean League,** a federation of 12 or more cities of Achæa; broken by Alexander; revived; broken by Romans.

a-check', 1 ə-chech'; 2 ä-chĕch', *n. Egypt. Antiq.* A fabulous animal, half lion and half bird.

a-check'†, *vt.* To check. **a-cheke'†; a-chek'ketʇ.**

A-cheen', Ach"ee-nese', *n.* Same as ACHIN, etc.

a-chel'la-ry, a-chel'li-a, a-chel'lous, a-chel'ri-a, a-chel'ri-ac, a-chel'rous, a-chel'rus. See ACHILARY, etc.

a-cheke'†, *vt. & vi.* To choke.

Ach"e-la'ta, 1 ak'ı-lē'tə; 2 ăc"e-lā'ta, *n. pl. Crust.* An order of pycnogonideans without cheliforl, as in *Pycnogonidæ*. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *chēlē*, claw.] — **a-che'late,** *a.*

Ach"e-li'dæ, 1 ak'ı-lī'ı-dī; 2 ăc"e-lĭ'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of pycnogonideans with simple antennæ and palpi. **A-che'li-a,** *n.* (t. g.) **A-che'li-dæʇ.**

— **ach'e-lid, a-che'li-id,** *n.* — **a-che'li-oid,** *a.*

Ach"e-lo'us, 1 ak'ı-lō'ŭs; 2 ăc'e-lō'ŭs, *n.* **1.** A Greek river-god. **2.** A river of ancient Greece; now Aspropotamos.

a-che'ni-um, 1 ə-kī'nı-um; 2 ə-cē'nı-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A small, dry, indehiscent pericarp, containing one seed, as in the buttercup, gromwell, etc. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *chainō*, yawn.] **a-chæ'ni-umʇ; a-chene'ʇ; a-kene'ʇ; a-ke'ni-umʇ.** — **a-che'ni-al,** *a.* — **ach"e-no'di-um,** *n.* A double achenium; a cremocarp, as in plants of the parsley family.

a-che'no-carp, 1 ə-kī'no-kūrp; 2 ə-cē'no-cärp, *n. Bot.* A dry, indehiscent fruit, as a nut. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *chainō*, gape, + *karpos*, fruit.] **a-chæ'no-carpʇ.**

A-cher'ni-an, 1 ə-kūr'nı-ən; 2 ə-cēr'nı-an, *a. Astron.* In Lockyer's arrangement of the stars, resembling the spectrum of Achernar (see STAR), and denoting the presence of helium, hydrogen, asterium, oxygen, carbon, and nitrogen. [< *Achernar*, a star, < Ar. *Akhir-al-nahr*, end of river.]

Ach'e-ron, 1 ak'ı-ron; 2 ăc'e-rŏn, *n.* **1.** One of several ancient rivers, especially one in Epirus (now the Phanari) flowing through the Acherusian bog and fabled as the abode of evil spirits. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A fabled river of Hades; hence, Hades itself, or the lower regions. [L., < Gr. *Acherōn*, < *achos*, pain.] **A-che'rōnʇ.** — **Ach"e-ron'tic, Ach"e-ron'ti-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or like Acheron; dark; gloomy; infernal. **2†.** Ready to die; moribund.

Ach"e-ru'si-a, 1 ak'ı-rū'shı-ə; 2 ăc'e-ru'shı-a, *n.* One of several Greek lakes or marshes said by ancient writers to be connected with the lower world. — **Ach"e-ru'sian,** *a.*

a-che'sount, *n.* Occasion; opportunity; purpose.

A-chet'i-dæ, 1 ə-ket'ı-dī; 2 ə-cĕt'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Gryllidæ*. **Ach'e-ta,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *echetēs*, singing, < *echē*, sound.]

Ach"e-ti'na, 1 ak'ı-tal'nə; 2 ac"e-tī'na, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of *Orthoptera;* the crickets. [< ACHETA.]

A-cheu'li-an, 1 ə-shū'lı-ən; 2 ə-chu'lı-an, *a. Anthrop.* Designating evidences of prehistoric rude human industry corresponding in time to the second glacial period in northern France. [< Saint-*Acheul*, near Amiens, France.]

ach'i-al, ach'i-ar, *n.* Same as ACHAR, 2.

A-chi'a², 1 ə-kaı'ə; 2 a-cī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A"chi-ach'a-rus, 1 ē'kaı-ak'ə-rus; 2 ā"cī-ăc'a-rŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Tob.* i, 21.

A-chi'as, 1 ə-kaı'əs; 2 a-cī'as, *n. Bib* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* i, 2.

a-chieve', { 1 ə-chīv'; 2 ə-chēv', *v.* [A-CHIEVED', A-
a-chiev'ir, } CHIEVD'ə; A-CHIEV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To accomplish by valor, skill, perseverance, or the like; perform; bring (something difficult) to a successful conclusion.

The result at Shiloh was a Union victory that gave the men who *achieved* it great confidence in themselves ever after. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 25, p. 356. [C.L.S. & W. 1885.]

2. To acquire by effort; succeed in gaining; gain; win.

A man who seeks one thing in life, and but one,
May hope to *achieve* it before life be done.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 2, st. 4.

3†. To bring to an end; hence, to kill. SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act iv, sc. 3.

II. *i.* **1.** To accomplish something; attain an object.

In engineering, that only is great which *achieves*.
H. W. BEECHER in Drysdale's *Proverbs* p. 21. [A. 1887.]

2†. To result; terminate. [< F. *achever*, < à *chef*, to an end; à, < L. *ad*, to; *chef*, < L. *caput*, head.] **a-cheve'†; a-chiev'e†.** — **a-chiev'a-bl(e)ʇ,** *a.* — **a-chiev'er,** *n.*

SYN.: accomplish, attain, do, effect, execute, finish, fulfil, gain, perform, win. See ACCOMPLISH; ATTAIN; GAIN; GET. — ANT.: fail, fall of, mar, neglect, omit, spoil, undo.

a-chieve'ment, 1 ə-chīv'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ə-chēv'ment, *n.* **1.** Something accomplished, achieved, or gained; especially, a noteworthy and successful action, or a distinguished feat.

All truth is an *achievement*. If you would have truth at its full value, go win it.
MUNGER *Appeal to Life, Immortality* p. 247. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. The act of achieving, accomplishing, or attaining, as by valor, skill, exertion, etc.; accomplishment; completion; attainment; as, the *achievement* of a purpose.

Achievement, . . . growth's condition, ought to be the bread of life to us, the tireless inspiration of each full day of honest toil.
FRANCES E. WILLARD *How to Win* ch. 10, p. 104. [P. & W. 1886.]

3. *Her.* An escutcheon or emblazoned coat of arms; now, usually, a hatchment. [< F. *achèvement*, < *achever;* see ACHIEVE.] **a-chiev'anceʇ.**

SYN.: accomplishment, attainment, conquest, consummation, deed, exploit, feat, performance, victory. The distinctions among these words are indicated in the treatment of the verb ACCOMPLISH. See ACT; END; EXPLOIT; VICTORY. — ANT.: defeat, destruction, failure, loss, miscarriage, miss, neglect, omission, ruin.

ach'i-gan, 1 ash'ı-gən; 2 ăch'ı-gan, *n.* [Canada.] A small-mouthed black bass (*Micropterus*). **ash'i-ganʇ** [Ojib. Ind.].

a-chi'la-ry, 1 ə-kaı'lə-rı; 2 a-cī'la-ry, *a.* Having no lip or labellum; as, an *achilary* orchid.

a-chil'li-a, 1 ə-kaı'lı-ə; 2 a-cī'li-a, *n. Anat.* Partial formation or total absence of the lips. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *cheilos*, lip.] **a-chel'li-aʇ; a-che'li-at.**

a-chill', 1 ə-chīl'; 2 a-chīl', *adv. & a.* In a chilly state; chilly.

Ach'ill, 1 ak'ıl; 2 ăc'il, *n.* An island W. of Ireland.

Ach"il-le'a, 1 ak'ı-lē'ə; 2 ăc'ı-lē'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbaceous plants of the aster family, mainly European, including the sneezewort (*A. ptarmica*) and the milfoil or common yarrow (*A. millefolium*) of Europe and North America. See illus. under YARROW. [L., < Gr. *Achilleios*, of Achilles, < *Achilleus*, Achilles.]

— **ach"il-le'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from milfoil (*Achillea millefolium*); as, *achilleic* acid: probably identical with either malic or aconitic acid. — **ach"il-le'in,** *n.* A bitter brownish-red compound ($C_{20}H_{28}N_2O_{13}$) obtained from species of *Achillea*. — **ach"il-le'tin,** *n.* A dark-brown compound ($C_{11}H_{17}NO_4$) obtained from achillein.

Ach"il-le'an, 1 ak'ı-lī'ən; 2 ăc'ı-lē'an, *a.* Of or like Achilles; hence, invulnerable; wrathful; valiant; swift.

Ach"il-le'id, 1 ak'ı-lī'id; 2 ac'ı-lē'id, *n.* The portion of the Iliad that relates the acts of Achilles.

Ach"il-le'is, 1 ak'ı-lī'ıs; 2 ăk'ı-lē'ıs, *n.* Same as ACHILLEID.

Grote in particular held that the original poem, which he called the *Achilleis*, did not include books ii.–vii., ix., x., xxiii. xxiv.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xiii, p. 635.

A-chil'les, 1 ə-kil'ız; 2 a-cĭl'ēs, *n. Myth.* A Greek hero in Homer's Iliad, invulnerable except in his right heel. **A-chilleus'ʇ** [Gr.]. — **Achilles argument,** the sophism to prove that motion is impossible: originating with Zeno of Elea. — **A. of England,** Sir Arthur Wellesley. — **A. of Germany,** Albert III. (1414–1486), Margrave of Brandenburg. — **A. tendon,** see under TENDON.

a-chil"lo-dyn'i-a, 1 ə-kil'o-din'ı-ə; 2 a-cĭl'o-dĭn'ı-a, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bursa between the Achilles tendon and the heel, accompanied with pain. [< Gr. *Achilleus*, Achilles, + *odynē*, pain.]

a-chi'lous, 1 ə-kaı'lus; 2 a-cī'lŭs, *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Having no lip or lips, or only rudimentary lips. **2.** *Bot.* Achilary. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *cheilos*, lip.] **a-chel'lousʇ.**

A'chim, 1 ē'kım; 2 ā'cim, *n. Bib. Matt.* i, 14.

A-chim'a-as, 1 ə-kim'ı-as; 2 a-cim'a-ās, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-chi'man, 1 ə-kaı'mən; 2 a-cī'man, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-chime', 1 ə-chaım'; 2 a-chīm', *adv. & a.* In a chime; chiming.

A-chim'e-lech, 1 ə-kim'ı-lek; 2 a-cim'e-lĕc, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-chim'e-nes, 1 ə-kim'ı-nīz; 2 a-cim'e-nēs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of tropical and subtropical American perennial herbs, resembling gloxinias, of the same family, with opposite leaves and axillary funnel-shaped flowers ranging in color from white to crimson: common in ornamental cultivation. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *achæmenis*, magic plant.]

A-chi'note, 1 ə-kaı'mə-thı; 2 a-cī'mŏth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-chin', 1 ə-chin'; 2 ä-chīn', *n.* **1.** A former native kingdom of northern Sumatra. **2.** Its capital, now capital of Atjeh.

Ach"i-nese', 1 ach'ı-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 ăch'ı-nēs' *or* -nēs', *n.* **1.** A native of Achin, or its people collectively. **2.** The Achinese language, of Malayan stock. **Ach"ee-nese'ʇ; Atch"i-nese'ʇ.** — **A-chi'nese',** *a.*

ach'ing, } 1 ēk'ıŋ; 2 ā'cing, *n.* A sensation of pain, espe-
ak'ing², } cially when dull and prolonged; distress; ache.

All was ended now, the hope, and the fear, and the sorrow,
All the *aching* of heart, the restless unsatisfied longing.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. ii, v, st. 5.

— **ach'ing,** *pa.* — **ach'ing-ly,** *adv.*

A-chin'o-am, 1 ə-kin'o-am; 2 a-cin'o-ăm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A'chi-or, 1 ē'kı-ər; 2 ā'cı-ôr, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* v, 5. [ANNATTO. **a"chi-o'tlʇ.**

a"chi-o'te, 1 ō"chi-ō'tē; 2 ä"chī-ō'tę, *n.* [Sp.] Same as

Ach'i-pha, 1 ak'ı-fə; 2 ăc'ı-fa, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 31.

a-chi'ra, 1 ə-chī'rə; 2 ä-chī'rä, *n.* [S. Am.] A tropical American plant (*Canna edulis*) of the arrowroot family (*Zingiberaceæ*) whose tubers yield a variety of arrowroot.

a-chi'ri-a, 1 ə-kaı'rı-ə; 2 a-cī'rı-a, *n. Terat.* Congenital absence of hands. [< Gr. *achetria*, < *a-* priv. + *cheir*, hand.] **a-chei'ri-aʇ.** — **a-chi'rous,** *a.* Handless. **a-chei'ri-ac; a-chei'rous; a-chi'ri-ac.** — **a-chi'rus,** *n.* A handless monstrosity. **a-chei'rus.**

Ach"i-ri'næ, 1 ak'ı-raı'nī; 2 ăc'ı-rī'nē, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of fishes including certain soles. **Ach'i-rus,** *n.* (t. g.)

ach'i-rite, 1 ak'ı-raıt; 2 ăc'ı-rīt, *n. Mineral.* Dioptase; originally *achert.* [< *Achir* Mahmed, a Bokharian merchant.]

A-chis'a-mech, 1 ə-kis'ə-mek; 2 a-cis'a-mĕc, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A'chish, 1 ē'kish; 2 ā'cish, *n. Bib.* A Philistine king of about 1060 B. C. [viii, 2.

Ach'i-tob, 1 ak'ı-tob; 2 ăc'ı-tŏb, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

A-chit'o-phel, 1 ə-kit'o-fel; 2 a-cit'o-fĕl, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* (Douai). Ahithophel. **2.** In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, the Earl of Shaftesbury: satirical sobriquet.

a-chlam'y-date, 1 ə-klam'ı-dēt; 2 a-clăm'y-dāt, *a. Conch.* Without a mantle: said of certain gastropods. [< A-, not, + CHLAMYDATE.]

Ach"la-myd'e-æ, 1 ak'lə-mid'ı-ī; 2 ăc'la-mŷd'e-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Achlamydeous exogens: De Candolle's name. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *chlamys*, mantle.]

ach"la-myd'e-ous, 1 ak'lə-mid'ı-us; 2 ăc'la-mŷd'e-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Having no protecting envelop, as a flower without a perianth.

a"chlor-hy'dri-a, 1 ē"klōr-haı'drı-ə; 2 ā"clōr-hŷ'drı-a, *n. Pathol.* Lack of hydrochloric acid in the digestive fluid of the stomach (gastric juice). [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *chlōros*, green, + *hydōr*, water.]

a-chlo"ro-phyl'lous, 1 ə-klō"ro-fil'ŭs; 2 a-clō"ro-fĭl'ŭs, *a. Bot.* Without chlorophyl. [< A-, not, + CHLOROPHYL.] **a-chlo"ro-phyl-la'ceousʇ.**

ach"lo-rop'si-a, 1 ak"lo-rop'sı-ə; 2 ăc"lo-rŏp'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Inability to distinguish green: a form of color-blindness. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *chlōros*, green, + *opsis*, vision.]

ach'lys, 1 ak'lis; 2 ăc'lys, *n.* [Gr.] See CALIGO. [DRE.

Ach'med Fa-shā'. Same as BONNEVAL, CLAUDE ALEXANDRE.

Ach'met, 1 ăk'met; 2 ăc'mĕt, *n.* Same as AHMED.

Ach'me-tha, 1 ak'mı-thə; 2 ăc'me-tha, *n. Bib.* The primitive name of Ecbatana. *Ezra* vi, 2.

ach'mite, *n.* Same as ACMITE.

A'cho-bor, 1 ak'o-bor; 2 ăc'o-bôr, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a"cho-con', 1 a"chō-kōn'; 2 ä"chō-cōn', *n. Bot.* A tropical American tree (*Leonia glycycarpa*), much cultivated in Peru. It bears alternate entire leaves and small dotted flowers. The fruit is peach-like in size and shape, but has a rough rind and a white, sweet, agreeably flavored pulp, enclosing from 6 to 10 seeds.

a-choke'†, *vt.* To choke; suffocate.

a-cho'li-a, 1 ə-kō'lı-ə; 2 a-cō'li-a, *n. Pathol.* A deficiency or entire lack of bile. [< Gr. *acholia*, < *a-* priv. + *cholē*, bile.] **a-chol'ic, ach'o-lous,** *a.*

a-chon'drite, 1 ə-kon'draıt; 2 a-cŏn'drīt, *n. Mineral.* A meteoric stone lacking chondrules: distinguished from *chondrite.* [< A-, not, + CHONDRITE.]

a-chon"dro-pla'si-a, 1 ə-kon"dro-plā'zhı-ə; 2 a-cŏn"dro-plā'zhi-a, *n. Pathol.* Absence of the usual cartilage formation at the ends of the long bones, common in rickets. [< A-, not, + CHONDRO- + Gr. *plassō*, form.] — **a-chon"dro-plas'tic,** *a.* Characterized by achondroplasia.

a'chor¹, 1 ē'kor *or* ak'er; 2 ā'cŏr *or* āc'ŏr, *n.* [A-CHO'RES, 1 ə-kō'rız; 2 a-cō'rēs, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Pathol.* **1.** A cutaneous eczematous affection characterized by a scaly crust forming on the surface of the face and scalp, generally on infants. **2.** A single pointed pustule, usually perforated by a hair; milky tetter.

A'chor², 1 ē'cor; 2 ā'cŏr, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 7.

a-chor'dal, 1 ə-kôr'dəl; 2 a-côr'dal, *a. Anat.* Destitute of or not derived from the notochord. **a-chor'datеʇ.**

A"chor-da'ta, 1 a"ker-dē'tə; 2 ā"cŏr-dā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* Those animals that do not have a notochord. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *chordē*, cord.]

ach"o-re'sis, 1 ak'o-rī'sıs; 2 ăc'o-rē'sis, *n. Pathol.* Diminution of capacity of one of the hollow organs of the body. [< A-, not, + Gr. *chōreō*, contain.]

a-cho'ri-on, 1 ə-kō'rı-on; 2 a-cō'rı-ŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus or subgenus of fungi parasitic on the skin of men and animals. *A. Schœnleinii* is the fungus of favus. [< ACHOR.]

Ach"o-ru'tes, 1 ak'o-rū'tīz; 2 ăc'o-ru'tēs, *n. Entom.* A genus of springtails of the family *Poduridæ*, suborder *Collembola*, which includes the snow-fleas (*A. murorum*) of Europe and the blue-black snow-flea (*A. nivicola*) of America.

a-cho'te, *n.* [Sp.] Same as ACHIOTE.

Ach'ras, 1 ak'rəs; 2 ăc'ras, *n. Bot.* Same as SAPOTA. [< Gr. *achras*, wild pear.]

a-chrem'a-tite, 1 ə-krem'ə-taıt; 2 a-crĕm'a-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A compact indistinctly crystalline arsenate and molybdate of lead, containing some chlorid. [< Gr. *achrēmatos*, worthless (having been regarded as silver ore, tho really worthless), < *a-* priv. + *chrēma(t-)*, useful thing, < *chraomai*, use.]

ach"ro-ac"y-to'sis, 1 ak"ro-as'ı-tō'sis; 2 ăc"ro-ăc"y-tō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Excessive development of the white corpuscles of the blood. [< A-, not, + Gr. *chrea*, color, + CYTO-.]

Ach"ro-an'thes, 1 ak'ro-an'thīz; 2 ăc'ro-ăn'thēs, *n. Bot.* A genus of low orchids having a solid bulb with small white or green flowers in a terminal raceme, and in some species with only one leaf. Of about 40 species, widely distributed, six occur in the United States. Known formerly as *Microstylis*. *A. unifolia*, the green adder's-mouth, is the same as *Microstylis ophioglossoides*. *A. monophylla* is the white adder's-mouth. [< Gr. *achroos*, colorless, + *anthos*, flower.]

a-chrol"o-cy-the'mi-a, 1 ə-kroı"o-sı-thī'mı-ə; 2 a-crōl"o-cy-thē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Deficiency of hemoglobin in the red corpuscles of the blood; oligochromemia. [< Gr. *achroios*, *achroos* (see ACHROITE), + *kytos*, cavity (< *kyō*, contain), + *haima*, blood.]

ach'ro-ite, 1 ak'ro-aıt; 2 ăc'ro-īt, *n. Mineral.* A colorless variety of tourmalin, found in Elba, Maine, Brazil, etc., and used as a gem. [< Gr. *achroos*, < *a-* priv. + *chroa*, color.]

a-chro'ma, 1 ə-krō'mə; 2 a-crō'ma, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A deficiency of coloring-matter in the skin. **2.** A decoloration of the skin, either general, as in the albino, or in patches, as in the pied negro. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *chrōma*, color; see CHROMATIC.] **ach"ro-ma'si-aʇ.** — **achroma unguium** (*Pathol.*), the occurrence of white spots on the nails. **ach'ro-mat,** 1 ak'ro-mat; 2 ăc'ro-măt, *n. Optics.* An achromatic lens or system of lenses: a trade name.

ach"ro-mat'ic, 1 ak'ro-mat'ık; 2 ăc'ro-măt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Free from color; colorless; transmitting light without showing or separating it into its constituent

colors, as a lens which gives an *achromatic* image. See LENS. 2. (1) Resisting the usual staining agents. (2) Containing achromatin, as a tissue. 3. *Mus.* Unmodulated; without accidentals. **II.** *n.* An achromatic lens or a telescope fitted with one. [< Gr. *achrōmatos*, < *a-* priv.; and see CHROMATIC.] **a-chro'mic†.**

—achromatic figure (*Biol.*), that portion of the figure formed in cell-division (mitosis) which is not stained by reagents.— **a. mass** (*Biol.*), any part of the figure formed in cell-division which is not stained by reagents.

—ach"ro-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

a-chro'ma-tin, 1 ə-krō'mə-tin; 2 a-crō'ma-tĭn, *n. Biol.* The substance in the cell-nucleus which does not readily take color from basic stains. See CHROMATIN and illus. under CELL. [< A-, not, + CHROMATIN.]

—a-chro"ma-tiz'a-bl(eF, *a.* Capable of being made achromatic. **a-chro"ma-tis'a-ble‡.— a-chro'ma-tize** or **-tise,** *vt.* To render achromatic, as by adjoining a lens, prism, or other refracting body of opposite dispersing power. **—a-chro"ma-ti-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n.*— **a-chro'ma-to-cyte,** *n.* A decolorized red blood-corpuscle.— **a-chro"ma-tol'y-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid change in the achromatic portion of a cell.— **a-chro'ma-top"sy,** *n.* Color-blindness; acritochromacy. **a-chro"ma-top'si-a†.— a-chro"ma-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid lack of coloring-matter in the skin or hair.— **a-chro'ma-tous,** *a.* Having less than the normal color; colorless. **a-chro"ma-tis'tous‡.— ach"ro-ma-tu'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Absence of color in the urine.

a-chro'ma-tism, 1 ə-krō'mə-tizm; 2 ā-crō'ma-tĭşm, *n.* The state or quality of being achromatic. **a-chro"ma-tic'i-ty‡.**

ach"ro-moph'i-lous, 1 ak'ro-mof'i-lus; 2 ăc'ro-mŏf'i-lŭs, *a.* Not readily stainable.

ach"ro-mo-trich'i-a, 1 ak'ro-mo-trik'i-ə; 2 ăc'ro-mo-trĭc'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Lack of coloring-matter in the hair. [< A-, not, + CHROMO- + Gr. *thrix*, hair.]

a-chro'mous, *a.* Colorless. **ach'ro-ous‡.**

a-chron'ic, a-chron'i-cal, etc. See ACRONYCH, etc.

ach'ro-nism, 1 ak'ro-nizm; 2 ăc'ro-nĭşm, *n.* **1.** The absence of time; the state of timelessness. **2†.** Anachronism. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *chronos*, time.]

ach'ro-o-. 1 ak'ro-ō-; 2 ăc'ro-ō-. Derived from Greek *achroos*, colorless: a combining form.— **ach"ro-o-dex'trin, ach"ro-o-dex'trine,** *n.* Dextrin that is not colorable by iodin.— **ach"ro-o-gly'co-gen,** *n.* A carbohydrate derived from snail-mucin when boiled with dilute alkalis or acids: when decomposed said to yield glucose.

Ach'sa, 1 ak'sə; 2 ăc'sa, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 49. **Ach'sah‡.** *Josh.* xv, 16.

Ach'shaph, 1 ak'shaf; 2 ăc'shăf, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 25.

ach'ter, 1 ăh'tər; 2 ăn'ter, *adv.* [S.-Afr. D.] In the rear; behind. [commune in Friesland, Netherlands.

Acht"kar-spe'len, 1 ăkt'kär-spē'len; 2 ăct'kär-spę'lĕn, *n.* A

Ach-tyr'ka, *n.* See AKHTYRKA.

A'chu-as, 1 ā'chu-əz; 2 ā'chu-ăş, *n. pl.* [Afr.] A tribe of pigmies of the Belgian Kongo.

a-chu'la, 1 ə-shū'lə; 2 ä-chų'lä, *n.* [Pg.] A native dance in triple time, somewhat like the fandango.

a-chy'li-a, 1 ə-kai'li-ə; 2 a-cȳ'li-a, *n. Pathol.* Absence or defective formation of any juice, or of chyle. [< A-, not, + CHYLE.]

a-chy'lous, 1 ə-kai'lus; 2 a-cȳ'lŭs, *a. Pathol.* Destitute of or deficient in chyle.

a-chy'mi-a, 1 ə-kai'mi-ə; 2 a-cȳ'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Insufficient formation of chyme. [< A-, not, + CHYME.]

a-chy'mous, 1 ə-kai'mus; 2 a-cȳ'mŭs, *a. Pathol.* Lacking in chyme.

Ach"y-ran'thes, 1 ak'i-ran'thiz; 2 ăc'y-răn'thēş, *n. Bot.* Same as IRESINE. [< Gr. *achyra*, chaff, + *anthos*, flower.]

Ach'zib, 1 ak'zib; 2 ăc'zĭb, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 29.

Ach'zi-ba, 1 ak'zi-bə; 2 ăc'zi-ba, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A'ci, 1 ā'chi; 2 ā'chi, *n.* A seaport in eastern Sicily.

Ac"i-che-ly'i-dæ, 1 as'i-ki-lai'i-di; 2 ăc'i-ce-lȳ'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of tortoises, *Eurysternidæ*. **A-cich'e-lys,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *akis*, point, + *chelys*, tortoise.]

—ac"i-chel'y-id, *n.*— **ac"i-chel'y-oid,** *a.*

a-cic'u-la, 1 ə-sik'yu-lə; 2 a-çĭc'yų-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A slender needle-like process; a bristle or prickle, as on a plant or animal; a body having the form of a needle, as some crystals. **ac'i-cl(eF‡; a-cic'u-lus‡. 2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A pin for a head-dress. **3.** [A-] *Conch.* A genus of minute turreted gastropods typical of *Aciculidæ*. **—a-cic'u-lar,** *a.* Needle-shaped; bristle-like, as some prisms. **a-cic'u-li-form‡; a-cic'u-line‡.— acicular bismuth,** same as AIKINITE.— **a-cic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*— **a-cic'u-late, a-cic'u-lat"ed,** *a.* **1.** Acicular. **2.** Bearing or studded with aciculæ, as a leaf.— **Ac"i-cu'li-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of operculate land-snails having a small turreted shell and a thickened peristome. **A-cic"u-la'ce-a‡.— a-cic'u-lid,** *n.*— **A-cic"u-li'na,** *n. pl. Spong.* A suborder of demospongians characterized by diactine megascleres. **A-cic"u-li'næ‡.— a-cic'u-loid,** *a.*— **a-cic'u-lite‡,** *n. Mineral.* Aikinite.

a-cic'u-lum, 1 a-sik'yu-lum; 2 a-çĭc'yų-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Helminth.* One of the sharp, style-like appendages whose parts project from each division of the parapodia of certain annelids. [Neut. of ACICULA.] **a-cic'u-lus‡.**

ac'id, 1 as'id; 2 ăc'id, *a.* **1.** Resembling vinegar in taste or effect; sharp and biting to the taste; sour.

Souls are made sweet not by taking the *acid* fluids out, but by putting something in—a great Love, a new Spirit, the Spirit of Christ. DRUMMOND *Greatest Thing* ch. 3, p. 35. [I. P. 1891.]

2. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, yielding, or having the characteristics of an acid. **3.** Acidic. [< L. *acidus*, < *aceo*, be sour.]

Syn.: acerb, acetous, acidulated, acidulous, acrid, acrimonious, biting, bitter, caustic, cutting, harsh, pungent, sharp, sour, stinging, tart, vinegarish. *Acid, sour,* and *bitter* agree in being contrasted with *sweet*, but the two former are sharply distinguished from the latter. *Acid* or *sour* is the taste of vinegar or lemon-juice; *bitter* that of quassia, quinin, or strychnin. *Acrid* is nearly allied to *bitter*. *Pungent* suggests the effect of pepper or snuff on the organs of taste or smell; as, a *pungent* odor. *Caustic* indicates the corroding effect of some strong chemical, as nitrate of silver. In a figurative sense, as applied to language or character, these words are very closely allied. We say a *sour* face, *sharp* words, *bitter* complaints, *caustic* wit, *cutting* irony, *biting* sarcasm, a *stinging* taunt, *harsh* judgment, a *tart* reply. *Harsh* carries the idea of intentional and severe unkindness, *bitter* of a severity that arises from real or supposed ill treatment. The *bitter* speech springs from the sore heart. *Tart* and *sharp* utterances may not proceed from an intention to wound, but merely from a wit recklessly keen; *cutting, stinging,* and *biting* speech indicates more or less of hostile intent, the latter being the more deeply malicious. The *caustic* utterance is meant to burn, perhaps wholesomely, as in the satire of Juvenal or Cervantes. See MOROSE.— Ant.: dulcet, honeyed, luscious, nectared, saccharine, sweet.

—acid gloss, a polish containing acid used in stone-cutting to give a glossy appearance to the stone.— **a. green, a. magenta, a. yellow,** see under the nouns.— **a. humus** (*Bot.*), sour humus. See HUMUS.— **a. orange,** a dyestuff, orange II. See table under ORANGE¹, *n.*— **a. salt,** a salt in which only part of the displaceable hydrogen of the acid has been replaced by a metal or its equivalent.— **a. sodium carbonate,** same as SODA, 2 (3).

ac'id, *n.* **1.** Any sour substance. **2.** *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen in which all or a part of the hydrogen may be exchanged for a metal or a basic radical, forming a new compound. Acids are usually sour and soluble in water. They decompose most carbonates, with effervescence, and redden vegetable substances, as litmus. They generally contain oxygen united with another element that gives the name to the acid: thus, sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) contains hydrogen, sulfur, and oxygen.

—ac'id-blast", *n. Engr.* A process of etching plates by spraying with acid at right angles to the surface.— **a.-cell,** *n.* One of the cells of the glands situated at the cardiac end of the stomach which secrete the acid of the gastric juice.— **a.-egg,** *n.* An egg-shaped tank for acids which are driven from it by compressed air, as in sulfuric-acid manufacture.— **a.-fast,** *a.* Not yielding readily to decolorization as by acids when stained: said of bacteria, epithelial tissue, etc.— **a.-gland,** *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* One of the glands situated in the wall of the stomach that secrete the acid of the gastric juice. **2.** *Entom.* A gland occurring in the *Pedipalpi*, or in stinging *Hymenoptera*, which secretes an acid fluid that, when combined with an alkaline fluid secreted by another gland, as in certain insects, makes the poison effective.— **a. of amber,** succinic acid.— **a.-proof,** *a.* That can not be changed by acids.— **Nordhausen a.,** fuming sulfuric acid. See SULFURIC.— **Scheele's a.,** a 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of absolute hydrocyanic acid.

Ac"i-dan-the'ra, 1 as'i-dan-thi'rə; 2 ăc'i-dăn-thē'ra, *n. Bot.* A genus of iridaceous tender perennials, natives of tropical and South Africa. There are about 20 species. *A. bicolor*, a greenhouse favorite, has fragrant creamy-white flowers splashed with purplish-brown.

Ac"i-das-pid'i-dæ, 1 as'i-das-pid'i-di; 2 ăc'i-dăs-pid'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A Paleozoic family of trilobites with a secondary pair of axial furrows marking off a central portion of the glabella. **Ac"i-das'pis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *akis*, point, + *aspis*, shield.] **Ac"i-das'pi-dæ‡.— ac"i-das'pi-did,** *n.*— **ac"i-das'pi-doid,** *a.*

ac"i-de'mi-a, 1 as'i-di'mi-ə; 2 ăc'i-dē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Acidity of the blood. [< ACID + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **ac"i-dæ'mi-a†.**

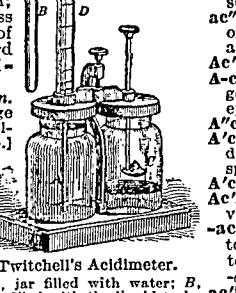
ac'id-er, 1 as'id-ər; 2 ăc'id-er, *n.* A device with which acid is applied to parts that are to be soldered.

a-cid'ic, 1 ə-sid'ik; 2 a-çĭd'ic, *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Containing a high percentage of silica: said of rocks: opposed to *basic*. **2.** Acid.

ac"i-dif'er-ous, 1 as'i-dif'ər-us; 2 ăç'i-dĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Containing or capable of yielding an acid. [< ACID + L. *fero*, bear.]

a-cid'i-fy, 1 ə-sid'i-fai; 2 a-çĭd'i-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To render acid; change into acid. **II.** *i.* To become acid. [< ACID + -FY.]— **a-cid'i-fi"a-bl(eF,** *a.*— **a-cid'i-fi"ant,** *a.*— **ac"i-dif'ic,** *a.* Producing an acid or acidity; making acid.— **a-cid'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*— **a-cid'i-fi"er,** *n.* One who or that which acidifies; in chemistry, that which has the power of changing a substance into an acid, as chlorin or oxygen; an acetifier.

ac"i-dim'e-ter, 1 as'i-dim'i-tər; 2 ăç'i-dĭm'e-ter, *n.* Any apparatus for determining the strength of acids. [< ACID + Gr. *metron*, measure.] **ac"i-dom'e-ter‡.**



Twitchell's Acidimeter.

A, jar filled with water; *B*, tube filled with the liquid to be tested; *C*, jar containing the liquid to be tested, together with spoon filled with sodium bicarbonate; *D*, graduated tube, which indicates the amount of acid contained in the tested liquid.

ac"i-dim'e-try, 1 as'i-dim'i-tri; 2 ăç'i-dĭm'e-trȳ, *n.* The process of determining the strength of acids, as by the use of standard alkaline solutions.— **ac"i-di-met'ric, -ri-cal,** *a.*

ac'i-dite, 1 as'i-dait; 2 ăç'i-dīt, *n.* Any igneous rock having a large proportion of the acid radical silica: opposed to *basite*. [< ACID.]

a-cid'i-ty, 1 ə-sid'i-ti; 2 a-çĭd'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being acid. **2.** Degree of acid strength or sourness. **3.** The combining power of a base, as measured by the number of hydrogen atoms it can replace in an acid. [< L. *aciditas*, < *acidus*; see ACID.]

ac'id-ize or **-ise,** 1 as'id-aiz; 2 ăç'i-dīz, *vt.* [Rare.] To apply an acid to; acidify.

ac'id-ly, *adv.* In an acid manner; sourly.

ac'id-ness, *n.* Same as ACIDITY, 1 and 2.

ac"i-do'le-ous†, *a.* Oily and of an acid nature.

ac"i-doph'i-lous, 1 as'i-dof'i-lus; 2 ăç'i-dŏf'i-lŭs, *a. Biol.* That stains easily with acids. [< ACID + Gr. *philos*, loving.]

ac"i-do'sis, 1 as'i-dō'sis; 2 ăç'i-dō'sis, *n.* Faulty metabolism by which an excess of acid is produced in the system; acid intoxication.

ac"i-do-the'ca, 1 as'i-do-thi'kə; 2 ăç'i-do-thē'ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 -sē; 2 -çē, *pl.*] *Entom.* The pupal sheath of the ovipositor. [< ACID + Gr. *thēkē*, chest.]

a-cid'u-læ, 1 ə-sid'yu-lī; 2 a-çĭd'yu-lē, *n. pl.* [L.] Springs of cold acid mineral waters.

a-cid'u-late, 1 ə-sid'yu-lēt; 2 a-çĭd'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To make somewhat acid; as, to *acidulate* a solution. **2.** To make sour in temper. [< *acidulate* a solution. **2.** To make sour in temper. [< *acidulus*, sourish, dim. of *acidus*; see ACID.]— **a-cid"u-la'tion,** *n.*

ac"i-dul'cist, *a.* Both sour and sweet.

a-cid'u-lous, 1 ə-sid'yu-lus; 2 a-çĭd'yu-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Slightly sour; slightly acid in reaction; subacid; as, *acidulous* springs. **2.** Sour-tempered. [< L. *actdulus*, < *acidus*; see ACID.] **a-cid'u-lent‡.**

Syn.: see ACID.— **acidulous water,** mineral water charged naturally with carbon dioxid.

ac'i-dyl, 1 as'i-dil; 2 ăç'i-dĭl, *n.* Same as ACYL.

ac'i-er-age, 1 as'i-ər-ij; 2 ăç'i-er-ăj, *n.* [F.] The process of electroplating a metal with iron or steel.

ac'i-er-ate, 1 as'i-ər-ēt; 2 ăç'i-er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To turn into steel. [< F. *acier*, steel, < LL. *aciarium*, < L. *acies*, edge.]— **ac"i-er-a'tion,** *n.*

a'ci-est, *n.* L.] Keen attention or aim, as of eye, ear, etc.

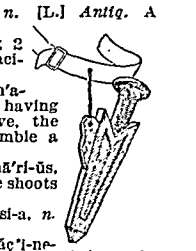
ac'i-form, 1 as'i-fōrm; 2 ăç'i-fôrm, *a.* Needle-shaped. [< L. *acus*, needle, + *forma*, shape.]

a-cil'i-ate, 1 ə-sil'i-ēt; 2 a-çil'i-āt, *a.* Destitute of cilia. [< A-, not, + CILIATE.] **a-cil'i-at"ed‡.**

ac"i-na'ceous, 1 as'i-nē'shus; 2 ăç'i-nā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Full of or formed of small seeds or drupelets, as a grape or blackberry. Compare ACINUS. [< L. *acinus*, grape-stone.]

a-cin'a-ces, 1 ə-sin'ə-siz; 2 a-çĭn'a-çēş, *n.* [L.] *Antiq.* A short Medic and Persian sword.

a-cin"a-ci-fo'li-ous, 1 ə-sin"ə-si-fō'li-us; 2 a-çĭn'a-çi-fō'li-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Having acinaciform or simitar-shaped leaves.



Acinaces in Sheath.

a-cin'a-ci-form, 1 ə-sin'ə-si-fōrm; 2 a-çĭn'a-çi-fôrm (XIII), *a. Bot.* Simitar-shaped; having one edge thick and slightly concave, the other thin and convex, so as to resemble a simitar.

ac"i-na'ri-ous, 1 as'i-nē'ri-us; 2 ăç'i-nā'ri-ŭs, *a.* Having grape-like dilatations on the shoots or branches, as some algæ.

ac"i-ne'si-a, 1 as'i-ni'si-ə; 2 ăç'i-nē'si-a, *n.* Same as AKINESIA.— **ac"i-net'ic,** *a.*

Ac"i-ne-ta'ri-a, 1 as'i-ni-tē'ri-ə; 2 ăç'i-ne-tā'ri-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* A class of protozoans, including the tentaculiferous infusorians without vibratile processes. [< Gr. *akinētos*; see ACINETINA.]— **ac"i-ne-ta'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Ac"i-ne-ti'na, 1 as'i-ni-tai'nə; 2 ăç'i-ne-tī'na, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of infusorians with no mouth, but with tubular tentacles through which, by means of a knobbed sucker at the end, the food is drawn in; the *Suctoria*. [< Gr. *akinētos*, without motion, < *a-* priv. + *kineō*, set in motion.] **Ac"i-ne'tæ‡.— ac"i-ne'tan, ac"i-ne-ti'nan,** *a.* & *n.*— **Ac"i-net'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of infusorians coextensive with *Acinetina*. **Ac"i-ne'ta,** *n.* (t. g.)— **ac"i-ne'tid,** *a.* & *n.*— **ac"i-ne'told,** *a.*— **ac"i-net'i-form,** *a.*

a-cin'i-form, 1 ə-sin'i-fōrm; 2 a-çĭn'i-fôrm, *a.* **1.** (1) Of the shape of a cluster of grapes. (2) Composed of or full of kernels. (3) Like a grape. **2.** [Rare.] *Anat.* Of the color of a purple grape: said of a layer of pigment in the iris.

ac'i-nose, 1 as'i-nōs; 2 ăç'i-nōs, *a.* **1.** Like a cluster of grapes; composed of small racemose lobules or acini; consisting of minute granular concretions; as, *acinose* glands. **2.** Of or pertaining to acini. **ac'i-nous‡.**

ac"i-no-tu'bu-lar, 1 as'i-no-tiū'biu-lər; 2 ăç'i-no-tū'bū-lar, *a.* Possessing both acini and tubules, as some glands.

ac'i-nus, 1 as'i-nus; 2 ăç'i-nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Bot.* (1) One of the drupelets of an aggregate baccate fruit, as a raspberry. (2) A grape-seed. (3)† A berry, as a grape, growing in bunches; a bunch of such berries. **2.** *Anat.* (1) The terminal division of the secreting portion of a racemose gland. See illus. under GLAND. (2) The smallest lobule of a gland, as of the liver. (3) One of the sac-like dilatations on the terminal air-passages of the lungs. **ac'in†; ac'ine†.**

The word *acinus*, which originally meant the seed of a berry, . . . has been so vaguely applied by anatomists, that it seems better to discard it altogether. QUAIN *Human Anatomy* p. 236.

-a'cious, 1 -ē'shus; 2 -ā'shŭs, *suffix.* Abounding in; characterized by; given to: used in the formation of adjectives from verbal stems to express intense or habitual exhibition of some characteristic, as in *capacious*. [< L. *-ax, -aci-*, + -OUS.]

Ac"i-pen'ser-es, 1 as'i-pen'sər-iz; 2 ăç'i-pĕn'ser-ēş, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Chondrostei*. **Ac"i-pen'ser-ol'de-i‡.**

Ac"i-pen-ser'i-dæ, 1 as'i-pen-sər'i-di; 2 ăç'i-pĕn-sĕr'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of chondrosteous fishes having an elongate body with five rows of shields, and a projecting snout with four barbels in a transverse row in front of the small toothless mouth; sturgeons. **Ac"i-pen'ser,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *acipenser*, sturgeon.] **Ac"ci-pen-ser'i-dæ‡; Ac"i-pen-ser-ol'dæ‡.— ac"i-pen'ser-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **ac"i-pen'ser-oid,** *a.* & *n.*— **ac"i-pen'ser-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

ac"i-pen'ser-in, 1 as'i-pen'sər-in; 2 ăç'i-pĕn'ser-in, *n.* An organic compound or protamin occurring in the testicles of a sturgeon (*Acipenser stellatus*). **ac"ci-pen'ser-in‡.**

Ac'i-pha, 1 as'i-fə; 2 ăç'i-fa, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 31.

A-cip'ri-on, 1 a-sip'ri-ən; 2 ā-çĭp'ri-ŏn, *n. Paleon.* A fossil genus of true lizards (*Lacertilia*) existing in the Miocene epoch. [Sicily. **A'ci Re-a'le‡.**

A"ci-re-a'le, 1 ā"chi-rē-ā'lē; 2 ā"chi-re-ā'lę, *n.* A town in **A'cis,** 1 ā'sis; 2 ā'çis, *n. Myth.* A Sicilian shepherd murdered by Polyphemus for love of Galatea; from his blood sprang the Sicilian river Acis. **A'kis‡** [Gr.]. [by Handel.

A'cis and Gal"a-te'a, 1 gal'ə-ti'ə; 2 găl'a-tē'a. A serenata

Ac'i-tho, 1 as'i-thō; 2 ăç'i-thō, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* viii, 1.

-ac'i-ty, 1 -as'i-ti; 2 -aç'i-ty. A suffix added to adjectives to form abstract nouns expressing quality or state; as, *tenacity, pugnacity*, etc. [< L. *-acitas, -acitatem*, < *-ax, -acious*, + *-tas*, -TY².]

ac'i-ur"gy†, *n.* Practical surgery.

Ack'a-woi, 1 ak'ə-woi; 2 ăk'a-wŏi, *n.* A member of a warlike Caribbean tribe of British Guiana.

ac-kele'†, *vt.* To cool. **a-kele'†.** CHAUCER *C. L.* l. 1,076.

ack'er, 1 ak'ər; 2 ăk'er, *n.* **1.** [Dial., Eng.] A ripple, or a streak of ruffled water. **2†.** An eager or tide-bore. **3†.** Acre.

Ack'er-mann, 1 ā'kər-mən; 2 ä'ker-măn, *n.* **1. Johann Christian Gottlieb** (1756–1801), a German physician and medical writer. **2. Rudolph** (4/20 1764–3/20 1834), a German-English art publisher. [county, Ala.

Ack'er-ville, 1 ak'ər-vil; 2 ăk'er-vĭl, *n.* A town in Wilcox

ack'e-ton, 1 ak'i-ton; 2 ăk'e-tŏn, *n.* Same as ACTON.

Ack'ley, 1 ak'li; 2 ăk'ly, *n.* A town in Hardin county, Ia.

ack'man, 1 ak'mən; 2 ăk'man, *n.* [ACK'MEN, *pl.*] A river-thief: so called by sailors.

ac"know'i-t, *vt.* To acknowledge; recognize. **a-know'†.**

ac-knowl'edge, 1 ak-nol'ej; 2 ăc-nŏl'ĕdj, *vt.* [-EDGED; -EDG-ING.] **1.** To own or admit as implying obligation or incurring responsibility; show appreciation of; confess; as, to *acknowledge* a favor.

There is something strengthening, . . . in *acknowledging* that we have done wrong.

ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, sermon viii, p. 101. [D. 1870.]

2. To report the receipt or arrival of; as, to *acknowledge* a letter. **3.** To own or admit (a person or thing) to have existence. (1) To receive as a fact; admit or accept, simply; recognize; as, the powers *acknowledged* the treaty.

For we write none other things unto you, than what ye read or *acknowledge*. *2 Cor.* i, 13.

(2) To avow belief in or knowledge of; admit the genuineness or validity of, as a right, claim, or document.

I am constrained every moment to *acknowledge* a higher origin for events than the will I call mine.

EMERSON *Essays. The Over-Soul* first series, p. 186. [D. & CO.]

4. To assent in legal form to the validity of; avow as one's free act; vouch for; certify; as, to *acknowledge* a deed, or service of a writ. [< A-, on, + KNOWLEDGE.]

Syn.: accept, admit, avow, certify, concede, confess, indorse, grant, own, profess, recognize. See AVOW; CONFESS. — Ant.: deny, disavow, disclaim, disown, ignore, repudiate.

— to acknowledge the corn [Slang, U. S.], to admit some

thing as a fact; yield a point at issue.— **ac″knowl′edge-a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **ac-knowl′edged-ly**, *adv.*— **ac″knowl′edg-er**, *n.*

ac-knowl′edge†, *n.* Cognizance; recognition.

ac-knowl′edg-ment, 1 ak-nol′ej-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ăc-nŏl′ĕdĝ-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of acknowledging; avowal; recognition; confession; as, the *acknowledgment* of a faith, a favor, or an act of guilt.

To acknowledge, supposes a small degree of faultiness, which the *acknowledgment* compensates; to confess, supposes a higher degree of crime. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. x, p. 110. [H. & z. 1854.]

2. The report or admission of the receipt of anything; as, the *acknowledgment* of a message. **3.** The vouching for the genuineness of anything; especially, in law, the formal declaration of an act before competent authority; as, the *acknowledgment* of a deed. **4.** The official certificate of an officer who receives and attests that a document has been voluntarily made and that the contents therein are represented by the subscriber as true. **5.** The token or sensible sign or return whereby something is acknowledged; as, a deed is *acknowledgment* of ownership. **ac-knowl′edge-ment‡.— acknowledgment by a married woman.** *U. S. Law.* A formal act by which a married woman becomes legally empowered to transfer her landed interests.— a. **money** [Eng.], money paid to a new landlord at the death of an old one by tenants who wish to acknowledge his rights.

Syn.: see APOLOGY; CONFESSION.

ack′-pl″rate, *n.* Same as ACKMAN.

a-clas′tic, 1 ə-klas′tik; 2 a-clăs′tic, *a. Optics.* Non-refractive. [< Gr. *aklastos*, < *a-* priv. + *klastos*, verbal a. of *klaō*, break.]

ac′le, 1 ak′li; 2 ăc′le, *n. Bot.* **1.** [P. I.] A large tree (*Pithecolobium acle*) yielding a close-grained, dark-reddish wood. **2.** A lofty timber-tree (*Xylia dolabriformis*) of a nearly allied genus of Farther India and the Philippines.

a-cleis′tous, 1 ə-klais′tus; 2 a-clīs′tŭs, *a. Crystal.* With two ends bounded by dissimilar planes. [< Gr. *akleistos*, not closed.]

a-clel″to-car′di-a, 1 ə-klal′to-kär′di-ə; 2 a-clĕl′to-cär′di-a, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal patency of the foramen ovale of the fetal heart. [< A-, not, + *cletto* for CLEISTO- + Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

a-clen′pa-rang″, 1 ə-klen′pa-rāŋ″; 2 ä-clĕn′pä-räng″, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A timber-tree of the genus *Albizzia*, or its dark, ash-colored wood. **a-clang′pa-rang″‡.**

Ac′li-dæ, 1 ak′li-dī; 2 ăc′li-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of marine ptenoglossate gastropods with a rimate turreted shell. [< ACLIS (*Aclid-*).] **A-clid′i-dæ‡.— ac′lid**, *n.*— **ac′loid**, *a.*

ac′lide, 1 ak′laid; 2 ăc′lid, *n.* Same as ACLIS, *n.*, 2.

a-cli′di-an, 1 ə-klai′di-ən; 2 a-cli′di-an, *a.* Having rudimentary collar-bones, or none. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *kleis*, key.] **a-clei′di-an‡.**

a-clin′ic, 1 ə-klin′ik; 2 a-clĭn′ic, *a.* Having no inclination or dip; situated where the compass-needle does not dip; as, the *aclinic* line. [< Gr. *aklinēs*, < *a-* priv. + *klinō*, bend.]

Ac′lis, 1 ak′lis; 2 ăc′lis, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Conch.* A genus typical of *Aclidæ*. **2.** [a-] [AC′LI-DES, 1 ak′li-dīz; 2 ăc′li-dēs, *pl.*] A club studded with spikes, thrown from the hand and drawn back by a leather thong: used only by barbarians, but mentioned by Roman writers.

a-cll′stous, *a.* Same as ACLEISTOUS.

a-cloy′†, *vt.* To accloy. CHAUCER.

A. C. M., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Ancient Craft Masonry.

Ac-mæ′i-dæ, 1 ak-mī′i-dī; 2 ăc-mē′i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of marine patelliform gastropods having one cervical gill; false limpets. **Ac-mæ′a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *akmatos*, at highest point, < *akmē*, highest point.]— **ac-mæ′id**, *n.*— **ac-mæ′oid**, *a.*

ac′me, 1 ak′mi; 2 ăc′me, *n.* **1.** The highest point, or summit; the perfection or highest attainment; the consummate achievement; as, the *acme* of excellence.

When high color is harmonious and has richness at the same time, it is undoubtedly the *acme* of art in that respect. J. C. VAN DYKE *How to Judge a Picture* ch. 1, p. 27. [CHAUT. 1889.]

2. *Med.* (1) The culmination or turning-point of a sickness. (2) A pustule or pimple of the acne. **3.** *Rhet.* The climax of a dramatic or pathetic period. **4.** The full maturity of life. **5.** *Biol.* The period in the phylogeny of a group when it reaches its greatest expansion in numbers and forms: contrasted with *epacme* and *paracme*. [< Gr. *akmē*, point.]

Syn.: apex, climax, culmination, height, meridian, summit, top, zenith. See SUMMIT.— ANT.: abyss, base, bottom, depth, nadir, pit.

ac′mic, 1 ak′mik; 2 ăc′mic, *a.* [Rare.] Of or relating to an acme, especially to that of an organic series, or to the time when its genera and species are most prolific. **ac-mat′ic‡.**

ac′mite, 1 ak′mait; 2 ăc′mit, *n. Mineral.* A brittle brownish iron and sodium pyroxene ($FeNaSi_2O_6$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *akmē*, point.] **ach′mite‡; ak′mite‡.— ac″mite-trach′yte**, *n. Geol.* Trachyte containing acmite in large proportion.

ac′mo-noid, 1 ak′mo-noid; 2 ăc′mo-nŏid, *a.* Resembling an anvil; specif. (*Craniol.*), designating a type of skull that is long and high, flattened at the sides, and broad at the back.

ac′ne, 1 ak′ni; 2 ăc′ne, *n.* A skin-disease characterized by inflammation of the sebaceous glands and manifesting itself by pink pimples on the face, back, and breast during adolescence; maggot-pimple. [Cor. of Gr. *akmē*, point.]— **acne agminata**, a variety of acne characterized by clustered patches of eruption.— **a. indurata**, a variety of acne in which the inflamed, deep-seated pimples are indurated and do not invariably suppurate.— **a. necrotica**, a variety of acne, usually developed in the forehead, in which the destruction of the pimples leaves scars like those of smallpox.— **a. rosacea**, acne of the face, particularly of the nose, characterized by excessive redness, dilatation of venules, nodulation, or pustulation. **rose a.‡.— tar a.**, acne resulting from the external use of tar.— **ac′ne-form**, *a.* Having the appearance of acne.

ac-ne′mi-a, 1 ak-nī′mi-ə; 2 ăc-nē′mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Defective development or atrophy of the calf of the leg. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *knēmē*, lower leg.]

ac-nes′tis, 1 ak-nes′tis; 2 ăc-nĕs′tis, *n.* [-TI-DES, 1 -ti-dīz; 2 -ti-dēs, *pl.*] That part of a quadruped's back which is beyond the reach of its power to scratch. [< Gr. *aknēstis*, < *a-* priv. + *knaō*, scratch.]

ac′node, 1 ak′nōd; 2 ăc′nō-d, *n. Math.* A point outside a curve whose coordinates satisfy the equation of the curve; a conjugate point. [< L. *acus*, needle, + NODE.]— **ac-no′dal**, *a.*

Ac″o-can′the-ra, *n. Bot.* Same as ACOKANTHERA.

ac″o-can′ther-in, 1 ak″o-kan′ther-in; 2 ăc″o-căn′ther-in, *n.* A toxic glucosid ($C_{32}H_{52}O_{13}$), the product of an arrow-poison derived from the wood of *Acokanthera abyssinica*, and similar in effect to digitalic glucosids. [Perhaps < Gr. *akōkē*, point, + *anthos*, flower.]

a-cock′, 1 ə-kok′; 2 a-cŏk′. **I.** *a.* Figuratively, alert; vigilant.

With every sense *acock*, we dismounted and approached the first patch of tall bushes.

ROOSEVELT *African Game Trails* in *Scribner's Mag.* Nov., '09, p. 535.

II. *adv.* In a cocked manner or position; as, he set his hat *acock*.

a-cock′bill, 1 ə-kok′bil; 2 a-cŏk′bĭl, *adv. Naut.* **1.** Hanging at the cat-head ready for dropping: said of the anchor. **2.** Tipped up at an angle with the deck: said of the yards.

ac′o-cot-l, 1 ak′o-kot-l; 2 ăc′o-cŏt-l, *n.* [Mex.] A long flute-like instrument made by the Mexican Indians from the reed acocotl, and sounded by inhaling air through it; a clarin.

A-cœ′la, 1 ə-sī′lə; 2 a-çē′la, *n. pl. Helminth.* A tribe of rhabdocœlans without an intestinal canal, including small flat sea-worms. [< Gr. *akoilos*, < *a-* priv. + *koilos*, hollow.]

Ac″œ-lom′a-ta, 1 as′ī-lom′ə-tə; 2 ăç″ē-lŏm′a-ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A section of metazoans with a simple body-cavity, including typical cœlenterates and sponges; *Cœlentera* in a wide sense. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *koilōma*, cavity, < *koilos*, hollow.]

ac″œ-lom′a-tous, 1 -tus; 2 -tŭs, *a.* Having no cœloma, as tapeworms. **a-cœ′lo-mate‡; a-cœ′lo-mous‡.**

a-cœ′lous, 1 ə-sī′lus; 2 a-çē′lŭs, *a. Zool.* Having no alimentary canal. [< Gr. *akoilos*; see ACŒLA.]

A-cœm′e-ti, 1 ə-sem′i-tai; 2 a-çĕm′e-tī, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* An Eastern order of 5th-century monks and nuns, so named from their keeping up prayer and praise both day and night. [LL., < Gr. *akoimētoi*, sleepless, < *a-* priv. + *koimaō*, cause to sleep.] **A-cem′e-tæ‡; A-cœm′e-tæ‡; A-kol′me-tol‡.**

A-cœt′i-dæ, 1 ə-set′i-dī; 2 a-çĕt′i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of aphroditoidean sea-worms, with the alternate segments bearing elytra. **A-cœ′tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *akoitēs*, spouse.]— **a-cœ′tid**, *n.*— **a-cœ′toid**, *a.* [Not cognitive.

a-cog′ni-tiv(e), 1 ə-kog′ni-tiv; 2 a-cŏg′ni-tĭv, *a. Psychol.*

a-cole′†, *vt.* To accoy. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 3,564.

a-co′lin, 1 ə-kō′in; 2 a-cō′in, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline powder derived from guanidin, recommended as an anesthetic. It is allied to caffein and theobromin. [Modification of COCAIN.]

Ac″o-kan′the-ra, 1 ak″o-kan′thi-rə; 2 ăc″o-căn′the-ra, *n. Bot.* A small genus of apocynaceous shrubs and low trees, natives of Africa. They bear white, pink, or violet cymose flowers which have a jasmine odor. Abyssinians obtain a virulent arrow-poison from *A. abyssinica*. [chilly.

a-cold′, 1 ə-kōld′; 2 a-cōld′, *a.* [Archaic or Poet.] Cold; The owl, for all his feathers, was *a-cold*.

KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* st. 1.

a″col-lé′, *a.* Same as ACCOLLÉ.

a-col′o-gy, 1 ə-kel′o-ji; 2 a-cŏl′o-ġy, *n* [Rare.] *Med.* The department of medical science relating to remedies, surgical and medical; therapeutics. [< Gr. *akos*, cure, + -LOGY.]— **ac″o-log′ic**, *a.*

a-co′lous, 1 ə-kō′lus; 2 a-cō′lŭs, *a.* Having no limbs. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *kōlon*, limb.]

ac′o-lyte, 1 ak′o-lait; 2 ăc′o-līt, *n.* **1.** One who attends upon some person or thing; an attendant or assistant; also, a novice.

The assassin and his wretched *acolyte* came at midnight.

NICOLAY AND HAY *A. Lincoln* vol. x, ch. 14, p. 307. [c. co. 1890.]

2. *Eccl.* An attendant for subordinate duties on the ministers officiating at a sacred rite; especially, a member of the highest of the four minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church.

As an *acolyte* Repeats his prayers.

LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Baron of St. Castine* pt. ii, st. 7.

3. *Astron.* A satellite or companion star. [< LL. *acoluthus*, < Gr. *akoluothos*, < *a-* copulative + *keleuthos*, journey.] **a-col′o-thist‡; a-col′ou-thist‡; ac′o-lyth‡; ac′o-lythe‡; a-col′y-thist‡.**

a-col′y-thate, 1 ə-kel′i-thēt; 2 a-cŏl′y-thāt, *n.* The state or office of an acolyte.— **ac″o-lyth′i-cal**, *a.*

a-com′ber†, *vt.* To encumber.

a-co′mi-a, 1 ə-kō′mi-ə; 2 a-cō′mi-a, *n.* Absence of hair; baldness. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *komē*, hair.]

a-com′pas†, a-com′pass†, *adv.* In a circle. [acid.

ac′o-nate, 1 ak′o-nēt; 2 ăc′o-nāt, *n.* A salt of aconic

a-con′a-tive, } 1 ə-kon′ə-tiv; 2 a-cŏn′a-tĭv, *a. Psychol.*

a-con′a-tiv-, } That does not involve conation. [< A-, not, + L. *conatus*, an effort.]

A″con-ca′gua, 1 a″kon-kä′gwa; 2 ä″cŏn-cä′ġwä, *n.* **1.** The highest volcano of the Andes; 23,080 ft.; Argentine Republic, between Mendoza and Valparaiso. **2.** A province in Chile; 5,406 sq. m.; capital, San Felipe.

a-con′dy-lous, 1 ə-kon′di-lus; 2 a-cŏn′dy-lŭs, *a. Anat.* Without condyles or joints. [< Gr. *akondylos*, < *a-* priv. + *kondylos*, knuckle.] **a-con′dy-lose‡.**

a-cone′, 1 ə-kōn′; 2 a-cōn′, *a. Zool.* Without crystal cones, as eyes of certain insects. See EUCONE. [< A-, not, + CONE.]

a-con′ic, 1 ə-kon′ik; 2 a-cŏn′ic, *a.* Derived from or related to aconite: a form adopted in distinction from *aconitic*; used also as an element in compounds; as, citraconic acid; itaconic acid.—**aconic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_5H_4O_4$) that may be derived from bromo-itaconic acid.

ac′o-nin, } 1 ak′o-nin, -nin *or* -nīn; 2 ăc′o-nĭn, -nĭn *or*

ac′o-nine, } -nīn, *n. Chem.* An amorphous compound ($C_{25}H_{39}NO_{11}$) derived from aconitin.

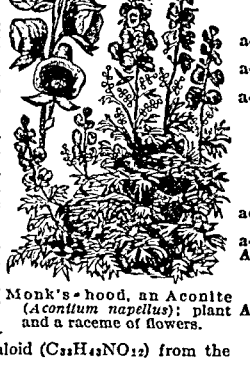
ac″o-ni′tal, 1 ak″o-nai′tal; 2 ăc″o-nī′tal, *a.* Like aconite.

a-con′i-tate, 1 ə-kon′i-tēt; 2 a-cŏn′i-tāt, *n.* A salt of aconitic acid.

ac′o-nite, 1 ak′o-nait; 2 ăc′o-nīt, *n.* A medicinal plant, the monk's-hood or wolf's-bane (*Aconitum napellus*), or any plant of the genus *Aconitum*. [< L. *aconitum*.]

—**Nepal aconite**, a Himalayan plant (*A. ferox*), or its tubers.

—**ac″o-nit′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to aconite. Compare ACONIC.— **a c o n i t i c acid**, a synthetically crystalline compound ($C_6H_4O_6$), found combined in the aconites and other plants, and made by heating citric acid.



Monk's-hood, an Aconite (*Aconitum napellus*): plant and a raceme of flowers.

a-con′i-tin, } 1 ə-kon′i-tin, -tin *or* -tīn; 2 a-cŏn′i-tĭn, -tĭn *or* -tīn, *n.* An extremely poisonous and bitter alkaloid ($C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}$) from the root and leaves of monk's-hood (*Aconitum napellus*). Different formulas are given by various authors. **ac″o-ni′ti-a‡; a-con″i-ti′na‡.**

Ac″o-ni′tum, 1 ak″o-nai′tum; 2 ăc″o-nī′tŭm, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* **1.** A genus of perennial trailing, erect, or ascending poisonous herbs of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), of the northern hemisphere, with pedately lobed or dissected leaves, very irregular, conspicuous blue, purple, or white flowers, and follicular fruit. Several species are cultivated for ornament or for medicinal properties. **2.** [a-] Aconite.

A″con-qui′ja, 1 a″kon-kī′ha; 2 ä″cŏn-kī′hä, *n.* A mountain range and peak of Argentine Republic; 17,000 ft. high.

a-con′the-a, 1 ə-kon′thi-ə; 2 a-cŏn′the-a, *n.* An East-Indian nymphalid butterfly (*Adoltas aconthea*) whose caterpillar is fringed with long feathery processes.

Ac″on-ti′dæ, 1 ak″on-tai′di; 2 ăc″on-tī′dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of snake-like lizards with two premaxillary bones and distinct eyes; dart-snakes. **A-con′ti-as**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *akontias*, serpent, < *akōn*, javelin.] **Ac″on-ti′a-dæ‡.— a-con′ti-id**, *a. & n.— a-con′ti-oid*, *a.*

a-con′ti-um, 1 ə-kon′shi-um; 2 a-cŏn′shi-ŭm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Zooph.* One of certain cord-like organs of various sea-anemones, consisting chiefly of thread-cells, which the animal thrusts out when irritated.

A little fish . . . died in a few minutes with great agony through the momentary contact of its lip with one of the emitted *acontia* of Sagartia parasitica.

DANA *Corals and Coral Islands* ch. 1, p. 36. [D. M. & CO. 1872.]

2. *Gr. Antiq.* (1) A dart thrown by the amentum. (2) The game of hurling this dart, one of the five exercises of the pentathlon. [< Gr. *akontion*, < *akē*, point.]

a-con″u-re′sis, 1 ə-kon′yu-rī′sis; 2 a-cŏn′yu-rē′sis, *n. Pathol.* Incontinence of urine. [< Gr. *akōn*, involuntary, + *uresis*.]

a-cop′†, *adv.* At the top; on end.

A-co′pa, 1 ə-kō′pə; 2 a-cō′pa, *n. pl. Ascid.* A primary division of tunicates comprising those without external spiracles and persistent tail, or all except *Appendicularidæ* or *Copelata*. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *kōpē*, handle.]

a-cop′ic, 1 ə-kop′ik; 2 a-cŏp′ic, *a. Med.* Relieving fatigue; restorative. [< Gr. *akopos*, < *a-* priv. + *kopos*, weariness, < *kopiō*, strike.]— **ac′o-pon†**, *n.* An anodyne.

ac″o-pro′sis, 1 ak″o-prō′sis; 2 ăc″o-prō′sis, *n.* The condition of having no feces in the bowels.

a-cop′rous, 1 ə-kep′rus; 2 a-cŏp′rŭs, *a. Med.* Having but little excrement in the bowels. [< Gr. *akopros*, < *a-* priv. + *kopros*, dung.]

ac″o-py′rin, } 1 ak″o-pai′rin, -rin *or* -rīn; 2 ăc″o-pī′rin, -rin

ac″o-py′rine, } *or* -rīn, *n.* Acetopyrin. [< ACETYL + *-pyrin* in ANTIPYRIN.]

a′cor, 1 ē′kor; 2 ā′cōr, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* Acidity of the stomach.

A″cor-dad′, 1 a″kōr-dād′; 2 ä″cōr-däd′, *n.* A court by which prisoners accused of crime were tried summarily. It sat at Querétaro, Mexico, and was abolished in 1813. [< Sp. *acordada*, < *acordar*.]

a-co′ri-a, 1 ə-kō′ri-ə; 2 a-cō′ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Insatiate craving for food. [< Gr. *akoria*, desire (for drink), < *a-* priv. + *koros*, satiety.]

ac′o-rin, 1 ak′o-rin; 2 ăc′o-rĭn, *n. Chem.* A glucosid ($C_{28}H_{50}O_6$) found in sweet-flag (*Acorus calamus*).

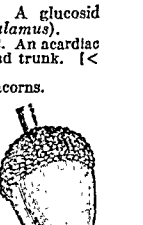
a-cor′mus, 1 ə-kōr′mus; 2 a-cōr′mŭs, *n. Terat.* An acardiac monster with imperfectly developed head and trunk. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *kormus*, trunk.]

a′corn, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To eat or gather acorns.

a′corn, 1 ē′kŏrn *or* ē′kərn; 2 ā′cōrn *or* ā′corn (XIII), *n.* **1.** The fruit of the oak (*Quercus*), a one-celled, one-seeded nut, fixed in a woody cup or involucre.

Scatters great hopes in the seed-field of man,
Like acorns among grain.

LOWELL *Prometheus* st. 7.



Acorn (def. 1).

2. *Naut.* A conical piece of wood on the point of the spindle: placed there to make an ornamental finish. **3.** Something resembling an acorn, as (1) a tag attached to the ends of a hat-cord; (2) a device as on military uniforms, etc. **4.** An acorn-shell. [< AS. *æcern* (= D. *aker* = G. *ecker*), < *æcer*, field; see ACRE.]

—**a′corn-ball″**, *n.* An acorn fixed in its cup.— **a′-barnacle**, *n.* An acorn-shell.— **a′-chair**, *n.* A chair, as of the Jacobean period, decorated with acorn-like pendants.— **a′-cup**, *n.* The woody cup or involucre that holds the acorn.— **a′-duck**, *n.* A wood-duck: so called because it feeds on acorns.— **a′-gall**, *n.* Same as KNOPPER.— **a′-moth**, *n.* A tineid moth (*Blastobasis glandulella*), the larvæ of which are generally found in fallen acorns, especially those vacated by acorn-weevils.— **a′-point**, *n. Ordnance.* The point of the foresight or muzzle-sight of a gun.— **a′-shell**, *n.* [Eng.] A small sessile barnacle.— **a′-sugar**, *n.* Same as QUERCITE.— **a′-weevil**, *n.* A weevil of one of various species of *Balaninus*, whose larvæ infest acorns, causing them to fall prematurely.— **a′-worm**, *n.* A worm (genus *Balanoglossus*) named from its acorn-shaped proboscis.

a′corned, } 1 ē′kŏrnd; 2 ā′cōrnd, *a.* **1.** Bearing acorns, as

a′cornd, } an oak-tree. **2.** Fed upon acorns, as swine. **3.** *Her.* Represented as bearing acorns, as an oak-tree upon a coat of arms.

a′corn-gall″, **a.-moth**, **a.-point**, **a.-shell**, **a.-weevil**, etc. See ACORN.

Ac′o-rus, 1 ak′o-rus; 2 ăc′o-rŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of pungent aromatic herbs of the arum family (*Araceæ*), with thick creeping rootstocks that send up two-edged sword-like leaves and a similar scape, bearing a cylindrical densely flowered spadix on one edge. *A. calamus* is the sweet-flag or calamus-root The only other species, *A. gramineus*, a variety of which (*variegatus*), with white-striped leaves, is cultivated for ornament, is from Japan. [L., < Gr. *akoros*, sweet-flag.]

a-cos′mi-a, *n. Med.* **1.** [Rare.] Irregularity in the crises of disease. **2†.** Facial defect or deformity. **3†.** Baldness.

a-cos′mic, 1 ə-koz′mik; 2 a-cŏs′mic, *a.* Not concordant; disorderly; chaotic.

a-cos′mism, 1 ə-koz′mizm; 2 a-cŏs′mĭsm, *n.* The philosophy which denies the real existence of the universe as distinct from the Absolute or the Absolute Being. The type advocated by Spinoza regarded the physical world as a mode of the divine substance, under the attribute of extension. See ABSOLUTE. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *kosmos*, world.]— **a-cos′mist**, *n.* One who holds acosmism.— **ac″os-mis′tic**, *a.*— **a-cos′my†**, *n.* Ill health with abnormal paleness.

ac′o-spore, 1 ak′o-spōr; 2 ăc′o-spōr, *n. Bot.* A plant with awned dissemnules.

a-cost′†, *adv.* By the coast; ashore; beside.

A-cos′ta, 1 ə-kes′tə; 2 ä-cōs′tä, *n.* **1. Joaquin** (1799–1852), a South-American historian and geographer. **2. José de** (1539–1600), a Spanish missionary in America and historical writer. **3. Uriel**, see DA COSTA, URIEL.

A-cot′y-le′a, 1 ə-kot′i-lī′ə; 2 a-cŏt′y-lē′a, *n. pl. Zool.* A group of polycladidean turbellarians, characterized by the subcentral situation of the mouth and the absence of suckers.

a″cot-y-le′don, 1 ē″kŏt-[*or* ə-kŏt′]ı-lī′dən; 2 ā″cŏt-[*or* a-cŏt′]y-lē′don, *n.* [-DONS or -DO-NES, 1 -do-nīz; 2 -do-nēş, *pl.*] **1.** A plant without cotyledons or seed-lobes, as the dodder. **2.** [A-] *pl.* The *Cryptogamia.* [< A-, not, + COTYLEDON.] — **a-cot″y-le′donous,** *a. Bot.* Destitute of cotyledons. [RESIN.

a-cou′chi-res″in, 1 ə-kū′shı-rez″ın; 2 a-cų′chı-rēş″ın, *n.* See

a-cou′chy, 1 ə-kū′shı; 2 a-cų′chy, *n.* A rodent, the olive agouti or Surinam rat (*Dasyprocta cristata*), having a tail about 2 inches long. [< F. *acouchi,* for native name in Guiana.] **a-cou′chit; a-cu′chit.**

ac″ou-la′tion, 1 ak″ų-lē′shən; 2 ăc″ų-lā′shon, *n.* The process of reproducing and intensifying sounds, as with a microtelephonic instrument. [< Gr. *akouō,* hear, + L. *latus,* borne.] **ak″ou-la′tion‡.**

a-cou′me-ter, 1 ə-kū′[*or* -kau′]mı-tər; 2 a-cų′[*or* -cou′]me-ter, *n.* An instrument for testing the delicacy of the sense of hearing. [< Gr. *akouō,* hear, + *metron,* measure.] **ac″ou-sim′e-ter‡; a-cous′me-ter‡.**

a-cou′me-try, 1 -trı; 2 -try, *n.* The measurement of the acuteness of the sense of hearing. **a-cous′me-try‡.**

a-cou″o-pho′ni-a, 1 ə-kū″o-fō′nı-ə; 2 a-cų″o-fō′nı-a, *n.* Auscultation by percussion. [< Gr. *akouō,* hear, + *phōnē,* sound.]

a-cou′pa, 1 ə-kū′pa; 2 ă-cų′pă, *n.* [Pg.] A sciænoid fish (*Cynoscion acoupa*) of the South-American Atlantic coast, one of the croakers.

a-coupe′¹†, *vt.* To blame; accuse.

a-coupe′²‡, *vt.* To hit; strike.

a-cou′phone, 1 ə-kū′fōn; 2 a-cų′fōn, *n.* A microtelephone used for reproducing sounds at a distance and intensifying them. [< Gr. *akouō,* hear, + *phōnē,* sound.] **a-kou′phone‡.**

a-cous′ma, 1 ə-kūs′[*or* -kaus′]mə; 2 a-cųs′[*or* -cous′]ma, *n.* A form of hallucination arising through some abnormal affection of the sense of hearing. [< Gr. *akousma,* thing heard.]

a-cous′ma-ta, 1 ə-kūs′[*or* -kaus′]mə-tə; 2 a-cųs′[*or* -cous′]ma-ta, *n. pl.* [Rare.] **1.** Teachings suited to the popular mind. **2.** Things received on authority. [M.]

ac″ous-mat′ic, 1 ak″ūs-[*or* -aus-]mat′ık; 2 ăc″ųs-[*or* -ous-]măt′ic. **I.** *a.* Willing or eager to hear; listening; as, the *acousmatic* 300 disciples of Pythagoras. **II.** *n.* A probationer in the school of Pythagoras; hence, any probationer or professed hearer. [< L. *acousmaticus,* < Gr. *akousmatikos,* < *akouō,* hear.] **a-cous′tic‡.**

a-cous′tic, 1 ə-kūs′[*or* -kaus′]tık; 2 a-cųs′[*or* -cous′]tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the act or sense of hearing, the science of acoustics, or the thing heard; adapted for conveying sound or aiding hearing; as, the *acoustic* nerve; *acoustic* properties.

A grain of suspicion produces strange *acoustical* effects.
R. L. STEVENSON *Virginibus Puerisque* ch. 4, p. 77. [s. 1887.]

[< F. *acoustique,* < Gr. *akoustikos,* < *akouō,* hear.] **a-cous′ti-cal‡.** — **a-cous′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

— **acoustic color** (*Mus.*), clang-tint. See under CLANG, *n.* — **a. crest,** an elevation in the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the internal ear, covered by neuroepithelium supplied by branches of the vestibular nerve. — **a. duct,** the external passage of the ear. — **a. figures,** same as SOUND-FIGURES. — **a. organ,** a series of highly specialized structures connected with the nerves of hearing in the internal ear; the organ of Corti. — **a. penetration,** the traveling of a sound-wave into a medium, as determined, under certain conditions, by the distance in that medium at which it can be detected. — **a. resonance, a. shadow, a. telegraph, a. tetanus, a. tubes,** see under RESONANCE, etc. — **a. spot,** a thickening in the wall of the membranous passages of the inner ear where filaments of the auditory nerve pass through; the macula acustica. — **a. striæ,** white lines on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain that appear to communicate with the auditory nerve. — **a. vessel,** a vessel of bronze or terra-cotta, a series of which, according to Vitruvius, was suspended in Greek theaters, to give resonance to the actors' voices. [In hearing.

a-cous′tic, *n. Med.* Any medicine or appliance to help

ac″ous-ti′cian, 1 ak″ūs-[*or* -aus-]tish′ən; 2 ăc″ųs-[*or* -ous-]tish′an, *n.* A person skilled in acoustics.

a-cous″ti-co-lat′er-al, 1 ə-kūs″[*or* -kaus″]tı-ko-lat′ər-əl; 2 a-cųs″[*or* -cous″]tı-co-lăt′er-al, *a.* Characterized by lateral arrangement of the organs of hearing.

a-cous′ti-con, 1 ə-kūs′[*or* -kaus′]tı-kon; 2 a-cųs′[*or* -cous′]ti-cŏn, *n.* An instrument for conveying sounds to the deaf: trade name. [< Gr. *akoustikos;* see ACOUSTIC, *a.*]

a-cous′tics, 1 ə-kūs′[*or* -kaus′]tıks; 2 a-cųs′[*or* -cous′]tics (XIII), *n.* **1.** That branch of physics which treats of the phenomena and laws of sound, sound-waves, and other vibrations of elastic bodies. See CATACOUSTICS; DIACOUSTICS. **2.** *Arch.* (1) The qualities of an auditorium with respect to the clear transmission of distinct sounds. (2) The science of sound-phenomena in buildings, as applied to the securing of distinct audition in every part. **3.** That branch of psychology which deals with the processes involved in hearing. It includes the physiology of the peripheral organs and cerebral centers involved, the analysis of audition and of auditory perceptions, and the psychology of musical tones and intervals.

Like many other scientific terms, *acoustics* is plural in form, singular in construction. "*Acoustics is* (not *are*) a department of science treating of sound."

a-cous-tom′e-ter, 1 ə-kūs-[*or* -kaus-]tom′ı-tər; 2 a-cųs-[*or* -cous-]tŏm′e-ter, *n.* An apparatus used to ascertain the acoustic properties of a room or other enclosure. [C.]

A. C. P., *abbr.* Associate of the College of Preceptors (of London, England). [An Italian painter.

Ac′qua, 1 ä′kwa; 2 ă′kwă. **Cesare dell′** (?/11821–1905).

ac-quaint′, 1 a-kwānt′; 2 ă-kwānt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make (oneself) familiar or conversant; cause to have or cultivate acquaintance: followed by *with* before the remote object; as, to *acquaint* oneself *with* the facts of a case.

Acquaint now thyself *with* Him, and be at peace; thereby good shall come to thee. *Job* xxii, 21.

2. To cause to know; inform: followed by *with* or *that* and a substantive clause, formerly sometimes by *of*; as, he *acquainted* his employer *with* his suspicions. **3†.** To habituate; accustom.

II†. *i.* To become familiar; get acquainted. [< ME. *acqueynten, acointen,* < OF. *acointer,* < LL. *adcognito,* < *ad,* to, + *co-* (*cum*), with, + *gnosco,* know.] **ac-quaynt′†; a-queynt′†.** Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE; APPRIZE; INFORM; INTRODUCE; KNOW. — Prep.: *with.*

ac-quaint′. **I.** *a.* Acquainted. **II.** *n.* An acquaintance.

ac-quaint′a-ble‡, *a.* Affable; familiar.

ac-quain′tance, 1 a-kwēn′təns; 2 ă-kwān′tanç, *n.* **1.** Knowledge of any person or thing resulting from intercourse or experience, implying less of familiarity than intimacy and more than recognition; as, I have no *acquaintance* with the book. **2.** The state or fact of knowing people and being known in return; reciprocal knowledge.

It was a saying of the Middle Ages, '*If* you go to Rome once you will see a bad man; go again, you will make his *acquaintance;* go the third time, you will bring him back with you.'
GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Companions* p. 64. [J. B. A. 1887.]

3. Any one, or all those collectively, with whom one is acquainted; as, he has a wide *acquaintance.* [In this sense with a plural, *acquaintances.*]

We fall on old *acquaintances* when we least expect them.
FROUDE *Historical Sketches, Norway Fjords* p. 91. [F. & W.]

[< OF. *acointance,* < *acointer;* see ACQUAINT, *v.*] **ac-quain′tan-cy‡.**

Syn.: association, companionship, experience, familiarity, fellowship, friendship, intimacy, knowledge. *Acquaintance* between persons supposes that each knows the other; we may know a public man by his writings or speeches, and by sight, but can not claim *acquaintance* unless he personally knows us. *Acquaintance* admits of many degrees, from a slight or passing to a familiar or intimate *acquaintance;* but *acquaintance* unmodified commonly signifies less than *familiarity* or *intimacy.* As regards persons, *familiarity* is becoming restricted to the undesirable sense, as in the proverb, "*Familiarity* breeds contempt"; hence, in personal relations, there may be pleasant *acquaintance* with little *companionship;* and conversely, much *companionship* with little *acquaintance,* as between busy clerks at adjoining desks. So there may be *association* in business without *intimacy* or *friendship. Friendship* includes *acquaintance* with some degree of *intimacy,* and ordinarily *companionship,* tho in a wider sense. *Intimacy,* which refers to mutual knowledge of thought and feeling, is now uniformly preferred. A strong friendship may exist between those who have never met, but know each other by word and deed. *Acquaintance* does not involve *friendship,* for one may be well acquainted with an enemy. *Fellowship* involves not merely *acquaintance* and *companionship,* but sympathy as well. There may be much *friendship* without much *fellowship,* as between those whose homes or pursuits are far apart. There may be pleasant *fellowship* which does not reach the fulness of *friendship.* See ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE. As regards studies, pursuits, etc., *acquaintance* is less than *familiarity,* which supposes minute *knowledge* of particulars, arising often from long *experience* or *association.* — Ant.: ignorance, ignoring, inexperience, unfamiliarity. — Prep.: acquaintance *with* a subject; *of* one person *with* another; *between* persons.

— **to be of acquaintance,** to be familiar or intimate.

ac-quain′tance-ship, *n.* Same as ACQUAINTANCE, 1.

ac-quain′tanţ, *n.* Same as ACQUAINTANCE, 3.

ac-quaint′ed, 1 a-kwēnt′ed; 2 ă-kwānt′ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having acquaintance; also, personally known (to any one) and having personal knowledge (of him); as, the general and I are *acquainted.* **2.** [Archaic.] Known; familiar. **3†.** Accustomed (to). — **ac-quaint′ed-ness,** *n.*

ac″qué-reur′, 1 a″kē-rūr′; 2 ă″kę-rūr′, *n.* [F.] *Canadian Law.* One who purchases the title to land.

ac-quest′, 1 a-kwest′; 2 ă-kwĕst′, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Property acquired by gift or purchase. **2.** [Archaic.] The act of acquiring; acquirement, especially by force; conquest. [F., < L. *acquisitus,* pp. of *acquiro;* see ACQUIRE.]

ac-queynt′†, *v.* Acquaint.

ac″qui-esce′, 1 ak″wı-es′; 2 ăc″wi-ĕs′, *v.* [-ESCED′; -ESC′ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To remain satisfied or without active opposition; manifest tacit consent or concurrence; accept; assent; comply; submit; as, to *acquiesce* in an arrangement.

Take the place and attitude which belong to you, and all men *acquiesce.* EMERSON *Essays* first series, p. 122. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

2†. To come to rest; be still.

II†. *t.* To satisfy; pacify; harmonize. [< F. *acquiescer,* < L. *acquiesco,* < *ad,* to, + *quies,* rest.] **ac″qui-es′cate†.**

Syn.: see AGREE; ASSENT; REST. — Prep.: now *in* only; formerly *with, to, under,* and *from.*

— **ac″qui-esc′ing-ly,** *adv.*

ac″qui-es′cence, 1 ak″wı-es′ens; 2 ăc″wi-ĕs′ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The act or state of acquiescing; quiet submission; passive consent; compliance; as, *acquiescence* in the dispensations of life.

The influence of superior minds may harm us by bowing us to servile *acquiescence.* CHANNING *Self-Culture* p. 24. [A. U. A. 1878.]

2. *Law.* Consent inferred from silence or from omission to dissent when circumstances require an expression of dissent. [F., < *acquiescer;* see ACQUIESCE.] **ac″qui-esce′ment‡; ac″qui-es′cen-cy‡.**

ac″qui-es′cent, 1 ak″wı-es′ent; 2 ăk″wi-ĕs′ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Disposed to yield or assent; compliant. **II.** *n.* One inclined to submit or assent. Syn.: see ACCORDANT. — **ac″qui-es′cent-ly,** *adv.*

ac-qui′ĕt†, *vt.* To quiet; set at rest.

ac-quir′a-bl(eᵖ, 1 a-kwair′a-bl; 2 ă-kwīr′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being acquired. — **ac-quir″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

ac-quire′, 1 a-kwair′; 2 ă-kwīr′, *vt.* [AC-QUIRED′; AC-QUIR′ING.] To obtain by search, endeavor, practise, or purchase; get as one's own; receive or gain in whatever manner; come to have; as, clouds *acquire* new tints at sunset; "Men are apt to *acquire* peculiarities." IRVING *Sketch-Book, John Bull* p. 379. [< OF. *acquerre,* < L. *acquiro,* obtain, < *ad,* to, + *quæro,* seek.]

Syn.: attain, earn, gain, get, learn, master, obtain, procure, realize, reap, win. See ATTAIN; GET; LEARN. — Ant.: fail of, forego, forfeit, lose, miss, surrender.

— **ac-quir′er,** *n.*

ac-quired′, 1 a-kwaird′; 2 ă-kwīrd′, *pa.* **1.** Gained; not native or innate; as, instincts are native, habits *acquired.* **2.** *Biol.* Transmitted by inheritance to subsequent generations; as, *acquired* characters. See CHARACTER. **ac′qui-sit‡; ac-quis′it-ed†.**

ac-quire′ment, 1 a-kwair′ment *or* -ment; 2 ă-kwīr′ment, *n.* **1.** Something acquired, especially some power, attribute, or mental or physical possession which is not a natural gift or talent; attainment; as, a man of uncommon *acquirements.* **2.** The act of acquiring. **ac-quir′y†.** Syn.: see ATTAINMENT.

ac-quis′i-bl(eᵖ, 1 a-kwiz′ı-bl; 2 ă-kwiş′ı-bl, *a.* Acquirable. — **ac-quis″i-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

ac″qui-si′tion, 1 ak″wı-zish′ən; 2 ăc″wi-şish′on, *n.* **1.** The act or process of acquiring. **2.** Anything gained, or made one's own, usually by effort or labor; an acquirement; as, scholarly *acquisitions.*

The knowledge of distance by the ear is also an *acquisition* of experience. MCCOSH *Psychology, Will* ch. 3, p. 240. [s. 1887.]

[< L. *acquisitio(n-),* < *acquiro;* see ACQUIRE.]

Syn.: see ATTAINMENT.

ac-quis′i-tive, } 1 a-kwiz′ı-tiv; 2 ă-kwiş′i-tiv, *a.* **1.**
ac-quis′i-tivᵉ, } Having the power or inclination to acquire; especially, inclined to acquire and save property; as, an *acquisitive* temperament or person. **2†.** Not native; acquired. [< L. *acquisitus,* pp. of *acquiro;* see ACQUIRE.] — **acquisitive faculty** (*Psychol.*), the faculty to which is attributed the power of acquiring, or making one's own, especially by direct acquisition, as in perception.

The beginning of all knowledge is in single acts of the perceptive or *acquisitive faculty.* BOWEN *Logic* ch. 10, p. 316. [s. & F. 1864.]

— **a. prescription,** (*Law*), same as PRESCRIPTION, *n.,* 4 (1). — **ac-quis″i-ti′tious†,** *a.* Gained; acquired. — **ac-quis′i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **ac-quis′i-tor,** *n.* [Rare.] One who acquires. — **ac-quist′,** *n.* **1.** The act of acquiring. **2†.** An acquisition; a gain.

ac-quis′i-tive-ness, 1 a-kwiz′ı-tiv-nes; 2 ă-kwiş′i-tiv-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The disposition to acquire; the propensity to get and save property; as, the *acquisitiveness* of a miser. **2.** *Phren.* The faculty that is the seat of the desire to acquire property, or to save or hoard things of value.

ac-quit′, 1 a-kwit′; 2 ă-kwĭt′, *vt.* [AC-QUIT′TED or AC-QUIT′; AC-QUIT′TING.] **1.** To free or clear, as from an accusation, responsibility, or the like; declare innocent; exculpate; exonerate: followed by *of,* formerly by *from;* as, he was *acquitted of* the crime.

Beatrice's own conscience does not *acquit* her *of* something evil. HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* ch. 7, p. 84. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

2. To relieve of an obligation or burden; absolve. (1) *Law.* To release or discharge from an obligation or liability. (2) *Crim. Law.* To release from a criminal charge by judicial action. **3.** Reflexively, to conduct (as in a contest, or in relation to a duty) so as to be free from blame or obligation; deport; as, he *acquitted* himself with credit. **4.** To pay, as a liability; requite; pay back, as a favor, etc. **5†.** To ransom. [< F. *acquitter,* < LL. *acquieto,* settle a claim, < L. *ad,* to, + *quietus;* see QUIET, *a.*] **ac-quite′†.** — **ac-quit′ter,** *n.*

Syn.: see ABSOLVE; JUSTIFY; PARDON. — Prep.: acquit *of* blame.

ac-quit′, *pa.* [Archaic.] Acquitted; cleared.

ac-quit′tal, 1 a-kwit′əl; 2 ă-kwĭt′al, *n.* **1.** The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted. **2.** Discharge or performance, as of a duty, obligation, or task. **3.** *Law.* A discharge from accusation by judicial action. See ACQUIT, 2. **4†.** A requital. **ac-quit′t†; ac-quit′all†; ac-quit′ayle†; ac-quit′ment‡.** — **acquittal in law,** a discharge by operation of law without judicial action, as an accessory is discharged by the acquittal of his principal.

Syn.: see AMNESTY.

ac-quit′tancet, *vt.* To acquit; discharge.

ac-quit′tance, 1 a-kwit′əns; 2 ă-kwĭt′ans, *n.* **1.** Release or discharge, as from indebtedness, obligation, or responsibility.

But soon shall find Forbearance no *acquittance* ere day end.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 53.

2. The payment or satisfaction of indebtedness or obligation; in law, a writing in acknowledgment of the payment of a debt or satisfaction for an injury; a receipt. **3.** An acquittal; vindication. [< OF. *aquitance,* < *aquiter,* F. *acquitter;* see ACQUIT.] **a-quit′ancet.**

— **acquittance roll,** a pay-roll of the British army.

Ac′ra, 1 ak′ra; 2 ăc′ra, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* i, 33.

Ac″ra-ba-tha′ne, 1 ak″rə-bə-thē′nı; 2 ăc″ra-ba-thā′ne, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ac′ra-cy, 1 ak′ra-sı; 2 ăc′ra-çy, *n.* The physiocratic doctrine of governing solely by natural laws. [< A-, not, + Gr. *krateō,* rule.] [ACROLEIN.

a-cral′de-hyde, 1 ə-kral′dı-hīd; 2 a-crăl′de-hȳd, *n.* Same as

ac″ram-phib′ry-ous, 1 ak″ram-fib′rı-us; 2 ăc″răm-fĭb′ry-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Growing at the apex and at the sides, as a moss which produces lateral as well as terminal buds. [< Gr. *akros,* top, + *amphi,* about, + *bryon,* moss.]

a-cra′ni-a, 1 ə-krē′nı-ə; 2 a-crā′nı-a, *n.* **1.** *Terat.* A monstrosity characterized by an entire or partial absence of the bones of the skull. **ac′ra-ny‡.** **2.** [A-] *pl. Ich.* The class of leptocardians. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *kranion,* skull.] — **a-cra′ni-al,** *a.*

a-cra′ni-ate, 1 ə-krē′nı-ēt; 2 a-crā′nı-āt, *vt.* [-AT′ED; -AT′ING.] [Rare.] To remove (the bones of the skull) entirely or partially. [< A-, from, + CRANIUM.]

a-cra′si-a¹, 1 ə-krē′sı-ə; 2 a-crā′zhı-a, *n. Med.* Excess of any kind; intemperance; incontinence; acratia. [LL., < Gr. *akrasia,* bad mixture.] **ac′ra-sie‡; ac′ra-sy‡.** — **a-cra′si-al,** *a.* Intemperate.

A-cra′si-a², 1 ə-krē′sı-ə; 2 a-crā′sı-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of slime-molds, typical of the group *Acrasiaceæ.* [< LL. *acrasia;* see ACRASIA¹.]

A-cra′si-a³, 1 ə-krē′zı-ə; 2 a-crā′zhı-a, *n.* An enchantress in Spenser's *Faerie Qucene;* intemperance personified. **Ac′ra-sy‡; A-kra-si′a‡** [Gr.].

A-cra″si-a′ce-æ, 1 ə-krē″sı-ē′sı-ı; 2 a-crā″sı-ā′çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of *Acrasiales.* [< ACRASIA¹.]

A-cra″si-a′les, 1 ə-krē″sı-ē′lız; 2 a-crā″sı-ā′lēz, *n. pl. Bot.* One of the three groups into which the slime-molds (*Myxomycetes*) are distributed by some botanists, the other two being *Plasmodiophorales* and *Myxogastrales.* [< Gr. *akrasia,* incontinence.]

A-cras′pe-da, 1 ə-kras′pı-də; 2 a-crăs′pe-da, *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Discophora.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *kraspedon,* border.] **A-cras″pe-do′ta†.** — **a-cras′pe-dote,** *a.*

a-cra′tes, 1 ə-krē′tız; 2 a-crā′tēs, *n.* A personification of incontinence in Spenser's *Faerie Queene.* [< Gr. *akratēs,* powerless.] **A-kra′tes‡.**

a-cra′tia, 1 ə-krē′shə; 2 a-crā′sha, *n. Pathol.* Failure of strength; debility; impotence. Compare ACRASIA¹. [< Gr. *akrateia,* < *a-* priv. + *kratos,* strength.]

ac″ra-to-pe′ga, 1 ak″rə-to-pī′gə; 2 ăc″ra-to-pē′ga, *n.* [-GÆ, 1 -jī; 2 -ğē, *pl.*] A mineral water that has no decided chemical properties. [< Gr. *akratos,* pure, + *pēgē,* water.]

a-crat″u-re′sis, 1 ə-krat′yu-rī′sıs; 2 a-crăt′yu-rē′sis, *n. Pathol.* Difficult urination resulting from paralysis or atony of the bladder. [< ACRATIA + URESIS.]

a-craze′†, *vt.* To craze; weaken; impair. **a-crase′†.**

a′cre, *vt.* [Scot.] To pay by the acre, as in harvesting.

a′cre¹, 1 ē′kar; 2 ā′cer, *n.* **1.** A measure of superficial area, usually of land. The statute acre of the United States and England contains 43,560 square feet (4,840 square yards or 160 square rods). The so-called Scotch acre contains about 6,150 square yards, and the Irish acre 7,840. There are various special or local acres in England (as in Cheshire or among the hop-growers), varying from 440 to more than 10,000 square yards.

Happy the man, whose wish and care
A few paternal *acres* bound. POPE *Ode on Solitude* st. 1.

2. A field; a piece of land; in the plural, lands; as, God's *acre.* **3.** [Colloq.] Any large measure or quantity; as, *acres* of tears. [< AS. *æcer,* field.] — **a′cre-dale″,** *n.* Land in one enclosure owned by different proprietors in severalty. — **a.-flight,** *n.* A duel in the open field, as among Scottish and English borderers. — **a.-foot,** *n.* The amount

of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot; 43,560 cubic feet: used by writers on irrigation and geology.— **a.-inch**, *n.* The twelfth part of an acre-foot.— **a.-man**, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] The man who led and managed the public plow-team. **2**†. A plowman; farmer. **a'ker-man"**‡.— **acre's breadth**†, 22 yards.— **a.-shott**, *n.* Charge or tax per acre.— **acre's length**†, a furlong.— **a.-staff**†, *n.* A plow-staff.— **God's a.**, a burial-ground.— **a'cre-a-bl(e)**, *a.*

A'cre, 1 ē'kər *or* ä'kər; 2 ĕ'cer *or* ä'cer, *n.* **1.** A seaport in Syria; besieged, by the crusaders in 1191; Napoleon I., 1799; Napier, 1840. **2.** A territory in W. Brazil, 57,138 sq. m.; obtained from Bolivia, 1902. **3.** See AQUIRY.

a'cre-age, 1 ē'kər-ıj; 2 ā'cer-āg, *n.* Area in acres; acres collectively; quantity or extent of land, especially of cultivated land.— **acreage rate** [New Zealand], a rate assessed by the acre upon property for public purposes of a local character. Compare RATE¹, *n.*, 7.— **a. rent** [New Zealand], rent paid upon land hired by the acre.

ac"rec-bol'ic, 1 ak'rek-bol'ık; 2 ăc'rĕc-bŏl'ic, *a. Zool.* Capable of protrusion by eversion of the apex, as the introverted proboscis of some worms. [< ACRO- + ECBOLIC.]

a"cre-cen'ci-a, 1 ā'krē-thĕn'thı-ə *or* -sen'sı-ə; 2 ā'cre-thęn'thi-a *or* -sĕn'si-a, *n.* [Sp. Am.] *Law.* The increase of the portion of an inheritance accruing to heirs because of the failure of other coheirs to take their portions. See ACCRETION. **a"cre-ci-mi-ēn'to**‡.

a'cred, 1 ē'kərd; 2 ā'cerd, *a.* Owning acres of land: usually in composition; as, many-*acred*.

A-cre'li-us, 1 ə-krī'lı-us; 2 a-crē'li-ûs, *n.* A Swedish clergyman (12/21 1714–4/21 1800); historian of New Sweden (Swedish colonies in Delaware, etc.).

ac"rem-bol'ic, 1 ak'rem-bol'ık; 2 ăc'rĕm-bŏl'ic, *a. Zool.* Capable of introversion by a drawing in of the tip, as the protruded proboscis of some worms. [< ACRO- + EMBOLIC.]

ac"re-mo'ni-ose, 1 ak'rı-mō'nı-ōs; 2 ăc're-mō'ni-ōs, *n. Phytopathol.* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic fungus belonging to the form-genus *Acremonium*.

ac"re-oph'a-gist, 1 ak'rı-ef'ə-jist; 2 ăc're-ŏf'a-ĝist, *n.* An abstainer from meat; hence, a vegetarian. **ak"re-oph'a-gist**‡. [< A-, not, + Gr. *kreas*, flesh, + *phagein*, eat.]

ac"re-oph'a-gy, 1 ak'rı-ef'ə-jı; 2 ăc're-ŏf'a-ĝy, *n.* Abstention from meat; hence, vegetarianism. **ak"re-oph'a-gy**‡.

a-crep'id, 1 ə-krep'id; 2 a-crĕp'id, *n. Spong.* A desmic spicule formed on a spherical nucleus. [< A-, not, + Gr. *krēpis*, foundation.]

A'cres, 1 ē'kərz; 2 ā'cers, **Bob.** A character in R. B. Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*, noted for his swagger and cowardice.

A'cri, 1 ē'krı; 2 ā'cri, *n.* A town, province of Cosenza, Italy.

ac"ri-bi'a, 1 ak'rı-bıa'ə; 2 ăc'ri-bi'a, *n.* [Rare.] Literal accuracy; exactitude. [< Gr. *akribeia*, exactness.] **ac"ri-bei'a**‡; **ac'ri-by**‡.

ac'rid, 1 ak'rıd; 2 ăc'rid, *a* **1.** Of a cutting, burning taste; harshly pungent or bitter; irritative; corrosive; as, an *acrid* poison or drug. **2.** Acrimonious. [< L. *acris*, sharp.] Syn.: see ACID; ACRIMONIOUS.

— **a-crid'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being acrid; acrimony of speech or temper. **ac'rid-ness**‡; **ac'ri-tude**‡; **ac'ri-ty**‡.— **ac'rid-ly**, *adv.*

ac'rid, *n. Med.* An irritant, corrosive poison.

a-crid'ic, 1 ə-krid'ık; 2 a-crid'ic, *a. Chem.* Relating to the crystalline acid *aβ*-quinolin-dicarbonic acid ($C_9H_5N(CO\,OH)_2$), obtained by the oxidation of acridin. [< L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp.] **ac"ri-din'ic**‡.

Ac"ri-di'i-dæ, 1 ak'rı-daı'ı-dī; 2 ac'ri-di'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of orthopterous insects with short antennæ, including the true locusts and the grasshoppers. **A-crid'i-um**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *akridion*, dim. of *akris*, locust.] **A-crid'i-dæ**‡; **A-crid'i-i**‡.— **a-crid'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **a-crid'i-id**, *a.* & *n.*— **a-crid'i-oid**, *a.*

ac'ri-din, } 1 ak'rı-din, -din *or* -dīn; 2 ăc'ri-dĭn, -dĭn *or*
ac'ri-dine, } -dīn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline pungent irritating compound ($C_{13}H_9N$) found in coal-tar. [< L. *acris*, sharp.] — **acridin color, a. dye** (*Chem.*), a dye wrongly assumed to be derived from acridin.

ac"ri-doph'a-gus, 1 ak'rı-def'ə-gus; 2 ăc'ri-dŏf'a-ĝŭs, *n.* [-GI, 1 -jaı; 2 -ĝi, *pl.*] One who eats locusts. [< Gr. *akris*, locust, + *phagein*, eat.]

ac'ri-dyl, 1 ak'rı-dıl; 2 ăc'ri-dyl, *n.* The radical $C_{13}H_8N$, obtained from acridin. [< ACRID-IN + -YL.]

ac"ri-mo'ni-ous, 1 ak'rı-mō'nı-us; 2 ăc'ri-mō'ni-ûs, *a.* **1.** Full of bitterness or virulence; sarcastic; spiteful; caustic; sharp; as, *acrimonious* criticism. **2.** [Rare.] Acrid. [< LL. *acrimoniosus*, < L. *acrimonia;* see ACRIMONY.] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

Syn.: acrid, austere, biting, bitter, caustic, censorious, churlish, crabbed, crusty, gloomy, gruff, ill-humored, ill-natured, irritating, malignant, morose, pungent, sarcastic, severe, sharp, stinging, surly, virulent. See ACID; MOROSE. Compare synonyms for ACRIMONY.— Ant.: agreeable, bland, gentle, good-natured, kind, pleasant, smooth, sweet, winning.

ac'ri-mo-ny, 1 ak'rı-mo-nı; 2 ăc'ri-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nız; 2 -niş, *pl.*] **1.** Sharpness or bitterness of speech or temper: caustic censoriousness; as, the *acrimony* of the debate. **2.** Caustic bitterness or pungency; acridity. [< L. *acrimonia*, pungency, < *acer* (*acr-*), sharp]

Syn.: acerbity, asperity, bitterness, causticity, harshness, malignity, moroseness, severity, sharpness, sourness, tartness, unkindness, virulence. *Acerbity* is a *sharpness*, with a touch of *bitterness*, which may arise from momentary annoyance or habitual impatience; *asperity* is stronger, denoting distinct irritation or vexation. *Acrimony* in speech or temper is like a corrosive acid; it springs from settled character or deeply rooted feeling of aversion or unkindness; *asperity* in speech is often manifested by the tone of voice rather than by the words that are spoken. One might speak with momentary *asperity* to his child, but not with *acrimony*, unless estrangement had begun. *Malignity* is the extreme of settled ill intent; *virulence* is an envenomed hostility. *Virulence* of speech is a quality in language that makes the language seem as if exuding poison. *Virulence* is outspoken; *malignity* may be covered with smooth and courteous phrase. We say intense *virulence*, deep *malignity*. *Severity* is always painful, and may be terrible, but carries always the claim, true or false, of justice. See ANGER; ANIMOSITY.— Ant.: amiability, courtesy, gentleness, good nature, kindness, mildness, smoothness, sweetness.

a-cris'i-a, 1 ə-kris'ı-ə; 2 a-cris'i-a, *n. Med.* Irregularity in a disease, rendering prognosis difficult; absence of a crisis. [LL., < Gr. *akrisia*, < Gr. *akritos;* see ACRITA.]

ac'ri-sy‡. [Argos; father of Danae.

A-cris'i-us, 1 ə-kris'ı-us; 2 a-cris'i-ûs, *n.* A king of ancient

ac'ri-sy‡, 1 ak'rı-sı; 2 ăc'ri-sy, *n.* **1.** Lack of judgment; injudiciousness. **2.** Something doubtful or disputable. **3.** *Med.* Acrisia.

Ac'ri-ta, 1 ak'rı-tə; 2 ăc'ri-ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of animals without a well-developed nervous system. [LL., < Gr. *akritos*, undetermined, < a- priv + *krinō*, judge.]

— **ac'ri-tan**, *a.* & *n.*— **ac'rite**, *a.*

a-crit'i-cal, 1 ē-[*or* ə-]krit'ı-kəl; 2 ā-[*or* a-]crit'i-cal, *a. Med.* Being without, or not indicative of, a crisis; as, an *acritical* fever. [< A-, not, + CRITICAL.]

ac"ri-to-chro'ma-cy, 1 ak'rı-to-krō'mə-sı; 2 ăc'ri-to-crō'ma-cy, *n.* Color-blindness; achromatopsy. [< Gr. *akritos* (see ACRITA) + *chrōma*, color.]

— **ac'ri-to-chro-mat'ic**, *a.*

ac'ri-tude, 1 ak'rı-tūd; 2 ăc'ri-tûd, *n.* Acridity. **ac'ri-ty**‡.

ac'ro-, 1 ak'ro-; 2 ăc'ro-. From Greek *akros*, topmost; severe; extreme: a combining form denoting situation, motion, growth, or the like, at the top; the final or most severe form, as of a condition.— **ac"ro-æs-the'si-a**, *n.* Same as ACROESTHESIA.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ac"ro-a'ma, 1 ak'ro-ē'mə; 2 ăc'ro-ä'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** Something designed for hearing only; philosophic teaching or poetry delivered orally. **2.** *pl. Gr. Philos.* (1) The oral instructions of Aristotle, in which he taught his higher philosophy to the inner circle of his disciples; his esoterics, or *acroamatics*, as distinguished from his exoterics, or popular treatises for the masses. (2) Any oral instruction designed only for the initiated members of a school; esoteric doctrine.

Facciolati expanded the argument of Pacius . . . into a special *acroamata*. HAMILTON *Discussions on Philos. and Literature, Logic* p. 155. [lit. 1853.]

[< Gr. *akroama*, anything heard, < *akroaomai*, hearken.]— **ac"ro-a-mat'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to acroamata; esoteric; secret; abstruse. **ac"ro-a-mat'i-cal**‡; **ac"ro-at'ic**‡.— **ac"ro-a-mat'ics**, *n. pl.* Esoteric philosophic teachings, especially those of Aristotle. **ac"ro-at'ics**‡.

ac"ro-ar-thri'tis, 1 ak'ro-ar-thraı'tıs *or* -thrī'tıs; 2 ăc'ro-är-thrī'tis *or* -thrī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the joints of the extremities.

ac"ro-a'sis, 1 ak'ro-ē'sıs; 2 ăc'ro-ä'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēş, *pl.*] An oral discourse or poem. See ACROAMA, 1.

George Pisida . . . gave his admiring poems the appropriate and suggestive name of *acroases*— auscultations, things intended to be heard. E. B. BROWNING *Essays, Greek Christian Poets* p. 77. [IAS. M. 1863.]

[< Gr. *akroasis*, < *akroaomai*, harken.]

ac"ro-as-phyx'i-a, 1 ak'ro-as-fiks'ı-ə; 2 ăc'ro-ăs-fŷks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Suspension of vitality in the extremities, due to arterial spasm.

ac'ro-bat, 1 ak'ro-bat; 2 ăc'ro-băt, *n.* **1.** One who practises extraordinary gymnastic feats, as rope-dancing, lofty tumbling, and the like. **2.** Figuratively, one who makes surprizing changes in his political or other attitudes and relations. **3.** A phalanger (genus *Acrobates*), as the flying mouse (*A. pygmæus*). See PETAURIST. [< F. *acrobate*, < Gr. *akrobatos*, walking on tiptoe, < *akros*, tip, + *bainō*, go.]— **ac"ro-bat'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performances. **-i-cal**‡.— **-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **ac'ro-bat-ism**, *n.* The performances or art of an acrobat.

ac'ro-blast, *n. Embryol.* That part of the germinal membranes of the embryo that produces the connective tissue and blood.— **Ac-ro'bry-a**, *n. pl. Bot.* The class of plants that grow at the apex only, as the higher cryptogams; the acrogens.— **ac-ro'bry-ous**, *a.*— **ac"ro-bys-ti'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the prepuce, especially in the horse.— **ac'ro-carp**, *n. Bot.* An acrocarpous plant.— **Ac"ro-car'pi**, *n. pl. Bot.* One of two classes of bryaceous mosses, including those in which fructification is terminal. See PLEUROCARPI.— **ac"ro-car'pous**, *a. Bot.* **1.** Having the fructification terminal, as some mosses. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Acrocarpi*.— **ac"ro-ce-phal'ic**, *a.* Affected with or characterized by acrocephaly. **ac"ro-ceph'a-lous**‡.— **ac"ro-ceph'a-ly**, *n. Crantiol.* The condition of having a skull that is conical toward the top. **ac"ro-ce-pha'li-a**‡.

Ac"ro-ce-rau'ni-a, 1 ak'ro-sı-rō'nı-ə; 2 ăc'ro-çe-rą'ni-a, *n.* The promontory and mountains of northwestern Epirus in ancient Greece, characterized by frequent and violent thunder-storms.— **Ac"ro-ce-rau'ni-an**, *a.*

Ac"ro-cer'i-dæ, 1 ak'ro-ser'ı-dī; 2 ăc'ro-çĕr'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small tetrachætous flies with swollen abdomen. **Ac-roc'e-ra**, *n.* (t. g.) — **ac-roc'e-rid**, *a.* & *n.*— **ac-roc'e-roid**, *a.*

ac"ro-chi-ris'mus, 1 ak'ro-kaı-rıs'mus; 2 ac'ro-chī-rĭs'mŭs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A form of wrestling in which the contestants grasped each other by the wrists. [< Gr. *akrocheirismos*, wrestling with hands, < *akros*, terminal, + *cheir*, hand.] **ac"ro-chel"ris'mus**‡.

Ac"ro-chor'di-dæ, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of colubriform snakes with tubercular scales: the wart-snakes. **Ac"ro-chor'dus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **ac'ro-chord**, **ac"ro-chor'did**, *n.* — **ac"ro-chor'doid**, *a.*— **ac"ro-chor'don**, *n.* [-DO-NES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* **1.** A tumor formed in clusters under the skin, more commonly among children. **2.** A hard elongated wart; hanging wart. **ac"ro-chor'dus**‡.— **ac"ro-ci-ne'sis**, *n.* Same as ACROKINESIS.— **Ac"ro-clin'i-um**, *n.* See HELIOTERUM.— **ac"ro-cor'a-coid**, *n. Zool.* A terminal dorsal process of the coracoid bone of a bird.— **ac"ro-cor'a-coid**, *a.*

Ac'ro Co-rin'thus, 1 ak'ro ko-rin'thus; 2 ăc'ro co-rin'thûs. A fortified rock, 2,000 ft. high, near Corinth, Greece.

Ac"ro-crin'i-dæ, *n. pl. Echin.* A Subcarbonic ferous family of camarate crinoids with an urn-shaped calyx and two basal plates. **Ac"ro-cri'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **ac"ro-cri'nid**, *n.* — **ac"ro-cri'noid**, *a.* & *n.*— **ac'ro-cyst**, *n. Zooph.* An external sac formed on the summit of a hydroid gonangium and serving as the receptacle of ova.— **ac"ro-dac'ty-ium**, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [Rare.] *Ornith.* The upper surface of a toe. — **ac'ro-dont.** **I.** *a.* Having teeth surmounting ridges of the jaw. **II.** *n.* A reptile with acrodont dentition.— **ac'ro-dont-ism**, *n.*— **ac'ro-drome**, *a. Bot.* Running to the point; said of leaves in which the nerves in running through the blade all point to or reach the apex. **a-crod'ro-mous**†. — **Ac'ro-dus**, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil cestracionf sharks, of the Jurassic and Cretaceous epochs, characterized by rounded, non-cuspidate teeth.

ac"ro-dyn'i-a, 1 ak'ro-din'ı-ə; 2 ăc'ro-dŷn'i-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** An epidemic disease attended by general nervous derangement, disturbance of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, disorders of the skin followed by desquamation, and particularly characterized by acute pains in the extremities. **2.** Nervous rheumatism. [< ACRO- + Gr. *odynē*, pain.] **ac-rod'y-ny**‡.

ac"ro-es-the'si-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Extreme sensitiveness. **2.** Pain in the extremities. **ac"ro-æs-the'si-a**‡.— **ac-rog'a-mous**, *a. Bot.* Having the pollen-tube growing into the ovule through the apex, which is destitute of a micropyle: said of *Cynomorium* and some other phanerogamous plants. Compare BASIGAMOUS.— **ac"ro-gan'gli-on**, *n.* The principal ganglion of worms, considered as the forerunner of the brain of higher animals.— **ac'ro-gen**, *n. Bot.* An organism growing at the apex only; a member of the higher of the two groups into which the cryptogams were formerly divided, embracing those which grow from the apex only, as ferns, mosses, horsetails, club-mosses, etc. They are subdivided into vascular acrogens or pteridophytes and cellular acrogens or bryophytes.— **ac"ro-gen'ic**, **a-crog'e-nous**, *a.* Growing at the apex, as certain cryptogams and zoophytes.— **ac"ro-go-nid'i-um**, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A gonidium produced at the summit of a fruiting branch. — **a-crog'ra-phy**, *n.* The art or process of producing a relief printing-block by drawing with a glutinous ink on a layer of compressed powdered chalk upon a metal plate, brushing away the material between the lines, and stereotyping or electrotyping the resulting surface.— **A-crog'y-næ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A former suborder of the liverworts having the archegonia apical. See HEPATICÆ; SCALE-MOSSES.— **a-crog'y-nous**, *a. Bot.* Having the archegonia formed near the apical cell or from it, as certain *Jungermanniaceæ*.

a-croket, *a.* Awry. CHAUCER.

ac"ro-ki-ne'sis, 1 ak'ro-kı-nī'sıs; 2 ăc'ro-ki-nē'sis, *n. Pathol.* Increased freedom of motion, as in hysteria.

a-cro'le-in, 1 ə-krō'lı-in; 2 a-crō'le-in, *n. Chem.* A volatile colorless liquid (C_3H_4O), with a pungent taste, irritating to the nose and eyes: obtained variously, as by dehydrating glycerin or destructively distilling fats. Formerly called *acraldehyde*. [< L. *acris*, sharp, + *oleo*, smell.]

ac'ro-lith, 1 ak'ro-lith; 2 ăc'ro-lith, *n.* A statue with stone head and extremities, the trunk being usually of wood and draped with textile stuffs, occurring in Greek art.— **ac"ro-lith'ic**, **a-crol'i-than**, *a.*

ac"ro-log'ic, 1 ak'ro-loj'ık; 2 ăc'ro-lŏĝ'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to acrology; having the name of each letter of the alphabet begin with that letter, as in the Hebrew alphabet. **ac"ro-log'i-cal**‡.— **ac"ro-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-crol'o-gism, 1 ə-krol'o-jizm; 2 a-crŏl'o-ĝizm, *n.* An example of acrologic construction.

ac'ro-log[s], } 1 ak'ro-leg; 2 ăc'ro-lŏĝ, *n.* Any one of
ac'ro-logue, } the alphabetic names considered as the product of acrology, as *Aleph*, *Beth*, in the Hebrew.

a-crol'o-gy, 1 ə-krol'o-jı; 2 a-crŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* The science of initials, including (1) acrophony, (2) giving to letters names beginning with the letters, (3) denoting objects by signs taken from the first letter or letters of their names, as the figures 1, 2, 3, derived, according to some authorities, from the Sanskrit initial letters of their names, which the symbols resemble.

According to Halévy the difficulty [of the passage from ideogram to phonogram] was overcome by the adoption of the powerful principle of *Acrology*.

ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 43. [K. P. & CO. 1883.]

[< ACRO- + -LOGY.]

ac"ro-ma'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Marked or incurable mania.— **ac"ro-mas-ti'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nipple.— **ac"ro-meg'a-ly**, *n. Pathol.* A disorder characterized by an enlargement of the extremities, thorax, and face. **ac"ro-me-ga'li-a**‡.— **ac"ro-me-gal'ic**, *a.*

ac"ro-me-ros'tich, 1 ak'ro-mı-ros'tık; 2 ăc'ro-me-rŏs'tic, *n.* A stanza forming an acrostic in which the name or word is formed not only by the initials and terminals of each line read downward, but also by the central letters arranged both vertically and horizontally; as,

I nter cuncta micans I gniti sidera cœl I,
E xpellit tenebras E toto Phœbus ut orb E;
S ic cæcas removet JESUS calizinis umbra S
V ivificansque simul, V ero præcordia mot U
S olem Justitiæ se S e probat esse beati S.

Notes and Queries Feb. 26, 1887, p. 167.

[< Gr. *akros*, end, + *meros*, part, + *stichos*, line.]

a-crom'e-ter, 1 ə-krəm'ı-tər; 2 a-crŏm'e-ter, *n.* Same as OLEOMETER.— **ac"ro-mic'ri-a**, *n. Pathol.* Unusual smallness of the extremities.

a-cro'mi-o-, 1 ə-krō'mi-o-; 2 a-crō'mi-o-. An element of compounds in the sense of pertaining to the acromion and the thing suggested, as **a-cro"mi-o-cla-vic'u-lar**, **a-cro"mi-o-cor'a-coid**, **a-cro"mi-o-hu'mer-al**, **a-cro"mi-o-hy'oid**, **a-cro"mi-o-ster'nal**, **a-cro"mi-o-tho-rac'ic**, pertaining to the acromion and the clavicle, the coracoid process, the humerus, the hyoid bone, the sternum, and the thorax respectively.

a-cro'mi-on, 1 ə-krō'mi-ən; 2 a-crō'mi-ŏn, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The projecting prolongation of the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade forming the point of the shoulder; the acromial or acromion process. See SCAPULA. [< Gr. *akrōmion*, < *akros*, top, + *ōmos*, shoulder.] — **a-cro'mi-al**, *a.*— **acromial process** (*Anat.*), same as ACROMION.

ac"ro-mon"o-gram-mat'ic, 1 ak'ro-men'o-gra-mat'ık; ăc'ro-mŏn'o-grą-măt'ic. **I.** *a.* Having each line begin with the letter with which the preceding line ends, as some poetry. **II.** *n.* A poem thus written.

a-crom'pha-lus, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Undue protrusion of the umbilicus. **2.** *Anat.* The nipple-like center of the umbilicus. — **Ac"ro-my-o'di**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of passerine birds whose syringeal muscles connect with the upper half-rings of the bronchial apparatus, comprising most of the singing birds.— **ac"ro-my-o'di-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **ac"ro-my-od'ic**, **ac"ro-my'o-dous**, *a.*

A'cron, 1 ē'krən; 2 ā'cron, *n.* A Sicilian physician, said to have conquered the plague in Athens in 430 B. C. His writings have all been lost.

ac"ro-nar-cot'ic, 1 ak'ro-nar-kot'ık; 2 ăc'ro-när-cŏt'ic. *Toxicol.* **I.** *a.* Having both irritant and narcotic properties. **II.** *n.* Any narcotic poison that is also irritant, as aconite and some others, mostly of vegetable origin. [< L. *acris*, sharp, + NARCOTIC.]

a-cron'ych, 1 ə-kren'ık; 2 a-crŏn'ye, *a. Astron.* Rising or occurring at sunset: said of a star or of its rising. Sometimes incorrectly spelled *achronic*, *achronical*. [< Gr. *akronychos*, at nightfall, < *akros*, tip, + *nyx*, night.] **a-cron'ic**‡; **a-cron'i-cal**‡; **a-cron'y-chal**‡; **ac"ro-nyc'tous**‡.— **acronychal place**, the place of a planet at its opposition: so called because it used to be observed at the time of sunset.— **a-cron'y-chal-ly**, *adv.* At the time of sunset.

ac'ro-nyx, 1 ak'ro-niks; 2 ăc'ro-nŷks, *n.* [-NY'CHES, 1 -naı'kiz; 2 -nŷ'cēş, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Same as INGROWING NAIL.

a-crook', 1 ə-kruk'; 2 a-crŏk', *adv.* & *a.* [Rare.] Crookedly.

ac"ro-pa-ral'y-sis, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the extremities. — **ac"ro-par"es-the'si-a**, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Paresthesia of the extremities. **2.** Marked paresthesia.

a-crop'a-thy, 1 ə-krep'ə-thı; 2 a-crŏp'a-thy, *n. Pathol.* Any disease affecting the extremities. [< ACRO- + -PATHY.]

a-crop'e-tal, *a. Bot.* Developing from the base upward toward the apex, as certain forms of inflorescence; basifugal.— **a-crop'e-tal-ly**, *adv.*— **ac"ro-pho'bi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal fear or insane dread of being at a great elevation.

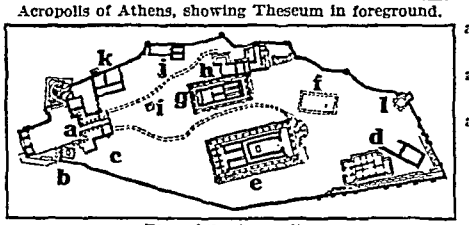
ac″ro-pho-nēt′ic, 1 ak′ro-fo-net′ik; 2 ăc′ro-fo-nĕt′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to acrophony.

a-croph′o-ny, 1 ə-kref′o-ni; 2 a-crŏf′o-ny, *n.* The use (in the transition from the hieroglyphic stage to written language) of the hieroglyph or picture symbol of an object to represent the initial sound of the name of that object, as the use of the hieroglyph of eagle for the first sound in the Egyptian word for eagle. [< ACRO- + Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

Ac″roph-thal′mat, *n. pl. Conch.* A group of gastropods with the eyes at the ends of the tentacles, as the operculate land-snails.— **ac″roph-thal′mous,** *a.*

ac″ro-phy′ti-um, *n. Bot.* An alpine plant formation.— **ac″ro-po′di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Art.* An elevated pedestal for a statue. **2.** [Rare.] *Zool.* The whole upper surface of the foot.

Acropolis of Athens, showing Theseum in foreground.



Plan of the Acropolis.

a, Propylæa; *b*, Temple of Nike Apteros; *c*, Precinct of Artemis Brauronia; *d*, Modern Museums; *e*, Parthenon; *f*, Altar of Athena; *g*, Old Temple of Athena; *h*, Erechtheum; *i*, Pedestal of Statue of Athena; *j*, Grotto; *k*, Grotto of Apollo; *l*, Belvedere.

a-crop′o-lis, 1 ə-krep′o-lis; 2 a-crŏp′o-lĭs, *n.* The citadel of an ancient Greek city, usually higher than the rest; specif., [A-] the citadel of Athens; hence, any fortified height for similar use, or one affording refuge in case of attack, as in Troy, Mycenæ, etc. [< Gr. *akropolis*, < *akros*, highest, + *polis*, city.]

— **Acropolis statues,** a number of draped statues, probably representations of priestesses of Athena, unearthed between 1885–1891 in the Acropolis at Athens: supposed to have been buried after the battle of Salamis (480 B. C.). — **ac″ro-pol′i-tan,** *a.*

Ac″ro-pom′i-dæ, 1 ak′ro-pem′i-dī; 2 ăc′ro-pŏm′i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of perciform fishes with an anterior anus. **Ac″ro-po′ma,** *n.* (t. g.) — **a-crop′o-mid,** *a. & n.*— **a-crop′o-moid,** *a.*

ac″ro-rha′gus, 1 ak′ro-rē′gus; 2 ăc′ro-rā′gŭs, *n.* [-GI, 1 -jai; 2 -gī, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* One of a number of marginal tubercles, formed chiefly of thread-cells, that occur in series on some forms of *Actinaria*. [< ACRO- + Gr. *rhax*, grape.]

ac″ro-sar′cum, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A berry developed from an ovary with an adnate calyx, as a currant or cranberry. **ac′ro-sarc‡.**— **ac″ro-scop′ic,** *a. Bot.* Looking toward the summit.

ac′rose, 1 ak′rōs; 2 ăc′rōs, *n. Chem.* One of two sugars, α or β, produced synthetically by condensing formaldehyde, glycerose, etc. [< L. *acris*, sharp.]

ac′ro-some, *n. Cytol.* The apical body situated at the anterior end of the head of a spermatozoon.— **ac′ro-sperm,** *n.* A seed-plant in which fertilization was effected through the chalaza.— **ac′ro-spire,** *vi.* To begin to grow; sprout, as seed; germinate.— **ac′ro-spire,** *n.* The first sprout from germinating or malted grain; the first leaf above ground, forming the elongated plumule of the grain. **ac″ro-spi′ra‡.** — **ac′ro-spore,** *n. Bot.* A spore borne at the end of an erect branch of the mycelium, or at the apex of a mother-cell, in certain fungi.— **a-cros′po-rous,** *a.*

a-cross′, 1 ə-krēs′; 2 a-crŏs′ (XIII), *adv.* **1.** From one side to the other; athwart; transversely; as, the ocean was rough when they came *across*. **2.** On, to, or at the other side, as of some place or thing; as, we shall soon be *across*. **3.** In a crossing position or direction; cross-wise.

Back, slave, or I will break thy pate *across*.
SHAKESPEARE *Comedy of Errors* act ii, sc. 1.

4†. Amiss.

a-cross′, *prep.* **1.** In a direction or position transversely over; from one side to the other side of; as, the wind swept *across* the country.

The line *across* the forehead also, denoting musical power, is very common. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 29, 1830.

2. On the other side of; over; beyond; as, *they live across* the river. [< A-, on, + CROSS, *n.*] — **across country,** over the fields or land without regard to roads.— **a. lots,** by a short cut, or the shortest road, as through the fields.— **to come or run a.,** to come upon unexpectedly or suddenly; fall in with; as, *I ran across* him in the street.

a-cros′tic, 1 ə-kres′tik; 2 a-crŏs′tic, *n. Pros.* **1.** A poem or other composition in which certain letters (usually the first or last letter of each line), taken in order, form a name, phrase, or sentence. Compare TELESTICH. *A double or triple acrostic is a composition* in which two or three sets of letters spell words or sentences. For example, see under ACROMEROSTICH.

2. A Hebrew abecedarian poem. [< Gr. *akrostichis*, < *akros*, end, + *stichos*, line, < *steichō*, go.] — **a-cros′tic‡,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by acrostics. **-ti-cal‡; -ti-chal‡; ac″ros-tich′ic‡.**— **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **-ti-cism,** *n.* Acrostic arrangement or character.

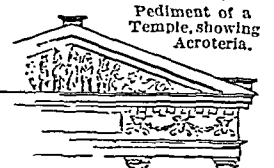
a-cros′tic†, *a.* Crossed; folded across; erratic.

A-cros′ti-chum, 1 ə-kres′ti-kum; 2 a-crŏs′ti-cŭm, *n.* A large genus of tropical ferns having sori spread over the entire frond or its upper pinnæ. *A. aureum*, the golden fern, with simple pinnate fronds, 2 to 6 feet long, is found in Florida. Several species, as *A. aptifolium* and *A. auratum*, are found in the Philippine Islands. [< ACRO- + Gr. *stichos*, row.] — **a-cros′ti-choid,** *a. Bot.* Like or relating to the fern-genus *Acrostichum*.

ac″ro-sto′li-um, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* An ornament, sculptured or enriched, that crowned the prow or stern of an ancient ship: often taken as a trophy of naval victory. Compare ROSTRUM.— **ac″ro-tar′si-um,** *n.* [-SI-A, *pl.*] The instep, especially of birds.— **ac″ro-tar′si-al,** *a.*

ac″ro-te-leu′tic, 1 ak′ro-ti-lū′tik; 2 ăc′ro-te-lū′tic, *n. Eccl.* An addition to a verse or hymn, as a response or doxology. [< Gr. *akroteleution*, tag end, < *akros*, extreme, + *teleutē*, end, < *telos*, end.]

ac″ro-te′ri-um, 1 ak′ro-ti′ri-um; 2 ac′ro-tē′ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Arch.* A small pedestal placed at the extremity or on the apex of a pediment to support a statue or other ornament; also, the statue or ornament itself. **2.** Any ornament forming the apex of a building or monument. [L., < Gr. *akrōtērion*, topmost end, < *akros*, topmost.] **ac′ro-ter‡; ac″ro-te′ri-ont.**— **ac″ro-te′ral, ac″ro-te′ri-al,** *a.*



Pediment of a Temple, showing Acroteria.

ac″ro-thi-al′din, 1 ak′ro-thi-al′din; 2 ăc′ro-thi-ăl′din, *n. Chem.* An organic compound ($C_5H_{11}NS_2$) formed by the action of ammonium sulfhydrate on acrolein. [< *L. acris*, sharp, + THIALDIN.] **ac″ro-thi-al′dine‡.**

ac″ro-thym′i-on, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A wart small at the base but broad at the top: called *thymus* from having the color of thyme; a "moist wart." **ac″ro-thym′i-um‡.**— **a-crot′ic,** *a.* Relating to or affecting the surface; as, an *acrotic* eruption.

ac′ro-tism, 1 ak′ro-tizm; 2 ăc′ro-tĭşm, *n. Pathol.* A weakness or lack of pulsation; suspended animation; asphyxia. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *krotos*, sound of beating.]

a-crot′o-mous, 1 ə-krot′o-mus; 2 a-crŏt′o-mŭs, *a. Crystal.* Having a cleavage parallel with the base. [< Gr. *akrotomos*, cut off sharp, < *akros*, at the top, + *temnō*, cut.]

a-crot′o-nous, 1 ə-krot′o-nus; 2 a-crŏt′o-nŭs, *a. Bot.* Reaching to the top: referring to the extension of the pollen-sac tissue to the top of the anthers in certain orchids.— **Ac″ro-tre-ta′ce-a,** *n. pl.* A superfamily of Paleozoic neotrematous brachiopods having phosphatic shells with a deltidium.— **ac″ro-tre-ta′cean,** *a. & n.*— **ac″ro-tre-ta′ceous,** *a.* — **Ac″ro-tre′ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Zool.* A family of acrotretaceous brachiopods with the pedicel opening behind the protegulum. **Ac″ro-tre′ta,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ac″ro-tre′tid,** *a. & n.*

ac′ryl, 1 ak′ril; 2 ăc′ryl, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical radical (C_3H_3O) of acrolein and other bodies. [< ACR- (< ACROLEIN) + Gr. *hylē*, substance.]— **ac′ry-late,** *n.* A salt of acrylic acid.— **a-cryl′ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing acryl.— **acrylic acid,** a colorless compound ($C_3H_4O_2$) having a pungent odor, made by the oxidation of acrolein. [Colonization Society.

A. C. S., *abbr.* Acting Commissary of Subsistence; American

act, 1 akt; 2 ăct, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To perform on or as on the stage; simulate; ape; play; as, to *act* a part. **2.** To play the part of; take the character of; as, to *act* the fool. **3.** To carry out or fulfil (a purpose, command, or enterprise); do; as, "The unwilling heralds *act* their lord's commands." POPE *Iliad* bk. i, l. 426. **4†.** To actuate, incite, or move to action.

But even for some time after 'actuate' was introduced — as late, we see, as Pope — 'act' did often the work which 'actuate' alone does now. TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 2. [K. P. & CO. 1890.]

II. *i.* **1.** To put forth power or make exertion; produce movement or effect; specif., in physics, to exert mechanical force, or produce some specified effect through an agent; as, "His poetry *acts* like an incantation." MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 4. **2.** To conduct or behave; do; as, to *act* energetically. **3.** To perform or serve for performance on the stage. **4.** To be employed temporarily in some office or capacity; as, the aid *acts* for his general: usually with a preposition. [< L. *actus*, pp. of *agō*, lead.] — **act′a-bl(e)‡,** *a.*

— **to act on or upon. 1.** To order one's conduct in accordance with; as, to *act upon* a maxim. **2.** To exert an influence on; as, alcohol *acts on* the brain.— **to act up to,** to come up to (*some belief or ideal*) in practise; as, to *act up* to one's creed.

act, *n.* **1.** The exertion of power, bodily or mental; the exercise or manifestation of a power or property; the doing of something. (1) *Ethics.* Something done with intelligent purpose, and so implying moral responsibility: including thoughts, words, deeds, and wilful omissions (negative acts); as, man is responsible for his *acts*.

He [who does the truth] will . . . need no instruction as to outward and individual *acts*.
FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* ch. 33, p. 524. [F. & W.]

(2) A momentary deed or exertion of power, or one completed once for all, as opposed to a continuous one; as, justification is an *act* of God's free grace. (3) The performance of a part of a play; as, Away then: our *act's* ended. **2.** The performance of a natural function or process; action; as, "in the *act*" signifies in the very process of doing.

For when my outward action doth demonstrate the native *act* and figure of my heart. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 1.

3. The effect of the exertion of power; something done; a deed; as, God's mighty *acts* are manifest. (1) A deed as a reality or actuality, as opposed to mere possibility or intention; as, genuine love is not in profession, but in *act* and truth. (2) *A formal transaction of a legislative* or other deliberative body; a decree; enactment; as, an *act* of Parliament. (3) Something done intentionally by a person of sound mind; as, this is my *act* and deed. (4) A section of a drama; the largest division of a play or opera, forming an incident or deed *complete in itself*; as, the first *act of Hamlet*. (5) *Liturg.* A short prayer expressing a particular religious sentiment.

4. A record of deeds or things done. (1) A legislative enactment; as, he was reading an *act* of Congress. (2) *pl.* A record of *historical events*; as, the *Acts of the Apostles*. (3) The written thesis required of a candidate, by a university, for admission to a degree.

5. *Philos.* Reality, as opposed to mere possibility. In the Aristotelian philosophy, existence *in act* was opposed to potential existence. Thus the soul is the act (actualization, or entelechy) of the body. God is said to be *pure act*, or One in whom is no unrealized potentiality.

6†. An auto da fé.

Syn.: accomplishment, achievement, action, consummation, deed, doing, effect, execution, exercise, exertion, exploit, feat, motion, movement, operation, performance, proceeding, transaction, work. An *act* is strictly and originally something accomplished by an exercise of power, in which sense it is synonymous with *deed* or *effect*. *Action* is a *doing*. *Act* is therefore single, individual, momentary; *action* a complex of *acts*, or a process, state, or habit of exerting power. We say a virtuous *act*, but rather a virtuous course of *action*. We speak of the *action* of an acid upon a metal, not of its *act*. *Act* is used, also, for the simple *exertion* of power; as, an *act* of will. In this sense *act* does not necessarily imply an external *effect*, while *action* does. Morally, the *act* of murder is in the determination to kill; legally, the *act* is not complete without the striking of the fatal blow. *Act and deed* are both used for the thing done, but *act* refers to the power put forth, *deed* to the result accomplished; as, a voluntary *act*, a bad *deed*. In connection with other words *act* is more usually qualified by the use of another noun, *action* by an adjective preceding; we may say a kind *act*, tho oftener an *act* of kindness, but only a kind *action*, not an *action* of kindness. As between *act* and *deed*, *deed* is commonly used of great, notable, and impressive *acts*, as are *achievement*, *exploit*, and *feat*. "We live in *deeds* not years." BAILEY *Festus, Country Town* sc. 7. *Act* and *action* are both in contrast to all that is merely passive and receptive. The intensest *action* is easier than passive endurance. See EXERCISE; EXPLOIT; MOTION; TRANSACTION; WORK.— Ant.: cessation, deliberation, endurance, immobility, inaction, inactivity, inertia, passion (in philosophic sense), quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, suffering, suspension.

— **act and warrant** (*Scots Law*), the decree by which the appointment of a trustee is confirmed in a bankruptcy or insolvency case.— **act′-drop″,** *n.* A theater-curtain lowered between acts — **act in pais,** a transaction done out of court and not of record.— **act of bankruptcy,** any act by an insolvent debtor rendering him liable to proceedings under the bankrupt law, as concealing, removing, or disposing of his property to defraud creditors.— **Act of Elizabeth** (*Eng. Hist.*), the act which made Queen Elizabeth head of the Church of England.— **act of faith,** same as AUTO DA FÉ.— **act of God** (*Law*), an inevitable event occurring by reason of the operations of nature unmixed with human agency or human negligence.

The term *act of God* generally applies, broadly, to natural accidents, such as those caused by *lightning, earthquakes, and tempests*. A severe snowstorm, which blocked up railroads, held within the rule. BOUVIER *Law Dict.* Rawle's revision vol. i, p. 79.

— **act of grace,** an executive or legislative act or enactment pardoning to offenders.— **act of honor** (*Com.*), the honoring of a protested bill of exchange by *acceptance* or payment; also, the document setting forth the protest, acceptance, or payment.— **act of hostility** (*Inter. Law*), a warlike act; an act justifying forcible resistance.— **act of indemnity,** a statutory enactment passed for the protection *or relief of any one who, acting in good faith*, has inadvertently committed some illegal act subjecting him to penalty.— **act of law. 1.** The operation of legal principles; the rule of conduct or obligation resulting from the operation of such principles on ascertained facts **2.** A change of one's legal status or rights due to modification as of law by legislative or adjudicatory act.— **act of Providence** [Rare], same as ACT OF GOD.— **Act of Rescission** (*Scot. Hist.*), an act of 1662, by which all laws made during the previous 28 years were abrogated.— **Act of Security** (*Scot. Hist.*), an act of 1703 and 1704, by which Queen Anne declared the independence of Scotland: signed 1704. — **Act of Settlement** (*Eng. Hist.*), settlement of the crown. See under SETTLEMENT.— **Act of Submission, Supremacy, Toleration, Uniformity,** see under SUBMISSION, etc.— **act of war** (*Inter. Law*), an act held to be sufficient cause for hostilities.— **act's breakfast** [Eng.], a social party given by a candidate for academic honors on the day he makes his act.— **acts of adjournal** (*Scots Law*), rules of the Court of Justiciary for regulating procedure.— **acts of sederunt** (*Scots Law*), rules of the Court of Session for regulating procedure.— **act′-tune,** *n.* Same as ENTR'ACTE, 2.— **Ballot Act** (*Eng. Hist.*), same as REFORM BILL.— **Carey Act** (*U. S. Hist.*), an act of Congress (March 3, 1877) giving any State containing desert land one million acres of that land, the donation being conditioned on the reclamation of the land by irrigation at the cost of the State. **Desert Act‡.**— **elicit act,** an immanent act of will, as of volition or choice.— **Geary Act** (*U. S. Hist.*), an act of May 5, 1892, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers residing in the United States.— **Habitual Drunkard's Act** [Eng.], see under HABITUAL.— **Hatch Act** (*U. S. Hist.*), an act of 1887, giving to each State and Territory that had no agricultural experiment station $15,000 annually to establish one.— **Hinde Palmer's Act** (*Eng. Law*), an act of 1869 (Vict. 32–33), annulling the claim of priority of specialty creditors in estates of decedents.— **immanent act,** an act that has no effect on anything outside of the agent; as, sensation is *an immanent act of the senses*.— **imperate act,** a transient act, or movement of body or mind, following a volition or choice.— **judicial act,** an act resulting from the exercise of judicial power, as in assessment of taxes by commissioners appointed for that purpose: opposed to *legislative act* and *ministerial act*.— **Leeman's Act** (*Eng. Law*), an act passed in 1867, requiring that the number of shares of any stock included in any sale be recorded in the contract of sale: now little observed.— **legislative act,** an act resulting from the exercise of legislative powers: opposed to *judicial act* and *ministerial act*.— **Lord Brougham's Act** (*Eng. Law*), an act passed in 1850, abolishing the *ipso facto* revival of statutes, and abbreviating their wording.— **Lord Campbell's Act** (*Eng. Law*), one of several acts passed during Lord John Campbell's tenure of office as Lord Chief Justice of England. Specif.: (1) An act (6 & 7 Vict. c. 96) passed in 1843, dealing with punishment for defamatory libel. (2) An act of 1846 (9 & 10 Vict. c. 93) which enabled the representatives of a person killed by the wrongful act of another to recover damages. **The Fatal Accidents Act‡.** (3) An act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 83), concerning the issuing of obscene publications. Called, sometimes, **Obscene Publications Act.**— **Lord Cranworth's Act** (*Eng. Law*), an act passed in 1860, conferring additional powers on trustees and mortgagees.— **Lord Denman's Act** (*Eng. Law*), an act passed in 1843, abolishing the invalidity of the testimony of witnesses who have a technical interest in crime.— **Lord Ellenborough's Act** (*Eng. Law*), an act passed in 1803, dealing with offenses against the person.— **Lord Grenville's Act** (*Eng. Law*), an act passed in 1870, restricting certain exemptions from duty claimed by members of Parliament.— **Lord St. Leonard's Acts** (*Eng. Law*), acts passed in 1840, dealing with property laws, and relieving trustees.— **Lord Tenterden's Act** (*Eng. Law*), an act passed in 1828, requiring that certain promises creating an obligation shall be in writing.— **Malins' Act** (*Eng. Law*), an act passed in 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 57), allowing the disposition by married women of their reversions in personalty.— **Married Woman's Property Acts** (*Eng. Law*), see under PROPERTY.— **ministerial act,** an act performed under certain special conditions in a prescribed manner and according to rule by a person endowed with ministerial functions, and in no way influenced by his own private judgment: opposed to *judicial act* or *legislative act*.— **Morrill Act.** (*U. S. Hist.* **1.** An act of 1862, providing for at least one college in each State for the study of agriculture and the mechanic arts. **2.** An act of 1890, providing for a yearly appropriation, after ten years, of $25,000, for the maintenance of these colleges, the income being applied to the teaching of agriculture, the

industrial arts, and the English language.— **private act,** a legislative act relating only to particular persons and their private affairs, as an act of divorce.— **Scalp Act** [U. S.], an act providing for a State bounty for the destruction of noxious animals.— **Sherman Act,** see SHERMAN.— **Volstead Act,** [U. S.], an act of October 28, 1919, forbidding the manufacture, transportation, or sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages, Called also **National Prohibition Act** and **Prohibition Enforcement Measure.**—**White Slave Traffic Act** [U. S.], an act of June 25, 1910, providing penalties for all persons transporting, or aiding in the transportation of, women from one State to another for immoral purposes or white slavery. See SLAVERY. Called also the **Mann Act,** from its sponsor, James R. Mann.

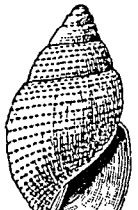
act., *abbr.* Acting; active.

ac'ta, 1 ak'tə; 2 ăc'ta, *n. pl.* [L.] Acts; especially, proceedings or minutes of proceedings kept on record in a legal or ecclesiastical court.— **Acta Martyrum, A. Sanctorum** (*R. C. Ch.*), accounts of the lives and deaths of the martyrs and saints. [shore.

ac'tad, 1 ak'tad; 2 ăc'tăd, *n. Ecol.* A plant of a rocky sea-

Ac-tæ'a, 1 ak-tī'ə; 2 ăc-tē'a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs of the crowfoot family — the baneberries — having ample ternately compound leaves, and a short, thick terminal raceme of white flowers, each producing a single baccate fruit. [L., herb-christopher, < Gr. *aktea,* elder-tree.]

Ac-tæ'on, 1 ak-tī'ən; 2 ăc-tē'on, *n. Myth.* A hunter, said to have seen Diana bathing, been turned by her into a stag, and killed by his dogs.



An Actæonoid Shell. (Nat. size.)

Ac''tæ-on'i-dæ, 1 ak''tī-ən'ı-dī; 2 ăc''tē-ŏn'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of marine cephalaspidean gastropods with an operculum. **Ac-tæ'on,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *Aktaiōn,* myth. character.]— **ac-tæ'o-nid,** *n.*— **ac-tæ'o-noid,** *a.*

Ac'ti-ad, 1 ak'shı-ad; 2 ăc'shi-ăd, *n.* The four (Actian) years between two successive celebrations of the Actian games.

Ac'ti-an, 1 ak'shı-ən; 2 ăc'shi-an, *a.* Of or relating to Actium in Greece. [< L. *Actium,* < Gr. *Aktion,* < *aktē,* headland.] — **Actian games** (*Gr. & Rom. Hist.*), a festival in honor of Apollo, reestablished by Augustus Cæsar at Nicopolis in Epirus, to commemorate his naval victory off Actium over Antony and Cleopatra, Sept 2, 31 B. C.

ac'tin-, 1 ak'tın-, ak'tı-nı-, ak'tı-no-: 2 ăc'tin-, ăc'ti-ni-, ăc'ti-no-. From Greek *aktis,* ray: combining forms denoting (*Zool.*) usually a radiate structure or the presence of tentacles; or (*Phys. & Chem.*) relation to light-rays, especially those that promote chemical action.— **ac'ti-nal,** *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the oral region of a radiate.

With . . . age the *actinal* part of the young Medusa becomes more prominent. A. AGASSIZ *N. Am. Acalephæ* p. 27. [s. & y. 1865.]

— **Ac''ti-na'rı-a¹,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A suborder of simple zoantharian polyps with simple tentacles and six (or a multiple of six) septa.— **ac''ti-na'rı-an,** *a. & n.*— **Ac''ti-na'rı-a²,** *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of tentaculiferous infusorians, including *Ephelotidæ* and *Ophryodendridæ.*— **ac'tine,** *n.* **1.** A ray, as in spicules of a sponge. **2.** A ray of solar energy, as the abstract unit of solar radiation proposed by Herschel.— **Ac''ti-nel'ı-da,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A subdivision of radiolarians with a variable number of spines irregularly disposed.— **ac''ti-nel'ı-dan,** *a.*— **ac''ti-nen'chy-ma,** *n. Bot.* Tissue formed in a stellate manner.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

act'ing, 1 akt'ıŋ; 2 ăct'ing, *pa.* Doing in place of another; operating in any manner; officiating; as, *acting* secretary.

act'ing, *n.* Action; act of performing, as a part in a play.

ac-tin'ı-a, 1 ak-tin'ı-ə; 2 ăc-tin'i-a, *n.* **1.** An animal-flower; sea-anemone. **2.** [A-] *Zoöph.* A genus typical of *Actinidæ.* — **ac''tin'ı-an. 1.** *a.* Same as ACTINOID. **ac'ti-nine‡. II.** *n.* A zoophyte of the family *Actinidæ.* **ac'ti-nid‡.** — **Ac-tin''ı-a'rı-a,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* An order or section of actinozoans including the sea-anemones.— **ac-tin''ı-a'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

ac-tin'ic, 1 ak-tin'ik; 2 ăc-tin'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the radiation of light or heat. **2.** Potent to effect chemical changes by radiant energy. See ACTINISM. [< Gr. *aktis* (*aktin-*), ray.] **ac-tin'i-cal‡.— actinic balance,** same as BOLOMETER.— **a. focus,** the focus for chemically active rays, as by a photographic lens.— **a. light,** light having the power to initiate chemical action, as upon photographic films: said especially of the violet end of the spectrum, whose chemical properties are most noticeable.— **a. plane,** in a system of stationary light-waves, a plane where the power to bring on chemical action is greatest — at right angles to the wave-direction and passing through the points of greatest motion.— **a. rays,** those rays of the spectrum that are most powerful in producing chemical changes: occurring in the blue, violet, and ultra-violet.— **ac-tin'ı-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ac''ti-nic'ı-ty,** *n.*

ac-tin'ı-cism, *n.* Same as ACTINISM.— **Ac''ti-nid'ı-a,** *n. Bot.* A genus of ternstrœmiaceous climbing shrubs, deciduous and strong-growing, native in eastern Asia, and bearing alternate serrate leaves and white cup-shaped flowers. The fruit is an edible berry.— **ac-tin'ı-form,** *a.* Having a radiated form, like an actinia.— **Ac''ti-ni'ı-dæ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of hexactinian actinarians without acontia and with a weak sphincter; the typical sea-anemones. **Ac''ti-ni'a-dæ‡; Ac-tin'ı-dæ‡.**— **ac'ti-nid, ac-tin'ı-id,** *n.*

ac-tin'ı-o-chrome, *n. Chem.* A red pigment derived from certain *Actinozoa.*— **Ac-tin''ı-o-mor'pha,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A subclass of anthozoans including the *Actiniaria, Antipatharia,* and *Madreporaria.*

ac'tin-ism, 1 ak'tın-izm; 2 ăc'tin-ism, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* That property of radiant energy (luminous and non-luminous) which effects chemical changes; also, the production of chemical change by such action.

The effects of actinism are seen in many common occurrences, as in the fading or discoloration of carpets, clothing, etc., when exposed long to sunlight, and in the tanning of the skin by the same agent; but they are most conspicuous in the products of photography. See PHOTOGRAPHY. Actinism is most powerfully manifested by the rays of the sun, but it is present in other rays also, as the electric and magnesium lights.

2†. The radintion of heat or light; that branch of physics which treats of such radiation. [< Gr. *aktis* (*aktin-*), beam.]

Ac''ti-nis'ti-a, 1 ak''tı-nis'ti-ə; 2 ăc''ti-nis'ti-a, *n. pl. Ich.* An order of rhipidopterygian fishes without special basal bones to the dorsal and anal fins, including *Calacanthidæ.*— **ac''ti-nis'ti-an,** *a. & n.*— **ac''ti-nis'ti-ous,** *a.*

ac-tin'ı-um, 1 ak-tin'ı-um; 2 ăc-tin'i-ŭm, *n. Chem.* **1.** An element that turns dark in sunlight, said to have been discovered in 1880 by Phipson, in commercial zinc. **2.** A radioactive substance discovered in pitchblende by A. Debierne, of Paris, in 1898. [< Gr. *aktinos, aktis,* ray.] — **actinium rays,** Becquerel rays sent out by the substances produced during the disintegration of actinium.

Ac''ti-ni-zo'a, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Actinozoa.*— **ac''ti-ni-zo'an,** *a. & n.*— **ac''ti-no-bac''ıl-lo'sis,** *n.* [Arg. Rep.] *Med.* A bacillary disease of cattle resembling actinomycosis, but more deadly and contagious.— **ac-tin'o-blast,** *n. Spong.* A scleroblast.— **ac-tin'o-branch,** *n.* A gill-like vascular organ of some cœlenterates, as the *Anthozoa.*— **ac''ti-no-bran'chi-a,** *n.* Same as ACTINOBRANCH.— **ac''ti-no-carp,** *n.* A fruit with placentæ arranged in a radiate manner.— **ac''ti-no-car'pic, ac''ti-no-car'pous,** *a.*— **Ac''ti-no-ce-rat'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of nautiloidean cephalopods with the shell nearly straight and the siphuncle composed of nummuline segments. **Ac''ti-noc'e-ras,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ac''ti-no-cer'a-tid,** *n.*— **ac''ti-no-cer'a-told,** *a.*— **ac''ti-no-chem'is-try,** *n.* That branch of science which treats of the action of light on chemical compounds.— **Ac''ti-no-chl'rı,** *n. pl. Ich.* An extinct suborder or order of teleost fishes having many bones connected directly with the procapula and supporting the pectoral fins. **Ac''ti-no-chel'rı‡.**— **ac''ti-no-chl'rous,** *a.*— **Ac''ti-no-crin'ı-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A Paleozoic family of camarate crinoids with a monocyclic base, three basals, no subradials, and regular interradials. **Ac''ti-no-crl'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ac''ti-no-crin'ıd,** *n.*— **ac''ti-no-crl'nite,** *n.*— **ac''ti-no-crl'noid,** *a. & n.*— **Ac-tin'o-don,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil stegocephalian amphibians from the lower Permian of France.— **ac''ti-no-e-lec-tric'ı-ty,** *n.* Electricity generated in a body, as in rock-crystal, by direct head-radiation. — **ac-tin'o-gram,** *n.* The record of actinic action in the actinograph.

ac-tin'o-graph, 1 ak-tin'o-grəf; 2 ăc-tin'o-grăf, *n.* An instrument for graphically recording the chemical intensity of the sun's rays by their action upon the sensitized surface of a rotating cylinder. One form of the apparatus, called **Hurter and Driffield's actinograph,** is used to indicate length of photographic exposures.— **ac-tin''o-graph'ic,** *a.*— **ac''ti-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* Registration by an actinograph; also, the art or science of such registration.

ac'ti-noid, 1 ak'tı-noid; 2 ăc'ti-nŏid, *a.* Having the form of rays; radiate, as a starfish.— **Ac''ti-nol'da,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Actinozoa.*— **Ac''ti-nol'de-a,** *n. pl.* Same as ACTINOZOA.

ac-tin'o-lite¹, 1 ak-tin'o-lait; 2 ăc-tin'o-lit, *n.* A bright-green or grayish-green variety of amphibole ($Ca(MgFe)_3Si_4O_{12}$): found often in long crystals.— **ac-tin''o-lit'ic,** *a.*

ac-tin'o-lite², *n.* An apparatus for concentrating the chemical rays of the spectrum, as in treating skin-diseases; trade name.

ac''ti-nol'o-gous, *a. Biol.* Pertaining to, or exhibiting actinology.— **ac-tin'o-log** or **-logue,** *n.* An actinologous part.— **ac''ti-nol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The science of the chemical action of light. **2.** *Biol.* The homological relation that exists between the successive segments, regions, or divisions of a part or organ of radiate animals. **3.** The scientific study of the *Actinozoa.*— **ac''ti-nol'o-gist,** *n.*— **ac-tin'o-lyte,** *n.* **1.** A substance noticeably changed by the action of light. **2.** A chemical compound which may be resolved into its constituents by the action of light.— **ac''tin-o-lyt'ic,** *a.*— **ac-tin'o-mere,** *n. Zoöph.* One of the radiating partitions of an actinozoan, as a coral-polyp.— **ac''ti-no-mer'ic,** *a.*— **Ac''ti-nom'e-ris,** *n. Bot.* A genus of perennial plants of the aster family, with yellow flowers.

ac''ti-nom'e-ter, 1 ak''tı-nem'ı-tər; 2 ăc''ti-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the heat-intensity of the sun's rays; as, the **absolute actinometer** (for recording directly the amount of heat), **Roscoe's a.** (for measuring light-action), and **Violle's a.** (for measuring the heating power of sunlight).

2. An instrument for ascertaining the actinic effect of light-rays; as, **Stanley's a.** (for determining the actinic effect of sunlight).

3. An instrument for determining the power of radiation by its chemical effects on gases, acids, etc.; as, **Draper's a.** (for gaging light-energy), and **Richardson's a.** (for recording the strength of chemically energetic rays).

ac''ti-nom'e-try, *n.* **1.** The measurement (1) of the intensity of solar heat, or (2) of the actinic effect of light-rays. **2.** The branch of science that treats of such measurement. — **ac''ti-no-met'ric, ac''ti-no-met'rı-cal,** *a.*

ac''ti-no-mor'phic, ac''ti-no-mor'phous, *a. Bot.* Regularly ray-shaped: said of flowers that may be divided into similar halves in two or more vertical planes.— **Ac''ti-no-my'ces,** *n.* A genus of chlamydobacteriaceous bacteria. *Actinomyces bovis* grows in the tissues of animals and men, forming tumors. By some authorities referred to *Cladothrix.*— **ac''ti-no-my-cet'ic,** *a.*— **ac''ti-no-my-co'sis,** *n.* The disease caused by *Actinomyces bovis,* characterized by sarcoma-like tumors, usually on the jaw, sometimes on the tongue and lungs, in cattle, pigs, horses, sheep, and occasionally in man; big-jaw; lumpy-jaw.— **ac''ti-no-my-cot'ic,** *a.* Relating to, partaking of, or affected by actinomycosis.— **ac-tin'o-phone,** *n.* An instrument for the production of sounds by the action of the actinic rays of the spectrum.— **ac-tin''o-phon'ic,** *a.*— **ac-tin'o-phore,** *n. Ich.* One of the peripheral elements of the skeleton, which afford support to the true fin-rays of a fish. J. A. RYDER *Am. Naturalist* vol. xix, p. 316.— **ac''ti-noph'o-rous,** *a.* Bearing radiating spines.— **ac-tin'o-phryd,** *a.* Of or like *Actinophrys.* **ac''ti-noph'ry-an‡.**— **Ac''ti-no-phry'ı-dæ,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of heliozoans. **Ac''ti-noph'rys,** *n.* (t. g.) **Ac''ti-noph''ry-ı'næ‡.**— **ac''ti-noph'ry-id,** *n.* — **ac''ti-noph'ry-oid,** *a.*— **Ac''ti-nop'o-da,** *n. pl. Echin.* The chief division (or order) of holothurians, with tentacles developed from the radial vessels of the water-vascular system.— **Ac''ti-nop'te-ri,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Actinopterygia.*— **ac''ti-nop'ter-an,** *n.* — **ac''ti-nop'ter-ous,** *a.*— **Ac''ti-nop''ter-yg'ı-a,** *n. pl. Ich.* A subclass of fishes with interspinal bones not corresponding to fin-rays, including most living species.— **ac''ti-nop''ter-yg'ı-an,** *a. & n.*— **ac''ti-no-so'ma,** *n.* The whole body of an actinozoan, whether simple or composite. **ac-tin'o-some‡.**— **ac'ti-nost,** *n. Ich.* One of a row of bones (generally four) at the base of the pectoral fin in true fishes.— **ac-tin'o-stome,** *n.* The oral aperture, or mouth, of an actinozoan.— **ac''ti-no-sto'mi-al,** *a.*— **ac'ti-note,** *n. Mineral.* Same as ACTINOLITE¹.— **ac''ti-no-ther'a-peu'tic,** *a.* Of or relating to curative treatment by means of actinic rays.— **ac''ti-no-ther'a-py,** *n.* Same as RADIOTHERAPY.— **ac''ti-no-trich'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Ich.* One of the fibers in the fin-fold of the embryo of a fish, representing in part the rays of the adult.— **ac''ti-not'ro-cha,** *n. Helminth.* The larva of certain worms (genus *Phoronis*) with rings of cilia round the anus and behind the mouth, those of the latter produced into numerous arm-like processes.— **ac''ti-no-trop'ic,** *a. Biol.* Reacting to ultra-violet light.— **Ac''ti-no-zo'a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of cœlenterates, variously ranked, embracing the *Anthozoa* (as sea-anemones and coral-polyps) and the *Ctenophora.*— **ac''ti-no-zo'al,** *a.*— **ac''ti-no-zo'an,** *a. & n.*— **ac''ti-no-zo'on,** *n.*— **ac-tin'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* A locomotive polyp-like embryo into which the egg becomes directly developed in certain hydroids.

ac'ti-o, 1 ak'shı-o; 2 ăc'shi-ō, *n.* [L.] An action; specif., in civil law, (1) a right enforceable by law, or (2) a judicial proceeding for the enforcement of a right.— **actio personalis moritur cum persona** [L.] (*Law*), a personal action dies with the person

ac'tion, 1 ak'shən; 2 ăc'shon, *tr.* [Rare.] To bring an action at law against. **ac'tion-ize‡.**

ac'tion, *n.* **1.** The putting forth or exerting of power; an acting, doing, or working; operation; activity; as, a man of *action;* "Undulating lines . . . are expressive of *action.*" RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vol. v, ch. 2, p. 175. (1) (*a*) Intelligent and voluntary exertion: opposed to suffering or being acted upon; also, the exertion of mental power, as distinguished from physical; the moving of any faculty; as, strictly speaking, *action* is predicable of rational beings only; "Ever ready to teach that *action* was the truth of thought." LOWELL *Ode* st. 1.

Talent, lying in the understanding, is often inherited; genius, being the *action* of reason and imagination, rarely or never. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 21, 1830.

(*b*) *Psychol.* Physical motion as known to consciousness in inception, performance, and recollection: sometimes denominated *external* as distinguished from *internal voluntary* action, in which volition results in mental change without external manifestation. (2) The exertion of physical or chemical force; as, glacial *action* caused these scratches; the *action* of an acid. **2.** The manner or mode of the exertion of power. (1) *Physiol.* The performance by any organ of its proper function; as, the *action* of the heart was normal. (2) The movement of the parts or mechanism of something; as, the *action* of the engine was perfect. (3) *Oratory.* A speaker's entire mode of handling himself oratorically; gesture; as, Demosthenes pronounced *action* the sum of eloquence.

The elder Edwards had no *action* at all; yet such was his interest in his subject that crowded auditors burst into one universal weeping under his discourse.

G. SPRING *Power of the Pulpit* ch. 13, p. 257. [B. & S. 1848.]

3. The result of putting forth power; the thing done. Particularly: (1) Any act of volition; deed; as, the rational *actions* of men constitute their conduct or behavior. (2) In poetry and the drama, the connected events on which the interest depends. (3) A military conflict; battle; as, a general *action.* (4) *Eccl.* A devotional exercise or religious function. (5) *Law.* The lawful demand of one's right through judicial proceedings; a judicial proceeding for the enforcement of rights, the redress of wrongs, or the punishment of public offenses. (6) [Archaic.] A share in a stock company. (7) An enactment or edict of a deliberative body or court. **4.** The mechanism by means of which power is exerted. (1) In a machine; as, single *action* (that by which effective work is done in only one direction during a stroke) and double *action* (in which effective work is done on both the forward and the return stroke). (2) (*a*) In musical instruments, the mechanism that connects keys or pedals with strings or pipes. (*b*) In a pianoforte or organ, the amount of resistance offered by the keys to the touch; as, hard or heavy *action;* also, the amount of depression possible to the keys; as, shallow *action.* (3) The appliance by which the breech of a cannon is opened. (4) *Sculp. & Paint.* Gesture or attitude represented as expressing passion or sentiment. [F., < L. *actio*(*n-*), < *ago,* do.] SYN.: see ACT; BATTLE; BEHAVIOR; CASE; EXERCISE; OPERATION.

— **action at a distance** (*Physics*), action whereby one material object affects another which it does not touch, as in gravitation or magnetic attraction or repulsion: supposed to be due to stresses in the ether between the bodies. — **ac'tion-cen''ter,** *n. Meteor.* Center of action. See under CENTER.— **a. current,** see under CURRENT, *n.*— **a. ex contractu,** a legal action founded on matters appertaining to a contract.— **a. ex delicto,** an action arising from a wrong done.— **a. of a moving system** (*Physics*), the sum of the average momenta of the parts, each multiplied by the length of its path.— **a.-rail,** *n.* Either of two rails extending across a pianoforte and supporting its action. — **a. sermon,** the sermon before communion in Scotch Presbyterian churches.— **a.-taking,** *a.* Litigious.— **a.-time,** *n. Psychol.* The reaction-period.— **back-a.,** *n.* See BACK.— **direct a.,** an arrangement in a steam-engine in which the connecting-rod is attached to a cross-head between the cylinder and crank-shaft, or to the crank-pin direct.— **grand a.,** a pianoforte-action having a hammer to strike the string, a hopper to raise the hammer from the string after striking, and a check to keep the hammer from rebounding.— **instinctive a.** (*Psychol.*), an action fundamentally instinctive, but modified by the conscious motives of experience.— **law of a. and reaction,** the law that for every action of force on a body there is an equal and opposite action (reaction) on the body that exerts the force. See FORCE.— **local a. 1.** Irregular and wasteful dissolving of the positive element of a voltaic battery even when the circuit is open. **2.** Wasteful currents in the pole-pieces or cores of dynamos; eddy, Foucault, local, or parasitic currents.— **magnocrystallic a.,** the differences in the action of magnets on crystalline bodies in different directions: a term proposed by Faraday.— **mixed a.,** an action partaking of the nature of both real and personal actions, wherein real estate is demanded and also personal damages for a wrong sustained in relation thereto, as waste, etc.— **organic a.,** a vital process in the bodily organization, as the action of the liver, of the heart, etc.— **personal a.,** an action brought for recovery on some form of contract, or for damages for some personal injury either direct or consequential.— **pneumatic a.,** an action, as in organs, by which the actual work of opening the valves, etc., is done pneumatically, the pressed key only controlling and directing the pneumatic power.— **principle of least a.,** the law that of several ways in which a system of bodies may move without gaining or losing energy, it will choose that in which the action is least. See ACTION OF A MOVING SYSTEM, above.— **psychomotor a.** (*Psychol.*), action resulting directly from an idea or perception.— **real a.,** a judicial proceeding between private persons relating to the recovery of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, claimed in fee or for life.— **repeating a.,** in a pianoforte or organ, a mechanism which permits the striking of keys a second time before the return to normal position: applied also to the action of a pedal.— **selective a.** (*Psychol.*), an action arising from conflicting impulses or motives.— **statutory a.,** an action created by statute.— **tracker a.,** in organs, action controlled by trackers connecting the mechanism.

—**ac'tion-a-bl(e**ᴿ, *a. Law.* Affording cause for instituting an action, as trespass, slanderous words, etc.—**ac'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*—**ac'tion-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to action.—**ac'tion-a-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] [Rare.] An owner of actions or shares in a joint-stock company; a stockholder—**ac'tion-er,** *n.* One who makes or adjusts the action of an instrument or apparatus, as of a piano, lock, etc.—**ac'tion-ist,** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] One who advocates or practises action in oratory. **2†.** A stockholder.—**ac'tion-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To bring a legal action against.—**ac'tion-less,** *a.* Without action; specif., in law, insufficient to afford a good cause for action.—**ac'tious†,** *a.* Eager for action; active.

ac"ti-ta'tion, 1 ak"ti-tē'shŏn; 2 ăc"ti-tā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] Quick and frequent action. [< L. *actitatus,* pp of *actito,* freq. of *ago,* act.]

ac'ti-um¹, 1 ak'shi-ŭm; 2 ăc'shi-ūm, *n. Ecol.* A rocky seashore (opp. to *limnium*).

Ac'ti-um², 1 ak'shi-ŭm; 2 ăc'shi-ūm, *n.* An ancient Grecian promontory; Augustus Cæsar defeated Antony here, 31 B.C.

ac'ti-vate, 1 ak'ti-vēt; 2 ăc'ti-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT'ED; -VAT'ING.] **1.** *Physics.* To render radioactive, as a gas, by subjecting to the action of a radioactive substance; ionize. **2.** *Chem.* To render capable of adsorption. **3.** To make active.

ac'ti-va"tor, 1 ak'ti-vē'tor; 2 ăc'ti-vā"tŏr, *n.* A substance that renders active a ferment that is secreted in an inactive form.

ac'tive, } 1 ak'tiv; 2 ăc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Abounding in, exhibit-
ac'tivs, } ing, or expressing action, as opposed to lacking in action, or sluggish. (1) Agile; quick; as, *active* as a squirrel. (2) Full of activity; busy; as, an *active* man.

We are *active* beings, and our sympathy . . . is with great action. DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 141. [T. 1846.]

(3) Brisk; lively; as, an *active* demand for wheat. (4) *Gram.* Expressing the action of verbs, as distinguished from being and state; also, as opposed to passivity.

Verb-forms to which *active* is so applied are said to belong to the *active* (opposed to the *passive*) voice. By some grammarians *active* is used in the sense of transitive. **2.** Being in or pertaining to a state of action: opposed to *quiescent, extinct,* or *latent;* as, an *active* volcano; kinetic energy is *active,* not latent. **3.** Having the property of causing or promoting action: opposed to *passive.* (1) Originating or producing action.

In our instinctive rebellion against pain we are children again, and demand an *active* will to wreak our vengeance on.

GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* ch. 27, p. 271. [B. C. & CO. 1886.]

(2) Inciting to or manifested in action: opposed to *contemplative* or *speculative;* as, an *active* Christianity. (3) Tending to action; practical, as opposed to theoretical; as, Reid divided the mental powers into intellectual and *active.* [ME. *actif,* < F. *actif,* < L. *activus,* < *ago,* act.]

Syn.: agile, alert, brisk, bustling, busy, diligent, energetic, expeditious, industrious, lively, mobile, nimble, officious, prompt, quick, ready, restless, sprightly, spry, supple, vigorous, wide-awake. *Active* refers to both quickness and constancy of action; in the former sense it is allied with *agile, alert, brisk,* etc.; in the latter, with *busy, diligent, industrious.* The *active* love employment, the *busy* are actually employed, the *diligent* and the *industrious* are habitually *busy.* The *restless* are *active* from inability to keep quiet; their activity may be without purpose, or out of all proportion to the purpose contemplated. The *officious* are undesirably *active* in the affairs of others. See ALERT; ALIVE; MEDDLESOME.—**Ant.:** dull, heavy, idle, inactive, indolent, inert, lazy, quiescent, quiet, slow, sluggish, stupid.—**Prep.:** active *in* work, *in* a cause; *for* an object, as *for* justice; *with* persons or instrumentalities; *about* something, as *about* other people's business.

—**ac'tiv(e-ly,** *adv.*—**ac'tiv(e-ness**ᴿ, *n.*

ac'ti-vism, *n. Philos.* A doctrine held by Christian Rudolph Eucken that life is action and human duty lies in a world of strife.

ac-tiv'i-tal, 1 ak-tiv'i-tăl; 2 ăc-tiv'i-tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to human activities; including all human actions of every kind.

ac-tiv'i-ty, 1 ak-tiv'i-ti; 2 ăc-tiv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being active; exertion of energy; action. **2.** Brisk or vigorous movement or action; hence, active force or operation in general; as, *activity* in trade; *activity* of a volcano; human *activities.* **3.** *Mech.* Work done in a unit of time. **4.** *Chem.* The ability, as of a carbon, to remove coloring matter or impurity from a liquid. **5†.** Bodily exercise; athletics. [< F. *activité,* < LL. *activita(t-)s,* < L. *activus;* see ACTIVE.] Syn.: see ANIMATION. [tive.

act'less, 1 akt'les; 2 ăct'lĕs, *a.* Without action; inac-

ac'to, 1 ak'to; 2 ăc'to, *n. Sp.-Am. Law.* An action; especially, a judicial proceeding or decree.

ac'tol, 1 ak'tōl *or* -tol; 2 ăc'tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* An antiseptic ($AgC_3H_3O_3H_2O$) employed in dentistry, veterinary medicine, and surgery; silver lactate. [Coined < LACTATE.]

ac'ton¹, 1 ak'tŏn; 2 ăc'ton, *n.* A quilted tunic worn under medieval armor to prevent chafing; also, a cuirass of plate armor. [< OF. *acoton,* F. *hoqueton,* < Sp. *alcoton,* < Ar. *al-qŭtun,* < *al,* the, + *qŭtun,* cotton.]

ak'e-ton†; hack'e-ton†.

Ac'ton², *n.* **1. Eliza** (⁴/₁₂1799–²/₁₂1859), an English authoress; *Modern Cookery.* **2. John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, Lord** (1834–⁶/₁₂1902) (first baron), an English historian. **3.** A town in Middlesex, England; suburb of London. **4.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass.

ac'tor, 1 ak'tor; 2 ăc'tŏr, *n.* **1.** One who acts or plays a part; specif., one who represents a character, plays a part, or enacts a rôle, as in a theater; a stage-player; one whose business is acting. **2.** Any doer of an act. **3.** *Law.* (1) The plaintiff. (2) An advocate or a proctor. [L., < *ago,* drive.] [AGENT; CAUSE.

Syn.: comedian, performer, player, tragedian. See

ac'tress, 1 ak'tres; 2 ăc'trĕs, *n.* A woman or girl who acts or performs, especially on the stage. [< ACTOR.]

ac"tu-a-bil'i-ty, 1 ak"chu-a-bil'i-ti; 2 ăc"chu-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Capacity for being actuated or acted upon. [M.]

ac'tu-al, 1 ak'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ăl; 2 ăc'chu-[*or* -tū-]al, *a.* **1.** Real in being or act; carried out or realized in practise; existing in fact, as opposed to merely possible, constructive, conceivable, or ideal; as, *actual* cost.

To the heart of Faith hopes are as *actual* as realities. FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* bk. iii, ch. 18, p. 249. [T. & W.]

2. *Law.* Existing in fact; real, as distinguished from conjectural or imputed by construction; as, *actual* possession. **3.** Being in existence or action now; existent; present.

If there was any trouble, *actual* or impending, affecting those she had served, her place was with them.

TOURGÉE *Bricks without Straw* ch. 42, p. 323. [F. H. & H. 1880.]

4†. Active, or involving action or results; practical. [< F. *actuel,* < LL. *actualis,* practical, < L. *actus;* see ACT, *v.*]

Syn.: authentic, certain, demonstrable, developed, genuine, positive, real, true, unquestionable, veritable. *Actual* has respect to a thing done or accomplished, *real* to a thing as existing, *positive* to that which is fixed or established, *developed* to that which has reached completion by a natural process of unfolding. *Actual* is in opposition to the supposed, conceived, or reported, and furnishes the proof of its existence in itself; *real* is opposed to feigned, imaginary, and is capable of demonstration; *positive,* to the uncertain or doubtful; *developed,* to that which is undeveloped or incomplete. The *developed* is susceptible of proof; the *positive* precludes the necessity for proof. The present condition of a thing is its *actual* condition; ills are *real* that have a substantial reason; proofs are *positive* when they give the mind certainty; a plant is *developed* when it has reached its completed stage. See AUTHENTIC.—**Ant.:** fabulous, feigned, fictitious, hypothetical, imaginary, supposititious, theoretical, unreal, untrue, visionary.

—**ac'tu-al-ism,** *n. Metaph.* The doctrine that "all existence is truly active or spiritual, as opposed to inert or dead." J. HINTON *Philosophy and Religion* pref., p. 13. [K. P. & CO. 1881.]—**ac'tu-al-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who deals with realities or facts, as opposed to theories or fancies. **2.** An adherent of actualism.—**ac"tu-al-is'tic,** *a.*

ac'tu-al, *n.* **1.** Something real or actually existing; as, the *actual* is the real, as opposed to the merely possible. **2.** *pl.* Specif., in finance, actual assets or receipts, as distinct from supposed or estimated.

ac"tu-al'i-ty, 1 ak"chu-[*or* -tiu-]al'i-ti; 2 ăc"chu-[*or* -tū-]ăl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being actual, or real; as, the *actuality* of miracles. **2.** That which is actual; any reality; as, war is a dreadful *actuality.* **3.** Realism, as in art, or any instance of it. **4.** *Philos.* (1) In the Scholastic philosophy, the formal essence of an existent thing. (2) In the Hegelian philosophy, a more complete independence, or self-sufficiency, than belongs to phenomenal existence. [< LL. *actualita(t-)s,* < *actualis;* see ACTUAL.]—**actuality theory,** see under THEORY.

ac'tu-al-ize, 1 ak'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ăl-aiz; 2 ăc'chu-[*or* -tū-]al-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make real or realistic; realize; as, to *actualize* an ideal. **ac'tu-al-ise‡.**—**ac"tu-al-i-za'tion** *or* **-sa'tion,** *n.*

ac'tu-al-ly, 1 ak'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ə-li; 2 ac'chu-[*or* -tū-]a-ly, *adv.* **1.** In act or fact; in reality; truly; as, he was *actually* there; the fool *actually* imagines himself wise. **2†.** Actively.

ac'tu-al-ness, 1 ak'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl-nes; 2 ăc'chu-[*or* -tū-]al-nĕs, *n.* The quality of being actual.

ac'tu-a-ry, 1 ak'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-ri; 2 ăc'chu-[*or* -tū-]ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] **1.** An officer, as of an insurance company, who calculates and states the risks and premiums, compiles mortuary tables, etc. **2.** A public clerk or registrar; notary. [< L. *actuarius,* clerk, < *actus;* see ACT, *v.*]—**ac"tu-a'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an actuary. **ac"tu-a'ri-an†.**—**ac"tu-a'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

ac'tu-ate, 1 ak'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ēt; 2 ăc'chu-[*or* -tū-]āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move or incite to action; influence, as by motives; impel; as, the spirit that *actuates* a man. **2†.** To perform; make actual. **3†.** To quicken; rouse.

II. *i.* To act. [< LL. *actuatus,* pp. of *actuo,* < L. *actus;* see ACT, *v.*]

Syn.: compel, dispose, draw, drive, excite, impel, incite, incline, induce, influence, lead, move, persuade, prompt, stir, urge. *Actuate* refers solely to motives or influences from within. No one can directly *actuate* another; but one may be *actuated* to cruelty by hatred which another's misrepresentation has aroused. *Prompt* and *stir* are words of mere suggestion toward some course of action; *dispose, draw, incline, influence,* and *lead* refer to the use of mild means to awaken in another a purpose or disposition to act. To *excite* is to arouse one from lethargy or indifference to action. *Incite* and *instigate,* to spur or goad one to action, differ in the fact that *incite* may be to good, while *instigate* is always to evil. (See ABET.) To *urge* and *impel* signify to produce strong excitation toward some act. We are *urged* from without, *impelled* from within. *Drive* and *compel* imply irresistible influence accomplishing its object. One may be *driven* either by his own passions or by external force or urgency; one is *compelled* only by some external power; as, he was *compelled* by misfortunes to sell his estate.—**Ant.:** deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder, impede, inhibit, prevent, restrain, retard — **Prep.:** actuated *to* crime *by* revenge.

ac'tu-ate†, *a.* Actuated; realized in fact.

ac"tu-a'tion, 1 ak'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē'shŏn; 2 ac"chu-[*or* -tū-]ā'shon, *n.* A putting in action; moving; effectual operation; as, creation is due to *actuation* of God's will.

ac'tu-a"tor, 1 ak'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē"tor; 2 ac'chu-[*or* -tū-]ā"tŏr, *n.* One who or that which actuates; efficient cause; a motive.

ac'tu-ose†, *a.* Full of active power.

ac"tu-os'i-ty, 1 ak"chu-[*or* -tiu-]os'i-ti; 2 ăc"chu-[*or* -tū-]ŏs'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** *Metaph.* An activity considered as complete in itself, or in which the action and completion coincide, as to think, to see. **2†.** The power to act; energy. [< L. *actuosus,* active, < *actus;* see ACT, *v.*]

ac'ture†, *n.* Action.

ac-tu'ri-ence, 1 ak-tiū'ri-ens; 2 ăc-tū'ri-ĕnç, *n.* [Rare.] The inward impulse or desire for action. [< L. *actus,* pp. of *ago,* act.] [public highway.

ac'tus¹, 1 ak'tus; 2 ăc'tŭs, *n.* [AC'TUS, *pl.*] [L.] *Law.* A

ac'tus², *n.* Action or act; the exertion of force, physical or mental, as distinguished from the force itself; the exercise or manifestation of a property, as distinguished from the property itself; actuality, as distinguished from potentiality.

The term *actus* was used in the discussions of the scholastics, as shaped by the teachings of Aristotle. *Matter* or substance, *form,* and *motion* were included by Aristotle in the sphere of existence *Matter,* in which form inheres, exists as possibility or capacity (Gr. *dynamis,* L. *potentia*). *Form* is the actualization, the realization (Gr. *entelecheia,* L. *actus*), the evolution, or entelechy of this possibility. *Motion* or change (Gr. *kinēsis*) is the passage of potentiality into reality. Anything, as, *e. g.,* explosive powder, is *in actu* when its energy, or possibility of action, let loose by an electric spark, becomes realized activity, to distinguish it from its condition *in potentia,* or as unrealized possibility of action. A similar distinction in modern physics results in the two recognized forms of *energy, potential* and *kinetic.* When a ton-weight is suspended in mid-air, its energy is *in potentia,* or potential; when let loose it becomes kinetic. See ENERGY. See KRAUTH-FLEMING *Vocabulary of the Philosophical Sciences;* UEBERWEG *Hist. of Philos.* vol. i, p. 157. [L., < *ago,* act.]

—**actus primus,** the first act or primal energy; the essential energy of a thing, considered apart from its manifestations in action; that which makes a thing what it is in itself; in the scholastic philosophy, *est rei esse,* or *actus quidditativus.*—**a. purus,** the absolute or unrelated energy; the actual moving cause, lying back of matter and motion; "a *tertium quid* [or third something] which is always imparting motion, but is itself unmoved; the absolute. This *tertium* is God, the immaterial and eternal Form, the pure Actuality in which is no potentiality, the self-thinking Reason or absolute Spirit." UEBERWEG *Hist. of Philos.* vol. i, p. 158.—**a. secundus,** the secondary act or manifested energy: the exercise or manifestation of that energy, as distinguished from the first act; that which makes a thing what it is in its form or manifestations; in the scholastic philosophy, *est rei operari,* or *actus entitativus.*

A. Cu., *abbr.* Alto-cumulus.

ac'u-, 1 ak'yu- *or* ə-kiū'-; 2 ăc'yu- *or* a-cū'-. From Latin *acus,* needle: a combining form.—**ac'u-ate†,** *vt.* To sharpen.—**ac'u-ate,** *a.* Sharpened; sharp.—**ac"u-a'tion,** *n.* A rendering sharp.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

A. C. U., *abbr.* American Congregational Union.

A-cu'a, 1 ə-kiū'ə *or* ak'yu-ə; 2 a-cū'a *or* ăc'yu-a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 30. [MANTHUS.

Ac'u-an, 1 ak'yu-ən; 2 ăc'yu-an, *n. Bot.* Same as DES-

A'cub, 1 ē'kub *or* ak'ub; 2 ā'cūb *or* ăc'ūb, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 31. [v, 30.

A'cud, 1 ē'kud; 2 ā'cūd, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.*

a-cue'ment†, *n.* The quality or state of being sharp.

a-cuer'do, 1 ə-kwer'do; 2 ä-kwĕr'do, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** The result of the deliberation of a tribunal or assembly. **2.** The body constituted by the members of a tribunal assembled as a court. SEOANE *Sp. Dict.* **3.** Concurrence; accord.

ac"u-l'tion†, *n.* The act of sharpening.—**a-cu'i-ty,** *n.* Acuteness; sharpness.—**A-cu"le-a'ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* A section of hymenopterous insects having a sting and connected poison-bag, and the trochanter attached to the femur by a single joint, as in bees, wasps, and ants.—**a-cu'le-ate,** *vt.* To make sharp or pointed.—**a-cu'le-ate,** *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Armed with a sting; of or pertaining to the *Aculeata.* **2.** *Bot.* Provided with prickles; prickly. **a-cu'le-ous†.** **3.** Figuratively, keen; sharp; stinging. **a-cu'le-at"ed†.**—**a-cu'le-ate,** *n.* One of the *Aculeata;* a bee or wasp.—**a-cu'le-i-form,** *a.* Having the form of an aculeus or prickle.—**a-cu'le-o-late,** *a. Bot.* Beset with small prickles.—**a-cu'le-us,** *n.* [-LE-I, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A prickle; a small pointed excrescence of the bark, as in the rose. **2.** *Entom.* The ovipositor of a hymenopterous insect when modified so as to form a sting.

a-cu'men, 1 ə-kiū'men; 2 a-cū'mĕn, *n.* **1.** Quickness of intellectual discernment; keenness of discrimination; as, the critic and the metaphysician require unusual *acumen.* **2.** *Bot.* A sharply tapering point. [L., point, < *acuo,* sharpen.]

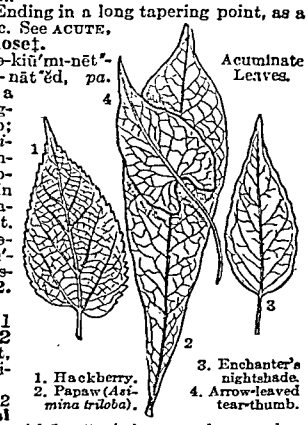
Syn.: acuteness, cleverness, discernment, insight, keenness, penetration, perspicacity, sagacity, sharpness, shrewdness. *Sharpness, acuteness,* and *insight,* however keen, and *penetration,* however deep, fall short of the meaning of *acumen,* which implies also ability to use these qualities to advantage. There are persons of keen *insight* and great *penetration* to whom these powers are practically useless. *Acumen* is *sharpness* to some purpose, and belongs to a mind that is comprehensive as well as keen. *Cleverness* is a practical aptitude for study or learning. *Insight* and *discernment* are applied oftenest to the judgment of character; *penetration* and *perspicacity* to other subjects of knowledge. *Sagacity* is an uncultured skill in using quick perceptions for a desired end, generally in practical affairs; *acumen* may increase with study, and applies to the most erudite matters. *Shrewdness* is *keenness* or *sagacity,* often with a somewhat evil bias, as ready to take advantage of duller intellects. *Perspicacity* is the power to see clearly through that which is difficult or involved. We speak of the *acuteness* of an observer or a reasoner, the *insight* and *discernment* of a student, a clergyman, or a merchant, the *sagacity* of a hound, the *keenness* of a debater, the *shrewdness* of a usurer, the *penetration, perspicacity,* and *acumen* of a philosopher.—**Ant.:** bluntness, dulness, obtuseness, stupidity.

a-cu'mi-nate, 1 ə-kiū'mi-nēt; 2 a-cū'mi-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To give poignancy to; sharpen; make keen; as, to *acuminate* attention.

II. *i.* To taper, or end in a point. [< L. *acuminatus,* pp. of *acumino,* sharpen, < *acumen;* see ACUMEN.]—**a-cu"mi-na'tion,** *n.*

a-cu'mi-nate, *a.* Ending in a long tapering point, as a leaf, feather, fin, etc. See ACUTE, *a.,* 4. **a-cu'mi-nose†.**

a-cu'mi-nat"ed, 1 ə-kiū'mi-nēt"ed; 2 a-cū'mi-nāt"ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Brought to a point; pointed; figuratively, sharp; stinging; as, *acuminated* satire. **2.** Intellectually sharpened; made keen in perception, penetration, or discernment.



1. Hackberry. 2. Papaw (*Asimina triloba*). 3. Enchanter's nightshade. 4. Arrow-leaved tear-thumb.

a-cu'mi-nous, 1 ə-kiū'mi-nus; 2 a-cū'mi-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Possessing acumen. **2.** *Bot.* Acuminate.

ac"u-min'u-late, 1 ak'yu-min'yu-lēt; 2 ăc'yu-mĭn'yu-lāt, *a.* Slightly acuminated.

A-cu'ña, 1 ə-kū'nyə; 2 ä-cų'nyä, **Cristoval de** (1597–1675). A Spanish Jesuit missionary and geographer in South America. [acupressure.

ac'u-press, 1 ak'yu-pres; 2 ăc'yu-prĕs, *vt.* To treat by

ac"u-pres'sure, 1 ak'yu-preṡh'ur; 2 ăc'yu-prĕsh'ur, *n. Surg.* A method of arresting bleeding from wounded arteries by passing a needle through the wound so as to compress the bleeding vessel. [< ACU- + PRESSURE.]

ac"u-pres'sion†.

ac"u-punc'ture, 1 ak'yu-puŋk'chur *or* -tiūr; 2 ac'yu-pŭŋc'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The act of pricking with a needle; also, the resulting prick. (1) *Surg.* A method of treating diseases by thrusting needles into the body, used widely in China and Japan, but in Western countries chiefly in rheumatic neuralgia. (2) Infanticide by pressing a needle into the brain or spinal marrow. [< ACU- + PUNCTURE.] **ac"u-punc-ta'tion†; ac"u-punc"tu-a'tion†; ac"u-punc"tu-ra'tion†.**—**ac"u-punc'tu-ra"tor,** *n.* An instrument for performing acupuncture.—**ac"u-punc'ture,** *vt. Surg.* To operate upon by acupuncture. **ac"u-punc'tu-ate†.**

a'cus, 1 ē'kus; 2 ā'cŭs, *n.* [A'CUS, *pl.*] **1.** *Surg.* (1) A needle. (2) A probe. **2†.** *Eccl.* A jeweled pin used to fasten an archbishop's pallium. [L., needle.]

a-cush'la, 1 ə-kush'lə; 2 a-cush'la, *n.* [Ir.] Darling.— **a-cush'la ma-chree',** literally, O pulse of my heart: used in Anglo-Irish literature and by English-speaking people of Irish blood. [Bristol county, Mass.

A-cush'net, 1 ə-kush'net; 2 a-cush'nĕt, *n.* A town in

a-cus'tom†, *vt.* To accustom.— **a-cus'tom-ance†,** *n.*

a-cu'ta, 1 ə-kiū'tə; 2 a-cū'ta, *n.* A mixture-stop in organs, giving a very high, sharp tone. [< ACUTE.]

a-cute', 1 ə-kiūt'; 2 a-cūt', *tt.* [A-CUT'ED; A-CUT'ING.] [Rare.] To pronounce or mark with an acute accent or sound; as, some final syllables in Scotch are *acuted.*

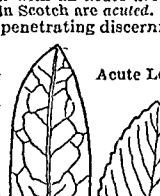
a-cute', *a.* **1.** Having fine and penetrating discernment; making fine distinctions; possessing or evincing acumen; as, an *acute* reasoner; *acute* philosophy. **2.** Having keen senses or sensibilities; sharply sensitive; as, *acute* hearing.

Who can estimate the misery that man would experience were his sense of hearing so *acute* that the faintest whisper would give him pain. MATHEWS *Words* ch. 1, p. 55. [s. c. a. 1876.]

3. Affecting the senses or sensibilities keenly; intense.

Who has a sense of wrong so *acute,* and so glowing a gratitude for kindness, as a generous boy? THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* ch. 5, p. 42. [t.]

4. *Bot.* Acute-angled and sharp-pointed; as, an *acute* leaf. **5.** *Med.* Coming to a crisis quickly; violent; not chronic: said of a disease. **6.** Shrill; high; as, an *acute* tone: opposed to *grave.* **7.** Having an acute accent; as, an *acute* vowel. [< L. *acutus,* pp. of *acuo,* sharpen.]

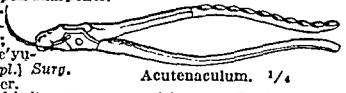

Acute Leaves.

1. Rhododendron. 2. Tawny touch-me-not.

Syn.: astute, cunning, discerning, keen, penetrating, perspicacious, piercing, poignant, pointed, sagacious, sharp, shrewd, subtile, subtle. See ASTUTE; INTELLIGENT; KNOWING; SAGACIOUS; SHARP; VIOLENT. Compare synonyms for ACUMEN.— Ant.: blunt, dull, heavy, obtuse, stolid, stupid, undiscerning.

— **acute accent,** a stress of voice, or a mark (') above or after a syllable to which such stress is given. See ACCENT.— **a. angle,** an angle less than a right angle. See ANGLE.— **a.-angled triangle,** a triangle whose angles are all acute. See TRIANGLE.

— **a-cut'an"gu-lar,** *a* **1.** Having an acute angle or angles. **2.** Having stems with sharp edges. **a-cute'-an"gu-lart.—a-cu'tate,** *a.* Somewhat sharply pointed. — **a-cute'ly,** *adv.* In an acute manner or degree.— **a-cute'ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being acute. **2.** *Mus.* Comparative height of pitch in tone or sound, caused by increased frequency of vibration: the opposite of *gravity.* — **a-cut'ish,** *a.* Somewhat acute.— **a-cut'i-a"tor†,** *n.* A medieval weapon-sharpener.


Acutenaculum. 1/4

ac"u-te-nac'u-lum, 1 ak"yu-tı-nak'yu-ləm; 2 ăc"yu-te-năc'yu-ləm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Surg.* A needle-holder.

a-cu'ti-, } 1 ə-kiū'tı-, -to-; 2 a-cū'ti-, -to-. Derived from
a-cu'to-, } Latin *acutus,* sharp: a combining form.— **a-cu"ti-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* Having sharp-pointed leaves. — **a-cu"ti-lin'gual,** *a.* Having sharp-pointed tongues, as some andrenoid bees. **a-cu"ti-lin'gulet.— a-cu"ti-lo'bate,** *a. Bot.* Having acute lobes, as a leaf.— **a-cu"ti-pen'nate,** *a. Ornith.* Having the tail-feathers ending in a point.— **a-cu"ti-plan'tar,** *a. Ornith.* Having tarsi sharply ridged behind; laminiplantar.— **a-cu"ti-ros'trate,** *a. Ornith.* Having the beak pointed.— **a-cu"to-no'dose,** *a.* Acutely nodose.

ac"u-tor'sion, 1 ak'yu-tôr'shən; 2 ăc'yu-tôr'shon, *n. Surg.* A mode of acupressure by twisting a wounded artery with a needle to stop bleeding. F. *Med. Dict.* See ACUPRESSURE.

a-cu"to-spi'nous, *a.* Armed with several rows of sharp spines, as some caterpillars.

a"cu-ya'rı-wood", 1 ā"ku-yā'rı-wud"; 2 ä"cu-yä'rı-wo͝od", *n.* The aromatic wood of a tall tree (*Bursera altissima*) of the myrrh family, growing in Guiana: used for bookcases, etc. **a-cu'ru†.**

-acy, *suffix.* Used in forming nouns denoting quality, state, condition, office, etc.; as, *curacy,* celibacy. [< LL. and L. *-acia,* or *-atia,* forming nouns from adjectives in *-ax,* or nouns in *-as, -atus;* or < Gr. *-ateia.*]

a-cy"a-no-blep'si-a, 1 ə-saı'ə-no-blep'sı-ə; 2 a-çy'a-no-blĕp'sı-a, *n.* Inability to distinguish blue; blue-blindness. F. *Med. Dict.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *kyanos,* blue (see CYANIDE), + *blepō,* see.] **a-cy"a-no-blep'sy†; a-cy"a-nop'si-a†.**

a-cyc'lic, 1 ə-sik'lık *or* ə-saı'klık; 2 a-çy'c'lic *or* a-çy'c'lic, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Not whorled: said of a flower with spirally arranged parts, in which the transition from one series of members to another, as from calyx to corolla, does not correspond with a cycle of the phyllotaxis. **2.** *Med.* Irregular in sequence: said of the course of a disease. **3.** *Chem.* Possessing no cycle or ring: applied to organic compounds having no ring of atoms. [< A-, not, + CYCLIC.]— **acyclic surface,** in geometry, a surface such that any closed curve drawn upon it can contract to a point without crossing a boundary of the surface. **singly connected surface†.**

a"cy-e-te'sis, 1 ē"saı-ı-tı'sıs; 2 ā"çy-e-tē'ri-a, *n. pl.* [Gr.] *Med.* **1.** Means of preventing conception. **2.** Drugs for producing abortion. [ACID + -YL.] **ac'i-dyl†.**

ac'yl, 1 as'il; 2 ăç'yl, *n. Chem.* An acid radical. [< *ac-* in **ac'y-late,** 1 as'ı-lēt; 2 ăç'y-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To add an acyl-group to; particularly, to produce an acyl derivative from (an organic compound possessing an amino- or hydroxyl-group).—**ac"y-la'tion,** *n.*

a-cyp'ri-noid, 1 ə-sip'rı-neid; 2 a-çyp'rı-nŏid, *a. Zoogeog.* Characterized by the absence of *Cyprinidæ:* said of the fresh-water fauna of the tropics of America and the Pacific. [< A-, not, + Gr. *kyprinos,* carp.]

ac"y-rol'o-gy, 1 as'ı-rol'o-jı; 2 ăç'y-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Careless or improper diction. [< Gr. *akyrologia,* improper expression, < *a-* priv. + *kyros,* power; and see -OLOGY.]

a-cys'ti-a, 1 ə-sis'tı-ə; 2 a-çys'tı-a, *n.* Congenital absence of the urinary bladder. [< A-, not, + Gr. *kystis,* bladder.]

a-cys"ti-ner'vi-a, 1 ə-sis'tı-nūr'vı-ə; 2 a-çys'tı-nēr'vi-a, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the bladder. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *kystis,* bladder, + L. *nervus,* nerve.] **a-cys"ti-neu'ri-a†.**

A-cys"to-spo-rid'i-a, 1 ə-sis'tō-spo-rid'ı-ə; 2 a-çys'to-spo-rid'i-a, *n. pl.* A group of *Protozoa,* important because parasitic in the cells of the higher vertebrates, chiefly infesting the red corpuscles, on which they produce a ruinous effect. They appear in malarial and bovine fevers.

ad, *e.* Add. S. S.

ad†, 1 ad; 2 ăd, *n.* **1.** An advertisement: a colloquial contraction, originally printers' slang. **2.** *Tennis.* Same as VANTAGE, *n.*, 2.

Ad?, 1 ad; 2 ăd, *n.* **1.** A descendant of Noah, and the progenitor of a powerful and idolatrous Arabian tribe. **2.** The city founded by Ad. **3.** The tribe descended from him. They mocked the prophets sent to warn them, and were destroyed by a mighty wind. See HUD; SHEDDAD.

ad-, *prefix.* To; as, *adhere:* often, in English, without perceptible force. *Ad-* undergoes euphonic change to *ab-, ac-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-,* before *b, c,* and *q, f, g, l, n, p, r, t; ad-* was reduced to *a-* before *sc, sp, st,* and *gn.* In some cases the Anglo-Saxon *a-* and other prefixes have been erroneously changed to *ad-, ac-,* etc., as in *advance, accurse,* etc. [< L. *ad,* toward, upon, for, etc.]

-ad¹, *suffix.* **1.** Of or pertaining to: a Greek adjectival termination found in the title *Iliad,* and copied in the titles of certain imitative poems, as the *Dunciad.* **2.** The termination of certain collective numerals of Greek derivation; as, *monad; triad.* **3.** The termination of count nouns derived from the Greek; as, *dryad.* [< L. *-as, -ad-,* < Gr. *-as, -ad-.*] .

-ad², *suffix.* See -ADE.

-ad³, *suffix.* To; toward; in the direction of: a modern use of the Latin preposition *ad* as a suffix in anatomical adverbs; as, *dorsad,* toward the back.

AD. [U. K.] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued in Gloucestershire. [Archduke.

A. D., *abbr. Anno Domini* (in the year of our Lord); **a. d.,** *abbr.* After date; *ante diem* (before the day).

A'da, 1 ē'də; 2 ā'da, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. See EDITH. **2.** A county in S. W. Idaho; 2,500 sq. m.; county-seat, Boise. **3.** A village in Hardin county, O.; seat of Ohio Northern University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1871. **4.** 1 od'ə; 2 ōd'ō. A town in Bács county, Hungary.

A'da Clare', 1 ē'də klār'; 2 ā'da clār'. In Dickens's *Bleak House,* the heroine, ward in Jarndyce versus Jarndyce.

A-dac'ni-dæ, 1 ə-dak'nı-dī; 2 a-dăc'ni-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of cardiacean bivalves with siphons united nearly to their ends and a shell gaping behind.) **A-dac'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< G. *a-* priv. + *daknō,* bite.]— **a-dac'nid,** *n.*— **a-dac'noid,** *a.* & *n.*

ad-act'†, *vt.* To compel; drive.— **ad-ac'tion†,** *n.*

a"dac-tyl'i-a, 1 ē"dak-tilı-ə; 2 ā"dăc-tŷl'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Congenital absence of fingers or toes. [< A-, not, + DACTYL.]— **a-dac'ty-lism,** *n.* Adactylous condition.— **a-dac'ty-lous,** *a. Zool.* Destitute of fingers or toes; having no claws on the feet. **a-dac'tyl†; a-dac'tyle†.**

A-dad', 1 ə-dād'; 2 ā-dād', *n.* Same as RAMMAN.

a-dad'†, *interj.* Expressing emphasis or surprize. See EGAD

Ad'a-da, 1 ad'ə-də; 2 ăd'a-da, *n. Bib* (Douai).

Ad'a-dah, 1 ad'ə-də; 2 ăd'a-da, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 22.

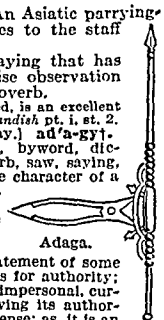
a-dæ'mon-ist, 1 ə-dī'mən-ist; 2 a-dē'mon-ist, *n.* One who denies the existence of a personal devil. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *daimōn,* demon.] [310 B. C.

A-dæ'us, 1 ə-dī'us; 2 a-dē'ŭs, *n.* A Greek poet of about

A"da-fu'di-a, 1 ä"da-fū'dı-ə; 2 ä"dä-fo͝o'di-ä, *n.* A town in the Fulah country, Africa. **As"sa-foo'da†.**

adag., **adgo.,** *abbr.* Adagio.

a-da'ga, 1 ə-dā'gə; 2 a-dā'ġa, *n.* An Asiatic parrying-weapon with a blade at right angles to the staff or grip.


Adaga.

ad'age, 1 ad'ij; 2 ăd'ăġ, *n.* A saying that has obtained credit by long use; a wise observation handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Serve yourself, would you be well served, is an excellent *adage.* LONGFELLOW *Miles Standish* pt. i. st. 2.

[F., < L. *adagium,* < *ad* to, + *aio,* say.] **ad'a-gy†.**

Syn.: aphorism, apothem, axiom, byword, dictum, maxim, motto, precept, proverb, saw, saying, truism. An *aphorism* partakes of the character of a definition; it is a summary statement of what the author sees and believes to be true. An *apothem* is a terse statement of what is plain or easily proved. *Aphorism* is philosophical, *apothem* practical. A *dictum* is a statement of some person or school, on whom it depends for authority; as, a *dictum* of Aristotle. A *saying* is impersonal, current among the common people, deriving its authority from its manifest truth or good sense; as, it is an old *saying,* "the more haste, the worse speed." A *saw* is a saying that is old, but somewhat worn and tiresome. *Precept* is a command to duty; *motto* or *maxim* is a brief statement of cherished truth, the *maxim* being more uniformly and directly practical; "God is love" is a *motto;* "fear God and fear naught," a *maxim.* The *precepts* of the Sermon on the Mount will furnish the Christian with invaluable *maxims* or *mottoes.* A *byword* is a phrase or saying used reproachfully or contemptuously. The *proverb* or *adage* gives homely truth in condensed, practical form, the *adage* often pictorial. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" is a *proverb;* "the cat loves fish, but dares not wet her feet," is an *adage.* Both the *proverb* and the *adage,* but especially the latter, are thought of as ancient and widely known. See AXIOM.

ad-ag'gre-gat"ed, 1 ad-ag'rı-gēt"ed; 2 ăd-ăġ're-ġāt"ĕd, *a.* Attached by some part of the body: said of an organism. [adage; proverbial.

a-da'gi-al, 1 ə-dē'jı-əl; 2 a-dā'ġi-al, *a.* [Rare.] Like an

a"da-giet'to, 1 ä"da-jet'to; 2 ä"dä-ġĕt'to, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A movement executed less slowly than adagio **2.** A brief adagio.

a-da'gio, 1 ə-dā'jo; 2 ä-dä'ġo. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Slow; as, an *adagio* march. **II.** *n.* **1.** A degree of time quicker than *largo* and slower than *andante.* **2.** A piece of music of slow movement. **III.** *adv.* Slowly; slow.

— **adagio adagio,** very slowly.— **a. assai, a. di molto,** very slowly.— **a. cantabile,** slowly and singingly.— **a. patetico,** slow with pathos.— **a. pesante,** slow and weighty — **a. sostenuto,** slow and sustained.

A'dah, 1 ē'də; 2 ā'da, *n. Bib. Gen.* iv, 19. [Heb., ornament.]

Ad"a-i'a, 1 ad'ı-aı'ə; 2 ăd-a-ī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-da'lah, 1 ə-dē'yə *or* ə-dəl'ə; 2 a-dā'ya *or* a-dī'a, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xxii, 1. [Heb., whom Jehovah adorns.] **Ad"a-i'a†.**

Ad"a-i'as, 1 ad'ı-aı'əs; 2 ăd'a-ī'as, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-da'i Khokh, 1 ə-dū'ı kōk; 2 a-dä'ı kŏk'. A group of the Caucasus Mountains, Russia.

A-dair', 1 ə-dār'; 2 a-dār', *n.* **1. John** (1759–5/12 1840), a United States general and Senator. **2. Sir Robert** (5/24 1763–10/12 1853), an English diplomatist. **3.** A county in S. W. central Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenfield. **4.** A county in central Kentucky; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbia. **5.** A county in N. E. Missouri; 570 sq. m.; county-seat, Kirksville. **6.** A county in Oklahoma.

A'da Ka-leh', 1 ä'də kə-le'; 2 ä'dä kä-lĕ'. An island in the Danube river, situated 1¼ m. below Orsova, and above the Iron Gates: sometimes incorrectly described as belonging to Austria-Hungary.

Austria still keeps her few frontier guards there on the pretence of better watching the Servian frontier. *Ada Kaleh* is part of Turkey still. *The Wide World Magazine* Dec., '10, p. 194, col. 1.

Ad'al-bert, 1 ad'əl-bûrt; 2 ăd'al-bĕrt, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Saint** (950?–997), Bishop of Prague, "apostle of the Prussians"; martyr. [Teut., nobly bright.] **Ad'el-bert†.**

Ad'a-li, 1 ad'ə-laı; 2 ăd'a-lī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ad"a-li'a†, 1 ad'ə-laı'ə; 2 ăd'a-lī'a, *n. Bib. Esth.* ix, 8.

A-da'li-a², 1 ə-dē'lı-ə; 2 a-dā'lī-a, *n.* A seaport on the S. coast of Asia Minor; ancient **At-ta'li-a.** [mander.

a"da-lid', 1 ā'tha-lith'; 2 ä'thä-lĭth', *n.* [Sp.] A chief; com-

Ad'a-line, Ad'e-la, Ad'e-laide, *n. fem.* See ADELINE.

Ad'am¹, 1 ad'əm; 2 ăd'am, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. It. **A-da'mo,** 1 ə-dā'mo; 2 ä-dä'mo; Pg. **A-dão',** 1 ə-dauı'; 2 ä-dauı'; Sp. **A-dan',** 1 ə-dān', 2 ä-dän'. **2.** The first man, the progenitor of the human race: so called in the Bible; hence, mankind collectively. **3.** Depraved human nature; the unregenerate nature of man; as, the old *Adam.* **4.** A jailer. **5. Alexander** (6/24 1741–12/18 1809), a Scottish teacher and classicist. **6. Sir Frederick** (1781–8/12 1853), an English general. **7. John** (5/24 1779–6/4 1829), an English statesman in India. **8. Robert** (1728–3/12 1792), a Scottish architect. [< L. *Adam,* < Gr. *Adam,* < Heb. *ădām,* man, perhaps < *ădam,* be red.]

— **Ad'am-and-Eve",** *n.* **1.** The puttyroot (*Aplectrum hiemale*), a low North-American orchid. **2.** A British orchid (*Orchis maculata*).— **Adam's ale** [Colloq.], water.— **Adam's apple.** **1.** See POMUM. **2.** A variety of the bergamot (*Citrus limetta*): so named from its surface depressions fancifully suggesting the marks of Adam's teeth. **3.** The East-Indian rose-bay. See TABERNÆMONTANA.— **Adam's-cup,** *n.* Same as HUNTSMAN'S-CUP.— **Adam's flannel,** *n.* The common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), with densely woolly leaves.— **Adam's-needle** or **Adam's needle-and-thread,** *n.* A plant (*Yucca filamentosa*) with leaves bearing thread-like fibers on the margin.— **Adam's wine,** same as ADAM'S ALE.

— **Ad'am-hood,** *n.* Humanity; manhood.— **A-dam'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Adam; like Adam in his physical or spiritual characteristics, whether in his primitive innocence or in his fallen state. **A-dam'i-cal†.— A-dam'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **Ad'am-ist,** *n.* One who follows Adam; a gardener.

A"dam"², 1 ā'dāñ'; 2 ä'dän', *n.* **1. Madame Edmond** (10/24 1836–), Juliette Lamber, a French writer; founded *Nouvelle Revue.* **2. Lambert Sigisbert** (1700–1759), a French sculptor. **3. Nicolas Sébastien** (1705–1778), a French sculptor. [French comic-opera composer.

A'dam³, 1 ā'dam; 2 ä'däm, **Adolphe C.** (7/24 1803–3/12 1856), a

Ad'a-ma, 1 ad'ə-mə; 2 ăd'a-ma, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ad'a-mah, 1 ad'ə-mə; 2 ăd'a-ma, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 36.

ad'a-mant, 1 ad'ə-mənt; 2 ăd'a-mănt, *n.* **1.** A very hard mineral or metal, real or imaginary; hence, any substance of exceeding hardness or impenetrability.

His [Spinoza's] premisses granted, the deduction is a chain of *adamant.* COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 23, 1827.

2†. The diamond. **3†.** A magnet. [< OF. *adamaunt,* < L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), < Gr. *adamas,* < *a-* priv. + *damaō,* tame.]— **ad"a-man'toid,** *n. Crystal.* A solid having 48 similar triangular faces; a hexoctahedron.

Ad"a-man-tæ'a, 1 ad'ə-man-tī'ə; 2 ăd'a-măn-tē'a, *n. Myth.* Same as AMALTHÆA, 2.

ad'a-man'tine, } 1 ad'ə-man'tın; 2 ăd'a-măn'tĭn, *a.* **1.**
ad"a-man'tin², } Made of or like adamant; as hard as a diamond.

Grave it on brass with *adamantine* pen.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *The Divinity* st. 1.

2. Pertaining to the enamel of the teeth. F. *Med. Dict.* **3.** *Mineral.* Having the luster of the diamond. E. S. DANA *Text-Book of Mineralogy* pt. 1, § 2, p. 167. [w. & s. 1888.] **4†.** Of the nature of a lodestone. [< L. *adamantinus,* < Gr. *adamantinos,* < *adamas;* see ADAMANT.] **ad"a-man-te'an†; ad"a-man'tivet.**

— **adamantine layer** (*Anat.*), the enamel of the teeth. **a. substance†.— a. spar** (*Mineral.*), any variety of corundum; specifically, a dark-grayish, smoky-brown variety.

ad"a-man'tine, *n. Crystal.* Adamantine boron. See BORON.

Ad"a-man'ti-us, 1 ad'ə-man'shı-us; 2 ăd'a-măn'shi-ŭs, *n.* A Jewish physician and naturalist of the 4th century mentioned by Socrates (*Hist. Eccl.* vii, 13).

ad"a-man'to-blast, 1 ad'ə-man'to-blast; 2 ăd'a-măn'to-blăst, *n.* Same as AMELOBLAST. [< Gr. *adamas,* adamant, + *blastos,* germ.]

A"da-mas-tor', 1 ā"da-mos-tōr'; 2 ä"dä-mäs-tôr', *n.* In Camöens's *Lusiad,* the Spirit of the Cape, a hideous fantom said to have appeared to Vasco da Gama while on his voyage to the East Indies.

A"da-ma'wa, 1 ə"da-mā'wa; 2 ä"dä-mä'wä ,*n.* A kingdom or province in British Nigeria and Cameroon; capital, Yola.

Ad'am Bede, 1 bid; 2 bĕd. The hero of George Eliot's novel *Adam Bede:* said to represent Robert Evans, the author's father.

Ad'am Bell. In Percy's *Reliques,* an archer and outlaw

ad-am"bu-la'cral, 1 ad-am"biu-lē'krəl; 2 ăd-ăm'bū-lā'cral, *a.* Next to the ambulacra: said of certain ossicles in echinoderms. [< AD- + AMBULACRUM.]

Ad'am Cu'pid. A nickname of Cupid in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.* [*Bib. Josh.* xix, 33.

Ad'a-mi, 1 ad'ə-mai *or* ə-dē'mai; 2 ăd'a-mi *or* a-dā'mi, *n.*

Ad"a-mi-nek'eb, 1 ad'ə-mai-nek'eb; 2 ăd'a-mi-nĕk'ĕb, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.* xix, 33.

Ad'am-ite, 1 ad'əm-ait; 2 ăd'am-it, *a.* Descended from Adam; human; as, the *Adamite* race.— **Ad"am-it'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) Adam or his descendants; (2) the sect of Adamites **Ad"am-it'i-cal†.— Ad'am-it-ism,** *n.* The principles or practise of the sect of Adamites.

Ad'am-ite¹, *n.* **1.** One descended from Adam; a human being; specif., a descendant of Adam, as opposed to *Preadamite;* or a Caucasian, as opposed to a member of the contemporary races alleged by some not to be derived from Adam. See PREADAMITE. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* A member of any one of several sects that are said (sometimes incorrectly) to have attended their religious meetings in a nude state, in imitation of Adam and Eve, to prove return to primitive innocence or for immoral practises. Specif.: (1) A North-African sect, whose existence is doubted, cited by Epiphanius as of the 4th century. (2) A sect of Bohemian Taborites that, under the leadership of a Fleming named Picard, dwelt on the island of Luschnitz, near Neuhaus, suppressed by Ziska in 1421. (3) An Anabaptist sect which appeared in the Netherlands in 1535. (4) A sect reported as appearing in Austria in 1849. **Ad"a-mi-a'ni‡.**

ad'am-ite², *n. Mineral.* A honey-yellow hydrous zinc arsenate ($Zn_4As_2O_9.H_2O$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Adam,* French mineralogist.] **ad'am-inet.**

Ad'am Kad'mon. [Heb.] *Occult.* The archetypal man; the protogonos. See SEPHIRA. *Kabbala Denudata* tr. by Mathers, intro., p. 26. [G. R. 1887.]

A-dam'nan, 1 ə-dam'nan; 2 a-dăm'năn, **Saint** (624–704). A British ecclesiastic and author; abbot of Iona.

A'dam of Brem'en, 1 ā'dam; 2 ä'däm. An ecclesiastical chronicler of the 11th century.

Ad'ams, 1 ad'əmz; 2 ăd'ams, *n.* **1. Abigail** (Smith) (11/21744–10/21818), an American writer; wife of President John Adams. **2. Alvin** (6/16 1804–9/11 1877), an American expressman; established Adams Express Co. **3. Charles Francis** (8/12 1807–11/21 1886), son of John Quincy; American lawyer and diplomat. **4. Charles Francis** (4/21 1835–2/20 1915), an American soldier, lawyer, and historical writer; son of Charles Francis. **5. Charles Kendall** (1/21 1835–7/21 1902), an American educator and historian. **6. Isaac** (1805–7/19 1883), an American inventor and manufacturer; printing-press. **7. John** (19/20 1735–7/4 1826), an American lawyer; jurist; 2d President of U. S. **8. John,** Alexander Smith (1764–1829), a mutineer of the ship "Bounty"; patriarch of Pitcairn Island. **9. John Couch** (1819–1892), an English astronomer; calculated position of the planet Neptune. **10. John Quincy** (7/11 1767–2/23 1848), American statesman; son of John; 6th President of U. S. **11. John Quincy** (9/22 1833–8/14 1894), an American millionaire statesman; great-grandson of the 6th President of U. S. **12. Maude** (11/11 1872–), stage-name of Maude Kiskadden, an American actress. **13. Nehemiah** (2/19 1806–10/6 1878), an American clergyman; writer. **14. Samuel** (9/16 1722–10/2 1803), an American Revolutionary leader; patriot; statesman; Governor of Massachusetts. **15. Sarah** (2/29 1805–8/–1848) (*née* Flower), an English poet; *Nearer, my God, to Thee.* **16. Stephen,** pseudonym of Michael Maybrick (1845–8/28 1913), a composer of music. **17. William** (1575–1620), an English navigator; discoverer of Japan. **18. William** (3/25 1807–8/21 1880), an American clergyman and educator. **19. William** (1814–1848), an English clergyman and writer. **20. William Taylor** (7/29 1822–3/27 1897), an American story-writer; sobriquet, "Oliver Optic." **21.** A county in W. Illinois; 830 sq. m.; county-seat, Quincy. **22.** A county in E. N. E. Indiana; 330 sq. m.; county-seat, Decatur. **23.** A county in S. W. central Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Corning. **24.** A county in S. W. Mississippi; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Natchez. **25.** A county in S. E. central Nebraska; 552 sq. m.; county-seat, Hastings. **26.** A county in S. Ohio; 488 sq. m.; county-seat, West Union. **27.** A county in S. S. E. Pennsylvania; 535 sq. m.; county-seat, Gettysburg. **28.** A county in S. E. central Washington; 1,908 sq. m.; county-seat, Ritzville. **29.** A county in Wisconsin; 690 sq. m.; county-seat, Friendship. **30.** A town in Berkshire county, Mass.; manufactures of cotton, wool, paper, etc. **31.** A village in Decatur county, Ind. **32.** A village in Hillsdale county, Mich. **33.** A village in Jefferson county, N. Y.

Adams, Parson. In Fielding's *Joseph Andrews,* a character of kindly nature, poor, learned, and unworldly.

Ad'am's Bridge. Sand-banks and rocks 30 m. long; Gulf of Manaar; formerly connected Ceylon with mainland.

ad'ams-ite, 1 ad'əmz-ait; 2 ăd'amş-īt, *n. Mineral.* A greenish-black variety of common mica.

Ad'am-son, 1 ad'əm-sən; 2 ăd'am-sŏn, **Patrick** (3/15 1536–2/15 1592). A Scottish prelate; archbishop of St. Andrews.

Ad'am-son Act. [U. S.] An act of Congress, effective Jan. 1, 1917, that established an eight-hour labor-day for the interstate transportation service.

Ad'am's Peak. A mountain in Ceylon; 7,420 ft. high; cavity on the summit said by Hindus to be Buddha's or Siva's footprint and by Mohammedans to be that of Adam.

Ad'ams Point. A cape in Oregon, at the mouth of the Columbia River.

Ad'ams Run. A village in Colleton county, S. C.

Ad'ams-Stokes's dis-ease'. A disease affecting the heart and vertebral and basilar arteries, characterized by slowness of pulse and fainting and epileptiform attacks, due to heart-block and arteriosclerosis.

ad a-mus'sim, 1 ad ə-mus'im; 2 ăd a-mūs'im. [L.] In accordance with a rule or level; precisely; also as one word.

a-dan', 1 ə-dān'; 2 a-dän', *n.* Same as AZAN.

A-da'na, 1 ə-dā'nə; 2 ä-dä'nä. *n.* **1.** A vilayet in Asiatic Turkey; 15,400 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an Am. mission station.

ad-a'nal, 1 ad-ē'nəl; 2 ăd-ā'nal, *a.* **1.** Placed near the anus. **2.** *Arach.* Reaching to the anus, as a sclerite.

a-dance', 1 ə-dans'; 2 a-dăns', *adv. & a.* In a dancing manner; dancing.

> Banners, *adance* with triumph, bend your staves.
> LOWELL *Commemoration Ode* st. 11.

A-dang', 1 ə-dāŋ'; 2 ä-däng', *n.* [P. I.] A Malay-Negrito tribe.

a-dan'gle, 1 ə-daŋ'gl; 2 a-dăŋ'gl, *adv. & a.* In a dangling condition or position; dangling.

A"dan"son', 1 ə'daṅ'sōṅ'; 2 ä'däṅ'sôṅ', **Michel** (4/7 1727–8/3 1806). A French botanist, naturalist, and author of *A History of Botany.*

Ad"an-so'ni-a, 1 ad'ən-sō'ni-ə; 2 ăd'an-sō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees of the family *Bombacaceæ.* They have huge trunks sometimes 30 feet in diameter, leaves like those of the horse-chestnut, large solitary white flowers, and a woody gourd-like capsule. The genus includes (1) the baobab or mowana (*A. digitata*), (2) the Australian sour-gourd, or cream-of-tartar tree (*A. gregorii*), and (3) the Madagascar baobab (*A. madagascariensis*). See illus. under BAOBAB. [< *Adanson,* French naturalist.]

A'da-pa, 1 ā'də-pə; 2 ä'dä-pä, *n. Babylon. Myth.* The hero of a legend in which the spring sun defeats the storm-gods, and man loses immortality through his creator's deception.

A-dap'i-dæ, 1 ə-dap'i-dī; 2 a-dăp'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of lemuroids with 4 premolars in each jaw.

Ad'a-pis, *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps < Gr. *a-* intens. + *dapis,* carpet.]—**ad'a-pid,** *n.*—**ad'a-poid,** *a.*

Ad"a-pis"o-ric'i-dæ, 1 ad'ə-pis'o-ris'i-dī; 2 ăd'a-pis'o-ric'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of shrew-like insectivores. **Ad"a-pis'o-rex,** *n.* (t. g.) [< ADAPIS + L. *sorex,* shrew.]—**ad"a-pi-sor'i-cid,** *a.*

a-dapt', 1 ə-dapt'; 2 a-dăpt', *vt.* **1.** To adjust to situation, environment, or the like; make suitable; conform; as, to *adapt* oneself to changed conditions.

> The mind *adapts* itself to a difficult problem as the eye *adapts* itself to darkness. AGASSIZ *Brazil* ch. 3, p. 99. [T. & F. 1868.]
>
> The ant and the bee are . . . nearer man in the . . . faculty of *adapting* means to proximate ends.
> COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 2, 1830.

2. To change, modify, or remodel, so as to fit for a special use, or the like; specif., to change, as a piece of dramatic writing, so as to suit the taste of a different audience or to accommodate it to different circumstances: distinguished from *dramatize.*

> There was a kind of farmhouse, *adapted* . . . out of the old ruin. HAWTHORNE *F. and It. Note-Books Oct. 14, 1858* vol. ii. p. 199. [O. & CO. 1876.]

[< F. *adapter,* < L. *adapto,* < *ad,* to, + *aptus,* fit.] **a-dapt'ate†.**

Syn.: accommodate, adjust, arrange, attune, conform, fashion, fit, harmonize, proportion, suit. We *adapt* means to ends, *conform* to social usages, *adjust* the regulator of a watch, *fit* a carpet to the floor, *arrange* the furniture of the room, *fashion* a garment, *harmonize* divergent views, *proportion* expenses to income.— Ant.: confuse, disarrange, displace, disproportion, make discord, misapply, misfit.— Prep.: adapt oneself *to* circumstances; the house was adapted *for* occupation.—**a-dapt'a-bl(eF,** *a.* Capable of being adapted.—**a-dapt"a-bil'i-ty, a-dapt'a-bl(e-nessF,** *n.*

a-dapt'ed, *a* Adapted; fitted.

ad"ap-ta'tion, 1 ad'ap-tē'shən; 2 ăd'ăp-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of adapting or fitting one thing to another; the state of being suited or fitted; as, the *adaptation* of means to ends.

> The Gothic church plainly originated in a rude *adaptation* of the forest trees with all their boughs to a festal or solemn arcade.
> EMERSON *Essays, History* first series, p. 24. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. The process of adapting or adjusting to new conditions; as, the *adaptation* of a musical composition. **3.** Anything adapted; as, the play was an *adaptation* of "Prometheus Bound." **4.** *Biol.* An advantageous conformation of an organism to changes in its environment; the attainment of characters which place the species in a more advantageous relation to its environment.

> Where life exists in these depths [of the ocean] it is due to special *adaptations.* *Westminster Review* Sept., 1892, p. 315.

5. *Psychophysics.* The change, through adjustment, in the response of an organ of sense, whether as regards the quantity or quality of the sensation, which is due to prolonged or repeated stimulation. [F., < LL. *adaptatio(n-),* < L. *adapto;* see ADAPT.] **a-dap'tion†.**—**ad"ap-ta'tion-prod"uct,** *n. Med.* A material, as an antitoxin, precipitin, etc., generated in the body of an immunized animal of a given species, upon the introduction of cells, or products of cells, from one of dissimilar species. Its effect upon the body is usually antagonistic to the immunizing agents. **an'ti-bod"y‡; an'ti-sub"stance‡; re-ac'tion-sub"stance‡.**—**constitutional a.,** see CONSTITUTIONAL IMPREGNATION, under IMPREGNATION.—**functional a.** (*Biol.*), the conformation of an organism in its activities to change in its environment, regarded as the source of its structural modification.—**light-a.,** *n. Optics.* **1.** The power of the iris of the eye to alter the size of its opening in accordance with the quantity of light entering the eye. **2.** The function of the rods and cones of the retina to adapt themselves sensitively to the intensity of the light by which they are stimulated; as, in passing from a dark room into the light there must be *adaptation* of the retinal elements before the vision becomes normal.—**ontogenetic a.** (*Biol.*), a non-congenital transformation in an organism caused by its inherent powers, in contradistinction to a transformation which is inherited and is transmitted to offspring.—**visual a.,** the accommodation, whether partial or complete, of the optical apparatus to environmental variation of light or color: called **local** when the variation is restricted or incomplete within a definite area of the visual field, and **general** when the whole field is affected.—**ad"ap-ta'tion-al, a-dap'tion-al,** *a.*—**ad-ap-ta'tion-ist,** *n. Sociol.* A believer in the theory that changes in the social fabric are not due to the efforts of individuals, but to adaptations to environment.

a-dapt'ed-ness, 1 ə-dapt'ed-nes; 2 a-dăpt'ĕd-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being adapted; fitness; suitableness.

a-dapt'i-tude‡; a-dapt'ness‡.

a-dapt'er, 1 ə-dapt'ər; 2 a-dăpt'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that adapts. **2.** In scientific apparatus, anything (as a tube, ring, etc.) that serves to fit or connect one part or member to another. **3.** *Chem.* A long, tapering tube, connecting the neck of a retort with the corresponding opening of a receiver. See illus. under RETORT. **4.** *Micros.* (1) An attachment for throwing out of center the illuminating apparatus. (2) An arrangement for using the object-glass as a condenser. **5.** *Phot.* An attachment for a studio camera, permitting the use of plates smaller than those for which it is intended. See KIT[1], 6.

a-dap'tion-ism, 1 ə-dap'shən-izm; 2 a-dăp'shon-iṣm, *n.* A theory that religion is due to social conditions rather than to instinct, and that its propagation results from human contact: originated by Otto Gruppe (1804–1876).

a-dap'tive, } 1 ə-dap'tiv; 2 a-dăp'tiv, *a.* Capable of, per-
a-dap'tivs, } taining to, fit for, or marked by adaptation.
a-dap'ta-tiv(ēs‡; ad"ap-to'ri-al‡.—-ly, *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

a-dapt'ly, 1 a-dapt'li; 2 a-dăpt'ly, *adv.* Suitably; aptly.

A'dar, 1 ē'dar; 2 ä'där, *n. Heb.* A Hebrew month. See CALENDAR.

a-dar'ce, 1 ə-dūr'si; 2 a-där'çe, *n.* **1.** A spongy saltish incrustation on the grass and reeds of marshes: formerly used for removing freckles. **2.** A calcareous sediment of some mineral springs. [< Gr. *adarkēs,* froth.] **a-dar'ca‡; a-dar'si‡.**

a-dar'con, 1 ə-dār'kon; 2 a-där'cŏn, *n. Heb. Antiq.* A gold coin used by the Jews in Ezra's time: supposed to be the same as the Persian daric. [< Heb. *adarkon,* daric, < Babylonian *daritku,* weight.] **a-dar'kon‡.**

Ad"a-re'zer, 1 ad'ə-rī'zər; 2 ăd'a-rē'zer, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ad"ar-tic"u-la'tion, 1 ad'ər-tik'yu-lē'shən; 2 ăd'är-tic'yu-lā'shon, *n.* Same as ARTHRODIA. [40.

Ad'a-sa, 1 ad'ə-sə; 2 ăd'a-sa, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* vii.

a-dase', 1, **a-daze',** *vt.* To dazzle; daze.

ad'a-ti, 1 ad'ə-ti; 2 ăd'a-ti, *n.* [E. Ind.] A fine muslin or cotton cloth made in India. **ad'a-tis‡; ad'a-tys‡.**

a-daunt', *vt.* To subdue or quell.

a-daw'1†, *v.* To awaken; awake.

a-daw'2†, *vt.* To daunt; subdue; abate.

a-daw'lut, 1 ə-dō'lut; 2 a-dą'lut, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A court of justice; as, the Sudder *Adawlut,* or Supreme Court. **a-daw'lat‡.**

a-dawn', 1 ə-dōn'; 2 a-dąn', *adv. & a.* At dawn; dawning.

a-days', 1 ə-dēz'; 2 a-dās', *adv.* By day; on each day; during the day: now only in the word *nowadays.* [< A-, on, + *days,* acc. pl. of DAY.] **a-day'‡.**

Ad'a-zer, 1 ad'ə-zər; 2 ăd'a-zer, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A. D. B.‡, *abbr.* Bachelor of Domestic Arts: course for women.

Ad'be-el, 1 ad'bi-el *or* ad'bīl; 2 ăd'be-ĕl *or* ăd'bēl, *n. Bib.*

A. D. C., *abbr.* Aide-de-camp.

ad capt., *abbr. Ad captandum* (for the purpose of catching).

ad cap-tan'dum, 1 ad kap-tan'dum; 2 ăd căp-tăn'dŭm. [L.] Intended to catch popular favor or applause; having superficial attractiveness; specious; as, an *ad captandum* address or argument.

ad-cor'po-rate‡, *vt.* To incorporate.

ad'craft", 1 ad'kraft"; 2 ăd'crăft". [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to adcraft or adcrafters; as, an *adcraft* club. **II.** *n.* **1.** The occupation of designing, soliciting, or otherwise handling advertisements. **2.** A society of persons engaged in this occupation. [< AD + CRAFT.]—**ad'craft"er,** *n.*

add, } 1 ad; 2 ăd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To join or unite, so as to
ad-, } increase the quantity, weight, number, scope, etc.; furnish an increase of; as, to *add* weight to a load.

> Each year to ancient friendship *adds* a ring,
> As to an oak. LOWELL *Under the Willows* st. 6.

2. To find the sum of; unite in one sum; as, to *add* a column of figures. **3.** To say or write further or in addition; to go on to say; as, it may be *added* here. **4.** [Archaic.] To bestow or inflict (upon one); give (to one).

> Long life shall they *add* to thee. *Prov.* iii, 2.

II. *i.* **1.** To make or be an addition: with *to* or *unto;* as, to *add to* one's cares. **2.** To perform the operation of addition; as, the child learns to *add.* [< L. *addo,* < *ad,* to, + *-do,* put, give.]

Syn.: adjoin, affix, amplify, annex, append, attach, augment, cast up, enlarge, extend, increase, join on, make up, subjoin, sum up. To *add* is to *increase* by *adjoining* or *uniting:* in distinction from *multiply,* which is to *increase* by repeating. To *augment* a thing is to *increase* it by any means whatever. We may *enlarge* a house, a farm, or an empire, *extend* influence or dominion, *augment* riches, *attach* or *annex* a building to one that it *adjoins* or papers to the document they refer to, *annex* a clause or a codicil, *affix* a seal or a signature, *annex* a territory, *attach* a condition to a promise. A speaker may *amplify* a discourse by a fuller treatment throughout than was originally planned, or he may *append* or *subjoin* certain remarks without change of what has gone before. We *cast up* or *sum up* an account, tho *add up* and *make out* are now more usual expressions.— Ant.: abstract, deduct, diminish, dissever, lessen, reduce, remove, subtract, withdraw.— Prep.: *to.*

—to add in, to include in a sum or aggregate.— **to add up,** to find the sum of.— **add'a-bl(eF,** *a.* That may be added. **add'i-bl(e-‡.— add"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Fitness for being added. **add"i-bil'i-ty‡.**

add., *abbr.* Additional.

ad'da1, 1 ad'ə; 2 ăd'a, *n.* [Ar.] The officinal skink of Egypt.

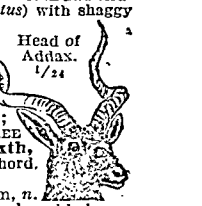
Ad'da2, 1 ad'da; 2 ăd'dä, *n.* A river of Italy flowing through Lake Como; tributary of the Po; length, 150 m. **Ad'du-a‡.**

Ad'dams, 1 ad'əmz; 2 ăd'ams, **Jane** (6/6 1860–). An American settlement worker, sociologist, and author; head resident Hull House, Chicago.

Ad'dan, 1 ad'ən; 2 ăd'an, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 59.

Ad'dar, 1 ad'ər; 2 ăd'är, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 3.

ad'dax, 1 ad'aks; 2 ăd'ăks, *n.* [L.] A North-African and Arabian orygine antelope (*Addax nasomaculatus*) with shaggy hair on the throat and forehead, long spirally twisted horns, a white spot on the face, and a whitish body.


Head of Addax. 1/24

ad-debt'ed, *pa.* [Archaic.] Same as INDEBTED. **ad-det'ed†.**

ad-dec'i-mate†, *vt.* To tithe. [M.]

add'ed, 1 ad'ed; 2 ăd'ĕd, *pa.* Additional; increased.— **added degree** (*Mus.*), see DEGREE and STAFF.— **a. line,** see under LINE.— **a. sixth,** in music, a sixth added to a subdominant chord.

ad-deem'†, *vt.* To adjudge; esteem.

ad-den'dum, 1 a-den'dum; 2 ă-dĕn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** Something added or to be added; an appendix; addition.

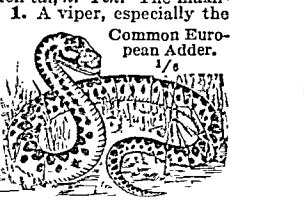
> There are few persons who have not a double nature, the real and the acquired; the latter a kind of *addendum* resulting from education. LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. viii, ch. 6, p. 505. [H. 1887.]

2. *Mach.* The radial distance between the pitch-circle and the outer ends of the teeth on a geared wheel; also, the part of a tooth outside the pitch-circle.

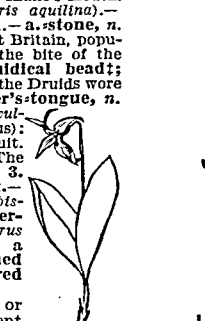
Syn.: acquisition, additament, addition, annex, appendage, appendix, complement, concomitant, extension, improvement. See APPENDIX; INCREASE. [lary bone.

ad-den'tal, 1 a-den'təl; 2 ă-dĕn'tal, *n. Ich.* The maxil-

ad'der1, 1 ad'ər; 2 ăd'er, *n.* **1.** A viper, especially the common European viper (*Vipera berus*). It is about 2 feet long (larger on the Continent), usually of a brownish color variegated with black markings on the back and black spots on the side. It is the only venomous serpent in Great Britain. **2.** One of various other serpents. (1) (*a*) The cobra. *Ps.* lviii, 4. (*b*) An unidentified serpent, the cockatrice. *Prov.* xxiii, 32. (*c*) The horned snake. *Gen.* xlix, 17. (2) [U. S.] The puffing adder, spreading adder, milk-adder, etc. See illus. under HOGNOSE. (3) The puff- or death-adder of Africa. (4) The puff-adder of Australia. **3.** A fish, the sea-adder. **4†.** A serpent. MILTON *P. L.* bk. ix, l. 625. [Prop. **nadder, adder* being due to A (art.) *nadder,* < AS. *nædre* (= Goth. *nadr-s*); cp. D. *adder,* viper.]


Common European Adder. 1/6

—ad'der-bolt", *n.* A dragon-fly. **a.-fly†.— a.-lock,** *n.* A plant (*Allium victoriale*).— **a.-pike,** *n.* The lesser weever.— **adder's-fern,** *n.* See under FERN.— **adder's-flower,** *n.* The red campion (*Lychnis diurna*).— **adder's-meat,** *n.* **1.** The wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*). **2.** An English chickweed, the greater stichwort (*Stellaria holostea*).— **adder's-mouth,** *n.* **1.** The delicate North-American orchid (*Achroanthes unifolia*). **2.** The snake's-mouth.— **a.-spit,** *n.* The common brake (*Pteris aquilina*).— **adder's-spear,** *n.* See ADDER'S-TONGUE, 1.— **a.-stone,** *n.* A perforated rounded stone found in Great Britain, popularly believed to possess power to cure the bite of the adder. **a.-bead†; adder's-gem†; Druidical bead†; Druid stone†** (from the supposition that the Druids wore them as charms); **serpent-stone†.— adder's-tongue,** *n.* **1.** A cosmopolitan fern (*Ophioglossum vulgatum,* or any other species of the same genus): so named from the form of its spike of fruit. See OPHIOGLOSSUM. **adder's-spear†. 2.** The dog's-tooth violet. See ERYTHRONIUM. **3.** The rattlesnake-plantain. **adder's-violet†.— adder's-wort,** *n.* A low herb (*Polygonum bistorta*), with irregular snake-like roots. **ad'der-wort"†.— banded a.,** a bungarum (*Bungarus fasciatus*) of southern Asia.— **horned a.,** a horned viper. See under HORNED.— **ridged a.,** a horned adder of the genus *Cerastes.*— **red a.** [U. S.], the copperhead.


Adder's-tongue (2).

add'er2, 1 ad'ər; 2 ăd'er, *n.* A person or thing that adds; especially, an instrument for performing arithmetical addition.

Ad'der-ton Moor. Same as ADWALTON MOOR.

Ad'di, 1 ad'ī; 2 ăd'i, *n. Bib. Luke* iii, 28.

ad'dice†, *n.* An adz. **ad'diz†.**

ad'di-cent, 1 ad'ī-sent; 2 ăd'i-çĕnt, *n.* [Rare.] *Rom. Law.* One who addicts or formally transfers something to another.

ad-dict', 1 a-dikt'; 2 ă-dict', *vt.* **1.** Reflexively, to apply or devote (oneself) persistently or continuously; to give (oneself) up to a practise, habit, or indulgence: used more frequently in the past participle; as, he was *addicted* to gambling; "*addicted* to the rites of her pagan ancestors." BULWER-LYTTON *Harold* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 9. **2.** To cause to incline to the pursuit or practise of something continuously; as,

his tastes *addict* him to severe studies. **3.** *Rom. Law.* To deliver over formally by judicial sentence; award; assign (as for use, service, etc.). **4†.** To make over; surrender. [< L. *addictus*, pp. of *addico*, devote, < *ad*, to, + *dico*, affirm.]

Syn.: (**addicted**) abandoned, accustomed, attached, devoted, disposed, given, given over, given up, habituated, inclined, prone, wedded. A man may be *accustomed* to labor, *attached* to his profession, *devoted* to his religion, *given* to study or to gluttony (in the bad sense, *given over*, or *given up*, is a stronger and more hopeless expression, as is *abandoned*). One *inclined* to luxury may become *habituated* to poverty. One is *wedded* to that which has become a second nature; as, one is *wedded* to science or to art. *Prone* is used only in a bad sense, and generally of natural tendencies; as, our hearts are *prone* to evil. *Abandoned* tells of the acquired viciousness of one who has given himself up to wickedness. One is *addicted* to that which he has allowed to gain a strong, habitual, and enduring hold upon action, inclination, or involuntary tendency, as to a habit or indulgence. *Addicted* may be used in a good, but more frequently a bad, sense; as, *addicted* to study; *addicted* to drink. *Devoted* is used chiefly in the good sense; as, a mother's *devoted* affection. See ABANDONED.— Ant.: averse, disinclined, indisposed, unaccustomed.— Prep.: addicted to vice.—**ad-dict'.** **I.** *a.* Addicted. **II.** *n.* One who is addicted to some habit.—**ad-dict'ed-ness**, *n.*

ad-dic'tion, 1 a-dik'shŏn; 2 ă-dĭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being addicted; inclination; bent. "Each man to what sports . . . his *addiction* leads him." SHAK. *Othello* act ii, sc. 2. **2.** *Rom. Law.* A formal transfer or delivery by judicial sentence. See ADDICT, *v.*, 3.

Ad'die, 1 ad'ı; 2 ăd'ı, *n.* Diminutive of ADELINE.

ad-dig'i-tal, 1 a-dij'ı-tal; 2 ă-dĭg'ı-tal. *Ornith.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to a digit; as, an **addigital remex,** a primary springing from the third wing-digit. **II.** *n.* An addigital wing-quill. [< AD- + DIGITAL.]

ad'di-ment, 1 ad'ı-ment; 2 ăd'ı-mĕnt, *n.* Same as ALEXIN.

add'ing-ma-chine", *n.* A calculating-machine.

Ad'ding-ton, 1 ad'ıŋ-tan; 2 ăd'ıng-ton, *n.* **1. Henry** (1757?–²/₁₁1844), an English statesman; first Viscount Sidmouth. **2.** A county in Ontario, Canada; 2,060 sq. m.; county-seat, Napanee.

Ad'dis A-ba'ba, 1 ă'dis ą-bą'bą; 2 ă'dis ă-bă'bă. A town, capital of Abyssinia. **A'dis A-ba'ba†.**

Ad'di-son, 1 ad'ı-san; 2 ăd'ı-son, *n.* **1. Joseph** (⁵/₁₁1672–⁶/₁₇1719), an English essayist and poet; principal contributor to the *Spectator*. **2. Thomas** (⁴/₇1793–⁶/₃₀1860), an English physician and teacher. **3.** A county in W. central Vermont; 734 sq. m.; county-seat, Middlebury. **4.** A village in Du Page county, Ill.: Lutheran seminary, etc. **5.** A village in Steuben county, N. Y. **6.** A village in Washington county, Wis.— **Ad"di-so'ni-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Joseph Addison; especially, like him in style; possessing clear diction, etc.

Ad"di-so-ni'i-dæ, 1 ad'ı-so-nai'ı-di; 2 ăd'ı-so-nī'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A deep-sea family of rhipidoglossate gastropods with a patelliform shell. **Ad"di-so'ni-a,** *n.* (t g.) [< *Addison* E. Verrill, a naturalist.]— **ad"di-so'ni-id,** *n.*— **ad"di-so'ni-oid,** *a.*

Ad'di-son of the North. Sobriquet of Henry Mackenzie.

Ad'di-son's dis-ease'. A disease affecting the suprarenal capsules, abdominal sympathetic nerves, and ganglia, characterized by brownish pigmentation of the skin, progressive anemia, and prostration.

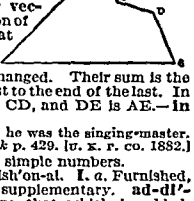
ad-dit'a-ment, 1 a-dit'ə-ment *or* ad'ı-tə-ment; 2 ă-dĭt'a-mĕnt *or* ăd'ı-ta-mĕnt, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A thing added; addition. **2.** *Physiol. Chem.* Alexin. [< L. *addo*, add.] **ad-dit'i-ment†.** — Syn.: see ADDENDUM; ADJUNCT.— **ad-dit"a-men'ta-ry,** *a.*

Add'ites, 1 ad'aits; 2 ăd'ıts, *n. pl.* Same as AD, 3.

ad-di'tion, 1 a-dish'ən; 2 ă-dĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of adding; as, the *addition* of numbers to make a sum. **2.** Anything added; an annex; accession; as, an *addition* to a house, or to land laid out in lots, as in a village. **3.** Specif.: (1) *Mus.* A dot on the right side of a note lengthening it one-half. (2) *Law.* A title or mark of designation attached to a man's name to show his business, office, place of residence, etc.; as, John Smith, *Esq.*; Thomas Jones, *ship-chandler*; William White, *of Baltimore*. (3) *Her.* Augmentation. **4.** *Math.* (1) In arithmetic, the uniting of two or more quantities in one sum or sum total: the first ground rule. (2) In algebra, the combination of quantities according to their algebraic signs, negative quantities being taken in the opposite sense from positive. [< L. *additio(n-)*, < *addo*; see ADD.]

Syn.: accession, accretion, appendage, appendix, enlargement, extension, increase, supplement. See ACCESS; ADDENDUM; ADJUNCT. Compare ADD.— Ant.: abstraction, curtailment, deduction, diminution, lessening, reduction, subtraction, withdrawal.— Prep.: addition *of* revenue *to* the national exchequer.

—algebraic addition, addition taking account of algebraic signs, the difference between sums of the positive and of the negative quantities being sought.— **compound a.,** the reduction and summing of numbers of different denominations.— **geometrical** or **vectorial a.,** the constructive junction of lines, or of directed quantities that can be represented by lines, by placing them end to end, leaving the original direction of each unchanged. Their sum is the line from the beginning of the first to the end of the last. In the diagram, the sum of AB, BC, CD, and DE is AE.— **in a. to,** besides; over and above.



In addition to his other vocations, he was the singing-master. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 429. [U. K. P. CO. 1882.]

—simple a., the summing up of simple numbers.

ad-di'tion-al, 1 a-dish'ən-əl; 2 ă-dĭsh'on-al. **I.** *a.* Furnished, coming, or being in addition; supplementary. **ad-di'tion-a-ry†.** **II.** *n.* An addition; that which is added; as, in some colleges extra studies are called *additionals*. Syn.: see ACCESSORY.— **ad-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

ad"di-ti'tious, 1 ad'ı-tish'ys; 2 ăd'ı-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Added; additive.— **addititious force** (*Astron.*), a force increasing gravitation, as of a satellite toward its primary.

ad'di-tive, } 1 ad'ı-tiv; 2 ăd'ı-tĭv, *a.* That is to be added;
ad'di-tĭv, } serving or tending to increase, as opposed to *subtractive*. **ad'di-to-ry†.** Syn.: see ACCESSORY.— **ad'di-tiv(e-ly†,** *adv.*

ad'di-tor, 1 ad'ı-tər; 2 ăd'ı-tŏr, *n.* An apparatus for adding angles in connection with describing algebraic curves.

ad'dle, } 1 ad'l; 2 ăd'l, *v.* [AD'DLED, AD'LD'; AD'DLING.]
ad'le, } **I.** *t.* **1.** To spoil, as eggs; also, to make inefficient or worthless; confuse; muddle; as, to *addle* one's brain. **2.** [Local, Scot.] To apply liquid manure to. **II.** *i.* To become addled or worthless.

—Addled Parliament, the English Parliament that sat from April 5, 1614, to June 7, 1614: dissolved by James I. before any legislation had been effected.

ad'dle², *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To earn; lay up. **II.** *i.* To yield or ripen fruit.— **ad'dling,** *n.* The act of earning; *pl.*, earnings. [< Ice. *ǒdhla*, gain, < *ǒdhal*, property.]

ad'dle, *a.* **1.** Rendered worthless or incapable of producing anything; spoiled, as eggs chilled while in process of hatching; rotten.

Make what thou canst of thy egg. . . . I will not steal it; I believe it to be *addle*. CARLYLE *Essays* vol. iii, p. 124. [U. M. & CO.]

2. Good for nothing; idle; weak; muddled; confused. [ME. *adle*, for *adled*, < AS. *adela*, mud.]— **ad'dle-brain",** *n.* One whose brain is addled; a half-witted or stupid fellow. **ad'dle-head"†; ad'dle-pate"†.— ad'dle-brained",** *a.* Having addled brains; dull-witted: used contemptuously. **a.-headed†; a.-pated†.— ad'dle-pa"tedness,** *n.*— **ad'dle-plot",** *n.* A marplot; one who spoils any project or amusement.— **a.-spool,** *n.* A pool of muddy or filthy water.— **ad'dle-ment,** *n.* The act of addling, or the state of being addled.— **ad'dle-ness,** *n.*— **ad'dling,** *n.* Decomposition of an egg; muddling of the wits.

ad'dle³, *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] A filthy liquid; mire. **2.** *Surg.* An abscess. **3†.** The dry lees of wine.

ad'dle², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Wages of workmen. **ad'dlings†; et'tlef.— ad'dle,** *v.* [North. Eng.] To earn; yield.

Ad'do, 1 ad'o; 2 ăd'o, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* vi, 1.

Ad'don, 1 ad'ən; 2 ăd'on, *n. Bib. Nch.* vii, 61.

ad-doom'†, *vt.* To award or adjudge.

ad-dor'sal, 1 a-dōr'səl; 2 ă-dôr'sal, *a.* Situated near the dorsal region.

ad-dorsed', 1 a-dōrst'; 2 ă-dôrst', *pa. Her.* Placed or turned back to back, as fishes, animals, etc., on an escutcheon: opposed to *opposite*. [< L. *ad*, to, + *dorsum*, back.] **a-dorsed'†; a-dorst'†.— ad-dorse',** *vt.*

ad-dress', 1 a-dres'; 2 ă-drĕs', *v.* **I.** *t.* [AD-DRESSED' or AD-DREST'; AD-DRESS'ING.] **1.** To direct spoken words to; accost; appeal to; specif., to deliver a set discourse, oration, lecture, or the like, to (a person or an audience).

Patrick Henry was to *address* the people at March Court. H. A. GARLAND *John Randolph* vol. i, ch. 21, p. 129. [A. 1851.]

2. To deliver or direct, as an observation or communication. **3.** To superscribe or direct; as, to *address* a letter, parcel, etc.: a modern usage. **4.** To direct to any object or aim: usually with *to*. (1) To apply to some accomplishment, purpose, or aim; turn; apply; devote; as, to *address* one's energies to something.

Greatheart *addressed* himself to give him [the lion] battle. BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 211. [B. & CO. 1874.]

(2) To turn (oneself) in conversation; direct the speech to. (3) To consign; as, to *address* a cargo to a merchant. (4) To direct; aim, as the ball in golf. **5.** To pay one's addresses to; court the favor of; especially, to make suit to, court, or woo; as, to *address* a lady. **6.** [Rare.] To prepare; order; arrange. **7.** [Archaic.] To dress; attire. **8†.** To set right; redress.

II†. *i.* **1.** To make address or appeal. **2.** To get ready. **3.** To speak. [< F. *adresser*, < LL. *addirectio*, < L. *ad*, to, + *directus*; see DIRECT, *v.*]

Syn.: accost, apostrophize, appeal, approach, court, greet, hail, salute, speak to, woo. To *accost* is to speak first, to friend or stranger, generally with a view to opening conversation; *greet* and *hail* may imply but a passing word; *greeting* may be altogether silent; to *hail* is to *greet* in a loud-voiced and commonly hearty and joyous way, as appears in the expression "*hail* fellow, well met." To *salute* is to *greet* with special token of respect, as a soldier his commander. To *apostrophize* is to solemnly *address* some person or personified attribute apart from the audience to whom one is speaking; as, a preacher may *apostrophize* virtue, the saints of old, or even the Deity. To *appeal* is strictly to call for some form of help or support. *Address* is slightly more formal than *accost* or *greet*, tho it may often be interchanged with them. One may *address* another at considerable length or in writing; he *accosts* orally and briefly. See INSCRIBE; WOO.— Ant.: avoid, cut, elude, ignore, overlook, pass, pass by, shun.— Prep.: address the memorial *to* the legislature; the president addressed the people *in* an eloquent speech; he addressed an intruder *with* indignation.— **ad-dress'ing-ma-chine",** *n. Mech.* One of various machines in which stencils, metal types, or embossed letters are used in printing addresses on wrappers, cards, etc. — **to address the ball** (*Golf*), to get into position to strike a ball.

ad-dress', *n.* **1.** The outward expression of thought, whether oral, written, or printed; also, the act or process of making such expression. Specif.: (1) A set or formal discourse, as a speech, oration, lecture, or the like. Compare DISCOURSE.

The orator . . . must accurately . . . digest in writing beforehand the substance, and even the form of his *address*. E. EVERETT in Webster's *Works* vol. i, p. 70. [U. S. & CO. 1858.]

(2) A brief utterance; a speaking to or accosting.

The poor Israelite seemed . . . staggered by the *address* of the military monk. SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 5, p. 31. [U. & CO. 1889.]

(3) An appeal; application; petition; as, an *address* to Parliament. **2.** The directing of something to a person or place. (1) The direction of a letter, package, or parcel; also, the name, place, residence, etc., of a person, as requisite for addressing or finding him. (2) *Com.* Consignment, as of a vessel or cargo. **3.** The manner of a person in speaking or addressing; delivery; bearing.

The direct and familiar *address* with which one naturally speaks to youth. NORDHOFF *God and Future Life* pref., p. 9. [U. 1884.]

4. Any courteous or devoted attention; especially, such attention to a woman, by a lover, in wooing: chiefly in the plural; as, to pay *addresses* to a woman. **5.** Skilful conduct or action, as in directing or managing anything; adroitness; tact; as, *address* in managing a mob.

Give a boy *address* and accomplishments, and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes where he goes. EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Culture* p. 148. [T. & P. 1860.]

6†. Preparation; also, that which is prepared. **7†.** Attire; dress.— **forms of address,** see FORM, *n.*

Syn.: adroitness, courtesy, dexterity, discretion, ingenuity, manners, politeness, readiness, tact. *Address* is that indefinable something which enables a man to gain his object without seeming exertion or contest, and generally with the favor and approval of those with whom he deals. It is a general power to direct to the matter in hand whatever qualities are most needed for it at the moment. It includes *adroitness* and *discretion* to know what to do or say and what to avoid; *ingenuity* to devise; *readiness* to speak or act; the *dexterity* that comes of practise; and *tact*, which is the power of fine touch as applied to human character and feeling. *Courtesy* and *politeness* are indispensable elements of good *address*. See SPEECH; SUPERSCRIPTION.— Ant.: awkwardness, boorishness, clownishness, clumsiness, fatuity, folly, ill breeding, ill manners, rudeness, stupidity, unmannerliness, unwisdom.— Prep.: address *in* dealing with opponents; the address *of* an accomplished intriguer; an address *to* the audience.

ad"dress-ee', 1 a-dres-ī'; 2 ă-drĕs-ē', *n.* One who is addressed.

ad-dress'er, 1 a-dres'ər; 2 ă-drĕs'er, *n.* **1.** One who presents or signs an address or petition or a formal document. **2.** [A-] *Eng. Hist.* One of the party who in the reign of Charles II. petitioned the King for an immediate assembly of Parliament: afterward called *Whigs*. Compare ABHORRER. **ad-dress'or†.**

ad-dress'ful, 1 a-dres'ful; 2 ă-drĕs'fụl, *a.* Possessed of tact; adroit.

ad-dres'sion†, *n.* The direction of one's course; route.

ad-dress'ment†, *n.* The act of addressing; adjustment; attitude; application.

ad-dres'so-graph, 1 a-dres'o-graf; 2 ă-drĕs'o-grăf, *n.* A machine for printing addresses which operates by the endless chain system: a protected trade name. [< ADDRESS + GRAPH.]

ad-du"bi-ta'tion†, *n.* Covert expression of doubt.

ad-duce', 1 a-diūs'; 2 ă-dūç', *vt.* [AD-DUCED'; AD-DUC'ING.] **1.** To bring forward or name for consideration; as, to *adduce* a passage. **2.** To cite or allege as pertinent for proof, example, etc.; as, to *adduce* evidence. [< L. *adduco*, < *ad*, to, + *duco*, lead.] Syn.: see ALLEGE. **—ad-duce'a-bl(eF, ad-du'ci-bl(eF,** *a.*— **ad-du'cent,** *n.*

ad-du'cent, 1 a-diū'sent; 2 ă-dū'çĕnt, *a.* Bringing, drawing, or binding together; as, *adducent* muscles. [< L. *adducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adduco*; see ADDUCE.]

ad-duct', 1 a-dukt'; 2 ă-dŭct', *vt.* **1.** To draw toward the line of the axis: said of the action of muscles. **2†.** To allure; entice. [< L. *adductus*, pp. of *adduco*; see ADDUCE.]

ad-duc'tion†, 1 a-duk'shən; 2 ă-dŭc'shon, *n.* The act of adducing, as statements or arguments. [< LL. *adductio(n-)*, < *adduco*; see ADDUCE.]

ad-duc'tion², *n.* The act of adducting, as muscles.

ad-duc'tive, } 1 a-duk'tiv; 2 ă-dŭc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Bringing
ad-duc'tĭv, } forward or adducing. **2.** Tending to adduct. [< L. *adductus*, pp. of *adduco*; see ADDUCE.]

ad-duc'tor, 1 a-duk'tor; 2 ă-dŭc'tŏr, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* **1.** A muscle that draws an organ toward the axis of the body or of a limb; as, the *adductor* oculi, which turns the eye toward the nose. **2.** The muscle that closes the shell of a bivalve: in a scallop it is the part that is eaten.— **adductor impression** (*Conch.*), one of the scars left by the adductor muscles in the inside of a bivalve shell.

ad-dulce'†, a-dulce'†, *vt.* To sweeten; soothe.

Ad'dus, 1 ad'us; 2 ăd'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 34.

Ad'dy, 1 ad'ı; 2 ăd'y, *n.* Diminutive of ADELINE.

Ad'dy-ston, 1 ad'ı-stən; 2 ăd'y-ston, *n.* A village in Hamilton county, O.

-ade, *suffix.* Relating to; pertaining to; as, *decade*. [< F. *-ade*, < L. *-as*, *-ad-*, < Gr. *-as*, *-ad-*.]

Ade, 1 ēd; 2 ād, **George** (²/₉1866–). An American humorist and playwright; *Fables in Slang*.

a-dead', 1 ə-ded'; 2 a-dĕd', *a.* or *adv.* Dead.

a-deare'†, *vt.* To deafen.

a-dec'a-tist, 1 ə-dek'ə-tist; 2 a-dĕc'a-tĭst, *n.* [Rare.] One opposed to tithe-paying. F. *Sup. Dict.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *dekateuō*, decimate, < *deka*, ten.]

a"de-cid'u-ous, 1 ə'dı-sid'yu-us; 2 ā'de-çĭd'yu-ŭs, *a.* Not deciduous; evergreen.

a-deed'†, *adv.* Indeed.

a-deem', 1 ə-dīm'; 2 a-dēm', *vt.* To take away; especially, in law, to satisfy (a legacy) by some other gift or disposition, as a substitute made or advanced in the testator's lifetime. [< L. *adimo*, take away, < *ad*, to, + *emo*, take.]

a-deep', 1 ə-dīp'; 2 a-dēp', *adv.* [Rare.] Deeply; deep.

A-del', 1 ə-del' *or* ē'del; 2 a-dĕl' *or* ā'dĕl, *n.* A village in Dallas county, Ia.

Ad'e-la, 1 ad'ı-lə; 2 ăd'e-la, *n.* Daughter of William I. (1062?–1137); mother of Stephen, King of England; regent.

Ad'e-laide, 1 ad'ı-lēd; 2 ăd'e-lād, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** A German empress (931–999). **3. Queen** (⁸/₁₁1792–¹²/₂1849), wife of William IV., King of England. **4.** A city, capital of South Australia. **5. A. Islands,** a group lying S. W. of S. Chile.

Ade"lais', 1 ād"lē'; 2 ād"lā', *n.* Second queen (1103–1151) of Henry I., King of England, and called "The Fair Maid of Brabant."

A"de-lan"ta-dil'lo, 1 ā"dē-lān"tə-dil'yo; 2 ā"de-lăn"tă-dĭl'yo, *n.* A red Spanish wine, from the first grapes. See table under WINE.

a"de-lan-ta'do, 1 ā"dē-lan-tā'do; 2 ā"de-lăn-tā'do, *n.* [Sp.] The governor of a province.

Ad"e-lar"thro-so'ma-ta, 1 ad'ı-lər"thro-sō'mə-tə; 2 ăd'e-lär"thro-sō'ma-ta, *n. pl. Arach.* An order of tracheate arachnids with the abdomen indistinctly segmented, including false scorpions and harvestmen. [< Gr. *adēlos*, not manifest (< *a-* priv. + *dēlos*, manifest), + *arthron*, joint, + *sōma* (*sōmat-*), body.]— **ad"e-lar"thro-so'ma-tous,** *a.*

ad"e-las'ter, 1 ad'ı-las'tər; 2 ăd'e-lăs'ter, *n. Bot.* A provisional name for a plant that has come into cultivation without its essential organs being known, and which therefore can not be referred to its proper genus. [< Gr. *adēlos* (< *a-* priv. + *dēlos*, evident) + *aster*, star.] **[Ad"el-ber'ta** (*fem.*).

Ad'el-bert, 1 ad'el-būrt; 2 ăd'el-bĕrt, *n.* See ADALBERT.

A'de-ler, 1 ā'də-lər; 2 ā'de-ler, *n.* **1. Conrad S.** (1622–1675), a Norwegian admiral. **2. Max,** pen-name of Charles Heber Clark (⁷/₁₁1841–⁹/₁₀1915), American author.

a'del-fisch, 1 ā'del-fish; 2 ā'dĕl-fish, *n.* [G.] The lavaret.

Ad'el-gard, 1 ad'el-gārd; 2 ăd'el-gärd, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Teut., noble guard.]

Ad"e-li'el-at, *n.* See ADELINE.

A-del'i-dæ, 1 ə-del'ı-di; 2 a-dĕl'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths with very long antennæ; the longhorns.

A-de'la, *n.* (t. g.)— **ad'e-lid,** *a.* & *n.*— **ad'e-loid,** *a.*

A"dé"lie' Land, 1 ə'dē"lī'; 2 ā'dę"lē'. A tract in the antarctic region; lat. 63° S.; long. 140° E.

Ad'e-line, 1 ad'ı-lain; 2 ăd'e-lĭn, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Ad'a-line†, Ad'e-lait, Ad'e-laide†, Ad"e-li'ciat. Ad'dy** (dim.). Dan. **A"de-li'ne,** 1 ā"dı-li'nə, 2 ā"de-lī'ne; D. **A"de-li'na,** 1 ā"dı-li'nə, 2 ā"de-lī'na; F. **A"dé"la"lde',** 1 ą'dē'la'ld', 2 ā'dę'lā'ld'; **A"dèle',** 1 ą'dèl', 2 ā'dęl'; **Ade"line',** 1 ād"lin', 2 ād"lĭn'; G. **A-de'le,** 1 ā-dē'lə, 2 ā-dę'le, **A'del-held,** 1 ā'dəl-hilt, 2 ā'del-hĭt, **A"de-li'ne,** 1 ā"dē-li'nə, 2 ā"dę-lī'ne, **El'se†,** **il'se†**; It. **A"dela'i-da,** 1 ā"dē-lā'i-dä, 2 ā"dę-lā'ı-dä; L. **Ad"e-li'na,** 1 ad'ı-lai'nə, 2 ăd'e-lī'na. [OG., of noble birth; a princess.]

ad'e-lingt, *n.* Same as ATHELING.

ad'e-lite, 1 ad'ı-lait; 2 ăd'e-lit, *n. Mineral.* A gray basic calcium-magnesium arsenate ($Ca(MgOH)AsO_4$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *adēlos*, concealed.]

a-de'lo-, 1 ə-dī'lo-; 2 a-dē'lo-. Derived from Greek *adēlos*, concealed; inapparent; invisible: a combining form in zoological terms, denoting that the member named in the remainder of the word is obscure or invisible.— **a-de"lo-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* Having the head nearly invisible.— **a-de"lo-cer'a-tous,** *a.* Having the antennæ or

horns concealed. **ad″e-loc′e-rous‡.** — **A-de″lo-chor′da,** *n. pl. Zool.* The *Hemichordata.* — **a-de″lo-co-don′ic,** *a. Zooph.* Having no disk or umbrella developed: said of a gonophore. — **a-de″lo-der′ma-tous,** *a.* Having a concealed integument. **a-de″lo-der′mous‡.** — **a-de″lo-mor′phous,** *a.* Inconspicuous: applied particularly to certain cells in the peptic glands of the stomach. **a″de-lo-mor′phic‡.** — **Ad″e-lop-neu′mo-na,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pulmonifera.* — **ad″e-lop-neu′mon,** *n.* — **a-de′lo-pod** (xiii), *n.* An animal having hidden feet. **a-de′lo-podet.** — **Ad″e-lo-si-pho′ni-a,** *n. Conch.* A division of *Anatinacea* characterized by short siphon-tubes and a well-marked lithodesma.

a-del′phi-a, 1 ə-del′fi-ə; 2 a-dĕl′fi-a, *n.* **1.** *Terat.* A monstrosity, as the Siamese twins, in which two distinct organisms are united by some part of the trunk while separate below. **2.** *Med.* The resemblance and relationship between certain diseases. [< Gr. *adelphos,* brother, < *a-* copulative + *delphys,* womb.]

-a-del′phi-a, *suffix. Bot.* A brotherhood, that is, a group of stamens more or less united by their filaments, as in the Linnean terms Mon*adelphia,* Di*adelphia,* etc. [< Gr. *-adelphia,* < *adelphos;* see ADELPHIA.]

A-del′phi-an, 1 ə-del′fi-ən; 2 a-dĕl′fi-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* See MESSALIAN. [< Gr. *adelphos,* brother, + *archos,* ruler.]

a-del″phi-ar′chal, 1 ə-del′fi-är′kəl; 2 a-dĕl′fi-är′cal, *a. Ethnol.* Indicating tribal control by a group of the leading men in the capacity of brothers of the tribal women (with whom legislation originates), as is customary among various North-American Indian tribes.

a-del′phic, 1 ə-del′fik; 2 a-dĕl′fic, *a. Math.* Relating to the order of connection of a surface. [< Gr. *adelphikos,* brotherly, < *adelphos,* brother.] — **adelphic order,** same as CONNECTIVITY.

ad″el-phog′a-my, 1 ad″el-fog′ə-mi; 2 ăd″ĕl-fŏg′a-my, *n.* Polyandry in which brothers have a wife or wives in common. [< Gr. *adelphos,* brother, + *gamos,* marriage.]

a-del′pho-lite, 1 ə-del′fo-lait; 2 a-dĕl′fo-lit, *n. Mineral.* A greasy yellow to black iron and manganese columbate, that crystallizes in the tetragonal system, and is closely related to tapiolite. [< Gr. *adelphos,* brother, + *lithos,* stone.]

a-del′pho-tax″y, 1 ə-del′fo-taks″i; 2 a-dĕl′fo-tăks″y, *n. Biol.* The interrelated action observable in certain motile cells.

a-del′phous, 1 ə-del′fus; 2 a-dĕl′fŭs, *a. Bot.* Having stamens with clustered or coalescent filaments: mainly in composition; as, di*adelphous,* etc. [< Gr. *adelphos;* see ADELPHIA.]

A′de-lung, 1 ä′də-luŋ; 2 ä′de-luŋ, **Johann Christoph** (°/₁ 1732–°/₁₀1806). A German philologist and lexicographer; *Mithridates; Wörterbuch.*

a-dempt′ed, 1 ə-dempt′ed; 2 a-dĕmpt′ĕd, *pa.* Taken away; otherwise disposed of; as, a bequest of specific property is *adempted* by sale of the property during the testator's lifetime: obsolete except in law. **a-dempt′.**

a-demp′tion, 1 ə-demp′shən; 2 a-dĕmp′shon, *n. Law.* **1.** Disposal by a testator in his lifetime of specific property bequeathed in his will, so that the bequest is adeemed. **2.** The act by which a testator in his lifetime advances to his legatee a general legacy which he had purposed to give him at his death by his will. 16 *N. Y. Rep.* pp. 9, 40. [< L. *ademptio(n-),* < *adimo;* see ADEEM.]

A′den[1], 1 ē′den; 2 ā′dĕn, *n.* [Poet.] Eden. **Al′dennt.**

A′den[2], 1 ū′den *or* ē′den; 2 ā′dĕn *or* ă′dĕn, *n.* A peninsula and fortified town, the chief seaport of Arabia; 80 sq. m.: a British possession. — **Aden ulcer,** see under ULCER.

ad′en-, **ad′e-ni-** [NL.], **ad′e-no-,** } 1 ad′en-, ad′ı-nı-, ad′ı-no-; 2 ăd′ĕn-, ăd′e-ni-, ăd′e-no-. From Greek *adēn,* gland: combining forms. — **ad″e-nal′gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the glands. **ad″e-nal′gy‡.** — **Ad″e-nan-the′ra,** *n.* A genus of East-Indian trees and shrubs of the bean family, having elongated racemes of white or yellowish flowers and a linear, sometimes falcate, 2-valved legume. *A. paconina* yields red sandalwood. — **ad′e-nase,** *n. Chem.* An enzym, as of the liver, that oxidizes adenin. — **ad″e-nas-the′ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Weakness in the activity of the glands.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

a-den-drit′ic, 1 ā-den-drit′ik; 2 ā-den-drĭt′ic, *a.* Without dendrites or protoplasmic processes: said of a nerve-cell when giving rise only to a neurite, or axis-cylinder process. [< A-, not, + DENDRITIC.] **a-den′drict.**

ad″e-nec′to-my, *n. Surg.* The operation of removing a gland. — **ad″e-nec-to′pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Displacement of a gland. — **ad″e-nem-phrax′is,** *n. Pathol.* Obstruction of the lymphatic glands. — **a-de′ni-a,** *n.* A chronic scrofulous affection characterized by enormous enlargement of the glands of the body. — **a-den′i-form,** *a.* Resembling a gland. — **ad′e-nin,** *n.* A decomposition product ($C_5H_5N_5$) of the contents of growing animal and vegetable cells. — **ad″e-ni′tis,** *n.* Glandular inflammation. — **ad″e-ni-za′tion,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid assumption of the appearance of adenoid tissue. — **ad″e-no-car″ci-no′ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A cancerous glandular tumor. — **ad′e-no-cele,** *n.* Adenoma. — **ad″e-no-chi″rap-sol′o-gy,** *n.* The doctrine of the reputed curative power of kings over scrofula, or king's evil, by touch of the hand. **ad″e-no-chei″rap-sol′o-gy‡.** — **ad″e-no-chi′rus,** *n.* [-RI, *pl.*] *Helminth.* An accessory copulatory appendage of some turbellarians. **ad″e-no-chei′rus‡;** **ad″e-no-dac′ty-lus‡.** — **ad″e-no-chon-dro′ma,** *n.* A scrofulous tumor of the cartilaginous tissues. — **ad′e-no-cyst,** *n.* Same as ADENOCYSTOMA. — **ad″e-no-cys′tic,** *a.* Same as ADENOCYSTOMATOUS. — **ad″e-no-cys-to′ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] An adenomatous tumor in which cystic cavities occur. — **ad″e-no-cys-to′ma-tous,** *a.* — **ad″e-no-dac′ty-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] Same as ADENOCHIRUS. — **ad″e-no-dyn′i-a,** *n.* Adenalgia. — **ad″e-no-fi-bro′ma,** *n. Pathol.* A glandular tumor containing fibrous tissue. — **ad″e-nog′ra-phy,** *n.* The branch of descriptive anatomy that relates to glands. — **ad″e-nog′ra-pher,** *n.* — **ad″e-no-graph′ic,** **ad″e-no-graph′i-cal,** *a.* — **ad″e-no-hy″per-sthe′ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Inordinate activity of the glands.

ad′e-noid, 1 ad′ı-neid; 2 ăd′e-nŏid. **I.** *a.* Glandiform; glandular. **ad″e-nol′dal‡.** **II.** *n.* An enlargement of the pharyngeal tonsil or adenoid tissue that normally exists in the nasal pharynx: often seen in children. [< Gr. *adēn,* gland, + -OID.] — **adenoid disease,** lymphadenoma. — **a. growth,** Meyer's disease. — **a. tissue** (*Anat.*), a variety of connective tissue consisting of meshes filled with leucocytes: found in lymphatic glands and elsewhere in lymph-paths; retiform, reticular, or lymphoid tissue. — **a. vegetation,** same as ADENOID, *n.*

ad″e-no-li-po′ma, *n.* An adenoma composed mostly of fatty material. — **ad″e-no-log″a-dl′tis,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** Glandular inflammation of the eyes with conjunctivitis. **2.** Ophthalmia of infants at birth or shortly after. — **ad″e-nol′o-gy,** *n.* That department of anatomy which treats of glands. — **ad″e-no-log′i-cal,** *a.* — **ad″e-no-lym′pho-cele,** *n.* A dilatation of the lymph-vessels and -glands. — **ad″e-no-lym-pho′ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] Same as LYMPHADENOMA. — **ad″e-no′ma,** *n.* A tumor of glandular origin or structure. — **ad″e-no-ma-la′ci-a,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid softening of a gland. — **ad″e-no′ma-tome,** *n. Surg.* An instrument for excising adenoids. — **ad″e-nom′a-tous,** *a.* Pertaining to adenoma. — **ad″e-no-me-nin′ge-al,** *a.* Affecting the glands of a membrane: said of certain fevers. — **ad″e-no-my-o′ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A tumor consisting of both glandular and muscular tissue. — **ad″e-no-myx-o′ma,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** An adenoma containing mucous tissue. **2.** Infantile ophthalmia. — **ad″e-no-myx″o-sar-co′ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A tumor in which sarcomatous, mucous, and glandular cells are present. — **ad″e-non′cus,** *n.* [-CI, *pl.*] A form of glandular swelling or tumor. **ad″e-non′kus‡.** — **ad″e-nop′a-thy,** *n.* Any morbid condition of the lymphatic glands, especially such as is occasioned by venereal virus, as bubo. — **ad″e-no-phar″yn-gi′tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsils. — **ad″e-no-phleg′mon,** *n. Pathol.* Acute glandular inflammation. — **ad′e-no-phore,** *n. Bot.* The pedicel or stalk that supports a nectar-gland. — **ad″e-noph′o-rous,** *a.* Bearing or producing glands. — **ad″e-noph-thal′mi-a,** *n.* An inflammatory disease of the eye particularly affecting the eyelids and their secretory glands. — **ad″e-no-phyl′lous,** *a. Bot.* Having gland-bearing leaves. — **ad″e-no-phy′ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A soft glandular swelling or tumor, distinguished from (the harder) adenoncus. — **ad″e-nop′o-dous,** *a. Bot.* Having gland-bearing petioles.

ad′e-nos, 1 ad′ı-nəs; 2 ăd′e-nŏs, *n.* A fine cotton exported from Aleppo; marine cotton.

ad″e-no-sar-co′ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A glandular tumor into which sarcomatous matter has infiltrated. — **ad″e-no-scir′rhus,** *n.* [-SCIR′RHI, *pl.*] *Pathol.* An indurated cancerous formation affecting a gland. — **ad″e-no-scle-ro′sis,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid thickening and hardening of a gland.

ad′e-nose, 1 ad′ı-nōs; 2 ăd′e-nōs (xiii), *a. Anat.* Resembling or pertaining to a gland; glandular; abounding in glands. [< Gr. *adēn,* gland.] **ad′e-nous‡.**

ad″e-no-ste′mo-nous, *a. Bot.* Bearing glands on the stamens. — **Ad″e-nos′to-ma,** *n. Bot.* A genus of Californian evergreen shrubs of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), with small linear leaves and small white flowers in terminal panicles. Of the two species *A. fasciculatum,* often the chief shrub of the chaparral, is cultivated for ornament. See CHAMISO. — **ad″e-not′o-my,** *n.* The cutting of a gland, either for purposes of dissection or as a surgical operation. — **ad″e-no-tom′ic,** **ad″e-no-tom′i-cal,** *a.*

ad′e-nyl, 1 ad′ı-nil; 2 ăd′e-nŷl, *n. Chem.* A radical ($C_5H_4N_4$) found in adenin and hypoxanthin. [< Gr. *adēn,* gland, + *hylē,* wood.] — **ad″e-nyl′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from adenyl. — **adenylic acid,** a decomposition product of adenin, found also in the thymus gland.

A″de-od′a-tus, 1 ē′dı-od′ə-təs; 2 ā′dē-ŏd′a-tŭs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ad″e-or′bi-dæ, 1 ad′ı-ōr′bı-dı; 2 ăd′e-ôr′bi-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of marine pectinibranchiate gastropods having a discoid shell, related to the rissoids. **Ad″e-or′bis,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ad″e-or′bid,** *n.* — **ad″e-or′boid,** *a.*

A.·. Dep.·., *abbr. Freemasonry. Anno Depositionis* (in the year of the deposit).

A-deph′a-ga, 1 ə-def′ə-gə; 2 a-dĕf′a-ga, *n. pl. Entom.* A large group of pentamerous beetles, having filiform antennæ, and two palpi to each maxilla: including the tiger-beetles, etc. [< Gr. *adēphagos,* < *adēn,* enough, + *phagein,* eat.] — **a-deph′a-gan,** *a.* & *n.* — **a-deph′a-gous,** *a.* **1.** Voracious. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Adephaga.*

ad″e-pha′gi-a, 1 ad′ı-fē′jı-ə; 2 ăd′e-fā′ji-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid insatiable appetite. [< Gr. *adēphagia,* < *adēphagos;* see ADEPHAGA.]

ad′eps, 1 ad′eps; 2 ăd′ĕps, *n.* **1.** Animal fat; grease; lard. **2.** Fatness. **3.** *Alchemy.* The last of any liquid to distil over. [L., grease.]

a-dept′, 1 ə-dept′; 2 a-dĕpt′ (xiii), *a.* Possessing a high degree of skill; proficient; as, one *adept* in flattery.

Syn.: see SKILFUL. — Prep.: *in.* — **a-dep′tion†,** *n.* An obtaining; attainment. — **a-dept′ness,** *n.* The quality or condition of being adept. **a-dept′ship‡.**

a-dept′, *n.* **1.** One who has attained great knowledge or skill; hence, one fully skilled in any art; a proficient: a term from the alchemists, as applied to one who pretended to have found "the philosopher's stone."

As a bootblack . . . [the negrol is an *adept* in all the tricks of the trade. BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* ch.1, p. 20. [H. & H.1876.]

2. *Occult.* An occultist who has passed beyond pupilage. [< L. *adeptus,* pp. of *adipiscor,* < *ad,* to, + *apiscor,* attain.] **a-dept′ist†.** — **a-dept′i-cal†,** *a.* Alchemical.

Syn.: artist, expert genius, master, veteran. — Ant.: beginner, learner, neophyte, novice, tyro. — Prep.: an adept *in* philosophy; an adept *at* lying.

ad′e-qua-cy, 1 ad′ı-kwə-sı; 2 ăd′e-kwa-çy, *n.* The state or quality of being adequate or sufficient; sufficiency for a desired purpose; as, the *adequacy* of means to end. [< ADEQUATE.]

Every theory must be judged . . . by its own positive *adequacy* to the facts. BOWNE *Studies in Theism* p. 5. [P. & H. 1879.]

ad′e-quate, 1 ad′ı-kwıt *or* -kwēt; 2 ăd′e-kwat *or* kwāt, *a.* **1.** Equal to what is required; suitable to the case or occasion; fully sufficient; proportionate; as, an *adequate* supply of food; "*Adequate* to the demands of the nation," PRESCOTT *Conq. Mexico* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 97. **2.** Equal in size, extent, value, etc. [< L. *adæquatus,* pp. of *adæquo,* make equal, < *ad,* to, + *æquus,* level.]

Syn.: able, adapted, capable, commensurate, competent, equal, fit, fitted, fitting, qualified, satisfactory, sufficient, suitable. *Adequate, commensurate,* and *sufficient* signify *equal* to some given occasion or work; as, a sum *sufficient* to meet expenses; an *adequate* remedy for the disease. *Commensurate* is the more precise and learned word, signifying that which exactly measures the matter in question. *Adapted, fit, suitable,* and *qualified* refer to the qualities which match or suit the occasion. A clergyman may have strength *adequate* to the work of a porter; but that would not be a *fit* or *suitable* occupation for him. Work is *satisfactory* if it satisfies those for whom it is done, tho it may be very poor work judged by some higher standard. *Qualified* refers to acquired abilities; *competent* to both natural and acquired: a *qualified* teacher may be no longer *competent,* by reason of ill health. *Able* and *capable* suggest general ability and reserved power, *able* being the higher word of the two. An *able* man will do something well in any position. A *capable* man will come up to any ordinary demand. We say an *able* orator, a *capable* accountant. — Ant.: disqualified, inadequate, incompetent, inferior, insufficient, poor, unequal, unfit, unqualified, unsatisfactory, unsuitable, useless, worthless. — Prep.: adequate *to* the demand; *for* the purpose.

— **adequate cognition** (*Logic*), a cognition involving no nuclear or indistinct elements. — **a. definition, division,** or **partition** (*Logic*), one that embraces all the component attributes, constituent species, or characteristic marks, respectively, of the term defined or analyzed. — **a. knowledge,** knowledge that embraces all the properties necessary for a clear and complete conception of an object. — **a. stimulus** (*Psychophysics*), the stimulus specifically adapted, without mixture with another stimulus, to excite a given sensation.

— **ad′e-quate†,** *vt.* To equalize; be equal to. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.* — **ad″e-qua′tion,** *n.* The making or being adequate; also, resulting equivalency; an equivalent. — **ad′e-qua-tiv(es,** *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Of or pertaining to adequation. **2.** Adequate.

A′der, 1 ē′dər; 2 ā′der, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 15.

a-der′mi-a, 1 ə-dūr′mı-ə; 2 a-dēr′mi-a, *n.* Congenital absence or deficiency of the skin. [< A-, not, + Gr. *derma,* skin.]

A-der′no, 1 ə-der′no; 2 ā-dĕr′no, *n.* A city in Sicily, near Mt. Etna, containing Sicel antiquities.

a-des′my, 1 ə-des′mı; 2 a-dĕs′my, *n. Bot.* Congenital separation; disunion of parts usually entire or more or less united, as when a leaf normally entire becomes lobed or partite. [< Gr. *adesmos,* unfettered, < *a-* priv. + *desmos,* bond, < *deō,* bind.]

a-des-pot′ic, 1 ə-des-pot′ik; 2 ā-dĕs-pŏt′ic, *a.* Not despotic.

Ad-es″se-na′ri-an, 1 ad-es′ı-nē′rı-ən; 2 ăd-ĕs′e-nā′ri-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect (16th century) holding that the body of Christ was present in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. See IMPANATION. [< LL. *Adessenarii,* < L. *adesse,* be present, < *ad,* to, + *esse,* be.]

ad-es′tiv(es, 1 ad-es′ıv; 2 ăd-ĕs′ĭv, *n. Gram.* A case denoting location. [< L. *ad,* to, + *esse,* be.]

Ad″e-top-neu′si-a, 1 ad′ı-top-nū′sı-ə; 2 ăd′e-tŏp-nū′si-a, *n. pl. Echin.* The *Cryptozonia.* — **ad″e-top-neu′sate,** *a.* — **ad″e-top-neu′stic,** *a.* Having branchiæ or papulæ outside the aboral area.

ad eund., *abbr.* Ad eundem.

ad e-un′dem, 1 ad ı-un′dem; 2 ăd ē-ŭn′dĕm. [L.] To the same (standing): used by a university to signify its admission without examination of a student from another university to the rank or degree there held by him.

à deux mains, 1 a dū maṅ; 2 ä dū măṅ. [F.] *Mus.* With two hands: designating a solo for the pianoforte.

ad′e-vism, 1 ad′ı-vizm; 2 ăd′e-vĭsm, *n.* Hindu atheism; denial of the devas.

Their atheism, such as it was, would more correctly be called *Adevism* or a denial of the old Devas.

MÜLLER *Hibbert Lectures* lect. vi, p. 303. [L. & co. 1878.]

ad-fect′ed, 1 ad-fekt′ed; 2 ăd-fĕct′ĕd, *a. Math.* Containing different powers of an unknown quantity: said of quadratic equations containing both the first and second powers of the unknown. [< L. *adfectus,* later *affectus;* see AFFECT[1], *v.*]

ad-fil′i-ate†, *v.* To affiliate. — **ad-fil″i-a′tion†,** *n.*

ad fin., *abbr.* [L.] *Ad finem* (at the end, to the end).

ad′fix, *n.* Same as AFFIX (1).

ad-flux′ion, 1 ad-flŭk′shən; 2 ăd-flŭc′shon, *n.* Affluxion; especially, a flow of sap or other liquid induced by attraction rather than by propulsion.

ad-glu′ti-nate, *a.* Same as AGGLUTINATE.

ad-gus′tal, 1 ad-gus′təl; 2 ăd-ġŭs′tal, *n. Ich.* The pterygoid bone. [< L. *ad,* to, + *gustus,* taste.]

ad′ha, 1 ŏd′hə; 2 ăd′hă, *n.* A Nepalese coin. See COIN.

ad-ha′mant, 1 ad-hē′mənt; 2 ăd-hă′mant, *a.* Taking hold, as by hooks. [< L. *ad,* to, + *hamus,* hook.]

ad-ha′mate†, *vt.* To seize or hold with a hook or hooks.

A-dhar′ma, 1 ə-dūr′mə; 2 a-där′ma, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** Unrighteousness; injustice. **2.** A personification of Brahma called "the destroyer of all things." See DHARMA.

ad-heat′, 1 ad-hīt′; 2 ăd-hēt′, *vt.* To superheat (steam) by injecting more superheated steam, as for wire-drawing. — **ad-heat′ing,** *n.*

Ad-her′bal, 1 ad-hūr′bəl; 2 ăd-hĕr′bal, *n.* **1.** A Carthaginian commander of the 3d century. **2.** A Numidian king of about 117 B. C. **A-tar′bas‡** [Gr.].

ad-here′, 1 ad-hır′; 2 ăd-hēr′, *vi.* [AD-HERED′; AD-HER′ING.] **1.** To stick fast or together; especially, to stick to by touch or because of the addition of a different substance; as, glue causes bodies to *adhere:* opposed in this sense to *cohere.* See COHERE. **2.** Figuratively: (1) To cleave; be attached or devoted, as to a party, promise, opinion, plan, etc.

The principle of free governments *adheres* to the American soil. WEBSTER *Works, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825* vol. i, p. 77. [L. B. & co. 1864.]

(2) To belong or be closely related; as, all the rights that *adhere* to man. **3.** *Scots Law.* (1) To affirm a previous decision. (2) To restore a conjugal right. **4.** *Logic.* To belong as an accident or non-essentially: distinguished from *inhere.* **5†.** To consist; hold together, as parts of a whole. [< F. *adhérer,* < L. *adhæreo,* < *ad,* to, + *hæreo,* stick.] Syn.: see CLING. — Prep.: *to.*

ad-her′ence, 1 ad-hır′ens; 2 ăd-hēr′ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The act, state, or condition of adhering, as one thing to another, or a person to a party, cause, or purpose; attachment; adhesion.

The loyal *adherence* of those states to the National Government was a profound disappointment to the Confederacy. BLAINE *Twenty Years of Congress* vol. i, ch. 14, p. 308. [B. P. CO. 1884.]

2. The effect of those parts of a painting which lack relief. **3.** *Scots Law.* A judicial proceeding for the enforcement of the conjugal relation by either party. **4.** Anything that adheres. **5.** *Math.* The aggregate of such points in a point aggregate as are not limits of endless point-series: opposed to *coherence* (the aggregate of such limits). **6†.** An instance of adhering. [< F. *adhérence,* < LL. *adhærentia,* < L. *adhæren(t-)s;* see ADHERENT, *a.*] **ad-her′en-cy‡.** Syn.: see ATTACHMENT. — Prep.: adherence *of* one object to another.

ad-her′ent, 1 ad-hır′ent; 2 ăd-hēr′ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Clinging or sticking fast. **2.** *Bot.* Adnate: congenitally united. **3.** *Logic.* See ADHERE, 4. [< F. *adhérent,* < L. *adhæren(t-)s,* < *adhæreo;* see ADHERE.] — **ad-her′ent-ly,** *adv.*

ad-her′ent, *n.* **1.** One who is attached to or follows a person, party, or principle; one who is devoted or attached; as, the *adherents* of monarchy; an *adherent* of James II. **2.** [Rare.] An appendage. **ad-her′en‡.**

Syn.: aid, aider, ally, backer, follower, partizan, supporter. One may be an *aider* and *supporter* of a party or church, while not an *adherent* to all its doctrines or claims. An *ally* is more independent still, as he may differ on every point except the specific ground of union. The *allies* who overthrew Napoleon were united only against him. *Allies* are regarded as equals; *adherents* and *disciples* are followers. An *adherent* is one who is devoted or attached to a person, party, principle, cause, creed, or the like. The *adherent* depends more on his individual judgment, the *disciple* is more subject to command and instruction; thus we say the *disciples* rather than the *adherents* of Christ. *Partizan* has the

his tastes *addict* him to severe studies. **3.** *Rom. Law.* To deliver over formally by judicial sentence; award; assign (as for use, service, etc.). **4†.** To make over; surrender. [< L. *addictus*, pp. of *addico*, devote, < *ad*, to, + *dico*, affirm.]

Syn.: **(addicted)** abandoned, accustomed, attached, devoted, disposed, given, given over, given up, habituated, inclined, prone, wedded. A man may be *accustomed* to labor, *attached* to his profession, *devoted* to his religion, *given* to study or to gluttony (in the bad sense, *given over*, or *given up*, is a stronger and more hopeless expression, as is *abandoned*). One *inclined* to luxury may become *habituated* to poverty. One is *wedded* to that which has become a second nature; as, one is *wedded* to science or to art. *Prone* is used only in a bad sense, and generally of natural tendencies; as, our hearts are *prone* to evil. *Abandoned* tells of the acquired viciousness of one who has given himself up to wickedness. One is *addicted* to that which he has allowed to gain a strong, habitual, and enduring hold upon action, inclination, or involuntary tendency, as to a habit or indulgence. *Addicted* may be used in a good, but more frequently a bad, sense; as, *addicted* to study; *addicted* to drink. *Devoted* is used chiefly in the good sense; as, a mother's *devoted* affection. See ABANDONED.— Ant.: averse, disinclined, indisposed, unaccustomed.— Prep.: addicted to vice.—**ad-dict'**, **I.** *a.* Addicted. **II.** *n.* One who is addicted to some habit.—**ad-dict'ed-ness**, *n.*

ad-dic'tion, 1 a-dik'shən; 2 ă-dĭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being addicted; inclination; bent. "Each man to what sports . . . his *addiction* leads him." SHAK. *Othello* act ii, sc. 2. **2.** *Rom. Law.* A formal transfer or delivery by judicial sentence. See ADDICT, *v.*, 3.

Ad'die, 1 ad'ı; 2 ăd'ı, *n.* Diminutive of ADELINE.

ad-dig'i-tal, 1 a-dij'ı-tal; 2 ă-dĭj'ı-tal. *Ornith.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to a digit; as, an **addigital remex**, a primary springing from the third wing-digit. **II.** *n.* An addigital wing-quill. [< AD- + DIGITAL.]

ad'di-ment, 1 ad'ı-ment; 2 ăd'ı-mĕnt, *n.* Same as ALEXIN.

add'ing-ma-chine", *n.* A calculating-machine.

Ad'ding-ton, 1 ad'ıŋ-tən; 2 ăd'ĭng-ton, *n.* **1. Henry** (1757?–$^{8}/_{15}$1844), an English statesman; first Viscount Sidmouth. **2.** A county in Ontario, Canada; 2,060 sq. m.; county-seat, Napanee.

Ad'dis A-ba'ba, 1 ə'dıs ä-bä'bä; 2 ə'dĭs ä-bä'bä. A town, capital of Abyssinia. **A'dis A-ba'ba†.**

Ad'di-son, 1 ad'ı-sən; 2 ăd'ı-son, *n.* **1. Joseph** ($^{8}/_{11}$1672–$^{6}/_{17}$19), an English essayist and poet; principal contributor to the *Spectator*. **2. Thomas** ($^{4}/_{7}$1793–$^{8}/_{29}$1860), an English physician and teacher. **3.** A county in W. central Vermont; 734 sq. m.; county-seat, Middlebury. **4.** A village in Du Page county, Ill.; Lutheran seminary, etc. **5.** A village in Steuben county, N. Y. **6.** A village in Washington county, Wis.— **Ad"di-so'ni-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Joseph Addison; especially, like him in style; possessing clear diction, etc.

Ad"di-so-ni'i-dæ, 1 ad'ı-so-nı'ı-dē; 2 ăd'ı-so-nĭ'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A deep-sea family of rhipidoglossate gastropods with a patelliform shell. **Ad"di-so'ni-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< *Addison* E. Verrill, a naturalist.]— **ad"di-so'ni-id**, *n.*— **ad"di-so'ni-oid**, *a.*

Ad'di-son of the North. Sobriquet of Henry Mackenzie.

Ad'di-son's dis-ease'. A disease affecting the suprarenal capsules, abdominal sympathetic nerves, and ganglia, characterized by brownish pigmentation of the skin, progressive anemia, and prostration.

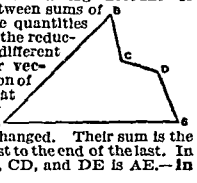
ad-dit'a-ment, 1 a-dit'ə-ment *or* ad'ı-tə-ment; 2 ă-dĭt'a-mĕnt *or* ăd'ı-ta-mĕnt, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A thing added; addition. **2.** *Physiol. Chem.* Alexin. [< L. *addo*, add.] **ad-dit'i-ment†.** — Syn.: see ADDENDUM; ADJUNCT.— **ad-dit"a-men'ta-ry**, *a.*

Add'ites, 1 ad'aıts; 2 ăd'ĭts, *n. pl.* Same as AD, 3.

ad-di'tion, 1 a-dish'ən; 2 ă-dĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of adding; as, the *addition* of numbers to make a sum. **2.** Anything added; an annex; accession; as, an *addition* to a house, or to land laid out in lots, as in a village. **3.** Specif.: (1) *Mus.* A dot on the right side of a note lengthening it one-half. (2) *Law.* A title or mark of designation attached to a man's name to show his business, office, place of residence, etc.; as, John Smith, *Esq.*; Thomas Jones, *ship-chandler*; William White, *of Baltimore*. (3) *Her.* Augmentation. **4.** *Math.* (1) In arithmetic, the uniting of two or more quantities in one sum or sum total: the first ground rule. (2) In algebra, the combination of quantities according to their algebraic signs, negative quantities being taken in the opposite sense from positive. [< L. *additio(n-)*, < *addo*; see ADD.]

Syn.: accession, accretion, appendage, appendix, enlargement, extension, increase, supplement. See ACCESS; ADDENDUM; ADJUNCT. Compare ADD.— Ant.: abstraction, curtailment, deduction, diminution, lessening, reduction, subtraction, withdrawal.— Prep.: addition *of* revenue *to* the national exchequer.

—algebraic addition, addition taking account of algebraic signs, the difference between sums of the positive and of the negative quantities being sought.— **compound a.**, the reduction and summing of numbers of different denominations.— **geometrical** or **vectorial a.**, the constructive junction of lines, or of directed quantities that can be represented by lines, by placing them end to end, leaving the original direction of each unchanged. Their sum is the line from the beginning of the first to the end of the last. In the diagram, the sum of AB, BC, CD, and DE is AE.— **in a. to**, besides; over and above.



In addition to his other vocations, he was the singing-master.
IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 429. [U. K. P. CO. 1882.]

—simple a., the summing up of simple numbers.

ad-di'tion-al, 1 a-dish'ən-əl; 2 ă-dish'on-al. **I.** *a.* Furnished, coming, or being in addition; supplementary. **ad-di'tion-a-ry†.** **II.** *n.* An addition; that which is added; as, in some colleges extra studies are called *additionals*. Syn.: see ACCESSORY.— **ad-di'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

ad"di-ti'tious, 1 ad'ı-tish'us; 2 ăd'ı-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Added; additive.— **addititious force** (*Astron.*), a force increasing gravitation, as of a satellite toward its primary.

ad'di-tive, } 1 ad'ı-tiv; 2 ăd'ı-tĭv, *a.* That is to be added;
ad'di-tiv, } serving or tending to increase, as opposed to *subtractive*. **ad'di-to-ry†.** Syn.: see ACCESSORY.— **ad'di-tiv(e-ly**, *adv.*

ad'di-tor, 1 ad'ı-tər; 2 ăd'ı-tŏr, *n.* An apparatus for adding angles in connection with describing algebraic curves.

ad'dle[1], } 1 ad'l; 2 ăd'l, *v.* [AD'DLED, AD'LD; AD'DLING.]
ad'l, } **I.** *t.* **1.** To spoil, as eggs; also, to make inefficient or worthless; confuse; muddle; as, to *addle* one's brain. **2.** [Local, Scot.] To apply liquid manure to. **II.** *i.* To become addled or worthless.

—Addled Parliament, the English Parliament that sat from April 5, 1614, to June 7, 1614: dissolved by James I. before any legislation had been effected.

ad'dle[2], *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To earn; lay up. **II.** *i.* To yield or ripen fruit.— **ad'dling**, *n.* The act of earning; *pl.*, earnings. [< Icc. *ôdhla*, gain, < *ôdhal*, property.]

ad'dle, *a.* **1.** Rendered worthless or incapable of producing anything; spoiled, as eggs chilled while in process of hatching; rotten.

Make what thou canst of thy egg. . . . I will not steal it; I believe it to be *addle*. CARLYLE *Essays* vol. iii, p. 124. [H. M. & CO.]

2. Good for nothing; idle; weak; muddled; confused. [ME. *adle*, for *adled*, < AS. *adela*, mud.]— **ad'dle-brain"**, *n.* One whose brain is addled; a half-witted or stupid fellow. **ad'dle-head"†**; **ad'dle-pate"†.**— **ad'dle-brained"**, *a.* Having addled brains; dull-witted: used contemptuously. **a.-headed†**; **a.-pated†.**— **ad'dle-pa"tedness**, *n.*— **ad'dle-plot"**, *n.* A marplot; one who spoils any project or amusement.— **a.-pool**, *n.* A pool of muddy or filthy water.— **ad'dle-ment**, *n.* The act of addling, or the state of being addled.— **ad'dle-ness**, *n.*— **ad'dling**, *n.* Decomposition of an egg; muddling of the wits.

ad'dle, *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] A filthy liquid; mire. **2.** *Surg.* An abscess. **3†.** The dry lees of wine.

ad'dle, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Wages of workmen. **ad'dlings†**; **et'tle†.**— **ad'dle**, *v.* [North. Eng.] To earn; yield.

Ad'do, 1 ad'o; 2 ăd'o, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* vi, 1.

Ad'don, 1 ad'ən; 2 ăd'on, *n. Bib. Neh.* vii, 61.

ad-doom'†, *vt.* To award or adjudge.

ad-dor'sal, 1 a-dôr'səl; 2 ă-dôr'sal, *a.* Situated near the dorsal region.

ad-dorsed', 1 a-dôrst'; 2 ă-dôrst', *pa. Her.* Placed or turned back to back, as fishes, animals, etc., on an escutcheon: opposed to *opposite*. [< L. *ad*, to, + *dorsum*, back.] **a-dorsed'†**; **a-dorst'†.**— **ad-dorse'**, *vt.*

ad-dress', 1 a-dres'; 2 ă-drĕs', *v.* **I.** *t.* [AD-DRESSED' or AD-DREST'; AD-DRESS'ING.] **1.** To direct spoken words to; accost; appeal to; specif., to deliver a set discourse, oration, lecture, or the like, to (a person or an audience).

Patrick Henry was to *address* the people at March Court.
H. A. GARLAND *John Randolph* vol. i, ch. 21, p. 129. [A. 1851.]

2. To deliver or direct, as an observation or communication. **3.** To superscribe or direct; as, to *address* a letter, parcel, etc.: a modern usage. **4.** To direct to any object or aim: usually with *to*. (1) To apply to some accomplishment, purpose, or aim; turn; apply; devote; as, to *address* one's energies to something.

Greatheart *addressed* himself to give him [the lion] battle.
BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* pt. ii, ch. 7, p. 211. [S. *a.* & CO. 1874.]

(2) To turn (oneself) in conversation; direct the speech to. (3) To consign; as, to *address* a cargo to a merchant. (4) To direct; aim, as the ball in golf. **5.** To pay one's addresses to; court the favor of; especially, to make suit to, court, or woo; as, to *address* a lady. **6.** [Rare.] To prepare; order; arrange. **7.** [Archaic.] To dress; attire. **8†.** To set right; redress.

II†. *i.* **1.** To make address or appeal. **2.** To get ready. **3.** To speak. [< F. *adresser*, < LL. *addirectio*, < L. *ad*, to, + *directus*; see DIRECT, *v.*]

Syn.: accost, apostrophize, appeal, approach, court, greet, hail, salute, speak to, woo. To *accost* is to speak first, to friend or stranger, generally with a view to opening conversation; *greet* and *hail* may imply but a passing word; *greeting* may be altogether silent; to *hail* is to *greet* in a loud-voiced and commonly hearty and joyous way, as appears in the expression "*hail* fellow, well met." To *salute* is to *greet* with special token of respect, as a soldier his commander. To *apostrophize* is to solemnly *address* some person or personified attribute apart from the audience to whom one is speaking; as, a preacher may *apostrophize* virtue, the saints of old, or even the Deity. To *appeal* is strictly to call for some form of help or support. *Address* is slightly more formal than *accost* or *greet*, tho it may often be interchanged with them. One may *address* another at considerable length or in writing; he *accosts* orally and briefly. See INSCRIBE; WOO.— Ant.: avoid, cut, elude, ignore, overlook, pass, pass by, shun.— Prep.: address the memorial *to* the legislature; the president addressed the people *in* an eloquent speech; he addressed an intruder *with* indignation.— **ad-dress'ing-ma-chine"**, *n. Mech.* One of various machines in which stencils, metal types, or embossed letters are used in printing addresses on wrappers, cards, etc.— **to address the ball** (*Golf*), to get into position to strike a ball.

ad-dress', *n.* **1.** The outward expression of thought, whether oral, written, or printed; also, the act or process of making such expression. Specif.: (1) A set or formal discourse, as a speech, oration, lecture, or the like. Compare DISCOURSE.

The orator . . . must accurately . . . digest in writing beforehand the substance, and even the form of his *address*.
E. EVERETT in Webster's *Works* vol. i, p. 70. [U. S. & CO. 1858.]

(2) A brief utterance; a speaking to or accosting.

The poor Israelite seemed . . . staggered by the *address* of the military monk. SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 5, p. 31. [H. & CO. 1889.]

(3) An appeal; application; petition; as, an *address* to Parliament. **2.** The directing of something to a person or place. (1) The direction of a letter, package, or parcel; also, the name, place, residence, etc., of a person, as requisite for addressing or finding him. (2) *Com.* Consignment, as of a vessel or cargo. **3.** The manner of a person in speaking or addressing; delivery; bearing.

The direct and familiar *address* with which one naturally speaks to youth. NORDHOFF *God and Future Life* pref., p. 9. [H. 1884.]

4. Any courteous or devoted attention; especially, such attention to a woman, by a lover, in wooing: chiefly in the plural; as, to pay *addresses* to a woman. **5.** Skilful conduct or action, as in directing or managing anything; adroitness; tact; as, *address* in managing a mob.

Give a boy *address* and accomplishments, and you give him the mastery of palaces and fortunes where he goes.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Culture* p. 148. [U. S. & P. 1860.]

6†. Preparation; also, that which is prepared. **7†.** Attire; dress.— **forms of address**, see FORM, *n.*

Syn.: adroitness, courtesy, dexterity, discretion, ingenuity, manners, politeness, readiness, tact. *Address* is that indefinable something which enables a man to gain his object without seeming exertion or contest, and generally with the favor and approval of those with whom he deals. It is a general power to direct to the matter in hand whatever qualities are most needed for it at the moment. It includes *adroitness* and *discretion* to know what to do or say and what to avoid; *ingenuity* to devise; *readiness* to speak or act; the *dexterity* that comes of practise; and *tact*, which is the power of fine touch as applied to human character and feeling. *Courtesy* and *politeness* are indispensable elements of good *address*. See SPEECH; SUPERSCRIPTION.— Ant.: awkwardness, boorishness, clownishness, clumsiness, fatuity, folly, ill breeding, ill manners, rudeness, stupidity, unmannerliness, unwisdom.— Prep.: address *in* dealing with opponents; the address *of* an accomplished intriguer; an address *to* the audience.

ad"dress-ee', 1 a'dres-ı'; 2 ă'drĕs-ē', *n.* [addressed. One who is

ad-dress'er, 1 a-dres'ər; 2 ă-drĕs'er, *n.* **1.** One who presents or signs an address or petition or a formal document. **2.** [A-] *Eng. Hist.* One of the party who in the reign of Charles II. petitioned the King for an immediate assembly of Parliament: afterward called *Whigs*. Compare ABHORRER. **ad-dress'or†.**

ad-dress'ful, 1 a-dres'ful; 2 ă-drĕs'fụl, *a.* Possessed of tact; adroit.

ad-dres'sion†, *n.* The direction of one's course; route.

ad-dress'ment†, *n.* The act of addressing; adjustment; attitude; application.

ad-dres'so-graph, 1 a-dres'o-graf; 2 ă-drĕs'o-grăf, *n.* A machine for printing addresses which operates by the endless chain system: a protected trade name. [< ADRESS + GRAPH.]

ad-du"bi-ta'tion†, *n.* Covert expression of doubt.

ad-duce', 1 a-diūs'; 2 ă-dūc', *vt.* [AD-DUCED'; AD-DUC'ING.] **1.** To bring forward or name for consideration; as, to *adduce* a passage. **2.** To cite or allege as pertinent for proof, example, etc.; as, to *adduce* evidence. [< L. *adduco*, < *ad*, to, + *duco*, lead.] Syn.: see ALLEGE.

—ad-duce'a-bl(eF, ad-du'ci-bl(eF, *a.*— **ad-du'cer**, *n.*

ad-du'cent, 1 a-diū'sent; 2 ă-dū'çĕnt, *a.* Bringing, drawing, or binding together; as, *adducent* muscles. [< L. *adducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adduco*; see ADDUCE.]

ad-duct', 1 a-dukt'; 2 ă-dŭct', *vt.* **1.** To draw toward the line of the axis: said of the action of muscles. **2†.** To allure; entice. [< L. *addutus*, pp. of *adduco*; see ADDUCE.]

ad-duc'tion[1], 1 a-duk'shən; 2 ă-dŭc'shon, *n.* The act of adducing, as statements or arguments. [< LL. *adductio(n-)*, < *adduco*; see ADDUCE.]

ad-duc'tion[2], *n.* The act of adducting, as muscles.

ad-duc'tive, } 1 a-duk'tıv; 2 ă-dŭc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Bringing
ad-duc'tiv, } forward or adducing. **2.** Tending to adduct. [< L. *adductus*, pp. of *adduco*; see ADDUCE.]

ad-duc'tor, 1 a-duk'tor; 2 ă-dŭc'tŏr, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* **1.** A muscle that draws an organ toward the axis of the body or of a limb; as, the *adductor* oculi, which turns the eye toward the nose. **2.** The muscle that closes the shell of a bivalve: in a scallop it is the part that is eaten.— **adductor impression** (*Conch.*), one of the scars left by the adductor muscles in the inside of a bivalve shell.

ad-dulce'†, **a-dulce'†**, *vt.* To sweeten; soothe.

Ad'dus, 1 ad'us; 2 ăd'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 34.

Ad'dy, 1 ad'ı; 2 ăd'y, *n.* Diminutive of ADELINE.

Ad'dy-ston, 1 ad'ı-stən; 2 ăd'y-ston, *n.* A village in Hamilton county, O.

-ade, *suffix.* Relating to; pertaining to; as, *decade*. [< F. *-ade*, < L. *-as*, *-ad-*, < Gr. *-as*, *-ad-*.]

Ade, 1 ēd; 2 ād, **George** ($^{2}/_{21}$1866–). An American humorist and playwright; *Fables in Slang*.

a-dead', 1 ə-ded'; 2 a-dĕd', *a.* or *adv.* Dead.

a-deave'†, *vt.* To deafen.

a-dec'a-tist, 1 ə-dek'ə-tist; 2 a-dĕc'a-tist, *n.* [Rare.] One opposed to tithe-paying. F. *Sup. Dict.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *dekateuō*, decimate, < *deka*, ten.]

a"de-cid'u-ous, 1 a'dı-sid'yu-us; 2 ā'de-çĭd'yụ-ŭs, *a.* Not deciduous; evergreen.

a-deed'†, *adv.* Indeed.

a-deem', 1 ə-dim'; 2 a-dēm', *vt.* To take away; especially, in law, to satisfy (a legacy) by some other gift or disposition, as a substitute made or advanced in the testator's lifetime. [< L. *adimo*, take away, < *ad*, to, + *emo*, take.]

a-deep', 1 ə-dip'; 2 a-dēp', *adv.* [Rare.] Deeply; deep.

A-del', 1 ə-del' *or* ē'del; 2 a-dĕl' *or* ā'dĕl, *n.* A village in Dallas county, Ia.

Ad'e-la, 1 ad'ı-la; 2 ăd'e-la, *n.* Daughter of William I. (1062?–1137); mother of Stephen, King of England; regent.

Ad'e-laide, 1 ad'ı-lōd; 2 ăd'e-lād, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** A German empress (931–999). **3. Queen** ($^{8}/_{11}$1792–$^{12}/_{21}$1849), wife of William IV., King of England. **4.** A city, capital of South Australia. **5. A. Islands**, a group lying S. W. of S. Chile.

Ade"lais', 1 ēd"lē'; 2 ād"lā', *n.* Second queen (1103–1151) of Henry I., King of England, and called "The Fair Maid of Brabant."

A"de-lan"ta-dil'lo, 1 ā"dā-lan"tə-dil'yo; 2 ā"de-lăn"tä-dĭl'yo, *n.* A red Spanish wine, from the first grapes. See table under WINE.

a"de-lan-ta'do, 1 ā"dā-lan-tā'do; 2 ā"de-lăn-tä'do, *n.* [Sp.] The governor of a province.

Ad"e-lar"thro-so'ma-ta, 1 ad'ı-lär"thro-sō'mə-tə; 2 ăd'e-lär"thro-sō'ma-ta, *n. pl. Arach.* An order of tracheate arachnids with the abdomen indistinctly segmented, including false scorpions and harvestmen. [< Gr. *adēlos*, not manifest (< *a-* priv. + *dēlos*, manifest), + *arthron*, joint, + *sōma* (*sōmat-*), body.]— **ad"e-lar"thro-so'ma-tous**, *a.*

ad"e-las'ter, 1 ad'ı-las'tər; 2 ăd'e-lăs'ter, *n. Bot.* A provisional name for a plant that has come into cultivation without its essential organs being known, and which therefore can not be referred to its proper genus. [< Gr. *adēlos* (< *a-* priv. + *dēlos*, evident) + *astēr*, star.] [**Ad"el-ber'ta** (*fem.*).

Ad'el-bert, 1 ad'el-bûrt; 2 ăd'ĕl-bĕrt, *n.* See ADALBERT.

A'de-ler, 1 ā'də-lər; 2 ā'de-ler, *n.* **1. Conrad S.** (1622–1675), a Norwegian admiral. **2. Max**, pen-name of Charles Heber Clark ($^{7}/_{11}$1841–$^{8}/_{10}$1915), American author.

a'del-fisch, 1 ā'del-fish; 2 ā'dĕl-fish, *n.* [G.] The lavaret.

Ad'el-gard, 1 ad'el-gûrd; 2 ăd'ĕl-gărd, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Teut., noble guard.]

Ad"e-li'ci-a†, *n.* See ADELINE.

A-del'i-dæ, 1 ə-del'ı-dē; 2 a-dĕl'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths with very long antennæ; the longhorns.

A-de'la, *n.* (t. g.)— **ad'e-lid**, *a.* & *n.*— **ad'e-loid**, *a.*

A"dē"lie' Land, 1 a"dē"lī'; 2 ā"dē"lē'. A tract in the antarctic region; lat. 63° S.; long. 140° E.

Ad'e-line, 1 ad'ı-laın; 2 ăd'e-lın, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Ad'a-linet**, **Ad'e-lat**, **Ad'e-laidet**, **Ad"e-li'cia†**, **Ad'dy** (dim.). Dan. **A"de-li'ne**, 1 ā'də-li'nə, 2 ā'de-li'ne; D. **A"de-li'na**, 1 ā'dı-li'nə, 2 ā'de-li'na; F. **A"dē"la"ïde'**, 1 a'dē"la'ïd', 2 ā'dē"lā'ïd'; **A"dēle'**, 1 a'dēl', 2 ā'dēl'; **Ade"line'**, 1 ād"lın', 2 ād"lĭn'; G. **A-de'le**, 1 ā-dē'lə, 2 ā-dē'le, **A'del-heid**, 1 ā'del-hīd, 2 ā'dĕl-hīt, **A"de-li'ne**, 1 ā'dē-li'nə, 2 ā'dē-li'ne, **El'set**, **Il'set**; It. **A"de-la'-da**, 1 ā'dē-lā'ı-dā, 2 ā'dē-lā'ı-dä; L. **Ad"e-li'na**, 1 ad'ı-laı'nə, 2 ăd'e-li'na. [OG., of noble birth; a princess.]

ad'e-lingt, *n.* Same as ATHELING.

ad'e-lite, 1 ad'ı-laıt; 2 ăd'e-lit, *n. Mineral.* A gray basic calcium-magnesium arsenate ($Ca(MgOH)AsO_4$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *adēlos*, concealed.]

a-de'lo-, 1 ə-dī'lo-; 2 a-dē'lo-. Derived from Greek *adēlos*, concealed; inapparent; invisible: a combining form in zoological terms, denoting that the member named in the remainder of the word is obscure or invisible.— **a-de"lo-ceph'a-lous**, *a.* Having the head nearly invisible.— **a-de"lo-cer'a-tous**, *a.* Having the antennæ or

A'dit-ya, 1 ā'dit-ya; 2 ā'dit-yä, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** The sun. **2.** *pl.* The 12 sun-gods, answering to the 12 signs of the zodiac. **3.** The seven planets.— **A'dit-ya-ban'dhu,** *n.* Relative of the sun: a name of Buddha. [corsac.

a-dive', 1 ə-daiv'; 2 a-div', *n.* A small Asiatic fox, the

adj., *abbr.* **1.** Adjectival; adjective; adjourned; adjudged. **2.** [A-] Adjutant.

ad-ja'cen-cy, 1 a-jē'sen-si; 2 ă-jā'çĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being contiguous or adjacent; contiguity. **2.** [Rare.] That which lies near. **ad-ja'cence†.**

ad-ja'cent, 1 a-jē'sent; 2 ă-jā'çĕnt, *a.* **1.** Lying near or close at hand; adjoining; bordering; as, *adjacent* angles.

The castle of the Heer Van Tassel . . . he found thronged with the pride and flower of the *adjacent* country.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 439. [G. P. P. 1861.]

2. *Chem.* Same as VICINAL. [< L. *adjacen(t-)s,* < *ad,* near; and see JACENT.]

Syn.: abutting, adjoining, attached, beside, bordering, close, conterminous, contiguous, near, neighboring, next, nigh. *Adjacent* farms may not be connected; if *adjoining,* they meet at the boundary-line. *Conterminous* would imply that their dimensions were exactly equal on the side where they adjoin. *Contiguous* may be used for either *adjacent* or *adjoining. Abutting* refers rather to the end of one building or estate than to the neighborhood of another. Buildings may be *adjacent* or *adjoining* that are not *attached. Near* is a relative word, places being called *near* upon the railroad which would elsewhere be deemed remote. *Neighboring* always implies such proximity that the inhabitants may be neighbors. *Next* views some object as the nearest of several or many; *next* neighbor implies a neighborhood.— Ant.: detached, disconnected, disjoined, distant, remote, separate.— Prep.: *to.*— **ad-ja'cent-ly,** *adv.*

ad-ja'cent, *n.* That which is adjoining.

ad'jag, 1 ad'jag; 2 ăd'jăg, *n.* [Java.] A wild dog (*Canis rutilans*). H. O. FORBES *Naturalist's Wanderings* p. 116. [H. 1885.]

ad-ject', 1 a-jekt'; 2 ă-jĕct', *tt.* To join; annex. [< L. *adjectus,* pp. of *adjicio,* < *ad,* to, + *jacio,* throw.]— **ad-jec'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of adding or annexing; addition. **2.** That which is added.— **ad-jec'tion-al,** *a.*— **ad"jec-ti'tious,** *a.* Added.

adject., *abbr.* Adjectival; adjective.

ad'jec-tiv-al, 1 aj'ek-tiv-əl; 2 ăj'ĕc-tĭv-al (XIII), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an adjective.— **-ly,** *adv.*

ad'jec-tive, } 1 aj'ek-tiv; 2 ăj'ĕc-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Pertain-
ad'jec-tiv[s], } ing to an adjective. **2.** *Gram.* Depending upon or standing in an adjunct relation to a noun; as, an *adjective* attribute or word. **3.** Of the nature of an adjunct; dependent; secondary; as, the *adjective* and substantive elements in law. **4.** *Dyeing.* Requiring the use of a mordant; as, *adjective* dyes or dyeing. [< L. *adjectivus,* < *adjicio;* see ADJECT, *v.*]— **ad'jec-tive,** *tt.* To make or change into an adjective.— **ad'jec-tiv(e-ly**[s], *adv.*

ad'jec-tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A word used to limit or qualify the application of a noun or a nominal phrase; as, *this* book; *sweet* sounds; *good* men; a *red* brick house.

Adjectives are of two kinds: (1) **limiting adjectives,** which merely define or restrict the meaning of the noun, and which include (*a*) the article, (*b*) the pronominal adjective, and (*c*) the numeral adjective; (2) **qualifying adjectives,** which denote some attribute of the object named by the noun.

2. [Rare.] A dependent or corollary.

On the correct use of **adjective** and **adverb:** The adjective is correctly used in close association with a verb when some quality of the *subject* rather than of the *action* of the verb is to be expressed. As a general rule, if any phrase denoting *manner* could be substituted, the adverb should be used; but if some part of the verb *to be* could be employed as a connective, the adjective is required; as, "The physician felt the pulse *carefully* (*i. e., in a careful manner,* or *with care*), and observed that the patient's hand felt *cold* (*i. e., was cold* to the touch)." Hence it is correct to say "He feels *sad,*" "It looks *bad,*" "It smells *sweet,*" "He stood *erect.*" In some cases either form would be correct, and the choice between them is a matter of force, emphasis, or individual taste.

They escaped all *safe* [or *safely*] to land. *Acts* xxvii, 44.

Special perplexity arises in connection with certain verbs, such as *appear, feel,* and *look,* that are used sometimes as active verbs and sometimes as substantive verbs (approaching equivalence to the verb *to be*). In the former sense these verbs take the *adverb,* in the latter the *adjective,* in accordance with the principle just stated; as, "The ship appeared [came into view] *suddenly*"; "The decision appears [apparently *is*] *unjust*"; "She looked [glanced] *shyly* at him"; "She looked [had the appearance of *being,* or *was*] *shy.*" Yet it is common to say "You are looking (or he is feeling) *badly,*" doubtless because *bad* refers not merely to physical or mental, but also to moral qualities, so that (for fear of suggesting moral implications) we are disinclined to say "You look *bad,*" "I feel *bad,*" or the like. But when a man suddenly disappears leaving accounts unsettled, we very promptly say "That looks *bad.*"

— **noun adjective,** the name of an attribute; an adjective: a former designation opposed to *noun substantive,* the name of an object.— **participial a.,** a participle used as an adjective, as "a *cultivated* mind."— **proper a.,** an adjective derived from a proper noun, as *American* from *America.*

ad'jec-tiv-ism, *n.* Inclination toward an inordinate employment of adjectives. [ment of adjectives.

ad"jec-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Inclination toward a plentiful employ-

ad'ji-ger, 1 aj'i-gər; 2 ăj'i-gĕr, *n.* [E. Ind.] A python (*Python molurus*), brownish-gray, with 3 rows of square spots. **ad'ji-gar†.**

ad-join', 1 a-join'; 2 ă-jŏin', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lie next or contiguous to; border upon; as, the field *adjoins* the yard. **2.** To join to; attach; append; unite.

II. *i.* **1.** To lie close together; be in contact; as, the fields *adjoin.* **2†.** To join. [< F. *adjoindre,* < L. *adjungo,* < *ad,* to; and see JOIN.]

Syn.: see ADD; ATTACH. Compare ADJACENT.

— **ad-join'ant†,** *a.* Contiguous.— **ad-join'ing,** *pa.* Contiguous to; adjacent; as, an *adjoining* field.

ad-joind', *pp.* Adjoined. S. S.

ad"joint'[1], 1 ad'swañ'; 2 ăd'zhwăñ', *n.* [F.] An assistant of the mayor of a commune, or of a professor in a college.

ad-joint'[2]**†,** *n.* A helper; assistant.

ad-journ', } 1 a-jūrn'; 2 ă-jûrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put off
ad-jurn'[r], } to another day; defer to any future time; postpone; bring to an end for the time, especially with a view to meeting or consideration at a specified future time or place.

The controversy was *adjourned:* and Nannook evidently thought so. KANE *Arctic Explor.* vol. i, ch. 29, p. 388. [CA. & P. 1857.]

2†. To summon to appear on a certain day.

II. *i.* To suspend a session or business, as for a time, or transfer it to some other place: suspend or end proceedings or a session, with or without a designated time and place for resuming them; as, Congress has *adjourned;* the committee *adjourned* to New York: commonly used of organized assemblies. [< F. *ajourner,* < LL. *adjurno,* < L. *ad,* to, + *diurnus;* see DIURNAL.]

Syn.: break off, break up, defer, delay, postpone, procrastinate, prorogue, protract, put off, suspend. Parliament is *prorogued;* Congress *adjourns;* legal proceedings may be *suspended* till further order of the court. A mass-meeting *breaks up.* See DISMISS; PROCRASTINATE.— Ant.: assemble, come together, complete, conclude, consummate, dispatch, expedite, finish, hasten, meet, rush, terminate, urge.— Prep.: adjourn *at* noon *on* the fourth day of March; adjourn *in* confusion; adjourn *from* day to day; adjourn *over* the holidays; adjourn *to* a specified day or hour; adjourn *without* day; adjourn *for* an hour; adjourn *for* dinner.

— **to adjourn sine die,** to adjourn "without day," *i. e.,* finally.

ad-jour'nal, 1 a-jūr'nəl; 2 ă-jûr'nal, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* The business of a single day or of one day's sitting of the Court of Judiciary. **2†.** Postponement; adjournment.

ad'journd', *pp.* Adjourned. S. S.

ad-journ'ment, 1 a-jūrn'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-jûrn'ment, *n.* The act of adjourning, postponing, or suspending anything, especially a meeting or session, or the period of such suspension; a postponing or putting off in general; as, an *adjournment* of three days. [< OF. *ajornement,* < *ajorner,* F. *ajourner;* see ADJOURN.]

ad-joust't, *v.* **1.** To suggest. **2.** To join; add. **3.** To adjust.

Adjt., *abbr.* Adjutant.

Adjt.-Gen., *abbr.* Adjutant-general.

ad-judge', 1 a-juj'; 2 ă-jŭdg', *v.* [AD-JUDGED'; AD-JUDG'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To award or bestow by formal decision; as, the umpire *adjudged* the crown to the victor.

A rank *adjudged* by toil-won merit. LOWELL *Heritage* st. 5.

2. (1) To give a judicial decision concerning; adjudicate upon; decide judicially.

In general use *adjudge* does not always imply that the decision given is final. Judges of inferior courts, or arbitrators and referees, adjudge of matters sometimes transmitted to superior courts for final adjudication.

(2) *Scots Law.* To transfer to a creditor by adjudication. **3.** To decree; sentence; condemn; as, King Charles was *adjudged* to die.

Thou art *adjudged* to guard this joyless rock.
E. B. BROWNING *Prometheus Bound* l. 35.

4†. To consider; deem; estimate; judge.

II. *i.* **1.** To pass sentence: by ellipsis only. **2.** *Scots Law.* To proceed against and secure a debtor's estate by adjudication. [< F. *adjuger,* < L. *adjudico,* < *ad,* to; and see JUDGE, *v.*] Syn.: see AWARD.— Prep.: the prize was adjudged *to* the victor.— **ad-judge'a-bl(e**[s], *a.*— **ad-judg'er,** *n.*— **ad-judg'ment, ad-judge'ment,** *n.* The act of adjudging; award.

ad-ju"di-ca-taire', 1 a-jū"di-kə-tār'; 2 ă-jų"di-ca-târ', *n.* [Canada.] A purchaser at a sale ordered by a court.

ad-ju'di-cate, 1 a-jū'di-kēt; 2 ă-jų'di-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To determine judicially; try and decide; adjudge.

Congress had the sole right . . . of *adjudicating* all disputes between the states. FISKE *Am. Hist.* p. 96. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

II. *i.* To act as a judge; reach a judicial decision; as, to *adjudicate* upon conflicting claims. [< L. *adjudicatus,* pp. of *adjudico;* see ADJUDGE.]— **ad-ju'di-ca"tiv(e**[s], *a.* Having the character of adjudicating; tending to adjudicate.— **ad-ju'di-ca"tor,** *n.*— **ad-ju'di-ca-ture,** *n.* Adjudication; adjustment.

ad-ju"di-ca'tion, 1 a-jū"di-kē'shən; 2 ă-jų"di-cā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of adjudicating or adjudging; as, an *adjudication* in one's favor; the *adjudication* of the medal. **2.** A judicial decision, especially of the question whether a debtor is bankrupt. **3.** *Scots Law.* A process for transferring a heritable estate of a debtor to a creditor, as for security or for a debt. Compare ADJUDGE. [< L. *adjudicatio(n-),* < *adjudico;* see ADJUDGE.]

ad'ju-gate†, *tt.* To yoke to.

ad'ju-ment†, *n.* Assistance; an assistant.

ad'junct, 1 aj'uŋkt; 2 ăj'ŭnct, *a.* Joined subordinately; auxiliary; consequent; as, *adjunct* employments; *adjunct* professor. [< L. *adjunctus,* pp. of *adjungo:* see ADJOIN.]

— **adjunct note** (*Mus.*), an unaccented auxiliary note.

ad'junct, *n.* **1.** Something joined to or connected with another thing, but holding a subordinate place; as, "reputation is but an *adjunct,* character is the man."

The orchard . . . tends to soften and humanize the country, and give the place of which it is an *adjunct* a settled, domestic look. BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine, The Apple* p. 142. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

(1) *Gram.* A word or words added to define, limit, qualify, or modify other words. (2) *Metaph.* Any non-essential quality of a thing, as distinguished from its essence or substance; as, color is an *adjunct* of bodies. (3) *Mus.* A relative scale. **2.** A person associated with another person in an auxiliary or subordinate relation; a helper; associate; assistant.

Syn.: acquisition, additament, addition, advantage, aid, appendage, appurtenance, attachment, attribute, auxiliary, complement, help, incident, supplement, support. See APPENDAGE; AUXILIARY.— Ant.: detriment, drawback, essence, hindrance, impediment, obstruction, substance.— Prep.: "Our learning is but an adjunct *to* ourself." (SHAKESPEARE *L. L. L.* act iv, sc. iii); the power to coin money is an adjunct *of* sovereignty.— **food adjunct,** any edible substance of little or no nutritive value eaten with other food as a condiment or used as a beverage.

ad-junc'tion, 1 a-juŋk'shən; 2 ă-jŭnc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of joining; also, the thing joined. **2.** *Rom. Law.* The accession of one person's property to that of another through misconception of boundaries; as, a building put by mistake on the land of another becomes the landowner's by *adjunction.* [< L. *adjunctio(n-),* < *adjungo;* see ADJOIN.]

ad-junc'tive, } 1 a-juŋk'tiv; 2 ă-jŭnc'tiv. **I.** *a.* Con-
ad-junc'tiv[s], } stituting or contributing to form an adjunct; as, *adjunctive* words. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] A person or thing that may form or be used as an adjunct. [< L. *adjunctivus,* < *adjunctus;* see ADJUNCT.]— **-ly,** *adv.*

ad'junct-ly, 1 aj'uŋkt-li; 2 ăj'ŭnct-li, *adv.* As an auxiliary.

ad"ju-ra'tion, 1 aj'u-rē'shən; 2 ăj'u-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of adjuring; a vehement appeal; a solemn charging or entreating, under oath or penalty; as, an *adjuration* to reveal the truth. **2.** A solemn oath; as, to utter an *adjuration.* [< L. *adjuratio(n-),* < *adjuro;* see ADJURE.] Syn.: see OATH.— **ad-ju'ra-to-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an adjuration.

ad-jure', 1 a-jur'; 2 ă-jur', *tt.* [AD-JURED'; AD-JUR'-ING.] **1.** To charge or entreat solemnly, as if under oath or penalty; appeal to or invoke earnestly.

Eve: I do *adjure* thee, put me straight away
Together with my name. E. B. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* sc. 2.

2. To try to attain by adjuration; as, "My friends *adjured* my stay." HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Pope, bk. xxii, l. 307. **3.** [Archaic.] To cause to take an oath.

And Joshua *adjured* them at that time. *Josh.* vi, 26.

[< L. *adjuro,* < *ad,* to, + *juro,* swear, < *jus* (*jur-*), oath.] Syn.: see COMMAND.— Prep.: "I adjure thee *by* God." *Mark* v, 7.— **ad-jur'er, ad-jur'or,** *n.*

ad-just', 1 a-just'; 2 ă-jŭst', *tt.* **1.** To cause to fit; make exact; bring into such relative positions or relations as will make action harmonious or possible; as, to *adjust* the parts of a machine.

The lazy belief that things will so *adjust* themselves as to prevent the natural consequences of a wrong or foolish act is a very common fallacy. FISKE *Excursions* p. 221. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. To arrange in order; systematize. **3.** *Math. & Geod.* To alter the values of (quantities derived from observations) so that they shall satisfy necessary conditions, as, *e. g.,* that the sum of the angles of a plane triangle shall be 180°. **4.** To bring into agreement; harmonize; settle, as differences or accounts; especially, in insurance, to determine the exact amount accruing as indemnity for (loss); fix the proper proportions of (loss) among the several underwriters, etc. [< F. *ajuster,* < LL. *adjusto,* (< L. *ad,* to, + *jungo,* join), as if < L. *ad,* to, + *justus,* just; see JUST.

Syn.: see ADAPT; FIT; SETTLE.— Prep.: *to.*— **ad-just'er,** *n.* **1.** One who adjusts in any sense; specif., a person in the employ of an insurance company who negotiates a settlement between the company and the person insured for the amount of insurance payable, because of a loss by fire or other contingency insured against. **2.** *Mech.* A device for controlling the motion of a movable object, as of a sash, window-stop, etc.— **ad-just'ing-screw",** *n.* An instrument, consisting of two hollow cones perforated at their apexes, for measuring the distance between the human eyes.

ad-just'a-ble, } 1 a-just'ə-bl; 2 ă-jŭst'a-bl, *a.* Capable of
ad-just'a-bl[e], } being adjusted.— **ad-just'a-bly,** *adv.*— **ad-jus'tiv(e**[s], *a.* Tending to adjust.

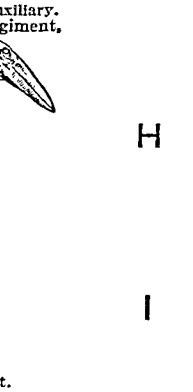
ad-just'ment, 1 a-just'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-jŭst'ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of adjusting, or the state of being adjusted; regulation; arrangement; as, the *adjustment* of one's apparel. **2.** *Mech.* (1) An instrument or means whereby something may be adjusted; that which regulates; as, the *adjustments* of a watch or telescope. (2) A device, as a screw or wedge, for raising or adjusting a part so as to take up wear or lost motion. **3.** *Biol.* An acquired character; a variation produced in an organism during its life, but which can not be inherited by its progeny. **4.** The result of adjusting; settlement; as, an *adjustment* was reached. **5.** *Insur.* The determining of the just amount payable by insurers to an insured person under his policy when loss occurs. **6.** *Geod.* A correction of errors of observation so as to make the results consistent. **7.** *Gunnery.* The firing of a gun to determine the location of a target with respect to the gun-range. **ad-just'age†; ad"jus-ta'tion†.** Syn.: see DISPOSAL.— **processes of adjustment** (*Physiol.*), alterations in the location of watercourses, through which they form a determinate and permanent relation with the underlying rock.— **topographic a.,** the process of making topographic features harmonious one with another, such as the profiles of a river and its branches.

ad-jus'tor, 1 a-jus'tər; 2 ă-jŭs'tŏr, *n.* *Zool.* A muscle that fits parts together; as, the *adjustors* in brachiopods, which attach the peduncle to the shell.

ad'ju-tage, *n.* Same as AJUTAGE.

ad'ju-tant, 1 aj'u-tənt, 2 ăj'u-tant, *a.* Assistant; auxiliary.

ad'ju-tant, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A staff-officer, as of a regiment, who assists the commanding officer in the details of his duty. **2.** A voracious carrion-eating East-Indian stork (*Leptoptilus argala*), sometimes 6 feet in height and 14 feet in expanse of wings, with a large bill, the skin of the head naked, and a pouch-like appendage on the inferior surface of the neck. **ad'ju-tant-bird"†; ar'ga-la†; gigantic crane†; pouched stork†.** The plumage is black or ash-colored, and the tail furnishes the marabou-feathers of India. The adjutant feeds on frogs, fish, reptiles, etc., and is the scavenger of Indian towns. It derives its name from the comical gravity with which it stalks along like a stiff figure on parade. **3.** The marabou. **4.** [Rare.] A person or thing that aids. [< L. *adjutan(t-)s,* ppr. of *adjuto;* see AID, *v.*] — **ad'ju-tant-bird", -crane,** or **-stork,** same as ADJUTANT, 2.— **a.-general,** *n. Mil.* The officer who is the chief assistant of the commander of an army, or of a military department, or the like, in publishing orders, conducting correspondence, and regulating the details of the service. In the United States he is chief of a bureau in the War Department, and in actual service in the field he establishes camp, forms lines of battle, etc.— **a.-major,** *n.* An officer of a British garrison, in rank next to the commandant.— **adjutant's call** [U. S.] (*Mil.*), the call ordering the formation of battalions on parade into line that each may be presented to its commanding officer by the adjutant.— **lesser a.,** a scavenger-bird (*Leptoptilus javanicus*) of India.— **ad'ju-tan-cy,** *n.* **1.** The office or rank of an adjutant. **ad'ju-tant-ship†.** **2†.** Aid; help.



Adjutant.
(*New York Zoological Society.*)

ad'ju-ta"tor, 1 aj'u-tē"tər; 2 ăj'u-tā"tŏr, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** An adjutor. **2.** [A-] *Eng. Hist.* An Agitator: a corruption of *agitator.*

ad-jute'†, *v.* To add.

ad-ju'tor, 1 a-jū'tər; 2 ă-jų'tŏr, *n.* [L.] [Archaic.] A helper. See SERVER.— **ad'ju-to-ry†.** **I.** *a.* Helping. **II.** *n.* Help; a helper.— **ad-ju'trix,** *n.* [-TRI'CES, *pl.*] A female helper. **ad-ju'trice†.**

ad'ju-vant, 1 aj'u-vənt; 2 ăj'u-vant (XIII). **I.** *a.* Assisting or helping. **II.** *n.* **1.** A helper. **2.** *Med.* Any substance designed to assist the principal means. [< L. *adjuvan(t-)s,* ppr. of *adjuvo;* see AID, *v.*]— **ad'ju-vate†,** *tt.* To aid; assist.

Ad'lai, 1 ad'lai *or* ad'lā-əi; 2 ăd'lī *or* ăd'la-ī, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 29. [Heb., justice of Jah.]

ad-le'a, 1 ad-lē'ə; 2 ăd-lę'ă, *n.* A Tripolitan gold-plated billon coin, issued in 1827, the value of which was arbitrarily fixed at one dollar.

ad‧le-ga'tion, 1 ad'ı-gē'shən; 2 ăd'le-gā'shon, *n.* The right, once claimed by the states of the old German empire, to have their delegates participate with the emperor's ministers in negotiations relating to the public concerns of the empire. [< L. *adlegatio(n-)*, < *ad*, to; and see LEGATION.]

Ad'ler, 1 ad'lər; 2 ăd'ler, *n.* **1. Cyrus** (⁹/₁₁1863–), an American Jewish philologist, archeologist, and author. **2. Felix** (⁸/₁₁1851–), a German-American Jewish educator; founder and conductor of the New York Society for Ethical Culture. **3. Georg J.** (1821–⁸/₁₁1868), a German-American philologist; educator; *German and English Dict.* **4. Nathan M.** (¹/₁₁1803–¹/₁₁1890), a German-English rabbi and author; chief rabbi of the British empire.

Ad'lers-par're, 1 ad'lərz-pär'ə; 2 ăd'lers-pär'e, **Georg, Count** (³/₁₁1760–⁹/₁₁1835). A Swedish author, editor, and statesman.

ad'let, 1 ad'let; 2 ăd'lĕt, *n.* [Cant.] A small advertisement.

ad lib., *abbr.* [L.] *Ad libitum* (at pleasure).

ad lib'i-tum, 1 ad lib'ı-tum; 2 ăd lib'i-tūm. [L.] At will; as much as one pleases: used in music to indicate that time and expression may be modified by the performer.

ad'lings, 1 ad'lıŋz, *n. pl.* [Eng.] *Mining.* Earnings. R. W. RAYMOND *Glossary of Mining and Metal. Terms.* [AM. INST. MIN. ENGIN.] [particular suit or action.

ad li'tem, 1 ad lai'tem; 2 ăd lī'tĕm. [L.] *Law.* For the

ad loc., *abbr.* [L.] *Ad locum* (at the place).

ad'lo-cu'tion†, *n.* Allocution.

Ad-lu'mi-a, 1 ad-lū'mı-ə; 2 ăd-lu'mi-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of the poppy family (*Papaveraceæ*) of eastern North America. *A. fungosa,* with weak, slender stem, climbing by petioles, bipinnate leaves, and drooping clusters of purplish flowers resembling those of *Dicentra,* is the **climbing fumitory** or **mountain-fringe.** See ALLEGHANY VINE. [< Major John *Adlum,* American gardener.]

ad-lu'mi-din(e), 1 ad-lū'mı-din *or* -dın; 2 ăd-lu'mi-din *or* -din, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$), similar to protopin, occurring in the climbing fumitory (*Adlumia fungosa*).

ad-lu'min(e), 1 ad-lū'mın *or* -mın; 2 ăd-lu'min *or* -min, *n. Chem.* A dextrogyrate alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{19}O_{12}N$), occurring in the climbing fumitory (*Adlumia fungosa*).

A. D. M.†, *abbr.* Master of Domestic Arts: a second degree for holders of A. D. B.

adm., *abbr.* Administrator; administratrix; admiral; admiralty.

Ad'mah, 1 ad'mə; 2 ăd'ma, *n. Bib.* A city near Sodom. *Gen.* x, 19. [Heb., fortress.]

ad-man"u-en'sis, 1 ad-man"yu-en'sıs; 2 ăd-măn"yu-ĕn'sis, *n. Old Eng. Law.* One who makes oath by laying his hand upon the Bible. [LL., < L. *ad,* to, + *manus,* hand.]

ad-mar'gi-nate, 1 ad-mär'jı-nēt; 2 ăd-mär'gi-nāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To add in the margin, as notes.

Ad'ma-tha, 1 ad'mə-thə; 2 ăd'ma-tha, *n. Bib. Esth.* I, 14.

ad-max'il-la-ry, 1 ad-maks'ı-lē-rı; 2 ăd-măks'i-lā-ry, *a.* Connected with the maxilla or jaw-bone; as, *admaxillary* muscles.

ad-mea'sure, } 1 ad-meȝ'ur; 2 ăd-mĕzh'ur, *vt.* [-SURED;
ad-me'sure, } -SUR-ING.] **1.** To assign a share of or to; apportion; as, to *admeasure* a legacy. **2.** [Rare.] To measure. [< OF. *admesurer,* < LL. *admensuro,* < L. *ad,* to, + *mētior,* measure.] — **ad-mea'sur-er,** *n.*

ad-mea'sure-ment, 1 ad-meȝ'ur-mənt *or* -mənt; 2 ăd-mezh'ur-ment, *n.* **1.** The process of ascertaining and apportioning just shares in anything; as, the *admeasurement* of an inheritance, a pasture, rations, etc. **2.** The act or process of measuring; especially, in law, a determination of the extent of a right to lands under a judicial order or decree; as, the assignment of dower by *admeasurement.*

He managed to swell the King's revenues by a stricter *admeasurement.* KNIGHT *England* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 66. [I. K. F. & CO. 1880.]

3. The measure of a thing; size; dimensions. [< OF. *admesurement,* < *admesurer;* see ADMEASURE.] **ad-men"su-ra'tion†.**

ad-me'di-an, 1 ad-mi'dı-ən; 2 ăd-mē'di-an, *a. Conch.* Lateral: said (1) of an umbo, or (2) of the lateral teeth of a radula, between the central (rachidian) and the marginal. **ad-me'di-al†.**

Ad-met'i-dæ, 1 ad-met'ı-dī; 2 ăd-mĕt'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of toxoglossate gastropods, generally united with *Cancellariidæ.* **Ad-me'te,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *admētos,* for *adamatos,* untamed, < *a-* priv. + *damaō,* tame.] **Ad"me-ta'ce-a†.** — **ad-me'tid,** *n.* — **ad-me'toid,** *a.*

Ad-me'tus, 1 ad-mi'tus; 2 ăd-mē'tŭs, *n. Myth.* A king of Thessaly, the husband of Alcestis. [northeast Africa.

ad'mi, 1 ad'mı; 2 ăd'mi, *n.* A gazel (*Gazella cuvieri*) of

ad-min'i-cle, 1 ad-mın'ı-kl; 2 ăd-mĭn'i-cl, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Anything that helps or supports; an auxiliary, or subordinate help, as a prop, sheath, or brace. Specif.: (1) *Law.* Corroborative or explanatory evidence. (2) *Med.* Anything that aids the action of a remedy. **2.** *pl. Entom.* Adminicula. [< L. *adminiculum,* prop, < *ad,* to, + *manus,* hand.] — **ad"mi-nic'u-lar,** *a.* Helpful; corroborative; as, *adminicular* evidence. **ad"mi-nic'u-la-ry†.**

ad"mi-nic'u-late, 1 ad'mı-nik'yu-lēt; 2 ăd'mi-nic'yu-lāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To support by corroborative evidence.— **ad"mi-nic"u-la'tion,** *n.*

ad"mi-nic'u-lum, 1 ad'mı-nik'yu-lum; 2 ăd'mi-nic'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** An adminicle. **2.** *pl. Entom.* The spicules on the abdomen of the burrowing pupæ of certain insects. **3.** *Anat.* A fibrous expansion on the median line of the body (*linea alba*) at the lower inner surface of the abdominal wall.

ad-min'is-ter, 1 ad-mın'ıs-tər; 2 ăd-mĭn'is-ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have the charge or direction of (any public or private affairs); perform officially the executive duties pertaining to (any office, trust, or the like); manage; regulate; as, to *administer* the government; to *administer* the affairs of a bank. **2.** To supply, furnish, or provide with, as something necessary or required; apply, or superintend the application of; mete or measure out; as, to *administer* the sacraments, punishment, medicine, etc.

I will *administer* extreme unction, if you think her case so desperate. E. E. HALE *In His Name* ch. 9, p. 226. [R. BROS. 1887.]

3. To cause a person to take, utter, or pronounce; tender to or exact from one; as, to *administer* an oath. **4.** *Law.* To take charge of and settle (the affairs of a deceased person), by will or official appointment.

II. *i.* **1.** To contribute, tend, or conduce toward a certain or desired end; minister: with *to;* as, health *administers to* peace of mind. **2.** *Law.* To act as administrator in settling an estate, etc. [< F. *administrer,* < L. *administro,* < *ad,* to; and see MINISTER, *v.*] **ad-min'is-trate†.** Syn.: see EXECUTE.— Prep.: administer the oath *to* the witness; administer *upon* the estate.

ad-min'is-tert, *n.* An administrator. **ad-min'is-trert.**

ad-min'is-terd, *pp.* Administered. S. S.

ad-min"is-te'ri-al, 1 ad-mın"ıs-tı'rı-əl; 2 ăd-mĭn"is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to administration.

ad-min'is-tra-bl(e), 1 ad-mın'ıs-trə-bl; 2 ăd-mĭn'is-tra-bl, *a.* Capable of being administered.

ad-mi"ni-stra-dor', 1 od-mi"nı-strə-dōr'; 2 ăd-mi"ni-strā-dōr', *n.* [Sp. Am.] An overseer; a trustee.

ad-min'is-trant, 1 ad-mın'ıs-trənt; 2 ăd-mĭn'is-trant. **I.** *a.* Managing affairs; acting; executive. **II.** *n.* One who administers.

ad-min"is-tra'tion, 1 ad-mın"ıs-trē'shən; 2 ăd-mĭn"is-trā'shon, *n.* **1.** (1) The act of administering, or the state of being administered; as, the *administration* of the sacrament. (2) Especially, direction or oversight of any office, service, employment, etc.; management of public affairs. **2.** *Polit.* The government as existing at any given time, or the persons collectively who compose it, especially its executive department; also, the official tenure of such government; as, the Lincoln *administration.*

I leave it to gentlemen who are connected with the *administration,* . . . to say whether . . . this bill will not prove . . . a hindrance to them in the administration of our fiscal concerns. WEBSTER *Works, The Sub-Treasury* vol. v, p. 521. [L. P. & CO.]

3. The legal management and settlement of the estate of a deceased person, as by an executor, or of a minor, lunatic, or one otherwise incompetent, as by a trustee or administrator. [F., < L. *administratio(n-),* < *administro;* see ADMINISTER.] Syn.: see ECONOMY.— **all-the-talents administration,** the British Ministry of 1806–1807: in ironical allusion to its many talented members.— **limited a.,** administration of a personal estate in which the administrator is granted powers for a definite purpose, and can exercise them only for such purposes as are indicated in the limited or special letters of administration.— **ad-min"is-tra'tion-al,** *a.*

ad-min'is-tra"tive, } 1 ad-mın'ıs-trē"tıv; 2 ad-mĭn'is-
ad-min'is-tra"tiv, } trā"tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by administration; executive; as, he has great *administrative* ability. [< L. *administrativus,* practical, < *administro;* see ADMINISTER.]— **-ly,** *adv.*

ad-min'is-tra"tor, 1 ad-mın'ıs-trē"tor; 2 ăd-mĭn'is-trā"tŏr (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who administers or manages affairs of any kind; one who dispenses or ministers. See ADMINISTER, *v.*

It is as a vigilant *administrator,* rather than as an original legislator, that the civil merits of Alfred are to be chiefly esteemed. KNIGHT *England* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 33. [I. K. F. & CO. 1880.]

2. *Law.* One commissioned by a competent court to administer upon the personal property of a deceased person. [L., < *administro;* see ADMINISTER.]

— **public administrator,** an officer appointed under statutory provisions to administer upon the estates of deceased persons who were without relatives entitled or competent to administer.— **ad-min'is-tra"tor-ship,** *n.*

ad-min"is-tra'trix, 1 ad-mın'ıs-trē'trıks; 2 ăd-mĭn'is-trā'triks, *n.* [-TRA-TRI'CES, 1 -trə-trai'sız; 2 -tra-trī'çēs, *pl.*] A female administrator. **ad-min"is-tra'tress‡; ad-min"is-tra'trice†.**

ad'mi-ra-bl(e)†, 1 ad'mı-rə-bl; 2 ăd'mi-ra-bl, *a.* **1.** Fitted to awaken admiration; exciting agreeable surprize or wonder united with approbation; estimable or excellent in a high degree; as, an *admirable* painting or character. **2†.** Wonderful; marvelous. [F., < L. *admirabilis,* < *admiror;* see ADMIRE.] Syn.: see EXCELLENT.

ad'mi-ra-ble, *n.* **1.** A beverage of fruit-juice, spirituous liquor, sugar, water, etc. **2†.** The admiral-butterfly. See ADMIRAL.

Ad'mi-ra-ble Crich'ton. See CRICHTON, JAMES.

Ad'mi-ra-ble Doc'tor. Roger Bacon.

ad'mi-ra-ble-ness, 1 -nes; 2 -nĕs, *n.* The quality of being admirable. **ad"mi-ra-bil'i-ty†.**

ad'mi-ra-bly, 1 ad'mı-rə-blı; 2 ăd'mi-ra-bly, *adv.* In an admirable manner.

ad'mi-ral, 1 ad'mı-rəl; 2 ăd'mi-ral, *n.* **1.** A naval officer of high rank; commander-in-chief of a fleet. In the United States navy the rank of **admiral of the navy** is the highest created by Congress. It was conferred on Rear-Admiral George Dewey, March 2, 1899; the grade *admiral* was created in 1866, revived, 1898; that of *vice-admiral* in 1864, extinct 1890, but in 1915 Congress empowered the commissioning of seconds in command with this rank when on active service. The grade of *rear-admiral* was created in 1862. In the British navy there are (1) *admirals of the fleet,* (2) *admirals,* (3) *vice-admirals,* and (4) *rear-admirals.* See GENERAL, *n.*

The great general [Alfred] now became 'the first English *admiral.*' KNIGHT *England* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 35. [I. K. F. & CO. 1880.]

2. The director or commander of a merchant or fishing fleet. **3.** The admiral's flag-ship; hence, the ship that carries the chief officer of any squadron.

This was a title often given in the seventeenth century to the principal and leading vessel in a fleet; the '*admiral*-galley' North . . . calls it. TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 3. [K. P. & CO. 1890.]

4. (1) A papilionid butterfly; as, the red *admiral* (*Vanessa atalanta*); the white *admiral* (*Limenitis camilla*). (2) A richly colored cone-shell (*Conus ammiralis*). **5†.** A Saracen emir, prince, or commander. [OF., < LL. *admiralis, amiralis,* < Ar. *amīr-al-bahr,* < *amīr,* commander, + *al,* the, + *bahr,* sea.]— **admiral of the fleet,** a title of honor given to a few British admirals.— **a. of the red, a. of the white, a. of the blue,** three grades formerly existing in the British navy: so called from the colors of the flags denoting them.— **ad'mi-ral-shell",** *n. Conch.* Same as ADMIRAL, 4 (2).— **land-a.,** *n.* [Eng.] An admiral whose duties do not require that he should go to sea.— **Lord High A.,** an officer formerly in supreme charge of British naval affairs.— **rear-a.,** *n.* See under REAR, *n.*— **to tap the a.** (*Naut.*), to tap and steal from casks of liquor by means of a gimlet and straw.— **vice-a.,** *n.* See under VICE-, *prefix.*

ad'mi-ral-ship, 1 ad'mı-rəl-ship; 2 ăd'mi-ral-ship, *n.* The office or position of an admiral; the qualifications suitable to an admiral.

Ad'mi-ral-ty, 1 ad'mı-rəl-tı; 2 ăd'mi-ral-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** A department of the British government in which is vested, under Parliament, supreme charge of naval affairs; the members of this department collectively. **2.** [a-] The office or functions of an admiral or of the Admiralty department. **3.** [a-] The branch of jurisprudence or of the judiciary that takes cognizance of maritime affairs, civil and criminal. **4.** The building used for the business of the British Admiralty department. **5.** [a-] The mastery of the seas. [< OF. *admiralte,* < *admiral;* see ADMIRAL.]— **Admiralty constants** (*Ship-building*), the coefficients that indicate the amount of horse-power necessary to enable a ship to maintain a given rate of speed at a stated displacement, or section amidships.— **a. court,** see under COURT.— **a. droits,** the proceeds of wrecks, of the goods of pirates, of ships taken in war by non-commissioned captors, and the like, which formerly were a portion of the royal revenue as rights of the crown.— **a. territorial jurisdiction,** in the United States, jurisdiction that extends to all matters arising out of the navigation of the high seas and of the public waters, including lakes and navigable rivers of the United States.

Ad'mi-ral-ty Is'land. An island off Alaska; length, 90 m.

Ad'mi-ral-ty Is'lands. A group of islands N. E. of New Guinea, Pacific ocean. Under Australian mandate since 1919.

Ad'mi-ral-ty Range. A range forming the northern extremity of the west coast of South Victoria Land, Antarctica.

ad"mi-ra'tion, 1 ad'mı-rē'shən; 2 ăd'mi-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** An emotion of mingled wonder and approbation in view of anything rare, great, excellent, beautiful, or sublime; hence, in later usage, pleased or gratified observation or contemplation; as, *admiration* of a cataract or of an orator.

It is not the churches we want, but the sacrifice: not the emotion of *admiration,* but the act of adoration; not the gift, but the giving. RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* ch. 1, p. 17. [W. & S. 1880.]

2. That which is admired; as, the statue was the *admiration* of the city. **3.** [Archaic.] Wonder; surprize; astonishment.

'*Admiration* . . . *is* a highly philosophical affection.' HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. iv, p. 55. [G. & L. 1859.]

4†. The faculty of arousing approbative wonder; admirableness. [F., < L. *admiratio(n-),* < *admiror;* see ADMIRE.] **ad-mir'ancet.** Syn.: see AMAZEMENT.

— **note of admiration,** an interjection; an exclamation-point (!).

ad'mi-ra"tive, } 1 ad'mı-rē"tıv *or* ad-mair'ə-tıv; 2 ăd'mi-rā'-
ad'mi-ra"tiv, } tiv *or* ăd-mīr'a-tiv (XIII), *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or marked by admiration.— **ad'mi-ra"tiv(e-ly)‡,** *adv.*

ad-mire', 1 ad-mair'; 2 ăd-mīr', *v.* [AD-MIRED'; AD-MIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard with mingled wonder and approbation or with pleased surprize; feel a wondering esteem, reverence, or love for; as, to *admire* the ocean.

Most men *admire* Virtue, who follow not her love. MILTON *P. R.* bk. i, l. 432.

2. To gaze on with pleasure or delight; as, to *admire* oneself in the mirror. **3.** [Archaic.] To wonder at.

Is it not to be *admired* that the ears should take in sounds of every sort, and yet are not too much filled by them? SOCRATES in *Museum of Antiquity* trans., p. 765. [E. P. H. 1883.]

4†. To astonish.

II. *i.* **1.** To feel admiration; be pleased; as, I *admire* to see such a horse: now chiefly colloquial. **2.** To wonder; be affected with surprize; as, "I *admire* at your good fortune." DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit* ch. 16, p. 265. [< F. *admirer,* < L. *admiror,* < *ad,* at, + *miror,* wonder.]

Syn.: adore, applaud, approve, delight in, enjoy, esteem, extol, honor, love, respect, revere, venerate, wonder. In the old sense of *wonder, admire* is practically obsolete; the word now expresses a delight and approval, in which the element of wonder unconsciously mingles. We *admire* beauty in nature and art, *delight* in the innocent happiness of children, *enjoy* books or society, a walk or a dinner. We *approve* what is excellent, *applaud* heroic deeds, *esteem* the good, *love* our friends. We *honor* and *respect* noble character wherever found; we *revere* and *venerate* it in the aged. We *extol* the goodness and *adore* the majesty and power of God.— Ant.: abhor, abominate, contemn, despise, detest, dislike, execrate, hate, ridicule, scorn.— Prep.: admire *at* may still very rarely be found in the old sense of *wonder at.*

ad-mired', 1 ad-mairdʹ; 2 ăd-mīrd', *pa.* **1.** Regarded with admiration; wondered at. **2†.** Wonderful.— **-ly,** *adv.*

ad-mir'er, 1 ad-mair'ər; 2 ăd-mīr'er, *n.* One who admires or has special regard for another; a lover.

ad-mir'ing, 1 ad-mair'ıŋ; 2 ăd-mīr'ing, *pa.* Feeling or expressing admiration; as, *admiring* friends.— **-ly,** *adv.*

ad-mis"si-bil'i-ty, 1 ad-mıs'ı-bil'ı-tı; 2 ad-mĭs'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being admissible. **ad-mis'si-ble-ness†.**

ad-mis'si-bl(e), 1 ad-mıs'ı-bl; 2 ăd-mĭs'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Such as may be admitted, conceded, or allowed; worthy or capable of being entertained or admitted; as, *admissible* evidence in law; the hypothesis is *admissible.* **2.** Such as may be allowed admittance; having the right or privilege of entry; as, sugar is *admissible* at this port. [F., < LL. *admissibilis,* < L. *admitto;* see ADMIT.] — **ad-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

Syn.: allowable, fair, just, permissible, possible, probable, proper, reasonable, right.— Ant.: absurd, improper, inadmissible, preposterous, unfair, unreasonable, wrong.— Prep.: admissible *for* the present purpose, or *for* the sake of argument; admissible *to* employment; *in* evidence.

ad-mis'sion, 1 ad-mish'ən; 2 ăd-mĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of admitting, or the state of being admitted, as to some place, society, office, etc.; the right or power of approach or entrance; entrance; as, *admission* into a room; *admission* of air.

In 1850 California, having organized herself without slavery, was knocking at the doors of Congress for *admission* as a state. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 645. [MACM. 1889.]

2. A conceding, acknowledging, or confessing, or that which is acknowledged or conceded; as, *admission* of guilt. **3.** The price charged or paid to be admitted. **4.** *Eccl.* A formal act, by the proper ecclesiastical authority, admitting a candidate to a benefice or church. **5.** *Mech.* (1) Entrance of steam or other motive fluid into a cylinder. (2) The point in the stroke or rotation at which such entrance takes place. (3) The period between entrance of motive force and expansion or exhaust thereof. [< L. *admissio(n-),* < *admitto;* see ADMIT.]

Syn.: see ACCESS; BELIEF; ENTRANCE.— Prep.: admission *to* or *into* an organization; *into* (more rarely *to*) a building; *within* an enclosure; admission *to* the privilege *on* or *upon* recommendation; *to* an entertainment *by* ticket.— **ad-mis'sion-line",** *n. Engin.* A line on an indicator diagram traced by the indicator-pencil during the admission of steam to the cylinder.

ad-mis'sive, } 1 ad-mis'ıv; 2 ăd-mĭs'iv, *a.* Characterized
ad-mis'siv‡, } by, tending to, implying, or granting admission. **ad-mis'so-ry†.**

ad-mis'tion†, *n.* Same as ADMIXTURE.

ad-mit', 1 ad-mıt'; 2 ăd-mĭt', *v.* [-MIT'TED; -MIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To allow, suffer, or permit to come or go in or into; grant entrance or passage to; allow; receive; as, to *admit* one to a house; to *admit* evidence.

No kind of traffic would I *admit.* SHAK. *Tempest* act ii, sc. 1.

2. To afford entrance to, or the channel, means, or right of entrance, passage, or occupancy; have capacity for the entrance or presence of; let in; as, the ticket *admits* you to one lecture; a "bridge broad enough to *admit* two vehicles abreast." BULWER-LYTTON *Harold* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 242. **3.** To concede or grant to be lawful or valid; acknowledge the truth, correct-

ness, or existence, etc., of. **4.** To decide to be entitled to the privileges of; allow to become associated with; as, to *admit* a person to bail, or to the bar as an attorney. **5.** To lie open to or be capable of, as the entrance or presence of something; be compatible with; permit. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give room, scope, warrant, or permission: with *of*: as, the words do not *admit of* such a construction; "Every action *admits of* being outdone." EMERSON *Essays* 1st series, p. 209. **2.** To give entrance or possession; as, this gate *admits* to the grounds. [< OF. *admettre*, < L. *admitto*, < *ad*, to, + *mitto*, send.] SYN.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; AGREE; ALLOW; ASSENT; AVOW; CONFESS. — Prep.: admit *to* our friendship, *into* our residence; admit *within* the fortification; the matter admits *of* discussion. — **ad-mit'ta-bl(ɛ[P]**, **ad-mit'ti-bl(ɛ[P]**, *a.* — **ad-mit'ter**, *n.*

ad-mit'tance, 1 ad-mit'ans; 2 ăd-mĭt'ans, *n.* **1.** The act of admitting, or the state or fact of being admitted; entrance, or the right or permission to enter. **2.** *Eng. Law.* The last stage, or perfection, of copyhold assurances of title. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. ii, p. 370. **3.** *Elec.* The reciprocal of the impedance of an alternating-current circuit. **4†.** Acceptance; admission; concession. **5†.** Admissibility. SYN.: see ACCESS; ENTRANCE. — Prep.: admittance *to* the room *through* the open door; admittance *of* the public *to* the entertainment *by* ticket.

ad"mit-ta'tur, 1 ad"mi-tē'tur; 2 ăd"mi-tā'tŭr, *n.* A certificate of admission granted by some colleges. [L., let him be admitted, < *admitto*; see ADMIT.]

ad-mit'ted, 1 ad-mit'ed; 2 ăd-mĭt'ĕd, *pa.* Accepted as valid or true. SYN.: see AUTHENTIC. — **-ly**, *adv.*

ad-mix', 1 ad-miks'; 2 ăd-mĭks', *vt.* [AD-MIXED' or AD-MIXT'; AD-MIX'ING.] To mingle or mix with something else.

admix., admrx., admx., *abbr.* Administratrix.

ad-mix'ture, 1 ad-miks'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ăd-mĭks'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** That which is formed by admixing; a mixture. **2.** The ingredient added to the principal substance in forming a mixture.

Abstain from all those books which, while they have some good things about them, have also an *admixture* of evil.
TALMAGE *Sports that Kill, Am. Plague-Spot* p. 182. [ʜ. 1875.]

3. The act of mingling or mixing, or the state of being mixed. [< L. *admixtus*, pp. of *admisceo*, mix with, < *ad*, to, + *misceo*, mix.] **ad-mis'tion†**; **ad-mix'tion‡**. SYN.: see ALLOY.

ad-mon'ish, 1 ad-mon'ish; 2 ăd-mŏn'ish, *vt.* **1.** To warn of a fault; administer mild reproof to; also, to reprove formally or authoritatively: in many colleges and universities the mildest grade of reproof by the authorities, publicly or privately administered.

The perverse boy comes to detest the faithful teacher who has *admonished* him so often.
MCCOSH *Psychology, Motive Powers* bk. ii, ch. 4, p. 184. [ʜ. 1887.]

2. To give or offer counsel or advice to; caution; exhort; as, to *admonish* a friend against temptation. **3.** To bring something forcibly to the notice or attention of; remind (of duty or obligation); warn; as, the visible gallows *admonished* them of their fate. **4.** To guide, as by instruction, warning, etc.; direct; as, Moses was *admonished* of God. [< F. *admonester*, < LL. *admonito*, < L. *admoneo*, < *ad*, to, + *moneo*, advise.] — **ad-mon'ish-er**, *n.* — **ad-mon'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ad-mon'ish-ment**, *n.* Admonition.

SYN.: advise, caution, censure, counsel, dissuade, forewarn, rebuke, remind, reprove, warn. *Admonish* is the mildest of *reproving* words, and may even be used of *cautioning* and *warning* where no wrong is implied, or of simply *reminding* of duty which might be forgotten. *Censure, rebuke*, and *reprove* apply to wrong that has been done; *caution, counsel, dissuade, warn*, and *admonish* refer to anticipated error or fault. When one is *admonished* because of wrong already done, the view is still future, that he may not repeat or continue in the wrong. *Advise* is neutral, having no reference to the moral quality of actions. The wicked will *advise* to evil; the good will *advise* to right and against wrong; a merchant may *advise* to or against a proposed investment. See REPROVE. — ANT.: abet, approve, cheer, countenance, encourage, incite, instigate, urge on. — PREP.: admonish *against* wrong (rare); admonish *of* duty, *of* danger.

ad-mon'isht, *pp.* Admonished. S. S.

ad"mo-ni'tion, 1 ad"mo-nish'an; 2 ăd"mo-nĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of admonishing; gentle reproof; counsel; as, "These things are written for our *admonition*." *1 Cor.* x, 11.

The best preservative to keep the mind in health, is the faithful *admonition* of a friend.
BACON *Essays, Of Friendship* p. 285. [L. & S. 1875.]

2. *Law.* A judicial reprimand administered as punishment, formerly authorized by the civil law in cases of slight misdemeanor. **3.** *Eccl.* An act of discipline, public or private, being the first step toward the recovery or expulsion of delinquents. [OF.; < L. *admonitio(n-)*, < *admoneo*; see ADMONISH.] — **ad"mo-ni'tion-er**, *n.* One who admonishes; specif. [A-] (*Eccl.*), one of those who, in 1571, presented to the British Parliament two "admonitions" protesting against certain principles and practises of the English Church. **ad"mo-ni'tion-ist‡**.

ad-mon'i-tive, } 1 ad-mon'i-tiv; 2 ăd-mŏn'i-tĭv, *a.* [Rare.]
ad-mon'i-tive, } Admonitory. — **ad-mon'i-tiv(e-ly**, *adv.*

ad-mon'i-tor, 1 ad-mon'i-tor; 2 ăd-mŏn'i-tŏr, *n.* One who admonishes; a monitor. [L., < *admoneo*; see ADMONISH.]

ad-mon'i-to-ry, 1 ad-mon'i-to-ri; 2 ăd-mŏn'i-to-rĭ, *a.* Giving or conveying admonition; serving to warn or reprove. **ad-mon"i-to'ri-al‡**. — **ad-mon'i-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

ad-mon'i-trix, 1 ad-mon'i-triks; 2 ăd-mŏn'i-trĭks, *n.* [-TRI'CES, 1 -trai'sīz; 2 -trī'çēs, *pl.*] A female admonitor; monitress.

ad-mor"ti-za'tion, *n.* Same as AMORTIZATION.

ad-mo'tive, } 1 ad-mō'tiv; 2 ăd-mō'tĭv, *a.* Moving toward; characterized by motion toward.
ad-mo'tive, }

ad-move'†, *vt.* To move to or toward; advance.

admr., *abbr.* Administrator. [Heb., pleasure.

Ad'na, Ad'nah, 1 ad'na; 2 ăd'na, *n. Bib. Ezra* x, 30.

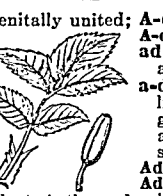
ad-na'sal, 1 ad-nē'zal; 2 ăd-nā'gal, *n. Ich.* The premaxillary bone.

ad-nas'cence, 1 ad-nas'ens; 2 ăd-năs'ĕnç, *n.* Adhesion of parts to each other by the whole surface. [M.] [< L. *adnascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adnascor*; see ADNATE.] — **ad-nas'cent**, *a.* Growing or attaching to something; as, *adnascent* plants.

ad-na'tæ, 1 ad-nē'tē; 2 ăd-nā'tē, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* **1.** That outer portion of the sclerotic coat of the eye formed by the expansion of the tendons. **2.** The inner layer of the serous coatings of the testicle.

ad-na'tæ, *n. pl.* [L.] Appendages to the skin, as hair.

ad'nate, 1 ad'nēt; 2 ăd'nāt, *a.* Congenitally united; grown together, as the calyx-tube of the gooseberry to the ovary: said of the union or cohesion of unlike parts. [< L. *adnatus*, pp. of *adnascor*, < *ad*, to, + *nascor*, be born.]


Adnate Anther and Stipules.

ad-na'tion, 1 ad-nē'shan; 2 ăd-nā'shon, *n.* The state of being adnate; the congenital union of unlike organs, as of calyx and ovary.

ad-na'tum, 1 ad-nē'tum; 2 ăd-nā'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** An offshoot or plant that roots and becomes an independent growth. **2.** *Hort.* A small bulb, sometimes called a clove, developing from, and at length destroying, the parent bulb.

ad nau'se-am, 1 ad nō'si-am; 2 ăd ną'se-ăm. [L.] To the degree of disgust; so as to nauseate, or produce disgust.

ad-neph'rin, 1 ad-nef'rin; 2 ăd-nĕf'rĭn, *n.* Same as ADRENALIN.

ad-ner'val, 1 ad-nūr'val; 2 ăd-nĕr'val, *a.* Passing toward the nerve: said of an electric current flowing in a muscular fiber.

ad-nexed', 1 ad-nekst'; 2 ăd-nĕkst', *a.* *Bot.* Joined or connected; barely reaching the stem: said of the gills of *Agaricus*. [< L. *adnexus, annexus*; see ANNEX.]

ad-nex'um, 1 ad-neks'um; 2 ăd-nĕks'ŭm, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* Appendage: usually in the plural. — **adnexa oculi**, the lacrimal apparatus, eyelids, muscles, and other outer, subsidiary parts of the globe of the eye. — **adnexa uteri**, the ovaries and Fallopian tubes.

ad-nom'i-nal, 1 ad-nom'i-nal; 2 ăd-nŏm'i-nal, *a.* *Gram.* Adjunct to a noun; adjectival; of or belonging to an adnoun; as, attributive adjectives are purely *adnominal*. [< L. *adnomen, agnomen*; see AGNOMEN.] — **-ly**, *adv.* [W.]

ad-nom"i-na'tion†, *n.* Word-play; paronomasia.

ad-note'†, *vt.* To note; remark.

ad'noun, 1 ad'naun; 2 ăd'noun, *n.* *Gram.* **1.** An adjective. **2.** According to some authorities, an adjective used substantively, as *the real, the good*. [< AD- + NOUN.]

ad-nu'bi-lat"ed†, *a.* Obscure; clouded. See NUBILATE.

ad-num'bert, *vt.* To reckon into a number; count in.

a-do'†, *v. inf.* of DO; as, we have nothing *ado* with them.

a-do', 1 ə-dū'; 2 a-dą', *n.* **1.** Unnecessary activity or ceremony; bustle; fuss; as, much *ado* about nothing.

Why make yo this *ado*, and weep? *Mark* v, 39.

2. A doing; work; activity; difficulty; trouble. [< A-, to, + DO.] — **without more ado**, without further ceremony.

a-do'be, 1 ə-dō'bi; 2 a-dō'be, *a.* [Colloq., S. W. U. S.] Composed of adobe: often used also figuratively to denote things made in Mexico.

a-do'be, *n.* **1.** [Sp. Am.] A sun-dried brick of earth, with straw as binder, used in Mexico and the southwestern United States: often shortened to *adŏb* and even *dōbe*.

They make *adobes* . . . by mixing ashes and earth with water.
H. BANCROFT *Native Races* vol. i, p. 535. [A. L. B. 1882.]

2. The mixed earth or clay of which such bricks are made. **3.** *Smelting.* A brick of clay material with which pulverized ore may be combined. **4.** A building constructed of such material. **5.** [Colloq., S. W. U. S.] A Mexican silver dollar. [Sp.]

A-doc'i-dæ, 1 ə-des'i-dī; 2 a-dŏç'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* An extinct family of cryptodirous tortoises, having 6 pairs of plastral scutes, no mesoplastron, and inframarginals. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *dokos*, beam.] **A-do'cus**, *n.* (t. g.). — **a-do'cid**, *n.* — **a-do'coid**, *a.*

ad"o-les'cence, 1 ad"o-les'ens; 2 ăd"o-lĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The process of growing up. **2.** The state or period of growth from childhood to manhood, or from puberty to maturity; in law, "the period from 14 in males and 12 in females till 21 years of age." WHARTON in *Abbott's Law Dict.*

Man is . . . different from other animals in the length of his *adolescence*. FISKE *Excursions* ch. 12, p. 306. [ʜ. M. & CO. 1890.]

[F., < L. *adolescentia*, < *adolescen(t-)s*; see ADOLESCENT.] — **topographic adolescence**, see TOPOGRAPHIC. — **ad"o-les'cen-cy**, *n.* The quality or state of being adolescent; youthfulness.

ad"o-les'cent, 1 ad"o-les'ent; 2 ăd"o-lĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Growing toward manhood or maturity; pertaining to youth. **2.** *Topog.* Progressing toward uniformity of slope, as in a valley. [F., < L. *adolescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adolesco*, grow up, < *ad*, to, + *alo*, nourish.] — **ad"o-les'cen'tial**, *a.* Of or relating to the period of growth or adolescence.

ad"o-les'cent, *n.* A person in the age of adolescence.

ad'o-lode, 1 ad'o-lōd; 2 ăd'o-lōd, *n.* An apparatus for detecting fraudulent distillation. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *dolos*, fraud, + *hodos*, way.]

A-dol'phus, 1 ə-del'fus; 2 a-dŏl'fŭs, *n.* A masculine personal name. **A-dolph'‡**. **Dolph** (dim.). Dan. D. **A'dolf**, 1 ā'delf, 2 ā'dŏlf; F. **A"dolphe'**, 1 a'delf', 2 ā'dŏlf'; G. **A'dolf**, 1 ā'delf, 2 ā'dŏlf, **A'dolph‡**, **O'dulf‡**; It. Pg. Sp. **A-dol'fo**, 1 ā-del'fō, 2 ā-dŏl'fō. **U-dol'fo‡**. [Teut., noble wolf.]

a-don'†, *pp.* Fordone; destroyed. CHAUCER.

a-don', 1 ə-den'; 2 ă-dŏn', *n.* An apparatus composed of a powerful telephoto combination adjusted to transmit parallel rays. When placed before the lens of a fixed-focus camera, it enlarges the image without necessitating a change of focus, and when used alone it operates as a telephotographic lens of great power.

A"don'†, *n.* [F.] Adonis; a dandy.

Ad"o-na'i, 1 ad"o-nē'ai *or* ə-dō'nai; 2 ăd"o-nā'ĭ *or* a-dō'nĭ, *n.* [Heb.] **1.** *Old Test.* Lord: a name for God. **2.** *Occult.* (1) The Great Spirit: used in Bulwer-Lytton's mystical novel *Zanoni*. (2) Among mystics of to-day, a symbol of faith. **3.** In the cabalistic system, a glyph of "existence," capable of twelve transpositions, all meaning "to be." See SEPHIRA. *Kabbala Denudata* tr. by Mathers, intro., p. 31. [G. ʀ. 1887.] **Ad'o-nayt**.

a-done', 1 ə-dun'; 2 a-dŏn', *interj.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Have done! cease! stop! [Madras, British India.

A-do'ni, 1 ə-dō'ni; 2 a-dō'ni, *n.* A town in Bellary district,

A-do'ni-a, 1 ə-dō'ni-ə; 2 a-dō'ni-a, *n. pl.* *Antiq.* A yearly mourning and festivity, in honor of Adonis, by the Phenicians and Greeks, and by them transmitted to other peoples.

Ad"o-ni'as, 1 ad"o-nai'as; 2 ăd"o-nī'as, *n.* *Bib.* [Douai].

A-do"ni-be'zec, 1 ə-dō"nai-bī'zek; 2 a-dō"nĭ-bē'zĕç, *n.* *Bib. Judges* i, 7. **A-do"ni-be'zek‡** [Douai].

A-don'ic, 1 ə-den'ik; 2 a-dŏn'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Adonis. **2.** *Class. Pros.* Denoting a meter of which each line contains a dactyl and a spondee (— ⏑ ⏑ | — —): probably used in the festivals of Adonis. **Ad"o-ne'an†**; **A-do'ni-an‡**.

A-don'ic, *n.* An Adonic verse or meter. [rypha).

A-don'i-can, 1 ə-don'i-kan; 2 a-dŏn'i-can, *n.* *Bib.* (Apoc-

ad'o-nide, 1 ad'o-nid; 2 ăd'o-nĭd, *n.* A herb-gatherer; a person who catalogs exotic and cultivated plants.

a-don'i-din, 1 ə-den'i-din; 2 a-dŏn'i-dĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A light-brown, amorphous, odorless, extremely bitter glucosid from the root of *Adonis vernalis*, occurring also in *A. campaniana* and *æstivalis*, used as a cardiac stimulant, diuretic, etc. [< ADONIS, 3.] **a-don'i-dine‡**.

Ad"o-ni'jah, 1 ad"o-nai'jə; 2 ăd"o-nī'ja, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Sam.* iii, 4.

Ad"o-ni'kam, 1 ad"o-nai'kem; 2 ăd"o-nī'kam, *n.* *Bib.* *Ezra* ii, 13.

ad'o-nin, 1 ad'o-nin; 2 ăd'o-nĭn, *n.* *Chem.* An extremely acrid non-crystalline glucosid ($C_{24}H_{40}O_{19}$) occurring in *Adonis amurensis*. [< ADONIS, 2.] [Iv, 6.

Ad"o-ni'ram, 1 ad"o-nai'rəm; 2 ăd"o-nī'ram, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Kings*

A-do'nis, 1 ə-dō'nis; 2 a-dō'nĭs, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A youth beloved by Venus for his beauty, and according to the most familiar myth slain by a wild boar. The myth and cult are of Phenician origin. See TAMMUZ. **2.** A youth of rare beauty; ironically, a beau or dandy; as, he was a very *Adonis*. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A genus of plants of the crowfoot family, with terminal red or yellow flowers. (2) [a-] A plant of this genus. See PHEASANT'S-EYE. **4†.** [a-] A form of wig. [L., < Gr. *Adōnis*.] — **Adonis garden.** **1.** A short-lived pleasure. **2.** A flower-show. [(Douai).

A-do"ni-se'dec, 1 ə-dō"nai-sī'dek; 2 a-dō"nĭ-sē'dec, *n.* *Bib.*

A-do'nist, 1 ə-dō'nist; 2 a-dō'nĭst, *n.* One of the party of Hebraists that maintain that the vowels of the word *Jehovah* are not those really belonging to the Hebrew word JHVH, but those belonging to *Adonai* or *Elohim*. Hebrew being written without vowels, and the Jews never pronouncing JHVH when they met it in the Scriptures, but substituting for it either *Adonai* or *Elohim*, the true vowels were forgotten, say the Adonists.

a-do'nite, 1 ə-dō'nait; 2 a-dō'nĭt, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline pentatomic form of alcohol ($C_5H_7(OH)_5$) obtained from *Adonis vernalis*. [as ADONITE.

a-don'i-tol, 1 ə-den'i-tōl *or* -tol; 2 a-dŏn'i-tōl *or* -tŏl, *n.* Same

ad'o-nize or **-nise**, 1 ad'o-naiz; 2 ăd'o-nīz, *vt.* To make an Adonis of; dandify. [*Josh.* x, 1.

A-do"ni-ze'dek, 1 ə-dō"nai-zī'dek; 2 a-dō"nĭ-zē'dĕk, *n.* *Bib.*

a-doors', 1 ə-dōrz'; 2 a-dōrs', *adv.* [Archaic.] At the door. **a-door'‡**.

ad-op"er-a'tion, 1 ad-ep"ər-ē'shən; 2 ăd-ŏp"er-ā'shon, *n.* [Archaic.] Employment or application, as of means. — **ad-op'er-ate†**, *v.*

a-dopt', 1 ə-dept'; 2 a-dŏpt', *vt.* **1.** To take or bring voluntarily or formally into some relationship and confer the privileges belonging to that relation; take in the place of; especially, to take (the child of another) as one's own child; as, to *adopt* a foundling; to *adopt* a son, heir, or citizen. See ADOPTION. **2.** To accept, receive, or choose as one's own; make one's own (what is not naturally so); accept from some one else; as, to *adopt* an ideal or religion.

If a man *adopts* a false method, he is like one who takes a wrong road. HODGE *System. Theol.* i, ch. 1, p. 3. [s. 1873.]

3. *Philol.* To take (a foreign word) into a language without changing its form; as, English has *adopted* "halleluiah" from Hebrew. **4.** In euchre, to take up (the card turned up) and play its suit as trumps. **5†.** To take (a graft), as a tree. [< F. *adopter*, < L. *adopto*, < *ad*, to, + *opto*, choose.] **a-dop'tate†**. SYN.: see EMBRACE. — Prep.: adopt *from* a foreign language *into* our own. — **a-dopt"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **a-dopt'a-bl(ɛ[P]**, *a.* — **a-dop'tant**, *a.* Adopting. — **a-dop'tant**, *n.* One who adopts. — **a-dopt'a-tiv(ɛ**, *a.* Of or pertaining to adoption. — **a-dopt'ed**, *pa.* Taken or received by adoption; voluntarily chosen or accepted as one's own; as, an *adopted* child or country; *adopted* customs. — **a-dopt'ed-ly**, *adv.* By adoption. — **a-dopt-ee'**, *n.* An adopted person.

a-dopt'er, 1 ə-dept'ər; 2 a-dŏpt'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which adopts. **2.** *Chem.* Same as ADAPTER. **3.** *Mech.* An apparatus comprising a spindle and ball-socket for the rapid leveling of a compass.

a-dop'tion, 1 ə-dep'shən; 2 a-dŏp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of adopting, or the condition of being adopted.

Virginia's Constitution was first, and New York's fifth in the order of *adoption*. DEPEW *Orations, Centennial N. Y. State Const.* p. 105. [CAS. CO. 1890.]

2. *Law.* The legal act whereby an adult person takes a minor into the relation of a child, and thereby acquires the rights and incurs the responsibilities of a parent in respect to such minor. *N. Y. Stat. June 25, 1873* ch. 830.

The child adopted under such an act becomes, for all legal purposes, the child of the person adopting it, and on the death of such person (intestate) will inherit as a child in preference to a nephew. 13 *La. Ann.* 516.

3. *Theol.* The act of divine grace by which believers in Christ are received into the family of God. **4.** *Philol.* The acceptance of a word unchanged in form from a foreign language. **5.** *Ethnol.* The receiving into a clan or tribe of one from outside, and treating him as one of the same blood; also, the similar incorporation into a community of a group of persons, as the remnant of a shattered tribe or a weak ally; as, the *adoption* of the Tuscaroras by the Iroquois Confederacy about 1746.

— **Adoption Controversy** (*Theol.*), a controversy concerning the doctrine of the Adoptionists which agitated the Frankish and Spanish churches in the 8th century. — **a-dop'tion-al**, *a.* Relating to adoption.

A-dop'tion-ist, 1 ə-dep'shən-ist; 2 a-dŏp'shon-ĭst, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a Spanish sect (8th century) maintaining that Christ was the son of God by adoption only. **A-dop'tian-ist†**. — **a-dop'tian**, *a.* — **a-dop'tion-ism**, *n.* **a-dop'tian-ism‡**.

a-dop'tive, } 1 ə-dep'tiv; 2 a-dŏp'tĭv, *a.* **1.** Suited or
a-dop'tive, } tending to adoption; as, an *adoptive* disposition or language. **2.** Characterized by or due to adoption; as, an *adoptive* child. **3.** Assumed; put on; as, an *adoptive* courage. **a-dop'tious‡**.

— **adoptive arms** (*Her.*), arms of one family adopted or marshaled with those of another, by an heir as a condition by which he enjoys an inherited estate. — **a-dop'tiv(e-ly**, *adv.*

a'dor, 1 ē'der; 2 ā'dŏr, *n.* [L.] Sacrificial grain; spelt.

A-do'ra, 1 ə-dō'rə; 2 a-dō'ra, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xiii, 20.

a-dor'a-ble, } 1 ə-dōr'ə-bl; 2 a-dōr'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Worthy
a-dor'a-bl[P], } of divine worship, or adoration; as, the *adorable* God. **2.** Worthy of or calling forth devoted affection or attachment; as, *adorable* traits. [F., < L. *adorabilis*, < *adoro*; see ADORE.] — **a-dor'a-bil(e-ness[P]**, *n.* The quality of being adorable. **a-dor"a-bil'i-ty‡**. [xi, 9.

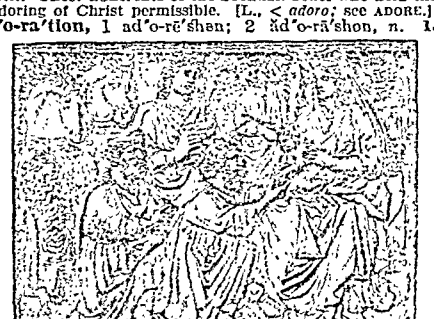
Ad"o-ra'im, 1 ad"o-rē'im; 2 ăd"o-rā'im, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Chron.*

ad-o'ral, 1 ad-ō'rəl; 2 ăd-ō'rəl, *a.* Pertaining to or situated near the mouth. Compare ABORAL. [< AD-; and see ORAL.] — **ad-o'ral-ly,** *adv.*

A-do'ram, 1 ə-dō'ram; 2 a-dō'ram, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* xii, 18.

Ad"o-ran'tes, 1 ad"o-ran'tiz; 2 ăd"o-răn'tēz, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* Those adherents of the Socinian belief who held the adoring of Christ permissible. [L., < *adoro;* see ADORE.]

ad"o-ra'tion, 1 ad"o-rē'shən; 2 ăd"o-rā'shon, *n.* **1.**



Adoration of the Magi.

Relief on the pulpit of the baptistery, Pisa, by Niccola Pisano.

The act of adoring as pertaining to the Deity; worship of God or special reverence given to some inferior person or object related to God; as, the adoration of the cross, host, Virgin Mary, or saints: not now used of inferior persons.

Wonder . . . enters largely into the *adoration* and worship which we pay to God. McCOSH *Psychology* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 119. [a. 1887.]

2. An emotion composed of profound admiration, affection, and the feeling of devotion, leading to acts of homage. **3.** Formerly, a method of electing a pope by an act of homage from two-thirds of the cardinals present; now, the homage given by the cardinals after his election. **4.** *Art & Archæol.* A representation of homage to or worship of a person or object, especially of a divine person, as the infant Savior. **a-dore'ment†.** — **adoration of the cross** (*R. C. Ch.*), a service held on Good Friday, when the cross is adored by both clergy and congregation. SYN.: see PRAYER; REVERENCE. Compare synonyms for WORSHIP, *v.*

a-dor'a-to-ry, 1 ə-dōr'ə-tō-rı; 2 a-dōr'a-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] A place of sacrifice or worship, especially one of pagan character. [< LL. *adoratorium,* < L. *adoro;* see ADORE[1].] [bital.

ad-or'bi-tal, 1 ad-ōr'bı-təl; 2 ăd-ôr'bi-tal, *n. Ich.* The preor-

a-dore'[1], 1 ə-dōr'; 2 a-dōr', *v.* [A-DORED'; A-DOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render divine honors to; exhibit or express homage, veneration, or reverence to; worship; as, to *adore* the Holy Trinity. **2.** To feel or exhibit profound regard or affection for; love or honor with intense devotion; as, the child *adores* the mother.

And Enid loved the Queen, and with true heart
Adored her. TENNYSON *Enid* st. 1.

II. *i.* To offer worship; as, it is man's nature to *adore.*

Ah, why Should we . . . *adore* Only among the crowd?
BRYANT *Forest Hymn* st. 1.

[< F. *adorer,* < L. *adoro,* address. < *ad,* to, + *oro,* speak, < *os* (*or-*), mouth.] SYN.: see ADMIRE; PRAISE; WORSHIP. — Prep.: God should be adored *with* true devotion *by* all intelligent beings, *for* his justice, holiness, and love. — **a-dor'er,** *n.* One who adores; especially a lover. — **a-dor'ing,** *a. & n.* — **a-dor'ing-ly,** *adv.*

a-dore'[2]†, *vt.* To adorn.

a-dorn', 1 ə-dôrn'; 2 a-dôrn', *vt.* **1.** To furnish or deck with ornaments; hence, to make beautiful or attractive; decorate: as, to *adorn* a bride. **2.** To be an ornament to; add beauty, luster, or honor to; ornament; as, noble women *adorn* their age and land. **a-dorn'ate†.**

At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks *adorn'd* the venerable place.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 178.

[< F. *adorner,* < L. *adorno,* < *ad,* to, + *orno,* deck.] SYN.: beautify, bedeck, deck, decorate, embellish, garnish, gild, illustrate, ornament. To *embellish* is to brighten and enliven by adding something that is not necessarily or very closely connected with that to which it is added; to *illustrate* is to add something so far like in kind as to cast a side-light upon the principal matter. An author *embellishes* his narrative with fine descriptions, the artist *illustrates* it with beautiful engravings, the binder *gilds* and *decorates* the volume. *Garnish* is on a lower plane; as, the feast was *garnished* with flowers. *Deck* and *bedeck* are commonly said of apparel; as, a mother *bedecks* her daughter with silk and jewels. To *adorn* and to *ornament* alike signify to add that which makes anything beautiful and attractive, but *ornament* is more exclusively on the material plane. To *ornament* is to add what really confers beauty; as, the gateway was *ornamented* with delicate carving. *Adorn* is more lofty and spiritual, referring to a beauty which is not material, and can not be put on by ornaments or decorations, but seems in perfect harmony and unity with that to which it adds a grace. We say of some admirable scholar or statesman, "he touched nothing that he did not *adorn.*" — Ant.: deface, deform, disfigure, mar, spoil. — Prep.: *with.* — **a-dorn'.** [Archaic.] **II.** *a.* Adorned. **II.** *n.* An ornament. — **ad"or-na'tion†,** *n.* — **a-dorn'er,** *n.* — **a-dorn'ing,** *pa.* Ornamental; decorative. — **a-dorn'ing,** *n.* [Archaic.] Ornamentation. *1 Pet.* iii, 3. — **a-dorn'ing-ly,** *adv.* In an ornamental manner. — **a-dorn'ment,** *n.* The act of adorning, or that which adorns; ornamentation; an ornament.

A man's clothing is his defense; but with a woman all dress is *adornment.* CABLE *Dr. Sevier* ch. 4, p. 22. [o. & co. 1885.]

a-dorn'd', *pp.* Adorned. S. S.

a-dorsed', 1 ə-dôrst'; 2 a-dôrst', *a. Her.* Same as ADDORSED. **ad"os-se'†; a-dossed'†; ad"os-sēc'†.**

ad-os"cu-la'tion, 1 ad-os"kıu-lē'shən; 2 ăd-ŏs"cū-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The fertilization of flowers by the falling of pollen on the stigmas. (2) A slipping or insertion of one part into a cavity in another. **2.** *Zool.* Fecundation, as of ova, by external contact only. [< L. *adosculor,* kiss, < *ad,* to, + *osculor;* see OSCULATE.]

a-doun'†, *adv.* Adown; downward; down. CHAUCER.

A'do-wa, 1 ä'do-wa; 2 ä'do-wa, *n.* A town in Tigre, Abyssinia, where the Abyssinians defeated the Italians March 1, 1896.

a-down', 1 ə-daun'; 2 a-down', *adv. & prep.* [Archaic.] To or toward a lower place; downward; down.

And gaze *adown* the tide.
E. B. BROWNING *Romance of the Ganges* st. 3.

A-dox'a, 1 ə-doks'ə; 2 a-dŏks'a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of the moschatel family (*Adoxaceæ*). *A. moschatellina* is the moschatel. [< Gr. *adoxos,* without glory, < *a-* priv. + *doxa,* glory, < *dokeō,* think.]

Ad"ox-a'ce-æ, 1 ad"oks-ē'sı-ī; 2 ăd"ŏks-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbs — order *Rubiales* — embracing only the monotypic genus *Adoxa,* which is commonly included in the honeysuckle family. — **ad"ox-a'ceous,** *a.*

a-doze', 1 ə-dōz'; 2 a-dōz', *adv. & a.* [Rare.] In a doze; dozing.

ad plac'i-tum, 1 ad plas'ı-tum; 2 ăd plăç'ı-tūm. [L.] At pleasure; specif. (*Mus.*), designating a voice-part in a canon which does not precisely adhere to the theme, or, in counterpoint, a free part, which does not rigidly adhere to the rules of imitation.

ad-press', 1 ad-pres'; 2 ăd-prĕs', *vt.* To press to something else; press flat. — **ad-pressed',** *pa. Bot.* See APPRESSED.

ad"pro-mis'sor, 1 ad"pro-mis'or; 2 ăd"pro-mĭs'ŏr, *n. Law.* One who goes bail or security for another; surety. [L., < *ad,* to, + *promissus;* see PROMISE.]

Adr., *abbr.* Adrian. [lead-mines.

A'dra, 1 ā'drə; 2 ä'dra, *n.* A seaport in Granada, Spain;

a-drad', 1 ə-drad'; 2 a-drăd', *a.* [Archaic.] Oppressed with fear; afraid.

The sword, the shield, and cap and shoes,
Which half *adrad* he was at first to use.
MORRIS *Earthly Paradise, King Arthur's* pt. iii, st. 26.

ad-ra'di-al, 1 ad-rē'dı-əl; 2 ăd-rā'dı-al, *a. Zoöph.* Adjacent to a ray: said of the third series of tentacles in certain hydrozoans. Compare INTERRADIAL; PERRADIAL. — **ad-ra'di-al-ly,** *adv.*

ad-ra'di-us, 1 ad-rē'dı-us; 2 ăd-rā'dı-ŭs, *n. Zoöph.* In cœlenterates, a radius of the third successional circular series, arising midway between a principal radius and a radius of the second series. [< L. *ad,* to, + *radius,* ray.]

ad'ra-gant, 1 ad'rə-gant; 2 ăd'ra-gant, *n.* Gum tragacanth. [F., cor. of *tragacanthe;* see TRAGACANTH.] — **ad"ra-gan'thin,** *n. Chem.* Bassorin.

A-dram'me-lech, 1 ə-dram'ı-lek; 2 a-drăm'e-lĕc, *n. Bib.* **1.** Assyrian parricide, son of Sennacherib, about 711 B. C. *2 Kings* xix, 37. **2.** A god of Sepharvaim. *2 Kings* xvii, 31. **A-dram'e-lech†.**

Ad"ra-myt'ti-um, 1 ad"rə-mit'ı-um; 2 ăd"ra-mĭt'ı-ŭm, *n. Bib.* A seaport of Asia Minor. *Acts* xxvii, 2.

A-dra'nus, 1 ə-drē'nus; 2 a-drā'nŭs, *n.* An ancient Sicilian god. **A-dra-nos'†** [Gr.]. [western Sahara.

A"drar', 1 a'drär'; 2 ä'drär', *n.* A French possession in

a-dras', 1 ə-dras'; 2 a-drăs', *n.* A glossy textile fabric of silk and cotton, usually striped, made in central Asia.

A-dras'tus, 1 ə-dras'tus; 2 a-drăs'tŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Argos who led the "Seven Against Thebes." **A'dra-stos†** [Gr.]. [withdraw.

a-draw'†, *v.* **1.** To draw out, as a sword. **2.** To retire;

a-dread'†, *vt. & ri.* To dread.

a-dream', 1 ə-drim'; 2 a-drēm', *adv. & a.* In a dream; dreaming. — **a-dreamt',** *pp.* [Dial. or Obs.] Visited by a dream; dreaming: used only in *to be adreamt* or *adreamed.*

ad-rec'tal, 1 ad-rek'təl; 2 ăd-rĕc'tal, *a.* Adjacent to the rectum, as purple-secreting glands of certain gastropods. [direct; pertinent. See ARGUMENT.

ad rem, 1 ad rem; 2 ăd rēm. [L.] *Logic.* To the point;

ad-re'nal, 1 ad-rī'nəl; 2 ăd-rē'nal, *n. Anat.* A small gland-like body of unknown function situated above each kidney; a suprarenal capsule: used also attributively. — **Marchand's adrenals,** isolated patches of adrenal tissue occurring in alien areas. **accessory adrenals†; adrenal rests†.**

ad-re'nal-in, 1 ad-rī'nəl-ın; 2 ăd-rē'nal-ĭn, *n. Chem.* An astringent principle of the suprarenal gland, used as a hemostatic and a heart and vasomotor stimulant. It is the most powerful astringent known. [< L. *ad,* to, + *renes,* kidneys: a term coined by Dr. Norton L. Wilson, Nov., 1900.]

ad-ren'a-lone, 1 ad-ren'ə-lōn; 2 ăd-rĕn'a-lōn, *n. Chem.* An organic compound, $(HO)_2C_6H_3COCH_2NHCH_3$, derived from adrenalin. [< ADRENAL.]

A"drets', 1 a'drē'; 2 ä'drç', **Baron des** (1513–1587). François de Beaumont, a Huguenot leader.

A'dri-a, 1 ā'drı-ə *or* ē'drı-ə; 2 ä'dri-ä *or* ā'dri-a, *n.* **1.** A town in Italy, between the rivers Po and Adige; originally, an Etruscan seaport on the Adriatic, now 16 miles from the sea. **A'tri-a** or **Ha'dri-at** [Ancient]. **2.** An ancient city in Italy, now Atri. **3.** The Adriatic, or adjoining waters. *Acts* xxvii, 27.

A'dri-an, 1 ē'drı-ən; 2 ā'dri-an, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A Roman emperor. See HADRIAN. **3. A. I.,** a pope (772–795). **4. A. IV.** (1100?–1159) (Nicholas Breakspeare), the only pope of English blood. **5. A. VI.** (1459–1523), a pope who instituted many reforms in the church. **6.** A lord in Shakespeare's *Tempest.* **7.** County-seat of Lenawee county, Mich.; seat of Adrian College (Methodist), founded in 1859. [L., black.]

A"dri-an'a, 1 ē'drı-an'ə; 2 ā'dri-ăn'a, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors,* the wife of Antipholus of Ephesus.

A'dri-a'ni, 1 a'drı-ā'nı; 2 ä'dri-ä'ni, **Giovanni Battista** (1513–1579). An Italian historian.

A'dri-an-ist, 1 ē'drı-ən-ist; 2 ā'dri-an-ĭst, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** One of a sect supposed to date from Simon Magus, about A. D. 34. The founder was probably Menander. **2.** An Adrianite.

A'dri-an-ite, 1 ē'drı-ən-ait; 2 ā'dri-an-it, *n.* **1.** An Anabaptist follower of Adrian Hamstedius (16th century), holding that Christ was formed solely from the substance of his mother. **2.** An Adrianist.

Ad"ri-a-no'ple, 1 ad"rı-ə-nō'pl; 2 ăd"ri-a-nō'pl, *n.* **1.** A vilayet in European Turkey; 8,644 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, former capital of Ottoman Empire; scene of defeat of Romans Aug. 9, 378 and of bitter fighting in Russo-Turkish war 1877–78, Balkan war, 1912–13, World War 1914–18; repeatedly changed hands. Compare HADRIANOPOLIS.

A"dri-a'nus, 1 ē'drı-ē'nus; 2 ā'dri-ā'nŭs, *n.* A Greek rhetorician of the 2d century. **A"dri-a-nos'†** [Gr.].

A"dri-at'ic, 1 ē'drı-at'ık; 2 ā'dri-ăt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sea of this name, east of Italy. **A'drian†. 2.** *Anthropol.* Of or pertaining to a type of the human race, with short head, long face, and tall of stature, as the Albanian.

A"dri-at'ic sea. A sea E. of Italy, named from the town of Adria. **Gulf of Venice†.**

A'dri-el, 1 ē'drı-el; 2 ā'dri-ĕl, *n. Bib.* A son-in-law of Saul. *1 Sam.* xviii, 19. [Heb., flock of God.] [sonal name.

A"dri"enne', 1 ē'drı'en'; 2 ā'dri'ĕn', *n.* A feminine per-

A"dri"enne' Le-cou"vreur', 1 ē'drı'en' lə-kū"vrūr'; 2 ā'dri'ĕn' le-cu"vrūr'. The heroine of a tragedy of the same name by Legouvé and Scribe.

a-drift', 1 ə-drift'; 2 a-drĭft', *adv.* In a drifting state; cut loose from moorings; floating at the mercy of wind or tide; hence, in an abandoned state; without settled occupation, destination, or aim; as, the man is *adrift.*

a-drigh'†, *adv.* Apart or separate from; aside.

a-drip', 1 ə-drip'; 2 a-drĭp', *adv.* In a dripping state.

ad'ro-gate, 1 ad'rə-gēt; 2 ăd'ro-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] *Civ. Law.* To adopt into a family (one of full age): anciently done by popular vote, afterward by imperial rescript. [< L. *adrogatus,* pp. of *adrogo,* < *ad,* to, + *rogo,* ask.] **ar'ro-gate†.** — **ad"ro-ga'tion, ar"ro-ga'tion,** *n.* — **ad'ro-ga"tor,** *n.*

a-droit', 1 ə-droit'; 2 a-drŏit', *a.* Having or showing skill or readiness in the use of bodily or mental powers; ready or skilful in straits or emergencies; dexterous; expert; as, an *adroit* swordsman; an *adroit* politician.

It is usually men of abounding natural activity that make *adroit* mechanics. BAIN *Senses and Intellect* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 336. [a. 1879.]

[F., < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *droit,* right, < LL. *directum,* < L. *directus;* see DIRECT, *a.*] SYN.: see ARTFUL; CLEVER. — **a-droit'ly,** *adv.*

a-droit'ness, 1 ə-droit'nes; 2 a-drŏit'nĕs, *n.* The quality of being adroit; dexterity; readiness; skill.

SYN.: see ADDRESS; DEXTERITY. — Prep.: *in.*

a-droop', 1 ə-drūp'; 2 a-drōōp', *adv.* In a drooping position.

a-drop'†, *n. Alchemy.* The philosopher's stone or the substance from which it was supposed to be derived.

a-drop'ping, 1 ə-drop'ıŋ; 2 a-drŏp'ing, *adv.* In the act of dropping.

ad-ros'tral, 1 ad-ros'trəl; 2 ăd-rŏs'tral, *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the region near the beak or snout. [< L. *ad,* to, + *rostrum,* beak.] [under RUSH, *n.*

ad-ru'e, 1 ad-rū'ē; 2 ăd-rų'ă, *n.* The Guinea rush. See

a-dry', 1 ə-draı'; 2 a-drȳ', *adv. & a.* In a dry condition; thirsty. [suit).

ads., *abbr.* Advertisements. **ad s.,** *abbr. Ad sectam* (at the

Ads'bor-o, 1 adz'bur-o; 2 ădz'bŏr-o, *n.* A town in Morgan county, Ga. [dent.

ad-scen'dent, 1 ad-sen'dent; 2 ăd-sĕn'dĕnt, *a.* Ascen-

Ad'sci-ti, 1 ad'sı-tı; 2 ăd'si-ti, *n. pl.* The *Braconidæ* as a group. [L., < *adscitus;* see ADSCITITIOUS.] — **ad'scite,** *a.*

ad"sci-ti'tious, 1 ad"sı-tish'us; 2 ăd"si-tĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Added from without; not essential; additional; supplemental. [< L. *adscitus,* pp. of *adscisco,* appropriate, < *ad,* to, + *sciso,* know.] **as"ci-ti'tious†.** — **ad"sci-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.*

ad'script, 1 ad'skript; 2 ăd'scrĭpt, *a.* **1.** Written after; as, iota *adscript;* distinguished from *subscript.* **2.** Attached: said of certain feudal serfs. **ad-script'ed†.**

ad'script, *n.* A serf attached to an estate and subject to transfer with it. [< L. *adscriptus,* pp. of *adscribo,* enroll, < *ad,* to, + *scribo,* write.]

ad-scrip'tion, 1 ad-skrip'shən; 2 ăd-scrĭp'shon, *n.* **1.** Ascription. **2.** *Feud. Law.* The attachment of a person to the land so that neither could be sold separately: said of a villein regardant. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. ii, p. 93.

ad-scrip'tive, 1 ad-skrip'tıv; 2 ăd-scrĭp'tiv, *a.* Bound to the soil, as a villein or serf. **ad"scrip-ti'tious†.**

ad-sig'ni-fy, 1 ad-sig'nı-faı; 2 ăd-sĭg'ni-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Rare.] To signify further or additionally; as, a verb-stem by mood and tense changes may *adsignify* manner and time. — **ad-sig"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

ad'smith, 1 ad'smith; 2 ăd'smith, *n.* [Humorous.] One who writes advertisements.

ad-sorb', 1 ad-sōrb'; 2 ăd-sôrb', *vt.* To condense and hold (a gas) by adsorption. See OCCLUDE.

Considerable quantities of CO_2 are *adsorbed* even by perfectly dry glass powder. *Science Abstracts* Jan 25, '01, p. 4, col. 1.

[< L. *ad,* to, + *sorbeo,* suck in.]

ad-sorp'tion, 1 ad-sōrp'shən; 2 ăd-sôrp'shon, *n.* The action of a body in condensing and holding a gas upon it. [For ABSORPTION; see AD-.] [benefaction.

ad"spi-ra'tion†, *n.* Friendly help, like a favoring breath;

ad-ster'nal, 1 ad-stūr'nəl; 2 ăd-stĕr'nal, *a.* Next the sternum.

ad-stip'u-late, 1 ad-stip'yu-lēt; 2 ăd-stĭp'yu-lāt, *ri.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] *Civ. Law.* To act as a second or alternate receiving party to an agreement. — **ad-stip"u-la'tion,** *n.* — **ad-stip'u-la"tor,** *n.* A second or additional party to a promise, having the same rights and powers thereunder as the principal.

ad-strict', **ad-stric'tion,** etc. See ASTRICT, etc.

ad'sum, 1 ad'sum; 2 ăd'sŭm. [L.] I am present; here: an answer to a roll-call.

ad-sur'gent, 1 ad-sūr'jent; 2 ăd-sûr'gĕnt, *a.* Assurgent.

ad-ter'mi-nal, 1 ad-tūr'mı-nəl; 2 ăd-tĕr'mi-nal, *a.* Passing toward the end, as an electric current in a nerve or muscle. Compare ABTERMINAL. **at-ter'mi-nal†.**

A"du-ar'te, 1 ā"du-ār'tē; 2 ä"dų-är'tę, **Diego** (1570–1637). A Spanish historian and missionary.

a-dub'†, *vt.* To confer knighthood upon; invest.

a du'e, 1 a dū'ē; 2 ä dų'e. [It.] By twos; specif. (*Mus.*), used when two instruments or voices are to unite in action on the same staff: distinguished from *divisi.*

A-du'el, 1 ə-dū'el; 2 a-dų'ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Tob.* i, 1.

A-du'la, 1 ə-dū'lə; 2 ä-dų'la, *n.* The Rheinwald, or eastern Alps, in the canton Grisons of Switzerland.

ad"u-la'ri-a, 1 ad"yu-lē'rı-ə; 2 ăd"yu-lā'ri-a, *n. Mineral.* A transparent or translucent form of orthoclase, called *moonstone* when opalescent. [< Mt. *Adula,* in Switzerland.]

ad'u-late, 1 ad'yu-lēt; 2 ăd'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To flatter servilely or hypocritically; praise excessively and without discrimination. [< L. *adulatus,* pp. of *adulor,* fawn.] — **ad'u-la"tor,** *n.* — **ad'u-la"tress,** *n.*

ad"u-la'tion, 1 ad"yu-lē'shən; 2 ăd"yu-lā'shon, *n.* Servile flattery; excessive and hypocritical praise; extravagant compliment.

Let not the fervent tongue,
Prompt to deceive, with *adulation* smooth
Gain on your purposed will. THOMSON *Seasons, Spring* l. 978.

[F., < L. *adulatio(n-),* < *adulor,* fawn.] SYN.: see FLATTERY.

ad'u-la-to-ry, 1 ad'yu-la-to-rı; 2 ăd'yu-la-to-ry, *a.* Exhibiting or characterized by adulation; obsequiously flattering; as, an *adulatory* style or speech: [< L. *adulatorius,* < *adulatus;* see ADULATE.]

A-du'lis, 1 ə-dū'lıs; 2 a-dų'lis, *n.* An ancient town on the E. coast of Africa on the Red Sea.

A-dul'lam, 1 ə-dul'əm; 2 a-dŭl'am, *n. Bib.* **1.** The cave in which David hid from Saul. See ADULLAMITE. **2.** An ancient city in Judea.

A-dul'lam-ite, 1 ə-dul'əm-ait; 2 a-dŭl'am-it, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Adullam. *Gen.* xxxviii, 1. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* One of those members of the British House of Commons who, in 1866, seceded from the Liberal party because of the introduction of a bill to extend the electoral franchise: so called from the application by Mr. Bright to this third party (called also the *Cave party*) of the incident narrated of David in 1 Sam. xxii, 1, 2, as follows:

The right hon. gentleman is the first of the new party who has expressed his great grief, who has retired into what may be called his political Cave of *Adullam*, and he has called about him 'every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented.' BRIGHT 1866, *Sp.* (1876) 349. [M.]

a-dult', 1 ə-dult'; 2 a-dŭlt' (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to mature life; having reached maturity; full-grown:

formerly used of persons, but recently of animals and plants also; as, an *adult* Chinaman; an *adult* orang; an *adult* rose-tree.

Work is the play of the *adult* faculties.
O. S. WEAVER *Heart of the World* p. 193. [F. L. & CO. 1883.]

[< L. *adultus*, pp. of *adolesco*; see ADOLESCENT.]

a-dult', *n.* **1.** One who or that which has attained the age of maturity; especially, a fully developed person.

One babe commonly makes four or five out of the *adults* who prattle and play to it. EMERSON *Essays* p. 45. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. *Law.* One who is of full age for independent personal action; one who has attained to legal majority. —**a-dult'ism**, *n.* The condition of being an adult.

a-dul'ter†, *v.* To commit adultery; corrupt.

a-dul'ter†, *n.* An adulterer.

a-dul'ter-ant, 1 ə-dul'tər-ənt; 2 ə-dŭl'ter-ant. **I.** *a.* Adulterating. **II.** *n.* An adulterating substance.

a-dul'ter-ate, 1 ə-dul'tər-ēt; 2 ə-dŭl'ter-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make impure by admixture of other or baser ingredients; corrupt; render counterfeit; as, to *adulterate* sugar; to *adulterate* a language with slang.

In the United States the accepted view has been formulated thus: —'Except in special cases, a food in general is deemed to be *adulterated* if anything has been mixed with it so as to reduce or lower its quality or strength; or if anything inferior or cheaper has been substituted wholly or in part therefor; or if any valuable constituent has been abstracted wholly or in part from it; or if it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance; or if by colouring, coating, or otherwise it is made to appear of greater value than it really is; or if it contains any added poisonous or injurious ingredient.' This definition is fairly satisfactory so far as it goes, but it is insufficient in extension. The main principle on which our Sale of Food and Drugs Act of 1875 is based should be included in it, namely, that under any circumstances an article shall be deemed to be *adulterated* if it can be proved that that article is not of the nature, substance, and quality' demanded by the purchaser, or if it is not of 'the nature, substance, and quality' which the purchaser is to be presumed to have expected. CHARLES E. CASSAL *The Adulteration of Food* in *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*. Mar. 17, '11, p. 451.

No drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be *adulterated* under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary. *The Food and Drugs Act* June 30, '06, § 7.

2†. To pollute by adultery.

II†. *i.* To commit adultery. [< L. *adulteratus*, pp. of *adultero*, < *adulter*, adulterer, < *ad*, to, + *alter*, other.]

a-dul'ter-ate, *a.* **1.** Adulterated; spurious. **2.** [Archaic.] Tainted with adultery; adulterous. —**-ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

a-dul"ter-a'tion, 1 ə-dul'tər-ē'shən; 2 a-dŭl'ter-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of adulterating, or corrupting by admixture of foreign and baser elements, especially for fraudulent ends; debasement; as, the *adulteration* of tea, wine, etc. The chief articles subject to adulteration, and their adulterants, are *beer* (arsenic, picric acid, cream of tartar, various herbs), *butter* (water, cheese, oleomargarin, boric acid), *cheese* (coloring-matter, animal fat, tallow, and potato meal), *cocoa* and *chocolate* (starch, sugar, sawdust, oils, fats), *coffee* (chicory, carrots, turnips), *distilled liquors* (caramel, dilute alcohol), *flour* and *bread* (alum, sulfate of copper), *honey* (glucose, corn-starch), *lard* (stearin, cotton-seed-oil, paraffin, wax, tallow), *milk* (by diluting, skimming, adding animal fats, coloring, borax, salt, carbonate of soda), *mustard* (starch, rape-seed, radish-seed, and turmeric-powder), *olive-oil* (cottonseed- and peanut-oils), *pickles* and *preserved green vegetables* (colored green with acetate of copper), *preserves* (gelatin, glue), *tea* (leaves of sloe, ash, etc.), *tobacco* (niter, glycerin, moisture, and flavored by artificial means), *wines* (water, alcohol, caramel, logwood, salicylic acid, gypsum).

Probably the sum devoted annually by England to provide drugs for the *adulteration* of its own beer would have founded lovely little museums, and perfect libraries, in every village. RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. i, letter ii, p. 33. [W. & S. 1871.]

2. The result or condition of being adulterated; an adulterated substance or material. Syn.: see ALLOY.

a-dul'ter-a"tor, 1 ə-dul'tər-ē'tər; 2 a-dŭl'ter-ā'tŏr, *n.* One who adulterates.

a-dul'ter-er, 1 ə-dul'tər-ər; 2 a-dŭl'ter-er, *n.* A person, especially a man, guilty of adultery. **a-dul'trer‡.**

a-dul'ter-ess, 1 ə-dul'tər-es; 2 a-dŭl'ter-ĕs, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery. **a-dul'tress‡.**

a-dul'ter-in(es, 1 ə-dul'tər-in; 2 a-dŭl'ter-ĭn (XIII). **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, originating in, characterized by, or treating of adultery; as, *adulterine* children; an *adulterine* marriage; *adulterine* novels. **2.** Illegal; unauthorized; as, an *adulterine* gild. **3.** Adulterated; spurious; as, *adulterine* drugs. **II.** *n. Law.* The offspring of adulterous intercourse. [< L. *adulterinus*, < *adulter*; see ADULTERATE, *v.*]

—**adulterine castle** (*Eng. Hist.*), a castle or fortress built by a feudal lord unlicensed by his sovereign.—**a. gild** (*Eng. Hist.*), a gild organized without a charter.

a-dul'ter-ism, 1 ə-dul'tər-izm; 2 a-dŭl'ter-ĭsm, *n.* [Rare.] A corruption or modification, as of a name or word.

a-dul'ter-ize or **-ise**, 1 ə-dul'tər-aiz; 2 a-dŭl'ter-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] [Rare.] To commit adultery.

If the wife attempted . . . such things as gave open suspicion of *adulterizing*. MILTON *Divorce* II. xvii. 152. [M.]

[< L. *adulter*; see ADULTERATE, *v.*]

a-dul'ter-ous, 1 ə-dul'tər-us; 2 a-dŭl'ter-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to or characterized by adultery; illicit.

Jean Jacques [Rousseau], like Wieland, threw a grace not his own, of the sweet morning air and woodland dreaming, over *adulterous* passion. *Quarterly Review* Apr., 1891, p. 174.

2. Born of adultery; adulterine. **3.** [Rare.] Pertaining to or characterized by adulteration.—**a-dul'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*

a-dul'ter-y, 1 ə-dul'tər-i; 2 a-dŭl'ter-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The sexual intercourse of two persons either of whom is married to a third person. [6 *Ala. Rep.* 864; 22 *Iowa Rep.* 364.] It is called *double adultery* where both are married, and *single* where only the woman is married. Adultery being entirely the subject of statutory enactment, some differences and occasional conflicts are found in the definition of the offense in the statutes of various countries and of the different States of the United States. In England the common law did not take cognizance of the offense as a crime, but turned it over to the jurisdiction of the courts spiritual. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. III, p. 139.

Next to murder, *adultery* is the greatest of all social crimes. C. HODGE *System. Theol.* vol. iii, ch. 19, p. 386. [S. 1874.]

2. Any lewdness or unchastity of act or thought, as in violation of the seventh commandment. *Matt.* v, 27, 28. **3.** *Eccl.* A marriage not approved by ecclesiastical authorities, as of a Jew and a Christian. **4.** Unfaithfulness to God or to religious vows; any form of sin or moral degradation, especially idolatry and apostasy. **5.** The fine imposed for adultery. **6.** [Archaic.] *Eng. Ch.* Intrusion into a bishopric or benefice while the legal incumbent is still living. **7†.** Tree-grafting. **8†.** Adulteration. [< L. *adulterium*, < *adulter*; see ADULTERATE.]

a-dult'ness, 1 ə-dult'nes; 2 a-dŭlt'nĕs, *n.* The state of being adult; complete development; the state of being legally free or of age. **a-dult'hood‡.**

No toga virilis encumbers the hitherto untrammeled limbs, and attests the transformation from infancy to *adultness*. TOURGÉE *Letters to a King* ch. 3, p. 35. [P. & H. 1888.]

a-dul'tress, a-dul'tress. Same as ADULTERER, etc.

ad-um'bral, 1 ad-um'brəl; 2 ăd-ŭm'bral, *a.* **1.** Overshadowing; shady. **2.** Adumbrellar.

ad-um'brate, 1 ad-um'brēt; 2 ăd-ŭm'brāt, *vt.* [-BRAT-ED; -BRAT-ING.] **1.** To represent the shadow of; sketch slightly; outline. **2.** To represent beforehand in outline or by emblem; typify; as, Christ is *adumbrated* in Moses. **3.** To overshadow; darken or obscure. [< L. *adumbratus*, pp. of *adumbro*, < *ad*, to, + *umbra*, shade.] —**ad-um'brant**, *a.* Being a faint shadow or likeness; dimly shadowing.

ad"um-bra'tion, 1 ad"um-brē'shən; 2 ăd"ŭm-brā'shon, *n.* **1.** A slight sketch or outline. **2.** A foreshadowing or prefiguring; symbolic representation. **3.** An overshadowing; obscuration; shadow.

And close above them full of fear,
Its awful *adumbration* passed.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn* pt. i, third interlude, st. 1.

ad-um'bra-tive, } 1 ad-um'brə-tiv; 2 ăd-ŭm'bra-tĭv, *a.*
ad-um'bra-tivs, } Faintly indicating; typical.—**-ly**, *adv.*

ad"um-brel'la, 1 ad"um-brel'ə; 2 ăd"ŭm-brĕl'a, *n.* The upper surface of the velum, turned toward the disk, in sea-blubbers: distinguished from *exumbrella*.—**ad"um-brel'lar**, *a.*

A-dum'mim, 1 ə-dum'im; 2 a-dŭm'im, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 7.

ad"u-na'tion, 1 ad"yu-nē'shən; 2 ăd"yu-nā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The act of uniting; union. [< L. *adunatio(n-)*, < *ad*, to, + *unus*, one.]

a-dun'cate, 1 ə-duŋ'kēt; 2 a-dŭn'cāt, *vi.* [-CAT-ED; -CAT-ING.] To curve like a hook. [< LL. *aduncatus*, pp. of *adunco*, < L. *ad*, to, + *uncus*, hook.]—**a-dun'cate**, *a.* Aduncous.—**a-dun"ci-ros'trate**, *a.* Having the beak curved: said of certain birds.—**a-dun'ci-ty**, *n.* The condition of being hooked or hook-shaped.—**a-dun'cous**, *a.* Hooked; bent like a hawk. **a-dunc';** **a-dun'cal‡;** **a-dunct'‡;** **a-dunque'‡.**

A-du'ram, 1 ə-diū'rəm; 2 a-dū'ram, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-dure'†, *vt.* To burn up.—**a-du'rent†**, *a.* Burning.

a-du'ri-on, 1 ə-diū'ri-ən; 2 a-dū'ri-ŏn, *n.* [Ar.] A plant (*Rhus coriaria*) of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), affording the commercial sumac.

a-dusk', 1 ə-dusk'; 2 a-dŭsk', *adv.* [Rare.] In the dusk or gloom.

a-dust'¹, 1 ə-dust'; 2 a-dŭst', *adv.* & *a.* In the dust; dusty.

a-dust'², *a.* **1.** *Med.* Having great heat; burning; hot and dry: said of the state of the body or blood. **2.** Dried up with heat; burned; seared; as, *adust* wine; the desert makes the camel *adust*. **3.** Brown, as if sunburned; tawny; sallow; as, "an *adust* visage," MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, ch. 23, p. 432. [< L. *adustus*, pp. of *aduro*, burn, < *ad*, to, + *uro*, burn.] **a-dus'tive†.**—**a-dust'†**, *vt.* To burn; scorch; dry up.—**a-dus'tion†**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of burning, drying, or parching. **2.** The state of being adust; adustness.—**a-dust'i-ble†**, *a.*—**a-dust'ness†**, *n.*

Adv., *abbr.* Advent; advocate.

adv., *abbr.* *Ad valorem* (according to the value); adverb; adverbial; adverbially; *adversus* (against, opposite); advertisement.

a-dvai'ta, 1 a-dwai'ta; 2 ā-dwī'tā, *n.* [Sans.] Literally, non-dualism; a Vedanta doctrine which makes Brahma and the universe one: corresponding to modern Monism.

ad val., *abbr.* *Ad valorem*. See ADV.

ad va-lo'rem, 1 ad və-lō'rem; 2 ăd va-lō'rĕm. [L.] According or in proportion to the value; as, *ad valorem* duties.

Duties imposed by government on commodities imported into its territory from foreign countries are designated as *specific* and *ad valorem* — the former when fixed at a specified amount, the latter when requiring payment of a sum to be ascertained by a determinate percentage on the value of the goods imported.

The compromise tariff of 1833 had abolished all specific duties, establishing *ad valorem* ones in their place. T. ROOSEVELT *Thomas H. Benton* ch. 10, p. 224. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

ad-vance', 1 ad-vans'; 2 ăd-vânç', *v.* [AD-VANCED'; AD-VANC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move forward in position or place. (1) Literally, to move, push, place, or cause to go forward or farther forward; put farther to the front; as, to *advance* an army or standard. (2) To present, bring forward, proffer, or call notice or attention to; propose; as, to *advance* a statement, argument, claim, or opinion.

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* l. 408.

2. To move or set forward in time; make earlier. (1) To pay before due; furnish beforehand; supply on credit; as, to *advance* money on a building contract, on wages, account, etc. (2) To accelerate or hasten, as a movement or growth; help forward, assist, or further; promote; as, to *advance* the growth of a plant; to *advance* human culture. **3.** To cause to move upward or higher; lift up to a higher place, rank, or standard.

Those that are *advanced* by degrees are less envied than those that are *advanced* suddenly.
BACON *Essays, Of Envy* p. 33. [J. B. A. 1885.]

(1) *Com.* To raise the market value of; increase; as, to *advance* the price of goods (2) To place in a more desirable position; promote; as, to *advance* one from a tutorship to a professorship. (3) [Archaic.] To raise or lift up. (4)† To boast. (5)† To incite. **4.** *Law.* To provide (support) for children, as before the distribution of an estate. **5.** [Rare.] To exhibit or display. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go forward; proceed; as, the troops *advanced* to the river. **2.** To make progress, as in desirable acquirements; grow, increase, or develop; as, to *advance* in knowledge, stature, etc.

He only is *advancing* in life, whose heart is getting softer. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies, Of Kings' Treasuries* p. 74. [W. & S. 1883.]

3. To enhance or increase, as in quantity, value, etc.; as, stocks have *advanced*. [< F. *avancer*, < LL. *abante*, away before, < L. *ab*, away, + *ante*, before.]

SYN.: see ACCELERATE; ALLEGE; AMEND; FLOURISH; INCREASE; PROMOTE; SERVE.— PREP.: advance *into* a country, *to* a position, *against* an enemy, *upon* an enemy in sight or close at hand; the commander advanced *before* the squadron; advance *in* station, *to* a dignity, *above*, *before*, *beyond*, or *over* others; advance *in* knowledge; advance the sum *in* cash, *for* a friend; advance wages *to* an employee.

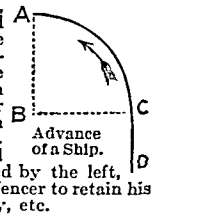
—**ad-vance'a-bl(e‡**, *a.*—**ad-van'cing**, *pa.* Forward-moving; increasing; progressive.—**ad-vanc'ing**, *n.* [Archaic.] Promotion; advancement.—**ad-vanc'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**ad-van'civ(es**, *a.* Tending to advance or promote. **ad-van'siv(es‡.**

ad-vance', *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being an advance; being before in time or place; as, an *advance* payment.

ad-vance', *n.* **1.** The act of advancing, or the state of being advanced: forward movement; progress; improvement; as, an *advance* into French territory; *advance* in knowledge; *advance* in prices or the rate of discount.

And see across the twilight glance
Troop after troop in swift *advance*.
WHITTIER *The Waiting* st. 2.

2. One who or that which is at the head; the foremost part; as, the *advance* halted. **3.** Anything supplied or paid beforehand; also, the act of so supplying or paying; as, the *advance* of money; the *advances* on a contract. **4.** An act of personal approach, for the accomplishment of some object; overture; proposal; as, his *advances* were rejected. **5.** The place at the front, or in the lead; as, the volunteers held the *advance*. **6.** *Naut.* The distance made by a vessel in the line of a previous course after putting down the helm, as for a tack: distinguished from *transfer*. If the vessel changes her course at *C* (see illus.) and moves in a curve to *A*, the advance is *A B*. **7.** *Fencing.* A swift, short step forward with the right foot, promptly followed by the left, in such a manner as to enable the fencer to retain his balance and be in readiness for parry, etc.



Advance of a Ship.

SYN.: see PROGRESS.

—**ad-vance'-guard"**, or **advanced guard**, a body of troops thrown forward in the direction of the enemy to ascertain his force and position and to protect the main body from surprize.—**a.-jumper**, *n.* One who deserts his employment after receiving advance money. See BOUNTY-JUMPER.—**a.-signal**, *n* In railroading, a signal, in the block system, indicating that a train may pass beyond a block when the entire block is not clear.—**angular a.** (*Engin.*), the angular distance by which the eccentric is set ahead of a position 90° in advance of the crank, to bring a lapped valve "line and line" with the admission-port.—**in a.**, in front; in a forward position.

ad-vanced', 1 ad-vanst'; 2 ăd-vânçt', *pa.* **1.** Being ranged at the front, or in advance of others, as in progress or thought; as, an *advanced* thinker. **2.** Having arrived at a somewhat late or forward stage, as of life, time, etc.; as, an *advanced* civilization. **3.** Belonging to one who is in advance of others in progress, thought, etc.; characteristic of a stage of advancement; as, *advanced* ideas.

ad-vance'ment, 1 ad-vans'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ăd-vânç'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of advancing, or the state of being advanced; progression; furtherance; promotion; preferment; uplift; as, the *advancement* of knowledge.

Among the ideas most prevalent and effective in the mind of this busiest of countries, I suppose the first . . . is this of *Advancement* in Life. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 12. [J. B. A. 1883.]

2. A payment of money before it is due. **3.** *Law.* A free and irrevocable gift by a parent in his lifetime to his child on account of the share the child would have in the estate should the parent die intestate. **4.** *Surg.* An operation for remedying a squint by detaching a muscle of the eye from its insertion and attaching it at a point farther removed from its origin, thereby giving it increased power. **5†.** Extolment. SYN.: see PROGRESS. — PREP.: advancement *in* knowledge; *to* a nobler future.

ad-vanc'er, 1 ad-vans'ər; 2 ăd-vânç'er, *n.* **1.** One who advances; one who moves or puts forward; a promoter. **2.** The second branch (from the base) of a buck's horn.

ad-van'tage, 1 ad-van'tij; 2 ăd-vân'taġ, *v.* [-TAGED; -TAG-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give advantage or superiority to; favor; promote; advance; profit; prove beneficial to.

Where your good word cannot *advantage* him,
Your slander never can endamage him.
SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act iii, sc. 2.

2†. To avail (oneself of).

II. *i.* To be benefited; as, to *advantage* by a mistake. [< F. *avantager*, < *avantage*; see ADVANTAGE, *n.*]

ad-van'tage, *n.* **1.** Any position, state, circumstance, or the like, favorable to success, progress, health, or other desirable condition or end; superiority, as in position or place; anything that helps to put one ahead of or enables one to get the better of another; a favoring circumstance; as, you have the *advantage* of your friend; the *advantage* was all with the other side.

Where a pleasant thought plays with features before it discovers itself in words, it raises too great an expectation, and loses the *advantage* of giving surprise. ADDISON *Spectator* Nov. 5, 1714.

2. That which conduces to one's benefit or gain; profit; improvement; in ethical use, that which concerns oneself or one's personal interest; the main chance; utility; as, to hear of something to one's *advantage*.

True wit is Nature to *advantage* dress'd.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* l. 297.

3. *Tennis.* See VANTAGE. **4†.** A place or time of vantage; pecuniary profit; spoils. [< F. *avantage*, < *avant*; see AVANT.]

SYN.: account, ascendency, avail, behoof, benefit, blessing, boon, emolument, expediency, gain, good, help, interest, preeminence, privilege, profit, service, success, superiority, utility, vantage. See ADJUNCT; AVAIL; PROFIT; SERVICE.— ANT.: damage, defeat, detriment, difficulty, disadvantage, drawback, frustration, harm, hindrance, inferiority, loss, obstacle, obstruction.— PREP.: an advantage *of* or *over* another; an advantage *in* position, *in* argument; the advantage was *with* the enemy.—**ad-van'tage-game"**, *n. Tennis.* The odd game in a series previously tied.—**a.-ground**, *n.* Any advantageous position; vantage-ground.—**to have the a. of**, to be in a more favorable place or condition than (another); have knowledge not possessed by (another); as, you *have the advantage of* me, I do not remember you.—**to take a. of. 1.** To use (any condition or circumstance) as a means of profit, of progress, or of effecting one's purposes, etc. **2.** To get the better of; impose upon; overreach.

ad"van-ta'geous, 1 ad"vən-tē'jus; 2 ăd"van-tā'ġŭs, *a.* Profitable; favorable. **ad-van'tage-a-bl(e‡.**

SYN.: see BENEFICIAL; EXPEDIENT; PROFITABLE.

—**ad"van-ta'geous-ly**, *adv.*—**ad"van-ta'geous-ness**, *n.*

ad"vec-ti'tious, 1 ad"vek-tish'us; 2 ăd"vĕc-tish'ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Brought (to); imported. [< L. *advecticius*, < *ad*, to, + *veho*, carry, bring.]

ad've-hent, 1 ad'vı-hent; 2 ăd've-hĕnt, *a.* Bearing (toward); afferent.

ad-vene', 1 ad-vin'; 2 ăd-vēn', *v.* [AD-VENED'; AD-VEN'ING.] [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To come to; reach. **II.** *t.* To be added incidentally. [< L. *advenio,* < *ad,* to, + *venio,* come.]

ad've-nient†, *a.* Additional; adventitious.

ad'vent, 1 ad'vent; 2 ăd'vĕnt, *n.* **1.** The coming or arrival, as of any important change, event, state, or personage; as, the *advent* of summer; the *advent* of parliamentary reform.

Before the *advent* of the American the medium of exchange between the Indian and the white man was pelts. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 204. [c. L. w. 1885.]

2. [A-] Specif.: (1) The coming of Jesus Christ as Savior; the Incarnation.

Before the time of the *Advent,* Rome had demonstrated the powerlessness of human power to save mankind. D. S. GREGORY *Why Four Gospels?* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 54. [F. & W. 1891.]

(2) *Eccl.* The first season of the ecclesiastical year, including the four Sundays immediately preceding Christmas: instituted as a preparation for the Feast of the Nativity. **3.** Grandiloquently, any arrival; as, the stranger's *advent:* a misuse. [< L. *adventus,* < *advenio;* see ADVENE.] — **Advent Sunday,** see SUNDAY.— **Life and A. Union,** a sect of Adventists, founded in 1882, maintaining that the wicked are never resurrected.— **Second A.,** the expected second coming of Christ to judge the world.

ad-ven'tial, 1 ad-ven'shel; 2 ăd-vĕn'shal, *a.* Same as ADVENTITIOUS. **ad"ven-ti'cious†; ad"ven-ti'tial†.**

Ad'vent-ism, 1 ad'vent-izm; 2 ăd'vĕnt-ĭsm, *n.* The teachings of William Miller in 1831, and later of his followers, that the second coming of Christ and the end of the world were at hand.

Ad'vent-ist, 1 ad'vent-ist; 2 ăd'vĕnt-ĭst, *n. Ch. Hist.* One who makes the second personal coming of Christ a special feature in his doctrine; especially, one who believes in the annihilation of the wicked and the sleep of the dead before the resurrection. **Sec'ond-Ad"vent-ist†.** — **Age-to-come Adventist,** a member of the Churches of God in Christ Jesus: a popular name. See under CHURCH. — **Evangelical Adventists,** a religious sect whose members hold that the dead remain conscious, the good enter into eternal life, and the wicked are condemned to torment everlasting.—**Seventh-day A. 1.** An adherent of the first movement of the Adventists in 1841–1844. **2.** One who belongs to an Adventist organization formed in New England in 1846 that observes the seventh day of the week as its Sabbath.

ad"ven-ti'ti-a, 1 ad"ven-tish'ı-ə; 2 ăd"vĕn-tish'ĭ-a, *n. Anat.* The outer coat of an organ made of connective tissue.

ad"ven-ti'tion, 1 ad"ven-tish'ən; 2 ăd"vĕn-tish'on, *n.* Appearance or presence by or as by accident or afterthought, as opposed to *invention* or *convention;* as, these forms are the result of *adventition.*

ad"ven-ti'tious, 1 ad"ven-tish'us; 2 ăd"vĕn-tish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Not existing inherently, but coming from without; extrinsic; foreign; supervenient; hence, accidentally acquired or added; incidental; casual; fortuitous; as, *adventitious* aids; *adventitious* importance.

The times when these *adventitious* props which keep up society are removed, have generally been times of excessive criminality. McCOSH *Divine Government* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 244. [C. & BROS. 1858.]

2. *Law.* Falling to one from a stranger: said of goods or property: opposed to *profectitious.* **3.** *Pathol.* Acquired, not inherited; as, *adventitious* diseases. **4.** *Bot.* Formed without order or in unusual places; as, *adventitious* buds. **5.** *Biol.* Occurring as a straggler or away from the ordinary place; adventive. [< L. *adventitius,* foreign, < *advento;* see ADVENE.] **ad"ven-ti'cious†; ad"ven-ti'tial†.** — **ad"ven-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.* — **ad"ven-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

ad-ven'tive, 1 ad-ven'tıv; 2 ăd-vĕn'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Biol.* **ad-ven'tive,** 1 Only partially naturalized; adventitious; as, an *adventive* plant. **2.** Accidental. **II†.** *n.* An immigrant; a sojourner.

ad-ven'try†, *n.* An adventure; enterprise.

Ad-ven'tu-al, 1 ad-ven'chu-əl *or* -tiu-əl; 2 ăd-vĕn'chu-al *or* -tū-al, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to Advent.

ad-ven'ture, 1 ad-ven'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ăd-vĕn'chur *or* -tūr, *v.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To commit to chance or to the hazard of fortune; venture upon or undertake, as an enterprise of doubtful issue; dare: used also reflexively; as, to *adventure* one's liberty; no man would *adventure* it.

And certain of the chief of Asia . . . sent unto him, desiring him that he would not *adventure* himself into the theatre. *Acts* xix, 31.

2. To risk the loss of; stake upon a venture or hazard; as, the king *adventured* his crown upon the issue.

II. *i.* To make venturesome experiments; take risks or chances; venture; as, to *adventure* on unknown seas. [< OF. *aventurer,* < *aventure;* see ADVENTURE, *n.*]

ad-ven'ture, *n.* **1.** A remarkable or hazardous experience; an unexpected or exciting occurrence befalling any one; as, the *adventures* of Robinson Crusoe.

Of youth, that travels sea and land, Seeking *adventures.*
LONGFELLOW *Hanging of the Crane* st. 5.

2. A hazardous or uncertain undertaking; a daring feat.

Are there not . . .
Two points in the *adventure* of the diver,
One — when, a beggar, he prepares to plunge,
One — when, a prince, he rises with his pearl?
BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. i, l. 849.

3. The encountering of risks; daring and hazardous enterprise; as, some men love *adventure.* **4.** *Com.* A pecuniary risk or speculation; venture, as in trade; as, he employed all his capital in *adventures.* **5.** [Archaic.] Danger or risk; hazard; chance; fortune; especially, in the phrase **at all adventure,** by any means; at any risk. [< OF. *aventure,* < LL. *adventura,* thing about to happen, < L. *adventurus,* fut. p. of *advento;* see ADVENE.]

Syn.: see ACCIDENT.— **bill of adventure,** see under BILL. — **by a.,** of a., same as PERADVENTURE.— **gross a.** (*Law*), a loan of money on a contract of bottomry: so characterized because the lender may contribute to the general average in the event of loss.— **the Great A.,** death: a euphemism. In modern usage, the World War as affording the opportunity to face death gloriously for humanity.—**ad-ven'tur-ish,** *a.* Characterized somewhat by adventure or adventurism.—**ad-ven'tur-ism,** *n.* The conduct or ideas of an adventurer or adventuress.—**ad-ven'ture-some,** *a.* Given to adventure; venturesome. **ad-ven'ture-ful†.**— **ad-ven'ture-some-ness,** *n.*

ad-ven'tur-er, 1 ad-ven'chur-[*or* -tiur-]er; 2 ăd-vĕn'chur-[*or* -tūr-]er, *n.* **1.** One who seeks adventures, or engages in perilous or hazardous enterprises; hence, one who seeks his fortune in new and untried fields. **2.** One given to seeking gain or advancement by questionable expedients; in business, a speculator. **3.** *U. S. Hist.* Same as MERCHANT ADVENTURER.

As many titles to land in Virginia are traced back to their privileges, the title of *adventurer* is still in common use.

The *Adventurers* which raised the stocke to begin and supply this Plantation were about 70. JOHN SMITH *Virginia, New Plimoth* vol. ii, bk. vi, p. 251. [F. P. 1819.]

4. A soldier of fortune. [< F. *aventurier,* gamester, < *aventure;* see ADVENTURE, *n.*]

— **gentleman adventurer,** one of good birth engaged in hazardous enterprise abroad, as Raleigh and other Elizabethan explorers.— **merchant a.,** a member of one of various companies that carried on trading and colonizing enterprises in North America and elsewhere: characterized in England after the 14th century. Sir Francis Drake at one time led 2,000 such adventurers.

ad-ven'tur-ess, 1 ad-ven'chur-[*or* -tiur-]es; 2 ăd-vĕn'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ĕs, *n.* A female adventurer, especially in a bad sense; hence, a woman of ill repute; a prostitute: a euphemism.

ad-ven'tur-ous, 1 ad-ven'chur-[*or* -tiur-]us; 2 ăd-vĕn'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ŭs, *a.* **1.** Disposed to seek adventures or take risks; enterprising; venturesome. **2.** Attended with uncertainty, risk, or peril; hazardous.

Admiration for Livingstone . . . led Stanley on his *adventurous* quest. MARQUIS OF LORNE in *N. Am. Rev.* Dec., 1890, p. 703.

3. Exhibiting or evincing a liking for adventures.

And the light of his *adventurous* eyes
Flashing with boldest enterprise.
ALICE CARY *An Order for a Picture* st. 4.

4†. Accidental; fortuitous. CHAUCER. [< F. *aventureux,* < *aventure;* see ADVENTURE, *n.*]

Syn.: see AUDACIOUS; BRAVE; ENTERPRISING.

— **ad-ven'tur-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **ad-ven'tur-ous-ness,** *n.*

ad'verb, 1 ad'vûrb; 2 ăd'vĕrb, *n. Gram.* That part of speech used to modify verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. Adverbs denote the way or manner in which an action takes place, or the relations of place, time, manner, quality, and number, or a qualifying of an attribute. Some adverbs are merely particles and indeclinable, as *now, here, so;* while others are not properly particles, but are capable of inflection to indicate degrees of comparison, as *soon, sooner, soonest, brightly, more brightly, most brightly.* See ADJECTIVE.

The want of *adverbs* in the Iliad is very characteristic.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 9, 1832.

[< F. *adverbe,* < L. *adverbium,* < *ad,* to, + *verbum,* verb.] — **flat adverb,** an adverb without adverbial termination. — **fluctional a.,** an adverb derived from a case of a noun that was formerly declined.— **relative a.,** an adverb derived from a relative pronoun and relating to an antecedent, as *when, where, whence,* etc.: usually introducing adverbial clauses.— **ad'verb-ism,** *n.* Inclination to the inordinate employment of adverbs.

adverb., *abbr.* Adverbial; adverbially.

ad-ver'bi-al, 1 ad-vûr'bı-al; 2 ăd-vĕr'bi-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or tending to use adverbs.

— **adverbial clause,** a dependent proposition in a complex sentence, having the office of an adverb; as, he visited London *when he came from Paris.*— a. or **adverb phrase,** a phrase having the force of an adverb, as " in very truth."— **ad-ver"bi-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality that marks or belongs to an adverb.— **ad-ver'bi-al-ize** or **-ise,** *tt.* To convert into or use as an adverb.— **ad-ver'bi-al-ly,** *adv.* In the manner or with the force of an adverb.— **ad-ver"bi-a'tion,** *n.* An extended adverbial phrase.

I would propose that for such extended phraseological adverbs we adopt the title of *adverbiation.*
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 451, p. 417. [CL. P. 1873.]

ad-ver'sant†, *a.* Adverse; hostile.

ad"ver-sa'ri-a, 1 ad"ver-sē'rı-ə; 2 ăd"ver-sā'ri-a, *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** A collection of notes, remarks, etc. **2.** A commonplace-book. **3.** Marginal notes; commentaries.

ad'ver-sa-ry, 1 ad'vər-sə-rı; 2 ăd'ver-sā-ry, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Opposed. **2.** *Law.* Having an opposing party; as, an *adversary* suit is distinguished from an *ex parte* suit, or a suit *in re.* **ad"ver-sa'ri-ous†.**— **ad'ver-sa-ry†,** *vt.* To oppose.

ad'ver-sa-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭz, *pl.*] **1.** One who is actively hostile or unfriendly; one who feels or shows antagonism; an enemy; a foe. **2.** Satan: especially known as *the Adversary. 1 Pet.* v, 8. **3.** Any opponent or antagonist, as in a suit or combat. [< F. *adversaire,* < L. *adversarius,* < *adversus;* see ADVERSE, *a.*]

Syn.: see ANTAGONIST.— Prep.: adversaries *of* Judah (*Ezra* iv, 1); *to* Israel (*1 Kings* xi, 25); " adversary *with* his pen," J. TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii, 276. [M.]

ad-ver'sa-tive, 1 ad-vûr'sə-tiv; 2 ăd-vĕr'sa-tĭv, *a.* **ad-ver'sa-tive,** 1 Expressing opposition, contrariety, or antithesis: said, in grammar, of words or propositions; as, an *adversative* conjunction.

An *adversative* coordinate sentence is one in which the clauses that stand in opposition to each other, are united and form one thought. KÜHNER *Gr.* tr. by Edwards, etc., § 322. [A. 1853.]

[< L. *adversativus,* < *adversus;* see ADVERSE, *a.*]

ad-ver'sa-tive, *n.* A word or proposition expressing adversative relation, as *but, nevertheless.*

ad-ver'sa-tiv(e-ly^s, *adv.* So as to express opposition.

ad'verse, 1 ad'vûrs; 2 ăd'vĕrs (XIII), *a.* **1.** Turned or acting against, in opposition to, or in a manner to harass or hinder; opposing or opposed; antagonistic; as, *adverse* winds.

Without some deference to *adverse* convictions, no confederation of the insurgent colonies was attainable.
GREELEY *American Conflict* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 209. [O. D. C. 1864.]

2. Opposing or detrimental to one's interests; inimical; hurtful; afflictive; calamitous; as, *adverse* fortune or fate. **3.** *Law.* (1) Involving refusal, denial, or opposition; as, an *adverse* ruling. (2) Resisting a claim; opposing a judicial proceeding. **4.** [Rare.] *Bot.* Turned toward the stem or main axis: said of a leaf, parts of the flower, etc. **5.** [Archaic.] Placed or existing in contrast; opposite. [< L. *adversus,* pp. of *adverto;* see ADVERT.] Syn.: see BELLIGERENT; INIMICAL.— Prep.: *to.*

— **adverse possession.** *Law.* **1.** Such possession of land by one as precludes another, tho the holder of a good title, from making a conveyance thereof that vests his title in a third person. **2.** Such possession of land, and of such duration, as, under the statute of limitations, operates to vest an indefeasible title in the possessor.— **ad'verse-ly,** *adv.* — **ad'verse-ness,** *n.*

ad-ver"si-fo'li-ate, 1 ad-vûr"sı-fō'lı-ēt; 2 ăd-vĕr"si-fō'li-āt, *a. Bot.* Having the leaves opposite. **ad-ver"si-fo'li-ous†.**

ad-ver'sion†, *n.* A turning toward; attention.

ad-ver'si-ty, 1 ad-vûr'sı-tı; 2 ăd-vĕr'si-tĭ, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] **1.** A state or condition characterized by untoward, adverse, or harassing circumstances, severe trial, or affliction; misfortune; calamity: opposed to *prosperity.*

To be pressed down by *adversity* has nothing in it of disgrace.
BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* lect. i, p. 47. [T. & P. 1865.]

The school of *adversity* graduates the ablest pupils.
MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* ch. 19, p. 201. [S. C. G.]

2. An adverse or calamitous circumstance or occurrence; a trial or misfortune: often in the plural; as, the *adversities* of the poor. **3†.** Contrariness; opposition. [< F. *adversité,* < L. *adversita(t-)s,* < *adversus;* see ADVERSE.]

Syn.: bereavement, calamity, disappointment, disaster, distress, failure, hardship, ill fortune, ill luck, misery, misfortune, ruin, sorrow, trouble. Any considerable disappointment, failure, misfortune, or reverse, as regards outward circumstances, as loss of fortune, position, and the like, constitutes *adversity.* For the loss of friends by death we commonly use *bereavement. Calamity* and *disaster* are used of sudden and severe *misfortunes,* often overwhelming; *ill fortune* and *ill luck* of lighter troubles and failures. We speak of the *misery* of the poor, the *hardships* of the soldier. Compare synonyms for AFFLICTION.— Ant.: blessing, boon, gratification, happiness, pleasure, prosperity, success.

Ad-ver'si-ty Hume. Joseph Hume: nickname given him by Cobbett in consequence of his frequent prophecies of the fall of Great Britain.

ad-vert', 1 ad-vûrt'; 2 ăd-vĕrt', *v.* **I.** *i.* To call attention; refer incidentally; as, to *advert* to a statement.

I do not vouch for the fact, but merely *advert* to it, for the sake of being precise. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 416. [G. P. P. 1861.]

II†. *t.* To turn the mind to; heed; warn. [< F. *avertir,* < L. *adverto,* turn to, < *ad,* to, + *verto,* turn.]

Syn.: see ALLUDE.— Prep.: *to.*

ad-ver'tence, 1 ad-vûr'tens; 2 ăd-vĕr'tĕnç, *n.* The act of turning or giving one's attention to anything; notice; observation; attentiveness; adverteney. [< F. *advertance,* < LL. *advertentia,* < L. *adverto;* see ADVERT.]

ad-ver'ten-cy, 1 ad-vûr'ten-sı; 2 ăd-vĕr'tĕn-çy, *n.* The state, habit, or quality of being advertent; attentiveness; heedfulness.

ad-ver'tent, 1 ad-vûr'tent; 2 ăd-vĕr'tĕnt, *a.* Giving attention; heedful.— **ad-ver'tent-ly,** *adv.*

ad'ver-tise, 1 ad'vər-taiz; 2ăd'ver-tīz (XIII), v. [-TISED; **ad'ver-tize^s,** 1 -tis'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make known by a public notice, especially by print; publish abroad; commend to the public; as, to *advertise* an actor. **2.** To inform or notify; give notice to; advise.

By my scouts I was *advertised*
That she [Queen Margaret] was coming.
SHAKESPEARE *3 King Henry VI.* act ii, sc. 1.

3†. To consider; advert to; turn the mind to.

II. *i.* To give public notice or information, as of some thing desired, an entertainment, a place of business, etc.; publish; as, to *advertise* for a servant; to *advertise* extensively. [< F. *avertissant,* ppr. of *avertir;* see ADVERT.]

Syn.: see ANNOUNCE; APPRIZE; INFORM; PUBLISH.— Prep.: *in* the papers; *through* the press; *on* bulletin-boards; *by* handbills; advertise a person *of* or *concerning* a matter.

— **ad"ver-ti-see',** *n.* One advertised for, or intended to be reached by advertising.— **ad'ver-tis"er,** *n.* One who advertises, especially in a newspaper.

ad-ver'tise-ment, 1 ad-vûr'tız-ment *or* ad'vər-taiz'-**ad-ver'tize-ment^s,** 2 ment; 2 ăd-vĕr'tĭs-mĕnt *or* ăd'ver-tīz'mĕnt (XIII), *n.* **1.** A public notice, statement, or announcement, usually printed (as in a newspaper, circular, card, poster, or handbill), giving information, stating a want, fact, intention, coming event, etc.; specif., a paid announcement in a magazine, newspaper or other public print; as, ten columns of *advertisements.* **2.** A giving notice; information; notification.

Every man's nature is a sufficient *advertisement* to him of the character of his fellows.
EMERSON *Essays* second series, p. 174. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3†. Attention. **4†.** A warning; instruction; order.— **Advertisements of Elizabeth** (*Ch. Hist.*), decrees directing the order of the " administration of Common Prayer and using of Holy Sacraments ": officially published by Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1566.— **ad-ver"tise-men'tal,** *a.*

ad'ver-tis"ing, 1 ad'vər-taiz'ıŋ; 2 ăd'ver-tīz'ĭng, **ad'ver-tiz"ing^s,** 1 *n.* The act of making known by public notice; by extension, the art of announcing or offering for sale in such a manner as to induce purchase.

ad-vice', 1 ad-vais'; 2 ăd-vīç', *n.* **1.** Something said or written as counsel, recommendation, or warning; an opinion or judgment encouraging to or dissuading from some act, practise, course, or the like; suggestion.

Horne Tooke's *advice* to the Friends of the People was profound:—"If you wish to be powerful, pretend to be powerful."
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 1, 1832.

2. Information or notice, as of action or arrival: often in the plural; as, the latest *advices* from our agent: a common commercial usage. **3.** *Postal Service.* A notification containing the names and addresses of the remitter and payee of a money-order, together with the amount: dispatched from the office of issue to that at which it is to be paid. **letter of advice†.** **4.** [Archaic.] Deliberation as the result of being advised; forethought; prudence; as, to act with *advice.* **5†.** Resolve; design; intention. [< F. *avis,* < LL. *advisum,* prop. neut. pp. of *advideo,* advise, < L. *ad,* to, + *video,* see.] Syn.: see COUNSEL; NEWS.— **ad-vice'-boat",** *n.* A small vessel for carrying dispatches or news.— **invalid a.** (*Postal Service*), the advice of a money-order that is invalid, being overdue.— **to take a.,** to obtain or accept advice.

ad-vice'ful†, *a.* Full of advice; considerate.

ad-vis"a-bil'i-ty, 1 ad-vaiz'ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 ăd-vīs'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being advisable; expedience; propriety.

ad-vis'a-ble, 1 ad-vaiz'ə-bl; 2 ăd-vīs'a-bl, *a.* **1.** **ad-viz'a-bl^p,** 1 Proper to be advised; agreeing with sound advice; expedient; as, this course seemed *advisable.* **2.** [Rare.] Ready to be advised; open to advice.— **ad-vis'a-ble-ness,** *n.* **1.** Advisability. **2.** Readiness to be advised. — **ad-vis'a-bly,** *adv.* [vising; advice.

ad-vi'sal, 1 ad-vaiz'əl; 2 ăd-vī'sal, *n.* The action of ad-**ad-vi'sa-to-ry,** 1 ad-vaiz'ə-tə-rı; 2 ăd-vī'sa-to-ry, *a.* [Rare.] 1. Of or pertaining to an adviser or advice. 2. Advisory.

ad-vise', 1 ad-vaiz'; 2 ăd-vīz', *v.* [AD-VISED'; AD-VIS'-**ad-vize^s,** 1 ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To offer an opinion to, by way of counsel; give suggestions or advice to concerning a course or act; counsel; warn; as, to *advise* a friend to reform.

David Hume from his death-bed *advised* his country to give up the war with America. BANCROFT *U. S.* vol. v, p. 22. [A. 1833.]

2. To commend or suggest (some thing or course of action) as worthy to be received or adopted; as, to *advise* a simple diet. **3.** To apprize (of); make known to; notify; as, I will *advise* you of my movements.

And Edward, *advised* of this from the anxious Norman, caused forty ships to be equipped. BULWER-LYTTON *Works, Harold* vol. i, bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 202. [P. P. C.]

4†. To bring to view; observe; consider.

II. *i.* **1.** To take counsel (with others); as, the Presi-

dent advises with the Cabinet. **2.** To give counsel; as, who will *advise?* **3†.** To consider; reflect; deliberate. [< F. *aviser*, < LL. *adviso*, < *advisum;* see ADVICE.]

SYN.: see ADMONISH.— PREP.: advise *with* friends; advise *to* duty; *against* wrong.

ad-vised', } 1 ad-vaizd'; 2 ăd-vīsd', *pa.* **1.** Done, ac-
ad-vized', } complished, formed, or taken with advice or counsel, or with deliberation and forethought; intended; deliberate; prudent: commonly with *well* or *ill;* as, an *ill-advised* undertaking. **2.** Counseled. **3.** Informed. See ADVISE.— **ad-vis'ed-ly,** *adv.* With forethought or advice; not hastily.— **ad-vis'ed-ness,** *n.*

ad-vise'ment, } 1 ad-vaiz'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ăd-vīz'ment,
ad-vize'ment, } *n.* **1.** The act of considering; consultation; deliberation; as, under *advisement.* **2.** [Archaic.] Advice; counsel. **ad-vis'ing‡.**

ad-vis'er, } 1 ad-vaiz'ər; 2 ăd-vīz'er, *n.* **1.** One who
ad-viz'er, } counsels or advises; especially, a member of a cabinet, privy council, or similar body that advises a ruler or chief executive.

Listen to your own heart, and not to shallow *advisers.*
CHAS. READE *Griffith Gaunt* ch. 45, p. 223. [o. & co. 1875.]

2. One who gives information. **ad-vi'sor‡.— ad-vis'er-ship,** *n.*

ad-vi'so†, *n.* **1.** Advice. **2.** An aviso.

ad-vi'so-ry, } 1 ad-vai'zo-ri; 2 ăd-vī'so-ry, *a.* Having
ad-viz'o-ry†, } power to advise; containing advice; given as advice; not mandatory; as, an *advisory* board; an *advisory* opinion.

ad'vo-cat, *n.* An advocate; lawyer. CHAUCER.

ad'vo-ca-cy, 1 ad'vo-kə-si; 2 ăd'vo-ca-çy, *n.* The act of advocating or pleading a cause; a vindication; defense; as, the *advocacy* of peace. [< OF. *advocacie,* < LL. *advocatia;* < L. *advocatus;* see ADVOCATE, *n.*]

ad'vo-cate[1], 1 ad'vo-kēt; 2 ăd'vo-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'-ING.] **I.** *t.* To speak in favor of; defend in argument before a tribunal; as, to *advocate* temperance.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To plead; act as advocate. [< L. *advocatus,* pp. of *advoco;* see ADVOCATE, *n.*]

SYN.: see ABET; DEFEND; PLEAD.

ad'vo-cate[2], *rt.* **1.** *Scots Law.* To carry to a higher court; advoke. **2†.** To invoke.

ad'vo-cate, *n.* **1.** One who pleads the cause of another, as in a legal or ecclesiastical court; specif., one learned in the law who, as a court-officer, assists his client with advice and pleads for him in open court. *Advocate* is the technical title for counselor or counsel in those countries that retain the Roman law, as France and Scotland, also in admiralty courts, and many special tribunals existing or historical; but not in the ordinary English or American law courts. [M.]

For several years, whenever a slave brought an action at law for his liberty, Mr. Clay volunteered as his *advocate.*
EPES SARGENT *Henry Clay* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 21. [r. & c.]

2. [A-] *Theol.* The Intercessor, Jesus Christ; as, the *Advocate* with the Father. **3.** One who espouses, defends, or vindicates any cause by argument; a mediator; pleader; upholder; as, an *advocate* of the oppressed.

The first and most noisy *advocates* of any popular sect are apt to be men of little consideration.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 451. [L. B. & co. 1866.]

[< F. *avocat,* < L. *advocatus,* < *advoco,* call to, < *ad,* to, + *vox,* voice.] **ad'vo-ca"tor‡.**

— **God's advocate** (*advocatus Dei*) (*R. C. Ch.*), the official who advocates the merits of a candidate for sainthood. — **Judge A.,** an officer detailed to conduct proceedings before and act as the legal adviser of a court martial.— **Judge A. General. 1.** [U. S.] The officer, with the rank of brigadier-general, at the head of the Bureau of Military Justice. **2.** [Eng.] A civil officer, the supreme judge of the proceedings of courts martial, the final legal authority for the army and the adviser of the crown in cases in which any action of the sovereign is required.— **King's A., Queen's A.** [Eng.], an advocate of the civil-law bar appointed by the crown to maintain its interests and advise it in all matters in which civil-law learning is involved.— **Lord A.** [Scot.], the principal public prosecutor in Scotland. Called sometimes *King's* or *Queen's Advocate.*— **the devil's a.** (*advocatus diaboli*) (*R. C. Ch.*), an official whose business it is to raise objections to a candidate for canonization.

Never was saint so good and great
As to give no chance at St. Peter's gate
For the plea of *the Devil's advocate.* WHITTIER *Preacher* st. 9.

— **ad'vo-cate-ship,** *n.* The office (1) of an advocate; intercession; advocacy; (2) of a legal pleader; legal defense; or (3) of a patron of a church; advocation; patronage. **ad'-vo-ca"tress,** *n.* A female advocate. **ad'vo-ca"tess†; ad'-vo-ca"trice†; ad'vo-ca"trix†.— ad'vo-ca"to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an advocate.

ad"vo-ca'tion, 1 ad'vo-kē'shən; 2 ăd'vo-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* A process by which an action may be transferred from an inferior to a superior court without final judgment in the former. **2†.** A pleading; advocacy. **3†.** Advowson. **4†.** Appeal, as for aid.

ad"vo-ca'tus di-ab'o-li, 1 ad'vo-kē'tus dai-ab'o-lai; 2 ăd'-vo-cā'tŭs di-ăb'o-li. [L.] Same as THE DEVIL'S ADVOCATE, under ADVOCATE, *n.*

ad-voke'†, *rt.* To call; summon.

ad"vo-lu'tion, 1 ad'vo-liū'shən; 2 ăd'vo-lū'shon, *n.* A rolling or tendency toward something; a development or growth toward some thing or state. [< L. *advolutus,* pp., < *ad,* to, + *volvo,* roll.]

It is surely obvious that the complement of Evolution is *Advolution.* DRUMMOND *Natural Law* p. 401. [r. p. 1884.]

ad-vou'ter†, *n.* An adulterer. **ad-vou'ter-er†; ad-vou'-trer†.— ad-vou'tress†,** *n.* An adulteress.— **ad-vou'-trous†,** *a.* Adulterous.— **ad-vou'try†,** *n.* Adultery.

ad"vow-ee', 1 ad'vau-ī'; 2 ăd'vow-ē', *n. Eng. Law.* One having the right of advowson; a patron.

ad-vow'son, 1 ad-vau'zən: 2 ăd-vow'son, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* The right of presentation to a church or vacant ecclesiastical benefice; hence, in general, patronage. The benefices of the Church of England, more than 13,000 in number, are in every case subjects of *advowson* — the elective rights of the congregation being unknown except to extraordinary duties. The *advowsons* are either presentative, collative, or donative.

As if hypocrisy and nonsense
Had got th' *advowson* of his conscience.
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, can. 1, l. 236.

2†. The relation and obligation of patron. [< OF. *avoëson,* < L. *advocatio(n-);* see ADVOCATE[1], *v.*] **ad-vou'zance†; ad-vow'son-age†.— advowson appendant,** the right of presentation annexed to the possession of a manor and which passes as appendant thereto.— **a. in gross,** a right of presentation that has been separated from the manor by a sale separate. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. ii, pp. 21, 22.— **ad-vow'son†,** *vt.* To invest with a benefice.

ad-voy'er†, *n.* Same as AVOYER.

advt., *abbr.* Advertisement.

Ad'wal-ton Moor, 1 ad'wal-tən; 2 ăd'wal-ton. A moor near Bradford in Yorkshire, England, where the Royalists defeated the Parliamentarians June 30, 1643. **Ad'der-ton‡.**

ad-ward'†, *v.* & *n.* Award.

ad-yan'ga-o, 1 ad-yūŋ'gə-ō; 2 ăd-yăŋ'gă-ō. *n.* [Tag.] *Bot.* Same as ANANAPLAS.

ad"y-na'mi-a, 1 ad'ı-nē'mi-ə; 2 ăd'y-nā'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Physical weakness resulting from disease. [< Gr. *adynamia,* < *a-* priv. + *dynamai,* be able.] **a-dyn'a-my‡.**

ad"y-nam'ic, 1 ad'ı-nam'ik; 2 ăd'y-năm'ic, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Pertaining to or characterized by adynamia. **2.** *Physics.* Characterized by being without force. **ad"y-nam'i-cal‡.**

a-dyn'a-mon, 1 ə-din'ə-mən; 2 a-dyn'a-mŏn, *n. Med.* A beverage prepared from unfermented grape-juice, for use in sickness. **a-dyn'a-mum‡.**

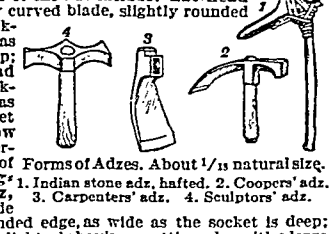
ad'y-ton, 1 ad'ı-tən; 2 ăd'y-tŏn, *n.* Same as ADYTUM.

ad'y-tum, 1 ad'ı-təm; 2 ăd'y-tŭm, *n.* [AD'Y-TA, 1 -tə; 2 -ta, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** The innermost or secret shrine in some ancient places of worship, as the place of oracles in certain Greek temples, or the holy of holies in the temple at Jerusalem. **2.** Any secret place, or anything hidden or profound, as depths of the spiritual nature or mysteries of divine truth. SYN.: see SANCTUARY.

In the *adytum* of the sacred book Now stands that marvel old.
WHITTIER *The New Exodus* st. 2.

adz, 1 adz; 2 ădz, *rt.* To hew or dress with an adz. **adzed‡.**

adz, } *n.* A *hand cutting-tool having its blade at right*
adze, } *angles with its handle* and usually curved: used with a sweeping blow, for dressing timber, etc.



Forms of Adzes. About 1/15 natural size.
1. Indian stone adz, hafted. 2. Coopers' adz. 3. Carpenters' adz. 4. Sculptors' adz.

Different forms of the adz include: **flat-head adz,** with slightly curved blade, slightly rounded edge, and flat striking face as wide as the socket is deep; **half flat-head adz,** with a striking face half as wide as the socket is deep; **hollow adz,** for chamfering the chines of casks; **howelling-adz, house-adz,** with curved blade and slightly rounded edge, as wide as the socket is deep; **notching-adz,** a light adz having a cutting edge with a large radius of curvature, for notching or gaining; **poll-adz,** with a striking face on the head as well as on the bit; **railroad adz,** with curved blade, slightly rounded edge, and flat head; **rounding-adz,** a curved-bladed adz; **sculptors' adz,** with scraping edges for modeling in plaster; **ship-adz,** with nearly straight blade and edge, and a slender projection in line with the blade on the opposite side of the socket. [< AS. *adesa,* adz.]— **adz'-block",** *n.* The stationary block in a wood-planing machine to which the cutters are fastened.— **adz-eye,** *n.* An eye resembling the *eye of an adz.*— **adz-plane,** *n.* A tool for rabbeting and molding, used by coach-makers and panel-workers in paneling, circular, and curved work.

Æ, 1 ē; 2 ă. The symbol used in Lloyd's *Register* for a wooden or composite ship of the "third class"— that is, unfit for carrying dry and perishable goods on short voyages, or cargoes subject to damage at sea. Compare A1. [Saxon.

æ[1], 1 a; 2 ă. The letter for *a* in *fat, fare,* etc., in Anglo-

æ[2], 1 ī, e, *or* ı; 2 ē, ĕ, *or* e. A diphthong of Latin origin, equivalent to Greek *αι.* In many words derived from Latin, or from Greek through Latin, *e* is commonly substituted for the diphthong except in the plural terminations of certain Latin or New Latin words. *Æ,* for Greek *αι,* in proper names and words derived from them, is now common, and not uncommon in other words. In this dictionary *e* is used for *æ* in all words in which there is good authority for the former. Such words beginning with *æ* are defined under the form *e.* Regarding pronunciation, usage differs. The analogy of the language, the practise of orthoepists, and the alternate spelling with *e,* are in favor of *æ* being treated precisely like *e* in the same position. Classical scholars incline to pronounce it long (ī *or* ē) always. [M.]

ae, 1 ē; 2 ă, *a.* [Scot.] One.

Æ. E. Pen-name of George W. Russell (1867–), an Irish poet, painter, editor, and scholar in Hindu philosophy; *Homeward Songs by the Way; The Earth-Breath,* etc.

æ., æt., ætat., *abbr.* [L.] *Ætatis* (of age, aged).

Æ-ac'i-des, 1 ī-as'ı-dīz; 2 ē-ăç'ı-dēs, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Descendants of Æacus. **2.** King of Epirus 313 B. C. **Æ-a-kī'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Æ'a-cus, 1 ī'ə-kus; 2 ē'a-cŭs, *n.* A Greek demigod; king of Ægina. **Æ'a-kos‡** [Gr.].

a"e-a'e, 1 ą"ē-ą'ē; 2 ă"ç-ă'ę, *n.* [Hawaii.] A spiny shrub (*Lycium sandwicense*), 20 to 40 inches high, which bears edible scarlet berries.

Æ-æ'a, 1 ī-ī'ə; 2 ē-ē'a, *n. Myth.* Circe. **Æ-æ'a‡** [Gr.].

Æ-æ'an, 1 ī-ī'ən; 2 ē-ē'an, *a. Myth.* Pertaining to Ææa, an island between Italy and Sicily, legendary home of Circe.

Æ"an-te'um, 1 ī"an-tī'um; 2 ē"ăn-tē'ŭm, *n.* A town and promontory of ancient Thessaly containing the tomb and temple of Ajax. **Æ-an'tēi-on‡** [Gr.].

Æ-an'ti-des, 1 ī-an'tı-dīz; 2 ē-ăn'tı-dēs, *n.* A Greek poet who flourished about 300 B. C. **Æ-an-tī'des‡** [Gr.].

æ'ci-a, 1 ī'shı-ə *or* ī'sı-ə; 2 ē'shi-a *or* ē'çı-a, *n.* The first or æcidial stage of rust-fungi (*Uredinales*). See ÆCIDIUM.

Æ-cid'i-um, 1 ī-sid'ı-um; 2 ē-çid'ı-ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A former genus of parasitic rust-fungi of the order *Uredinales,* now known to be only a subordinate stage in the life-history of *Uromyces* and *Puccinia.* **2.** [æ-] [-I-A, *pl.*] The cup-shaped organ in the *Uredinales,* in which the æcidiospores are produced. See illus. under CLUSTER-CUP. **æ'ci-um‡.** [< Gr. *aikia,* injury.]— **æ'ci-al, æ-cid'i-al,** *a.*— **æ-cid'i-o-form,** *n. Bot.* The production of æcidia and æcidiospores: the first stage in the *life-cycle of certain parasitic fungi of* the order *Uredinales.*— **Æ-cid"i-o-my-ce'tes,** *n. pl.* A group of parasitic fungi, including numerous rusts and mildews that pass through a life-cycle of two or more usually very unlike stages.— **æ-cid'i-o-spore,** *n.* A spore formed by abstriction in an æcidium. **æ'ci-o-spore‡.**— **æ-cid'i-o-stage, æ'ci-o-stage,** *n.* Same as ÆCIDIOFORM.

æ'ci-um, 1 ī'shı-um; 2 ē'shi-ŭm, *n.* Same as ÆCIDIUM, 2.

æ'des, 1 ī'dīz; 2 ē'dēs, *n.* [Æ'DES, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Any building, especially as distinguished from a *templum;* a building set apart for the worship of some divinity without formal consecration by the augurs.

Æ-de'si-us, 1 ī-dī'shı-us; 2 ē-dē'shi-ŭs, *n.* A Cappadocian philosopher of the 4th century. **Æ-de'si-os‡** [Gr.].

Aedh, 1 ēth; 2 ăth, *n.* [Ir.] A name of kings and legendary figures in Irish history and story. **Aodh‡.**

A"e-di'as, 1 ē"ı-dai'əs; 2 ă"e-dī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 27.

æ-dic'u-la, 1 ī-dik'yu-lə; 2 ē-dic'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A small house or shrine or a votive offering representing a temple; also, a niche for an image or urn. **æ'di-cule‡.**

æ'dile, æ'dile-ship, etc. Classic forms of EDILE, etc.

æ"dœ-og'ra-phy, 1 ī"dı-og'rə-fı; 2 ē"dē-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* A description of the organs of generation. [< Gr. *aidoia,* secret parts, + -GRAPHY.]

æ"dœ-ol'o-gy, 1 ī"dı-el'o-jı; 2 ē"dē-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* That branch of physiology which treats of the organs of generation. [< Gr. *aidoia,* secret parts, + -LOGY.] **æ'dœ-al'o-gy‡.**

æ"dœ-op-to'sis, 1 ī"dı-ep-tō'sıs; 2 ē"dē-ŏp-tō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A displacement or falling of any of the organs of generation; also, a falling of the bladder. [< Gr. *aidoia,* secret parts, + *ptōsis;* see PTOSIS.] **æ'dœ-op-to'si-a‡.**

æ"dœ-os'co-py, 1 ī"dı-es'ko-pı; 2 ē"dē-ŏs'co-py, *n. Med.* A physical examination of the organs of generation. [< Gr. *aidoia,* secret parts, + -SCOPY.]

æ"dœ-ot'o-my, 1 ī"dı-et'o-mı; 2 ē"dē-ŏt'o-my, *n. Anat.* The dissection of the organs of generation. [< Gr. *aidoia,* secret parts, + -TOMY.]

Æ-e'don, 1 ī-ī'don; 2 ă-ē'dŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* The wife of Zethus, king of Thebes. Envious of Niobe, the wife of her brother Amphion, she planned to kill Niobe's eldest son, but killed her own son, Itylus, by mistake. SMITH *Dict. Gr. and Rom. Myth.* [in the time of Cæsar.

Æd'u-i, 1 ed'yu-ai; 2 ĕd'yu-ī, *n. pl.* A powerful Gallic people

Æ-e'tes, 1 ī-ī'tīz; 2 ē-ē'tēs, *n. Myth.* A king of Colchis; father of Medea; possessor of the golden fleece.

ae'fauld, } 1 ē'fōld; 2 ă'fald, *a.* [Scot.] Same as AFALD.—
ae'fald, } *ae'fauld-ly, adv.*— *ae'fauld-ness, n.*

Æ'ga-des, 1 ī'gə-dīz; 2 ē'ga-dēs, *n.* The Ægadian Islands, west of Sicily, where was fought a naval battle between Rome and Carthage (241 B. C.), which ended the first Punic war. **Æ'ga-tes‡.** [modern name.

Æ-ga'di-an Islands, 1 ī-gē'dı-ən; 2 ē-gă'dı-an. The Ægades:

æ"ga-grop'i-la, 1 ī"gə-grop'ı-lə; 2 ē"ga-grŏp'i-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī, 2 -lē, *pl.*] A ball of hair sometimes formed in the stomach of ruminants. [< Gr. *aigagros* (see ÆGAGRUS) + L. *pila,* ball.] **æ-gag'ro-pile‡; æ'gro-pile‡.**

æ-gag'rus, 1 ī-gag'rus; 2 ē-găg'rŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -rui; 2 -rī, *pl.*] A wild goat, the paseng. [L., < Gr. *aigagros,* < *aix* (*aig-*), goat, + *agros,* field.] **æ-gag'ret.**

Æ-ga'le-os, 1 ī-gē'lı-os; 2 ē-gă'le-ŏs, *n.* A mountain in ancient Greece from which Xerxes watched the battle of Salamis. **Æ-ga'le-ŏs‡** [Gr.].

Æ-ge'an, } 1 ī-jī'ən; 2 ē-ğē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to
E-ge'an, } the Archipelago or arm of the Mediterranean sea which lies between Greece and Turkey. [< L. *Ægæum,* < Gr. *Aigaion,* < *Aigai,* town in Eubœa.]

Æ-ge'an sea. A sea between Greece and Asia Minor; a part of the Mediterranean sea.

Æ-ge'on, 1 ī-jī'ən; 2 ē-ğē'ŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Briareus, the third Uranid. **2.** A merchant of Syracuse in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors.*

æ'ger, 1 ī'jər; 2 ē'ğer. [L.] [Eng. Univ.] **I.** *a.* Literally, ill; indisposed: used to indicate absence through sickness, as *of a student.* **II.**[1] *n.* An *ægrotat.*

Æ'ger, *n.* Same as ÆGIR.

Æ'ge-ri'i-dæ, *n. pl. Entom.* Same as EGERIIDÆ.

Æ'geus, 1 ī'jūs *or* ī'jı-us; 2 ē'ğus *or* ē'ğe-ŭs, *n. Myth.* King of Athens; father of Theseus; drowned in the Ægean sea, which is named for him.

Æ"gi-a-le'a, 1 ī"jı-ə-lī'ə; 2 ē"ği-a-lē'a, *n. Myth.* The wife of Diomedes. **Æ-gi-a'le-a‡** [Gr.].

Æ"gi-a'le-us, 1 ī"jı-ē'lı-us; 2 ē"ği-ă'le-ŭs, *n. Myth.* A son of Adrastus; hero of Theban war.

Æ"gi-a-lit'i-dæ, 1 ī"jı-ə-lit'ı-dī; 2 ē"ği-a-lit'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles with the anterior coxal cavities entire and the first two ventral segments connate. **Æ"gi-a-lī'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aigialos,* beach, < *aissō,* rush, + *hals,* sea.]— **æ"gi-a-lit'id, a.** & *n.*— **æ"gi-a-lit'oid,** *a.*

æ"gi-cra'ni-a, 1 ī"jı-krē'nı-ə; 2 ē"ği-crā'ni-a, *n. pl.* Sculptured heads or skulls of goats or rams, occurring as ornaments in classic architecture. [< Gr. *aix,* goat, + *kranion,* skull.]

Æ'gi-dæ, 1 ī'jı-dī; 2 ē'ği-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of isopods with a suctorial mouth and exposed antennules.

Æ'ga, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aix,* goat.]— **æ'gid,** *n.*— **æ'goid,** *a.*

Æ-gi'dI, 1 ē-gī'dı; 2 ę-ğī'dı, **Ludwig Karl** (4/15 1825–11/15 1901). A German statesman; professor of jurisprudence.

Æ-gid'i-us, 1 ī-jid'ı-us; 2 ę-ğid'ı-ŭs, *n.* A Roman general in Gaul (457–461), and king of the Franks.

Æ'gi-la, 1 ī'jı-lə; 2 ē'ği-la, *n.* A town in ancient Laconia, the site of a temple of Demeter. **Æ'gi-la‡** [Gr.].

æ'gi-lops, 1 ī'jı-lops; 2 ē'ği-lŏps, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An ulcer at the inner angle of the eye, sometimes penetrating to the lacrimal sac and producing a lacrimal fistula; goat-eye. **2.** The valonia-oak (*Quercus ægilops*) of the Levant and southern Europe. **3.** [A-] *Bot.* A genus of grasses of the warmer regions of the Old World, usually included in *Triticum.* **4†.** The European wild oat, or any grass becoming a weed in grain-fields. [< Gr. *aigilōps,* < *aix,* goat, + *ōps,* eye.]— **æ"gi-lop'ic, æ"gi-lop'i-cal,** *a.*

Æ-gim'i-us, 1 ī-jim'ı-us; 2 ē-ğim'ı-ŭs, *n. Myth.* An ancestor of the Dorians. **Æ-gi'mi-os‡** [Gr.].

Æg'i-mus, 1 ej'ı-mus; 2 ĕğ'ı-mŭs, *n.* An ancient Greek physician, author of the first treatise on the pulse.

Æ-gi'na, 1 ī-jai'nə; 2 ē-ğī'na, *n.* An island and ancient town on the Saronic Gulf, or Gulf of Ægina, Greece; famous for its temples. **Æ'gi-na‡** [Gr.].

Æ"gi-ne'tan, 1 ī"jı-nī'tən; 2 ē"ği-nē'tan, *a.* Pertaining to the island of Ægina.— **Æginetan** or **Ægina marbles** (*Gr. Archæol.*), a collection of sculptures the most important of which originally decorated the pediments of the temple of Aphæa, in the island of Ægina, built about 475 B. C. They were discovered in 1811, are preserved in the Glyptothek at Munich, and have given their name to a style of Greek sculpture of the transition between the archaic and the fully developed.— **Æ"gi-net'ic,** *a.* Resembling in style the Æginetan marbles.

Facsimile of an Æginetan Marble — Ajax and Teucer.

Æ-gin'i-dæ, 1 ĭ-jin'ı-dī; 2 ē-ǧĭn'ı-dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of narcomedusans having the circular canal in communication with the gastral cavity by double perradial tubes. **Æ-gi'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Ægina,* < Gr. *Aigina,* the island.]— **æ'gi-nid,** *n.*— **æ'gi-noid,** *a.*

Æ-gin'i-um, 1 ĭ-jin'ı-um; 2 ē-ǧĭn'ı-ŭm, *n.* An ancient Greek town, famous in the Roman wars. **Al-gi'ni-on†** [Gr.].

Æ'gi-pan, 1 ī'jı-pan; 2 ē'ǧı-păn, *n.* The god Pan: so called because of his goat-like attributes. [L., < Gr. *aigipan,* < *aix* (*aig-*), goat, + *Pan,* Pan.]

Æ'gir, 1 ī'jĭr; 2 ē'ǧĭr, *n.* **1.** *Norse Myth.* The god of the stormy sea. **Æ'ger†.**

Ægir is the wild, turbulent, raging sea. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 343. ls. c. o. 1879.]

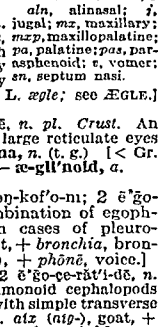
2. [a-] [Prov. Eng.] A tide-wave or bore; an eager.— **Ægir's daughters** (*Norse Myth.*), the waves of the stormy sea, far from land. [rine†.

æ'gi-rite, 1 ī'jı-rait; 2 ē'ǧı-rīt, *n. Mineral.* Acmite. **æ'gi-æ'gis,** 1 ī'jıs; 2 ē'ǧıs, *n.* Classic form of EGIS.

Æ-gis'thus, 1 ĭ-jis'thus; 2 ē-ǧıs'thŭs, *n. Myth.* A cousin of Agamemnon, whose wife, Clytemnestra, he seduced, and whose murder he instigated.

Æ-gith"a-li'næ, 1 ĭ-jĭth"ə-lī'nī; 2 ē-ǧĭth"ə-lī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of paroid birds, including various Old World titmice. **Æ-gith'a-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aigithalos,* tit.]— **æ-gith'a-line,** *a.*

Æ"gi-thog'na-thæ, 1 ī'jı-thog'nə-thī; 2 ē"ǧı-thŏǧ'na-thē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of carinate birds with ægithognathous palate, including most birds. [< Gr. *aigithos,* hedge-sparrow, + *gnathos,* jaw.]— **æ"gi-thog'na-thism,** *n.*— **æ"gi-thog'na-thous,** *a.* Having free maxillopalatines and truncated vomer, as in oscine birds.



Æ'gi-um, 1 ī'jı-um; 2 ē'ǧı-ŭm, *n.* A city of ancient Achæa where the Achean League met. **Al'gi-on†** [Gr.].

Æ'gle, 1 ī'ǧlī; 2 ē'ǧlē, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of spiny trees of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*) of tropical India, Java, and Africa, allied to the orange-tree (*Citrus*), but having trifoliolate leaves. The ripe fruit of *Æ. marmelos* is the bel-fruit, golden orange, or Bengal quince of India. **2.** A beautiful naiad. **3.** A daughter of Helios. **4.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Hesperides; hence, in art, brightness or splendor of light or color.

His (Turner's) own favorite light is not *Ægle,* but Hesperid *Ægle.* Fading of the last rays of sunset. Faint breathing of the sorrow of night. RUSKIN *Mod. Paint,* vol. v, p. 348. [w. & s. 1860.]

5. *Gr. Myth.* A nymph loved by Theseus, for whom he deserted Ariadne. **6.** A daughter of Æsculapius. **Al'gle‡.** Skull of a Rook. 2/3 [L., < Gr. *aiglē,* radiance.]

Æ-gle'i-dæ, 1 ī-ǧlī'ı-dī; 2 ē-ǧlē'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of anomurans, related to the hermit-crabs, but with the carapace elongated and entirely crustaceous and the abdomen externally crustaceous. **Æ'gle-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *ægle;* see ÆGLE.] — **æ'gle-id,** *n.*— **æ'gle-oid,** *a.*

Æ-glin'i-dæ, 1 ī-ǧlĭn'ı-dī; 2 ē-ǧlĭn'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* An Ordovician family of trilobites, with large reticulate eyes and 4 or 5 thoracic segments. **Æ-gli'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Aiglē,* a nymph.]— **æ-gli'nid,** *a.* & *n.*— **æ-gli'noid,** *a.*

æg'logue†, *n.* An eclogue.

æ"go-bron-chop'o-ny, 1 ī'go-brŏn-kof'o-nı; 2 ē'go-brŏn-cŏf'o-ny, *n. Pathol.* A combination of egophony and bronchophony in certain cases of pleuropneumonia. [< Gr. *aix* (*aig-*), goat, + *bronchia,* bronchial tubes (< *bronchos,* windpipe), + *phōnē,* voice.]

Æ"go-ce-rat'i-dæ, 1 ī'go-sı-rat'ı-dī; 2 ē'ǧo-çe-răt'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Liassic family of ammonoid cephalopods having discoidal loosely wound shells with simple transverse ribs. **Æ-goc'er-as,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aix* (*aig-*), goat, + *keras,* horn.]— **æ-goc'er-a-tid,** *n.*— **æ-goc'er-a-toid,** *a.*

æ"go-pho'ni-a, æ"go-phon'ic, æ-goph'o-ny. Scientists' forms of EGOPHONY, etc.

Æ"go-po'di-um, 1 ī'go-pō'dı-um; 2 ē'ǧo-pō'dı-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of coarse, smooth, perennial herbs of the parsley family, with ternate or biternate leaves and compound umbels of white flowers. *Æ. podagraria,* the goutweed or goat's-foot, is perhaps its only species. See GOUTWEED.

Æ"gos-pot'a-mi, 1 ī'gos-pet'ə-maı; 2 ē'ǧos-pŏt'ə-mī, *n.* A river of Thracian Chersonesus; scene of Lysander's defeat of Athenian fleet, in 405 B. C., ending Peloponnesian war. **Al-gos'pot-a-moi†** [Gr.].

æ'gro-pile, *n.* Same as ÆGAGROPILA.

æ-gro'tat, 1 ī-gro'tat; 2 ē-ǧrō'tăt, *n.* A medical certificate given to an English university student showing his inability to perform his duties or pass his examinations because of sickness. [L., 3d per. s. ind. of *ægroto,* be sick, < *æger,* sick.] **æ'ger†.**— **æ-gro'tans,** *n.* [-TAN'TES, *pl.*] The holder of an ægrotat.— **æ-gro'tant,** *n.* [Rare.] A sick person.

Æ"gyp-ti'a-cum, 1 ē"jĭp-taı'ə-kum; 2 ē"ǧyp-tī'a-cŭm, *n. Vet. Med.* A preparation of verdigris with honey and vinegar, used in veterinary surgery for cleansing foul ulcers. [< Gr. *Aigyptios,* Egyptian, < *Aigyptos,* Egypt.] [Gr.].

Æ-gyp'tus, 1 ĭ-jip'tus; 2 ē-ǧyp'tŭs, *n.* Egypt. **Al'gyp-tos†**

æ'gy-rite, 1 ī'jı-raıt; 2 ē'ǧy-rīt, *n. Mineral.* Same as ACMITE.

Aeh'ren-thal, 1 ā'ren-tāl; 2 ā'rĕn-tāl, **Aloys, Baron Lexa von** (9/27 1854–2/11 1912). An Austro-Hungarian statesman.

A. E. I. O. U., *abbr. Alles Erdreich ist Oesterreich unterthan* (all earth's domain is subject to Austria); *Austriæ est imperare orbi universo* (it is given to Austria to rule the whole earth).

a-el'pa-thy, 1 ē-aı'pə-thı; 2 ā-ĭ'pa-thy, *n. Pathol.* A disease that continues uninterruptedly; a continuous incurable disease; constant suffering. [< Gr. *aei,* ever, + -PATHY.]

æ'klst, *n.* Same as ŒCIST.

Ælf'gi-fu, 1 alf'gı-fū; 2 ălf'ǧı-fŭ, *n.* Any one of several queens of England, 10th and 11th centuries. [AS., elf-gift.] **El'gi-va†.**

Æl'fred, 1 al'fred; 2 ălf'rĕd, *n.* Same as ALFRED.

Æl'fric, 1 al'frik; 2 ălf'rĭc, *n.* An English archbishop of the 10th century. [AS., elf-ruler.]

Æl'thryth, 1 alθ'θrıθ; 2 ălθ'θrĭth, *n.* A daughter of King Alfred. [AS., elf-strength.]

Ælf'win-e, 1 alf'win-ə; 2 ălf'wĭn-ē, *n.* A bishop of Winchester, England; subject of famous legends; flourished in the 11th century. [AS., elf-darling.]

Æ'li-an, 1 ī'lı-ən; 2 ē'lĭ-an, *n.* Claudius or Tacticus Ælianus.

Æ"li-a'nus, 1 ī"lı-ē'nus; 2 ē"lĭ-ā'nŭs, *n.* **1. Claudius,** a Roman writer on natural history, etc., of the 3d century. **2. Lucius,** one of the 30 tyrants of Rome, in the 3d century. **3. Mecelius,** a Roman physician, in the 2d century. **4. Tacticus,** a Greek writer on tactics, in the 2d century. **Al-li-a-nos'†** [Gr.].

Æ'li-us, 1 ī'lı-us; 2 ē'lĭ-ŭs, **Sextus Pætus Catus.** A Roman jurist, in the 3d century; author of Ælian law.

Æl'la, 1 al'ə; 2 ăl'a, *n.* [AS.] Any one of several English kings, of the 6th and 9th centuries.

A-el'lo, 1 ē-el'o; 2 ā-ĕl'o, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the Harpies.

Æ-lu'ri-dæ, 1 ĭ-lū'rı-dī; 2 ē-lū'rı-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of raccoon-like carnivores, with the alisphenoid canal well developed, including the panda. **Æ-lu'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Al-lu'rus†.** [< Gr. *ailouros;* see ÆLUROPODA.]

Al-lu'ri-dæ†.— **æ-lu'rid,** *n.*— **æ-lu'roid.** I. *a.* Catlike; of or pertaining to the *Æluroidea.* II. *n.* One of the *Æluroidea.*— **Æ"lu-rol'de-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily of terrestrial carnivores, comprising the cats, hyenas, and civets.— **æ"lu-rol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Æ-lu'ro-don, 1 ĭ-lū'ro-dŏn; 2 ē-lū'ro-dŏn, *n.* A Miocene genus of North American *Canidæ,* with great strength, especially about the jaws, indicating hyena-like appearance and habits. [< Gr. *ailuros,* weasel, + *odous,* tooth.]

æ"lu-ro-pho'bi-a, 1 ī"lū-ro-fō'bı-ə; 2 ē"lū-ro-fō'bı-a, *n.* Abnormal hatred or dread of felines.

Æ"lu-rop'o-da, 1 ī"lū-rop'o-də; 2 ē"lū-rŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of viverroids with catlike feet, including the typical civets. [< Gr. *ailouros,* cat (< *ailos,* quick-moving, + *oura,* tail), + *pous,* foot.]— **æ"lu-rop'o-dous,** *a.*

Æm., *abbr.* Æmilia; Æmilius.

-æmia, *suffix.* Same as -EMIA.

Æ-mil'i-a, 1 ĭ-mil'ı-ə; 2 ē-mĭl'ı-a, *n.* **1.** A Roman matron, wife of Scipio Africanus, grandmother of the Gracchi. **2.** Either one of two vestal virgins. **3.** In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors,* an abbess, wife of Ægeon.

Æ-mil"i-a'nus, 1 ĭ-mil"ı-ē'nus; 2 ē-mĭl"ı-ā'nŭs, **Marcus Julius Æmilius.** Roman emperor of the 3d century who drove the barbarians across the Danube in 253.

Æ-mil'i-us, 1 ĭ-mil'ı-us; 2 ē-mĭl'ı-ŭs, *n.* **1. Mamercus,** a Roman dictator who died in 437 B. C. **2. Paulus,** a Roman consul and general who died in 216 B. C. **3.** A Christian martyr, A. D. 484. **4.** A noble Roman in Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus.* **5.** A masculine personal name. See EMILE.

Æ-ne'as, 1 ĭ-nī'əs; 2 ē-nē'as, *n. Myth.* **1.** Trojan hero in Vergil's *Æneid,* son of Venus and Anchises; escaped to Italy after the Trojan war and became king of Latium. **2.** *Bib. Acts* ix, 33.

Æ-ne'as Sil'vi-us. Same as PIUS, 2.

Æ-ne'id, 1 ĭ-nī'id; 2 ē-nē'ĭd, *n.* A Latin epic poem by Vergil, narrating the adventures of Æneas.

æ-ne"o-fus'cous, 1 ē-ī'nı-o-fus'kus; 2 ā-ē"ne-o-fŭs'cŭs, *a. Entom.* Bronzy-brown. [< L. *æneus,* brazen, + *fuscus,* fuscous.]

Æ-ne"o-o-lith'ic, 1 ē-ī'nı-o-lĭth'ık; 2 ā-ē"nı-o-lĭth'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to an age in the last period of the Neolithic culture during which time unalloyed copper was in use together with flint implements. [< L. *æneus* (see ÆNEOUS) + Gr. *lithos,* stone.]

Æ-o'ne-ous, 1 ē-ī'nı-us; 2 ā-ē'ne-ŭs, *a. Zool.* Having a bronze color, as certain insects; giving bronze reflections, as plumage. [< L. *æneus,* < *æs,* bronze.]

Æ"o-ne'zi, 1 ē"ı-nī'zı; 2 ā"e-nē'zı, *n. pl.* A nomadic tribe of migratory Bedouin Arabs, moving over 30,000 sq. m. in the vicinity of Syria; their yearly camp forms a line equal to 8 days' journey from Aleppo.

Æn'gus, 1 ān'gus; 2 ăn'ǧŭs, *n.* **1.** One of the Tuatha de Danaan: in Gaelic mythology regarded as the god, or spirit, of love; in the story of Diarmuid and Grainne, the supernatural foster-father of Diarmuid. He was accompanied by white birds with blood-dappled wings. Kisses have been called the *birds of Ængus.* **2. A. the Culdee,** a monk of Iona, who wrote annals and religious works. **Aon'gus†** [Ir.].

æ-nig'ma, æ"nig-mat'ic, etc. Same as ENIGMA, etc.

æ-nig'ma-tite, 1 ĭ-nig'mə-tait; 2 ē-nĭǧ'ma-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A black opaque to translucent titanosilicate of ferrous iron and sodium ($2Na_2O.9FeO.AlFeO_3.12(SiTi)O_2$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< L. *ænigma,* enigma.]

Æ'non, 1 ī'nən; 2 ē'nŏn, *n. Bib. John* iii, 23.

a-e'o, 1 ā-ē'o; 2 ā-ā'o, *n.* [Hawaii.] A bird, the stilt.

Æ-o'li-a, 1 ī-ō'lı-ə; 2 ē-ō'lĭ-a, *n.* A country in ancient Greece or one in Asia Minor, occupied by the Eolic race. **Æ'o-lis†; Al-o-lis'†** [Gr.]. [forms of EOLIAN, etc.

Æ-o'li-an, Æ-ol'ic, æ-ol'i-pile, æ'o-lism, etc. Classic

Æ"o-lid'i-dæ, 1 ī'o-lid'ı-dī; 2 ē'o-lĭd'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of polybranchiate sea-slugs, variously limited, with nettle-bearing dorsal papillæ. **Æ'o-lis†,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aiolos,* quick-moving.] **Æ-ol'i-dæ†.**— **æ'o-lid,** *n.* — **æ-ol'i-did, e-ol'i-did,** *n.*— **æ-ol'i-doid, e-ol'i-doid,** *a.*

æ'o-line, 1 ī'o-lin, -lın; 2 ē'o-lĭn, -lĭn. Same as EOLINA.

æ"ol'i-pile, æ"o'lo'di-on, æ"o-lod'i-con, æ"o-lo-me-lod'i-con, æ"ol'o-phon. Classic forms of EOLIPILE, etc.

æ"o-lo-trop'ic, 1 ī"o-lo-trop'ık; 2 ē"o-lo-trŏp'ĭc, *a. Physics.* Possessing different properties in different directions; especially, not equally elastic, or not conducting heat, light, etc., equally in all directions. [< Gr. *aiolos,* changeful, + *trepō,* turn.]— **æ"o-lot'ro-py,** *n.*

Æ'o-lus, 1 ī'o-lus; 2 ē'o-lŭs, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The god or keeper of the winds to whom Zeus gave power of control over them.

Yet *Æolus* would not be a murderer, . . .
The pretty vaulting sea refused to drown me.
SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry VI.* act iii, sc. 2.

2. A Thessalian king, mythical founder of the Eolic race. **Al'o-los†** [Gr.]. **3.** [æ-] A device for ventilating a room.

Æ'o-lus, Mount. A peak of the Rocky Mountains in southern Colorado; 14,054 ft. high.

æ'on, æ-o'ni-al, æ-o'ni-an. Classic forms of EON, etc.

Æ-o'ni-um, 1 ĭ-ō'nı-um; 2 ē-ō'nı-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of the houseleek family (*Crassulaceæ*), usually included in *Sempervivum,* bearing yellow flowers. *Æ. arboreum* is the tree-houseleek of the gardeners. [< L. *æon;* see EON.]

æ-on'o-loge, 1 ī-on'o-lōj; 2 ē-ŏn'o-lōǧ, *n.* A measure of time by ages.

The horologe of earth, as Bengel profoundly expresses it, is no measure for the *æonologe* of heaven. FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* bk. v, ch. 32, p. 511. [r. & w.]

[< L. *æon,* eon, + *-loge* in HOROLOGE.]

Æ-o-pi'nus, 1 ē-o-pī'nus; 2 ā-o-pē'nŭs, *n.* **1. Franz** (1724–1802), a German physicist. **2. Johann** (1499–9/11 1553), a German Protestant theologian.

Æ"py-or'nis, 1 ī"pı-ōr'nıs; 2 ē"py-ôr'nĭs, *n.* Ornith. A genus typical of *Æpyornithidæ.* 2. [æ-] An epyornis. [< Gr. *aipys,* tall, + *ornis,* bird.]— **Æ"py-or-nith'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* An extinct family of ostrich-like birds, including the epyornis.— **æ"py-or'ni-thid, æ"py-or'ni-thoid,** *a.* & *n.*

æ'qual, æ"qual-i-flo'rous, etc. Same as EQUAL, etc.

Æ"qui-pa-ra'væ, 1 ī"kwı-pa-rē'tī; 2 ē"kwı-pa-rā'tē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A phalanx of singing birds with wings and feet equally well developed and moderate, including mocking-birds, etc. [< L. *æquiparatus;* see EQUAL and PARE.]

æ'qui-so"nance, æ-quiv'o-cal, etc. Same as EQUISONANCE, etc. [marine. [< L. *æquoreus,* < *æquus,* level.]

æ-quo're-al, 1 ĭ-kwō'rı-əl; 2 ē-kwō'rē-al, *a.* Oceanic; marine.

a'er-, a'er-i-, a'er-o-, 1 ē'er-, ē'er-ı-, ē'er-o-; 2 ā'er-, ā'er-ı-, ā'er-o-. From Greek *aēr:* combining forms denoting situation, motion, or growth in, use of, or some kind of relation to air or a gas.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

æ'ra, *n.* Same as ERA.

A. E. R. A., *abbr.* Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.

a'er-age, 1 ē'er-ĭj; 2 ā'er-ăǧ, *n.* Ventilating or airing.

æ-ra'ri-um, 1 ĭ-rē'rı-um; 2 ē-rā'rı-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A public treasury. [< L. *ærarius,* < *æs* (*ær-*), ore, money.]— **æ-ra'ri-an.** I. *a.* Fiscal; pertaining to the Roman treasury. II. *n.* A Roman citizen of the lowest rank, who had no right to vote, and paid only a poll-tax.

a'er-ate, 1 ē'er-ēt; 2 ā'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To expose to the action of the air; supply or charge with air. **2.** To charge with carbon dioxid or other gas, as soda-water, certain artificial mineral waters, etc. **3.** Figuratively, to make ethereal or delicate; elevate; spiritualize.

Of the best English poetry, it might be said that it is understanding *aerated* by the imagination. LOWELL *Among my Books, Dryden* in first series, p. 21. [o. & co. 1871.]

4. To change (the blood or other circulating fluid) by the chemical agency of air; arterialize; oxygenate. [< L. *aër,* air; see AIR1, *n.*] — **aerated bread,** bread made from dough that has been raised by the mechanical introduction of carbon dioxid.— **a. waters,** effervescent waters naturally or artificially charged with carbon dioxid.

a"er-a'tion, 1 ē"er-ē'shan; 2 ā"er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process or act of aerating, or the state of being aerated; as, the *aeration* of venous blood; the *aeration* of dough. **2.** *Brewing.* Absorption of air (oxygen) by yeast and wort through vigorous agitation.

a'er-a"tor, 1 ē'er-ē"ter; 2 ā'er-ā"tŏr, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for charging water with gas under pressure, especially with carbon dioxid. **2.** A device for supplying a stream of air or gas, as for fumigating, destroying fungi, etc.

a"er-el"a-te-rom'e-ter, 1 ē"er-el"ə-tı-rom'ı-tər; 2 ā"er-ĕl"a-te-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* Same as ELATEROMETER.

a"er-en'chy-ma, 1 ē"er-en'kı-ma; 2 ā"er-ĕn'ċy-ma, *n. Bot.* A form of plant-tissue, homologous with cork, found in stems of certain marsh and aquatic plants, and consisting of thin-walled, unsuberified cells which form large communicating intercellular spaces. [< Gr. *aēr,* air, + *en,* in, + *cheō,* pour.]

a"er-en"ter-ee-ta'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Intestinal inflation caused by gas.— **a-e're-oust,** *a.* Aerial. **a-e'ri-oust.**— **a"er-hem"o-e-to'ni-a,** *n. Med.* Death caused by the presence of air in the veins.

a-e'ri-al, 1 ē-ī'rı-əl; 2 ā-ē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the air; atmospheric; as, *aerial* clouds.

The sounds, as they receded, became more soft and *aerial.*
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Christmas Eve* p. 254. [o. P. P. 1851.]

2. Existing or performed in the air; occurring in the region above the earth; as, *aerial* navigation.

The light *aerial* gallery, golden-railed.
TENNYSON *Palace of Art* st. 12.

3. As unsubstantial as air; airy; invisible; spiritual.

Aerial beings, from the world unseen.
BRYANT *Our Fellow Worshippers* st. 6.

4. *Meteor.* Pertaining to the study of the free atmosphere; aerological; as, *aerial* observations. **5.** *Bot.* Developed in the open air, as the roots of the banian and the rootlets of ivy; growing in the air, and unconnected with the soil; as, *aerial* plants. See BANIAN and MANGROVE. [< L. *aërius,* < *aër;* see AIR1, *n.*] **a-e'ri-ant.** Syn.: see AIRY; CELESTIAL.— **aerial blue** (*Ceram.*), majolica having a grayish ground ornamented with designs in blue.— **a. car. 1.** The basket or cage depending from a balloon, for carrying passengers, etc. **2.** A wheeled car traveling on wires or on rails, sometimes having a part of its weight relieved by a balloon.— **a. ladder,** an extension ladder commonly mounted, as on a truck, and operated by levers: used by firemen in saving life or property.— **a. navigation,** same as AERONAUTICS.— **a. root** (*Bot.*), see under ROOT, *n.*— **a. sickness,** nausea caused by rapid ascensions or flights, as in air-planes.— **a. telegraphy,** same as WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.— **a. tints** (*Paint.*), tints, colors, or modifications of colors used to mark distance or atmosphere. —**a-e'ri-al-ness†.**— **a-e'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* [wire†.

a-e'ri-al, *n.* Same as ANTENNA, 3. [< AER- + -IAL.] **aerial**

The *aerial* has a certain capacity with respect to the earth which is best expressed in micro-microfarads. J. A. FLEMING *Principles of Electric Wave Telegraphy* p. 552. [L. & co. '03.]

A-e'ri-an, 1 ē-ī'rı-ən; 2 ā-ē'ri-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a reforming sect of Asia Minor (4th century), named from Aerius, who maintained the parity of the ministry, rejected fasts, prayers for the dead, etc.

a-er'ic, 1 ē-er'ık; 2 ā-ĕr'ĭc, *a.* [Rare.] Same as AERIAL.

A-er'i-des, 1 ē-er'ı-dīz; 2 ā-ĕr'ı-dēs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical Asiatic evergreen epiphytal orchids, with 2-ranked, elegantly curving, leathery leaves, and long racemes of sweet-scented delicately colored flowers. They are of easy culture and very common in greenhouses. [< L. *aër;* see AIR1, *n.*] [or aerie.

a'er-ie, a'er-ie, *n.* **1.** The nest of any predatory bird, especially of the eagle, perched upon a crag or eminence; sometimes, by extension, the nest of other birds; also, figuratively, any human habitation or place situated on a crag or height. **2.** The brood in the nest, or the young of a bird of prey. [< F. *aire,* nest of a bird of prey, < LL. *aeria,* < L. *area,* open space.] **a'er-y†.**

a"er-if'er-ous, *a.* Containing or conveying air; as, *aeriferous* vessels in plants and animals. **a"er-oph'o-roust.**

a'er-i-form, 1 ē'er-ı-fôrm; 2 ā'er-ı-fôrm, *a.* **1.** Having the qualities of air; gaseous. **2.** Airy; unsubstantial; intangible. [< AERI- + -FORM.]

a'er-i-fy, 1 ē'er-ı-faı; 2 ā'er-ı-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To aerate. **2.** To change into a gaseous form. [< AERI- + -FY.]— **a"er-i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of converting into air, gas, or vapor; the process of becoming air, gas, or vapor. **2.** Aeration. **a"er-i-fac'tion†.** [Æ'ör-e†.

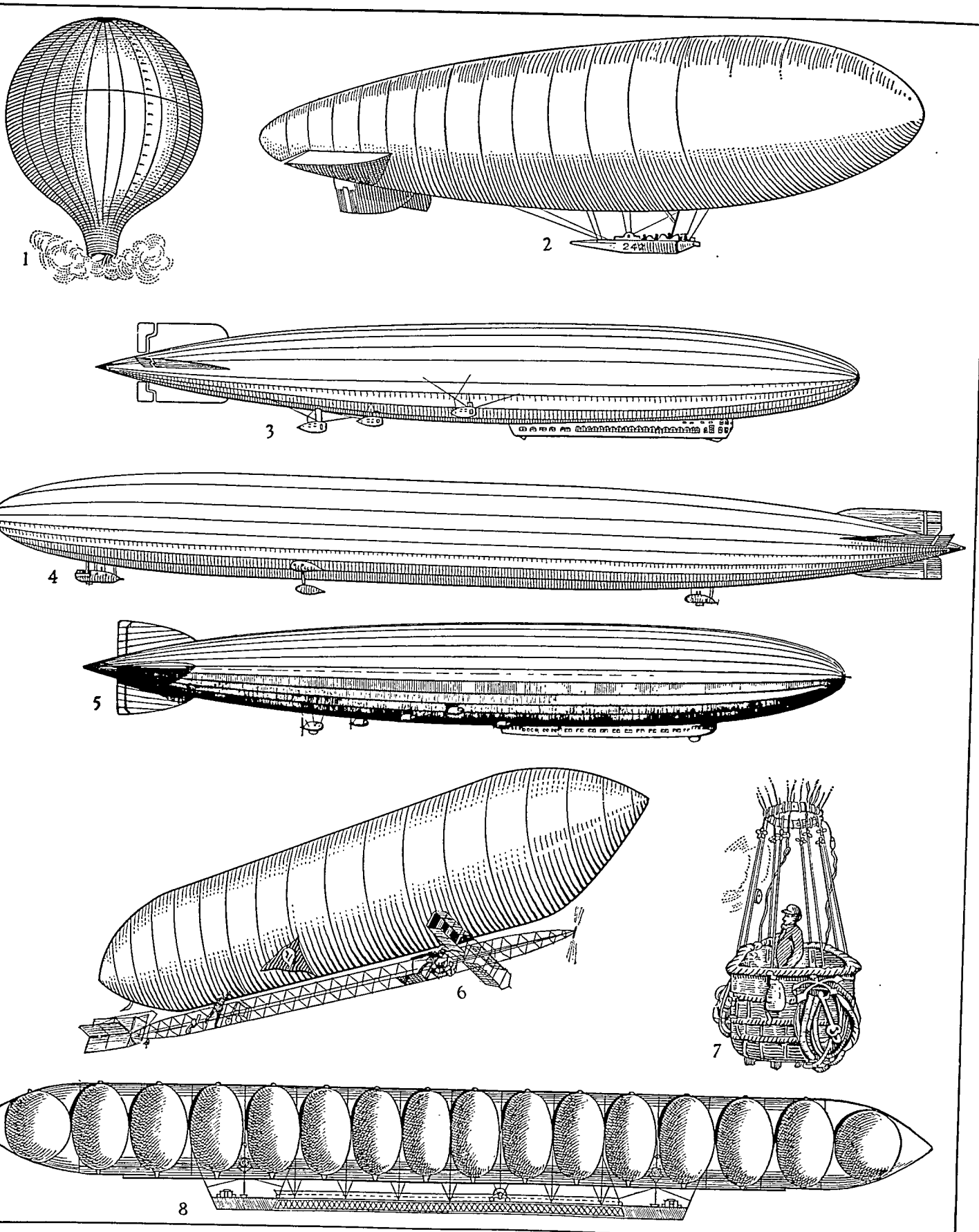
Æ'ro, 1 ā'rō; 2 ā'rō, *n.* Danish island in Baltic ocean: 70 sq. m.

aero. I. *a.* Pertaining to or concerned with aeronautics or aeroplanes; as, an *aero* club. II. *n.* [Colloq.] An aeroplane. III. *abbr.* Aeronautics.

a'er-o-bate, 1 ē'er-o-bēt; 2 ā'er-o-bāt, *vi.* To tread airily.

a"er-o-bat'ics, *n.* The performance of aerial acrobatic feats.

a"er-o'bi-a, 1 ē"er-o'bı-ə; 2 ā"er-ō'bi-a, *n. pl. Biol.* Bacteria that require free oxygen for the maintenance of their vitality.— **facultative aerobia,** bacteria which, the ordinarily anaerobic, have acquired the ability to thrive where



AERONAUTICS.

1. Montgolfier balloon (1783). 2. Goodyear military non-rigid airship (1922). 3. Schuette-Lanz rigid passenger airship (1923). 4. Zeppelin rigid military airship (L.-59); record flight of 4,500 miles in 97 hours (1917). 5. Fast passenger Zeppelin, accommodates 80 passengers besides the crew. 6. Baldwin dirigible balloon (1908), United States Army type (Copyright by "The Pictorial News," N. Y.). 7. Balloon-basket, or car. 8. Zeppelin airship, showing separate gas-bags in compartments.

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Prepared under the direction of the AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF AMERICA, INC., New York.

free oxygen exists.—**a'er-obe**, *n.* **a"er-o'bi-ont'.**—**a"er-o'bic**, *a.* **a"er-o'bi-ant; a"er-o'bi-ous'.**—**facultatively aerobic**, capable, as bacteria, of living with or without free oxygen.—**a"er-o'bi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

'er-o-bi'o-scope, *n.* An apparatus for determining, by collecting, planting, and growing them, the number and forms of micro-organisms in a given volume of air.—**a"er-o-bi-o'sis**, *n.* Life sustained in and by an atmosphere containing oxygen.—**a"er-o-bi-ot'ic**, *a.*—**a'er-o-boat'**, *n.* A hydroaeroplane or flying-boat.—**a"er-o-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl. Arach.* A division of arachnids including scorpions, whip-scorpions, and spiders.—**a"er-o-bran'chi-ate**, *a.*—**a'er-o-bus**, *n.* (Coll.) A passenger-carrying aeroplane or air-ship.—**a"er-o-cil'ma-scope**, *n.* A weather-signal that shows the direction of the wind and the barometric pressure by means of a movable arm or arms attached to a vertical shaft. **a"er-o-kil'ma-scope'.**—**a'er-o-club'**, *n.* A society organized for the encouragement of aeronautics.—**a"er-o-con-dens'er**, *n.* A surface-condenser which changes vapor into a liquid by causing air to move rapidly through tubes: used mainly on motor-vehicles.—**a"er-o-con'i-scope**, *n.* A device for gathering dust for examination. **a"er-o-kon'i-scope'.**—**a'er-o-craft**, *n.* Same as AIRCRAFT.

a'er-o-curve, 1 ē'er-o-kûrv; 2 ā'er-o-cûrv, *n. Aero.* **1.** An aeroplane slightly arched from front to rear. **2.** A curved sustaining surface as distinguished from a flat one. See AEROPLANE; AVIATION.

a'er-o-cyst, *n. Bot.* An air-bladder or air-cell that enables algæ to support themselves in water or on its surface.—**a"er-o-den-sim'e-ter**, *n.* A pressure-gage for gases. See MANOMETER.—**a"er-o-der"mec-ta'si-a**, *n.* Inflation of subcutaneous connective tissue due to traumatism.—**a"er-o-di-aph'a-nom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring *the degree of transparency of the air.*—**a"er-o-di-aph'tho-ro-scope**, *n.* An instrument for measuring atmospheric impurities.—**a"er-o-do-net'ics**, 1 ē'er-o-do-net'iks; 2 ā'er-o-do-nēt'ics, *n.* The science of gliding and soaring flight. [W.].

i'er-o-drome, 1 ē'er-o-drōm; 2 ā'er-o-drōm, *n. Aero.* **1.** A course over which evolutions with aerial apparatus are made. ORVILLE WRIGHT. **2.** A building where flying-machines are stored and tested: from incorrect analogy with *hippodrome*. **3.** A flying-machine.

I shall speak of 'aerodrome-truck' (or 'aerodrome-park') for the place where aerodromes are exhibited and raced; and 'aerodrome-shed' for the building in which they are housed. It would be unfortunate to use in this connection the word *aerodrome* alone, as it has already an established meaning in the sense of the machine. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, *Letter to Standard Dict.* Mar. 2, '09. [< AERO- + Gr. *dromos*, course.]—**a"er-o-drom'ic**, *a.*

a"er-o-due'tor, 1 ē'er-o-dū'tor or -tor; 2 ā'er-o-dūc'tor, *n. Obstet.* An instrument to convey air to the child during parturition, to prevent asphyxia.

a"er-o-dy-nam'ic, 1 ē'er-o-dai-nam'ik; 2 ā'er-o-dȳ-nām'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the laws of motion of the air or other gases. [< AERO- + DYNAMIC.]—**aerodynamic balance**, an apparatus for investigating the pressure of air-currents upon surfaces inclined at various angles.

a"er-o-dy-nam'ics, 1 -iks; 2 -ics, *n. Physics.* The branch of pneumatics that treats of the laws of motion of gases, especially atmosphere, under the influence of gravity and other mechanical forces, and of the mechanical effects produced by such motion. It includes all forces *applied by or through the air*, the forces of currents and conversely the thrust of propellers, the sustaining power of surfaces in motion, and jet propulsion, namely, the power exerted by a jet of compressed air. See DYNAMICS.—**a'er-o-dyne**, *n.* A form of flying-machine supported by aeroplanes: an aerodrome.

a'er-o-foil, 1 ē'er-o-feil; 2 ā'er-o-fōil, *n. Aero.* Any sustaining surface. C. TURNER *Aerial Navigation* p. 309. [s. & co. '10.] [< AERO- + FOIL².] [Aerology.

a"er-og'no-sy, 1 ē'er-og'no-si; 2 ā'er-ōg'no-sy, *n.* [Rare.]

a'er-o-gram, 1 ē'er-o-gram; 2 ā'er-o-grām, *n.* A message transmitted by wireless telegraphy: a copyright term. [< AERO- + Gr. *gramma*, writing.]

a'er-o-graph, 1 ē'er-o-graf; 2 ā'er-o-grāf. **I.** *tr.* To send through the air, as a message by wireless telegraphy or signaling. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Wireless Telg.* An apparatus or process for transmitting messages. **2.** An aerogram. [< AERO- + Gr. *graphō*, write.]

a"er-og'ra-phy, 1 ē'er-og'ra-fi; 2 ā'er-ōg'ra-fy, *n.* A description of or treatise on the atmosphere and its phenomena.—**a"er-og'ra-pher**, *n.*—**a"er-o-graph'ic**, *a.*—**a"er-o-graph'i-cal**, *a.*—**a"er-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a'er-o-gun", 1 ē'er-o-gun'; 2 ā'er-o-gūn', *n.* An anti-aircraft gun. See GUN.

a"er-o-hy"dro-dy-nam'ic, *a.* Transmitting power by the upward motion of air forced into water; as, the *aerohydrodynamic* wheel. See WHEEL.—**a"er-o-hy-drop'a-thy**, *n.* Treatment of disease by hydropathy and the pneumatic method combined.—**a"er-o-hy'dro-plane**, 1 ē'er-o-hai'dro-plēn; 2 ā'er-o-hȳ'dro-plān, *n.* A hydroplane fitted with surfaces to aid it in gliding and rising from the water.—**a"er-o-hy'drous**, *a.* **1.** Enclosing a liquid in the pores or cavities, as some minerals. **2.** Characterized by the presence of both air and water.—**a"er-o-hyp-som'e-ter**, *n.* An air-barometer used for determining slight changes in altitude by determining the expansion at different pressures of a short air-column, of known or constant temperature.

i"er-ol'des, 1 ē'er-ol'diz; 2 ā'er-ōl'des, *n. Mineral.* A pale-blue, vitreous or resinous, somewhat brittle variety of beryl, containing silica, alumina, and glucina. [< AERO-; and see *-OID.*]

i-er'o-ist, *n.* One versed in air-craft.—**a"er-o-kil'no-scope**, *n.* Same as AEROCLINOSCOPE.—**a"er-o-kon'i-scope**, *n.* Same as AEROCONISCOPE.

a'er-o-lite, 1 ē'er-o-lait; 2 ā'er-o-lit (XIII), *n. Astron.* A mass falling on the earth from celestial space. See METEORITE.

During its flight through the sky such a body is called a meteor, and the pieces which fall from it are called *meteorites*, or *aerolites* (air-stones), or uranolites (heaven-stones), or simply meteoric stones. *Young Gen. Astron.* § 755, p. 430. [o. & co. 1889.] [< AERO- + -LITE.] **a'er-o-lith'ic.**—**a"er-o-lit'ic**, *a.*

a"er-o-li-thol'o-gy, 1 ē'er-o-li-thel'o-ji; 2 ā'er-o-li-thōl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of *astronomy* that treats of *aerolites.*

a"er-ol'o-gy, 1 ē'er-ol'o-ji; 2 ā'er-ōl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the laws and phenomena of the atmosphere. Specif.: The branch of *meteorology* dealing with investigations of the free atmosphere, especially by means of kites and balloons: term introduced by W. Köppen in 1906, and adopted by the International Commission for Scientific Aeronautics. [< AERO- + *-LOGY.*]—**a"er-o-log'ic**, *a.*—**a"er-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**a"er-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

a'er-o-man"cy, *n.* The art of divination or augury by atmospheric phenomena; hence, a forecasting of the weather or of atmospheric changes.—**a'er-o-manc"er**, *n.*—**a"er-o-man'tic**, *a.*—**a"er-o-ma'ni-ac**, *n.* One who shows an overfondness for aeronautics.—**a"er-o-me-chan'ics**, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of equilibrium and motion of air and gases, including *aerostatics* and *aerodynamics.* **2.** Pneumatics.—**a"er-o-me-chan'ic**, *a.* & *n.*

a"er-om'e-ter, 1 ē'er-om'i-ter; 2 ā'er-om'e-ter, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for weighing and for estimating the tension of air or other gases. **2.** An instrument which measures and automatically records the speed of an aeroplane. **3.** A flying-machine: balloon. **4.** A windmill fitted with sails or vanes of metal.—**a"er-om'e-try**, *n.* The science of weighing and measuring air and other gases.—**a"er-o-met'ric**, *a.*

a'er-o-mo"tor, 1 ē'er-o-mō'tor; 2 ā'er-o-mō'tor, *n.* A light-weight motor, as for an aeroplane. [< AERO- + MOTOR.]

a"er'o"nat', 1 e'er'e'nā'; 2 ā'er'o'nā', *n.* [F.] [Rare.] A motor-driven balloon; a dirigible balloon: an air-ship.

a'er-o-naut, 1 ē'er-o-nēt; 2 ā'er-o-nat (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who navigates the air in a balloon or air-ship; a balloonist. ORVILLE WRIGHT. **2.** An aviator. [< F. *aéronaute*, < Gr. *aēr* (see AIR¹, *n.*) + *nautēs*, sailor.]

a"er-o-nau'tic, 1 ē'er-o-nē'tik; 2 ā'er-o-na'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to an aeronaut, aeronautics, or aeronautism; flying. **a"er-o-nau'ti-cal.**

a"er-o-nau'tics, 1 ē'er-o-nē'tiks; 2 ā'er-o-na'tics, *n.* The branch of aerostatics which treats of floating in or navigating the air as in an air-ship or aeroplane. **2.** The art or practise of sailing or floating in the air; ballooning. ORVILLE WRIGHT. Compare AVIATION.

AERONAUTIC TERMS.

The following is a list of terms important in aeronautics. Those not self-explanatory are defined in vocabulary place.

aerocurve	drome	pylon
aerodrome	fin	quartoplane
aerofoil	flapping flight	radial spoke
aeromotor	flying angle, f.- machine	rib
aeronaut	frame	sighting-tips
aeronef	fuselage	sea-floater
aeroplane	glider	semibord
aerostat	gliding	semiradial engines
aerostatics	gliding angle, g.- machine	single-surfaced
aerostation		skid
aileron	hangar	slip
air-speed	head-resistance	soaring flight
angle of entry, a. of incidence, a. of trail	helicopter	sounding-balloon
	lift	spar
apteroid	mast	spread
aspect, a.-ratio	monoplane	starting-mill, s.-truck
aspiration	multicellular	stepped monoplane
aviation	multiplane	tail
aviator	nacelle	tangential
biplane	ornithopter	tie
box kite	orthogonal	tilt and dip
camber	orthopter	triplane
cross-tail	pilot-balloon	trochoidal
dirigible	polyplane	turnbuckle
drift	port	wind-wagon

a'er-o-naut-ism, 1 ē'er-o-nēt-izm; 2 ā'er-o-nat-izm, *n.* The practise of aeronautics; ballooning.

a'er-o-nef, 1 ē'er-o-nef; 2 ā'er-o-nēf, *n.* A machine for navigating the air, as an aeroplane, helicopter, etc. See quotation. [< AERO- + F. *nef*, < L. *navis*, ship.]

The term *aeronef* has been recommended by the fourth International Congress to designate all aerial craft driven by motors as distinct from the inert ordinary spherical balloon. . . . *Aeronef* is no new word. It was used in Jules Verne's 'The Clipper of the Clouds,' and . . . years before Jules Verne. C. TURNER *Aeronautics in Journal of Royal Society of Arts* Dec. 24, '09, p. 156, col. 1.

A-er'o-pe, 1 ē-er'o-pi; 2 ā-er'o-pē, *n. Myth.* The mother of Agamemnon. **A-e-ro'pe**: [Gr.].

a"er-o-pha'gi-a, *n.* Deglutition of air, seen in hysteria.

a'er-o-phane, 1 ē'er-o-fēn; 2 ā'er-o-fān, *n.* A thin fabric like lace. [< AERO- + Gr. *phainomai*, appear.]

a-er-oph'i-lous, 1 ē'er-of'i-lus; 2 ā'er-ōf'i-lus, *a.* Air-loving: said of organisms, like bacteria, to the development of which air is necessary.

a"er-o-pho'bi-a, 1 ē'er-o-fō'bi-a; 2 ā'er-o-fō'bi-a, *n.* Morbid dread of a current of air, sometimes manifested in hydrophobia, also in hysteria and other nervous diseases. [< AERO- + -PHOBIA.] **a'er-o-pho"by.**—**-bic**, *a.*

a'er-o-phone, 1 ē'er-o-fōn; 2 ā'er-o- ōn, *n.* **1.** An instrument for amplifying sound-waves, as those of the voice, without lessening distinctness, consisting of a diaphragm vibrated by the voice and controlling the escapement of compressed air from a receiver, which in its turn actuates a larger diaphragm. **2.** An instrument to assist the deaf in hearing, consisting of three horns, of which two are held to the ears and one to the speaker's mouth. **3.** A wireless telephone. [< AERO- + Gr. *phonē*, sound.]—**a"er-o-phon'ics**, *n.* The science of sound-waves.—**a"er-oph'o-ny**, *n.*

a'er-o-phore, *n.* **1.** A portable device for permitting respiration under water, in smoke-charged air, etc.: essentially, a vessel containing potassium hydroxid or other substance for absorbing the waste products of respiration, serving at once as a receptacle and revivifier of vitiated air. **2.** A mechanical device for *diffusing moisture in the air*, as of spinning-factories, to counteract the effect of the electricity generated by the machinery.—**a"er-oph'o-rous**, *a.* Same as AEROPHOROUS.—**a"er-o-phys'ics**, *n.* The science or study of physics in its relation to the atmosphere.—**a"er-o-phys'i-cal**, *a.*—**a'er-o-phyte**, *n.* A plant growing entirely in the air and not connected with the soil, as many orchids: an air-plant.

a'er-o-plane, 1 ē'er-o-plēn; 2 ā'er-o-plān, *n. Aero.* **1.** A flying-machine sustained by the reactions resulting when one or more surfaces are moved through the air edgewise at a small angle of incidence. ORVILLE WRIGHT. See BIPLANE; HYDROAEROPLANE; HYDROPLANE; MONOPLANE; MULTIPLANE; QUADRIPLANE; TRIPLANE. Compare AVIATION. **2.** One of the supporting surfaces, substantially flat, by means of which a flying-machine is sustained in the air.

We have used the term *aeroplane* in this specification . . . to indicate the supporting surface or supporting surfaces by means of which the machine is sustained in the air, and by this term we wish it to be understood as including any suitable supporting *surface which normally is substantially flat. Specification and Claims of the Wright Patent in* LOUGHEED *Vehicles of the Air* p. 455. [E. & B. '09.]

3. A small plane for experiment in aerostatics. [< AERO- + Gr. *planēs*, wanderer; confused in later use with PLANE², *n.*]—**a'er-o-plane**, *tr.* To fly in the air by means of an aeroplane.—**a'er-o-plan"ist**, *n.*

a"er-o-pleus'tic, *a.* Pertaining to aerial navigation.—**a"er-o-po-rot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* The operation of letting air into obstructed air-passages, as by tracheotomy.—**a'er-o-pyle**, *n.* An orifice in the legumes of some plants.—**a"er-or-thom'e-ter**, *n.* A combined barometer and air-thermometer.—**a'er-o-scep"sy**, *n. Zool.* Perception of atmospheric changes by certain insects, slugs, etc.: aeroscopy. **a'er-o-scep"sist.**—**a'er-o-scope**, *n.* **1.** An instrument by which microscopic objects may be gathered from the atmosphere. **2.** An oscillating, pillar-like steel structure of varying height, used as an observation-point.—**a"er-o-scop'ic**, *a.*—**a"er-os'co-py**, *n.* **1.** Observation of atmospheric conditions; perception of the state of the weather. **2.** Perception of atmospheric changes by certain animals, as by insects: aerosopy. **3†.** Weather-prognostication: aeromancy.

æ'rose, *a.* Classic form of EROSE.

a"er-o-sid'er-ite, *n.* A meteorite of which iron is the chief constituent.—**a"er-o-sid'er-o-lite**, *n.* A meteorite that is both metallic and stony.—**a'er-o-site**, *n. Mineral.* Same as PYRARGYRITE.—**a'er-o-sphere**, *n.* The atmosphere considered as a spherical shell of gases surrounding the earth.—**A"er-o-spi-ran'ti-a**, *n. pl. Crust.* A division of isopods living on land and breathing air directly, as the sow-bugs.

a'er-o-squad", 1 ē'er-o-skwed'; 2 ā'er-o-skwōd', *n.* An escadrille.

a'er-o-stat, 1 ē'er-o-stat; 2 ā'er-o-stāt, *n.* **1.** An apparatus traversing, floating in, or sustained by the air: the original name of the balloon. **2.** [Rare.] An aeronaut. [< F. *aérostat*, < Gr. *aēr* (see AIR¹, *n.*) + *statos*, standing, < *histēmi*, make stand.]

a"er-o-stat'ic, 1 ē'er-o-stat'ik, -i-kal; 2 ā'er-o-**a"er-o-stat'i-cal.** stāt'ic, -i-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to aerostatics; pneumatic; airy.

It is common enough to see a little thin Hen that would not burden an infant's brain, puffed out with gaseous words, until it looms up and floats away in *aerostatic* pachidermes. W. B. SPEARING *Parables Unbridled, Last Sheep* p. 55. [ST. & CO.]

2. Pertaining to aeronautics: aeronautic. [< AERO- + Gr. *statikos*; see STATIC.]—**aerostatic balance**, a barometer-like instrument for determining the weight of the air.

a"er-o-stat'ics, 1 ē'er-o-stat'iks; 2 ā'er-o-stāt'ics, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The branch of pneumatics that treats of the equilibrium, pressure, and mechanical properties of air and gases not in motion. **2.** Aerostation.

a"er-o-sta'tion, 1 ē'er-o-stā'shen; 2 ā'er-o-stā'shon, *n.* **1.** Aerial navigation with the use of a sustaining fluid lighter than air: differentiated from *aviation.*

Robin, whose high state of civilization
Precludes all idea of *aerostation.*
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Witches' Frolic* st. 44.

2†. Aerostatics. [< AERO- + STATION.]

a'er-o-steam"engine, an engine operated by air and steam. See ENGINE.—**a"er-o-tax'is**, *n. Biol.* The stimulus produced by oxygen upon bacteria.—**a"er-o-ther'a-peu'tics**, *n.* A system of treating disease by varying the atmospheric pressure upon the patient, sometimes also by changing the composition of the air.—**a"er-o-ther'a-py**, *n.*—**a"er-o-ther'mal**, *a.* Applying heated air: pertaining to atmospheric heat.—**a"er-o-to-nom'e-ter**, *n.* An apparatus by which *the tension of gases in the blood can be measured.*—**a"er-o-trop'ic**, *a. Bot.* Seeking air.—**a"er-ot'ro-pism**, *n.* The turning of roots from the direction of their natural growth, by the action of gases.—**a'er-o-view"**, *n.* That which is seen or viewed from the observation-seat of an aeroplane: also, a chart of that so seen.—**a'er-o-yacht"**, *n.* A large flying-boat or hydroaeroplane.

æ'er-ter-i-ver'sion, etc. See AERTERIVERSION, etc.

æ-ru'gi-nous, *a.* Classic form of ERUGINOUS.

æ-ru'go, 1 i-rū'go; 2 ē-rū'go, *n.* **1.** Copper-rust; verdigris; especially, green copper-rust adhering to old bronzes; the patina, or ærugo nobilis. **2.** [Rare.] The rust of any metal. [L., < *æs* (ær-), ore, copper.]

a'er-y, 1 ē'er-i; 2 ā'er-y, *a.* **1.** Airy; spiritual.

Aery tongues that syllable men's names
On sands. MILTON *Comus* l. 208.

2. High in the air; lofty; as, an *aery* mountain-peak. [A favorite word with Milton: in recent usage confined to poetry.] [< L. *aërius*, < *aēr*; see AIR¹, *n.*]

a'er-y, *v.* See AERIE.—**a'er-yi**, *vt.* To build an aerie.

a"er-yp-som'e-ter, *n.* Same as AEROHYPSOMETER.

æs, 1 is; 2 ēs, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Money, as being originally made of copper or bronze.—**æs gra've**, large bronze Roman coins of about the 5th century B. C.—**æs ru'de**, the first Roman money, consisting of masses of copper, uncoined, but of regulated weights from 2 ounces to 2 pounds.

Æ-sal'i-dæ, 1 i-sal'i-di; 2 ē-sāl'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of lamellicorn beetles. **Æ'sa-lus**, *n.* (t. g.)—**æ'sa-lid**, *a.* & *n.*—**æ'sa-loid**, *a.*

æ'sa-lon, 1 i'se-lon; 2 ē'sa-lōn, *n.* The European merlin. See MERLIN. [< Gr. *aisalōn*, kind of hawk.]

æse, 1 ask; 2 āse, *n.* [AS.] An armed galley of the old Northmen.

Then King Alfred commanded long ships to be built to oppose the *æses.* KNIGHT *England* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 35. [L. K. & CO. 1880.]

Æs'chi-nes, 1 es'ki-niz; 2 ēs'ci-nēs, *n.* An Athenian orator (389–314 B. C.); rival of Demosthenes. **Als-chi'nes**: [Gr.].

Æsch'ni-dæ, 1 esk'ni-di; 2 ēsc'ni-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of dragon-flies having unequal wings with the triangles alike. **Æsch'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [Prob. < Gr. *aischros*, ugly.]—**æsch'nid**, *a.* & *n.*—**æsch'noid**, *a.*

æs"chro-la'li-a, 1 *es'kro-lē'li-a*; 2 *ēs'cro-lā'li-a*, *n. Obscenity or filthiness of speech as a symptom of insanity.* [< Gr. *aischros*, shameful, + *lalia*, speech.]

Æs"chy-le'an, 1 es'ki-li'an; 2 ēs'cy-lē'an, *a.* **1.** Produced by or belonging to the Greek dramatist Æschylus; as, the *Æschylean* drama. **2.** Of or like the writings or style of Æschylus; as, the *Æschylean* tone.

Æs'chy-lus, 1 es'ki-lus; 2 ēs'cy-lūs, *n.* A Greek tragic poet and dramatist (525–456 B. C.); author of seventy plays, of which only seven are extant; originator of dramatic dialog and was considered by the Greeks to be the father of tragedy; fought at Marathon and Salamis: *Prometheus Vinctus*, etc. **Als'chy-los**: [Gr.].

Æs"chy-nan'thus, 1 es'ki-nan'thus; 2 ēs'cy-nān'thūs, *n. Bot.* A genus of highly ornamental tropical plants of the gesnera family (*Gesneraceæ*), with pendent stems, opposite fleshy leaves, and scarlet or orange-scarlet gamopetalous flowers: much cultivated in hothouses. [< Gr. *aischynē*, shame (< *aischynomai*, be ashamed), + *anthos*, flower.]

æs'chy-nite, *n.* Classic form of ESCHYNITE.

Æs"chy-nom'e-ne, 1 es'ki-nem'i-ni; 2 ēs'cy-nōm'e-nē, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs or shrubs of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), mainly South-American. *Æ. hispida*, the sensitive joint-vetch, is found in the southeastern United States. [L., sensitive plant, < Gr. *aischynomenē*, modest, f. pp. of *aischynō*, disfigure.]—**æs"chy-nom'e-nous**, *a. Bot.* Sensitive, as the leaves of some species of *Æschynomene.*

æs-cig'e-nin, 1 i-sij'i-nin; 2 ē-cij'e-nin, *n. Chem.* An organic crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{22}O_6$) derived from horse-chestnut seeds. [< L. *æsculus*, Italian oak, + *-geno*, bear.]

æs-cin'ic, *a.* Same as ESCINIC.

æ"sci-or'ce-in, *n. Chem.* See ESCIORCEIN.

Æs"cu-la'ce-æ, 1 es'kiu-lē'si-ī; 2 ĕs"cū-lā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as HIPPOCASTANACEÆ.— **æs"cu-la'ceous**, *a.*

Æs"cu-la'pi-an, *a.* Classic form of ESCULAPIAN.

Æs"cu-la'pi-us, 1 es'kiu-lē'pi-us; 2 ĕs"cū-lā'pi-ūs, *n. Myth.* The son of Apollo and god of medicine: mentioned in Homer as a physician. See ASCLEPIUS. **As-kle'pi-ost** [Gr.].

æs"cu-let'ic, æs"cu-le'tin, æs'cu-lic, æs'cu-lin, æs"cu-lo-tan'nic. Classic forms of ESCULETIC, etc.

Æs'cu-lus, 1 es'kiu-lus; 2 ĕs'cū-lŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of American trees of the family *Æsculaceæ*, the horse-chestnuts and buckeyes, having opposite digitately 5–9-foliolate leaves, large terminal thyrsoidal clusters of white, red, or pale-yellow flowers, and large subglobose seeds in a coriaceous spiny capsule. [L., winter-oak.]

Æ'sir, 1 ī'gər or ē'sər; 2 ē'sər *or* ā'sər, *n. pl.* [As, *sing.*] [Ice.] The gods of the Northmen; the gods of Asgard, as distinguished from the *Vans*.

There were twelve chief gods or *Æsir* [dwelling in Asgard], besides Odin (the 'all-father'), viz.: Thor, Baldur, Niord, Frey, Ty or Tyr, Bragi, Heimdal, Hod, Vidar, Ull, Forseti, and Loki or Lopt. *Inter. Cyc.* vol. i, p. 126.

æs'ne-cy, *n.* Same as ESNECY.

Æ'son, 1 ī'sən; 2 ē'son, *n. Myth.* The father of Jason.

Æ'sop, 1 ī'səp; 2 ē'sop, *n.* A Greek fabulist (6197–564 B. C.); said to have been born in Phrygia and to have been a slave until freed by Iadmon.— **Æsop of Arabia**, sobriquet of Lokman.— **Æ. of England**, sobriquet of John Gay.— **Æ. of France**, sobriquet of Jean de la Fontaine.— **Æ. of Germany**, sobriquet of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. **Æsopt.**

Æ-so'pi-an, Æ-sop'ic, *a.* Classic forms of ESOPIAN, etc.

Æ-so'pus, 1 ī-sō'pus; 2 ē-sō'pŭs, *n.* **1. Æsop. 2. Clodius**, a Roman actor of the 1st century. [*Judith* iv, 4.

Æ-so'ra, 1 ī-sō'rə; 2 ē-sō'rə, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

æs'tha-cyte, 1 es'thə-sait; 2 ĕs'tha-cȳt, *n.* Spong. One of the spindle-shaped cells or sense-organs. [< Gr. *aisthanomai*, feel, + *kytos*, cell.]

æs-the"ma-tol'o-gy, *n.* Classic form of ESTHEMATOLOGY.

æs-the'si-a, æs-the'sis, etc. Classic forms of ESTHESIA, etc.

æs-the'sin, 1 es-thī'sin; 2 ĕs-thē'sin, *n.* A nitrogenous compound ($C_{28}H_{38}O_3N$) derived from phrenosin by hydrolysis. [< Gr. *aisthesis*, feeling.]

æs-the'tal, 1 es-thī'tel; 2 ĕs-thē'tal, *a.* Sensorial.

æs'thete, *n.* Classic form of ESTHETE.

æs-thet'ic, æs-thet'i-cism, æs-thet'i-cist, æs-thet'ics, etc. Classic forms of ESTHETIC, etc.

æs"the-tol'o-gy, æs-thet'o-phore, etc. Scientific forms of ESTHETOLOGY, etc.

æs-tif'er-ous, *a.* Same as ESTIFEROUS. [ESTIVAL, etc.

æs-ti'val, æs'ti-vate, æs"ti-va'tion. Classic forms of

æs'tivet, *a.* Of or pertaining to summer; hot.

æs'tu-a-ry, *n.* Classic form of ESTUARY.

æs'tu-oust, *a.* Agitated as if boiling. **æs'tu-antt.**— **æs'tu-atet**, *vt.* To boil or surge.— **æs"tu-a'tiont**, *n.*— **æs'turet**, *n.* Commotion; boiling.

æs'tus, 1 es'təs; 2 ĕs'tŭs, *n.* [L.] Billowy motion; rise and fall; fervor of passion.

æ-sym'ni-um, 1 ī-sim'ni-um; 2 ē-sym'ni-ŭm, *n. Arch.* The building erected by Æsymnus the Megarean by suggestion of the Delphic oracle.

A'e-ta, 1 ā'ē-tə; 2 ä'ē-tä, *n.* See NEGRITO.

Æ-te'l-dæ, 1 ī-tī'l-dī; 2 ē-tē'l-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of chilostomatous polyzoans with tubular zoœcia. —**Æ-te'a**, *n.* (t. g.)— **æ'te-id, n.**— **æ'te-oid**, *a.*

æ-tha'l-um, 1 ī-thē'li-um; 2 ē-thā'l-ŭm, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] **1.** [Æ-] A former genus of slime-molds forming cake-like masses on spent tan in greenhouses, whence so called. **2.** A sporiferous body in the slime-molds, formed by many combined plasmodia; flowers of tan. [< Gr. *aithaʹos*, smoke.]

Æth'el-bald, -red, -wolf. See ETHELBALD, etc.

Æth'el-stan, *n.* Same as ATHELSTAN.

a-e'the-o-gam, 1 ē-ī'thi-o-gam; 2 ā-ē'the-o-ğăm, *n. Bot.* In De Candolle's classification, a cryptogam with sexual organs, as a fern or a moss; opposed to *amphigam*. [< Gr. *aēthēs*, uncommon, + *gamos*, marriage.] —**a-e"the-o-gam'ic, a-e"the-og'a-mous**, *a.*

æ'ther, *n.* Classic form of ETHER.

Æ-the'ri-a, Æ"the-ri'i-dæ. Common spellings by late scientists of Lamarck's original ETHERIA, etc.

æ-the'ri-id, æ-the'ri-oid. Same as ETHERIID ETHERIOID. See ETHERIIDÆ.

æ-the'ri-on, *n.* Same as ETHERION.

Æ'thi-op, Æ"thi-o'pi-an. Same as ETHIOP, etc.

æ'thi-ops†, *n.* One of various black mineral pharmaceutical preparations. **e'thi-opst.**— **æthiops martial**, black iron oxid.— **æ. mineral**, sulfur triturated with mercury.

æth'moid, *a.* & *n.* Same as ETHMOID. [NOCHROI.

Æ-thoch'ro-i, 1 ī-thok'ro-ai; 2 ē-thŏc'ro-ī, *n.* See MELA-

æ'tho-gen, 1 ī'tho-jen; 2 ē'tho-ğĕn, *n. Chem.* Boron nitrid: named from its greenish-white phosphorescence under heat. [< Gr. *aithos*, fire, + -GEN.]

æ"tho-kir'rin, 1 ī'tho-kir'in; 2 ē'tho-kĭr'in, *n. Chem.* Dye from the yellow coloring-principle of the flowers of common toadflax. [< Gr. *aithos*, fire, + *kirrhos*, yellow.]

Æ'thra, 1 ī'thrə; 2 ē'thra, *n. Myth.* The mother of Theseus.

æ'thri-o-scope, 1 ī'thri-o-skōp; 2 ē'thri-o-scōp, *n. Meteor.* A thermometric instrument for measuring minute changes in the heat radiated from the sky. [< Gr. *aithria*, open sky (< *aithēr*; see ETHER), + *skopeō*, observe.]

Æ-thu'sa, 1 ī-thiū'sə; 2 ē-thū'sa, *n. Bo.* A monotypic genus of Old World poisonous annual herbs of the parsley family. See DOG-PARSLEY. [< Gr. *aithousa*, f. ppr. of *aithō*, burn.]

æth'u-sin, æth'u-sine, 1 eth'yu-sin, -sin *or* -sīn; 2 ĕth'yu-sĭn, -sīn *or* -sēn, *n.* A poisonous alkaloid derived from dog-parsley.

A-e'tian, 1 ē-ī'shən; 2 ā-ē'shan, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the party of extreme Arians that flourished in the latter half of the 4th century: so called from its leader, Aetius of Antioch. Called, later, *Eunomians, Anomœans*, and *Heterousians*. See these words.

æ"ti-at'ic, 1 ī"ti-at'ik; 2 ē"ti-ăt'ic, *a.* Causative; accusative. [< Gr. *aitiatikos*, < *aitia*, cause.]

æ"ti-o-log'i-cal, æ"ti-o-log'i-cal-ly, æ"ti-ol'o-gist, æ"ti-ol'o-gy, ai"ti-ol'o-gy. Classic forms of ETIOLOGICAL, etc.

a"e-ti'tes, 1 ē"ti-tai'tiz; 2 ā"e-ti'tēs, *n.* The eaglestone. [L., < Gr. *aetitēs*, < *aetos*, eagle.]

A-e'ti-us, 1 ē-ī'shi-us; 2 ā-ē'shi-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A Roman general of 454. **2.** An Arian theologian of 367. **3.** A Greek medical writer of about the 5th century. **A-e'ti-ost.**

Æt'na, 1 et'nə; 2 ĕt'na, *n.* **1.** See ETNA. **2.** An ancient Sicilian city. [PLOSIVE, *n.*

Ætna powder. See LIST OF EXPLOSIVES (4), under EX-

A"e-to-bat'i-dæ, 1 ē"i-to-bat'i-dī; 2 ā"e-to-băt'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The eagle-rays (*Myliobatidæ*). **A"e-to'ba-tus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aetos*, eagle, + *batis*, skatefish.]— **a"e-to'ba-tid**, *n.*— **A"e-to-ba-ti'næ**, *n. pl.* The typical subfamily of *Aetobatidæ*.— **a"e-to'ba-toid**, *a.* & *n.*

Æ-to'li-a, 1 ī-tō'li-ə; 2 ē-tō'li-a, *n.* A district of ancient and modern Greece north of the Gulf of Corinth. See ACARNANIA.— **Æ-to'li-an**, *a.*

Æ-to'li-an, 1 ī-tō'li-ən; 2 ē-tō'li-an, *n.* One of the tribe living in Ætolia: an ancient people not classed as Greek until a late period in their history.

A"e-to-mor'phæ, 1 ē"i-to-mōr'fī; 2 ā"e-to-môr'fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of carinate birds, including the birds of prey; *Raptores; Accipitres*. [< Gr. *aetos*, eagle, + *morphē*, form.]— **a"e-to-morph**, *n.*— **a"e-to-mor'phic**, *a.*— **a"e-to-mor'phous**, *a.*

A"e-to-sau'ri-a, 1 ē"i-to-sō'ri-ə; 2 ā"e-to-sa'ri-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A provisional order or suborder of crocodilians. [< Gr. *aetos*, eagle, + *sauros*, lizard.]— **a"e-to-saur**, *n.*— **a"e-to-sau'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

A"e-to-sau'ri-dæ, 1 ē"i-to-sō'ri-dī; 2 ā"e-to-sa'ri-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Triassic family of crocodilians with metatarsals much elongated. **A"e-to-sau'rus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **a"e-to-sau'roid**, *n.*— **a"e-to-sau'roid**, *a.*

æ"vi-ter'nalt, æ"vi-ter'ni-tyt. See EVITERNAL, etc.

af-, *prefix.* Form of *ad-* before *f*. See AD-.

AF. [U. K.] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued in Cornwall.

A. F., *abbr.* Anglo-French; audio-frequency.

a. f., *abbr. Actum fide* (done in faith).

a. f. or A. F., *abbr.* Ale-firkin; [Austral.] agricultural farm.

Af., Afr., *abbr.* Africa; African.

A. F. A., *abbr.* Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.

a-face', 1 ə-fēs'; 2 ə-fāç', *adv.* [Rare.] In front.

a-faint', 1 ə-fēnt'; 2 ə-fānt', *adv.* In a fainting state.

a'fa'tet, *vt.* **1.** To affect; move. **2.** To adjust; dress. **3.** To train, as a dog; subdue. **4.** To make sick.

a'fald, a. [Scot. or Obs.] Onefold; simple; honest.

a'fald-ly†, *adv.* With single-heartedness; sincerely.

a-fal'le†, *vt. & vi.* To fall; drop; depreciate.

a-fal'le†, *vt.* To fell. [cepted Masons.

A. F. A. M., A. F. & A. M., *abbr.* Ancient Free and Ac-

A-far', 1 ə-fär'; 2 ä-fär', *n.* A nomadic, nearly black, Mohammedan people of Dankali, Adal, and Adel districts, E. Africa.

a-far', 1 ə-fär'; 2 a-fär', *adv.* **1.** At or to a distance; remotely. **2.** From a distance: now usually preceded by *from*.

Thus, *from afar*, each dim-discovered scene
More pleasing seems than all the past hath been.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, l. 11.

[< A-, on (confused with A-, of, from), + FAR.]

A. F. B. S., A. & F. B. S., *abbr.* American and Foreign Bible Society.

A. F. C. U., *abbr.* American and Foreign Christian Union.

a-fear', 1 ə-fir'; 2 a-fēr'. [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *vt.* To make afraid. **II.** *adv.* In fear. **III.** *conj.* Lest. [< AS. *afæran*.]

a-feard', 1 ə-fird'; 2 a-fērd', *pa.* [Colloq.] Affected by fear; frightened; afraid. **ə-fearde't; ə-feared't; af-fered't.**

Once a common literary word, Shakespeare having used it more than 30 times, but rare in literature since 1700, it has still a very wide colloquial use, in the forms *afeard* and *'feard*, especially in the southern United States. In poetry it was used by William Morris.

a-feb'rile, 1 ə-feb'ril; 2 a-fēb'ril, *a.* Free from fever.

a-fell't, *vt.* To fell; prostrate. **a-felle't.**

A'fer, 1 ē'fər; 2 ā'fer, *n.* [L.] The southwest wind.

Notus, and *Afer*, black with thunderous clouds.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 702.

A'fer, Pub'li-us Te-ren'ti-us. Same as TERENCE.

a-fe'tal, 1 ə-fī'tal; 2 a-fē'tal, *a.* Having no fetus. **a-fœ'tal.**

aff, 1 af; 2 ăf, *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Off; off from.

aff-, *abbr.* Affectionate; affirmative; affirming.

af"fa-bil'i-ty, 1 af'ə-bil'i-ti; 2 ăf'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being affable; ease and courtesy of manner; readiness to be addressed; willingness to converse or hold intercourse.

The bashfulness of the guests soon gave way before good cheer and *affability*. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 271. [G. P. P. 1861.]

SYN.: see POLITENESS.

af'fa-ble, af'fa-bly, 1 af'ə-bl; 2 ăf'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Expressing or showing affability; as, *affable* grace. **2.** Courteous in intercourse; easy to approach.

Affable . . . means, literally, ready to speak, easily approachable in conversation. But by the usage of the best writers and speakers, and by common consent, it has been limited to the expression of an easy, courteous, and considerate manner on the part of persons of superior position to their inferiors.
R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* ch. 5, p. 87. [SH. & CO.]

[F., < L. *affabilis*, < *ad*, to, + *for*, speak.]

SYN.: see FRIENDLY.— Prep.: *to*.

— **af'fa-bil(e-ness**, *n.*— **af'fa-bly**, *adv.*

af'fa-brous, 1 af'ə-brus; 2 ăf'a-brŭs, *a.* Made well; workmanlike. [< L. *affaber*, < *ad*, to, + *faber*; see FABRIC.]

af-fab'u-late†, *vt.* To detail by fable.— **af-fab"u-la'tion**†, *n.* The moral of a fable.— **af-fab'u-la-to-ry**†, *a.* Like a fable.

af-fain †, *vt.* To attribute fictitiously.

af-fair', 1 ə-fār'; 2 ă-fâr', *n.* **1.** Anything done or to be done; business of any kind; public or private concern: frequently in the plural; as, an *affair* of state; his *affairs* are prosperous.

Truth is the summit of being; justice is the application of it to *affairs*. EMERSON *Essays* second series, p. 81. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. An occurrence or doing of comparatively slight consequence, as an unimportant military engagement, or a love-adventure. **3.** A vague or indefinite object or fact; as, the first ship was a rude *affair*.

The gentleman is not an *affair* of clothes or purse.
GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Companions* p. 58. [J. B. A. 1887.]

4†. A doing; endeavor. **5†.** Dignity; rank. [< F. *affaire*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *faire* (< L. *facio*), do.]— **affair of honor**, a duel.— **Trent A.** (*U. S. Hist.*), the seizure by the United States of the Confederate commissioners on the British mail-steamer "Trent" in 1861. **Mason and Slidell A.†.**

af-fal', 1 af-fāl'; 2 ăf-fâl', *n.* Same as AFVAL.

af-fam'ish†, *vt. & vt.* To starve.— **af-fam'ish-ment†**, *n.*

af-fat'u-ate†. **I.** *vt.* To infatuate. **II.** *a.* Infatuated.

af-fear't, af-feard't. Same as AFEAR, AFEARD.

af-fect'[1], 1 ə-fekt'; 2 ă-fĕct', *vt.* **1.** To have an effect upon; act upon; lay hold of; impress; influence; change; as, worry *affects* the mind; opiates *affect* the brain.

Poverty never does much *affect* a child.
DINAH M. CRAIK *My Mother and I* ch. 1, p. 16. [H. 1874.]

2. To act upon the emotions or sensibilities of; touch; move; as, the audience was deeply *affected*. **3.** To lay hold of; act upon contagiously, as a part of the body; attack: usually passive; as, the throat is *affected* by a cold. **4.** [Rare.] To allot; assign; attribute. **5†.** *Law.* To attaint with crime. [< L. *affectus*, pp. of *afficio*, influence, < *ad*, to, + *facio*, do.]

SYN.: see CONCERN; INFLUENCE.— Prep.: affect *with* awe; affected *in* health *by* the environment.

af-fect'[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have a liking for, as a person, thing, or practise; be drawn toward; be fond of; love. **2.** To show a natural tendency toward; haunt; frequent; inhabit; as, the white bear *affects* the polar regions; lead, when crystallizing, *affects* the cubical form.

Use also such persons as *affect* the business wherein they are employed. BACON *Essays, Negotiation* p. 451. [L. & S. 1884.]

3. To make a show of one's liking for; do for effect; assume; put on. Especially: (1) To assume the character of or imitate; as, Spenser *affected* Chaucer. (2) To pretend or counterfeit; as, he *affected* piety. (3) To take upon one; attempt; profess; as, to *affect* to write the story of one's life. **4.** To assign; attribute; allot. **5.** To make over (certain revenues) as security for a loan. **6.** *Scots Law.* To seize; take possession of, as the property of a debtor. **7†.** To aim at; attain.

II†. *i.* **1.** To incline; be disposed. **2.** To put on airs. [< F. *affecter*, < L. *affecto*, aspire to, < *ad*, to, + *facio*, do.] SYN.: see ASSUME; LIKE; PRETEND. [acted upon.

af-fect'[1], *n.* Mental state or condition; result of being

By *affect* I understand the affections of the body, by which the power of acting of the body itself is increased, diminished, helped, or hindered. SPINOZA *Ethic* tr. by White and Stirling, pt. iii, def. 3, p. 106. [T. F. U. 1894.]

af-fect'[2], *n.* [Archaic.] Inward disposition; inclination.

af-fec'tate†. **I.** *v.* To affect. **II.** *a.* Affected.— **-lyt**, *adv.*

af"fec-ta'tion, 1 af'ek-tē'shən; 2 ăf'ĕc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A studied or ostentatious pretense or attempt; artificial, false, or shallow display: used with *of*.

He [Cardinal Wolsey], with a wonderful *affectation of* humility in the midst of his great splendor, ambled on a mule.
DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* ch. 27, p. 284. [E. & L. 1883.]

2. Artificiality of manner or behavior; affectedness. **3†.** Fondness; affection. **4†.** A seeking for; aiming at. [< L. *affectatio(n-)*, < *affecto*; see AFFECT[2], *v.*]

SYN.: cant, formalism, hypocrisy, pharisaism, pietism, pretense, sanctimoniousness, sanctimony, sham. *Pretense* (L. *prætendo*) primarily signifies the holding something forward as having certain rights or claims, whether truly or falsely; in the good sense, it is now rarely used except with a negative; as, there can be no *pretense* that this is due; a false *pretense* implies the possibility of a true *pretense;* but, alone and unlimited, *pretense* commonly signifies the offering of something for what it is not. *Hypocrisy* is the *pretense* of moral excellence, either as a cover for actual wrong, or for the sake of the credit and advantage attaching to virtue. *Cant*, primarily the singsong iteration of the language of any party, school, or sect, denotes the mechanical and pretentious use of religious phraseology, without corresponding feeling or character: *sanctimoniousness* is the assumption of a saintly manner without a saintly character. *Cant* is *hypocrisy* in utterance; *sanctimoniousness* is *hypocrisy* in appearance, as in looks, tones, etc. *Pietism*, originally a word of good import, is now chiefly used for an unregulated emotionalism in religion; *formalism* is an exaggerated devotion to forms, rites, and ceremonies, without corresponding earnestness of heart; *sham* (identical in origin with *shame*) is a trick or device that puts one to shame, or that shamefully disappoints expectation or falsifies appearance. *Affectation* is in matters of intellect, taste, etc., much what *hypocrisy* is in morals and religion; *affectation* might be termed petty *hypocrisy*. See DECEPTION.— Ant.: candor, frankness, genuineness, honesty, ingenuousness, openness, sincerity, transparency, truth.

af"fec-ta'tion-ist, *n.* One given to affectation.

af-fecte't, *n.* Favorable inclination; affection. CHAUCER.

af-fect'ed[1], 1 a-fekt'ed; 2 ă-fĕct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Assumed falsely or in outward semblance only; showing affectation; as, *affected* manners; an *affected* lady.

When learning ceases to be uncommon among women, learned women will cease to be *affected*. SYDNEY SMITH *Essays, Female Education* in vol. i, p. 179. [C. & HT. 1844.]

2. Having a liking, inclination, or affection; favorably disposed; inclined; as, to stand favorably *affected* toward one. **3.** Fondly cherished; loved.

af-fect'ed[2], *pa.* **1.** Acted upon, influenced, or moved; as, *affected* by the climate. **2.** Laid hold of, seized, or attacked, as by disease; under the influence, as of disease; diseased; as, he was mentally *affected*. **3.** *Alg.* Adfected.

af-fect'ed-ly, 1 a-fekt'ed-li; 2 ă-fĕct'ĕd-ly, *adv.* **1.** With affectation; with appearance rather than reality; hypocritically. **2†.** With favorable affection; lovingly.

af-fect'ed-ness, 1 a-fekt'ed-nes; 2 ă-fĕct'ĕd-nĕs, *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

af-fect'er, 1 a-fekt'ər; 2 ă-fĕct'er, *n.* **1.** One who affects or pretends. **2†.** A lover. **af-fect'a-tort; af-fec'tort.**

af-fect'i-bl(e, 1 a-fekt'i-bl; 2 ă-fĕct'i-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being affected.— **af-fect"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

af-fect'ing[1], 1 a-fekt'iŋ; 2 ă-fĕct'ing, *pa.* **1.** Having power to act upon the feelings, affect, or move the emotions, especially sympathy, grief, and the like.

The . . . pathos of the funeral service, . . . what can be more *affecting?* IRVING *Sketch-Book, Pride of Village* p. 429. [L. 1871.]

2. [Archaic.] Having a physical influence. [M.]

— **af-fect'ing-ly**, *adv.* In an affecting manner.

af-fect'ing[2], *pa.* [Archaic.] **1.** Showing liking or love; affectionate. **2.** Displaying affectation. [for; love.

af-fec'tion, 1 a-fek'shən; 2 ă-fĕc'shon, *vt.* To have affection

af-fec'tion[1], *n.* **1.** A mental feeling or state of feeling toward any person or object. Especially: (1) Kind feeling, or settled good-will; zealous attachment; love; as, *affection* for a friend or benefactor.

The child of our *affection*. LONGFELLOW *Resignation* st. 6.

(2) Any natural disposition or tendency of feeling, whether favorable or unfavorable, instinctive or rational; partiality or aversion: as, the benevolent and malevolent *affections*.

German is inferior to English in modifications of expression of the *affections*. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 18, 1833.

(3) [Archaic.] Ill feeling, or bias; passion, or intense emotion.

2. *Psychol.* The form of feeling or emotion which is characterized by the giving out of the mind toward an object, as distinguished from desire, which craves its object. See DESIRE; EMOTION; FEELING.

These [natural affections] are wholly different in their nature from the Desires. As *Affections* they do not appropriate anything. HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* lect. ix, p. 215. [S. 1873.]

3. *Art.* The vivid representation of emotion. **4†.** The act of affecting, or putting on; affectation.

SYN.: see ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.— Prep.: *for* (rarely IMPROP.); *between* persons.

af-fec'tion[2], *n.* **1.** The act of affecting or acting upon: as, the *affection* of the ear by sound. **2.** The state or fact of being affected, acted upon, or influenced. Especially: (1) *Psychol.* Any modification of consciousness considered as passive, or in its subjective aspect as a form of feeling.

Sensations, one and all, are intrusions, interferences, *affections*, or modifications in the 'mental series.' JAMES WARD *Naturalism and Agnosticism* vol. ii, lect. 11, p. 25. [MACM. 1899.]

(2) Any bodily state; as, *affections* of hunger, thirst, or heat. (3) *Med.* A morbid condition of any part; disease; as, an *affection* of the lungs. 3. A result of being affected or acted on. (1) Any temporary or non-essential state or condition; mode of being; accidental property; as, motion and figure, time and place, are *affections* of matter. (2) Any attribute or quality; as, "holiness and catholicism are *affections* of this Church." PEARSON *Creed.* 4. *Metaph.* A quality of bodies by which they immediately affect the senses; as, heat and color are *affections* of matter.

I distinguish extension and figure by the title of the mathematical *affections* of matter. D. STEWART.

5. *Law.* The act of assuring the performance of an obligation, the payment of money or the like by mortgaging, pledging, or transferring the title of an article of value. 6. *Math.* Size with relation to 90° in trigonometry; as, angles all larger or all smaller than 90° are of the same *affection*. [F., < L. *affecto(n-)*, < *afficto*, influence; see AFFECT¹, *v.*] Syn.: see DISEASE; INFLUENCE.—**af-fec'tion-al**, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to affections. 2. Affectionate.—**af-fec'tion-al-ly†**, *adv.*

af-fec'tion-ate†, *vt.* To have affection for.

af-fec'tion-ate, 1 a-fek'shąn-ıt; 2 ă-fĕc'shon-at, *a.* 1. Having the disposition or mood to love or regard kindly; loving; fond; as, an *affectionate* sister. 2. Expressing love or warm regard; as, an *affectionate* letter; "an exceedingly *affectionate* way of preaching." EDWARDS *Works* vol. iii, p. 335.

Up rose matrons and maidens,
Hailing his slow approach with words of *affectionate* welcome.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, ł. st. 1.

3†. (1) Beloved. (2) Affected; biased. (3) Passionate; obstinate. (4) Earnest; eager. (5) Favorably inclined. **af-fec'tious†.**

Syn.: see AMOROUS; FOND; FRIENDLY.

—**af-fec'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* 1. With affection; in an affectionate or tender manner. 2†. In a biased or partizan manner. 3†. Eagerly.—**af-fec'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*

af-fec'tioned, 1 a-fek'shąnd; 2 ă-fĕc'shond, *pa.* 1. [Archaic.] Disposed or affected; as, kindly *affectioned*. 2†. Affected; conceited. 3†. Wilful; obstinate.

af-fec'tive, } 1 a-fek'tiv; 2 ă-fĕc'tiv, *a.* 1. Pertaining
af-fec'tive, } to or characterized by affection; emotional: applied, in philosophy, to mental phenomena considered in their subjective aspect, or as forms of feeling. 2. Having the power to affect or move; effective. 3†. Put on for effect; affected. [< F. *affectif*, < LL. *affectivus*, < L. *afficio*; see AFFECT¹, *v.*]—**af-fec'tiv(e-ly²**, *adv.*

af-fec"to-mo'tor, 1 a-fek"to-mō'tər; 2 ă-fĕc"to-mō'tor, *a. Psychol.* Characterized by great mental excitement and active muscular movements.

af-fec'tu-al†, *a.* Earnest; affectionate.—**-ly†**, *adv.*

af-fec'tu-ous†, *a.* Ardent; loving.—**-ly†**, *adv.*

af-fee'ble†, *vt.* To make weak.

af-feer', 1 a-fir'; 2 ă-fēr', *vt.* [Archaic.] 1. *Eng. Law.* To assess, as a general amercement, according to special circumstances. 2. To confirm. [< OF. *affeurer, aforer*, < LL. *afforo*, fix the market price. < L. *ad*, to, + *forum*, market.] **af-fere'†.**—**af-feer'er, af-feer'or**, *n.*—**af-feer'ment**, *n. Eng. Law.* The act of affeering. **af-feer'ance†.**

af-feir', *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To be due (to); be becoming; suit. **af-fere'†.** [right. **II.** *n.* One's share or portion.

af'fer-ant†. **I.** *a.* Belonging, suited, or falling to one by

af'fer-ent, 1 af'ər-ent; 2 ăf'er-ĕnt, *a.* Conducting inward, toward the center, or to some part or organ: opposed to *efferent*.

The nerves which carry the action to the brain are called *afferent*. MCCOSH *Psychology, Cognitive Powers* intro., p. 5. [s. 1886.]

[< L. *afferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *affero*, < *ad*, to, + *fero*, bear.]

af-ferme'†, *vt.* To affirm.—**af-ferme'ly†**, *adv.*

af-fet"tu-o'so, 1 af-fet"tu-ō'zo; 2 ăf-fĕt"tu-ō'so, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Tender; soft; pathetic: designating a passage or piece to be rendered with feeling.

af-fi'ance, 1 a-fai'ąns; 2 ă-fi'ąnç, *vt.* [-ANCED; -ANCING.] 1. To promise to wed; betroth. 2. To pledge, or assure by a pledge. [< OF. *afiancer*, < *afiance*; see AFFIANCE, *n.*]—**af-fi'anc-er†**, *n.*

af-fi'ance, *n.* 1. A contract to marry; pledge of faith.

But when I dwelt upon your old *affiance*
She answer'd sharply that I talk'd astray.
TENNYSON *Princess* iii, st. 7.

2. The act of putting faith in anything; confidence. 3. [Archaic.] Close relationship. [< F. *afiance*, < *afier, affier*, trust in, < LL. *affido*, < L. *ad*, to, + *fidus*, faithful.]

af-fi'ant, 1 a-fai'ənt; 2 ă-fi'ant, *n. U. S. Law.* One who makes an affidavit: distinguished from *deponent*.

af"fi-chage', 1 af'ı-shōj'; 2 ăf'ı-çhāzh', *n.* [F.] 1. The act or result of posting an affiche. 2. Affiches collectively.

af"fiche', 1 a-fīsh'; 2 ă-fīçh', *n.* [F.] A notice put up for public reading; a poster. [posted up; announced.

af"fi"ché', 1 af'ı-shē'; 2 ăf'ı-çhe', *a.* [F.] Made public;

af"fi-da'tion, 1 af'ı-dē'shən; 2 ăf'ı-dā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] A pledging of one's word, as in betrothal; a vow.

af"fi-da'vit, 1 af'ı-dē'vıt; 2 ăf'ı-dā'vit, *n.* 1. *Law.* A voluntary sworn declaration, in writing, made before competent authority. 2. Any solemn or formal declaration.

It is but a shabby truth that wants an author's *affidavit* to make it trustworthy. D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* p. 27. [s. 1863.]

[LL., 3d per. s. perf. ind. of *affido*; see AFFIANCE, *n.*]

af-fie'†, *vt. & vi.* Same as AFFY.

af-fied'†, *pp.* Affianced.

af-file'†, af-fyle'†, *vt.* To sharpen; poll h.

af-fil'i-a-ble, } 1 a-fil'ı-a-bl; 2 ă-fil'i-a-bl, *a.* Capable
af-fil'i-a-bl², } of being affiliated; traceable or chargeable, as an effect: with *on* or *upon*.

af-fil'i-ate, 1 a-fil'ı-ēt; 2 ă-fil'i-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To receive or place on friendly terms; associate with; join: usually reflexively or passively, followed by *to* or *with*; as, to *affiliate* oneself *with* (or *to*) a political party; he was *affiliated with* good men. 2. To receive into the family as a child; adopt. 3. *Law.* To fix the paternity of, as an illegitimate child. 4. To determine relations of, as those of origin, descent, etc.

II. *i.* To be in or come into intimate relations; sympathize; consort; as, two friends may closely *affiliate*. [< LL. *affilio*, < L. *ad*, to, + *filius*, son.]

af-fil'i-ate, *a.* Closely related; affiliated.

The man almost *affiliate* to the Church.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. x, l. 392.

af-fil'i-ate, *n.* Some auxiliary person or thing.

af-fil"i-a'tion, 1 a-fil'ı-ē'shən; 2 ă-fil'i-ā'shon, *n.* 1. Association in general; friendly or intimate relationship; connection.

Whatever may have been Mr. Gladstone's opinions or *affiliations*. . . . the credit of surpassing ability has always been his. T. W. HIGGINSON *Brief Biographies, Gladstone* p. 1. [c. P. P. 1875.]

2. Adoption or association in the same society or family. 3. *Law.* The determining of a child's paternity or parentage. 4. The determination of origin or descent.

af-fi'nal, 1 a-fai'nəl; 2 ă-fi'nal, *a.* [Rare.] 1. Derived from the same source. 2. Related by marriage, or otherwise than by blood. [< L. *affinis*, < *ad*, to, + *finis*, end.]

af-fine'†, *vt. Chem.* To refine.—**af-fi'nage†**, *n.* A refining.

af-fine'†, *a.* 1. Related by marriage. 2. Akin.

af-fine'†, *n.* 1. A relative by marriage. 2. A kinsman.

af-fined', 1 a-faind'; 2 ă-find', *pa.* 1. Joined by artificial ties; allied; akin; confederated; wedded: related by marriage: contrasted with *consanguine*. 2. *Zool.* Having similar structural characters; having natural affinity. 3. [Archaic.] Under obligation, due to some close relation.

af"fi-ni'tion, 1 af'ı-nish'ən; 2 ăf'ı-nish'on, *n.* [Rare.] Connection or relation by affinity.

To partake of . . . qualities by *affinition* and heredity.
HOWELLS *Modern Instance* ch. 21, p. 256. [B. M. & CO. 1889.]

af-fin'i-ty, 1 a-fin'ı-tı; 2 ă-fin'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiṡ, *pl.*] 1. Any connection through natural attraction or causal relation Especially: (1) Any natural drawing, inclination, liking, or friendliness; as, a strange *affinity* attracts opposite natures.

Perceptive wisdom that has not been vivified by life has in itself no *affinity* for life.
HOLLAND *Gold-Foil* ch. 1, p. 12. [s. 1869.]

(2) Any close relation or agreement; likeness in nature, character, taste, etc. (3) A Platonic or spiritual attraction held to exist between certain persons, especially between those of opposite sexes; also, the person exerting such attraction. (4) *Chem.* The property or force by which differing elements or groups of elements, when brought into contact, unite to form a new compound; chemical attraction; chemism. (5)† Companionship; intimacy. (6)† Vicinity; nearness. 2. Any connection through common origin. (1) Loosely, relationship or kinship by consanguinity, especially between races; collectively, relatives; kindred. (2) *Biol.* Structural likeness in organisms, indicating connection with or descent from a common stock; also, the relation based upon this likeness. (3) *Philol.* Structural likeness in languages, indicating a common origin.

'The Gothic and Celtic had the same origin with the Sanskrit. The old Persian may be added to the same family.' But how was that *affinity* to be explained?
MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* first series, lect. iv, p. 160. [s. 1875.]

3. Connection through certain relations formed, as by church or state. Especially: (1) Relationship through marriage (as opposed to blood-relationship), as of a husband to his wife's relatives and vice versa; collectively, kindred by marriage; as, Solomon made *affinity* with Hiram, king of Tyre. (2) *R. C. Ch.* The relationship between a man and his wife's relatives and between a woman and her husband's relatives. 4. *Geom.* A relation between two figures such that one can be made congruous with the other by extending its parts in one direction in a constant proportion. 5. *Psychol.* That quality or relationship of ideas which renders them capable of being associated, as similarity, contiguity, etc. 6. [Colloq., U. S.] A soul-mate; mistress. [< F. *affinité*, < L. *affinita(t-)s*, < *affinis*; see AFFINAL.]

Syn.: consanguinity. kin, kindred, relationship. *Consanguinity* is *relationship* by blood; *affinity* is *relationship* by marriage: either may be termed *kin* or *kindred*. In biology and philology. *affinity* may denote race-relationship or structural likeness. See ANALOGY; KIN.—**genetic affinity** (*Biol.*), affinity or relationship owing to similar origin. **genetic relationship‡.**—**predisposed a.** (*Chem.*), the cause, formerly assumed, of a change occasioned by a substance possessing an attraction or affinity for a product which may be found as a sequence of the change.—**af-fin'i-ta-tiv(e-ly²**, *adv.* By means of affinity.—**af-fin'i-tiv(e³**, *a.* Connected, related, or characterized by affinity; affined.

af-firm', 1 a-fūrm'; 2 ă-firm', *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To declare or state positively; assert; make (a statement) and maintain (it) to be true; maintain; declare to be fact; aver; as, to *affirm* one's innocence; to *affirm* a falsehood.

It is impossible for the mind to *affirm* anything of that of which it knows nothing. HODGE *System. Theol.* vol. i. ch. 4, p. 354. [s. 1872.]

How can it be *affirmed* of any that they need no repentance?
TRENCH *Parables of Our Lord, Lost Sheep* p. 376. [A. 1880.]

2. *Gram. & Logic.* To make (a statement) in the affirmative; declare affirmatively, as opposed to declare negatively. 3. To confirm, establish, or ratify, as a law or judgment; make firm. 4. *Law.* (1) To reassert and ratify, as a judgment or decree of an inferior tribunal: said of a superior court. (2) To ratify and confirm, as one's previous act.

II. *i.* 1. To state the affirmative side. 2. To make a formal declaration or affirmation. 3. *Law.* To make solemn declaration under judicial charge and sanction. [< F. *affirmer*, < L. *affirmo*, < *ad*, to, + *firmus*, firm.]

Syn.: assert, asseverate, aver, declare, depose, indorse, maintain, predicate, propound, protest, state, swear, tell, testify. *Affirm* has less of egotism than *assert* (as seen in the word *self-assertion*), coming nearer to *aver*. It has more solemnity than *declare*, and more composure and dignity than *asseverate*, which is to *assert* excitedly. In legal usage, *affirm* has a general agreement with *depose* and *testify*; it differs from *swear* in not invoking the name of God. See ALLEGE; ASSERT; ASSURE; AVER.—Ant.: contradict, deny, dispute, gainsay, negative, oppose.—**af-firm'a-bl(e²**, *a.* Capable of being affirmed.—**-a-bly**, *adv.*—**af-firm'ance**, *n.* 1. Affirmation. 2. *Law.* Ratification; confirmation.—**af-firm'ant. I.** *a.* Affirming. **II.** *n.* An affirmer; in law, one who testifies under judicial affirmation instead of formal oath.—**af-firm'er**, *n.*—**af-firm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

af"fir-ma'tion, 1 af'ər-mē'shən; 2 ăf'er-mā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of asserting or declaring anything to be true; especially, affirmative assertion as opposed to negative; assertion.

All our *affirmations* are only in concrete. LOCKE *Essays, Human Understanding* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 11. [H. 1818.]

2. That which is affirmed; an averment. 3. *Logic.* An affirmative judgment or proposition; a predication. 4. *Law.* A solemn declaration made, by one conscientiously opposed to taking a judicial oath, before a magistrate or other officer competent to administer an oath, that he will testify truthfully, under the pains and penalties of perjury for testifying falsely. 5. The confirmation of anything established; ratification; as, the *affirmation* of laws. [OF., < L. *affirmatio(n-)*, < *affirmo*; see AFFIRM, *v.*]

af-firm'a-tive, } 1 a-fūrm'ə-tiv; 2 ă-firm'a-tiv, *a.* 1.
af-firm'a-tiv², } Marked by affirmation; asserting that a fact is so; answering "yes" to a question at issue; as, an *affirmative* vote.

Our philosophy is *affirmative*, and readily accepts the testimony of negative facts. EMERSON *Essays* 1st ser., p. 122. [T. & F. 1865.]

2. That gives assent or affirmation; ratifying; confirmative. 3. *Logic.* Expressing the agreement of the terms of a proposition; not containing a negative particle; not negative; as, an *affirmative* proposition. 4. *Math.* Positive; affected with the plus sign; as, an *affirmative* quantity. [< F. *affirmatif*, < L. *affirmativus*, < *affirmo*; see AFFIRM, *v.*] **af-firm'a-to-ry†.**—**af-firm'a-tiv(e-ly²**, *adv.*

af-firm'a-tive, *n.* 1. That which affirms or asserts; a statement in which anything is affirmed; an expression of affirmation or assent; as, a decided *affirmative*.

In grammar two negatives make an *affirmative*.
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 16, p. 257. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. That side in a debate which affirms the proposition debated. 3. *Law.* That side on which rests the burden of proof. 4. *Logic.* An affirmative mood, proposition, or word. 5. *Naut.* A signal-flag to indicate an affirmative answer to a previous signal. 6†. An affirmation.

af-firmd', *pp.* Affirmed. S. S.

af-firm'ing, 1 a-fūrm'ıŋ; 2 ă-firm'ing, *n.* Affirmation.

af-fix', 1 a-fiks'; 2 ă-fiks', *v.* **I.** *t.* To fix or attach; fasten; join; append; as, to *affix* one's signature; he *affixed* his seal to the deed; to *affix* a syllable to a word. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To be attached; attach; adhere; cling. [< LL. *affixo*, freq. of L. *affigo*, < *ad*, to, + *figo*, fasten.]

Syn.: see ADD; ATTACH.—Prep.: *to*.—**af-fix'er**, *n.*—**af-fix'ment**, *n.* Same as ATTACHMENT.

af'fix, 1 af'iks; 2 ăf'ĭks, *n.* 1. That which is attached, appended, or added. (1) *Gram.* A syllable, letter, or letters added as prefix or suffix to a word, stem, or verbal root, to form a new word: a frequent process in word-formation, as in *af-fix, bold-ness, rami-fy, child-hood, ante-diluvian, un-natural*, etc. (2) *Art.* Any small, separate, decorative feature wrought upon fictile ware, bronzes, etc. 2. *Math.* Either of two symbols representing respectively a point and the complex number whose elements are the coordinates of that point. When $x = A + B\sqrt{-1}$, x is the *affix* of the point A, B, and vice versa.—**af'fix-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Having the characteristics of an affix.—**af-fix'ture**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of fastening to, or state of being fastened to; also, that which is affixed. **af"fix-a'tion†; af-fix'ion‡.**

af-flat', *pp.* Affixed. S. S.

af-flate'†, *vt.* To blow or breathe on; inspire.

af-flat'ed, 1 ə-flēt'ed; 2 a-flāt'ĕd, *pa.* Breathed upon; inspired. [< L. *afflatus*, pp. of *affio*; see AFFLATUS.]—**af-fla'tion**, *n.* A breathing on, toward, or into; inspiration.

af-fla'tus, 1 a-flē'tus; 2 ă-flā'tŭs, *n.* 1. An exaltation of soul under divine influence; inspiration.

Over his church the *afflatus* passed.
WHITTIER *The Preacher* st. 7.

2. An elevating and controlling or overmastering natural impulse; as, poetic *afflatus*.

A great deep soul, with the *afflatus* and mysterious tide of vision and impulse rushing on him he knows not whence.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. i, p. 22. [C. & H. 1859.]

3. *Med.* (1) A baneful blast of air. (2) Belching. (3) A type of erysipelas, so named from its suddenness. 4. [Rare.] A breathing or hissing. [L., < *affio*, blow on, < *ad*, to, + *flo*, blow.]

af"fleu"ré', 1 a'flū"rē'; 2 ă'flū"re', *a.* [F.] *Decor. Art.* Made even or flush with the surface; not projecting: noting a medallion, mosaic, or other inlaid ornament.

af-flict', 1 a-flikt'; 2 ă-flĭct', *vt.* 1. To distress physically or mentally; oppress with suffering; trouble grievously; distress; as, to *afflict* a land with plagues.

It is with ruins, as it is with monuments; in the midst of a great city, in the dirt of our streets, they *afflict* and grieve the heart. LAMARTINE *Travels, etc.* tr. by R. Huish *July 19, 1832* p. 46. [WRI.]

2†. To cast down; humble. [< L. *afflicto*, freq. of *affligo*, < *ad*, to, + *figo*, strike down.]—**af-flict'†. I.** *a.* Afflicted. **II.** *n.* Conflict.—**af-flict'er**, *n.* One who afflicts.—**af-flict'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a distressing manner; afflictively.

af-flict'ed, 1 a-flikt'ed; 2 ă-flĭct'ĕd, *pa.* Distressed in body or mind; filled with or suffering affliction.

Hear, Father, hear thy faint *afflicted* flock
Cry to thee. BRYANT *Hymn of the Waldenses* st. 1.

af-flic'tion, 1 a-flik'shən; 2 ă-flĭc'shon, *n.* 1. The state of being afflicted; sore distress of body or mind; grievous trouble.

The furnace of *affliction* produces refinement in States.
J. T. PECK *Great Republic* period ii, ch. 5, p. 271. [S. & W. 1868.]

2. That which causes great suffering or distress; grief; calamity.

Where in the shadow of a great *affliction*, The soul sits dumb!
WHITTIER *To my Friend, On the Death of his Sister* st. 6.

3. The act of sorely distressing; especially, self-inflicted religious discipline; mortification. 4. *Astrol.* A planet unfortunately situated in the horoscope. [< F. *affliction*, < L. *afflictio(n-)*, < *affligo*; see AFFLICT, *v.*] **af-flict'ed-ness‡.**—**af-flic'tion-less**, *a.*

Syn.: chastening, trial, tribulation. These words have all an especially religious bearing, suggesting some disciplinary purpose of God, with beneficent design. *Affliction* may be keen and bitter, but brief; *tribulation* is long and wearing. We speak of an *affliction*, but rarely of a *tribulation*, since *tribulation* is viewed as a continuous process, which may endure for years or for a lifetime; but we speak of our daily *trials*. See ADVERSITY.—Ant.: alleviation, assuagement, comfort, consolation, relief.

af-flic'tive, } 1 a-flik'tiv; 2 ă-flĭc'tiv, *a.* Causing or in-
af-flic'tive, } volving pain or distress; troublesome; grievous. [< LL. *afflictivus*, < L. *affligo*; see AFFLICT, *v.*]
—**af-flic'tiv(e-ly²**, *adv.*

af-flue'†, *v.* To flow toward; assemble; flock.

af'flu-ence, 1 af'lū-ens; 2 ăf'lu-ençe, *n.* 1. A profuse or abundant supply, especially of riches; wealth; as, to live in *affluence*.

O precious hours! O golden prime
And *affluence* of love and time!
LONGFELLOW *Old Clock on the Stairs* st. 6.

2. A flowing toward; concourse; as, the *affluence* of blood to the heart. **af'flu-en-cy†; af'flu-ent-ness‡.**

Syn.: abundance, opulence, plenty, riches, wealth. We may speak of *affluence* of thought or language, but the word in common use signifies *abundance* of material goods, accompanied with generous expenditure. We could not speak of a miser as living in *affluence*, tho we might speak of his hoarded *wealth* or his useless *riches*.—Ant.: indigence, penury, poverty, scarcity want.

af'flu-ent, 1 af'lu-ent; 2 ăf'lụ-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or furnishing an abundance; abounding, especially in wealth; rich; as, an *affluent* merchant.

He on whom . . . *affluent* Fortune emptied all her horn.
TENNYSON *Death of Wellington* st. 8.

2. Having a free course; flowing readily; fluent; as, *affluent* speech; *affluent* streams. 3†. Flowing toward any point. **II.** *n.* A tributary stream. [F., < L. *affluent(-)s*, ppr. of *affluo*, < *ad*, to, + *fluo*, flow.]—**-ly,** *adv.*

af'flux, 1 af'lŭks; 2 ăf'lŭks, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing, or that which flows, toward a point; especially, in medicine, a flow of bodily fluids or humors to a part. **2.** Any coming together or collection, as of clouds.

The *afflux* of purchasers has much more than doubled.
Pall Mall Gazette Aug. 10, 1872. [M.]

[< L. *affluxus*, pp. of *affluo*; see AFFLUENT, *a.* & *n.*] **af-flux'ion†.**

af'fo-dil†, *n.* The daffodil; asphodel. **af'fo-dyll†.**

Af-fon'so, 1 ə-fŏn'zō; 2 ä-fōn'sō, *n.* [Pg.] See ALPHONSO.

af'fo-rage, 1 af'ə-rij; 2 ăf'ə-rāj, *n.* [OF.] The duty paid, in France, in feudal times, to a lord, on the wine sold in his district.

af-force', 1 ə-fōrs'; 2 ă-fôrç', *vt.* [AF-FORCED'; AF-FORC'ING.] **1.** *Eng. Law & Hist.* To strengthen by added force; reenforce.

If twelve did not agree, the assize was *afforced* . . . till twelve did concur. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii. p. 376.

2†. To compel; force; ravish. **3†.** To exert (oneself). [< OF. *afforcer;* see AFFORCEMENT.]

af-force'ment, 1 ə-fōrs'mənt or -mənt; 2 ă-fôrç'mənt, *n.* **1.** The act of afforcing. **2.** A fortress. [OF., < *afforcer*, var. of *efforcer*, < LL. *exfortio*, < L. *ex*, out, + *fortis*, strong.] **af-for'ci-a-ment†.**

af-ford', 1 ə-fôrd'; 2 ă-fôrd', *vt.* **1.** To have sufficient means for; be able to meet the expense of without detriment to one's estate; sustain; bear; stand: used generally with *can, could, might*, etc.; as, he can *afford* the expense.

It would be more rational to talk about not *affording* seed corn than to talk about not *affording* our children as much of their time as is necessary for their education.
EVERETT *Orations, Education* in vol. ii. p. 228. (L. B. & CO. 1850.]

2. Hence, to incur without serious detriment; endure with advantage or triumph; as, he could *afford* to die.

The evil cannot brook delay, The good can well *afford* to wait.
WHITTIER *Lines to Friends Under Arrest* st. 5.

3. To produce, yield, or furnish, as fruit, profit, result, or the like; as, the earth *affords* an abundance. **4.** To further or accomplish, as an enterprise. [< AS. *geforthian*, < *ge-* (becoming *af-*, as if < L. *ad*) intens. + *forthian*, further, promote, < *forth;* see FORTH.]

Syn.: see ENDURE; SUPPLY.—**af-ford'a-bl(eᴾ,** *a.*—**af-ford'ment†,** *n.* A grant; bestowal.

af-for'est, 1 ə-fər'est; 2 ă-fŏr'ĕst, *vt.* **1.** To permit or cause (a forest) to grow upon treeless land. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* To convert into a forest; declare subject to forest laws. [< LL. *afforesto*, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *foresta;* see FOREST.] —**af-for"es-ta'tion,** *n.* The act or result of afforesting; also, afforested land. **af-for'est-ment†.**

af-for'ma-tiv(eˢ, 1 ə-fôr'mə-tıv; 2 ă-fôr'mə-tıv, *n.* An affix.

af-fran'chise, 1 ə-fran'chīz *or* -chəiz; 2 ă-frăn'chĭs *or* -chīs, *vt.* [-CHISED; -CHIS-ING.] To enfranchise; liberate. [< OF. *afranchir;* see A-[11], FRANK.]—**-ment,** *n.*

af-frap'†, *v.* To strike; encounter.

af-fray', 1 ə-frē'; 2 ă-frĕ', *v.* [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To cause to feel sudden fear; terrify; startle; alarm.

'What have I done, that these my sleep *affray?*'
JEAN INGELOW *The Dreams that Came True* st. 16.

II. *t.* To be fearful. [< OF. *affrayer*, < L. *ex*, from, + LL. *fridus*, peace, < OHG. *fridu*, peace.]

af-fray', *n.* **1.** A public brawl or fight; a disturbance of the peace; specif., in law, the fighting of two or more persons in some public place to the creating of public alarm. **2†.** An assault or attack; a fray. **3†.** Terror. [OF., < *affrayer;* see AFFRAY, *v.*] **af-fray'ment†.**

af-fray'er, 1 ə-frē'ər; 2 ă-frā'er, *n.* [Rare.] A breaker of the peace.

af-fray'neț, *vt.* To ask; inquire of. **a-frayne'†.**

af-freet', 1 ə-frit'; 2 ă-frĕt', *n.* A demon. See AFRIT. **a-freet'†.**

af-freight', 1 ə-frēt'; 2 ă-frĕt', *vt.* [Rare.] To charter, as a vessel, for carrying goods. [< F. *affrêter;* see A-[11], FREIGHT.] —**af-freight'er,** *n.*—**af-freight'ment,** *n.* **1.** A contract for the use or service of a merchant vessel for the carrying of merchandise. **2.** The freight carried.

af-fret'†, *n.* A furious and sudden attack.

af"fret-tan'do, 1 af'frĕt-tän'do; 2 ăf'frĕt-tän'do, *adv.* & *a.* [It.] *Mus.* In accelerated time; hurriedly; excitedly. **af"fret-tat'to†; af"fret-to'so†.**

af-fric'ate, 1 a-frik'ĕt; 2 ă-frĭc'ăt, *vt.* **1.** *Phon.* To articulate in the manner of an affricative. **2.** To rub against or upon; grate.

af-fric'a-tive, } 1 a-frik'ə-tıv; 2 ă-frĭc'a-tıv, *n. Phon.* The

af-fric'a-tivˢ, } close combination of a stop or an explodent with a fricative consonant or spirant, as *pf* in German *Pferd*, horse, and *z* (pronounced as *ts*) in German *Zigeuner*, Gipsy. [< AF- + FRICATIVE.] **af'fri-cate‡.**

af-fric'tion†, *n.* Friction.

af-friend'ed†, *a.* Made friends; reconciled. **af-frend'ed†.**

af-fright', 1 ə-frait'; 2 ă-frīt', *vt.* [Archaic or Poet.] To impress with sudden fear; frighten. [< AS. *āfyrhtan;* see A-[2], FRIGHT.] **af-fright'ent,**—**af-fright'er,** *n.*

Syn.: alarm, appal, astonish, astound, cow, dismay, frighten, scare, startle, terrify. See FRIGHTEN.—Prep.: affrighted *at* or *by* the vision; to affright one *with* or *by* threats, *from* his purpose.

af-fright', *n.* [Archaic.] The act of frightening; sudden, great fear; a cause of terror. **af-fright'ment†.**—**af-fright'ful,** *a.*—**af-fright'ful-ly,** *adv.*

af-fright'ed, 1 ə-frait'ed; 2 ă-frīt'ĕd, *pa.* Struck with fear; frightened; also, expressing fright; as, *affrighted* eyes. **af-fright'†.**—**af-fright'ed-ly,** *adv.*

The hair of the *affrighted* pedagogue rose upon his head with terror. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 449. [G. P. P. & CO. 1861.]

af-front', } 1 ə-frunt'; 2 ă-frŏnt', *vt.* **1.** To insult openly

af-frunt'ᵣ, } or to the face; treat with insolence or indignity; slight intentionally; offend by word or act.

His majesty would never have been so grossly *affronted* abroad if he had not first been *affronted* at home.
MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 1161. [W. T. A. 1881.]

2. To put to the blush; make ashamed or confused; as, to *affront* the family feeling. **3.** [Archaic.] To meet face to face; confront; accost; also, to oppose or assault.

Let us *affront* and reprimand the smooth mediocrity . . . of the times. EMERSON *Essays* first series, p. 61. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

4. To front in position; face; look toward. [< F. *affronter*, < LL. *affronto*, < L. *ad*, to, + *fron(t-)s*, front.]

Syn.: aggravate, annoy, displease, exasperate, insult, irritate, offend, provoke, tease, vex, wound. One may be *annoyed* by the well-meaning awkwardness of a servant, *irritated* by a tight shoe or a thoughtless remark, *vexed* at some careless neglect or needless misfortune, *wounded* by the ingratitude of child or friend. To *tease* is to give some slight and perhaps playful annoyance. *Aggravate* in the sense of *offend* is colloquial. To *provoke*, literally to call out or challenge, is to begin a contest; one *provokes* another to violence. To *affront* is to offer some defiant offense or indignity, as it were, to one's face; it is somewhat less than to *insult*. See PIQUE.—Ant.: conciliate, content, gratify, honor, please.

—**af-front'ed-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] With effrontery; insultingly.—**af-front'ed-ness,** *n.* The state of being affronted; also, impudence.—**af-front-ee',** *n.* One who receives an affront.—**af-front'er,** *n.* **1.** One who affronts. **2†.** An impudent pretender.—**af-front'ing-ly,** *adv.* So as to affront; insultingly.—**af-front'ing-ness,** *n.* The quality that gives affront; an insulting manner or spirit.

af-front', *n.* **1.** An open insult or indignity; an act of intentional disrespect or defiance; rude treatment; offense to one's person or honor. **2†.** A confronting or meeting, whether friendly or hostile; opposition or assault. **3†.** Shame; disgrace.

af"fron"tẽe', 1 ə-frŏn"tē'; 2 ă-frôn"tē', *a.* [F.] *Art & Her.* Face to face, or front to front: also, facing the beholder, as animals in an escutcheon. **af"fron"tẽe'‡.**

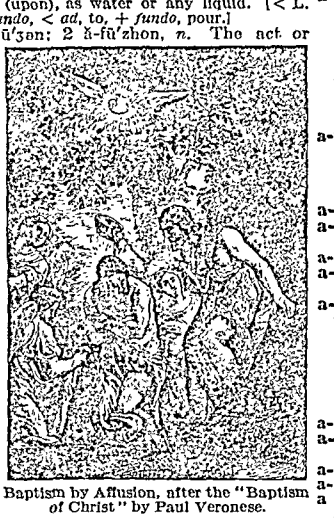
af-fron'tive, } 1 ə-frun'tıv; 2 ă-frŏn'tıv, *a.* Giving or

af-frun'tivᵖ, } containing an affront; as, an *affrontive* answer.—**af-front'ive-ness,** *n.*

affˢ., *abbr.* Affidavit.

af-fuse', 1 ə-fūz'; 2 ă-fūs', *vt.* [AF-FUSED'; AF-FUS'ING.] [Rare.] To pour (upon), as water or any liquid. [< L. *affusus*, pp. of *affundo*, < *ad*, to, + *fundo*, pour.]

af-fu'sion, 1 ə-fiū'ʒən; 2 ă-fū'zhon, *n.* The act or process of pouring water or other liquid upon a person or thing, as upon a child in baptism, or, in medicine, upon a patient's body.



Baptism by Affusion, after the "Baptism of Christ" by Paul Veronese.

The earliest rude remains of Christian art in the Catacombs represent John as baptizing on the side of a stream of water by *affusion*
A. A. HODGE *Pop. Theol. Themes* p. 371. [P. S. P. 1887.]

[< LL. *affusio(n-)*, < L. *affusus;* see AFFUSE.]

af-fy', 1 ə-faı'; 2 ă-fī', *v.* **I.** *t. 1.* [Archaic.] To promise to give or take (any one) in marriage. **2†.** To trust. **3†.** To assert on one's honor; declare solemnly. **II†.** *t.* To confide; rely. [< F. *affier;* see AFFIANCE, *n.*] **af-fye'†.**

Af'ghan, 1 af'gan; 2 ăf'găn, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Afghanistan; specif., one of the dominant Iranic race of that country. **2.** The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, akin to Persian: called by those who speak it *Pushtu*. **3.** [a-] A soft wool blanket or coverlet, knitted or crocheted.—**Af'ghan,** *a.*

Af-ghan"i-stan', 1 af-gan'ı-stan'; 2 ăf-găn'ĭ-stän', *n.* A country in Asia, between India and Persia; 250,000 sq. m.; capital, Kabul.

af'god", *n.* A false god; effigy.

af'hus", 1 ăf'hŭs'; 2 ăf'hŭs', *n.* A small building adjoining a Norse temple in which the altar, idols, etc., were placed. [< Icel. *afhūs*, < *af*, off, + *hūs*, house.] [abroad.

a-field', 1 ə-fild'; 2 ə-fĭld', *adv.* **1.** In or to the field; What keeps Gurth so long *afield?* SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [B. & S.]

How jocund did they drive their team *afield!* GRAY *Elegy* st. 7.

2. Off the track; astray. [< A-, on, + FIELD.]

A-fi'fi, 1 ə-fī'fī; 2 ä-fī'fī, *n. pl.* A tribe of pigmies inhabiting equatorial Africa: obsolete and unfounded.

a"fi-ko'men, 1 ä"fı-kō'men; 2 ä"fı-kō'mĕn, *n.* [Gr.] In the seder service during Passover, one-half of the middle cake of three cakes supposed to represent the three Jewish orders "Cohen," "Levi," and "Israel."

a-file', *vt.* To polish. CHAUCER.

a-find'†, *vt.* To find out; disclose.

a-fine'†, *adv.* To the finish; finally.

a fi-o'ri, 1 ə fī-ō'rī; 2 ä fī-ō'rī. [It.] Literally, with flowers: used to designate a style of decorating pottery, consisting of birds and flowers intertwined, common in Italian majolica.

a-fire', 1 ə-faır'; 2 ə-fīr', *adv.* & *a.* On fire, literally or figuratively. And every common bush *afire* with God.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 822.

A"fi-um'-Ka"ra-his-sar', 1 ä"fı-ŭm'-kä"ra-hıs-sär'; 2 ä"fĭ-ŭm'-kä"ra-hĭs-sär', *n.* A city in Asiatic Turkey, noted for carpets, leather manufactures, and opium-growing. **A"fi-oom'‡.**

a-fly'yah, 1 ə-fī'ya; 2 ä-fī'yä, *n.* [Ar.] A surat calotte, or white skull-cap usually worn by Arabs under a turban.

A. F. L., *abbr.* American Federation of Labor.

A-fla'j', 1 ə-flăj'; 2 ä-flăj', *n.* A district of Neĭd, Arabia; capital, Kharĭan. [ing, literally or figuratively.

a-flame', 1 ə-flēm'; 2 ə-flām', *adv.* & *a.* On fire; glow-

When 'Jane Eyre' came before the public, all London was *aflame.* WEAVER *Heart of the World* p. 558. [P. L. & CO. 1883.]

A-fla'o, 1 ə-flä'o; 2 ä-flä'o, *n.* A city of the Gold Coast, West Africa. [flaring.

a-flare', 1 ə-flâr'; 2 ə-flâr', *adv.* & *a.* Aflame; gaudy;

a-flat', 1 ə-flat'; 2 ə-flăt', *adv.* & *a.* Lying flat; flatly; flat.

a-flaunt', 1 ə-flônt' *or* ə-flônt'; 2 ə-flânt' *or* ə-flănt', *adv.* & *a.* In a flaunting state or manner; flaunting.

a-flee't, *vt.* To go in flight; flee.

a-fley', 1 ə-flē'; 2 ə-flĕ', *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To frighten; rout.

a-flick'er, 1 ə-flik'ər; 2 ə-flĭk'er, *adv* & *a.* In a flickering state; flickering.

a-flight', 1 ə-flaıt'; 2 ə-flīt', *adv.* & *a.* In or by flight; flying.

a-float', 1 ə-flōt'; 2 ə-flōt', *adv.* & *a.* **1.** In a floating state or condition. (1) Borne or floating on any body of water, as opposed to *aground* or *ashore*.

Down she came and found a boat Beneath a willow left *afloat.*
TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* pt. iv, st. 1.

(2) Overflowed, as a deck; awash. **2.** Moving about; adrift; unfixed; as, rumors are *afloat*.

Opinions are *afloat* in society.
JAS. BUCHANAN *Modern Atheism* p. 11. [G. & L. 1857.]

3. Able to move; free; unembarrassed; as, the firm is again *afloat*.

a-flocht'†, *a.* [Scot.] Flustered; excited. **a-flought'†.**

a-flow', 1 ə-flō'; 2 ə-flō', *adv.* & *a.* [Rare.] In a flowing state; flowing. [blooming.

a-flow'er, 1 ə-flau'ər; 2 ə-flow'er, *adv.* & *a.* In flower;

a-flush', 1 ə-flush'; 2 ə-flŭsh', *adv.* & *a.* **1.** In a flush; aglow; blushing. **2.** In the same plane or line; flush; even.

a-flut'ter, 1 ə-flut'ər; 2 ə-flŭt'er, *adv.* & *a.* In a flutter; agitated. [foaming.

a-foam', 1 ə-fōm'; 2 ə-fōm', *adv.* & *a.* In a state of foam;

And waves on the outer rocks *afoam.*
WHITTIER *Wreck of Rivermouth* st. 1.

a-fo'fa, 1 ə-fō'fə; 2 ä-fō'fä, *n.* A Portuguese dance, in triple time, accompanied with castanets and a stringed instrument, or the tambourine, interpolated with vocal couplets.

a fo'glie, 1 ä fō'lyē; 2 ä fō'lyĕ. [It.] Literally, with leaves: used to designate a style of decorating pottery, principally with foliage, common in Italian majolica.—**a foglie da dozzina,** 1 dod-zī'na; 2 dōd-zī'nä [It.], literally, with leaves of the dozen: designating a crude style of decorating majolica with foliage, common in parts of Italy.

a-fond'†, *vt.* To search for; test; tempt; try.

a-fong't, *vt.* To seize; receive; contain; also, beget. [house.

a-fong', 1 ə-fŏn'; 2 ə-fông', *n.* [P. I.] A Bontoc dwelling.

a-foot', 1 ə-fut'; 2 ə-fo͝ot', *adv.* **1.** On foot. **2.** Able to walk; up from the bed. **3.** In motion; astir. **4.** In process of accomplishment; in progress.

How! Mountford with his sister, hand in hand: What myracle's *afoot?* HEYWOOD *A Woman Kill'd with Kindness* act i, sc. 1.

a-fore', 1 ə-fōr'; 2 ə-fōr', *adv.* Before. *Afore*, once current in literature, is retained in the Bible and Book of Common Prayer, in dialectic speech generally, in nautical language, and in the formation of compounds; but its use is now rare in literature. *Afore* is used in several self-explaining compounds; as, **a-fore'cit"ed, a-fore'go"ing, a-fore'men"tioned, a-fore'named,** etc. [< AS. *on-foran*, merged with *æt-foran*, before; see ON, AT, and FORE.]

a-fore', *prep.* [Archaic or Colloq.] **1.** Of place: (1) ahead of; before; as, without looking *afore* him; (2) in the sight or company of; as, beware what you say *afore* your enemies. **2.** Of time: prior to; in advance of; as, *afore* that event.

—**afore the mast** (*Naut.*), before the mast

a-fore', *conj.* Sooner than; before.

a-fore'hand", 1 ə-fōr'hand"; 2 ə-fōr'hănd", *a.* Prepared; supplied with what is needed for the future.

a-fore'hand", *adv.* [Archaic.] Beforehand.

a-fore'said", 1 ə-fōr'sed"; 2 ə-fōr'sĕd", *a.* Said in a preceding part or before; as, the land *aforesaid.*

a-fore'thought", 1 ə-fōr'thôt"; 2 ə-fōr'thôt", *a.* Intended, devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; premeditated.—**malice aforethought,** premeditated malice; in criminal law, a preconceived purpose and intent to kill, tho not implying prolonged deliberation: the essential element constituting murder in the first degree.

To make an act murder there must be *malice aforethought.*
CONBETT *Rural Rides* p. 488. [M.]

a-fore'thought", *n.* Premeditation.

a-fore'time", 1 ə-fōr'taım"; 2 ə-fōr'tīm", *adv.* At a previous time; formerly. **a-fore'times"†.**

a-fore'ward†, *adv.* & *prep.* Before; forward.

a-for'nenst†, *adv.* & *prep.* Over against; before.

a for"ti-o'ri, 1 ē fōr"shı-ō'raı; 2 ä fōr"shĭ-ō'rī. [L.] By a stronger reason; all the more. See ARGUMENTUM.

a-foul', 1 ə-faul'; 2 ə-foul', *adv.* & *a.* In entanglement; in collision (of ships); entangled; foul. [< A-, on, + FOUL.] —**to fall afoul of,** to set upon violently.—**to run a. of,** to strike against so as to cause damage or render extrication difficult.

Afr., *abbr.* Africa; African.

A.-Fr., *abbr.* Anglo-French.

A"fra-go'la. 1 ä"fra-gō'la; 2 ä"frä-gō'lä, *n.* A town of Campania, Italy; extensive manufactures of straw goods.

a-fraid', 1 ə-frēd'; 2 ə-frād', *a.* **1.** Filled with fear, or being in a state of fear or apprehension; apprehensive.

Let any man once show the world that he feels
Afraid of its bark, and 'twill fly at his heels.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 2, st. 7.

2. Filled with apprehension; dreading, as anticipated evil or unwelcome consequences: used sometimes merely to soften an expression; as, I am *afraid* of the results.

Men are *afraid* of breaking down where they are strongest, but are seldom *afraid* of their weaknesses.
H. W. BEECHER in *Life Thoughts* p. 63. [P. S. & CO. 1858.]

[< ME. *afraied*, pp. of *afraien*, < OF. *affrayer;* see AFFRAY, *v.*] **a-frayd'†.**—**a-fraid'ness†,** *n.*

Syn.: alarmed, anxious, apprehensive, cautious, cowardly, faint-hearted, fearful, frightened, terrified, terror-stricken, timid, timorous. *Afraid* is a word of wide range of meaning, from the slight degree of fear that simply makes one *apprehensive* and *cautious* to that in which he becomes *frightened* or *terrified*. The schoolboy may say, I am *afraid* we shall be late; the soldier may say, I am not *afraid* to die.—Ant.: audacious, bold, brave, confident, courageous, daring, fearless, reckless, venturesome.

A-fran"ce-sa'do, 1 ə-frăn"thē-sä'do; 2 ä-frän"thä-sä'do, *n.* [-DOS, 1 -dōs; 2 -dōs, *pl.*] [Sp.] *Hist.* One who in the war for the liberation of Spain from French domination (1808–1814) supported the French.

A-fra'ni-us, 1 ə-frē'ni-us; 2 a-frä'ni-ūs, *n.* **1.** A Roman comic poet who flourished in the 1st century. **2.** A Roman consul; friend of Pompey; lived in the 1st century.

Af-ra'sian, 1 af-rē'shən; 2 ăf-rā'shan, *a.* Relating to Africa and Asia combined.

a-fres'ca†, *adv.* In fresco.

a-fresh', 1 ə-freshˈ; 2 a-frĕshˈ, *adv.* Once more, after rest or interval; anew; again; as, we start *afresh.*

a-fret', 1 ə-fretˈ; 2 a-frĕtˈ, *adv.* & *a.* In a fret; irritated.

a-frete'†, *vt.* To eat up; devour.

Af'ric, 1 af'rık; 2 ăf'rĭc. [Archaic or Poet.] **I.** *a.* African. **II.** *n.* **1.** Africa; as, "*Afric's* sunny fountains," HEBER *Missionary Hymn* st. 1. **2.** An African. [< L. *Africus*, < *Afer*, African.]

Af'ri-ca, 1 af'rı-kə; 2 ăf'rĭ-ca, *n.* The second largest continent; 11,950,000 sq. m.; situated in the eastern hemisphere; bounded on the north by the Mediterranean sea; on the east and southeast by the Indian ocean; on the west by the Atlantic ocean. Its extreme length, from Cape Agulhas to Cape Blanco, slightly exceeds 5,000 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Cape Guardafui to Cape Verde, is nearly 4,800 miles.

Af"ri"caine', L', 1 laf'rı'kēn'; 2 läf'rĭ'cĕn', An Italian grand opera, by Meyerbeer, in which the principal characters are Selika, an African queen carried to Europe as a slave, and Vasco da Gama, the navigator, whose life she saves when his vessel is overrun by her savage subjects: first produced in 1865.

Af'ri-can, 1 af'rı-kən; 2 ăf'rĭ-can. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) Africa, (2) North (ancient) Africa, or (3) the Negroid race. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Africa. **2.** One of the Negroid race; a black man; negro.

Table of African Tribes.

The following table presents the principal ethnological groups of African tribes and their localities, as made known to science through the investigations of explorers. The names of stocks are printed in full-face type, as **Bantu**; the names of important tribes are printed in small capitals, as Bechuana, and treated more fully in vocabulary place; and those of their branches, as Barolong, are printed in Roman type and indented.

It is impossible to give a complete list of the tribes inhabiting Africa, owing to the fact that the country is not fully explored. Even where the names of the tribes are known their ethnic relations are still a matter of uncertainty in many localities.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. i, p. 329.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Br. = British
E. = East, Eastern
Fr. = French
F. S. = Free State
It. = Italian
L. = Lake
N. = North, Northern
Pg. = Portuguese
R. = River
S. = South, Southern
W. = West, Western

Names.	Locality.	Lat.	Long.
Bantu			
Ababwa	Welle R. to Aruwimi R.	6°50′N.	25° 0′E.
Amboella	W. of Barotseland	14°20′S.	19° 0′E.
Ashanti	Gold Coast	7° 0′N.	2° 0′W.
Bakalahari	Bechuanaland	22° 0′S.	25°30′E.
Bakongo	Kasongo	5° 0′S.	20°10′E.
Bakunda	Leopoldville	4° 0′S.	17° 0′E
Bakutu	Belgian Kongo	3°40′S.	19° 0′E.
Bakwena	Mafeking	23°20′S.	26° 0′E.
Balante	Pg. Guinea	12°30′N.	15°30′W.
Bangala	Angola	9°30′S.	18° 0′E.
Bangwaketsi	Bechuanaland	24°50′S.	25° 0′E.
Banyai	Central Rhodesia	17° 0′S.	29° 0′E.
Banza	Kongo R. to Ubangi R.	4° 0′N.	21° 0′E.
Bapinji	Near Brazzaville	0°50′N.	14° 0′E.
Bapoto	Middle Kongo R.	2°50′N.	22° 0′E.
Barotse	Upper Zambezi R.	15°20′S.	26° 0′E.
Basenga	N. of Machoaland	15° 5′S.	31°30′E.
Bashilange	N. of Luanda	5°40′S.	21° 0′E.
Basongo	French Kongo	1°50′N.	15°45′E.
Bassanga	Belgian Kongo	4°10′S.	22° 0′E.
Ba Sundi	S.W. Belgian Kongo	5°25′S.	16° 0′E.
Basuto	S. of Orange F. S.	28°40′S.	28°50′E.
Bateke	Near Brazzaville	1°15′S.	14°25′E.
Batetela	Lualaba to Lomami	3° 0′S.	24°45′E.
Batoka (*Batonga*)	Central Rhodesia	16°40′S.	26° 0′E.
Bavili	Loango	3°20′S.	11° 0′E.
Bayaka	Loango	2°30′S.	11° 0′E.
Bechuana:			
Barolong	Mafeking	23°45′S.	24°50′E.
Barwari	R. Molopo	24°50′S.	21°40′E.
Batlaro	Kuruman	27°40′S.	22°10′E.
Belamoto	L. Moero	8° 0′S.	28° 0′E.
Dahomey	Slave Coast	7°40′N.	2°50′E.
Kabinda	N. of Kongo R.	5°40′S.	12°50′E.
Kavirondo	N. E. shores of Victoria Nyanza	0°50′S.	34°40′E.
Kioko	E. Angola	10° 0′S.	19°20′E.
		11° 0′S.	20° 0′E.
		7°47′S.	19°47′E.
		8°40′S.	20°40′E.
Luba-Lunda	Bet. Kwango R. and L. Tanganyika	7° 0′S. to	17° 0′E. to 30° 0′E.
Makonde	Pg. E. Africa	17°44′S.	39° 0′E.
Makua	Mozambique	15°30′S.	38°30′E.
Mangbettu	N.E. Belgian Kongo	3° 0′N.	28°45′E.
Mashona	W. Rhodesia	18° 0′S.	31° 0′E.
Masai	L. Nyasa	20°35′S.	26° 0′E.
Mauri	Sokoto	13°20′N.	4° 0′E
Maviti	L. Nyasa	11° 0′S.	33°20′E.
Mayumbe	N. of mouth of Kongo R.	5°40′S.	12°45′E.
Minungo	N. E. Angola	10°10′S.	19° 0′E.
Mogwandi	Kongo R. to Ubangi R.	4°50′N.	21°50′E.
Mongo	Valley of Ruki	0°20′S.	18°30′E.
Niam-Niam (*Azandeh, Sande*)	N. E. Belg. Kongo and S. W. Sudan	4°40′N.	24°20′E.
Ovaherero	N. Coast German W. Africa	20° 0′S.	14° 0′E.
Ovampo	N. Coast German W. Africa.	17°4.0′S. 18° 0′S.	20° 0′E. 16° 0′E.
Songo	Near Loanda	9°50′S.	17° 0′E.
Xosa (*Kafir*):			
Mpondo	E. Cape Good Hope	31°50′S.	29°50′E.
Tembu	S. W. Cape Good Hope	32° 0′S.	28° 0′E.
Yaundi	Batanga	3°50′N.	12°20′E.
Yoruba	West Coast	8° 0′N.	3°50′E.
Zulu:			
Matabele	Rhodesia	18°40′S.	29°40′E.
Swazi	E. of Transvaal	26°45′S.	31°50′E.
Bushmen[1]			
Hottentot[2]	S. W. Africa	23°40′S. to 30°30′S.	17° 0′E.
Koranna	S. W. Africa	27°45′S.	21° 0′E.
Namaqua	S. W. Africa	26° 0′S.	16° 0′E.
Hamitic			
Afar (*Dankali*)	Abyssinia	13°50′N.	41°25′E.
Afkab	Ogadain	4°55′N.	42°50′E.
Ala Jimma	Ogadain	9°50′N.	35°40′E.
Amuru	Ogadain	9°50′N.	35°50′E.
Ania	Ogadain	8°50′N.	42°10′E.
Arusa	Ogadain	7° 0′N.	41° 0′E.
Beja:			
Ababde	Arabian Desert	24°30′N.	34° 0′E.
Amerar	Nubian Desert	21° 0′N.	35° 0′E.
Beni Amer	Atbara	15°30′N.	37° 0′E.
Bishari	Arabian Desert	24° 0′N.	33°30′E.
Hadendoa	E. Nubia	18° 0′N.	36°10′E.
Hallenga	E. Nubia	16°50′N.	36° 0′E.
Shukurieh	Isle of Meroe	15° 0′N.	34° 0′E.
Boran	Brit. E. Africa	5°25′N.	40°50′E.
Fellan	Jenne	14°20′N.	4° 0′W.
Galla:			
Arrar	S. W. of Fr. Somaliland	10° 0′N.	42°30′E.
Borani	S. of Golam	3° 0′N. to 9° 0′N.	31° 0′E. to 41° 0′E.
Wollo	Amphara to Shoa	12°25′N.	38°50′E.
Hamitic—*Cont.*			
Karamoyo	E. Uganda	34° 0′N.	34° 0′E.
Karanle	Ogadain	6° 0′N.	42°45′E.
Karayu	Abyssinia	9° 0′N.	39°50′E.
Liben	Abyssinia	9°40′N.	37°50′E.
Mare Han	Brit. E. Africa	3°40′N.	41° 0′E.
Modalto	Abyssinia	11°45′N.	41°40′E.
Somali:			
Dulbahanta	Brit. Somaliland	9°50′N.	48° 0′E.
Habr-Cerhajis	Brit. Somaliland	9°40′N.	46° 0′E.
Habr-Toljaleh	Brit. Somaliland	10°40′N.	46°30′E.
Hawya	It. Somaliland	5° 0′N.	47° 0′E.
Jidu	It. Somaliland	1°40′N.	43°40′E.
Noleis	It. Somaliland	10°55′N.	50°40′E.
Rahanwain	It. Somaliland	3° 0′N.	43°20′E.
Udabirsi	Brit. Somaliland	10°50′N.	43° 0′E.
Turkana (*Elcume*)	Brit. E. Africa	3°50′N.	35°75′E.
Waboni	Brit. E. Africa	1° 0′S.	41° 0′E.
Wadahalo (*Watua*)	Brit. E. Africa	1°40′S.	41° 0′E.
Wandorobo	Brit. E. Africa	1°40′N.	36°40′E.
Libyan			
Berber:			
Amazigh	Morocco	30° 0′N.	10° 0′W.
Amoshagh			
Shlouah (*Shluh*)			
Sorgu			
Beni Mzab	Algeria	32°15′N.	4° 0′E.
Shauwia			
Fulah	W. Sudan	13°30′N.	8° 0′W.
Tibbu	Central Sudan	20°25′N.	16° 0′E.
Kabyle	Algeria	35° 0′N.	1° 0′E.
Tuareg	Sahara	19°45′N.	4° 0′E.
Negro			
Apa	Calabar	5°10′N.	7°30′E.
Basa	Near Adowa	15° 0′N.	37°30′E.
Basa	Marua	10°45′N.	13°30′E.
Bullom	Zugeru	8° 0′N.	12°40′W.
Denka	Fashoda	11° 0′N.	33°30′E.
Ibo	S. Nigeria	5°40′N.	7°30′E.
Jola	S. Nigeria	6°10′N.	8°20′E.
Munshi	N. Nigeria	7°45′N.	9° 0′E.
Nalou	Fr. Guinea	11°13′N.	15° 5′W.
Nuehr	Fashoda	9° 0′N.	31° 0′E.
Shilluk	Fashoda	10° 0′N.	32° 0′E.
Timmene	Sierra Leone	8°40′N.	12°25′W.
Wari	S. Nigeria	5°20′N.	5°40′E.
Negroid			
Gurma	N. Gold Coast	13° 0′N.	1° 0′E.
Hausa	Kano	12° 0′N.	8° 0′E.
Kanuri	Agades	18°15′N.	12°10′E.
	Ghat	21°42′N.	11°30′E.
	Borku	18°20′N.	14° 0′E.
Mossi	Zinder	12° 0′N.	1° 0′W.
Serere	Senegal	14°40′N.	16°30′W.
Soninke	Walata	14°50′N.	11°30′W.
Pigmy			
Akka (*Tikk Tikk*)	N.W. Albert Nyanza	2° 0′N.	28°43′E.
Bambute	W. Uganda	1°40′N.	30°10′W.
Batwa (*Wambutti*)	Kassai Belg. Kongo Basin	6° 0′S.	20° 0′E.

[1] Recently a connection has been traced between the Bushmen and the Pigmies.

[2] Of the primitive pygmy negroid stock the Hottentots, once considered the parent family, are now regarded as an offshoot of mixed Bantu-Bushman blood . . . . Evidence has been produced of the presence of a belated Hottentot or Hottentot-Bushman group . . . between Kilimanjaro and Victoria Nyanza. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 871.

Af″ri-can′der, 1 af′rɪ-kan′dər; 2 ăf′ri-căn′dĕr, *n.*
Af″ri-kan′der, One born in South Africa of European blood.—**Afrikander Bond,** see under Bond.

Af′ri-can-ism, 1 af′rɪ-kən-ĭzm; 2 ăf′ri-can-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** Any peculiarity of speech, dialect, or custom of the negro race in America. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* A peculiarity of the involved Latin diction of some of the North-African fathers.

Af′ri-can-ist, 1 af′rɪ-kən-ist; 2 ăf′ri-can-ĭst, *n.* One versed in African affairs.

Af″ri-can-is′tics, 1 af′rɪ-kən-is′tĭks; 2 ăf′rɪ-can-ĭs′tĭcs, *n. Philol.* The study of African languages.

Af′ri-can-ize or **-ise,** 1 af′rɪ-kən-aiz; 2 ăf′ri-can-īz, *vt.* [-ized; -iz′ing.] To bring under African or negro supremacy; also, to impart African characteristics to.—**Af″ri-can-i-za′(or -sa′)tion,** *n.*

Af′ri-can-oid, 1 af′rɪ-kən-oid; 2 ăf′ri-can-ŏid, *a. Ethnol.* Having the characteristics or traits of an African; like an African native. [< African + -oid.]

Af″ri-ca′nus, 1 af′rɪ-kē′nus; 2 ăf′ri-cā′nŭs, *n.* **1. Julius,** a Roman orator who flourished in the 1st century. **2. Sextus Julius,** a Christian writer and historian who lived in the 3d century.

Af′ri-cus, 1 af′rɪ-kus; 2 ăf′ri-cŭs, *n.* [L.] Same as Lips.

Af″ri-kan′der-ism, 1 af′rɪ-kan′dər-izm; 2 ăf′rɪ-cān′der-ĭsm, *n.* The practises and policies of the Afrikander Bond.

Af″ri-kan-taal′, *n.* See Taal.

af′rit, 1 af′rɪt *or* a-frīt′; 2 ăf′rĭt *or* a-frīt, *n. Ar. Myth.* **1.** A powerful evil jinn; as, "the *Afreet* in the Arabian story," Longfellow *Golden Milestone* st. 2. **2.** Hence, any monstrous evil, political or social. [Wr.] [< Ar. *'ifrit*, demon.] **af′reet‡; af′rite‡.**

Af″ro-A-mer′i-can, 1 af′ro-ə-mer′ɪ-kən; 2 ăf′ro-a-mĕr′i-can, *n.* An American of negro blood.—**Af″ro-A-mer′i-can,** *a.*

Af″ro-gē′an, 1 af′ro-jī′ən; 2 ăf′ro-ḡē′an, *a. Zoogeog.* African: applied to the zoogeographical region including Africa south of the Sahara, and the adjacent islands. [< L. *Afer*, African, + Gr. *gaia*, earth.] **Af″ro-gē′ic‡.**

a-frold′, 1 ə-frwōld′; 2 ă-frwōld′, *a.* [F.] *Ceram.* In a cold state; not subjected to a later firing process: said of painting and other decoration.

a-front′, 1 ə-frunt′; 2 a-frŏnt′, *adv.* In front; face to face; **a-frunt′‡,** also, abreast.—**a-front′‡,** *prep.* In front of.

a-frown′, 1 ə-froun′; 2 a-froun′, *adv.* [Rare.] In a frown or scowl.

The lion of Venice, with brows *afrown*.
Joaquin Miller *Songs of Italy, Ideal and Real* pt. i, st. 10.

a frut′ti, 1 ɑ frūt′tī; 2 ä frut′tī. [It.] Literally, with fruits: designating a style of majolica with fruits and leaves.

Af-shar′, 1 af-shār′; 2 ăf-shär′, *n.* One of a Turkoman tribe of Persia. **Au-shar′‡.**

aft, 1 uft; 2 ăft, *a.* Pertaining to or near the stern. [< AS. *æftan* (= Goth. *aftana*), < *afta*, behind, < *af*, off, + superl. suf. *-ta.*]

aft′, *adv. Naut.* At or toward the stern of a ship; near the stern; as, the wounded were carried *aft*.

We . . . hauled *aft* the foresheet.
Swift *Gulliver* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 167. [R. & S.]

—aft′cas″tle, *n.* A cabin or tower, formerly built on the after-deck of war-ships as an aid in battle.—**flat aft** (*Naut.*), hauled as far aft as it can be: said of a fore-and-aft sail.—**right aft** (*Naut.*), directly astern.

aft², *adv.* [Scot.] Often. **af′ten‡.**

aft., *abbr.* After.

af′ta-ba, 1 af′ta-ba; 2 ăf′tä-bä, *n.* [Per.] A water-pot with spout and handle, usually of decorated metal, made in Persia and India: used in washing the hands before and after meals. **af′ta-beh‡.**

Aftaba.

af′ter, 1 af′tər; 2 ăf′ter, *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Farther aft: situated in the rear; as, the *after* part of a ship. **2.** Following in time: a use of the preposition as a separate word, *after* and a following noun being in such cases properly compounded; as, in *after* days (properly *after-days*).

After hands shall sow the seed,
After hands from hill and mead
Reap the harvests yellow.
Whittier *Barclay of Ury* st. 20.

af′ter, *adv. & conj.* **1.** At a subsequent or succeeding time; as, three days *after*. **2.** In the rear; behind.

We look before and *after*, And pine for what is not.
Shelley *To a Skylark* st. 8.

[< AS. *æfter*, behind, lit. farther off, < *af*, off, + comp. suf. *-ter.*]

af′ter, *prep.* **1.** Behind or following in time. (1) In succession to; following successively or repeatedly; as, time *after* time; day *after* day.

After night Day comes, and *after* turmoil peace.
Edwin Arnold *Light of Asia* bk. v, st. 8.

(2) Subsequently to; as, *after* two days; a note due *after* the 20th of May: used also before a substantive clause and mistaken for a conjunction: formerly in such use often followed by *that*, *after that*.

'Let me not live,' quoth he, '*After* my flame lacks oil.'
Shakespeare *All's Well that Ends Well* act i, sc. 2.

Now *after that* John was put in prison, Jesus came into Galilee.
Matt. xxvi, 32.

(3) Subsequently to and because of; because of; as *after* the explanation one can not help understanding. (4) Subsequently to and in spite of; notwithstanding; as, *after* every effort, one may fail. **2.** Behind, back of, or below, in place or rank; inferior to; as, to follow *after* the procession; to come *after* the king; the greatest painter *after* Raffael. **3.** Behind and in pursuit of; in search of; as, the hounds ran *after* the hare; the miner is *after* gold.

The petty pesterers, with card and stamp,
Who hunt for autographs, were *after* me.
Holland *Katrina, Labor* pt. iii, st. 60.

4. In relation to; about, for, as, to inquire *after* one; to look *after* something. **5.** In imitation of; in the manner of; in obedience to; as, to paint *after* Titian.

And God said, Let us make man . . . *after* our likeness. *Gen.* i, 26.

6. According to the nature, wishes, or custom of; in accordance with; according or in proportion to.

It is easy in the world to live *after* the world's opinion. Emerson *Essays, Self-Reliance* in first series, p. 49. [R. M. & Co. 1890.]

7. For the sake of; by the name of; as, to name a boy *after* Lincoln.

—after all, all things considered; on the whole.—**af′ter-blow″,** *n.* An afterclap.—**a.-body,** *n. Naut.* That part of a ship abaft the dead-flat.—**a.-born,** *a.* Posthumous: said of a child.—**a.-breast,** *n. Zool.* Same as Metathorax.—**a.-cast,** *n.* A cast of the die after the game is over; hence, any effort put forth too late.—**a.-chrome,** *vt.* To subject (dyed or printed textiles) to the action of a chromium compound so as to prevent fading or deterioration.—**a.-color,** *n. Psychol.* An after-image in color.—**a.-cooler,** *n.* An enclosed space in which compressed air or gas is chilled.—**a.-course,** *n.* Subsequent course or conduct; also, a later course at dinner.—**a.-cure,** *n.* Treatment taken by a convalescent to render the cure permanent.—**a.-damp,** *n.* The irrespirable gas or choke-damp (chiefly carbon dioxid) left in mines after an explosion of fire-damp.—**a.-darken,** *vt.* To render more intense (a tint) by a second dyeing, or by oxidizing with chemicals in solution: said of textiles.—**a.-deal,** *n.* A drawback; disadvantage.—**a.-eatage,** *n.* Aftermath; eddish; also, the stubble left after cutting or mowing.—**a.-evaporator,** *n.* An evaporator consisting of a cylinder and a system of upper and lower tubes used in superheating steam.—**a.-eye,** *vt.* [Archaic.] To look after.—**a.-flow,** *n.* In brewing, light grains, as of barley, which are unfit for malting and which float on the water in the steeping-vat. **a.-stuff‡.**—**a.-game,** *n.* A second or subsequent game to change the results of a previous game; also, a scheme or expedient to remedy a failure.—**a.-game at Irish,** an old game resembling backgammon. [M.]—**a.-gland,** *n. Mech.* A piece of wood or metal grasping a portion of any mechanism, for transmitting force to it.—**a.-heat,** *n.* [U. S.] The warm, dry weather in late autumn; Indian summer.—**a.-hold,** *n. Naut.* That part of a ship's hold abaft the mainmast.—**a.-hood,** *n. Naut.* The plank that is fastened to the stern-post in any strake.—**a.-impression,** *n.* A sensation remaining after the removal of the cause; an after-image or the like.—**a.-leech,** *n.* The hinder edge of a sail. [M.] **a.-leach‡.**—**a.-light,** *n.* A secondary light.—**a.-mast,** *n.* The rear mast of a ship.—**a. night** [Colloq.], after the night sets in; at early candlelight; as, the council will reassemble *after night*.—**a.-nose,** *n. Entom.* A triangular piece below the antennæ and above the nasus.—**a.-note,** *n. Mus.* A grace-note belonging to the note preceding it.—**a.-play,** *n.* In wrestling by Cornish and Devonshire rules, a hold by a wrestler who is in the rear of his antagonist.—**a.-pressing,** *n.* [Tailors' Cant.] A pressing of a garment after completion so as to shape it properly.—**a.-pressure,** *n. Physiol.* A continued feeling of pressure after actual touch has ceased.—**a.-rake,** *n.* The part of the ship back of the stern-post.—**a.-run,** *n.* A hold under the cabin of a vessel.—**a.-shine,** *n.* The return of light after obscurity, literally or figuratively.—**a.-shot,** *n.* [Scot.] In whisky-distilling, the last spirit drawn from a still.—**a.-sound,** *n. A sensation of* sound persisting subjectively after the cessation of the actual sound.—**a.-spring‡,** *n.* **1.** Posterity. **2.** A second spring.—**a.-stain,** *vt.* To subject to the action of an after-stain.—**a.-stain,** *n.* A stain applied after a former stain, to assist in further differentiation of the structure of cell or tissue.—**a.-stampable,** *a.* That may be stamped, as a document, after the execution so as to make it valid.—**a.-strain,** *n.* A strain remaining after the removal of the stress that caused it.—**a.-stretch,** *n.* The lengthening of the roving on the mule following the stoppage of the delivery-rolls: said of textiles.—**a.-sum,** *n.* Purchase-money paid after the first payment.—**a.-touch,** *n.* **1.** Retouch. **2.** *Physiol.* After-

pressure.— **a.-wale**, *n.* In saddlery, the body of a collar, or that part against which the hames press. See illus. under HARNESS.— **a.-wise**, *a.* Wise too late; comprehending only when the event is past.— **a.-wit**, *n.* Wisdom or thought that comes too late to be of use.— **a.-witted**, *a.*— **a.-world**, *n.* The succeeding generations; posterity in general.

The language . . . in which our English Bible is written, in which Shakespeare and Milton have garnered for the *after-world* the rich treasures of their mind. TRENCH *English Past and Present* lect. ii, p. 86. [E. P. & CO. 1889.]

— **a.-wrist**, *n.* *Anat.* The metacarpus.

The following compounds beginning with *after* are practically self-explaining:

after-acceptation	a.-consideration	a.-hope	a.-roll
a.-account	a.-contract	a.-hours	a.-season
a.-act	a.-conviction	a.-knowledge	a.-song
a.-age	a.-copying	a.-leavings	a.-state
a.-application	a.-cost	a.-life	a.-study
a.-attack	a.-date	a.-liver	a.-swell
a.-bearing	a.-day	a.-love	a.-taste
a.-bond	a.-designed	a.-mentioned	a.-thinker
a.-cause	a.-drops	a.-night	a.-time
a.-comfort	a.-passage	a.-proof	a.-tossing
a.-conduct	a.-endeavor	a.-reckoning	a.-winter
	a.-grief		a.-years

af'ter-birth", 1 af'tər-bûrth"; 2 äf'ter-berth", *n.* **1.** *Obstet.* The placenta and the fetal envelops expelled from the womb directly after the birth of a child. **a.-burden†**; **a.-burthen†**. **2.** The birth of a child after the death, or the making of the last will, of the father.— **afterbirth weed**, a bean-like herb (*Stylosanthes biflora*) supposed to possess medicinal virtue.

af'ter-blow", etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-brain", 1 af'tər-brān"; 2 äf'ter-bran", *n.* *Anat.* The metencephalon. See illus. under CEREBRAL VESICLES.

af'ter-breast", **a.-cast**, etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-clap", 1 af'tər-klap"; 2 äf'ter-clăp", *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** An unexpected stroke after the recipient has ceased to be on his guard; hence, a disagreeable sequel to an affair that was supposed to be ended. **2.** An additional and unfair demand, after a settlement; as, "None of your *after-claps*," says the purchaser, "after a hard-fought bargain has been closed."

af'ter-col"or, *n.* See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-come", 1 af'tər-kum"; 2 äf'ter-cŏm", *n.* [Scot.] That which follows after; outcome.

af'ter-cool"er, etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-crop", 1 af'tər-krop"; 2 äf'ter-crŏp". **I.** *vi.* To grow or gather a second crop in a season. **II.** *n.* A second crop in a season.

af'ter-cure", **a.-damp**, etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-din"ner, 1 af'tər-din"ər; 2 äf'ter-dln'er. **I.** *a.* Made, done, or occurring after dinner, especially just after dinner, before leaving the table.

An *after-dinner* anecdote . . . ought to be as piquant as an anchovy toast. DISRAELI *Virian Grey* bk. v. p. 238. [L. G. & CO.]

II†. *n.* Time following dinner; afternoon.

af'ter-eat"age, etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-feed", 1 af'tər-fĭd"; 2 äf'ter-fēd", *n.* Rowen grass.

af'ter-game", etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-glow", 1 af'tər-glō"; 2 äf'ter-glō", *n.* **1.** A glow in the western sky after sunset, caused by the reflection of the sun's rays from highly attenuated matter suspended in the upper regions of the atmosphere.

The traditions of a purer time still lingered beyond the Alps; the *afterglow* of light that had set elsewhere. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* ch. 1, p. 13. [A. 1877.]

2. A glow following intense heat; recalescence.

af'ter-grass", 1 af'tər-grus"; 2 äf'ter-grăs", *n.* After-eatage.

af'ter-growth", 1 af'tər-grōfth"; 2 äf'ter-grōth", *n.* **1.** *Forestry.* Young trees grown from reproduction cuttings. **2.** A second growth.

af'ter-guard", 1 af'tər-gûrd"; 2 äf'ter-gärd", *n.* *Naut.* The seamen who handle the after sails: ordinary, unskilled seamen.

af'ter-heat", *n.* See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-hend", 1 af'tər-hend"; 2 äf'ter-hĕnd", *adv.* [Scot.] Afterward. **af'ter-hind†**.

af'ter-hold", etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-im"age, 1 af'tər-im'ij; 2 äf'ter-lm'ăg, *n.* **1.** *Psychophysics.* The image of a visual object which appears after the direct stimulation has been withdrawn from the retina. By analogy, the term is sometimes applied to the after-sensations of other senses. **Positive after-images** are those which retain (usually with diminished purity and brightness) the colors and shades of their original. **Negative after-images**, usually also **complementary after-images**, are those whose colors are changed, or reversed, as compared with the original sensation. The direction of this change is customarily such that if the colors of the original and of the after-image, both having spectral purity, were mixed, the result would be the color white. **Transferred after-images** are those in which the stimulus produced on one eye causes an after-image in the other.

Newton suffered for many years from an *after-image* of the sun, caused by incautiously looking at it through a telescope. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. 1879. [M.]

2. An after-sensation.

af'ter-im-pres"sion, *n.* See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-ings, 1 af'tər-ıŋz; 2 af'ter-ings, *n. pl.* **1.** The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking. **2†.** The lees; dregs.

af'ter-leech", etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-long"†. **I.** *adv.* By length. **II.** *prep.* Along.

af'ter-mast", *n.* See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-math", 1 af'tər-maṫh"; 2 äf'ter-máth", *n.* **1.** The second stand of grass in the same season; also, the right to take such a crop. **2.** A second mowing. **3.** Figuratively, the direct or indirect results, generally connoting the idea of penalty or reward, following any condition, circumstance, or emotion; as, the *aftermath* of love.

Mown down in the bloody swath Of the battle's *aftermath*.
LONGFELLOW *Scanderbeg* st. 2.

af'ter-most, 1 af'tər-mōst; 2 äf'ter-mōst, *a. superl.* **1.** *Naut.* Nearest the stern; aftmost. **2†.** Last in time or order. [< AS. *æftemest*, lit. farthest off, < *æf*, off, + superl. suffixes *-te*, *-me*, *-st*. The modern E. form is due to AFTER and MOST; compare Goth. *aftumists*, the last.]

af'ter-ness, 1 af'tər-nes; 2 äf'ter-nĕs, *n.* Subsequence.

af"ter-noon', 1 af'tər-nūn'; 2 äf'ter-nōōn', *n.* That part of the day between noon and sunset; figuratively, the closing part.

In life's late *afternoon*. WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 17.

— **af"ter-noon'-la"dies**, *n.* The plant four-o'clock (*Mirabilis jalapa*). See illus. under FOUR-O'CLOCK.

af"ter-noon'y, 1 af'tər-nūn'; 2 äf'ter-nōōn'y, *a.* Like an afternoon (in summer); somniferous; languorous.

af'ter-nose", etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-pains", 1 af'tər-pānz"; 2 äf'ter-pānz", *n. pl.* *Obstet.* The pains succeeding childbirth, due to contraction of the womb: used also in the singular.

af'ter-piece", 1 af'tər-pīs"; 2 äf'ter-pēç", *n.* **1.** A farce or short entertainment after a play; also, figuratively, a sequel to any event. **2.** *Naut.* The heel of a rudder.

af'ter-press"ing, **a.-rake**, etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-sen-sa"tion, 1 af'tər-sen-sē'shən; 2 äf'ter-sĕn-sā'shon, *n.* *Psychol.* Any sensation consequent upon the stimulation of a primary sensation and usually persisting after the primary; an after-image or a similar phenomenon in hearing, touch, etc.

af'ter-shaft", 1 af'tər-shaft"; 2 äf'ter-shâft", *n.* *Ornith.* A supplementary plume, or its stem, springing from a feather. See FEATHER.— **af'ter-shafted**, *a.*

af'ter-shine", etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-thought", 1 af'tər-thôt"; 2 äf'ter-thât", *n.* Thought that comes after the act, or later than its due time; a subsequent or more deliberate thought; hence, a device, expedient, or resource used as an evasion. — **af'ter-thought"ed**, *a.*

af'ter-touch", **a.-wale**. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-ward, 1 af'tər-ward; 2 äf'ter-ward, *adv.* **1.** In after-time; subsequently. **2†.** Behind; after. **3†.** *Naut.* Aft.

af'ter-wards, 1 af'tər-wərdz; 2 äf'ter-wards, *adv.* **1.** At a later time; subsequently: now same as *afterward* in modern sense. *Afterwards* was originally a northern English form, adding the adverbial or genitive ending, *s*, to *afterward*, and denoting only a relation of time.

But thou shalt follow me *afterwards*. *John* xiii, 36.

af'ter-wise", etc. See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-wort", 1 af'tər-wûrt"; 2 äf'ter-wûrt", *n.* In brewing, the second run of wort.

af'ter-wrist", *n.* See under AFTER, *prep.*

af'ter-yard", 1 af'tər-yärd"; 2 äf'ter-yärd", *n.* *Naut.* A yard on the mainmast or mizzenmast. [the stern.

aft'most, 1 aft'mōst; 2 âft'mōst, *a.* *Naut.* Nearest

Af'ton, 1 af'tən; 2 äf'ton, *n.* **1.** A river in Ayrshire, Scotland; length, 9 m. **2.** A village in Chenango county, N. Y. **3.** A village in Union county, Iowa.

Af-to'ni-an, 1 af-tō'nı-ən; 2 äf-tō'nı-an. **I.** *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the earliest of the interglacial epochs recognized in the Glacial epoch in North America, following the Albertan and preceding the Kansan stage of glaciation; or to the deposits formed at that time. **II.** *n.* The Aftonian interglacial stage; also, the deposits formed at that time. [< *Afton*, Iowa.]

aft'ward, 1 aft'ward; 2 âft'ward, *adv.* *Naut.* Toward the stern; aft. **aft'wards†**.

a-fu', 1 ə-fū'; 2 ă-fụ', *a. & n.* Same as TABU.

a-func'tion, 1 ə-fuŋk'shən; 2 ă-fụnc'shon, *n.* *Pathol.* Lack of function or the power to act.

af'val, 1 ăf'val; 2 äf'văl, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A dish consisting of a sheep's head, tripe, and trotters. Compare OFFAL.

af-fal'†.

Af-ze'li-a, 1 af-zī'lı-ə; 2 ăf-zē'lı-a, *n.* *Bot.* See IPIL.

Af-ze'li-us, 1 af-zī'lı-us *or* (*Sw.*) af-sē'lı-us; 2 äf-zē'lı-ûs *or* (*Sw.*) äf-sā'lı-us, **Adam** (10/21750–1/25 1837). A Swedish botanist.

ag-, *prefix.* The euphonic form of *ad-* before *g*. See AD-.

Ag., A. G. See ABBREVIATION.

ag., abbr. Again.

a'ga, 1 ū'gə; 2 ä'ga, *n.* **1.** Formerly, an officer of high rank, military or civil, in the Turkish empire: now applied to the lower nobility, landowners, and to village magistrates and gentlemen. **2.** A crow (*Corrus kubaryi*) of Guam. [< Turk. *agha*, < Tatar *aha.*] **a'ghat.** [v. 30.

Ag'a-ba, 1 ag'ə-bə; 2 ăg'a-ba, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

ag"a-ba'nee, 1 ag'ə-bū'nı; 2 ăg'a-bū'nē, *n.* [Syria.] A silk-embroidered cotton goods of Aleppo.

Ag'a-bus, 1 ag'ə-bus; 2 ăg'a-bûs, *n.* *Bib.* *Acts* xi, 28.

ag"a-cel'la, 1 ag'ə-sel'ə; 2 ăg'a-çĕl'a, *n.* *Her.* An antelope resembling a tiger, but having horns and hoofs. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xi, p. 690. [NL. for ALGAZEL.]

A-ga'ces, 1 ə-gā'sēz; 2 ă-gā'çęs, *n. pl.* A Paraguayan tribe of Indians of the Tupi-Guarani stock.

ag'ad, 1 ag'ad; 2 ăg'ăd, *n.* *Ecol.* A beach-plant.

a-ga'da, *n.* Same as HAGGADAH.— **a-ga'dic**, *a.*

a'ga-da', 1 ū'gə-da; 2 ä'gä-dä, *n.* A clarinet-like tubular wind-instrument used in Abyssinia and Egypt.

A"ga"dir', 1 ə"gə"dir'; 2 ä"gä"dĭr', *n.* A port of Morocco visited by German warship "Panther," July 11, 1911.

A'gag, 1 ē'gag; 2 ä'găg, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* An Amalekite king who lived in 1060 B.C. *Num.* xxiv, 7. **2.** In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, whose murder in 1678 gave rise to the "Popish Plot" agitation in England: a satirical sobriquet. [*Bib. Esth.* iii, 1.

A'gag-ite, 1 ē'gag-ait *or* ag'ə-gait; 2 ä'găg-ît *or* ăg'a-gît, *n.*

a-gain', 1 ə-gen'; 2 a-gĕn' (XIII), *adv.* **1.** At a second or another time; once more; anew; afresh; as, to write *again*.

The light of smiles shall fill *again*
The lids that overflow with tears.
BRYANT *Blessed are They that Mourn* st. 2.

2. Once repeated: said of size or quantity; as, there were as many *again*; as large *again*. **3.** To the same place or over the same course; back (often with *back*); as, to return *again*; go *back again*.

This day Time winds th' exhausted chain,
To run the twelvemonth's length *again*.
BURNS *Sketch, New Year's Day 1790* st. 1.

4. In correspondence with something previous or preceding; in reply; repeatedly; as, the walls rang *again*. **5.** In the next place; further; moreover. *Heb.* i, 6. **6.** On the other hand; as, I might, and *again* I might not. [< AS. *ongegn*, *ongean*, < *on-* (see ON), + *gegn-* (see GAINSAY); cp. G. *entgegen*, OHG. *ingegn*, against.] *Again* was formerly used as an element of many compounds, now obsolete, adding usually the idea of repetition, but sometimes of opposition or resistance; as, **again-come†**, to encounter; **again-fight†**, to fight again; **again-say†**, to gainsay, etc. In the variant form of *gain* it survives now in composition only in the word *gainsay*.

— **again and again**, repeatedly.— **now and a.**, at intervals; sometimes.— **once and a.** repeatedly; over and over. — **a-gain'ward†**, *adv.* Back again; once more; conversely; on the other hand.

a-gain', *prep.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** In resistance, opposition, or contrast to; against; toward; as, "libels are cast *again* thee." **2.** In preparation for; as, be ready *again* the day that is coming. **agains†**. [Resurrection.

a-gain'ris"ing, 1 ə-gen'ruiz'ıŋ; 2 a-gĕn'rıs'ıng, *n.* [Archaic.]

Perhaps there might be a question between the old English *againrising* and resurrection.
LOWELL *Among my Books* first series, p. 160. [O. & CO. 1870.]

a-gainst', 1 ə-genst'; 2 a-gĕnst', *prep.* **1.** In opposition to. (1) In action: Into contact or collision with; in movement toward; as, the ship dashed *against* the rocks.

The rising tide bears *against* the rushing torrent up stream.
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. i, ch. 8, p. 60. [J. B. A. 1883.]

(2) In character, spirit, disposition, or purpose: Not in conformity to; opposite or contrary to; in hostility to; as, to act *against* conscience; this is *against* custom.

Nature is always *against* a liar.
ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 21. [J. M.]

(3) In position: (*a*) In contact with; pressing upon; as, to lean *against* a wall. (*b*) Opposite to; in contrast with; as, *against* the background of the sky.

And Jesus sat over *against* the treasury. *Mark* xii, 41.

2. In resistance to; in protection from; adversely concerning; as, to warn *against* a plot. **3.** In preparation for; in readiness for: followed sometimes by a substantive clause; as, food laid up *against* a day of want; get ready *against* visitors come. Sometimes improperly regarded as a conjunctive use. **4.** In exchange for; as a set-off, or partial set-off, to; as, to take live stock *against* wheat. **5.** To the debit of; as a charge upon; as, items entered *against* a customer; to draw *against* a credit balance. **6.** (1) Near the time of. (2) Coming toward (to meet). (3) In the sight of; in view of. [ME. *against*, < *again* (< AS. *ongegn*; see AGAIN) + *-s* (adv., orig. gen. ending) + intens. *-t*.] — **against the grain**, **a. the hair**, counter to the natural bent or feelings.

If a child has any particular bent, it was given to it, and it's going *against the grain* . . . to try to bend it some other way. HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 286. [H. 1890.]

— **a. time.** **1.** With the intention of coming within a certain time: with the purpose of beating an established record; as, the horse runs *against time*. **2.** For the purpose of consuming or gaining time; as, the senator was talking *against time*.— **to run a. 1.** To meet accidentally. **2.** To be an opposing candidate, as for office.

ag"a-lac'ti-a, 1 ag'ə-lak'shı-ə; 2 ăg'a-lăc'shi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A failure, deficiency, or untimely disappearance of the lacteal secretion after childbirth. [< Gr. *agalaktia*, < *a-* priv. + *gala(kt-)*, milk.] **ag'a-lax-y†**.— **ag"a-lac'tous**, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Destitute of milk in the breasts after childbirth. **2.** Tending to diminish milk secretion, as certain drugs. [AGAR.

a'gal-a"gal, 1 ū'gal-ū'gal; 2 ä'gal-ä'gal, *n.* Same as AGAR.

Ag"a-len'i-dæ, 1 ag"ə-len'ı-dī; 2 ăg"a-lĕn'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of tubitelarian spiders with head large and well marked and upper mammulæ enlarged. **Ag"a-le'ma**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *galenē*, rest.]— **ag"a-le'nid**, *a. & n.*— **ag"a-le'noid**, *a.*

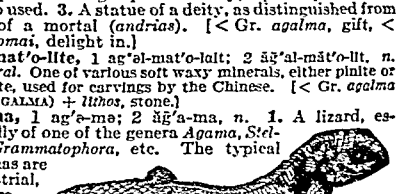
ag'a-lite, 1 ag'ə-lait; 2 ăg'a-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A fibrous variety of talc. See TALC. **ag'a-lith†**.

a-gal'lo-chum, 1 ə-gal'ə-kum; 2 a-găl'o-cŭm, *n.* *Bot.* The fragrant wood of a tree (*Aquilaria agallocha*) of the spurge-laurel family (*Thymelæaceæ*), of Cochin-China and neighboring regions; the aloes-wood, aloes, or lignaloes of the Scriptures; eaglewood. [< Gr. *agallochon*, bitter aloe.] **ag'al-loch†**; **a'gal-wood"†**.

a-gal'ma, 1 ə-gal'mə; 2 a-găl'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Law.* An impression or device upon a seal. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* An offering to please a deity, especially a work of art so used. **3.** A statue of a deity, as distinguished from one of a mortal (*andrias*). [< Gr. *agalma*, gift, < *agallomai*, delight in.]

ag"al-mat'o-lite, 1 ag"al-mat'ə-lait; 2 ăg"al-măt'o-lit. *n.* *Mineral.* One of various soft waxy minerals, either pinite or steatite, used for carvings by the Chinese. [< Gr. *agalma* (see AGALMA) + *lithos*, stone.]

ag'a-ma, 1 ag'ə-mə; 2 ăg'a-ma, *n.* **1.** A lizard, especially of one of the genera *Agama*, *Stellio*, *Grammatophora*, etc. The typical agamas are terrestrial, and are found in the Old World tropics. **2.** [A-] A genus typical of *Agamidæ*. [Of Caribbean origin.]


Common Agama of Western Africa. 1/4

Ag'a-mæ, 1 ag'ə-mī; 2 ăg'a-mē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* Cryptogams: formerly so called. [< Gr. *agamos*; see AGAMOUS.]

a-game'†, *adv.* In play or sport.

Ag"a-me'des, 1 ag'ə-mī'dēz; 2 ăg'a-mē'dĕs, *n.* An ancient Greek architect. **A-ga-mē'dēs†** [Gr.].

Ag"a-mem'non, 1 ag'ə-mem'non; 2 ăg'a-mĕm'nŏn, *n.* In Æschylus's *Agamemnon* and Homer's *Iliad*, a Mycenæan king; leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war. **Ag-a-mem'nŏn†** [Gr.].

Ag"a-men'ti-cus, 1 ag'ə-men'tı-kus; 2 ăg'a-mĕn'ti-cŭs, *n.* A mount in York county, Me.; 673 ft. high: a landmark.

ag'a-mi, 1 ag'ə-mı; 2 ăg'a-mi, *n.* The golden-breasted trumpeter. See TRUMPETER. [F., < native name.]

a-ga'mi-an, 1 ə-gē'mı-ən; 2 a-gā'mi-an, *a. & n.* Agamoid.

a-gam'ic, 1 ə-[or ē-]gam'ık; 2 a-găm'ic, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Without the union of the two sexes or any true generative act, as the reproduction in certain insects, hydrozoans, etc. (2) Capable of development without impregnation; as, *agamic* ova. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the *Agamæ*; cryptogamic. **3.** *Biol.* Applied to cell-structures which are composed of simple cells not in a state of protracted conjugation: the opposite of *conjugate*. [< Gr. *agamos*; see AGAMOUS.] **a-ga'mi-an†**.— **a-gam'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

A-gam'i-dæ, 1 ə-gam'ı-dī; 2 a-găm'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of agamoidean lizards with acrodont dentition. [< AGAMA.]— **ag'a-mid**, *n.*

ag'a-mist, 1 ag'ə-mist; 2 ăg'a-mĭst, *n.* One unmarried, or who opposes marriage. [< Gr. *agamos*; see AGAMOUS.]

ag"a-mo'bi-um, 1 ag'ə-mō'bı-um; 2 ăg'a-mō'bi-ŭm, *n.* *Biol.* The asexual generation in organisms that develop a series of forms different from the adult parent (alternation of generations). Compare GAMOBIUM. [< Gr. *agamos*, unmarried, + *bios*, life.]

ag"a-mo-gen'e-sis, 1 ag'ə-mo-jen'ı-sis; 2 ăg'a-mo-ĝĕn'e-sis, *n.* *Biol.* Reproduction without sexual process, as in the higher plants by buds, in the lower organisms by cell-division: opposed to *gamogenesis*.

In many of the lower forms of life *agamogenesis* is the common and predominant mode of reproduction.
HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* intro., p. 31. [A. 1888.]

[< Gr. *agamos* (see AGAMOUS); and see GENESIS.]— **ag"a-mo-ge-net'ic**, **ag"a-mo-ge-net'i-cal**, *a.*— **ag"a-mo-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ag'a-moid, 1 ag'ə-mɔid; 2 ăg'a-mŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Agamidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Agamidæ*. [< AGAMA + -OID.]

Ag″a-mol′de-a, 1 ag′ə-mel′dı-ə; 2 ăg′a-mŏl′de-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily of lizards without postorbital or posterior arches to the skull.— **ag″a-mol′de-an,** *a. & n.*

ag′a-mo-spore, 1 ag′ə-mo-spōr; 2 ăg′a-mo-spōr, *n.* A spore formed asexually. [< Gr. *agamos*, agamous, + SPORE[1].]

ag′a-mous, 1 ag′ə-mus; 2 ăg′a-mŭs, *a. Biol.* Not having sexual organs; produced asexually. [< Gr. *agamos*, unmarried, < *a-* priv. + *gamos*, marriage.]

ag′a-my, 1 ag′ə-mı; 2 ăg′a-my, *n.* Absence or nonrecognition of marriage, especially where sexual intercourse exists.

a-ga′na, 1 ə-gä′nə; 2 ä-gä′nä, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* Narra (*Pterocarpus santalina*).

A-ga′ña, 1 ə-gä′nyə; 2 ä-gä′nyä, *n.* The capital of Guam.

a-gan″gli-on′ic, 1 ə-[*or* ē-]gaŋ′gli-ən′ık; 2 a-găŋ′gli-ŏn′ic, *a.* Without ganglia. [tian nymph.

Ag″a-nip′pe, 1 ag″ə-nip′ı; 2 ăg″a-nip′e, *n. Myth.* A Bœo-

Ag″a-on′i-dæ, 1 ag″ē-ən′ı-dē; 2 ăg″a-ŏn′ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of remarkable chalcidoid *Hymenoptera*, including small insects that inhabit figs and effect the fertilization of the flowers. **Ag′a-on,** the type genus of *Agaonidæ*, has but one species, *A. paradoxum*, the caprifying chalcid of Sierra Leone. See CAPRIFICATION.

Ag″a-pan′thus, 1 ag″ə-pan′thus; 2 ăg″a-păn′thŭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of South-African plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), bearing umbels of blue or white flowers. [< Gr. *agapē*, love, + *anthos*, flower.]

a-gape′, 1 ə-gūp′; 2 a-gāp′ (XIII), *adv. & a.* In a gaping state; gaping.

Three men *agape*, . . . had the misfortune of being killed by one cannon-ball. IRVING *Washington* vol. ii, ch. 22, p. 150. [T.Y.C.]

ag′a-pe, 1 ag′ə-pı; 2 ăg′a-pē, *n.* [-PÆ, 1 -pı; 2 -pē, *pl.*] The social meal or love-feast of the primitive Christians, which usually accompanied the eucharist. [L., < Gr. *agapē*, love.]

Ag″a-pem′o-ne, 1 ag′ə-pem′o-nı; 2 ăg′a-pĕm′o-nē, *n. Ch. Hist.* A religious community of men and women, organized in 1846, at Charlynch, England. [< Gr. *agapē*, love, + *monē*, a dwelling.]— **Ag″a-pe-mo′ni-an,** *n.*— **Ag″a-pem′o-nite,** *n.* One living in the Agapemone.

ag″a-pe′tæ, 1 ag″ə-pı′tī; 2 ăg″a-pē′tē, *n. pl.* Agapeti.

ag″a-pe′ti, 1 ag″ə-pı′tai; 2 ăg″a-pē′tī, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* Monks and virgins of the early Church who dwelt together in a state of professed celibacy and spiritual love. [LL., < Gr. *agapētai*, nom. pl. of *agapētos*, beloved, < *agapē*, love.]

Ag″a-pet′i-dæ, 1 ag″ə-pet′ı-dī; 2 ăg″a-pĕt′ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of nymphalid butterflies including the meadow-browns and the American genera *Cercyonis*, *Cænonympha*, etc.: often called *Satyrides*. [< Gr. *agapētos*, beloved.]

Ag″a-pe′tus, 1 ag″ə-pı′tus; 2 ăg″a-pē′tŭs, *n.* **1. Saint A. I.,** a pope of Rome who died upon a mission to Constantinople, 536, whose festival occurs Sept. 20. **2. A. II.,** a pope who died in 955.

A-gaph″e-li′næ, 1 ə-gaf′ı-laı′nī; 2 a-găf′e-lī′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of balænopteroid whales without dorsal fin or ventral folds, including the scrag-whale. **A-gaph e-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *agan*, very, + *aphelēs*, smooth.] — **a-gaph′e-line,** *a. & n.*

ag′a-phite, 1 ag′ə-faıt; 2 ăg′a-fīt, *n.* A variety of Persian turquoise. [< *Agaphi*, a naturalist.]

a′gar¹, *n.* Same as AGAR-AGAR.— **hydrocele agar,** a substance proposed for the artificial cultivation of gonococcus, in which hydrocele fluid, thickened by agar-agar, is the culture-medium.— **litmus lactose a.,** a medium employed for bacteria-culture composed of agar, ²/₃ per cent. of lactose, and sufficient litmus tincture to tint the whole pale blue.— **slant a.,** agar so solidified as to exhibit an oblique surface.

A′gar², 1 ē′gär; 2 ā′gär, *n. Bib. Gal.* iv, 24.

ag″ar-a′cive, 1 ag″ər-ē′sıv; 2 ăg″ar-ā′çiv, *a.* Appertaining to an agaric, a fungus belonging to the family *Agaricaceæ*.

a′gar-a″gar, 1 ū′gər-ū′gər; 2 ā′gär-ä″gär, *n.* [Malay.] A gelatinous substance obtained from seaweeds, employed as a food-medium in the artificial cultivation of bacteria, and used in China as a glue and to render silk and paper transparent. See CEYLON MOSS. **a′gal-a″gal‡; Bengal isinglass** or **gum‡; Ceylon moss‡; glucose agar‡.**

A′gardh, 1 ū′gärd; 2 ā′gärd, **Karl Adolph** (¹/₂₂1785–¹/₂₂ 1859). A Swedish ecclesiastic and botanist.

Ag″a-re′ah, 1 ag″ə-rı′ə; 2 ăg″a-rē′a, *n.* A Bengalese tribe.

Ag″a-renes′, 1 ag″ə-rınz′ *or* ē″gə-rınz′; 2 ăg″a-rēns′ *or* ā″ga-rēns′, *n. pl. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Bar.* iii, 23.

A′ga-rens, 1 ē′gə-renz; 2 ā′ga-rēns, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

a-gar′ic, 1 ə-gar′ık; 2 a-găr′ic (XIII), *n.* **1.** A fungus of the genus *Agaricus;* a mushroom. For structure, see illus. under MUSHROOM. **2.** By extension, any species of the family *Agaricaceæ;* especially, any one of several polypori; as, female and male *agaric* in the phrases below.

[Nature] shakes down from the gills of one poor *agaric* countless spores. EMERSON *Essays* 2d series, p. 26. [H. M. & CO. 1890.] [< L. *agaricon*, < Gr. *agarikon*, < *Agaria*, in Sarmatia.] — **agaric acid,** a dibasic acid ($C_{16}H_{20}O_8 + H_2O$) obtained from agaric in a white powdered form: used to check night-sweats.— **a. mineral,** a soft, friable, white deposit of microscopic crystals of calcite or of calcite and aragonite.— **female a.,** the agaric (*Polyporus officinalis*) of materia medica.— **male a.,** the touchwood or German tinder (*Polyporus igniarius*).

— **a-gar′i-ci-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of an agaric or mushroom.— **a-gar′i-cin,** *n. Chem.* An alcoholic extract of the female agaric used as a medicine to check night-sweats.— **A-gar″i-ci′ni,** *n. pl. Bot.* A former large order of fungi, including the mushrooms, having the hymenium spread over gills or plates, which radiate from a center or stem.— **a-gar″i-cin′ic,** *a.* Of or relating to agaricin.— **agaricinic acid,** same as AGARIC ACID.— **a-gar′i-coid,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an agaric or mushroom.— **A-gar′i-cus,** *n. Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi, the type of the family *Agaricaceæ*, formerly applied to all mushrooms and toadstools, but now restricted to the former section, *Psalliota*. It includes the common cultivated mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, which has a white cap and pink gills. *Agaricus arvensis* is the horse- or field-mushroom and is larger than the common mushroom.

A-gar″i-ca′ce-æ, 1 ə-gar′ı-kē′sı-ī; 2 a-găr′ı-cā′çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of basidiomycetous fungi or mushrooms— the gill-mushrooms— which are characterized by having the hymenium spread over gills or plates that radiate from the center of the stem. It includes more than 30 genera and nearly 5,000 species, of which about a fourth are found in the United States. Among the principal genera are *Agaricus*, *Leptota*, *Russula*, and *Amanita*. [< Gr. *agarikon*, mushroom.]— **a-gar″i-ca′ceous,** *a.*

A-gar″i-ca′les, 1 ə-gar′ı-kē′lız; 2 a-găr′ı-cā′lēş, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as HYMENOMYCETES.

Ag″a-ric′i-dæ, 1 ag″ə-rıs′ı-dī; 2 ăg″a-rıç′ı-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of fungiform madreporarian corals typified by *Agaricia*. It includes many tropical genera and species.

Ag″a-ris′ti-dæ, 1 ag″ə-rıs′tı-dī; 2 ăg″a-rıs′tı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths. **Ag″a-ris′ta,** *n.* (t. g.)— **ag″a-ris′tid,** *a. & n.*— **ag″a-ris′toid,** *a.*

A′gar-ites, 1 ē′gər-aıts; 2 ā′gär-ıts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

ag″ar-wal′, 1 ag′ər-wūl′; 2 ăg′ar-wäl′, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A caste of merchants in central India. **ag″gar-wal′‡** [Hind.].

a-gasp′, 1 ə-gusp′; 2 a-gåsp′, *adv. & a.* In a gasping condition; gasping; eager; as, to lie *agasp*.

Ag′as-siz, 1 ag′ə-sı *or* (*F.*) a″ga″sē′; 2 ăg′a-sī *or* (*F.*) ä″gä″sē′, *n.* **1. Alexander** (¹²/₂₁1835–³/₂₁1910), a Swiss-American zoologist and geologist; director and curator of the Museum of Zoology, Harvard University, 1874–1898. **2. Louis Jean Rudolphe** (⁵/₂₂1807–¹²/₁₄1873), a Swiss naturalist and American teacher and writer; founder of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University.— **Agassiz Association,** an educational association, chiefly of young people interested in natural history; founded in 1879.— **Lake A.,** a prehistoric (Pleistocene) basin, formerly filled with water, which occupies the drainage basin of the Red River of the North; it was drained by the retreat of the ice-sheet.— **Mount A.,** a peak of the Uinta range, Utah; 13,000 ft. high.

a-gast′, 1 ə-gast′; 2 a-gåst′, *a.* Aghast. S.S.; also, old form. See MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 616.

A-gas′tri-a, 1 ə-gas′trı-ə; 2 a-gås′tri-a, *n. pl. Zool.* An artificial division of metazoic animals distinguished by absence of stomach and alimentary canal, including the cestoid and acanthocephalous parasitic worms. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *gastēr*, belly.]

a-gas′tric, 1 ə-gas′trık; 2 a-gås′tric, *a.* With no alimentary canal, as tapeworms. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *gastēr*, belly.]

a-gas″tro-neu′ri-a, 1 ə-gas″tro-nıū′rı-ə; 2 a-gås″tro-nū′ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Neurasthenia of the stomach. [< A-, not, + GASTRO- + Gr. *neuron*, nerve.] **a-gas″tro-ner′vi-a‡.**

ag′ate, 1 ag′ıt; 2 ăg′at, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A variegated waxy quartz, in which the colors are in bands, in clouds, or in distinct groupings; also, a gem or precious stone made from this mineral. See GEM. Different varieties are known from their composition or markings as **banded agate, clouded** or **mottled agate, dendritic agate** or **mocha-stone, fortification agate, jasper-agate, moss-agate,** and **ruin-agate.** Nearly all agates of commerce are artificially colored or stained, the layers being very absorptive. The word *agate* in the Authorized Version of the Bible is the translation of the Hebrew *kadkod* or *shebo*, a stone in the breastplate of the high priest: called by the Rabbis *hyacinth*, and also translated *amethyst*.

I will make thy windows of *agates*. *Isa.* liv, 12.

2. A child's playing-marble made of or resembling the mineral agate. **3.** *Print.* Type of a size between nonpareil and pearl, having 14 lines to the inch, or about 5½-point: in England called *ruby*.

This line is in agate.

4. Any of several instruments: (1) The draw-plate for gold-wire: so called because the wire is drawn through drilled agate. (2) A burnisher used in bookbinding. (3) *Naut.* The pivot-cup of a compass-card. [F., < L. *achates*, < Gr. *Achatēs*, river in Sicily.] — **ag′ate-glass″,** *n.* Party-colored glass.— **a.-shell** or **a.-snail,** *n.* A large land-snail of the genus *Achatina:* named from the blended colors.— **a.-ware,** *n.* Pottery veined and mottled to resemble agate. — **water a.,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A transparent form of chalcedony, found in Oregon.— **ag″a-tif′er-ous,** *a.* Producing or containing agates.— **ag′a-ti-form,** *a.* Resembling or having the form of an agate; as, *agatiform* concretions.— **ag′a-tine,** *a.* Like or pertaining to agate.— **ag′a-tize,** *vt.* To change into or cause to resemble agate. **ag′a-tise‡.**— **ag′a-toid,** *a.* — **ag′a-ty,** *a.* Like or containing agate.

Agate-shell. 1/2

a-gate′, 1 ə-gēt′; 2 a-gāt′, *adv.* [Scot. or North. Eng.] On the way; in motion. **a-gate′ward†.** [under AGATE, *n.*

ag′ate-glass″, a.-shell, a.-ware. See AGATE, *n.*

Ag′a-tha¹, 1 ag′ə-thə; 2 ăg′a-tha, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **A-ga-thē′ı** [Gr.]. Dan. D. **A-ga′tha,** 1 ə-gū′thə, 2 ä-gū′thä; F. **A″gathe′,** 1 a″gāt′, 2 ä″gät′; G. **A-ga′the,** 1 ə-gū′tə, 2 ä-gä′te; It. Pg. Sp. **A′ga-ta,** 1 ē′ga-ta, 2 ä′gä-tä; L. **Ag′a-the,** 1 ag′ə-thı, 2 ăg′a-thē; Sw. **A-ga′ta,** 1 ə-gū′tə, 2 ä-gä′ta. **2. Saint,** a Christian martyr of the 4th century. [Gr., good, kind.]

Ag′a-tha², *n.* Same as BERTHA², 5.

Ag″a-thar′chus, 1 ag″ə-thär′kus; 2 ăg″a-thär′cŭs, *n.* A Greek painter of the 5th century B. C. **A-ga′thar-chos‡** [Gr.].

Ag″a-thau′mi-dæ, 1 ag″ə-thō′mı-dī; 2 ăg″a-tha′mi-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Ceratopsidæ*. **Ag″a-thau′mas,** *n.* (t. g.)

— **ag″a-thau′mid,** *n.*— **ag″a-thau′moid,** *a.*

ag′a-thin, 1 ag′ə-thin; 2 ăg′a-thĭn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{14}N_2O$) derived by treating methyl-phenyl-hydrazine with salicylic aldehyde: used in medicine as an antineuralgic and antirheumatic. [< Gr. *agathos*, good.] [DAMMARA.

Ag′a-this, 1 ag′ə-thıs; 2 ăg′a-thĭs, *n. Bot.* Same as

ag′a-thism, 1 ag′ə-thizm; 2 ăg′a-thĭsm, *n. Philos.* The doctrine that all things tend toward ultimate good: distinguished from *optimism*. [< Gr. *agathos*, good.] — **ag′a-thist,** *n.*

ag′a-tho-, 1 ag′ə-thō-; 2 ăg′a-tho-. From Greek *agathos*, good: a combining form.— **ag″a-tho-cac″o-log′i-cal,** *a.* Composed of good and evil. [M.] **ag′a-tho-kak″o-log′i-cal‡.**

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found recorded in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

A-gath′o-cles, 1 ə-gath′o-klīz; 2 a-găth′o-clēş, *n.* A tyrant of Syracuse (361–289 B. C.). **A-ga-tho-klēs′ı** [Gr.].

ag″a-tho-dæ′mon, 1 ag″ə-thō-dı′mən; 2 ăg″a-tho-dē′mon, *n.* A good genius, especially the one to whom the Greeks made a libation at the end of a meal. **ag″a-tho-de′mon‡.**

— **ag″a-tho-dæ-mon′ic, ag″a-tho-de-mon′ic,** *a.*

ag″a-thol′o-gy, 1 ag″ə-thel′o-jı; 2 ăg″a-thŏl′o-ġy, *n. Ethics.* That branch of speculative science which treats of the nature or doctrine of the in-itself good. [< AGATHO- + -LOGY.]

Ag′a-thon, 1 ag′ə-thən; 2 ăg′a-thŏn, *n.* A Greek tragic poet (447–400? B. C.). **A-ga′thon‡** [Gr.].

ag″a-tho-pol-et′ic, *a.* Having a tendency to do good.

Ag″a-thos′ma, 1 ag″ə-thez′mə; 2 ăg″a-thŏs′ma, *n. Bot.* A large genus of small, heath-like South-African shrubs of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), with scattered, short, narrow leaves and terminal heads or umbels of 5-petaled flowers. Many species are in greenhouse cultivation. [< AGATHO- + Gr. *osmē*, smell.]

A-ga′ti, 1 ə-gē′tı; 2 a-gā′tī, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), native of the East Indies but cultivated in other tropical regions. *A. grandiflora*, a slender tree, 20–30 feet high, has alternate, abruptly pinnate leaves, large, pea-like, red or white flowers, and very long slender pods. The flowers, green pods, and young leaves are used in Guam as a salad or pot-herb, in India for curries. The bark yields a tonic. In the West Indies this species is called **pea-tree.** [Tamil.]

A-ga′ve, 1 ə-gē′vı; 2 a-gā′ve, *n. Bot.* A large genus of American plants of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), of the southern United States, Mexico, etc., embracing the century-plant (*A. americana*) and various other fiber-producing species. See AMOLE; MESCAL; PULQUE; SISAL HEMP, under HEMP. See also illus. under CENTURY-PLANT. [< Gr. *agauos*, noble.] — **agave cactus,** a cactus (*Leuchtenbergia principis*) with spreading, triangular tubercles, suggesting agave-leaves, and usually a single large yellow flower. See LEUCHTENBERGIA.

a-ga′vose, 1 ə-gē′vōs; 2 a-gā′vōs, *n. Chem.* A saccharine substance ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) optically inactive, but having reducing properties, obtained from the juice of the stalks of the century-plant (*Agave americana*). [< AGAVE.]

Ag′a-wam, 1 ag′ə-wōm; 2 ăg′a-wąm, *n.* **1.** A town of Hampden county, Mass.; colonial name of Ipswich, preserved in literature in Nathaniel Ward's *The Simple Cobbler of Agawam* (1647). **2.** A variety of large, thick-skinned, bronze-red grapes, a hybrid of the species *Vitis labrusca* and *V. vinifera*. **3.** A variety of large American blackberry.

a-gaze′, 1 ə-gēz′; 2 a-gāz′, *adv. & a.* In the act of gazing; gazing.

The wondering flocks,— *agaze* with grass half chewed. EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World, At Bethlehem* p. 28. [F. & W. 1891.]

a-gazed′†, *pp.* Astounded; amazed; aghast.

A. G. C., *abbr.* In astronomy, Argentine General Catalog.

Ag″chy-los′to-ma, 1 ag″kı-los′to-mə; 2 ăg″ey-lós′to-ma, *n. Zool.* Same as ANKYLOSTOMA.

Agde, 1 ägd; 2 ägd, *n.* A town of Hérault department, France.

age, 1 ēj; 2 āg, *v.* [AGED; AG′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make old; give some of the characteristics of age, naturally or artificially; as, to *age* liquors; to *age* or ripen slip for pottery by storage.

An Arctic night and an Arctic day *age* a man more . . . than a year anywhere else. KANE *Arctic Explor.* p. 173. [C. & P. 1857.]

2. To put (cotton) in proper condition for spinning. **3.** In textile manufacture, to fix and distribute evenly the mordant or color in (a fabric) by exposure to the air. **4.** *Elec.* To improve the conductivity of (a wire) by sending intermittently through (it) for a considerable time a small, interrupted current.

As a preliminary step, both the wires must be *aged*. FLEMING *Principles of Elec. Wave Teleg.* p. 145. [L. G. & CO. '08.]

5. *Brewing.* To store (beer or ale) for a definite period (some months) before consumption, for the purpose of clarification and impregnation with the necessary carbonic-acid gas.

II. *i.* To grow old, or assume the characteristics or appearance of age; as, she has *aged* greatly since last year.

age¹, *n.* **1.** A period of life or existence, as of a person, thing, nation, etc. Particularly: (1) The period or stage of life as measured by the time past.

At the *age* of nineteen George Washington was one of the prominent men of the State of Virginia. J. S. C. ABBOTT *Lives of the Presidents* ch. 1, p. 17. [H. B. & CO. 1867.]

(2) The closing period of life; also, its attendant conditions or infirmities; the state of being old; as, ripe *age*.

The old *age* of a great leader gathers reverence as an oak gathers moss. BULWER-LYTTON *Harold* bk. iii, p. 48. [H. & S. 1850.]

(3) Any period of life that (by reason of natural development, custom, law, etc.) fits or unfits for any function, office, duty, etc.; as, the *age* of discretion.

But with *age* comes reflection. MIVART *Nature and Thought* ch. 1, p. 18. [K. P. & CO. 1882.]

(4) Any period of life naturally distinct; stage of life; also, the people who live within it; as, human life is divided into four *ages*. **2.** A period of time or duration; also, what occurs or is included in it. Particularly: (1) Any great period of time in human history naturally marked off by certain distinctive features or characters; generation; as, the golden *age*. See ERA.

Dante's Hell is less inhuman than Balzac's present *age*. *Quarterly Review* July, 1890, p. 67.

Charlemagne was above his *age*, whilst Buonaparte was only above his competitors. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 8, 1830.

(2) The space of a hundred years; a century; as, "this twentieth *age*." (3) *Geol.* (*a*) Any great period of time in the history of the earth or the material universe marked by special phases of physical condition or organic development; an eon; as, the *age* of mammals. (*b*) State of development in a cycle.

The term *age*, as applied to topographical features, does not mean the length of time required for their formation, but merely the stage of development within the cycle which they have obtained. W. B. SCOTT *Introd. to Geol.* p. 439. [MACM. '09.]

(*c*) One of the minor subdivisions of geological time, a subdivision of the epoch, and correspondent to the stage or formation: recommended by the International Geological Congress. See chart under GEOLOGY. (4) *Archeol.* A period of time or a condition of civilization marked by the material and finish of implements; a period; as, the **stone age** (including the Eolithic, Paleolithic, and Neolithic), the **bronze age,** and the **iron age.**

The *Bronze Age*, when tools . . . were wrought from an alloy of copper and tin. FISKE *Excursions* ch. 2, p. 54. [H. M. & CO. 1890.] (5) [Colloq.] A long time; protracted period; as, he has been gone an *age*. **3.** *Ethnol.* Among North-American Indians, relative rank as determined (1) by superior individual or tribal force or (2) by a system of assigning to captives a place in the social scale according to time of accession; for example, a captive shall remain the slave of all persons in the family of his captor born before his coming, but not of later-born children. **4.** [A-] *Hindu Philos.* One of the four Yugas. See YUGA. **5.** In draw-poker, the eldest hand. [< F. *âge*, < L. *ætā(t-)s*, < *ævum*, age.]

Syn.: century, cycle, eon, epoch, era, generation, period. — Prep.: age *of* chivalry.

— **age class** (*Forestry*), all the trees in a stand whose ages are within the same given limits.— **age coating,** carbonaceous matter deposited, as the filament disintegrates, upon the inner surface of the bulbs of incandescent lamps.— **age′-dis-tri-bu″tion,** *n. Social Statistics.* The number of births, marriages, and deaths occurring in a stated population, during a stated period of time, or of life.— **age-fraternity,** *n.* A society of persons of like age, frequently occurring among primitive peoples.— **age of consent.** *Law.* **1.** The age of a woman before which carnal connection, with or without consent, is rape. In Great Britain, such connection with a

female under 13 years old is a felony, and with one between 13 and 16 is a misdemeanor. In the United States the age of consent varies in different States from 10 years to 21. *New Encyc. Social Reform* p. 12. **2.** The age when one may give legal consent, as to marriage.— **age of discretion,** the age, generally 14 years, at which a person may be held amenable to justice for crime, or may designate his own guardian.— **age of the moon** (*Astron.*), the time elapsed since the preceding new moon.— **Augustan age,** the period covered by the reign of Augustus, the most brilliant age in Roman letters; hence, the corresponding period in other literatures.

The reign of Queen Anne was called the *Augustan age.*
E. E. HALE *Lights of Two Centuries, Pope* p. 399. [A. S. B. 1887.]

— **canonical age** (*Eccl.*), the age required by the canons for ordination or for the performance of any particular act. — **copper age** (*Archæol.*), an age intermediate between the stone age and the bronze age.— **dark ages,** the period in European history beginning with the irruption of barbarian hordes before the fall of the Western Roman Empire (A. D. 476), extending to the Italian Renaissance (13th century), and characterized by the decay of civilization.— **flint age,** same as STONE AGE. See AGE[1], 2, (4).— **full age,** the age when one reaches the period of independent action and responsibility in personal affairs; majority: generally 21 years.— **golden age. 1.** A mythical period when perfect innocence, peace, and happiness reigned. **2.** *Rom. Lit.* The period (31 B. C. to A. D. 14) of the finest classical writers; hence, in any country, the periods of literature most nearly corresponding to this.

The *golden age* of Arabian learning in the East was attained under the Khalif Al Mamun, who ruled at Baghdad from A.D. 813 to 833. R. ROUTLEDGE *Pop. Hist. Science* ch. 3, p. 56. [S. & S. 1881.]

— **heroic age** (*Anc. Myth.*), the mythical age when heroes and demigods lived on earth.— **lacustrine age** (*Archæol.*), the prehistoric age of the construction of lake-dwellings, as in Switzerland.— **lawful age,** age when one is competent to testify; also, full age; majority. See the phrase FULL AGE, above.— **median age,** the age which marks the exact numerical middle point in the population, that is, the age both above and below which the numbers of people are the same.— **middle ages,** the period in European history from the downfall of Rome, A. D. 476, to the transition to the modern age, variously reckoned as beginning at the fall of Constantinople and the Eastern Empire (1453), at the invention of printing (about 1450), at the revival of learning, at the discovery of America (1492), or at the crisis of the Reformation (1517 or 1520).

Age is the first element in various self-explaining compounds, such as *age*-enduring, *age*-long, *age*-worn, etc.

a'ge[2], 1 ē'hē; 2 ā'hę, *n.* Axin: a Mexican term for a butter-like product obtained from a scale-insect.

-age, *suffix.* **1.** Forming collective nouns; as, bagg*age,* leaf*age.* **2.** Forming nouns of condition, office, service, or other relation or connection: as dray*age,* pilgrim*age.* [< ME. *-age,* < OF. *-age,* < L. *-aticum.*]

a'ged, 1 ē'jed; 2 ā'gĕd, *pa.* **1.** Advanced in years; having lived or existed long; old; as, "A bending *aged* tree," 1 ējd; 2 āgd. **2.** Of or at the age of. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of old age. **4.** 1 ējd; 2 āgd. *Horse-racing.* Being seven years old or more: said of a horse. **5.** *Topog.* Approaching base-level reduction: applied to the configuration of ground.

Syn.: decrepit, elderly, gray, hoary, old, patriarchal, senile, venerable. *Decrepit, gray,* and *hoary* refer to the effects of age on the body exclusively; *senile* upon the mind also: as, a *decrepit* frame, *senile* garrulousness. One may be *aged* and neither *decrepit* nor *senile. Elderly* is applied to those who have passed middle life, but scarcely reached old age. See ANCIENT.— Ant.: infantile, juvenile, new, recent, upstart, young, youthful.—**a'ged-ly,** *adv.*—**a'ged-ness,** *n.*

a-gee', 1 ə-jī'; 2 a-gē', *adv. & a.* [Scot.] **1.** Awry. **2.** Ajar.

A'gee, 1 ē'gi *or* ē'jī; 2 ā'gē *or* ā'gę, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 11.

Ag"e-la-crin'ĭ-dæ, 1 aj"ı-lə-krin'ı-dē; 2 ăg"e-la-crin'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A Paleozoic family of imperforate cystideans having a disk attached by its under surface. **Ag"e-lac'ri-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *agelē,* herd, + *krinon,* lily.]— **ag"e-lac'ri-nid,** *a. & n.*— **ag"e-lac'ri-noid,** *a.*

Ag"e-læ-i'næ, 1 aj"ı-lī-aī'nī; 2 ăg"e-lē-ī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of icteroid birds, including the red-winged blackbirds, bobolinks, etc. **Ag"e-læ'us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *agelaios,* gregarious, < *agō,* drive.] **Ag"e-la-ĭ'næ**‡.— **ag"e-læ'ine,** *a. & n.*

ag'e-last, 1 aj'ı-last; 2 ăg'e-lăst, *n.* One who never laughs.

Men whom Rabelais would have called *agelasts* or non-laughers.
G. MEREDETH *Times* [London] p. 4, col. 5, Feb. 5, 1877. [M.]

[< Gr. *a-* priv. + *gelastēs,* laughter.]

Ag"e-len'ĭ-dæ, etc. Same as AGALENIDÆ, etc.

age'less, 1 ēj'ıs; 2 āg'lĕs, *a.* Not seeming to grow old.

a-gem'ĭ-na, 1 ə-jem'ı-nə; 2 a-gĕm'ĭ-na, *n.* Same as AZZIMINA.

A"gen', 1 a"zhāⁿ'; 2 ä'zhāⁿ', *n.* A manufacturing town in France; capital of Lot-et-Garonne department.

a-gen't, *adv. & prep.* Again.

a'gen-cy, 1 ē'jen-sı; 2 ā'gĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] **1.** The faculty of an agent or of acting; active power; also, the means or mode of action; instrumentality; agentship; as, creation is by Divine *agency.* **2.** The state of acting or condition of being in action; active operation; activity; as, the responsibilites of moral *agency;* the *agency* of the politician was apparent.

Within the limits of human education and *agency,* we may say, great men exist that there may be greater men.
EMERSON *Representative Men* ch. 1, p. 39. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

3. The relation of an agent to his principal; also, the position or business of an agent; as, he accepted the *agency* of the firm in London. **4.** The place of business of an agent; especially, an establishment where business is done for a person or house, usually at a distance; specif. [U. S.], an Indian agency; as, the troops at the *agency.* [< LL. *agentia,* < *agen(t-)s;* see AGENT, *a.*]

Syn.: see APPLIANCE; OPERATION.— Prep.: the agency *of* man; *for* good; *in* the matter.

— **free agency,** see under FREE.— **Indian a.** [U. S.], an office, fort, or settlement connected with an Indian reservation, where the government agent in charge resides and transacts his official business.— **law of a.,** an agent's authority by virtue of his agency or by any action on the part of the principal which precludes him from denying the agent's authority.

a-gen'dum, 1 ə-jen'dum; 2 a-gĕn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] A thing to be done, in distinction from a matter of belief; an item of business or a liturgical detail; also (*pl.*), a record of such things; specif., a program of business to be done, or papers to be read at a meeting.

a'gend‡.

The plural form *agenda* came in time like *biblia* to be considered a singular feminine. SMITH AND CHEETHAM p. 43.

The publication of the *agenda* is regarded as the work of the council. J. HANSON in *The Freeman* Jan., 1891.

ag"e-nes'ĭs, 1 aj"ı-nes'ıs; 2 ăg"e-nĕs'ĭs, *a.* Malformed.

a-gen'e-sĭs, 1 ə-jen'ı-sis; 2 a-gĕn'e-sĭs, *n. Physiol.* Imperfect or anomalous development: often confused with *agennesis.* [< Gr. *a-* priv.; and see GENESIS.]

ag"e-ne'sĭ-at,— ag"e-net'ĭc, *a.*— **agenetic science,** science of mechanical and static phenomena. See GENETICS.

ag"en-ne'sĭs, 1 aj"e-nī'sıs; 2 ăg"ĕ-nē'sis, *n.* **1.** Impotence of the male or barrenness of the female; absence of reproductive power. **2.** *Ethnol.* Mixture of breeds or species: often confused with and misspelled *agenesis. Agennesis* expresses that condition in which the immediate offspring of the first generation are infecund among themselves or with the parent stock. See FECUNDITY. [< A-, not, + Gr. *gennēsis,* production, < *gennaō,* bear.] **ag"en-ne'sĭ-at.— ag"en-nes'ĭc, ag"en-net'ĭc,** *a.*

A-ge'nor, 1 ə-jī'nor; 2 a-gē'nōr, *n. Myth.* **1.** A Phenician king; father of Cadmus and Europa. **2.** A Trojan warrior.

A-gē"nōr‡ [Gr.].

a'gent, 1 ē'jent; 2 ā'gĕnt, *v.* [Archaic.] To carry out as an agent, *a.* Acting: opposed to *passive* or *patient;* as, "Any creature is man, *agent* or passive." EMERSON *Essays* p. 35. [< L. *agen(t-)s,* ppr. of *ago,* do.]

a'gent, *n.* **1.** One who or that which acts or has power to act; an active power, or efficient cause of anything; as, man is an *agent;* chemical or physical *agents.*

God then as a spirit is a voluntary *agent.*
C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, pt. i, p. 403. [S. 1873.]

2. One who or that which acts for another; a factor; steward; deputy; in law, one who acts in virtue of authority from his principal. Compare SERVANT.

The appointment of an *agent* may either be general, having reference to all the principal's affairs, or special, concerning some particular object. It may further be limited by instructions as to the conduct he is to pursue, or unlimited, in which case his conduct is left to his own discretion. *The Imperial Ency.,* vol. i, s. v.

3. *Ethics.* A being possessed of self-directed activity; an individual human being considered as a person, or possessed of reason, conscience, and free will. **4.** *Telepathy.* See PERCIPIENT, 2.

Syn.: actor, doer, factor, instrument, means, mover, operator, performer, promoter. In strict philosophical usage, the prime *mover* or *doer* of an act is the *agent.* Thus we speak of man as a voluntary *agent,* a free *agent.* But in common usage, especially in business, an *agent* is not the prime *actor,* but only an *instrument* or *factor,* acting under orders or instructions. See CAUSE.— Ant.: chief, inventor, originator, principal.— Prep.: an agent *of* the company *for* selling, etc.

— **agent intellect,** active reason: the term (*intellectus agens*) by which the Scholastics rendered Aristotle's distinction of *active* from *passive reason* (*nous*). Aristotle used *active reason* to designate the mind as form-giving, not only to its own ideas but to the substance of things.— **fixing a.** (*Dyeing*), a material making colors permanent or fixing as a mordant.— **law a.** (*Scots Law*), a solicitor or attorney, as distinguished from an advocate or barrister. — **mercantile a. 1.** A person buying or selling goods for another, and authorized so to do. **2.** A person carrying on a commercial agency.— **reducing a.** (*Chem.*), a material possessing the power to free the electropositive constituent of a compound by removing the electronegative constituent. — **transfer a.** (*Finance*), an agent, individual or corporate, to whom a corporation gives the power to transfer its stock. — **a'gent-ess,** *n.* [Poet.] A female agent.— **a'gent-ship,** *n.* Agency.

a-gen'tĭal, 1 ə-jen'shal; 2 a-gĕn'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an agent and to agency. F. HALL *False Philology* p. 65. [S. 1872.]

a-gen'tĭve, } 1 ə-jen'tıv; 2 a-gĕn'tĭv, *a. Gram.* Designating,
a-gen'tĭvs, } as in some American languages, a case in which a word expressing the subject has a different form when used with a transitive or an intransitive verb. [< AGENT.]

a-ge"o-met'rĭ-cal, *a.* [Rare.] That is not geometrical.

age':prayer", 1 ēj'-prār"; 2 āg'-prār", *n. Civ. Law.* A plea of infancy, or of non-age. **age':prier"**†.

a'ger, 1 ē'jer; 2 ā'ger, *n.* [L.] *Civ. Law.* An enclosed field; land within definite boundaries.

ag"e-ra'sĭ-a, 1 aj"ı-rē'sı-ə; 2 ăg"e-rā'sĭ-a, *n.* [Gr.] [Rare.] Perpetual youth; hale, vigorous old age. **ag'e-ra-sy**‡.

A-ger'a-tum, 1 ə-jer'ə-tum *or* aj"ı-rē'tum; 2 a-gĕr'a-tŭm *or* ăg"e-rā'tŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of tropical American herbs of the aster family (*Asteraceæ*), with opposite, petioled leaves and terminal cymes or panicles of blue or white flowers in small heads. **2,** [a-] Any plant of this genus. **3.** Any one of several kinds of *Conoclinium* or *Eupatorium* with similar heads of blue flowers. [< Gr. *agēratos,* < *a-* priv. + *gēra(t-)s,* old age.]

Ageratum mexicanum.

Ag"e-san'der, 1 aj"ı-san'dər; 2 ăg"e-săn'der, *n.* An ancient Rhodian sculptor who, according to Pliny, was joint author with Athenodorus and Polydorus of the Laocoon.

A-ges"i-la'us, 1 ə-jes"ı-lē'us; 2 a-gĕs"ĭ-lā'ŭs, *n.* A Spartan king and conqueror (444?–360 B. C.). **A-gĕ-sĭ'la-os**‡ [Gr.].

Ag"e-sip'o-lis, 1 aj"ı-sip'o-lis; 2 ăg"e-sip'o-lis, *n.* A Spartan king (–380 B. C.). **A-gĕ-sĭ'po-lis**‡ [Gr.].

a-geu'sĭ-a, 1 ə-gū'sı-ə; 2 a-gū'sĭ-a, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Total or partial deficiency in the sense of taste, as due to congenital causes or to disorder of the gustatory organism. **a-geus'ti-at.**

Ag'ga-ba, 1 ag'ə-bə; 2 ăg'a-ba, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 30. [*1 Esd.* vi, 1.

Ag-gæ'us, 1 a-gī'us; 2 a-gē'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

ag'-gar"l, 1 ug'-gur'ı; 2 ŭg'-gŭr'ĭ, *n.* [Hind.] A fire-carriage: a native term for a railway-train.

ag"ge-la'tion†, *n.* A freezing; congelation. [**tion†,** *n.*

ag-gen'er-ate†, *v.* To beget in addition.— **ag-gen"er-a'-tion†,** *n.*

ag'ger, 1 aj'er; 2 ăg'er, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A mound or heap of any material; an earthwork, especially the rampart of a fortified camp.

An *agger*—a bank . . . raised against the wall of sufficient height to overtop the fortifications. FROUDE *Cæsar* ch. 19, p. 348. [S.]

2. A military road raised and rounded to shed water. — **agger nasi,** a vestigial structure, representing the nasal turbinate bone of some past animal form, projecting from the anterior extremity of the middle turbinate bone.— **ag'ger-ate,** *vt.* [Archaic.] To heap up: literally or figuratively. — **ag"ger-a'tion,** *n.* [Archaic.] A heaping up; in archeology, the supposed raising of a mound for the elevation of large stones, as in constructing a cromlech, or an embankment raised against the wall of a besieged place.

ag'ge-rose, 1 ag'ə-rōs; 2 ăg'e-rōs, *a.* Heaped up; full of heaps.

Ag"gers-huus', 1 ū'gers-hūs'; 2 ŭ'gĕrs-hūs', *n.* See AKERSHUS.

ag-gest'†, *vt.* To heap up.— **ag-ges'tion†,** *n.*

Ag-ge'us, 1 a-gī'us; 2 a-gē'ŭs, *n.* [L.] Haggai. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* vi, 1.

Ag'gĭ, 1 ag'ı; 2 ăg'ĭ, *n.* Diminutive of AGNES.

ag-glom'er-ant, 1 a-glom'ər-ənt; 2 ă-glŏm'er-ant, *n.* That which agglomerates: a substance causing the particles of a mixture to form lumps.

ag-glom'er-ate, 1 a-glom'ər-ēt; 2 ă-glom'er-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To roll or bring together into a cluster or ball; condense in a mass; heap or join together.

The king . . . combined or *agglomerated* the various schools.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. v, p. 154. [L. & CO.]

II. *i.* To gather or grow into a mass.

The hard *agglomerating* salts, The spoil of ages.
THOMSON *Seasons Autumn* l. 765.

[< L. *agglomero,* < *ad,* to, + *glomus,* ball.]— **ag-glom'er-a-tor,** *n.*

ag-glom'er-ate. I. *a.* **1.** Gathered into a rounded mass, or into a compacted heap or pile. **2.** Clustered densely, but not connected together. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heap or mass of things thrown together indiscriminately. **2.** *Geol.* An unstratified mass of compacted volcanic débris with fragments of all sizes.

ag-glom"er-at'ĭc, 1 a-glom"ər-at'ık; 2 ă-glŏm'er-ăt'ĭc, *a.* Of of pertaining to an agglomerate; tending to cause agglomeration; as, *agglomeratic* lavas; *agglomeratic* agents.

ag-glom"er-a'tion, 1 a-glom"ər-ē'shən; 2 ă-glŏm'er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of gathering or the state of being gathered into a mass. **2.** That which is agglomerated; an orderless mass; an indiscriminate assemblage.

An *agglomeration* of sand, ice, and elephants' teeth.
FIGUIER *World before the Deluge* trans., p. 340. [A.]

The *agglomeration* which bore the name of Squire Hawkins.
EGGLESTON *Hoosier School-Master* ch. 4, p. 43. [S. 1873.]

ag-glom'er-a-tĭve, } 1 -ə-tıv; 2 -a-tĭv, *a.* Tending to ag-
ag-glom'er-a-tĭvs, } glomerate.

ag-glu'tĭ-na-ble, } 1 a-glū'tı-nə-bl; 2 ă-glų'tĭ-na-bl, *a.*
ag-glu'tĭ-na-bl", } Capable of being joined by adhesion.

— **agglutinable substance** (*Bacteriol.*), that part of a bacterial organism, or a red blood-corpuscle, with which the agglutinin unites when agglutination occurs.— **ag-glu'tĭ-na-bĭl'ĭ-ty,** *n.*

ag-glu'tĭ-nant, 1 a-glū'tı-nənt; 2 ă-glų'tĭ-nant. **I.** *a.* Tending to cause adhesion; uniting. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any sticky substance that causes adhesion. **2.** A remedy deemed capable of uniting divided parts by adhesion. **3.** *Bacteriol.* Agglutinin. [< L. *agglutinan(t-)s,* ppr. of *agglutino;* see AGGLUTINATE, *a.*]

ag-glu'tĭ-nate, 1 a-glū'tı-nēt; 2 ă-glų'tĭ-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite, or cause to stick together, as with glue; join by adhesion; combine without change of form; as, *agglutinated* sand forms sandstone.

The newspaper had *agglutinated* the titles of two of its predecessors. HOWELLS *Indian Summer* ch. 1, p. 4. [T. & F. 1886.]

No *agglutinating* language has ever become monosyllabic.
FELTON *Greece* vol. i, course i, lect. ii, p. 30. [T. & F. 1867.]

2. To convert into glue or a viscous substance. **3.** *Bacteriol.* To produce a clustering or fusion of, as of red blood-corpuscles or bacteria. **II.** *i.* To become glue or gluey.— **agglutinating substance** (*Bacteriol.*), agglutinin.

ag-glu'tĭ-nate, *a.* **1.** Joined as with glue or a viscous substance: literally and figuratively. **2.** *Philol.* (1) Somewhat agglutinative. (2) Agglutinative. [< L. *agglutino,* pp. *agglutinatus,* < *ad,* to, + *gluten;* see GLUE.]

ag-glu"tĭ-na'tion, 1 a-glū"tı-nē'shən; 2 ă-glų"tĭ-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** A sticking together; the state of being united; adhesion of distinct parts; also, the mass which is thus united. **2.** *Gram.* That mode of compounding, in etymology, in which neither the form nor signification of the radical words is changed; a loose combination. **3.** as in *steamboat, locksmith.* Compare INFLECTION. **3.** *Philol.* That process of combination in which the word-elements are so united as to retain their separate identity as modificatory syllables, and usually something of their significative power as independent words.

The most characteristic feature of the Turanian languages is what has been called *Agglutination,* or 'gluing together.'
MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* 1st ser., lect. viii, p. 291. [S. 1875.]

4. *Bacteriol.* The massing together of bacteria or the red corpuscles of the blood when subjected to agglutinins. See AGGLUTININ. **5.** *Psychol.* (1) An intimate association of ideas, the process being conceived of under the misleading analogy of the passive adherence to one another of physical particles. (2) The simplest form of apperceptive combination: used by Wundt. BALDWIN *Dict.* **6.** *Med.* The process by which separate parts are united, as in the healing of wounds.— **agglutination test,** a microscopic test employed in serum diagnosis for the identification of bacteria. It is usually effected by mixing bacteria of the suspected variety with diluted blood-serum from an infected animal and observing whether the former become agglutinated, and, in the case of ciliated cells, lose their motility. The test depends upon the principle that specific agglutinins are developed in the blood-serum of affected animals which cause the specific bacteria involved to coalesce into clumps. **Widal reaction‡.— ag-glu"tĭ-na'tion-ist,** *n. Philol.* One who holds the theory that languages have been formed by agglutination.

ag-glu'tĭ-na-tĭve, } 1 a-glū'tı-nə-tıv; 2 ă-glų'tĭ-na-tĭv, *a.*
ag-glu'tĭ-na-tĭvs, } **1.** Tending to produce adhesion; pertaining to agglutination; having power to unite. **2.** *Philol.* Resulting from or characterized by agglutination: distinguished from *inflectional.*

The simply *agglutinative,* or nomadic stage of grammar.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 18. [S. 1873.]

— **agglutinative languages,** languages characterized by the formative process of agglutination.— **a. reaction** (*Bacteriol.*), same as AGGLUTINATION, 4.

ag-glu'tĭ-na-tor, 1 a-glū'tı-nē"tər; 2 ă-glų'tĭ-nā"tŏr, *n.* One who or that which agglutinates; specif., agglutinin, as opposed to an agglutinable substance. See AGGLUTINABLE.

ag-glu'tĭ-nin, 1 a-glū'tı-nin; 2 ă-glų'tĭ-nĭn, *n. Bacteriol.* A chemical product of the process of immunization, arising in blood-serum and causing the red corpuscles, or any bacteria with which it is brought into contact, to coalesce into floccules. It may arise (1) from the ciliated part of motile cells (**flagellara.**), or (2) from the body of the cells (**somatic a.**), and both kinds may thus be produced and may coexist in a given serum.

ag-glu'tĭ-no-gen, 1 a-glū'tı-no-jen; 2 ă-glų'tĭ-no-ĝĕn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A constituent of bacteria which when used for immunization causes the development of agglutinins.— **ag-glu"tĭ-no-gen'ĭc,** *a.* Relating to agglutinins

or their production.—**ag-glu″ti-nog′e-nous**, *a.* **1.** Generating agglutinins. **2.** Causing agglutination.

ag-glu′ti-noid, 1 a-glū′tı-neid; 2 ă-glu′ti-nŏid, *n.* An agglutinin deprived of the zymophore group through degeneration or destruction, tho still possessed of the haptophore or combining group.

ag-glu′ti-no-phore, 1 a-glū′ti-no-fōr; 2 ă-glu′ti-no-fōr, *n.* A complex of molecules in an agglutinin, which is presumably the cause of their power of agglutination.—**ag-glu″ti-no-phor′ic**, *a.* [—**ag-grace′**†, *n.* Grace.

ag-grace′†, *rt.* **1.** To add grace to. **2.** To favor. **a-grace′**†.

ag″gra-da′tion, 1 ag′rə-dē′shən; 2 ăg′ra-dā′shon, *n. Geol.* **1.** The natural filling up of the bed of a watercourse at any point of weakening of the current, by deposition of detritus. **2.** Specif., the building up by streams, in arid regions, of fan-like graded plains, by the shifting of streams and the loss of the water in the dry soil: contrasted with *degradation*, which always precedes it.

The waste plains of arid lands, on the other hand, are regions of *aggradation*. W. D. JOHNSON *21st Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey* pt. iv, p. 620. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '01.]

[< L. *ad-* + GRADATION.]—**aggradation plain** (*Geol.*), a topographic plain built up by aggradation in arid districts. It begins by the building up of the hollowed bed of a stream, at the foot of a declivity, forming a plain with a nearly straight longitudinal profile, which may become a very broad plain of deposition.

The last addition to an *aggradation plain* should exhibit the coarsest material. W. D. JOHNSON *21st Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey* pt. iv, p. 636. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '01.]

—**ag″gra-da′tion-al**, *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or caused by aggradation. **2.** Producing aggradation.

ag-grade′, 1 a-grēd′; 2 ă-grād′, *rt.* [-GRAD′ED; -GRAD′ING.] *Phys. Geog.* To add to: opposed to *degrade*; as, the bed of a river is *aggraded* when silt is deposited on it. [< AG- + GRADE.]

ag′gran-dize, 1 ag′rən-daiz; 2 ăg′ran-dīz, *v.* [-DIZED; -DIZ′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make great or greater; increase or intensify; exalt in honor, wealth, influence, or power.

The first act of Herod, after Augustus had *aggrandized* him. . . ; was to build a temple. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 51. [A. 1880.]

2. To cause to appear greater; give grandeur to; widen the scope of; as, Christianity has *aggrandized* the epic.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become greater. [< F. *agrandir*, < L. *ad*, to, + *grandis*, great.] **ag′gran-dise**‡.—**ag′gran-diz″a-bl(eᴿ)**, *a.* **ag′gran-dis″a-bl(eᴿ)**‡.—**ag′gran-diz″er**, *n.*

ag″gran-dize′ment, 1 ag′rən-daiz′ment *or* -mənt; 2 ăg″ran-dīz′ment (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of aggrandizing, or the state of being aggrandized; exaltation or increase in honor or power; as, "personal *aggrandizement*." MCCOSH *Emotions* bk. iii, p. 23. [s. 1870.] **2.** Increase in size; enlargement. [< F. *agrandissement*, < *agrandir*; see AGGRANDIZE.] **ag″gran-dise′ment**‡; **ag-gran″di-za′tion**‡.

ag-grate′†, *rt.* **1.** To please. **2.** To thank.

ag′gra-vate, 1 ag′rə-vēt; 2 ăg′ra-vāt, *rt.* [-VAT′ED; -VAT′ING.] **1.** To add weight or intensity to; make heavier, worse, or more burdensome; also, to make more heinous; increase the guilt of; as, sickness *aggravates* the ills of poverty.

The fulness of their knowledge *aggravated* the perversity of their ignorance. FARRAR *Early Days of Christ.* p. 127. [F. & W.]

2. [Colloq.] To provoke greatly; exasperate; annoy; as, he *aggravates* me beyond measure: an erroneous use perhaps from confusion with *aggrieve*. **3.** To increase inflammation in; irritate; as, to *aggravate* a wound. **4.** [Rare.] To exaggerate; as, to *aggravate* details. **5**†. To burden, as with a weight or with accusation. [< L. *aggravatus*, pp. of *aggravo*, < *ad*, to, + *gravis*, heavy.]

SYN.: enhance, heighten, increase, intensify, magnify, make worse. To *aggravate* is etymologically to increase in weight, hence in gravity, severity, or intensity. A disease or other evil may be *aggravated*, but not a person. *Enhance* and *magnify* are oftenest used in the lofty and good sense; as, to *enhance* the glory of God; "I *magnify* mine office." *Rom.* xi, 13. *Aggravate* is used always in the bad sense, to *make worse* what is already bad; as, to *aggravate* a fever or an enmity. See AFFRONT; INCREASE.—ANT.: alleviate, assuage, attenuate, diminish, lessen, palliate, reduce, soften. —**ag′gra-va″tor**, *n.*

ag′gra-vate†, *a.* Burdened or weighed down; made more serious, as a crime.

ag′gra-vat″ing, 1 ag′rə-vēt′ıŋ; 2 ăg′ra-vāt′ing, *pa.* **1.** [Colloq.] Provoking or fitted to provoke; exasperating; irritating. **2.** Making more intense, burdensome, heinous, etc.—**ag′gra-vat″ing-ly**, *adv.*

ag″gra-va′tion, 1 ag′rə-vē′shən; 2 ăg′ra-vā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of aggravating, or the state of being aggravated; a making, or the fact of being made, heavier or more heinous, as a crime, offense, misfortune, etc. **2.** Originally, an enhancing circumstance; in law, some extrinsic circumstance considered as increasing the atrocity of a crime.

Weigh'd
By itself, with *aggravations* not surcharg'd,
Or else with just allowance counterpois'd.
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 769.

3. [Colloq.] (1) The act of provoking; exasperation; annoyance; teasing. (2) Irritation; inflammation. **4.** [Rare.] Exaggeration. **5**†. *R. C. Canon Law.* The censure following a third admonition; the curse denounced against an obstinate offender. **6**†. A charge; accusation.

ag′gra-va″tive, } 1 ag′rə-vē′tıv; 2 ăg′ra-vā′tiv. **I.** *a.* Of, **ag′gra-va″tiv**‡, } pertaining to, or tending toward aggravation. **II.** *n.* Anything causing aggravation.

ag′gre-gant, 1 ag′rı-gənt; 2 ăg′re-ġant, *n.* One of the constituents or particulars that make up an aggregate, or sum total.

ag′gre-gate, 1 ag′rı-gēt; 2 ăg′re-ġāt, *v.* [-GAT′ED; -GAT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring together, as into one place, mass, sum, or body; collect; mass; as, population and wealth are *aggregated* in cities. **2.** To make as a sum or whole; amount to, as in number, weight, or the like; as, the ships *aggregate* 5,000 tons. **3.** [Rare.] To add as a constituent part or member; unite to (rarely *with*) a body or association; as, Paul was *aggregated* to the twelve in the apostolic body.

II. *i.* To form a mass or collection.—**ag″gre-ga′tor**, *n.*

ag′gre-gate, *a.* Collected into a sum, mass, or total; gathered into a whole; also, formed by a collection of individuals; collective. (1) *Bot.* Agglomerate; collected together: said of (*a*) a flower like the teasel, consisting of a mass of small flowers gathered in a head, or (*b*) of a fruit like the raspberry, made up of distinct carpels of a single flower massed together. (2) *Anat.* Formed into clusters; as, *aggregate* glands. (3) *Geol.* Composed of distinct minerals separable by mechanical means, as granite. (4) *Zool.* Compound: said of animals in which several individuals are united into a common organized mass or cœcium, as in tunicates. (5) *Logic.* Held by more than one person; as, **aggregate meaning**, a form of common or catholic opinion or thought. See COMMUNITY. [< L. *aggrego*, pp. *aggregatus*, < *ad*, to, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock.]—**corporation aggregate**, a body politic consisting of many individuals united in one association and kept up by succession of members, as a city corporation.—**ag′gre-gate-ly**, *adv.*—**ag′gre-gate-ness**, *n.*

ag′gre-gate, *n.* **1.** The entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something; amount; complete whole; as, the *aggregate* of all virtues; wealth in the *aggregate*.

A nation is but the *aggregate* of . . . individuals. FROUDE *Short Studies, Progress* in second series, p. 258. [s. 1872.]

The public happiness is to be the *aggregate* of the happiness of individuals. WEBSTER *Works* vol. i, p. 190. [L. B. & CO. 1864.]

2. *Mil.* The combined force of enlisted men and officers in a command. **3.** *Building.* Material for making concrete. **4.** An assembly or mass of individuals or items; a collection; an aggregation; specif., a rock formed of a collection of minerals. **5.** *Math.* The totality of all points or numbers satisfying a given condition; as, the *aggregate* of functions. An aggregate in which all points are limiting points, that is, within even an infinitesimal distance of each of which are found an infinite number of points of the aggregate, is termed a **dense aggregate**. If all the limiting points are points of the aggregate it is called a **perfect aggregate**. **Aggregates of the same power** are those which are susceptible of being brought into one-to-one correspondence. An **enumerable aggregate** is one which has the same power as the aggregate of natural numbers.

SYN.: agglomeration, aggregation, amount, collection, entirety, mass, sum, total, totality, whole. An *aggregate* of financial items is an *amount*, *sum*, or *total*. An *aggregate* of material objects is a *collection*, *mass*, or *whole*; an *agglomeration* is a heterogeneous *mass*. *Collection* points rather to the differences, *mass* to the unity. We say a *collection* of *minerals*, a *mass of rock*. The result of multiplication is a product, the result of addition a *sum*, *total*, or *aggregate*.—**social aggregate**, a group of beings carrying on a social existence by living or working together.

ag″gre-ga′tion, 1 ag′rı-gē′shən; 2 ăg′re-ġā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of aggregating, or the state of being aggregated; collection or assemblage into one whole or mass; aggregate condition.

Our stellar universe . . . shows varieties of structure and of *aggregation* corresponding with . . . those which we recognize in the solar system. PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* p. 274. [A. 1874.]

There is among our population a tendency towards *aggregation*, which concentrates the strain upon our social and political fabric. STRONG *Our Country* ch. 4, p. 44. [S. & T. CO. 1885.]

2. *Logic.* The combination of species into a genus, or of terms into a general term whose truth is assured by that of any one or all of its parts. **3.** That which is combined into a whole; a collection or mass, as of like particles; an aggregate.—**aggregation theory**, a theory that matter progresses from an imperceptible to a perceptible state by means of aggregation.—**biologic a.**, the theory that a complex organism, such as one of the *Metazoa*, is the result of the aggregation of independent organisms represented by the structural units (as metameres) now morphologically separable. **organic a.**‡.—**genetic a.** (*Sociol.*), a group of kinsmen who have spent their lives in one locality: also, a population persisting by births, rather than by the inclusion of aliens.—**law of a.**, the tendency everywhere apparent of all material things, whether great or small, to group themselves.—**primary a.** (*Physics*), the process resulting in the present condition of inorganic matter; grouping of atoms into molecules and masses.—**secondary a.** (*Biol.*), the process resulting in the present condition of organisms; the grouping of biomolecules into living cells and organisms.—**tertiary a.** (*Sociol.*), the process resulting in the social grouping of individuals, as the gathering into populations.

ag″gre-ga′tive, } 1 ag′rı-gē′tıv; 2 ăg″re-ġā′tiv, *a.* **1.** Of, **ag″gre-ga′tiv**‡, } pertaining to, or tending to aggregation; collective. **2.** [Rare.] Associative; social; gregarious.

ag-grege′†, *v.* To aggravate: exaggerate. **ag-gredge′**†.

ag-gress′, 1 ə-gres′; 2 ă-ġrĕs′, *v.* **I.** *i.* To make the first attack; commit an *aggression*; also, to *encroach*; intrude. **II.** *t.* [Rare.] To encroach upon the rights of: attack; assault. [< F. *aggresser*, < LL. *aggresso*, freq. of L. *aggredior*, approach, < *ad*, to, + *gradior*, walk.]

ag-gres′sion, 1 a-greśh′ən; 2 ă-ġrĕsh′on, *n.* An unprovoked attack; unwarranted inroad or encroachment upon the rights of another, whether prompted by hostility or not; also, the committing of such attacks or encroachments.

Nations have seemed to court *aggression* and bondage. CHANNING *Works, Napoleon Bonaparte* p. 523. [A. U. A. 1883.]

[F., < L. *aggressio(n-)*, < *aggredior*; see AGGRESS, *v.*] **ag-gress′**†.

SYN.: assault, attack, encroachment, incursion, intrusion, invasion, onslaught, trespass. An *attack* may be by word; an *aggression* is always by deed. An *assault* may be upon the person, an *aggression* is upon rights, possessions, etc. An *invasion* of a nation's territories is an act of *aggression*; an *intrusion* upon a neighboring estate is a *trespass*. *Onslaught* signifies intensely violent *assault*, as by an army or a desperado, tho it is sometimes used of violent speech. —ANT.: defense, repulsion, resistance, retreat.—PREP.: *upon* (sometimes *on*).—**ag-gres′sion-ist**, *n.*

ag-gres′sive, } 1 ag-gres′ıv; 2 ă-ġrĕs′iv, *a.* **1.** Disposed to **ag-gres′siv**‡, } commit aggressions; also, disposed to work actively in behalf of one's interest; as, an *aggressive* man or nation. **2.** Characterized by aggression; as, *aggressive* conduct.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

Enthusiasm is only powerful and active so long as it is *aggressive*. LOWELL *Among my Books* p. 232. [O. & CO. 1873.]

ag-gres′sor, 1 a-gres′ar *or* -ər; 2 ă-ġrĕs′or, *n.* One who commits an aggression; especially, the contestant who begins a quarrel. [L., < *aggredior*; see AGGRESS, *v.*]

ag-grest′, *pp.* Aggressed. S. S.

ag′gri-bead″, 1 ag′rı-bīd″; 2 ăg′ri-bēd″, *n.* [Afr.] A colored glass bead, like the adder-stone of the Britons, exhumed in Africa: thought to be of Egyptian origin. **ag′gry-bead″**‡.

ag-griev′ance, 1 a-griv′əns; 2 ă-ġrēv′anċ, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] The act of aggrieving; oppression. See GRIEVANCE. **2**†. Aggravation. **ag-grieve′ment**‡.

ag-grieve′, } 1 a-griv′; 2 ă-ġrēv′, *v.* [-GRIEVED′; -GRIEV′-**ag-griev′**, } ING.] **I.** *t.* To give grief or sorrow to; bear heavily upon; give cause for just complaint; afflict; oppress: as, to *aggrieve* the unfortunate: generally in the passive.

There was scarcely a family in the realm that did not feel itself *aggrieved* by the oppression and extortion which this abuse naturally caused. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 47. [H. 1872.]

II†. *i.* To feel grief; lament. [< OF. *agrever*, < L. *aggravo*; see AGGRAVATE, *v.*]

ag-grieved′, } 1 a-grivd′; 2 ă-ġrēvd′, *pa.* **1.** Subjected **ag-griev′d**, } to ill treatment; made to feel injury or injustice. **2.** *Law.* Prejudiced in rights of person or property by the judgment or decision of a court; as, a right of appeal given to the party *aggrieved* by a judgment.—**ag-grieved′ness**, *n.*

ag-group′, 1 a-grūp′; 2 ă-ġrup′, *rt.* To form or arrange in a group; group. [< F. *agrouper*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *grouper*; see GROUP, *v.*]—**ag-group′ment**, *n.*

ag′gur, 1 ag′ər; 2 ăġ′ur, *n.* The agallochum. [< Hind. *agur.*]

a′gha!, 1 ā′gə; 2 ā′ġă, *n.* [Turk.] Same as AGA.

a-gha′‡, 1 ə-gū′; 2 ă-ġā′, *n.* [Pers.] Literally, lord or master: used as a term of address, as the English *mister*.

A-ghan′, 1 ə-gun′; 2 ă-ġun′, *n.* [Hind.] A month of the Hindu calendar. See CALENDAR.

a-gha′nee, 1 ə-gā′nī; 2 a-ġā′nē, *n.* [Hind.] The second and principal rice-crop of Hindustan. **u-ghu′nee**‡.

a-ghast′, } 1 ə-gast′; 2 a-ġăst′, *a.* Struck with terror **a-gast′**‡, } and amazement; dumb and gaping with horror: predicative or appositive.

All stood and stared *aghast*—shocked, and yet fascinated—at so strange a spectacle. HAGGARD *She* ch. 19, p. 165. [O. & CO.]

Too long, at clash of arms amid her bowers
. . . the earth has stood *aghast*. BRYANT *After a Tempest* st. 6.

[ME. *agast*, pp. of *agasten*, terrify, < AS. A-, away, + *gæstan*, terrify.]—**a-ghast′ness**, *n.*

Agh′la-bites, 1 ag′lə-bəits; 2 ăġ′la-bits, *n. pl.* An Arab dynasty whose members flourished in northern Africa from the 8th to the 9th century and were followed by the Fatimites. **Ag′la-bides**‡; **Ag′la-bites**‡.

A-gho′ra, 1 ə-gō′rə; 2 ă-ġō′ra, *n.* One of a Sivaite Hindu sect, given to the practise of obscene rites: now almost extinct. [Hind., unclean.] **A-gho′ri**‡.

A′ghrim, 1 ē′grim; 2 a′ġrim, *n.* A parish in Galway county, Ireland, where William III. of England defeated James II. in 1691.

A′gi-a, 1 ē′gi-ə; 2 ă′ġi-a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 34.

ag″i-a-ste′ri-um, 1 aj′ı-ə-stī′rı-um; 2 ăġ″i-a-stē′ri-ŭm, *n. Arch.* A sanctuary, especially that part of a basilica in which the altar was set up. STURGIS *Dict. Arch.* [< Gr. *hagiastērion*, < *hagios*, holy.]

A′gib, 1 ē′gib; 2 ă′ġib, *n.* In *The Arabian Nights*, a calender, in the story of *The Three Calenders*, who lost his right eye as a punishment for curiosity.

ag′i-blet, *a.* Practicable; feasible.

ag′le-la-wood″, 1 ag′ı-lə-wud″; 2 ăġ′i-la-wōod″, *n.* Eaglewood. [< Sp. *aguila*, eagle, + WOOD.]

ag′ile, } 1 aj′ıl; 2 ăġ′il, *a.* Able to move or act quickly, **ag′il**‡, } physically or mentally; active; nimble; brisk: when used of the mind often implying trickiness; as, an *agile* animal; an *agile* reasoner. [F., < L. *agilis*, < *ago*, do.] SYN.: see ACTIVE; NIMBLE.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

a-gil′i-ty, 1 ə-jil′ı-tı; 2 a-ġil′i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality of being agile; quickness and readiness in movement; nimbleness; activity: said of body or mind.

The Indians could thread their labyrinths with the *agility* of a deer. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Philip of Pokanoket* p. 201. [H. & CO.]

2†. Operative force. [CER *P. T.*

a-gilt′†, *rt.* & *ri.* To wrong; sin against. **a-gilte′**†. CHAU-

A″gin″court′, 1 ə″ǰaŋ′kūr′; 2 ă″zhăñ′cur′, *n.* A village in Pas-de-Calais department, France, where Henry V. of England defeated the French, Oct. 25, 1415.

ag′ing, 1 ēj′ıŋ; 2 āġ′ing, *n.* **1.** The process of making or becoming old, or of causing to appear old. See AGE, *v.* **2.** The curing or maturing of logwood by exposure to the air, thus developing the coloring-matter hematein, as a result of the oxidation of hematoxylin. **3.** *Elec.* The property of iron shown by increased loss of hysteresis on long exposure to alternating magnetization, particularly at a higher temperature. **age′ing**‡. —**ag′ing-ma-chine″**, *n.* A machine used in printing calico for procuring a uniform dissolving and distribution of the mordant on the fiber, during the aging process.—**a.-room**, *n.* A hot and humid room in which cloth is aged as in calico-printing.

ag′i-o, 1 aj′ı-ō *or* ē′jı-ō; 2 ăġ′i-ō *or* ā′ġi-ō, *n.* [-OS, 1 -ōz; 2 -ōs, *pl.*] **1.** The premium payable for the exchange of one kind or quality of money or currency into another; exchange premium. **2.** An allowance for depreciation of coin by wear. **3.** [Rare.] The business of a broker or money-changer; brokerage. [< It. *aggio*, exchange, < *agio*, = EASE.]

ag″i-o-sy-man′dron, 1 aj′ı-o-si-man′drən; 2 ăġ′i-o-sy-măn′dron, *n.* A bar of wood or metal struck, as with a hammer: used by Christians in Mohammedan countries for a bell. [< Gr. *hagios*, holy, + *sēmantron*, sign, < *sēmainō*, give a signal.] **ag″i-o-sy-man′drum**‡.

ag′i-o-tage, 1 aj′ı-o-tıj; 2 ăġ′i-o-taġ, *n.* The charge of an agio; hence, loosely, money-changing; brokerage.

A-gi′ra, 1 ə-jī′rə; 2 ă-ġē′rā, *n.* A town in Catania province, Sicily. **A-gyr′i-um**‡ [Ancient].

A′gis, 1 ē′jıs; 2 ā′ġis, *n.* Ancient Spartan kings of the 11th, 5th, 4th, and 2d centuries B. C.

a-gist′, 1 ə-jist′; 2 a-ġist′, *rt. Law.* **1.** To feed and care for, as horses or cattle, for hire. **2.** To assess, as land or its owner, for a public purpose. [< OF. *agister*, give lodgings to, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *gister*, lodge, < L. *jaceo*, lie.]—**a-gist′ment**, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) The act of agisting. (2) Contract for agisting. (3) The price of or profit from agisting. **2.** [Eng.] Forest pasturage or herbage. **3.** An assessment upon lands. **4.** A dike. **a-gist′-age**‡.—**a-gis′tor**, *n. Law.* One who receives and pastures cattle for hire; especially, in England, an officer having supervision of cattle agisted in the royal forests. **ag′is-ta″tor**‡; **a-gist′er**‡.

ag′i-ta-bl(eᴿ), 1 aj′ı-tə-bl; 2 ăġ′i-ta-bl, *a.* Easily agitated.

ag′i-tant†, *n.* One who plans or incites.

ag′i-tate, 1 aj′ı-tēt; 2 ăġ′i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT′ED; -TAT′ING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To move, excite, or stir up (the feelings or thoughts); perturb; ruffle; as, sorrow *agitates* the heart. **2.** To disturb or shake irregularly; as, the wind *agitates* the sea; "the infant . . . will *agitate* his hands." *Westm. Rev.* Sept., 1892, p. 324. **3.** Hence, to stir up or keep alive interest in; keep constantly before the public; call repeated attention to; discuss; debate; as, to *agitate* the labor question. **4.** To cause to move or act; set or keep moving. **5.** *Brewing.* To stir (yeast and wort) vigorously, for the purpose of thorough distribution and oxygen-absorption. **6.** [Archaic.] To revolve in the mind; scheme or plan about; consider; as, to *agitate* designs of treason.

II. *i.* To excite, or endeavor to excite, public interest and action; as, to *agitate* for reform. [< L. *agitatus*, pp. of *agito*, freq. of *ago*, drive.]

SYN.: alarm, convulse, disturb, excite, fluster, flutter, ruffle, shake, stir. To *ruffle* is to arouse a somewhat angry

excitement. *Convulse* is a stronger word than *agitate*, and may apply to pleasure or pain, while *agitate* is used chiefly of painful excitement. One may be *disturbed* by confusion of accounts, *agitated* by sudden fear, *convulsed* with laughter or weeping. See BOTHER.— Ant.: calm, compose, pacify, quiet, soothe, still.— Prep.: agitated *by* or *with* grief; agitate *for* reform.

ag'i-tat"ed, 1 aj'ı-tāt'ed; 2 ăg'ı-tāt"ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having the feelings greatly moved; excited. **2.** Kept before the public by discussion; debated.—**ag'i-ta"ted-ly**, *adv.*

ag"i-ta'tion, 1 aj'ı-tē'shən; 2 ăg"ı-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of agitating, or the state of being agitated, physically or mentally; excitement; disturbance; commotion.

The muscles of the body may be thrown into *agitation* under a wave of strong feeling. BAIN *Senses* bk. i, ch. 4, p. 279. [A. 1879.]

Their breath is *agitation*, and their life
A storm. BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 44.

2. The keeping a matter before the public; open, active discussion; as, the *agitation* of social reforms.

The anti-slavery *agitation* subsided as rapidly as it had arisen. BLAINE *Twenty Years of Congress* vol. i, p. 21. [u. p. co. 1884.]

3. The revolving of something in thought; consideration. **4†.** (1) *Eng. Hist.* The action of the "Agitators." (2) Motion; activity.— **ag"i-ta'tion-al**, *a.*— **ag"i-ta'tive**, *a.* Causing or tending to cause agitation.

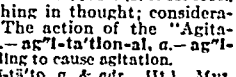
a"gi-ta'to, 1 ä"jı-tä'tō; 2 ä"gı-tä'to, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Stirring; restless; agitated; used often as a direction in execution.

ag'i-ta"tor, 1 aj'ı-tē'tər *or* -tor; 2 ăg'ı-tā"tor, *n.* **1.** A person who agitates, especially in the political field.

I am against *agitators*, North and South. WEBSTER *Works, Compromise Bill* in vol. v, p. 385. [L. p. & co. 1858.]

"The first great *agitator*" is his proudest title to gratitude and fame. PHILLIPS in Martyn's *W. Phillips* p. 556. [r. & w. 1890.]

2. Any mechanical device used for agitating and mixing substances, as in paper-making, or the charging of soda-water.



Agitator used in making Soda-water.

3. *Eng. Hist.* One of a body of delegates (mostly corporals and sergeants) chosen (1647–1649) by the private soldiers of the Parliamentary army to manage their concerns: often written *adjutator*, probably from a false analogy with *adjutant*.

The Adjutators, who were to be called *Agitators*, were delegates named by the common soldiers. KNIGHT *England* vol. iii, ch. 27, p. 535. [A. D. ex. 1890.]

4. *Mining.* See SETTLER. [L., < *agito*; see AGITATE.]

—ag"i-ta-to'ri-al, *a.*

ag'i-ta"trix, 1 aj'ı-tē'triks; 2 ăg'ı-tā"trĭks, *n.* [-TA-TRI'CES, 1 -tə-trai'sız; 2 -tə-trī'çēş, *pl.*] A female agitator. **ag'i-ta"tress†.**

a'gi-um, 1 ē'jı-um; 2 ā'gı-ŭm, *n. Ecol.* A beach formation.

a-give't, *rt.* To surrender; give up.

ag-ka'ma, 1 ag-kä'mə; 2 äg-kä'ma, *n.* [P. I.] A bright-red crab of Luzon, esteemed by the natives as food. It is believed to be either a porcelain (*Porcelana*) or a spider (*Maioidea*) crab. A. E. JENKS *The Bontoc Igorot* ch. 4, p. 142. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '04.]

A-gla'la, 1 ə-glē'ya; 2 ə-glā'ya, *n. Myth.* One of the three Graces. [Gr., brightness.] **A-gla-la'a**† [Gr.].

a-glance', 1 ə-glans'; 2 a-glȧnc', *adv.* & *a.* [Rare.] Agleam; glancing.

a-glare', 1 ə-glār'; 2 a-glâr', *adv.* & *a.* In a glare; glaring.

A-glas'pi-dæ, 1 ə-glas'pı-dē; 2 a-glȧs'pı-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A monotypic family of primitive arthropods, resembling trilobites, but of uncertain affinity, occurring in the Upper Cambrian of Wisconsin. **A-glas'pis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aglaos*, bright, + *aspis*, shield.]

ag'leaf, 1 ag'lif; 2 ăg'lēf, *n.* The common mullen.

a-gleam', 1 ə-glim'; 2 a-glēm', *adv.* & *a.* Bright; gleaming.

Those faces, young and old, *agleam* with pale intellectual light. LOWELL *My Study Windows, Emerson* p. 350. [li. m. & co. 1882.]

ag'let, 1 ag'lıt; 2 ăg'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A metal sheath or tag (16th and 17th centuries) on the end of a lace or ribbon to facilitate threading; hence, later, any ornamental pendant, spangle, or, rarely, small image. **2.** A tagged point or braid of bullion worn as a decoration on the right shoulder and breast of the uniform of certain military officers: in this sense usually *aiguillette*. **3.** A round white stay-lace: used in the drapery-trade. **4.** *Bot.* An anther. **5.** Sometimes, an ament, as of the hazel.

This tree, . . . wide armed he towers
And glints his steely *aglets* in the sun.
LOWELL *Under the Willows* st. 5.

[< F. *aiguillette*, dim. of *aiguille*, needle, < LL. *acucula*, dim. of L. *acus*, needle.] **aig'let†; al"gull-lette'†.** **— ag'let-ba"by** or **-ba"blet**, *n.* A doll, or perhaps a person, decked with aglets. See AGLET, 1.— **a.-headed**, *a.* Having a head or point like an aglet.— **a.-hole**, *n.* An eyelet-hole.

a-gley', 1 ə-glī' *or* ə-glai'; 2 a-glē' *or* a-glī', *adv.* [Scot.] Off the straight course; aside; askew; wrongly. **a-glee'†; a-gly'†.**

The best laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft *a-gley*.
BURNS *To a Mouse* st. 7.

a-glide't, *rt.* To glide off; slip away.

a-glift't, *v.* To frighten; alarm.— **a-glifte'**, *pa.*

a-glim'mer, 1 ə-glim'ər; 2 a-glĭm'er, *adv.* & *a.* In or into a glimmering state; glimmering.

The blazing walnut block Set the low walls *aglimmer*.
WHITTIER *Pennsylvania Pilgrim* st. 34.

a-glint', 1 ə-glint'; 2 a-glĭnt', *adv.* & *a.* Glinting, or flashing.

A"gli-pay'an, 1 ä"glı-pai'ən; 2 ä'glı-pī'an, *a.* Relating to Gregorio Aglipay, a Filipino priest, and organizer of the Philippine Independent Catholic Apostolic Church in 1902.

Ag'lish, *n.* Same as CASTLEBAR.

a-glist't, *adv.* & *a.* Glistening. [Glittering.

a-glit'ter, 1 ə-glit'ər; 2 a-glĭt'er, *adv.* & *a.* In a glitter; glittering.

ag"lo-bu"li-a, 1 ag'lo-bıū"lı-ə; 2 ăg"lo-bū"lı-a, *n. Pathol.* Deficiency in red blood-corpuscles with excess of serum. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + L. *globulus*, globule.] **a-glob'u-lism†.**

A-glos'sa, 1 ə-glos'ə; 2 a-glŏs'a, *n. pl.* **1.** *Herp.* A suborder of anurous amphibians without a tongue and with the Eustachian tubes confluent. **2.** *Conch.* A group of gastropods without a tongue.

a-glos'sal, 1 ə-glos'əl; 2 a-glŏs'al, *a.* **1.** Aglossate. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Aglossa*. [< Gr. *aglōssos*, < *a-* priv. + *glōssa*, tongue.]— **a-glos'sate.** **I.** *a.* Having no tongue. **II.** *n.* One of the *Aglossa*.— **a-glos'si-a**, *n. Terat.* Congenital absence of tongue.— **ag"los-sos'to-ma**, *n. Terat.* Congenital absence of the tongue, the mouth being present; also, a monster thus formed.— **a-glos'sus**, *n.* [-si, *pl.*] One born without a tongue.

a-glow', 1 ə-glō'; 2 a-glō', *adv.* & *a.* In a glow; glowing; as, skies *aglow* with sunset colors.

ag"lu-ma'ceous, 1 ag"lu-mē'shus; 2 ăg"lu-mā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Destitute of glumes or husk. [< A-, not, + GLUME.]

ag"lu-ti'tion, 1 ag'lu-tish'ən; 2 ăg"lu-tish'on, *n. Pathol.* Inability to swallow. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + L. *glutio*, swallow.]

A-glyc"i-der'i-dæ, 1 ə-glis'ı-der'ı-dī; 2 a-glĭç"ı-dēr'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of rhynchophorous beetles, the male of which has the head produced forward on both sides into horn-like processes and contracted behind. **Ag"ly-cid'er-es**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *glykys*, sweet, + *dera*, neck.]—**ag"ly-cid'er-id**, *a.* & *n.*—**ag"ly-cid'er-oid**, *a.*

Ag'ly-pha, 1 ag'lı-fə; 2 ăg'ly-fa, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Aglypha*. *odontia*.

A-glyph"o-don'ti-a, 1 ə-glif"o-don'shı-ə; 2 a-glĭf"o-dŏn'shi-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A group of snakes with ungrooved teeth, comprising most innocuous serpents. [< Gr. *aglyphos*, uncarved (< *a-* priv. + *glyphō*, carve), + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] **A-glyph"o-don'tat.**— **a-glyph'o-dont**, *a.* & *n.*

ag"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 ag'ma-tol'o-jı; 2 ăg'ma-tŏl'o-gy, *n. Surg.* That department of surgery which relates to fractures; a treatise on fractures. [< Gr. *agma* (*t-*), fragment (< *agnymi*, break), + -OLOGY.]

ag'men, 1 ag'men; 2 ăg'mĕn, *n.* [AG'MI-NA, 1 ag'mı-nə; 2 ăg'mi-na, *pl.*] *Zool.* A primary division of a class: a term used by Sundevall. [< L. *agmen*, train, < *ago*, drive.]

ag'mi-nal, 1 ag'mı-nal; 2 ăg'mi-nal, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to an agmen. **2.** [Rare.] Belonging to a troop or army.

ag'mi-nate, 1 ag'mı-nēt; 2 ăg'mi-nāt, *a.* Grouped in clusters; as, the *agminate* glands (Peyer's patches) of the small intestines. **ag'mi-nat"ed†.**

Ag'monde-sham, *n.* See AMERSHAM.

A"gna-del'lo, 1 ä"nyə-del'lo; 2 ä'nyä-dĕl'lo, *n.* A village of Cremona province, Italy, where Louis VII. of France defeated the Venetians May 14, 1509.

ag'nail, 1 ag'nēl; 2 ăg'nāl, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A hangnail. **2.** A painful swelling under or about a nail; whitlow. **3†.** A corn, excrescence, or misshapen finger-nail. [< AS. *angnægl*, < *ange*, narrow, painful, + *nægl*, nail.]

ag'name, 1 ag'nēm; 2 ăg'nām, *n.* An appellation in addition to the name and surname; a sobriquet. [< AG- + NAME.]— **ag'named**, *a.* Named aside from one's proper name.

ag'nate, 1 ag'nēt; 2 ăg'nāt. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Law.* Related on the father's side. **2.** Related by descent from the same male ancestor, notwithstanding the intervention of female links. **3.** *Philol.* Having a common origin: said of words. **4.** Akin; similar. See COGNATE. **II.** *n. Law.* A collateral relative connected by an exclusively male line of relationship.

All the children of a married pair were *agnates*. J. F. MCLENNAN *Studies in Anc. Hist.* ch. 8, p. 188. [s. o. 1876.]

[< F. *agnat*, < L. *agnatus*, pp. of *agnascor*, be born, < *ad*, to, + *nascor*, be born.]— **ag-nat'ic**, *a. Law.* Having or pertaining to descent exclusively through male ancestors. — **ag-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **ag-na'tion**, *n. Law.* **1.** A relationship traced through the male line only: distinguished from *cognation*. **2.** Relationship generally.— **ag-na'ti**, *n. pl. Law.* Relatives whose relationship is exclusively through males. See AGNATE.

Ag'na-tha, 1 ag'nə-thə; 2 ăg'na-tha, *n. pl.* **1.** *Conch.* A group of land-slugs or -snails lacking a jaw. **2.** *Zool.* A division of craniate vertebrates deficient in the lower jaw, including the myzonts.

Ag'na-thi, 1 ag'nə-thoı; 2 ăg'na-thi, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of neuropters with obsolete jaws, including May-flies.

ag-na'thi-a, 1 ag-nā'thı-ə; 2 ăg-nā'thi-a, *n. Terat.* Congenital absence of lower jaw.— **ag'na-thous**, *n.* [-THI, *pl.*] One born without the lower jaw. [AGNATHOUS.

ag-nath'ic, 1 ag-nath'ık; 2 ăg-năth'ic, *a.* Jawless. Compare **ag'na-thous**, 1 ag'nə-thus; 2 ăg'na-thŭs, *a.* **1.** With rudimentary or no jaws. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Agnatha* or *Agnathi*. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *gnathos*, jaw.]

a"gneau', 1 a'nyō'; 2 ä'nyō', *n.* [-NEAUX, *pl.*] [F.] Lamb.

Ag'nes, 1 ag'nes; 2 ăg'nĕs, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. D. G. L. **Ag'nes**, 1 ăg'nes, 2 ăg'nĕs; F. **A"gnès'**, 1 a'nyĕs', 2 ä"nyes'; It. **A"gne'se**, 1 ä'nyĕ'sē, 2 ä'nyç'şe; Pg. Sp. **I-nes'**, 1 ī-nes', 2 ī-nĕs'. **2.** In Molière's *L'Ecole des Femmes*, an ingenuous woman. **3. Saint**, a Christian martyr in the reign of Diocletian, A. D. 304. [Gr., pure, sacred, or chaste.]

A-gne'si, 1 ə-nyē'sı; 2 ə-nyç'şē, **Maria Gaetana** (1718–1799). A learned Italian lady. See VERSIERA.

Ag'nes Wick'field, 1 wik'fild; 2 wik'fēld. In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a level-headed young woman who became Copperfield's second wife.

Ag'new, 1 ag'nū; 2 ăg'nu, *n.* **1. Cornelius Rea** (8/11 1830–4/11 1888), an American surgeon. **2. David Hayes** (11/24 1818–3/11 1892), an American anatomist.

Ag'ni, 1 ag'nı; 2 ăg'ni, *n. Hind. Myth.* The god of fire and lightning or sun-god of the ancient Aryans, according to the Vedas, represented with two faces, seven arms, and three legs. **Ag'nis†.**

ag"ni-fi-ca'tion, 1 ag'nı-fı-kē'shən; 2 ăg'ni-fi-cā'shon, *n.* In art, the representation of persons as sheep or lambs. [< L. *agnus*, lamb, + *facio*, make.]

ag-ni'tion†, *n.* Acknowledgment; recognition.

ag-nize', 1 ag-naiz'; 2 ăg-nīz', *rt.* [AG-NIZED'; AG-NIZ'ING.] **1.** [Archaic.] To recognize the existence of; confess. **2†.** To recognize or acknowledge in any capacity. [< L. *agnosco*, < *ad*, to, + *nosco*, know.] **ag-nise'†.**

Ag'no, 1 äg'no; 2 äg'no, *n.* A town in Zambales province, Luzon, P. I.

ag"no-e'a, 1 ag'no-ı'ə; 2 ăg'no-ē'a, *n.* Same as AGNOSIA.

Ag"no-e'tæ, 1 ag'no-ı'tı; 2 ăg'no-ē'tē, *n. pl.* [AG'NO-ITE or AG'NO-ETE, *sing.*] *Ch. Hist.* A sect (1) (4th century) that denied the omniscience of God, or (2) (6th century) that denied the omniscience of Christ. [LL., < Gr. *Agnoētai*, < *a-* priv. + *noos*, mind.] **Ag'no-etes†; Ag"no-i'tæ†; Ag'no-ites†.**— **Ag"no-e'tism**, *n.*

ag"noi-ol'o-gy, 1 ag'noi-ol'o-jı; 2 ăg'noi-ŏl'o-gy, *n. Philos.* The speculative doctrine of human ignorance, its extent, conditions, and limits: a negative designation for that branch of philosophy which contrasts with the positive branch, called epistemology. [< Gr. *agnoia*, ignorance, + -OLOGY.]

A-gno'la, 1 ə-nyō'lə; 2 a-nyō'la, *n.* [It.] Angelina.

ag'no-lite, 1 ag'no-lait; 2 ăg'no-līt, *n. Mineral.* A silicate, found in a mineral obtained from Schemnitz, consisting of rhombohedral carbonate and a silicate, agnolite.

ag-no'men, 1 ag-nō'men; 2 ăg-nō'mĕn, *n.* [-NOM'I-NA, 1 -nem'ı-nə; 2 -nŏm'i-na, *pl.*] An added name or epithet given in allusion to some peculiarity, achievement, or circumstance, especially by the ancient Romans; as, Scipio, for his triumphs in Africa, received the *agnomen* Africanus. [L., < *ad*, to, + *nomen*, name, < *nosco*, know.]— **ag-nom'i-nal**, *a.*

ag-nom'i-cal, 1 ag-nem'ı-kəl; 2 ăg-nŏm'i-cal, *a.* Not evincing purpose or design. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *gnōmē*, design.]

ag-nom"i-na'tion, 1 ag-nem'ı-nē'shən; 2 ăg-nŏm'i-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The use in close succession of words resembling one another in sound. **2.** [Rare.] An agnomen; also, the giving of an agnomen.— **ag-nom'i-nate†**, *rt.* To name.

A-gno'ne, 1 ə-nyō'nē; 2 ä-nyō'ne, *n.* A town in Campobasso province, Italy, having sulfur and mineral springs.

ag-no'si-a, 1 ag-nō'sı-ə; 2 ăg-nō'si-a, *n. Pathol.* The condition of a patient unable to recognize persons or things.

ag-nos'tic, 1 ag-nos'tık; 2 ăg-nŏs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to agnosticism or characterized by it; professing ignorance. [< Gr. *agnōstos*, < *a-* priv. + *gignōskō*, know.] **— ag-nos'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* [nescience or agnosticism.

ag-nos'tic, *n. Philos.* One who holds the theory of

If the *agnostic*, with reference to the fundamental beliefs and reasoned conclusions of this larger experience, avows not only the maxim 'I-do-not-now-know,' but also 'You-do-not-know,' and 'Nobody knows, or ever will know, or from the nature of things can know'; then he is no longer agnostic, but has become the most conceited and irrational of dogmatists. G. T. LADD *Knowledge, Life, and Reality* ch. 7, p. 147. [D. M. & CO. '09.]

Most of my colleagues [in the Metaphysical Society] were 'ists,' . . . and I, the man without a rag of a label, . . . took thought and invented what I conceived to be the appropriate title of 'Agnostic.' It came into my head as suggestively antithetic to the 'gnostic' of Church history, who professed to know so much about the very things of which I was ignorant. HUXLEY *Essays upon some Controverted Questions* ch. 9, p. 276. [A. 1892.]

The *agnostics* call God unknowable, but that He is unfathomable is all they prove and often all that they mean.
JOSEPH COOK *Biology* lect. i, p. 10. [o. & co. 1877.]

Syn.: see SKEPTIC.

ag-nos'ti-cism, 1 ag-nos'tı-sizm, ag-nos'tıks; 2 ăg-nŏs'ti-çĭsm, ăg-nŏs'tics, *n.* **1.** In general, the doctrine of nescience, or the theory which maintains that man can not have, or at least has not, any real or extra-mentally valid knowledge, but can know only "impressions."

I meet the ideal skepticism, or rather *agnosticism*, so far as it relates to the external world, by maintaining that, by the senses, . . . we perceive things appearing, not merely qualities, but qualities of self, of self in such or such a state.
MCCOSH *Psychology, Cognitive Powers* bk. i, p. 74. [s. 1886.]

2. Specif.: (1) *Philos.* The theory that first truths, substance, cause, especially the human soul and a First Cause, can neither be proved nor disproved, and must remain unknown or unknowable; nescience: opposed to *dogmatic skepticism*. Compare GNOSIOLOGY.

As held by some moderns (apparently by Hamilton and Mansel), this theory affirms that the mind has limitations that disqualify it for knowing real existence, etc., and confine it to phenomena; as held by others (as Hume and Spencer), it pronounces all actual or possible evidences of such knowledge unsatisfactory and insufficient. The ancient acataleptics taught that knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability, mainly because things themselves are essentially incomprehensible; the modern agnostics — whose doctrine originated in Hume's theory of "impressions" and Kant's theory of knowledge — lay special stress on the weakness and limitations of man's faculties. Compare ACATALEPSY.

Agnosticism is in short a theory of the nature and limits of human intelligence. It is that particular theory which questions or denies the capacity of human intelligence to attain assured knowledge, whether with respect to all spheres of truth or, in its religious application, with respect to the particular sphere of religious truth. BENJ. B. WARFIELD in *New S.-H. Relig. Encyc.* vol. i, p. 88. [r. & w. co. '08.]

(2) *Theol.* The theory that God is unknown or unknowable. This theory has (*a*) a positive form, maintaining either that finite mind can not know the Infinite and Absolute Being, or that God, being absolute, can not come into relation to finite beings, and therefore can not reveal himself to man; and (*b*) a negative form, maintaining that man does not know God, and God has not revealed himself to man — this last opposed to *dogmatic theism*.

As more satisfactory than these able expositions and defenses, we see *Agnostics* working its proper effects and forming character. MCCOSH *Conflicts of the Age* p. 37. [s. 1851.]

(3) In loose usage, the view that all supernatural beings or existences, all spiritual verities, etc., are unknowable, or at least incomprehensible.

The genuine and sincere *agnosticism* is the meekness of those content with the unfoldings of a real life.
H. M. ALDEN *God in His World* intro., p. 14. [H. 1890.]

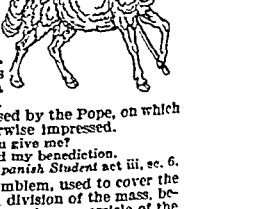
Ag-nos'ti-dæ, 1 ag-nos'tı-dē; 2 ăg-nŏs'ti-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of Cambrian trilobites with the head- and tail-shields nearly equal and two intervening segments. **Ag-nos'tus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *agnōstos*, unknown.]— **ag-nos'tid**, *n.*— **ag-nos'toid**, *a.*

ag'no-sy, 1 ag'no-sı; 2 ăg'no-sy, *n.* Ignorance; especially, ignorance shared by the whole human race. [< Gr. *agnōsia*, ignorance.]

Ag-no"to-zo'ic, 1 ag-nō"to-zō'ık; 2 ăg-nō"to-zō'ic, *a.* & *n. Geol.* Same as ALGONKIAN. [< Gr. *agnōtos*, unknown, + *zōē*, life.]

ag'nus, 1 ag'nus; 2 ăg'nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -nī, *pl.*] The lamb as a Christian emblem; an Agnus Dei. [L., lamb.] — **Agnus bell** (*R. C. Ch.*), the bell rung while the *Agnus Dei* is recited or the host elevated.— **ag'nus-cas"tus**, *n.* An aromatic shrub (*Vitex agnus-castus*) of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*); Abraham's balm.— **A. Dei.** (1 dī'ai; 2 dē'ı.) **1.** The Lamb of God: a name applied to Christ by John the Baptist. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) A figure of a lamb as an emblem of Christ, often with a cross and banner. (2) *R. C. Ch.* A medallion or cake of wax blessed by the Pope, on which this emblem is stamped or otherwise impressed.

Agnus Dei (def. 2).



Shepherd: What wilt thou give me?
Monk: An *Agnus Dei* and my benediction.
LONGFELLOW *Spanish Student* act iii, sc. 6.

(3) *Gr. Ch.* A cloth bearing this emblem, used to cover the elements of the eucharist. (4) A division of the mass, beginning with the words *Agnus Dei*; also, a versicle of the *Gloria in Excelsis*, beginning "O Lamb of God."— **A. Scythicus**, the shaggy rootstock of a fern (*Dicksonia barometz*), which when cut and trimmed resembles a lamb: the Scythian or Tatarian lamb.

a-go', 1 ə-gō'; 2 a-gō', *pa.* & *adv.* Gone by; past: now always following its noun; as, a hundred years *ago*; a long time *ago*. The use of the archaic form *agone* for rhetorical or poetical effect is frequent; as, an hour *agone*. [< AS. *āgān*, go away, < *ā-* intens. + *gān*, go.] **a-gone'†.**

a-go', *adv.* In the past; in time gone by; since: in the phrase **long ago**; as, it happened *long ago*. The phrase

long ago is sometimes employed substantively, in a poetical sense, for the remote past. **a-gone'‡.**

In the light and warmth of *long ago*.
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. ii, st. 3.

Mary of Nazareth! So long *agone*
Bearing us Him who made our Christendom.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* p. 18. [r. & w. 1891.]

A-go'a, 1 ä-gō'ä; 2 ä-gō'ä, *n.* A town in La Union province, Luzon, P. I.

A'goa de Pão, 1 ū'gwa dē pouñ; 2 ä'ġwä dę pouñ. A mountain; St. Michael island, Azores; 3,100 ft. high.

a-gog', 1 ä-gog'; 2 a-ġōġ', *adv.* & *a.* In a state of eager curiosity; excited with curiosity, interest, or expectation; as, gone quite *agog;* the town was all *agog.* [Perhaps < OF. *en gogues,* < *en* (< L. *in*), + *gogue,* fun.]

a-go'ge, 1 ä-gō'jī; 2 a-ġō'ġe, *n. Anc. Gr. Mus.* **1.** Relative speed or rate of movement; rhythm; time. **2.** Melody ascending or descending by scale-steps in succession.

a-gog'gled, *a.* [Rare.] Having goggled eyes.

a-gog'ics, 1 ä-goj'iks; 2 a-ġōġ'ics, *n. Mus.* A theory or principle that the slight variations in time (known as *tempo rubato*) should be, or are, coupled with slight variations in the quality or power of the tones, in order to enhance the musical expression: term first used by Hugo Riemann about 1884. [< Gr. *agōgē,* a course.]

-a-gog(ue'ᵉ, 1 -ä-gog'; 2 -a-ġōġ', *suffix.* That which leads, furthers, promotes, or brings on; a means; agent; as, cholagog, demagog. [< Gr. *agōgos,* leading, < *agō,* lead.]

a-go'ing, 1 ä-gō'iŋ; 2 a-ġō'ing, *adv.* In motion; in the act of going: with *set:* otherwise archaic or provincial.

a-gom'e-ter, 1 ä-gem'i-tər; 2 a-ġŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring or regulating electric resistance. [< Gr. *agō,* drive, + *metron,* measure.]

ag"om-phi'a-sis, 1 ag"em-fai'ə-sis; 2 ăġ"ŏm-fi'a-sis, *n. Pathol.* A loosening of the teeth, due to disease. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *gomphios,* grinder.] **ag"om-pho'sis‡.— a-gom'phi-ous,** *a.* Not having teeth.

ag'on, 1 ag'en *or* ē'gen; 2 ăġ'ŏn *or* ā'ġŏn, *n.* [A-GO'NES, 1 ə-gō'niz; 2 a-ġō'nēş, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* (1) One of the great national game-festivals, or the assembly of the Hellenic race at such a festival. (2) Any contest (athletic, equestrian, musical, etc.) for a prize. **2.** Any contest, struggle, or severe labor. **3.** A game resembling checkers, played on a hexagonal board. [< Gr. *agōn,* assembly, contest, < *agō,* assemble.]

ag'o-nal, 1 ag'o-nəl; 2 ăġ'o-nal. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or happening during the death-agony. **II†.** *n.* A martyrology.

ag"o-na'li-a, 1 ag'o-nē'li-ə; 2 ăġ"o-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* The Roman religious festivals of Jan. 9 or May 21. Compare AGONIUM.

ag'o-narch, *n.* A judge in the ancient Grecian contests.

ag'one, 1 ag'ōn; 2 ăġ'ŏn, *n.* An agonic line. [< Gr. *agōnos,* without an angle, < *a-* priv. + *gōnia,* angle.]

a-gone', 1 ə-gōn', 2 a-ġōn', *pa.* & *adv.* [Poet. & Archaic.] See AGO.

a-go'ni-a-din, 1 ə-gō'ni-ə-din; 2 a-ġō'ni-a-din, *n. Chem.* A bitter glucoside ($C_{16}H_{14}O_5$), yielded by agoniada or agonia bark (*Plumeria lancifolia*): used in Brazil in the treatment of intermittent fever. [< *agonia* (bark), apparently < Gr. *agōnia,* contest.]

a-gon'ic, 1 ə-gen'ik, 2 a-ġŏn'ic, *a.* Having or forming no angle; of or pertaining to an agone.— **agonic line,** one of several lines on the earth's surface, on which the direction of the magnetic needle is truly north and south; a line of no magnetic declination. See illus. under ISOCLINIC.

A-gon'i-dæ, 1 ə-gon'i-dī; 2 a-ġŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of marine mail-cheeked fishes with 8 rows of plates round the trunk and the anus near the ventrals. **Ag'o-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *gony,* knee.]— **ag'o-nid,** *n.*— **ag'o-noid,** *a.* & *n.*

a-go'ni-oust, *a.* Agonized.

ag'o-nism, 1 ag'o-nizm; 2 ăġ'o-niṣm, *n.* A contention for a prize.

ag'o-nist, 1 ag'o-nist; 2 ăġ'o-nist, *n.* **1.** One who contends for a prize; a contestant, as in the Greek games. **2.** [A-] [-NISTS or -NIS'TI-CI, 1 -nis'ti-sai; 2 -nis'ti-ċi, *pl.*] *Ch. Hist.* One of a party of Donatists of North Africa (4th century), who indulged in deeds of violence. [< L. *agonista,* < Gr. *agōnistēs,* < *agōnizomai;* see AGONIZE.] **ag"o-nist'er†; ag"o-nis'test.— ag"o-nis'tarch,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* A trainer of agonists.

ag"o-nis'tic, 1 ag"o-nis'tik; 2 ăġ"o-nis'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to trials of skill in athletics or polemics; as, *agonistic* argumentation. **2.** Striving for effect; overdone; strained. **3.** Combative; polemic. [< LL. *agonisticus,* < Gr. *agōnistikos,* < *agōnistēs;* see AGONIST.] **ag"o-nis'ti-cal‡.— ag"o-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ag"o-nis'tics, 1 ag'o-nis'tiks, 2 ăġ"o-nis'tics, *n.* The art or science of athletic contests.

a-go'ni-um, 1 ə-gō'ni-um: 2 a-ġō'ni-ūm, *n.* [-NI-A, 1 -ni-ə; 2 -ni-a, *pl.*] [L.] One of four Roman religious festivals at which the chief priest offered sacrifices. They were dedicated to Janus, Mars, Vejovis, and the Seven Hills, and were observed Jan. 9, March 17, May 21, and Dec. 11.

ag"o-ni'zant, 1 ag'o-nai'zənt; 2 ăġ"o-ni'zant. **I.** *a. Med.* Being in a dying condition. **II.** *n. R. C. Ch.* One of an organization whose main duty is to assist and pray for the dying, and for condemned criminals. [< LL. *agonizo,* strive; see AGONIZE.]

ag'o-nize, 1 ag'o-naiz; 2 ăġ'o-niz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.]

ag'o-nise, ƒ **I.** *t.* To subject to extreme pain or agony; cause to suffer greatly; distress; torture.

II. *i.* **1.** To be in agony; be racked or distorted with pain; as, the dying victims *agonize.* **2.** To cause agony.

The sweet, the thrilling music of a child —
How it doth *agonize* at such an hour!
N. P. WILLIS *The Sacrifice of Abraham* st. 3.

3. To strive in athletic contests; wrestle; hence, to put forth great effort; strive earnestly or desperately.

— Dream? strive to do, *agonize* to do.
BROWNING *Andrea Del Sarto* l. 69.

[< F. *agoniser,* < LL. *agonizo,* strive, < Gr. *agōnizomai,* < *agōn;* see AGON.]— **ag'o-nized,** *pa.* Full of agony; caused by or expressing agony.— **ag'o-niz"ed-ly,** *adv.*— **ag'o-niz"er,** *n.*

ag'o-niz"ing, 1 ag'o-naiz'iŋ; 2 ăġ'o-niz'ing, *pa.* **1.** Causing agony or anguish; as, *agonizing* torture or shame. **2.** Characterized by agony or anguish; suffering agony. **ag'o-nis"ing‡.**

— **ag'o-niz"ing-ly, ag'o-nis"ing-ly,** *adv.*

a-go'no-thete, 1 ə-gō'no-thīt; 2 a-ġō'no-thēt, *n. Gr. Hist.* A director of the games in ancient Greece. [< Gr. *agōnothetēs,* < *agōn,* contest, + *tithēmi,* place.]— **a-go"no-thet'ic,** *a.*

ag'o-ny, 1 ag'o-ni; 2 ăġ'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nis, *pl.*] **1.** Great or intense suffering or pain either of body or mind; anguish; hence, any violent emotion; a paroxysm; as, the *agony* of the wounded; the *agony* of doubt.

It took ages of *agony* for the . . . race to discover that there is no moral right of class rule. CABLE *Silent South* p. 80. [s. 1885.]

2. The suffering or struggle that precedes death. **3.** The mental struggle and suffering that Christ endured in Gethsemane the night before his crucifixion.

By thine *Agony* and Bloody Sweat.
Book of Common Prayer, The Litany.

4. A sudden acute emotion of joy or delight.

With cries and *agonies* of wild delight.
POPE *Odyssey* x, 492.

5. Violent or very earnest contest or striving.

Shall their *agony* of prayer
Come thrilling to our hearts in vain? WHITTIER *Stanzas* st. 4.

6. [Slang, U. S.] Trivial custom, fashion, or fad. [< OF. *agonie,* < L. *agonia,* < Gr. *agōnia,* < *agōn;* see AGON.]

SYN.: ache, anguish, distress, pain, pang, paroxysm, suffering, throe, torment, torture. *Pain, suffering,* and *distress* are general terms, applied either to body or mind. The prick of a needle causes *pain,* but we should scarcely speak of it as *suffering. Distress* is too strong a word for little hurts, too feeble for the intensest *suffering,* but commonly applied to some continuous or prolonged trouble or need; as, the *distress* of a shipwrecked crew, or of a destitute family. *Ache* is lingering pain, more or less severe; *pang,* a *pain* short, sharp, intense, and perhaps repeated. We speak of the *pangs* of hunger or of remorse. *Throe* is a violent and thrilling *pain. Paroxysm* applies to an alternately recurring and receding *pain,* which comes as it were in waves; the *paroxysm* is the rising of the wave. *Torment* and *torture* are intense and terrible *sufferings. Agony* and *anguish* express the uttermost *pain* or *suffering* of body or mind. *Agony* of body is that with which the system struggles; *anguish* that by which it is crushed.— ANT.: comfort, delight, ease, enjoyment, peace, rapture, relief, solace.— **agony column** [Colloq., Eng.], a column of a newspaper in which personal notices are printed.— **to pile on the a.** [Colloq.], to do or say as much as possible for sensational effect.

A-go"ny-cli'tæ, 1 ə-gō"ni-clai'ti; 2 a-ġō"ny-cli'tē, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* A Christian sect (7th century) who always prayed standing. [L., pl. of *agonyclita,* < Gr. *agonyklitēs,* < *a-* priv. + *gony,* knee, + *klinō,* bend.] **A-go"ny-cli'tes‡.**

a-good'†, *adv.* In earnest; thoroughly; as, to weep *agood.*

ag'o-ra, 1 ag'o-rə; 2 ăġ'o-ra, *n. Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A popular assembly for political or other purposes. **2.** A place of popular assembly; especially, the marketplace. [< Gr. *agora,* < *ageirō,* assemble.]— **ag'o-ra-nome,** *n.* A Greek magistrate who regulated the business of the market, and also performed the duties of public health inspector.— **ag'o-ra-phobe,** *n.* A person who is liable to be affected by agoraphobia.— **ag"o-ra-pho'bi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid mental condition characterized by a nervous dread of open spaces, as public squares. *Journal of Mental Science,* 1873, vol. xix, p. 456. [M.]

Ag"o-rac'ri-tus, 1 ag'o-rak'ri-tus; 2 ăġ"o-răc'ri-tūs, *n.* A Greek sculptor of Paros, of the 5th century B. C.

a-gos', 1 ə-gōs'; 2 ä-ġōs', *n.* [P. I.] A watercourse: a Tagalog term.

A-go'si-a, 1 ə-gō'si-ə; 2 a-ġō'si-a, *n. Ich.* A genus of minnows inhabiting the small streams of the Rocky Mountains.

A-gos'ta, 1 ə-gos'tə; 2 a-ġŏs'ta, *n.* A city in Catania province, Sicily: almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1693.

a-go"sta-de'ro, 1 a-gō'stə-dē'ro; 2 ä-ġō'stä-dę'ro, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A pasture for summering cattle; a cattle-pasture.

A"gos-ti'nho, *n.* [Pg.] See AUGUSTINE.

A"gos-ti'no, *n.* [It.] See AUGUSTINE.

a"gou-a'ra, 1 ä'gu-ä'rə; 2 ä'ġu-ä'ra, *n.* [S. Am.] The crab-eating raccoon.

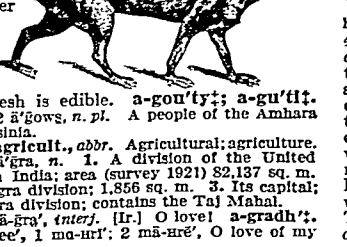
A-goue', 1 ə-gwē'; 2 ä-ġwę', *n* A seaport of Dahomey.

A"goult', 1 a'gū'; 2 ä'ġu', **Comtesse d',** Marie de Flavigny (13/11805–3/11876). A French authoress; *Histoire de la Révolution de 1848.* [MENOS.

a-gou'me-nos, 1 ə-gū'mi-nəs; 2 a-ġu'me-nōs, *n.* See HEGUMENOS.

a-gou'ta, 1 ə-gū'tə; 2 a-ġu'ta, *n.* [Haytian.] A rat-like insectivore (*Solenodon paradozus*) of Hayti, with fur and tall like those of the opossum, and long shrew-like snout.

a-gou'ti, 1 ə-gū'ti; 2 a-ġu'ti, *n.* [F.] A Neotropical slender-limbed rodent (genus *Dasyprocta*) with three hind toes. The common agouti (*D. agouti*) is a little larger than a rabbit, brownish above, mixed with red and black, and yellow beneath. Its flesh is edible. **a-gou'ty‡; a-gu'ti‡.**


Agouti. 1/10

A'gows, 1 ū'gauz; 2 ä'ġows, *n. pl.* A people of the Amhara territory of Abyssinia.

agr., agri., agric., agricult., *abbr.* Agricultural; agriculture.

A'gra, 1 ū'grə; 2 ä'ġra, *n.* **1.** A division of the United Provinces, British India; area (survey 1921) 82,137 sq. m. **2.** A district in Agra division; 1,856 sq. m. **3.** Its capital; also capital of Agra division; contains the Taj Mahal.

a-gra', 1 ə-grē'; 2 ä-ġrę', *interj.* [Ir.] O love! **a-gradh'‡.** — **a-gra' ma-chree',** 1 mə-hri'; 2 mä-hrē', O love of my heart!

a-grace'†, *v.* & *n.* See AGGRACE.

ag'rad, 1 ag'rad; 2 ăġ'rad, *n. Ecol.* A cultivated plant.

a'gra dol'ce, 1 ū'grə dōl'chē; 2 ä'ġrä dōl'che. [It.] An Italian sauce composed of vinegar, sugar, lemon-peel, chocolate, currants, etc., used on meats and served hot.

a-graffe', 1 ə-graf'; 2 a-ġrăf', *n.* **1.** A hook or clasp; especially, an ornamental clasp used on armor or for fastening rich clothing. **2.** A builders' cramp-iron. **3.** A wire or eyelet on a piano-string to prevent the vibration of the section between the pin and the bridge. See PIANO-ACTION. **4.** *Surg.* An instrument for holding together the edges of the wound in the operation for harelip. [< F. *agrafe,* < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *grappe,* hook, < LL. *grappa,* < OHG. *krāpfo,* hook.] **a-grafe'‡; a-grappe'‡.**

a-graith', *tt.* To make ready; dress, as in surgery; attire.

a'gral, 1 ē'gral *or* ag'rəl; 2 ä'ġral *or* ăġ'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the fields. [< L. *ager,* field.]

A'gram, 1 ū'grum *or* ag'rəm; 2 ä'ġrăm *or* ăġ'ram, *n.* A university city in N. W. Jugo-Slavia, formerly in Hungary; it was the scene of an earthquake in 1880.

A"gra-man'te, 1 ū'grə-mūn'tē; 2 ä'ġrä-măn'tę, *n.* In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso,* a king of the Moors.

a-gramed'†, *pp.* Made angry; annoyed; aggrieved.

a-gram'ma-tism, 1 ə-gram'ə-tizm; 2 a-ġrăm'a-tiṣm, *n. Pathol.* A form of aphasia characterized by inability to combine words into sentences grammatically.

a-gram'ma-tist, 1 ə-gram'ə-tist; 2 a-ġrăm'a-tist, *n.* An unlettered man. [< Gr. *agrammatos,* unlettered, < *a-* priv. + *gramma(t-),* letter, < *graphō,* write.]

A-gra'ni-a, 1 ə-grē'ni-ə; 2 a-ġrā'ni-a, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A Theban nocturnal festival, observed by women, a priest, and an attendant. It consisted of destroying an effigy made of or covered with ivy, and then of overrunning the mountains in search of Dionysus.

a-graph', 1 ə-graf'; 2 a-ġrăf', *n.* [AG'RA-PHA, 1 ag'rə-fə; 2 ăġ'ra-fa, *pl.*] A spoken word as distinguished from a written one; specif. (*pl.*), a collection of sayings ascribed to Jesus Christ, but not found in the Bible. [< Gr. *agraphos,* unwritten, < *a-* priv. + *graphō,* write.]

a-graph'i-a, 1 ə-graf'i-ə; 2 a-ġrăf'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Partial or complete inability to understand or express ideas in writing due to brain disorder.

Agraphia, in which the patient speaks, but blunders sadly in writing. *Academy* [London] Mar. 15. 1871, p. 183. [M.]

[< Gr. *a-* priv. + *graphō,* write.]— **acoustic agraphia,** inability to write from dictation. **auditory a.‡.** [C.]— **amnemonic a.,** inability to write sentences that express ideas.— **ataxic a.,** inability to write because of incomplete coordination of the muscles.— **literal a.,** loss of power to form even single letters.— **musical a.,** loss of power to write musical symbols.— **optical a.,** loss of power to copy writing. — **a-graph'ic,** *a.*

Ag'ra-phis, 1 ag'rə-fis; 2 ăġ'ra-fis, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), now included in *Scilla,* of which the only species, *A nutans,* is the European wild hyacinth. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *graphō,* write, from the petals being without markings.]

a-gra'ri-an, 1 ə-grē'ri-ən; 2 a-ġrā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to land, especially agricultural land, or to its tenure. **2.** Pertaining to a general partition and distribution of lands, or to a communal acquisition of lands; as, an *agrarian* agitation.

The Hebrew government was founded on an equal *agrarian* law. G. SPRING *Obligation of World to Bible* p. 87. [P. B. P.]

3. *Bot.* Growing wild. [< L. *agrarius,* < *ager,* field.] — **agrarian crime** [Gt. Brit. & Ir.], crime due to disputes between landlords and tenants.— **a. law. 1.** A law for the distribution of lands among individuals, or for their communal investiture; also, any law that militates against the private ownership of land. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* Any law dealing with the distribution of the public land (*ager publicus*); especially, a law allotting to the poorer citizens land belonging to the state.— **A. League,** a German league of landed proprietors and peasants organized in 1893 to foster farming interests and which favored bimetalism and protection.

a-gra'ri-an, *n.* **1.** (1) One who advocates agrarianism or an agrarian law. (2) [Rare.] An agrarian law. **2.** [A-] A member of a political party that supports the interests of the land-holding population, as in Germany.

a-gra'ri-an-ism, 1 ə-grē'ri-ən-izm; 2 a-ġrā'ri-an-iṣm, *n.* **1.** The theory or practise of equal distribution of lands. **2.** Agitation or civil dissension arising from dissatisfaction with the existing tenure of lands. **3.** Any radical views regarding changes in the existing tenure of lands, especially with regard to a change to government control.

A . . . form of Socialism is *Agrarianism* which demands the Nationalization of Land. GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p. 19. [L. CO.]

a-gra'ri-an-ize, 1 ə-grē'ri-ən-aiz; 2 a-ġrā'ri-an-īz, *tt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To allot (lands) equally to all. **2.** To imbue with agrarian ideas. **a-gra'ri-an-ise‡.**

Ag"rau-le'um, 1 ag"rə-lī'um; 2 ăġ"ra-lē'ūm, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The shrine of Agraulos or Aglauros, daughter of Cecrops, situated on the northern side of the Athenian Acropolis: the modern name.

Agr. B., *abbr.* Same as B. AGR.

a-great'†, *adv.* In gross; in mass; by the lump or job.

a-gree', 1 ə-grī'; 2 a-ġrē', *v.* [A-GREED'; A-GREE'ING.]

I. *i.* **1.** To come into or be in harmony; be of one mind or opinion, as in a particular matter; do or think alike; concur; consent; as, all *agree* in praising virtue.

Always think twice when . . . honest men and editors, *agree* in a eulogy. W. PHILLIPS *Orations, On Idols* p. 254. [L. & S. 1884.]

We should *agree* as angels do above.
WALLER *Divine Love* can. iii, l. 134.

2. To come to an understanding; arrange a settlement or remove the grounds of difference; as, "*agree* with thine adversary quickly." **3.** To make a formal promise, bargain, or contract; bind oneself to act or fulfil; as, to *agree* to purchase a farm: so used largely in law.

And when he had *agreed* with the laborers for a penny a day, he sent them into his vineyard. *Matt.* ii, 20.

4. To give assent; consent, tacitly or verbally; as, to *agree* to a statement, argument, course of action, etc.; the opposing party *agreed* to the proposition by their silence. **5.** To be in conformity or adjustment. Especially: (1) To prove suitable; have a favorable effect; as, the medicine *agrees* with the patient. (2) *Gram.* To correspond, as in person, number, etc.; as, a verb *agrees* with its subject. See CONCORD. (3) To conform; match; as, the copy *agrees* with the original.

II. *t.* **1.** To reconcile; harmonize. **2†.** To be pleased with; please; satisfy. **3†.** To arrange; settle. **4†.** To be suitable to; answer to; correspond with. [< F. *agréer,* < *à gré; à* (< L. *ad*), to; *gré,* pleasure, < LL. *gratum,* < L. *gratus,* pleasing.]

SYN.: accede, accept, accord, acquiesce, admit, approve, assent, coincide, combine, comply, concur, consent, harmonize. *Agree* is the most general term of this group, signifying to have like qualities, proportions, views, or inclinations, so as to be free from jar, conflict, or contradiction in a given relation. To *concur* is to *agree* in general; to *coincide* is to *agree* in every particular. Whether in application to persons or things, *concur* tends to expression in action more than *coincide;* we may either *concur* or *coincide* in an opinion, but *concur* in a decision; views *coincide,* causes *concur.* One *accepts* another's terms, *complies* with his wishes, *admits* his statement, *approves* his plan, *conforms* to his views of doctrine or duty, *accedes* or *consents* to his proposal. *Accede* expresses the more formal agreement, *consent* the more complete. See ACCORD; ASSENT; COMPORT. — ANT.: contend, decline, demur, disagree, dispute, dissent, oppose, protest, refuse.— Prep.: agree *in* opinion, *with* the speaker, *to* the terms proposed; agree *on* or *upon* a statement of principles, rules, etc.; we must agree *among* ourselves.— **a-gree'†,** *adv.* Pleasantly; in good part. **a'gret.— a-gree'ing-ly†,** *adv.* Correspondingly.— **a-gree'ing-ness†,** *n.* Consistency.— **a-gre'er,** *n.*

a-gree"a-bil'i-ty, 1 ə-grī"ə-bil'i-ti; 2 a-ġrī"a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being agreeable or of giving pleasure, especially of being agreeable in disposition; pleasingness.

a-gree'a-ble,) 1 ə-grī'ə-bl; 2 a-ġrī'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Agreeing
a-gree'a-bl', ƒ with or suited to the mind or senses; pleasurable; especially, of persons, giving pleasure by manner, bearing, conversation, etc.; as, an *agreeable* flavor.

To be *agreeable* it is not necessary to be amusing.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Atlantic Essays* p. 78. [o. & co. 1874.]

Of all *agreeable* things to the thirsty man cold water heads the list. WEAVER *Heart of the World* p. 149. [P. L. & CO. 1883.]

2. Naturally or logically corresponding; suitable; correspondent; conformable; as, a truth that is *agreeable* to human reason.

Over all things that are *agreeable* to his nature and genius the man has the highest right. EMERSON *Essays* p. 129. [B. C. & CO.]

3. Ready to agree; favorably inclined; giving assent; willing; as, I am *agreeable* to the proposal. **4.** [Colloq.] Being in accordance or conformity: used instead of *agreeably;* as, *agreeable* to my promise I have come. Compare AGREEABLY. **5†.** Concordant, as testimonials. [< F. *agréable,* < *agréer;* see AGREE, *v.*] **a-gre'a-ble†.**

Syn.: acceptable, grateful, gratifying, pleasant, pleasing, welcome. An *agreeable* person is one who would readily win favor in any company. *Pleasant* and *pleasing* both refer to giving pleasure, but with a difference in usage. We say a *pleasant* companion, a *pleasing* prospect. A *pleasant* face is that of one who appears to feel pleasure and to be desirous to give pleasure. A *pleasing* face is one that pleases us by simple contour and expression. That is *acceptable* which is worthy of acceptance; as, an *acceptable* gift; *acceptable* prayer. See AMIABLE; ATTRACTIVE; COMFORTABLE; DELIGHTFUL; PLEASANT.— Ant.: disagreeable, hateful, obnoxious.—Prep.: agreeable *in* manner, *to* every one.

a-gree'a-bl(e-nessᵖ, 1 ə-grī'ə-bl-nes; 2 ə-grē'ə-bl-nĕs, *n.* **1.** Agreeability, as of climate or flavor. **2.** *Phren.* The desire to please; also, the supposed seat of such desire; suavity; blandness. **3†.** Consistency; conformity.

a-gree'a-bles, 1 ə-grī'ə-blz; 2 ə-grē'ə-blz, *n. pl.* Agreeable persons or things.

There were as many ugly women as beauties, or *agreeables.* ADDISON *Spectator* Oct. 16, 1712.

a-gree'a-bly, 1 ə-grī'ə-blı; 2 ə-grē'ə-bly, *adv.* In an agreeable manner, or in a manner answering (to). (1) Suitably, or in accordance (with). (2) So as to give pleasure; pleasingly; as, the *agreeably* good may be wrong. (3)† Alike.

a-greed', 1 ə-grīd'; 2 ə-grēd', *pa.* **1.** Brought into or being in harmony; united in opinion, feeling, or sentiment; as, both men were *agreed.* **2.** *Law.* Arranged, as by bargain, covenant, etc., so as to be binding; also, settled by consent; as, the *agreed* rate. **3.** Consented to; granted: used as a rejoinder. **4†.** Made satisfactory; pleased.

a-gree'ment, 1 ə-grī'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ə-grē'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of coming into accord, or the state of being in accord, as of persons; as, the controversy ended in *agreement.* **2.** A state of correspondence; adjustment, as of things; conformity; as, the *agreement* in nature and providence is complete. Specif.: (1) *Gram.* Correspondence in grammatical condition or relation, as in person, number, gender, or case; concord. (2) *Logic.* Capability of being true at the same time; as, the *agreement* of two terms. **3.** The act of assenting, or the resulting state. Specif., in law: (1) Mutual assent. (2) A contract. See CONTRACT, *n.* **4.** The language or terms in which reciprocal promises are embodied. **5.** A pleasant accessory, circumstance, quality, or the like: a Gallicism: usually in the plural. [< F. *agrément,* < *agréer;* see AGREE, *v.*] **a-gree'ance†.**

Syn.: see CONTRACT; HARMONY; SYMMETRY.

—Agreement of London, an agreement by France, Great Britain, and Russia Sept. 5, 1914, not to make peace with Austria-Hungary and Germany except by unanimous consent.—**gentleman's a.,** an agreement resting on honor and not legally nforceable, as between leaders of industrial enterprises, with reference to matters such as competition, rates, and prices, not lying within the domain of lawful contract. —**method of a.,** see INDUCTIVE METHOD.

a-grefe'†, *adv.* Sorrowfully; grievously; amiss. **a-grief'†.**

a"gré"gé', 1 a'grē"zē'; 2 ä"grē"zhē', *a.* [F.] Beyond a fixed or customary number; added; supernumerary.

a"gré"ment', 1 a'grē"mōn'; 2 ä"grē"män', *n.* [F.] **1.** A pleasing characteristic or quality; that which charms. **2.** A pastime or diversion, particularly one that pleases or appeals to the intelligence. **3.** *Mus.* Embellishments or graces, as the shake or trill.

a-gres'tial, 1 ə-gres'chəl; 2 ə-grĕs'chal, *a.* Of the fields or of the country; rural; unpolished. [< L. *agrestis,* < *ager,* field.] **a-grest'ed†; a-gres'tic‡; a-gres'ti-cal†.**

a-gres'tian, 1 ə-gres'chən; 2 ə-grĕs'chan. **I.** *a.* Belonging to the country. **II.** *n.* A countryman. **a-grest'†.**

a-greve'†, *vt.* To aggrieve. [wild.]

ag'ri-a, 1 ag'rı-ə; 2 ăg'rı-a, *n.* See HERPES. [< Gr. *agrios,* wild.]

A-grib', 1 ə-grīb'; 2 ä-grĭb', *n.* A conical mountain in Egypt; 7,000 ft. high. **Gha"rib'†.**

A"gri-ca'ne, 1 ū'grı-kā"nē; 2 ä'grı-cä"nę, *n.* In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato,* a king of the Tatars.

A-gric'o-la, 1 ə-grik'o-lə; 2 a-grĭc'o-la, *n.* **1. Cnæus Julius** (6/11 37–8/11 93), a Roman general; governor of Britain. **2. Georg** (3/11 1490–11/11 1555), a German mineralogist. **3. Johann** (1499–9/11 1566), a German Antinomian theologian. **4. Rudolphus** (8/11 1443–10/11 1485), a Dutch genius and scholar. [L., field-tiller.]

a-gric"o-la'tion†, *n.* The practise of agriculture.

ag'ri-cole, 1 ag'rı-kōl; 2 ăg'rı-cōl, *n.* [Rare.] A husbandman; an agriculturist. [F., < L. *agricola.*] **a-gric'o-list†.** **—a-gric'o-lous,** *a.* [Humorous.] Engaged or interested in agriculture; rural.

a-gric'o-lite, 1 ə-grik'o-lait; 2 ə-grĭc'o-lit, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine colorless or yellow bismuth silicate ($Bi_4Si_3O_{12}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Georg *Agricola,* a German mineralogist.]

ag"ri-cul'tur-al, 1 ag"rı-kul'chur-[*or* -tiūr-]əl; 2 ăg"ri-cŭl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or engaged in agriculture; as, an *agricultural* people.—**agricultural ant,** an ant (*Pogonomyrnex barbatus*) of Texas, which clears of vegetation large spaces around its nest, retaining only the grass which forms its food supply.— **ag"ri-cul'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

ag'ri-cul"ture, 1 ag'rı-kul'chur *or* -tiūr; 2 ăg'ri-cŭl"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The cultivation of the soil for food-products or any other useful or valuable growths of the field or garden; tillage; husbandry; also, by extension, farming, including any industry practised by a cultivator of the soil in connection with such cultivation, as forestry, fruit-raising, breeding and rearing of stock, dairying, market-gardening, etc. See illus. in next column.

Blessed be *agriculture!* if one does not have too much of it. WARNER *Summer in Garden* prelim., p. 19. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

Agriculture is the foundation of manufactures. GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 103. [P. & C. 1880.]

2. The science that treats of the cultivation of the soil. **3.** *Polit. Econ.* A branch of production treating of the laws and forces of nature, etc., involved in agricultural pursuits. See ECONOMICS and FARMING. [F., < L. *agricultura,* < *ager,* field, + *cultura;* see CULTURE.]

Syn.: cultivation, culture, farming, floriculture, gardening, horticulture, husbandry, kitchen-gardening, market-gardening, tillage. *Agriculture* is the generic term, including at once the science, the art, and the process of supplying human wants by raising the products of the soil, and by the associated industries; *farming* is the practise of *agriculture* as a business; there may be theoretical *agriculture,* but not theoretical *farming;* we speak of the science of *agriculture,* the business of *farming;* scientific *agriculture* may be wholly in books; scientific *farming* is practised upon the land; we say an agricultural college, rather than a college of *farming.*

Agriculture.— An Allegory from the Campanile of Giotto, Florence.

Farming refers to the *cultivation* of considerable portions of land, and the raising of the coarser crops; *gardening* is the close *cultivation* of a small area for small fruits, flowers, vegetables, etc., and while it may be done upon a farm is yet a distinct industry. *Gardening* in general, *kitchen-gardening,* the *cultivation* of vegetables, etc., for the household, *market-gardening,* the raising of the same for sale, *floriculture,* the *culture* of flowers and *horticulture,* the *culture* of fruits, flowers, or vegetables, are all departments of *agriculture,* but not strictly nor ordinarily of *farming; farming* is itself one department of *agriculture. Husbandry* is a general word for any form of practical *agriculture,* but is now chiefly poetical. *Tillage* refers directly to the work bestowed upon the land, as plowing, manuring, etc.; *cultivation* refers especially to the processes that bring forward the crop: we speak of the *tillage* of the soil, the *cultivation* of corn; we speak also of land as in a state of *cultivation,* under *cultivation,* etc. *Culture* is now applied to the careful development of any product to a state of perfection, especially by care through successive generations; the choice varieties of the strawberry have been produced by wise and patient *culture;* a good crop in any year is the result of good *cultivation.*

—Department of Agriculture, see DEPARTMENT.

SOME TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE.

Words and phrases which are not self-explaining will be found defined in their appropriate vocabulary places, often with additional information as to growth, styles, varieties, etc. Some of the most common and self-explaining words and phrases, as well as terms common to other departments and trades, are omitted.

alfalfa
almond
apple, a.-peeler
apricot
artichoke
asparagus
aveler
avocado
awner
ax
baler
bale-tie
banana [chine
band-cutting ma-
barking-tools
barley, b.-chumper
bean
beat-ax
beet
bill-hook
binder
blackberry
blueberry
breaker
bruising-machine
brush-cutter, b.-puller
Brussels sprouts
bush-cutter, b.-puller
cabbage
cantaloup
carrot
cauliflower
celery
check-rower
cherry
chestnut
chicory
citron [crusher
clod-clearer, c.-
cob-stacker
corn, c.-harp, c.-husker, c.-sheller, c.-shocker
cotton, c.-topper
crab
cracking-machine
cradle
cranberry
cucumber
cultivator
currant
cutting-box
decorticator
dewberry
dibble
dibbling-machine
digger
digging-machine
ditch-cleaner
ditching-machine
drag, d.-chain
drain-cleaner
drain-tile layer
dropper
dumping-reel
ear-lifter
endive
ensilage
fan
fence-jack
fence-post driver
fencing-machine
fertilizer, f.-distributor.
fiddle
fig
filbert
flail
flax
fodder
fork [pitter
fruit-gatherer, f.-fumigator
gang-plow
gherkin
gooseberry [g.-saw
grafting, g.-chisel,
grain, g.-binder, g.-cleaner, g.-conveyor, g.-crusher, g.-drier, g.-ventilator
grape
grass, g.-edger
groomer
grubber
guard
guava
harness
harrow
harvester
hay, h.-band machine, h.-carrier, h.-cocker, h.-elevator, h.-fork, h.-loader, h.-maker, h.-rack, h.-rake, h.-raker, h.-spreader, h.-sweep, h.-twister, h.-unloader
hazel
heading-machine
hedging-tools
hiller
hoe
hoeing-machine
hop-frame
hopple
hotbed-frame
huckleberry
huller
hummeler [chine
hummeling-machine
husker [peg
husking-glove, h.-
insect, I.-destroyer, I.-trap
irrigator
jumper
kibbling-machine
kumquat
land-marker, l.-paring machine
lawn-mower
lemon
lentil
lettuce
lime
mandarin
mangel-wurzel
mango
manure, m.-drag
mattock
maul
melon
mower
mowing-machine
mulberry
muskmelon
nectarine
oats
oil-cake breaker
oil-cake grinder
olive
onion
orange
osier-peeler
ox-bow
ox-yoke
parsnip
pea
peach
pear
pepper
persimmon
pickax
pineapple
pitter
planter
plant-protector, p.-screen, p.-sprinkler
plow, p.-cleaner
plum
pomegranate
pomelo
porter
post-hole auger
potato, p.-assorter, p.-coverer, p.-scoop
powder-blower
prairie-renovator
press
propagating-box
pruner
pulverizer
pumpkin
purslane
quince
radish
rake
raker
raspberry
reaper
riddle
ridger
ripple
root-pulper, r.-shredder, r.-slicer
rotary spader
row-marker
rutabaga
rye
sage
salsify
sap-bucket
scarifier
scoop
scuffler
scythe
seeder
seeding-machine
self-binder
separator
shears
shovel
sickle
sieve
sifter
skid
sled
smut-machine
snath
sower
spade
spading-machine
spinach
spraying-machine
spreader
sprinkler
spud
squash
stack-borer
stacker
stacking-derrick
stack-stand
staddle
stalk-leveler
stone-boat, s.-cleaner, s.-gatherer
strawberry
straw-carrier
stubble-turner
stump-extractor
swather
sweep
tedder
thrasher [chine
thrashing-machine
tomato
tormentor
track-clearer
transplanter
tree-brush, t.-protector, t.-remover
trellis
turnip
walnut
watermelon
weeder
wheat
willow, w.-peeler
winnowing-machine

ag"ri-cul'tur-ist, 1 ag"rı-kul'chur-[*or* -tiūr-]ist; 2 ăg"ri-cŭl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ist, *n.* One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. *Agriculturist* is etymologically preferable to *agriculturalist,* no difference of meaning being recognized. **ag'ri-cul"tor†; ag"ri-cul'tur-er†.**

ag"ri-cul'tur-ol-o-gist, 1 ag"rı-kul'chur-[*or* -tiūr-]ol'ə-jist; 2 ăg"ri-cŭl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ol'o-jist, *n.* One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. *Agriculturist* is etymologically preferable to *agriculturalist,* no difference of meaning being recognized. **ag'ri-cul"tur-ol'o-gy, ag"ri-cul'tur-al-ism,** 1 ag"rı-kul'chur-[*or* -tiūr-]ol'ə-jizm; 2 ăg"ri-cŭl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ol'o-jizm, *n.* The science of agriculture.

ag"ri-cul'tur-ist, 1 ag"rı-kul'chur-[*or* -tiūr-]ist; 2 ăg"ri-cŭl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ist, *n.* One engaged in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer; formerly restricted to one who had only a scientific or theoretical knowledge of agriculture. *Agriculturist* is etymologically preferable to *agriculturalist,* no difference of meaning being recognized. **ag'ri-cul"tor†; ag"ri-cul'tur-er†.**

a-grif'†, *adv.* In grief or as a grief. By claws, hooks, or the like: said of the manner of securing a gem, as in a ring.

a-griffes, 1 ə-grīf; 2 ä grĭf. [F.]

Ag"ri-gen'tum, 1 ag"rı-jen'təm; 2 ăg"ri-gĕn'tŭm, *n.* A Greek city of ancient Sicily; now **Girgenti.**

ag"ri-hor"ti-cul'tur-al, *a.* Pertaining to landscape-gardening; as, the *Agri-horticultural* Society of Western India.

a-gril'let, *vt.* To vex; annoy; irritate.

ag"ri-men'sor, 1 ag"rı-men'sər; 2 ăg"ri-mĕn'sŏr, *n. Rom. Antiq.* A surveyor of land. [L., < *ager,* field, + *mensor,* measurer.]

Ag"ri-mo'ni-a, 1 ag"rı-mō'nı-ə; 2 ăg"ri-mō'nı-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of erect perennial herbs of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), with odd-pinnate leaves, and small yellow flowers in long slender spike-like racemes. The hooked or bristly fruit attach themselves to animals for distribution. [L., = *argemonia,* < Gr. *argemōnē,* < *argemon,* a white speck in the eye (believed to be cured by this plant), < *argos,* white.]

ag"ri-mo'tor, 1 ag"rı-mō'tər; 2 ăg"ri-mō'tor, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A tractor for drawing agricultural implements.

ag'ri-mo-ny, 1 ag'rı-mo-nı; 2 ăg'ri-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nız; 2 -nĭz, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** Any species of *Agrimonia.* **2.** Any one of several plants of other genera; as, the hemp-*agrimony,* water-*agrimony,* etc.— **ag'ri-mo-ny-grass",** *n.* The colic-root (*Aletris farinosa*). **a.-root†.**

a-grin', 1 ə-grin'; 2 a-grĭn', *adv.* & *a.* In the act of grinning; grinning.

Ag"ri-o-chœ'ri-dæ, 1 ag"rı-o-kī'rı-dī; 2 ăg"ri-o-cē'ri-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of fossil oreodonts of the North-American Miocene, with the toes somewhat clawlike, the orbits behind, and a long tail. **Ag"ri-o-chœ'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *agrios* (see AGRION) + *chotros,* pig.]— **Ag"ri-o-chœ-ri'næ,** *n.* The *Agriochœridæ* considered as a subfamily.— **Ag"ri-o-chœ'rine,** *a.* & *n.*

ag"ri-ol'o-gy, 1 ag'rı-el'o-jı; 2 ăg'ri-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* That branch of ethnology which treats of the customs of savage or uncivilized races; the study of primitive customs. See ETHNOLOGY. [< Gr. *agrios,* wild, + -LOGY.]— **ag"ri-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **ag"ri-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

Ag"ri-on'i-dæ, 1 ag"rı-on'ı-dī; 2 ăg"ri-ŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of neuropters, comprising the blue dragon-flies.

Ag'ri-on, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *agrios,* wild, < *agros,* field.]— **ag"ri-on'id,** *a.* & *n.*— **ag"ri-on'oid,** *a.*

Ag"ri-o-pod'i-dæ, 1 ag"rı-o-pod'ı-dī; 2 ăg"ri-o-pŏd'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Congiopodidæ.* **Ag-ri'o-pus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *agrios,* wild, + *pous,* foot.]— **ag"ri-op'o-did,** *n.*— **ag"ri-op'o-doid,** *a.*

a'gri-ott, *n.* A tart variety of cherry. **e'gri-ott.**

ag"ri-o-thym'i-a, 1 ag"rı-orthim'ı-ə; 2 ăg"ri-o-thȳm'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Fierce insanity. [< Gr. *agrios,* wild, + *thymos,* temper.]

a-grip'pa¹, 1 ə-grip'ə; 2 a-grĭp'a, *n.* [-PÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Obstet.* (1) A case of footling presentation. (2) A child so born.

A-grip'pa², *n.* **1. Cornelius** (9/14 1486–2/11 1535), a German cabalistic philosopher and professor of magic. **2.** *Bib.* See HEROD AGRIPPA. **3. Marcus Vipsanius** (63–12 B. C.), a Roman statesman, geographer, and general. [L. *masc.,* born feet foremost.]

Ag"rip-pi'na, 1 ag"rı-paı'nə; 2 ăg"ri-pī'na, *n.* **1.** The mother of Caligula. **2.** The mother of Nero. [L. *fem.,* born feet foremost.]

Ag"rip-pin'i-an, 1 ag"rı-pin'ı-ən; 2 ăg"ri-pĭn'i-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Agrippinus, Bishop of Carthage (2d century), who taught rebaptism of heretics.

a-grise'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To terrify; loathe; be horrified. **a-grize'†.**

ag'ri-um, 1 ag'rı-um; 2 ăg'ri-ŭm, *n. Ecol.* A culture formation.

Agr. M., *abbr.* Same as M. AGR. [groaningly; groaning.

a-groan', 1 ə-grōn'; 2 a-grōn', *adv.* & *a.* With a groan;

ag"ro-ge-ol'o-gy, 1 ag'ro-jı-el'o-jı; 2 ăg'ro-ge-ŏl'o-gy, *n. Agric.* The science of the soil, especially in relation to agriculture.— **ag"ro-ge"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Relating to agrogeology; as, the International *Agrogeological* Congress at Budapest in 1910.

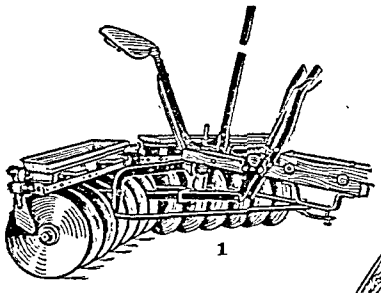
ag'rom, 1 ag'rem; 2 ăg'rŏm, *n.* [E. Ind.] *Pathol.* A disease of the tongue, characterized by roughness and cracking of the surface: known chiefly in Bengal.

ag"ro-ma'ni-a, 1 ag"ro-mē'nı-ə; 2 ăg"ro-mā'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid desire for dwelling in the country. [< Gr. *agros,* field, + *mania;* see MANIA.]

Ag"ro-my'zi-dæ, 1 ag"ro-maı'zı-dī; 2 ăg"ro-mȳ'zi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of acalyptorous flies (order *Diptera*) containing small species whose larvæ burrow into plants and stems of grasses under the plants. **Ag"ro-my'za,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *agros,* field, + *myzō,* suck.]— **ag"ro-my'zid,** *a.* & *n.*

The larvæ of some *Agromyzidæ* feed on living plants, while the larvæ of others prey upon plant-lice and scale insects. L. O. HOWARD *The Insect Book* p. 187. [D. P. & CO. '01.]

ag"ro-nom'ics, 1 ag"ro-nem'ıks; 2 ăg"ro-nŏm'ics, *n. Polit. Econ.* The science that treats of the distribution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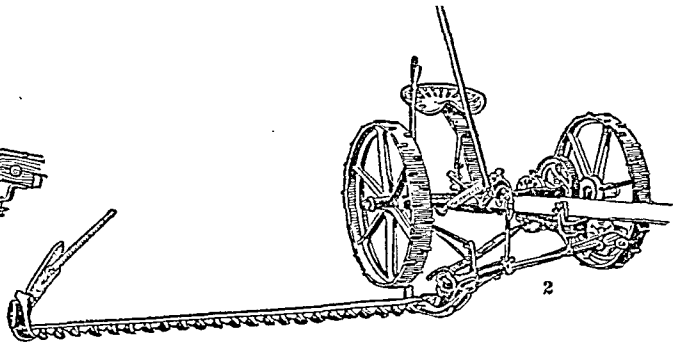
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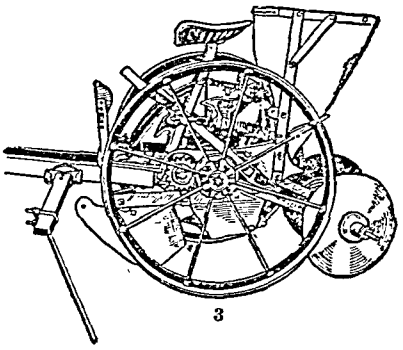
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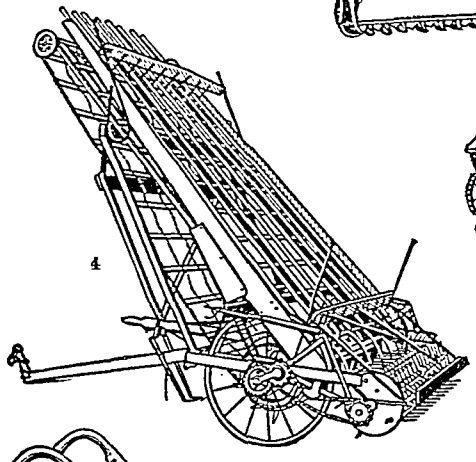
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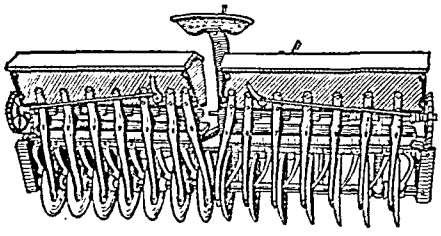
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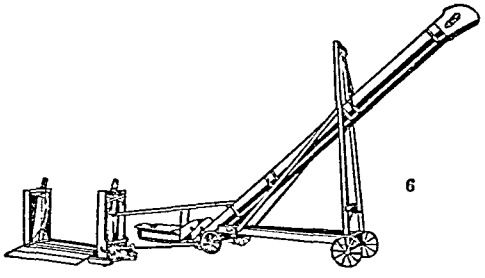
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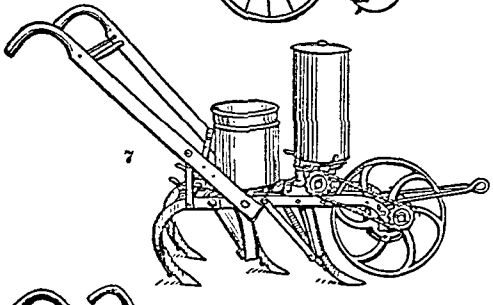
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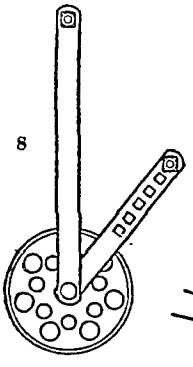
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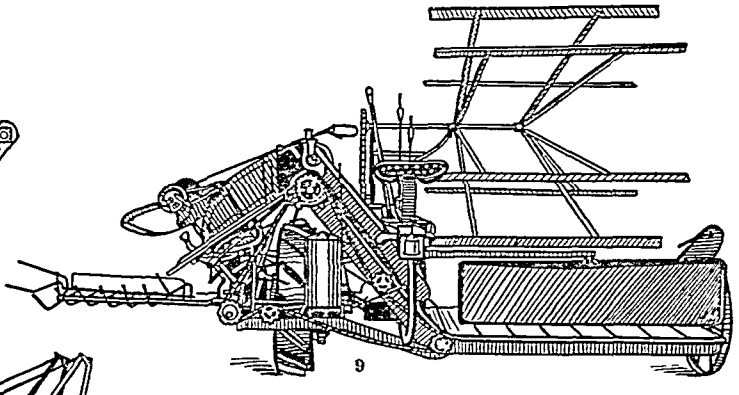
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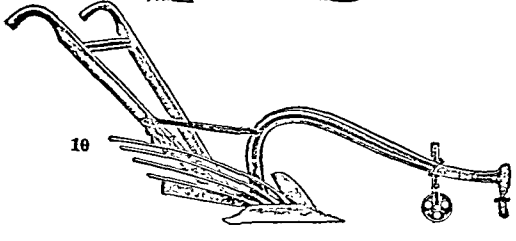
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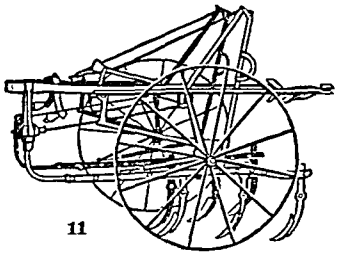
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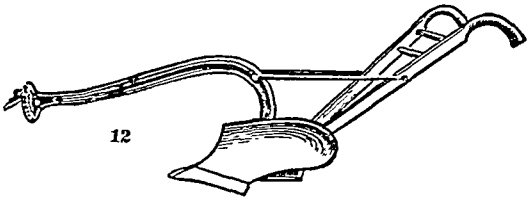
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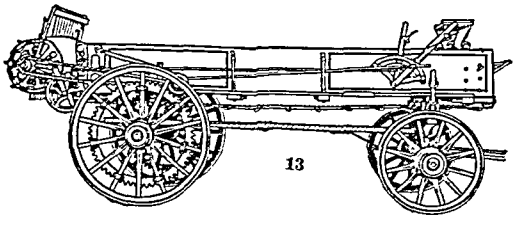
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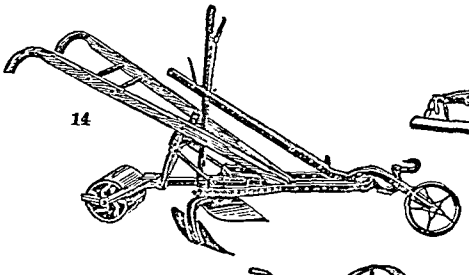
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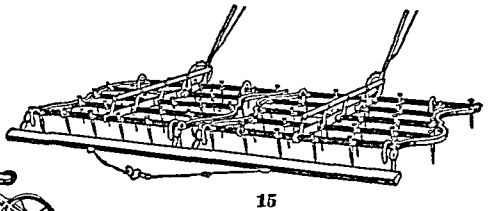
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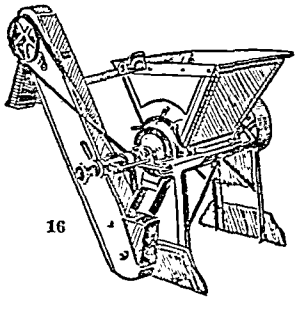
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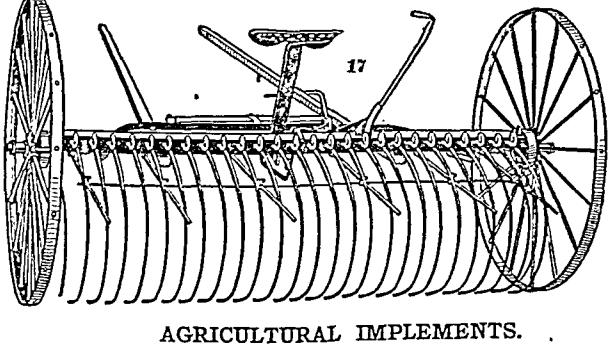
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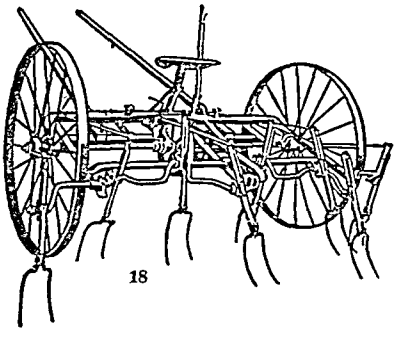
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1. Disk-harrow. 2. Mower. 3. Potato-planter. 4. Hay-loader. 5. Disk-harrow with seeder attachment. 6. Portable Grain-elevator. 7. Cotton- and Corn-planter. 8. Gage-wheel Attachment for Plows. 9. Mowing- and Binding-machine (rear view). 10. Plow with rod sod-breaker and gage-wheel. 11. Riding-cultivator. 12. Walking-plow. 13. Manure-spreader. 14. Horse-hoe. 15. Tooth-harrow. 16. Feed-grinder. 17. Automatic-dump Hay-rake. 18. Hay-tedder.

and management of land, especially as a source of national wealth. [< F. *agronome*, < Gr. *agronomos*, overseer of public lands, < *agros*, field, + *nemō*, distribute.]—**ag″ro-nom′ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to agronomy or agronomics. **ag″ro-no′mi-al‡**; **ag″ro-nom′i-cal‡**.—**ag-ron′o-mist**, *n.* A student of agronomy or agronomics; one who applies agronomic principles to the management of land. **ag′ro-nome‡**.—**ag-ron′o-my**, *n.* Scientific husbandry. [groping; gropingly.

a-grope′, 1 ə-grōp′; 2 ə-grōp′, *adv.* In the act of

Ag″ro-py′ron, 1 ag″ro-pai′ren; 2 ăg″ro-pŷ′rŏn, *n. Bot.* A large genus of perennial or annual grasses of all temperate regions, the wheat-grasses, with simple or tufted stems, terminal spikes of several-flowered, compressed spikelets, and sometimes running root-stocks. Couch-grass (*A. repens*) is a common weed, and blue-stem (*A. glaucum*) is valued for hay in Montana. [< Gr. *agros*, field, + *pyros*, wheat.]

a-gros′t, *imp.* of AGRISE, *r.* **a-groos′t**; **a-grose′t**.

Ag″ro-stem′ma, 1 ag″ro-stem′ə; 2 ăg″ro-stĕm′a, *n. Bot.* A genus of hardy evergreen perennial herbs of the pink family (*Silenaceæ*) formerly included in *Lychnis*. Two species constitute this genus, *A. githago*, the corn-cockle, identical with *Lychnis githago*, and *A. coeli-rosa*. [< Gr. *agros*, field, + *stemma*, wreath.]

A-gros′tis, 1 ə-gres′tıs; 2 a-grŏs′tis, *n. Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of valuable meadow-grasses, including the redtop, dew-grass, or herd's-grass of the United States, and the white bent-grass, or English grass. [L., < Gr. *agrōstis*, couch-grass, < *agros*, field.]

ag″ros-tog′ra-pher, 1 ag″res-teg′rə-fər; 2 ăg″rŏs-tŏg′ra-fer, *n.* One who writes about grasses; an agrostologist.

ag″ros-tog′ra-phy, 1 ag″res-teg′rə-fı; 2 ăg″rŏs-tŏg′ra-fy, *n.* The description of grasses. [< AGROSTIS + -GRAPHY.]—**a-gros″to-graph′ic**, **-i-cal**, *a.*

ag″ros-tol′o-gist, 1 ag″res-tel′o-jıst; 2 ăg″rŏs-tŏl′o-gist, *n.* A student of or an authority on grasses.

ag″ros-tol′o-gy, 1 ag″res-tel′o-jı; 2 ăg″rŏs-tŏl′o-gy, *n.* That branch of botany which treats of grasses. [< AGROSTIS + -OLOGY.]—**ag-ros″to-log′ic**, **-i-cal**, *a.*

a-grote′t, *v.* To surfeit; cloy.

ag′ro-tech″ny, 1 ag′ro-tek″nı; 2 ăg′ro-tĕc″ny, *n.* The technology of agriculture.

> In *agrotechny* . . . the most important work of the American stations has related to dairying. GEO. W. HILL in *Year-Book of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1899* p. 537. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

[< Gr. *agros*, field, + *technē*, art.]

A-gro′tis, 1 ə-grō′tis; 2 a-grō′tis, *n. Zool.* Any species of a large genus of noctuid moths whose larvæ, in common with others, are known as cutworms. [< Gr. *agrōtēs*, wild, + *agros*, field.]

a-ground′, 1 ə-ground′; 2 a-ground′, *adv.* & *a.* **1.** On the ground; touching or resting on the shore or bottom, as a vessel, so as to be held firmly; grounded; stranded.

> Plum Island lies, like a whale *aground*,
> WHITTIER *Prophecy of Samuel Sewall* st. 5.

2. Figuratively, at a standstill; lacking resources.

a-group′ment, *n.* Same as AGGROUPMENT.

a-grufe′, 1 ə-grūf′; 2 a-grŭf′, *adv.* [Dial. or Obs.] With face downward; prone. **a-groof′**; **a-gruff′‡**.

a-grȳp′nı-a, 1 ə-grip′nı-ə; 2 a-grȳp′nı-a, *n. Pathol.* Wakefulness, resulting from nervous disorder, mental disquietude, or old age. [< Gr. *agrypnia*, < *agrypnos*, sleepless, < *agreuō*, hunt (< *agō*, drive), + *hypnos*, sleep.]—**a-gryp″no-co′ma**, *n.* [Rare.] A semi-comatose state; coma vigil.—**a-gryp′node**, *a.* Sleep-preventing.—**ag″ryp-not′ic**, *a. Med.* **1.** Inducing wakefulness. **2.** Inclined to wakefulness; subject to insomnia.—**ag″ryp-not′ic**, *n.* Anything that induces wakefulness. [ciety.

A. G. S. S., *abbr.* American Geographical and Statistical So-

Agt., *abbr.* Agent. **agt.**, *abbr.* Against.

a′gua, 1 ä′gwa; 2 ä′gwa, *n.* [Sp.] Water. [*marinus*).

a′gua², 1 ä′gwə; 2 ä′gwa, *n.* [S. Am.] A huge toad (*Bufo*

a″gua-ca′te, 1 ä″gwa-kä″tē; 2 ä″gwa-cä″tę, *n.* [Sp.] The alligator-pear, or the tree that bears it.

A″gua-dil′la, 1 ä″gwa-thī″lyə; 2 ä″gwä-thī″lyä, *n.* **1.** A seaport in Porto Rico. **2.** A district in Porto Rico; 240 sq. m.

a″gua-dor′, 1 ä″gwa-thōr′; 2 ä″gwä-thōr′, *n.* [Sp.] One who or that which carries water.

a-gua′jı, 1 ə-gwä″jı; 2 a-gwä″jı, *n.* [Habana.] A serranoid fish, the gag (*Mycteroperca microlepis*).

a-gua′ra, 1 ə-gwä′rə; 2 ä-gwä′rä, *n.* A dog of northern South America. See GUARA¹.

a-guar″di-en′te, 1 ə-gwär″dı-en′tē; 2 ä-gwär″dı-ĕn′tę, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** An inferior brandy made in Spain and Portugal; a brandy originally made of the red wine of the country, first in Cuba and in Mexico, now in all Spanish countries.

> He . . . never touches the burning *aguardiente* which the muleteers are accustomed to drink. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* ch. 36, p. 430. [a. p. p. 1856.]

2. [Sp. Am.] Any common distilled liquor, as Mexican pulque or American whisky. **3.** [Cuba.] A wood-spirit drawn from cane-refuse after the rum has been extracted: used as a drink by natives of the lower class.

A″gua-ri′co, 1 ä″gwa-rī′kō; 2 ä″gwä-rī′co, *n.* A river in Ecuador; 240 m. long.

A′guas Ca″lı-en′tes, 1 ä′gwas kä″lı-en′tēs; 2 ä′gwäs cä″lı-ĕn′tęs. **1.** A state in Mexico; 2,969 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. [Sp., warm waters or hot springs.]

a″gua-vi′na, 1 ä″gwa-vī′nə; 2 ä″gwä-vī′nä, *n.* [Sp.] A fish (*Diplectrum fasciculare*) of the family *Serranidæ*, of tropical America: native name. Compare SQUIRREL-FISH.

a-gua′yo, 1 ə-gwä″yo; 2 ä-gwä″yo, *n.* [Bolivia.] A garment or piece of woolen fabric of many hues, by means of which Indian women carry their children on the back.

a″gu-ba-ra′o, 1 ä″gū-bə-rä″o; 2 ä″gŭ-bä-rä″o, *n.* [Visayan.] *Bot.* Same as MOLAVE.

a′gue, 1 ē′gıu; 2 ā′gŭ, *tt.* [A′GUED; A′GU-ING.] [Rare.] To affect with or as with ague; cause to shiver.

a′gue, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A fever of malarial origin, characterized by the regularity of its recurrence and disappearance; intermittent fever; chills and fever.

> They'll feel the pulses of the stars
> To find out *agues*, coughs, catarrhs.
> BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, can. 1, l. 610.

2. The chill or rigor that precedes the paroxysm of fever in intermittents. In the United States, in colloquial language, *ague* is frequently called and written *agy*, at the South, and even *ager*; while at the North it is often sounded like the same letters in *plague*. It has a tendency to unite with its constant companion, *fever*, in *fevernagy*, in the West. [< F. *aigu*, < L. *acutus*; see ACUTE, *a.*]—**a′gue-bark″**, *n.* See table under BARK², *n.*—**a′gue-cake**, *n.* An enlargement and hardening of the spleen, resulting from malarial disease.—**a′gue-drop**, *n.* A solution of potassium arsenite; Fowler's solution.—**a′gue-face**, *n.* Neuralgia of the face, proceeding from malaria.—**a′gue-grass**, *n.* Collerot (*Aletris farinosa*); star-grass. **a′gue-root′**.—**a′gue-poison**, *n.* A specific morbific agent, formerly thought to be an emanation from decaying vegetation and called malaria or marsh miasm, now known to be the *Plasmodium malariæ*, a microorganism introduced into the blood by the bites of mosquitoes.—**a′gue-spell**, *n.* A charm or spell to ward off ague.—**a′gue-tree**, *n.* The sassafras: so called because the root was formerly used as a febrifuge.—**a′gue-weed**, *n.* **1.** Same as BONESET, 1. **2.** The stiff gentian.—**brass-founders' a.**, a form of chills and fever common among brass-founders and others exposed to the fumes of zinc.—**dumb a.** [U. S.], a form of chills and fever in which the symptoms of the disease are concealed or obscure.—**Irish a.**, typhus fever.—**leaping a.**, a febrile disease characterized by an irresistible propensity to leap, dance, and tumble about in an abnormal and fantastic manner.

a-guer-ri′, 1 ə-gē-rī′; 2 ä-gę-rī′, *n.* One inured to war; a practised soldier. F. *Mil. Dict.* [F., < *à* (< L. *ad*, to), + *guerre*, WAR.]—**a-guer′ried†**, *a.* Experienced in or trained for war.—**a-guer′ry†**, *tt.*

a′gui-la, 1 ä′gı-lə; 2 ä′gı-lä, *n.* [Porto Rico.] The osprey. **a′guil-la‡**.

A″gui-lar′, 1 ä″gı-lär′; 2 ä″gē-lär′. **Grace** (⁶/₂₇1816–⁹/₁₈ 1847). An English authoress of Spanish Jewish descent; *Women of Israel*, etc.

A″gui-lar′ de la Fron-te′ra, 1 dē lä fron-tē′rə; 2 dę lä fron-tę′rä. **1.** A Spanish town. **2.** A town of Pangasinan province, Luzon, P. I.

a″gui-lar′ite, 1 ä″gwı-lär′ait; 2 ä″gwı-lär′it, *n. Mineral.* An iron-black silver sulfo-selenid, $Ag_2(S,Se)$, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Señor *Aguilar*.]

ag′ui-la-wood″, 1 ag′wı-lə-wud″; 2 ăg′wı-lä-wŏod″, *n.* Eagle-wood. [< Sp. *aguila*, EAGLE, + WOOD.]

a-gul′lert, *n.* A needle-case; hussif. CHAUCER *R. R.*

a-gul′la, 1 ə-gwil′ə; 2 a-gwil′a, *n.* An obelisk, or the spire of a church-tower. [S.] [< F. *aiguille*; see AGLET.]

a-guilt′†, *v.* To sin against; wrong; be guilty.

A″gui-nal′do, 1 ä″gı-näl′do *or* ag″wı-nal′do; 2 ä″gı-näl′do *or* ăg″wı-näl′do, **Emilio** (1869–). A Filipino general; leader of revolt against Spain and insurrection against the United States, 1898–1901.

A-guir′re, 1 ə-gı′rē; 2 ä-gı′rę, **Lope de** (1507–1561). A Spanish explorer, called "tyrant and traitor" because of infamous conduct.

a-guise′†, *v.* To dress; adorn.—**a-guize′†**, *n.* Dress.

a′gu-ish, 1 ē′giu-ish; 2 ā′gŭ-ish, *a.* **1.** Like, producing, or tending to produce ague; chilly; as, an *aguish* disease or marsh.

> Eve's bower in paradise must have been but a cheerless and *aguish* kind of shelter. HAWTHORNE *Mosses* p. 26. [n. y. & co. 1876.]

2. Subject to ague; as, an *aguish* person. **a′gu-cy‡**.—**a′gu-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**a′gu-ish-ness**, *n.*

a-gul′sip, 1 ə-gul′sip; 2 ä-gŭ′sip, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A small shrub (*Alstonia polyanthemum*) whose bark yields a bright-red dye used in coloring hemp-cloth. **a-gu′sip†**.

a-gu′ja, 1 ə-gū′hə; 2 ä-gu′hä, *n.* **1.** A large rapacious garfish (*Tylosurus fodiator*) of western Mexico, much dreaded by fishermen. **2.** An istiophoroid swordfish of the genus *Istiophorus* or *Tetrapturus*. **3.** A sailfish or spearfish. [Sp., < L. *acus*, needle.]—**aguja blanca** [Sp.], a spearfish. **a. de paladar‡**.—**a. prieta** [Sp.], the sailfish. **a. voladora‡**.

a″gu-jón′, 1 ä″gū-hōn′; 2 ä″gu-hōn′, *n.* [Sp.] Same as GARFISH (1). [fresh-water fish.

a-gul′ha, 1 ə-gūl′hə; 2 ä-gŭl′hä, *n.* A Cuban characinoid

A-gul′has, 1 ə-gūl′yəs; 2 ä-gŭl′yęs, **Cape** or **Bank.** A cape, 40 m. broad; most southerly point of Africa; the locality is dangerous and foggy, with deceptive currents. [Pg., needles.]

a′gun-boat″, 1 ä′gun-bōt″; 2 ä′gŭn-bōt″, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A fire-boat; steamer. **ag′-bot‡**; **a′gin-boat″**.

a-gur′, 1 ə-gūr′; 2 ä-gur′, *n.* A town in central India. **A-gar′t‡**.

A′gur, 1 ē′gur; 2 ā′gur, *n. Bib. Prov.* xxx, 1.

A′gur-pa′ra, 1 ä′gūr-pū′rə; 2 ä′gur-pä′ra, *n.* A town in Bengal, British India. **A′gu-pa′ra‡**.

A′gu-san′, 1 ä′gū-sän′; 2 ä′gu-sän′, *n.* A river of Mindanao, P. I.; length, 126 m.

a-gush′, 1 ə-gush′; 2 a-gŭsh′, *adv.* & *a.* Gushingly; gushing.

a-gu′sip, 1 ə-gū′sip; 2 ä-gu′sip, *n.* Same as AGUISIP.

A″gu-tay′a, 1 ä″gu-tal′ə; 2 ä″gu-tȳ′ä, *n.* A town in Cuyos (Calamianes), P. I.

a-gu′ti, 1 ə-gū′tı; 2 a-gu′tı, *n.* Same as AGOUTI.

a′gy, 1 ē′jı; 2 ā′gy, *a.* [Archaic.] Characterized by age.

a-gye′t, *tt.* To guide; direct; carry on.

A-gy′leus, 1 ə-jal′yūs; 2 a-gı′yus, *n. Gr. Myth.* Apollo: so called from sign-posts and boundary-marks which were erected in public places and dedicated to him. [L., < Gr. *agyieus*, < *agyia*, street.]

ag′y-na-ry, 1 aj′ı-nē-rı; 2 ag′y-nä-ry, *a. Bot.* Without female organs, as certain flowers. **ag″y-na′ri-ous‡**.

A-gyn′i-an, 1 ə-jin′ı-ən; 2 a-gŷn′i-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a Gnostic sect of 7th century ascetics who opposed marriage as based on false principles. The sect was condemned by the council of Gangra. [< Gr. *agynos*, wifeless.] **A-gi′o-nite‡**.

a-gyn′ic, 1 ə-jin′ık; 2 a-gŷn′ic, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having the stamens entirely free from the ovary.

ag′y-nous, 1 aj′ı-nus; 2 ăg′y-nŭs, *a. Bot.* Without female organs; male. [< Gr. *agynos*, < *a-* priv. + *gynē*, woman.] [as leaves.

a-gy′rate, 1 ə-jai′rēt; 2 a-gy′rāt, *a. Bot.* Not whorled,

a-gy′ri-a, 1 ə-jai′rı-ə; 2 a-gŷ′ri-a, *n. Teratol.* Imperfect formation of the convolutions of the brain. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *gyros*, circle.]

ah, 1 ä; 2 ä, *interj.* An exclamation expressing various emotions, according to the tone and manner of utterance; as, *ah!* is it you? *ah!* what anguish! *ah!* so I have caught you at last! [ME. *a*, a natural exclamatory sound.]

A. H., *abbr.* **1.** *Anno Hegiræ* (in the year of the Hegira). **2.** *Freemasonry. Anno Hebraico* (in the Hebrew year): 3,760 years before the Christian era. **3.** [Austral.] Agricultural homestead.

a′ha!, ä″hə; 2 ä″hä, *n.* A sunk fence; ha-ha. [prayer.

a′ha², 1 ä″hə; 2 ä″hä, *n.* [Hawaii.] A religious service;

a-ha′, 1 ə-hä″; 2 a-hä′, *interj.* An exclamation expressing elation, surprize, mockery, etc.; as, *aha!* they win.

> Tyrus hath said against Jerusalem, *Aha*, she is broken that was the gates of the people. *Ezek.* xxvi. 2.

[ME. *a ha*, prop. two interjectional words; see AH, HA.]

A′hab, 1 ē′hab; 2 ā′hăb, *n. Bib.* **1.** Seventh king of Israel (897 B. C.), idolater and warrior, who introduced the worship of Baal; killed in battle. **2.** A false prophet at Babylon; slain by Nebuchadrezzar.

A′ha-lab, 1 ē′ha-lab; 2 ā′ha-lăb, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-ha′lik, 1 ə-hä″lik; 2 ä-hä″lik, *n.* [N. W. Canada.] A duck, the old-squaw: Chippeway term. **a-hau′lin‡** [Eskimo].

a hall. [Archaic.] Give place; make room: an exclamation.

a″han-ka′ra, 1 ä″hun-kä′rə; 2 ä″hŭn-kä′ra, *n.* [Sans.] In the Vedantic philosophy, (1) the word *I*, (2) the conception of the Ego, the object of which is the individual soul, while the subject is the *manas*, mind, or (3) the individual soul (*ahankartar*). DEUSSEN *Das System der Vedânta* p. 357.

> In the Sânkhya philosophy, *Ahankâra*, self-consciousness, proceeds from Buddhi, consciousness. . . . the first product of uncreate nature or Prakriti. DAVIES *Hindu Philosophy* p. 67.

a″ham-ka′ra‡.

A-han′ta, 1 ə-hōn′tə; 2 ä-hän′tä, *n.* A state in Africa; richest district on the Gold Coast.

A-har′a, 1 ə-har′ə; 2 a-här′a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-har′ah, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 1.

A-har′e-hel, 1 ə-har′ı-hel; 2 a-här′e-hĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-har′hel, 1 ə-här′hel; 2 a-här′hĕl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 8.

A-ha′sai, 1 ə-hē′sai *or* ə-has′ı-ai; 2 a-hā′sı *or* a-hās′a-ı, *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 13.

A-has′bai, 1 ə-has′bai *or* ə-has′bı-ai; 2 a-hās′bı *or* a-hās′ba-ı, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 34.

A-has′tha-ri, 1 ə-has′thə-rai; 2 a-hās′tha-rı, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-has″u-e′rus, 1 ə-haz′yu-ī′rus; 2 a-hăz′yu-ē′rŭs, *n.* 1. *Bib.* Either of several Median or Persian kings, especially (*Esther*) one supposed to be Xerxes or Artaxerxes. 2. The legendary Wandering Jew. [Heb.]

A-ha′ra, 1 ə-hē′rə; 2 a-hā′ra, *n. Bib. Ezra* viii, 15.

A′haz, 1 ē′haz; 2 ā′hăz, *n. Bib.* A king of Judah, 741 B. C. *2 Kings* xvi, 2.

A-ha′zi, 1 ə-hē′zai; 2 a-hā′zı, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A″ha-zi′ah, 1 ē″hə-zai′ə; 2 ā″ha-zı′a, *n. Bib.* **1.** A king of Israel. *1 Kings* xxii, 40. **2.** A king of Judah. *2 Kings* ix, 29.

Ah′ban, 1 ä′ban; 2 ä′băn, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 29.

a-head′, } 1 ə-hed′; 2 a-hĕd′, *adv.* **1.** At the head, as of
a-hed′s, } a movement, advancing column, or the like; farther forward than another person or thing; as, some went *ahead* and the rest followed. **2.** Before one's path or course and in the direct line of it; as, a rock *ahead*. **3.** Toward an object or place in front; as, guns pointing *ahead*. **4.** Forward without pausing; onward; as, all right! move *ahead*: especially in the phrase *to go ahead*, and in *go-ahead* and its derivatives. [< A-, on, + HEAD.]—**ahead of. 1.** More advanced than. **2.** Quicker than; having the advantage of.—**to forge a.**, to advance slowly or rapidly, as in letting go or hauling in anchor; drift steadily after the sails are furled; continue at the same rate; progress persistently.—**to get a.**, to progress or be successful in life or in a career; get on; also, to have money laid up.—**to get a. of**, to overreach; secure the lead.

a-heap′, 1 ə-hīp′; 2 a-hēp′, *adv.* In or into a heap.

ahefe†, *tt.* To heave up; raise. **ahef†**.

a-height′, 1 ə-hait′; 2 a-hīt′, *adv.* [Archaic.] On high; aloft. [< A-, on, + HEIGHT.] **a-hight′‡**; **a-hight′‡**.

a-hem′, 1 ə-hem′; 2 a-hĕm′, *interj.* An exclamation to attract attention, or to indicate incredulity or hesitation: usually an inarticulate sound made as in clearing the throat.

A′her, 1 ē′hūr; 2 ā′hĕr, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 12.

a-here′, *adv.* [Dial., U. S.] Here; as, look *ahere*.

A. H. E. S., *abbr.* American Humane Educational Society.

a-hey′, 1 ə-hē′; 2 a-hę′, *interj.* Ho! hey! an exclamation.

ah-ga-o′, 1 ə-ga-ō′; 2 ä-gä-o′, *n.* [Guam.] *Bot.* A small verbenaceous tropical tree (*Premna gaudichaudii*) common in Guam. Its wood is used for house- and bridge-building, and the bark has medicinal properties. **aj-ga-o′‡**; **sau′co‡**.

a-hi′¹, 1 ə-hī′; 2 ä-hī′, *n.* [Hawaii.] *Ich.* The albacore.

A′hi², 1 ē′hai; 2 ā′hī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 15.

a-hi′a¹, 1 ə-hī′ə; 2 ä-hī′ä, *n.* [Tahiti.] *Bot.* A medium-sized myrtaceous tree (*Caryophyllus malaccensis*) of Malaysia and Polynesia. It bears large glossy ovate leaves and white or purple flowers, which are followed by a profusion of beautiful crimson fruits having a delicate flavor and an apple-like fragrance. **ma-cu′pa‡** [P. I. & Guam]; **Malay apple‡**; **no′nu-fi″a-fi′a‡** [Samoa]; **o-hi′a‡** [Hawaii].

a-hi′a², 1 ə-hai′ə; 2 a-hī′a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-hi′ah, 1 ə-hai′ə; 2 a-hī′a, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xiv, 3.

A-hi′a-lon, 1 ə-hai′ə-lən; 2 a-hī′a-lŏn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-hi′am, 1 ə-hai′əm; 2 a-hī′am, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 33.

A-hi′an, 1 ə-hai′ən; 2 a-hī′an, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 19.

A-hi′as, 1 ə-hai′əs; 2 a-hī′as, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-hi′cam, 1 ə-hai′kəm; 2 a-hī′căm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A″hi-e′zer, 1 ē″hai-ī′zər; 2 ā″hi-ē′zer, *n. Bib. Num.* i, 12.

a-high′, 1 ə-hai′; 2 a-hī′, *adv.* [Archaic.] On high.

a-high′-lone†, *adv.* Alone: an emphatic form.

A-hi′hud, 1 ə-hai′hud; 2 a-hī′hŭd, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiv, 27; *1 Chron.* viii, 7.

A-hi′jah, 1 ə-hai′jə; 2 a-hī′ja, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* xi, 29.

A-hi′kam, 1 ə-hai′kəm; 2 a-hī′kăm, *n. Bib. Jer.* xxvi, 24.

A-hi′lud, 1 ə-hai′lud; 2 a-hī′lŭd, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* viii, 16.

A-him′a-az, 1 ə-him′ı-az; 2 a-hĭm′a-ăz, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xiv, 50; *2 Sam.* xv, 27. [*1 Chron.* ix, 17.

A-hi′man, 1 ə-hai′mən; 2 a-hī′man, *n. Bib. Num.* xiii, 22;

A-him′e-lech, 1 ə-him′ı-lek; 2 a-hĭm′e-lĕc, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xxi, 7; *2 Sam.* viii, 17. [vi, 25.

A-hi′moth, 1 ə-hai′məth; 2 a-hī′mŏth, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.*

A-hin′a-dab, 1 ə-hin′ə-dab; 2 a-hĭn′a-dab, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 14.

a-hi″na-hi′na, 1 ə-hi″nə-hi′nə; 2 ä-hī″nä-hī′nä, *n.* [Hawaii.] *Bot.* A herbaceous composite perennial (*Argyroxiphium sandwicense*), growing about 3 feet high, having leaves and stems covered with silvery hairs and purple flower-heads.

a-hind′, **a-hint′**, *adv.* & *prep.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Behind. **a-hin′t‡**. [xiv, 50.

A-hin′o-am, 1 ə-hin′o-əm; 2 a-hĭn′o-ăm, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.*

A-hi′o, 1 ə-hai′o; 2 a-hī′o, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* vi, 3.

A-hi′on, 1 ə-hai′ən; 2 a-hī′on, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-hir′, 1 ə-hir′; 2 a-hĭr′, *n.* A Hindu caste of northern India.

A-hi′ra, 1 ə-hai′rə; 2 a-hī′ra, *n. Bib Num.* i, 15.

A-hi′ram, 1 ə-hai′rəm; 2 a-hī′răm, *n. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 38.

A-hi′ram-ites, 1 ə-hai′rəm-aits; 2 a-hī′ram-its, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 38.

A-his′a-har, 1 ə-his′ə-hər; 2 a-his′a-hăr, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-his′a-mach, 1 ə-his′ə-mak; 2 a-his′a-măc, *n. Bib. Ex.* xxxi, 6.

A-hi′sar, 1 ə-hai′sər; 2 a-hī′săr, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-hish′a-har, 1 ə-hish′ə-hər *or* ə-hai′sha-hər; 2 a-hish′a-hăr *or* a-hī′sha-hăr, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 10.

A-hi′shar, 1 ə-hai′shər; 2 a-hī′shăr, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 6.

A-hith′o-phel, 1 ə-hith′o-fel; 2 a-hĭth′o-fĕl, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xv, 12. [Heb., foolish brother.] [R. V.). *1 Esd.* viii, 2.

A-hi′tob, 1 ə-hai′təb; 2 a-hī′tŏb, *n. Bib.* (Apocryp.ha,

A-hi′tub, 1 ə-hai′tub; 2 a-hī′tŭb, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xiv, 3.

A-hi′ud, 1 ə-hai′ud; 2 a-hī′ŭd, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a. h. l., *abbr. Ad hunc locum* (at this place).

ahl, 1 äl; 2 äl, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A gambling game in which four short marked sticks are thrown up endwise so as to fall on a marked mat or cloth, counting values according to where they fall and what marks they show when they come to rest: a Klowan term. **arl‡**.

Ah′lab, 1 ä′lab; 2 ä′lăb, *n. Bib. Judges* i, 31.

Ah′lai, 1 ē′lai; 2 ā′lī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 31. [Prussia.

Ah′len, 1 ä′lən; 2 ä′lĕn, *n.* A town in Westphalia province.

Ahl′quist, 1 äl′kwist; 2 äl′kwist, **August Engelbert** (⁶/₁ 1826–¹¹/₂₁1889). A Finnish author and philologist.

ahm, 1 äm; 2 äm, *n.* Same as AAM.

Ah″ma-da-bad′, 1 ä″mə-də-bäd′; 2 ä″ma-dä-băd′, *n.* **1.** A district in Bombay presidency, British India; 3,049 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, famed for a mosque, Jain temple, and well, with underground galleries.

Ah′med, 1 ä′med; 2 ä′mĕd, *n.* Any one of several Turkish sultans. Specif.: (1) **A. I.** (1589–1617), son of Mahomet III. (2) **A. II.** (1643–1695). (3) **A. III.** (1673–1736). (4) **A. IV.** (1725–1789), who waged war with Russia.

Ah'med Fu'ad, 1 ä'med fû'ad; 2 ä'mĕd fu'ad, (1868–). Sultan of Egypt, Oct. 9, 1917–24.

ah-me-di', 1 a-me-dī'; 2 ä-mĕ-dī', *n.* [E. Ind.] A Mysore gold coin, equivalent to 16 rupees.

Ah"med-nag'ar, 1 ä'med-nug'ər; 2 ä'mĕd-nŭg'ar, *n.* **1.** A district in Bombay presidency, British India; 6,613 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, which has a stone fortress a mile in circumference. Captured by British troops under Wellesley, Aug. 12, 1803. **3.** A town in Gujarat, Bombay, India. **Ah"med-nug'gur‡.** [Bahawalpur state, Punjab, India.

Ah"med-pur', 1 ä'med-pûr'; 2 ä'mĕd-pur', *n.* A town in

A. H. M. S., *abbr.* American Home Missionary Society.

ah'na, 1 ä'na; 2 ä'na, *n. Bot.* A large African tree of the genus *Acacia*, of the family *Mimosaceæ*, having edible pods. **ah'na-tree"‡; an'na-tree"‡.**

Ah-na'pee, 1 a-nû'pī; 2 ä-nä'pē, *n.* A town in Kewaunee county, Wis.

A-ho'ah, 1 ə-hō'ə; 2 a-hō'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 4.

A-ho'e, 1 ə-hō'ī; 2 a-hō'e, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

A-ho'hite, 1 ə-hō'hait; 2 a-hō'hit, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 9.

A-ho'lah, 1 ə-hō'lə; 2 a-hō'la, *n. Bib. Ezek.* xxiii, 4.

a-hold'†, *adv.* Close to the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold.*

A-ho'li-ab, 1 ə-hō'lī-ab; 2 a-hō'li-ăb, *n. Bib. Ex.* xxxv, 34.

A-hol'i-bah, 1 ə-hol'ī-bə *or* ə-hō'lī-bə; 2 a-hŏl'i-ba *or* a-hō'li-ba, *n. Bib. Ezek.* xxiii, 4.

A-hol"i-ba'mah, 1 ə-hel'ī-bē'mə; 2 a-hŏl'i-bä'ma, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* Wife of Esau. **2.** In Byron's *Heaven and Earth,* a granddaughter of Cain.

A-hom', 1 ə-hem'; 2 a-hŏm', *n.* A native of Assam of Shan descent whose ancestors subdued the country in 1228, remaining its masters until overcome by the Burmese. In the 17th century they substituted the Assamese language for Indo-Chinese. See INDO-CHINESE.

a-home', *adv.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] At home; in the house.

a-hoo', 1 a-hû'; 2 a-hōō', *adv. Naut.* Slantingly or lopsidewise.

a-horse'back", 1 ə-hōrs'bak"; 2 a-hōrs'băk", *adv.* [Archaic.] On horseback.

a-hoy', 1 ə-hei'; 2 a-hŏy', *interj. Naut.* Ho there! a call used in hailing a ship. [< *a-* (introduct.) + HOY, *interj.*]

Ah'rens, 1 ä'rens; 2 ä'rĕns, **Heinrich** (7/14 1808–8/21 1874). A German jurist.

Ah'ri-man, 1 ä'ri-mən; 2 ä'ri-man, *n. Per. Myth.* The evil deity, the author of evil and ruler over the kingdom of darkness. In the later Persian dualism he held equal sway over the world with Ormuzd, the good deity. See ZOROASTRIANISM. **An'gro-maln'yush‡.**

Ormuzd becomes really the servant of *Ahriman.*
MAURICE *Moral and Mental Philos.* vol. i, ch. 5, . 75. [S. 1872.]

— **Ah'ri-ma'ni-an,** *n.* A devotee of Ahriman.

A. H. S., *abbr. Anno Humanæ Salutis* (in the year of human salvation).

Aht, *n.* Same as WAKASHAN.

ah"te'ah', 1 ä't ē'ä'; 2 ä'tę'ä', *n.* [Eskimo.] A shirt of skin, as of the fawn, or little auk, worn with the hairy part inside. R. E. PEARY *The North Pole* ch. 14, p. 31. [F. A. S. '10.]

a'hu, 1 ä'hû; 2 ä'hu, *n.* [Per.] The gazel (*Gazella subgutturosa*) of Persia and central Asia.

a'hu-at-le, 1 ä'u-at-ī; 2 ä'u-ăt-ı, *n.* A food prepared from the eggs of a Mexican ephydrid fly (*Ephydra hians*), mixed with hens' eggs and fried in cakes. **a'hau-at-l‡.**

a"hu-e-hue'tl, 1 ä'hû-ē-hwē'tl; 2 ä'hu-ę-hwę'tl, *n.* [Mex.] A large cypress-tree (*Taxodium mucronatum*) with subpersistent leaves and cone-scales strongly mucronate; Mexican bald or swamp cypress.

a-huff'†, *adv.* Swaggeringly.

a-hu'hu, 1 a-hû'hû; 2 ä-hu'hu, *n.* [Hawaii.] *Bot.* A leguminous perennial herb (*Cracca purpurea*) occurring in Polynesia, tropical Asia, and Australia. Its juice is narcotic and is used by Hawaiians to stupefy fish.

A"huit-zo'tl, 1 ä'hwit-zō'tl; 2 ä'hwit-zō'tl, *n.* A Mexican king who flourished in the 12th century.

a-hull', 1 ə-hul'; 2 a-hŭl', *adv.* So as to lie nearly broadside to wind and sea, under bare poles, and with helm lashed alee, as in heavy weather. [< A-, on, + HULL[2].]

a-hum', 1 ə-hum'; 2 a-hŭm', *adv. & a.* In a hum; humming.

A-hu'mai, 1 ə-hiû'mai *or* ə-hiû'mi-ai; 2 a-hû'mi *or* a-hû'ma-i, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 2.

A'hu-na-Vair'ya, 1 ä'hu-nə-vair'yə; 2 ä'hu-nä-vīr'yä, *n.* [Zend.] One of the three most sacred prayers of the Parsis. M. HAUG *Essays on the Parsis* p. 141. [TR. & CO. 1878.]

a-hun'gered, 1 ə-hun'gerd; 2 a-hŭn'gerd, *a.* [Archaic.] [Pressed with hunger; hungry.

But was *an hungered* for some joy untried.
LOWELL *Voyage to Vinland* pt. i, l. 5.

a-hun'gry†; an hungered‡.

a-hunt', 1 ə-hunt'; 2 a-hŭnt', *adv. & a.* On a hunt; hunting.

Follow you quick, with a whizz, as the hounds *a-hunt* with the huntsman.
BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 272. [M.]

A"hu-ra-maz'da, 1 ä'hu-ra-maz'də; 2 ä'hu-rä-măz'da, *n.* [Zend.] The supreme God, according to the teachings of Zoroaster; Ormuzd. See ZOROASTRIAN. M. HAUG *Essays on Parsis* pp. 301, 302. [TR. & CO. 1878.]

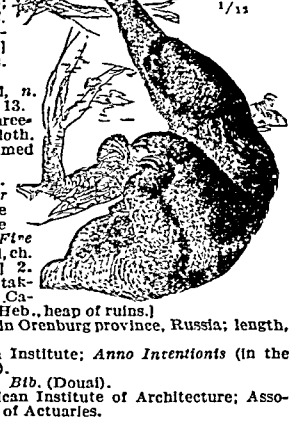
a-hush', 1 a-hush'; 2 a-hŭsh', *adv. & a.* In a hushed state; hushed. [iv, 6. **A-huz'zamt.**

A-hu'zam, 1 ə-hû'zam; 2 a-hu'zăm, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.*

A-huz'zath, 1 ə-huz'ath; 2 a-hŭz'ath, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxvi, 26.

a. h. v., *abbr. Ad hanc vocem* (at this word).

ah'-yah', 1 ä'-yä'; 2 ä'-yä', *interj.* A yell of anger, scorn, or derision; as, the *ah-yah* of an angry crowd.


Common Al. 1/12

a-hyp'ni-a, 1 ə-hip'ni-ə; 2 a-hŷp'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Insomnia. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *hypnos,* sleep.]

ah'yu, 1 ä'yu; 2 ä'yu, *n.* Same as AYU.

Ah'zai, 1 ä'zai; 2 ä'zi, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Neh.* xi, 13.

a'i[1], 1 ä'ī; 2 ä'ı, *n.* A three-toed or bradypodine sloth. [< Braz. *ai, hai:* named from its cry.]

ai[2], 1 ai; 2 ı, *n.* The ayu.

A'i[3], 1 ē'ai *or* ai; 2 ä'ı *or* ı, *n.* **1.** *Bab. Myth.* The female power of the sun. RAWLINSON *Five Great Monarchies* vol. i, ch. vii, p. 128. [D. M. & CO.] **2.** *Bib.* The second city taken by the Israelites in Canaan. *Josh.* vii, 2. [Heb., heap of ruins.]

Ai[4], 1 ai; 2 ı, *n.* A river in Orenburg province, Russia; length, 170 m.

A. I., *abbr.* American Institute; *Anno Inventionis* (in the year of the discovery).

A'la, 1 ē'ya; 2 ä'ya, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

A. I. A., *abbr.* American Institute of Architecture; Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

A-i'ah, 1 ē-ai'ə *or* ē'yə; 2 ä-ı'a *or* ä'ya, *n. Bib.* The father of Rizpah. *Gen.* xxxvi, 24. [Heb., clamor.] **A'la‡.**

ai-ai'a; ai-ai'ai, *n.* Same as AJAJA.

A'ia-lon, 1 ē'ya-lon; 2 ä'ya-lŏn, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

A"ian-te'la, 1 ē'yan-ti'ya; 2 ä'yăn-tē'ya, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* Festivals, generally three in number, celebrated in honor of (1) Ajax, son of Telamon, at Athens; (2) Ajax, son of Oileus, at Opus in Locris; (3) Ajax, son of Telamon, at Salamis.

A-i'ath, 1 ē-ai'ath *or* ē'yath; 2 ä-ı'ăth *or* ä'yăth, *n. Bib.* A place in Palestine. *Isa.* x, 28. [Heb., a ruin.] **[a'blinst.**

ai'blins, 1 ē'blinz; 2 ä'blins, *adv.* [Scot.] Perhaps; possibly.

A. I. C., *abbr.* Associate of the Institute of Chemistry.

A. I. C. E., *abbr.* Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

Ai'chi, 1 ai'chi; 2 ı'chı, *n.* A ken in Japan.

aich"mo-pho'bi-a, 1 ēch"mo-fō'bi-ə; 2 āch"mo-fō'bi-a, *n. Pathol.* Fear of sharp-pointed or cutting objects, sometimes amounting to fear of being touched by anything. [< Gr. *aichmē,* point of a spear, + -PHOBIA.]

aid, 1 ēd; 2 ād, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render assistance to; support by furnishing strength or means either to effect a purpose or to prevent or remove evil; help.

Uphold me, Father, in my loneliness
A little longer! *Aid* me, give me strength.
TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st. 44.

2. To promote the success of; seek to push or help forward; assist; help on; as, to *aid* a business enterprise. **3.** *Law.* To correct or cure, as a defect in a pleading or process, by a subsequent step in an action that precludes the consideration of such defect.

II. *i.* To help; assist; as, I will *aid.* [< F. *aider,* < L. *adjuto,* freq. of *adjuvo,* < *ad,* to, + *juro,* help.]

Syn.: abet, assist, befriend, cooperate, encourage, foster, help, promote, succor, support, sustain, uphold. *Help* expresses greater dependence and deeper need than *aid.* In extremity we say "God *help* me!" rather than "God *aid* me!" In time of danger we cry "*help! help!*" rather than "*aid! aid!*" To *aid* is to second another's own exertions. We can speak of *helping* the helpless, but not of *aiding* them. *Help* includes *aid,* but *aid* may fall short of the meaning of *help.* In law to *aid* or *abet* makes one a principal. (Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY.) To *cooperate* is to *aid* as an equal; to *assist* implies a subordinate and secondary relation. One *assists* a fallen friend to rise; he *cooperates* with him in helping others. *Encourage* refers to mental aid, as *uphold* now usually does; *succor* and *support,* oftenest to material assistance. We *encourage* the timid or despondent, *succor* the endangered, *support* the weak, *uphold* those who else might be shaken or cast down. See ABET; PROMOTE; SERVE.— Ant.: counteract, discourage, oppose, resist, thwart, withstand.— Prep.: aid *in* an enterprise, aid *with* money, aid *to* success, aid *against* the enemy.

— **to aid and abet,** to give assistance in or to; as, to *aid and abet* a crime or a criminal.— **aid'a-bl(eP, *a.*— aid'er, *n.***

aid, *n.* **1.** The act or result of helping or succoring, or the means employed; cooperation; assistance; as, to furnish *aid* to the suffering.

The National Government was repeatedly urged to give its *aid.*
BLAINE *Twenty Years of Congress* ch. 1, p. 25. [B. P. CO. 1884.]

The use of natural history is to give us *aid* in supernatural history.
EMERSON *Nature* ch. 4, p. 19. [J. B. A. 1886.]

2. A person or thing that affords assistance.

The right requires no false *aid* to make it appear the right.
COOPER *Redskins* ch. 3, p. 40. [O. & CO. 1880.]

3. *Law.* (1) A remedy; correction; as, a verdict in *aid* of a defect or omission in the pleadings or process. See AID, *v.*, 3. (2) A subsidy; in England, a personal tax for a grant to the sovereign in emergency. (3) *Feud. Law.* A tax, originally a gift, paid by a tenant or vassal to the lord. **4.** An aide-de-camp. [< F. *aide,* < *aider;* see AID, *v.*] Syn.: see ADHERENT; ADJUNCT; AUXILIARY.

— **aid'-ma'jor,** *n.* An adjutant.— **aid-prayer,** *n. Law.* A proceeding in a real action by which a person sued in respect of the title to land in which he has but a limited or inferior interest may pray that the person holding the fee or superior interest, be made party with him in the suit for the better defense of the title.— **first aid,** emergency treatment given to a person injured, as by an accident, while awaiting regular medical attendance.

Ai'dan, 1 ē'dən; 2 ä'dan, *n.* A Dalriadic king (d. 606), who in 603 attacked Æthelfrith, king of Bernicia, but was defeated. [Celt. *masc.,* fire.]

Ai'dan, Saint. A monk of Iona, who died 8/31 651. He introduced Christianity into Northumbria.

aid'ance, *n.* The act of aiding; assistance; help.— **aid'ant,** *a.* Giving aid; helpful.— **aid'ant,** *n.* [Rare.] A helper.

A-i-de', 1 ā-i-dē'; 2 ä-ı-dę', **Charles Hamilton** (1829–1906). A poet and novelist, son of an Armenian father by an English mother; born in Paris, but lived and wrote in England.

aide'-de-camp", 1 ēd'-di-kamp" *or* ēd'-də-kāñ"; 2 ād'-de-cămp" *or* ād'-de-cäñ", *n.* [AIDES'-DE-CAMP', *pl.*] *Mil.* An officer who receives and transmits the orders of a general and performs for him other confidential services. [F., *aide* (see AID, *n.*); *de,* < L. *de,* of; *camp,* < L. *campus,* field.] **aid'-de-camp"‡; aide‡.**

— **aide'-de-camp" ship,** *n.*

aide"-mé'moire', 1 ēd"-mē'mwär"; 2 ād"-mę'mwär', *n.* [F.] Literally, an aid to the memory; specif., an abridgment, as of a public document, so arranged as to recall the chief facts to the memory; a synopsis.

By an *aide-memoire* of the 6th of January last, the principal governments were informally sounded.
ROBERT BACON Letter on *World Conservation Conference* Feb. 19, '09.

Al'den, 1 ē'dən; 2 ä'dĕn, *n.* Eden: a fanciful spelling. **Al'denn‡.**

aid'ful, *a.* Helpful.

Al-din', 1 ai-din'; 2 ı-dīn', *n.* **1.** A vilayet in Asiatic Turkey; 17,370 sq. m.; capital, Smyrna. **2.** A town in Asia Minor. **Gu"zel'-His"sar'‡; I'den'‡.** **3.** 1 ē'din; 2 ä'dĭn. Eden.

aid'less, 1 ēd'les; 2 ād'lĕs, *a.* Bereft of aid; helpless.

aid"-ma'jor, *n.* See under AID, *n.*

A"i-do'ne-us, 1 ē"i-dō'ni-us; 2 ä"ı-dō'ne-ŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Hades or Pluto. **2.** A Molossian or Thesprotian king.

aid'-pray"er, *n.* See under AID, *n.*

A. I. E. E., *abbr.* American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

ai'el†, *n.* Same as AYEL.

aier†, *n.* Same as AIR[1].

ai'er-ie, *n.* Same as AERIE. **ai'er-y‡.**

A. I. G., *abbr.* Adjutant Inspector-general; Assistant Inspector-general.

ai-gle', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An icicle. WRIGHT *D. Dict.*

Ai'gle', *n.* Same as ÆGLE.

ai'glet', 1 ē'glēt; 2 ä'glĕt, *n. Her.* An eaglet. **aig'lettet.**

ai'glet', *n.* An aglet.

Ai"gnan', 1 ē"nyäñ'; 2 ä"nyäñ', **Étienne** (1773–1824). A French author; translated Homer's *Iliad.*

ai'gret, *a.* Sour; sharp. Compare EAGER.

ai'gre, 1 ē'gər; 2 ä'gęr, *n.* An eager; bore.

ai'gre-more, 1 ē'gər-mōr; 2 ä'gęr-mōr, *n.* [F.] Charcoal ready to take the sulfur and niter in making gunpowder.

ai'gret, 1 ē'gret; 2 ä'grĕt, *n.* **1.** A heron, the egret.

The traffic in *aigrets* is regulated by the duties imposed under the Tariff Act and by certain provisions in the Lacey Act, now incorporated as Sections 241–244 of the Criminal Code of the United States. The important provisions in this law are the clause in Section 242 prohibiting delivery to a common carrier of birds killed or shipped in violation of local laws, and that in Section 243 requiring all packages containing plumage shipped in interstate commerce to be marked with the name of the shipper and a statement of the contents. Sales and possession of *aigrets* are now prohibited under several of the State laws, among which the recent statutes of Louisiana, Massachusetts, and New York may be mentioned. T. S. PALMER Bureau Biol. Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in letter to *Standard Dict.* Nov. 5, '10.

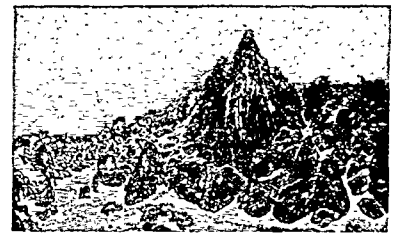
2. A tuft composed of feathers or precious stones, worn on a helmet, fez, etc., or on a head-dress for women. **3.** One of the hogfishes (*Lachnolæmus falcatus*). **4.** The bonnet-macaque. **5.** A cluster of points forming the air terminals of a lightning-rod. **6.** *Bot.* Same as EGRET. [< F. *aigrette,* tuft of feathers, an egret; see EGRET.] **ai"grette'‡.** [Aquamarine.

igue"-ma-rine', 1 ēg'-mə-rin'; 2 āg'-ma-rīn', *n.* [F.]

igues"-mortes', 1 ēg'-mōrt'; 2 āg'-môrt', *n. pl.* [F.] *Phys. Geog.* Waters that have become stagnant through the change of course of a river.

Aigues"-Mortes', *n.* A town in Gard department, France, with ancient fortifications and antiquities. [< L. *Aquæ Mortuæ.*]

ai'gui-ère', 1 ē'gi-ār' *or* ē'gyār'; 2 ä'gı-ĕr' *or* ä'gyĕr', *n.* [F.] A tall and slender richly ornamented pitcher or jug; a ewer or flagon.


Aiguille de Dru, Mont Blanc.

ai"guille', 1 ē'gwīl', ē'gwil', *or* ē'gwil; 2 ä'gwēl', ä'gwēl', *or* ä'gwil, *n.* [F.] **1.** A sharp rocky mountain-peak, especially one of those of the Italian Alps near Mont Blanc. **2.** A slender rock-perforating drill. **3.** A priming-wire. **4.** A vent-cleaner. **5.** A disease affecting falcons, due to lice.— **ai"guil-lesque',** *a.* Shaped like, or somewhat like, a needle. See AGLET.

ai"guil-lette', 1 ē'gwi-yet'; 2 ä'gwı-yĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** An ornamental shoulder-tag; aglet. **2.** A side-dish served on a skewer.

ai"gui-sē', 1 ē'gwī-zē'; 2 ä'gwī-sę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Pointed obtusely, as the four ends of a cross. **a-guisse'‡; ai-guisce'‡; ap-point-ée'‡; e-gui-se'‡; e-guis-se'‡.**

ai'gu-let, *n.* Same as AGLET. [Manchuria, China.

Ai-gun', 1 ai-gūn'; 2 ı-gŭn', *n.* A town and naval station in

A-i'ja, 1 ē-ai'jə *or* ai'ja; 2 ä-ı'ja *or* ı'ja, *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 31.

Al'ja-lon, 1 ē'[or ai']jə-lon; 2 ä'[or ı']ja-lŏn, *n. Bib.* The valley where the moon stood still; also, a city in Palestine. [Heb., place of deer.] **A'la-lon‡; Aj'a-lon‡.**

Al-je"leth-sha'har, *n. Bib. Ps.* xxii (heading).

Al'ken, 1 ē'ken; 2 ä'kĕn, *n.* **1. Charles A.** (10/31 1827–1/11 1892), an American clergyman and educator. **2. William** (8/41 1806–9/11 1887), an American politician; Governor of South Carolina. **3.** A county of S. W. central South Carolina; 1,068 sq. m. **4.** Its county-seat. **5.** A town of Crenshaw county, Ala.

Al'kin, 1 ē'kin; 2 ä'kin, *n.* **1. Arthur** (5/11 1780–4/11 1854), an English writer on science. **2. John** (1/11 1747–12/11 1822), an English editor; author; *General Biography.* **3. Lucy** (11/41 1781–1/21 1864), an English author of historic memoirs; daughter of John.

al'kin-ite, 1 ē'kin-ait; 2 ä'kin-it, *n. Mineral.* A blackish lead-gray sulfid of lead, copper, and bismuth ($PbCuBiS_3$), found in Siberia, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system; needle-ore. [< Dr. A. *Aikin.*]

all, 1 ēl; 2 ăl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause uneasiness or pain in; trouble bodily or mentally; make ill; disturb.

I don't see as anything *ails* the child.
H. B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 24, p. 304. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

II. *i.* To be somewhat ill: mostly now in the participial and adjective form; as, the child is *ailing.*

I grew a pale and slender boy. I began to *ail* and mope.
BULWER-LYTTON *Caxtons* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 15. [S. 1859.]

[< AS. *eglan,* trouble, < *egle,* = Goth. *aglus,* troublesome.]

all[1], *n.* [Rare.] Trouble; ailment.

all[2], *n.* [Dial.] The beard of barley or other grain.

A'l-la, 1 ē'ı-lə; 2 ä'ı-la, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Al-lan'tus, 1 ē-lan'tus; 2 ä-lăn'tŭs, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of trees of the quassia family. **2.** [a-] A tree of this genus. See TREE OF HEAVEN. The allantus is native in several Oriental countries, and is cultivated in Europe and America for shade and for its leaves, upon which a variety of silkworm feeds. [< *atlanto,* Malakka name.] **al-lan'thus‡; al-lan'tot.— al-lan'thus-silk"-worm,** *n.* The caterpillar of the cynthia-moth (*Philosannia cynthia*) feeding on ailanthus-foliage, and naturalized in America from the Orient, where the cocoons are utilized to some extent for silk.— **al-lan'ter-y,** *n.* [Rare.] A grove of ailanthus-trees.— **al-lan'thic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ailanthus; as, *allanthic* acid. **al-lan'tic‡.— al-lan'tine.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ailanthus or the silkworm that feeds on it. **II.** *n.* Silk from the ailanthus-silkworm.

A'l-lath, 1 ē'ı-lath; 2 ä'ı-lăth, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

alld, *pp.* Ailed. S. S.

al-lé', 1 ē-lē'; 2 ä-lę', *a. Her.* Having wings like birds, or sails like windmills. [F., < L. *ala,* wing.]

alle[2], *n.* Aisle: obsolete form.

Alle-leen', 1 ē-lin'; 2 ä-lēn', *n.* [Ir.] See HELEN.

al'le-ron, 1 ē'li-ron; 2 ä'le-rŏn, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Arch.* A wing wall to conceal the aisle of a church, or a half-gable formed by a penthouse roof. **2.** *Aero.* A small operatable auxiliary wing-tip or surface for maintaining the lateral balance of aeroplanes. ORVILLE WRIGHT. [F., dim. of *aile;* see AILE.] **al'le-ron‡; all-lette'‡; als'lette‡.**

All'linn, 1 ūl'yin; 2 ăl'yin, *n.* [Ir.] In prechristian legend, the daughter of Lewy, or, as some claim, of Owen, and beloved of Baile; she died while forcibly detained by the

youths of Leinster as she was on her way to meet Baile at Rosnaree. See BAILE. DOUGLAS HYDE *A Literary History of Ireland* ch. 11, p. 117. [T. F. U. '06.]

allit, 1 ăl'ĭt; 2 ăl't, *n.* A dependant of the ancient Cymry without clannish connections.

All"ly', 1 ă'yi'; 2 ă'yī', **Pierre d'** (1350–⁹/₁₀1420). French cardinal; called the "Hammer of Heretics."

ail'ment, 1 ēl'ment *or* -ment; 2 āl'ment, *n.* Indisposition of body or mind; slight sickness.

There is much that is called spiritual *ailment* that is nothing but stomachic *ailment.* H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* lect. viii, p. 269. [T. & F. 1868.]

Syn.: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.

ai-lo'lo, 1 ăi-lō'lo; 2 ĭ-lō'lo, *n.* [Hawaii.] A religious ceremony at which a hog is offered in sacrifice and a part of it eaten, as by persons entering certain professions. [puffin.

all'sa-cock", 1 ēl'za-kek"; 2 āl'sə-cŏk", *n.* [Local, Scot.] The

All'sa Craig, 1 ēl'sə krēg; 2 āl'sa crāg. A basaltic islet in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland.

Al-lu'ri-dæ, etc. Same as ÆLURIDÆ, etc.

al"lu-ro-pho'bi-a, *n.* Same as ÆLUROPHOBIA.

all'weed", 1 ēl'wĭd"; 2 āl'wēd", *n.* Same as CLOVER-DODDER.

aim, 1 ēm; 2 ām, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To direct, as a missile, blow, etc., with the purpose of hitting some specified object or part of an object; also, to direct (a weapon) with the eye, before its discharge; point or level; as, to *aim* a gun at a mark. **2.** To direct toward or against, as any word, act, or proceeding; as, to *aim* a remark at any one.

There's no weapon that slays
Its victim so surely (if well *aimed*) as praise.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 1, st. 20.

3†. To estimate; conjecture; devise.

II. *i.* **1.** To direct a missile or point a weapon at or toward anything. **2.** To have a purpose; make something one's object; endeavor earnestly; as, one should *aim* to succeed; ambition *aims* high: usually with *at* or an infinitive.

What Dr. Arnold mainly *aimed* at, was to promote the self-development of the young minds committed to his charge.
SMILES *Brief Biographies, Arnold* p. 74. [T. & F. 1861.]

3. [Colloq., U. S.] To intend; as, she *aims* to go to-morrow: common in the Tennessee mountain regions. **4†.** To make an estimate; form a guess. [< OF. *esmer,* < L. *æstimo,* estimate.] PREP.: *at.*— **aim'er,** *n.*

aim, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Divisible by 2 without remainder; even; not odd: applied to numbers. **2.** Being in a straight line; short; direct; figuratively, related by blood; akin.

aim, *n.* **1.** The act of aiming, directing, or pointing a weapon, missile, remark, etc., at anything; as, the mist interfered with his *aim.* **2.** The line of direction of anything aimed; as, the *aim* was correct.

Success will be found in a quiet singleness of justly chosen *aim.*
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. viii, ch. 3, p. 190. [W. & S. 1860.]

3. The object or point aimed at or to be aimed at; a mark or target; as, to miss one's *aim.* **4.** That which is intended; design; purpose; as, a noble *aim.*

A common error is that it may be allowable for a man to live a life of idleness, having no work and no *aim.*
D. S. GREGORY *Christian Ethics* pt. ii, p. 222. [S. & B. 1875.]

5†. Conjecture.

Syn.: aspiration, design, determination, end, endeavor, goal, inclination, intent, intention, mark, object, purpose, tendency. The *aim* is the direction in which one shoots, or sometimes that which is aimed at. The *mark* is that at which one shoots; the *goal,* that toward which one runs. All alike indicate the direction of *endeavor.* The *end* is the point at which one would close his labors; the *object,* that which he would grasp as the reward of his labors. *Aspiration, design, endeavor, purpose,* referring to the mental acts by which the *aim* is attained, are often used as interchangeable with *aim. Aspiration* applies to what are viewed as noble *aims; endeavor, design, intention, purpose,* indifferently to the best or worst. *Aspiration* has less of decision than the other terms; one may aspire to an object, and yet lack the fixedness of *purpose* by which alone it can be attained. *Purpose* is stronger than *intention. Design* especially denotes the adaptation of means to an end; *endeavor* refers to the exertions by which it is to be attained. One whose *aims* are worthy, whose *aspirations* are high, whose *designs* are wise, and whose *purposes* are steadfast, may hope to reach the *goal* of his ambition, and will surely win some object worthy of a life's *endeavor.* See AMBITION; DESIGN; DIRECTION; DRIFT; PURPOSE.— Ant.: aimlessness, avoidance, carelessness, heedlessness, neglect, negligence, oversight, purposelessness, thoughtlessness.

—aim'ser"er†, *n.* One who cried "aim" to archers; hence, an encourager.— **aim'-frontlet,** *n.* A wooden sight fitted to the muzzle of a cannon: rarely used.— **to give aim,** in archery, to stand near the target to tell the archers where their arrows fall.— **aim'ful,** *a.* Full of purpose.— **aim'fully,** *adv.* [Rare.] With definite purpose.

Ai'mak, 1 ăi'mak; 2 ĭ'măk, *n.* **1.** A legislative branch of the Mongol people that controlled the government. **2.** A division consisting of four nomadic tribes in the country north of Herat and Kabul, Afghanistan: 250,000 in number.

ai-ma'ra, 1 ăi-mā'rə; 2 ĭ-mä'ra, *n.* The trahira.

Ai"mard', 1 ĕ"mär'; 2 ă"mär', **Gustave** (⁹/₁₁1818–⁶/₁₁ 1883). A French story-writer and traveler.

almd, *pp.* Aimed. S. S.

A. I. M. E., *abbr.* American Institute of Mining Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Associate of the Institution of Mining Engineers.

aim'less, 1 ēm'les; 2 ām'lĕs, *a.* Wanting in aim or purpose.— **aim'less-ly,** *adv.*— **aim'less-ness,** *n.*

Reading ought not to be *aimless,* even though its aim be to while away an hour. PORTER *Books and Reading* p. 31. [S. 1873.]

Aim'well, 1 ēm'wĕl; 2 ām'wĕl, *n.* A decayed gentleman, one of the two beaux in Farquhar's *The Beaux' Stratagem.*

aim'wor"thy, 1 ēm'wûr'thi; 2 ām'wûr'thy, *a.* Worthy to be made an end or aim; as, an *aimworthy* purpose.— **aim'wor"thi-ness,** *n.* Excellence of aim; also, the quality of being aimworthy.

These worthy fellows waited, . . . trusting in God for *aimworthiness.* BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 54, p. 390. [H.]

ain, 1 ēn; 2 ān, *a.* [Scot.] Own.

a'in', 1 ă'yin; 2 ä'yin, *n.* The 16th Hebrew letter, having originally a sharp guttural and a vibrating palatal sound — both peculiar to the Semitic. See ALPHABET. [Heb. *'ayin,* < Ar. *'ain,* orig. eye.] **a'yin†.**

A'in', 1 ĕ'in; 2 ĭ'in, *n. Bib.* A city in Palestine. *Josh.* xv, 32. [Heb., an eye; a spring or fountain.]

Ain', 1 ăn; 2 ăn, *n.* **1.** A river in France; length, 118 m.; Jura mountains to the Rhône. **2.** A department in France; 2,239 sq. m.; 1,600 artificial lakes, used for fish-breeding and grain-cultivation; capital, Bourg-en-Bresse.

Al-nad', 1 ăl-năd'; 2 ĭ-năd', *n.* A district and town in Hadramaut, Arabia.

al'na-lite, 1 ăl'ne-lait; 2 ĭ'na-lit, *n. Mineral.* A variety of cassiterite containing tantalum pentoxid. [< Gr. *aïnos,* fire, + *lithos,* stone.]

ai"nĕ', 1 ĕ'nĕ'; 2 ĭ'ne', *a.* [F.] [AINÉE, *fem.*] Elder; advanced in years: sometimes combined with proper names; as, Dumas *aîné.*

al'nent, 1 ĕ'nent; 2 ĭ'nĕnt, *a.* [Rare.] *Her.* Running, as animals.

ain'hum, 1 ēn'hum; 2 ăn'hŭm, *n. Pathol.* A chronic disease that results in the dropping off of the little toes: said to be peculiar to the negro race.

Ain'mül-ler, 1 ain'mül-ər; 2 in'mül-er, **Maximilian Emanuel** (³/₁₁1807–¹²/₁₁1870). A German painter on glass.

Ainn'le, 1 an'li; 2 ăn'li, *n.* In Irish heroic legend, the second son of Usnach, brother to Naeise. See DEIRDRE, NAEISE, and SONS OF USNACH. **Ainn'li†.**

Al'no, 1 ai'no; 2 ĭ'no, *n.* One of a people found as uncivilized tribal communities in northern Japan and a few adjacent islands: often called the aborigines of the country; also, their language, unclassed, and but faintly resembling Japanese. They are of medium size, darker than the Japanese, the men wearing full beards. They worship the sun, moon, sea, etc., but believe also in an invisible spirit and in an evil principle.— **Al'no,** *a.*

The full beard is found among the *Ainos,* of whose hairy bodies so much has been said. The most trustworthy observers assure us that except in a few isolated cases the hairiness is not greater than in Europeans, but that it is always to be seen on the breast and legs — a fact that ranks as a curiosity.
GERLAND in *Iconographic Encyc.* vol. i, p. 262.

ain-sel'', 1 ēn-sel'; 2 ān-sĕl', *n.* [Scot.] Own self. **ain-sell't,**

Ains'lie, 1 ēnz'li; 2 ānz'li, **Hew** (⁴/₁₁1792–³/₁₁1878). A Scottish poet in America, author of *A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns* (1820).

A'in-Soph", 1 ă'yin-sōf'; 2 ĭ'yin-sōf', *n.* [Heb.] *Occult.* A being infinite, boundless, absolutely self-identical, but without attributes. [< Heb. without end.]

The primary cause and governor of the world is the *Ain-Soph,* who is both immanent and transcendent.
Kabbala Denudata tr. by Mathers, intro., p. 38. [G. R. 1887.]

Ains'worth, 1 ēnz'wûrth; 2 ānz'wûrth, *n.* **1. Henry** (1571–1623?), an English scholar and controversialist. **2. Robert** (⁹/₁₀1660–⁴/₁1743), an English scholar; *Lat. Dict.* **3. William Harrison** (²/₁1805–¹/₁1882), an English novelist; *The Tower of London,* etc.

ain't, 1 ēnt; 2 ānt. [Colloq.] Am not; are not: always inelegant; also, an illiterate ungrammatical form for the contractions *isn't, hasn't,* and *haven't:* a vulgarism. **an't†.**

Ain-tab', 1 ain-tăb'; 2 in-täb', *n.* A city in Syria, Turkey; an American mission station.

Al'nu, 1 ăl'nū; 2 ĭ'nu, *n.* See AINO.

A.·. Inv.·., *abbr. Freemasonry. Anno Inventionis* (in the year of the discovery).

Ai-o'li-an, Ai-ol'ic. Same as EOLIAN, etc.

Ai'o-lis, Ai'o-los, *n.* [Gr.] Same as ÆOLIS.

Ai"o-lo-bran"chi-a'ta, 1 ĕ"o-lo-brau"ki-ē'tə; 2 ă"o-lo-brăn"ci-ē'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods with variable gills, including all except the *Anthobranchiata.* [< Gr. *aiolos,* quick-moving, + *branchia,* gills.]

ai-phy'ti-um, 1 ai-fai'ti-um; 2 ĭ-fy'ti-ŭm, *n. Ecol.* An ultimate formation; the last stage of a succession.

a"ĭ-pim', 1 ă"ĭ-pim'; 2 ä"i-pim', *n.* [Braz.] *Bot.* The sweet cassava: probably a Tupian name.

air, 1 âr; 2 âr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To expose to the air, especially to outdoor air; admit air into; purify or dry by exposing to the air; ventilate; as, to *air* a room. **2.** To expose to heat; as, to *air* clothing or liquors. **3.** To make public; show off; display; as, to *air* theories.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To take the air, as in the street or park.

air²†, *vt.* To set to music; compose an air for.

air¹, *n.* **1.** (1) The mixture of gases that forms the apparent blue envelop of the earth. (2) The atmosphere.

Air consists chiefly of the gases oxygen and nitrogen very nearly in the proportions one to four. Recently it has been found to contain newly discovered gaseous elements nearly allied chemically to nitrogen, which have been named argon, neon, krypton, and xenon; also helium, long known spectroscopically as a constituent of the solar atmosphere and now believed to be a product of the disintegration of radium. These substances exist only as traces, with the exception of argon, which forms nearly 1 per cent. of the atmosphere by volume. There are also numerous impurities such as ammonia, sulfurous acid, etc. Carbonic dioxid, which is present in greater or less quantities, generally about .03 of 1 per cent., is usually regarded as a normal constituent.

2. The open space around and above the earth; as, a flaming sword hung in the *air;* to emerge into the *air.*

And all the *air* a solemn stillness holds. GRAY *Elegy* st. 2.

3. An atmospheric movement or current; wind; breeze: frequently in the plural; as, the gentle *airs* fanned his cheeks. **4.** Utterance abroad; publicity; as, the rumor has taken *air.* **5.** Any gas; especially, gas arising from combustion or the like, as from furnaces in iron-works. **6.** *Paint.* The representation of atmospheric perspective. **7.** *Liturg.* The nephele. **8.** Figuratively, something light and ethereal; wind; as, all *air* and no sense. **9†.** Breath; hence, information; intelligence. [F., < L. *aër,* < Gr. *aēr,* < *aēmi,* breathe.]

airet; ayret.— **air'-bag",** *n.* **1.** An inflated bag used to raise or buoy up a sinking or sunken vessel. **2.** In a pneumatic molding-machine, a device consisting of air-filled bags, which give the proper pressure to the sand; also, any device composed of air-filled bags for exerting a uniform pressure, as in printing-frames, bookbinders' case-making machines, etc. **3.** [Slang.] A shallow, loquacious person.— **air-ball,** *n.* A ball inflated with air, used for a toy.— **air-barometer,** *n.* A device for recording slight oscillations, as in the level of well-water by recording changes of air-pressure.— **air-base,** *n.* A place or region used as a basis of operation for aeroplanes.— **air-beat,** *n. Acoustics.* A single pulsation of air such as one felt mechanically from a vibrating object in which the waves are of extremely low frequency.— **air-bell,** *n.* **1.** *Zooph.* A roundish or pear-shaped organ acting probably as a gas-secreting gland for the swim-bladder in *Auronectæ;* an aurophore. **2.** An air-globule, as a bubble formed in glass-making or in developing photographs; air-bladder.— **air-billow,** *n.* A prolonged and moderate atmospheric wave; specif., an air-wave originating between two horizontal air-strata of varying velocity and direction.— **air-bladder,** *n.* **1.** A sac filled with air, the homolog of a lung, generally situated under the anterior part of the spinal column of fishes, aiding them to maintain an equilibrium in the water; the sound. **2.** Any vesicle filled with air, as in seaweed, glass, iron-castings, etc.— **air-blast,** *n.* An air-current (1) forced upon a fire to stimulate combustion, etc.; (2) directed on a dynamo-commutator to prevent sparking, or (3) impinged upon surfaces for polishing and abrading.— **air-boat,** *n.* A hydroaeroplane.— **air-bone,** *n.* A bone filled with air, as in birds.— **air-bottle,** *n.* A portable metallic container for compressed air, used as for inflating automobile tires.— **air-bound,** *a.* Prevented by the presence of air from acting: said of suction-pipes and sewage-pipes.— **air-box,** *n.* **1.** The conduit through which air for heating rooms is supplied to a furnace. See illus. under FURNACE. **2.** An air-compartment of a life-boat. **3.** A flue to convey fresh air into a mine.— **air-brake,** *n.* See BRAKE.— **air-brush,** *n.* An implement for spraying liquid color by compressed air.— **air-bucket,** *n.* A water-wheel bucket so arranged that the air may escape without interference with the entering water.— **air-bug,** *n.* Any true bug living in the open air and not in water; a land-bug.— **air-built,** *a.* Baseless; chimerical.— **air-casing,** *n.* A casing with an air-space between it and the object enclosed, to prevent too great transmission or radiation of heat.— **air-castle,** *n.* A visionary project or scheme; a day-dream.— **air-cataract,** *n.* An apparatus for lessening the impact of a moving object suddenly stopped, in which the air acts as a cushion, and lessens the force of impact.— **air-cavity,** *n.* Any cavity containing air, as the air-sacs in birds.— **air-cell,** *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A cavity for the reception of air. Specifically: (1) One of the minute compartments lining the alveolar passages and air-sacs of the lungs; an alveolus. (2) An air-sac of a bird. (3) A dilatation of the air-vessels or tracheæ of an insect. **2.** *Bot.* A cell or cavity filled with air, in various parts of the tissues of plants.— **air-chamber,** *n.* A chamber or enclosed space containing air; as, (1) to preserve buoyancy, as in a life-boat; (2) to serve as a cushion, as in a force-pump (see illus. under FORCE-PUMP); (3) to receive air from a water-pipe; (4) an air-cell; (5) a compartment between the septa of various chambered *Cephalopoda,* as the nautilus; a camera; loculus.— **air-chambered,** *a.*— **air-channel,** *n.* **1.** A channel through which air passes. **2.** *pl.* Channels in the masonry of walls and fire-bridges and beneath the hearths of reverberatory furnaces, intended to preheat the air admitted and to prevent injury to the foundations from the great heat of the furnace.— **air-cock,** *n.* A faucet used to control the passage of air.— **air-compartment,** *n.* An air-tight part, as of a shaft, for ventilating a mine.— **air-cone,** *n.* In a marine engine, a cone to receive air and steam from the hot-well.— **air-cooled,** *a.*— **air-cooling,** *a.* Reducing the heat of the cylinder of a gasoline-engine, as in motor vehicles, by diffusing it over an enlarged surface through additional radiators and exposing it to a current of air.— **air-craft",** *n.* **1.** The science of aerial navigation. **2.** Aeroplanes and balloons collectively.— **air-crossing,** *n.* A place in a mine where one air-course runs over or under another one, or over or under the level or gang-road.— **air-cushion,** *n.* **1.** A bag inflated with air, specif., one used (1) as a pillow, or (2) in a water-pipe to lessen the water-hammer. **2.** An air-spring.— **air-cylinder,** *n.* **1.** A nearly air-tight cylinder having a piston playing in it: used to check the recoil of a gun. **2.** A cylinder beneath a railway-car, in which is compressed air which operates brakes.— **air-dew,** *n.* Manna.— **air-door,** *n.* A door for controlling air-currents in a mine.— **air-drain,** *n.* **1.** A channel around a foundation to promote dryness by allowing free circulation of air. **2.** A passage for the escape of gases from a mold while the molten metal is being poured in.— **air-drawn,** *a.* Drawn in the air; imaginary.— **air-dried,** *a.* Evaporated; dried in the air, as fruit.— **air-driven,** *a.* Driven by air, especially by compressed air.— **air-dry,** *a.* So thoroughly dry that no moisture is expelled upon exposure to the air.— **air-drying,** *n.* Drying in air by exposure, as woods, fruits, etc.— **air-duct,** *n.* **1.** A tube or passage conveying air. **2.** Specif., the duct connecting the air-bladder with the intestines, as in physostomous fishes.— **air-embolism,** *n. Pathol.* Embolism by bubbles of air in the veins.— **air-endway,** *n.* [Eng.] A passage made in a coal-seam for ventilation.— **air-float,** *n.* Same as AIR-BLADDER. **2.**— **air-floated,** *a.* Separated by an air-current: said of light substances, such as fine graphite.— **air-flue,** *n.* A small flue in a chimney through which to draw the foul air from a room.— **air-formed,** *a.* Made of or like the air.— **air-fountain,** *n.* A fountain which ejects water by means of compressed air.— **air-funnel,** *n.* **1.** A ventilating-flue formed by leaving out a timber from a vessel's frame or upper works above the water-line. **2.** *Zool.* The inferior part of the pneumatocyst of a free-swimming siphonophore in which the gas is secreted.— **air-gap,** *n.* **1.** The air-space between the armature and field in a dynamo or motor. **2.** Same as GAP, 2.— **air-gas,** *n.* Air mixed with hydrocarbon vapor: used for heating and as an illuminant.— **air-gossamer,** *n.* An air-thread.— **air-heading,** *n.* A smaller passage in a mine driven parallel with the gangway, and used for ventilating.— **air-jack,** *n.* A lifting-jack operated by compressed air and consisting of a vertical cylinder and a piston, the rod of which serves as a lifting-arm.— **air-jacket,** *vt.* To furnish with an air-jacket.— **air-jacket,** *n.* A garment, usually of rubber, inflated and used as a life-preserver.— **air-jig,** *n. Mining.* An apparatus which by means of currents of air separates minerals according to their specific gravity.— **air-leak,** *n. Elec.* The loss of charge sustained by an insulated substance because of the discharging action of the surrounding atmosphere.— **air-lift,** *n.* A pump in which the lifting power consists of air driven down an inner pipe to force water up an outer one.— **air-line,** *n.* **1.** The shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface. **2.** A direct railroad route.— **air-liquefier,** *n.* A device for changing air into liquid air, as by means of compression and cooling.— **air-lock,** *n.* **1.** An air-tight antechamber of a submarine caisson: for graduating the air-pressure. **2.** A stoppage of the flow of water in a pump caused by the presence of air.— **air-logged,** *a.* Impeded by the air, as a piston-head in a cylinder.— **air-loop,** *n.* A narrow window.— **air-machine,** *n.* A ventilating-machine for renewing the air, as in a mine.— **air-monger,** *n.* A visionary.— **air-passage,** *n. Bot.* An extended air-space between cells, as in stems of some water-plants.— **air-pillow,** *n.* See AIR-CUSHION.— **air-plane,** *n.* An aeroplane.— **air-plant,** *n.* A plant unconnected with the ground, growing on a tree or other object, but not parasitic and deriving its nourishment from the atmosphere: especially, an epiphytic orchid.— **air-plate,** *n.* A bored plate permitting only a given quantity of air to pass through; a perforated baffle-plate.— **air-plug,** *n. Naut.* A plug that can be removed from a water-tight manhole-plate or scuttle-cover into which it is screwed.— **air-pocket,** *n.* Same as POCKET, *n.*, 8.— **air-poise,** *n.* An instrument for weighing air.— **air-pore,** *n.* Same as STOMA.— **air-potato,** *n.* An East-Indian yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*), a tall herbaceous climber cultivated as an oddity, bearing very large, angular axilla bulbs, edible like potatoes.— **air-pressure,** *n.* Atmospheric pressure.— **air-proof,** *a.* Impenetrable by air.— **air-propeller,** *n.* **1.** Any ventilating device that diffuses air, as a rotary fan. **2.** A device for supplying air, as to an iceboat, to aid in its propulsion.— **air-receiver,** *n.* A contrivance for equalizing the air-pressure in a furnace.— **air-receptacle** or **air-space,** *n.* A place for air; an air-sac in a bird.— **air-regenerator,** *n.* The regenerator which heats atmospheric air passing through it to a reheating or steel-melting furnace, coke-ovens, etc.— **air-register,** *n.* Same as REGISTER, 4.— **air-saller,** *n. Aero.* A glider.— **air-separator,** *n.* Any apparatus, as a dust-separator, utilizing air-power, as for the separation of minerals.— **air-setting,** *a.* Hardening by exposure to the air, as cement.— **air-sickness,** *n.* Same as

AERIAL SICKNESS.—**air'sinus**, *n.* One of the hollow spaces in the bones of the skull that communicate with the nasal passages.—**air'slaked**, *a.* Slaked by exposure to the air, as lime. See SLAKE. **air'slacked‡.—air'sollar**, *n.* See SOLLAR.—**air'speed**, *n. Aero.* Speed through the air, as of a flying-machine: distinguished from its speed before leaving the ground. See LAND-SPEED. LOUGHEED *Vehicles of the Air* p. 466. [R. & B. CO.' 10.]—**air'stirring**, *a.* Vibrating the air; thrilling, as music.—**air'stone**, *n.* A meteor. —**air'streams**, *n. pl.* Currents of air artificially produced and charged with smoke: used in determining the movements of air in encountering various obstacles.

His [Marcy's] method is to form a series of parallel *air-streams* within a large chamber, then to charge them with smoke. . . . When an obstacle is placed in their path the movement of the air is clearly distinguished. *Scientific American* Feb. 1, '02, p. 75.

—**air'tap**, *n.* A pet-cock for a series of hot-water pipes.—**air'thread**, *n.* A floating thread of spider's silk.—**air'threatening**, *a.* High-reaching; as, "*air-threatening* tops of cedars tall."—**air'tint**, *n. Paint.* An atmospheric modification of a tint.

The marvellous falls off and shades away into soft *air-tints*.
J. A. SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 149. [H. 1880.]

—**air'trap**, *n.* **1.** Same as STENCH-TRAP. **2.** A small funnel to intercept air-bubbles, as in a barometer-tube.—**air'trunk**, *n.* A ventilating conduit, as in a public hall or theater.—**air'tumbler**, *n* A tumbler-pigeon.—**air'twist**, *n.* An air-bubble, as in the stem of a glass receptacle, that becomes a hollow spiral by twisting.—**air'twisted**, *a.*—**air'valve**, *n.* See VALVE.—**air'vesicle**, *n. Bot.* A bladder-like air-chamber serving as a float for many water-plants, as in certain sea-weeds.—**air'volcano**, *n. Phys. Geog.* A non-volcanic opening from which gas, mud, and stones are ejected.—**air'washer**, *n.* A device for clearing air of foreign substances by circulating it through water.—**air'washings**, *n. pl.* The atmospheric impurities remaining in a liquid through which air has been passed for purification.—**air'way"**, *n.* Any passageway for air; particularly, the ventilating passage of a mine.—**air'wood**, *n.* [Rare.] Wood dried in the air, *i. e.*, not kiln-dried.—**dephlogisticated air**, OXYGEN.—**fixed air**, carbon-dioxid gas.—**hot air** [Slang, U. S.], empty braggadocio; boastfulness.—**in the air. 1.** Insecure; unsupported; also, abroad; prevalent; as, the battery is *in the air;* changes are *in the air.* **2.** Without body or foundation in fact; undetermined; as, the project is as yet all *in the air.*—**to be or go up in the air** [Colloq., U. S.], to become excited; as, he *went up in the air* when told the cost.—**to beat the air**, to make vain or blind efforts.—**to take air**, to become public; as, the scandal is sure *to take air.*—**to take the air. 1.** *Falconry.* To try to rise above the falcon: said of a bird trying to escape. **2.** To go into the air. **3.** To make a trip in an airplane.

Air is used as the first element in self-explaining compound nouns naming: (1) Things containing air; as,

air-drum	air-holder	air-reservoir

(2) Things conveying air or permitting it to pass; as,

air-brick	air-grating	air-scuttle
air-bridge	air-hole	air-shaft
air-course	air-level	air-stack
air-exhaust	air-pipe	air-strainer
air-faucet	air-pit	air-strake
air-gate	air-port	air-tube

(3) Things operated by air, or using it as a motive fluid; as,

air-balloon	air-hoist	air-telegraph
air-drill	air-locomotive	air-thermometer
air-engine	air-pistol	air-whistle
air-hammer	air-spring	

(4) Things designed to distribute or move air, to regulate its flow, or to act on it; as,

air-carbureter	air-condenser	air-injector
air-compressor	air-governor	air-regulator

(5) Things used for measuring the humidity, purity, quantity, velocity, etc., of air; as,

air-gage	air-manometer	air-meter	air-tester

(6) Things in which air forms the principal or sole component or agent; as,

air-bath	air-cure	air-current

—**air'less**, *a.* Not open to the air; destitute of air; as, an *airless* vault; *airless* space.—**air'like"**, *a.*

air[2], *n.* **1.** The peculiar or characteristic appearance, mien, or manner of a person or thing; as, a kingly *air;* an *air* of secrecy.

The great dome of St. Paul's looks down with an *air* of motherly protection. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 190. [J. B. A. 1886.]

2. Artificial or assumed manner or appearance; affectation: commonly in the plural.

Don't be haughty, and put on *airs*.
SAXE *Proud Miss McBride, Moral.*

[F., < It. *aire, aria,* < L. *aër,* atmosphere; see AIR[1], *n.*]

Syn.: appearance, bearing, behavior, carriage, demeanor, expression, fashion, look, manner, mien, port, sort, style, way. *Air* is that combination of qualities which makes the entire impression we receive in a person's presence; as, we say he has the *air* of a scholar, or the *air* of a villain. *Appearance* refers more to the dress and other externals. We might say of a travel-soiled pedestrian, he has the *appearance* of a tramp, but the *air* of a gentleman. *Expression* and *look* especially refer to the face. *Expression* is oftenest applied to that which is habitual; as, he has a pleasant *expression* of countenance; *look* may be momentary; as, he gave his comrade a significant *look*. We may, however, speak of the *look* or *looks* as indicating all that we look at; as, he had the *look* of an adventurer; I did not like his *looks*. *Bearing* is rather a lofty word; as, he has a noble *bearing; port* is practically identical in meaning with *bearing,* but is more exclusively a literary word. *Carriage,* too, is generally used in a good sense; as, the lady has a good *carriage. Mien* is closely synonymous with *air,* but less often used in a bad sense. We say a rakish *air,* rather than a rakish *mien. Mien* may be used to express some prevailing feeling as, "an indignant *mien*." *Demeanor* goes beyond *appearance,* including conduct, behavior; as, a modest *demeanor. Manner* and *style* are, in large part at least, acquired. See BEHAVIOR; MANNER; PRETENSE.—**to give oneself airs,** to assume affected manners of superiority.

air[3], *n. Mus.* **1.** A melodic as contrasted with a harmonic succession of notes, rhythmically arranged; tune.

Sweet *air*, how every note brings back
Some sunny hope, some day-dream bright!
MOORE *Come Play that Simple Air Again* st. 2.

2. The leading part in a harmonized piece: usually soprano; as, she sang the *air,* and I the alto. [F., < It. *aria,* < L. *aër,* atmosphere; see AIR[1], *n.*] Syn.: see TUNE.—**national air,** the tune of a popular patriotic song recognized either officially or by general consent.

A-ir'[4], 1 ə-ir'; 2 ā-ir', *n.* See ASBEN.

air. *adv.* & *a.* [Scot.] Early. [set to music.

air'a-ble†, *a.* **1.** Capable of being aired. **2.** That may be

air'bag", **air'casing**, etc. See under AIR[1], *n.*

air'craft, *n.* See under AIR[1] *n.*

aird, *pp.* Aired. S. S.

Air'drie, 1 ār'drı; 2 ār'drı, *n.* A coal-mining town, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

air'drome", *n.* An aerodrome.

ai're[1], 1 āi'rı *or* ār; 2 i're *or* ār, *n.* [AI'RIG, *pl.*] [Ir.] *Ir. Hist.* In the tribal division of ancient Ireland, a freeman whose standing was based on his possessions, as of cattle, land, tenants, etc. An **og-aire** was a householder, and a **bo-aire** one who possessed as many as 20 cows. The **aire-desa, aire-ard, aire-tuisi,** and **aire-forguill** each held 10, 20, 27, and 40 tenants, respectively, on their lands and received food-rent from them.

The enclosed houses belonged to the freemen (*aire,* pl. *airig*). The size of the houses and of the enclosing mound and ditch marked the wealth and rank of the *aire.* If his wealth consisted of chattels, he was a **bo-aire** (cow-*aire*).
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xiv, p. 768.

ai're[2]†, *n.* Same as AERIE.

Aire[1], 1 ār; 2 ār, *n.* **1.** A fortified manuf. town in Pas-de-Calais dep., France. **2.** A collegiate town in Landes dep., France. **3.** A tributary of the Ainse river, France; l. 81 m.

Aire'dale terrier. See DOG.

air'em"bo-lism, etc. See under AIR[1], *n.*

air'er, 1 ār'ər; 2 ār'er, *n.* **1.** One who airs. **2.** A device for purifying or drying by air; a clothes-drier.

air'fleet", *n. pl.* The aircraft of a nation collectively.

air'gun", 1 ār'-gun"; 2 ār'-ğŭn", *n.* An air-rifle.

air'head"ing, *n.* See under AIR[1], *n.*

air'hole", 1 ār'-hōl"; 2 ār'-hōl", *n.* **1.** A hole containing gas or air, made by air, or intended for or allowing its passage. **2.** A flaw in a casting. **3.** An opening in the ice. **4.** *Aero.* An air-pocket. See POCKET, *n.* 8.

ai'ri[e]†. **I.** *a.* Airy. **II.** *n.* An aerie.

air'i-fied, 1 ār'ı-faid; 2 ār'i-fid, *a.* Made airy; flimsy; pretentious; showing airs. [< AIRY + -FY.]

air'i-ly, 1 ār'ı-lı; 2 ār'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a light or airy manner; delicately. **2.** In light spirits; gaily; jauntily.

air'i-ness, 1 ār'ı-nes; 2 ār'i-nĕs, *n.* The quality of being airy.

air'ing, 1 ār'ıŋ; 2 ār'ing, *n.* **1.** An exposure to the air or fire for warming or drying. **2.** Exercise in the air. —**air'ing-stage"**, *n.* A place for drying gunpowder.

air'ish, 1 ār'ısh; 2 ār'ish, *a.* **1.** [Prov.] Full of air; breezy.

Airish out'n doors, ain't it? C. E. CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* ch. 27, p. 479. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. [Colloq.] Assuming airs; showing off; airified; as, an *airish* fellow. **3†.** Aerial.

air'jack", **air'leak**, etc. See under AIR[1], *n.* [winds.

air'lane, *n.* A course through the air not subject to variable

air'ling†, *n.* A giddy, frivolous person.

air'liq"ue-fi"er, air'machine, etc. See under AIR[1], *n.*

air'ly, 1 ār'lı; 2 ār'ly, *a.* [Colloq.] Early: now considered slang, but in the 17th century the correct form and sound, and still heard in Pennsylvania and New England.

air'man, 1 ār'man; 2 ār'măn, *n.* [Recent.] An aeronaut.

air'man-ship, 1 ār'man-ship; 2 ār'man-ship, *n.* [Recent.] Knowledge and skill in the art of aerial navigation: opposed to *seamanship;* as, daring and skilful *airmanship. New York Times* July 18, '10, p. 1, col. 7.

air'-me"ter, etc. See under AIR[1], *n.*

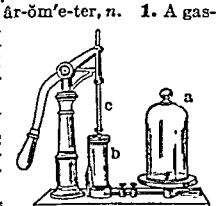
airn, 1 ārn; 2 ārn, *n.* [Scot.] Iron.

air'o-hy"dro-gen, 1 ār'o-hai"dro-jen; 2 ār'o-hī"dro-ğĕn, *a. Chem.* Relating to a mixture of air and hydrogen.—**airohydrogen blowpipe**, a blowpipe having a flame of mixed air and hydrogen.

air'ol, 1 ār'ōl *or* -ol; 2 ār'ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem* A grayish-green compound ($C_6H_3(OH)_4COBiI$) of basic iodid and bismuth gallate used as an antiseptic and as a substitute for iodoform; airoform.

Ai-ro'lo, 1 ai-rō'lo; 2 ı-rō'lo, *n.* A village in Ticino, Switzerland; end of St. Gothard tunnel: scene of a French defeat by the Russians, Sept. 13, 1709.

air-om'e-ter, 1 ār-om'ı-tər; 2 ār-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** A gasometer for holding air. **2.** An instrument for measuring air or its velocity. [< AIR[1], *n.*, + Gr. *metron,* measure.]



Exhausting Air-pump.
a, bell-glass receiver; *b,* cylinder; *c,* piston-rod. The action of the piston exhausts the bell glass.

air'pas"sage, air'plane, etc. See under AIR[1], *n.*

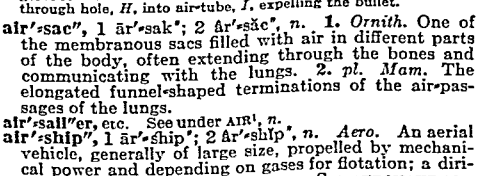
air'pump", 1 ār'-pump"; 2 ār'-pŭmp", *n.* A pump for exhausting, compressing, or transmitting air. See PUMP.

—**Geissler's mercury air-pump** (*Mach.*), a vacuum-pump provided with two bulbs or receptacles for mercury, connected by a flexible tube, so that one bulb may be filled or emptied by raising or lowering the other.—**Toepler's mercury a.,** a modification of the Geissler air-pump, in which a barometer-tube allows the escape of exhausted air, and the controlling stop-cock is replaced by a glass valve.

air'raid", *n.* An attack delivered by armed aeroplanes and dirigible balloons.

air're-ceiv"er, air'receptacle, etc. See under AIR[1], *n.*

air'ri"fle, 1 ār'-rai"fl; 2 ār'-rī"fl, *n.* A self-loading rifle which impels its missile by compressed air.



1. Air-rifle. 2. Mechanism of an air-rifle.

The bullet is inserted from magazine *A,* into barrel, *B,* when spring, *C,* is compressed by means of *D, D,* and plunger, *E,* engages with trigger, *F.* When plunger is released the air is compressed in air-chamber, *G,* and passes through hole, *H,* into air-tube, *J,* expelling the bullet.

air'sac", 1 ār'-sak"; 2 ār'-săc", *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* One of the membranous sacs filled with air in different parts of the body, often extending through the bones and communicating with the lungs. **2.** *pl. Mam.* The elongated funnel-shaped terminations of the air-passages of the lungs.

air'sail"er, etc. See under AIR[1], *n.*

air'ship", 1 ār'-ship"; 2 ār'-shĭp", *n. Aero.* An aerial vehicle, generally of large size, propelled by mechanical power and depending on gases for flotation; a dirigible balloon. ORVILLE WRIGHT. See AERONAUTICS.

air'sick"ness, air'slacked, etc. See under AIR[1], *n.*

air"squad'ron, 1 ār"-skwod'rən; 2 ār'-skwŏd'ron, *n.* An escadrille.

airt, 1 ārt; 2 ārt. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To guide. **II.** *n.* A cardinal point.

air'tap", **air'tester, air'thread**, etc. See under AIR[1], *n.*

air'tight", 1 ār'-tait"; 2 ār'-tīt", *a.* Not allowing air to pass, enter, or circulate; as, an *air-tight* joint or vessel.—**air-tight stove,** or **air-tight,** a sheet-iron wood-stove from which air can be nearly excluded or admitted in any desired degree, so that combustion may be exactly regulated.

For the abomination of the *air-tight stove* is reserved till wintry weather. HAWTHORNE *Mosses* ch. 1, p. 39. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

air'-tight"ly, *adv.* So as to be air-tight.

air'tint", **air'trap, air'trunk**, etc. See under AIR[1], *n.*

A-i'rus, 1 ē-ai'rus; 2 ā-ī'rŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apoc.). *1 Esd.* v, 31.

air'valve", etc. See under AIR[1], *n.*

air'ves"sel, 1 ār'-ves"el; 2 ār'-vĕs'ĕl, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A breathing-tube, as a trachea or windpipe; a vessel containing air. **2.** A reservoir of air. **3.** The air-chamber of a pump. [upward. **air'wards†.**

air'ward, 1 ār'wərd; 2 ār'ward, *adv.* Toward the air;

air'wo"man, *n.* An aviatrice.

air'wor"thy, *a.* In fit condition for flight: said of the stability, machinery, etc., of aircraft.

air'y[1], 1 ār'ı; 2 ār'y, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the air; in the air; aerial; as, an *airy* region. **2.** Open to or pervaded by the free air; breezy; as, an *airy* retreat. KANE *Arctic Explor.* vol. i, p. 234. [c. & P. 1857.] **3.** Like or of the nature of air; as light as air; hence, immaterial; delicate; graceful; ethereal; buoyant; as, an *airy* evening dress; *airy* music; *airy* fancy; *airy* nothings.

Our brightest joys are but as *airy* shapes Of cloud.
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Psalm of Confession* in bk. vi, st. 2.

4. Without reality, or dealing in unreal things or fancies; visionary; speculative; as, an *airy* day-dreamer.

Plain figures make desperate work with *airy* 'somehows.'
H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers* pt. ii, ch. 21, p. 253. [J. C. D. 1855.]

5. Putting on airs; affected; airish. **6.** Light or quick of mood; vivacious; gay. **7.** *Paint.* Having transparent atmospheric effect. **8†.** Of good bearing or manner. **air'ie; air'some†.**

Syn.: aerial, animated, ethereal, fairylike, frolicsome, gay, joyous, light, lively, sprightly. *Aerial* and *airy* both signify of or belonging to the air, but *airy* also describes that which seems as if made of air; we speak of *airy* shapes, *airy* nothings, where we could not well say *aerial; ethereal* describes its object as belonging to the upper air, the pure ether, and so, often, heavenly. *Sprightly,* spirit-like, refers to light, free, cheerful activity of mind and body. That which is *lively* or *animated* may be agreeable or the reverse; as, an *animated* discussion; a *lively* company. See IMAGINARY; ROMANTIC. — Ant.: dull, heavy, inert, ponderous, slow, stony, wooden.

Side Aisle, Cathedral of Amiens.

air'y[2], *a.* Same as ARY.

air'y†, *n.* **1.** An aerie. **2.** Area.

Air'y, 1 ār'ı; 2 ār'y, **Sir George Biddell** (7/2 1801–1/21892). An English Astronomer Royal.

als'chro-la-trel"a, 1 als'kro-lə-trī"ə; 2 ıs'-cro-la-trē"a, *n.* [Recent.] The worship of the ugly, the nasty, and the brutal. FREDERIC HARRISON. [Gr.]

The life of Baudelaire went out in the impotence of despair, the agony of self-torture. His beauty worship finished in *aischrolatreia.*
FRANK CRANE in *The Globe,* New York, Sept. 8, 1913, p. 14, col. 1.

A'i-sha, 1 ā'ı-shə *or* ē'shə; 2 ā'i-sha *or* ā'sha, *n.* (611–678.) Mohammed's favorite wife. **Ay'e-sha‡.**

aisle, { 1 āil; 2 īl, *n.* **1.** A passageway, as in a church,
alle[6], { theater, or other audience-room, by which the pews or seats may be reached or the room traversed: an obvious development from the original meaning.

Nor must the service begin till the Squire has strutted up the *aisle.* COWPER in *The Connoisseur* Aug. 19, 1756.

2. Originally, a lateral division or wing of a church, flanking the main structure or nave, from which it is divided by a range of columns or piers; sometimes, improperly, the nave itself, especially in such compound words as *three-aisled;* hence, also, any similar wing or passage, as in an ancient temple, or in a forest.

The nave and *aisles* all empty as a fool's jest.
TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act iv, sc. 3.

Through the long drawn *aisle* and fretted vault.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 10.

[< OF. *aile,* < L. *ala;* see ALA.] See AILE. **āile†; īlet†.**—**aisled**, *a.* **1.** Provided with aisles. **2.** Placed in an aisle.—**aisle'less**, *a.* Not having aisles.

ais'let, 1 ai'let; 2 ī'lĕt, *n.* An islet: an incorrect spelling.

Aisne, 1 ēn; 2 ān, *n.* **1.** A river in Meuse, Marne, Ardennes, and other departments, France; length, 175 m. **2.** A department in France; 2,866 sq. m.; capital, Laon; scene of German defeat, Sept. 14–28, 1914, of bitter fighting in 1917, and finally of defeat in 1918.

A"is-top'o-da, 1 ē"is-top'o-də; 2 ā'is-tŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder of labyrinthodonts with a serpentiform limbless body and solid teeth. [< Gr. *aistos,* unseen, + *pous,* foot.]—**a-is'to-pod**, *a.* & *n.*—**a"is-top'o-dous**, *a.*

ait[1], 1 ēt; 2 āt, *n.* A little island, especially in inland waters. [< AS. *iget,* dim. of *īg,* island.] **ey'ot‡.**

ait[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A hearty meal.

Ai-tar'e-ya-Brah'ma-na, 1 ai-tur'ē-yə-brā'mə-nə; 2 ı-tūr'ā-ya-brä'ma-na, *n.* [Sans.] The Brahmana or sacrificial portion of the Rig-Veda, containing the earliest Hindu speculations upon the meaning of sacrificial prayer, the origin and performance of Vedic rites, etc. See BRAHMANA.

aitch, 1 ēch; 2 āch, *n.* The letter *H, h.*

aitch'bone", 1 ēch'bōn"; 2 āch'bōn", *n.* **1.** The buttock- or rump-bone in cattle. **2.** The cut of beef with this bone. See BEEF. [< OF. *nache* (< L. *natis*), buttock, + BONE.]

aitch'piece", *n.* An H-piece.

aith, 1 ēth; 2 āth, *n.* [Scot.] An oath.

ai"ti-ol'o-gy, *n.* Same as ETIOLOGY.

Ait'ken-ite, 1 ē'ken-ait; 2 ā'kĕn-it, *n. Ecc. Hist.* A follower of Robert Aitken (1800–1873), who aimed to bring into the Anglican Church some of the principles of the Methodist Church, particularly those referring to conversion.

Ait'kin, 1 ēt'kın; 2 āt'kin, *n.* **1.** A county in E. central Minnesota; 1,900 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

ait'meal", 1 ēt'mīl"; 2 āt'mēl", *n.* [Scot.] Oatmeal.

Ai'ton, 1 ē'tən; 2 ā'ton, **William** (1731–21793). A Scottish botanist.

Ai"tu-ta'ki, 1 ai'tu-tā'kı; 2 ī"tu-tä'ki, *n.* One of the Hervey Islands in Polynesia; length, 9 m.—**Ai"tu-ta'ki-an**, *n.*

Aı'va-lyk, 1 aı'va-lĭk; 2 ı'vä-lẏ̈k, *n.* A seaport in N. W. Asia Minor; people mostly Greeks; noted for olives and oil.

aı'ver, 1 ĕ'vər; 2 ā'ver, *n.* [Scot.] A draft-horse.

aı-wan', 1 aı-wän'; 2 ı-wän', *n.* [Per.] *Arch.* A room set apart for coronation ceremonies or for public audiences.

Aix, 1 ĕks; 2 äks, *n.* A city in Bouches-du-Rhône department, France; library, 100,000 vols.; cathedral: Roman antiquities.

Aix"-la-Cha"pelle', 1 ĕks"-la-sha'pel'; 2 äks"-lä-shä"pĕl', *n.* A city in Prussia, the capital of Rhenish Prussia and formerly the capital of Charlemagne's empire. It has a famous cathedral, founded in 796, spa, and manufactures. Here several peace treaties were signed, as between France and Spain in 1668, and Prussia and Austria (Austrian succession) in 1748. An International Congress which freed France of foreign occupation was held here in 1818.

Aix"-les-Bains', 1 ĕks"-lē-bañ'; 2 äks"-lę-bäñ', *n.* An ancient town in Savoy department, France; famous for its thermal waters, antiquities, and as a resort.

aı'zle, *n.* [Scot.] A hot cinder.

A"ı-zo-a'ce-æ, 1 ĕ"aı-zo-ĕ'sı-ı; 2 ā"ı-zo-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* Same as FICOIDEÆ. **A"ı-zo'on**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aeizōos*, ever-living.] — **a"ı-zo-a'ceous**, *a.*

AJ. [U. K.] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

a'ja, 1 ä'jə; 2 ā'ja, *n.* [S. Afr.] A nurse, especially one well advanced in years; an ayah.

A-jac'cio, 1 ə-yĕ'cho; 2 ä-yĕ'cho, *n.* A seaport, capital of Corsica; the birthplace of Napoleon I. [QUAETHOL.

a-jac'ol, 1 ə-jak'ŏl *or* -ol; 2 a-jăc'ŏl *or* -ōl, *n.* Same as **A'jah**, 1 ē'jə; 2 ā'ja, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 24.

a-ja'ja, 1 ə-yŭ'yu; 2 ä-yä'yä, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** The roseate spoonbill. **aı-aı'at**; **aı-aı'aıt**; **a-ja'iat**. **2.** The American jabiru.

Aj'a-lon, 1 aj'ə-lən; 2 ăj'a-lŏn, *n. Bib. Josh.* x, 12.

A-jan', 1 ə-jăn'; 2 ä-zhän', *n.* A name formerly applied to the E. coast of Africa extending from Zanzibar to Cape Guardafui.

a-jar'[1], 1 ə-jär'; 2 a-jär', *adv.* & *a.* In a partly opened position: slightly opened: said of a door or the like.

> The western gates of heaven, Left . . . *ajar*.
> WHITTIER *Pentucket* st. 1.

[< A-, on, + ME. *char*, turn; see CHAR[2], *n.*]

a-jar'[2], *adv.* & *a.* In a jarring or discordant condition, wanting in harmony; as, to set one's nerves *ajar*.

> Any accident . . . that puts an individual *ajar* with the world.
> HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. i, ch. xiii, p. 129. [N. Y. & CO. 1879.]

[< A-, on, + JAR[1], *n.*]

A'jax, 1 ē'jaks; 2 ā'jăks, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** Son of Telamon; the bravest of the Greeks who besieged Troy, except Achilles. In Homer Ajax typifies brute strength and courage without reason. **2.** A son of Oileus, king of Locris, and one of Helen's suitors. [sjar. [< A-, on, + JEE; see GEE.] **a-gee'**†.

a-jee', 1 ə-jī'; 2 a-jē', *adv.* & *a.* [Scot.] Awry; askew; also.

Aj-mere', 1 aj-mır'; 2 ăj-mēr', *n.* An ancient city in Rajputana, British India; capital of the province Ajmere-Merwara; seat of Mayo College. **Aj-mer'**†; **Aj-mir'**†.

Aj-mere'-Mer-wa'ra, 1 -mer-wā'rə; 2 -mēr-wä'ra, *n.* A province in N. W. British India; survey 1921, 2,711 sq. m.

a'jo, 1 ä'ho; 2 ä'ho, *n. Bot.* A large boraginaceous tree (*Cordia alliodora*), native in western South America, which when cut exhales a garlic-like ŏdor.

A-jodh'ya, 1 ə-yōd'ya; 2 ä-yōd'yä, *n.* An ancient city in Faizabad, India; formerly 96 sq. m. in area; 100 temples, 36 mosques; annual fair of Ramnami, 500,000 pilgrims attending. [pace.

a-jog', 1 ə-jŏg'; 2 a-jŏg', *adv.* On a jog; at a leisurely

a-joint', 1 ə-jəint'; 2 a-jŏint', *adv.* & *a.* On joint or pivot; supple. [The beune. [Sp.]

a-jon"-jo-li', 1 a-hōn"-ho-lī'; 2 ä-hōn"-ho-lī', *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.*

a-jou'pa, 1 ə-jū'pa, 2 a-ju'pa, *n.* [S. Am.] A pile-dwelling in the coast region of Venezuela, especially one among trees above the flood-level at the mouth of a stream.

à jour, 1 ä zûr; 2 ä zhur. [F.] In openwork style; pierced; also, showing a translucent design: said of certain methods and types of decoration.

a"jou"rē', 1 a"zû"rē'; 2 ä"zhu"rę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Having the central part removed: said of a bearing or ordinary.

aj'ow-an, 1 aj'o-an; 2 ăj'o-an, *n.* [E. Ind.] The fruit of a plant (*Ptychotes coptica*) of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*), cultivated in Egypt, Persia, and India; also, its essential oil: used as a condiment and as a carminative. **aj'a-vat**; **aj'ou-aint**; **aj'ou-ant**; **aj'ow-aent**; **aj'ow-ainst**; **aj'-ow-anst**; **aj'vaint**; **aj'wainst**; **aj'wainst**.

Aj'u-ga, 1 aj'u-ge; 2 ăj'u-gə, *n. Bot.* An Old World genus of annual or perennial herbs of the family *Menthaceæ*, with terminal spikes of verticil-clustered white or blue flowers peculiar for their short upper lip. See BUGLE[3], *n.*

[< A-, not, + L. *jugum*, yoke.]

a-ju'gate, 1 a-jū'gĕt; 2 ā-jų'gāt, *a.* Without a jugum.

a-ju"ra-tl'ba, 1 ə-jū"rə-tal'bə; 2 a-jų"ra-tl'ba, *n.* [S. Am.] A shrub of Brazil, with whose oil the natives anoint their bodies. [in Brazil.

A-ju"ru-o'ca, 1 a-jū"ru-ō'kə; 2 ä-zhų"ru-ō'ca, *n.* A town

a-just'†, *tr.* To adjust.

aj'u-tage, 1 aj'u-tij; 2 ăj'u-tag, *n.* **1.** A tube or nozle for the discharge of liquid, so shaped as to offer the least friction. **2.** A spout or tube, as of a fountain [< F. *ajoutage*, something added, < *ajouter*, add, < LL. *adjuxto*, < L. *ad*, to, + *jungo*, join.] **ad'ju-tage**†.

a-jut'ment, 1 ə-jut'ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-jŭt'ment, *n.* [Rare.] A projection.

ak, 1 āk; 2 äk, *n.* [Hind.] Same as MADAR.

a'ka[1], 1 ä'kə; 2 ā'ka, *n.* [New Zealand.] A climbing shrub (*Metrosideros scandens*) of the myrtle family, the hard wood of which is called New Zealand lignum-vitæ; sometimes ornamentally cultivated. [Assam.

Ak'a', 1 ūk'a; 2 äk'ä, *n.* A member of one of the hill tribes of

a"ka-a"ka-a'wa, 1 ä"ka-ä"ka-ä'wə; 2 ä"kä-ä"kä-ä'wä, *n.* [Hawaii.] A begoniaceous pink-and-white flowering plant (*Hillebrandia sandwicensis*), from 3 to 6 feet high.

a-ka"a-ka'i, 1 ə-kä"ə-kä'ı; 2 ä-kä"ä-kä'ī, *n.* [Hawaii.] The mat-rush.

A'ka-bah, 1 a'ka-ba; 2 ä kä-bä, *n.* **1. Gulf of**, a narrow gulf, N. E extremity of the Red Sea, in Arabia. **2.** A town situated at the extremity of the Gulf of Akabah.

a"ka-ha'ra, 1 a"kä-hä'rä; 2 ä"kä-hä'rä, *n.* A Japanese cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus hakuensis*).

a-ka'la, 1 a-kä'la; 2 ä-kä"lä, *n.* A Hawaiian shrub (*Rubus macræi*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), the edible deep-red fruit of which sometimes attains a diameter of 2 inches. [province, British India.

A"kal-kot', 1 ū'kal-ket'; 2 ä'kāl-kōt', *n.* A state in Bombay

A"ka-ma"ga-se'ki, 1 ū"ka-mā"ga-sē'kı; 2 ä"kä-mä"gä-sę'kī, *n.* Same as SHIMONOSEKI.

a"ka-mat'su, 1 ä"ka-mat'su, 2 ä"kä-mät'su, *n.* [Jap.] A valuable Japanese pine (*Pinus densiflora*) less resinous than the matsu: used for building, etc.

a"ka-me-bu'ku, 1 ū"ka-mē-bū'ku, 2 ä"kä-mę-bų'kų, *n.* [Jap.] Same as KITANAKURA.

A'kan, 1 ē'kan; 2 ä kan, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 27.

a-kan'thi-on, *n.* See ACANTHION.

a-kan'ti-cone, 1 ə-kan'tı-kōn; 2 a-kăn'ti-cōn, *n. Mineral.* A variety of epidote: arendalite. [< Gr. *akē*, point, + *anti*, against, + *kōnos*, cone.] [ribbon-tree.

a"ka-ro'a-tree", 1 a"ka-rō'ə-trī"; 2 ä"kä-rō'a-trē", *n.* The

a-kar"y-o'ta, 1 ə-kar'ı-ō'tə; 2 a-cär'y-ō'ta, *n. pl. Biol.* Cells without a nucleus. [< A-, not, + Gr. *karyon*, nut.]

a-ka'sa[1], 1 a-kū'shə; 2 ä-kä'sha, *n.* **1.** [Sans.] The fifth element in addition to fire, water, earth, and air: generally translated by *ether*. It is the vehicle of sound. **2.** *Theos.* The primary plastic matter, from which all things are evolved; the ether of space. **a'ka-sha†.— akasa tatva**, see VAYU. [A town on Honshiu Island, Japan.

A-ka'shi, 1 a-kā'shı *or* ū'kū-shī'; 2 ä-kä'shi *or* ā'kä-shī', *n.*

a-kat"a-ma-the'sı-a, *n.* Same as ACATAMATHESIA.

Ak'a-tan, 1 ak'ə-tan; 2 äk'a-tän, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* viii, 38.

a-kaz'ga, 1 ə-kaz'gə; 2 a-käz'ga, *n. Bot.* A poisonous plant of western Africa (genus *Strychnos*) used in ordeals.

a-kaz'gin, } 1 ə-kaz'jin, -jin *or* -jin; 2 a-käz'gin, -gin *or* -gin,
a-kaz'gine, } *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid derived from the plant akazga, and acting like nux vomica.

a-kas'gi-a†; **a-kas'gine**†; **a-kaz'gi-a**†.

Ak'bar, 1 ak'bar: 2 äk'bär, **Mohammed** (1542–1605). The greatest Mogul emperor of Hindustan: surnamed **Je-lal'ed-Din'**, "Glory of the Faith." [< Ar. *agbar*, very great.] **Ak'bert**.

ak'beer, 1 ak'bır; 2 äk'bēr, *n.* [Hind.] A red powder with which the participants pelt each other in the Hindu festival of the Holi.

A. K. C., *abbr.* Associate of King's College, London. [nally.

a'ke, 1 ū'kē; 2 ä'kę, *adv.* [Maori.] Toward the future; eter-

a'ke, } 1 ū'kē *or* ū'kı; 2 ä'kę *or* ä'ko; 1 ā'kē-a'kē *or* ak'-

a'ke-a"ke, } 1-ak; 2 ä'kę-ä"kę *or* äk'ī-äk', *n.* [New Zealand.] Either of two small trees: (1) *Dodonæa viscosa* of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*). (2) *Olearia traversii* of the aster family.

a-ke'a, 1 ə-kī'ə; 2 ä-kē'ä, *n.* Same as AKIA.

A-ke'bi-a, 1 ə-kī'bı-ə; 2 a-kē'bi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of hardy, woody climbing plants of the family *Lardizabalaceæ* (*Berberidaceæ*), having dark-brown sweet-scented flowers. *A. quinata* is common in cultivation. [< Jap. *akebi*.]

a-kee', 1 ə-kī'; 2 a-kē', *n.* A small West-Indian tree (*Cupania* or *Blighia sapida*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), originally a native of Guinea; also, its fleshy fruit. [The turnstone.

a-ke"ke-ke', 1 a-kē"kē-kē'; 2 ä-kę"kę-kę', *n.* [Hawaii.] *Ornith.*

a-ke'ki, 1 ə-kē'kı *or* ū'kē-kī; 2 a-kę'ki *or* ä'kę-kī, *n.* [Jap.] A hardy evergreen tree (*Thuyopsis dolabrata*), native of Japan. Compare THUJOPSIS.

a-kel'da-ma, 1 ə-kel'də-mə; 2 a-kĕl'da-ma, *n.* Aceldama.

a-kele'†, *tr.* & *i.* To cool or become cool.

A'ken, 1 ū'kən; 2 ä'kĕn, *n.* A manufacturing town in Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe.

a-ke'ni-um, *n.* Same as ACHENIUM. **a-kene'**†.

a-ken'ne'†, *vt.* To bring forth; give birth to (offspring).

a-kenne'[2]†, *v.* To know again; recognize.

Ak'en-side, 1 ak'en-said; 2 äk'ĕn-sid, **Mark** (11/ıı1721–6/22 1770). An English didactic poet; *Pleasures of the Imagination*.

a-ke"pe-nle', 1 ə-kē"pē-nī'; 2 a-kę"pę-nē', *n.* [Hawaii.] A drepanidine bird (*Loxops coccinea*) of Hawaii.

a'ker†, *n.* **1.** Acre. **2.** Acker.

a-ker"a-toph'o-rous, *a.* Same as ACERATOPHOROUS.

ak'er-ite, 1 ak'er-aıt; 2 äk'er-īt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of syenite characterized by a considerable amount of plagioclase and a small amount of quartz and containing both biotite and augite. [< *Aker*, Norway.]

Ak'er-man, *n.* **1.** 1 ak'er-mən; 2 äk'er-man. **John Yonge** (5/12 1806–11/15 1873), an English antiquary. **2.** 1 ū'kər-mən; 2 ä'ker-män. A town in Bessarabia, Roumania.

ak'er-man-ite, 1 ak'er-mən-aıt; 2 äk'er-man-īt, *n. Mineral.* A dark-colored calcium silicate ($Ca_4Si_2O_{10}$), that crystallizes in the tetragonal system and is isomorphous with melilite and gehlenite; found only in slags. [< Richard *Akerman*, Swedish metallurgist.]

A'kers, 1 ē'kərz; 2 ä'kers, **Benjamin Paul** (7/15 1825–5/21 1861). An American sculptor.

A'kers-hus", 1 ū'kərs-hûs"; 2 ä'kers-hūs", *n.* An amt in Norway; about 2,059 sq. m.; capital, Christiania. **Ag'-gers-huus**†.

A-kes'tes, *n.* [Gr.] Same as ACESTES.

A'ke-thor, 1 ū'kē-thōr; 2 ä'kę-thôr, *n. Norse Myth.* A title of Thor: corruption of *Ukko-Thor*. [< *Ukko*, the Finnish thunder-god.]

ak'e-ton†, *n.* Same as ACTON.

A'kha, 1 ū'kə; 2 ä'kä, *n.* See under INDO-CHINESE.

A"khal-tslkh', 1 ū"kūl-tsıkh', 2 ä"käl-tsĭkh', *n.* A town in Transcaucasia Russia. **A"kal-zik'**†; **A"khal-zikh'**†; **A-kis'kat**.

A. K. H. B. Pen-initials of Andrew Kennedy Hutchinson Boyd, a Scottish clergyman; *Recreations of a Country Parson*.

Ak"his-sar', 1 ūk"hı-sūr'; 2 äk"hi-sär', *n.* A town in Asiatic Turkey, ancient *Thyatira*.

Akh-lat', 1 ăh-lät'; 2 äh-lät', *n.* A town, formerly the royal city of Armenia, on Lake Van, in Erzerum vilayet, Asia Minor. [**Akh-min'**†; **Ash'mount**.

Akh-mim', 1 ah-mim'; 2 äh-mym', *n.* A town in Egypt.

a-khoond', 1 ā-kūnd'; 2 ä-kōōnd', *n.* [Hind.] A teacher; specif., a high priest; a title of the ruler of the Swati.

a-khun'†; **a-khund'**†.

Akh-tyr'ka, 1 ŭh-tır'kə, 2 äh-tŷr'ka, *n.* A manufacturing town in Kharkof government, Ukraine; annual fair.

a"khund-za'da, 1 ū'kund-zū'də; 2 ä"kųnd-zä'da, *n.* [Per.] A title signifying the son of an akhoond. [narrative.

a"khy-a'na, 1 ū'kı-ā'nə; 2 ä'ky-ä'nä, *n.* [Sans.] A legend;

a-kl'a, 1 a-kī'a; 2 ä-kī'ä, *n.* [Hawaii.] *Bot.* A tall thymelæceous shrub of Polynesia, of which the bast-fibers are used for cordage and the bark, which is narcotic, to stupefy fish.

a-kl'a-lo"a, 1 ə-kī'ə-lō"ə, 2 a-kī'a-lō"a, *n.* [Hawaii.] A drepanidine bird, *Hemignathus procerus* of Kauai, and *H. olivaceus* of Hawaii.

A-kl'ba, 1 a-kī'bə; 2 ä-kī'ba, **Ben Joseph** (A. D. 50?–135). A Jewish rabbi, systematized Jewish traditions; founded the religious code by means of his *Mishna of Rabbi Ellezer*; tortured and killed by the Romans.

a-kl'kl-hl, 1 ə-kī'kı-hī, 2 a-kī'kī-hī, *n.* [Hawaii.] A drepanidine bird (*Oreomyza bairdii*) of Kauai.

a-klm'bo, 1 ə-kim'bo; 2 a-klm'bo, *adv.* In a position in which the hands rest on the hips and the elbows are turned outward at a sharp angle: said of the arms.

> The man who stands with arms *akimbo* set.
> LOWELL *Glance Behind the Curtain* st. 6.

[< A-, on, + KEEN + BOW[2].] **a-kem'bo**†; **a-kem'bow**†; **a-klm'bow**†.

a-kin', 1 ə-kin'; 2 a-kln', *adv.* & *a.* [Used generally after its noun.] **1.** Of the same kin: related by blood; belonging to the same family or to the same natural group; as, persons *akin* to each other; the cat is *akin* to the tiger. **2.** Of similar nature or qualities; as, jealousy is *akin* to envy.

> Along the brook, with its sunny look *Akin* to living glee.
> E. B. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* pt. iv, st. 9.

ak"l-ne'sl-a, 1 ak'ı-nī'sı-ə; 2 äk'i-nē'si-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Paralysis of the nerves of motion. **2.** The momentary interval between the systole and diastole of the heart. [< Gr. *akinēsia*, < *a-* priv. + *kineō*, move.] **ac"l-ne'si-a**†; **ak"l-ne'sis**†.— **akinesia algera**, paralysis resulting from the pain accompanying muscular movement.— **ak"l-ne'sic, ac"l-net'lc**, *a.*

ak'l-nete, 1 ak'ı-nīt; 2 äk'i-nēt, *n. Bot.* A non-motile spore detached for propagation without true cell-formation or rejuvenescence. See APLANOSPORE. [< Gr. *akinētos*, motionless, < *a-*, priv. + *kineō*, move.] — **ak"l-net'lc**, *a.*

ak"l-ne"to-gen'e-sis, 1 ak'ı-nī'to-jen'ı-sis; 2 äk'i-nē'to-ĝĕn'-e-sis, *n. Biol.* Degeneracy of animal structure through inactivity. Compare KINETOGENESIS.

A'kis, *n.* [Gr.] Same as ACIS.

A'kl-ta, 1 ū'kī-ta; 2 ä'kī-tä, *n.* **1.** A ken in Honshiu Island, Japan. **2.** Its capital.

Ak'ka[1], 1 ak'ə; 2 äk'a, *n.* **1.** One of the northern group of Negrillo dwarfs, living in the forest region of Central Africa. See NEGROID. **2.** The language of this group.

Ak'ka[2], 1 ūk'ə; 2 äk'ä, *n.* **1.** A town of Syria. **A'cret**. **2.** A village of Sahara where caravans plying between Morocco and Timbuktu halt.

Ak'kad, Ak-ka'di-an. Same as ACCAD, etc. [v, 38.

Ak'kos, 1 ak'oz; 2 äk'ōs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.*

Ak'kra, 1 ak'rə; 2 äk'ra, *n.* A city; capital of the Gold Coast Colony, W. Africa.

Ak'kub, 1 ak'ub; 2 äk'ŭb, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 24.

ak'kum, 1 ak'um; 2 äk'ŭm, *n.* [Heb.] In the Talmud, a pagan; an idolater. [formerly **Teslin**.

Ak'lan, 1 ak'lən; 2 äk'lan, *n.* A lake in Alaska; 100 by 15 m.;

ak'mite, *n.* Same as ACMITE.

Ak"mo-linsk', 1 ak'mo-linsk'; 2 äk'mo-linsk', *n.* A government of central Asiatic Russia; 225,074 sq. m.

a-knee', 1 ə-nī'; 2 a-nē', *adv.* [Archaic.] In a kneeling posture.

a-know'†, **a-knowl'edge**†. Same as ACKNOW, etc.

A-kol'me-tol, 1 ə-kel'mı-tel; 2 a-kŏl'me-tŏl, *n. pl.* Same as ACŒMETI.

a-ko'ko, 1 ə-kō'ko; 2 a-kō'ko, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, especially *E. lortfolta*, a tree the juice of which is applied as a remedy for ulcers.

A-ko'la, 1 ə-kō'lə; 2 a-kō'la, *n.* **1.** A district in W. Berar, British India; about 2,678 sq. m. **2.** A town in Akola district; a seat of American missions.

a'korn†, **a'kret**, *n.* An acorn. **ake'horn**†. [British India.

A-kot', 1 ə-kōt'; 2 a-kŏt', *n.* A town in Akola district,

ak"ou-la'tion, a-kou'phone, etc. See ACOULATION, etc.

ak'ra, 1 ak'rə; 2 äk'ra, *n.* [Ind.] The vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Ak"ra-bat-tl'ne, 1 ak"rə-ba-tal'nı; 2 äk"ra-bä-tī'nę, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Macc.* v, 3.

Ak-rab'bim, 1 ak-rab'ım; 2 äk-räb'im, *n. Bib.* A pass in Palestine. [Heb., scorpion.]

A-kra'tes, *n.* Same as ACRATES.

ak"re-oph'a-gy, *n.* Same as ACREOPHAGY.

ak"ro-ce-phal'ic, *a.* Same as ACROCEPHALIC.

Ak'ron, 1 ak'rən; 2 äk'ron, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Summit county, O.; seat of Buchtel College (Universalist), founded in 1870 (since 1913 known as the University of Akron). **2.** A town in Hale county, Ala. **3.** A town in Plymouth county, Ia. **4.** A village in Erie county, N. Y.

Ak-Sal', 1 ak-sal'; 2 äk-sal', *n.* A mountain of the Kara Tau range, Turkestan; 14,825 ft. high.

Ak-su', 1 ak-sū'; 2 äk-sų', *n.* A city in E. Turkestan, China; conquered by China, 1877.

a'ku[1], 1 ū'kū; 2 ä'kų, *n.* [Hawaii.] *Ich.* A valuable food-fish, the ocean bonito (*Gymnosarda pelamis*). [high.

A-ku'[2], *n.* A mountain in the Himalayas, Nepal; 24,313 ft.

Ak'ud, 1 ak'ud; 2 äk'ŭd, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, footnote). *1 Esd.* v, 30. [gler.

a-ku'le, 1 a-kū'lē; 2 ä-kų'lę, *n.* [Hawaii.] A fish, the gog-

a'kum, 1 ū'kum; 2 ä'kŭm, *n.* See AKKUM.

A-kun', 1 a-kūn'; 2 ä-kųn', *n.* An island and active volcano in the Aleutian Islands.

a'kund, 1 ū'kund; 2 ä'kųnd, *n.* [Hind.] A small tropical tree (*Calotropis gigantea*) yielding a valuable fiber.

A"ku-tan', 1 a"kū-tān'; 2 ä"kų-tän', *n.* An island and active volcano in the Aleutian Islands; 5,888 ft. high.

Ak-yab', 1 ak-yūb'; 2 äk-yŭb', *n.* **1.** A district in Arakan, Lower Burma; 5,535 sq. m. **2.** Its seaport capital.

al[1]†. **I.** *a.* & *n.* All. **II.** *conj.* Albeit.

al[2], 1 ūl; 2 äl, *n.* [Hind.] A species of Indian madder (*Morinda citrifolia*), used in Madras for dyeing turbans red.

al-, *prefix.* **1.** A euphonic form of Latin *ad-* before *l*, as in *allocation*. **2.** An incorrect form of A-[2] (derived from Anglo-Saxon, but spelled according to Latin analogy). **3.** The: the Arabic definite article, as in *Alkoran*.

-al[1], 1 -əl; 2 -al, *suffix.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, belonging, characterized by: an adjective suffix; as, *personal; musical;* also in some nouns that were originally adjectives; as, *animal; rival*. **2.** The act of doing or the state of suffering that which is expressed by the verb-stem to which the suffix is added; as, *betrayal*. [< F. *-al, -el*, < L. *-alis*.]

-al[2], *suffix. Chem.* Noting a compound having the properties of or derived from an aldehyde, as *chloral*. [< ALCOHOL.]

AL. [U. K.] A symbol, as on a motor-car, indicating a license issued in Nottinghamshire.

Al. Aluminum: a chemical symbol.

Al., *abbr.* Albert, alley.

al., *abbr. Alia, alii* (other things; other persons).

A. ·. L. ·., *abbr. Freemasonry. Anno Lucis* (in the year of light): 4,000 years before the Christian era.

a'la, 1 ē'lə; 2 ä'la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* A wing or a wing-like formation, part, or process, as one of the lateral projections of the nose or one of the side petals of a papilionaceous flower; specifically, in the plural, the lateral parts of a cirriped shell when overlapped by others. **2.** The armpit. **3.** A small side room or recess in an ancient Roman house. [L., wing, < *axis*, axle.] — **ala cinerea** (*Anat.*), a small grayish triangular area, superjacent to the nucleus of the vagus nerve, on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

à la, 1 a la; 2 ä lä. [F.] **1.** After the manner of; in accordance with; according to: as: often in a humorous sense when used with English words; as, "an attachment *à la* Plato"; hair dressed *à la* Pompadour. **2.** *Cookery.* As done in, prepared after the manner of; flavored with; as, lobster *à la* Newburg. For additional terms see FOREIGN PHRASES.— **à la carte** [F.], by the card; in accordance with the bill of fare: said of meals, at restaurants, etc., that are served upon orders selected from a bill of fare, each article having a separate and specified price.

A. L. A., *abbr.* American Library Association.

Ala., *abbr.* Alabama (official).

a'la-a"la, 1 ū'la-ū"la; 2 ä'lä-ä"lä, *n.* [P. I.] Memory: a Tagalog term.

Al"a-ba'ma, 1 al'ə-bā'mə; 2 ăl'a-bā'ma, *n.* **1.** A river in Alabama; 300 m. long; flows into Mobile river. **2.** A southern State of the United States; 51,279 sq. m.; capital, Montgomery. **3.** A town in Genesee county, N. Y.
—**Alabama claims,** see GENEVA AWARD, under AWARD.

Al"a-ba'ma Cit'y. A town in Etowah county, Ala.

al"a-ban'dite, 1 al'ə-ban'dait; 2 ăl'a-băn'dīt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Isometric submetallic iron-black manganese sulfid (MnS). **2†.** *Occult.* Same as ALMANDITE. [< L. *Alabandina,* < *Alabanda,* city of Asia Minor.] **al"a-ban'din**(e)‡.

al'a-barch, 1 al'ə-bārk; 2 ăl'a-bārc, *n.* The chief magistrate of the Jews who dwelt in Alexandria, under the Ptolemies, during the dispersion: as used by Cicero, a tax-gatherer. [< L. *alabarches,* < Gr. *Alabarchēs.*] **al"a-bar'ches‡; ar'a-barch‡.**

al'a-bas"ter, 1 al'ə-bas'tər *or* al'ə-bas'tər; 2 ăl'a-bās'ter *or* ăl'a-bās'ter, *a.* **1.** Made of alabaster; as, "an *alabaster* box of very precious ointment." *Matt.* xxvi, 7. **2.** Like alabaster; smooth and white. **al"a-bas'tri-an‡; al"a-bas'trin**(e)‡.

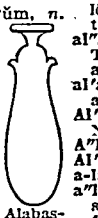
al'a-bas"ter, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum; modern or gypseous alabaster: also, alabaster-stone. The pure-white varieties of alabaster are used for making small statuettes, and the veined and clouded varieties for interior ornamentation, but the stone is too soft for use in exposed situations. The Oriental alabaster and the alabaster of literature are usually an aragonite variety of carbonate of lime. The alabaster boxes mentioned in the Scriptures were presumably of travertin.

Alabaster, a name applied to two distinct mineral substances, the one a hydrous sulphate of lime and the other a carbonate of lime. The former is the *alabaster* of the present day, the latter is generally the *alabaster* of the ancients.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. i, p. 466.

Smooth as monumental *alabaster.* SHAK. *Othello* act. v, sc. 2.

2. *Antiq.* An ointment-vase made of alabaster-stone; an alabastrum. [< OF. *alabastre,* < Gr. *alabastros, alabastos,* alabaster box.] **al"a-bas'tron‡.**
—**al'a-bas"ter-stone", Egyptian a., Oriental a.,** a hot-spring or cave deposit consisting essentially of carbonate of lime; stalagmitic calcite: originally obtained from Egypt. See ONYX. **al"a-bas-tri'tes‡.**

al"a-bas'trum, 1 al'ə-bas'trum; 2 ăl'a-bās'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A small cylindrical or pear-shaped vessel with rounded bottom and flattened mouth, for holding perfumes and unguents. **2.** A flower-bud. [L., neut. of *alabaster;* see ALABASTER.] **al"a-bas'tos‡; al"a-bas'trus‡.**


Alabastrum.

A"la-bat', 1 ä"la-bät'; 2 ä"lä-bät', *n.* [Tag.] An island of the Philippine group, N. of Luzon.

a-lac', 1 ə-lăk'; 2 ə-lăc', *n.* [Tag.] Wine: an indefinite term.

a-lacche'†, *tr.* To catch hold of.

a-la'cha, 1 ə-lä'chə; 2 ə-lä'chä, *n.* A light Oriental fabric of silk or cotton, usually red or striped. **al"-cha'‡; al"chah'‡.**

A-lach'u-a, 1 ə-lach'u-ə; 2 a-lach'u-a, *n.* **1.** A county in N. Florida; about 1,282 sq. m.; county-seat, Gainesville. **2.** A town in Alachua county, Fla.

Al"a-ci'nus, *n.* Same as VARRO, 3.

a-lack'†, *adv.* Lacking.

a-lack', 1 ə-lak'; 2 ə-lăk', *interj.* [Archaic.] An exclamation of regret or sorrow. See LACKADAY. [< A-, alas, + LACK, disgrace.] **a-lack'a-day"†; lack'a-day"†.**

A"la"coque', 1 ä"lä"kōk'; 2 ä"lä"cōk', **Marguerite Marie** (?/₁₀1647–¹⁰/₁₁1690). A French nun; founder of the Sacred Heart devotion.

a"la-cran', 1 ä"la-krän'; 2 ä"lä-crän', *n.* [Sp. Am.] The scorpion.

al"a-cre'a-tin, } 1 al'ə-krī'ə-tin, -tin *or* -tīn; 2 ăl'a-
al"a-cre'a-tine, } crē'a-tin, -tīn *or* -tin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_9N_3O_2$) allied to guanidin.

al"a-cre-at'i-nin, } 1 al'ə-krī-at'ī-nin, -nin *or* -nīn;
al"a-cre-at'i-nine, } 2 ăl'a-cre-ăt'ī-nin, -nin *or* -nin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_4H_7N_3O$) formed by the dehydration of alacreatin. [< L. *ala,* wing, + CREATININ.]

a-lac'ri-fy, 1 ə-lak'rī-fī; 2 a-lăc'rī-fī, *tr.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Rare.] To impart a spirit of alacrity to; quicken. [< L. *alacer* (*alacri-*), quick, + -FY.]

a-lac'ri-ous, 1 ə-lak'rī-us; 2 a-lăc'rī-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Brisk for lively, as in action.

A brisk, *alacritous,* civil, cheerful young man. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books, May 20, 1854* vol. i, p. 85. [o. & co. 1870.]

[< L. *alacer,* quick.] **a-lac'ri-ous‡.—a-lac'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* —**a-lac'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

a-lac'ri-ty, 1 ə-lak'rī-tī; 2 a-lăc'rī-ty, *n.* **1.** Cheerful willingness and promptitude; as, to move "With fresh *alacrity* and force renewed." MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 1,012. **2.** Quickness with ease; facility.

The mind of man has naturally a far greater *alacrity* . . . in tracing resemblances than in searching for differences. BURKE *Works, Sublime and Beautiful* in vol. i, intro., p. 59. [BELL 1886.]

3. [Archaic.] Sprightliness; vivacity. [< L. *alacri-ta*(*t-*)*s,* < *alacer,* lively.]

a-lac'ta-ga, 1 ə-lak'tə-gə; 2 a-lăc'ta-ga, *n.* [Mongol-Tatar.] A dipodine jerboa-like rodent (genus *Alactaga*) having five hind toes, only three of which reach the ground.

Alactaga.

A"la-dagh', 1 ä"la-dăg'; 2 ä"lä-dăġ', *n.* Several mountains of Asia Minor; specif., a range on the northern boundary of Angora.

A-lad'din, 1 ə-lad'ın; 2 a-lăd'ın, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights,* the hero of the story *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.*

A-lad'din-ist, 1 ə-lad'ın-ist; 2 a-lăd'in-Ist, *n.* A Mohammedan free-thinker. [< *Aladdin,* Moham. divine.] **A-lad'ın-ist‡.**

A-lad'din-ize, 1 ə-lad'ın-aiz; 2 a-lăd'in-īz, *tr.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To transform magically: from the story of Aladdin in the *Arabian Nights.*

al"a-dja', 1 al'ə-jä'; 2 ăl'a-jä', *n.* Same as ALACHA.

a-læ', 1 ə-lī.'; 2 ä-lē', *n.* [Hawaii.] A gallinule or coot: especially, the Hawaiian gallinule (*Gallinula sandriciensis*).

a-lai': [sa: [Gr.]: **Ha-le'sa‡.**

A-læ'sa, 1 ə-lī'zə; 2 ä-lē'ça, *n.* A city of ancient Sicily. **A'lai-al'a-gal,** 1 al'ə-gal; 2 ăl'a-ğī, *n.* [Turk.] A cloth of mixed silk and cotton, made in Russia and Turkey.

a"la-ga'o, 1 ä"la-gä'o; 2 ä"lä-ğä'o, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A timber-tree (*Premna resitia*) of the vervain family, or its heavy, grayish wood.

A"la-ghez', 1 ä"la-gez'; 2 ä"lä-ğez', *n.* An extinct volcanic mountain of Erivan, Transcaucasia, Russia; 13,628 ft. high. **A"la-gez'‡.**

A"la-go'as, 1 ä"la-gō'as; 2 ä"lä-ğō'äs, *n.* **1.** A state in Brazil, South America; 22,580 sq. m.; capital, Macelo. **2.** A city in the state of Alagoas. [flows into the Tagus; length, 120 m.

A"la-gón', 1 ä"la-gōn'; 2 ä"lä-ğōn', *n.* A river in Spain which

a-la'han, 1 ə-lä'hon; 2 ä-lä'hän, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A timber-tree of the genus *Diospyros* of the ebony family (*Ebenaceæ*), yielding a valuable, heavy, grayish wood.

a-lai', 1 ə-lai'; 2 ä-lī', *n.* [Turk.] **1.** A parade of troops of the Turkish army. **2.** The military procession attended by the sultan on the occasion of the Bairam festivals. **3.** A massing of troops on the eve of war. FARROW *Mil. Encycl.* **a'lay‡. 4.** A regiment.

A-lai'z, 1 ə-lai': 2 ä-lī', *n.* A mountain range of Turkestan, with peaks ranging from 16,000 ft. to 20,000 ft. high.

A'la-id, 1 ä'la-id; 2 ä'lä-id, *n.* A volcano in the Kurile Islands; 12,000 ft. high; erupted 1793.

a"lai-li', 1 ä'lai-li'; 2 ä'lī-lī', *n.* [Turk.] *Mil.* An officer who has risen from the ranks.

A"lain' de Lille, 1 ä"lañ' də lil; 2 ä"lăñ' de lĭl (1114?–1203). A French sage; surnamed "The Universal Doctor." **A-la'nus de In'su-lis‡.** [A-le'si-at.

A"lais', 1 ä"lē'; 2 ä"lā', *n.* A town in Gard department, France.

A"la-jue'la, 1 ä"la-hwē'la; 2 ä"lä-hwe'la, *n.* **1.** A province in Costa Rica. **2.** A city in the province of Alajuela.

A"la-ka-nan'da, 1 ä"la-ka-nän'da; 2 ä"lä-kä-nän'dä, *n.* A river in Garhwal, India; chief source of Ganges; an object of Hindu reverence. [Turkestan; 40 by 17 m.

A-lak"tu-kul', 1 ə-lak"tu-kul'; 2 ä-läk"tu-kul', *n.* A lake in

a-la'la, 1 ə-lā'la; 2 ä-lä'lä, *n.* A raven (*Corvus tropicus*) of Hawaii.

a"la-lang'at, 1 ä"la-lăŋ'at; 2 ä"lä-läng'ät, *n.* [P. I.] A tall East-Indian tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*), yielding a solid, useful timber and a dye, one of the two red sandalwoods.

Al"al-com'e-næ, 1 al'al-kəm'ı-nī; 2 ăl'al-cŏm'e-nē, *n.* **1.** A city in ancient Bœotia; one of the reputed birthplaces of Athena, and the site of a temple for her worship. **2.** An ancient town on an island near Ithaca. **A-lal-ko-me-nai'‡** [Gr.].

a-la'li-a, 1 ə-lē'ı-ə; 2 a-lā'li-a, *n. Pathol.* Inability to speak. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *laleō,* talk.] [DIOPSIDE.

al'a-lite, 1 al'ə-lait; 2 ăl'a-lit, *n. Mineral.* Same as

A-lal'lu, 1 ə-lū'lū; 2 ä-lä'lu, *n.* In the Babylonian epic of Gilgamesh, a bird which suffered from the malice and amours of Ishtar.

a'la lob'u-li cen-tra'lis, 1 ā'lə lob'yu-lai sen-trē'lis; 2 ä'la lŏb'yu-lī çĕn-trā'lis. *Anat.* Either of two projections beside the lobulus centralis of the cerebellum. [NL.]

al"a-lon'ga, 1 al'ə-leŋ'[*or* -luŋ']gə; 2 ăl'a-lŏŋ'[*or* -lŏŋ']ğa, *n.* The long-finned tunny. [< L. *ala,* wing, fin, + *longa.*]

al"l-lon'ghi‡.

al'a-lus, 1 al'ə-lus; 2 ăl'a-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] An ape-man. [< Gr. *alalos,* speechless.]

Al'a-mance, 1 al'ə-mans; 2 ăl'a-măns, *n.* A county in N. North Carolina; 446 square miles; county-seat, Graham.

A"la-man'ni, *n. pl.* Same as ALEMANNI.

Al'a-math, 1 al'ə-maθ; 2 ăl'a-măth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-lam'bic†, *n.* An alembic.

a"la-me'da', 1 ä"la-mē'da; 2 ä"lä-me'dä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A shaded walk: so called in the southwestern United States from being generally planted with *alamos,* or cottonwoods.

A"la-me'da', 1 ä"la-mē'da; 2 ä"la-me'da, *n.* **1.** A county in W. California; 704 sq. m.; capital, Oakland. **2.** A city in Alameda county, Cal.

Al'a-meth, 1 al'ə-meθ *or* ə-lē'meθ; 2 ăl'a-măth *or* a-lā'-măth, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 8.

A"la-mi'nos, 1 ä"la-mi'nos; 2 ä"lä-mī'nos, *n.* **1.** A town in Laguna province, Luzon, P. I. **2.** A town in Zambales province, Luzon, P. I. [*Josh.* xix, 26.

A-lam'me-lech, 1 ə-lam'ı-lek; 2 a-lăm'e-lĕc, *n. Bib.*

a'la-mo, 1 ä'la-mō; 2 ä'lä-mo, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** A cotton-wood of Texas and Mexico; the poplar: a great favorite with Spanish-Americans. **2.** [*A-*] A mission building, San Antonio, Tex.; called the "Thermopylæ of America": scene of a terrible siege and of the death of David Crockett, 1836.

a"la-mode', 1 a"lə-mōd' *or* al'ə-mōd; 2 ä"la-mōd' *or* ăl'a-mōd. [F.] **I.** *a.* Made, prepared, or served according to a certain custom or fashion; fashionable; modish; in the form of a rich and spicy stew or roast; as, *alamode* beef; tripe *alamode* de Caen. **II.** *n.* **1.** A light, glossy silk fabric. **2.** A fashion or mode.— **al"a-mo-dal'i-ty,** *n.*

al"a-mode', } *adv.* [In the 17th century adopted into
à la mode', } English as an adverb, and often written *all-a-mode,* but now again treated as French, *à la mode.*] According to the mode; in the fashion; as, to dress *alamode;* a dinner served *à la mode.* [F.; cp. ALAMORT, MODE.]

Al"a-mo-gor'do, 1 al'ə-mo-gōr'do; 2 ăl'a-mo-ğōr'do, *n.* [town in Otero county, N. Mex.

al"a-mort', } 1 al'ə-mōrt', -a là mōr'; 2 ăl'a-mōrt', ä là mōr'.
à la mort', } [Formerly quite naturalized in the English form, *alamort,* but now oftener treated as French, *à la mort.*] **I.** *adv.* To the death; mortally; as, a combat *alamort;* wounded *à la mort.* **II.** *a.* [Archaic.] Mortally ill; very melancholy or dispirited; downcast. [F. *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *la* (< L. *illa*), the; *mort,* < L. *mors,* death.] **all a-mort'‡.**

Al"a-mo'sa, 1 al'ə-mō'sə; 2 ăl'a-mō'sa, *n.* A town in Gonejos county, Colo.

al"a-mo'site, 1 al'ə-mō'sait; 2 ăl'a-mō'sīt, *n.* A colorless or white anhydrous silicate ($PbSiO_3$), of adamantine luster, closely related to wollastonite in crystal forms and composition. [< *Alamos,* Mexico.]

Al'a-moth, 1 al'ə-moθ *or* -mōθ; 2 ăl'a-mŏth *or* -mōth, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xv, 20.

a-lan'i†, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A short-eared mastiff. **2.** A wolf-hound. **a-land'†; a-lant'†; a-laun't.**

Al'an', 1 al'an; 2 ăl'an, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **A"lain',** 1 ä"lañ', 2 ä"lăñ'; It. Sp. **A-la'no,** 1 ä-lū'nō, 2 ä-lä'nō. **2.** An English monk who flourished in the 12th or 13th century. [Celt., harmony.]

al'and', 1 al'ənd; 2 ăl'and, *n.* Same as ORFE. [< Dan. *aland.*]

A'land', 1 bet. ō'- & ō'lănd; 2 bet. ō'- & ō'lănd, *n.* An island, one of the Aland Islands, Gulf of Bothnia, awarded to Finland by the Council of the League of Nations, June 24, 1921.

a-land', 1 ə-land'; 2 a-lănd', *adv.* [Archaic.] On dry land, or toward land; ashore; as, "Pacific rolls his waves *aland.*" WHITTIER *Panorama.*

a-lan'dier, 1 ə-lan'dīr; 2 a-lăn'dēr, *n.* [F.] A special fire-place at the base of a porcelain-kiln, fed from the outside.

a-lane', 1 ə-lēn'; 2 a-lān', *adv.* & *a.* [Scot.] Alone.

A-lang'-A-lang', 1 ə-lūŋ'-ə-lūŋ'; 2 ä-läng'-ä-läng', *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

a-lan'ge†, *tr.* To render desolate. [lenge'†.

a-lange'†, *a.* Tedious; dreary; also, strange; foreign. **a-lang-grass",** 1 ə'laŋ-gras"; 2 ä'läng-ğräs', *n.* [P. I.] The principal grass (*Imperata arundinacea*) in the fields around Alang-Alang, where it is used for thatching. Resembling sugar-cane in appearance and difficult to eradicate, it is valued for binding sand in wet places, and is found throughout the Mediterranean region and the warm regions of Australia, Polynesia, and Asia. In India it is called *talang-grass.* **a'lang-a'langt.**

a'lang-i'lang, 1 ä'laŋ-i'laŋ; 2 ä'läng-i'läng, *n. Bot.* Same as IHLANG-IHLANG.

a-lan'gin, } 1 ə-lan'jın, -jin *or* -jīn; 2 a-lăn'ğin, -ğin *or*
a-lan'gine, } -ğīn, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark, root, and leaves of a small Indian tree (*Alangium lamarckii*) of the dogwood family (*Cornaceæ*). The drug is a powerful, bitter tonic, and in large doses is emetico-cathartic.

A-lan'gi-um, 1 ə-lan'jı-um; 2 a-lăn'ği-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of East-Indian trees of the dogwood family (*Cornaceæ*). The aromatic roots of *A. decapetalum* are used for dropsy, and as an antidote to snake-bites, and in sonorous ornamental wood for bells, etc. **A-lan'gi‡; A-lan'gi-er‡.**

a-lan'hi-lo, 1 ə-lān'hī-lō; 2 ä-lăn'hī-lō, *n.* [Hawaii.] A drepanidine bird (*Oreomyza montana*) of Lanai.

A-la'ni, 1 ə-lē'nai; 2 a-lā'ni, *n. pl.* An ancient nomad people of Europe and Asia. They appeared in the 1st century B. C., and lost their identity after the 5th century A. D.

al'a-nin, } 1 al'ə-nin, -nin *or* -nin; 2 ăl'a-nin, -nin *or* -nin,
a'la-nine, } *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_3H_7NO_2$) derived from aldehyde, ammonia, and hydrocyanic acid; *a*-amidopropionic acid. [< ALDEHYDE.]

a-lan'nah, 1 ə-lū'nə *or* ə-lan'ə; 2 ä-lä'nä *or* a-lăn'a, *n.* [Ir.] Literally, "my child": used as a sign of endearment.

al'ant, 1 al'ənt; 2 ăl'ant, *n.* [G.] Elecampane or any other plant of the genus *Inula.* **al'an-tol‡.—al'ant-cam"phor,** *n.* A liquid ($C_{15}H_{11}O$) with peppermint-like smell: from elecampane-root; elecampane-camphor.—**a-lan'tic,** *a.* Derived from elecampane.—**alantic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{22}O_2$).—**a-lan'tin,** *n.* Same as INULIN. **a-lan'-tine‡.—alantoic acid,** a colorless hydroxyacid (C_4H_{20} (OH).COOH), present in elecampane.—**a-lan"to-lac'tone,** *n.* Same as HELENIN. [180 m. to Suwanee river.

A-lap'a-ha, 1 a-lap'ə-hō; 2 ä-läp'a-ha, *n.* A river in Georgia;

a"la-pa-so'tes, 1 ä"la-pa-sō'tēs; 2 ä"lä-pä-sō'tęs, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* Mexican tea. **al"pa-so'tes‡; a"pa-so'tes‡.**

a'lar, 1 ē'lər; 2 ā'lar, *a.* **1.** Having alæ or wings; of or pertaining to alæ or wings; wing-shaped.

The bone or quill of the bird gives the most *alar* strength with the least weight. EMERSON *Conduct of Life* p. 259. [r. & r. 1860.]

2. *Bot.* Axillary, as in the fork. **3.** Of or pertaining to the armpit. [< L. *alaris, alarius,* < *ala;* see ALA.] **a'lar-a-ry‡.—alar cartilages** (*Anat.*), those that support the alæ or lateral expansions of the nose.— **a. chest,** a chest having projecting shoulder-blades.— **a. ligaments. 1.** Folds of the synovial membrane in the knee-joint. **2.** Bands that pass from the odontoid process of the axis-vertebra to the skull.— **a. membrane,** the triangular membrane prolonged from shoulder-joint to wrist, along the anterior margin of a bird's wing.

Al A'raf, 1 ăl ä'raf; 2 ăl ä'raf. [Ar.] **1.** The boundary between heaven and hell, as described in the Koran. **2.** *Sufism.* An exalted state, as of a mystic, in the contemplation of the Deity.

A"lar-cón', 1 ä"lar-kōn'; 2 ä"lär-cōn', *n.* **1. Don Fernando de** (1466–1541), a Spanish navigator. **2. Pedro Antonio** (³/₁₀1833–⁷/₂₀1891), a Spanish poet and novelist: *El Sombrero de Tres Picos.*

A"lar-cón' y Men-do'za, 1 ä men-dō'thä; 2 ä mĕn-dō'thä, **Jan Ruiz de** (1580?–1639). A Spanish dramatist; *El Tejedor de Segovia.*

a-large'†, *tr.* & *t.* To enlarge; increase.

A-la'ri-a, 1 ə-lē'ri-ə; 2 a-lā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of brown algæ belonging to the family *Laminariaceæ.* They have a large leaf-like frond, 6 inches to 3 feet long, with several fruiting sporophylls at the base. [< L. *alarius;* see ALAR.]

Al'a-ric, 1 al'ə-rik; 2 ăl'a-rĭc, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **A'la-rik,** 1 ä'la-rik, 2 ä'lä-rĭc; F. **A"la-ric',** 1 ä"lä-rik', 2 ä"lä-rĭc'; G. **A'la-rich,** 1 ä'lä-rih, 2 ä'lä-rĭh; It. Sp. **A"la-ri'co,** 1 ä"la-ri'kō, 2 ä"lä-rī'cō; L. **Al'a-ri'cus,** 1 al'ə-raī'kəs, 2 ăl'a-rī'cus. **2.** A king of the Visigoths (350?–410) who pillaged Rome. **3.** A king of the Visigoths, killed by Clovis I., 507. **4. A. Cotin,** Frederick the Great of Prussia (1712–1786): a name given him by Voltaire—"Alaric" to indicate his greatness as a soldier, and "Cotin," his indifferent qualities as a poet, since Cotin was a French poet ridiculed by Molière and Boileau. [Teut., noble ruler.]

a-larm', 1 ə-lārm'; 2 a-lärm', *r.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with the emotion of alarm; cause alarm to; strike with sudden fear or apprehension of danger; frighten; as, the appearance of the sheriff *alarms* the criminal.

Alarm every soul, For the foul thief is just at your gate.
BURNS *The Kirk's Alarm* st. 8.

2. To arouse to a sense of danger; make alert or watchful: in this sense not necessarily implying fear; as, the threat of war thoroughly *alarmed* the country; "the savages were *alarmed,*" J. ABBOTT *Lives of Pres.* ch. 1, p. 17. **3.** To give the alarm to; apprize of danger; summon to meet danger; arouse; incite; as, Paul Revere *alarmed* the Middlesex farmers. **4.** [Rare.] To disturb; agitate. **5†.** To call to arms.

II. *i.* **1.** To sound out in the manner of an alarm. **2†.** To sound the call to arms. **a-lar'um‡.—a-larm'-a-bl**(e"), *a.*— **a-larm'ed-ly,** *adv.* In an alarmed manner.

a-larm', *n.* **1.** A strong emotion of fear or apprehension, aroused by sudden danger and commonly inciting to defense or escape; as, an epidemic causes great *alarm.*

The people took the *alarm,* and moved promptly.
J. T. PECK *Great Republic* period ii, ch. 1, p. 174. [D. & w. 1868.]

2. (1) Anything, as a sound or signal, to apprize of danger; any danger-signal awakening fear; as, a beacon-fire may be kindled as an *alarm* in case of invasion.

The *alarm* went inward through many a tribe.
KNIGHT *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 4. [r. & r. & co. 1880.]

(2) *Mil.* A call to arms, to meet danger. (3)† In fencing, any sign or challenge of attack, usually a step forward or stamp with the foot. **3.** Anything that arouses attention, causes sudden disturbance, or excites fear or terror. **4.** A device for arousing or calling attention: in England, usually *alarum.* Some *alarms* are named: (1) From the danger to which they call attention; as, **bur'glar-a-larm",** fire-a., fog-a., gas-a. (or noting the presence of fire-damp or choke-damp in a mine); **high-pressure a., high-water a., iceberg-a., leak-a., low-water a.,** and **shoal-a.** (2) From the object of attachment; as, **boiler-a.,** for giving warning of any danger to a boiler; **funnel-a.,** attached to a funnel to note when it has filled a receptacle; **lock-a., safe-a., till-a., trunk-a.,** for noting, respectively, when a lock, safe, till, or trunk is being tampered with. (3) *From the method employed to* make or transmit the signal; as, **clock-mill a.,** for scaring birds, operated by the wind; **electric a.,** in which the signals are electrically transmitted. (4) From special use; as, **marine a.,** any alarm operated by the elements at sea to warn a vessel of danger; **telegraphic a.,** for calling a telegraph-operator's attention to a non-acoustic instrument; **watch-a.,** a watch-like apparatus giving an alarm at a predetermined time; **watchman's a.,** a watchman's rattle.

5. [Archaic.] Any loud noise. **6†.** A sudden attack. [< OF. *alarme,* < It. *allarme,* for *a le arme,* < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *le* (< L. *ille, illas,* f. acc. pl.), the, + *arme* (< L. *arma*), arms.] **a-larme'†.**

Syn.: affright, apprehension, consternation, dismay, disquietude, dread, fear, fright, panic, terror, timidity. *Alarm* according to its derivation [It.] *all' arme*, "to arms," is an arousing to meet and repel danger, and may be quite consistent with true courage. *Affright* and *fright* express sudden *fear* which, for the time at least, overwhelms courage. The sentinel discovers with *alarm* the sudden approach of the enemy; the unarmed villagers view it with *affright*. *Apprehension*, *disquietude*, and *dread* are in anticipation of danger; *consternation*, *dismay*, and *terror* are overwhelming *fear*, generally in the actual presence of that which is terrible, tho these words also may have an anticipative force. *Timidity* is a quality, habit, or condition, a readiness to be affected with *fear*. A person of great *timidity* is constantly liable to needless *alarm* and even *terror*. *Panic* is a sudden, overwhelming *terror*, with or without reason, pervading numbers at once; as, a *panic* seized the troops; a financial *panic*.— Ant.: assurance, calmness, confidence, repose, security.— Prep.: alarm *in* the camp; *among* the soldiers; alarm *at* the news.

— **a-larm'-bird"**, *n.* **1.** The gray plantain-eater, a plain-colored touracou (*Schizorhis concolor*) of South Africa, that utters an agonized scream. **2.** The spur-winged plover (*Lobivanellus lobatus*) of Australia.— **a.-gage**, *n.* A pressure-gage. See GAGE[1], *n.*— **a.-post**, *n.* A designated place to which soldiers or troops are to repair in the event of an alarm.— **still a.**, an alarm of fire given at a station or by telephone instead of being sent publicly through the signal-apparatus.

Alarm is the first element in the names of many devices used as alarms, or of things to which alarms are attached; as, **alarm-bell, a.-buoy, a.-clock, a.-compass, a.-funnel, a.-gun,** etc.

a-larmd', *pp.* Alarmed. S. S.

a-larm'ing, 1 ə-lārm'ıŋ; 2 a-lärm'ing, *pa.* Exciting alarm; causing fear and apprehension; disturbing; as, an *alarming* symptom; his appearance was *alarming*.

[He] would frighten them wofully . . . with the *alarming* fact that the world did absolutely turn around.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 274. [I. D. A. 1861.]

Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL. Compare ALARM, *n.*

— **a-larm'ing-ly**, *adv.*

a-larm'ism, 1 ə-lārm'ızm; 2 a-lärm'ism, *n.* A tendency to alarm or be alarmed easily.

a-larm'ist, 1 ə-lārm'ist; 2 a-lärm'ist, *n.* One who frequently or needlessly excites or tries to excite alarm.

Al"a-ro'dı-an, 1 al"ə-rō'dı-ən; 2 ăl'a-rō'dı-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Alarodioi or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the Alarodioi. **2.** The language of the Alarodioi.

Al"a-ro'dı-oi, 1 al"ə-rō'dı-oi; 2 ăl'a-rō'dı-ŏi, *n. pl.* An Asiatic tribe mentioned by Herodotus, and regarded as the progenitors of the Kurds.

a-lar'um, 1 ə-lār'um *or* ə-lar'um; 2 a-lär'ŭm *or* a-lär'ŭm, *n.* **1.** [Archaic & Poet.] An alarm; more commonly, an alarming sound, as of a bell.

At once the loud *alarum* clashed from all her reeling spires.
MACAULAY *The Armada* st. 2.

2. [Eng.] (1) An alarm-clock. (2) That part of the clock which sounds the alarm. [= ALARM.] **lar'um†.**

a'la-ry, 1 ē'lə-rı; 2 ā'la-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to wings or wing-like parts; wing-like; as, the *alary* muscles of an insect. **2.** Founded on the wings, as a classification. [< L. *alarius*, < *ala*, wing; see ALA.]

a-las', 1 ə-las'; 2 a-lăs', *interj.* An exclamation of pain, sorrow, regret, etc.; as, *alas!* he is no more.

Alas! they had been friends in youth.
S. T. COLERIDGE *Cristabel.*

[< OF. *a las*, < *a* (< L. *ah*), ah! + *las*, wretched, < L. *lassus*, weary.] — **alas the day**, oh, unfortunate day! as, "*Alas the day* and woe the day." BURNS.

Alas., *abbr.* Alaska.

A-las'can, 1 ə-las'kən; 2 a-lăs'can, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of the Foreign Protestant Congregation (the Alasciani), of London, founded in 1550 by J. Laski, or a Lasco, a Polish nobleman.

A"la-se'a, 1 ā"la-sē'a; 2 ä"lä-sę'ä, *n.* A river in Siberia flowing into the Arctic ocean.

A"la-shehr', 1 ā"la-shēr'; 2 ä"lä-shęr', *n.* A city in Asiatic Turkey, founded 200 B. C.; ancient *Philadelphia*. [= the red city.]

A-las'ka, 1 ə-las'kə; 2 a-lăs'ka, *n.*— **1.** [a-] A heavy rubber cloth-topped overshoe. **2.** A Territory of the United States, occupying the N. W. extension of the continent between the Arctic ocean and Bering sea; 590,884 sq. m.; capital, Juneau; purchased from Russia for $7,200,000 by treaty, March 30, 1867; ratified, June 20, 1867. **3.** A narrow peninsula in S. Alaska; length, 450 m.

a-las'ka-ite, 1 ə-las'kə-ait; 2 a-lăs'ka-ıt, *n. Mineral.* Same as GALENOBISMUTITE.

A-las'kan, 1 ə-las'kən; 2 a-lăs'kan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Alaska or its people. **II.** *n.* A native of Alaska belonging to the Athapascan, Eskimoan, Kolushan, or Skittagetan stock. See AMERICAN.

a-las'kite, 1 ə-las'kait; 2 a-lăs'kıt, *n. Petrol.* A granite composed exclusively of quartz and alkalic feldspar: sometimes used in a more general sense for a muscovite granite. [< *Alaska*, name of a mine, Colorado.]

a-last'†, *adv.* Finally; at last.

A-las'tor, 1 ə-las'tər; 2 a-lăs'tôr, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* Zeus the Avenger, or [a-] any avenging, relentless deity or demon. **2.** A Lycian slain by Odysseus; alluded to by Homer and Ovid. **3.** A poem by Shelley: *Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude.* [< Gr. *Alastōr*, < *a-* priv. + *lathain*, forget.]

a-lat', 1 ə-lāt'; 2 ā-lät', *a.* [P. I.] Salted: a Tagalog term.

Al"a-tau', 1 al'ə-tau'; 2 äl'ä-tou', *n.* A mountain range between Turkestan and Mongolia, Asia; highest peak, Khan Tengri; 23,950 ft. high. [alacha.

a"la-tcha', 1 ā"la-chā'; 2 ä"lä-chä', *n.* A cotton fabric;

a'late, 1 ē'lēt; 2 ā'lāt, *a.* Winged; used chiefly in botany, as of a stem, or fruit with membranaceous expansions. [< L. *alatus*, < *ala*; see ALA.] **a'la-ted†.— a'late-pin"nate,** *a. Bot.* Pinnate with a winged petiole.

a-late', 1 ə-lēt'; 2 a-lāt', *adv.* [Archaic.] Lately.

a lat'er-e, 1 ē lat'ər-ı; 2 ā lät'ĕr-ē. [L.] From or at the side: designating (1) a papal legate of the highest rank; (2) in law, collateral relatives.

al"a-ter'nus, 1 al'ə-tūr'nus; 2 ăl'a-tĕr'nŭs, *n.* A cultivated evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*) from southern Europe. [L., < *ala*, wing (see ALA), + *ternus*, three each.] **al'a-tern†.**

a-la'tion, 1 ə-lē'shən; 2 a-lā'shon, *n.* The state of being winged or alate; also, the manner in which the wings are disposed.

A-la'tri, 1 ə-lā'trı; 2 ä-lä'trĭ, *n.* A mountain town in central Italy. **A-la'tri-um†** [Ancient].

a lat"ti-ci'ni-o, 1 ə lăt'tı-chı'nı-ō; 2 ä lät'tĭ-chĭ'nĭ-ō. [It.] In such style as to resemble milk: said of a mode of decorating Italian glassware as with bands of opaque white glasswork.

A-la'ty-an, 1 ə-lā'tı-ən, 2 ä-lä'tĭ-an, *a.* Denoting languages not Aryan or Semitic. [< *Alatyr*, Tatar.]

A"la-tyr', 1 ā"la-tır'; 2 ä"lä-tŷr', *n.* **1.** A river in Russia. **2.** A town in Simbirsk, Russia.

A-lau'di-dæ, 1 ə-lē'dı-dī; 2 a-lą'dĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine passerine birds, especially those with the back of the shank scutellated; larks. **A-lau'da,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *alauda*, lark.] — **a-lau'did,** *n.*— **a-lau'doid,** *a.*

a-laun't, *n.* Same as ALAN. **a-laund't; a-launt'†.**

A"lau-sí', 1 ā"lau-sī'; 2 ä"lou-sĭ', *n.* A town in the Andes of Ecuador, in a river-valley of the same name.

A'la-va, 1 ā'la-va; 2 ä'lä-vä, *n.* **1. Miguel Ricardo d'** (1774–1843), a Spanish general and statesman. **2.** A province in N. E. Spain; 1,175 sq. m.; capital, Vitoria.

a-la'wi, 1 *a*-lā'wı; 2 ä-lä'wĭ, *n.* [Hawaii.] *Ornith.* A honey-sucker (*Orcomyza parra*) of Kauai.

a-lay', 1 ə-lē'; 2 a-lā', *vt.* [Archaic.] To carve.

a-la'ya, 1 a-lā'yə; 2 ä-lä'ya, *n.* [Sans.] *Theos.* The cosmic principle, or soul of the world.

a-layd', *pa.* Inlaid, as with mother-of-pearl. **a-layed'†.**

a-lay'ne†, *vt.* To conceal; secrete. [SAFFLOWER.

A"la-zor', 1 ā"la-sōr'; 2 ä"lä-sōr', *n.* [P. I.] Same as

alb, 1 alb; 2 ălb, *n. Eccl.* A white linen vestment, reaching to the ankles, close-sleeved and girded at the waist, worn over the cassock and amice; also, a garment formerly worn by the newly baptized.

Alb.

That solitary *alb* ye shall admire.
E. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* ii. 18.

[< AS. *albe*, < LL. *alba*, < L. *albus*, white.] **al'bet.**

— **Alb Sunday,** the first Sunday after Easter, when those baptized on Easter Saturday wore their albs for the last time.

Alb., *abbr.* Albanian; Albany; Albert.

al'ba[1], 1 al'bə; 2 ăl'ba, *n.* [-BÆ, 1-bī; 2 -bē, *pl.*] [LL.] The alb.— **alba bullata,** an alb having small gold plates set in rows around the lower border.— **a. sigillata,** an alb having as a decoration a gold plate on each side near the hem.

al'ba[2], *n.* [L.] *Anat.* The white substance of the central nervous system.

al'ba[1], 1 āl'ba; 2 äl'bä, *n.* A lyric poem employed by the troubadours, usually amatory and descriptive of lovers parting at dawn.

Al'ba[2], 1 āl'ba; 2 äl'bä, *n.* **1.** See ALVA. **2.** A village in Aquila province, Italy; formerly *Alba Fucensis*, an important Roman city. **3.** A town in Piedmont, Italy; anciently *Alba Pompeia*. **4.** 1 al'ba; 2 äl'ba. Scotland: Gaelic name. **5.** A town in Jasper county, Mo. **6.** A village in Wood county, Tex. **7.** A village in Antrim county, Mich.

Al"ba-ce'te, 1 āl"ba-chē'tē; 2 äl"bä-thę'te, *n.* **1.** A province in Murcia, Spain; 5,972 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

al'ba-core, 1 al'ba-kōr; 2 ăl'ba-cōr, *n.* **1.** One of various tunnies or large scombroid fishes of the genus *Thunnus*; especially the great or long-finned tunny or alalonga (*Thunnus alalonga*) of the Atlantic **2.** A carangoid fish, the derbio (*Lichia glauca*). [< Pg. *albacor*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *bukr*, young camel.] **al'bi-core†.**

al"ba-da'ra, 1 āl"ba-dā'ra; 2 äl"bä-dä'rä, *n.* [Ar.] The first joint of the great toe with its sesamoid bones, which, according to the Arab superstition, are the nucleus for the resurrection body. **al"ba-da'rant; al"da-bad'a-rant.**

al"ba-ha'ca, 1 āl"ba-hā'ka; 2 äl"bä-hä'cä, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* One of several mentha-ceous aromatic herbs grown for seasoning or for medicinal use; especially, *Ocimum basilicum* and *O. canum*, both species called **atbahakat** in Guam, and *O. sanctum*. **al"ba-ha'ca mo-ra'da†.**

Al'ba Lon'ga, 1 al'bə leŋ'gə; 2 äl'ba lŏŋ'ga. The most powerful city of ancient Latium, site of the mythical story of the birth of Romulus and Remus, founded, according to legendary accounts, by Ascanius, son of Æneas, and destroyed under Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.

al'ban[1], 1 al'bən; 2 äl'ban, *n. Chem.* An oxidation product of gutta, consisting apparently of a mixture of two crystalline compounds, sphärit-alban ($C_{20}H_{44}O_2$) and crystal-alban ($C_{20}H_{32}O$). [< L. *albus*, white.]

Al'ban[2], 1 āl'[*or* äl']bən; 2 äl'[*or* äl']ban, *n.* **1. Saint,** the first martyred Christian convert in Great Britain. The town of St. Albans is believed to stand on the site of his martyrdom, 304. **2.** The united kingdom of the Scots and Picts after the conquest of the Picts by Kenneth I., in 844 or 846.

Alban., *abbr.* Albanian.

Al"ba-nen'ses, 1 al'bə-nen'sīz; 2 äl"ba-nĕn'sēs, *n. pl.* [LL.] A sect of Cathari.— **Al"ba-nen'sian,** *a.* & *n.*

Al-ba'ni, 1 al-bā'nı; 2 äl-bä'nĭ, *n.* **1. Francesco** (1578–1660), an Italian painter. **2.** The stage name of Emma Lajeunesse (11/1852–), a Canadian soprano operatic singer and actress, after 1878 Mrs. Ernest Gye.

Al-ba'ni-a, 1 al-bē'nı-ə; 2 äl-bā'nĭ-a, *n.* **1.** A country of Europe on the Adriatic sea; 11,080 sq. m.: occupied by Serbians, 1912; by Austrians, 1916; an independent country since June 3, 1917. **2.** A country of ancient Asia including the eastern Caucasus Mountains. **3.** [Poet.] Scotland.

Al-ba'ni-an, 1 al-bē'nı-ən; 2 äl-bā'nĭ-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of (1) modern Albania, in European Turkey, or (2) ancient Albania on the Caspian sea. **2.** The language of modern Albania, belonging to the Illyric class of the northern division of the Aryan family, Skipetar. **3.** *Ch. Hist.* A Christian sect. See CATHARI. **4.** *pl.* Light cavalry, recruited chiefly in European Albania, for the service of Charles VIII. and Louis XII. of France.

Al-ba'no, 1 al-bā'no; 2 äl-bä'no, *n.* **1.** A lake and a mountain 14 m. S. E. of Rome, Italy. **Al-ba'num†.** **2.** A city and summer resort, with classical ruins, near Albano lake.

Al'ba-ny, 1 āl'bə-nı; 2 äl'ba-ny, *n.* **1. Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of** (5/11853–3/11884), fourth son of Victoria of England. **2. Louisa, Countess of** (9/11 1753–1/11824), wife of Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender, and of Alfieri. **3.** A river in N. Ontario, flowing into James Bay. **4.** 1 al'ba-nı; 2 äl'ba-ny. The Scottish highlands: ancient name. **5.** A county in eastern New York: 527 sq. m. **6.** Its county-seat, the capital of New York. **7.** A county in S. E. Wyoming; 4,500 sq. m.; county-seat, Laramie. **8.** A town, county-seat of Dougherty county, Ga. **9.** A city, county-seat of Linn county, Ore.; the seat of Albany College (Presbyterian), founded in 1866. **10.** A seaport on the S. coast of Western Australia. **11.** The county-seat of Clinton county, Ky. **12.** The county-seat of Gentry county, Mo. **13.** The county-seat of Shackleford county, Tex. **14.** A town in Orleans county, Vt. **15.** A town in Delaware county, Ind. [< L. *albus*, white.]

— **Albany beech-drops,** same as PINE-DROPS.— **A. beef,** see BEEF.— **A. lead,** in whist, a queen, jack, ten, or nine, led to show one's partner the possession of four trumps.— **A. Regency,** the sobriquet of a body of Democratic politicians, at Albany, N. Y., influential in the party, 1820–1854.

al-bar'as, 1 al-bär'əs; 2 äl-bär'as, *n. Pathol.* A disease of the skin, characterized by smooth shining patches on which the hair loses color, and by loss of sensibility in the skin and subjacent flesh of the parts so marked; white leprosy. [< L. *albus*, white.] **al-bar'ras†; al-bor'a†.**

al'bar-din, 1 al'bar-din; 2 ăl'bar-din, *n.* [Sp.] One of the esparto-grasses (*Lygeum spartum*) of the western Mediterranean region: widely used in paper-making. **al'bar-dine†.**

al-ba'ri-um, 1 al-bē'rı-um; 2 äl-bā'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [L.] White lime used for stucco and obtained by burning marble.

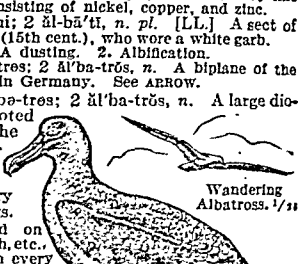
al-bā'ta, 1 al-bē'tə; 2 äl-bā'ta, *n.* [L.] A white alloy like German silver, consisting of nickel, copper, and zinc.

Al-ba'ti, 1 al-bē'tai; 2 äl-bā'tĭ, *n. pl.* [LL.] A sect of European fanatics (15th cent.), who wore a white garb.

al-ba'tion†, *n.* **1.** A dusting. **2.** Albification.

Al'ba-tros, 1 al'bə-trəs; 2 äl'ba-trŏs, *n.* A biplane of the arrow type made in Germany. See ARROW.

al'ba-tross, 1 al'bə-trəs; 2 äl'ba-trŏs, *n.* A large diomedeoid, web-footed sea-bird, with the nasal tubes opening outward on each side of the bill and with very long narrow wings.


Wandering Albatross. 1/11

Albatrosses feed on floating carrion, fish, etc., and are found in every sea except the North Atlantic. The common or wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) is the largest of all sea-birds, and has extraordinary powers of flight. The general color is whitish, except in the sooty albatross (*Phæbetria fuliginosa*).

The albatrosses, of which some sixteen or eighteen species are known, are mainly birds of the southern tropical or subtropical seas. R. RIDGWAY *Birds of the World* p. 108. [S. N. & CO. '09.]

[< Pg. *alcatraz*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *qādūs* (< Gr. *kados*), bucket, a name given the pelican because it carries water in its pouch.] **al'ba-tros†.— albatross cloth,** a smooth-faced woolen textile fabric of medium weight.

Al-bay', 1 al-baı'; 2 äl-bī', *n.* **1.** A province in Luzon, P. I.; 620 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

al'be, 1 al'bı; 2 äl'be, *n. Rom. Antiq.* An album; register. [< L. *albus*, white.]

al-be', 1 ōl-bī'; 2 äl-bē', *conj.* [Archaic.] Albeit. **al-bee'†. al"be-dene'†,** *adv.* Forthwith; at once.

al-be'do, 1 al-bī'do; 2 äl-bē'do, *n.* **1.** The degree of whiteness of a non-luminous body. **2.** *Astron.* & *Physics.* The brightness of a reflecting surface as measured by the proportion of incident light that it reflects.

The average *albedo* or reflecting power of the moon's surface Zollner states at 0.174. YOUNG *Astronomy* p. 105. [G. & CO. 1890.]

3. The pale crescentic mark at the base of a finger-nail. [L., whiteness, < *albus*, white.] — **al"be-din'ı-ty,** *n.* The state of having albedo. **al"be-din-e'ı-ty†.**

al-be'ıt, 1 ōl-bī'ıt; 2 äl-bē'ĭt, *conj.* [Archaic & Poet.] Even tho; even if; notwithstanding; altho.

I do not fear to follow out the truth,
Albeit along the precipice's edge.
LOWELL *Glance Behind the Curtain* st. 6.

[< *al* (= ALL) + BE + IT.]

Al'be-marle, 1 al'bı-märl; 2 äl'be-märl, *n.* **1. Duke of,** see MONK. **2. Earl of** (1669–5/121718), Arnold van Keppel, a Dutch-English courtier and general; favorite of William III. of England. **3.** The largest of the Galapagos Islands, Pacific ocean. **4.** A county in central Virginia; 675 sq. m.; county-seat, Charlottesville.

Albemarle Sound. An expanse of brackish water at the mouths of the Chowan and Roanoke rivers, North Carolina.

al'bene, 1 al'bīn; 2 äl'bēn, *n. Chem.* A white insoluble compound that remains when melam is boiled with water. [< L. *albus*, white.]

Al'ber, 1 āl'bər; 2 äl'ber, **Erasmus** (–1553). A German preacher and poet.

al-ber'ca, 1 al-ber'kə; 2 äl-bĕr'cä, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A pond or pool. **2.** A sink to carry off waste or dirty water.

al"be-rel'lo, 1 āl"bē-rel'lo; 2 äl-be-rĕl'lo, *n.* [It.] A cylindrical drug-pot of earthenware: used in Italy (15th and 16th centuries).

al-be'ri-a, 1 al-bī'rı-ə; 2 äl-bē'rĭ-a, *n. Her.* A shield destitute of armorial bearing or ornament. [< L. *albus*, white.]

Al'be-ric, 1 al'bə-rik; 2 äl'be-rĭc, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. A. I.,** a Lombardic noble, ruler of Rome in the 10th century. **3. A. II.,** his son and successor, whose son became Pope John XII. [Teut., elf-ring.]

Al'ber-ich, 1 āl'ber-ıh; 2 äl'bĕr-ĭh, *n.* **1.** See AUBREY. **2.** *G. Myth.* (1) A vassal of the Nibelungen kings. (2) In Wagner's *The Ring of the Nibelung*, a dwarf, principle of evil or spirit of darkness, who robs the Rhine maidens of the Rhinegold, which he causes to be fashioned into a magic ring, and when deprived of it pronounces a curse on its possessor.

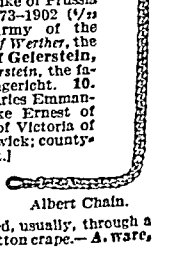
Al"be-ri'co, *n.* [It.] Same as AUBREY.

Al'ber-on, *n.* Same as OBERON, 1.

Al"be-ro'ni, 1 āl"bē-rō'nı; 2 äl"be-rō'nĭ, **Giulio** (5/11664–8/121752). An Italian cardinal; prime minister of Philip V. of Spain.

Al'bert, 1 al'bərt; 2 äl'bert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Al"bert',** 1 al"bār', 2 äl"bär'; L. **Al-ber'tus,** 1 al-bēr'tus, 2 äl-bĕr'tŭs; Sw. **Al'bert,** 1 āl'bert, 2 äl'bert. **2. A. I.** (4/11875–), King of the Belgians, 1909– . **3.** (1) One of several dukes and archdukes of Austria, 13th–19th century. (2) One of several Bavarian rulers, especially **A.** "the Wise" (–1508), and **A.** "the Magnanimous" (–1579). **4.** One of several margraves of Brandenburg, 12th–15th century. **5.** Archbishop of Magdeburg (1489–1545). **6.** First Duke of Prussia (1490–1568). **7.** King of Saxony 1873–1902 (9/11 1828–6/111902); commanded the Army of the Meuse 1871. **8.** In Goethe's *Sorrows of Werther*, the farmer husband of Charlotte. **9. A. of Geierstein, Count,** in Scott's novel *Anne of Geierstein*, the father of Anne and chief of the Vehmgericht. **10. Prince** (Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel) (6/11819–12/141861), son of Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Prince Consort of Victoria of England. **11.** A county in New Brunswick; county-seat, Hopewell. [Teut., nobly bright.]

— **Albert biscuit.** **1.** A cup made from pastry in which custards, etc., are served. **2.** [Eng.] A sweetened cracker.— **A. chain** [Eng.], a short watch-chain having a cross-bar passed, usually, through a button-hole.— **A. crape,** a silk-and-cotton crape.— **A. ware,**


Albert Chain.

a soft pottery of the terra-cotta variety molded into ornamental forms, and sold to decorators in the biscuit stage.

Al-ber'ta[1], 1 al-bûr'tə; 2 ăl-bĕr'tə, *n.* A province in N. W. Canada, between the Rocky Mountains and the Central Plains; 252,925 sq. m.; capital, Edmonton.

Al-ber'ta[2], *n.* Feminine of ALBERT.

Al-ber'tan, 1 al-bûr'tən; 2 ăl-bĕr'tan. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Albertan subdivision. See the noun. **II.** *n.* The earliest subdivision of the Pleistocene or Glacial epoch in North America; also, the deposits of glacial drift formed at that time. [< *Alberta*, province of Canada.]

Al'bert Ed'ward Ny-an'za, 1 nai-an'zə; 2 nŷ-ăn'za. A lake in central Africa, south of Albert Nyanza; 65 by 30 m.

Al-ber'ti, 1 al-ber'ti; 2 ăl-bĕr'tī, *n.* **1. Giovanni** (1558–1601), an Italian painter. **2. Johann** (3/4 1698–8/12 1762), a Dutch theologian and scholar. **3. Leon Battista** (5/16 1404–1472?), an Italian architect. **4. Salomon** (1540–1600), a German anatomist.

Al"ber-ti'ĭ-dæ, 1 al"bər-taĭ'ĭ-dĭ; 2 ăl"ber-tī'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of parasitic worm-like rotifers with a rudimentary trochal disk. **Al-ber'ti-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Prince *Albert*.] — **al-ber'ti-id**, *n.* — **al-ber'ti-oid**, *a.*

Al'ber-tine, 1 al'bər-tin; 2 ăl'ber-tĭn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the younger branch of the house of Albert of Saxony (1443–1500); as, the *Albertine* tracts, dealing with economics, etc., in opposition to the elector Ernest. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Ceram.* Terra-cotta pottery in a soft condition ready for ornamentation. **2.** Albert ware stamped with designs of flowers in relief.

Al"ber-ti'ni, 1 ăl"ber-ti'nĭ; 2 ăl"bĕr-tī'nĭ, **Johann Baptist von** (5/11 1769–4/5 1831). A German Moravian divine and hymn-writer.

Al'bert-ist, 1 al'bərt-ist; 2 ăl'bert-ĭst, *n.* A follower of Albertus Magnus.

al'bert-ite, 1 al'bərt-ait; 2 ăl'bert-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A pitchy, jet-black, asphaltum-like substance; a thickened hydrocarbon. [< *Albert* county, N. B.] **Albert coal‡.**

Al'bert Lea, 1 lī; 2 lē. A city, the county-seat of Freeborn county, Minn.

Al'bert Ny-an'za, 1 nai-an'zə; 2 nŷ-ăn'za. A great central-African lake, 140 by 40 m. in extent; altitude, 2,720 ft.; a source of the White Nile.

Al-ber'to, 1 al-ber'to; 2 ăl-bĕr'to, *n.* [It. & Sp.] Albert.

Al-ber'tus Mag'nus, 1 al-bûr'tus mag'nus; 2 ăl-bĕr'tŭs măg'nŭs (1200?–1280). A medieval philosopher, theologian, and scholar; founder of scholasticism.

Al"bert"ville', *n.* **1.** 1 al'ber"vil'; 2 ăl'bĕr"vĭl'. A town in Savoy department, France. **2.** 1 al'bert-vil; 2 ăl'bert-vĭl. A village in Marshall county, Ala.

al'ber-type, 1 al'bər-taip; 2 ăl'ber-tўp, *n.* **1.** A picture printed in ink from a photographic plate of gelatin and albumen sensitized with potassium bichromate. **2.** The process by which the picture is produced. [< Joseph *Albert*, inventor.] **Albert type‡.**

al-bes'cent, 1 al-bes'ent; 2 ăl-bĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Growing white or moderately white; whitish. [< L. *albescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *albesco*, grow white, < *albus*, white.] — **al-bes'cence**, *n.* The act or process of growing white.

al'be-spine, 1 al'bi-spain; 2 ăl'be-spīn, *n.* [Archaic.] The English hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*). [OF., < L. *albus*, white, + *spina*, thorn.] **al'be-spyne‡.**

al'be-tad, 1 al'bi-tad; 2 ăl'be-tăd, *n.* Same as GALBANUM.

Al"bi', 1 al'bi'; 2 ăl'bĭ', *n.* An ancient cathedral town, capital of Tarn department, France; it gave a name to the Albigenses. **Al"by'‡.**

al'bi-, 1 al'bi-; 2 ăl'bi-. Derived from Latin *albus*, white: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found recorded in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups. [county, Ia.

Al'bi-a, 1 al'bi-ə; 2 ăl'bi-a, *n.* The county-seat of Monroe

Al'bi-an, 1 al'bi-ən; 2 ăl'bi-an, *a. Geol.* Indicating or referring to the lowest subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous of Europe. [< *Aube*, department in France.]

al'bi-cans, *n.* See CORPUS ALBICANS, under CORPUS.

al'bi-cant, *a.* Turning white. — **al-bi-can'tia**, *n. pl. Anat.* Same as CORPORA ALBICANTIA.

al"bi-ca'tion, 1 al'bi-kē'shən; 2 ăl'bi-cā'shon, *n.* The process of becoming white; the development of white spots or bands in the foliage of plants.

al'bi-core, *n.* Same as ALBACORE.

al-bic'u-lil, 1 al-bik'yu-lal; 2 ăl-bĭc'yų-lĭl, *n. pl.* White persons: used disparagingly. [W.] [Dim. of L. *albus*, white.]

al"bi-flo'rus, *a. Bot.* Having white flowers.

Al"bi-gen'ses, 1 al'bi-jen'siz; 2 ăl'bi-ġĕn'sēz, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Ch. Hist.* A sect of reformers (11th to 13th century), named from Albi (Latin *Albiga*), in the south of France. The Albigenses, distinct from the Waldenses, were a branch of the Cathari. They rejected sacraments, considered marriage sinful, and opposed church authority. They were finally (13th century) exterminated by the crusades and the Inquisition. **Al'bi-geois'‡.** — **Al"bi-gen'sian**, *a.* & *n.*

al'bin, 1 al'bin; 2 ăl'bin, *n. Mineral.* A white opaque partly decomposed apophyllite. **al'bine‡.**

Al-bi'nen, 1 al-bi'nen; 2 ăl-bĭ'nĕn, *n.* A village on a mountain, 4,000 ft. high, in the Valais canton, Switzerland, accessible only by ladders nearly perpendicular. **Ar-bi'gnon‡.**

al'bi-nism, *n.* The state or condition of being an albino; leucopathy or leucism. See ERYTHRISM; MELANISM. **al-bi'no-ism‡.**

Albinism, found in all parts of the world, is most prevalent in the Indian and negro races, and may be complete or partial. It is caused by the absence of the minute particles of coloring-matter which usually are present in the lowest and finally deposited layers of the epidermis, and whence the skin derives its color. The eyes are peculiarly affected. The iris is a pale-rose color, while the pupil is bright red, due to the absence of the *pigmentum nigrum*, the coloring-matter of the eye membrane, which serves to protect the retina; consequently, the vision of the albino is very defective in a strong light.

al"bi-nis'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to albinism; affected with leucism or leucopathy. **al"bi-not'ic‡.**

Al-bin'i-us, 1 al-bin'i-us; 2 ăl-bĭn'ĭ-ŭs, *n.* A Roman tribune of the 5th century.

al-bi'no, 1 al-bai'no; 2 ăl-bī'no (XIII), *n.* [-NOS, 1 -noz; 2 -nōs, *pl.*] **1.** A person, animal, or plant exhibiting an abnormal congenital deficiency of coloring-matter; especially, a person with milky-white skin and hair and reddish eyes. **2.** An embossed impression taken without color from a die, as the uncolored proof of a stamp. **3.** [Mex.] An octoroon. [Pg., < *albo*, *alvo*, < L. *albus*, white.] — **al'bi-nal**, *a.* Marked by albinism. — **al"bi-nes'cent**, *a.* Tending toward albinism. — **al-bi'ness**, *n.* A female albino. — **al-bin'ic**, *a.* Characterized by albinism.

al"bi-nu'ri-a, 1 al'bi-niū'ri-ə; 2 ăl'bi-nū'rĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* Same as CHYLURIA. See ALBUMINURIA.

Al-bi'nus, *n.* **1.** 1 al-bi'nus; 2 ăl-bī'nus. **Bernard Siegfried** (2/11 1697–8/5 1770), German anatomist and surgeon.

2. 1 al-bai'nus; 2 ăl-bī'nŭs. **Decimus Clodius** (–197), a Roman general, once governor in Gaul. **3.** Any one of many Romans of the principal family of the Postumia gens.

Al'bi-on[1], 1 al'bi-ən; 2 ăl'bi-on, *n.* [Rare or Poet.] Great Britain: an ancient name once suggested by the white cliffs of the southern coast. [L., perhaps < Gael. *alp*, height.] — **Albion ware** (*Ceram.*), a ware with colored slip-decorations imitating a bygone English style.

Al'bi-on[2], 1 al'bi-ən; 2 ăl'bi-on, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A gigantic son of Poseidon; killed by Hercules. **Al-bi'ŏn‡** [Gr.]. **2.** A manufacturing city in Calhoun county, Mich.; the seat of Albion College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1861. **3.** The county-seat of Edwards county, Ill. **4.** The county-seat of Orleans county, N. Y. **5.** A town in Noble county, Ind. **6.** A village in Boone county, Neb. **7.** A town in Dane county, Wis. **8.** A town in Jackson county, Wis. **9.** A town in Trempealeau county, Wis.

Al-bi're-o, 1 al-bai'ri-o; 2 ăl-bĭ'rē-o, *n. Astron.* The star (*Beta*) in Cygnus standing for the head of the Swan.

Al'bis, 1 ūl'bis; 2 ăl'bis, *n.* A German river; now the Elbe.

al'bite, 1 al'bait; 2 ăl'bit, *n. Mineral.* A triclinic, usually white, feldspar; sodium aluminum silicate ($NaAlSi_3O_8$): a common constituent of granite and other rocks. See FELDSPAR. [< L. *albus*, white.] **soda feldspar‡.** — **albite law** (*Cryst.*), a style of twinning in which the twinning-plate is the brachypinacoid: usually polysynthetic and frequent in the mineral albite. DANA *Mineral*. pp. 326–328. [J. W. '09.] — **al-bit'ic**, *a.* — **al"bi-ti-za'tion**, *n. Petrog.* The production of secondary albite in a rock by metamorphism. [A French Jacobin.

Al"bitte', 1 al'bit'; 2 ăl'bĭt', **Antoine Louis** (c. 1750–1812).

al"bi-ven'tral, *a.* Having a white belly, as certain birds.

Al-biz'zi, 1 al-bid'zi; 2 ăl-bĭd'zĭ, **Tommaso** (1347–1417). A chief magistrate of Florence.

Al-biz'zi-a, 1 al-biz'i-ə; 2 ăl-bĭz'ĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of hardy ornamental trees or shrubs of the family *Mimosaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and Africa, and allied to *Acacia*, to which they are sometimes referred. See MESENNA, and SILK-TREE, under SILK, *n.* [< It. *Albizzi*, Tuscan family which introduced the silk-tree into Italy.]

al"bo-car'bon, 1 al'bo-kär'bən; 2 ăl'bo-cär'bon, *n. Chem.* The solid residue from the distillation of creosote; naphthalene. [< L. *albus*, white, + CARBON.]

al-boc'ra-cy, 1 al-bok'rə-si; 2 ăl-bŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [Rare.] Government by white men. [< L. *albus*, white, + Gr. *kratɛ̃*, rule.]

al"bo-dac'ty-lous, 1 al'bo-dak'ti-ləs; 2 ăl'bo-dăc'ty-lŭs, *a.* White-winged. [< L. *albus*, white, + Gr. *daktylos*, finger, wing.]

Al'bo-in, 1 al'bo-in; 2 ăl'bo-in, *n.* A Lombard king who reigned in 561–573 and founded the Lombard dominion in Italy. At a banquet in Verona he forced his queen, Rosmunda, to drink from a wine-cup made of her father's skull, the instance furnishing the basis for Giovanni Rucellai's tragedy *Rosmunda*.

al'bo-lene, 1 al'bo-lin; 2 ăl'bo-lēn, *n. Chem.* A petroleum product used as a vehicle for ointments, and as a spray in the treatment of throat and nose diseases: a trade term. [< L. *albus*, white, + *oleum*, oil.] **al'bo-line‡.**

al'bo-lite, 1 al'bo-lait; 2 ăl'bo-lit, *n.* A cement or artificial stone, made by mixing calcined magnesite with infusorial earth and magnesium chlorid. [< L. *albus*, white, + -LITE.] **al'bo-lith‡.**

Al-bo'na, 1 al-bo'nə; 2 ăl-bō'na, *n.* A city in Istria.

Al-bo'ni, 1 al-bō'ni; 2 ăl-bō'nī, **Marietta** (3/10 1823–6/7 1894). An Italian contralto singer; pupil of Rossini; married Count Pepoli in 1854, and Charles Zieger in 1877.

Al'bo-rak, 1 al'bo-rak; 2 ăl'bo-răk, *n.* [Ar.] The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have gone to heaven.

They arrived at the gate . . . where, alighting from *Al Borak*, Mahomet fastened her to the rings.
IRVING *Mahomet* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 116. [G. P. P. 1863.]

Al'bo-rach‡.

Al"bor-noz', 1 al"bôr-nōth'; 2 ăl"bôr-nōth', **Gil Alvarez Carillo de** (1300–8/11 1367). A Spanish ecclesiastic and soldier.

Albr., *abbr.* Albrecht.

Al-brac'ca, 1 al-brūk'kə; 2 ăl-brăe'cä, *n.* [It.] In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a castle in Cathay [China] where Angelica, daughter of Galaphron, seeks refuge from the scorn of Rinaldo. See ANGELICA.

Al'brecht, 1 al'breht; 2 ăl'brĕht, *n.* **1.** [Dan. & G.] Same as ADALBERT. See ALBERT. **2. Sophie** (1757–1837), a German poetess. **3. Wilhelm** (1/4 1786–1848), a German agriculturist.

Al'bright, 1 ōl'brait; 2 ąl'brĭt, *n.* **1. Jacob** (5/11 1759–5/16 1808), an American Methodist preacher, who founded the Evangelical Association. **2.** A follower of Jacob Albright. See EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

al'bronze, 1 al'brənz; 2 ăl'brŏnz, *n.* A durable alloy of copper and aluminum. [Contraction of ALUMINUM BRONZE.]

al'bu-ca, 1 al-biū'kə; 2 ăl-bū'ca, *n. Bot.* A large genus of South-African bulbous herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), allied to *Ornithogalum*, cultivated for their yellowish flowers. [< L. *albucus*, a plant of the lily kind.]

Al"bu-e'ra, 1 ūl"bu-ē'ra; 2 ăl"bų-ę'rä, *n.* **1.** A town in Badajoz province, Spain, where the British, Spanish, and Portuguese defeated the French, May 16, 1811. **2.** A town in Leyte, P. I.

Al"bu-fe'ra, 1 ūl"bu-fē'ra; 2 ăl"bų-fę'rä, *n.* A seaport in [Portugal.

Al"bu-fe'ra, 1 ūl"bu-fē'rə; 2 ăl"bų-fę'ra, *n.* A lake in Valencia, Spain; area, 100 sq. m.

al"bu-gin'e-a, 1 al"biu-jin'i-ə; 2 ăl"bū-ġĭn'e-a, *n. Anat.* A white fibrous tissue enveloping certain organs, as the eye, the testicle, the ovary, and the spleen. [< L. *albugo* (*albugin-*); see ALBUGO.] — **al"bu-gin'e-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the white of the eye: applied to the firm white fibrous tissue forming the tendons, ligaments of the joints, and aponeuroses. **al"bu-gin'e-an‡**; **al-bu'gi-nous‡.** — **al"bu-gin'e-ous-ness**, *n.* — **al"bu-gi-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the albugineous tissue, as in gout and rheumatism.

Al"bu-gin'i-a'ce-æ, 1 al'biu-jin'i-ē'si-i; 2 ăl'bū-ġĭn'ĭ-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of phycomycetous fungi belonging to the group *Peronosporales*. It includes *Albugo*.

al-bu'go, 1 al-biū'go; 2 ăl-bū'ġo, *n.* **1.** [-GI-NES, 1 -ji-niz; 2 -ġi-nēs, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A disease of the eye characterized by a white opacity of the cornea; leucoma. **2.** [A-] *Bot.* Same as CYSTOPUS. [L., < *albus*, white.]

al-bu'ka-lin, 1 al-biū'kə-lin; 2 ăl-bū'ka-lin, *n.* A complex substance found in the blood of persons affected by leucocythemia.

Al-bu'li-dæ, 1 al-biū'li-dī; 2 ăl-bū'lĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of malacopterygians, the ladyfishes, having a conical head, with molar teeth on the parasphenoid and pterygoid bones. **Al'bu-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *albulus*, whitish, < *albus*, white.] — **al'bu-lid**, *n.* — **al'bu-loid**, *a.* & *n.*

al"bu-lig'no-sin, 1 al'biu-lig'no-sin; 2 ăl'bū-lĭg'no-sin, *n.* A substance derived from wood treated with sodium sulfite in solution with the addition of albumen: claimed to possess sizing and mordanting properties. **al"bu-lig'no-sine‡.**

al'bum, 1 al'bum; 2 ăl'bŭm, *n.* **1.** A book for holding photographs or the like. **2.** A blank book for registering names, or preserving autographs, stamps, etc.; hence, a printed compilation of selections. **3.** A register. **4.** *Rom. Antiq.* A tablet for the record of public transactions, names, etc. **al'bet‡.** **5†.** Anything white. (1) *Law.* Rent paid in white money or silver; blanch-farm. (2) *Pathol.* Leucorrhea. [L., white tablet, < *albus*, white.]

al-bu'men, 1 al-biū'men; 2 ăl-bū'mĕn, *n.* **1.** The white of an egg.

White of egg is no longer recognized in the pharmacopœias of the world, with the exception of the German, which prescribes a dried form of *albumen*, to be used in the preparation of iron albuminate and similar compounds.
The National Standard Dispensatory p. 121.

2. The nutritive material that fills the space in a seed between the embryo and the seed-coats; endosperm or perisperm. **3.** *Chem.* Albumin. [L., whiteness, < *albus*, white.] — **al-bu'men-gland"**, *n.* In some mollusks, as land-snails, a large, tongue-shaped body, dilated during the act of mating, secreting a thick and viscous fluid which probably envelops the ova. — **al-bu'men-ize** or **-ise**, *tt.* Same as ALBUMINIZE. — **al-bu'men-oid**, *n.* Same as ALBUMINOID.

al'bum Græ'cum, 1 al'bum gri'kum; 2 ăl'bŭm grē'cŭm. [L.] The excrement of dogs and some other animals, whitened by exposure to weather; used in tanning and formerly in medicine.

al-bu'min, 1 al-biū'min; 2 ăl-bū'min, *n. Chem.* The transparent, viscous, nitrogenous substance ($C_{72}H_{112}N_{18}SO_{22}$) found in the blood, in all serous fluids, and in many animal and vegetable juices and solids. It contains nearly 2 per cent. of sulfur, and is amorphous like all proteins: it is soluble in water and coagulable by heat, alcohol, and the stronger acids. Albumin is used for clarifying purposes, as in wine-making, sugar-refining, and cookery, and also in the printing of calico, in photography, etc. Compare ALBUMEN. [< L. *albumen* (*albumin-*); see ALBUMEN.] — **albumin process**, a photographic process in which the plate is coated with sensitized albumin. — **alkali a.**, a modification of albumin formed by the action of an alkali. — **Bence Jones a.**, a true albumin which in urine suggests the presence of multiple myeloma: formerly, **Bence Jones albumose.** — **circulating a.**, albumin which occurs only in the fluids of the body. — **iodized a.** (*Phot.*), albumin in which an iodid is present. — **toxic a.**, same as TOXALBUMIN. — **al-bu'mi-nate**, *n. Chem.* A compound in which albumin acts as a weak acid radical. — **Weyl's albuminate**, a modified globulin, following its long exposure to water. — **al-bu"mi-na-tu'ri-a**, *n. Pathol.* An excess of albuminates in urine. — **al"bu-min'ic**, *a.* Relating to or obtained from albumin. — **al-bu"mi-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Yielding or containing albumin. — **al-bu'mi-ni-form**, *a.* Resembling albumin. — **al-bu"mi-nim'e-ter**, *n. Chem.* An apparatus for determining the amount of albumin in a liquid; as, Esbach's *albuminimeter* (a graduated tube used in measuring the precipitate resulting from admixture with a reagent). **al-bu"mi-nom'e-ter‡.** — **al-bu'mi-nin**, *n. Chem.* The substance of the cells that compose the tissue enclosing the whites of birds' eggs. **al-bu'mi-nine‡.** — **al-bu"mi-nip'a-rous**, *a.* Yielding or secreting albumin. — **al-bu'min-ize** or **-ise**, *tt.* **1.** To change into albumin. **2.** To coat or saturate with albumin. **al-bu'men-ize‡.** — **al-bu'min-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n.*

al-bu'mi-no-. Derived from ALBUMEN or ALBUMIN: a combining form; as, *albumino*-fibrous tissues.

al-bu'mi-noid, 1 al-biū'mi-noid; 2 ăl-bū'mi-nŏid, *a.* Of the nature of or like albumen or albumin. [< ALBUMINO- + -OID.] **al-bu'me-noid‡.** — **albuminoid disease**, a form of degeneration of certain organs into a peculiar wax-like substance, formerly supposed to be allied to starch; waxy degeneration. — **al-bu"mi-nol'dal**, *a.*

al-bu'mi-noid, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* One of a diversified subclass of the simple proteins derived mainly from the supporting and connective animal tissues. See SCLEROPROTEIN and PROTEIN. **2.** *Brewing.* The nitrogenous constituents of barley malt and hops, partly extracted and contained in beer; sometimes a cause of cloudiness in the liquid. **al-bu'me-noid‡.**

al-bu"mi-nom'e-try, *n.* Measurement of the proportion of albumin, as in urine. — **al-bu'mi-none**, *n. Chem.* A substance obtained from an albuminoid; peptone. — **al-bu'mi-nose.** **I.** *a.* Albuminous. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] An albumose. — **al-bu"mi-no'sis**, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition in which there is an excess of albumin in the blood or in the tissues.

al-bu'mi-nous, 1 al-biū'mi-nus; 2 ăl-bū'mi-nŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, characterized by, or consisting of albumen or albumin. — **al-bu'mi-nous-ness**, *n.*

al-bu"mi-nu'ri-a, 1 al-biū"mi-niū'ri-ə; 2 ăl-bū"mi-nū'rĭ-a, *n.* The presence of albumin in the urine. [< ALBUMINO- + Gr. *ouron*, urine.] — **cyclic albuminuria**, the appearance of a small amount of albumin in the urine at a definite time each day. — **al-bu"mi-nu'ric**, *a.*

al-bu'moid, 1 al-biū'moid; 2 ăl-bū'mŏid, *n. Chem.* **1.** Same as ALBUMINOID. **2.** An insoluble substance, difficult of digestion, yielding tyrosin, found in the cartilage of mature animals. Compare TYROSIN. [< ALBUMIN + -OID.]

al-bu'mo-scope, 1 al-biū'mo-skōp; 2 ăl-bū'mo-scōp, *n.* An apparatus for ascertaining the presence and quantity of albumin in the urine. [< ALBUMIN + -SCOPE.]

al-bu'mose, 1 al-biū'mōs *or* al'bu-mōs; 2 ăl-bū'mōs *or* ăl'bū-mōs, *n.* A substance formed from albuminoids during digestion; also, any of the proteoses. During the process of digestion, *primary albumoses* are first formed, and these in turn become *deuteroalbumoses* or *secondary albumoses*, which quickly result in peptones and simpler bodies.

al"bu-mo-su'ri-a, 1 al'biū-mo-siū'ri-ə; 2 ăl'bū-mo-sū'rĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* A condition of the urine in which it contains albumose. Compare ALBUMOSE. [< ALBUMOSE + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

Al"bu-quer'que, 1 ūl"bu-ker'kē; 2 ăl"bų-kĕr'kę, *n.* **1. Afonso d'** (1453–12/11 1515), a Portuguese commander and navigator. **2. Mateo de** (–1646), a Portuguese general. **3.** A group of islands in the Caribbean sea. **4.** 1 al'bu-kūr'ki; 2 ăl'bų-kĕr'kę. A city, county-seat of Bernalillo county, N. Mex.; the seat of the University of New Mexico (non-sectarian), founded in 1892. **5.** A manufacturing town in Estremadura province, Spain. **6.** A town in Bohol, P. I.

Al'burg, 1 ōl'bûrg; 2 ąl'bûrġ, *n.* A village in Grand Isle county, Vt.

al'burn, 1 al'bûrn; 2 ăl'bûrn. **It. a. Auburn. II.** *n.* **1.** Alburnum. **2.** *Zool.* The bleak. [< ALBURNUM.]

al-bur'nal-tas, 1 al-bûr'nal-tas; 2 ăl-bûr'năl-tăs, *n.* A disease of trees in which the transformation of sapwood into heart-wood is arrested, and, accordingly, rings of the former are found mingled with those of the latter. [< ALBURNUM.]

al-bur'num, 1 al-bûr'num; 2 ăl-bûr'nŭm, *n. Bot.* The sap-wood of a tree. See illus. under EXOGEN. [L., < *albus,* white.] **al'burn‡.— al-bur'nous,** *a.*

Al'bur-y, 1 ôl'ber-ı; 2 ąl'bĕr-y, *n.* A town in New South Wales, famous for wine.

Al"by', *n.* See ALBI. [ALBION.

Al'byn, 1 al'bin; 2 ăl'bŷn, *n.* [Scot.] Scotland. See **al-by'sit‡,** *adv.* Scarcely.

Al'ca, 1 al'kə; 2 ăl'ca, *n.* A genus of auks, including the razor-billed auk. [< Icc. *álka,* auk.]

al"ca-ba'la, 1 ôl"ka-bô'lə; 2 ăl"cä-bä'lä, *n.* [Sp.] A tax levied in Spain, and in the Spanish colonies, on all sales of real estate and merchandise; also, a tax on goods sold by chance. The alcabala on real estate was levied as often as the land was sold; that on merchandise was levied on goods sold at public sales, as in the markets. **al"ca-va'la‡.**

The famous *Alcavala* of Spain . . . was at first a tax of ten per cent., . . . and is at present only six per cent., upon the sale of every sort of property.
SMITH *Wealth of Nations* p. 718. [W. L. & CO.]

al-cade', 1 al-kēd'; 2 ăl-cād', *n.* [Sp.] **1.** An alcalde. **2.** An alcalde.

Al'cæ, 1 al'sı; 2 ăl'çē, *n. pl.* The *Alcidæ* as a suborder.

Al-cæ'us, 1 al-sı'us; 2 ăl-çē'ŭs, *n.* **1.** A Greek poet of Mitylene; lived about 600 B. C. See ALCAIC. **2.** A Greek epigrammatist of Messene in the 2d century B. C. **3.** The pen-name and sobriquet of James Montgomery. [etc.

al'ca-hest, al"ca-hes'tic or **-ti-cal.** Same as ALKAHEST.

Al-ca'ic, 1 al-kē'ık; 2 ăl-cā'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mitylene (about 600 B. C.). **2.** *Pros.* Having the characteristics of the meter of Alcæus; as, the *Alcaic* ode, an ode of four strophes, each strophe containing four verses, and each verse having four accents.

Al-ca'ics, *n. pl.* Verses written in Alcaic strophes.

al-calde', 1 al-kēd'; 2 ăl-cād', *n.* **1.** The governor or commander of a Spanish, Portuguese, or Moorish castle or other fortress. **2.** The warden of a prison: a jailer. [< Sp. *alcalde,* < Ar. *al-qāid,* < *al,* the, + *qāid,* commander, < *qāda,* lead.] **al-caid'‡; al-cayde'‡.**

Al"ca-la', 1 ôl"ka-lä'; 2 ăl"cä-lä', *n.* **1.** A town in Cagayan province, Luzon, P. I. **2.** A town in Pangasinan province, Luzon, P. I.

Al"ca-la' de He-na'res, 1 dē e-nô'rēs; 2 dā ĕ-nä'rĕs. A town in New Castile, Spain, the birthplace of Cervantes.

Al"ca-la' la Re-al', 1 la rē-ôl'; 2 lä rę-äl'. A city in Andalusia (Jaen province), Spain.

al-cal'de, 1 al-kôl'dē *or* al-kal'dı; 2 äl-cäl'dę *or* ăl-căl'de, *n.* [Sp.] A magistrate in a Spanish or Spanish-American pueblo or town, corresponding to a justice of the peace; later, a chief magistrate or mayor, as in California in 1848–1849. **al-cade'‡.— al-cal'de-ship,** *n.*

Civil and criminal justice was administered, in the first instance, by the *alcaldes,* or municipal judges of towns.
HALLAM *Middle Ages* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 213. [H. 1854.]

al"cal-di'a, 1 ôl"kal-dı'ə; 2 äl"cäl-dī'ä, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of an alcalde. **2.** The building or room in which the business of an alcalde is transacted.

al'ca-li, al"ca-lim'e-ter, al"ca-li-met'ric, al'ca-liz"a-bil(e", al'ca-min, etc. Same as ALKALI, etc.

Al-cam'e-nes, 1 al-kam'ı-nīz; 2 ăl-căm'e-nēs, *n.* A Greek sculptor of the 5th century B. C. [Moorish ruins.

Al'ca-mo, 1 ôl'kə-mō; 2 ăl'cä-mō, *n.* A town in Sicily, with

al-ca'na, 1 al-kô'nə; 2 ăl-cä'nä, *n.* [Sp.] Same as HENNA.

al-can'na‡. [In N. E. Spain.

Al"ca-ñiz', 1 ôl'ka-nyith'; 2 äl'cä-nyith', *n.* A walled town

Al-can'ta-ra, 1 al-kân'ta-rə; 2 äl-cän'tä-rä, *n.* **1. Francesco Linarez** (1830–1879), a Venezuelan statesman. **2. San Pedro de** (1499–1562), a Spanish monk. **3.** A fortified town in Caceres province, Spain, containing a famous bridge over the Tagus, built by Trajan, 105. **4.** A seaport in Maranhão state, Brazil. **5.** A town in Cebú, P. I.

Al-can'ta-rine, 1 al-kan'tə-rin; 2 äl-cän'ta-rin, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of the Franciscan order of Alcantara (one of the three branches of the Observantines), founded by Peter of Alcantara in 1555: a barefoot order wearing a white habit. Called in France *Cordeliers.* See OBSERVANTINE.

al-cap'ton, 1 al-kap'tən; 2 ăl-căp'tŏn, *n. Pathol.* A yellow to brown amorphous substance found by Boedecker in morbid urine. Hot sulphuric acid, alcapton darkens by oxidation. [< ALKALI + Gr. *haptō,* possess.] — **al"cap-ton'ic,** *a.*— **alcaptonic acids,** homogentisic and uroleucic acids collectively.

al-cap"to-nu'ri-a, 1 al-kap'to-nû'rı-ə; 2 äl-căp"to-nû'rı-a, *n. Pathol.* The presence of alcapton in the urine. [< ALKAPTON + Gr. *ouron,* urine.] **al-kap"to-nu'ri-a‡.**

al-car'gen, 1 al-kär'jen; 2 äl-cär'gĕn, *n.* Cacodylic acid. [< ALCARSIN + -GEN.] **al-kar'gen‡.**

al"car-ra'za, 1 al'ka-rä'za *or* ôl'ka-ra'θa; 2 äl'cä-rä'za *or* äl'cä-rä'thä, *n.* [Sp.] An unglazed porous earthen vessel used in hot climates for cooling water by evaporation. See OLLA. **al"ca-raz'za‡.**

al-car'sin, *n.* Same as ALKARSIN.

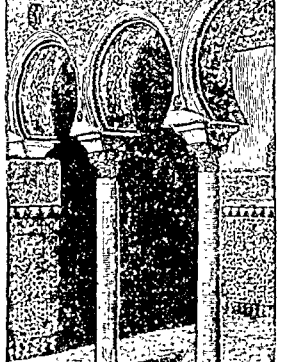
al"cas-suz', 1 ôl'ka-sûs'; 2 äl'cä-sus', *n.* [Braz.] A native licorice (*Pertandra medilerranea*).

Al-cath'o-us, 1 al-kaθi'o-us; 2 äl-cäth'o-ŭs, *n. Myth.* A king of Megaris.

al'ca-tras, 1 al'kə-tras; 2 äl'ca-träs, *n.* [Sp.-Am.] A pelican, albatross, or other large sea-bird: a term loosely applied. **al'ca-trace†; al'ca-trash†; al'ca-traz'‡.**

Al'ca-traz', 1 al'kə-traz; 2 äl'ca-träz, *n.* A fortified island near San Francisco, Cal.

al-ca'zar, 1 al-kû'zar *or* (*Sp.*) al-kû'thar; 2 äl-cä'zär *or* (*Sp.*) äl-cä'thär, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Moorish or Spanish palace, in general constituting a citadel; castle.



Alcove of the Sultan, in the Alcazar of Seville, Spain.

Montigny was . . . closely confined in the *alcazar* of Segovia.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. ii, pt. iii, ch. 5, p. 302. [H. 1862.]

2. By perversion, a place of amusement, as in continental Europe, especially if decorated after the Moorish style.

Al-ca'zar-ke-bir', 1 al-kû'zar-kē-bir'; 2 äl-cä'zär-ke-bir', *n.* A town in Morocco, 80 miles N. W. of Fez: Sebastian, King of Portugal, was defeated and slain by the Moors here in 1578.

al"ca-za'va, 1 ôl'ka-thô'va; 2 äl'kä-thä'vä, *n.* A fort. [< Sp. *alcazaba,* < Ar. *alqaçaba.*]

Al"ce-din'i-dæ, 1 al'sı-din'ı-dī; 2 ăl'çe-din'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of syndactylous birds having a straight deeply cleft bill with smooth edges; the kingfishers. **Al-ce'do,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *alcedo,* kingfisher.] **Al-ced'i-dæ‡. — al-ced'i-nid,** *n.*— **Al-ce"di-ni'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Alcedinidæ,* comprising the fish-eating or typical kingfishers.—**al-ced'i-nine,** *a.* & *n.*—**al-ced'i-noid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Alcedinidæ.*—**Al-ce"di-nol'de-æ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of birds, containing the kingfishers, hornbills, todies, and bee-eaters.— **al-ce"di-nol'de-an,** *a.*

Al-ces'a-phi'næ, 1 al-ses'ə-fal'nı; 2 ăl-çĕs'a-fī'nĕ, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidæ,* comprising the hartbeests, blesboks, and gnus. **Al-ces'a-phus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *alkē,* elk, + *elephos,* deer.] — **al-ces'a-phine,** *a.* & *n.*

Al-ceste', 1 al-sest'; 2 ăl-çĕst', *n.* In Molière's *Le Misanthrope,* the hero, of pure, noble mind, sorely vexed by the sight of perfidy and malevolence disguised as politeness.

Alces'ter, 1 ôls'tər *or* ôs'tər; 2 ąls'tĕr *or* ąs'tĕr, *n.* **1.** A town in Warwickshire, England. **2.** The ruins of a city of Roman Britain, 1½ m. S. W. of Bicester.

Al-ces'tis, 1 al-ses'tis; 2 ăl-çĕs'tĭs, *n. Myth.* A daughter of Pelias who voluntarily died to save the life of Admetus, her husband, and was brought back from Hades by Hercules, or, according to another version of the story, by Proserpine. The legend is the subject of a tragedy by Euripides, and is mentioned in the prolog to Chaucer's *Legende of Goode Women,* and in a sonnet by Milton.

al-chem'ic, 1 al-kem'ik; 2 ăl-cĕm'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by means of alchemy.

And jealousy Hath in it an *alchemic* force.
TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act iii, sc. 6.

al-chem'i-cal‡; al-chym'ic‡.— al-chem'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

Al"che-mil'la, 1 al'kı-mil'ə; 2 ăl"ce-mil'a, *n.* A genus of plants of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), having compound or lobed leaves and small green or yellow flowers: including the lady's-mantle.

al'che-mist, 1 al'kı-mist; 2 ăl'ce-mĭst, *n.* One who was skilled in or who practised alchemy.

There was an old belief that . . . cunning *alchemists*
Could recreate the rose. LONGFELLOW *Palingenesis* st. 4.

al'che-mist-er‡; al'chy-mist‡.— al"che-mis'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to alchemy or alchemists; practising alchemy. **al"che-mis'ti-cal‡; al"chy-mis'tic‡. — al"che-mis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **al-chem's-try,** *n.* Alchemy. **al-chym's-try†.**

al'che-mize, 1 al'kı-maiz; 2 ăl'ce-mĭz, *tt.* [Rare.] To transmute as by alchemic art. **al'che-mise‡.**

Darkly brown thy body is. Till the sunshine striking this,
Alchemize its dullness.
E. B. BROWNING *To Flush, My Dog* st. 3.

al'che-my, 1 al'kı-mı; 2 ăl'ce-my, *n.* **1.** The immature chemistry of the middle ages, characterized by the pursuit of the transmutation of base metals into gold, and the search for the alkahest and the panacea.

Some lexicographers derive this word from the Greek *Chemeta,* Egypt (in ancient Egyptian, *Khem-t*). According to Plutarch, Egypt was thus called on account of the black color of its soil. But as *alchemy* signifies the transmutation of metals and the quest of the *Elixir Vitæ,* which arts were not practised in ancient Egypt, this word is more probably derived from the same Egyptian source as *chemistry.*
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Letter to Standard Dict.* Oct. 23, 1891.

Alchemy . . . was generally confined to the mystery all sought to penetrate, the transmutation of metals into gold.
HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 116. [L. B. & CO. 1854.]

2. Any cunning, mysterious, or preternatural process of changing the structure or appearance of things.

There is in genius that *alchemy* which converts all metals into gold. CARLYLE *Essays, Schiller* in vol. ii, p. 257. [H. M. & CO.]

And e'en the spotless robe of white,
Worn overlong, grows dim and dun
Through the strange *alchemy* of light.
HOLLAND *Mistress of the Manse* pt. ii, can. 7, st. 8.

3†. An imitation gold, or something made of it, as a trumpet. [ME. *alkamye,* < OF. *alkemie,* F. *alchimie,* < LL. *alchimia,* < Ar. *al-kīmiā,* < *al,* the, + *kīmiā,* < Gr. *chēmeia,* for *chymeia,* infusion, < *cheō,* pour.]

The variants below include only such as have been used since A. D. 1400. Analogous variations occur in the derivatives, as in *alchemic, alchemist,* etc. **al-can'a-my†; al'che-mie‡; al'chi-my†; al'chu-my†; al'co-my†.**

al"chi-tran', 1 al'kı-tran'; 2 äl'ci-trăn', *n. Chem.* **1.** The resin-like exudation of fir-trees; by extension, among the early apothecaries, oil of juniper or cedar. **2.** Liquid pitch. **3.** Arsenic that has been prepared by ablution. [< OF. *alquitran,* < Ar. *al,* the, + *qitran,* pitch.] **al"ki-tran'‡.**

al'cho-cho'den, 1 al'ko-kō'den; 2 äl'co-cō'dĕn, *n.* [Ar.] *Astrol.* The planet supposed to indicate by its position at a person's birth the length of his life.

Al-chor'ne-a, 1 al-kôr'nı-ə; 2 äl-cōr'ne-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees and shrubs of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), found in the Antilles, Brazil, and tropical Africa. One species, *Alchornea latifolia,* is said by some authorities to be the source of alcornoque, a bark which others regard as obtained from a different tree. [< ALCORNOQUE.]

Al-cia'ti, 1 al-chû'tı; 2 äl-chä'tĭ, **Andrea** (5/11492–1/12 1550). An Italian jurist and author.

Al"ci-bi'a-des, 1 al'sı-bı'ə-dīz; 2 äl'çi-bī'a-dēs, *n.* An Athenian general and intriguer; born about 450 B. C.; died 404; ward of Pericles and pupil of Socrates.

Al'ci-dæ, 1 al'sı-dī; 2 äl'çi-dē, *n. pl.* A family of pygopodous birds with 3-toed feet: the auks, puffins, and murres. [< Icc. *álka,* auk.] — **al'cid,** *n.*— **al'ci-dine,** *a.*

Al-cid'a-mas, 1 al-sid'ə-mas; 2 äl-cid'a-măs, *n.* A Greek rhetorician of the 5th century B. C. **Al-ki-da'mas‡** [Gr.].

Al'ci-das, 1 al'sı-das; 2 äl'çi-dăs, *n.* A Spartan naval commander of the 5th century B. C.

Al-ci'des, 1 al-sai'dīz; 2 äl-çī'dēs, *n. Myth.* Hercules, the grandson of Alcæus.

Al-cim'e-don, 1 al-sim'ı-den; 2 äl-çim'e-dŏn, *n. Myth.* An Arcadian or Greek hero. **Al-ki-me'dōn‡** [Gr.].

Al'ci-mus, 1 al'sı-mus; 2 äl'çi-mŭs, *n.* A Jewish high priest of the 2d century B. C.; leader of the Hellenists.

al'cin, al'cine, *n.* Same as ALKAMIN.

Al'ci-na, 1 al-chî'nə; 2 äl-chī'nä, *n.* [It.] In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato,* a sorceress, the personification of carnal pleasure: in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso,* a type of Circe, who transforms her lovers to beasts, stones, trees, etc.

al'cine', 1 al'sin *or* al'sain; 2 äl'çin *or* äl'çin, *a. Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the *Alcidæ.*

al'cine', *a.* Of or relating to the European elk and moose.

Al-cin'o-us, 1 al-sin'o-us; 2 äl-çin'o-ŭs, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* In Homer's *Odyssey,* the king of the Phæacians of Scheria (Corfu); famed for his beautiful gardens. **2.** A Greek Platonic philosopher of the 1st century. **Al-ki'no-os‡** [Gr.].

Al"ci-op'i-dæ, 1 al'sı-op'ı-dī; 2 äl'çi-ŏp'ı-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rapacious sea-worms with a distinct cephalic lobe, two prominent eyes, and tentacular cirri behind the head. **Al-ci'o-pe,** *n.* (t. g.) **Al"ci-o-pe'an,** *a.*— **al"ci-o'pe-an, al'ci-o-pid,** *a.* & *n.*— **al'ci-o-poid,** *a.*

Al'ci-phron, 1 al'sı-fren; 2 äl'çi-frŏn, *n.* **1.** A Greek epistolographer and sophist who lived probably in the 2d century. **2.** In Moore's *Epicurean,* the hero, a eudemonistic philosopher. **3.** In Berkeley's *The Minute Philosopher,* a free-thinking interlocutor in the dialog against atheism. **4.** A poem by Moore.

Al-cip'pi-dæ, 1 al-sip'ı-dī; 2 äl-çip'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of abdominalian cirripeds with palpiform anterior appendages and cirriform ones corresponding to the fourth, fifth, and sixth pairs of lepadids. **Al-cip'pe,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Alkippē,* daughter of Ares.]

— **al-cip'pid,** *a.* & *n.*— **al-cip'poid,** *a.*

Al-cî'ra, 1 al-thî'rə; 2 äl-thī'rä, *n.* A town in Valencia province, Spain, on an island in the Jucar river.

Al"ci-ron'i-dæ, 1 al'sı-ron'ı-dī; 2 äl'çi-rŏn'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cymothoidean isopods with the palpus of the maxillipeds free and the mandibles narrowed distally.

Al"ci-ro'na, *n.* (t. g.) — **al-ci-ro'nid,** *n.*— **al-ci-ro'noid,** *a.*

Alc-mæ'on, 1 alk-mî'on; 2 ălc-mē'ŏn, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* Son of Amphiaraus; leader of the Epigoni against Thebes. In obedience to an oracle he slew his mother, and for this act was driven insane by the Furies; he fled to an island in the Bay of Corinth, where he was cured, but returning to seek the jewels for which his mother, Eriphyle, had betrayed Amphiaraus, he was slain by the sons of Phegeus. **2.** A Greek philosopher of the 6th century B. C. **3.** Alcman.

Alc"mæ-on'i-dæ, 1 alk'mî-on'ı-dî'; 2 ălc'mē-ŏn'ı-dē, *n. pl.* An Athenian clan of great strength opposed to the *Pisistratidæ.*

Alc'man, 1 alk'mən; 2 ălc'man, *n.* A Spartan lyric and amatory poet of the 7th century B. C.; fragments of his poems are extant. **Alc-mæ'on‡; Alk'man‡.**

Alc-ma'ni-an, 1 alk-mē'nı-ən, 2 ălc-mā'nı-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Alcman or to his meter or verse.

Alc-me'na, 1 alk-mî'nə, -nî; 2 ălc-mē'na, -nē, *n. Myth.* **Alc-me'ne,** } The mother of Hercules by Zeus; wife of Amphitryon. **Alk-me'ne‡.**

al'co, 1 al'ko; 2 äl'co. *n.* [S. Am.] A hairless wild dog of Mexico and Peru, domesticated by the aborigines.

al'co-ate, 1 al'ko-ēt; 2 äl'co ăt, *n.* Same as ALCOHOLATE.

Al'cock, 1 ôl'kok; 2 äl cŏk, *n.* **1. John** (1430–10/1500), an English bishop and statesman. **Al'cocke"‡. 2. John** (1/11 1715–2/-1806), an English musician. **3. Sir John William** (11/21892–12/18 1919), British military aviator; with Lieut. A. W. Brown, he made the first non-stop flight across Atlantic, June 14–15, 1919. **4. Sir Rutherford** (1809–11/21897), an English author.

Al"co-fri'bas Na"si-er', 1 al'ko-fri'bə na"sı-ē'; 2 äl"co-frī'bä nä"sı-g'. The pen-name (an anagram) of François Rabelais.

al'co-gel, 1 al'ko-jel; 2 äl'co-ğĕl, *n.* A gelatinous compound of alcohol and colloidal silicic acid. [< ALCOHOL + GELATIN.]

al'co-gene, 1 al'ko-jîn; 2 äl'co-ğēn, *n.* The cooler in a [distiller. [< ALCOHOL + -GENE.]

al'co-hol, 1 al'ko-hol; 2 äl'co-hŏl, *n.* **1.** A volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid ($C_2H_5.HO$) of a penetrating odor and burning taste, derived principally from sugars and sugar-giving substances, as by fermentation and subsequent distillation: the intoxicating principle of wines and other fermented beverages; ethyl alcohol. In commerce, ethyl alcohol from maize or other grain is called **grain-alcohol;** from potatoes and beets, **root-alcohol;** and from grapes, **wine-alcohol** or **spirits of wine;** rectified, pure alcohol of 94 to 96 per cent. strength from any source is known to the trade as **neutral spirits, cologne spirits, velvet spirits,** etc.

Paracelsus of old wasted life in trying to discover its elixir, which after all turned out to be *alcohol;* and instead of being made immortal upon earth, he died drunk on the floor of a tavern.
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. iii, ch. 9, p. 199. [J. B. A. 1883.]

2. Any liquor containing the above-named liquid.

Alcohol is a poison. It is claimed by some that *alcohol* is a food. If so it is a poisoned food. *Alcohol* is one of the most common causes of insanity, epilepsy, paralysis, diseases of the liver and stomach, dropsy, and tuberculosis.
DR. FREDERICK PETERSON in *Collier's Weekly* Nov. 30, '07.

3. *Chem.* One of a group of the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$ derived from hydrocarbons of the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} by the substitution of hydroxyl for hydrogen.

Alcohols of the aliphatic series are classified according to the number of hydroxyl groups they contain, as **monatomic** or **monohydric; diatomic** or **dihydric** (glycols); **triatomic** or **trihydric** (glycerins or glycerols), etc., and **polyatomic** alcohols generally. Where the hydroxyl replaces a hydrogen in an exterior group a **primary alcohol,** as primary butyl alcohol ($CH_3CH_2.CH_2CH_2OH$), is formed; if in an interior group with two replaceable hydrogens a **secondary** or **pseudo-alcohol,** as secondary butyl alcohol ($CH_3.CH_2.CHOH.CH_3$), is obtained; and the replacement of a hydrogen by hydroxyl in an inner group with but one replaceable hydrogen gives rise to a **tertiary alcohol** or carbinol, as tertiary butyl alcohol, $(CH_3)_3.COH$.

Of the monatomic alcohols, having the formula $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$, many derive their names from the normal hydrocarbon or the exact source from which they are obtained. The principal members are: **methyl alcohol** or **methylic a.** (called also *wood-spirit, wood-naphtha, pyroxylic spirit,* and *carbinol*), derived from methane; **ethyl a., ethylic a.,** or **vinic a.** (called also *spirit of wine,* or *methyl carbinol*), derived from ethane; **propyl a.** or **propylic a.,** derived from propane; **butyl a.** or **butylic a.,** derived from butane; **amyl a.** or **amylic a.** (called also *grain-oil*), derived from pentane; **caprole a.,** derived from hexane; **œnanthic a.,** derived from heptane, and also the following higher members of the series: **caprylic a., nonylic a., rutic a., cetyl** or **cetylic a.,** and **melissic a.**

The diatomic alcohols have the common formula $C_nH_{2n}(OH)_2$, and are chiefly made from the normal hydrocarbons of the olefin series. The principal members of this group are: **ethylene alcohol** or **glycol, propylene a., butylene a., amylene a., hexylene a.,** and **caprylene a.,** derived respectively from ethylene, propylene, butylene, amylene, hexylene, and caprylene.

The triatomic alcohols have the common formula $C_nH_{2n-1}(OH)_3$. The most important members of the series are: **propenyl a.** (called also *glycerin* or *glycerol*), **butenyl a., pentenyl a.,** and **hexenyl a.**

The principal tetratomic alcohol is erythrite, and the principal hexatomic alcohol is mannite.

4†. An impalpably fine powder. [LL., < Ar. *al-koh'l,* < *al,* the, + *koh'l,* powdered antimony, < *kahala,* paint.]

al'chool†; al'co-hole†; al'cool†; al'ko-hol†.

— **absolute alcohol,** pure alcohol entirely free from water. Pure alcohol can not be obtained by ordinary distillation alone. The rectified spirit or alcohol of the pharmacopœias contains 9 per cent. by weight of water in the United States, 16 per cent. in Great Britain; proof-spirit or diluted alcohol, 54.5 per cent. by weight of water in the United States, 51 per cent. in Great Britain. See PROOF SPIRIT, in vocab. — **cinnamic a.,** same as STYRONE.—

denatured a., alcohol rendered unfit to drink, as by the addition of a foreign substance, but still useful for other purposes, as for producing light, heat, or motive power, as a solvent for resin, oils, or fats, and in the manufacture of ether, etc.— **pyroracemic a.**, same as ACETOL.— **styrylic a.**, same as STYRONE.— **sulfur a.**, same as MERCAPTAN.— **whey a.**, a liquor containing alcohol derived from milk by fermentation; kumiss.— **al"co-hol-ase'**, *n.* A vegetable ferment which during anaerobic respiration is believed to produce alcoholic fermentation.— **al'co-hol-ate**, *n.* An alcohol in which the hydroxyl hydrogen is replaced by a metal; as, sodium *alcoholate* (C_2H_5ONa). **al'co-ate‡**; **al'co-hate‡.**— **al"co-hol'a-ture**, *n.* An alcoholic tincture made from fresh plants.— **al"co-hol"o-phil'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Uncontrollable craving for alcoholic liquors.

al"co-hol'ic, 1 al'ko-hel'ik; 2 ăl"co-hŏl'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of alcohol; containing alcohol; produced by or using alcohol; as, *alcoholic* liquors; an *alcoholic* thermometer; *alcoholic* insanity. **2.** Preserved in alcohol; as, an *alcoholic* specimen. **al"co-hol'i-cal‡.**— **al"co-hol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al"co-hol'ic, *n.* **1.** One who uses alcoholic liquors habitually to excess: of recent origin.

> The stomach, the intestines, the liver, . . . all exhibit pathological changes in chronic *alcoholics*.
> GEO. T. KEMP in *Quarterly Journal of Psychology* Jan., 1891.

2. *pl.* Alcoholic liquors; as, the use of *alcoholics*.

al"co-hol-ic'i-ty, 1 al'ko-hel-is'ı-tı; 2 ăl"co-hŏl-ıç'ı-ty, *n.* The quality of being alcoholic; alcoholic strength; as, the *alcoholicity* of a wine.

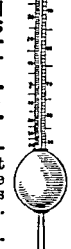
al'co-hol-ism, 1 al'ko-hel-izm; 2 ăl'co-hŏl-ĭsm, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition resulting from the inordinate or persistent use of alcoholic beverages: a term used (in Latin form) by Magnus Huss of Stockholm in 1848.

> The daily regular use of alcohol, even in moderation, often leads to *alcoholism*.
> DR. FREDERICK PETERSON in *Collier's Weekly* Nov. 30, '07.

— **acute alcoholism**, the condition resulting from taking into the system an excessive quantity of alcoholic liquor at one time or within a brief period; drunkenness; intoxication. — **chronic a.**, a condition resulting from the continuous use of alcoholic drink in less quantities at a time but for a longer period, resulting in delirium tremens, gastric catarrh, fatty degeneration of the bodily organs, etc.— **al'co-hol-ist**, *n.*

al'co-hol-ize, } 1 al'ko-hel-aiz; 2 ăl'co-hŏl-ız, *rt.* [-IZED;
al'co-hol-ise, } -IZ'ING.] *Chem.* **1.** To change into alcohol; rectify till free from water or impurity. **2.** To mix or saturate with alcohol; subject to the influence or effects of alcohol; intoxicate. **3†.** To reduce to a fine powder.— **alcoholized paper** (*Phot.*), paper saturated with a liquid containing alcohol, zinc iodid, milk-sugar, and zinc bromid, followed by treatment with a mixture of silver acetonitrate and glacial acetic acid.— **al'co-hol-iz"a-bl(e)‡**, *a.* **al'co-hol-is"a-bl(e)‡.**— **al'co-hol"i-zate†**, *a.* Alcoholized. — **al"co-hol"i-za'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of alcoholizing, or the state of being alcoholized. **2.** Alcoholism. **al"co-hol"i-sa'tion‡.**

al'co-hol-me"ter, 1 al'ko-hel-mī'tər; 2 ăl'co-hŏl-mē"ter, *n.* An instrument or apparatus, usually a hydrometer, for ascertaining the strength of alcohol or the percentage of absolute alcohol in liquors. [< ALCOHOL + Gr. *metron*, measure.] **al"co-hol-im'e-ter‡**; **al"co-hol-om'e-ter‡**; **al"co-hom'e-ter‡**; **al"co-om'e-ter‡.**— **al"co-hol"o-met'ric**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or ascertained by the alcohol-meter or alcoholometry.— **al"co-hol-met'ri-cal‡**; **al"co-hol"o-met'ri-cal‡**; **al"co-ho-met'ric‡**; **al"co-o-met'ri-cal‡.**— **al"co-hol"i-met'ri-cal-ly**, **al"co-hol"o-met'ri-cal-ly**, **al"co-o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*


Alcohol-meter.

al'co-hol'o-gy, 1 al'ko-hel'o-jı; 2 ăl'co-hŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of the diseases caused by alcohol: a more inclusive term than *alcoholism*, which embraces only the specific diseases designated by that term. [< ALCOHOL + -LOGY.]

al"co-hol-om'e-try, 1 al'ko-hel-em'ı-trı; 2 ăl'co-hŏl-ŏm'e-try, *n.* The process of determining the strength of alcohol or the percentage of absolute alcohol in a spirituous mixture. **al"co-om'e-try‡.**

al'cold, 1 al'keld; 2 ăl'cŏld, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Alcidæ*.

Al-col'de-æ, 1 al-kel'dı-ı; 2 ăl-cŏl'de-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of sea-birds, including the auks and loons. [< ALCÆ + -OID.] — **al"col'de-an**, *a. & n.*

Al-co'na, 1 al-kō'nə; 2 ăl-cō'na, *n.* A county in N. E. Michigan; 700 sq. m.; county-seat, Harrisville.

al"co-o"thi-on'ic, 1 al'ko-ō"thı-en'ik; 2 ăl"co-ō"thi-ŏn'ic, *a.* Althionic. [< ALCOHOL + Gr. *theion*, sulfur.]

Al"co-ran', } 1 al'ko-rān'; 2 ăl"co-rān' (XIII), *n.* Same as
Al"ko-ran', } KORAN. [F., < Ar. *al-qorān*, < *al*, the, + *qaraa*, read.]— **Al"co-ran'ic**, *a.* **Al"co-ran'al‡**; **Al"co-ran'ish‡.**

Al"co-ran'ist, 1 al'ko-ran'ist; 2 ăl"co-răn'ist, *n.* One who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran. **Al"ko-ran'ist‡.**

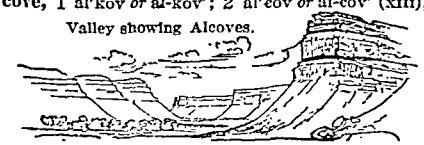
Al'corn, 1 al'kōrn; 2 ăl'cōrn, *n.* **1. James D.** (11/21 1816–12/28 1894), an American statesman; Governor of Mississippi, 1883. **2.** A county in N. E. Mississippi; 410 sq. m.; county-seat, Corinth.

al"cor-no'que, 1 ăl'kōr-nō'kē; 2 ăl'côr-nō'ke, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A South-American bark, formerly used as a remedy for phthisis. **2.** The bark of the cork-tree (*Quercus suber*): used in tanning, etc. **al"cor-no'co‡.**

Al-cor'ta, 1 al-kōr'tə; 2 ăl-cōr'tă, **José Figueroa** (1859–). President of the Argentine Republic 1906–1910.

Al'cott, 1 ōl'kət; 2 ăl'cŏt, *n.* **1. Amos Bronson** (11/29 1799–3/4 1888), an American philosopher and educator; *Concord Days*. **2. Louisa May** (11/29 1832–3/4 1888), an American novelist; daughter of Amos B.; *Little Women*. **3. William A.** (3/4 1798–3/29 1859), an American writer and reformer.

al'cove, 1 al'kōv *or* al-kōv'; 2 ăl'cōv *or* ăl-cōv' (XIII), *n.*


Valley showing Alcoves.

1. A covered recess (originally vaulted) connected with or at the side of a larger room; specifically, a recess for a bed; also, a compartment for books in a large library; hence, any embowered or secluded spot; as, "the *alcoves* of death." HOLMES *Parting Health* st. 4.

> Great-eyed gazelles in sunny *alcoves* browsed
> The blown red roses. E. ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. ii, st. 14

2. A space between partitions or bookcases set at right angles to the wall (of a library) for stowage of books. **3.** A small building covering a seat in a garden or pleasure-ground. **4.** *Geol.* A large deep niche formed by a stream of water in a precipitous face of approximately horizontal strata. I. C. RUSSELL *Nature* Feb. 4, 1892, p. 318. [< F. *alcôve*, < Sp. *alcoba*, < Ar. *al-qobbah*, < *al*, the, + *qobbah*, vault, < *qabba*, vault.]

Al-co'y, 1 al-kō'ı; 2 ăl-cō'ў, *n.* A manufacturing town in Alicante province, Spain.

Al-cu'di-a, 1 al-kū'dı-ə; 2 ăl-cų'dı-ă, **Duke of.** See GODOY.

Al-cues'car, 1 al-kwes'kar; 2 ăl-cwĕs'cär, *n.* A town in S. W. Spain; rendezvous of the Allies, 1812.

Al'cuin, 1 al'kwin; 2 ăl'cwin, *n.* An English scholar, educator, and ecclesiastical reformer, who died in 804; friend and adviser of Charlemagne. **Al-hi'nus‡**; **Al'cwin‡.**

Al-cuin'i-an, 1 al-kwin'ı-ən; 2 ăl-cwin'ı-an, *a.* Relating to Alcuin, especially to his revised version of the Vulgate.

al'cy-on, 1 al'sı-ən; 2 ăl'cy-ŏn, *a. & n.* Same as HALCYON.

Al"cy-o-na'ce-a, 1 al'sı-o-nē'sı-ə; 2 ăl"cy-o-nā'çe-a, *n. pl. Zoöph.* An order or suborder of alcyonarian polyps without axial skeletons. [< Gr. *alkyonion*, kind of zoophyte.] **Al"cy-o-na'ce-æ‡.**— **al"cy-o-na'cean**, *a. & n.*

Al"cy-o-na'ri-a, 1 al'sı-o-nē'rı-ə; 2 ăl"cy-o-nā'ri-a, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A subclass or order of actinozoans whose autozooids or individuals have 8 pinnate tentacles and the same number of uncalcified mesenteric folds.— **al"cy-o-na'ri-an**, *a. & n.*

Al-cy'o-ne, 1 al-sai'o-nī; 2 ăl-çy'o-nē, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* A daughter of Æolus, who threw herself into the sea because of grief for her husband, and was changed into a kingfisher. **2.** A very bright star in the Pleiades; η Tauri.

> Maedler reaches the conclusion that *Alcyone* . . . is at present the sun about which the . . . stars composing our astral system are all revolving. O. M. MITCHELL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. x, p. 319. [o. M. & co. 1870.]

[L., < Gr. *Alkyonē*, daughter of Æolus, < *alkyōn*, kingfisher.] [kingfishers.

Al-cy'o-nes, 1 al-sai'o-nīz; 2 ăl-çy'o-nēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* The

Al-cy'o-neus, 1 al-sai'o-nīūs; 2 ăl-çy'o-nūs, *n. Myth.* A giant killed by Hercules. **Al-ky-o-neus'‡** [Gr.].

al"cy-on'ic, 1 al'sı-en'ik; 2 ăl"cy-ŏn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Alcyones*, or *Alcyonitidæ*.

Al"cy-on"i-di'i-dæ, 1 al'sı-en'ı-dai'ı-dı; 2 ăl"cy-ŏn'ı-dı'ı-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of infundibulate polyzoans with zoœcia aggregated in fleshy colonies of irregular form. **Al"cy-o-nid'i-um**, *n.* (t. g.)

— **al"cy-o-nid'i-id**, *n.*— **al"cy-o-nid'i-oid**, *a.*

al"cy-on'i-form, 1 al'sı-en'ı-fōrm; 2 ăl"cy-ŏn'ı-fôrm, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a kingfisher. [< ALCYON + -FORM.] **al'cy-o-nine‡.**

Al"cy-o-ni'i-dæ, 1 al'sı-o-nai'ı-dı; 2 ăl"cy-o-nī'ı-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of alcyonaceans, especially those having a fleshy polyp-stock with the basal part stem-like and generally without polyps; cork-polyps. **Al"cy-o'ni-um**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *alkyonion*, zoophite.] **Al"cy-on'i-dæ‡.**

— **al"cy-on'i-id**, *a.*— **al"cy-on'i-oid**, *a. & n.*— **al'cy-o-noid**, *n.*

Al"cy-on"i-o-mor'pha, 1 al'sı-en'ı-o-mōr'fə; 2 ăl"cy-ŏn'ı-o-môr'fa, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A subclass of actinozoans, including *Alcyonaria*, *Protalcyonaria*, etc. [< ALCYONIUM + Gr. *morphē*, form.]

al'cy-o-nite, 1 al'sı-o-nait; 2 ăl'cy-o-nīt, *n.* A sponge-like fossil of or like the genus *Alcyonium*.

ald, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Old.

Ald., *abbr.* Alderman.

Al"da-bel'la, 1 ōl"da-bel'lə; 2 ăl"dă-bĕl'lă, *n.* **1.** In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, Orlando's wife. **2.** In Milman's *Fazio*, a marchioness of Florence, who inveigles Fazio from his wife Bianca. [N. E. Arabia.

Al-Dah'na, 1 al-dā'nə; 2 ăl-dă'nă, *n.* A vast sandy plain in

Al-dan', 1 ol-dān'; 2 ăl-dăn', *n.* **1.** A river in E. Siberia flowing 300 m. to the Lena. **2.** A mountain range at the sources of the Aldan river.

al'dane, 1 al'dēn; 2 ăl'dăn, *n. Chem.* A substance formed by the union of two or more molecules of an aldehyde, with elimination of water. [< ALDEHYDE + ANHYDRID.]

al'day†, *adv.* Continually; always.

Ald'bor-ough, 1 ōld'bur-o *or* ō'bra; 2 ăld'bûr-o *or* ą'bro, *n.* A village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, where Roman antiquities have been found.

al'de-a, 1 ōl'dē-ə; 2 ăl'dę-ă, *n.* [Sp.] A country-seat; villa; village. **al'de-a-ment‡.**

Al-deb'a-ran, 1 al-deb'ə-rən; 2 ăl-dĕb'a-ran, *n. Astron.* The brightest of the Hyades. [< Ar. *al-debarān*, < *al*, the, + *debarān*, following, < *dabar*, follow, because it follows the Pleiades.] **Al-deb'o-ran‡.**

Al"de-ba'ri-an, 1 al'dı-bē'rı-ən; 2 ăl"de-bā'ri-an, *a. Astron.* Of, pertaining to, like, or exhibiting a spectrum similar to Aldebaran.

Alde'burgh, 1 old'bur-o; 2 ąld'bur-o, *n.* A watering-place in Suffolk, England; the birthplace of Crabbe, the poet.

Al'de-gonde, 1 al'dı-gond; 2 ăl'de-gŏnd, **Saint** (639–684). Abbess founded nunnery of Maubeuge, France.

Al'de-graef, 1 ōl'də-grēf; 2 ăl'de-grāf, **Heinrich** (1502–1562). A German painter and engraver. **Al'de-gre"vert.**

al'de-hyde, 1 al'dı-haid; 2 ăl'de-hўd, *n.* **1.** A transparent volatile liquid (CH_3COH) with a pungent, suffocating odor, obtained by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol. **acetic aldehyde; ethyl a.‡. 2.** A liquid, as the above-named, intermediate between an alcohol and an acid, produced by oxidation of a primary alcohol. [< ALCOHOL + L. *de*, from, + HYDROGEN.] **al'de-hyd‡.**— **amylic aldehyde**, same as VALERAL.— **crotonic a.**, a volatile oil ($CH_3CH:CHCHO$) of unpleasant odor, distilled from aldol.— **heptoic a.**, **œnanthylic a.**, same as ŒNANTHOL.— **methene-protocatechuic a.**, same as PIPERONAL.— **oxallic a.**, glyoxal.

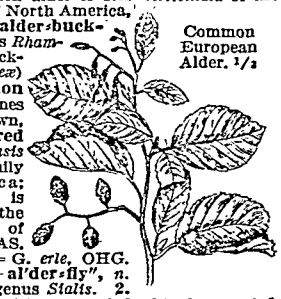
— **al'de-hy"dase**, *n. Chem.* An enzym in the digestive organs that oxidizes aldehydes to their corresponding acids, as salicyl aldehyde to salicylic acid.— **al'de-hy"date**, *n. Chem.* A salt in which aldehyde acts as a monobasic acid. — **al'de-hy"dic**, *a.*— **aldehydic acid** (*Chem.*), lampic acid. See under LAMPIC.— **al'de-hy"din** or **-dine**, *n. Org. Chem.* **1.** A colloidin formed when aldehyde ammonia is heated. **2.** One of a set of bases formed from aldehyde condensed with specific aromatic compounds. **3.** A by-product in rectifying spirit. **aldehyde collidin‡.**

Al'den, 1 ōl'den; 2 ąl'dĕn, *n.* **1. Henry Mills** (11/11 1836–12/5 1919), an American author; editor of *Harper's Magazine* from 1869. **2. James** (3/11 1810–3/4 1877), an American rear-admiral. **3. John** (1599–1687), one of the Pilgrim Fathers who came to Plymouth, Mass., in the "Mayflower," 1620 (see Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*). **4. Joseph** (1/4 1807–8/10 1885), an American clergyman and educator. **5. Timothy** (1771–1839), an American clergyman and educator. **6. William Livingston** (9/10 1837–1/14 1908), an American author and editor. **7.** A village in Erie county, N. Y. **8.** A town in Polk county, Wis.

ald'er¹, *a. compar.* [Dial. or Obs.] Older.

al'der²†, **al'lert**, *a.* All: used in composition with adjectives in the superlative; as, *alder*-first, first of all; *alder*-liefest, most beloved of all.

al'der, 1 ōl'dər; 2 ąl'der, *n. Bot.* **1.** Any shrub or small tree of the genus *Alnus*, of the birch family (*Betulaceæ*), growing in swamps or along streams. The wood is light, soft, and of little value; the bark is sometimes used for tanning. *A. incana* is the speckled, hoary, or black alder; *A. serrulata* is the smooth alder; *A. maritima* is the seaside alder. **2.** One of various other trees resembling the alders. The winterberry or black alder is *Ilex verticillata* of the holly family (*Ilicinæ*) of North America, bearing red berries; the **alder-buckthorn** or **black alder** is *Rhamnus frangula* of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*) of Europe; the **common European alder**, the cones of which are dark brown, is *Alnus glutinosa;* the **red alder** is *Cunonia capensis* of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*) of Africa; and the **white alder** is *Clethra alnifolia* of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*) of the United States. [< AS. *alr* (with inserted *d*) = G. *erle*, OHG. *erila*, alder.] **al'dirt.**— **al'der-fly"**, *n.* **1.** A neuropter of the genus *Sialis*. **2.** *Angling.* A fly-like lure with a peacock harl body, mottled brown wings, and black legs.


Common European Alder. 1/2

Al"de-re're, 1 ōl"dē-rē'tē; 2 ăl"dę-re'te, *n.* **1. Bernardo de**, a scholarly Spanish priest of the 16th century. **2. Diego Gratian de** (1495–1585), a Spanish scholar, private secretary to Charles V. and Philip II. **3. José de** (1560–1616?), a Spanish priest and author.

al'der-man, 1 ōl'dər-mən; 2 ąl'der-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A member of a municipal legislative body, who usually exercises also certain judicial functions. Where the municipal legislative body consists of two chambers, the board of aldermen constitutes the upper branch. **2.** [Eng. & Ir.] (1) A member of the higher branch of a town council, as in a borough, whose office corresponds to that of the *bailie* in Scotland. (2) [Gt. Brit.] One of the lesser group of members forming a county council. **3.** In the Anglo-Saxon period, a chieftain, lord, or earl, and subsequently the chief magistrate of a territorial district, as of a county or province; also, the chief officer of a gild. **eal'dor-man‡.**

> There was a presiding officer in such courts [under King Alfred] — the *ealdor man*, the sheriff, or some inferior functionary.
> KNIGHT *England* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 126. [A. B. EX. 1880.]

4. [Local, Eng.] A half-crown. **5.** [Humorous.] A turkey. [< AS. *ealdorman*, prince, ruler; *ealdor*, compar. of *eald* (see OLD), + *man*; see MAN.] — **al'der-man-like'**, **al'der-man-ly**, *a.* — **al'der-man-ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The ward or district represented by an alderman. **2.** The office or dignity of an alderman.— **al'der-man-ship**, *n.* The dignity, condition, office, or term of office of an alderman.

al'dern. I. *a.* [Rare.] Made of alder. **II†.** *n.* An alder-tree.

Al'der-ney, 1 ōl'dər-nı; 2 ąl'der-ny, *n.* **1.** One of the Channel Islands, fortified and famous especially for its cows; 23 sq. m. **2.** One of the breed of cattle peculiar to the island of Alderney. Compare JERSEY.

Al'der-shot, 1 ōl'dər-shot; 2 ąl'der-shŏt, *n.* A town in Hampshire, England; a permanent military camp.

al'der-wo"man, 1 ōl'dər-wu'mən; 2 ąl'der-wo"man, *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A woman belonging to an aldermanic board. *Chicago Inter Ocean* Feb. 14, 1888. **2†.** An alderman's wife. [ciesiastic and bishop of the 7th century.

Ald'helm, 1 ōld'helm; 2 ăld'hĕlm, **St.** An English ec-

Al"di-bo-ron"ti-phos"co-phor'ni-o, 1 al'di-bo-ren'ti-fos'-ko-fōr'ni-ō; 2 ăl"di-bo-rŏn'ti-fŏs"co-fôr'ni-ō, *n.* A proud person in Henry Carey's tragic burlesque *Chrononhotonthologos;* used by Sir Walter Scott as a nickname for James Ballantyne because of his pomposity.

al'dim, } 1 al'dim, -dim *or* -dīm; 2 ăl'dim, -dim *or* -dīm, *n.*
al'dime, } *Chem.* A compound (RCH:NH) regarded as produced from ammonia and an aldehyde by the separation of water, and stable only as a salt.

al'din, } 1 al'din, -din *or* -dīn; 2 ăl'din, -din *or* -dīn, *n.* Pyra-
al'dine, } zin ($C_4H_4N_2$) resulting from the condensation of two molecules of α-amino-aldehyde.

Al'dine, 1 al'din *or* al'dəin; 2 ăl'dĭn *or* ăl'dīn (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or printed at the press of Aldus Manutius, Venetian editor and printer, or his family (1494–1597): applied also to a modern series of books, and a style of display-type. See IMPRINT.

Al'dine', *n.* One of the books printed at the Aldine press, long celebrated for beauty of typography; hence, sometimes, any handsomely printed book or paper.

Al'din-gar, 1 al'din-gär; 2 ăl'din-gär, **Sir.** **1.** A character in an ancient legend. **2.** In the Percy *Reliques*, a ballad concerning Queen Eleanor of England and her steward.

Al-di'ni, 1 al-di'nı; 2 ăl-dī'nī, *n.* **1. Count Antonio** (1756–10/8 1826), an Italian statesman. **2. Giovanni** (4/10 1762–1/11 1834), an Italian natural philosopher, brother of Antonio.

al'do-, 1 al'do-; 2 ăl'do-. *Org. Chem.* Derived from aldehyde: a combining form applied to compounds containing an aldehyde.

al'do-al'co-hol, 1 al'do-al'ko-hel; 2 ăl'do-ăl'co-hŏl, *n. Chem.* An organic compound in which both a hydroxyl (OH) and an aldehyde (CHO) group occur.

Al"do-bran-di'ni, 1 ōl"do-bran-di'nı; 2 ăl"do-brän-dī'nī, *n.* A celebrated Florentine family. **1. Giovanni**, a cardinal from 1570. **2. Ippolito A.** (1536–1605), a pope, as Clement VIII. (1592–1605). **3. Pietro** (1571–1621), a cardinal. **4. Silvestro** (1499–1558), a jurist.— **Aldobrandinian wedding**, a fresco painting in the Vatican, Rome.

al'dol, 1 al'dol *or* al'del; 2 ăl'dŏl *or* ăl'dŏl, *n. Chem.* A clear, bitter liquid ($C_4H_8O_2$) derived by polymerization from aldehyde. [< ALDEHYDE + ALCOHOL.]

al'dose, 1 al'dōs; 2 ăl'dōs, *n. Chem.* A sugar or a class of sugars having the same chemical constitution as an aldehyde alcohol. See KETOSE. [< ALDEHYDE + -OSE.]

al-dox'im, 1 al-dŏks'ĭm; 2 ăl-dŏks'ĭm, *n. Chem.* **1.** A colorless liquid (C_2H_5NO) derived from ethyl aldehyde. **2.** A liquid isonitroso derivative formed by the action of hydroxylamin on any aldehyde. [< ALDO- + OXIM.]

al-dox'ime†.

Al'dred, 1 al'drĕd; 2 ăl'drĕd, *n.* Archbishop of York (died $^9/_{11}$ 1069), who crowned William I.

Al'dri-an†, *n.* A minor star in Leo: mentioned by Chaucer (*C. T.* l. 10,579) as "on the neck of the Lion."

Al'drich, 1 ôl'drĭch *or* -drĭj; 2 ąl'drĭch *or* -drĭj, *n.* **1. Henry** (1647–1710), an English divine. **2. James** (1810–1856), an American poet and editor. **3. Thomas Bailey** ($^{11}/_{11}$ 1836–$^3/_{11}$1907), an American author, poet, and dramatist; *Prudence Palfrey.* [American negro tragedian.

Al'dridge, 1 ôl'drĭj; 2 ąl'drĭdz, **Ira** (1810?–$^8/_{11}$1867). An

Al"dro-van'da, 1 al"dro-van'də; 2 ăl"dro-văn'da, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of small, floating aquatics of the sundew family (*Droseraceæ*), native of middle and southern Europe, Bengal, and Australia, with approximate whorls of pellucid inflated leaves on bristly petioles, and white flowers on slender axillary peduncles. [< Ulisse *Aldrovandi,* naturalist.]

Al"dro-van-di'ni, 1 ôl"dro-vən-dē'nĭ; 2 ăl"dro-văn-dē'nĭ, **Pompeo Agostino** (1677–1736?). An Italian painter.

Al'dro-van'dus, } 1 ôl'dro-vän'dus, -dŭ; 2 ăl'dro-văn'dŭs, -dĭ,
Al'dro-van'di, } *Ulysses* (1522–1605 or 1607). An Italian naturalist. [the 6th century.

Al'duin, 1 ôl'dwĭn; 2 ăl'dwĭn, *n.* King of the Longobards in

al'dur-fa"der†, *n.* An ancestor; forefather.

Al'dus, 1 ôl'dus *or* al'dus; 2 ąl'dŭs *or* ăl'dŭs, *n.* An Aldine.

Al'dus Ma-nu'ti-us. See MANUTIUS.

ale, 1 ēl; 2 āl, *n.* **1.** A beverage made from a fermented infusion of malt, now usually flavored with hops; beer, especially that having much body. In the United States the word *ale,* as distinguished from *beer,* was once used for a malt liquor made by "top-fermentation," in which newly formed yeast rises to the top of the liquor and is removed therefrom, the temperature being 56° to 68° Fahr. Compare BEER.

Till the live-long daylight fail:
Then to the spicy nut-brown *ale.* MILTON *L'Allegro* l. 100.

2. [Eng.] A rural merrymaking where this beverage is drunk. **3†.** An ale-house. **4†.** The quantity of the drink made at one brewing. [< AS. *ealu,* a beer.]

— **Adam's ale,** water.— **ale'ber"ry,** *n.* A beverage of ale, bread, etc., boiled.— **ale'bush†,** *n.* **1.** An ale-stake bush. **2.** The sign of an inn.— **ale'conner,** *n.* An inspector of ales and ale-measures.— **ale'cost,** *n.* Same as COSTMARY.— **ale-draper†,** *n.* An ale-house keeper.— **ale-drapery†,** *n.* The selling of ale.— **ale-garland,** *n.* A wreath on an ale-pole, forming part of an ale-house sign.— **ale-gill,** *n.* A liquor made of malt and ground-ivy.— **ale-haunter,** *n.* One who haunts ale-houses.— **ale'hoof",** *n.* The ground-ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*), once used in making ale.— **ale-house,** *n.* A house for the sale of ale.— **ale-knight,** *n.* A pot-companion.— **ale-pole†, -post†,** or **-stake†,** *n.* A pole or post set up as a tavern sign.— **ale-scot† or ale-shot†,** *n.* A landlord's reckoning for ale.— **ale-silver,** *n.* A tax on ale-sellers in London.— **ale-taster,** *n.* An inspector of ale.— **ale-washed,** *a.* Besotted with ale.— **ale-wife,** *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.— **audit ale,** an ale brewed, originally for audit day, in certain English colleges.— **bitter ale,** an ale made of hops, strong and somewhat bitter.— **Burton ale** [Eng.], ale brewed at Burton-on-Trent, the water of which place is excellent for brewing; hence, by extension, an ale of superior body and of great strength.— **butter** or **buttered ale,** an ale containing no hops or other bitter element, but flavored with sugar, butter, and spice.— **cuckoo ale,** ale reserved for spring use, at the time when the cuckoo's notes are first heard.— **four ale** [Eng.], beer sold at fourpence a quart; small beer.— **hocking ale,** the ale brewed and drunk at hocking. See HOCKING.— **mace ale,** an ale sweetened and flavored with mace and other spice.— **pale ale,** an ale made from malt which is dried at a low temperature, and while fermenting is not allowed to rise above 72° Fahr.— **Scotch ale,** a very strong ale, generally brewed in Scotland.— **single ale, beer,** or **stout†,** thin light ale of less alcoholic strength than *double ale, beer,* or *stout.*— **six ale** [Eng.], beer sold at sixpence the quart; also, formerly, beer sold at six shillings the barrel. [several temples.

A'le-a, 1 ē'lı-ə; 2 ā'le-a, *n.* A town in ancient Arcadia having

a-leak', 1 ə-lĭk'; 2 a-lēk', *adv. & a.* In a leaking condition; leaking.

a lean'bh, 1 ə lyan'əv; 2 ä lyän'äv. [Ir.] Literally, O child: a term of endearment. **a lean'avt.**— **a leanbh machree** or **mo chroidhe,** 1 mə-krī'; 2 ma-crē', O child of my heart.

A"le-an'dro, 1 ā"lē-ān'dro; 2 ä"le-än'dro, *n.* **1. Girolamo** ($^2/_{11}$1480–$^1/_{11}$1542), a scholarly Italian cardinal. **2. Girolamo** the younger (1574–1629), an Italian poet and antiquary; *Penitential Psalms.*

a'le-a-to-ry, 1 ē'lı-ə-tō-rı; 2 ā'le-a-to-ry, *a.* **1.** *Civ. Law.* Dependent on an accident or uncertain contingency, literally upon the casting of dice; as, an *aleatory* sale; *aleatory* contract, *e. g.,* an insurance policy. **2.** Of or pertaining to gambling or gamblers.

Failure in *aleatory* operations is . . . more apt than failure in . . . business to induce despondency.
N. Y. Times July 28, 1892, p. 4, col. 3.

[< L. *aleatorius,* < *alea,* die, chance.]

ale'ber"ry, etc. See under ALE.

a'lec, 1 ē'lek; 2 ā'lĕc, *n.* [L.] An ancient sauce made of small herrings; also, a herring.

al"e-cam-pane'†, *n.* Same as ELECAMPANE.

a-lec'i-thal, 1 ə-les'ı-thəl; 2 a-lĕç'ĭ-thal, *a. Embryol.* **1.** Having the food-yolk absent, or small and uniformly distributed: said of certain ova. **2.** Of or pertaining to such ova. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *lekithos,* yolk of an egg.]

al'e-cize, 1 al'ı-sīz; 2 ăl'e-çĭz, *vt.* To dress (a dish) with alec.

Al'eck, 1 al'ek; 2 ăl'ĕk, *n.* Alexander: diminutive form.

ale'scon"ner, etc. See under ALE.

a-lec'rin, 1 ə-lek'rĭn; 2 a-lĕç'rĭn, *n.* A fish, the tiger-shark.

A"lec-san'dri, 1 ā"lek-sän'drĭ; 2 ä"lĕç-sän'drĭ, **Vassili** (?–1821–$^9/_{11}$1890). A Roumanian poet and politician.

A-lec'to, 1 ə-lek'to; 2 a-lĕç'to, *n. Myth.* One of the three Furies or Erinyes. **A-lĕk-tō'†** [Gr.]

A-lec'tor, 1 ə-lek'tər; 2 a-lĕç'tôr, *n.* Any one of several ancient Greeks. **A-lek'tōr†.**

Al"ec-to'ri-a, 1 al"ek-tō'rı-ə; 2 ăl"ĕc-tō'rĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of lichens, including the rockhair (*A. jubata*). [< Gr. *alektōr* (*alektros*), unmarried, < *a-* priv. + *lektron,* couch.]

Al"ec-tor'i-des, 1 al"ek-tor'ı-dēz; 2 ăl"ĕc-tôr'ĭ-dēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of birds, variously limited, including common fowls and pheasants. [< Gr. *alektoris,* fem. of *alektōr,* cock.]— **al"ec-tor'i-dine,** *a.*

al"ec-to'ri-oid, 1 al"ek-tō'rı-oid; 2 ăl"ĕc-tō'rĭ-ôld, *a.* Like the thallus of the lichen *Alectoria:* thread-like. [< ALECTORIA + -OID.]

a-lec"to-rom'a-chy, *n.* Same as ALECTRYOMACHY.

a-lec'to-ro-man"cy, *n.* Same as ALECTRYOMANCY.

A-lec"to-ro-mor'phæ, 1 ə-lek"to-ro-mōr'fē; 2 a-lĕc"to-ro-môr'fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of schizognathous birds, variously limited, including fowls and fowl-like birds. [< Gr. *alektōr,* cock, + *morphē,* form.]— **a-lec'to-ro-morph,** *n.*— **a-lec"to-ro-mor'phous,** *a.*

A-lec"to-rop'o-des, 1 ə-lek"to-rop'o-dēz; 2 a-lĕc"to-rŏp'o-dēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of alectoromorphous birds, including the typical gallinaceous forms, as the domestic hen and pheasant. [< Gr. *alektōr,* cock, + *pous,* foot.]— **a-lec"to-rop'o-dous,** *a.*

A-lec"tru-ri'næ, 1 ə-lek'tru-rī'nē; 2 a-lĕc'tru-rī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of South-American tyrannoid birds. **Al"ec-tru'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *alektōr,* cock, + *oura,* tail.]— **a-lec'tru-rin**(es, *a. & n.*

al"ec-tru'rous, 1 al"ek-trū'rus; 2 ăl"ĕc-trų'rŭs, *a. Ornith.* Having a tail like that of a cock.

a-lec"try-om'a-chy, 1 ə-lek'trı-om'ə-kı; 2 a-lĕc"try-ŏm'a-cy, *n.* Cock-fighting. [< Gr. *alektōr, alektryōn,* cock, + *machē,* fight, < *machomai,* fight.] **a-lec"to-rom'a-chy†.**

a-lec'try-o-man"cy, 1 ə-lek'trı-o-man"sı; 2 a-lĕc'try-o-măn"cy, *n.* Divination by the order in which grains covering letters of the alphabet traced on the ground were eaten by a cock. [< Gr. *alektōr, alektryōn,* cock, + -MANCY.]

A-lec'try-on, 1 ə-lek'trı-on; 2 a-lĕc'try-ŏn, *n.* [Poet.] The domestic cock; Chanticleer. [< Gr. *alektryōn,* cock.]

a-lec"try-o-nol'o-gy, 1 ə-lek"trı-o-nel'o-jı; 2 a-lĕc"try-o-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* That branch of knowledge concerned with the nature, habits, and practical management of the domestic fowl. [< Gr. *alektryōn,* cock, + -LOGY.]

A-le'do, 1 ə-lē'do; 2 a-lē'do, *n.* The county-seat of Mercer county, Ill.

ale'dra"per, *n.* See under ALE.

a-lee', 1 ə-lē'; 2 a-lē', *adv. Naut.* At or to the lee side: said of the position or motion of the helm.— **hard alee, luff a.,** an order for putting the helm to the lee side.— **helm's a.,** a call signifying that the helm has been put down and that the head-sheets are to be let go.

a'lef-null", 1 ē'lef-nul"; 2 ā'lĕf-nůl', *n. Math.* The smallest transfinite cardinal number, indicated by ℵ; the power of the set of finite cardinal numbers. [toward the left.

a-left', 1 ə-left'; 2 a-lĕft', *adv.* [Rare.] On the left hand;

al'e-gar, 1 al'ı-gär *or* ē'lı-gär; 2 ăl'e-gär *or* ā'le-gär, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Sour ale; malt vinegar.

Whose small soul, transparent, . . . could by no chance ferment into virulent *alegar.* CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* vol. i, bk. iv, p. 137. [B.]

[< ALE + EAGER.]

ale'gar"land, *n.* See under ALE.

al'e-ger†, *a.* Lively; cheerful.

ale'gill", *n.* See under ALE.

A"le'gre, 1 ą"lē'gr; 2 ä"le'gr, **Francisco Xavier** ($^{11}/_{12}$ 1729–$^8/_{11}$1788). A Mexican Jesuit writer.

A"le-gri'a, 1 ą"lē-grī'ą; 2 ä"le-grī'ä, *n.* A town in Cebú, P. I.

ale'haunt"er, etc. See under ALE.

A-le'ian, 1 ə-lī'yən; 2 a-lē'yan, *a. Gr. Myth.* Referring to the plain in Cilicia over which Bellerophon roamed.

ale'ing, 1 ēl'ıŋ; 2 āl'ing, *n.* A treating to ale; drinking of ale. **al'ingt.**

a-le'ist, *n. The* lotus-tree. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 1,377.

ale'knight", *n* See under ALE.

A"lek-sin', } 1 ą"lek-sin'; 2 ä"lĕk-sĭn', *n.* A town in Tula
A"lex-ine', } government, Russia; the scene of great fairs.

a-lel"lo-po'ten-cy, 1 a-lel"o-pō'ten-sı; 2 ă-lĕl"o-pō'tĕn-çy, *n. Biol.* The Mendelian condition of inheritance where one of the parental organisms influences, to the exclusion of the other parent, the expression of a character in the offspring, dominance being complete: contrasted with *equipotency* and *heteropotency.*

Between the two extremes of equipotency and *allelopotency* lies the great mass of heritable characteristics which when opposed in heredity exhibit varying degrees of potency. C. B. DAVENPORT in *Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci.* vol. ix, p. 179. [WASH. D. C., '07.]

al'em, 1 al'em; 2 ăl'ĕm, *n.* [Turk.] A flag or standard; sometimes, the standard crescent on a mosque; as, the imperial *alem.* [v, 26.

Al'e-ma, 1 al'ı-mə; 2 ăl'e-ma, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.*

Al'e"man', *n.* **1.** 1 al'mąn'; 2 ăl'män'. **Louis** (1390–1452), a French ecclesiastic. **2.** 1 ą"lē-mąn'; 2 ä"le-män'. **Mateo** (1550?–1610?), a Spanish novelist.

Al"e-man'ni, 1 al'ı-man'ı; 2 ăl"e-măn'ı, *n. pl.* A confederacy of S. German tribes, 3d to 5th century.

A"le-man'ni, 1 ą"lē-mąn'nı; 2 ä"le-män'nĭ, **Luigi** (1495–1556). An Italian poet and diplomat.

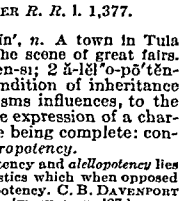
Al"e-man'nic, 1 al'ı-man'ık; 2 ăl"e-măn'ic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Alemanni. **II.** *n.* The language of the Alemanni, belonging to the Teutonic branch of the Aryan stock. **Al"e-man'ni-ant.**

a-lem'bar, 1 ə-lem'dąr; 2 a-lĕm'dăr, *n.* [Turk.] The Sultan's standard-bearer, who carries the green emblem of Mohammed.

A"lem'bert', 1 ą"laṅ'bĕr'; 2 ä"lăṅ'bĕr', **Jean le Rond d'** ($^{11}/_{16}$1717–$^{10}/_{23}$1783). A French mathematician and philosopher; joint editor with Diderot of the *Encyclopédie.*

a-lem'bic, 1 ə-lem'bık; 2 a-lĕm'bic, *vt.* [-BICKED; -BICK-ING.] [Rare.] To distil, as by the alembics. **a-lem'bi-cate†.**

a-lem'bic, *n.* **1.** An apparatus of glass or metal formerly used in distilling.


Alembic.

It included the *matrass* or *cucurbit,* which held the liquid, the *head,* which received and condensed the vapors, and the *beak,* a tube which delivered the distilled product. The name is more properly restricted to the head or condenser.

2. Figuratively, anything that purifies or transforms character.

The world cares little for . . . anything a man has to utter that has not previously been distilled in the *alembic* of his life. HOLLAND *Gold-Foil* ch. 1, p. 4. [s. 1890.]

[< F. *alambic,* < LL. *alambiscus,* < Ar. *al-anbiq,* < *al,* the, + *anbiq,* still, < Gr. *ambix,* cup.] **a-lam'bic†;** **a-lem'bike†.**— **a-lem'bi-cal,** *a.*

a-lem'broth, 1 ə-lem'brəth; 2 a-lĕm'brŏth, *n. Alchemy.* An ammonium mercuric chlorid formerly regarded as a universal solvent and used as a stimulant.

Al'e-meth, 1 al'ı-meth *or* ə-lī'meth; 2 ăl'e-mĕth *or* a-lē'mĕth, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 36. **A-la'methi.**

A"lem-te'jo, 1 ą"laṅ-tē'zo; 2 ä"lăṅ-te'zho, *n.* A province of Portugal; 9,219 sq. m.; capital, Evora.

A-len'con, 1 ə-len'sən *or* (*F.*) ą"laṅ'sôṅ'; 2 a-lĕn'son *or* (*F.*) ä"lăṅ'sôṅ', *n.* **1. François, Duc d'** (1554–1584), duke of Anjou and of Berry; a brother of Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III. of France, and suitor of Queen Elizabeth of England. **2.** A manufacturing town, capital of Orne department, France.— **Alençon lace,** see LACE†.

a-length't, *adv. & prep.* At full length; lengthwise to or of.

Al"e-o-cha-ri'ni, 1 al'ı-o-kə-rī'nı; 2 ăl'e-o-ca-rī'nĭ, *n. pl. Entom.* A tribe, including over 30 American and many exotic genera of *Staphylinidæ,* or small rove-beetles. **Al"e-och'a-ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [ALPHABET. **a'left.**

a'leph, 1 ē'lef; 2 ā'lĕf, *n.* The first Hebrew letter. See

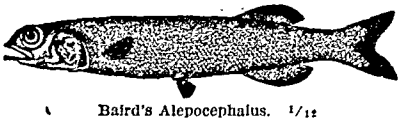
A-lep'i-do-sau'ri-dæ, etc. Same as ALEPISAURIDÆ, etc.

a-lep'i-dote, 1 ə-lep'ı-dōt; 2 a-lĕp'ĭ-dōt. *Ich.* **I.** *a.* Scaleless, as certain fishes. **II.** *n.* A scaleless fish. [< Gr. *alepidōtos,* < *a-* priv. + *lepi(d-)s,* scale, < *lepō,* peel.]

A-lep"i-sau'ri-dæ, 1 ə-lep"ı-sō'rı-dē; 2 a-lĕp"ĭ-są'rĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of deep-sea malacopterygian fishes having an elongated scaleless body, conic head, and deeply cleft mouth with lancet-like teeth; the lancet-fishes. **A-lep"i-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *alepos* (< *a-* priv. + *lepos, lepis,* scale) + *sauros,* lizard.] **A-lep"i-do-sau'ri-dæ†; A-lep"o-sau'ri-dæ†.**— **a-lep"i-**[or **-i-do-]sau'roid,** *a. & n.*

A-lep"o-ce-phal'i-dæ, 1 ə-lep'o-sı-fal'ı-dē; 2 a-lĕp'o-çe-făl'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A deep-sea family of clupeoid eels with the dorsal opposite the anal. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *lepos,* scale, (< *lepō,* scratch), + *kephalē,* head.] — **a-lep"o-ceph'a-loid,** *a. & n.*

A-lep"o-ceph'a-lus, 1 ə-lep'o-sef'ə-lus; 2 a-lĕp'o-çĕf'a-lŭs, *n.*


Baird's Alepocephalus. $^1/_{12}$

Ich. **1.** A genus typical of *Alepocephalidæ.* **2.** [*a-*] [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] A fish of this genus.

ale'pole", etc. See under ALE.

A-lep'po, 1 ə-lep'o; 2 a-lĕp'o, *n.* **1.** A vilayet in northern Syria; 30,304 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an inland commercial city noted for its extensive suburban gardens. **3.** A town in Greene county, Pa.— **Aleppo evil** (*Pathol.*), a boil, carbuncle, or ulcer, affecting men and animals, endemic in tropical or subtropical countries, and supposed to be more common in regions bordering on the Mediterranean sea. **A. boil†; A. button†; A. ulcer†.**— **A. grass,** same as JOHNSON GRASS.

a-lerce', 1 ə-lûrs' *or* (*Sp.*) ą-ler'thē; 2 a-lĕrç' *or* (*Sp.*) ä-ler'the, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A tall tree (*Libocedrus chilensis*) of the pine family known as the Chilean arbor-vitæ. **2.** The wood of the sandarac-tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*), also of the pine family. **a-lerse'†.** [captured by the Romans, 259 B. C.

A-le'ri-a, 1 ə-lī'rı-ə; 2 a-lē'rĭ-a, *n.* A city of ancient Corsica,

a-lert', 1 ə-lûrt'; 2 a-lĕrt', *a.* **1.** Keenly watchful; on the lookout; ready to act on short notice; as, an *alert* guard.

Thus ending loudly, . . . *alert* he stood.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. ii, st. 8.

Let magistrates *alert* perform their parts.
COWPER *Table Talk* l. 311.

2. Lively in movement; characterized by briskness; nimble; as, an *alert* step.

The French are *alert* rather than spontaneous.
W. C. BROWNELL *French Traits* ch. 4, p. 128. [s. 1889.]

[< F. *alerte,* < It. *all' erta,* on the watch, < *all'* (< *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *la* (< L. *illa*), the) + *erta,* lookout, prop. f. pp. of *ergere,* raise, < L. *erigo;* SEE ERECT, *a.*]

Syn.: active, brisk, bustling, lively, on the watch, prepared, prompt, ready, vigilant, watchful, wide-awake. *Alert, ready,* and *wide-awake* refer to a watchful promptness for action. *Ready* suggests thoughtful preparation; the wandering Indian is *alert,* the trained soldier is *ready. Ready* expresses more life and vigor than *prepared.* The gun is *prepared;* the man is *ready. Prompt* expresses readiness for appointment or demand at the required moment. The good general is *ready* for emergencies, *alert* to perceive opportunity or peril, *prompt* to seize occasion. The sense of *brisk,* "nimble," is the secondary and now less common signification of *alert.* See ACTIVE; ALIVE; ATTENTIVE; NIMBLE; VIGILANT.— Ant.: drowsy, dull, heavy, inactive, sluggish, stupid. [of being alert.

— **a-lert'ly,** *adv.*— **a-lert'ness,** *n.* The state or quality

Let a pastor live in a state of *alertness* toward all resources of oratorical knowledge.
AUSTIN PHELPS *Men and Books* xxi, p. 313. [s. 1882.]

a-lert', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A warning against sudden attack, or the attack itself; as, an expected *alert.* **2.** An alert attitude; guard.— **on the alert,** on the lookout; ready.

a-ler'ta, 1 ə-lėr'tə; 2 ä-lĕr'tä, *n.* [Sp.] A call, as of a sentinel, denoting that he is on guard at his post; also, a watchword.

-a'les, 1 -ē'lız; 2 -ā'lēz, *suffix. Bot.* A feminine plural used to form the scientific names of groups of allied families and usually affixed to a stem representing the typical family of the group; as, *Rosales,* a group of allied families of which *Rosaceæ* is the type. Such a group in one classification, as Lindley's, is called an *alliance;* in another, as Bentham and Hooker's, a *cohort;* in still another, as Engler's, a *series,* in current acceptance an *order.* [L. pl. of *-alis,* -al.]

ale'scot"†, *n.* See under ALE.

a-le'set†, *vt.* To lease again; repurchase.

A-le'si-a, 1 ə-lī'shı-ə; 2 a-lē'shĭ-a, *n.* A town and fortress in ancient Gaul captured by Julius Cæsar, A. D. 52, completing the subjugation of Gaul.

ale'sil"ver, *n.* See under ALE.

A-le'si-us, 1 ə-lī'shı-us; 2 a-lē'shĭ-ŭs, **Alexander** ($^4/_{11}$1500–$^3/_{11}$1565). A Scottish Protestant divine prominent in negotiations between the Lutheran and Anglican churches. **A-les'ı†; A-lesse't.**

a-less', *vt.* To make less.

A"les-san'dri-a, 1 ą"les-sän'drı-ə; 2 ä"lĕs-sän'drĭ-a, *n.* **1.** A province in N. Italy; 1,960 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a historic, strongly fortified manufacturing city. The armistice of Alessandria between Napoleon I. and the Austrians (1800) was, according to Fyffe (*History of Modern Europe*), more fatal to Austria than unconditional surrender.

A-les'si-o, 1 ə-les'sı-ō; 2 a-lĕs'sĭ-ō, *n.* In Bellini's opera *La Sonnambula,* Liza's lover.

A'le-sund, 1 ą"lə-sun; 2 ä'le-sun, *n.* A town in Norway.

ale'tast"er, *n.* See under ALE.

Al'e-the'a, 1 al'ı-thī'ə *or* ə-lī'thı-ə; 2 ăl'e-thē'a *or* a-lē'the-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. G. **A"le-the'a,** 1 ą"lē-tē'ą, 2 ä"le-te'a; It. **A"li-te'a,** 1 ą"lī-tē'ą, 2 ä"lī-te'ä; Sp. **A"le-te'a,** 1 ą"lē-tē'ą, 2 ä"le-te'ä. [Gr., truth.]

a-le"thi-ol'o-gy, 1 ə-lī'thı-ol'o-jı; 2 a-lē'thi-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of modified logic that treats of truth and error. HAMILTON *Logic* lect. iv, p. 47. [G. & L. 1860.] [< Gr. *alētheia,* truth, + -OLOGY.]

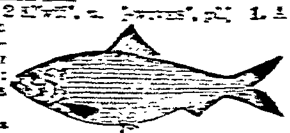
al"e-thom'e-ter, 1 al'ı-thom'ı-tər; 2 ăl'e-thŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Humorous.] A supposed instrument for measuring truth. [< Gr. *alēthēs,* true, + -METER.]

Al"e-thop'ter-is, 1 al'ı-thop'tər-ıs; 2 ăl'e-thŏp'ter-ĭs. *n. Bot.* A Paleozoic (Carboniferous) genus of large polypinnate fossil ferns. [< Gr. *alēthēs,* true, + *pteris,* fern.] — **al"e-thop'ter-oid,** *a.*

al"e-tho-ra'ma, 1 al'ı-thō-rā'mə; 2 ăl'e-tho-rä'ma, *n.* An improved cinematograph in which the screen is continuously illuminated instead of at intervals, and the film operates steadily instead of interruptedly.

a-le'tho-scope, 1 ə-lī'thō-skōp; 2 a-lē'tho-scōp, *n.* An optical instrument for giving to pictures a stereoscopic effect. [< Gr. *alēthēs,* true, + *skopeō,* view.]

A-le'ti-um, 1 ə-lī'shı-um; 2 a-lē'shĭ-ŭm, *n.* A town in ancient Calabria.



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al-far'ga, 1 al-fär'gə; 2 äl-fär'ga, *n.* Same as ALFORJA.

Al-fa'ro, 1 al-fā'ro; 2 äl-fä'ro, *n.* A town in Logrono province, Spain.

al'fe-nid, 1 al'fı-nid; 2 äl'fe-nid, *n.* **1.** A nickel alloy electroplated with silver. **2.** [Rare.] An alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc. [< Sp. *alfeñique,* sugar paste.] **al'fe-nide†.**

Al-fe'o, 1 al-fē'o; 2 äl-fe'o, *n.* [It. & Sp.] See ALPHEUS.

al-fer'est, *n.* A standard-bearer; an ensign.

al''fer-fem-phy'ric, 1 al''fər-fem-fəi'rık; 2 äl''fer-fĕm-fī'ı-ic, *a. Petrog.* Indicating the presence of femic and alferric components: said of a porphyry. [< *alferric* (< *al-* in ALUMINOUS + *ferr-* in FERROMAGNESIAN) + *femic* (< L. *ferrum,* iron, + *m-* in MAGNESIAN) + *-phyr-* in PORPHYRITIC.]

al''fer-phy'ric, 1 al''fər-fəi'rık; 2 äl''fer-fī'ı-ic, *a. Petrog.* Having embedded alferric crystals. [< *alferric* (see ALFERFEMPHYRIC) + *-phyr-* in PORPHYRITIC.]

al-fer'ric, 1 al-fēr'ık; 2 äl-fēr'ic, *a. Petrol.* Characteristic of, pertaining or belonging to the group of rock-forming minerals which are aluminous ferromagnesian silicates, especially amphiboles, pyroxenes, and micas. [< *al-* in ALUMINA + FERRIC.]

al'fet, *n. Early Eng. Hist.* A vat of boiling water, into which an accused person plunged his arm as a test of guilt or innocence; also, the ordeal itself.

Alf'heim, 1 älf'haim; 2 älf'him *n.* [Dan.] *Norse Myth.* The palace of Frey, king of the elves, given him as a teething-gift; elf-land; fairy-land. See FREY.

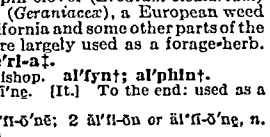
Al''fi-e'ri, 1 al''fi-e'rı; 2 äl''fi-e'ri, *n.* **1. Count Benedetto** (1700–1767), an Italian architect. **2. Vittorio** (1/11 1749–10/21 1803), an Italian dramatic poet; *Saul,* etc.

al'fi-le-ri'la, 1 al'fi-lə-ri'ə; 2 äl'fi-le-ri'a, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The pin-grass or pin-clover (*Erodium cicutarium*) of the geranium family (*Geraniacea*), a European weed now naturalized in California and some other parts of the United States, and there largely used as a forage-herb. **al''fi-la'ri-a†; al''fi-le'ri-a†.**

al'fin†, *n. Chess.* The bishop. **al'fyn†; al'phin†.**

al fi'ne, 1 al fi'nē; 2 äl fi'ne. [It.] To the end: used as a direction in music.

al'fi-one, 1 al'fi-ōn *or* āl''fi-ō'nē; 2 äl'fi-ōn *or* äl''fi-ō'ne, *n.* [Sp. Am.] An edible surf-fish (*Rhacochilustoxotes*) of the California coast, the largest of its family; a sprat. **al''fi-o'na†.**



Alfione. 1/12

Al'fons, *n.* [Dan. & G.] See ALPHONSO.

al-fon'sin, 1 al-fon'sın; 2 äl-fōn'sin, *n.* [Pg.] A red or scarlet large-eyed fish of Madeira and the American tropics; especially, one of the genus *Deryx.* **al-fon'sinet.**

Al-fon'so, 1 al-fon'so; 2 äl-fōn'so, *n.* **1.** See ALPHONSO. **2.** Any one of many Spanish kings, as **A. I.** (693–757), "The Catholic," of Asturias; **A. I.** (1030–1109), "The Brave," of Castile; **A. III.** (1155–1214), "The Noble," of Castile; **A. X.** (1221–4/21284), "The Wise," of León and Castile. **3.** Any one of several Portuguese kings; especially, **A. I.** (1110–12/21185), who founded the monarchy. **4. A. I.** (1476–1534), the Duke of Ferrara, who married Lucrezia Borgia. **5. A. XIII.** (3/11 1886–), king of Spain. **6.** A town in Cavite province, Luzon, P. I.

Al'ford, 1 ēl'fərd; 2 äl'ford, *n.* **1. Henry** (10/11 1810–1/12 1871), an English clergyman, Dean of Canterbury; poet and scholar; edited *Greek Testament,* etc. **2.** A town in Lincolnshire, England. **3.** A town in Hart county, Ga.

Al'fords-ville, 1 ēl'fərdz-vil; 2 äl'fordz-vil, *n.* A village in Robeson county, N. C.

al-for'ja, 1 al-fōr'jə *or* (*Sp.*) al-fōr'ha; 2 äl-fōr'ja *or* (*Sp.*) äl-fōr'hä, *n.* [Sp.] [Archaic.] A wallet; saddle-bag; hence, cheek-pouch, as of a baboon; humorously, the stomach. **al-for'get; all-for'chet.**

Al''fort''ville', 1 al''fōr''vil'; 2 äl''fōr''vil', *n.* A city in the department of the Seine, France; site of the National Veterinary School, founded in 1766.

Al'fred, 1 al'fred; 2 äl'frĕd, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Alf** (dim.); **Al-fre'da** (*fem.*). Dan. **Al'fred,** 1 ēl'fred, 2 äl'frĕd; D. G. **Al'fred,** 1 ēl'frēt, 2 äl'frẹt; F. **Al''fred,** 1 al'fred, 2 äl'frĕd'; It. Sp. **Al-fre'do,** 1 al-frē'do, 2 äl-frẹ'do; L. **Al-fre'dus, Al''u-re'dus,** 1 al-frī'dus, al'yu-rī'dus, 2 äl-frẹ'dŭs, äl'yu-rē'dŭs. **2. A.** "The Great" (849–901), king of the West Saxons in England; established an English navy. **3.** A town in Allegany county, N. Y.; seat of Alfred University (non-sectarian), founded in 1836. [Teut., of council.] [Daniel Maclise.

Al'fred Cro'quis, 1 krō'kwis; 2 crō'kwis. The pen-name of

Al'fred Crow'quill, 1 krō'kwil; 2 crō'kwil. The pen-name of: (1) Alfred Henry Forrester (9/11 1804–3/11 1872), an English author and artist, first illustrator of *Punch;* (2) Charles Robert Forrester, his elder brother (1800–1850).

Al'fred Ev'e-lyn, 1 ev'ı-lin; 2 ĕv'e-lĭn. In Bulwer's comedy *Money,* the hero, in love with Clara Douglas.

Al'fred Jin'gle, 1 jiŋ'gl; 2 jĭŋ'gl. In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers,* a strolling actor and swindler.

Al'fred Lam'mle, 1 lam'l; 2 lăm'l. In Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend,* a trickster who marries Sophronia Akershem for money and finds that she is poor.

al fres'co, 1 al tres'ko; 2 äl frĕs'co. [It.] **1.** In the open air; as, luncheon *al fresco.* **2†.** On fresh plaster; fresco.

Al'fre-ton, 1 ēl'frı-tən; 2 äl'fre-ton, *n.* A market-town in Derbyshire, England.

Al'fric of Can'ter-bur-y, 1 ēl'frik; 2 al'fric, styled "The Grammarian." An Anglo-Saxon writer of the 10th century.

al'fri-da-ry, 1 al'frı-dē-rı; 2 äl'frı-dā-ry, *n. Astrol.* The period during which a planet rules one's destiny. [< Ar. *al,* the, + *farīda,* fixed part.] — **al''fri-dar'ic,** *a.*

Al-fur', 1 al-fūr'; 2 äl-fur', *n.* One of the Alfurese. **Al-foo'rat; Al-fu'rat; Ar-a-fu'rat.**

Al''fu-rese', 1 al'fu-rīs' *or* -rīz'; 2 äl'fu-rēs' *or* -rēs', *n. sing. & pl. Ethnol.* **1.** A member, or the members, of the negroid race inhabiting Celebes and other islands of the Malay Archipelago. **2.** Their language, allied to the Malayan and Papuan. [< D. *Alfoer,* < Ar. *al,* the, + Pg. *fora,* < L. *foris,* outside.] **Al-fu'rot.** — **Al''fu-rese',** *a.*

Alg., *abbr.* Algernon; Algiers. — **alg.** Algebra.

al'ga, 1 al'gə; 2 äl'ga, *n.* [-GÆ, 1 -jī; 2 -ĝē, *pl.*] [L.] A plant of any of various classes of the *Thallophyta* containing chlorophyl: a seaweed. **algt.**

al'gæ, 1 al'jī; 2 äl'ĝē, *n. pl.* [L.] *Bot.* **1.** Green, brown, or red aquatic cryptogamous plants, occurring in both sea and fresh water; including kelps, seaweeds, diatoms, etc. Some of the species cause water in reservoirs or in conduits to spoil and become ill-smelling. **2.** [A-] Formerly, a division of the *Thallophyta* having chlorophyl, as distinguished from *Fungi,* which are without chlorophyl. — **al'gæ-lay''er** or **-zone'',** *n.* Same as GONIDIAL LAYER. See under GONIDIAL, *a.* — **brown a.,** the *Phæophycex.* [ALGOLOGIST, etc.

al''gæ-ol'o-gist, al''gæ-ol'o-gy, *n.* Improper spellings of **al'gal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to algæ; due to algæ, as the contamination of water-supplies. **II.** *n.* An alga.

Al-ga'les, 1 al-gā'lız; 2 äl-ĝā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* In Lindley's system, an alliance of the lower cryptogams, equivalent to *Algæ.* [< L. *alga,* seaweed.]

al-garde'†, *n.* An old, once famous Spanish wine.

Al-gar'di, 1 al-gär'dı; 2 äl-ĝär'di, **Alessandro** (1602–6/10 1654). An Italian sculptor; *Leo forbidding Attila to enter Rome.*

al'ga-rot, 1 al'gə-rət; 2 äl'ga-rŏt, *n. Chem.* Antimony oxychlorid, a purgative and emetic white powder. [< F. *algaroth,* < *Algarotti,* physician of Verona.] **al'ga-roth†; powder of algaroth†.**

Al''ga-rot'ti, 1 äl'ga-rot'tı; 2 äl'ĝä-rŏt'ti, **Francesco** (12/11 1712–5/21 1764). An Italian author; made a count by Frederick the Great, 1740.

al''gar-ro'ba, 1 al'gə-rō'bə; 2 äl'ga-rō'ba, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** (1) The carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*). (2) Its pods or beans, known as **St.-John's-bread. 2.** The honey-mesquite tree (*Prosopis glandulosa*), and also the South-American *Hymenæa courbaril,* the seeds of which are used in dyeing, etc. **3.** A South-American catechu-like substance yielding tannin and brown dye. **al''ga-ro'ba†; al''ga-ro'bi-a†.**

al''gar-ro-bil'la, 1 al'gə-ro-bil'ə; 2 äl'ga-ro-bil'a, *n.* [Sp.] The seeds and seed-pods of various South-American leguminous trees and shrubs, used in dyeing and tanning. **al''ga-ro-vil'la†.**

Al'gar-sife, 1 al'gər-sīf; 2 äl'ĝar-sīf, *n.* In Chaucer's *The Squire's Tale,* the elder son of Cambuscan.

Al''gar-vé', 1 al'gər-vē'; 2 äl'ĝär-vę', *n.* A province of Portugal; 1,937 sq. m.; capital, Faro.

al'gate, 1 ēl'gēt; 2 al'ĝāt, *adv.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] Everywhere. **2†.** Always; continually. **3†.** Altogether; in every way. **4†.** Nevertheless. **al'gatest.**

al''ga-zel', 1 al'gə-zel'; 2 äl'ĝa-zĕl', *n.* A gazel: an early form. [< Ar. *al,* the, + *ghazāl,* gazel.]

Al'ge-bar, 1 al'jı-bär; 2 äl'ĝe-bär, *n.* **1.** The constellation Orion. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** Rigel. [< Ar. *al,* the, + *gebar,* giant.]

al'ge-bra, 1 al'jı-brə; 2 äl'ĝe-bra, *n.* **1.** That branch of mathematical analysis which reasons about quantity by the use of letters and generalized symbols; generalized arithmetic.

In its more limited sense it treats only of the effects of five fundamental operations — addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the extraction of roots. Beyond this it is somewhat vaguely known as **higher algebra.** The principal branches of algebra may be broadly classified as follows: (1) **The theory of numbers,** treating of the general principles of numbers apart from any arbitrary system of notation and their application to such problems as that of the determination of primes. (2) **The theory of equations** and the study of certain functions having special relations to their solution, as *determinants* and *invariants.* (3) **The infinitesimal calculus,** embracing *differential* and *integral calculus,* the *calculus of variations, infinite series,* and *differential equations,* together with the functions specially related to their solution, as elliptic integrals. (4) **The theory of functions,** treating of the functions mentioned under the two branches just preceding, and all other functions, as subject to the same general laws and as examples of a great class of quantities. (5) **Multiple algebras,** based on two or more units differing in kind, arising originally from a consideration of so-called imaginaries, and including *quaternions* and other *vector analyses.* **2.** A treatise on this branch.

I never saw an *algebra* . . . until after I was appointed to West Point. U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* vol. i, p. 24. [c. L. w. 1885.]

[< It. *algebra,* < Ar. *aljebr,* binding together, < *al,* the, + *jabara,* reunite.] — **Boolian** or **logical algebra,** a method of dealing with concepts of logic by means of algebraic symbols and operations. — **double a.,** that form of algebra in which the symbols indicate lines, their lengths, and their directions. — **graphic a.,** algebra in which curves are used to express the relations of quantities; simple analytical geometry. — **multiple** or **n-way a.,** that algebra in which heterogeneous units are combined and multiplied. — **pure a.,** algebra in which all the units are definitely related. — **rhetorical a.,** the discussion of problems by algebraic methods, but in ordinary language; algebra without notation. — **universal a.,** a method of reasoning by symbols, of which the general definitions may be applied to any process of addition and others to any process of multiplication; multiple units treated algebraically.

al''ge-bra'ic, 1 al'jı-brē'ık; 2 äl'ĝe-brā'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in algebra. **2.** Involving only the five operations of algebra — addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the extraction of roots whose indices are integers: opposed to *transcendental.* **3.** Taking sign into account; recognizing minus as well as plus quantity; as, in the expression $6x - 5y$, the arithmetical sum of the coefficients is 11; the *algebraic* sum of $+6$ and -5 is $+1$. **al''ge-bra'i-cal†.** — **algebraic curve,** a curve whose equation contains no transcendental quantities. — **a. magnitude,** magnitude including negative as well as positive values. — **a. number,** a root of an algebraic equation with rational coefficients. — **a. signs,** the signs of addition, *plus* (+); subtraction, *minus* (−); multiplication (×); division (÷); parenthesis ( ), indicating that all enclosed is to be treated as one. Other symbols are: =, equal to; > and <, greater than, less than; √, square root, etc. — **al''ge-bra'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* By algebraic symbols; according to the methods of algebra.

al'ge-bra''ist, 1 al'jı-brē'ıst; 2 äl'ĝe-brā'ist, *n.* One who uses algebra; one versed in algebra. **al''ge-bri'cian†; al'ge-brist†.** — **al'ge-bra-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* To do by algebraic methods; reduce to algebraic forms. — **al'ge-bra-ism†,** *n.*

Al''ge-ci'ras, 1 l'jı-sī'ras *or* (*Sp.*) äl''hē-thī'ras; 2 äl''ĝe-cī'ras *or* (*Sp.*) äl''hę-thī'räs, *n.* A historic seaport in Cadiz province, Spain, close to Gibraltar; taken by Moors, 711; retaken and destroyed by King Alfonso of Castile, 1344; naval fight between England and France, July 6, 1801; scene of the International Conference on Affairs in Morocco, 1906.

al-ge'do, 1 al-jī'do; 2 äl-ĝē'do, *n. Pathol.* A pain or swelling in the region of the urinary and genital organs, occurring on the sudden suppression of a gonorrheal discharge. [< Gr. *algēdōn,* pain, < *algeō,* suffer.]

al''ge-don'ic, 1 al'jı-don'ık; 2 äl''ĝe-dŏn'ic, *a. Psychol.* Characterized by or relating to pleasure and pain, or the agreeable and the disagreeable. [< Gr. *algos,* pain, + *hēdonē,* pleasure.] — **al''ge-don'ics,** *n. Psychol.* That branch of psychology which considers pain and pleasure, the agreeable and the disagreeable, in their various relations to human life, especially to art. Hence the expression *algedonic* esthetics.

al''ge-fa'cient, 1 al'jı-fē'shent; 2 äl'ĝe-fā'shĕnt, *a.* [Rare.] Making cool. [< L. *algeo,* be cold, + *facio,* make.]

Al''ge-me-si', 1 al'hē-mē-sī'; 2 äl'hę-mę-sī', *n.* A town in Valencia, Spain.

al'geous, *a.* Same as ALGOUS.

Al'ger, 1 al'jər; 2 äl'ger, *n.* **1. Cyrus** (11/11 1781–3/11 1856), an American inventor and metallurgist. **2. Russell Alexander** (2/11 1836–1/11 1907), an American soldier, statesman, and capitalist. **3.** A county in N. W. Michigan; 983 sq. m.; county-seat, Au Train. **4.** 1 ēl'jēr; 2 äl'zhēr. Same as ALGIERS.

Al-ge'ri-a, 1 al-jī'rı-ə; 2 äl-ĝē'ri-a, *n.* A French colony on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, east of Morocco; 343,500 sq. m.; capital, Algiers.

Al-ge'ri-an, 1 al-jī'rı-ən; 2 äl-ĝē'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Algeria or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native or resident of Algeria. — **Algerian stripe,** a cream-colored textile fabric woven in alternate stripes of silk and cotton.

Al''ge-rine', 1 al'jı-rīn'; 2 äl'ĝe-rĭn', *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Algiers or Algeria, especially a native Berber, Arab, or Moor. **2.** A pirate or corsair. **3.** [a-] A soft woolen fabric or shawl with bright stripes. — **Al''ge-rine',** *a.*

Al'ger-non, 1 al'jər-nən; 2 äl'ger-nŏn. *n.* A masculine personal name. **Al'gy** (dim.). [F., with whiskers.]

al-ge'si-a, 1 al-jī'sı-[*or* -zı-]ə; 2 äl-ĝē'si-[*or* -si-]a, *n. Pathol.* Excessive sensibility to pain. [< Gr. *algos,* pain.]

al-ge''si-chro-nom'e-ter, 1 al-jī'sı-kro-nem'ı-tər; 2 äl-ĝē''si-cro-nŏm'e-ter, *n. Med.* An apparatus for measuring the interval between the stimulus and the sensation of pain. [< Gr. *algēsis,* sense of pain, + CHRONOMETER.] **al''ge-chro-nom'e-ter†.**

al''ge-sim'e-ter, 1 al'jı-sim'ı-tər; 2 äl'ĝe-sim'e-ter, *n.* Same as ALGOMETER. — **al''ge-si-met'ric,** *a.* Same as ALGOMETRIC.

al''ges-the'sis, 1 al''jes-thī'sıs; 2 äl''ĝĕs-thē'sis, *n. Med.* Perception of pain. [< Gr. *algos,* pain, + *aisthēsis,* feeling.] **al''gæs-the'sis†.**

al-get'ic, 1 al-jet'ık; 2 äl-ĝĕt'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or causing pain. [< Gr. *algeō,* suffer.]

Al-ghi'si, 1 al-gī'zı; 2 äl-ĝī'si, *n.* **1. Francesco** (1666–1733), an Italian musical composer. **2. Tommaso** (1669–1713), an Italian surgeon.

-al'gi-a, 1 -al'jı-ə; 2 -äl'ĝi-a, *suffix.* Used in pathology to signify pain, and in combination, indicating a complaint, as neur*algia.* [< Gr. *algos,* pain.] **-al'gy†.**

Al'gic. See ALGONKIAN, *a.* & *n.*

al'gi-cide, 1 al'j.-said; 2 äl'ĝi-cid, *n.* A substance used to destroy algæ. [< ALGA + L. *cædo,* kill.]

al'gid, 1 al'jid; 2 äl'ĝid, *a.* Cold; chilly; as, the *algid* stage of an ague. [< F. *algide,* < L. *algeo,* be cold.] — **algid cholera,** Asiatic cholera. — **a. fever,** an intermittent fever with severe chills, often fatal. — **al-gid'i-ty,** *n.* Chilliness; extreme coldness. — **al-gif'ic,** *a.*

Al-giers', 1 al-jīrz'; 2 äl-ĝērs', *n.* **1.** A department of Algeria. **2.** The capital and chief seaport of Algeria. **Al''ger'†** [F.].

al'gin, 1 al'jin; 2 äl'ĝin, *n. Chem.* A sticky, nitrogenous substance found in marine plants, especially in *Algæ,* and used as in the preparation of iodin. **al'gine†.** — **al-gin'ic,** *a.*

al''gi-nu-re'sis, 1 al'jı-nıu-rī'sıs; 2 äl'ĝi-nū-rē'sis, *n. Pathol.* Pain in passing urine. [< Gr. *algos,* pain, + *ouron,* urine.]

al'gist, 1 al'jist; 2 äl'ĝist, *n.* A student of or an authority upon algæ.

al-giv'o-rous, 1 al-jiv'o-rus; 2 äl-ĝiv'o-rŭs. *a.* Feeding on algæ, as certain lizards. [< ALGA + L. *voro,* devour.]

Al-go'a Bay, 1 al-gō'ə; 2 äl-ĝō'a. A bay on the S. E. coast of Africa, receiving the Sunday and Baasher rivers and forming the harbor of Port Elizabeth.

al''go-don', 1 ēl'go-dōn'; 2 äl'go-dŏn', *n.* [Sp.] The cotton-plant; cotton; also, any of the several related plants or their products.

al-god'o-nite, 1 al-ged'o-nait; 2 äl-ĝŏd'o-nit, *n. Mineral.* A steel-gray to silver-white copper arsenid (Cu$_3$As), found commonly massive and distinctly granular. [< *Algodones,* in Chile.] [ALGA + -OID.]

al'goid, 1 al'goid; 2 äl'ĝoid, *a.* Of or like algæ. [<

Al'gol, 1 al'gol; 2 äl'ĝol, *n. Astron.* The variable star Beta in Perseus: sometimes called the *Demon Star.*

For two days and ten hours the star remains of uniform lustre, being ranked about the second magnitude; then a decline of brightness sets in, and the star in a few hours parts with three fifths of its brightness. At the lowest point it remains for about twenty minutes, and then the brilliancy commences to increase so that in a few hours more *Algol* has resumed its original character.

SIR R. S. BALL in *Fortnightly Review* Jan., 1892, p. 15.

[< Ar. *al-ghūl,* destruction, < *al,* the, + *ghāla,* destroy.] — **Algol variable,** any star whose normal condition is bright, and which periodically loses a certain amount of its light by a secondary dark body coming between the observer and the star. — **Al-go'll-an,** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to Algol. **2.** Having a spectrum similar to that of Algol.

al-gol'o-gy, 1 al-gol'o-jı; 2 äl-ĝŏl'o-ĝy, *n. Bot.* That branch of botany which treats of algæ. [< L. *alga,* seaweed, + -OLOGY.] — **al''go-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **al-gol'o-gist,** *n.* An algist.

Al-go'ma, 1 al-gō'mə; 2 äl-ĝō'ma, *n* **1.** A district in northern Ontario, Canada; 43,150 sq. m.; capital, Sault Ste. Marie. **2.** A city in Kewaunee county, Wis.

al-gom'e-ter, 1 al-gem'ı-tər; 2 äl-ĝŏm'e-ter, *n. Pathol.* An instrument to measure the intensity of pain. *Fortnightly Rev.* Mar., 1892, p. 355. [< Gr. *algeō,* suffer, + *metron,* measure.]

al-gom'e-try, 1 al-gem'ı-trı; 2 äl-ĝŏm'e-try, *n.* Measurement of pain. — **al''go-met'ric, al''go-met'ri-cal,** *a.* — **al''go-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Al-go'na, 1 al-gō'nə; 2 äl-ĝō'na, *n.* The county-seat of Kossuth county, Ia. [Clair county, Mich.

Al-go'nac, 1 al-gō'nak; 2 äl-ĝō'nac, *n.* A village in St.

Al-gon'ki-an, 1 al-gen'kı-ən; 2 äl-ĝŏn'ki-an, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or named after the Algonkian Indians. **Al'gic†. 2.** *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a series of strata between the Laurentian, Archean, and the Cambrian. They are also called **Agnotozoic, Eparchean,** and **Proterozoic,** and are recognized only in the United States. The Algonkian strata are at present considered by the U. S. Geological Survey to characterize and belong to a separate period of coordinate rank with the Archean and Cambrian periods. It has been proposed in the reports of the survey to constitute a separate Agnotozoic era for them. For statement of component strata, see chart under GEOLOGY. **Al-gon'qui-an†.**

Al-gon'ki-an, *n.* **1.** A linguistic stock of North-American Indians, formerly occupying the vast area from North Carolina to Hudson Bay and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi river, with outlying tribes in the Rocky Mountains. See under AMERICAN. **Al'gic†. 2.** *Geol.* The Algonkian period or strata. See ALGONKIAN, *a.* **Al-gon'qui-an†.**

Al-gon'kin, 1 al-geŋ'kın; 2 äl-ĝŏŋ'kin, *n.* One of the Algonkian family of North-American Indians.

Like a great island in the midst of the *Algonquins* lay the country of tribes speaking the generic tongue of the Iroquois.

F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* intro., p. 20. [L. B. & CO. 1886.]

Al-gon'quin†.

Al-gon'quin, 1 al-gon'kin; 2 ăl-gŏn'kĭn, *n.* **1.** A village in McHenry county, Ill. **2.** *Geol.* An extensive North-American Pleistocene lake, which covered all the basins of the present Great Lakes north of Lake Erie and discharged eastward across what is now Ontario and through Lake Iroquois into the Hudson river.

al"go-pho'bi-a, 1 ăl"go-fō'bi-ə; 2 ăl"gŏ-fō'bĭ-ə, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal fear of pain. [< Gr. *algos*, pain, + -PHOBIA.]

al'gor, 1 al'gor; 2 ăl'gôr, *n.* [L.] Cold; chilliness; especially, an abnormal coldness, as in the early stages of a fever.

al'go-rism, 1 al'go-rizm; 2 ăl'gŏ-rĭsm, *n.* **1.** The Arabic or decimal system of numeration now in common use; also, computation by this system; hence, arithmetic. **2.** Any method, or any special application of a method, of numeration or computation, especially a method represented by symbols. [< F. *algorithme*, < LL. *algorithmus*, < Ar. *al-Khowārazmi* (the native of *Khwārazam*, or *Khiva*), surname of an Ar. mathematician.] **aw'grim†.— al'go-rism-stones",** *n. pl.* Counters.— **al"go-ris'mic,** *a.*— **al'go-rist,** *n.* One who uses or favors the use of Arabic numerals in computation; an arithmetician.— **al"go-ris'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an algorist or algorism.

al-go'sis, 1 al-gō'sis; 2 ăl-gō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition brought about by the presence of algæ or fungi in the body. [< ALGÆ.]

al'gous, 1 al'gus; 2 ăl'gŭs, *a.* Like, pertaining to, or abounding with algæ or seaweed. [< L. *algosus*, < *alga*, seaweed.]

al'gra-phy } 1 al'grə-fi; 2 ăl'gra-fy, *n.* A surface-print-
al'gra-fy[s], } ing method, similar to lithography, from aluminum plates instead of stone or zinc. New and improved methods of treating zinc for the same process have displaced aluminum as a substitute for stone in lithographic work, and in the rubber offset process. [< *al-* in ALUMINUM + -GRAPHY.] — **al-graph'ic,** *a.*

al"gua-zil', 1 al"gwə-zil'; 2 ăl"gwă-zĭl', *n.* [Sp.] In Spain and her colonies, an officer of justice; a constable.

The command was given to Diego de Arana, . . . *alguazil* to the armament. IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. iv, p. 238. [c. P. F. P. 1861.]

al"gua-cil'‡.

al'gum, 1 al'gum; 2 ăl'gŭm, *n.* See ALMUG.

Al'gy, 1 al'ji; 2 ăl'gy, *n.* Diminutive of ALGERNON.

al"ha-ce'na, 1 ăl"ə-thē'nə; 2 ăl"ă-thē'nă, *n.* [Sp.] A recess; particularly, an ornamental niche used for a cupboard having Spanish or Moorish decorations.

Al-ha'di, 1 al-hā'di; 2 ăl-hă'dĭ, *n.* Same as HAMZA.

Al-ha'gi, 1 al-hē'jai; 2 ăl-hă'gi, *n. Bot.* A small genus of shrubby African and Asiatic plants of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*). *A. camelorum* or *Maurorum* produces its leaves in the hottest weather only and exudes an edible manna. [< Ar. *al-hāj*, camel's-thorn.] **A'gul‡.**

Court of Lions in the Alhambra.

Al-ha'kem, 1 al-hā'-kem; 2 ăl-hă'kĕm, *n.* **1.** A calif of Cordova (913–12/21 976); patron of literature and science. **2.** See AL-MOKANNA.

Al-ham'bra, 1 al-ham'brə: 2 ăl-hăm'bra, *n.* **1.** A medieval Moorish palace in Granada, Spain, regarded as the finest example of Moorish architecture, which has given its name to a type of decoration. **2.** A town in Los Angeles county, Cal. **3.** [a-] A coarse counterpane having colored threads woven through it. [Sp., < Ar. *al*, the, + *hamra*, red.]

Al"ham-bra'ic, 1 al'ham-brē'ik; 2 ăl"hăm-brā'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Alhambra, or like it in style or decoration.— **Alhambraic architecture,** see MOORISH.

Al"ham-bresque', 1 al'ham-bresk'; 2 ăl'hăm-brĕsk', *a. Arch.* Like the Alhambra or its peculiar and delicate type of Moorish architecture; Alhambraic.

Al-ha'zen, 1 al-hā'zen; 2 ă-hă'zĕn, *n.* An Arabian mathematician and philosopher of the 10th century.

al-hen'na, 1 al-hen'ə; 2 ăl-hĕn'a, *n.* Same as HENNA.

al"-het', 1 āl"-het'; 2 ăl"-hĕt', *n.* The "longer confession of sin" of the Jews. It is arranged like an acrostic, and is chanted repeatedly on the Day of Atonement at the services by reader and congregation.

A'li, 1 ā'li; 2 ă'lĭ, *n.* (600?–661.) The adopted son of Mohammed and the fourth calif.

A"li-a'ga, 1 ə"li-ā'gə; 2 ă"lĭ-ă'gă, *n.* A town in Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, P. I.

Al'i-ah, 1 al'i-ə *or* ə-lai'ə; 2 al'i-a *or* a-lī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* i, 51. **Al'yah‡.**

A"lia"met', 1 ə"lyə"mē'; 2 ă"lyă"mĕ', **Jacques** (1726–1788). A French engraver.

Al'i-an, 1 al'i-ən *or* ə-lai'ən; 2 ăl'ĭ-an *or* a-lī'an, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* i, 40. **Al'yan‡.**

a'li-as, 1 ē'li-əs; 2 ā'lĭ-as, *a. Law.* Another; second; as, an *alias* writ, *i. e.*, one issued when the first has failed.

a'li-as, *n.* **1.** Another name; an assumed name.

Wilson is never so good, as when he assumes the glorious *alias* of Christopher North. G. GILFILLAN *Mod. Lit.* p. 157. [A. 1850.]

There is no sin but seeks to cheat the world by an *alias*.
GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Character* p. 25. [J. D. A. 1887.]

2. *Law.* A second writ to the same effect as a former one, issued after the first has failed.

a'li-as, *adv.* **1.** Otherwise: for *alias dictus*, otherwise called; as, Richard Roe, *alias* James Jackson. **2.** *Law.* At another time; previously; heretofore: used in a writ issued a second time. [L., < *alius*, other.]

A'li Ba'ba, 1 ā'li bā'bə; 2 ă'lĭ bă'bă. In the *Arabian Nights*, the hero of *The Forty Thieves*, who gains entrance to the robbers' cave by the magic words "Open sesame."

a"li-ban'ban, 1 ā"li-bān'bən; 2 ă"lĭ-bān'băn, *n.* [Tag.] Any of several cæsalpiniaceous shrubs and trees of the genus *Bauhinia*, especially *B. blancoi*, a small tree bearing large, yellow, ill-smelling flowers

A"li"bert', 1 ə"li"bār'; 2 ă"lĭ"bĕr', **Jean Louis, Baron** (3/11 1766–2/11 1837). A French physician who attended Louis XVIII.; wrote *Diseases of the Skin*, etc.— **Alibert's disease,** a disease affecting (1) the skin of the scalp, face, and trunk, characterized by painful tumors which may spread and ulcerate; (2) the skin of the sternum, shoulders, and neck, characterized by hard, thickened patches of fibrous tissue, sometimes pigmented.

A'li Bey", 1 āli bē'; 2 ă'lĭ bę (1728–1773). A Mameluke chief who attempted to secure independence for Egypt.

al'i-bi, 1 al'i-bai; 2 ăl'ĭ-bĭ, *n.* A form of defense by which the accused, in order to establish his innocence, undertakes to show that he was elsewhere when the crime was committed; as, he proved an *alibi*. [L., old locative case of *alius*, other.]

al'i-bi, *adv.* Elsewhere; at or in another place.

al"i-bil'i-ty, 1 al'i-bil'i-ti; 2 ăl"ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* Nutritive quality or value.

al'i-ble, 1 al'i-bl; 2 ăl'ĭ-bl, *a.* Nourishing; nutritive; as, *alible* food. [< L. *alibilis*, < *ala*, nourish.]

A"li-bran'di, 1 ə"li-brān'di; 2 ă"lĭ-brän'dĭ. **Girolamo** (1470–1524). An Italian painter, "the Raffael of Messina."

Al'i-cant, 1 al'i-kənt; 2 al'ĭ-cant, *n.* A red wine from Alicante, Spain. See WINE.

A"li-can'te, 1 ə"li-kān'tē; 2 ă"lĭ-cän'te, *n.* **1.** A province in southeastern Spain; 2,185 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

A"li-ca'ta, 1 ə"li-kā'tə; 2 ă"lĭ-cä'tă, *n.* A seaport in Sicily.

Al'ice, 1 al'is; 2 ăl'ĭc, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. **El'se,** 1 el'sĕ, 2 ĕl'sę; D. **Els'je,** 1 els'yĕ, 2 ĕls'ye; F. **A"lice',** 1 ə"lis', 2 ă"lĭç'; L. **A-li'ci-a,** 1 ə-lish'i-ə, 2 a-lĭch'i-a; Sw. **El'sa,** 1 el'sə, 2 ĕl'sa. **2. Princess** (Alice Maud Mary) (4/5 1843–12/14 1878), 2d daughter of Victoria of England; grand duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt. **3.** The heroine of Meyerbeer's opera *Robert le Diable*. **4.** The false and murderous wife of *Arden of Feversham*. **5.** In Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*, the subject of the odd adventures. **6.** A village in Nueces county, Tex. [Teut. *fem.*, noble cheer. See ADELINE.]

Alice Bridge'north. In Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*, the heroine, who marries Julian Peveril. [6/7 1909).

Al'ice El'i-ot. The pen-name of Sarah Orne Jewett (9/3 1849–

al'i-chel, 1 al'i-shel; 2 ăl'ĭ-chĕl, *n.* Astrol. Angular position, as of a planet. [< Ar. *al-iqbāl*, < *al*, the, + *iqbāl*, progress.] [tion of *Arden of Feversham*.

A-li'ci-a, 1 ə-lish'i-ə; 2 a-lish'i-a, *n.* Alice in Lillo's adaptation of

Al'ick, *n.* Diminutive of ALEXANDER.

al"ic-ti'sal, 1 al'ik-tai'zəl; 2 ăl"ic-tī'şal, *n. Astrol.* A conjunction of two planets, where one overtakes the other. [< Ar. *al*, the, + *ittiçāl*, contact, < *waçala*, join.]

a-lic'u-la, 1 ə-lik'yu-lə; 2 a-lic'yu-la, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A light upper garment, as a hunting-dress or a child's coat.

al"i-cyc'lic, 1 al'i-sik'lik; 2 ăl"ĭ-çyc'lĭc, *a. Chem.* Uniting the qualities of aliphatic and cyclic compounds: applied to compounds which contain a ring of carbon atoms, but do not belong to the aromatic series. [< *alit-* in ALIPHATIC + CYCLIC.]

al'i-dade, 1 al'i-dēd; 2 ăl'ĭ-dād, *n.* **1.** An auxiliary circle, frame, or movable arm, carrying microscopes or verniers, for reading the divisions of a graduated circle or arc; also, a theodolite having such an arm. **2.** The straight-edge carrying the telescope for plane-table observations. [F., < LL. *alhidada*, < Ar. *al-'idādah*, < *al*, the, + *adad*, upper arm.] **al"hi-da'da‡; al"i-da'-da‡; al"ly-da'tha‡; al"li-da'tha‡.**

Al'Ides, 1 al'idz *or* al'aidz; 2 ăl'ĭds *or* ăl'ĭds, *n. pl.* **1.** The descendants of Ali (600–1/21 661), the son-in-law of Mohammed and the fourth calif. **2.** The Fatimites.

a'lien, 1 ēl'yən; 2 ăl'yĕn, *vt.* **1.** To transfer to another; as, to *alien* an estate. **2.** To turn away; make averse; estrange; alienate; as, to *alien* one's affections; *aliened* from political ambitions.

— **a"lien-ee',** *n. Law.* One to whom property is transferred, as by sale; a vendee.— **a'lien-or,** *n. Law.* One who alienates property to another; a vender. **a'lien-er‡.**

a'lien, *a.* **1.** Owing allegiance to another country; of foreign birth and not naturalized; unnaturalized; as, *alien* residents of the United States. **2.** Having foreign characteristics; introduced from abroad; strange; as, an *alien* phrase or custom.

What is religion? Not a foreign inhabitant, nor something *alien* to our nature. CHANNING *Works, Fénelon* p. 570. [A. U. A. 1835.]

3. Lacking similarity or sympathy; unharmonized; not assimilated; adverse; repugnant; as, luxury is *alien* to his tastes.

Natural science and historical study are not *alien* and inimical to religion. FISHER *Nature of Revelation* ch. 1, p. 33. [S. 1890.]

[OF., < L. *alienus*, < *alius*, other.]

Syn.: conflicting, contradictory, contrary, contrasted, distant, foreign, hostile, impertinent, inappropriate, irrelevant, opposed, remote, strange, unconnected, unlike. *Foreign* refers to difference of birth, *alien* to difference of allegiance. In their figurative use, that is *foreign* which is *remote, unlike, or unconnected;* that is *alien* which is *conflicting, hostile, or opposed. Impertinent* and *irrelevant* matters can not claim consideration in a certain connection; *inappropriate* matters could not properly be considered. See CONTRADICTORY. Compare ALIEN, *n.*; CONTRAST, *v.*— Ant.: akin, appropriate, apropos, essential, germane, pertinent, proper, relevant.— Prep.: alien *to* or *from* my thought: *to* preferable.

a'lien[1], *n.* **1.** One who owes allegiance to a foreign government; as, both citizens and *aliens* are under the protection of our laws. In France the children of aliens, tho born in the country, are considered aliens; in Great Britain and the United States such children, if they remain in the country, are generally looked upon as native-born citizens. **2.** A resident foreigner: one of another race. **3.** One who or that which is estranged or excluded from some body or privilege; as, an *alien* from the truth. **4.** [Rare.] One unknown or unfamiliar; a stranger; as, "*aliens* among the birds." LOWELL *Al Fresco* st. 1.

Syn.: foreigner, stranger. A naturalized citizen is not an *alien*, tho a *foreigner* by birth, and perhaps a *stranger* in the place where he resides. A person of foreign birth not naturalized is an *alien*, tho he may have been resident in the country a large part of a lifetime, and ceased to be a *stranger* to its people or institutions. He is an *alien* in one country if his allegiance is to another. The people of any country still residing in their own land are, strictly speaking, *foreigners* to the people of all other countries, rather than *aliens;* but *alien* and *foreigner* are often used synonymously. — Ant.: citizen, native-born inhabitant, naturalized person.— Prep.: aliens *to* (more rarely *from*) our nation and laws; aliens *in* our land, *among* our people.

— **Alien Act. 1.** Any one of certain acts of Congress, passed in 1798 and later, curtailing the privileges of foreigners in the United States, and conferring on the President the power to expel such as are dangerous or suspected. **2.** Any one of several British laws regarding the naturalization, registration, or disabilities of aliens; specif., the Act of 1905, which prohibits the landing of an undesirable alien and permits the Home Secretary to expel from the country any alien convicted of an offense.— **a. and sedition laws,** laws passed by the United States Congress in 1798, empowering the President to banish suspected aliens, and providing for the suppression of seditious acts and publications.— **a. duty,** a tax once levied in England on foreigners.— **a. egg,** an egg laid by a parasitic bird, as a cuckoo, in another bird's nest.— **a. enemy,** the subject of a government with which the state where he resides is at war.— **a. friend,** the subject of a government with which the state where he resides is at peace.— **a. good** (*Ethics*), a good over which the individual has no control, or that does not result from his own acts.— **A. Property Custodian** [U. S.] A Federal officer created under the Trading with the Enemy Act of Oct. 6, 1917, to control enemy property in the United States. He may confiscate it or hold it as trustee.— **a. water,** water conducted across land to irrigate land beyond.— **undesirable a.** (*Eng. Law*), a person without means, a lunatic or idiot, or one who has committed, in another country, an offense extraditable in Great Britain.

a'lien-a-ble, } 1 ēl'yen-ə-bl; 2 ăl'yĕn-a-bl, *a.* Capable
a'lien-a-bl[e], } of being aliened or alienated, as lands.— **a"lien-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [alien or an alien.

a'lien-age, 1 ēl'yen-ij; 2 ăl'yĕn-ag, *n.* The state of being

a'lien-ate, 1 ēl'yen-ēt; 2 ăl'yĕn-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To make alien; cause to turn away; make indifferent or averse; estrange; as, to *alienate* a friend. **2.** To make over to another, as a title or right; alien. [< L. *alienatus*, pp. of *alieno*, < *alienus;* see ALIEN, *a.*]

Syn.: see ESTRANGE; SEPARATE; SURRENDER.— **a'lien-at"ed,** *pa.* Made alien; estranged; transferred; specifically, out of one's mind; demented.— **a'lien-a"tor,** *n.* One who alienates; humorously, a thief.

a'lien-ate†. I. *a.* Alienated. **II.** *n.* An alien.

a"lien-a'tion, 1 ēl'yen-ē'shən; 2 ăl'yĕn-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. (1) Estrangement, as of the affections; as, the *alienation* of friends. (2) Transfer of title to property by legal conveyance: opposed to *inheritance;* as, the *alienation* of an estate. (3) Change of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership. **2.** Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power: abnormal mental condition; derangement; as, *alienation* of mind. [OF., < L. *alienatio(n-)*, < *alieno;* see ALIENATE, *v.*]

Syn.: see ABERRATION; DISAFFECTION.— Prep.: alienation *of* property; *of* affection *from* a friend.— **allenation office** (*Eng. Law*), an office for the payment of fees for writs issued, as in processes of fine and recovery for transference of land.

a'lien-ed, *pp.* Aliened. S. S.

a"lien-ig'e-nate, 1 ēl'yen-i[j']i-nēt; 2 ăl'yĕn-ĭg'e-nāt, *a.* Born of alien parents. [< L. *alienigenus*, < *alienus* (see ALIEN, *a.*) + *geno*, bear.]

a"li-e'ni ju'ris, 1 ē"li-i'nai jū'ris; 2 ă"lĭ-ē'nĭ jų'ris. [L.] *Law.* Literally, of the law of another; under law or control of another.

a'lien-ism, 1 ēl'yen-izm; 2 ăl'yĕn-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Alienage. **2.** The study and treatment of mental alienation. **3.** *Rhet.* The violation of grammatical purity by the use of words or idioms from a foreign language. Compare PURITY.

a'lien-ist, 1 ēl'yen-ist; 2 ăl'yĕn-ĭst, *n.* One engaged in the study of mental alienation or skilled in its treatment.

a'lien-ize or -ise, *vt.* To make alien.

a'lien-ized, 1 ēl'yen-aizd; 2 ăl'yĕn-izd, *pa.* Made alien; conformed to foreign ideas or modes of thought; foreignized.

This extremely *alienized* idea of the nature of a member of the Parliament. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* ch. 4, p. 34. [B. 1860.]

a'lien-ship, 1 ēl'yen-ship; 2 ăl'yĕn-shĭp, *n.* The condition of an alien.

al"i-eth'moid, 1 al'i-eth'meid; 2 ăl'ĭ-ĕth'mŏid, *a.* Of or pertaining to lateral expansions of the ethmoid region, as in the skull of an embryonic bird. [< L. *ala*, wing, + ETHMOID.] **al"i-eth-moi'dal‡.— al"i-eth'moid,** *n.*

a-life', 1 ə-laif'; 2 a-līf', *a.* Having life; alive.

a-lif'er-ous, 1 ə-lif'ər-us; 2 a-lif'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Having wings; winged. [< L. *ala*, wing, + *fero*, bear.] **a-lig'er-ous‡.**

al'i-form, 1 al'i-fōrm; 2 ăl'ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Wing-shaped: said of processes of bone and of muscles. [< L. *ala*, wing, + -FORM.]

Al"i-garh', 1 al'i-gur'; 2 ăl'ĭ-gŭr', *n.* **1.** A district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 1,957 sq. m. **2.** A fortified city, 82 m. southeast of Delhi.

A"li-ghi-e'ri, 1 ə"li-gi-e'ri; 2 ă"lĭ-gĭ-e'rĭ, *n.* See DANTE.

a-light'[1], 1 ə-lait'; 2 a-līt', *vi.* **1.** To get down, descend, or dismount, as from a horse or vehicle, or at the end of a journey. **2.** To come to rest upon some support, as after flying or otherwise moving through the air; descend and settle; fall upon or strike something; as, a bird *alights* upon a twig; the blow *alighted* on his head.

The rays of the soul *alight* first on things nearest.
EMERSON *Essays* first series, p. 148. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. To come (upon) unexpectedly or accidentally; light (upon); as, to *alight* on a fact or object of search. [ME. *alighten*, < *a-* (A-, on, or A-, of, according to the meaning) + *lighten*, < AS. *lihtan;* see LIGHT, *vi.*]

a-light'[2], *vt.* To illumine; light, as a fire.

a-light'[3], *vt.* To make light; alleviate. **a-light'ent.**

a-light', *adv.* & *a.* **1.** In a blaze; lighted; on fire; as, to set wood *alight*. **2.** Lighted up; as, a room *alight*.

a-lign', a-ligne'ment, a-lign'er, a-lign'ment, al-lign', al-lign'ment. Same as ALINE, etc.

al'i-greek, 1 al'i-grīk; 2 ăl'ĭ-grēk, *n.* [Rare.] The Greek fret, border, or meander. See illus. under SCROLL. [Cor. of It. *alla greca*, in the Greek fashion.]

a-li'i, 1 ə-li'i; 2 ă-lĭ'ĭ, *n.* [Hawaii.] A royal person.

a"li-i-poc', 1 ă"li-i-pok'; 2 ă"lĭ-ĭ-pŏc', *n.* [Hawaiian.] The canna, or Indian-shot.

a-like', 1 ə-laik'; 2 a-lik', *a.* Having resemblance; like one another; having the same essential form, appearance, character, or relations; similar: used predicatively of plural and collective subjects; as, all the family are *alike;* the houses in this row are just *alike*. [< AS. *onlic*, < *on-* (prep. ON) + *lic* (see LIKE); cp. Goth. *analeikō*, adv., in like manner; G. *ähnlich*, similar.]

Syn.: akin, analogous, equal, equivalent, homogeneous, identical, kindred, resembling, same, similar. *Alike* is a comprehensive word, signifying as applied to two or more objects that some or all qualities of one are the same as those of the other or others; by modifiers may be made to express more or less resemblance; as, these houses are somewhat (*i. e.*, partially) *alike;* or, these houses are exactly (*i. e.*, in all respects) *alike*. Cotton and wool are *alike* in this, that they can both be woven into cloth. Substances are *homogeneous* which are made up of elements of the *same* kind, or which are the *same* in structure. Two pieces of iron may be *homogeneous* in material, while not *alike* in size or shape. In geometry, two triangles are *equal* when they can be laid over each other, and fit, line for line and angle for angle; they are *equilateral* when they simply contain the same amount of space. An *identical* proposition is one that says the same thing precisely in subject and predicate. *Similar* refers to close resemblance, which yet leaves room for question or denial of complete likeness or identity. To say "this is the *identical* man," is to say not merely that he is *similar* to the one I have in mind, but that he is the very *same* person. Things are *analogous* when they are *similar* in idea, plan, use, or character, tho perhaps quite unlike in

appearance; as, the gills of fishes are said to be *analogous* to the lungs in terrestrial animals.— Ant.: different, dissimilar, distinct, heterogeneous, unlike.— Prep.: alike *in* kind; they are all alike *to* me.

a-like′, *adv.* In like manner; in the same or similar manner, form, or degree; with the same or similar results; equally; as, to treat all customers *alike*.— **a-like′-mind″ed**, *a.* Having the same mind or purpose.

a″li-la′, 1 ɑ″ı-lä′; 2 ä″lı-lä′, *n.* [P. I.] An attendant; servant.

a′lim, 1 ē′lim; 2 ä′lim, *n.* [Ar.] A learned teacher of things sacred among the Moslems, as an imam or mufti.

al′i-ma, 1 al′ı-ma; 2 ăl′ı-ma, *n. Crust.* The first stage after hatching of a stomatopod, as a mantis-shrimp or squillid: formerly considered an independent genus. [< Gr. *halimos*, of the sea, < *hals*, sea.]

Al′i-ma², *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A′li Mas′jid, 1 ä′lı mus′jĭd; 2 ä′lı mŭs′jĭd. A fort in Khaibar Pass, Peshawur, India, which was taken and held by the British Nov. 22, 1878.

al′i-ment, 1 al′ı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ăl′ı-ment, *vt.* **1.** To furnish with food or necessaries; feed; nourish; maintain. **2.** *Scots Law.* To make provision for the maintenance of, as of a child or dependent person.— **al′i-ment-er**, *n.*

al′i-ment, *n.* **1.** That which nourishes, or adds to an organism the substance necessary to its growth; food, literal or figurative; as, *aliment* for the body or mind.

It helpeth, both in medicine and *aliment*, to change and not continue the same medicine and *aliment* still. BACON *Nat. Hist.* § 67.

2. The necessaries of life in general; sustenance; support. **3.** Provision or allowance for maintenance, as of a pensioner or pauper: used especially in Scots law.

He [Warkotsch] had some pension or *aliment* from the Austrian Court. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. vi, bk. xx, ch. 9, p. 177. (H.)

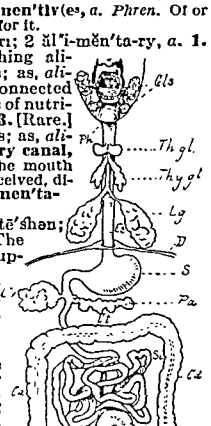
[F., < L. *alimentum*, < *alo*, nourish.]

Syn.: food, meat, nourishment, nutriment, provision, sustenance. See DIET.— Ant.: bane, poison.— **al″i-men′tal**, *a.* Supplying food; tending to nourish; pertaining to or of the nature of aliment; nutritious; as, *alimental* fertilizers.

The sun that light imparts to all receives
From all his *alimental* recompense. MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 424.

— **al″i-men′tal-ly**, *adv.*— **al″i-men′tiv(es**, *a. Phren.* Of or pertaining to food or the desire for it.

al″i-men′ta-ry, 1 al′ı-men′tə-rı; 2 ăl′ı-mĕn′ta-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or furnishing aliment; nourishing; nutritious; as, *alimentary* substances. **2.** Connected with the function or processes of nutrition; as, *alimentary* organs. **3.** [Rare.] Having a digestive apparatus; as, *alimentary* organisms.— **alimentary canal**, the passage, extending from the mouth to the anus, in which food is received, digested, and assimilated.— **al″i-men′tari-ness**, *n.*



Human Alimentary Canal. *Gls.*, salivary glands; *Ph.*, pharynx; *Th.gl.*, thyroid gland; *Thy. gl.*, thymus gland; *Lg.*, lung; *Es.*, esophagus; *D.*, diaphragm; *S.*, stomach; *Liv.*, liver; *Pa.*, pancreas; *Si.*, small intestine; *Icv.*, ileocecal valve; *Vp.*, vermiform process; *Ca.*, ascending colon; *Ct.*, transverse colon; *Cd.*, descending colon; *R.*, rectum; *A.*, anus.

al″i-men′ta-tiv(e-ness‡. **al″i-men″to-ther′a-py**, 1 al′ı-men″to-ther′a-pı; 2 ăl′ı-mĕn″to-thĕr′a-pȳ, *n.* Remedial dietetics. [< ALIMENT + THERAPY.]

A″li-mo″di-ān′, 1 ɑ″lı-mō″dı-ān′; 2 ä″lı-mō″dı-ān′, *n.* A town in Iloilo province, Panay, P. I.

al′i-mo-ny, 1 al′ı-mo-nı; 2 ăl′ı-mo-ny, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The allowance made to a woman by order of court, from her husband's estate or income, for her maintenance after her divorce or legal separation from him, or during a suit therefor. The allowance made during suit is called **alimony pendente lite**; that made after judgment in the suit, to be paid to the wife during the lives of both parties, is called **permanent alimony**. A wife can not assign or anticipate alimony, nor can it be levied upon for a debt prior to the divorce.

In case of divorce 'a mensa et thoro,' the law allows *alimony* to the wife. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 15, p. 441.

2. The means of living or sustenance, maintenance; nourishment; aliment. **3.** *U. S. Finance.* The percentage of the taxable property which a municipal corporation is entitled to assess for the business of good government. [< L. *alimonia*, < *alo*, nourish.]

This reserve fund is the equivalent of 20 per cent. of the city's *alimony* of 1 per cent. of the entire assessed valuation of property in New Orleans. *The Commercial and Financial Chron cle* New York, March 18, '11, p. 694.

al″i-na′sal, 1 al′ı-nē′zəl; 2 ăl′ı-nā′sal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lower lateral parts of the nose or nasal region. **II.** *n.* An alinasal cartilage, as of an embryonic bird. [< L. *ala*, wing, + *nasus*, nose.]

a-line′, } 1 ə-lain′; 2 a-lin′, *v.* [A-LINED′; A-LIN′ING.] **I.**
a-lign′, } *t.* To arrange, place, or form in line; adjust to or in a straight line or lines; bring into line: especially in military tactics; as, to *aline* a company.

II. *i.* To fall into line; form in line. [< F. *aligner*, < à (< L. *ad*), to, + *ligne*, line, < L. *linea*; see LINE¹, *n.*]

a-line′t, *adv.* In a straight line. **a-lyne′t.** [**al-lin′e-ate**.

a-lin′e-ate, 1 ə-lin′ı-ēt; 2 a-lin′e-āt, *vt.* [Rare.] To aline.

a-lin″e-a′tion, 1 ə-lin′ı-ē′shən; 2 a-lin″e-ā′shon, *n.* **1.** Position in a straight line; alinement: especially of astronomical objects. **2.** A method of fixing the position of a remote object by reference to a line determined by two easily recognized points. **al-lin″e-a′tion‡.**

a-line′ment, } 1 ə-lain′ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-lin′ment,
a-lign′ment, } *n.* **1.** The act of alining, or the state of being alined

The *alignment* of a battalion is effected when the men are drawn up in line; the *alignment* of a camp is a rectilinear arrangement of the tents according to some prearranged plan. FARROW *Mil. Dict.*

2. The line to which adjustment is made, or the persons or things arranged in line; specif. (*Archeol.*), a row of menhirs. **3.** The drawing of an imaginary straight line through two or more points or objects. **4.** The ground-plan of a work, as in railroad or military engineering. **al-line′ment‡.**

a-lin′er, } 1 ə-lain′ər; 2 a-lin′er, *n. Surv.* A device (gen-
a-lign′er, } erally a telescope) for sighting an angle-measuring instrument.

al′i-nit, 1 al′ı-nit; 2 ăl′ı-nĭt, *n.* A bacterial culture of *Bacillus ellenbachiensis*, said to promote the formation of nitrogenous plant-food in the soil by decomposing humus or by fixing atmospheric nitrogen: trade name. [G., < L. *alo*, nourish, + *nitrum*; see NITR-.] **al′i-nite‡.**

a″lin-ta-ta′o, 1 ɑ″lin-tɑ-tä′o; 2 ä″lin-tä-tä′o, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A medium-sized tree (*Chlorozylon swietenia*) of the beadtree family (*Meliaceæ*) with odd-pinnate leaves and flowers in panicles, yielding a reddish, fine-grained wood, highly prized for furniture.

Al′i-oth, 1 al′ı-ə-ŏth, 2 ăl′ı-ŏth, *n.* A star of the third magnitude, situated next to the bowl of the Dipper, much used in observations for latitude at sea. See table under STAR. [< Ar. *alyāt*, fat sheep's tail.]

A′li Pa-sha′, 1 ä′lı pə-shä′; 2 ä′lı pa-shä′. **1.** An Albanian warrior and leader (1741–²/₁1822). **2.** See AALI.

a″li-pa′ta, 1 ɑ″lı-pā′tə; 2 ä″lı-pä′ta, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* An East-Indian shrub or small tree (*Excæcaria agallochum*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*) with ovate leaves and dicœcious flowers, and a white, acrid, milky juice, causing ulceration to the skin and blindness to the eyes. Its resin is reputed a remedy for bites of poisonous animals.

al′i-ped, 1 al′ı-ped; 2 ăl′ı-pĕd, *a.* **1.** Having wings on the feet, as the god Mercury; hence, swift-footed. **2.** *Zool.* Having a wing-membrane connecting the digits. [< L. *alipe(d-)s*, < *ala*, wing (see ALA), + *pe(d-)s*, foot.]

al′i-ped, *n.* A wing-footed animal; a chiropter or bat.

al″i-phat′ic, 1 al′ı-fat′ık; 2 ăl′ı-făt′ic, *a. Chem.* Obtained from fat; pertaining to or derived from fat. [< Gr. *aleiphatos*, oil, fat.]— **aliphatic compounds**, a class of carbon compounds, such as methane, ethylene, acetylene, and their derivatives, characterized by the open-chain structure.

Al″i-pi′, 1 al′ı-pī′; 2 ăl′ı-pī′, *n.* Same as ALLEPPI. [term.

a-li′pin, 1 ə-lī′pin; 2 ä-lī′pin, *n.* [P. I.] A slave: Tagalog

al′i-pite, 1 al′ı-pait; 2 al′ı-pīt, *n. Mineral.* A massive apple-green hydrated magnesium-nickel silicate similar to genthite. [< Gr. *alipēs*, not greasy.]

al″ip-te′ri-on, *n.* Same as ELÆOTHESIUM.

a-lip′tic, 1 a-lip′tık; 2 ä-lip′tic. **I.** *a.* Relating to anointing. **II.** *n.* An unguent. [< Gr. *aleiptos*, anointed, < *aleiphō*, anoint.]

al′i-quant, 1 al′ı-kwənt; 2 ăl′ı-kwant, *a.* Contained in another number or quantity, but not without remainder; as, 4 is an *aliquant* part of 9. Compare ALIQUOT, *a.* [< F. *aliquante*, < L. *aliquantus*, somewhat, < *alius*, other, + *quantus*, how much.]

al′i-quot, 1 al′ı-kwət; 2 ăl′ı-kwŏt. **I.** *a.* Contained in something else an exact number of times: said of a part or division; as, 6 is an *aliquot* part of 12 and 18. **II.** *n.* An aliquot part. [< F. *aliquote*, < L. *aliquot*, < *alius*, some, + *quot*, how many.] — **aliquot tones** (*Acoustics*), overtones; harmonics.

A″li-Raj-pur′, 1 ɑ″lı-rɑj-pūr′; 2 ä″lı-räj-pur′, *n.* A state in Rajputana, India; 708 sq. m.; capital, Rajpur.

Al′i-ris, 1 al′ı-ris; 2 ăl′ı-rĭs, *n.* In Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, the hero, who, under the name of Feramorz, wins the heroine's love.

al″i-sep′tal, 1 al″ı-sep′təl; 2 ăl″ı-sĕp′tal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to lateral expansions of the nasal septum, as in the skull of an embryonic bird. **II.** *n.* An aliseptal cartilage. [< L. *ala*, wing, + SEPTAL¹.]

al′ish, 1 ēl′ish; 2 ăl′ish, *a.* Somewhat like ale; as, an *alish* taste.

A-lis′ma, 1 ə-lis′mə; 2 a-lis′ma, *n. Bot.* **1.** A widely distributed genus of perennial herbs of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceæ*). The corm-like tubers of *A. plantago* are said to be eaten by the Kalmucks. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *alisma*, plantain.] — **a-lis′mal**, *a.*

Al″is-ma′ce-æ, 1 al″ıs-mē′sı-ī; 2 ăl″ıs-mā′çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of aquatic or marsh-plants (order *Ntadales*) — the water-plantain family —having racemes or panicles of flowers with a double perianth of 3 persistent sepals and 3 deciduous petals, scape-like stems, and radical petiolate leaves. This family, containing about 13 genera and 70 species, is widely distributed throughout the temperate zone. Chief genera, *Alisma* and *Sagittaria*. [< ALISMA.] — **al″ısma′ceous**, *a.*

a-lis′mad, 1 ə-lis′mad; 2 a-lis′măd, *n.* A plant of the genus *Alisma*.

Al″is-ma′les, 1 al″ıs-mē′lız; 2 ăl″ıs-mā′lēz, *n. pl. Bot.* A former botanical alliance comprising marsh- or water-plants with usually unisexual flowers. It embraced the water-plantains and one or two others.

a-lis′moid, 1 ə-lis′moid; 2 a-lis′mŏid, *a. Bot.* Like an alismad, or water-plantain. [< ALISMA + -OID.]

Al′i-son, 1 al′ı-sən; 2 ăl′ı-son, *n.* **1. Archibald** (¹¹/₁₂1757–⁵/₁₁1839), a Scotch clergyman and author; *Nature and Principles of Taste*. **2. Sir Archibald** (¹²/₂₃1792–⁵/₂₂ 1867), a Scotch historian; son of Archibald; *History of Europe during the French Revolution*, etc. **3. William Pulteney** (1790–⁹/₂₂1859), a Scotch physician and physiologist. **4‡.** Alice.

al′i-son-ite, 1 al′ı-sən-ait; 2 ăl′ı-son-īt, *n. Mineral.* An indigo-blue cuproplumbite: a doubtful species. [< R. E. *Alison*.]

a-lisp′, 1 ə-lisp′; 2 a-lisp′, *adv.* & *a.* With a lisp; lisping.

al″i-sphe′noid, 1 al″ı-sfī′neid; 2 ăl″ı-sfē′nŏid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the greater wings of the sphenoid bone; as, the *alisphenoid* canal. See illus. under SPHENOID BONE. [< L. *ala* (see ALA) + SPHENOID.] **al″i-sphe-nol′dal‡.**

al″i-sphe′noid, *n.* A bone, separate in many animals and in the human fetus, forming in man the great wing and external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone.

a-list′, 1 ə-list′; 2 a-list′, *adv.* & *a. Naut.* In a canted or inclined position; listed over.

a-lit′ (Poet.), *imp.* & *pp.* of ALIGHT¹, *v.*

a-lite′t, *n.* A little: formerly written *a lite*.

al′i-trunk, 1 al′ı-trunk; 2 ăl′ı-trŭnk, *n. Entom.* The segment of the thoracic part of the body to which the wings are attached. [< L. *ala* + *truncus*; see ALA and TRUNK, *n.*]

al″i-tur′gi-cal, 1 al″ı-tûr′jı-kəl; 2 ăl″ı-tûr′ġi-cal, *a. Eccl.* Without a liturgy: said of days when the liturgy or eucharistic service is omitted. **al″i-tur′gic‡.**

a″li-un′de, 1 ē″lı-un′dē; 2 ä″lı-ŭn′dē. *adv.* [L.] *Law.* From a source extrinsic to the principal matter; *from* elsewhere; as, testimony to explain or contradict a written instrument from other sources than itself is evidence *aliunde*.

a-live′, 1 ə-laiv′; 2 a-līv′, *a.* **1.** In a living state, or a state in which the organs perform their functions; having life: said of organisms: opposed to *dead*; as, the tree is *alive* even in winter; is your father yet *alive*?

Ah, what shall I be at fifty Should Nature keep me *alive*,
If I find the world so bitter When I am but twenty-five?
TENNYSON *Maud* vi, st. 5.

2. In action, motion, or existence; in force or operation; in full vigor; as, to keep the fire *alive*; his love was still *alive*. **3.** In lively action; in an animated state; sprightly; as, *alive* with enthusiasm. **4.** In a condition of attentiveness, sensitiveness, or susceptibility; open to impressions; as, *alive* to human interests; *alive* to pain.

She was *alive* to anything that gave her an opportunity for active sympathy. ELIOT *Middlemarch* ch. 20, p. 192. (H. & co. 1888.)

5. Abounding in life or living things, or in evidences of life; as, the hive was *alive* with bees.

Every stone is *alive* with purpose.
BURROUGHS *Signs and Seasons* p. 281. (H. M. & co. 1886.)

6. Of any or all living; as, he is the most eloquent man *alive*. **7.** *Print.* Same as LIVE: erroneous use.

Alive is used colloquially and provincially as an intensive; as, man *alive*! sakes *alive*! [< AS. *on life*; *on*, in; *life*, dat. of *lif*; see LIFE.]

Syn.: active, alert, animate, animated, breathing, brisk, existent, existing, live, lively, living, quick, subsisting, vivacious. *Alive* applies to all degrees of life, from that which shows one to be barely *existing* or *existent* as a living thing, as when we say he is just *alive*, to that which implies the very utmost of vitality and power, as in the words "he is all *alive*," "thoroughly *alive*." So the word *quick*, which began by signifying "having life," is now mostly applied to energy of life as shown in swiftness of action. *Breathing* is capable of like contrast. We say of a dying man, he is still *breathing*; or we speak of a *breathing* statue, or "*breathing* and sounding, beauteous battle," TENNYSON *Princess* can. v, l. 155, where it means having, or seeming to have, full and vigorous breath, abundant life. See ACTIVE; ALERT; ENERGETIC; NIMBLE; etc.— Ant.: dead, defunct, dispirited, dull, inanimate, lifeless, spiritless.— Prep.: alive *in* every nerve; alive *to* every noble impulse; alive *with* fervor, hope, resolve; alive *through* all his being.

— **look alive**, make haste; be lively.

al″i-vin′cu-lar, 1 al′ı-vin′kiu-lər; 2 ăl″ı-vin′cū-lar, *a. Zool.* Possessing a short transverse ligament: said of various bivalves. [< L. *ala*, wing, + *vinculum*, band.]

A″li-wal′, 1 ɑ″lı-wäl′; 2 ä″lı-wäl′, *n.* A village in Punjab, India; scene of British defeat of the Sikhs, Jan. 28, 1846.

A″li-wal′ North. A health resort in the Cape of Good Hope, S. W. of the Province of the Orange Free State; sulfur springs; occupied by Free State troops Nov. 14, 1899.

a-liz′a-rin, } 1 ə-liz′ə-rin; 2 a-liz′a-rĭn, *n. Chem.* **1.**
a-liz′a-rine, } An orange-red crystalline coloring compound ($C_{14}H_8O_4$): used to dye cotton, wool, and silks various shades of red. **2.** A compound of anthrapurpurin, flavopurpurin, and alizarin used in dyeing. **alizarin yellow‡.** **3.** Any dye derived from anthracene. It was formerly obtained from madder, but is now derived from anthracene. [< F. *alizarine*, < *alizari*, madder.] **a-laz′a-rine‡.**— **alizarin dyes**, a group of dyes derived from anthracene, embracing **a. carmine, green, red**, and **yellow** in various hues. **a. colors‡.**— **commercial a.**, same as PINCOFFIN.— **a-liz′a-rate**, *n.* A salt of alizarin.— **al″iza′ri**, *n.* Madder: so called in the Levant.— **al″i-zar′ic** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from madder.— **alizaric acid**, phthalic acid.

al-ja′ma, 1 al-hā′ma; 2 äl-hä′mä, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A medieval Jewish community or congregation in Spain. **2.** A Jewish or Moorish school, locality, or synagog.

al″ja-ma′do, 1 al″ha-mā′do; 2 äl″hä-mä′do, *n.* A member or an inhabitant of an aljama.

al″ja-mi′a, 1 al″ha-mī′a; 2 äl″hä-mī′ä, *n.* **1.** The language of the Spanish Jews and Moors. **2.** The Spanish language written in Arabic or Hebrew letters.

al-ja″mi-a′do, 1 al-hā″mı-ā′do; 2 äl-hä″mı-ä′do. [Sp.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to aljamia. **II.** *n.* A person who uses aljamia; also, something written in aljamia.

al-ji′bar, 1 al-hī′bar; 2 äl-hī′bär, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A cistern or reservoir for rain-water. **al-ji′bet** [Sp.].

al-jo′ba, 1 al-jō′ba; 2 äl-jō′ba, *n.* Same as JUBHA.

alk¹, 1 alk; 2 älk, *n.* An oleoresin obtained in North Africa from the terebinth (*Pistacia terebinthus*), and known in its liquid form as **Chian turpentine.** [< Ar. *'alk.*] **alk′-gum″‡.**

alk², *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The black-billed or razor-billed auk.

al′ka-hest, 1 al′kə-hest; 2 ăl′ka-hĕst, *n. Alchemy.* An imaginary liquid, reputed to be a universal menstruum, capable of resolving all bodies into their constituent elements. [Prob. invented by Paracelsus.] **al′ca-hest‡.**— **al″ka-hes′tic, al″ka-hes′ti-cal**, *a.*

al″ka-ken′gi, *n.* Same as ALKEKENGI.

al″ka-lam′id, } 1 al″kə-lam′id; 2 ăl″ka-lăm′id, *n.* A
al″ka-lam′ide, } compound in which two or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia have been replaced by acid and base radicals. [< ALKALI + AMID.] **al-kal′i-mide‡.**

al″ka-les′cent, 1 al″kə-les′ent; 2 ăl″ka-lĕs′ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Tending to become or becoming alkaline; slightly alkaline. **II.** *n.* An alkalescent compound.— **al″ka-les′cency**, *n.* A tendency to become alkaline; slight alkalinity. **al″ka-les′cence‡.**

al′ka-li, 1 al′kə-lai *or* -lı; 2 ăl′ka-lī *or* -lı (XIII), *n.* [-LIS or -LIES, 1 -laiz *or* -lız; 2 -līş *or* -lış, *pl.*] **1.** *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen and oxygen with any one of the elements lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cæsium, or the radical ammonium, characterized by great solubility in water and capability of neutralizing acids: popularly extended to anything that will neutralize an acid, as lime, magnesia, etc.

Aqueous solutions of the alkalis act corrosively on animal and vegetable substances, and also alter the tint of many coloring-matters, as red litmus, which they turn blue.

2. A saline product of the lixiviation of the ashes of sea-plants that contain sodium and potassium in combination; soda-ash. **3.** Any form of alkaline substance used in the arts, as either the hydroxid or carbonate of sodium, potassium, or ammonium. **4.** The saltwort (*Salsola kali*). [< F. *alcali*, < Ar. *al-qaliy*, < *al*, the, + *qaliy*, ashes of saltwort, < *qalay*, fry.] **al′ca-li‡; al′ca-ly‡.**

— **al′ka-li-flat″**, *n.* An arid plain, permeated or incrusted with alkaline salts, the bed of an evaporated lake.— **a. grass**, *n.* A grass of the genus *Distichlis*, especially *D. maritima*, growing in the alkaline soil of the western United States.— **a. land**, *n.* A region (as in parts of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana) marked by the presence of alkali in the soil and on the surface.— **a. soil**, a soil containing

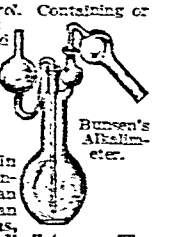
an unusual amount of soluble mineral salts. It frequently collects on the surface under arid conditions and excessive evaporation, and forms a saline crust. The salts are principally chlorids, sulfates, carbonates, and bicarbonates of sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium, and, sometimes, borates and nitrates.

The alkali, or soluble salts, is derived from the deterioration of inland lakes or basins, or is due directly to the liberation of soluble salts in the decomposition of the rocks from which the soil is derived, under arid conditions where the rainfall is too slight to remove the salts as they are formed. Milton Whitney (U. S. Bureau of Soils) in *Letter to Standard Dict.* Sept. 30, '01.

—a.-stiff, *n.* A stiffening mixture of sal-soda and shellac, used in making cheap hats.—**a. waste,** same as SODA-WASTE.—**black a.** [Local, U. S.], a strongly alkaline substance formed by the action of sodium carbonate on the humus of soils, and very injurious to crops.—**fixed a.,** an alkali, as soda or potash, of the alkaline metals.—**vegetable a.,** an alkaloid.—**volatile a., ammonia.**—**white a.,** the product obtained from soda-ash during the manufacture of carbonate of soda by the Leblanc process, dissolved in water, clarified, and freed from moisture by evaporation. **refined a.†.**

—al'ka-lif'er-ous, *a.* Abounding in or containing alkalis.—**al'ka-li-fy,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To change into an alkali; cause to become alkaline. **II.** *i.* To become alkaline or an alkali.—**al'ka-li-fi'a-bl(e),** *a.*—**al'ka-li-gen,** *n.* Nitrogen: originally so called from the fact of its being the chief constituent of the volatile alkali ammonia.—**al'ka-lig'e-nous,** *a. Chem.* Generating or forming alkali, or giving alkaline properties.—**al'ka-lim'e-ter,** *n.* A burette employed in the volumetric analysis of alkaline solutions by the use of a standard solution of acid. **al'ca-lim'e-ter;.—al'ka-lim'e-try,** *n.* The determination of the percentage of alkali in a mixture or solution, usually volumetrically, by means of a standard acid solution. **al'ca-lim'e-try;.—al'ka-li-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**al'ka-li-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**al-ka-lim'id,** *n.* See ALKALAMID.

al-kal'ic, 1 al-kal'ik; 2 ăl-kăl'ic, *a. Petrol.* Containing or characterized by a considerable amount of the alkaline bases, especially potash and soda; as, *alkalic* feldspar. [< ALKALI.]


Bunsen's Alkalimeter.

al'kal-i-cal'cic, 1 al'kal-i-kal'sik; 2 ăl'kăl-i-căl'cic, *a. Petrol.* Containing or characterized by nearly equal amounts of the alkaline bases, as soda or potash, and of lime; as, *alkalicalcic* feldspar. [< ALKALI + CALCIC.]

al'ka-line, } 1 al'ka-loin *or* -lin; 2 ăl'ka-lin
al'ka-lin', } *or* -lin (xim), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of an alkali; containing or produced by an alkali. **al'ka-li-rate†.—alkaline earths, metals,** etc., see the nouns.—**al'ka-lin'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being alkaline.—**al'ka-li-nu'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* An alkaline state of the urine.

al'ka-lize, 1 al'ka-loiz; 2 ăl'ka-liz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] To convert into alkali; make alkaline. [< F. *alcaliser*, < *alcali*; see ALKALI.] **al'ka-lin-ize";; al'ka-lise†; al'ka-li-rate†.—al'ka-li'a-bl(e",** *a.* That may be alkalized. **al'ka-lis'a-bl(e";.—al'ka-li-za'tor -sa'tion,** *n.* The act or process of alkalizing or of rendering alkaline.

al'ka-loid, 1 al'ka-loid; 2 ăl'ka-lŏid, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an alkali; containing an alkali or alkaloid.

al'ka-loid, *n.* Any nitrogenous organic base, especially one of vegetable origin, having a powerful toxic effect on the animal economy, as strychnin or morphin.

Alkaloids are colorless, crystallizable, insoluble in water, combine with acids without eliminating water, yield brilliant colorreactions with certain reagents, and rotate the plane of polarized light. They are largely used in medicine. [< ALKALI + -OID.]—**cadaveric alkaloids,** ptomains.

al'ka-loi'dal, 1 al'ka-loi'dal; 2 ăl'ka-lŏi'dal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an alkaloid.

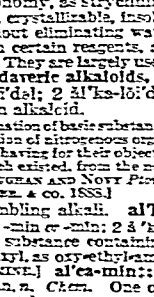
The knowledge of the formation of basic substances (Ptomaines) in the presence of putrefaction of nitrogenous organic matter, led to a series of investigations having for their object the isolation of any *alkaloidal* bodies, if such existed, from the normal living tissues of the organism. Vaughan and Novy *Ptomaines and Leucomaines* ch. 7, p. 258. [n. ed. & co. 1888.]

2. Containing or resembling alkali. **al'ka-loid;.**

al'ka-min, } 1 al'ka-min, -min *or* -min; 2 ăl'ka-min, -min *or*
al'ka-mine, } -min, *n.* A substance containing both amidogen and alcoholic hydroxyl, as oxyethylamin ($C_2H_4(OH)NH_2$). [< ALCOHOL + AMINE.] **al'ca-min;; al'ca-mine;.**

al'kane, 1 al'kān; 2 ăl'kān, *n. Chem.* One of the methane series. [< *-ane* in ALCOHOL.]

al'ka-net, 1 al'ka-net; 2 ăl'ka-nĕt, *n.* **1.** The root of a plant (*Alkanna tinctoria*), yielding a red coloring-matter. **2.** The plant *Alkanna tinctoria*. **3.** One of several similar dye-producing plants of other genera; as, European *alkanet* (*Anchusa officinalis*); evergreen *alkanet* (*Anchusa sempervirens*); in America, the puccoon (*Lithospermum canescens*). **4.** Anchusin. [< Sp. *alcanda*, dim. of *alcana*, < Ar. *al-hinnā*, < *al*, the, + *hannā*, henna.]—**bastard alkanet,** same as WHEAT-THIEF.


European Alkanet.

Al-kan'na, 1 al-kan'a; 2 ăl-kăn'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of Mediterranean and Oriental perennial herbs of the borage family, including the alkanet. [NL. for ALKANET.]

al-kan'nin, 1 al-kan'in; 2 ăl-kăn'in, *n. Chem.* Same as ANCHUSIN.

al-kap'ton, *n.* Same as ALCAPTON.

al-kap'to-nu'ri-a, *n.* Same as ALCAPTONURIA.

al-kar'gen, 1 al-kär'jen; 2 ăl-kär'jĕn, *n. Chem.* Cacodylic acid. [< ALKARSIN + OXYGEN.]

al-kar'sin, 1 al-kär'sin; 2 ăl-kär'sin, *n.* The poisonous poisonous liquid containing cacodyl and its oxidation products; Cadet's fuming liquid. [< ALKALI + ARSENIC.] **al-car'sin†; al-kar'sinet.**

al'ke-ken'gi, 1 al'ki-ken'ji; 2 ăl'ke-kĕn'gi, *n. Bot.* The strawberry or husk-tomato (*Physalis alkekengi*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), a native of southern Europe, with a scarlet fruit: winter-cherry. [L., < Ar. *al-kākanj*, < *al*, the, + Per. *kākanj*, a resin.]

al-ken'na, 1 al-ken'a; 2 ăl-kĕn'a. The plant henna.

al-ker'mes, 1 al-kĕr'miz; 2 ăl-kĕr'mĕz, *n.* **1.** A once famous red cordial made from the kermes-insect (*Coccus ilicis*) (formerly supposed to be a berry) and other ingredients. **2.** The kermes. [F., < Ar. *al-qirmiz*, < *al*, the, + *qirmiz*; see KERMES.]

al'kid, 1 al'kid; 2 ăl'kid, *adv.* [AM. Ind.] By and by; presently: Chinook motto on the seal of the State of Washington.

al'kid, } 1 al'kid, -kid *or* -knid; 2 ăl'kid, -kid *or* -kĭd, *n.*
al'kide, } *Chem.* A substance formed of an alkyl and generally a metal; as, the *alkids* of zinc. [< ALKYL.]

al'kine, } 1 al'kin, -kin *or* -kin; 2 ăl'kin, -kin *or* -kin, *n.*
al'kine, } *Org. Chem.* **1.** One of the alkamins. **2.** One of the acetylene series. [< *alc-* in ALCOHOL.]

al'ki-to"tle, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A silly fellow; simpleton.

Alk'maar, 1 ălk'mar; 2 ălk'mär, *n.* **1. Helmrich von,** or **Hendrick van,** a reputed German poet (15th cent.) who translated or adapted *Reynard the Fox*. **2.** A town in the Netherlands; withstood siege by Spain in 1573, and scene of the defeat of the Duke of York, by the French, Oct. 6, 1799.

al'ko-ol, 1 al'ko-el; 2 ăl'co-ŏl, *n.* A black powder, probably subnite of antimony sulfid, used by Oriental women to color the eyelids. [< Ar. *al-kuḥ'l*; see ALCOHOL.]

Al'ko-ran', **Al'ko-ran'ic, -ish.** Same as ALCORAN, etc.

alk-or'id, } 1 alk-ŏrs'id, -id *or* -eid; 2 ălk-ŏrs'id, -id *or* -ĭd, *n.*
alk-or'ide, } An alcohol in which the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group is replaced by a metallic base; as, sodium *alkorid* (CH_2NaO). [< ALCOHOL + OXID.]

al'kyl, 1 al'kil; 2 ăl'kyl, *n. Chem.* Any univalent alcohol radical, as methyl (CH_3), propyl (C_3H_7), etc., theoretically derivable from a saturated hydrocarbon, as methane (CH_4), propane (C_3H_8), etc., by removal of one hydrogen atom. [< ALCOHOL + -YL.]—**al'kyl-am'in,** *n. Org. Chem.* One of the amins formed when hydrogen in ammonia is replaced by an alkyl, as methylamin, etc. **al'kyl-am'ine†.**

al'ky-la'tion, *n. Chem.* The union of an alkyl group or alkyl groups with a compound.—**al'ky-lene,** *n. Org. Chem.* One of the ethylenes; an olefin.—**al'ky-lic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to alkyl.—**al'ky-lize,** *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] *Chem.* To introduce alkyl groups into by substitution.—**al-kyl'o-gen,** *n. Chem.* A haloid salt of an alcohol radical.

all, 1 ēl; 2 al, *a.* **1.** The entire quantity or extent of, taken as a whole in substance, space, time, degree, etc.; as, *all* America; *all* the way down; *all* day; take it *all*. **2.** The entire number of, all the individuals being taken together: with a plural or collective noun; as, *all* the army was in winter quarters; *all* men. **3.** The entire number of, each individual or member being taken separately; every one of: used distributively; as, *all* men are mortal.

All mankind's concern is charity. Pope *Essay on Man* ep. III, l. 308.

All thoughts, *all* passions, *all* delights, . . .
All are but ministers of Love. Coleridge *Genevieve* st. 1.

4. As much as possible, the utmost possible; as, I say it in *all* kindness.

I in *all* haste was sent. Shakespeare *Richard III.* act iv, sc. 1.

5. Any whatever; as, in *all* events; beyond *all* question.

Things without *all* remedy Should be without regard.
Shakespeare *Macbeth* act iii, sc. 2.

6. Much, most, or very many of: a hyperbolic use; as, *all* the people said amen: *all* the town was ablaze.

At Exeter *all* Devonshire had been gathered together.
Macaulay *England* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 453. [r. s. & co. 1849.]

7. Nothing except; alone; as, he was *all* skin and bones.

When *all* is used in negative sentences, *not* is often misplaced, so as to contradict the sense intended, or to make it ambiguous; as, *all* will not go, that is, *not all* will go—meaning some will and some will not go. "*All* were not of that mind" = (probably) *not all* were of that mind, or (possibly) *all* were of a different mind or minds from the one spoken of. So, also, when *all* is used substantively. "*All* that glisters is not gold" = *not all* that glisters is gold. [< AS. *eall*, < √*al*, nourish, + participial suffix *-na*; cp. Goth. *alls*.] Syns: see ENTIRE; EVERY.

—all aboard, see under ABOARD.—**all'bone",** *n.* The stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*), of the pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*).—**all-fired.** [Colloq., and possibly a corruption of *hell-fired*.] **I.** *a.* Excessive in amount or degree; propidious; inordinate; as, an *all-fired* hurry. **II.** *adv.* Excessively; extremely.—**all-fredly,** *adv.* Monstrously; to great excess.—**all-fires,** *n.* **1.** A card game resembling all-fours. **2.** Same as MUGGINS. **3.**—**all fours,** the four legs of a quadruped or the arms and legs of a human being; chiefly in the phrase *on all fours*.—**all-fours,** *n.* A game of cards: so called from the four points (high, low, jack, and game) that are at stake.—**all'good",** *n. Bot.* The herb good-King-Henry.—**all hail,** all health: a friendly salutation and hearty greeting. See HAIL, *interj.*

All hail to the rains, the rocks, and the shores!
Montgomery *The Ocean* st. 1.

—all-hail, *vt.* To welcome with the exclamation *all hail!*—**all hands,** a crew or company entire.—**all-heeled,** *a.* [So. & W. U. S.] Fully prepared; fit.—**all in.** [Slang, U. S.] **1.** Physically weary; tired out. **2.** Out of funds; penniless.—**all might,** omnipotence.—**all my eye and Betty Martin** [Prov. Eng.], fanciful; imaginary. See ALL IN ONE'S EYE, under EYE†, *n.*—**all-night",** *a.* A service of food, fuel, or light for the whole night.—**All-one,** *a.* & *n.* At once all and one: said of God.—**all other,** everything else, especially of the same kind.—**all out.** **1.** Entirely; completely. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Out of harmony with the facts; all abroad. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] Done up; fatigued.—**all-overs,** *n. pl.* [So. U. S.] The fidgets.—**all sorts of** [Local, U. S.], not easily classified; not to be summed up or characterized in the ordinary phrases; as, an *all sorts of a fellow*; often in a bad sense.—**all that,** all the like: often used contemptuously; as, sentimentalism, gush, and *all that*.—**all told,** when all are counted or considered: as, there are seven of us *all told*.—**all work,** general or miscellaneous work; as, a maid of *all work*.—**and all,** and everything besides.—**for all,** in spite of; notwithstanding; as, it is true *for all* that.—**for all the world.** **1.** In every respect; precisely; as, he looks *for all the world* like a tramp. **2.** For the largest consideration; as, I wouldn't do it *for all the world*.

all, *n.* [In many of its substantive senses *all* approaches a pronominal use.] **1.** The whole collectively considered; the complete totality. (1) *Philos.* The whole taken absolutely: the entire sum of being considered as embodying the abstraction of unity; as, "*all* is God, and God is *all*."

All is an endless fleeting abstraction: the whole is a reality.
Coleridge *Table Talk* March 17, 1833.

(2) The whole relatively; the entire number or quantity of any class or group; as, he took *all*; he lost his *all*.

All is possible for those who dare to die!
Scott *Ivanhoe* p. 216. [r. & c.]

As a popular idiom *all of* is used to emphasize the totality of that which is referred to; as, "How many of those men did you see?" "I saw *all of* them." The best literary usage omits the *of* as needless, preferring "I saw them *all*," "I saw *all* (not *all of*) my friends once more."

(3) The whole of any class or set of circumstances, relations, or arrangements; everything concerned or involved; as, "*all* went merry as a marriage bell." Byron *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 21.

2. The whole distributively considered; each and every person or thing; as, *all* were present. [See note under ALL, *a.*]—**after all,** everything else being considered; nevertheless.—**all and singular** (*Law*), all, without possibility of exception: all collectively and individually. **all and somet.**—**all in all,** on the whole; everything considered; altogether; as take it *all in all*, I prefer a middle course.—**at all,** in any way; to any degree or extent: in any event; whatever; as, he knows nothing *at all* about it; he may not go *at all*.—**before all,** in advance of every other; most important.—**beyond all,** in excess of every other.—**in all,** making up or including the whole; all told; as, there were twelve apostles *in all*.—**one for all,** once and no more; once and finally; once as answering all purposes; as, "he sold *one for all*."—**two or twos** (three, four, etc.) **all,** two (three, four, etc.) points for each: an expression used in many games, especially lawn-tennis.—**when all comes to all,** when all is known, explained, or considered.

all, *adv.* **1.** In complete or highest degree; wholly; entirely, quite: as, *all* over the house: *all* too dear.

Thoughts so *all* unlike each other.
Coleridge *Christabel* pt. ii, con.

2. At the exact time or place: just; even; as, *all* as the day began to break.

All in our marriage garden Grew . . . a bonnier flower.
Gerald Massey *Over Wee White Rose* st. 1.

3†. Only, exclusively; alone: by ellipsis used as a conjunction equivalent to *altho*.

The adverb *all* is erroneously used by old writers, combined with *to*, in such phrases as *all to burst*, *all to broken*, etc., in the adverbial sense of *wholly, completely*.

—all along. **1.** All the time; in the whole; throughout. **2.** *Bookbinding.* With the thread passing through from end to end, or directly between the most distant punctures; as, the book is sewed *all along*.—**all but,** as nearly as possible; so near fulfilment as to be practically fulfilled; almost.—**all hollow** [Colloq.], entirely; completely; as, to beat one *all hollow*.—**all in the wind.** **1.** *Naut.* In line with the wind, so as not to draw: said of the sails of a ship. **2.** [Colloq.] Puzzled; perplexed; confused.—**all of,** see ALL, *n.* 1. (2).—**all of a sudden** [Colloq.], very suddenly.—**all one,** or **as one,** the same; of no consequence; indifferent: imitation of German *alles eins*: common in Pennsylvania and the West: as, do as you please, it is *all one* to me.—**all over.** **1.** [Colloq.] In all parts; as, I searched for him *all over*. **2.** Gone by; as, the storm is *all over* sometimes, in this sense, *all over with*. **3.** [Colloq.] Exactly; completely; thoroughly; as, he is his father *all over*.—**all-overish,** *a.* [Colloq.] Having a vague sense of discomfort in the whole system; somewhat affected in every part.—**all-overishness,** *n.*—**all right.** **1.** Quite correct; satisfactorily. **2.** In railroading, a signal as by voice, hand, or lantern, allowing a train to start.—**all round,** in all quarters; all around.—**all the better,** so much the better; as, if he come early, *all the better*.—**all the go,** or **all the rage** [Colloq.], in the height of fashion. See GO and RAGE.—**all the same,** without difference; identically; notwithstanding; as, I shall go *all the same* if it does storm.—**all to pieces,** or **to smash.** [Colloq.] **1.** Broken, as if into pieces; shattered in mind and body. **2.** Totally; out and out; as, "I beat him *all to pieces* last night at euchre," means very badly, or (in gambling) till he had no more money to bet.—**all up** [Colloq.], in a ruined condition; at an end; as, the game is *all up*.—**you all** [Colloq., So. U. S.], all persons present: used frequently as a single slurred word, and in addressing one person: as, "Will *you all* come with us?"

All is used as the first element of self-explaining compounds—(1) Adverbially, meaning altogether, wholly: as,

all-beauteous	all-good	all-praiseworthy
all-bountiful	all-gracious	all-prepotent
all-brilliant	all-holy	all-prevalent
all-complete	all-important	all-prolific
all-comprehensiv(e)s	all-just	all-pure
all-constant	all-lavish	all-rapacious
all-content	all-lovely	all-righteous
all-divine	all-merciful	all-sacred
all-dreadful	all-miserativ(e)s	all-substantial
all-earnest	all-peaceful	all-sufficient
all-efficient	all-perceptiv(e)s	all-true
all-eloquent	all-perfect	all-vast
all-essential	all-persuasiv(e)s	all-wise
all-evil	all-pervasiv(e)s	all-wondrous
all-fair	all-pitiless	all-worthy
all-glorious	all-potent	all-wool
all-golden	all-potential	

(2) Nominally or adjectively, as of 'all persons or things'; as,

all-accomplished	all-enduring	all-protecting
all-affecting	all-energizing	all-providing
all-alluring	all-enlightened	all-quickening
all-appalled	all-enlightening	all-rail
all-appointing	all-enraged	all-reaching
all-armed	all-eyed	all-relieving
all-arranging	all-filling	all-ruling
all-attempting	all-forgetting	all-satisfying
all-availing	all-fulness	all-saving
all-bearing	all-grasping	all-seeing
all-beholding	all-healing	all-seer
all-bestowing	all-hearing	all-shaking
all-bleeding	all-heart	all-shaped
all-colored	all-heeding	all-shrined
all-commander	all-hold	all-slavery
all-composing	all-including	all-soothing
all-comprehending	all-involving	all-soul
all-conceiving	all-judging	all-subduing
all-concerning	all-justifying	all-sufficience
all-confounding	all-knowing -ness	all-sufficiency
all-conquering	all-licensed	all-sufficiently
all-convincing, -ly	all-loving	all-swallow
all-covering	all-maintaining	all-surpassing
all-creating	all-meaningness	all-sustainer
all-daring	all-maker	all-sustaining
all-deciding	all-monarch	all-swallowing
all-defiance	all-neither	all-swaying
all-defying	all-ordering	all-talk
all-despising	all-pervading	all-telling
all-destroyer	-ness	all-transcending
all-destroying	all-pitying	all-triumphing
all-devouring	all-potency	all-understanding
all-disposing	all-praised	all-upholding
all-dreaded	all-prevailing	all-watched
all-embracing	-ness	all-wisdom
all-encompasser	all-preventing	all-wiseness

(3) With final *l* omitted, as in

almighty	also	always

all'j, *conj.* Albeit; although. [ng to.

al'la, 1 ŏl'a; 2 ăl'a, *prep.* [It.] In the manner of; according to: as, **—alla breve,** in quick (common) time; said of music containing a breve or four minims to each bar; hence, to be

rendered double-quick. Symbol, ℂ.— **a. capella,** see A CAPELLA.— **a. prima,** so as to be finished, or nearly so, at the first: said of a mode of painting in which the body-colors are laid on all at once and not by successive applications.— **all' unisono** [It.] (*Mus.*), in unison.

al"la-bu'ta, 1 al"ə-bū'tə; 2 ăl"a-bu'ta, *n. Bot.* The white goosefoot's seeds.

Al-lac'ci, 1 al-lä'chī; 2 äl-lä'chī, **Leone.** See ALLATIUS.

al"la-chæs-the'si-a, 1 al"a-kes-thī'sɪ-ə; 2 ăl"a-cēs-thē'sɪ-a, *n.* Perception of touch at some other place than that at which *the stimulus is received.*

al-lac'tite, 1 a-lak'tait; 2 ă-lăc'tīt, *n. Mineral.* A brownish-red hydrated manganese arsenate ($Mn_3(As O_4)_2.4Mn(OH)_2$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *allaktikos,* changeable.]

al'la-gite, 1 al'ə-jait; 2 ăl'a-gīt, *n. Mineral.* A heavy dull-red or green altered carbonated rhodonite. [< Gr. *allagō,* change, < *allos,* other.]

al"la-go-ste'mo-nous, 1 al"ə-go-stī'mo-nus; 2 ăl"a-gō-stē'mo-nŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the stamens inserted alternately on the torus and on the petals. [< Gr. *allagē,* change, + *stēmōn,* thread.]

Al'lah, 1 al'ə; 2 ăl'a, *n.* [Ar.] The one Supreme Being; God: so called in the Koran, and hence common among all Moslem peoples.

> The city won for *Allah* from the Giaour.
> BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 2, st. 77.

Al"la-ha-bad', 1 al"ə-hə-bād'; 2 ăl"a-ha-băd', *n.* **1.** A division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; 17,264 sq. m. **2.** A district within this division; 2,833 sq. m. **3.** Its capital and the capital of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Al"la-ma-kee', 1 al"ə-mə-kī'; 2 ăl"a-ma-kē', *n.* A county in northeastern Iowa; 615 sq. m.; county-seat, Waukon.

Al"la"mand', 1 *a'la"mäⁿ';* 2 ä"lä"mäⁿ', **Jean Nicolas Sébastien** (1713–3/21787). A Swiss naturalist and philosopher.

Al"lan'da, 1 al"ə-man'də; 2 ăl"a-măn'da, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of tropical American shrubs of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), with large yellow or violet funnel-shaped flowers, cultivated in greenhouses. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< J. N. S. *Allamand.*]

all"a-mort', *a.* Same as ALAMORT.

al"la-mot'ti, 1 al"ə-mot'ɪ; 2 ăl"a-mŏt'ī, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The storm-petrel. **al"la-mon'ti†; al"la-moth'†.**

Al'lan, 1 al'ən; 2 ăl'an, *n.* **1. David** (2/12 1744–8/21 1796), a Scottish painter; "the Scotch Hogarth." **2. Sir Hugh** (9/32 1810–12/21 1882), a Scottish ship-owner in Canada; founder of the Allan line of steamships. **3. Sir William** (1782–1/32 1850), a Scottish painter. [L. *masc.,* cheerful.]

Al"lan-a-Dale', 1 al"ən-ə-dēl'; 2 ăl"an-a-dāl', *n.* A legendary outlaw minstrel with Robin Hood in Sherwood Forest.

al-lan'er-ly, *adv. & a.* Same as ALLENARLY. [*jaeger-gull.*

al'lan-hawk", 1 al'ən-hȯk"; 2 ăl'an-hąk", *n.* [Scot.] A

al'lan-ite, 1 al'ən-ait; 2 ăl'an-īt, *n. Mineral.* A monoclinic, brittle, submetallic, pitchy, vitreous, pitch-brown to black, subtranslucent to opaque silicate $(H(Ca.Fe)_2(Al.Ce.Fe)_2Si_3O_{12})$. [< Thomas *Allan,* a mineralogist.] — **al"la-nit'ic,** *a.*

al'lant-, } 1 al'ənt-,a-lan'to-; 2 ăl'ant-, ă-lăn'to-. Derived
al-lan'to-, } from ALLANTOIS: combining forms. See ALLANTOIS.

al"lan-ti'a-sis, 1 al"ən-tai'ə-sis; 2 ăl"an-tī'a-sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Ptomain-poisoning from eating sausage. [< Gr. *allas* (*allant-*), sausage.]

al-lan'to-ate, *n. Chem.* A salt of allantoic acid.— **al"lan-to'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the allantois. — **allantoic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_4H_6N_4O_4$) formed by treating allantoin with an aqueous solution of potassium hydroxid; amniotic acid.— **a. bladder, a. vesicle,** see the nouns.— **al-lan'toid.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the allantois: as, an *allantoid* membrane. **2.** Shaped like a sausage. **al"lan-toi'dal†. II.** *n.* The allantois.— **al"lan-toi'de-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates having an allantois, including mammals, birds, and reptiles.— **al"lan-toi'de-an, al"lan-toi'di-an,** *a. & n.*— **al-lan'to-in,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_4H_6N_4O_3$) found in the allantoic fluid of the cow, in the urine of certain animals, and in some plants. It is also prepared synthetically.

al-lan'to-is, 1 a-lan'to-is; 2 ă-lăn'to-ĭs, *n.* A membranous sac-like appendage, for effecting oxygenation and other changes in the blood, developed from the hinder part of the alimentary tract in the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles. [< Gr. *allas,* sausage, + *eidos,* form.]

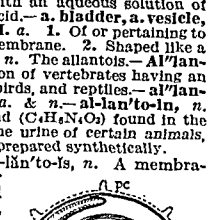


Diagram of the Fetal Membranes.
E, epiblast enveloping the fetus; *UV,* umbilical vesicle; *al,* the allantois (to the left); *am,* amnion (to the left); *AC,* cavity of the amnion; *ALC,* cavity of the allantois; *sz,* subzonal membrane; *pc,* primitive chorion, with its villi.

al-lan"to-tox'i-cum, *n.* A poison found in putrid sausage made of blood and liver.— **al-lan"tox-a'l-din,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_3H_6N_2O_2$) formed when allantoxanic acid is liberated from its salts.— **al-lan"-tox-an'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating certain compounds derived from allantoin. — **allantoxanic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_4H_6N_2O_4$) formed by the action of potassium ferricyanid on allantoin.

al"lan-tu'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from allantoin and uric acid.— **allanturic acid,** a deliquescent amorphous compound ($C_3H_4N_2O_3$) formed variously as by boiling allantoin with lead peroxid, nitric or hydrochloric acid.

Al-lap'a-ha, 1 a-lap'ə-hȯ; 2 ă-lăp'a-ha, *n.* A river in Georgia; length, 180 m. to the Suwanee river. Now *Alapaha.*

Al'lar, 1 al'ər; 2 ăl'ar, *n. Bib.* (1 *Esd.* v, 36, R. V.).

al-las'so-ton'ic, 1 a-las'o-ton'ɪk; 2 ă-lăs'o-tŏn'ĭc, *a.* Lasting only during the action of a stimulating agent or force: said of movements in mature vegetable organs. Compare AUXOTONIC. [< Gr. *allassō,* vary, + *tonos,* tension.]

Al-la'ti-us, 1 a-lā'shɪ-us; 2 ă-lā'shĭ-ŭs, **Leo** (1586–7/121669). A Greek scholar and writer at Rome.

Al"la-too'na, 1 al'ə-tū'nə; 2 ăl'a-tōō'na, *n.* A village in northern Georgia; site of a battle of **A. Pass,** Oct. 5, 1864.

Al-la'tu, 1 a-lā'tū; 2 ă-lā'tu, *n. Babylon. Myth.* See ARALU.

al-lay', 1 a-lē'; 2 ă-lā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; mitigate abate; relieve: as, to *allay* pain.

> There are some poisons which . . . *allay* pain
> LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 224. [A. 1879.]

2. To lay to rest: pacify; calm; repress; subdue; quell; as, to *allay* the tempest: to *allay* strife or suspicion. Their [the Bantu] superstitious fears can be drawn
> MRS. GRATTAN-GUINNESS *New World, etc.* p. 18.

3†. To lay down; lay aside; put down; annul. **4†.** To temper, as metal.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To grow calm; subside. [< A-, away, + AS. *lecgan;* see LAY, *v.*] — **al-lay'†,** *n.*

Syn.: alleviate, appease, calm, compose, mollify, pacify, quiet, soothe, still, tranquilize. *Allay* and *alleviate* are closely kindred in signification, and have been often interchanged in usage. But, in strictness, to *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet,* or *soothe* that which is excited; to *alleviate,* on the other hand, is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; where the trouble is wholly or chiefly in the excitement, to *allay* the excitement is virtually to remove the trouble; as, to *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify,* directly from the Latin, and *appease,* from the Latin through the French, *signify to bring to peace; to mollify is to soften; to calm, quiet,* or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose,* to place together, unite, adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. See ALLEVIATE; SETTLE.— Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.— **al-lay'er,** *n.*— **al-lay'ment,** *n.*

al-lay'², *vt.* To alloy; debase. [< L. *alligo,* combine, < *ad,* to, + *ligo,* bind.]

al-lay'³†, *vt.* To aver; allege. [repression.

al-lay'⁴†, *n.* **1.** Same as ALLOY. **2.** Dilution; abatement;

al-lay'²†, *n.* In hunting, an addition of fresh dogs to the cry.

al-layd', *pp.* Allayed. S. S.

allbet', *conj.* Same as ALBE.

all"bear'ing, all-cheering, etc. See ALL.

Al'le, 1 al'ē; 2 ăl'e, *n. Zool.* See ALLINÆ.

al'le-cret, 1 al'ɪ-kret; 2 ăl'e-crĕt, *n.* A breastplate with tassets, worn by light cavalry and infantry about the 16th century. [< OF. *hallecret.*] **hal'e-cret†.**

al-lect', *vt.* To entice.

Al'le-gan, 1 al'ɪ-gən; 2 ăl'e-găn, *n.* **1.** A county in southwest Michigan; 835 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

Al'le-ga"ny, 1 al'ɪ-gē"nɪ; 2 ăl'e-gă"ny, *n.* **1.** A county in northwest Maryland; 477 sq. m.; county-seat, Cumberland. **2.** A county in southwest New York; 1,060 sq. m.; county-seat, Belmont. **3.** A town in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

al'le-gate, 1 al'ɪ-gēt; 2 ăl'e-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] [Dial.] To reason; contend; dispute.

al"le-ga'tion, 1 al"ɪ-gē'shən; 2 ăl"e-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of alleging, or asserting formally; also, that which is alleged or asserted; as, *allegation* is not proof.

> The specific replies . . . to the *allegations* of their opponents.
> W. D. WHITNEY *Oriental Studies* first series, p. 125. [S. 1873.]

2. *Law.* An averment in pleading of facts to be proved, setting forth by a separate statement the facts that constitute a distinct ground of complaint or of defense.

> The good judge is not he who does hair-splitting justice to every *allegation.* EMERSON *Conduct of Life* p. 64. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

3†. A plea; a statement made in excuse. [OF., < L. *allegatio(n-),* < *ad,* to, + *lego,* send a messenger.] — **allegation of faculties** (*Law*), a wife's statement of her husband's property made in asking for alimony.

al-lege'¹, 1 a-lej'; 2 ă-lĕj', *vt.* [AL-LEGED'; AL-LEG'ING.] **1.** To assert to be true, especially in a formal manner, or under circumstances implying careful consideration; assert as capable of proof, but without proving; as, to *allege* that a testator was of unsound mind.

> Will *any man* be able to *allege* . . . that he has never been fairly warned? A. BARNES *Life of Paul* ch. 4, p. 83. [Z. M. & CO.]

2. To bring forward as a ground, or material fact, in support of or in opposition to a claim, demand, or accusation; as, to *allege* negligence or disobedience.

> The reasons you *allege* do more conduce
> To the hot passion of distemper'd blood.
> SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act ii, sc. 2.

3. To name, cite, or quote, as an authority, precedent, etc.; as, to *allege* Biblical examples.

None other authour *alledge* will I. CHAUCER *Ho. of Fame* l. 314.

[< LL. *adlegio,* clear (confused in meaning with L. *allego,* allege), < Norman F. *aligier,* < OF. *esligier,* < L. *ex,* out, + *litigo;* see LITIGATE.] **al-ledge'†.**

Syn.: adduce, advance, affirm, assert, asseverate, assign, aver, cite, claim, declare, introduce, maintain, offer, plead, produce, say, state. To *adduce,* literally to lead to, is to bring the evidence up to what has been *alleged. Adduce* is a secondary word; nothing can be *adduced* in evidence till something has been *stated* or *alleged,* which the evidence is to sustain. An *alleged* fact stands open to question or doubt. To speak of an *alleged* document, an *alleged* will, an *alleged* crime, is either to question, or at least very carefully to refrain from admitting, that the document exists, that the will is genuine, or that the crime has been committed. *Alleged* is, however, respectful; to speak of the "so-called" will or deed, etc., would be to cast discredit upon the document, and imply that the speaker was ready to brand it as unquestionably spurious; *alleged* simply concedes nothing, and leaves the question open. To *produce* is to bring forward, as, for instance, papers or persons. *Adduce* is not used of persons; of them we say *introduce* or *produce.* When an *alleged* criminal is brought to trial, the counsel on either side are accustomed to *advance* a theory, and *adduce* the strongest possible evidence in its support; *they will produce documents and witnesses, cite* precedents, *assign* reasons, *introduce* suggestions, *offer* pleas. The accused will usually *assert* his innocence. See AFFIRM; ASSERT.— **al-lege'a-bl(e)†,** *a.*— **al-lege'ment,** *n.* Allegation. — **al-leg'er,** *n.*

al"lège', 1 a'lɛzh; 2 ă"lĕzh', *n.* [F.] *Arch.* The thinner part of a wall, as beneath a window.

al-leged', 1 a-lejd'; 2 ă-lĕgd', *pa.* **1.** Asserted to be truth; especially, asserted but not proved or admitted. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Asserted to be (what is specified); as, an *alleged* criminal.— **al-leg'ed-ly,** *adv.*

Al"le-gha'ni-an, 1 al"ɪ-gē'nɪ-ən; 2 ăl"e-gă'nĭ-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Alleghany mountain system. **Al"le-ghen'i-an†.**

Al'le-gha"ny, 1 al'ɪ-gē"nɪ; 2 ăl'e-gă"ny, *n.* **1.** A mountain range, part of the Appalachian system, extending from Pennsylvania to North Carolina. **2.** A county in western North Carolina; 284 sq. m.; county-seat, Sparta. **3.** A county in Virginia; 510 sq. m.; county-seat, Covington. **Al'le-ghen"y†.— A. fringe,** a climbing plant, the Alleghany vine. See VINE.— **A. Front** (*Geol.*), in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia, the escarpment bounding the Allegheny or Appalachian plateau on the east, and separating it from the valleys and ridges forming the Appalachian valley belt.— **Al'le-gha"ny,** *a.*

Al'le-ghen"y, 1 al'ɪ-gen'ɪ; 2 ăl'e-gĕn'y, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The a source extrinsic to the principal matter; from elsewhere; as, testimony to explain or contradict a written instrument from other sources than itself is evidence *aliunde.*

-live', 1 ə-laiv'; 2 a-liv', *a.* **1.** In a living state, or a
le- ate in which the organs perform their functions; hav-
al-le' life: said of organisms: opposed to *dead;* as, the tree
obligat even in winter; is your father yet *alive?*
owes to t *shall I be at fifty* *Should Nature keep me alive,*
protection the world so bitter When I am but twenty-five?
TENNYSON *Maud* vi, st. 5.
The revolu motion, or existence; in force or operation;
A. JOHNST s, to keep the fire *alive;* his love was still
ively action; in an animated state;
2. The obligation with enthusiasm. **4.** In a condition
or to a principle; fa sitiveness, or susceptibility; open
a party; *allegiance* to hat gave her an opportunity for ac-
the living Christ." F march ch. 20, p. 192. [H. C. & CO. 1888.]
3. *Feudal Law.* The duty ing things, or in evidences of
a vassal holding lands by ith bees.
[< ME. *ligeaunce* (a- prefix c.
allegeance, allegation), < LIE p. 281. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

Syn.: devotion, faithfulness, he most eloquent man
obedience, subjection. The feud roneous use.
have mostly passed away with the st cially as an inten-
them birth; but their origin still col AS. *on life; on,* in;
ing. A patriotic American feels an e
the republic; he takes, on occasion, a breathing, brisk.
to the government, but his *loyalty* will h k, subsisting, vi-
than mere *allegiance* could demand; h life, from that
God alone, as the only king and lord, or istent as a living
of right that are spiritually supreme: he which implies
duty of *obedience* to all rightful authority the words "he
idea of *subjection. Fealty* is becoming quick," which
except in elevated or poetic style. We pre ly applied to
the *faithfulness* rather than the *fealty* of cit *Breathing* is
friend. See FIDELITY.— Ant.: disaffection, d m, he is still
bellion, sedition, treason.— Prep.: allegiance o *breathing*
to the government; the government has a right to ess can.
from the citizen. have, full

— natural allegiance, allegiance of a person to ; ALERT;
of his birth: distinguished from *acquired allegi* pirited,
al-le'giant, 1 a-lī'jənt *or* -jɪ-ənt; 2 ă-lē'gant *or* -gĭ-an every
Loyal. **II.** *n.* One owing allegiance. hope,
al"le-gor'ic, } 1 al"ɪ-gor'ɪk, -ɪ-kəl; 2 ăl"e-gŏr'ĭc,
al"le-gor'i-cal, } *a.* Of or pertaining to allegor
stituting or containing allegory; using allegor *Zool.* ous bi-
methods; figurative; as, an *allegoric* poem.

> The *allegorical* method of interpreting the sacred Sc
> UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. Morris, vol. i, p. 229. [Punjab,

[< F. *allégorique,* < L. *allegoricus,* < Gr. *allēgo* 346.
< *allēgoria;* see ALLEGORY.] — **al"le-gor'i-cal-ly,** Hope,
— **al"le-gor'i-cal-ness,** *n.* ulfur-

al'le-go-rism, 1 al'ɪ-go-rizm; 2 ăl'e-gō-rĭsm, *n.* **1.** Allegory. **2.** Allegorical interpretation.

al'le-go-rist, 1 al'ɪ-go-rist; 2 ăl'e-gō-rĭst, *n.* One allegorizes; one who composes or uses allegories. com-silks
le-go-rist"er† [Rare].— **al"le-go-ris'tic,** *a.* pur-

al'le-go-rize, 1 al'ɪ-go-raiz; 2 ăl'e-gō-rīz, *v.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To interpret or treat as an allegory or as allegorical; understand figuratively; as, *allegorize* a passage; "Of the legends, some are *allegorized.*" DRAPER *Intell. Devel.* p. 47. **2.** To imitate or compose in the manner of an allegory; turn into allegory. **II.** *i.* To use allegory. [< OF. *allegoriser,* < L. *allegorizo,* < Gr. *allegoreō,* < *allos,* other + *agoreuō,* harangue, < *agora;* see AGORA.] **al'le-go-rist.**— **al"le-gor"i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of allegorizing, or the state of being allegorized. **al"le-gor"i-sa'tion†.**— **al'le-go-riz"er,** *n.* **1.** One who allegorizes; an allegorist. **2.** *Theol.* One who treats the events related in the Scriptures, such as the fall of man, as allegories. **al'le-go-ris"er†.**

al'le-go"ry, 1 al'ɪ-go"rɪ; 2 ăl'e-gō"ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** The setting forth of a subject under the guise of some other subject or aptly suggestive likeness. See illus. under AGRICULTURE.

> The faith had to be already there . . . — of which the *allegory* could then become a shadow. CARLYLE *Heroes* p. 10. [J. B. A. 1888.]

2. *Rhet.* An extended simile with the comparative words and forms left out: a form of the figure of comparison in which the real subject is never directly named but is left to be inferred. **3.** Any example of such utterance or discourse; as, "This booke of mine . . . being a continued *allegory.*" SPENSER *Faerie Queene.*

> The Pilgrim's Progress . . . possesses a strong human interest. Other *allegories* only amuse the fancy.
> MACAULAY *Essays* p. 129. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

4. In a loose sense, any figurative or symbolic representation in literature or art; an emblem. [< F. *allégorie,* < L. *allegoria,* < Gr. *allēgoria,* < *allēgoreō;* see ALLEGORIZE.] — **allegory†,** *vt.* To allegorize.

Syn.: fable, fiction, illustration, metaphor, parable, simile. In modern usage we may say that an *allegory* is an extended *simile,* while a *metaphor* is an abbreviated *simile* contained often in a phrase, perhaps in a word. An *illustration* carries its comparison on the surface, in the words *as, like,* or similar expressions; the *metaphor* is given directly without any note of comparison. The *allegory, parable,* or *fable* tells its story as if true, leaving the reader or hearer to discover its fictitious character and learn its lesson. All these are, in strict definition, *fictions;* but the word *fiction* is now applied almost exclusively to novels or romances. An *allegory* is a moral or religious tale, of which the moral lesson is the substance, and all descriptions and incidents but accessories, as in *The Pilgrim's Progress.* A *fable* is generally briefer, representing animals as the speakers and actors, and commonly conveying *some* lesson of practical wisdom or shrewdness, as *The Fables of Æsop.* Any comparison, analogy, instance, example, tale, anecdote, or the like which serves to let in light upon a subject may be called an *illustration,* this word in its widest use including all the rest. A *parable* is exclusively moral or religious, briefer than an *allegory,* with its lesson more immediately discernible, given, as it were, at a stroke. See FICTION; STORY.— Ant.: chronicle, fact, history, narrative, record.

al"le-gresse' or **-gress'†,** 1 al"ɪ-gres'; 2 ăl"e-grĕs', *n.* [F.] [Rare]. Light-heartedness; joy; gladsomeness.

al"le-gret-ti'no, 1 al"ĕ-gret-tī'no; 2 ăl"le-grĕt-tī'no. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *adv. & a.* Slower than allegretto. **II.** *n.* A short allegretto movement.

al"le-gret'to, 1 al"ĕ-gret'o; 2 ăl"le-grĕt'o. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *adv. & a.* Slower than allegro, but faster than andante. **II.** *n.* A movement in allegretto time.— **allegretto scherzando,** somewhat quickly and gaily.

Al-le'gri, 1 al-lē'gri; 2 äl-le'grī, *n.* **1. Alessandro,** an Italian poet of the 16th century. **2. Gregorio** (1580–2/18 1652), an Italian composer; *Miserere.* **3.** See CORREGGIO.

al-le'gro, 1 al-lē'gro; 2 äl-le'gro. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *adv. & a.* Quick; lively: a direction to a performer. **II.** *n.* A composition, strain, or movement in quick time.— **allegro agitato,** quickly and with agitation.— **a. assai,** faster than allegro; fairly quickly.— **a. con brio,** in a quick, spirited manner.— **a. con fuoco,** in a quick, passionate manner.— **a. di bravura,** quickly and brilliantly.— **a. ma non troppo,** quickly, but not too quick.— **a. maestoso,** quickly, but with dignity or majesty.— **a. moderato,** moderately quick.— **a. molto,** very quick.— **a. vivace,** quick and lively.

Al-le'gro, L', 1 lal-lē'gro; 2 läl-le'gro. Literally, the merry or cheerful one; specif., the title of a poem by Milton depicting a joyous mood and the delights of country life. Compare PENSEROSO, IL.

Al'leine, 1 al'in; 2 äl'in, **Joseph** (1634–11/17 1668). An English Puritan clergyman and author; *Alarm to Unconverted Sinners.* **Al'leint.**

al"le-ja', 1 al'ı-jū'; 2 äl'e-jä', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A silk stuff made in Turkestan, constructed with weaves producing wavy lines in the fabric. **al"a-jah'†.**

al"le-leu', 1 al'ı-lū'; 2 äl'e-lų', *n.* An outcry of frenzied lamentation.

al-le'lo-morph, 1 a-li'lo-mōrf; 2 ă-lē'lo-môrf, *n. Biol.* In Mendelian inheritance, one of a pair of contrasted characters which become segregated in the formation of reproductive cells. See MENDEL'S LAW, under LAW [< Gr. *allēlōn,* of one another, + *morphē,* form.]— **al-le'lo-mor'phic,** *a.*

The dissociation of characters from each other in the course of the formation of the germs, we speak of as segregation, and the characters which segregate from each other are described as *allelomorphic,* i. e., alternative to each other in the constitution of the gametes.

W. BATESON *Mendel's Theory of Heredity* p. 158. [G. P. P. '09.]

— **al-le'lo-morph-ism,** *n.* The presence of allelomorphic pairs of characters.— **spurious allelomorphism,** in Mendelian inheritance, the dissociation of two distinct dominant factors, as if they repelled each other.

al"le-lot'ro-py, 1 al'ı-le'tro-pı; 2 äl'e-lō't'ro-py, *n.* A peculiar isomerism observed in certain tautomeric substances.

al"le-lu'la', 1 al'ı-lū'ya; 2 äl'e-lų'ya, *n. & interj.* [LL.] Hallelujah. **al"le-lu'lah†; al"le-lu'ya†.**— **al"le-lu-lat'ic,** *a.*

al"le-lu'la', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*).

al"le-mande', 1 al'mānd' *or* al'a-mand'; 2 äl'mänd' *or* äl'e-mänd', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Mus.* A moderately rapid piece, of German origin, being the first movement after the prelude of the suite. **2.** Any one of various German dances. **3.** A figure in dancing.

Al"le-man'ni-an, Al"le-man'nic, *n.* See ALEMANNIC.

all"-em-brac'ing, etc. See ALL. [*1 Chron.* vi, 60.

Al'le-meth, 1 al'ı-meth; 2 äl'e-meth, *n.* Bib. (R. V.).

al"le-mon'tite, 1 al'ı-men'tait; 2 ăl'e-mŏn'tīt, *n. Mineral.* A rhombohedral or amorphous metallic tin-white or reddish-gray compound of antimony and arsenic ($SbAs_3$). [< *Allemont,* in France.]

Al'len, 1 al'en; 2 äl'ĕn, *n.* **1. Alexander Viets Griswold** (3/4 1841–1908), an American clergyman, educator, and author. **2. Charles Grant Blairfindie** (2/3 1848–10/31 1899), a scientific writer and novelist born in Canada; *The Evolutionist at Large,* etc. **3. Charles Herbert** (4/11 1848–), first Governor of Porto Rico under American rule. **4. Ethan** (1/13 1737–2/12 1789), leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" in the Revolutionary war. **5. F. M.,** the pen-name of Edmund Downey (7/21 1856–), an Irish novelist. **6. Grant,** pen-name of C. G. B. ALLEN. **7. Henry** (6/12 1748–2/3 1784), an American writer; founder of a sect in Nova Scotia teaching that the body was spiritual before the fall and will be so after the resurrection, and that all spirits of men are manifestations of the same spirit. **8. James Lane** (3/4 1848–3/11 1924), an American novelist; *A Kentucky Cardinal, The Choir Invisible,* etc. **9. Richard** (1760–3/4 1831), an American colored clergyman; founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. **10. Sir Thomas** (–1680), an English vice-admiral. **11. Viola** (1869–), Mrs. Peter Duryea, an American actress. **12. William** (8/12 1770–12/13 1843), an English chemist and reformer. **13. William** (1/13 1784–7/11 1868), an American biographer and educator; president of Bowdoin College. **14. William Francis** (9/11 1830–12/31 1889), an American educator. **15. William Henry** (3/12 1808–3/31 1882), an American educator; president of Girard College. **16.** A county in northeastern Indiana; 650 sq. m.; county-seat, Ft. Wayne. **17.** A county in central Kansas; 500 sq. m.; county-seat, Iola. **18.** A county in Kentucky; 335 sq. m.; county-seat, Scottsville. **19.** A county in Ohio; 447 sq. m.; county-seat, Lima.

al-len'ar-ly, 1 a-len'er-li; 2 ă-lĕn'ar-ly, *adv. & a. Scots Law.* Only; alone; merely; as, to grant a life-rent interest *allenarly.* [Scot., < ALL + *anerly,* only, < *ane,* = ONE.]

Al'len-by, 1 al'en-bi; 2 äl'en-by, **Edmund, Viscount** (4/28 1861–). British field-marshal; commander-in-chief of British forces in Egypt and Palestine 1917–1918.

Al'len-dale, 1 al'en-dēl; 2 äl'ĕn-dāl, *n.* **1.** A town in Northumberland county, England. **2.** A town in Barnwell county, S. C.

Al-len'de, 1 al-yen'dē; 2 äl-yĕn'de, *n.* **1. Juan Rafael** (1850–); Chilean dramatist, song-writer. **2.** A city in Guanajuato, Mexico. **3.** A town in Chihuahua, Mexico.

al'lene, 1 al'in; 2 äl'ĕn, *n.* Same as ALLYLENE.

Al'len-ite, 1 al'en-ait; 2 äl'ĕn-it, *n.* A disciple of Henry Allen. [Prussia province, Prussia.

Al'len-stein, 1 ä'len-shtain; 2 ä'lĕn-shtin, *n.* A town in East

Al'lens-town, 1 al'enz-taun; 2 äl'ĕnz-town, *n.* A town in Merrimack county, N. H. [county, Ala.

Al'len-ton, 1 al'en-tən; 2 äl'ĕn-tŏn, *n.* A town in Wilcox

Al'len-town, 1 al'en-taun; 2 äl'ĕn-town, *n.* A manufacturing city, county-seat of Lehigh county, Pa.; the seat of Mühlenberg College (Lutheran), founded in 1867.

al"le-pi-gam'ic, 1 al'ı-pı-gam'ık; 2 ăl'e-pi-găm'ic, *a.* In animal coloration, displayed adventitiously in courtship, as the rose-color beneath the wings of a red-breasted grosbeak. See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. [< Gr. *allos,* other, + *epigamos,* marriageable.]

Al-lep'pi, 1 a-lep'ı; 2 ă-lĕp'ī, *n.* A seaport in Travancore, Madras, India. **Au"la-po-lai'†.**

al'ler, 1 ōl'ar; 2 al'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] The alder. — **al'ler-float",** *n.* A large trout that conceals itself beneath the roots of the alder. **al'ler-trout"‡.**

al-le'ri-on, 1 a-li'rı-ən; 2 ă-lē'ri-on, *n.* [F.] *Her.* An eagle or eaglet without feet and beak, or feet and wings. **a-le'ri-on†.**

Al'ler-man's-root", 1 al'ər-mənz-rūt"; 2 äl'er-manz-rōōt", *n.* A European garlic (*Allium victoriale*), used as an anthelmintic.

al"les-the'si-a, 1 al"es-thī'sı-ə; 2 äl"ĕs-thē'si-a, *n.* Same as ALLOCHIRIA. **al-læs-the'si-a†.**

al-lette', *n. Arch.* Same as ALETTE.

al-le'vi-ate, 1 a-li'vı-ēt; 2 ă-lē'vi-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To make less burdensome or less hard to bear; measurably relieve; as, to *alleviate* sorrow.

He turned . . . to the *alleviating* occupations of the present.
HUTTON *Essays, Goethe* in vol. ii, p. 78. [MACM. 1880.]

2. [Rare.] To represent as less, or less grave; extenuate; as, to *alleviate* a fault. [< LL. *alleviatus,* pp. of *allevio,* < L. *allevo,* < *ad,* to, + *levis,* light.]

Syn.: abate, assuage, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, palliate, reduce, relieve, remove, soften. Etymologically, to *alleviate* is to lift a burden toward oneself, and so *lighten* it for the bearer; to *relieve* is to lift it back from the bearer, nearly or quite away; to *remove* is to take it away altogether. *Alleviate* is thus less than *relieve; relieve,* ordinarily, less than *remove.* We *alleviate, relieve,* or *remove* the trouble; we *relieve,* not *alleviate,* the sufferer. *Assuage* is, by derivation, to sweeten; *mitigate,* to make mild; *moderate,* to bring within measure; *abate,* to beat down, and so make less. We *abate* a fever; *lessen* anxiety; *moderate* passions or desires; *lighten* burdens; *mitigate* or *alleviate* pain; *reduce* inflammation; *soften, assuage,* or *moderate* grief; we *lighten* or *mitigate* punishments; we *relieve* any suffering of body or mind that admits of remedy. *Alleviate* has been often confused with *allay.* See ABATE; ALLAY.— Ant.: aggravate, augment, embitter, enhance, increase, intensify, magnify, make worse.

— **al-le'vi-a-tiv(e),** *a.* **I.** *a.* Tending to alleviate. **II.** *n.* Anything that alleviates.— **al-le'vi-a"tor,** *n.*— **al-le'vi-a-to-ry,** *a.* Fitted or tending to alleviate.

al-le"vi-a'tion, 1 a-li'vi-ē'shən; 2 ă-lē'vi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of alleviating, or the state of being alleviated; partial relief; a lightening; mitigation.

In the *alleviation* of those sufferings . . . the warmest . . . charity will find an ample sphere.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 97. [A. 1873.]

2. That which alleviates or makes easier to bear.

al'ley¹, 1 al'ı; 2 äl'y, *n.* **1.** A narrow passageway, especially a very narrow street; a garden path, walk, or the like.

The shrinking bard adown an *alley* skulks.
BURNS *Epistle from Esopus to Maria* l. 39.

He walked all night the *alleys* of his park.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn* i, st. 5.

2. A long, narrow space with smooth hard-wood floor, as for bowling; also, a building or room containing one or more such spaces. **3.** A passageway or aisle between rows of boxes, pews, desks, stands, etc., as in a church, printing-office, store, etc. **4.** *Typog.* A blank space extending through several lines in print. [< F. *allée,* passage, < *aller,* go; prob. < L. *anno, adno,* swim to, approach, < *ad,* to, + *no,* swim.]

al'ley², *n.* A large playing-marble. [Contr. of ALABASTER.] **al'ley-taw"‡; al'ley-tor"‡; al'ly‡.**

al'leyed, 1 al'id; 2 äl'id, *a.* Having an alley or alleys; having the form or nature of an alley.

Al'leyn, 1 al'in; 2 al'yn, **Edward** (9/11 1566–11/23 1626). An English actor; founder and first master of Dulwich College, 1619. [passageway.

al'ley-way", 1 al'ı-wē"; 2 al'y-wā", *n.* A short or narrow

all"-fair', etc. See ALL.

All'-fa"ther, 1 ōl'-fā"thər; 2 al'-fä"ther, *n.* **1.** The Father of All; God. **2.** *Norse Myth.* (1) Odin as the supreme, ever-living god, father of gods and men, and creator and ruler of all things. (2) The mysterious Unknown God; the Indescribable. **3.** *Rom. Myth.* Jupiter.— **All'-fa"ther-hood,** *n.*— **All'-fa"ther-ly,** *a.*

All Fools' day, 1 ōl fūlz dē; 2 al fōōls dā. The first day of April: so called because of the custom of perpetrating practical jokes and deceptions on that day.

all"-glo'ri-ous, etc. See ALL.

all'-hail", etc. See ALL.

All"-hal'lows, 1 ōl'-hal'oz; 2 al'-hăl'ōs, *n.* All Saints' day, observed Nov. 1 as a feast in honor of all the saints. [< AS. *ealle hālgan; ealle,* all; *hālgan,* < *hālga,* saint, < *hālig,* holy.] **All"-hal'low†.— All-hallow day,** All Saints' day.— **All-hallow eve,** or **e'en,** the evening next before Nov. 1. See HALLOWEEN.— **All-hal'low-mas,** *n.* The feast of All Saints.— **All-hallow summer†,** Indian summer; St. Martin's summer.— **All-hal'low-tide",** *n.* The season near Nov. 1.

all'heal", 1 ōl'hil"; 2 al'hēl", *n.* **1.** Any one of several herbs, as the common valerian, heal-all, etc. **2†.** A panacea.— **clown's allheal,** *Stachys palustris* of the mint family (*Labiatæ*).

Al'li-a, 1 al'ı-ə; 2 äl'ı-a, *n.* A river of ancient Italy; Gauls defeated Romans, 390 B. C.

al-li'a-bl(e), 1 a-lal'ə-bl; 2 ă-ll'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being allied.— **al-ll'a-bly,** *adv.*

al"li-a'ceous, 1 al'ı-ē'shus; 2 äl'i-ā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the genus *Allium.* **2.** Having the taste or smell of the onion or garlic; specif., having such a smell when treated with the blowpipe: said of arsenic minerals. [< L. *allium,* garlic.] **al"i-a'ceous†.**

al-li'ance†, 1 a-lal'əns; 2 ă-ll'anç, *vt.* To ally.

al-li'ance', *n.* **1.** The state of being allied; the act of allying, or the relationship formed by allying. Specif.: (1) A connection formed by treaty between sovereign states, as for mutual aid in war; hence, any combination or union for some common purpose; as, a defensive *alliance.*

He defended himself . . . by the *alliance* of the Romans.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, p. 245. [J. A. G. 1880.]

(2) Connection of families by marriage.

The father of your fortune Longs for this *alliance.*
TENNYSON *The Sisters* st. 4.

2. The formal treaty or agreement by which states or other parties become allied. **3.** The composite party formed by such agreement or treaty; as, the Triple *Alliance.* **4.** Any intimate relationship; kinship; affinity. **5.** *Zool.* A group of allied families; a superfamily or suborder. **6.** *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, a group of families, called by later systematists a *cohort.* **7.** [Archaic.] A kinsman or kinsmen; also, allies collectively. [< OF. *aliance,* < LL. *alligantia,* < L. *alligo;* see ALLY, *v.*]

Syn.: coalition, compact, confederacy, confederation, federation, fusion, league, partnership, union. *Partnership* is a mercantile word; *alliance* chiefly political or matrimonial. *Coalition* is oftenest used of political parties; *fusion* is now the more common word in this sense. In an *alliance* between nations there is no surrender of sovereignty, and no *union* except for a specified time and purpose. *League* and *alliance* are used with scarcely perceptible difference of meaning. In a *confederacy* or *confederation* there is an attempt to unite separate states in a general government without surrender of sovereignty. *Union* implies so much concession as to make the separate states substantially one. *Federation* is a poetic and rhetorical word expressing something of the same thought, as in Tennyson's "*federation* of the world." *Locksley Hall* l. 128. The United States is not a *confederacy* nor an *alliance;* the nation might be called a *federation,* but prefers to be styled a federal *union.* See ASSOCIATION; KIN.— Ant.: antagonism, discord, disunion, divorce, enmity, hostility, secession, separation.— Prep.: alliance *with* a neighboring people; *against* the common enemy; *for* offense and defense; alliance *of, between,* or *among* nations.

— **Evangelical Alliance,** see EVANGELICAL.— **Farmers' A.,** see FARMER.— **Holy A.,** an alliance made in 1815 by the emperors of Austria and Russia and the king of Prussia, ostensibly to promote love, righteousness, and peace, but really to repress tendencies toward civil liberty: subsequently joined by all the European sovereigns except the Pope and the king of England.

Al-li'ance, *n.* **1.** A city of Stark county, O.; the seat of Mt. Union College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1858. **2.** A city of Boxbutte county, Neb.

al-li'ant†. **I.** *a.* Related. **II.** *n.* An ally.

Al'li-bone, 1 al'ı-bōn; 2 äl'ı-bōn, **Samuel Austin** (4/17 1816–9/21 1889). An American writer; *Critical Dictionary of English Literature.*

al'lice, 1 al'ıs; 2 äl'iç, *n.* A European shad (*Alosa vulgaris*). [For ALOSE.] **al'lis‡.**

al'li-chol-ly†, *n.* Melancholy.

al-li'cient, 1 a-lish'ent; 2 ă-lish'ĕnt. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Attractive. **II.** *n.* That which attracts. [< L. *alliciten(t-)s,* ppr. of *allicio,* allure, < *ad,* to, + *lacio,* allure.]— **al-li'cien-cy†,** *n.* Attractive power or quality.

al-lied', 1 a-laid'; 2 ă-lid', *pa.* **1.** Bound by or as by an alliance; united, confederated, or leagued; as, *allied* armies.

[Man] made of the dust,
And thus *allied* to all material worlds,
Born of the spirit, and thus *allied* to God.
BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk. iv, l. 535.

2. Morphologically related; as, *allied* animals or plants.

Syn.: see KINDRED.— Prep.: *to;* (less frequently) *with.*

Al"li-e'nus, 1 al'ı-i'nus; 2 äl'i-ē'nŭs, **A.** A Roman pretor and proconsul of the 1st century B. C.; a friend of Cicero.

Al"lier', 1 al'yē'; 2 äl'ye', *n.* **1.** A river in France; length, 250 m. **2.** A department in France; 2,822 sq. m.

al-lies', 1 a-laiz'; 2 ă-līs', *n. pl.* See under ALLY.

al"li-ga'tion, 1 al'ı-gē'shən; 2 ăl'i-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Arith.* The method of finding or rule for finding the relation between the prices of the ingredients in a mixture, their proportions, and the price of the mixture.

In **alligation alternate** the proportion is required, the other two quantities being given: in **alligation medial** the cost of the mixture is required.

2. [Rare.] The act of uniting, or the state of being united. [< L. *alligatio(n-),* < *alligo,* < *ad,* to, + *ligo,* bind.]

al'li-ga"tor, 1 al'ı-gē"tər; 2 ăl'i-gā"tor, *n.* **1.** (1) A large lizard-like American crocodilian reptile, as *Alligator mississippiensis* of the southern United States, or a cayman or jacare of South America. The head is shorter and broader, and the toes are less webbed, than in the true crocodile, and the first and fourth of the under-jaw teeth bite into pits of the upper jaw. (2) Any crocodile: especially in English colonial use.

Skull of an Alligator.

Europeans in Ceylon apply the term *alligator* to . . . crocodiles. TENNENT *Ceylon* vol. i, p. 186. [L. G. & CO. 1860.]

2. [A-] *Herp.* A genus typical of *Alligatoridæ.* **3.** [Local, U. S.] (1) The fence-lizard. (2) The hellbender. (3) The hellgrammite. **4.** Any machine or apparatus resembling in form or action the jaws of an alligator, as a squeezer for a puddling-furnace, an ore-crusher, or a form of printing-press. **5.** *Logging.* (1) A boat fitted with a drum, winch and cable, by which it can be moved overland from one river to another: used by lumbermen. (2) A device, frequently constructed from a tree fork, on which lumbermen place the forward end of a log to cause it to skid over marshy ground. [Earlier *alligarta,* < Sp. *el lagarto,* < *el* (< L. *ille*), the, + *lagarto* (< L. *lacertus*), lizard.]

— **al'li-ga"tor-ap"ple,** *n.* The fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Anona palustris*), inedible to man but greedily devoured by alligators.— **a.-bonnets,** *n. pl. Bot.* The large yellow flowers of the arrow-leaved pond-lily (*Nymphæa sagittæfolia*) of the southern United States.— **a.-crocodile,** *n.* A peculiar crocodile (*Osteolæmus tetraspis*) of West Africa.— **a.-fish,** *n.* An agonoid fish; specif., *Podothecus acipenserinus* of northwestern North America.— **a.-gar,** *n.* A garpike, especially *Lepidosteus tristæchus,* found in rivers of the southern United States, and sometimes 10 feet long.— **a.-head,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The buttonweed.— **a.-lizard,** *n.* A North-American iguanoid lizard (genus *Sceloporus*), especially *S. undulatus.*— **a.-pear,** *n.* The fruit of a small West-Indian tree; the avocado; also, the fruit of other trees of the genus *Persea,* as of the red bay (*P. carolinensis*) of the eastern United States.— **a.-shears,** *n. Mach.* Lever-shears.— **a.-terrapin,** *n.* The snapping turtle.— **a.-tree,** *n.* The common sweetgum-tree.— **a.-turtle, -snapper,** or **-tortoise,** *n.* A snapping turtle, especially *Macrochelys lacertina* of the southern United States, sometimes 3 feet long.— **a.-wood,** *n.* The timber of a tall West-Indian tree (*Guarea grandifolia*) of the melia family (*Meliaceæ*).

Al"li-ga-tor'i-dæ, 1 al'ı-ga-tor'ı-dī; 2 äl'i-gā-tôr'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of crocodilians, generally united with the *Crocodilidæ.* [< ALLIGATOR.]— **al"li-ga-tor'id,** *n.*

Al"li-ga"tor Swamp. A marshy district between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, North Carolina; 3,000 sq. m.

al-lign', al-lign'ment. Same as ALINE, etc.

all"-im-por'tant, etc. See ALL.

Al-li'næ, 1 a-lai'nī; 2 ă-lī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of alcoid birds with chin-angle much nearer to the tip of the bill than to the nostrils; dovekies. **Al'le,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Sw. *alle,* dove.]— **al'line,** *a. & n.*

al-line', al-line'ment. Same as ALINE, etc.

al-lin'e-ate, 1 a-lin'ı-ēt; 2 ă-lin'e-āt, *vt.* [Rare.] To aline.

al-lin"e-a'tion, *n.* Alineation.

Al'ling-ham, 1 al'ıŋ-əm; 2 äl'ing-am, **William** (3/19 1824–11/13 1889). An Anglo-Irish poet.

al"li-o-gen'e-sis, 1 al'ı-o-jen'ı-sis; 2 äl'i-o-ğĕn'e-sis, *n. Zool.* Alternation of generations. [< ALLO- + GENESIS.]

Al"li-o'ni, 1 al'ı-ō'nı; 2 äl'i-ō'nī, **Carlo** (9/21 1725–7/21 1804). An Italian botanist and medical writer.

Al"li-o'ni-a, 1 al'ı-ō'nı-ə; 2 äl'i-ō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of annual or perennial herbs of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginaceæ*), with the flowers enclosed in a 3- or 4-parted involucre. The only species (*A. incarnata*) ranges from southern California to Chile. [< Carlo *Allioni,* Italian botanist.] [dashing against.

al-li'slont, *n.* The act of striking with violence upon or of

Al'li-son, 1 al'ı-sən; 2 äl'i-son, **William Boyd** (3/21 1829–8/4 1908). A United States senator and Republican candidate for presidential nomination in 1888 and 1896. [literation.

al-lit'er-al, 1 a-lit'ər-əl; 2 ă-lit'ĕr-al, *a.* Marked by al-

al-lit'er-ate, 1 a-lit'ər-ēt; 2 ă-lĭt'er-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make alliterative; as, to *alliterate* verses. **II.** *i.* **1.** To use alliteration. **2.** To be alliterative.

al-lit'er-ate. **I.** *a.* Characterized by alliteration. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] One given to alliteration.

al-lit"er-a'tion, 1 a-lit"ər-ē'shən; 2 ă-lĭt'er-ā'shon (XIII), *n.* **1.** The successive use or frequent recurrence of the same initial letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words, also, the product of such repetition: as in "What a *tale* of *terror*, now, their *turbulency tells*."

In no other lyric [than "The Raven"] is Poe so self-possessed. No other is so determinate in its repetends and *alliterations*.
E. C. STEDMAN *Poets of America* ch. 7, p. 242. [H. M. & CO. 1885.]

The Spaniard poured out his wrath, . . . calling his colleague with neat *alliteration* a poltroon, a pantaloon, and a pig.
MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 34. [D.]

2. Specif., the regular recurrence of an initial letter or sound in the accented parts of words in poetry; initial rime. See ALLITERATIVE VERSE.

Alliteration was the characteristic principle of Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, and Old Teutonic (Old Saxon, etc.) verse. It occurs also in later verse, as in *Piers Plowman*, and, more or less modified, in Chaucer, Spenser, Swinburne, etc. Alliterative phrases, such as *might* and *main*, *life* and *limb*, *watch* and *ward*, etc., are numerous in English. Like consonants and like and unlike vowels alliterate.

[< LL *alliteratio(n-)*, < L. *ad*, to, + *litera*, LETTER[1].]

al-lit"er-a'tion-al, *a.* Marked by alliteration.

al-lit'er-a-tive, } 1 a-lit'ər-ə-tiv; 2 ă-lĭt'er-a-tĭv (XIII), *a.*
al-lit'er-a-tivs, } Of or pertaining to alliteration; characterized by, containing, or using alliteration; as, an *alliterative* poet.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

—alliterative verse. **1.** Verse containing alliteration. **2.** Verse constructed according to the laws of alliterative poetry. In the Anglo-Saxon poetry a verse consisted of two half-verses bound together by initial rime or alliterating letters. Each hemistich had two strongly accented syllables; but the first accented syllable of the second hemistich was the rime-giver, with which one of the accented syllables of the first hemistich must rime and both might rime: as in the lines, "Beowulf wæs Breme Blaed wide sprang." *Beowulf* l. 18; "There Preched a Pardonere As he a Prest were." *Piers Plowman* l. 68. [alliteration.

al-lit'er-a"tor, 1 a-lit'ər-ē'tər; 2 ă-lĭt'er-ā'tŏr, *n.* One using

al"il-tu'ric, 1 al"ı-tiū'rık; 2 ăl"ı-tū'rĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from alloxantin and uric acid. [< ALLOXAN + euphonic *-lt-* + URIC.] —**alliturie acid,** a yellowish crystalline compound ($C_8H_4N_4O_4$).

Al'li-um, 1 al'ı-əm; 2 ăl'ı-ŭm, *n.* [L.] A large widely distributed genus of plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*) — the onions — with a tunicate bulb, leafless scapes, flowers in a terminal umbel, and a garlicky odor. Many species are in cultivation, *A. cepa* being the common onion, *A. porrum* the leek, *A. sativum* the garlic, *A. schænoprasum* the chive, etc. A few species bear showy flowers.

al'li-val-ite, 1 al'ı-val-ait; 2 ăl'ı-val-īt, *n. Petrol.* A granular igneous rock composed essentially of anorthite and olivin, with or without small amounts of augite. [< *Allival*, in the island of Rum, Scotland.]

Al"lix', 1 a"lıks'; 2 ă"lĭks', **Pierre** (1641–3/4 1717). A French Protestant scholar; an exiled preacher in England from 1685.

all'-judg"ing, all-knowing, all-lavish, all-maintaining, etc. See ALL, *adv.*

all'mouth", 1 ōl'mauth"; 2 ąl'mouth", *n.* A fish, the angler.

all'ness, 1 ōl'nes; 2 ąl'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being complete or entire; totality; completeness.

al'lo-, 1 al'o-; 2 ăl'o-. Derived from Greek *allos*, other: a combining form. In chemistry it denotes unexplained isomerism; as, *allo*maleic acid, a name sometimes applied to fumaric acid.— **al"lo-caf'fe-in** or **-ine,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline substance ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_3$) derived from caffein.

Al'lo-a, 1 al'o-ə; 2 ăl'o-a, *n.* A seaport in Clackmannanshire, Scotland

Al-lob'ro-ges, 1 a-ləb'ro-jiz; 2 ă-lŏb'ro-ğĕs, *n. pl.* [L.] A Gaulish nation formerly inhabiting the ancient French provinces of Savoie and Dauphiné, now the departments of Savoie, Haute-Savoie, Isère, and Hautes-Alpes.

Al"lo-brog'i-cal, 1 al'o-brej'ı-kəl; 2 al'o-brŏğ'ı-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Allobroges: applied in the 17th century to Presbyterians or Calvinists, in allusion to the fact that Geneva, their great center, was anciently a town of the Allobroges. **Al"lo-brog'ic‡.**

al'lo-cate, 1 al'o-kēt; 2 ăl'o-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To place as a share or in shares; set apart or aside; apportion; assign; as, to *allocate* poor-funds.

Three mighty rivers piercing it [Africa] to the very heart, have been *allocated* by a kind nature, one to each of its solid sides.
DRUMMOND *Tropical Africa* p. 7. [S. & W. 1889.]

2. To localize, as a person or event. [< LL. *allocatus*, pp. of *allocō*, < L. *ad*, to, + *locus*, place.]

al"lo-ca'tion, 1 al"o-kē'shən; 2 ăl"o-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of allocating, or the state of being allocated; a setting apart; apportionment; allotment; assignment; as, an *allocation* of stock. **2.** The act of locating, or the state of being located; fixation; disposition; as, the *allocation* of lines in the spectrum. **3.** The allowance of an item in auditing an account, especially an exchequer account; also, the item allowed. **al'lo-cate‡.**

al"lo-ca'tur, 1 al"o-kē'tur; 2 ăl'o-cā'tûr, *n.* [L.] *I allow.* The judicial indorsement certifying the approval or allowance of a writ or order by the court.

al"lo-che'si-a, 1 al"o-ki'zı-ə; 2 ăl'o-cē'zi-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** The discharge of feces by other than the normal passage. **2.** The discharge of other than fecal matter from the bowels. **al"lo-che'ti-a‡.**

al"lo-chi'ral, 1 al"o-kai'rəl; 2 ăl"o-cī'ral, *a.* Relating to another hand or other hands; specif., related as the right hand is to the left; similar, with parts arranged in reverse order. Compare HOMOCHIRAL. [< ALLO- + Gr. *cheir*, hand.] —**al"lo-chi'ral-ly,** *adv.*

al"lo-chi'[or -chei']ri-a, 1 al"o-kai'rı-ə; 2 ăl"o-cī'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition in which an impression received on one side of the body is referred to the corresponding point on the other side. [< ALLO- + Gr. *cheir*, hand.]

al"lo-chlo'ro-phyl, 1 al"o-klō'ro-fil; 2 ăl"o-clŏ'ro-fĭl, *n. Bot.* A green pigment found in connection with chlorophyl. Compare CHLOROPHYL.

al"lo-chro'ic, 1 al"o-krō'ık; 2 ăl"o-crō'ĭc, *a.* Variable in color. [< Gr. *allochroos*, < *allos*, other, + *chroa*, color.]

al-loch'ro-ite, 1 a-lok'ro-ait; 2 ă-lŏc'ro-īt, *n. Mineral.* A brown manganese-iron garnet, said to change color before the blowpipe.

al"lo-chro-mat'ic, 1 al"o-kro-mat'ık; 2 ăl"o-cro-măt'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to change of color; of a changeable color. **2.** That exhibits or sees colors in hues other than their own. **3.** *Mineral.* Having a color which is not intrinsic, but due to the admixture of some other substance, as in the case of amethystine or of smoky quartz. [< ALLO- + Gr. *chrōma*, color.]

al-loch'ro-ous, 1 a-lok'ro-us; 2 ă-lŏc'ro-ŭs, *a.* Changing color; varicolored. **al-loch'rous‡.**

al-loc'la-site, 1 a-lok'lə-sait; 2 ă-lŏc'la-sīt, *n. Mineral.* A steel-gray cobalt-arsenic-bismuth sulfid, usually with part of the cobalt replaced by iron (Co(As,Bi)S), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< ALLO- + Gr. *klasis*, breaking.] **al'lo-clase‡.**

al lo'co, 1 al lō'ko; 2 ăl lō'co. [It.] *Mus.* In place: a direction to cease playing all' ottava and play as written.

al"lo-co'chick, 1 al'o-kō'chık; 2 ăl'o-cō'chĭk. *n.* [Ind. of N. Cal.] Shell money. **al"li-co'chick‡.**

al"lo-cryp'tic, 1 al'o-krip'tık; 2 ăl'o-crĭp'tĭc, *a.* Effecting concealment by the use of adventitious objects, as the small English crab (*Stenorhynchus phalangia*), which decks itself with pieces of seaweed, ulva, etc. See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. [< ALLO- + Gr. *kryptos*, hidden.] [address or exhortation.

al'lo-cute, 1 al'o-kiūt; 2 ăl'o-cūt, *vi.* [Rare.] To deliver an

al"lo-cu'tion, 1 al'o-kiū'shən; 2 ăl'o-cū'shon, *n.* **1.** A formal or authoritative exhortation or address. Specif.: (1) *Rom. Antiq.* An address of a general to his army. (2) *R. C. Ch.* A solemn address by the Pope to the cardinals in secret consistory, usually published by posting on the door of St. Peter's.

The text of the *allocution* is not accessible.
WISEMAN *Last Four Popes, Leo XII.* p. 212. [H. & BR.]

2. The act or manner of speaking to, or of addressing or exhorting in words. [< L. *allocutio(n-)*, < *alloquor*, address, < *ad*, to, + *loquor*, speak.] **[al'od‡.**

al'lod, 1 al'ed; 2 ăl'ŏd, *n.* Same as ALLODIUM. **al'lo-dy‡;**

al-lo'di-al, 1 a-lō'di-əl; 2 ă-lō'di-al, *a. Law.* Of or pertaining to the absolute ownership of land, free from rent or service: opposed to *feudal*; as, *allodial* lands. See ALLODIUM.

Free *allodial* proprietors were transformed into the tenants of a lord. FISKE *Am. Political Ideas* p. 47. [H. 1885.]

[< LL. *alloditalis*, < *allodium*; see ALLODIUM.] **al-lo'di-ant** [Rare].— **al-lo'di-al, *n.*** **1.** Land held allodially. **2.** An allodial holder.— **al-lo'di-al-ism,** *n.* The allodial system of land-tenures: opposed to *feudalism*.— **al-lo'di-al-ist,** *n.* One holding lands by an allodial tenure. **al-lo'di-a-ry‡; a-lo'di-al-ist‡; a-lo'di-a-ry‡.**— **al-lo"di-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being allodial; also, the state of holding or being held allodially. **a-lo"di-al'i-ty‡.** — **al-lo'di-al-ly,** *adv.*— **al-lod"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n. Law.* The conversion of a feudal or conditional tenure of lands into an allodial tenure.

al-lo'di-um, 1 a-lō'di-um; 2 ă-lō'di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Law.* **1.** The interest or estate in lands held in fee simple. **2.** Land so held. [LL., < OHG. *allōd*, < *all*, all, + *ōt*, property.] **a-lo'di-um‡.**

al"lœ-o-gen'e-sis, 1 al"ı-o-jen'ı-sis; 2 ăl"ē-o-ğĕn'e-sis, *n.* A mode of propagation in which completely distinct organic forms are descended one from another, as the supposed budding of cuninæ from geryonioid hydrozoans, now known to be caused by the parasitism of the former: a term of Haeckel. [< Gr. *alloios*, of another kind (< *allos*, other), + *genesis*, generation.] **al"lœ-og'o-ny‡; al"lol-o-gen'e-sis‡.**

al"lœ-or'gan, 1 al"ı-ōr'gən; 2 ăl"ē-ôr'ğan, *n. Biol.* An alloplast. [< Gr. *alloios*, of another kind, + *organon*, organ.]

al"lœ-o'sis, 1 al"ı-ō'sis; 2 ăl"ē-ō'sis, *n. Med.* **1.** A constitutional change, physical or mental. **2.** Castration. [< Gr. *alloiōsis*, change, < *allos*, other.]— **al"lœ-ot'ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Capable of producing a salutary constitutional change; alterative. **II.** *n.* An allœotic remedy.

al"lœ-os'tro-phat, *n. pl.* Irregular strophes: applied by Milton to the stanzas of the chorus in *Samson Agonistes*.

al"lo-gam'ete, 1 al'o-gam'ıt *or* -gə-mīt'; 2 ăl'o-ğăm'ĕt *or* -ğa-mēt', *n. Bot.* A gamete differing from that of the opposite sex in hereditary qualities, as in certain pollen grains and ovules of some species of evening primrose.

al"lo-ga-met'ic, 1 al'o-gə-met'ık; 2 ăl'o-ğa-mĕt'ic, *a. Biol.* Having diverse hereditary qualities in the gametes of different sexes.— **al"lo-ga-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

al"lo-gam'e-tism, 1 al'o-gam'ı-tizm; 2 ăl'o-ğăm'e-tĭşm, *n. Biol.* The state of having gametes of different hereditary properties produced by the two sexes.

al-log'a-my, 1 a-leg'ə-mı; 2 ă-lŏğ'a-my, *n. Bot.* Fecundation of a flower by pollen from another flower of the same species; cross-fertilization: opposed to *autogamy*. [< ALLO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]— **al-log'a-mous,** *a.*

al"lo-ge'ne-ous, 1 al'o-jī'nı-us; 2 ăl'o-ğē'ne-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Of different nature or kind. [< Gr. *allogenēs*, < *allos*, other, + *genos*, kind.]— **al"lo-ge-ne't-ty,** *n.* [IGENE.

al"lo-gen'ic, 1 al'o-jen'ık; 2 ăl'o-ğĕn'ic, *a.* Same as ALLOTHE-

al'lo-graph, 1 al'o-graf; 2 ăl'o-ğrăf, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A deed or other instrument written by a person who is not a party to it, as by a conveyancer. **2.** A signature made for or as for another. [< ALLO- + Gr. *graphō*, write.]

Al-lol'de-a, 1 a-lel'dı-ə; 2 ă-lŏl'de-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A primary group of ungiculate mammals, comprising *Insectivora*, *Microbiotherta*, *Peramelia*, *Macropoda*, and *Plagiaulacoidea*. [< ALLO- + -OID.] — **al-lol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

al-lol"o-cœ'la, 1 a-lel'o-sī'lə; 2 ă-lŏl'o-cē'la, *n. pl. Helminth.* A tribe of rhabdocœlous worms with intestinal tract separate from parenchyma and with follicular testes, as *Monotidæ*. [< Gr. *allotos*, of another kind, + *koilos*, hollow.] — **al-lol"o-cœ'lous,** *a.*

al"lo-i-som'er-ism, 1 al'o-ai-səm'ər-izm; 2 ăl'o-i-sŏm'er-ĭşm, *n. Chem.* Isomerism inexplicable by regular structural formulas, as shown in the isomerism of fumaric and maleic acids: used by Michael of isomerisms in which the constituents are the same but differ in spatial arrangement. [< ALLO- + ISOMERISM.]

al"lo-ki-net'ic, 1 al'o-ki-net'ık; 2 ăl'o-ki-nĕt'ic, *a.* Stimulated from an external source; moved involuntarily: said of the muscular system. [< ALLO- + KINETIC.]

al"lo-la'li-a, 1 al'o-lē'lı-ə; 2 ăl'o-lā'li-a, *n. Pathol.* A form of aphasia characterized by the utterance of words different from those intended by the speaker. [< ALLO- + Gr. *lalia*, a talking.] — **al"lo-lal'ic,** *a.*

al'lom‡, *n.* Alum. **al'lomet‡.**

Al'lom, 1 al'əm; 2 ăl'om, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v. 34.

al-lom'er-ism, 1 a-lom'ər-izm, 2 ă-lŏm'er-ĭşm, *n. Chem.* Constancy of crystalline form with variation in chemical constitution. [< ALLO- + Gr. *meros*, part.] — **al-lom'er-ous,** *a.*

al'lo-morph, 1 al'o-mōrf; 2 ăl'o-môrf, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A pseudomorph formed without change of chemical composition, as calcite after aragonite. Compare PARAMORPH. **2.** A variety of pseudomorph the constituents of which have been partially or totally changed, or one which has assumed a substitute constituent. [< ALLO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]— **al"lo-mor'phic,** *a.*— **al"lo-mor'phism,** *n.*

al"lo-mor'phite, 1 al'o-mōr'fait; 2 ăl'o-môr'fīt, *n.* A variety of barite. [< ALLO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]

Al'lon, 1 al'ən; 2 ăl'ŏn, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 37.

Al"lon-bach'uth, 1 al'ən-bak'uth; 2 ăl'ŏn-băc'ŭth, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxv, 8. **Al"lon-bac'uth‡** (R. V.)

al-longe', 1 a-lunj'; 2 ă-lŏnğ', *n.* **1.** *Law & Com.* A slip of paper attached to a note, bill of exchange, or the like, for additional indorsement. **2†.** A long rein. **3†.** A lunge. [F., < *allonger*, lengthen, < L. *ad*, to, + *longus*, long.]

al'lo-nym, 1 al'o-nim; 2 ăl'o-nĭm, *n.* **1.** A false name; pseudonym; especially, the name of some person assumed by an author to conceal identity and gain credit. **2.** A book bearing such name. [< ALLO- + Gr. *onyma*, name.] — **al-lon'y-mous,** *a.*

al"lo-pal-la'di-um, 1 al"o-pa-lē'dı-um; 2 ăl"o-pă-lā'di-ŭm, *n. Mineral.* A nearly silver-white palladium, found in hexagonal plates in the Harz Mountains, Germany. [< ALLO- + PALLADIUM[2].]

al'lo-path, 1 al'o-path; 2 ăl'o-păth, *n. Med.* One who practises or favors the allopathic system of medicine. **al-lop'a-thist‡.**

al"lo-path'ic, 1 al"o-path'ık; 2 ăl"o-păth'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to allopathy; as, *allopathic* remedies. **2.** Practising or favoring allopathy; as, an *allopathic* physician. **al"lo-pa-thet'ic‡.**— **al"lo-path'i-cal-ly, al"lo-pathet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy; by means of allopathy.

al-lop'a-thy, 1 a-lep'ə-thı; 2 ă-lŏp'a-thy, *n. Med.* A system of remedial treatment in which it is sought to cure a disease by producing, through medicines, a condition incompatible with the disease: a term applied by some homeopathists, and widely in popular use, to the common or "regular" system of medical practise, to distinguish it from homeopathy. See HETEROPATHY.

Neither 'homœopathy' nor '*allopathy*' was ever heard of till he [Hahnemann] chose to invent the terms, and, taking one himself, gave the other to all the rest of the medical world.
H. ROGERS *Greyson Letters* lxxi, p. 314. [G. & L. 1859.]

[< ALLO- + Gr. *pathos*; see PATHOS.]

al"lo-pe-lag'ic, 1 al"o-pı-laj'ık; 2 ăl"o-pe-lăğ'ic, *a.* Designating pelagic organisms which seem to have an unlimited bathymetric range. [< ALLO- + PELAGIC.]

al"lo-phan-am'id, 1 al"o-fan-am'id; 2 ăl'o-făn-ăm'id, *n.* Same as BIURET. [A salt of allophanic acid.

al-loph'a-nate, 1 a-lef'ə-nēt; 2 ă-lŏf'a-nāt, *n. Chem.*

al"lo-phane, 1 al'o-fēn; 2 ăl'o-făn, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous, usually sky-blue, hydrous aluminum silicate ($Al_2SiO_5+5H_2O$). [< Gr. *allophanēs*, < *allos*, other, + *phainō*, make appear.]

al"lo-phan'ic, 1 al"o-fan'ık; 2 ăl"o-făn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to that which is changeable in appearance or color. [< Gr. *allophanēs*; see ALLOPHANE.] — **allophanic acid,** an unstable compound ($C_2H_4N_2O_3$) derived from cyanogen.

al"lo-phyl'i-an, 1 al"o-fil'ı-ən; 2 ăl"o-fĭl'i-an, *a. Philol.* Of another race or stock; alien; foreign: applied especially (1) to the prehistoric inhabitants of Europe, and (2) to unclassified non-Indo-European, non-Semitic tongues, such as the Turanian, Basque, Etruscan, etc.

After having striven to resuscitate *allophylian* races of Britain's prehistoric ages, by means of their buried arts, I found myself face to face with the aborigines of the New World.
D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* ch. i, p. 6. [MACM. 1865.]

[< L. *allophylus*, < Gr. *allophylos*, < *allos*, other, + *phylē*, tribe, < *phyō*, produce.] **al"lo-phyl'ic‡; al-loph'y-lous‡.**

al"lo-phyl'i-an, *n.* One of different race or stock; an alien; especially, one not of Indo-European or Semitic stock. **al'lo-phyle‡.**

Al-loph'y-lus, 1 ə-lef'ı-lus; 2 a-lŏf'y-lŭs, *n. Bot.* A large genus of Old World tropical trees of the family *Sapindaceæ*, with usually compound leaves and white 4-merous flowers. The fruits of *Allophylus africanus* and a Brazilian species, *A. edulis*, are edible.

al-loph'y-toid, 1 a-lef'ı-toid; 2 ă-lŏf'y-tŏid, *n.* A bud whose fleshy scales become detached and grow as independent plants, as the bulbils in the tiger-lily. [< ALLO- + Gr. *phyton*, plant, + *eidos*, form.]

al"lo-plas-mat'ic, 1 al"o-plaz-mat'ık; 2 ăl"o-plăş-măt'ic, *a. Biol.* Of or relating to active organized constituents of living cells formed from protoplasm proper by differentiation, such as cilia, nerve-fibrillæ, muscle-fibrillæ, etc.

al'lo-plast, 1 al'o-plast; 2 ăl'o-plăst, *n. Biol.* An organ composed of different tissues: a term of Haeckel. [< ALLO- + Gr. *plassō*, form.] **al"lœ-or'gant.**

Al"lo-pos'i-dæ, 1 al"o-pes'ı-dī; 2 ăl"o-pŏs'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of octopod cuttlefishes with a finless oval body and tapering arms moderately webbed. **Al-lop'o-sus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< ALLO- + Gr. *posos*, indefinite.] — **al-lop'o-sid,** *n.*— **al-lop'o-soid,** *a.*

al"lo-psy'chic, 1 al'o-sai'kık; 2 ăl'o-sī'cic, *a. Psychol.* Pertaining to a feeling of unreality of the outside world. [< ALLO- + PSYCHIC.]

al-lo'qui-al, 1 a-lō'kwı-əl; 2 ă-lō'kwi-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the act or practise of talking to, but not with, another; given to or characterized by this practise. [< L. *alloquium*, address, < *ad*, to, + *loquor*, speak.] — **al-lo'qui-al-ism,** *n.* A form or manner of address.

all"-or'der-ing, etc. See ALL, *adv.*

Al-lo'ri, 1 al-lō'rı; 2 ăl-lō'ri, **Alessandro** (1535–1607). An Italian painter.

al"lor-rhyth'mi-a, 1 al'o-rith'mı-ə; 2 ăl'o-rĭth'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Unusual irregularity of the pulse. [< ALLO- + RHYTHM.] **al"lo-rhyth'mi-a‡.**

Al"lo-sau'rus, 1 al'o-sō'rus; 2 ăl'o-sa'rŭs, *n.* A genus of dinosaurs, allied to the *Megalosaurus*, having short fore legs and long hind legs: found in the Upper Jurassic beds of Colorado.

al"lo-se-mat'ic, 1 al'o-sı-mat'ık; 2 ăl'o-se-măt'ic, *a.* Making use of the sematic colors of another animal for defense, as the sea-anemone (*Sagartia*), commonly found on the hermit-crab (*Pagurus*). See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. [< ALLO- + SEMATIC.]

al-lot', 1 a-lot'; 2 ă-lŏt', *v.* [AL-LOT'TED; AL-LOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To assign by or as by lot (a definite thing or part to a certain person); distribute as by authority, or in a manner not within the control of the recipient; as, to *allot* seats or shares. **2.** To appoint or assign by absolute authority, as one's place, lot, or destiny.

We are . . . placed upon earth to perform our *allotted* task.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 44. [A. 1886.]

The hind . . . may not wander from the *allotted* field.
TENNYSON *Holy Grail* st. 60.

3. To set off or assign for a certain purpose; as, land *allotted* for a free library. **4.** [Local, U. S.] To reckon; think; as, I *allot* we must economize.

II. *i.* [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.] To expect; determine; intend, purpose: occasionally with *on* or *upon*.

[< F. *allotir*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *lotir*, allot, < *lot* lot, < LL. *lottum* (< OHG. *hloz*), lot.]

SYN.: appoint, apportion, assign, award, destine, distribute, divide, give, grant, mete out, portion out, select, set apart. A portion or extent of time is *allotted;* as I expect to live out my *allotted* time. A definite period is *appointed;* as, the audience assembled at the *appointed* hour. *Allot* may also refer to space; as, to *allot* a plot of ground for a cemetery; but we now oftener use *select, set apart,* or *assign. Allot* is not now used of persons. *Appoint* may be used of time, space, or person; as, the *appointed* hour; the *appointed* place; an officer was *appointed* to this station. *Destine* may also refer to time, place, or person, but it always has reference to what is considerably in the future; a man *appoints* to meet his friend in five minutes; he *destines* his son to follow his own profession. *Assign* is rarely used of time, but rather of places, persons, or things. We *assign* a work to be done and *assign* a man to do it, who, if he fails, must *assign* a reason for not doing it. That which is *allotted, appointed,* or *assigned* is more or less arbitrary; that which is *awarded* is the due requital of something the receiver has done, and he has right and claim to it; as, the medal was *awarded* for valor. See APPORTION.— ANT.: appropriate, confiscate, deny, refuse, resume, retain, seize, withhold.— PREP.: allot *to* a company *for* a purpose.

—**al-lot'ta-bl**(ᵉᵖ), *a.*—**al"lot-tee'**, *n.* The person to whom anything is allotted.—**al-lot'ten**, *a.* [Poet.] Allotted.—**al-lot'ter**, *n.* One who allots.—**al-lot'ter-y**, *n.* [Archaic.] Allotment.

al'lo-the"ism, 1 al'o-thī'izm; 2 ăl'o-thē'ĭsm, *n.* Worship of strange gods, or of other gods than Jehovah. [< ALLO- + THEISM.]

Al"lo-the'ri-a, 1 al'o-thī'rı-ə; 2 ăl'o-thē'ri-a, *n. pl.* A Mesozoic order of mammals, the multituberculates. [< ALLO- + Gr. *thēriŏn*, wild beast.]—**al"lo-the'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

al-loth'i-gene, 1 a-leth'ı-jīn; 2 ă-lŏth'ĭ-ğēn, *a. Geol.* Produced from elsewhere: said of the ingredients of clastic rocks, or of the clastic ingredients of any rock: contrasted with *authigene.* [< Gr. *allothi*, elsewhere, + -GENE.] **al-loth"i-ge-net'ic**; **al-loth"i-gen'ic**; **al"lo-tho-gen'ic**; **al"lo-thog'e-nous**†.—**al-loth"i-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

al-lot'ment, 1 a-let'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-lŏt'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of allotting; assignment by lot; distribution. **2.** That which is allotted; share; portion; specifically, that which comes or falls by supreme authority; destiny.

Our posterity . . . are here to . . suffer the *allotments* of humanity.
WEBSTER *Works, Bunker Hill* in vol. i, p. 59. [L. n. & co. 1864.]

3. A part or portion, as of land, apportioned for a specific purpose. [< F. *allotement*, < *allotir;* see ALLOT.] —**allotment certificate,** or **letter of a.,** a letter of advice to a shareholder or subscriber to shares in a registered company, acquainting him with the numbers of shares allotted him and dates when payments for them are due.—**a. note** or **ticket,** a writing by which a seaman directs the payment of a portion of his wages to some member of his family. —**a. system,** the allotting of land for cultivation and settlement. Specif.: (1) [Eng.] to the laboring classes at a small rental; (2) [U. S.] to Indians in exchange for tribal ownership of a reservation.

al-lot"ri-o-don'ti-a, 1 a-let'rı-o-den'shı-ə; 2 ă-lŏt'ri-o-dŏn'shi-a, *n. Pathol.* A tooth in an abnormal situation; also, the transplanting of teeth.

al-lot"ri-o-geus'ti-a, 1 a-let'rı-o-gīüs'tı-ə; 2 ă-lŏt'ri-o-ğūs'ti-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Perversion of the sense of taste. **2.** Abnormal appetite. [< Gr. *allotrios*, strange, + *geusis*, taste.] **al-lot"ri-o-geu'si-a**†.

al-lot"ri-o-mor'phic, 1 a-let'rı-o-mōr'fık; 2 ă-lŏt'ri-o-môr'fic, *a. Petrol.* Having a shape determined by preexisting surrounding crystals: said of the last-crystallized minerals in granular igneous rocks; xenomorphic; anhedral. [< Gr. *allotrios*, foreign, + *morphē*, form.]

al-lot"ri-oph'a-gy, 1 a-let'rı-ef'a-jı; 2 ă-lŏt'ri-ŏf'a-ğy, *n. Pathol.* An unnatural craving to eat things hurtful or unsuitable for food; depraved appetite. [< Gr. *allotrios*, foreign (< *allos*, other), + *phagein*, eat.]

al-lot'ri-ous, 1 a-let'rı-us; 2 ă-lŏt'ri-ŭs, *a.* Belonging to another; alien. [< Gr. *allotrios*, < *allos*, other.]—**allotrious factor** (*Math.*), a factor which must be removed from a remainder or quotient in forming the greatest common divisor.

al-lot"ri-u'ri-a, 1 a-let'rı-yū'rı-ə; 2 ă-lŏt'ri-yu'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* The presence of abnormal substances in the urine. [< Gr. *allotrios*, strange, + *ouron*, urine.]

al'lo-trope, 1 al'o-trōp; 2 ăl'o-trōp, *n.* One of the forms assumed by an allotropic substance; as, the diamond is an *allotrope* of carbon.

al"lo-troph'ic, 1 al'o-tref'ık; 2 ăl'o-trŏf'ic, *a.* **1.** *Physiol.* Changed in nutritive properties or value; rendered innutritious: said of nutritious albuminoids which, through molecular change, have become innutritious during digestion. **2.** *Bot.* Nourished wholly by another organism, as a saprophyte. [< ALLO- + Gr. *trophos*, nourishing.]

al"lo-trop'ic, 1 al'o-trep'ık; 2 ăl'o-trŏp'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or having the property of allotropy. [< Gr. *allotropos*, < *allos*, other, + *trepō*, turn.] **al"lo-trop'i-cal**†.—**al"lo-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**al"lo-tro-pic'i-ty**, *n.*

al-lot'ro-pism, 1 a-let'ro-pizm; 2 ă-lŏt'ro-pĭsm, *n.* The property, process, or principle of allotropy; allotropy.

I apprehend it is only moral *allotropism* in any case: different results from like materials by different treatment.
GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Companions* p. 46. [J. B. A. 1887.]

al-lot'ro-pize, 1 a-let'ro-pīz; 2 ă-lŏt'ro-pīz, *rt.* [-PIZED; -PIZ'ING.] [Rare.] To cause to undergo allotropy; make allotropic.

al-lot'ro-pous, 1 a-let'ro-pus; 2 ă-lŏt'ro-pŭs, *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Adapted slightly for pollinating flowers: said of insects. **2.** *Bot.* Adapted for pollination by certain insects: said of flowers.

al-lot'ro-py, 1 a-let'ro-pı; 2 ă-lŏt'ro-py, *n. Chem.* The variation in physical properties shown by elements or their compounds without change of chemical composition.

Allotropy. . . .custom has to some extent restricted its use to inorganic chemistry; the corresponding property of organic compounds being generally termed isomerism. Conspicuous examples are afforded by oxygen, carbon, boron, silicon, phosphorus, mercuric oxid and iodid. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. i, p. 704.

[< Gr. *allotropia*, < *allos*, other, + *tropos*, turn; see TROPIC¹, *a.*]

al"lo-tryl'ic, 1 al'o-trıl'ık; 2 ăl'o-trŷl'ic, *a. Pathol.* Relating to or resulting from the presence of a foreign substance: said of diseases. [< Gr. *allotrios*, strange, + *hylē*, wood.]

all' ot-ta'va, 1 al et-tā'vą; 2 ăl ŏt-tā'vă. [It.] *Mus.* **1.** At the distance of an octave: a direction in piano-music to indicate that it is to be played an octave higher or lower than written. **2.** In octaves: used in orchestral scores to indicate how one instrument has to play with another. **3.** Without chords; in unison: a direction in playing from a figured bass.

all"o'ver, 1 ēl'ō'vər: 2 ăl'ō'vər, *n.* A fabric of lace or other material having an embroidered pattern extending over its entire surface.

all"o'ver-ish, etc. See ALL, *adv.*

al-low', 1 a-lau'; 2 ă-low', *v.* [*Allow* derives its meanings from both Latin *allaudare*, to praise, and *allocare*, to place, stow. Since the 13th century it has, however, been regarded as one word, with the diversity of meaning to be expected from its supposed dual source.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To interpose no obstacle in the way of; suffer to act, occur, or exist; indulge; as, he *allows* no one to pass.

[He] *allows* himself in arch allusions or kind-hearted satire.
CHANNING *Works, Fénelon* p. 557. [A. U. A. 1883.]

2. To grant as a right, privilege, or share; allot; give; afford; as, he *allows* his daughter a stipend. **3.** To give consent to; approve; sanction; as, to *allow* an appeal; to *allow* an item in an account.

And the king . . . *Allowing* it, the Prince and Enid rode.
TENNYSON *Enid* st. 1.

4. To make allowance or provision for; take into account; deduct; abate; as, I *allow* much on account of his ignorance; to *allow* one-tenth for shrinkage. **5.** To concede to be, or to be true; acknowledge; as, to *allow* one's guilt.

We may *allow,* or admit, that which we have disputed, but of which we have been convinced, or we may *allow* certain premises as the basis of argument; but we assert, not *allow,* our own opinions. R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* p. 90. [SH. & CO. 1870.]

6. [Colloq., U. S.] (1) To assert or believe as true; affirm; calculate; conclude; opine. (2) To have in the mind, as an intention; propose; intend: used especially in the southern United States.

But I come back here *allowin'* To vote as I used to do.
JOHN HAY *Banty Tim* st. 2.

7. [Prov. Eng. & Ir.] To counsel; advise. **8**†. To praise.

II. *i.* To make allowance, concession, or abatement; as, to *allow* for discrepancies. [< OF. *alouer*, < LL. *allocō;* see ALLOCATE.]—**al-low'er**, *n.*

SYN.: admit, concede, consent to, grant, let, permit, sanction, suffer, tolerate, yield. We *allow* that which we do not attempt to hinder; we *permit* that to which we give some express authorization. When this is given verbally it is called permission; when in writing it is commonly called a permit. There are establishments that any one will be *allowed* to visit without challenge or hindrance; there are others that no one is *allowed* to visit without a permit from the manager; there are others to which visitors are *admitted* at specified times, without a formal permit. We *allow* a child's innocent intrusion; we *concede* a right; *grant* a request; *consent* to a sale of property; *permit* an inspection of accounts; *sanction* a marriage; *tolerate* the rudeness of a well-meaning servant; *submit* to a surgical operation; *yield* to a demand or necessity against our wish or will, or *yield* something under compulsion; as, the sheriff *yielded* the keys at the muzzle of a revolver, and *allowed* the mob to enter. *Suffer,* in the sense of mild concession, is now becoming rare, its place being taken by *allow, permit,* or *tolerate.* See CONCEDE; ENDURE; PERMIT.— ANT.: deny, disallow, disapprove, forbid, protest, refuse, reject, resist, withstand.— PREP.: allow *of* such an action; allow one *in* such a course; allow *for* spending-money.— **to allow a thing to one** [Local, U. S.], to regard it as right that he should suffer or bear it.— **to a. of,** to permit; approve.

al-low'a-ble, } 1 a-lau'ə-bl; 2 ă-low'a-bl, *a.* That
al-low'a-bl', } may be allowed; permissible; admissible; not improper or objectionable. SYN.: see ADMISSIBLE.—**al-low'a-bl(e-ness**ᵖ, *n.*—**al-low'a-bly**, *adv.*

al-low'ance, 1 a-lau'ans; 2 ă-low'anç, *rt.* [-ANCED; -ANCING.] To put on an allowance; allot a stated quantity to; limit as to amount, especially of food, as in shipwreck.

al-low'ance, *n.* **1.** That which is allowed; a portion or amount granted for some purpose, as by custom, military regulation, operation of law, or judicial decree; also, a limited amount or portion, as of income, or food; as, an *allowance* of rations; an *allowance* for tare or breakage; to put one on an *allowance* of bread.

[The Duke of Marlborough] drew a large *allowance* under pretense of keeping a public table.
MACAULAY *England* p. 347. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

2. The act of allowing; toleration; sanction; concession; admission; as, the *allowance* of a claim. **3.** Recognition of modifying circumstances, or deduction or addition therefor; a margin for deviations from a standard; as, an *allowance* for tare or for variation (as in weight of coins); to make *allowance* for age.

Too little *allowance* is made for the surprises of genius.
E. C. STEDMAN *Poets of America* p. 3. [H. M. & CO. 1885.]

4. Acknowledgment. **5.** *Founding.* A portion, as of a core, beveled to prevent the friable edges touching while closing the mold. [< OF. *alouance*, < *alouer;* see ALLOW, *rt.*] **al-low'ment**†. SYN.: see PERMISSION.—**time allowance,** the length of time by which one competitor in a race is allowed to start in advance of the other or others, or the amount which is credited to him by reason of some acknowledged inferiority on his part.

al-lowed', } 1 a-laud'; 2 ă-lowd', *pa.* That is permitted;
al-lowd'ə, } acknowledged; admitted; licensed; as, the *allowed* freedom of speech.—**al-low'ed-ly**, *adv.*

al-low'er, 1 a-lau'ər; 2 ă-low'er, *n.* One who allows.

al-lox'an, 1 a-leks'an; 2 ă-lŏks'an, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_3H_2N_2O_4$) formed by the oxidation of uric acid with nitric acid. [< ALLANTOIN + OXALIC.] **mesoxalyl urea**†.—**al-lox'an-ate**, *n.* A salt formed by the union of alloxanic acid and a base.—**al"lox-an'ic**, *a.*

al"lox-an'tin, 1 al'eks-an'tın; 2 ăl'ŏks-ăn'tin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_8H_4N_4O_4 + 3H_2O$) obtained as from alloxan by reduction. [< ALLOXAN.]

al-lox"u-re'mi-a, 1 a-leks"yu-rī'mi-ə; 2 ă-lŏks"yu-rē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* The presence of alloxuric bases in the blood. [< ALLOXAN + Gr. *ouron*, urine, + *haima*, blood. **al-lox"u-rae'mi-a**†.

al"lox-u'ric, 1 al'oks-yū'rık; 2 ăl'ŏks-yu'ric, *a. Chem.* Relating to alloxan and urea; affected by, composed of, or containing alloxan and urea. See PURIN. [< ALLOXAN + UREA.]

al-lox"y-pro-te'ic, 1 a-leks'ı-pro-tī'ık; 2 ă-lŏks'y-pro-tē'ic, *a.* Containing nitrogen and sulfur, as an acid found in urine. [< ALLO- + OXY- + PROTEIN.]

al-loy', 1 a-loi'; 2 ă-lŏy', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mix with an alloy; reduce the purity of, or otherwise modify, by admixture; hence, to modify; temper; debase; impair.

Pauperism, pauper, poor man, are expressions of pity, but pity *alloyed* with contempt. LAMB *Essays of Elia* p. 180. [W. L. & CO.]

2. To form into an alloy; combine by mixing.

II. *i.* To enter into combination; form an alloy. [< F. *aloyer*, < OF. *alier*, < *alligo;* see ALLIGATION.]

al-loy', 1 ə-loi' *or* al'oi; 2 a-lŏy' *or* ăl'ŏy, *n.* **1.** A homogeneous compound or mixture of two or more metals, as brass, formed by the fusion of copper and zinc, or bronze, consisting of copper and tin: commonly produced by fusing together the constituent metals. See AMALGAM.

The following are some of the most important alloys: (1) *Aluminum* combines with copper to form *aluminum bronze,* used in machinery, and with zinc to form *aluminum zinc,* used in parts of chemical apparatus requiring strength and lightness. (2) *Antimony* alloys with lead, potassium, sodium, and tin. With lead and tin it forms *type-metal,* with tin *music-metal,* and with tin and other metals *plate pewter, Britannia metal,* and *queen's-metal,* the last-named used in jewelry. (3) *Arsenic* is used in lead to produce metal for shot. With copper it yields *white copper* and *tombac,* used for imitation jewelry. (4) *Bismuth* alloys chiefly with lead, tin, and type-metal, forming *fusible alloy,* used for clichés, and *pewterers' soft solder.* (5) *Cadmium* combines with mercury to form an amalgam used to fill teeth, with gold and silver to form an alloy used by jewelers, and with tin, lead, and bismuth to form *Wood's fusible alloy.* (6) *Chromium* alloys with iron to form *ferro-chrome,* and also with tin and copper. (7) *Copper* combines with zinc to form *brass,* with tin to form *bronze, gun-metal,* and *bell-metal,* and with lead to form *pot-metal,* used for faucets and domestic utensils. Alloys of these four metals in varying proportions also exist. (8) *Gold* alloys with copper, silver, manganese, cobalt, nickel, antimony, tin, zinc, bismuth, lead, the platinum metals, arsenic, tellurium, and mercury. With copper it forms a reddish gold, and with silver a lighter-colored alloy called *jewelers' gold.* Gold coin is an alloy of gold and copper, generally with silver also. (9) *Iron* alloys with copper, zinc (forming *Atch's metal,* used for casting cannon), tin, titanium, manganese (forming *ferromanganese,* used in the Bessemer steel process), tungsten, nickel (*meteoric iron*), cobalt, gold, and platinum. (10) *Lead* combines with antimony and tin to form *type-metal,* with arsenic for shot, with tin to make *pewter* and *solder,* with bismuth to form *fusible alloy.* (11) *Manganese* is used with iron to form *steel,* as *spiegeleisen.* It is used in the Bessemer process to deoxidize the metal. (12) *Mercury* forms with tin an amalgam for silvering mirrors, with gold and tin one for gilding, with tin, gold, and silver one used for filling by dentists, with sodium one used for metallurgical purposes, and with zinc one used for coating the rubbers of electric machines. (13) *Nickel* alloys with copper and zinc to form white metals used largely in place of silver and called *albata, British plate, electrum, German silver, paktong, tutenag, white copper,* etc. (14) *Palladium* yields with silver and copper tough alloys used in the making of hard instruments. (15) *Platinum* alloys with gold, and with the various platinum metals with which it is found in nature. (16) *Rhodium* combines with platinum metals and with steel to form a fusible alloy. (17) *Silver* alloys with copper, as in *coin* and *solder,* and with tin, mercury, and other metals. (18) *Tin* combines with lead to form *pewter* and ordinary plumbers' or tinsmiths' solder, with copper and antimony to form *Babbitt metal.* (19) *Zinc* alloys with copper to form *brass,* and also with tin and lead as in *Burton's alloy,* used for plowshares.

2. The baser metal in such compound or mixture that reduces the commercial value of the compound or mixture as its proportion is increased; as, the *alloy* used for hardening gold and silver coins. **3.** Anything that reduces the purity or excellence of what is good or desirable; as, a noble character without *alloy* of meanness.

There is . . . much of base *alloy* in our very best thoughts.
SCOTT *Pirate* p. 159. [D. F. & CO.]

Delight hath no taint of *alloy.* PHŒNE CARY *A Canticle* st. 1.

4†. Standard; fineness. [< F. *aloi;* see ALLOY, *v.*]

SYN.: admixture, adulteration, debasement, deterioration. *Adulteration, debasement,* and *deterioration* are always used in the bad sense; *admixture* is neutral, and may be good or bad; *alloy* is commonly good in the literal sense. An excess of *alloy* virtually amounts to *adulteration;* but *adulteration* is now mostly restricted to articles used for food, drink, medicine, and kindred uses. In the figurative sense, as applied to character, etc., *alloy* is unfavorable, because there the only standard is perfection.— PREP.: an alloy *of* silver and copper; the alloy *in* the ornament.—**alloy balance,** an adjustable balance which is in equilibrium when the metals in the scale-pans are in the proper proportions for forming an alloy.— **Homberg a.,** a silver-white alloy made by mixing equal parts of lead, bismuth, and tin.— **Krafft's a.,** an alloy consisting of 5 parts bismuth, 2 parts lead, and 1 part tin, having its melting-point at 104° C. (220° Fahr.).— **Lichtenberg's a.,** see FUSIBLE METAL.— **Lipowitz's a.,** an easily fusible alloy of 15 parts bismuth, 8 of lead, 4 of tin, and 3 of cadmium, melting at 158° F., and used for soldering white metallic objects injured by high temperature, such as Britannia metal, and for fine or fragile castings.— **Prinsep's alloys,** in pyrometry, alloys of gold, silver, and platinum so combined that the temperature of a furnace may be found by placing them in it and noting those that are fused: so called from their inventor, James Prinsep.— **Retz a.,** an alloy which withstands well the corroding effect of alkalis or acids. It is constituted of 15 parts copper, 1 of antimony, 2.34 of tin, 1.82 of lead.

al-loy'age, 1 a-loi'ıj; 2 ă-lŏi'ağ, *n.* The act or process of alloying; specifically, in minting, of alloying the precious metals with baser ones to harden them; also, the alloy.

al-loyd', *pp.* Alloyed. S. S.

al"lo-zo'oid, 1 al'o-zō'oid; 2 ăl'o-zō'ŏid, *n. Zool.* An animal bud or zooid differing from the parent: opposed to *isozooid.* [< ALLO- + Gr. *zōē*, life, + -OID.]

all"-peace'ful, all-quickening, all-rail, etc. See ALL, *adv.*

all'-round', 1 ēl'round'; 2 ąl'-round', *a.* **1.** Including the whole in its range or scope; complete in action or effect; as, an *all-round* tax; an *all-round* education.

No landscape, however simple, . . . admits . . . of *all-round* realization. *Nineteenth Century* Feb., 1891, p. 219.

2. Excelling or acting in all or many departments of the same business; occupied with many varied pursuits; many-sided; versatile; as, an *all-round* athlete.

All Saints. The festival of the Church commemorative of all saints and martyrs, occurring Nov. 1; All Saints' day; All-Hallows; Allhallowmas. In the Greek Church it is observed on the first Sunday after Pentecost.

I . . . love to keep
All-Saints,—the unknown good that rest
In God's still memory folded deep. LOWELL *All-Saints* st. 1.

All-Saints Bay. A bay, Bahia de Todos os Santos, at Bahia, Brazil: area, about 100 sq. m.

all"-sat'is-fy"ing, etc. See ALL, *adv.*

all'seed", 1 ēl'sēd"; 2 ąl'sēd", *n.* [Gt. Brit.] Any one of various small many-seeded weeds. Specif.: (1) The bird's

knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*) or a goosefoot (*Chenopodium polyspermum*): both naturalized and common in the United States. (2) Either of two European weeds, a flaxwort (*Radiola millegrana*) and a pinkwort (*Polycarpon tetraphyllum*). The latter is found in the United States only around Charleston, S. C.

all'-sid"ed, 1 ôl'-said"ed; 2 ąl'-sīd"ĕd, *a.* Developed on all sides; pertaining to all sides; broad-minded; approaching or capable of being approached from all sides; as, an *all-sided* question.

all'-sorts", 1 ôl'-sôrts"; 2 ąl'-sôrts", *n.* The tap droppings of malt and spirituous liquors mixed and used as a beverage.

All Souls. *R. C. Ch.* A day of commemoration, occurring Nov. 2, on which special intercession is made for the souls of all the faithful departed.

all'spice", 1 ôl'spais"; 2 ąl'spīç", *n.* **1.** The unripe fruit of a West-Indian tree, the pimento (*Eugenia pimenta*), of the myrtle family, gathered and dried in the sun. It is an aromatic spice, and has been thought to combine the flavor of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg.

Allspice (def. 1) — leaves, flowers, and fruit (*a*).

2. Any one of various aromatic shrubs; as, the Carolina *allspice* or sweet-scented shrub (*Calycanthus floridus*) and Japan *allspice* (*Chimonanthus fragrans*), both of the calycanthus family; wild *allspice* or spicewood (*Benzoin benzoin*) of the laurel family of the United States; the fever-bush.— **all'spice"-oil",** *n.* Pimento-oil. See under OIL.— **a.-tree,** *n.* Any shrub of the genus *Calycanthus.*— **all'spic"y,** *a.* [Rare.] Of the nature of allspice; hot; sharp; as, an *allspicy* temper.

All'ston, 1 ôl'stan; 2 ąl'ston, **Washington** (11/1779–7/1843). An American painter and poet; called "the American Titian."

all"-stalk', etc. See ALL. [thing.

all'thing", 1 ôl'thiŋ"; 2 ąl'thiŋ, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Every-

al"lu-au'dite, 1 al"yu-ô'dait; 2 ăl"yu-ą'dit, *n. Mineral.* A brownish-red iron-manganese phosphate, massive or in nodules, and believed to be an alteration-product of triphylite. [< François *Alluaud* (1778–1865), French mineralogist.]

al-lude', 1 a-liūd'; 2 ă-lūd', *vi.* [AL-LUD'ED; AL-LUD'ING.] To refer incidentally, indirectly, or by suggestion; as, to *allude* to a past event.

Allude is in danger of losing its peculiar signification, which is delicate and serviceable. . . . [It] means to indicate jocosely, to hint at playfully. . . . Allusion is the by-play of language.
R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* ch. 5, p. 90. [SH. & CO. 1870.]

[< L. *alludo,* treat lightly, < *ad,* at, + *ludo,* play.]

Syn.: advert, hint, imply, indicate, insinuate, intimate, mention, point, refer, signify, suggest. These words divide into two classes along the line of the expressed or unexpressed; *advert, allude, mention,* and *refer* are used of language that more or less distinctly utters a certain thought; the others of language from which it may be inferred. We *allude* to a matter slightly, perhaps by a word or phrase, as it were in byplay; we *advert* to it when we turn from our path to treat it; we *refer* to it by any clear utterance that distinctly turns the mind or attention to it; as, marginal figures *refer* to a parallel passage; we *mention* a thing by explicit word, as by naming it. The speaker *adverted* to the recent disturbances; he *alluded* to the remissness of certain public officers; tho he *mentioned* no name, it was easy to see to whom he *referred.* One may *hint* at a thing in a friendly way, but what is *insinuated* is always unfavorable, generally both hostile and cowardly. One may *indicate* his wishes, *intimate* his plans, *imply* his opinion, *signify* his will, *suggest* a course of action.— PREP.: *to.*

al"lu-mée', 1 al"ü-mē'; 2 ăl"ü-mē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Glowing; red; shining: noting the eyes of a beast so represented on an escutcheon.

al"lu-mette', 1 al"ü-met'; 2 ăl"ü-mĕt', *n.* [F.] A friction-match; formerly, a spill.

I am twisting an *allumette* out of one of you now, and relighting my calumet. LOWELL *Fable for Critics* prelim. note to 2d ed.

all"-un"der-stand'ing, etc. See ALL, *adv.*

all'-ups", 1 ôl'-ups"; 2 ąl'-ŭps", *n.* Unsorted coal of all grades, except fine slack, raised from any seam.

al-lur'antt, *a.* Alluring.

al-lure', 1 a-liūr'; 2 ă-lūr', *v.* [AL-LURED'; AL-LUR'ING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To draw with or as with a lure; attract by the prospect of pleasure or advantage. **2.** To attract insidiously; charm; fascinate.

The ruddy square of comfortable light, . . .
Allured him, as the beacon-blaze *allures*
The bird of passage. TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st. 44.

II. *i.* To have a pleasing effect; exercise attraction.

Why should the vest on him *allure,*
Which I could not on me endure? EMERSON *The Problem* st. 2.

[< OF. *aluer,* < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *lurer, leurrer;* see LURE, *vt.*] — **al-lur'er,** *n.*

Syn.: attract, cajole, captivate, coax, decoy, draw, entice, inveigle, lure, seduce, tempt, win. We may *attract* others to a certain thing without intent; as, the good unconsciously *attract* others to virtue. We may *allure* to that which is evil, but also to that which is good and noble by purpose and endeavor, as in the familiar line "*Allured* to brighter worlds, and led the way." GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 170. *Lure* is rather more akin to the physical nature. It is the word we would use of drawing on an animal. *Coax* expresses the attraction of the person, not of the thing. A man may be *coaxed* to that which is by no means *alluring. Cajole* and *decoy* carry the idea of deceiving and ensnaring. To *inveigle* is to lead one blindly in. To *tempt* is to endeavor to lead one wrong; to *seduce* is to succeed in *winning* one from good to ill. *Win* may be used in either a bad or a good sense, in which latter it surpasses the highest sense of *allure,* because it succeeds in that which *allure* attempts; as, "he that *winneth* souls is wise." *Prov.* xi, 30. See DRAW. — Ant.: chill, damp, deter, dissuade, drive away, repel, warn. — PREP.: allure *to* a course; allure *by* hopes; allure *from* evil *to* good.

al-lure'[1], *n.* The act of alluring, or that which allures.

The covered promenade of the Burlington Arcade is, on rainy days, a great *allure* for a small chop-house hard by.
N. P. WILLIS *People I have Met* p. 37. [AL. B. & CO. 1853.]

al-lure'[2], *n.* [Rare.] Air; mien; bearing.

O Spanish eyebrows, Spanish eyes, Voice and *allures* of Spain.
F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* l. 192.

al-lure'ment, 1 a-liūr'ment *or* -ment; 2 ă-lūr'ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process, or the quality or power, of alluring; enticement; fascination. **2.** Anything that allures; a charm, lure, or bait.

Difficulty, abnegation, martyrdom, death are the *allurements* that act on the heart of man. CARLYLE *Heroes, etc.* p. 70. [L. CO.]

SYN.: see ATTRACTION; BAIT; BLANDISHMENT.

al-lur'ing, 1 a-liūr'iŋ; 2 ă-lūr'ing, *pa.* So pleasing as to move one to draw near; attractive; tempting; fascinating. SYN.: see ATTRACTIVE.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

al-lu'sion, 1 a-liū'ʒən; 2 ă-lū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of alluding, or the words by which one alludes; an indirect and incidental reference to something without definite mention of it.

He who has actually to govern [must] be perpetually guided by considerations to which no *allusion* can be found in the writings of Adam Smith. MACAULAY *Eng.* vol. i, p. 1046. [W. T. A. 1881.]

2. *Rhet.* A species of comparison in which the comparative words are omitted, yet the represented object is still made the leading theme; as, "the self-seeking will betray his friend or brother with a Judas kiss." [< L. *allusio(n-),* < *alludo;* see ALLUDE.]

al-lu'sive, } 1 a-liū'siv; 2 ă-lū'siv, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining
al-lu'sivs, } to, or like allusion; referring to something not directly mentioned; suggestive.

Her helpless misery . . . she was trying to make present to Deronda in . . . *allusive* speech. ELIOT *Deronda* p. 207. [H. 1876.]

2. Containing allusion; metaphorical; figurative. [< L. *allusus,* pp. of *alludo;* see ALLUDE.] **al-lu'so-ry†.**— **al-lusive arms** (*Her.*), canting arms. See CANTING.— **al-lu'-siv(e-ly^s,** *adv.*— **al-lu'siv(e-ness^s,** *n.*

al-lu'vi-al, 1 a-liū'vi-əl; 2 ă-lū'vi-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of alluvion or alluvium; as, *alluvial* deposits or formations.

Alluvial plains are mostly flood-plains of rivers. [< L. *alluvius,* < *alluo,* wash upon, < *ad,* to, + *luo,* wash.] **al-lu'vi-ant†; al-lu'vi-ous†.**— **alluvial cone** (*Phys. Geog.*), the fan-shaped accumulation of detritus deposited where a river issues from a steep course upon flat land. **a. fan†.** — **A. epoch,** the latter part of the Champlain period (Quaternary), overlying the Diluvial period, and characterized by more quiet fluvial and lacustrine depositions.

al-lu'vi-al, *n.* Alluvial soil, especially in Australia such soil bearing gold.

al-lu'vi-a'ted, 1 a-liū'vi-ēt'ed; 2 ă-lū'vi-ąt'ĕd, *pa.* Covered or filled with alluvium; as, an *alluviated* valley.

al-lu"vi-a'tion, 1 a-liū"vi-ē'shən; 2 ă-lū"vi-ą'shon, *n. Geol.* The process of building alluvial cones and deltas.

The watersheds . . . are rearranged . . . by *alluviation.* G. K. GILBERT *U. S. Geog., etc., Surv., 1880* p. 136. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

al-lu'vi-on, 1 a-liū'vi-ən; 2 ă-lū'vi-ŏn, *n.* **1.** The earthy material deposited by floods; alluvium: used in this form especially in law. See note under ALLUVIUM. Such accretions, if gradual, belong legally to the owner of the soil at the water's edge; but otherwise, if the increase occur from some sudden and violent cause.

Uncas pointed out the impression of a moccasin in the moist *alluvion.* COOPER *Last of the Mohicans* p. 166. [P. & C.]

2. Inundation; flood. **3.** The washing of sea-waves against a shore, or of a river along its banks. **4.** A downpour of volcanic cinder-mud, which, consolidated, is called tufa. [F., < L. *alluvio(n-),* < *alluo;* see ALLUVIAL.] **al-lu'vi-o†.**

al-lu'vi-um, 1 a-liū'vi-um; 2 ă-lū'vi-ŭm, *n.* [-VI-A or -VI-UMS, *pl.*] *Geol.* **1.** Recent deposits of sand, gravel, or mud, formed wherever the flow is checked in the currents of rivers, lakes, or estuaries. Such deposits occur chiefly as flood-plains of rivers and lakes, as bars in rivers and at mouths of estuaries, or as deltas. **2.** More loosely, any subaqueous deposits of fluviatile detritus, in which sense many old strata are alluvial deposits. **3.** [Rare.] Volcanic cinder-mud; alluvion.

Alluvium has been much confused with *alluvion,* and some dictionaries treat them as identical in meaning. This is, however, plainly wrong, since *alluvion* has had an extensive usage as equivalent simply to *inundation,* which *alluvium* has not had. In a single book (Lyell's *Principles of Geology*) *alluvium* has, in the later editions, been substituted for the *alluvion* of the earlier editions, with the meaning of a flood of wet volcanic cinders. Moreover, *alluvion* has legal uses which *alluvium* does not have. [L., prop. neut. of *alluvius;* see ALLUVIAL.]

all"-vast', all-watched, etc. See ALL, *adv.*

all'where", 1 ôl'hwār"; 2 ąl'hwār", *adv.* Everywhere. **all'-wheres†.** [direction.

all"whith'er, 1 ôl'hwith"ər; 2 ąl'hwith'er, *adv.* In every

All'worth, 1 ôl'wŭrth; 2 ąl'wŭrth, *n.* In Massinger's *A New Way to Pay Old Debts,* a page to Lord Lovell, stepson of Lady Allworth. He marries Margaret Overreach.

All'wor-thy, 1 ôl'wŭr-thi; 2 ąl'wûr-thy, **Squire** or **Mr.** In Fielding's *Tom Jones,* a benevolent man who adopts Tom.

al-ly', 1 a-lai'; 2 ă-lī', *v.* [AL-LIED'; AL-LY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To connect by some relationship or bond, as marriage, affinity, likeness, common origin, etc.; unite by formal treaty, compact, league, or community of interests and purposes: followed by *to* or *with;* as, they *allied* themselves by marriage *to* a powerful family; common interests *allied* Holland *with* the Protestant German states.

II. *i.* To enter into alliance; unite. [< F. *allier,* < L. *alligo;* see ALLIGATION.]

al-ly'[1], *n.* [AL-LIES', 1 a-laiz'; 2 ă-līz', *pl.*] A person or thing connected with another, usually in some relation of helpfulness or kinship: (1) A state, sovereign, or chief leagued with another, as by treaty, agreement, or common action. By extension, several states in alliance; specif. (*pl.*), in the Great War of 1914–1918, (1) the *Triple Entente* as distinguished from the *Dreibund;* (2) the group of powers arrayed against the *Central Powers* (which see): Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, France, Great Britain and her self-governing dominions Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa, and her various colonies; also, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Monaco, Montenegro, Panama, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Siam, with which the United States was associated as a belligerent. In specific usage, **the Allies.** (2) Any friendly associate or helper. (3) An organism or a group showing morphological relationships.

Syn.: abetter, accessory, accomplice, aider, assistant, associate, auxiliary, coadjutor, colleague, companion, confederate, friend, helper, supporter. See ACCESSORY; ADHERENT; ASSOCIATE; AUXILIARY; FRIEND. Compare ALLIANCE.—Ant.: adversary, antagonist, enemy, foe, opponent.—Prep.: allies *of* our nation *against* the enemy; allies *in* a good cause.

al'ly[2], *n.* Same as ALLEY[2].

al'lyl, 1 al'il; 2 ăl'yl, *n. Chem.* A univalent radical (C_3H_5), known through its compounds. See DIALLYL. [< L. *allium,* garlic, + Gr. *hylē,* substance.] **al'lylet.** — **allyl alcohol,** a pungent liquid (C_3H_6O) obtained by distilling glycerin with crystallized oxalic acid.— **a. aldehyde,** same as ACROLEIN.— **a. sulfid,** an essential oil ($C_6H_{10}S$) contained in garlic, onions, and other vegetables, giving them their characteristic taste and odor.

— **al'lyl-am"in, al'lyl-am"ine,** *n. Chem.* A mobile liquid, $NH_2(C_3H_5)$, obtained from mustard-oil, having a burning taste and an odor like that of ammonia.— **al'lyl-ate,** *n.* A salt in which the group allyl alcohol acts as an acid radical.— **al'lyl-ene,** *n.* A colorless, ill-smelling gas (C_3H_4) formed by the action of sodium ethylate on bromopropene. **al'lenet.**— **al-lyl'ic,** *a.*— **al-lyl'in,** *n. Chem.* A viscid liquid compound ($C_3H_{12}O_3$) formed when glycerin is heated with oxalic acid.

al'ma[1], 1 al'ma; 2 ăl'ma, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** In Spenser's *Faërie Queene,* the personified spirit or soul, a "virgin bright," queen of Body Castle and the House of Temperance. **3.** A river in the Crimea, Russia; the scene of a Russian defeat by the allied troops of England, France, and Turkey, Sept. 20, 1854. **4.** A village in Gratiot county, Mich.; the seat of Alma College (Presbyterian), founded in 1887. **5.** A township in Allegany county, N. Y. **6.** A town in Jackson county, Wis. [L., nourishing, cherishing.]

al"ma-can'tar, *n.* Same as ALMUCANTAR.

al"ma-cēn', 1 al"ma-thēn'; 2 ăl"ma-thęn', *n.* [-CE'NES, *pl.*] [Sp.] **1.** A warehouse. **2.** A dockyard; naval arsenal.

al-ma'ci-ga, 1 al-mā"si-ga; 2 ăl-mä'çi-gä, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A tree of the genus *Dipterocarpus,* yielding a light, ashy-colored wood and a valuable gum. **2.** Its wood or the gum antang.

Al'ma Dagh, 1 ăl'ma dāg; 2 ăl'ma däg. A mountain range on the northern boundary of Syria, Asiatic Turkey; it forms a branch of the Taurus range: the ancient *Amanus.*

Al"ma-den', 1 ăl"ma-den'; 2 ăl"mä-dĕn', *n.* A town in south central Spain; noted quicksilver-mines.

al"ma-dí'a, 1 al"ma-dī'ə; 2 ăl"ma-dī'a, *n.* **1.** A long East-Indian shuttle-shaped river-boat. **2.** An African canoe, sometimes made of bark. [< F. *almadie,* < Ar. *al-ma'dīyah,* < *al,* the, + *ma'dīyah,* ferry-boat, < *'aday,* cross.]

al'ma-det; al'ma-diet; al'ma-dyt.

Al'ma-gest, 1 al'ma-jest; 2 ăl'ma-ğĕst, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* Ptolemy's great work on astronomy, explaining the celestial motions on the geocentric system: named from the title of the Arabian translation of this work made in 827. **2.** In medieval science, any authoritative treatise, as upon astrology or alchemy. [< OF. *almageste,* < Ar. *al-majisti,* < *al,* the, + Gr. *megistos,* superl. of *megas,* great.]

al-ma'gra, 1 al-mā"gra; 2 ăl-mä'gra, *n.* [Sp.] A deep-red ocher originally from Andalusia, Spain, similar to Indian red: used as a pigment, and in polishing glass and metals. **al-ma'gret.**

Al-ma'gro, 1 al-mā'gro; 2 ăl-mä'gro, *n.* **1. Diego de** (14757–1538), a Spanish soldier in Peru. **2. Diego de,** "the Lad" (1520?–9/11 1542), his son, assassin of Pizarro. **3.** A city in Spain.

Al'main, 1 al'mēn; 2 ăl'mān. **I.** *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A style of dancing or dance-music. **2†.** (1) Germany. (2) A German. **II.** *a.* German. [< OF. *Aleman,* German. < L. *Alemannī;* see ALEMANNIC.] — **Al'main-comb",** *n.* The hand used as a comb.— **A.-rivet,** *n. Mil.* **1.** A light, flexible armor, made of overlapping plates sliding on rivets. It was invented in Germany, and used in England in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** One of the rivets used in the construction of this armor. [In Asiatic Turkey.

Al"ma-lee', 1 al"ma-lī'; 2 ăl"mä-lē', *n.* A commercial town

al'ma ma'ter, 1 al'ma mē'tər; 2 ăl'ma mä'ter. [L.] Literally, fostering, nourishing mother; bountiful mother: applied especially in modern times to the college or other institution of learning where one has been educated.

Al"-Ma-mun', 1 al"-ma-mūn'; 2 ăl"-mä-mun', *n.* Abdul Abbas Abdallah (786–833), 7th Abbasside calif of Bagdad; patron of literature.

al'man, 1 al'mən; 2 ăl'man, *n. Metal.* An almond-furnace. See FURNACE. **al'man-fur"nace†.**

al'ma-nac, 1 ôl'ma-nak; 2 ąl'ma-năc, *n.* A series of tables giving the days of the week corresponding to the days of the month through the year, usually together with certain astronomical information, as the time of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, phases of the moon, places of the planets, tides, etc. An almanac often contains other information of a special character, as an ecclesiastical calendar, tables of important events, statistics, etc. [LL., < Sp. Ar. *al-manākh,* < *al,* the, + *manākh,* calendar.] **al'ma-nackt.**— **nautical almanac,** an official annual publication issued two or three years in advance by each of the chief maritime nations, giving the position and motion of the heavenly bodies, the times of astronomical phenomena, and other data indispensable for the astronomer and navigator; an ephemeris.

al'man-dite, 1 al'man-dait; 2 ăl'man-dit, *n. Mineral.* An iron-alumina garnet, $(FeCaMg)_3Si_3O_{12}$. When of a fine deep red or purplish red, from India, and transparent, it is "precious garnet." See GARNET and GEM. [For ALMANDINE, < F. *almandine,* < LL. *alamandina,* for *alabandina;* see ALABANDITE.] **al'man-din(e†.**

Almandite Crystals in a matrix of mica-schist.

Like some gleaming *almandine* . . . begirt with rays.
JEAN INGELOW *The Star's Monument* st. 43.

Al-man'sa, 1 al-mān'sə; 2 ăl-män'să, *n.* A city in S. E. Spain where the French and Spanish troops under the Duke of Berwick (illegitimate son of James II.) defeated the English, Dutch, and Portuguese, April 25, 1707, and established Philip V. on the Spanish throne. **Al-man'za†.**

Al"-Man-sur', 1 al"-man-sūr'; 2 ăl"-män-sur', *n.* **1. Abu Jaofor Abdallah** (712–10/11 775), 2d Abbasside calif: founded Bagdad. **2. Abu Amir Mohammed** (939–1002), a Mohammedan statesman; soldier in Spain.

Al-man'zor, 1 al-man'zor; 2 ăl-män'zōr, *n.* In Dryden's tragedy *The Conquest of Granada,* an egotistical knight errant.

Al'ma-Tad'e-ma, 1 al'ma-tad'i-ma; 2 ăl'ma-tăd'e-ma, **Sir Lawrence** (5/11 836–6/11 1912). A British painter of Greek and Roman subjects; born in the Netherlands.

Al"ma-vi'va, 1 ôl"ma-vi'və; 2 ăl"mä-vī'vä, *n.* In Beaumarchais's *Le Mariage de Figaro,* the disillusioned husband, and in his *Le Barbier de Seville,* a youth of the old nobility.

al'me, *n.* Same as ALMA. **al'meh†.**

Al-me'i-da, 1 al-mē'i-da; 2 ăl-mę'i-dä, *n.* **1. Dom Francisco de** (1450?–1/11 1510), the first Portuguese viceroy of the Indies. **2.** A Portuguese town; scene of the defeat of the French under Massena by the Allies under Wellington, Aug. 5, 1811.

al-me'mar, 1 ąl-mī'mər; 2 ăl-mē'măr, *n.* In a Jewish synagog, the platform from which the Pentateuch and the Prophets are read.

al-men'dro, 1 ąl-mĕn'dro; 2 ăl-mẹn'dro, *n.* **1.** A handsome combretaceous tree (*Terminalia catappa*) common in the West Indies; also, the fruit of this tree. **2.** [Cuba.] The fruit of a species of *Hæmocharis.* **al-men'dra†.**

al"men-dron', 1 ąl"men-drŏn'; 2 ăl"mĕn-drŏn', *n.* [Sp.] The Brazil-nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*).

Al"me-ri'a, 1 ąl"mē-rī'ą; 2 ăl"mẹ-rī'ă, *n.* **1.** A province in S. E. Spain; 3,302 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **3.** A town in Leyte, P. I.

al'mer-let, *n.* Ambry. **al'mer-yt.**

alm'esset, *n.* Alms.

al-might'i-ness, 1 ōl-mąit'ī-nĕs; 2 ąl-mīt'ī-nĕs, *n.* Infinite or boundless power; omnipotence: an attribute of God.

Look to God for . . . the strength of his *Almightiness.* F. AND H. L. WAYLAND *Francis Wayland* vol. iii, p. 264. [SH. & CO. 1867.]

al-might'y, 1 ōl-mąit'ī; 2 ąl-mīt'y, *a.* **1.** Able to do all things; having unlimited power or might; omnipotent.

When we would represent to ourselves *almighty* power, we call up some given act of God, say creating or annihilating the universe. MCCOSH *Institutions* pt. ii, bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 186. [C. & BROS. 1869.]

2. [Slang or Satire.] Very great: huge; enormous; extreme; astonishing: used also adverbially; excessively; astonishingly; as, an *almighty* blunder.

Cupid will impose for my neglect
Of his *almighty* dreadful little might.
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act iii, sc. 1.

[< AS. *ealmihtig,* < *eal, eall,* + *mihtig;* see ALL, MIGHTY.]

—the almighty dollar [Slang], money considered as an irresistible power and an object of devotion: in this combination an American phrase, coined by Washington Irving in 1837, altho "*Almighty* Gold" was sung by Ben Jonson.

The *Almighty Dollar,* that great object of universal devotion throughout our land, seems to have no genuine devotees in these peculiar villages. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* p. 40. [G. P. P. 1863.]

—al-might'i-ly, *adv.*— **al-might'y-ship,** *n.*

Al-might'y, *n.* God, as possessing all power: used with the definite article.

al-mi'qui, 1 ąl-mī'kī; 2 ăl-mī'kí, *n.* [Cuba.] A Cuban insectivore (*Solenodon cubanus*), like the Haitian agouti.

Al-mi'ra, 1 ąl-mąi'rə; 2 ăl-mī'ra, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Ar., lofty; a princess.]

al-mi'rah, 1 ąl-mąi'rə; 2 ăl-mī'ra, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A case of drawers or closed shelves; a wardrobe; cabinet. **al-ma'ra†.**

alm'ner†, 1 ūm'nər; 2 ăm'ner, *n.* An almoner.

Al-mo"a-he'dun, 1 ąl-mō"ə-hē'dun; 2 ăl-mō"a-hẹ'dụn, *n.* One of the Almohades.

Al-mo'dad, 1 ąl-mō'dąd; 2 ăl-mō'dăd, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* x, 26.

Al"mo-do'var del Cam'po, 1 ąl"mo-dō'vər del kām'po; 2 ăl"mo-dō'vär dĕl cäm'po. A town in Ciudad Real province, Spain.

Al'mo-hades, 1 ąl'mo-hēdz *or* -hądz; 2 ăl'mo-hădz *or* -hădz, *n. pl.* **1.** Followers of a strictly monotheistic reform among the Moslems of North Africa, founded by Mohammed ibn Tumat (d. 1128). **2.** The Moslem dynasty in North Africa and Spain founded by them, which lasted from 1145 to 1269. **— Al'mo-hade,** *a.* & *n.*

al-moin't, } *n.* Tenure, as by divine right, or by certain
al-moign't, } religious or charitable service.— **frank almoin,** see FRANKALMOIGNE.

Al"Mo-kan'na, 1 ąl"mo-kan'ə; 2 ăl"mo-kăn'a, **Al-Ha'ken ibn At'ta.** A veiled impostor in Khorasan, 8th century; subject of Moore's *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.*

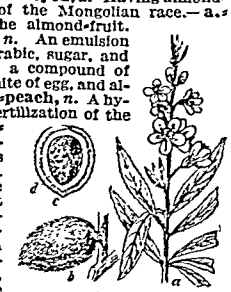
Al'mon, 1 ąl'mən; 2 ăl'mon, *n. Bib. Josh.* xxi, 18. [Heb., hidden.]

al'mond[1], 1 ą̄'- *or* al'mənd; 2 ă'- *or* ăl'mond (XIII), *n.* **1.** The nutlike stone of the fruit of the almond-tree (*Amygdalus communis*), of the rose family. The bitter, sweet, and Jordan almonds are from varieties of this same species.

The more important varieties of almonds grown in the United States are the **California, California Jordan, Chilliense, Commercial, Drake, Eureka Jordan, Golden State, I. X. L., Languedoc, Lassen, Nonpareil, Prolific, St. Joseph,** and **Texas.** Most of these varieties are of California origin and have soft or thin shells.

2. The almond-tree. **3.** Anything resembling an almond in form, as a tonsil, rock-crystal, or ornament. Compare AMYGDALOID. [< OF. *almande,* < LL. *amandola,* < L. *amygdala,* < Gr. *amygdalē,* almond.] **al'mont.**

—African almond, a South-African shrub (*Brabeium stellatifolium*) of the protead family *Proteaceæ,* or its fruit. **—al'mond-cake",** *n.* The residue after almond-oil has been expressed from almonds.— **a.-eyed,** *a.* Having almond-shaped eyes: characteristic of the Mongolian race.— **a.-kernel,** *n.* **1.** The pit of the almond-fruit. **2.** *pl.* The tonsils.— **a.-milk,** *n.* An emulsion of blanched almonds, gum arabic, sugar, and water.— **a. paste** or **butter,** a compound of bitter almonds, rose-water, white of egg, and alcohol: used as a cosmetic.— **a.-peach,** *n.* A hybrid produced by the cross-fertilization of the almond and the peach.— **a.-rock,** *n.* Same as AMYGDALOID.— **a.-stone,** *n.* Same as ALMANDITE.— **a.-tree,** *n. Bot.* The amygdalaceous tree (*Amygdalus communis*) that produces the almond: originally a native of Barbary and Morocco, now widely cultivated throughout the warmer temperate zones of the Old World, and also in California and the southern United States.— **a. tumbler,** one of a prominent variety of the short-faced tumbler-pigeons.— **earth a.,** same as CHUFA.— **Java a.,** a tropical evergreen tree (*Canarium commune*) of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*), or its fruit.— **Jordan a.,** the best variety of almond from Malaga.— **Malabar a.,** a combretaceous tree (*Terminalia catappa*), native in southeastern Asia, bearing drupaceous, one-seeded fruits, edible and well-flavored, and resembling almonds in shape and color.— **paper-shell a.,** a thin-shelled sweet almond of the best commercial grade.— **soft-shell a.,** the common commercial almond not including the paper-shell.— **tropical a.,** the *Terminalia catappa.* —**wild a.,** same as AFRICAN ALMOND.



Almond.
a, branch with flowers; *b,* fruit; *c,* fruit laid open, showing *d,* the stone or "almond."

Al'mond[2], *n.* A town in Portage county, Wis.

al'mond-bur-y, 1 ą̄'mənd-ber-ı *or* ūm'bri; 2 ă'mond-bĕr-y *or* ăm'bry, *n.* A parish in West Riding, Yorkshire, England, cloth-mills.

Al"mon-dib"la-tha'im, 1 ąl"mən-dib"lə-thē'ım; 2 ăl"mon-dib"la-thā'ım, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 46.

al'mon-dine, *n.* Same as ALMANDITE.

al'mond-y, 1 ą̄'mənd-ı; 2 ă'mond-y, *a.* Like or suggesting almonds; as, an *almondy* taste or fragrance.

al'mon-er, 1 ąl'mən-ər *or* ūm'nər; 2 ăl'mon-er *or* ăm'ner, *n.* **1.** An official dispenser of the alms of another; a functionary in a religious or princely establishment. **alm'ner†.** **2.** Any dispenser of bounty or blessings.

Thine *almoner,* the wind, scatters the golden leaves!
LONGFELLOW *Sonnet, Autumn.*

[< OF. *aumoner,* < LL. *eleemosynarius,* < *eleemosyna;* see ALMS.]— **Lord High Almoner** [Eng.], an ecclesiastic, usually a bishop, who dispenses the alms of the sovereign.

al'mon-er-ship, *n.* The office of an almoner.

al'mon-ry, 1 ąl'mən-rı; 2 ăl'mon-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] The storehouse, office, or residence of an almoner; a place where alms are regularly dispensed. **alm'ry†.**

Al-mon'te, *n.* **1.** 1 ąl-mōn'tē; 2 ăl-mōn'te. **Juan Nepomuceno** (1804–[3]/₂1869), a Mexican general; ambassador; dictator. **2.** 1 ąl-mon'tı; 2 ăl-mōn'te. A town in Lanark county, Ontario, Canada.

Al-mo'ra, 1 ąl-mō'rə; 2 ăl-mō'ra, *n.* **1.** A district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India. **2.** Its capital.

Al-mo'ra-vides, 1 ąl-mō'rə-vaıdz; 2 ăl-mō'ra-vıds, *n. pl.* A Moslem dynasty in Africa and Spain in the 11th and 12th centuries which began as a religious revival under Abdallah ibn Yazin, and lasted from 1056 to 1145.

alm'oset, *n.* Alms. **alm'ost† alm'oust†.**

al'most, 1 ōl'mōst; 2 ąl'mōst, *a.* Closely approaching; as, his *almost* indiscretion; an *almost* Christian.

Almost was used as an adjective in early English, and this use has recently been revived, but is not sanctioned by general usage.

al'most, *adv.* Approaching closely to a condition, state, amount, degree, or the like, but not quite reaching it; approximately; very nearly; all but; as, *almost* an acre; *almost* a hundred; *almost* clean.

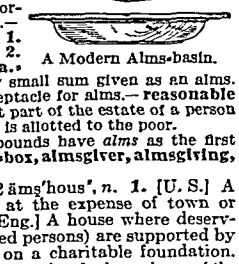
In 1787 many of the best men in the country, such as Washington, Franklin, and Hamilton, had *almost* begun to despair of the new Confederation. BRYCE in *Contemporary Rev.* Jan., 1891, p. 17.

Shakespeare, from his diffusion and influence, has become a German poet *almost* more than any of our native writers. GERVINUS *Shaks. Comment.* tr. by Bunnett, pref., p. 15. [S. E. & CO. 1880.]

[< AS. *ealmæst;* see ALL, MOST.]

alms, 1 ūmz; 2 ămz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** A gift or gifts for the relief of the poor; charitable offerings or service; charity; also, the act of bestowing such gifts or service. **2.** The offerings collected during divine service. **3†.** Tenure, as by or through alms. See ALMOIN. **4†.** A good deed; a charity. [< AS. *ælmesse,* < LL. *eleemosyna,* < Gr. *eleēmosynē,* < *eleos,* pity.]

SYN.: see BENEFACTION; BENEVOLENCE.— **alms'-ba"sin,** *n.* A basin or dish in which the alms are received or presentation upon the altar. **a.-dish†.**— **a.-deed,** *n.* An act of charity.— **a.-drink,** *n.* Remains of any drink, to be given to the poor.— **a.-fee,** *n.* A tax formerly collected for the Pope in England and Ireland, until abolished by Henry VIII.: now a voluntary contribution; Peter's pence; Rome scot.— **a.-folk,** *n.* Paupers; persons supported by charity.— **a.-gate,** *n.* A gate where alms were distributed.— **a.-land,** *n. Eng. Law.* Land held by a religious corporation in frankalmoigne.— **alms'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One supported by charity. **2.** [Rare.] A giver of alms— **a.-penny,** *n.* A penny or very small sum given as an alms. **— a.-pot,** *n.* A beggar's receptacle for alms.— **reasonable a.** (*Eng. Law*), formerly, that part of the estate of a person who has died intestate which is allotted to the poor.


A Modern Alms-basin.

Some self-explaining compounds have *alms* as the first element; as, **alms-bag, alms-box, almsgiver, almsgiving, alms-money,** etc.

alms'house", 1 ūmz'haus"; 2 ămş'hous", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A house where paupers live at the expense of town or county; a poorhouse. **2.** [Eng.] A house where deserving poor people (usually aged persons) are supported by private charity: generally on a charitable foundation.

The poor . . . Crept away to die in the *almshouse,* home of the homeless. LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. ii, v, st. 2.

al"mu-can'tar, 1 ąl'miū-kan'tər; 2 ăl'mū-căn'tar, *n. Astron.* **1.** A circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the horizon; a parallel of altitude. **2.** An instrument floating on mercury and bearing a telescope that points to the same altitude as the instrument is turned: invented by S. C. Chandler. [< F. *almucantarat,* < LL. *almucantarath,* < Ar. *al-muqantarāt,* < *al,* the, + *muqantarāt,* pl. of *muqantarah,* sun-dial, < *qantarah,* bridge.] **al"ma-can'tar†; al"mu-can'ter†.— al"mu-can'tar-staff",** *n. Naut.* An instrument for finding the amplitude of the sun to correct the compass.

al'muce, 1 ąl'miūs; 2 ăl'mūç, *n.* See AMICE[2].

al-mud', 1 ąl-mud'; 2 ąl-mud, *n.* A liquid and dry measure of Turkey, Spain, and some other countries, varying from about 2 to 32 quarts. **al-mude'†.**

al'mug, 1 ąl'mug; 2 ăl'mūg, *n.* [Heb.] A precious wood, perhaps sandalwood, used for the making of harps, psalteries, etc. The *algum* of 2 Chron. ii, 8, is probably a transposition of *almug* of 1 Kings x, 11, tho some authorities have held that they were different trees. **al'mug-tree"†.**

al-mu'ra, 1 ąl-mū'rə; 2 ăl-mų'ra, *n.* Same as ALMIRAH. **al-my'ra†.**

al'mu-ryt, *n.* A pointer on an astrolabe. [horoscope.

al-mu'ten, *n. Astrol.* The most influential planet in one's

al'nage, 1 ąl'[*or* ōl']nıj; 2 ăl'[*or* ąl']nąğ, *n.* **1.** Measurement by the ell, especially official measurement and inspection, as of woolen cloth. **2.** The fee for such measurement or a duty assessed upon it. [< OF. *aulnage,* < *aulner,* measure by the ell, < *alne,* ell, < LL. *alena,* < Goth. *aleina,* ell.]

al'na-ger, 1 ąl'[*or* ōl']nı-jər; 2 ăl'[*or* ąl']na-ğer, *n.* One who measures by the ell; previous to William III., an English revenue officer who inspected woolen cloth. **al'na-gar†; al'ne-a-ger†; aul'na-ger†.— al'na-ger-ship,** *n.*

Al-nasch'ar, 1 ąl-nash'ər *or* -nas'kər; 2 ăl-năsh'ar *or* -năs'car, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights,* a dreamer, the "barber's fifth brother," who buys a basket of glassware the sale of which he dreams shall prove a source of unlimited wealth that will enable him to marry the vizier's daughter. He kicks over the basket and breaks its contents, destroying the means of realizing his hopes Hence, one given to day-dreaming and imagination: formerly applied to Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who planned great literary works which he never carried out.— **Al-nasch'ar-ism,** *n.*

Al-nath't, *n. Astrol.* In the zodiac, the first star in the horns of Aries, hence, the first mansion of the moon.

Al'na-than, 1 ąl'nə-thən; 2 ăl'na-than, *n. Bib* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* viii, 44.

al'ne-in, 1 ąl'nı-in; 2 ăl'ne-In, *n.* A golden-yellow dyestuff found in the alder, beech, and birch. [< L. *alnus,* alder.]

Al"ni-tam', 1 ąl'nı-tām'; 2 ăl'ni-täm', *n. Astron.* A star in the middle of Orion's belt.

Al"ni-ta'mi-an, 1 ąl'nı-tē'mı-ən; 2 ăl'ni-tā'mi-an. **I.** *a.* Designating stars whose spectrum is like that of Alnitam. **II.** *n.* A star of Alnitamian character.

al-no'ite, 1 ąl-nō'ąit; 2 ăl-nō'ít, *n. Mineral.* A variety of melilite basalt rich in biotite, and occurring in dikes associated with nephelite syenite. **al-noe'ite†.**

Al'nus, 1 ąl'nus; 2 ăl'nŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of shrubs or small trees of the birch family (*Betulaceæ*), the alders. **2.** [a-] A shrub of this genus. [< L. *alnus,* alder.]

Aln'wick, 1 an'ık; 2 ăn'ıc, *n.* An ancient town in Northumberland, England; thrice besieged by the Scots.

A-lo'a-dæ, 1 ə-lō'ə-dī; 2 a-lō'a-dē, *n. pl.* The two sons of Iphimedia by Poseidon, viz., Otus and Ephialtes. At the early age of nine years they threatened the Olympian gods with war, attempting to pile Ossa upon Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa. They were destroyed in the island of Naxos. **A-lo'ī-dæ†.** [AS ANAGAP.

a"lo-ba'hay, 1 ą̄"lo-bą̄'hē; 2 ă"lo-bă'hă, *n.* [P. I.] Same

Al"o-ca'si-a, 1 ąl"o-kē'zı-ə *or* -şı-ə; 2 ăl"o-cā'şi-a *or* -zhi-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of tropical East-Indian and Malayan plants of the arum family (*Araceæ*), nearly allied to and sometimes included in *Colocasia,* cultivated in hothouses. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus. [Cor. of COLOCASIA.]

a-lo'chi-a, 1 ə-lō'kı-ə; 2 a-lō'ci-a, *n. Med.* Absence of the lochia. [< A-, not, + LOCHIA[2].]

al'od, a-lo'di-al, a-lo'di-um, etc. Same as ALLOD, etc.

al'oe, 1 al'o; 2 ăl'o, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Aloe.* Some species of aloe furnish a well-known drug (see ALOES), and some species yield a fiber valuable for cordage, etc.

Like the sudden flowering of the *aloe,* after sleeping through a century of suns. HOLLAND *Plain Talks* p. 152. [S. 1866.]

2. [A-] *Bot.* A genus of plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), of warm countries of the Old World. [< AS. *aluwan* (pl.), < L. *aloe,* < Gr. *aloē,* aloe.]

—al'oe-root", *n. Bot.* **1.** The common star-grass (*Aletris farinosa*). **2.** The American wild yam (*Dioscorea villosa*). **— American a.,** the century-plant (*Agave americana*), of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*).— **false a.,** a plant (*Agave virginica*) of the southern United States.— **fetid a.,** the giant lily (*Furcræa gigantea*). See FURCRÆA: GIANT LILY, under LILY.— **golden a.,** the American aloe or century-plant.

A. L. O. E., *abbr.* A Lady of England: pen-name of Charlotte Maria Tucker.

al'oed, 1 al'od; 2 ăl'od, *a.* Flavored or mixed with aloes; bitter: also, shaded or formed by aloes.

al"o-e'da-ry, 1 al'o-ī'də-rı; 2 ăl'o-ē'da-ry, *n.* A compound medicinal drug in which aloes is a principal ingredient. [< Gr. *aloēdarion,* < *aloē,* aloe.] **al"o-e-da'ri-um†.**

al'oes, 1 al'oz; 2 ăl'oş, *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** An intensely bitter resinous substance, consisting of the inspissated juice of the leaves of several species of the aloe. Medicinally its effect is cathartic. **2.** The wood agallochum; aloes-wood.— **al'oes-wood",** *n.* The resinous, odoriferous wood of *Aquilaria agallocha* of Malakka; eaglewood. **— Barbados a.,** a plant of the genus *Aloe* (*A. barbadensis* or *vera*) with shrubby stem, sword-shaped leaves, and yellow flowers, or the drug yielded by it. It is native in America, but has been taken to the Mediterranean region and perhaps elsewhere.— **caballine a.,** horse-aloes. See under HORSE, *n.*

al"o-et'ic, 1 al'o-et'ık; 2 ăl'o-ĕt'ic, *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, like, or derived from the aloe or aloes. **al"o-et'i-cal†.**— **aloetic acid,** a yellow bitter amorphous compound ($C_{14}H_{18}O_7$) formed by treating aloes with nitric acid.

al-o'e-tin, 1 al-ō'ı-tın; 2 ăl-ō'e-tin, *n. Chem.* Aloin.

A-lo'eus, 1 ə-lō'yūs; 2 a-lō'yụs, *n. Myth.* The husband of Iphimedia, whose sons by Poseidon (Otus and Ephialtes) were called *Aloadæ.* **A-lō-eus'†** [Gr.].

al'oe-wood", 1 al'o-wud"; 2 ăl'o-wo͝od", *n.* A West-Indian shrub of the genus *Cordia,* having white flowers.

a-loft', 1 ə-lôft'; 2 a-lôft', *adv.* **1.** In or to a high or higher place or position; in or into the air, on high; high up.

And ever *aloft* on the palace roof the old banner of England blew. TENNYSON *Defence of Lucknow* st. 7.

2. *Naut.* At or to the masthead or any of the higher parts of a ship's rigging. [ME. *aloft, on lofte,* < Ice. *ā lopt,* aloft, in the air, < *ā,* on, in, + *lopt,* air.]

—lay aloft (*Naut.*), a command ordering sailors to their stations in the rigging.

a-loft', *prep.* [Archaic.] On top of; above; on.

a-lo'gi-a, 1 ə-lō'jı-ə; 2 a-lō'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Inability to speak correctly, usually accompanied by mental defectiveness, and due to cerebral disorder: aphasia caused by ideational defect. [L., < Gr. *alogia,* < *a-* priv. + *logos,* reason.] **al'o-gy†.**

A-lo'gi-an, 1 ə-lō'jı-ən; 2 a-lō'gi-an, *n.* [AL'O-GI, 1 al'o-jaı, 2 ăl'o-ğī, *or* -ANS, 1 -ənz; 2 -anş, *pl.*] *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of the 2d and 3d centuries that rejected the doctrine that Jesus is the Logos, and denied the authenticity of the Fourth Gospel and the Apocalypse. [< LL. *Alogiani,* < Gr. *a-* priv. + *logos,* word.]

a-log'i-cal, 1 ə-loj'ı-kəl; 2 a-lŏğ'i-cal, *a.* Not logical; not having the marks of logical or illogical process: applied to mental processes genetically earlier than thought (as perception) or different from thought (as feeling).

al"o-go-tro'phi-a, 1 al"o-go-trō'fı-ə; 2 ăl"o-ğo-trō'fi-a, *n. Pathol* Irregular and disproportionate nutrition, particularly of the bones producing distortion or deformity, as in rickety persons [< Gr. *alogos* (< *a-* priv. + *logos,* reason), unreasonable, + *trophē* nourishment, < *trephō,* nourish.] **al"o-got'ro-phy†.** [in Cebú, P. I.

A"lo-guin'san, 1 ą"lo-gwın'sən; 2 ă"lo-ğwin'săn, *n.* A town

al'o-gy, 1 al'o-jı; 2 ăl'o-ğy, *n.* **1.** Alogia. **2†.** Unreasonableness of behavior senselessness.

a-lo'ha, 1 ą-lō'hə 2 ă-lō'hă, *n.* [Hawaii.] Love: used also as a salutation equivalent to "good morning," "good-by."

A-lo'hes, 1 ə-lō'hīz; 2 a-lō'hẹş *n Bib.* (Douai).

al'oid, 1 al'eid; 2 ăl'ŏid, *a.* Resembling aloes. [< ALOE + -OID.]

al'o-in, 1 al'o-in; 2 ăl'o-In, *n. Therap.* A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{18}O_7$) obtained from aloes and forming its purgative principle.

When derived from Barbados aloes it is called *barbaloin;* from Natal aloes, *nataloin;* from Socotrine aloes, *socaloin;* and from Zanzibar aloes, *zanzaloin.*

al-o'et-in†; al'o-ine†.

a-lo'ja, 1 ä-lō'hä; 2 ä-lō'hä, *n.* A spiced liquor consisting of honey diluted with water.

al'o-man"cy, *n.* Same as HALOMANCY.

A"lom-bra'do, *n.* [Sp.] See ALUMBRADO.

a'lon, 1 ä'lon; 2 ä'lôn, *n. pl.* [P. I.] Waves: a Tagalog term.

a-lone', 1 ə-lōn'; 2 a-lōn', *adv.* & *a.* **1.** Apart from others; without any aid or company; sharing with no other; single; solitary; as, he walks his way *alone.* **2.** By extension, without any equal; with no competitor; unique; unparalleled.

They say he is a very man, per se, And stands *alone.*
SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act. i, sc. 2.

3. Excluding all others; only; solely: sometimes attributively before the noun; as, he *alone* survived; the *alone* source of wisdom.

The use of *alone* in the sense of *sole* or *only*, as a prepositive qualifying a noun, common in the 16th and 17th centuries, is now rare.

There's life *alone* in duty done, And rest *alone* in striving.
WHITTIER *The Drovers* st. 1.

[ME. *al one,* ALL ONE.]

Syn.: see SOLITARY.— **let"-a-lone',** *a.* Neglecting or refraining; as, a *let-alone* policy.— **to let or leave a.,** to let be; keep back or withdraw from; refrain from having to do with.— **a-lone'ly†,** *adv.* & *a.*— **a-lone'ness,** *n.*

a-long'[1], 1 ə-lōŋ'; 2 a-lông' (XIII), *adv.* **1.** Over or through length in time or space; onward: said of progressive motion, often of motion parallel with something, and in this sense usually with *by;* as, to go *along* down the road; a brook running *along by* the hedge; the years glide swiftly *along.*

An instinct bears *along,*
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong
LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 4.

2. At points extending through or over the length (of anything); by the side; near: often with *by;* as, the grasses grew *along by* the brookside. **3.** In company, conjunction, or association, either as going or being with another: usually followed by *with;* as, he takes his valise *along;* consider this truth *along with* that.

I like this in [John] Bull, . . . for he makes you take England *along with* you.
LOWELL *Fireside Travels* p. 237. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

4. [Archaic.] At full length; lengthwise; as, "Under yond' yew-trees lay thee all *along*." SHAKESPEARE *Rom. and Jul.* act v, sc. 3; "Saul fell straightway all *along* on the earth." *1 Sam.* xxviii, 20. **5†.** (1) In full. (2) Afar.

— **all along** [Colloq.], all the time throughout a course or period; as, I knew it *all along.*— **get a.** [Colloq.], go; get out of the way.— **to get a.,** to fare; make progress; succeed; as, he *gets along* well: the American form of the English phrase *to get on.*— **to hitch a.,** to move along on a seat without rising; as, can you *hitch a'ong* a little?

a-long'[2], *adv.* [Prov. or Colloq.] By reason; on account; because: used in the prepositional phrase *along of* (formerly *along on*), and sometimes shortened to *long;* as, this is all *along of* his meddling; 'twas *long of* you I came. [< AS. *gelang,* < *ge-* (A-, together) + *lang,* long.]

a-long', *prep.* **1.** Through or over the length of; on the line of; in the direction of; as, the ship sailed *along* the coast; an electric shock runs *along* the nerve.

The love that leads the willing spheres
Along the unending track of years.
BRYANT *Song of the Sower* st. 10.

2. At points extending through or over the length of; in or by the course of; by the side of; throughout: said of space or time; as, the trees grow *along* the road; *along* his life were scattered many blessings. [< AS. *and-lang,* < *and-* + *lang;* see A-, against, and LONG.]

a-long'ships, *adv.* [Rare.] In line with the length of a ship.

a-long'shore", 1 ə-lōŋ'shōr"; 2 a-lông'shōr", *adv.* Along the shore, either on the water or on the land.— **a-long'-shore"man,** *n.* See LONGSHOREMAN.

a-long'side", 1 ə-lōŋ'sīd"; 2 a-lông'sīd", *adv.* **1.** Close to the side; along the side; at the side (of something, as a ship), as merchandise to be delivered on a wharf for shipment by an outgoing vessel. **2.** Side by side.

a-long'side", *prep.* Side by side with; beside.

a-longst', 1 ə-lōŋst'; 2 a-lôngst', *adv.* & *prep.* [Archaic.] **1.** Along. **2.** *Naut.* Moored head and stern in mid-stream.

al"on-sen'ël, 1 al'on-sen'el; 2 äl"ôn-sĕn'ĕl, *n.* An astringent shrub (*Cowania mexicana*) of the rose family, common in Utah, and highly valued as a styptic in hemorrhages.

A-lon'so-a, 1 ə-lon'so-ə; 2 a-lôn'so-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of attractive scrophulariaceous shrubs and herbs, natives of the Andean region of tropical America. About 11 species and varieties are cultivated in hothouses.

A-lon'zo, 1 ə-lon'zo; 2 a-lôn'zo, *n.* Same as ALPHONSO.

a-loof', 1 ə-lūf'; 2 a-lōōf', *n.* The alewife.

a-loof', *adv.* **1.** Intentionally at a distance; not in sympathy with or desiring to associate with others; apart; away; as, to stand *aloof.* **2†.** *Naut.* Windward. [< A-, on, + D. *loef;* see LOOF[1].]

Syn.: afar, apart, away, by oneself, separately. See APART; DISTANT.— Ant.: close, near, together.— Prep.: *from.*

a-loof', *prep.* [Rare.] Apart or separate from; as, *aloof* the crowd.— **a-loof'ness,** *n.* The state of being or keeping aloof; distance; indifference.

a-lop', 1 ə-lop'; 2 a-lôp', *adv.* Drooping or hanging over on one side; as, the hayricks were all *alop.*

al"o-pe'ci-a, 1 al'o-pī'shi-ə *or* -si-ə; 2 äl"o-pē'shi-a *or* -çi-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A skin-disease of several varieties, causing loss of hair, or baldness, and sometimes loss of the nails. **2.** Baldness. [L., < Gr. *alōpekia,* fox-mange, < *alōpēx* (*alōpek-*), fox.] **al'o-pe-cy†.— alopecia areata,** circumscribed patches of baldness occasioned by the fungus *Microsporon audouini.*— **al'o-pe"cist,** *n.* One who gives treatment for alopecia or baldness.

Al"o-pe-ci'i-dæ, 1 al'o-pi-saī'i-dī; 2 äl'o-pe-çī'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Alopiidæ.* **Al"o-pe'ci-as,** *n.* (t. g.) — **al"o-pe'cian,** *n.*— **al"o-pe'ci-id,** *n.*— **al"o-pe'ci-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

al"o-pe'coid, 1 al'o-pī'koid; 2 äl'o-pē'cŏid. **I.** *a.* Resembling the fox; vulpine: said of a series of canine carnivores without frontal air-sinuses, including the fox, etc. **II.** *n.* A fox-like carnivore. [< Gr. *alōpēx,* fox, + *eidos,* form.]

Al"o-pe-cu'rus, 1 al'o-pi-kiū'rus; 2 äl'o-pe-cū'rŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of grasses, the foxtail grasses. See FOXTAIL, 2. [< Gr. *alōpekouros,* < *alōpēx* (*alōpek-*), fox, + *oura,* tail.]

a-lop'e-ke, 1 ə-lop'i-kī; 2 ə-lōp'e-kē, *n.* A head-dress of ancient Thrace, made of fox-fur.

Al"o-pi'i-dæ, 1 al'o-pai'i-dī; 2 äl'o-pī'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of sharks with an excessively long tail; the threshers.

A-lo'pi-as, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *alōpekias,* shark, < *alōpēx,* fox, shark.]— **a-lo'pi-id,** *n.*— **a-lo'pi-oid,** *a.* [Spain.

A-lo'ra, 1 ə-lō'rə; 2 ä-lō'rä, *n.* A town in Malaga province.

A-lo'rang, 1 ə-lō'raŋ; 2 ä-lō'räng, *n.* A town in Misamis district, Mindanao, P. I.

a-lor'cic, 1 ə-lōr'sik; 2 a-lôr'çic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from aloes; as, *alorcic* acid ($C_9H_{10}O_3$). [< ALOE + ORCIN.] **al"or-cin'ic†.**

a-lor'ing, 1 ə-lōr'iŋ; 2 a-lôr'ing, *n. Fort.* A passage or gangway; a footpath shielded by the parapet. [< F. *aller,* go; see ALLEY.]

a-lo'sa, 1 ə-lō'sə; 2 a-lō'sa, *n.* [L.] *Zool.* The shad, or [A-] the genus typified by the shad.

a-lose'†, *vt.* To praise.

a-lose', 1 ə-lōs'; 2 a-lōs', *n.* A shad; especially, the alice-shad. [F., < L. *alosa.*]

A'lost, 1 ä'lōst; 2 ä'lôst, *n.* A town in N. E. Belgium.

A'loth, 1 ä'loth; 2 ä'lôth, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 16.

al"ou-atte', 1 al'ū-at'; 2 äl'u-ät', *n.* [F.] The howler. **al'-ou-ate†; al"ou-at'ta†.**

a-lou'chi, 1 ə-lū'chi; 2 a-lu'chi, *n.* Acouchi-resin. **a-lu'chit.**

a-loud', 1 ə-laud'; 2 a-loud', *adv.* **1.** With ordinary strength of voice; audibly: opposed to *in a whisper.*

Bondage is hoarse, and may not speak *aloud.*
SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act ii, sc. 2.

2. With a loud voice or noise; loudly; as, to shout *aloud.* **3.** Using the voice; out loud: opposed to *silently;* as, did you read *aloud?* [< A-, on, + LOUD.]

Syn.: audibly, clamorously, loudly, noisily, obstreperously, sonorously, vociferously. One reads *aloud* so as to make the reading audible to any listener who may be near at hand; he calls *aloud* so as to be heard at a distance. Thus the word ranges in meaning from that which is just audible to that which is clamorous, noisy, etc.— Ant.: inaudibly, quietly, silently, softly.

a"lou-ette', 1 a'lū-et'; 2 ä'lu-ĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A lark; specif., in Canada and Louisiana, the horned lark (*Otocoris alpestris*). **2.** A mechanism composed of several mirrors, which, while revolving, reflect a ray of light, in order to produce sleep by wearying the eyes.

a-low'[1], 1 ə-lō'; 2 a-lō', *adv.* In or to a low or lower position; below: opposed to *aloft:* archaic, nautical, or poetical.

Floating of the film aloft, Fluttering of the leaves *alow.*
JEAN INGELOW *Lily and Lute* pt. ii, st. 9.

a-low'[2], 1 ə-lau'; 2 a-low', *adv.* [Scot.] In a blaze; on fire.

a-lowe'†,

a-lowe'[1], *v.* To allow.

al"ox-an'thin, 1 al'ekz-an'thin; 2 äl'ŏks-ăn'thin, *n. Chem.* An oxidation product of barbaloin and socaloin.

Al"o-ys'i-a, 1 al'o-is'i-ə; 2 äl'o-ys'i-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A monotypic genus now included in *Lippia. A. citr'odora,* now *Lippia citriodora,* is the lemon-verbena. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus; hence, the lemon-verbena. [< Maria *Louisa* Theresa, wife of Charles IV. of Spain.]

Al"o-ys'i-us, 1 al'o-is'[*or* -ish']i-us; 2 äl'o-ys'[*or* -ysh']i-ŭs, **St. Louis Gonzaga** (3/11568–9/11591). Patron saint of colleges; his feast is June 21.

alp[1], 1 alp; 2 älp, *n.* **1.** (1) [A-] *pl.* A range of lofty mountains of central Europe.

The absolute solitude, the intense stillness of the upper *Alps* is most impressive. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* ch. 8, p. 227. [T. & F. 1866.]

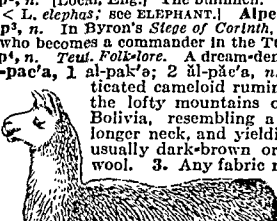
(2) Any peak of this range. (3) In Switzerland, a range of pasture-land on a mountain-slope. **2.** A lofty mountain or mountain-peak. **3.** A huge barrier or obstacle. [< F. *Alpes,* < L. *Alpes,* the Alps; cp. Gael. *alp,* high mountain.]

alp[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] The bullfinch. [< AS. *ylp,* elephant, < L. *elephas;* see ELEPHANT.] **Alpet.**

Alp[3], *n.* In Byron's *Siege of Corinth,* a renegade Christian who becomes a commander in the Turkish army.

alp[4], *n.* *Teut. Folk-lore.* A dream-demon; nightmare. [S.]

al-pac'a, 1 al-pak'ə; 2 äl-păc'a, *n.* **1.** A semi-domesticated cameloid ruminant (*Lama pacos*) of the lofty mountains of Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, resembling a sheep, but with a longer neck, and yielding a long fine wool, usually dark-brown or black. **2.** Alpaca-wool. **3.** Any fabric made of or in imitation of alpaca-wool; esp., a very light cotton- and -wool fabric with hard, shiny surface; also, a garment made of such material; as, I wore my *alpaca* for the drive. **4.** An alloy of plated nickel. [Sp., < Ar. *al,* the, + Peru. *paco,* name of the animal.]


The Alpaca. 1/25

al-pag'a, 1 al-pag'ə; 2 äl-păg'a, *n.* A French dress-goods made in a common plain-weaving harness-loom, having for its texture a cotton warp and a long-staple wool filling: distinguished from *alpaca.*

al"par-ga'ta, 1 al'par-gā'tə; 2 äl'pär-gä'tä, *n.* [Sp.] A sandal-like shoe having a sole of plaited hemp or rush, worn by the Chinese and by Spanish peasants and Filipinos.

al"par-ga'te†.

Alp"-Ar-slan', 1 alp'-ar-slān'; 2 älp'-är-slän', *n.* A Seljuk sultan (1029–12/31072) who conquered the Byzantines, and hence styled his dynasty "Roman."

al"pa-so'tes, 1 äl'pa-sō'tēs; 2 äl'pä-sō'tęs, *n.* The Mexican tea (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*).

al'pay, 1 äl'pē; 2 äl'pā, *n* [P. I.] A timber-tree (*Nephelium glabrum*). See NEPHELIUM. **a-lu-pag'†.**

al'pen, 1 al'pen; 2 äl'pēn, *a.* [Rare.] Alpine.

Al-pe'na, 1 al-pī'nə; 2 äl-pē'na, *n.* **1.** A county in N. E. Michigan; 580 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

al'pen-glow", 1 al'pen-glō"; 2 äl'pĕn-glō", *n. Meteor.* The rosy light of the rising or setting sun, seen on the Alps or other mountains; specif., the reappearance of the sunset colors on a mountain summit sometimes observed after the original colors have faded; also, a similar phenomenon preceding the regular coloration at sunrise.

al'pen-horn", 1 al'pen-hōrn"; 2 äl'pĕn-hôrn", *n.* A long, slightly curved, very sonorous horn, used by cowherds on the Alps, formerly by Swiss soldiers, and orchestrally. **alp'-horn"†.**

al'pen-stock", 1 al'pen-stok"; 2 äl'pĕn-stŏk", *n.* A long, pointed staff or pole, shod with iron, and sometimes provided with a hook or the like: used by mountain-climbers, especially on the Alps.

Steam has usurped the place of the *alpen-stock* on the Rhigi.
HOLLAND *Every-day Topics, Personal Development.* [S. 1884.]

al'pine-stock"†.— al'pen-stock"er, *n.*

Alpes"-Ma"ri"times', 1 alp'-ma'ri'tim'; 2 älp'-mä'ri'tĭm', *n.* A department in S. France; 1,443 sq. m.; capital, Nice.

al-pes'trait, *a.* Alpine. [climber of alps.

al-pes'tri-an, 1 al-pes'tri-ən; 2 äl-pĕs'tri-an, *n.* A

al-pes'trine, 1 al-pes'trin; 2 äl-pĕs'trin, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or growing on mountain heights below the limit of forest-growth; subalpine. **2.** [Rare.] Alpine. [< LL. *alpestris,* < L. *Alpes,* Alps.]

Alph, 1 alf; 2 älf, *n.* A sacred river of Xanadu mentioned in Coleridge's *Kubla Khan.*

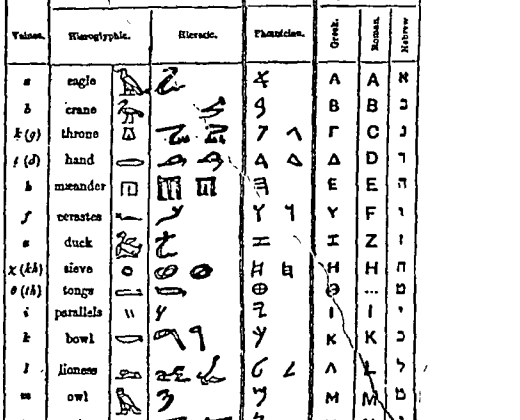
Alph., *abbr.* Alphonse.

al'pha, 1 al'fə; 2 äl'fa, *n.* **1.** The first letter in the **al'fa[2],** Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English A, a. See A; ALPHABET. **2.** Hence, the beginning, first, or chief of anything. Compare OMEGA.

In chemistry, *alpha* (α) is used attributively to indicate: (1) One or the first of two or more isomeric compounds; the other isomers being designated by beta (β), gamma (γ), etc. (2) A compound containing an atom or group in a special position; also, a substituted group or atom in such a position: other positions being indicated by beta (β), gamma (γ), etc. In organic acids *alpha* designates that the substituted atom or group is attached to the same carbon atom as is the carboxyl group: the succeeding carbon atoms along the chain, in the direction away from the carboxyl, being indicated by beta (β), gamma (γ), etc. For other examples, see NAPHTHALENE, NAPHTHOL, etc.

3. *Astron.* A symbol or one of the chief stars in a constellation, commonly the brightest star; as, *alpha* Tauri. **4.** [A-] A hypothetical body, to which, altho it is not itself absolutely at rest, the motion of all other bodies, especially when in rotation, may be referred. The hypothesis was devised to reconcile Leibnitz's theory of the relativity of space with the seeming absoluteness of rotary motion: so called by Carl Neumann. [L., < Gr. *alpha,* < Heb. *'aleph,* ox.] — **alpha rays,** same as OBSCURE RAYS.— **the a. and omega,** both the first and the last; beginning and end; the sum total: used of Christ, *Rev.* i, 8.

al'pha-bet, 1 al'fə-bet; 2 äl'fa-bĕt, *n.* **1.** A series of **al'fa-bet[2],** symbols indicating sounds. (1) *Philol.* The letters that constitute collectively the elements of written language, arranged in an order fixed by usage; as *a, b, c, d,* etc.; as, the English *alphabet.*



Egyptian and Semitic Alphabets, and their later Equivalents. (From *The Alphabet,* by Isaac Taylor. [E. P. & CO. 1890.])

The hieroglyphics are taken from the monuments; the hieratic characters from the Papyrus Prisse; the Semitic characters from the Moabite Stone.

The alphabets of different nations vary in number of letters. The Arabic alphabet has 28 letters, Armenian 38, Coptic 32, Dutch 26, English 26, French 25, Georgian 39, German 26, Greek 24, Hebrew 22, Italian 21, Latin 23, Persian (Parsi or Zend) 45, Russian 35 Sanskrit 49, Slavonic 40, Spanish 27 (reckoning the digraphs *ch, ll,* and *rr*), Syriac 22. The Chinese have no alphabet, but about 20,000 syllabic characters. The Japanese syllabary consists of seventy-two syllabic sounds, to express which forty-eight characters are employed.

It was at one time supposed that the alphabet was invented by the Phenicians and that the names and ideograms representing the various letters were phonetically and graphically descriptive of certain objects chosen by them as symbols, but recent inquiry in this direction has tended rather to unsettle than to confirm this theory. In 1859 Emmanuel de Rougé put forward a theory that the Phenician characters were derived from the Egyptian hieratic symbols, as evidenced by the Papyrus Prisse, an Egyptian document written probably as early as 2000 B. C. and possibly much earlier. His theories were adopted by many scholars, but were somewhat weakened by the discovery at Tel-el-Amarna (1887–1888) of the cuneiform tablets containing the Asiatic correspondence of Amenophis IV., written in Syria about 1375 B. C., which indicates that cuneiform characters were in use at that time among the Phenicians and other Semitic peoples and that Babylonian was then apparently the language of international communication. This theory has been developed by Delitzsch (1897) and Peiser (1900). The objection may be brought against this and the Egyptian hieratic derivation that the characters are at least 1,000 and very possibly 2,000 years older than the earliest Phenician inscriptions of which we have any record. Professor Flinders Petrie has suggested that a signary or sign-system (whether alphabetic, hieroglyphic, or syllabic is uncertain) was in use about the Mediterranean littoral from an extremely early date, and that from the multiplicity of signs thus gradually formed the later alphabet was selected and grouped by the Phenicians. More light may be shed upon this discussion when the early systems of writing which have been discovered

on the island of Crete are better understood. The evidence now at hand in this connection seems to support the theory of de Rouge, and Arthur J. Evans and other scholars who know most of the Cretan inscriptions are of the opinion that the Minoan pictographs are in many cases identical with Egyptian hieroglyphs and that some of the pictographs found in the Cretan inscriptions are the prototypes of the Greco-Phenician letters. The Greeks probably adopted the Phenician alphabet about 1000–800 B. C., prior to their great colonizing movement, which carried it far and wide along the Mediterranean coasts. They made no change in the names or order of the letters, but altered the values, transforming the four Semitic breathings into vowels, modifying the spirant *vau* into the fifth (*u*), and adopting the sibilant *zayin* for the double consonant *zeta* (*dz*). *samech* for *xi* (*x*), and *shin* for the simple *s*. Some supplementary sounds were added to this alphabet, which underwent many local variations and finally crystallized into the form familiar to us in the Greek classics by the disuse of *vau* (*digamma*), the invention of ω for the long *o* sound, η for the long *e* sound, etc. At first the Greeks wrote from right to left, the Phenician plan, then alternately from right to left and from left to right, after the manner of a man plowing, from which the name of *boustrophēdon* (ox-turning) was derived. The laws of Solon were written in this fashion, which was superseded in the fifth century by the left-to-right method, now practically universal among Occidental nations. Through the Dorian Greeks of Cumæ and Sicily the alphabet was brought to Italy, where it again underwent much modification. At this time it had not yet received the addition of Ψ and Ω, still retained *vau* and *koppa*, and consisted of twenty-four letters. The Latin alphabet kept the Phenician *kaph* and *koph* (*k* and *q*) and dropped the three letters θ, φ and χ, as it required no aspirate sounds. *Zeta* also was soon dropped, being replaced by the new letter, *g*, a modification of *c*, which seems to have served for both the *k* and *g* sounds, and with the twenty-one letters thus obtained the Latin alphabet continued until it was applied to the languages of western Europe, through the spread of Roman conquests. The five additional letters which make up the twenty-six of the modern English alphabet arose from the development of *i* into *j*, of *u* into *w*, *v*, and *y*, and the addition of *z*. The only modern European language which does not derive its alphabet in this way is the Russian, which takes its characters from the Byzantine Greek of the 9th century, with additions by Cyril and others, to cover Slavonic sounds, up to the number of thirty-five letters.

The only word that is formed of mere letters is '*Alphabet*' . . . . the English A B C. MÜLLER *Science of Language* second series, lect. ii, p. 87. [S. 1875.]

The *alphabets* of modern Europe are derived from the Greek. . . . The Greek alphabet, in turn, is derived from the Phœnician. *New Internat. Encyc.* vol. i, p. 392.

(2) Any system of symbols or signs representing letters, syllables, words, or phrases; as, a shorthand or a deaf-and-dumb *alphabet*. See TELEGRAPHY; STENOGRAPHY; DEAF-AND-DUMB ALPHABET, under DEAF. 2. The simplest elements or rudiments of anything; as, to master the *alphabet* of mathematics.

And in life's lengthened *alphabet* what used to be
To our eires X Y Z is to us A B C.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 2, st. 3.

3†. An index, list, or series. [< LL. *alphabetum*, < Gr. *alphabētos*, < *alpha* (see ALPHA) + *bēta* (< Phen. *beth*), the letter *b* in Greek.] — **al'pha-bet-block",** *n.* One of a set of children's blocks bearing the letters of the alphabet. — **a. method,** a method of teaching reading by separating words into their alphabetic and phonetic equivalents. — **Brahmi a.,** an alphabet of Semitic origin consisting of straight lines which hang below the line instead of resting upon it: probably the oldest East-Indian alphabet known. — **Grantha a.,** the southern Dravidian alphabet employed for Sanskrit editions of the Tamil Brahmans' holy writings. — **hand a.,** the deaf-and-dumb alphabet. — **Irish a.,** the alphabet adapted from the Latin by the early natives of Britain and still used in the writing and printing of Erse. — **Latin a.,** same as ROMAN ALPHABET. — **Lepsius a.,** an alphabet devised by Karl R. Lepsius for scientifically reducing unwritten languages. **standard a.†.** — **Roman a.,** the alphabet in use among most European and all American nations, adopted or derived from that used by the Romans. A special monkish form of it, the **Gothic,** is in use in Germany, Denmark, and Norway. — **telegraphic a.,** one of the various alphabets used in telegraphy. See TELEGRAPH. — **al'pha-bet,** *tr.* To alphabetize. — **al"pha-bet-a'ri-an,** *n.* **1.** One learning his alphabet; a novice. **2.** One who devises an alphabet, or makes a special study of alphabets.

al"pha-bet'ic, } 1 al'fa-bet'ik; 2 ăl'fa-bĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of
al"fa-bet'ic[s], } or pertaining to an alphabet; having or expressed by an alphabet; as, *alphabetic* development.

Cadmus, about B. C. 1519, introduced *alphabetic* writing into Greece. TYTLER *Elements Gen. Hist.* pt. i, § 5, p. 21. [BELL 1875.]

2. Alphabetical.

al"pha-bet'i-cal, } 1 al'fa-bet'i-kal; 2 ăl'fa-bĕt'i-cal, *a.*
al"fa-bet'i-cal[s], } **1.** Arranged or having the contents arranged in the order of the letters of the alphabet, as in an index or dictionary: said of collections or arrangements of words; as, an *alphabetical* catalog.

I have digested in an *alphabetical* order all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain. SWIFT. [E.]

2. Alphabetic. — **al"pha-bet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

al"pha-bet'ics, 1 al'fa-bet'iks; 2 ăl'fa-bĕt'ics, *n.* The science of the representation of language by written characters or other signs; the study of the origin and growth of alphabets. — **al"pha-bet'i-form,** *a.* Resembling an alphabet; having the form of letters.

al'pha-bet-ism, 1 al'fa-bet-izm; 2 ăl'fa-bĕt-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Representation of speech by letters. **2.** The use of certain letters of the alphabet as a signature or pseudonym, as X Y Z.

al'pha-bet-ist, *n.* A student or deviser of alphabets.

al'pha-bet-ize, } 1 al'fa-bet-aiz; 2 ăl'fa-bĕt-ĭz, *vt.*
al'fa-bet-ize[s], } [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To arrange in alphabetical order; as, to *alphabetize* an index. **2.** To express by alphabetical symbols. **al'pha-bet-i-se†.** — **al"pha-bet-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.* — **al'pha-bet-iz"er,** *n.*

Al-phe'l-dæ, 1 al-fi'i-di; 2 ăl-fē'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of polycarpidean macrurans having a prawn-like body with the anterior limbs unsymmetrical, the claw and penultimate joint on one side being very large. **Al-phe'us,** *n.* (1. g.) [< L. *Alpheus*, < Gr. *Alpheios*, river in Peloponnesus.] — **al-phe'id,** *n.* — **al-phe'oid,** *a.*

al-phen'ic, 1 al-fen'ik; 2 ăl-fĕn'ic, *n.* White barley-sugar, used as a remedy for colds and hoarseness. [< F. *alphénic*, < Ar. *al-fānīd*, < *al*, the, + Per. *fānīd*, refined sugar.] **al-phen'ik†; al-phen'ix†.**

Al-phe'us†, 1 al-fi'us; 2 ăl-fē'ŭs, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A river-god, enamored of Arethusa. **2.** A river in ancient Peloponnesus: fabled to communicate with the fountain Arethusa in Ortygia: now **Rouphia.** **Al-phæ'us†; Al-phe-os'†** [Gr.]. — **Al-phe'an,** *a.*

Al'phe-us', 1 al'fi-us; 2 ăl'fe-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Al"phée',** 1 al'fē', 2 ăl'fē'; G. **Al-phe'us,** 1 al-fē'us, 2 ăl-fē'ŭs. **2.** Father of James the Less. *Matt.* x, 3. [Heb., exchange.]

al"phi-to-mor'phous, 1 al'fi-to-mōr'fus; 2 ăl'fi-to-môr'fŭs, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Like barley-meal: said of some microscopic parasitic fungi. [< Gr. *alphiton*, barley, + *morphē*, form.]

al'phold, 1 al'fōld, 2 ăl'fōld, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like alphus; resembling the white leprosy. [< ALPHUS + -OID.]

al'phol, 1 al'fōl *or* -fel; 2 ăl'fōl *or* -fŏl, *n. Chem.* A reddish-white crystalline powder ($C_{17}H_{12}O_3$) used as an antiseptic. [< ALPHA, 3, + *-ol* in ALCOHOL.]

al-phon'sin, 1 al-fon'sin; 2 ăl-fŏn'sin, *n.* A three-armed forceps for extracting bullets from wounds, invented by Alphonso Ferri about 1552. **al-fon'sin†.**

Al-phon'sine, *a.* Of or pertaining to any one named Alphonso; as, the *Alphonsine* tables, astronomical tables compiled under Alphonso X. of Castile (1252).

Al-phon'sist, 1 al-fon'sist; 2 ăl-fŏn'sist, *n.* One who upheld Alfonso XII. of Spain in opposition to the Carlist and Republican parties. — **Al-phon'sism,** *n.*

Al-phon'so, 1 al-fen'so *or* -zo; 2 ăl-fŏn'so *or* -şo, *n.* A masculine personal name. Dan. G. **Al'fons,** 1 ēl'fons, 2 ăl'fŏns; F. **Al"phonse',** 1 al'fōns', 2 ăl'fŏns'; It. **Al-fon'so,** 1 al-fōn'so, 2 ăl-fŏn'so; L. **Al-phon'sus,** 1 al-fen'sus, 2 ăl-fŏn'sŭs; Pg. **Af-fon'so,** 1 a-fen'so, 2 ă-fŏn'so; Sp. **Al-fon'so,** 1 al-fōn'so, 2 ăl-fŏn'so, **A-lon'so,** 1 a-lōn'so, 2 ă-lŏn'so. See ALFONSO. [Teut., ready; willing; eager for battle.]

al-pho'sis, 1 al-fō'sis; 2 ăl-fō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Albinism.

al'pho-zone, 1 al'fo-zōn; 2 ăl'fo-zōn, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_8H_9O_8$), derived from succinic anhydrid and disuccinic peroxid, and used as a germicide. **al'pho-gen†.**

al'phus, 1 al'fus; 2 ăl'fŭs, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* A cutaneous disease characterized by white patches with red margins; noncontagious leprosy, common in Arabia. **al'phos†.**

al'phyl, 1 al'fil; 2 ăl'fyl, *n. Org. Chem.* One of the univalent fragrant hydrocarbon radicals. [< ALKYL + PHENYL.] — **al'phy-late,** *tr. Chem.* To introduce an aromatic radical into (an organic compound).

al'pi-gene, 1 al'pi-jin; 2 ăl'pi-ĝēn, *a.* Produced or growing in alpine regions. [< L. *Alpes*, Alps, + -GENE.]

Al"pi-ma-lay'an, 1 al'pi-ma-lē'an; 2 ăl'pi-ma-lā'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the great mountain chain of Eurasia, including the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Himalayas.

The principal mountain system of Eurasia, for which I suggest the name of *Alpimalayan* chain. G. F. BECKER *U. S. Geol. Survey, 1888* p. 453. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1889.]

Al'pine, 1 al'pin *or* -pain; 2 ăl'pin *or* -pīn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Alps. **2.** [a-] Like the Alps; lofty and towering; as, *alpine* heights; *alpine* barriers. **3.** [a-] *Biol.* Of or inhabiting a mountain region above the limits of forest-growth. **4.** [a-] *Anthrop.* Designating a European racial type found in the Alps and adjacent districts east and west, and marked by medium height, broad, short skull and face, brown hair, strong nose, full chin, and grayish-blue eyes. See ARVERNIAN; CELTO-SLAVIC; SARMATIAN. [< L. *Alpinus*, < *Alpes*, Alps.]

— **Alpine granite,** see PROTOGIN. — **al'pine-ly,** *adv.* — **al'pine-ry,** *n.* A place set apart for alpine plants, as in a garden. — **al'pine-stock",** *n.* An alpenstock. — **al'pi-nist,** *n.* An alpestrian; a climber of alps.

al'pine[1], *n.* **1.** A French textile fabric of silk warp-texture and merino-wool filling, both systems of threads being interlaced with a common twill-weave. **al'-phinet.** **2.** A hat of soft felt like those worn in the Alps.

Al'pine[2], *n.* **1.** A county in California; 755 sq. m.; county-seat, Markleeville. **2.** A town in Talladega county, Ala.

Al"pi'ni', 1 al'pi'ni'; 2 ăl'pi'nī', *n. pl.* A body of Italian troops especially trained for Alpine or mountain warfare.

Al-pin'i-a, 1 al-pin'i-a; 2 ăl-pin'i-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of Old World tropical herbs of the ginger family with thick, tuberous, aromatic rootstocks and terminal spikes, racemes, or panicles of curious and handsome flowers. *A. nutans*, the **shellflower,** is in ornamental cultivation for its flowers; *A. vittata*, the **striped alpinia,** for its leaves; and other species for the rootstocks. See GALANGAL. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< Prospero *Alpin*, It. botanist.]

al'pi-nin, 1 al'pi-nin; 2 ăl'pi-nĭn, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{12}O_6$) found in galangal.

Al-pi'nus, 1 al-pi'nūs; 2 ăl-pi'nŭs, **Prospero** (1/21553–2/61617). An Italian botanist and medical writer. **Al'pin†.**

al'pist, 1 al'pist; 2 ăl'pist, *n.* Bird-seed from various grasses. [< F. *alpiste*, < Sp. *alpiste*, canary-seed.] **al'pi-a†.**

Alps, *n. pl.* See ALP[1], *n.*, 1.

Al"pu-jar'ras, 1 al'pū-hū'ras; 2 ăl'pu-hă'răs, *n.* A mountain region in Granada, Spain, extending from the Mediterranean to the Sierra Nevada.

al'quier, 1 al'kir; 2 ăl'kēr, *n.* [F.] **1.** A Brazilian measure equivalent to about one bushel. **2.** A Portuguese measure of about one-third of a bushel. **al'quelre†; al'quleret.**

Al-qui'fe, 1 al-ki'fē; 2 ăl-ki'fe, *n.* A magician in the Amadis de Gaul legends.

al'qui-fou, 1 al'ki-fū; 2 ăl'ki-fu, *n.* A coarse-grained galena, used by potters in preparing a green glaze. [< F. *alquifoux*, < Sp. *alquifol*, < Ar. *al-kohl'i*; see ALCOHOL.] **al'-qui-fore†; ar'qui-foux†.**

Al-Ra-kim', 1 al-ra-kim'; 2 ăl-rā-kĭm', *n.* In the Koran, the watch-dog of the Seven Sleepers, custodian of documents in Paradise; also, the valley in which they slept, or the tablet on which their names were inscribed. [< Ar. *al-raqīm*, < *al*, the, + *raqam*, write.]

al-read'y, } 1 ēl-red'i; 2 ăl-rĕd'y, *adv.* Previously to some
al-red'y[2], } specified time; beforehand; by this time or the time mentioned; even now; as, the house is *already* full; done *already*. [ME. *al redy*; see ALL, READY.]

A man can only believe what is *already* in his spirit.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, sermon xii, p. 138. [H. 1872.]

Al'res-ford, 1 al'res-fōrd; 2 ăl'rĕs-fōrd, *n.* A market-town in Southampton, England.

al'right, *adv.* Early English, now erroneous form of *all right*.

al'-root", 1 al'-rūt'; 2 ăl'-rōōt', *n.* The root of an East-Indian dye-producing plant (*Morinda citrifolia*).

al-ru'na, 1 al-rū'na; 2 ăl-ru'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -ni; 2 -nē, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** A priestess among the ancient Germanic tribes. **2.** A household idol of the ancient northern tribes of Europe. **3.** The root of the mandrake or any similar root used by diviners. **al-raun'†; al-ru'ne†.**

Al-sace', 1 al-sēs' *or* al'sās'; 2 ăl-sās' *or* ăl'sās', *n.* A department in N. E. France; ceded by Germany, June 28, 1919.

Al-sace'-Lor-raine', 1 -lo-rēn'; 2 -lŏ-rān', *n.* A former imperial state of Germany; ceded by the French in 1871; 5,603 sq. m.; capital, Strasbourg; ceded to France, Nov. 11, 1918.

al'sad, 1 al'sad; 2 ăl'săd, *n. Bot.* A grove-plant.

Al-sa'ti-a, 1 al-sē'shi-a; 2 ăl-sā'shi-a, *n.* **1.** Whitefriars, London: so called when formerly a sanctuary for insolvent debtors; described in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*. **2.** Hence, any sanctuary for criminals.

Al-sa'tian, 1 al-sē'shan; 2 ăl-sā'shan, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to (1) Alsace; (2) Alsatia.

Al-sa'tian, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Alsace-Lorraine. **Al-sa'celant. 2.** A resident of Alsatia; hence, an adventurer.

als'bach-ite, 1 als'bak-ait; 2 ăls'băc-ĭt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of granite porphyry containing large mica crystals and abundant red garnets. [< *Alsbach*, a village in Germany.]

al se'gno, 1 al sē'nyo; 2 ăl se'nyo. [It.] *Mus.* To the sign: a direction to go back to the sign 𝄋: and repeat. See DAL SEGNO. [northeast of Schleswig.

Al'sen, 1 ēl'zen; 2 ăl'sĕn, *n.* An island in the Baltic sea,

al-shed'ite, 1 al-shed'ait; 2 ăl-shĕd'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of titanite containing yttria: found in Sweden.

Al Sib'kah, 1 al sib'ka; 2 ăl sĭb'ka. A salt lake in Tunis, Africa; 1,500 sq. m.

al'sike, 1 al'sik; 2 ăl'sĭk, *n.* A valuable forage-plant (*Trifolium hybridum*) having pinkish or white flowers. [< *Alsike*, in Sweden.] **Alsike clover†.**

Al"si-na'ce-æ, 1 al'si-nē'si-i; 2 ăl'sĭ-nā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* Same as SILENACEÆ.

al"si-na'ceous, 1 al'si-nē'shus; 2 ăl'sĭ-nā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like chickweed (*Alsine*). **2.** Same as SILENACEOUS.

al-si'ne, 1 al-sai'ni; 2 ăl-sī'ne, *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of tufted annual herbs of the pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*), merged by some authorities in *Arenaria* and *Stellaria*, or, by others, embracing them and portions of even other genera, making them inclusive of the chickweeds, stitchworts, etc. [L., a plant, perhaps chickweed, < Gr. *alsinē*.]

Al-si'rat, 1 al-si'rat; 2 ăl-sī'răt, *n.* [Ar.] **1.** In Mussulman belief, the bridge and only way to paradise over the abyss of hell: said to be finer than a hair and sharper than a razor. **2.** *Moham.* In the Koran, the narrow path or correct way of religion. [tion.

al'si-um, 1 al'si-um; 2 ăl'sĭ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A grove formation.

al'so, 1 ēl'so; 2 ăl'so, *adv.* & *conj.* **1.** As something further tending in the same direction; besides; as well; in addition; as, he is *also* a general.

The valley of the Kidron, called *also* . . . the valley of Jehoshaphat. TALMAGE *From Manger to Throne* p. 655. [W. P. CO. 1890.]

2. In the same way; likewise. [< AS. *eal swa*, entirely so; see ALL, SO.]

Syn.: as well, as well as, besides, in addition, in like manner, likewise, similarly, too, withal. While some distinctions between these words and phrases will appear to the careful student, yet in practise the choice between them is largely to secure euphony and avoid repetition. The words fall into two groups; *as well as, besides, in addition, too, withal*, simply add a fact or thought; *also* (all so), *in like manner, likewise, similarly*, affirm that what is added is like that to which it is added. *As well* follows the word or phrase to which it is joined. We can say the singers *as well as* the players, or the players, and the singers *as well*. — Ant.: but, in spite of, nevertheless, notwithstanding, on the contrary, on the other hand, yet.

Al'sop, 1 ōl'sap; 2 ăl'sop, **Richard** (1/21761–8/201815). An American poet and editor.

al-soph'i-la, 1 al-sef'i-la; 2 ăl-sŏf'i-la, *n. Bot.* A genus of tree-ferns, mostly tropical, having the sori naked on the veins. [< Gr. *alsos*, grove, + *philos*, loving.]

Al'ston, 1 ēl'sten; 2 ăl'ston, *n.* A market-town in Cumberland, England.

al-sto'ni-a, 1 al-stō'ni-a; 2 ăl-stō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical trees (rarely shrubs) of the dogbane family, with milky juice, whorled leaves, and cymose clusters of small white flowers. [< Charles *Alston*, a Scottish physician.] — **Alstonia bark,** see BARK.

al-ston'i-din, } 1 al-sten'i-din, -din *or* -dīn; 2 ăl-stŏn'-
al-ston'i-dine, } i-dĭn, -dĭn *or* -dīn, *n.* A substance occurring with alstonin and having alkaloidal properties, taken from the bark of *Alstonia constricta*. [< Charles *Alston*, a Scottish physician.]

al'sto-nin, } 1 al'sto-nin, -nin *or* -nin; 2 ăl'sto-nĭn,
al'sto-nine, } -nĭn *or* -nīn, *n. Chem.* A bitter orange-yellow alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_4$) from the bark of *Alstonia constricta*. [LITE.

al'ston-ite, 1 ēl'sten-ait; 2 ăl'ston-ĭt, *n.* Same as BROM-

Al"strœ-me'ri-a, 1 al'strī-mi'ri-a; 2 ăl'strē-mē'ri-a, *n.* **Bot.** **1.** A genus of tropical American plants of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), cultivated in hothouses for their flowers. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus. [< Baron *Alströmer*, of Sweden.]

Al'strö-mer, 1 ōl'strū-mer; 2 ăl'strū-mer, **Jonas** (1/21685–6/21761). A Swedish ship-broker and philanthropist. **Al'-stroe-mert.**

Al'svid, 1 ōl'swid; 2 ăl'swĭd, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the two horses of the sun. See AARVAK. **Al'svinn†.**

alt, 1 alt; 2 ălt, *a. Mus.* Alto: used in compounds; as, *alt*horn. [< It. *alto*, < L. *altus*, high.] — **in alt.** **1.** *Mus.* In the octave next above the fifth line of the treble staff: said of notes. **2.** On one's dignity; in a haughty mood.

The fair fugitive was all *in alt*. RICHARDSON *Clarissa* v. 45. [M.]

alt., *abbr.* Alternate; alternating; altitude; alto.

al'ta, 1 ēl'ta; 2 ăl'tă, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* High: feminine of *alto*. — **ottava or octava alta,** an octave higher.

al'ta, 1 ul'ta; 2 ŭl'ta, *n.* [Hind.] A red dye with which Hindu women stain their feet.

Alta., *abbr.* Alberta.

Al'tai, 1 ēl'tai; 2 ăl'tī, *n.* A mountain range or group of ranges between Mongolia and Siberia, Asia; highest peak, Mt. Bielucha, 12,790 ft.

Al-ta'ic, 1 al-tē'ik; 2 ăl-tā'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Altai Mountains. **2.** Turanian: Uralo-Altaic. **Al-tai'an†.**

That great division of the family of speech variously termed Turanian, *Altaic*, or Mongol. GRIFFIS *Corea* p. 455, app. [S. 1888.]

Al-ta'ian, 1 al-tē'yan; 2 ăl-tā'yan, *n.* **1.** One of the peoples of the Altai Mountains. **2.** One of a Tatar tribe of the same region.

Al-tair', 1 al-tār'; 2 ăl-târ', *n.* The brightest star in Aquila, used in determining lunar distances. [Corrupt. Ar.]

al-ta'ite, 1 al-tē'ait; 2 ăl-tā'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A sectile, tin-white lead tellurid ($PbTe$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< *Altai*, mountains in Asia.]

alt"al-tis'si-mo, 1 ūlt'al-tis'si-mō; 2 ălt'ăl-tĭs'sĭ-mō, *n.* [It.] The very highest point.

Al"ta-ma-ha', 1 ēl'ta-ma-hō'; 2 ăl'ta-ma-hă'. *n.* A river in Georgia: 150 m. long.

al"tam-bour', 1 al'tam-bur'; 2 ăl'tăm-bŭr', *n.* A large Spanish or Moorish drum. [< OSp. *atambor*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *tambūr*, lute.]

Al'ta-mont, 1 al'ta-ment; 2 ăl'ta-mŏnt, *n.* **1.** A town in Effingham county, Ill. **2.** In Rowe's *The Fair Penitent*, Calista's husband, who kills Lothario, her paramour. See LOTHARIO. **3.** In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, the alias of the convict Amory, Lady Clavering's former husband, who returns to blackmail his wife.

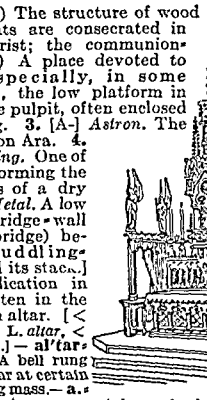
Al"ta-mu'ra, 1 ăl"tə-mo͞o'rə; 2 äl"tä-mo͞o'rä, *n.* A cathedral town in the province of Bari, Italy.

Al"ta-ne'us, 1 al"tə-nē'əs; 2 äl"tä-nē'o͞os, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd,* ix, 33.

al'tar[1], 1 ôl'tər; 2 ąl'tar, *n.* **1.** Any raised place or structure on which sacrifices may be offered or incense burned as an act of worship; also, by metonymy, the sacrifice itself; as, the *altar* of burnt offerings. Altars in the earliest forms were mere mounds or blocks or heaps of stone, but were later made of wood, metal, or stone, square, cylindrical, cushion-shaped, or oblong in form, more or less elevated, and frequently sculptured, inscribed, and otherwise ornamented.

An *altar* . . . was an asylum, a sanctuary, for such persons as fled to it for refuge. (*Ex.* xxi, 14; *1 Kings* i, 50; etc.)
McC. & S. *Bib. Encyc.*

2. *Eccl.* (1) The structure of wood or stone on which the elements are consecrated in the eucharist; the communion-table. (2) A place devoted to prayer; especially, in some churches, the low platform in front of the pulpit, often enclosed by a railing. **3.** [A-] *Astron.* The constellation Ara. **4.** *Ship-building.* One of the steps forming the inner sides of a dry dock. **5.** *Metal.* A low ridge or bridge-wall (the flue-bridge) between a puddling-hearth and its stack. **6.** A dedication in verse, written in the shape of an altar. [< OF. *alter,* < L. *altar,* < *altus,* high.] — **al'tar-bell",** *n.* A bell rung near the altar at certain times during mass. — **a.-board,** *n.* An ornamental panel placed upon the altar in Coptic churches to receive the eucharistic vessels. — **a.-book,** *n.* A book containing the parts of the service said at the altar. — **a.-boy,** *n.* A boy who assists at the altar. — **a.-bread,** *n.* Bread used in the eucharist, especially the unleavened wafer used in some churches. — **a.-card,** *n.* A card or tablet on the altar, containing certain portions of the eucharistic office or mass. — **a.-cavity,** *n.* A recess for relics in an altar. — **a.-cushion, a.-desk,** *n.* A support for an altar-book. — **a.-fire,** *n.* A fire on an altar; a sacrificial flame; hence, a religious service or rite; also, religious fervor. — **a.-hearse,** *n.* A latticework around or over an altar, supporting candles and hung with curtains. — **a.-mound,** *n. Archæol.* A mound in the core of which are found evidences of use as a place of sacrifice. — **a.-piece,** *n. Eccl.* A painting, mosaic, or bas-relief on the wall over and behind the altar; a reredos. — **a.-protector,** *n.* A cloth covering over an altar. — **a.-rail,** *n.* A low railing in front of that part of the chancel where the altar stands. — **a.-railing**†**, a.-railst.** — **a.-stone,** *n.* **1.** The stone surface of an altar. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A square specially consecrated stone upon which the eucharistic elements are placed and the essential parts of the mass are celebrated: used upon all altars which have not been liturgically consecrated. — **a.-slab**†**.** — **a.-thane,** *n.* An altarist. — **a.-tomb**†**,** *n.* A tomb in the form of an altar. — **family a.,** the place where a family meets for prayer; hence, family worship. — **high a.,** the chief altar in a cathedral or other church, generally at that end of the building opposite the main entrance. — **privileged a.,** an altar to which belong special ecclesiastical privileges to be enjoyed by the priest officiating at the same. — **to lead a woman to the a.,** to make a woman one's wife; marry her.



High Altar, Cathedral of Clermont-Ferraud, France.

The following compounds, easily explained or self-explaining, have also been used: **a.-carpet, a.-cloth, a.-curtain, a.-dues, a.-frontal, a.-horn, a.-lantern, a.-ledge, a.-light, a.-linen, a.-peak, a.-place, a.-plate, a.-pyx, a.-screen, a.-side, a.-slab, a.-stairs, a.-steps, a.-stole, a.-table, a.-taper, a.-tray, a.-vase, a.-vessel, a.-wall.** — **al'tar-age,** *n.* **1.** A revenue from altar-offerings. **2.** The endowment of an altar for general or special masses. — **al'tared,** *a.* Having, or regarded as, an altar. — **al'tar-ist,** *n. Old Eccl. Law.* A priest or a priest's assistant who served at the altar; also, a chaplain. **al'tar-thane**†**.** — **al-ta'ri-um,** *n.* [Rare.] The space within which the altar stands. — **al'tar-let,** *n.* A small altar. — **al'tar-wise,** *adv.* In the position proper for an altar. **al'tar-ways**†**.**

Al-tar'[2], 1 al-tär'; 2 äl-tär', *n.* A mountain in the Andes, Ecuador; 17,730 ft. high.

Al"ta-sa'nes, 1 ăl"tə-sā'nēs; 2 äl"tä-sā'nes, *n. pl.* A tribe of northern Luzon, P. I.

Al-tas'chith, 1 al-tas'kith; 2 äl-täs'eith, *n. Bib. Ps.* lvii.

Al-tash'heth", 1 al-tash'heth; 2 äl-täsh'hĕth, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Ps.* lvii.

Al'ta Ve'ra Paz, 1 ăl'tə vi'rē pāz; 2 äl'tä ve'rä päz. A department in Guatemala.

alt-az'i-muth, 1 ălt-ăz'i-mŭth; 2 ält-äz'i-mŭth, *n. Astron.* An instrument with two graduated circles, one vertical and one horizontal, for measuring altitude and azimuth. See illus. under THEODOLITE.

Alt'dor-fer, 1 ält'dôr-fər; 2 ält'dôr-fer, **Albrecht** (1480–2/11?1538). A German engraver and painter.

al-te'a, 1 al-tē'ə; 2 äl-te'ä, *n.* A malvaceous plant (*Anoda hastata*) of tropical America.

Al'te-na, 1 ăl'tə-nə; 2 äl'tē-nä, *n.* A town in Westphalia province, Prussia.

Al'ten-burg, 1 ăl'ten-bûrg; 2 äl'tĕn-burg, *n.* A city, capital of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany.

Al'ten-es"sen, 1 ăl'ten-es'en; 2 äl'tĕn-ĕs'ĕn, *n.* A town in Rhenish Prussia.

al'ter, 1 ôl'tər; 2 ąl'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to be different in some respect; make some change in; vary in some degree, without making an entire change.

We have no right to come forward and urge wider changes for good until we have tried to *alter* the evils which lie under our own hands. GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* p. 136. [H. 1873.]

2. To change entirely or materially; change for something else, vary the arrangement of; transform; exchange; as, I *altered* the vases on the mantel. **3.** [U. S.] To castrate. **4**†**.** To affect mentally.

II. *i.* To become different in some respects or to some extent; as, the world *alters* as we grow older. [< F. *altérer,* < LL. *altero,* < *alter,* other.] SYN.: see CHANGE.— Prep.: he altered it *from* the original to a new design; he altered the house *into* a barn. — **al"ter-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Liability to or capacity for change; variableness. — **al'ter-a-bl(e**[2]**,** *a.* Capable of alteration or change. — **al'ter-a-bl(e-ness**[2]**,** *n.* — **al'ter-a-bly,** *adv.* — **al'ter-ant,** *a.* Producing change; altering. — **al'ter-ant,** *n.* **1.** Anything that causes alteration or modification, especially in a color produced by dye. **2.** An alterative. — **al'ter-er,** *n.*

al'ter, al'te-rum, 1 al'tər, al'tı-rum; 2 ąl'ter, ąl'te-rūm, *a.* [L.] *Philos.* Other; relating to the opposite of the ego. — **alter ego. 1.** One's so-called "second self." **2.** A confidential friend.

al"ter-a'tion, 1 ôl"tər-ē'shən; 2 ąl"ter-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of altering, or the state of being altered; change or modification; specif., in mineralogy, change by which one mineral is converted into another. **2.** The result of altering; an effected change; as, the *alterations* in the house are very beautiful.

Changes of circumstances bring about signal *alterations* in the opinions of men. FISKE *Darwinism* p. 253. [H. M. & CO. 1885.]

3†**.** A distemper. SYN.: see CHANGE.

al'ter-a-tive, 1 ôl'tər-ə-tiv; 2 ąl'ter-a-tiv, *a.* Causing
al'ter-a-tive[2]**,** *n.* } or tending toward alteration; especially, tending to change gradually the nutritive processes and bodily habit to a normal state: said of a medicine or mode of treatment.

al'ter-a-tive, *n.* An alterative medicine. Chief among the alteratives are the compounds of mercury, the compounds of sodium or potassium, and arsenic, iron, and iodin.

al'ter-cate, 1 al'[*or* ôl']tər-kēt; 2 ăl'[*or* ąl']ter-cāt, *vi.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To contend angrily or zealously in words; dispute; wrangle. [< L. *altercor,* pp. *altercatus,* wrangle, < *alter,* another.]

al"ter-ca'tion, 1 al"[*or* ôl"]tər-kē'shən; 2 ăl"[*or* ąl"]ter-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of altercating; sharp contention in words; angry controversy; a vehement dispute, quarrel, or wrangle.

A short *altercation* took place between him and Mohun.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, p. 126. [A. B. EX. 1880.]

2. *Civ. Law.* The conduct of a case by alternate pleading; question and answer.

SYN.: affray, brawl, broil, contention, controversy, debate, discussion, disputation, dispute, dissension, disturbance, fracas, quarrel, wrangle, wrangling. *Debate, discussion,* and *dispute* have all an honorable use, and are at times necessary. *Dispute* is preferably used of rights and claims; as, the title or the will is in *dispute; debate* and *discussion* refer rather to abstract matters, and may be entirely amicable. *Disputation* has a touch of bitterness. *Altercation, contention, controversy,* and *wrangle* are all words signifying more or less of ill feeling; so is *dispute* in common speech; as, a sharp *dispute. Contention* and *controversy* are capable of a good sense in the learned or elevated style. *Debate* should never degenerate into *altercation. Wrangle* denotes rather a fiercer and coarser *dispute* than *altercation.* When the *altercation* or *wrangle* passes from words to blows, it becomes an *affray* or *brawl.* See QUARREL.— Ant.: agreement, concord, consonance, harmony, unanimity, unity.— Prep.: *with.*

al'ter-ca-tive†, *a.* Given to or characterized by altercation.

al'terd, *pp.* Altered. S. S.

al"ter-eg'o-ism, 1 al"[*or* ôl"]tər-eg'o-[*or* -i'go-]izm; 2 ăl"[*or* ąl']ter-ĕg'o-[*or* -ē'go-]izm, *n.* An altruistic feeling for only those individuals who are in the same situation as oneself. — **al"ter-eg"o-is'tic,** *a.*

al-ter'i-ty, 1 al-ter'i-ti; 2 ăl-tĕr'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being different; otherness. [< F. *altérité,* < LL. *alteritā(t-)s,* < L. *alter,* other.] **al"te-ri'e-ty**†**.**

al'tern, 1 al'[*or* ôl']tərn; 2 al'[*or* ąl']tern, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] *Crystal.* Having opposite parts corresponding in form, but alternating with each other in the position of sides and angles. **2**†**.** Alternate. [< L. *alternus,* < *alter,* other.] — **altern base** (*Trig.*), in oblique triangles, double the distance from the middle point of the base to the foot of the perpendicular dropped from the vertex. — **al-ter'na-cy,** *n.* Alternation. — **al-ter'nant,** *a.* Alternating; specif., in geology, made up of alternate layers.

al-ter'nant, 1 al-[*or* ôl-]tûr'nant; 2 ăl-[*or* ąl-]tĕr'nant, *n. Math.* An alternating function; especially, a determinant whose n^2 constituents are n different functions of n variables.

Al"ter-nan'the-ra, 1 al"tər-nan'thi-rə; 2 äl"ter-nän'the-ra, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of tropical and subtropical herbs of the amaranth family (*Amarantaceæ*), with opposite leaves and axillary heads of inconspicuous flowers. Several species are cultivated as foliage-plants. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus or the closely related genus *Telanthera.* See TELANTHERA. [< L. *alternus,* another, + ANTHER.]

Al"ter-na'ri-a, 1 al"tər-nā'ri-ə; 2 äl"ter-nä'ri-a, *n.* A genus of fungi imperfecti having dark-colored dictyosporic conidia borne in chains, and causing destructive diseases of plants, as the early blight of potatoes, the leaf-spot of violets, etc.

al"ter-na'ri-ose, 1 al"tər-nā'ri-ōs; 2 äl"ter-nä'ri-ōs, *n. Phytopathol.* A disease of plants caused by parasitic fungi belonging to the form-genus *Alternaria,* usually manifested by spots on the leaves or other organs of the host-plant. It attacks the cabbage, carnation, flax, watermelon, and other plants.

al"ter'nat', 1 al"tər'nä'; 2 äl"tĕr'nät', *n.* [F.] In diplomacy, rotation in precedence, as in the signing of treaties, to avoid questions of rank between countries. WOOLSEY *International Law.*

al'ter-nate, 1 al'[*or* ôl']tər-nēt; 2 ăl'[*or* ąl']ter-nāt (XIII), *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to be alternate, or to occur alternately; change by alternation; as, to *alternate* joy and grief, or joy with grief.

These grave and weighty councils were *alternated* by huge feasts and revels. IRVING *Astoria* p. 24. [G. P. P. 1861.]

2. [Rare.] To do by turns; perform successively: said of persons who follow each other in succession; as, the sentries *alternated* their watch.

II. *i.* **1.** To be alternate; occur alternately; follow one another interchangeably; as day *alternates* with night. **2.** To pass back and forth between one thing, state, or action and another; as, to *alternate* between joy and grief.

A great soul . . . *alternates* between the highest height and the lowest depth. CARLYLE *Heroes, etc.* p. 27. [L. CO.]

3. *Elec.* (1) To change from the positive to the negative direction and back rapidly; vibrate; pulsate; as, an *alternating* current. (2) To produce such a current: said of a dynamo. The periodicity of an alternating current is the number of cycles through which it passes in one second, usually from 25 to 60. **4.** *Alg.* To change sign, as a function, by an interchange of variables. [< L. *alternatus,* pp. of *alterno,* < *alter,* other.] — Prep.: to alternate one thing *with* (more rarely *by*) another; he alternates *between* courage and despair. — **al'ter-nat"ing-ly,** *adv.*

al-ter'nate, 1 al-[*or* ôl-]tûr'nit; 2 ăl-[*or* ąl-]tĕr'nat (XIII), *a.* **1.** Existing, occurring, or performed so as to succeed in turn; following each other by turns; first one and then the other; hence, reciprocal; as, *alternate* work and play; *alternate* angles.

The *alternate* ebb and flow Of Fortune and Adversity.
LONGFELLOW *To Cardinal Richelieu* st. 2.

2. Belonging to a series of things between every two members of which a member of another similar series intervenes; as, to write only the *alternate* numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., or 1, 3, 5, 7, etc. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Placed singly, not opposite each other, on the stem, as leaves. (2) Standing before intervals between parts, as stamens when opposite the spaces between petals. [< L. *alternatus;* see ALTERNATE, *v.*] — **alternate angles,** see under ANGLE. — **a. generation,** see ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS, under ALTERNATION. — **al-ter'nate-ness,** *n.*

al"ter'nate, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] One chosen to act in place of another, as of a delegate to a convention, in case of the absence or incapacity of that other; a substitute or second. **2.** [Rare.] An alternation; vicissitude. **3.** *Math.* A proportion derived from another by interchanging the means. **4.** [Archaic.] An alternative.

al-ter'nate-ly, 1 al-[*or* ôl-]tûr'nit-li; 2 ăl-[*or* ąl-]ter'nat-ly, *adv.* **1.** In alternate order or succession; so as to succeed or follow by turn; as, the tide rises and falls *alternately.* **2.** So as to intervene regularly between the other alternate members of a series; as, the rows were reckoned *alternately.* **3.** *Math.* By alternation; when the first antecedent is compared with the second, and the first consequent with the second, as in a proportion.

al"ter-na'tion, 1 al"[*or* ôl"]tər-nē'shən; 2 ăl"[*or* ąl"]tĕr-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of alternating, or the state of being alternate; succession of the members of two series in alternate order; the occurrence or action of two things in turn; as, the *alternation* of day and night; the *alternation* of joy with sorrow.

The happiest life is made up of *alternation* of toil and leisure.
MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* ch. 3, p. 34. [S. C. G. 1877.]

2. Passage from one place, state, or condition to another and back again; as, *alternation* between hope and fear. **3.** *Math.* (1) Change of sign through permutation of two symbols. (2) The formation of an alternate proportion. **4.** *Eccl.* The responsive service of a liturgy. — **alternation of generations. 1.** *Biol.* A mode of reproduction in which for one or more generations the offspring are produced without union of the two sexes, and are independent of and different from the parent, but eventually revert to the parent type, as in plant-lice, ascidians, and many other animals. **2.** *Bot.* The antithetic alternation of phases in the life history of higher plants, a simple-celled phase (gametophyte) being succeeded by a phase built up of double cells in an arrested stage of sexual fusion (sporophyte). In ferns the spores borne on the fronds give rise to minute prothallia (the gametophytes) which produce reproductive bodies that after being fertilized grow out into ordinary ferns (the sporophytes).

The *alternation of generations* is . . . an alternation of asexual with sexual generation. HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* p. 36. [A. 1888.]
— **a. of structural types,** in higher plants, the so-called alternation of generations where simple-celled or haplogamic phases give rise to and are superseded by double-celled phases.

al-ter'na-tive, } 1 al-[*or* ôl-]tûr'nə-tiv; 2 ăl-[*or* ąl-]tĕr'na-
al-ter'na-tive[2]**,** } tiv, *a.* **1.** Such that one, and but one, of them may exist, be taken, chosen, or done: said of two subjects of thought; as, *alternative* expedients. **2.** Such that it may exist, be taken, chosen, or done, instead of something else; as, an *alternative* supposition, proposal, plan, etc. **3.** Of or pertaining to alternation; implying or involving an alternative; as, "either" and "neither" have an *alternative* sense; *alternative* conjunctions. **4.** *Bot.* Having the parts of an outer whorl alternating with those of an inner: said of estivation, or of the arrangement of the parts of a flower in the bud. **5**†**.** Alternate. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

— **alternative obligation** (*Law*), an obligation stipulating for the doing of one or the other of two things and discharged by the performance of either. — **a. writ** (*Law*), a judicial order directing the person against whom it is issued to do a specified thing, or show cause why he should not do it.

al-ter'na-tive, *n.* **1.** That which is alternative, something that may or must exist, be taken, chosen, or done instead of something else; in the plural, two things of which one or the other may, and ordinarily must, exist, be taken, chosen, or done; as, the *alternative* of fine is imprisonment; these hard *alternatives* were given him: used sometimes (loosely) of more than two things.

The *alternative* of growing old is dying young.
HOLLAND *Gold-Foil* p. 93. [S. 1886.]

My decided preference is for the fourth and last of these *alternatives.* GLADSTONE *Oxford Essays* p. 26. [M.]

2. The opportunity or necessity of choosing between two things; as, he had the *alternative* of paying more rent or giving up the house. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The nomination to vacant benefices exercised alternately by a diocesan bishop and the Pope, each having the patronage, either in alternate months or for periods of six months at a time.

SYN.: choice, election, pick, preference, resource. A *choice* may be among many things; an *alternative* is strictly a *choice* between two things; often it is one of two things between which a *choice* is to be made, and either of which is the *alternative* of the other; as, the *alternative* of surrender is death; or the two things between which there is a *choice* may be called the *alternatives;* both Mill and Gladstone are quoted as extending the meaning of *alternative* to include several particulars, Gladstone even speaking of "the fourth and last of these *alternatives.*" *Option* is the right or privilege of choosing; *choice* may be either the right to choose, the act of choosing, or the thing chosen. A person of ability and readiness will commonly have many *resources. Pick,* from the Saxon, and *election,* from the Latin, picture the objects before one, with freedom and power to choose which he will; as, there were twelve horses, among which I could take my *pick. A choice, pick, election,* or *preference* is that which suits one best; an *alternative* is that to which one is restricted; a *resource,* that to which he is glad to betake himself. See CHOICE.— Ant.: compulsion, necessity. — **voltaic alternative** (*Elec.*), a rapid reversal of the polarity of voltaic electrodes; also, the alternating current so produced.

al-ter"na-tiv'i-ty, 1 al-[*or* ôl-]tûr"nə-tiv'i-ti; 2 ăl-[*or* ąl-]tĕr"na-tiv'i-ty, *n. Ethics.* The ability to choose or reject either one of the members of an alternative; power of alternative choice.

Power solely to a thing being, in the given case, and with the given motives, without alteriety or alternative, we call an inalternative power, in opposition to a power which being at once either to or from, we call alternative power, or *alternativity.*
WHEDON *Freedom of the Will* p. 26, l. 12. [CA. & P. 1864.]

D. D.

al'ter-na"tor, 1 al'[*or* ō]l'tər-nē"tər; 2 ăl'[*or* ąl']ter-nā"tŏr, *n.* One who or that which alternates; specif. (*Elec.*), a dynamo giving an alternating current. **al'ter-nat"er‡. — compensated alternator** (*Elec.*), an alternating-current generator arranged to increase its voltage on load sufficient to compensate for the resulting drop of voltage due to resistance and reactance.— **high-frequency** a. (*Elec.*), a machine for the direct generation of sustained, high-frequency currents.— **in-duc'tor-al'ter-na"tor,** *n. Elec.* A form of alternating-current generator wherein revolves a toothed iron structure but field and armature windings remain quiescent.

al-ter'ni-, 1 al-tūr'nı-; 2 ăl-tĕr'ni-. From L. *alternus*, alternate: a combining form.— **al-ter"ni-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* Having the leaves arranged alternately.— **al-ter"ni-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the petals alternate with the stamens.— **al-ter"ni-pin'nate,** *a. Bot.* Having the leaflets alternate.— **al-ter"ni-sep'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the sepals alternate with the stamens.

al-ter'ni-ty, 1 al-[*or* ōl-]tūr'nı-tı; 2 ăl-[*or* ąl-]tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The counterchange of vowels and correspondency of consonants in some Welsh rimes. 2†. Alternateness. [< LL. *alternita(t-)s*, < L. *alternus;* see ALTERN.]

al'ter-nize, 1 al'tər-nąiz; 2 ăl'ter-nĭz, *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to alternate.

Alt'ham-mer, 1 ōlt'hą-mər; 2 ält'hä-mer, **Andreas** (1498–1564). A German theologian and reformer.

Al-the'a', 1 al-thī'ə; 2 ăl-thē'a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small but widely distributed genus of herbs of the mallow family, including the common hollyhock (*A. rosea*) and the marshmallow (*A. officinalis*). **2.** [a-] A hardy shrub (*Hibiscus syriacus*) of the same family; rose of Sharon; shrubby althea. [L., < Gr. *althata*, wild mallow.] **Al-thæ'a‡.— al-the'in, al-the'ine,** *n.* A chemical principle, identical with asparagin, found in the root of marshmallow.

Al-the'a², *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** In Lovelace's *To Althea from Prison*, the lady to whom the poem is addressed; supposed to be Lucy Sacheverell. **3.** *Myth.* Mother of Meleager. [Gr., wholesome; a healer.] **Al-thaï'a‡** [Gr.].

Al-them'e-nes, 1 al-them'ı-nīz; 2 ăl-thĕm'e-nēs, *n.* Son of Catreus, king of Crete; parricide. **Al-thē-me'nēs‡** [Gr.].

Al'thing, 1 ōl'thiŋ *or* al'tiŋ; 2 ąl'thing *or* ält'ting, *n.* [Ice.] The parliament or legislative assembly of Iceland.— **Al'thing-man,** *n.*

al"thi-on'ic, 1 al'thı-en'ık; 2 ăl'thi-ŏn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sulfur. [< ALCOHOL + Gr. *theion*, sulfur.] — **althionic acid,** an organic compound ($C_2H_6SO_4$) obtained by heating alcohol with an excess of sulfuric acid.

al-tho', } 1 ōl-thō'; 2 ąl-thō', *conj.* Admitting or
al-though', } granting that; in spite of the fact that; even if; notwithstanding.

> He may not spare, *although* he were his brother.
> CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 739.

[ME. *al thagh, al though;* see ALL, THO.]

Syn.: see NOTWITHSTANDING.

alt'horn", 1 alt'hōrn"; 2 ält'hôrn", *n. Mus.* A wind-instrument of the saxhorn class, used by military bands. It is usually the saxhorn in E♭ or F, but sometimes that in B♭. [< ALT + HORN.]

Al'thorp, 1 al'thōrp; 2 ál'thôrp, **Lord** (5/30 1782–10/1 1845). John Charles Spencer, an English statesman; from 1834, 3d Earl Spencer.

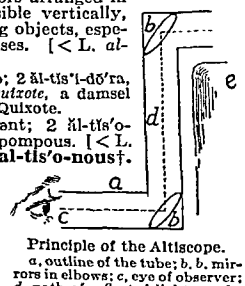
al-tic'o-mous, 1 al-tik'o-mus; 2 ăl-tĭc'o-mŭs, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Producing leaves on the upper parts only. [< LL. *alticomus*, < L. *altus*, high, + *coma*, foliage.]

al-tim'e-ter, 1 al-tim'ı-tər; 2 ăl-tĭm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring aneroid altitudes. [L., < *altus*, high; and see -METER.] **al-tom'e-ter‡.— al"ti-met'ric, -ri-cal,** *a.*— **al"ti-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **al-tim'e-try,** *n.* [borax; tincal.

al-tin'car, 1 al-tiŋ'kar; 2 ăl-tĭn'cär, *n.* [Ar.] Unrefined

Al'tis, 1 al'tıs; 2 ăl'tĭs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The sacred grove of Zeus, near Olympia, where the games took place. See OLYMPIC.

al'ti-scope, 1 al'tı-skōp; 2 ăl'ti-scōp, *n.* A device consisting of lenses and mirrors arranged in a telescopic tube, extensible vertically, for seeing over intervening objects, especially for military purposes. [< L. *altus*, high, + -SCOPE.]



Principle of the Altiscope.

a, outline of the tube; *b, b*, mirrors in elbows; *c*, eye of observer; *d*, path of reflected light; *e*, obstacle to direct vision.

Al-tis'i-do'ra, 1 al-tis'ı-dō'rə; 2 ăl-tĭs'ı-dō'ra, *n.* In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, a damsel who feigned love for Don Quixote.

al-tis'o-nant, 1 al-tis'o-nənt; 2 ăl-tĭs'o-nant, *a.* High-sounding; pompous. [< L. *altus*, high, + SONANT.] **al-tis'o-nous†.**

al-tis'si-mo, 1 al-tis'sı-mo; 2 ăl-tĭs'sĭ-mo, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Highest: used only in the phrase **in altissimo,** in the second octave above the treble staff or the one next above *alt.*

alt'ist, 1 alt'ist; 2 ält'ist, *n.* A singer of the alto part.

al-tit'o-nant†, *a.* Thundering from above. [< L. *altus*, high, + *tono*, thunder.]

al'ti-tude, 1 al'tı-tiūd; 2 ăl'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** Vertical distance or elevation above any given point or base-level, as the sea; height; hence, also, such distance numerically expressed: used also figuratively.

> Come, learned Ptolemy, and trial make,
> If thou this hero's *altitude* canst take.
> DRYDEN *Death of Lord Hastings* l. 40.

2. *Astron.* Angular elevation above the horizon. **3.** *Geom.* The perpendicular distance between the vertex of any figure, or the parallel side opposite the base, and its base or base produced. **4.** A high or the highest point or degree; a height, actual or figurative.

> There is a certain moral *altitude* where faith becomes knowledge.
> HARRIET B. STOWE *My Wife and I* p. 86. [J. B. F. 1871.]

5. The state or condition of being high in extent or position; eminence. **6†.** *pl.* Lofty ways or airs. [< L. *altitudo*, < *altus*, high.] — **altitude and azimuth circle or instrument,** an altazimuth.— **A. M.** a. (of the sun above the horizon) (*Nav.*), the morning observation with the sextant, used as a base for the calculation of a vessel's longitude.— **apparent a.,** angular altitude as observed: opposed to *true altitude.*— **double a.** (*Nav.*), a method of finding a ship's latitude by two altitudes of the sun, moon, or star, when meridian altitude can not be obtained.— **meridian a.,** the altitude of an object on the meridian.— **true a.,** the observed altitude corrected for refraction, and, when necessary, for dip of the horizon.— **al"ti-tu'di-nal,** *a.* Relating to altitude.— **altitudinal index,** see INDEX.— **al"ti-tu"di-na'ri-an,** *a.* Pertaining to or attaining to the heights, as of doctrine, fancy, etc.; aspiring.— **al"ti-tu"di-na'ri-an,** *n.* One given to lofty thoughts, plans, or aims.

Alt'kirch, 1 ōlt'kirn; 2 ält'kirh, *n.* A town in Alsace, occupied by the French, Aug., 1914.

Alt'man-town, 1 ōlt'man-taun; 2 ąlt'man-town, *n.* A town in Teller county, Colo.

al'to, 1 al'to *or* ōl'to; 2 ăl'to *or* äl'to, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** Sounding or ranging between tenor and treble; of or pertaining to the lowest female part; as, an *alto* part in a duet. **2.** High: used in compounds.— **alto basso,** an ancient Venetian stringed instrument.— **al'to-ri-plie'no,** *n.* A tenor part sometimes used in a grand chorus.

al'to¹, *n. Mus.* **1.** The lowest or deepest female voice or part, nearly or quite the same as *contralto.* **2.** Countertenor, or highest male voice or part. **3.** A singer who has an alto voice. **4.** A tenor violin. See VIOLA. **5.** Alt (in the scale).

al'to², 1 ōl'to; 2 äl'to, *n.* [Sp.] A bluff; height; hill.

Al'to³, 1 al'to; 2 ăl'to, *n.* A town in Fond du Lac county, Wis.

al"to-cir'rus, *n.* Same as STRATO-CIRRUS.

al"to-cu'mu-lus, 1 al"to-kiū'miu-lus; 2 ăl"to-cū'mū-lŭs, *n.* A fleecy cloud. See under CLOUD, *n.* [< L. *altus*, high, + CUMULUS.]

al"to-geth'er, 1 ōl"to-geth'ər; 2 ąl"to-gĕth'er, *n.* A whole; also, the general effect; tout ensemble.

> American fingers . . . impart a finish and an *altogether* (this is much better than to steal tout-ensemble from the wicked emperor). *Pall Mall Gazette*, June 9, 1865. [M.]

— **the altogether** [Colloq.] the nude.

al"to-geth'er, *adv.* In perfect or complete degree; with no exception; completely; wholly; entirely; also, finally; permanently; as, love was *altogether* wanting. [< ME. *al* (see ALL) + TOGETHER.] — **al"to-geth'er-ness,** *n.* Unity of being; wholeness.

al-tom'e-ter, 1 al-tom'ı-tər; 2 ăl-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** A vertical circle used to measure heights. **2.** A theodolite.

Al'ton, 1 ōl'tən; 2 ąl'ton, *n.* **1.** A city in Madison county, Ill. **2.** A market-town in Hampshire, England. **3.** A town in Sioux county, Ia. **4.** A town in Belknap county, N. H.

Al-to'na, *n.* **1.** 1 al-tō'nə; 2 ăl-tō'na. A village in Clinton county, N. Y. **2.** 1 ōl'to-nə; 2 ăl'to-nä. A city in Holstein, Prussia.

Al'ton Locke, 1 lok; 2 lŏk. In Charles Kingsley's *Alton Locke*, the hero, a tailor, poet, and Chartist.

Al-too'na, 1 al-tū'nə; 2 ăl-tōō'na, *n.* A city in Blair county, Pa. **2.** A city in Wilson county, Tex.

Al'to O"ri-no'co, 1 ōl'to ō"rı-nō'ko; 2 äl'to ō"rı-nō'co. A territory of Venezuela; 119,811 sq. m.

al"to-ri-lie'vo, 1 ōl'to-rı-lyē'vo; 2 äl'to-rī-lye'vo, *n.* [It.] **1.** *Sculp.* High relief; sculptured or carved work in which the carving, figures, etc., stand out very strongly from the background, so that some minor parts may even be detached: contrasted with *basso-rilievo.* See BAS-RELIEF; MEZZO-RILIEVO; RELIEF. **2.** Hence, a work in high relief. **al"to-re-lie'vo‡.**

al"to-stra'tus, 1 al'to-strē'tus; 2 ăl'to-strā'tŭs, *n.* A gray to bluish-gray cloud. See under CLOUD, *n.* [< L. *altus*, high, + STRATUS.]

al-tri'ces, 1 al-trai'sĭz; 2 ăl-trī'çēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* Birds which remain in the nest for some time after being hatched: opposed to *præcoces.* [Pl. of L. *altrix*, nurse, < *alo*, nourish.] — **al'tri-cal, al-tri'cial,** *a.*

Al'trinch-am, 1 al'[*or* ōl']trin-əm; 2 ăl'[*or* ąl']tring-am, *n.* A market-town in Cheshire, England.

al-trop'a-thy, 1 al-trep'ə-thı; 2 ăl-trŏp'a-thy, *n.* Feeling for others; sympathy. [< L. *alter*, other, + -PATHY.]

al'tru-ism, 1 al'tru-izm; 2 ăl'tru-ĭsm, *n.* The instinct and emotion which prompt to action in behalf of others, together with the action thus prompted: opposed to *egoism* or *individualism;* a term coined by Comte. See EGOISM.

> This permanent supremacy of egoism over *altruism* is further made manifest by contemplating life in course of evolution.
> SPENCER *Data of Ethics* p. 187. [A. 1879.]

[< F. *altruisme*, < It. *altrui*, < L. *alter*, other.] — **al'tru-ist,** *n.* One who advocates or practises altruism.— **al"tru-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to altruism or altruists.— **al"tru-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

al'tru-ize, 1 al'tru-aiz; 2 ăl'tru-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To change into some other person or thing. **2.** To free from the spirit of selfishness. **al'tru-ise‡.**

Alt'sohl, 1 ält'sōl; 2 ält'sŏl, *n.* A town in Sohl, Hungary.

Alt'stät-ten, 1 ält'shtet-ən; 2 ält'shtĕt-ĕn, *n.* A town in St. Gall canton, Switzerland. **Alt'stet-ten‡.**

Al'tus, 1 al'tus; 2 ăl'tŭs, *n.* A village in Greer county, Okla.

Alt-Warns'dorf, 1 ält-vārns'dōrf; 2 ält-värns'dôrf, *n.* A town in Bohemia.

Al-tyn' Tagh, 1 al-tin' tāg; 2 äl-tŷn' tāġ. A mountain range in Chinese Turkestan; 13,000 to 14,000 ft. high.

a-lu'chi-res'in, 1 ə-lū'chı-rez'ın; 2 a-lu'chi-rĕs'in, *n.* The acouchi-resin. See RESIN.

Al"u-cit'i-dæ, 1 al'yu-sit'ı-dī; 2 ăl'yu-çĭt'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths; plume-moths or featherwings. **A-lu'ci-ta,** *n.* (*t. g.*) [< LL. *alucita*, gnat.] — **a-lu'ci-tid,** *a.* & *n.*— **a-lu'ci-toid,** *a.*

Al"u-con'i-dæ, 1 al'yu-kon'ı-dī; 2 ăl'yu-cŏn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Strigidæ* restricted; the barn-owls. **A-lu'co,** *n.* (*t. g.*) [< LL. *alucus*, for *ulucus*, popular name for owl.] — **a-lu'cine,** *a.*— **al"u-con'id,** *n.*— **al"u-con'oid,** *a.*

al'u-del, 1 al'yu-del; 2 ăl'yu-dĕl, *n.* **1.** One of a series of pear-shaped vessels of glass or earthenware fitted one into another and used for condensation, as in subliming mercury. **2.** A chimney-like tube of earthenware or glass in more than one piece. [OF., < Ar. *al-uthāl*, < *al*, the, + *uthāl*, pl. of *athla*, utensil.]

a-luff', 1 ə-lŭf'; 2 a-lŭf', *adv. Naut.* In the position of sails when a vessel's head is brought up to the wind, and the canvas flaps.

A"lu"in', 1 ą'lū'ąn'; 2 ä'lū'ăn', *n.* See ALVIN.

al'u-la, 1 al'yu-lə; 2 ăl'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Ornith.* The bastard wing; a tuft of feathers on the part corresponding to the thumb. See illus. under BIRD. **2.** *Entom.* (1) The membranous flap at the base of the wing of a dipterous insect. (2) A membranous appendage of the elytron in certain beetles, attached to the frenum and preventing the dislocation of the elytron. [Dim. of L. *ala*, wing.] — **al'u-lar,** *a.*

al'u-let, 1 al'yu-let; 2 ăl'yu-lĕt, *n. Entom.* Same as ALULA, 2.

al'um, 1 al'um; 2 ăl'ŭm, *vt.* To apply alum to; impregnate or adulterate with alum; treat with a solution of alum.

al'um, *n.* A compound formed by the union of a sulfate or selenate of aluminum, chromium, manganese, iron, indium, or gallium, and a sulfate or a selenate of sodium, potassium, rubidium, cæsium, ammonium, silver, or thallium. Other combinations are possible.

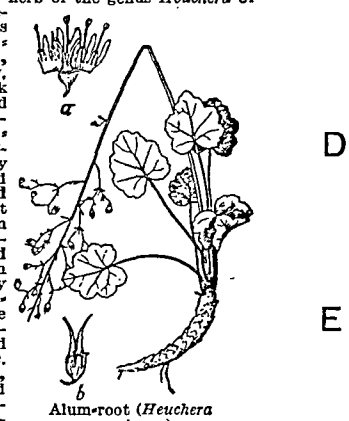
According to the Pharmacopœia of the United States [June 1. 1907], alum ($(Al)_2K_2(SO_4)_4+24H_2O$) should contain not less than 99.5 per cent. of pure aluminum and potassium sulfate. It crystallizes in the isometric system, usually in octahedrons or cubes, and then contains 24 parts of water of crystallization. In commerce three forms of alum are usually met with, those of ammonium, potassium, and sodium (*common alums*), which are used as astringents in medicine, as mordants in dyeing, and in the manufacture of baking-powder. An anhydrous alum, sodium, and aluminum sulfate is now chiefly used in the manufacture of alum baking-powders.

While chalk and *alum* and plaster are sold to the poor for bread.
TENNYSON *Maud* i, st. 10.

For all the uses of *alum*, in dyeing and calico-printing, in paper-making, and in the manufacture of colours, ammonia-alum answers quite as well as potash-alum, and hence both these salts are sold under the common name of *alum.*

C. L. BLOXAM *Chemistry, Aluminum* p. 303. [P. B. CO. 1890.]

[OF. (F. *alun*), < L. *alumen.*] **al'lom†; al'lum†; al'lume†; al-u'men†; al'ym†.— al'um-bath",** *n.* A bath for preventing the frilling of films on photographic plates, or blistering of papers, composed of a saturated solution of potassium or chrome alum: used also in the carbon and other processes where bichromate of potassium is employed as a sensitizing agent, to remove the yellow color.— **a.-cake",** *n.* A solid mixture of aluminum sulfate and silica, formed by the action of sulfuric acid on roasted clay.— **a.-earth,** *n. Geol.* A soft variety of alum shale, generally bituminous.— **a.-flower,** *n.* Powdered burnt alum.— **a.-glass,** *n.* Alum crystallized.— **a.-rock,** *n.* Same as ALUNITE.— **a.-root,** *n.* A low herb of the genus *Heuchera* of the saxifrage family, especially *H. americana*, or its astringent root. **a.-bloom‡.— a. schist, shale,** or **slate,** a clayey, generally carbonaceous rock containing marcasite and yielding alum as a decomposition product.— **a.-stone,** *n.* Same as ALUNITE.— **a. whey,** whey made from milk coagulated with alum.— **burnt** or **dried a.,** the white powder left after the extraction from alum of the water of crystallization.— **concentrated** or **patent a.,** aluminum sulfate ($Al_2(SO_4)_3$) made by crystallization from alum-cake.— **iron a.,** a double sulfate of iron and potassium that occurs native and is then called *halotrichite.* **a.-feather‡.— Roman a.,** a potash-alum prepared from alunite, originally probably in Italy: highly valued by dyers, owing to its freedom from iron. **roche a.‡; rock a.‡.— saccharine a.,** a composition of alum, rose-water, and albumen, cooked and allowed to harden by cooling.



Alum-root (*Heuchera americana*).

a, flower laid open; *b*, mature capsule.

A'lum-Bagh, 1 ū'lum-bōg; 2 ä'lŭm-bäġ, *n.* A fort near Lucknow, India; captured by the British, 1857–1858.

A"lum-bra'do, 1 ū"lum-brū'do; 2 ä"lum-brä'do, *n.* [Sp.] *Ch. Hist.* One of a Spanish sect of the 16th century. See ILLUMINATI. **A"lom-bra'do‡.**

a-lu'men, 1 ə-liū'men; 2 a-lū'mĕn, *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Alum.

al'um-feath"er, *n.* See IRON ALUM, under ALUM.

a-lu'mi-an, 1 ə-liū'mı-ən; 2 a-lū'mi-an, *n. Mineral.* A white aluminum sulfate ($Al_2S_3O_9$).

a-lu'mi-na, 1 ə-liū'mı-nə; 2 a-lū'mi-na, *n. Chem.* Aluminum oxid (Al_2O_3). Alumina is the most abundant of all the earths, and, being a common constituent of the silicate minerals, forms the basis of many rocks and soils. In its amorphous form it is a soft white insoluble powder. When crystallized it is intensely hard, and it is found nearly pure as sapphire (ruby, topaz, emerald, etc.), corundum, and emery. [< L. *alumen*, alum.] **al'u-mint; al'u-mine‡.— alumina cream,** a precipitate of aluminum hydrate, suspended in water when fresh.— **a-lu'mi-nate,** *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To combine or saturate with a salt of aluminum (as alum), as in the treatment of paper with alum-water to prevent the ink from running when engravings are printed.— **a-lu'mi-nate,** *n. Chem.* A salt formed from aluminic hydrate ($Al_2(HO)_6$) by substituting a metal for the hydrogen.

al"u-min'ic, 1 al'yu-min'ık; 2 ăl'yu-mĭn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing aluminum. **al'u-mic‡.**

a-lu"mi-nif'er-ous, 1 ə-liū"mı-nif'ər-us; 2 a-lū"mi-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Containing or yielding alum, alumina, or aluminum. [< L. *alumen*, alum, + *fero*, bear.] **al"u-mif'er-ous‡; al"u-nif'er-ous‡.**

al"u-min'i-form, 1 al'yu-min'ı-fōrm; 2 ăl'yu-mĭn'i-fôrm, *a.* Of or in the form of alum. [< L. *alumen*, alum, + *forma*, form.]

a-lu'mi-nite, 1 ə-liū'mı-nait; 2 a-lū'mi-nīt. *n. Mineral.* A soft white hydrous aluminum sulfate ($H_{18}Al_2SO_{18}$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system.

al"u-min'i-um, 1 al'yu-min'ı-um; 2 ăl'yu-mĭn'i-ŭm, *n.* Same as ALUMINUM.— **aluminium oxid,** same as ALUMINA.

a-lu'mi-nize, 1 ə-liū'mı-naiz; 2 a-lū'mi-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To treat or impregnate with alum; aluminate. **a-lu'mi-nise‡.**

a-lu'mi-no-, 1 ə-liū'mı-no-; 2 a-lū'mi-no-. A combining form used in mineralogy and the arts to indicate the presence of aluminum; as, *alumino-silicate.* **al"u-min'i-o-‡.— a-lu"mi-no-fer'ric,** *a.* Partly composed of aluminum and iron.— **a-lu"mi-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* The process of making and using aluminum plates for printing.— **a-lu"mi-no-graph'ic,** *a.*

a-lu"mi-no'sis, 1 ə-liū"mı-nō'sıs; 2 a-lū"mi-nō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Bronchial and pulmonary irritation caused by the inhalation of aluminum- or clay-dust: peculiar to porcelain- and aluminum-workers. [< ALUMINUM.]

a-lu'mi-no-ther"my, *n.* The process of generating heat by the chemical combination of aluminum. **a-lu"mi-no-ther'mics‡.— a-lu"mi-no-ther'mic,** *a.*

a-lu'mi-nous, 1 ə-liū'mı-nus; 2 a-lū'mi-nŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing compounds of aluminum, as alum or alumina; clayey; as, an *aluminous* soil. **a-lu'mi-nose‡.— a-lu"mi-nos'i-ty†,** *n.*

a-lu'mi-num, 1 ə-liū'mı-nəm; 2 a-lū'mi-nŭm, *n.* [As between the forms *aluminum* and *aluminium*, there is great diversity of usage, but *aluminum* appears to be the form now preferred by manufacturers and chemists. The spelling followed by the United States Dispensatory and the United States Pharmacopœia is *aluminum.*] A light, silvery-white, malleable and ductile metallic element. See ELEMENT.

Aluminum does not oxidize or tarnish like most metals, when exposed to dry or moist air, and neither hot nor cold water has any effect on it. When hammered and rolled it becomes as hard as iron and it is lighter than glass. It has been proposed for use in many cases in which lightness and strength combined are desired, as for air-ships, as a substitute for iron in the manufacture of boats and bridges, and as a structural material. The tenacity with which aluminum clings to its oxygen made it at first an exceedingly expensive metal to extract from its ores, but since 1870, when the more recent advances in electricity began, methods have been devised for their electrolytic reduction.

The metal *aluminum* occurs widely and abundantly distributed in nature, but always in combination. . . . At the present day nearly all of the metal is made by the action of powerful electric currents on molten mixtures of its compounds; for example, the oxide dissolved in cryolite Formerly it was quite expensive, but it is now so cheap that it may be considered among the common metals. In 1879 a pound cost about 20 dollars, now it is worth from 35 to 40 cents. . . . Its properties make it a highly useful metal, and it is being employed for many purposes for which iron was formerly used. Most of the metal is used for making alloys. *Nat. Stand. Dispens.* p. 146. (J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. '05.)

[< L. *alumen*, alum.] **al"u-min'i-um‡.— aluminum brass**, a malleable, ductile alloy of aluminum, copper, and zinc, in proportions varying from 1 to 5.8 parts, 55.8 to 77.5 parts and 21 to 43 parts of each metal, respectively. Its tensile strength is greater than that of the usual brass, and it keeps its color better in the air.— **a. bronze** or **gold**, an alloy of aluminum and copper resembling pale gold: used in cheap jewelry, etc.— **a. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a yellowish-white crystalline powder ($Al_2Cl_6{\cdot}12H_2O$) used as a remedy in locomotor ataxia and as a disinfectant. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and when dehydrated also in ether.— **a. hydroxid** (*Chem.*), a compound ($Al_2(OH)_6$), obtained from alum by precipitation with alkali hydroxids or carbonates as a white, tasteless, odorless powder used in medicine, externally, as an astringent, and in the arts for manufacturing lakes with organic dyes.— **a. silver**, a bright alloy of aluminum and silver, used in instruments where lightness is desirable.— **a. sulfate.** *Chem.* **1.** A white, odorless crystalline powder ($Al(SO_4)_3+18H_2O$) soluble in water, and used in medicine as an antiseptic for purulent ulcers, etc. According to the United States Pharmacopœia it must be 99.5 per cent. pure. **2.** A yellowish-white to bluish-white crystalline mass — the crude form — used in the arts, as for clarifying water, dressing leather, sizing paper, and as a mordant in dyeing; concentrated or patent alum.

al'um-ish, 1 al'um-ĭsh; 2 ăl'ŭm-ĭsh, *a.* Of the nature of or slightly like alum.

a-lum'na, 1 ə-lum'nə; 2 ə-lŭm'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] A woman graduate. [L., fem. of *alumnus*. See ALUMNUS.]

a-lum'nal, 1 ə-lum'nəl; 2 a-lŭm'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to alumni or alumnæ.

a-lum'ni-ate, 1 ə-lum'nı-ēt; 2 a-lŭm'ni-āt, *n.* The time during which one is under instruction; pupilage.

a-lum'nol, 1 ə-lum'nōl *or* -nol; 2 a-lŭm'nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Pharm.* The aluminum salt of naphthol disulfonic acid. [< ALUMINO- + -OL.]

a-lum'nus, 1 ə-lum'nus; 2 a-lŭm'nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -nī, *pl.*] A male graduate from a school, college, or other institution of learning; loosely, any pupil of a college or school. [L., foster-son, < *alo*, nourish.]

al'um-root", *n.* See under ALUM.

a-lun'dum, 1 a-lun'dum; 2 ă-lŭn'dŭm, *n.* A crystalline aluminous abrasive made in electric furnaces: a protected trade-mark name. NORTON & COMPANY, Worcester, Mass.

al"u-nif'er-ous, *a.* Same as ALUMINIFEROUS.

al'u-nite. 1 al'yu-nait; 2 ăl'yu-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A white hydrous potassium-aluminum sulfate ($H_4KAl_3S_2O_{14}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< F. *alun*, ALUM.] **al"u-min'i-lite‡.**

a-lu'no-gen, 1 ə-lū'no-jen; 2 a-lū'no-ĝĕn, *n. Mineral.* A silky white hydrous aluminum sulfate ($H_{36}Al_2S_3O_{30}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< F. *alun* (see ALUM) + -GEN.]

a-lu'pag, 1 ə-lū'pag; 2 ä-lu'päg, *n.* [P. I.] A tree, the alpay: Tagalog term.

Al"u-re'dus, *n.* Alfredus. See ALFRED.

a-lur'gite, 1 ə-lūr'jait; 2 a-lûr'ĝit, *n. Mineral.* A purple to red scaly variety of mica ($HR_2(AlOH)Al(SiO_3)_4$), found massive. [< Gr. *alourgēs*, purple.]

a'lus, 1 ā'lus; 2 ä'lŭs, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The tree of a Mahratta plow.

A'lush, 1 ē'lush; 2 ä'lŭsh, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 13.

a-lu'ta, 1 ə-lū'tə; 2 a-lū'ta, *n.* [L.] **1.** A soft leather, probably dressed with alum. **2.** A plaster spread on wet leather. **3.** A soft, pliable, non-laminated leather-stone.

al"u-ta'ceous, 1 al'yu-tē'shus; 2 ăl'yu-tā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Resembling tawed leather, as in its soft and pliable qualities or its color; leathery. **2.** *Bot.* Pale-brown in color.

A"lu-vi'ljt, 1 ā"lū-vī'hit; 2 ä"lu-vī'hĭt, *n.* A town in Misamis district, Mindanao, P. I.

al'va, 1 al'va *or* (*Sp.*) äl'vä; 2 äl'va *or* (*Sp.*) äl'vä, *n.* **1. Duke of** (1508–1/11582), Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, a Spanish general; ravaged the Netherlands. **2.** A city in Woods county, Okla.

Al'vah, 1 al'va; 2 äl'va, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 40.

al'va ma-ri'na, 1 al'va ma-rai'nə; 2 äl'va ma-ri'na. Seasedge; dried eel-grass used as for packing, stuffing mattresses, etc. [For L *ulva*, sedge; *marina*, f. of *marinus*; see MARINE.]

Al'van, 1 al'vən; 2 äl'van, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 23.

Al"va-ra'do, 1 āl"va-rā'tho; 2 äl'vä-rä'tho, *n.* **1. Alonzo de** (1490?–1556), a Spanish officer in Mexico and in Peru. **2. Pedro de** (1495?–6/11541), a Spanish officer with Cortez. **3.** 1 al'və-rā'do; 2 äl'va-rä'do, A city in Johnson county, Tex.

Al'va-rez, 1 āl'və-res; 2 äl'va-rĕs, *n.* **1. Albert Raymond** (1861–), A. R. Gourron, a French operatic tenor singer. **2. Francisco** (died 1540?), a Portuguese traveler in Abyssinia. **3. Don José** (1/11768–11/121830), a Spanish sculptor. **4. Juan** (1/121780–8/11867), a Mexican general and statesman.

Al'va-ry, 1 āl'və-rı; 2 äl'vä-ry, **Max** (6/11858–11/121898), A German operatic tenor.

al'vat, 1 al'vat; 2 äl'vät, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A transverse beam fastened to a pole, used to level plowed fields.

al've-a-ry, 1 al'vı-ē-rı; 2 äl've-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A beehive: a name given to an early dictionary of English, Latin, French, and Greek. [M.] **2.** *Anat.* The hollow of the external ear: so called from the wax found there. [< L. *alveartum*, beehive, < *alveus*, cavity.] **al"ve-a'ri-um‡.**

al've-ate, 1 al'vı-ēt; 2 äl've-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To shape like a dome or trough; hollow out. [< L. *alveatus*, hollowed.] — **al've-ate, al've-at"ed,** *a.*

Al've-church, 1 al'vı-chûrch; 2 äl've-chŭrch, *n.* A market-town in Worcestershire, England.

al've-los, 1 āl've-lōs; 2 äl'vē-lōs, *n. Bot.* The oleoresinous milky juice of a Brazilian tree (*Euphorbia heterodoxa*) of the spurge family. It is employed in medicine. **al've-loz‡.**

al-ve'o-la, 1 al-vī'o-lə; 2 äl-vē'o-la, *n. Bot.* **1.** A deep angular cavity in the receptacle of a composite flower, as the cotton-thistle. **2.** The depressed perithecium in certain ascomycetous fungi. **3.** A pore in a fungus of the family *Polyporaceæ*.

al've-o-lar, 1 al'vı-o-lər *or* al-vī'o-lər; 2 ăl've-o-lar *or* ăl-vē'o-lar (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or like alveoli; as, the *alveolar* membrane; the *alveolar* arch. See ALVEOLUS. **al've-o-la-ry‡.** **2.** Pronounced with the tongue-tip pressed on the front upper alveolar processes.

— **alveolar echinococcus disease,** a disease affecting the liver and bile-ducts, characterized by a dark-greenish discoloration of the skin due to obstruction of the bile-ducts. — **a. hypothesis,** a theory that protoplasm consists of alveoli or cysts, in contiguity, their common walls giving the characteristic reticulated aspect.— **a. index,** see INDEX.— **a. line** (*Craniom.*), the prolongation of the line from the margin of the anterior nares to the anterior nasal spine.— **a. passages,** in the lungs, the terminal ramifications of the bronchioles, studded with alveoli.— **a. plasma** (*Bot.*), same as TROPHOPLASM.— **a. point,** the point on the outer edge of the upper jaw between the central incisors. See CRANIOMETRY.— **a. processes,** the dental margins of those bones of the jaws in which the teeth are set.

al-ve"o-li'tis, 1 al-vī'o-laı'tis *or* -lī'tis; 2 ăl-vē'o-lī'tis *or* -lī'-tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a dental alveolus.

al-ve'o-lus, 1 al-vī'o-lus; 2 ăl-vē'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -laı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] [L.] A small cavity, pit, cell, or the like, resembling a honeycomb-cell, as the socket for a tooth, an air-cell of the lungs, or a cavity in a coral or the like. **al've-olet‡.**

Each *alveolus* closely invests the fang contained within it.
MIVART *The Cat* 27. [M.]

— **al"ve-o-lar'i-form,** *a.* Shaped like the cells of honeycomb.— **al've-o-late,** *a.* Having alveoli arranged like the cells of a honeycomb; deeply pitted; like honeycomb. **al've-o-lat"ed‡.**— **al"ve-o-la'tion,** *n.* The state of being alveolate; a formation, structure or arrangement of alveoli.— **al-ve'o-li-form,** *a. Anat.* Formed like an alveolus.— **al-ve"o-lo-con-dyl'e-an,** *a. Cranium.* Relating to the alveolar point and to the condyles of the occipital bone: applied to a reference plane.— **al-ve"o-lo-den'tal,** *a.* Of or relating to the tooth-sockets; as, the *alveolodental* canal.— **al-ve"o-lo-la'bi-al,** *a.* Relating or belonging to the alveolus of the teeth and the lips.— **al-ve"o-lo-lin'gual,** *a.* Relating or belonging to the alveoli of the teeth and the tongue. — **alveolo-lingual sulci,** the channels or spaces between the tongue and the gums.

Al'ver-stone, 1 al'vər-stōn; 2 ăl'ver-stōn, **Lord** (12/221842–12/111915). Richard Everard Webster, a Lord Chief Justice of England.

al've-us, 1 al'vı-us; 2 ăl've-ŭs, *n.* [-ı, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A trough-like duct or surface, as the wider part of the thoracic duct. **2.** The hollow or channel of a sea or river. **3.** The utriculus of the ear. **4.** A layer of nerve-fibers on the ventricular surface of the hippocampus major.

Al"vi-a'no, 1 āl'vı-ā'no; 2 äl'vi-ä'no, **Bartolommeo** (1455–1515). An Italian general and patron of literature.

al"vi-du'cous, 1 al'vı-dū'kus; 2 ăl'vi-dū'cŭs, *a.* Purgative. [< L. *alvus*, belly, + *duco*, lead.]

Al'vin, 1 al'vın; 2 äl'vin, *n.* A masculine personal name. It. **Al-vi'no,** 1 al-vī'no, 2 äl-vī'no. [Teut., beloved by all.]

Al-vine'zi, 1 al-vın'tsī; 2 äl-vĭn'tsi, **Joseph, Baron von** (2/111735–11/121810). An Austrian general. **Al-vin'zy‡.**

al'vine, 1 al'vin *or* -vain; 2 ăl'vĭn *or* -vin, *a. Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from the belly and lower intestines; as, *alvine* evacuations. [< L. *alvus*, belly.]

Al-vi'no, *n.* See ALVIN.

Al'vis, 1 äl'wis; 2 äl'wis, *n. Norse Myth.* In the *Lay of Alvis*, All-wise, the dwarf suitor for Thor's daughter; frustrated by Thor, who plies him with questions until daylight compels him to retreat to his underground abode.— **Al'viss-mal,** *n.* One of the Eddaic songs which relates the story of Alvis.

al'vite, 1 al'vait; 2 äl'vĭt, *n.* A hydrous silicate containing glucina, alumina, yttria, zirconia, iron sesquioxid, and thoria: found in Norway. [Tex.

Al'vord, 1 al'vərd; 2 äl'vord, *n.* A village in Wise county,

Al'war, 1 ul'wur; 2 ŭl'wŭr, *n.* **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India; 3,213 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

al'way, 1 ōl'wē; 2 ąl'wā, *adv.* Always: the original form, now archaic or poetic. [ME. *alway, al way,* < *alne way*, < AS. *ealne weg*, acc. sing. of *eal weg*, every way, always; see ALL, WAY.]

al'ways, 1 ōl'wız *or* ōl'wēz; 2 ąl'wąs *or* ąl'wās, *adv.* **1.** Through all time; ever; forever; as, grief can not last *always*.

Society is *always* trying . . . to grind us down to a single flat surface. HOLMES *Professor* p. 41. [N. M. & CO. 1884.]

2. At all times; at every recurring time; whenever opportunity offers; regularly; invariably: as, he *always* greeted me kindly. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Nevertheless; yet; altho. [ME. *alwayes*, gen. sing. used adverbially of *alway*; see ALWAY.]

Al'win, 1 al'win; 2 äl'win, *n.* Same as ALVIN.

a'ly, 1 ē'lı; 2 ä'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to ale. **a'ley‡.**

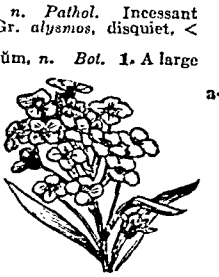
Al"y-at'tes, 1 al'ı-at'ız; 2 äl'y-ät'ĕs, *n.* Lydian king and father of Crœsus, late 7th century B. C.

a-lym'phi-a, 1 ə-lim'fı-ə; 2 a-lym'fi-a, *n. Pathol.* Lack of lymph; absence of lymph.

A-lyp'i-us, 1 ə-lip'ı-us; 2 a-lyp'i-ŭs, *n.* A music-writer, sophist, and architect in ancient Alexandria or Syria, in the 4th century. **A-ly'pi-os‡** [Gr.].

al'ysm, 1 al'ızm; 2 äl'ysm, *n. Pathol.* Incessant agitation; restlessness. [< Gr. *alysmos*, disquiet, < *alyō*, be weary.]

A-lys'sum, 1 ə-lis'um; 2 a-lys'ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of plants of the mustard family (*Brassicaceæ*), bearing racemes of white or yellow flowers. Some species, as sweet alyssum (*A. maritimum*), are very fragrant. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus; as, the rock-*alyssum* (*A. saxatile*). [< L. *alysson*, < Gr. *alysson*, < *a-* priv. + *lyssa*, madness.] **a-lis'son‡; a-lys'son‡.**



Sweet Alyssum.

al'y-tarch, 1 al'ı-tärk; 2 äl'y-tärc, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The officer in police charge at the Olympic games; also, in the post-classical period an overseer of any public games. [< Gr. *alytēs*, police officer, + *archō*, be first.]

Al'y-tes, 1 al'ı-tiz; 2 äl'y-tĕs *n. Zool.* A genus of frogs with two species in southwestern Europe, including *A. obstetricans*, the nurse-frog. [< Gr. *alytos*, indissoluble.]

am, 1 am; 2 ăm, *1st per. sing. pres. ind.* of BE expressing present existence, or, when used absolutely, permanent existence.

And God said unto Moses *I am* that *I am*. *Ex.* iii, 14.
[< AS. *eom, am,* < √*es*, be, + *-m*, < *-mi*, I; cp. Goth *im* (< **es-mi*), Sans. *asmi*, am.]

A. M., *abbr. Anno Mundi* (in the year of the world); *Annus Mirabilis* (the wonderful year, 1666); *ante meridiem* (before noon); *Artium Magister* (Master of Arts), see M. A.; *Ave Maria* (Hail Mary).

Am., *abbr.* America; American; Amos; (*Mil.*) ammunition party.

a'ma1, 1 ē'ma; 2 ä'ma, *n.* [-MÆ, 1 -mi; 2 -mē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** Any receptacle for wine, especially a vessel in which in the early Christian church the wine for the eucharist was kept or mixed. See CRUET. **2.** An enlargement of a semicircular canal of the internal ear at the end opposite the ampulla.

a'ma2, *n.* Same as AMAH.

a-ma'3, 1 ə-mū', 2 ä-mä', *n.* [P. I.] A father: Tagalog term.

A. M. A., *abbr.* American Medical Association; American Missionary Association.

Am'a-ad, 1 am'ı-ad; 2 ăm'a-ăd, *n Bib.* (Douai).

a'ma-a"ma, 1 ä'ma-ä"ma; 2 ä'mä-ä"mä, *n.* [Hawaii.] *Ich.* The common mullet (*Mugil cephalus*).

The amaama of the natives is perhaps the most abundant and important food-fish. GILBERT *Bull. U. S. Fish Com.* vol. xxiii pt. i, p. 139. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.]

Am'a-bel, 1 am'ə-bel; 2 ăm'a-bĕl, *n.* A feminine personal name. [L. *fem.*, lovable.] **A-mab'i-lis‡.**

a-mab'i-le, 1 ə-mab'ı-lı; 2 a-măb'i-le, *n.* The groove in the upper lip.

a-ma'bi-le, 1 ə-mä'bı-lē; 2 ä-mä'bĭ-le, *adv.* & *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Tenderly; soft or gentle.

am"a-bil'i-ty, 1 am'ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 ăm'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Archaic.] Lovableness. [< L. *amabilita(t)s.* < *amo*, love.]

am"a-crat'ic, 1 am'ə-krat'ik; 2 ăm'a-crăt'ic, *a.* Same as AMASTHENIC. [< Gr. *hama*, together, + *kratos*, strength.]

am'a-crine, 1 am'ə-krin *or* -krin; 2 ăm'a-crĭn *or* -crin, *a.* Without long fibers: said of certain nerve-cells of the retina. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *makros*, long, + *is, inos*, fiber.]

A'mad, 1 ē'mad; 2 ä'mäd, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 26.

A-mad'a-tha, 1 ə-mad'ə-thə; 2 a-măd'a-thə, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Esth.* xvi, 10.

A-mad'a-thi, 1 -thaı; 2 -thĭ, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha; Douai)

A-mad'a-thus, 1 -thus; 2 -thŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esth.* xvi, 10.

am"a-da-vat', 1 am'ə-də-vat'; 2 ăm'a-da-văt', *n.* [E. Ind.] A small plocelid singing bird of India (*Estrelda amandava*), common in cages, having red and black plumage flecked with white, and a red beak. **am"a-du-vad'** *or* **-vade'‡; a-man'da-va‡.**

am"a-del'phous, 1 am'ə-del'fus; 2 ăm'a-dĕl'fŭs, *a.* Social; gregarious. [< Gr. *hama*, together, + *adelphos*, brother.]

A"ma-de'o, 1 ä"ma-dē'o; 2 ä'mä-dę'o, *n.* A town in Cavite province, Luzon, P. I.

Am"a-de'us, 1 am'ə-dē'us; 2 ăm'a-dē'ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Ferdinando Maria** (5/161845–1/121890), Duke of Aosta, king of Spain; son of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy. **A"ma-de'o‡** [It.]. **3.** A large lake in the mountainous interior of South Australia, near its W. border.

Am'a-dis, 1 am'ə-dis; 2 ăm'a-dĭs, *n.* A masculine personal name. [L. Sp., love of God.] — **Amadis of Gaul,** the hero in Lobeira's romance of chivalry of this title.— **A. of Greece** a Spanish romance, said to be by Feliciano de Silva, relating adventures of the great-grandson of Amadis of Gaul

A"ma-dor', *n.* **1.** 1 ā'ma-dōr'; 2 ä'mä-dōr'. **Manuel** (1833–5/21909), first President of Panama (1904–1908), after its separation from Colombia. **2.** 1 am'ə-dər; 2 ăm'a-dŏr. A county in California; 568 sq. m.; county-seat, Jackson.

am'a-dou, 1 am'ə-dū; 2 ăm'a-dų, *n.* [F.] A soft spongy combustible substance, prepared from several species of fungus (as *Boletus, Polyporus*, or *Hernandia*), found on old trees: used as tinder, especially after being steeped in a solution of saltpeter, and also as a styptic.

A"ma-ga', 1 ä'ma-gä'; 2 ä'mä-gä', *n.* Same as CAMAGON.

a'mah, 1 ä'ma *or* am'ə; 2 ä'mä *or* ăm'a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A female servant, especially one who attends to children: in India, a wet nurse. **a'ma‡.**

A-mal'mon, 1 ə-mē'lor -mal'mən; 2 a-mä'lor -mĭ'mŏn, *n. Myth.* One of the chief devils. **A-ma'mont; A-may'mont‡.**

a-main', 1 ə-mēn'; 2 a-măn', *adv.* With full or great strength, force, or speed; forcibly; vehemently; exceedingly; without delay; quickly; as, he strives *amain*.

And rearing Lindis backward pressed
Shook all her trembling bankes *amaine*.
JEAN INGELOW *High Tide* st. 15.

[< A-, on, + MAIN1, *n.*] **a-maine't; a-mayn't.**

a-maist', 1 ə-mēst'; 2 a-măst', *adv.* [Scot.] Almost.

am"a-ki'hi, 1 am'ə-ki'hi; 2 ăm'a-ki'hi, *n.* [Hawaii.] *Ornith.* Any drepanidine bird of the genus *Chlorodrepanis* or *Himatione* of the Hawaiian Islands, especially *C. virens*.

A'mal, 1 ē'mal; 2 ä'măl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 35.

a-ma'la-ka, 1 ə-mä'lə-kə; 2 a-mä'la-ka, *n.* [Ind.] A globose terminal ornament on a Jaina temple turret.

am'al-dar, *n.* Same as AUMILDAR.

Am'a-lech, 1 am'ə-lek; 2 ăm'a-lĕc, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Am'a-lek, *n. Bib.* **1.** A grandson of Esau. **2.** A people south of the Dead Sea; mentioned in the Old Testament. **Am'a-lech‡; Am"a-lek'[or -lech']ites‡.**

Am"a-le'te, *n.* Same as LETHE, 1, (2).

A-mal'fi, 1 ə-mal'fi *or* a-mäl'fi; 2 a-măl'fi *or* ä-mäl'fi, *n.* An Italian seaport. **A-mal'phi‡.— A-mal'fi-tan.** I. *a.* Of or belonging to Amalfi. **II.** *n.* A native of Amalfi. **A-mal'fi-an‡; A-ma.' phi-an‡; A-ma 'phi-tan‡.— Amalfitan code,** the oldest existing code of admiralty law, compiled by the merchants and magistrates of Amalfi (11th century).

a-mal'gam, 1 ə-mal'gəm; 2 a-măl'gam, *n.* **1.** An alloy or union of mercury with another metal. **2.** *Mineral.* A silver-white, brittle compound of mercury and silver (Ag_2Hg_3 to Ag_3Hg), crystallizing in the isometric system. **3.** Any mixture or combination of two or more substances or things.

In that colossal *amalgam* of nations of which Rome became the metropolis. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 202. [A. 1873.]
[< OF. *amalgame*, prob. cor. of L. *malagma*, < Gr. *malagma*, soft material, < *malakos*, soft.] **a-mal'ga-ma‡; a-mal'gamet‡.— amalgam gilding,** a process of gilding in which a metallic surface is coated with gold amalgam and the mercury driven off by heat.— **a. silvering,** a process of silvering similar to amalgam gilding.— **gold a.,** a variety of native gold containing mercury.— **Kienmayer's a.,** an alloy of 2 parts mercury, 1 part tin, and 1 part zinc.

a-mal'ga-ma-bl(eʳ, 1 ə-mal'gə-mə-bl; 2 ą-măl'gą-mą-bl, *a.* Capable of amalgamation.

a-mal'ga-mate, 1 ə-mal'gə-mēt; 2 ą-măl'gą-māt, *v.* [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite (a metal) in an alloy with mercury; as, to *amalgamate* the zinc plates of a battery by a dipping process. **2.** To form an amalgam with; as, mercury easily *amalgamates* gold. **3.** To form into a compound by mixing or blending; unite; combine; as, to *amalgamate* diverse races. Used specifically, in the southern United States, of marriage between white and black persons.

II. *i.* **1.** To form an amalgam. **2.** To mix or blend together in a homogeneous body; combine; coalesce, as two parts in growth.

These . . . invaders had *amalgamated* amicably with the native race. BULWER-LYTTON *Harold* vol. ii, p. 237. [F. r. c.]

[< LL. *amalgamatus*, pp. of *amalgamo*, < *amalgama*, L. *malagma*; see AMALGAM.] **a-mal'gam‡; a-mal'ga-ma-tizet; a-mal'gamet.** Syn.: see MIX.— **a-mal'ga-mat'ing-pan",** *n.* A mechanical apparatus like a pan, with a revolving muller used for grinding ores in order that gold and silver may be removed by a mercury process.

a-mal'ga-mate, *a.* United by or as by amalgamation; amalgamated.

a-mal"ga-ma'tion, 1 ə-mal'gə-mē'shən; 2 ą-măl'gą-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of forming an amalgam, especially in the extraction of a metal from its ore by mercury. **2.** Union of different races, or diverse elements, societies, or corporations, so as to form a homogeneous whole or a new body; interfusion; intermarriage; consolidation; coalescence; as, the *amalgamation* of stock.

It was in London, and chiefly by means of the stage, that a thorough *amalgamation* of the Saxon, Norman, and scholarly elements of English was brought about.

LOWELL *Among my Books* first series, p. 156. [o. & co. 1870.]

3. The result of mixing or blending; a homogeneous body formed by mixture.— **a-mal"ga-ma'tion-ist,** *n.*

a-mal'ga-ma"tive, } 1 ə-mal'gə-mē'tiv; 2 ą-măl'gą-mā'-
a-mal'ga-ma"tivs, } tiv, *a.* Characterized by a tendency to or capacity for amalgamation.

a-mal'ga-ma"tor, 1 ə-mal'gə-mē'ter; 2 ą-măl'gą-mā'tŏr, *n.* **1.** An apparatus used in mining for bringing pulverized ore into close contact with mercury to extract free metal from it by amalgamation. **2.** Any person or thing that amalgamates; as, an *amalgamator* of corporations. **a-mal'ga-mat"er‡.— a-mal'ga-mist,** *n.* [Rare.] An amalgamator; one skilled in amalgamating ores.

A-ma'li-a, *n.* See AMELIA.

a-mal'ic, 1 ə-mal'ik; 2 ą-măl'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to a crystalline acid derived from tetramethylalloxantin. [< Gr. *amalos*, soft.]

Am'a-lings, 1 am'ə-liŋz; 2 ăm'a-lings, *n. pl.* Among the ancient Goths the royal race, in later times rulers of the Ostrogoths until the close of the reign of Theodoric the Great.

Am"al-ric'ian, 1 am"əl-rish'ən; 2 ăm"al-rish'an, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A follower of pantheism as taught by the French philosopher and theologian Amalric of Bena (d. 1204), who believed in a threefold revelation of God by incarnation through Abraham, through Christ, and through himself: condemned by Pope Innocent III.

a-mal'tas, 1 ə-mal'təs; 2 ą-măl'tas, *n.* An East-Indian ornamental tree (*Cassia fistula*) of the bean family.

Am"al-thæ'a, 1 am"əl-thī'ə; 2 ăm"ăl-thē'a, *n. Myth.* **1.** The goat on whose milk Jupiter was bred, one of whose horns, broken off by the god, became the cornucopia, or horn of plenty. **2.** A nymph who nursed the infant Jupiter. **3.** The Cumæan sibyl who, according to legend, sold to Tarquinius Superbus the Sibylline Books. **A-mal'thei-a‡** [Gr.].

Am"al-the'i-dæ, 1 am"əl-thī'i-dī; 2 ăm"ăl-thē'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A secondary family of ammonites having a single corneous operculum and a flattened and carinated shell with the last whorl embracing most of the preceding. **A-mal'the-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< AMALTHÆA.] **— a-mal'the-id,** *n.*— **a-mal'the-oid,** *a.*

A'mam, 1 ē'mam; 2 ā'măm, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 26.

A"mam-ba'hi, 1 ū"mam-bū'hi; 2 ă"măm-bā'hi, *n.* **1.** A mountain range in Brazil; 200 m. long. **2.** A river in Brazil; 100 m. long. **A"mam-bay'‡.**

am'an¹, 1 am'an; 2 ăm'ăn, *n.* [Turk.] A blue cotton cloth from the Levant: made chiefly at Aleppo

A'man², 1 ē'man; 2 ā'măn, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Tob.* xiv, 10.

A"ma-ná'¹, 1 ū"ma-nū'; 2 ă"mă-nā', *n.* A river in Venezuela; 140 m. long.

Am'a-na², 1 am'ə-nə; 2 ăm'a-na, *n. Bib. S. of Sol.* iv, 8.

Am'a-nah, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* v, 12 (margin).

a-mand', 1 ə-mond'; 2 ą-mând', *n. Scots Law.* A sum deposited by a suitor in court as security against evasive delay. [< F. *amende*; see AMENDS.]

A-man'da, 1 ə-man'də; 2 ą-măn'da, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **A"man"dine',** 1 ą"mon"dīn', 2 ā"măn"dīn'. **2.** In Thomson's *The Seasons*, the lady invited to a lovers' walk; intended for Miss Young. [L., lovable.]

am'an-dine, 1 am'ən-din; 2 ăm'an-dĭn, *n.* **1.** The albuminous matter of sweet almonds. **2.** Anything (as a candle) made from or containing amandin; especially, a cold-cream. [< F. *amandine*. < *amande* (OF. *almande*); see ALMOND.] **am'an-dine‡.** [Among.

a-mang', 1 ə-mang'; 2 ą-măng', *prep.* [North. Eng. & Scot.]

a-man'ni, 1 ə-mą'ni; 2 ą-mă'ni, *n.* [Ind.] Sources of revenue, as lands, kept in government control; also, lands rented by the government for payment in kind.

A-ma'nist, 1 ą-mā'nist, *n.* An inspirationist, or member of the "True Inspiration Society," a religious community of Germans, consisting of seven villages, in Amana, Iowa.

Am"a-ni'ta, 1 am"ə-nī'tə; 2 ăm"a-nī'ta, *n. Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi belonging to the family *Agaricaceæ*; agarics having white spores, a veil, and a ring. *Amanita muscaria*, the death-cup or fly-agaric, has bright-red caps dotted with white scales, ⅔ inch in diameter. It is very poisonous, containing the alkaloid muscarin. *A. phalloides*, a white, yellow, or green species, is also very poisonous, containing an alkaloid poison, probably identical with muscarin. [< Gr. *amanitai*, a certain fungus.]

a-man'i-tin, } 1 ə-man'ı-tin, -tin *or* -tīn; 2 ą-măn'i-tĭn,
a-man'i-tine, } -tĭn *or* -tīn, *n. Chem.* Neurin, the poisonous principle of certain fungi, as *Amanita muscaria*, *A. phalloides*, and other fungi of the same genus. [< AMANITA.]

A-man"i-top'sis, 1 ə-man'ı-top'sıs; 2 ą-măn'i-tŏp'sis, *n. Bot.* A genus of white-spored fungi, taken from *Amanita*, from which it differs in lacking the veil and ring and agrees with it in possessing a volva. While most of the species are poisonous, *A. vaginata* is edible, and is common in the woods. [< Gr. *amanitai*, fungus, + *opsis*, sight.]

am'a-nous, 1 am'ə-nus; 2 ăm'a-nŭs, *a.* Without hands. [< A-, not, + L. *manus*, hand.]

A-man'ti-a, 1 ə-man'shı-ə; 2 ą-măn'shi-a, *n.* A Greek town in ancient Illyria. **A-man-tī'a‡** [Gr.].

a-man"u-en'sis, 1 ə-man'yu-en'sıs; 2 ą-măn'yu-ĕn'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] One who copies the manuscript or writes from the dictation of another; a scribe.

What hired *amanuensis* can be equal to the scribe who loves the words that grow under his hand? ELIOT *Romola* p. 54. [a.]

[L., < a (*ab*), from, + *manus*, hand.]

A"mar', 1 ą'mär'; 2 ă'măr', *n.* **1. Jean Augustin du Rivier** (1765–1837), a French writer. **2. J. P. André** (1750–1816), a French agitator during the Reign of Terror.

Am'a-ra, 1 am'ə-rə; 2 ăm'a-ra, *n.* A genus of beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, of medium size, oblong-ovate in form, and bronze-colored. [Perhaps akin to Gr. *amara*, a trench.]

a-mar'a-cus, 1 ə-mar'ə-kus; 2 a-măr'a-cŭs, *n.* [Poet.] A plant, the dittany of Crete. [L., < Gr. *amarakos*, marjoram.]

A"ma-ra-kan'ta-ka, 1 ū"ma-rə-kūn'tə-kə; 2 ā"ma-ra-kăn'ta-ka, *n.* A plateau in central India; altitude, 3,000 to 4,000 ft.

Am'a-rant, 1 am'ə-rant; 2 ăm'a-rănt, *n.* In Percy's *Reliques, Guy and Amarant*, a giant slain by Guy, Earl of Warwick.

Am"a-ran-ta'ce-æ, 1 am"ə-ran-tē'sı-ī; 2 ăm"a-răn-tā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of the order *Chenopodiales*— the amaranth family— having flowers imbricated with dry and scarious bracts, usually colored. It embraces about 40 genera and 425 species. **Am"a-ran-tha'ce-æ‡.— am"a-ran-ta'ceous, am"a-ran-tha'ceous,** *a.*— **am"a-ran'tad, am"a-ran'thad,** *n.* Any plant of the amaranth family.

am'a-ranth, 1 am'ə-ranth; 2 ăm'a-rănth, *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Amarantus*, as Joseph's-coat (*A. tricolor*), or love-lies-bleeding (*A. caudatus*); more widely, any amarantad. **2.** A globe-amaranth. **3.** An imaginary flower said never to fade.

Why did not Love the *amaranth* choose,
That bears no thorns, and can not perish?
SHELLEY *The Flower of Love* st. 3.

4. A purplish coloring-mixture or pigment. [< L. *amaranthus*, for *amarantus*, < Gr. *amarantos*, < a- priv. + *marainō*, wither.] **am'a-rant‡; am"a-ran'thust.**

— am'a-ranth-feath"ers, *n.* A tall Australian plant (*Humea elegans*) of the aster family, sometimes cultivated for its pyramidal panicles of drooping heads of rose-colored flowers.— **Chinese a.,** an Oriental amaranthus (*A. gangeticus*), with ovate-acute thin green leaves, axillary and terminal flowers in short interrupted spikes, cultivated as a pot-herb by American Chinese, who call it **hon-toi-moi.— spiny a.,** a weed (*A. spinosus*), with spiny axils, growing from 1 to 3 feet high, from Maine to Minnesota and southward. **thorny a.‡.**

am"a-ran'thine, } 1 am'ə-ran'thın; 2 ăm'a-răn'thin, *a.*
am"a-ran'thin⁸, } **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the amaranth; containing amaranth. **2.** Like the mythical amaranth; unfading; immortal.

An *amaranthine* diadem enwove With many jewels.
BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk. ii, l. 247.

3. Of the color of amaranth. **am"a-ran'tinet.**

am"a-ran'thoid, 1 am'ə-ran'thoid; 2 ăm'a-răn'thoid, *a. Bot.* Like or allied to the amaranth. [< AMARANTH + -OID.]

am"a-ran'tite, 1 am'ə-ran'tait; 2 ăm'a-răn'tīt, *n. Mineral.* Triclinic hydrous ferric sulfate.

Am"a-ran'tus, 1 am'ə-ran'tus; 2 ăm'a-răn'tŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual herbs of the amaranth family, natives of warm countries, and having minute monœcious flowers in many-colored bracts. [< L. *amarantus*; see AMARANTH.] **Am"a-ran'thust.**

A"ma-ra-pu'ra, 1 ū"ma-rə-pū'rə; 2 ā"ma-ra-pu'ra, *n.* A decayed city in Upper Burma, India.

A-mar'go-sa, 1 ə-mär'go-sə; 2 a-măr'gŏ-sa, *n.* **1.** A river in Nevada and California; 150 m. long. **A-mar'go-za‡.** **2.** Same as DEATH VALLEY.

a"mar-go'so, 1 ū"mar-gō'so; 2 ā"măr-gŏ'so, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A bitter bark obtained from the goat-bush, a shrub of the quassia family. Compare GOAT-BUSH. **2.** The balsam-apple.

A-ma'ri, 1 ą-mā'rī; 2 ā-mā'ri, **Michele** (?/1806–?/15 1889). An Italian historian and minister of public instruction.

Am"a-ri'ah, 1 am"ə-rī'ə; 2 ăm'a-rī'a, *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 4. [Heb., whom God promised.] [pha). *1 Esd.* viii, 2.

Am"a-ri'as, 1 am"ə-rī'əs; 2 ăm'a-rī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocry-

Am"a-ril'la, 1 am"ə-ril'ə; 2 ăm'a-ril'a, *n.* A saline lake in Chaves county, N. M. [county, Tex.

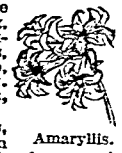
Am"a-ril'lo, 1 am"ə-ril'o; 2 ăm'a-ril'o, *n.* A town in Potter

am'a-rin, } 1 am'ə-rin, -rin *or* -rīn; 2 ăm'a-rin, -rĭn *or*
am'a-rine, } -rīn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline, bitter, poisonous compound ($C_{21}H_{18}N_2$), formed by the action of ammonia upon an alcoholic solution of benzoic aldehyde. [< L. *amarus*, bitter.]

am"ar-thri'tis, 1 am"ar-thrī'tis *or* -thrī'tis; 2 ăm"ăr-thrī'tis *or* -thrī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the joints. [< Gr. *hama*, together, + ARTHRITIS.]

A-ma'ru, 1 ą-mą'rū; 2 ā-mă'ru, *n.* A Sanskrit poet; period unknown; author of *Amarushataka*, an erotic poem, by some attributed to the philosopher Sankara.

Am"a-ryl'li-da'ce-æ, 1 am"ə-ril'ı-dē'sı-ī; 2 ăm"a-rĭl'i-dā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of the order *Liliales*— the amaryllis family— closely allied to the *Liliaceæ*, mostly bulbous and scape-bearing, with linear flat root-leaves and perfect hexandrous flowers. It embraces 800 species, including the narcissus, daffodil, snowdrop, etc. [< AMARYLLIS.] **Am"a-ryl-lid'e-æ‡. — am"a-ryl'lid,** *n.*— **am"a-ryl"li-da'ceous,** *a.*— **am"a-ryl'id-e-ous,** *a.*



Amaryllis.

Am"a-ryl'lis, 1 am"ə-ril'ıs; 2 ăm'a-rĭl'is, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of South-African bulbous plants of the amaryllis family, frequent in ornamental cultivation, formerly including many now assigned to other genera, but restricted to only a few species, of which *A. belladonna*, the **belladonna lily,** is the best known. **2.** [a-] Any bulbous plant of this genus or of one formerly included in it, as *Zephyranthes*, *Crinum*, *Hippeastrum*, etc.

Where, here and there, on sandy beaches
A milky-bell'd *amaryllis* blew.
TENNYSON *The Daisy* st. 4.

3. In the *Idyls* of Theocritus, the *Eclogues* of Vergil, and other pastorals, a country girl or shepherdess; hence, a rustic sweetheart. [< L. *Amaryllis*, < Gr. *Amarylli*, country girl in Theocritus, < *amarysso*, sparkle.]

Am'a-sa, 1 am'ə-sə; 2 ăm'a-sa, *n. Bib.* **1.** [Heb., a burden.] **2** *Sam.* xix, 13.

Am"a-sa'i, 1 am"ə-sē'ı *or* am'ə-sī; 2 ăm'a-sē'ī *or* ăm'a-sī, *n.* [ancient Latium.

Bib. 1 Chron. vi, 25.

Am"a-se'nus, 1 am"ə-sī'nus; 2 ăm'a-sē'nŭs, *n.* A river in

am"a-se'sis, 1 am"ə-sī'sıs; 2 ăm'a-sē'sis, *n. Pathol.* Morbid lack of masticating power. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *masēsis*, chewing.]

A-mash'a-i, 1 ə-maṡh'ı-ī *or* ə-maṡh'aı; 2 a-măsh'a-ī *or* a-măsh'ī", *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 13. **A-mash'sa-i‡** (R. V.).

A-ma'si-a, 1 ą-mā'sı-ə; 2 ā-mā'si-ā, *n.* A city in Sivas vilayet, Asiatic Turkey; birthplace of Strabo; residence of ancient kings of Pontus, whose tombs are under the citadel.

Am"a-si'ah, 1 am"ə-saı'ə; 2 ăm"a-sī'a, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xvii, 16. [6th century B. C.

A-ma'sis, 1 ə-mē'sıs; 2 a-mā'sis, *n.* An Egyptian king in the

Am"a-so'ni-a, 1 am"ə-sō'nı-ə; 2 ăm"a-sō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of verbenaceous shrubs, natives of tropical America, characterized by hairy tubular yellow flowers and red bracts which retain their color for months. *A. calycina* is cultivated in greenhouses.

a-mass', 1 ə-mas'; 2 ą-măs', r. **I.** *t.* To collect a great bulk or quantity of; gather into a mass.

Addison *amassed* . . . three folios of manuscript materials before he began his 'Spectator.'

SMILES *Self-Help* ch. 5, p. 158. [H. 1876.]

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To meet together: assemble. [< F. *amasser*, < à (< L. *ad*), to, + *masser*, < *masse*; see MASS¹, *n.*]

Syn.: accumulate, aggregate, collect, gather, heap up, hoard, hoard up, pile up, store up. With some occasional exceptions, *accumulate* is applied to the more gradual, *amass* to the more rapid gathering of money or materials, *amass* referring to the general result or bulk, *accumulate* to the particular process or rate of gain. We say interest is *accumulated* (or *accumulates*) rather than is *amassed*; he *accumulated* a fortune in the course of years; he rapidly *amassed* a fortune by shrewd speculations. Goods or money for immediate distribution are said to be *collected* rather than *amassed*. They may be *stored up* for a longer or shorter time; but to *hoard* is always with a view of permanent retention, generally selfish. *Aggregate* is now most commonly used of numbers and amounts; as, the expenses will *aggregate* a round million.— Ant.: disperse, dissipate, divide, parcel, portion, scatter, spend, squander, waste.— Prep.: amass *for* oneself, *for* a purpose, *from* a distance, *with* great labor, *by* industry.

— a-mass'a-bl(eʳ, *a.*— **a-mass'er,** *n.*— **a-mass'ment,** *n.* The act or result of amassing; an accumulation.

am"as-sette', 1 am"ə-set'; 2 ăm"a-sĕt', *n.* [F.] *Paint.* An instrument of horn, wood, or ivory, shaped like a palette-knife, used in scraping pigments together on the stone for grinding. **am"a-zette'‡.**

a-mast', *pp.* Amassed. S. S.

am"as-then'ic, 1 am"əs-then'ık; 2 ăm"as-thĕn'ic, *a.* Uniting actinic rays into one focus: said of a lens. [< Gr. *hama*, together, + *sthenos*, strength.] **am"a-crat'ic‡.**

A-mas'tris, 1 ə-mas'trıs; 2 a-măs'tris, *n.* **1.** Wife of Xerxes. **2.** A Persian queen (died 288 B. C.), wife of Craterus. Dionysius of Heraclea, and of Lysimachus.

a-mas'ty, 1 ə-mas'tı; 2 a-măs'ty, *n. Anat.* Same as AMAZIA.

a-mas'ti-a‡. [ill's *Æneid*, the mother of Lavinia.

A-ma'ta, 1 ą-mē'tə; 2 ą-mā'ta, *n.* **1.** See AMY. **2.** In Ver-

a-mate'¹, 1 ə-mēt'; 2 a-māt', *tr.* [Archaic.] To dismay; dishearten. [< OF. *amatir*, < a-, A-, to; and see CHECK-MATE.]

a-mate'²†, *tr.* To be a fellow or mate to; accompany.

A"ma-te-ra'su, 1 ū"ma-tı-rū'su; 2 ā"ma-te-rā'su, *n.* The Japanese sun-goddess.

a"ma-te"ri-al-is'tic, 1 ą"mə-tī"rı-əl-is'tık; 2 ā"ma-tē"ri-al-ĭs-tic, *a.* Antagonistic to materialism or the materialistic philosophy: non-materialistic; antimaterialistic.

am"a-teur', 1 am"ə-tūr' *or* am'ə-tiūr; 2 ăm"a-tûr' *or* ăm'a-tûr (XIII), *a.* [F.] **1.** Practising an art or occupation for the love of it, but not as a profession; as, an *amateur* sculptor.

Some of our *amateur* fencers, . . . and boxers, we have no reason to be ashamed of. HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 197. [o. & co. 1871.]

2. Done, made, or practised by an amateur: often used disparagingly; as, *amateur* acting; *amateur* painting.

am"a-teur', *n.* **1.** One who practises an art, especially a fine art, not as a livelihood or professionally, but for the love of it; as, an *amateur* in music. See synonyms.

The word *amateur* itself suggests a real interest.

MACDONALD *Annals of Quiet Neighbourhood* p. 384. [n. & s.]

2. Often, one who amuses himself with an art, but is not a master of it; one who makes more or less pretense to practising an art without having undergone professional preparation. **3.** *Sport.* An athlete who has not engaged in contests open to professional athletes, or used any athletic art as a livelihood. The term varies in usage and definition according to the changeable regulations of athletic associations. **4.** [Archaic.] One who is fond of or interested in anything; an admirer; as, an *amateur* of musical genius or of the table. [F. < L. *amator*, lover, < *amo*, love.]

Syn.: connoisseur, critic, dilettante, novice, professional, tyro. Etymologically, the *amateur* is one who loves, the *connoisseur* one who knows. In usage, the word *amateur* carries a natural implication of superficialness, tho marked excellence is at times attained by *amateurs*. A *connoisseur* is supposed to be so thoroughly informed regarding any art or work as to be able to criticize or select intelligently and authoritatively; there are many incompetent *critics*, but there can not, in the true sense, be an incompetent *connoisseur*. The *amateur* practises to some extent that in regard to which he may not be well informed: the *connoisseur* is well informed in regard to that which he may not practise at all. A *novice* or *tyro* may be a *professional*; an *amateur* never is; the *amateur* may be skilled and experienced as the *novice* or *tyro* never is. *Dilettante*, which had originally the sense of *amateur*, has to some extent come to denote one who is superficial, pretentious, and affected, whether in theory or practise.— Prep.: an amateur *in* art.

— am"a-teur'dom, *n.*— **am"a-teur'ish,** *a.* Suggestive of an amateur or his work; unskilful; feeble; crude; faulty. **— -ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*— **am"a-teur'ism,** *n.* The state of being an amateur; also, the general character or condition of being amateurish, unskilled, or faulty.— **am"a-teur'ship,** *n.* The character or quality of an amateur.

Am"a-teur' Cas'u-al. Pen-name of James Greenwood, an English writer.

am'a-thad, 1 am'ə-thad; 2 ăm'a-thăd, *n. Bot.* A sand-hill plant.

Am"a-the'is, 1 am"ə-thī'ıs; 2 ăm"a-thē'is, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 29.

Am'a-thi, 1 am'ə-thaı; 2 ăm'a-thī, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha; Douai). [*1 Mac.* xii, 25.

Am'a-this, 1 am'ə-thıs; 2 ăm'a-this, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

a-ma'thi-um, 1 ə-mē'thı-əm; 2 a-mā'thi-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A sand-hill or sand-plain formation.

A-ma'ti, 1 ą-mą'tī; 2 ā-mă'ti, *n.* **1. Andrea** and **Nicolo,** his brother, with his nephews **Antonio** and **Geronimo,** Italian violin-makers at Cremona, Italy, in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2. Girolamo** (1765–1834), an Italian scholar and antiquary. **3. Niccolo** (?/1596–?/1684), the most eminent of Italian violin-makers, son of Geronimo. **4.** Any violin made by one of the Amati family, and noted

for the quality of the wood, purity of the tone, and the exquisite finish of the outline.— **grand Amati**, a large, high-priced violin made by Niccolo Amati.

A-ma"tl-tlan', 1 ə-mä"tl-tlän'; 2 ä-mä"tl-tlän', *n.* **1.** A department in Guatemala. **2.** Its capital. **3.** A lake in the Sierra Madre of Guatemala, at the base of the Amatitlan volcanic range; length, 9 m.; width, 3 m.

am"a-ti'to, 1 am'ə-tī'to; 2 ăm'a-tī'to, *n.* A red pigment prepared from hematite: formerly used in frescoing. [< It. *amatita.*]

am'a-tive, } 1 am'ə-tiv; 2 ăm'a-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Of or per-
am'a-tivs, } taining to sexual love; as, man's *amative* powers. **2.** Disposed to love; amorous. [< L. *amatus*, pp. of *amo*, love.]

am'a-tiv(e-ness), 1 am'ə-tiv-nes; 2 ăm'a-tiv-nĕs, *n.* The propensity to love or to sexual passion; especially (*Phren.*), the faculty that is the seat of love for the opposite sex; sexuality.

Am"a-ton'ga-land", *n.* See TONGALAND.

am"a-to'ri-al, 1 am'ə-tō'rı-əl; 2 ăm'a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to love; amatory. [< L. *amatorius*, < *amator*; see AMATEUR.] —**-ly**, *adv.*— **amatorial muscles**, the oblique muscles of the eye: so called because used in ogling.

a"ma-to'ri-o, 1 ä"ma-tō'rı-o; 2 ä"mä-tō'ri-o, *n.* [-RI-I, 1 -ri-ĭ; 2 -ri-i, *pl.*] [It.] An ornamental vase, plaque, or similar object, intended for a lover's gift, especially when appropriately decorated, as with a woman's picture or with amatory inscriptions.

am'a-to-ry, 1 am'ə-tō-rı; 2 ăm'a-tō-ry, *a.* Having the characteristics of or designed to excite love; expressing or given to sexual love; as, *amatory* verses. **am"a-to'ri-an†**; **am"a-to'ri-oust†.** Syn.: see AMOROUS.

a-ma'trice, 1 ə-mē'trıs; 2 a-mā'tric, *n.* A green variscite or utahlite, with its matrix of quartz or chalcedony, from Utah: used as a gem. The name is freely derived from the words "American" and "matrix."

am"au-ro'sis, 1 am'ə-rō'sıs; 2 ăm'a-rō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Total or partial loss of sight without apparent organic defect. [< Gr. *amaurosis*, < *amauros*, dark, < *a-* intens. + *mauros*, dark.] —**am"au-rot'ic**, *a.* [SILEX.

a-mau'site, 1 ə-mē'sait; 2 a-mą'sit, *n.* Same as PETRO-

a-mau'ta, 1 ə-mē'tə; 2 a-mą'ta, *n.* [Aztec.] A historical chronicler. D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* vol. ii, p. 50. [MACM. 1876.]

a-max"o-pho'bi-a, 1 ə-maks"o-fō'bı-ə; 2 a-măks'o-fō'bi-a, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal fear of riding in vehicles. [< Gr. *amaxa*, wagon, + -PHOBIA.]

A"ma-xo'sa, 1 ä"ma-kō'sə; 2 ä"ma-kō'sa, *n. pl.* Members of the great Zulu-Kafir tribe of Bantu negroes, living in the eastern part of Cape of Good Hope province.

a-maze', 1 ə-mēz'; 2 a-māz', *v.* [A-MAZED'; A-MAZ'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To confound or bewilder with surprize, wonder, or sudden fear; astonish greatly; as, he *amazes* me by his audacity.

A young man whose eccentric career was destined to *amaze* Europe. MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, p. 26. [P. S. & CO. 1853.]

2†. To puzzle; bewilder; daze.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To wonder; be puzzled or bewildered; as, my soul *amazes* at God's goodness. [< A-, away, + MAZE.]

PRED.: *at*; less frequently *by* or *with*.— **a-maz'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **a-maz'ed-ness**, *n.*

a-maze', *n.* [Archaic or Poet.] Amazement.

a-maze'ful†, *a.* Full of or tending to cause amazement.

a-maze'ment, 1 ə-mēz'ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-māz'ment, *n.* **1.** The state of being amazed; an emotion of wonder, surprize, astonishment, or bewilderment; as, to excite one's *amazement.*

Amazement seized The rebel thrones, but greater rage to see
Thus foiled their mightiest. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 198.

2. One who or that which amazes; as, the juggler was the *amazement* of the whole city. **3†.** Frenzy; stupefaction; dementia. **4†.** Consternation; alarm.

Syn.: admiration, astonishment, awe, bewilderment, confusion, perplexity, surprize, wonder. *Amazement* and *astonishment* both express the momentary overwhelming of the mind by that which is beyond expectation. *Astonishment* especially affects the emotions, *amazement* the intellect. *Awe* is the yielding of the mind to something supremely grand in character or formidable in power, and ranges from apprehension or dread to reverent worship. *Admiration* includes delight and regard. *Surprize* lies midway between *astonishment* and *amazement*, and usually respects matters of lighter consequence or such as are less startling in character. *Amazement* may be either pleasing or painful, as when induced by the grandeur of the mountains, or by the fury of the storm. We can say pleased *surprize*, but scarcely pleased *astonishment*. *Amazement* has in it something of *confusion* or *bewilderment;* but *confusion* and *bewilderment* may occur without *amazement*, as when a multitude of details require instant attention. *Astonishment* may be without *bewilderment* or *confusion*. *Wonder* is often pleasing, and may be continuous in view of that which surpasses our comprehension; as, the magnitude, order, and beauty of the heavens fill us with increasing *wonder*. See PERPLEXITY.— Ant.: anticipation, calmness, composure, coolness, indifference, preparation, self-possession, steadiness, stoicism.— Prep.: *at.*

a-ma'zi-a, 1 ə-mē'zi-ə; 2 a-mā'zi-a, *n. Terat.* Congenital absence of breasts. [< A-, not, + Gr. *mazos*, breast.]

Am"a-zi'ah, 1 am'ə-zaı'ə; 2 ăm'a-zi'a, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xxv, 1.

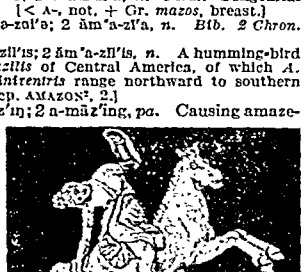
am"a-zil'is, 1 am'ə-zil'ıs; 2 ăm'a-zil'is, *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Amazilis* of Central America, of which *A. izacii* and *A. certintrentris* range northward to southern Texas. [S. Am.; cp. AMAZON², 2.]

a-maz'ing, 1 ə-mēz'ıŋ; 2 a-māz'ing, *pa.* Causing amazement; astounding; bewildering; wonderful.

Christianity . . . is confessedly the most *amazing* moral force ever exhibited. GARBETT *God's Word Written* p. 17. [A. T. S.]

Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY.

a-maz'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an amazing manner. **2.** [Colloq.] Exceedingly; as, an *amazingly* good time.



Wounded Amazon, on horseback. (Naples Museum.)

Am'a-zon¹, 1 am'ə-zon; 2 ăm'a-zŏn, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* One of a race of female warriors and hunters said to have dwelt in Scythia: famous in literature for their contests with the Greeks.

Those dreadful *Amazons*, 'gallant viragoes,' who . . . carried victorious arms . . . into Syria and Asia Minor. J. E. CHAMBLISS *David Livingstone* intro., p. 24. [H. BROS. 1875.]

2. [A- or a-] Any female warrior; specif., one of the female warriors of the king of Dahomey, West Africa, before the annexation of his country by the French, in 1894; also, a masculine or quarrelsome woman; a virago.

The other *amazon* kind Heaven
Had arm'd with spirit, wit, and satire.
GRAY *A Long Story* st. 8.

[L., < Gr. *Amazōn.*] **Am"a-zo'ni-an†.**— **Am'a-zon-ant"**, *n.* A formicid ant (*Polyergus rufescens*) that carries off the young of other species and enslaves them.— **A. stone**, a bright verdigris-green microcline feldspar, used as a gem; amazonite.

am'a-zon², *n.* **1.** An American parrot (genus *Chrysotis*); as, the mealy *amazon* (*C. farinosa*). **2.** One of various humming-birds. [< the river *Amazon.*]

Am'a-zon³, *n.* A river flowing across northern South America from the Andes to the Atlantic; length, about 3,500 m.; 12 tributaries, each 1,000 or more m. long.

Am'a-zonz†.

A"ma-zo'nas, 1 ä"ma-zō'nas; 2 ä"mä-zō'näs, *n.* **1.** A state in Brazil; 732,439 sq. m.; capital, Manaos. **2.** A department in Peru; 13,943 sq. m.; capital, Chachapoyas. **3.** A territory in Venezuela; 108,764 sq. m.

Am"a-zo'ni-an¹, 1 am'ə-zō'nı-ən; 2 ăm'a-zō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Amazons; hence, warlike; masculine; bold; quarrelsome: said of women.— **-ism**, *n.*

Am"a-zo'ni-an², *a.* Pertaining to the Amazon river.

am'a-zon-ite, 1 am'ə-zen-ait; 2 ăm'a-zŏn-it, *n. Mineral.* Amazon stone.

Am"a-zon-o-mach'i-a, 1 am'ə-zen-o-mak'ı-ə; 2 ăm'a-zŏn-o-măk'i-a, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A battle in which Amazons were engaged, as that with Hercules, in which their queen, Hippolyta, was killed: a frequent theme in ancient Greek decorations.

A. M. B., *abbr. Artium Mechanicarum Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Mechanical Arts).

amb., *abbr.* Ambassador; (*Mil.*) ambulance corps.

am'bage, 1 am'bij; 2 ăm'baġ, *n.* **1.** A winding or circuitous path; roundabout way of proceeding. **2†.** Ambiguity; circumlocution. **3†.** Secret methods of action: usually in the plural. [ME. *ambages* (pl.), < OF. *ambages*, < L. *ambages*, < *ambi-*, around, + *ago*, drive.]— **am-ba'gious**, *a.* Characterized by roundabout or indirect methods; circuitous; circumlocutory; devious; ambiguous. **am-bag'i-cault**; **am-bag'i-noust**; **am-bag'i-to-ry†.**— **am-ba'gious-ly**, *adv.*— **am-ba'gious-ness**, *n.* The quality of being ambagious. **am-bag"i-os'i-ty†.**

Am-ba'la, 1 um-bū'lə; 2 ŭm-bä'lä, *n.* **1.** A district in the Delhi division of the Punjab, India; 2,754 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a commercial city. [Colombia.

Am"ba-le'ma, 1 ăm'ba-lē'ma; 2 ăm'bä-lē'mä, *n.* A town in

am'ban, 1 am'ban; 2 ăm'băn, *n.* [Chin.] A governor representing the government of China in Mongolia or Turkestan.

am'ba-ri, 1 am'bə-rı; 2 ăm'bä-ri, *n.* [Hind.] A covered howdah. **am'ba-ree†**; **am'ba-rie†.**

Am"bar-va'li-a, 1 am'bar-vē'lı-ə; 2 ăm'bär-vä'li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival in which sacrifices for the fertility of the earth were offered to Ceres, the goddess of grain and harvests: so called because the animals to be sacrificed were first led about the fields.

am-ba'ry, 1 am-bā'rı; 2 ăm-bä'ry, *n.* An important commercial malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) cultivated in the East Indies. Cordage, sacking, and canvas are made from its fibers. **am-ba'ra†**; **am-ba'rit**; **am-bar'reh†**; **am-ba'ry-hemp"†.**

am'bash, 1 am'baſh; 2 ăm'băſh, *n.* A tree (*Æschynomena elaphroxylon*) of the bean family, of northern Africa, with very light white wood resembling pith. **am'baget**; **am'batch†**; **am'bat-sha†.**

Am-bash'tha, 1 am-baſh'tə; 2 ăm-băſh'ta, *n.* [Ind.] A member of the caste of healers.

am'bas-sadet, *n.* An embassy.

am-bas'sa-dor, 1 am-bas'ə-dər; 2 ăm-băs'a-dŏr, *n.* **1.** A person commissioned as of the highest diplomatic rank, sent by one sovereign power to another, to treat of affairs of state, or to reside at a foreign capital as diplomatic representative.

The superior privileges of ambassadors relate to precedence and etiquette, not to essential rights and powers. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 constituted them the highest of the three classes into which it divided diplomatic officers, treating them as the representatives of one personal sovereign to another. Republics, however, had sent, and still send, ambassadors. The Constitution of the United States authorizes their appointment, but the government gave its representatives no higher title than envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary till 1893, when Congress provided for raising to ambassadorial rank ministers to countries which should send ambassadors to the United States.

2. In a popular sense, any diplomatic agent of high rank, as a minister plenipotentiary. **3.** Any appointed or official messenger or agent. [< F. *ambassadeur*, < OSp. *ambazador*, < LL. *ambaziator*, < *ambazia*; see EMBASSY.] **em-bas'sa-dort.** Syn.: see HERALD.— **am-bas"-sa-do'ri-al**, *a.*— **am-bas'sa-dor-ship**, *n.*

am-bas'sa-dress, 1 am-bas'ə-dres; 2 ăm-băs'a-drĕs, *n.* **1.** A female ambassador. **am-bas'sa-drix‡.** **2.** The wife of an ambassador.

am-bas'sa-dry†, *n.* Ambassadorship.

am'bas-sage, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as EMBASSAGE.

am-bas'sa-triet, *n.* Embassage.

am'bas-sy, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as EMBASSY.

Am-ba'to, 1 um-bā'to; 2 ăm-bä'to, *n.* A town, capital of Tungurahua province, Ecuador.

am'be, 1 am'bi; 2 ăm'be, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] *Anat.* A superficial crest or eminence on a bone. [M.] **2.** *Surg.* An apparatus anciently used for reducing dislocations of the shoulder-joint. **3.** *Arch.* A rostrum. [< Gr. *ambē*, Ionic for *ambōn*, ridge.] **am'bit.**

am'beer, 1 am'bir; 2 ăm'bĕr, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Tobacco-juice; tobacco-spittle. [< AMBER¹, *n.*] **am'bi-a†**; **am'bi-er†.**

am'ber, 1 am'bər; 2 ăm'ber, *vt.* **1.** To incase in amber. **2.** To give an amber color to. **3†.** To scent or flavor with ambergris.

am'ber, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like amber; having the color, translucency, or odor of amber; clear yellowish-brown or pale-yellow; as, an *amber* bead; an *amber* tint.

The May sun sheds an *amber* light
On new-leaved woods. BRYANT *The May Sun* st. 1.

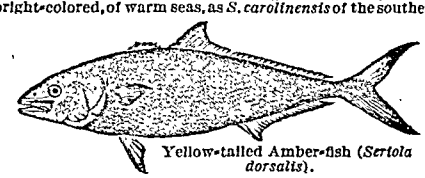
am'ber¹, *n.* **1.** A fossilized vegetable resin, used in pharmacy and the arts; succinite. Amber is a hard, brittle, translucent substance, of a clear yellowish-brown or light-yellow color, found in small masses in various parts of the world, especially on the shores of the Baltic. It is used in making a volatile medicinal oil, in preparing varnishes, and for jewelry, small ornaments, mouthpieces, etc. It sometimes entombs insects and plants. It is easily electrified by friction, and this property, early noticed by the Greeks, was the first electrical phenomenon to be observed. See ELECTRICITY; ELECTRUM.

The *amber* trade . . . owed its origin to the daring perseverance of Phœnician coasting traders. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by E. C. Otté *Principal Moments* in vol. ii, p. 131. [H. 1859.]

2. Liquidambar. **3.** An object of an amber color; also, the color itself. **4.** *Bot.* Either of two St.-John's-worts, *Hypericum perforatum* and *H. androsæmum*. **5†.** Ambergris: the original meaning. [< F. *ambre*, < Ar. *'anbar*, ambergris.]

Amber is an element in self-explaining compounds; as, *amber*-colored, *amber*-dropping, *amber*-locked, *amber*-weeping, etc.

— **am'ber-fish"**, *n.* A carangoid (genus *Sertola*), usually bright-colored, of warm seas, as *S. carolinensis* of the southern



Yellow-tailed Amber-fish (*Sertola dorsalis*).

United States.— **a.-jack**, *n.* An amber-fish (*Sertola lalandi*). — **a.-oil**, *n.* See OIL.— **a.-spear**, *n.* Same as AMBRETTE.— **a.-seed**, *n.* The seed of the abelmosk; musk-seed.— **a.-tree**, *n.* A South-African evergreen shrub (*Anthospermum æthiopicum*) of the madder family.— **black a.**, jet.— **fat a.**, an opaque yellowish amber.— **sweet a.**, a European species of St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum androsæmum*).— **white a.**, spermaceti.

Am'ber², *n.* A headland at the northern point of Madagascar.

Am'berg, *n.* **1.** 1 ām'berg; 2 ăm'bĕrġ. A town in Bavaria. **2.** 1 am'bûrg; 2 ăm'bĕrġ. A town in Marinette county, Wis.

am'ber-gris, 1 am'bər-grıs; 2 ăm'ber-grĭs, *n.* A waxy concretion formed in the intestine of the sperm-whale.

It is found sometimes in the whale, but chiefly on the surface of those seas inhabited by whales, or cast upon the shore in masses sometimes over 200 pounds in weight. It is opaque, inflammable, volatilizable, and usually of a grayish color often streaked with brown, white, or gray. It is thought to be derived from the fatty matter of cephalopods eaten by the whale. It is employed largely in perfumery, and formerly was used also in cookery.

Something had been put into his favorite dish of EGGS and *ambergris*. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 347. [P. S. & CO. 1849.]

[< F. *ambre gris*, gray amber; *gris*, < OHG. *grîs*, gray; and see AMBER¹, *n.*] **am'ber-greast**; **am'ber-grieset.**

am"ber-if'er-ous, 1 am'bər-if'ər-us; 2 ăm'ber-if'er-ŭs, *a.* Carrying or producing amber.

am'ber-ite, 1 am'bər-ait; 2 ăm'ber-it, *n.* A variety of smokeless powder used as an explosive.

am'ber-ous, 1 am'bər-us; 2 ăm'ber-us, *a.* Similar to or of the color of amber. **am'ber-y‡.**

Am"bert', 1 aṅ'ber'; 2 äṅ'bĕr', *n.* A manufacturing town in Puy-de-Dôme department, France. [color of amber.

am'ber-y, 1 am'bər-ı; 2 ăm'ber-y, *a.* Like amber; of the

am"bi-ance', 1 äṅ'bı-äṅs'; 2 äṅ'bi-äṅç', *n.* **1.** Environment. **2.** *Art.* The disposition of accessions, etc., to produce the required effect.

am"bi-col'or-ate, 1 am'bı-kul'ər-ēt; 2 ăm'bi-cŏl'or-āt, *a.* Tinted on both sides: said particularly of flatfishes, when the normally white under side is colored like the upper.— **am"bi-col'or-a'tion**, *n.*

am"bi-den'tate, 1 am'bı-den'tēt; 2 ăm'bi-dĕn'tāt, *a.* [Rare.] Having teeth in both jaws, as certain cetaceans. [< LL. *ambiden(t-)s*, < L. *ambi-*, around, + *dens*, tooth.]

am"bi-dex'ter, 1 am'bı-deks'tər; 2 ăm'bi-dĕks'ter, *a.* **1.** Ambidextrous. **2.** Relating to both hands or sides.

am"bi-dex'ter, *n.* **1.** One who uses both hands equally well. **2.** Hence, a double-dealer; a hypocrite. **3.** *Law.* A juror who takes money from both sides for his verdict. [LL., < L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *dexter*, right hand.]

— **am"bi-dex-ter'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being ambidextrous. **2.** Duplicity; trickery. **am"bi-dex'-try‡** [Rare].— **am"bi-dex'tral**, *a.* Pertaining equally to the right and left; ambidextrous.

am"bi-dex'trous, 1 am'bı-deks'trus; 2 ăm'bi-dĕks'trŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the ability to use both hands with equal ease or skill. **2.** Very dexterous or skilful; able to do many things well. **3.** Capable of acting on both sides or in two directions; hence, double-dealing; hypocritical; acting or siding with two parties, as a juror who receives bribes from both sides. **am"bi-dex'ter-oust.**— **am"bi-dex'trous-ly**, *adv.*— **am"bi-dex'trous-ness**, *n.*

am'bi-ens, 1 am'bı-enz; 2 ăm'bi-ĕnş, *n.* [-EN'TES, 1 -en'tīz; 2 -ĕn'tēş, *pl.*] An extensor muscle, in certain birds, rising from the pelvis and ending in a tendon that passes to the outside of the knee-joint. This muscle is used to clasp the perch on which the bird sits. Its presence or absence, as in the case of birds of the swallow family, is used as a basis of classification.

am'bi-ent, 1 am'bı-ent; 2 ăm'bi-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Lying round about; enclosing; enveloping; encompassing; as, *ambient* vapors.

Athena herself, who represents the *ambient* air.
RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* p. 31. [J. P. S. A. 1885.]

2. Moving round about. **3.** [Rare.] Rounded. [< L. *ambien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambio*, < *ambi-*, around, + *eo*, go.]

am'bi-ent, *n.* Anything that encompasses or is ambient, as a sphere or cloud.

am-big'e-nal, 1 am-bij'ı-nal; 2 ăm-bĭġ'e-nal, *a.* Of two kinds: designating a hyperbola of the third order, one of whose infinite branches cuts into its asymptote. [< L. *ambi-*, both, + *-genus*; see -GEN.] **am'bi-gent‡**; **am'bi-genet.**

am-big'e-nous, 1 am-bij'ı-nus; 2 ăm-bĭġ'e-nŭs, *a.* Of two kinds; specif., in botany, having the inner members petaloid and the outer calyx-like: said of certain perianths.

am"bi-gu'i-ty, 1 am'bı-giū'ı-tı; 2 ăm'bi-ġū'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being ambiguous, obscure, or uncertain in meaning, especially where either of two interpretations is possible; as, the *ambiguity* of his language. **2.** Anything ambiguous; an equivocal expression; as, a reply full of *ambiguities.* **3.** *Logic.* Fallacious argument arising from equivocal language. [< L. *ambiguitas*, < *ambiguus*; see AMBIGUOUS.]

am-big'u-ous, 1 am-big'yu-us; 2 ăm-bĭg'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Capable of being understood in more senses than one; obscure in meaning through indefiniteness of expression; having a double meaning.

Expressed in French, a proposition cannot be *ambiguous*.
W. C. BROWNELL *French Traits* essay iii, p. 116. [S. 1889.]

2. Partaking of or being on a line between two or more characters; suggesting doubt as to proper place or classification; uncertain; as, rocks of *ambiguous* character. **3.** [Rare.] Lacking in distinctness or certainty; inconclusive; as, *ambiguous* shadows. **4†.** Hesitating; wavering. [< L. *ambiguus*, < *ambi-*, around, + *ago*, drive.]

Syn.: doubtful, dubious, enigmatic, enigmatical, equivocal, indistinct, obscure, perplexing, uncertain, unintelligible. See EQUIVOCAL: OBSCURE.— Ant.: clear, distinct, indisputable, lucid, manifest, obvious, plain, perspicuous, unambiguous, unequivocal.— Prep.: ambiguous *in* sense: used also with *to* and *between*.— **ambiguous term,** in logic, properly, a term that, through association or analogy, has come to be used in different significations, as *church*, denoting a building, an organization, a sect, etc.

—am-big'u-ous-ly, *adv.*— **am-big'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

am"bi-lat'er-al, 1 am"bi-lat'ər-al; 2 ăm"bi-lăt'er-al, *a. Pathol.* Found on the two corresponding sides of the body; bilateral.

am"bi-le'vous, *a.* [Rare.] Doubly left-handed; awkward; clumsy: opposed to *ambidextrous*. **am"bi-læ'vous†.**

am"bi-o'pi-a, 1 am"bi-ō'pi-ə; 2 ăm"bi-ō'pi-a, *n. Pathol.* Same as DIPLOPIA.

Am'bi-o-rix, 1 am'bi-o-riks *or* am-bai'o-riks; 2 ăm'bi-o-rĭks *or* ăm-bī'o-rĭks, *n.* King of the Eburones, in Gaul, 54 B. C.

am-bip'a-rous, 1 am-bip'ə-rus; 2 ăm-bĭp'a-rŭs, *a. Bot.* Bearing two kinds, as a bud that contains both flowers and leaves. [< L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *pario*, bear.]

am"bi-sin'is-trous, *a.* [Rare.] Ambilevous. [< L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *sinister*, left.] **am"bi-sin'is-ter†.**

am"bi-spo-ran'gi-ate, 1 am"bi-spo-ran'ji-ēt; 2 ăm"bi-spo-răn'gi-āt, *a. Bot.* Pertaining to seed-plant spore-bearing leaves having both megasporangia and microsporangia.

am'bit, 1 am'bit; 2 ăm'bit, *n.* That which bounds or limits; a boundary: precincts; also, sphere or scope; as, the *ambit* of the camp. [< L. *ambitus*, < *ambio;* see AMBIENT.]

am'bi-tal, 1 am'bi-təl; 2 ăm'bi-tal, *a. Zool.* Marginal; of or pertaining to the marginal plates, as in starfish.

am-bi'tion, 1 am-bish'ən; 2 ăm-bĭsh'on, *rt.* To make an object of ambition; desire and seek eagerly.

am-bi'tion, *n.* **1.** An eager or inordinate desire to gain power or distinction, as by obtaining office, military fame, literary eminence, or wealth.

Teach yourself to despise *ambition*; it is one of the meanest of passions. NORDHOFF *God and Future Life* p. 186. [H. 1883.]

2. An eager desire or stedfast purpose to achieve something commendable or that which is right in itself; as, an *ambition* to improve one's character and abilities.

The most effectual method that has been devised for diverting men from vice is to give free scope to a higher *ambition*.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 261. [A. 1886.]

3. An object of ambitious effort or purpose; as, his chief *ambition* was the recovery of the ancestral estates. **4.** [Southern U. S.] Active malice or ill will; also, hatred. **5.** *Rom. Antiq.* A canvassing for an office or the like; a lawful going about to solicit votes. Compare AMBITUS. [F., < L. *ambitio(n-)*, < *ambio;* see AMBIENT.]

Syn.: aspiration, emulation. *Aspiration* is the desire for excellence, pure and simple. *Ambition*, literally a going around to solicit votes, has primary reference to the award or approval of others. The prizes of *aspiration* are virtue, nobility, skill, or other high qualities. The prizes of *ambition* are advancement, fame, honor, and the like. There is a noble and wise or an ignoble, selfish, and harmful *ambition*. *Emulation* is not so much to win any excellence or success for itself as to equal or surpass other persons. There is such a thing as a noble *emulation*, when those we would equal or surpass are noble and the means we would use worthy. But, at the highest, *emulation* is inferior as a motive to *aspiration*, which seeks the high quality or character for its own sake, not with reference to another. See AIM: EMULATION.— Ant.: contentment, humility, indifference.— Prep.: *of*.— **am-bi'tion-ist,** *n.* One who is actuated mainly by ambition.— **am-bi'tion-less,** *a.*

am-bi'tious, 1 am-bish'us; 2 ăm-bĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Actuated by ambition, in the good or bad sense; eagerly desirous and aspiring; wide-awake and energetic; as, an *ambitious* politician or student; *ambitious* of applause.

He who is *ambitious* of things afar and uncertain, passes at once into the Poet-land of Imagination.
BULWER-LYTTON *Harold* p. 172. [H. & S. 1850.]

2. Characterized by or evincing ambition; as, *ambitious* schemes; *ambitious* self-seeking.

'Paradise Lost' has sometimes been called the most perfect of human productions—it ought to be called the most *ambitious*.
G. GILFILLAN *Modern Lit. Milton* second series, p. 29. [A. 1850.]

3. Betraying a desire for distinction and admiration (often with a sense of unsuccessful effort); pretentious; showy; as, an *ambitious* style; an *ambitious* equipage. **4.** [Southern U. S.] Filled with rage; angry. **5.** [Western U. S.] High-spirited or fiery, as a horse.— Prep.: *of;* formerly *for* or *after*.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

am'bit-ty, 1 am'bi-ti; 2 ăm'bi-ty, *a. Glass-making.* Devitrified in the pot while being worked.

am'bi-tus, 1 am'bi-tus; 2 ăm'bi-tŭs, *n.* [AM'BI-TUS, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** The outer rim; circumference or border, as of a flower-head, etc. **2.** An open space about a building or a tomb. **3.** *Logic.* Extension. **4.** *Rom. Antiq.* A canvassing for votes by unlawful means, as bribery and threats. Compare AMBITION, 5. **5.** In Gregorian music, the compass or range of the notes of a melody.

Am-blan', 1 am-blān'; 2 ăm-blăn', *n.* A town in Negros, P. I.

am'ble, { 1 am'bl; 2 ăm'bl, *vi.* [AM'BLED, AM'BLD†; AM'-
am'bl†, { BLING.] **1.** To move with an amble. See AMBLE, *n.* **2.** Hence, to move, ride, or walk at an easy, careless pace, or with swaying from side to side. [< F. *ambler*, < L. *ambulo*, walk.]— **am'bler†,** *n.* One that ambles, especially an ambling horse.— **am'bling.** **I.** *pa.* Moving in an amble. **II†.** *n.* Motion in an amble.— **am'bling-ly,** *adv.*

am'ble, *n.* **1.** A method of progressive motion in quadrupeds, with the same sequence of foot-fallings as in the walk (see WALK), but in which a hind foot or a fore foot is lifted from the ground before its fellow hind foot or fellow fore foot is placed thereon, the support of the body devolving alternately upon one foot and upon two feet, the single foot being alternately a fore foot and a hind foot, and the intermedial supports the diagonals and laterals. See plate at MOVEMENT. **2.** A movement like the amble of a horse. The amble is natural to the elephant, and in some countries to the horse, the mule, and the ass. The sequence of foot-fallings is the right hind, the right fore, the left hind, the left fore, beginning again with the right hind foot. At no time during the stride is the body of the animal unsupported. The amble has been erroneously confused with the rack or pace: it is the most gentle and agreeable to the rider of all methods of locomotion of the horse, whereas the rack is probably the most disagreeable and ungraceful.

The gray mare . . . breaking from her sober *amble* into a gentle trot. DICKENS *Barnaby Rudge* pt. i, ch. 14, p. 167. [H. & H. 1871.]

The *amble* and the walk are the only regular progressive movements of the horse wherein the body is never without the support of one or more legs; in all others the weight is entirely off the ground for a longer or shorter period. EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE *On the Science of Animal Locomotion* p. 10. [H. I., GT. BRIT.]

Am'bler, 1 am'blər; 2 ăm'blĕr, *n.* A borough in Montgomery county, Pa.

Am'ble-side, 1 am'bl-said; 2 ăm'bl-sid, *n.* A market-town and tourist resort on Lake Windermere, England.

am'bli-gon†, *n.* Same as AMBLYGON.

am'bling², 1 ām'bling; 2 ăm'bling, *n.* [P. I.] A tree (*Artocarpus orata*) of the nettle family, or its resin, used for making varnish. [Native.]

am'blo-, } 1 am'blo-, am'bli-, am'bli-o-; 2 ăm'blo-, ăm'bly-,
am'bly-, } ăm'bly-o-. From Greek *amblys*, blunt; dull:
am'bly-o-, } combining forms.— **Am"bloc-ton'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of creodonts with the last upper molars longitudinal. **Am-bloc'to-nus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **am-bloc'to-nid,** *n.*— **am-bloc'to-noid,** *a.*— **am-blo'sis,** *n.* Abortion; miscarriage.— **Am"blo-the-ri'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A Mesozoic family of small primitive mammals having molars with two slender cusps in line and a posterior heel with an external cingulum. **Am"blo-the'ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.) **—am"blo-the'ri-id,** *n.*— **am"blo-the'ri-oid,** *a.* & *n.*— **am-blot'ic.** **I.** *a.* Producing or tending to produce abortion. **II.** *n.* An abortifacient.— **am"bly-a'phi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid dulness in the sense of touch.— **Am"bly-ce-phal'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A tropical family of snakes with solid teeth, horizontal maxillaries converging backward, and abbreviated pterygoids. **Am"bly-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am"bly-ceph'a-lid,** *n.*— **am"bly-ceph'a-loid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Am"bly-dac'ty-la,** *n. pl.* Same as AMBLYPODA.— **am'bly-gon,** *n. Math.* An obtuse-angled triangle. **am'bli-gon†.** —**am'bly-gon,** *a.* Obtuse-angled. **am-blyg'o-nal†.**— **am-blyg'o-nite,** *n. Mineral.* A lithium-aluminum fluophosphate (Li(AlF)PO4), crystallizing in the triclinic system.— **am"bly-o-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Having all or most of the seeds abortive: said of a fruit.— **am"bly-o'pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Dimness of vision without discoverable change in the eye. **am'bly-o-py‡.**— **am"bly-op'ic,** *a.*— **Am"bly-op'si-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of haplomous fishes with the anus jugular, including the blindfish of North-American caves. **Am"bly-op'sis,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am"bly-op'sid,** *n.*— **am"bly-op'soid,** *a.* & *n.*— **am'bly-o-scope,** *n.* A stereoscope which provides for abnormal conditions of the visual axes, by permitting the separate adjustment of each of its semilenses.— **Am-blyp'o-da,** *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct order or other division of ungulate mammals found in the Eocene beds of North America, having elephantine feet with the cuboid supporting the navicular.— **am'bly-pod,** *a.* & *n.*— **am-blyp'o-dous,** *a.*— **am"bly-rhyn'chus,** *n. Herp.* An amphibious iguanoid lizard (*Amblyrhynchus cristatus*), about 4 feet long, frequenting the seashore of the Galapagos Islands.— **am"bly-steg'ite,** *n. Mineral.* A dark brownish-green to black magnesium-iron metasilicate, (Mg. Fe)SiO3, that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is closely related to hypersthene.— **Am"bly-stom'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* Same as AMBYSTOMIDÆ.— **Am'bly-the-ri'i-dæ,** etc. See AMBLOTHERIIDÆ, etc.

am'bo, 1 am'bo; 2 ăm'bo, *n.* [AM'BOS, 1 am'boz, 2 ăm'bōs, or AM-BO'NES, 1 am-bō'nīz, 2 ăm-bō'nēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** In early Christian churches, a raised pulpit-like stand or desk, where parts of the service were read or chanted: usually two, one on each side of the nave. **2.** *Anat.* An ambon. [< Gr. *ambōn*, a rising ground.]

am"bo-cep'tor, 1 am'bo-sep'tər; 2 ăm'bo-çĕp'tŏr, *n. Chem.* A body supposed by Ehrlich to assist in the destruction of invading organisms by uniting them to a substance (complement) normally existent in the blood; an intermediary body. [< L. *ambo*, both, + *capio*, seize.]

am"bo-dex'ter†, *a.* & *n.* Ambidexter.

am-bo'gues, 1 am-bō'gē; 2 ăm-bō'ġe, *n.* Same as AMUGUIS.

Am"boise', 1 aṅ"bwäz'; 2 äṅ"bwäs', *n.* **1. George d'** (1460–5/11510), a French cardinal and statesman. **2.** A town in Indre-et-Loire department, France; the residence of Valois kings, and scene of Huguenot conspiracy, 1560.

am-bol'ic, 1 am-bel'ik; 2 ăm-bŏl'ic, *a. Med.* Causing or tending to cause abortion; abortifacient. [< Gr. *ana*, up, + *ballō*, throw.]

am"bo-mal'le-al, 1 am'bo-mal'i-əl; 2 ăm'bo-măl'e-al, *a. Anat.* Relating to the incus and malleus in the middle ear.

am'bon, 1 am'ben; 2 ăm'bŏn, *n.* Gr.] **1.** *Anat.* A fibro-cartilaginous ring, the crest of an articular socket. **2.** *Eccl.* An ambo.

am'bos, 1 am'bos; 2 ăm'bŏs, *n. Anat.* The anvil-bone, or incus.

Am'boy, 1 am'bei; 2 ăm'bŏy, *n.* A city in Lee county, Ill.

Am-boy'na or **Am-boi'na,** 1 am-bei'nə; 2 ăm-bŏy'na, *n.* **1.** An island in the Malay Archipelago; one of the Molukkas; 264 sq. m. **2.** A Dutch residency including the preceding and other islands. **3.** Its capital.— **Amboyna pimple** (*Pathol.*), an endemic syphiloid skin-eruption of tropical countries. **A. button†.**—**A. pine,** see under PINE, *n*1.

Am"boy-nese', 1 am"bei-nis' *or* -niz'; 2 ăm"bŏy-nēs' *or* -nēs'. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Amboyna or its people. **II.** *n. sing.* & *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Amboyna.

Am-bra'ci-a, 1 am-brē'shi-ə; 2 ăm-brā'shi-a, *n.* A city, capital of ancient Epirus, destroyed by Augustus Cæsar.

am-bre', 1 am-brē'; 2 ăm-brē', *n.* **1.** A tree (*Spondias mangifera*) of the cashew family. Compare SPONDIAS. **am-bra't.** **2.** The sap obtained from the courbaril (*Hymenæa courbaril*). See HYMENÆA and LOCUST², *n.*, 2.

am"bre-a'da, 1 ām"bri-ā'də; 2 ăm"brē-ā'dä, *n.* [Pg.] An artificial amber used in African trade.

Am'bree, 1 am'bri; 2 ăm'brē, **Mary.** In Percy's *Reliques*, a woman who fights the Spaniards at Ghent to avenge her lover; hence, any bold, courageous woman in male attire.

am'bre-in, 1 am'bri-in; 2 ăm'brē-ĭn, *n.* A white, crystalline, fatty, aromatic compound extracted from ambergris by hot alcohol. [< F. *ambréine*, < *ambre;* see AMBER¹, *n.*.. **am'bre-ine‡.—am'bre-ate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of ambreic acid.—**am-bre'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ambergris.—**ambreic acid,** a yellowish-white compound formed when ambrein is treated with nitric acid: probably identical with *cholesteric acid*.

am-brette', 1 am-bret'; 2 ăm-brĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** Amber-seed. See AMBER¹, *n.* **2.** A pear with the flavor of musk.

am'brine, 1 am'brin; 2 ăm'brĭn, *n.* A chemical compound containing paraffin and other substances, used in treating burns: a trade name for a proprietary patented preparation.

am'brite, 1 am'brait; 2 ăm'brīt, *n. Mineral.* A greasy, yellowish-gray fossil resin, resembling kauri-gum, found in New Zealand; occasionally used in jewelry; sometimes identified with kauri-gum itself. [< AMBER¹, *n.*] **am'ber-ite†.** [port in Angola, Africa.

Am'briz, 1 am'briz *or* am-briz'; 2 ăm'briz *or* ăm-briz', *n.* A

am'broid, 1 am'breid; 2 ăm'brŏid, *n.* A reconstructed amber, made by heating and uniting by pressure fragments of amber: manufactured at Königsberg, Prussia. [< AMBER¹, *n.*, + -OID.]

am-brol'o-gy, 1 am-brel'o-ji; 2 ăm-brŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The natural history of amber. [< AMBER¹, *n.*, + -OLOGY.]

am'brose†, *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants, as the wood-germander, the Jerusalem oak, etc. **2.** Ambrosia.

Am'brose², 1 am'brōz; 2 ăm'brōs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **Am-bro'si-us,** 1 am-brō'zi-us, 2 ăm-brō'si-us; F. **Am"brcise',** 1 aṅ"brwäz', 2 äṅ"brwäs'; It. **Am-bro'gi-o,** 1 am-brō'ji-ō, 2 ăm-brō'ġi-ō; L. **Ambro'si-us,** 1 am-brō'zi-us, 2 ăm-brō'zhi-ŭs; Pg. **Am-bro'si-o,** 1 aṅ-brō'si-ō, 2 äṅ-brō'si-ō; Sp. **Am-bro'si-o,** 1 am-brō'si-ō, 2 ăm-brō'si-ō. **2. Father,** same as GLENDINNING, 1. **3. Saint** (340?–1/397), bishop of Milan; one of the Four Great Latin Fathers. [Gr., divine; immortal.]

am-bro'si-a, 1 am-brō'zi-ə; 2 ăm-brō'zhi-a (XH), *n.* **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Myth.* The immortality-giving food of the gods, sometimes supposed to be used as an unguent, and also represented as a drink.

A table where the heaped *ambrosia* lay.
HOMER *Odyssey* tr. Bryant, bk. v, l. 115.

2. Any very delicious food; figuratively, anything ministering to life or enjoyment.

Husband and wife . . . must both taste the same *ambrosia* or the same gall. HOUGHTON *Women of the Orient* p. 141. [H. & H.]

3. Bee-bread. **4.** *Bot.* (1) [A-] A genus of weedy or coarse, mostly annual monœcious herbs of the ragweed family (*Ambrosiaceæ*), with lobed or divided leaves and heads of inconspicuous green flowers, the staminate spiked or racemed and the pistillate axillary, solitary, or clustered. *A. artemisiæfolia* is the common ragweed, bitterweed, or hogweed, one of the reputed causes of hay-fever. *A. tripida* is the great ragweed or horse-cane. (2) Any plant of this genus. **5.** The fungoid food of a species of rhynchophorous beetle of the family *Scolytidæ*: asserted by some to be cultivated by the beetles in their holes: used also adjectivally. [L., < Gr. *ambrosia*, fem. of *ambrosios*, for *ambrotos*, immortal, < *a-* priv. + *mbrotos*, for *mortos*, mortal.] — **am-bro'si-a-bee"tle,** *n.* A bark-burrowing beetle, as the cosmopolitan *Xyleborus saxaseni*, or *X. affinis*, that feeds on ambrosia. See AMBROSIA, 5.

Am-bro"si-a'cee-æ, 1 am-brō"zi-ē'si-i; 2 ăm-brō"şi-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of weedy herbs belonging to the order *Asterales* — the ragweed family — embracing 8 genera, of which *Ambrosia*, *Xanthium*, and *Iva* are the best-known. The species, about 55 in number, are mostly American. [< AMBROSIA, 4.] — **am-bro"si-a'ceous,** *a.*

am-bro'sial, 1 am-brō'zəl; 2 ăm-brō'zhal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like ambrosia; divinely sweet, fragrant, or delicious; also, belonging to or worthy of the gods; heavenly; as, *ambrosial* food; *ambrosial* curls; *ambrosial* gardens. **am-bro'si-ac†; am-bro'sian†.— -ly,** *adv.*

Am-bro'sian², 1 am-brō'zən; 2 ăm-brō'zhan, *a.* Of or attributed to St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan (4th century), or like his style.— **Ambrosian chant,** the mode of singing or chanting divine service introduced by St. Ambrose in the cathedral at Milan, but afterward superseded by the Gregorian system.— **A. hymn,** any rhythmical hymn written by St. Ambrose or characterized by his style, especially the "Te Deum," which is attributed to him.— **A. liturgy,** an ancient liturgy compiled by St. Ambrose, somewhat different from the Roman liturgy, and still in use in the church of Milan.

am-bro'si-ate†, *a.* Of or furnished with ambrosia.

am'bro-sin, 1 am'bro-sin; 2 ăm'bro-sĭn, *n.* An ancient Milanese coin bearing the effigy of St. Ambrose. **am"-bro-si'no†.**

Am-bro'si-us, 1 am-brō'zi-us; 2 ăm-brō'zhi-ŭs, *n.* **1.** See AMBROSE. **2. A. Amellanus,** a British chief in the 5th century.

am'bro-type, 1 am'bro-taip; 2 ăm'bro-tīp, *n.* **1.** A thin photographic negative made to serve as a positive picture, the reflection from the white silver left on the back of the glass forming the lights, while the shadows are formed by a black background: invented and so called by James Ambrose Cutting (1814–1867) and used during the transition period between daguerreotypes and photographs. **2.** A ferrotype or tintype. [< AMBRO(SE + Gr. *typos*, impression.]

am'bry, 1 am'bri; 2 ăm'bry, *n.* [-BRIES, 1 -briz; 2 -briş, *pl.*] **1.** A depository for goods, food, or money; pantry or cupboard; closet; chest; press. **2.** *Eccl.* A closet or niche, in or near the altar, for the sacred vessels, etc. **3.** A room for books; library. **4.** Improperly, an almonry. [Also *almery*, which was confused with *almonry*, place for alms, < ME. *amerie*, < L. *armarium*, place for arms, < *arma*, arms.] **am'ber-y†.**

ambs'-ace", 1 amz'-ēs" *or* ēmz'-ēs"; 2 ămş'-āç" *or* ămş'-āç", *n.* [Archaic.] That which is next to nothing; worthlessness; originally, both aces; the double ace, the lowest possible throw at dice; hence, bad luck; misfortune. [< OF. *ambesas*, < L. *ambo*, both; and see ACE.] **ambes'-as"†.**

Am"bu-lim', 1 ām"bū-lim'; 2 ăm"bu-lĭm', *n.* A region in Benguela, West Africa; 3,000 sq. m.

am"bu-la'cral, 1 am"biu-lē'krəl; 2 ăm"bū-lā'cral, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the ambulacra; as, *ambulacral* vessels.— **ambulacral brush,** one of the many modified tube-feet growing about the mouth and the anus of spatangoid sea-urchins, which terminate in brush-like appendages useful in gathering food by stirring up the sand.— **a. groove,** a furrow on the lower part of the radii of a starfish.— **a. ossicle,** an ossicle of which the sides of the ambulacral groove are formed.— **a. plate,** a perforated plate attached to the suckers of an echinoderm.— **a. pore,** the aperture piercing the ambulacral plates of echinoids or between the contiguous ambulacral ossicles of asterioids, admitting the ducts of the pedicels or tube-feet.— **a. system,** the water-vascular system of sea-urchins.

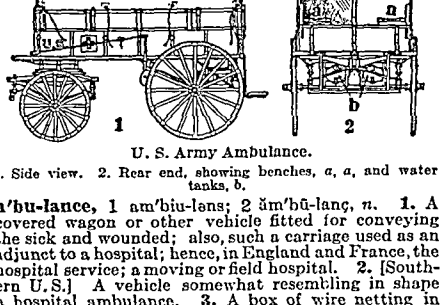
Am"bu-la-cra'ri-a, 1 am"biu-lə-krē"ri-ə; 2 ăm"bū-la-crā'ri-a, *n. pl. Zool.* A branch or subkingdom of animals comprising the echinoderms and enteropneusts.

Am"bu-la-cra'ta, 1 am"biu-lə-krē'tə; 2 ăm"bū-la-crā'ta, *n. pl. Echin.* A branch of echinoderms comprising the holothurians, echinoideans, and starfishes: opposed to *Tentaculata*.

am"bu-lac'ri-form, 1 am"biu-lak'ri-fōrm; 2 ăm"bū-lăc'ri-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of an ambulacrum.

am"bu-la'crum, 1 am"biu-lē'krum; 2 ăm"bū-lā'crŭm, *n.* [-CRA, 1 -krə; 2 -cra, *pl.*] **1.** *Echin.* One of the perforated areas through which are protruded the pedicels or tube-feet, as in the starfishes. **2.** One of the suckers on the feet of acarids. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A walk shaded by

trees. **4.** Same as AMBULATORY, *n.* [L., walk, < *ambulo*, walk about.]



U. S. Army Ambulance.

1. Side view. 2. Rear end, showing benches, *a*, *a*, and water tanks, *b*.

am'bu-lance, 1 am'biu-ləns; 2 ăm'bū-lanç, *n.* **1.** A covered wagon or other vehicle fitted for conveying the sick and wounded; also, such a carriage used as an adjunct to a hospital; hence, in England and France, the hospital service; a moving or field hospital. **2.** [Southern U.S.] A vehicle somewhat resembling in shape a hospital ambulance. **3.** A box of wire netting in which the collectors, covered with young oysters, are placed for protection, while the water is freely admitted: used in French oyster-culture. [F., < L. *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulo*, walk about.] — **am'bu-lance-chas"er,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One who follows ambulances to hospitals seeking sufferers from accidents, to persuade them to institute suits at law for damages. — **a. corps,** a body of men in charge of the conveyance of the sick and wounded of an army. — **veterinary a.,** a strong wagon with inclined bottom and high sides, for conveying disabled horses.

am"bu-lan-cier', 1 am'biu-lən-sīr'; 2 ăm'bū-lan-çēr', *n.* [Rare.] One having charge of or connected with an ambulance.

am'bu-lant, 1 am'biu-lənt; 2 ăm'bū-lant, *a.* **1.** Walking or moving about from place to place; shifting. Is there a De Sauty *ambulant* on Tellus? HOLMES *De Sauty* st. 2. **2.** *Pathol.* Ambulatory. **3.** *Her.* Represented as walking, as a stag or other beast. [< L. *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulo*, walk about.]

am'bu-late, 1 am'biu-lēt; 2 ăm'bū-lāt, *vi.* [Rare.] To walk about; move from place to place. — **am"bu-la'tion,** *n.* — **am'bu-la-tiv(e)s,** *a.*

am'bu-la"tor, 1 am'biu-lē"tər *or* -tər; 2 ăm'bū-lā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who ambulates; a walker. **2.** A velocipede propelled by pushing on the ground with the feet alternately. **3.** An odometer. **4.** A lamiid beetle. [L., < *ambulo*, walk.]

Am"bu-la-to'res, 1 am'biu-lə-tō'rīz; 2 ăm'bū-la-tō'rēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* The collomorphous birds, as crows, jays, etc.

Am"bu-la-to'ri-a, 1 am'biu-lə-tō'ri-ə; 2 ăm'bū-la-tō'ri-a, *n. pl. Entom.* Same as GRESSORIA.

am'bu-la-to-ry, 1 am'biu-lə-tō-ri; 2 ăm'bū-la-tō-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a walker or walking; adapted to or having the power of walking or moving about; as, *ambulatory* muscles or training. **2.** Moving from place to place, or changeable in meaning; shifting; not fixed.

Think not that morality is *ambulatory*.
T. BROWNE *Christian Morals* p. 64. [W. P. 1835.]

3. *Ornith.* Moving the feet alternately: opposed to *saltatory*. **4.** *Law.* Alterable, as a writ or pleading until filed, or a will at any time during the testator's life. **5.** *Pathol.* (1) Shifting to different parts of the body, as erysipelas. (2) Successively applied to different parts of the body: said of blisters, etc. (3) Capable of walking about: said of a sick person. **am"bu-la-to'ri-al‡.** — **ambulatory automatism** (*Psychol.*), a rhythmic form of automatic activity. See AUTOMATISM. — **a. clinic,** a dispensary. — **a. school,** a method of schooling peculiar to the widely distributed and scanty population of Sweden, characterized by the semiannual, or more frequent, changes of headquarters by a teacher to cover his district.

am'bu-la-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] A place for walking; especially, a covered walk connected with a cloister; a gallery, corridor, arcade, or the like.

am'bu-lo-man"cy, *n.* [Rare.] Divination by walking. [< L. *ambulo*, walk, + -MANCY.]

Am"bu-ra'yan, 1 ăm'bu-rī'yən; 2 ăm'bu-rä'yän, *n.* A province in Luzon, P. I.; capital, Aillem.

am-bur'bi-al, 1 am-bûr'bi-əl; 2 ăm-bûr'bi-al. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the circuit of a city; encompassing a city. **II.** *n. Rom. Antiq.* An annual festival and procession through Rome for the purification of the city. **am-bur'bi-um‡.**

am'bur-y, 1 am'bər-i; 2 ăm'bur-y, *n.* Same as ANBURY.

am"bus-cade', 1 am'bus-kēd'; 2 ăm'bŭs-cād', *v.* [-CAD'ED; CAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* To attack from an ambush. **II.** *i.* To lie in ambush, or go into ambush. **am"bus-ca'dor‡.** — **am"bus-cad'er,** *n.*

am"bus-cade', *n.* **1.** The act of hiding, or the state of being hidden, for the purpose of surprizing adversaries and attacking them at a disadvantage: applied to a body of men, as soldiers or robbers.

And glancing round the waste she feared
In every wavering brake an *ambuscade*. TENNYSON *Enid* st. 42.

2. The place of hiding for such purpose; an ambush.

When suddenly the enemy opened fire,
From his deadly *ambuscade*. PHŒBE CARY *Ready* st. 2.

3. The persons in ambush. [< F. *embuscade*, < It. *imboscata*, < *imboscare*, ambush, < LL. *imbosco;* see AMBUSH, v.] **am"bus-ca'do‡.**

am'bush, 1 am'buş; 2 ăm'bụsh. *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hide (as troops) for the purpose of making an unexpected attack; as, to *ambush* one's command.

He [Menendez] reached the inlet at midnight, and again, like a savage, *ambushed* himself on the bank.
F. PARKMAN *Pioneers of France* p. 128. [L. B. & CO. 1865.]

2. To attack from an ambush; waylay.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To lie in wait in a concealed place. [< OF. *embuscher*, < LL. *imbosco*, < *in*, in, + *boscus*, < OHG. busc, G. busch, bush.] — **am'bush-er,** *n.*

am'bush, *n.* **1.** The act or state of lying concealed, as in some place of vantage, for the purpose of surprizing or attacking an enemy; by extension, unseen peril or snare of any kind; as, he escaped the *ambush*.

A spring lock that lay in *ambush* there
Fastened her down forever. ROGERS *Ginevra* st. 11.

2. A concealed place or station where some one lies hidden for the purpose of attacking by surprize. **3†.** The person or persons posted in such a position. **am'bush-ment‡.** — **am'bush-bug",** *n. Entom.* A phymatid bug which hides in ambush for prey. — **to lay an a.,** to place a force in ambush.

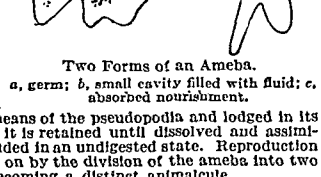
am"bu-sheer', 1 am'bu-shīr'; 2 ăm'bụ-shēr', *n.* Same as EMBOUCHURE, *n.*, 3.

am'busht, *pp.* Ambushed. S. S.

Am"by-stom'i-dæ, 1 am'bi-stom'ı-dī; 2 ăm'by-stŏm'ı-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of salamanders with vomero-palatine teeth convergent backward mesially, and the vertebræ convexo-concave. **Am"by-sto'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) **Am"by-sto-mat'i-dæ‡.** — **am'by-stome,** *n.* — **am-bys'to-mid,** *n.* — **am-bys'to-mold,** *a.*

a'me, 1 ä'mē; 2 ä'mę, *n.* [Jap.] A dextrose or glucose manufactured from rice paste treated by barley malt, and molded into fanciful forms.

a-me'ba, 1 ə-mī'bə; 2 a-mē'ba, *n.* [-BAS, 1 -bəz, 2 -bas, *or* -BÆ, 1 -bī, 2 -bē, *pl.*] *Zool.* **1.** A protozoan, as of the genus *Ameba*, having a simple protoplasmic body with a nucleus and nucleolus, and effecting movement by the extension of parts of the body into finger-like pseudopodia. There is no distinct mouth, food being seized by means of the pseudopodia and lodged in its substance, where it is retained until dissolved and assimilated, or is protruded in an undigested state. Reproduction is usually carried on by the division of the ameba into two portions, each becoming a distinct animalcule.



Two Forms of an Ameba.

a, germ; *b*, small cavity filled with fluid; *c*, absorbed nourishment.

2. [A-] A genus typical of *Amebidæ*. **3.** Any protoplasmic cell or corpuscle of the blood or other part of an animal. [< Gr. *amoibē*, change, < *ameibō*, exchange.]

A-me'bæ, 1 ə-mī'bī; 2 a-mē'bē, *n. pl.* A group of protozoans, the amebas. [< AMEBA.] — **am"e-bi'a-sis,** *n. Pathol.* A diseased state produced by amebas. — **A-me'bi-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of protozoans of very simple organization, as the amebas. — **a-me'bid,** *n.* — **a-me'bi-form,** *a.* & *n.* Ameboid. — **A-me"bo-gen'i-æ,** *n. pl.* The *Myxosporidia*. — **a-me'bous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the *Amebæ*. — **a-me'bic‡.** — **ameblc colitis,** dysentery. — **a-me'bu-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] A young ameba; an ameboid larval stage, as in certain worms.

am"e-be'an¹, 1 am'ı-bī'an; 2 ăm'e-bē'an, *a. Protoz.* Of or pertaining to the *Amebæ*.

am"e-be'an², *a.* Alternately or reciprocally responsive. **am"o-be'an‡.**

So they kept up their banning *amobean*.
LOWELL *An Oriental Apologue* st. 10.

am"e-be'um, 1 am'ı-bī'um; 2 ăm'e-bē'ŭm, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] A poem in the form of a dialog, as the third eclog of Vergil; also, a song sung responsively. [L., neut. of *amœbæus*, < Gr. *amoibaios*, reciprocal, < *amoibē;* see AMEBA.]

a-me'bo-cyte, 1 ə-mī'bo-sait; 2 a-mē'bo-çyt, *n. Echin.* An ameba-like protozoan found in the cœlomic liquid of certain echinoderms; a leucocyte. [< AMEBA + CYTE.] — **a-me"bo-cy-tog'e-nous,** *a. Pathol.* Pertaining to or productive of amebocytes.

a-me'bo-dont, 1 ə-mī'bo-dent; 2 a-mē'bo-dŏnt, *a.* Having the crowns of the molar teeth alternately crested: said of a form of lophodont dentition. [< Gr. *amoibē*, change, + *odous*, tooth.]

a-me'boid, 1 ə-mī'boid; 2 a-mē'bŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ameboidea;* like an ameba, as in its change of form. **II.** *n.* An ameboid organism. [< AMEBA + -OID.] — **ameboid movements,** the constant flowing out or extension of an ameba or other simple mass of protoplasm (as a colorless blood-corpuscle) into irregular processes and their subsequent retraction or effacement. See illus. under BLOOD-CORPUSCLE. — **Am"e-boi'de-a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of rhizopods having a simple protoplasmic body with a nucleus and without any shell. **Am"e-bi'na‡.** — **am"e-boi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

A-me"bo-spo-rid'i-a, 1 a-mī'bo-spo-rid'ı-ə; 2 ă-mē"bo-spo-rid'i-a, *n. pl. Zool.* A group of gregarinids, parasitic in certain beetles, which are amebiform and multiply by fusion and by spores; schizogregarines.

a-meed', 1 ə-mīd'; 2 a-mēd', *vt.* [Rare.] To reward.

a-meen', 1 ə-mīn'; 2 a-mēn', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A trustee; commissioner; arbitrator; former.y, in Gujarat, a minor revenue officer.

a-meer', 1 ə-mīr'; 2 a-mēr', *n.* **1.** [A-] The sovereign of Afghanistan. **2.** A Mohammedan ruler, prince, or governor; one who bears rule; a lord or noble; an emir. [< Ar. *amīr*, ruler, < *amara*, command.] — **a-meer'ship,** *n.* The position, office, or dignity of an ameer.

Am"el-u'rus, 1 am'əl-yū'rus; 2 ăm'ı-yụ'rŭs, *n. Zool.* A genus of catfishes including many species common in the fresh waters of the United States, as the bullhead (*Amiurus melas*).

A-mel'vi-dæ, 1 ə-mal'vı-dī; 2 a-mĭl'vi-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Tetidæ*. **A-mel'va,** *n.* (t. g.) **A-mel'væ‡; A-mĭl'vi-dæ‡.** — **a-mel'vid,** *n.* — **a-mel'void,** *a.*

Am"e-lan'chi-er, 1 am'ı-lan'shı-ər; 2 ăm'e-lăn'çi-er, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of shrubs or small trees of the apple family (*Malaceæ*), with alternate simple leaves, racemed or solitary white flowers, and small, berry-like pomes as fruit. *A. canadensis* is the common June-berry or service-berry of the United States and Canada. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus, especially the hardy European *A. vulgaris*. [< F. *amélanchier.*]

am'el-corn", 1 am'əl-kôrn"; 2 ăm'ĕl-côrn", *n.* An inferior kind of wheat (*Triticum sativum dicoccum*), having two grains in each little ear: French rice: found in the lake-dwellings and still cultivated in Switzerland, mainly for the manufacture of starch. [< G. *amelkorn*, < L. *amylum*, starch, + G. *korn*, corn.]

am"e-lec'tic, 1 am'ı-lek'tik; 2 ăm'e-lĕc'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Careless. [M.] [< Gr. *ameles*, careless, + *hektikos*, habitual.]

am'e-let‡, *n.* Omelet. **am'lett.**

a-mel'i-a¹, 1 ə-mel'ı-ə; 2 a-mĕl'i-a, *n. Teratol.* Absence of a limb or limbs. [< A-, not, + Gr. *melos*, limb.]

A-me'lia², 1 ə-mil'yə; 2 a-mēl'ya, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. D. G. **A-ma'li-a,** 1 ə-mā'lı-ə, 2 ä-mä'lı-a; F. **A"mé"lie',** 1 a'mē'lī', 2 ä'mę'lē'; It. **A-ma'li-a,** 1 ə-mā'li-a, 2 ä-mä'li-ä; Pg. Sp. **A-me'li-a,** 1 ə-mē'li-ə, 2 ä-mē'li-ä. **2. Princess** (8/7:1783–11/21810), daughter of George III. of England. **3.** The heroine of Fielding's novel *Amelia*. **4.** In Thomson's *The Seasons*, a maiden killed by lightning in her lover's arms. **5.** A county in S. E. central Virginia; 360 sq. m.; county-seat, Amelia. [Teut., busy; energetic.]

a-mel"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 ə-mel'ı-fı-kē'shən; 2 a-mĕl'i-fi-cā'shon, *n.* The process of development of enamel of teeth. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* [< *amel* (ENAMEL) + L. *facio*, make.]

a-me'lio-ra-bl(e)‡, 1 ə-mil'yo-rə-bl; 2 a-mēl'yo-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of amelioration.

a-me'lio-rant, 1 ə-mil'yo-rənt; 2 a-mēl'yo-rant, *n.* That which ameliorates.

a-me'lio-rate, 1 ə-mil'yo-rēt; 2 a-mēl'yo-rāt (XIII), *v.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make better or more endurable; relieve, as from pain or hardship; mitigate permanently; meliorate; as, to *ameliorate* the condition of the poor. **2.** To make more suitable, desirable, or valuable; improve in quality; as, a soil *ameliorated* by fertilizers; to *ameliorate* cattle by careful breeding.

Methods of discipline neither can be nor should be *ameliorated* except by instalments. SPENCER *Education* p. 171. [A. 1889.]

II. *i.* To grow better; become less severe; improve; as, serfdom *ameliorated* with the advance of civilization. [< F. *améliorer*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *méliorer*, < LL. *melioro*, make better, < L. *melior*, better.] Syn.: see AMEND. — **ameliorating plants** (*Bot.*), leguminous plants which enrich the soil while growing. Compare NITROGEN-FIXING. — **a-me'lio-ra-tiv(e)‡,** *a.* Causing or tending to amelioration. — **a-me'lio-ra"tor,** *n.*

a-me"lio-ra'tion, 1 ə-mil'yo-rē'shən; 2 a-mēl'yo-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; improvement; as, the *amelioration* of one's lot. **2.** The result of ameliorating; that wherein anything has been improved; an improvement.

Adam Smith sowed the seeds of a great social *amelioration* in the dingy old University. SMILES *Self-Help* p. 124. [H. 1876.]

a-mel'o-blast, 1 ə-mel'o-blast; 2 a-mĕl'o-blăst, *n.* A dental cell that produces enamel. [< *amel* (ENAMEL) + Gr. *blastos*, cell.] — **a-mel"o-blas'tic,** *a.*

am'e-lus, 1 am'ı-ləs; 2 ăm'e-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster congenitally destitute of one or more limbs. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *melos*, limb.]

a'me-ma'su, 1 ä'mi-mä'sū; 2 ä'me-mä'sụ, *n.* [Jap.] A trout (*Salvelinus kundscha*) of Kamchatka and northern Japanese streams.

a"men', 1 ē"men'; 2 ā"mĕn', *vt.* [Rare.] To say amen to; express hearty concurrence in or approval of; also, to say or write the last word of; make an end of.

a"men'ı, 1 ē"men'; 2 ā"mĕn', *n.* **1.** The word *amen* at the end of a prayer or the like; as, to say the *amen*. See AMEN, *interj.* **2.** Any expression of hearty assent or conviction. **3.** [A-] Christ, the faithful and true witness. *Rev.* iii, 14. **4.** A concluding act or word; termination. [LL., < Gr. *amēn*, < Heb. *āmēn*, true, < *āman*, made strong.] — **amen chorus,** a chorus into which is introduced, for the display of counterpoint and fugue, the word *amen*. — **a. corner. 1.** The corner of a church laterally facing the pulpit, where, as in provincial regions of the United States, the deacons, who lead the responsive amens, are wont to sit. **2.** [U. S.] *Polit.* A corner of a public room where leaders confer, as on party matters. — **to say a. to,** to concur in; approve.

Am'en², 1 am'en; 2 ăm'ĕn, *n.* The Egyptian name of the god Ammon. **Am'ont; Am'unt.**

a"men', *adv.* [Archaic.] Verily; truly.

a"men', 1 ē"men' *or* (*Mus.*) ē"men'; 2 ā"men' *or* (*Mus.*) ā"mĕn' (XIII), *interj.* So it is, or so be it; let it be so; would that it were so: used to give ejaculatory emphasis to religious convictions or emotions, or more formally at the close of a prayer, creed, or the like.

Grace be with you all. *Amen.* *Heb.* xiii, 25.

a-me"na-bil'i-ty, 1 ə-mī"nə-bil'ı-tı; 2 a-mē"na-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being amenable. **a-me'na-bl(e-ness‡.**

a-me'na-ble, 1 ə-mī'nə-bl; 2 a-mē'na-bl, *a.* **1.** Liable to answer formally; subject to jurisdiction or authority; as, officers *amenable* to law. **2.** Acknowledging authority; willing and ready to submit; tractable; as, *amenable* to reason. [< F. *amener*, bring to, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *mener*, < L. *mino*, drive.] Syn.: see ANSWERABLE; DOCILE. — **a-me'na-bly,** *adv.*

am"e-nage'‡, *vt.* To manage; domesticate.

am'e-nance‡, *n.* Bearing; mien. **am'e-naunce‡.**

a-mend', 1 ə-mend'; 2 a-mĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To change for the better by freeing from faults, vices, errors, or defects, or by supplying deficiencies; correct; reform; as, to *amend* a vicious life; to *amend* a complaint.

Therefore now *amend* your ways and your doings. *Jer.* xxvi. 13.
The lessons of adversity . . . soften and *amend*.
LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. iii, p. 237. [L. & S. 1850.]

2. To change or alter, as a law, bill, motion, or constitutional provision, by the will of a legislative body, or by competent authority; as, to *amend* a charter. **3.** [Archaic.] To mend; repair. **4†.** To heal; cure.

II. *i.* **1.** To become better in life, conduct, or habits; as, the profligate may *amend*. **2.** [Archaic.] To pass a crisis in illness: grow better. *John* iv, 52. [< F. *amender*, < L. *emendo*, < *e*, *ex*, out of, + *menda*, fault.]

Syn.: advance, ameliorate, better, cleanse, correct, emend, improve, make better, meliorate, mend, mitigate, purify, rectify, reform, repair. To *amend* always refers to that which at some point falls short of a standard of excellence. *Advance*, *better*, and *improve* may refer either to what is quite imperfect or to what has reached a high degree of excellence; we *advance* the kingdom of God, *improve* the minds of our children, *better* the morals of the people. But for matters below the point of ordinary approval we seldom use these words; we do not speak of *bettering* a wretched alley, or *improving* a foul sewer. There we use *cleanse*, *purify*, or similar words. We *correct* evils, *reform* abuses, *rectify* incidental conditions of evil or error; we *ameliorate* poverty and misery, which we can not wholly remove. We *mend* a tool, *repair* a building, *correct* proof, *emend* a defective or faulty text. We *amend* character or conduct that is faulty, or a statement or law that is defective. See ALLEVIATE; EMEND. — Ant.: aggravate, blemish, corrupt, debase, depress, deteriorate, harm, impair, injure, mar, spoil, tarnish, vitiate.

— **a-mend',** *n.* [Rare.] Amends; amende. — **a-mend'a-bl(e"ness‡,** *n.* — **a-mend'a-to-ry,** *a.* Tending or intended to amend; corrective; as, *amendatory* influences or legislation. — **a-mend'er,** *n.* — **a-mend'ful‡,** *a.* Improving.

a"mende', 1 ə'mānd' *or* ə-mend'; 2 ä'mānd' *or* a-mĕnd', *n.* [F.] A reparation or recantation; formerly, a pecuniary fine or penalty. — **amende honorable,** a reparation or recantation publicly or openly made to an injured person. It formerly consisted of a public avowal of guilt, and was inflicted

en traitors, forgers, and fraudulent bankrupts; the **simple amende honorable** was made before the judges in court; the **amende honorable in figuris** was made in the public square, before the populace, the guilty person being robed in white, with bare feet and head, and bearing a lighted candle in his hand and an inscription on his breast. This punishment formed part of the Roman, French, and Dutch systems; it was abolished in France in 1791, revived in 1825, and once more suppressed in 1830, but continued in the form of a reparation until abolished in 1894. The word continues to be used in the Roman Catholic Church to denote prayers of reparation for sacrilege.

Amende honorable, in France, was a degrading punishment inflicted on traitors, . . . who were brought into court with a rope round their neck, and made to beg pardon.
BREWER *Dict. Phrase and Fable.*

—**a. profitable** (*Rom. Dutch Law*), damages paid into court by the defendant in a defamation case, and usually distributed among the poor.

a-mend'ment, 1 ə-mend'ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-mĕnd'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of amending, or the state of having been amended; change for the better; improvement; correction; as, the *amendment* of health, manners, morals, etc.

I see a good *amendment* of life in thee; from praying to purse-taking. SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act i, sc. 2.

2. The act of changing a fundamental law, as of a political constitution, or any change made in it according to a prescribed mode of procedure; as, to alter the law by *amendment;* an *amendment* to the Constitution.

The constitution of the United States contains a provision for its *amendment.* BOUVIER *Law Dict.*

3. The act of modifying or formally proposing to modify a law, bill, motion, or resolution, before a legislative or deliberative body, or any change so made or proposed; as, the Senate rejected the House *amendment.* **4.** *Law.* The correction or alteration of an erroneous or defective pleading or proceeding: made by consent or by permission of the court.

The courts . . . will allow of *amendments* at any time while the suit is depending. BLACKSTONE *Comment.* bk. iii, p. 406.

5. Any material improving the soil by modification of its physical constituents rather than by nitrogen-fixing. **6†.** Amends.

a-mends', 1 ə-mendz'; 2 a-mĕndz', *n. pl.* **1.** Reparation, satisfaction, or compensation, as for injury, harm, wrong, or loss: chiefly in the phrase **to make amends. 2†.** Amendment; recovery of health. [< F. *amendes,* < *amender;* see AMEND, r.] SYN.: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION.—Prep.: amends *to* the sufferer *for* injuries.

a-mends'ful†, *a.* Making compensation.

a-mene', 1 ə-mīn'; 2 a-mēn', *a.* [Rare.] Agreeable. [< L. *amœnus,* pleasant.]

a-me'ni-a, 1 ə-mī'nī-ə; 2 a-mē'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Amenorrhea. [< A-, not, + Gr. *mēn,* month.]

A-men'ide, 1 ə-men'id; 2 a-mĕn'id, *a. Egypt. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the god Amen or his priests, or the dynasty of priest-kings (the 21st), about 1000 B. C.. See AMMON[1].

a-men'i-ty, 1 ə-men'ı-tı; 2 a-mĕn'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] Agreeableness, as of situation, climate, condition, disposition, or manner; also (usually in the plural), anything characterized by such agreeableness; as, the *amenities* of social intercourse. [< F. *aménité,* < L. *amœnita(t-)s,* < *amœnus,* pleasant.] SYN.: see POLITENESS.

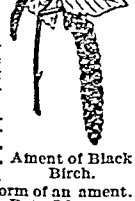
a-men"o-ma'ni-a, 1 ə-men'o-[*or* -mī'no-]mē'nı-ə; 2 a-mĕn'o-[*or* -mē'no-]mā'ni-a, *n.* A form of insanity in which the patient has pleasing delusions. [< L. *amœnus,* pleasant, + *mania;* see MANIA.] **a-mœ"no-ma'ni-a‡.**

Am"e-no'phis, 1 am'ı-nō'fıs; 2 ăm"e-nō'fis, *n.* Any of a dynasty of Egyptian kings; especially, **A. III.,** who built the temple of Luxor; his exploits are inscribed on the Louvre Obelisk, Paris.

a-men"or-rhe'a, 1 ə-men"o-rī'ə; 2 a-mĕn"o-rē'a, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal suppression or non-occurrence of menstruation. [< A-, not, + Gr. *mēn,* month, + *rhoia,* < *rheō,* flow.] **a-men"or-rhœ'a‡.**—**a-men"or-rhe'al** or **-rhœ'al,** *a.* Pertaining to amenorrhea. **a-men"or-rhe'ic** or **-rhœ'ic‡.**—**amenorrheal insanity,** derangement of mind from amenorrhea.

a men'sa et tho'ro. [L.] From bed and board. See DIVORCE.

am'ent, 1 am'ent; 2 ăm'ĕnt, *n. Bot.* A deciduous, scaly-bracted spike of unisexual apetalous flowers; a catkin, as the inflorescence of the willow, birch, and poplar, and the male inflorescence of the oak, walnut, and hickory. [< AMENTUM.] —**Am"en-ta'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A supposed natural group of plants bearing the flowers in aments: now distributed among the families *Fagaceæ, Salicaceæ, Myricaceæ,* etc.—**am"en-ta'ceous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an ament; as, *amentaceous* flowers. **2.** Bearing aments, or catkins; as, *amentaceous* trees.—**a-men'tal,** *n.* A plant that bears aments.—**am"en-tif'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing aments.


Ament of Black Birch.

—**a-men'ti-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of an ament.

am'en-tal[1], 1 am'en-tal; 2 ăm'ĕn-tal, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to aments; bearing aments.

a-men'tal[2], *a.* [Rare.] Rejecting or denying the existence or necessity of mind, as in creation or art; non-mental.

Am"en-ta'les, 1 am'en-tē'lız; 2 ăm"ĕn-tā'lēz, *n. pl.* An alliance in Lindley's classification equivalent to *Amentaceæ.*

A-men'thes, 1ə-men'thīz; 2 a-mĕn'thēz, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The lower world; Hades.

A-men'ti, 1 ə-men'tı; 2 a-mĕn'ti, *n. Egypt. Myth.* **1.** An Egyptian goddess of the lower world; Anubis, who conducted the souls to the tribunal of Osiris, where the 42 judges sat, and whence they passed to the Egyptian paradise. **2.** The abode of departed souls into which the sun descends at night.—**the four genii of Amenti,** the tutelaries or demons represented upon the four Canopic vases: (1) The man-headed Amset; (2) the dog-headed Hapi; (3) the ape-headed Tuamatef; (4) the hawk-headed Kebhsnauf. See these words.

a-men'tia, 1 ə-men'shə; 2 a-mĕn'sha, *n.* **1.** Total or partial absence of mental power; extreme imbecility; idiocy. **2.** A state of mystical transport; a rapturous trance. [L., < *amen(t-)s,* imbecile, < *a* (*ab*), from, + *men(t-)s,* mind.]

a-men'tu-lum, 1 ə-men'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lum; 2 a-mĕn'chu-[*or* -tū-]lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Bot.* Any branch that bears antheridia: said of mosses of the genus *Sphagnum.*

a-men'tum, 1 ə-men'tum; 2 a-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Bot.* An ament. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A leather thong, especially one attached to the shaft of a javelin.

a-men'use†, *v.* To make less; diminish.

am'e-nyl, 1 am'ı-nil; 2 ăm'e-nĭl, *n. Chem.* An organic radical (C_5H_{11}) derived from amylene (C_5H_{10}).

Amer., *abbr.* America: American.

a-merce', 1 ə-mūrs'; 2 a-mĕrç', *vt.* [A-MERCED'; A-MERCING.] **1.** To punish by an assessment, especially by one levied at the direction of a court; fine; mulct.

They shall *amerce* him in an hundred shekels. *Deut.* xxii, 19.

2. To punish by any exaction or deprivation; deprive; as, to *amerce* an officer of a day's wages. [< OF. *amercier,* < *à merci,* at the mercy of, < *à* (< L. *ad*), at, + *merci,* mercy; see MERCY.]—**a-merce'a-bl(e)†.**—**a-merce'a-bl(e)‡,** *a.* **1.** Liable to be amerced; as, a delinquent is *amerceable.* **2.** Justifying or admitting of amercement; as, an *amerceable* offense. **a-mer'ci-a-bl(e)‡.**—**a-merce'er,** *n.*

a-merce'ment, 1 ə-mūrs'ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-mĕrç'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of amercing, or the state of being amerced; also, the penalty or mulct imposed.

The outward gifts or *amercements* of fortune are but the soft or the hard materials out of which he is to build his fairest work of art. FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. i, p. 258. [s. 1882.]

2. *Law.* A penal fine or assessment imposed by a court upon its own officers for misbehavior or neglect of duty: fixed by law for certain minor offenses, but formerly assessed by a jury of affeerors. **amercement royal‡; a-mer'ci-a-ment‡.**

Am'er-gin, 1 em'ər-gin; 2 ąm'er-ĝin, *n. Ir. Myth.* A bard, son of Miled, and the first of the Milesians or Gaels to enter Ireland for purpose of conquest.

A-mer'i-ca. 1 ə-mer'ı-kə; 2 a-mĕr'i-ca, *n.* **1. North,** continent; 8,037,714 sq. m. **2. South,** continent; 6,851,306 sq. m. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] The United States. **4.** A patriotic hymn of the United States written in 1832 by Dr. Samuel F. Smith, to the air of "God Save the King." **5. Central.** See in vocab.

A-mer'i-ca Cup. A silver prize cup, originally known as the Queen's Cup, valued at 100 guineas, offered by the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, first won by the wooden-keeled schooner-yacht, "America," of 171 tons, (George Steers, builder; John C. Stevens, commodore), which on Aug. 22, 1851, defeated fifteen yachts (including the "Aurora") in a race around the Isle of Wight, finishing eight miles ahead of the nearest competitor. The dimensions of the "America" as originally built were: length over all, 100 ft. 6 in.; length on water-line, 90 ft. 4 in.; beam, 22 ft. 6 in.; draft, 11 ft. 6 in. In July, 1857, the cup was presented by the owner of the "America" to the New York Yacht Club, to be held as a trophy of international yachting supremacy, open to challenge by yachts of all nations. Since then its possession has been contested in 36 races, of which 33 have been won by American yachts

A-mer'i-can, 1 ə-mer'ı-kən; 2 a-mĕr'i-can, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the continent of America, or western hemisphere, and the contiguous seas and islands, or any part of this region; as, the *American* aborigines; *American* antiquities. The name *America,* given in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, is applied in 1517 in *Cosmographiæ Introductio* to the coast of Brazil. It was extended to South America, and finally (about 1540) to the whole western continent. **2.** Of or pertaining to the United States of America, its history, government, etc.; as, the *American* flag.

—**American architecture, (ancient)** see MEXICAN; PERUVIAN; PUEBLAN; **(modern)** see COLONIAL; FEDERAL.—**A. class,** in the pure breeds of the domestic hen, a class comprising those varieties, forming a special type, which have been differentiated in the United States. The most important of these varieties are the Dominique, Java, Plymouth Rock, and Wyandotte.—**A. cloth,** a strong enameled cloth used for chair-coverings, etc.—**A. deal,** the American white pine: a trade name.—**A. Expeditionary Force,** the body of United States troops sent oversea to uphold American rights against Germany and Austria-Hungary. The first contingent landed in France June 26, 1917.—**A. fir,** the wood of any American tree of the genus *Ablea* or the genus *Picea:* a lumber-trade phrase.—**A. language. 1.** Any one of the languages of the American aborigines.

The singular congruity in structure between all *American languages,* from the northern to the southern extremity of the continent. *Penny Cyclopæd.a.* 1839, vol. xiii, p. 320.

2. [Recent.] Same as AMERICAN, *n.*, 1, (2).

These two eminent authorities [W. D. Howells and Henry James] on *American language,* written or spoken, were leading instigators of a Society for the Study of Spoken English that has been organized in New York to teach us how to enunciate properly and pronounce correctly. *Harper's Weekly* Dec. 29, '06.

—**A. organ,** the reed-organ.—**A. party,** a political party in the United States active from 1853 until 1856, with subsequent attempts at reorganization. Its main principle was that persons of foreign birth, or (subsequently) those who had not been twenty-one years in the United States, should have no part in the government. Its members were called *Know-Nothings,* because, the party being originally organized as a secret society, its members professed at first to know nothing about it.—**A. plan,** at a hotel, payment for board according to the time the guest stays, whether for one meal, a day, or a week, and not by separate items. Compare EUROPEAN PLAN, under EUROPEAN.—**A. Protective Association,** a secret organization formed in 1887 to prevent Roman Catholics from obtaining public office.—**A. race** (*Ethnol.*), one of the grand divisions of mankind, embracing the aboriginal tribes of North, Central, and South America. See table below.

The *American race* was that which was found occupying the whole of the New World when it first became revealed to Europeans. D. G. BRINTON *Am. Race* p. 17. [N. D. C. H. 1891.]

—**A. rails** (*Com.*), American railroad stocks: so called on the London Stock Exchange.—**Native A. party,** a party opposed to the election of foreigners and Roman Catholics, which came into prominence in the United States for a short time about 1843.

TABLE OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

The stocks (in full-face type) are determined by linguistic and racial affinities. Below each (in plain type) are the names of its tribal subdivisions. The principal names having historical interest are defined in the vocabulary.

I.—STOCKS AND TRIBES OF NORTHERN AMERICA.

Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
Al-gon'ki-an	East Canada and United States
Ab-nak'i	Nova Scotia
A-rap'a-ho	Upper Kansas River
Black'feet' (Siksika)	Upper Missouri River
Chey-enne'	Upper Arkansas River
Chip'pe-wa	Lake Superior
Cree	South of Hudson Bay
Del'a-ware (Lenape)	Delaware River Drainage
Ill'i-nois	Illinois River
Kas-kas'ki-a	Mississippi R., below Illinois R.
Kick'a-poo	Illinois River
Ma-hi'can	Massachusetts
Me-nom'i-nee	Green Bay, Mich.
Mi-a'mi	Between Miami and Wabash Rivers
Mic'mac	Nova Scotia
Mis'si-sau'ga	North of Lake Huron
Mo-he'gan	Hudson River
Mon'ta'gnais'	East Canada
Nan'ti-coke	East Chesapeake Bay
Nar'ra-gan'set	Rhode Island
Ot'ta-wa	South of Lake Huron
Pas'sa-ma-quod'dy	Maine
Pi-an'ki-shaw	Middle Ohio River
Pie'gan	Upper Missouri River
Pot'a-wat'o-mi	South of Lake Michigan
Pow'ha-tan'	Virginia
Sauk and Fox	Sac River
Shaw-nee'	South Central United States
Ath"a-pas'can	Alaska, Canada, Cal., New Mexico
A-pa'che	New and Old Mexico and Arizona
Chip'e-wy'an	South Central Canada
Hu'pa	North California
Ji'ca-ril'la	New Mexico
Ku-chin'	Yukon and Copper Rivers, Alas.
Li-pan'	Rio Grande, Tex.
Mes'ca-le'ro	New Mexico
Mon'ta'gnais'	Central Canada
Na-ha'ni	British Columbia
Nav'a-ho	New Mexico
Slave	Mackenzie River
At-ta'ca-pan	Texas Coast
Be'o-thuk-an	Newfoundland
Cad'do-an	Louisiana, Texas, Nebraska, Dak.
A-da'i	Red River, Tex.
A-ri'ka-ra	Dakota
Bi-da'i	Trinity River
Cad'do	Red River, Louisiana
Natch'i-toch	Present site of Natchitoches
Paw-nee'	Arkansas River
Wich'i-ta'	Red River, Ark.
Chim"a-ku'an	Puget Sound, Wash.
Chim"a-ri'kan	North California
Chim'me-sy-an	Northwest British Columbia
Nass and Tsim'shi-an	Skeena and Nassao Rivers, Br. Col.
Chi-nook'an	Columbia River, Ore.
Chit"i-ma'chan	South Louisiana
Chu'mash-an	California Coast, 34° to 35° North
Co"a-huil'te-can	Rio Grande Mouth
Co-pe'han	North Central California
Win-tun'	Trinity River, Cal.
Cos-ta'no-an (Mutsun)	South of Golden Gate, Cal.
Es"ki-mo'an	Arctic Coast
Es"se-le'ni-an	South of Monterey Bay, Cal.
Ir"o-quoi'an	The Great Lakes and Carolina
Ca-yu'ga	South of Lake Ontario
Cher'o-kee'	North Carolina, etc.
Con'es-to'ga	Lower Susquehanna River
E'rie	South of Lake Erie
Hu'ron (Wyandotte)	Between Lake Ontario and Huron
Mo'hawk	East New York
Neu'tral Na'tion	West of Niagara River
O-nei'da	Central New York
On'on-da'ga	New York and Ontario
Sen'e-ca	Central New York
Tus'ca-ro'ra	Migrated to New York from N. C.
Kal"a-poo'ian	Willamette River, Ore.
Ka-ran'ka-wan	Matagorda Bay, Tex.
Ker'es	New Mexico
A'co-ma, Isa-gu'na, and other pueblos	New Mexico
Ki'o-wan	Nebraska and Wyoming
Ki-tu'na-han	East British Columbia
Ku'te-nai	British Columbia
Ko-lush'an (Tlingit)	Southeast Alaska
Ku-la'na-pan (Pomo)	Coast of California, 39° North
Ku'san (Coos)	Coos Bay and River, Ore.
Lu"tu-am'i-an	Klamath Lakes, Ore. and Cal.
Kla'math & Mo'doc.	
Mar"i-po'san (Yo'kuts)	Tulare Lake, Cal.
Mo"que-lum'nan	Interior of California
Mus"kho-ge'an	Gulf States, East of Mississippi R.
Ap'a-la'chee	North of Apalachee Bay
Chick'a-saw	Upper Mobile River
Choc'taw	Bet. Mobile and Mississippi Rivers
Creek (Mus'ko-ki)	Bet. Mobile and Savannah Rivers
Sem'i-nole	Florida
Ya'ma-si	South Carolina Coast
Natch'es-an	
Natch'ez	Present site of Natchez
Pi'man	East Shore, Gulf of California
Co'ra	Jalisco, Mexico
Hui-chol'	Jalisco, Mexico
Ma'yo	Sinaloa, Mexico
O-pa'ta	Sonora, Mexico
Pa-pa'go	Rio Gila, Ariz.
Pi'ma	Southern Arizona
Ta-ra'hu-ma're	Northern Mexico
Te'pe-ca'no	North Jalisco, Mexico
Te'pe-huane'	Sierra Madre Mts., Cal.
Ya'qui	Sonora, Mexico
Pu-ju'nan	East of Sacramento River, Cal.
Ma-i'du	Sacramento River, Cal.
Quo"ra-te'an	Klamath River, Cal.
Sa-li'nan	Coast of California, 35°–37° North
Sa'lish-an	Wash., Br. Col., and Mont.
At'nah	Fraser River
Bel'la-coo'la	British Columbia Coast
Clal'lam	Washington State
Lum'mi	Washington State
Nis'qual-li	Washington State
Sha-hap'ti-an	Upper Columbia River, Ore., etc.
Klik'a-tat	Middle Columbia River
Nez' Per'cé'	Middle Columbia River
Shas'tan	Northern California
A'cho-ma'wi, At'sugé'wi, Shas'ta	Northern California
Sho-sho'ne-an	Great Interior Basin
Ban'nock	Montana
Che'me-hue'vi	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.
Co-man'che	Northern Texas
Ho'pi (Mo'ki)	Northeast Arizona
Pai-ute'	Utah
Sho-sho'ni	Idaho and South Oregon
Ute	Utah
Slou'an	Chiefly Missouri River Drainage
As-sin'i-boin	Saskatchewan River

Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
Bi-lox'i	Mississippi
Ca-taw'ba	North and South Carolina
Crow	Yellowstone River
Da-ko'ta	Upper Mississippi River
Hi-dat'sa	North Dakota
I'o-wa	Iowa River
Kan'sa (Kaw)	Kansas
Man'dan	Upper Missouri River
O'ma-ha'	Elkhorn River
O-sage'	Arkansas and Osage Rivers
O'to	Platte River, Neb.
Pon'ca	Middle Missouri River
Qua-paw'	Lower Arkansas River
Tu-te'lo	Roanoke River, Va.
Win'ne-ba'go	West of Lake Michigan
Skit"ta-ge'tan	Queen Charlotte Islands
Hai'da	Queen Charlotte Islands
Kai-ga'ni	Queen Charlotte Islands
Ta-kil'man	Rogue River, Ore.
Ta-no'an	New Mexico
Ti"mu-quan'	Florida Peninsula
Ton'i-kan	Lower Yazoo River, Miss.
Ton'ka-wan	West and Southwest Texas
U-che'an	Savannah River, Ga.
Wai'i-lat-pu'an	Wallawalla River, Ore.
Wa-ka'shan	Vancouver Island and Br. Col.
Aht	Vancouver Island
Haelt'zuk	British Columbia [Islands
Kwa'ki-utl	Queen Charlotte and Vancouver
Wash'o-an	Northwest Nevada
Welt'spek-an	Lower Klamath River, Cal.
Wis-hos'kan	Mad and Eel Rivers, Cal.
Ya'ko-nan	Coast of Oregon
Ya'nan	Coast of Oregon
Yu'ki-an	Round Valley, Cal.
Yu'man	Lower California and Mexico
Co'co-pa	Colorado River Mouth
Die-gue'ño	San Diego, Cal.
Ha'va-su'pai	Lower Colorado River
Mar'i-co'pa	Gila River, Ariz.
Mo-ha've	Mouth of Colorado River
Zu'ñi-an	New Mexico
Wa'la-pai	Colorado River, Northern Ariz.
Yav'a-pai	Arizona

II.— STOCKS AND TRIBES OF MIDDLE AMERICA.

Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
Ath"a-pas'can	
A-pa'che	Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango
To-bo'so	Coahuila, Durango, and Chihuahua
Car'ib	Honduras
Mo-re'no	Honduras
Chi"a-pa'nec	
Chi'a-pa'nec	Chiapas, Mexico
Di-ri'an	Nicaragua
Man-gue'	Nicaragua
O-ro'ti-nan	Costa Rica
Chib'cha	
Bo-ru'ca or Brun'ca	Costa Rica
Bri'bri	Costa Rica
Gua-tu'so	Rio Frio, Costa Rica
Guay'mie	Panama
Gue-ta're	Costa Rica
Ter-ra'ba	Costa Rica
Chi-nan'tec	
Chi-nan'te-co	Oaxaca, Mexico
Co"a-huil'tec	
Co'me-cru'do	Lower Rio Grande
Co-to'na-me	Lower Rio Grande
Pin'to or Pa'ka-wa	Lower Rio Grande
Cu'na	
Cu'na	Panama
Do'rasque	
Chan'gui-na	Panama
Chu'mu-lu	Panama
Do'rasque	Rio Puan, Panama
Gua'la-ca	Panama
Ra'ma	Nicaragua
Hua'tu-so	Nicaragua
Hua've	
Hua've	Isthmus of Tehuantepec
Len'ca	
Len'ca	Guate., Hond., San Salv., & Nicar.
Ma"ta-gal'pa	
Ma'ta-gal'pa	Nicaragua
Ma'ya	
A'gua-ca-te'ca	Guatemala
Cak'chi-kel	Guatemala
Cha'ña-bal	Chiapas
Chi'co-mu-cel'te-ca	Chiapas
Chol	Chiapas and Guatemala
Chon'tal	Tabasco
Chor'ti	Rio Motagua, Guatemala, and Honduras
Chu'he	Guatemala
Huas'te-ca	Rio Panuco, Vera Cruz
Ix'il	Guatemala
Ja-cal'te-ca	Guatemala
Kek'chi	Rio Cahabon, Guatemala
Ki'che	Guatemala
Mam	Guatemala
Ma'ya	Yucatan, Campeche, Guatemala
Mo'to-zin'tle-ca	Chiapas
Po'ko-mam	Guatemala
Po-kon'chi	Guatemala
Tzen'tal	Tabasco and Chiapas
Tzot'zil	Chiapas
Tzu'tu-hil	Guatemala
Us-pan'te-ca	Adjoining the Pokonchi on the W.
Na'huatl	
A'ca-xee	Sierra de Topia, Sinaloa, and Durango
Az'tec	Unknown
Ca'hi-ta	Sinaloa
Co'ra	Sierra Nayarit, Jalisco
Ni'qui-ran	Nicaragua
O'pa-ta	Yaqui R., Sonora, and Chihuahua
Pi'ma	Sonora, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa
Pi'pil	Guatemala and San Salvador
Sa-bai'bo	Adjoining the Acaxee
Ta'ra-hu-ma'ri	Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango
Te'ba-ca	Adjoining the Acaxee
Te'pe-hua	Durango
Tlas'ca-la	Tlascala
Xi'xi-me	Unknown
O'to-mi'a	
Jo'naz or Me'co	Guanajuato, Mexico
Ma'tlal-tzin'co or Pi'rin-da	Michoacan, Mexico
Ma'za-hua	Valley of Mexico
O'to-mi	Mexico
Pa'me	Querétaro and Guanajuato
Pa'ya	Honduras
Pa'ya	
Se'ri-a	Tiburon Island and Sonora
Se'ri-a	
Sub"ti-a'ba	Nicaragua
Sub'ti-a'ba or Ne'grand	
Ta-ras'co	Michoacan, Mexico
Ta-ras'co	
Te-quis"tla-te'ca	Oaxaca, Mexico
Te-quis'tla-te'ca (or Chon'tal of Oaxaca)	Oaxaca, Mexico
To"to-na'ca	Vera Cruz and Puebla, Mexico
To'to-na'ca	Vera Cruz and Puebla, Mexico
Ul'va	
Co'co	Segovia River
Cu'kra	Bluefields River, Nicaragua
Mel'cho-ra	Rio Rama, Nicaragua
Mi'co	Bluefields River, Nicaragua
Pan'tas-ma	Upper Segovia River, Nicaragua
Par'ras-tah	Bluefields River, Nicaragua
Si'qui-a	Upper Bluefields River, Nicaragua
Su'bi-ro'na	Segovia River
To'a-ca (Tow'ka or Twa'ka)	Nicaragua
Ul'va (Wool'wa, or Smoo)	Bluefields River, Nicaragua
Xi'ca-que (or **Ji'ca-que**)	Honduras
Xin'ca	Rio de los Esclavos, Guatemala
Xin'ca	
Yu'ma	Lower California [California
Co'chi-mi	Rio Colorado, Sonora, and Lower
Co'co-pa (Co'ca-pa)	Lower California
Gul'a-cu'ra	
Za'po-tec	Guerrero
A-mi'shi-go	Jamiltepec, Oaxaca
Cha'ti-no	Coixtlahuaca, Oaxaca
Cho'cho (Chu'chon)	Cuicatlan, Oaxaca
Cui'ca-te'co	Cuicatlan, Oaxaca
Ma'za-te'co	Oaxaca and Guerrero
Mix'tec	
Po-pol'o-ca (of Oaxaca)	Coixtlahuaca, Oaxaca
Sal'te-co	Oaxaca
Tri'ke	Tehuantepec
Za'pa-te'co	Oaxaca
Zo'que	Oaxaca and Isthmus of Tehuantepec
Mix'e	
Po-pol'o-ca (of Puebla)	Oluta
Zo que	Tabasco, Oaxaca, and Chiapas

III.— STOCKS AND TRIBES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Stocks and Tribes.	Original Localities.
A"ll-ku-luf'	Tierra del Fuego
An-da'qui	Fragua River, Colombia
A-po'lis-ta	Apolo River, northern Bolivia
A-rau'a	Rio Purus, West Brazil
Pu'ru-Pu'ru	Rio Purus
Ar'a-wak	Antilles and East Andes to 20° S.
Ba're	Rio Negro
Go'a-ji'ro	Goajiro Peninsula
Mai'pu-re	Orinoco River
Ma'na-o	Rio Negro, Brazil
Mox'o	Rio Mamore
Pi'ro	Ucayali River
Ar'dan	Rio Napo and Masso, S. E. Ecuador
At"a-ca-me'no	South Peru
Au'ca-no	Pampas, 35°–40° South
Ar'au-ca'ni-an	Chile
Te-huel'che	Rio Negro, Patagonia
Ay'ma-ra	Peru and Bolivia
Bar"ba-co'a	Colombia
Be'to-ya	Bogota
Pi-o'je	Rio Putumayo
Bo-ro'ro	Central Matto Grosso, Brazil
Cal'cha-qui	Pampas and Chaco
Ca-na'ri-an	Gulf of Guayaquil, Peru and Ecuador
Ca"ni-cha'na	Northeast Bolivia
Ca'ra-ja	South Brazil
Car'ib	Antilles and North Coast of S. A.
Ac'ca-wai	Guiana
Cu'ma-na	North Venezuela
Ga'li-bi	French Guiana
Ma'cu-si	Rio Negro, Brazil
Mo'ti-lo'ne	Rio Zulia, Venezuela
Nahuqua	Upper Xingu, Brazil [Francisco
Ca'ri-ra	Eastern Brazil, N. W. of Rio San
Cat"a-ma-re'na	Gran Chaco
Ca"yu-ba'ba	Northeast Bolivia
Chan'go-a	South Coast of Peru
Cha"pa-cu'ra	Rio Blanco, Bolivia
Char'ru-a	Paraná River
Chib'cha	Colombia
Ar'u-ac	Rio Paramo
Guay'mi	Veraguas
Muy'sca	Rio Magdalena, Colombia
Tal'a-man'ca	Costa Rica
Chi'qui-to	E. Bolivia, 16°–18° South
Cho'co	Cauca, Colombia
Sam'bo	Rio Sambo, Nicaragua
Cho'lo-na	Northeast Peru
Cho'no-a	Chonos Archipelago, 45°–52° South
Chu'ro-ya	Rio Meta, Orinoco Basin
Co"co-nu'co	Colombia
Co"ra-be'ca	Southeast Bolivia
Cu'na	Panama
Cue'va	Panama
Da'ri-en	Panama
Cu"ra-ve'ca	Southeast Bolivia
Cu"ru-ca-ne'ca	Southeast Bolivia
Cu"ru-mi-na'ca	*Southeast Bolivia*
E"ni-ma'ga	Gran Chaco
Go-ya'ta-ca	Eastern Brazil
Gua-hi'ba	Colombia-Venezuela Border
Gua'rau-na	Delta of the Orinoco, Venezuela
Gua'to-a	Northern Chaco
Guay'cu-ru	Paraguay River, Gran Chaco
Ab'i-po'ne	Central Chaco
Mbo'co-bi	Rio Vermejo
I"te-ne'a	Northeast Bolivia
I"to-na'ma	Northeast Bolivia
I"tu-ca-le'a	Rio Chambiri, Peru
Ji'va-ro (Xi'va-ro)	Pastaza River, Ecuador
Kech'u-a	Peru
Cas'a-mar'ca	Amazon River
In'ca	Apurimac River
Qui'tu	Near Quito
La'ma	Rio Yavari, Northeast Peru
Le'ca	Northeast Bolivia
Lo-ren'za	Northern Peru
Lu'le	Rio Vermejo
Mal'na	South Ecuador
Ma'ku-a	Northwest Brazil
Ma'ta-co	Vermejo River, Gran Chaco
Mi'rau-ha	Northwest Brazil
Mo'co-a	Colombia
Mo"se-te'na	Rio Beni, Eastern Bolivia
Mo'yi-ma	Rio Mamore, Bolivia
Mu'ra	Northwest Brazil
O"co-ro'na	Northeast Bolivia
O'na	Tierra del Fuego
O"to-ma'ca	Southwest Venezuela
O"tu-qui'a	Southeast Bolivia
Pa"ni-qui'ta	Colombia
Co-li'ma	Colombia
Pae'ze	Colombia
Pa'no	Upper Ucayali
Cash'i-bo	Rio Pachitea
Con'i-bo	Upper Ucayali
Set'i-bos	Upper Ucayali
Pe'ba	Upper Yavari River, Peru
Pi"a-ro'a	Venezuela-Colombia Border
Puel'che-an	Rio Colorado and Negro, Arg. Rep.
Pul'na-ri	Rio Mirada, Colombia
Pu'qui-na	Lake Titicaca
Quich'u-an	Peru and Ecuador
Sa'li-ran	Venezuela-Colombia Border
Sa'mu-cu	Southeast Bolivia
Ta'ca-na	North Bolivia
Ta'pu-ya	Brazil
Bo'to-cu'do	Brazil
Cay'a-pos	Rio Pardo, Brazil
Go'yo-ta'ca	Prov. of Goyaz, Brazil
Pu'ri	Rio Paraiba, Brazil
Tu'ca-no	Uaupes River, Brazil
Ti'cu-na	Brazil-Peru-Ecuador Border Region
Ti'mo-ti	Venezuela
Tru'mai-a	Upper Xingu, Brazil
Tu'pi-Gua'ra-ni	Amazon Basin and Southward
Am'a-zo'na	Lower Amazon
Bo'ro-ro	Rio Paraguay
Chi'ri-gua'no	Bolivia
Guarani	Paraguay
Mun'du-ru'cu	Rio Tabajoz, Brazil
Mu-ra'	Middle Amazon
O'ma-gua	Lower Ica River, Brazil
Tzo'ne-ca (Patagonian)	Patagonia
Ul'to-ta	Northwest Brazil
Yah'gan	Tierra del Fuego
Ya'ru-ra	Venezuela-Colombia Border
Yun'ca	Near Truxillo, Peru
Yu"ru-ca'ri	Mamore River, Eastern Bolivia
Za'pa-ro	Ecuador and Northern Peru
An'do-a	Upper Amazon
Pu'tu-ma'yo	Upper Amazon

A-mer'i-can, *n.* **1.** (1) A native or legally constituted citizen of the United States. (2) [Recent.] The English language as used in the United States: sometimes humorously. See AMERICANISM. **2.** Any native or inhabitant of the American continent, whether aboriginal or descended from European settlers. **3.** One of the aborigines of the American continent. **4.** *pl.* [Eng.] American stocks and bonds of every class.

A-mer"i-ca'na, 1 ə-mer'ɪ-kē', -kä', *or* -kan'ə; 2 ə-mĕr'ɪ-kā', -kä', *or* -kăn'ə, *n. pl.* Things American, collectively; any collection of American literary papers, sayings, fragments, scraps of information, etc. See ANA[1].

American E. F., *abbr.* American Expeditionary Force.

A-mer'i-can Fork Cit'y. A city in Utah county, Utah.

A-mer'i-can-ism, 1 ə-mer'ɪ-kən-izm; 2 ə-mĕr'ɪ-kan-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A word or phrase peculiar to the people of the United States, or to some of them; also, a peculiar sense in which an English word or phrase is used in the United States.

Americanisms are derived, it is scarcely needful to say, from a variety of sources — from the language of the Red Man, from European immigrants of all nations, from the 'Heathen Chinee,' and from the negro. It is curious, too, to note how the words and terms which have passed out of use in England, but are preserved in our olden literature, are employed in the common talk of the American people. *Littell's Living Age* [Boston] Aug. 17, 1872, p. 447.

2. Any usage, trait, idea, or the like, peculiar to the people of the United States. **3.** American citizenship; also, attachment to American institutions and customs.

In the following list of Americanisms only terms that have had wide circulation are included. For the nicknames of States, see under appropriate word.

about East
absquatulate
adobe
agony
all aboard, a. around, a. fired, a. in, a. over
allot upon
allow
all sorts of
almighty, *a.* almighty dollar
angel
anyway
aunt
awful
backcap
back water, to
backwoods
bad break
bagasse
baggage, b. smasher
bait
ballyhack
band-wagon
banger
banty
barkeep, barkeeper
barn
battery
bayou
beat
beat all hollow, to
beat it
beaut
bed-rock, *a.*
bee
belly-bumper, b.-buster, b.-plumper, b.-whopper
big bug, b. head, b.-mouth, b. pond, b. take
bird of freedom
bit
black-jack
blacksnake
blaze
bleacher
blowhard
blow in, to
blowout
blueback
blue-laws
Bluenose
bluff
bogus
bolt, *v.*
bonanza
bone
boodle, whole boodle, and kit and
boom
boomer
boost
booster
boss
bossy
bottom dollar
bounty-jumper
Bowery boy,
bronco, b. buster
brace, *v.*
brace-game
brace up, to
break, *n.*
breakdown
bromid
buffalo-chips
bug
bull
bulldoze
bull-luck
bum, *n.*
bummer
bunco
buncombe, bunkum
bunkie
bushwhacker
bust, *n.*
caboose
cache
cahoot
Cain, to raise
cake-walk
calaboose
calculate
camp-meeting
canoe
canoodle, *v.*
Canuck
canyon
capper
carpet-bagger
catch on, to
caucus
caution, *n.*
cavort
cayuse
chestnut, *n.*
chesty
chin
chink
chinkapin
chipper
chowder

cinch
clam, *n.*
clambake
clam-shell
claw-hammer
clearing
clever
coast
cobbler
cockarouse
cocktail
C. O. D.
cold feet
cole-slaw
commuter
conductor
confidence man *or* con man
contraband
contraption
cooky *or* cookie
coon
coon, gone
copperhead
corduroy road
corporosity
corral
cowboy
cowcatcher
cow-chips
cowhide, *v.*
cow-puncher
C. Q. D.
cracker
crackerjack
cradle
crawfish, *v.*
crazy-quilt
crook, *n.*
crooked
crow, to eat
cuss-word
cut out, cut under, cut up, cut up, to
daisy
dander
dandy, *a.*
dead beat
dead gone
deadhead
depot
devil-wagon
diggings
dipper
dive, *n.*
divvy
dock-walloper
dodger
doodle-bug
dope
dough-boy
doughface
down East
draw a bead, to
drummer
dubersome
dugout
Dutch treat
editorial, *n.*
elevator
embalmed beef
euchre, *v.*
eye-opener [to
face the music,
fake
fall (season)
fall for, to
fan (fanatic)
faze
feel to, to
fellow
festival
F. F. V.
filibuster
fill the bill, to
fire, *v.*
fire away, to
fire-eater
fire-water
fix, *v.*
fizzle
flat, *n.*
flat-footed
fleshy
flies on, no
flipflap
flirtatious
floor-walker
flop, *v.*
flumaddiddle
flume, up the
flunk
forty-niner
four-flusher
four hundred, the
frazzle
freeze out, to
frenzied finance
freshet
frills
front
full blast, in
gall, *n.*
galley-west
gerrymander
get *or* git
get a move on, to
get the hang
gingersnap
gin-mill
glad hand
go back on
gobbler
go-devil
gold brick
goldbug
goner
G. O. P.
graft
grafter [play
grand-stand
greaser
greenback
green goods
grind
grip, *n.* [one's
grip, to lose
grist, *n.*
grit, *n.*
grouch
grub-stake
guess
gum
gum-shoe
gusher
guy, *v.*
hack, *n.*
half-breed
half-cock, to go
off at
hand-out
hardware
hatchet, to bury *or* dig up the
hayseed
haze
heeled
heeler
heft
hefty
highbinder
highfalutin
high-roller, h.-stepper, h.-toned
hike
hired girl
hobo
hock
hoe, a hard *or* long row, to
hoe-cake
hoe down
hoe one's own row, to
hog, *v.*
homely
hominy
hoodlum
hoodoo
hop
horse-car
horse-sense
howdy
hunk
husking-bee
hustle [fice
intelligence office *or* pipe
jag
jamboree
jay
jayhawk
jayhawker
jerked beef
Jersey lightning
jibe, *v.*
jigamaree
Jim Crow
Jim-dandy
johnny
johnny-cake
joiner
joint
joker
jolly, *v.*
josh, *v.* [der the
joy ride, j.-primary
jump one's claim, to
June-grass
kerchunk, chunk
key
kick
kicker
kill (stream)
king-pin
Knickerbocker
knife, *v.* [a.
knock-down, *n.*
lagnappe
lariat
lasso
lemon
let her rip
levee, *n.*
lick, *v.* [split
lickety-cut, l.-*adv.*
lid
light-weight
limelight
line-up
live out, to
load, *n.*
lobby
lobby-gow
local, *n.*
logging-camp
log-rolling
log shack
logy
long green
long-jaw
loud
low-down
lumber
lunkhead
lynch-law
[of, to mail (a letter)
make, on the marble-header
Mason and Dixon's line
maverick
medicine-man
mitten, to get the
moccasin
monkey, *v.*
monte, three-card
moonshine
mosey, *v.*
moss
mossback
muckrake, *v.*
muckraker
mugwump
mush
musher
mushon
muss
mussy
mustang
nary
nerve, *n.*
nifty
night-liner
night-rider
nooning
norther
notion
nubbin
office-hunter
oil, to strike O. K.
one-horse [be on one's ear, to
ornery
pack-trail
paddle, *v.*
paleface
panel-game
panhandle, *v.*
panhandler
pan out, to
pants, *n. pl.*
papoose [pard
pardner *or* partner
parlor-car
pass in one's checks *or* chips, to
pat, to stand
pay-dirt
P. D. Q.
peacemaker
pesky
Peter Funk
picayune
piccaninny
pick-up, *a.*
pike, *v.*
piker
pile, *n.*
pile in, to
pilgrim, *n.*
pinch, *v.*
pipe, *v.*
pipe-dream [to pipe off *or* pipe
placer diggings
plank, *v.* & *n.*
play ball
plug, *v.* & *n.*
plug-ugly
plunk
pocket, *n.*
policy
portage [play possum, to
post, *v.*
powwow
prairie-chicken, p.-cock-tail, p.-dog, p.-oyster, p.-schooner
price, to have
pride, to
primary
Prince Albert
prospect
pull, *n.* [to pull one's leg, pull up stakes, pull up to
pumpkinseed
quilting
quince
quitter
raft
ragtime
railroad, *v.*
railroad, underground
raise, *v.*
rake-off
rawhide, *v.*
razorback
razzle-dazzle
real, *adv.*
red, *n.*
redskin
regulator
repeater
rig
right along, r. away, r. now, r. off
rile *or* roil
rocks
roorback
roost, *n.*
rooster
rope in, to
rough-rider
rounder
round-up
roustabout
rowdy
rubber
rubberneck
rubberneck-wagon
rush
rush the sea-son, to
sachem
sagamore
saleslady
saloon
sample-room
sand
sandbag, sandbagger
Saratoga chips
savvy
scads
scalawag
scalp, *v.*
scalp-lock
scare-head
schooner
scoop
scrap
scratch, *v.*
scuttle, *n.*
settle, *v.*
seven-up
shack, *n.*
shackle, *v.*
shake-down
shakes, great
shakes, the
shanghai, *v.*
shank, *n.*
shaps
sharpshooter
shebang
shine
shingle, *n.*
shinplaster
show, *n.*
show-down
shucks, *interj.*
shy, *a.*
sick
side-track
sidewalk
side-wheeler
sinker
six-shooter
skedaddle
skeesicks
skidoo
skin
skunk
skyscraper
slate
sleeper
slick
slouch
slug
slung-shot *or* sling-shot
slush, *n.*
smart, *a.*
smile
snag
sneakers
snitch
sociable, *n.*
sockdolager
soft sawder, s. snap, s. soap, s.-shell, s. thing
some, *a.* & *adv.*
sooner, *n.*
spat
spike
spiketail
spill
split ticket
spondulics
spool (reel)
spotlight [*a.*
spread-eagle, *v.*
spread one-self, to
spud, *v.*
square, *a.*
square deal
squatter
squaw-man
squeal, *v.*
stag
stampede [to stand in with,
staver
steer, *n.*
stern-wheeler
still-hunt
stone-fence
stoop, *n.*
store (shop)
straddle, *v.*
straight
strap-hanger
strawberry blonde
straw-ride
streaked
strike
strike, to make a stripper
stuff, to (a ballot-box)
stump
stung
succotash
sulfid
sulky, *n.*
sundown
surprize-party
suspenders
swan, *v.*
sweat-box
sweat-cloth
switch
tad
tall
tanglefoot *or* tangleleg
thank-you-ma'am
third degree
thumper
tickler
tidy
tie, *n.* (a shoe)
tiger
toboggan
tomahawk
toot, *n.*
tote, *v.*
touch, *v.*
track (railroad)
tracks, to make
trade, *n.*
truck-farmer, t.-patch
tuckered out
tuxedo
ugly (ill-natured)
unload
up to one, to be
vamos, vamose, vaquero
vest (waistcoat)
voyageur
wad [to white-wings
wake snakes, whoop
walk Spanish, whop, *v.*
to wicky
wampum wigwam
war-paint wilt
washout wire-puller
whale, *v.* yaw-root
whaler yegg *or* yeggman
wheel-horse yellow dog
whipsaw you bet
whitecap

A-mer'i-can-ist, 1 ə-mer'ı-kən-ist; 2 ə-mĕr'ı-can-ĭst, *n.* A student of America in its relations to man, as of the American aborigines and of the early explorations of the continent, its economic conditions, etc.

A-mer"i-can-is'ta, 1 ə-mer'ı-kən-ıs'tə; 2 ə-mĕr'ı-can-ĭs'ta, *n.* [P. I.] A person partial to America and Americans.

A-mer"i-can-i-za'(or -sa')tion, 1 ə-mer'ı-kən-ı-zē'shən; 2 ə-mĕr'ı-can-ĭ-zā'shon, *n.* The process of Americanizing, or state of being Americanized.

A-mer'i-can-ize, 1 ə-mer'ı-kən-aiz; 2 ə-mĕr'ı-can-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to become American or like the Americans; imbue with American spirit or methods. **II.** *i.* To become American; imitate or become like the Americans, as in speech, customs, etc.

A-mer'i-can-ise‡.

A-mer"i-co-ma'ni-a, 1 ə-mer'ı-ko-me'nı-ə; 2 ə-mĕr'ı-co-mā'nĭ-a, *n.* [Rare.] Excessive admiration for everything American. [< AMERICA + MANIA.]

A-mer'i-cus, 1 ə-mer'ı-kus; 2 ə-mĕr'ı-cŭs, *n.* A city, county-seat of Sumter county, Ga.

A"me-ri'go Ves-puc'ci, 1 ä"mē-rī'go ves-pū'chi; 2 ä"mę-rī'gō vĕs-pų'chĭ (2/31451–2/31512). An Italian navigator and naval astronomer, whose date of arrival upon the western continent was claimed by him to be earlier than that of Cabot and Columbus, but the claim is disputed. From him the American continent derives its name.

a-mer"i-ka'ni, 1 ə-mer'ı-kä"nı; 2 ə-mĕr'ı-kä'nĭ, *n.* [E. & S. Afr.] Cotton sheeting as a medium of barter.

Money would be useless among the tribes of the interior, so I had to take as currency bales of *amerikani*.
PATTERSON *In the Grip of the Nyika* p. 127. [M. '09.]

Am"er-im'non, 1 am'ı-rim'nən; 2 ăm'e-rim'nŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical fabaceous shrubs and trees with simple leaves and white flowers. Some of the shrubs are in ornamental cultivation; timber is obtained from the trees.

Am"er-in'di-an, 1 am'ər-in'dı-ən; 2 ăm'er-ĭn'dĭ-an. [Recent.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the indigenous peoples of North and South America, or Eskimos individually or collectively. The indigenous Amerindian population of the continent is computed at about 16,000,000. **Am"er-in'dic‡.** **II.** *n.* An American Indian as distinguished from a native of India or the East Indies; also, an Eskimo. **Am"er-ind'‡.** [< *Amer-* in AMERICAN + INDIAN.]

am'e-rism, 1 am'ı-rizm; 2 ăm'e-rĭzm, *n. Biol.* Absence of segmentation. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *merisma*, part.]

am"e-ris'tic, 1 am'ı-ris'tık; 2 ăm'e-rĭs'tic, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Not segmented, as the trematode worms. **2.** *Bot.* Wanting certain parts: said of prothallia without archegonia, the meristem tissue from which they originate being abortive. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *meros*, part.]

A'mers-foort, 1 ä'mərs-fōrt; 2 ä'mers-fōrt, *n.* A town in Utrecht, Netherlands.

Am'er-sham, 1 am'ər-shəm; 2 ăm'er-sham, *n.* A market-town in Buckinghamshire, England; birthplace of Waller, the poet. **Ag'monde-sham‡.**

A'me-ry, 1 ē'mə-rı; 2 ā'me-ry. **Leopold C. M. S.** (11/21873–). A British statesman; born in India; Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, 1921–22. First Lord of the Admiralty 1922–24.

Ames, 1 ēmz; 2 āms, *n.* **1. Fisher** (4/51758–7/41808), an American statesman and orator; first member of Congress for Boston district, and Federalist leader in Massachusetts. **2. Mary Clemmer** (1839–8/21884), an American poet and miscellaneous writer. **3. Nathan P.** (1803–4/21847), an American inventor. **4.** A city in Story county, Ia.; seat of Iowa State College (non-sectarian), founded in 1869.

ames'-ace"†, *n.* See AMBSACE. [county, Mass.

Ames'bur-y, 1 ēmz'ber-ı; 2 āmş'bĕr-y, *n.* A town in Essex

a-me'sha-ṣpen'ta, 1 ə-mī'sha-spēn'tə; 2 a-mē'sha-ṣpęn'ta, *n.* Same as AMSHASPAND.

ames'ite, 1 ēmz'ait; 2 āmş'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* An apple-green hydrated magnesium-iron-aluminum silicate, that crystallizes in the hexagonal system, and is nearly allied to corundophilite. [< James *Ames*, mine-owner.]

ames's, *n.* See AMICE[1]. **am'es‡.**

Am"e-tab'o-la, 1 am'ı-tab'o-lə; 2 ăm'e-tăb'o-la, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of insects that manifest no regular metamorphosis. [< Gr. *ametabolos*, unchangeable, < *a-* priv. + *meta*, about, + *ballō*, throw.] **A-met"a-bo'li-an‡.—a-met"a-bo'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**a-met"a-bol'ic, am"e-tab'o-lous[1],** *a.*

am"e-tab'o-lous[2], 1 am'ı-tab'o-lus; 2 ăm'e-tăb'o-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Not forming food as growth proceeds, but drawing on a reserve supply: opposed to *metabolous*. [metallic.

a-met'al-lous, 1 ə-met'ə-lus; 2 a-mĕt'a-lŭs, *a.* [Rare.] **Am"e-thod'i-cal‡,** *a.* Lacking method. — **a"me-thod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* Unmethodically.—**a-meth'od-ist†,** *n.* One without method; a quack.

am'e-thyst, 1 am'ı-thist; 2 ăm'e-thĭst, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A variety of quartz having clear purple or bluish-violet color due to the presence of manganese: much used as a precious stone.

The '*amethyst*,' esteemed a preventive or antidote of drunkenness. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* p. 125. [w. J. w.]

2. A purple violet color, as of an amethyst, as, in heraldry, that on a noblemen's escutcheon.

Savage peaks . . . all glowing, of gold and *amethyst*, like giant spirits of the wilderness. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* p. 126. [L. co.]

3. A humming-bird (*Calliphlox amethystina*). **4.** One of the stones contained in the breastplate of the high priest: called *achlamah* in the Hebrew, and *onyx* by the Rabbis. [ME. *ametiste*, < OF. *ametiste*, < L. *amethystus*, < Gr. *amethystos*, < *a-* priv. + *methy*, wine.]

— **burnt amethyst,** smoky quartz of which the color has been burned away.— **Oriental a.,** a purple variety of sapphire or corundum used as a gem; amethystine sapphire.

am"e-thys'tine, 1 am'ı-this'tin; 2 ăm'e-thĭs'tin, *a.* **am"e-thys'tin[2],** Having the characteristics of or made of amethyst; violet; purple: anciently implying a distinction from Tyrian purple; as, an *amethystine* vase.

a-me'tri-a, 1 ə-mī'trı-ə *or* ə-met'rı-ə; 2 a-mē'trĭ-a *or* a-mĕt'rĭ-a, *n. Terat.* Congenital absence of the uterus. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *mētra*, womb.]

am"e-trom'e-ter, 1 am'ı-trom'ı-tər; 2 ăm'e-trŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument used in detecting and studying ametropia. [< Gr. *ametros*, irregular (< *a-* priv. + *metron*, measure), + *metron*, measure.]

am"e-tro'pi-a, 1 am'ı-trō'pı-ə; 2 ăm'e-trō'pĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** An abnormal condition of the refracting parts of the eye, causing confused or imperfect vision. **2.** Any defect of vision caused by erroneous refraction. [< Gr. *ametros*, irregular (< *a-* priv. + *metron*, measure), + *ōps* (*ōp-*), eye.]—**am'e-trope,** *n.* A person affected with ametropia.—**am"e-trop'ic,** *a.*

a-me'trous, 1 ə-mī'trus; 2 a-mē'trŭs, *a.* Having no uterus. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *mētra*, womb.]

Am-for'tas, 1 am-fōr'tas; 2 ăm-fōr'tăs, *n.* In Wagner's *Parsifal*, Chief of the knights of the Holy Grail, Titurel's son and successor. By yielding to the wiles of Kundry he let the sacred spear fall into the possession of Klingsor, who wounds him grievously with it. He is healed by Parsifal after years of suffering.

Am-ga', 1 am-gä'; 2 ăm-gä', *n.* A river in Siberia, Asia; 460 m. long.

am'garn, 1 am'gūrn; 2 ăm'gärn, *n. Archeol.* A form of celt having a ferrule attached: probably for the butt of a spear. [< W. *amgarn*.]

Am-ha'ra, 1 am-hä'rə; 2 ăm-hä'rä, *n.* **1.** A kingdom in Abyssinia; capital, Gondar. **2.** A native of that country.

Am-har'ic, 1 am-har'ık; 2 ăm-hăr'ic, *n.* The speech of the Abyssinian court and nobles since A. D. 1300. See ABYSSINIAN. [< *Amhara*, in Abyssinia.]—**Am-har'an, Am-har'ic,** *a.*

Am'herst, 1 am'erst; 2 ăm'erst, *n.* **1. Baron, Jeffrey** (1/21717–8/41797), an English general and Governor of Virginia, 1763; commanded the British army, 1793–1795. **2.** A district in Tenasserim, Lower Burma; 15,203 sq. m.; capital, Maulmain. **3.** A county in S. W. central Virginia; 490 sq. m.; county-seat, Amherst. **4.** A mining borough in Talbot county, Victoria, Australia. **5.** A seaport, formerly Fort Lawrence, county-seat of Cumberland county, Nova Scotia. **6.** A town in Hampshire county, Mass.; seat of Amherst College (non-sectarian), founded in 1825, and of Massachusetts Agricultural College (non-sectarian), founded in 1863. **7.** A village in Lorain county, O. **8.** A town in Hillsboro county, N. H. **9.** A town in Portage county, Wis.

Am'herst-burg, 1 am'erst-bûrg; 2 ăm-erst-bûrg, *n.* A port of entry in Essex county, Ontario.

Am-her'sti-a, 1 am-hûr'stı-ə; 2 ăm-hĕr'stĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of trees of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. *A. nobilis*, growing only in very warm and moist temperature and bears gigantic pendulous clusters of superb vermilion flowers 8 inches long, the widely spreading petals being tipped with gold. It reaches 40 feet in height, and is greatly admired: the *thoca* of the Burmese, who offer its flowers to Buddha. [< Countess of *Amherst*.]

a-mhic', 1 ə-vik'; 2 ä-vĭc', *interj.* [Ir.] O son!

a-mhŭir'nin, 1 ə-vūr'nin; 2 ä-vųr'nĭn, *interj.* [Ir.] O darling!

A'mi, 1 ē'mai; 2 ā'mī, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 57.

Am'i-a, 1 am'ı-ə; 2 ăm'ĭ-a, *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Amiidæ*. **2.** [a-] A ganoid of this genus, as the bowfin (*A. calva*). [< Gr. *amia*, a kind of tunny.]

a"mi-a-bil'i-ty, 1 ē"mı-ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 ā"mi-a-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** Kindness or sweetness of disposition; amiableness. **2.** Lovableness.

a'mi-a-ble, 1 ē'mı-ə-bl; 2 ā'mi-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Possessing the agreeable moral or social qualities that please and make friends: friendly or pleasing in disposition; kind-hearted; gracious; genial: said especially of persons.

It destroys one's nerves to be *amiable* every day to the same human being. DISRAELI *The Young Duke* p. 96. [MUN. & CO.]

2. Characterized by kindliness or good nature; free from irritation; friendly; amicable: especially of things; as, an *amiable* rivalry. **3.** [U. S.] Kindly disposed. **4†.** Lovable; delightful; winsome. SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act iv, sc. 1.

There was a time when '*amiable*' had no such restricted use, when it and 'lovely' were absolutely synonymous, as, etymologically, they might claim still to be.
TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 6. [E. P. & CO. 1890.]

[F., < L. *amicabilis*; see AMICABLE.] **a'my-a-blet.**

Syn.: agreeable, attractive, benignant, charming, engaging, gentle, good-natured, kind, lovable, lovely, loving, pleasant, pleasing, sweet, winning, winsome. *Amiable* combines the senses of *lovable* or *lovely* and *loving*; the *amiable* character has ready affection and kindliness for others, with the qualities that are adapted to win their love; *amiable* is a higher and stronger word than *good-natured* or *agreeable*. *Lovely* is often applied to externals; as, a *lovely* face. *Amiable* denotes a disposition desirous to cheer, please, and make happy. A selfish man of the world may have the art to be *agreeable*; a handsome, brilliant, and witty person may be *charming* or *attractive*, while by no means *amiable*. The *engaging*, *winning*, and *winsome* add to amiability something of beauty, accomplishments, and grace. The *benignant* are calmly kind, as from a height and a distance. *Kind*, *good-natured* people may be coarse and rude, and so fail to be *agreeable* or *pleasing*; the really *amiable* are likely to avoid such faults by their earnest desire to please. The *good-natured* have an easy disposition to get along comfortably with every one in all circumstances. A *sweet* disposition is very sure to be *amiable*, the *loving* heart bringing out all that is *lovable* and *lovely* in character.—Ant.: abominable, churlish, cruel, disagreeable, hateful, ill-conditioned, ill-tempered, unamiable, unlovely.

— **a'mi-a-bl(e-ness[2],** *n.*— **a'mi-a-bly,** *adv.*

am"i-an'thus, 1 am'ı-an'thus; 2 ăm'ĭ-ăn'thŭs, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* One of the finer and more silky varieties of asbestos. **2.** A fabric made from this mineral. [< L. *amiantus*, < Gr. *amiantos*, unstained, < *a-* priv. + *miainō*, stain.] **am'i-ant‡; am"i-anth'‡.—am"i-an'ti-form,** *a.* Like amiantus in form or structure. **am"i-an'thi-form‡.—am-i-an'tine,** *a.* Consisting of or having the characteristics of asbestos; like amiantus. **am"i-an'thinet.—am"i-an'thi-nite,** *n. Mineral.* Asbestos.—**am"i-an'toid.** **I.** *a.* Having the appearance of asbestos. **am"i-an-thoi'dal‡; am"i-an-toi'dal‡.** **II.** *n. Mineral.* An olive-green coarse fibrous variety of asbestos. **am"i-an'thoid‡.** [AMIANTHUS.

am"i-an'tus, 1 am'ı-an'tus; 2 ăm'ĭ-ăn'tŭs, *n.* Same as

am'ic, 1 am'ık; 2 ăm'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from anamid; amidic. [< AMMONIA.]—**amic acid,** a compound containing an amid and an acid group; as, *oxamic acid* contains both the group amidogen and oxalic acid.

am'i-ca-ble, 1 am'ı-kə-bl; 2 ăm'ĭ-ca-bl, *a.* Characterized by kindliness or good nature in a friendly spirit; showing good will; tending to promote harmony; peaceable. [< L. *amicabilis*, < *amo*, love.]

am'i-ca-bly, 1 am'ı-kə-blı; 2 ăm'ĭ-ca-blĭ, *adv.*

Halifax saw that an *amicable* arrangement was no longer possible. MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 444. [r. s. & co.1853.]

The visits of the natives are frequent and *amicable*.
STANLEY *The Congo* vol. i, p. 375. [H. 1885.]

Syn.: cordial, favorable, friendly, hearty, kind, neighborly, sociable. We speak of a *cordial* greeting, a *favorable* reception, a *neighborly* call, a *sociable* visitor, an *amicable* settlement, a *kind* interest, a *friendly* regard, a *hearty* welcome. The Saxon *friendly* is stronger than the Latin *amicable;* the *amicable* may be merely formal; the *friendly* is from the heart.— Ant.: adverse, antagonistic, cold, distant, hostile, unfavorable, unfriendly, unkind.

— **amicable action** (*Law*), a friendly action instituted by consent of the parties for the purpose of obtaining the judgment or decision of a court upon a matter of common interest.— **a. numbers,** any two numbers either of which is the sum of the aliquots of the other.— **am"i-ca-bil'i-ty, am'i-ca-bl(e-ness**[F], *n.* The quality of being amicable. — **am'i-ca-bly,** *adv.*

am'ice[1], 1 am'ıs; 2 ăm'iç, *n. Eccl.* A mass vestment consisting of a rectangular piece of fine white linen upon which a small cross is embroidered. It is worn about the neck and shoulders and is sometimes decorated with an apparel.

Amice, as worn.

The morning donned *Amice* of summer gold.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. iii, p. 151. [F. & W. 1891.]

[< OF. *amit* (F. *amict*), < L. *amictus,* cloak, < *ambi-,* around, + *jacio,* throw.]

am'ice[2], *n.* **1.** A hood, or hood and cape, with long ends, or a cloak or tippet, made of or lined with gray fur, formerly worn in cold weather by clergymen, monks, etc.: still sometimes worn on the left arm as a badge by certain French canons, etc.

Morning fair Came forth with pilgrim steps, in *amice* grey.
MILTON *P. R.* bk. iv, l. 426.

2†. Gray fur, as of the squirrel or marten. [< F. *aumuce;* cp. G. *mütze,* cap.] **al'muce**†.

A-mice'[3], 1 ə-mīs'; 2 a-miç', *n.* A feminine personal name. [L., beloved.]

A. M. I. C. E., *abbr.* Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

A-mi'ci, 1 ə-mī'chi; 2 ä-mī'chi, **Giovanni Battista** (3/25 1784–6/19 1863). An Italian astronomer and optician.

A-mi'cis, 1 ə-mī'chis; 2 ä-mī'chis, **Edmondo de** (10/21 1846–3/11 1908). An Italian author of books of travel.

am"i-cro'bic, 1 am'ı-krō'bik; 2 ăm"i-crō'bic, *a.* Not produced by or due to microbes: said of certain diseases. [< A-, not, + MICROBE.]

a-mi'cron, 1 ə-mai'kron; 2 a-mi'crŏn, *n.* An amicroscopic particle.

a-mi"cro-nu'cle-ate, 1 ə-mai'kro-nīd'klı-ēt; 2 ä-mī"cro-nū'cle-ät, *a. Biol.* Without a micronucleus: said of certain protozoa from which the micronucleus has been artificially removed.

a-mi"cro-sco'pic, 1 ə-mai'kro-skep'ık; 2 a-mī"cro-scŏp'ic, *a.* Not visible even under the most powerful microscope; ultramicroscopic. [< A-, not, + MICROSCOPIC.]

a-mic'tus, 1 ə-mik'tus; 2 a-mic'tŭs, *n.* [A-MIC'TUS, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Eccl.* Same as AMICE[1]. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A cloak, toga, or any upper outside garment.

A"mi-cu', 1 a'mı-kū'; 2 ä"mi-cu', *n.* A lake with golden banks described as being situated in the fabled El Dorado, near the frontier of Brazil and British Guiana.

am'id, } 1 am'ıd, -id *or* -aid; 2 ăm'id, -id *or* -id, *n. Chem.*
am'ide, } **1.** A compound derived from ammonia by replacing the hydrogen atoms with univalent acid radicals. When only one hydrogen atom is replaced the amid is classed as *primary;* when two, *secondary;* and when three, *tertiary.* **acid amid**†.

2. An alkalamid. **3**†. Any compound formed by the replacement of the hydrogen in ammonia by another substance. [< AMMONIA.]— **amid chlorid,** one of a class of compounds derived from the acid amids. They have the general formula $R.C(Cl_2)NH_2$.— **a-mid'ic,** *a.*

a-mid', 1 ə-mid'; 2 a-mĭd', *prep.* Surrounded or encompassed by, so as to be in the midst of; among or mingled with; as, *amid* the throng: chiefly poetical. See note under AMIDST.

Lead, kindly light, *amid* the encircling gloom
Lead thou me on. NEWMAN *Lux Benigna* st. 1.
She stood and listened to my lay *Amid* the lingering light.
COLERIDGE *Genevieve* st. 4.

[ME. *amidde,* < AS. *on middan; on,* in; *middan,* dat. of *midde,* < *mid;* see MID.]

Syn.: amidst, among, amongst, between, betwixt, in the midst of. *Amid* or *amidst* denotes surrounded by; *among* or *amongst,* mingled with. *Between* (or, in old or poetic style, *betwixt*) is said of two persons or objects, or of two groups of persons or objects. "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, *between* me and thee, and *between* my herdmen and thy herdmen," *Gen.* xiii, 9; the reference being to two bodies of herdmen. *Amid* denotes mere position; *among,* some active relation, as of companionship, hostility, etc. Lowell's "*Among* my Books" regards the books as companions; *amid* my books would suggest packing, storing, or some other incidental circumstance. We say *among* friends, or *among* enemies, *amidst* the woods, *amid* the shadows. *In the midst of* may have merely the local meaning; as, I found myself *in the midst of* a crowd; or it may express even closer association than *among;* as, "I found myself *in the midst of* friends" suggests their pressing up on every side, oneself the central object; so, "where two or three are met together in my name, there am I *in the midst of* them," *Matt.* xviii, 20; in which case it would be feebler to say "*among* them," impossible to say "*amid* them," not so well to say "*amidst* them."— Ant.: afar, away, beyond, outside, without.

a-mid'†, *adv.* In the middle.

Am'i-da, 1 am'ı-da; 2 ăm'i-da, *n.* One of the five Buddhas of the present Kalpa, greatly honored in Japan.

The same censer that swung before *Amida* could be refilled to waft Christian incense. GRIFFIS *Mikado's Empire* p. 252. [In. 1870.]

A-mi'dah, 1 ə-mi'da; 2 a-mi'dä, *n. Judaism.* The *Shemoneh 'Esreh,* or collection of nineteen benedictions recited morning, afternoon, and evening. It includes three praises, thirteen petitions, and three thanksgivings.

am'i-dat"ed, *a. Chem.* Changed into an amid.

am'i-did, } 1 am'ı-did, -did *or* -daid; 2 ăm'i-did, -dĭd
am'i-dide, } *or* -did, *n. Chem.* A compound containing the group amidogen in union with an element or another radical.

am'i-din[1], } 1 am'ı-din, -din *or* -dĭn; 2 ăm'i-dĭn, -dĭn *or*
am'i-dine, } -dĭn, *n. Chem.* A compound derived from acid amids through substitution of carbonyl oxygen by the imid (NH) group, as $aceta midin (CH_3.C(NH).NH_2)$. [< AMID.]

am'i-din[2], } *n.* A transparent gelatinous solution of
am'i-dine[2], } starch in hot water. [< *amid-* as in F. *amidon,* starch, < L. *amylum,* < Gr. *amylon,* meal, < *a-* priv. + *mylos,* mill.]

a-mid'most, *adv.* & *prep.* In the very middle (of).

am'i-do-, 1 am'ı-do- *or* ə-mid'o-; 2 ăm'i-do- *or* a-mĭd'o-. *Chem.* Derived from *amid:* a combining form indicating that the compound has had one atom of hydrogen (H) replaced by amidogen; as, *amido*-benzene; *amido*-toluol.— **am"i-do-a-ce'tic,** *a.* See GLYCOCOLL.— **amidoacetic acid,** glycocoll.— **am'i-do-an"ti-py'rin,** *n.* A bright yellow crystalline substance ($C_{11}H_{13}N_3O.NH_2$), obtained by reducing nitroso-antipyrin.

am"i-do-az'o-, 1 am'ı-do-az'o-; 2 ăm'i-do-ăz'o-. *Chem.* A combining form indicating that the resulting compound contains both amido and azo radicals.— **am"i-do-az"o-ben'zene,** *n.* Aniline yellow.— **am"i-do-az"o-ben'zol,** *n. Chem.* An azobenzol ($C_6H_5N=NC_6H_5$), into which the amido group has been introduced ($C_6H_5N=NC_6H_4.NH_2$). **am"in-o-az"o-ben'zol**†.

a-mid'o-gen, 1 ə-mid'o-jen; 2 a-mĭd'o-ğĕn, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical radical (NH_2), not yet isolated, but known from its existence in various organic compounds. [< AMIDO- + -GEN.]

am'i-dol, 1 am'ı-dōl *or* -dol; 2 ăm'i-dōl *or* -dŏl, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline powder ($C_6H_3(NH_2)_2OH$) used in photography as a developer for bromid plates. [< AMID + -OL.]

a-mid'o-plast, 1 ə-mid'o-plast; 2 a-mĭd'o-plăst, *n. Bot.* Same as LEUCOPLASTID. [< *amid-* (see AMIDIN[2]) + Gr. *plassō,* form.] **a-mid"o-plas'tid**†.

am"i-do-thi"o-lac'tic, 1 am'ı-do-thai'o-lak'tık; 2 ăm'i-do-thī'o-lăc'tic, *a. Chem.* Designating a derivative of lactic acid into which have been introduced the radicals NH_2 and SH.

am"i-dox'im, } 1 am'ı-deks'ım, -im *or* -ım; 2 am'i-dŏks'-
am"i-dox'ime, } im, -im *or* -ĭm, *n. Chem.* A compound in which a hydrogen of the amido or imido group is substituted for hydroxyl, as $aceta midoxim (CH_3C(NOH)NH_2)$. [< AMIDE + OXIME.]

am"i-dox'yl, 1 am'ı-deks'ıl; 2 ăm'i-dŏks'yl, *n. Chem.* The univalent radical NHOH.

a-mid'ships, 1 ə-mid'ships; 2 a-mĭd'shĭps, *adv.* **1.** In the middle part, as of a ship; half-way between stem and stern; as, she parted *amidships.* **2.** On the fore-and-aft line; as, to put the helm *amidships.*

a-midst', 1 ə-midst'; 2 a-mĭdst', *prep.* In the center of; surrounded by; among; in the progress of; amid; as, *amidst* flying bullets; moving *amidst* the throng. The recent tendency seems to be to distinguish *amidst* from *amid* by using it especially of scattered things or of something moving in the midst of other things.

Ignobly safe *amidst* the conquering bands.
FELICIA D. HEMANS *Wife of Asdrubal* st. 2.

Syn.: see AMID.

a-mid'u-lin, 1 ə-mid'yu-lin; 2 a-mĭd'yu-lĭn, *n.* A starch made soluble by heating. [< F. *amidon;* see AMIDIN[2].]

a-mid'ward†, *adv.* & *prep.* Toward the middle (of).

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Am'i-ens, 1 am'ı-enz *or* (F.) a"mi"ăn'; 2 ăm'i-ĕnz *or* (F.) ä"mi"ăn', *n.* A manufacturing city, the capital of Somme department, France, with a cathedral, built 1220; captured by Spain March 11, 1597; retaken by the French Sept. 25; the scene of a treaty of peace between Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain, March 27, 1802, and of the defeat of the French, Nov. 27, 1870. Entered by German troops during the Great War (1914–18), Aug. 31, but evacuated by them Sept. 11, 1914; wantonly shelled by them July, 1916, and from March to Aug., 1918.

a-mi'go, 1 ə-mi'go; 2 ä-mī'gō, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A friend; one who is more than an acquaintance. **2.** Specif., a friendly native as opposed to an insurgent. **3.** A male concubine; catamite. [Sp., < L. *amicus.*]—**a-mi'ga,** *n. fem.*

A-mi'i-dæ, 1 ə-mai'ı-dī; 2 a-mī'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of elongated, broad-headed cycloganoids with 10 to 12 branchiostegal rays, and a long dorsal: including the bowfin. [< AMIA.] **A-mi'a-dæ**†; **Am'i-dæ**†; **Am"i-ol'dæ**†. — **am'i-dan,** *n.*— **am'i-id,** *n.*

a-mik"to-gen'e-sis, 1 a-mik'to-jen'ı-sis; 2 ä-mik'to-ğĕn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* The unequal mingling of parental characters in sexual reproduction.

am'il, 1 am'ıl *or* ā'mil; 2 ăm'il *or* ā'mil, *n.* Same as AUMIL.

am'il-dar, *n.* Same as AUMILDAR.

a-mim'i-a, 1 ə-mim'ı-ə; 2 a-mĭm'i-a, *n.* Absence or loss of the power to use gestures, pantomime, or the like. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *mimos,* mimic.]

a-min'[1], } 1 ə-min'; 2 a-mĭn', *n.* Same as AMEEN.
am'in'[2], } 1 am'ın, -in *or* -ĭn; 2 ăm'ĭn, -in *or* -ĭn (XIII), *n.*
am'ine, } *Chem.* A compound derived from ammonia by substituting alkyl or hydrocarbon radicals for the hydrogen atoms. When only one hydrogen atom is replaced the amin is called *primary;* when two, *secondary;* and when three, *tertiary.* [< AMMONIA.]— **a-min'ic,** *a.*

Am'i-na[1], 1 am'ı-na; 2 ăm'i-na, *n.* A character in the *Arabian Nights;* half-sister of Zobeide.

A-mi'na[2], 1 a-mi'na; 2 ä-mī'nä, *n.* In Bellini's *La Sonnambula,* the heroine of the opera; a somnambulist.

a-min'a-dab, 1 ə-min'ə-dab; 2 a-mĭn'a-dăb, *n. Bib. Matt.* i, 4.

Am'i-ne, 1 am'ı-nı or ə-mīn'; 2 ăm'i-nē or a-mĭn', *n.* In the *Arabian Nights:* (1) The wife of Sidi, a ghoul who leads her three sisters like a leash of hounds, in the *History of Sidi Nouman.* (2) Same as AMINA[1].

a-min'ish†, *vt.* To diminish.

a-min'is-tren†, *vt.* To administer.

am'i-no-, 1 am'ı-no- *or* ə-mī'no-; 2 ăm'i-no- *or* a-mĭ'no-. *Chem.* Derived from *amin:* a combining form indicating presence of the radical NH_2 in the compound. — **am"i-no-a-ce'tic,** *a.* See GLYCOCOLL.

am"i-no-az'o-, 1 am'ı-no-[*or* ə-mī'no-]az'o-; 2 ăm'i-no-[*or* a-mĭ'no-]az'o-. *Chem.* Same as AMIDO-AZO-.— **am"i-no-az"o-ben'zene,** *n. Chem.* Any one of the amins of azobenzene. The para-compound ($C_6H_5N:NC_6H_4NH_2$) occurs in yellow crystals, and its hydrochlorid constitutes the *aniline yellow* of commerce, which in turn forms a basis for the manufacture of the diazo-dyes and indulins.

am'i-nol, 1 am'ı-nōl *or* -nol; 2 ăm'i-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Chem.* A turbid mixture of aqueous trimethylamin, calcium oxid, and sodium chlorid, of disagreeable odor, used as an antiseptic and a disinfectant. [< AMIN + -OL.]

A"minte', 1 a'mant'; 2 ä"măNt', *n.* In Molière's *Les Précieuses Ridicules,* a name assumed by Cathos.

A-min'tor, 1 ə-min'tor; 2 a-mĭn'tôr, *n.* In Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Maid's Tragedy,* a character who gives up Aspatia, to marry Evadne at the king's command.

am'i-oid, 1 am'ı-oid; 2 ăm'i-ŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Amiidæ* or the *Amiodei.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Amiidæ.*

Am"i-ol'de-i, 1 am'ı-ol'dı-ai; 2 ăm"i-ŏl'de-ī, *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of ganoids with cycloid scales and branchiostegals; *Cycloganoidei.* [< AMIA + -OID.] **Am"i-ol'de-a**†; **Am"i-ol-di'ni**†.— **am"i-ol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

a-mir', *n.* Same as AMEER.— **a-mir'ship,** *n.*

A"mis' et A"miles', 1 a'mı' zē ā'mil'; 2 ä'mĭ' ge ä'mil'. A French medieval romance which describes the adventures of two knights who were bosom friends.

Am'ish, 1 am'ısh; 2 ăm'ish. *Ch. Hist.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or designating the adherents of Jacob Amman (17th century). Compare AMMANITE. **II.** *n. pl.* A sect of Mennonites, the *Obere* (Upland) *Mennonites:* the popular name used interchangeably with *Omish.* See AMMANITE. **Am'ish-man**†.

a-miss', 1 ə-mis'; 2 a-mĭs', *a.* Done or occurring out of suitable order or relation; wrong; faulty; improper: used predicatively; as, something is *amiss.* [< A-, on, + MISS[1], *n.*] — **a-miss'ness,** *n.*

Syn.: abortive, bad, defective, false, inappropriate, injudicious, inopportune, untimely, untrue, unwise, unworthy. — Ant.: appropriate, complete, effective, expedient, good, opportune, right, satisfactory, successful, true, wise, worthy. — Prep.: there is something amiss *in* his accounts; something amiss *with* him.

a-miss', *n.* [Archaic.] A wrong; fault; misdeed.

a-miss', *adv.* Out of proper or suitable order or relation; improperly; unfittingly; erroneously; as, to ask *amiss.*

Love, without which the tongue Even of angels sounds *amiss.*
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* st. 11.

Ten censure wrong for one who writes *amiss.*
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. i, l. 6.

— **to go amiss. 1.** To go out of usual course or order; go astray; as, matters *went amiss.* **2.** To be unable to stand training: said of a race-horse.— **to take a.,** to be offended because of.

a-mis'si-ble, } 1 a-mis'ı-bl; 2 a-mĭs'i-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Liable to
a-mis'si-bil", } be lost. [F., < LL. *amissibilis,* < L. *amissus,* pp. of *amitto,* < *a, ab,* from, + *mitto,* send.]— **a-mis"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Liability to be lost or to lose.— **a-miss'ing,** *a.* [Colloq.] Missing; lost.— **a-mis'sion**†, *n.* Loss.

Am"i-ta'bha, 1 am'ı-tā'bə; 2 ăm'i-tä'bha, *n.* A Buddha of the Mahayana school: represented as seated on a lotus, his hands on his knees, and his head surrounded by a nimbus: probably a solar myth. [Sans., infinite light.]

Am'i-tal, 1 am'ı-tal; 2 ăm'i-tăl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

am"i-tap'sis, 1 am'ı-tap'sıs; 2 ăm'i-tăp'sis, *n. Cytol.* **1.** The failure of the final stage in the sexual conjugation of organisms when the chromatin derived from the two parents should conjugate. **2.** The vegetative reproduction of plants by suppression of the final stage of sexual fusion and the growing out of the normally spongeous tissue directly into a new plant like the parent in cytonomic structure.

A-mite', 1 ə-mīt'; 2 a-mĭt', *n.* **1.** A county in Mississippi; 700 sq. m. **2.** A town, county-seat of Tangipahoa parish, La.

am"i-to'sis, 1 am'ı-tō'sıs; 2 ăm'i-tō'sis, *n. Cytol.* Cell-division without the formation of nuclear figures; direct division: opposed to *mitosis.* [< A-, not, + MITOSIS.] — **am"i-tot'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to amitosis.— **am"i-tot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

A-mit'tai, 1 ə-mit'ai *or* -ı-ai; 2 a-mĭt'ī *or* -a-ī, *n. Bib.* 2 *Kings* xiv, 25.

am'i-ty[1], 1 am'ı-tı; 2 ăm'i-ty, *n.* Friendly or peaceful relations, especially between monarchs, nations, or governments; mutual good feeling or offices; friendship; as, to live in *amity* with one's neighbors.

The old *amity,* and more than the *amity,* something like a close league, . . . now appeared almost in its full maturity.
MILMAN *Latin Christianity* vol. iii, bk. x, ch. 3, p. 336. [L. M. 1855.]

The great and small but rarely meet
On terms of *amity* complete. COWPER *Friendship* st. 20.

[< F. *amitié,* < L. *amicus,* friend, < *amo,* love.]

Syn.: see FRIENDSHIP; HARMONY.— Prep.: *with* surrounding nations; *between* monarchs.

Am'i-ty[2], *n.* A town in Clark county, Ark.

Am'i-ty-ville, 1 am'ı-tı-vil; 2 am'i-ty-vĭl, *n.* A village in Suffolk county, N. Y.

a-mix'i-a, 1 ə-miks'ı-ə; 2 a-mĭks'i-a, *n. Biol.* Prevention of intercrossing by exclusive breeding within a group separated from others of its species or kind. This brings about change in the direction toward which the isolated group may tend, and prevents that uniformity which results from the intercrossing of the many types which form the average mean of a species. [< A-, not, + MIX.]

a-mix'ist†.

A-miz'a-bad, 1 ə-miz'ə-bad; 2 a-mĭz'a-băd, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xxvii, 6 (1611 ed.).

Am'je-rah, 1 ām'jə-rə; 2 ăm'je-rä, *n.* A Rajput state in central India; 584 sq. m; capital, Amjerah.

am'la, am'lah, *n.* Same as OMLAH: erroneous forms.

Am'lwch, 1 am'luk; 2 ăm'luc, *n.* A seaport town, borough, and parish in Anglesey county, Wales. [lity.

am'ly, 1 am'lı; 2 ăm'ly, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The heligrammite.

amm., *abbr. Amalgama* (amalgamation).

A. M. M., *abbr.* [L.] *Artium Mechanicarum Magister* (Master of Mechanic Arts).

am'ma[1], 1 am'ə; 2 ăm'a, *n.* In Greece and Syria, a spiritual mother; abbess. [LL., < Gr. *amma,* < Syr. *ama,* mother.]

am'ma[2], *n. Surg.* A truss for ruptures. [< Gr. *hamma,* band, < *haptō,* fasten.]

Am'mah, 1 am'ə; 2 ăm'a, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* ii, 24.

am'man[1], 1 am'ən; 2 ăm'an, *n.* [G.] A district executive and judicial officer in some Swiss cantons. **am'mant**†.

am'man[2], *n.* A female tutelary of the animistic tribes of southern India.

Am'man-ite, 1 am'ən-ait; 2 ăm'an-īt. *n. Ch. Hist.* One of those stricter upland Swiss Mennonites who followed Jacob Amman in 1620. Compare HOOKER.

Am'ma-us, 1 am'ı-us; 2 am'a-ŭs, *n Bib.* (Douai).

Am-med'a-tha, 1 a-med'ə-thə; 2 ä-mĕd'a-tha, *n. Bib. Esth.* iii, 10 (1611 ed.).

am'me-lid, 1 am'ı-lid; 2 ăm'e-lid, *n.* An acid obtained by heating ammelin with sulfuric acid.

am'me-lin, } 1 am'ı-lin, -lin *or* -lĭn; 2 ăm'e-lĭn, -lĭn *or*
am'me-line, } -lĭn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_3N_3(NH_2)_3(OH)$ formed variously, as by prolonged boiling of melam with hydrochloric acid. [Anagram of MELAMIN.]

am'mer, 1 am'ər; 2 ăm'er, *n.* The yellowhammer: probably from German *ammer,* a bunting.

Am'mer-see", 1 ä'mər-zē'; 2 ä'mer-ze", *n.* A lake in Upper Bavaria, 10 by 4 m.

am'me-ter, 1 am'ı-tər *or* am'mı'tər; 2 ăm'e-ter *or* ăm'mē'ter, *n. Elec.* An ampere-meter. [< AMPERE + METER[2].] — **hot-wire ammeter** (*Elec.*), an ammeter indicating by the expansion and sagging of taut copper or platinoid wires the value of a current passed through them.

Am'mi, 1 am'ai; 2 ăm'ī, *n. Bot.* A small genus of plants of the parsley family allied to the carrot, natives of the Mediterranean region, the Azores, and the Canary Islands. *A. majus* is the bishopweed. See TOOTHPICK, 2. [L., < Gr. *ammi.*]

Am'mi[2], *n. Bib. Hos.* ii, 1.

Am"mi-a'ce-æ, 1 am'ı-ē'sı-ı; 2 ăm"i-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as APIACEÆ.— **am"mi-a'ceous,** *a.*

Am"mi-a'nus, 1 am'ı-ē'nus; 2 ăm"i-ā'nŭs, **Marcellinus** (330?–395?). A Roman historian.

Am-mid'i-ol, 1 a-mid'i-el; 2 ă-mid'i-ŏl, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 20

Am'mi-el, 1 am'i-el; 2 am'i-ĕl, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xiii, 12.

Am'mi-hel, 1 am'i-hel; 2 ăm'i-hĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Am-mi'hud, 1 a-mai'hud *or* am'i-hud; 2 a-mi'hud *or* ăm'i-hŭd, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 26. [37.

Am'mi-hur, 1 am'i-hûr; 2 ăm'i-hûr, *n.* *Bib. ? Sam.* xiii,

Am-min'a-dab, 1 a-min'a-dab; 2 ă-min'a-dăb, *n.* **1.** *Bib. Num.* i, 7. A masculine personal name: used formerly by playwrights to designate a Quaker. [Heb., "the (divine) Kinsman gives."] *of Sol.* vi, 12.

Am-min'a-dib, 1 a-min'a-dib; 2 ă-min'a-dĭb, *n.* *Bib. S.*

am'mi-o-lite, 1 am'i-o-lait; 2 ăm'i-o-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A deep-red earthy mineral containing mercury and antimony. [< Gr. *ammion*, cinnabar, + *lithos*, stone.]

Am"mi-sad'dai, 1 am'i-sad'ai *or* -sad'i-ai; 2 ăm'i-săd'I *or* -săd'a-I, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Am"mi-shad'dai, 1 am'i-shad'ai *or* -shad'i-ai; 2 ăm'i-shăd'I *or* -shăd'a-I, *n.* *Bib Num.* i, 12.

am'mite, 1 am'ait; 2 ăm'it, *n.* *Mineral.* Oolite: roestone. [< Gr. *ammitēs*, sandstone, < *ammos*, sand.]

Am-mi'ud, 1 a-mai'ud; 2 ă-mi'ŭd, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Am-miz'a-bad, 1 a-miz'a-[*or* a-mai'za-]bad; 2 ă-miz'a-[*or* a-mi'za-]băd, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 6.

am'mo-, 1 am'o-; 2 ăm'o-. From Greek *ammos*, sand: a combining form used chiefly in names of plants and animals that inhabit or frequent sand or sandy places.—**Am-mo'bi-um**, *n.* *Bot* **1.** A genus of hardy Australian annuals of the aster family closely allied to *Gnaphalium*, and cultivated for its everlasting flower-heads, an inch or more across. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus.—**Am"mo-char'i-dæ**, *n. pl.*, *Helminth.* A family of limivorous sea-worms whose anterior end has a lacinlate campanulate membrane. **Am"mo-cha'res**, *n.* (t. g.) **Am"mo-cha-rid'e-a‡.—am"mo-cha'rid**, *n.*—**am"mo-cha'roid**, *a.*—**am'mo-chryse**, *n.* A soft stone consisting of glossy yellow particles. When pulverized it was used to strew over writing as a blotter.—**Am"mo-coe'ti-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* Larval lampreys, formerly regarded as a family, the young of *Petromyzontidæ*. **Am"mo-coe'tes**, *n.* (t. g.)—**am'mo-coete, am'mo-cete**, *a.* & *n.*—**am"mo-coe'tid**, *n.*—**am"mo-coe'toid**, *a.* & *n.*—**am"mo-coe'ti-form**, *a. Ich.* Having the form of an ammocœte or larval lamprey.—**am'mo-dyte**, *n.* **1.** A sand-eel or ammodytid. **2.** A European snake, the sand-natter. **3.** *Bot.* A plant preferring sandy soil.—**Am"mo-dyt'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of anacanthine fishes with an elongate body, pointed head, and no ventrals, including the sand-eels.—**Am"mo-dy'tes**, *n.* (t. g.).—**am"mo-dy'tid**, *n.*—**am"mo-dy'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Am'mon‡, 1 am'an; 2 ăm'on, *n.* **1.** The Egyptian sun-god Amen: so called by the Greeks and Romans. He was identified in the Great Oasis (El-Khargeh) with Kueph or Khnum, to whom the ram was sacred and who was worshiped there as Amen-Khnum under the form of a man with the head of a ram. The Egyptian divinity had a human head; when fused with Ra, the head of a hawk. See RA. The Greek and Roman Zeus-Ammon or Jupiter-Ammon had a ram's head, oftener the ram's horns. **2.** [a-] The argali, formerly *Ovis ammon*.

Am'mon‡, *n. pl.* *Bib.* A people descended from Ben Ammi, the son of Lot. **Am'mon-ites‡.**

Am'mon‡, 1 ă'mŏn; 2 ă'mŏn, *n.* **1. Christoph Friedrich von** (1/11 1766–5/21 1850), a German Protestant theologian, an early teacher of rationalism. **2. Otto** (12/7 1842–), a German anthropologist who formulated a law embodying his theory that the Teutonic people prefer town to country life.

Am"mo-ne'a, 1 am'o-ni'a; 2 ăm'o-nē'a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* An extinct order or suborder of cephalopods having a chambered shell of various forms, with an aperture closed by one or two operculiform pieces. [< L. *Ammon;* cp. AMMONITE‡.] **Am"mo-nol'de-a‡.—am"mo-ne'an**, *a.* & *n.*

Am'mo-nal, 1 am'o-nal; 2 ăm'o-năl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

am-mo'ni-a, 1 a-mō'ni-a; 2 ă-mō'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A solution of gaseous anhydrous ammonia (see def. 2) in water; spirits of hartshorn. According to the United States Pharmacopœia, ordinary water of ammonia should contain 10 per cent. by weight of the gas, and the "stronger water of ammonia" 28 per cent. **liquid ammonia‡; water of ammonia‡.**

2. A colorless pungent suffocating gas (NH_3) found in small quantities in the air and in mineral waters, and obtained chiefly by the dry distillation of nitrogenous organic bodies, as bones, blood, coal, etc. It is very soluble in water, liquefiable and solidifiable by cold and pressure, and strongly alkaline, combining with acids to form ammonium salts. It is used for artificial refrigeration (see illus. of ICE-MACHINE) and for motors. It is of great value as a fertilizer, principally in the form of ammonium sulfate; it is also largely employed in the arts and in medicine.

Ammonia was known to the early alchemists in the form of the carbonate under the name of spiritus salis urinæ. In the fifteenth century Basil Valentine showed that the same body may be obtained by the action of an alkali upon sal-ammoniac; and Glauberi, in consequence, termed this body spiritus volatilis salis armoniaci.
ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER *Chemistry* vol. i, p. 378. [A. 1878.]

The pungent odours have *ammonia* for their type.
BAIN *Senses and Intellect* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 149. [A. 1879.]

[< AMMONIAC, *n.*]—**albuminoid ammonia**, ammonia, generated by the dissolution of organic material, when potassium permanganate in alkaline solution is distilled with sewage, water, etc.—**am-mo'ni-a-al"um**, *n.* Same as TSCHERMIGITE.—**a.-condenser**, *n.* A spiral of pipe equipped for receiving ammonia-gas hot from a compressor, and cooling and condensing it to a liquid that by its future expansion will freeze water into artificial ice, or refrigerate a cold-storage plant. See ICE-MACHINE, under ICE. **a.-coil‡.—a. type** (*Chem.*), designating certain triad forms as exemplified in ammonias, phosphins, etc.

am-mo'ni-ac, 1 a-mō'ni-ak; 2 ă-mō'ni-ăc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like ammonia; ammoniacal.

am-mo'ni-ac, *n.* **1.** Gum ammoniac.

Ammoniac is described by Pliny as "a resinous gum said to distil from a tree near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon." This vague indication points in all probability to the fact that the *Dorema ammoniacum* was grown in the botanical garden which was attached to the great Temple of Amen at Thebes. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

2†. *Ammonia.* [OF., < L. *ammoniacum*, < Gr. *ammōniakon*. < *Ammōn*, Ammon. < Egypt. *Amūn*.] **am"mo-ni'a-cum‡** (*Pharm.*).—**am-mo'ni-ac-plant"**, *n.* A Persian herb (*Dorema ammoniacum*) of the parsley family, with branching proliferous umbels without involucres. Its abundant milky juice yields the drug ammoniacum.

am"mo-ni'a-cal, 1 am'o-nai'a-kal; 2 ăm'o-ni'a-cal, *a.* *Chem.* Of, resembling, containing, or using ammonia; as, an *ammoniacal* odor: an *ammoniacal* engine.—**ammoniacal liquor**, the solution of ammonium salts obtained in distilling coal, as for the manufacture of gas.—**a. salt**, a salt formed by the direct union of ammonia and an acid, without elimination of hydrogen.

Am-mo'ni-an‡, 1 a-mō'ni-an; 2 ă-mō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Ammonius, especially (1) Ammonius Saccas, a Neo-Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, Egypt (2d and 3d centuries), or (2) Ammonius of Alexandria, a Christian philosopher (3d or 4th century).—**Ammonian sections**, sections into which Ammonius of Alexandria divided the Gospels.

Am-mo'ni-an‡, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Egyptian god of life, Ammon, or his oracular temple in Libya.

am-mo'ni-a-phone, 1 a-mō'ni-a-fōn; 2 ă-mō'ni-a-fōn, *n.* A device for inhaling ammonia as a stimulant to the voice. [< AMMONIA + PHONE.]

am-mo'ni-ate, 1 a-mō'ni-ēt; 2 ă-mō'ni-āt, *n* **1.** Any organic nitrogenous matter used in the manufacture of fertilizers as a source of ammonia. **2†.** *Chem.* A compound of ammonia and a metallic oxid; an ammoniuret.—**am-mo'ni-at"ed**, *a.* *Chem.* Saturated or combined with ammonia.—**ammoniated mercury**, same as WHITE PRECIPITATE.

am-mo'ni-at"er, 1 a-mō'ni-ēt-ər; 2 a-mō'ni-āt-er, *n.* A constituent of a fertilizing compound which yields ammonia when mixed with the soil.

am-mon'ic, 1 a-men'ik; 2 ă-mŏn'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ammonium or ammonia. **am-mon'i-cal‡.**

am-mo"ni-e'mi-a, 1 a-mō"ni-i'mi-ə; 2 ă-mō"ni-ē'mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition in which the blood is poisoned by ammonium carbonate derived from decomposition of retained urea. [< AMMONIUM + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **am-mo"ni-æ'mi-a‡.**

am-mon"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 a-men'i-fi-kē'shən; 2 ă-mŏn'i-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of saturating with ammonia or an ammonium salt, as a soil or a fertilizer; also, the state of being so saturated. **2.** The formation of ammonia, at the expense of other forms of nitrogen compounds, by the action of micro-organisms upon organic substances. [< AMMONIA + L. *facio*, make.]

am-mon'i-fy, 1 a-men'i-fai; 2 ă-mŏn'i-fy, *rt.* & *ri.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To treat with ammonia; be subjected to ammonification. [< AMMONIA + -FY.]

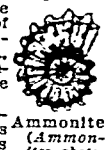
am-mo'ni-o-, } 1 a-mō'ni-o-, a-mō'no-; 2 ă-mō'ni-o-,
am-mo'no-, } ă-mō'no-. From *ammonia:* combining forms used in chemistry and medicine; as, *ammonio*aluminic, containing ammonia and aluminum; *ammono*acid; *ammono*salt.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

am"mo-ni'on, 1 am'o-nai'an; 2 ăm'o-ni'on, *n.* *Chem.* The ammonium ion NH_4^+. [< AMMONIUM + ION.]

am-mo"ni-o"pla-tin'ic, *a.* Composed of both ammonia and platinum.—**ammonioplatinic chlorid**, a crystalline, yellow precipitate, $(NH_4)_2PtCl_6$, used in chemical analyses to determine ammonia or nitrogen.

am'mon-ite‡, 1 am'an-ait; 2 ăm'on-it, *n.* Any fossil ammonean cephalopod shell. Ammonites are common in Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks of all parts of the world, and are usually ornamented outside with ribs, knobs, spines, etc., while the under layer is pearly, as in the nautilus. Some forms are between two and three feet broad.



Ammonite (*Ammonites rhotomagensis*).

The word is derived from the ancient Egyptian *Amen* or *Amon*, to whom the ram was sacred. It is from the form of the ram's horns of this deity that the fossil mollusk called *cornu Ammonis* derives its name. See also the Greek *Ammon*, a form of Zeus with ram's horns, also called Jupiter-Ammon. Alexander the Great is represented on the coins of Lysimachus deified, with the horn of Ammon and diadem. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

And on the pavement lay . . .
Huge *Ammonites*, and the first bones of Time.
TENNYSON *Princess* prol., st. 2.

[< L. *cornu Ammonis*, horn of Ammon; see AMMONIAC.]—**am"mo-nit'ic**, *a.*—**Am"mo-nit'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of ammoneans, especially shells with a single corneous aptychus, narrow whorls, and radiating ribs: chiefly Jurassic. **Am"mo-nit'es**, *n.* (t. g.)—**am-mon'i-tid**, *n.*—**am"mo-ni-tif'er-ous**, *a.* Containing ammonites.—**am"mo-nit'i-form**, *a.*—**am-mon'i-toid**, *a.* & *n.*

am'mon-ite‡, 1 am'an-ait; 2 ăm'on-it, *n.* A fertilizer composed of the animal products of rendering works.

Am'mon-ite', *n.* *Bib.* One of the people of Ammon.

Am'mon-it"ess, 1 -ait"es; 2 -it"ĕs, *n.* *Bib.* A woman Ammonite.

am"mo-ni'ti-cone, 1 am'o-nai'ti-kōn; 2 ăm'o-ni'ti-cōn. *Paleon.* **I.** *a.* Characterized by a symmetrical, compactly coiled shell like that of the ammonites. **II.** *n.* The flat spirally coiled shell of some cephalopods, such as the ammonites. [< AMMONITE + CONE.]

Am'mon-it"ish, 1 am'an-ait'ish; 2 ăm'on-it'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ammonites or their language. **II.** *n.* A Semitic language spoken by the Ammonites and said to have been very much akin to the Hebrew.

Am-mon"i-toi'de-a, 1 a-men'i-toi'di-ə; 2 ă-mŏn"i-tōi'de-a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* **1.** The *Ammonea*. **2.** A superfamily of ammoneans with circumsiphonal area directed forward, including most of the species. [< AMMONITE + -OID.]—**am-mon"i-toi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

am-mo'ni-um, 1 a-mō'ni-um; 2 ă-mō'ni-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical univalent alkaline radical (NH_4), acting chemically like a basic element analogous to potassium and sodium. [< AMMONIA.]—**ammonium amalgam**, a pasty, metal-like mass which results from the passage of an electric current through ammonium chlorid placed in contact with mercury at the negative electrode of a battery, or from pouring sodium amalgam into a solution of ammonium chlorid.—**a. bases**, bases formed by the replacement, in whole or in part, of the hydrogen of the ammonium group by other elements or radicals, as amins and amids.—**a. bichromate**, the ammonium salt of bichromic acid, $(NH_4)_2Cr_2O_7$.—**a. carbonate.** **1.** A white solid consisting of a mixture of ammonium bicarbonate and ammonium carbamate. It has an ammoniacal odor and is used for preparing smelling-salts. **2.** A transparent crystalline compound, $(NH_4)_2CO_3{\cdot}H_2O$, smelling like ammonia.—**a. chloroplatinate**, same as AMMONIOPLATINIC CHLORID.—**a. cyanate**, a white solid (NH_4OCN) formed by treating cyanic acid with ammonia.—**a. hydroxid**, a compound (NH_4OH), supposed to exist in ordinary aqueous or caustic ammonia. **a. hydrate‡.**—**a. magnesium phosphate**, a crystalline salt ($NH_4MgPO_4{\cdot}6H_2O$), not readily soluble, occurring in urinary calculi, and employed in chemical analyses as an agent for removing magnesium.—**a. persulfate**, a salt, $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$, extensively used in photography for reducing negatives.—**a. phosphomolybdate**, a yellow crystalline compound of the form $(NH_4)_3PO_4{+}12MoO_3$), employed in chemical analysis.—**a. platinochlorid**, same as AMMONIOPLATINIC CHLORID.—**a. sulfate**, an important commercial salt, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, manufactured from the ammoniacal liquor produced in the manufacture of gas. It is used as a nitrogenous fertilizer.—**a. sulfid**, a colorless crystalline compound $(NH_4)_2S$, formed by the combination of ammonia and hydrogen sulfid. It is unstable, but in solution it is a useful reagent in analytical chemistry.

am"mo-ni'u-ret, 1 am'o-nai'yu-ret *or* a-mō'ni-yu-rĕt; 2 ăm'o-ni'yu-rĕt *or* ă-mō'ni-yu-rĕt, *n.* Same as AMMONIATE, 2. —**am"mo-ni'u-ret-ed**, *a.* *Chem.* Combined with ammonia or ammonium. **am"mo-ni'u-ret-ted‡.**

am-mo"ni-u'ri-a, 1 a-mō'ni-yū'ri-ə; 2 ă-mō'ni-yu'ri-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Excess of ammonia in the urine. [< AMMONIA + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

am-mo"no-ba'sic, *a.* *Chem.* Basic in reference to ammonia.

Am"mon-ol'de-a, 1 am'o-nai'di-ə; 2 ăm'o-nōl'de-a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Ammonea*. [< AMMONEA + -OID.]—**am'mo-noid, am"mo-noi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

am"mo-nol'y-sis, 1 am'o-nai'i-sis; 2 ăm'o-nŏl'y-sis, *n.* *Chem.* Decomposition by action of ammonia like that of water in hydrolysis.—**am-mon'o-lyze**, *rt.*—**am-mon"o-lit'ic**, *a.*

Am"mo-noo'suc, 1 am'o-nū'suk; 2 ăm'o-nōō'sūc, *n.* Any one of three rivers in New Hampshire: (1) **Upper**, Coos county. (2) **Lower**, S. W. through Grafton county. (3) **Wild**, also through Grafton county.

Am-moph'i-la, 1 a-mef'i-la; 2 ă-mŏf'i-la, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A monotypic genus of grasses common along the shores of the Atlantic and the Great Lakes. Its one species, *A. arenaria*, is the sand-reed or beach-grass. See BEACH-GRASS. **2.** *Entom.* (1) A genus of crabronid wasps, common in North America, which burrow in sandy places and provision their burrows with caterpillars. (2) [a-] A wasp of this genus, as the wide-spread *A. urnaria*.—**am-moph'i-lous**, *a.* Thriving or living in sand, as certain grasses or insects.

Am"mo-the'i-dæ, 1 am'o-thi'i-di; 2 ăm'o-thē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of pycnogonideans with chelifori obsolete, palpi well developed, false legs in both sexes, body compact, and proboscis fusiform. **Am-mo'the-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [Appar. < Gr. *ammos*, sand, + *thea*, spectacle.] —**am"mo-the'id**, *n.*—**am"mo-the'oid**, *a.*

am"mo-ther'a-py, 1 am'o-ther'a-pi; 2 ăm'o-thĕr'a-py, *n.* Use of the sand-bath as a curative.

am"mu-ni'tion, 1 am'yu-nish'ən; 2 ăm'yu-nĭsh'on, *rt.* To furnish with ammunition.

am"mu-ni'tion, *n.* **1.** Any substance, article, or device, as powder, ball, cartridges, rockets, etc., used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance. See EXPLOSIVE.

Great quantities of *ammunition* were put on board.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 12, p. 131. [P. s. & co. 1856.]

2. Any resources constituting or considered as a stock of missiles or means of attack or repulse; as, the *ammunition* of learning.

Calvin's sons, Calvin's sons, seize your spiritual guns,
Ammunition you never can need.
BURNS *The Kirk's Alarm* st. 17.

3†. Originally, any objects, instruments, or stores, as guns, mortars, muskets, swords, bayonets, arrows, javelins, etc., directly used in war; munitions of war generally. [< F. *amunition*, cor. of *munition* (see MUNITION), prob. by mistaking *la munition for l'amunition*.] See MUNITION.—**ammunition bread, stockings, etc.** [Eng.], bread, etc., furnished to the government by contract for distribution to the soldiers.—**a.-chest**, *n.* A receptacle, as on a caisson or gun-carriage, to contain ammunition.—**a. shoes**, soft safety-shoes for soldiers or sailors whose duty it is to enter magazines.—**fixed a.**, powder and projectiles combined for use, as in cartridges, etc.—**metallic a.**, fixed ammunition in metal shells or cartridges.

am"ne-mon'ic, 1 am'ni-mon'ik; 2 ăm"ne-mŏn'ic, *a.* *Pathol.* Characterized by loss of memory; forgetful.

Am"ner-mur'gil, 1 am'ner-mûr'gil; 2 ăm"ner-mur'ġil, *n.* A mountain in central Asia, lat. 38° 20′ N., long. 96° 30′ E.; over 20,000 ft. high.

am-ne'si-a, 1 am-ni'si-ə *or* -zi-ə; 2 ăm-nē'si-a *or* -zhi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Loss or impairment of memory; morbid forgetfulness; especially, inability to recall or comprehend particular words or groups of words, a special form of aphasia. [< Gr. *amnēsia*, < *a-* priv. + *mnaomai*, remember.] **am-nes'ti-a‡.—auditory amnesia**, loss of ability to understand spoken words.—**am"ne'sic**, *a.*

am-nes'tic, 1 am-nes'tik; 2 ăm-nĕs'tic, *a.* Causing amnesia.

am'nes-ty, 1 am'nes-ti; 2 ăm'nĕs-ty, *rt.* [-TIED; -TY'ING.] To grant amnesty to or for; pardon; as, to *amnesty* insurgents.

And so hereby all is *amnestied* and finished.
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. ii, p. 19. [R.]

am'nes-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** An act of pardon or oblivion by which a government through its chief executive absolves a whole class or whole classes of offenders, without trial, from penalties and disabilities incurred, or pardons a whole class of offenses and all concerned therein.

To the executive alone is intrusted the power of pardon: and it is granted without limit. Pardon includes *amnesty*. It blots out the offense pardoned and removes its penal consequences.
U. S. Supreme Court Reports vol. xxx, p. 147.

The proclamation of the President extended unconditionally and without reservation a full pardon and *amnesty* for the offense of treason . . . with a restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution. . . . All the benefits which can result to the claimant from both pardon and *amnesty* would equally have accrued to him if the term 'pardon' alone had been used in the proclamation.
U. S. Supreme Court Reports vol. xiv, pp. 152–3.

Under the régime established in 1871, the right of *amnesty* in France, is reserved to the national assembly.
A. HÉBRARD in *Cyc. of Polit. Science* vol. i, p. 89.

2. Any intentional forgetfulness or overlooking, especially of past wrong-doing or the like; as, peace should bring *amnesty*. [< F *amneslie*, < L. *amnestia*, < Gr. *amnēstia*, < *a-* priv. + *mnaomai*, remember.]

Syn.: absolution, acquittal, oblivion, pardon. *Acquittal* is a release from a charge, after trial, as not guilty. *Pardon* is a removal of penalty from one who has been adjudged guilty. *Acquittal* is by the decision of a court, commonly of a jury; *pardon is the act of the executive. An innocent* man may demand *acquittal*, and need not plead for *pardon*. *Pardon* supposes an offense; yet, as our laws stand, to grant a *pardon* is sometimes the only way to release one who has been wrongly convicted. *Oblition*, from the Latin, signifies overlooking an offense, so that the offender stands before the law as if it had never been committed. *Amnesty* brings the same idea through the Greek. *Pardon* affects individuals; *amnesty* and *oblition* are said of great numbers. *Pardon* is oftenest applied to the ordinary administration of law; *amnesty*, to national and military affairs. An *amnesty* is issued after war, insurrection, or rebellion; it is often granted by "an act of *oblition*," and includes a full

pardon of all offenders who come within its provisions. *Absolution* is a religious word (compare *synonyms* for ABSOLVE).— Ant.: penalty, punishment, retaliation, retribution, vengeance.— Prep.: an amnesty *to* all the insurgents *for* all offenses.

am'nic[1], 1 am'nık; 2 ăm'nic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a river. [< L. *amnicus*, < *amnis*, river.]

am'nic[2], *a.* Same as AMNIOTIC.

Am"ni-col'i-dæ, 1 am"nı-kol'ı-dī; 2 ăm"nı-cŏl'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Amnicolinæ* as a family. [< L. *amnicola*, < *amnis*, river, + *colo*, dwell.] — **am-nic'o-lid**, *n.* — **am-nic'o-loid**, *a.*

Am-nic"o-li'næ, 1 am-nık"o-laı'nī; 2 ăm-nic"o-lī'nē, *n. pl. Conch.* A subfamily of rissoid gastropods, comprising fresh-water shells, with a subspiral operculum. **Am-nic'o-la**, *n.* (t. g.) — **am-nic'o-lin**(es, *a. & n.*

am'ni-o-man"cy, 1 am'nı-o-man"sı; 2 ăm'nı-o-măn"çy, *n.* Divination by inspection of the amnion. [< AMNION + -MANCY.]

am'ni-on, 1 am'nı-ən; 2 ăm'ni-ŏn, *n.* **1.** A membranous sac containing fluid that encloses the embryo in mammals, birds, and reptiles. In its growth it unites with other structures and forms the "bag of waters." See illus. under ALLANTOIS.

2. An analogous membrane in some other animals, as the inner of the two membranes which envelop the embryo in most insects. **3†.** *Bot.* The fluid of the rudimentary embryo-sac. [< Gr. *amnion*, < *amnos*, lamb.] **am'ni-ot.** — **false amnion**, the vesicular serosa, which disappears with the development of the chorion. — **true a.**, the internal amniotic membrane of mammals, birds, and reptiles. — **am"ni-on'ic**, *a.* Amniotic. — **am'ni-on-less**, *a.*

am"ni-or-rhe'a, 1 am"nı-o-rī'ə; 2 ăm"ni-o-rē'a, *n. Pathol.* Flow of the amniotic fluid. [< AMNION + Gr. *rhēo*, flow.] **am"ni-or-rhœ'a†.**

Am"ni-o'ta, 1 am"nı-ō'tə; 2 ăm"nı-ō'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates having an amnion, embracing mammals, birds, and reptiles. [< Gr. *amnion*, fetal envelop; see AMNION.] **Am"ni-o-na'ta†.** — **am'ni-o-nate**, *a. & n.* — **am'ni-ote**, *a. & n.*

am'ni-o-tate, 1 am'nı-o-tēt; 2 ăm'ni-o-tāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of amniotic acid.

am"ni-ot'ic, 1 am"nı-ot'ık; 2 ăm"nı-ŏt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the amnion; as, the *amniotic* cavity. **2.** Having an amnion; of or pertaining to the *Amniota*. **am'ni-act**; **am'nict.** — **amniotic acid**, allantoin; formerly, allantoic acid. — **a. fluid** or **liquid**, a slightly alkaline liquid contained in the amnion, and in which the fetus is immersed; liquor amnii; "the waters." — **a. sac**, the sac containing the amniotic liquid.

am"ni-o-tī'tis, 1 am"nı-o-taı'tıs *or* -tī'tıs; 2 ăm"ni-o-tī'tis *or* -tī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the amnion. [< AMNIOTIC.]

Am'non, 1 am'nən; 2 ăm'nŏn, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* iii, 2.

a-mo'ber, 1 ə-mō'bər; 2 ā-mō'ber, *n. Welsh Law.* A marriage fee formerly paid by female tenants to the lord of the manor. **a-mo'byr†.**

a-mock', 1 ə-mŏk'; 2 a-mŏk', *a. & adv.* Same as AMUCK.

a-mœ'ba, *n.* Classic form of AMEBA. — **a-mœ'ba-move"ments**, *n. pl.* See AMEBOID.

A-mœ'bæ, **Am"œ-bæ'a**, **Am"œ-be'a**, **A-mœ'bi-dæ**, **Am"œ-bi'na**, **a-mœ'bu-la.** Classic forms of AMEBÆ, etc.

am"œ-bæ'an, **am"œ-bæ'um**, **am"œ-be'an**, **am"œ-be'um**, **a-mœ'bi-an**, **am"œ-boi'de-an.** Classic forms of AMEBEAN, etc.

a-mœ'bid, **a-mœ'bi-form**, **a-mœ'hoid**, **a-mœ'hous.** Classic forms of AMEBID, etc.

a-mœ"no-ma'ni-a, *n.* Amenomania.

a-mo'guis, 1 ə-mō'gwıs; 2 a-mō'gwis, *n.* Same as AMUGUIS.

a-mok', 1 ə-mok'; 2 a-mŏk', *vt.* [Rare.] To run amuck. **a-moke't.**

A'mok, 1 ē'mok; 2 ā'mŏk, *n. Bib. Neh.* xii, 7.

A-mol', 1 ɑ-mōl'; 2 ä-mōl', *n.* A city in Mazanderan, Persia.

a-mo'le, 1 ɑ-mō'lē; 2 ä-mō'le, *n.* [Mex.] **1.** The roots or parts of certain plants, employed in Mexico and the southwestern United States as a substitute for soap. **2.** Any plant that produces such roots, as the century-plant (*Agave americana*) and the soap-plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*) of California.

Am"o-ma'les, 1 am"o-mē'lız; 2 ăm"o-mā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of families constituting an alliance in Lindley's classification, or a cohort of more recent ones, embracing the *Bromeliaceæ*, the *Zingiberaceæ*, etc. [< L. *amomum*, < Gr. *amōmon*, spice-plant.]

A-mo'mum, 1 ə-mō'mum; 2 a-mō'mŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of aromatic herbs of the ginger family, some of which yield the cardamoms and the grains of paradise of commerce. [L., < Gr. *amōmon*.] **A-mo'met.** — **a-mo'mal**, *a.* — **a-mo'me-ous**, *a.*

A'mon, 1 ē'mən; 2 ā'mon, *n.* See AMMON[1].

Am'o-na, 1 am'o-nə; 2 ăm'o-na, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-mon'est, *vt.* To admonish.

a-mong'†, *adv.* **1.** Together. **2.** At intervals; from time to time. **3.** Meanwhile.

a-mong', } 1 ə-muŋ'; 2 a-móng', *prep.* [*Amongst*,
a-mung'[P], } which is the later form, is less used than *among*, especially in the United States. When used strictly of place, it often implies dispersion or motion.] **1.** In or into the midst of; surrounded by or mingled with; as, he was *among* the crowd; to fall *among* thieves.

To be happy yourself, you must live *among* the happy.
DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* pt. i, ch. 17, p. 72. (r. 1846.]

2. In the class or group of or with; in the number or company of; as, *among* the most interesting examples. **3.** In the country or time of; according to the customs of; as, *among* the Romans; *amongst* educated people.

Love *among* mortals Is but an endless sigh.
LONGFELLOW *Children of the Lord's Supper* st. 6.

4. Affecting all of or no more than; so as to be commonly shared by; by the joint action of; as, the bequest was divided *among* the poor of the town.

Where a reciprocal relation of several is expressed, *among* stands, analogously to between, but ordinarily only when it is a question of more than two.
MAETZNER *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Grece, vol. ii, p. 426. [n. BROS. 1874.]

5†. During; in the course of. [< AS. *onmang*, < *on*, in, + *mang*, for *mange*, dat. of (*ge*)*mang*, crowd. For *-st*, see AGAINST.] SYN.: see AMID. — **among ourselves** [Colloq.], in confidence.

a-mongst', } 1 ə-muŋst'; 2 a-móngst', *prep.* Same as
a-mungst'[P], } AMONG. **a-monges't.**

He sent His apostles forth like sheep *amongst* wolves.
GRIEVE *Life of Christ* ch. 34, p. 409. [A. D. EX. 1880.]

a-mon"til-la'do, 1 ə-mon"tıl-yä'do; 2 ä-mŏn"til-yä'do, *n.* [Sp.] An aromatic sherry. See table under WINE.

A'mor, 1 ē'mor; 2 ā'mŏr, *n.* **1.** [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Cupid, the god of love. **2†.** [a-] Love. — **am"o-ra'do†**, *n.* A lover. — **am'o-rett**, *n.* **1.** A sweetheart. **2.** A love-song. **3.** *pl.* Love-glances. **4.** A trifling love-affair. **am'o-rette't**; **am"ou-rette't**, — **am"o-ret'to**, *n.* [-TI, *pl.*] [It.] **1.** [Archaic.] A cupid or little love. **2†.** A lover, or a love-song. — **am"o-ri'no**, *n.* [-NI, *pl.*] [It.] A cupid; a little love-god; a cherubic child: used as a figure in decorative art.

a-mo'ra, *n.* Singular of AMORAIM.

am"o-ra'im, 1 am"o-rē'ım; 2 am"o-rā'ím, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Speakers; interpreters; the teachers of the oral law after the compilation of the Mishna until the completion of the Gemara. **am"o-re'an**s†. — **am"o-ra'ic**, *a.*

The *Amoraim* were followed by the Saboraim, who gave to the Talmud its finishing touch. *Jew. Encyc.* vol. i, p. 528.

a-mor'al, 1 ə-mor'əl; 2 a-mŏr'al, *a.* [Rare.] Without ethical quality; non-moral, as distinguished from the positively immoral.

Am'o-ret, 1 am'o-ret; 2 ăm'o-rĕt, *n.* **1.** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the wife of Sir Scudamore: a type of feminine loveliness. **2.** In Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdess*, a beautiful and constant shepherdess loved by Perigot.

Am"o-reux'i-a, 1 am"o-rūks'ı-ə *or* -rū'zı-ə; 2 ăm"o-ruks'i-a *or* -rū'zi-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of middle American shrubs of the family *Cochlospermaceæ*, with alternate, stalked, palmate leaves and terminal panicles of showy yellow flowers. *A. wrightii* occurs in western and southern Texas. [< Pierre Joseph *Amoreux*, French botanist.]

am"o-rev'o-lous, 1 am"o-rev'o-lus; 2 ăm"o-rĕv'o-lus, *a.* Full of affection; tender; loving. [< It. *amorevole*, loving, < L. *amor*, love.]

A-mor'gan, 1 ə-mōr'gən; 2 a-mōr'gan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ægean island Amorgos, belonging to the Cyclades, or to a civilization which was the precursor of that of Mycenæ. **A-mor'gi-an†.**

a"mo-ri'no, 1 ä"mo-rī'no; 2 ä"mo-rī'no, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nī; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [It.] A little love or cupid.

am'o-rist, 1 am'o-rist; 2 ăm'o-rist, *n.* A lover; one given to amours. **am'ou-rist†.** — **am"o-ris'tic**, *a.* Amatory.

Am'o-rites, 1 am'o-raits; 2 ăm'o-rits, *n. pl. Bib.* One of the chief nations possessing the land of Canaan before its conquest by the Israelites. [Heb., dwellers on the summits; mountaineers.]

a"mo-ro'sa, 1 ɑ"mo-rō'sə; 2 ä"mo-rō'sä, *n.* [It.] A lewd woman.

a"mo-ro'so, 1 ɑ"mo-rō'so; 2 ä"mo-rō'so, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Tender; amorously: often as a direction to the performer.

a"mo-ro'so, *n.* [-SI, 1 -sī; 2 -sī, *pl.*] [It.] A gallant; lover.

am'o-rous, 1 am'o-rus; 2 ăm'o-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Having a propensity for falling in love; influenced by sexual affection or appetite; loving; ardent in affection; as, an *amorous* swain; an *amorous* disposition. **2.** Of or pertaining to love; showing, springing from, or exciting to love or sexual desire; as, *amorous* words. **3.** In love; enamored: usually followed by *of*.

High nature *amorous* of the good.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* cviii, st. 3.

[OF., < LL. *amorosus*, < L. *amo*, love.]

SYN.: affectionate, amatory, ardent, devoted, fond, loving, passionate, tender. *Amorous* refers strictly and directly to love between the sexes; it may be used in a sensual or criminal sense, but often in a perfectly innocent and honorable one; "of temper *amorous* as the first of May," TENNYSON *Princess* can. 1, l. 2. *Amatory* is a kindred word, but of different usage; we may speak of the *amatory* looks or verses of the *amorous* swain. *Loving* and *passionate* are capable of a wide range, including the highest and lowest forms of attachment. *Fond* is commonly applied to an affection that becomes, or at least appears, excessive. *Affectionate*, *devoted*, and *tender* are almost always used in a high and good sense; as, an *affectionate* son; a *devoted* friend; "the *tender* mercy of our God," *Luke* i, 78. See ARDENT. — Ant.: cold, distant, forbidding, frigid, indifferent, insensible, passionless, repellent. — **am'o-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **am'o-rous-ness**, *n.* The quality of being amorous.

A-mor'pha, 1 ə-mōr'fa; 2 a-mŏr'fa, *n Bot.* **1.** A genus of North-American shrubs of the bean family, the false indigoes or lead-plants, having odd-pinnate leaves and dense terminal spikes of violet or purple flowers with only the standard petal. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *amorphos*, formless, < *a-* priv. + *morphē*, form.]

a-mor'phin-ism, 1 ə-mōr'fin-ızm; 2 a-mŏr'fin-ĭsm, *n.* The condition caused by depriving a person addicted to morphin of the use of the drug. [< A-, not, + MORPHINISM.]

a-mor'phism, 1 ə-mōr'fızm; 2 a-mŏr'fĭsm, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being amorphous; especially, absence of crystalline structure. **2.** The doctrine of anarchism. **a-mor'phi-at.**

Amorphophallus titanum.

A-mor'pho-phal'lus, 1 ə-mōr'fo-fal'us; 2 a-mŏr'fo-făl'ŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical plants of the arum family. *A. titanum*, found in Sumatra, has the largest flower in the world, the spathe being 6 feet deep and 2½ feet in diameter. Several smaller species are ornamental greenhouse plants. [< Gr. *amorphos* (see AMORPHOUS) + *phallos*, membrum virile.]

a-mor'pho-phyte, 1 ə-mōr'fo-faıt; 2 a-mŏr'fo-fīt, *n.* A plant having irregular or anomalous flowers. [< Gr. *amorphos* (see AMORPHOUS) + *phyton*, plant.]

am"or-pho'tæ, 1 am"or-fō'tī; 2 ăm"ŏr-fō'tē, *n. pl. Astron.* Stars that do not form part of the figure of a constellation. [< Gr. *amorphōtos*, not formed, < *a-* priv. + *morphē*, form.]

a-mor'phous, } 1 ə-mōr'fus; 2 a-mŏr'fŭs,
a-mor'fous[E], } *a.* **1.** Without determinate shape; structureless; unshapen; unshapely; as, *amorphous* slag, rock, or slime. **2.** *Mineral.* Uncrystallized.

The ice . . . reaches this place more or less *amorphous*.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 76. [A. 1871.]

3. Of no fixed character; anomalous; unorganized; heterogeneous. **4.** Pertaining to or characterized by political amorphism; anarchic. [< Gr. *amorphos*, < *a-* priv. + *morphē*, form.] **a-mor'phic†**; **a-mor'phose†.** — **a-mor'phous-ly**, *adv.* — **a-mor'phous-ness**, *n.*

A-mor"pho-zo'a, 1 ə-mōr"fo-zō'ə; 2 a-mŏr"fo-zō'a, *n. pl. Zool.* **1.** Protozoans. **2.** The *Porifera*. [< Gr. *amorphos* (see AMORPHOUS) + *zōon*, animal.] — **a-mor"pho-zo'a-ry**, *n.* A compound amorphozoic animal. — **a-mor"pho-zo'ic**, *a.* Without definite shape; unsymmetrical; specif., of or pertaining to *Amorphozoa*. **a-mor"pho-zo'ous†.**

a-mor'phus, 1 ə-mōr'fus; 2 a-mŏr'fŭs, *n.* [-PHI, 1 -fai; 2 -fī, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster without heart or definite form.

a-mor'phy, 1 ə-mōr'fı; 2 a-mŏr'fy, *n.* [Archaic.] The state of being amorphous; shapelessness. [< Gr. *amorphia*, < *amorphos*, amorphous.] **a-mor'phi-at.**

Am"or-rhe'an, 1 am"o-rī'on; 2 ăm"o-rē'an, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Am'or-rhite, 1 am'o-raıt; 2 ăm'o-rīt, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-mor'row†, *adv.* On the morrow. **a-mor'wet.**

a-mort', 1 ə-mōrt'; 2 a-mŏrt', *a. & adv.* Without life or animation; dejected; as if dead.

She, *amort*, Broke with such woe as hath no help on earth.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. iii, p. 168. (r. & w. 1891.]

[< F. *à la mort*; see ALAMORT.]

a-mor"ti-za'[or -sa']**tion**, 1 ə-mōr"tı-zā'shən; 2 a-mŏr"ti-zā'shon, *n. Law.* **1.** The act of conveying lands and tenements to a corporation having perpetual succession; an alienation in mortmain. **2.** The extinction or reduction of a debt through a sinking-fund.

a-mor'tize, 1 ə-mōr'tız; 2 a-mŏr'tiz, *vt.* [-TIZ(E)D; -TIZ-ING.] **1.** *Law.* To sell and convey (land) to a corporation having perpetual succession; alienate in mortmain. **2.** To extinguish (a debt) by means of a sinking-fund. **3†.** To destroy; kill; deaden. [< F. *amortir* (ppr. *amortissant*), < L. *ad*, to, + *mort(i)s*, death.] **a-mor'tise**†. — **a-mor'tiz-a-bl**(E)**, *a.* Capable of being amortized. **a-mor'tis-a-bl**(E)†.

a-mor'tize-ment, 1 ə-mōr'tız-mənt *or* -mənt; 2 a-mŏr'tiz-ment, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The crowning or finishing portion at the top of any member or part of a structure, whether or not in itself an ornament. **2.** Amortization. **a-mor'tise-ment**†; **a-mor'tisse-ment**†.

A'mo-ry, *n.* A town in Monroe county, Miss.

A'mo-ry, 1 ē'mo-rı; 2 ā'mo-ry, **Blanche.** In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, Lady Clavering's daughter, an affected, fascinating flirt, who jilts Arthur Pendennis for Harry Foker.

A'mos, 1 ē'mos; 2 ā'mos, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A minor prophet, 8th century B. C., or his book. **3.** A village in Marion county, W. Va. [Heb., a burden, or courageous and strong.]

Am'o-sa, 1 am'o-sə; 2 ăm'o-sa, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-mo'tion, 1 ə-mō'shən; 2 a-mō'shon, *n.* [Rare.] A removal; election; deprivation of possession or ownership; especially, the judicial removal from office of a corporation officer. [< L. *amotio(n-)*.]

a-mo'tus, 1 ə-mō'tus; 2 a-mō'tŭs, *a.* [L.] [Rare.] *Zool.* Raised so as to clear the ground, as the hind toe of some birds.

a-mou'li, 1 ə-mū'lı; 2 a-mụ'lí, *n.* [Abys.] A salt brick worth from 10 to 16 cents, used as a medium of exchange.

a-mount', 1 ə-mount'; 2 a-mount', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To reach in the aggregate or amount; rise by an accumulation of particulars; as, our expenses *amounted* to $20.

You know how much the gross sum of deuce-ace *amounts* to.
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act i, sc. 2.

2. To reach or extend in total effect or substance; be equivalent, as in force or value; as, his flight *amounts* to a confession of guilt. **3†.** To ascend; mount up. **II†.** *t.* **1.** To raise; lift up. **2.** To come to, as in quantity or effect. **3.** To mount; ascend. [< OF. *amounter*, < *amont*, up-hill, < *à-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *mont*, < L. *mon(t-)s*, mountain.]

a-mount', *n.* **1.** A sum total of numbers or quantities; specif., (1) the sum of principal and interest, or (2) the total value of an annuity; as, the *amount* of 5 and 6 is 11. **2.** A quantity viewed as a total; aggregate; totality; as, the *amount* of his savings.

A thoughtless woman has power to do a vast *amount* of harm.
T. S. ARTHUR *What can Woman Do?* ch. 19, p. 177. [r. w. n. 1856.]

It is not the opinion of the absolute majority which rules, but that *amount* of public opinion which can be brought to bear on a particular point. WENDELL PHILLIPS *Orations* p. 379. [r. & s. 1884.]

3. The total effect or import; sum and substance; result; as, the *amount* of his statement is this.

Here, half-mad, half-fed, half-sarkit. Is a' th' *amount*.
BURNS *Vision* dream first, st. 5.

SYN.: see AGGREGATE.

a-mour', 1 ə-mūr'; 2 ä-mur', *n.* [F.] **1.** A love-affair, especially one of an illicit nature; intrigue. **2†.** Love, especially for one of the opposite sex; friendship. — **amour propre** [F.], self-love; self-esteem.

To wound one's *amour propre* is — to wound his vanity.
BREWER *Dict. Phrase and Fable.*

— **am"ou-rette'**, *n.* **1.** A petty love-affair. **2.** A cupid; an amoretto. **3.** The quaking-grass. — **am'our-ist**, *n.* See AMORIST.

a-move'[1], 1 ə-mūv'; 2 a-mov', *vt.* [A-MOVED'; A-MOV'ING.] [Archaic.] To remove; especially, to remove from a position or office: now only in legal phraseology. [< L. *amoveo*, remove.] — **a-mov'a-bl**(E)†, *a.* [Rare.] Removable. **a-mov'i-bl**(E)†. — **a-mov"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **a-mov'alt**, *n.* Removal.

a-move'[2]†, *vt.* **1.** To set in motion; stir up; excite to action. **2.** To excite the feelings of. **3.** To arouse from sleep.

a-moy'[1], 1 ə-moı'; 2 ä-móy', *n.* [P. I.] An odor; a smell: a Tagalog term.

A-moy'[2], *n.* **1.** An island in Fukien province, China. **2.** A treaty-port on this island.

A'moz, 1 ē'moz; 2 ā'móz, *n. Bib. Isa.* i, 1.

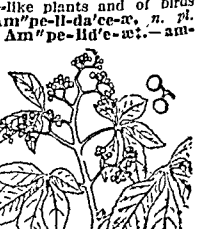
am'pac, 1 am'pak; 2 ăm'păc, *n.* [E. Ind.] A tall East-Indian tree (genus *Xanthoxylum*) yielding a fragrant resin.

am"pa-le'a, 1 ūm"pa-lē'ə; 2 ăm"pä-le'ä, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* The balsam-pear (*Momordica charantia*). **am"pa-li'at.**

am-pa'ro, 1 am-pā'ro; 2 ăm-pä'ro, *n.* (Sp.) *Mex. Law.* A preliminary certificate issued to the holder of a land-claim pending the issue of preemption papers.

am'pas-sy, 1 am'pə-sı; 2 ăm'pa-sy, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Amper-sand.

am'pe-li-, } 1 am'pı-lı-, am'pı-lo-; 2 ăm'pe-li-, ăm'pe-lo-.
am'pe-lo-, } From Greek *ampelos*, vine: combining forms used chiefly in names of vine-like plants and of birds supposed to haunt vines. — **Am"pe-li-da'ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as VITACEÆ. **Am"pe-lid'e-æ.** — **am-pel"i-da'ceous**, **am"pe-lid'e-ous**, *a.* — **Am-pel'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of passerine birds, variously limited, but always primarily including the waxwings. **Am'pe-lis**, *n.* (t. g.) — **am'pe-lid**, *n.* — **am'pe-loid**, *a.* **Am"pe-lis'ci-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of gammarideans with lower antennæ under the coniform head, and with very long flagellum and only simple eyes. — **am"pe-lis'cid**, *n.* — **am"pe-lis'coid**, *a.*


The Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

am'pe-lite, 1 am'pı-laıt; 2 ăm'pe-lit, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A friable black earth containing sulfur; used anciently to kill insects, as on vines. **2.** Cannel-coal. [< L. *ampelitis*, < Gr. *ampelitis*, < *ampelos*, vine.] — **am"pe-lit'ic**, *a.*

am"pe-log'ra-phist, *n.* The department of botany devoted to the description of the vine. — **am"pe-log'ra-phist**, *n.*

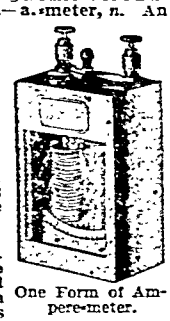
Am‴pe-lop'sis, 1 am‴pi-lep'sis; 2 ăm‴pe-lŏp'sis, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of plants of the vine family (*Vitaceæ*), sometimes united with the grape (*Vitis*), but having no disk at the base of the ovary, including the Virginia creeper (*A. quinquefolia*), with digitately 5- or 7-foliolate leaves, and the Japanese *A. tricuspidata* or *Veitchii*, becoming quite common in cultivation. See illus. on page 94. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus or of the allied genus *Parthenocissus*. See PARTHENOCISSUS.

am‴pe-lo-ther'a-py, *n. Med.* The grape cure.

am'per, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A blemish; tumor.

am-per'age, 1 am-pēr'ij; 2 ăm-pēr'ăġ, *n.* The strength of a current in amperes, or a current considered with reference to its strength in amperes; as, the *amperage* of the discharge was 10; an *amperage* of 8 passed through his body.

am-pere'[1], 1 am-pīr' or (*F.*) oñ'pēr'; 2 ăm-pēr' or (*F.*) ăñ'pēr', *n. Elec.* The practical unit of electric-current strength; such a current as would be given with an electromotive force of one volt through a wire having a resistance of one ohm. It is one-tenth of the C. G. S. unit of current-strength. See UNIT. [< *Ampère*, French electrician.] —**am-pere'-arc‴**, *n. Elec.* A conductor bent into the circle of an arc and used as a part of the ampere-balance in measuring current.—**a.-balance**, *n. Elec.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of an electric current by testing the attraction or repulsion of two currents that run parallel.—**a.-foot**, *n.* An ampere flowing through one foot of a conductor. A wire 20 feet long conducting a current of 6 amperes is said to have 120 ampere-feet.—**a.-meter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring in amperes the strength of an electric current; an ammeter.—**a.-second**, **a.-minute**, **a.-hour**, *n.* A quantity of electricity sufficient to furnish a current of an ampere for a second, minute, or hour: units of capacity, as of an electric-light service or storage-battery.—**a.-turn**, *n.* An ampere flowing through one turn of a coil, considered with reference to electromagnetic effect. An electromagnet with 1,000 convolutions and a current of 5 amperes would have 5,000 ampere-turns. **a.-winding**‡.—**a.-volt**, *n.* A watt; volt-ampere.



One Form of Ampere-meter.

Am‴père'[2], 1 ăñ'pār'; 2 ăñ'pēr', *n.* **1. André Marie** (1/22 1775–6/11 1836), a French mathematician and physicist. He made discoveries in electromagnetism. **2. Jean Jacques Antoine** (3/12 1800–3/22 1864), a French literary critic; son of André Marie.

Am-pe'ri-an, 1 am-pī'ri-ən; 2 ăm-pē'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the electrician Ampère or his theories. **Ampe're-an**‡.—**Amperian currents**, electric currents assumed in Ampère's theory to flow in closed circuits around the molecules of magnetic bodies. Magnetization, according to his view, does not create these currents, but simply brings them into parallelism. See under THEORY.

am‴pe-rom'e-ter, 1 am‴pi-rŏm'i-tər; 2 ăm‴pe-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An ampere-meter. See AMPERE[1].

am'per-sand, 1 am'per-sand; 2 ăm'per-sănd, *n.* The character &; and.

> Any odd shape folks understand
> To mean my Protean *Ampersand!* *Punch*, Apr. 17, 1869, p. 153.

[< AND + L. *per*, by, + *se*, itself, + AND.] **am'per-zand**‡; **am'pu-sand**‡; **am'pus-sy-sand**‡.

am'per-y, 1 am'pər-i; 2 ăm'pər-y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Of or pertaining to an amper; unhealthy; decaying.

Am‴pha-can'thi-dæ, 1 am‴fə-kan'thi-dī; 2 ăm‴fa-căn'thi-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Siganidæ*. **Am‴pha-can'thus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< AMPHI- + Gr. *akantha*, spine.]—**am‴pha-can'thid**, *n.*

am-phan'thi-um, 1 am-fan'thi-əm; 2 ăm-făn'thi-ŭm, *n. Bot.* Same as CLINANTHIUM.

Am‴pha-ret'i-dæ, 1 am‴fə-ret'i-dī; 2 ăm‴fa-rĕt'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of limivorous worms resembling *Serpulidæ*, with filiform or subulate gills in 3 or 4 pairs. **Am‴pha-re'te**, *n.* (t. g.) **Am‴pha-re'te-a**‡.—**am‴pha-re'tid**, *n.*—**am‴pha-re'toid**, *a.*

am-phar'ky-o-chrome, 1 am-fär'ki-o-krōm; 2 ăm-fär'ky-o-crōm, *n. Neurol.* A nerve-cell whose body has a pale network, the nodal points of which are connected with a deeply stainable secondary network.

am‴phe-clex'is, 1 am'fi-kleks'is; 2 ăm'fe-clĕks'is, *n.* Sexual selection by both male and female.

am'phi-, 1 am'fi-; 2 ăm'fi-. From Greek *amphi*, around: prefix used chiefly in zoological and botanical terms, with the general meaning on both or all sides; around; in turn; as, *amphi*bious, *amphi*bolous, *amphi*theater.

> Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Am-phi'a-lus, 1 am-fai'ə-ləs; 2 ăm-fī'a-lŭs, *n.* In Sidney's *Arcadia*, the son of Cecropia and nephew of Basilius, renowned for valor and devoted to Philoclea.

Am‴phi-a-ra'us, 1 am‴fi-ə-rē'əs; 2 ăm‴fi-a-rā'ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* An Argive ruler and hero, one of the Argonauts and a leader in the Calydonian boar-hunt and the expedition of the seven against Thebes. As a chthonian god he had a temple and an oracle in Bœotia.

Am‴phi-a-rei'on, 1 am‴fi-ə-rai'ən; 2 ăm‴fi-a-ri'ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* The oracle in the temple of Amphiaraus.

am‴phi-ar-thro'di-al, *a.* Having the characters of an amphiarthrosis.—**am‴phi-ar-thro'sis**, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A joint in which bony surfaces are united by intervening fibrous or fibrocartilaginous substance so as to permit of slight movement, as in the vertebræ. See SYNARTHROSIS and DIARTHROSIS, also illus. under JOINT. **2.** *Echin.* A loose suture in a crinoid calyx.—**am'phi-as‴ter**, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* That stage of cell-division in which the chromatic filaments assume a radiate appearance at each end of the nuclear spindle; also, the figure so formed. See illus. under KARYOKINESIS. **2.** *Spong.* A spicule with two whorls of spines connected by a vertical axis.

am-phib'a-lum, 1 am'fib'ə-ləm; 2 ăm'fib'a-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [LL.] A vestment worn by early Gallican ecclesiastics. **am-phib'a-lus**‡.

Am‴phib-del'li-dæ, 1 am‴fib-del'i-dī; 2 ăm‴fib-dĕl'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of digeneous trematode worms with no acetabula and with a posterior pouch. **Am‴phib-del'la**, *n.* (t. g.)—**am‴phib-del'lid**, *n.*—**am‴phib-del'loid**, *a.*

Am-phib'i-a, 1 am-fib'i-ə; 2 ăm-fĭb'i-a, *n. pl.* **1.** *Zool.* **Am-fib'i-a**[2], ‖ (1) A class of vertebrates whose young have gills and are fish-like, and which have a skull with two occipital condyles and a parasphenoid. It includes frog-like animals, salamanders, and many extinct forms. (2)† A class including reptiles, true amphibians, and some fishes. (3)† Pinniped mammals, as seals, etc. **2.** [a-] Amphibious animals generally. Compare BATRACHIA. [< Gr. *amphibios*, living a double life, < *amphi*, double, + *bios*, life.]—**am-phib'i-an**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the amphibia or the class *Amphibia*; amphibious. **2**†. Of double or doubtful nature. **am-phib'i-al**‡.—**am‴phi-bich'ni-tes**, *n. pl.* Fossil tracks of extinct amphibians or reptiles.—**am-phib'i-o-lite**, *n.* A fossil amphibian. **am-phib'i-o-lith**‡.—**Am-phib'i-ot'i-ca**, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of pseudoneuropters whose larvæ live in water, including May-flies, dragon-flies, etc.

am-phib'i-an, ‖ 1 am-fib'i-ən; 2 ăm-fĭb'i-an, *n.* One of **am-fib'i-an**[2], ‖ the amphibia or of the class *Amphibia*. **am'phibe**‡; **am-phib'i-on**‡; **am-phib'i-um**‡.

am-phib"l-ol'o-gy, 1 am-fib'i-ol'ə-ji; 2 ăm-fĭb'i-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of *Amphibia*; a treatise on *Amphibia*. See AMPHIBIA. [< Gr. *amphibios* (see AMPHIBIOUS) + -OLOGY.]—**am-phib"l-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*

am-phib'l-on, 1 am-fib'i-ən; 2 ăm-fĭb'i-ŏn, *n.* An air-plane constructed to rise from and alight on either land or water.

am-phib'i-ous, ‖ 1 am-fib'i-əs; 2 ăm-fĭb'i-ŭs, *a.* **1. am-fib'i-ous**[2], ‖ Living both on land and in water; suited to or comprising land and water.

> Amsterdam, Venice, or any *amphibious* city in Europe.
> IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. ii, p. 134. [G. P. P. 1860.]

2. Of a mixed nature; having two lives; connected with two ranks, classes, or the like.

> Our faulty elder poets sacrificed the passion and passionate flow of poetry . . . to an *amphibious* something, made up, half of image, and half of abstract meaning. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol. iii, p. 159. [E. 1855.]

[< Gr. *amphibios*; see AMPHIBIA.]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

am-phib'i-um, 1 am-fib'i-əm; 2 ăm-fĭb'i-ŭm, *n.* [-IA, *pl.*] **1.** An amphibian. **2.** A being capable of living in diverse elements, as the physical and moral.

am‴phi-blas'tic, 1 am'fi-blas'tik; 2 ăm'fi-blăs'tic, *a. Embryol.* Segmenting unequally: said of holoblastic ova.—**am‴phi-blas'tu-la**, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The blastula of an amphiblastic ovum.

am'phi-bole[1], 1 am'fi-bōl; 2 ăm'fi-bōl, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A white to gray, green, brown, black, or sometimes yellow, pink, or rose-red mineral, which is usually in part a calcium-magnesium metasilicate. Iron, manganese, sodium, potassium, and aluminum may also enter into the composition. It crystallizes in the monoclinic system, and the most important varieties are tremolite, actinolite, pargasite, and hornblende. Amphibole is found in many crystalline limestones, in granitic and schistose rocks, and sometimes in serpentine and in volcanic or igneous rocks. **2.** Any one of a number of closely related species, including the above-named, resembling each other in form but differing in system of crystallization, and having closely related optical properties and similar general chemical composition. The group contains also glaucophane, riebeckite, crocidolite, arfvedsonite, and æ nigmatite. [< LL. *amphibolus*, < Gr. *amphibolos*, doubtful, < *amphi*, around, + *ballō*, throw.]—**soda amphibole** (*Chem.*), a variety of amphibole of which sodium is an essential constituent.—**am‴phi-bo-lif'er-ous**, *a. Mineral.* Containing or yielding amphibole.—**am-phib'o-line**, *a. Mineral.* Consisting of or like amphibole.—**am-phib'o-lite**, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A rock consisting chiefly of amphibole. **2.** *Lithol.* A close-grained crystalline rock, consisting chiefly of green hornblende. **am-phib'o-lyte**‡.—**am-phib'o-loid**, *a. Mineral.* Containing or resembling amphibole.

am'phi-bole[2], *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A casting-net.

am‴phi-bo'li-a, 1 am'fi-bō'li-ə; 2 ăm'fi-bō'li-a, *n. Pathol.* That stage of a disease when fluctuating temperature renders favorable termination doubtful. [< L.; see AMPHIBOLY.] **am-phib'o-line**‡.

am‴phi-bol'ic[1], 1 am'fi-bol'ik; 2 ăm'fi-bŏl'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mineral amphibole. **am‴phi-bo-lit'ic**‡.

am‴phi-bol'ic[2], *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of amphiboly; ambiguous; equivocal. **2.** *Pathol.* Intermittent or variable, as in fevers at certain times. **3.** *Ornith.* Having the faculty of either forward or retrograde motion, as the outer toe of owls and ospreys.—**am‴phi-bol'i-cal**‡.—**am‴phi-bol'ism**, *n.* An ambiguity.

Am‴phi-bol'i-dæ, 1 am'fi-bol'i-dī; 2 ăm'fi-bŏl'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of thalassophilous gastropods with helliciform shell and operculum. **Amphib'o-la**, *n.* (t. g.) **Am‴phi-bo-lo'i-dæ**‡.—**am-phib'o-lid**, *n.*—**am-phib'o-loid**, *a.*

am-phib‴o-li-za'tion, 1 am-fib'ə-li-zē'shən; 2 ăm-fĭb'o-li-zā'shon, *n. Geol.* Metamorphic alteration of other material into amphibole.

am‴phi-bol'o-gy, 1 am'fi-bel'ə-ji; 2 ăm'fi-bŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -ġiz, *pl.*] **1.** *Logic.* A sentence which, altho the meaning of each separate word is plain, is ambiguous in construction.

> He hath nat well the goddes understond,
> For goddes speke in *amphibologies*.
> CHAUCER *Troilus and Creseide* bk. iv, st. 197.

2. The ambiguity resulting from such construction; amphiboly. [< LL. *amphibologia*, < Gr. *amphibolos*; see AMPHIBOLE[1] and -LOGY.]—**am‴phi-bo-log'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to amphibology; ambiguous; obscure.—**am‴phi-bo-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**am‴phi-bol'o-gism**, *n.* An ambiguous construction or phrase.

am-phib‴o-lo-sty'lous, 1 am-fib'ə-lo-stai'ləs; 2 ăm-fĭb'o-lo-stў'lŭs, *a. Bot.* Without an apparent style; as, *amphibolostylous* plants.

am-phib'o-lous, 1 am-fib'ə-ləs; 2 ăm-fĭb'o-lŭs, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Same as AMPHIBOLIC[2]. **2.** *Pathol.* Spreading on both sides.

am-phib'o-ly, 1 am-fib'ə-li; 2 ăm-fĭb'o-ly, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -liz; 2 -liş, *pl.*] **1.** An ambiguous construction of language; ambiguity; an amphibologism. **2.** *Logic.* Ambiguity of meaning, caused by uncertain grammatical construction or doubtful figure of speech, but not by the doubtful meaning of the words. Compare EQUIVOCATION. [< OF. *amphibolie*, < L. *amphibolia*, < Gr. *amphibolia*, < *amphibolos*; see AMPHIBOLE[1].]

am'phi-brach, ‖ 1 am'fi-brak; 2 ăm'fi-brăc, *n. Pros.* **am'fi-brach**[2], ‖ In classic use, a three-syllable foot consisting of a long syllable between two short ones (⏑—⏑); in English, a measure consisting of an accented syllable between two unaccented ones; as, *ré-trăct-ĕd*.

> One syllable long, with one short at each side,
> *Amphĭbrăch* | *chўs* hăstes with | ă stătelў | stride.
> COLERIDGE *Metrical Feet* st. 1.

[< L. *amphibrachys*, < Gr. *amphibrachys*, < *amphi*, on both sides, + *brachys*, short.] **am-phib'ra-chys**‡.—**am‴phi-brach'ic**, *a.*

Am-phib'ry-a, *n. pl. Bot.* The *Monocotyledones*.—**am-phib'ry-ous**, *a. Bot.* **1.** Growing by additions to all parts of the periphery. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Amphibrya*.—**Am‴phi-car-pæ'a**, *n. Bot.* A genus of slender twining herbs of the bean family, the hog-peanut.—**am‴phi-car'pous**, *a. Bot.* Having fruit of two kinds, either in form or in period of ripening. **am‴phi-car'pic**‡.—**am‴phi-cen'tric**, *a. Anat.* Having two centers: applied to those plexus of blood-vessels (*rete mirabilia*) that gather into a single vessel or center at each end: opposed to *monocentric*.—**Am‴phi-che-lyd'i-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder or superfamily of tortoises with mesoplastral bones and an intergular shield, and with the pelvis not ankylosed: including only the extinct *Pleurosternidæ*.—**am‴phi-che-lyd'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**am‴phi-chil'ral**, *a.* Having the right and left sides alike in figure and dimensions, as the front of a building. **am‴phi-chei'ral**‡.—**am‴phi-chro'ic**, *a.* Having two opposite actions on chemical-test colors. **am‴phi-cro-it'ic**‡.—**am‴phi-chro-mat'ic**, *a. Chem.* Amphichroic.—**Am‴phi-cœ'li-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct suborder of crocodilians with amphicœlous vertebræ.—**am‴phi-cœ'li-an**, *a.*—**am‴phi-cœ'lous**, *a. Zool.* Concave at both ends; biconcave, as the vertebræ of fishes and of certain extinct reptiles and birds.—**am'phi-comet**, *n.* A rough figured stone with small eminences, formerly used in divination.—**Am‴phi-con'dy-la**, *n. pl. Zool.* The mammals as a superclass of vertebrates.—**am‴phi-con-dyl'i-an**, *a.*—**am‴phi-cra'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* Headache affecting both sides.—**am‴phi-cre-at'i-nin**, *n. Chem.* A leucomain or weak alkaloid obtained in small quantity from the muscles or from muscular tissue. Compare CREATIN and CREATININ.—**Am‴phic-ten'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Pectinatellidæ*. **Am-phic'te-ne**, *n.* (t. g.) **Am-phic'te-ne'a**‡.—**am-phic'te-nid**, *n.*—**am-phic'te-noid**, *a.*

am-phic'ty-on, 1 am-fik'ti-ən; 2 ăm-fĭc'ty-ŏn, *n.* **1.** A delegate to an ancient Greek amphictyonic council.

> The members [of the amphictyony] bound themselves by an oath not to destroy any city of the *Amphictyons*, nor cut off their streams in war or peace. *Chambers's Encyc.* vol. i, p. 237. [L. '01.]

2. *pl.* An amphictyonic council or body of delegates, especially the Delphic. [< L. *amphictyones*, < Gr. *amphiktyones*, neighbors, < *amphi*, around, + *ktizō*, people.]

am-phic'ty-on'ic, 1 am-fik'ti-on'ik; 2 ăm-fĭc'ty-ŏn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to an amphictyony or its members or delegates; as, an *amphictyonic* city or council. *Amphictyonic* is sometimes applied humorously or ironically to any body of persons conferring together, especially about trivial matters. **am-phic'ty-o'ni-an**‡.

> The grand *Amphictyonic* council of the league was held at Boston. IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. v, ch. 3, p. 278. [G. P. P. 1860.]

—**amphictyonic league**, a confederacy, especially the very ancient one constituted for the protection of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and for other purposes. The council of this league met semiannually alternately at Delphi and Thermopylæ. Every "tribe" represented had two votes, but could send more than two delegates.

am-phic'ty-o-ny, 1 am-fik'ti-o-ni; 2 ăm-fĭc'ty-o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -niş, *pl.*] A league of ancient Greek peoples or cities for the enforcement of mutual obligations and the guardianship of common interests.

Am-phic'y-on, *n.* **1.** *Mam.* A genus typical of *Amphicyonidæ*. **2.** [a-] A fossil carnivore of this genus.—**Am-phic'y-on'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A Tertiary family of carnivores with doglike teeth and plantigrade 5-toed feet. **Am-phic'y-on'i-da**‡.—**am-phic'y-o-nid**, *n.*—**am-phic'y-o-noid**, *a.*—**am‴phi-cyr'tous**, *a.* Unequally convex on opposite sides; like the moon when gibbous. **am‴phi-cur'tous**‡.—**am‴phi-cyt'u-la**, *n. Embryol.* The parent-cell or cytula of an amphiblastic ovum.—**am'phid**, *n.* [Rare.] *Chem.* A salt consisting of an acid and a base, each containing an amphigen. **am'phide**‡.—**am‴phi-dep'u-la**, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Embryol.* A characteristic phase, in dipnoans and batrachians, of the metadepula stage.—**Am‴phi-des'mi-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Semelidæ*. **Am‴phi-des'ma**, *n.* (t. g.)—**am‴phi-des'mid**, *n.*—**am‴phi-det'ic**, *a.* That extends beyond and behind the beak, as the ligament of some bivalves.—**am‴phi-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**am‴phi-di'ar-thro'di-al**, *a.* Having the character of an amphidiarthrosis.—**am‴phi-di'ar-thro'sis**, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] [Rare.] *Anat.* An articulation that may be placed under two distinct classes, as the combined hinge- and gliding-joint of the lower jaw with the skull.—**am'phi-dise**, *n. Spong.* **1.** A spicule with toothed disks like cogged wheels at both ends, as in the fresh-water sponges (*Spongilla*). **2.** A sponge-spicule with recurved rays at both ends. See illus. under SPICULE. **am‴phi-dis'cus**‡; **am'phi-disk**‡.—**Am‴phi-dis-coph'o-ra**, *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe of lyssacine sponges with amphidises in the limiting membranes.—**am‴phi-dis-coph'o-ran**, *a.* & *n.*—**am‴phi-dro'mi-a**, *n. pl.* A festival at the naming of a child in ancient Athens, when the friends ran with it around the hearth. "This was on the fifth day after the birth." LID. & SCOTT *Lex.*—**am‴phi-drom'ic**, **am‴phi-drom'i-cal**, *a.*—**am‴phi-du'ra**, *n.* See AMPHITHURA.

Am‴phi-gæ'a, 1 am'fi-ji'ə; 2 ăm'fi-ġē'a, *n. Zoögeog.* The realm embracing the temperate part of South America: so named from the mixed or ambiguous character of its fauna. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *gaia*, *gē*, earth.]—**am‴phi-ge'an**, *a.* **1.** [A-] *Zoögeog.* Of or pertaining to Amphigæa. **2.** Extending around the globe in nearly the same latitude: specifically said of genera or species of plants. **Am‴phi-gæ'an**‡.

am'phi-gam, *n. Bot.* A lower cryptogam; a thallophyte.—**am-phig'a-mous**, *a.*—**am'phi-gas‴ter**, *n.* [-TERS or -TRI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* One of the small appressed scale-like leaves on the under side of the stems of certain scale-mosses.

> This . . . order Jungermanniaceæ with . . . the *amphigastres* smaller and adpressed to the under side. BENNETT AND MURRAY *Cryptogamic Botany* p. 160. [L. G. & CO. 1889.]

am‴phi-gas'tri-um‡.—**am‴phi-gas'tru-la**, *n. Embryol.* The gastrula of an amphiblastic ovum.

am'phi-gen, 1 am'fi-jen; 2 ăm'fi-ġĕn, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] *Chem.* An element, as oxygen or sulfur, that combines with metals to form either acids or bases. **2.** *Bot.* A thallophyte. [< AMPHI- + -GEN.] [as LEUCITE.

am'phi-gene, 1 am'fi-jin; 2 ăm'fi-ġēn, *n. Mineral.* Same

am‴phi-gen'e-sis, 1 am'fi-jen'i-sis; 2 ăm'fi-ġĕn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* Amphigony. [< AMPHI- + GENESIS.]

am‴phi-gen'ic, 1 am'fi-jen'ik; 2 ăm'fi-ġĕn'ic, *a. Petrog.* Having both organic and inorganic origin, as some deep-sea sedimentary rocks. **am‴pho-gen'ic**‡.

am-phig'e-nite, 1 am-fij'i-nait; 2 ăm-fĭġ'e-nit, *n. Petrol.* Basaltic lava containing amphigene or leucite; leucite tephrite: an old name. [< Gr. *amphigenēs*; see AMPHI-, GENE.]

am-phig'e-nous, 1 am-fij'i-nəs; 2 ăm-fĭġ'e-nŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Growing equally in every direction. (2) Growing on any part: said of certain parasitic fungi. **2.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of an amphigen. [< AMPHIGEN.] **am-phog'e-nous**‡.—**amphigenous reaction**, a reaction with both acid and alkaline characteristics.

Am‴phig-nath'o-don'ti-dæ, 1 am‴fig-nath'ə-don'ti-dī; 2 ăm‴fiġ-năth'o-dŏn'ti-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of arciferous amphibians with teeth in both jaws, South-American animals like tree-frogs. **Am‴phig-nath'o-don**, *n.* (t. g.)—**am‴phig-nath'o-don'tid**, *n.*—**am‴phig-nath'o-don'toid**, *a.*

am‴phi-go'ni-um, 1 am'fi-gō'ni-əm; 2 ăm'fi-ġō'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] Same as ARCHEGONIUM.

am-phig'o-nous, 1 am-fig'o-nus; 2 ăm-fĭg'o-nŭs, *a.* Transmitting the characteristics of both parents; of or pertaining to amphigony. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *gonos*, begetting offspring.] **am"phi-gon'ic‡.— am-phig'o-ny,** *n. Biol.* Reproduction by commerce of sexes. **am"phi-go'ni-a‡.**

am'phi-go-ry, 1 am'fi-gō-rı; 2 ăm'fi-gō-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A meaningless composition with a semblance of sense; a rigmarole; burlesque; nonsense-verses, etc. **am'phi-gou-ri‡** [F.].— **am"phi-gor'ic,** *a.*

A kind of overgrown *amphigouri*, a heterogeneous combination of events. *Quarterly Review* i, 50, 1809. [M.]

am"phi-lep'sis, *n.* The process of transmitting to children and their progeny the characteristics of both mother and father.— **Am"phi-lin'ı-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of tapeworms having an oval body, with a sucker at the anterior end, vesicular testes, and single ovary. **Am"phi-li'na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am-phil'ı-nid,** *n.*— **am-phil'ı-noid,** *a.* — **Am"phi-loch'ı-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of gammaridean amphipods with a deep, thick body, large side-plates, and biramous uropods. **Am-phil'o-chus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am-phil'o-chid,** *n.*— **am-phil'o-choid,** *a.*— **am-phil'o-gism,** *n.* A roundabout statement or expression. **am-phil'o-gy‡.**

am-phim'a-cer, 1 am-fim'ə-sər (*in quot.* am'fı-mē"sər); 2 ăm-fĭm'a-çer, *n. Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one short, the first and last long (— ⏑ —); as, *maple-tree:* the opposite of *amphibrach.*

First and last | being long, | middle short, | *Amphimacer*
Strikes his thun | dering hoofs | like a proud | high-bred Racer.
COLERIDGE *Metrical Feet* st. 1.

[< L. *amphimacrus*, < Gr. *amphimakros*, < *amphi*, on both sides, + *makros*, long.] **am'phi-mac‡.**

am"phi-mix'is, 1 am"fı-miks'ıs; 2 ăm"fi-mĭks'ĭs, *n. Biol.* **1.** The mingling of the germ-plasma or hereditary substance of two individuals. **2.** Interbreeding. [< AMPHI- + MIX[1].]

am"phi-mo-ner'u-la, *n. Embryol.* The monerula of an amphiblastic ovum.— **Am"phi-mor'phæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of desmognathous birds intermediate between the anserine birds and the storks, including the flamingos. — **am'phi-morph,** *n.*

am"phi-mor'phic, 1 am"fı-mōr'fık; 2 ăm"fi-môr'fĭc, *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Formed by a twofold process, as serpentine and its associated rocks according to the theory of their formation through the action of mineral-bearing thermal springs upon sedimentary argillaceous deposits, during deposition. **2.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Amphimorphæ.* [< AMPHI- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]

am"phi-mor'u-la, *n. Embryol.* The morula of an amphiblastic ovum.— **Am"phi-neu'ra,** *n. pl. Zool.* A group comprising *Neomenia* and *Chætoderma* considered as a phylum of worms.

Am"phi-ne'sian, 1 am"fı-nī'shən *or* -ʒən; 2 ăm"fi-nē'shan *or* -ʒhan, *n.* One of a racial division including Polynesians, Micronesians, and Indonesians. [< Gr. *amphi*, around, + *nēsos*, island.]

am"phi-neu'rous, *a.* Possessing a pair each of lateral and ventral nerve-cords, as representatives of the *Amphineura.* — **Am"phi-nom'ı-dæ,** *n. pl Helminth.* A family of rapacious sea-worms with arbuscular gills, and without spines or scales. **Am-phin'o-me,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am-phin'o-mid,** *n.*— **am-phin'o-moid,** *a.*— **am"phi-œ'cious,** *a.* Living in both salt and fresh water: said of fishes.

Am-phi'on[1], 1 am-fat'ən; 2 ăm-fī'on, *n. Myth.* A son of Jupiter and Antiope and brother of Zethus. By the music of his lyre he caused stones to move and form themselves into a wall around Thebes.— **Am"phi-on'ic,** *a.*

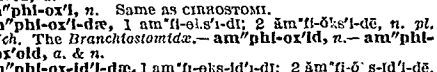
Am"phi-on'ı-dæ, 1 am"fı-en'ı-dı; 2 ăm"fi-ŏn'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of macrurans of uncertain relationships, resembling the zoea of phyllobranchiates, but having a sixth pair of pleopods. **Am-phi'on[2],** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Amphiōn*, Amphion.]—**am-phi'o-nid,** *n.*—**am-phi'o-noid,** *a.*

am"phi-ox'ı, *n.* Same as CIRROSTOMI.

Am"phi-ox'ı-dæ, 1 am"fı-eks'ı-dı; 2 ăm"fi-ŏks'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Branchiostomidæ.*— **am"phi-ox'id,** *n.*— **am"phi-ox'oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Am"phi-ox-id'ı-dæ, 1 am"fı-eks-id'ı-dı; 2 ăm"fi-ŏ̇ s-id'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* A family of leptocardians including lancelets without oral branchiform appendages. **Am"phi-ox'ı-des,** *n.* (t. g.)— **am"phi-ox'ı-did,** *a.* & *n.*

am"phi-ox'us, 1 am"fı-eks'us; 2 ăm"fi-ŏks'ŭs, *n. Ich.* **1.** A small fish-like vertebrate (genus *Branchiostoma*), about two inches long, having a body tapering at both ends. The skeleton is notochordal, and skull, brain,



Amphioxus (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*).

auditory, and renal organs are absent. It burrows in sand. **2.** [A-] A genus typical of *Amphioxidæ*; *Branchiostoma.* [< AMPHI- + Gr. *oxys*, sharp.]

Even between the grand Vertebrate and Invertebrate divisions there flits a ghostlike form—the *Amphioxus*, half Worm, half Fish. JAS. ORTON *Comparative Zoology* pt. ii, ch. 21. [N. 1880.]

Am-phip'e-ras'ı-dæ, 1 am-fip'ı-ras'ı-dı; 2 ăm-fip'e-răs'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of marine tenioglossate gastropods with the marginal teeth widely expanded and finely pectinated, and with an involute shell like a cowry or produced at the ends. **Am-phip'e-ras,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am-phip'e-rasid,** *n.*— **am-phip'e-ra-soid,** *a.*

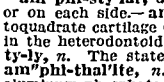
am"phi-pla'ty-an, *a.* Plane or flat at both ends, as certain vertebræ.— **Am"phip-neus'ta,** *n. pl. Herp.* The perennibranchiate amphibians.— **am'phip-neust,** *n.*— **am"phip-neus'tic,** *a.* **1.** Having the hind and fore pairs of stigmata open, as the tracheal system in larval bot-flies, etc. **2.** Possessing both gills and lungs, as certain amphibians.— **Am"phip-noi'dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of symbranchiate fishes with a pair of lung-like sacs behind the cranium, including the cuchia of India. **Am-phip'no-us,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am-phip'noid,** *n.*— **am-phip'no-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Am-phip'o-da, 1 am-fip'o-də; 2 ăm-fip'o-da, *n. pl. Crust.* An order of crustaceans having usually 7 pairs of legs, the anterior directed forward and downward and the posterior backward and upward, including numerous small marine forms, as the sand-fleas, and some fresh-water and terrestrial species. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *pous* (pod-), foot.]— **am'phi-pod,** *a.* & *n.*— **am-phip'o-dal,** *a.*— **am-phip'o-dan,** *a.*— **am'phi-pode,** *a.* & *n.*— **am"phi-pod'ı-form,** *a.* Resembling an amphipod or beach-flea; as, an *amphipodiform* insect.— **am-phip'o-dous,** *a.*

Am-phip'o-lis, 1 am-fip'o-lis; 2 ăm-fip'o-lĭs, *n. Bib. Acts* xvii, 1.

Am"phi-por'ı-dæ, 1 am'fı-por'ı-dı; 2 ăm'fi-pŏr'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of marine rhynchocœlous worms having the proboscis furnished with stylets. **Am-phip'o-rus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am-phip'o-rid,** *n.*— **am-phip'o-roid,** *a.*

am"phi-pro'style, *n. Arch.* A temple or other building of the classical period having at each end a columned portico, but with no columns at the sides. **am"phi-pro'stı-lar,** *a.*— **Am"phi-pyl'e-æ,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A division of phæodarian radiolarians with openings at opposite poles of the central capsule.— **am"phi-pyl'e-an,** *a.*— **am"phi-py-re'nin,** *n. Biol.* A substance closely allied to pyrenin, constituting the nuclear membrane of certain cell-nucleoli. — **Am"phi-rhi'na,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates with paired nostrils, embracing all except the marsipobranchii and leptocardians. **Am"phir-rhi'na‡.— am'phi-rhine,** *p.* porches with **am'phir-rhine,** *a.*— **am"phi-sar'ca,** *n.* columns. *Bot.* A hard-rinded fruit succulent within and woody without, as a calabash.— **Am"phi-sau'rı-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Anchisauridæ.* **Am"phi-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am"phi-sau'rid,** *n.*



Plan of an Amphiprostyle Temple.

a, *a*, antæ; *p*, *p*,

am"phis-bæ'na, 1 am'fis-bī'nə; 2 ăm"fĭs-bē'na, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A fabulous serpent having a head at each end of the body and moving in either direction. **2.** *Herp.* (1) [A-] A genus typical of *Amphisbænidæ.* (2) A snake-like lizard of this genus, having head and tail much alike. [L., < Gr. *amphisbaina*, < *amphis*, at both ends, + *bainō*. go.] — **am"phis-bæ'nic,** *a.* Having the character of an amphisbæna; moving in either direction. **am"phis-bæ'nous‡.— Am"phis-bæ'ni-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of amphisbænoidean lizards of snake-like form and without limbs.— **am"phis-bæ'nid,** *n.*— **am"phis-bæ'noid,** *a.*— **Am"phis-bæ-noi'de-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of lizards without a supratemporal suspensorium, with an orbitosphenoid, and with the supraoccipital gomphosis external. **Am"phis-bæ'ni-a‡; Am"phis-bæ-noi'dæ‡; Am"phis-bæ-noi'dæ-a‡.— am"phis-bæ'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **am"phis-bæ-noi'de-an,** *a.*

am-phis'cians, 1 am-fish'ənz; 2 ăm-fish'ans, *n. pl. Geog.* The inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall at one season to the north, at the other to the south. [< Gr. *amphiskioi*, pl. of *amphiskios*, throwing shadow both ways, < *amphi*, both, + *skia*, shadow.]

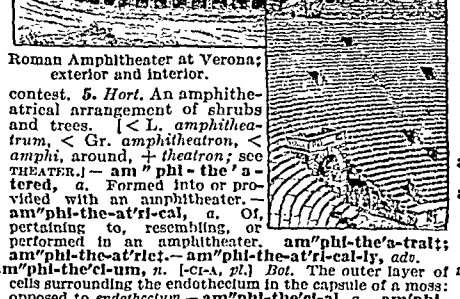
am-phis'ci-i, 1 am-fish'ı-ai; 2 ăm-fish'i-i, *n. pl.* Same as AMPHISCIANS.

Am"phi-sil'ı-dæ, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of marine hemibranchiate fishes with a very compressed body and with the tail bent downward and overarched by the dorsal fin. **Am-phis'ı-le,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am-phis'ı-lid,** *n.*— **am-phis'ı-loid,** *a.* & *n.*— **am"phis-me'la,** *n.* A two-edged knife used in surgery.— **am"phi-sper'mı-um,** *n. Bot.* A pericarp closely investing the seed and of the same form; an achenium.— **am"phi-sper'mous,** *a.*— **am'phi-spore,** *n. Bot.* A heterœcious, one-celled spore intermediate between a uredospore and a teleutospore known in a few species of rust-fungi (*Uredineæ*) and most common in *Puccinia pruni.* — **Am"phi-stom'ı-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of parasitic trematode worms having a sucker-like mouth at the anterior end and a ventral sucker at the posterior end. **Am-phis'to-mum,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am'phi-stome,** *n.*— **am-phis'to-mid,** *n.*— **am-phis'to-moid,** *a.*— **am-phis'to-mous,** *a. Zool.* Having a sucker-like mouth at each end of the body, as the *Amphistomidæ.*— **am"phi-sto-mat'ic,** *a.* — **am"phi-sty'lar,** *a. Arch.* With columns at each end or on each side.— **am"phi-sty'lic,** *a.* Having the palatoquadrate cartilage distinct from the rest of the skull, as in the heterodontoid and hexanchoid sharks.— **am-phis'ty-ly,** *n.* The state or condition of being amphistylic.— **am"phi-thal'ite,** *n. Mineral.* A milk-white hydrated aluminum phosphate, with magnesia and lime.

am"phi-the'a-ter,) 1 am'fı-thī'ə-tər; 2 ăm'fi-thē'a-ter, **am"phi-the'a-tre,**) *n.* **1.** *Rom. Archeol.* An edifice of **am"fi-the'a-ter‡,**) elliptical shape, constructed about a central open space or arena, encircled by tiers of seats rising behind and above one another: devoted to combats of gladiators and wild beasts, and other kindred spectacles. The Colosseum, dedicated by Titus A. D. 80, was an *amphitheater* holding 87,000 persons. See COLOSSEUM; GLADIATOR; NAUMACHY. **2.** Any structure or arrangement of amphitheatrical form, as a natural area or theater having slopes or tiers of seats entirely surrounding a central space.

A landscape which swept the whole *amphitheatre* of the mountains. GEO. CROLY *Salathiel* p. 26. [T. R. F.]

3. The upper gallery of a theater; in England, the front tiers of seats of such gallery, usually separated from the rest by a partition. **4.** An arena, or any place of public



Roman Amphitheater at Verona; exterior and interior.

contest. **5.** *Hort.* An amphitheatrical arrangement of shrubs and trees. [< L. *amphitheatrum*, < Gr. *amphitheatron*, < *amphi*, around, + *theatron*; see THEATER.] — **am" phi - the' a - tered,** *a.* Formed into or provided with an amphitheater.— **am"phi-the-at'ri-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or performed in an amphitheater. **am"phi-the'a-tral‡; am"phi-the-at'rıc‡.— am"phi-the-at'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

am"phi-the'ci-um, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The outer layer of cells surrounding the endothecium in the capsule of a moss: opposed to *endothecium.*— **am"phi-the'ci-al,** *a.*— **am'phi-thect,** *a. Biol.* Having an irregular polygonal base, as the pyramids in *Heterostaura.*— **Am"phi-the-ri'ı-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A Jurassic family of small mammals with 5 pairs of premolars and 6 of molars. **Am"phi-the'ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am'phi-there,** *n.*— **am"phi-the'ri-id,** *n.*— **am"phi-the'ri-oid,** *a.* & *n.*— **am"phi-thu'ra,** *n.* A curtain in Greek and Russian churches that hangs before the iconostasis. **am-phith'y-ra‡.— am-phit'o-ky,** *n.* The production of both sexual forms in parthenogenesis.— **am-phit'o-kal, am-phit'o-kous,** *a.*— **am'phi-tri"æne,** *n. Spong.* A spicule with three rays projecting from each end; a double triæne. See SPICULE.— **am"phi-tri-æ'nic,** *a.*

Am"phi-tri'te, 1 am'fı-trai'tı; 2 ăm"fi-tri'te, *n.* **1.** [Gr.] *Myth.* The wife of Poseidon, or Neptune; hence, the sea.

As if his weary chariot sought the bowers
Of *Amphitrite*. THOMSON *Seasons, Summer* l. 1,626.

2. A genus of marine, tube-forming polychætous annelids, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

am-phit'ro-cha, *n.* [-CHÆ, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A polychætous larva with dorsal and ventral rings of cilia.— **am-phit'ro-chal,** *a.*— **am-phit'ro-pous,** *a. Bot.* Fixed by the middle and having the axis parallel with the placenta; half anatropous; heterotropous: said of an ovule with the hilum intermediate between the micropyle and chalaza. **am-phit'ro-pal‡.**

am-phit'ry-on, 1 am-fit'rı-ən; 2 ăm-fĭt'ry-ŏn, *n.* **1.** A host at dinner; an entertainer after the fashion of the hero in Molière's play *Amphitryon.*

Mr. Ely[1]s] . . . virtues as an *Amphitryon* had probably contributed . . . to the selection of his house as a clerical rendezvous.
GEORGE ELIOT *Amos Barton* ch. 6, p. 50. [w. & co. 1884.]

2. [A-] *Myth.* The husband of Alcmena and foster-father of Hercules. [< *Amphitryon* (def. 1), < L. *Amphitryon*, < Gr. *Amphitryōn* (def. 2).]

1 2

am'phi-type, 1 am'fı-taip; 2 ăm'fi-tīp, *n. Phot.* **1.** A picture that is positive or negative according to the manner in which it is viewed, or one susceptible of change from a negative to a positive. **2.** A process by which such a picture is made. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *typos*, type.]

am'phi-ty"py, 1 am'fı-tai'pı; 2 ăm'fi-tī'py, *n.* A condition in which both types are shown: said of a comparison of sexual characters.

Am"phi-u'ma, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Amphiumidæ.* **2.** [a-] A salamander of this genus.— **Am"phi-u'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of salamandroid amphibians with persistent gills and without eyelids, including the Congo-snake of the southern United States. — **am"phi-u'mid,** *n.*— **am"phi-u'moid,** *a.*— **Am"phi-u'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of brittle-stars with rugged scaly disks and spinous ray-plates. **Am-phi-u'ra,** *n.* (t. g.)— **am"phi-u'rid,** *n.*— **am"phi-u'roid,** *a.*— **am-phiv'o-rous,** *a.* Feeding upon both animal and vegetable substances.— **Am"phi-zo'ı-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of adephagous beetles with a reduced antecoxal piece to the metasternum and indistinct suture. **Am"phi-zo'a,** *n.* (t. g.) — **am"phi-zo'id,** *a.* & *n.*

Amphoræ.
1, 2. Amphoræ of Cnidus. 3. Panathenaic Amphora.

am'pho-darch, 1 am'fo-dārk; 2 am'fo-därc, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A ruler over a quarter of a city. [< Gr. *amphodon*, a quarter, district.]

am-phod'e-lite, 1 am-fod'ı-lait; 2 ăm-fŏd'e-lit, *n. Mineral.* A variety of anorthite found in Finland and Sweden. [< AMPHI- + Gr. *odelos*, = *obelos*, a spit.]

am"pho-di-plo'pi-a, 1 am'fo-dı-plō'pı-ə; 2 ăm'fo-di-plō'pi-a, *n. Pathol.* Double vision affecting both eyes. [< Gr. *amphō*, both, + DIPLOPIA.]

am"pho-gen'ic, *a.* Same as AMPHIGENIC.

am-phog'e-nous, *a.* Same as AMPHIGENOUS.

Am-pho-mœ'a, 1 am'fo-mī'ə; 2 ăm'fo-mē'a, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Amphineura.* [< Gr. *amphō*, both, + *homoios*, like.]

am"pho-pep'tone, 1 am'fo-pep'tōn; 2 ăm'fo-pĕp'tōn, *n.* A mixture of antipeptone and hemipeptone, produced in digestion. [< Gr. *amphō*, both, + PEPTONE.]

am'pho-phil, 1 am'fo-fil; 2 ăm'fo-fĭl, *a.* Designating the existence of granules, colored by both basic and acid stains, in some leucocytes.

am"pho-phil'ic, 1 am'fo-fil'ık; 2 ăm'fo-fĭl'ic, *a. Physiol.* Capable of being impregnated with basic and acid dyes: said of cells. [< Gr. *amphō*, both, + *phileō*, love.] **am-phop'hi-lous‡.**

am'phor, 1 am'fər; 2 ăm'fŏr, *n. Bot.* A pitcher; especially, the basal part of a pyxis.

am'pho-ra, 1 am'fo-rə; 2 ăm'fo-ra, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -rī; 2 -rē, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A tall two-handled earthenware jar with slender neck and typically with the base pointed for insertion in a stand or in the earth: used to hold wine, oil, etc.

The vessel most commonly used by the Romans for keeping their wine was the *amphora*, called also quadrantal.
N. W. FISKE *Manual Class. Lit.* pt. iv, p. 632. [r. w. a. 1839.]

2. An ancient Roman liquid measure of about 6.8 gallons, or a Greek measure of about 10.2 gallons. **3.** *Bot.* An amphor. [L., < Gr. *amphoreus*, contr. of *amphiphoreus*, < *amphi*, around, + *pherō*, bear.] **am'phoret.— Bacchic or Dionysiac amphora,** an amphora decorated with Bacchic mythical and festive scenes.— **Panathenaic a.,** a painted vase for olive-oil, shaped like the ordinary amphora, having a figure of Athena on one side: awarded as a prize to a victor in the Panathenaic games.

am'pho-ral, 1 am'fo-rəl; 2 ăm'fo-ral, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an amphora.

am-phor'ic, 1 am-for'ık; 2 ăm-fŏr'ic, *a.* **1.** Having a sound like that produced by blowing across or into the mouth of an amphora, a bottle, or the like; hence, produced by or indicating an empty cavity; as, *amphoric* respiration or cough. **2.** Amphoral. **am'pho-roust.**

am"pho-ric'ı-ty, 1 am'fo-rıs'ı-tı; 2 ăm'fo-rĭc'ĭ-ty, *n.* The condition of being amphoric, or of giving an amphoric sound on auscultation.

am"pho-ril'o-quy, 1 am'fo-ril'o-kwı; 2 ăm'fo-rĭl'o-kwi, *n. Pathol.* An amphoric sound produced when speaking: indicative of cavities in the lungs resulting usually from tuberculous disease. [< AMPHORIC + L. *loquor*, speak.]

am"pho-roph'o-ny, 1 am'fo-rof'o-nı; 2 ăm'fo-rŏf'o-ny, *n. Pathol.* The abnormal amphoric sound of the voice, or of the chest in auscultation which indicates lung-cavities. [< AMPHORA + Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] **am"pho-ro-spho'ni-a‡.**

am"pho-ter'ic, 1 am'fo-ter'ık; 2 ăm'fo-tĕr'ic, *a.* Partaking of the nature of both; exhibiting both acid and alkaline characteristics; as, an *amphoteric* reaction. Compare AMPHIGENOUS; AMPHICHROIC. [< Gr. *amphoteros*, compar. of *amphō*, both.] **am-phot'er-oust.**

am-pho'tis, 1 am-fō'tĭs; 2 ăm-fō'tĭs, *n.* [-TIDES, 1 -tą'dīz; 2 -tĭ'dēz, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A protective covering for the ears, sometimes worn by boxers.

Am-phry'sian, 1 am-frĭz'ən; 2 ăm-frĭz'hən, *a.* Of or pertaining to the river Amphrysus in Thessaly: applied to Apollo because he tended Admetus's cattle near that river.

Am-pin', 1 am-pĭn'; 2 ăm-pĭn', *n.* A treaty port of Tainan city, S. W. Taiwan (Formosa). **An-ping'‡.**

am'ple, } 1 am'pl; 2 ăm'pl, *a.* **1.** Of great dimensions
am'plF, } or capacity; large; extensive; spacious; capacious; as, an *ample* house.

Let old Arcadia boast her *ample* plain.
POPE *Windsor Forest* l. 159.

2. Large in amount or degree; complete; free; full; as, *ample* strength; the *amplest* liberty; *ample* justice.

No white men could have made more *ample* apologies than did the Kickapoos. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, p. 332. [G. P. P. 1863.]

3. Fully sufficient to meet all needs or requirements; abundant; liberal; as, *ample* provision; an *ample* supply. [F., < L. *amplus,* large, prob. < *am-,* for *ambi-,* around + *-plus,* full; cp. *plenus,* full.] — **am'pl(e-ness**F, *n.*

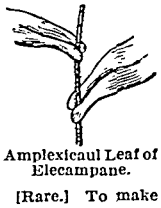
Syn.: abundant, affluent, bountiful, complete, copious, enough, full, liberal, plenteous, plentiful, sufficient. That is *enough* which just meets a given demand; that is *ample* which gives a safe, but not a large, margin beyond; that is *abundant, affluent, bountiful, liberal, plentiful,* which is largely in excess of manifest need. *Plentiful* is used of supplies, as of food, water, etc.; as, "a *plentiful* rain," *Ps.* lxviii. 9. We may also say a *copious* rain; but *copious* can be applied to thought, language, etc., where *plentiful* can not well be used. *Affluent* and *liberal* both apply to riches, resources; *liberal,* with especial reference to giving or expending. (Compare synonyms for AFFLUENCE.) *Affluent* may be used of thought, feeling, etc. Neither *affluent, copious,* nor *plentiful* can be used of time or space; a field is called *plentiful,* not with reference to its extent, but to its productiveness. *Complete* expresses not excess or overplus, and yet not mere sufficiency, but harmony, proportion, fitness to a design or ideal. *Ample* and *abundant* may be applied to any subject. We have time *enough* means that we can reach our destination without haste, but also without delay; if we have *ample* time, we may move leisurely, and note what is by the way; if we have *abundant* time, we may pause to converse with a friend, to view the scenery, or to rest when weary. See ABUNDANT; ENOUGH; LARGE.— Ant.: deficient, inadequate, insufficient, mean, miserly, narrow, niggardly, poor, scant, scanty, small, stingy.— Prep.: ample *in* dimensions, *for* the purpose.

am-plec'tant, 1 am-plek'tant; 2 ăm-plĕc'tant, *a. Bot.* Twining about; embracing. [< L. *amplectent(-t)s,* ppr. of *amplector,* < *ambi-,* around, + *plecto,* twine.]

Am"ple-puis', 1 aṅ"plə-pwĭ'; 2 aṅ"plə-pwĭ', *n.* A town in Rhône department, France.

am-plex'i-cau'date, 1 am-plĕks"ĭ-kō'dēt; 2 ăm-plĕks"ĭ-kā'dāt, *a.* Having the tail connected with the hind legs by a membrane, as the vespertilionine bats. [< L. *amplexus* (see AMPLEXICAUL) + *cauda,* tail.]

am-plex'i-caul, 1 am-plĕks'ĭ-kōl; 2 ăm-plĕks'ĭ-cąl, *a. Bot.* Clasping a stem, as the base of some leaves. [< L. *amplexus,* pp. of *amplector* (see AMPLECTANT), + *caulis,* stem.] **am-plex"i-cau'line‡.**


Amplexicaul Leaf of Elecampane.

am-plex"i-fo'li-ate, 1 am-plĕks"ĭ-fō'lĭ-ēt; 2 ăm-plĕks"ĭ-fō'lĭ-āt, *a. Bot.* Having amplexicaul leaves. [< L. *amplexus,* pp. of *amplector* (see AMPLECTANT), + *folium,* leaf.]

Am'pli-as, 1 am'plĭ-as; 2 ăm'plĭ-ăs, *n. Bib. Rom.* xvi, 8.

am'pli-ate, 1 am'plĭ-ēt; 2 ăm'plĭ-āt, *vt.* [Rare.] To make larger or more ample; amplify.

am'pli-ate, *a.* **1.** Enlarged; dilated; in logic, enlarged by ampliation. **2.** Projecting at the outer edge, as the wings of certain insects. [< L. *ampliatus,* pp. of *amplio,* increase, < *amplus;* see AMPLE.]

am"pli-a'tion, 1 am"plĭ-ē'shən; 2 ăm"plĭ-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Civ. Law.* The postponement of a cause for further consideration before decision; a holding under advisement. **am"pli-a'ti-o‡. 2.** *Logic.* The enlargement of the scope of a predicate by some qualifying word, as a verbal auxiliary. **3.** *Pathol.* Any abnormal distention of a natural cavity of the body, or dilatation of a natural channel; as, *ampliation* of the chest; *ampliation* of the soft parts of the pelvis in parturition. **4.** *Biol.* The increase in a definite and previously limited growth, or in the number of parts of an organism. **5.** [Rare.] Amplification; enlargement; extension. [< L. *ampliatio(n-),* < *amplus;* see AMPLE.]

am'pli-a-tiv(eS, 1 am'plĭ-ē-tĭv; 2 ăm'plĭ-ā-tiv, *a.* Tending to or of the nature of ampliation, in any sense.— **ampliative judgment,** a synthetic judgment, that is, one in which the predicate is not contained in the definition of the subject, and which no analysis could have discerned in it, as "man is a sinner." [(Douai).

Am"pli-a'tus, 1 am"plĭ-ē'tus; 2 ăm"plĭ-ā'tŭs, *n. Bib.*

amplif., *abbr.* Amplificative.

am"pli-fi-ca'tion, 1 am"plĭ-fĭ-kē'shən; 2 ăm"plĭ-fĭ-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of amplifying; elaboration, especially in rhetoric and logic. **2.** That which amplifies; something added, as to a statement. **3.** *Micros.* Enlargement of the visual area. Syn.: see INCREASE. Compare AMPLIFY.— **am'pli-fi-ca"tiv(e**S, *a.* Amplifying, or tending to amplify. **am'pli-fi-ca"to-ry‡.— am'pli-fi-ca"tor,** *n.* One who or that which amplifies.

am'pli-fi"er, 1 am'plĭ-fai"ər; 2 ăm'plĭ-fī"er, *n.* **1.** An amplificator. **2.** One who exaggerates. **3.** An intermediate lens in a compound microscope for enlarging the field of vision.

am'pli-fy, 1 am'plĭ-fai; 2 ăm'plĭ-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enlarge or increase in scope, significance, or importance; expand in statement or treatment; make more explicit; add to; as, to *amplify* a story.

To attempt by a mere logical knowledge to *amplify* a science, is an absurdity. HAMILTON *Logic* p. 32. [G. & L. 1860.]

2. To make larger or more ample, as in extent, bulk, etc.

II. *i.* To add something to what has been said or written; dilate by way of expansion or fuller treatment; expatiate; as, "the speaker proceeded to *amplify.*" [< F. *amplifier,* < L. *amplifico,* < *amplus* (see AMPLE) + *facio,* make.] **am'pli-fi-cate‡.**

Syn.: augment, develop, dilate, enlarge, expand, expatiate, extend, increase, unfold, widen. *Amplify* is now rarely used in the sense of *augment,* really to add substance, material, etc.; it is now almost wholly applied to discourse or writing. The chief difficulty of very young writers is to *amplify,* to get beyond the bare curt statement by *developing, expanding, unfolding* the thought. The chief difficulty of those who have more material and experience is to condense sufficiently. So in the early days of our literature *amplify* was used in the favorable sense; but at present this word and most kindred words are coming to share the derogatory meaning that has long attached to *expatiate.* We may *develop* a thought, *expand* an illustration, *extend* a discussion, *expatiate* on a hobby, *dilate* on something joyous or sad, *enlarge* a volume, *unfold* a scheme, *widen* the range of treatment.— Ant.: abbreviate, abridge, amputate, condense, curtail, cut down, epitomize, reduce, summarize, sum up.— Prep.: to amplify *on* or *upon;* amplified *by* illustrations.

am'pli-tude, 1 am'plĭ-tiūd; 2 ăm'plĭ-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being ample; greatness of extent; largeness; scope, reach, breadth, etc., as of mind or thought; fulness; as, *amplitude* of form; *amplitude* of expression.

The *amplitude* of his comprehension is the source of his felicity of expression. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Daniel Webster* in vol. i, p. 201. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

2. *Math.* (1) The absolute value or modulus of an imaginary quantity. (2) The limit of integration of an elliptic integral that is expressed in trigonometrical form. **3.** *Astron.* Angular distance on the horizon from the east or west point; the arc of the horizon between the true east and west and the center of the sun, moon, or any star at its rising or setting. The difference between true and astronomical amplitude lies in the fact that reckoning from east to west it varies with the variations of the compass and is therefore called magnetic amplitude. **4.** *Mil.* The range of a shot, or the horizontal right line measuring the distance over which it has passed. F. *Mil. Encyc.* **5.** *Physics.* The extent of the swing of a vibrating body on each side of the mean position. **6.** *Meteor.* The extent of the variation of a meteorological element in a given time, as a day or a year; also called *range.* The *periodic amplitude* is the amplitude of a curve representing the mean march of the element for the period in question; the *non-periodic amplitude* is the difference between the mean of the maxima and the mean of the minima, or between the absolute maximum and the absolute minimum. [< L. *amplitudo,* < *amplus;* see AMPLE.]— **am'pli-tude-com"pass,** *n.* An azimuth-compass having its zeros at the east and west instead of at the north and south, so as to facilitate reading angles of amplitude.— **magnetic a.,** the amplitude of a star (see def. 3) as shown by a compass-needle: differing from the true amplitude by the amount of the magnetic declination.

am'ply, 1 am'plĭ; 2 ăm'ply, *adv.* In an ample manner; so as to be ample; liberally; sufficiently; abundantly.

He passed several years in this pleasing amusement, and saw his care *amply* recompensed. JOHNSON *Rambler* Oct. 5, 1751.

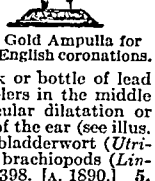
am-pongue', 1 am-poŋ'; 2 ăm-pŏng', *n.* [Madagascar.] The woolly lemur or avahis: native name.

am-poule', 1 am-pūl'; 2 ăm-pul', *n.* [F.] A vial containing one dose of a hypodermic solution. [Bedfordshire.

Ampt'hill, 1 ampt'hĭl; 2 ămpt'hĭl, *n.* A market-town in

Am"pu-lle'i-dæ, 1 am"plu-lĭs'ĭ-dĭ; 2 ăm"pū-lĭ('ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of fossorial hymenopters having the prothorax contracted behind, the fore wings with two complete submarginal cells, and prothorax narrow. **Am'pulex,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *am-,* for *ambi-* (intens.), + *pulex,* flea.]— **am'pu-li-cid,** *a.* & *n.*— **am'pu-li-coid,** *a.*

am-pul'la, 1 am-pul'ə; 2 ăm-pŭl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Eccl.* (1) A flask for holding the consecrated oil used in confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction; specif., that used in England at the consecration of kings. (2) The cruet used for the wine or water at mass. **am'u-la‡. 2.** *Rom. Archeol.* A bottle or vase with a slender neck and flattened mouth, used in the toilet to hold perfumes and oils for anointing the body after bathing or athletic exercises, and also for carrying wine. **3.** A small flask or bottle of lead or glass carried by pilgrims or travelers in the middle ages. **4.** *Biol.* A flask-like or saccular dilatation or vesicle, as in the semicircular canals of the ear (see illus. under LABYRINTH), on the leaves of bladderwort (*Utricularia*), in the pallial lobes of some brachiopods (*Lingula*), etc. HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* p. 398. [A. 1890.] **5.** An enlargement of a lactiferous duct in the mammary glands. **6.** A depression, developed in order to receive gonophores, in the cœnenchyma of hydrocorallines. **am'pul(e.— am"pul-la'ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an ampulla; bladder-shaped; inflated.— **ampullaceous sac** (*Spong.*), a flagellate chamber.— **Am"pul-la-ri'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of fresh-water tænioglossate gastropods of warm climates, with the gills supplemented by a lung: including the apple-shells. **Am"pul-la'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) **Am"pul-la"ri-a'ce-a‡.— am"pul-la'ri-id,** *n.*— **am"pul-la'ri-oid,** *a.*— **am'pul-la-ry,** *a.* Having, or having the form or character of, an ampulla. **am-pul'lar‡.**— **am'pul'late,** *a.* **1.** Provided with an ampulla. **2.** Ampullary. **am-pul'lat-ed‡.— am-pul'li-form,** *a.* Having the form of an ampulla; bladder-shaped; flask-shaped. **am-pul'læ-form‡.— am-pul'ling-cloth",** *n. Eccl.* A towel formerly used to wipe away the oil with which the sick were anointed. Tufts of cotton are now substituted. **— am"pul-lin'u-la,** *n. Spong.* An advanced stage in the development of the embryo of one of the *Carnospongiæ.* **— am"pul-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of an ampulla, especially the ampulla of the vas deferens.— **am-pul'lu-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Anat.* The minute lymph-cavity found near the end of an intestinal villus.


Gold Ampulla for English coronations.

am"pul-los'i-ty, 1 am"pu-los'ĭ-tĭ; 2 ăm"pū-lŏs'ĭ-ty, *n.* Inflated rhetoric; bombast. [< It. *ampollosità,* < LL. *ampullosus,* turgid, < L. *ampulla,* flask.] **am"pol-los'i-ty‡.**

am'pu-tate, 1 am'piu-tēt; 2 ăm'pū-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] **1.** To remove by cutting, as a limb or some considerable and salient portion of the body; cut off the whole or a part of. **2†.** To prune. [< L. *amputo* (pp. *amputatus*), < *ambi-,* around, + *puto,* trim, < *putus,* clean.] — **am'pu-ta"tor,** *n.*

am"pu-ta'tion, 1 am"piu-tē'shən; 2 ăm"pū-tā'shon, *n.* The act, operation, or process of amputating.

'Twas he [Love] . . . Made those that represent the nation
Submit, and suffer *amputation.* BUTLER *Hudibras* ii, 1, l. 364.

— Gritti's amputation, the severing of a leg just above the knee-joint, the patella being bent under the cut end of the femur, and deprived of cartilage to facilitate union with the same.— **intermediary a.** (*Surg.*), an amputation taking place after recovery from shock, but before suppuration begins.— **primary a.** (*Surg.*), an amputation performed before inflammation sets in, as in the case of an injury sustained.— **secondary a. 1.** An amputation performed after suppuration has commenced. **2.** A reamputation, the first having failed.— **am"pu-ta'tion-al,** *a.*

Am-pyc'l-dæ, 1 am-pĭs'ĭ-dĭ; 2 ăm-pŷç'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* The *Trinucleidæ.* **Am'pyx',** *n.* (t. g.)

am'pyx', 1 am'piks; 2 ăm'pŷks, *n.* [AM'PY-CES, 1 am'pĭ-sīz; 2 ăm'pŷ-çēz, or AM'PYX-ES, 1 am'piks-ez; 2 ăm'pŷks-ĕs, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A woman's head-band, usually made of or ornamented with metal. **2.** A head-band or frontlet for horses. [< Gr. *ampyx,* a fillet.]

am'ra, 1 am'rə; 2 ăm'ra, *n.* [Hind.] A gum obtained from the *Spondias mangifera,* a variety of mango-tree.

Am'ram, 1 am'ram; 2 ăm'răm, *n. Bib. Ex.* vi, 20.

Am'ram-ites, 1 am'rəm-aits; 2 ăm'ram-ĭts, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* iii, 27.

Am"ra-o'tĭ, 1 ūm"rə-ō'tĭ; 2 ăm"rā-ō'tĭ, *n.* **1.** A district in Central Provinces and Berar province, British India; 2,759 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Am"ra-wut'tĭ‡.**

Am'ra-phel, 1 am'rə-fel *or* am-rē'fel; 2 ăm'ra-fĕl *or* ăm-rā'fĕl, *n. Bib. Gen.* xiv, 1.

Am-re'lĭ, 1 am-rĭ'lĭ; 2 ăm-rĕ'lĭ, *n.* **1.** A district in Kathiawar province, India. **2.** A fortified town in the dominions of the Gaikwar of Baroda, Kathiawar peninsula, India.

Am'rĭ, 1 am'rai; 2 ăm'rĭ, *n.* In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel,* a sobriquet for Sir Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor.

am-rĭ'ta, 1 am-rĭ'tə; 2 ăm-rĭ'ta, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** *Hind. Myth.* The ambrosia of immortality, sometimes represented as the fruit of a tree or the cream of the ocean churned by the gods.

From the divine *Amrita* tree,
That blesses heaven's inhabitants
With fruits of immortality.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem* st. 11.

2. The rose-apple (*Caryophyllus jambos*). **am-ree'ta‡.** — **am-rĭ'ta,** *a.* Immortal; ambrosial.

Am-rit'sar, 1 um-rit'sər; 2 ŭm-rit'sar, *n.* **1.** A district in Lahore division, Punjab, British India; 1,601 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, the "holy place" of the Sikhs, with a sacred temple and a fortress built by Runjeet-Singh.

Am-ro'ha, 1 am-rō'hə; 2 ăm-rō'ha, *n.* A town in Rohilkhand division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India.

Am'ru, 1 ūm'rū; 2 ăm'rų, **Ibn Aass** (died 664). An Arab general; conquered Egypt, 538–641; follower of Mohammed. [headed jinnee dwelling in Amenti.

Am'set, 1 ūm'set; 2 ăm'sĕt, *n. Egypt. Myth.* A man-

am-shas'pand, 1 am-shas'pand; 2 ăm-shăs'pănd, *n.* [Zend.] In the Zoroastrian religion, one of the good and luminous spirits who were the protectors of the world: opposed to *dæva.*

In the train of [Ahura-mazda] . . . are six other spiritual beings. . . . The common name *'amshaspand'* . . . is equally applied to all these seven intelligences.
C. HARDWICK *Christ and Other Masters* p. 534. [MACM. 1874.]

Amst., *abbr.* Amsterdam. [NIUWER AMSTEL.

Am'stel-veen', 1 ūm'stel-vēn'; 2 ăm'stĕl-vĕn', *n.* See

Am'ster-dam, 1 am'stər-dam; 2 ăm'ster-dăm, *n.* **1.** A commercial seaport and constitutional capital of the Netherlands. **2.** A city in Montgomery county, N. Y.

Am'ster-dam Is'lands. Same as TONGATABU.

Am-svart'ner, 1 am-swūrt'nər; 2 ăm-swärt'ner, *n. Norse Myth.* The sea surrounding the island where Fenrir was chained.

amt, 1 ūmt; 2 ămt, *n.* [ÄMT'ER, 1 emt'ər; 2 ĕmt'er, *pl.*] [Scan.] A territorial division of Denmark and Norway, being in the latter one of the 18 administrative divisions and in the former a subdivision of a province.— **amt'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] The chief magistrate or governor of an amt.

amt., *abbr.* Amount.

a-muck', 1 ə-muk'; 2 a-mŭk'. **I.** *a.* Possessed with murderous frenzy. **II.** *adv.* In a violent or frenzied manner: used as in the phrase below. *Amuck* formerly was sometimes written as two words, being regarded as noun and article. [< Malay *amog,* "engaging furiously in battle"] **a-mack'‡; a-mock'‡; a-mok'‡.— to run amuck,** to run about frantically killing or trying to kill everybody one meets, as is done sometimes by frenzied Malays; hence, to make an indiscriminate attack: followed by *at, against, of, with;* as, to *run amuck at* society.

We wonder . . . that he [Burns] did not . . . *run amuck against* them all. CARLYLE *Essays, Burns* in vol. i, p. 323. [H. M. & CO.]

A"mu-Da'ri-a, 1 ä"mū-dä'rĭ-ə; 2 ä"mų-dä'rĭ-a, *n.* A river in central Asia; 1,300 m. long from the Pamir to the Aral sea; the ancient Oxus. **A"mŭ-Dar'ya‡.**

a-mu'gu-is, 1 ə-mū'gū-ĭs; 2 a-mų'gŭ-ĭs, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A common timber-tree (*Odina speciosa*) of the cashew family, or its hard, reddish, sometimes spotted wood, much used for building houses and ships in regions exempt from the white ant. [Native.] **am-bo'gu-es‡** [Visay.].

am'u-la, *n. Eccl.* Same as AMA[1].

am'ule, 1 am'yūl; 2 ăm'yul, *n. Chem.* Same as AMYL[1].

am'u-let, 1 am'yu-let; 2 ăm'yų-lĕt, *n.* An object, of stone, metal, bone, paper, or wood, worn by superstitious persons as a protection against witchcraft, bad luck, disease, etc.; a charm; hence, anything supposed to have occult protective power; a preservative. See TALISMAN. [< F. *amulette,* < L. *amuletum,* charm.]

He loved and was beloved; what more could he desire as an *amulet* against fear? LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* p. 62. [P. F. C.]

Syn.: see TALISMAN.

am"u-let'ic, 1 am"yu-let'ik; 2 ăm"yų-lĕt'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of an amulet.— **amuletic medicine,** a medicine that operates mysteriously.

A'mund-sen, 1 ä'mund-sen; 2 ä'mųnd-sĕn, **Roald** (7/16 1872–). A Norwegian explorer; made the Northwest Passage, 1905; discovered the South Pole, Dec. 16, 1911; traversed the North Pole with Ellsworth and Nobile in the *Norge,* May 11–14, 1926.

A-mur', 1 ə-mūr'; 2 ä-mųr', *n.* **1.** A river in E. Asia, about 2,700 m. long. **2.** A former government of E. Siberia; 172,848 sq. m.; capital, Bagovyeshchensk. **3.** A Far Eastern territory of Soviet Russia; 435,875 sq. m.

a-mur'ca, 1 ə-mūr'kə; 2 a-mūr'ca, *n.* The refuse from the preparation of olive-oil, utilized in soap-making. [< L. *amurca, amurga,* < Gr. *amorgē,* olive-lees, < *amergō,* press.]

a-muse', 1 ə-miūz'; 2 a-mūş', *v.* [A-MUSED'; A-MUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To occupy the attention of with something pleasing; furnish cheerful diversion for; as, how will you *amuse* yourself to-day? toys to *amuse* the children. **2.** To cause to be merry; excite mirth; as, he was much *amused* by the child's remarks. **3.** [Archaic.] To divert or absorb the attention of, as in order to screen a movement, gain time, or the like; delude; as, to *amuse* the enemy with sallies.

II†. *i.* To muse. [< F. *amuser,* < *à* (< L. *ad*), at + OF. *muser,* stare; see MUSE, *v.*]

Syn.: beguile, cheer, disport, divert, enliven, entertain gratify, interest, occupy, please, recreate. We *beguile* a weary hour, *cheer* the despondent, *divert* the preoccupied, *enliven* a dull evening or company, *gratify* our friends' wishes, *entertain, interest, please* a listening audience, *occupy* idle time, *disport* ourselves when merry, *recreate* when worn with toil. We *amuse* ourselves or others with whatever pleasantly passes the time without special exertion, each

according to his taste. "The emperor Domitian *amused* himself with killing flies; the emperor Nero *diverted* himself by appearing before his subjects in the characters of gladiator and charioteer; Socrates *entertained* himself by discoursing on the day of his execution with his friends on the immortality of the soul." CRABB *English Synonymes.* *Amuse* is now largely used for that which excites laughter or merriment; as, an *amusing* story.— Ant.: annoy, bore, busy, disquiet, distract, disturb, tire, weary.— Prep.: amused *at* his antics; amuse the children *with* stories; I was amused *by* his account; some amuse themselves *in* folly. Usage seems to be settling upon *at* and *with*.

—**a-mus'a-bl**(ē*, a.* Capable of being amused; easily amused.—**a-mu-see'**, *n.* One who is amused.—**a-mus'er**, *n.*—**a-mus'ing**, *pa.* Furnishing amusement; entertaining; laughable.—**a-mus'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**a-mus'ing-ness**, *n.*

ə-muse'ment, 1 ə-miūz'ment *or* -ment; 2 ə-miūz'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of amusing, or the state of being amused; the fact or feeling of mirthful or pleasurable enjoyment.

While the hunger of the populace was thus appeased, its passion for *amusement* was at the same time pampered by shows in the theatre and circus. CHAS. MERIVALE *Rome* p. 186. [A. 1875.]

2. Anything that amuses, as a game or play, an entertainment, or a pastime; any sport or spectacle.

The very fact of our deriving pleasure from certain *amusements* creates a kind of humiliation.

LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 88. [A. 1873.]

3. *Mus.* Same as DIVERTISSEMENT. **4†.** Bewilderment. [F., < *amuser*; see AMUSE.]

Syn.: cheer, delight, diversion, enjoyment, entertainment, frolic, fun, merriment, pastime, pleasure, recreation, sport. *Amusement* and *pastime* are nearly equivalent, the latter probably the lighter word; many slight things may be *pastimes* which we should hardly dignify by the name of *amusements*. *Entertainment* and *recreation* imply thought and mental occupation, tho in an agreeable, refreshing way; they are therefore words of a high order. *Entertainment* is almost exclusively mental; *recreation* may, and usually does, combine the mental with the physical. *Sports* are almost wholly on the physical plane, tho involving a certain grade of mental action; fox-hunting, horse-racing, and baseball are *sports*. *Cheer* may be very quiet, as the *cheer* of a bright fire to an aged traveler; *merriment* is with liveliness and laughter; *fun* and *frolic* are apt to be boisterous. *Amusement* is a form of *enjoyment*, but *enjoyment* may be too keen to be called *amusement*. See COMFORT.— Ant.: ennui, fatigue, labor, lassitude, toil, weariness, work.

am"u-sette', 1 am'yu-zet'; 2 ăm'yu-sĕt', *n.* [F.] *Ordnance.* A swiveled and stocked gun carrying an 8- to 32-ounce ball.

a-mu'si-a, 1 ə-miū'zı-ə; 2 ə-mū'si-a, *n.* *Pathol.* An aphasic ailment in which the sufferer has lost power to reproduce or recognize musical sounds. [< L. *amusica*, < Gr. *amousia*, < *a-* priv. + *mousa*, muse.]

a-mu'sive, } 1 ə-miū'zıv; 2 ə-mū'siv, *a.* **1.** Having
a-mu'sīve, } power to amuse; amusing; beguiling. **2†.** Illusive.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.* [muttering.

a-mut'ter, 1 ə-mut'ər; 2 ə-mŭt'er, *adv.* & *a.* In a mutter;

a-mu'yon, 1 ə-mū'yon; 2 ä-mų'yōn, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A tree (*Melodorum fulgens*) yielding a light yellowish wood, used as fuel. [Native.] **a-mu'yong†.**

a-my"it, *n.* A friend.

A'my, 1 ē'mı; 2 ā'my, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Aimée'**, 1 ĕ'mē', 2 ā'mę'; It. **A-ma'ta**, 1 ə-mā'tə, 2 ä-mā'tä; L. **A-ma'ta**, 1 ə-mā'tə, 2 ə-mā'ta. [L., beloved.]

ăm"y-a'ri-a, 1 am'ı-ē'rı-ə; 2 ăm'y-ā'ri-a, *n. pl. Conch.* A group of acephalous mollusks without a bivalve shell or adductor muscles. [< A-, not, + Gr. *mys*, muscle.]—**am"y-a'ri-an**, *a.*

ăm'y-as, 1 am'ı-əs; 2 ăm'y-as, *n.* A masculine personal name. [L., love God.]

Am'y-as Leigh, 1 lī; 2 lē, **Sir.** In Kingsley's *Westward Ho*, the hero, a knightly and brave sailor and adventurer.

Am"y-clæ'an, 1 am'ı-klī'ən; 2 ăm'y-clē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Laconian city Amyclæ.

—**Amyclæan brothers**, Castor and Pollux, whose birthplace, according to one tradition, was Laconian Amyclæ. —**A. silence**, that silence which, according to tradition, the Amyclæans maintained in obedience to a law prohibiting reports of invasion, due to false alarms. When a real invasion occurred, this resulted in the capture of the city.

Am"yc-ter'ī-dæ, 1 am'ık-tər'ı-dī; 2 am'yc-tĕr'ī-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of *rhynchophorous* beetles with male pygidium divided and tarsi slender, including numerous Australian species. **A-myc'ter-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *amyktēr*, noseless.]—**a-myc'ter-id**, *a.* & *n.*—**a-myc'ter-oid**, *a.*

a-myc'tic, 1 ə-mik'tık; 2 ə-mŷc'tic. **I.** *a.* Irritating; excoriating. **II.** *n. Med.* A stimulant to the skin; an irritant. [< Gr. *amyktikos*, < *amyssō*, tear.]

Am'y-cus, 1 am'ı-kus; 2 ăm'y-cŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The king of Bebryces who challenged the bravest of the Argonauts to a boxing-match and was slain by Polydeuces.

a-my"e-len-ce-pha'li-a, 1 ə-mai'ı-len-sı-fē'lı-ə; 2 ə-mŷ'e-lĕn-ce-fā'li-a, *n. Terat.* Congenital absence of both brain and spinal cord. [< Gr. *amyelos*, without marrow (< *a-* priv. + *myelos*, marrow), + *enkephalos*, brain, < *en*, in, + *kephalē*, head.]—**a-my"e-len-ce-phal'ic**, **a-my"e-len-ceph'a-lous**, *a.*

a-my"e-lin'ic, 1 ə-mai'ı-lin'ık; 2 ə-mŷ'e-lin'ic, *a. Anat.* Having no medullary sheath: applied to nerve-fibers. [< Gr. *amyelos*.]

a-my'e-lous, 1 ə-mai'ı-lus; 2 ə-mŷ'e-lŭs, *a. Terat.* Having no spinal cord. [< Gr. *amyelos*, < *a-* priv. + *myelos*, marrow.]—**am"y-el'i-a**, *n.* Congenital absence of the spinal cord.—**a-my"e-lot'ro-phy**, *n. Pathol.* Atrophy or wasting away of the spinal cord.—**a-my'e-lus**, *n.* A monster having no spinal cord.

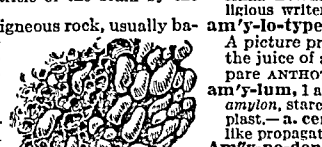
a-myg'da-la, 1 ə-mig'də-lə; 2 ə-mŷg'da-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* Any almond-shaped formation; especially, (1) a tonsil, (2) a small lobe projecting from the under side of the cerebellum, or (3) a collection of gray matter at the lower portion of the temporal lobe of the brain. **2.** An almond. [L., < Gr. *amygdalē*, almond.] **a-myg'dal†.**—**a-myg"da-la'ceous**, *a. Bot.* Allied to the almond.—**a-myg'da-late**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like almonds.—**a-myg'da-late**, *n. Chem.* A salt of amygdalic acid.—**am"yg-dal'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from almonds or amygdalin.—**amygdalic acid**, a deliquescent crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{12}$ or $C_{20}H_{22}O_{13}$), produced by boiling amygdalin with baryta.—**a-myg"da-lif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing almonds, or yielding almond-like bodies, nodules, or kernels.—**a-myg'da-li-form**, *a.* Resembling an almond in shape.—**a-myg'da-lin**, *n. Chem.* A crystalline glucosid ($C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$) found in almonds, laurel-leaves, peach-kernels, etc.—**a-myg'da-line**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like almonds, the tonsils, or the amygdalæ of the brain.—**a-myg"da-li'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy.

A-myg"da-la'ce-æ, 1 ə-mig'də-lē'sı-ī; 2 ə-mŷg'da-lā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs of the order *Rosales*—the almond, peach, or plum family—formerly called *Drupaceæ* and *Prunaceæ*, including those plants only which produce drupes or stone-fruits, as almonds and peaches, plums and cherries, etc.

a-myg'da-lo-, 1 ə-mig'də-lo-; 2 ə-mŷg'da-lo-. From AMYGDALA; a combining form.

a-myg'da-loid, 1 ə-mig'də-loid; 2 ə-mŷg'da-lŏid, *a.* **1.** Almond-shaped. **2.** Of or like the rock amygdaloid. **3.** Of or pertaining to the amygdalæ or tonsils. [< AMYGDALA + -OID.] **a-myg"da-loi'dal†.**—**amygdaloid nucleus**, same as AMYGDALA, 1, (3).—**a. tubercle**, the projection made in the lateral ventricle of the brain by the amygdala.

a-myg'da-loid, *n. Geol.* An igneous rock, usually basaltic, containing spheroidal or almond-shaped steam-bubbles, lined or filled with secondary minerals, as quartz, calcite, or the zeolites.



Amygdaloid.

a-myg'da-lo-lith, 1 ə-mig'də-lo-lith; 2 ə-mŷg'da-lo-lĭth, *n.* A concretion occurring in tonsil-tissues.

a-myg"da-lop'a-thy, 1 ə-mig'-də-lop'ə-thı; 2 ə-mŷg'da-lŏp'a-thy, *n. Pathol.* Any diseased condition of the tonsils.

a-myg'da-lo-tome, 1 ə-mig'də-lo-tōm; 2 ə-mŷg'da-lo-tōm, *n.* An instrument for cutting off tonsils; a tonsillotome. [< AMYGDALA + Gr. *temnō*, cut.]—**a-myg"da-lot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* The cutting away of the whole or a portion of a tonsil. **a-myg"da-lec'to-my†.**

a-myg"da-lo-u'vu-lar, 1 ə-mig'də-lo-yū'vıu-lər; 2 ə-mŷg'-da-lo-yų'vū-lar, *a.* Relating to the uvula of the cerebellum and the amygdalæ.

A-myg'da-lus, 1 ə-mig'də-lus: 2 ə-mŷg'da-lŭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of North-African and Asiatic shrubs and trees of the plum family (*Amygdalaceæ*), by some included in *Prunus*, but by others set apart from it, because of the velvety or leathery flesh and the pitted or wrinkled stone of its drupe. *A. persica* is the peach; *A. communis*, the almond.

a-myg"do-phe'nin, 1 ə-mig'do-fi'nın; 2 ə-mŷg'do-fē'-nin, *n. Chem.* The amygdalate of phenetidin ($C_{16}H_{17}O_3N$), made from mandelic acid and para-phenetidin, and used in medicine as an analgesic and antirheumatic. [< AMYGDALA + PHENYL.]

a-myg'dule, 1 ə-mig'diūl; 2 ə-mŷg'dūl, *n. Geol.* A nodule in an amygdaloid. [< AMYGDALA.]—**spike amygdule**, a cylindrical amygdule whose longer axis is at right angles to the bedding.

am'yl, 1 am'ıl; 2 ăm'yl, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical monatomic alcohol radical (C_5H_{11}) existing in the free state as a double molecule, decane. [< L. *amylum* (< Gr. *amylon*, starch) + *hylē*, matter.] **am'ulet.**—**amyl acetate** (*Chem.*), a colorless transparent liquid ($C_7H_{14}O_2$) of an aromatic pear-like odor, made by treating primary iso-amyl alcohol with sulfuric and acetic acids and used in making perfumery, in the manufacture of mineral waters, sirups, etc. Eight isomeric amyl acetates are known.—**a. alcohol. 1.** An oily colorless liquid ($C_5H_{11}HO$) formed on the fermentation of starchy matters, as in the distillation of spirits from grain. It is the chief constituent of fusel-oil. **inactive a. alcohol†.** **2.** Any one of eight possible theoretical isomers of the preceding, of which seven are known. See also ALCOHOL.—**a. hydrid**, see PENTANE.—**a. nitrite**, a yellowish aromatic liquid ($C_5H_{11}NO_2$) of a fruity odor, used as a remedy by inhalation in spasmodic diseases, to diminish arterial pressure.—**am'yl-am'in** or **-ine**, *n. Chem.* **1.** A colorless liquid compound ($C_5H_{11}NH_2$), formed variously, as by the action of potash on amyl cyanate. **2.** One of a series of liquid amins of the amyl radical. See AMIN.—**am'y-lase**, *n.* A ferment possessing amylolitic action; diastase.—**am'y-late**, *n. Chem.* **1.** A compound in which the amyl group is combined with a basic radical. **2.** A compound of starch with a basic radical.—**am'y-lene**, *n. Chem.* A colorless volatile liquid, consisting of several olefins, obtained by distilling amyl alcohol with zinc chlorid: used as an anesthetic.—**a-myl'ic**, *a. Chem.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from amyl. **2.** Producing amyl alcohol; as, *amylic* fermentation.—**amylic alcohol**, amyl alcohol.

am'y-la'ceous, 1 am'ı-lē'shus; 2 ăm'y-lā'shŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like starch; starchy. [< L. *amylum*, < Gr. *amylon*, starch, < *a-* priv. + *mylē*, mill.]—**amylaceous bodies**, same as AMYLOID BODIES.

am'y-lan, 1 am'ı-lan; 2 ăm'y-lăn, *n.* One of two compounds, either α-amylan or β-amylan, similar to dextrin, and occurring in certain grains.

am"y-lif'er-ous, 1 am'ı-lif'ər-us; 2 ăm'y-lif'er-ŭs, *a.* Producing starch, as in plants. [< AMYLUM + L. *fero*, bear.]

am'y-lin, 1 am'ı-lin; 2 ăm'y-lĭn, *n.* Starch-cellulose; the outer insoluble covering of starch-granules. **am'y-line†.**

am"y-lo-, 1 am'ı-lo-; 2 ăm'y-lo-. From Greek *amylon*, starch: a combining form.—**am"y-lo-bac'ter**, *n. Biol.* A bacillus (*Bacillus amylobacter*) which gives rise to butyric-acid fermentation in infusions. **am"y-lo-bac-te'ri-um†.**—**am"y-lo-cel'lu-lose**, *n.* Amylin.—**am"y-lo-dex'trin** or **-trine**, *n. Chem.* A crystalline body, soluble in water, obtained by the action of diastase or dilute acid on starch.—**a-myl'o-gen**, *n.* Starch-granulose or granules that are soluble in water.—**am"y-lo-gen'e-sis**, *n. Bot.* The genesis or formation of starch.—**am"y-lo-gen'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing amylogen; forming starch. **am"y-lo-plas'tic†.**—**am"y-lo-hy-drol'y-sis**, *n.* Same as AMYLOLYSIS.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

am'y-loid, 1 am'ı-loid; 2 ăm'y-lŏid, *a.* Like or containing starch. [< AMYLUM + -OID.] **am"y-loi'dal†.**—**amyloid bodies** or **corpuscles**, small accretions, like starch-grains, found in the brain and spinal cord; the corpora amylacea.—**a. degeneration** or **disease**, a morbid condition in which amyloid (see AMYLOID, *n.*, 2) is present; lardaceous or waxy degeneration, or bacony disease.

am'y-loid, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* The gummy substance, isomeric with starch, formed by the action of sulfuric acid on cellulose. **2.** *Physiol. Chem.* An albuminoidal body, developed in degenerate animal tissues. **3.** *Bot.* A starchy substance in the cotyledons of certain plants.—**am"y-loi-do'sis**, *n.* Amyloid degeneration.—**am"y-loi'y-sis**, *n. Chem.* The conversion of starch into sugar.—**am"y-lo-lyt'ic**, *a. Chem.* Converting starch into sugar; as, the *amylolytic* action of saliva.

am'y-lom, 1 am'ı-lom; 2 ăm'y-lŏm, *n.* Soft glandular tissue which produces starch. [< AMYL.] **am'y-lome†.**

am"y-lom'e-ter, 1 am'ı-lom'ı-tər; 2 ăm'y-lŏm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for determining the percentage of starch in certain substances, as potatoes.

am'y-lon, 1 am'ı-lon; 2 ăm'y-lŏn, *n. Chem.* Same as MALTOSE. [< Gr. *amylon*, starch.]

am'y-lo-plast, *n. Bot.* A starch-forming corpuscle; a leucoplastid or amylogenic body. **am"y-lo-plas'tid** or **-tidet**, —**am"y-lop'sin**, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A ferment, contained in pancreatin, that changes starch into sugar.

am'y-lose, 1 am'ı-lōs; 2 ăm'y-lōs, *n. Chem.* **1.** Starch ($C_6H_{10}O_5$), or one of its isomers, as dextrin, inulin, tunicin, glycogen, natural gums, or cellulose: sugar made from starch. **2.** *pl.* These isomeric bodies considered as belonging to one of the carbohydrate groups. See CARBOHYDRATE.

A'my Lo'throp, 1 lō'throp; 2 lō'throp. Pen-name of Miss Anna B. Warner, (1820–1915). American novelist and religious writer; *Dollars and Cents.*

am'y-lo-type, 1 am'ı-lo-taip; 2 ăm'y-lo-tŷp, *n. Phot.* A picture printed on paper which has been saturated in the juice of a plant, as the green leaf of a cereal. Compare ANTHOTYPE. [< AMYLO- + -TYPE.]

am'y-lum, 1 am'ı-lum; 2 ăm'y-lŭm, *n.* Starch. [L., < Gr. *amylon*, starch.]—**am'y-lum-bod"y**, *n. Bot.* An amyloplast.—**a. center**, same as PYRENOID.—**a.-star**, *n.* A tuber-like propagative body in certain *Characeæ*.

Am"y-no-don'ti-dæ, 1 am'ı-no-don'tı-dī; 2 ăm'y-no-dŏn'-ti-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A tertiary family of rhinoceros-like ungulates, with functional incisors and canines, and 4 anterior and 3 posterior digits. **Am'y-no-don**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *amymōn*, defend, + *odous*, tooth.]—**a-myn'o-dont**, *a.* & *n.*—**am"y-no-don'tid**, *n.*—**am"y-no-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

am"y-o-sthe'ni-a, 1 am'ı-o-sthi'nı-ə; 2 ăm'y-o-sthē'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Want of muscular power; defect in muscular contraction. [< A-, not, + Gr. *mys* (*myo-*), muscle, + *sthenos*, strength.]—**am"y-o-sthen'ic**, *n. Therap.* A medicinal agent that lessens muscular action.

A"my"ot', 1 ā"mı"ō'; 2 ā"mŷ'ō', **Jacques** (⁹/₁₀1513–²/₁₁1593). French bishop and writer, whose translations of Plutarch supplied Shakespeare with the plots of his classical plays.

am"y-o-to'ni-a, 1 am'ı-o-tō'nı-ə; 2 ăm'y-o-tō'ni-a, *n.* Muscular atony.

am"y-ot'ro-phy, 1 am'ı-ət'ro-fı; 2 ăm'y-ŏt'ro-fy, *n.* Muscular atrophy. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *mys*, muscle, + *trephō*, nourish.] **am"y-o-tro'phi-a†.**—**am"y-o-troph'ic**, *a.*

am'y-ous, 1 am'ı-us; 2 ăm'y-ŭs, *a.* Lacking in muscle. [< Gr. *amys*, < *a-* priv. + *mys*, muscle.]

Am"y-ral'dism, 1 am'ı-rəl'dizm; 2 ăm'y-răl'dĭzm, *n. Ch. Hist.* Infralapsarianism, the doctrine taught at Saumur by Amyraldus, or Amyraut, and others in the 17th century. See DECREE and INFRALAPSARIANISM. —**Am"y-ral'dist**, *n.* An adherent of Amyraldus *Amyraldus's doctrine was believed to conflict with that of the* Synod of Dort; be was twice tried for heresy, and the *Formula Consensus*, the last symbol of the Reformed Church, was drawn up against his views, in Geneva, 1675.

A"my"raut', 1 ā'mı'rō'; 2 ā"mŷ'rō', **Moses** (⁹/₁-1596–¹/₁₈1664). A French metaphysician and Protestant theologian. **Am"y-ral'dus†.**

Am"y-ri-da'ce-æ, 1 am'ı-rı-dē'sı-ī; 2 ăm'y-rı-dā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The *Burseraceæ*.

am'y-rin, 1 am'ı-rin; 2 ăm'y-rĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline resin ($C_{47}H_{75}O_2$) in elemi and other resins.

Am'y-ris, 1 am'ı-ris; 2 ăm'y-rĭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees of the family *Rutaceæ*, with unequally pinnate leaves and remarkable chiefly for yielding resinous products. [Perhaps < L. *myrrha*; see MYRRH.]

a'my-root", 1 ē"mı-rūt'; 2 ā'my-rōōt', *n.* The root of Indian or Canada hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum*).

a-myz'til, 1 ə-miz'til; 2 ə-mŷz'til, *n.* An otarioid seal found on the western coast of North America.

am'zel, 1 am'zel; 2 ăm'zĕl, *n.* **1.** The European blackbird. **2.** The ring-ouzel. [< G. *amsel*, ouzel.] **am'sel†.**

Am'zi, 1 am'zai *or* -zı; 2 ăm'zī *or* -zi, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib. Neh.* xi, 12.

an, 1 an; 2 ăn, *indef. art.* or *a.* One, or any, when not emphatic: used like the article *a*, but before words beginning with a vowel sound; as, *an* acorn; *an* honest man. The *n* of Early English *an* began to drop about 1150. The rule for dropping is given by More (1532), and has been repeated ever since, but not always followed. In the Bible (1611) and Shakespeare (1623) *a* is regular, as now, before all consonant sounds, including *h* and *u*, *eu* pronounced *yu*. In a few instances *an* is found in both books. In Shakespeare *an usurer* occurs once, *a usurer* five times; *an hair* once, *a hair* often; *such an one* occurs twice, *a one* always elsewhere. The form *an* is not used before *u*, *eu*, in Milton, Cowper, or the Revised Version, but it occurs in Pope and in other writers, even to our time. Many writers use *an* before an unaspirated *h*. [< AS. *an*, one, an, a (see ONE); cp. G. *ein*, one, an.] [of the numeral in all England.

an, 1 ən; 2 ăn, *a.* [Obs. or North. Eng.] One: the early form

an, 1 an; 2 ăn, *conj.* [Archaic or Dial.] And, especially in the sense *and if*: often written *an'*; as, *an* you will not go, I must leave you. See AND.

an-, 1 an- *or* ən-; 2 ăn- *or* an-, *prefix*, with values as follows: **an-**[1], against; as, *answer* [< AS. *and*; see A-[4]; **an-**[2], on, in; as, *anon* [< AS. *an*; see A-[1]; **an-**[3], in; as, *anoint* [< L. *in*]; **an-**[4], to; as, *annul* [< L. *ad*]; **an-**[5], *on both sides*; as, *ancile* [< L. *an-*, for *ambi-*, around]; **an-**[6], up, back; as, *anode* [Gr. *ana*; see ANA-]; **an-**[7], not; as, *anarchy* [< Gr. *an-*; see A-[14]].

-an, 1 -ən; 2 -an, *suffix* (often with euphonic -i-). Pertaining to: used (1) in nouns or adjectives denoting country, origin, race, etc.; as, *Italian*, pertaining to Italy; (2) in adjectives denoting zoological classification; as, *avian*, pertaining to or connected with birds (*Aves*); *amphibian*, pertaining to the *Amphibia*; (3) appended direct to proper names, to form adjectives denoting connection with a party, sect, school, etc.; as, *Lutheran*; or simply general relation or connection; as, *Washingtonian*; and (4) to indicate linguistic stocks; as, *Algonkian*. [Representing OF. *-ain*, *-ein*, < L. *-anus*, *-ana*, *-anum*, an adj. termination.]

an., *abbr. Anno* (in the year); anonymous; answer; *ante* (before).

A.-N., *abbr.* Anglo-Norman.

a'na[1], 1 ē'nə *or* an'ə; 2 ā'na *or* ăn'a, *n. pl.* Curious scraps of literature, notes, sketches, etc., collected and bearing on some particular person, place, or subject. See -ANA.

a'na[2], *n.* [Scot.] A river island.

A'na[3], 1 ē'nə; 2 ā'nä, *n.* Same as DANA[2].

a'na, 1 ē'nə *or* an'ə; 2 ā'na *or* ăn'a, *adv. Med.* Of each; used in writing prescriptions to signify "take of each," or "equal parts of each," of two or more substances prescribed: usually abbreviated to ā or āā. [< Gr. *ana*, throughout.]

an'a-, 1 an'ə-; 2 ăn'a-, *prefix.* **1.** Up; back; again; anew; as, *anachronism*: sometimes capable of being rendered *re-*; as, *anabaptism*, *rebaptism*. **2.** *Chem.* Used in distinguishing certain derivatives. See under NAPHTHALENE. [< L. *ana-*, < Gr. *ana-*, < *ana* (prep.), on.]

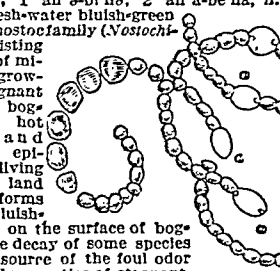
-a'na, 1 -ē'nə *or* -an'ə; 2 -ā'na *or* -ăn'a, *suffix* (often with euphonic -i-). Of or pertaining to: connected with a particular subject, person, place, etc.: especially applied to notable sayings, anecdotes, incidents, etc., in connection with a person, place, or subject; as, Johnsoniana, etc. [L., neut. pl. of suf. -anus.]

ana., *abbr.* Anastomosing.

a"na-a'na, 1 ä"nə-ä'nə; 2 ä"nä-ä'nä, *ct.* [Hawaii.] To cast a death-spell upon.

A'nab, 1 ē'nab; 2 ā'năb, *n. Bib. Josh.* xi, 21.

An"a-bæ'na, 1 an"ə-bī'nə; 2 ăn"a-bē'na, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of fresh-water bluish-green *algæ of the nostoc family (Nostochinæ),* consisting of strings of minute cells, growing in stagnant waters, in bog-pools, in hot springs, and sometimes epiphytic on living aquatic or land plants. It forms a bright bluish-green scum on the surface of bog-pools. The decay of some species is a main source of the foul odor and hurtful properties of stagnant water. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. **3.** A genus of euphorbiaceous flowering plants, now referred to as *Plukenetia.* [< Gr. *anabainō,* mount, < *ana,* up, + *bainō,* go.]



Hormogonia of *Anabæna flos-aquæ.* 400/1
a, a, heterocysts.

a-nab'a-mous, 1 ə-nab'ə-mus; 2 ə-năb'a-mŭs, *a. Ich.* Able to ascend (trees): said of the climbing-fish (*Anabas*). [< ANA- + Gr. *bainō,* go.]

An-a-ban'ti-dæ, 1 an"ə-ban'tı-dī; 2 ăn"a-băn'tı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fresh-water acanthopterygians, variously limited, including those with the upper element of the first gill-cavity developed in a foliated manner and subservient to respiration, as in the climbing-fish. **An'a-bas,** *n.* (t. g.) [< ANABAS.] — **an"a-ban'tid,** *n.* — **an"a-ban'toid,** *a. & n.*

An"a-bap'tism, 1 an"ə-bap'tizm; 2 ăn"a-băp'tĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine or polity of the Anabaptists. **2.** [a-] Rebaptism. **An"a-bap'tist-ry‡.**

An"a-bap'tist, 1 an"ə-bap'tist; 2 ăn"a-băp'tĭst, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a radical mystical sect, with various branches, that arose in Zurich in 1523 among the followers of Zwingli, who started the Reformation in Switzerland and advocated: (1) opposition to infant baptism as lacking Scriptural authority; (2) that only such persons as had been baptized after a confession of faith in Christ constituted a real church; (3) that church and state should be separate; (4) that there should be complete religious liberty. The persecution to which they were subjected led to a division, one branch adopting mysticism and the other fanaticism. Compare BAPTIST.

There are two kinds of *Anabaptists,* the sober and the fanatical. . . . The fanatical *Anabaptists* were universally taken as typical and to this day when Anabaptism is mentioned it is supposed to be the equivalent of absurd interpretation of Scripture.
New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. i, pp. 161, 163.

2. [a-] One of those who deny the validity of infant baptism and insist upon baptism by immersion: a term applied opprobriously. — **an"a-bap-tis'tic,** *a.* — **an"a-bap-tis'ti-cal,** *a.* — **an"a-bap-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"a-bap-tize', 1 an"ə-bap-taiz'; 2 ăn"a-băp-tīz', *tt.* To rebaptize; rename; rechristen. [< Gr. *anabaptizō,* < *ana,* again; see BAPTIZE.]

A-na"ba-ra', 1 ə-nä"bə-rä'; 2 ä-nä"bä-rä', *n.* A river in Siberia; length, 400 m. to Arctic.

An'a-bas, 1 an'ə-bas; 2 ăn'a-băs, *n. Ich.* A genus typical of *Anabantidæ.* See CLIMBING-FISH. [< Gr. *anabas,* 2d aor. p. of *anabainō,* < *ana,* up, + *bainō,* go.]

a-nab'a-sis, 1 ə-nab'ə-sis; 2 ə-năb'a-sĭs, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** (I) A going up; an expedition up; a military advance, especially that of Cyrus the Younger, 401 B. C. (2) [A-] The work in which Xenophon narrated the story of this expedition.

Hearty devotion to his [Xenophon's] work. . . . gives . . . *life and spirit to the details of the Anabasis.* R. W. BROWNE *Hist. Classical Lit.* bk. ii, ch. 13, p. 352. [s. & co. 1852.]

2†. *Med.* The increase of a disease from its beginning to its climax. [< Gr. *anabastis,* < *anabainō;* see ANABAS.]

a-nab'a-ta, 1 ə-nab'ə-tə; 2 ə-năb'a-ta, *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* A long hooded cape worn in outdoor processions.

Anciently the hood of the *Anabata* . . . could be drawn over the head for use. LEE *Gloss. Liturg. and Eccl. Terms.*

an"a-bat'ic, 1 an"ə-bat'ık; 2 ăn"a-băt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to an anabasis; increasing to a climax or crisis, as a fever.

an"a-bi-o'sis, 1 an"ə-bai-ō'sıs; 2 ăn"a-bī-ō'sĭs, *n.* [Rare.] A return to life; resuscitation. [< Gr. *anabiōō,* revive.] — **an"a-bi-ot'ic,** *a. Pathol.* Lifeless, but capable of resuscitation.

an'a-bleps, 1 an'ə-bleps; 2 ăn'a-blĕps, *n.* A cyprinodont fish of the genus *Anableps,* with each eye divided by a horizontal bar into two parts; a four-eyed fish. The anableps swims at the surface of the water, and the curious formation of the eye enables it to see both above and below water at the same time. [< ANA- + Gr. *blepō,* look.]

a"na-bo', 1 ä"nə-bō'; 2 ä"nä-bō', *n.* [P. I.] A grass bearing a silk-like fiber and resembling China grass. It bears four crops a year, and is valuable for stock.

a-nab'o-le, 1 ə-nab'o-lī; 2 ə-năb'o-lē, *n. Med.* An evacuation or ejection upward, as in vomiting or expectoration; a throwing up. [< Gr. *anabolē,* < *ana,* up, + *ballō,* throw.]

an"a-bol'ic, 1 an"ə-bol'ık; 2 ăn"a-bŏl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting anabolism.

a-nab'o-lism, 1 ə-nab'o-lizm; 2 ə-năb'o-lĭsm, *n. Biol.* Constructive metabolism; the series of changes by which the simple and stable food is built up into the complex and unstable living material within a cell or organism. See METABOLISM.

These upbuilding, constructive, synthetic processes are summed up in the phrase *anabolism.* GEDDES AND THOMSON *Evolution of Sex* ch. 10, p. 122. [s. & w. 1890.]

— **a-nab"o-lis'tic,** *a.*

an'a-branch, 1 an'ə-branch; 2 ăn'a-brănch, *n.* [Austral.] An effluent of a stream which rejoins the main stream, forming an island between the two watercourses. Compare ANA², *n.*; BILLABONG. [< ANA- + BRANCH.]

an"a-bro'sis, 1 an"ə-brō'sıs; 2 ăn"a-brō'sĭs, *n.* [Rare.] *Pathol.* A superficial ulceration. [< Gr. *anabrōsis,* eating up, < *ana,* up, + *bibrōskō,* eat.] — **an"a-brot'ic,** *a.*

a-nac', 1 ə-nak'; 2 ä-näc'. [P. I.] **I.** *tt.* To adopt. **II.** *n.* A son or daughter.

a"na-ca-hui'te-wood", 1 ä"nə-kə-hwi'tē-wud'; 2 ä"nä-cä-hwi'te-wōod", *n.* [Sp Am.] The wood of a Mexican tree (*Cordia boissieri*) of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), in great repute about 1860, especially among the Germans, as a specific for consumption.

an"a-ca-lyp'sis, 1 an"ə-kə-lip'sıs; 2 ăn"a-cə-lĭp'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sēz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] [Rare.] An uncovering or unveiling. [< Gr. *anakalypsis,* an uncovering.]

an"a-camp'sis, 1 an"ə-kamp'sıs; 2 ăn"a-cămp'sis, *n.* Reflection, as of sound or light. [< Gr. *anakampsis,* < *ana,* back, + *kamptō* bend.] — **an"a-camp'tic,** *a.* Reflecting or reflected: formerly used of light, but now mostly in reference to sound. **an"a-camp'ti-cal‡.** — **an"a-camp'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **an"a-camp'tics,** *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** The branch of acoustics that treats of reflected sounds. See ACOUSTICS. **2.** Catoptrics.

An"a-can-thi'ni, 1 an"ə-kan-thai'nai *or* -kan'thı-nai; 2 ăn"a-căn-thi'nī *or* -căn'thi-nī, *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of teleost fishes, variously limited, having spineless vertical and ventral fins, the latter thoracic or jugular in position, and the air-bladder, if present, without a pneumatic duct. The group comprises many edible fishes, as the codfishes, hakes, etc., formerly including the flounders, soles, halibuts, and their allies. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *akantha,* spine.] **An"a-can'thi‡.** — **an'a-canth,** *n.* — **an"a-can'thine,** *a.* — **an"a-can'thous,** *a.* **1.** Spineless. **2.** *Ich.* Of or pertaining to the *Anacanthini.*

an"a-ca'ra, 1 an"ə-kā'rə; 2 ăn"a-cā'ra, *n.* [Pers.] A variety of kettle-drum used by Oriental cavalry. **an"a-ka'ra‡.**

an'a-card, 1 an'ə-kūrd; 2 ăn'a-cārd, *n.* **1.** The fruit of the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*). **2.** Any plant of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*). [< ANA- + Gr. *kardia,* heart.] — **an"a-car'date,** *n. Chem.* A salt of anacardic acid. — **An"a-car'di-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs of the order *Sapindales,* — the cashew family — with resinous milky acrid juice, alternate leaves, smallish often polygamous flowers, and a mostly drupaceous fruit. The sumacs, smoke-trees, the pistachio-nut, and the mastic-tree are members of this family. There are about 50 genera and 400 species. — **an"a-car'di-a'ceous,** *a.* — **an"a-car'dic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the cashew-nut or its shell. — **anacardic acid** (*Chem.*), a crystalline compound ($C_{22}H_{32}O_3$) with a burning aromatic taste, found in the juice of the cashew-nut. — **An"a-car'di-um,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of tropical American shrubs or trees of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*). See CASHEW-NUT. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. — **an"a-car'di-ac,** *a.*

an"a-cat"a-did'y-mus, 1 an"ə-kat"ə-did'ı-mus; 2 ăn"a-căt"a-did'y-mŭs, *n. Terat.* A dual monstrosity joined at some point between the head and tail.

an"a-ca-thar'sis, 1 an"ə-kə-thūr'sıs; 2 ăn"a-cə-thär'sis, *n. Med.* Purgation upward, as by vomiting or expectoration. [< Gr. *anakatharsis,* < *ana,* up; and see CATHARSIS.]

an"a-ca-thar'tic, 1 an"ə-kə-thūr'tık; 2 ăn"a-cə-thär'tic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or producing anacatharsis. **II.** *n.* An emetic, expectorant, sternutatory, or the like.

an"a-ceph"a-læ-o'sis, 1 *an"ə-sef"ə-li-ō'sıs;* 2 ăn"a-çĕf"a-le-ō'sis, *n.* [Rare.] *Rhet.* A summing up; recapitulation, as of the heads of a discourse. [< Gr. *anakephalaiosis,* < *ana,* back, + *kephalē,* head.]

a-nach'a-ris, 1 ə-nak'ə-ris; 2 ə-năc'a-rĭs, *n.* **1.** The North-American waterweed (*Philotria canadensis*) of the frog's-bit family (*Vallisnericaceæ*), a perennial submerged herb with elongated branching stem, unaccountably introduced in 1847 into Great Britain, and rapidly filling ditches, ponds, rivers, etc. **2.** [A-] Formerly, a monotypic genus represented by the above-named, as *A. alsinastrum* or *A. canadensis.* Some botanists call the genus *Philotria.* [< ANA- + Gr. *charis,* favor.]

An"a-char'sis, 1 an"ə-kär'sıs; 2 ăn"a-cär'sis, *n.* **1.** A Scythian philosopher who lived 600 B. C. **A-na'char-sis‡** [Gr.]. **2. A. Cloots,** pseudonym of Baron Jean Baptiste Cloots (6/21 1755–3/21 1794), a Prussian who became a French citizen, advocated extreme revolutionary and atheistic principles in Paris, and was executed. [RET, etc.

a-nach'o-ret†, a-nach"o-ret'ic‡. Same as ANCHORET.

a-nach'o-rism, 1 ə-nak'o-rizm; 2 ə-năc'o-rĭsm, *n.* Something foreign to a country or unsuited to local conditions. [< ANA- + Gr. *chōros,* country.]

an"a-chron'ic, 1 an"ə-kren'ık; 2 ăn"a-crŏn'ic, *a.* Anachronistic. **an"a-chron'i-cal‡.** — **an"a-chron'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-nach'ro-nism, 1 ə-nak'ro-nizm; 2 ə-năc'ro-nĭsm, *n.* **1.** An error in assigning the date of an event; any misplacing in time of historic scenes, events, persons, objects, language, etc.; hence, such an error in a graphic or plastic representation.

The use of cannon in Shakespeare's 'King John' is an *anachronism,* as cannon were not employed in England until a hundred years or more after his reign. *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.* vol. i, p. 138.

2. Anything occurring or existing out of its proper time, or surviving beyond the period of its usefulness.

He was guilty of the *anachronism* of trying to carry out in a changed time the policy for which the English landlords were imposed upon the country. FROUDE in *Nor. Am. Rev.* Jan., 1880, p. 43.

[< Gr. *anachronismos,* < *ana,* back, + *chronos,* time.] — **a-nach'ro-nist,** *n.* One who commits an anachronism. — **a-nach'ro-nis'tic,** *a.* Erroneous in date; containing or involving anachronism. **a-nach'ro-nis-mat'i-cal‡; a-nach'ro-nis'ti-cal‡; a-nach'ro-nous‡.** — **a-nach'ro-nize,** *tt.* [Rare.] To assign to a wrong date; misplace as to time. — **a-nach'ro-nous-ly,** *adv.*

an"a-cid'i-ty, 1 an"ə-sid'ı-tı; 2 ăn"a-çĭd'i-ty, *n. Pathol.* Deficient acidity. [< AN-, not, + ACIDITY.]

A"na-cla'che, 1 ä"nə-klä'chē; 2 ä"nä-clä'che, *n.* A peak in the Andes, Bolivia; 18,000 ft. high.

a-nac'la-sis, 1 ə-nak'lə-sis; 2 ə-nac'la-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* The use of a ditrochee (— ⏑ — ⏑) for an Ionic a majori (— — ⏑ ⏑). **2.** *Surg.* A bending or breaking upward or backward, as of a joint or fractured limb; recurvature. [< Gr. *anaklasis,* < *ana,* back, + *klaō,* break.]

an"a-clas'tic, 1 an"ə-klas'tık; 2 ăn"a-clăs'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to refraction or bending; caused by or causing refraction; as, an *anaclastic* medium. **2.** *Pros.* Characterized by anaclasis; as, an *anaclastic* verse. **3.** *Anat.* Bent upward or backward; recurved; as, an *anaclastic* joint. **4.** Springing back; as, an *anaclastic* glass.

— **anaclastic curves,** apparent curves in a figure or its image, caused by the refraction of light. — **a. glass** or **vial,** a vessel having a very thin, elastic, flat bottom, which may be blown out or sucked in by the breath, making a loud crackling noise. — **an"a-clas'tics,** *n.* Same as DIOPTRICS.

an'a-clete, 1 an'ə-klīt; 2 ăn'a-clēt, *n.* [Rare.] One recalled or restored: said of Julian the Apostate by the heathen. [< Gr. *anaklētos,* recalled, < *ana,* back, + *kaleō,* call.]

an"a-cli'nal, 1 an"ə-klai'nəl; 2 ăn"a-clī'nal, *a. Geol.* Transverse to strike and against the dip, as of a valley. [< ANA- + Gr. *klinō,* bend.]

a-nac'li-sis, 1 ə-nak'lı-sis; 2 ə-năc'li-sĭs, *n. Med.* The reclining posture of the sick; decubitus; recumbency. [< Gr. *anaklisis,* < *ana,* back, + *klinō,* recline.]

A-nac"lo-don'ta, 1 ə-nak"lo-don'tə; 2 ə-năc"lo-dŏn'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of dioecious gastropods with recurved radular teeth. [< Gr. *anaklaō,* bend back (cp. ANACLASIS), + *odous,* tooth.] — **a-nac'lo-dont,** *n.*

an"a-cœ-no'sis, 1 an"ə-sī-nō'sıs; 2 ăn"a-çē-nō'sis, *n. Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the speaker appeals to his hearers or opponents for opinions on the matter in dispute. [< Gr. *anakoinōsis,* < *ana,* back, + *koinos,* common.]

an"a-co-lu'thi-a, 1 an"ə-ko-liū'thı-ə; 2 ăn"a-co-lū'thi-a, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A changing from one construction to another without completing the former. **2.** *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which, for the sake of energy, the grammatical form used in the beginning is dropped and one syntactically irreconcilable with it adopted: used, especially by ancient writers, to express strong emotion. [< Gr. *anakolouthia,* < *an-* priv. + *a-* copul. + *keleuthos,* way.] **an"a-ko-lou'[or -lu']thi-a‡.**

an"a-co-lu'thic, 1 an"ə-ko-liū'thık; 2 ăn"a-co-lū'thic, *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to anacoluthon or anacoluthia. — **an"a-ko-lu'thic‡.** — **-thi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"a-co-lu'thon, 1 an"ə-ko-liū'thən; 2 ăn"a-co-lū'thon, *n.* [-THONS or -THA, *pl.*] An instance of anacoluthia. [< Gr. *anakolouthon,* < *an-* priv. + *akolouthos,* following; see ACOLYTE.] **an"a-co-lou'thon‡; an"a-ko-lu'[or -lou']thon‡.**

Anacoluthon, a grammatical term given to a defectively constructed sentence which does not run on as a continuous whole.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. i, p. 906.

an"a-con'da, 1 an"ə-kən'də; 2 ăn"a-cŏn'da, *n.* **1.** A very large non-venomous tropical serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; a boa or python; specif., a South-American boa (*Eunectes murinus*); originally, a Ceylonese python (*Python molurus*). Compare BOA. **2.** [A-] A city in Deer Lodge county, Mont. **3.** [A-] A town in Teller county, Colo. [Skagit county, Wash.

An"a-cor'tes, 1 an"ə-kōr'tez; 2 ăn"a-cōr'tĕs, *n.* A town in

an"a-cos'ta, 1 *an"ə-kos'tə;* 2 ăn"a-cŏs'ta, *n.* [Sp.] A woolen diaper fabric imported into Spain from Holland.

an"a-cos'ti-a, 1 an"ə-kos'tı-ə; 2 ăn"a-cŏs'ti-a, *n.* [Sp.] A French textile fabric with a texture of worsted warp and merino-wool filling, both systems of threads being interlaced with a common twill-weave.

Anacr., *abbr.* Anacreon; Anacreontic.

A-nac're-on, 1 ə-nak'rı-ən; 2 a-năc're-ŏn, *n.* **1.** A Greek lyric poet (563?–478 B. C.). **A-na-kre'ŏn‡** [Gr.]. **2. A. Moore,** Thomas Moore: so called from his translation of the poems of Anacreon. **3. A. of Painters,** Francesco Albani: so called from the delicacy of his style. **4. A. of Persia,** Hafiz, the subjects of whose poems are similar to those of Anacreon. **5. A. of the Guillotine,** Bertrand Barère: so called from the florid rhetoric which he used in the National Convention.

a-nac"re-on'tic, 1 ə-nak"rı-on'tık; 2 a-năc"re-ŏn'tic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the lyrics of Anacreon. The anacreontic stanza consists of four verses riming alternately, each verse made up of three trochees and one long syllable (— ⏑ | — ⏑ | — ⏑ | —).

2. [a-] Of or pertaining to the pleasures of the senses; convivial; amatory. — **a-nac"re-on'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

'My father . . . is become careless, indulgent, and *anacreontic.*' LADY HOLLAND *Sydney Smith* vol. ii, letter cxcvii, p. 211. [H. 1855.]

A-nac"re-on'tic, *n.* A poem in the manner or in the spirit of Anacreon; amatory or convivial verse.

an"a-cri'sis, 1 an"ə-krai'sıs; 2 ăn"a-crī'sis, *n. Cit. Law.* A judicial examination; the interrogation of witnesses, especially with torture. [< Gr. *anakrisis,* previous examination, < *ana,* up, + *krinō,* judge.]

an"a-crog'y-nous, 1 an"ə-krej'ı-nus; 2 ăn"a-crŏg'y-nŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the archegonia formed at a point remote from the apex, as in the thalloid genera of the *Jungermanniaceæ.* [< AN-, not, + ACROGYNOUS.]

an-ac"ro-my-o'di-an, 1 an-ak"ro-mai'ō'di-an; 2 ăn-ăc"ro-mȳ-ō'di-an, *a. Ornith.* Having the intrinsic syringeal muscles attached to the dorsal ends of the semirings of the bronchia, as in the case of some birds such as the tyrant flycatchers.

a-nac'ro-tism, 1 ə-nak'ro-tizm; 2 a-năc'ro-tĭsm, *n.* A secondary oscillation or notch in the ascending part of the curve of a pulse-tracing made by means of a sphygmograph, or of a wave-tracing by a seismograph. [< ANA- + Gr. *krotos,* striking.] — **an"a-crot'ic,** *a.*

an"a-cru'sis, 1 an"ə-krū'sıs; 2 ăn"a-crȳ'sis, *n. Pros.* An upward or back beat; one or more unemphatic introductory syllables preceding the regular rhythm of a lyric verse; also, the introductory measure of a musical score. [< Gr. *anakrousis,* < *ana,* up, + *krouō, beat.*] — **an"a-crus'tic,** *a.* — **an"a-crus'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"a-cu'sis, 1 an"ə-kiū'sıs; 2 ăn"a-cū'sis, *n. Pathol.* Chronic or complete deafness. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *akouō,* hear.] **an"a-ku'si-a‡.**

An"a-cyc'lus, 1 an"ə-sik'lus; 2 ăn"a-çȳc'lŭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the aster family of the Mediterranean region, with alternate, dissected leaves and terminal solitary flower-heads resembling those of the camomiles. See PELLITORY-OF-SPAIN. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *kyklos,* circle.] [Caddo county, Okla.

An"a-dar'ko, 1 an"ə-dūr'ko; 2 ăn"a-där'ko, *n.* A village in

an'a-dem, 1 an'ə-dem; 2 ăn'a-dĕm, *n.* [Rare.] A band or wreath for the head; garland; fillet. Compare DIADEM. [< L. *anadema,* < Gr. *anadēma,* head-band, < *ana.* up, + *deō,* bind.] **an'a-deme‡.**

an"a-de'ni-a, 1 an"ə-dī'nı-ə; 2 ăn"a-dē'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Lack of glands or of glandular activity. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *adēn,* gland.]

an"a-did'y-mus, 1 an"ə-did'ı-mus; 2 ăn"a-dĭd'y-mŭs, *n. Terat.* A monstrosity consisting of twin fetuses that are double below and united above. [< ANA- + Gr. *didymos,* twofold.]

an"a-di-plo'sis, 1 an"ə-dı-plō'sıs; 2 ăn"a-di-plō'sis, *n. Rhet.* A figure in which the ending of a sentence, line, or clause is repeated and emphasized at the beginning of the next, as in the quotation: a form of repetition.

Upon her trembling knees she held *a book,*
A comfortable *book* for them that mourn.
JEAN INGELOW *The Dreams that Came True* st. 45.

[L., < Gr. *anadiplōsis,* < *ana,* again, + *diploos,* double; see DIPLOMA.]

an"a-dip'si-a, 1 an"ə-dip'si-ə; 2 ăn"a-dĭp'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Intense or excessive thirst. [< ANA- + Gr. *dipsa,* thirst.] — **an"a-dip'sic,** *a.*

A"na-dir', 1 ä"nə-dir'; 2 ä"nä-dīr', *n.* **1.** A river in northern Kamchatka, Siberia; 450 m. long. **2.** A gulf in north-eastern Siberia. **Anadyr‡.**

an'a-drom, 1 an'ə-drem; 2 ăn'a-drŏm, *n.* An anadromous fish. [< Gr. *anadromos,* < *ana,* up, + *dramein,* run.]

a-nad'ro-mous, 1 ə-nad'rə-mus; 2 a-năd'ro-mŭs, *a.* Running up; ascending: said (1) of fishes, as the salmon,

that go from the sea up rivers to spawn, and (2) of ferns that have the lowest secondary branches on the upper side of the pinnæ.

An″a-dy-om′e-ne, 1 an′ə-dəl-əm′ı-nĭ; 2 ăn″ə-dī-ōm′e-nē, *n.* **1.** *A title of Aphrodite indicating her emergence from the sea.* **2.** The painting by Apelles depicting the same. [Gr., rising up out of the sea.]

An′a-el, 1 an′ı-əl; 2 ăn′ə-ĕl, *n. Btb.* (Apocrypha).

a-næ′mi-a, a-næ′mi-ac, a-næ′mic, etc. Same as ANEMIA, etc.: the usual spelling in medical works.

an-a″er-o′bi-a, 1 an-ē″ər-ō′bı-ə; 2 ăn-ā″ĕr-ō′bi-a, *n. pl.* [-BI-UM, *sing.*] *Biol.* Bacteria which flourish without free oxygen. [< AN-, not, + AERO- + Gr. *bios*, life.] **an-a″er-o′bi-est.—an-a′er-obe, an-a″er-o-bl′ont, an-a″er-o′bi-um,** *n.*— **an-a″er-o′bi-an,** *a.*— **an-a″er-ob′ic,** *a.*

Pasteur divided the bacteria into two classes, the aerobic and the *anaerobic.* VAUGHAN AND NOVY *Ptomaines and Leucomaines* ch. i, p. 16. [L. BROS. & CO. 1888.]

—facultatively anaerobic, having an acquired capability for existing without oxygen.— **an-a″er-ob′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **an-a″er-o-bi-o′sis,** *n. Biol.* Life in the absence of free oxygen; as with certain bacteria. **an-a′er-o-bism‡.— an-a″er-o-bi-ot′ic,** *a. Biol.* Thriving best in the absence of oxygen, as certain bacteria. **an-a″er-o′bi-ous‡.— an-a″er-o-bi-ot′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-a′er-o-phyte, 1 an-ē′ər-o-fait; 2 ăn-ā′er-o-fīt, *n. Bot.* A plant not requiring a direct supply of air. [< AN-, not, + AERO- + Gr. *phyton*, plant, < *phyō*, produce.]

an-a′er-o-plas″ty, 1 an-ē′ər-o-plas′tı; 2 ăn-ā′er-o-plăs″ty, *n. Med.* The protection of wounds from the air by immersion in water as a means of healing. [< AN-, not, + AERO- + -PLASTY.] — **an-a″er-o-plas′tic,** *a.*

an″æs-the′si-a, an″æs-the′si-ant, an″æs-the′sis, an″æs-thet′ic, an-æs′the-tize, an-æs′the-tist, an″æs-thet″i-za′(or -sa′)tion, an-æs′the-tize. Classic forms of ANESTHESIA, etc.

an″æs-the-sim′e-ter, *n.* Same as ANESTHESIMETER.

An″a-gal′lis, 1 an′ə-gal′ıs; 2 ăn″a-găl′ĭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of annual or perennial herbs of the primrose family (*Primulaceæ*) — the pimpernels — with diffuse or erect stems, mostly opposite, sessile leaves, and small, axillary, red, blue, white, or pink flowers. Of about 15 species, nearly all of the Old World, *A. arvensis*, the scarlet pimpernel or poor man's weather-glass, is naturalized in the United States. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *anagallis.*]

a″na-gap′, 1 ə′nə-gŏp′; 2 ä″nä-gäp′, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A large tree (*Pithecolobium montanum*) with abruptly bipinnate leaves, axillary, paniculed flowers, and very long, twisted pods in fruit. **2.** Its fine-grained, yellowish, rather brittle wood, used in furniture and interior decoration. See PITHECOLOBIUM. **a″lo-ba′bay‡.**

an″a-gen′e-sis, 1 an″ə-jen′ı-sis; 2 ăn″a-ĝĕn′e-sĭs, *n.* **1.** Reproduction of structure or tissue. **2.** Progressive evolution due to vital agencies: contrasted with *degenerative evolution* or *catagenesis* due to physical and chemical agencies. [< Gr. *anagennēsis*, < *ana*, up, + *gennaō*, generate.] **an″a-gen-ne′sist.— an″a-ge-net′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to anagenesis; as, *anagenetic* energy. *Rep. of Smithsonian Institution, 1896* p. 383. **an″a-gen-net′ic‡.**

an′a-glyph, 1 an′ə-glif; 2 ăn′a-ĝlĭf, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An **an′a-glyf‡,** ornament in relief, as a cameo: the opposite of an intaglio. The illustration under AGRICULTURE is an example of the anaglyph. **2.** A picture formed by almost superimposing an image in red over one in blue to secure stereoscopic effect when observed through an anaglyphoscope. [< L. *anaglypha*, < Gr. *anaglyphē*, < *ana*, up, + *glyphō*, carve.] **an″a-glyp′tont.— an″a-glyph′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, ornamented with, or executed in anaglyph. **an″a-glyph′i-cal‡; an″a-glyp′tic‡; an′a-glyp′ti-cal‡.— an″a-glyph′ics,** *n.* The art of anaglyphic decoration. **an″a-glyp′tics‡.— a-nag′ly-phy,** *n. Art.* **1.** Anaglyphics. **2.** An anaglyph.

an″a-glyph′o-scope, 1 an″ə-glif′o-skōp; 2 ăn″a-ĝlĭf′o-scōp, *n. Phot.* An apparatus consisting of a red and a blue glass mounted for sighting anaglyphs so as to secure stereoscopic effect. *See* ANAGLYPH. [< ANAGLYPH- + -SCOPE.]

an″a-glyp′to-graph, 1 an″ə-glip′to-graf; 2 ăn″a-ĝlĭp′-to-grăf, *n.* **1.** An engraving-instrument for copying medallions in lines upon flat surfaces, giving the effect of relief by making the lines farthest apart where the light strikes the original most strongly; a medallion-ruling machine. **2.** An engraving made by this process. [< Gr. *anaglyptos*, wrought in low relief (< *ana*, up, + *glyphō*, carve), + *graphō*, write.] — **an″a-glyp″to-graph′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to an anaglyptograph or to anaglyptography; done by an anaglyptograph; as, *anaglyptographic* engraving.— **an″a-glyp-tog′ra-phy,** *n.*

A-na′gni, 1 ə-nä′nyĭ; 2 ä-nä′nyĭ, *n.* An ancient town near Rome, Italy; the birthplace of 4 popes.

an″ag-nor′i-sis, 1 an″ag-nor′ı-sis; 2 ăn″ăg-nōr′ı-sis, *n.* Recognition; in dramatic and romantic composition, the denouement. [< Gr. *anagnōristis*, < *ana*, again, + *gignōskō*, know.] **an″ag-no′sis‡.**

an′ag-nost, 1 an′ag-nost; 2 ăn′ăg-nŏst, *n.* [Archaic.] *Eccl.* A prefector or reader, *especially of the lessons, in* church; specif., in the Greek Church, the first of the minor orders. [< L. *anagnostes*, < Gr. *anagnōstēs*, < *ana*, again, + *gignōskō*, know.] **an″ag-nos′tes‡.**

a-na′go, 1 ə-nā′go; 2 ä-nä′gō, *n.* [Jap.] A conger (*Congrellus anago*).

an″a-go′ge, 1 an′ə-gō′jı; 2 ăn″a-ĝō′ĝe, *n.* **1.** The mystical or analogical interpretation, especially of the types and allegories of the Old Testament as applied to subjects of the New Testament. Specimens abound in the Epistle to the Hebrews and in Clement and Origen. **2.** *Med.* Anabole; vomiting. [< Gr. *anagōgē*, < *ana*, up, + *agō*, lead.] — **an″a-gog′ic.** **I.** *a.* Anagogical. **II.** *n.* **1.** A mystical interpretation. **2†.** One who gives mystical interpretations.— **an″a-goj′i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to anagoge; mystical; allegorical; as, the *anagogical* sense of a text. **an″a-go-ge′i-cal‡.— an″a-goj′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **an″a-goj′ics,** *n.* That branch of Scriptural interpretation that has to do with the explanation of anagoge.

an′a-gram, 1 an′ə-gram; 2 ăn′a-ĝrăm, *v.* [Rare.] To anagrammatize.

an′a-gram, *n.* **1.** The letters of a word or phrase so transposed as to make a different word or phrase; as, "time" and "mite" are *anagrams* of "emit."

The only practical use to which *anagrams* have been turned is to be found in the transpositions in which some of the astronomers of the 17th century embodied their discoveries.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. i, p. 910.

None of the *anagrams* of that period [16th and 17th centuries] exceed, in felicity, Dr. Burney's on Lord Nelson, 'Horatio Nelson,' 'Honor est a Nilo.' BRANDE *Dict.*

2†. A transposition; interchange. [< F. *anagramme*, < Gr. *ana*, anew, + *graphō*, write.]

an″a-gram-mat′ic, 1 an′ə-gra-mat′ık; 2 ăn″a-ĝra-măt′ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to an anagram; forming an anagram; as, an *anagrammatic* phrase. **-i-cal‡.— -i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **an″a-gram′ma-tism,** *n.* **1.** The art or practise of making or solving anagrams. **2.** Divination by anagrams made from the name of a person. **an″a-grap′sis‡.— an″a-gram′ma-tist,** *n.* A maker of anagrams.— **an″a-gram′ma-tize** or **-tise,** *vt. & vi.* To make an anagram of; make anagrams.

a-na′gua, 1 ə-nū′gwə; 2 ə-nä′ĝwa, *n.* [Mex.] The knock-away (*Ehretia elliptica*), a tree of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), bearing edible fruit; a Texan name. **a-na′qua‡.**

an″a-gy′rin, 1 an′ə-jaı′rın; 2 ăn′a-ĝŷ′rin, *n. Pharm.* The salt of an alkaloid extracted from *Anagyris fœtida*, used medicinally as a cardiac stimulant and tonic. **an″a-gy′rine‡.**

An″a-gy′ris, 1 an′ə-jal′rıs; 2 ăn″a-ĝŷ′rĭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Old World shrubs or trees of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), of which the bean-trefoil (*A. fœtida*), an ornamental greenhouse bush, has trifoliolate leaves, short axillary racemes of yellow flowers like those of the laburnum, and narrow, compressed pods curved backward, giving the genus its name. Every part of the plant is fetid when bruised. [< ANA- + Gr. *gyros*, ring.]

A′nah, 1 ē′nə *or* an′ə; 2 ā′na *or* ăn′a, *n.* **1.** *Btb.* One of three persons mentioned in Genesis and Chronicles. **2.** In Byron's *Heaven and Earth*, Aholibamah's sister, pious and affectionate; in love with the seraph Azaziel.

A-na′ha-rath, 1 ə-nē′hə-rath; 2 a-nā′ha-răth, *n. Btb. Josh.* xix, 19.

An′a-heim, 1 an′ə-hoim; 2 ăn′a-hīm, *n.* A township and town in Orange county, Cal.— **Anaheim disease,** a disease which attacks the grape in California.

A-na′hi-ta, 1 ə-nə″hī-tə; 2 ä-nä″hī-tä, *n.* [Pers.] A goddess of fertilizing waters and purifying seed in the earth and in the animal kingdom; also, a goddess of war. She figures in Zoroastrianism as a spirit or angel of the highest grade. The Greeks called her **An″a-ī′tis** and identified her with *Athene* and *Aphrodite.*

Ardvi Sura *Anahita*, that is, undoubtedly, 'the high, powerful, immaculate one,' is a goddess . . . of a supernatural spring located in the region of the stars.
Encyc. Relig. and Ethics p. 414. [s. '08.]

A-na′huac, 1 *a-nə″wak*; 2 ä-nä′wăc, *n. A native name of* the old kingdom of Mexico. [Mex., near the water.]

An″a-ī′a, 1 an′ı-aı′ə; 2 ăn″a-ī′a, *n. Btb.* (Douai).

An″a-ī′ah, 1 an′ı-aı′ə *or* ə-naı′ə; 2 ăn″a-ī′a *or* a-nī′a, *n. Btb. Neh.* viii, 4.

A′nak, 1 ē′nak; 2 ā′năk, *n. Btb. Num.* xiii, 22.

an′a-kan, 1 an′ə-kan; 2 ăn′a-kăn, *n.* [Braz.] A small macaw (*Ara severa*).

an″a-ke-lard′, 1 an′ə-kə-lōrd′; 2 ăn″a-ke-lärd′, *n.* [Ar.] The caracal.

a-nakh′re, 1 ə-nak′rı; 2 a-năk′re, *n. Pathol.* An affection characterized by bony tumors on each side of the nose, *found among West-African negroes.*

An′a-kim, 1 an′ə-kim; 2 ăn′a-kĭm, *n. pl.* [Heb.] A race of giants in Palestine. *Num.* xiii, 33. **An′a-kims‡; An′aks‡.**

an″a-ko-lu′[or -lou′]thi-a, an″a-ko-lu′[or -lou′]thic, an″a-ko-lu′[or -lou′]thi-cal-ly, an″a-ko-lu′[or -lou′]thon. Same as ANACOLUTHIA, etc.

a′nal, 1 ē′nəl; 2 ā′nal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in the region of the anus. **2.** Situated in the median line behind the anus. **3.** *Entom.* Marginal posteriorly and proximally; as, the *anal* angle; the *anal* veins or nerves (8th to 10th), etc., of a moth's wing. **II.** *n.* An anal fin. [< L. *anus*, ring.]

anal., *abbr.* Analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic; analytical; analyze; analyzer.

an′a-lav, 1 an′ə-lav; 2 ăn′a-lăv, *n.* A Russian nun's kerchief, having religious symbols. [< Rus. *analavŭ*, breast-plate.]

a-nal′cite, 1 ə-nal′saıt; 2 a-năl′çīt, *n. Mineral.* An isometric white hydrous sodium-aluminum silicate ($H_2NaAlSi_2O_7$), belonging to the group of zeolites. [< Gr. *analkēs*, *analki(d-)s*, without strength, < *an-* priv. + *alkē*, strength.] **a-nal′cim‡; a-nal′cime‡.**

an′a-lect, 1 an′ə-lekt; 2 ăn′a-lĕct, *n.* [-LEC′TA or -LECTS, *pl.*] A literary selection, extract, or fragment: usually in the plural, as in the title of a work. See ANA[1]. [< Gr. *analektos*, < *ana*, up, + *legō*, gather.]

an″a-lec′tic, 1 an′ə-lek′tık; 2 ăn′a-lĕc′tĭc, *a.* Composed of or pertaining to analects; as, an *analectic* periodical.

an″a-lem′ma, 1 an″ə-lem′ə; 2 ăn″a-lĕm′a, *n. Astron.* (1) A scale on a terrestrial globe (usually in the form of a figure 8 reaching across the torrid zone), by which may be found the declination of the sun on any day. (2) An orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian; also, a device for solving problems by its use. [L., < Gr. *analēmma*, < *ana*, up, + *lambanō*, take.]

Ptolemy wrote a treatise on the *Analemma.* BRANDE *Dict.*

an″a-lep′si-a, 1 an′ə-lep′sı-ə; 2 ăn′a-lĕp′si-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Epilepsy due to stomach-disorder. **2.** Analepsis. **an′a-lep″sy‡.**

an″a-lep′sis, 1 an′ə-lep′sıs; 2 ăn″a-lĕp′sĭs, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Restoration of strength after sickness; also, recovery *from a sudden attack or a particular paroxysm.* **2.** Analepsia. [< Gr. *analēpsis*, < *ana*, up, + *lambanō*, take.]

an′a-lep″sy, 1 an′ə-lep′sı; 2 ăn′a-lĕp′sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1-SIZ; 2-SIS, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Analepsis. **an′a-lep′si-a‡.**

an″a-lep′tic, 1 an′ə-lep′tık; 2 ăn″a-lĕp′tĭc. **I.** *a.* Restorative to strength; reinvigorating. **II.** *n.* A roborant or strengthening medicine; a tonic. **-ti-cal‡.**

a-nal′gen, 1 ə-nal′jen, -jın; 2 a-năl′ĝĕn, -ĝĕn, *n.* **a-nal′gene,** *Chem.* A colorless, tasteless crystalline salt ($C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_2$) derived from quinolin, used as an antipyretic and in the treatment of neuralgia and rheumatism. [< Gr. *analgēs*, painless.]

an″al-ge′si-a, 1 an″al-jı′zı-ə; 2 ăn″ăl-ĝē′si-a, *n. Pathol.* Insensibility to or inability to feel pain. [< Gr. *analgēsia*, painlessness, < *an-* priv. + *algos*, pain.] **an-al′gi-a‡.** [ANTIPYRIN.

an-al′ge-sin, 1 an-al′gı-sin; 2 ăn-ăl′ĝe-sĭn, *n.* Same as **an″al-get′ic,** 1 an″al-jet′ık; 2 ăn″ăl-ĝĕt′ĭc. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to cause analgesia; painless. **II.** *n.* Anything that causes analgesia. **an″al-ges′ic‡; a-nal′gic‡.**

A-nal′gi-dæ, 1 ə-nal′jı-dī; 2 a-năl′ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of mites, parasitic on birds and mammals. **A-nal′ges,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *analgēs*, < *an-* priv. + *algos*, pain.] **— a-nal′gid,** *a. & n.*— **a-nal′goid,** *a.*

an″al-lag-mat′ic, 1 an″al-ag-mat′ık; 2 ăn″ăl-ăĝ-măt′ĭc, *a. Math.* Unchanged by the process of inversion; as, *anallagamatic* curves or surfaces. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *allagma(t-)*, thing exchanged, < *allos*, other.] — **anallagmatic checker,** a checkered square of two colors so arranged that any row (of full length) meets another row having the same number of checks of like color.

an″al-lan-to′ic, 1 an″al-an-tō′ık; 2 ăn″ăl-ăn-tō′ĭc, *a. Zool.* Without an allantois. [< AN-, not, + ALLANTOIC.] — **An″al-lan-tol′de-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates without an allantois, including amphibians and fish-like vertebrates.— **an″al-lan-tol′de-an,** *a. & n.*

an′a-log, 1 an′ə-leg; 2 ăn′a-lŏĝ, *n.* **1.** An anal-**an′a-logue,** ogon. **2.** *Philol.* A word in one language corresponding to one in another; an analogous term; as, "balle" in the French is the *analog* of "ball" in English. **3.** *Biol.* (1) An *organ analogous to one in* another species or group. (2) An organism or group of organisms representative of another in a different country or epoch, or higher group.

a-nal′o-gate, 1 ə-nal′o-gēt; 2 a-năl′o-ĝāt, *n. Logic.* Anything characterized by an analogous term.

an″a-log′i-cal, 1 an″ə-loj′ı-kəl; 2 ăn″a-lŏĝ′i-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or involving analogy. **an″a-log′ic‡.— an″a-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* According to analogy; figuratively.— **an″a-log′i-cal-ness,** *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness for illustration.

a-nal′o-gism, 1 ə-nal′o-jizm; 2 a-năl′o-ĝĭsm, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** *Logic.* An argument from cause to effect. **2.** The process of reasoning from analogy. **3.** *Med.* Diagnosis by analogy.— **a-nal′o-gist,** *n.* **1.** One who looks for analogies or reasons from analogy. **2.** A believer in the analogical origin and development of language.— **a-nal″o-gis′tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to analogy or analogists.

an″a-lo′gi-um, 1 an″ə-lō′jı-um; 2 an″a-lō′ĝĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Eccl.* **1.** A reading-desk; an ambo. **2.** An enclosure round a saint's tomb. [< Gr. *analogion*, < *ana*, up, + *legō*, read.] **an″a-lo′gi-on‡.**

a-nal′o-gize, 1 ə-nal′o-jaiz; 2 a-năl′o-ĝīz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ′ING.] **I.** *t.* To illustrate by analogy; cause to be or appear analogous; as, to *analogize* two facts.

II. *i.* To use analogy; be analogous. **a-nal′o-gise‡.**

a-nal′o-gon, 1 ə-nal′o-gen; 2 a-năl′o-ĝŏn, *n.* [-GA, *pl.*] [Gr.] Anything analogous to something else.— **analogon rationis** (*Philos.*), the mental functions of animals considered as analogous to intelligence in man: used by Leibnitz and Wolff.

a-nal′o-gous, 1 ə-nal′o-gus; 2 a-năl′o-ĝŭs, *a.* **1.** Bearing analogy or resemblance; corresponding (to some other) or resembling in certain respects, as in form, proportion, relations, etc.

A sunbeam, a landscape, the ocean, make an *analogous* impression on the mind. EMERSON *Nat. Addr.* p. 29. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. *Biol.* Having a similar function, as the wings of birds and insects. Compare HOMOLOGOUS. **3.** *Logic.* Homonymous for some special reason, and not by accident; as, "the *mouth* of a man" and "the *mouth* of a river" are *analogous* terms. **4.** [Rare.] Expressing an analogy; analogical. [< L. *analogus*, < Gr. *analogos*, < *ana*, according to, + *logos*, proportion, < *legō*, say.] **a-nal′o-gal‡.** Syn.: see ALIKE.— Ant.: antilogous.— **analogous pole** (*Crystal.*), that pole of a pyroelectric crystal or other body which acquires positive electrification in a rising temperature. Compare ANTILOGOUS.— **a-nal′o-gous-ly,** *adv.*— **a-nal′o-gous-ness,** *n.* [already listed.

a-nal′o-gous, *n. Railroad.* Property resembling that **a-nal′o-gy,** 1 ə-nal′o-jı; 2 a-năl′o-ĝy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jız; 2 -ĝĭs, *pl.*] **1.** Resemblance or similarity of properties or relations; agreement or resemblance in certain aspects, as in form or function; similarity without identity.

There is a close *analogy* between the way in which every individual student penetrates into Nature and the progress of science as a whole. AGASSIZ *Methods of Study* p. 15. [H. M. & CO. 1885.]

2. *Logic.* (1) Reasoning in which from certain observed and known relations or resemblances others are inferred.

Examples are founded either on resemblance of properties or on resemblance of relations. Those of the latter kind are denominated Arguments from *Analogy.*
DAY *Art of Discourse* p. 145. [S. 1867.]

(2) Reasoning that proceeds from the individual or particular to a coordinate individual or particular, thus involving both induction and deduction.

Inference by *Analogy.* . . . is a third form distinct from both [Deduction and Induction], though able to be reduced to a combination of the other two.
UEBERWEG *Logic* tr. by Lindsay, p. 333. [L. & CO. 1871.]

3. *Math.* A form of trigonometric equation; an equation between ratios; as, Napier's *analogies.* **4.** *Biol.* Functional likeness; physiological similarity; as, the *analogy* between quadrupeds' and crabs' legs: opposed to *homology.* **5.** *Philol.* Resemblance in the construction or meaning of words as constituting a reason for classifying them into new word divisions or groups; also, the method or principle in agreement with which words are changed or new words originated in harmony with existing word divisions or groups. **6.** *Geom.* Equality of ratios; proportion. **7.** [Rare.] An analog. [< F. *analogie*, < L. *analogia*, < Gr. *analogia*, < *analogos*; see ANALOGOUS.]

Syn.: affinity, coincidence, comparison, parity, proportion, relation, resemblance, *similarity, similitude. Affinity is a mutual attraction with or without seeming likeness: as, the affinity* of iron for oxygen. *Coincidence* is complete agreement in some one or more respects; there may be a *coincidence* in time of most dissimilar events. *Parity* of reasoning is said of an argument equally conclusive on subjects not strictly analogous. *Similitude* is a rhetorical comparison of one thing to another with which it has some points in common. *Resemblance* and *similarity* are external or superficial, and may involve no deeper relation; as, the *resemblance* of a cloud to a distant mountain. *Analogy* is a *resemblance* that may be reasoned from, so that from the *likeness* in certain respects we may infer that other and perhaps deeper relations exist.— Ant.: disagreement, disproportion, dissimilarity, incongruity, unlikeness.— Prep.: the analogy *between* (or *of*) nature and revelation; the analogy *of* sound *to* light; a family has some analogy *with* (or *to*) a state.— **analogy of faith,** the harmonious relations discovered or recognized among the revealed truths of religion. — **convergent a.** (*Biol.*), *similarity between* organs or organisms arising not from a common progenitor, but from independent variation induced by similar causes.— **formal a.** (*Philol.*), an analogy in which only the forms of words are affected. **morphological a.‡.— Napier's analogies** (*Math.*), four formulas, demonstrated by Napier, expressing the tangent of half the sum or difference of two of the angles or sides of a spherical triangle in terms of the others.

an-al′pha-bet, 1 an-al′fə-bət; 2 ăn-ăl′fa-bet. **I.** *a.* Ignorant of the alphabet; illiterate. **II.** *n.* One who is ignorant of the alphabet. **an-al′pha-bet‡.**

— an-al″pha-bet′ic, *a.* **1.** Same as ANALPHABET. **2.** *Phon.* Disregarding the sound-values of the individual letters of the alphabet. **-i-cal‡.— analphabetic symbols** (*Phon.*), signs or symbols representing the elemental parts of sounds, the sound itself being graphically expressed by grouping the symbols.

an'a-lys"a-ble, an'a-lyse, etc. See ANALYZABLE, etc.

a-nal'y-sis, 1 ə-nal'ı-sis; 2 ə-năl'y-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] **1.** The resolution of a compound into its parts or elements; the act of ascertaining, separating, or unfolding in order the elements of a complex body, substance, or treatise: opposed to *synthesis.*

The *analysis* of style, for the purpose of systematic study, must respect the various classes of properties which by necessity or possibility belong to it. DAY *Art of Discourse* p. 209. [s. 1867.]

2. *Psychol.* That activity of intellect which, by discriminating differences and likenesses, and concentrating attention upon the latter, results in separating, more or less completely, a complex percept, or idea, into its elements.

Consciousness of resemblance . . . is itself, indeed, the very precondition and the constant accompaniment of all *analysis.* G. T. LADD *Psychol., Descriptive and Explanatory* p. 293. [s. 1894.]

3. A tabular or grouped statement of the elements, parts, or heads, reached by analytic resolution, as of a subject, treatise, collection of objects, etc.; a logical synopsis. **4.** *Gram.* The resolution of the sentence into parts, and the bringing out of their definite relations to each other and to the whole sentence. **5.** *Chem.* The determination of the elements of a compound, the proportions of the constituents, the proportion of a special ingredient, or the presence of impurities or adulterations.

Chemical analysis is either (1) **qualitative,** embracing (*a*) the wet method and (*b*) the dry method called blowpiping; or (2) **quantitative,** embracing (*a*) **gravimetric,** which includes the wet method and the dry method called assaying; and (*b*) **volumetric,** which treats either solutions or gases (eudiometry). See phrases, also the adjectives, and METHOD.

6. *Math.* (1) The process of resolving a problem into its first elements. (2) That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations of variable or indeterminate quantities by means of symbols, including some branches of algebra and the infinitesimal calculus. **7.** *Biol.* The identification of an organism by means of an analytic key (see KEY): said especially of flowers. **8.** *Logic.* (1) In strict sense, the resolution of a concept or class into its elements; logical division; logical partition.

Physical analysis is the resolution of any physical object or substance into its parts, as a tree into trunk, branches, roots, leaves. **Logical a.** is the separation in thought of complex elements, as of a class or concept. It embraces *division,* or the separation of a genus or class into its species, and *partition,* or the resolution of a concept into its component attributes. See SYNTHESIS.

(2) In science and philosophy, the regressive method of investigation, said to have been invented by Plato, in which a subject or sphere of knowledge is resolved into its parts, elements, or facts, in order to arrive at the essential or ultimate elements, causes, or principle; as, the Kantian *analysis.*

The propædeutic or [individual] method of investigation proceeds regressively or analytically to the knowledge of real principles; the purely scientific or constructive method proceeds progressively or synthetically from principles to particulars or individuals. UEBERWEG *System of Logic* tr. by T. M. Lindsay, p. 542. [L. G. & CO. 1871.]

This is the fundamental procedure of philosophy, and is called by a Greek term *Analysis.*

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. vi, p. 69. [G. & L. 1859.]

(3) Loosely, the inductive method; induction.

When we reason from the facts to the law, we call it *analysis* or induction. DONALDSON *New Cratylus* p. 11. [L. G. & CO. 1868.]

[LL., < Gr. *analysis,* < *ana,* back, + *lyō,* loose.] **an'a-lyse†.** SYN.: see ABRIDGMENT; ANATOMY.— **analysis situs** (*Math.*), the study of geometric configuration irrespective of its form or size, as in Euler's theorem.— **blowpipe a.,** the process of analyzing substances by means of their blowpipe reactions.— **capillary a.,** a chemical analysis principally employed to identify the several coloring-matters in a mixture, and founded upon the varying speeds with which different substances in solution permeate porous materials by capillary attraction.— **combinatory a.,** the theory of permutations and combinations.— **harmonic a. 1.** *Math.* The calculus of harmonic functions. **2.** *Mus.* The analysis of the harmonic structure of a composition.— **spherical harmonic a.** (*Math.*), the calculus of special harmonic functions having values on the surface of a sphere.— **polariscopic a.,** analysis by means of the polariscope.— **proximate a.,** the determination of the compounds contained in a mixture, as distinguished from **ultimate analysis,** which is the determination of the elements contained in a compound.— **qualitative a.,** the process in chemistry of finding how many and what elements are present.— **quantitative a.,** the process of finding the bulk or amount of each element present. **elementary a.‡.**— **spectrum a.,** analysis by means of a spectroscope. Compare SPECTRUM. — **tree'a-nal"y-sis,** *n. Forestry.* A series of measurements and observations upon a felled tree to determine its life history. Two classes are distinguished: a **stump-a.** includes measurements of the diameter-growth at given periods upon the stump only, no matter what other measurements it may comprise; a **section-a.** includes measurements of the diameter-growth at given periods upon more than one section. When, in a stump- or section-analysis, the measurement of the diameter-growth at given periods covers only a portion of the total diameter-growth, the analysis is a **partial stump-a.** or a **partial section-a. stem-a.‡.**

an'a-lyst, 1 an'ə-list; 2 ăn'a-lĭst, *n.* One who analyzes or makes use of the analytical method, especially in chemistry or mathematics. [< F. *analyste,* < *analyser;* see ANALYZE.]

an"a-lyt'ic, an"a-lyt'i-cal, 1 an"ə-lit'ık, -ı-kal; 2 ăn"a-lyt'ĭc, -ĭ-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to analysis; proceeding by analysis, as in the separation of anything into parts or original principles; resolving into first principles: opposed to *synthetic;* as, an *analytic* experiment or investigation. **2.** Specif., naming or relating to a language distinguished by analysis.

— **analytical judgment,** in the Kantian logic, a judgment in which the predicate adds nothing to what is essentially contained in the conception employed as the subject.

Analytical judgments (affirmative) are therefore those in which the connection of the predicate with the subject is conceived through identity. KANT *Critique of Pure Reason* tr. by MAX MÜLLER vol. ii, p. 1. [MACM. 1881.]

— **a. language,** a language that expresses the modification of word-meanings by particles, auxiliaries, etc., rather than by inflection.— **a. method** (*Logic*), the method which proceeds from known particulars to general principles: opposed to *synthetic method.*— **a. psychology,** see PSYCHOLOGY.— **a. reference,** in library catalogs, the registry of a part of a book, referring to the heading under which the book is entered in the catalog. **an analytical‡.**

an"a-lyt'ic, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* That division of logic which treats of the criteria for distinguishing good arguments from bad. **2.** [Rare.] Mathematical analysis.

an"a-lyt'i-cal, 1 an'ə-lit'ı-kal; 2 ăn'a-lĭt'ĭ-cal, *n.* In cataloging, an entry, not of a book as a whole, but of some section or division of that book; one of several entries analyzing a work into its parts. **a. reference‡.**

an"a-lyt'i-cal-ly, 1 an'ə-lit'ı-kəl-ı; 2 ăn'a-lĭt'ĭ-cal-y, *adv.* In the manner of analysis; by way of separating a body into its constituent parts or a subject into its principles.

an"a-lyt'ics, 1 an'ə-lit'ıks; 2 ăn'a-lĭt'ĭcs, *n.* **1.** The science of analysis; the special branch of logic that treats of analysis; in particular, Aristotle's logical investigations and treatises.

His [Aristotle's] prior *Analytics,* . . . in which he develops the general forms of reasoning.

HAMILTON *Logic* lect. xii, p. 154. [G. & L. 1859.]

2. *Math.* Analysis; usually, analytical geometry.

an'a-lyze, } 1 an'ə-laiz; 2 ăn'a-līz, *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ'-
an'a-lyse, } ING.] To subject to analysis of any kind; make an analysis of; examine minutely or critically; as, to *analyze* a chemical compound, a sentence, a plant, a logical concept, etc. See ANALYSIS.

To attempt to *analyze* the tone of a poem would be useless. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews* vol. i, p. 41. [O. & CO. 1870.]

[< F. *analyser,* < *analyse,* analysis, < LL. *analysis;* see ANALYSIS.]— **an"a-lyz"[or -lys"]a-bl(e", *a.*** Capable of being analyzed.— **an'a-lyz"[or -lys"]a-bl(e-ness", *n.*— an"a-ly-za'[or -sa']-tion,** *n.* The act of analyzing; analysis.

an'a-lyz"er, 1 an'ə-laiz'er; 2 ən'a-līz'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which analyzes; an analyst. **2.** *Optics.* That part of a polariscope which distinguishes the polarized light. **an'a-lys"er‡.**— **harmonic analyzer** (*Math.*), a mechanical device for resolving any periodic curve into its harmonic elements.

a'nam', 1 ə'nam; 2 ă'năm, *n.* [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceæ:* a Visayan term.

A-nam', 1 ə-nām' *or* an'am; 2 ă-năm' *or* ăn'ăm, *n.* A kingdom in Indo-China, Asia; 37,758 sq. m.; capital, Hué; a French protectorate; the central government is at Saigon, in French Cochin-China.

a"na-ma-dam', 1 ə'nə-mə-dam'; 2 ă'na-ma-dăm', *n.* [Tamil.] A thatched hut built of bamboo in a tree: used for watching crops against wild beasts. EDGAR THURSTON in *Journal of Society of Arts* Apr. 9, '09, p. 423.

A-nam'e-lech, 1 ə-nam'ı-lek; 2 a-năm'e-lĕc, *n. Bib.* Same as ANAMMELECH.

An"a-mese', 1 an'ə-mīs' *or* -mīz'; 2 ăn'a-mēs' *or* -mēs', *n.* **1.** *sing.* & *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Anam; the people of Anam. **2.** The language of Anam, allied to the Chinese. **An"na-mese'‡.— An"a-mese',** *a.*

The *Anamese* language is, like the Chinese, monosyllabic. *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.* vol. i, p. 140.

a-nam'e-site, 1 ə-nam'ı-sait; 2 a-năm'e-sīt, *n. Lithol.* A fine-grained variety of dolerite: an old name. [< Gr. *anamesos,* intermediate, < *ana,* upon, + *meson,* middle.] — **an-am"e-sit'ic,** *a.*

An'a-mim, 1 an'ə-mim; 2 ăn'a-mĭm, *n. pl. Bib. Gen.* x, 13.

An"a-mir'ta, 1 an'ə-mir'tə; 2 ăn'a-mĭr'ta, *n. Bot.* A very small genus of East-Indian climbing shrubs of the moonseed family (*Menispermaceæ*), with dioecious flowers in pendulous clusters. *A. cocculus,* possibly the only species, yields the berry known as cocculus indicus. See COCCULUS INDICUS; FISHBERRY. [Native.]

an"a-mir'tin, 1 an'ə-mūr'tin; 2 ăn'a-mĭr'tĭn, *n.* A non-poisonous, bitter, crystalline substance ($C_{19}H_{21}O_{10}$) produced from the fruit of the *Anamirta.* [AMESE.

An'a-mite, 1 an'ə-mait; 2 ăn'a-mīt, *a.* & *n.* Same as ANA-

A-nam'me-lech, 1 ə-nam'ı-lek; 2 a-năm'e-lĕc, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xvii, 31.

an"am-ne'sic, 1 an'am-nī'sık; 2 ăn'ăm-nē'sĭc, *a.* Endowed with a good memory.

an"am-ne'sis, 1 an'am-nī'sıs; 2 ăn'ăm-nē'sĭs, *n.* **1.** A reproducing in memory. Specif.: (1) A figure in which matters past or overlooked are recalled. (2) *Philos.* Plato's doctrine of the soul's vague recollection of a previous existence. **2.** *Psychol.* The act or process of reproduction in memory. **3.** *Med.* The patient's account of his sickness as a basis for diagnosis. **an"am-ne'si-a‡.** [< Gr. *anamnēsis,* < *ana,* back, + *mimnēskō,* call to mind.]

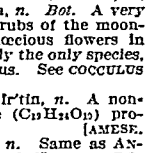
an"am-nes'tic, 1 an'am-nes'tık; 2 ăn'ăm-nĕs'tĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or aiding recollection.

an"am-nes'tic, *n.* **1.** The art of recollection or reminiscence: Sir W. Hamilton's proposed equivalent for *mnemonics.* **2.** Anything intended to assist or restore the memory, as certain medicines.

An-am"ni-o-na'ta, 1 an-am'nı-o-nē'tə; 2 ăn-ăm'nĭ-o-nā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* Vertebrates without an amnion, as fishes and amphibians; the *Anallantoidea.* [< AN-, not, + AMNION.]

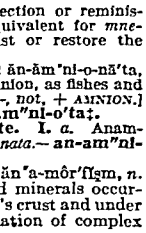
An-am'ni-a‡; An-am"ni-a'ta‡; An-am"ni-o'ta‡.
— **an-am"ni-on'ic,** *a.*— **an-am'ni-ote. I.** *a.* Anamniotic. **II.** *n.* One of the *Anamnionata.*— **an-am"ni-ot'ic,** *a.* & *n.*

an"a-mor'phism, 1 an'ə-mēr'fizm; 2 ăn'a-môr'fĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* A metamorphism of rocks and minerals occurring at considerable depths in the earth's crust and under great pressures, resulting in the formation of complex mineral compounds from those of more simple constitution. See METAMORPHISM. **2.** Same as ANAMORPHOSIS.



an"a-mor'pho-scope, 1 an'ə-mēr'fo-skōp; 2 ăn'a-môr'fo-scōp, *n.* A vertical cylindrical mirror so placed as to produce a correct image of an object from a purposely distorted representation of it on a horizontal plane at the mirror's base. [< ANAMORPHOSIS + -SCOPE.]

an"a-mor'phose, 1 an'ə-mēr'fōs; 2 ăn'a-môr'fōs, *vt.* [Rare.] To represent in anamorphosis; distort in such a manner that when viewed in a certain way the picture appears regular or natural.



an"a-mor'pho-sis, 1 an'ə-mēr'fo-sis; 2 ăn'a-môr'fo-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Optics.* A distorted representation of an object, so made that when viewed through a polyhedron, or from a particular point, or reflected from a specially constructed mirror, as an anamorphoscope, a correct image of the object is obtained; also, the process of making such a representation, or that by which it is corrected. **2.** *Biol.* A gradual change of form traceable in the history of a group of animals or plants, usually to a higher type.

Anamorphosis.

3. *Bot.* A distortion or anomalous growth of any plant-organ. [< Gr. *anamorphōsis,* < *ana,* anew, + *morphē,* form.] **an"a-mor'pho-sy‡.**

an"a-mor'phote, *a.* Producing distortion or anamorphosis.

an"a-mor'phous, 1 an'ə-mēr'fus; 2 ăn'a-môr'fŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by anamorphosis; distorted. **2.** Pertaining to anamorphism. **an"a-mor'phic‡.**

An"a-mo'sa, 1 an'ə-mō'sə; 2 ăn'a-mō'sa, *n.* A city; county-seat of Jones county, Ia.

A'nan, 1 ē'nan; 2 ā'năn, *n. Bib. Neh.* x, 26.

a-nan', 1 ə-nan'; 2 a-năn'. **I.** *interj.* [Prov. Eng. or Local, U. S.] Eh? what? a response to a remark not heard or understood. **II†.** *adv.* Anon.

a"na-na'plas, 1 a"nə-nā'plas; 2 ă'nă-nā'plăs, *n.* [P. I.] A tall Old World tropical tree (*Albizzia procera*) with bipinnate leaves and long terminal panicles of globular few-flowered heads of greenish-white flowers. Its wood, inferior as timber, serves for fuel and yields incense and a dye used in preparing hides for sole-leather, saddles, etc.: sometimes cultivated for ornament. **an"a-na'ples‡.**

a-na'nas, 1 ə-nē'nas *or* ə-nā'nas; 2 a-nā'nas *or* a-nă'nas, *n.* **1.** [S. Am.] The pineapple or an allied fruit, as the pinguin (*Bromelia pinguin*). **a-na'na‡.**

Farewell, old Scotia's bleak domains,
Far dearer than the torrid plains
Where rich *ananas* blow! BURNS *Farewell* st. 1.

2. [A-] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American plants of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceæ*), including the pineapple (*A. sativa*). **An"a-nas'sa‡.** [Braz., < Peru, *nanas.*]

An"an-chyt'i-dæ, 1 an'aŋ-kit'ı-dī; 2 ăn'ăn-cŷt'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of spatangoideans with an ovate or nearly cordate test, and ambulacra, in a bivium and trivium similar or slightly diverse, flush and apetalous. **An"an-chy'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) — **an"an-chy'tid, *n.*— an"an-chy'toid, *a.***

an-an'drI-ous, 1 an-an'drı-us; 2 ăn-ăn'drĭ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Unmarried: said of women. **2.** Not virile; impotent: said of men. **3.** *Bot.* Anandrous. [< Gr. *anandros,* < *an-* priv. + *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

an-an'drous, 1 an-an'drus; 2 ăn-ăn'drŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Destitute of stamens, as a female flower. (2) Cryptogamous. **2.** Anandrious. [< Gr. *anandros,* without a man.]

an"a-nep"I-on'ic, 1 an'ə-nep'ı-on'ık; 2 ăn'a-nĕp'ĭ-ŏn'ĭc, *a.* Approaching the nepionic stage.

an-an'gI-oid, 1 an-an'jı-oid; 2 ăn-ăn'ĝĭ-ŏĭd, *a.* Without blood-vessels: said of the disk of the retina. **an-an"gI-ot'ic; an-an'gI-ous‡.**

An-an"gI-ol'da, 1 an-an'jı-ol'də; 2 ăn-ăn'ĝĭ-ŏl'da, *n. pl. Zool.* A group of mammals comprising those with anangioid eyes.

an-an'gu-lar, 1 an-an'gıu-lər; 2 ăn-ăn'gŭ-lar, *a.* [Rare.] Not angular; having no angle. [< AN-, not, + ANGULAR.]

A-na'ni, 1 ə-nē'nı; 2 a-nā'nĭ, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 24.

An"a-ni'a, 1 an'ə-naı'ə; 2 ăn'a-nī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

An"a-ni'ah, 1 an'ə-naı'ə; 2 ăn'a-nī'a, *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 32.

An"a-ni'as, 1 an'ə-naı'əs; 2 ăn'a-nī'as, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The husband of Sapphira, who, on being rebuked by Peter for lying, fell dead. *Acts* v, 1–6. **2.** [Colloq.] Any liar. **3.** A disciple in Damascus who was sent by a vision to restore Paul's sight. *Acts* ix, 10–18. **4.** The high priest in Jerusalem before whom Paul was brought for trial. *Acts* xxiii, 2–5. **5.** In Ben Jonson's comedy *The Alchemist,* a canting deacon sent from Amsterdam by his pastor and others to learn the whereabouts of their money. [Heb., grace of the Lord.]

A-na'nief, 1 ə-nā'nyef; 2 ă-nā'nyĕf, *n.* A town in Kherson, Ukraine.

A-nan'I-el, 1 ə-nan'ı-el; 2 a-năn'ĭ-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A'nan-ism, 1 ē'nən-izm; 2 ā'nan-ĭsm, *n.* The tenets of an ascetic Hebrew sect founded by Anan: a form of Karaism which completely disappeared during the 10th century. See KARAISM.— **A'nan-ite,** *n.* A follower of Anan.

a-na"nI-zap'ta, 1 ə-nə'nı-zəp'tə; 2 a-nă'nĭ-zăp'ta, *n.* A word anciently engraved on stone, gems, etc., perhaps as a magical preventive of disease. **a-na"nI-sab'[or -sap']ta‡.**

A-nan'ta, 1 ə-nən'tə; 2 ă-năn'tă, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* The Infinite: applied to the god Vishnu and to other deities.

The Holy One spoke: — and I am *Ananta* among the Nagas. *Bhagavad Gîtâ* tr. by J. C. Thomson, x, 29. [1874.]

An"an-ta-pur', 1 an'an-tə-pūr'; 2 ăn'ăn-ta-pur', *n.* A district in Madras, India.

an-an'ther-ous, 1 an-an'thər-us; 2 ăn-ăn'ther-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Without anthers. [< AN-, not, + ANTHER.] **an-an'ther-ate‡.**

an-an'ther-um, 1 an-an'thər-um; 2 ăn-ăn'ther-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A filament without an anther; a staminodium.

an-an'thous, 1 an-an'thus; 2 ăn-ăn'thŭs, *a. Bot.* Flowerless. [< Gr. *ananthēs,* < *an-* priv. + *anthos,* flower.]

an'a-nym, 1 an'ə-nim; 2 ăn'a-nym, *n.* A real name written backward, as John *Dralloc* (*Collard*). See BOUSTROPHEDON. [< ANA- + Gr. *onoma,* name.]

A-na'o, 1 ə-nə'o; 2 ă-nă'o, *n.* A town in Tarlac province, Luzon, P. I.

A-na'pa, 1 ə-nā'pə; 2 ă-nā'pă, *n.* A seaport of Kuban district, Russia, on the Black Sea.

an"a-pa'gan-ize, *vt.* [Rare.] To repaganize.

a-na'pa-ite, 1 ə-nā'pı-ait *or* ə-nap'ı-ait; 2 a-nā'pa-ĭt *or* a-năp'a-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A greenish-white phosphate of calcium and iron containing water of crystallization and consisting of transparent crystals of the triclinic system. See CRYSTALLIZATION. [< *Anapa,* in Russia.]

an"a-pei-rat'ic, 1 an'ə-pəı-rat'ık; 2 ăn'a-pī-răt'ĭc, *a. Pathol.* Caused by the too frequent or prolonged exercise of the same muscles in the same way: said of writers' cramp, etc. [< Gr. *anapeirasthai,* try again, < *ana,* again, + *peiraō,* try.]

an'a-pest, } 1 an'ə-pest; 2 ăn'a-pĕst, *n. Pros.* **1.** A
an'a-pæst, } three-syllable measure containing two short or unstressed syllables followed by one long or stressed syllable (⏑ ⏑ –); the reverse of a dactyl. **2.** A verse made up of or characterized by such measures; as,

Thĕ Assŷr | ĭăn căme dŏwn | lĭke thĕ wŏlf | ŏn thĕ fŏld,
And hĭs cŏ | hŏrts wĕre glĕam | ĭng wĭth pŭr | plĕ ănd gŏld.
BYRON *Destruction of Sennacherib* st. 1.

3. A musical foot accented in like manner. [< L. *anapæstus,* < Gr. *anapaistos,* < *ana,* back, + *paiō,* strike.]

an"a-pes'tic, } 1 an'ə-pes'tık; 2 ăn'a-pĕs'tĭc, *a.* Of,
an"a-pæs'tic, } pertaining to, or of the nature of an anapest; composed of anapests. **-ti-cal‡.— -ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"a-pes'tic, } An anapest; also, versification in anapes-
an"a-pæs'tic, } tic measure.

an"a-phal"an-tI'a-sis, 1 an'ə-fal'an-taı'ə-sis; 2 ăn'a-făl'ăn-tī'a-sĭs, *n.* Baldness, especially of the front part of the head; loss of the eyebrows. [< Gr. *anaphalantiastos,* < *ana,* up, + *phalanthos,* bald.] **an"a-pha-lan'tIs‡.**

an'a-phase, 1 an'ə-fēz; 2 ăn'a-fāş, *n. Biol.* The amphiaster phase of karyokinesis in which chromatin accumulates at each extremity of the nuclear spindle. See KARYOKINESIS. [< ANA- + PHASE.]

an-a'phI-a, 1 an-ē'fı-ə; 2 ăn-ā'fĭ-a, *n.* [Rare.] *Med.* Visual, auditory, gustatory, olfactory, thermal, or tactile anesthesia. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *aphē,* touch.]

that go from the sea up rivers to spawn, and (2) of ferns that have the lowest secondary branches on the upper side of the pinnæ.

An"a-dy-om'e-ne, 1 an"ə-dəl-om'ı-nı; 2 ăn"ə-dȳ-ōm'ē-nē, *n.* 1. A title of Aphrodite indicating her emergence from the sea. 2. The painting by Apelles depicting the same. [Gr., rising up out of the sea.]

An'a-el, 1 an'ı-əl; 2 ăn'ə-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

a-næ'mi-a, a-næ'mi-ac, a-næ'mic, etc. Same as ANEMIA, etc.: the usual spelling in medical works.

an-a"er-o'bi-a, 1 an-ē"ər-ō'bı-ə; 2 ăn-ā"ĕr-ō'bi-ə, *n. pl.* [-BI-UM, *sing.*] *Biol.* Bacteria which flourish without free oxygen. [< AN-, not, + AERO- + Gr. *bios*, life.] **an-a"er-o'bi-cs†.—an-a'er-obe, an-a"er-o-bi'ont, an-a"er-o'bi-um,** *n.*—**an-a"er-o'bi-an,** *a.*—**an-a"er-ob'ic,** *a.*

Pasteur divided the bacteria into two classes, the aerobic and the *anaerobic.* VAUGHAN AND NOVY *Ptomaines and Leucomaines* ch. i, p. 16. [L. BROS. & CO. 1888.]

—**facultatively anaerobic,** having an acquired capability for existing without oxygen.—**an-a"er-ob'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an-a"er-o-bi-o'sis,** *n. Biol.* Life in the absence of free oxygen, as with certain bacteria. **an-a'er-o-bism†.—an-a"er-o-bi-ot'ic,** *a. Biol.* Thriving best in the absence of oxygen, as certain bacteria. **an-a"er-o'bi-ous†.—an-a"er-o-bi-ot'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-a'er-o-phyte, 1 an-ē'ər-o-fait; 2 ăn-ā'ĕr-o-fȳt, *n. Bot.* A plant not requiring a direct supply of air. [< AN-, not, + AERO- + Gr. *phyton*, plant, < *phyō*, produce.]

an-a'er-o-plas"ty, 1 an-ē'ər-o-plas"tı; 2 ăn-ā'ĕr-o-plăs"ty, *n. Med.* The protection of wounds from the air by immersion in water as a means of healing. [< AN-, not, + AERO- + -PLASTY.]—**an-a"er-o-plas'tic,** *a.*

an"æs-the'si-a, an"æs-the'si-ant, an"æs-the'sis, an"æs-thet'ic, an-æs'the-tise, an-æs'the-tist, an"æs-thet"i-za'(or -sa')tion, an-æs'the-tize. Classic forms of ANESTHESIA, etc.

an"æs-the-sim'e-ter, *n.* Same as ANESTHESIMETER.

An"a-gal'lis, 1 an"ə-gal'ıs; 2 ăn"ə-găl'ıs, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of annual or perennial herbs of the primrose family (*Primulaceæ*) — the pimpernels — with diffuse or erect stems, mostly opposite, sessile leaves, and small, axillary, red, blue, white, or pink flowers. Of about 15 species, nearly all of the Old World, *A. arvensis*, the scarlet pimpernel or poor man's weather-glass, is naturalized in the United States. 2. [a-] Any plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *anagallis.*]

a"na-gap', 1 ə"nə-găp'; 2 ä"nä-găp', *n.* [P. I.] 1. A large tree (*Pithecolobium montanum*) with abruptly bipinnate leaves, axillary, panicled flowers, and very long, twisted pods in fruit. 2. Its fine-grained, yellowish, rather brittle wood, used in furniture and interior decoration. See PITHECOLOBIUM. **a"lo-ba'hay†.**

an"a-gen'e-sis, 1 an"ə-jen'ı-sis; 2 ăn"ə-ĝĕn'ē-sĭs, *n.* 1. Reproduction of structure or tissue. 2. Progressive evolution due to vital agencies: contrasted with *degenerative evolution* or *catagenesis* due to physical and chemical agencies. [< Gr. *anagennēsis*, < *ana*, up, + *gennaō*, generate.] **an"a-gen-ne'sis†.—an"a-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to anagenesis; as, *anagenetic* energy. *Rep. of Smithsonian Institution, 1896* p. 383. **an"a-gen-net'ic†.**

an'a-glyph, 1 an'ə-glif; 2 ăn'ə-ĝlȳf, *n.* 1. *Arch.* An ornament in relief, as a cameo: the opposite of an intaglio. The illustration under AGRICULTURE is an example of the anaglyph. 2. A picture formed by almost superimposing an image in red over one in blue to secure stereoscopic effect when observed through an anaglyphoscope. [< L. *anaglypha*, < Gr. *anaglyphē*, < *ana*, up, + *glyphō*, carve.] **an"a-glyp'ton†.—an"a-glyph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, ornamented with, or executed in anaglyph. **an"a-glyph'i-cal†; an"a-glyp'tic†; an'a-glyp'ti-cal†.—an"a-glyph'ics,** *n.* The art of anaglyphic decoration. **an"a-glyp'tics†.—a-nag'ly-phy,** *n. Art.* 1. Anaglyphics. 2. An anaglyph.

an"a-glyph'o-scope, 1 an"ə-glif'o-skōp; 2 ăn"ə-ĝlȳf'o-scōp, *n. Phot.* An apparatus consisting of a red and a blue glass mounted for sighting anaglyphs so as to secure stereoscopic effect. See ANAGLYPH. [< ANAGLYPH- + -SCOPE.]

an"a-glyp'to-graph, 1 an"ə-glip'to-graf; 2 ăn"ə-ĝlȳp'to-grăf, *n.* 1. An engraving-instrument for copying medallions in lines upon flat surfaces, giving the effect of relief by making the lines farthest apart where the light strikes the original most strongly; a medallion-ruling machine. 2. An engraving made by this process. [< Gr. *anaglyptos*, wrought in low relief (< *ana*, up, + *glyphō*, carve), + *graphō*, write.]—**an"a-glyp"to-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to an anaglyptograph or to anaglyptography; done by an anaglyptograph; as, *anaglyptographic* engraving.—**an"a-glyp-tog'ra-phy,** *n.*

A-na'gni, 1 ə-nä'nyi; 2 ä-nä'nyĭ, *n.* An ancient town near Rome, Italy; the birthplace of 4 popes.

an"ag-nor'i-sis, 1 an"ag-nor'ı-sis; 2 ăn"ăĝ-nōr'ı-sĭs, *n.* Recognition; in dramatic and romantic composition, the dénouement. [< Gr. *anagnōrisis*, < *ana*, again, + *gignōskō*, know.] **an"ag-no'sis†.**

an'ag-nost, 1 an'ag-nost; 2 ăn'ăĝ-nōst, *n.* [Archaic.] *Eccl.* A prelector or reader, especially of the lessons, in church; specif., in the Greek Church, the first of the minor orders. [< L. *anagnostes*, < Gr. *anagnōstēs*, < *ana*, again, + *gignōskō*, know.] **an"ag-nos'tes†.**

a-na'go, 1 ə-nä'go; 2 ä-nä'gō, *n.* [Jap.] A conger (*Congrellus anago*).

an"a-go'ge, 1 an'ə-gō'jı; 2 ăn"ə-ĝō'ĝe, *n.* 1. The mystical or analogical interpretation, especially of the types and allegories of the Old Testament as applied to subjects of the New Testament. Specimens abound in the Epistle to the Hebrews and in Clement and Origen. 2. *Med.* Anabole; vomiting. [< Gr. *anagōgē*, < *ana*, up, + *agō*, lead.]—**an"a-goj'ic.** I. *a.* Anagogical. II. *n.* 1. A mystical interpretation. 2†. One who gives mystical interpretations.—**an"a-goj'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to anagoge; mystical; allegorical; as, the *anagogical* sense of a text. **an"a-go-get'i-cal†.—an"a-goj'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an"a-gog'ics,** *n.* That branch of Scriptural interpretation that has to do with the explanation of anagoge.

an'a-gram, 1 an'ə-gram; 2 ăn'ə-ĝrăm, *v.* [Rare.] To anagrammatize.

an'a-gram, *n.* 1. The letters of a word or phrase so *transposed as to make a different word or phrase*; as, "time" and "mite" are *anagrams* of "emit."

The only practical use to which *anagrams* have been turned is to be found in the transpositions in which some of the astronomers of the 17th century embodied their discoveries.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. i, p. 910.

None of the *anagrams* of that period [16th and 17th centuries] exceed, in felicity, Dr. Burney's on Lord Nelson. 'Horatio Nelson,' 'Honor est a Nilo.' BRANDE *Dict.*

2†. A transposition; interchange. [< F. *anagramme*, < Gr. *ana*, anew, + *graphō*, write.]

an"a-gram-mat'ic, 1 an"ə-gra-mat'ık; 2 ăn"ə-ĝră-măt'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to an anagram; forming an anagram; as, an *anagrammatic* phrase. **-i-cal†.—-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an"a-gram'ma-tism,** *n.* 1. The art or practise of making or solving anagrams. 2. Divination by anagrams made from the name of a person. **an"a-grap'sist.—an"a-gram'ma-tist,** *n.* A maker of anagrams.—**an"a-gram'ma-tize** or **-tise,** *vt. & ri.* To make an anagram of; make anagrams.

a-na'gua, 1 ə-nä'gwə; 2 ə-nä'ĝwa, *n.* [Mex.] The knock-away (*Ehretia elliptica*), a tree of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), bearing edible fruit: a Texan name. **a-na'qua†.**

an"a-gy'rin, 1 an"ə-jai'rın; 2 ăn"ə-ĝȳ'rĭn, *n. Pharm.* The salt of an alkaloid extracted from *Anagyris fœtida*, used medicinally as a cardiac stimulant and tonic. **an"a-gy'rine†.**

An"a-gy'ris, 1 an"ə-jai'rıs; 2 ăn"ə-ĝȳ'rĭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Old World shrubs or trees of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), of which the bean-trefoil (*A. fœtida*), an ornamental greenhouse bush, has trifoliolate leaves, short axillary racemes of yellow flowers like those of the laburnum, and narrow, compressed pods curved backward, giving the genus its name. Every part of the plant is fetid when bruised. [< ANA- + Gr. *gyros*, ring.]

A'nah, 1 ē'nə or an'ə; 2 ā'nä or ăn'ä, *n.* 1. *Bib.* One of three persons mentioned in Genesis and Chronicles. 2. In Byron's *Heaven and Earth*, Aholibamah's sister, pious and affectionate; in love with the seraph Azaziel

A-na'ha-rath, 1 ə-nē'hə-rath; 2 ə-nā'ha-răth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 19.

An'a-heim, 1 an'ə-haim; 2 ăn'a-hīm, *n.* A township and town in Orange county, Cal.—**Anaheim disease,** a disease which attacks the grape in California.

A-na'hi-ta, 1 ə-nä'hi-tə; 2 ä-nä'hi-tä, *n.* [Pers.] A goddess of fertilizing waters and purifying seed in the earth and in the animal kingdom; also, a goddess of war. She figures in Zoroastrianism as a spirit or angel of the highest grade. The Greeks called her **An"a-i'tis** and identified her with *Athene* and *Aphrodite.*

Ardvi Sura *Anahita*, that is, undoubtedly, 'the high, powerful, immaculate one,' is a goddess . . . of a supernatural spring located in the region of the stars.
Encyc. Relig. and Ethics p. 414. [s. '08.]

A-na'huac, 1 ə-nä'wak; 2 ä-nä'wăc, *n.* A native name of the old kingdom of Mexico. [Mex., near the water.]

An"a-i'a, 1 an"ı-ai'ə; 2 ăn"a-ī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

An"a-i'ah, 1 an"ı-ai'ə *or* ə-nai'ə; 2 ăn"a-ī'a *or* a-nī'a, *n. Bib. Neh.* viii, 4.

A'nak, 1 ē'nak; 2 ā'năk, *n. Bib. Num.* xiii, 22.

an'a-kan, 1 an'ə-kan; 2 ăn'a-kăn, *n.* [Braz.] A small macaw (*Ara severa*).

an"a-ke-lard', 1 an"ə-kə-lärd'; 2 ăn"a-ke-lärd', *n.* [Ar.] The caracal.

a-nakh're, 1 ə-nak'rı; 2 a-năk're, *n. Pathol.* An affection characterized by bony tumors on each side of the nose, found among West-African negroes.

An'a-kim, 1 an'ə-kim; 2 ăn'a-kĭm, *n. pl.* [Heb.] A race of giants in Palestine. *Num.* xiii, 33. **An'ak-kims†; An'aks†.**

an"a-ko-lu'[or -lou']thi-a, an"a-ko-lu'[or -lou']thic, an"a-ko-lu'[or -lou']thi-cal-ly, an"a-ko-lu'[or -lou']thon. Same as ANACOLUTHIA, etc.

a'nal, 1 ē'nel; 2 ā'nal. I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated in the region of the anus. 2. Situated in the median line behind the anus. 3. *Entom.* Marginal posteriorly and proximally; as, the *anal* angle; the *anal* veins or nerves (8th to 10th), etc., of a moth's wing. II. *n.* An anal fin. [< L. *anus*, ring.]

anal., *abbr.* Analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic; analytical; analyze; analyzer.

an'a-lav, 1 an'ə-lav; 2 ăn'a-lăv, *n.* A Russian nun's kerchief, having religious symbols. [< Rus. *analavŭ*, breastplate.]

a-nal'cite, 1 ə-nal'sait; 2 a-năl'çĭt, *n. Mineral.* An isometric white hydrous sodium-aluminum silicate ($H_2NaAlSi_2O_7$), belonging to the group of zeolites. [< Gr. *analkēs*, *analki(d-)s*, without strength, < *an-* priv. + *alkē*, strength.] **a-nal'cim†; a-nal'cime†.**

an'a-lect, 1 an'ə-lekt; 2 ăn'a-lĕct, *n.* [-LEC'TA or -LECTS, *pl.*] A literary selection, extract, or fragment: usually in the plural, as in the title of a work. See ANA†. [< Gr. *analektos*, < *ana*, up, + *legō*, gather.]

an"a-lec'tic, 1 an"ə-lek'tık; 2 ăn"a-lĕc'tĭc, *a.* Composed of or pertaining to analects; as, an *analectic* periodical.

an"a-lem'ma, 1 an"ə-lem'ə; 2 ăn"a-lĕm'a, *n. Astron.* (1) A scale on a terrestrial globe (usually in the form of a figure S reaching across the torrid zone), by which may be found the declination of the sun on any day. (2) An orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian; also, a device for solving problems by its use. [L., < Gr. *analēmma*, < *ana*, up, + *lambanō*, take.]

Ptolemy wrote a treatise on the *Analemma.* BRANDE *Dict.*

an"a-lep'si-a, 1 an"ə-lep'sı-ə; 2 ăn"a-lĕp'si-a, *n. Pathol.* 1. Epilepsy due to stomach-disorder. 2. Analepsis. **an'a-lep"sy†.**

an"a-lep'sis, 1 an"ə-lep'sıs; 2 ăn"a-lĕp'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* 1. Restoration of strength after sickness; also, recovery from a sudden attack or a particular paroxysm. 2. Analepsia. [< Gr. *analēpsis*, < *ana*, up, + *lambanō*, take.]

an'a-lep"sy, 1 an'ə-lep'sı; 2 ăn'a-lĕp'sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1-SIZ; 2-sĭs, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Analepsis. **an"a-lep'si-a†.**

an"a-lep'tic, 1 an"ə-lep'tık; 2 ăn"a-lĕp'tĭc. I. *a.* Restorative to strength; reinvigorating. II. *n.* A roborant or strengthening medicine; a tonic. **-ti-cal†.**

a-nal'gen, 1 ə-nal'jen, -jin; 2 a-năl'ĝĕn, -ĝĕn, *n.* **a-nal'gene,** *Chem.* A colorless, tasteless crystalline salt ($C_{13}H_{16}N_2O_2$) derived from quinolin, used as an antipyretic and in the treatment of neuralgia and rheumatism. [< Gr. *analgēs*, painless.]

an"al-ge'si-a, 1 an"al-jı'sı-ə; 2 ăn"ăl-ĝē'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Insensibility to or inability to feel pain. [< Gr. *analgēsia*, painlessness, < *an-* priv. + *algos*, pain.] **an-al'gi-a†.** [ANTIPYRIN.

an-al'ge-sin, 1 an-al'gı-sin; 2 ăn-ăl'ĝe-sĭn, *n.* Same as

an"al-get'ic, 1 an"al-jet'ık; 2 ăn"ăl-ĝĕt'ĭc. I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to cause analgesia; painless. II. *n.* Anything that causes analgesia. **an"al-ges'ic†; a-nal'gic†.**

A-nal'gi-dæ, 1 ə-nal'jı-dī; 2 a-năl'ĝĭ-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of mites, parasitic on birds and mammals. **A-nal'ges,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *analgēs*, < *an-* priv. + *algos*, pain.] —**a-nal'gid,** *a. & n.*—**a-nal'goid,** *a.*

an"al-lag-mat'ic, 1 an"al-ag-mat'ık; 2 ăn"ăl-ăĝ-măt'ĭc, *a. Math.* Unchanged by the process of inversion; as, *anallagmatic* curves or surfaces. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *allagma(t-)*, thing exchanged, < *allos*, other.]—**anallagmatic checker,** a checkered square of two colors so arranged that any row (of full length) meets another row having the same number of checks of like color.

an"al-lan-to'ic, 1 an"al-an-tō'ık; 2 ăn"ăl-ăn-tō'ĭc, *a. Zool.* Without an allantois. [< AN-, not, + ALLANTOIC.]—**An"al-lan-tol'de-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates without an allantois, including amphibians and fish-like vertebrates.—**an"al-lan-tol'de-an,** *a. & n.*

an'a-log, 1 an'ə-log; 2 ăn'a-lŏĝ, *n.* 1. An analogue, ogon. 2. *Philol.* A word in one language corresponding to one in another; an analogous term; as, "balle" in the French is the *analog* of "ball" in English. 3. *Biol.* (1) *An organ analogous to one in* another species or group. (2) An organism or group of organisms representative of another in a different country or epoch, or higher group.

a-nal'o-gate, 1 ə-nal'o-gēt; 2 a-năl'o-ĝāt, *n. Logic.* Anything characterized by an analogous term.

an"a-log'i-cal, 1 an"ə-loj'ı-kəl; 2 ăn"a-lŏĝ'i-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or involving analogy. **an"a-log'ic†.—an"a-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* According to analogy; figuratively.—**an"a-log'i-cal-ness,** *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness for illustration.

a-nal'o-gism, 1 ə-nal'o-jizm; 2 a-năl'o-ĝĭsm, *n.* [Archaic.] 1. *Logic.* An *argument from cause to effect.* 2. The process of reasoning from analogy. 3. *Med.* Diagnosis by analogy.—**a-nal'o-gist,** *n.* 1. One who looks for analogies or reasons from analogy. 2. A believer in the analogical origin and development of language.—**a-nal"o-gis'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to analogy or analogists.

an"a-lo'gi-um, 1 an"ə-lō'jı-um; 2 an"a-lō'ĝĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Eccl.* 1. A reading-desk; an ambo. 2. An enclosure round a saint's tomb. [< Gr. *analogion*, < *ana*, up, + *legō*, read.] **an"a-lo'gi-on†.**

a-nal'o-gize, 1 ə-nal'o-jaiz; 2 a-năl'o-ĝīz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] I. *t.* To illustrate by analogy; cause to be or appear analogous; as, to *analogize* two facts.

II. *i.* To use analogy; be analogous. **a-nal'o-gise†.**

a-nal'o-gon, 1 ə-nal'o-gon; 2 a-năl'o-ĝŏn, *n.* [-GA, *pl.*] [Gr.] Anything analogous to something else.—**analogon rationis** (*Philos.*), the mental functions of animals considered as analogous to intelligence in man: used by Leibnitz and Wolff.

a-nal'o-gous, 1 ə-nal'o-gus; 2 a-năl'o-ĝŭs, *a.* 1. Bearing analogy or resemblance; corresponding (to some other) or resembling in certain respects, as in form, proportion, relations, etc.

A sunbeam, a landscape, the ocean, make an *analogous* impression on the mind. EMERSON *Nat. Addr.* p. 29. [R. W. & CO. 1889.]

2. *Biol.* Having a similar function, as the wings of birds and insects. Compare HOMOLOGOUS. 3. *Logic.* Homonymous for some special reason, and not by accident; as, "the *mouth* of a man" and "the *mouth* of a river" are *analogous* terms. 4. [Rare.] Expressing an analogy; analogical. [< L. *analogus*, < Gr. *analogos*, < *ana*, according to, + *logos*, proportion, < *legō*, say.] **a-nal'o-gal†.** Syn.: see ALIKE.—Ant.: antilogous.—**analogous pole** (*Crystal.*), that pole of a pyroelectric crystal or other body which acquires positive electrification in a rising temperature. Compare ANTILOGOUS.—**a-nal'o-gous-ly,** *adv.*—**a-nal'o-gous-ness,** *n.* [already listed.

a-nal'o-gous, *n. Railroad.* Property resembling that

a-nal'o-gy, 1 ə-nal'o-jı; 2 a-năl'o-ĝy, *n.* [-GIES, 1-JIZ; 2-ĝĭs, *pl.*] 1. Resemblance or similarity of properties or relations; agreement or resemblance in certain aspects, as in form or function; similarity without identity.

There is a close *analogy* between the way in which every individual student penetrates into Nature and the progress of science as a whole. AGASSIZ *Methods of Study* p. 15. [R. W. & CO. 1885.]

2. *Logic.* (1) Reasoning in which from certain observed and known relations or resemblances others are inferred.

Examples are founded either on resemblance of properties or on resemblance of relations. Those of the latter kind are denominated Arguments from *Analogy.* DAY *Art of Discourse* p. 145. [S. 1867.]

(2) Reasoning that proceeds from the individual or particular to a coordinate individual or particular, thus involving both induction and deduction.

Inference by *Analogy.* . . . is a third form distinct from both [Deduction and Induction], though able to be reduced to a combination of the other two.
UEBERWEG *Logic* tr. by Lindsay, p. 333. [L. & CO. 1871.]

3. *Math.* A form of trigonometric equation; an equation between ratios; as, Napier's *analogies.* 4. *Biol.* Functional likeness; physiological similarity; as, the *analogy* between quadrupeds' and crabs' legs: opposed to *homology.* 5. *Philol.* Resemblance in the construction or meaning of words as constituting a reason for classifying them into new word divisions or groups; also, the method or principle in agreement with which words are changed or new words originated in harmony with existing word divisions or groups. 6. *Geom.* Equality of ratios; proportion. 7. [Rare.] An analog. [< F. *analogie*, < L. *analogia*, < Gr. *analogia*, < *analogos*; see ANALOGOUS.]

Syn.: affinity, coincidence, comparison, parity, proportion, relation, resemblance, similarity, similitude. *Affinity* is a mutual attraction with or without seeming likeness: as, the *affinity* of iron for oxygen. *Coincidence* is complete agreement in some one or more respects; there may be a *coincidence* in time of most dissimilar events. *Parity* of reasoning is said of an argument equally conclusive on subjects not strictly analogous. *Similitude* is a rhetorical comparison of one thing to another with which it has some points in common. *Resemblance* and *similarity* are external or superficial, and may involve no deeper relation; as, the *resemblance* of a cloud to a distant mountain. *Analogy* is a *resemblance* that may be reasoned from, so that from the *likeness* in certain respects we may infer that other and perhaps deeper relations exist.—Ant.: disagreement, disproportion, dissimilarity, incongruity, unlikeness.—Prep.: the analogy *between* (or *of*) nature and revelation; the analogy *of* sound *to* light; a family has some analogy *with* (or *to*) a state.—**analogy of faith,** the harmonious relations discovered or recognized among the revealed truths of religion.—**convergent a.** (*Biol.*), similarity between organs or organisms arising not from a common progenitor, but from independent variation induced by similar causes.—**formal a.** (*Philol.*), an analogy in which only the forms of words are affected. **morphological a.†.—Napier's analogies** (*Math.*), four formulas, demonstrated by Napier, expressing the tangent of half the sum or difference of two of the angles or sides of a spherical triangle in terms of the others.

an-al'pha-bet, 1 an-al'fə-bət; 2 ăn-ăl'fa-bet. I. *a.* Ignorant of the alphabet; illiterate. II. *n.* One who is ignorant of the alphabet. **an-al'pha-bete†.**

—**an-al"pha-bet'ic,** *a.* 1. Same as ANALPHABET. 2. *Phon.* Disregarding the sound-values of the individual letters of the alphabet. **-i-cal†.—analphabetic symbols** (*Phon.*), signs or symbols representing the elemental parts of sounds, the sound itself being graphically expressed by grouping the symbols.

ăn'a-lys"a-ble, an'a-lyse, etc. See ANALYZABLE, etc.

ă-nal'y-sis, 1 ə-nal'ı-sis; 2 a-năl'y-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** The resolution of a compound into its parts or elements; the act of ascertaining, separating, or unfolding in order the elements of a complex body, substance, or treatise: opposed to *synthesis*.

The *analysis* of style, for the purpose of systematic study, must respect the various classes of properties which by necessity or possibility belong to it. DAY *Art of Discourse* p. 209. [s. 1867.]

2. *Psychol.* That activity of intellect which, by discriminating differences and likenesses, and concentrating attention upon the latter, results in separating, more or less completely, a complex percept, or idea, into its elements.

Consciousness of resemblance . . . is itself, indeed, the very precondition and the constant accompaniment of all *analysis*. G. T. LADD *Psychol., Descriptive and Explanatory* p. 293. [s. 1894.]

3. A tabular or grouped statement of the elements, parts, or heads, reached by analytic resolution, as of a subject, treatise, collection of objects, etc.; a logical synopsis. **4.** *Gram.* The resolution of the sentence into parts, and the bringing out of their definite relations to each other and to the whole sentence. **5.** *Chem.* The determination of the elements of a compound, the proportions of the constituents, the proportion of a special ingredient, or the presence of impurities or adulterations.

Chemical analysis is either (1) **qualitative,** embracing (*a*) the wet method and (*b*) the dry method called blowpiping; or (2) **quantitative,** embracing (*a*) **gravimetric,** which includes the wet method and the dry method called assaying; and (*b*) **volumetric,** which treats either solutions or gases (eudiometry). See phrases, also the adjectives, and METHOD.

6. *Math.* (1) The process of resolving a problem into its first elements. (2) That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations of variable or indeterminate quantities by means of symbols, including some branches of algebra and the infinitesimal calculus. **7.** *Biol.* The identification of an organism by means of an analytic key (see KEY): said especially of flowers. **8.** *Logic.* (1) In strict sense, the resolution of a concept or class into its elements; logical division; logical partition.

Physical analysis is the resolution of any physical object or substance into its parts, as a tree into trunk, branches, roots, leaves. **Logical a.** is the separation in thought of complex elements, as of a class or concept. It embraces *division*, or the separation of a genus or class into its species, and *partition*, or the resolution of a concept into its component attributes. See SYNTHESIS.

(2) In science and philosophy, the regressive method of investigation, said to have been invented by Plato, in which a subject or sphere of knowledge is resolved into its parts, elements, or facts, in order to arrive at the essential or ultimate elements, causes, or principle; as, the Kantian *analysis*.

The propædeutic or [individual] method of investigation proceeds regressively or analytically to the knowledge of real principles; the purely scientific or constructive method proceeds progressively or synthetically from principles to particulars or individuals. UEBERWEG *System of Logic* tr. by T. M. Lindsay, p. 542. [L. G. & CO. 1871.]

This is the fundamental procedure of philosophy, and is called by a Greek term *Analysis*. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. vi, p. 69. [G. & L. 1859.]

(3) Loosely, the inductive method; induction.

When we reason from the facts to the law, we call it *analysis* or induction. DONALDSON *New Cratylus* p. 11. [L. G. & CO. 1868.]

[LL., < Gr. *analysis*, < *ana*, back, + *lyō*, loose.] **an'a-lyset.** SYN.: see ABRIDGMENT; ANATOMY.— **analysis situs** (*Math.*), the study of geometric configuration irrespective of its form or size, as in Euler's theorem.— **blowpipe a.,** the process of analyzing substances by means of their blowpipe reactions.— **capillary a.,** a chemical analysis principally employed to identify the several coloring-matters in a mixture, and founded upon the varying speeds with which different substances in solution permeate porous materials by capillary attraction.— **combinatory a.,** the theory of permutations and combinations.— **harmonic a. 1.** *Math.* The calculus of harmonic functions. **2.** *Mus.* The analysis of the harmonic structure of a composition.— **spherical harmonic a.** (*Math.*), the calculus of special harmonic functions having values on the surface of a sphere.— **polariscope a.,** analysis by means of the polariscope.— **proximate a.,** the determination of the compounds contained in a mixture, as distinguished from **ultimate analysis,** which is the determination of the elements contained in a compound.— **qualitative a.,** the process in chemistry of finding how many and what elements are present.— **quantitative a.,** the process of finding the bulk or amount of each element present. **elementary a.‡.**— **spectrum a.,** analysis by means of a spectroscope. Compare SPECTRUM. — **tree'a-nal"y-sis,** *n.* *Forestry.* A series of measurements and observations upon a felled tree to determine its life history. Two classes are distinguished: a **stump-a.** includes measurements of the diameter-growth at given periods upon the stump only, no matter what other measurements it may comprise; a **section-a.** includes measurements of the diameter-growth at given periods upon more than one section. When, in a stump- or section-analysis, the measurement of the diameter-growth at given periods covers only a portion of the total diameter-growth, the analysis is a **partial stump-a.** or a **partial section-a.** **stem-a.‡.**

an'a-lyst, 1 an'ə-list; 2 ăn'a-lĭst, *n.* One who analyzes or makes use of the analytical method, especially in chemistry or mathematics. [< F. *analyste*, < *analyser*; see ANALYZE.]

an"a-lyt'ic, an"a-lyt'i-cal, 1 an'ə-lit'ık, -ı-kal; 2 ăn'a-lyt'ĭc, -ĭ-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to analysis; proceeding by analysis, as in the separation of anything into parts or original principles; resolving into first principles: opposed to *synthetic*; as, an *analytic* experiment or investigation. **2.** Specif., naming or relating to a language distinguished by analysis.

— **analytical judgment,** in the Kantian logic, a judgment in which the predicate adds nothing to what is essentially contained in the conception employed as the subject.

Analytical judgments (affirmative) are therefore those in which the connection of the predicate with the subject is conceived through identity. KANT *Critique of Pure Reason* tr. by MAX MÜLLER vol. ii, p. 1. [MACM. 1881.]

— **a. language,** a language that expresses the modification of word-meanings by particles, auxiliaries, etc., rather than by inflection.— **a. method** (*Logic*), the method which proceeds from known particulars to general principles: opposed to *synthetic method*.— **a. psychology,** see PSYCHOLOGY.— **a. reference,** in library catalogs, the registry of a part of a book, referring to the heading under which the book is entered in the catalog. **an analytical‡.**

an"a-lyt'ic, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* That division of logic which treats of the criteria for distinguishing good arguments from bad. **2.** [Rare.] Mathematical analysis.

an"a-lyt'i-cal, 1 an'ə-lit'ı-kal; 2 ăn'a-lĭt'ĭ-cal, *n.* In cataloging, an entry, not of a book as a whole, but of some section or division of that book; one of several entries analyzing a work into its parts. **a. reference‡.**

an"a-lyt'i-cal-ly, 1 an'ə-lit'ı-kal-ı; 2 ăn'a-lĭt'ĭ-cal-y, *adv.* In the manner of analysis; by way of separating a body into its constituent parts or a subject into its principles.

an"a-lyt'ics, 1 an"ə-lit'ıks; 2 ăn'a-lĭt'ĭcs, *n.* **1.** The science of analysis; the special branch of logic that treats of analysis; in particular, Aristotle's logical investigations and treatises.

His [Aristotle's] prior *Analytics*, . . . in which he develops the general forms of reasoning. HAMILTON *Logic* lect. xii, p. 154. [G. & L. 1859.]

2. *Math.* Analysis; usually, analytical geometry.

an'a-lyze, } 1 an'ə-loiz; 2 ăn'a-līz, *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ"-
an'a-lyse, } ING.] To subject to analysis of any kind; make an analysis of; examine minutely or critically; as, to *analyze* a chemical compound, a sentence, a plant, a logical concept, etc. See ANALYSIS.

To attempt to *analyze* the tone of a poem would be useless. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews* vol. i, p. 41. [G. & CO. 1870.]

[< F. *analyser*, < *analyse*, analysis, < LL. *analysis*; see ANALYSIS.]— **an"a-lyz"[or -lys"]a-bl'i-ty,** *n.*— **an'a-lyz"[or -lys"]a-bl(e²,** *a.* Capable of being analyzed.— **an'a-lyz"[or -lys"]a-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*— **an"a-ly-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.* The act of analyzing; analysis.

an'a-lyz"er, 1 an'ə-laiz'er; 2 ən'a-lyz'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which analyzes; an analyst. **2.** *Optics.* That part of a polariscope which distinguishes the polarized light. **an'a-lys"er.**— **harmonic analyzer** (*Math.*), a mechanical device for resolving any periodic curve into its harmonic elements.

a'nam¹, 1 ą'nam; 2 ą̄'năm, *n.* [P. I.] An inferior timber-tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the family *Anacardiaceæ*: a Visayan term.

A-nam'², 1 ə-nąm' *or* an'am; 2 ą̄-năm' *or* ăn'ăm, *n.* A kingdom in Indo-China, Asia; 37,758 sq. m.; capital, Hué; a French protectorate; the central government is at Saigon, in French Cochin-China.

a"na-ma-dam', 1 ą̄'nə-mə-dam'; 2 ą̄'na-ma-dăm', *n.* [Tamil.] A thatched hut built of bamboo in a tree: used for watching crops against wild beasts. EDGAR THURSTON in *Journal of Society of Arts* Apr. 9, '09, p. 423.

A-nam'e-lech, 1 ə-nam'ı-lek; 2 a-năm'e-lĕc, *n.* *Bib.* Same as ANAMMELECH.

An"a-mese', 1 an'ə-mis' *or* -mīz'; 2 ăn'a-mēs' *or* -mēs', *n.* **1.** *sing.* & *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Anam; the people of Anam. **2.** The language of Anam, allied to the Chinese. **An"na-mese'‡.— An"a-mese',** *a.*

The *Anamese* language is, like the Chinese, monosyllabic. *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.* vol. i, p. 140.

a-nam'e-site, 1 ə-nam'ı-sait; 2 a-năm'e-sĭt, *n.* *Lithol.* A fine-grained variety of dolerite: a 1 old name. [< Gr. *anamesos*, intermediate, < *ana*, upon, + *meson*, middle.] **— an-am"e-sit'ic,** *a.*

An'a-mim, 1 an'ə-mim; 2 ăn'a-mim, *n. pl.* *Bib. Gen.* x, 13.

An"a-mir'ta, 1 an"ə-mir'tə; 2 ăn"a-mĭr'ta, *n.* *Bot.* A very small genus of East-Indian climbing shrubs of the moon-seed family (*Menispermaceæ*), with dioecious flowers in pendulous clusters. *A. cocculus*, possibly the only species, yields the berry known as cocculus indicus. See COCCULUS INDICUS; FISHBERRY. [Native.]

an"a-mir'tin, 1 an'ə-mûr'tın; 2 ăn'a-mĭr'tĭn, *n.* A non-poisonous, bitter, crystalline substance ($C_{15}H_{12}O_7$) produced from the fruit of the *Anamirta*. [AMESE.

An'a-mite, 1 an'ə-mait; 2 ăn'a-mīt, *a.* & *n.* Same as ANAM-ESE.

A-nam'me-lech, 1 ə-nam'ı-lek; 2 a-năm'e-lĕc, *n.* *Bib. 2 Kings* xvii, 31.

an"am-ne'sic, 1 an'am-nı'sık; 2 ăn'ăm-nē'sĭc, *a.* Endowed with a good memory.

an"am-ne'sis, 1 an'am-nı'sıs; 2 ăn'ăm-nē'sĭs, *n.* **1.** A reproducing in memory. Specif.: (1) A figure in which matters past or overlooked are recalled. (2) *Philos.* Plato's doctrine of the soul's vague recollection of a previous existence. **2.** *Psychol.* The act or process of reproduction in memory. **3.** *Med.* The patient's account of his sickness as a basis for diagnosis. **an"am-ne'si-a‡.** [< Gr. *anamnēsis*, < *ana*, back, + *mimnēskō*, call to mind.]

an"am-nes'tic, 1 an'am-nes'tık; 2 ăn'ăm-nĕs'tĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or aiding recollection.

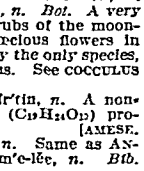
an"am-nes'tic, *n.* **1.** The art of recollection or reminiscence: Sir W. Hamilton's proposed equivalent for *mnemonics*. **2.** Anything intended to assist or restore the memory, as certain medicines.

An-am"ni-o-na'ta, 1 an-am'nı-o-nē'tə; 2 ăn-ăm'nĭ-o-nā'ta, *n. pl.* *Zool.* Vertebrates without an amnion, as fishes and amphibians; the *Anallantoidea*. [< AN-, not, + AMNION.]

An-am'ni-at; An-am"ni-a'ta‡; An-am"ni-o'ta‡.

— an-am"ni-on'ic, *a.*— **an-am'ni-ote.** **I.** *a.* Anamniotic. **II.** *n.* One of the *Anamnionata*.— **an-am"ni-ot'ic,** *a.* & *n.*

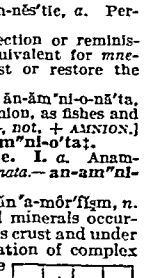
an"a-mor'phism, 1 an'ə-mōr'fizm; 2 ăn'a-môr'fĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* A metamorphism of rocks and minerals occurring at considerable depths in the earth's crust and under great pressures, resulting in the formation of complex mineral compounds from those of more simple constitution. See METAMORPHISM. **2.** Same as ANAMORPHOSIS.



an"a-mor'pho-scope, 1 an'ə-mōr'fo-skōp; 2 ăn'a-môr'fo-scōp, *n.* A vertical cylindrical mirror so placed as to produce a correct image of an object from a purposely distorted representation of it on a horizontal plane at the mirror's base. [< ANAMORPHOSIS + -SCOPE.]

an"a-mor'phose, 1 an'ə-mōr'fōs; 2 ăn'a-môr'fōs, *vt.* [Rare.] To represent in anamorphosis; distort in such a manner that when viewed in a certain way the picture appears regular or natural.

an"a-mor'pho-sis, 1 an"ə-mōr'fo-sis; 2 ăn'a-môr'fo-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Optics.* A distorted representation of an object, so made that when viewed through a polyhedron, or from a particular point, or reflected from a specially constructed mirror, as an anamorphoscope, a correct image of the object is obtained; also, the process of making such a representation, or that by which it is corrected. **2.** *Biol.* A gradual change of form traceable in the history of a group of animals or plants, usually to a higher type.



Anamorphosis.

3. *Bot.* A distortion or anomalous growth of any plant-organ. [< Gr. *anamorphōsis*, < *ana*, anew, + *morphē*, form.] **an"a-mor'pho-sy‡.**

an"a-mor'phote, *a.* Producing distortion or anamorphosis.

an"a-mor'phous, 1 an'ə-mōr'fus; 2 ăn'a-môr'fŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by anamorphosis; distorted. **2.** Pertaining to anamorphism. **an"a-mor'phic‡.**

An"a-mo'sa, 1 an"ə-mō'sa; 2 ăn'a-mō'sa, *n.* A city; county-seat of Jones county, Ia.

A'nan, 1 ē'nan; 2 ā'năn, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* x, 26.

a-nan', 1 ə-nan'; 2 a-năn'. **I.** *interj.* [Prov. Eng. or Local, U. S.] Eh? what? a response to a remark not heard or understood. **II‡.** *adv.* Anon.

a"na-na'plas, 1 a'na-nū'plas; 2 ā'nā-nā'plăs, *n.* [P. I.] A tall Old World tropical tree (*Albizzia procera*) with bipinnate leaves and long terminal panicles of globular few-flowered heads of greenish-white flowers. Its wood, inferior as timber, serves for fuel and yields incense and a dye used in preparing hides for sole-leather, saddles, etc.: sometimes cultivated for ornament. **an"a-na'ples‡.**

a-na'nas, 1 ə-nē'nas *or* ə-nā'nas; 2 a-nā'nas *or* a-nā'nas, *n.* **1.** [S. Am.] The pineapple or an allied fruit, as the pinguin (*Bromelia pinguin*). **a-na'na‡.**

Farewell, old Scotia's bleak domains,
Far dearer than the torrid plains
Where rich *ananas* blow! BURNS *Farewell* st. 1.

2. [A-] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American plants of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceæ*), including the pineapple (*A. sativa*). **An"a-nas'sa‡.** [Braz., < Peru, *nanas*.]

An"an-chyt'i-dæ, 1 an'aŋ-kit'ı-dī; 2 ăn'ăn-cŷt'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of spatangoideans with an ovate or nearly cordate test, and ambulacra, in a bivium and trivium similar or slightly diverse, flush and apetalous. **An"an-chy'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) — **an"an-chy'tid,** *n.*— **an"an-chy'toid,** *a.*

an-an'drı-ous, 1 an-an'drı-us; 2 ăn-ăn'drĭ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Unmarried: said of women. **2.** Not virile; impotent: said of men. **3.** *Bot.* Anandrous. [< Gr. *anandros*, < *an-* priv. + *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

an-an'drous, 1 an-an'drus; 2 ăn-ăn'drŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Destitute of stamens, as a female flower. (2) Cryptogamous. **2.** Anandrious. [< Gr. *anandros*, without a man.]

an"a-nep"i-on'ic, 1 an'ə-nep'ı-on'ık; 2 ăn'a-nĕp'ĭ-ŏn'ĭc, *a.* Approaching the neplonic stage.

an-an'gi-oid, 1 an-an'jı-eid; 2 ăn-ăn'gĭ-ŏid, *a.* Without blood-vessels: said of the disk of the retina. **an-an"gi-ot'ic‡; an-an'gi-ous‡.**

An-an"gi-ol'da, 1 an-an'jı-eil'də; 2 ăn-ăn'gĭ-ŏl'da, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A group of mammals comprising those with anangioid eyes.

an-an'gu-lar, 1 an-aŋ'gıu-lar; 2 ăn-ăn'gŭ-lar, *a.* [Rare.] Not angular; having no angle. [< AN-, not, + ANGULAR.]

A-na'ni, 1 ə-nē'nı; 2 a-nā'nĭ, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 24.

An"a-ni'a, 1 an"ə-nai'ə; 2 ăn"a-nī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Doual).

An"a-ni'ah, 1 an"ə-nai'ə; 2 ăn"a-nī'a, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* xi, 32.

An"a-ni'as, 1 an"ə-nai'əs; 2 ăn"a-nī'as, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The husband of Sapphira, who, on being rebuked by Peter for lying, fell dead. *Acts* v, 1–6. **2.** [Colloq.] Any liar. **3.** A disciple in Damascus who was sent by a vision to restore Paul's sight. *Acts* ix, 10–18. **4.** The high priest in Jerusalem before whom Paul was brought for trial. *Acts* xxiii, 2–5. **5.** In Ben Jonson's comedy *The Alchemist*, a canting deacon sent from Amsterdam by his pastor and others to learn the whereabouts of their money. [Heb., *grace of the Lord*.]

A-na'nief, 1 ə-nā'nyef; 2 ā-nā'nyĕf, *n.* A town in Kherson, Ukraine.

A-nan'i-el, 1 ə-nan'ı-el; 2 a-năn'ĭ-ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Doual).

A'nan-ism, 1 ē'nən-izm; 2 ā'nan-ĭsm, *n.* The tenets of an ascetic Hebrew sect founded by Anan: a form of Karaism which completely disappeared during the 10th century. See KARAISM.— **A'nan-ite,** *n.* A follower of Anan.

a-na"ni-zap'ta, 1 ə-nā"nı-zāp'tə; 2 a-nā"nĭ-zăp'ta, *n.* A word anciently engraved on stone, gems, etc., perhaps as a magical preventive of disease. **a-na"ni-sab'[or -sap']ta‡.**

A-nan'ta, 1 ą-nūn'tą; 2 ą̄-năn'tą, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* The infinite: applied to the god Vishnu and to other deities.

The Holy One spoke:— and I am *Ananta* among the Nagas. *Bhagavad Gitá* tr. by J. C. Thomson, x, 29. [1874.]

An"an-ta-pur', 1 an'an-tə-pūr'; 2 ăn'ăn-ta-pŭr', *n.* A district in Madras, India.

an-an'ther-ous, 1 an-an'thər-us; 2 ăn-ăn'ther-ŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Without anthers. [< AN-, not, + ANTHER.] **an-an'ther-ate‡.**

an-an'ther-um, 1 an-an'thər-um; 2 ăn-ăn'ther-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A filament without an anther; a staminodium.

an-an'thous, 1 an-an'thus; 2 ăn-ăn'thŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Flowerless. [< Gr. *ananthēs*, < *an-* priv. + *anthos*, flower.]

an'a-nym, 1 an'ə-nim; 2 ăn'a-nym, *n.* A real name written backward, as John *Dralloc* (*Collard*). See BOUSTROPHEDON. [< ANA- + Gr. *onoma*, name.]

A-na'o, 1 ą-nū'o; 2 ą̄-nā'o, *n.* A town in Tarlac province, Luzon, P. I.

A-na'pa, 1 ą-nū'pą; 2 ą̄-nā'pą, *n.* A seaport of Kuban district, Russia, on the Black Sea.

an"a-pa'gan-ize, *vt.* [Rare.] To repaganize.

a-na'pa-ite, 1 ə-nū'pı-ait *or* ə-nap'ı-ait; 2 a-nā'pa-īt *or* a-năp'a-ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A greenish-white phosphate of calcium and iron containing water of crystallization and consisting of transparent crystals of the triclinic system. See CRYSTALLIZATION. [< *Anapa*, in Russia.]

an"a-pei-rat'ic, 1 an'ə-pai-rat'ık; 2 ăn'a-pī-răt'ĭc, *a.* *Pathol.* Caused by the too frequent or prolonged exercise of the same muscles in the same way: said of writers' cramp, etc. [< Gr. *anapeirasthai*, try again, < *ana*, again, + *peiraō*, try.]

an'a-pest, } 1 an'ə-pest; 2 ăn'a-pĕst, *n.* *Pros.* **1.** A
an'a-pæst, } three-syllable measure containing two short or unstressed syllables followed by one long or stressed syllable (⏑ ⏑ –); the reverse of a dactyl. **2.** A verse made up of or characterized by such measures; as,

Thĕ Assŷr | iăn căme dŏwn | lĭke thĕ wŏlf | ŏn thĕ fŏld,
And hĭs cŏ | hŏrts wĕre glĕam | ĭng wĭth pûr | plĕ ănd gŏld.
BYRON *Destruction of Sennacherib* st. 1.

3. A musical foot accented in like manner. [< L. *anapæstus*, < Gr. *anapaistos*, < *ana*, back, + *paio*, strike.]

an"a-pes'tic, } 1 an"ə-pes'tık; 2 ăn'a-pĕs'tĭc, *a.* Of,
an"a-pæs'tic, } pertaining to, or of the nature of an anapest; composed of anapests. **-ti-cal‡.**— **-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an'a-pes'tic, } *n.* An anapest; also, versification in anapests.
an"a-pæs'tic, }

an"a-phal"an-tal'a-sis, 1 an"ə-fal'an-tal'ə-sis; 2 ăn'a-făl'ăn-tā'a-sĭs, *n.* Baldness, especially of the front part of the head; loss of the eyebrows. [< Gr. *anaphalantiasis*, < *ana*, up, + *phalanthos*, bald.] **an"a-pha-lan'tis‡.**

an'a-phase, 1 an'ə-fēz; 2 ăn'a-fās, *n.* *Biol.* The amphiaster phase of karyokinesis in which chromatin accumulates at each extremity of the nuclear spindle. See KARYOKINESIS. [< ANA- + PHASE.]

an-a'phi-a, 1 an-ē'fı-ə; 2 ăn-ā'fĭ-a, *n.* [Rare.] *Med.* Visual, auditory, gustatory, olfactory, thermal, or tactile anesthesia. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *aphē*, touch.]

a-naph'o-ra, 1 ə-naf'o-rə; 2 ə-năf'o-ra, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A figure consisting in the repetition of a word or phrase in the beginning of several successive verses, clauses, or sentences, as *the voice of the Lord* in Psalm xxix. **2.** *Astron.* The ascension of a star by a path oblique to the horizon. **3.** *Eastern Ch.* The more solemn part of the eucharistic service, including the consecration, oblation, and communion. [L., < Gr. *anaphora,* < *ana,* back, + *pherō,* bear.] — **a-naph'o-ral,** *a.*

an"a-pho'ri-a, 1 an"ə-fō'rı-ə; 2 ăn"a-fō'rı-a, *n.* A tendency of both the visual axes to turn upward.

an"a-phor'i-cal, 1 an"ə-for'ı-kəl; 2 ăn"a-fŏr'i-cal, *a.* *Gram.* Relative, as a pronoun.

an-aph"ro-dis'i-a, 1 an-af"ro-dis'ı-ə; 2 ăn-ăf"ro-dĭs'i-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Absence or impairment of sexual desire; also, impotence. [< Gr. *anaphrodisia,* < *an-* priv. + *Aphroditē,* Venus.] — **an-aph"ro-dis'i-ac,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to produce anaphrodisia. — **an-aph"ro-dis'i-ac,** *n.* An anaphrodisiac agent or treatment. — **an-aph"ro-di'tous,** *a.* Affected with anaphrodisia.

an-aph"ro-dit'ic, 1 an-af"ro-dit'ık; 2 ăn-ăf"ro-dĭt'ic, *a.* Produced without union of the sexes; agamogenetic.

an"a-phy-lax'is, *n.* See PROPHYLAXIS.

an"a-phyl-em"bry-on'ic, *a.* *Zool.* Approaching the phylembryonic stage.

an"a-pla-nat'ic, *a.* Same as APLANATIC.

an"a-pla'si-a, 1 an"ə-plē'zı-ə; 2 ăn"a-plā'zhi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** The totality of structural and other changes in a cell when becoming malignant. **2.** Same as ANAPLASIS.

an"a-pla'sis, 1 an"ə-plē'sıs; 2 ăn"a-plā'sis, *n.* In ontogeny, the stage of progressive development.

an"a-plas'tic, 1 an"ə-plas'tık; 2 ăn"a-plăs'tic. **I.** *a.* *Surg.* Of, pertaining to, or employed in plastic surgery. **II.** *n.* A medicinal agent tending to increase the plastic qualities of the blood.

an'a-plas"ty, 1 an'ə-plas'tı; 2 ăn'a-plăs'ty, *n.* Plastic surgery. [< F. *anaplastie,* < Gr. *anaplastos,* < *ana,* again, + *plassō,* form.]

an"a-ple-ro'sis, 1 an"ə-plı-rō'sıs; 2 ăn"a-ple-rō'sis, *n.* *Surg.* The act or art of restoration of lost tissue by the healing process, as in cicatrization; also, any filling up, by surgical means, of what is lacking. [< Gr. *anaplērōsis,* < *ana,* up, + *plērēs,* full.] — **an"a-ple-rot'ic.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or promoting anaplerosis. **II.** *n.* Any agent or treatment that promotes anaplerosis.

an-ap'no-graph, 1 an-ap'no-graf; 2 ăn-ăp'no-grăf, *n.* *Med.* A form of respirometer. [< Gr. *anapnoē,* respiration (< *ana,* up, + *pneō,* breathe), + *graphō,* write.]

an"ap-no'ic, 1 an"ap-nō'ık; 2 ăn"ăp-nō'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to respiration. **2.** Alleviating dyspnœa. [< Gr. *anapnoē,* respiration.]

an"ap-nom'e-ter, 1 an"ap-nem'ı-tər; 2 ăn"ăp-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* A spirometer. [< Gr. *anapnoē,* respiration, + -METER.]

an-ap"o-dic'tic, 1 an-ap'o-dik'tık; 2 ăn-ăp'o-dĭc'tic, *a.* Not apodictic; undemonstrable. [< Gr. *anapodeiktos,* < *an-* priv.; and see APODICTIC.] **an-ap"o-dic'tic‡; an-ap"o-dic'[or -delc']ti-cal‡.** — **-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"a-poph'y-sis, 1 an"ə-pof'ı-sis; 2 ăn"a-pŏf'y-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] An accessory process of some dorsal and lumbar vertebræ. [< AN-, up, + APOPHYSIS.] — **an"a-po-phys'i-al,** *a.*

An-ap"to-mor'phi-dæ, 1 an-ap'to-môr'fı-dē; 2 ăn-ăp"to-môr'fi-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An Eocene family of lemuroideans with a number of teeth as in man. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *haptō,* fasten, + *morphē,* shape.] **An-ap"to-mor'phus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **an-ap"to-mor'phid,** *n.* — **-phold,** *a.*

an"ap-tot'ic, 1 an"ap-tot'ık; 2 ăn"ăp-tŏt'ic, *a.* Losing or having lost inflections by phonetic decay; becoming again uninflected: said of some languages. [< AN-, up, + APTOTIC.]

An-ap"ty-chid'e-a, 1 an-ap'tı-kid'ı-ə; 2 ăn-ăp"ty-cĭd'e-a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of prosiphonate ammoneans without an aptychus. — **an-ap"ty-chid'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*

an-ap'ty-chus, 1 an-ap'tı-kus; 2 ăn-ăp'ty-cŭs, *n.* [-CHI, 1 -kī; 2 -cĭ, *pl.*] *Conch.* A heart-shaped, undivided aptychus. [< Gr. *anaptychos,* that may be opened, < *ana,* back, + *ptyssō,* fold.]

The heart-shaped plates, undivided by a suture, which are found in some Goniatites and Ammonites, are termed *Anaptychi.* HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* ch. 8, p. 459. [A. 1888.]

an"ap-tyx'is, 1 an"ap-tiks'ıs; 2 ăn"ăp-tŷks'is, *n.* A parasitic vowel sound introduced between two consonants, one generally a liquid, espec. before *r, l, ne,* and *n;* as, rheumatisum (for rheumatism); umberella (for umbrella). [< Gr. *anaptyxis,* an unfolding.] — **an"ap-tyc'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to anaptyxis. **an"ap-tyc'ti-cal‡.**

a-na'qua, 1 ə-nä'kwə; 2 ä-nä'kwä, *n.* A tree (*Ehretia elliptica*) of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), native of Mexico and western Texas, with oval or oblong leaves, clustered sessile fragrant white flowers in terminal and axillary panicles, and yellow drupes the size of a pea with edible thin pulp: often cultivated for ornament. [< Mex. Sp. *anagua:* see ANAGUA].

an"ar-ces'te-an, 1 an"ar-ses'tı-ən; 2 ăn"ăr-cĕs'te-an, *a.* *Paleon.* Indicating a stage of growth, as shown by the septa, equal to the mature development of the septa of the primitive Devonian ammonoid genus *Anarcestes:* said of goniatites. **an"ar-ces'ti-ant.**

an'arch, 1 an'ərk; 2 ăn'arc, *n.* An anarchist. [< Gr. *anarchos,* without a head, < *an-* priv. + *archos,* ruler, < *archō,* rule.]

Hence Milton . . . terms his personified Chaos an *'Anarch.'* B. *Dict.*

an-ar'chic, } 1 an-ār'kık, -kı-kəl; 2 ăn-ăr'cic, -ci-cal,
an-ar'chi-cal, } *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to anarchy; without or opposed to government; tending to cause anarchy; lawless.

The disposition of man is so *anarchical* . . . that absolute government alone is good. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 11. [A. 1873.]

2. Of or pertaining to anarchism. **an-ar'chal‡; an-ar'chi-al‡.** — **an-ar'chi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an'arch-ism, 1 an'ərk-izm; 2 ăn'arc-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The principles, practises, or characteristic spirit of anarchists; the theory that all forms of government are wrong and unnecessary.

Sociologically it belongs to the 19th century, and Pierre Joseph Proudhon is regarded as the father of the system; according to him anarchy is order, and man is naturally good. Anarchism aims at excluding authority from society, and setting up extreme individualism, but, generally speaking, it repudiates violent methods, and hopes for a gradual evolution toward its goal. The party of anarchy as a violent group dates from The Hague Congress of 1872, after which the Russian revolutionist, M. Bakunin, organized the terrorist section. It was in the 6th congress of the Social party at Geneva in 1863 that the term *anarchist* was first applied to the militant section of that body.

2. Anarchy.

Anarchism is the philosophy of a new social order based on liberty unrestricted by man-made law, the theory that all forms of government are based on violence.

EMMA GOLDMAN *Letter to Standard Dict.* Jan. 3, '10.

In Europe the real history of philosophic *anarchism* begins with Proudhon.

V. S. YARROS in *New Encyc. of Social Ref.* p. 45. [r. & w. co.'08.]

an'arch-ist, 1 an'ərk-ist; 2 ăn'arc-ĭst, *n.* **1.** A believer in anarchism; one opposed to all forms of coercive government and invasive authority: often applied to one who would use violence to destroy the existing social and civil order of things. **2.** One who advocates anarchy or absence of government as the ideal of political liberty and social harmony. — **an'arch-ist-com"mu-nist,** *n.* A type of anarchist believing in the common possession of the land and all means of production, the industries and affairs of the communal society to be conducted directly by the free agreement and cooperation of voluntary groups, without the medium of any governmental or state authority. The anarchist-communist differs from the socialist mainly in that the latter believes in the collective ownership and cooperative conduct of the major industries and public utilities and in the regulation of the affairs of society by legal processes and under the authority of the organized state. — **a.-individualist,** *n.* A type of anarchist who believes in private property based on unlimited competition, freed from all artificial restraints or state privilege. — **a. of the deed,** an anarchist who occasionally resorts to an act of violence against representatives of oppression to express a protest against, or to draw public attention to, existing social wrongs. See NIHILISM; PROPAGANDA BY DEED; TERRORISM. — **philosophic a.,** a member of the non-resistant school of anarchism as represented by Tolstoy: applied also to other schools of anarchism.

A friend of mine calls them [the Eskimos] the *philosophic anarchists* of the North. ROBERT E. PEARY *Discovery of the North Pole* ch. v, p. 47. [r. A. S. CO. '10.]

— **an'arch-is'tic,** *a.*

an'arch-ize, 1 an'ərk-aiz; 2 an'arc-ĭz, *vt.* [Rare.] To overthrow the settled order or institutions of; reduce to anarchy.

an'ar-chy, 1 an'ər-ki; 2 ăn'ar-cy, *n.* **1.** Absence of government; disbelief in and disregard of invasion and authority based on governmental coercion; a condition of society regulated by voluntary agreement instead of government: often applied to social and political confusion and disorder.

Government and co-operation are . . . the laws of life. *Anarchy* and competition, eternally and in all things, the laws of death. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, p. 166. [w. & s. 1860.]

2. Anarchism. [< Gr. *anarchia,* < *anarchos;* see AN-ARCH.]

SYN.: (popular conception): chaos, communism, confusion, disintegration, disorder, insubordination, lawlessness, rebellion, revolution, riot, sedition, tumult. *Chaos* refers to matter or a condition of things not yet brought into order. *Lawlessness* is a temper of mind or condition of the community which may result in *anarchy. Confusion, disorder, riot,* and *tumult* are incidental and temporary outbreaks of *lawlessness,* but may not be *anarchy. Insubordination* is individual disobedience. *Sedition* is the plotting, *rebellion* the fighting, against the existing government. When *rebellion* is successful it is called *revolution;* but there may be *revolution* without *rebellion;* as, the English *Revolution* of 1688. *Anarchy,* when more than temporary protest against *authority* and *government,* is entire *disintegration* of organized government, in which it is believed that social order may exist without government. See REVOLUTION. — ANT.: (popular conception): authority, command, control, domination, dominion, empire, government, law, order, organization, rule, sovereignty, supremacy. ALEXANDER BERKMAN, in a letter to the *Standard Dictionary* (Jan. 16, '10), gives also empire, human law, invasion, oppression, outside rule, slavery, violence.

a-nar'co-tin, 1 ə-när'ko-tin; 2 a-när'co-tĭn, *n.* *Chem.* Narcotin: so called from its lack of narcotic properties. **a-nar'co-tine‡.**

an"a-rith'mo-scope, 1 an"ə-rith'mo-skōp; 2 ăn"a-rĭth'mo-scōp, *n.* A magic lantern in which the slides are changed automatically in endless succession. [< Gr. *anarithmos* (< *an-* priv. + *arithmos,* number) + -SCOPE.]

An-ar"na-cl'næ, 1 an-är"nə-sal'nē; 2 ăn-är"na-cl'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of ziphioid whales with the maxillary bones expanded upward into large crests, including the bottlenose. **An-ar'na-cus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< ANARNAK.] — **an-ar'na-cine,** *a.* & *n.*

an'ar-nak, 1 an'ar-nak; 2 ăn'ăr-năk, *n.* [Eskimo.] The bottlenose whale (*Hyperoodon rostratus*).

an"ar-rhex'is, 1 an"ə-reks'ıs; 2 ăn"a-rĕks'is, *n.* **1.** A breaking out afresh, as of a hemorrhage. **2.** A coming apart again, as of a united fracture. [< Gr. *anarrhēxis,* < *ana,* up, + *rhēgnymi,* break.]

An"ar-rhi-chad'i-dæ, 1 an"ə-rı-kad'ı-dī; 2 ăn"a-rı-căd'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of large blennioideans with strong jaws armed in front with canine and on the sides with molar teeth, including the wolf-fishes. **An-ar'rhi-chas,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *anarrhichaomai,* climb up.] — **an"ar-rhich'a-did,** *n.* — **an"ar-rhich'a-doid,** *a.* & *n.*

An"ar-rhich'thy-l'næ, 1 an"ə-rik'thı-ol'nī; 2 ăn"a-rĭc'thy-l'nē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A subfamily of wolf-fishes. See WOLF-EEL. **An"ar-rhich'thys,** *n.* (t. g.)

An-ar'si-a, 1 an-ār'sı-ə; 2 ăn-ăr'si-a, *n.* *Entom.* A genus of gelechiid moths, including the very destructive peach twig-borer.

An-ar'thri, 1 an-ār'thrı; 2 ăn-ăr'thri, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A suborder or order of sharks with palatoquadrates not directly articulated with cranium, including most sharks.

an-ar'thri-a, 1 an-ār'thrı-ə; 2 an-ăr'thri-a, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** Absence of limbs or joints. **2.** Defective articulation. [< Gr. *anarthria,* < *anarthros;* see ANARTHROUS.] — **an-ar'thric,** *a.*

An"ar-throp'o-da, 1 an-ar-throp'o-də; 2 ăn"ăr-thrŏp'o-da, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A division of articulate animals without jointed limbs, including the worms. [< AN-, not, + ARTHROPODA.] — **an-ar'thro-pod,** *a.* & *n.* — **an"ar-throp'o-dous,** *a.*

An"ar-throp'ter-i, 1 an"ar-throp'tər-ai; 2 ăn"ăr-thrŏp'ter-i, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Acanthopteri.* [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *arthron,* joint, + *pteron,* wing.] — **an"ar-throp'ter-ous,** *a.* **1.** Without joints or segments, as the spinous rays of fishes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Anarthropteri.*

an-ar'throus, 1 an-ār'thrus; 2 ăn-ăr'thrŭs, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Used without the article: said of some Greek nouns in certain cases. **2.** *Zool.* (1) Having rudimentary or no joints. (2) Anarthropodous. (3) Of or pertaining to the *Anarthri.* [< Gr. *anarthros,* < *an-* priv. + *arthron,* joint.] — **an-ar'throus-ly,** *adv.* — **an-ar'throus-ness,** *n.* Use, as of a Greek noun, without the article.

An-ar'yan, 1 an-ār'yən; 2 ăn-ăr'yan, *a.* Pertaining to or naming people speaking other than Aryan tongues.

A'nas, 1 ē'nəs; 2 ā'nas, *n.* [L.] *Ornith.* A genus of ducks typical of *Anatidæ,* and including most fresh-water ducks.

an"a-sar'ca, 1 an"ə-sär'kə; 2 ăn"a-sär'ca, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A general dropsy of the cellular tissue. **2.** An analogous condition in plants caused by wet weather. **3.** *Vet.* Same as PURPURA, 1. [< ANA- + Gr. *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh.] — **an"a-sar'cous,** *a.*

an'a-scope, 1 an'ə-skōp; 2 ăn'a-scōp, *n.* *Phot.* An apparatus which inverts the image in a camera. [< ANA- + -SCOPE.]

an"a-seis'mic, 1 an"ə-sais'mık; 2 ăn"a-sĭs'mic, *a.* Heaving or moving upward: said of an earthquake. [< Gr. *anaseisma,* shaking up and down, < *ana,* up; and see SEISMIC.]

an"a-spa'di-as, 1 an"ə-spē'dı-əs; 2 ăn"a-spā'di-as, *n.* *Terat.* A malformation in which the urethral opening is upon the upper side of the penis. [< ANA- + Gr. *spaō,* draw.]

An"as-pid'e-a, 1 an"as-pid'ı-ə; 2 ăn"ăs-pid'e-a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of tectibranchiate gastropods without a dorsal buckler or cephalic disk. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *aspis,* shield.] — **an"as-pid'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Anast., *abbr.* Anastasius.

An"as-ta'si-a, 1 an"əs-tē'shı-ə; 2 ăn"as-tā'shi-a, *n.* A saint, the wife of a pagan; martyred in 303.

An"as-ta'sian, 1 an"əs-tē'shən; 2 ăn"as-tā'shan, *a.* Relating to or characterizing Anastasius, particularly Anastasius I., Emperor of the East (491–518). — **Anastasian law,** a law against usury proclaimed by Anastasius I. — **A. rescript,** an edict issued by Anastasius I. in 502, modifying the law which required a father to sell his children in order to emancipate them.

an-as'ta-sis, 1 an-as'tə-sis; 2 ăn-ăs'ta-sĭs, *n.* **1.** The resurrection. **2‡.** Convalescence; resuscitation. [< Gr. *anastasis,* < *ana,* up, + *histēmi,* stand.] — **an"a-stat'ic,** *a.*

An"as-ta'si-us, 1 an"əs-tē'shı-us *or* -shus; 2 ăn"as-tā'shi-us *or* -shŭs, *n.* **1.** In Hope's *Anastasius,* the fictitious hero who writes his autobiography as an adventurous renegade. **A-na-sta'si-os‡** [Gr.]. **2.** A patriarch of Constantinople (703), excommunicated on account of his favoring the Iconoclasts. **3. A. Bibliothecarius.** "The Librarian" (–886), an abbot and the librarian of the Vatican; author of an *Ecclesiastical History,* and translator into Latin of the canons of the eighth ecumenical council. **4. A. I.,** a pope (398–401), known chiefly for his condemnation of the teachings of Origen. **5. A. I.,** a Byzantine emperor (491–518). See ANASTASIAN. **6. Saint** (–1/1:1608), a martyr. **7. Saint** (–593), bishop of Antioch (559), deposed by the emperor Justin II., but restored to his see in 593.

An"as-ta'si-us Grün. The pen-name of Anton Alexander, Count von Auersperg (6/11:1806–9/11:1876), a German poet.

an'a-state, 1 an'ə-stēt; 2 ăn'a-stāt, *n.* *Biol.* One of the series of substances produced in the anabolic processes: opposed to *catastate.* — **an"a-stat'ic‡,** *a.*

an"a-stat'ic, 1 an"ə-stat'ık; 2 ăn"a-stăt'ic, *a.* **1.** In relief; raised: said of a process of printing from a raised metallic surface, and of the plates, etc., used in such printing. **2.** Of or pertaining to anastates. [< Gr. *anastatos,* made to stand up, < *ana,* up, + *histēmi,* stand.] — **anastatic engraving,** same as ZINCOGRAPHY.

An"a-stat'i-ca, 1 an"ə-stat'ı-kə; 2 ăn"a-stăt'i-ca, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Oriental plants of the mustard family; a resurrection-plant. See ROSE OF JERICHO. [< Gr. *anastatos;* see ANASTATIC².]

an"as-then'ic, 1 an"as-then'ık; 2 ăn"ăs-thĕn'ic, *n.* *Med.* A form of treatment or a drug that tends to combat debility. [< AN-, not, + ASTHENIC.]

an"a-stig'mat, 1 an"ə-stig'mat; 2 ăn"a-stĭg'măt, *n.* *Phot.* An anastigmatic lens.

an-as"tig-mat'ic, 1 an-as"tıg-mat'ık; 2 ăn-ăs"tĭg-măt'ic, *a.* Not astigmatic; specif., corrected for astigmatism, as a lens. [< AN-, not, + ASTIGMATIC.]

A-nas"to-mi'næ, 1 ə-nas"to-mī'nī; 2 a-năs"to-mī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of storks (*Ciconiidæ*) of India and Africa, whose mandibles meet only at the base and at the tip. See illus. under OPENBILL. **A-nas'to-mus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ana,* up, + *stoma,* mouth.] **A-nas"to-ma-ti'næ‡.** — **a-nas'tome,** *n.* — **a-nas'to-mine,** *a.*

a-nas"to-mo'sis, 1 ə-nas"to-mō'sıs; 2 a-năs"to-mō'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] A union, interlacing, or running together, as of two or more arteries, veins, or other vessels, whereby their canals become common and freely intercommunicating, or of veins and cross-veins, as in many leaves; inosculation. [< Gr. *anastomōsis,* an opening, < *ana,* again, + *stoma,* mouth.] — **a-nas"to-mo'sant,** *a.* Anastomosing. — **a-nas'to-mose,** *v.* To unite or connect by anastomosis. **a-nas'to-mize‡; a-nas'to-moze‡.** — **a-nas"to-mot'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming anastomosis; providing intercommunication. — **anastomotica magna,** the anastomotic branch of (1) the brachial artery supplying the parts of the upper arm and about the elbow-joint; (2) the portion of the femoral artery supplying the region about the knee-joint.

a-nas'tro-phe, 1 ə-nas'tro-fī; 2 a-năs'tro-fē, *n.* *Rhet.* Inversion of the natural or usual order of words, as "homeward directly he went." See INVERSION. [< Gr. *anastrophē,* < *ana,* back, + *strephō,* turn.] **a-nas'-troph‡; a-nas'tro-phy‡.**

an-as'trous, 1 an-as'trus; 2 ăn-ăs'trŭs, *a.* *Astron.* Not starry; not forming a constellation. [< Gr. *anastros,* < *an-* priv. + *astēr,* star.]

anat., *abbr.* Anatomical; anatomist; anatomy.

an'a-tase, 1 an'ə-tēs; 2 ăn'a-tās, *n.* [F.] *Mineral.* Same as OCTAHEDRITE.

A-nath'1, 1 ə-nāth'; 2 ä-nät', *n.* *Myth.* A war-goddess of Syria, represented as helmeted, and armed with spear, shield, and a battle-ax. **A-na'tuf.**

A'nath, 1 ē'nəth; 2 ā'nath, *n.* *Bib.* *Judges* iii, 31.

a-nath'e-ma, 1 ə-nath'ı-mə; 2 a-năth'e-ma, *n.* [-MAS or -MA-TA, 1 -məz *or* -mə-tə; 2 -mas *or* -ma-tă, *pl.*] **1.** A formal ban, imprecation, or curse; specif., the greater excommunication solemnly pronounced by the Roman Catholic Church upon the worst offenders only.

Since the time of Gregory IX. [1227–1241] the term *anathema* has been applied to the solemn declaration of the greater excommunication. *New Schaff-Herzog Relig. Encyc.* vol. iv, p. 236. [r. & w. co. '09.]

2. A person or thing anathematized; hence, anything forbidden or proscribed, as by social usage.

A person upon whom the ban of the church is laid, is said to be anathematized, or, in the Jewish phrase, to be *anathema.* B. *Dict.*

3. [Rare.] Anything consecrated to religious use. [LL., < Gr. *anathema,* curse, < *ana,* up, + *tithēmi,* place.]

SYN.: execration, malediction. *Anathema* is a solemn, ecclesiastical condemnation of a person or of a proposition. *Curse* may be just and authoritative; as, the *curse* of God;

or, it may be wanton and powerless: "so the *curse* causeless shall not come," *Prov.* xxvi, 2. *Execration* expresses most of personal bitterness and hatred; *imprecation* refers especially to the coming of the desired evil upon the person against whom it is uttered. *Malediction* is a general wish of evil, a less usual but very expressive word. See OATH.— Ant.: benediction, benison, blessing.— Prep.: the anathema *of* the church *upon* or *against* the sacrilegious.— **abjuratory anathema**, a curse which a convert pronounces on that which he abjures.— **a. maran atha**, probably "Anathema. Maran atha": the latter words signifying, in Syriac, the Lord hath come: generally interpreted as an intense form of anathema. *1 Cor.* xvi, 22.— **a-nath"e-mat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, expressing, or having the nature of an anathema. **-i-cal‡.— -i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **a-nath'e-ma-tism**, *n.* The pronouncing of anathemas.

a-nath'e-ma-tize, 1 ə-năth'ı-mə-tāiz; 2 a-năth'e-ma-tīz, *v.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To pronounce an anathema against; curse.

> He rides abroad with armed followers,
> Hath broken all his promises to thyself,
> Cursed and *anathematized* us right and left.
> TENNYSON *Becket* act v, sc. 1.

II. *i.* To utter a curse. **a-nath'e-ma-tise‡; a-nath'e-mize‡.** Syn.: see CURSE.— **a-nath"e-ma-ti-za'tion**, *n.* The act of anathematizing; imprecation. **a-nath"e-mi-sa'tion‡.**— **a-nath'e-ma-tiz"er** or **-tis"er**, *n.*

an-ath'e-sis, 1 *an-ath'ı-sis*; 2 ăn-ăth'e-sis, *n.* Same as MUTATION, 3. [18.

An'a-thoth, 1 an'ə-thoth; 2 ăn'a-thōth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xxi,

An"a-tho-thi'a, 1 *an'ə-tho-thai'ə*; 2 *ăn'a-tho-thī'a*, *n. Bib.* (Douai, R. V.). [(Douai, R. V.).

An'a-thoth-ite, 1 an'ə-thoth-ait; 2 ăn'a-thōth-it, *n. Bib.*

A-nat'i-dæ, 1 ə-nat'ı-di; 2 *a-năt'ı-dē*, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of natatorial birds with the edges of the bill-lamellate or toothed, generally including the ducks, geese, swans, and mergansers. See these terms. [< ANAS.]— **an'a-tid**, *n.*

a-nat'i-fa, 1 ə-nat'ı-fə; 2 ă-năt'ı-fa, *n.* [-FÆ, 1 -fi; 2 -fē, *pl.*] A stalked barnacle or goose-mussel. [< ANAS + L. *fero*, bear.] **a-nat'i-fer‡.**

an"a-tif'er-ous, 1 an'ə-tif'ər-ŭs; 2 ăn'a-tif'er-ŭs, *a.* Producing geese: said of a barnacle (*Lepas anatifera*) or of the trees on which it was supposed to grow, from the medieval belief that it fell into the water and became a goose.

An"a-ti-na'ce-a, 1 an'ə-ti-nē'si-ə; 2 ăn'a-ti-nā'ce-a, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder or superfamily of bivalves with a desmodont hinge and an internal cartilage often strengthened by a calcareous osselet. [< L. *anatinus*, resembling a duck, < *anas*, duck.]— **an"a-ti-na'cean**, *a. & n.*— **an"a-ti-na'ceous**, *a.*

An"a-ti'næ, 1 an'ə-tai'nı; 2 ăn'a-tī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of anatoid birds sometimes including all ducks, and sometimes only fresh-water ducks. [< ANAS.]

an'a-tine, } 1 an'ə-tin; 2 ăn'a-tin, *a.* Of or pertaining to a
an'a-tin‡, } duck; anatoid.

An"a-tin'i-dæ, 1 an'ə-tin'ı-di; 2 ăn'a-tin'ī-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of marine bivalves with an inequivalve shell nacreous inside, and an external ligament as well as an internal cartilage, including the lantern-shells. **An"a-tif'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *anatinus*, anatine, < *anas*, duck.]— **a-nat'i-nid**, *n.*— **a-nat'i-noid**, *a.*

a-nat'o-cism, 1 ə-nat'o-sizm; 2 a-năt'o-çĭsm, *n.* [Rare.] Compound interest, or the act of taking or exacting it. [< L. *anatocismus*, < Gr. *anatokismos*, < *ana*, again, + *tokos*, interest.]

an'a-told, 1 an'ə-told; 2 ăn'a-tōld, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anatidæ*; anatine. [< ANAS + -OID.]— **An"a-tol'de-æ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of natatorial birds, including all the lamellirostral forms.— **an"a-tol'de-an**, *a. & n.*

An"a-to'li-a, 1 an'ə-tō'li-ə; 2 ăn'a-tō'lĭ-a, *n.* An early Byzantine district-name in western Asia Minor, now indefinitely applied to all Turkey in Asia.— **An"a-to'li-an**, *a.* **An"a-tol'ic‡.**

an"a-tom'i-cal, 1 an'ə-tom'ı-kəl; 2 ăn'a-tŏm'ı-cal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or produced by anatomy or the art of dissection. **2.** Of or pertaining to the structure of the body or its parts; structural as distinguished from functional. **an"a-tom'ic‡.**— **an"a-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **an"a-tom'i-co-phys"i-o-log'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to both anatomy and physiology.

a-nat'o-mise, etc. See ANATOMIZE.

a-nat'o-mism, 1 ə-nat'o-mizm; 2 a-năt'o-mĭsm, *n.* **1.** Anatomy or anatomical structure regarded as the basis of life and its phenomena. **2.** The doctrine that vitality is to be accounted for by anatomical structure: opposed to *animism*. **3.** The application, exhibition, or portrayal of anatomical features, as in works of art.

a-nat'o-mist, 1 ə-nat'o-mist; 2 a-năt'o-mĭst, *n.* One skilled in anatomy.

a-nat'o-mize, 1 ə-nat'o-maiz; 2 a-năt'o-mīz, *v.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut (a vegetable or animal body) asunder for the examination and display of the position, structure, and relations of its several parts; dissect.

> He many a creature did *anatomize*. AKENSIDE *Virtuoso* st. 2.

2. Hence, to examine critically; pull to pieces; analyze.

> The critics have now ceased to *anatomize* the great bard of Greece. McCOSH *Whitherf O Whitherf* p. 30. [s. 1889.]

3. To analyze chemically. **II.** *i.* To practise dissection.— **a-nat"o-mi-za'tion**, *n.* **1.** Dissection; analysis of anatomical structure. **2.** Minute examination or analysis of anything. **3†.** Anatomical structure.— **a-nat'o-miz"er** or **-mis"er**, *n.*

a-nat'o-my, 1 ə-nat'o-mı; 2 a-năt'o-my, *n.* [-MIES, 1 -miz; 2 -mĭs, *pl.*] **1.** That branch of morphology which treats of the structure of organisms, especially that of the human body; also, a treatise on the subject. Anatomy is usually regarded as treating only of structure visible to the naked eye, but it properly includes also microscopic anatomy, or histology. Human anatomy is technically termed *anthropotomy;* animal anatomy, *zootomy;* and vegetable anatomy, *phytotomy.* See BIOLOGY.

2. The art or practise of dissection, as of an organized body in order to study and display its physical structure and economy. **3.** A subject for or product of dissection, as a corpse, mummy, or prepared skeleton; hence, an excessively meager or emaciated person; also, of immaterial things, shriveled or meaningless form without substance.

> The ridiculous and puritanical figure which presented itself like a starved *anatomy* to the company.
> SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* p. 134. [D. F. & CO.]

4. An anatomical model or cast. **5.** Bodily structure or manner of organization.

> It is plain from its *anatomy* that the Hermit-crab was not always a Hermit-crab.
> DRUMMOND *Nat. Law* p. 322. [J. P. & CO. 1884.]

6. A critical examination of any subject or thing, physical or metaphysical; minute analysis.

> In Zend the grammatical terminations had first to be discovered by a careful *anatomy* of the literature.
> MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, p. 118. [S.]

7†. Chemical analysis. [< F. *anatomie*, < LL. *anatomia*, < Gr. *anatomē*, cutting up, < *ana*, up, + *temnō*, cut.]

Syn.: analysis, dismemberment, dissection. In a post-mortem examination the surgeon's knowledge of *anatomy* enables him to locate the digestive or other organs, which he may then remove by *dissection*, and submit to a chemist for *analysis* of their contents. The body of one run over by a railroad-train commonly suffers *dismemberment*, but not *dissection*.— Ant.: collocation, construction, organization, structure, synthesis, union.— **clastic anatomy**, anatomy pertaining to models which can be taken apart.— **comparative a.**, that science which treats of the modifications of structure in different groups of organisms, especially as bearing upon the structural relation of the higher organisms to that of lower types.— **descriptive a.**, an account of different organs separately considered, but grouped under systems.— **general a.**, that relating to the minute structure of bodies; histology.— **medical a.**, that which is of practical use in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders beyond the province of surgery.— **morbid or pathological a.**, anatomy of diseased organs or tissues.— **physiological a.**, that which relates to the investigation of organs and tissues in reference to their functions in health.— **plastic a.**, the external aspect of anatomy as it relates to the arts.— **practical a.**, the art of dissection.— **surface a.**, the anatomical configuration of the exterior of the body, particularly with reference to its relation to deeper structures.— **surgical a.**, that which is of practical application in surgery.— **topographical a.**, that which relates to separate regions of the body; regional anatomy.— **transcendental a.**, the body of principles or hypotheses that are based upon the facts of structure; philosophical anatomy; morphology. The term is customarily used depreciatingly.

a-nat'o-pism, 1 ə-nat'o-pizm; 2 a-năt'o-pĭsm, *n.* Disorderly arrangement; faulty grouping, as in art; anachronism. [< Gr. *ana*, back, + *topos*, place.]

an"a-trep'tic, 1 an'ə-trep'tik; 2 ăn'a-trĕp'tic, *a.* Overturning; refuting. [< Gr. *anatreptikos*, < *ana*, up, + *trepō*, turn.]

an"a-tri'æne, 1 an'ə-trai'ın; 2 ăn'a-trī'ĕn, *n. Spong.* A triæne with recurved rays. See SPICULE. [< ANA- + TRIÆNE.] **an"a-tri-æ'na‡.**

an"a-trip'sis, 1 an'ə-trip'sis; 2 ăn'a-trĭp'sis, *n. Med.* **1.** The use of friction or rubbing with ointment as a remedy for disease; massage. **2.** A crushing of some hard substance, as of a stone in the bladder. [< Gr. *anatripsis*, < *ana*, again, + *tribō*, rub.]— **an"a-trip-sol'o-gy**, *n. Med.* **1.** The system of anatripsis in the cure of disease. **2.** A treatise on anatripsis.—**an"a-trip'tic**, *a.*

an'a-tron, 1 an'ə-tron; 2 ăn'a-trŏn, *n.* **1.** Sandiver; glass-gall. **2.** A whitish efflorescence, consisting of saltpeter, found on the walls of vaults. [Sp., < Ar. *an-natrūn*, < *al*, the, + *natrūn*, natron.]

a-nat'ro-pous, 1 ə-nat'ro-pus; 2 a-năt'ro-pŭs, *a. Bot.* Inverted: said of an ovule with the micropyle or orifice beside the hilum at one end and with the chalaza at the other. See OVULE. [< ANA- + Gr. *trepō*, turn.] **a-nat'ro-pal‡.**

a-nat'to, 1 ə-nat'o; 2 a-năt'o, *n.* Same as ANNATTO.

a"nau-a'ni-i, 1 ä"nə-ä'nı-ī; 2 ä"ną-ä'nĭ-ī, *n.* [Hawaii.] The alawi.

an-au'di-a, 1 an-ô'dı-ə; 2 ăn-ą'di-a, *n. Pathol.* Extreme hoarseness; loss of voice. [< Gr. *anaudia*, speechlessness.]

An"ax-ag'o-ras, 1 an'aks-ag'o-rəs; 2 ăn'ăks-ăg'o-ras, *n.* A Greek philosopher (500–428 B. C.): often regarded as the father of modern science. **A-nax-a-go'ras‡** [Gr.].— **An"ax-ag"o-re'an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Anaxagoras or his system of philosophy, which taught the eternity of matter and the constitution of things as resulting from the combination of ultimate elements under the control of a supreme intelligence (*nous*). **II.** *n.* A follower of Anaxagoras.— **An"ax-ag'o-rize** or **-rise**, *vi.* To teach or hold the principles of Anaxagoras.

an-ax'i-al, 1 an-aks'ı-əl; 2 ăn-ăks'ĭ-al, *a.* Having no clearly defined axis or axes; not regular; being without proper portions or parts. [< AN-, not, + AXIS.]

An-ax"i-man'der, 1 an-aks'ı-man'dər; 2 ăn-ăks'ĭ-măn'der, *n.* A Greek philosopher (610–546? B. C.): first teacher of philosophy in the public schools. **A-nax-i'man-dros‡** [Gr.].— **An-ax"i-man'dri-an.** *a. & n.*

An-ax"i-man'dri-an-ism, 1 an-aks'ı-man'drı-ən-izm; 2 ăn-ăks'ĭ-măn'drĭ-an-ĭsm, *n.* The system of philosophy taught by Anaximander, in which the first principle is an undifferentiated infinite substance, whence arise the contraries, warm and cold, moist and dry, whose interaction evolves the system of things.

An"ax-o'ni-a, 1 an'aks-ō'nı-ə; 2 ăn'ăks-ō'nĭ-a, *n. pl. Biol.* Organisms without a proper axis and of irregular form, as amebæ. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *axōn*, axis.]— **-ni-al**, *a.*

a'nay, 1 ä'nı; 2 ä'nĭ, *n.* [P. I.] The white ant: Tagalog term. **a'nai‡.**

an-az"o-tu'ri-a, 1 *an-az'o-tiū'rı-ə*; 2 ăn-ăz'o-tū'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid deficiency of nitrogenous matter in the urine. [< AN-, not, + AZOTE + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

an'bur-y, } 1 an'bər-ı, am'-; 2 ăn'ber-y, ăm'-, *n.* [-IES,
am'bur-y, } 1 -iz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* A soft, grumous tumor, occurring on horses and cattle, especially about the feet. **2.** A disease of certain plants, as turnips, in which the root becomes woody and distorted; clubroot; fingers-and-toes. [< AS. *ampre*, swollen vein.] **an'-ber-ry‡; an'gle-ber"ry‡.**

anc., *abbr.* Ancient; anciently.

An-cachs', 1 an-kächs'; 2 ăn-cächs', *n.* A department in Peru; 16,562 sq. m.; capital, Huaraz.

An-cæ'us, 1 an-sī'ŭs; 2 ăn-çē'us, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** A son of Neptune who, after a seer's prediction that he would never taste the wine of his own vineyard, scornfully raised a cup of wine to his lips, but on being told a wild boar was near put down the cup, went out to hunt the boar, and was killed. Hence the proverb "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip." **2.** An Argonaut, son of Lycurgus, killed in the Calydonian boar-hunt. **An-kal'os‡** [Gr.].

-ance, *suffix.* Forming from adjectives in *-ant*, and also directly from verbs, nouns denoting action, quality, or state; as, abund*ance*, forbear*ance*, persever*ance*. [< F. *-ance*, < L. *-antia*, *-entia*, termination used to form nouns from participles.] **-an-cy‡.**

an-cec'er-ite, 1 an-ses'ər-ait; 2 ăn-çĕç'er-īt, *n. Crust.* A curved process attached to the peduncle of an antenna. [< Gr. *ankē*, bent arm, + *keras*, horn.]

An-ce'i-dæ, 1 an-sī'ı-di; 2 ăn-çē'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Pranizidæ*. **An-ce'us**, *n.* (t. g.)— **an-ce'id**, *n.*— **-oid**, *a.*

An"ce-nis', 1 *ăn'sə-nī'*; 2 *ăn'çe-nī'*, *n.* A town in Loire-Inferieure department, France.

An-cer'a-ta, 1 an-ser'ə-tə; 2 ăn-çĕr'a-ta, *n. pl. Zool.* Same as TYLOPODA. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *keras*, horn.]

an'ces-tor, 1 an'ses-tər *or* -*tor*; 2 ăn'çĕs-tor, *n.* **1.** One from whom descent is derived; especially, such person further back in the line than a grandfather; forefather; progenitor; forebear.

> It is very natural to ask whether the Mound-Builders were the *ancestors* of our present American Indians.
> T. W. HIGGINSON *Young Folks' Hist. U. S.* p. 10. [L. & S. 1875.]

2. *Law.* One who precedes another in the line of direct or collateral descent. **3.** *Biol.* An organism of an earlier type from which later organisms have been derived; a progenitor. [< OF. *ancestre*, < L. *antecessor*, predecessor, < *ante*, before, + *cedo*, go.]

an-ces'tral, 1 an-ses'trəl; 2 ăn-çĕs'tral *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or inherited from an ancestor; as, an *ancestral* estate; *ancestral* traits. **2.** *Biol.* Being or pertaining to an earlier and usually simpler type; as, an *ancestral* form. **an"ces-to'ri-al‡; an-ces'trel‡;— an"ces-to'ri-al-ly, an-ces'tral-ly**, *adv.*

an'ces-tress, *n.* [Rare.] A female ancestor.

an'ces-try, 1 an'ses-trı; 2 ăn'çĕs-try, *n.* [-TRIES, 1 -trız; 2 -trĭş, *pl.*] **1.** One's ancestors collectively; a line or body of ancestors. **2.** The relation to or connection with one's ancestors; especially, noble or worthy lineage.

> His purpose was for to bestow her high
> Into some worthy blood of *ancestry*.
> CHAUCER *C. T., Reeve's Tale* l. 61.

3. *Biol.* The series of earlier ancestors. **an'ce-try†.**

Syn.: see BIRTH.

An"chi-e'te-a, 1 aŋ'kı-ı'tı-ə; 2 ăn'ci-ē'te-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of South-American shrubs of the violet family, with axillary tufts of small white flowers and large, papery, bladder-like, capsular fruit. The root of *A. salutaris*, a creeping bush, is used as a purgative and for skin-diseases. *A. pyrifolia* is an ornamental evergreen hothouse climber. [< José de *Anchieta*, Jesuit missionary in Brazil.]

an"chi-e'tin, 1 aŋ'kı-ı'tın; 2 ăn'ci-ē'tin, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid derived from the root bark of *Anchietea salutaris*. **an"chi-e'tine‡.**

an'chi-lops, 1 aŋ'kı-lops; 2 ăn'ci-lŏps, *n. Pathol.* **1.** An ulcer in the inner angle of the eye. **2.** Ægilops: so called when penetrating the lacrimal sac, producing a lacrimal or weeping fistula. [< Gr. *anchilōps*, prob. cor. of *aigilōps*; see ÆGILOPS.]

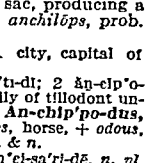
An-ching', 1 an-kiŋ'; 2 ăn-cing', *n.* A city, capital of Anhwei province, China.

An-chip"po-don'ti-dæ, 1 aŋ-kip'o-don'tı-di; 2 ăn-cĭp'o-dŏn'tĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of tillodont ungulates with large rodent-like incisors. **An-chip'po-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *anchi*, near, + *hippos*, horse, + *odous*, tooth.]— **-don'tid**, *n.*— **-don'toid**, *a. & n.*

An"chi-sau'ri-dæ, 1 aŋ'kı-sô'rı-di; 2 ăn'ci-są'rĭ-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Triassic family of theropodous dinosaurians with rod-like pubic bones, 5-toed feet, and compressed serrate teeth. **An"chi-sau'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *anchi*, near, + *sauros*, lizard.]— **-sau'rid**, *n.*— **-sau'roid**, *a. & n.*

An-chi'ses, 1 aŋ-kaı'sız; 2 ăn-cī'sēş, *n. Myth.* The father of Æneas by Venus; carried on his son's shoulders from burning Troy. **An-chi'ses‡** [Gr.].

An"chi-the-ri'i-dæ, 1 aŋ'kı-thı-raı'ı-di; 2 ăn'ci-the-rī'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct family of perissodactyls intermediate between the palæotheres and horses, with small lateral and enlarged median digits. [< Gr. *anchi*, near, + *therion*, wild beast.]— **an"chi-the'ri-id**, *n.*— **an"chi-the'ri-in**(e³, *a. & n.*— **an"chi-the'ri-oid**, *a. & n.*— **An"chi-the'ri-um**, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Anchitheriidæ*. **2.** [a-] [-RI-A, *pl.*] A fossil ungulate of this genus.— **an'chi-there**, *n.*



Digits of an Anchithere.
a, fore foot; b, hind foot.

an'chor, } 1 aŋ'kər; 2 ăn'cor, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.**
an'ker, } To bring to anchor; secure or fasten by an anchor, as a ship, cable, or the like. **2.** To fix firmly, as if by an anchor; make secure.

II. *i.* **1.** To come to anchor; lie at anchor. **2.** To become fixed, settled, secure, or abiding. See ANKER. [< F. *ancrer*, < LL. *ancoro*, < L. *ancora*; see ANCHOR¹, *n.*]

an'chor¹, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The implement that holds a floating vessel to the bottom by means of a connecting cable. It commonly consists of a main shaft, called the *shank*, having at one end diverging arms terminating in flattened points curving upward, called *flukes*, and a *stock* of wood or iron at the other end of the shank at right angles to the shank and to the plane of the arms. The part of the shank above the stock terminates in the *head*, the corresponding end at the junction of the arms constituting the *crown*. In the head is the *ring* or shackle, to which the cable is attached. Many variations of this common form are in use.

Anchors in senses 1 and 2 are named (1) from their use; as, **drag-anchor** (let go under the fore foot with a slack chain, serving to indicate when a vessel begins to drag her anchor), **drift-a.** (a drag-anchor), **floating a.** (a sea-anchor), **jury-a.** (temporary), **stream-a.** (for temporary use, as in a river), **kedge-a.** (for kedging or warping); (2) from the object of attachment; as, **ice-a.**; (3) from their shape; as, **grapnel a., mushroom a., screw a.**; (4) from their position on shipboard; as, **bow-a.** (carried at the bow), **sea-a.** (a float, to which, by means of a hawser, a vessel may ride out a gale), **sheet-a.** (carried abaft the fore-rigging: formerly the largest anchor).

> Our *anchor* soon must change the lay of merry craftsmen here
> For the yeo-heave-o, and the heave-away and the *sighing* seaman's cheer. SAMUEL FERGUSON *Forging the Anchor* st. 3.

2. Any device for holding an object to the ground or to other fixed objects, or for resisting tension or the like; as, the *anchor* of bridge-cables or of a balloon. **3.** Figuratively, anything that makes stable or secure.

> If you fear, Cast all your cares on God,—that *anchor* holds.
> TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st. 13.

4. *Arch.* (1) The pointed ornament forming an element of the egg-and-dart molding. (2) A clamp, often ornamental, on either end of a tie-rod, used to prevent the bulging of a wall or the spreading of any related constructive members. **5.** An iron plate used

Anchors.
1. Typical anchor: *sh*, shank; *st*, stock; *c*, crown; *a, a*, arms; *f*, fluke or palm; *b, b*, bills or pees; *h, h*, hoops; *r*, ring; *e*, eye: 1, trend or throat. 2. Trotman's anchor. 3. Martin's anchor. 4. Mushroom anchor. 5. Grapnel anchor.

in withdrawing coke from a coke-oven. **6.** A form of chaplet. See CHAPLET, 4. **7.** *Zool.* An anchor-like appendage or organ. Especially: (1) *Spong.* A modification of the sexradiate type of spicule, as in glass-rope sponges. See SPICULE. (2) *Echin.* An ancora. **8.** *Athletics.* An end man in a tug-of-war team. **9.** *Art & Her.* The representation of an ordinary anchor as a symbol of hope.

The *anchor* is the Christian symbol of immovable firmness, hope, and patience; and in this sense we find it very frequently in the catacombs and on the ancient Christian gems. MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Legendary Art* intro., p. 39. [ɪɴ. ᴍ. & co.]

[< AS. *ancor*, < L. *ancora*, < Gr. *ankyra*, hook.]

—anchor and collar, a hinge consisting of a metal ring attached to an anchor set in a masonry jamb, the ring being used as a socket for a pintle or heel-post of a heavy gate or door. **—an'chor-ball",** *n.* **1.** A pyrotechnic device fastened to a grapnel, for use in setting ships on fire. **2.** A shot with a grapnel attached: used in the life-saving service. **—a.-bar,** *n.* A handspike to pry the anchor off the bill-board. **—a.-bed,** *n. Ship-building.* A platform for supporting anchors on the forward deck of a war-ship, generally at a lower level than the gun-deck so that the anchors are not in the line of fire. **—a.-bolt,** *n.* A bolt used to hold down an engine, machine, etc. **—a.-bracket,** *n.* **1.** A block or bracket on which the fulcrum of a lever works. **2.** The bracket to which is fastened the immovable end of a brake-band. **—a.-buoy,** *n.* A buoy made fast to an anchor or indicating its position. **—a.-chock,** *n.* **1.** One of the blocks of iron or wood on which the anchor rests when stowed. **2.** A piece of wood let into a worn or faulty anchor-stock. **—a.-dart,** *n.* The dart-shaped member of an egg-and-anchor, or egg-and-dart, molding. **—a.-deck,** *n.* The monkey-forecastle. **—a.-drag,** *n.* A drag-anchor or drag-sheet. **—a.-gate,** *n.* A lock-gate secured by anchors. **—a.-ground,** *n.* Anchorage. **—a.-hold,** *n.* The strength with which an anchor holds; hence, security; fixedness. **—a.-hoy,** *n.* A lighter for conveying chains, anchors, and similar objects: used about docks, etc. **—a.-ice,** *n.* Ice formed at the bottom of a stream or body of water. **—a.-knot,** *n.* A fisherman's bend. See illus. under KNOT. **—a.-lift,** *n.* A device for raising from the mud a grouser pile or the like, used as an anchor. **—a.-light,** *n. Naut.* A white light shown on shipboard by a vessel at anchor.

A vessel under 150 feet in length, when at anchor, shall carry forward, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light in a lantern so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 1 mile. One of 150 feet or upwards in length shall carry forward at a height of not less than 20, and not exceeding 40, feet above the hull, one such light, and astern of the vessel at such a height that it shall be not less than 15 feet lower than the forward light, another such light. *Lloyd's Calendar* 1902, p. 151, art. 11.

—a.-lining, *n.* Plank or plating fastened to the sides of a vessel or under the fore-channels to prevent bruising the sides in weighing anchor. **—a.-link,** *n. Mech.* A link anchoring a system of link-work. **—a.-money,** *n.* Money of fractional value below the Spanish dollar, marked on the reverse with an anchor, and coined from 1816 to 1825 by the English government for circulation in the West Indies and Mauritius. **—a.-ring,** *n.* **1.** The ring in an anchor-head to which the cable is fastened. **2.** In geometry, a surface generated by the revolution of any closed plane curve, as a circle or ellipse, about an axis outside its boundary. **—a.-rod,** *n.* A bolt which attaches an engine's bed-plate to an anchor-plate. **—a.-shackle,** *n.* A clevis that secures a cable to the anchor-ring. **—a.-shot,** *n.* **1.** *Billiards.* A shot the objects of which are in an anchor-space. **2.** Same as GRAPPLE-SHOT. **—a.-space,** *n. Billiards.* One of the eight rectangles bisected by the balk-lines and measuring 7 by 3½ inches. **—a.-stock,** *n.* The beam fastened to the shank of the anchor at right angles to the arms. **—a.-stripper,** *n.* A contrivance for casting off an anchor. **—a.-watch,** *n.* A night-watch in port, or on duty while the vessel is anchored. **—a.-well,** *n.* A recess for holding an anchor to protect it from the enemy's shot: used on some monitors, etc. **—boring-a.,** *n.* A screw-pile. **—cone-a.,** *n.* An anchor consisting of an iron ring with chains suspended from it joined at an apex, and covered over with canvas: used by vessels in stormy weather to keep them from drifting leeward. **—foul a.,** an anchor with the cable twisted about one of the flukes or the stock: a badge of the British Admiralty and a common decoration, as on the uniform of a yachtsman. See plate of FLAGS OF AMERICA, fig. 10. **—at a.** (*Law*), said of a vessel in some manner attached to the soil, either by being fixed to a buoy which in turn is made fast to the soil, or by being moored to a dock. **—to back, cat, cockbill, fish, trip the a.,** etc. See the verbs.

an'chor²†, *n.* An anchoret.

an'chor-a-bl(e², *a.* Fit for anchorage or anchoring.

an'chor-age¹, } *n.* **1.** A place

an'ker-age², } suitable for anchoring a vessel, or where a vessel is at anchor, or where vessels are accustomed to anchor. **2.** The act of coming to anchor, or the state of being or lying at anchor. **3.** That to which something is anchored, as the mass of masonry to which the end of a bridge-cable is made fast. **4.** Figuratively, that which affords support or security; secure connection.

Thou art the star to guide me to an *anchorage*.
LONGFELLOW *Spanish Student* act i, sc. 3.

5. The fee charged for anchoring. **6.** The fixation of a displaced or floating viscus, either by surgical means or by a natural process. **7.** The equipment for anchoring, as a set of anchors.

an'chor-age², *n.* An anchoret's home or retreat.

an'chor-ate, *v.* } *a.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Held, as by an anchor. **2.** Anchor-shaped. **II.** *n. Spong.* One of certain microscleres formed as a superficial deposit, as a cymba.

an'chored, } *pa.* **1.** Made fast

an'chord§, } or held by or as if by an anchor; firmly fixed. **2.** Shaped like an anchor; having flukes. **3.** *Her.* Ancrée.

An"cho-rel'll-dæ, etc. See ANCORELLIDÆ, etc.

an'cho-ress, *n.* } *n.* A female an-

an'cho-ret, } choret. **an'cho-ri"tess†.**

an'cho-ret, *n.* } *v.* **1.** To withdraw or shut himself out from the world, usually for religious seclusion; hence, any recluse; a hermit. [< F. *anachorète*, < LL. *anachoreta*, < Gr. *anachōrētēs*, < *ana*, back, + *chōreō*, retire, < *chōros*, place.] **an'cho-rite†.** SYN.: see RECLUSE; compare CLOISTER. **—an"cho-ret'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an anchoret. **i-cal†; an"cho-rit'ic†; -i-cal†. —an'cho-ret-ish,** *a.* Resembling an anchoret: hermit-like. **an'cho-rit-ish†. —an'cho-ret-ism,** *n.* The state or practises of an anchoret. **an'cho-rit-ism†.**

an'chor-gate", **a.-hold,** **a.-ice,** etc. See ANCHOR, *n.*

an'chor-less, *a.* Without an anchor; hence, unstable.

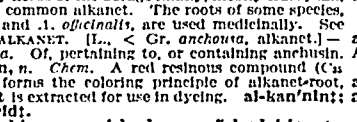
an'chor-ing", **a.-shackle,** **a.-stripper,** **a.-watch,** etc. See ANCHOR, *n.*

an'chor-wing", *n.* } *n.* The

an'ker-wing", } Australian peregrine falcon (*Falco melanogenys*).

An-cho'vi-a, *n. Ich.* A genus of the family *Engraulidæ*, now usually including most of the typical species of anchovies, which have less vertebræ than those belonging to the genus *Engraulis*.

an-cho'vy, *n.* } [-VIES, 1 -VIZ; 2 -vis, *pl.*] A small stolephoroid fish, found in temperate and tropical seas. The European anchovy (*Stolephorus encrasicholus*), highly esteemed as a table delicacy, is caught in large numbers in the Mediterranean, and salted and pickled for exportation. *S. brownii* and other species are found off the coast of the United States. [< Sp. *anchova*, < Basque *anchota*, < *antzua*, dry.] **—an-cho'vy-pear",** *n.* A fruit tasting like the mango; also, the tall unbranched West-Indian tree (*Grias cauliflora*), of the myrtle family, that bears the fruit.


European Anchovy. ½

An-chu'sa, *n.* } *n. Bot.* A genus of

an-chu'sin, } rough or hairy herbs of the borage family, mostly European, including the common alkanet. The roots of some species, as *A. italica* and *A. officinalis*, are used medicinally. See illus. under ALKANET. [L., < Gr. *anchousa*, alkanet.] **—an-chu'sic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing anchusin. **—an'chu-sin,** *n. Chem.* A red resinous compound ($C_{15}H_{12}O_4$) that forms the coloring principle of alkanet-root, from which it is extracted for use in dyeing. **al-kan'nin†; anchusic acid†.**

an"chy-lo-bleph'a-ron, an'chy-lose, an"chy-lo'sis, etc. See ANCYLO-; ANKYLO-.

an'cient, } *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring in times long gone by, especially before the fall of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476: opposed to *modern*; as, *ancient* warfare; *ancient* authors. **2.** Belonging to or having existed from a remote antiquity; of great age: as, an *ancient* tree; *ancient* relics. *Ancient*, in law, is descriptive of property rights acquired by prescription, which is founded on a quiet and uninterrupted possession of anything for a long period, generally of twenty years and upward; as, an *ancient* boundary; an *ancient* light, meaning a window or opening for admitting light which has not been denied for more than 20 years. *Ancient writings* are documents thirty years old and upward, whose genuineness is presumed if they come from the proper custody.

Who would keep an *ancient* form
Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* cv, st. 5.

3. *Her.* Obsolete; superseded. **4.** [Archaic.] Former; past; also, venerable; sage. [< F. *ancien*, < LL. *antianus*, < *ante*, before.]

SYN.: aged, antiquated, antique, gray, hoary, immemorial, old, olden, time-honored, time-worn, venerable. *Ancient*, from the Latin, through the French, is the more stately, *old*, from the Saxon, the more familiar word. Familiarity, on one side, is near to contempt; thus we say, an *old* coat, an *old* hat. On the other hand, familiarity is akin to tenderness, and thus *old* is a word of endearment; as, "the *old* homestead," the "*old* oaken bucket." "Tell me the *old, old* story!" has been sung feelingly by millions; "tell me that *ancient* story" would remove it out of all touch of human sympathy. *Olden* is a stateller form of *old*, and is applied almost exclusively to time, not to places, buildings, persons, etc. As regards periods of time, the familiar are also the near; thus, the *old* times are not too far away for familiar thought and reference; the *olden* times are more remote, *ancient* times still further removed. *Gray, hoary*, and *moldering* refer to outward and visible tokens of age. *Venerable* expresses the involuntary reverence that we yield to the majestic and the long-enduring; as, that *venerable* pile. See AGED; ANTIQUE; OBSOLETE; PRIMEVAL. — ANT.: fresh, modern, new, newfangled, new-fashioned, novel, recent. — **ancient demesne,** a species of copyhold tenure, of lands which were in the hands of the crown in the time of Edward the Confessor, or William the Conqueror, and are so entered in the Domesday Book. BLACKSTONE bk. ii, p. 99. — **an'cient-ism,** *n.* A low form of religion in which divine honors are paid to the men of long ago. — **an'cient-ly,** *adv.* — **an'cient-ness,** *n.* — **an'cient-ry,** *n.* **1.** Ancientness; also, things belonging to ancient times.

By gain thereof it could not fail to find
Much proof of *ancientry*.
JEAN INGELOW *Honors* pt. ii, st. 50.

2†. Elders; old or elder persons collectively.

an'cient¹, *n.* **1.** One of those who lived in the remote past, as one of the Romans or Egyptians: used chiefly in the plural; as, the wisdom of the *ancients*. **2.** [Rare.] An aged or venerable person; hence, one of authority and influence. **3.** A classical author, or any work esteemed among the classics. **4.** Among some tribes of American Indians, an ancestral implement or animal regarded as the archetype or progenitor of all others of its kind. **5.** [Eng.] A member of an inn of Court or of Chancery, of a certain standing. — **Ancient of Days,** God. *Dan.* vii, 9. — **Council of Ancients,** the upper house of the French legislature under the constitution of 1795.

an'cient², *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** An ensign or flag, as of a ship. **2.** One who bears an ensign or a flag; a standard-bearer. [Cor. of ENSIGN.] **an'cyent†.**

'Tis one Iago, *ancient* to the general.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act ii, sc. 1.

An'cient Mar'i-ner. In Coleridge's poem *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, the hero who suffers many penalties for the crime of shooting an albatross, the sailors' bird of good omen.

an-ci'le, } *n.* [AN-CIL'I-A, 1 an-sil'i-ə; 2 ăn-çil'i-a, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The sacred shield reputed to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa Pompilius, and guarded as the palladium of Rome; also, any one of eleven other shields made in imitation of it in case of loss by theft, which were carried with it annually through Rome by the Salii, during the festival of Mars.

an'cil-la-ry, } *a.* **1.** Serving as an aid or accessory; subsidiary; auxiliary; secondary; as, an *ancillary* treatise; an *ancillary* court.

Ancile, from a coin of Antoninus Pius.

Whosoever has seen a person of powerful character and happy genius will have remarked how easily . . . nature became *ancillary* to a man. EMERSON *Nature* p. 27. [ɪɴ. ᴍ. & co. 1889.]

2. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a maid servant; as, *ancillary* gossip. [< L. *ancillaris*, < *ancilla*, maid, dim. of *ancula*, dim. of *ancus*, servant.] — **ancillary administration,** a subordinate administration of assets granted in a state or country other than that in which the deceased person was domiciled. — **a. letters,** letters granting ancillary administration.

an-cille't, *n.* A handmaiden.

an-cip'i-tal, } *a.* **1.** Double-

an-cip'i-tous†, } faced or -formed. **2.** Two-edged, as the stem of blue-eyed grass. [< L. *anceps* (*ancipit-*), double-headed, < *an-* (for *ambi-*), both, + *caput*, head.] **an-cip'i-tate†; an-cip'i-tous†.**

An"cis-troc"la-da'ce-æ, } *n.* an'sis-trok'lə-dē'si-ī; 2 ăn'çis-

An"cis-troc"la-dus, } trŏc'la-dā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of plants, of the order *Hypericales*, formed by Planchon for its one anomalous genus, *Ancistrocladus*. **An"cis-tro-cla'de-æt. — an"cis-troc"la-da'ceous,** *a.*

An"cis-troc'la-dus, } *n.* an'sis-trok'lə-dus; 2 ăn'çis-trŏc'la-dus, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical Old World climbing shrubs, constituting the whole of its family, with panicled flowers, alternate petioled exstipulate leathery leaves, and some of the branches curved like fish-hooks and suggesting the name, signifying fish-hook-like branch. [< Gr. *ankistron*, hook, + *klados*, sprout.]

an-cis'troid, } *n.* an-sis'troid; 2 ăn-çis'troid, *a.* Hook-

An'ckar-strüm, } like. [< Gr. *ankistroeidēs*, < *ankistron*, fish-hook, + *eidos*, form.]

An'kar-strüm, Johan J. von (⁵/₁₁1762–⁴/₁₇1792). A Swede who assassinated Gustav III. of Sweden, 1792.

an'cle, } *n.* an'kl; 2 ăn'cl, *n.* Same as ANKLE.

An'co-don, } *n.* an'ko-don; 2 ăn'co-dŏn, *n.* Same as BOTHRIODON. [< Gr. *ankōn*, a bend, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

an'comet, *n.* A boil arising suddenly; also, a whitlow.

an'con¹, } *n.* an'kon; 2 ăn'cŏn, *n.* [AN-CO'NES, 1 an-kō'nīz;

an'con², } 2 ăn-cō'nēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The enlarged upper end of the ulna, forming the salient point of the elbow; the olecranon. **2.** *Arch.* (1) An elbow-shaped projection, as a bracket or corbel; a console for an ornament on a keystone. (2) The corner or quoin of a wall. **3.** *Naut.* The angle in the knee-timber of a ship. [L., < Gr. *ankōn*, bend.] **an'conet†. — ancon breed** or **sheep,** a breed of sheep with long body and short crooked legs, originating in Massachusetts in 1791, but now extinct. — **an-co'nad,** *a. Anat.* Toward the elbow. — **an'co-nal,** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ancon or elbow. **an-co'ne-al†; an-co'ne-ous†. — an"co-ne'us,** *n.* [-NE'I, *pl.*] *Anat.* A muscle on the outside of the elbow, aiding in the extension of the forearm. **an"co-no'us†. — an'co-noid,** *a. Anat.* Elbow-shaped; bent like an elbow.

an-con³, } *n.* an-kōn'; 2 ăn-cŏn', *n.* [Sp. Am.] Land beside a

an-con⁴, } river cultivated by irrigation.

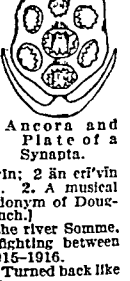
An-co'na, } *n.* an-kō'nə *or* (*It.*) an-kō'na; 2 ăn-cō'nə *or* (*It.*) ăn-cō'nä, *n.* **1. Alessandro d'** (1835–¹¹/₁₃1914), an Italian author. **2.** A province in Italy; 748 sq. m. **3.** Its capital. **4.** One or more pictures, usually in an architectural setting, frequently found in Italian altar-pieces; also, a niche or recess for statues or sculptured groups. **5.** An Italian variety of domestic fowls like the Leghorns. See FOWL. [It.] — **Ancona ruby,** same as RUBASSE.

an"co-na'gra, } *n.* an'ko-nē'grə; 2 ăn'co-nā'gra, *n. Pathol.*

an'co-ny, } Gout of the elbow. [< Gr. *ankōn*, elbow, + *agra*, catching.]

an'co-ny, } *n.* an'ko-ni; 2 ăn'co-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nis, *pl.*] [Archaic.] A piece of iron wrought into a bar in the middle, but left larger or unworked at the ends.

an'co-ra, } *n.* an'ko-rə; 2 ăn'co-ra, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -rī; 2 -rē, *pl.*] *Echin.* One of the calcareous anchor-like hooks protruding from the flat perforated plates of certain holothurians, as synaptæ, and serving as locomotive organs. [< L. *ancora*; see ANCHOR.]


Ancora and Plate of a Synapta.

an'co-ral, } *a.* an'ko-rəl; 2 ăn'co-ral, *a.* **1.** Like or pertaining to an anchor. **2.** *Zool.* Hooked or curved, as the anterior dactyli of some isopods.

An"co-rel'll-dæ, } *n.* an'ko-rel'ī-dī; 2 ăn'co-rĕl'ī-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of lernæoid-

An"co-rel'la, } eans with the posterior antennæ of the females connate; *Lernæopodidæ*. **An"co-**

an'co-rel'lid, } *n.* — **an"co-rel'loid,** *a.*

An Craoi'bhin Aoi'bhinn, } *n.* ăn krī'vin ī'vin; 2 ăn crī'vin

An Craoi'bhin Aoi'bhinn, } ī'vin. **1.** An allegorical name of Ireland. **2.** A musical composition popular in Ireland. **3.** Pseudonym of Douglas Hyde. [Gael., the delightful little branch.]

Ancre, } *n.* ăṅkr; 2 ăṅcr, *n.* A tributary of the river Somme,

Ancre, } France, in the valley of which severe fighting between British and German forces took place, 1915–1916.

an"crée', } *a.* [F.] *Her.* Turned back like anchor-flukes; furnished with anchor-like appendages; anchored: said of the ends of a cross. **an'chry†; an'cred†.**

Saltire Ancrée (arms of Brogile).

An'cren Riwle, } *n.* an'kren rīūl; 2 ăn'crĕn rūl. A

An'crum Moor, } treatise on rules of monastic life; literally, Anchoresses Rule; ascribed to Simon of Ghent, bishop of Salisbury in 1297, but more probably written by Richard le Poor, bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1237.

An'crum Moor, } *n.* an'krum; 2 ăn'crŭm. A moor in Roxburghshire, Scotland, where the Scotch defeated the English, 1545.

An-cud', } *n.* an-kŭth'; 2 ăn-cŭth', *n.* A city, capital of Chiloe

An'cus Mar'ti-us, } province, Chile.

An'cus Mar'ti-us, } *n.* an'kus mär'shi-us; 2 ăn'cŭs mär'shi-ŭs. Fourth king of Rome (died 610? B. C.).

-an-cy, *suffix.* See -ANCE.

an'cyl-, } *n.* an'sil-, an'si-lo-; 2 ăn'çyl-, ăn'çy-lo-

an'cy-lo-, } [Spelled also **ankyl-, anchyl-,** to preserve the *k* sound.] Derived from Greek *ankylos*, hooked: a combining form in names of plants and animals having hook-like processes, claws, or the like. **—An-cyl'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of fresh-water pulmonate gastropods, closely related to *Limnæidæ*, but having a patelliform shell; the river-limpets. **An'cy-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **an'cy-lid,** *n.* — **an'cy-loid,** *a.* — **An"cy-lo-ce-ra'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A Cretaceous family of ammonëan cephalopods with the last whorls unrolled in a hook-like manner: generally united with the *Ammonitidæ* or *Stephanoceratidæ*. **An"cy-loc'er-as,** *n.* (t. g.) — **an"cy-lo-cer'a-tid,** *n.* — **an"cy-lo-cer'a-toid,** *a.* — **An"cy-lo-dac'ty-la,** *n. pl.* Same as ANCYLOPODA. — **an"cy-lo-me'le,** *n.* See ANKYLOMELE. — **An"cy-lop'o-da,** *n. pl.* An order of mammals having bunodont teeth associated with claws, including the *Chalicotheroidea*. — **an-cyl'o-pod,** *n.* — **an"cy-lop'o-dous,** *a.* — **an-cy'los-to-ma, an"cy-los-to-mi'a-sis,** *n.* See ANKYLOSTOMA, etc. — **an-cyl'o-tome, an"cy-lot'o-mus,** *n.* Same as ANKYLOTOME.

an'cy-lite, } *n.* an'si-lait; 2 ăn'çy-lit, *n. Mineral.* An ortho-

an'cy-lite, } rhombic hydrous carbonate of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, and strontium, found in Greenland.

An'cy-rene, } *n.* an'si-rin; 2 ăn'çy-rēn, *a.* Of or pertaining

An'cy-rene, } to Ancyra, now Angora, a town of ancient Galatia.

An'cy-ran‡; An"cy-re'an‡.— **Ancyrene canons,** a set of twenty-five canons adopted by a council of the Church at Ancyra, A. D. 314.— **A. inscription,** an inscription on the walls of the temple of Augustus and Roma at Ancyra, detailing the chief political acts in the career of the emperor Augustus.

an-cy'roid, *a.* Same as ANKYROID. [AMPERSAND.

and, 1 and; 2 ănd, *n.* The name of the character, &. See

and, *conj.* **1.** Together with; joined with; added to; furthermore: a particle used in general to connect words, phrases, and sentences: the typical conjunction in copulative coordination; as, John *and* Henry are well; to die *and* be at rest; he thought so then, *and* he thinks so now.

Words, phrases, and sentences so connected are grammatically coordinate, altho logically one or more of them may be dependent; as, June will come, *and* the roses; he fell into bad company, *and* squandered his patrimony.

2. In addition, to continue the narrative: merely introductive, continuative, ordinative, or expletive, the coordinate thoughts often having but little interdependence: a use frequent in simple narration, especially in the Bible.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Stretch forth thine hand toward heaven. *Ex.* ix, 21.

Sometimes the conjunction is thus used to join a word, phrase, or sentence to something said by some one else, or passing in the mind. In this relation *and* often expresses surprize, reproach, anger, etc.; as, *and* [notwithstanding all this] you went there! *and* [in spite of all] you believe it?

3. Yet in addition; on the other hand; yet; but: approaching an adversative relation; as, so rich, *and* lives like a beggar.

God made the country, *and* man made the town.
COWPER *Task* bk. i, l. 749.

4. Also; even: approaching an adverbial sense: often joined to *but,* especially in ballad poetry: now employed only as an imitative archaism.

She brought to him her beauty and truth,
But *and* broad earldoms three.
LOWELL *Singing Leaves* div. iii, st. 9.

5. Also, in continued series: expressing a large indefinite number by reduplication; as, he has believed it for years *and years,* that is, for many years.

I do rouse sometimes. But what then? always haggling *and* haggling. GOLDSMITH *Good-natured Man* act i, sc. 1.

6. Also, what is more important: intensive or enhansive; as, he did the work, *and* he did it well.

Speak truth *and* the whole truth. SHELLEY *Cenci* act v, sc. 2.

7. But also of a different character: distinctive or contrastive, and expressing the fact that things are too unlike to be conjoined in one total, whose difference is seen by simply putting them side by side; as, there are peaches *and* peaches, that is, peaches of very different quality. **8.** Purposive or resultant; as, try *and* do your duty; go *and* bring my hat. Such expressions may have a twofold explanation. They may express merely the close conjunction of the two acts, the idea of purpose or result belonging to the verb (*try* or *go*) rather than to the *and,* which still retains its conjunctive force; or, the *and* may be used as a common or colloquial equivalent of *to* used with the infinitive— "try *and* do" and "go *and* bring" being used for "try *to* do" and "go *to* bring"— in which case the *and* carries the idea of purpose or result.

9. Connecting two adjectives of which the first modifies the second: now only colloquial, especially with *nice, good,* etc.; as, spread it good *and* thick; isn't he nice *and* tall? **10.** [Archaic or Dial.] If, in addition; if: approaching the conditional relation; as, *and* you do, it will cost you dear. This employment of *and* has frequently been distinguished by writing it *an* or *an',* but it does not appear that differences in the uses of *and* have ever been customarily distinguished by a different pronunciation. The dropping of the *d* has probably been colloquially common in all periods. [< AS. *and, ond,* and.]— **and so forth,** together with more of the same kind, or along the same line; et cetera: abbreviated *&c., etc.*

And., *abbr.* Andrew; André; Andreas; [a-] andante.

An'da, 1 ān'dȧ; 2 ăn'da, *n.* **1.** A town in Zambales province, Luzon, P. I. **2.** A town in Bohol, P. I.

an'da-as'su, 1 ān'dȧ-ās'sū; 2 ăn'dä-ăs'su, *n. Bot.* A large Brazilian tree (*Joannesia princeps*) of the spurge family. The seeds yield anda-oil, a cathartic.

an-dab'a-ta, 1 an-dab'ȧ-tȧ; 2 ăn-dăb'a-ta *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] [L.] One who fights blindly, or acts as if blindfold; in ancient Rome, a gladiator who fought wearing a helmet without eye-openings. **an'da-bate‡.**— **an-dab"a-ta'ri-an,** *a.* Resembling the fights of a gladiator or andabata, who was blindfolded; hence, misdirected, or blindly ineffectual. [prayers.

an-dag', 1 an-dāg'; 2 ăn-dăg', *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Family

An"da-lu'sia, 1 an"dȧ-lū'shę *or* (*Sp.*) ān"dȧ-lū-thī'ä; 2 ăn"dȧ-lū'sha *or* (*Sp.*) ăn"dä-lu-thī'ä, *n.* **1.** A region in southern Spain, mainly the valley of the Guadalquivir, the seat of ancient and medieval Moorish civilization; now divided into eight provinces covering 33,777 sq. m. **An"da-lu-ci'a‡** [Sp.]. **2.** A town, county-seat of Covington county, Ala.

An"da-lu'sian, 1 an"dȧ-lū'zȧn *or* -shȧn; 2 ăn"da-lū'zhan' *or* -shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Andalusia or its inhabitants. —**Andalusian school,** a school of 16th-century Spanish painters, including Murillo, Roelas, and the elder Herrera, having their center at Seville.

An"da-lu'sian, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Andalusia. **2.** A breed of domestic fowls. See FOWL.

an"da-lu'site, 1 an"dȧ-lū'sait; 2 ăn"da-lū'sīt, *n. Mineral.* A variously colored orthorhombic aluminum silicate (Al_2SiO_5). It is found in gem form in Ceylon and Brazil. [< *Andalusia* in Spain.]— **an"da-lu-sit'ic,** *a.*

An'da-man, 1 an'dȧ-man; 2 ăn'da-măn, *n.* One of the aborigines of the Andaman Islands, of Negritic type, of low mental development, and speaking an unclassified language.— **An'da-man,** *a.*

An"da-man-ese', 1 an"dȧ-man-ĭs' *or* -īz'; 2 ăn"da-măn-ēs' *or* -ēs', *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of the Andaman Islands; the people of the Andaman Islands. **2.** The language of the Andaman Islanders.— **An"da-man-ese',** *a.*

An'da-mans and Nic'o-bars. A province of British India, comprising the **Andaman** and **Nicobar Islands,** in the Bay of Bengal; 3,143 sq. m.; capital, Port Blair.

an"da-men'to, 1 an"dȧ-men'to; 2 ăn"dä-mĕn'to, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] [It.] *Mus.* A fugal subject of abnormal length as compared with *soggetto,* the true fugal subject. See SOGGETTO.

an-dan'te, 1 an-dān'tē *or* an-dan'tı; 2 ăn-dăn'tę *or* ăn-dăn'te. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *a. & adv.* Moving moderately, easily, naturally, and distinctly: often used as a direction. **II.** *n.* Music in andante time.

an"dan-ti'no, 1 an"dȧn-tī'no; 2 ăn"dăn-tī'no. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *a & adv.* Slightly quicker than andante: often used as a direction. Originally the word meant slower than andante, but from confusion in translation it has come generally to mean not so slow as andante. **II.** *n.* An andantino movement.

an'da-rac, 1 an'dȧ-rak; 2 ăn'da-răc, *n.* Sandarac: a corruption. [DITAA.

an"da-ray'en, 1 an'dȧ-rē'en; 2 ăn'da-rā'ĕn, *n.* Same as

An-de'an, 1 an-dī'an; 2 ăn-dē'an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Andes mountains. **An-de'sic‡; An'dine‡.** **II.** *n.* An Andean inhabitant.

An"de-lys', Les, 1 lē-zān'dȧ-lī'; 2 lę-zăn'de-lĭ'. A town in Eure department, France. [urb of Brussels, Belgium.

An'der-lecht, 1 ān'dər-leht; 2 ăn'der-lĕht, *n.* A town; sub-

An'der-nach, 1 ān'dər-nȧh; 2 ăn'der-năh. *n.* A town on the river Rhine, Prussia.

An'der-sen, 1 ān'dər-sen *or* an'dər-sen; 2 ăn'der-sĕn *or* ăn'der-sĕn, **Hans Christian** (4/2 1805–8/4 1875). A Danish poet and prose-writer; *Tales for Children,* etc.

An'der-son, 1 an'dər-sən; 2 ăn'der-son, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1775–1870), the first engraver of wood in the United States. **2. James** (1739–10/12 1808), a Scottish political writer and agriculturist; inventor of the Scottish plow. **3. Sir James** (1824–1893), an English electrician and writer; first demonstrated that submarine cables could be recovered. **4. Mary** (5/2 1859–), an American actress, who retired on marrying Antonio de Navarro. **5. Robert** (5/12 1805–10/2 1871), a United States general; commander of Fort Sumter, 1860–1861. **6.** A county in Kansas; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Garnett. **7.** A county in Kentucky; 200 sq. m.; county-seat, Lawrenceburg. **8.** A county in South Carolina; 690 sq. m.; county-seat, Anderson. **9.** A county in Tennessee; 360 sq. m.; county-seat, Clinton. **10.** A county in Texas; 1,000 sq. m.; county-seat, Palestine. **11.** A town in Wilkes county, Ga. **12.** A city, county-seat of Madison county, Ind. **13.** A town, county-seat of Anderson county, S. C.

An'der-son-ville, 1 an'dər-sən-vil; 2 ăn'der-son-vil, *n.* A village in Sumter county, Ga.; prison used for Union prisoners during the Civil War (1861–1865).

an'ders-sein, 1 ān'ders-zain; 2 ăn'ders-zīn, *n.* [G.] *Philos.* Otherness of being; in Hegel's philosophy, the Absolute regarded as "other" than itself, that is, as Nature.

An'ders-son, 1 ān'dər-sən; 2 ăn'der-son, **Karl Johan** (1827–2/3 1867). A Swedish naturalist, author, and African explorer.

An'des, 1 an'dīz; 2 ăn'dēş, *n.* **1.** A mountain range; 4,500 m. along the W. side of South America; highest peak, Aconcagua, Chile; 23,080 ft. **2.** 1 ūn'des; 2 ăn'dēs. A village near Mantua, Italy; birthplace of Vergil.

an'de-sin(e', 1 an'dı-zin; 2 ăn'de-zĭn, *n. Mineral.* A subvitreous various-colored sodium-calcium-aluminum silicate ($NaCaAl_2Si_2O_{16}$) of the feldspar group, crystallizing in the triclinic system. See FELDSPAR. [< *Andes,* mountains.] **an'de-site‡.**

an'de-site, 1 an'dı-zait: 2 ăn'de-sīt, *n.* **1.** *Petrol.* A vitrophyric or felsophyric volcanic rock, containing essentially plagioclase with biotite, hornblende, or augite. **an'de-syte‡.** **2.** *Mineral.* Andesine. [< *Andes* mountains.] **an"de-sit'ic,** *a.*

An-de'ro, 1 an-dē'vo; 2 ăn-dę'vo, *n. pl.* [Madagascar.] In the social system, the slaves as distinguished from the *Andrianа* and the *Horas.*

An'dhra, 1 an'dra; 2 ăn'dra, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** That part of India now included in Northern Circars. **2.** An inhabitant of that region; also, in ancient times, their language.

An-dhrim'ner, 1 an-drim'nər; 2 ăn-drĕm'ner, *n. Norse Myth.* The producer of hoar-frost; the cook in Valhalla.

an'di, 1 ūn'di; 2 ăn'di, *n.* [Ind.] Surety; guaranty; bond.

An'di, 1 an'di; 2 ăn'di, *n.* An unclassified dialect, agglutinative in character, spoken in the Caucasus.— **An'di-an,** *n.* One who speaks the Andi dialect.— **An'di-an,** *a.*

An"di-djan', 1 an'di-jān'; 2 ăn'di-jăn', *n.* A town in Ferghana government, Russian Turkestan. **An"di-zhan'‡.**

An-di'ra, 1 an-dai'rȧ; 2 ăn-dī'ra, *n. Bot.* A genus of mainly tropical American trees of the bean family, with alternate leaves, and flowers in axillary or terminal panicles. See VOUACAPOUA: official name. [< native name.]

an-di'rin, 1 an-dai'rin; 2 ăn-dī'rin, *n.* Same as SURINAMIN.

and'i'ron, 1 and'ai'ərn; 2 ănd'ī'ern, *n.*

Andirons.

One of a pair of metallic supports for wood or cooking-pots in an open fireplace. It consists of a horizontal bar usually of iron, standing on three or four legs with an upright guard, often of brass. [ME. *aundi*[illegible] the ending *-yre* becoming *-iron* through confusion with ME. *yre,* iron), < [illegible]*ndier,* andiron; cp. L. *ames,* fork.]

And-khu', 1 and-kū'; 2 ănd-kų', *n.* A town in Afghan Turkestan.

an"do-e'll, 1 *an'do-ē'll; 2 ăn'do-ę'll, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Sausage or mince-meat. Compare ANDOUILLE; ANDOUILLET.

and/or. Used in contracts and other writings to mean either "and" or "or".

an'dor-ite, 1 an'dər-ait; 2 ăn'dŏr-īt. *n. Mineral.* A steel-gray lead-silver-antimony sulfid, ($Pb.Ag_2)Sb_2S_4$, that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< *Andor* von Semsey.]

An"do-ro'bo, 1 an'do-rō'bo; 2 ăn'do-rō'bo, *n.* A mixed tribe of eastern Central Africa, of small stature and nomadic in habits.

An-dor'ra, 1 an-dōr'ȧ; 2 ăn-dŏr'a, *n.* A republic between France and Spain under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish bishop of Urgel; 175 sq. m. in a fertile valley; capital, Andorra.— **An-dor'ran,** *n.* A native or resident of Andorra.— **An-dor'ran,** *a.*

an-douille't, *n.* A variety of chitterling or sausage.

an-douil'let, *n.* Minced veal or fish rolled into a paste.

An'do-ver, 1 an'do-vər; 2 ăn'do-ver, *n.* **1.** A village in Essex county, Mass.; seat of Phillips Academy (Congregational), founded in 1778; formerly seat of Andover Theological Seminary (Congregational), founded in 1807; removed to Cambridge 1908. **2.** An ancient town in Hampshire, England; Roman remains. **3.** A town in Merrimack county, N. H.

an'dra-dite, 1 an'dra-dait; 2 ăn'dra-dīt, *n. Mineral.* A yellow to green and black calcium-iron silicate ($Fe\ Ca_3(SiO_4)_2$), that crystallizes in the isometric system and belongs to the garnet group; melinite. Compare GARNET[1]. [< *D'Andrada,* Portuguese mineralogist.]

an"dra-nat'o-my, 1 an'dra-nat'o-mi; 2 ăn'dra-năt'o-my, *n.* [Rare.] *Anat.* Dissection of the human body, especially of a male. [< Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*), man; and see ANATOMY.]

An'dras-sy, 1 an'dra-shi; 2 an'drä-shy, **Gyula (Julius),** Count (3/12 1823–2/12 1890). A Hungarian statesman.

An'dré, 1 an'dre; 2 ăn'dre, **John** (1751–10/2 1780). A British major in the American Revolution: hanged as a spy at Tappan, N. Y., for complicity in the treason of Benedict Arnold.

An"dre-æ-a'ce-æ, 1 an'dri-ī-ē'si-ī; 2 ăn'dre-ē-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of mosses of but one genus, *Andreæa,* the distinguishing mark being that the capsule, destitute of an opercule, opens by 4, or rarely 6, longitudinal slits, the equal segments cohering at the apex. **An"dre-æ'a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< G. R. *Andreæ,* German botanist.]— **an"dre-æ-a'ceous,** *a.*

An"dre-æ-a'les, 1 an'dri-ī-ē'liz; 2 ăn'dre-ē-ā'lēş. *n. pl. Bot.* An order of mosses including only the family *Andreæaceæ.*

An'dre-a Fer-ra'ra, 1 an'dri-ȧ fe rū'rȧ; 2 ăn'dre-a fē-rä'ra. A sword; especially, a Scotch broadsword of the 16th and 17th centuries, popularly believed to have been made in Ferrara, Italy, by Andrea di Ferrara.

An"dre-a'nof, 1 an'dri-ū'nəf; 2 ăn'dre-ä'nof, **Islands.** A group of the Aleutian Islands. **An"dre-a'nov‡.**

an"drec-lex'is, 1 an'drek-leks'ĭs; 2 ăn'drĕc-lĕks'ĭs, *n.* Sexual selection by the male.

An'drée, 1 ūn'drē; 2 ăn'dre, **Salomon August** (1854–1897?). A Swedish aeronaut who endeavored to reach the north pole by balloon in 1897, but whose fate is unknown.

An-dre"e-va', 1 an-drē"e-vā'; 2 ăn-dre"ē-vä', *n.* A town in Russia; capital of a Tatar district.

An-drei'a, 1 an-drai'ȧ; 2 ăn-drī'a, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* Cretan, Spartan, and other public repasts.

an-drei'on, 1 an-drai'on; 2 ăn-drī'ŏn, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] An edifice or apartment in which public repasts were held.

An-dren'i-dæ, 1 an-dren'ı-di; 2 ăn-drĕn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of anthophilous hymenopters having the labium short and flat and basal joints of labial palpi like others; solitary bees. **An-dre'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *anthrēnē,* bee.] — **an'dre-nid,** *a. & n.*— **an'dre-noid,** *a.*

an-dre'o-lite, 1 an-drī'o-lait; 2 ăn-drē'o-lit, *n.* [Rare.] A harmotome; cross-stone. [< *Andreas,* mining place in the Harz Mountains, + -LITE.]

an'drew', 1 an'drū; 2 ăn'dru, *n.* **1.** A buffoon. See MERRY-ANDREW. **2†.** A sword; an Andrea Ferrara. **3†.** A valet.

An'drew', 1 an'drū; 2 ăn'dru, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **An-dre'as‡. An'dy** (dim.). Dan. **An-dreas',** 1 an-dres', 2 ăn-drĕs'; D. G. **An'dre-as,** 1 ūn'drē-as, 2 ăn'dre-ăs; F. Pg. **An"dré',** 1 an'dre', 2 ăn'dre'. **An"drieu'‡;** It. **An-dre'a,** 1 an-drē'a, 2 ăn-dre'ä; L. **An'dre-as,** 1 an'dri-as, 2 ăn'dre-as; Sp. **An-dres',** 1 an-dres', 2 ăn-drĕs'. **2. John Albion** (5/12 1818–10/12 1867), an American statesman; opponent of slavery; Governor of Massachusetts, 1860–1864. **3. Saint,** one of the 12 apostles, brother of St. Peter: supposed to have suffered martyrdom at Patras in Greece. **4.** A county in N. W. Missouri; 420 sq. m.; county-seat, Savannah. [Gr., *man.*]

An'drew Fair'ser-vice. In Scott's *Rob Roy,* Osbaldistone's humorous Scottish gardener.

An'drew Hal'li-day. Pen-name of Andrew Halliday Duff (1830–1877), an English writer.

An'drews, 1 an'drūz; 2 ăn'druş, *n.* **1. Elisha Benjamin** (1/12 1844–10/20 1917), an American educator and historical and economic author; chancellor of University of Nebraska 1900-08. **2. Ethan Allen** (4/7 1787–3/12 1858), an American scholar; *Latin-Eng. Lexicon.* **3. Stephen Pearl** (3/22 1812–5/12 1886), an American author and phonographer.

an'drews-ite, 1 an'drūz-ait; 2 ăn'druş-īt, *n. Mineral.* A bluish-green hydrated copper-iron manganese phosphate, $(Cu.Fe.Mn)Fe_4(OH)_7(PO_4)_2$, that occurs in globular disks. [< Thomas *Andrews* (1813–1886), English physician.] [Italy.

An'dri-a, 1 ūn'dri-a; 2 ăn'drī-ä, *n.* A town in Bari province,

An"dri-a'na, 1 an'dri-ā'na; 2 ăn'drī-ä'nä, *n. pl.* [Madagascar.] In the social system, the nobles as distinguished from the *Andevo* and the *Horas.*

An'dri-as, 1 an'dri-as; 2 ăn'drī-as, *n.* A genus of large fossil amphibians of the Miocene age resembling the modern *Cryptobranchus:* so called from a remote similarity of the skull to that of man. [< Gr. *andrias,* image, < *anēr,* man.]

An'dro, 1 ūn'dro; 2 ăn'dro, *n.* An island in the Grecian Archipelago; 156 sq. m; capital, Andro. **An'dros‡** [Gr.].

an'dro-, 1 an'dro-; 2 ăn'dro-. From Greek *anēr* (*andr-*), a man: a combining form used to denote (1) man in general, (2) the male sex, or (3), in botanical words, stamens or the staminate form of flowers.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

an"dro-cen'tric, *a. Grouping about a male as a center.*— **an"dro-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* Having a human head (with the body of an animal), as the Egyptian sphinx.— **an"dro-ceph'a-lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Bot.* The disk-like receptacle which bears the male organ in certain *Hepaticæ.*

An'dro-cles, 1 an'dro-klīz; 2 ăn'dro-clēş, *n.* A Roman slave, who lived about the beginning of the Christian era. At one time while in Africa he extracted a thorn from a lion's paw, and his life was spared by the animal when they met again later in the arena; celebrated by Ælian, Aulus Gellius, and Seneca. **An'dro-clus‡.**

an"dro-clin'i-um, *n. Bot.* The receptacle in composite flowers; *the clinandrium.*— **an"dro-co'ni-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* Small wing-scales peculiar to restricted portions of the wings of many male butterflies.— **androconia glands,** specialized formative cells that occur in groups in the fore wings of butterflies and secrete a scented liquid.— **an-droc'ra-cy,** *n.* Government by men.— **an"dro-crat'ic,** *a.*— **an"dro-di-œ'clous,** *a. Bot.* Having flowers on one individual hermaphrodite, and on another male, but none wholly female. — **an"dro-di-œ'cism,** *n.*— **an"dro-dyn'a-mous,** *a. Bot.* Having stamens abnormally developed: said of flowers.— **an-droe'ci-um,** *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The stamens of a flower collectively.— **an-droe'clous,** *a.*

an"dro-gam"e-tan'gi-um, 1 an'dro-gam'ı-tan'jı-um; 2 ăn'dro-găm'e-tăn'ji-ŭm, *n. Bot.* An antheridium.

an"dro-gam'ete, *n. Bot.* A male gamete.— **an"dro-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Characterized by the production of males alone.— **androgenetic parthenogenesis,** the birth, from unfertilized eggs, of males only; arrenotokie.— **an-drog'e-nous,** *a. Capable of bringing forth males.*— **an"dro-go-nid'i-um,** *n. Bot.* An androspore.

an"dro-ga-me'to-phore, 1 an'dro-gə-mī'to-fōr; 2 ăn'dro-gą-mē'to-fōr, *n. Bot.* A plant having male sexual organs.

an'dro-gyn, 1 an'dro-jin; 2 ăn'dro-ğyn, *n.* **1.** A hermaphrodite. **2.** An androgynous plant. [< ANDRO- + Gr. *gynē,* woman.] **an'drog'y-nost.**

an-drog'y-nism, 1 an-droj'ı-nizm; 2 ăn-drŏğ'y-nism, *n.* **1.** Hermaphroditism. **2.** *Bot.* The change of normally dicœcious plants to the monœcious condition. **an-drog'y-ny‡.**

an-drog'y-nous, 1 an-droj'ı-nus; 2 ăn-drŏğ'y-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Uniting the characters of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

My companion and I required an attendant, and we found one of those useful *androgynous* personages known as *courier-maids.* HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* p. 17. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. *Bot.* (1) Having the male and female flowers in the same cluster, as many sedges (*Carex*). (2) Having the male and female organs in the same receptacle, as some mosses. **3.** *Astrol.* Sometimes hot and sometimes cold: said of planets. [< L. *androgynus,* < Gr. *androgynos,* < *anēr* (*andr-*), male, + *gynē,* woman.] **an-drog'y-nal‡; an-dro-gyn'ic‡.**— **an-drog'y-nal-ly,** *adv.*— **an-drog'y-na-ry,** *a. Bot.* Having stamens and pistils changed into petals, as certain flowers.— **an-drog'y-ny,** *n.* Hermaphroditism. **an"dro-gy-ne'i-ty‡; an"dro-gyn'i-a‡.**

an'droid, 1 an'droid; 2 ăn'drŏid. **I.** *a.* Having human shape. **II.** *n.* An automaton having the shape and movements of a human being. [< LL. *androides,* < Gr. *androcidēs,* < *anēr* (*andr-*), man; and see -OID.] **an-drol'dest.**— **an-drol'dal,** *a.*

an'dro-lep-sy, 1 an'dro-lep-si; 2 ăn'dro-lĕp-sy, *n. Inter. Law.* The seizure or taking by one nation of a man or men of another nation to enforce a right due from the latter to the former: derived from ancient Athenian law. WHARTON *Law Dict.* [< Gr. *androlēpsia,* seizure of man.] **an"dro-lep'si-a†.**

an-drol'o-gy, 1 an-drol'o-jɪ; 2 ăn-drŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of man; also, the science of sexual disorders in the male. [< ANDRO- + -LOGY.]

An-drom'a-che, 1 an-drom'e-kɪ; 2 ăn-drŏm'a-cē, *n.* In the *Iliad,* wife of Hector, depicted as a woman of strong feeling and character. After the fall of Troy, according to Euripides, she became the wife and later widow of Neoptolemus; represented also by Vergil as afterward married to Helenus, brother of Hector. [< Gr. *andro,* men's, + *machē,* contention.]

an"dro-ma'nI-a, 1 an'dro-mē'nɪ-ə; 2 ăn'dro-mā'nI-a, *n.* Same as NYMPHOMANIA.

An'dro-med, 1 an'dro-med; 2 ăn'dro-mĕd, *n.* One of a system of meteors that seem to radiate from a point in the constellation Andromeda, usually termed *Bielids,* because supposed to be produced by the remains of Biela's comet. **An'dro-medet; An-drom'e-did†.**

An-drom'e-da, 1 an-drom'ɪ-də; 2 ăn-drŏm'e-da, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* Daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia. When Poseidon, angered by the offensive boasting of Cassiopeia over the Nereids, afflicted Ethiopia with floods and a monster, Andromeda was chained to a rock as a propitiatory sacrifice, as advised by the oracle of Jupiter Ammon. Perseus returning from battle with the Gorgon slew the monster, released and married Andromeda, having turned Phineus, her betrothed, with others to stone by means of Medusa's head. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** *Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the heath family, of the northern hemisphere, with evergreen or deciduous leaves and clusters of showy white or rose-colored flowers. See STAGGERBUSH. [L., < Gr. *Andromedē,* a proper name.]

an"dro-med"o-tox'In, 1 an'dro-med"o-toks'ɪn; 2 ăn'dro-mĕd'o-tŏks'in, *n. Chem.* A highly poisonous substance, obtained in the form of white needle-like crystals from certain species of *Ericaceæ.* [< ANDROMEDA + Gr. *toxis,* poison.] **an-drom"e-tox'Imɪ.**

an"dro-mo-nœ'cious, 1 an'dro-mo-nɪ'shus; 2 ăn'dro-mo-nē'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Having hermaphrodite and male flowers on the same individual.— **an"dro-mo-nœ'cIsm,** *n.*

an"dro-mor'phous, 1 an'dro-mor'fus; 2 ăn'dro-mōr'-fus, *a.* Having masculine shape or appearance; as, an *andromorphous* woman.

an'dron, 1 an'dron; 2 ăn'drŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* The men's part of a house. 2. The part for men in a church or monastery. [L., < Gr. *andrōn,* < *anēr* (*andr-*), man.] **an"dro-nI'tis†.**

An"dro-nI'cus, 1 an'dro-nɪ'kus; 2 ăn'dro-nī'cŭs, *n.* A kinsman of Paul at Rome. *Rom.* xvi, 7. [Gr., victor of man.]

an'dro-pet"al, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* A petal developed from a stamen.— **an"dro-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the stamens changed into petals, as many double flowers. **an"dro-pet'a-lar†.**— **an-droph'a-gous,** *a.* [Rare.] Man-eating; cannibal; anthropophagous.— **an-droph'a-gus,** *n.* [-GI, *pl.*] [Rare.] A cannibal.

an"dro-pho'bI-a, 1 an'dro-fō'bɪ-ə; 2 ăn'dro-fō'bi-a, *n.* Morbid fear of man; dread of or aversion to the male sex. [< ANDRO- + -PHOBIA.]

an"dro-pho"no-ma'nI-a, *n.* A mania for committing homicide.— **an'dro-phore,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A stalk supporting an androecium. 2. *Zooph.* The branch of the gonoblastidium that bears the male gonophores.— **an-droph'o-rous,** *a. Zooph.* Bearing male gonophores.— **an'dro-phyl,** *n. Bot.* A stamen; a male sporophyl.

an'dro-plasm, 1 an'dro-plazm; 2 ăn'dro-plăsm, *n.* The substance entering into the composition of male cells which gives them their characteristic distinction.

An"dro-po'gon, 1 an'dro-pō'gən; 2 ăn'dro-pō'gŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of coarse, mostly rigid, perennial grasses, of nearly world-wide distribution. *A. sorghum* is the original of the cultivated sorghum. [< ANDRO- + Gr. *pōgōn,* beard.]

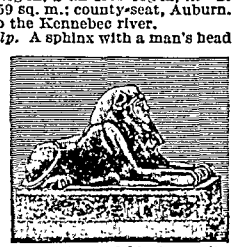
an-dror'ho-py, 1 an-drer'o-pɪ; 2 ăn-drŏr'o-py, *n.* The condition of a species wherein the males are more widely divergent from the ancestral type than the females.

An'dros, 1 an'dros; 2 ăn'drŏs, **Sir Edmund** (12/21637–2/12 1713). An English governor successively of New York, New England, and Virginia.

An'dros Is'land. **1.** One of the Bahamas. **2.** An island in Sacramento county, Cal.; 4,000 acres.

An"dros-cog'gIn, 1 an'dros-keg'ɪn; 2 ăn'drŏs-cŏg'in, *n.* **1.** A county in S. W. Maine; 459 sq. m.; county-seat, Auburn. **2.** A river; length, 160 m. to the Kennebec river.

an'dro-sphinx, *n. Egypt. Sculp.* A sphinx with a man's head and lion's body.— **an"dro-spo-ran'gI-um,** *n. Bot.* A sporangium containing androspores.— **an'dro-spore,** *n. Bot.* A male spore in certain algæ (*Œdogoniex*), which gives rise to very small short-lived plants or dwarf males that produce antherozoids.



Androsphinx of black granite, from Tanis, Egypt, attributed to the 18th dynasty. (*Maspero.*)

an-drot'o-mous, 1 an-dret'o-mus; 2 ăn-drŏt'o-mŭs, *a. Bot.* Having divided stamens.— **an-drot'o-my,** *n.* [Rare.] *Anat.* Anthropotomy.

-an'drous, *suffix. Bot.* Having a stamen or stamens: a termination of adjectives; as, mon*androus,* di*androus,* etc. [< Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

An'drus-soff, 1 ün'drŭ-sef; 2 ün'drų-sŏf, *n.* A town in Smolensk government, Russia; where a treaty ceding a part of Poland to Russia was signed in 1667. **An-drus'so-vo†.**

An-du'jar, 1 an-dū'hər; 2 ăn-dų'hăr, *n.* A town in Jaen province, Spain.

And-va're, 1 and-wä'rɪ; 2 ănd-wä'rē, *n. Norse Myth.* Literally, the wary spirit; a fish-shaped dwarf. **And-va'rit.**— **Andvare force,** the foss or cascade in which the dwarf Andvare dwelt in the shape of a pike. **A. foss†.**

And-va're-naut, 1 and-w'rɪ-naut; 2 ănd-wä'rē-nout, *n. Norse Myth.* The ring of Andvare, cursed by him as baneful to all who possessed it. **And-va'ra-naut†.**

ane, 1 ēn *or* yen; 2 ăn *or* yĕn, *a.* & *n.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] One.

-ane, *suffix.* **1.** Same as -AN: where, however, both the *-an* and *-ane* forms exist, it is with a difference of meaning, as in human, *humane.* **2.** *Chem.* Denoting a hydrocarbon of the paraffin series (C_nH_{2n+2}) (according to Hofman's classification); as, methane, ethane, propane, etc.

a-neal', *vt.* To anneal.

a-near', *vt., adv., & prep.* [Archaic or Poet.] Near.

a-neath', 1 ə-nīth'; 2 ə-nēth', *adv. & prep.* [Archaic or Poet.] Beneath.

an'ec-dot"age, 1 an'ek-dōt'ɪj; 2 ăn'ĕc-dōt'aj, *n.* **1.** Anecdotal matter; a collection of anecdotes; anecdotes collectively.

All history, therefore, being built partly, and some of it altogether, upon *anecdotage,* must be a tissue of lies. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, On War* in vol. ii, p. 200. [T. & T. 1853.]

2. A condition of mind, or period of life, in which one is given to telling anecdotes: punning on *dotage.*

When a man fell into his *anecdotage,* it was a sign for him to retire from the world. DISRAELI *Lothair* p. 95. [A. 1870.]

an'ec-dote, 1 an'ek-dōt; 2 ăn'ĕc-dōt, *n.* **1.** A brief account of some interesting event or incident; especially, a personal or biographical incident; a short story.

Anecdotes are relations of detached interesting particulars. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ii, p. 2.

2. Anecdotes collectively; the habit or faculty of telling anecdotes; as, full of wit and *anecdote.* **3.** [-DO-TA, *pl.*] Details of the secret history of courts, governments, or public men. [F., < Gr. *anekdota,* < *an-* priv. + *ek,* out, + *didōmi,* give.]

SYN.: incident, legend, myth, narration, narrative, story, tale. An *anecdote* tells briefly some *incident,* assumed to be fact. If its truth is represented as more or less questionable, it is a *story.* If it passes close limits of brevity, it ceases to be an *anecdote,* and becomes a *narrative* or *narration.* A traditional or mythical *story* of ancient times is a *legend.* See ALLEGORY; STORY.— ANT.: annals, biography, chronicle, history, memoir.— PREP.: an anecdote *of, about, concerning, in regard to.*

— **an'ec-do"tal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like anecdotes.— **an"ec-do-ta'rI-an,** *n.* [Rare.] An anecdotist.— **an'ec-dot"ed,** *pa.* Made the subject of anecdotes. — **an"dec-dot'Ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to anecdotes; anecdotal. **2.** Having the habit of telling anecdotes. **an"ec-dot'I-calt; an'ec-do"tIncɪ.**— **an"ec-dot'I-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **an'ec-dot"ist,** *n.* One who collects, publishes, or is given to telling anecdotes.

an"e-chI"no-plac'Id, 1 an'ɪ-kaI'no-plas'ɪd; 2 ăn"e-cī'no-plag'id, *a. Echin.* Having no spines encircling the madreporic plate. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *echinos,* hedgehog, + *plax,* plate.]

a-nec"to-bran'chI-ate, 1 ə-nek'to-braŋ'kɪ-ɪt; 2 ə-nĕc'to-brăn'ci-at, *a.* Without external gills, characteristic of the *Melonitoida* of the echinoids.

an'e-lacet, *n.* Anlace. **an'e-last; an'last.**

a-nele', 1 ə-nīl'; 2 ə-nēl', *vt.* [Archaic.] To anoint; especially, to administer extreme unction to. [< AS. *an,* on, + *ele,* oil.] — **a-nel'ert,** *n.*

an"e-lec'trIc, 1 an'ɪ-lek'trɪk; 2 ăn"e-lĕc'tric. **I.** *a.* Non-electric. **II.** *n.* A non-electric substance: a term formerly applied to metals because, being good conductors, they apparently could not be electrified by friction.

an"e-lec'trode, 1 an'ɪ-lek'trōd; 2 ăn"e-lĕc'trōd, *n. Physics.* An anode.

an"e-lec-trot'o-nus, 1 an'ɪ-lek-trot'o-nus; 2 ăn"e-lĕc-trŏt'o-nŭs, *n.* The state of diminished irritability of the nerves or muscles produced, in the region near the anode, by the passage of an electric current through them. Compare CATELECTROTONUS. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *ēlektron,* amber, + *tonos,* strain, < *teinō,* stretch.] — **an"e-lec"tro-ton'Ic,** *a.*— **an"e-lec"tro-ton'I-cal-ly,** *adv.*

An-el'y-trop'I-dæ, 1 an-el'ɪ-trop'ɪ-dɪ; 2 ăn-ĕl'y-trŏp'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of anelytropoidean lizards, with one premaxillary, no cranial arches, and covered eyes. **An-el'y-trops,** *n.* (t. g.) [< AN-, not, + Gr. *elytron,* shard, + *ōps,* face.]— **an"e-lyt'ro-pid,** *n.*— **an"e-lyt'ro-poid,** *a.* — **An"e-lyt'ro-pol'de-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily of lizards with one suspensorium and the pelvic arch obsolete. — **an"e-lyt'ro-pol'de-an,** *a. & n.* [out elytra.

an-el'y-trous, 1 an-el'ɪ-trus; 2 ăn-ĕl'y-trŭs, *a. Entom.* With-

A'nem, 1 ē'nem; 2 ā'nĕm, *n. Bib. I Chron.* vi, 73.

a-ne'mad, 1 ə-nī'mad; 2 ə-nē'măd, *n. Bot.* A blow-out plant, as the blow-out grass. See under GRASS.

a-ne'mi-a, } 1 ə-nī'mɪ-ə; 2 ə-nē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.*
a-næ'mi-a, } Deficiency of blood or of red corpuscles; bloodlessness. [< Gr. *anaimia,* < *an-* priv. + *haima,* blood.] — **cerebral anemia,** same as MILK-FEVER, 2.— **idiopathic a.,** Biermer's disease. — **miners' a.,** same as ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.— **progressive pernicious a.,** Biermer's disease.— **a-ne"ma-to'sis, n.** Idiopathic anemia. **a-ne"ma-to'sist.**— **a-ne'mi-ac,** *n. Med.* A person affected with anemia. **a-næ'mi-act.**— **a-ne'mic,** *a. Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with anemia; as, an *anemic* murmur. **a-næ'mict.**— **an"e-mot'ro-phy,** *n.* Deficiency in formation of blood. **an"e-mot'ro-phyt.**

a-ne'mi-ous, 1 ə-nī'mɪ-us; 2 ə-nē'mi-us, *a.* [Rare.] Windy; growing in windy places: said of plants. [< Gr. *anemos,* wind.] [out formation.

a-ne'mi-um, 1 ə-nī'mɪ-um; 2 ə-nē'mi-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A blow-

an'e-mo-, 1 an'ɪ-mo- *or* ə-nem'o-; 2 ăn'e-mo- *or* ə-nĕm'o-. From Greek *anemos,* wind: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

an"e-mo-ba-rom'e-ter, 1 an'ɪ-mo-bə-rom'ɪ-tər; 2 ăn'e-mo-bə-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* A form of pressure-anemometer invented by Wilke, of Stockholm, in 1785, in which the pressure of the wind on a vertical plate is communicated to a piston pressing upon a leather bag containing mercury. The last-named causes a column of colored liquid to rise in a graduated tube. The term has also been applied to other forms of pressure-anemometer.

a-nem'o-chord, *n.* A variety of the æolian harp.

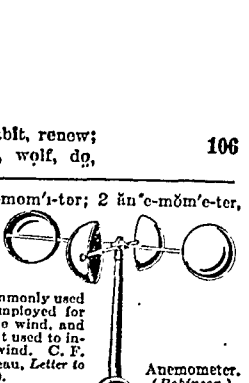
a-nem'o-chore, *n. Bot.* A plant distributed by the wind.

an"e-mo-cl-ne'mo-graph, 1 an'ɪ-mo-saI-nī'mo-graf; 2 ăn'e-mo-cl-nē'mo-grăf, *n. Meteor.* A recording anemometer designed to show directly the velocity of the wind at every moment, instead of the amount of wind-movement.

an"e-mo-cll'no-graph, 1 an'ɪ-mo-klaI'no-graf; 2 ăn'e-mo-cll'no-grăf, *n. Meteor.* An instrument for recording the angular deviations of the wind from a horizontal path.

an'e-moc'ra-cy, *n.* [Humorous.] Government by the winds, or a state so governed.— **a-nem'o-gram,** *n.* A tracing made by an anemograph.— **a-nem'o-graph,** *n.* An instrument that makes, by tracing a curved line, an automatic record of the velocity, force, and direction of the wind: sometimes limited to a recorder of velocity and direction.— **a-nem'o-graph'Ic,** *a.*— **an"e-mog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art or act of recording automatically the velocity and direction of winds. **2.** A description of or treatise on winds or their phenomena. — **an"e-mol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of meteorological science that deals with the winds and their phenomena.— **an"e-mo-log'Ic, -I-cal,** *a.*— **an"e-mo-met'ro-graph,** *n.* An anemograph, especially one that records both force and direction.— **an"e-mo-met"ro-graph'Ic,** *a.*

an"e-mom'e-ter, 1 an'ɪ-mom'ɪ-tər; 2 ăn"e-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of wind, operating usually either by suction or pressure.



Anemometer. (*Robinson.*)

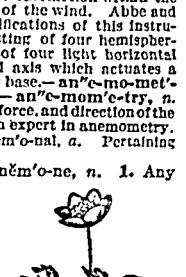
The word *anemometer* is commonly used to name the instrument employed for measuring the velocity of the wind, and wind vane for the instrument used to indicate the direction of the wind. C. F. MARVIN, U. S. Weather Bureau, *Letter to Standard Dict.* April 23, 1910.

Upward of three hundred forms of anemometer have been described, and they are frequently referred to under the names of their respective inventors; as, **Biram's, Casella's, Dechevrens's, Lind's, Osler's, Robinson's,** etc. Anemometers have been classified by Laughton and J. W. Moore as follows: (1) **pendulum;** (2) **bridles;** (3) **pressure-plate;** (4) **pressure on a fluid;** (5) **velocity** (wheels, fans, cups, etc.); (6) **evaporation or temperature;** (7) **suction;** (8) **direction only;** (9) **inclination;** (10) **musical;** (11) **hellcold;** (12) the **anemo-cinemograph.** [< ANEMO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.] — **Dines's pressure-tube anemometer,** a very sensitive form of pressure- and suction-anemometer which, when arranged to record automatically, shows the changes in wind-force from moment to moment. — **Hagemann's a.,** a wind-gage having a vertical tube attached to a manometer, the upper end of the tube being fitted with a small tip and an opening across which the wind blows, producing a suction or rarefaction within the tube which indicates the velocity of the wind. Abbe and Dines have produced special modifications of this instrument.— **Robinson's a.,** one consisting of four hemispherical cups supported at the ends of four light horizontal radial arms rotating on a vertical axis which actuates a recording instrument in a box at its base.— **an"e-mo-met'ric, -ri-cal,** *a.*— **-ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **an"e-mom'e-try,** *n.* The art of determining the velocity, force, and direction of the winds.— **an"e-mom'e-trist,** *n.* An expert in anemometry.

a-nem'o-nal, 1 ə-nem'o-nəl; 2 ə-nĕm'o-nal, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the wind.

a-nem'o-ne, 1 ə-nem'o-nɪ; 2 ə-nĕm'o-ne, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Anemone;* a windflower; anemony.

And at the root thro' lush green grasses burn'd The red *anemone.* TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Women* st. 18.



Wood-anemone in flower. *a,* fruit.

2. [A-]. *Bot.* A large genus of perennial herbs of the crowfoot family, having radical leaves lobed or dissected, and stem-leaves forming an involucre remote from the flower. **3.** A sea-anemone. [< L. *anemone,* < Gr. *anemōnē,* windflower, < *anemos,* wind.] — **an"e-mon'Ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the plant-anemone.— **anemonic acid,** an amorphous powder obtained from anemonin by treatment with baryta-water. — **a-nem'o-nin,** *n. Chem.* A poisonous crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{12}O_4$) contained in the leaves of certain anemones. **a-nem'o-nine†.**

A-nem"o-nel'la, 1 ə-nem'o-nel'ə; 2 ə-nĕm'o-nĕl'a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of plants of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*; the species of which are now referred to *Syndesmon,* which see).

a-nem'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] Same as ANEMONE, 1.

And the untaught Spring is wise In cowslips and *anemonies.* EMERSON *Nature* pt. i, st 1.

an"e-mop'a-thy, *n. Med.* The use of inhalation as a curative agent.— **a-nem'o-phile,** *n.* A plant with anemophilous flowers.— **an"e-moph'I-lous,** *a. Bot.* Wind-fertilized: said of flowers fecundated by wind-borne pollen.— **an"e-mo-moph'I-ly,** *n. Bot.* Wind-fertilization.— **an"e-mo-pho'bI-a,** *n.* A nervous dread of strong winds.— **a-nem'o-scope,** *n.* An indicator of the direction of the wind, as a weathercock or a dial with a pointer.— **an"e-mo'sis,** *n.* A condition of trees in which, as the supposed effect of the wind, there is a separation of the concentric layers.

an"e-mot'ro-phy, 1 an'ɪ-met'ro-fɪ; 2 ăn"e-mŏt'ro-fy, *n.* Same as ANEMIA. [< Gr. *anaimos,* bloodless, + *trephō,* nourish.]

an"e-mot'ro-pism, *n.* Adjustment of position to the wind: said of winged insects.— **an"e-mo-trop'Ic,** *a.*

an-en"ce-pha'lI-a, 1 an-en'sɪ-fā'lɪ-ə; 2 ăn-ĕn"ce-fā'li-a, *n. Teratol.* Congenital absence of brain. [< Gr. *anenkephalos,* without brain, < *an-* priv. + *en,* in, + *kephalē,* head.] **an"en-ceph'a-lyt.**— **an"en-ceph'a-loid,** *a. Teratol.* Partially anencephalous.— **an"en-ceph"a-lot'ro-phy,** *n. Pathol.* Atrophy of the encephalon or brain. **an"en-ceph'a-lotroph'I-at.**— **an"en-ceph"a-lo-trophy'Ic,** *a.*— **an"en-ceph'a-lous,** *a. Teratol.* Lacking a brain. **an-en"ce-phal'ict.**— **an"en-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Teratol.* A monster with no brain.

an-end', 1 an-end'; 2 ăn-ĕnd', *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* On end; endwise: said of a spar standing perpendicularly, or of a topmast when fidded. **2.** [Archaic.] To the end; continuously; also, in the end; lastly: colloquially, *anent.*

a-nent', 1 ə-nent'; 2 ə-nĕnt', *adv.* [North. Eng. or Scot.] On the opposite side; opposite.—**a-nenst',** *adv. & prep.* Anent.

a-nent', *prep.* **1.** Concerning; in regard to. **2.** On a line with. **3.** Facing toward. [< AS. *onefen,* < *on,* on, + *efen,* even.]

an-en'ter-ous, 1 an-en'tər-us; 2 ăn-ĕn'ter-ŭs, *a.* Without an alimentary canal. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *entera,* intestines, < *en,* in.]

an-ep'I-a, 1 an-ep'ɪ-ə; 2 ăn-ĕp'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Loss of the power of speech. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *epos,* word.]

an"e-pig'ra-phous, 1 an'ɪ-pig'rə-fus; 2 ăn"e-pig'ra-fŭs, *a.* Having no inscription, as occasionally on some coins. [< Gr. *anepigraphos,* < *an-* priv. + *epi,* on, + *graphō,* write.] **an-ep"I-graph'Ict.**

an-ep"I-plo'Ic, 1 an-ep'ɪ-plō'ɪk; 2 ăn-ĕp'i-plō'ic, *a. Terat.* Destitute of an epiploon or great omentum.

an-ep"I-thym'I-a, 1 an-ep'ɪ-thɪm'ɪ-ə; 2 ăn-ĕp'i-thym'i-a, *n.* [Archaic.] *Pathol.* Loss or impairment of the appetites. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *epithymia,* desire, + *epi,* on, < *thymos,* mind.]

A'ner, 1 ē'nər; 2 ā'ner, *n. Bib. Gen.* xiv, 13.

an-er'e-thIs'I-a, 1 an-er'ɪ-thɪz'ɪ-ə; 2 ăn-ĕr'e-thiz'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Decreased irritability: said of nerves. [< AN-, not, + ERETHISM.]

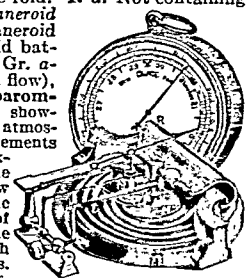
an"e-ret'ic, } 1 an'ı-ret'ık; 2 ăn"e-rĕt'ic, *n. Med.* Any
an"æ-ret'ic, } agent that tends to destroy animal tissues. [< Gr. *anairetikos*, < *ana*, up, + *haireō*, take.]

an'er-gy, 1 an'er-jı; 2 ăn'er-ġy, *n.* Suspension of energy; inactivity. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *ergon*, work.]

an"en-er'gi-a‡; an-er'gi-a‡.— an'er-gic, *a.*

an'er-ly. [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *a.* 1. Solitary; alone. 2. Retiring; shy; unsocial. 3. Self-absorbed. **II.** *adv.* Solely; only.

an'e-roid, 1 an'ı-roid; 2 ăn'e-rŏid. **I.** *a.* Not containing or using a fluid; as, an *aneroid* battery. **II.** *n.* 1. An aneroid barometer. 2. An aneroid battery. [< F. *anéroïde*, < Gr. *a-* priv. + *nēros*, wet (< *naō*, flow), + *eidos*, form.] — **aneroid barometer,** an instrument for showing the pressure of the atmosphere by means of the movements of the elastic top of an exhausted metallic box. The most sensitive aneroids show the variation of atmospheric pressure due to a difference of height of a few feet, and the instrument is hence much used in measuring altitudes. — **an-er-old'o-graph,** *n. Meteor.* A self-recording aneroid barometer.



Case and Mechanism of a Pocket Aneroid.

The aneroid consists of a flat cylindrical vacuum-box, fixed at the center to a foundation plate, while at the center of the upper surface is a metallic pillar, M, which acts upon a powerful steel spring, R. The varying atmospheric pressure causes the surface of the vacuum-chamber to rise and fall; these movements are transmitted to the spring, and thence by two levers, l and the latter rises a lever, l, to which is attached, which turns a drum, the axis of which bears the index-needle. A firm spiral spring keeps the chain constantly in proper tension. By this arrangement of multiplying levers, a very small movement of the surface of the vacuum-chamber causes a large deviation of the needle; one two-hundredth of an inch causing it to move through a space of 3 inches. (Queen.)

an"er-throp'si-a, } 1 an-er'ı-throp'sı-ə; 2 ăn-er'y-thrŏp'si-a, *n.* Color-blindness with respect to red. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *erythros*, red, + *opsis*, view.] **an-er'y-throp"sy‡.**

anes, 1 ēns *or* yens; 2 ăns *or* ĕns. **I.** *adv.* [Scot.] Once. **II.** *pron. pl.* Ones. — **anes' er"rand,** *adv.* [Scot.] Purposely; expressly.

an'e-sis, 1 an'ı-sis; 2 ăn'e-sĭs, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* The remission or abatement of symptoms, as of a fever. **a-ne'si-a‡.** 2. *Mus.* A downward progression in pitch, or lowering of pitch, as in tuning strings. [< Gr. *anesis*, < *ana*, back, + *hiēmi*, send.]

an"es-the'si-a, } 1 an"e-s-
an"æs-the'si-a, } thi'sı-ə *or* -zhi-a, *n.* Loss of sensation, especially of feeling, produced by disease or by some drug, as ether: used also figuratively: as, the *anesthesia* of time.

The artificial induction of anæsthesia . . . is a practice of great antiquity. . . . The employment of anæsthetics in surgery by the use of mandragora . . . is alluded to by Dioscorides and Pliny. Encyc. Brit., 11th edition, vol. i, p. 907, col. 2. [New York, 1910.]

[< Gr. *anaisthēsia*, < *anaisthētos*, insensible, < *an-* priv. + *aisthētos*, sensible, < *aisthanomai*; see ESTHETIC.] — **local anesthesia,** loss of sensation in some one part of the body, as that produced by cocain.

an"es-the'si-ant, } **I.** *a.* Producing anesthesia. **II.** *n.*
an"æs-the'si-ant, } An anesthetic.

an"es-the-sim'e-ter, } 1 an"es-thı-sim'e-tər; 2 ăn"ĕs-
an"æs-the-sim'e-ter, } the-sĭm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the amount of an anesthetic administered. [< ANESTHESIA + -METER.]

an"es-the'sin, } 1 an"es-thĭ'sın; 2 ăn"ĕs-thē'sin, *n.*
an"æs-the'sin, } *Chem.* A white odorless and tasteless powder ($C_9H_{11}O_2N$) used as a local anesthetic and in medicine. [< ANESTHESIA.] **an"æs-the'sine‡; an"es-the'sinet.**

an"es-thet'ic, } 1 an"es-thet'ık; 2 ăn"ĕs-thĕt'ic. **I.** *a.*
an"æs-thet'ic, } Pertaining to or producing anesthesia. **II.** *n.* That which produces anesthesia. [< Gr. *anaisthētos*; see ANESTHESIA. — **an"es-**[or **-æs]-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

In 1800 Sir Humphry Davy, experimenting on nitrous oxide (the so-called "laughing gas"), discovered its *anæsthetic* properties. *Encyc. Brit.*, 11th ed., vol. i, p. 907, col. 2.

an-es'the-tist, 1 an-es'thı-tist; 2 ăn-ĕs'the-tĭst, *n.* One who administers anesthetics. **an-æs'the-tist‡.**

an-es'the-tize, } 1 an-es'thı-taiz; 2 ăn-ĕs'the-tīz. *tr.*
an-æs'the-tize, } [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To administer anesthetics to; render insensible by means of anesthetics. **an-es'[or -æs']the-tise‡.**

The patient is *anæsthetized*, and the current then passed through the tumor and all tissues for some distance around it by means of fine insulated needles. *New-York Tribune* Dec. 26, 1890, p. 10, col. 2.

a-neth', 1 ə-neth'; 2 a-nĕth', *prep.* [Scot.] Beneath.

an'e-that"ed, 1 an'ı-thet'ed; 2 ăn'e-thăt'ĕd, *a.* [Rare.] Prepared with dill as an ingredient. [< L. *anethum*, < Gr. *anēthon*, anise.]

an'e-thene, 1 an'ı-thin; 2 ăn'e-thēn, *n. Chem.* A volatile oil ($C_{10}H_{18}$), isomeric with oil of turpentine, contained in dill, etc. [< L. *anethum*, anise, < Gr. *anēthon*.]

an'e-thol, 1 an'ı-thōl *or* -thel; 2 ăn'e-thōl *or* -thŏl, *n. Chem.* An *organic compound* ($C_{10}H_{12}O$) *contained in* and forming the essential constituent of oils of anise, fennel, and tarragon. It occurs either as a solid at ordinary temperatures (*anise-camphor, solid anethol*) or as a volatile liquid (*liquid anethol*). Better called *methyl allylphenol*. [< L. *anethum* (< Gr. *anēthon*), anise, + -OL.]

An'e-thoth-ite, 1 an'ı-thoth-ait; 2 ăn'e-thŏth-ĭt, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 27. **An'e-toth-ite‡.**

A-ne'thum, 1 ə-ni'thum; 2 a-nē'thŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of apiaceous herbs formerly included in *Peucedanum*. *Anethum graveolens*, once called *Peucedanum graveolens*, is the garden dill. Compare DILL, *n.*; PEUCEDANUM. [L., < Gr. *anēthon*, anise.]

a-net'ic, 1 ə-net'ık; 2 a-nĕt'ic, *a. Med.* Allaying pain, as an anodyne; soothing. [< L. *aneticus*, < Gr. *anetikos*, < *ana*, back, + *hiēmi*, send.]

an-e"ti-o-log'i-cal, 1 an-ı"tı-o-loj'ı-kəl; 2 ăn-ē"ti-o-lŏġ'i-cal, *a. Med.* Having no known natural cause. [< AN-, not; and see ETIOLOGY.] **an-æ"ti-o-log'i-cal‡.**

A-ne'to, 1 a-nē'to; 2 ăn-e'to, *n. pl.* Members of a Tupi-Guarani tribe of Brazilian Indians of the upper Xingu.

a-neuch', 1 ə-niūh'; 2 a-nūh', *a., n., & adv.* [Scot.] Enough.

a-neu'ri-a, 1 ə-niū'rı-ə; 2 a-nū'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Lack of nervous force; paralysis. [< Gr. *aneuros*, nerveless, < *a-* priv. + *neuron*, nerve.] — **a-neu'ric,** *a.*

an'eu-rism, } 1 an'yu-rizm; 2 ăn'yu-rĭsm, *n. Pathol.*
an'eu-rysm, } A tumor through which blood passes, formed by a morbid dilatation of the coats of an artery. [< Gr. *aneurysma*, < *ana*, up, + *eurys*, wide.]

an"eu-ris'mal, 1 an"yu-riz'məl; 2 ăn"yu-rĭs'mal, *a. Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with aneurism. **an"eu-ris-mat'ic; an"eu-rys'mal‡; an"eu-rys-mat'ic‡.** — **-ly,** *adv.*

a-new', 1 ə-niū'; 2 a-nū', *adv.* 1. As a new act; once more; again; as, to start *anew*. 2. In a new manner; over again in a different way.

A-ne'zeh, 1 ə-nē'ze; 2 ä-nę'zĕ, *n.* 1. *sing. & pl.* An Arabian or Arabians from the Syrian desert. 2. A horse reared by the Anezeh.

an-frac'tu-ose, 1 an-frak'chu-[or -tiu-]ōs; 2 ăn-frăc'chu-[or -tū-]ōs', *a.* 1. Bent or twisted: said of certain stamens. 2. Anfractuous. [< F. *anfractueux*, < L. *anfractuosus*, < *an-* (for *ambi-*), about, + *frango*, break.]

an-frac"tu-os'i-ty, 1 an-frak'chu-[or -tiu-]es'ı-tı; 2 ăn-frăc'chu-[or -tū-]ōs'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tĭs, *pl.*] 1. The state of being anfractuous. 2. A sinuous channel or depression, as the cerebral fissures.

an-frac'tu-ous, 1 an-trak'chu-[or -tiu-]ʊs; 2 ăn-frăc'chu-[or -tū-]ŭs, *a.* Winding; tortuous; sinuous. **an-frac'tu-ose‡.** — **an-frac'tu-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ang., *abbr.* Anglice.

An"ga-da'nan, 1 an"gə-dā'nan; 2 ăn"ġă-dä'năn, *n.* A town in Isabela de Luzon province, P. I.

an'ga-kok, 1 aŋ'gə-kok; 2 ăŋ'ġa-kŏk, *n.* [Eskimo.] An Eskimo *sorcerer*. *Compare* SHAMAN. **an'ge-kok‡.**

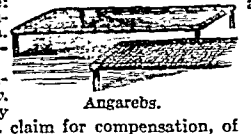
The business of the *angakok* is mainly singing incantations and going into trances, for he has no medicines.
ROBERT E. PEARY *The North Pole* p. 65. [F. A. S. CO.'10.]

an'gan, 1 ūn'gun; 2 ăn'ġăn, *n.* [P. I.] The sleeping-room of an Igorot dwelling. [In Michoacan, Mexico.

An"gan-gue'o, 1 an"gan-gwē'o; 2 ăn"ġăn-ġwę'o, *n.* A city

An"ga-ra', 1 aŋ"ga-rā'; 2 ăŋ"ġă-rä', *n.* A river in Siberia; 1,000 m. long from Lake Baikal to Yenisei river.

an'ga-reb, 1 an'gə-rēb; 2 ăn'ġa-rĕb, *n.* [Ar.] A square frame to which is laced an ox-hide: used as a bedstead in the Sudan, North Central Africa. Compare CHARPOY. **an'ge-rib‡.**



Angarebs.

an-ga'ri-a, 1 aŋ-gē'rı-ə; 2 ăŋ-ġă'ri-a, *n.* 1. *Inter. Law.* The use or destruction by a belligerent, subject to a claim for compensation, of neutral property within its territory in time of war. 2. *Mar. Law.* The forcible seizure of a ship for public use. [< Gr. *aggareia*, port-service, < *aggaros*, mounted courier.]

An-ga'ri-ans, 1 aŋ-gē'rı-ənz; 2 ăŋ-ġă'ri-ans, *n. pl.* A branch of the Saxon race whose members lived along the Weser.

An-gat', 1 an-gūt'; 2 ăn-ġät', *n.* A town in Bulacan province, Luzon, P. I.

an'ged, 1 an'jed; 2 ăn'ġĕd, *n.* The milkfish. **au'a‡.**

an"gel-ec-ta'si-a, *n.* Same as ANGIECTASIA.

an'gel-o-. Same as ANGIO-.

an'gel, 1 ēn'jel; 2 ān'ġĕl, *n.* 1. *Theol.* (1) One of an order of spiritual beings endowed with immortal life, attendant upon the Deity; a heavenly guardian, ministering spirit, or *messenger*: as, the *angels* of God. In Roman Catholic theology there are nine divisions or orders of angels in three hierarchies, each including three orders: Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones; Dominations, Principalities, Powers; Virtues, Archangels, Angels.

Next to God in the rank of beings are the *angels*.
R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. i, p. 460. [J. B. 1850.]

(2) A fallen spiritual being, also immortal; one of those joined with Satan in rebellion against God; as, the devil and his *angels*. 2. In traditional and popular thought, the glorified spirit of a deceased person. 3. A human messenger with a divine commission; a pastor or bishop; as, "the *angel* of the church," *Rev.* i, 1: a title revived by the Catholic Apostolic Church to designate a bishop in that denomination. 4. Any person of angelic qualities, or who is conceived to approach the ideal of human perfection; as, *she was an angel!*

Angel is the only word in the language which cannot be worn out. VICTOR HUGO *Les Misérables* (Wilbour tr.) bk. v, ch. 4, p. 101. [G. W. B. 1887.]

5. [Colloq.] A backer of a play or other entertainment who is not an actor. 6. *Art & Arch.* A conventional representation of the figure or head of an angel; a youthful human figure, furnished with wings, full-grown, and clad in a flowing robe. 7. An English gold coin of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, of value varying from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.*; angel-noble.

When the rest of his patrons left him to starve on the sour beer of Cambridge, it was Warham who sent him fifty *angels*.
GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. ii, p. 84. [R. 1880.]

8. *Occult.* (1) In Christian Science, a thought of God passing to man, inspiring to virtue and immortality and combating evil and corruption. (2) The lowest emanation of a "hierarchy," part of the emanated deity: so used by Dionysius. See HIERARCHY. 9. Same as ANGEL-FISH. [< OF. *angele*, < LL. *angelus*, < Gr. *angelos*, messenger.]

— **an'gel-bed"†,** *n.* A bed without high posts. — **a.-bread,** *n.* A cake made of flour, ginger, spurge, and oatmeal, used formerly as a purgative. — **a.-cake,** *n.* A frosted cake with bread-like interior, baked very white. — **a.-food,** *n.* Same as ANGEL-CAKE. — **a.-gold,** *n. Archeol.* Fine gold used in coining angels. See TOUCHPIECE. — **a.-light,** *n.* One of the triangular compartments adjoining the curves in the tracery at the head of a perpendicular window: properly **angle-light.** — **a.-noble,** *n.* See ANGEL, 7. — **A. of the Schools,** St. Thomas Aquinas. — **angel's-eyes,** *n.* The germander-speedwell. See under SPEEDWELL. — **angel's-hair,** *n.* Tinsel-thread used in fabrics. Compare TINSEL, *n.*, 3. — **a.-shark,** *n.* The angel-fish (*Squatina angelus*). — **an'gel-ship,** *n.* The state of being an angel. — **a.-shot,** *n.* A segmental chain-shot, formed of the halves or quarters of a sphere, that spreads when discharged. — **a.-sleeve,** *n.* A long, wide sleeve flowing loosely from the shoulder. See SLEEVE, *n.* — **angel's pathway.** the elongated reflection of the moon from rippled water.

That flickering trail of light called the *Angel's Pathway*.
J. C. VAN DYKE *Nature for its Own Sake* p. 187. [S. '06.]

— **angel's-trumpet,** *n.* Either of two hothouse shrubs with trumpet-like flowers, of the genus *Datura* (*D. suaveolens* and *D. arborea*, respectively), from Mexico and Peru. — **angel's wing** (*Anat.*), an abnormal growth of the scapula of wing-like form, causing deformity of the shoulder. — **a.-water,** *n.* A cosmetic and perfume formerly prepared from angelica, ambergris, rose-water, orange-flower water, musk, etc. — **destroying a.** 1. The angel of death. 2. [D- A-] A Mormon Danite. See DANITE.

An'gel', 1 ēn'jel; 2 ān'ġĕl, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Gr., angel.] **An'ge-la‡.**

an'gel-age, *n.* The existence or state of angels.

an'ge-late, 1 an'jı-lēt; 2 ăn'ġe-lāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of angelic acid.

an'gel-bed", **a.-cake,** etc. See ANGEL‡.

an'gel-dom, 1 ēn'jel-dam; 2 ăn'ġĕl-dom, *n.* The realm of angels.

an'ge-leen, 1 an'jı-līn; 2 ăn'ġe-lēn, *n.* Same as ANGELIN.

An'ge-les, 1 ūn'hē-les; 2 ăn'ħe-lĕs, *n.* 1. A city, capital of Bioblo province, Chile. 2. A town in Pampanga province, Luzon, P. I. [teristic of an angel.

an"gel-esque', 1 ēn"jel-esk'; 2 ăn"ġĕl-ĕsk', *a.* Like or characteristic of an angel.

an'gel-et, 1 ēn'jel-et; 2 ăn'ġĕl-ĕt, *n.* 1. A gold coin of half the value of the angel. 2. [Rare.] A little angel, or child. [OF., dim. of *angele*; see ANGEL.]

Angelet of Richard III.

an'gel-fish", *n.* 1. A squatinoid ray-like shark; especially, *Squatina angelus*, from 5 to 8 feet long, of temperate seas, with very large wing-like pectoral fins encroaching forward and reminding one of an imaginary cherub. **monk'-fish"‡; fid'dle-fish"‡.** 2. [Local.] (1) The spadefish. (2) A chætodontid (*Pomacanthus ciliaris*). — **yellow a.-fish,** a chætodontid, the isabelita,

Yellow Angel-fish.

an'gel-food", **a.-gold,** etc., see ANGEL.

an'gel-hood, 1 ēn'jel-hud; 2 ăn'ġĕl-hŏŏd, *n.* The state or nature of an angel; angels collectively.

an-gel'ic‡, 1 an-jel'ık; 2 ăn-ġĕl'ic, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of angels; as, the *angelic* host; an *angelic* communication.

The *angelic* nature would act from impulse alone.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 21, 1830.

2. Having the nature of angels; hence, good; pure; beautiful; saintly; as, an *angelic* creature or temper.

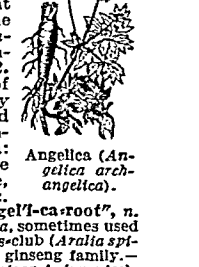
A teacher should be the strongest and most *angelic* man that breathes. HOLLAND *Letters to the Joneses* p. 223. [S. 1856.]

[< F. *angélique*, < LL. *angelicus*, < Gr. *angelikos*, < *angelos*, messenger.] **an'gel‡; an-gel'i-cal‡.**

Syn.: celestial, ethereal, heavenly, lovely, pure, seraphic, spiritual. — Ant.: demoniacal, devilish, diabolic, earthly, fiendish, foul, hellish, infernal, satanic, worldly. — **Angelic Brethren,** disciples of Gichtel, who held mystical and visionary doctrines. The sect was founded in the 17th century and maintained itself at Amsterdam and Leyden till recent times. — **A. Doctor,** St. Thomas Aquinas. — **a. hymn,** the song of the heavenly host on the Nativity, *Luke* ii, 14. — **a. salutation,** the Ave Maria. — **an-gel'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **an-gel'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

an-gel'ic², *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from angelica. — **an'ge-lic'ic‡.** — **angelic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_5H_8O_2$) contained in the roots of *Archangelica officinalis* and in camomile-oil, from which it is obtained by distillation: also made by synthesis.

an-gel'i-ca¹, 1 an-jel'ı-ka; 2 ăn-ġĕl'i-ca, *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Angelica* or *Archangelica*. Especially: (1) Garden angelica (*Archangelica officinalis* or *Angelica archangelica*), a fragrant aromatic plant of damp places in Europe. (2) The purple angelica (*Angelica atropurpurea*) of the United States and Canada, sometimes used medicinally. 2. [A-] A widely distributed genus of stout perennial herbs of the parsley family, having pinnately compound leaves and large compound terminal umbels. 3. The stalks of garden angelica: often candied, and formerly used like celery. 4. [A-] A California wine, white and sweet. See table under WINE.



Angelica (*Angelica archangelica*).

[< LL. *angelicus*; see ANGELIC‡.] — **an-gel'i-ca-root",** *n.* The aromatic root of *Angelica archangelica*, sometimes used in medicine. — **a.-tree,** *n.* The Hercules's-club (*Aralia spinosa*), a prickly shrub or low tree of the ginseng family. — **Chinese a.,** an Oriental tree (*Aralia chinensis* or *A. japonica*), very similar to the Hercules's-club, but hardier and with much less prickly stem and nearly smooth but very much larger leaves.

An-gel'i-ca², 1 an-jel'ı-ka; 2 ăn-ġĕl'i-ca, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. 2. In Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, the daughter of the king of Cathay, who while in Paris becomes enamored of Rinaldo, by whom she is scorned. 3. A village in Allegany county, N. Y. 4. A town in Shawano county, Wis. [Gr., angelic.]

An-gel'i-cal, 1 an-jel'ı-kəl; 2 ăn-ġĕl'i-cal, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of an order of nuns established at Milan about 1530.

An-gel'i-can, 1 an-jel'ı-kən; 2 ăn-ġĕl'i-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to the painter Fra Angelico, or executed in his manner.

An-gel'i-can, *n.* One of the Angelici. [ANGELATE.

an-gel'i-cate, 1 an-jel'ı-kēt; 2 ăn-ġel'i-cāt, *n.* Same as

An-gel'i-ci, 1 an-jel'ı-saı; 2 an-ġĕl'i-çi, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Ch. Hist.* A sect (3d century) said to have worshiped angels.

an-gel'i-cize or **-cise,** 1 an-jel'ı-saız; 2 ăn-ġĕl'i-çiz, *tt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] To make like an angel; render angelic.

an-gel'i-co, 1 an-jel'ı-ko; 2 ăn-ġĕl'i-co, *n.* A tall American herb (*Ligusticum actæifolium*) of the parsley family; *nondo.*

An-gel'i-co, 1 an-jel'ı-ko; 2 ăn-ġĕl'i-co, **Fra Giovanni da Fiesole** (1387–$^3/_{18}$?1455). An Italian painter and Dominican.

an'ge-lin, 1 an'jı-lin; 2 ăn'ġe-lĭn, *n.* Any one of several tropical American trees of the genus *Andira*, especially *A. inermis*, the West-Indian cabbage-tree. [< LL. *angelus*, ANGEL.] **an'ge-lim‡.**

An"ge-ll'na¹, 1 an"jı-loi'nə; 2 ăn"ġe-ll'na, *n. Geol.* A genus of Cambrian trilobites found among other fossilized fauna in the slate beds near Tremadoc in Carnarvonshire, Wales, of which *A. sedgwickii* is a characteristic form. See illustration under TRILOBITE.

An"ge-ll'na², 1 an"jı-loi'nə; 2 ăn"ġe-ll'na, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. **An-gel'i-cat.** F. **An"gé"lique',** 1 aṅ"zē'lik', 2 ăṅ"zhe'lĭk'; **An"gèle',** 1 aṅ"zĕl', 2 ăn"zhĕl'. **An"gé"line‡,** 1 aṅ"zē'lin', 2 ăṅ"zhe'lĭn'; G. **An-ge'll-ca,** 1 ăn-ge'll-kā, 2 ăn-ġe'll-cā; **An"ge-ll'na,** 1 ăn"ġē-ll'nā, 2 ăn"ġe-ll'nā; It. **An-ge'll-ca,** 1 ōn-je'll-kā, 2 ōn-ġe'll-cā. 2. The heroine of Goldsmith's poem *The Hermit*. 3. In Fletcher and Massinger's *The Elder Brother*, the heroine. 4. A river in Texas; 150 m. long to Neches river. 5. A county in Texas; 880 sq. m.; county-seat, Lufkin. [Gr., angel.]

An"ge-ll'na Gush'ing-ton. Same as IMPULSIA GUSHINGTON.

an"ge-lique', 1 an'jı-lik'; 2 ăn'ġe-lĭk', *n.* [F.] 1. A tree (*Dicorynea paraensis*) of the bean family, of French Guiana. 2†. An old form of guitar so called.

An"gé-lique'ı, 1 ąn"ʒē'lik'; 2 ăn'zhe'lik', *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** In Molière's comedy *Georges Dandin*, the wife of a wealthy French citizen whom she invariably outwits. **3.** In Molière's comedy *Le Malade Imaginaire*, the heroine. [The Damianites.

An'gel-ites, 1 ēn'jel-aits; 2 ăn'ğĕl-its, *n. pl.* *Ch. Hist.*

an"ge-li'to, 1 an"gē-li'to; 2 ăn"ğe-li'to, *n.* [W. Ind.] A stingless honey-bee (genus *Melipona*) which nests in trees.

an'gel-ize, 1 ēn'jel-aiz; 2 ăn'ğĕl-iz, *tt.* To make like an angel; raise to angel's condition.

An'gell, 1 ēn'jel; 2 ăn'ğĕl, *n.* **1. George Thorndike** (1823–3/11 1909), an American humanitarian; editor of *Our Dumb Animals*. **2. James Burrill** (1/11 1829–4/11 1916), an American educator, author, and diplomat; minister to China and Turkey; president of the University of Michigan; *The Higher Education*, 1897. **3. Truman O.** (1810–1887), an American architect; designed Mormon temple, Salt Lake City.

an'gel-light", a. nobile. See under ANGEL.

an'ge-lo', 1 an'jı-lo; 2 ăn'ğe-lo, *n.* [California.] The angel-shark.

An'ge-lo', 1 an'jı-lo; 2 ăn'ğe-lo, *n.* **1.** In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Duke Vincentio's deputy, who conceives a wicked passion for Isabella, but is compelled by the duke to marry Mariana, his betrothed. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, a goldsmith.

An'ge-lo Bu-o"na-rot'ti, Michael. See MICHELANGELO.

an"gel-oc'ra-cy, 1 ēn'jel-ok'ra-si; 2 ăn'ğĕl-ŏc'ra-çy, *n.* The rule of angels.

an"gel-og'ra-phy, *n.* [Rare.] A treatise on angels.—**an"gel-ol'a-try**, *n.* Angel-worship.—**an"gel-ol'o-gy**, *n.* A doctrine concerning angels; the branch of theology that treats of angels.—**an"gel-o-log'ic, an"gel-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*

an"ge-lon', 1 ăn"hē-lōn'; 2 ăn"he-lōn', *n.* [Braz.] *Bot.* A perennial herb (*Angelonia salicariæfolia*) of the figwort family. See ANGELONIA. [< Sp. *angelón*, aug. of *angel*, ANGEL.]

An"ge-lo'ni-a, 1 an"jı-lō'nı-ə; 2 ăn"ğe-lō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A considerable genus of erect or trailing perennial South American herbs of the figwort family. The angelon, with erect stem, opposite sessile lanceolate leaves, and terminal raceme of hairy blue flowers, the best-known species, is in ornamental hothouse cultivation. [< ANGELON.]

an"gel-oph'a-ny, 1 ēn'jel-of'a-ni; 2 ăn'ğĕl-ŏf'a-ny, *n.* The visible appearance of an angel on earth.

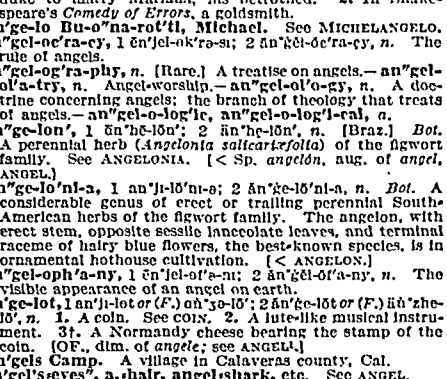
an'ge-lot, 1 an'jı-lot *or* (*F.*) ąn'ʒə-lō'; 2 ăn'ğe-lōt *or* (*F.*) ăn'zhe-lō', *n.* **1.** A coin. See COIN. **2.** A lute-like musical instrument. 3†. A Normandy cheese bearing the stamp of the coin. [OF., dim. of *angele*; see ANGEL¹.]

An'gels Camp. A village in Calaveras county, Cal.

an'gel's-eyes", a.-hair, angel-shark, etc. See ANGEL.

an'ge-lus, 1 an'jı-lus; 2 ăn'ğe-lŭs, *n.* [LL.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A devotion commemorating the Annunciation; named from its first word. **2.** A bell rung, as in Roman Catholic custom, at morning, noon, and night, as a call to recite the angelus or to give notice of the hour when it is recited. **an'ge-lus-bell"†.**

He heard the *Angelus* from convent towers.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, King Robert* st. 14.



"The Angelus," after Millet.

—**"The Angelus,"** a famous painting by J. F. Millet representing two peasants saying the angelus in the evening twilight. Millet painted the work in 1859 and sold it in 1860 for $160. After passing through various hands, it was purchased in 1890 for $150,000.

an'ge-ly-wood", 1 an'jı-lı-wud"; 2 ăn'ğe-ly-wo͝od", *n.* The wood of a tall East-Indian evergreen tree (*Artocarpus hirsuta*) of the nettle family. [< Tam. *angili*.] **an'gi-li-wood"†.**

an'ger, 1 ąŋ'gər; 2 ăŋ'ğer, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make angry; provoke; irritate. **2.** [Archaic.] To inflame; make painful; irritate, as a wound. 3†. To afflict; distress. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To become angry.

an'ger, *n.* **1.** The natural passion or emotion of displeasure and antagonism aroused by injury or insult, real or imagined, and directed against the cause thereof; sudden and strong displeasure. See the synonyms.

Anger arises from an idea of evil having been inflicted or threatened. McCOSH *Emotions* p. 122. [s. 1880.]

Love and *Anger* are the . . . indispensable members of the emotional scheme. BAIN *Emotions and Will* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 76. [A. 1876.]

2. A fit of this passion, or its expression. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Inflammation as of any bodily organ or tissue. [ME. *anger*, affliction, trouble, < Icel. *angr*, grief, sorrow; cp. AS. *ange*, Goth. *aggwus*, narrow, L. *ango*, distress.]

Syn.: animosity, choler, displeasure, exasperation, fury, impatience, indignation, ire, irritation, offense, passion, rage, resentment, temper, wrath. *Displeasure* is the mildest and most general word. *Choler* and *ire*, now rare except in poetic or highly rhetorical language, denote a still, and the latter a persistent, *anger*. *Temper* used alone in the sense of *anger* is colloquial, tho we may correctly say a hot *temper*, a fiery *temper*, etc. *Passion*, tho a word of far wider application, may, in the singular, be employed to denote *anger*; "did put me in a towering *passion*," SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act v, sc. 2. *Anger* is sharp, sudden, and, like all violent passions, necessarily brief. *Resentment* (a feeling back or feeling over again) is persistent, the bitter brooding over injuries. *Exasperation*, a roughening, is a hot, superficial intensity of *anger*, demanding instant expression. *Rage* drives one beyond the bounds of prudence or discretion; *fury* is stronger yet, and sweeps one away into uncontrollable violence. *Anger* is personal and usually selfish, aroused by real or supposed wrong to oneself. *Indignation* is impersonal and unselfish *displeasure* at unworthy acts (L. *indigna*), *i. e.*, at wrong as wrong. Pure *indignation* is not followed by regret, and needs no repentance; it is also more self-controlled than *anger*. *Anger* is commonly a sin; *indignation* is often a duty. *Wrath* is deep and perhaps vengeful *displeasure*, as when the people of Nazareth were "filled with *wrath*" at the plain words of Jesus (*Luke* iv, 28); it may, however, simply express the culmination of righteous *indignation* without malice in a pure being; as, the *wrath* of God. See ACRIMONY; ANIMOSITY; HATRED; IMPATIENCE; OFFENSE.—Ant.: amiability, forbearance, gentleness, long-suffering, mildness, patience, peace, peaceableness, peacefulness, self-control, self-restraint.—Prep.: anger *at* the insult; anger *toward* the offender.—**an'ger-less**, *a.*—**an'ger-ly**, *adv.* & *a.* [Archaic.] Somewhat angry; angrily. "Hecate! you look *angerly*," SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act iii, sc. 5.

An'ger-bo"da, 1 ēŋ'gər-bō'də; 2 ăŋ'ğer-bō'da, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A giantess of Utgard, who through Loki became mother of Fenrir the wolf, the Midgard serpent, and Hel; literally, anguish-boding. **An'gr-bo"dha†.**

an'gerd, *pp.* Angered. S. S.

An"ge-ro'na, 1 an"jı-rō'nə; 2 ăn"ğe-rō'na, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A goddess either of silence or of secret or suppressed anguish inspired or allayed by her; represented with lips sealed by her fingers.

An"ge-ro-na'li-a, 1 an"jı-ro-nā'lı-ə; 2 ăn"ğe-ro-nā'li-a, *n.* [L.] A festival on December 21, held in honor of Angerona.

An"gers', 1 ąn'ʒē'; 2 ăn'zhe', *n.* A city, capital of Maine-et-Loire department, France. **An"giers'†.**

Ang'er-va"dil, 1 ēŋ'er-vā'dil; 2 ăŋ'ğer-vä'dil, *n.* *Ice. Sagas.* Literally, the wader through pain and sorrow; Frithiof's sword.

An'ge-vin, 1 an'jı-vin; 2 ăn'ğe-vĭn, *a.* **1.** (1) Of or pertaining to Anjou, formerly a province of France, or the family that anciently governed Anjou, or the Plantagenets and the period of English history when they reigned (1154–1485), especially to the period (1154–1204) during which they held their French dependencies. (2) Pertaining to the rule of the House of Anjou in the Two Sicilies, which commenced with Charles of Anjou in 1266, and was overthrown in 1399. (3) Pertaining to the dynasty in Hungary founded by Charles Robert in 1295, and ending with Queen Maria, who died in 1395. **2.** *Arch.* Denoting the medieval style developed in Anjou, in which the vault over each bay is characteristically so much raised in the center as to form a sort of dome. **An'ge-vine†.**

An'ge-vin, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Anjou; also, a member of the royal house of Anjou.

Rule the Black is the greatest of the *Angevins*.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 127. [n. 1875.]

an'ge-yok, 1 ąŋ'gı-yok; 2 ăŋ'ğe-yŏk, *n.* [Alaska.] A boat made of skin.

an-gi'co, 1 an-ji'ko; 2 ăn-ği'co, *n.* *Bot.* A mimosaceous tree (*Pithecolobium rigidum*) found in Brazil and Paraguay. The wood is dark-brown and very hard and durable. A gum obtained from the tree is used in medicine. The bark has astringent properties.

an"gi-ec-ta'si-a, 1 an"jı-ek-tē'sı-ə *or* -zı-ə; 2 ăn"ği-ĕc-tā'si-a *or* -zhi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal dilatation of blood-vessels, as of varicose veins. [< Gr. *angeion*, vessel, + *ektasis*, extension.] **an"gei-ec-ta'si-a†; an"gi-ec'ta-sis†.**

an"gi-ec-to'pi-a, 1 an"jı-ek-tō'pı-ə; 2 ăn"ği-ĕc-tō'pi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal position or displacement of blood-vessels. [< Gr. *angeion*, vessel, + *ektopos*, away from a place.] **an"gei-ec-to'pi-a†.**

an"gi-em-phrax'is, 1 an"jı-em-fraks'ıs; 2 ăn"ği-ĕm-frăks'is, *n.* *Pathol.* The occlusion of a vein or an artery. [< ANGIO- + EMPHRAXIS.]

an"gi-en'chy-ma, 1 an"jı-eŋ'kı-mə; 2 ăn"ği-ĕŋ'cy-ma, *n.* *Bot.* Vascular tissue. [< Gr. *angeion* (< *angos*), vessel, + *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *cheō*, pour.]

an"gi-i'tis, 1 an"jı-ai'tıs *or* -i'tıs; 2 ăn"ği-ī'tis *or* -ī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of a blood-vessel. [< Gr. *angeion*, vessel.] **an"gei-I'tis†.**

an'gild†, 1 ēn'gild; 2 ăn'ğĭld, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* Money paid as amends for wrong done or injury inflicted on a person: sometimes, but erroneously, a single payment as distinguished from *twigild* (twofold) and *trigild* (threefold).

an'gi-na, 1 an'jı-nə *or* an-jai'nə; 2 ăn'ği-na *or* ăn-ği'na, *n.* *Pathol.* Any disease characterized by suffocating symptoms, as quinsy, diphtheria, croup, etc. [L. < *ango*, choke.]—**an'gi-na pec'to-ris**, neuralgia of the heart; breast-pang.—**Vincent's a.**, a disease of the throat similar to diphtheria, but occasioned by a different microbe, the *Bacillus fusiformis*.—**an'gi-noid**, *a.* Resembling angina.—**an'gi-nous**, *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of angina; as, *anginous* diphtheria. **an'gi-nal†; an'gi-nose†.**—**an"gi-no-pho'bi-a**, *n.* Dread of an attack of angina pectoris.

an'gi-o-, 1 an'jı-o-; 2 ăn'ği-o-. From Greek *angeion*, a case, vessel, capsule: a combining form. The words in this group have also variants in which the combining form is spelled *angeio-*. The longer form is the older.—**an'gi-o-blast**, *n.* *Embryol.* One of the cells of the vascular area of the embryo concerned in the formation of blood-vessels.—**an"gi-o-blas'tic**, *a.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or affecting angioblasts. **2.** Producing blood-corpuscles or blood-vessels.—**an'gi-o-carp**, *n.* *Bot.* An angiocarpous plant. **an"gi-o-car'pi-an†.**—**an"gi-o-car'pous**, *a.* *Bot.* **1.** Having the fruit covered by a distinct envelop. **2.** Having the hymenium disposed inside the tissue of the sporocarp, as certain fungi. **3.** Having the hymenium lining the interior of cavities (apothecia) as certain lichens. **an"gi-o-car'pic†.**—**an"gi-o-cho-li'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the biliary ducts.—**an'gi-o-clast**, *n.* A surgical instrument, fashioned like a forceps, with which a diseased artery is compressed to prevent, or arrest, hemorrhage.—**an"gi-o-gen'e-sis**, *n.* *Embryol.* Formation and growth of the vascular system of an animal or plant. **an"gi-og'e-ny†.**—**an"gi-o-gli-o'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A vascular glioma.—**an'gi-o-graph**, *n.* *Physiol.* An instrument to register the blood-pressure in the superficial blood-vessels; a sphygmograph.—**an"gi-og'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A description of the vascular system. **2.** [Rare.] A description of the vessels, instruments, weights, and measures used by various nations.—**an'gi-o-id**, *a.* Like a vascular structure.—**an"gi-o-ker"a-to'ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A rare disease of the skin, characterized by warty growths on dilated blood-vessels, seen in the extremities of individuals suffering from chilblains.—**an"gi-o-leu-ci'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lymphatics; scrofulous inflammation.—**an"gi-ol'o-gy**, *n.* That part of systematic anatomy which relates to vessels.—**an"gi-o-lym-phi'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as LYMPHANGEITIS.—**an"gi-o-lym-pho'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A neoplasm formed of lymph-vessels.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

an"gi-o'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor or morbid formation resulting from the dilatation of old or formation of new blood-vessels.—**an"gi-o-ma-fa'ci-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* A fatty or amyloid degeneration of a blood-vessel with consequent softening.—**an"gi-om'a-tous**, *a.*

an"gi-o-mon"o-sper'mous, *a.* *Bot.* Having one-seeded seed-vessels.—**an"gi-o-my-o'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A muscular neoplasm.—**an"gi-o-ne'o-plasm**, *n.* *Pathol.* A new growth consisting of blood-vessels. Compare ANGIOMA.—**an"gi-o-neu-rec'to-my**, *n.* Destruction of vessels and nerves; specif., the operation of cutting out those of the spermatic cord in order to cause atrophy of the prostate gland.—**an"gi-o-neu"ro-e-de'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A form of urticaria occasioned by vasomotor disturbance, characterized by sudden pinkish swellings of the skin.—**an"gi-o-neu-ro'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Deranged vasomotor action.—**an"gi-o-neu-rot'ic**, *a.*—**an"gi-o-no'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* An ulcerated condition of a blood-vessel.—**an"gi-o-pa-ral'y-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Paralysis of the vasomotor nerves.—**an"gi-o-par"a-lyt'ic**, *a.*—**an"gi-o-par'e-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Partial paralysis of the vasomotor nerves.—**an"gi-op'a-thy**, *n.* *Pathol.* Disease of the vessels, particularly the blood-vessels.—**an"gi-o-pla'ni-a**, *n.* Abnormality of a blood-vessel as to either structure or position. **an"gi-o-pla'ny†.**—**an"gi-or-rher'is**, *n.* *Pathol.* The bursting of a blood-vessel.—**an"gi-o-sar-co'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A sarcoma in which blood-vessels constitute a conspicuous element.—**an"gi-o-scle-ro'sis**, *n.* A pathologic hardening of the walls of blood-vessels.—**an"gi-o-scle-rot'ic**, *a.*—**an'gi-o-scope**, *n.* An instrument for inspecting the capillary vessels in animals and plants.—**an"gi-o'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Any disease of the blood-vessels.—**an'gi-o-spasm**, *n.* *Pathol.* A spasmodic contraction of a blood-vessel.—**an"gi-o-spas'tic**, *a.*

an'gi-o-sperm, 1 an'jı-o-spūrm; 2 ăn'ği-o-spĕrm, *n.* One of the *Angiospermæ*.

Angiosperms are true flowering plants, often bearing bright bells or brilliant clusters of bloom.
GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 36. [tr. & co. 1879.]

—an"gi-o-sper'mal, *a.*—**an"gi-o-sper'ma-tous, an"gi-o-sper'mous, an"gi-o-sper'mic**, *a.*

An"gi-o-sper'mæ, 1 an"jı-o-spūr'mi; 2 ăn"ği-o-spĕr'mē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A class of plants having the seeds contained in a closed seed-vessel, as the apple, rose, oak, etc.: the larger of the two divisions of exogens. [< ANGIO- + Gr. *sperma*, seed.]

An"gi-o-sper'mi-a, 1 an"jı-o-spūr'mı-ə; 2 ăn"ği-o-spĕr'mi-a, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former division of flowering plants having the seeds obviously in a seed-vessel: the second order of Linnæus's class *Didynamia*.

an"gi-os'po-rous, *a.* *Bot.* Having the spores more or less enclosed in a hollow receptacle, as certain fungi.—**an"gi-o-ste-no'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Vascular stenosis.—**an"gi-o-sthe'ni-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Absence of vascular force.—**An'gi-o-stom'a-ta**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Herp.* A section of serpents with a moderately cleft mouth and the supratemporal intercalated in the cranial walls. **2.** *Conch.* A family of gastropods with a narrow-mouthed shell, now much divided, as into the families *Strombidæ*, *Conidæ*, *Olividæ*, *Volutidæ*, etc.—**an"gi-o-stom'a-tous**, *a.* Narrow-mouthed, as certain serpents and shells. **an"gi-os'to-mous†.**—**an"gi-os'tro-phy**, *n.* *Surg.* The act of twisting a blood-vessel to check a hemorrhage.—**an"gi-o-tel"ec-ta'si-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Enlargement of capillaries and other small blood-vessels. **an"gi-o-te-lec'ta-sis†.**—**an"gi-ot'o-my**, *n.* *Anat.* The anatomy or dissection of the vascular system, including the lymphatics.—**an'gi-o-tribe**, *n.* An instrument in the shape of a forceps, used by surgeons to crush a bleeding vessel and its surrounding tissues in order to arrest hemorrhage.

Ang'kor-Vat", 1 ēŋ'kor-vūt"; 2 ăŋ'kŏr-vät', *n.* A ruined ancient city of southern Siam.

Angl., *abbr.* Anglican.

an'gle¹, 1 an'gl; 2 ăŋ'ğl, *v.* [AN'GLED, AN'GLD²; AN'GLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To fish (a stream) with hook and line. 2†. To lure; entice.

II. *i.* **1.** To fish with a hook and line.

I will dedicate the next two days to wait upon you, and we two will for that time do nothing but *angle*, and talk of fish and fishing.
IZAAK WALTON *Complete Angler* pt. i, p. 88. [N. & b. 1883.]

2. To try slyly or artfully to get, as with bait and hook, anything or any person; as, to *angle* for a compliment.

Our young friends had been *angled* for in a good many waters.
C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Monthly* Apr., 1886, p. 672.

[< AS. *angel*, *angul*, hook, fish-hook, < *anga* (= Ice. *angi*), point, sting.]

an'gle², *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To make angular; make (itself) an angle; drive into a corner, as a billiard-ball. **II.** *i.* To go into a corner; to turn at an angle.

an'gle³, *n.* **1.** The point or line, on the inner or outer side, where two lines or surfaces meet; corner; point; edge; as, the *angle* of a wall; the sharp *angles* of a crystal. **2.** A secluded place or region resembling a corner; a nook. **3.** *Geom.* The figure or concept of two straight lines (sides) emanating from one point (the vertex), when only the difference of their direction is considered and not their length. Writers on geometry have used the word *angle* rather loosely, sometimes meaning by it apparently the vertex, sometimes the figure formed by the meeting lines, and sometimes the space included between them, but in the strictest mathematical sense it signifies that relation of the lines which is measured by the amount of rotation necessary to make one coincide with the other. This amount is commonly expressed in degrees, see DEGREE. When one line meets another so as to make

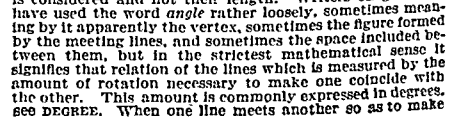
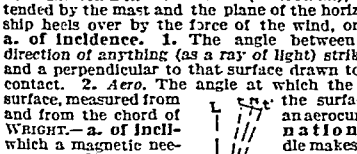


Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3

the adjacent angles (AOC and COD) equal, both are *right angles*. An angle less than a right angle (as AOB or BOC) is an *acute angle*; when greater than a right angle (as BOD), an *obtuse angle*; when the sides go out in opposite directions (as AOD), a *straight angle*. Any angle not a right angle is an *oblique angle*. If one line meets another in such a way as to make the adjacent angles equal, they are both *right angles*. See also phrases. **4.** *Astrol.* Any one of the four houses at the cardinal points. **5.** *Her.* A bend in the band or ribbon of the ordinary. [F., < L. *angulus*, corner.]—**adjacent angles**, two angles having a common side, and vertices at the same point, as A and B. See fig. 2.—**alternate angles**, a pair of angles having different vertices on a common side, the other sides being oppositely directed, as A and D, or C and B. See fig. 2.—**an'gle-bar"**, *n.* **1.** An upright at the meeting of two faces of a polygonal window. **2.** *Print.* An adjustable polished iron bar placed at an angle of 45 degrees to the axis of a cylinder in a web-press for the purpose of directing the web after printing to the place of

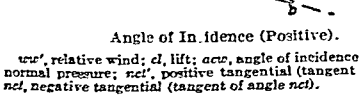
assembling a multiple of webs before they enter the folder. —**a.-bead,** *n.* A vertical strip of rounded cross-section, protecting a salient angle of a wall; an angle-staff with beaded edge.—**a.-beam,** *n.* A beam the section of which is composed of two wings or members at an angle (usually of 90°) to each other.—**a.-bearing,** *n.* An angled pillow-block.—**a.-berry,** *n.* 1. Same as ANBURY. 2. [North. Eng.] *Bot.* The vetchling (*Lathyrus pratensis*).—**a.-block,** *n.* 1. A pulley used to change the direction of a hoisting-rope. 2. A casting in a truss, at the junction of a tie or strut and the chord.—**a.-board,** *n.* A board used for holding wood that is to be planed to a given angle.—**a.-brace,** *n.* 1. A strut in an angle; a diagonal tie. 2. A brace for drilling in a corner. See illus. under BRACE.—**a.-bracket,** *n.* 1. In engineering, a triangular iron frame used for strengthening angles. 2. In carpentry, a device, generally shaped like a right-angled triangle, used as a support or for strengthening purposes.—**a.-brick,** *n.* A brick shaped to fit a projecting angle of a polygonal structure.—**a.-bulb,** *n.* 1. A swelling, bulb-shaped in section, along the edge of a flange of an angle-bar. 2. An angle-bar having such a bulb-edged flange.—**a.-capital,** *n.* *Arch.* A capital at the corner of a structure. In an Ionic capital the two outward faces are sometimes voluted, the volutes being bent outward where they join at the outer angle.—**a.-chuck,** *n.* Same as ANGLE-PLATE.—**a.-clip,** *n.* A piece of iron bent to form a connection between two bars on beams of an angle.—**a.-cock,** *n.* A valve in an angle-fitting.—**a.-dog,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] An earth-worm.—**a.-float,** *n.* A plasterers' trowel made to fit an interior angle.—**a.-gage,** *n.* An instrument used in carpentry, joinery, and masonwork for marking, setting off, or testing angles.—**a.-iron,** *n.* A piece of iron in the form of an angle, as an **L** iron or **V** iron: used for joining pieces or as a component member of an iron structure.—**a.-leaf,** *n.* An ornamental, often leaf-shaped, device for strengthening an angle.—**a.-meter,** *n.* 1. *A clinometer.* 2. *A device for determining the differences in angular velocity of the crank-shaft of an engine during a revolution.*—**a. of action,** the angle through which a gear-wheel turns while any tooth is in contact with one tooth on the wheel meshing with it.—**a. of advance** (*Engin.*), see ANGULAR ADVANCE, under ADVANCE, *n.*—**a. of contact.** 1. *Engin.* (1) With toothed wheels, the angle through which the wheel turns while two given teeth are in contact. (2) With belts, the angle subtended at the center of a pulley by the part of the circumference in contact with the belt. 2. *Physics.* The angle which the extreme edge of the surface of a fluid makes with a solid surface with which it is in contact. G. & T. *Tech. and Sci. Dict.*—**a. of defense,** an angle in a fortification, formed by the line of defense and a diverging flank.—**a. of depression,** the angle of a gun's axis with the horizon when it is aimed below the horizon.—**a. of descent,** the angle between the tangent to the trajectory of a projectile and the horizontal plane passing through the point of first graze or impact.—**a. of deviation.** 1. *Bot.* The angle made by a leaf or branch on its upper side with the axis, or by a root on its lower side with the same axis. **deviating a.**‡ 2. Angle of displacement.—**a. of dip,** see ANGLE OF INCLINATION.—**a. of divergence** (*Bot.*), *in leaf-arrangement,* the angle between the two nearest leaves of a spiral or whorl, as measured on the stem. **angular divergence**‡.—**a. of elevation,** the angle between the axis of a gun and the line of aim.—**a. of flexure.** *Engin.* 1. The angle through which one end of a shaft turns relatively to the other end when the shaft is subjected to torsion. 2. The angle which any line in a body makes with its original direction when the body is subjected to torsion. G. & T. *Tech. and Sci. Dict.*—**a. of heel** (*Nav. Arch.*), the angle subtended by the mast and the plane of the horizon when the ship heels over by the force of the wind, or otherwise.—**a. of incidence.** 1. The angle between the line of direction of anything (as a ray of light) striking a surface and a perpendicular to that surface drawn to the point of contact. 2. *Aero.* The angle at which the air strikes a surface, measured from and from the chord of WRIGHT.—**a. of incli-** which a magnetic nee-zon.—**a. of lag** (*Elec.*), ternating current func-



Angle of Incidence (Positive).

ww', relative wind; *cl*, lift; *acw*, angle of incidence (positive); *cn*, normal pressure; *nct'*, positive tangential (tangent of angle *nct*'); *ncl*, negative tangential (tangent of angle *ncl*).

pressed in degrees, one 360°.—**a. of Louis,** second segments of the marked in phthisis: cian P. C. A. Louis ble, the angle formed

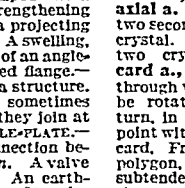


period being considered as that between the first and sternum, often strongly named from the French physi-(1787–1872).—**a. of mandi-** by the junction of the pos-

Angle of Incidence (Negative).

a'c'w', negative angle of incidence.

terior and inferior borders of the lower jaw. **gonIac a.**‡.—**a. of parallelism,** in non-Euclidean geometry, the angle made by one parallel with a transversal at right angles to the other: in Lobachevski's system it is a function (II) of the intercepted length (*p*) of the transversal.—**a. of prognathism** (*Craniom.*), an angle by which the projection of the jaws can be measured, as by drawing lines from the tips of the incisor teeth tangent to the forehead and chin.—**a. of reflection,** the angle between the line of direction of anything (as a ray of light) reflected from a surface and a perpendicular drawn to the surface at the point of reflection.—**a. of refraction,** the angle that a ray forms with the normal after undergoing refraction at a surface.—**a. of relief** (*Engin.*), the angle between the back edge of a tool and the material it is cutting. G. & T. *Tech. and Sci. Dict.*—**a. of repose.** *Civ. Engin.* 1. The maximum angle with the horizontal at which a mass of material, as in a cut or embankment, will lie without sliding. 2. The maximum angle with the horizontal of the plane on which a vehicle can stand without being chocked.—**a. of sight,** or **a. of vision,** the angle between the line of sight and the line of fire.—**a. of the vertical** (*Astron.*), the angle occurring anywhere between the inclination of gravity and a line parallel to the center of the earth, which forms the difference between the astronomic and the geocentric latitudes, the latter being invariably less than the former. In latitude 45° this angle amounts to 11½′, which is the maximum. At both the poles and the equator it is represented by zero.—**a. of view** (*Phot.*), the angle subtended at the second equivalent point of the lens by the base of the plate used. Either base or diagonal of plate may be used in measuring this angle.—**a.-plate,** *n.* A plate having an L-shaped cross-section: in lathes and other machine tools, an L-shaped plate provided with holes or slots, through which bolts may be passed for clamping work to face-plate or chuck.—**a.-pod,** *n.* A vine of the genus *Gonolobus* of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), especially *G. laxle* of the southern United States: named from the angular fruit.—**a.-rib,** *n.* A curved timber between those parts of an arched ceiling where the planes, if continued until they meet, would form an angle.—**a.-shaft,** *n.* An angle-bead enriched, as with a capital or base.—**a.-staff,** *n.* An angular strip of wood protecting a salient angle of a wall. *See* ANGLE-BEAD.—**a.-steel,** *n.* Steel rolled in bars having an L-shaped transverse section.—**a.-stone,** *n.* In architecture, a quoin.—**a.-tie,** *n.* A tie in an angle of a frame structure.—**axial a.** 1. The angle between the two secondary optic axes of a biaxial crystal. 2. The angle between any two crystallographic axes.—**Brocard a.,** the angle (denoted by ω) through which a plane triangle must be rotated about its vertices in turn, in order that its sides may contain a point within called a Brocard point: H. Brocard, French geometer; in the case of a polygon, the complement of half the angle subtended by a side and having its vertex at the symmedian point.—**complementary angles,** two whose sum is a right angle, as *AOB* and *BOC*. *See fig. 1, p. 108.*—**concluded a.** (*Surv.*), the common mean of the mean values of several observations of any angle.—**corresponding angles,** angles made by a secant with parallels, whose sides lie in the same direction from the vertices, as *E* and *C*, *A* and *G*, or *F* and *D* (fig. 2, p. 108).—**dihedral a.** 1. The relation of two intersecting planes, as measured by the difference in direction of perpendiculars to them. 2. *Aero.* The angle of the wings of an aeroplane when the tips are elevated above the center, forming a broad V. ORVILLE WRIGHT.—**direction a.** (*Math.*), the angle produced by a given line having an axis of reference.—**eccentric a.** (of a point on an ellipse), the angle made with the major axis by a radius of the circumscribing circle drawn to the point where a perpendicular to that axis through the given point meets the circle.—**exterior a.** 1. An angle formed by a side of a polygon and an adjacent side produced, as at *A*. See fig. 3, p. 108. 2. One of the four outside angles (*E*, *F*, *G*, *H*, in fig. 2, p. 108, formed by a transversal cutting two parallels.—**gliding a.** (*Aero.*), the least angle of descent at which an aeroplane can maintain flying speed by gravity alone. ORVILLE WRIGHT.—**gonIac a.,** same as ANGLE OF MANDIBLE.—**hitch a.** (*Ironwork.*), an angle, generally a section cut from a standard angle, or a clip or bent plate, used to connect girders with beams or columns.—**inscribed a.,** the angle between chords from a point on a circle.—**interior a.,** one of the four inside angles (*A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, in fig. 2, p. 108), made by a transversal cutting two parallels. **internal a.**‡.—**masthead a.** (*Naut.*), an angle subtended by a ship's mast, used in conjunction with the height of the masthead above the water-line to determine the ship's distance.—**meter a.** (*Mcd.*), that angle which each visual axis makes with the median plane when the eyes are fixed on a point one meter distant.—**nautical a.** [Archaic], an instrument devised to show a vessel's departure, meridional difference, etc.—**negative a.** (*Aero.*), an angle measured below the horizontal.—**negative a. of incidence** (*Aero.*), an angle at which the pressure of the air is on the concave side of a curved surface, altho the air meets the surface from the convex side as measured from the chord of the curve (a peculiarity of curved surfaces). ORVILLE WRIGHT. *Compare* ANGLE OF INCIDENCE.—**optic a.** 1. The visual angle, or angle formed at the organ of sight by two lines drawn from the extremities of an object of vision. 2. The angle formed by the visual axes of the eyes, varying with the distance of the object beheld. 3. In a biaxial crystal, the angle between the optic axes.—**outward a.,** an exterior angle.—**parallactic a.** (*Astron.*), the angle at a star made by a line from the zenith and another from the pole.—**permanent a.** (*Gunnery*), *the fixed* angle with a rifled gun's axis at which the sights are adjusted, to allow for the projectile's "drift" or deviation from a straight line.—**polyhedral a.,** a solid angle formed by the meeting of more than three planes; any angle of a polyhedron except a dihedral or trihedral angle.—**position a.** (*Astron.*), the angle that a line between two stars makes with the meridian, counted from the north point through the east.—**reentering a.** (*Fort.*), an angle in a fortification the point of which is turned toward the defended place, as distinguished from a *salient* or *projecting angle.*—**reentrant a.,** an angle whose vertex is directed toward the back or inside of the figure of which it forms a part.—**solid a.,** the figure formed by plane or curved surfaces passing through a point and intersecting a plane not containing the point in a closed curve or closed broken line: measured by the area intercepted on a sphere of unit radius described about the point as a center.—**spherical a.,** the angle formed by two great circles at their point of intersection and measured by the angle between their tangents at that point.—**supplementary angles,** two angles whose sum makes a straight angle, as *AOB* and *BOD* in fig. 1, p. 108. **supplemental angles**‡.—**tanchord a.,** in a circle, any angle between a tangent and a chord from the point of tangency.—**trihedral a.,** an angle formed by the joining of three different planes at one point.—**view a.** (*Phot.*), same as ANGLE OF VIEW.—**visual a.,** *see* OPTIC ANGLE.



B, dragon-piece: *C*, angle-tie or diagonal tie.

An Angle-tie in a corner.

an'gle², *n.* [Archaic.] 1. A fish-hook, and sometimes also the line and rod; fishing-tackle. 2. The act of fishing with hook and line. 3†. An adroit deceiver; a stratagem.

An'gle¹, *n.* One of a tribe belonging to the blond, blue-eyed (xanthochroic) division of the Indo-European race, that with others from the 5th century on emigrated from what is now Schleswig-Holstein to Britain, and from whose descendants the country came finally to be called England (Angle-land).

The *Angles* first produced a *cultivated* book-speech. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* intro., § 3, p. 24. [MACM. 1873.]

[< L. *Anglus*, < AS. *Engle, Angel*, < *Angul*, a district of Schleswig-Holstein, from its shape; see ANGLE¹, *v.*]

an'gled,) 1 an'gld; 2 ăn'gld, *a.* 1. Having angles: used
an'gld",) chiefly in composition; *as, a right-angled triangle.* 2. *Her.* Broken off, as at an angle: said of any line usually straight. 3. Denoting a billiard-ball which is in such a position as to be prevented by the angle of the cushion from hitting the objective ball.—**angled draft** or **draught,** a manner of twilling *cloth* in such a way as to produce a herring-bone stripe.

an'gle-dog", a.-gage. See ANGLE¹, *n.*

an'gle-hook"†, *n.* A fish-hook.

an'gle-i"ron, a.-leaf, a.-meter, a.-plate, etc. See ANGLE¹, *n.*

an'gle-joint", *n.* See JOINT, *n.*

an'gler, 1 aŋ'glər; 2 ăŋ'gler, *n.* 1. One who angles; usually, one who fishes with rod, line, and hook. 2. A large voracious lophioid fish. The common angler or goosefish (*Lophius piscatorius*) of the northern coasts of Europe and America has a large depressed head, bearing long filaments with which it is said to attract other fishes on which it preys.

Angler. 1/21

an'gle-rib", a.-shaft, etc. See ANGLE¹, *n.*

An'gle-sey, 1 aŋ'gl-si; 2 ăn'gl-sy, *n.* 1. **Marquis of** (5/17 1768–4/29 1854), Henry W. Paget, an English general and statesman. 2. An island and county in Wales; 276 sq. m.; county-seat, Beaumaris. **An'gle-seat.**

an'gle-site, 1 aŋ'gl-sait; 2 ăŋ'gle-sīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A lead sulfate ($PbSO_4$), highly lustrous, nearly colorless or tinged with yellow, gray, green, or blue, and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Anglesey*, where first found.]

an'glet¹, 1 aŋ'glet; 2 ăŋ'glĕt, *n.* [Rare.] A little angle or corner.

An"glet², 1 oñ'glē'; 2 ăñ'glē', *n.* A town in Basses-Pyrénées department, France.

An"gle-terre', 1 oñ'gla-tār'; 2 ăñ'gla-tĕr', *n.* [F.] England. —**Angleterre bars,** in modern lace-making, intersecting threads crossing openings in the lace and fastened with knots at the point of intersection.—**A. edge,** an edging made of lace worked with the needle on a cord or braid.

an'gle-tie", *n.* See ANGLE¹, *n.*

an'gle-wing", 1 aŋ'gl-wiŋ"; 2 ăŋ'gl-wing", *n.* A nymphalid butterfly of the vanessine group; a vanessine.

an'gle-wise, 1 aŋ'gl-waiz; 2 ăŋ'gl-wīz, *adv.* Angularly.

an'gle-worm", 1 aŋ'gl-wûrm"; 2 ăŋ'gl-wûrm", *n.* A worm used as bait in angling, as an earthworm. **an'gle-touch"‡; an'gle-twitch"‡.**

An'gli-an, 1 aŋ'gli-ən; 2 ăŋ'gli-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Angles or their country. **An'glic‡.**

Yet the *Anglian* kingdom of Northumbria gained afterwards the leading position as a Christian nation in Saxondom. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 24. [MACM. 1873.]

An'gli-an, *n.* 1. One of the race of Angles. 2. The language of the Angles.

An'gli-can, 1 aŋ'gli-kən; 2 ăŋ'gli-can, *a.* 1. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to (1) the Church of England, (2) the churches derived from it, as the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, or (3) the High-church party in any of these.

The liberty which the *Anglican* clergy assumed of defending their . . . religion. MACAULAY *Eng.* vol. ii, p. 69. [P. S. & CO. 1853.]

2. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to England or that which is English; as, *Anglican* manners, literature, etc. [< LL. *Anglicanus*, < L. *Anglus;* see ANGLE³, *n.*]

An'gli-can, *n.* A member of the Church of England or of any church derived from it; also, a High-churchman.

An'gli-can-ism, 1 aŋ'gli-kən-izm; 2 ăŋ'gli-can-izm, *n.* The spirit and practise of the Church of England and allied bodies, especially of the High-church party. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

An'gli-can-ize,) 1 aŋ'gli-kən-aiz; 2 ăŋ'gli-can-īz, *tt.*
An'gli-can-ise,) -IZED; -IZ'ING.] 1. To render Anglican in doctrine or practise; make accordant with Anglicanism. 2. Same as ANGLICIZE.

An'gli-ce, 1 aŋ'gli-si; 2 ăŋ'gli-çe, *adv.* In English; according to the usage of the English language. [LL., < *Anglicus*, < L. *Anglus;* see ANGLE³, *n.*]

An'gli-cism, 1 aŋ'gli-sizm; 2 ăŋ'gli-çizm, *n.* 1. Any peculiarity of the English language; any word, phrase, or idiom peculiarly English, or any foreign word or phrase made to conform to English usage; as, Americans and Englishmen can not avoid *Anglicisms* in writing Latin. 2. A word, phrase, or sense used in England, but not in accepted use in the United States; a Briticism. 3. Any principle, notion, trait, usage, or the like, peculiarly English. 4. The quality of being peculiarly English. [< LL. *Anglicus*, < L. *Anglus;* see ANGLICE.]

An'gli-cist, 1 aŋ'gli-sist; 2 ăn'gli-çist, *n.* One who is in sympathy with or advocates anything promoting the interests of England or the English language or people; specif., any one in favor of the movement, begun during the administration of Lord William Bentinck (1828–1835), to use the English, rather than any native language, as the medium of instruction in the schools and colleges of India which were subsidized by the British government.

An-glic'i-ty, 1 aŋ-glis'i-ti; 2 ăŋ-glĭç'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being English. [W.]

An"gli-ci-za'tion,) 1 aŋ'gli-si-zē'shən; 2 ăŋ'gli-çi-zā'shon,
An"gli-ci-sa'tion,) *n.* The act of making or becoming English in quality, character, or form.

An'gli-cize,) 1 aŋ'gli-saiz; 2 ăŋ'gli-çiz, *v.* [-CIZED;
An'gli-cise,) -CIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To give an English form, style, or idiom to; *as, to Anglicize one's dress or way* of living.

Golgotha—in Latin, Calvaria; *anglicized*, Calvary; translated, The Skull. LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* p. 542. [H. 1887.]

II. *i.* To acquire some trait of the English; become like the English; *as, some Americans Anglicize.* **An-glic'i-fy‡** [Rare].

An'gli-form, 1 aŋ'gli-fōrm; 2 ăŋ'gli-fôrm, *a.* Having English form or characteristics. [< L. *Anglus* (see ANGLE³, *n.*) + -FORM.]

An'gli-fy, 1 aŋ'gli-fai; 2 ăŋ'gli-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Rare.] To make English; Anglicize; as, an *Anglified* fop. [< L. *Anglus* (see ANGLE³, *n.*) + -FY.]—**An"gli-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

an"gli-ma'ni-ac, 1 aŋ'gli-mē'ni-ak; 2 ăŋ'gli-mā'ni-ăc, *n.* [Humorous.] An angling enthusiast. [< ANGLE¹, *v.*, + MANIAC.]

An'glin, 1 aŋ'glin; 2 ăŋ'glin, *n.* 1. **Margaret Mary** (4/5 1876–), a Canadian actress. 2. **Timothy Warren** (1822–5/5 1896), *a Canadian statesman and journalist.*

an'gling, 1 aŋ'gliŋ; 2 ăŋ'gling, *n.* The action or art of fishing with a rod: often restricted to fly-fishing.

Angling is an art: is it not an art to deceive a Trout with an artificial fly? WALTON *Complete Angler* p. 36. [C. & W. 1875.]

An'glish, 1 aŋ'glish; 2 ăŋ'glish, *a.* & *n.* [Rare.] Same as ANGLIAN.

An'glist, 1 aŋ'glist; 2 ăŋ'glist, *n.* One skilled in English philology.

An'glo-, 1 aŋ'glo-; 2 ăŋ'glo-. From Latin *Anglus*, an Angle or Englishman: the combining form for *English, England.* See ANGLE³, *n.*—**An"glo-A-mer'i-can,** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to England and America or the relations of the peoples of the two countries; as, *Anglo-American*

trade. **2.** Of or pertaining to the English people who have settled in America or the descendants of English settlers in America.— **An"glo-A-mer'i-can,** *n.* A native of England who has settled in the United States or in America; rarely, a descendant of such English settlers.— **An"glo-A'sian, An"glo-A"si-at'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to persons or things in Asia that are of English origin; as, the *Anglo-Asiatic* press.— **An"glo-A'si-at'ic,** *n.* **An"glo-Chi-nese',** **An"glo-Jap"a-nese',** etc., are similarly used.— **An"glo-Cath'o-lic,** *a.* **1.** Of the Anglican Church, but of Catholic rather than Protestant tendencies. **2.** Pertaining to the High-church party in the Church of England or allied bodies: Anglican.— **An"glo-Cath'o-lic,** *n.*— **An"glo-Cath'o-lı-cism,** *n.*— **An"glo-Dan'ish,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the English and Danes, or the Danes who settled in England in the kingdoms of East Anglia, Northumbria, and Mercia.— **An"glo-French',** *a.* Pertaining to the English and French or the dialect that came to be used by the French who established themselves in England after the Norman conquest.— **An"glo-French',** *n.* The Anglo-Norman dialect current in England after the Norman conquest.— **An"glo-In'di-an,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Anglo-Indians; having both English and East-Indian characteristics; as, the *Anglo-Indian* style of living.— **An"glo-In'di-an,** *n.* A person of English parentage born or long resident in India.— **An"glo-I'rish,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or descended from both the English and Irish; denoting what is common to both England and Ireland.— **An"glo-I'rish,** *n. pl.* **1.** English people resident or born in Ireland. **2.** Offspring of mixed parentage, English and Irish.— **An"glo-Nor'man,** *a.* Pertaining to both the Norman and English peoples or to their relations; descended from both Norman and English ancestry.— **An"glo-Nor'man,** *n.* **1.** A Norman that settled in England, or a descendant of the English Normans. **2.** The Anglicized Norman dialect.

An"glo-gæ'a, 1 an"glo-jı'ə; 2 ăn"glo-ĝē'a, *n. Zoogeog.* The realm that includes North America about as far south as the northern boundary of Mexico on the coast, and, in the interior, to the termination of the Mexican mountain-lands; Arctamerica; the Nearctic region. [< ANGLO- + Gr. *gaia,* earth.]— **An"glo-gæ'an,** *a.*

an'gloid, 1 ag'gloid; 2 ăg'glȯid, *n.* A figure fixed by three or more rays from a point, taken in a specified order, no consecutive three of which are in the same plane.

An'glo-man, 1 ag'glo-man; 2 ăg'glo-măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Rare.] An Anglomaniac. **2†.** An American citizen who favors English interests: a term used by Thomas Jefferson. JEFFERSON *Writings, Letter Nov. 30, 1795* in vol. iv, p. 124. [TAY. & M. 1853.]

An"glo-ma'nı-a, 1 ag"glo-mē'nı-ə; 2 ăg"glo-mā'nı-a, *n.* A mania for English ways; overfondness for or imitation of things English by a person not English.

The newspapers are constantly satirizing a tendency to *Anglomania* which is said to prevail just now in American society.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Women and Men* p. 22. [n. 1888.]

[< ANGLO- + MANIA.]— **An"glo-ma'nı-ac,** *n.* One possessed with Anglomania. **An"glo-ma'nist†.**

An'glo-phil, } 1 ag'glo-fil, -fil *or* -fāil; 2 ăg'glo-fĭl, fīl *or*
An'glo-phile, } -fīl. **I.** *a.* Having love for England or what is English. **II.** *n.* A lover of England or what is English. [< ANGLO- + Gr. *phileō,* love.]

An'glo-phobe, 1 ag'glo-fōb; 2 ăg'glo-fōb, *n.* One who hates or distrusts England or what is English. [F., < L. *Anglus* (see ANGLO-) + Gr. *phobeō,* fear.] **An"glo-pho'bi-ac†;** **An"glo-pho'bist†.**

An"glo-pho'bi-a, 1 ag"glo-fō'bi-ə; 2 ăg"glo-fō'bi-a, *n.* Hatred or dread of England or of what is English.

There are practical reasons for allaying *Anglophobia.*
GOLDWIN SMITH in *North American Review* May, 1890, p. 547.

— **An'glo-pho'bic,** *a.*

An"glo-Sax'on, 1 ag"glo-saks'ən; 2 ăg"glo-săks'on, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons, in any sense, or their language, civilization, practises, characteristics, etc.

The most illustrious of the *Anglo-Saxon* scholars, Beda.
Johnson's Univ. Cyc. vol. i, p. 158.

An"glo-Sax'on, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* A member of the Anglo-Saxon race. (1) One of the Teutonic population of Britain. See ANGLE; SAXON; JUTE. (2) *pl.* An official native name of the subjects of Alfred, after he subdued the Angles; in Latin, *Angli et Saxones* (9th cent.): revived in the 17th century to distinguish the Saxons of England from the Old Saxons of the Continent (Camden, 1610). See ANGLO-NORMAN. (3) The entire English race wherever found, as in Europe, the United States, India, Australasia, etc., ancient as well as modern. **2.** The Anglo-Saxon language. (1) The language of the Anglo-Saxons, at first called *Englisc* (Beda, 890), English; afterward, when Old English was mixed with Norman, called *Sazon* (see Robert of Gloucester, 1298); and finally *Anglo-Saxon,* in distinction from *Old Saxon* (Bailey, 1783). *Anglo-Saxon,* in this sense, includes the ancient dialects and the words and forms derived from them in Modern English. The dialect earliest cultivated was the Anglian. The surviving literature is almost all in West-Saxon. Modern English is from Mercian. (2) The dialect of the early Saxons in Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Middlesex, in distinction from Northumbrian, Mercian, and Kentish: a late and rare grammatical use.

Anglo-Saxon is a Low-German, West-Germanic, Indo-European language. Several eminent English scholars, Palgrave, Freeman, Sweet, Cook, object to the word *Anglo-Saxon,* preferring "Old English," "Oldest English," etc. See ENGLISH.

There is no linguistic test by which the identity of *Anglo-Saxon* and modern English can be established. G. P. MARSH *Origin and Hist. Eng. Lang.* lect. ii, p. 56. [n. 1871.]

— **An"glo-Sax'on-dom,** *n.* The domain of the Anglo-Saxons, or of their descendants, as Great Britain and North America; the Anglo-Saxons collectively.— **An"glo-Sax-on'ic,** *a.* Of or relating to the Anglo-Saxons or Anglo-Saxonism.— **An"glo-Sax'on-ism,** *n.* **1.** A purely Anglo-Saxon phrase or idiom, habit or custom. **2.** The quality of being Anglo-Saxon; the Anglo-Saxon spirit; pride in being Anglo-Saxon.

ang'nalit, *n.* A hangnail. [province, Chile.

An-gol', 1 ŏn-gōl'; 2 ăn-gōl', *n.* A city, capital of Malleco

An-go'la, 1 ag-gō'le; 2 ăn-gō'la, *n.* **1.** A Portuguese territory in W. Africa; 484,800 sq. m.; capital, St. Paul de Loanda. **2.** A town in Steuben county, Ind.; seat of Tri-state College (non-sectarian), founded in 1884.— **Angolamel-lowing** (*Wearing*), a resultant on the process of teasing and so blending wool and cotton.— **A. mendings** (*Needlework*), thread produced by blending wool and cotton and used for mending clothes.— **A. seed,** the jequirity-bean (*Abrus precatorius*).— **A. weed,** either of two lichens (*Roccella tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis*), yielding a dye. See ARCHIL, 1.

An-go'la, *n.* Same as ANGORA.

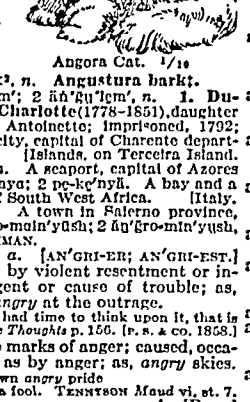
An"go-lese', 1 an"go-lis' *or* -liz'; 2 ăn"go-lēs' *or* -lēz', *n. sing.* & *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants, especially native, of Angola.— **An"go-lese',** *a.* [Africa, W. of Nyasaland.

An-go'ni, 1 an-gō'nı; 2 ăn-gō'nı, *n.* A country in central

An-go'no, 1 an-gō'no, 2 ăn-gō'no, *n.* A town in Morong province, Luzon, P. I.

an'gor, 1 ag'gor; 2 ăg'gŏr, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Extreme mental anxiety with symptoms of anginа pectoris. **2†.** Extreme pain, physical or mental. [OF., < L. *angor,* < *ango,* choke.]

An-go'ra, 1 ag-gō'ro; 2 ăn-gō'ra, *n.* **1.** Vilayet of Asiatic Turkey; 27,370 sq. m. **2.** Its capital (ancient Ancyra). **3.** A fine light dress-goods of Angora wool, or an imitation of it. See WOOL. **4.** One of a breed of domestic cats with long silky hair; an Angora cat.— **Angora goat,** etc.; see under GOAT, etc.


Angora Cat. 1/10

An'gor-nu', 1 ag'gor-nū'; 2 ăg'gŏr-nu', *n.* A trading town in Bornu, central Africa. **Gor-nu'†; Ngur-nu'†.**

An"gos-tu'ra, 1 ag"gos-tū'-ra; 2 ăg"gŏs-tu'rä, *n.* A town: former name of Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.

Angostura bark, See BARK², *n.* **Angustura bark†.**

An"gou"lême', 1 ah"gū"lēm'; 2 äh"gu"lem', *n.* **1.** Duchesse d', **Marie Thérèse Charlotte** (1778–1851), daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette; imprisoned, 1792; finally exiled, 1830. **2.** A city, capital of Charente department, France. [Islands, on Terceira Island.

An'gra, 1 āg'gra; 2 äg'grä, *n.* A seaport, capital of Azores

An'gra Pe-que'ña, 1 pē-kē'nya; 2 pe-kę'nyä. A bay and a town in the Protectorate of South West Africa. [Italy.

An'grı, 1 āg'grı; 2 äg'grı, *n.* A town in Salerno province,

An'gro-main'yush, 1 an'gro-main'yūsh; 2 äg'gro-min'yush, *n.* [Zend.] Same as AHRIMAN.

an'gry, 1 ag'grı; 2 ăg'grȳ, *a.* [AN'GRI-ER; AN'GRI-EST.] **1.** Feeling anger; moved by violent resentment or indignation against the agent or cause of trouble; as, *angry* with his brother; *angry* at the outrage.

If he is *angry* after he has had time to think upon it, that is sinful. H. W. BEECHER in *Life Thoughts* p. 156. [n. y. & co. 1858.]

2. Showing or wearing the marks of anger; caused, occasioned, or affected by or as by anger; as, *angry* skies.

For often a man's own *angry* pride
Is cap and bells for a fool. TENNYSON *Maud* vi, st. 7.

3. Badly inflamed; as, an *angry* sore. **4.** [Rare.] Keen; sharp; as, an *angry* appetite. **5.** [Rare.] Red, as the face in anger. **6†.** Vexed or grieved. **7†.** Causing grief or trouble; troublesome. **8†.** Habitually under the influence of anger; hot-headed; passionate. **an'-gri-ly,** *adv.*— **an'gri-ness,** *n.*

an-guic'u-læ, 1 an-gwik'yu-lī; 2 ăn-ĝwīc'yu-lē, *n. pl. Helminth.* Vinegar-eels. [< L. *anguicula,* f. dim. of *anguis,* snake; see ANGUIS.] **— an-guic'u-lar,** *a.*

An'gui-dæ, 1 ag'gwi-dī; 2 ăg'gwi-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of diploglossate lizards with a snake-like form, including the slowworm or blindworm. [< ANGUIS.] **An-guin'i-dæ†.**

an'gui-form, 1 ag'gwi-fōrm; 2 ăg'gwi-fôrm, *a.* Snake-like in shape or motion; as, *anguiform* lizards. See BLINDWORM. [< ANGUIS + -FORM.]

an"guil-la'ri-a, 1 ag"gwi-lē'rı-ə; 2 ăg"gwi-lā'ri-a, *n.* **1.** [Austral.] A bulbous-rooted little plant (*Anguillaria australis*), having a white flower spotted with blue in the center. It is very abundant, the earliest of native spring flowers, and is called also **native snow-drop** and, in Tasmania, **nancy.** **2.** [A-] A small genus of plants of the lily family with the habit of *Melanthium* and the structure of *Ornithogalum.* Two species belong to Australia and Tasmania and one to India. [< L. *anguilla,* eel.]

An-guil'li-dæ, 1 ag'gwil'ı-dī; 2 ăn-gwil'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of apodal fishes, variously limited, including the true fresh-water eels. **An-guil'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *anguilla,* eel, < *anguis;* see ANGUIS.] **— an-guil'lid,** *n.*— **an-guil'li-form,** *a.* Having the appearance of an eel.— **an-guil'loid,** *a.* & *n.*— **an-guil'lous,** *a.* [Rare.] Anguilliform.

An-guil'li-for'mes, 1 ag-gwil'ı-fōr'mīz; 2 ăn-gwil'i-fôr'mēs, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, variously limited, including all the *Apodes* and various other fishes without ventrals. [< L. *anguilla,* eel, + *forma,* form.]

An"guil-lu'li-dæ, 1 ag"gwi-lū'ı-dī; 2 ăg"gwi-lū'li-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of nematoids, nearly all of which live in the earth or in decaying substances, including minute hair-like worms, as the vinegar-eel. **An-guil'lu-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *anguilla,* eel.] **— an-guil'lule,** *n.* An anguilluild, or other small hair-like creature.— **an-guil'lu-lid,** *n.*— **an-guil'lu-loid,** *a.*

an'guine, 1 ag'gwin; 2 ăg'gwin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a serpent. [< L. *anguineus,* < *anguis;* see ANGUIS.]

an-guin'e-al, 1 ag-gwin'ı-al; 2 ăg-gwin'e-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a serpent; snake-like. **an-guin'e-ous†.**

— anguineal hyperbola, a hyperbolic curve of the third order having a point of inflection.

an'gui-ped, 1 ag'gwi-ped; 2 ăg'gwi-pĕd. **I.** *a.* Having serpentiform feet or legs. **II.** *n.* A mythological being having such legs and feet. [< ANGUIS + L. *pes,* foot.] **an'gui-pedet.**

An'guis, 1 ag'gwis; 2 ăg'gwis, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Anguidæ.* **2.** [a-] A lizard of this genus, as the blindworm. [L., snake, < *ango,* choke.]

an'guish, 1 ag'gwish; 2 ăg'gwish, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to suffer anguish; distress with grief or pain. **II.** *i.* To suffer grief; sorrow.

an'guish, *n.* **1.** Any oppressive or excruciating mental distress, as from sorrow, despair, remorse, and the like passions; excessive grief; agony. **2.** Excruciating and intense pain or suffering of body; torture; as, the *anguish* of toothache. **3.** [Rare.] Violent emotion; ecstasy; as, *anguish* of delight. [< OF. *anguisse,* < L. *angustia,* narrowness, < *ango,* choke.] **an'guisset.** SYN.: see AGONY; ANXIETY; PAIN.

an'guish-ous, 1 ag'gwish-us; 2 ăg'gwish-ŭs, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Distressed; tormenting; anxious. **an'guis-sous†.**

an'guisht, *pp.* Anguished. S. S.

An-gul', 1 un-gul'; 2 ŭn-gul', *n.* **1.** A district in Behar and Orissa province, India; 1,681 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

an'gu-lar, 1 ag'giu-lər; 2 ăg'gū-lar, *a.* **1.** Having an angle or angles; pointed; sharp-cornered; as, an *angular* fragment.

The swallow's outlines are so clear cut and *angular* that he could be reduced roughly to two triangles. F. A. MERRIAM *Birds Through an Opera Glass* p. 16. [n. y. & co. 1889.]

2. Measured by an angle; as, *angular* distance or velocity. **3.** Of or pertaining to angles; as, *angular* reckoning; *angular* data. **4.** Having prominent bones; bony: said of persons. **5.** Having stiff, unprepossessing manners, or a crabbed disposition. **6.** *Drawing.* Oblique: said of perspective. **7.** Situated near an angle; as, the *angular* artery (near the angle of the eye). **8.** *Astrol.* Situated in a nativity angle. [< L. *angularis,* < *angulus,* corner.] **— angular divergence** (*Bot.*), same as ANGLE OF DIVERGENCE.— **a. instrument,** an instrument having a horizontal circle graduated into degrees.— **a. process,** one of the two buttresses of the frontal bone on either side of the orbit of the eye.— **a. velocity,** rate of increase of an angle; rate of rotation.— **an'gu-lar-ly,** *adv.* With angles; with corners; in an angular manner.

an'gu-lar, *n.* A bone of the lower and back part of the lower jaw in vertebrates below mammals. **an'gu-lar'e†.**

an'gu-lar-ı'ty, 1 ag'giu-lar'ı-tı; 2 ăg'gū-lăr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tig, *pl.*] **1.** The state or condition of being angular. **an'gu-lar-ness†.**

Time dissipates to shining ether the solid *angularity* of facts.
EMERSON *Essays, History* p. 15. [n. y. & co. 1890.]

2. The angle that the connecting-rod of a steam-engine makes with the axis of the cylinder.

an'gu-lar-ize, 1 ag'giu-lər-aiz; 2 ăg'gū-lar-īz, *tt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make angular: said in decorative art of the method of creating a rectilinear motive out of a curved motive.— **an"gu-lar-ı-za'tion,** *n.*

an'gu-late, 1 ag'giu-lēt; 2 ăg'gū-lāt, *tt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To make angular or angulate.— **an"gu-la'tion,** *n.* The making of angles; an angular formation.

an'gu-late, *a.* Having angles; angular: used chiefly in botany; as, *angulate* leaves, stamens, etc. **an'gu-lat"ed†.**— **an'gu-late-ly,** *adv.*

an"gu-lif'er-ous, 1 ag'giu-lif'ər-us; 2 ăg"gū-lĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Having the last whorl angular in form: said of a shell. [< L. *angulus,* angle, + *fero,* bear.]

an'gu-li-form, 1 ag'giu-li-fōrm; 2 ăg'gū-li-fôrm, *a.* Bent in the form of an angle.

an'gu-li-nerved, 1 ag'giu-li-nūrvd; 2 ăg'gū-li-nĕrvd, *a. Bot.* Feather-veined, as certain leaves. [< *angulus,* angle, + *nervum,* nerve.] [forms.

an'gu-li-, an'gu-lo-. From Latin *angulus,* angle: combining

an"gu-lo-den'tate, 1 ag"giu-lo-den'tēt; 2 ăg"gū-lo-dĕn'tāt, *a. Bot.* Toothed angularly. [< L. *angulus,* angle, + DENTATE.]

an"gu-lom'e-ter, 1 ag"giu-lom'ı-tər; 2 ăg"gū-lŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring exterior angles, as an angle-meter, a goniometer, or a try-square. [< L. *angulus,* angle, + -METER.]

an"gu-lo-sple'ni-al, 1 ag"giu-lo-spli'nı-əl; 2 ăg"gū-lo-splē'ni-al. **I.** *a. Anat.* Representing the angular and splenial elements. **II.** *n.* A bone forming part of the lower mandible of amphibious animals. [< L. *angulus,* angle, + SPLENIAL.]

an'gu-lous, 1 ag'giu-lus; 2 ăg'gū-lŭs, *a.* Making an angle; angular; hooked. **an'gu-lose†.**— **an"gu-los'ı-ty,** *n.* [Archaic.] The condition of being angulous or angular.

an'gu-lus, 1 ag'giu-lus; 2 ăg'gū-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] [L.] An angle: chiefly in anatomical phrases; as, *angulus* costæ, the angle of a rib.

an'guoid, 1 ag'gwoid; 2 ăg'gwȯid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anguidæ.* [< ANGUIS + -OID.]

An-gu'ri-a, 1 ag-giū'ri-ə; 2 ăn-gū'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of South-American evergreen climbing plants of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceæ*), with dicecious yellowish or red flowers and 4-angled gourd-like fruit. It is cultivated for ornament in hothouses. [< Gr. *angouria,* melon.]

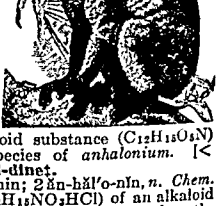
An'gus, 1 ag'gus; 2 ăg'gŭs, *n.* **1.** *Celt. Myth.* Among the Gaels, a god of love and caresses, alluring with his harp all who heard him. **2. Earl of** (1449?–1514), Archibald Douglas, "Bell-the-Cat," Scottish baronial leader; two sons killed at Flodden: introduced in Scott's *Marmion.* **3. Earl of** (died 1556), Archibald Douglas, Scottish soldier; leader; defeated the English at Ancrum Moor, Feb. 17, 1545. **4.** In Shakespeare's *Macbeth,* one of the thanes sent to apprise Macbeth of the honor bestowed upon him by King Duncan. **5.** Same as FORFAR, 1. [Celt. excellent virtue.]

an-gust'†, a. Narrow; compressed.

an'gust-, } 1 ag'gust-, ag-gus'tı-; 2 ăg'gŭst-, ăg-gŭs'ti-.
an-gus'ti-, } From Latin *angustus,* narrow: combining forms.— **an-gus'tate,** *a.*— **an"gus-ta'tion,** *n.* A making narrow; contraction.— **an-gus'ti-clave,** *n. Rom. Antiq.* A badge of two narrow vertical purple stripes falling from each shoulder down front and back, woven in or sewed on the tunic. It was worn by members of the Roman equestrian order, and in ceremonial dress by persons of lower rank.— **an-gus"ti-fo'li-ate,** *a. Bot.* Having narrow leaves.— **an-gus"ti-fo'li-ous†.**— **an-gus"ti-ros'trate,** *a.* Having a narrow beak.— **An-gus"ti-sel-la'tæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A superfamily of ammoneans with the first sutural saddle narrow, including *Ammonitidæ,* etc.— **an-gus"ti-sel'late,** *a.*— **an-gus"ti-sep'tate,** *a. Bot.* Having a narrow partition, as certain capsules. **an-gus"ti-sep'tal†.**

an"gus-tu'rin, 1 ag"gus-tū'rın; 2 ăg"gŭs-tu'rin, *n.* Same as CUSPARIN.

an"gwan-ti'bo, 1 ag"gwan-tī'bo; 2 ăg"gwăn-tī'bo, *n.* [W. Afr.] A nycticebine lemur (*Arctocebus calabarensis*) of Old Calabar, West Africa, with a rudimentary tail. **a"wan-ti'bot.**


Angwantibo. 1/3

An"gy-o-stom'a-ta, *n. pl.* Same as ANGIOSTOMATA.

an'ha-lin, 1 an'ha-lin; 2 ăn'ha-lĭn, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid substance ($C_{10}H_{17}O_2N$) obtained from certain species of *Anhalonium.* [< ANHALONIUM.] **an'ha-linet.**

an"ha-lon'ı-din, 1 an"he-len'ı-din; 2 ăn"ha-lŏn'i-dĭn, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid substance ($C_{12}H_{15}O_3N$) obtained from certain species of *anhalonium.* [< ANHALONIUM.] **an"ha-lon'ı-dinet.**

an-hal'o-nine, } 1 an-hal'o-nin; 2 ăn-hăl'o-nĭn, *n. Chem.*
an-hal'o-nin², } A salt ($C_{12}H_{15}NO_3HCl$) of an alkaloid from a cactus (*Anhalonium lewini*) of Texas and northern Mexico, and related species: used in medicine as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant. [< ANHALONIUM.]

An"ha-lo'ni-um, 1 an"he-lō'nı-um; 2 ăn"ha-lō'ni-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of succulent top-shaped plants of the cactus family, the flat aerial portion above ground bearing angular spineless tubercles. The 4 or 5 species belong to Mexico, with one (*A. engelmanni,* called *living rock*) in Texas. See ANHALONINE. [< Gr. *an-,* not, + *halōnion,* disk.]

An"halt, 1 ōn"hält; 2 ăn'hālt, *n.* A German republic; 888 sq. m.; capital, Dessau.

an"har-mon'ic, 1 an"hȧr-mon'ik; 2 ăn"hăr-mŏn'ic, *a. Math.* Non-harmonic. [< F. *anharmonique*, < Gr. *an-* priv.; and see HARMONIC.] **an"har-mon'i-cal‡.**—**an-harmonic property,** a property connected with an anharmonic ratio.—**a. ratio,** see under RATIO.—**a. sextic,** an equation determining the six cross-ratios of the roots of one of the fourth degree.

an"he-do'ni-a, 1 an"hi-dō'ni-ə; 2 ăn"he-dō'ni-a, *n. Psychol.* A morbid condition in which the sufferer loses all interest in matters which intimately concern him: term proposed by Th. Ribot in his *Psychologie des Sentiments* p. 54. [< Gr. *an-*, not, + *hēdonē*, pleasure.]

an-he'dron, 1 an-hī'drən; 2 ăn-hē'dron, *n.* [-DRONS, -DRA, 1 -dranz, -dra; 2 -drons, -dra, *pl.*] *Petrol.* An individual mineral or crystal in a granular igneous rock, bounded by the surfaces of preexisting adjoining crystals and lacking in the crystal faces proper to itself; an allotriomorphic or xenomorphic crystal: contrasted with *phenocryst.* [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *hedra*, seat.]—**an-he'dral,** *a. Petrol.* Without crystal faces; xenomorphic; allotriomorphic.

an"he-la'tion, 1 an"hi-lē'shən; 2 ăn"he-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Shortness of breath; difficult respiration, as in asthma. **2.** [Rare.] Earnest desire; eagerness; aspiration. [< F. *anhélation*, < L. *anhelatio(n-)*, < *an-* (< *ambi-*), around, + *halo*, breathe.]—**an-hele't,** *vi.* To pant with desire.—**an-he'lous,** *a.* [Rare.] *Pathol.* Short-breathed; panting.

an-hem"a-to'sis, 1 an-hem"ə-tō'sis; 2 ăn-hĕm"a-tō'sis, **an-hæm"a-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Deficient blood-formation; anematosis. [< AN-, not, + HEMATOSIS.]

An-hem'by, *n.* Same as TIETE.

an"hi-dro'sis, 1 an"hi-drō'sis; 2 ăn"hi-drō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Morbid deficiency of perspiration. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *hidrōs*, perspiration.] **an"hy-dro'sis‡;** **an"i-dro'sis‡.**—**an"hi-drot'ic, an"i-drot'ic,** *a.*

an'hi-ma, 1 an'hi-mə; 2 ăn'hi-ma, *n.* [Braz.] **1.** The horned screamer. **2.** [A-] *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Anhimidæ.*—**An-him'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Palamedeidæ.*—**an'hi-mid,** *n.*—**an"hi-mol'de-æ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Palamedeidæ* as a superfamily.—**an"hi-mol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

an-hin'ga, 1 an-hiŋ'gə; 2 ăn-hiŋ'ga, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** The snake-bird or darter. **2.** [A-] *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Anhingidæ.*—**An-hin'gi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Plotidæ.*—**an-hin'gid,** *n.*—**an-hin'goid,** *a.*

an-his'tous, 1 an-his'tus; 2 ăn-his'tŭs, *a.* Without definite structure: said of certain membranes. [< Gr. *an-*, priv. + *histos*, web.] **an-his'tic‡.**

an-hun'gered, *a.* [Archaic.] Hungry. **a-hun'gry‡.**

An"hwei', 1 ān"hwē'; 2 ăn"hwe', *n.* A province of E. central China; 54,826 sq. m.; capital, Anking. **An"hui'‡.**

an-hy'drate, 1 an-hai'drēt; 2 ăn-hȳ'drāt, *vt.* [-DRAT"ED; -DRAT'ING.] To free from water; dehydrate.—**an"hy-dra'tion,** *n.*

an"hy-dre'mi-a, 1 an"hai-drī'mi-ə; 2 ăn"hȳ-drē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A deficiency of serum in the blood. [< Gr. *an-* priv.+ *hydōr*, water, + *haima*, blood.] **an"hy-dræ'mi-a‡.**

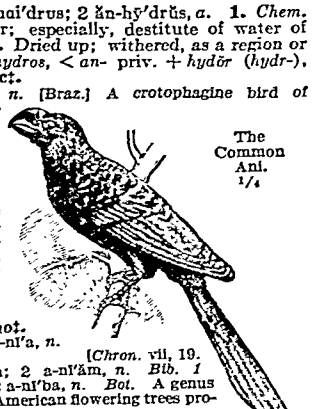
an-hy'drid, 1 an-hai'drid, -drid *or* -droid; 2 ăn-hȳ'-**an-hy'dride,** drid, -drid *or* -drīd, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* An oxid which becomes an acid when water is added, or is regarded as an acid from which the water has been removed, and which combines with basic oxids to form salts. **2.** Same as ORGANIC ANHYDRID. [< Gr. *anydros*; see ANHYDROUS.]—**mellitic anhydrid,** same as HYDROCOUMARIN.—**organic a.,** a body derived from an organic chemical substance by the elimination of water.

an-hy'drite, 1 an-hai'drait; 2 ăn-hȳ'drīt, *n. Mineral.* A white or nearly white calcium sulfate ($CaSO_4$), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

an-hy"dro-my-e'li-a, 1 an-hai'dro-mai-i'li-ə; 2 ăn-hȳ'-dro-mȳ-ē'li-a, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal lack of fluid about the spinal cord. [< Gr. *anydros* (see ANHYDROUS) + *myelos*, marrow.]

an-hy'drous, 1 an-hai'drus; 2 ăn-hȳ'drŭs, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Destitute of water; especially, destitute of water of crystallization. **2.** Dried up; withered, as a region or plant. [< Gr. *anydros*, < *an-* priv. + *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.] **an-hy'dric‡.**

a'ni, 1 ā'ni; 2 ā'ni, *n.* [Braz.] A crotophagine bird of tropical and subtropical America; a keel-billed cuckoo. The general color is black with metallic reflections. Several birds sometimes use the same nest. The common ani (*Crotophaga ani*) is found from Florida southward, the groove-billed ani (*C. sulcirostris*) from Texas southward. **a'not.**



The Common Ani. 1/4

A-ni'a, 1 ə-nai'ə; 2 a-ni'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai). [*Chron.* vii, 19.

A-ni'am, 1 ə-nai'am; 2 a-ni'ăm, *n. Bib. I*

a-ni'ba, 1 ə-nai'bə; 2 a-ni'ba, *n. Bot.* A genus of large laurel-like American flowering trees producing an edible fruit.

A"ni-bal', *n.* [Sp.] See HANNIBAL.

A"niche', 1 ə'nish'; 2 ā'niçh', *n.* A town in Nord department, France.

an"i-con'ic, 1 an"ai-kon'ik; 2 ăn"i-cŏn'ic, *a.* Having no images; as, the *aniconic* worship of polydæmonism. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + ICONIC.]

an'i-cut, 1 an'i-kut; 2 ăn'i-cŭt, *n.* [E. Ind.] A dam across a river, to regulate the water-supply in irrigation.

a-nid'i-an, 1 ə-nid'i-ən; 2 a-nid'i-an, *a. Terat.* Having no distinct or definite form; shapeless.

an-id"i-o-mat'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Not idiomatic. **-i-cal‡.**

an"i-dro'sis, *n.* Anhidrosis.

An"i-el'i-dæ, 1 an"i-el'i-dī; 2 ăn"i-ĕl'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of lizards with a limbless snake-like body and the nasal shield extending to the margin of the jaw. **An"i-el'la,** *n.* (t. g.)—**an"i-el'lid,** *n.*—**an"i-el'loid,** *a.*

An"i-el-loi'de-a, 1 an"i-e-loi'di-ə; 2 ăn"i-ĕ-lŏi'de-a, *n. pl.* A superfamily of lizards having concavo-convex vertebral bodies, no postorbital nor postfrontal arches, no interorbital septum, and no columella, including *Anteltidæ.* [< ANIELLA + Gr. *eidos*, form.]

an"i-en'tiset, *v.* To make void; destroy.

a-nigh', 1 ə-nai'; 2 a-ni', *adv.* & *prep.* Near; nigh; nigh to.

a-night', 1 ə-nait'; 2 a-nit', *adv.* At night; nightly. **a-nights'‡.**

an'il, 1 an'il; 2 ăn'il, *n.* **1.** A West-Indian indigo-plant (*Indigofera anil*). **2.** The dye indigo. [F., < Ar. *an-nīl*, < *al*, the, + *nīl*, indigo, < Sans. *nīlē*, indigo, < *nīla*, dark-blue.] **a-nil'la‡.**

a"ni-lao', 1 a'ni-lau'; 2 ā'ni-lou', *n.* **1.** [Guam.] A shrub or small tree (*Grewia multiflora*) of the linden family, bearing fleshy drupes the size of a small pea. **2.** [P. I.] An inferior small timber-tree (*Columbia serratifolia*) allied to and resembling the preceding, but having 3- to 5-winged nutlets as fruit. Both trees yield a fibrous inner bark. **an"gi-lao'‡.**

A-ni-lao', *n.* A town in Iloilo province, Panay, P. I.

an'ile, 1 an'il *or* -ail; 2 ăn'il *or* -īl, *a.* Like an old woman; feeble-minded. [< L. *anilis*, < *anus*, old woman.]

a-nil'ic, 1 ə-nil'ik; 2 a-nil'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from anil.—**anilic acid,** nitrosalicylic acid.

an'i-lid, 1 an'i-lid, -lid *or* -laid; 2 ăn'i-lid, -lid *or* -lid, *n.* **an'i-lide,** *Chem.* Phenylamid.

an'i-lin, 1 an'i-lin, -lin, -lin, *or* -lain; 2 ăn'i-lĭn, -lin, -lin, *or* -lin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from anilin.—**anilin black, blue, red,** etc., see under BLACK, etc.

an'i-lin, *n.* A colorless oily compound (C_6H_7N), the base from which many of the coal-tar dyes are made. It may be regarded as derived from ammonia (NH_3) by replacing one molecule of hydrogen with the radical phenyl (C_6H_5), and is hence considered chemically as *phenylamin* ($C_6H_5NH_2$). Anilin was originally obtained in the distillation of indigo, but is now chiefly made from nitrobenzene. Called also *crystallin, cyanol, benzidam.* [< ANIL.] **a-nil'i-a‡.**

an'i-lism, 1 an'i-lizm; 2 ăn'i-lĭsm, *n. Pathol.* Anilin poisoning, affecting workers exposed to the fumes of anilin dyes. [< ANILIN.] **an'i-lin-ism‡.**

a-nil'i-ty, 1 ə-nil'i-ti; 2 a-nil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being anile; old-womanishness.

A"nil-le'ro, 1 ā'nil-ye'ro; 2 ā'nil-ye'ro, *n.* In Spain, one of a party which, in the revolution of 1820–1823, sought to effect a reconciliation between the people and the crown.

an"il-py'rin, 1 an"il-pai'rin; 2 ăn"il-pȳ'rin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline powder made by fusing antipyrin and acetanilid, one part of acetanilid and two parts of antipyrin. It is used in the treatment of influenza and rheumatism. [< *-anil-* in ACETANILID + *-pyrin* in *antipyrin*, < ANTI- + Gr. *pyressō*, be feverish.] **an"i-il-py'rin‡.**

A'nim, 1 ē'nim; 2 ā'nim, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 50.

Anim., *abbr.* Animato.

an'i-ma, 1 an'i-ma; 2 ăn'i-ma, *n.* [-MÆ, 1 -mī; 2 -mē, *pl.*] [L.] The vital principle; source of action and manifestation; soul; life.—**anima bruta,** the animal soul. See under SOUL.—**a. humana,** the soul of man.—**a. mundi,** the soul of the world, a supposed intermediate living principle below the Creator and above the world. See ANIMISM. Called also **archeus** by Paracelsus, and **plastic nature** by Cudworth.

The doctrine of *anima mundi*, as held by Stoics and Stratonicians, is closely allied to pantheism.

WM. FLEMING *Vocab. of Philos.* p. 29. [S. E. & CO. 1861.]

an"i-ma-bil'i-ty, 1 an"i-mə-bil'i-ti; 2 ăn"i-ma-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Capability of being animated. **an"i-ma-bi(e-ness)‡.**—**an"i-ma-bl(e)**, *a.*

an"i-mad-ver'sion, 1 an"i-mad-vūr'shən; 2 ăn"i-măd-vĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** The utterance of criticism or censure; a censorious comment or reflection.

Some day, we may translate Friedrich Schlegel's Essay on Meister, by way of contrast to our English *animadversions* on that subject. CARLYLE *Essays, Goethe* in vol. i, p. 237. [H. M. & CO.]

2. [Archaic.] The act of taking judicial observation or notice of an offense; a penal visitation. **3.** [Archaic.] The faculty of observing; notice; monition; warning.

Syn.: blame, censure, check, chiding, comment, criticism, disapproval, rebuke, reflection, reprehension, reproof. *Blame, censure,* and *disapproval* may either be felt or uttered; *comment, criticism, rebuke, reflection, reprehension,* and *reproof* are always expressed. *Comment* and *criticism* may be favorable as well as censorious; they imply no superiority or authority on the part of him who utters them; nor do *reflection* or *reprehension,* which are simply turning the mind back upon what is disapproved. *Reprehension* is supposed to be calm and just, and with good intent; it is therefore a serious matter, however mild, and is capable of great force, as expressed in the phrase severe *reprehension. Reflection* is often from mere ill feeling, and is likely to be more personal and less impartial than *reprehension;* we often speak of unkind or unjust *reflections. Rebuke,* literally a *stopping of the mouth,* is administered to a forward or hasty person; *reproof* is administered to one intentionally or deliberately wrong; both words imply authority in the reprover. "Nathan *reproved* King David for his heinous offences against his Maker; our Saviour *rebuked* Peter for his presumptuous mode of speech." CRABB *English Synonymes.* See 2 Sam. xii, and Mark viii, 33; compare verse 32: that Peter "began to *rebuke*" Jesus was a presumptuous claim of authority, and a part of his offense. *Animadversion* is *censure* of a high, authoritative, and somewhat formal kind. *Rebuke* may be given at the outset, or in the midst of an action; *animadversion, reflection, reprehension, reproof,* always follow the act. *Check* is allied to *rebuke,* and given before or during action; *chiding* is nearer to *reproof,* but with more of personal bitterness and less of authority.—Ant.: applause, approbation, approval, commendation, encomium, eulogy, panegyric, praise.—Prep.: *on* or *upon.*—**an"i-mad-ver'sal,** *n.* The faculty of perceiving; consciousness.—**an"i-mad-ver'siv(es.** [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Attentive; perceptive. **II†.** *n.* A perciplent agent.—**an"i-mad-ver'siv(e-ness‡,** *n.* The characteristic quality or the power of animadversion.

an"i-mad-vert', 1 an'i-mad-vūrt'; 2 ăn'i-măd-vĕrt', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To pass criticism or censure; make censorious remarks.

My old friend thinking himself obliged . . . to *animadvert* upon the morals of the place. ADDISON *Spectator* May 20, 1712.

2. To take note or cognizance; turn one's attention.

As a speech in the House, the House could alone *animadvert* upon it. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Jan. 1, 1823.

3. [Archaic.] To take notice judicially.

II†. *t.* To notice; observe. [< L. *animadverto*, < *animus*, mind, + *ad*, to, + *verto*, turn.]—**an"i-mad-vert'er,** *n.*

an'i-mal, 1 an'i-məl; 2 ăn'i-mal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from an animal or animals; as, *animal* tissue; *animal* intelligence; *animal* food.

Some naturalists . . . have divided the whole organic world into three kingdoms, the Human, the *Animal,* and the Vegetable. DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, p. 179. [A. 1871.]

2. Pertaining to the distinctively sentient or fleshly part of man and its attributes, as opposed to the mental or spiritual part; as, our *animal* nature; *animal* appetites.

In men prone to cruelty . . . there is an *animal* expression strongly prevalent in the countenances.

BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. v, p. 392. [H. & S.]

3†. Relating to the will. [< L. *animalis*, < *anima*, breath.] Syn.: see BRUTISH.—**animal aneretic,** the gastric juice and vaccine lymph.—**a. black,** fine carbon obtained by calcining bones, and used largely in filtering. **a. charcoal‡.**—**a. cellulose,** a cellulose-like material found in testing certain tunicates.—**a. chemistry** (*Chem.*), a branch of organic chemistry that treats of animal matter.—**a. food,** any edible part or product of an animal; in a limited sense the flesh only.—**a. force,** muscular power or energy.—**a. heat,** the heat generated by the chemical processes constantly going on in an animal organism and kept nearly uniform.—**a. kingdom,** one of the prime divisions of nature; according to most naturalists, embracing all animals. See NATURE.

DIVISIONS OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

PROTOZOA: (1) *Gymnomyxa,* (2) *Corticata.*

METAZOA: (1) *Calentera,* (2) *Echinodermata,* (3) *Vermes,* (4) *Arthropoda,* (5) *Molluscoidea,* (6) *Mollusca,* (7) *Vertebrata.*

—**a. magnetism,** see MESMERISM.—**a. muscle** (*Anat.*), same as STRIATED MUSCLE.—**a. oat,** same as ANIMATED OAT.—**a. pole** (*Embryol.*), the portion of the surface of the egg at which the spermatozoon entered, in telolecithal eggs containing the chief mass of the formative yolk.—**a. spirits. 1.** Exuberance of healthful vivacity tending to spend itself in frolic. **2.** *Anc. Philos.* Subtle matter supposed to permeate the nerve-pores and to serve as the agent of communication between the brain and the periphery.—**a. strength,** bodily strength.—**an'i-mal-ness,** *n.* Animality.

an'i-mal, *n.* **1.** A sentient living organism broadly distinguished from a plant by incapacity to convert inorganic into organic matter; a sentient living being. Animals may usually be distinguished by taking food into a digestive cavity and by the power of voluntary motion, but it is impossible to establish absolute demarcation between plants and animals, the lowest forms of both lacking more and more of their respective characteristics and being distinguishable chiefly by their relations to other organisms. See ANIMAL KINGDOM; MAMMALIA: ZOOLOGY.

The most essential thing of all, that which makes every *animal* an *animal, is that it has some mode or other of reproduction,* of motion, and of respiration.

LOTZE *System Philos.* tr. by Bosanquet, p. 31. [CL. P. 1887.]

2. In a restricted sense, a sentient creature inferior to man; a brute: often limited to mammals.

He [Plutarch] was probably the first writer who advocated very strongly humanity to *animals,* on the broad ground of universal benevolence. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 258. [A. 1886.]

3. A human being in whom the animal nature is predominant. **4.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Domestic quadrupeds, especially horses and oxen used in harness or under saddle. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] A newly arrived cadet at the Military Academy at West Point. [L., < *anima,* breath.]

Syn.: beast, brute, creature. An *animal* is a sentient being, distinct from inanimate matter and from vegetable life on the one side and from mental and spiritual existence on the other. Thus man is properly classified as an *animal.* But because the animal life is the lowest and rudest part of his being and that which he shares with inferior *creatures,* to call any individual man an *animal* is to imply that the animal nature has undue supremacy, and so is deep condemnation or utter insult. The *brute* is the *animal* viewed *as dull to all finer feeling; the beast,* which, *according to* the Greek derivation of the word, is the feeding creature, is looked upon as a being of appetites. To call a man a *brute* is to imply that he is unfeeling and cruel; to call him a *beast* is to indicate that he is vilely sensual. We speak of the cruel father as a *brute* to his children; of the drunkard as making a *beast* of himself. So firmly are these figurative senses established that we now incline to avoid applying *brute* or *beast* to any creature, as a horse or dog, for which we have any affection; we prefer in such cases the word *animal. Creature* is a word of wide signification, including all the living things that God has created—plants, animals, angels, or men. The *animals* of a region are collectively called its *fauna.*—Ant.: angel, man, mind, soul, spirit, vegetable.—**an'i-mal-flow"er,** *n.* A sea-anemone or other radiate resembling or likened to a flower.—**a.-worship,** *n.* Same as ZOOLATRY.—**an"i-mal"i-cul'ture,** *n.* [Rare.] The breeding and care of animals.

an"i-mal'cu-la, *n.* Plural of ANIMALCULUM.

an"i-mal'cu-lar, 1 an'i-mal'kiu-lər; 2 ăn'i-măl'cū-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like animalcules. **2.** Of or pertaining to animalculism. **an"i-mal'cu-lin(es‡;** **an"i-mal'cu-lous‡.**

an"i-mal'cule, 1 an'i-mal'kiūl; 2 ăn'i-măl'cūl, *n.* **1.** An animal of microscopic or almost microscopic smallness, as a wheel-animalcule, bear-animalcule, infusorian, or the like. Some animalcules (such as the desmids) have been demonstrated to be motile plants. **2†.** Any small animal, as a fly, goat, etc.

an"i-mal'cu-lism, 1 an'i-mal'kiu-lizm; 2 ăn'i-măl'cū-lĭsm, *n.* **1.** The theory that animalcules are the cause or source of vital phenomena and also of disease. **2.** The theory that the whole of the embryo is contained in the spermatozoon.

an"i-mal'cu-list, 1 an'i-mal'kiu-list; 2 ăn'i-măl'cū-list, *n.* **1.** One who studies animalcules. **2.** A believer in animalculism.

an"i-mal'cu-lum, 1 an'i-mal'kiu-lum; 2 ăn'i-măl'cū-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, 1 -lə; 2 -la, *pl.*] An animalcule. [Dim. of L. *animal,* < *anima,* breath.]

an'i-mal-flow"er, *n.* See under ANIMAL, *n.*

an'i-mal-hood, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of the lower animals.

An"i-ma'li-a, 1 an'i-mē'li-ə; 2 ăn'i-mā'li-a, *n. pl. Zool.* Animals generally; the animal kingdom.

an"i-mal'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to animals; having the characteristics of animals. **an"i-ma'li-an‡.**

an'i-mal-ism, 1 an'i-məl-izm; 2 ăn'i-mal-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of a mere animal, actuated by sensual instincts and appetites only, without intellectual or moral qualities.

Stiff-necked, rebellious, incorrigible human nature, ever showing its *animalism* and brutishness, let the wretches be forever accursed! STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, p. 4. [S. 1890.]

2. Animal activity. **3.** *Physiol.* Animalculism. **4.** [Rare.] A human being who lives or acts as a mere animal. **5.** The belief that man is entirely animal, having no soul or spirit.

an'i-mal-ist, 1 an'i-məl-ist; 2 ăn'i-mal-ĭst, *n.* **1.** A sensualist. **2.** A painter or sculptor who makes animals the principal subject of his art. **3.** *Physiol.* An animalculist.

an"i-mal-is'tic, 1 an'ı-mel-is'tik; 2 ăn"i-mal-ĭs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to animals, animalism, or animalists.

an"i-mal'i-ty, 1 an'ı-mal'ı-tı; 2 ăn"i-măl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The phenomena characteristic of animals; the animal qualities, embracing organization, life, sentiency, etc.; animal as opposed to vegetable life. **2.** The state or nature of an animal as opposed to higher or spiritual nature. **an'i-mal-ness‡.**

An"i-ma-liv'o-ra, 1 an'ı-me-liv'o-re; 2 ăn"i-ma-liv'o-ra, *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of bats, including those feeding on animals, especially on insects. [< L. *animal,* animal, + *voro,* devour.]—**an"i-mal'i-vore,** *n.*—**an"i-ma-liv'o-rous,** *a.* Carnivorous; of or pertaining to the *Animalivora.*

an'i-mal-ize, 1 an'ı-mel-aiz; 2 ăn'i-mal-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To give animal form or character to; endow with animality. **2.** To convert into animal matter, as by assimilation; as, to *animalize* vegetable matter in the body. **3.** To render brutal; sensualize; as, his vices had *animalized* him. **4.** To impart artificially an animal quality to, especially to cotton or any vegetable fiber before dyeing, as by treating with caustic soda. **an'i-mal-ist‡.—an"i-mal-i-za'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of animalizing, or the state of being animalized. **2.** The number and kinds of animals, as horses, cattle, etc., in a country or district: a Gallicism. **3.** The act of populating with animals, or the state of being so populated.

an'i-mal-ly, 1 an'ı-mel-ı; 2 ăn'i-mal-y, *adv.* **1.** In an animal manner; with respect to the body; corporally. **2.** [Rare.] With respect to the anima or animal spirits; physically.

an"i-mas'tic, 1 an'ı-mas'tik; 2 ăn'i-măs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the soul; psychic: used also substantively by some of the schoolmen as equivalent to psychology. [< LL. *animasticus,* < L. *anima,* soul.] **an"i-mas'ti-cal‡.**

an'i-mate, 1 an'ı-mēt; 2 ăn'i-māt, *v.* [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To impart life to; make alive.

By him [John Hunter] comparative anatomy was employed . . . as a means of gaining insight into the principle *animating* and producing these forms. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xiii, p. 943.

2. To impart animation, vivacity, or vigor to; inspire; give interest to; as, *animated* by hope. **3.** To produce activity in (something lifeless); give a semblance of life to; as, to *animate* dying embers.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To become animated or lively. [< L. *animatus,* pp. of *animo,* < *anima,* breath.]

Syn.: arouse, awake, awaken, cheer, embolden, encourage, enliven, excite, exhilarate, gladden, incite, inspirit, instigate, prompt, quicken, rouse, stimulate, stir, wake, waken. See AROUSE; ENCOURAGE.—Ant.: cow, damp, dampen, deaden, depress, deter, discourage, dishearten, oppress, smother, stifle.—Prep.: animate *by* examples *to* noble deeds.

—an'i-mat"er, an'i-ma"tor, *n.*

an'i-mate, 1 an'ı-mıt; 2 ăn'i-mat, *a.* **1.** Possessing animal life; living; as, the *animate* creation. **2.** Possessing animation; lively. **3.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to living beings. Syn.: see ALIVE.— **an'i-mate-ness‡,** *n.*

an'i-mat"ed, 1 an'ı-mēt'ed; 2 ăn'i-mat'ed, *pa.* **1.** Endowed with animal life; living.

Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds,
But *animated* nature sweeter still. COWPER *Task* bk. i, l. 198.

2. Full of spirit and vigor; vivacious.— **-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: see AIRY; ALIVE; SPIRITED.— **animated picture,** same as MOTION-PICTURE.

an'i-mat"ing, 1 an'ı-mēt'ıŋ; 2 ăn'i-māt'ing, *pa.* Imparting life or animation; vivifying; inspiring; encouraging.— **an'i-mat"ing-ly,** *adv.*

an"i-ma'tion, 1 an'ı-mē'shən; 2 ăn'i-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of imparting life, or the state of possessing life; as, the *animation* of a half-drowned man; the *animation* of all living things. **2.** The state of being animated, lively, or quick; as, he showed great *animation.*

This news spread *animation* throughout our party.
IRVING *Crayon Miscellany* ch. 7, p. 40. [G. P. P. 1861.]

3. The appearance of life, or the bestowal of such appearance, as in a picture or statue.

The divine last touch in perfecting the beautiful is *animation.*
LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* p. 366. [H. 1880.]

Syn.: activity, airiness, alacrity, alertness, briskness, buoyancy, cheerfulness, exhilaration, gaiety, life, liveliness, promptitude, sprightliness, vivacity.— Ant.: deadness, dejection, depression, despondency, dolefulness, dulness, gloom, heaviness, inertness, lifelessness, melancholy, sadness, solemnity, wofulness.— **suspended animation,** temporary loss of vital force, simulating death, as in catalepsy.

an'i-ma-tism, 1 an'ı-mı-tizm; 2 ăn'i-ma-tĭsm, *n.* A modified form of animism which concedes personality and will-power to plants, animals, and heavenly bodies, but denies that they possess individual souls.

an'i-ma"tive, } 1 an'ı-mē"tiv; 2 ăn'i-mā'tiv, *a.* Im-
an'i-ma"tive‡, } parting or capable of imparting life; enlivening; inspiriting.

a"ni-ma'to, 1 ɑ"nı-mɑ'to; 2 ä"nĭ-mä'to, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* With animation; in an animated manner.

an"i-mat'o-graph, 1 an'ı-mat'o-graf; 2 ăn'i-măt'o-grăf, *n.* Same as KINETOGRAPH.

an"i-mé', 1 an'ı-mē'; 2 ăn'i-mé', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Showing action or desire to fight: said of an animal having eyes of different tincture from the body.

an'i-mé, 1 an'ı-mē; 2 ăn'i-mé, *n.* [F.] A resin. See GUM.

an'i-met'ta, 1 an'ı-met'ə; 2 ăn'i-mĕt'a, *n.* [It.] *Eccl.* The cloth covering for the cup of the eucharist.

a-nim'i-kite, 1 ə-nim'ı-koit; 2 a-nĭm'i-kīt, *n. Mineral.* A white to gray silver antimonid (Ag_9Sb), found in fine granular masses in the Lake Superior region. [< Ind. *animike,* thunder.]

an'i-min, } 1 an'ı-min, -min *or* -mīn; 2 ăn'i-mĭn, -mĭn
an'i-mine, } *or* -mīn, *n. Chem.* An organic compound obtained from bone-oil by distillation. [< ANIMAL.]

an'i-mism, 1 an'ı-mizm; 2 ăn'i-mĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Religion.* (1) The belief in the existence of spirit or soul as distinct from matter, of spiritual beings, as souls, demons, deities, angels, etc., and of a spiritual world as distinguished from the material world; spiritism as opposed to materialism.

Animism is . . . the groundwork of the Philosophy of Religion.
E. B. TYLOR *Primitive Culture* vol. i, p. 385. [L. M. 1871.]

(2) The attribution of a personal life or soul to inanimate objects and to the phenomena of nature.

A polytheism which takes very largely the form of *animism.*
J. W. DAWSON *Origin of World* p. 15. [H. & S. 1886.]

2. *Gr. Philos.* The Platonic and Pythagorean belief that all the movements and forces of the world are the result of a world-soul, *anima mundi.* Compare HYLOZOISM. **3.** The theory that vital action is caused by an anima, soul, or vital principle, distinct from matter, tho operating in or on matter, and that disease is an obstruction of vital action: propounded by Stahl (1720). [< L. *anima,* soul.]—**an'i-mist,** *n.* One who holds the doctrine of animism in any form.— **an"i-mis'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to animism or animists; involving animism.

an"i-mos'i-ty, 1 an'ı-mos'ı-tı; 2 ăn'i-mŏs'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** Active and vehement enmity.

'*Animosity*,' according to its derivation, means no more than 'spiritedness'; . . . now it is applied to only one kind of vigor and activity, that, namely, which is displayed in enmity and hate, and expresses a spiritedness in these.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 59. [W. J. W.]

2. The intelligent and reasonable pursuit of one's own well-being, in accordance with the view advanced by Spinoza to the effect that the efforts of each man to preserve his own being should be directed by reason alone. **3‡.** Spiritedness; courage. [< F. *animosité,* < L. *animosita(t-)s,* < *animus,* courage.]

Syn.: acrimony, antagonism, bitterness, enmity, hostility, ill will. *Animosity* denotes a feeling more active and vehement, but often less enduring and determined, than *enmity. Enmity* distinctly recognizes its object as an enemy, to be met or dealt with accordingly. *Hostility is enmity* in action; the term *hostilities* between nations denotes actual armed collision. *Bitterness* is a resentful feeling arising from a belief that one has been wronged; *acrimony* is a kindred feeling, but deeper and more persistent, and may arise from the crossing of one's wishes or plans by another, where no injustice or wrong is felt. *Antagonism* may exist without *acrimony, bitterness,* or *enmity,* as between two competing authors or merchants. See ACRIMONY; ANGER; HATRED; MALIGNITY.— Ant.: agreement, alliance, concord, friendship, harmony, kindliness, kindness, regard, sympathy.— Prep.: animosity *to* or *toward* an opponent; "those animosities . . . raised *in* that nation *against* the king." HEYLIN *Laud* ii, 349. [M.]; animosities *between* classes; or the animosity *of* one class *toward* or *against* another.

an'i-mus, 1 an'ı-mus; 2 ăn'i-mŭs, *n.* [L.] The mind, especially as will or intention, in a great variety of meanings; the animating thought or purpose; spirit; intention; temper; especially, hostile feeling or intent; as, the *animus* of the speech was partizan: used also in certain Latin law phrases, as **animus furandi,** the intention of stealing; **a. manendi,** the intention of remaining: said of one's intention to remain at a given place as a permanent home; **a. revertendi,** the intention of returning: said (1) of the habitual disposition of animals to return to the owner's place, as opposed to return to their native wildness; (2) of a person's intention of returning to his place of abode, whereby, tho his absence be prolonged, he does not lose his legal residence. See also FOREIGN PHRASES.

A-ni'ni, 1 ə-nī'nī; 2 ä-nī'nĭ, *n.* A town in Antique province, Panay, P. I.

an'i-on, 1 an'ai-on; 2 ăn'i-ŏn, *n. Elec.* The electronegative constituent of an electrically decomposed compound, appearing at the anode; a negative ion: opposed to *cation.* [< Gr. *anion,* neut. ppr. of *aniēmi,* go up. < *ana,* up, + *eimi,* go.]

That component . . . which went up against the current, . . . [was called by Faraday] the *anion.*
Encyc. Brit. 9th ed., vol. viii, p. 106.

an"i-rid'i-a, 1 an'ı-rid'ı-ə; 2 ăn'i-rid'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Absence or loss of function of the iris of the eye. [< AN-, not, + IRIS.]

An"i-rud'dha, 1 an'ı-rūd'ə; 2 ăn'i-rud'a, *n. Hindu Myth.* A grandson of Krishna who fell under the power of Bana by the magic of Usha, and was liberated by Krishna.

a-nis', 1 ə-nis'; 2 ä-nĭs', *n.* [P. I. & Guam.] Fennel.

a"ni-sa'do, 1 ɑ"nı-sɑ'do; 2 ä"nĭ-sä'do, *n.* [P. I.] A decoction used by the natives, containing wood-alcohol and, on account of its noxious qualities, prohibited to American soldiers and officials.

an"i-san'drous, 1 an'ı-san'drus; 2 ăn'i-săn'drŭs, *a. Bot.* Anisostemonous. [< ANISO- + Gr. *anēr,* man.]

an"i-san'thous, 1 an'ı-san'thus; 2 ăn'i-săn'thŭs, *a. Bot.* Having unequally shaped perianths. [< ANISO- + Gr. *anthos,* flower.] [aniseed.

an'i-sat"ed, 1 an'ı-sēt'ed; 2 ăn'i-sāt'ĕd, *a.* Containing

an"is-chu'ri-a, 1 an'ıs-kiū'rı-ə; 2 ăn'is-cū'ri-a, *n.* Same as ENURESIS.

an'ise, } 1 an'ıs; 2 ăn'is, *n.* **1.** A small North-African
an'is‡, } plant (*Pimpinella anisum*) of the parsley family, now cultivated in southern Europe, which furnishes aniseed. **2.** Aniseed. [< F. *anis,* < L. *anisum,* < Gr. *anison,* anise.]—**an'ise-cam"phor,** *n.* Solid anethol.— **a.-root,** *n.* The smoother sweet cicely (*Washingtonia longistylis*). **sweet a.‡.-tree,** *n.* Any tree of the genus *Illicium.*— **Chinese a.,** a small tree (*Illicium anisatum*). See BADIAN.

Anise.
a, base of plant; *b,* top.

an'i-seed", 1 an'ı-sīd"; 2 ăn'i-sēd", *n.* **1.** The fragrant pungent tasting seed of the anise-plant, having numerous oil-tubes to each mericarp. **2.** Anisette. **an'ise-seed"‡.— an'i-seed-star",** *n.* The star-shaped capsules of the star-anise.

an"i-sette', 1 an'ı-set'; 2 ăn'i-sĕt', *n.* [F.] A cordial made from or flavored with aniseed.

A glass of water, flavored with a little *anisette,* is the order over which he sits. HOWELLS *Venetian Life* p. 343. [H. & B. 1867.]

a-nis'ic, 1 ə-nis'ık; 2 a-nĭs'-ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from anise. **an'i-salt; an'i-sate‡; an"i-so'lıt.— a-nisic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_8H_8O_3$) obtained by the oxidation, as with nitric acid, of anise-oil.— **a. aldehyde,** an aromatic compound ($C_8H_8O_2$) derived from the oils of anise and fennel. **an'i-salt.**

a-nis'i-din, } 1 ə-nis'ı-din, -din *or* -dın; 2 a-nĭs'i-dĭn,
a-nis'i-dine, } -dĭn *or* -dın, *n. Chem.* Either of the isomeric, aromatic bases ortho- and para-amidophenol-methylether ($C_6H_4(NH_2)OCH_3$) derived from anisol. The ortho-product is a yellowish oil, the para-, a crystalline solid. [< ANISE.]

an'i-sil, 1 an'ı-sil; 2 ăn'i-sĭl, *n. Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{14}O_4$), made by subjecting anisoin to the chemical action of nitric acid or Fehling's solution. [< ANISE.]—**an"i-sil'ic,** *a.*— **anisilic acid,** an acid ($C_{15}H_{16}O_6$) prepared by treating anisil with caustic potash.

an'i-so-, 1 an'ı-so-; 2 ăn'i-so-. Derived from Greek *anisos,* unequal (< *an-* priv. + *isos,* equal): a combining form.— **An"i-so-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* A section of chiastoneurous gastropods with one gill (generally the right) more developed. **An"i-so-bran"chi-a'ta‡.— an"i-so-bran'chi-ate,** *a.*— **an"i-so'bry-ous,** *a.* See ANISODYNAMOUS.— **an"i-so-car'pic,** *a.* With carpels dissimilar, or fewer than the stamens or floral envelops. **an"i-so-car'pous‡.— an"i-so-cer'cal,** *a. Ich.* Having the caudal vertebræ bent out of the median line; not isocercal.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

an"i-so-cne'mic, 1 an'ai-so-nī'mik; 2 ăn'i-so-nē'mic, *a.* Referring to a pair of unequal mesenteries in anthozoans: opposed to *isocnemic.*

an"i-so-co'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Inequality in the size of the pupils of the eye.— **an"i-so-cy'clic,** *n. Mil.* An instrument used formerly during the medieval period for shooting arrows, having a strong actuating spring which when drawn back for use assumed roughly the arc of a spiral.— **an"i-so-dac'tyl.** **I.** *a.* Anisodactylous. **II.** *n.* An anisodactylous bird or mammal. **an"i-so-dac'tylet.— An"i-so-dac'ty-la,** *n. pl. Mam.* A division of ungulates with uneven toes, including the hippopotamus and most perissodactyls except the horse.— **An"i-so-dac'ty-li,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A group or suborder of picarian birds, variously limited.— **an"i-so-dac'ty-lous,** *a.* Having unequal toes. (1) *Ornith.* Having three toes turned forward, as certain picarian birds. (2) Of or pertaining to the *Anisodactyla.* **an"i-so-dac'tyl-ic‡.— an"i-so-dont,** *a.* Having teeth of different sizes and irregularly spaced: said of serpents.— **an"i-so-dyn'a-mous,** *a.* Monocotyledonous: a term proposed on the supposition that the single cotyledon is the result of unequal development.— **an"i-sog'a-my,** *n. Biol.* The union of widely differing male and female gametes or reproductive cells.— **an"i-sog'a-mous,** *a.*— **an"i-sog'na-thous,** *a.* Having the molar teeth of the two jaws unequal; not isognathous.— **an"i-sog'na-thism,** *n.*— **an"i-sog'y-nous,** *a. Bot.* Not having the same number of carpels as of sepals. — **an"i-so-hy"per-cy-to'sis,** *n.* In hematology, an excess of white blood-corpuscles with abnormal percentage relations of the various nuclear forms.

a-nis'o-in, 1 ə-nis'o-in; 2 a-nĭs'o-in, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alcohol ($C_{16}H_{16}O_4$) belonging to the ketonic group, made by condensing two molecules of anisic aldehyde. [< ANISE.]

an'i-sol, 1 an'ı-sōl *or* -sol; 2 ăn'i-sōl *or* -sŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless mobile liquid (C_7H_8O), derived variously, as by the action of barium hydrate on anisic acid. [< ANISO- + -OL].

an-i"so-mer'ic, *a. Chem.* Composed of the same elements but in different proportions: opposed to *isomeric.*— **an"i-som'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having an unequal number of parts in different circles: said of flowers. **2.** *Zool.* Having the ridges of contiguous molar teeth increasing by more than one, as in mastodons.— **an"i-so-met'ric,** *a.* Not isometric; specif., dissimilar in the direction of the different axes, as some crystals.— **an"i-so-me-tro'pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Inequality in the refracting power of the eyes.— **a-ni"so-met'rope,** *n.*— **an"i-so-me-trop'ic,** *a.*— **A-ni"so-my-a'ri-a,** *n. pl.* A group of acephalan mollusks, classed between the *Monomyaria,* having only one abductor muscle, and the *Dimyaria,* having the normal number of two abductor muscles fully developed. The anterior adductors of the *Anisomyaria* attain a greater development than the posterior, and these muscular differences of the *Monomyaria* and *Anisomyaria,* formerly regarded as a basis of classification, are now conceded to be different stages in the degeneration of the musculature.— **a-ni"so-my-a'ri-an,** *a. & n.*— **an"i-so-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the petals unequal.— **an"i-so-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Having the leaves of a pair of unequal size or unlike form. **2.** Having leaves differing in size and character on different sides of a non-vertical stem or twig.— **an-i'so-phyl"ly,** *n. Bot.* The property of having different leaves; particularly, the possession of leaves of different size and character on different sides of plagiotropic shoots.— **an"i-so'pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Inequality of sight in the eyes.— **An"i-so-pleu'ra,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of gastropods not bilaterally symmetrical, including all but the chitons.— **an"i-so-pleu'ral,** *a.* Having unequal sides; not bilaterally symmetrical, as the *Anisopleura.* **an"i-so-pleu'rous‡.— An"i-sop'o-da,** *n. pl. Crust.* A suborder or tribe of tetradecapods with 4 anterior and 3 posterior pairs of legs and without branchial appendages. **— an-i'so-pod,** *a. & n.*— **an"i-sop'o-dal, an"i-sop'o-dous,** *a.*— **an"i-so-pog'o-nous,** *a. Ornith.* Having one web or vane differing from the other: said of feathers.— **an"i-sop'ter-ous,** *a.* Having unequal wings, as certain fruits.— **an-i'so-spore,** *n. Protoz.* A form of spore developed by colonial radiolarians, consisting of microspores and macrospores which probably copulate: opposed to *isospore.*— **an"i-so-stem'o-nous,** *a. Bot.* Having fewer stamens than petals or corolla-lobes.— **an"i-so-sthen'ic,** *a.* Having unequal strength, as muscles.— **An-i"so-tre'mus,** *n.* A genus of fishes of the family *Hæmulonidæ,* represented by numerous species in the American tropics. *A. surinamensis,* the pompon, is the most common species. All the species have unusually broad bodies, and many of them are remarkable for their brilliant coloring. [tropic crystal.

an-i'so-trope, 1 an-ai'so-trōp; 2 ăn-i'so-trōp, *n.* Any anisotropic substance.— **an"i-so-trop'ic,** 1 an'ai-so-trop'ik; 2 ăn'i-so-trŏp'ic, *a.* **1.** Having different properties along lines of different directions, as when a fibrous substance conducts heat more rapidly along its fibers than across them: opposed to *isotropic;* as, an *anisotropic* medium; an *anisotropic* conductor. **2.** Responding unequally to external influences, as plant-organs. **3.** *Zool.* Possessing an inherent axis of development. **4.** *Physics.* Having different physical properties in different directions, especially with regard to the transmission of light, as in some minerals. [< ANISO- + Gr. *trepō,* turn.] **an"i-sot'ro-pal‡; an'i-so-trope‡; an-i"so-trop'i-cal‡; an"i-sot'ro-pous‡.— an"i-so-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"i-sot'ro-py, 1 an'ai-set'ro-pı; 2 ăn'i-sŏt'ro-py, *n.* The property of being anisotropic. **an"i-sot'ro-pism‡.**

an'i-syl, 1 an'ı-sil; 2 ăn'i-sĭl, *n. Org. Chem.* The univalent radical $CH_3OC_6H_4$, sometimes also the radical $CH_3OC_6H_4CO$, more properly called *anisoyl.* Anisol is the parent substance. [< ANISE + -YL.]

A-ni'ta, 1 ə-nī'tə; 2 a-nī'ta, *n.* **1.** See ANN. **2.** A village in Jefferson county, Pa.

an-ith'er, 1 an-ith'ər; 2 ăn-ith'er, *a. & pron.* [Scot.] Another.

a-ni'to, 1 ɑ-nī'to; 2 ä-nī'to, *n.* [P. I. & Guam.] **1.** The spirit of a deceased relative that has entered a tree or some other object with which the dead was familiar and in contact daily during life. **2.** An idol in honor of such a spirit. [Not nitrogenous.

a"ni-trog'e-nous, 1 ē"nı-troj'ı-nus; 2 ā"ni-trŏj'e-nŭs, *a.*

A'ni-wa, 1 ä'nı-wɑ; 2 ä'ni-wá, *n.* A bay on the S. coast of Karafuto, Asia.

A-ni'zeh, 1 ɑ-nī'ze; 2 ä-nī'ze, *n.* A town in Nejd, Arabia.

An"jan-ga'on, 1 ən"jən-gā'ən; 2 ăn"jan-gā'ŏn, *n.* A town in Ellichpur district, Berar province, British India.

An-jar', 1 ən-jär'; 2 ăn-jär', *n.* **1.** A district in Cutch, western British India. **2.** A fortified town in the district

an-jee'la, 1 an-jī'lə; 2 ăn-jē'la, *n.* [Ceylon.] A floating dwelling supported on two large canoes, and used also for transportation.

An'jou, 1 an'jū *or* (*F.*) ąn'zo͞o'; 2 ăn'ju *or* (*F.*) ăn'zhu', *n.* An ancient province of France, now absorbed in several departments; its former capital was Angers.— **Counts of Anjou,** a family of nobles famous in French and English history. *Compare* ANGEVIN.

An'jou-ite, 1 an'jū-āit; 2 ăn'ju-īt, *n.* An Angevin.

An-ju', 1 an-jū'; 2 ăn-ju', *n.* A town in the N. W. part of Chosen (Korea).

an'ker[1], 1 aŋ'kər; 2 ăŋ'ker, *n.* **1.** [D.] A liquid measure of varying capacity, usually about 10 gallons: used in Denmark and Russia, and formerly in Great Britain and Germany.

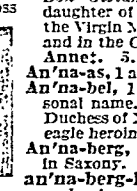
Then came great cheeses, casks of beef, . . . *ankers* of brandy.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 12, p. 187. [D. S. & CO. 1856.]

2. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A cask holding about 4 gallons. **3.** [Scot.] A potato measure containing about one-third of a barrel.

an'ker[†], *n.* An anchoret. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 6,348.

an'ker-ite, 1 aŋ'kər-ait; 2 ăŋ'ker-īt, *n. Mineral.* A white, red, or grayish calcium-magnesium-iron carbonate, $(CaMgFeMn)CO_3$, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Prof. *Anker*, of Styria.]

ankh, 1 aŋk; 2 ăŋk, *n. Egypt. Art & Myth.* A key-like cross held in the hand of a god (or sometimes of a king) as an emblem of generation or the power of life; the crux ansata.



Ankh.

From the tomb of Seti I., Abydos.

An'king, 1 āŋ'kiŋ; 2 ăn'king, *n.* A city, capital of Anhwei province, China, on Yangtze river. **An'ching‡; Nan'king‡.**

An'klam, 1 ān'klom; 2 ăn'klam, *n.* A town in Pomerania, Prussia.

an'kle, } 1 aŋ'kl; 2 ăŋ'kl, *n.* **1.** The joint
an'kle, } connecting the foot and the leg; also, the prominence (malleolus) on either side of it. **2.** The part of the leg near the ankle-joint.

And Maud forgot her brier-torn gown,
And her graceful *ankles* bare and brown.
WHITTIER *Maud Muller* st. 15.

[ME. *ancle, ancloue,* < AS. *ancleow* (*-cleow* by influence of *cleō*, claw; cp. D. *enkel, enklaauw*, ankle), ankle, < *anc-*; cp. OHG. *encha*, ankle.] **an'cle‡; an'cleę‡; an'cliff‡.**

—an'kle-bone", *n.* The astragalus.— **a.-boot,** *n.* **1.** A low boot covering the ankle. **2.** A soft covering for the ankle of a horse, to prevent interfering and abrasion; an ankle-roll. **3.** Formerly, any shoe. **4.** A stout rubber shoe worn inside overshoes by lumbermen.— **a.-clonus,** *n.* **1.** See under CLONUS. **2.** Same as FOOT-PHENOMENON.— **a.-cutter,** *n.* A horse that injures its ankle instead of its fetlock by interference.— **a.-deep. I.** *a.* Deep enough to reach to the ankle; as, *ankle-deep* snow or mud. **II.** *adv.* Up to the ankles; as, he is in the mud *ankle-deep.*— **a.-jack,** *n.* A boot or shoe covering the ankle.— **a.-jacked,** *a.*— **a.-jerk,** *n.* A sudden contraction of the calf-muscles caused as by a blow upon the tendon of Achilles. **a.-reflex‡.**— **a.-ring,** *n.* Same as ANKLET, 1.— **a.-roll,** *n.* See ANKLE-BOOT, 2.— **a.-tie,** *n.* A shoe or slipper fastened by straps or strings at or about the ankle.

an'kled, 1 aŋ'kld; 2 ăŋ'kld, *a.* Having ankles; as, large-*ankled.*

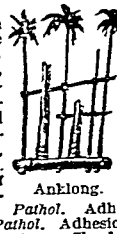
an'klet, 1 aŋ'klet; 2 ăŋ'klĕt, *n.* **1.** An ornamental ring, band, or the like, for the ankle.

It is said in a song, 'The ringing of thine *anklets* has deprived me of my reason.'
E. W. LANE *Modern Egyptians* vol. ii, app. A, p. 364. [KN. 1836.]

2. A band, brace, or the like, to keep the ankle in position. **3.** [Rare.] A fetter for the ankle; a gyve. **4.** [Rare.] A gaiter. **5.** [Rare.] A little ankle.

an'klong, 1 aŋ'kloŋ; 2 ăŋ'klong, *n.* [Java.] *Mus.* A Javanese wind-instrument of bamboo.

an'kus, 1 aŋ'kus; 2 ăŋ'kŭs, *n.* [Hind.] An elephant-goad consisting of a sharp spike and hook set on a short staff. **an'kush‡.**



Anklong.

an'kyl-, } 1 aŋ'kil-, -ki-lo; 2 ăŋ'kyl-,
an'ky-lo-, } -ky-lo-. **1.** From Greek *ankylos*, crooked: a combining form occurring in many medical terms and denoting a growing together or adhesion of surfaces. **2.** Same as ANCYL-, ANCYLO-.— **an"ky-lo-bleph'a-ron,** *n. Pathol.* Adhesion or growing together of eyelids. **an"chy-lo-bleph'a-ron‡.**— **an"ky-lo-chei'li-a, an"chy-lo-chi'li-a,** *n. Pathol.* Adhesion of the lips.— **an"ky-lo-col'pus,** *n. Pathol.* Adhesion of the vaginal walls. **an"ky-lo-kol'pos‡.**— **an"ky-lo-glos'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Adhesion of the tongue to the floor of the mouth; tongue-tie.

an"ky-lo-me'le, } 1 aŋ'ki-lo-mi'li; 2 ăŋ'ky-lo-mē'le, *n.* **1.**
an"cy-lo-me'le, } *Surg.* A curved probe. **2.** An adhesion of adjacent members, as the fingers or toes. [< ANKYLO- + Gr. *melos*, limb.]

an"ky-lo-proc'ti-a, *n. Pathol.* Adhesion of the anal walls.

an'ky-lose, } 1 aŋ'ki-lōs; 2 ăŋ'ky-lōs, *vt.* & *vi.* [-LOSED;
an'cy-lose, } -LOS'ING.] To produce ankylosis in; have ankylosis. **an'chy-lose‡.**

an"ky-lo'sis, } 1 aŋ'ki-lō'sis; 2 ăŋ'ky-lō'sis, *n.* **1.** *Anat.*
an"cy-lo'sis, } & *Zool.* The knitting or growing together of two bones or parts of bones; immovable union of bones or other structures. **2.** *Pathol.* Stiffness of a joint, or the formation of a stiff joint. [< Gr. *ankylōsis*, < *ankylos*, bent, < *ankos*, bend.] **an"chy-lo'sis‡.**— **an"ky-lot'ic,** *a.* **an"chy-lot'ic‡; an"cy-lot'ic‡.**

an"ky-los'to-ma, 1 aŋ'ki-los'to-mə; 2 ăn"ky-lōs'to-ma, *n. Zool.* A parasitic intestinal roundworm (*Ankylostoma duodenale*). [< Gr. *ankylos*, crooked, + *stoma*, mouth.] **an'ky-los-tome‡.**

an"ky-los-to-mi'a-sis, 1 aŋ'ki-los-to-mai'ə-sis; 2 ăŋ'ky-lōs-to-mi'a-sis, *n. Pathol.* An anemic condition, as of miners and other subterranean laborers, caused by *Ankylostoma duodenale*, a parasitic nematode worm; miners' anemia; tunnel-disease; brickmakers' anemia; Egyptian chlorosis. [< Gr. *ankylos*, crooked, + *stoma*, mouth.]

an"ky-lo'ti-a, 1 aŋ'ki-lō'shi-ə; 2 ăŋ'ky-lō'shi-a, *n. Pathol.* Adhesion of the walls of the external meatus of the ear.

an-kyl'o-tome, } 1 aŋ-kil'o-tōm; 2 ăŋ-kŷl'o-tōm, *n.*
an-cyl'o-tome, } *Surg.* A curved knife or bistoury used for operating in cases of adhesion, especially in the tongue-tied. [< Gr. *ankylos*, crooked, + *temnō*, cut.] **an"cy-lot'o-mus‡; an"ky-lot'o-mus‡.**

an-ky'roid, 1 aŋ-kai'roid; 2 ăŋ-kŷ'rŏid, *a. Anat.* Hook-shaped; resembling anchor-flukes; as, *ankyroid* processes; the *ankyroid* cavity of the lateral ventricles of the brain. [< Gr. *ankyra*, hook, + -OID.] **an-cy'roid‡.**

an'lace, 1 an'lēs; 2 ăn'lēs, *n.* [Archaic.] A broad two-edged dagger or short sword once worn suspended from the girdle. **an'last.**

an'la-ge, 1 ān'la-gə; 2 ăn'lä-ġe, *n.* [G.] *Embryol.* The first traces of an organ or part seen in a developing embryo.

an'laut, 1 ān'laut; 2 ăn'lout, *n.* [G.] *Philol.* The initial sound of a word.— **Im anlaut,** initially: said of sounds.

ann[1], *n.* Same as ANNAT.

Ann[2], 1 an; 2 ăn, *n.* **1.** *A feminine personal name.* **An'na‡; Anne‡; An-net'ta‡; An'nie‡.** Dan. D. G. It. An'na, 1 ā'nə, 2 ä'nä: F. Anne, 1 an, 2 ăn, An"nette', 1 a-net', 2 ä-nĕt'; L. **An'na,** 1 an'ə, 2 ăn'a; Sp. **A'na,** 1 ä'nə, 2 ä'na, **A-ni'ta,** 1 ə-ni'tə, 2 ä-nī'tä. **2.** In De Quincey's *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, the heroine, a London outcast. [Heb. grace.]

Ann, Cape. A cape at the east end of Essex county, Mass.

ann., *abbr.* Annals; annuities; annuity.

an'na[1], 1 an'ə; 2 ăn'a, *n.* [Ind.] *A monetary unit of* British India, equal to one-sixteenth of a rupee, or about 2 cents.

an'na[2], *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** *A skunk* (*Conepatus mapurito*). **2.** Same as HOAZIN.

An'na[3], 1 an'ə; 2 an'a. *n.* **1.** *Bib. Luke* ii, 36. **2.** *Rom. Myth.* The sister of Dido, queen of Carthage, said to have destroyed herself in the river Numicius, having fled to Italy after Dido's death. **3. Donna,** the heroine in Mozart's *Don Giovanni.* **4. Saint,** in Christian tradition, the daughter of Matthan and wife of St. Joachim, the father of the Virgin Mary. In the Roman Catholic Church, July 26, and in the Greek Church, Dec. 9, is the day of her festival. **Anne‡.** **5.** A city in Union county, Ill.

An'na-as, 1 an'ı-as; 2 ăn'a-ăs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

An'na-bel, 1 an'ə-bel; 2 ăn'a-bĕl, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, the Duchess of Monmouth: a satirical sobriquet. [Heb. Teut. eagle heroine.]

An'na-berg, 1 ān'ə-bern; 2 ăn'a-bĕrH, *n.* A mining town in Saxony.

an'na-berg-ite, 1 an'ə-bûrg-ait; 2 ăn'a-bĕrg-īt, *n. Mineral.* An apple-green hydrous nickel arsenate ($H_{12}Ni_5As_2O_{11}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Annaberg*, in Saxony.]

An'na Com-ne'na, 1 kom-ni'nə; 2 cŏm-nē'na (¹²/₁₁1083–1148). A learned Byzantine princess and historian; daughter of Alexis I. and Irene.

An'na Ka-re'ni-na, 1 kə-rē'ni-nə; 2 kä-rē'ni-na. The heroine of Tolstoy's tragic novel *Anna Karenina*, who weds an old man and deserts him and her child for a young soldier, with whom her life is not happy, and she commits suicide.

an'nal, 1 an'əl; 2 ăn'al, *n.* **1.** The record of a single year; an item or entry in a book of annals. See ANNALS. **2.** An anniversary mass. See ANNUAL. [Sing. of ANNALS.]— **an'nal-ism,** *n.* The writing of annals.— **an'nal-ist,** *n.* A writer of annals; also, any historian.

Dark deeds of violence and of fraud . . . are but timidly recorded, and never by contemporary *annalists.*
Nineteenth Century Apr., 1891, p. 565.

—**an"nal-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an annalist; composed as annals.

an'na-line, } 1 an'ə-lin *or* -līn; 2 ăn'a-lin *or* -līn, *n.* An
an'na-lin[3], } artificial calcium sulfate used in place of gypsum as a paper-filler. [Cp. F. *annaline.*]

an'nals, 1 an'əlz; 2 ăn'alş, *n. pl.* **1.** A record of events in their chronological order, year by year; hence, any narrative of events in which the order of time, rather than the causal relation, is followed or made prominent; chronicles.

We may narrate the theme [England] by taking, first, the period of England and, separating it into centuries or successive dynasties or individual reigns, mention the events that transpired in each of these successive portions of time. Such narratives are called *annals* or chronologies.
DAY *Art of Discourse* pt. i, p. 70. [S. 1867.]

2. A periodical publication of discoveries, transactions, etc.; as, "The *Annals* of the Philological Association." **3.** History or records in general; as, the *annals* of a city.

Without some species of writing, no people has ever preserved the faithful *annals* of their history.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, p. 258. [F. S. & CO. 1852.]

4. *R. C. Ch.* Masses said statedly throughout the year. [< F. *annales*, < L. *annales*, m. pl. of *annalis*, yearly, < *annus*, year.] **an'nal‡.** SYN.: see ARCHIVES; HISTORY.

An'nam, *n.* See ANAM.

An'na Ma-til'da. **1.** Pen-name of Mrs. Hannah Parkhouse Cowley. **2.** Pen-name of Mrs. Hester Piozzi, one of the Della-Cruscans; author of *Florence Miscellany.* See DELLA-CRUSCAN.

An'na-mite, 1 an'ə-mait; 2 ăn'a-mit, *n.* See ANAMESE.

An'nan, 1 an'ən; 2 ăn'ăn, *n.* A seaport in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; the birthplace of Edward Irving.

An'na Pe-ren'na, 1 an'ə pi-ren'ə; 2 ăn'a pe-rĕn'a. *Rom. Myth.* A goddess of springtime, whose feast was observed on the Ides of March: confused in classic times with Anna, the sister of Dido. See ANNA[2], 2.

An-nap'o-lis, 1 a-nap'o-lis; 2 ă-năp'o-lis, *n.* **1.** A district in Nova Scotia: 1,350 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; former capital of Acadia. **3.** A city and port of entry; county-seat of Anne Arundel county; capital of Maryland; seat of U. S. Naval Academy (non-sectarian), founded in 1845, and St. John's College (non-sectarian), founded in 1784, the direct successor of King William's school, founded 1696, which was merged with it.— **Annapolis Convention,** a convention held in 1786 to consider the better regulation of commerce. Delegates from only 5 States (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, and Delaware) attended and passed a resolution calling the Constitutional Convention of 1787 at Philadelphia.

An'nar, 1 ā'nur; 2 ä'när, *n. Norse Myth.* The spouse of Night, and father of Jord (earth). **On'arr‡.**

Ann Ar'bor, 1 an ār'bər; 2 ăn är'bor. A university city; county-seat of Washtenaw county, Mich.; the seat of University of Michigan (non-sectarian), founded in 1837.

An'nas, 1 an'əs; 2 ăn'as, *n. Bib. Luke* iii, 2.

an'nat, 1 an'at; 2 ăn'ăt, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* An additional half-year's stipend due to the heirs of a deceased minister. **2.** *pl. Eccl.* The first fruits, or the first year's revenue of bishops and certain other ecclesiastics, paid by them (*R. C. Ch.*) to the Pope, or (*Ch. of Eng.*) to Queen Anne's Bounty. **an'nates‡.** [< F. *annate*, < LL. *annata*, < L. *annus*, year.]

An"na-tom', 1 an'ə-tom'; 2 ăn'a-tŏm', *n.* An island of the New Hebrides group in the Pacific ocean.

an-nat'to, 1 a-nat'o; 2 ă-năt'o, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** A yellowish-red dye obtained from the pulp enclosing the seeds of the arnotto-tree of Central America: the name used in commerce and literature. Its colors being fugitive, its chief use is in coloring butter, cheese, and varnish. **2.** The arnotto-tree. See ARNOTTO, 1. **a-nat'ta‡; a-nat'to‡; an-nat'ta‡.**

Anne, 1 an; 2 ăn, *n.* **1.** See ANN[2]. **2.** (²/₁1665–⁸/₁₂1714.) An English queen, 1702; the last of the Stuart sovereigns. **3. Saint,** see ANNA[2], 4.

Anne, Sister. In *Bluebeard*, Fatima's sister, who watches for the arrival of her brothers that they may save Fatima's life; hence, any anxious watcher.

an-neal', 1 a-nil'; 2 ă-nēl', *vt.* **1.** To reduce the brittleness and increase the softness and toughness of, as glass and various metals, by heating and then slowly cooling.

Steel is in its softest and toughest state when *annealed.*
H. M. HOWE *Metal. of Steel* p. 18. [SCI. PUB. CO. 1890.]

2. To fix (colors or enamel) by heating and cooling. **3.** Figuratively, to toughen; temper; render enduring. **4†.** To treat by means of fire; ignite; kindle; also, to bake; fuse. [< AS. *onǣlan*, burn. < *on-*, on, + *ǣlan*, burn (< *ǣl*, fire), affected in meaning by OF. *neeler*, enamel, < LL. *nigellō*, blacken, < L. *niger*, black.]— **an-neal'er,** *n.*

an-neald', *pp.* Annealed. S. S.

an-neal'ing, 1 a-nil'iŋ; 2 ă-nēl'ing, *n.* A process of gradually heating and gradually cooling glass, metals, or other substances to reduce brittleness and increase flexibility, strength, etc.— **an-neal'ing-arch",** *n.* A cooling-oven for annealing glass; a leer.— **a.-box,** *n.* A box in which articles to be annealed are enclosed while in the furnace.— **a.-color,** *n.* The hue taken by steel in annealing.— **a.-pot,** *n.* An air-tight pot into which articles being annealed are put to protect them from oxidation.

Anne A-run'del, 1 an ə-run'del; 2 ăn a-rŭn'dĕl. A county in Maryland; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Annapolis.

an-nect'[†], *vt.* To fasten; attach to; annex.

an-nec'tent, 1 a-nek'tent; 2 ă-nĕc'tĕnt, *a.* Connecting: used chiefly in zoology to characterize intermediate animals or groups that connect other groups or classes. [< L. *annectēn(t-)s*, ppr. of *annecto;* see ANNEX, *v.*] **an-nec'tant‡.**

Anne"cy', 1 an"si'; 2 ăn"cȳ', *n.* A town, capital of Haute-Savoie department, France. [*Articulata.*

An"ne-la'ta, 1 an"ı-lē'tə; 2 ăn'e-lā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* The

An-nel'i-da, 1 a-nel'ı-də; 2 ă-nĕl'i-da, *n. pl. Helminth.* A class or division of *Vermes*, variously limited, but always including the earthworms and similar fresh-water and marine worms. [< F. *annélés*, pp. pl. of *annéler*, < OF. *annel*, ring, < L. *annellus*, dim. of *anulus*, ring, < *anus*, ring.] **An-nel'i-des‡.**— **an'ne-lid,** *a.* & *n.*— **an-nel'i-dan,** *a.* & *n.*— **an'ne-lide,** *a.* & *n.*— **an"ne-lid'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **an-nel'i-dize,** *vt.* To characterize as, or as having affinities with, an annelid, as a brachiopod.— **an-nel'i-dous,** *a.*— **an'ne-loid,** *a.* & *n.* [nélid structure.

an'ne-lism, 1 an'ı-lizm; 2 ăn'e-lĭşm, *n.* Ringed or an-

Anne of Aus'tri-a (⁹/₁₀1601–¹/₂₂1666). Queen of France; daughter of Philip III. of Spain; wife of Louis XIII. of France, and mother of Louis XIV.

Anne of Den'mark (¹²/₁₁1574–³/₂1612). Wife of James I. of England, and mother of Charles I.

Anne of Gei'er-stein, 1 gaı'ər-stain; 2 gī'er-stīn. The heroine of Scott's novel *Anne of Geierstein.*

Anne Page. In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, daughter of Mistress Page, sought by Slender and Dr. Caius, but won by Fenton.

an-ner'o-dite, 1 a-ner'o-dait; 2 ă-nĕr'o-dīt, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic black uranium-yttrium pyrocolumbate, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Anneröd*, Norway.] **aan-ner'o-dite‡.**

an'net, 1 an'et; 2 ăn'ĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The kittiwake.

An-net'ta, An"nette', *n.* See ANN[2].

an-nex', 1 a-neks'; 2 ă-nĕks', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To add at the end; postfix: without the idea of subordination; as, to *annex* a codicil or signature. **2.** To make an integral part of something larger; join or unite materially, as subordinate or accessory; incorporate; unite; as, to *annex* a condition to a contract or a small state to a more powerful one; also, euphemistically, to appropriate; seize. **3.** To attach as an attribute; connect as a condition or result; as, to *annex* punishment to crime.

Here may ye see well, how that gentery
Is not annexed to possession.
CHAUCER *C. T., Wife of Bath's Tale* l. 291.

II†. *i.* To join; be united. [< F. *annexer*, < L. *annexus*, pp. of *annecto*, < *ad*, to, + *necto*, bind.]

SYN.: see ADD: ATTACH.— Prep.: *to.*— **book annexed.** (1) The Book of Common Prayer as annexed to the English Acts of Uniformity in 1549 and 1662. (2) The Book of Common Prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church as amended in committee of the General Convention in 1883.— **an-nex'a-bl(e**[3]**,** *a.*— **an-nex'er, an-nex'or,** *n.*

an-nex', 1 a-neks' *or* an'eks; 2 ă-nĕks' *or* ăn'ĕks, *n.* **1.** An addition; *appendix; specif.*, a supplementary service, apparatus, structure, or department; as, the *annex* to a house; hotel *annex.* **2.** *Scots Law.* A belonging; an appurtenance. **3.** Same as APPENDIX, 1. [< F. *annexe*, < LL. *anneza*, f. of L. *annexus;* see ANNEX, *v.*] **an-nexe'‡.** SYN.: see ADDENDUM; BRANCH.

an"nex-a'tion, 1 an"eks-ē'shən; 2 ăn"ĕks-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of annexing; specif., the permanent incorporation of newly acquired territory with the national domain; as, the *annexation* of Texas. **2.** That which is added or attached; as, Texas proved to be an important *annexation.* **3.** *Eng. & Scot. Law.* (1) The attachment of property to a freehold so as to become a fixture. (2) *Scots Law.* The appropriation of lands by the crown; the union of lands distant from the parish church to which they belong to the church of another parish to which they are contiguous. WHARTON *Law Dict.* **an-nex'ion‡; an-nex'ment‡.**— **an"nex-a'tion-al,** *a.*— **an"nex-a'tion-ist,** *n.* One who advocates or favors annexation, especially of territory. **an-nex'ion-ist‡.**

an-nex'ion, 1 an-nek'shən; 2 ă-nĕk'shon, *n.* **1.** *Heb. Gram.* The indication of the genitive relation by pronouncing the two words as one, shortening the first word when possible; the construct state; construct relation. HARPER *Hebrew Syntax* § 8, p. 29. [s. 1888.] **2.** [Rare.] Annexation. [< L. *annexio(n-)*, < *annecto;* see ANNEX, *v.*]

an-nex'iv(e[3]**,** 1 a-neks'iv; 2 ă-nĕks'iv, *a.* Annexing or tending to annex; annexed; as, an *annexive* conjunction. KÜHNER *Gr. Gram.* tr. by Edwards and Taylor, § 321. [A. 1853.]

an-next', *pp.* Annexed. S. S.

an-nex'ure, 1 a-nek'shur; 2 ă-nĕk'shur, *n.* Same as ANNEX.

An'ni-as, 1 an'ı-əs; 2 ăn'i-as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.) *1 Esd.* v, 16.

An"ni-bal', *n.* [F.] Same as HANNIBAL. **An-ni'ba-le‡** [It.].

an'ni col-lec'ti, 1 an'ai kə-lek'tai; 2 ăn'ī cō-lĕc'tī. [L.] Literally, collected years; groups of twenty, or of multiples of twenty, years tabulated to show planetary changes.

an'ni-cut, 1 an'ı-kut; 2 ăn'i-cŭt, *n.* Anicut.

an-nid'a-lin, 1 a-nid'ə-lin; 2 ă-nid'a-lin, *n. Pharm.* Same as ARISTOL.

An'nie Lau'rie, 1 lō'ri; 2 lą'ri. Title and subject of an old Scottish ballad written in 1700 by William Douglass, and said to be addressed to the daughter of Sir Robert Laurie.

An"ni-el'li-dæ, *n. pl.* Same as ANIELLIDÆ.

an'ni ex-pan'si, 1 an'ı eks-pan'sı, 2 ăn'ı ĕks-păn'sı. [L.] Literally, expanse years, that is, separate years, singly or in groups of less than twenty, tabulated to show planetary changes.

an-ni'hi-la-bl(e), 1 *a-*nai'hı-la-bl; 2 ă-nī'hi-la-bl, *a.* That may be annihilated.—**an-ni'hi-la-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

an-ni'hi-late, 1 a-nai'hı-lēt; 2 ă-nī'hi-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING]. **1.** To put out of existence; destroy absolutely.

As man cannot create or *annihilate* matter, so he cannot create or *annihilate* force. MCCOSH *Christianity and Positivism* lect. *i*, p. 13. [*c.* & BROS. 1882.]

2. To destroy the identity of; destroy by undoing the relation of the parts; as, to *annihilate* an army.

One mass of money is the outcome of action which has created, —another, of action which has *annihilated*,—ten times as much in the gathering of it. RUSKIN *Unto this Last* p. 57. [W. & S. 1872.]

3. To annul; abolish; as, to *annihilate* sin. [< LL. *annihilatus*, pp. of *annihilo*, < L. *ad*, to, + *nihil*, nothing, < *ne*, not, + *hilum*, bit.] SYN.: see ABOLISH; EXTERMINATE.—**an-ni'hi-late**, *a.* [Archaic.] Annihilated.—**an-ni'hi-la-tiv(es)**, *a.* Tending to or potent to annihilate.

an-ni'hi-la-to-ry‡.

an-ni"hi-la'tion, 1 a-nai"hı-lē'shən; 2 ă-nī"hi-lā'shon, *n.* The act of annihilating, or the state of being annihilated.

This summary *annihilation* of all the despotic arrangements of Charles was enough to raise him from his tomb. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 51. [H. 1862.]

an-ni"hi-la'tion-ism, 1 *a-*nai'hı-lē'shən-izm; 2 ă-nī'hi-lā'shon-ĭzm, *n. Theol.* **1.** The doctrine that annihilation is the natural destiny of all who do not receive immortality as a special gift through Christ. **2.** The doctrine that annihilation will be specially inflicted as a doom upon the finally impenitent.—**an-ni"hi-la'tion-ist**, *n.* A believer in annihilationism, in either sense.

an-ni'hi-la"tor, 1 a-nai'hı-lē"tor; 2 ă-nī'hi-lā"tŏr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which annihilates. **2.** *Math.* An operator that reduces an expression to zero.

an'ni nu'bi-les, 1 an'ı nū'bı-lēz; 2 ăn'ı nū'bi-lēs. [L.] *Law.* Years in which one may marry, or give consent to marriage.

An'nis, 1 an'ıs; 2 ăn'is, *n. Btb.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 16.

An'nist‡, *n.* A partizan of Queen Anne. [M.]

An'nis-ton, 1 an'ıs-tən; 2 ăn'is-ton, *n.* A city in Calhoun county, Ala.

ann'ite, 1 an'ait; 2 ăn'it, *n. Mineral.* A black variety of lepidomelane. [< Cape *Ann*, Massachusetts.]

an"ni-ver'sa-ri-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] Yearly; by way of or in the manner of an anniversary.

an"ni-ver'sa-ry, 1 an'ı-vūr'sə-rı; 2 ăn"i-vĕr'sa-ry, *a.* Recurring at a fixed time annually; performed each year; commemorating some event annually, or dedicated to special annual observance; as, *anniversary* festivities.

an"ni-ver'sa-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] **1.** A day separated by an exact number of years from some past event, especially when annually celebrated in commemoration of such event; as, the *anniversary* of the battle of Lexington; the sixth *anniversary* of one's marriage. **2.** Hence, the observance or celebration of an event on such a day; as, did you attend the *anniversary*? **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A special observance in behalf of a deceased person at the expiration of a year from the day of his death. [< L. *anniversarius*, < *annus*, year, + *verto*, turn.] **an'ni-verse‡**.

an'no an'te Chris'tum, 1 an'o an'tı kris'tum; 2 ăn'o ăn'te ĕris'tûm. [L.] In the year (stated) before Christ.

an'no-dat"ed, 1 an'o-dēt'ed; 2 ăn'o-dāt'ĕd, *a. Her.* Curved or twisted into the shape of the letter S, or as about a staff; enwrapped. [< LL. *annodatus*, pp. of *annodo*, form into a knot, < L. *ad*, to, + *nodus*, knot.]

an'no Dom'i-ni, 1 an'o dem'ı-nai; 2 ăn'o dŏm'i-nī. [L.] In the year of the Lord: used with dates to indicate that they are reckoned from the Christian era: abbreviated *A. D.*; as, *A. D.* 1893.

An"nœul"lin', 1 a"nū"yan'; 2 ă"nû"yăn', *n.* A town in Nord department, France.

an'no Heg'i-ræ, 1 an'o hej'ı-rī; 2 ăn'o hĕĝ'i-rē. [L.] In the year of the Hegira (A. D. 622).

an-nol'sance‡, *n.* Nuisance; hurt. **an-noy'sance‡**.

an-nom'i-nate, 1 a-nem'ı-nēt; 2 ă-nŏm'i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] [Rare.] To give a name to; call; especially, to name in a punning manner. [For AGNOMINATE.]

an-nom"i-na'tion, *n.* Same as AGNOMINATION, 1.

an'no mun'di, 1 an'o mun'dai; 2 ăn'o mŭn'dī. [L.] In the year of the world: used in chronology, when the creation of the world is used as the starting-point; as, *A. M.* 4004.

an-no'na, 1 a-nō'nə; 2 ă-nō'na, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A year's agricultural produce; provisions in general; also, a tax, levied in kind, for provisioning the army. **2.** [A-] *Rom. Myth.* A goddess of fruitfulness and abundance, symbolized with cornucopia and ears of grain.

An"no"nay', 1 a"no"nē'; 2 ă"nŏ"nā', *n.* A town in Ardèche department, France.

an-nonce', 1 a-nōns'; 2 ă-nŏnç', *n.* [F.] [Rare.] An announcement.

annot., *abbr.* Annotated; annotator.

an'no-tate, 1 an'o-tēt; 2 ăn'o-tāt, *v.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make explanatory or critical notes on or upon; supply with comments; as, to *annotate* the Psalms. **II.** *i.* To make notes; as, to *annotate* with a pencil. [< L. *annotatus*, pp. of *annoto*, < *ad*, to, + *nota*, mark.]

an"no-ta'tion, 1 an"o-tē'shən; 2 ăn"o-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of making notes; as, the *annotation* of Shakespeare. **2.** One of the notes or comments made; as, illegible *annotations*. **3.** *Civ. Law.* (1) An authoritative commentary in exposition of some doubtful point in law. (2) The designation of a place of deportation or exile. (3) The citing or summoning of an absentee defendant. **4.** In cataloging, a note, usually following an entry, giving information, critical or otherwise, about the subject-matter of a book. SYN.: see REMARK.

—**an"no-ta'tion-ist**, *n.* An annotator.—**an'no-ta-tiv(es)**, *a.* Of or marked by annotations. **an-no'ta-to-ry‡**.

an'no-ta"tor, 1 an'o-tē"tor; 2 ăn'o-tā"tŏr, *n.* One who annotates; a commentator; scholiast; as, the *annotators* of Gibbon. **an'no-tat"er‡** [Rare]. [old.

an'no-tin(es, 1 an'o-tin; 2 ăn'o-tĭn, *a. Ornith.* One year

an'no-tine, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A bird one year old, or that has molted once. **2.** [Rare.] *Bot.* A tree maturing its fruit the year after its blooming, as the loquat, or the witch-hazel. [< L. *annotinus*, < *annus*, year.]

an-not'i-nous, 1 a-not'ı-nus; 2 ă-nŏt'i-nŭs, *a. Bot.* One year old: said of branches.

An'not Lyle, 1 an'ət lail; 2 ăn'ot lĭl. In Scott's *Legend of Montrose*, the heroine, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell.

an-not'to, *n.* See ANNATTO; ARNOTTO.

an-nounce', 1 a-nauns'; 2 ă-nounç', *vt.* [AN-NOUNCED'; AN-NOUNC'ING.] **1.** To publish the intelligence of; proclaim formally, publicly, or officially; as, to *announce* a marriage.

The bells that *announce* our birth would seem to be interrupted by the toll of the knell that *announces* our decease. J. PARKER *People's Bible* ch. 38, p. 377. [F. & W. 1889.]

2. To give notice of the approach or appearance of; as, the usher *announced* each guest. [< F. *annoncer*, < L. *annuntio*, < *ad*, to, + *nuntius*, messenger.]—**an-nounc'er**, *n.*

SYN.: advertise, communicate, declare, enunciate, give notice of, give out, herald, make known, notify, proclaim, promulgate, propound, publish, report, reveal. We may *announce* that which has occurred or that which is to occur, but the word is chiefly used in the anticipative sense: we *announce* a book when it is in press, a guest when he arrives. We *advertise* our business, *communicate* our intentions, *enunciate* our views; we *notify* an individual, *give notice* to the public. *Declare* has often an authoritative force; to *declare* war is to cause war to be, where before there may have been only hostilities; we say *declare* war, *proclaim* peace. We *propound* a question or an argument, *promulgate* the views of a sect or party, or the decision of a court, etc. We *report* an interview, *reveal* a secret, *herald* the coming of some distinguished person or great event. *Publish*, in popular usage, is becoming closely restricted to the sense of *announcing* or issuing through the press; we *announce* a book that is to be *published*. See PUBLISH; SPEAK.—ANT.: bury, conceal, hide, hush, keep back, suppress, withhold.—Prep.: the event was announced *to* the family *by* telegraph.

an-nounce'ment, 1 a-nauns'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-nounç'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of announcing, or that which is announced. **2.** *Card-playing.* A bid; meld. SYN.: see NEWS.

an'no ur'bis con'di-te, 1 an'o ûr'bis kon'dı-tı; 2 ăn'o ûr'bis cŏn'di-tē. [L.] In the year of the founding of the city, *i. e.*, Rome, the date of which is usually given as 753 B. C.

an-noy', 1 a-noi'; 2 ă-nŏy'. **I.** *t.* **1.** To be troublesome to, by or as by repeated acts; weary; as, insects *annoy* the traveler; your questions *annoy* me. **2.** To do harm to or injure continuously or by repeated acts; as, a straggling guerrilla fire *annoyed* the regiment.

II. *i.* To be troublesome or vexatious. [< OF. *anoicr*, < *anoi*; see ANNOY, *n.*]

SYN.: bother, chafe, discommode, disquiet, disturb, fret, harass, incommode, inconvenience, irritate, molest, pester, plague, tantalize, tease, trouble, vex, worry. See AFFRONT; BADGER; PIQUE.—ANT.: accommodate, appease, conciliate, gratify, please, quiet, rest, soothe.—Prep.: annoyed *at* intrusion; *about* the matter; annoyed *by* complaints; annoyed *with* applications for an interview. To say one will be annoyed *by* complaints means that complaints, if made, will annoy him; to say he will be annoyed *with* complaints means that they are quite sure to be made.—**an-noy'er**, *n.* One who or that which annoys. **an-noy'anc-er‡**.

an-noy', *n.* [Archaic or Poet.] Annoyance.

And balmy rest about thee Smooth off the day's *annoy*. LEIGH HUNT *To a Child During Sickness* st. 1.

[< OF. *anoi*, < L. *in odio*, in hatred; see ODIUM.] **an-noie'‡**. **an-noy'fult**, *a.* Full of annoyance. **a-noy'fult**. **an-noy'oust**, *a.* Annoying.—**an-noy'ous-ly‡**, *adv.*

an-noy'ance, 1 a-noi'ons; 2 ă-nŏy'anç, *n.* **1.** That which annoys. **2.** The act of annoying; the state of being annoyed, or the feeling incident to such state; as, he showed his *annoyance*. **an-noy'ment‡**.

Shadow of *annoyance* Never came near thee. SHELLEY *To a Skylark* st. 16.

SYN.: see ABOMINATION; DISSATISFACTION.

an-noyd', *pp.* Annoyed. S. S.

an-noy'ing, 1 a-noi'ıŋ; 2 ă-nŏy'ing, *pa.* Causing annoyance; vexatious; troublesome.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

an"nu-alre', 1 an'yu-ār'; 2 ăn'yu-ār', *n.* [F.] An annual publication.

an'nu-al, 1 an'yu-əl; 2 ăn'yu-al, *a.* **1.** Returning or occurring every year; yearly; as, an *annual* festival. **2.** Belonging or pertaining to the year; reckoned by the year; as, *annual* rent; six per cent. *annual* interest.

The ripe autumnal ears: The *annual* storehouse of a nation's need. BAYARD TAYLOR *Mon-da-min* st. 50.

3. Expiring, changed, or superseded each year; lasting only one year; as, an *annual* plant; *annual* leaves. [< OF. *anuel*, < LL. *annualis*, < L. *annus*, year.]—**annual working** (*Forestry*), see under WORKING.

an'nu-al, *n.* **1.** A book or pamphlet issued once a year; an illustrated gift-book published at Christmas-time. Annuals for children, largely compilations, are still issued. Those for adults, with original text and illustrations, were popular between 1820 and 1860. **2.** *Biol.* An organism whose life-cycle is completed in a single year or season, as a plant that germinates, blooms, fruits, and dies in one year. **3.** Same as ANNUAL RING. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* A yearly mass for a deceased person; also, the offering made for it. **5.** A yearly payment; in Scotland, quit-rent.—**an'nu-al-ist**, *n.* One who writes for or issues an annual.—**an'nu-al-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To write for an annual. [year; yearly.

an'nu-al-ly, 1 an'yu-əl-ı; 2 ăn'yu-al-y, *adv.* Year by

an'nu-el-er‡, *n.* A priest who says annual masses for the dead. **an'nu-el-ler‡**.

an'nu-ent, 1 an'yu-ent; 2 ăn'yu-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Causing the act of nodding: said of the muscles used in nodding the head. **2.** Nodding, as in assent. [< L. *annuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *annuo*, nod to, < *ad*, to, + *nuo*, nod.]

an-nu'i-tant, 1 a-niū'ı-tənt; 2 ă-nū'i-tant, *n.* One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

an-nu'i-ty, 1 a-niū'ı-tı; 2 ă-nū'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** An annual allowance, payment, or income, representing interest in the case of perpetual annuities, and principal and interest in other instances: made at specified periods in the year or during a prescribed condition; also, the claim upon such periodical payments whether made in money or in other form. **2.** *Law.* A yearly sum granted to another in fee, or for life, or for years, charged on the person of the grantor. It differs from a *rent-charge*, which is imposed on lands.

If . . . continued through a period of uncertain length, it is called a contingent *annuity*; if it is payable for a definite number of years, it is an *annuity* certain. *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.* vol. i, p. 225. [A. '05.]

3. The return from an investment of capital, with interest, in a series of yearly payments. **4.** *Insur.* An agreed amount paid by a company at stated intervals, usually annually, semiannually, or quarterly, in consideration of either a single or of annual premiums. [< F. *annuité*, < LL. *annuita(t-)s*, < L. *annus*, year.]

Annuities are of various kinds, depending on their forms; as, **annuity certain**, one payable without conditions for a period of years; **a. due**, one paid in advance, *i. e.*, at the commencement of the first year; **a. on the last survivor**, one payable while all or any one of a specified number may survive; **complete a.**, one containing a provision for a proportionate payment for the year of death; **contingent a.**, one dependent upon the happening or non-happening of some particular event; **curtate a.**, one containing no provision for proportionate payment at death: thus distinguished from *complete annuity*; **deferred a.**, one in which the first payment is to be made in a given number of years, or subsequent to some event, as majority or marriage; **joint a.**, one payable during the joint lives of two or more beneficiaries; **joint and survivor a.**, one payable while all or any of a specified number of persons may survive; **life a.**, one payable during the life of the beneficiary; **perpetual a.**, or **a. in perpetuity**, one payable to a beneficiary and heirs without time limit; **reversionary a.**, an annuity that begins after a certain event, usually the death of a designated person; **survivorship a.**, (1) same as REVERSIONARY A.; (2) one payable to the person who is designated as nominee or survivor of two or more individuals; **temporary a.**, one consisting of a series of payments limited to a stated period: usually applied to *life annuities* whose payments cease at the end of a specified period or prior to death; **temporary life a.**, one specifying lifetime and limited by date; **terminable a.**, one consisting of a limited series of payments lasting for a specified period.

an-nul', 1 a-nul'; 2 ă-nŭl', *vt.* [AN-NULLED', -NULD'; AN-NUL'LING.] **1.** To destroy the force, validity, or effect of; in law, to render void or declare invalid; as, to *annul* a contract; to *annul* a decree.

A penal statute is virtually *annulled* if the penalties which it imposes are regularly remitted as often as they are incurred. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 24. [F. S. & CO. 1856.]

2. To put *an end or stop to the workings of*, as a force or influence; do away with; abrogate; as, foresight *annuls* chance. **3.** To reduce to nothing; extinguish; as, two negatives *annul* each other.

Love was given, . . . That self might be *annulled*. WORDSWORTH *Laodamia* st. 22.

[< OF. *anuller*, < L. *annullo*, < *ad*, to, + *nullus*; see NULL, *a.*]—**an-nul'ler**, *n.*

SYN.: abolish, abrogate, cancel, destroy, extinguish, make void, nullify, obliterate, quash, repeal, rescind, revoke, set aside. See ABOLISH; CANCEL.—ANT.: confirm, enact, establish, institute, maintain, sustain, uphold, preserve.

an'nu-lar, 1 an'yu-lər; 2 ăn'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or formed like a ring; ring-shaped.

Annular would describe perfectly a 'toroidal' or 'anchor-ring' shape. WM. THOMSON *Math. and Phys. Papers* vol. iii, art. xcix, § 24, p. 451, note. [C. & S. 1890.]

2. Banded or marked with rings. **3.** Making a ring-shaped cutting; as, *annular* boring-tools. [< L. *annularis*, < *annulus*; see ANNULUS.]—**annular duct** or vessel, a duct or vessel strengthened by ring-like thickenings on the inside.—**a. finger**, the fourth digit of the hand; the ring-finger.—**a. process** or **protuberance**, the commissure connecting the lateral portions of the cerebellum; the pons Varolii.

An"nu-la'ri-a, 1 an'yu-lē'rı-ə; 2 ăn'yu-lā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of fossil calamitean plants, with striated stems and joints provided with verticils of uninerved leaves connate in a narrow ring at the base. They are supposed to represent branches of *Calamites*.

an"nu-lar'i-ty, *n.* The condition or quality of being annular.

an'nu-lar-ly, *adv.* After the manner of a ring; in annular form or fashion.

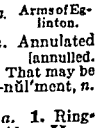
an'nu-la-ry, 1 an'yu-lē-rı; 2 ăn'yu-lā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Ornamented, or often ornamented, with a ring: said of the ring-finger. **2†.** Annular. **II.** *n.* The ring-finger. [< L. *annularius*, < *annulus*; see ANNULUS.]

An"nu-la'ta, 1 an'yu-lē'tə; 2 ăn'yu-lā'ta, *n. pl. Helminth.* **1.** A division of *Vermes*, including leeches, marine worms, and earthworms. **2.** The *Annelida*.—**an'nu-late**, *n.*

an'nu-late, 1 an'yu-lēt; 2 ăn'yu-lāt, *a.* **1.** Furnished with or having rings, annuli, or annulets; ringed. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Annulata*. [< L. *annulatus*, < *annulus*; see ANNULUS.] **an'nu-lat"ed‡**.

an"nu-la'tion, 1 an'yu-lē'shən; 2 ăn'yu-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of forming rings or becoming ring-shaped. **2.** The state of being ringed or ring-shaped. **3.** A ring-like formation.

an'nu-let, 1 an'yu-let; 2 ăn'yu-lĕt, *n.* **1.** A small ring. **2.** *Arch.* A small projecting molding; particularly, one of the narrow fillets that encircle a Doric capital above the neck. See illus. under CAPITAL. **3.** *Her.* A ring borne as a charge; used to distinguish the fifth son of a family. **4.** *Zool.* A narrow, distinctly colored, ring-like mark around an organ, or on a surface. [< L. *annulus*; see ANNULUS.]



Annulets (stoned).

an"nu-let-tée, 1 an'yu-let-ī'; 2 ăn'yu-lĕt-ē', *a. Her.* Annulate. **an'nu-let-tyt‡**.

Arms of Eglinton.

an'nu-lism, 1 an'yu-lizm; 2 ăn'yu-lĭşm, *n.* Annulated structure. [annulled.

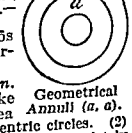
an-nul'la-bl(e, 1 a-nul'ə-bl; 2 ă-nŭl'a-bl, *a.* That may be

an-nul'ment, 1 a-nul'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-nŭl'ment, *n.* The act of annulling.

an'nu-loid, 1 an'yu-loid; 2 ăn'yu-lŏid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Ring-like. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Annuloida*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Annuloida*.

An"nu-loi'da, 1 an'yu-loi'də; 2 ăn'yu-lŏi'da, *n. pl. Zool.* A subkingdom of animals, comprising echinoderms and scolecids. [< ANNULUS + -OID.] **An"nu-loi'de-a‡**.

An"nu-lo'sa, 1 an'yu-lō'sə; 2 ăn'yu-lō'sa, *n. pl. Zool.* A subkingdom of animals, including arthropods and higher worms.—**an"nu-lo'san**, *a.* & *n.*



Geometrical *Annuli* (*a*, *a*).

an'nu-lose, 1 an'yu-lōs; 2 ăn'yu-lōs (XIII), *a.* **1.** Ringed. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Annulosa*.

an'nu-lus, 1 an'yu-lus; 2 ăn'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] A ring-like body or figure. (1) *Geom.* The area between the circumferences of two concentric circles. (2) *Biol.* (*a*) The elastic ring of cells which partly or completely surrounds the sporangium in ferns. It contracts in drying, causing the rupture of the sporangium. (*b*) The elastic layer of cells between the operculum and the base of the peristome or orifice of the capsule in mosses. (*c*) The membranaceous ring on the stem of certain agarics after the expansion of the cap. It is formed from the inner veil. (*d*) An exterior portion of the body of a leech, somewhat similar to a segment of the body of an earthworm, 3, 5, or 12 of such annuli being required to correspond to an external segment in different genera of the earthworm. (3) *Astron.* The visible edge of the sun's disk as it appears around the body of the moon in an annular eclipse. (4) A ring-shaped structure, marking, or the like; especially, a thin chitinous

ring encircling the mantle of tetrabranchiate cephalopods. [L., for *anulus*, dim. of *anus*, ring.]

an'num, 1 an'um; 2 ăn'ŭm, *n.* Year; only in the phrase *per annum*, by the year. [L., acc. of *annus*, year.]

an-nu'mer-ate†, *vt.* To reckon in.— **-a'tion†,** *n.*

An'nun, 1 an'ŭn; 2 ăn'ŋun, *n. Celt. Myth.* The Hades of Britain, a revolving fortified island, from the center of which King Arthur brought the caldron of poetic inspiration.

an-nun'ci-a-bl(e), 1 a-nun'shi-a-bl; 2 ă-nŭn'shi-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being announced or declared.

An-nun'ci-ade, 1 a-nun'si-ēd; 2 ă-nŭn'çi-ăd, *n.* [F.] *Ch. Hist.* One of several orders of the Annunciation. **An-nun"ci-a'ta†.**

an-nun'ci-ate, } 1 a-nun'shi-[or -si-]ēt; 2 ă-nŭn'shi-[or
an-nun'ti-ate, ∫ -çi-]āt (XIII), *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To make known publicly or officially; announce; also, to proclaim as coming; preannounce. [< L. *annunciatus*, for *annuntiatus*, pp. of *annuntio*; see ANNOUNCE.]

an-nun'ci-atet, *pp.* Announced.

an-nun"ci-a'tion, 1 a-nun'si-ē'shŏn; 2 ă-nŭn'çi-ā'shon (XIII), *n.* **1.** *The act of announcing*, or that which is announced; a making known; proclamation; as, the *annunciation* of an edict; the *annunciation* was in writing. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* (1) The announcement made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary. *Luke* i, 28–38. (2) [A-] The festival commemorating this announcement, observed March 25.

The '*Annunciation*' is still celebrated as a Christian festival.
WILLIAM SMITH *N. T. Hist.* bk. ii, ch. 6, p. 181. [B. 1870.]

—Order of the Annunciation, one of various orders: (1) The highest knightly order of the house of Savoy. (2) An order of nuns in France, dating from 1500. (3) An order of Genoese nuns (1604). See ANNUNCIADE.— **an-nun'ci-a-tiv(e),** *a.* [Rare.] Announcing; giving announcement.

an-nun'ci-a"tor, 1 a-nun'shi-ē'ter; 2 ă-nŭn'shi-ā'tŏr, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that announces. **2.** A device, as one operating by electromagnetism or compressed air, for showing a number, name, etc., when a corresponding bell is rung: much used in hotels, elevators, steamboats, etc.; also, the dial or board on which the signals transmitted are displayed.

Annunciators are named (1) from their use; as, **call annunciator** (giving both visible and audible signal); or (2) construction; as, **needle-a.** (*with dial or pointer*). **3.** *Gr. Ch.* Formerly, an official who announced the holy days to be observed.

an-nun'ci-a-to-ry, 1 a-nun'shi-a-to-ri; 2 ă-nŭn'shi-a-to-ry, *a.* Announcing, or pertaining to announcement.

An-nun'zi-o, 1 don-nün'dzi-ō; 2 dän-nun'dzi-ō, **Gabriele d'** (1864–). Gaetano Rapagnetto, an Italian romantic novelist, poet, and dramatist; aviator, soldier, and patriot in the World War; occupied Fiume, Sept., 1919; surrendered it, Jan., 1921; created Prince of Montenevoso 1924.

an'nus, 1 an'us; 2 ăn'ŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -ai; 2 -i, *pl.*] [L.] Year. **—annus luc'tus** (*Law*), literally, year of mourning; formerly, *the first year of widowhood, in which a woman could* not lawfully marry.— **a. mag'nus.** **1.** Same as PLATONIC YEAR. **2.** The Sothic cycle.— **a. mi-rab'i-lis.** **1.** A wonderful year; especially, the year 1666, notable in English history. **2.** [A- M-] A poem in quatrains, by Dryden, on that year. [*1 Esd.* viii, 48.

An'nu-us, 1 an'yu-us; 2 ăn'yu-ŭs, *n. Bib.* (*Apocrypha*).

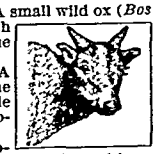
Ann'ville, 1 an'vil; 2 ăn'vil, *n.* A town in Lebanon county, Pa.

Ann'wei-ler, 1 ŭn'vai-lər; 2 ăn'vi-ler, *n.* A town and palatinate in Bavaria.

a'no-, 1 ē'no-; 2 ā'no-. From Latin *anus:* a combining form.— **a"no-coc-cyg'e-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the anus and the coccyx: said of a nerve.— **a"no-ves'i-cal,** *a.* Relating to the anus and bladder.

an'o-, 1 an'o-; 2 ăn'o-, *prefix.* Upward. [< Gr. *anō*, upward, < *ana*, up.]

a-no'a, 1 ə-nō'ə; 2 ă-nō'a, *n.* [Malay.] A small wild ox (*Bos* or *Anoa depressicornis*) of Celebes, with short, straight horns directed upward; the forest-ox.— **a-no'line,** *a.*


Forest-ox (*Anoa depressicornis*). 1/20

a-no'bing, 1 ə-nō'bin; 2 a-nō'bing, *n.* A tree (*Artocarpus ovata*) allied to the breadfruit, and yielding a hard, durable timber. It is widely grown in the Philippine Archipelago. **a-no'bling†.**

an"o-car'pous, 1 an'o-kär'pus; 2 ăn'o-cär'pŭs, *a. Bot.* Bearing the fruit-dots on the upper surface of the frond: said of ferns. [< ANO- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

an"o-ca-thar'tic, 1 an'o-kə-thär'tik; 2 ăn'o-ca-thär'tic, *a.* See ANACATHARTIC.

a-no'ci-as-so"ci-a'tion, 1 a-nō'si-a-sō'si-ē'shən; 2 ă-nō'çi-ă-sō'çi-ā'shon, *n.* A condition of a patient in which noci-associations are so warded off as to prevent dread of pain, shock, or fear in cases of surgical operations. See NOCI-ASSOCIATION. [an anode.

an'o-dal, 1 an'ō-dəl; 2 ăn'ō-dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to

an'ode, 1 an'ōd; 2 ăn'ōd, *n. Physics.* The point where or path by which a voltaic current enters an electrolyte or the like; the positive voltaic pole, or the plate or other piece constituting it: opposed to *cathode.* [< Gr. *anodos*, way up, < *ana*, up, + *hodos*, way.]

an-od'ic†, 1 an-ed'ik; 2 ăn-ŏd'ic, *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Pertaining to an anode. **2.** Proceeding upward. **3.** *Bot.* On the side of the upward direction of the leaf-spiral: said of the half or edge of a leaf: opposed to *cathodic.*

an-od'ic², *a. Med.* Same as STYPTIC.

an'o-don, 1 an'o-den; 2 ăn'o-dŏn, *n.* A fresh-water mussel (genus *Anodonta*) with rudimentary or no hinge-teeth. Compare UNIO. [< Gr. *anodontos*, toothless, < *an-* priv. + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

an"o-don'ti-a, 1 an"o-den'shi-a; 2 ăn"o-dŏn'shi-a, *n.* Lack of teeth. [< Gr. *anodontos*, without teeth.]

an'o-dyne, 1 an'o-dain; 2 ăn'o-dŷn, *a. Med.* Having power to allay pain; soothing. [< L. *anodynus*, < Gr. *anōdynos*, < *an-* priv. + *odynē*, pain.] **a-nod'y-nous†.**

an'o-dyne, *n. Med.* An agent that relieves pain by blunting or diminishing sensibility, as an opiate; hence, anything that calms or comforts the feelings. **—Hoffmann's anodyne,** a mixture containing 65% alcohol, 32.5% ether, and 2.5% ethereal oil; a carminative.— **an"o-dyn'i-a,** *n.* The state of being without pain.

a-nod'y-nin, 1 a-ned'i-nin; 2 ă-nŏd'y-nin, *n.* Antipyrin.

an"o-e'si-a, 1 an'o-i'shi-a; 2 ăn'o-ē'shi-a, *n. Pathol.* Imbecility; idiocy. [< Gr. *anoēsia*, < *a-* priv. + *noos*, mind.] **an"o-e'a†; a-nol'a†.**

an"o-e'sis, 1 an'o-i'sis; 2 ăn'o-ē'sis, *n. Psychol.* Absence of cognition or knowledge; a state of pure feeling, having no reference to objects; non-cognitive consciousness.— **an"o-et'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the state of non-cognitive consciousness. STOUT *Analytic Psychology.*

an-œs'trous, 1 an-es'trus; 2 ăn-ĕs'trŭs, *a. Zool.* Lacking sexual desire; indicating the finished period of sexual desire in female mammals.— **anœstrous cycle,** one period of sexual desire accomplished, or finished, without the immediate succession of another.

an-œs'trum, 1 an-es'trum; 2 ăn-ĕs'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Zool.* An interval when the female mammal lacks sexual desire, occurring between periods of "heat."

an"o-et'ic, 1 an'o-et'ik; 2 ăn'o-ĕt'ic, *a.* That can not be conceived by the mind; unthinkable: opposed to *noetic.*

an'o-gen, 1 an'o-jen; 2 ăn'o-ĝĕn, *n. Bot.* A plant that grows upward. [< ANO- + -GEN.]— **an"o-gen'ic¹,** *a.*

an"o-gen'ic², 1 an'o-jen'ik; 2 ăn'o-ĝĕn'ic, *a. Petrol.* Eruptive; growing or developed upwards.

a-noint, 1 ə-noint'; 2 a-nŏint', *vt.* **1.** To put or pour oil upon in sign of consecration; hence, to consecrate.

And Zadok, the priest, took an horn of oil out of the tabernacle, and *anointed* Solomon. *1 Kings* i, 39.

2. To smear with oil or any soft substance; pour or rub oil upon; apply ointment to.

Poetry *anoints* our blind eyes with its own wonder-working eye-salve. HUGH MACMILLAN *Bible Teachings* pref., p. 13. [A. 1867.]

3. Ironically, to apply castigation to; strike; beat. **4†.** To serve as ointment for; as, the oil *anointed* his limbs. [< OF. *enoint*, pp. of *enointre*, < L. *inungo*, < *in*, on, + *ungo*, smear.] **—to anoint the palm** [Colloq.], to bribe. **—a-noint'ɨ,** *pp.* Anointed.— **a-noint'er,** *n.* **1.** A person who anoints. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect (17th century) who anointed candidates for membership.— **a-noint'ment,** *n. The act of anointing, or the state of being anointed.*

a-noint'ed, 1 ə-noint'ed; 2 a-nŏint'ĕd. **I.** *pa.* **1.** See ANOINT, *v.*, in various senses. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Ir.] Utterly bad; rascally; abandoned: said of persons. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Enormous; extraordinary; as, an *anointed* disgrace. **II.** *n.* A consecrated person.— **the Lord's Anointed,** the Messiah; Christ; also, any king considered as reigning by divine right; especially, in the Bible, a Jewish king.

A-no'ka, 1 ə-nō'kə; 2 a-nō'ka, *n.* **1.** *A county in Minnesota;* 430 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

an'ol, 1 an'ōl *or* -el; 2 ăn'ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* A phenol derivative ($C_9H_{10}O$) produced by fusing anethol with potash, forming shining crystalline laminæ. [< ANETHOL.]

an'o-lil, 1 an'o-lil; 2 ăn'o-lil, *n.* An anoloid lizard, **an'olet.**

A-nol'i-dæ, 1 ə-nel'i-dī; 2 a-nŏl'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of American iguanoidean lizards with a surangular bone, including many species generally called chameleons but very unlike the true chameleons. **An"o-li'i-dæt.**— **a-no'li-an,** *a. & n.*— **an'o-lid,** *n.*— **an'o-loid,** *a.*

an'o-lis, 1 an'o-lis; 2 ăn'o-lis, *n.* **1.** An anoil. **2.** [A-] *Herp.* A genus typical of *Anolidæ.* [F., < *anoil*, the name in the Antilles.]

a-no'mal, 1 ə-nō'məl; 2 a-nō'mal, *n.* [Rare.] *Gram.* An anomalous word. [< LL. *anomalus*, < Gr. *anōmalos*, irregular, < *an-*, not, + *homalos*, even, < *homos*, same.]

a-nom'a-li-, 1 ə-nem'ə-li-; 2 a-nŏm'a-li-. Same as ANOMALO-.

a-nom"a-li-flo'rous, 1 ə-nem'ə-li-flō'rus; 2 a-nŏm'a-li-flō'rŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the flowers irregular. [< LL. *anomalus* (see ANOMAL) + L. *flos*, flower.] **a-nom"a-lo-flo'rous†.**

a-nom'a-li-ped, 1 ə-nem'ə-li-ped; 2 a-nŏm'a-li-pĕd. *Ornith.* **I.** *a.* Having anomalous feet; syndactylous. **II.** *n.* A syndactylous bird. [< F. *anomalipède*, < LL. *anomalus* (see ANOMAL) + *pe(d-)s*, foot.] **a-nom'a-li-pede†; a-nom'a-li-pod‡.**

a-nom'a-lism, 1 ə-nem'ə-lizm; 2 a-nŏm'a-lĭsm, *n.* An instance of deviation from the common rule; anomaly; irregularity.

a-nom'a-list, 1 ə-nem'ə-list; 2 a-nŏm'a-lĭst, *n.* A believer in the theory that language is not based on any rules except those of custom, and that there is not necessarily any relation between the thing and the word.

a-nom"a-lis'tic, 1 ə-nem'ə-lis'tik; 2 a-nŏm'a-lĭs'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to anomalism or an anomaly. **2.** *Astron.* Pertaining to the periodic return of a planet or satellite to the pericenter of its orbit. **a-nom"a-lis'ti-cal†. —anomalistic month,** the period of 27½ days between two returns of the moon to its perigee.— **a. revolution,** the period in which a planet or satellite completes a cycle of its changes of anomaly, or passes from any point of its orbit to the same point again.— **a. year,** the period of 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48 seconds between two returns of the earth to its perihelion.— **a-nom"a-lis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-nom'a-lo-, 1 ə-nom'ə-lo-; 2 a-nŏm'a-lo-. From Greek *anōmalos*, irregular (see ANOMAL): a combining form.— **a-nom"a-lo-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] One having a malformed head. **an"o-mo-ceph'a-lust.— A-nom"a-lo-crin'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A Lower Silurian family of fistulate crinoids with a monocyclic base, irregular form, and capacious calyx. **A-nom"a-lo-cri'nus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **a-nom"a-loc'ri-nid,** *n.*— **a-nom"a-loc'ri-noid,** *a. & n.*— **A-nom"a-lo-des-ma'ce-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of bivalve mollusks having an ossiculate resilium and imperfectly developed or obscure teeth.— **a-nom"a-lo-des-ma'cean, a-nom"a-lo-des-ma'ceous,** *a.*— **a-nom"a-lo-flo'rous,** *a.* See ANOMALIFLOROUS.— **A-nom"a-lo-gon'a-tæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A large section of birds without an ambiens muscle.— **a-nom"a-lo-gon'a-tous,** *a.*

A-nom'a-lon, *1 a-nem'ə-lon; 2 ă-nŏm'a-lŏn, n. A widely* distributed genus of *Hymenoptera* of the family *Ichneumonidæ.* It includes over 150 species, comprising many important enemies of injurious insects.

A-nom"a-lop'i-dæ, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes with a glandular organ in the infraorbital ring. **A-nom'a-lops,** *n.* (t. g.) — **a-nom'a-lo-pold,** *a.*— **A-nom"a-lop'ter-yx,** *n. Paleon.* An extinct genus of small moas of New Zealand.— **a-nom"a-lot'ro-phy,** *n. Pathol.* Disordered or irregular nutrition.

a-nom'a-lous, 1 ə-nem'ə-lus; 2 a-nŏm'a-lŭs, *a.* Deviating from the common or usual rule, form, or manner; not *conforming to rule, method, system, or analogy;* as, *anomalous* forms; *anomalous* structures.

To estimate a virtue involved in conditions so *anomalous* demands, perhaps, a judgment more than human.
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* ch. 15, p. 207. [L. B. & CO. 1883.]

[< LL. *anomalus;* see ANOMAL.] Syn.: abnormal, eccentric, *exceptional,* irregular, odd, peculiar, strange, unconformable, unnatural, unusual. See ABSURD; IRREGULAR; ODD; QUEER.— Ant.: common, natural, normal, ordinary, regular, usual, wonted.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

A-nom"a-lu'ri-dæ, 1 ə-nem'ə-liū'ri-dī; 2 a-nŏm'a-lū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of African rodents having lateral skin-folds between the fore and hind limbs and horny scales under the base of the tail: the scale-tailed flying squirrels. **A-nom"a-lu'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *anōmalos* (see ANOMAL) + *oura*, tail.] — **a-nom'a-lure,** *n.*— **a-nom"a-lu'roid,** *a. & n.*

a-nom'a-ly, 1 ə-nem'ə-li; 2 a-nŏm'a-ly, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -liz; 2 -lis, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being anomalous, or that which is anomalous; deviation from rule, type, or form; irregularity; anything abnormal or contrary to analogy.

We object to the sniveller, because he presents the *anomaly* of a being who has the power of motion without possessing life. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Croakers* in vol. ii, p. 92. [A. 1849.]

Through every rift of discovery some seeming *anomaly* drops out of the darkness. E. H. CHAPIN *Living Words* p. 80. [A.T. 1860.]

2. *Gram.* An exception to normal inflection. **3.** *Astron.* (1) The angle at the focus of an orbit between the pericenter and the radius vector of the moving body: called *true* anomaly when measured to the real position of the body, and *mean* anomaly when measured to the mean position. (2) The angle which measures apparent irregularities in the movement of a planet. **4.** *Mus.* A slight variation from a perfect interval in tuning keyboard instruments. **5.** *Meteor.* The difference between the mean value of a meteorological element at any place for a given period and the mean value at all places in the same latitude for the same period. When the comparison is made with the mean of all places of the same *numerical latitude in both hemispheres the anomaly is said* to be *holospheric;* when but one hemisphere is considered it is *hemispheric.* Compare DEPARTURE. [< L. *anomalia*, < Gr. *anōmalia*, < *anōmalos;* see ANOMAL.] **a-no'mal†. —eccentric anomaly,** the eccentric angle of the point occupied by a body moving in an elliptic orbit.— **thermal or thermic a.,** *the difference between the mean temperature* of a place and the mean temperature of its latitude.

An"o-ma-the'ca, 1 an'o-ma-thi'kə; 2 ăn'o-ma-thē'ca, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of South-African bulbous perennials of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*), 6 to 12 inches high, with profuse, long-blooming brilliant crimson, pink, or lilac flowers, *cultivated ornamentally in greenhouses: usually included* in the genus *Lapeyrousia.* **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *anomos*, lawless, + *thēkē*, box.]

An"o-me'an, etc. Same as ANOMŒAN, etc.

an"o-me-om'er-y, *n.* Same as ANOMŒOMERY.

A-no'mi-a, 1 ə-nō'mi-ə; 2 a-nō'mi-a, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Anomiidæ.* **2.** [a-] [-Æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A bivalve of this genus: attached to oysters and other shells by a plug passing through the notch. [< Gr. *anomotos*, unlike, < *an-* priv. + *homotos*, like, < *homos*, same.]

a-nom'ic, 1 a-nom'ik; 2 ă-nŏm'ic, *a.* Without law or control; specif. (*Psychol.*), characterizing the lawless play of images or other mental content.

An"o-mi'i-dæ, 1 an'o-mai'i-dī; 2 ăn'o-mi'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of monomyarian bivalves, variously limited, but always including those with a notch for the right valve. — **an"o-mi'id,** *n.*— **an"o-mi'oid,** *a.*

an'o-mite, 1 an'o-mait; 2 ăn'o-mit, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A variety of biotite. **2.** A fossil of an anomiid or of a supposed anomiid. [< Gr. *anomos*, irregular, < *a-* priv. + *nomos*, law.]

an'o-mo-, 1 an'o-mo-; 2 ăn'o-mo-. From Greek *anomos*, irregular (< *a-* priv. + *nomos*, law): a combining form. — **An"o-mo-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl. Crust.* An order of *decapods with gills manifest when present, including the* opossum-shrimps, etc.— **an"o-mo-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.* — **an"o-mo-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing anomalous fruit. — **An"o-mo-cla-di'na,** *n. pl. Spong.* A suborder of lithistids having desmic spicules with a massive nucleated centrum from which arms radiate.— **an"o-mo-cla'dine,** *a. & n.*— **An"o-mo-don'ti-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A group of *Reptilia* variously limited: by Owen defined as an order, by Osborn, as a superorder, embracing the most primitive reptiles. **An"o-mo-don'ta†.**— **an'o-mo-dont,** *a. & n.*

An"o-mœ'an, 1 an'o-mi'an; 2 ăn'o-mē'an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of strict Arians (4th century) holding the *Son to be essentially different from the Father.* [< Gr. *anomoios*, unlike, < *an-* priv. + *homos*, like.] — **An"o-mœ'an-ism,** *n.*

an"o-mœ-om'er-y, 1 an'o-mi-em'ər-i; 2 ăn'o-mē-ŏm'er-y, *n. Philos.* The theory that the ultimate atoms of matter are dissimilar: opposed to *homœomery.*

an"o-mo-phyl'lous, *a.* Having the leaves irregularly arranged.— **An"o-mop'o-da,** *n. pl. Herp.* A group of reptiles.— **an"o-mop'o-dous,** *a.*— **an"o-mo-rhom'boid,** *n.* A mass of irregular rhomboidal form, as a rock-crystal.— **an"o-mo-rhom-boi'dal,** *a.*

a-nom'pha-lous, 1 ə-nem'fə-lus; 2 a-nŏm'fa-lŭs, *a. Terat.* Without a navel. [< Gr. *an-*, not, + *omphalos*, navel.]

An"o-mu'ra, 1 an'o-miū'rə; 2 ăn'o-mū'ra, *n. pl. Crust.* A group of decapods, variously ranked and limited, intermediate between the *Macrura* and *Brachyura* and including the hermit-crabs. [< ANOMA- + Gr. *oura*, tail.] **An"o-mou'ra†.**— **an"o-mu'lor mou']ran,** *a. & n.*— **an'o-mure,** *n.*

an"o-mu'ral, 1 an'o-miū'rəl; 2 ăn'o-mū'ral, *a.* Irregular in respect to the tail or abdomen; of, belonging or pertaining to the *Anomura.* **an"o-mou'ral†; an"o-mu'lor -mou']rous†.**

an'o-my, 1 an'o-mi; 2 ăn'o-my, *n.* A breach of routine in the sequence of perception.

a-non', 1 ə-nen'; 2 a-nŏn', *adv.* **1.** In a little while; soon; presently; as, I will attend to it *anon.* As a response, *anon,* at first used simply to gain time, came finally to signify lack of comprehension and to be equivalent to *what?* or *hey?*

She came *anon* with quiet grace.
JEAN INGELOW *The Letter L* st. 30.

2. At once; without delay; immediately.

They *anon,* With hundreds and with thousands, trooping came.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 759.

3. At another time; again. **4.** In the same direction; straight ahead. [ME. *anon, onan,* < AS. *on ān,* in *one;* see ON, ONE.]

a-non', *interj.* Same as ANAN.

Anon., *abbr.* Anonymous.

A-no'na, 1 ə-nō'nə; 2 a-nō'na, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American trees or shrubs of the custard-apple family. *A. reticulata* is the custard-apple, *A. squamosa* the sweet-sop, and *A. muricata* the sour-sop. [< Malay *menona;* cp. ANANAS.]

An"o-na'ce-æ, 1 an'o-nē'si-ī; 2 ăn'o-nā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of polypetalous trees or shrubs — the custard-apple family — mostly tropical, having alternate entire leaves, flowers usually solitary, the floral envelops in threes, and albumen mottled. It embraces about 450 species.— **an"o-na'ceous,** *a.*

an'o-nad, 1 an'o-nad; 2 ăn'o-năd, *n.* Any plant of the *Anonaceæ.*

a"no-nang', 1 a'no-nūŋ'; 2 ā'no-năng', *n.* [P. I.] An evergreen tree (*Cordia myxa*) of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*) yielding an edible drupe called *sebesten,* a tonic bark, and a wood used for drums and other musical instruments.

an"o-nych'i-a, 1 an'o-nik'i-ə; 2 ăn'o-nŷc'i-a, *n. Terat.* Absence of the nails at birth. [< Gr. *an-*, not, + *onyx* (*onych-*), nail.]

an'o-nym, 1 an'o-nim; 2 ăn'o-nym, *n.* **1.** An anonymous person or writer. **2.** A pseudonym. **3.** [Rare.] *An anonymous book.* **4.** [Rare.] *An idea for which*

there is no specific term. **5.** [Rare.] *Zool.* A mere name, unsupported by recognized description or authority. [< F. *anonyme*, < Gr *anōnymos;* see ANONYMOUS.] **an'o-nyme‡.— an"o-nym'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being anonymous. **a-non"y-mos'i-ty‡.**

a-non'y-ma, 1 ə-non'i-mə; 2 ə-nŏn'y-mə, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The innominate artery. **2.** [Rare.] A jade; adventuress. [< Gr. *anōnymos;* see ANONYMOUS.]

a-non'y-mous, 1 ə-non'i-məs; 2 ə-nŏn'y-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Having no acknowledged name; not disclosing a name; as, an *anonymous* author or correspondent. **2.** Bearing no name; of unknown authorship or agency; also, loosely, not bearing the author's real name; pseudonymous; as, an *anonymous* pamphlet

Giving pleasure . . . is the . . . *anonymous* triumph of a truly loving spirit. DRUMMOND *Greatest Thing* ch. 3, p. 24. [*c.* r. 1890.]

3. [Rare.] Illegitimate. [< Gr. *anōnymos,* < *an-* priv. + *onyma* name.] **—-ly,** *adv.* **—-ness,** *n.* **— a-non"y-mun'cule,** *n.* [Rare.] An anonymous scribbler.

a-noont, *adv.* At noon.

an"o-op'si-a, 1 an"o-op'sı-ə; 2 ăn"o-ŏp'sı-a, *n. Pathol.* A form of strabismus, in which the eye is drawn upward. [< ANO- + Gr. *opsis,* sight.] **an'o-op-sy‡; an-op'si-a‡.**

A-noph'e-les, 1 ə-nof'i-lĭz; 2 ə-nŏf'e-lēs, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus of mosquitoes of the family *Culicidæ,* containing several species in various parts of the world, characterized by having the palpi (in the female) nearly as long as the beak and a crouching, downward-inclining attitude when at rest. The North-American species is *A. maculipennis,* the malarial mosquito See MALARIA; MOSQUITO.

The mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles* are necessary secondary hosts in the life of the parasitic organism of malaria. LELAND O. HOWARD *U. S. Dept. of Agric., Division of Entom., Letter to Standard Dict.* Aug. 14, '01.

2. [a-] An insect of this genus. [< Gr. *anōphelēs,* hurtful.]

an"o-pho'ri-a, 1 an"o-fō'rı-ə; 2 ăn"o-fō'rı-a, *n. Pathol.* A tendency of both visual lines toward a plane above the horizon when the head is in what is now known as "the primary position."

an"oph-thal'mi-a, 1 an"of-thal'mı-ə; 2 ăn"ŏf-thăl'mi-a, *n. Terat.* Congenital absence of the eyes. [< Gr. *anophthalmos,* sightless, < *an-* priv. + *ophthalmos,* eye.] **— an"oph-thal'mi-an,** *n.* An animal with undeveloped eyes.— **an"oph-thal'mus,** *n.* One having anophthalmia.

An"o-phy'ta, 1 an"o-fai'tə; 2 ăn"o-fy'ta, *n. pl.* The mosses and liverworts (*Bryophyta*): disused. [< ANO- + Gr. *phyton,* growth, < *phyō,* produce.] **— an'o-phyte,** *n.*

an-o'pi-a, 1 an-ō'pı-ə; 2 ăn-ō'pi-a, *n. Terat.* Absence or rudimentary development of the eyes; also, the resulting defect of vision. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *ōps,* eye.]

an"o-pis"tho-graph'ic, 1 an"o-pis'tho-graf'ık; 2 ăn"o-pis"tho-grăf'ic, *a.* Having the back blank, as a written or printed sheet. [< AN-, not, + OPISTHOGRAPHIC.]

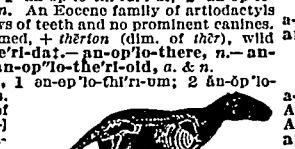
An-op'la, 1 an-op'lə; 2 ăn-ŏp'la, *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of nemerteans with unarmed proboscis. [< Gr. *anoplos,* unarmed, < *an-* priv. + *hoplon,* armor.] **An-op"lo-nem"er-ti'ni‡.— an'o-plan, an-op"lo-ne-mer'te-an,** *a. & n.* **— an-op'lous,** *a.*

An-op'li-a, 1 an-op'lı-ə; 2 ăn-ŏp'li-a, *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe of lithistids without dermal skeleton or microscleres. [Gr. *anoplos,* unarmed.] **— an-op'li-an,** *a. & n.*

An-op"lo-pom'i-dæ, 1 an-op'lo-pem'ı-dı; 2 ăn-ŏp'lo-pŏm'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of mail-cheeked fishes of cod-like aspect, including the candle-fish. **An-op"lo-po'ma,** *n.* (t. g.). [< Gr. *anoplos,* unarmed, + *pōma,* lid.] **— an-op"lo-po'mid,** *n.*— **an-op"lo-po'moid,** *a. & n.*

An-op"lo-the-ri'i-dæ, 1 an-op'lo-thı-rı'ı-dı; 2 ăn-ŏp'lo-the-rĭ'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of artiodactyls with uninterrupted rows of teeth and no prominent canines. [< Gr. *anoplos,* unarmed, + *thērion* (dim. of *thēr*), wild beast.] **An-op"lo-the'ri-da‡.— an-op'lo-there,** *n.*— **an-op"lo-the'ri-id,** *n.*— **an-op"lo-the'ri-oid,** *a. & n.*

An-op"lo-the'ri-um, 1 ən-op'lo-thı'rı-um; 2 ăn-ŏp'lo-thē'ri-ŭm, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Anoplotheriidæ.* **2.** [a-] [-RI-A, *pl.*] A fossil ungulate of this genus.



Restoration of Anoplotherium.

An"o-plu'ra, 1 an"o-plū'rə; 2 ăn"o-plu'ra, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects, variously limited, including lice and louse-like animals. [< Gr. *anoplos,* unarmed, + *oura,* tail.] **— an"o-plu'ran,** *a. & n.*— **an"o-plu'rous,** *a.*

an"o-plu'ri-form, 1 an"o-plū'rı-fôrm; 2 ăn"o-plu'ri-fôrm, *a.* Louse-like. [< ANOPLURA + -FORM.]

an'op-sy', 1 an'op-sı; 2 ăn'ŏp-sy, *n.* Want of sight. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *opsis,* sight.] **an-op'si-a‡.**

an'op-sy², *n.* Same as ANOOPSIA.

an-or'chism, 1 an-ôr'kizm; 2 ăn-ôr'cism, *n. Terat.* The absence or imperfect development of the testicles. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *orchis,* testis.] **an-or'chi-a‡.— an-or'chous,** *a.*

an-or'chus, 1 an-ôr'kus; 2 ăn-ôr'cŭs, *n.* [-CHI, 1 -kı; 2 -cī, *pl.*] *Terat.* A male lacking testicles, or with undescended testicles.

a"no-rec'tal, 1 ē"no-rek'təl; 2 ā"no-rĕc'tal, *a. Anat.* Relating to both the anus and the rectum. [< ANUS + RECTAL.]

an"o-rec'tic, 1 an"o-rek'tık; 2 ăn"o-rĕc'tic, *a.* **1.** Same as ANORECTOUS. **2.** Producing lack of appetite; occasioning anorexia.

an"o-rex'i-a, 1 an"o-reks'ı-ə; 2 ăn"o-rĕks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Loss of appetite. [< Gr. *anorexia,* < *an-* priv. + *orexō,* desire.] **an'o-rex-y‡.— an"o-rec'tous,** *a.* Without appetite.

an-or'ga-na, 1 an-ôr'gə-nə; 2 ăn-ôr'ga-na, *n. pl.* Inorganic substances. [< Gr. *anorganos,* without instruments, < *an-* priv. + *organon,* organ.] **— an"or-gan'ic,** *a.* Inorganic.— **an-or'gan-ism,** *n.* An inorganic body: opposed to *organism.*— **an-or"ga-nog'no-sy,** *n.* The study of anorganisms.— **an-or"ga-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* Scientific description of inorganic bodies.— **an-or"ga-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of anorgana, including geology, meteorology, etc.

a-north', 1 ə-nôrth'; 2 ə-nōrth', *adv.* [Rare.] Toward the north; northward.

an-or'thic, 1 an-ôr'thık; 2 ăn-ôr'thic, *a.* **1.** Having no right angles. **2.** *Crystal.* Triclinic. See CRYSTALLIZATION. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *orthos,* straight.]

an-or'thite, 1 an-ôr'thait; 2 ăn-ôr'thīt, *n. Mineral.* A white, gravish, or reddish feldspar, consisting of calcium-aluminum silicate ($CaAl_2Si_2O_8$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *orthos,* straight.] **— an"or-thit'ic,** *a.*

an-or'tho-clase, 1 an-ôr'thə-klēs; 2 ăn-ôr'tho-clās, *n. Mineral.* A sodium-potassium feldspar, crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *orthos,* straight, + *klasis,* breaking.] **an-or'those‡.**

an"or-thog'ra-phy, 1 an"ôr-thog'rə-fı; 2 ăn"ôr-thŏg'ra-fy, *n.* A form of aphasia in which the patient loses the ability to spell correctly.— **an-or"tho-graph'ic,** *a.* Relating to the deviation from the accepted rules of orthography. **-i-cal‡.— -i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"or-tho'pi-a, 1 an"ôr-thō'pı-ə; 2 ăn"ôr-thō'pi-a, *n. Pathol.* Squinting. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *orthos,* straight, + *ōps,* eye.]

an-or'tho-scope, 1 an-ôr'tho-skōp; 2 ăn-ôr'tho-scŏp, *n.* A toy exhibiting normal images from distorted figures drawn on one of two revolving disks and seen through slits in the other. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *orthos,* straight, + *skopeō,* view.] **— an-or"tho-scop'ic,** *a.*

an-or'tho-site, 1 an-ôr'tho-sait; 2 ăn-ôr'tho-sit, *n. Petrol.* A granular igneous rock composed essentially or wholly of plagioclase, which in the typical anorthosite is labradorite. It is regarded as one extreme of the gabbro group. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *orthos,* straight.]

A'nos, 1 ē'nos; 2 ā'nŏs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 34.

an"os-mat'ic, 1 an"os-mat'ık; 2 an"ŏs-măt'ic, *a.* Having the sense of smell deficient or absent, as in the toothed cetaceans. TURNER *Journal Anat. and Physiol.* Oct., 1890, p. 106. [< Gr. *anosmos,* < *an-* priv. + *ozō,* smell.]

an-os'mi-a, 1 an-os'mı-ə; 2 ăn-ŏs'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Loss of the sense of smell. [< Gr. *anosmos,* < *an-* priv. + *osme,* smell.] **an"os-phra'si-a‡; an-os'phre-sy‡.— an-os'mic,** *a.* **1.** Lacking in the sense of smell, either through congenital causes, or injury to the olfactory nervous system. **2.** Without odor.

an"os-to'sis, 1 an"os-tō'sıs; 2 ăn"ŏs-tō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Defective formation of bone. [< AN-, not, + OSTOSIS.]

An"os-tra'ca, 1 an"os-trē'kə; 2 ăn"ŏs-trā'ca, *n. pl. Crust.* A section of phyllopod crustaceans with soft, flexible bodies and stalked movable eyes, including *Branchipodidæ,* etc. [< Gr. *an-* priv. + *ostrakon,* shell.] **— an"os-tra'can,** *a. & n.*

an-oth'er, 1 an-uth'er; 2 ăn-ŏth'er, *a. & pron.* **1.** Not the same; distinct; different: often used as the correlative of *one;* as, one man's meat is *another* man's poison.

Popular reference is one thing, and accurate statement is *another.* FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* app., ex. viii, p. 607. [L. co.]

2. Different in character while of the same or similar substance; as, from that time I became *another* man. **3.** Different in substance while of the same or similar character; as, "memorize *another* Golgotha." SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act i, sc. 2.

But never will Italy produce *another* Inferno, or England *another* Hamlet. MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 40. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

4. A further; an additional; one more; as, *another* example; take *another* pear. [ME. *an other;* see AN, *art.,* and OTHER.] **— another from, a. to,** old forms now considered improper; as, "Judges of quite *another* stamp *from* his Majesty's Judges of Assize," for "of quite *another* stamp *than,*" etc.— **one a.,** one and or with another: now used as a reciprocal pronoun: generally applied to more than two; as, the three soldiers congratulated *one another.*

an-oth'er-guess", *a.* [Archaic.] Of a different sort. **an-oth'er-gaines"‡; an-oth'er-gess"‡; an-oth'er-guise"‡.**

an-o'ti-a, 1 an-ō'shı-ə; 2 ăn-ō'shi-a, *n. Terat.* Lack of ears at birth. [< Gr. *an-,* not, + *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

a-not'ta, 1 ə-not'ə; 2 a-nŏt'a, *n.* See ANNATTO. **a-not'to‡.**

an-o'tus, 1 an-ō'tus; 2 ăn-ō'tŭs. *Terat.* **I.** *a.* Without ears. **II.** *n.* A monster without ears. [< Gr. *an-,* not, + *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

A-nou'ra, a-nou'ran, etc. Same as ANURA, etc.

An'o-us, 1 an'o-us; 2 ăn'o-ŭs, *n. Ornith.* A genus of dark-feathered terns inhabiting tropical or subtropical countries: termed *noddies* on account of their tameness and want of intelligence. [tunic.

a-no'vak, 1 ə-nō'vak; 2 ə-nō'văk, *n.* [Eskimo.] A deerskin

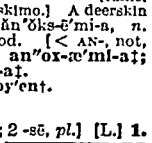
an"ox-e'mi-a, 1 an"oks-ı'mı-ə; 2 ăn"ŏks-ē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Lack of oxygen in the blood. [< AN-, not, + OXYGEN + Gr. *haima,* blood.] **an"ox-ə'mi-a‡; an"ox-y-e'mi-a‡; an"ox-y-hæ'mi-a‡.**

a-noy'‡, *tr.* To annoy. **a-noie'‡; a-noy'ent.**

An'ping, *n.* Same as AMPIN.

Ans., ans., *abbr.* Anselm; answer.

an'sa, 1 an'sə; 2 ăn'sa, *n.* [-SÆ, 1 -sı; 2 -sē, *pl.*] **[L.] 1.** *pl. Astron.* The apparent ends of Saturn's rings, which, seen obliquely, seem to project from the sides of the planet like handles. **2.** A handle, as of a pitcher or vase or of some brass cannon. **3.** *Anat.* A loop or coil, as of intestines, blood-vessels, or nerves. **— ansa lenticularis,** see LENTICULAR LOOP, under LENTICULAR.—



Saturn's Ansæ.

an'sat-ed, *a.* [Rare.] Having a handle. **an'sate‡.— an-sa'tion,** *n.* The art of making or fitting handles.

an-sar', 1 an-sär'; 2 ăn-sär', *n.* [AR.] A helper; an auxiliary; specif., one of the people of Medina who aided Mohammed in his flight from Mekka. **an-sa'ri-an‡.**

He [the Mahdi] summoned all to join the Jehad, giving the name of *Ansar* to his followers. SLATIN PASHA *Fire and Sword in the Sudan* p. 141. [E. A. 1896.]

An-sa'ri-an², 1 an-se'rı-ən; 2 ăn-sā'ri-an, *n.* A Nosairian. **An"sa-rie'‡.**

Ans'bach, 1 ŭns'bəH; 2 ăns'bäH, *n.* A city in Bavaria. **Ans'pach‡.**

an'schau-ung, 1 ŭn'shou-uŋ; 2 ăn'shou-ung, *n.* [G.] *Philos.* Intuitive vision or sense-intuition, especially when without subjective process: of varying scope in German, and usually translated "sense-perception."

Ans'dell, 1 anz'del; 2 ănz'dĕl, **Richard** (5/11 1815–4/20 1885). An English artist.

anse‡, 1 ans; 2 ăns, *n.* A handle; ansa, especially as of a cannon.

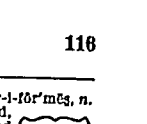
An'selm, 1 an'selm; 2 ăn'sĕlm, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **An-sel'mus,** 1 ŭn-sel'mus, 2 ăn-sĕl'mus; F. **An"selme',** 1 añ'selm', 2 ăñ'sĕlm'; G. **An'selm,** 1 ŭn'selm, 2 ăn'sĕlm, **Ans'helm‡;** It. Pg. Sp. **An-sel'mo,** 1 an-sel'mo, 2 ăn-sĕl'mo, **An'sel‡. 2. Saint** (1033–4/21 1109), an Italian ecclesiastic; archbishop of Canterbury who opposed kingly investiture. [Teut., divine helmet.]

An-sel'mi-an, 1 an-sel'mı-ən; 2 ăn-sĕl'mi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Saint Anselm.— **Anselmian argument,** same as ONTOLOGICAL PROOF.

An'ser, 1 an'sər; 2 ăn'ser, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Anserinæ.* **2.** A small star in the constellation of the Fox and Goose (Vulpecula cum Ansere). See CONSTELLATION.— **An'se-res,** *n. pl. Ornith.* **1.** An order of web-footed birds, variously limited, but always including the *Lamellirostres.* **2.** The *Lamellirostres* as a gens or suborder.— **An"se-ri'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* **1.** A subfamily of *Anatidæ,* including the geese. **2.** The *Anseres.*— **an'ser-ous,** *a.* Goose-like.

an'ser-at"ed, 1 an'sər-ēt'ed; 2 ăn'ser-āt'ed, *a. Her.* Having the extremities cleft and terminating in heads or limbs of birds, reptiles, etc.; as, an *anserated* cross. See illus. in next column.

An"ser-i-for'mes, 1 an"sər-ı-fôr'mız; 2 ăn"ser-i-fôr'mēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A series of birds variously limited, including the *Anseres* alone or *Anseres* and screamers. [< ANSERES + L. *forma,* form.]



Anserated Cross. Arms of Montfort.

an'ser-ine, 1 an'sər-in *or* -ain; 2 ăn'ser-in **an'ser-in²,** *or* -in, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a goose; goose-like; specif., like the skin of a goose, as the human skin when chilled. **2.** Stupid, like a goose; silly.

Display of *anserine* plumage before the admiring public. HOLMES *Poet at Breakfast-Table* p. 185. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the *Anserinæ* or *Anseres.* **— anserine disease,** a disease affecting the hands and feet, characterized by progressive emaciation, causing the tendons to become prominent and the members to resemble a goose's foot.

Ans'gar, Ans-ga'ri-us, 1 ŭns'gər, ans-gā'rı-us; 2 ăns'gär, ăns-gā'ri-ŭs (9/10? 801–3/2 865). An apostle to the Danes and Swedes.

An'shar, 1 ŭn'shar; 2 ăn'shär, *n. Babylon. Myth.* The chief god; the father of all other gods. Anshar and his wife, Kishar, represented the entire cosmos — the heavens, the earth, and the lower world.

An"shun-fu', 1 ŭn'shun-fū'; 2 ăn'shun-fu', *n.* A city in Kweichow province, China. **Ngan"shun'‡.**

an'so-han, 1 ŭn'so-hən; 2 ăn'so-hăn, *n.* [P. I.] Same as BATICULIN.

An'son, 1 an'sən; 2 ăn'son, *n.* **1. Lord, George** (4/11 1697–6/8 1702), an English admiral and circumnavigator. **2.** A county in North Carolina; 460 sq. m.; county-seat, Wadesboro. **3.** A village, county-seat of Jones county, Tex.

An-so'ni-a, 1 an-sō'nı-ə; 2 ăn-sō'ni-a, *n.* A manufacturing town in New Haven county, Conn.

an'spes-sade'‡, *n.* Same as LANCEPESADE.

A. N. S. S., *abbr.* Associate of the Normal School of Science.

An'sted, 1 an'sted; 2 ăn'stĕd, *n.* A town in Fayette county, W. Va. [Anstey Guthrie.

An'stey, 1 an'stı; 2 ăn'sty, **F.** Pen-name of Thomas

An'struth-er, 1 an'strŭth-ər (*sometimes* an'stər); 2 ăn'strŭth-er (*sometimes* ăn'ster), *n.* Two contiguous parishes, termed respectively **Easter** and **Wester,** borough in Fifeshire, Scotland; the birthplace of Dr. Chalmers.

an'swer, 1 an'sər; 2 ăn'ser, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make reply to, as a person, question, or the like, the question often being merely implied; respond to in speech or writing; as, to *answer* a fool according to his folly; to *answer* a letter.

The lit. sense [of *answer*] is 'to swear in opposition to,' orig. used, no doubt, in trials by law. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

2. To act in response to, or as the result of; take required action on account of; obey; as to *answer* the door-bell, a signal, an alarm, a flag of truce, etc. **3.** To respond to by acknowledging one's name or signifying one's presence; as, to *answer* a roll-call. **4.** To make or be a sufficient reply to, by way of justification, defense, or opposition; controvert; as, to *answer* an argument or a calumny. **5.** To give a correct solution of; solve; as, to *answer* a riddle or conundrum. **6.** To meet the requirement of or be sufficient for; fulfil the natural expectation concerning; make sufficient return for; as, this *answers* my purpose; the tool *answers* the need.

Now, Antony, our hopes are *answered.*
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act v, sc. 1.

7. To make or be offered as expiation for; atone for; expiate; as, to *answer* the crime with one's life. **8.** To utter or offer as a reply; respond; as, he *answers* whatever his fancy prompts. **9.** To be correlative to; respond to reciprocally; correspond to; as, right and left *answer* each other. **10.** To grant or accede to (a petition), or reply favorably to (a petitioner); as, our prayer was *answered.* **11.** To give back in kind; retaliate or give return for; as, to *answer* a broadside.

II. *i.* **1.** To reply or respond to a question or person; as, he *answers* boldly. **2.** To speak or act in response to a call or to any other action, as an alarm, a door-bell, etc. **3.** To meet a want, requirement, or desire; be sufficient, fit, or satisfactory; as, a steel pen *answers* as well as a gold one. **4.** To be responsible, as for the good conduct of another, the safe-keeping of something, etc.; often with *for;* as, I will *answer for* it, the money shall be paid.

What you were, others may *answer for;* what you tried to be, you must *answer for* yourself.
RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* p. 101. [W. & S. 1888.]

5. To satisfy a demand or requirement; atone; pay; as, he shall *answer* for his crime. **6.** To make reply to a charge or accusation; specif., in law, to make a written statement in an action, setting forth the grounds of defense. **7.** To have similarity; be correlative; correspond; as, the picture *answers* to the copy. **8.** To act in contrariety; to be in opposition.

Nature is the opposite of the soul, *answering* to it part for part.
EMERSON *Nature, Addresses and Lects.* p. 88. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

[< AS. *andswerian,* reply, swear in opposition to, < *and-,* against, + *swerian;* see SWEAR.]

an'swer, *n.* **1.** A reply or response, especially one that is sufficient, correct, or appropriate, as in denial of charges or in refutation of arguments; as, the *answer* to a letter; an *answer* to an objection. **2.** Any action in return or in kind; retaliation; as, war was the *answer* to aggression. **3.** *Mus.* The correlative of the subject; the reply of one portion of a phrase to another or of one instrument to another. **4.** *Fencing.* A return thrust. **5.** A correct result of a calculation; solution; as, the *answer* to a problem; the *answer* to a riddle. **6.** *Whist.* The dummy's hand exposed after the dealer has declared. **7.** *Law.* (1) The written defense of a defendant in an action to charges filed against him by the plaintiff in which he sets up matters of *fact* as defense in contradistinction to a *demurrer* which introduces objections on grounds of *law.* (2) In equity, a special defense setting forth one or more reasons for the dismissal or barring of the suit. An answer usually contains: (*a*) the *title;* (*b*) a *reservation* to the defendant of all the advantages which might be taken by exception to the bill; (*c*) the *substance,* in which the matters of the bill, together with the questions founded thereon, are replied to in rotation, and any additional matter that the defendant desires to bring forward to either qualify or strengthen the bill; (*d*) the *general traverse* or denial of all matters contained in the bill and which are not otherwise expressly answered. [< AS. *andswaru,* < *andswerian;* see ANSWER, *v.*] **an'sweret-**

Syn.: rejoinder, repartee, reply, response, retort. "An *answer* is made to a question; a *reply* is made to an assertion; a *rejoinder* is made to a *reply*; a *response* is made in accordance with the words of another." CRABB *Eng. Synonyms*. This statement is, however, too limited, as an *answer* is made to a charge as well as to a question; an *answer* may be even made to an unspoken implication or manifestation; see Luke v, 22. In fact, anything said or done in return for some word, action, or suggestion of another may be called an *answer*. The blow of an enraged man, the whinny of a horse, the howling of the wind, the movement of a bolt in a lock, an echo, etc., may each be an *answer* to some word or movement. A *reply* is an unfolding, and implies more thought and intelligence. A *rejoinder* is often used in the general sense of *answer*, but always with the implication of something more or less controversial or opposed, tho lacking the conclusiveness implied in *answer*; an *answer*, in the full sense, to a charge, an argument, or an objection is adequate, and finally refutes and disposes of it; a *reply* or *rejoinder* may be quite inadequate, so that one may say, "This *reply* is not an *answer*"; "I am ready with an *answer*" means far more than "I am ready with a *reply*." A *response* is accordant or harmonious, designed or adapted to carry on the thought of the words that called it forth, as the *responses* in a liturgical service, or to meet the wish of him who seeks it; as, the appeal for aid met a prompt and hearty *response*. *Repartee* is a prompt, witty, and commonly good-natured *answer to some* argument or attack; a *retort* may also be witty, but is severe and may be even savage in its intensity.— Prep.: an answer *in* writing, or *by* word of mouth, *to* the question.

an'swer-a-ble, } 1 an'sẽr-a-bl; 2 ăn'sẽr-a-bl, *a.* **1.**
an'swer-a-blᴱ, } Liable to be called to account (*for* anything or *to* some one); responsible; amenable; as, he is *answerable to* his own conscience.

It is . . . necessary that every officer remain individually *answerable for* his acts. F. LIEBER *Civil Liberty* p. 159. [c. 1877.]

2. That calls for or requires an answer, or that may be answered; also, obligated to answer.

Paley, in his Evidences, has used the word *answerable* in an active sense, as conveying the notion of being under obligation to make answer. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 373. [CL. P. 1873.]

3. That corresponds, or is proportionate, adequate, or suitable; as, *answerable* to expectation.— **an'swer-a-bl(e-ness**ᴱ, *n.*— **an'swer-a-bly,** *adv.*

Syn.: accountable, amenable, liable, responsible.— Ant.: clear, free, irresponsible.— Prep.: answerable *to* the owner *for* all damage; the criminal is answerable *for* his crime *with* his life.

an'swerd, *pp.* Answered. S. S.

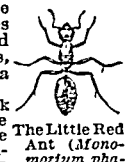
an'swer-er, 1 an'sẽr-ẽr; 2 ăn'sẽr-er, *n.* One who answers. (1) One who replies to something alleged. (2) A disputant who maintains a thesis against critical objections.

an'swer-ing, 1 an'sẽr-iŋ; 2 ăn'sẽr-ing, *pa.* Replying; corresponding; as, *answering* sighs.— **-ly,** *adv.*

an'swer-job"ber, 1 an'sẽr-jeb'ẽr; 2 ăn'sẽr-jŏb'er, *n.* One who writes answers as an occupation.

an'swer-less, 1 *an'sẽr-les*; 2 *ăn'sẽr-les*, *a.* That has no answer; unanswerable; as, *answerless* logic.— **-ly,** *adv.*

ant, 1 ant; 2 ănt, *n.* **1.** A heterogynous hymenopterous insect, esp. a formicid, usually social like the bee, the community containing males winged throughout life, females winged until after pairing, and wingless neuters, workers, or barren females; an *emmet*: a pismire.



The Little Red Ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*). 4/1

The males die after congress, and the work of the community is largely done by the neuters, which also care for the young. The nests, variously constructed, are divided into chambers and passageways and contain stores of food. Ants exhibit several remarkable characteristics: many species maintain *Aphidæ* as guests or as "milch cattle" for the sweet secretions they produce; others form associations with weaker species that stand to them in the relation of slaves. Ants are graminivorous or carnivorous, and very fond of honey. Many are named from their habits, as the *carpenter-*, *foraging-*, *harvesting-*, *leaf-cutting*, *mason-*, and *soldier-ants*.

2. A white ant or termite. See under WHITE. [Contr. < AS. *æmete*; see EMMET.] — **ant'-bear",** *n.* **1.** The tamanoir, or great ant-eater. **2.** The aardvark. See illus. under AARDVARK.— **ant-bed,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as ANT-HILL.— **ant-bird,** *n.* A bird that feeds on ants, esp., a formicaroid bird of South America.— **ant-brood,** *n.* See ANT-EGG.— **ant-catcher,** *n.* An ant-bird.— **ant-cattle,** *n. pl.* Ant-cows collectively.— **ant-cow,** *n.* An aphid insect kept by ants as a source of food. The aphids yield a honey-like fluid on being stroked on the abdomen by the antennæ of the ants.— **ant-disk,** *n.* A circular space cleared of herbage around the nests of agricultural ants.— **ant'dom,** *n.* The realm, estate, or colony of ants.— **ant-egg,** *n.* **1.** One of the whitish cocoons found in ants' nests, and gathered as food for cage-birds, etc.; the larva of an ant. **ant-brood‡. 2.** The egg of an ant.— **ant-fly,** *n.* A winged ant.— **ant-hill,** *n.* A mound of earth, leaves, etc., heaped up by ants in the process of making their nest or dwelling. **ant-heap‡; ant-hillock‡.**— **ant'-hood,** *n.* The ant-nature; ants collectively.— **ant-like,** *a.* — **ant-orchis,** *n.* An Australian and Tasmanian terrestrial orchid (*Chiloglottis gunnii*), with a pair of radical leaves, and a solitary, reddish, galeate flower on a short, naked scape.— **ant-pipit,** *n.* A South-American conopophagid bird.— **ant-plant,** *n. Bot.* See MYRMECOPHILOUS PLANTS, under MYRMECOPHILOUS.— **black ant,** a small ant (*Monomorium minutum*), common in the United States, frequently infesting houses. **little black ant‡.**— **bulldog ant,** any one of the thirty species belonging to the genus *Myrmecia*, found only in Australia and Tasmania. They are the strongest of all ants, having very strong jaws and stinging sharply when aroused. They build the great ant-hills, which often rise to a height of several feet.— **cow-killer ant,** a solitary ant or mutillid of Texas, ignorantly thought to sting cattle to death.— **Guatemalan ant,** the *kelep*.— **pavement ant** (*Entom.*), a formicid ant (*Tetramorium cæspitum*) which often lives under stones and bricks.— **Pharaoh's ant,** the little red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*), infesting houses.

an't, 1 ānt *or* ēnt; 2 ănt *or* ănt. Are not [idiomatic since 1706]: am not [colloq., 1737]: has not; is not [under ban]: a contracted form. The later *ain't* (1778) is under ban in all the senses. **ain't‡.**

an't‡†. An it; on't or on it; of it: a contraction.

ant-, *prefix.* Against, etc. See ANTI-.

-ant, *suffix.* **1.** In the act or process of doing (what is denoted by the stem): used to form adjectives with nearly the meaning of the ppr.; as, *militant*, fighting, etc. **2.** One who does (what is indicated by the stem): forming nouns of adjectival origin; as, *servant*, one who serves. [< OF. *-ant*, < L. *-an(t-)s*, *-en(t-)s*, ppr. suffix.]

Ant., *abbr.* Anthony; Antigua; Antoine; Anton; Antonius.

ant., *abbr.* Antiquarian; antiquities; *antonym*.

an'ta¹, 1 an'tə; 2 ăn'ta, *n.* [AN'TÆ or AN'TES, 1 an'tī *or* an'tiz; 2 ăn'tē *or* ăn'tēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* A pilaster opposite another, as on a door-jamb. **2.** *Class. Arch.* A pilaster, esp. when forming the termination of a side-wall continued beyond a transverse wall, or corresponding on a wall to a range of columns.

Antæ usually have capitals of a special type. A structure whose front displays columns between antæ is described as *in antis*, or as of so many columns *in antis*.

[L., < *ante*, before.] **an'te‡.**

an'ta², *n.* [Braz.] The tapir (*Tapirus americanus*).

An'ta³, 1 an'tə; 2 ăn'tä, *n.* An Egyptian goddess armed with club, lance, and shield: of Asiatic origin, and worshiped particularly by Rameses II. and III.

ant-ac'id, 1 ant-as'id; 2 ănt-ăç'id. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Correcting acidity, as of the stomach; as, *antacid* treatment in rheumatism. **II.** *n.* An alkaline remedy, such as magnesia, for counteracting acidity. [< ANT- + ACID.] **an"ti-ac'id‡.** [rective of acridity.

ant-ac'rid, 1 ant-ak'rid; 2 ănt-ăc'rid, *a. Med.* Correcting acidity, as of the stomach; as, *antacid* treatment in rheumatism.

ant-ad'i-form, 1 ant-ad'i-fōrm; 2 ănt-ăd'i-fôrm, *a. Ich.* Having an inverse likeness of outline between the dorsal and ventral surfaces of the body. [< ANT- + AD- + -FORM.]

An-tæ'us, 1 an-tī'us; 2 ăn-tē'ŭs, *n. Myth.* A son of Neptune and Terra; a wrestler, invincible while in contact with his mother, Earth; crushed by Hercules, who lifted him in the air. **An'tæ'os‡** [Gr.].— **An-tæ'an,** *a.*

an'ta-gan, 1 ūn'tə-gan; 2 ăn'tä-gän, *n. Bot.* Same as NARRA.

an-tag'o-nism, 1 an-tag'o-nizm; 2 ăn-tăg'o-nĭzm, *n.* **1.** The state of being opposed; mutual opposition or resistance of counteracting forces, principles, things, or persons; the *quality*, *spirit*, or *attitude* of those opposed, or of an opponent.

Parents cannot be too solicitous in avoiding . . . direct *antagonism* with their children.

SPENCER *Education* p. 179. [J. B. A. 1885.]

2. The act of antagonizing, or an antagonizing act; active contrariety; opposition; as, *antagonism* to truth.

There followed that *antagonism* between the rush of the rivers and the action of the tides.

AGASSIZ *Brazil* ch. 13, p. 438. [T. & F. 1868.]

[< Gr. *antagōnisma*, < *antagōnizomai*; see ANTAGONIZE.]

an-tag'o-ny†. Syn.: see ANIMOSITY; ANTIPATHY.— Prep.: *to* the doctrine; *between* rivals; (rarely) *with* a person, etc.

an-tag'o-nist, 1 an-tag'o-nist; 2 ăn-tăg'o-nĭst, *n.* **1.** One who contends against another, as in any struggle, physical, mental, political, etc.; an adversary; opponent.

Infidelity gains the victory, when it wrestles with hypocrisy or with superstition, but never when its *antagonist* is reason.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 447. [L. B. & CO. 1866.]

2. *Anat.* A muscle that acts counter to another muscle. **3.** *Med.* An antidote.

Syn.: adversary, competitor, enemy, foe, opponent, rival. An *adversary* is ordinarily one who not only opposes another in fact, but does so with hostile spirit, or perhaps out of pure malignity; as, the great *Adversary*. An *antagonist* is one who opposes and is opposed actively and with intensity of effort; an *opponent*, one in whom the attitude of resistance is the more prominent; a *competitor*, one who seeks the same object for which another is striving; *antagonists* in wrestling, *competitors* in business, *opponents* in debate may contend with no personal ill will; *rivals* in love, ambition, etc., rarely avoid inimical feeling. An *enemy* in private life is one who is moved by hostile feeling with active disposition to injure; but in military language all who fight on the opposite side are called *enemies* or collectively "the *enemy*," where no personal animosity may be implied; *foe*, which is rather a poetical and literary word, implies intensely hostile spirit and purpose.— Ant.: abettor, accessory, accomplice, ally, friend, helper, supporter.— Prep.: the antagonist *of* my friend *in* the contest.

an-tag"o-nis'tic, 1 an-tag'o-nis'tik; 2 ăn-tăg'o-nĭs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to antagonism or an antagonist; opposing, or feeling opposition; opposed; hostile; as, *antagonistic* to truth.

To the superstitions that pass under the name of religion, science is *antagonistic*. SPENCER *Education* p. 90. [A. 1889.]

an-tag'o-nal‡; an-tag'o-nist‡; an-tag"o-nis'ti-cal‡.— an-tag"o-nis'ti-cal-ly, *adv.*

Syn.: see BELLIGERENT; CONTRARY; INIMICAL.— Prep.: *to*.

an-tag'o-nize, } 1 an-tag'o-nīz; 2 ăn-tăg'o-nīz, *v.*
an-tag'o-nise, } [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To oppose, contend with, or struggle against; dispute the mastery with.

My object . . . is not to *antagonize* the views of any other writer. LYMAN ABBOTT *That Unknown Country* p. 66. [N. & CO. 1889.]

2. To cause to be in antagonism or direct opposition; as, this action *antagonized* the entire negro vote. **3.** To counteract the force or action of; serve to neutralize or countervail; as, to *antagonize* a disease.

II. *i.* To be or act in antagonism. [< Gr. *antagōnizomai*, < *anti*, against, + *agōnizomai*; see AGONIZE.]

Syn.: see CONTEND.— **an-tag"o-ni-za'tion, -sa'tion,** *n.* — **an-tag'o-nīz"er, -nīs"er,** *n.*

An-tal'ci-das, 1 an-tal'si-das; 2 ăn-tăl'ci-dăs, *n.* A Spartan politician and diplomat who negotiated the Persian treaty; he lived about 387 B. C. **An-tal-ki'das‡** [Gr.].

ant-al'gic, 1 ant-al'jik; 2 ănt-ăl'ĝic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to alleviate pain. **II.** *n.* An anodyne. [< ANTI- + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

ant-al'ka-li, 1 ant-al'kə-lai; 2 ănt-ăl'ka-lī, *n. Med.* Any substance able to neutralize alkalis, or counteract an alkaline tendency in the system. [< ANT- + ALKALI.] — **ant-al'ka-line,** *a.* & *n.*

ant-am"bu-la'cral, 1 ant-am'biu-lē'krəl; 2 ănt-ăm'bū-lā'-cral, *a. Echin.* Situated opposite or away from the ambulacra, as the upper surface of a starfish. [< ANT- + AMBULACRAL.]

ant"a-nac'la-sis, 1 ant"ə-nak'lə-sis; 2 ant"ă-năc'la-sĭs, *n. Rhet.* **1.** The repetition of a word in a different or punning sense.

He [Mr. Swan] *shone most in the Antanaclasis*.

ADDISON *Spectator* May 10, 1711.

2. The repetition of a word or phrase in resuming after a long parenthesis, as "this man, tho he did not actually strike the blow, as is alleged against him— *this man*, I say," etc. [< Gr. *antanaklasis*, bending back against, < *anti*, against; and see ANACLASIS.]

An"ta-na"na-ri'vo, 1 ūn'tə-nū'nə-ri'vo; 2 ăn'ta-nä'na-rī'vo, *n.* Same as TANANARIVO.

an'tang, 1 ūn'tɑŋ; 2 ăn'tăng, *n.* Same as ALMACIGA.

ant-aph"ro-dis'i-ac, 1 ant-af'ro-diz'i-ak; 2 ănt-ăf'ro-dĭs'i-ăc. **I.** *a.* Tending to subdue sexual desire. **II.** *n.* Anything tending to check venereal appetite. [< ANT- + APHRODISIAC.] **ant-aph"ro-di-si'a-cal‡; ant-aph"ro-dit'ic‡; an"ti-aph"ro-dis'i-ac‡.**

ant-ap'o-cha, 1 ant-ap'o-kə; 2 ănt-ăp'o-ca, *n. Rom. & Civ. Law.* An acknowledgment of indebtedness paid. Compare APOCHA. [< Gr. *antapochē*.]

ant-ap"o-plec'tic, 1 ant-ap'o-plek'tik; 2 ănt-ăp'o-plĕc'tic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Beneficial against apoplexy. **II.** *n.* Medicine used as a preventive or cure of apoplexy. [< ANT- + APOPLECTIC.]

An-tar', 1 an-tär'; 2 ăn-tär', *n.* **1.** An Arab poet and warrior (550?-615?), Ibn Shaddad Al-Absi; the author of one of the seven chief Arabic poems. **An-ta'ra‡. 2.** An Arabian romance of which Antar is the hero, relating the story of his prowess and his love for Abla.

ant'ar-chism, 1 ant'ar-kizm; 2 ănt'ăr-cĭsm, *n.* [Rare.] Hostility to government in general. [< ANT- + Gr. *archō*, rule.] **ant'ar-chy†.— ant'ar-chist,** *n.*— **ant"ar-chis'tic, ant"ar-chis'ti-cal,** *a.*

Ant"arc-ta'li-a, 1 ant'ark-tē'li-ə; 2 ănt'ăre-tā'li-a, *n. Zoogeog.* The realm that embraces the antarctic seas.— **Ant"arc-ta'li-an,** *a.*

ant-arc'tic, 1 ant-ārk'tik; 2 ănt-ărc'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the south pole or the regions near it: opposed to *arctic*. [< OF. *antartique*, < LL. *antarcticus*, southern, < Gr. *antarktikos*, < *anti*, against, + *arktikos*; see ARCTIC.] **ant-arc'ti-cal‡** [Rare].— **antarctic circle,** an imaginary circle of the earth, parallel to the equator, distant from the south pole 23° 28'.

Before the Koonya finally cast off from us, she had achieved another record, by being the first steel vessel to cross the *Antarctic Circle*. SHACKLETON *Heart of Antarctic* vol. i, p. 61. [C. H. '09.] —**A. continent,** the land surrounding the south pole and within the antarctic circle. See POLE.—**A. ocean,** the waters within the antarctic circle.—**a. zone,** the zone surrounding the south pole, and within the antarctic circle; the south frigid zone.— **ant-arc'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* [arctic region.

Ant-arc'ti-ca, 1 ant-ārk'ti-kə; 2 ănt-ărc'ti-ca, *n.* The ant-

Ant-arc"to-ge'a, 1 ant-ārk'to-ji'ə; 2 ănt-ărc'to-ĝē'a, *n. Zoogeog.* That portion of the earth which includes the antarctic continent with its islands and New Zealand. [< Gr. *antarktikos* (see ANTARCTIC) + *gaia*, land.] **Ant-arc"to-gæ'a‡.— Ant-arc"to-ge'an, -gæ'an,** *a.*

An-ta'res, 1 *an-tē'riz*; 2 ăn-tā'rēs, *n.* The brightest star (*a*) in the constellation Scorpio; the Scorpion's heart. [< Gr. *Antarēs*, < *anti*, like, + *Arēs*; see ARES.] — **An-ta'ri-an,** *a.*— **Antarian stars,** *stars* whose spectrum is fluted like that of Antares and, like that, more distinct at the blue than at the red end.

ant"ar-thrit'ic, 1 ant'ar-thrit'ik; 2 ănt'ăr-thrĭt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to cure or alleviate arthritis or gout. **II.** *n.* A remedy for gout. **an"ti-ar-thrit'ic‡.**

ant"ar-tic'u-lar, 1 ant'ar-tik'yu-lər; 2 ănt'ăr-tĭc'yu-lar. *n.* A small wedge-shaped bone, as of Cretaceous fishes.

ant"as-then'ic, 1 ant'as-then'ik; 2 ănt'ăs-thĕn'ic, *a.* Tending to renew vigor.

ant"asth-mat'ic, 1 ant'az-mat'ik; 2 ănt'ăş-măt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to cure or alleviate asthma. **II.** *n.* A remedy for asthma. **an"ti-asth-mat'ic‡.**

ant"a-troph'ic, 1 ant'ə-tref'ik; 2 ănt'a-trŏf'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending or used to arrest atrophy or wasting. **II.** *n.* A remedy for atrophy.

Ant'bear", ant-catcher, ant-disk. See ANT.

an'te, 1 an'ti; 2 ăn'te. **I.** *vi.* [AN'TEED; AN'TE-ING.] In the game of poker, to put up a stake before the cards are dealt. **II.** *n.* **1.** The stake so put up. **2.** A stake put up after the cards are dealt, but before drawing new ones. [< L. *ante*, before.]

an'tē, *a. Her.* Same as ENTE.

an'te², *n. Arch.* Same as ANTA¹.

an'te-, *prefix.* Before in time, order, or position; as, *ante*natal, *ante*-Christian. See ANTI-. The *words in* the following list are self-explaining:

ante-Babylonish	antehall	anteoccupation
antebaptismal	*ante-Hieronymian*	*antepatriarchal*
antebath	antehistoric	antepectoral
antebridal	antehuman	anteporch
antecavern	anteinitial	antepretonic
antececal	antejudiciary	antereformation,
ante-Christian	ante-Justinian	antereformational
antecloset	antelegal	anteresurrection
anteconsonantal	anteluminary	anterevolutional
antecourt	antemetallic	anterevolutionary
antedawn	antemortal	antespring
antedisposition	*antemosaic*	*antestomach*
ante-ecclesiastical	antenarial	antesunrise
ante-eternity	antenoon	antetaste
antegarden	ante-Norman	antevocalic
ante-Gothic	antenumber	antewar

[< L. *ante-*, < *ante*, before.] — **an'te-act",** *n.* A preceding or antecedent act.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

an'te-al, 1 an'ti-əl; 2 ăn'te-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to what is in front; being before. [< L. *ante*, before.]

ant'-eat"er, 1 ant'-it'ər; 2 ănt'-ēt'er, *n.* **1.** A mammal that feeds on ants. (1) A tropical American myrmecophagid with worm-like tongue, thin elongated head, and short stout legs; as, the great *ant-eater* (*Myrmecophaga jubata*). See illustration under TAMANOIR. (2) An aardvark. (3) A pangolin; scaly ant-eater. (4) An echidna. (5) A myrmecobioid marsupial. **2.** An ant-bird.

Australian Ant-eater (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*). 1/3

an'te bel'lum. [L.] Before the war: used in international law, as in the phrase "in statu quo *ante bellum*."

an"te-bel'lum, 1 an'ti-bel'um; 2 ăn'te-bĕl'ŭm, *a.* Of the time before the war; specif., in the United States, before the Civil War.

an"te-bra'chi-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the forearm. **2.** Situated in front of the forearm: said of the membrane in bats extending from the point of the shoulder to the pollex. **an"ti-bra'chi-al‡.— an"te-bra'chi-um,** *n.* [-CHI-A, *pl.*] The forearm. **an"ti-bra'chi-um‡.— an"te-car'di-um,** *n.* Same as ANTICARDIUM.

an'te-cab"i-net, 1 an'ti-kab'i-net; 2 ăn'te-căb'i-nĕt, *n.* A small waiting-room at the entrance to a private audience room.

an"te-cede', 1 an'ti-sīd'; 2 ăn'te-çēd', *vt.* [-CED'ED; -CED'ING.] To go before in time, place, rank, or order; precede. [< L. *anteceedo*, < *ante*, before. + *cedo*, go.] — **an"te-ce-da'ne-ous,** *a.* Having priority: antecedent.

an″te-ce′dence, 1 an′tı-sī′dens; 2 ăn″te-çē′dĕnç, *n.* **1.** The act of going before; the state of being before; antecedency.

The *antecedence* of a colder climate is proved by the arctic character of a large proportion of the shells.
LYELL *Principles Geol.* vol. i, p. 105. [A. 1872.]

2. The apparent retrograde motion of a planet.
SYN.: see PRECEDENCE.

an″te-ce′den-cy, 1 an″tı-sī′den-sı; 2 ăn″te-çē′dĕn-çy, *n.* The state or quality of being antecedent; precedence; priority.

an″te-ce′dent, 1 an″tı-sī′dent; 2 ăn″te-çē′dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Being, occurring, or going before; prior in time, place, or order; anterior: contrasted with *consequent* or *subsequent*.

Every movement forward in language must be determined by an *antecedent* movement forward in thought.
HAMILTON *Logic* lect. viii, p. 99. [G. & L. 1860.]

2. Depending on reasoning or analogy, before observation; presumptive; a priori; as, the *antecedent* probability of a miracle. **3.** *Geol.* (1) Pertaining to or characterizing the internal movements of the earth concerned in the elevation of continental masses and their exposure to degradation: contrasted with *consequent*. (2) Established before the displacement of a terrane by faulting or folding; as, an *antecedent* valley; *antecedent* drainage: contrasted with *consequent* and *superimposed* (epigenetic). [< F. *antécédent*, < L. *anteceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *antecedo;* see ANTECEDE.]— **an″te-ce′dent-ly,** *adv.*

SYN.: anterior, earlier, foregoing, former, introductory, precedent, preceding, preliminary, previous, prior. *Antecedent* may denote simply priority in time, implying no direct connection between that which goes before and that which follows; as, the striking of one clock may be always *antecedent* to the striking of another with no causal connection between them. When the words are used simply of time, *antecedent* refers to that which goes or happens at any distance in advance, *preceding* to that which is immediately or next before. *Foregoing* is used only of that which is spoken or written; as, the *foregoing* statements. See ANTERIOR.— ANT.: consequent, following, later, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.— Prep.: *to*.

an″te-ce′dent, *n.* **1.** One who or that which precedes or goes before, as in time, place, rank, order, or causality.

Man is no longer an isolated spirit without *antecedent* or relation here below. R. L. STEVENSON *Familiar Studies* p. 56. [S. 1887.]

2. *Gram.* The noun or phrase to which a pronoun, especially a relative, refers: generally preceding the pronoun.

The *antecedent* is the noun or substantive expression for which a pronoun stands. GREEN *Eng. Gram.* p. 70. [CT. 1871.]

3. *Logic.* (1) A conditional proposition in hypothetical reasoning in which a cause or reason is assumed and upon which another proposition depends as effect or consequent; as, "if it rains, the ground will be wet." (2) The minor premise in a syllogism of the first figure in which the major premise is not stated. (3) An event that precedes another event called (with respect to the former) the consequent: so used by nominalists. **4.** *Math.* The first term of a ratio, corresponding to the numerator of the fraction expressed by the ratio; in a proportion, the first and third terms; or in a continued proportion, the terms indicated by odd numbers as the first, third, fifth, etc.; as, in 4 : 2 :: 6 : 3, 4 and 6 are *antecedents*. **5.** *Mus.* A passage followed by an answer or consequent. **6.** *pl.* The facts, circumstances, etc., collectively, that have gone before in the history of any person or thing, as a man's ancestry, habits, training, etc.

Antecedents, for which, also, we are indebted to France, is not yet a generation old. It well deserved the popularity which it speedily attained. F. HALL *Modern English* p. 302. [S. 1873.]

SYN.: cause. *Antecedent* is opposed to *consequent; cause* to *effect;* the *antecedent* may be related to the *consequent* by simple priority in time; the *cause* is related to the *effect* by efficiency in making it to be. The *cause* is always an *antecedent*, but the *antecedent* may not be a *cause*.— ANT.: consequent, effect.— **antecedent and consequent,** the correlated members that express the relation of two things, events, terms, propositions, etc., as (1) cause and effect, (2) reason and consequent, or (3) simple sequence in time. — **an″te-ce-den′tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to antecedents.

an″te-ces′sor, 1 an″tı-ses′er; 2 ăn″te-çĕs′ŏr, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) One of the soldiers who preceded an army to arrange for camping, supplies, etc. (2) Under the empire, a teacher or professor of civil law. **2.** [Rare.] A predecessor.

an″te-ces′tre†, *n.* Same as ANCESTOR.

an′te-cham″ber, 1 an′tı-chēm″bər; 2 ăn′te-chām″bér, *n.* A room that serves as an entranceway to another or chief apartment; a waiting-room for those who seek audience.— **an″te-cham′ber-ing,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of staying or waiting in an antechamber.

an′te-chap″el, 1 an′tı-chap″el; 2 ăn′te-chăp″el, *n. Eccl.* The portion of a chapel outside of the rood-screen; a vestibule or narthex.

An″te-chi′no-mys, 1 an″tı-kaı′no-mıs; 2 ăn″te-cı′no-mŷs, *n.* A genus of mouse-like dasyuroid marsupials, consisting of one species, the long-legged jumping pouched-mouse of central Australia: exclusively insectivorous. [< ANT- + Gr. *echinos*, hedgehog, + *mys*, mouse.]

an′te-choir″, 1 an′tı-kwaır″; 2 ăn′te-cwīr″, *n. Eccl.* A portion of a chapel set apart just in front of the choir, enclosed, or partially enclosed, by a screen.

an′te-church″, 1 an″tı-chûrch″; 2 ăn″te-chûrch″, *n. Arch.* A porch or vestibule of a church.

an-te′clans, 1 an-tī′shənz; 2 ăn-tē′shanz, *n. pl.* Those who, living under the same meridian, but on opposite sides of and equidistant from the equator, have opposite seasons but the same hours. Compare ANTISCIANS. [< Gr. *antoikos*, dwelling opposite, < *anti*, against, + *oikos*, house.] **an-tœ′cı‡; an-tœ′clans‡.**— **an-tē′clan,** *a.*

an″te-clyp′e-us, *n.* [-E-ı, *pl.*] *Entom.* The distal portion of the clypeus when the sclerite is divided by a transverse suture.— **an″te-com-mu′nion,** *n.* In the Anglican liturgy, that part of the eucharistic office which precedes the celebration of the communion, beginning with the Lord's Prayer and ending with the gospel for the day.— **an″te-cox′al,** *a. Entom.* Situated in front of a coxa.— **an″te-cu′bi-tal,** *a.* Situated in front of the elbow.— **antecubital fossa,** see CUBITAL FOSSA, under FOSSA.— **an″te-cur′sor,** *n.* [Archaic.] A forerunner.— **an″te-cur′va-ture,** *n.* Moderate anteflexion, as of the womb.

an′te-date, 1 an′tı-dēt; 2 ăn′te-dāt, *rt.* [-DAT′ED; -DAT′ING.] **1.** To assign or affix a date to earlier than the actual one; date back; as, to *antedate* a note. **2.** To precede in time; be or occur earlier than; as, Hesiod *antedates* Homer. **3.** To take or cause to be before the natural or proper time; anticipate: accelerate.

an′te-date, *n.* A date prior to the true one; an earlier date.

an″te-di-lu′vi-al, 1 an″tı-dı-liū′vı-əl; 2 ăn′te-dı-lū′vi-al, *a.* Existing before the Noachian deluge; antediluvian.— **an″te-di-lu′vi-al-ly,** *adv.*

an″te-di-lu′vi-an, 1 an″tı-dı-liū′vı-ən; 2 ăn′te-dı-lū′vi-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the times, things, or events before the great flood in the days of Noah (*Gen.* vi, vii, and viii). **2.** Appearing as if made or existing before the flood; antiquated; primitive; as, *antediluvian* plans.

A sorry *antediluvian* makeshift of a building.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Roast Pig* p. 188. [W. L. & CO.]

[< ANTE- + L. *diluvium;* see DILUVIUM.]

an″te-di-lu′vi-an, *n.* **1.** A person, animal, or plant that lived before the flood.

The corn grows rank and high in the bottoms year by year, feeding its freshness on the moldering *antediluvians*.
TOURGÉE *Mamelon* p. 172. [F. H. & H. 1882.]

2. Hence, one who is very old or old-fashioned.

An-te′don, 1 an-tī′don; 2 ăn-tē′don, *n. Echin.* **1.** A genus typical of *Antedontidæ*. **2.** [a-] An existing crinoid of this genus. [< F. *antédon*, < Gr. *anthēdōn*, flowery one.]

An″te-don′i-dæ, 1 an″tı-don′ı-dı; 2 ăn″te-dŏn′ı-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* An existing family of articulate crinoids free in the adult state, with 5 furcate arms, and cirri on the back of the calyx.— **an″te-do′nid,** *n.*— **an″te-do′noid,** *a.*

an″te-dor′sal, *a.* Situated in front of the dorsal region.

an′te-fix, *n.* [-FIX′Æ, -FIX′E, or -FIX′ES, *pl.*] *Class. Arch.* **1.** An upright ornament at the eaves of a tiled roof, to hide the joints between two adjacent rows of tiles: sometimes also at the ridge, forming part of a cresting. **2.** An ornament which is so arranged upon a vase that the junction of the handle with the body of the vase is concealed.— **an″te-fix′al,** *a.*

Antique Roman Antefix of terra-cotta.
a, front; *b*, rear aspect.

an′te-flexed, 1 an′tı-flekst; 2 ăn′te-flĕkst, *a.* Inclined or bent forward; in a state of anteflexion. **an″te-flect′ed‡.**

an″te-flex′ion, 1 an″tı-flek′shən; 2 ăn″te-flĕk′shon, *n.* A bending forward, as of a part or organ, especially such a bending forward of the uterus. [< ANTE- + FLEXION.] **an″te-flec′tion‡.**

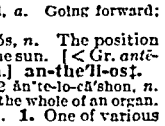
an″te-fur′ca, 1 an″tı-fûr′kə; 2 ăn″te-fûr′ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -çē, *pl.*] *Entom.* An internal vertical process of the prosternum to which the muscles of the fore legs are attached. [< ANTE- + L. *furca*, fork.]— **an″te-fur′cal,** *a.*

an′te-grade, 1 an′tı-grēd; 2 ăn′te-grād, *a.* Going forward; progressive: opposed to *retrograde*.

an-te′li-os, 1 an-tī′lı-os; 2 ăn-tē′lı-ŏs, *n.* The position of a heavenly body when opposite the sun. [< Gr. *antēlios*, < *anti*, opposite, + *hēlios*, sun.] **an-the′li-os‡.**

an″te-lo-ca′tion, 1 an″tı-lo-kē′shən; 2 ăn″te-lo-cā′shon, *n. Pathol.* A forward displacement, as of the whole of an organ.

an′te-lope, 1 an′tı-lōp; 2 ăn′te-lōp, *n.* **1.** One of various bovine ruminants, especially antilopine, intermediate between cattle and goats, as, the chamois, gazel, gnu, steenbok, springbok, eland, addax, Rocky Mountain goat, etc. See ANTILOPINÆ.


Sable Antelope (*Hippotragus niger*). 1/12

Many antelopes have been named (1) from their color; as, **pied antelope, roan a.,** sable a.; (2) from their discoverer; as, **Baker's a., Speke's a.;** or (3) from their habitat; as, **Chinese a., Indian a.**

2. A ruminant wrongly supposed to be a true antelope, as the American pronghorn.

The *antelope* gallops over the hills, with an elasticity surpassing the fleetest racehorse. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 165. [AM. P. CO. 1867.]

[F. < LL. *antalopus*, < Gr. *antholops*, an animal.]— **an′te-lope-bee″tle,** *n.* An American beetle (*Dorcus parallelus*), belonging to the family *Lucanidæ*, whose jaws are shorter than those of the stag-beetle proper of the genus *Lucanus*. — **grass′a.,** *n.* [E. Afr.] **1.** The steenbok. **2.** A duiker-bok.— **an′te-lo″pine,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an antelope. **an″te-lo′pi-an‡.**

An′te-lope, *n.* **1.** An island in Great Salt Lake, Utah; 15 m. long. **2.** A county in Nebraska; 872 sq. m.

An″te-lop′i-dæ, etc. Same as ANTILOPIDÆ, etc.

an″te-lu′can, 1 an″tı-liū′kən; 2 ăn″te-lū′can, *a.* Preceding the daybreak: said of the worship of the early Christians.

an′te lu′cem, 1 an′tı liū′sem; 2 ăn′te lū′çĕm. [L.] Before daylight; just preceding the dawn.

an′te-lude†, *n.* A prelude. [**an′temet.**

an′tem†, *n.* An anthem. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 13,590.

an″te-me′di-an, *a.* Situated in front of the median line.

an″te-me-rid′i-an, 1 an″tı-mı-rid′ı-ən; 2 ăn″te-me-rid′i-an, *a.* Before noon; relating to the time between midnight and the next noon.

an′te me-rid′i-em, 1 an′tı mı-rid′ı-em; 2 ăn′te me-rid′i-ĕm. [L.] Before the sun reaches the meridian, counted from the preceding midnight; before noon: usually abbreviated to *A. M.*

ant″e-met′ic, 1 ant″ı-met′ık; 2 ănt″e-mĕt′ic. **I.** *a.* Allaying or preventing vomiting. **II.** *n.* A remedy used to allay or prevent vomiting. **an″ti-e-met′ic‡.**

an′te mor′tem, 1 an′tı môr′tem; 2 ăn′te môr′tĕm. [L.] Before death; immediately preceding death; as, an *ante-mortem* statement.

an″te-mun′dane, 1 an″tı-mun′dēn; 2 ăn″te-mŭn′dān, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, existing, or occurring at a time before the world's creation. **2.** Being or occurring before one's birth.

[There] are difficulties, the solution of which might afford some probable insight into our *ante-mundane* condition.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Witches* p. 102. [W. L. & CO.]

an″te-mu′ral, 1 an″tı-miū′rəl; 2 ăn″te-mū′ral, *n. Fort.* [Rare.] Any defensive outwork of medieval times, as a barbican.

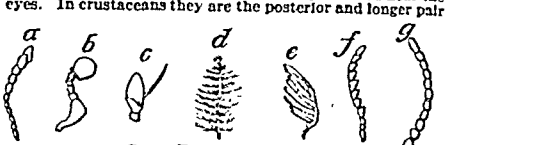
an″te-na′tal, 1 an″tı-nē′təl; 2 ăn″te-nā′tal, *a.* Occurring or existing before birth; pertaining to conditions before birth; as, *antenatal* life. **an″te-na″ta-li′tial‡.**

an″te-na′ti, 1 an″tı-nē′taı; 2 ăn″te-nā′tī, *n. pl.* [L.] Those born before a given time: opposed to *postnati*. (1) *Eng. Law.* Scotchmen born before the union of the crowns of Scotland and England under James I. of England (1603). (2) Americans born before the Declaration of Independence.

an′te-nave, 1 an′tı-nēv; 2 ăn′te-nāv, *n. Arch.* The narthex of an Oriental church.— **an″te-ni′cene,** *a.* Occurring or existing prior to the Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325.

an-ten′na, 1 an-ten′ə; 2 ăn-tĕn′a, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -ı; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** One of the paired, lateral, movable, jointed appendages to the head of an insect or other arthropod.

In adult insects the antennæ are usually situated near the eyes. In crustaceans they are the posterior and longer pair



Some Forms of Antennæ.
a, clavate; *b*, capitate; *c*, aristate; *d*, plumose; *e*, pectinate; *f*, serrate; *g*, moniliform.

of feelers, the anterior and smaller pair, sometimes also called antennæ, being the antennules.

There is some reason to think that the *antennæ* of Insects are the seat of the olfactory function. HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* p. 223. [A. 1883.]

2. An analogous appendage on the head of other invertebrates, as the horns or eyestalks of a snail. **3.** *Wireless Teleg.* An aerial collecting wire, or radiator, upheld in a vertical or horizontal position by an insulator from a mast, tower, or the like, in which electric waves in traversing it generate an alternating electromotive force or current; the essential element in the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy; an aerial; aerial wire, radiator. **4.** Same as CALCAR[1], (3), (b). [L., sail-yard, < Gr. *anatelnō*, < *ana*, up, + *teinō*, stretch.]

— **an-ten′na-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of antennæ. **2.** Bearing antennæ, as a segment or somite of the head.— **antennary feet,** the secondary swimming-feet of the *Nauplius* larva of crustaceans which develop into the antennæ of the adult. **an-ten′nal‡.**— **an-ten′nate,** *a.* Having antennæ.— **an″ten-nif′er-ous,** *a.* Bearing antennæ.— **an-ten′ni-form,** *a.* Like an antenna.

An″ten-na′ri-a, 1 an″tı-ne-nā′rı-ə; 2 ăn″te-nā′ri-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of perennial woolly herbs of the aster family, the *everlastings*, having many-flowered dioecious heads with pluriserially imbricated involucre. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< ANTENNA.]

An-ten″na-ri′i-dæ, 1 an-ten″ə-raı′ı-dı; 2 ăn′tĕn″a-rī′ı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of pediculates with arm-like bases to pectoral fins, gill-holes in lower axils of pectorals, and ventral fins, including the frogfishes. **An″ten-na′ri-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< ANTENNA.]— **an″ten-na′ri-id,** *n.*— **an″ten-na′ri-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

An″ten-na′ta, 1 an″te-nē′tə; 2 ăn″tĕ-nā′ta, *n. pl. Zool.* **1.** A division or class of arthropods comprising the hexapods and myriapods. **2.** A division of annelids essentially equivalent to the chætopods. [< ANTENNA.]

an-ten′nule, 1 an-ten′yul; 2 ăn-tĕn′yul, *n.* A small antenna or antenna-like appendage; specif., one of the anterior and generally shorter pair of feelers of a crustacean. [Dim. of ANTENNA.] **an-ten′nu-la‡.**

— **an-ten′nu-la-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of antennules; as, *antennulary* nerves. **2.** Bearing antennules. **an-ten′nu-lar‡.**

An-te′nor, 1 an-tī′nor; 2 ăn-tē′nŏr, *n.* **1.** A sculptor of Athens (509 B. C.), the maker of the earliest bronze statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton. **2.** A legendary Trojan, who counseled the return of Helen to her husband and regarded by Pausanias and the later writers as a traitor.

an′te-nup, 1 an′tı-nup; 2 ăn′te-nŭp, *n.* [Scot.] Fornication by persons who afterward marry each other.

an″te-nup′tial, *a.* Previous to marriage; occurring or being before marriage; as, an *antenuptial* contract.— **an″te-oc′u-lar,** *a. Zool.* Situated in front of the eyes. **an-toc′u-lart‡.**— **an″te-o-per′cu-lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] Same as PREOPERCULUM.— **an″te-or′bi-tal,** *a. Zool.* Situated in front of the orbit of the eyes; as, the *anteorbital* process. **ant-or′bi-tal‡.**

an″te-pag′ment, 1 an″tı-pag′ment *or* -mənt; 2 ăn″te-păg′ment, *n.* [Archaic.] A decorative molding on a jamb, post, head, etc., of a doorway or window; an architrave. [< L. *antepagmentum*, < *ante*, before, + *pagmentum*, something fastened, < *pungo*, fasten.] **an″te-pag-men′tum‡.**

an″te-pal′a-tal, *a. Phon.* Before the soft palate: said of sounds formed against the roof of the mouth. See PALATAL, *n.*— **an″te-par′tum,** *a. Med.* Previous to parturition. — **an″te-pas′chal,** *a.* Occurring before the Jewish passover; immediately preceding Easter.

an′te-past, 1 an′tı-past; 2 ăn′te-păst, *n.* **1.** [Archaic or Poet.] Foretaste.

Love's consummated, crowning time—
Of which her heart had *antepast*.
HOLLAND *Mistress of the Manse* pt. iii, can. 2, st. 3.

2†. An appetizer. [< ANTE- + L. *pastus*, food.] SYN.: see ANTICIPATION.

an″te-pec′tus, *n. Entom.* The lower surface of the prothorax.— **an″te-pen′di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Eccl.* A covering, usually embroidered, for the front of the altar. **an′te-panet; an′te-pendt** [Rare].

an″te-pe-nult′, 1 an″tı-pi-nult′; 2 ăn″te-pe-nŭlt′, *n.* The last syllable but two of a word, as *mod* in *commod*-i-ty; antepenultimate. **an″te-pe-nul′ti-mat‡.**

In words of more than two syllables the accent is on the penult if long; . . . if not, on the *antepenult* (last syllable but two).
KÜHNER *Latin Gram.* tr. by Champlin, p. 5. [P. S. & CO. 1853.]

an″te-pe-nul′ti-mate, 1 an″tı-pi-nul′tı-mıt; 2 ăn″te-pe-nŭl′tı-mat. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the last two of any series, especially to the last syllable but two. **II.** *n.* **1.** The antepenult. **2.** In bridge whist, the lowest but two of a suit.

an″te-phe-nom′e-nal, *a.* Prior to phenomena.— **an″te-phe-nom′e-nal-ism,** *n.*

ant-eph″i-al′tic, 1 ant-ef′ı-al′tık; 2 ănt-ĕf″ı-ăl′tic. **I.** *a.* Curative or preventive of nightmare. **II.** *n.* A remedy for nightmare. [< ANT- + Gr. *ephialtēs*, nightmare, < *epi*, upon, + *illaō*, send.] **an″ti-eph″i-al′tic‡.**

ant-ep″i-lep′tic, 1 ant-ep′ı-lep′tık; 2 ănt-ĕp″ı-lĕp′tic. **I.** *a.* Curative or preventive of epilepsy. **ant-ep″i-lep′ti-cal‡. II.** *n.* A remedy for epilepsy. **an″ti-ep″i-lep′tic‡.**

an′te-pone, *rt.* To put or place before; prefer to or before. — **an′te-port,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** *Arch.* A gate or door of entrance. **2.** A portière.— **an′te-por″ti-co,** *n. Arch.* An outer portico.

an″te-po-si′tion, 1 an″tı-po-zish′ən; 2 ăn″te-po-zish′on, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The placing of a word before another which it should ordinarily follow. **2.** *Bot.* The opposition of parts that normally alternate in the circles of a flower.

an″te-post′, *a. Horse-racing.* Characterizing the bets that are made before the final odds are determined and the horses are at the post.— **an″te-post′hu-mous,** *a.* Published before the author's death.— **an″te-pran′di-al,** *a.* Occurring or being before dinner.— **an″te-pre-dic′a-ment,** *n. Logic.* A preliminary teaching subsidiary to an understanding of the predicaments.— **an″te-pre-dic′a-men″tal,** *a.*— **antepredicamental rule.** **1.** The rule that the various genera and things independent of one another have vary

ing differences. 2. The rule that anything which may be asserted or denied respecting a certain class is equally applicable to each member of it.

an"te-pros'tate, 1 an"tı-pres'tēt; 2 ăn"te-prŏs'tāt. *Anat.* **I.** *a.* Situated in front of the prostate gland. **an"te-pros-tat'ic‡.** **II.** *n.* A gland so situated; Cowper's gland.

An"te-que're, 1 an"tē-kē'ro; 2 ăn"te-kę'rā, *n.* **1.** A city in Malaga, Spain. **2.** A town in Bohol Island, P. I.

an'te-ri, 1 ăn'te-rī, *n.* [A-NA'TI-RA, 1 ą-nū'tı-ra; 2 ă-nă'tı-rā, *pl.*] [Egypt.] One who recites romantic tales or poems.

an-te'ri-or, 1 an-tī'rı-ər *or* -or; 2 ăn-tē'ri-or, *a.* **1.** Antecedent in time; prior; earlier; as, ages *anterior* to the flood.

When the Hellenic branch entered Europe . . . was so long *anterior* to Greek history that all knowledge of the time was lost.
J. F. CLARKE *Ten Great Religions* p. 262. [O. & CO. 1878.]

2. Farther front or forward, in space; as, an *anterior* cavity. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* & *Zool.* Situated in front; in the lower animals, relatively nearer the head. (2) *Bot.* Turned away from the main axis or stem, as the side of a leaf or flower; lower. [L., < *ante*, before.]

Syn.: former, forward, front, prior. *Anterior*, while it can be used of time, is coming to be employed chiefly with reference to place; as, the *anterior* lobes of the brain. *Prior* bears exclusive reference to time, and commonly where that which is first in time is first also in right; as, a *prior* demand. *Former* is used of time, or of position in written or printed matter, not of space in general. We can say *former* times, a *former* chapter, etc., but not the *former* part of a garden; we should say the *front* part of the garden, the *forward* car of a train. *Former* has a close relation, or sharp contrast, with something following; the *former* always implies the latter, even when not fully expressed, as in Acts i. 1, and Eccles. vii, 10. See ANTECEDENT.— Ant.: after, hind, hinder, hindmost, later, latter, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.— Prep.: *to.*— **an-te"ri-or-i'-ty,** *n.*— **an-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*— **an-te'ri-or-ness,** *n.*

an'te-ro-, 1 an'tı-ro-; 2 ăn'te-ro-. From an assumed Latin adverb *anterus*, before: a combining form signifying anteriorly placed in front.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found recorded in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

An-te'ro, 1 an-tē'ro; 2 ăn-te'ro, **Mount.** A mountain in the Saguache range, central Colorado; 14,245 ft. **An-to'ro‡.**

an"te-ro-dis'tal, *a. Entom.* Relating to that which is placed at the frontal extremity of the body, extending from it.— **an"te-ro-dis'tal-ly,** *adv.*

an"te-ro-in-fe'ri-or, *a.* Situated in front and below.— **an"te-ro-lat'er-al,** *a.* Situated in front and to the side. — **an"te-ro-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

an'te-room, 1 an'tı-rūm; 2 ăn'te-rōōm, *n.* A room situated before and opening into another, usually larger; waiting-room; antechamber.

an"te-ro-pa-ri'e-tal, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the front of the parietal or lateral plates of the skull.— **an"te-ro-pos-te'ri-or,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the front and rear; extending from front to rear; as, *anteroposterior* movement. —**-ly,** *adv.*— **an"te-ro-py'gal. I.** *a.* Relating to the anteropygal. **II.** *n.* The foremost pygal plate of a tortoise.

An'te-ros, 1 an'tı-res; 2 ăn'te-rŏs, *n. Myth.* The deity who avenged slighted love; also, an opponent of Eros. **An-te'rŏs‡** [Gr.].

an"te-ro-su-pe'ri-or, *a.* Situated in front and above: used in anatomy in describing the position of organs and structures.

an'tes, 1 an'tız; 2 ăn'tēs, *n. pl.* Same as ANTÆ (pl. of ANTA).

an'te-script, *n.* [Rare.] Something written as prefatory; also, all that precedes the postscript.— **an"te-sig-na'nus,** *n.* [-NI, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One of the picked men who marched before the standard and fought in its defense. **2.** *Med.* A warning symptom. **3‡.** A leader; protector. **an"te-sig'nan‡.**— **an"te-stat'ure,** *n. Mil.* A minor defensive work, as of stakes or of sacks of earth.— **an"te-ster'num,** *n. Entom.* The central portion of the antepectus.— **an"te-ster'nal,** *a.*— **an'te-stom"ach,** *n. Ornith.* An expansive portion of the gullet, where the food is retained before passing into the crop.— **an"te-sup'per,** *n.* A display upon the table, for ornament only, before the supper.— **an'te-tem"ple,** *n. Arch.* **1.** The narthex or vestibule of an early church. **2.** A nave, regarded as placed before the sanctuary.— **an'te-them‡,** *n.* The text or statement taken as a theme. **an'te-theme‡.**— **an'te-type,** *n.* A prototype; as, Melchizedek is the *antetype* of Jesus, but Jesus is his antitype. Compare ANTITYPE.— **an"te-ve'nient,** *a.* [Rare.] Coming before; antecedent.

an"te-ver'sion, 1 an"tı-vūr'shən; 2 ăn"te-vēr'shon, *n.* A turning or tipping forward.

an"te-vert', 1 an"tı-vūrt'; 2 ăn"te-vĕrt', *vt.* To displace; turn or tip forward, as an internal organ. [< L. *anteverto*, precede, < *ante*, before, + *verto*, turn.]

ant'-fly", ant'-heap, etc. See ANT.

anth-, *prefix.* See ANTI-.

Anth., *abbr.* Anthony.

anth., *abbr.* Anthology.

an-the'la, 1 an-thī'lə; 2 ăn-thē'la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Bot.* A cymose inflorescence in which each axis with a terminal flower gives rise to lateral shoots that overtop the primary axis. [< Gr. *anthēlē*, < *anthoō*, bloom.] [to the antihelix of the ear.

ant-hel'i-cine, 1 ant-hel'ı-sin; 2 ănt-hĕl'i-cĭn, *a.* Pertaining

ant-he'li-on, 1 ant-hī'lı-ən; 2 ănt-hē'li-ŏn (XIII), *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A faint glory or series of diffraction-rings about the shadow of an object cast by a low sun upon a cloud or fog-bank. **2.** Same as ANTISUN, 2. [< Gr. *anthēlion*, neut. of *anthēlios*, < *anti*, against, + *hēlios*, sun.]

ant'he"lix, *n.* [-HEL'I-CES, *pl.*] Same as ANTIHELIX.

ant"hel-min'thic, 1 ant'hel-min'thik; 2 ănt'hĕl-mĭn'thic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Expelling or tending to expel intestinal worms. **II.** *n.* A remedy that expels intestinal worms; vermifuge. [< ANT- + Gr. *helmins*, worm.] **ant"hel-min'tic‡.**

an'them, 1 an'ŧhem; 2 ăn'thĕm, *vt.* [Poet.] **1.** To hail or celebrate with an anthem. **2.** To sing as an anthem. **an'them-ize‡.**

an'them, *n.* **1.** A musical composition, usually set to words from the Bible, especially from the Psalms, and sung in public worship; also, the accompanying words.

Four principal kinds are distinguished: *full anthems*, sung mainly by a chorus, assisted by a quartet; *solo anthems*, for a single voice; *verse anthems*, with solos, duets, etc., and subordinate chorus; and *double anthems*, for two choirs singing antiphonally.

The idea of responsive singing, choir answering to choir, or choir to priest, seems inherent in the term, and was an element conveyed by it, but this, as a necessary element of its meaning, has disappeared. GROVE *Dict. Mus.* vol. i, p. 70.

The pealing *anthem* swells the note of praise. GRAY *Elegy* st. 10.

2. Any song or hymn of gladness, praise, or triumph, or expressive of solemnity, consecration, reverence, etc.; as, a national *anthem*; the *anthem* of the lark.

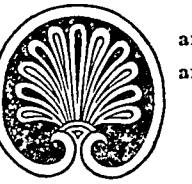
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the *anthem* of the free!
FELICIA D. HEMANS *Landing of Pilgrim Fathers* st. 5.

[< AS. *antefen*, < LL. *antifona, antiphona;* see ANTIPHON.] Syn.: chant, hymn, psalm, sacred song.— **national anthem,** see NATIONAL.

an'themd, *pp.* Anthemed. S. S.

an-the'mi-a, 1 an-thī'mı-ə; 2 ăn-thē'mi-a, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* A flower-cluster of any kind. **an'the-my‡.**

an-the'mi-on, 1 an-thī'mı-ən; 2 ăn-thē'mi-ŏn, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] *Art.* The honeysuckle or palmette pattern in decorative designs: common in Greek architectural decoration, vase-painting, embroidery, etc.; also, any conventionalized flower or leaf design, as in Persian porcelain. [< Gr. *anthemion*, flower ornament, < *anthos*, flower.— **anthemion molding** (*Arch.*), a molding decorated with anthemia.


Anthemion.

An'the-mis, 1 an'thı-mis; 2 ăn'the-mis, *n. Bot.* A large genus of herbs of the aster family, having a pedunculate, radiate head with conical or oblong receptacle, and including the camomile (*A. nobilis*). [L., < Gr. *anthemis*, flower, < *anthos*, flower.]— **an'the-mic,** *a.*

an'the-mol, 1 an'thı-mōl *or* -mel; 2 ăn'the-mōl *or* -mŏl, *n.* A viscous, oily compound ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), having a camphor-like odor, and consisting apparently of the esters of angelic and tiglic acids.

ant-hem"or-rhag'ic, 1 ant-hem'o-raj'ık; 2 ănt-hĕm'o-răj'ic, *a. Med.* Antihemorrhagic. **ant-hæm"or-rhag'ic‡.**

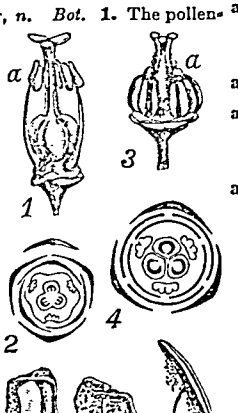
an'them-wise, 1 an'ŧhem-wəiz; 2 ăn'thĕm-wīs, *adv.* [Rare.] After the manner of an anthem; antiphonally; alternately.

An"the-ne'i-dæ, 1 an"thı-nī'ı-dī; 2 ăn"the-nē'i-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of phanerozonate starfishes having the abactinal skeleton stellate-reticulate, and plates with granules and tubercles. **An-the'ne-a,** *n.* (t. g.)— **an-the'ne-id,** *n.*— **an-the'ne-oid,** *a.*

an'ther, 1 an'ŧhər; 2 ăn'thĕr, *n. Bot.* **1.** The pollen-bearing part of a stamen, usually a double sac filled with pollen, borne on a filament.

What is most curious about the *anther* is the property of opening to discharge its pollen just at the very time when the stigma is ready to receive the influence of the latter. BRANDE *Dict.*

2. A cystidium, in *Hymenomycetes.* [< F. *anthère*, < Gr. *anthēros*, flowery, < *anthos*, flower.]— **an'ther-cell",** *n.* A theca. **a.-sac‡.**— **a.-dust,** *n.* Pollen.— **a.-lobe,** *n.* The sac or cell, usually two, containing the pollen.— **a.-smut,** *n.* A fungus (*Ustilago antherarum*) affecting the anthers of *Silene* and kindred pinkworts, as the campion, pink, etc.— **an'ther-al,** *a.*— **an'thered,** *a.* Belonging to or contained in the anthers of flowers.— **an"ther-id'i-o-phore,** *n.* A gametophore having antheridia only.— **an"ther-if'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Anther-bearing.— **an'ther-i-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of an anther.— **an'ther-less,** *a.* Without anthers.— **an"ther-og'e-nous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Formed from anthers, as petals. **2.** Having anthers changed, as into petals.— **an'ther-oid,** *a. Bot.* Like an anther.


Anthers.

1. Anthers (*a*), adnate, introrse, and borne on filaments, of the spurge-olive (*Cneorum tricoccum*). 2. Floral plan of the same. 3. Anthers (*a*), extrorse and sessile, of *Bocagea heterancence (lateral); *b*, after dehiscence. 6. Versatile anther of *Amaryllis.* (*Baillon.*)

An-ther'i-cum, 1 an-ŧher'ı-kum, *n. Bot.* 5. Innate anthers of columbine
kum; 2 ăn-thĕr'i-cŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of herbs of the (*Aquilegia*); *a*, before dehislilly family (*Liliaceæ*), natives
chiefly of the Mediterranean
region, South Africa, and
Australia, with tuber-like rhizomes, radical grass-like leaves, and scapes of racemed or panicled white flowers with deeply cut perianth. *A. liliago*, **St. Bernard's lily,** is the best-known in cultivation. [< Gr. *antherikos*, asphodel.]

an"ther-id'i-um, 1 an"ŧher-id'ı-um; 2 ăn"ther-ĭd'i-ŭm, *n.* [-ID'I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The male sexual organ in cryptogams, the analog of the anther in flowering plants. [Dim., < Gr. *anthēros;* see ANTHER.] **an'ther-id‡.**

— an"ther-id'i-al, *a.*— **an"ther-id'i-an,** *a.*

an"ther-o-zo'id, 1 an"ŧher-o-zō'id; 2 ăn"ther-o-zō'id, *n. Bot.* The male fecundating body in cryptogams. It is a minute and usually naked mass of protoplasm, provided with vibratile cilia, and produced in an antheridium.

The pollen is . . . placed on the stigma . . . with the Algæ, etc. by the locomotive power of the *antherozooids.*
DARWIN *Descent of Man* p. 265. [A. 1871.]

[< ANTHER + ZOOID.] **an"ther-o-zo'oid‡.**— **an"ther-o-zo'i-dal, an"ther-o-zo-oi'dal,** *a.*

an-the'sis, 1 an-thī'sis; 2 ăn-thē'sis, *n. Bot.* The time or process of expansion in a flower. [< Gr. *anthēsis*, full bloom of a flower, < *anthos*, flower.]

An"thes-te'ri-a, 1 an"ŧhes-tī'rı-ə; 2 ăn"thĕs-tē'ri-a, *n. pl.* [Gr.] *Class. Antiq.* A three days' festival in honor of Dionysos held annually at Athens from the 11th to the 13th of the month Anthesterion. The first day was known as **Pithœgia**, or the "Jar-opening," when the new wine, matured from the previous vintage, was tasted with rejoicings, libations were poured to the gods, and the cups, houses, etc., decorated with spring flowers. The second day was the **Choes**, or "Pitcher-feast," when there was much merry-making and people went about dressed as followers of Bacchus. On this day the wife of the chief archon formally passed through the ceremony of marriage with the wine-god. On the third day came the **Chytrol**, "Feast of pots," which was observed as a season of mourning with solemn ceremonies in honor of departed souls. This feature of the festival has led some modern writers to regard the Anthesteria as primarily a feast of the dead; it seems, however, probable that it was a vintage rejoicing and celebration of the return of spring, held in honor of Dionysos.— **An"thes-te'ri-ac,** *a.*

An"thes-te'ri-on, 1 an"ŧhes-tī'rı-ən; 2 ăn"thĕs-tē'ri-ŏn, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A Greek month. See CALENDAR. [< Gr. *Anthesterion*, time of flowers, < *anthos*, flower.]

An-thic'i-dæ, 1 an-thĭs'ı-dī; 2 ăn-thĭç'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small heteromerous beetles with the foremost coxal cavities open backward, the hind coxæ not prominent, and the head abruptly narrowed backward: often found on flowers. **An'thi-cus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *anthikos*, flower-like, < *anthos*, flower.]— **an'thi-cid,** *a.* & *n.*— **an'thi-coid,** *a.*

ant'-hill", etc. See under ANT.

An-thi'næ, 1 an-ŧhaı'nī; 2 ăn-thĭ'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of motacilloid birds with a long straight hind claw, including the titlarks or pipits. [< ANTHUS.]

an'thine, 1 an'ŧhin; 2 ăn'thin, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anthinæ*.

an'tho-, 1 an'thō-; 2 ăn'thō-. From Greek *anthos*, flower: a combining form.— **An-tho'bi-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* A section of scarabæoid beetles with the labium extended beyond the mentum, comprising species living mostly on flowers.— **an-tho'bi-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **An"tho-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pygobranchia.*— **an"tho-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* & *n.*— **an'tho-carp,** *n. Bot.* A fruit in which parts that do not usually belong to the ovary are united with it, as in the checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*), a simple fruit, the blackberry or strawberry, aggregate fruits, or the partridge-berry, the mulberry, the pineapple, and the fig, collective fruits. **an"tho-car'pi-um‡.**— **an"tho-car'pic,** *a.*— **an"tho-car'pous,** *a.*— **an"tho-clin'i-um,** *n.* [-CLIN'I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* [Rare.] A receptacle like that in the *Compositæ.*— **An"tho-cor'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of saldoidean bugs with the beak not reposing in a groove, and elytra compositæ. **An-thoc'o-ris,** *n.* (t. g.)— **an-thoc'o-rid,** *a.* & *n.*— **an-thoc'o-roid,** *a.*— **an"tho-cy'a-nin,** *n.* The blue coloring-matter of flowers; cyanin. **an"tho-cy'an‡; an"tho-cy'ane‡; an"tho-cy'a-nine‡; an"tho-ky'an‡.**— **an-tho'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The flowering head of plants of the aster family, the "compound flower" of the old botanists: so called from the resemblance of the involucre to a calyx and of the ray-florets, when present, to petals.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

an"tho-gen'e-sis, *n.* The production of both male and female forms in the alternation of generations of plant-lice. —**an"tho-ge-net'ic,** *a.*— **an-thog'ra-phy,** *n. Bot.* A description of flowers; the branch of botany that treats of flowers.

an'thoid, 1 an'ŧhoid; 2 ăn'thŏid, *a.* Like a flower. [< ANTHO- + -OID.]

an"tho-leu'cin, *n.* The white coloring-matter of flowers. **an"tho-leu'cine‡.**— **an'tho-lite,** *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Same as ANTHOPHYLLITE. **2.** A fossil flower, or an impression resembling a plant, especially an impression found in the coal-measures.

an-thol'o-gy, 1 an-ŧhel'o-jı; 2 ăn-thŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jız; 2 -ġis, *pl.*] **1.** A collection of choice extracts from the writings of various authors, sometimes from the writings of a single author; originally, such a collection from Greek poetical writings.

A complete moral *anthology* from . . . Sophocles, Menander, and others. MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, p. 406. [H.]

2. *Gr. Ch.* (1) A manual of devotions for the laity in public worship. (2) A collection of sayings of holy persons.

The Liturgy is an *anthology* of the piety of ages and nations. EMERSON *Rep. Men, Shakespeare* p. 161. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. [Rare.] A collection of flowers. **4‡.** A treatise on flowers. [< Gr. *anthologia*, flower-gathering, < *anthos*, flower, + *legō*, gather.]— **an"tho-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of an anthology.— **an-thol'o-gist,** *n.* The compiler of an anthology.

an-thol'y-sis, 1 an-ŧhel'ı-sis; 2 ăn-thŏl'y-sis, *n. Bot.* The retrograde metamorphosis of a flower in which parts normally combined are separated.

An"tho-ly'za, 1 an"tho-laı'zə; 2 ăn"tho-lȳ'za, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of showy South-African plants of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*), nearly allied to and resembling *Gladiolus*, with spikes of many bright-red, yellow, or crimson flowers overtopping the narrow, erect, sword-shaped leaves. *A. cunonia*, with scarlet and black flowers in secund racemes, is much admired. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< ANTHO- + Gr. *lyssa*, madness.]

an"tho-ma'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* A mania for flowers.— **an"tho-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*— **An"tho-me-du'sæ,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of gymnoblastic hydroids without hydrothecæ or gonangia, and with panoblasts developed.— **an"tho-me-du'san,** *a.* & *n.*— **An"tho-my'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of flies with the terminal joints of the antennæ linear, and usually with plumose setæ. **An"tho-my'a** or **-la,** *n.* (t. g.) **An"tho-my-i'i-dæ‡; An'tho-my'zi-dæ‡.**— **an"tho-my'id,** *a.* & *n.*— **an"tho-my'oid,** *a.*

An'thon, 1 an'ŧhan; 2 ăn'thon, **Charles** (11/12 1797–7/22 1867). An American classical scholar.

An'tho-nin, 1 an'tho-nin; 2 ăn'tho-nĭn, *n.* One of the monks of St. Anthony.

An'tho-ny¹, 1 an'to-nı; 2 ăn'to-ny, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Tan'to-ny‡. An-to'ni-a** *(fem.)*; **To'ny** (dim.). Dan. D. G. Sw. **An'ton,** 1 ūn'ton, 2 ăn'tŏn; F. **An"toine',** 1 ăñ'twŏn'; 2 ăn"twăn'; It. Pg. Sp. **An-to'ni-o,** 1 an-tō'nı-ō, 2 ăn-tō'ni-ō. **2. Saint** (251–356?), one of the Christian Fathers; founder of monastic life; born in Egypt. **3. Henry B.** (4/5 1815–9/22 1884), an American statesman; Governor of Rhode Island. **4. Susan Brownell** (2/15 1820–3/15 1906), an American reformer; woman suffragist. **5.** A city, county-seat of Harper county, Kan. **6.** A village in Kent county, R. I. [L., inestimable, or worthy of praise.]

An'tho-ny², 1 an'to-nı; 2 ăn'to-ny, *n.* The smallest pig of a litter: because one of a litter, often the smallest, was vowed to St. Anthony, the patron saint of swineherds. See TANTONY. **Anthony pig‡.**

An'tho-ny Ab'so-lute, Sir. In Sheridan's *Rivals*, father of Capt. Absolute, an irascible and absolute old gentleman.

An'tho-ny Chuz'zle-wit. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, Jonas's father, a mean and avaricious warehouseman.

An'tho-ny Humm. In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, chairman of an Ebenezer Temperance Association.

An"tho-ny's Cross, Saint. The tau cross, T or Y.

An'tho-ny's Nose. 1. A mountain east of the Hudson river, Putnam county, N. Y. **2.** A mountain north of the Mohawk river, Montgomery county, N. Y.

ant'hood", *n.* See under ANT.

an-thoph'a-gous, *a.* Flower-eating.— **An-thoph'i-la,** *n. pl. Entom.* A tribe or series of hymenopterous insects with basal joints of hind tarsi dilate and densely pubescent, as bees.— **an-thoph'i-lous,** *a.* **an"tho-phil'i-an‡.**— **an"tho-pho'bi-a,** *n.* Unnatural aversion to flowers which sometimes grows into fear.— **an'tho-phore,** *n. Bot.* A stipe formed by the prolongation of an internode between

the calyx and the corolla. **an-thoph'o-rum**‡.— **An"-tho-phor'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* A family of bees of the superfamily *Apoidea*. They are usually covered with a thick growth of hair, and form burrows under the earth, where the supplies of pollen and honey for the sustenance of their young are stored.— **an-thoph'o-rous**, *a. Bot.* Flower-bearing.— **an'tho-phyll**, *n. Bot.* A floral leaf, such as a petal or sepal.— **an"tho-phyl'lite**, *n. Mineral.* A brownish-gray amphibole ($MgFe.SiO_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.— **an"tho-phyl-lit'ic**, *a.*— **An-thoph'y-ta**, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as PHANEROGAMIA.— **an'tho-phyte**, *n.* A phanerogam.

An"thop-till'i-dæ, 1 an"thop-til'ı-dē; 2 ăn"thŏp-til'ı-dē. *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of spicate anthozoans having the rachis without pinnules and with sessile polyps. **An-thop'ti-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< ANTHO- + Gr. *ptilon*, wing.]— **an-thop'ti-lid**, *a. & n.*

an'tho-rism, 1 an'thō-rizm; 2 ăn'thō-rĭsm, *n. Rhet.* A definition made to rebut one given by an opponent. [< Gr. *anthorismos*, < *anti*, against, + *horizō*, limit.]

an"tho-sid'er-ite, *n. Mineral.* A yellow or yellowish-brown silky silicious ferric oxid found in Brazil in the form of fibrous or feathery tufts.— **An"tho-so'mi-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of siphonostomous copepods. **An"tho-so'ma**, *n.* (t. g.)— **an"tho-so'mid**, *n.*— **an"tho-so'moid**, *a.*— **an'-tho-sperm**, *n.* See TETRASPORE.

An"tho-sper'mum, 1 an"thō-spûr'mum; 2 ăn"thō-spĕr'mŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of South-African shrubs or trees of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*). The best-known species is the greenhouse evergreen shrub *A. æthiopica*, the **amber-tree**, 2 to 3 feet high, with linear-lanceolate leaves whorled in 3's and whorled spikes of dicecious flowers. [< ANTHO- + Gr. *sperma*, seed.]

an'tho-tax"y, *n. Bot.* The arrangement of flowers on the axis of inflorescence. **an"tho-tax'ist**.

An"tho-thi'jah, 1 an"thō-thī'jə; 2 ăn"thō-thī'ja, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* viii, 24.

an'tho-type, 1 an'thō-tīp; 2 ăn'thō-tȳp, *n. Phot.* A non-permanent picture printed on paper washed in the juice expressed from certain plants, as the violet or the rose: originated by Sir John Herschel. Compare AMYLOTYPE. [< ANTHO- + -TYPE.]

-an'thous, *suffix.* From Greek *anthos*, flower: an adjective ending used in botany: as, *polyanthous*, many-flowered.

an"tho-xan'thin, 1 an"thō-zan'thın; 2 ăn"thō-zăn'thĭn, *n.* The yellow coloring-matter found in flowers and certain fruits. **an"tho-xan'thine**‡.

An"tho-xan'thum, 1 an"thō-zan'thum; 2 an"thō-zăn'thŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of sweet-scented European grasses with spicate panicles of 1-flowered spikelets, peculiar among grasses in having 2 instead of 3 stamens in a flower. *A. odoratum*, the **sweet vernal grass**, is naturalized nearly throughout North America. [< ANTHO- + Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

an"tho-za'si-a, 1 an"thō-zē'sı-ə; 2 ăn"thō-zā'sĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A change of leaves into the appearance of petals.

An"tho-zo'a, 1 an"thō-zō'ə; 2 ăn"thō-zō'a, *n. pl. Zooph.* A class of cœlenterates, variously limited, including the sea-anemones and corals; the polyps. [< ANTHO- + Gr. *zōon*, life.]— **an"tho-zo'an**, *a. & n.*— **an"tho-zo'ic**, *a.*— **an"tho-zo'on**, *n.*

an"tho-zo'oid, 1 an"thō-zō'oid; 2 ăn"thō-zō'ŏid, *n.* An individual polyp in a compound colony. [< ANTHOZOA + -OID.]

an"tho-zu'si-a, 1 an"thō-zū'zı-ə; 2 ăn"thō-zy'sĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A change of stamens, sepals, or bracts into petals.

an'thra-, **an'thrac-**, **an'thra-co-**, } 1 an'thrə-, an'thrak-, an'thra-kō-; 2 ăn'-thra-, ăn'thrăc-, ăn'thra-cō-. From Greek *anthrax*, coal; also, a precious stone, and a form of ulcer: combining forms used commonly to denote substances resembling or derived from coal, or fossils found in the coal measures.— **An"thra-car'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A Carboniferous family of macrurans with the first pair of legs like the others, first antennæ with two flagella, and second antennæ without scales.— **an"thra-car'id**, *n.*— **an"thra-car'oid**, *a.*— **an"thra-ce'mi-a**, *n. Pathol.* 1. Carbon monoxid in the blood. 2. The microbe of anthrax in the blood.— **an'thra-cene**, *n.* 1. *Chem.* A blue fluorescent crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{10}$), obtained in the last products of coal-tar distillation and used largely in the manufacture of alizarin. 2. A ptomain obtained from cultures of the anthrax bacillus, which is poisonous in effect. **an'thra-cint**.— **an"thra-ce-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or containing anthracene.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

an-thra'ci-a, 1 an-thrē'shı-ə; 2 ăn-thrā'shi-a, *n. Pathol.* Any disease in which there is a formation of carbuncles. [< Gr. *anthrax*, ulcer.]

an-thrac'ic, 1 an-thras'ık; 2 ăn-thrăç'ic, *a. Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with anthrax.

an-thrac'i-form, 1 an-thras'ı-fōrm; 2 ăn-thrăç'ı-fôrm, *a.* Anthracoid. [< ANTHRAC- + -FORM.]

an'thra-cite, 1 an'thrə-sait; 2 ăn'thra-çīt, *n.* Mineral coal with a bright, submetallic, iron-black luster, conchoidal fracture, and a very small amount of volatile matter; in popular usage, hard coal. It consists of nearly pure carbon, and burns almost without flame. See COAL.

Anthracite is usually regarded as a metamorphic form of coal, and . . . it is formed from bituminous coal by contact metamorphism. WILLIAM B. SCOTT *An Introduction to Geology* p. 418. [ʟ. '09.]

[< Gr. *anthrakitēs*, coal-like, < *anthrax*, coal.]— **an'thra-cit'er-ous**, *a.* Containing anthracite. **an"thra-ci-tif'er-ous**‡.— **an'thra-cite**, *tt.* To change into anthracite. — **an'thra-cite**, *a.* Coal-black; of or pertaining to anthracite.— **an'thra-cit'ic**, *a.* Having the properties or characteristics of anthracite.— **an'thra-cit-ism**, *n.* The state or quality of being anthracitic.— **an"thra-cit'i-za'-tion**, *n.* The natural process by which other coals are converted into anthracite.— **an'thra-ci"tous**, *a.* Like or containing anthracite.

an-thrac'nose, 1 an-thrak'nōs; 2 ăn-thrăc'nōs. A destructive disease of plants usually manifested by sharply defined discolored spots and caused by *Fungi-Imperfecti* belonging to the genera *Colletotrichum*, *Gloæsporium*, *Marsonia*, etc. **an"thrac-no'sis**‡.

FORMS OF ANTHRACNOSE.

NAME.	Description, etc.
Alfalfa-a.....	*Colletotrichum trifolii*
Apple-a.....	A very destructive disease of the fruit, twigs, and branches of the apple, caused by *Gloæsporium fructigenum* (conidial stage of *Glomerella rufomaculans*)
Avocado-a.....	A disease of the leaf, *Colletotrichum gloæsporioides*
Bean-a.....	*Gloæsporium venetum*
Blackberry-a...	A disease of the cane and leaf, *Gloæsporium venetum*
Blue-grass a....	*Colletotrichum cereale*
Butternut-a....	*Gloæsporium juglandis*
Cantaloup-a....	*Colletotrichum lagenarium*
Chestnut-a.....	(1) *Marsonia ochroleuca*. (2) A bark disease, very destructive, caused by the ascomycetous fungus *Diaporthe parasitica*. Same as CHESTNUT-BLIGHT.
Citrus-fruit a...	*Colletotrichum gloæsporioides*, wither-tip disease
Clover-a.....	*Colletotrichum trifolii*
Cotton-a.....	*Colletotrichum gossypii*
Cranberry-a....	*Glomerella rufomaculans*
Cucumber-a....	*Colletotrichum lagenarium*
Currant-a.....	*Gloæsporium ribes* (a conidial stage of *Pseudopeziza ribes*)
Eggplant-a.....	A fungus, *Gloæsporium melongenea*
Ginseng-stem a.	*Vermicularia dematium*
Gooseberry-a...	*Gloæsporium ribes* (a conidial stage of *Pseudopeziza ribes*)
Grape-a.....	*Gloæsporium ampelophagum*
Hollyhock-a....	*Colletotrichum malvarum*
Lettuce-a.....	*Marsonia perforans*
Loquat-a.....	*Colletotrichum gloæsporioides*
Mango-a.....	*Colletotrichum gloæsporioides*
Maple-a.....	*Gloæsporium apocryptum*
Muskmelon-a...	Same as CUCUMBER-A. Fruit-anthracnose, *Colletotrichum oligochætum*
Oat-a.....	*Colletotrichum cereale*
Orange-a.....	A disease of the twigs and leaves, *Colletotrichum gloæsporioides*, orange wither-tip
Orchard-grass a.	*Colletotrichum cereale*
Peach-a.....	*Gloæsporium læticolor*
Pear-a.....	*Colletotrichum sp.*
Peppers-a.....	*Colletotrichum nigrum*
Privet-a.....	*Gloæsporium cingulans*
Raspberry-a....	*Gloæsporium venetum*
Redtop-a.....	*Colletotrichum cereale*
Rose-a.....	*Gloæsporium rosæ*
Rye-a.....	*Colletotrichum cereale*
Snapdragon-a...	*Colletotrichum antirrhini*
Sorghum-a.....	*Colletotrichum falcatum*
Spinach-a.....	*Colletotrichum spinaceæ*
Squash-a.....	Same as CUCUMBER-ANTHRACNOSE
Sycamore-a....	*Gloæsporium nervisequum* (a conidial stage of *Gnonomia veneta*)
Timothy-a.....	*Colletotrichum cereale*
Tomato-a.....	*Colletotrichum phomoides*
Violet-a.....	*Gloæsporium violæ*
Watermelon-a..	Same as CUCUMBER-ANTHRACNOSE
Wheat-a.....	*Colletotrichum cereale*

an'thra-cold, *a.* 1. *Pathol.* Resembling anthrax. 2. Like the precious carbuncle, or like carbon.— **an-thrac'o-lite**, *n. Mineral.* Same as ANTHRACONITE.— **an'thra-co-man"cy**, *n.* Divination by observation of burning coals.— **an"-thra-com'e-ter**, *n. Chem.* An instrument for determining the amount of carbon dioxid in a mixture of gases.— **an"thra-co-met'ric**, *a.*— **an"thra-co-ne-cro'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Gangrenous change of a tissue to a black mass, as in dry gangrene.— **an-thrac'o-nite**, *n. Geol.* A black marble or limestone colored with carbonaceous matter. **an-thrac'o-lite**‡.— **An"thra-co-sau'ri-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A Carboniferous family of microsaurian amphibians with fully ossified vertebræ, deeply infolded teeth, and a lyre-shaped interorbital system of mucous canals. **An"thra-co-sau'rus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **an"thra-co-sau'rid**, *n.*— **an"thra-co-sau'roid**, *a. & n.*— **an"thra-co'sis**, *n. Pathol.* 1. Carbuncular disease. 2. Chronic inflammation of the lungs, produced by inhaling particles of solid matter, as coal-dust; the blackling of coal-workers.— **an"thra-cot'ic**, *a.*— **an'-thra-co-there**, *n.* A typical anthracotheriid.— **An"-thra-co-the-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct family of artiodactyls having complete dentition and broad low crowns to the upper molars with 3 columns on the anterior and 2 on the posterior lobe.— **An"thra-co-the'ri-um**, *n.* (t. g.) **An"thra-co-the'ri-dæ**‡.— **an"thra-co-the'ri-id**, *n.*— **an"thra-co-the'ri-oid**, *a. & n.*— **An"thra-co-the"ri-oi'de-a**, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct superfamily of artiodactyls having the upper molars quadritubercular and with an intermediate fifth. **An"thra-co-the-roi'de-a**‡.— **an"thra-co-the"ri-oi'de-an**, *a. & n.*— **an"thra-cox'ene**, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous resin-like hydrocarbon found in the coal-measures of Bohemia. When treated with ether, a black insoluble powder called anthracoxenite remains, while the dissolved portion can be regained as a brown soluble powder called schlanite.— **an"thra-cox'en-ite**, *n.* See ANTHRACOXENE.

an"thra-gal'iol, 1 an"thrə-gal'ōl *or* -ol; 2 ăn'thra-găl'-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Org. Chem.* A compound ($C_{14}H_8(OH)_2O_2$) obtained as by the action of melting potash on the various derivatives of anthracene or by warming a mixture of gallic, benzoic, and sulfuric acids, and occurring in the form of orange-red needles: used as a mordant dye. [< *anthra-* in ANTHRACENE + *gal-* in GALLIC[2] + -OL.]

an'thra-gen'e-sis, 1 an'thrə-jen'ı-sis; 2 ăn'thra-ĝĕn'e-sis, *n.* The process by which coal is formed from vegetable matter. — **an"thra-ge-net'ic**, *a.*

an'thra-nil, 1 an'thrə-nil; 2 ăn'thra-nĭl, *n. Org. Chem.* A volatile oil (C_7H_5NO) made from anthranilic acid. [< *anthra-* in ANTHRACENE + *anil-* in ANILIC.]

an'thra-nil'ic, 1 an"thrə-nil'ik; 2 ăn'thra-nĭl'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from coal-tar and anil or indigo; as, **anthranilic acid**, a white powder ($C_6H_4(NH_2)COOH$) obtained from indigo by treating with caustic potash, or by the action of hypochlorites on phthalimid; methylester, a constituent of jasmin-oil and used in perfumery.

an'thra-nol, 1 an'thrə-nōl *or* -nol; 2 ăn'thra-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Org. Chem.* A compound derived from anthracene by substituting an OH radical for one atom of hydrogen, as $C_6H_4{<}\begin{matrix}C(OH)\\CH\end{matrix}{>}C_6H_4$. [< ANTHRACENE + -OL.]

an"thra-pur'pu-rate, *n. Chem.* A salt of anthrapurpurin. — **an"thra-pur'pu-rin**, **an"thra-pur'pu-rine**, *n. Chem.* An orange-colored crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_6O_5$) formed during the conversion of anthracene into alizarin. Its salts furnish a dye brighter than alizarin.— **an"thra-qui-none'**, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_8O_2$) formed by the oxidation of anthracene, and valuable as the source of artificial alizarin.— **an"thra-ro'bin**, *n. Chem.* A yellowish-white compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_3$) obtained by reducing alizarin: used as a medicine.— **an"thra-ru'fin**, *n. Org. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($HOC_6H_3(CO)_2C_6H_3OH$), isomeric with alizarin, obtained by melting β-anthraquinone disulfonic acid with caustic potash.— **an'thra-sol**, *n.* An unctuous substance prepared from juniper-tar, soothing and antipruritic in effect.

an'thrax, 1 an'thraks; 2 ăn'thrăks, *n.* [AN'THRA-CES, 1-sīz; 2-çēs, *pl.*] 1. *Pathol.* (1) A carbuncle. (2) A contagious and malignant febrile disease of cattle and sheep, sometimes affecting man, characterized by the presence of the *Bacillus anthracis* and often by carbuncular swellings (malignant pustule); charbon; splenic fever.

Animals dead of *anthrax* . . . should be burned if possible; if not, they should be buried deeply and covered with quicklime before the dirt is replaced.

Cyclo. of Am. Agriculture vol. iii, p. 130. [MACM. '08.]

2. A bacterium (*Bacillus anthracis*) found in the blood of cattle, sheep, and men affected with splenic fever. 3. A gem-stone of the ancients: probably identical with the carbuncle. [L., < Gr. *anthrax*, coal, ulcer.]

an-thrax'o-lite, 1 an-thraks'o-lait; 2 ăn-thrăks'o-lit, *n. Mineral.* A coaly, lustrous black mineral, one of the hydrocarbons, found in veins in metamorphic slates. [< Gr. *anthrax*, coal, + *lithos*, stone.]

an-thre'nus, 1 an-thrī'nus; 2 ăn-thrē'nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -nī, *pl.*] A dermestid beetle (genus *Anthrenus*), as the carpet-beetle (*A. scrofulariæ*), or *A. varius* and *A. musæorum*, which are museum pests. [< Gr. *anthrēnē*, hornet.]

An-thrib'i-dæ, 1 an-thrib'ı-dī; 2 ăn-thrib'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of weevils with a normal undivided pygidium and straight 10- or 11-jointed antennæ. **An'thri-bus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *anthos*, flower.]— **an'thri-bid**, *a. & n.*— **an'thri-boid**, *a.*

An-thris'cus, 1 an-thris'kus; 2 ăn-thris'cŭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Old World herbs of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*) with thin decompound leaves, compound umbels of inconspicuous white flowers, and linear, laterally compressed, ribless fruit without oil-tubes. *A. cerefolium*, the **garden chervil**, is naturalized in eastern and southern Pennsylvania. See CHERVIL. [L., < Gr. *anthriskos*, the chervil.]

an'throl, 1 an'thrōl *or* -throl; 2 ăn'thrōl *or* -thrŏl, *n. Org. Chem.* A crystalline substance ($C_{14}H_{10}O$) produced by fusing the alkali-salts of the isomeric anthracene-monosulfonic acids with potash or soda. [< *anthra-* in ANTHRACENE + -OL.]

anthrop., *abbr.* Anthropological; anthropology.

an"thro-pho'to-scope, 1 an'thrō-fō'to-skōp; 2 ăn'thrō-fō'to-scōp, *n. Phot.* An instrument used in rephotographing to change the grouping or the background of a photograph of one or more persons or things. [< *anthro-* for ANTHROPO- + PHOTOSCOPE.]

an-throp'ic, 1 an-throp'ik; 2 ăn-thrŏp'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like man; human. 2. Anthropological. 3. *Bot.* Having two kinds of flowers. **an-throp'i-cal**‡. **II.** *n.* [A-] *Geol.* According to Dawson, that part of geological time, including the later Pleistocene and the recent epoch, which is characterized by the occurrence of human life: divided into the Palanthropic and the Neanthropic. [< Gr. *anthrōpikos*, < *anthrōpos*, man.]

An-throp'i-dæ, 1 an-throp'ı-dī; 2 ăn-thrŏp'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Hominidæ*. [< Gr. *anthrōpos*, man.]— **an'thro-pid**, *n.*

an-thro'pi-nism, 1 an-thrō'pı-nizm; 2 ăn-thrō'pi-nĭsm, *n.* [Rare.] The habit of considering everything from the anthropocentric point of view.— **an-thro"pi-nis'tic**, *a.*

an'thro-pism, 1 an'thrō-pizm; 2 ăn'thro-pĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that man differs essentially, in nature and destiny, from everything else in the physical world: opposed in all respects to the naturalistic doctrine of man.— **an"thro-pis'tic**, *a.*

an'thro-po-, 1 an'thrō-po-; 2 ăn'thro-po-. From Greek *anthrōpos*, man: a combining form signifying of, pertaining to, or like man; human.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

an"thro-po-bi-ol'o-gy, 1 an"thrō-po-bai-ol'o-jı; 2 ăn"thro-po-bī-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* 1. The biology of man. 2. [Rare.] Anthropology.— **an"thro-po-bi"o-log'i-cal**, *a.*

an"thro-po-cen'tric, 1 an"thrō-po-sen'trık; 2 ăn"thro-po-çĕn'trĭc, *a.* 1. Centering in man; regarding man as the central fact or final aim and end of the universe, or of any system; as, an *anthropocentric* philosophy. 2. Based on comparison with man; as, *anthropocentric* analysis of animal instincts.

an"thro-po-cen'trism, 1 an"thrō-po-sen'trizm; 2 ăn"-thro-po-çĕn'trĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that man is the principal object of creation and that all things exist only for his good and his ends: applied also to anthropocentric modes of exposition or interpretation. **an"thro-po-cen'tri-cism**‡.

an"thro-po-cli"ma-tol'o-gy, *n.* That branch of climatology which deals with the relations of climate and man.

an"thro-po-cos'mic, 1 an"thrō-po-koz'mik; 2 ăn"thro-po-cŏs'mic, *a.* Of or pertaining to both man and nature.

Anthropocosmic theism is the doctrine of a Supreme Being, who is the ground both of nature and of man, but whose essence is . . . spiritual. J. G. SCHURMAN *Belief in God* pref. [s. 1892.]

an"thro-pog'e-ny, 1 an"thrō-poj'ı-nı; 2 ăn"thro-pŏg'e-ny, *n.* The branch of anthropology that treats of the origin and development of man, either individually (ontogeny) or ethnically (phylogeny). See ANTHROPOLOGY. [< ANTHROPO- + -GENY.] **an"thro-po-gen'e-sis**‡; **an"thro-pog'o-ny**‡.— **an"thro-po-gen'ic**, *a.*— **an"-thro-po-ge-net'ic**, *a.*— **an"thro-pog'e-nist**, *n.* One who studies anthropogeny; especially, a modern biologist.— **an"thro-pog'e-nous**, *a.*

an"thro-po-ge-og'ra-phy, 1 an"thrō-po-ji-eg'rə-fı; 2 ăn"-thro-po-ĝe-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* That branch of geography which treats of the earth in its relation to man.— **an"thro-po-ge-og'ra-pher**, *n* **an"thro-ge-og'ra-pher**‡ [incorrect form]. — **an"thro-po-ge"o-graph'i-cal**, *a.*

an'thro-po-glot, 1 an'thrō-po-glot; 2 ăn'thro-po-glŏt, *n.* An animal having a tongue like man's, as a parrot.

an"thro-pog'ra-phy, 1 an"thrō-pog'rə-fı; 2 ăn"thro-pŏg'-ra-fy, *n.* 1. The branch of anthropology proper that treats of the geographic distribution, variations, and peculiarities of the human race or its component parts; descriptive anthropology. 2. A description of the physical structure of man. [< ANTHROPO- + -GRAPHY.]

an'thro-poid, 1 an'thrō-poid; 2 ăn'thro-pŏid (XIII). **I.** *a.* 1. Like a human being in form or other characteristics; manlike: said of the highest apes, as the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Anthropoidea*; simian. **an"thro-pol'dal**‡. **II.** *n.* One of the *Anthropoidea*; especially, an anthropoid ape. [< ANTHROPO- + -OID.]

An"thro-pol'de-a, 1 an"thrō-pol'dı-ə; 2 ăn"thro-pōl'de-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of primate mammals, comprising man, apes, and monkeys. They have an enlarged cerebrum and closed orbits with the lacrimal foramina opening therein. The female has pectoral mammæ, an undivided uterus, and the clitoris without an opening. **An"thro-pol'-des**‡.— **an"thro-pol'de-an**, *a. & n.*

an″thro-pol′a-try, 1 an″thro-pel′a-trɪ; 2 ăn″thro-pŏl′a-try, *n.* The deification of man; man-worship.—**an″thro-po-lat′ric,** *a.*

an-throp′o-lite, 1 an-threp′o-lait; 2 ăn-thrŏp′o-līt, *n.* A human body or part petrified by the action of calcareous waters; also, any stony concretion in the body. [< ANTHROPO- + -LITE.] **an-throp′o-lith‡.—an-throp″o-lith′ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an anthropolite. **2.** *Geol.* Quaternary: a word used improperly by Haeckel.

an″thro-po-log′i-cal, 1 an″thro-po-loj′ɪ-kal; 2 ăn″thro-po-lŏġ′i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to anthropology; as, *anthropological* data. **2.** Of or pertaining to man, in any aspect or relation. **an″thro-po-log′ic‡.—an″thro-po-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an″thro-pol′o-gist, 1 an″thro-pel′o-jist; 2 ăn″thro-pŏl′o-ġist, *n.* A student of or specialist in the science of anthropology.

The *anthropologists* succeeded in proving that the skulls of the present inhabitants of Central France are of the same peculiar type as the skulls of the cave-men and dolmen builders.
ISAAC TAYLOR *Origin of the Aryans* ch. 1, p. 19. [S. & W., 1890.]

an″thro-pol′o-gy, 1 an″thro-pel′o-jɪ; 2 ăn″thro-pŏl′o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The science of man in general; the sciences of man. See MAN.

Anthropology has long been used as the name for the science of man in general. According to Mason (1908), it treats all mankind as natural objects and as inventors, giving rise to two great divisions with subdivisions:

I. What *man is:* the natural history of man.	Physical Anthropology.
(1) The embryo and life of the individual.	Ontogeny.
(2) The body (specific and comparative).	Anatomy.
(3) Functions of the body.	Physiology.
(4) Form and color, weight and number.	Anthropometry.
(5) The nervous system in its relations to thought and feeling	Psychology.
(6) Natural divisions of mankind.	Ethnology.
II. What *man does artificially:* culture-history of man.	Cultural Anthropology.
(1) To express his thoughts.	Glossology.
(2) To supply wants.	Technology.
(3) To give pleasure.	Esthetology.
(4) To cooperate in life's ends.	Sociology.
(5) To account for the phenomena in lore, knowledge, science, and philosophy	Sophiology.
(6) In presence of the spirit world.	Hierology.
The past of culture history is studied:	
(1) In ancient artifacts.	Archeology.
(2) In decipherment of inscriptions.	Paleography.
(3) In acts and sayings of the unlettered.	Folk-lore.
(4) In written records.	History.
Anthropology makes use of the sciences:	
(1) To determine materials.	Mineralogy.
(2) To fix the age of relics.	Geology.
(3) In studying man and environment.	Geography.
(4) To identify plants and animals in relation to culture.	Zoology.

2. *The science or sciences treating of man and his activities as a rational animal;* anthropology proper. **3.** *Theol.* That branch of theological science which treats of man, both in his original and in his fallen condition. It embraces the consideration of man's creation, primitive condition, probation and apostasy, original sin, and actual transgressions. See THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE. **4.** A treatise on anthropology, in any of the foregoing senses. [< Gr. *anthrōpologos,* telling of man, < *anthrōpos,* man; and see -OLOGY.]

an″thro-po-man″cy, 1 an″thro-po-man′sɪ; 2 ăn″thro-po-măn″çy, *n.* Divination by inspection of human entrails.—**an″thro-po-man′tic,** *a.*—**an″thro-po-man′tist,** *n.*

an″thro-pom′e-ter, 1 an″thro-pem′ɪ-tər; 2 ăn″thro-pŏm′e-tĕr, *n.* **1.** A specialist in anthropometry. **an″thro-po-me-tri′cian‡.** **2.** Any means of gaging a man, physically or mentally.

What other feature [than the nose] forms so perfect an *anthropometer* or index of the man whom it prefaces?
MATHEWS *Great Conversers, Noses* p. 260. [S. C. C. 1874.]

[< ANTHROPO- + -METER.] **—an″thro-po-met′ric, -ri-cal,** *a.* **an″thro-po-met′ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an″thro-pom′e-try, 1 an″thro-pem′ɪ-trɪ; 2 ăn″thro-pŏm′e-trɪ, *n.* The measurement of the human body: a minor branch of anthropography that deals with the differences in the physical dimensions and proportions that characterize sex, race, occupation, etc. Compare SOMATOLOGY. **an″thro-po-met′rics‡.—an″thro-pom′e-trist,** *n.*

An″thro-po-mor′pha, 1 an″thro-po-mēr′fə; 2 ăn″thro-po-môr′fa, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Simiidæ.*—**an″thro-po-morph,** *n.*

an″thro-po-mor′phic, 1 an″thro-po-mēr′fik; 2 ăn″thro-po-môr′fic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to anthropomorphism.

To every form of theism . . . an *anthropomorphic* element is indispensable. FISKE *Idea of God* p. 135. [S. S. & CO. 1887.]

2. Having human form or human characteristics; man-shaped; anthropomorphous. **an″thro-po-mor′phi-cal‡.—an″thro-po-mor′phi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an″thro-po-mor′phism, 1 -mēr′fizm; 2 -môr′fɪsm, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The ascription of human attributes, feelings, and conduct to spiritual beings, especially God or any deity.

Anthropomorphism is the natural result of the limitations of human thought and language: hence the language of science and philosophy must, in the broader meaning of the word, always be anthropomorphic.

It was necessary . . . for the sacred writers to speak of God as if he had a human body; and this is what is called *anthropomorphism.* FARRAR in *Sunday School Times* Oct. 11, 1890, p. 643.

2. The ascription of human characteristics to the powers of nature or a natural object, animate or inanimate, as to a flower or a force.

an″thro-po-mor′phist, 1 -mēr′fist; 2 -môr′fɪst, *n.* One who believes in, advocates, or uses anthropomorphism.

an″thro-po-mor′phite, 1 -mēr′fait; 2 -môr′fīt, *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropomorphism. [< L. *anthropomorphitæ,* < Gr. *anthrōpomorphos;* see ANTHROPOMORPHOUS.] **an″thro-po-mor-phit′ic‡; an″thro-po-mor-phit′i-cal‡.**

an″thro-po-mor′phite, *n.* **1.** An anthropomorphist. **2.** [A-] *Ch. Hist.* Same as AUDIAN.

an″thro-po-mor′phi-tism, 1 -mēr′fi-tizm; 2 -môr′fi-tɪsm, *n.* Anthropomorphite belief; anthropomorphism.

an″thro-po-mor′phize, 1 -mēr′faiz; 2 -môr′fīz, *v.* [-PHIZED; -PHIZ′ING.] **I.** *t.* To invest with human attributes; represent as having human form, passions, etc.

The world is thoroughly *anthropomorphized,* as if it had passed through the body and mind of man, and taken his mould and form. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Poetry* p. 27. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

II. *i.* To indulge in anthropomorphism.—**an″thro-po-mor″phi-za′tion,** *n.*

an″thro-po-mor-phol′o-gy, 1 -mēr-fel′o-ji; 2 -môr-fŏl′o-ġy, *n.* The use of anthropomorphic language; the speaking of God in terms applicable to men. [< ANTHROPOMORPHIC + -OLOGY.] **—an″thro-po-mor″pho-log′i-cal,** *a.*— **-ly,** *adv.*

an″thro-po-mor′pho-sis, 1 -mēr′fo-sis; 2 -môr′fo-sɪs, *n.* Change to human shape.

an″thro-po-mor″pho-the′ist, 1 -mēr′fo-thī′ɪst; 2 -môr′fo-thē′ist, *n.* A believer in the human attributes of Deity; also, an anthropomorphist. [< ANTHROPOMORPHOUS + Gr. *theos,* god.]

an″thro-po-mor′phous, 1 -mēr′fus; 2 -môr′fŭs, *a.* Having or resembling human form; man-shaped; anthropomorphic. [< Gr. *anthrōpomorphos,* < *anthrōpos,* man, + *morphē,* form.] **—-ly,** *adv.*

an″thro-pon′o-my, 1 an″thro-pen′o-mɪ; 2 ăn″thro-pŏn′o-my, *n.* The science of the laws that regulate the development of man in relation to environment and to other organisms; the highest or predictive stage of anthropology. [< ANTHROPO- + -NOMY.] **an″thro-po-nom′ics‡.—an″thro-po-nom′i-cal,** *a.*

an″thro-pop′a-thy, 1 -pep′a-thɪ; 2 -pŏp′a-thy, *n.* The attributing of human emotions, passions, suffering, etc., to God or to gods. [< ANTHROPO- + -PATHY.]

The imperfection of the language which is technically called *anthropopathy:* namely, the attribution to God of human passions.
FARRAR *Sunday School Times,* Oct. 11, 1890, p. 643.

—an″thro-po-path′ic, *a.* Having human feeling or passion; of or pertaining to anthropopathy. **an″thro-po-path′i-cal‡.—an″thro-po-path′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an″thro-pop′a-thism,** *n.* *Anthropopathy; also, an expression used in anthropopathy.*—**an″thro-pop′a-thite,** *n.* A believer in anthropopathy.

an″thro-poph′a-gi, 1 -pef′a-jai; 2 -pŏf′a-ġī, *n. pl.* Eaters of human flesh; cannibals. [L., < Gr. *anthrōpophagos,* < *anthrōpos,* man, + *phagein,* eat.]—**an″thro-po-phag′ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the anthropophagi: man-eating. **an″thro-po-phag′i-cal‡.—an″thro-poph′a-gism,** *n.* Cannibalism.—**an″thro-poph′a-gist,** *n.*—**an″thro-poph″a-gis′tic,** *a.*

an″thro-poph″a-gin′i-an‡, *n.* A cannibal.

an″thro-poph′a-gous, 1 an″thro-pef′o-gus; 2 ăn″thro-pŏf′a-ġŭs, *a.* Addicted to eating human flesh; cannibalistic.— **-ly,** *adv.*

an″thro-poph′a-gus, *n.* [Rare.] One of the anthropophagi; a man-eater. **an″thro-poph′a-gite‡; an″thro-poph′a-giz″er‡; an″thro-po-phag′mi-an‡** [Ludicrous].

an″thro-poph′a-gy, } 1 -a-ji; 2 -a-ġy, *n.* Cannibalism.
an″thro-pof′a-gy³, } [< Gr. *anthrōpophagia,* < *anthrōpophagos;* see ANTHROPOPHAGI.]

an″thro-po-pho′bi-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid dread of meeting people; unreasonable aversion to society.—**an″thro-poph′u-ism,** *n.* The ascribing of human nature and characteristics to spiritual beings.—**an″thro-poph″u-is′tic,** *a.* —**an″thro-po-phys″i-og′ra-phy,** *n.* A treatise upon nature and man.—**an″thro-poph′y-site,** *n.* A believer in anthropophuism.—**An″thro-po-pith″e-cus,** *n.* A genus of man-like apes; the *Simia.*

an″thro-po-psy′chism, 1 an″thro-po-sai′kizm; 2 ăn″thro-po-sȳ′çism, *n.* The doctrine that the intelligence or mind in or behind nature is essentially like the human soul or mind. [< ANTHROPO- + PSYCHISM.]—**an″thro-po-psy′chic,** *a.*

Anthropopsychism, which means . . . Man-Soulism.
DUKE OF ARGYLL *Unity of Nature* p. 168. [AL. S. 1884.]

an″thro-pos′co-py, 1 an″thro-pes′ko-pɪ; 2 ăn″thro-pŏs′co-py, *n.* The art of determining a man's natural disposition, character, temperament, etc., from his physical features.

an″thro-po-som″a-tol′o-gy, *n.* [Rare.] See SOMATOLOGY.

an″thro-pos′o-phist, 1 an″thro-pes′o-fist; 2 ăn″thro-pŏs′o-fist, *n.* **1.** One wise only in human wisdom.

The New Testament would be found a much simpler . . . book than 'Theologians' ('*Anthroposophists*' I call them) fancy.
KINGSLEY *Yeast* p. 281. [T. 1851.]

2. One versed in anthroposophy.

an″thro-pos′o-phy, 1 -fɪ; 2 -fy, *n.* **1.** Wisdom about man, in contradistinction from wisdom about God, or theosophy. **2.** Knowledge of man's nature, structure, anatomy, etc. **3.** Human wisdom. [< ANTHROPO- + Gr. *sophia,* wisdom, < *sophos,* wise.]—**an″thro-po-the″ism,** *n.* A stage in the development of religion in which human shape is attributed to the deity, and often the spirits of deceased despots, kings, or other great men are deified. —**an″thro-po-tom′i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropotomy.—**an″thro-pot′o-mist,** *n.* One skilled in anthropotomy.—**an″thro-pot′o-my,** *n.* The dissection or anatomy of the human body.

an″thro-po-zo′ic, 1 an″thro-po-zō′ɪk; 2 ăn″thro-po-zō′ic, *a.* Characterized by the existence of man: applied to the Quaternary period. [< ANTHROPO- + Gr. *zōon,* life.]

an″thro-pur′gic, 1 an″thro-pūr′jik; 2 ăn″thro-pûr′ġic, *a.* Wrought by the exercise of human power upon bodies: opposed to *theurgic* and *physiurgic.*

An-thu′ri-dæ, 1 an-thiū′rɪ-dī; 2 ăn-thū′rɪ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of isopods with a slender body, antennules well developed, uropods lateral and superior, and mouth suctorial. **An-thu′ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< ANTHO- + Gr. *oura,* tail; —**an-thu′rid,** *n.*—**an-thu′roid,** *a.*

An-thu′ri-um, 1 an-thiū′rɪ-um; 2 ăn-thū′rɪ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A very large genus of tropical American plants of the arum family (*Araceæ*), including many epiphytes, cultivated for their beautifully veined or colored leaves and peculiar inflorescence. In the latter the cylindrical spadix is densely covered with perfect instead of unisexual flowers and the large spathe is bent backward as they mature. See BANNER-PLANT; FLAMINGO-PLANT; TAILFLOWER. [< ANTHO- + Gr. *oura,* tail.]

An′thus, 1 an′thus; 2 ăn′thŭs, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Anthinæ.* **2.** [a-] A titlark. [L., < Gr. *anthos,* a bird.] [See -ANTHOUS.

-an′thus, *suffix.* Used chiefly in botanical substantive forms.

ant″hyp-not′ic, ant-hy″po-chon′dri-ac, etc. Same as ANTIHYPNOTIC, etc. See list under ANTI-.

ant″hy-poph′o-ra, 1 ant″hɪ-[or an″thɪ-]pef′o-ra; 2 ănt″hy-[or ăn″thy-]pŏf′o-ra, *n. Rhet.* A figure in which an opponent's possible objection is anticipated and answered. [L., < Gr. *anthypophora,* < *anti,* against, + *hypo,* under, + *pherō,* bear.] **an″ti-hy-poph′o-ra‡.—ant″hy-poph″o-ret′ic,** *a.*

ant″hys-ter′ic, *a.* & *n.* Same as ANTIHYSTERIC.

an′ti¹, *n.* [Colloq.] One opposed to any proposed or enacted policy.

An′ti², 1 ūn′tī; 2 ăn′tī, *n.* A native tribe living in southern Peru on the eastern slope of the Andes.

an′ti-¹, 1 an′tɪ-; 2 ăn′ti-, *prefix.* Against; opposed to; opposite to; *corresponding to; in return for; instead of;* equal to; like; mutually: a Greek preposition appearing with the foregoing meanings in words taken unchanged from the Greek, but now also a regular English formative with the general meaning against, opposed to, or opposite to.

Anti- is used: (1) With nouns designating an opposite or opposer; as, *Anti*christ, *anti*cyclone, etc. (2) In adjectives, signifying in general opposed to, opposing, opposite; as, *anti*christian: in medicine, preventive or counteractive; as, *anti*dyspeptic.

Important words beginning with this prefix not found tabulated below are given in vocabulary place; while many more, nonce or self-explaining compounds which may be formed at will by prefixing *anti-* to other words, have been omitted.

antiabrasion	antichurch	antilynching
antiadiaphorist	anticlassicist	antimalarial,
antiamusement	anticlogging	anti-Malthusian
antianarchic	anticogitative	antimerger
antiAnarchist	anticombination	anti-Messiah
anti-Anglican	anticommenter	antimiasmatic
antiannexationist	anticommercial	antimicrobic
antianthropocentric [phism	anticonstitutional	antimilitarism
antianthropomorphism	anticontagion	antimilitarist
antiapoplectic	anticontagious	antimonopolist
antiaquatic	anticonvulsive	antimoral, -ism, -ist
anti-Arian	anticorset	antinational
antiaristocrat, -ic	anticrochet	antinegroism
anti-Arminian, -ism	antidancing	antiontological
antiascetic	anti-Darwinian	antipapist
antiasthmatic	anti-Darwinism	antipart
antiatheism	antidemocratic	antiphilippizing
antiatheist	antidivine	antiphthisic, -al
anti-Athenian	antidivision†	antipopery
antiattrition	antidysenteric	antipopular
antibacteriolytic	anti-English	antiprelatic
antibank	antiepileptic	antiprestidigitation
anti-Biblical	antiepiscopal	antiprudential
antibibliolatry	antierysipelas	antipuritan
antibigotry	antiextremist	antiquartan
antibilious	antifeminism	antiradial
antibishop	antifouler	antiradical
anti-Bohemian	antifouling	antireformer
anti-Bonapartist	antifreethinker	antireforming
antibreakage	antifreezing	antireligious
anti-British	antifrost	antirestoration
anti-Calvinism	antihunting	antiromance
anti-Calvinist, -ic	antihydrophobic	antiroyal, -ist
anticapital	antihygienic	antiscrofulous
anticarnivorous	antihyloist	antisocialist
anticatarrhal	antihypochondriac	antisophist
anti-Catholic	antihysteric	antistimulant
anticeremonial, -ist	anti-Jesuit	antitobacconist
anticeremonian	anti-Judaic	antituberculous
antichorus	antiliquor	antiunionist
	antilottery	antivariolar
		antizealot

(3) *Chem.* See SYN-. (4) *In mathematics, before the name of a function, often designating the inverse of that function;* as, *anti*cosine. *Anti-* becomes *ant-* before a vowel, and *anth-* before the aspirate in words of Greek formation or analogy; in words of direct English formation *anti-* is commonly retained; as, *anti*ethnic, *anth*emorrhagic.

[< L. *anti-,* < Gr. *anti-,* < *anti,* against.]

an′ti-², *prefix.* Old form of ANTE-.

an′ti-æ, 1 an′tɪ-ī; 2 ăn′ti-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* Bristly feathers at the base of the culmen; frontal points. [LL., forelock, < L. *ante,* before.]

an″ti-air′craft, *a.* Against aircraft: applied to batteries, guns, shells, and other instruments of warfare used as in repelling air-raids.

an″ti-al-bu′mate, 1 an″tɪ-al-biū′mēt; 2 ăn″ti-ăl-bū′māt, *n. Chem.* A product derived from proteids through the action of dilute hydrochloric acid, or in combination with it and a small quantity of pepsin. [< ANTI- + ALBUMEN.]

an″ti-al-bu′mid, *n. Chem.* A decomposition product of albumin, formed in pancreatic and gastric digestion.—**an″ti-al-bu′mose,** *n. Org. Chem.* A digestive product resulting from the action of trypsin on an albuminoid: in further digestive action an antipeptone.—**an″ti-al″co-hol-ism,** *n.* Opposition to the unrestricted use of intoxicating liquors. —**an″ti-al″co-hol′ic,** *a.*—**an″ti-al″co-hol-ist,** *n.*—**an″ti-am″a-ryl′ic,** *a.* Alleviative of yellow fever, as the serum prepared from the *Bacillus icteroides,* formerly used for the inoculation of persons exposed to that disease.—**an″ti-am″bo-cep′tor,** *n.* Any agent or condition unfavorable to the existence of an amboceptor.

an″ti-A-mer′i-can, 1 an″tɪ-a-mer′ɪ-kən; 2 ăn″ti-a-mĕr′i-can, *a.* Opposed to America or the Americans; specif., opposed to the people of the United States, their aims, interests, ideas, or genius.

an″ti-an′ti-bod″y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ɪs, *pl.*] An antibody to any adaptation product.—**an″ti-an″ti-tox′in,** *n.* An antibody, counteracting the effect of an antitoxin.—**an″ti-a′pex,** *n. Astron.* That particular point in space which is opposite to the apex or direction of the sun's movement through space.—**an″ti-aph″ro-dis′i-ac,** *a.* & *n.* See ANTAPHRODISIAC.

an′ti-ar, 1 an′tɪ-ār; 2 ăn′ti-ār, *n.* [Java.] **1.** The upas-tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) of Java. **2.** The acrid, virulent poison found in the juice of this tree: used as an arrow-poison. **ant′jar‡.—an″ti-a-rig′e-nin,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance ($C_{21}H_{20}O_5$), formed by the decomposition of antiarin: melting temperature 180° C.—**an′ti-a-rin,** *n. Chem.* The crystalline poisonous principle ($C_{14}H_{20}O_5$) of antiar. **an′thi-a-rin‡; an′thi-a-rinet; an′ti-a-rinet.**

An″ti-ar′cha, 1 an″tɪ-ār′kə; 2 ăn″ti-ār′ca, *n. pl. Ich.* A Paleozoic order of fish-like vertebrates, including the *Pterichthytidæ.* [< Gr. *anti,* against, + *archos,* rectum.] **an″ti-ar′chi‡.—an″ti-ar′chous,** *a.*

An″ti-a′ris, 1 an″tɪ-ē′rɪs; 2 ăn″ti-ā′ris, *n. Bot.* A small genus of mainly East-Indian trees of the family *Moraceæ,* with poisonous milky juice and monœcious axillary flowers, the male in heads alongside the female, which are solitary and become a fleshy drupe-like fruit. *A. toxicaria* is the upas-tree. See UPAS. [< ANTIAR.]

an″ti-ar′thrin, 1 an″tɪ-ār′thrɪn; 2 ăn″ti-ār′thrin, *n.* A powder composed of tannin and saligenin, used in the treatment of acute and chronic gout and rheumatism: trade name.

an″ti-ar-thrit′ic, *a.* & *n.* See ANTARTHRITIC.—**an″ti-at′ri-tion,** *a.* & *n.* See ANTIFRICTION.—**an″ti-Bab″y-lo′ni-an-ism,** *n.* Antipopery.—**an″ti-bac-chi′us,** *n.* [-I, *pl.*] *Class. Pros.* A three-syllable measure arranged thus: long, long, short (— — ⏑); as, *cōld-hĕdrĭd.*—**an″-**

ti-bac'chic, *a.*—**an"ti-bac-te'ri-al,** *a.* Checking the action or growth of bacteria. **an"ti-bac-te'ri-ant,**—**an"ti-bal-loon'er,** *n.* Same as SEPARATOR, 1, (3).—**an"ti-ba-sil'i-con,** *a.* Hostile to royalty and kingly power. **an"ti-ba-sil'i-cant,**—**an"ti-be'chic,** *n. Med.* A cough remedy.—**an"ti-be'chic,** *a.*

An"tibes', 1 äñ'tēb'; 2 äñ'tēb', *n.* A town in Alpes-Maritimes department, France.

An"ti-bill', 1 an'ti-bil'; 2 ăn'ti-bil', *a.* [Austral.] *Hist.* Opposed to the Draft Constitution bill or referendum of 1898.—**An"ti-bill'ite,** *n.*

an"ti-bi'ont, 1 an'ti-bai'ont; 2 ăn'ti-bī'ŏnt, *n. Biol.* An organism incapable of existing in symbiosis. [< ANTI- + Gr. *bios,* life.]

an"ti-bi-ot'ic, 1 an'ti-bai-ot'ik; 2 ăn'ti-bī-ŏt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Acting against life, as by injury or destruction. **2.** Of or pertaining to denial of presence of life, especially to the theory that life does not exist at great depths of the ocean. **II.** *n.* One holding that theory.

The *anti-biotics* . . . quoted the observation of Prof. Forbes, who has shown that the deeper you go in the littoral waters of the Mediterranean, the fewer are the living forms.
MAURY *Phys. Geog. of the Sea* p. 326. [H. 1861.]

[< ANTI- + Gr. *bios,* life.]

an"ti-bod"y, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A body, either naturally existing or artificially introduced into the blood, that is antagonistic to other bodies or substances injurious to the animal organism.—**an"ti-bo-throp'ic,** *a.* Having immunizing powers against rattlesnake-poison: said of a serum.—**an"ti-bra'chi-al,** etc. See ANTEBRACHIAL, etc.

an"ti-bro'mic, 1 an'ti-brō'mik; 2 ăn'ti-brō'mic. **I.** *a.* Of the nature of a deodorizer. **II.** *n.* A deodorant.

an"ti-bu-bon'ic, 1 an'ti-biū-bon'ik; 2 ăn'ti-bū-bŏn'ic, *a.* Preventing or counteracting the bubonic plague.

An'ti-burgh"er, 1 an'ti-bûrg'ər; 2 ăn'ti-bûrg'er, *n.* A member of that division of the Scotch Secession Church (1747–1820) that opposed the "burgess oath." **An'ti-bur'gess†.**

an'tic, 1 an'tik; 2 ăn'tic, *v.* [AN'TICKED; AN'TICK-ING.] **I.** *t.* To act as a buffoon; practise antics. **II†.** *t.* To make grotesque.

an'tic, *a.* **1.** Characterized by oddness in appearance or action; fantastic; ludicrous; mocking.

What, dares the slave
Come hither, cover'd with an *antick* face,
To fleer and scorn at our solemnity?
SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act i, sc. 5.

2. *Art.* Fantastic in shape or composition; incongruously grouped or figured; grotesque. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] Excited; frenzied; ungovernable. **4†.** Antique. [< F. *antique,* old, < L. *antiquus,* < *ante,* before.] **an'tick†.**

Antic and *antique* were originally one (L. *antiquus*). At length *antic* was restricted to the more grotesque meanings suggested by *old-fashioned,* and *antique* to the statelier meanings implied in *old, ancient.*

an'tic, *n.* **1.** A grotesque, ludicrous, or fantastic action; prank; caper. **2.** *Art.* A grotesque figure or group; a fantastic arabesque of foliage, flowers, or figures; an incongruous combination in design, etc. **3.** One whose profession it is to play pranks; a clown; buffoon; merry-andrew.

It [a pun] is an *antic* which does not stand upon manners.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Popular Fallacies* ix, p. 409. [W. L. & CO.]

4. A grotesque theatrical representation; a mask. **5†.** One of the ancients; also, in the plural, the ancients.

Syn.: see PRANK. Compare FROLIC.

an"ti-ca-chec'tic, 1 an'ti-ke-kek'tik; 2 ăn'ti-ca-cĕc'tic. **I.** *a.* Useful against cachexia. **II.** *n.* A curative for cachexia; a tonic.

an-ti'cal, *a.* Same as ANTICOUS.

an"ti-cam'e-rat, *n.* An antechamber.

An'ti-cant, 1 an'ti-kant; 2 ăn'ti-cânt, **Dr. Pessimist.** In Anthony Trollope's novel *The Warden,* a character through whom Thomas Carlyle is attacked.

an"ti-car'di-um, 1 an'ti-kär'di-um; 2 ăn'ti-cär'di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The pit of the stomach; the hollow below the sternum. [< Gr. *antikardion,* < *anti,* against, + *kardia,* heart.]—**an"ti-car'di-ac,** *a.*

an"ti-cath'ode, *n.* In a vacuum-tube, the end opposite the cathode; the anodic end of such a tube.—**an"ti-cau-sot'ic** or **an"ti-cau-sod'ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Remedial of inflammatory fever. **II.** *n.* A remedy for such a fever.

an"ti-caus'tic¹, 1 an'ti-kŏs'tik; 2 ăn'ti-cąs'tic. *Math.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a caustic curve produced by refracted rays. **II.** *n.* A curve so produced.

an"ti-caus'tic². *Med.* **I.** *a.* Checking or preventing the corrosive action of caustics. **II.** *n.* Any remedy for arresting or mitigating the action of caustics.—**an"ti-ceph'a-lal'gic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a cure or prevention of headache. **II.** *n.* A remedy which prevents or cures headache.—**an'ti-chelr,** *n. Anat.* The thumb, as set over against the hand.—**an"ti-chem'ism,** *n.* The power shown by plants in the synthesis of inorganic material.—**an'ti-chlor,** *n.* Any substance, as sodium hyposulfite, used to neutralize the chlorin left in fabrics or the like after bleaching with hypochlorites. **an"ti-chlo'rint.**—**an"ti-chlo-ris'tic,** *a.*—**an"ti-chlo-rot'ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Curing or relieving chlorosis. **II.** *n.* A medicine or treatment for the cure of chlorosis.

an"ti-chre'sis, 1 an"ti-krī'sis; 2 ăn'ti-crē'sis, *n. Civ. Law.* A mortgage contract whereby a borrower gives to the lender possession and use of the property, in lieu of interest. [LL., < Gr. *antichrēsis,* < *anti,* in return, + *chraomai,* use.]—**an"ti-chre'tic,** *a.*

An'ti-christ, 1 an'ti-kraist; 2 ăn'ti-crīst, *n.* **1.** Any opponent or enemy of Christ, whether a person or a power; a false Christ; specifically, a great enthroned antagonist, foretold in the Scriptures, who, as some have understood, is to precede the second coming of Christ: by some considered as evil personified. See *1 John* ii, 18.

In the Apocalypse the *Antichrist* is a bloodstained Roman Emperor. FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* p. 564. [L. CO.]

They who are apostles and preachers of *antichrist,* oppress the apostles, the wise men, and prophets of Christ.
NEANDER *Church Hist.* vol. v, p. 232. [C. B. 1854.]

2. [a-] A false claimant of the attributes and characteristics of Christ.

an"ti-chris'tian, 1 an'ti-kris'chən; 2 ăn'ti-crĭs'chan, *a.* **1.** Opposed to Christ or Christianity; unchristian.

[The Reformers] unanimously condemned as *Antichristian* numerous dogmas and practices to which Henry had stubbornly adhered. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 63. [W. T. A., 1881.]

2. Of or pertaining to Antichrist.

an"ti-chris'tian, *n.* **1.** An opponent of Christianity. **2.** A worshiper or follower of Antichrist.—**an"ti-chris'tian-ism,** *n.* **1.** Opposition or contrariety to Christianity; anything antichristian. **2.** The spirit or dominion of Antichrist. **an"ti-chris"ti-an'i-ty†.**—**an"ti-chris'tian-ize** or **-ise,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To make antichristian. **II.** *i.* To become antichristian; oppose Christianity.—**an"ti-chris'tian-ly,** *adv.*

an'ti-chrome, 1 an'ti-krōm; 2 ăn'ti-crōm, *n.* One of certain pigments which do not possess the characteristic defects of those containing chrome or chromium.

an-tich'ro-nism, 1 an-tik'ro-nizm; 2 ăn-tic'ro-nĭsm, *n.* [Rare.] Deviation from the true order of time. [< ANTI- + Gr. *chronos,* time.]—**an"ti-chron'i-cal,** *a.* [Rare.] Out of chronological order.—**an"ti-chron'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-tich'thon, 1 an-tik'thon; 2 ăn-tic'thŏn, *n.* [-THO-NES, 1 -tho-nīz; 2-tho-nēs, *pl.*] *Class. Antiq.* **1.** See COUNTER-EARTH. **2†.** *pl.* The inhabitants of an opposite hemisphere. [< L. *antichthones* (pl.), < Gr. *antichthones,* < *anti,* opposite, + *chthōn,* ground.]

an-tic'i-pant, 1 an-tis'i-pənt; 2 ăn-tĭç'i-pant, *a.* Coming or acting in advance; anticipating; expectant: said specifically of periodic diseases where attacks come at shorter and shorter intervals.—**an-tic'i-pant,** *n.*

an-tic'i-pate, 1 an-tis'i-pēt; 2 ăn-tĭç'i-pāt, *v.* [-PAT'ED; -PAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To look forward to the coming or future existence or presence of, especially with confidence or pleasure; have a foretaste of; look for; foresee; expect.

At least one of the Hebrew (Jer. xxx, 21) prophets *anticipated* the coming among men of a representative republican form of government. L. T. TOWNSEND *Bible in 19th Cent.* p. 77. [CHAUT. 1890.]

2. To act sooner than; be quicker than in doing, taking, or using something, especially in opposition; prevent; forestall; as, to *anticipate* the enemy by prompt action.

Expedition and dispatch *anticipate* the designs of the enemy.
CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. i, bk. iv, ch. 46, p. 322. [P. & CO.]

3. To foresee and accomplish beforehand, as a desire or command. **4.** To do, take, or use beforehand; take up, consider, or experience before the usual or expected time; foretaste; accelerate; as, to *anticipate* a payment. **5.** To occupy the position of at an earlier time; be in advance of.

In several respects, the Mosaic Law is declared to have *anticipated* modern science by several thousand years.
J. K. HOSMER *Story of the Jews* pt. ii, p. 149. [O. P. P. 1887.]

6†. To take possession of beforehand.

II. *i.* **1.** To do or consider something before the usual or proper time. **2.** To recur at shorter intervals or before the usual time; as, the paroxysms *anticipate.* [< L. *anticipatus,* pp. of *anticipo,* < *ante,* before, + *capio,* take.]

Syn.: apprehend, expect, forecast, foretaste, hope. To *anticipate* may be either to take before in fact or to take before in thought; in the former sense it is allied with *prevent;* in the latter, with the synonyms above given. This is coming to be the prevalent and favorite use. We *expect* that which we have good reason to believe will happen; as, a boy *expects* to grow to manhood. We *hope* for that which we much desire and somewhat *expect.* We *apprehend* what we both *expect* and fear. *Anticipate* is commonly used now, like *foretaste,* of that which we *expect* both with confidence and pleasure. In this use it is a stronger word than *hope,* where often "the wish is father to the thought." I *hope* for a visit from my friend, tho I have no word from him; I *expect* it when he writes that he is coming; and as the time draws near I *anticipate* it with pleasure. See ABIDE; PREVENT.—Ant.: despair of, distrust, doubt, dread, fear, recall, recollect, remember.—**an-tic'i-pa-ta-bl(e)ᵖ,** *a.* That may be anticipated.—**an-tic'i-pate-ly†,** *adv.* By anticipation.—**an-tic'i-pa"tor,** *n.*

an-tic"i-pa'tion, 1 an-tis'i-pē'shən; 2 ăn-tĭs'i-pā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of anticipating; confident expectation; action beforehand; a forestalling; as, pleasures of *anticipation; anticipation* of a payment. **2.** A preconception by which an unknown object is conceived beforehand or is recognized; an instinctive prevision or foretaste.

The man who let the mere *anticipation* of discovery choke him was simply a man of weak nerves. ELIOT *Romola* p. 153. [H.]

3. *Psychol.* (1) A reaction due to the expectation of an impending stimulus, but before its actual application. (2) A hasty generalization; ill-grounded notion: so used by Bacon. **4.** *Law.* (1) The advancement by a trustee of unaccrued income. (2) The alienation by a married woman of unaccrued income from her separate estate. (3) An objection to a patent, based on prior knowledge or invention. **5.** *Mus.* The introduction of a note before its expected place in the harmony. **6.** *Rhet.* Prolepsis.

Syn.: antepast, apprehension, expectation, foreboding, foresight, foretaste, forethought, hope, presentiment, prevision. *Expectation* may be either of good or evil; *presentiment* almost always, *apprehension* and *foreboding* always, of evil; *anticipation* and *antepast,* commonly of good. Thus, we speak of the pleasures of *anticipation.* A *foretaste* may be of good or evil, and is more than imaginary; it is a part actually received in advance. *Foresight* and *forethought* prevent future evil and secure good by timely looking forward, and acting upon what is foreseen. Compare ANTICIPATE.—Ant.: astonishment, consummation, despair, doubt, dread, enjoyment, fear, realization, surprize, wonder. —**anticipation of life** (*Insur.*), same as EXPECTATION OF LIFE.—**anticipations of experience,** in Kantian philosophy, the a priori principles which determine the nature of all empirical knowledge; especially, the principle that every sensation must have some degree, or intensive magnitude.

an-tic'i-pa-tive, } an-tis'i-pə-tiv *or* -pē'tiv; 2 ăn-tĭç'i-
an-tic'i-pa-tivs, } pa-tĭv *or* -pā'tiv, *a.* Anticipating, or characterized by anticipation.—**-ly,** *adv.*

an-tic'i-pa-to-ry, 1 an-tis'i-pə-to-ri; 2 ăn-tĭç'i-pa-to-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by anticipation. —**an-tic'i-pa-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

an"ti-civ'ic, 1 an'ti-siv'ik; 2 ăn'ti-çĭv'ic, *a.* Opposed to citizenship, particularly to the principles of citizenship established by the supporters of the French Revolution in 1789.—**an"ti-civ'ism,** *n.* [Rare.] Opposition to legal or constituted authority.

an'ti-cize, *vi.* [Rare.] To perform antics.

an"ti-clas'tic, 1 an'ti-klas'tik; 2 ăn'ti-clăs'tic, *a.* Having opposite curvature in different directions; convex in one direction and concave in another, like the upper surface of a saddle. [< Gr. *antiklaō,* bend back, < *anti,* back, + *klaō,* break.]

An"ti-cle'a, 1 an'ti-klī'ə; 2 ăn'ti-clē'a, *n. Myth.* The daughter of Autolycus, wife of Laertes, and mother of Odysseus, said to have lived with Sisyphus.

an"ti-cler'i-cal, 1 an'ti-kler'i-kəl; 2 ăn'ti-clĕr'i-cal, *a.* Opposed to clergymen or to the belief or office of the clergy; opposed to clerical influence in political and civic affairs; specif., in European politics, opposed to the Roman Catholic Church and its influence.

an"ti-cli'max, 1 an'ti-klai'maks; 2 ăn'ti-clī'măks, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A gradual or sudden decrease in the importance or impressiveness of what is said: the opposite of *climax.*

When unintentional the anticlimax is a defect in style, but it may be used intentionally for the sake of contrast or ludicrous effect, as in the sentence, "The soldier fights for glory and a dollar a day."

2. A sudden descent or fall of any kind contrasted with a previous rise. [< ANTI- + CLIMAX.]

an"ti-cli'nal, 1 an'ti-klai'nəl; 2 ăn'ti-clī'nal, *a.* **1.** Forming a bend with the convex side upward: opposed to *synclinal;* as, an *anticlinal* fold in stratified rocks. **2.** *Bot.* Running perpendicularly to the outer surface: said of cell-walls: opposed to *periclinal.* [< ANTI- + Gr. *klinō,* slope.] **a n"ti-cli'nal-ly;** **an"ti-cli'nal-cat.**—**anticlinal cells,** persistent parent-cells which do not give rise to antipodal cells.—**a. line** or **axis,** the crest-line of an anticlinal fold.—**a. vertebra,** a vertebra having a spine at right angles to the vertebral column and toward which the spines of other vertebræ slope.

Axes of Folding.
a, a, anticlinal; *b, b,* synclinal.

an"ti-cli'nal, *n.* An anticlinal line, fold, or disposition of strata; a saddleback. Compare GEANTICLINAL. **an'ti-clinet.**

an"ti-cli-no'ri-um, 1 an'ti-kli-nō'ri-um; 2 ăn'ti-cli-nō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Geol.* A system of roughly parallel folds in stratified rocks, having on the whole an anticlinal structure and forming a great compound arch. [grotesquely.

an'tic-ly, 1 an'tik-li; 2 ăn'tic-ly, *adv.* In an antic manner;

an'tic-mask", *n.* Same as ANTIMASK.

an"tic-ne'mi-on, 1 an'tik-ni'mi-on; 2 ăn'tic-nē'mi-ŏn. *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] [Rare.] *Anat.* The shin. [< Gr. *antiknēmion,* < *anti,* opposite to, + *knēmē,* leg.]

an'tic-ness, 1 an'tik-nes; 2 ăn'tic-nĕs, *n.* The state of being antic; oddity.

an"ti-co-her'er, 1 an'ti-ko-hir'ər; 2 ăn'ti-co-hēr'er, *n.* In wireless telegraphy, a wave-sensitive device which differs from the coherer in that its resistance increases, instead of decreases, under the action of electromagnetic waves.

an"ti-com'ple-ment, 1 an'ti-kom'pli-ment *or* -mant; 2 ăn'ti-cŏm'ple-ment, *n.* An antibody that inhibits the action of a complement. Such substances, obtained by immunizing animals with normal serum, restrain or counteract the action of corresponding complements.

an'ti-cor, 1 an'ti-kōr; 2 ăn'ti-cōr, *n.* **1.** A carbuncular swelling on the breast of horses or cattle. **2.** The anticardium.

Anti-Corn-Law League, *Eng. Hist.* A league founded at Manchester, England, Sept. 18, 1838, with the support of Richard Cobden, John Bright, Charles Villiers, etc., to procure the repeal of the corn laws. See under CORN, *n.*

an"ti-cor-ro'siv(es, 1 an'ti-ko-rō'siv; 2 ăn'ti-cō-rō'sĭv. **I.** *a.* Preventing or retarding corrosion; as, *anticorrosive* paint. **II.** *n.* A preventive of corrosion. **an"ti-cor-ro'sion†.**

An"ti-cos'ti, 1 an'ti-kos'ti; 2 ăn'ti-cŏs'ti, *n.* A barren island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec province, Canada; 2,344 sq. m.; a fishing and hunting resort; bought by M. Menier, a French manufacturer, who tried to colonize it.

an-ti'cous, 1 an-tai'kus; 2 ăn-tī'cŭs, *a. Bot.* **1.** Facing inward, as an anther; introrse. **2.** [Rare.] Facing or next to the observer, as the parts of a flower. [< L. *anticus,* that is in front, < *ante,* before.] **an-ti'calt.**

an"ti-creep', 1 an'ti-krīp'; 2 ăn'ti-crēp', *a. Mech.* Pertaining to that which prevents creeping; specif., denoting a device which prevents the rails of a railway from creeping forward, and a device which limits the lengthwise movement of flat leather belts upon their pulleys.—**an"ti-creep'er,** *n.*—**an"ti-creep'ing,** *a.*

an"ti-cryp'tic, 1 an'ti-krip'tik; 2 ăn'ti-crĭp'tic, *a.* In animal coloration, serving or fitted to conceal for aggressive purposes, as in the large frog (*Ceratophrys cornuta*) of South America, which almost buries itself in the ground, while its exposed head harmonizes with the surroundings. See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. [< ANTI- + Gr. *kryptos,* hidden.]

ant"ic-ter'ic, *a.* Same as ANTI-ICTERIC.

an-ti'cum, 1 an-tai'kum; 2 ăn-tī'cŭm, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] [L.] [Rare.] *Arch.* The front of a building: unauthorized use.

an"ti-cyc'lic, 1 an'ti-sik'lik; 2 ăn'ti-çĭç'lic, *a. Math.* Constituting or relating to four points, two of them on a circle, and the others inverse as to the circle.

an'ti-cy"clone, 1 an'ti-sai'klōn; 2 ăn'ti-çĭ'clōn, *n. Meteor.* An atmospheric condition of high central pressure, with currents flowing outward, as opposed to those which occur in a cyclone; also, the region subject to that condition, called **high-pressure area** or **high.**

an"ti-cy-clon'ic, 1 an'ti-sai-klon'ik; 2 ăn'ti-çĭ-clŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an anticyclone.

In winter *anticyclonic* weather is characterized by clear air with periods of frost . . . and in summer by still, cloudless days with gentle variable airs and fine weather.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. i, p. 124.

2. Opposed to the cyclonic theory in meteorology.—**anticyclonic storm,** a storm condition on the margin of a high-pressure area, sometimes attended with intense cold and snow. See BLIZZARD.—**an"ti-cy-clon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"ti-cy-ril'li-an, 1 an'ti-si-ril'i-ən; 2 ăn'ti-çy-rĭl'i-an, *a.* Opposed to St. Cyril of Alexandria: applied especially to Nestorians or their opinions.

an"ti-dac'tyl, *n.* An anapest.

an"ti-danc'ing, etc. See ANTI-[1].

an"ti-de-mo'ni-ac, 1 an'ti-di-mō'ni-ak; 2 ăn'ti-de-mō'nĭ-ăc. **I.** *a.* Opposed to or effective against demons. **II.** *n.* Anything effective against evil spirits.

an"ti-di"a-bet'ic, 1 an'ti-dai"ə-bet'ik; 2 ăn'ti-dī"a-bĕt'ic, *n.* A remedial drug used in the treatment or prevention of diabetes.—**an"ti-di"a-be'tin,** *n. Med.* A mixture of saccharin and mannite for diabetic patients.—**an"ti-di'astase,** *n.* A substance which prevents or restrains the effects of diastase.

An"ti-dic"o-ma'ri-an-ite, 1 an'ti-dik'o-mē'ri-ən-ait; 2 ăn'ti-dĭc'o-mā'ri-an-īt, *n.* [-ITES or -I-TÆ, *pl.*] One who denies the perpetual virginity of Mary, the mother of Jesus. [< LL. *Antidicomarianitæ,* < Gr. *antidikos,* antagonist (< *anti,* against, + *dikē,* right), + *Mariam,* Mary.] **An"ti-dic"o-ma'ri-an†;** **An"ti-ma'ri-ant.**

an"ti-din'ic, 1 an'ti-din'ik; 2 ăn'ti-dĭn'ic, *a. Med.* That relieves or prevents vertigo. [< ANTI- + Gr. *dinos,* whirling.] **an"ti-din'i-cal†.**

an"ti-diph'the-rin, 1 an'ti-dif'thi-rin; 2 ăn'ti-dĭf'the-rĭn, *n.* An antidiphtheritic serum derived from cultures of the diphtheria bacillus.—**an"ti-diph"the-rit'ic,** *a.* & *n.*

an"ti-dis"es-tab"lish-men-ta'ri-an-ism, *n.* A doctrine of opposition to disestablishment: said specifically of a state church.

an"ti-dor'cas, *n. Zool.* The springbok (*Antidorcas euchore*).

an"ti-do'ron, 1 an'tı-dō'ren; 2 ăn'ti-dō'rŏn, *n. Eccl.* In the Greek Church, and formerly in the Western Church, a part of the communion bread reserved without consecration and distributed to non-communicants. [< Gr. *antidōron*, < *anti*, against, + *dōron*, gift, < *didōmi*, give.]

an'ti-dote, 1 an'tı-dōt; 2 ăn'ti-dōt, *tt.* [-DOT'ED; -DOT'ING.] **1.** To apply an antidote to (a poison, disease, etc.); counteract. **2.** To provide with an antidote; fortify (a man or his system) against poison, etc.

an'ti-dote, *n.* **1.** Anything that will counteract or remove the effects of poison, disease, or the like.

A man who has been poisoned only need neglect the *antidote* and he will die. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law, Degeneration* p. 109. [D. P. 1884.]

2. Anything that will correct or counteract evil of any kind, physical or mental, or its effects.

In nearly every case of poisoning the stomach and alimentary canal should be emptied as soon as possible.

Mechanical antidotes. (1) Siphoning. It should be used very cautiously or not at all when a corrosive poison has been taken. (2) Stomach-pump. (3) Emetics. A tablespoonful of common salt or powdered mustard in a cupful of lukewarm water, repeated if necessary, is safe and efficient. 10 to 30 grains of sulfate of zinc, 20 to 40 grains of ipecacuanha, apomorphin — 5 drops of a 2-per-cent solution administered hypodermically — are also effective. (4) Purgatives. (5) Demulcents. They include mild oils, white of egg, glycerin, flaxseed-tea, slippery-elm tea, and the like. **Chemical a.** include oils, soap, albumin (in white of egg, milk, etc.), iodin, hydrated oxid of iron, magnesia, starch, tannic acid, and many others. As a general chemical antidote when the nature of the poison is unknown, equal parts of hydrated oxid of iron, calcined magnesia, and charcoal may be given. Under the head of **physiological a.** may be classed exercise and external remedial measures that tend to overcome the effects of the poison, such as artificial respiration, application of heat, etc.

The more common poisons and their antidotes are given below, the *antidotes* in parentheses: **absinthe** (mucilaginous drinks and emetics); **acetic acid** (soap, alkalis, and oily drinks); **alcohol** (hot and cold douches, coffee); **ammonium** (vinegar, vegetable acids, olive-oil); **antimony** (white of egg, strong coffee); **arsenic** (hydrated oxid of iron with magnesia, washing-lye and chlorid of iron, castor-oil); **bromin** (magnesia, white of egg, starch-water); **caffein** (morphin, stimulants); **camphor** (purgatives, heat, hypodermic injections); **carbolic acid** (Epsom salts, alcohol, heat); **castor-oil** (flour, starch); **chlorin** (white of egg, magnesia); **coal-gas** (oxygen, coffee); **cocain** (*alcoholic stimulants, amyl nitrite*); **copper** and its **salts** (milk, white of egg, opium); **cyanogen** (inhaled ammonia and stimulants); **deadly nightshade** (*tannic acid, strong coffee, an enema*); **dog-bite,** see SALIVA; **ether** (ammonia, digitalis, oxygen); **fish** (purgatives, stimulants, artificial heat); **fungi,** including **mushrooms,** etc. (atropin, stimulants, heat); **fusel oil** (strong coffee); **hemlock** (tannic acid, atropin); **holly-berries** (emetics, coffee); **hydrochloric acid** (water, lime, magnesia); **insects, poisonous** (soap, ammonia); **iodin** (starch, morphin); **iron,** etc. (bicarbonates in water, ice, opium); **lactic acid** (oily drinks); **laudanum,** see OPIUM; **lead** (Epsom salts, milk, poultices); **meat** and **ptomains** (cathartics, stimulants); **mercury** (milk, white of egg, flour); **morphin,** see OPIUM; **naphthalin** (stimulants and soothing drinks); **nicotin** (tannic acid, strychnin, stimulants); **niter** (mucilaginous drinks, heat); **opium** (strong tea, sharp electric shocks, stimulants); **petroleum** (milk, stimulants, friction); **phosphorus** (hydrogen peroxid, lime-water, Epsom salts); **poison-ivy** (carron-oil, purgatives, moderate diet); **prussic acid,** see HYDROCYANIC ACID; **salicylic acid** (stimulants, coffee, heat); **saliva** (ligature above wound, cauterization, Pasteur treatment, hypodermic injection); **silver** and its **salts** (salt in milk, albumin); **snake-bite** (incision and cupping, cauterization, hypodermic); **strychnin** (tannic acid, chloral); **sulfuric acid** (alkalis, lime-water, soda); **tobacco,** see NICOTIN; **turpentine** (water, demulcents); **zinc** (milk, eggs, carbonate of potash). [F., < L. *antidotum*, < Gr. *antidoton*, < *anti*, against, + *didōmi*, give.] SYN.: corrective, cure, remedy, specific.— ANT.: bane, poison, venom, virus.— PREP.: *to, for,* or *against.*

— **chemical antidote,** an antidote that by its chemical properties neutralizes the poison.— **mechanical a.,** an antidote that tends to free the system from the poison or protect it from its effects.— **physiological a.,** an antidote whose action on the system is opposite to that of the poison.—

an'ti-do"tal, *a.* Having the nature or effect of an antidote; of or pertaining to antidotes; as, *antidotal* to merriment. JOHNSON *Rambler* Apr. 2, 1751. **an"ti-dot'i-cal†.** — **an"ti-do'tal-ly,** *adv.* **an"ti-dot'i-cal-ly†.** — **an"ti-do'ta-ry.** [Archaic.] **I.** *a.* Antidotal. **II.** *n.* **1.** An antidote. **2.** A dispensary. **3.** A treatise on antidotes; a dispensatory. **an"ti-do-ta'ri-um†.**

an'ti-dot-ism, 1 an'tı-dōt-izm; 2 ăn'ti-dōt-ĭşm, *n. Med.* **1.** The possession of antidotal virtues. **2.** Therapeutical or physiological antagonism. **3.** The giving of antidotes.

an-tid'ro-my, 1 an-tid'ro-mı; 2 ăn-tid'ro-my, *n. Bot.* A change in the direction of ascent of the spirals connecting the attachments of leaves on a stem. [< ANTI- + Gr. *dromein*, run.] — **an-tid'ro-mal,** *a.*

an"ti-dy-nam'ic, 1 an"tı-dı-năm'ık; 2 ăn'ti-dȳ-năm'ic, *a. Med.* Enfeebling.

an"ti-e-met'ic, 1 an"tı-ı-met'ık; 2 ăn'ti-e-mĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* That allays or relieves vomiting. **II.** *n.* A preventive or remedy for vomiting.

an"ti-En'glish, etc. See ANTI-1.

an'tient†, an'tient-ry†. See ANCIENT, etc.

an"ti-en'zym, 1 an'tı-en'zım; 2 ăn'ti-ĕn'zym, *n. Chem.* A substance that counteracts an enzym.— **an"ti-en-zym'ic,** *a.*

an'ti-eph"i-al'tic, *a.* & *n.* See ANTEPHIALTIC.

An-tie'tam Creek, 1 an-tī'tam; 2 ăn-tī'tam. A stream in Pennsylvania and Maryland; an affluent of the Potomac river; scene of a battle between the forces under McClellan and Lee, Sept. 16 and 17, 1862. See SHARPSBURG.

an"ti-eth'nic, 1 an'tı-eth'nık; 2 ăn'ti-ĕth'nic, *a.* Opposed to the Gentiles, or non-Jewish races.

an"ti-ex-pan'sion-ist, *n. U. S. Polit.* One who does not approve of, or is active in opposing, the expansion of the territory of the United States of North America beyond that portion of the North-American continent which was contained within the boundaries of the United States at the close of the Civil War.—**an'ti-face"†,** *n.* A face entirely different; an opposite face.

an"ti-fat', 1 an'tı-fat'; 2 ăn'ti-făt'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the absorption of superfluous tissue; as, *antifat* remedies. **II.** *n.* A preparation said to eliminate superfluous tissue.

an"ti-feb'ril(es, 1 an'tı-feb'rıl; 2 ăn'ti-fĕb'ril. **I.** *a.* Possessing the power to allay fever. **II.** *n.* A medicine efficacious against fever.— **an"ti-feb'rin,** *n.* Acetanilid used medicinally as an antipyretic.

an"ti-fed'er-al, 1 an'tı-fed'er-ăl; 2 ăn'ti-fĕd'er-al, *a.* Opposed to federalism. [The word and its compounds and derivatives are usually capitalized when used historically.]— **Anti-Federal party,** a political party which originated in the early period of the government of the United States under the Constitution, in opposition to the Federal party of that period.— **an"ti-fed'er-al-ism,** *n.* Opposition to federalism, and especially to the Federal party.— **an"ti-fed'er-al-ist,** *n.*

an"ti-fer'ment, 1 an'tı-fūr'ment; 2 ăn'ti-fĕr'mĕnt. *n.* An agent used to arrest or prevent fermentation.— **an"ti-fer-men'ta-tiv(es,** *a.* & *n.*

an"ti-fe'ver-tree", *n.* Same as FEVER-TREE, 1.— **an"ti-for'eign,** etc. See ANTI-1.— **an'ti-frat,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] An opponent of college fraternities.— **an"ti-fric'tion,** *a.* Lessening or tending to lessen friction, as by lubricants or rollers.— **an"ti-fric'tion,** *n.* **1.** A lubricant. **2.** A roller or other device for lessening friction.— **an"ti-ga-lac'tic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Checking the secretion of milk. **2.** *Astron.* Situated near the galactic poles. See under GALACTIC. **II.** *n.* A medicine that checks the secretion of milk.

an"ti-Gal'li-can, 1 an'tı-gal'ı-kan; 2 ăn'ti-găl'i-can. **I.** *a.* Opposed to the French or to anything French; specif., opposed to the cismontane or somewhat antipapal view of a party in the early Gallican Church; favoring ultramontanism. **II.** *n.* One who is opposed to the French or to the Gallican Church.— **an"ti-Gal'li-can-ism,** *n.*

an'ti-gene, 1 an'tı-jin; 2 ăn'ti-ġĕn, *n. pl.* Those substances that are able to cause the formation of antibodies in the system: introduced by Deutsch. **an'ti-gen†.**

an-tig'e-ny, 1 an-tij'ı-nı; 2 ăn-tĭġ'e-ny, *n.* Structural or other difference between individuals of different sexes. [< ANTI- + -GENY.]

An'ti-go, 1 an'tı-go; 2 ăn'ti-ġo, *n.* A city; county-seat of Langlade county, Wis. [God; an opposing god; a devil.

an'ti-god", 1 an'tı-god"; 2 ăn'ti-ġŏd", *n.* One opposed to God.

An-tig'o-ne, 1 an-tig'o-nı; 2 ăn-tĭġ'o-ne, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta. **2.** In Sophocles's *Antigone* and *Œdipus at Colonus,* the heroine; an exemplar of filial and sisterly devotion. She accompanies her blind father from Thebes to Colonus, where she remains till his death, when she returns to Thebes. After her brothers had killed each other in battle, Creon, King of Thebes, refuses burial to Polynices, but Antigone defies him and buries her brother. Creon orders her to be interred alive, and she and her lover Hæmon commit suicide. In the lost *Antigone* of Euripides, she is rescued by Hæmon, to whom she is married. **An-ti-go'nē‡** [Gr.].

An"ti-go-nish', 1 an'tı-go-nish'; 2 ăn'ti-ġo-nĭsh', *n.* **1.** A district in Nova Scotia; 500 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

An-tig'o-non, 1 an-tig'o-nen; 2 ăn-tĭġ'o-nŏn, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Central-American climbers, of the buckwheat family, having bright-colored sepals. *A. leptopus,* of Nicaragua, is a brilliant hothouse plant. [< ANTI- + Gr. *gōnia*, angle.]

An-tig'o-nus, 1 an-tig'o-nus; 2 ăn-tĭġ'o-nŭs, *n.* **1.** "The Cyclops" or "one-eyed" (382?–301 B.C.), one of Alexander's generals; ruler of Phrygia, and in time of Asia, assuming the title of king; father of Demetrius Poliorcetes. **An-ti'gonos‡** [Gr.]. **2. Gonatus** (319–239 B.C.), a king of Macedon and grandson of the preceding. **Go-na-tās'‡** [Gr.].

an-tig'o-rite, 1 an-tig'o-rait; 2 ăn-tĭġ'o-rīt, *n. Mineral.* A thin, lamellar, brownish-green variety of serpentine. [< *Antigorio* Valley, in Piedmont.]

an'ti-graph, 1 an'tı-graf; 2 ăn'ti-grăf, *n.* A copy, as of a letter.— **an-tig'ra-phy,** *n.* The production of copies.

an"ti-grop'e-los, 1 an'tı-grop'ı-lɔs *or* -lōz; 2 ăn'ti-grŏp'e-lŏs *or* -lōs, *n. sing. & pl.* Water-proof leggings. [Prob. < ANTI- + Gr. *hygros*, moist, + *pēlos*, clay.]

An-ti'gua, 1 an-tī'ga *or* -gwa; 2 ăn-tī'ġa *or* -ġwa, **Is'land.** One of the Leeward Islands in the British West Indies; 108 sq. m.; capital, St. John.

an"ti-gug'gler, *n.* An air-tube inserted in the mouth of a narrow-necked vessel, as a bottle, carboy, etc., to prevent gurgling and splashing when the contents are poured out. **an"ti-gur'gler‡.**— **an"ti-ha-la'tion,** *a.* Intended to counteract the effects of halation.— **antihalation plate,** see under NON-HALATION.

an'ti-he"lix, 1 an'tı-hī'lıks; 2 ăn'ti-hē'liks, *n.* [-LI-CES, 1 -lı-sīz; 2 -li-cēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* The rounded ridge on the cartilage of the ear immediately within and in front of the outer ring or helix. See EAR. **an'te-he"lix†; ant'-he"lix‡.**

The whole external shell of the ear may be considered a rudiment, together with the various folds and prominences (helix and *antihelix*). DARWIN *Descent of Man* ch. 1, p. 21. [A. 1871.]

an"ti-he-mol'y-sin, 1 an'tı-hi-mol'ı-sin; 2 ăn'ti-he-mŏl'y-sĭn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A product capable of inhibiting the action of the corresponding hemolysin. [< ANTI- + HEMO- + Gr. *lyō*, loose.] — **an"ti-hem"o-lyt'ic,** *a.* Counteracting any agency which is destructive of blood or blood-corpuscles.

an"ti-hem"or-rhag'ic, *a.* & *n.* See ANTHEMORRHAGIC.

an"ti-hi-drot'ic, 1 an'tı-hı-drot'ık; 2 ăn'ti-hi-drŏt'ic. *Pathol.* **I.** *a.* Lessening perspiration: said of a drug. **II.** *n.* Same as ANHIDROSIS. [< ANTI- + Gr. *hidrōs*, sweat.] **an"hi-drot'ic‡.**

an'ti-hum, *n. Elec.* A shackle provided with a rubber washer placed about a line-wire near a pole to absorb the wire-vibrations.

an"ti-hunt'ing, etc. See ANTI-1.

an"ti-hy-drop'ic, 1 an'tı-hai-drep'ık; 2 ăn'ti-hȳ-drŏp'ic. **I.** *a. Med.* Relieving or curing dropsy. **II.** *n.* A curative agent for dropsy.

an"ti-hy'dro-pin, 1 an'tı-hai'dro-pin; 2 ăn'ti-hȳ'dro-pĭn, *n. Med.* A diuretic remedy for dropsy obtained from cockroaches. [< ANTI- + Gr. *hydōr*, water.]

an"ti-hyp-not'ic, 1 an'tı-hip-net'ık; 2 ăn'ti-hȳp-nŏt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to counteract or prevent hypnosis. **II.** *n.* An agent producing antihypnotic conditions.

an"ti-hy-poph'o-ra, *n.* See ANTHYPOPHORA.

an'ti-ic-ter'ic, 1 an'tı-ik-ter'ık; 2 ăn'ti-ĭc-tĕr'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Curative or palliative of jaundice. **II.** *n.* A medicine for the cure of jaundice. [< ANTI- + Gr. *ikterikos*, < *ikteros*, jaundice.] **ant"ic-ter'ic‡.**

anti-immune body. The antibody resulting from immunization with a specific immune body (amboceptor).

an"ti-im-pe'ri-al-ism, 1 an'tı-im-pi'rı-al-izm; 2 ăn'ti-ĭm-pē'ri-al-ĭşm, *n.* The act of opposing imperialism. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] Opposition after the Spanish-American war (1898) to any policy of territorial expansion by the acquisition of territory in distant parts of the globe, on the grounds of expediency and expense. (2) [Eng.] Opposition to any extension of the British empire and to any closer union of the self-governing colonies with the mother-country in matters defensive, commercial, and fiscal. Its advocates are often called **Little-Englanders.**— **an"ti-ĭm-pe'ri-al-ist,** *n.*— **an"ti-ĭm-pe"ri-al-is'tic,** *a.*

an"ti-in'crus-ta"tor, *n.* Anything which prevents incrustation upon the inside of steam-boilers.

an"ti-Jac'o-bin, 1 an'tı-jak'o-bin; 2 ăn'ti-jăc'o-bĭn. **I.** *a.* Against the Jacobins; opposed to democracy. **II.** *n.* An opponent of the Jacobins or of democratic theories.— **an"ti-Jac'o-bin-ism,** *n.*

an"ti-Jes'u-it, etc. See ANTI-1.

an"ti-kam'ni-a, 1 an'tı-kam'nı-ə; 2 ăn'ti-kăm'ni-a, *n.* A pharmaceutical compound used as an antipyretic and anodyne: trade name. Acetphenetidin is said to be one of its ingredients.

an"ti-la'bor-ist, *n.* One who is opposed to organizations of labor.— **an"ti-lac'tase,** *n.* A ferment inhibiting the action of lactase, which ordinarily splits lactose into glucose and galactose.— **an"ti-lac"to-se'rum,** *n.* A serum containing the antiprecipitin antagonistic to lactoserum.

an"ti-lap-sa'ri-an, 1 an'tı-lap-sē'rı-ən; 2 ăn'ti-lăp-sā'ri-an, *n.* A disbeliever in the Biblical account of the fall of man. [< ANTI- + L. *lapsus*, fall.]

An"ti-Leb'a-non, 1 an'tı-leb'a-nɔn, -lib'ə-nus; 2 ăn'ti-**An"ti-Lib'a-nus,** lĕb'a-nŏn, -lib'ə-nŭs, *n. Bib.* A mountain range in Palestine, east of Lebanon Mountains.

an"ti-Le-comp'ton, 1 an'tı-lı-komp'tən; 2 ăn'ti-le-cŏmp'ton. **I.** *a.* Opposed to the adoption of the Constitution for Kansas framed at Lecompton in 1857. **II.** *n.* One so opposed.

an"ti-le-gom'e-na, 1 an'tı-lı-gom'ı-nə; 2 ăn'ti-le-ġŏm'e-na, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* Those books whose claims to a place in the canon of the New Testament were temporarily disputed: including Hebrews, James, Jude, 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, and Revelation. See CANON. [< Gr. *antilegomena*, neut. pl. of *antilegomenos*, ppr. pass. of *antilegō*, < *anti*, against, + *legō*, speak.] **an"ti-le-gou'me-na‡.**

an"ti-lep'sis, 1 an'tı-lep'sıs; 2 ăn'ti-lĕp'sis, *n. Med.* **1.** Treatment by revulsion. **2.** Support of a bandage. **3.** Onset of an attack of illness. [< ANTI- + Gr. *lēpsis*, seizure.] — **an"ti-lep'tic,** *a.*

an"ti-li-bra'tion, *n.* The art of counterbalancing, or the state of being counterbalanced; equipoise.

an"ti-liq'uor, etc. See ANTI-1.

an"ti-lith'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Efficacious against calculi. **II.** *n.* An agent which prevents or destroys urinary calculi.

An"til-le'an, 1 an'tı-lī'ən; 2 ăn'ti-lē'an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or dwelling in the Antilles: designating either the Greater or Lesser Antilles, or both. **II.** *n.* A native or resident of the Antilles.— **Antillean subregion** (*Zoogeog.*), a subdivision of the Neotropical region comprising both of the Antilles.

An-til'les, 1 an-tīlz *or* (*F.*) ɑn'tīl'; 2 ăn-tĭlz'*or* (*F.*) ăn'tīl', *n.* The West India islands, except the Bahamas: composed of the **Greater** and the **Lesser Antilles.**

an"ti-lo'bi-um, 1 an'tı-lō'bı-um; 2 ăn'ti-lō'bi-ŭm, *n.* [-BI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The tragus.

An"ti-lo-cap'ri-dæ, 1 an'tı-lo-kap'rı-dī; 2 ăn'ti-lo-căp'ri-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of ruminants with horns of agglutinated hairs situated on processes of the frontal bone and periodically shed: including the pronghorn. **An"ti-lo-ca'pra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< ANTILOPE + L. *capra*, goat.] — **an"ti-lo-cap'rid,** *n.*— **an"ti-lo-cap'roid,** *a.*— **An"ti-lo-cap'ri-næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Antilocapridæ* as a subfamily of *Bovidæ.*— **an"ti-lo-cap'rine,** *a.* & *n.*

An-til'o-chus, 1 an-til'o-kus; 2 ăn-tĭl'o-cŭs, *n.* A friend of Achilles, who avenged him after he was slain by Memnon.

an"ti-lœ'mic, 1 an'tı-lī'mık; 2 ăn'ti-lē'mic, *n.* A preventive of the plague. **-le'mic†; -loi'mic‡.**

an"ti-log'a-rithm, 1 an'tı-leg'ə-rıthm; 2 ăn'ti-lŏg'a-rĭthm, *n. Math.* **1.** The number corresponding to a given logarithm. **2.** [Rare.] The complement of a logarithmic sine, tangent, or secant, up to that of 90°. [< ANTI- + LOGARITHM.] — **an"ti-log"a-rith'mic,** *a.*— **antilogarithmic table** (*Math.*), a table for finding the number corresponding to any logarithm.

an-til'o-gous, 1 an-til'o-gus; 2 ăn-tĭl'o-ġŭs, *a.* Designating that pole of a pyroelectric crystal which is negative while the crystal is being heated and positive as it cools. Compare ANALOGOUS. [< Gr. *antilogos*, < *anti*, against, + *legō*, speak.]

an-til'o-gy, 1 an-til'o-jı; 2 ăn-tĭl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jız; 2 -ġis, *pl.*] An irreconcilable contradiction in terms or ideas; a self-contradiction.

He [Kant] endeavored to evince that . . . speculation ends in a series of insoluble *antilogiæ.*
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* app., pt. i, p. 646. [G. & L. 1859.]

[< Gr. *antilogia*, < *anti*, against; and see -OLOGY.]

An-til'o-pe, 1 an-til'o-pi; 2 ăn-tĭl'o-pe, *n.* **1.** *Mam.* A genus typical of *Antilopinæ.* **2†.** [a-] An antelope. [= ANTELOPE.] — **An"til-lop'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The antelopes as a family. **An"te-lop'i-dæ‡.**— **an-til'o-pold,** *a.*— **An"ti-lo-pi'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidæ,* variously limited, but always including the true antelopes, or those of slender form and with conic horns ringed at the base.— **an-til'o-pine.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Antilopinæ*; specif., resembling or related to the blackbuck or Indian antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*). See BLACKBUCK. **II.** *n.* One of the *Antilopinæ.*

an"ti-lu-et'ic, *a.* & *n.* Antisyphilitic.— **an"ti-ly'sin,** *n. Med.* A substance applied to or destroying a lysin.— **an-til'y-sis,** *n. Med.* The effect of an antilysin.— **an"ti-lys'ic,** *a.* Antihydrophobic.— **an"ti-lyt'ic,** *a.*

an"ti-ma-cas'sar, 1 an'tı-mə-kas'ər; 2 ăn'ti-ma-căs'ar, *n.* A covering, usually ornamented, to prevent the soiling of the backs of chairs and sofas, cushions, and the like, by oil from the hair; a tidy. [< ANTI- + *Macassar* (oil).]

an"ti-ma-la'ri-al, etc. See ANTI-1.

an'ti-mask, 1 an'tı-mask; 2 ăn'ti-măsk, *n.* A grotesque interlude between the acts of a mask, often burlesquing it. **an'tic-mask"‡; an"ti-mas"que-rade'†.**— **an"ti-mask-er,** *n.*

An"ti-ma'son, 1 an'tı-mē'sn; 2 ăn'ti-mā'sn, *n.* An opponent of Freemasonry; a member of the Antimasonic party.— **an"ti-ma-son'ic,** *a.* Opposed to Freemasonry.— **Antimasonic party,** a political party, originating about 1827, after the disappearance of William Morgan, in the State of New York, whose fundamental doctrine was nominally opposition to Freemasonry, but really an opposition to the democracy of Andrew Jackson, who was a prominent and enthusiastic Mason.— **an"ti-ma'son-ry,** *n.*

an"ti-men'si-um, 1 an'tı-men'sı-um; 2 ăn'ti-mĕn'si-ŭm, *n.* [-SI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A consecrated altar-cloth or slab, sometimes used in the celebration of the eucharist. [LL., < Gr. *anti*, in place of, + L. *mensa*, table.] **an"ti-min'si-on‡.**

an"ti-me-phit'ic, 1 an'tı-mı-fit'ık; 2 ăn'ti-me-fĭt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Efficacious against mephitic gases. **II.** *n.* An antidotal agent against mephitic gases.

an'ti-mere, 1 an'tı-mīr; 2 ăn'ti-mēr, *n. Biol.* **1.** A part symmetrical with or corresponding to a part on the opposite side of the main axis; an opposite, symmetrical, or homotypic part, as an arm of a starfish, or

For words not given above see ANTI-1, *prefix,* page 121.

the right or left half of a bilaterally symmetrical animal. 2. Either lateral half of any one of the rays of a radiate.

The former definition of the term *antimere* . . . is corrected by terming each ray a paramere, and its symmetrical halves the *antimeres*. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvi. p. 842.

[< ANTI- + Gr. *meros*, part.] **an-tim'e-ron**, n. — **an"ti-mer'ic, an"ti-me'rous**, a. — **an-tim'e-rism**, n.

an"ti-me'ri-a, 1 an"tı-mı'rı-ə; 2 ăn"tı-mē'rı-a, n. *Gram.* That form of enallage in which one part of speech is substituted for another.

an"ti-me-tab'o-le, 1 an"tı-mı-tab'o-lı; 2 ăn"tı-me-tăb'o-lē, n. *Rhet.* Figurative repetition in which the same words or ideas reappear in inverse order, as in "Be wisely true in order to be truly wise": a form of antistrophe. [L.; see ANTI-, METABOLA.]

an"ti-me-tath'e-sis, 1 an"tı-mı-tath'ı-sis; 2 ăn"tı-me-tăth'e-sis, n. *Rhet.* Figurative repetition in which the members of an antithesis appear in inverted order. [< Gr. *antimetathesis*, < *anti*, against; and see METATHESIS.] — **an"ti-met"a-thet'ic**, a.

an-tim'e-ter, 1 an-tim'ı-tər; 2 ăn-tı'm'e-ter, n. An instrument formerly used for measuring small angles. — **an"ti-me-tro'pi-a**, n. A defect of vision in which one eye is myopic, the other hypermetropic. — **an"ti-me-trop'ic**, a.

an"ti-min'si-on, 1 an"tı-min'sı-on; 2 ăn"tı-min'sı-ŏn, n. See ANTIMENSIUM.

an"ti-mis'sion, 1 an"tı-mish'ən; 2 ăn"tı-mĭsh'on, a. *Eccl.* Unfavorable to the theory or system of foreign missions. — **Antimission Baptist**, a Primitive Baptist.

an"ti-mne-mon'ic, 1 an"tı-nı-mon'ık; 2 ăn"tı-ne-mŏn'ic. **I.** a. Injurious to the memory. **II.** n. Anything injuring the memory.

an"ti-mo-nar'chic, 1 an"tı-mo-när'kık; 2 ăn"tı-mo-när'cic, a. Against monarchy; opposed to monarchism. — **an"ti-mo-nar'chi-cal‡.** — **an"ti-mo-nar'chi-cal-ly**, adv. — **an"ti-mon'arch-ist**, n.

an'ti-mo-nate, 1 an'tı-mo-nēt; 2 ăn'tı-mo-nāt, n. *Chem.* A salt of antimonic acid. **an"ti-mo'ni-ate‡.**

an"ti-mo'ni-al, 1 an"tı-mō'nı-əl; 2 ăn"tı-mō'ni-al, a. Of, pertaining to, or containing antimony. — **antimonial cup**, a cup made of glass of antimony: valued for its power of imparting emetic properties to its contents. — **a. powders**, an emetic made of one part antimony oxid and two parts calcium phosphate. — **a. wine**, wine medicated with tartar emetic. [ents is antimony.

an"ti-mo'ni-al, n. A medicine one of whose ingredi-

an"ti-mo'ni-at"ed, 1 an"tı-mō'nı-ēt"ed; 2 ăn"tı-mō'ni-āt"ĕd, a. *Chem.* Combined or treated with or containing antimony.

an"ti-mon'ic, 1 an"tı-mon'ık; 2 ăn"tı-mŏn'ic, a. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing antimony, especially when combined in its higher or pentad valence; as, *antimonic* pentoxid (Sb_2O_5). — **antimonic acid**, formerly, antimonic pentoxid; now, more properly, antimonic hydrate ($HSbO_3$).

an'ti-mo-nid, } 1 an'tı-mo-nid, -nid *or* -noid; 2 ăn'tı-mo-

an'ti-mo-nide, } nĭd, -nĭd *or* -nīd, n. *Chem.* A compound of antimony and some other element, frequently a metal, forming an alloy, or with an organic radical.

an"ti-mo-nif'er-ous, 1 an"tı-mo-nif'ər-us; 2 ăn"tı-mo-nĭf'er-ŭs, a. Bearing or containing antimony, as certain ores. [< ANTIMONY + L. *fero*, bear.]

an"ti-mo'ni-ous, 1 an"tı-mō'nı-us; 2 ăn"tı-mō'ni-ŭs, a. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing antimony, especially in its lower valence; as, *antimonious* oxid (Sb_4O_6). **an'ti-mo-nous‡.** — **antimonious acid.** 1. A hypothetical acid ($HSbO_2$), which forms crystalline salts with potassium and sodium. **metantimonious acid‡.** 2. A white precipitate (H_3SbO_3) produced by treating tartar emetic with nitric acid.

an'ti-mo-nite, 1 an'tı-mo-nait; 2 ăn'tı-mo-nīt, n. 1. *Mineral.* Stibnite. 2. *Chem.* A salt of antimonious acid.

an"ti-mo'ni-um, n. *Chem.* Same as STIBONIUM.

an"ti-mo-ni'u-ret, 1 an"tı-mo-nı'yu-ret; 2 ăn"tı-mo-nī'yu-rĕt, n. Same as ANTIMONID. — **an"ti-mo-ni'u-ret"ed**, a. Antimoniated. **an"ti-mo-ni'u-ret"ted‡.**

an"ti-mon-soon', 1 an"tı-mon-sūn'; 2 ăn"tı-mŏn-sōōn', n. *Meteor.* The atmospheric current which, moving over a monsoon, travels in an opposite direction to it.

an'ti-mo-ny, 1 an'tı-mo-nı; 2 ăn'tı-mo-ny, n. *Chem.* A silver-white, hard, crystalline, metallic element used largely in chemistry and medicine, and, in alloys, in the arts. As a poison its antidotes are white of egg and strong coffee. See table under ELEMENT. [< LL. *antimonium*, antimony.] — **an'ti-mo-ny-blende"**, n. Kermesite. — **a. bloom**, n. Valentinite. — **a. crocus**, a brownish-yellow antimony oxysulfid: formerly used in pharmacy. — **a. glance**, n. Stibnite. — **a. hydrid**, stibine. — **a. ocher**, see OCHER. — **a. pentachlorid**, a yellow, malodorous liquid ($SbCl_5$) formed by the union of antimony and chlorin. — **a. pentoxid**, a light-yellow powder (Sb_2O_5) obtained by treating antimony with nitric acid. — **a. regulus**, an impure product of the smelting process: largely antimony sulfid. — **a. trichlorid**, a white crystalline compound ($SbCl_3$) formed when antimony is treated with dry chlorin. — **a. trioxid**, a pearly-white crystalline compound (Sb_4O_6) occurring in nature in valentinite and formed artificially by oxidizing antimony. — **a. trisulfid**, a crystalline compound (Sb_2S_3) occurring in nature as stibnite. In the crystalline form it is used in pyrotechny, and in the amorphous form for vulcanizing caoutchouc. — **a. vermilion**, the orange-red antimonious sulfid used in the arts as a pigment. — **black a.**, crude antimony trisulfid (Sb_2O_3). — **butter of a.**, antimony trichlorid ($SbCl_3$). — **feathered a.**, a purified metallic antimony having a discernible crystalline structure which is evidenced by feathery outlines on the upper surface of the metal ingot. **plumose a.‡.** — **glass of a.**, a red transparent impure antimony oxid: used for coloring glass. — **golden sulfid of a.**, sulfur auratum. See SULFUR. — **gray a.**, same as STIBNITE. — **liver of a.**, an impure antimony sulfid. — **red a.**, *kermesite*. — **tartarized a.**, same as TARTAR EMETIC.

an'ti-mo-nyl, 1 an'tı-mo-nıl; 2 ăn'tı-mo-nĭl, n. An oxid of antimony (SbO) forming the base of several salts: a univalent radical. — **antimonyl potassium tartrate**, same as TARTAR EMETIC.

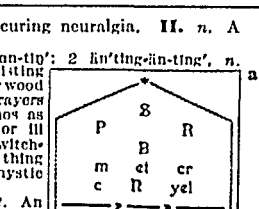
an"ti-my-cot'ic, a. Destructive to minute vegetable organisms. — **an"ti-na'tion-al**, etc. See ANTI-.

an"ti-Ne-brask'a, a. *U. S. Hist.* Denoting a political party, founded in 1854, which opposed the admission of Nebraska and Kansas into the Union on account of their slavery legislation, and which was subsequently merged in the Republican party.

an"ti-ne-phrit'ic, 1 an"tı-nı-frit'ık; 2 ăn"tı-ne-frĭt'ic. *Pathol.* **I.** a. Remedial of kidney-complaints. **II.** n. A remedy for kidney-complaints.

an"ti-neu-ral'gic, 1 an"tı-niu-ral'jık; 2 ăn"tı-nū-răl'gic. **I.** a. Counteracting or curing neuralgia. **II.** n. A neuralgia-cure.

an'ting-an-ting', 1 ăn'tıŋ-an-tiŋ'; 2 ăn'tĭng-ăn-tĭng', n. [P. I.] **1.** An amulet consisting of a piece of metal, paper, or wood inscribed with a *jargon* of prayers and worn by some Filipinos as protection against disease or ill luck. It is used also by witch-doctors. **2.** A creature or thing immune from disease by mystic charms.



Anting-anting.

An"ti-Ni-ce'an, n. *Ch. Hist.* An opponent of the Nicene creed: an Arian or Semi-Arian. **An"ti-Ni-ce'ant‡.**

an-tin'i-on, 1 an-tin'ı-on; 2 ăn-tĭn'i-ŏn, n. *Anat.* The region of the skull opposite the inion, *i. e.*, between the eyebrows. See CRANIOMETRY. [< ANT- + Gr. *inion*; see INION.] — **an-tin'i-al**, a. — **an-tin'i-ad**, adv. Toward the antinion.

an'ti-node, 1 an'tı-nōd; 2 ăn'tı-nōd, n. *Physics.* The section that lies between the nodal points of a vibrating medium; a loop. [site or contrary.

an'ti-nome, 1 an'tı-nōm; 2 ăn'tı-nōm, n. [Rare.] An oppo-

an"ti-no'mi-an, 1 an"tı-nō'mı-ən; 2 ăn"tı-nō'mi-an. **I.** a. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by antinomianism. **II.** n. One adhering to antinomianism. [< L.L. *antinomi* (pl.), < Gr. *anti*, against, + *nomos*, law.]

an"ti-no'mi-an-ism, 1 an"tı-nō'mı-ən-ızm; 2 ăn"tı-nō'mi-an-ĭsm, n. The doctrine that faith frees the Christian from the claims and obligations of the moral law; specif., the doctrine taught by John Agricola in Germany about 1535. **an"ti-no-mism‡.**

an"ti-nom'ic, 1 an"tı-nom'ık; 2 ăn"tı-nŏm'ic, a. **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by antinomy; self-contradictory. **2†.** Antinomian. **an"ti-nom'i-cal‡.**

an-tin'o-my, 1 an-tin'o-mı; 2 ăn-tĭn'o-my (XIII), n. [-MIES, 1-mız; 2 -mis, *pl.*] **1.** Self-contradiction in a law or irreconcilability between statutes or principles; the opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule. **2.** *Philos.* A contradiction between two conclusions, each of which seems equally necessary, but both of which can not be true. Kant held that such antinomies are extra-logical, but arise when the attempt is made to apply to the transcendental and absolute the categories which belong only within the sphere of the empirical. He distinguished four, between the conceptions (1) of a finite and an infinite world, (2) of the divisibility and indivisibility of matter, (3) of freedom and necessity, and (4) of the existence or non-existence of a necessary being. No such contradiction as is assumed exists between reason and understanding.

In Divine as well as human truths there are certain *antinomies*, irreconcilable by the mere understanding.
FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. ii, ch. 37, p. 229. [E. P. D. 1880.]

3†. A counter-statute or contrary principle. [< L. *antinomia*, < Gr. *antinomia*, < *anti*, against, + *nomos*, law.]

an"ti-non'ain, 1 an"tı-non'ın; 2 ăn"tı-nŏn'in, n. *Chem.* A yellowish odorless paste used as an antiseptic or germicide.

an'ti-nous, 1 an'tı-nus; 2 ăn'tı-nŭs, a. *Phot.* Characterizing a shutter, devised by W. Watson, in which a flexible wire acts directly on the piston- or trigger-release of a cylinder shutter: used also as a noun. *Encyc. Brit.* vol. xxi, p. 515.

An-tin'o-us, 1 an-tin'o-us; 2 ăn-tĭn'o-ŭs, n. **1.** The chief and most insolent of the suitors of Penelope, the first slain by Ulysses. **2.** A page and favorite of the emperor Hadrian; drowned in the Nile (A. D. 122), and deified: statues to his honor made an era in art.

An'ti-och, 1 an'tı-ok; 2 ăn'tı-ŏc, n. *Bib.* **1.** A town, the former capital of Syria; founded by Seleucus Nicator, 300 B. C., called "Queen of the East." **An-ti-o'chel-a‡** [Gr.]. **2.** A city in Pisidia, Asia Minor, also founded by Seleucus Nicator; called by the Romans *Cæsarea*. **3.** A city in Contra Costa county, Cal. — **An'ti-och-ene"**, a. & n.

An"ti-o'chi-a, 1 an"tı-ō'kı-ə; 2 ăn"tı-ō'ci-a, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* iv, 35.

An"ti-o'chi-an, 1 an"tı-ō'kı-ən; 2 ăn"tı-ō'ci-an, a. **1.** Of or pertaining to Antiochus of Ascalon, the founder of an eclectic school of philosophy, the Fifth Academy. **2.** Of or pertaining to Antioch. — **Antiochian epoch.** **1.** The Seleucidan era. **2.** Either one of the eras of Antioch (48 B. C. and 5493 B. C.). — **A. school**, a school of philosophy and theology at Antioch in Syria (4th and 5th centuries), the rival of that at Alexandria, and which aimed to take a middle course between the boldly literal and the allegorical methods of interpreting the Scriptures. — **An"ti-o'chi-an-ism**, n. *Ch. Hist.* The doctrines of the Antiochian school.

An"ti-o'chi-ans, 1 an"tı-ō'kı-anz; 2 ăn"tı-ō'ci-ans, n. *pl.* [*Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* iv, 9.

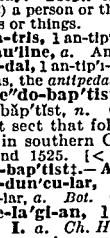
An-ti'o-chis, 1 an-taı'o-kıs; 2 ăn-tī'o-cis, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* iv, 30.

An-ti'o-chus, 1 an-taı'o-kus; 2 ăn-tī'o-cŭs, n. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). **1. Epiphanes**, a king of Syria, who reigned 175–164 B. C. **2. A.** "the Great" (223–187 B. C.), a king of Syria, Babylonia, Media, and part of Asia Minor. **An-ti'o-chost** [Gr.].

an'ti-o-dont, 1 an'tı-o-dont; 2 ăn'tı-o-dŏnt, a. *Zool.* Relating to a form of dentition wherein the crests of the upper and lower teeth meet. — **an"ti-o"don-tal'gic.** **I.** a. Alleviating toothache. **II.** n. A remedy for toothache. **an"ti-o-don-tal'gict.**

An-ti'o-pe, 1 an-taı'o-pı; 2 ăn-tī'o-pe, n. *Gr. Myth.* **1.** A princess of Thebes, abducted by Epopus; later, wife of Phocus; mother of Amphion and Zethus, by Jupiter. **An-ti-o'pē‡** [Gr.]. **2.** An Amazon who married Theseus and died fighting by his side.

an"ti-o-pel'mous, 1 an"tı-o-pel'mus; 2 ăn"tı-o-pĕl'-mŭs, a. *Ornith.* Having the flexor perforans supplying the third toe only, and the flexor hallucis split and supplying the first, second, and fourth toes, as in woodpeckers. [< Gr. *antios*, opposed to, + *pelma*, sole.]



Antiopelmous Foot. *fh*, flexor longus hallucis; *fpd*, flexor perforans digitorum.

an"ti-o-phid'ic, 1 an"tı-o-fid'ık; 2 ăn"tı-o-fĭd'ic, n. An antidote to snake-bites devised by Vidal.

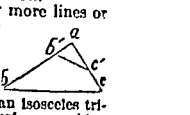
An"ti-o-qui'a, 1 ān"tı-o-kı'ə; 2 ăn"tı-o-kī'ă, n. **1.** A department in Colombia, South America; 22,752 sq. m.; capital, Medellin. **2.** A town in the same.

an"ti-or-gas'tic, a. *Med.* Anaphrodisiac; sedative.

an"ti-par'a-be'ma, n. *Arch.* In Byzantine architecture, one of the two chapels opposite the parabemata.

an"ti-par'al-lel, 1 an"tı-par'ə-lel; 2 ăn"tı-păr'a-lĕl, a. **1.** Relating to or constituting an antiparallel. **2.** *Geom.* (1) Having lines or surfaces so related that a transversal forms with them angles of equal value, but of opposite position, as the sides of an isosceles triangle. (2) [Rare.] Parallel, but running in an opposite direction.

an"ti-par'al-lel, n. *Geom.* One of two or more lines or surfaces crossing one or more transversals in such manner as to make certain angles equal, but on contrary sides to what would be the case with parallels. Specif.: (1) One of two lines or surfaces related to a transversal as are the sides to the base of an isosceles triangle. (2) One of two or more lines or surfaces making equal angles with two others, taken in contrary order. Thus the lines *bc* and *b'c'* are *antiparallels* with respect to the lines *ab* and *ac* when the angle *acb* is equal to *ab'c'* and *abc* to *ac'b'*.



an"ti-par'al-lel'o-gram, n. *Geom.* A four-sided figure two sides of which are parallel and two antiparallel. — **an"ti-par"a-lyt'ic.** *Med.* **I.** a. Capable of preventing, relieving, or benefiting paralytic states. **an"ti-par"a-lyt'i-cal‡.** **II.** n. A specific used to prevent, alleviate, or cure paralysis. — **an"ti-par"a-sit'ic.** **I.** a. Effective against parasites; checking the growth or spread of parasites. **II.** n. An agent efficacious against parasites.

an"ti-par"a-sta-ti'tis, n. *Pathol.* A swelling of the Cowperian glands.

An"ti-Par'nell-ite, n. One belonging to the section, constituting *a large majority*, of the Irish Nationalist party which refused to recognize Charles Stewart Parnell as its leader after the O'Shea divorce of 1890. See PARNELL.

An'ti-pas, 1 an'tı-pas; 2 ăn'tı-păs, n. *Bib.* **1.** *Rev.* ii, 13. **2.** Samo as HEROD, 2.

An'ti-pasch, 1 an'tı-pask; 2 ăn'tı-păsc, n. *Eccl* The Sunday after Easter. [< ANTI- + PASCH.]

An-tip'a-ter, 1 an-tip'ə-tər; 2 ăn-tĭp'a-ter, n. **1.** Regent of Macedonia during Alexander's absence and after his death; died 320 B. C. **2.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xii, 16.

An"ti-pa-tha'ce-a, 1 an"tı-pə-thē'sı-ə; 2 ăn"tı-pa-thā'ce-a, n. *pl. Zoöph.* **1.** A *suborder* of actinarian polyps with a horny skeletal axis and simple tentacles six or a multiple of six. **2.** The *Antipatharia*. [< ANTI- + Gr. *pathos*, feeling.] — **an"ti-pa-tha'cean**, a. & n.

An"ti-pa-tha'ri-a, 1 an"tı-pə-thē'rı-ə; 2 ăn"tı-pa-thā'ri-a, n. *pl. Zoöph.* An order of colonial polyps with a continuous horny sclerobasic axis of concentric lamellæ usually enclosing a central canal. [< ANTI- + Gr. *pathos*, feeling.] — **an"ti-pa-tha'ri-an**, a. & n.

an"ti-pa-thet'ic, 1 an"tı-pə-thet'ık; 2 ăn"tı-pa-thĕt'ic, a. **1.** Feeling, having, or characterized by antipathy; *naturally* repugnant; constitutionally opposed. **2.** *Hort.* Not readily uniting when grafted: said of some plants. **an"ti-pa-thet'i-cal‡.** **an-tip'a-thous‡.** — **an"ti-pa-thet'i-cal-ly**, adv. — **an"ti-pa-thet'i-cal-ness**, n.

an"ti-path'ic, 1 an"tı-path'ık; 2 ăn"tı-păth'ic, a. **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by antipathy; contrary; opposed. **2.** *Med.* Showing or exciting contrary symptoms; allopathic.

An"ti-pa-thid'e-a, 1 an"tı-pə-thid'ı-ə; 2 ăn"tı-pa-thid'e-a, n. *pl. Zoöph.* An order of zoantharian polyps with a horny axial skeleton around which the zooids are developed. — **an"ti-pa-thid'e-an**, a. & n.

an-tip'a-thist, 1 an-tı'p'ə-thist; 2 ăn-tip'a-thist, n. [Rare.] One who feels or shows antipathy; a natural opponent or opposite.

an-tip'a-thize, 1 an-tip'ə-thaiz; 2 ăn-tip'a-thīz, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To render antipathetic; feel or show antipathy. **an-tip'a-thist.**

an-tip'a-thy, 1 an-tip'ə-thı; 2 ăn-tip'a-thy, n. [-THIES, 1-thiz; 2-thig, *pl.*] **1.** An instinctive feeling of antagonism, aversion, or dislike; a settled and involuntary aversion for or incompatibility with some person or thing; natural repugnance, contrariety, or opposition; repulsion; as, *antipathy* to spiders.

Christianity is the solvent of all race *antipathies*.
STRONG *Our Country* ch. 14, p. 210. [S. & T. co.]

There is something feminine in his [Sainte-Beuve's] sympathies and *antipathies*. *North American Review* Jan., 1880, p. 53.

2. An object of the feeling defined above; as, snakes are my *antipathy*. **3.** *Pathol.* (1) Morbid dislike or repugnance, especially when extreme, to any particular thing. (2) Allopathy. **4†.** Chemical incompatibility. [< L. *antipathia*, < Gr. *antipatheia*, < *anti*, against, + *pathos*, suffering; see PATHOS.]

SYN.: abhorrence, antagonism, aversion, detestation, disgust, dislike, distaste, hatred, hostility, opposition, repugnance, uncongeniality. *Antipathy*, *repugnance*, and *uncongeniality* are instinctive; other forms of *dislike* may be acquired or cherished for cause. *Uncongeniality* is negative, a want of touch or sympathy. An *antipathy* to a person or thing is an instinctive recoil from connection or association with that person or thing, and may be physical or mental, or both. *Antagonism* may result from the necessity of circumstances; *opposition* may spring from conflicting views or interests; *abhorrence* and *detestation* may be the result of religious and moral training; *distaste* and *disgust* may be acquired; *aversion* is a deep and permanent *dislike*. A natural *antipathy* may give rise to *opposition* which may result in *hatred* and *hostility*. See ACRIMONY; ANGER; ANIMOSITY; HATRED. — ANT.: affinity, agreement, attraction, congeniality, fellow-feeling, harmony, kindliness, regard, sympathy. — PREP.: antipathy *to* (less frequently *for* or *against*) a person or thing; antipathy *between* or *betwixt* two persons or things. [xxiii, 31.

An-tip'a-tris, 1 an-tip'ə-tris; 2 ăn-tip'a-trĭs, n. *Bib. Acts* **an"ti-Pau'line**, a. Antagonistic to St. Paul; Judaizing.

an-tip'e-dal, 1 an-tip'ı-dəl; 2 an-tip'e-dal, a. Opposite to the foot; as, the *antipedal* area of a snail.

An"ti-pe"do-bap'tist, 1 an"tı-pi'do-bap'tist; 2 ăn"tı-pē'do-băp'tĭst, n. *Ch. Hist.* A member of an Anabaptist sect that followed the lead of Balthazar Hübmaier in southern Germany and Switzerland between 1523 and 1525. [< ANTI- + PEDO-^{2} + BAPTIST.] **An"ti-pæ"do-bap'tist‡.** — **An"ti-pe"do-bap'tism**, n.

an"ti-pe-dun'cu-lar, 1 an"tı-pi-dun'kıu-lər; 2 ăn"te-pe-dŭn'cū-lar, a. *Bot.* Opposite a peduncle.

an"ti-Pe-la'gi-an, 1 an"tı-pı-lē'ji-ən; 2 ăn"ti-pe-lā'-gi-an. **I.** a. *Ch. Hist.* Against Pelagius and his beliefs, as certain creeds or his church decrees. **II.** n. One who opposed Pelagius or his doctrines.

an"ti-pep'sin, 1 an"tı-pep'sın; 2 ăn"tı-pĕp'sin, n. An antiferment that restrains the action of pepsin. — **an"ti-pep'tone**, n. A peptone produced by the digestive process continued beyond the point where the albumin becomes antialbumose. — **an"ti-per"i-cer'ious**, a. *Ornith.* Possessing an open, right-handed, second intestinal loop, which surrounds the left-handed, closed, third intestinal loop. — **an"ti-pe"ri-od'ic.** *Med.* **I.** a. Remedial of periodic diseases. **II.** n. A remedy for such diseases. — **an"ti-per'i-stal'sis**, n. Upward action of the intestines: opposed to peristaltic or downward action. — **an"ti-per'i-stal'tic**, a. Checking peristaltic action; exhibiting antiperistalsis.

an"ti-pe-ris'ta-sis, 1 an'ti-pi-ris'ta-sis; 2 ăn'ti-pe-ris'ta-sis, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** *Rhet.* Admission of an opponent's facts with denial of his inferences. **2.** Opposition of qualities, as of heat and cold; intensification of a quality by an opposing quality, as the heating of quicklime by contact with cold water; also, energy aroused by antagonism. [< Gr. *antiperistasis*, < *anti*, against, + *peri*, around, + *histēmi*, stand.] —**an"ti-per"i-stat'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*—**an"ti-per"i-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an"ti-pet'a-lous, 1 an'ti-pet'a-lus; 2 ăn'ti-pĕt'a-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Opposite the petals, as stamens.—**an"ti-phag"o-cyt'ic,** *a.* Having the property of destroying phagocytes.—**an"ti-phar'mic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Antidotal; efficacious against poisons. **II.** *n.* An antidote.—**an'ti-phase,** *n.* The opposition to or difference from phase. The latter measures one-half period or 180 degrees.—**an'ti-phase,** *a.*

an"ti-phlo-gis'tic, 1 an'ti-flo-jis'tik; 2 ăn'ti-flo-ĝis'tic. **I.** *a.* Capable of reducing inflammation. **II.** *n.* A substance used for the purpose of reducing inflammation. [< ANTI- + PHLOGISTIC.]

An-tiph'o-lus of Eph'e-sus and **A. of Syr'a-cuse,** 1 an-tif'o-lus; 2 ăn'tif'o-lŭs. In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, twin brothers, the heroes of the play.

an'ti-phon, 1 an'ti-fon; 2 ăn'ti-fŏn, *n.* **1.** A response or alternation of responses, generally musical. (*1*) A responsive chant. (2) A composition consisting of passages for alternate singing or chanting. (3) A versicle said or sung before or after a psalm or canticle, and varying according to the feast. **2.** Any anthem. **3.** Any fitting response or answer. **4.** A composition in honor of the Virgin Mary, forming part of the Divine Office. **5.** *Gr. Ch.* A psalm, together with versicles and responses, forming an integral part of the liturgy and office. [< LL. *antiphona*, < Gr. *antiphōna*, neut. pl. of *antiphōnos*, < *anti*, in return, + *phōnē*, voice.] **an'ti-phonet; an-tiph'o-non‡.**

an-tiph'o-nal, 1 an-tif'o-nal; 2 ăn-tĭf'o-nal, *a.* Characterized by or consisting of antiphons; sung responsively.

> At the Reformation, the use of antiphons was discontinued in the Church of England, while . . . *antiphonal* singing . . . was retained. *Dict. of Eng. Ch. Ancient and Modern* p. 21. [w. g. d.]
>
> The echo of 'their [the Israelites'] cry by reason of their taskmasters' is still to be heard in the melancholy *antiphonal* wail, sung . . . by the bands of workmen and workwomen on the banks of the Nile. LYMAN ABBOTT *Old Test. Shadows* p. 67. [h. 1870.]

an-tiph'o-na-ry‡.—**an-tiph'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

an-tiph'o-na-ry, 1 an-tif'o-nē-ri; 2 ăn-tĭf'o-nā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] *A book of antiphons.* **an-tiph'o-nal‡; an-tiph'o-nar‡; an-tiph'o-ner‡.**

an"ti-pho-net'ic, 1 an'ti-fo-net'ik; 2 ăn'ti-fo-nĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Corresponding in sound; riming. **2.** Opposed to phonetic spelling.—**an"ti-phon'ic,** *a.* **1.** Same as ANTIPHONAL. **2.** *Anc. Gr. Mus.* Denoting the interval of an octave: opposed to *paraphonic.* **an"ti-phon'i-cal‡.**—**an"ti-phon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

an-tiph'o-ny, 1 an-tif'o-ni; 2 ăn-tĭf'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -niş, *pl.*] **1.** *Liturg.* (1) An anthem or other composition to be sung antiphonally. (2) Antiphonal singing.

> An *antiphony* is an anthem sung alternately by a choir, or congregation, divided into two parts.
>
> PALMER *Theory of Music* § 711, p. 56. [ch. & co. 1876.]

2. Mutual discourse; reciprocal speech or response.

> They talked With sweet *antiphony* of young and old.
>
> GEORGE ELIOT *Agatha* st. 3.

3. Accompaniment in the octave: applied to Greek music.

an"ti-pho"to-gen'ic, 1 an'ti-fo'to-jen'ik; 2 ăn'ti-fō'to-ĝĕn'ic, *a.* Opposed to photogeny or photography.

an-tiph'ra-sis, 1 an-tif'ra-sis; 2 ăn-tĭf'ra-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēş, *pl.*] **an-tif'ra-sis",**

Rhet. The use of a word or phrase in a sense exactly opposite to its natural meaning, either in humor or satire; irony.

> It was a bold *antiphrasis* that gave such a vernal title [Greenland] to this birth-place of icebergs.
>
> KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 4, p. 33. [h. 1854.]

[L., < Gr. *antiphrasis*, < *antiphrazō*, express by negation, < *anti*, against, + *phrazō*, speak.]

an"ti-phras'tic, 1 an'ti-fras'tik; 2 ăn'ti-frăs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to antiphrasis. **-ti-cal‡.**—**-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an"ti-phys'ic,** **an"ti-phys'i-cal‡,** *a.* Against nature; unnatural.—**an"ti-phys'ic,** **an"ti-phys'i-cal,** *a.* Curative or preventive of wind in the stomach.—**an"ti-plas'tic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to check the process of healing or granulation in wounds. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any agent producing such effect. **2.** Any substance added to paste, etc., to lessen the plasticity.—**an"ti-pla-teau',** *n.* A sunken area of the ocean bottom.—**an"ti-pneu"mo-coc'cic,** *a.* Efficacious against the microbe of pneumonia.—**an"ti-po-dag'ric.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Efficacious against the gout. **II.** *n.* A remedy for the gout. **an"ti-pod'a-gront.**

an"ti-plei'on, 1 an'ti-plai'en; 2 ăn'ti-plī'ŏn, *n. Meteor.* An area in which a meteorological element, usually temperature, is below the normal: a term proposed by H. Arctowski in 1909. [< ANTI- + Gr. *pleiōn*, more.]

> *Antipleions* . . . characterize a local abnormal descent of the isotherms toward the equator. *Experiment Station Record* vol. xxii, No. 4, March, '10, p. 313. [gov. pto. off. '10.]

an-tip'o-dal, 1 an-tip'o-del; 2 ăn-tĭp'o-dal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated at the antipodes; being on the opposite side of the earth. **2.** Directly opposite; diametrically opposed. **3.** *Math.* Possessing antipodes: applied to two straight lines that meet twice. **an-tip"o-de'an;** **an"ti-pod'ic‡;** **an"ti-pod'i-cal‡.**—**antipodal cells** (*Bot.*), cells formed at the base of the embryo-sac by a division of its primary nucleus.

an'ti-pode, 1 an'ti-pōd; 2 ăn'ti-pōd, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** An exact opposite or contrary. **2.** One of the antipodes.

an-tip'o-des, 1 an-tip'o-dīz; 2 ăn-tĭp'o-dēş, *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** A place or region on the opposite side of the earth; also, any two places or regions so opposed; as, Australia is the *antipodes* (or at the *antipodes*) of England.

> That there were *antipodes*, and that the world was round, not flat, — [were] errors . . . directly opposed, it was said, to . . . Scripture. HUGH MILLER *Test. of Rocks* lect. ix, p. 374. [c. & l. 1858.]

2. Those who live on the diametrically opposite sides of the earth; as, our *antipodes* sleep while we wake; the two nations are *antipodes*. **3.** A person or thing exactly opposite to another, as in condition, character, or purpose; also, two persons or things so opposed; contraries.

> Mrs. Browning . . . and her *antipodes*, Ernst Häckel.
>
> JOSEPH COOK *Biology* lect. x, p. 220. [h. m. & co. 1884.]

[L., < Gr. *antipodes*, pl. of *antipous*, < *anti*, opposite, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] —**an-tip'o-dism,** *n.* The state of being antipodal.—**an-tip'o-dist.** **I.** *a.* Antipodal. **II.** *n* One who believed in the antipodes when the earth was thought to be flat.—**an"ti-pole',** *n.* The opposite pole; the diametrical opposite.

an"ti-pol'e-mist, 1 an'ti-pel'i-mist; 2 ăn'ti-pŏl'e-mĭst, *n.* One antagonistic to war.

an"ti-po'lo, 1 ān"ti-pō'lo; 2 ăn"ti-pō'lo, *n.* **1.** [P. I.] *Bot.* The breadfruit-tree, a timber-tree of large size yielding a yellowish or dark-red white-spotted timber used for cabinet-work and for the keels and outside planking of vessels. See RIMA. **2.** [A-] A town in Morong province, Luzon, P. I.

an'ti-pope, *n.* A usurping pope or one not canonically elected.—**an'ti-port,** *n.* See ANTEPORT.—**an"ti-pre-cip'i-tin,** *n.* The counteractant or antibody of a precipitin.—**an"ti-prim'er,** *n.* A device for straining entrained water from steam; a separator.

an"ti-prim'ing, 1 an'ti-praim'iŋ; 2 ăn'ti-prim'ing, *a. Mech.* Used to check priming, as a device in a steam-boiler.

an'ti-prism, *n.* Part of a compound prism with refractive edge reversed.—**an"ti-pros'tate,** *a.* & *n.* See ANTEPROSTATE.—**an"ti-pros-tat'ic,** *a.*—**an"ti-pru-rit'ic,** *a.* Tending to relieve itching.—**an"tip-sor'ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to relieve or cure the itch. **II.** *n.* A remedy used to relieve or cure the itch.—**an"tip-to'sis,** *n. Gram.* Interchange of cases; the putting of one case for another.

an"ti-pu"tre-fac'tiv(es, 1 an'ti-piū'tri-fak'tiv; 2 ăn'ti-pū'tre-făc'tiv, *a.* Tending to prevent or retard putrefaction; antiseptic. **an"ti-pu-tres'cent‡.**

an"ti-py'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Preventive of suppuration. **II.** *n.* A remedy against suppuration.—**an"ti-py-re'sis,** *n. Med.* Treatment by means of antipyretic remedies.

an"ti-py-ret'ic, 1 an'ti-pai-ret'ik; 2 ăn'ti-pī-rĕt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Preventive or alleviative of fever. **II.** *n.* A medicine to allay fever. [< ANTI- + PYRETIC.]

an"ti-py'rin, 1 an'ti-pai'rin; 2 ăn'ti-pī'rin, *n. Chem.* **an"ti-py'rine,** A white crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$) used in medicine as an antipyretic.—**an"ti-py-rot'ic.** **I.** *a. Med.* Preventing or healing burns or pyrosis. **II.** *n.* An antipyrotic agent.

Antiq., *abbr.* Antiquarian; antiquities; antiquity.

an"ti-qua'ri-an, 1 an'ti-kwē'ri-an; 2 ăn'ti-kwā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to antiquaries or antiquities. **2.** Designating a large-sized drawing-paper. See PAPER. **II.** *n.* An antiquary.

—**an"ti-qua'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The tastes, pursuits, or ideas of the antiquary.—**an"ti-qua'ri-an-ize,** *vi.* To follow antiquarian pursuits.—**an"ti-qua'ri-an-ly,** *adv.*

an"ti-qua'ri-um, 1 an'ti-kwē'ri-um; 2 ăn'ti-kwā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] An antiquarian museum; a cabinet of antiquities.

an'ti-qua-ry, 1 an'ti-kwē-ri; 2 ăn'ti-kwā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] **1.** A student of antiquity; one who collects, studies, or deals in antiquities.

> The Memphian mummy. . . . Inhall of curious *antiquary* stowed.
>
> POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. vii, l. 286.

2†. An officer in charge of antiquities or of the books recording their history, etc. **3†.** An old man. **4†.** An antic. [M.] **5†.** Antiquity. [M.] [< L. *antiquarius*, < *antiquus*; see ANTIQUE, *a.*] —**an'ti-qua-ry,** *a.* Antiquarian.

an'ti-quate, 1 an'ti-kwēt; 2 ăn'ti-kwāt, *vt.* [-QUAT'ED; -QUAT'ING.] **1.** To make old in such a degree as to put out of use, as by the introduction of something new and better; render obsolete; hence, of laws and customs, to abolish. **2.** [Rare.] To give an antique character or appearance to. [< L. *antiquatus*, pp. of *antiquo*, < *antiquus*; see ANTIQUE, *a.*] —**an"ti-qua'tion,** *n.*

an'ti-quat"ed, 1 an'ti-kwēt'ed; 2 ăn'ti-kwāt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Adapted to a former time rather than to the present; out of date; old-fashioned; disused.

> The fact of growing older teaches many of us to respect notions which we once believed to be *antiquated*.
>
> FROUDE *Short Studies, Education* second series, p. 317. [s. 1872.]

2. Grown very old; ancient; superannuated; as, an *antiquated* house; an *antiquated* dame. **an'ti-quatet.**

SYN.: see AGED; ANTIQUE; OBSOLETE.—**an'ti-quat"ed-ness,** *n.*

an-tique', 1 an-tik'; 2 ăn-tĭk', *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having come down from ancient times: said especially of the relics of classic civilization; as, an *antique* statue or vase.

> According to the rulings of the United States Treasury Department, any article made prior to A. D. 1700 is *antique*, and hence not dutiable.
>
> Give me insight into to-day, and you may have the *antique* and future worlds. EMERSON *Nature* p. 110. [h. m. & co. 1889.]
>
> Dante, for depth of sincerity, is like an *antique* prophet.
>
> CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iii, p. 96. [l. co.]

2. Made to resemble ancient work; in the style of ancient times; as, an *antique* robe or pattern. **3.** Designating a type or form of lettering. See ANTIQUE, *n.* **4.** In bookbinding, embossed but not gilded. **5.** [Rare.] Old; old-fashioned. **6.** *Textiles.* Designating a variety of silk having a woven, watered, or printed design after a former process. **7†.** Odd; antic. See ANTIC. [F., < L. *antiquus*, < *ante*, before.]

SYN.: ancient, antiquated, old-fashioned, quaint, superannuated. *Antique* refers to an *ancient*, *antiquated* to a discarded style. *Antique* is that which is either *ancient* in fact or *ancient in style*. The *reference* is to the *style* rather than to the age. We can speak of the *antique* architecture of a church just built. The difference between *antiquated* and *antique* is not in the age, for a Puritan style may be scorned as *antiquated*, while a Roman or Renaissance style may be prized as *antique*. The *antiquated* is not so much out of date as out of vogue. *Old-fashioned* may be used approvingly or contemptuously. In the latter case it becomes a synonym for *antiquated;* in the good sense it approaches the meaning of *antique*, but indicates less duration. We call a wide New England fireplace *old-fashioned;* a coin of the Cæsars, *antique*. *Quaint* combines the idea of age with a pleasing oddity; as, a *quaint* gambrel-roofed house. *Antiquated* when used of persons has nearly the sense of *superannuated*. The *antiquated* person is out of style and sympathy with the present generation by reason of age; the *superannuated* person is incapacitated for present activities by reason of age. See AGED; ANCIENT.—Ant.: fashionable, fresh, modern, modish, new, recent, stylish.—

antique cloth, a woolen fabric of fine quality.—**an-tique',** *vt.* [AN-TIQUED'; AN-TIQU'ING.] To bind or finish in antique style: said of books.—**an-tique'ly,** *adv.*—**an-tique'ness,** *n.*—**an-tiqu'ish,** *a.* [Rare.] Somewhat antique or antiquated.

an-tique'1, *n.* **1.** The style of ancient art, especially Greek or Roman; also, any example of such art; as, the *antique* is much studied of late; this vase is an *antique*.

> The *antique* in itself is not the ideal.
>
> LOWELL *Among my Books* first series, p. 204. [o. & co. 1870.]

2. The facts and civilization of antiquity collectively, especially classical antiquity. **3.** A roman-faced type with all the lines of nearly the same thickness. Called **Egyptian** by English type-founders.

This Line is in Antique.

—**antiques and horribles** [Local, U. S.], masqueraders in a parade, as on the Fourth of July.

An-ti'que, 1 an-ti'kē; 2 ăn-ti'ke, *n.* **1.** A province in Panay, P. I.; capital, San José de Buena Vista. **2.** A town in this province.

an'ti-quist, 1 an'ti-kwist *or* an-tik'ist; 2 ăn'ti-kwist *or* ăn-tĭk'ist, *n.* A collector of antiquities; an antiquary.

an-tiq"ui-ta'ri-an†, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to antiquated ideas or customs. **2.** An antiquary.

an-tiq'ui-ty, 1 an-tik'wi-ti; 2 ăn-tĭk'wi-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being ancient; as, the *antiquity* of Greek art. **2.** Ancient times, people, or civilization, especially before the disappearance of the Western Roman Empire from history; as, a custom of remote *antiquity*.

> I remained some little while, musing over these casual relics of *antiquity*. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Westm. Ab.* p. 212. [G. P. P. 1861.]
>
> *Antiquity*, outside the Jewish world, had no conception of what we call sin. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* ch. 1, p. 7. [A. 1880.]

3. Anything belonging to ancient times, as monuments, dress, customs, or the like: usually in the plural; as, Greek or Assyrian *antiquities*. **4.** [Humorous.] A very old person or thing. **5†.** Old age. [< F. *antiquité*, < L. *antiquita(t-)s*, < *antiquus*; see ANTIQUE, *a.*]

an"ti-rab'ic, *a.* Remedial of rabies.—**an"ti-rac'er,** *n.* An attachment to a marine engine to prevent the screw of a steamer from running too fast when raised clear of the water; a marine-engine governor.

an"ti-ra-chit'ic, 1 an'ti-ra-kit'ik; 2 ăn'ti-ra-cit'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Acting as a remedy for or preventive of rickets. **II.** *n.* A remedy for rickets. [< ANTI- + RACHITIC.]

an"ti-rat'tler, 1 an'ti-rat'ler; 2 ăn'ti-răt'ler, *n.* In carriage-building, an elastic cushion to prevent the rattling of carriage-shaft couplings or of fifth wheels.

an"ti-re'al-ism, 1 an'ti-ri'al-izm; 2 ăn'ti-rē'al-ĭsm, *n. Philos.* The theory that reality is in some sense dependent upon our experience: opposed to *realism*.

an"ti-re-mon'strant, 1 an'ti-ri-mon'strant; 2 ăn'ti-re-mŏn'strant, *n.* An opponent of remonstrance, esp. [A-] (*Ch. Hist.*), a Dutch Calvinist who opposed the Arminian Remonstrance. Compare REMONSTRANCE, *n.*, 4.

an"ti-rent', 1 an'ti-rent'; 2 ăn'ti-rĕnt', *a.* **1.** Opposed to payment of land-rent. **2.** [A-] Designating a former political party in the State of New York. **3.** Designating a concerted movement in Ireland, as in 1881, opposing the payment of rent to landlords living abroad. See ANTIRENTISM.—**an"ti-rent'er,** *n.* **1.** A person opposed, on theoretical or practical grounds, to the payment of rent on land. **2.** [A-] A member of the Antirent party. —**an"ti-rent'ism,** *n.* The principles or doctrines of the Antirent party, organized about 1844 in opposition to payment of farm-rents under leases from the patroons in the State of New York. The so-called Helderberg war grew out of the attempted enforcement of these principles.

an"ti-rev"o-lu'tion-ist, 1 an'ti-rev'o-lū'shan-ist; 2 ăn'ti-rĕv'o-lū'shon-ĭst, *n.* An opponent of revolution; specifically [A-], a member of the Portuguese orthodox Protestant party in 1900.

an"tir-rhe'o-scope, 1 an'ti-ri'o-skōp; 2 ăn'ti-rē'o-scōp, *n. Psychol.* An artificial waterfall; also, an instrument used to demonstrate the after-images of motion, by means of a band of horizontally striped material which can be moved up or down against a background of the same material.

An"tir-rhi'num, 1 an'ti-rai'num; 2 ăn'ti-rī'nŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A considerable genus of herbs of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*) — the snapdragons — natives of the northern hemisphere, with conspicuous irregular flowers, axillary and solitary or in terminal racemes. The tubular personate corollas resemble those of *Linaria*, but lack the spur. The commoner garden species *A. majus* and *A. orontium* are from the Old World. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *antirrhinon*, < *anti*, like, + *rhis*, nose.]

an"ti-sab'ba-ta'ri-an, 1 an'ti-sab'a-tē'ri-an; 2 ăn'ti-săb'a-tā'ri-an. *Relig.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to one who opposes the observance of the Sabbath. **II.** *n.* One who is opposed to the observance of the Sabbath either as a moral obligation or in a strict or puritanical manner.

Anti-Saloon League. An organization founded at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1895, for the purpose of suppressing saloons and of opposing liquor interests in general.

An"ti-sa'na, 1 ān"ti-sā'na; 2 ăn"ti-sä'nä, *n.* An extinct volcano in the Andes Mountains, Ecuador; 19,335 ft. high.

an"ti-scarp, 1 an'ti-skārp; 2 ăn'ti-scärp, *n.* A counterscarp.

an-tis'cians, 1 an-tish'anz; 2 ăn-tĭsh'ans, *n. pl.* Dwellers on the same meridian on opposite sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon fall in opposite directions. Compare ANTECIANS. [< L. *antiscii*, < Gr. *antiskioi*, pl. of *antiskios*, < *anti*, opposite, + *skia*, shadow.] **an-tis'ci-al‡.**—**an-tis'cian,** *a.*

an-tis'ci-on, 1 an-tish'i-en; 2 ăn-tĭsh'i-ŏn, *n.* A sign of the zodiac equidistant from Cancer and Capricorn with another sign on the opposite side. [< Gr. *antiskios;* see ANTISCIANS.]

an"ti-sco-lec'ic, 1 an'ti-sko-les'ik; 2 ăn'ti-sco-lĕç'ic. *a.* Anthelminthic. **an"ti-sco'lic‡.**

an"ti-scor-bu'tic, 1 an'ti-skor-biū'tik; 2 ăn'ti-scŏr-bū'tic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Relieving or preventing scurvy. **an"ti-scor-bu'ti-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A remedy for scurvy.

an"ti-Sem'ite, 1 an'ti-sem'ait; 2 ăn'ti-sĕm'it, *n.* One who is opposed to the Semites or Jews; an unreasoning Jew-hater. **an"ti-Sem'i-tist‡.**—**an"ti-Sem'i-tism,** *n.* Opposition to the Semites or Jews.—**an"ti-Se-mit'ic,** *a.*—**an"ti-Se-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [Opposite the sepals, as stamens.

an"ti-sep'a-lous, 1 an'ti-sep'a-lus; 2 ăn'ti-sĕp'a-lŭs, *a. Bot.*

an"ti-sep'sin, 1 an'ti-sep'sin; 2 ăn'ti-sĕp'sin, *n. Chem.* A white, tasteless powder (C_8H_9BrNO) derived from acetanilid and used in medicine as an antiseptic.

an"ti-sep'sis, 1 an'ti-sep'sis; 2 ăn'ti-sĕp'sis, *n.* **1.** The exclusion, especially from wounds, of living microscopic organisms that cause putrefaction, blood-poisoning, or septic infection, as by antiseptics, coverings, cold, etc. **2.** Antiseptic surgery. See SURGERY. [< ANTI- + Gr. *sēpsis*, putrefaction, < *sēpō*, make rotten.] **an"ti-sep'tion‡.**

an"ti-sep'tic, 1 an'ti-sep'tik; 2 ăn'ti-sĕp'tic, *a. Med.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in antisepsis. **2.** Preventing putrefaction, fermentation, etc. **-ti-cal‡.**—**-ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**an"ti-sep'ti-cism,** *n.* The methodical use of antisepsis.—**an"ti-sep'ti-cist,** *n.* One who advocates or practises antiseptic treatment.—**an"ti-sep'ti-cize,** *vt.* To render antiseptic; treat by the application of antiseptics. **an"ti-sep'ti-cise‡.**

an"ti-sep'tic, *n. Med.* An agent or medicine used in antisepsis; anything that destroys or restrains the growth of putrefactive micro-organisms.

In medicine, antiseptics are divided into two groups: **internal antiseptics**, used for the destruction of germs within the body itself, and **external antiseptics**, used for the destruction of germs outside the body. The more important antiseptics are carbolic acid, metallic salts, and chlorinated lime; quinin kills the malarial parasite, and salicylic acid overcomes bacterial infections in cases of acute articular rheumatism, etc. In modern surgery the aim is to secure cleanliness of the wound, and for this purpose sterilization of all instruments and bandages is recommended in order to prevent the growth of bacteria and the necessity of antiseptics.

What an *antiseptic* is a pure life!

LOWELL *My Study Windows, Emerson*, p. 378. [o. & co. 1873.]

an"ti-se'rum, 1 an"tı-sī'rum; 2 ăn"tı-sē'rŭm, *n.* A serum which possesses the necessary antibodies to certain toxins, such as antidiphtheria serum.

an"ti-si-al'a-gog, | 1 an"tı-soi-al'ə-gog; 2 ăn"tı-sı-
an"ti-si-al'a-gogue, ∫ ăl'-ə-gŏg. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Checking the flow of saliva. **II.** *n.* A preventive of salivation. [< ANTI- + Gr. *stalon*, saliva, + *agō*, lead.] **an"ti-si-al'ic**†.

an"ti-si'phon-al, 1 an"tı-soi'fon-əl; 2 ăn"tı-sı'fon-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to that side of a shell which is opposite the siphonal side. Compare SIPHONAL and SIPHONAL FASCIOLA.

an"ti-slav'er-y, 1 an"tı-slēv'ər-ı; 2 ăn"tı-slāv'er-y. **I.** *a.* Opposed to slavery.

[Of] *Anti-Slavery* Societies, the first . . . was formed in Philadelphia on April 14, 1775, with Dr. Franklin as President.

LOSSING *Cyc. U. S. Hist.* vol. i, p. 52. [H. 1881.]

II. *n.* Opposition to slavery.— **-ism**, *n.*— **an"ti-slav'ite**, *n.* [Rare.] An opponent of slavery.

an"ti-so'cial, 1 an"tı-sō'shəl; 2 ăn"tı-sō'shal, *a.* **1.** Averse to social intercourse or society. 2. Opposed to treating society as a unit; anarchistic. 3. That may obstruct or overthrow society.

an"ti-so'cial-ist, 1 an"tı-sō'shəl-ıst; 2 ăn"tı-sō'shal-ıst, *n.* One hostile to socialistic teachings.— **an"ti-so"cial-is'tic**, *a.*

an"ti-so"ci-al'i-ty, *n.* That which is antagonistic to social feeling, habits, or interests, as displayed by the inherent qualities, actions, or habits of an individual, group, or class.

an"ti-so'lar, 1 an"tı-sō'lor; 2 ăn"tı-sō'lar, *a.* **1.** Situated or occurring at a point in the heavens 180 degrees from the sun in azimuth. 2. Diametrically opposite the sun, as the center of a rainbow.

an"ti-space, 1 an"tı-spēs; 2 ăn"tı-spās, *n. Math.* That part of space conceived of as beyond or outside of the absolute: distinguished from space proper, which is inside.

an"ti-spa'dix, 1 an"tı-spē'dıks; 2 ăn"tı-spā'dıks, *n. Conch.* A group of four tentacles, three from the same base, on the right side of certain male cephalopods, as the nautilus.

an-tis'pa-sis, 1 an-tis'pə-sis; 2 ăn-tıs'pa-sıs, *n. Med.* Revulsion. [< Gr. *antispasis*, < *antispaō*, draw opposite, < *anti*, against, + *spaō*, draw.] — **an"ti-spas'min**, *n. Chem.* A reddish-brown double salt of narcein sodium and sodium salicylate ($C_{23}H_{18}NO_3Na+3NaC_7H_5O_3$): used in medicine as a hypnotic and sedative.

an"ti-spas-mod'ic, 1 an"tı-spaz-mod'ık; 2 ăn"tı-spăz-mŏd'ık, *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to prevent or relieve spasms. **II.** *n.* A remedy tending to effect that end.

an"ti-spast, 1 an"tı-spast; 2 ăn"tı-spăst, *n. Pros.* A foot consisting of an iambus and a trochee, or two long between two short syllables (⏑ — — ⏑). [< L. *antispastus*, < Gr. *antispastos*, < *antispaō*; see ANTISPASIS.] **an"ti-spas'tus**†.

an"ti-spas'tic[1], 1 an"tı-spas'tık; 2 ăn"tı-spăs'tic, *a. Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or containing the antispast.

an"ti-spas'tic[2], *a. Med.* (1) Of, pertaining to, or tending to antispasis. (2) Antispasmodic. [< Gr. *antispastikos*, counteracting, < *antispastos*; see ANTISPAST.]

an"ti-spas'tic, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* An antispast. **2.** *Med.* (1) An agent for producing antispasis. (2) An antispasmodic.— **an"ti-sple-net'ic**. **I.** *a.* Efficacious in splenetic diseases. **II.** *n.* A remedy so used.

an"ti-squa'ma, 1 an"tı-skwā'mə; 2 ăn"tı-skwā'ma, *n. Zool.* A small basal, lobe-like structure of the halter of a dipter. [< ANTI- + L. *squama*, scale.] — **an"ti-squa'mic**, *a.* Efficacious against cutaneous diseases.

an-tis'ta-sis, 1 an-tis'tə-sis; 2 ăn-tıs'ta-sıs, *n. Rhet.* A plea justifying an action on the ground that its omission would have led to something worse. [< Gr. *antistasis*, opposition, < *anti*, against, + *histēmi*, stand.]

an-tis'test, *n.* An overseer; prelate.

An-tis'the-nes, 1 an-tis'thı-nız; 2 ăn-tıs'the-nēs, *n.* A Greek philosopher; reputed founder of the Cynic school, 4th century B. C.

an-tis'tro-phe, | 1 an-tis'tro-fı; 2 ăn-tıs'tro-fe, *n.* **1.**
an-tis'tro-fe[2], ∫ *Class. Lit.* The lines of an ode, alternating with the strophe, sung by the chorus in returning from left to right; originally, the movement of the chorus in singing. 2. Any inversion of relation. 3. *Rhet.* (1) The inversion of terms in successive clauses, as in "the home of joy and the joy of home"; antimetabole. (2) An antistrophon. [L., < Gr. *antistrophē*, inversion, < *anti*, against, + *strephō*, turn.] **an-tis'tro-phyt**.— **an-tis'tro-phal**, *a.*— **an"ti-stroph'ic**, *a.*— **an"ti-stroph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **an-tis'tro-phize**, *vi.* To make an antistrophe of, or make like an antistrophe.

an-tis'tro-phon, 1 an-tis'tro-fon; 2 ăn-tıs'tro-fŏn, *n. Rhet.* The retorting of an argument upon its propounder; an argument so retorted; antistrophe. [< Gr. *antistrophos*, turning.]

an"ti-stru-mat'ic. **I.** *a.* Beneficial against scrofula. **an"ti-stru'mous**†. **II.** *n.* A remedy for scrofula.— **an"ti-sub'stance**, *n.* Same as ANTIBODY.

an"ti-su"do-rif'ic, 1 an"tı-sū"do-rif'ık; 2 ăn"tı-sū"do-rif'ic. **I.** *a.* Tending to repress perspiration. **an"ti-su'do-ral**†. **II.** *n.* Any remedy having this property.— **an"ti-sun**, *n.* **1.** That point in the sky diametrically opposite to the sun. 2. A mock sun sometimes seen opposite the sun in azimuth and at the same altitude as the sun above the horizon.

an"ti-syph"i-lit'ic, 1 an"tı-sif"ı-lit'ık; 2 ăn"tı-sy̆f"ı-lĭt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Curing or relieving syphilis. **II.** *n.* A remedial agent for syphilis.

An"ti-tac'tes, 1 an"tı-tak'tīz; 2 ăn"tı-tăc'tēs, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] *Ch. Hist.* One of a class of Antinomian Gnostics that rejected the moral law because believed to be given by the Demiurge. [< Gr. *antitaktēs*, heretic, < *antitassō*, oppose, < *anti*, against, + *tassō*, arrange.]

An"ti-Tau'rus, 1 an"tı-tō'rus; 2 ăn"tı-tą'rŭs, *n.* A series of mountain chains in Asia Minor, running parallel with the chains of the Taurus; Mount Argæus, 13,300 ft. high.

an"ti-teg'u-la, 1 an"tı-teg'yu-lə; 2 ăn"tı-tĕg'yu-la, *n.* An antisquama.— **an"ti-tel"e-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The theory of the absence of design or purpose in nature.

an"ti-te-tan'ic, 1 an"tı-tı-tan'ık; 2 ăn"tı-te-tăn'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Relieving or preventing tetanus. **II.** *n.* A remedy for tetanus.— **an"ti-tet'a-nin**, *n.* The antitoxin which is used to destroy the soluble poison generated by the tetanus bacillus.

an"ti-the'ism, 1 an"tı-thī'ızm; 2 ăn"tı-thē'ĭsm, *n.* Opposition to belief in God; the forms of doctrine, in philosophy and religion, antagonistic to theism.

Anti-theism appears to be the appropriate word. It is, of course, much more comprehensive in meaning than the term atheism. It applies to all systems which are opposed to theism. It includes, therefore, atheism. FLINT *Anti-theistic Theo.* lect. i, p. 2. [W. B. 1879.]

— **an"ti-the'ist**, *n.*— **an"ti-the-is'tic, -ti-cal**, *a.*— **an"ti-the-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-tith'e-nar, *n. Anat.* A part that opposes the palm or the sole, as the adductor muscles of the thumb and of the great toe.— **an"ti-ther'mics**, *n.* Collectively, those synthetical compounds efficient in lowering the temperature, as antipyrin, acetanilid, phenacetin, and methacetin or pyrodin. *N. Y. Med. Journal* July 27, 1889, p. 106.

an-tith'e-sis, 1 an-tith'ı-sis; 2 ăn-tĭth'e-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which strongly contrasted words, phrases, or sentiments are balanced against each other, as "The Puritan hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators." MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 145. [W. T. A. 1881.]

An *antithesis*, or contrast, is faulty when the balanced terms present no actual contrast.

W. B. HODGSON *Errors in English* pt. iv, p. 239. [A. 1882.]

2. The latter of such balanced clauses; counter-thesis. 3. The direct contrary; also, a strong contrast; as, his mood was the exact *antithesis* of mine. **4.** *Philos.* A judgment opposed to a thesis and thus forming an antinomy of the reason. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.*, p. 574. [SH. & CO. 1878.] **5.** Any similar part in the structural arrangement of a musical production. [L., < Gr. *antithesis*, < *anti*, against, + *tithēmi*, place.] — **an-tith'e-sism**, *n.* [Rare.] An example of antithesis; the employment of antitheses.— **an-tith"e-sis'tic, a.**— **an-tith'e-size**, *vt.* To balance with an antithesis; put in contrast.— **an-tith'e-siz"er**, *n.*

an"ti-thet, 1 an"tı-thet; 2 ăn"tı-thĕt, *n.* **1.** An antithetic statement. 2†. Antithesis. [< Gr. *antitheton*, < *anti*, against, + *tithēmi*, place.] **an-tith'e-tron**†.

an"ti-thet'ic, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** An exact contrary or opposite. 2. *pl.* The science of antithesis.

an"ti-thet'i-cal, | 1 an"tı-thet'ı-kəl, -thet'ık; 2 ăn"tı-
an"ti-thet'ic, ∫ thĕt'ı-cal, -thĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of or containing antithesis. 2. Directly opposed; strongly contrasted.

The *antithetic* Parallelism [in Hebrew poetry] serves to mark the broad distinctions between truth and falsehood, and good and evil. SMITH *Bible Dict.*

an"ti-thet'i-cal-ly, *adv.* By way of antithesis; in direct opposition.

an"ti-tox'in, 1 an"tı-toks'ın; 2 ăn"tı-tŏks'in, *n. Physiol.* A substance, formed in the living tissues of a plant or animal, that neutralizes the poisonous products of a micro-organism; a defensive proteid. Such substances are believed to be formed in the blood during the course of disorders of microbic origin, and are extensively used, by injecting the blood-serum of an immunized animal, in diphtheria, lockjaw, hydrophobia, and some other diseases, for alleviating the symptoms of the disorder or for conferring temporary immunity. **an"ti-tox'ine**†.— **an"ti-tox'ic**, *a.* & *n.*— **antitoxic unit**, the unit in the antitoxin which is of just enough strength to neutralize the hundredfold minimum fatal dose of the toxin with which the antitoxin corresponds.

an"ti-trade", 1 an"tı-trēd"; 2 ăn"tı-trād", *n. Meteor.* **1.** One of the upper air-currents in the tropics, moving contrary to the trade-winds. 2. The prevailing westerly wind of middle latitudes, lying on the polar sides of the two trade-belts: formerly the common meaning but now nearly obsolete in this sense.— **an"ti-trade"**, *a.*

an"ti-trag'i-cus, *n.* [-CI, *pl.*] *Anat.* A small muscle on the antitragus of the ear.

an-tit'ra-gus, 1 an-tit'rə-gus; 2 ăn-tĭt'ra-gŭs, *n.* [-GI, 1 -jaı; 2 -gī, *pl.*] *Anat.* The conical eminence on the pinna or pavilion just behind the opening of the ear. See illus. under EAR. [< Gr. *antitragos*, < *anti*, against, + *tragos*, goat.] — **an-tit'ra-gal, an"ti-trag'ic**, *a.*

an"ti-Trin"i-ta'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity. **II.** *n.* One who opposes the doctrine of the Trinity.— **an"ti-Trin"i-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.*— **an"ti-tro-chan'ter**, *n.* An articular surface on the ilium on which the great trochanter of the femur plays, as in birds.— **an"ti-tro"chan-ter'ic**, *a.*

an'ti-trope, 1 an'tı-trōp; 2 ăn'tı-trōp, *n. Biol.* An antitype. — **an"ti-trop'ic**, *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or like an antitrope.— **an-tit'ro-pous**, *a. Bot.* Having the radicle turned away from the hilum: said of an embryo. **an-tit'ro-pal**†. — **an-tit'ro-py**, *n.*

an"ti-trust', 1 an'tı-trust'; 2 ăn'tı-trŭst', *a.* Opposed to trusts. See TRUST, *n.*, 7.— **an"ti-tryp'tic**, *a.* & *n.* Antifermentative.

an"ti-tus'sive[es], 1 an'tı-tus'ıv; 2 ăn'tı-tŭs'iv. **I.** *a.* Palliative or preventive of cough. **II.** *n.* An agent that prevents or relieves a cough.

an"ti-twi'light, *n.* Same as TWILIGHT-ARCH.

an'ti-type, 1 an'tı-taıp; 2 ăn'tı-tўp, *n.* **1.** That which corresponds to and is represented by the type; the original of the type.

To maintain the type in the presence of the *antitype* was to hold up superfluous candles to the sun.

FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. i, p. 404. [E. P. D. 1880.]

2. *Theol.* That in the New Testament which is prefigured by something in the Old; as, Christ is the *antitype* of the paschal lamb. 3. *Biol.* A reversed repetition of another part, as one of a pair of wings or feet. [< Gr. *antitypon*, < *anti*, corresponding to, + *typos*, type.] — **an'ti-ty"pal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an antitype. **an"ti-typ'ic**†; **an"ti-typ'i-cal**†.— **an"ti-typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

an-tit'y-py, 1 an-tit'ı-pı; 2 ăn-tĭt'y-py, *n. Metaph.* The absolute resistance or impenetrability of matter. [< Gr. *anti*, against, + *typtō*, strike.]

An'ti-um, 1 an'shı-um; 2 ăn'shi-ŭm, *n.* An ancient powerful city of Latium, 38 m. from Rome; famous for its temple of Fortune; mentioned by Horace.

an"ti-vac"ci-na'tion, 1 an"tı-vak"sı-nē'shən; 2 ăn"tı-văc"ci-nā'shon, *n.* Opposition to vaccination; specif., hostility to enforced inoculation as a preventive of smallpox.— **an"ti-vac"ci-na'tion-ist**, *n.*— **an"ti-vac'ci-na"tor**, *n.*— **an"ti-vac'ci-nist**, *n.*

An"ti-va'ri, 1 ăn"tı-vā'rı; 2 ăn"tı-vā'ri, *n.* A fortified commercial seaport city in Montenegro.

an"ti-ve-ne'ni-an, *a.* Opposed to poisons.— **an"ti-ve-ne're-al**, *a. Med.* Tending to remedy venereal disease; antisyphilitic.

an"ti-ve'nin, 1 an"tı-vī'nın; 2 ăn"tı-vē'nin, *n. Physiol.* The blood-serum of animals rendered immune against snake-poison, on account of its antidotal properties. GOULD *Dict. Med.* [P. B. & CO. '07.] It was first prepared by Professor Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, France. [< ANTI- + L. *venenum*, poison.] **an"ti-ven-ene'**†; **an"ti-ven-ine'**†. [Antidotal.

an"ti-ven'o-mous, 1 an"tı-ven'o-mus; 2 ăn"tı-vēn'o-mŭs, *a.*

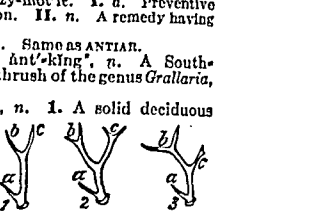
an"ti-viv"i-sec'tion, 1 an"tı-viv"ı-sek'shən; 2 ăn"tı-vĭv"ı-sĕc'shon, *n.* Opposition to vivisection.— **an"ti-viv"i-sec'tion-ist**, *n.*

an"ti-zym'ic, an"ti-zy-mot'ic, 1 -zaım'ık *or* -zım'ık, -zaı-mot'ık; 2 -zўm'ic *or* -zўm'ic, -zў-mŏt'ic. **I.** *a.* Preventive of fermentation or of contagion. **II.** *n.* A remedy having this property.

ant'jar, 1 ant'yor; 2 ănt'yar, *n.* Same as ANTIAR.

ant'-king", 1 ant'-kiŋ"; 2 ănt'-kĭng", *n.* A South-American formicariine ant-thrush of the genus *Grallaria*, as *G. rex*.

ant'ler, 1 ant'lor; 2 ănt'ler, *n.* **1.** A solid deciduous bony outgrowth, usually more or less branched, on either side of the frontal bone of a deer.



Types of Antlers.

a, brow-tine; *b*, bez-tine; *c*, royal tine. 1. Rusine type. 2. Normal rucervine. 3. Intermediate rucervine. 4. Extreme rucervine. 5. Subelaphine. 6. Elaphine. (*Brooke.*)

Antlers have, when growing, a soft, hairy, vascular covering, the velvet, which dies and peels off at maturity. The bone is thus left bare and insensible, and is shed by absorption near the base. Usually the male alone has antlers, the reindeer being an exception. Neither sex has them in the musk-deer and Chinese water-deer.

2. Any branch, formerly the lowest, of these outgrowths; as, the brow-*antler*, bez-*antler*, etc. See STAG. 3. An antler-moth. [< OF. *antoillier*, < L. *ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye.] — **ant'ler-moth"**, *n.* A European noctuid moth (*Charæas graminis*) the larva of which is destructive to grass.

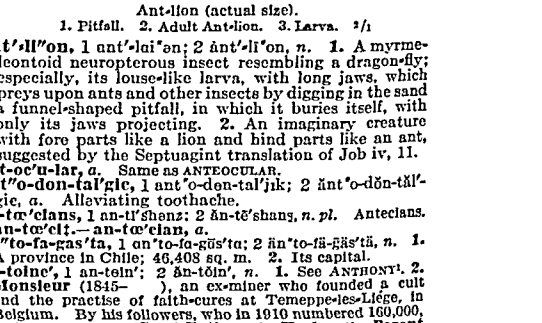
ant'lered, | 1 ant'lerd; 2 ănt'lerd, *a.* **1.** Having or
ant'lerd[a], ∫ bearing antlers. 2. Adorned with antlers, as a hall. 3. Shaped like an antler.— **antlered comb**, a cock's comb of the form of an antler, as in the Polish fowl.

ant'ler-ite, 1 ant'ler-aıt; 2 ănt'ler-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A light-green hydrated copper sulfate that is found massive, and is nearly related to brochantite. [< *Antler*, name of a mine in Colorado.]

ant'li-a, 1 ant'lı-ə; 2 ănt'li-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Entom.* The spiral sucking proboscis of a lepidopterous insect, as a butterfly; formerly, also, the sucking mouth of a fly. **2.** [A-] A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [L., pump, < Gr. *antlia*, bilge-water.]

ant'li-ate, 1 ant'lı-ēt; 2 ănt'li-āt, *a.* Having an antlia.

ant'ling, *n.* [Rare.] A small or young ant.



Ant-lion (actual size).

1. Pitfall. 2. Adult Ant-lion. 3. Larva. 2/1

ant'li"on, 1 ant'laı"ən; 2 ănt'lı"on, *n.* **1.** A myrmeleontoid neuropterous insect resembling a dragon-fly; especially, its louse-like larva, with long jaws, which preys upon ants and other insects by digging in the sand a funnel-shaped pitfall, in which it buries itself, with only its jaws projecting. 2. An imaginary creature with fore parts like a lion and hind parts like an ant, suggested by the Septuagint translation of Job iv, 11.

ant-oc'u-lar, *a.* Same as ANTEOCULAR.

ant"o-don-tal'gic, 1 ant"o-don-tal'jık; 2 ănt"o-dŏn-tăl'gic, *a.* Alleviating toothache.

an-tœ'clans, 1 an-tı'shənz; 2 ăn-tē'shanz, *n. pl.* Anteclans.

an-tœ'cli†.— **an-tœ'clan**, *a.*

An"to-fa-gas'ta, 1 an"to-fə-gas'tə; 2 ăn"to-fa-găs'tă, *n.* **1.** A province in Chile; 46,408 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

An-toine', 1 an-toin'; 2 ăn-tōin', *n.* **1.** See ANTHONY[1]. **2. Monsieur** (1845–), an ex-miner who founded a cult and the practise of faith-cures at Temeppe-les-Liége, in Belgium. By his followers, who in 1910 numbered 160,000, he is known as the **Good Father**, the **Healer**, the **Parent one**. He is a vegetarian and affects silence and aloofness from the world. **3.** A town in Clark county, Ark.— **An-toin'ism**, *n.*

An"tol-nette', 1 an"tol-net'; 2 ăn"tōl-nĕt', *n.* See ANTONIA[2].

An"to-kol'ski, 1 an"to-kol'skı; 2 ăn"to-kōl'skĭ, **Marc** (1842–7/91902). A Polish sculptor; *Ivan the Terrible*.

An'ton, 1 an'tən; 2 ăn'ton, *n.* A masculine personal name. See ANTHONY[1]. [L. Gr., inestimable.]

An"to-nel'li, 1 ăn"to-nel'lı; 2 ăn"to-nĕl'li, **Giacomo**(4/21806–11/41876). An Italian cardinal; statesman.

An-to'ni-a[1], 1 an-tō'nı-ə; 2 ăn-tō'ni-a, *n. Bib.* A strong fortress situated at the northwest corner of the Temple-area at Jerusalem.

An-to'ni-a[2], *n.* A feminine personal name. **Net'tie, Net'ty** (dim.). F. **An"to"nie'**, 1 ăn'tō'nĭ', 2 ăn'tō'nē', **An"tol"nette'**, 1 ăn'twa'net', 2 ăn'twă'nĕt' (dim.); G. **An-to'ni-e**, 1 an-tō'nı-ə, 2 ăn-tō'ni-e, **An"to-ni-et'te**; It. Sp. **An"to-ni'na**, 1 ăn"tō-nı'na, 2 ăn"tō-nē'nă, It. **An"to-ni-et'ta**†. [L. It., inestimable.]

An'to-nine, 1 an'to-naın; 2 ăn'to-nīn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Antonines; as, the *Antonine* column.

An'to-nines, *n. pl.* Plus and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, emperors of Rome A. D. 138–180.

an"to-nin'i-a'nus, 1 an"to-nın'ı-ē'nus; 2 ăn"to-nĭn'i-ā'nŭs, *n.* A Roman billon coin of A. D. 211–300; double denarius.

an"to-ni'no, 1 an"to-nı'no; 2 ăn"to-nē'no, *n.* [Sp.] A cigar-fish. Compare MACKEREL-SCAD.

An"to-ni'nus, 1 an"to-naı'nus; 2 ăn"to-nī'nŭs, *n.* **1. Marcus Aurelius** (121–180), a Roman emperor and Stoic philosopher; *Meditations*. **2. Pius** (86–161), one of the best of the Roman emperors; adoptive father of Marcus Aurelius.

An-to'ni-o, 1 an-tō'nı-o; 2 ăn-tō'ni-o, *n.* Any one of a number of characters in Shakespeare: (1) In *The Merchant of Venice*, the merchant. (2) In *Two Gentlemen of Verona*,

father of Proteus. (3) In *The Tempest*, Prospero's brother, who has usurped his dukedom. (4) In *Twelfth Night*, a sea-captain. (5) In *Much Ado About Nothing*, brother of Leonato; governor of Messina. See ANTHONY.

An-to'ni-us, Mar'cus (83–30 B. C.). See MARK ANTONY.

an"to-no-ma'si-a, 1 an"to-no-mē'zi-ə; 2 ăn"to-no-mā'zhi-a, *n. Rhet.* The substitution of a title, class-name, or epithet for a proper name, as *his Honor*, for a judge; conversely, the use of the name of a representative individual for a class, as *Pitt* for orator. [L., < Gr. *antonomasia*, < *anti*, instead of, + *onoma*, name.]

ant-on'o-ma-sy‡.— an"to-no-mas'tic, *a.* Of the nature or character of antonomasia. **-ti-cal‡.— -ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

An'to-ny, *n.* Same as ANTHONY[1].

an'to-nym, 1 an'to-nim; 2 ăn'to-nym, *n.* A word directly opposed to another in meaning; a counter-term: the opposite of *synonym*. [< ANTI- + Gr. *onyma*, name.]

an"to-ny-o'ver, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A game of ball played by two parties of boys, who throw the ball over a building.

ant-or'bi-tal, *a.* Same as ANTEORBITAL.

ant"or-gas'tic, *a. & n.* See ANTIORGASTIC, under ANTI-.

Ant"o-si-an'dri-an, 1 ant"ō-si-an'dri-ən; 2 ănt"ō-si-ăn'dri-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Lutherans who adopted an extreme view of justification by imputation, in opposition to Osiander.

An"to-thi'jah, 1 an"to-thai'jə; 2 ăn"to-thi'ja, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 24. [xi, 28.

An'toth-ite, 1 an'toth-ait; 2 ăn'tōth-it, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.*

ant-o'zone, 1 ant-ō'zōn; 2 ănt-ō'zōn, *n. Chem.* Hydrogen dioxid (H_2O_2). Owing to its power of reducing ozone to oxygen, it was long thought to be a modification of oxygen. Compare OZONE. [< ANT- + OZONE.]

ant-o'zo-nite, 1 ant-ō'zo-nait; 2 ănt-ō'zo-nit, *n. Mineral.* A dark violet-blue fluorite which emits an odor often causing nausea among miners, and formerly ascribed to antozone, but now supposed to be due to free fluorin.

an'tra, 1 an'trə; 2 ăn'tra, *n.* Plural of ANTRUM.

An"traigues', 1 ąṅ'trēg'; 2 ăṅ'trāg', **Comte d'** (1755–7/22 1812). Emmanuel Delauney; French politician; diplomat; writer.

an'tral, 1 an'trəl; 2 ăn'tral, *a. Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or [having an antrum.

an'tre, 1 an'tər; 2 ăn'ter, *n.* [Poet.] A cave; cavern. [< L. *antrum*, < Gr. *antron*, cave.]

an-trec'to-my, 1 an-trek'to-mi; 2 ăn-trĕc'to-my, *n. Surg.* The cutting out of the walls of any antrum, especially the mastoid antrum. [< ANTRUM + EC- + -TOMY.]

ant'rice", 1 ant'rais"; 2 ănt'rīc", *n.* A biennial grass (*Aristida oligantha*) growing near the clearings or disks of the agricultural ants of Texas, which eat its seeds.

An'trim, 1 an'trim; 2 ăn'trim, *n.* **1.** A county in Ulster province, Ireland; 1,237 sq. m.; capital, Belfast. **2.** A county in Michigan; 538 sq. m.; county-seat, Elk Rapids. **3.** A town in Antrim county, Ireland. **4.** A town in Hillsboro county, N. H.

an-tri'tis, 1 an-trai'tis *or* -tri'tis; 2 ăn-tri'tis *or* -trī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of an antrum, especially of the maxillary antrum.

an'tro-cele, 1 an'tro-sil; 2 ăn'tro-çēl, *n. Med.* A collection of fluid in the maxillary antrum. [< ANTRUM + Gr. *kēlē*, tumor.]

an'tro-phore, 1 an'tro-fōr; 2 ăn'tro-fōr, *n. Surg.* A bougie upon which medicated substances are introduced into passages and cavities. [< ANTRUM + Gr. *phoros*, bearing.]

an-trorse', 1 an-trōrs'; 2 ăn-trôrs', *a. Biol.* Directed forward or upward, as the short feathers hiding the nostrils in corvine birds. [< ANTE- + L. *versus*, pp. of *verto*, turn.] — **an-trorse'ly,** *adv.*— **an-tror'si-form,** *a. Ich.* Increasing in height toward the head, as a sculpin.

an'tro-scope, 1 an'tro-skōp; 2 ăn'tro-scōp, *n. Med.* An apparatus for lighting up and examining the maxillary antrum. [< ANTRUM + -SCOPE.]

an"tro-tym-pan'ic, 1 an"tro-tim-pan'ik; 2 ăn"tro-tym-păn'ic, *a. Med.* Appertaining to the mastoid antrum and the cavity of the tympanum. [< ANTRUM + TYMPANUM.]

an"tro-ver'sion, 1 an"tro-vūr'shən; 2 ăn"tro-vĕr'shon, *n.* A turning forward. [< ANTE- + L. *versio(n-)*, a turning, < *verto*, turn.] — **an"tro-vert',** *vt.* To turn forward.

an'trum, 1 an'trum; 2 ăn'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A sinus or cavity.— **antrum of Highmore** (*Anat.*), the maxillary antrum; a large cavity in the superior maxillary bone: named from Nathanael *Highmore* (1613–1685), an English physician.— **mastoid a.,** an oval cavity in the temporal bone, that communicates in front with the tympanum, behind and below with the mastoid air-cells. **tympanic a.‡.**

an-trus'ti-on, 1 an-trus'ti-ən; 2 ăn-trŭs'ti-ŏn, *n.* A vassal follower and companion of the early Frankish princes. Compare THANE. [F., < LL. *antrustio(n-)*, < OHG. *an*, on, + *trôst*, help.] — **an-trus'ti-on-ship,** *n.* [shrike.

ant'shrike", 1 ant'-shraik"; 2 ănt'-shrīk", *n.* A bush-

ant'spi"der, 1 ant'-spai"dər; 2 ănt'-spī"dĕr, *n.* A spider closely resembling an ant, as *Myrmecia fulva*.

ant's'wood", 1 ants'-wud"; 2 ănts'-wo͝od", *n.* A small tree (*Bumelia angustifolia*) of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), of the southern United States, Mexico, and the West Indies.

ant'thrush", 1 ant'-thrush"; 2 ănt'-thrŭsh", *n.* **1.** A pittoid bird of the Old World tropics having a short stout body with short wings and tail, long legs, and rich coloration; a pitta or breve. See illus. under PITTA. **2.** An ant-bird; especially, a formicariine.

ant'tree", 1 ant'-trī"; 2 ănt'-trē", *n.* A tropical South-American tree (*Triplaris schomburgkiana*) of the buckwheat family (*Polygonaceæ*), the hollow branches of which are inhabited by venomous ants.

An'tum, 1 ăn'tūm; 2 ăn'tŭm, *n. Babylon. Myth.* Consort of Anu, god of the sky.

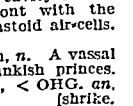
An'tung, 1 ăn'tuŋ; 2 ăn'tŭng, *n.* Treaty port on Yalu river, China. [See ANT. **ant'sworm"‡.**

ant'swart", 1 ant'-wōrt"; 2 ănt'-wart", *n.* An ant-egg.

Ant'werp, 1 ant'werp; 2 ănt'werp [F. **An"vers',** 1 ąṅ"ver'; 2 ăṅ"vĕr'], *n.* **1.** A province in Belgium; 1,093 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport; heroically defended against the Germans, Sept. 10 to Oct. 9, 1914, when it surrendered; reentered by the Belgians, Nov., 1918. **3.** A village in Paulding county, O. **4.** A village in Jefferson county, N. H. [ant-bird.

ant'wren", 1 ant'-ren"; 2 ănt'-rĕn", *n.* A formicivorine

A'nu', 1 ā'nū; 2 ä'nu, *n. Babylon. Myth.* A primitive deity, the god of the heavens; the first god of the supreme three, the others being Ea and Bel.



Head of an Ant-wren (*Formicarius longipes*).

A'nui, *n.* A people and their language. See INDO-CHINESE. [iv, 8.

A'nub, 1 ē'nup; 2 ä'nŭb, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.*

a-nu'bin, 1 ə-nū'bin; 2 ă-nų'bĭn, *n.* Same as ANOBING. **a-nu'bing‡; a-nu'bi-ong‡.**

A-nu'bis, 1 ə-nū'bis; 2 ă-nū'bĭs, *n.* An Egyptian god represented as having the head of a jackal or a dog. He presided over mummy-tombs, and was conductor or guardian of the dead. The later Greeks and Romans identified him with Mercury.

Anubis.

The brutish gods of Nile as fast,
Isis, and Orus, and the dog *Anubis*, haste.
MILTON *Morning of Christ's Nativity* l. 212.

[L., < Gr. *Anoubis*, < Egypt. *Anepu*.]

a-nu'cle-ate, 1 ə-nū'kli-ēt; 2 ă-nū'cle-āt, *a.* Not forming a nucleus.

a-nu'gau-an, 1 ə-nū'gau-ən; 2 ă-nų'gou-ăn, *n.* Same as MOLAVE.

a-nu'he, 1 ə-nū'ē; 2 ă-nu'e, *n.* [Maori.] A large caterpillar destructive of the leaves of the potato and the most common host of the fungus *Cordyceps robertsii*. See CATERPILLAR-FUNGUS.

A-nu'kit, 1 ə-nū'kit; 2 ă-nų'kĭt, *n. Egypt. Myth.* A Libyan goddess the center of whose cult was at Philæ: represented with a feather crown.

an"u-lo'ma, 1 an"u-lō'mə; 2 ăn"u-lō'ma, *adv.* [Sans.] *Hind. Law.* Literally, with the hair or grain; according to prescribed form: said of the lawful marriage of a man with a woman of a class inferior to his own. Compare PRATILOMA.

an-un'der, *prep.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Under; beneath.

A-nu'nit, 1 ə-nū'nit; 2 ă-nų'nĭt, *n. Babylon. Myth.* Same as ISHTAR.

A"nun-na'ki, 1 ə"nu-nū'ki; 2 ä"nu-nä'ki, *n. pl. Babylon. Myth.* Influential earth-demons or genii serving the gods and usually hostile to men, associated with the *Igigi*, the two groups sometimes being viewed as comprising all the gods of earth and heaven.

A"nup-shahr', 1 ā'nup-shär'; 2 ä"nup-shär', *n.* A town in Bulandshahr, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

A-nu'ra, 1 ə-nū'rə; 2 ă-nu'ra, *n. pl. Herp.* An order of amphibians without a tail in the adult, including the frogs and toads; the *Salientia*. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *oura*, tail. **A-nou'ra‡.— a-nu'ran,** *a. & n.*— **a-nu'rous;** *a.*

A-nu"ra-jah-pu'ra, 1 ə-nū"ra-ja-pū'rə; 2 ă-nų"rä-jä-pų'rä, *n.* The ancient capital of Ceylon, now in ruins.

an'u-ry, 1 an'yu-ri; 2 ăn'yu-ry, *n. Pathol.* Suppression or defective excretion of the urine. [< AN-, not, + Gr. *auron*, urine.] **an"u-re'sis‡; a-nu'ri-a‡.— an"u-ret'ic, a-nu'ric,** *a.*

a'nus[1], 1 ē'nus; 2 ā'nŭs, *n.* The opening at the aboral extremity of the alimentary canal through which the excrement is expelled. [L., < *anus*, ring.]

A'nus[2], 1 ē'nus; 2 ä'nŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esdr.* ix, 48.

A-nus'im, 1 ə-nūs'im; 2 ă-nųs'im, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Same as MARANO.

a"nus-va'ra, 1 ə"nus-wū'rə; 2 ä"nus-wä'rä, *n.* [Sans.] *Phon.* A nasal sound occurring in Sanskrit and represented by the sign ˙ or ◌̃ above the line and which always belongs to a preceding vowel: analogous to the French *on*, *en*, etc.

The ◌̃ *anusvara*, ṅ or ṁ, is a nasal sound lacking that closure of the organs which is required to make a nasal mute or contact-sound; in its utterance there is nasal resonance along with some degree of openness of the mouth.
W. W. WHITNEY *A Sanskrit Grammar* p. 24. [G. & CO. 1896.]

a-nu'vi-on, 1 ə-nū'vi-on; 2 ă-nų'vi-ŏn, *n.* Same as ANOBING.

An'va-ri Su-hail'li, 1 ūn'və-ri su-hail'li; 2 ăn'va-rĭ su-hĭl'lĭ. A Persian version of the Fables of Bidpai.

an'velt‡, *n.* An anvil. CHAUCER *Du.* l. 1,165.

An-ver'sian, 1 an-vūr'shən; 2 ăn-vĕr'shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Antwerp.

An"ver"sois', 1 ąṅ"vār"swä'; 2 ăṅ"vĕr"swä', *n.* [-SOISE, 1 -swäz'; 2 -swäş', *fem.*] [F.] A native or an inhabitant of Antwerp.

an'vil, 1 an'vil; 2 ăn'vil, *v.* [Rare.] To hammer or shape on or as on an anvil; work at an anvil.

an'vil, *n.* **1.** A heavy block, usually of iron or steel, on which masses of metal may be hammered, shaped, or forged.

An Anvil. *f*, face; *b*, beak; *h*, hardy-hole.

The most usual form (for blacksmiths) is a parallelepiped with a steel beak projecting from one end, while in the top of the "quarter" or back end is a "hardy-hole" for inserting tools, etc. Such an anvil is usually mounted upon a heavy wooden block. Anvils for heavy forging by power-hammers are built-up masses of iron with heavy masonry foundations.

In this world a man must either be *anvil* or hammer.
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. iv, ch. 6.

2. *Anat.* A bone of the ear. See INCUS. **3.** The lower contact of a telegraphic key. **4.** A small lance-pennon. **5.** The cone or plate in a center-fire metallic cartridge, which holds the cap and receives the blow of the firing-pin. **6.** The incus of a rotifer. **7.** A place on a railroad-track harder than elsewhere so that rolling stock is subjected to increased wear. **8.** [Archaic.] *Mil.* The hilt of a sword. [< AS. *anfilt*, < *an-*, on, + *fealdan*, fold.] — **an'vil-block",** *n.* An anvil for a steam- or power-hammer.— **a.-cupper,** *n.* A machine which shapes the fulminate-cup in cartridges.— **a.-cutter,** *n.* A shear-like cutting-instrument for bar iron, fastened to an anvil-block and operated by the blow of a hammer.— **a.-dross,** *n.* The scale that falls from red-hot iron in the process of forging.— **a.-faced,** *a.* Having a face like an anvil, as a railway frog with rigid steel parts opposite the point. — **a.-vise,** *n.* A vise with an anvil on one jaw.— **rising a.,** a beak-iron having two horns in line: used in sheet-metal working.— **to be on the a.,** to be under discussion or in process of formation.

Man is the iron, and God is the smith: and we are always either in the forge or *on the anvil*.
H. W. BEECHER *in Life Thoughts* p. 56. [P. S. & CO. 1858.]

an'vild, *pp.* Anviled. S. S.

An"ville', d', 1 daṅ'vil'; 2 dăṅ'vĭl', **Jean Bourguignon** (7/11 1697–1/22 1782). A French geographer. [(–1200?).

An-wa'rī, 1 an-wū'ri; 2 ăn-wä'rĭ, *n.* A Persian lyric poet from; as, *anything but* safe.— **a. like,** nearly approaching; as, it will not bring *anything like* a fair price.— **as a.. like a.** [Colloq.], exceedingly.— **if a.,** if at all: If there is any difference; as, *if anything*, a Judas is worse than a Nero.— **an"y-thing-a'ri-an,** *n.* One having no positive belief; one who is anything in creed; an indifferentist.— **-ism,** *n.*

anx-i'e-tas, 1 aŋ-zai'i-tas; 2 ăŋ-zī'e-tăs, *n. Pathol.* A nervous condition of unrest; anxiety. [L.; see ANXIETY.] — **anxietas tibiarum** (*Pathol.*), a nervous agitation, continually impelling the patient to change the position of his legs.

anx-i'e-ty, 1 aŋ-zai'i-ti; 2 ăŋ-zī'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** *Uneasiness or* distress of mind regarding some uncertain event which may involve danger or misfortune; disturbance of mind; as, *anxiety* for her father's safety.

How without *anxiety* or care the flower woke into loveliness.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Growth* p. 123. [I. P. 1884.]

2. Strained or solicitous desire, as for some object or purpose; eagerness; as, his *anxiety* to please all.

Let every man's *anxiety* to obtain for himself the inestimable pearl of genuine knowledge be stimulated to the utmost.
ISAAC TAYLOR *Fanaticism* viii, p. 304. [L. & CO. 1843.]

3. *Pathol.* A morbid condition of restlessness and mental agitation with a distressful feeling of tightness and oppression in the region of the heart. [< F. *anxiété*, < L. *anxieta(t-)s*, < *anxius*; see ANXIOUS.] **anx-i'e-tude‡; anx'ious-ness‡.**

Syn.: anguish, apprehension, care, concern, disquiet, disturbance, dread, fear, foreboding, fretfulness, fretting, misgiving, perplexity, solicitude, trouble, worry. *Anxiety* is, according to its derivation, a choking *disquiet*, akin to *anguish*; *anxiety* is mental; *anguish* may be mental or physical; *anguish* is in regard to the known, *anxiety* in regard to the unknown; *anguish* is because of what has happened, *anxiety* because of what may happen. *Anxiety* refers to some future event, always suggesting hopeful possibility, and thus differing from *apprehension*, *fear*, *dread*, *foreboding*, *terror*, all of which may be quite despairing. In matters within our reach, *anxiety* always stirs the question whether something can not be done, and is thus a valuable spur to doing; in this respect it is allied to *care*. *Foreboding*, *dread*, etc., commonly incapacitate for all helpful thought or endeavor. *Worry* is a more petty, restless, and manifest *anxiety*; *anxiety* may be quiet and silent; *worry* is communicated to all around. *Solicitude* is a milder *anxiety*. *Fretting* or *fretfulness* is a weak complaining without thought of accomplishing or changing anything, but merely as a relief to one's own *disquiet*. *Perplexity* often involves *anxiety*, but may be quite free from it. A student may be perplexed regarding a translation, yet, if he has time enough, not at all anxious regarding it.— Ant.: apathy, assurance, calmness, carelessness, confidence, ease, light-heartedness, nonchalance, satisfaction, tranquillity.— Prep.: anxiety *for* a friend's return; anxiety *about*, *in regard to*, or *concerning* the future.— **precordial anxiety** (*Pathol.*), same as ANXIETY, 3.

anx'ious, 1 aŋk'shus; 2 ăŋk'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Affected with anxiety; troubled, disquieted, or distressed in mind respecting some uncertain matter; subject to painful or disturbing suspense; as, *anxious* about a friend's safety.

The last thing we need be *anxious* about is property.
LOWELL *Democracy and Other Addresses* p. 9. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

None are so *anxious* as those who watch and wait.
DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop* vol. i, p. 105. [H. & H. 1871.]

2. Fraught with or caused by solicitude or anxiety; worrying; distressing; as, *anxious* forebodings. **3.** Having the desire intently fixed; earnestly desirous; intent; eager; as, *anxious* to start on a journey; *anxious* to avoid mistakes.

The bravest men are . . . the most *anxious* to avoid quarrels.
MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* p. 154. [S. C. & G. 1874.]

[< L. *anxius*, < *ango*, distress.]

Syn.: apprehensive, careful, concerned, disquieted, disturbed, fearful, perplexed, restless, solicitous, thoughtful, uneasy, worried. See AFRAID. Compare ANXIETY.— Ant.: calm, careless, composed, easy, hopeful, peaceful, tranquil, trustful, unconcerned.— **anxious seat or bench,** the seat, pew, or bench in some churches, particularly at revival meetings, appropriated to persons who signify their anxiety for salvation; hence, figuratively, suspense or anxiety in general.— **anx'ious-ly,** *adv.*— **anx'ious-ness,** *n.*

an'y, 1 en'i; 2 ĕn'y, *a.* **1.** One, or a portion of, indefinitely and indifferently; a; an; some: said of a single person, thing, or part, of whatever kind, degree, or *quantity, from among a number, class, or total*; as, if *any* person calls; will you take *any* sugar? he will repair *any* damage. **2.** Some: said of several out of an actual or possible number, class, or total, without regard to whom, which, or how many of them; as, if *any* of the family arrive. [< AS. *ānig*, one, any one, < *ān* (see ONE); cp. G. *einiger*, some.] **en'y‡; on'y‡.** Syn.: see EVERY.— **any one,** any person.— **at any rate,** whatever may be the circumstances; in any case; anyhow.

an'y, *pron.* One or some (indefinitely); one or more persons, things, or portions (indefinitely) out of a number: an indefinite demonstrative; as, did you see *any* of the boys? it was unknown to *any*; he would not take *any*.

The soul is superior to its knowledge; wiser than *any* of its works.
EMERSON *Essays, Over-Soul* first series, p. 229. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

an'y, *adv.* To an indefinite extent or degree; somewhat; in the least; at all: used generally with comparatives; as, *any* better; *any* nearer; *any* more. *Any*, in colloquial negative and interrogative sentences, is used absolutely; as, did you hurt yourself *any*? This use (hurt yourself *any*?) is common in the United States and parts of Canada.

an'y-bod"y, 1 en'i-bod"i; 2 ĕn'y-bŏd"y, *pron.* **1.** Any person whatever (taken at random); any one; esp., any person raised above the common mass of humanity: an indefinite demonstrative; as, he could not harm *anybody*; he never will be *anybody*.

Formerly written as two separate words, but when now so written *body* has its ordinary sense; as, the momentum of any *body* is the resultant of its weight and velocity.

2. [-BODIES, *pl.*] Any common or ordinary person: a substantive use; as, several obscure *anybodies*.

an'y-how", 1 en'i-hau"; 2 ĕn'y-how", *adv.* **1.** In any way whatever; by any means; however that may be; notwithstanding; in any case: used sometimes conjunctively; as, *anyhow*, I mean to go. **2.** In a careless or indifferent manner; as, he rambled through his task *anyhow*.

an'y-one, *n.* Any one: *erroneous form*.

an'y-thing, 1 en'i-thiŋ; 2 ĕn'y-thing, *pron.* **1.** A thing or matter of any sort or importance whatever; something or other: an indefinite demonstrative; as, I will do *anything*; he did not bring *anything*; originally written as two words, but when now so written laying stress upon *thing* as opposed to *person*; as, could any *thing* be as inane as the drunkard?

There was never *anything* that did not proceed from a thought.
EMERSON *Lect. and Biog. Sketches* p. 258. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. A thing of any kind: a substantive use; as, he has no money, no *anything*.— **anything but,** by no means; far

an'y-thing, *adv.* [Archaic.] To any degree; in any way.

an'y-way, 1 en'i-wē; 2 ĕn'y-wā, *adv.* **1.** No matter what happens; in any event; whether wanted or not; as, I'll do it *anyway*. **2.** At all events; anyhow; nevertheless: used conjunctively; as, *anyway*, he had to pay it. **an'y-ways‡** [Erroneous].

an'y-when, 1 en'i-hwen; 2 ĕn'y-hwĕn, *adv.* [Rare.] At any time whatever.

an'y-where, 1 en'i-hwār; 2 ĕn'y-hwĕr, *adv.* In or at any place whatever. **an'y-wheres‡** [Erroneous].

an'y-whith"er, 1 en'i-hwith"ər; 2 ĕn'y-hwĭth"er, *adv.* To or toward any place; in any direction whatever.

an'y-wise, 1 en'i-waiz; 2 ĕn'y-wīş, *adv.* In any manner; to any degree; as, nor is he *anywise* a good neighbor.

An'zac, 1 an'zak; 2 ăn'zăc, *n.* A member of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, engaged in the World War of 1914–1918: a telescopic word.—**An-za'li-an,** *a.*

a'o¹, I ā'o; 2 ā'o, *n.* A puffin (*Fulmarus newelli*) of Hawaii.

A'o², 1 ā'o; 2 ā'o, *n.* A dialect in the Naga group of the Assam-Burmese branch of Indo-Chinese languages.

A. O., *abbr. Astron.* In a catalog of stars of the southern hemisphere, the names of Argelander and his assistant Oeltzen.

A. ·. O. ·., *abbr. Freemasonry. Anno ordinis* (in the year of the Order).

a/o, *abbr.* Account of.

a-o'a-tal", 1 ä-ō'ä-tal'; 2 ä-ō'ä-tl', *n.* [Samoa.] A large branched gorgoniaceous coral. [< Samoan *aōa,* the banian, + *tai,* the sea.]

A. O. C., *abbr.* Army Ordnance Corps.

A. O. D., *abbr.* Army Ordnance Department.

A. O. F., A. O. H. See ABBREVIATION.

Aoi'fe, 1 ē'ĭfə; 2 ā'ĭfe, *n. Ir. Myth.* 1. A warrior maiden of the Island of Skye; conquered and wed by Cuchulain, and became the mother of Conlach. 2. In the Saga of *The Fate of the Children of Lir,* the second of the daughters of Aileel of Ara and wife of Lir; becoming jealous of her step-children, she changed them by magic into four white swans.

A'o-ki, 1 ä'o-ki; 2 ä'o-kI, **Viscount** (1844–3/1914). A Japanese diplomatist.

A. O. M., *abbr. Artium Obstetricarum Magister* (Master of Obstetric Arts).

A"o-mo'ri, 1 ä'o-mō'rĭ; 2 ä'o-mō'rI, *n.* 1. A ken in N. Honshu island, Japan. 2. Its capital, a seaport.

A-o'ni-an, 1 ē-ō'ni-ən; 2 ā-ō'ni-an, *a. Gr. Myth.* Of or belonging to (1) Aonia or Bœotia, Greece, where stand Mounts Helicon and Cithæron; (2) the fountain Aganippe on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses; or (3) the Muses themselves, called the Aonian maids.

> My adventurous song,
> That with no middle flight intends to soar
> Above the *Aonian* mount. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 15.

[< L. *Aonius,* < *Aonia,* < Gr. *Aonia,* Bœotia.]—**Aonian fount,** the fountain Aganippe.—**A. mount,** Mount Helicon, near Thebes.

Aon'la, 1 aun'lə; 2 oun'la, *n.* A town in Bareli district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India.

aor., *abbr.* Aorist.

A"o-ran'gi, 1 ä'o-rūn'gi; 2 ä'o-rän'gI, *n.* A mountain in New Zealand: 12,349 ft. high.

a'o-rist, 1 ē'o-rist; 2 ā'o-rist, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like the aorist. 2. Without limitation of time. **a"o-ris'tic.**—**a"o-ris'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a'o-rist, *n.* A Greek tense (or an analogous tense in another language, as Sanskrit) simply expressing a past occurrence, without further limitation; as, 'he sang.'

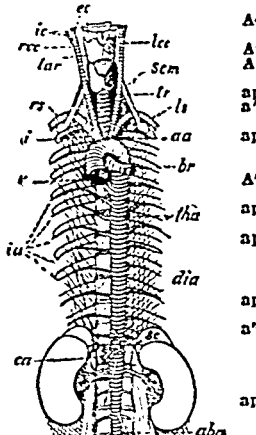
The *Aorist* differs from the Imperfect by denoting the momentary occurrence of an action or state, while the Imperfect denotes a continuance or repetition of the same action or state. W. W. GOODWIN *Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb* p. 24. [o. & co. 1878.]

[< Gr. *aoristos,* indefinite, < a- priv. + *horistos,* verbal a. of *horizō,* bound, < *horos,* boundary.]—**a"o-ris'tic,** *a.* 1. Relating to the aorist tense. 2. Indefinite; undefined.

a-or'ta, 1 ē-ōr'tə; 2 ā-ōr'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -ti; 2 -tē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The great artery forming the main trunk of the arterial circulation. See ARTERY.

Springing from the left ventricle of the heart, the ascending aorta rises upward, forms the great arch over the root of the left lung, turns downward (descending a.) along the left side of the spine, proceeds to the loins, and there divides into the two iliac arteries, its various subdivisions distributing the oxygenized arterial blood to all parts of the body except the lungs. See CAVA¹.

[LL., < Gr. *aortē,* < *aeirō,* raise.]—**a-or'tic,** *a. Anat.* Belonging or relating to the aorta; as, the *aortic* arches, isthmus, or valves. **a-or'tal.**—**aortic incompetence or insufficiency** (*Pathol.*), a condition in which the aortic valves do not completely close, but allow the blood to regurgitate.—**a. murmur,** the murmur heard when there is a disorder of the aortic valves.—**a"or-ti'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the aorta.



View of the Aorta from the front, the lungs, heart, and other viscera being removed.

aa, arch of the aorta; *v,* aortic valves; *tha,* thoracic aorta; *abo,* abdominal aorta; *i,* innominate artery; *rcc, lcr,* right and left common carotid artery; *ec, ic,* external and internal carotid arteries; *rs, ls,* right and left subclavian arteries; *ca,* celiac axis; *ei, ei, ii,* common, external, and internal iliac arteries; *ia,* intercostal arteries; *lar,* larynx; *tr,* trachea; *br,* left bronchus; *scm,* scalenus anticus muscle; *dia,* diaphragm; *sc,* suprarenal capsule.

a-or'ti-co-, 1 ē-ōr'ti-ko-; 2 ā-ōr'ti-co-. From Greek *aortē,* aorta: a combining form denoting the relation to or connection with the aorta.—**a-or"ti-co-re'nal,** *a.* Relating to or situated near both the aorta and the kidney.

A. O. S. E., *abbr.* American Order of Stationary Engineers.

a-os'mic, 1 ē-os'mik; 2 ā-ōs'mic, *a.* Without odor; inodorous. [< Gr. *aosmos,* without smell.]

A. O. S. S., *abbr. Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius* (Fellow of the American Oriental Society).

A-os'ta, 1 ə-os'tə; 2 ā-ōs'tä, *n.* 1. A district in Turin, Italy; 1,233 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

A. O. U., *abbr.* American Ornithologists' Union.

a'ou-dad, 1 ä'ū-dad; 2 ä'ū-dăd, *n.* The audad: incorrect spelling.

a-ou'rah, 1 ə-au'rə; 2 ā-ou'rä, *n.* [Ar.] A lively carangoid fish (*Lichia vadigo*) of the Mediterranean, allied to the pilot-fish.

A. O. U. W., *abbr.* Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Ap, *n. Hind. Myth.* Same as APAS.

ap-¹, *prefix.* To: assimilated form of AD-. See AD-.

ap-², *prefix.* From: form of APO- before a vowel.

ap-³, *prefix.* [W.] Son of; as, *ap*Howell. [< W. *map* or *mab,* < Ir. *mac,* son.]

Ap., *abbr.* Apostle; Appius; April; *apud* (according to; in the writings of).

A. P., *abbr.* Associate Presbyterian; Associated Press.

A. P., *a. p., abbr.* Above proof; armor-piercing; author's proof.

A. P. A., *abbr.* American Philological Association; American Protective Association; American Protestant Association.

a-pace', 1 ə-pēs'; 2 a-pāc', *adv.* 1. At a good or rapid pace; fast: used of things in motion, of actions that are being done with dispatch, and of events in a state of rapid development; as, he comes *apace;* the work advances *apace;* history unfolds *apace.*

Apace . . . in Chaucer . . . means 'a foot-pace,' and was originally used of horses when proceeding slowly, or at a walk. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

2†. At leisure; slowly. [< A-¹, on, + PACE¹, *n.*] **a-paas't.**

Syn: eagerly, expeditiously, fast, rapidly, speedily, swiftly.—Ant: at a snail's pace, crawlingly, creepingly, leisurely, slowly, sluggishly, tardily.

A-pach'e, 1 ə-pach'ı; 2 a-păch'e, *n.* 1. One of a tribe of the Athapascan stock of the North-American race; also, the dialect of this tribe. See under AMERICAN. 2. [a-] [F.] 1 ə'pāsh'; 2 ā'pāsh'. One of a band of lawless persons who frequent the streets of Paris at night and prey upon the pedestrians. 3. A county in E. Arizona; county-seat, Saint John. 4. A village in Caddo county, Okla.—**A-pach'e-plume",** *n.* A low shrub (*Fallugia paradoxa*) of the family *Rosaceæ,* of New Mexico.

ap"a-chic'ta, 1 ap"ə-chik'tə; 2 ăp"a-chic'ta, *n.* [Peru & Bol.] A mound of twigs and stones, symbolizing prayers and offerings to the spirits of the locality, built to mark any prominent spot, such as a mountain-pass or crest, divide, or unusual height. Compare CAIRN.

a"pa-da'na, 1 ä"pə-dä'nə; 2 ä"pä-dä'nä, *n.* The main hall in an ancient Persian palace.

ap"a-go'ge, 1 ap"ə-gō'jı; 2 ăp"a-gō'ge, *n.* 1. *Math.* The use of one mathematical proposition already demonstrated to prove another. 2. *Logic.* Indirect proof, or the establishing of a thesis by showing its contrary to be impossible or absurd. 3†. Abduction. [< Gr. *apagōgē,* abduction, < *apo,* away, + *agō,* drive.] **ap'a-go-cyt.**—**ap"a-gog'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**ap"a-gog'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-paid', *a.* [Archaic.] Pleased; contented; repaid. **ap-paid't.**

a-pa'ka, 1 ə-pä'kə; 2 a-pä'ka, *n.* The male white-headed fruit-pigeon of Guam (*Phlegœnas xanthomura*).

Ap"a-lach'ee, 1 ap"ə-lach'ı; 2 ăp"a-lăch'e, **Bay.** A bay in N. W. Florida, 90 m. broad.

Ap"a-lach'i-an, *a.* Same as APPALACHIAN.

Ap"a-lach"i-co'la, 1 ap"ə-lach"ı-kō'lə; 2 ăp"a-lăch"i-cō'la, *n.* 1. A navigable river in Florida; length 90 m. 2. A bay in Florida, between St. George's Island and mainland. 3. A city, county-seat of Franklin county, Fla.

a"pa-lit', 1 ä"pə-lit'; 2 ä"pä-lit', *n.* 1. Same as NARRA. 2. [A-] A town in Pampanga province, Luzon. P. I.

A-pa'me, 1 ə-pē'mı *or* ap'ə-mi; 2 a-pā'me *or* ăp'a-mē, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* iv, 29. (Douai).

Ap"a-me'a, 1 ap"ə-mi'ə; 2 ăp"a-mē'a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha;

A'pam Na-pat', 1 ä'pam nə-pät'; 2 ä'pam na-pät'. *Per. Myth.* God of the waters; the rain-giver.

ap'a-nage, *n.* Same as APPANAGE.

a'pang, 1 ä'päng; 2 ä'päng, *n.* [P. I.] A large shrimp: a Visayan term.

ap-an'thro-py, 1 ap-an'thro-pı; 2 ăp-ăn'thro-py, *n.* A morbid aversion to society: a species of melancholy. [< Gr. *apanthrōpia,* < *apo,* from, + *anthrōpos,* man.]

A"pa-o'sha, 1 ä"pə-ō'shə; 2 ä"pä-ō'shä, *n. Per. Myth.* The demon of drought.

ap"a-pa-ne', 1 ap"ə-pə-nē'; 2 ăp"a-pä-nē', *n.* [Hawaii.] A drepanidine bird (*Himatione sanguinea*) of Kauai.

ap'ar, 1 ap'ər; 2 ăp'ar, *n.* A tolypeutine or three-banded armadillo of South America, especially *Tolypeutes tricinctus.* The apars do not burrow, but can roll themselves into a ball. **ap'a-ra†.**

ap"a-raph'y-sate, 1 ap"ə-raf'ı-sēt; 2 ăp"a-răf'y-sāt, *a.* Lacking paraphyses. [< A-, not, + PARAPHYSETE.]

a"pa-re'jo, 1 ä"pə-rē'ho; 2 ä"pä-rē'ho, *n.* [Sp.] A form of pack-saddle in use in the western and southwestern United States, composed of two large stuffed pads of leather or canvas, connected, and cinched to the body of the animal. See illus. under CINCHING.

ap"a-rith-me'sis, 1 ap"ə-rith-mi'sis; 2 ăp"a-rith-mē'sis (XIII), *n.* 1. *Logic.* Partition. 2. *Rhet.* Description by enumeration of parts. [< Gr. *aparithmēsis,* < *apo,* off, + *arithmos,* number.]

A-par'ri, 1 ə-pär'ı; 2 ä-pär'ı, *n.* A town in Cagayan province, Luzon, P. I.

a-part', 1 ə-pärt'; 2 a-pärt', *adv.* 1. So as to be separated in space or time, or from companionship, sympathy, or the like; separately; aside; by itself; asunder; as, they drifted *apart;* he went *apart* by himself. 2. So as to be isolated or separated for use or purpose; as, to set *apart* an allowance.

Our deeds are like children that are born to us; they live and act *apart* from our own will. GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* p. 152. [D.]

3. So as to be independent logically or in thought; as, *apart* from all joking; this consideration *apart.* 4. Part from part; in pieces or to pieces; asunder; as, to take a clock *apart.* 5. One from another: chiefly in the phrase *to tell apart.* [< F. *à part; à,* < L. *ad,* to; *part,* < L. *par(t-)s,* part.] Syn: afar, aloof, aside, asunder, away, secretly, separately.—Ant: along with, beside, close, hand in hand, together, unitedly.—**a-part'ness,** *n.* Separateness; isolation.

ap"ar-thro'sis, 1 ap"ar-thrō'sis; 2 ăp"ăr-thrō'sis, *n.* 1. *Anat.* Diarthrosis. 2. *Surg.* Disarticulation. [< AP-, from, + Gr. *arthrōsis,* articulation, < *arthron,* joint.]—**ap"ar-thro'di-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to aparthrosis.

a-part'ment, 1 ə-pärt'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 a-pärt'ment, *n.* 1. A room in a building, separated from others by partitions; a portion of an interior separated from other portions.

Our *apartment* . . . looked out through a great apple-tree. HARRIET B. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* p. 428. [o. & co. 1869.]

2. A set or suite of rooms for the habitation of an individual or of a family, as a flat. 3. *pl.* Any suite of rooms; especially, rooms allotted to a person or a company; as, the Governor's *apartments.* [< F. *appartement,* < LL. *appartimentum,* < L. *ad,* to, + *partio,* divide, < *pars,* part.]—**a-part'ment-house",** *n.* [U. S.] A building containing a number of suites or apartments for separate housekeeping purposes, in which heat, water, and elevator-service are furnished in common to all the tenants. A distinction is frequently made between apartment-house and flat-house, which are, however, practically identical, the former simply being the more pretentious term and the latter being used more specifically of those tenements which are without elevators and heat. Compare TENEMENT.—**a-part-men'tal,** *a.* [form of deity. **Apt.**

A'pas, 1 ä'pəs; 2 ä'pās, *n. Hind. Myth.* The waters: one

a-pass't, *vt.* & *vi.* To pass by; pass on.

ap-as'tron, 1 ap-as'trən; 2 ăp-ăs'trŏn, *n. Astron.* The point in the orbit of a double star where the secondary is farthest from its primary. [< AP-, from + Gr. *astron,* star.]

a-pat'e-lite, 1 ə-pat'ı-lait; 2 a-păt'e-lit, *n. Mineral.* A yellow hydrous ferric sulfate ($H_4Fe_6S_3O_{22}$), found in small friable nodules. [< Gr. *apatēlos,* deceitful, < *apatē,* deceit.]

ap"a-tet'ic, 1 ap"ə-tet'ik; 2 ăp"a-tĕt'ic, *a.* In animal coloration, noting assumed colors that aid an animal in effecting concealment or avoiding recognition.

Protective and aggressive resemblances are grouped as Mimicry under the first head of *Apatetic* Colours.
E. B. POULTON *Colours of Animals* p. 336. [A. 1890.]

[< Gr. *apatē,* deceit.]

ap"a-thet'ic, 1 ap"ə-thet'ik; 2 ăp"a-thĕt'ic, *a.* Characterized by apathy; without emotion or feeling.—**ap"a-thet'i-cal.**—**ap"a-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Syn: careless, cold, frigid, impassive, indifferent, insensible, stolid, unconcerned, unfeeling, unmoved. Compare synonyms for APATHY.—Syn: anxious, earnest, sensitive, solicitous, susceptible, sympathetic.—**apathetic animals** (*Zool.*), a division of Lamarck's classification, contrasted with sensitive animals.

a-path'ic, 1 ə-path'ik; 2 a-păth'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Without sensation.—**ap'a-thist,** *n.* [Rare.] An unemotional person.—**ap"a-this'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*—**ap'a-thize,** *vt.* To deprive of sensibility.

Ap'a-thus, 1 ap'ə-thus; 2 ăp'a-thŭs, *n.* A genus of bees of the family *Apidæ* which lead an inquiline life in the nests of bumble-bees, to which they are allied and which they mimic.

ap'a-thy, 1 ap'ə-thı; 2 ăp'a-thy, *n.* [-THIES, 1 -thiz; 2 -this, *pl.*] 1. Freedom from or absence of feeling or sensation; hence, unconsciousness of or insensibility to emotion or passionate feeling.

Beneath theological disquisitions and monotonous sermons, one can unearth the . . . convulsions and *apathies* of monastic life. TAINE *Eng. Lit.* tr. by Van Laun, vol. i, p. 6. [n. d. w. 1872.]

2. The mental state resulting from apathetic condition; intellectual indifference or lack of interest in that which normally affects or concerns.

"What is called by the Stoics *apathy,* or dispassion; by the Sceptics, indisturbance; by the Mollinists, quietism; by common men, peace of conscience: seem all to mean but great tranquillity of mind." K.-P. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 34. [s. 1878.]

3. *Occult.* A high state of emancipation from all forms of feeling; a spiritual indifference or zero-point of emotion. [< L. *apathia,* < Gr. *apatheia,* < a- priv. + *pathos,* suffering, < *paschō,* suffer.]

Syn: calmness, composure, immobility, impassibility, indifference, insensibility, lethargy, phlegm, sluggishness, stoicism, unconcern, unfeelingness. *Apathy,* according to its Greek derivation, is a simple absence of feeling or emotion. There are persons to whom a certain degree of *apathy* is natural, an innate *sluggishness* of the emotional nature. In the *apathy* of despair, a person gives up, without resistance or sensibility, to what he has fiercely struggled to avoid. *Composure* is freedom from agitation or disturbance, resulting ordinarily from force of will, or from perfect confidence in one's own resources. *Impassibility* is a philosophical term applied to the Deity, as infinitely exalted above all stir of passion or emotion. *Unfeelingness,* the Saxon word that should be the exact equivalent of *apathy,* really means more, a lack of the feeling one ought to have, a censurable hardness of heart. *Indifference* and *insensibility* designate the absence of feeling toward certain persons or things; *apathy,* entire absence of feeling. *Indifference* is a want of interest; *insensibility* is a want of feeling; *unconcern* has reference to consequences. We speak of *insensibility* of heart, *immobility* of countenance. *Stoicism* is an intentional suppression of feeling and deadening of sensibilities, while *apathy* is involuntary. See CALMNESS; STUPIDITY; STUPOR.—Ant: anxiety, care, eagerness, emotion, feeling, sensibility, sensitiveness, susceptibility, sympathy.—Prep: *apathy of* disposition; *apathy toward* good.

A"pa-tin', 1 o'po-tin'; 2 a'pa-tin', *n.* A town in Bacs county, Hungary.

ap'a-tite, 1 ap'ə-tait; 2 ăp'a-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, sea-green, brown, blue-black, white, etc., transparent to opaque calcium chlorophosphate or fluophosphate ($Ca_5F_2P_3O_{12}$), usually crystallizing in hexagonal prisms. [< Gr. *apatē,* deceit.]

Ap"a-tor'nis, 1 ap'ə-tōr'nıs; 2 ăp'a-tōr'nis, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas. [< Gr. *apatē,* deceit, + *ornis,* bird.]

Ap"a-to-sau'rus, 1 ap'ə-to-sō'rus; 2 ăp'a-to-sa'rŭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of reptiles described by Marsh as belonging to the dinosaurian family of *Camarasauridæ,* found in the Upper Jurassic of Colorado.

Ap"a-tu'ri-a, 1 ap'ə-tū'rı-ə; 2 ăp'a-tū'ri-a, *n.* An Athenian and Ionian festival at which each clan sacrificed to the gods and admitted its grown-up youths to fellowship. [< Gr. *Apatouria.*]

a-pau'lo-gam'ic, 1 ə-pō'lo-gam'ik; 2 ä-pa'lo-găm'ic, *a. Bot.* Having cell-structures composed of cells containing two unfused nuclei derived from the two parents, as rust-fungi, agaries, and other basidiomycetous fungi: opposed to *paragamic.*—**a"pau-log'a-my,** *n.*

a-pau-mée', *a. Her.* Same as APPAUMÉE. **a-pau-mé't.**

a-pay', 1 ə-pē'; 2 a-pā', *vt.* [A-PAID'; A-PAY'ING.] [Archaic & Poet.] 1. To satisfy; appease. 2. To repay. **ap-pay't.**

A"pa-ya'o, 1 ä'po-yä'o; 2 ä'pä-yä'o, *n.* A subprovince of the Mountain Province of Luzon.

A. P. D., *abbr.* Army Pay Department.

APD., *abbr.* Assessment paid: printed by stock-tickers.

ape, 1 ēp; 2 āp, *vt.* [APED; AP'ING.] To imitate absurdly or slavishly; mimic; as, to *ape* one's superiors.

Wealth's wasteful tricks I will not learn,
Nor *ape* the glittering upstart fool.
. HOLMES *Contentment* st. 11.

Syn: see IMITATE.—**ape'er,** *n.* One who apes; a mimic.

ape, *n.* 1. An Old World anthropoid or quadrumane closely resembling man structurally, with semierect figure, very long arms, and no cheek-pouches nor tail, as a gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, or gibbon. 2. Any monkey.

He has also an *ape,* whose talents go beyond all other *apes,* and even those of men.
CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. ii, bk. i, p. 500. [P. & c.]

3. One who plays the ape; a mimic; any silly or ape-like person. 4†. One who is befooled. [< AS. *apa,* ape.]—**ape'shab-oon",** *n.* A macaque.—**ape-ear,** *n.* A strolling jester with an ape. **ape-earl.**—**ape-bearer,** *n.* A strolling jester with an ape. **ape-earl.**—**ape-fissure,** *n.* A deep cleft in the occipital lobe of the brain, which is invariably found in primates and thought to be sometimes present in man. **ape-cleft.**—

Anthropoid Ape. Skeleton of a Gorilla (male). 1/12

ape'man, *n.* Same as MAN-APE, 2.— **apes'on-horseback,** *n.* A variety of the daisy (*Bellis perennis*) of Europe.— **ape's paternoster,** a chattering of the teeth.— **Barbary ape,** the tailless ape (*Macacus inuus* or *Inuus ecaudatus*) of North Africa and the Rock of Gibraltar; a magot. It is the only monkey inhabiting Europe, and is often kept and trained by showmen.— **long-armed ape,** a gibbon.— **sacred ape,** any semnopithecine monkey; specif., the entellus.—**ape'dom,** *n.* The state of being an ape; apes collectively. **ape'hood‡.—ape'ling,** *n.* A young or small ape. **ape'let‡.**

a-peak', 1 ə-pīk'; 2 a-pēk', *adv. Naut.* In a vertical or nearly vertical position: said of an anchor, the yards, oars, etc. The anchor is *apeak* when the cable is as nearly vertical as can be without lifting the anchor from the bottom. **a-peck'†.**

a-ped'i-o-scope, 1 ə-ped'ɪ-o-skōp; 2 a-pĕd'i-o-scōp, *n.* A device consisting of a wooden box having two apertures covered with glass, through which stereoscopic projections may be seen superposed in such a way as to show the natural perspective of the scene pictured.

a-pei'ron, 1 ə-paɪ'rən; 2 a-pī'rŏn, *n. Philos.* The indeterminate: used by Anaximander. [< Gr. *apeiros*, boundless.]

a-pe'ke-pe"ke, 1 ə-pē'kɪ-pē"kɪ; 2 a-pę'ke-pę"ke, *n.* [Hawaii.] *Ornith.* A muscicapid flycatcher (*Chasiempis sclateri*) of Kauai.

A'pel-doorn, 1 ä'pel-dōrn; 2 ä'pĕl-dōrn, *n.* A town in Gelderland province, Netherlands. **A'pel-dorn"‡.**

A-pel'les, 1 ə-pel'ɪz, 2 a-pĕl'ēs, *n.* **1.** A Greek painter, 4th century B. C. **A-pel-lēs'‡.** **2.** *Bib. Rom.* xvi, 10.

a-pel'lous, 1 ə-pel'us; 2 a-pĕl'ŭs, *a. Surg.* Not covered with skin; uncicatrized, as a wound. [< A-, not, + L. *pellis*, skin.]

A"pel-tī'næ, 1 ĕ"pel-taɪ'nɪ; 2 ä"pĕl-tī'nē, *n. Ich.* A subfamily of sticklebacks with the pelvis behind truncate mesially and extended laterally. **A-pel'tes,** *n.* (t. g.).— **a-pel'tine,** *a. & n.*

Ap"e-man'tus, 1 ap'ɪ-man'tus; 2 ăp'e-măn'tŭs, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*, a cynic.

a-pe'na, 1 ə-pī'nə; 2 a-pē'na, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A two- or four-wheeled carriage or chariot, having occasionally a tilt or cover furnished with side windows: sometimes used for racing.

Ap'en-nines, 1 ap'e-nɑɪnz; 2 ăp'ĕ-nīns, *n. pl.* A mountain range in Italy; highest peak, Monte Corno, 9,555 ft. high.

A'pen-ra"de, 1 ä'pen-rä"də; 2 ä'pĕn-rä"de, *n.* A seaport in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.

A'pe-pi, 1 ä'pe-pi; 2 ä'pĕ-pī, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The giant serpent that, at the head of a horde of demons, engaged in daily conflict with the sun-god, and was defeated every morning.

a-pep'sī-a, 1 ə-pep'sɪ-ə *or* -shə; 2 a-pĕp'sĭ-a *or* -sha, *n. Pathol.* Complete indigestion. [< Gr. *apepsia*, < *a-* priv. + *peptō*, digest.] **a-pep'sy‡.**

a"per"çu', 1 ə'pãr'sü'; 2 ä"pĕr'çü', *n.* [F.] **1.** A glance; an estimate at sight; detached view. **2.** A conspectus; bird's-eye view. [cavy. See CAVY.

ap"e-re'a, 1 ap'ɪ-rī'ə; 2 ăp'ĕ-rē'a, *n.* [LL.] The restless

a-pe'ri-ent, 1 ə-pī'rɪ-ent; 2 a-pē'ri-ĕnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Laxative. **II.** *n.* A gently purgative medicine or diet. [< L. *aperient(-)s*, ppr. of *aperio*, < *a*, away, + *pario*, get.] **a-per'i-tiv(es‡.**

a-pe"ri-od'ic, 1 ē-[*or* ə-]pī'rɪ-ed'ɪk; 2 ā-[*or* a-]pē'ri-ŏd'ĭc, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Not manifesting periodicity, as some diseases. **2.** *Physics.* Same as DEAD-BEAT, *a.*

a-per"i-sper'mic, 1 ē-[*or* ə-]per'ɪ-spʉr'mɪk; 2 ā-[*or* a-]-pĕr'i-spĕr'mic, *a. Bot.* Without albumen, as a seed. [< A-, not, + PERISPERM.] **a-per"i-sper'mous‡.**

a-per"i-stal'sis, 1 ē-[*or* ə-]per'ɪ-stal'sɪs; 2 ā-[*or* a-]pĕr'i-stăl'sis, *n.* The cessation of peristaltic action. [< A-, not, + PERISTALSIS.] [petizer.

a-pē"ri"tif', 1 a"pē"rɪ"tīf'; 2 ä"pe"rī"tĭf', *n.* [F.] An ap-

a-per'i-tiv(es, 1 ə-per'ɪ-tɪv; 2 a-pĕr'i-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Laxative; aperient. **II.** *n.* An aperient medicine.

a'perse†, *n.* A in itself. See under A. **A per C†; A per se A†.**

a-pert'†, *a.* Open; undisguised.

ap"er-tom'e-ter, 1 ap'ər-tem'ɪ-tər; 2 ăp'er-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the angular aperture of an objective. [< APERTURE + -METER.] — **ap"er-tom'e-try,** *n.* The science of measuring by an apertometer.

ap'er-ture, 1 ap'ər-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 ăp'er-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** An open passage into or through any body; orifice; hole, cleft; as, he thrust his hand into the aperture.

> In an *aperture* of the western wall of Jerusalem hang the 'oaken valves' called the Bethlehem or Joppa gate.
> LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. i, ch. 6, p. 34. [R.]

2. *Optics.* The diameter of the exposed part of an object-glass; as, a telescope with an *aperture* of 9 inches. **3.** *Geom.* (1) The space between two intersecting straight lines. (2) The measure of a solid angle by the included surface of a unit sphere having its center at the vertex of the angle. **4.** *Micros.* The sine of half the angular aperture multiplied into refractive index of medium: symbol NA, numerical aperture. **5†.** The act of opening. [< L. *apertura*, < *apertus*, pp. of *aperio*; see APERIENT.] SYN.: see HOLE.

— **absolute aperture,** the real size of the aperture of a diaphragm, or the measurement of the same, as stated in giving its diameter: opposed to **effective a.,** that portion of the total area of such an aperture which admits all the effective rays emanating from the axial object-point.— **angular a.,** the angle subtended by the aperture of a lens or the like as seen from the focus.— **relative a. of a lens,** the result obtained by dividing the radial diameter of the real aperture by the focal length of the lens.

— **ap'er-tur-al,** *a.*— **ap'er-tured,** *a.*

ap'er-y, 1 ēp'ər-ɪ; 2 ăp'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A place where apes are kept; a collection of apes. **2.** The act of aping; mimicry; as, clad in *apery* of their betters.

A'pet, 1 ā'pet; 2 ä'pĕt, *n. Egypt. Myth.* Goddess of motherhood, depicted with the body of a hippopotamus.

a-pet'a-læ, 1 ə-pet'ə-lī; 2 a-pĕt'a-lē, *n. pl. Bot.* A division of dicotyledonous plants in which the flowers are destitute of petals. [< A-, not, + Gr. *petalon*, leaf.] — **a-pet'a-loid,** *a. Not having the form of a petal.*— *a-pet'a-lous, a. Bot.* Without petals, as the flowers of the elm; of or pertaining to the *Apetalæ*. **a-pet'a-lose‡.**— **a-pet'a-lous-ness,** *n.*

a'pex, 1 ē'peks; 2 ä'pĕks, *n.* [A'PEX-ES or AP'I-CES, 1 ē'peks-ez *or* ap'ɪ-sīz; 2 ä'pĕks-ēs *or* ăp'i-çēs, *pl.*] **1.** The pointed or angular end, or highest point, as of a pyramid, spire, leaf, or mountain; extreme point; tip; top.

> Man is the *apex* of the creation. J. W. DONALDSON *New Cratylus* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 16. [L. & c. 1868.]

2. *Geom.* (1) The vertex of a plane or solid angle. (2) The point of a conic section at a maximum or minimum distance from the center. **3.** [U. S.] *Mining.* (1) The highest point of a stratum, as a coal-seam. (2) The top of a slope. **4.** A wooden cone encircled by a lock of wool, worn on the head by some ancient Roman priests. **5.** A small mark projecting from a Hebrew letter (*e.g.*, ג [*gimel*] as distinguished from נ [*nun*]); hence, a mark above a letter in a Latin inscription, originally over a long vowel only, but later used on both long and short vowels. **6.** *pl.* Symbols for the digits, on an abacus, to facilitate reckoning. [L., < *apo*, fit.] SYN.: see ACME; SUMMIT.

— **a'per-beat",** *n.* The motion of the apex of the heart as imparted to the chest.— **a. of the earth's motion,** or **earth's goal,** that part of the heavens which the earth is approaching in its orbit.— **a. of the sun's way,** the point in space toward which the solar system is moving.— **law of the a.** (*Mining*), the statutory right conferred in Montana on the owner of the apex of a vein or lode, that is, of its outcrop or synclinal axis, to follow and work the same wherever it may lead beyond the surface boundaries of his claim, and irrespective of conflicting surface-titles. This law became widely known through important disputes hinging upon it.

Ap-fu'ru, 1 ap-fū'rū; 2 ăp-fų'rų, *n.* Same as BAPFURU.

aph., *abbr.* Aphorism.

aph-, af-, *prefix.* Same as APO-.

a-pha'ci-a, 1 ə-fē'sɪ-ə; 2 a-fā'çi-a, *n. Terat.* Malposition or lack of the crystalline lens in the eye. [< A-, not, + Gr. *phakos*, lentil, lens.] **a-pha'ki-a‡.**— **a-phac'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to aphacia; lacking the crystalline lens. **a-pha'cous‡; a-phak'i-al‡; a-phak'ic‡; a-pha'kous‡.**

A-phær're-ma, 1 ə-fī'rɪ-mə; 2 a-fē're-ma, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Mac.* xi, 34.

aph-ær'e-ton, 1 af-er'ɪ-ten; 2 ăf-ĕr'e-tŏn, *n. Math.* The portion of the array of a determinant excluded in forming a minor. [< Gr. *aphaireton*, < *apo*, from, + *haireō*, take.]

a-pha'gi-a, 1 ə-fē'jɪ-ə; 2 a-fā'ği-a, *n. Pathol.* Inability to swallow. [< A-, not, + Gr. *phageín*, eat.]

aph"a-nap'ter-yx, 1 af'ə-nap'tər-iks; 2 ăf'a-năp'ter-ŷks, *n.* A recently extinct flightless, long-billed, ralline bird (genus *Aphanapteryx*) of Mauritius. [< Gr. *aphanēs*, obscure (< *a-* priv. + *phainō*, show), + *pteryx*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.]

aph"a-na'si-a, 1 af'ə-nē'sɪ-ə; 2 ăf'a-nā'si-a, *n.* [Rare.] Obscuration, as of mental or spiritual light, etc. [< Gr. *aphanēs*; see APHANAPTERYX.]

A-phan'e-ri, 1 ə-fan'ɪ-raɪ; 2 a-făn'e-rī, *n. pl. Biol.* Microscopic organisms invisible except by the use of reagents and other special means of discovery. [< A-, not, + Gr. *phaneros*, evident.]

a-phan'e-site, 1 ə-fan'ɪ-saɪt; 2 a-făn'e-sīt, *n.* Same as CLINOCLASITE.

Aph"a-nip'ter-a, 1 af'ə-nip'tər-ə; 2 ăf'a-nĭp'ter-a, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects without true wings and with a haustellate mouth, including the fleas. [< Gr. *aphanēs*, indistinct (see APHANAPTERYX), + *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.] **Aph"a-nop'ter-a‡.— aph"a-nip'ter-ous,** *a.*

aph"a-nis'tic, 1 af'ə-nis'tɪk; 2 ăf'a-nĭs'tic, *a. Crystal.* [Rare.] Indistinct. [< Gr. *aphanēs*; see APHANAPTERYX.]

aph'a-nite, 1 af'ə-naɪt; 2 ăf'a-nīt, *n. Petrol.* A compact igneous rock of basic composition, and of so fine a grain that its structure is visible only with the microscope. [< Gr. *aphanēs*; see APHANAPTERYX.] **aph'a-nyte‡.— a-phan'i-tism,** *n.* The condition of being cryptocrystalline.

aph"a-nit'ic, 1 af'ə-nit'ɪk; 2 ăf'a-nĭt'ic, *a. Petrol.* Having a texture indistinguishable by the unaided eye: said of fine-grained igneous rocks which may be wholly cryptocrystalline or in part glassy.

A-phan"i-zom'e-non, 1 a-fan'ɪ-zem'ɪ-nen; 2 ă-făn'i-zŏm'e-nŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of microscopic, blue-green, fresh-water algæ, of the family *Nostocaceæ*, which grows in filaments visible to the naked eye. When the water-supply of a community contains from one to two milligrams of these plants to the liter, the essential oil found in them produces an unpleasant odor and taste.

Aph"a-no-stom'i-dæ, 1 af'ə-no-stem'ɪ-dī; 2 ăf'a-no-stŏm'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of acœlous worms with two genital apertures. [< Gr. *aphanēs* (see APHANAPTERYX) + *stoma*, mouth.] **Aph"a-nos'to-ma,** *n.* (t. g.) — **aph"a-nos'to-mid,** *n.*— **aph"a-nos'to-moid,** *a.* [R. V.).

Aph'a-ra, 1 af'ə-rə; 2 ăf'a-ra, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha; Douai, **Aph'a-reus,** 1 af'ə-rūs; 2 ăf'a-rųs, *n.* An Athenian poet and orator; 4th century B. C.

A-phar'sach-ites, 1 ə-fär'sak-aɪts; 2 a-fär'sac-ĭts, *n. pl. Bib. Ezra* v, 6.

Aph"ar-sath'a-cites, 1 af'ər-saθ'ə-saɪts; 2 ăf'ar-săth'a-çĭts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

Aph"ar-sath'chites, 1 af'ər-saθ'kaɪts; 2 ăf'ar-săth'cĭts, *n. pl. Bib. Ezra* iv, 9.

A-phar'sites, 1 ə-fär'saɪts; 2 a-fär'sĭts, *n. pl. Bib. Ezra* iv, 9.

Aph"a-ryn'ge-a, 1 af'ə-rin'jɪ-ə; 2 ăf'a-rĭn'ğe-a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of planarians without a true pharynx. [< A-, not, + PHARYNX.]

aph"a-ryn'ge-al, 1 af'ə-rin'jɪ-əl; 2 ăf'a-rĭn'ğe-al, *a.* Without a pharynx; of or pertaining to the *Apharyngea*.

a-pha'si-a, 1 ə-fē'zɪ-ə; 2 a-fā'zhi-a, *n. Psychophys. & Pathol.* Any partial or total loss of the power of articulate speech which is not due to defects in the peripheral organs, but to disorder in some of the cerebral centers connected with this complex function. Various kinds of aphasia have come to be recognized according to the elements whose defects are especially emphasized. These may all be classified as either of the motor type, **ataxic aphasia,** where the patient can not give articulate expression to his verbal ideas, or **sensory a.,** where he can not recall the acoustic images (**amnesic a.**), or can not comprehend spoken or written words (*word-deafness* and *word-blindness*). [< Gr. *aphasia*, speechlessness, < *a-* priv. + *phasis* > *phēmi*, speak.] **aph'a-sy‡.— associative aphasia,** aphasia caused by a lesion in the association area of the brain which interferes with the association of impulses between the various centers.— **auditory a.,** inability to comprehend spoken words.— **motor a.,** inability to utter words correctly or connectedly, while the power to read, write, and understand spoken words is unimpaired: due to a lesion of the cortical speech-center of the brain.— **optic a.,** the inability to remember the name of anything seen: due to interruption of the connection between the visual and speech centers of the brain.— **visual a.,** the inability to realize the meaning of written or printed words, unaccompanied by any impairment of the visual organs: due to impairment of the cortical center for vision.

a-pha'sic, 1 ə-fē'sɪk; 2 a-fā'sic. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by aphasia. **II.** *n.* One having aphasia. **a-pha'si-act.**

A-phe'ca, 1 ə-fī'kə; 2 a-fē'ca, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

A'phek, 1 ē'fek; 2 ä'fĕk, *n. Bib. Josh.* xii, 18.

A-phe'kah, 1 ə-fī'kə; 2 a-fē'ka, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 53.

Aph"e-lan'dra, 1 af'ɪ-lan'drə; 2 ăf'e-lăn'dra, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of tropical American evergreen shrubs of the acanthus family (*Acanthaceæ*) with shining, often variegated leaves and terminal 4-sided spikes of brilliant orange or scarlet flowers above the foliage, often cultivated in hothouses. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *aphelēs*, simple, + *anēr*, man.]

aph"e-lex'i-a, 1 af'ɪ-leks'ɪ-ə; 2 ăf'e-lĕks'i-a, *n.* Absent-mindedness. [< Gr. *aphelēs*, smooth, + *hexis*, condition.]

a-phe'li-an, 1 ə-fī'lɪ-ən; 2 a-fē'li-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the aphelion; farthest from the sun; remote. [< APHELION.]

a-phe'li-on, 1 ə-fī'lɪ-en; 2 a-fē'li-ŏn, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Astron.* The point in an orbit, as of a planet or comet, farthest from the sun: opposed to *perihelion.* [< AP-, from, + Gr. *hēlios*, sun.]

> It is maintained by certain geologists . . . that, on the whole, the mean annual temperature of the hemisphere which has its winter at the time when the earth is in *aphelion* is lower than that of the opposite one.
> C. A. YOUNG *General Astron.* p. 128. [c. & co. 1889.]

a-phe"li-o-trop'ic, 1 ə-fī'lɪ-o-trep'ɪk; 2 a-fē"li-o-trŏp'ic, *a. Bot.* Turning away from the source of light, as many roots and some shoots. [< APHELION + Gr. *trepō*, turn.] — **a-phe"li-o-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **a-phe"li-ot'ro-pism,** *n.*

Aph'e-lops, 1 af'ɪ-leps; 2 ăf'e-lŏps, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil rhinoceroses found in the Miocene of North America. [< Gr. *aphelēs*, smooth, + *ōps*, face.]

a-phe'mi-a, 1 ə-fī'mɪ-ə; 2 a-fē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A form of aphasia characterized by inability to name objects by speech, while retaining power to name them by writing. [< A-, not, + Gr. *phēmē*, speech, < *phēmi*, speak.] — **a-phem'ic,** *a.*

a-phen'ge-scope, 1 ə-fen'ji-skōp; 2 a-fĕn'ğe-scōp, *n.* A magic lantern so arranged as to show opaque objects. [< Gr. *aphengēs*, obscure, + *skopeō*, view.] **a-phen'go-scope‡; a-phen'o-scope‡.**

aph"e-noz'y-gous, 1 af'ɪ-nez'ɪ-gus; 2 ăf'e-nŏz'y-ğus, *a.* Not phenozygous; with the cheek-bones invisible from above.

A-pher'e-ma, 1 ə-fer'ɪ-mə; 2 a-fĕr'e-ma, *n. Bib.* (Apoc.) *1 Mac.* xi, 34.

a-pher'e-sis, 1 ə-fer'ɪ-sis; 2 a-fĕr'e-sĭs (XIII), *n.* **1.** **a-phær'e-sis,** *Gram.* The dropping of an unaccented syllable or a letter from the beginning of a word, as in *'squire* for *esquire*, *'neath* for *beneath*: the opposite of *apocope.* [< L. *aphæresis*, < Gr. *aphairesis*, < *apo*, from, + *haireō*, take.] **aph"æ-re'sī-a‡.— aph"e-ret'ic, aph"æ-ret'ic,** *a.* — **i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

A-pher'ra, 1 ə-fer'ə; 2 a-fĕr'a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 34.

aph'e-sis, 1 af'ɪ-sis; 2 ăf'e-sĭs, *n. Philol.* The gradual and unintentional loss of a short or unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, as in *mend* for *amend:* a form of apheresis. [< Gr. *aphesis*, letting go, < *aphiēmi*, let go, < *apo*, away, + *hiēmi*, send.] — **a-phet'ic‡,** *a.*— **a-phet'i-cal-ly‡,** *adv.*— **aph'e-tize,** *vt.* To shorten by aphesis.— **aphet.,** *abbrev.* Aphetic; aphetized.

aph'e-ta, 1 af'ɪ-tə; 2 ăf'e-ta, *n. Astrol.* One who starts or gives life at a nativity. See HYLEG. [L., < Gr. *aphetēs*, one who lets off or starts.]—**a-phet'ic‡, -i-cal,** *a.* **-ly‡,** *adv.*

A-phi'a, 1 ə-fɪ'ə; 2 a-fī'a, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

A-phi-ah, 1 ə-faɪ'ə; 2 a-fī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* ix, 1.

aph'id, 1 af'ɪd *or* ē'fɪd; 2 ăf'id *or* ā'fid, *n.* A plant-louse or greenfly; any stenorhynchine homopterous insect, especially one of the *Aphididæ.*

Aphids suck the juices of plants. There are winged males and females, in addition to certain asexual wingless individuals that multiply by parthenogenesis and are very prolific; a single one of these sexless aphids may give rise to millions of progeny. Many have two tubes on the abdomen, from which honeydew exudes. [< APHIS.] — **aph'i-des,** *n. pl. Entom.* **1.** Plural of APHIS. **2.** [A-] The *Aphididæ.*— **A-phid'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of stenorhynchine homopters with 2-jointed tarsi, 3- or 4-jointed beak, and 3- to 7-jointed antennæ. **Aph'i-dæ‡.— a-phid'i-an, aph'i-did,** *a. & n.*— **aph'i-doid,** *a.*— **Aph"i-di'i-des,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Aphidinæ.*— **Aph"i-di-i'næ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A subfamily of the *Braconidæ.* They are the parasites of the aphides, constituting one of the chief obstructions to the increase of those harmful insects. **A-phid'i-us,** *n.* (t. g.) — **a-phid'i-ous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an aphid.— **aph"i-diph'a-gous,** *a.* Feeding on aphids, as ladybirds or coccinellid beetles. **aph'i-div'o-rous‡; aph"i-doph'a-gous‡.**— **aph"i-dol'o-gist,** *n.*

A'phik, 1 ē'fɪk; 2 ä'fĭk, *n. Bib. Judges* i, 31.

a"phil-lan'thro-py, 1 a"fɪ-lan'thro-pɪ; 2 ä'fi-lăn'thro-py, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The opposite of philanthropy. **2.** *Med.* Melancholy characterized by dislike of society; anthropophobia.

A'phis, 1 ē'fɪs; 2 ä'fis, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Aphididæ.* **2.** [a-] APH'I-DES, 1 af'i-diz; 2 af'i-dēz, *pl.*] An insect of this or a related genus; an aphid. See illus. under PLANT-LOUSE.

> I have no trouble with my airy garden. There are no grubs in it, no rose-bugs, no *aphides*. H. W. BEECHER in Eleanor Kirk's *Beecher as a Humorist* p. 66. [r. h. & h. 1887.]

[* < Gr. *apheidēs*, pl. of *apheidēs*, lavish, < *a-* priv. + *pheidomai*, spare.] — **a'phis-fly",** *n.* Any syrphid of the genus *Baccha* whose larvæ devour aphids, especially those of the orange.— **a.-lion,** *n.* A larval lace-winged fly or hemerobiid, or a ladybird or coccinellid, that feeds on aphids.— **a.-wolf,** *n.* The larva of a lace-winged fly (genus *Hemerobius*) which feeds on aphids and utilizes their skins for covering itself.— **black** or **brown a.,** a plant-louse (*Rhopalosiphum violæ*), which infests greenhouse violets.— **box-elder a.,** an insect (*Chaitophorus negundinis*) infesting the foliage of the box-elder and other shade-trees.— **corn a.,** an American aphidian (*Aphis maidis*), which infests Indian corn.— **golden-glow a.,** an insect (*Macrosiphum rudbeckiæ*) infesting sunflowers, rudbeckias, chrysanthemums, and other composite plants.— **maple-a.,** *n.* An aphidid or plant-louse infesting the maple; especially *Aphis aceris.* — **orange-a.,** *n.* A black aphidid insect (*Siphonophora citrifolii*) which infests the leaves of the orange-tree.— **tulip-tree a.,** an insect (*Macrosiphum liriodendri*) infesting the foliage of tulip-trees.— **vine-a.,** *n.* Any aphidid or plant-louse which specially affects the vine, particularly *Aphis riis* and *Siphonophora viticola.*— **woolly a.,** a plant-louse (genus *Schizoneura*) that exudes a white powdery substance, as the woolly root-louse or American blight (*S. lanigera*).

aph-las'ton, 1 af-las'tən; 2 ăf'lăs'ton, *n.* Same as APLUSTRE.

a-phleb'i-æ, 1 ə-fleb'ɪ-ī; 2 a-flĕb'i-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Adventitious pinnæ, or stipellar outgrowths of various shapes, found in certain heterophyllous fossil ferns and pteridosperms of the Carboniferous period, intercalated between the normal pinnæ. They were supposed to belong to distinct, even parasitic, species until their true character became known. [< Gr. *aphlebos*, without veins.]

aph"lo-gis'tic, 1 af'lo-jis'tɪk; 2 ăf'lo-ğĭs'tic, *a.* Flameless: said of a Döbereiner's lamp. See under LAMP. [< Gr. *aphlogistos*, < *a-* priv. + *phlogistos*; see PHLOGISTON.]

aph-nol'o-gy, 1 af-nol'o-ji; 2 äf-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Rare.] The science that treats of wealth; plutology; also, a treatise on wealth. [< Gr. *aphnos*, wealth, + -LOGY.]

Aph"o-do-der'i-dæ, etc. *Ich.* See APHREDODERIDÆ, etc.

aph'o-dus, 1 af'o-dus; 2 äf'o-dŭs, *n.* [-DI, 1 -dai; 2 -dī, *pl.*] *Spong.* A short canal connecting the chambers with the excurrent canals. [< Gr. *aphodos*, departure, < *apo*, from, + *hodos*, way.] **ab'i-tus†.** — **aph'o-dal,** *a.*

a-pho'ni-a, 1 ə-fō'ni-ə; 2 ə-fō'ni-ə, *n.* Loss of voice, esp. of the power of articulation; chronic hoarseness. [< Gr. *aphonia*, < *a-* priv. + *phōnē*, voice.] **aph'o-ny†.**

a-phon'ic, 1 ə-fon'ik; 2 ə-fŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Affected with or characterized by aphonia; as, an *aphonic* cough. **2.** Not representing a sound: voiceless; as, an *aphonic* letter. **aph'o-nous†.**

a-phon'ic, *n.* **1.** One affected with aphonia. **2.** An aphonic mark or symbol.

a-pho'ri-a, 1 ə-fō'ri-ə; 2 ə-fō'ri-ə, *n.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness. [< Gr. *aphoria*, < *apo*, from, + *pherō*, bear.]

aph'o-rism, 1 af'o-rizm; 2 äf'o-rıṣm, *n.* A brief, sententious statement of principle or truth, esp. one relating to speculative or scientific rather than practical matters; loosely, an apothem; proverb; maxim; precept.

Exclusively of the abstract sciences, the largest and worthiest portion of our knowledge consists of *aphorisms*.

COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 129. [ıı. 1858.]

[< F. *aphorisme*, < LL. *aphorismus*, < Gr. *aphorismos*, < *aphorizō*: see APHORIZE.] SYN.: see ADAGE.

— **aph"o-ris'mic,** *a.* Having the form of an aphorism; containing or abounding in aphorisms; as, the *aphoristic* style of Junius. **aph"o-ris-mat'ic†; aph"o-ris'mi-cal†.** — **aph'o-rism-ing,** *a.* Given to the use of aphorisms. **aph'o-rist,** *n.* One who is given to using aphorisms; a maker of aphorisms. **aph'o-rism-ert; aph'o-riz"er†.**

aph"o-ris'tic, 1 af'o-ris'tik; 2 äf'o-rıṣ'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to an aphorist or aphorism; characterized by aphorism. **aph"o-ris'ti-cal†.** — **aph"o-ris'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

The best exposition of his [Goethe's] mind is given, with a solemn *aphoristic* grace, in . . . the 'Creed of Nature.'

Quart. Rev. Apr., 1891, p. 278.

aph'o-rize, 1 af'o-raiz; 2 äf'o-rāz, *ri.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To make or use aphorisms; speak or write in short, pithy sentences. [< Gr. *aphorizō*, < *apo*, from, + *horizō*, divide, < *horos*, limit.]

Aph"o-ru'ri-dæ, 1 af'o-rū'ri-di; 2 äf'o-rụ'ri-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of collembolous insects without saltatorial apparatus, formerly included in the family *Poduridæ*. [< Gr. *aphoros*, barren, + *oura*, tail.]

a-pho'tic, 1 ə-fō'tik; 2 ə-fō'tic, *a.* Without light; dark. [< Gr. *aphōs*, *aphōt*, dark.] — **aphotic region** (*Phytogeog.*), a region of water of such great depth that only non-assimilating organisms can live there.

a-pho"to-tax'is, 1 ə-fō"to-taks'ıs; 2 ə-fō"to-täks'ıs, *n. Biol.* The indifference of a living organism to the influence of light with reference to the direction of the incident rays of light. [< A-, not, + PHOTO- + Gr. *taxis*, arrangement.] — **a-pho"to-tac'tic,** *a.*

a-pho"to-trop'ic, 1 ə-fō"to-trop'ik; 2 ə-fō"to-trŏp'ic, *a. Bot.* Negatively heliotropic. See HELIOTROPISM. [< A-, not, + PHOTO- + Gr. *trepō*, turn.] — **aph"o-tot'ro-pism,** *n.*

aph-rac'ta, 1 af-rak'tə; 2 äf-răc'ta, *n. Antiq.* A long vessel having but one range of oars and without decks. Compare CATAPHRACT. [< Gr. *aphraktos*, unfortified.] — **aph'ract,** *a.*

Aph'rah, 1 af'rə; 2 af'ra, *n. Bib. Mic.* i, 10.

a-phra'si-a, 1 ə-frē'şi-ə; 2 ə-frā'zhi-ə, *n. Pathol* **1.** A form of aphasia in which the sufferer may recognize the meaning of individual words, but can not combine them intelligently. **2.** Wilful abstention from speech in the insane. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *phrasis*, speech.]

Aph"re-do-der'i-dæ, 1 af'ri-do-der'i-di; 2 äf're-do-dĕr'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A North-American family of teleocephalous fishes of perch-like form, with a jugular or thoracic anus and 7-rayed ventrals; pirate-perches. **Aph"re-dod'e-rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aphodos*, departure (confused with *aphrōdēs*, foamy), + *derē*, neck.] — **aph"re-dod'e-rid,** *n.* — **aph"re-dod'e-roid,** *a.* & *n.*

aph'rite, 1 af'rit; 2 äf'rĭt, *n. Mineral.* A foliated or scaly white pearly calcite. [< Gr. *aphros*, foam.]

Aph-riz'i-dæ, 1 af-riz'i-di; 2 äf-rĭz'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of limicoline birds having moderate scutellate tarsi and stout bill with the culmen arched toward the tip, including the surf-bird and turnstones. **Aph'ri-za,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aphros*, foam, + *zaō*, live.] — **aph'ri-zid,** *n.* — **aph'ri-zoid,** *a.*

aph'ri-zite, 1 af'ri-zait; 2 äf'rı-zīt, *n. Mineral.* A black variety of tourmalin. [< Gr. *aphrizō*, foam, < *aphros*, foam.]

Aph"ro-dis'i-a', 1 af'ro-diz'i-ə; 2 äf'ro-dıṣ'i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] A festival in honor of Aphrodite (Venus), celebrated at stated times in ancient Greek lands, especially in Cyprus.

aph"ro-dis'i-a², *n.* **1.** *Med.* Inordinate sexual desire. **2.** Sexual coition. — **aph-rod'i-tous,** *a.*

Statue of Aphrodite in the Museum of Naples.

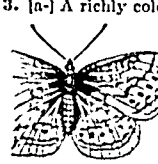
aph"ro-dis'i-ac, 1 af'ro-diz'i-ak; 2 äf'ro-dıṣ'i-ăc, *a.* **1.** Inducing or stimulating sexual appetite. **2.** Fond of sensual pleasures; lustful. [< Gr. *aphrodisiakos*, < *Aphroditē*; see APHRODITE¹.]

aph"ro-dis'i-ac, *n.* Anything that increases or tends to increase sexual passion or power.

Aph"ro-dis'i-an, 1 af'ro-diz'i-ən; 2 äf'ro-dıṣ'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Aphrodite; given to sexual pleasures. [< Gr. *Aphrodisios*, of Aphrodite, < *Aphroditē*; see APHRODITE¹.] **Aph"ro-dis'ti€†.**

Aph"ro-dis'i-on, 1 af'ro-diz'i-ən; 2 äf'ro-dıṣ'i-ŏn, *n.* [-DIS'I-A, *pl.*] A shrine or temple sacred to Aphrodite.

Aph"ro-di'te¹, 1 af'ro-dai'ti; 2 äf'ro-dī'tē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The Greek goddess of love, fruitfulness, beauty, vegetation; of the sea, of war, and of the underworld. She is fabled to have been born of the foam of the sea, was the ideal of female charm and grace; identified with the Phenician Astarte and the Roman Venus. As **Aphrodite Areia** she was venerated by the Greeks of Corinth and Sparta as a goddess of war; as **A. Cytherea** or **A. Cypris** she was patron of Cythera and Cyprus, both of which claimed her as first landing from the sea and became the chief centers of her worship; as **A. Pandemos** she personified worldly love as distinguished from spiritual love, of which she was deemed the embodiment; as **A. Urania**, under which attribute she was regarded as queen of heaven and in some measure identified with the moon. According to Homer she was the daughter of Zeus and Dione; she married Haphæstus, but was faithless to him for the god Ares. She also loved the gods Hermes, Poseidon, and Dionysus, and Anchises and Adonis among mortals. **2.** *Helminth.* (1) [n-] A sea-mouse (*Aphrodite*). (2) A genus typical of *Aphroditidæ*. **3.** [n-] A richly colored nymphalid butterfly (*Argynnis aphrodite*) of the United States, with silvery spots on the lower surface of the wings. [< Gr. *Aphroditē*, < *aphros*, foam.]



Aphrodite Butterfly. ½

aph'ro-dite², 1 af'ro-dait; 2 äf'ro-dīt, *n. Mineral.* A milk-white opaque hydrated magnesium silicate ($H_6Mg_3SiO_{12}$?) resembling meerschaum. [< Gr. *aphros*, foam.]

Aph"ro-di-te'um, 1 af'ro-dai-ti'um; 2 äf'ro-dī-tē'ŭm, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A shrine, temple, or grove consecrated to Aphrodite, as the temple at Cnidos, famous for its celebrated statue of the goddess by Praxiteles.

aph"ro-dit'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Venereal.

Aph"ro-dit'i-dæ, 1 af'ro-dit'i-di; 2 äf'ro-dĭt'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rapacious sea-worms with scales on the back, rudimentary gills, and two pairs of jaws, including the sea-mouse. **Aph"ro-di-ta'ce-a†; Aph"ro-dit'e-a†.** — **aph"ro-di-ta'ce-an, aph"ro-di-te'an,** *a.* — **a-phrod'i-tid,** *n.* — **a-phrod'i-toid,** *a.*

aph"ro-sid'er-ite, 1 af'ro-sid'ər-ait; 2 äf'ro-sĭd'er-īt, *n. Mineral.* A dark olive-green, soft, ferruginous chlorite occurring either massive or in fine hexagonal scales. [< Gr. *aphros*, foam, + *sidēros*, iron.]

Aph"ro-thor'a-ca, 1 af'ro-thor'ə-kə; 2 äf'ro-thôr'a-ca, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of heliozoans without a permanent spicular or gelatinous envelop. [< Gr. *aphros*, foam, + *thōrax*, breastplate.] **Aph"ro-tho-rac'i-dæ.** — **aph"ro-thor'a-can,** *a.* & *n.*

Aph'ses, 1 af'sız; 2 äf'sēş, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 15.

aph'tha, 1 af'thə; 2 äf'tha, *n.* [-THÆ, 1 -thi; 2 -thē, *pl.*] *Pathol.* **1.** A small, round, white, ulcerous vesicle on the lips, tongue, gums, and intestinal wall, due to a microscopic fungus, the *Oidium albicans*, and generally terminating in curd-like sloughs. **2.** A diseased condition in which aphthæ are present; white thrush or milk-thrush. [L., < Gr. *aphthai*, eruptions, < *haptō*, set on fire.] — **Bednar's aphthæ,** yellowish ulcers on the hard palate in poorly nourished infants. — **aph'thoid,** *a. Med.* Having the nature of or like aphtha or aphthæ. — **aph'thous,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affected with aphtha. **2.** *Bot.* Covered with aphthæ.

Aph-thar"to-do-ce'tæ, 1 af-thär'to-do-si'ti; 2 äf-thär'to-do-çē'tē, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* A sect of the Monophysites (6th to 9th century), holding that the body of Jesus was always incorruptible, and that he died only fantasmally. [< Gr. *aphthartos*, incorruptible, + *dokeō*, think.] — **Aph-thar"to-do-ce'tic,** *a.* — **Aph-thar"to-do-ce'tism,** *n.*

aph-thenx'i-a, 1 af-thenks'i-ə; 2 äf-thĕnks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* A variety of aphasia with defect in articulation. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *phthenxis*, speech.]

aph-thit'a-lite, 1 af-thit'ə-lait; 2 äf-thĭt'a-līt, *n. Mineral.* A white saline potassium-sodium sulfate, $(K,Na)_2SO_4$, crystallizing in the hexagonal system; Vesuvius salt. [< Gr. *aphthitos*, unchangeable, + *lithos*, stone.] **aph'tha-lose†.**

aph'thite, 1 af'thait; 2 äf'thīt, *n.* An alloy obtained by compounding 800 parts of copper, 25 of platinum, 10 of tungsten, and 170 of gold.

aph'thong, 1 af'thong; 2 äf'thŏng (XIII), *n.* [Rare.] A silent character or combination of characters, as the *P* in *Ptolemy* or the *ue* in *tongue*. [< Gr. *aphthongos*, voiceless, < *a-* priv. + *phthongos*, voice.] — **aph-thon'gal,** *a.*

aph-thon'gi-a, 1 af-thon'ji-ə; 2 äf-thŏn'ġi-a, *n. Pathol.* Aphasia or defect in articulation from tongue-spasms. [< Gr. *aphthongos*, voiceless.]

aph'tho-nite, 1 af'tho-nait; 2 äf'tho-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A steel-gray argentiferous variety of tetrahedrite. [< Gr. *aphthonos*, abundant, < *a-* priv. + *phthonos*, envy.]

A'phuth-ites, 1 ē'futh-aits; 2 ä'fŭth-īts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

ap"hy-dro-trop'ic, 1 ap'hai-dro-trop'ik; 2 ăp'hy-dro-trŏp'ic, *a. Bot.* Negatively hydrotropic. See HYDROTROPISM. [< APO- + HYDROTROPIC.] — **ap"hy-drot'ro-pism,** *n.*

A-phyl'lon, 1 ə-fil'ən; 2 a-fy̆l'on, *n. Bot.* Same as THALESIA.

a-phyl'lous, } 1 ə-fil'us; 2 a-fy̆l'ŭs, *a. Bot.* Without
a-fyl'lous†, } leaves. [< Gr. *aphyllos*, < *a-* priv. + *phyllon*, leaf.] **a-phyl'lose†.**

a-phyl'ly, 1 ə-fil'i; 2 a-fy̆l'y, *n. Bot.* Leaflessness.

A'pi-a, 1 ä'pi-ə; 2 ä'pi-a, *n.* A seaport on the north coast of the island of Upolu, Samoa.

A"pi-a-cas', 1 ä"pi-ə-käz'; 2 ä"pi-a-căş', *n. pl.* **1.** A Tupi tribe of northern Brazil. **2.** A Carib tribe of central Brazil.

A"pi-a'ce-æ, 1 ē'pi-ē'si-i; 2 ā"pi-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of plants typical of the order *Apiales* — the parsley, celery, or carrot family. [< L. *apium*, parsley, < *apis*, bee.] — **a"pi-a'ceous,** *a.*

A"pi-a'les, *n. pl. Bot.* A small order of dicotyledonous plants having mostly umbellate flowers and an inferior ovary.

a'pi-an, 1 ē'pi-ən; 2 ā'pi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to bees.

a"pi-a'ri-an, 1 ē"pi-ē'ri-ən; 2 ā"pi-ā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to bees or an apiary. **II.** *n.* Improperly, an apiarist.

a'pi-a-rist, 1 ē'pi-ə-rist; 2 ā'pi-a-rĭst, *n.* A bee-keeper

a'pi-a-ry, 1 ē'pi-ē-ri; 2 ā'pi-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭş, *pl.*] **1.** A place where bees are kept. **2.** A collection of hives, colonies of bees, and bee-culture appliances; as, an *apiary* of fifty colonies. Some apiaries are named (1) from their construction; as, **floating apiary** (on a flat-boat: used in ancient Egypt), **house-a.** (a number of hives enclosed in a building), **railway-a.** (having the hives connected with tracks); or (2) from their position; as, **out-a.** (at a distance, often several miles, from the bee-keeper's home). [< L. *apiarium*, < *apis*, bee.]

ap'i-cad, 1 ap'i-kad; 2 ăp'i-căd, *adv.* Toward the apex. [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *ad*, toward.]

ap'i-cal, 1 ap'i-kəl; 2 ăp'i-cal, *a.* Situated at or belonging to the apex or top, as of a conical figure; also, of, relating to, or produced by means of the tip of the tongue. [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, < *apo*, fit.] **a-pi'cial†.** — **apical cell,** in many cryptogamous plants, the cell which terminates the apical cone. Compare PHYLLOTAXIS. — **a. plasm** (*Bot.*), the idioplasm in a part to which the growth of a fresh shoot is due. — **a. plate** (*Zool.*), the area of the anterior extremity of some larval invertebrates where the cephalic ganglia develop. **a. organ†.** — **a. system** (*Echin.*), a circle of plates surrounding the center of the aboral surface in sea-urchins. — **ap'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ap'i-cat"ed,** *a.* Having a well-defined apex. — **ap'i-ci-fixed,** *a. Bot.* Fixed by the apex, as an anther. — **ap"i-cil'la-ry,** *a.* Situated at or near the apex. **a-pic'i-lar†.**

ap'i-ces, *n.* Plural of APEX. **a'pex-es†.**

A-pi'clan, 1 ə-pish'ən; 2 a-pish'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman epicure Apicius; hence, epicurean.

a-pick'a-back", *adv.* See PICKABACK.

a'pi-cul"ture, 1 ē'pi-kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ā'pi-cŭl'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* Bee-keeping; the care and management of bees. [< L. *apis*, bee, + *cultura*; see CULTURE.] — **a'pi-cul"tur-ist,** *n.*

a-pic'u-lus, 1 ə-pik'yu-lus; 2 a-pic'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A short point formed by the prolonged midrib of a leaf. **2.** Any small apex. [< L. *apex*; see APICAL.] **a-pic'u-la†; a-pic"u-la'tion†.** — **a-pic'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an apiculus; apical. **a-pic'i-lar†; ap"i-cil'lar†.** — **a-pic'u-late,** *a. Bot.* Ending in a short abruptly pointed tip, as a leaf. **a-pic'u-lat"ed†.**

Ap'i-dæ, 1 ap'i-di; 2 ăp'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of anthophilous hymenopters, especially those with labium long and slender and basal joints of labial palpi elongate; social bees. [< APIS¹.] — **a'pid,** *a.* & *n.*

Ap'i-dæ², *n. pl. Crust.* The *Apodidæ*.

a-pie't, *n.* An opiate; opium. CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1, 2,659.

a-piece', 1 ə-pis'; 2 a-pēç', *adv.* **1.** For each person or thing; to each one; as, one *apiece*; a cent *apiece*.

And there were set there six waterpots of stone . . . containing two or three firkins *apiece*. *John* ii, 6.

2. [Rare.] Of one piece; as a part.

Apiece with and conterminous to his soul.

E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 799.

SYN.: distributively, each, individually, separately, severally. There is no discernible difference in sense between so much *apiece* and so much *each*; the former is the more common and popular, the latter the more elegant expression. *Distributively* is generally used of numbers and abstract relations. *Individually* emphasizes the independence of the individuals; *separately* and *severally* still more emphatically hold them apart. The signers of a note may become jointly and *severally* responsible, *i. e.*, *each* liable for the entire amount, as if he had signed it alone. Witnesses are often brought *separately* into court, in order that no one may be influenced by the testimony of another. If a company of laborers demand a dollar *apiece*, that is a demand that *each* shall receive that sum; if they *individually* demand a dollar, *each* individual makes the demand. ANT.: accumulatively, collectively, confusedly, indiscriminately, synthetically, together.

a-pie'ces†, *adv.* In pieces; apart.

a'pi-in, 1 ē'pi-in; 2 ā'pi-ĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{27}H_{32}O_{14}H_2O$) extracted from parsley as a gelatinous substance by boiling water. [< APIUM.]

a-piked't, *a.* Trimmed; adorned.

a"pi-ko'ros, 1 ä'pi-kō'ros; 2 ä"pi-kō'rōs, *n.* [Yiddish.] [A"PI-KOR'SIM, 1 -kōr'sim; 2 -kōr'sĭm, *pl.*] **1.** One whose belief is unsound and whose observance is lax; a skeptic; heretic; non-observer. **2.** One who does not believe in life after death. *Jew. Encyc.* vol. i, p. 665.

a-pil'a-ry, 1 ə-pil'ə-ri; 2 a-pĭl'a-ry, *a. Bot.* Without, or with defective, upper lip, as sometimes in bilabiate flowers. [< A-, not, + Gr. *pilos*, cap.]

ap'i-noid, 1 ap'i-noid; 2 ăp'i-nŏid, *a. Med.* Clean; without dirt. [< Gr. *apinēs* (< *a-* priv. + *pinos*, dirt) + -OID.]

A"pi-o-cer'i-dæ, 1 ē"pi-o-ser'i-di; 2 ā"pi-o-cĕr'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of large elongate brachyceral, dipterous insects with the empodia not pulviliform, comprising a small number of rare species found in the far West. **A"pi-oc'er-a** (t. g.) [< Gr. *apios*, distant, + *keras*, horn.] — **a"pi-o-cer'id,** *a.* & *n.*

A"pi-o-crin'i-dæ, 1 ap'i-o-krin'i-di; 2 ăp'i-o-crĭn'i-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A Mesozoic family of neocrinoids with the calyx regular and graduating into the column, 5 basals and 3 cycles of radials; pear-encrinites. **Ap"i-oc'ri-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *apion*, pear, + *krinon*, lily.] — **ap"i-oc'ri-nid,** *n.* — **ap"i-oc'ri-nite,** *n.* — **ap"i-oc'ri-noid,** *a.*

ap'i-oid, 1 ap'i-oid; 2 ăp'i-ŏid, *n. Geom.* A plane curve, the inner one of a pair of Cartesian ovals. [< Gr. *apioeides*, pear-shaped, < *apion*, pear, + *eidos*, form.] — **ap"i-ol'dal,** *a.*

ap'i-ol, 1 ap'i-ōl *or* -ol; 2 ăp'i-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n.* **1.** A yellowish, oily, non-volatile compound obtained from parsley-seeds: used as an emmenagog. **2.** A crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{14}O_4$) obtained from parsley-seeds. [< L. *apium*, parsley, + -OL.] **ap"i-o'lin†.**

a"pi-ol'o-gy, 1 ē'pi-ol'o-ji; 2 ā"pi-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The scientific study of bees. [< L. *apis*, bee, + -OLOGY.] — **a"pi-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

Ap'i-os, 1 ap'i-es *or* ē'pi-os; 2 ăp'i-ŏs *or* ā'pi-ŏs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of perennial climbing plants of the bean family, embracing one American and three Asiatic species, bearing edible tubers on underground stems, including the ground-nut (*A. apios*) of eastern North America. [< Gr. *apios*, pear.]

a'pi-ose, 1 ē'pi-ōs; 2 ā'pi-ōs, *n. Chem.* A pentose, (CH_2OH) $C(OH)CH(OH)CHO$, found in parsley as a disaccharid.

Ap"i-o-so'ma, 1 ap'i-o-sō'mə; 2 ăp'i-o-sō'ma, *n. Protoz.* A genus of organisms that cause the disease of cattle known as Texas fever, being contained in the red corpuscles of the blood. Cattle are infected by means of ticks, which carry the germs.

A'pis¹, 1 ē'pis; 2 ā'pis, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A genus of bees typical of *Apidæ*. **2.** The constellation Musca: so called by Halley. [L., bee.] — **a-pis'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to bees. **a-pis'ti-cal†.**

A'pis², *n. Egypt. Myth.* The sacred bull worshiped by the ancient Egyptians, and often represented in their art. He was the most important of the numerous sacred animals of Egypt. His birthday was a day of public rejoicing and his death an occasion of public mourning, which continued until the new Apis was discovered by certain signs by which the god in him was recognized. He had a magnificent temple at Memphis, and after death was embalmed and interred in the rock-hewn Serapeum. Out of his worship grew the cult of Serapis. See PTAH; SERAPIS. [L., < Gr. *Apis*, < Egypt. *Hapi*, hidden.]

ap'ish, 1 ēp'ish; 2 āp'ish, *a.* Like an ape; given to foolish tricks or pranks; servilely imitative; silly. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.* — **ap'ism,** *n.* Apish practises.

a-pish'a-more, 1 ə-pish'ə-mōr; 2 a-pish'a-mōr, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The skin of a buffalo calf used as a saddle-blanket. **2.** A bed.

a-pish'a-pa, 1 ə-pish'ə-pɑ; 2 a-pish'a-pä, *n.* A river in Colorado; length, 150 m. **A-pish'pa‡.**

a-pi'ton, 1 ɑ-pi'tŏn; 2 ä-pi'tōn, *n.* [P. I.] A large timber-tree (*Dipterocarpus grandiflorus*) yielding an ashy or grayish-green wood spotted with white, used in framework and furniture, and also a resin for illuminating purposes. **a-pi'tong‡.** [See PITAPAT.

a-pit'pat, 1 ə-pit'pat; 2 a-pit'pät, *adv.* With quick beating.

A'pi-um, 1 ē'pi-um; 2 ä'pi-ûm, *n. Bot.* A widely distributed genus of smooth annual or perennial herbs of the parsley family *Apiaceæ*, having pinnate or ternately decompound leaves, and compound umbels of white or yellowish flowers. *A. graveolens* is garden celery. [L., < *apis*, bee.]

a-piv'o-rous, 1 ə-piv'o-rus; 2 a-piv'o-rŭs, *a.* Bee-eating. [< L. *apis*, bee, + *voro*, devour.]

ap'john-ite, 1 ap'jon-ait; 2 ăp'jŏn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A fibrous, white, silky manganese-aluminum sulfate ($MnAlO_2S_4O_{16}.24H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Apjohn*, its first analyzer.]

Apl., *abbr.* April.

a-place'‡, *adv.* In place.

ap"la-cen'tal, 1 ap'lə-sen'təl; 2 ăp'la-çĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Without a placenta; implacental, as the monotremes and marsupials. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Aplacentalia*.— **Ap"la-cen-ta'li-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Implacentalia*. **Ap"la-cen-ta'ri-at; Ap"la-cen-ta'ta‡.**

Ap"la-coph'o-ra, 1 ap'lə-kof'o-rə; 2 ăp'la-cŏf'o-ra, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of isopleurous gastropods of a worm-like appearance and without shells, including the *Neomentidæ*, *Chætodermidæ*, etc. [< A-, not, + Gr. *plakous*, flat cake, + *pherō*, bear.]— **ap"la-coph'o-rous,** *a.*

ap"la-nat'ic, 1 ap'lə-nat'ik; 2 ăp'la-năt'ic, *a.* Free from spherical as well as chromatic aberration; as, an *aplanatic* object-glass. [< Gr. *aplanētos*, < *a-* priv. + *planētos;* see PLANET.] **ap"la-net'ic‡.— ap"la-nat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **a-plan'a-tism,** *n.* The state or quality of being aplanatic.

ap"la-no-gam'ete, 1 ap'lə-nō-gam'it; 2 ăp'la-nō-ğăm'ēt, *n. Biol.* A non-motile gamete. [< A-, not, + Gr. *planos*, roaming, + *gametē*, wife.]

a-plan'o-spore, 1 ə-plan'o-spōr; 2 a-plăn'o-spōr, *n. Bot.* A non-motile spore formed by rejuvenescence in certain green algæ. [< A-, not, + Gr. *planos*, roaming, + SPORE‡.]

a-pla'si-a, 1 ə-plā'zi-ə; 2 a-plā'zhi-a, *n. Pathol.* Arrested development, as in a part or tissue. [< A-, not, + Gr. *plassō*, form.]

a-plas'tic, 1 ə-plas'tik; 2 a-plăs'tic, *a.* **1.** Not plastic; not readily molded. **2.** Characterized by aplasia. [< Gr. *aplastos*, < *a-* priv. + *plastos*, molded, < *plassō*, form.]

a"pla"tis"seur', 1 ɑ'pla'ti'sœr'; 2 ä'plä'tē'sēr', *n.* [F.] A machine for crushing grain for cattle-feed.

ap'lite, *n. Petrol.* Same as HAPLITE.

a"plo-ma'do, 1 ɑ"plo-mɑ'do; 2 ä"plo-mä'do, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A falcon (*Falco fusco-cærulescens*) ranging from Mexico to Brazil.

a"plomb', 1 ɑ'plŏn'; 2 ä'plôn', *n.* **1.** Assurance resulting from self-confidence; self-possession.

Here exists the best stock in the world, . . . men of *aplomb* and reserves, great range and many moods, strong instincts, yet apt for culture. EMERSON *English Traits* p. 130. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. Upright posture; erect carriage; erectness. [F., < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *plomb;* see PLUMB.]

ap'lome, ap"lo-per"i-stom'a-tous, ap"lo-stem'o-nous, ap-lot'o-my. See HAPLOME, etc.

ap-lus'tre, 1 ap-lus'tər; 2 ăp-lŭs'ter, *n.* **1.** *Archeol.* A high stern-ornament of ancient vessels, often resembling a plume.

The movement brought the stern to view, with all its garniture, . . . the *aplustre*, high, gilt, carved, and bent over the helmsman like a great runcinate leaf.

LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. iii, p. 137. [H.]

2. [Rare.] A similar prow-ornament; incorrect usage. [L., < Gr. *aphlaston*, aplustre.] **aph-las'ton‡.**

Ap-lus'tri-dæ, 1 ap-lus'tri-dī; 2 ăp-lŭs'tri-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of aspidocephalous gastropods having a cephalic disk with four tentacles and a bulliform shell. **Ap-lus'trum,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *aplustrum, aplustre;* see APLUSTRE.] **— ap-lus'trid,** *n.*— **ap-lus'troid,** *a.*

a-plys'i-a, 1 ə-plis'i-ə; 2 a-plys'i-a, *n.* **1.** [-æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A sea-hare or aplysiid. **2.** [A-] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Aplysiidæ*. [< Gr. *aplysias*, sponge, < *a-* priv. + *plynō*, wash.]

Ap"ly-si'i-dæ, 1 ap'li-sai'i-dī; 2 ăp'ly-si'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anaspidean slug-like gastropods, with epipodia recurved on the back, forming two ear-like lobes, and with an internal lamellar shell; sea-hares. **Ap"ly-si'a-ce-a‡; Ap"ly-si'a-dæ‡.— a-plys'i-id,** *n.*— **a-plys'i-oid,** *a.*

ap"neu-mat'ic, 1 ap'niu-mat'ik; 2 ăp'nū-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Without air; uninflated: said of the lungs when collapsed. **2.** [Rare.] Denoting or pertaining to the non-existence of spirit or soul; non-spiritual. [< Gr. *apneumatos*, not blown into, < *a-* priv. + *pneuma(t-)*; see PNEUMATIC.]

ap-neu"ma-to'sis, 1 ap-niū'mə-tō'sis; 2 ăp-nū'ma-tō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A want of inflation, as in the fetal lungs at birth.

Ap-neu'mo-na, 1 ap-niū'mo-nə; 2 ăp-nū'mo-na, *n. pl. Echin.* An order of holothurians without specialized respiratory organs. [< Gr. *apneumōn*, without breath, < *a-* priv. + *pneumōn*, lung.] **Ap-neu'mo-nest.— ap-neu'mo-nous,** *a.*

ap-neus'tic, 1 ap-niūs'tik; 2 ăp-nūs'tic, *a.* Having no open stigmata, as the tracheal system of the aquatic larvæ of May-flies, etc. [< Gr. *apneustos*, breathless.]

ap-nœ'a, 1 ap-nī'ə; 2 ăp-nē'a, *n. Pathol.* Suspension of respiration, partial or entire; suffocation. [< Gr. *apnoia*, < *a-* priv. + *pneō*, breathe.] **ap-ne'at.— ap-nœ'al,** *a.*— **ap-nœ'ic,** *a.*

ap'o-, 1 ap'o-; 2 ăp'o-, *prefix.* **1.** Off; from; away. Before a vowel *apo-* is shortened to *ap-*, and before the aspirate it is modified to *aph-*. **2.** *Geol.* Denoting respectively the derivatives produced from volcanic rocks by metamorphic devitrification or silicification; as, *apo*rhyolite: originally proposed by Miss Florence Bascom. **3.** *Chem.* Denoting compounds from or like those named by the words to which it is prefixed; as, *apo*caffein, apomorphin. [< Gr. *apo-*, < *apo*, from.]

apo., *abbr.* Apogee.

a-po'a, 1 a-pō'ɑ; 2 ä-pō'ä, *n.* [Samoa.] A catfish (*Plotosus anguillaris*) with stinging dorsal spine.

a-pob'a-tes, 1 ə-pab'ə-tiz; 2 a-pŏb'a-tēs, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -ti; 2 -tē, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A fighter who stood beside a charioteer and fought, or leaped off or on the chariot, as circumstances demanded.

ap"o-bi-o'sis, 1 ap'o-bai-ō'sis; 2 ăp'o-bi-ō'sis, *n. Physiol.* Death of an individual or of a part. [< APO- + Gr. *bios*, life.]— **ap"o-bi-ot'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to apobiosis; specif. (*Physiol.*), relating to any condition that reduces the vitality of protoplasm.

ap'o-blast, 1 ap'o-blast; 2 ăp'o-blăst, *n. Embryol.* A polar globule. [< APO- + Gr. *blastos*, germ.]

ap"ob-sid'i-an, 1 ap'əb-sid'i-ən; 2 ap'ŏb-sid'i-an, *n. Petrol.* Obsidian which has been devitrified by metamorphism. [< APO- + OBSIDIAN.]

Apoc., *abbr.* Apocalypse; Apocrypha; Apocryphal.

a-poc'a-lypse, 1 ə-pok'ə-lips; 2 a-pŏc'a-lĭps, *n.* **1.**

a-poc'a-lyps‡, } The revelation made to the Apostle John in the isle of Patmos, and recorded in the last book of the New Testament; also [A-], the book itself. **2.** Any unveiling or showing forth of things secret or hidden; as, "the new *apocalypse* of Nature unrolled to him." CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. ii, ch. 5, p. 120. [L. co.]

Banish him [a Christian] to the dreariest Patmos you can find, he will get a grand *Apocalypse* among its barren crags.

W. M. PUNSHON *Lectures, Daniel in Babylon* p. 9. [E. & L.]

3. One of a class of late Jewish and early Christian writings, characterized especially by figurative and symbolic language, partaking in this respect of the same literary form as the canonical Apocalypse, and containing eschatological predictions in the form of a revelation. These writings appeared between 250 B. C. and A. D. 150, and were designed to revive the Messianic hopes of the Jews. Some of these writings are canonical, some are apocryphal, and others are neither.

The chief apocalyptic books are: (1) *Old Testament*— Psalms of Solomon, Book of Enoch, Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, Assumption of Moses, Apocalypse of Baruch, Apocalypse of Abraham, 4th Book of Ezra, and Psalm cli.

Of the following only fragments are extant: Book of Noah, Book of Eldad and Modad, Book of the Secrets of Enoch, Apocalypse of Zephaniah, Apocalypse of Elijah.

(2) *New Testament*— The Shepherd of Hermas, Sibylline Oracles, Oracles of Hystaspes, 5th and 6th Books of Ezra, The Apocalypses of Paul, Thomas, and Stephen, The Apocalypses of Esdras, Paul, John, Peter, Shadrach, Daniel, and The Virgin. Compare APOCRYPHA.

4. One of these books. [< L. *apocalypsis*, < Gr. *apokalypsis*, revelation, < *apo*, from, + *kalyptō*, cover.] **a-poc"a-lyp'tic‡.**

SYN.: disclosure, manifestation, revelation. The *Apocalypse* unveils the future, as if to the very gaze of the seer; the whole gospel is a *disclosure* of the mercy of God; the character of Christ is a *manifestation* of the divine holiness and love; all Scripture is a *revelation* of the divine will. Or we might say that nature is a *manifestation* of the divine character and will, of which Scripture is the fuller and more express *revelation*.— ANT.: cloud, cloudiness, concealment, hiding, mystery, obscuration, shrouding, veiling.

a-poc'a-lypt, 1 ə-pok'ə-lipt; 2 a-pŏc'a-lĭpt, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** An interpreter of the Apocalypse. **2.** A revealer, real or pretended, of the unknown; specif. [A-], the author of the Book of Revelation. **a-poc'a-lypst‡** [Rare]; **a-poc"a-lyp'tic‡; a-poc"a-lyp'tist‡.**

a-poc"a-lyp'tic, 1 ə-pek'ə-lip'tik; 2 a-pŏc'a-lĭp'tic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the Apocalypse or any prophetic revelation.

Life calls to us In some transformed, *apocalyptic* voice.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. i, l. 675.

2. Given to interpreting prophecy; presenting a revelation or discovery; as, an *apocalyptic* preacher. [< Gr. *apokalyptikos*, < *apo*, from, + *kalyptō*, cover.] **a-poc"a-lyp'ti-cal‡.— apocalyptic literature,** a class of later Jewish and early Christian writings treating largely of a future Messianic kingdom. See APOCRYPHA.— **a. number,** the number of the Beast, 666, mentioned in Rev. xiii, 18. Biblical commentators have given various explanations of the number by means of *gematria*, *applying it to Nero, Napoleon*, and other celebrated personages.— **a-poc"a-lyp'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **a-poc"a-lyp'ti-cism,** *n.* **1.** See MILLENARIANISM. **2.** The practise or habit of expounding prophetic revelation.

ap"o-car'pous, 1 ap'o-cär'pus; 2 ăp'o-cär'pŭs, *a. Bot.* Having separate carpels, as fruits of the crowfoot family: contrasted with *syncarpous*. [< APO- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] — **ap"o-carp',** *n.*

ap"o-ca-tas'ta-sis, 1 ap'o-kə-tas'tə-sis; 2 ăp'o-ca-tăs'ta-sĭs, *n.* **1.** Return to or toward a previous place or condition; reestablishment; complete restoration. **2.** *Theol.* The final restoration to holiness and the favor of God of those who died impenitent. **3.** *Astron.* The periodic return of a revolving body to the same point in its orbit. [< Gr. *apokatastasis*, < *apo*, from, + *kata*, down, + *histēmi*, stand.] **ap"o-ka-tas'ta-sist.— ap"o-cat"a-stat'ic,** *a.*

ap"o-ca-thar'sis, 1 ap'o-kə-thär'sis; 2 ăp'o-ca-thär'sĭs, *n. Med.* Purging and vomiting. See CATHARSIS.— **ap"o-ca-thar'tic,** *a.* & *n.*

ap"o-cen'ter, 1 ap'o-sen'tər; 2 ăp'o-çĕn'ter, *n. Biol.* An organ deviating from a primitive or typical one.— **ap"o-cen'tric,** *a.*— **ap"o-cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ap"o-cen-tric'i-ty, 1 ap'o-sen-tris'i-ti; 2 ăp'o-çĕn-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* The condition of being apocentric.— **multiradial apocentricity** (*Ornith.*), a deviation which may occur repeatedly. — **pseudocentric a.** (*Ornith.*), deviation which may mimic the archicentric condition.— **unradial a.** (*Ornith.*), deviation in a single modification.

ap'o-cha, 1 ap'o-kə; 2 ăp'o-ca, *n. Rom. & Civ. Law.* A receipt for money paid. Compare ANTAPOCHA. [< Gr. *apochē*.] — **apocha trium annorum** (*Scots Law*), the three consecutive acquittances of termly or annual dues, which, in the case of periodical payments, presumes the discharge of all preceding indebtedness.

ap"o-chro-mat'ic, 1 ap'o-kro-mat'ik; 2 ăp'o-cro-măt'ic, *a.* More exactly achromatic than an ordinary achromatic lens: said of a lens of improved form.— **ap"o-chro'ma-tism,** *n.*

ap"o-co-de'ine, 1 ap'o-ko-di'in; 2 ăp'o-co-dē'in, *n. Chem.* An amorphous yellowish compound ($C_{18}H_{19}NO_2$) derived from codein by treatment with zinc chlorid: used in medicine as an expectorant. [< APO- + CODEIN.] **ap"o-co-de'ine‡.**

a-poc'o-pate, 1 ə-pek'o-pēt; 2 a-pŏc'o-pāt, *vt.* [-PAT'ED; -PAT'ING.] To subject to apocope; especially, in grammar, (1) to cut off or drop (a final letter or syllable), or (2) to shorten (a word) by dropping the final letter or syllable.

You *apocopate* that from the alphabet, and Deacon Hadlock will *apocopate* you from the school.

SYLVESTER JUDD *Margaret* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 168. [R. BROS. 1871.]

— **a-poc'o-pate,** *a.* Shortened or cut off by apocope or by apocopating. **a-poc'o-pat"ed‡.— a-poc"o-pa'tion,** *n.* Abbreviation by apocope.

a-poc'o-pe, 1 ə-pek'o-pi; 2 a-pŏc'o-pe, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A cutting off, dropping, or elision of the last letter or syllable of a word, as in *chapel* for the older *chapelle*, or *th'* for *the*. Compare APHERESIS; APHESIS; SYNCOPE. **2.** *Pathol.* Removal of substance by a wound or by amputation. [L., < Gr. *apokopē*, < *apo*, off, + *koptō*, cut.] — **a-poc'o-pic,** *a.*

Apocr., *abbr.* Apocrypha; Apocryphal.

ap"o-cren'ic, 1 ap'o-kren'ik; 2 ăp'o-crĕn'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in a spring or marsh. [< APO- + Gr. *krēnē*, spring.] — **apocrenic acid** (*Chem.*), a brown, gummy, amorphous, soluble organic compound ($C_{24}H_{11}O_{12}$) derived from humus by oxidation of crenic acid: also found in some mineral springs.

Apocrenic acid performs an important function in the growth of plants, as there is every reason to believe that it forms one of the stages through which matter travels from dead plants again into the living vegetable tissue. *Inter. Cyc.* vol. i, p. 556.

A-poc're-os, 1 ə-pok'ri-os; 2 a-pŏc're-ŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Ch.* Sexagesima Sunday; also, the carnival week preceding this day.

ap"o-cris'i-a-ry, 1 ap'o-kris'i-ē-ri; 2 ăp'o-crĭs'i-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭş, *pl.*] *Eccl.* Formerly, an emissary or legate; especially, the papal representative at the court of Constantinople or of Charlemagne; also, later, an official of the Frankish court not appointed by the Pope. [< LL. *apocrisiarius*, < Gr. *apokrisis*, answer, < *apo*, from, + *krinō*, separate.] **a-poc'ri-sa-ry‡; ap"o-cris"i-a'ri-us‡.**

ap"o-crus'tic, 1 ap'o-krus'tik; 2 ăp'o-crŭs'tic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Repellent; astringent. **II.** *n.* An astringent medicine. [< Gr. *apokroustikos*, < *apo*, off, + *krouō*, beat.] **ap"o-crous'tic‡.**

a-poc'ry-pha, 1 ə-pok'ri-fə; 2 a-pŏc'ry-fa, *vt.* To count as apocryphal.

A-poc'ry-pha, } *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) A collection
A-poc'ry-faᴾ, } of fourteen books, included in the Septuagint and Vulgate but not in the canonical Hebrew Scriptures, and while accepted as canonical by the Roman Catholic Church are generally rejected by the Protestant churches.

The books are: 1 and 2 Esdras, Tobit, Judith, Esther x, 4-xvi, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, Song of the Three Holy Children, History of Susanna, Bel and the Dragon, Prayer of Manasses, and 1 and 2 Maccabees. Compare ANTILEGOMENA. The primary meaning of the word is "hidden," "secret," but in the second century it seems to have been associated with "spurious" and ultimately to have settled down into that meaning. According to later conjecture (preface to Apocrypha, English Bible, 1539), *the name was given to the books because read only in private.*

(2) One of the various collections of apocryphal writings that abounded in the 1st and 2d centuries, in imitation of, or proposed as additions to, the New Testament Gospels. Of these the more important are: (*a*) *Old Testament*— Books of Adam, Book of Jubilees, 3d and 4th Books of Maccabees, Ascension of Isaiah, Paralipomenon Jeremiæ, Pseudo-Philo's Book.

(*b*) *New Testament*— Logia, or Sayings of Christ; the Gospels of the Hebrews, of Thomas, Peter, the Twelve, the Egyptian, Nicodemus, the Infancy; the Acts of Andrew, of John, Peter, Paul, Pilate, Preaching of Peter, Abgar Epistles, the Epistle of Barnabas, the Epistles to the Laodiceans, and of *Ignatius, Polycarp, and Clement*. Compare APOCALYPSE.

2. [a-] Any writing or statement of dubious authority. **3.** [a-] Hidden things; secrets. [LL., neut. pl. of *apocryphus*, < Gr. *apokryphos*, hidden, < *apo*, away, + *kryptō*, conceal.]

A-poc'ry-phal, } [a-] *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to the Apocry-
A-poc'ry-falᴾ, } pha; not canonical.

The *Apocryphal* Gospels . . . abound in miraculous details.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* p. 85. [A. D. ex. 1880.]

2. [a-] Of unknown authorship or doubtful authenticity.

In a higher than the literal sense, the most *apocryphal* incidents of this most splendid and imaginative of gossips are full of truth. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang.*, vol. i, p. 189. [S. 1877.] [< LL. *apocrypha;* see APOCRYPHA.] **ap"o-cryph'i-cal‡; a-poc'ry-phous‡.**

SYN.: discredited, disputed, doubted, doubtful, incredible, legendary, mythical, spurious, traditional, unauthenticated, unauthorized, unsustained, unverified. Compare FICTION. — **a-poc'ry-phal,** *n.* An uncanonical book or document, or a spurious passage.— **a-poc'ry-phal-ist,** *n.* One who maintains the canonicity of the Apocrypha.— **a-poc'ry-phal-ly,** *adv.*— **a-poc'ry-phal-ness,** *n.*

A-poc"y-na'ce-æ, 1 ə-pes'i-nē'si-i; 2 a-peç'y-nā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbaceous or woody plants — the dogbane family — mainly tropical or subtropical, with milky, mostly acrid juice, simple, entire, exstipulate leaves, regular 5-parted flowers, and follicular or drupaceous fruit. The oleander and periwinkle represent the family in cultivation. It embraces 130 genera and about 1,100 species. [< APOCYNUM.] — **a-poc"y-na'ceous,** *a.* **ap"o-cyn'e-ous‡.**

ap"o-cyn'e-in, 1 ap'o-sin'i-in; 2 ap'o-çyn'i-in, *n. Chem.* A bitter, yellowish glucosid, emetic, cathartic, and diuretic, obtained from the root of *Apocynum cannabinum:* occurs with apocynin. [< APOCYNUM.]

a-poc'y-nin, 1 ə-pes'i-nin; 2 a-pŏç'y-nĭn, *n. Chem.* A bitter, amorphous, organic compound extracted from *Apocynum cannabinum*. [< APOCYNUM.]

A-poc'y-num, 1 ə-pes'i-num; 2 a-pŏç'y-nŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of smooth and erect perennial herbs, type genus of the dogbane family, having a tough fibrous bark, opposite leaves, small white or rose-colored flowers, and long slender follicles; the dogbanes. *A. cannabinum* is the Indian hemp. [< L. *apocynon*, < Gr. *apokynon*, < *apo*, from, + *kyōn*, dog.]

ap"o-cy'tial, 1 ap'o-sish'əl; 2 ăp'o-çĭsh'al, *a. Biol.* Containing more than one nucleus within a cell-membrane. [< APO- + CYTE.]

ap'od, 1 ap'ed; 2 ăp'ŏd. **I.** *a.* Without feet; apodal. **II.** *n.* An animal without feet; an apodan. **ap'ode‡.**

Ap'o-da, 1 ap'o-də; 2 ăp'o-da, *n. pl. Zool.* Animals without feet or foot-like appendages. (1) *Echin.* An order of echinoderms without ambulacral feet, variously limited; especially, the *Apodita*. (2) *Herp.* An order of amphibians, including the *Cæcilidæ*. (3) *Helminth.* An order of worms without foot-like appendages. (4) *Mam.* A division of mammals without hind limbs, including cetaceans and sirenians. (5) *Ich.* An order of fishes without ventral fins, the *Apodes*. (6) *Crust.* A group of parasitic cirripeds of the genus *Proteolepas*. [< Gr. *apous* (*apod-*), footless, < *a-* priv. + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

ap'o-dal, 1 ap'o-dəl; 2 ăp'o-dal, *a.* **1.** Without ventral fins; of or pertaining to the *Apodes*. **2.** Without feet; of or pertaining to the *Apoda*.

ap'o-dan, 1 ap'o-dən; 2 ăp'o-dan. **I.** *a.* Apodal. **II.** *n.* One of the *Apodes* or *Apoda*. [< APODA.] **ap'o-don‡.**

ap"o-deip'non, 1 ap'o-daip'nen; 2 ăp'o-dip'nŏn, *n.* [Gr.] *Eccl.* Same as COMPLIN.

ap"o-deix'is, 1 ap'o-daiks'is; 2 ăp'o-diks'is, *n.* Same as APODIXIS.

ap'o-deme, 1 ap'o-dim; 2 ăp'o-dēm, *n. Zool.* An inwardly directed process of the body-wall, serving for the attachment of muscles, or the like, as in crustaceans and insects. [< APO- + Gr. *demas*, body.] **ap"o-de'mal.**—**a-pod'e-mal**, *a.*—**ap"o-dem'a-tal** or **-tous**, *a.*

ap'o-derm, 1 ap'o-dûrm; 2 ăp'o-dĕrm, *n.* The investment or membrane of the eggs, as in the harvest-bug and related mites. [< Gr. *apoderma*, < *apo*, from, + *derrō*, flay.]

Ap'o-des, 1 ap'o-diz; 2 ăp'o-dēz, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ich.* An order of fishes without ventral fins, variously limited, but always including the true eels. **2.** *Zool.* One of several groups of animals, embracing a number of the *Apoda*. [< Gr. *apous*; see APODA.]

A-pod'i-a, 1 ə-pod'ı-ə; 2 ə-pōd'i-a, *n.* **1.** *pl. Echin.* A division of *Holothuroidea* without ambulacral feet or suckers, including the *Synaptidæ*, etc. **2.** [a-] *Pathol.* Congenital lack of feet.

ap"o-di-ab"o-lo'sis, 1 ap'o-di-ab'o-lō'sıs; 2 ăp'o-di-ăb'o-lō'sis, *n.* [Rare.] The making or treating as a devil; the opposite of *apotheosis*. [< APO- + Gr. *diabolos*, devil.]

ap"o-dic'tic, } 1 ap'o-dik'tik, -daik'tik; 2 ăp'o-dĭc'tic,
ap"o-delc'tic, } -dĭc'tic, *a.* **1.** *Philos.* Clearly demonstrable; indisputable; above all contradiction.

Apodictic or Demonstrative Judgments are subjectively and objectively sure . . . and capable of being enforced upon all of sane mind, who can be made to understand them.
L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* ch. 7, p. 194. [L.]

2. *Kantianism.* Relating or pertaining to a judgment in which the connection of subject and predicate is fixed by the very nature of the intellect. **3.** Of or pertaining to the doctrine or philosophy of the knowable. Compare APODICTIC, *n.* [< L. *apodicticus*, < Gr. *apodeiktikos*, < *apo*, from, + *deiknymi*, show.] **ap"o-dic'[or -delc']ti-cal't.**

ap"o-dic'tic, } *n. Philos.* In Aristotelian logic, the doc-
ap"o-delc'tic, } trine or theory of proof and of science.

ap"o-dic'ti-cal-ly, 1 ap'o-dik'tı-kəl-ı; 2 ăp'o-dĭc'ti-cal-y, *adv.* In an apodictic manner; by way of absolute demonstration. **ap"o-delc'ti-cal-ly‡.**

That the stars are moved, not by a physical, but by an intellectual cause. . . . Thomas [Aquinas] holds to be *apodictically* certain. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, p. 449. [a. 1872.]

A-pod'i-dæ, 1 ə-pod'ı-dī; 2 ə-pōd'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of phyllopods with a shield-shaped test, 2 compound eyes, and 2 long tail-spines. **A'pus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *apous*; see APODA.] **—a-pod'id**, *n.*—**a-pod'oid**, *a.*

ap"o-di-ox'is†, *n. Rhet.* The rejection with indignation of an argument or objection as irrelevant or absurd.

ap"o-dix'is, } ap'o-diks'ıs, -daiks'ıs; 2 ăp'o-dĭks'is,
ap"o-delx'is, } -dĭks'is, *n.* Absolute demonstration; incontrovertible proof. [< L. *apodixis*, < Gr. *apodeixis*, < *apo*, from, + *deiknymi*, show.]

ap"o-dog'y-nous, 1 ap"o-doj'ı-nus; 2 ăp"o-dŏg'y-nŭs, *a. Bot.* Not adherent to the base of an ovary: said of flower-disks. [< Gr. *apous* (*apod-*), footless, + *gynē*, woman.]

a-pod'o-sis, 1 ə-pod'o-sis; 2 ə-pŏd'o-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) The consequent proposition or conclusion in a conditional sentence; as, in the sentence, If it rains, I shall not go, "I shall not go" is the *apodosis*. (2) The concluding clause of a sentence not conditional. Compare PROTASIS.

The subordinate clause is called the introductory clause or Protasis, and the principal clause, the conclusion or the *Apodosis*.
KÜHNER *Gr. Gram.* tr. by Edwards and Taylor, p. 543. [a. 1853.]

2. *Gr. Ch.* The last day of a church festival. [L., < Gr. *apodosis*, giving back, < *apo*, back, + *didōmi*, give.]

ap'o-dous, 1 ap'o-dus; 2 ăp'o-dŭs, *a.* Not having feet; apodal.

ap"o-dy-te'ri-um, 1 ap'o-dı-tı'rı-um; 2 ăp'o-dy-tē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A dressing-room in the ancient baths or palestra. [L., < Gr. *apodytērion*, < *apo*, away, + *dyō*, put on.]

apog., *abbr.* Apogee.

ap"o-ga-lac'tic, 1 ap'o-gə-lak'tik; 2 ăp'o-gă-lăc'tic, *a.* Relating to the greatest distance from the Galaxy.

ap"o-ga-lac'ti-um, 1 ap'o-gə-lak'tı-um; 2 ăp'o-gă-lăc'ti-ŭm, *n.* In the hypothetical orbit of a star, or of the sun, the point at which it is most distant from the Milky Way.

a-pog'a-my, 1 ə-pog'ə-mı; 2 ə-pŏg'a-my, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Absence of the sexual function in plants. (2) The development of the mature plant from the prothallium without intervention of sexual organs, as in certain of the higher cryptogams. (3) The asexual budding out of a sporophyte from the gametophyte which normally produces sexual organs. **2.** In evolution, the mating and interbreeding of segregated groups not differing in character from other groups of their kind. [< APO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.] **—ap"o-gam'ic**, *a.*—**a-pog'a-mous**, *a.*—**a-pog'a-mous-ly**, *adv.*

ap"o-ge'al, } 1 ap'o-ji'al, -ji'ən; 2 ăp'o-gē'al, -gē'an, *a.*
ap"o-ge'an, } *Astron.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the apogee of the moon's orbit; as, the moon is in an *apogeal* position. **2.** Moving away from the earth or land. **ap"o-gæ'[-gə' or -gē']ic†.**

ap'o-gee, 1 ap'o-ji; 2 ăp'o-gē, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* (1) That point of the moon's orbit which is farthest from the earth. (2) In ancient astronomy, the position of a planet or of the sun when farthest from the earth. **2.** Figuratively, the highest or farthest point; climax; culmination. [< F. *apogée*, < LL. *apogæum*, < Gr. *apogaion*, < *apo*, from, + *gē*, earth.]

ap"o-ge-ot'ro-pism. 1 ap'o-jı-ot'ro-pizm; 2 ăp'o-gē-ŏt'ro-pĭsm, *n. Bot.* The tendency of plant-organs to turn away from the earth, in opposition to gravitation; negative geotropism. [< APO- + GEOTROPISM.] **—ap"o-ge"o-trop'ic**, *a.*—**ap"o-ge"o-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Ap"o-gon'i-dæ, 1 ap'o-gon'ı-dī; 2 ăp'o-gŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Chilodipteridæ*. **Ap'o-gon**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *apogōn*, beardless, < *a-* priv. + *pōgōn*, beard.] **—ap"o-gon'id**, *n.* **—ap"o-gon'oid**, *a.*

ap'o-graph, } 1 ap'o-graf; 2 ăp'o-grăf, *n.* A transcript
ap'o-graf', } or facsimile. [< Gr. *apographos*, < *apo*, off, + *graphō*, write.] **—a-pog'ra-phal**, *a.*

Hebrew manuscripts are divided into two classes, viz. autographs, or those written by the inspired penmen themselves, . . . and *apographs*, or copies made from the originals.
T. H. HORNE *Intro. to Bible* vol. ii, pt. i, p. 35. [L. & c. 1868.]

a-pog'y-ny, 1 ə-poj'ı-nı; 2 ə-pŏg'y-ny, *n.* Cessation or loss of fertility in females.

ap"o-hy'al, 1 ap'o-haı'əl; 2 ăp'o-hȳ'al *n. Ornith.* The ceratobranchial. [< APO- + HYOID.] **—ap"o-hy'al**, *a.*

a'poid, 1 ē'poid; 2 ā'pŏid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Apidæ*. [< APIS[1] + -OID.]

A-pol'de-a, 1 ə-pol'dı-ə; 2 ə-pōl'de-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A superfamily of hymenopterous insects containing the *Apidæ* and other families of bees. [< APIS[1] + Gr. *eidos*, form.]

a-pol'ous, 1 ə-pol'ıs; 2 ə-pōl'ŭs, *a.* Without active qualities; neutral. [< Gr. *apoios*, < *a-* priv. + *poios*, of what sort.]

a-polse', 1 ə-polz'; 2 a-pōls', *adv.* In a poised or balanced position.

ap'o-jove, 1 ap'o-jōv; 2 ăp'o-jōv, *n. Astron.* The point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter most distant from the planet. [< APO- + JOVE.]

ap"o-ka-tas'ta-sis, *n.* Same as APOCATASTASIS.

a-po'lar, 1 ē-[*or* ə-]pō'lər; 2 ā-[*or* a-]pō'lar, *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Without, or apparently without, radiating processes, as certain nerve-cells. **2.** *Physics.* Without polar or polarization.

ap"o-lar'i-ty, 1 ap'o-lar'ı-tı; 2 ăp'o-lăr'i-ty, *n. Math.* The state of being apolar.

ap"o-laus'tic, 1 ap'o-lôs'tik; 2 ăp'o-lôs'tic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Given to pleasure; self-indulgent. **2.** Pertaining to enjoyment; agreeable. **II.** *n.* Esthetics considered as the science of the agreeable. [< Gr. *apolaustikos*, < *apolauō*, enjoy.]

A-pol'da, 1 ə-pol'də; 2 a-pōl'da, *n.* A town in Weimar district, Thuringia.

ap"o-le-gam'ic, 1 ap'o-lı-gam'ik; 2 ăp'o-le-găm'ic, *a.* Selective; as, *apolegamic* mating, or sexual selection. [< Gr. *apolegō*, pick out, + GAMIC.]

A-pol"li-na'ri-an[1], 1 ə-pol'ı-nā'rı-ən; 2 a-pōl'i-nā'ri-an, *a.* Sacred to or done in honor of Apollo; as, the *Apollinarian* games. [< L. *Apollinaris*, < *Apollo*; see APOLLO.]

A-pol"li-na'ri-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Apollinaris. **A-pol"li-na'rist.**—**A-pol"li-na'ri-an'ism**, *n.*—**A-pol"li-na'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of Apollinaris and his followers. They denied the real humanity of Jesus, teaching that in him the divine Logos took the place of human reason.

Apollo Belvedere.
Statue in the Vatican.

A-pol'line, 1 ə-pol'ın; 2 a-pōl'in, *a.* Belonging to or connected with Apollo. **Ap"ol-lin'ic‡.**

A-pol'lo, 1 ə-pol'o; 2 a-pŏl'o, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the twelve greater gods. He was the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), and was twin brother of Artemis. They were born on the island of Delos, whither their mother had fled to escape from the jealous anger of Hera. He is one of the most versatile of the Olympian gods. As the god of youth, manly beauty, music, and song, he represents the Greek mind at its best. He was the god of prophecy, with his oracle at Delphi; the protector of flocks and herds, the helper and averter of evil, and also the god of righteous punishment. He delighted also in the foundation of cities and the establishment of constitutions, so that no city or colony was ever founded without his oracle being consulted or sacrifices offered. To his oracles people turned in sickness, and thus he came to be the god of healing and father of Æsculapius. As patron of colonization he was invoked as **Delphinius** or the dolphin-god; as **Euryalus**, god of the broad seas and as the embarker and disembarker. As **Agyieus** he was god of the streets and ways. Finally, as **Phœbus**, he was god of the sun, altho in Homer, Apollo and **Helios**, the sun, are always distinct; none the less his identification as the sun-god is universal among later writers. His attributes were the lyre and the bow; as god of the Pythian oracle, the tripod, and the bay as god of the Pythian games. Among the Romans the worship of Apollo was the earliest introduced from the Greeks, and the ludi Apollinares were founded in 212 B. C. during the Second Punic war, while in the reign of Augustus, who considered himself as under the patronage of Apollo, he became one of the chief gods of Rome. In art Apollo is represented more frequently than any other ancient deity, and his most famous existing statue is the Apollo Belvedere. **2.** Same as CASTOR. See STAR. **3.** A statue of Apollo. **4.** [a-] A butterfly (*Parnassus apollo*) found in the mountainous parts of Europe.—**Apollo Belvedere**, a celebrated antique statue of Apollo in the Belvedere of the Vatican Museum in Rome, regarded as one of the most perfect representations of the human figure.

A-pol"lo-do'rus, 1 ə-pol'o-dō'rus; 2 a-pŏl'o-dō'rŭs, *n.* A Greek painter, 5th century B. C.; reputed inventor of chiaroscuro.

Ap"ol-lo'ni-a[1], 1 ap'o-lō'nı-ə; 2 ăp'o-lō'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A cape in N. W. Africa. **2.** A district of the Gold Coast, Africa; 53 m. long by 10 to 15 m. wide. **3.** A British settlement in Africa; known as Fort Apollonia. **4.** *Bib.* A city in Macedonia, ancient Greece. **5.** A city in Illyria, ancient Greece. **6.** A town in Thrace, ancient Greece.

Ap"ol-lo'ni-a[2], *n. Gr. Antiq.* A festival in honor of Apollo observed, with athletic games and competitions in music, at Delos each year that the Delia did not occur.

Ap"ol-lo'ni-an[1], 1 ap'o-lō'nı-ən; 2 ăp'o-lō'ni-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Apollo. **Ap"ol-lon'ic‡**; **Ap"ol-lo-nis'tic‡.**

Ap"ol-lo'ni-an[2], *a. Math.* Of, pertaining to, or devised by Apollonius, the Greek geometer and writer on the conic sections. **Ap"ol-lon'ic‡.**

ap"ol-lon'i-con, 1 ap'ə-lon'ı-kən; 2 ăp'o-lŏn'i-con, *n.* A very large automatic chamber-organ.

Ap"ol-lo'ni-us[1], 1 ap'o-lō'nı-us; 2 ăp'o-lō'ni-ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* iii, 5.

Ap"ol-lo'ni-us[2], *n.* **1. A. of Tyana**, a Pythagorean philosopher, 1st century. **2. A. Pergæus**, a Greek mathematician and astronomer, 3d century B. C.; *Treatise on Conic Sections*, etc. **A-pol-lō'ni-os‡** [Gr.].

A-pol'lo-nize, 1 ə-pol'o-naız; 2 a-pŏl'o-nĭz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] [Rare.] To act the Apollo; decide oracularly on the merits of literature, art, etc.

A-pol"lo-pha'nes, 1 ə-pol'o-fē'nız *or* ap'ə-lof'ə-nız; 2 a-pŏl'o-fā'nēz *or* ăp'o-lŏf'a-nēz, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* x, 37.

A-pol'los, 1 ə-pol'os; 2 a-pŏl'ŏs, *n. Bib.* An Alexandrian Jew of the 1st century who continued the work of St. Paul at Corinth and Ephesus; reputed author of Epistle to the Hebrews.

A-pol'lo-ship, 1 ə-pol'o-ship; 2 a-pŏl'o-ship, *n.* An office or a condition, as of supremacy in poetry and prophecy, like that of Apollo.

A-pol'ly-on, 1 ə-pol'ı-ən *or* -yən; 2 a-pŏl'y-ŏn *or* -yon, *n.* The destroyer: used in Rev. ix, 11, for *Abaddon*.

He went on, and *Apollyon* met him. Now the monster was hideous to behold. BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* p. 220. [a. T. s.]

[LL., < Gr. *Apollyōn*, prop. ppr. of *apollyō*, destroy, < *apo*, from, + *ollymi*, destroy.]

a-pol'o-ger†, *n.* A fabulist. **a-pol'o-guer†.**

a-pol'o-gete, 1 ə-pol'o-jıt; 2 a-pŏl'o-gēt, *n.* One skilled in apologetics.

a-pol"o-get'ic, 1 ə-pol'o-jet'ik; 2 a-pŏl'o-gĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an apology or excuse; expressing regret for fault or failure; as, an *apologetic* message; an *apologetic* discourse. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or involving a vindication or defense of something; vindicatory; as, *apologetic* works. [< F. *apologétique*, < LL. *apologeticus*, < Gr. *apologētikos*, < *apo*, from, + *legō*, speak.] **a-pol"o-get'i-cal‡**; **ap"o-log'ic†.**—**a-pol"o-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-pol"o-get'ics, 1 ə-pol'o-jet'ıks; 2 a-pŏl'o-gĕt'ics, *n. Theol.* That department of dogmatics which deals with the defensive facts and proofs of Christianity; the science that purposes to vindicate, by defense or defensive assault, the truth and absoluteness of the Christian religion. Compare THEOLOGY.

Christian apologetics includes (1) *fundamental apologetics*, comprising the questions embraced in natural theology; (2) *historical apologetics*, comprising the evidences of the divine origin of Christianity; (3) *philosophical apologetics*, drawing its materials from the philosophy (*a*) of religion, (*b*) of history, and (*c*) of Christianity itself.

Apologetics does not presuppose either the development of Christianity into its details, or the extraction from it of its essence. The details of Christianity are all contained in Christianity: the minimum of Christianity is just Christianity itself. What *apologetics* undertakes to establish is just this Christianity itself—including all its 'details' and involving its 'essence'—in its unexplicated and uncompressed entirety, as the absolute religion. *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* i, pp. 234-235. [P. & W. co. '05.]

a-pol'o-gist, 1 ə-pol'o-jist; 2 a-pŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who argues in defense of any person or cause, especially before the public, by speech or writing; specif., a defender of Christianity, especially in the early church.

a-pol'o-gize, 1 ə-pol'o-jaız; 2 a-pŏl'o-gĭz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To offer an apology; acknowledge formally, with regret, any delinquency, incivility, offense, or the like.

There is no more universal characteristic of human nature than the instinct of men to *apologize* to themselves for themselves.
LOWELL *Among my Books* first series, p. 370. [o. & co. 1873.]

2. To find or make excuse, as for anything that is subject to censure; as, to *apologize* for slavery. **3.** More rarely, in the original sense, to argue in defense.

II†. *t.* To offer apology for; defend. **a-pol'o-gise‡**; **a-pol'o-gy'i.**—**a-pol'o-giz"er** or **-gis"er**, *n.*

ap'o-log, } 1 ap'o-log; 2 ăp'o-lŏg, *n.* A fable or moral
ap'o-logue, } tale, especially one in which animals or inanimate things speak or act, and by which a useful lesson is suggested or taught: in rhetoric, a form of comparison. [F., < L. *apologus*, < Gr. *apologos*, < *apo*, from, + *logos*, speak.] SYN.: see FICTION.

a-pol'o-gy, 1 ə-pol'o-jı; 2 a-pŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jız, 2 -gĭz, *pl.*] **1.** Something assigned as a reason for what appears to others wrong or unjustifiable, or seems liable to disapprobation; a disclaimer of intentional error or offense. **2.** A justification or defense of belief or conduct; the assignment of reasons in defense or support of what is or may be censured.

The tone of *apology* is always a tone of weakness and does injury to a good cause. JOWETT in *Essays and Reviews, Interpret. of Script.* p. 386. [w. w. & co. 1864.]

3. A formal acknowledgment of error or offense, etc., coupled with explanations in palliation, offers of reparation, or expressions of regret. **4.** A poor or meager substitute; a temporary expedient or makeshift; as, an *apology* for a breakfast.

His skeleton regiments constituting but an *apology* for an army. J. T. PECK *Great Republic period* ii. p. 225. [s. a. w. 1865.]

5. *Law.* An answer in certain cases to an action for libel, as a defense, or in mitigation of damages. [< LL. *apologia*, < Gr. *apologia*, < *apo*, away, + *legō*, speak.]

SYN.: acknowledgment, confession, defense, exculpation, excuse, justification, plea, vindication. All these words express one's answer to a charge of wrong or error that is or might be made. *Apology* has undergone a remarkable change from its old sense of a valiant defense—as in Justin Martyr's *Apologies* for the Christian faith—to its present meaning of humble confession and concession. He who offers an *apology* admits himself, at least technically and seemingly, in the wrong. An *apology* is for what one has done or left undone; an *excuse* may be for what one purposes to do or leave undone as well; as, one sends beforehand his *excuse* for not accepting an invitation; if he should fail either to be present or to excuse himself, an *apology* would be in order. An *excuse* for a fault is an attempt at partial justification; as, one alleges haste as an *excuse* for carelessness. *Confession* is a full *acknowledgment* of wrong, generally of a grave wrong, with or without *apology* or *excuse*. *Plea* ranges in sense from a prayer for favor or pardon to an attempt at full *vindication*. *Defense*, *exculpation*, *justification*, and *vindication* are more properly antonyms than synonyms of *apology* in its modern sense, and should be so given, but for their connection with its historic usage. See DEFENSE. Compare synonyms for CONFESS.—ANT.: accusation, censure, charge, complaint, condemnation, imputation, injury, insult, offense, wrong.—PREP.: an apology *to* the guest *for* the oversight.

a-pol'y-sin, 1 ə-pol'ı-sin; 2 a-pŏl'y-sĭn, *n. Chem.* A whitish powder made by heating paraphenetidin and citric acid in certain proportions (equal molecules), used as an antiseptic, antineuralgic, and antipyretic. [< Gr. *apolysis*, loosening.]

ap"o-ly-tik'i-on, 1 ap'o-lı-tik'ı-on; 2 ăp'o-ly-tĭk'i-ŏn, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Gr. Ch.* A dismissal hymn.

ap"o-me-com'e-ter, 1 ap'o-mı-com'ı-tər; 2 ăp'o-me-cŏm'e-ter, *n.* A sextant-like reflecting instrument for measuring the height of a distant object. [< APO- + Gr. *mētos*, length, + *metron*, measure.] **—ap"o-me-com'e-try**, *n.*

ap"o-mix'is, 1 ap'o-miks'ıs; 2 ăp'o-mĭks'is, *n.* In evolution, reproduction of organisms without previous sexual fusion of cells or nuclei.—**ap"o-mic'tic**, *a.*

ap"o-mor'phin, } 1 ap'o-mər'fın, -fin *or* -fin; 2 ăp'o-
ap"o-mor'phine, } mŏr'fin, -fin *or* -fīn, *n. Chem.* A white, amorphous, basic compound ($C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$), derived from morphin or codein by heating with dilute hydrochloric acid: used as an emetic. **ap"o-mor'phi-a†**; **ap"o-mor-phi'na†.**

ap"o-neu-ro'sis, 1 ap'o-niu-rō'sıs; 2 ăp'o-nū-rō'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sız; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] *Anat.* A fascia or fascia-like structure; the broad, flattened, white, shining fibrous tissue investing or forming the end or attachment of certain muscles. See illus. under MUSCLE. [< Gr. *apo-*

neurōsis, < *apo*, from, + *neuron*, sinew.] **ap″o-neu′ro-sy‡.** — **ap″o-neu-rog′ra-phy**, *n. Anat.* Descriptive anatomy of the aponeuroses.— **ap″o-neu-rol′o-gy**, *n. Anat.* The science of the aponeuroses.— **ap″o-neu″ro-si′tis**, *n. Pathol.* Aponeurotic inflammation.— **ap″o-neu-rot′ic**, *a.*— **ap″o-neu′ro-tome**, *n.* A curved blunt-pointed instrument for severing aponeuroses.— **ap″o-neu-rot′o-my**, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The dissection of aponeuroses. **2.** *Surg.* Section of aponeuroses.

a-po′nga-le″ve-le″ve, 1 *a-pō′ŋa-lē″ve-lē″ve*; 2 *ä-pō′ŋä-lē-vē-lē″vē*, *n. pl.* [Samoa.] Spiders and their web: a collective term.

Ap″o-no-ge′ton, 1 ap″o-no-jī′tən; 2 ăp″o-no-ġē′ton, *n. Bot.* A genus of hardy aquatic perennial flowering plants of the family *Aponogetonaceæ*, with floating leaves and emersed scapes terminating in twin spikes of naked flowers subtended by conspicuous bracts. Of about 15 species, native of Africa (Madagascar), tropical Asia, and Australia, *A. fenestralis*, the latticeleaf or water-yam, and *A. distachyon*, the Cape pondweed or winter hawthorn, are the best-known. See LATTICELEAF. [< Gr. *aponos*, idle, + *geitōn*, neighbor.]

Ap″o-no-ge″to-na′ce-æ, 1 *ap″o-no-jī″to-nē′sı-ī*; 2 *ăp″o-no-ġē″to-nā′ce-ē*, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of plants consisting of but one genus, *Aponogeton*, which belong to the order *Nataales*.— **ap″o-no-ge″to-na′ceous**, *a.*

a-poop′, 1 ə-pūp′; 2 a-pōōp′, *adv. Naut.* On or over the stern.

ap″o-nemp′tic, 1 ap″o-pemp′tık; 2 ăp″o-pĕmp′tic. **I.** *a.* Bidding farewell; valedictory. **II.** *n.* A farewell hymn or ode. [< Gr. *apopemptikos*, < *apo*, off, + *pempō*, send.]

ap″o-pet′a-lous, 1 ap″o-pet′ə-lus; 2 ăp″o-pĕt′a-lûs, *a. Bot.* Polypetalous.

ap″o-phan′tic, 1 ap″o-fan′tık; 2 ăp″o-făn′tic. **I.** *a.* Making or containing a proposition or statement; declaratory. **II.** *n. Logic.* The doctrine of judgments; the branch of stoichiology treating of judgments: a term used by Sir William Hamilton. [< Gr. *apophantikos*, < *apo*, from, + *phainō*, show.]

a-poph′a-sis, 1 ə-pof′ə-sis; 2 a-pŏf′a-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* The pretended suppression or denial of what one is really saying or proposing. See OMISSION; PARALEIPSIS. **2.** Denial; negation. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* [LL., < Gr. *apophasis*, denial, < *apo*, from, + *phēmi*, say.] — **ap″o-phat′ic**, *a.*

ap″o-phleg-mat′ic, 1 ap″o-fleg-mat′ık; 2 ăp″o-flĕg-măt′ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Exciting or promoting discharges of phlegm. **-i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* An expectorant. [< Gr. *apophlegmatikos*, < *apo*, from, + *phlegma*, phlegm.]

a-poph′o-ny, 1 ə-pof′o-nı; 2 a-pŏf′o-ny, *n.* Same as ABLAUT. [< Gr. *apo*, off, + *phōnē*, sound.]

ap″o-phthegm, etc. See APOTHEM, etc.

a-poph′y-ge, 1 ə-pef′ı-jı; 2 a-pŏf′y-ġe, *n. Arch.* **1.** A concave curve in a column where the shaft rises from the base or joins the capital. **2.** A hollow molding immediately below the echinus of some early Greek Doric capitals. [< Gr. *apophygē*, escape, < *apo*, from, + *pheugō*, flee.]

a-poph′y-sis‡.

a-poph′yl-lite, 1 ə-pef′ı-lait; 2 a-pŏf′y-lit, *n. Mineral.* A pearly-white or gray, hydrous potassium-calcium silicate ($H_3KCa_4(SiO_3)_8 + 4\frac{1}{2}H_2O$) which often contains a small percentage of fluorin. It crystallizes in the tetragonal system. [< APO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.] Apophyge (*a*).

ap″o-phyl′lous, 1 ap″o-fil′us; 2 ăp″o-fŷl′ŭs, *a. Bot.* Composed of distinct floral leaves: said of a perianth. [< APO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

a-poph′y-sis, 1 ə-pef′ı-sis; 2 a-pŏf′y-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēş, *pl.*] **1.** A process, outgrowth, or protuberance, esp. when without independent ossific center, as of a vertebra, or of the interior of the mandible in crustaceans. **2.** *Bot.* An enlargement of the seta below the base of the capsule in certain mosses. **3.** *Geol.* An offshoot from a larger mass of intrusive rock. **4.** *Arch.* Same as APOPHYGE. [< Gr. *apophysis*, < *apo*, from, + *phyō*, grow.] **a-poph′y-set‡.** — **genial apophysis**, the group of median tubercles on the inner surface of the lower jaw considered as an anatomical unit for the attachment of muscles of the tongue.— **a-poph′y-sate**, *a. Bot.* Having an apophysis.— **ap″o-phys′i-al**, *a.* Growing out of or pertaining to an apophysis. **a-poph′y-sal‡**; **a-poph′y-sary‡**; **ap″o-phys′e-al‡.**

ap″o-plec′tic, 1 ap″o-plek′tık; 2 ăp″o-plĕc′tic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affected with apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* fit. **2.** Predisposing or predisposed to apoplexy; tending toward apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* temperament or person.

Not one of your stiff-starched *apoplectic* cravats, but a good, easy, old-fashioned white neck-cloth.
DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby* ch. 35, p. 185. [H. & CO. 1889.]

[< L. *apoplecticus*, < Gr. *apoplēktikos*, < *apo*, from, + *plēssō*, strike.] **ap″o-plec′ti-cal‡.** — **ap″o-plec′tic**, *n.* One predisposed to or affected with apoplexy.— **ap″o-plec′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **ap″o-plec′ti-form**, *a. Pathol.* Resembling apoplexy. **ap″o-plec′told‡.**

ap′o-plext. **I.** *v.* To strike with apoplexy. **II.** *n.* Apoplexy.

ap′o-plex′y, 1 ap′o-pleks-ı; 2 ăp′o-plĕks-y, *n.* Sudden loss or diminution of sensation and of the power of voluntary motion, generally also of consciousness, usually the result of pressure on the brain from intracranial hemorrhage or effusions; a comatose condition; stroke of paralysis; also, a hemorrhage into the substance of any organ.

This *apoplexy* is, as I take it, a kind of lethargy, . . . a kind of sleeping in the blood. SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry IV.* act i, sc. 2.

[< F. *apoplexie*, < L. *apoplexia*, < Gr. *apoplēxia*, < *apo*, from, + *plēssō*, strike.] — **bulbar apoplexy**, hemorrhagic effusion into the pons Varolii.— **cerebral, choroidal, hepatic, placental, pulmonary, renal, retinal, splenic**, etc., **a.**, hemorrhage or other effusion into the various organs designated by the adjective.— **heat a.**, sunstroke.— **rheumatic a.**, stupor sometimes attending acute cerebral rheumatism.— **nervous a., simple a.**, a disorder having the symptoms of apoplexy but due to some disturbance of the nervous system and without discoverable lesions.— **verminous a.**, apoplectic symptoms, such as coma, due to intestinal worms.

ap′o-pyle, 1 ap′o-pail; 2 ăp′o-pīl, *n. Spong.* The aperture by which an endodermal chamber communicates with the interior. [< APO- + Gr. *pylē*, gate.]

ap′o-reme, 1 ap′o-rim; 2 ăp′o-rēm, *n. Rhet.* An argument to set forth the difficulty in a question. [< Gr. *aporēma*, < *a-* priv. + *poros*, way.]

ap″o-ret′ic, 1 ap″o-ret′ık; 2 ăp″o-rĕt′ic, *n.* One who believes that it is impossible to arrive at perfect certainty; a skeptic. [< F. *aporetique*, < Gr. *aporētikos*, inclined to doubt, < *a-* priv. + *poros*, way.] — **ap″o-ret′ical**, *a.* Inclined to doubt; skeptical.

ap″o-rhy′o-lite, 1 ap″o-rai′o-lait; 2 ăp″o-rŷ′o-lit, *n. Petrol.* Rhyolite which has been devitrified by metamorphism. [< APO- + RHYOLITE.]

a-po′ri-a, 1 ə-pō′rı-ə; 2 a-pō′rı-a, *n.* **1.** A balance or equality of reasons. **2.** *Rhet.* Same as DOUBT. **3.** *Pathol.* Febrile anxiety; uneasiness. [< Gr. *aporia*, doubt, < *a-* priv. + *poros*, way.] **ap′o-ry‡.**

Ap″o-ro-bran′chi-a, 1 ap″o-ro-bran′kı-ə; 2 ăp″o-ro-brăn′ċi-a, *n. pl. Zool.* **1.** The *Pycnogonidea*. **2.** The *Pteropoda*. [< Gr. *aporia*, doubt, + *branchia*, gills.] **Ap″o-ro-bran″chi-a′ta‡.** — **ap″o-ro-bran′chi-an**, *a. & n.*— **ap″o-ro-bran′chi-ate**, *a. & n.*

ap″o-rog′a-mous, 1 ap′o-rog′ə-mus; 2 ăp′o-rŏġ′a-mŭs, *a. Bot.* Having no micropyle: said of the ovules of phanerogamous plants: opposed to *porogamous*.

Ap″o-ró′sa, 1 ap′o-rō′sə; 2 ăp′o-rō′sa, *n. pl. Zooph.* A division of sclerodermic corals with imperforate corallum. [< A-, not, + POROSA.] — **ap′o-rose**, *a.* Not porous; of or pertaining to the *Aporosa*.

Ap″or-rha′i-dæ, 1 ap″o-rē′ı-dī; 2 ăp″o-rā′ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods having the foot laterally expanded, elongate tentacles with simple eyes at their external bases, and a strombiform or alate shell: including the spout-shells or pelican's-foot shells. See SPOUT-SHELL. **Ap″or-rha′is**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aporrhais*, for *haimorrhoïs*, a shell-fish; see HEMORRHOIDS.] — **ap″or-rha′id**, *n.*— **ap″or-rha′oid**, *a.*

a-port′, 1 ə-pōrt′; 2 a-pōrt′, *adv. Naut.* On or toward the left or port side, formerly called the larboard side.— **hard aport**, an order for the helmsman to put the wheel or the tiller to port, thus turning the vessel to starboard.

ap′o-sat″urn, 1 ap′o-sat″ūrn; 2 ăp′o-săt″ŭrn, *n. Astron.* That point in the orbit of a satellite of Saturn which is farthest from the planet. **ap″o-sa-tur′ni-um‡.**

ap″o-se-mat′ic, 1 ap″o-sı-mat′ık; 2 ăp″o-se-măt′ic, *a. Zool.* Serving to warn or ward off, as an enemy, by colors or other means of defense such as the sepia of the cuttlefish and the fetid odor of the badger. Compare ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR.— **ap″o-se-mat′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The second head (Sematic Colours) includes Warning Colours and Recognition Markings: the former warn an enemy off, and are therefore called *Aposematic*.
E. B. POULTON *Colours of Animals* p. 337. [A. 1890.]

ap″o-sep′a-lous, 1 ap″o-sep′ə-lus; 2 ăp″o-sĕp′a-lûs, *a.* Same as POLYSEPALOUS. [< Gr. *posis*, a drinking.]

a-po′si-a, 1 ə-pō′zı-ə; 2 a-pō′zhı-a, *n.* Adipsy. [< A-, not, + Gr. *posis*, a drinking.]

ap″o-si″o-pe′sis, 1 ap″o-sai″o-pi′sis; 2 ăp″o-sı̆″o-pē′sĭs (XIII). *n. Rhet.* **1.** A figure in which the speaker leaves a sentence incomplete, as if unable or unwilling to continue; as, "O thou —— by what name can I properly call thee?" DAY *Art of Discourse* div. ii, pt. iii, p. 329. [s. 1867.] **2.** Apophasis. [L., < Gr. *apostōpēsis*, < *apo*, from, + *stōpaō*, be silent.] — **ap″o-si″o-pes′tic, ap″o-si″o-pet′ic**, *a.*

ap″o-sit′i-a, 1 ap′o-sit′ı-ə; 2 ăp′o-sĭt′i-a, *n. Pathol.* Loathing of food. [< Gr. *apositia*, < *apo*, from, + *sitos*, food.] **a-pos′i-ty‡.** — **ap″o-sit′ic**, *a.* [name.

ap″o-so′ro, 1 ap′o-sō′ro; 2 ăp′o-sō′ro, *n.* The potto: native

Ap″o-sphæ′ri-a, 1 ap′o-sfī′rı-ə; 2 ăp′o-sfē′ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti* belonging to the order *Sphæropsidales*, having oval non-septate hyaline sporidia borne in pycnidia that usually occur on wood or hard bark. One species causes apossphæriose of strawberry-leaves.— **ap″o-sphæ′ri-ose**, *n. Phytopathol.* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic sphæropsidaceous fungus belonging to the form-genus *Aposphæria*.

a-pos′po-ry, 1 ə-pes′po-rı; 2 a-pŏs′po-ry, *n. Bot.* A loss of the sporogenous function; the development of a new organism from or near the spore-producing organ without the intervention of spores. [< APO- + SPOREL.] — **a-pos′po-rous**, *a.*

a-pos′ta-sis, 1 ə-pes′tə-sis; 2 a-pŏs′ta-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēş, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* (1) The termination of a disease by some critical discharge. (2) An abscess due to a fragment of bone. **2.** *Bot.* The separation of the floral organs by the abnormal elongation of the internodes. [< Gr. *apostasis*; see APOSTASY.]

a-pos′ta-sy, 1 ə-pes′tə-sı; 2 a-pŏs′ta-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -sız; 2 -sĭş, *pl.*] **1.** A total departure from one's faith or religion; abandonment of creed and renunciation of religious obligations.

But the king [Henry IV.] was not alone in his *apostasy* (if *apostasy* it can be called, where there was no previous faith).
LORIMER *Protestant Church of France* ch. 2, p. 56. [P. B. P. 1842.]

2. *R. C. Ch.* (1) Abandonment of a religious order or of priestly functions without dispensation. (2) Persistent refusal to obey ecclesiastical authority. **3.** *Desertion* of faith or principles in general, as by defection from party. [< LL. *apostasia*, < Gr. *apostasia*, = *apostasis*, standing off, < *apo*, off, + *histēmi*, stand.] **a-pos′ta-cy‡.** [tasy; false.

a-pos′tate, 1 ə-pes′tēt; 2 a-pŏs′tāt, *a.* Guilty of apos-

a-pos′tate, *n.* **1.** *One guilty of apostasy*; one who forsakes a faith or principles that he formerly professed; a pervert; renegade: always a term of reproach.

He fell from Christianity, and turned Pagan; and therefore is called *the apostate*. EDWARDS *Hist. Redemption* p. 321. [A. T. S.]

It would be impossible to imagine anything more pernicious than the *apostates* whom St. Jude has scathed with . . . invective.
FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* bk. *ii, p.* 128. [L. CO.]

2. *R. C. Ch.* One who abandons a religious order without a dispensation. [< F. *apostat*, < LL. *apostata*, < Gr. *apostatēs*, < *apo*, from, + *histēmi*, stand.] Syn.: see CONVERT.— **ap″os-tat′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to an apostate or apostasy; renegade; as, an *apostatic* assembly. **ap″os-tat′i-cal‡.** — **a-pos′ta-tism**, *n.* [Rare.] The act or practise of apostatizing. [M.] — **the Apostate**, same as JULIAN, 2.

a-pos′ta-tize, 1 ə-pes′tə-taiz; 2 a-pŏs′ta-tīz, *vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZ′ING.] To be guilty of apostasy; forsake one's faith or principles. **a-pos′ta-tise‡.** Syn.: see ABJURE.

ap″o-stax′is, 1 ap″o-staks′ıs; 2 ăp″o-stăks′ĭs, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A flowing away of fluids, especially from the nose; nose-bleed. **2.** *Bot.* An abnormal exuding of the juices from plants. [< Gr. *apostaxis*, < *apo*, from, + *stazō*, drip.]

a pos-te″ri-o′ri, 1 ē pes-tī″rı-ō′raı; 2 ā pŏs-tē″ri-ō′rī. [L.] **1.** *Logic.* Literally, from that which follows or is subsequent; proceeding from observed facts to generalizations or principles, or from effects to the cause; of or pertaining to induction or the inductive method: the opposite of *a priori*. See INDUCTION. **2.** *Philos.* Of or pertaining to knowledge obtained by observation of facts and induction based on such observation; experiential; empirical, or due to knowledge obtained from empirical sources.

A knowledge *a posteriori* is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 285. [G. & L. 1859.]
[L.: *a, ab*, from; *posterīori*, abl. of L. *posterior*; see POSTERIOR.] — **a″pos-te″ri-o-ri′ty**, *n.*

a-pos′thi-a, 1 ə-pes′thı-ə; 2 a-pŏs′thi-a, *n. Terat.* Absence of the prepuce at birth. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *posthē*, prepuce.]

a-pos′till, *vt.* [Rare.] To annotate the margin of.

a-pos′til, 1 ə-pes′til; 2 a-pŏs′tĭl, *n.* A marginal note; annotation. [< F. *apostille*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, in, + *postille*; see POSTIL.] **a-pos′till‡**; **a-pos′tille‡.**

a-pos′tle, } 1 ə-pes′l; 2 a-pŏs′l, *n.* **1.** One of the twelve,
a-pos′tlᵉ, } named in Matt. x, 2–4, who were witnesses of the cardinal facts of the life, death, and resurrection of Christ, chosen by him and sent forth to bear witness to these facts.

The name is applied also to Paul, to Barnabas (*Acts* xiv, 14), and to Christ himself (*Heb.* iii, 1). At a later period it was given to the seventy disciples especially sent out as recorded in Luke x, 1–16, and also to such apostolic assistants as Luke; still later, to such eminent missionaries as Boniface, Ansgar, Cyril, and Methodius; hence, to any pioneer missionary; as, Eliot, the *apostle* to the Indians.

An *Apostle* was a man endowed with supernatural knowledge, and . . . power. C. HODGE *Theol.* vol. i, p. 142. [s. 1872.]

2. Any messenger commissioned by or as by divine authority; by extension, any person zealously advocating or striving to spread any doctrine or cause; as, an *apostle* of temperance.

They [infidels] have generally fallen into errors so gross and degrading as to prove them to be anything rather than the *apostles* of reason. CHANNING *Works* p. 246. [A. U. A. 1883.]

3. A presiding official in various church organizations, such as the Mormon Church, the Catholic Apostolic Church, etc. **4.** *Gr. Ch.* The book of epistles used in the celebration of the eucharist. **5.** *pl.* (1) *Civ. Law.* Letters dimissory, certifying an appeal to a higher court. (2) *Eng. Law.* Letters dimissory in an appeal in admiralty, briefly stating the case and promising the transmission of the record to the higher court. (3) *U. S. Law.* The return or record on an appeal in admiralty: an occasional use. **6.** *Naut.* One of the knightheads. [< AS. *apostol*, < LL. *apostolus*, < Gr. *apostolos*, messenger, < *apo*, off, + *stellō*, send.] — **Apostle of Andalusia**, Juan de Avila (1500–$^5/_{10}$1569), who preached in the south of Spain.— **A. of Ardennes**, St. Hubert.— **A. of Armenia**, St. Gregory the Illuminator.— **A. of Brazil**, the Portuguese missionary José de Anchieto (1533–$^6/_{10}$1597).— **a. of free trade**, Richard Cobden.— **A. of Germany**, St. Boniface. — **a. of infidelity**, Voltaire.— **A. of Ireland**, St. Patrick. — **A. of Rome**, St. Philip Neri. See NERI.— **a. of temperance**, Father Mathew (1790–1856) (Theobald Mathew). — **A. of the Alps**, sobriquet of Felix Neff.— **A. of the English**, St. Augustine or Austin.— **A. of the French**, St. Denis.— **A. of the Frislans**, St. Willibrod.— **A. of the Gauls**, St. Irenæus.— **A. of the Gentiles**, St. Paul. See Acts xiii, etc.— **A. of the Goths**, St. Ulfilas.— **A. of the Highlanders**, St. Columba.— **A. of the Indians**, the Rev. John Eliot.— **A. of the Indies.** 1. St. Francis Xavier. 2. Bartolomé de las Casas (1474–1566), a Spanish missionary in America.— **A. of the North.** 1. St. Ansgar. 2. Bernard Gilpin.— **A. of the Picts**, St. Ninian.— **A. of the Scots, A. of the Scottish Reformation**, John Knox.— **A. of the Slavs**, St. Cyril.— **apostles' gems**, precious stones symbolizing the twelve apostles, as recorded in Rev. xxi, 14, 19, 20. **apostles' stonest.** — **a-pos′tle-hood**, *n.* The state of being an apostle.— **a-pos′tle-ship**, *n.* The office, dignity, or work of an apostle.— **a-pos′to-lize‡**, *v.* To act as an apostle; proclaim.

A-pos′tles Is′lands. A group of 27 islands in Lake Superior in Ashland county, Wis.; land area, 200 sq. m.

a-pos′to-late, 1 ə-pes′to-lēt; 2 a-pŏs′to-lāt, *n.* **1.** The state of being an apostle; the office of an apostle; apostleship. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The papal dignity or office.

a-pos′to-li, 1 ə-pes′to-laı; 2 a-pŏs′to-lī, *n. pl.* [L.] *Civ. Law.* Letters dismissory from an inferior court.

Ap″os-to′li-an, 1 ap″es-tō′lı-ən; 2 ăp″ŏs-tō′lĭ-ăn, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a Mennonite sect founded by Apostool, a minister at Amsterdam, in the 17th century. **Ap″os-too′li-an‡.**

ap″os-tol′ic, } 1 ap″es-tol′ık, -ı-kəl; 2 ăp″ŏs-tŏl′ic,
ap″os-tol′i-cal, } -i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an apostle or the apostles. **2.** According to the doctrine and practise of the apostles; according to the spirit and *customs of the primitive church*; as, *apostolic ordinances*.

A Church to be *apostolic*, must have ministers powerful in preaching, and members mighty in prayer.
W. ARTHUR *Tongue of Fire* ch. 4, p. 137. [H. 1856.]

3. *R. C. Ch.* Conferred by the Pope; papal; as, *apostolic* indulgence, etc. **4.** Of or pertaining to the Catholic Apostolic Church. [< F. *apostolique*, < LL. *apostolicus*, < Gr. *apostolikos*, < *apostolos*; see APOSTLE.] — **Apostolic benediction.** 1. That recorded in 2 Cor. xiii, 14. 2. The Pope's blessing.— **A. Brethren**, a monastic order of northern Italy in the 13th and 14th centuries who opposed the papacy. **A. Brotherst.**— **a. canons** and **a. constitutions**, two ancient collections of regulations and directions as to church service and Christian conduct, attributed by some to the apostles.— **A. Church.** 1. One of the four churches, of Rome, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, which claimed special privileges on the ground of having been founded by apostles. 2. The church universal, as holding the apostolic faith and ordinances; as, "I believe one Catholic and *Apostolic Church*," *Nicene Creed, Book of Common Prayer*.— **a. council**, the gathering of apostles and elders held at Jerusalem to determine whether the rite of circumcision and the observance of the Mosaic law were obligatory to Gentile converts (*Acts* xv.). **A. Fathers**, Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, Papias, and Polycarp, who were contemporaries of the apostles.— **a. king**, the title bestowed by the Pope in A. D. 1000 upon St. Stephen, the founder of the royal line of Hungary, and now held by the Austro-Hungarian sovereigns. **a. majesty‡.**— **A. party**, a Catholic party in Spain whose purpose was to restore the Holy Office and absolute monarchy, which merged with the Carlists about 1830.— **a. see**, the church at Rome, regarded as having been founded by the apostle Peter: formerly said also of the churches at Ephesus and Antioch.— **a. succession**, the unbroken line of succession in the ordained priesthood from the twelve apostles down, claimed for the clergy of various churches, as the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican, and maintained by the first two and by the High-church party in the last to be essential to a valid ministry.— **a-pos″to-lic′i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being apostolic: given in the Constantinopolitan Creed (A. D. 381) as one of the qualities of the true church. **ap″os-tol′i-cal-ness‡**; **ap″os-tol′i-cism‡**; **ap″os-tol′ic-ness‡.**— **ap″os-tol′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ap″os-tol′ic, *n.* **1.** The Pope; in early times, a metropolitan bishop; or, still earlier, any bishop. **2.** [A-] *pl.* Any one of various ascetic sects from the 3d to the 14th century, who claimed to revive apostolic belief and practise. **Ap″os-tol′i-cals‡**; **Ap″os-tol′i-ci‡.** **3.** [A-] A member or supporter of the Apostolic party in Spain.

Ap″os-to′li-cæ Se′dis. See IN CŒNA DOMINI.

ap″os-tol′i-cal, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* One of the Tractarian party in its early stages. *Notes and Queries* Jan. 4, 1890, p. 5. **2.** *Eccl.* One who believes in apostolic succession.

Ap″os-tol′i-cl, 1 ap″os-tol′ı-sı; 2 ăp″ŏs-tŏl′ĭ-cĭ, *n. pl.* **1.** A sect of the Encratites. See ENCRATITISM. **2.** Same as APOSTOLIC BRETHREN. **3.** A German sect of the 12th century holding extremely ascetic views. **4.** An Anabaptist sect which practised ceremonially the washing of feet.

ap″os-tol′ics, 1 ap″os-tol′ıks; 2 ăp″ŏs-tŏl′ĭcs, *n.* Applied theology concerned with the dissemination of religion.

a-pos′tro-phe¹, } 1 ə-pos′tro-fı; 2 ə-pŏs′tro-fe, *n.* **Gram.**
a-pos′tro-fe², } **1.** A symbol (') above the line, intended usually to mark the omission of a letter, syllable, or figure, as *I'll* for "I will."

The main uses of the apostrophe are: (1) to indicate the possessive case; (2) to denote the omission of one or more letters or figures where the word does not become a regular abbreviation: as, *o'er* (over), '12 (1912), *'tis* (it is), *I'm* (I am); (3) to denote the plural of figures, letters, and symbols; as, *6's; 10's;* cross your *t's;* (4) in a concluding quotation-mark (").

2. The omission indicated by the symbol. [L., < Gr. *apostrophē*, turning away, < *apo*, from, + *strephō*, turn.]

a-pos′tro-phe³, } *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* (1) A figure of speech in which
a-pos′tro-fe², } the speaker or writer turns from his direct purpose to address some absent person, some quality, attribute, etc., or some present person to whom the address would not ordinarily be directed; as, an *apostrophe* to the Deity, to virtue, or to a guest; the *apostrophe* to death in 1 Cor. xv, 55: "O death, where is thy sting?"

The . . . *apostrophe* to Washington will be rehearsed by the generous youth of America as long as the English language is spoken. EVERETT in Webster's *Works* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 69. [L. n. & co. 1853.]

(2) A digressive address; an abrupt interjectional speech; sometimes, a continuous composition of direct address; as, Byron's *apostrophe* to the Ocean. **2.** *Bot.* The position assumed by chlorophyl-granules (as on the lateral walls of leaf-cells) when exposed to a strong light, giving a lighter green than in darkness. Compare EPISTROPHE. [F., < LL. *apostrophus*, < Gr. *apostrophos*, < *apo*, from, + *strephō*, turn.] **a-pos′tro-phy†.**

ap″os-troph′ic¹, } 1 ap″os-trof′ık; 2 ăp″ŏs-trŏf′ĭc, *a.*
ap″os-trof′ic², } *Gram.* Pertaining to or marked by the apostrophe. [or abounding in apostrophes.

ap″os-troph′ic³, *a. Rhet.* Relating to, characterized by,
a-pos′tro-phism, 1 ə-pos′tro-fızm; 2 ə-pŏs′tro-fĭzm, *n.* [Rare.] An address by apostrophe.

a-pos′tro-phize¹, } 1 ə-pos′tro-faız; 2 ə-pŏs′tro-fīz, *vi.*
a-pos′tro-ize², } [-PHIZED, -FIZD³; -PHIZ′ING, -FIZ′ING.] **1.** To shorten a word by omitting a letter or letters. **2.** To mark such shortening by the apostrophe.

a-pos′tro-phise†.

a-pos′tro-phize², } *v.* [-PHIZED; -PHIZ′ING.] **I.** *t. Rhet.*
a-pos′tro-ize², } To address by or in an apostrophe.

II. *t.* To deliver an apostrophe. **a-pos′tro-phise†.** Syn.: see ACCOST; ADDRESS.

Ap″o-tac′tic, 1 ap″o-tak′tık; 2 ăp″ŏ-tăc′tĭc, *n.* [-TICS or -TI-CI, 1 -tı-sı; 2 -tĭ-cĭ, *pl.*] *Ch. Hist.* One of an ascetic Christian sect (2d century) that renounced all their possessions, in imitation of some primitive Christians. [< Gr. *apotaktikoi*, < *apo*, from, + *tassō*, arrange.] **Ap″o-tac′tite†.— Ap″o-tac′ti-cal,** *a.*

ap″o-tel″es-mat′ic, 1 ap″o-tel″es-mat′ık; 2 ăp″ŏ-tĕl″ĕs-măt′ĭc, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** *Astrol.* Of or pertaining to the calculation of nativities, or judicial astrology. **2.** *Theol.* Looking to the final result or issue. [< Gr. *apotelesmatikos*, < *apo*, from, + *teleō*, end, < *telos*, end.]

a-poth′e-cal, 1 ə-poth′ı-kəl; 2 ə-pŏth′e-cal, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a shopman. [M.]

a-poth′e-ca-ry, 1 ə-poth′ı-kē-rı; 2 ə-pŏth′e-cā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] One who keeps drugs for sale and puts up prescriptions; a druggist, especially one skilled in pharmacy. In some European countries, as England, apothecaries were formerly licensed practitioners of medicine as well as skilled pharmacists; in the United States the two professions are rarely combined.

Some men seem to think that the Divine Being has different qualities of mercies arranged, as *apothecaries'* medicines are, on shelves. H. W. BEECHER *Pulpit Pungencies* p. 1. [c. & co. 1866.]

[< F. *apothicaire*, < LL. *apothecarius*, storekeeper, < L. *apotheca*, store, < Gr. *apothēkē*, < *apo*, away, + *tithēmi*, put.] — **apothecaries' measure,** a fluid measure of which the fluid ounce is the unit, and the other denominations the minim or drop, dram, and pint.

U. S. APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE.

60 minims (♏)	=	1 fluid dram (f ʒ).
8 fluid drams	=	1 fluid ounce (f ȝ).
16 fluid ounces	=	1 pint (O.).
8 pints	=	1 gallon (C.).

— **apothecaries' weight,** a system of weights used by druggists in compounding prescriptions.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains (gr.)	=	1 scruple (℈).
3 scruples	=	1 dram (ʒ).
8 drams	=	1 ounce (ȝ).
12 ounces	=	1 pound (lb).

NOTE.— The pound, ounce, and grain have the same weight as those of troy weight.

— **a-poth′e-ca-ry-ship,** *n.* The profession or state of being an apothecary.

1. Lichen (*Cladonia fimbriata*) bearing top-growing Apothecia. 2. Sections of Apothecia.

ap″o-the′ci-um, 1 ap″o-thī′sı-[*or* -shi-]ụm; 2 ăp″ŏ-thē′çi-[*or* -shi-]ŭm, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The shield or fruit of a lichen, a more or less cup-shaped body in which the hymenium lies exposed during the maturing of the asci. [< Gr. *apothēkē*; see APOTHECARY.] **ap″o-the′cet.— ap″o-the′cial,** *a.*

ap′o-them¹, } 1 ap′o-them; 2 ăp′o-
ap′o-thegm, } thĕm, *n.* A terse, pointed, instructive saying; a truth regarding practical matters strikingly expressed in few words; a sententious maxim.

The admirable Hebrew *apophthegm* 'Learn to say, "I do not know."' FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. i, p. 593. [c. F. D. 1880.]

[< Gr. *apophthegma*, < *apo*, from, + *phthengomai*, cry out.] **ap′o-phthegm‡.** Syn.: see ADAGE.— **ap″o-theg-mat′ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.* Relating to, characterized by, or abounding in apothems; like an apothem; terse and striking. **ap″o-phtheg-mat′ic** or **-i-cal‡.— -ly,** *adv.— ap″o-theg′ma-tist,* *n.* One who makes or collects apothems.— **ap″o-theg′ma-tize,** *vi.* To express oneself in apothems.

ap′o-them², 1 ap′o-them; 2 ăp′o-thĕm, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The perpendicular from the center to any side of a regular polygon. **2.** *Pharm.* A brownish deposit found in vegetable infusions, etc., soluble in boiling water, but appearing as the solution cools. [< Gr. *apotithēmi*, put aside, < *apo*, from + *tithēmi*, put.] **a-poth′e-ma‡; ap′o-themet.**

ap″o-the′o-sis, 1 ap′o-thī′o-sıs; 2 ăp′o-thē′o-sĭs (XIII), *n.* [-SES, 1 -sız; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] **1.** The act of exalting or the state of being exalted to divine honors; deification: an ancient custom of enrolling heroes, conquerors, etc., and especially the Roman emperors, among the gods, and offering worship to them and to their images, as to divinities.

He [Agrippa] thought himself to be the god whom they declared. Why should not he accept the *apotheosis*?
FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. i, p. 317. [E. P. D. 1880.]

2. Supreme exaltation of any person, principle, etc., as if to divine honor; as, the *apotheosis* of womanhood. **3.** In loose usage, exaltation to the immortal state.

The dying of the Christian is not a fading away; it is an *apotheosis*. HUGH MACMILLAN *Bible Teachings* p. 203. [MACM. 1868.]

[LL., < Gr. *apotheōsis*, < *apo*, from, + *theos*, god.]

ap″o-the′o-size, 1 ap′o-thī′o-saız; 2 ăp′o-thē′o-sĭz, *vt.* [-SIZED; -SIZ′ING.] **1.** To place among the gods; deify.

If Napoleon had lived 20 centuries earlier, he would doubtless have been *apotheosized*.
GAIL HAMILTON *Washington Bible Class* p. 96. [A. 1891.]

2. To honor greatly or exalt; glorify. **a-poth′e-ose‡.**

a-poth′e-sis, 1 ə-poth′ı-sıs; 2 ə-pŏth′e-sĭs, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Surg.* The setting or adjustment of a fractured limb. **2.** *Eccl.* A repository for books, vestments, etc., in early churches. **3.** *Arch.* In public baths, a dressing-room.

a po″ti-o′ri, 1 ē pō″ti-ō′rı; 2 ā pō″tĭ-ō′rī. [L.] For a more powerful reason. In logic, deviating from the principal thread or prevailing trend of an argument or exposition.

a-pot′o-me¹, 1 ə-pot′o-mı; 2 ə-pŏt′o-me, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A line which is the difference between two incommensurable lines whose squares are commensurable, as the diagonal and side of a square. **2.** *Mus.* A major semitone. [< Gr. *apotomē*, cutting off, < *apo*, off, + *temnō*, cut.] **a-pot′o-my‡.**

ap′o-tome², 1 ap′o-tōm; 2 ăp′o-tōm, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of celestite. [< Gr. *apotomē*, cutting off.]

ap″o-trep′sis, 1 ap″o-trep′sıs; 2 ăp″ŏ-trĕp′sĭs, *n.* [Rare.] *Pathol.* The healing of an inflammatory tumor by resolution. [< Gr. *apotrepsis*, aversion, < *apo*, away, + *trepō*, turn.]

ap″o-tro-pai′on, 1 ap″o-tro-pē′on; 2 ăp″ŏ-tro-pā′ŏn, *n.* [-PAI′A, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* Any amulet or supposed charm against evil influences. **ap″o-tro-pæ′on‡.— ap″o-tro-pa′ic,** *a.* Averting evil; of or pertaining to an apotropaion.

a-pot′ro-pous, 1 ə-pot′ro-pus; 2 ə-pŏt′ro-pŭs, *a. Bot.* Turning away: said of an anatropous ovule whose raphe is next the placental axis when erect and averse from it when hanging. [< Gr. *apotropos*, < *apo*, from, + *trepō*, turn.]

ap″o-typ′ic, 1 ap′o-tip′ık; 2 ăp′o-tĭp′ic, *a. Biol.* Deviating from a type. [< APO- + TYPE.]

a-pox′y-om′e-nos, 1 ə-pok′sı-om′ı-nos; 2 ə-pŏks′y-ōm′e-nŏs, *n.* [-NOI, 1 -noi; 2 -nŏī, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* One using a flesh-scraper, as in a bath or gymnasium: the subject of some famous antique statues.

a-poy′, 1 ə-poi′; 2 ə-pŏy′, *n.* [P. I.] Fire. [Tag.]

A″po-ya′o, 1 ä″po-yä′o; 2 ä″po-yä′o, *n.* [P. I.] An Igorot tribe. See IGOROT.

ap′o-zem, 1 ap′o-zem; 2 ăp′o-zĕm, *n.* [Rare.] *Med.* A medicated decoction or infusion. [< L. *apozema*, < Gr. *apozema*, < *apo*, from, + *zeō*, boil.] **ap′o-zem-a‡; ap′o-zemet.**

App., *abbr.* Apostles; [a-] appended; appointed; apprentice.

Ap′pa-im, 1 ap′ı-ım; 2 ăp′a-ĭm, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 30.

ap-pair′†, *v.* To impair; become impaired. **a-pair′†.**

ap-pal′, } 1 ə-pōl′; 2 ă-pal′, *v.* [AP-PALLED′, AP-PALD′ə;
ap-pall′, } AP-PAL′LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce a depressing or terrifying sensation in the mind, sufficient in intensity to fill with dismay or horror; impress with fear in such a manner that the mind shrinks or loses its firmness.

And wide Destruction stunn'd the listening ear,
Appall'd the heart, and stupefied the eye.
SCOTT *Don Roderick* st. 54.

2†. To make weak, stale, or flat, as liquor; impair. **3†.** To make pale or pallid; weaken; enfeeble.

II†. *i.* **1.** To become dismayed. **2.** To lose strength, color, or flavor. [< OF. *appallir*, < L. *ad*, to, + *palleo*, be pale.] **ap-pale′†.** Syn.: affright, alarm, astound, cow, daunt, dishearten, dismay, frighten, horrify, scare, shock, terrify. See AFFRIGHT; FRIGHTEN.— Ant.: cheer, embolden, encourage, rally, reassure.— Prep.: appalled *at.*— **ap-pal′, ap-pall′,** *n.* Terror; dismay.— **ap-pal′ment,** *n.* [Rare.] Consternation or depression occasioned by fear; dismay. **ap-pale′ment†; ap-pall′ment†.**

Ap″pa-lach′i-an, 1 ap″ə-lach′ı-ən; 2 ăp″a-lăch′i-an (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the mountain system of the eastern United States extending from E. Quebec to N. Alabama and including the White and Green Mountains of New England, the Adirondacks and Catskills of New York, the Alleghenies, Blue Ridge, Black and Smoky ranges, etc. The highest points are Mt. Washington, 6,293 ft. high, and Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft. high. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Alleghenies. [< *Appalaches*, an Indian tribe.] — **Appalachian river** (*Geol.*), a river supposed by some geologists to have existed at an earlier geological period and to have drained the southwestern part of the Appalachian province directly to the Gulf of Mexico. A part of its supposed course is now occupied by the Tennessee river between Knoxville and Chattanooga.

Ap″pa-lach′i-ans, *n. pl.* The Appalachian system.

ap-pal′ling, 1 ə-pōl′ıŋ; 2 ă-pal′ĭng, *pa.* Causing or fitted to cause dismay or terror; frightful.

Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL.— **ap-pal′ling-ly,** *adv.*

Ap′pam, 1 ap′əm; 2 ăp′am, *n.* A British merchant steamship captured by the German cruiser "Möwe," Jan. 15, 1916, and brought into Newport News, Va., by a prize crew, in violation of treaty rights. Restored to British owners March 28, 1917.

ap′pa-nage, 1 ap′ə-nıj; 2 ăp′a-nāj, *n.* **1.** A dependent territory or property; as, Australia is an *appanage* of Great Britain. **2.** A natural accompaniment, attribute, or endowment; as, modesty is the *appanage* of goodness.

In tender youth he loved and courted a modest *appanage* to the Opera—in truth a dancer. LAMB *Essays of Elia, Popular Fallacies* xiii, p. 425. [W. L. & co.]

3. A portion of land assigned by a king for the maintenance of his younger sons; the allowance assigned to the prince of a reigning house for his maintenance out of the public revenues.

By him it [Strathclyde] was granted to Malcolm of Scotland . . . and became from that time the *appanage* of the eldest son of the Scotch King. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 206. [H. 1875.]

[F., < OF. *apaner*, provide bread, < LL. *apano*, < L. *ad*, to, + *panis*, bread.] **ap′a-nage‡; ap′pe-nage‡.**

Ap″pa-na-gist, 1 ap′ə-nā-jıst; 2 ăp′a-nā-jĭst, *n.* [Rare.] A prince, or other holder of an appanage. **ap′a-na-gist‡.**

Ap″pa-noose′, 1 ap″ə-nūs′; 2 ăp″a-nōōs′, *n.* A county in S. Iowa; 500 sq. m.; county-seat, Centreville.

ap-par-aile′†, *vt.* To make ready; prepare. CHAUCER *L. G. W.* l. 2,462.

ap″pa-ra′tus, 1 ap″ə-rē′tus *or* -rā′tus; 2 ăp″a-rā′tŭs *or* -rā′tŭs, *n.* [-TUS or (rarely) -TUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** Any complex device or machine designed or prepared for the accomplishment of a special purpose; also, a collection of tools, appliances, materials, etc., as that necessary to the pursuit of a profession; as, surgical or chemical *apparatus*. *Apparatus* is more commonly applied to implements for scientific investigation or artistic or professional work than to those used for handicraft purposes.

You may accumulate the most expensive *apparatus* for instruction; but without an intellectual, gifted teacher, it is little better than rubbish. CHANNING *Works* p. 62. [A. U. A. 1883.]

2. The organs by which natural processes are carried on, especially any given series ministering to the same purpose; as, the *apparatus* of digestion, of vision, etc. [L., < *apparo*, prepare, < *ad*, to, + *paro*, make ready.]

Ap″pa-ra′tus Sculp-to′ris, 1 ap″ə-rē′tus skulp-tō′rıs; 2 ăp″a-rā′tŭs scŭlp-tō′rĭs. [L.] *Astron.* The constellation Cælum. See CONSTELLATION.

ap-par′el, 1 ə-par′el; 2 ă-păr′ĕl, *vt.* [-ELED *or* -ELLED, -ELD³; -EL-ING *or* -EL-LING.] **1.** To put clothes upon; cover, clothe, or invest with or as with raiment or apparel; attire, as one's person; as, gaily *appareled*.

Our misfortunes are sometimes angels in disguise, but they are not always thus *apparelled*.
J. T. FIELDS *Underbrush* p. 307. [H. M. & co.]

2. [Archaic.] To cover so as to make pleasing or attractive; deck with ornaments; adorn; embellish.

Apparelled in celestial light. WORDSWORTH *Int. Immortal.* st. 1.

3. [Archaic.] To furnish or fit out with things necessary; equip, as a ship for sea or a soldier for battle. **4†.** To prepare; fit. [< F. *appareiller*, < L. *ad*, to, + *par*, equal.] **ap-par′ailet†; ap-par′ayle†.**

ap-par′el, *n.* **1.** The things, collectively, with which one is clad, or which one wears as clothing, esp. the outer garments; raiment; garb; as, the king's *apparel*.

Apparel irksome to rebellious limbs.
EDGAR FAWCETT *Bunting Ball* p. 9. [F. & W. 1885.]

Men's behaviour should be like their *apparel*; not too strait or point device, but free for exercise or motion. BACON *Works, Essays, Of Ceremonies* in vol. i, p. 303. [H. O. & B. 1871.]

2. *Eccl.* (1) An oblong piece of embroidery ornamenting the alb and amice. (2) An orphrey. **3.** [Archaic.] Things provided for special use; arrangements or furnishings, esp. for a ship or a house; outfit; equipment. **4.** [Rare.] Appearance.

Syn.: see DRESS.

ap-par′el-ment, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Apparel; equipment; outfit. **2†.** Preparation.

ap-par′ence†, *n.* **1.** Appearance. **2.** Preparation.

ap-par′en-cy, 1 ə-păr′en-sı; 2 ă-păr′ĕn-cy, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being apparent; apparentness. **2.** [Rare.] The state of being heir apparent. **3†.** Appearance. **4†.** Preparation.

ap-par′ent, 1 ə-păr′ent; 2 ă-păr′ĕnt (XIII), *a.* **1.** Clearly perceived or perceivable; easily understood; evident; as, his guilt is *apparent*.

Overt and *apparent* virtues bring forth praise.
BACON *Works, Essays, Of Fortune* in vol. i, p. 293. [H. O. & B. 1871.]

2. Easily seen or to be seen; open to view; visible: as, the beauty of the landscape became *apparent*.

The moon, . . . *Apparent* queen, unveil'd her peerless light.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 608.

3. Seeming; ostensible. **4.** *Philos.* Merely phenomenal, as distinguished from and opposed to real. **5†.** Probable. [F., < L. *apparen(t-)s*, *ppr.* of *appareo*; see APPEAR.] — **ap-par′ent-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: likely, presumable, probable, seeming. The *apparent* is that which appears, either that which is manifest, visible, certain, or that which is merely in seeming and may be very different from what it is; as, the *apparent* motion of the sun around the earth. *Apparent* kindness casts a doubt on the reality of the kindness; *apparent* neglect implies that more care and pains may have been bestowed than we are aware of. *Presumable* implies that a thing may be reasonably supposed beforehand without any full knowledge of the facts. *Probable* implies that we know facts enough to make us moderately confident of it. *Seeming* expresses great doubt of the reality; *seeming* innocence comes very near in meaning to *probable* guilt. *Apparent* indicates less assurance than *probable*, and more than *seeming*. A man's *probable* intent we believe will prove to be his real intent; his *seeming* intent we believe to be a sham; his *apparent* intent may be the true one, tho we have not yet evidence on which to pronounce with certainty or even with confidence. *Likely* is a word with a wide range of usage, but always implying the belief that the thing is, or will be, true; it is often used with the infinitive, as the other words of this list can not be; as, it is *likely* to happen. See CLEAR; EVIDENT; MANIFEST; OSTENSIBLE.— Ant.: doubtful, dubious, improbable, unimaginable, unlikely.— Prep.: (when *apparent* is used in the sense of evident) his guilt is apparent *in* every act *to* all observers.

— **apparent authority, danger, easement,** resistance, etc. See under the nouns.

ap-par′ent, *n.* [Rare.] An heir apparent. See HEIR.

ap-par′ent-ly, 1 ə-păr′ent-lı; 2 ă-păr′ĕnt-ly, *adv.* **1.** As judged by appearance, without passing on its reality; as far as can be told; seemingly; as, it was *apparently* three feet long. **2.** As plainly evident to the senses; clearly; plainly. [cause to appear.

ap″pa-ri′tion, 1 ap″ə-rish′ən; 2 ăp″a-rĭsh′on, *vt.* [Rare.] To

ap″pa-ri′tion, *n.* **1.** The appearance of a disembodied spirit or the like; specter; fantom; ghost.

Such *apparition* well might seem
Delusion of a dreadful dream.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 11.

2. *Pathol.* A visual hallucination, as in fevers, or from cerebral derangement. **3.** That which appears; any appearance, especially if remarkable; a phenomenon. **4.** The act of appearing, or the state of being visible; especially, the appearing of any marvelous or supernatural being or phenomenon.

Youth is but the painted shell within which, continually growing, lives that wondrous thing the spirit of a man, biding its moment of *apparition*. LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. ii, p. 106. [H.]

5. *Astron.* The first appearance of a body after being occulted. **6†.** A semblance; sham. **7†.** [A-] The Epiphr

any. [F., < LL. *apparitio(n-)*, < L. *appareo*; see APPEAR.] — **circle of perpetual apparition**, that circle of the heavens around the pole within which a star never sets.

ap"pa-ri'tion-al, 1 ap'a-rish'ən-əl; 2 ăp'a-rish'on-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to apparitions; spectral; as, *apparitional* sights. **2.** Capable of becoming manifest. — **apparitional soul**, a spiritual body or type image conceived as capable of appearing at a distance from the human form to which it belongs.

ap-par'i-tor, 1 a-par'i-tər; 2 ă-păr'i-tŏr, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* One who executed the orders of a magistrate. **2.** An official who serves the summons and executes the process of an ecclesiastical court. **3.** The mace-bearer or beadle of a university. **4.** [Rare.] One who makes an appearance.

ap-pas'sion-ate†, *a.* *Impassioned.*

ap-pas"si-o-na'to, 1 ap-pās"si-o-nā'to; 2 ăp-pās'si-o-nā'to, *a. Mus.* Impassioned; relating to the rendition of emotional passages.

ap-past'†, *n.* *Food; bait.* [M.]

ap-pa"tri-a'tion, 1 a-pē"tri-ē'shən; 2 ă-pā'tri-ā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The assignment to a country, as of a folk-song. [< L. *ad*, to, + *patria*, native land.]

ap"pau"mée', 1 a'pō'mē'; 2 ă'pō'mę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Open, with fingers and thumb extended: said of a hand. **a"pau"mée'†**.

ap-peach'†, *tr.* **1.** To inform against; impeach. **2.** To asperse. — **ap-peach'er†**, *n.* — **ap-peach'ment†**, *n.*

ap-peal', 1 a-pil'; 2 ă-pēl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Law.* (1) To remove from a lower to a higher court, for review or retrial; as, *to appeal a suit.* (2) [Archaic.] *To cause* to be arraigned for prosecution; charge with crime. **2.** [Rare.] To challenge.

II. *i.* **1.** To make earnest supplication, solicitation, or petition; beseech; entreat; as, I *appeal* for aid. **2.** To awaken response or sympathy by or as by entreaty.

Heroism and bravery *appeal* to every nature.
LEVER *Tom Burke of "Ours"* ch. 32, p. 234. [R. & S.]

The truth He came to proclaim *appealed* to the heart.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* ch. 45, p. 543. [A. B. EX. 1880.]

3. *Law.* To take a cause from a lower to a higher court for a rehearing. **4.** To refer a question (to another); *resort* (*to any* tribunal, or *to* facts, circumstances, etc.), in proof or for defense; as, he *appeals* to history, etc.

Greatness *appeals* to the future. EMERSON *Essays, Self-Reliance* in first series, p. 53. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

[< F. *appeler*, < L. *appello*, < *ad*, to, + *pello*, drive.]

SYN.: address, apply to, call upon, entreat, invoke.— ANT.: abjure, defy, deny, disavow, disclaim, repudiate, throw off.— PREP.: appeal *from* the inferior tribunal *to* the superior; "I appeal *unto* Cæsar."— **to appeal from the chair**, to ask the sense of a deliberative body on a decision of the presiding officer.— **to a. to the country** (*Brit. Polit.*), to ascertain the will of the entire electorate by means of an extraordinary general election following the dissolution of Parliament, either after a vote in the House of Commons expressing lack of confidence in the ministry or in the event of some grave national issue.— **ap-peal'a-bl(e[s]**, *a.* — **ap-peal'ant†**, *n.* An appellant.— **ap-peal'er**, *n.* **1.** One who appeals. **2.** An appellor.

ap-peal', *n.* **1.** An earnest request for aid, sympathy, or the like; prayer; entreaty; supplication; as, to make an *appeal* for sufferers by flood; an *appeal* for pardon.

How purely true, how deeply warm,
The inly-breathed *appeal* may be. ELIZA COOK *Prayer* st. 1.

2. A resort to some higher power or final means, for *sanction, proof, or aid*; as, an *appeal* to arms.

An *appeal* to the reason of the people has never been known to fail in the long run. LOWELL *Democracy* p. 33. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

3. (1) *Law.* The carrying of a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal for a rehearing; also, *the right to do so.*

Carrying a cause up by *appeal* differs from taking it up on error. By *appeal* the whole case is retried on its merits both of law and of fact, whereas on error only alleged mistakes in law by the court below are considered.

(2) *Old Eng. Law.* (*a*) The accusation of a criminal by an accomplice, who confessed and gave evidence for the state, and who was called an *approver*; (*b*) a criminal prosecution by one private person against another for some heinous offense; as, an *appeal* of treason; an *appeal* of felony. **4.** In any parliamentary body, a reference to the house of a disputed decision made by the chairman. **5†.** A challenge. [< F. *appel*, < *appeler*; see APPEAL, *v.*] SYN.: see PETITION.

ap-pealed', *pp.* Appealed. S. S.

ap-peal'ing, 1 a-pil'iŋ; 2 ă-pēl'ing, *pa.* Making, containing, or conveying an appeal; as, an *appealing* look. — **ap-peal'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **ap-peal'ing-ness**, *n.*

ap-pear', 1 a-pir'; 2 ă-pēr', *vi.* **1.** To come forth into view, especially from a distance or from a place or state of concealment; become visible; as, "he *appeared* to above five hundred brethren at once." *1 Cor.* xv, 6; the flag *appeared* at the masthead. **2.** To come into public notice; come before the public, as by occupying a conspicuous position or by publication; as, his verses *appeared* yesterday.

Jesus . . . *appeared* in an age which is . . . in many respects minutely known to us. FISKE *Unseen World* p. 67. [H. M. & CO.]

3. To have the semblance or aspect of being; seem, or seem likely: without implying reality or unreality; as, the moon *appears* quite small; as far as now *appears*.

Knowledge, like religion, leads us away from what *appears* to what is. SPAULDING *University Education* p. 80. [BAL. 1855.]

4. To be plain, obvious, or certain; come to mental view or apprehension; as, what the real fact is does not *appear*. **5.** *Law.* To come into court in person or by attorney, and submit or object to its jurisdiction in a given cause. [< OF. *aperer*, < L. *appareo*, < *ad*, to, + *pareo*, come forth.] **ap-pere'†**.

SYN.: look, seem. *Appear* refers to that which manifests itself to the senses, *look* to that toward which the gaze is directed; both are external. *Seem* applies to what is manifest to the mind on reflection. It suddenly *appears* to me that there is smoke in the distance; as I watch, it *looks* like a fire; from my knowledge of the locality and observation of particulars, it *seems* to me a farmhouse must be burning.— ANT.: be, exist.— PREP.: appear *at* the front; *among* the first; *on* or *upon* the surface; *to* the eye; *in* evidence, *in* print; *from* reports; *near* the harbor; *before* the public; *in* appropriate dress; *with* the insignia of his rank; *above* the clouds; *below* the surface; *under* the lee; *over* the sea; *through* the mist; *appear for, in behalf of, or against* one in court.— **to appear in the Gazette** [Eng.], to be officially gazetted.

ap-pear'ance, 1 a-pir'əns; 2 ă-pēr'anç, *n.* **1.** External show or semblance, exhibited as in color, shape, dress, or mien; outward seeming or aspect; as, a man of fine *appearance*. **2.** That which appears or seems with no sure basis in fact or truth; semblance; as, an *appearance* of honesty or goodness.

The great difference, therefore, between a vital and mechanical mind is this, that from one you obtain the reality of things, and from the other the mere *appearances*. WHIPPLE *Success and its Conditions* essay iv, p. 97. [O. & CO. 1871.]

3. *pl.* The aspect of the circumstances collectively; as, *appearances* are against him.

Always scorn *appearances*, and you always may. EMERSON *Essays, Self-Reliance* in first series, p. 53. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

Appearances justify suspicion,— and . . . suspicion is a just ground of inquiry. JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i, p. 103. [BELL 1873.]

4. The act of appearing or coming into view; especially, a coming into public view; advent; publication; as, the *appearance* of the sun dispels darkness; the *appearance* of a new magazine. **5.** An object that appears or is seen, especially an unusual or unnatural one; a phenomenon.

It was quite in keeping with Jewish belief to find indications of great events in the *appearances* of the heavens.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* ch. 11, p. 101. [A. B. EX. 1880.]

6. *Law.* (1) The coming into court of a party to an action; *the being present in court*; the *coming into* court, in person or by a proper representative, of a party proceeded against, in order to answer or object to the action; also, the act or proceeding by which this is done. (2) *Scots Law.* The stating of a defense. **7.** *Philos.* That which has the semblance of reality to the senses or sense-perception, in contradistinction or opposition to that which is real or demonstrably true. Compare PHENOMENON, REAL; and SEMBLANCE. **8†.** Apparent likeness; semblance. [< OF. *aparence*, < L. *apparentia*, < *apparen(t-)s*; see APPARENT.] **ap-par'-aunce†**; **ap-par'ence†**; **ap-pear'an-cy†**. SYN.: see AIR; FIGURE; MANNER.— **to put in an appearance**, to present oneself at a particular place.— **to save appearances**, to make a fair or respectable showing.

ap-pear'anced, 1 a-pir'ənst; 2 ă-pēr'anst, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Of a certain mien; as, a well-*appearanced* person.

ap-peard', *pp.* Appeared. S. S.

ap-pear'er, *n.* [Rare.] A person who appears; specif., in law, one who formally presents himself as a party to a suit.

ap-pear'ing, 1 a-pir'iŋ; 2 ă-pēr'ing, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] *Typog.* The length of type-matter on a page.

ap-pear'ing-ly, *adv.* [Scot. or Obs.] Apparently.

ap-peas'a-ble, } 1 a-pīz'ə-bl; 2 ă-pēs'a-bl, *a.* That may
ap-peas'a-bl[e], } be appeased.
— **ap-peas'a-bl(e-ness[s]**, *n.* — **ap-peas'a-bly**, *adv.*

ap-pease', 1 a-pīz'; 2 ă-pēs', *vt.* [AP-PEASED'; AP-PEAS'-ING.] **1.** To soothe or satisfy the cravings, pangs, or pain of; assuage; as, to *appease* hunger. **2.** To reduce to peace; soothe, as a person, by quieting anger or indignation; placate; pacify; as, to *appease* an enemy. **3.** *To calm, still, or allay, as excitement, tumult, or passion*; as, to *appease* anger or hatred.

Wrath *appeased* by sacrifice divine.
MONTGOMERY *Greenland* can. 1, st. 14.

[< OF. *apaisier*, < *a* (< L. *ad*, to), + *pais*, < L. *pax* (*pac-*), peace.]

SYN.: see ALLAY; CONCILIATE.— PREP.: appease *by* kindness; "I will appease him *with* the present," *Gen.* xxxii, 20; appeased *toward* an offender.— **ap-pease'less**, *a.* [Rare.] Not to be appeased; insatiable.— **ap-pease'ment**, *n.*— **ap-peas'er**, *n.*— **ap-peas'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **ap-peas'iv(e[s]**, *a.* Tending or designed to appease.

ap-pel', 1 a-pel'; 2 ă-pēl', *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* A feint, accompanied by a stamp of the foot, to procure an opening.

appel., *abbr.* Appellative.

Ap"pell', 1 a'pel'; 2 ă'pēl', **Paul Émile** (?/?1855–). A French mathematician; member of the Academy of Sciences; *Principes de la théorie des fonctions elliptiques.*

ap-pel'la-ble, } 1 a-pel'ə-bl; 2 ă-pēl'a-bl, *a.* Appeal-
ap-pel'la-bl[e], } able. [< L. *appello*; see APPEAL, *v.*] — **ap-pel"la-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

ap-pel'lan-cy, 1 a-pel'ən-si; 2 ă-pēl'an-çy, *n.* Capability of appeal

ap-pel'lant, 1 a-pel'ənt; 2 ă-pēl'ant, *a.* Of, pertaining to, presenting, or receiving an appeal; appellate.

Gregory seems to have established the *appellant* jurisdiction of the see of Rome. HALLAM *Middle Ages* p. 271. [H. 1854.]

ap-pel'lant, *n.* **1.** One who appeals, in any sense. **2.** *Law.* The party that appeals from a lower to a higher tribunal. **3.** [A-] *Ch. Hist.* One of a party among the French clergy, consisting chiefly of Jansenists, that refused to subscribe to the bull Unigenitus and appealed to a general council. **4†.** *Old Eng. Law.* One who brought an appeal of crime against another; a criminal who confessed and accused an accomplice. **5†.** One who challenges to personal encounter. [< F. *appelant*, < L. *appellan(t-)s*, ppr. of *appello*; see APPEAL, *v.*]

ap'pel-late, *tr.* [Rare.] To call by name or title.

ap-pel'late, 1 a-pel'ət; 2 ă-pēl'at, *a. Law.* Of or pertaining to appeals; capable of being appealed to; having jurisdiction of appeals; as, an *appellate* court. [< L. *appellatus*, pp. of *appello*; see APPEAL, *v.*]

ap"pel-la'tion, 1 ap'e-lē'shən; 2 ăp'ĕ-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The name or title by which a particular person, class, or thing is called; as, the *appellation* of "Old Hickory" given to Jackson.

There is no species of humor in which the English more excel, than that which consists in caricaturing and giving ludicrous *appellations*, or nicknames. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 378. [G. P. P. 1861.]

2. The act of calling or naming.— **ap"pel-la'tion-al**, *a.* SYN.: see NAME.

ap-pel'la-tive, } 1 a-pel'ə-tiv; 2 ă-pĕl'a-tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of
ap-pel'la-tiv[e], } or pertaining to or being an appellation; serving to designate or name; as, an *appellative* title. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting a class; connotative; said of common nouns. **II.** *n.* **1.** *A name* by which any person or thing is called; title; nickname; appellation. **2.** *Gram.* A common or class name; as, "plant" is an *appellative of the entire vegetable kingdom.*— **ap-pel'la-tiv(e-ly[s]**, *adv.* — **ap-pel'la-tiv(e-ness[s]**, *n.*

ap-pel'la-tived, *a.* [Rare.] Named; called.

ap-pel'la-to-ry, *a.* Containing an appeal.

ap"pel-lee', 1 ap'el-ī'; 2 ăp'ĕl-ē', *n. Law.* The party against whom an appeal is taken; the respondent or defendant in an appeal; the person accused. See APPEAL, *n.*

ap-pel'lor, 1 a-pel'ər; 2 ă-pĕl'ŏr, *n.* Same as APPELLANT, 4.

ap-pend', 1 a-pend'; 2 ă-pĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To add or attach, as something accessory, subordinate, or supplemental; as, to *append* notes to a book, or a field to an estate.

A few paragraphs must be *appended* in further inculcation of the two general principles. SPENCER *Education* p. 154. [A. 1861.]

2. To hang or attach; as, to *append* a seal to a paper.

II†. *i.* To appertain. [< F. *appendre*, < LL. & L. *appendo*, < *ad*, to, + *pendo*, hang.]

SYN.: see ADD; ATTACH.

ap-pen'dage, 1 a-pen'dij; 2 ă-pĕn'daġ, *n.* **1.** Anything appended; a subordinate addition or adjunct; as, a mere *appendage*.

That little pensive *appendage* or tender [the moon] to our fuming engine of an earth. DE. QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, On War* in vol. ii, p. 222. [T. & T. 1856.]

2. (1) *Zool.* Any part joined to or diverging from the axial trunk or from any adjunct of it. (2) *Bot.* A subordinate or subsidiary part, as a limb, tail, leaf, hair, etc.

SYN.: accessory, addendum, addition, adjunct, appendix, appurtenance, auxiliary, extension, supplement. An *adjunct* (something joined to) constitutes no real part of the thing or system to which it is joined, tho perhaps a valuable *addition*; an *appendage* is commonly a real, tho not an essential or necessary part of that with which it is connected; an *appurtenance* belongs subordinately to something by which it is employed, especially as an instrument to accomplish some purpose. A horse's tail is at once an ornamental *appendage* and a useful *appurtenance*; we could not call it an *adjunct*, tho we might use that word of his iron shoes. An *attachment* in machinery is some mechanism that can be brought into optional connection with the principal movement; a hammer is a valuable *attachment* of a sewing-machine. An *extension*, as of a railroad or of a franchise, carries out further something already existing. See ACCESSORY; APPENDIX; AUXILIARY. ANT.: main body, original, total, whole.— PREP.: that which is thought of as added we call an appendage *to*; that which is looked upon as an integral part is called an appendage *of*.

— **appendages of the uterus**, see ADNEXUM.— **cæcal appendage, vermicular a.**, the vermiform appendix.— **vermiform a.**, see APPENDIX.

ap-pen'daged, *a.* Having an appendage or appendages.

ap"pen-dal'gi-a, 1 ap'en-dal'ji-ə; 2 ăp'ĕn-dăl'ġi-a, *n. Pathol.* Pain near the vermiform appendix. [< APPENDIX + -ALGIA.]

ap-pen'dant, 1 a-pen'dənt; 2 ă-pĕn'dant, *a.* **1.** Attached as a subordinate or adjunct; dependent; attendant. **2.** *Law.* Appended or attached by prescription to something more important, as a right of common to a freehold, an advowson to a manor, etc. [F., ppr. of *appendre*; see APPEND.] **ap-pen'dent‡**.— **appendant powers**, powers belonging to the beneficiary of an estate, or trust, whose validity depends upon the terms of the estate or trust, *as the right granted to the beneficiary* to change the investments constituting a trust-fund.

ap-pen'dant, *n.* **1.** Something appended or attached; a pendant; an appendage. **2.** *Law.* An estate of inheritance attached by prescription to a superior one, as a right of common, an advowson, etc. **ap-pen'dent‡**.

ap"pen-dec'to-my, } 1 ap'en-dek'to-mi, a-pen'di-sek'to-
ap-pen"di-cec'to-my, } mi; 2 ăp'ĕn-dĕc'to-my, ă-pĕn'di-çĕc'to-my, *n. Surg.* The excision of the vermiform appendix. [< APPENDIX + Gr. *ektomē*, a cutting out.]

ap-pen'di-cal, 1 a-pen'di-kəl; 2 ă-pĕn'di-cal, *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Pertaining to the appendix. Compare APPENDICULAR. **ap"pen-di'cial‡**. **2.** Supplementary.

ap-pen'di-ces, 1 a-pen'di-siz; 2 ă-pĕn'di-çēş, *n.* A plural of APPENDIX.

ap-pen"di-ci'tis, 1 a-pen'di-sai'tis *or* -si'tis; 2 ă-pĕn'di-çi'tis *or* -çi'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum.— **appendicitis obliterans** (*Pathol.*), a chronic form of appendicitis, during which the lumen of the appendix disappears.— **catarrhal a.**, the simplest form of appendicitis, which may subside under medical treatment alone.— **chronic or persistent a.**, appendicitis in which all febrile symptoms disappear, but there is tenderness on pressure and a condition of low inflammation which sooner or later causes a relapse.— **fulminating a.**, appendicitis characterized by a sudden attack and a rapid and usually fatal course.— **gangrenous a.**, the most dangerous form of appendicitis, accompanied by continued high fever, vomiting, abdominal distention, coma, etc.— **perforative a.**, that form of appendicitis in which perforation occurs during the gangrenous stage.— **purulent a.**, appendicitis characterized by extended suppuration and resulting in a *circumscribed peritonitis.*— **recurrent a.**, chronic appendicitis marked by intermittent acute attacks followed by periods of seeming normal health.— **relapsing a.**, chronic appendicitis in which there is continued ill health with *frequent attacks of severe pain.*— **ulcerative a.**, same as PURULENT APPENDICITIS.

ap-pen'di-cle, 1 a-pen'di-kl; 2 ă-pĕn'di-el, *n.* A small appendage; specif., in entomology, a minute sclerite on the *tip of the labrum, as in certain solitary bees* (genus *Halictus*). [< L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*; see APPENDIX.] — **ap"pen-dic'u-la**, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] An appendicle; especially, in botany, a fine branching hair-like process borne at the summit of the *sporocarp* in certain hymenomycetous fungi.— **ap"pen-dic'u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being an appendage, appendicle, or appendicula; appendiculate; esp. in anatomy, of or pertaining to the limbs or appendages; as, the *appendicular* skeleton. **2.** *Pathol.* Of or pertaining to the vermiform appendix. — **Ap"pen-dic"u-la'ri-a**, *n. Ascid.* **1.** A genus typical of *Appendicularidæ.* **2.** [a-] [-RI-Æ, *pl.*] A tunicate of this genus.— **ap"pen-dic"u-la'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **Ap"pen-dic"u-la-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ascid.* A family of free-swimming tunicates with a tail-like appendage proceeding from the ventral surface of the body.— **ap"pen-dic"u-la'ri-id**, *n.*— **ap"pen-dic"u-la'ri-oid**, *a.*— **Ap"pen-dic"u-la'ta**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Conch.* A section of tetrabranchiate or dibranchiate bivalves with gills extended backward into accessory appendages. **2.** *Zool.* A phylum comprising the arthropods, worms, and rotifers.— **ap"pen-dic'u-late**, *a.* **1.** *Having appendages, as a leaf; of the nature of or forming* an appendage or appendicle; appendicular. **2.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Appendiculata.* **ap"pen-dic'u-lat"ed‡**.

ap-pend'ing, 1 a-pend'iŋ; 2 ă-pĕnd'ing, *pa.* Appendant; attached.

ap-pend'ing, *n.* Something added.

ap-pen'dix, 1 a-pen'diks; 2 ă-pĕn'diks, *tr.* To add as an *appendix.*

ap-pen'dix, *n.* [-DIX-ES or -DI-CES, 1 -siz; 2 -çēş, *pl.*] **1.** Supplementary statistical, illustrative, or other matter placed at the end of a book or the like, or issued in separate form.

I happened to have a copy of the affidavit with me in the appendix to . . . Zollner's 'Transcendental Physics.'
JOSEPH COOK *Occident* lect. v, p. 166. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

2. Any addition or appendage; anything accessory or subordinate attached to something else; an accompaniment or adjunct; as, an *appendix* to royalty.

We think of nature as an *appendix* to the soul. EMERSON *Nature, Addresses and Lectures* p. 60. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

3. *Anat.* A process or projection; an appendage; a prolongation; especially, the vermiform appendix. See

below. **4.** A large tube hanging from the lowermost point of the bag or envelop of a spherical or dirigible balloon through which the balloon is inflated and through which gas escapes when ascending rapidly, or through expansion. In the dirigible this usually is tied shut, the gas being automatically released through a valve. [L., < *appendo;* see APPEND.]

SYN.: addendum, addition, supplement. We add an *appendix* to a book, as a dictionary, to contain names, dates, lists, etc., which would encumber the text; we add a *supplement* to supply omissions, as for instance, to bring it up to date. An *appendix* may be called an *addendum;* but *addendum* may be used of a brief note, which would not be dignified by the name of *appendix;* such notes are often grouped as "addenda." An *addition* might be matter interwoven in the body of the work, an index, plates, editorial notes, etc., which might be valuable *additions,* but are not within the meaning of *appendix* or *supplement.* See APPENDAGE.— PREP.: *to, cf.;* rarely, *from.*

— appendix cerebri, the pituitary body. See PITUITARY. **— appendices epiploicæ,** saccular processes containing fat attached to the serous covering of the large intestine. See illus. under MESENTERY.— **vermiform a.** (*Anat.*), a worm-like organ ordinarily about three or four inches long situated at the very tip of the cæcum, or blind pouch beginning the large intestine of man and some other mammals, which serves no known function. The appendix is located in the lower part of the abdomen on the right side. Its cavity is in the form of a narrow canal and constitutes a favorite site for the deposit of bits of fecal matter which may become hardened and form the so-called "fecal concretions," and also of bacteria of various kinds. . . . The irritation resulting from the presence of this foreign material produces an inflammation of the mucous membrane, which becomes red and swollen. S. E. JELLIFFE in *Standard Family Physician* p. 142. [F. & W. CO. '07.]

ap"pen-dix'lous, 1 ap"ĕn-dik'shŭs; 2 ăp"ĕn-dic'shŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or like an appendix.

ap-pense', 1 a-pens'; 2 ă-pĕns', *a.* [Rare.] *Pendulous,* as an ovule. [< L. *appensus,* pp. of *appendo;* see APPEND.]

ap-pen'sion†, *n.* The act of appending.

ap-pen'tice, 1 a-pen'tis; 2 ă-pĕn'tic, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A penthouse. **2.** A sap-shield used in trench work. [< F. *appentis,* < LL. *appendicium,* < *appendo;* see APPEND.] **ap-pen'tis†.**

Appentice.

Ap"pen-zell', 1 ä'pen-tsel'; 2 ä'pĕn-tsĕl', *n.* A canton in Switzerland divided into two parts: **1. Ausser Rhoden,** 101 sq. m.; capital, Trogen. **2. Inner Rhoden,** 61 sq. m.; capital, Appenzell.

ap"per-ceive', 1 ap"ər-sēv'; 2 ăp"ĕr-cēv', *rt.* [-CEIVED'; -CEIV'ING.] To perceive, as implying conscious attention and a measure of comprehension. [< F. *apercevoir;* see APPERCEPTION.]

ap"per-cep'tion, 1 ap"ər-sep'shən; 2 ăp"ĕr-cĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** That kind of perception in which the mind is conscious of the act of perceiving; self-consciousness.

Consciousness is . . . *ad-* or *apperception,* by which term the same fact is recognized that consciousness implies, viz., a perception of the mind's own states, in addition to the perceptions of the objects of those states. PORTER *Human Intellect* p. 85. [s. 1890.]

2. Perception as distinguished by more or less of clear recognition, and so of conservation and adjustment of the present object of consciousness to its place in a system of ideas; perception as made clearer by interpretation and recognition. By the act of *apperception* the object is not only known as a concrete individual, but may be classified with other objects perceived or remembered to have similar qualities. The term was first used with approximately this meaning by Leibnitz, who held, however, that sense-perception is not the sole origin of our knowledge. He speaks, therefore, of *apperception* as "a knowledge of causes."

With Leibnitz [*apperception*] indicates: (1) a higher degree of perception—a perception which is distinct, vivid, relatively persistent, in contrast with perceptions which, lacking these qualities, affect the soul only in the mass, and which, as they do not emerge into individual consciousness, may be called unconscious. *Encyc. Religion and Ethics* vol. i, p. 642. [s. '08.]

The same result of appercelving was explained by Herbart as due to the coalescence of a new idea with a group of old ideas, and its consequent modification by them. That is, with Herbart *apperception* denotes a process by which a mass of presentations or ideas assimilates comparatively new elements, the whole constituting a system. The importance of the term *apperception* in the present-day treatment of education and psychology is mainly due to Herbart's influence.

Apperception does not take place in the child or in the savage, because such systems [of ideas] are as yet unformed; it fails also under intoxication, fatigue, passion, etc., because the existing systems are disorganized. Education, intellectual and moral alike, is the gradual formation and strengthening of the due apperceptive masses. . . . *Apperception* is also the basis of memory: nothing can be recalled unless it has been built into a series or system of ideas, forming links by which the mind may reach it and drag it forth. *Encyc. Religion and Ethics* vol. i, p. 642. [s. '08.]

By Kant all apperception was considered as brought about by a synthesis of the imagination under the laws imposed upon it by the understanding.

The transcendental unity of *apperception,* therefore, refers to the pure synthesis of imagination as a condition a priori of the possibility of what is manifold being brought together in a single cognition. KANT *Critique of Pure Reason* bk. i, ch. 2, sec. 3.

Volkman, Lazarus, and Steinthal widen the range of *apperception* and identify it with the creative process of mind. Wundt combines the teachings of Leibnitz and Herbart, emphasizing the functional aspect of the attention-process and identifying *apperception* with will. Stout defines the term as the "process by which a mental system appropriates a new element, or otherwise receives fresh determination," and further distinguishes "negative" and "destructive" *apperception.*

3. In a wider and unusual sense, the powers of intellect involved in the acquisition, conservation, and elaboration of knowledge; the understanding.

Apperception . . . is the essential mental act in the three great stages of mental generalization, perception, conception, and judgment. J. M. BALDWIN *Handb. Psychol.* vol. i, p. 65. [s. a. & co. 1890.]

[< F. *aperception,* < *apercevoir,* perceive, < L. *ad,* to, + *percipio;* see PERCEIVE.]— **ap"per-cep'tion-ism,** *n. Psychol.* The theory which makes much of apperception in opposition to association, as the psychological system of Wundt.— **ap"per-cep'tion-ist,** *n.* A psychologist or epistemologist who accepts apperceptionism.— **ap"per-cep'tion-is'tic,** *a.*

ap"per-cep'tive(es, 1 ap"ər-sep'tiv; 2 ăp"ĕr-cĕp'tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to apperception; as, the *apperceptive* function. **—apperceptive signal** (*Psychophys.*), a premonitory signal which warns the observer of the approach of that which he is to attend to or apperceive.

ap"per-cip'i-ent, 1 ap"ər-sip'i-ent; 2 ăp"ĕr-çip'i-ĕnt. *Psychol.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to apperception, or to one who apperceives. **II.** *n.* One who apperceives.

ap-per'ilt, *n.* Peril; risk.

Ap'per-ley, 1 ap'ər-li; 2 ăp'ĕr-ly, **Charles James** (1777–8/11 1843). An English author who wrote *The Chase, the Turf, and the Road* under the pen-name "Nimrod."

ap"per-tain, 1 ap"ər-tēn'; 2 ăp"ĕr-tān', *ri.* To pertain or belong, as by right, fitness, association, classification, possession, natural relation, or the like; as, *free speech appertains* to freemen; a house and everything *appertaining* to it.

As to us surgeons *appertaineth,* that we do to every wight the best that we can. CHAUCER *C. T., Tale of Melibœus* ¶ 10.

[< F. *appartenir,* < LL. *appertinere,* < L. *ad,* to; and see PERTAIN.] **ap"per-tein't.** SYN.: see PERTAIN.— PREP.: *to.*— **ap"per-tain'ance,** *n.* Appurtenance.— **ap"per-tain'ings,** *n. pl.* [Rare.] Belongings; appurtenances. **— ap"per-tain'ment†,** *n.*— **ap-per'te-nance,** *n.* [Archaic.] *Appurtenance.*

ap"per-taind', *pp.* Appertained. S. S.

ap-pete'†, *rt.* To seek for; desire.

ap'pe-tence, } 1 ap'ı-tens, -ten-si; 2 ăp'ĕ-tĕnç, -tĕn-çy,
ap'pe-ten-cy, } *n.* [-TEN-CES, -CIES, 1-siz; 2-çiz, *pl.*] **1.** Strong craving or desire, especially for that which gratifies the senses; appetite; propensity; as, *appetence* for strong drink. **2.** *Psychol.* A mental tendency toward craving for any particular object; desire; also, affection; *the principle at the basis of emotion, determining* its nature and intensity. As used by Sir Wm. Hamilton, it includes both desires and volitions.

By the word *appetence* I understand what is commonly but vaguely designated by "motive," "spring of action," "disposition," "inclination," "affection." MCCOSH *Emotions* bk. i, p. 7. [s. 1880.]

3. Natural tendency; instinct; as, the *appetence* of ducks for the water. **4.** A natural tendency in inorganic matter; affinity, as in atoms and molecules. **5.** *Biol.* The Lamarckian doctrine that changes can be produced in animals by efforts to attain certain ends. [< F. *appetence,* < L. *appetentia,* < *appetent(-s);* see APPETENT.] SYN.: see APPETITE; DESIRE.

ap'pe-tent, 1 ap'ı-tent; 2 ăp'ĕ-tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Eagerly seeking; inclining toward; craving. **2.** Pertaining to appetence; impulsive; denoting, in the twofold division of mental faculties and states, all those not distinctly cognitive. HAMILTON *Metaph.* p. 560. [*a.* & L. 18'9.] [< L. *appeten(t-)s,* ppr. of *appeto,* strive after, < *ad,* to, + *peto,* seek.]— **ap'pe-tent-ly,** *adv.*

ap'pe-ti-bil(er, 1 ap'ı-ti-bil; 2 ăp'ĕ-ti-bl, *a.* Capable of exciting or appealing to appetite or desire; furnishing motive. —**ap"pe-ti-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **ap'pe-ti-bl(e-ness',** *n.*

ap'pe-titet, *rt.* To desire; also, to satisfy.— **ap'pe-tit"ed,** *a.* [Rare.] Having an appetite.

ap'pe-tite, 1 ap'ı-tait; 2 ăp'ĕ-tīt, *n.* **1.** Any physical craving or desire, normal or acquired, esp. a craving or relish for food; as, the *appetites* of the flesh. **2.** *Psychol.* That *form of animal feeling* which is characterized by instinctive craving for what will satisfy the corporeal wants and so preserve life and continue the race; as, the *appetites* of hunger, thirst, and sex. See FEELING. **3.** A craving of the mind; strong liking, desire, or longing, giving mental bent or tendency; as, an *appetite* for art.

Of all the passions and *appetites,* the love of power is of the most imperious . . . nature. GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, p. 103. [n. 1877.]

4. [Archaic.] (1) Natural tendency, as of a plant or of something inanimate. (2) The object of a craving or propensity. (3) An appetizer. [< F. *appétit,* < L. *appetitus,* < *appeto;* see APPETENT.] **ap'pe-tyt†.**

SYN.: appetency, craving, desire, disposition, impulse, inclination, longing, lust, passion, proclivity, proneness, propensity, thirst, zest. *Appetite* is used only of the demands of the physical system, unless otherwise expressly stated, as when we say an *appetite* for knowledge; *passion* includes all excitable impulses of our nature, as anger, fear, love, hatred, etc. *Appetite* is thus more animal than *passion;* and when we speak of *passions* and *appetites* as conjoined or contrasted, we think of the *appetites* as wholly physical and of the *passions* as, in part, at least, mental or spiritual. We say an *appetite* for food, a *passion* for fame. See DESIRE; RELISH.— ANT.: antipathy, aversion, detestation, disgust, dislike, disrelish, distaste, hatred, indifference, loathing, repugnance.— PREP.: *for.*

ap"pe-ti'tion, 1 ap'ı-tish'ən; 2 ăp'ĕ-tish'on, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* Propensity or desire considered as directed toward an object. **2†.** Desire; craving. [< L. *appetitio(n-),* < *ad,* to, + *peto,* seek.]

ap'pe-ti"tive, } 1 ap'ı-tai'tıv; 2 ăp'ĕ-tī'tiv (XIII), *a.* **1.**
ap'pe-ti"tive, } Of, pertaining to, or like an appetite; having an appetite; as, an *appetitive* power.

The *appetitive* soul is possessed also by plants. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, pt. i, period ii, p. 124. [s. 1872.]

2. Appetizing.

ap'pe-tize, 1 ap'ı-taiz; 2 ăp'ĕ-tīz, *rt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To excite appetite in; give (a person) an appetite.

Appetize is treated, in the Dictionaries, as if Sir Walter Scott may have introduced it into literature. It is found in Urquhart's Translation of Rabelais (ed. 1694), Bk. 2, p. 196.

F. HALL *Modern English* ch. 4, p. 132. [s. 1873.]

— ap'pe-tize"ment, *n.* Craving for food; hunger.— **— ap'pe-tiz"er,** *n.* Anything that excites appetite or gives relish, esp. for food.— **ap'pe-tiz"ing,** *pa.* **1.** Exciting appetite; tempting; as, an *appetizing* dish. **2.** Stimulating desire of any kind.— **ap'pe-tiz"ing-ly,** *adv.*

Ap'pha-im, 1 ap'fı-im *or* af'ı-im; 2 ăp'fa-im *or* ăf'a-im, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ap'phi-a, 1 ap'fı-ə *or* af'ı-ə; 2 ăp'fi-a *or* ăf'i-a, *n. Bib. Philem.* 2.

Ap'phus, 1 ap'fus *or* af'us; 2 ăp'fûs *or* ăf'ûs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* ii, 5.

Ap'pi-a, 1 ap'ı-ə; 2 ăp'i-a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ap'pi-an, 1 ap'ı-ən; 2 ăp'i-an, *a. Rom. Hist.* Pertaining to the Appii, a Roman family, or to any of its members.— **Appian Way,** or **Via Appia,** a paved road begun by Appius Claudius Cæcus (312 B. C.), extending 350 miles southeast from Rome to Brundusium (Brindisi). It was 14 to 18 feet wide, and still exists in part.

Ap'pi-i Fo'rum, 1 ap'ı-ai fō'rum; 2 ăp'i-i fō'rum. *Bib.* The market-place of Appius, 43 miles from Rome on the Appian Way. *Acts* xxviii, 15.

Ap'pi-us Clau'di-us, 1 ap'ı-us clō'dı-us; 2 ăp'i-ûs cla'di-ûs. A Roman consul and decemvir (451 B. C.) who was deposed after having instigated the seizure of a maiden named Virginia under the pretext that she was a slave, and caused her death by the hand of her father (Virginius) that she might escape his attentions. Appius was impeached by Virginius, and imprisoned, but killed himself before trial.

ap'pla-nate, 1 ap'la-nēt; 2 ăp'la-nāt, *a. Bot.* Flattened out. [< AD- + PLANATE.]

ap"pla-na'tion, 1 ap"la-nē'shən; 2 ăp"la-nā'shon, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal flattening.

ap-plaud', 1 a-plōd'; 2 ă-plad', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To express approval or commendation of in an audible or visible manner, as by clapping of the hands, acclamation, or some significant token; as, to *applaud* a speaker.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act v, sc. 3, l. 50.

2. To express approval of in any way; commend.

II. *i.* To clap the hands in approbation; hence, to give expression to praise or approval; as, the audience *applauded.* [< L. *applaudo,* < *ad,* to, + *plaudo,* strike.]

SYN.: cheer, eulogize, extol, laud, praise. See ADMIRE; PRAISE.— ANT.: belittle, curse, decry, defame, denounce, execrate.— PREP.: I applaud you *for* your courage; applauded *by* the audience *at* intervals.— **ap-plaud'er,** *n.*— **ap-plaud'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ap-plause't, *rt.* To applaud.

ap-plause', 1 a-plōz'; 2 ă-plȧs', *n.* **1.** The act of applauding; the signification of approval by clapping the hands, shouting, or the like.

Th' *applause* of . . . senates to command. GRAY *Elegy* st. 16.

2. Any approval or praise, especially when expressed openly.

Triumph, *applause,* acclamation, are dear to the mind of man. ADDISON *Spectator* Sept. 17, 1711.

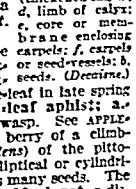
3†. The object or recipient of approval or praise. [< L. *applausus,* pp. of *applaudo;* see APPLAUD.]

SYN.: acclaim, acclamation, cheering, cheers, encomium, eulogy, laudation, plaudit, praise. *Praise* is the expressed and hearty approval of an individual, or of a number or multitude, one by one; *applause,* the spontaneous outburst of all at once. *Applause* is expressed in many ways, by stamping of feet, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, etc., as well as by the voice; *acclamation* is strictly by the voice alone. Thus one is chosen moderator by *acclamation* when he receives a unanimous viva voce vote; we could not say he was nominated by *applause. Acclaim* is the more poetic term for *acclamation,* commonly understood in a loftier sense; as, a nation's *acclaim. Plaudit* is a shout of *applause,* and is commonly used in the plural; as, the *plaudits* of a throng. *Applause* is also used in the general sense of *praise.* See EULOGY; PRAISE.— ANT.: contempt, denunciation, hissing, obloquy, scorn, vituperation.— **ap-plause't,** *rt.* To applaud.— **ap-plause'ful†,** *a.*— **-ly†,** *adv.*— **ap-plaus'i-ble†,** *a.* **ap-plaus'a-ble†.**— **ap-plaus'i-ve(s,** *a.* **1.** Expressing or containing applause. **2†.** Deserving applause.— **ap-plaus'i-ve(-ly†,** *adv.* By means of or in the manner of applause.

She [Philosophism] in all things will *applausively* second him. CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 29. [M.]

ap'ple, 1 ap'l; 2 ăp'l, *v.* [AP'PLED, AP'LD†; AP'PLING.] [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To shape or make into the form of an apple. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bear apples. **2.** To harvest apples or similar fruit. **3.** To grow into the form of an apple, as a cabbage; to head.

ap'ple, } *n.* **1.** The fleshy fruit or pome of any variety of
ap'l†, } a tree (*Malus malus*) of the family *Pomaceæ,* usually of a roundish or conical shape with a depression at each end; also, the similar fruit of several allied species of *Malus,* as *M. prunifolia* and *M. baccata,* the Siberian crab-apple, and *M. coronaria,* the American crab-apple. For varieties of apple, see table. **2.** A tree of any one of the species bearing apples as its natural fruit. **3.** One of several fruits or plants with little or no resemblance to the apple; as, May-*apple,* alligator-*apple,* etc. **4.** *Bib.* [Heb. *tappuach.*] The apple proper; also, a citron, apricot, or other fruit. *Cant.* ii, 5. [< AS. *æppel, æpl,* apple.]

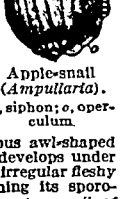

Vertical Section of an Apple, through the core.
a, stem; *c,* fleshy edible portion (thickened calyx); *d,* limb of calyx; *e,* core or membrane enclosing carpels; *f,* carpels or seed-vessels; *b,* seeds. (*Decaisne.*)

— ap"ple-an-thrac'nose, *n.* **1.** Same as APPLE-CANKER. **2.** Same as APPLE-ROT.— **a.-aphis,** *n.* A common plant-louse (*Aphis mali*), infesting the apple-leaf in late spring and the beginning of summer. **a.-leaf aphis; a.-louse†.— a.-bee,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wasp. See APPLE-DRONE.— **a.-berry,** *n.* [Austral.] The berry of a climbing evergreen shrub (*Billardiera scandens*) of the pittosporad family (*Pittosporaceæ*). It is elliptical or cylindrically ovoid in shape, two-celled, and has many seeds. The pulp is usually resinous and subacid.— **a. black-rot,** a disease of the apple and quince in America, due to a parasitic fungus (*Sphæropsis malorum*) whose mycelium by permeating and destroying the skin dries up and mummifies it. **— a.-blight,** *n.* A disease of the apple-tree, of bacterial origin; twig-blight.— **a.-borer,** *n.* A cerambycid beetle (*Saperda candida*) common in the United States, the larva of which bores in the wood of the apple, pear, and other trees.— **a.-twig borer,** a small beetle (*Amphicrus bicaudatus*) which bores into the twigs of apple and other fruit-trees. **— a. brandy** [U. S.], see BRANDY, *n.,* 2.— **a.-bug,** *n.* The plum-weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).— **a. butter,** a thick, brown spiced apple-sauce made by stewing apples slowly in fresh cider.— **a.-canker,** *n.* See CANKER, *n.,* 4.— **a. cheese,** same as POMACE, 1.— **a.-coal,** *n.* [Scot.] Soft or loose coal which is easily mined and breaks into small apple-like lumps.— **a.-curculio,** *n.* Same as APPLE-WEEVIL. **— a.-disease,** *n.* A blight or rot affecting apples. Among these are: apple-canker, bark-canker, bin-rot, bitter-rot, black mold, black rot, black-spot canker, blight, blister-canker, blotch, blue mold, brown rot, canker, *clitocybose,* coniothyriose, crown-gall, European canker, flyspeck, fruit-rot, fruit-spot, hypochnose, illosporiose, leaf-spot, ozoniose, Pacific-coast canker, pink rot, podosphærose, powdery mildew, ripe-rot, root-rot, rust, scab, scurf, soft rot, sooty blotch, sphærothecose, volutellose, wood-rot.— **a.-drone,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A wasp. **a.-dranet.— a. family,** a natural family of trees or shrubs, the *Malaceæ,* formerly included in the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), but now set apart on account of the fruit, which is a more or less fleshy pome. The apples, pears, mountain-ashes, and hawthorns are the most familiar representatives.— **a.-fly,** *n.* One of various flies, as *Trypeta pomonella,* whose larvæ eat apples.— **a.-gall,** *n.* Same as APPLE OF SODOM.— **a.-governor,** *n.* A thin cake of bread-dough laid over sliced apples in a pipkin, and light-baked.— **a.-gum,** *n.* [Austral.] *Bot.* A tree (*Eucalyptus stuartiana*) resembling the European apple-tree, whence its name. Called also **apple-scented gum,** from the odor of its blossoms.— **a.-haw,** *n.* A small tree (*Crataegus axillaris*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*).

Apple-fly and its Maggot.

of the southern United States, with globular red fruit.— **a.-headed**, *a.* Rounded or domed. said of a dog whose skull is prominent.— **ap'ple-jack"**, *n.* [U. S.] Apple brandy; cider brandy.— **a.-John†**, *n.* A variety of apple ripening about St. John's day, said to keep two years and considered perfect in flavor only when shriveled and withered.— **a.-leather**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The paste of partly cooked apples when sun-dried. F. *Dict.*— **a.-maggot**, *n.* The larva of the apple-fly.— **a.-midge**, *n.* A midge (*Sciara mali*) whose larvæ infest apples.— **a. mose**, an edible made of the pulp of stewed apples, sugar, etc.— **a.-moth**, *n.* A lepidopterous insect whose larvæ infest apples; especially, the codling-moth.— **a. of Caln**, the strawberry-tree (*Arbutus unedo*).— **a. of discord**, the golden apple thrown by Eris, the goddess of discord, among the goddesses Juno, Minerva, and Venus, and awarded by Paris to Venus, as the fairest of them, thus causing Juno's wrath against Troy and the Trojans.— **a. of Granada** (*Her.*), the pomegranate. — **a. of Peru**, an annual Peruvian herb (*Nicandra physaloides*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*).— **a. of Sodom**, an apple said by the ancients to grow near the Dead Sea and to be beautiful outwardly, but when plucked to turn to ashes; hence, anything deceptive and disappointing. See SODOM-APPLE.— **a. of the eye**, the pupil or center of the eye; hence, anything very dear or highly esteemed.— **a.-oil**, *n.* An alcoholic dilution of ethyl or amyl valerianate, having an apple-like aroma, and used extensively in confectionery and in *syrups for soda-fountain* use.— **a.-peru**, *n.* 1. The Jamestown weed. 2. [Local, U. S.] The garden rhubarb: commonly so called in Maine.— **a.-pie**, *n.* The hairy willow-herb. See WILLOW-HERB.— **a.-pie order** [Colloq.], perfect order; neatness.— **a.-rot**, *n.* A disease, as of apples, caused by the parasitic fungus *Glœosporium fructigenum*, appearing first as brown sunken spots resembling decay, but quite firm, which soon bear white or pinkish pustules, turning black. Called also **ripe-rot**, because, beginning on half-grown fruit, it matures only when the fruit is ripe, making rapid progress in stored fruits; and **apple bitter-rot**, on account of the bitter taste of the affected portion. It attacks also grapes, peaches, pears, and egg-plants.— **a. saw-fly**, a British saw-fly (*Hoplocampa testudinea*), highly injurious to young fruit.— **a.-scab**, *n.* An apple-tree disease due to a parasitic ascomycetous fungus (*Fusicladium dendriticum*) affecting shoots, leaves, and fruit. It appears first as dirty greenish spots, which increase in size, run together, and become large, irregular, nearly black blotches, giving rise to the additional name **black-spot.**— **a.-scale**, *n.* Any of several species of scale-insect injurious to apple-trees.— **a.-shell**, *n.* Any of the large globular edible snails of the family *Ampullaridæ*. **a.-snail‡.**— **a.-shrub**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The flowering shrub weigelia.— **a.-smeller**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A whirligig beetle (*Gyrinus natator*). — **a.-sphinx**, *n.* A sphingid moth (*Sphinx gordius*) whose larva feeds on apple-leaves in the eastern United States and Canada. — **a.-squire**, *n.* **1.** A page of a courtezan. **2.** A wittol. **3.** A lemman; pimp.— **a.-thrips**, *n.* A very small thysanopterous insect (*Phlœothrips mali*) which is sometimes found on withered apples.— **a.-tree**, *n.* **1.** Any tree bearing apples. **2.** [Austral.] The apple-gum.— **a.-tree canker**, see CANKER, 4.— **a.-tree hydnum**, a large fleshy, irregularly tubercled fungus (*Hydnum schiedermayeri*), with tufts of pendulous awl-shaped spines, frequently fatal to apple-trees. It develops under and kills the bark, growing several feet as an irregular fleshy mass, and protrudes through cracks, forming its sporocarps on the outer surface.— **a.-weevil**, *n.* A weevil of the genus *Anthonomus* (*A. quadrigibbus*) which attacks apples.— **a.-worm**, *n.* A lepidopterous larva that infests apples, as that of the codling-moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). **The lesser apple-worm** is the larva of a small moth (*Enarmonia prunivora*) infesting apples and other fruits.— **Argyle a.**, one of two eucalypts (*Eucalyptus pulverulenta* and *E. cinerea*) found in Australia and sometimes cultivated for ornament.— **bitter a.**, the colocynth (*Citrullus colocynthis*). — **black a.** [Austral.], the native or wild plum (*Achras australis*). **brush-a.‡.**— **Carthaginian a.**, the pomegranate. — **Chinese flowering a.**, a Chinese apple-tree (*Malus spectabilis*) with narrowly oval, slender-stalked leaves and reddish-yellow sour fruit, cultivated chiefly for its ornamental deep-pink single or double blossoms.— **dwarf a.**, an apple of any variety budded or grafted on natural dwarf Paradise or Doucin stock.— **earth a. 1.** The Jerusalem artichoke. **2.** The potato.— **e'mu-ap"ple**, *n.* [Austral.] **1.** A tree (*Owenia acidula*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*). **2.** One of the trees known as bitter-bark (*Petalostigma quadriloculare*), of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*). — **golden a. 1.** Same as BENGAL QUINCE. **2.** Same as HOG-PLUM, 1. **3.** The tomato.— **Jamaica a.**, the cherimoya.— **kaju a.** [India], the cashew-nut.— **many-dotted a.-worm**, the larva of a noctuid moth (*Balsa malana*) which feeds on the apple-leaf.— **mooley-a.**, *n.* Same as EMU-APPLE, 1.— **seven-year a.**, the apple-like fruit of a large shrub (*Genipa dusifolia*) of the madder family, found in the West Indies and Florida.— **Sodom-a.**, *n.* **1.** The fruit of any one of several shrubs or trees growing in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, and supposed to be the fruit mentioned by Josephus as the **a. of Sodom**; especially, the fruit of a stiff-branched spiny shrub (*Solanum sodomæum*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*). **2.** [U. S.] A closely allied prickly weed (*Solanum mammosum*) of the southern U. S. and the West Indies, with yellow fruit; also, its kindred northern weed, the horse-nettle.— **woolly a.-louse**, an aphid (*Schizoneura americana*). See BLIGHT, *n.*, 4.

Many self-explaining or easily explained compounds have *apple* as the first element; as, **a.-cart, a.-corer, a.-faced, a.-green, a.-parer, a.-pulp, a.-slicer, a.-yard** (an orchard), etc.



Apple-snail (*Ampullaria*). *s*, siphon; *o*, operculum.

VARIETIES OF APPLES.

EXPLANATIONS.

A = autumn	fl = flat	*ru* = russet	
a = early autumn	G = good	S = summer	
a = late autumn	*g* = green	s = small	
B = best	k = kitchen	*s* = striped or splashed	
b = both family and market	L = large	V = very	
	M = medium	VG = very good	
b = both kitchen and market	m = market	W = winter	
	o = orange	w = early winter	
C = cider	ob = oblate	*w* = late winter	
c = conical	pip. = pippin	*wf* = white	
d.r = dark red	*r* = red	*y* = yellow	
e = early summer	r = roundish		
f = family			

Varieties known to succeed in a given district are indicated by an x; if highly successful, by two xx's, as given by G. B. Brackett, Pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Names printed in italics are synonyms; numerals following variety names refer to the synonyms given below the table.

NAMES.	Size.	Form.	Color.	Quality.	Use.	Season.	N. Div.	C. Div.	S. Div.
A'kin	L	r.c	*r.s*	G	*b*	W	..	..	..
Al'ex-an'der	V L	r.c	*r.s*	G	*b*	*a*	xx	x	..
Arc'tic	L	r.c	*y.r*	G	*b*	w	x	..	..
Ar'kan-sas	L	r.c	*y.r*	G	*b*	w	xx	xx	x
Ar'nold, *A. Beauty*	M	ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	w	x	..	..
Ar'o-mat'ic Car'o-li'na	L	fl	*y.r*	VG	*f*	A	..	..	x
Au'tumn Bough	M	r.c	*g.y*	VG	*f*	*a*	x	x	..
Au'tumn Swaar	M	r.ob	*g.y*	VG	*f*	*a*	x	x	..
Bab'bitt, *W. Baldwin*	M	r	*r*	G	*f*	w	x	..	..
Bal'ley Sweet	L	r.c	*r.s*	VG	*b*	*a*	x	xx	..
Ba'ker, *Scott*	L	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	x	..	..
Baid'win	L	r.c	*r.g*	VG	*b*	W	xx	x	..
Bal'ti-more	M	r.c	*r.y*	VG	*b*	W	x	..	..
Baltz'by	L	r.ob	*y*	G	*b*	A	..	x	..
Ba-na'na, *Flory*	M	r.c	*y*	B	*b*	w	xx	x	x
Beach[1]	L	ob	*r*	VG	*b*	*w*	x	xx	..
Bel'mont, *Gate*	L	r.c	*y.r*	B	*b*	W	xx	x	..
Ben Da'vis	L	r.c	*y.r*	G	*b*	W	x	xx	..
Be-no'ni	M	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	S	xx	xx	x
Bent'ley, *B. Sweet*	M	r.ob	*g.y*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
Berk'shire, *B. Spy*	M	r.c	*r.s*	VG	*f*	w	x	..	..
Beth'el[2]	M	c	*y.s*	VG	m	W	x	..	..
Beth'le-hem-ite	L	r.ob	*y.r*	B	*b*	W	..	x	..
Bev'an, *B. Favorite*	M	fl.c	*y.r*	G	m	S	..	..	x
Biet'ig-heim'er, *Red B.*	V L	fl.c	*g.r*	G	m	*a*	x	..	..
Bled'soe[3]	L	r	*s*	G	*b*	*a*	..	..	x
Blen'heim[4]	L	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
Blue Pear'main	L	r.c	*r*	G	m	W	x	x	..
Bog'da-noff	M	ob	*r.y*	G	m	W	x	..	..
Bo'num, *Magnum B.*	L	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	m	*a*	x	xx	x
Bor'o-vin'ka	M	r.ob	*y.rs*	G	m	*a*	x	..	..
Bough, *Sweet B.*	L	ob	*g.y*	VG	m	S	x	x	x
Bow'en[5]	M	r.ob	*r*	G	m	A	x	..	..
Brad'ford, *B. Best*	M	r.c	*y.rs*	G	m	W	..	x	x
Brit'tle Sweet	M	r.c	*r.s*	VG	*f*	*a*	x	..	..
Broad'well[6]	M	r.c	*g.y*	VG	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Brown[7]	L	fl	*r.s*	VG	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Bry'an, *Mrs. B.*	L	c	*o.r*	VG	*b*	*a*	..	x	xx
Buck'ing-ham	L	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	*a*	x	xx	xx
Buff, *Granny B.*	L	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*f*	W	..	..	x
Buf'fing-ton, *B. Early*	M	fl	*y*	G	*f*	S	..	x	x
Bul'lock, *Am. Golden Russet*	S	r.c	*y.ru*	B	*b*	w	x	x	..
Bun'combe	M	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	W	x	x	x
Cad-wal'la-der	M	r.ob	*y*	G	*b*	W	..	x	..
Cam'ak, *C. Sweet*	M	r.ob	*y*	G	*b*	W	..	..	x
Camp'field	M	r.ob	*g.r*	G	*b*	W	..	x	..
Can'a-da Bald'win	M	ob	*r*	VG	..	W	x	..	..
Can'a-da Rei-nette'	L	r.c	*g.y*	VG	*b*	W	x	..	..
Can'non Pear'main	M	r.c	*r.s*	G	*f*	W	..	x	x
Car'lough	L	r.c	*g.y*	G	*f*	W	..	..	x
Car'o-li'na Beau'ty	M	r.ob	*d.r*	G	*b*	W	..	..	x
Car'o-li'na Wat'son	M	fl.c	*g.yr*	G	m	S	..	..	x
Car'ter Blue	L	r.ob	*g.r*	VG	*b*	*a*	..	..	x
Ce-les'tia	L	v.c	*g.y*	VG	*b*				
Cham-plain', *Nyack*	M	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Char'la-mof	M	r.c	*g.rs*	G	*b*	S	x	..	..
Chat'ta-hoo'chee	M	fl	*y*	G	m	W	..	..	x
Che-nan'go[8]	M	ob.c	*g.rs*	VG	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Clarke Pear'main	M	r.c.c	*y*	VG	m	W	..	x	x
Clay'ton	L	r.c	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	..	x	..
Clyde, *C. Beauty*	L	r.c	*g.r*	G	*b*	W	x	x	..
Cogs'well	M	r.ob	*y.r*	B	*b*	W	x	..	..
Cole Quince	L	r.ob	*g.y*	VG	m	W	x	x	..
Col'lins, *Champion*	M	r	*s*	VG	m	W	x	xx	x
Col'ton, *Early C.*	M	r	*y*	VG	*b*	S	x	x	..
Col'vert, *Prussian*	L	r.ob	*y.r*	G	m	*a*	x	..	..
Coop'er	L	r.ob	*g.y*	G	m	*a*	x	x	..
Coop'er Mar'ket	M	r.c	*y.r*	G	m	W	x	..	..
Cor-nell', *C. Fancy*	M	ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Cox Or'ange	M	ob	*y.r*	B	*f*	*a*	xx	xx	..
Crack'ing	L	r.ob	*y*	G	*k*	*a*	x	x	x
Cross	L	r.ob	*r.s*	VG	m	*b*	S	x	..
Cul'la-sa'ga	M	r.c	*y.s*	G	m	W	..	..	x
Dan'vers, *D. Sweet*	M	r.ob	*g y*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
De-li'cious	L	ob.c	*y.rs*	B	*b*	W	xx	xx	..
Der'by[9]	M	....	*r*	VG	*b*	W	x	..	..
Dis-ha-roon'	M	r.c	*g*	G	*b*	A	..	..	x
Doc'tor, *Dr. Dewitt*	M	r.ob	*y.rs*	VG	*b*	W	xx	xx	..
Do'mi-ne[10]	M	r.ob	*g.r*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
Doyle	L	....	....	....	....	*a*	..	..	x
Drap d'Or	L	r.ob	*y*	VG	*f*	S	x	..	..
Dutch Mf'gnonne	M	r.ob	*r.s*	G	m	W	x	x	..
Dy'er	M	r	*g.y*	VG	*f*	A	x	x	..
Ear'ly Coop'er	M	r	*y*	G	m	A	x	x	..
Ear'ly Har'vest	M	r.ob	*g.y*	VG	*b*	S	xx	xx	xx
Ear'ly Joe	S	fl	*y.r*	B	*f*	S	x	x	..
Ear'ly Pen'nock	V L	r.c	*g*	G	*f*	S	x	x	..
Ear'ly Ripe	M	r.ob	*y*	G	*f*	S	x	x	..
Ear'ly Straw'ber-ry	S	r	*r.s*	VG	*f*	S	x	x	..
En'glish Rus'set	....	r.c	*y.ru*	G	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
En'glish Sweet[11]	M	ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	*a*	xx	xx	..
E-so'pus[12]	L	ob	*y.r*	B	*b*	W	xx	xx	..
E-to'wah, *E. Seedling*	M	ob.c	*y.r*	G	W	..	..	..	x
Eus'tis, *Ben*	M	r.ob	*r.s*	VG	*f*	w	x	..	..
Eve'ning Par'ty	M	fl	*r*	VG	W	x	x	..	..
E'walt	L	r	*y.r*	G	m	W	x	x	..
Fal'la-wa'ter[120]	V L	r.c	*g.y*	G	m	W	x	xx	..
Fall Har'vey	L	r.ob	*g.y*	G	m	*a*	x	x	..
Fall Or'ange	L	r	*y.r*	G	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Fall Pip'pin	L	r.ob	*g.y*	VG	*b*	*a*	xx	xx	x
Fall Wine	M	r.ob	*r.y*	B	*f*	*a*	x	x	x
Fa-meuse', *Snow*	M	r.ob	*r.s*	VG	*b*	W	xx	x	..
Fam'i-ly, *McCloud's F.*	M	fl.c	*y.r*	VG	m	S	..	..	x
Fan'ny	M	fl	*r.s*	VG	m	S	xx	xx	x
Fink, *F. Seedling*	M	fl	*y.r*	G	*b*	*w*	..	..	xx
Foun'dling[13]	M	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*f*	A	x	..	..
Ful'ton, *F. Pippin*	M	fl	*g.y*	VG	m	*b*	*a*	x	x
Ga'bri-el[14]	M	r.ob	*r.y*	G	m	*a*	..	x	..
Ga'no, *Payton*	L	r.ob	*y.r*	G	m	W	xx	xx	x
Gar'den Roy'al	M	r.ob	*y.r*	B	*f*	S	x	x	..
Gar'rett-son, *G. Early*	M	r.c	*y*	G	*k*	A	..	x	..
Gid'e-on	M	r.c	*y.r*	G	*b*	A	xx	..	..
Gil'bert, *G. Seedling*	L	ob	*r*	G	m	W	..	..	x
Gil'pin, *Carthouse*	S	r.c	*y.r*	G	m	W	x	xx	x
Gold'en Ball	L	r	*y*	G	*f*	*a*	x	..	..
Gold'en Rus'set (N.Y.)	M	r.ob	*y.ru*	VG	*b*	W	xx	x	..
Gold'en Sweet	M	r	*g.y*	VG	*b*	S	xx	xx	x
Gold'ing[15]	M	ob.c	*y.r*	G	*f.k*	*a*	x	x	..
Gran'ite, *G. Beauty*	L	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	W	x	..	..
Grav'en-stein	L	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	*a*	xx	xx	x
Green Cheese[16]	M	fl	*g.y*	VG	*b*	W	..	x	xx
Green New'town	M	r.ob	*g.y*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
Green Sweet (Mass.)	M	r.ob	*g.y*	G	*b*	W	x	x	..
Grimes, *G. Golden*	M	r.ob	*y*	B	*f*	W	xx	xx	x
Hass, *Fall Queen*	M	ob.c	*y.r*	G	*b*	A	x	..	..
Hall, *H. Seedling*	S	fl	*y.r*	VG	*f*	W	..	..	xx
Ham'il-ton, *Wonder*	L	r	*y.r*	G	b	A	..	..	x
Hart'ford, *H. Sweet*	L	r.ob	*r.s*	G	m	W	x	..	..
Has'kell, *H. Sweet*	M	fl	*g.y*	VG	*f*	*a*	x	..	..
Haw'thorn-den	M	r.ob	*g.y*	G	C	*a*	x	x	..
Hewes, *H. Crab*	V S	r	*g.r*	G	C	*a*	..	x	..
Hi-ber'nal	M	ob.c	*r.s*	G	*b*	A	x	..	..
Hig'by, *H. Sweet*	M	r.c	*y.r*	VG	*f*	*a*	..	x	..
High'top Sweet	S	r	*g.y*	VG	*b*	S	x	x	x
Hol'land, *H. Pippin*	L	r	*g.y*	G	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Hoo'ver, *Black Coal*	M	r	*d.r*	VG	*b*	W	..	..	xx
Horn	M	fl	*g.r*	VG	*b*	*w*	..	..	x
Horse, *H. Apple*	L	r.c	*y.r*	G	*b*	S	..	x	xx
Hub'bards-ton[17]	L	r.c	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	xx	xx	x
Hunt Rus'set	L	r.ob	*y.ru*	VG	*b*	W	x	..	..
Hunts'man[18]	L	ob	*y*	VG	*b*	W	..	x	..
Hurl'but, *H. Stripe*	M	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	*a*	x	..	x
In'gram, *I. Seedling*	M	ob.c	*r.s*	VG	*b*	W	x	xx	..
I'o-wa Blush	L	r.c	*r.s*	G	*k*	*a*	x	..	..
I'rish Peach	M	c	*y.r*	G	*b*	*a*	x	..	..
Ish'am, *I. Sweet*	L	r.ob	*r*	G	*k*	W	x	x	..
Ja'cobs Sweet	L	r.c	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
Jef'fe-ris, *Jeffries*	M	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	*a*	xx	xx	..
Jef'fer-son Coun'ty	M	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	w	x	..	..
Jer'sey Black	M	fl	*d.r*	G	*f*	W	x	xx	x
Jer'sey Sweet	M	r	*y.r*	VG	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Jew'ett Red	M	r.ob	*r*	G	*b*	W	x	x	..
Jon'a-than	M	r.c	*y.r*	G	*b*	W	xx	xx	x
Jud'son	L	c	*g.rs*	G	*b*	*a*	x	..	..
Ju'lian, *Juling*	M	fl.c	*wf.r*	G	*k*	S	..	..	x
Ju-ly', *Fourth of J*	M	r.ob	*r.s*	G	m	S	x	x	..
Ju'na-jus'kee	M	r.ob	*g*	VG	*b*	W	..	..	x
Kent Beau'ty[19]	L	r.c	*r.s*	G	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Ken-tuck'y Red	M	r.c	*o.y*	G	*b*	A	..	x	x
Kes'wick, *K. Codlin*	M	r.c	*g.y*	G	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
King Da'vid	M	r	*r*	B	*b*	W	x	xx	..
Kin-nard', *K. Choice*	M	fl	*y.r*	G	*b*	W	..	xx	x
Kirk'bridge, *K. White*	M	ob	*g.y*	G	*b*	a	x	x	..
Krau'ser, *K. Pippin*	M	r.c	*r.s*	G	f.k	W	..	x	..
La'dy, *L. Apple*	V S	fl	*y.r*	B	*b*	W	x	x	..
La'dy Sweet	M	r.c	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	xx	xx	..
Lank'ford[20]	L	r.c	*g.r*	G	m	W	..	x	..
Lan'sing-burg	M	r.fl	*y.r*	G	m	*w*	x	x	..
Late Straw'ber-ry	M	r	*y.r*	VG	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Law'ver[21]	L	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
Le'high, *L. Greening*	M	....	*y*	G	*b*	W	x	x	..
Lil'ly, *L. of Kent*	L	r.c	*g*	VG	*b*	S	x	x	..
Lim'ber-twig	M	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	W	x	x	xx
Live'land Rasp'ber-ry	M	r	*y.s*	G	*b*	e	x	x	x
Long'field	M	r.c	*y.r*	G	*b*	A	xx	x	..
Lou'doun, *L. Pippin*	L	fl	*y.r*	G	m	W	x	x	..
Lou-ise', *Princess L*	L	r.c	*wf.r*	G	*f*	W	xx	..	..
Low'ell, *L. Pippin*	L	r.c	*g.y*	VG	*b*	a	x	x	..
Lys'com	L	r	*g.y*	G	*b*	a	x	..	x
Mc-A-fee'[22]	L	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
Mc'In-tosh, *M. Red*	M	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	xx	x	..
Mc-Lel'lan, *M. Clellan*	M	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
Mc-Ma'hon, *M. White*	L	r.ob	*y.wf*	G	*b*	A	xx	x	..
Ma'gog, *M. Redstreak*	L	r.ob	*y.rs*	G	*b*	W	x	..	..
Maid'en Blush	M	r	*g.y*	G	*b*	a	xx	xx	xx
Ma'jor	L	r.fl	*g.r*	VG	*b*	W	..	x	..
Ma-lin'da, *Melinda*	M	r.c	*y.r*	G	*b*	W	x	x	..
Man'gum	M	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	..	..	x
Mann, *Diliz*	M	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	W	x	x	..
Mar'ga-ret, *Early M*	M	r	*r.s*	VG	*b*	S	x	x	..
Ma'ry-land Maid	M	r.c	*y.r*	G	*b*	*a*	..	x	..
Ma'son Or'ange	V L	ob	*y*	G	*b*	W	..	x	..
Mel'lin-ger	M	r.c	*r.s*	VG	*b*	w	..	x	..
Mel'on, *Norton's M*	M	r.ob	*y.s*	B	*b*	W	x	x	..
Mex'i-co	M	r.ob	*r.s*	VG	*b*	A	..	..	x
Mil'am	S	r.c	*r.s*	G	*b*	W	x	x	xx
Mil'den, *Milding*	L	fl	*y.r*	VG	m	W	x	..	..
Mil-wau'kee	L	r.c	*y.rs*	G	m	W	x	..	..
Min'is-ter	L	ob.c	*r.s*	G	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Min'kler, *Mumper*	M	ob	*g.yr*	G	m	W	x	xx	..
Mis-sou'ri, *M. Pippin*	M	r.ob	*y.r*	G	m	W	x	xx	..
Mon'mouth, *M. Pippin*	L	fl	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
Mon'sees, *Hopewell*	L	ob	*s*	G	m	W	..	x	..
Mon'tre-al Peach[23]	M	r.c	*y.s*	VG	*b*	A	x	..	..
Moore Sweet, *Black S.*	M	r.ob	*r*	G	*b*	W	x	x	..
Moth'er, *Queen Anne*	M	c	*y.r*	B	*b*	W	xx	xx	..
Mun'son, *M. Sweet*	M	fl	*y.g*	G	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
Nan'se-mond[24]	M	r.ob	*r.s*	G	m	W	..	x	x
Ne'ro	M	r	*r*	G	m	W	x	x	..
New'ell, *N. B inter*	M	r.ob	*y.rs*	G	m	W	x	..	..
New'town Spit'zen-bg	M	ob	*y.rs*	VG	*f*	W	x	x	..
Nick'a-jack	L	r.ob	*r.s*	G	*b*	W	..	x	xx
North'ern Spy	L	r.c	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	xx	xx	..
N'-west'n Green'ing	L	r.c	*g.y*	G	m	W	xx	x	..
Noyes, *Doctor N*	M	r.c	*g.r*	G	m	S	x	..	..
Oak'land, *O. County*	M	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*f*	W	x	..	..
O'co-nee', *O. Greening*	M	ob	*y*	G	..	..	..	..	x
O'gle, *Winter Snow*	M	r.c	*r*	G	m	W	..	x	..
O-hi'o Non-pa-reil'	L	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	*a*	x	x	..
O-hi'o Pip'pin[25]	L	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	A	x	..	..
O'ka-be'na, *Oakbena*	M	r.ob	*r.s*	G	*b*	A	x	..	..
Ol'den-burg[26]	M	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	S	xx	xx	xx
Ol'i-ver, *Senator*	M	r	*r.s*	G	*b*	*a*	..	x	..
On-ta'ri-o	M	ob	*y.r*	G	*b*	A	x	..	..
Or'ange Pip'pin	M	ob	*y*	VG	*b*	A	..	..	x
Ort'ley, *O. Pippin*	M	ob	*g.y*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
O'toe, *O. Red*	M	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	x	..	..
Par'a-gon, *Twitty's P*	L	r.c	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	..	x	xx
Pat'ten, *P. Greening*	L	r.c	*g.y*	G	m	W	x	..	..
Peach Pond[27]	M	fl	*r.s*	VG	*f*	W	xx	x	..
Peck, *P. Pleasant*	M	r	*g.y*	VG	*b*	W	xx	x	..
Peer'less	M	r	*s*	G	m	W	x	..	..
Per'ry Rus'set	M	r.c	*ru*	G	*b*	W	x	x	..
Pe'ter, *P. Gideon*	M	r	*g.y*	G	m	A	xx	x	..
Pe-wau'kee	L	fl	*r.s*	G	*b*	W	x	..	..
Phil'lips Sweet	M	r.ob	*r.s*	VG	*b*	W	x	..	..
Pi'lot (Va.)	L	r.ob	*g.yr*	VG	*b*	W	..	x	x
Plumb Ci'der	M	r.c	*g.yr*	G	*b*	A	x	..	..
Pomme Grise	S	r.ob	*y.ru*	B	*f*	W	x	x	..
Por'ter, *P. Apple*	L	ob	*g.y*	B	*b*	A	xx	x	..
Pri'mate, Harvest A	M	*r.c*	*g.y*	*B*	*f*	*a*	x	..	..
Prog'ress	M	r.ob	*y*	G	*b*	W	x	..	..
Pry'or, *P. Red*	M	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	*b*	W	..	x	xx
Pump'kin Sweet	L	r.ob	*y*	G	*b*	W	x	x	..
Ralls, *R. Genet*	M	r.c	*y.r*	VG	*b*	*w*	..	x	xx
Ram'bo	M	fl	*y.r*	VG	*b*	*a*	xx	x	..
Rams'dell	M	ob.c	*r.s*	VG	*b*	A	x	..	..
Rasp'ber-ry	S	ob	*r*	G	*b*	*a*	x	..	..
Red As'tra-chan	L	r	*y.rs*	G	*b*	e	xx	xx	xx
Red Can'a-da	M	r.ob	*y.r*	B	*b*	W	xx	x	..
Red De-troit', *D. Red*	M	r.ob	*r*	G	*b*	W	x	x	..
Red June[28]	M	ob.c	*r.s*	VG	*b*	S	xx	xx	..
Red'stripe'	M	ob.c	*y.rs*	VG	*b*	S	x	x	..
Rep'ka Ma-len'ka	S	r.c	*r.s*	G	*k*	A	x	..	..

NAMES.	Size.	Form.	Color.	Quality.	Use.	Season.	N. Div.	C. Div.	S. Div.
R. I. Green'ing	L	r.ob	*g.y*	VG	b	W	xx	x	..
Rib'ston, *R. Pippin*	M	r	*y.r*	VG	b	W	x	x	..
Rich'ard, *R. Graft*	M	r.ob	*r.s*	VG	b	a	..	x	..
Ridge, *R. Pippin*	L	r.c	*y.ru*	G	m	w	x	x	..
Rob'ert-son White	M	r.ob	*g.y*	G	b	a	..	..	x
Rock Pip'pin	M	c	*y*	.....	m	w	x	x	..
Rolfe, *Macomber*	L	r	*y.rs*	VG	*b*	A	x	x	..
Ro'man Stem	M	r	*y.ru*	VG	b	W	x	xx	..
Rome Beau'ty[29]	L	r.c	*y.rs*	VG	m	W	xx	xx	..
Rox'bur-y, *R. Russet*	M	r.ob	*y.ru*	VG	b	W	xx	x	..
Rus'sell	..	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	b	S	..	x	..
Saint Johns'bur-y	M	r	*y.rs*	G	m	W	x	..	..
Saint Law'rence	L	fl	*y.rs*	VG	m	A	xx	x	..
Sa-lo'me	M	r.ob	*y.rs*	VG	m	W	x	x	..
Sax'ton, *Fall Stripe*	M	r.ob	*y.r*	G	*t*	A	x	x	x
Scott Win'ter	M	r.c	*r.s*	G	m	W	x	..	..
Shi'a-was'see, *S. Beauty*	M	fl	*r.y*	VG	b	W	xx	x	..
Shock'ley, *Dixie*	S	r.c	*y.rs*	G	b	W	..	..	xx
Smith	L	r.ob	*y.rs*	G	b	W	x	x	..
Smoke'house	L	r.ob	*y.rs*	G	b	W	x	x	..
Sops of Wine	M	r	*y.r*	G	*b*	a	x	x	..
Spice Rus'set	S	fl.c	*y.ru*	VG	*t*	W	..	x	..
Stark, *Robinson*	L	r.c	*y.rs*	G	m	W	x	xx	..
Star'key	L	ob.r	*y.s*	G	m	A	x	..	..
Stay'man Wine'sap	L	r c	*y rs*	G	m	W	xx	xx	..
Ste'phen-son[30]	M	r.ob	*y*	G	f	W	..	..	x
Ster'ling, *Art. Beauty*	L	r.ob	*y.r*	VG	b	W	x	x	..
Sum'mer Hag'loe	L	r.ob	*y.rs*	VG	b	S	x	xx	x
Sum'mer King	M	fl	*y.r*	G	b	S	..	..	x
Sum'mer Par'a-dise	L	r	*g.y*	VG	*t*	a	x	x	..
Sum. Pear'main (Am.)	M	ob	*y rs*	B	*t*	S	xx	x	..
Sum'mer Pip'pin	M	ob.c	*y.r*	G	*b*	S	x	x	..
Sum'mer Queen	L	r.c	*y.rs*	G	*b*	S	x	x	..
Sum'mer Rose	S	r	*y.rs*	VG	*t*	S	x	x	..
Sut'ton, *S. Beauty*	M	r.ob	*r.s*	VG	b	w	xx	x	..
Swaar, *Hardwick*	L	r.ob	*g.y*	B	b	W	x	..	..
Sway'zie[31]	S	r.c	*y.ru*	VG	*t*	W	x	..	..
Sweet Pear	M	r.c	*y*	VG	*t*	A	x	..	..
Taun'ton	L	r.c	*y.r*	G	b	A	..	..	xx
Ter'ry, *T. Winter*	S	r.c	*y.r*	G	m	W	..	..	xx
Te-tof'ski, *Tetofsky*	M	fl.c	*y.rs*	G	k	S	x	x	..
Ti-tov'ka, *Titus A*	L	r.c	*y.rs*	G	k	A	x	..	..
Tol'man, *T. Sweet*	M	r.c	*g.y*	VG	*b*	W	x	x	..
Tomp'kins King[32]	L	r.c	*y.rs*	G	b	W	xx	x	..
Town'send, *Hocking*	M	r.ob	*r.s*	G	m	S	x	x	..
Tren'ton Ear'ly	M	r.c	*g.y*	VG	*t*	S	x	xx	..
Twen'ty Ounce	L	r	*y.rs*	VG	*b*	*a*	xx	x	..
Ut'ter, *U. Red*	M	r.ob	*r.s*	G	f.k	*a*	x	..	..
Van'de-vere	M	fl	*y.rs*	G	m	W	x	x	..
Van-hoy'	L	r.c	*y.rs*	G	b	W	..	..	x
Vict'uals and Drink	L	ob	*y.ru*	VG	f	A	x	x	..
Vir-gin'ia Beau'ty	M	r.c	*y.rs*	VG	b	W	..	xx	x
Vir-gin'ia Green'ing	L	fl	*g.y*	G	m	W	..	x	x
Wag'e-ner, *Wagoner*	M	r.ob	*y.rs*	VG	*t*	W	x	x	..
Wal'bridge	M	r.ob	*y.rs*	VG	*t*	W	x	..	..
Wash'ing-ton Roy'al	M	r.ob	*g.y*	G	m	W	x	..	..
" Straw'ber'ry	L	r.c	*y.rs*	VG	b	a	x	x	..
Wealth'y[33]	M	r.ob	*y.rs*	VG	b	*a*	xx	xx	xx
West'ern Beau'ty	L	r.ob	*r.s*	VG	b	S	x	x	..
West'field[34]	L	r.c	*y.rs*	VG	b	W	x	x	..
Wet'more, *Foster*	M	r	*r*	G	*b*	W	..	..	x
Wet'sel	M	r	*y*	G	m	A	..	..	x
Whin'e-ry, *W. Winter*	M	r.c	*r.s*	G	m	W	..	x	..
White Doc'tor	L	r.ob	*g.y*	G	*b*	a	x	..	..
White Jun'eat-ing	S	r	*y*	G	b	S	..	x	xx
White Pear'main	M	r.c	*g.y*	B	b	W	xx	xx	..
White Pip'pin	L	r.ob	*g.y*	VG	b	W	xx	xx	..
White Ram'bo	M	r.ob	*g.y*	G	m	*a*	x	x	..
Wil'liams, *W. Favorite*	M	r.c	*y.rs*	G	m	*c*	xx	xx	..
Wil'low, *W. Twig*	M	r.c	*y.rs*	G	b	W	x	x	..
Wind'sor, *W. Chief*	M	r	*y.r*	G	m	W	x	..	..
Wine, *Hays*	L	r	*y.rs*	VG	b	W	x	x	..
Wine'sap	M	r	*y.r*	VG	b	W	x	xx	x
Win'ter Par'a-dise	L	r.ob	*g.y*	VG	*t*	W	x	x	..
Win. St. Law'rence	M	r	*r.s*	VG	*t*	W	x	..	..
Wolf Riv'er	V L	r.c	*y.rs*	G	b	W	xx	x	..
Wythe, *Ill. Pippin*	M	fl	*r.s*	VG	*t*	W	x	..	..
Yates, *Y. Winter*	S	fl	*y.r*	G	b	W	..	..	xx
Yel'low Bell'flow'er	L	ob	*g.y*	VG	b	W	x	x	..
Yel'low June	M	r.ob	*y*	G	*t*	S	..	..	x
Yel'low New'town	M	r.ob	*y.g*	B	b	W	x	xx	..
Yel'low Trans-par'ent	M	r.ob	*y*	G	b	e	xx	xx	x
Yopp, *Y. Favorite*	L	r.c	*y*	G	*t*	A	..	..	x
York Im-pe'ri-al	L	fl	*y.rs*	G	b	W	xx	xx	..

SYN: Apple of Commerce[1], Beauty of Kent[19], Bethel of Vermont[2], Bledsoe Favorite[3], Blenheim Pippin[4], Bowen Favorite[5], Broadwell Sweet[6], Carolina June[28], Chenango Strawberry[8], Delaware Red Winter[21], Derby Seek-no-further[9], Duchess of Oldenburg[20], Esopus Spitzenburg[12], Funtling[11], Gabriel of Indiana[11], Golden Pippin[15], Green Crank[16], Hubbardston Nonesuch[17], Huntsman Favorite[18], Hyde's King[22], King[23], Lankford Seedling[20], McAfee Nonesuch[25], Nansemond Beauty[24], Nottingham Brown[7], Peach of Montreal[26], Peach Pond Sweet[27], Ramsdell Sweet[11], Roman Beauty[29], Shannon[25], Stephenson Winter[30], Striped Domine[10], Swayzie Pomme Grise[31], Talpehocken or Tulpehocken[32], Westfield Seek-no-further.[34]

ap'ple-a"phis, a. bee, etc. See APPLE.

Ap'ple-by, 1 ap'l-bi; 2 ăp'l-by, *n.* A market-town, county-seat of Westmorland, England.

ap'ple-can"ker, a. drone, a. governor, a. haw, apple-jack, a. leather, a. maggot, a. oil, a. rot, a. scab, a. thrips, etc. See APPLE.

Ap'ple-ton, 1 ap'l-tən; 2 ăp'l-ton, *n.* **1. Daniel** (12/10 1785–3/27 1849), an American publisher; founder of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., New York. **2.** A city, county-seat of Outagamie county, Wis.; the seat of Lawrence University (non-sectarian), founded in 1847.

ap'ple-tree, a. weevil, etc. See APPLE.

ap-pli'a-bleţ, *a.* **1.** Applicable; suitable. **2.** Pliable; docile. —**ap-pli'a-ble-nessţ**, *n.*—**ap-pli'a-blyţ**, *adv.*

ap-pli'ance, 1 a-plai'əns; 2 ă-pli'anç, *n.* **1.** Anything through or by which something is effected or accomplished, or which appertains or is essential to the conduct, course, or operation of a particular thing; an instrumental means, aid, appendage, or device; as, the *appliances* of a trade; medical *appliances*.

Appliance, a word which our grandfathers would have regarded as very quaint, certainly owes its reappearance to the increased study, during later years, of old English literature. Few of the archaisms which have recently been endowed with new life are more felicitous. F. HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 307. [S. 1873.]

2. The act of applying, putting to use, or carrying into operation; application; as, the *appliance* of a principle. **3†.** Compliance. SYN: agency, arrangement, contrivance, instrument, machine, means, mechanism, tool.— PREP.: the appliances *of* science *for* the purpose.— **ap-pli'an-cy**, *n.* [Rare.] Adaptability; pliancy.— **ap-pli'antţ**, *a.* Pliant; applicable.

ap"pli-ca-bil'i-ty, 1 ap'l-kə-bil'i-ti; 2 ăp'li-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] The state or quality of being applicable; capability of or suitableness for application; fitness. **ap'pli-ca-bl(e-ness)ţ**; **ap'pli-can-cyţ** [Rare].

ap'pli-ca-ble, 1 ap'li-kə-bl; 2 ăp'li-ca-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being applied; suitable or fit for application; relevant; fitting. **2†.** Pliable; compliant. [< L. *applico;* see APPLY.]—**ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ap'pli-cant, 1 ap'li-kənt; 2 ăp'li-cant, *n.* **1.** One who makes an application or a request; a candidate. **2.** [Rare, U. S.] A close student. [< L. *applican(t-)s*, ppr. of *applico;* see APPLY.]

SYN: see CANDIDATE.

ap'pli-catţ, *tt.* To apply.

ap'pli-cate, 1 ap'li-kit; 2 ăp'li-cat, *a.* [Rare.] Put to practical use; applied, as to a specific thing; as, an *applicate* number. [< L. *applicatus*, pp. of *applico;* see APPLY.]

ap'pli-cate, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** *Geom.* An ordinate to a conic section. **2.** *Math.* An applied branch or department.

ap"pli-ca'tion, 1 ap'li-kē'shən; 2 ăp'li-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of applying, in any sense; as, *application* for aid.

The gratification which wealth can bestow is . . . in the wise *application* of it.

CERVANTES' *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. ii, p. 395. [r. & c.]

2. That which is applied or laid on, especially as a remedial agent; as, the *application* soothed the pain. **3.** That by which one applies; especially, a formal written request or demand; a requisition; as, an *application* for supplies. **4.** The testing or carrying into effect of a general law, truth, or precept by bringing it into relation with practical affairs or applying it to a particular case; also, the capacity of being thus used, or means of result of such action; as, the *application* of the Sermon on the Mount to daily life.

And liberal *applications* lie In Art like Nature, dearest friend.
TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Moral* st. 2.

5. The employment of the principles of one science to enlarge or perfect another, or a device for such purpose; as, the steam-engine is an *application* of thermodynamics. **6.** The fixing of the attention closely on that upon which one is engaged; also, the habit or capability of so fixing it; as, a man of close *application*.

Steady *application* to work is the healthiest training for every individual. SMILES *Self-Help* ch. 2, p. 48. [n. 1874.]

7. *Logic.* The denoting or extending of a term, or the presenting of a proposition in such manner that it combines logical strength with correctness of form. **8.** *Astrol.* Approach, as of a planet to an aspect. **9.** *Law.* Appropriation to a particular use, purpose, or demand; also, a request or motion to a court or judge. [F., < L. *applicatio(n-)*, < *applico;* see APPLY.]

SYN: see ASSIDUITY; PETITION.—PREP.: application *to* study, or *to* a friend; *for* a favor; *of* a dressing *to* the wound. —**ap"pli-ca'tion-blank"**, *n.* A blank form to be filled out by persons applying for positions or privileges, as the borrowing of books from a library in which case the application form to be filled in by a guarantor is attached.

ap'pli-ca-tive, 1 ap'li-kē-tiv; 2 ăp'li-cā-tiv, *a.* Capable of

ap'pli-ca-tivţ, 1 being applied; pertaining to application; applicatory; practical.— **ap'pli-ca-tiv(e-ly)ţ**, *adv.*

ap'pli-ca"tor, 1 ap'li-kē'tor; 2 ăp'li-cā'tôr, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* An instrument for applying a caustic or other remedy to a deep or internal wound. **2†.** One who applies.

ap'pli-ca-to-ry, 1 ap'li-kə-tō-ri; 2 ăp'li-ca-to-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Fit for application. **2.** Making application; practical. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] A means of applying.— **ap'pli-ca-to"ri-ly**, *adv.*

ap-plied', 1 a-plaid'; 2 ă-plīd', *pa.* Put in practise; utilized; said especially of systems of general laws when used in dealing with concrete or material things, and in this sense opposed to *abstract* or *pure;* as, *applied* science; specif., dealing with certain data or problems in a practical manner as opposed to a merely theoretical one; as, *applied* ethics.

Human providence . . . is the divine care *applied*. O. B. FROTHINGHAM *Religion of Humanity* p. 103. [r. r. & co. 1873.]

—**applied ornament**, same as APPLIQUÉ.— **ap-plied'ly**, *adv.*

ap-pli'er, 1 a-plai'ər; 2 ă-pli'er, *n.* A person or thing that applies; specif., a dentists' instrument for putting any soft material, as a rubber dam, between teeth.

Ap'pling, 1 ap'liŋ; 2 ăp'ling, *n.* A county in Georgia; 775 sq. m.; county-seat, Baxley.

ap"pli-qué', 1 ap'li-kē'; 2 ăp'li-ke' (XIII), *a.* [F.] Applied; laid on: said of ornaments of one fabric or ware placed on a surface of another color or material; as, lace *appliqué*.

ap"pli-qué' (XIII), *n.* [F.] Any ornament laid out and applied to another surface in cloth, wood, or metal; also, a piece of work or the kind of ornamentation thus produced.

ap-plo'sion, 1 a-plō'ʒən; 2 ă-plō'zhon, *n.* Same as IMPLOSION. [< AP-, to, + *-ploston* in EXPLOSION.]— **ap-plo'-siv(e)**, *a.*

ap-plotţ', 1 a-plot'; 2 ă-plŏt', *tt.* [-PLOT'TED; -PLOT'TING.] To plot out; allot; apportion. [< AD- + PLOT².]— **ap-plot'ment**, *n.*

ap-ply', 1 a-plai'; 2 ă-plī', *v.* [AP-PLIED'; AP-PLY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into actual contact with something; put upon or lay to or on something, especially in order to effect some desired or useful result; as, to *apply* balm to a wound or oil to a machine.

The Great Physician, who *applies* the painful remedy, cannot be baffled. J. W. ALEXANDER *Silver Lining* p. 52. [H. BROS. 1888.]

2. To devote or put to a particular use; as, to *apply* steam to navigation, or money to payment of debts. **3.** To test or bring into effect (some general principle, truth, or precept), as in a particular instance; bring into fit relationship; as, to *apply* a rule in arithmetic.

He [Balzac] did not so much invent as *apply* . . . the method . . . of dissection and of vivisection. *Quart. Rev.* July, 1890, p. 58.

4. To connect with a particular person or thing; attach; impose; as, to *apply* an epithet; to *apply* a penalty. **5.** To give wholly (to); cause to attend closely (to): more frequently reflexive; as, to *apply* oneself to study.

Apply thine heart unto instruction. *Prov.* xxiii, 12.

6†. (1) To bend; ply. (2) To adapt (oneself) to. (3) To handle; practise. See PLY. (4) To compare; liken. (5) To address; supplicate; pray to. (6) To visit; go to. (7) To ascribe.

II. *i.* **1.** To make formal request; petition; ask; as, to *apply* for a position.

In 1819, when Missouri *applied* to be admitted into the Union as a state, a sharp contest broke out in Congress. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, pt. iii, ch. 53, p. 645. [MACM. 1885.]

2. To have recourse for aid; betake oneself; as, to *apply* to the king. **3.** To have reference or appropriate relation; belong naturally; be adapted; fit; as, this *applies* to all men; to *apply* closely. **4.** [Rare.] To devote or set oneself closely or with care and attention. **5†.** (1) To comply. (2) To arrive. (3) To be near. [< OF. *aplier*, < L. *applico*, < *ad*, to, + *plico*, fold.] **ap-plie'ţ.**

SYN: see APPEAL; ATTACH.— PREP.: apply *to* a person *for* a position; apply the varnish *to* the surface *with* a brush.

ap"pog-gia'to, 1 ăp'po-jä'to; 2 ăp'po-jä'to, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Sustained; so as to be continued without any break: often as a direction to the performer.

ap-pog"gia-tu'ra, 1 ap-poj'ə-tū'rə; 2 ăp-pōj'ă-tu'rä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A musical ornament consisting of a single note introduced as a suspension before any note of a melody. Compare GRACE-NOTE, under GRACE. **a-pog"ia-tu'raţ.** There are two kinds of appoggiaturas: (1) the *long*, which is accented and borrows its time from the following note; and (2) the *short*, which is unaccented and represented by either an eighth or a sixteenth note with an oblique stroke crossing its stem. The modern tendency seems to be to take the time of the short appoggiatura from the preceding note, except where this would lead to false progressions.— **double appoggiatura** (*Mus.*), a melodic ornament consisting of two grace-notes preceding a principal note, the time required for both being deducted from the latter.

Appoggiaturas.

ap-point', 1 a-point'; 2 ă-point', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To designate, fix upon, or select as being the person or subject for some position, object, or the like; assign; as, to *appoint* a postmaster.

I imagined it was with Work alone, and not also with Folly and Sin, in myself and others, that I have been *appointed* to struggle. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* p. 104. [L. co.]

2. *Law.* (1) To nominate or constitute, as an executor or guardian, by will. (2) To designate (a person) by virtue of a right arising under a deed or will to enjoy the use of lands. **3.** To decide upon, as from among various times or places that might be selected; arrange; fix; as, to *appoint* a time or a meeting.

There was a large plain *appointed* for this purpose.
ADDISON *Spectator* June 23, 1714.

4. To fix, establish, or ordain, as by decree, order, or proclamation; command; prescribe; as, to *appoint* the bounds of life; to *appoint* a fast.

Impatient of our Father's time And his *appointed* way.
WHITTIER *Cypress-Tree of Ceylon* st. 10.

It is one notable effect of a life passed on shipboard to destroy weak beliefs in *appointed* forms of religion.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. ix, ch. 3, p. 228. [w. 1860.]

The bound of man's *appointed* years. BRYANT *Old Man's Funeral* st. 4.

5. To provide with necessary or desirable fittings or equipments; fit out; furnish; equip; as, the house is miserably *appointed*: used now only in the past participle. **6†.** To point to; point out. **7†.** To blame.

II. *i.* **1.** To decree or ordain the doing of a particular thing; as, when God *appoints*, we must obey. **2.** *Law.* To use the appointing power. **3†.** To come or bring matters to a point. [< F. *appointer*, < LL. *appuncto*, repair, < *ad*, to, + *punctum*; see POINT.] **ap-poynt'ţ.**

SYN: see ALLOT; APPORTION; INSTITUTE; SET.— PREP.: appoint a person *to* an office; appoint a place *for* a service. —**ap-point'a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **ap-point-ee'**, *n.* **1.** One who is appointed. **2.** *Law.* The person in whose favor a power of appointment is executed.— **ap-point'er**, *n.* One who appoints or has power to appoint. **ap-point'ort.** —**ap-poin'tiv(e)**, *a.* **1.** Filled or to be filled by appointment; as, an *appointive* office. **2.** Of or pertaining to appointment. [AIGUISÉ. **ap-poin-tēe'ţ.**

ap"poin-tē', 1 a'poin-tē'; 2 ă'poin-tē', *a. Her.* Pointed. See

ap-point'ment, 1 a-point'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-point'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of appointing, the state of being appointed, or that which is appointed. Especially: (1) An appointing or being appointed to fill an office, render a service, execute a trust, receive an honor or benefit, or the like; also, the office or position to be filled, the service to be rendered, etc.

He hesitated long to accept this *appointment* because there was a salary attached to it. JAS. PARTON *People's Biography, John Howard* p. 64. [A. n. 1869.]

(2) An agreement or arrangement, as to do something, be somewhere, or meet some one at a given time; also, the thing to be done, the meeting or time of meeting, etc.; an engagement; as, I have an *appointment* for that day. **2.** The act of directing, commanding, ordaining, or establishing, or that which is ordained or fixed; direction; decree; ordinance; as, the divine *appointment*. **3.** Anything appointed for use or adornment, etc.; equipment; accouterment; furnishing: usually in the plural; as, the *appointments* of a fleet or a room. **4.** *Law.* A power or right to control or designate the disposition of property. **5.** [Archaic.] Preparation. **6†.** An allowance, perquisite, or salary.

—**power of appointment**, authority conferred, as by power of attorney, deed, or will, to appoint or designate persons for some specified purpose.— **public a.**, an official station in the service of the government to which persons may be appointed under authority conferred by law.

Ap"po-mat'tox, 1 ap'ə-mat'əks; 2 ăp'o-măt'oks, *n.* **1.** A river in Virginia; 150 m. long to James river. **2.** A county in Virginia; 342 sq. m.; county-seat, West Appomattox. At Appomattox Court House, in this county, Lee surrendered to Grant, April 9, 1865.

ap-portţ', *tt.* To bring; produce.— **ap-port'a-bleţ**, *a.*— **ap-port'er†**, *n.* An importer; a procurer.

ap-port', 1 a-pōrt' *or* (F.) ă'pōr'; 2 ă-pōrt' *or* (F.) ă'pōr', *n. Spiritualism.* The appearance of flowers, fruit, hands, etc.: a phenomenon common at materializing séances.

I take it for granted that the two birds were not the only *apports* you received. THOS. W. STANFORD in *Harbinger of Light* Melbourne, May 1, '10.

ap-por'tion, 1 a-pōr'shən; 2 ă-pōr'shon, *tt.* To divide proportionally; portion out equitably; adjust; as, to *apportion* lands, profits, or expenses. [< OF. *apportionner*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *portionner*, < *portion;* see PORTION.]

SYN: allot, appoint, appropriate, assign, deal, dispense, distribute, divide, grant, share. To *allot* or *assign* may be to make an arbitrary division; the same is true of *distribute*

or divide. That which is *apportioned* is given by some fixed rule, which is meant to be uniform and fair; as, representatives are *apportioned* among the States according to population. To *dispense* is to give out freely; as, the sun *dispenses* light and heat. A thing is *appropriated* to or for a specific purpose (to which it thus becomes *proper*, in the original sense of being its own); money *appropriated* by Congress for one purpose can not be expended for any other. One may *apportion* what he only holds in trust; he *shares* what is his own. See ALLOT.— Ant.: cling to, collect, consolidate, divide arbitrarily, gather together, keep together, receive, retain.— Prep.: apportion *to* each a fair amount; apportion the property *among* the heirs, *between* two claimants; apportion *according to* numbers, etc.

—**ap-por'tion-a-bl(e**F, *a.*— **ap-por'tion-ate-ness†**, *n.* —**ap-por'tion-er**, *n.*

ap-por'tioned, *pp.* Apportioned. S. S.

ap-por'tion-ment, 1 a-pōr'shŏn-ment *or* -ment; 2 ă-pōr'shon-ment, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of apportioning; just or equitable division, assignment, or allotment, as of property, shares, expenses, duties, or privileges. **2.** [U. S.] The assignment of representatives or taxes, or the arrangement and determination of electoral districts, on the basis of population, as after each census.

Syn.: allotment, assignment, distribution.

ap-pose', 1 a-pōz'; 2 ă-pōz', *vt.* [AP-POSED'; AP-POS'ING.] **1.** To place or bring near; apply; as, to *appose* food before a person. **2.** To arrange side by side; juxtapose. [< F. *apposer* (for L. *appono*; see APPOSITE), < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *poser*; see POSE1, v.] —**ap-pos'a-bl(e**F, *a.*

ap-pos'er, 1 a-pōz'ər; 2 ă-pōz'er, *n.* [Archaic.] An examiner; especially, before 1833, an officer of the English exchequer who audited the sheriffs' accounts.

ap'po-site, } 1 ap'o-zit; 2 ăp'o-ṣit, *a.* **1.** Fit for or well
ap'po-sitş, } adapted to the purpose; appropriate; pertinent; apt; as, an *apposite* simile. **2.** Placed or being in apposition: opposed. **3†.** Ready in speech or repartee. [< L. *appositus*, pp. of *appono*, place by, < *ad*, to, + *pono*, place.] Syn.: see APT.— **ap'po-site-ly**, *adv.*— **ap'po-site-ness**, *n.*

That magic of language and *apposiiteness* of imagery for which he [Shakespeare] stands *pre-eminent*.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rural Funerals* p. 179. [G. P. P. 1861.]

ap"po-si'tion, 1 ap'o-zish'ən; 2 ăp'o-ṣish'on, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The relation between two or more nouns or their equivalents in the same case and denoting the same person or thing, when all are in the subject or all in the predicate and where one is in attributive or complementary relation.

Any or all of the appositive forms may be nouns, pronouns, or substantive clauses, and the one following serves generally to explain or amplify that which precedes, as in the clauses "I, John, the King"; "James, my son"; "Henry VIII., Defender of the Faith."

2. The act of placing side by side, together, or in contact; state, position, or fact of juxtaposition; addition.

It [evil] hangs, a huge blot in the universe, until the orb of divine love rises behind it. In that *apposition* we detect its meaning. E. H. CHAPIN *Living Words* p. 90. [A. T. 1860.]

3. *Surg.* (1) Growth of tissue or increase of parts by juxtaposition. (2) The act of bringing divided parts into their normal relations, or the state of being so restored. **4.** [A-] The "Speech day" at St. Paul's school, Hammersmith, London. [< LL. *appositio(n-)*, < L. *appono*; see APPOSITE.] — **growth by apposition** (*Bot.*), growth in thickness of cell-walls and increase in bulk of starch-grains, thought to be brought about by deposition of new particles or lamina upon the inner face of the cell-walls and upon the exterior of the starch-grains.— **ap"po-si'tion-al**, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to apposition; as, an *appositional* construction. **2.** *Bot.* Lying together and partially united, as the branches of algæ.— **-ly**, *adv.*

ap-pos'i-tive, } 1 a-poz'i-tiv; 2 ă-pōş'i-tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.**
ap-pos'i-tivs, } *Gram.* Pertaining to or construed in apposition. **2.** Apposite. **II.** *n.* A word or clause in apposition. [< L. *appositus*; see APPOSITE.] — **-ly**, *adv.*

ap-prais'al, 1 a-prēz'əl; 2 ă-prāş', *n.* The act of appraising; valuation; especially official valuation, as of an estate, etc.

ap-praise', 1 a-prēz'; 2 ă-prāş', *vt.* [AP-PRAISED'; AP-PRAIS'ING.] **1.** To estimate the money value of; set a price or value on, especially by authority of law or agreement of interested parties; as, *to appraise* a stock of goods. **2.** To estimate the amount, quality, or worth of; judge. **3.** [Rare.] To speak well of; praise. [< OF. *apreiier*, < LL. *appretio*, < L. *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price.] —**ap-prais'a-bl(e**F, *a.*

ap-praise'ment, 1 a-prēz'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-prāş'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of valuing, especially by an authorized or official appraiser; appraisal. **2.** The estimated worth of property appraised.

Official *appraisements* in legal proceedings are regulated generally by statute. *New Int. Encyc.* p. 675. [D. M. & CO. '05.]

ap-prais'er, 1 a-prēz'ər; 2 ă-prāş'er, *n.* **1.** One who estimates or appraises; especially, one legally designated to estimate the value of property; as, town *appraisers*. **2.** *Insur.* A person selected to ascertain the amount of a loss by fire. Where the question is in dispute, the insurance company selects one, the insured a second, and these two choose a third person as umpire.— **Board of United States General Appraisers**, a board of appraisers appointed by the government with full power to hear and determine all cases and questions that may be assigned to it in the operation of the Tariff Act. Nine general appraisers in all are appointed, three of whom are on duty daily at the port of New York.

The *boards of general appraisers* and the members thereof shall have and possess all the powers of a circuit court of the United States in preserving order, compelling the attendance of witnesses, and the production of evidence, and in punishing for contempt. *U. S. Tarif Act of Aug. 5, '09*, p. 99.

ap-prec'i-a-ble, } 1 a-prī'shi-a-bl; 2 ă-prē'shi-a-bl, *a.*
ap-pre'ci-a-blE, } Capable of being appreciated, estimated, or discerned by the senses or intellect; perceptible; as, an *appreciable* addition.

When the collector of dead facts . . . fails to make clear any appreciable effects which these facts can produce on human welfare, he is obliged to admit that they are comparatively valueless.
SPENCER *Education* ch. I, p. 30. [A. 1859.]

A fact which subtends an *appreciable* angle in the horizon of thought. HOLMES *Professor* p. 21. [L. 1864.]

ap-pre'ci-a-bly, 1 a-prī'shi-a-bli; 2 ă-prē'shi-a-bly, *adv.* By an appreciable amount; in or to an appreciable degree. [Appreciative.

ap-pre'ci-ant, 1 a-prī'shi-ənt; 2 ă-prē'shi-ant, *a.* [Rare.]

ap-pre'ci-ate, 1 a-prī'shi-ēt; 2 ă-prē'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be fully aware of or alive to the value, importance, or worth of; esteem adequately or highly; see the full import of; as, to *appreciate* a gift or one's opportunities.

To *appreciate* a man's work at the full, . . . it is well to know the man himself, his circumstances, and the incidents of his career. PLUTARCH *Lives* ed. by B. J. Snell, p. 9. [W. S. 1886.]

2. To be keenly sensible of or sensitive to; have the power of sharply discriminating in reference to; adequately perceive or distinguish; as, to *appreciate* differences of color, of musical pitch, etc. **3.** To cause to become greater in price or value; enhance the degree or force of; as, the resumption of specie payment *appreciates* the currency: opposed to *depreciate*. **4.** To estimate the worth of; rate; as, the ancients *appreciated* all knowledge by a high standard.

II. *i.* To increase in value; rise in price; as, real estate *appreciates* as the city grows. [< LL. *appreciatus*, pp. of *appretio*, < L. *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price.]

ap-pre'ci-atę.

Syn.: esteem, estimate, prize, value. A jeweler *estimates* a diamond as worth so much cash; the owner may *value* it beyond all price, as a family heirloom, or he may *prize* it as the gift of an *esteemed* friend, without at all *appreciating* its commercial value. See ADMIRE.— Ant.: depreciate, despise, misjudge, scorn, undervalue.

ap-pre'ci-at"ing-ly, 1 a-prī'shi-ēt'iŋ-li; 2 ă-prē'shi-āt'ing-ly, *adv.* With appreciation.

ap-pre"ci-a'tion, 1 a-prī'shi-ē'shən; 2 ă-prē'shi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of appreciating; true or adequate apprehension or estimation, as of qualities, merit, or value; sympathetic recognition of excellence; as, *appreciation* of home.

All true appreciation is the result of keen insight and noble passion. BLACKIE *Self-Culture* p. 93. [S. 1874.]

2. Susceptibility or sensitiveness to delicate distinctions; keen perception as to points not obvious; as, *appreciation* of minute differences in length. **3.** The act of placing an estimate upon persons or things; conclusion or judgment on any point; as, to be mistaken in the *appreciation* of one's character. **4.** Increase in price or value; added monetary worth; as, the *appreciation* of real estate. **5.** [Rare.] Valuation; appraisement. Syn.: see RELISH.

ap-pre'ci-a-tive, } 1 a-prī'shi-ə-tiv; 2 ă-prē'shi-a-tiv, *a.*
ap-pre'ci-a-tivs, } Having or manifesting appreciation; as, an *appreciative* critic. **ap-pre'ci-a-to-ry†**.— **ap-pre'ci-a-tiv(e-lys**, **ap-pre'ci-a-to"ri-ly**, *adv.*— **ap-pre'ci-a-tiv(e-ness**s, *n.*

ap-pre'ci-a"tor, 1 a-prī'shi-ē"tər *or* -tər; 2 ă-prē'shi-ā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who appreciates. **2.** An apparatus by means of which the proportion of gluten in flour is determined.

ap-pred'i-cate, 1 a-pred'i-kēt; 2 ă-prĕd'i-cāt, *n.* *Logic.* The copula considered as separate from the remainder of the predicate. HAMILTON *Logic* p. 161. [G. & L. 1865.] [< AD- + PREDICATE, *n.*]

ap"pre-hend', 1 ap'ri-hend'; 2 ăp're-hĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay hold of with the mind; grasp with the understanding and bring toward one so as to assimilate; cognize; as, to *apprehend* the situation.

The words nature and supernatural . . . have a meaning fixed and well *apprehended* in the popular judgment.
E. H. SEARS *Fourth Gospel* prelim., p. 7. [N. H. 1872.]

2. To have a mental impression of; know partially; hold opinions concerning; imagine; as, to *apprehend* an abstruse subject: opposed to *comprehend*. **3.** To look forward to; anticipate with distrust or suspicion; as, to *apprehend* disaster; to *apprehend* a hard winter.

As there is nothing which persons lay hold of more readily than that aspect of a subject in which it presents matter for fear, 'to *apprehend*' has acquired the sense of to regard with fear.
TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 10. [S. P. & CO. 1890.]

4. To discover by observation; note. **5.** To have a sensible impression or perception of. **6.** To make a prisoner of (a person) in the name of the law; arrest by warrant; as, to *apprehend* a thief.

By the Fugitive Slave Law every Northern man was obliged when properly summoned to turn out and help *apprehend* the runaway slave of a Southern man.
U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. ii, p. 543. [C. L. W. 1885.]

7†. To take hold of.

II. *i.* **1.** To think or suppose anything to be or to be so; opine; surmise; conjecture; as, the truth, I *apprehend*, lies in quite another direction. **2.** To look forward with foreboding; fear; as, it is foolish to *apprehend*. **3.** To grasp with the intellect, as a truth, thought, or statement; perceive; as, she *apprehends* with great clearness. [< F. *appréhender*, < L. *apprehendo*, < *ad*, to, + *prehendo*, seize.] **ap-prend'†.**

Syn.: comprehend, conceive, perceive, understand. We *perceive* what is presented through the senses. We *apprehend* what is presented to the mind whether through the senses or by any other means. Yet *perceive* is used in the figurative sense of seeing through to a conclusion, in a way for which usage would not allow us to substitute *apprehend;* as, "Sir, I *perceive* that thou art a prophet," *John* iv, 19. That which we *apprehend* we catch, as with the hand; that which we *conceive* we are able to analyze and recompose in our mind; that which we *comprehend* we, as it were, grasp around, take together, seize, embrace wholly within the mind. Many things may be *apprehended* which can not be *comprehended;* a child can *apprehend* the distinction between right and wrong, yet the philosopher can not *comprehend* it in its fulness. We can *apprehend* the will of God as revealed in conscience or the Scripture; we can *conceive* of certain attributes of Deity, as his truth and justice; but no finite intelligence can *comprehend* the Divine Nature, in its majesty, power, and perfection. See ANTICIPATE; ARREST; CATCH; KNOW.— Ant.: fail of, ignore, lose, misapprehend, misconceive, miss, overlook.

—**ap"pre-hend'er**, *n.* **1.** One who arrests legally. **2.** One who grasps mentally.— **ap"pre-hend'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **ap"pre-hen'si-bl(e**F, *a.* Capable of being conceived or apprehended.— **ap"pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **ap"pre-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

ap"pre-hen'sion, 1 ap'ri-hen'shən; 2 ăp're-hĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** *A mental presentation to oneself of what may* happen in the future, esp. as coupled with the expectation or fear that it may prove calamitous; distrust or dread concerning the future; apprehensiveness; as, *apprehension* of danger.

Apprehension always paints in black.
LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. v, p. 383. [H.]

2. The act of apprehending mentally; also, the state of being apprehended, or that which is apprehended.

Apprehension has been used to express almost any and every mental act or state, as intellection in general, cognition, understanding, conception, attention, memory, retention, imagination: formerly, also, emotion or sensibility.

For *apprehension* may be considered as an act of the understanding as well as a mere act of the fantasy.
MCCOSH *First Truths* p. 155. [S. 1889.]

For prevision—the perception of what is to turn up hereafter—is an *apprehension* of phenomena.
MARTINEAU *Essays* p. 27. [W. T. S. 1866.]

3. The result of taking in or grasping mentally; the formation of an intelligent estimate or idea, or the idea so formed; notion; opinion; as, a common *apprehension*.

All the persons [in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*] are to our *apprehension* not shadows, but beings of flesh and blood.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit.* vol. i, p. 528. [S. 1877.]

4. The faculty or power that apprehends; capacity to apprehend, or ability to receive and assimilate; as, a man of large *apprehension*. **5.** *Law.* The seizure of a person, vessel, etc., on a criminal charge; the act of declaring to be seized by the law; arrest; as, a warrant for one's *apprehension*. **6.** Immediate cognition by the mind. *Specif.:* (1) *In logic, simple apprehension.* See phrase below. (2) *Philos.* Knowledge gained immediately or intuitively, or the act of gaining such knowledge. By the word *apprehension* the scholastics understood knowledge through mentally grasping the essential idea of a thing. Kant used it of that mental act which imparts to the perceptions of sense the a priori forms of space and time. **7.** [Rare.] The act of grasping or seizing physically; prehension. **8†.** A mental image; fantasm: long a prevalent English use. [< L. *apprehensio(n-)*, < *apprehendo*, APPREHEND.]

ap-pren'sion†.

Syn.: see ALARM; ANTICIPATION; ANXIETY; CONCEPTION; FEAR; IDEA; KNOWLEDGE.— *Prep.: of.*— **Implicit apprehension** (*Psychol.*), apprehension of a composite idea or group as a whole, without discerning the details or elements composing it.— **simple a.**, the act of the mind by which it receives a simple notion, as *white, round*, distinguished from the formation of a judgment, as *this is white*, or *round*.

ap"pre-hen'sive, } 1 ap'ri-hen'siv; 2 ăp're-hĕn'siv, *a.*
ap"pre-hen'sivs, } **1.** *Anticipative of evil; disquieted in* mind by uncertainty or anxiety as to the future; fearful; as, *apprehensive* of the issue.

Mozart was painfully *apprehensive* at the thought of death.
E. E. HALE *Lights of Two Centuries* p. 327. [A. S. B. 1887.]

2. Seizing quickly with the mind; apprehending readily.

And give the Mind that *apprehensive* power
By which she is made quick to recognize
The moral properties and scope of things.
WORDSWORTH *Excursion* bk. i, st. 8.

3. [Rare.] Quickly responsive to sense-impressions, as of pleasure, pain, etc.; sensitive. **4.** Having cognizance or knowledge; conscious; sensible. **5.** Inclined to doubt or suspect; suspicious. **6.** *Metaph.* Of or pertaining to simple apprehension. **7†.** Apprehensible. Syn.: see AFRAID; ANXIOUS.— Prep.: apprehensive *of* danger; *for* one's safety, welfare, etc.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

ap-pren'tice, } 1 a-pren'tis; 2 ă-prĕn'tiç, *vt.* [-TICED,
ap-pren'tiss, } -TIST'S; -TIC-ING, -TIS-ING'S.] To indenture as or put in the position of an apprentice; as, he *apprenticed* his son to a carpenter.

ap-pren'tice, *n.* **1.** A person, usually a minor, who serves another in order to learn a trade, art, or profession, esp. when bound by indentures for a term of years. The contract between apprentice and master is a relation which can not be assigned at common law, but in Pennsylvania and some other States such assignment is authorized by statute.

The fatherless *apprentice* lad, who stops
To feast his eyes before the glittering shops.
TROWBRIDGE *Book of Gold* pt. i, st. 15.

2. Any learner or beginner; as, a mere literary *apprentice*. **3.** *U. S. Navy.* A boy enlisted to obtain, either on a training-ship or at a training-station, general instruction as well as the science of navigation and gunnery. **4.** *Old Eng. Law.* A barrister of less than 16 years' standing. [< OF. *aprentice*, < *apprendre*, learn, < L. *apprendo*, contr. of *apprehendo;* see APPREHEND.] — **hospital apprentice** [U. S. Navy], an enlisted man of the United States hospital corps, eligible to promotion to hospital steward and thence to pharmacist.— **parish or town a.**, a pauper child bound out to service by guardians or overseers of the poor.

ap-pren'tice-ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act or process of apprenticing; apprenticeship.

ap-pren'tice-ship, 1 a-pren'tis-ship; 2 ă-prĕn'tiç-shĭp, *n.* The state of being an apprentice; the method of learning as, or the term of service of, an apprentice, which in the absence of special arrangement was *normally* seven years; initiatory training.

Literature is a trade, like every other vocation, and . . . you must serve an *apprenticeship* if you expect to excel.
HOWELLS *Minister's Charge* p. 19. [T. & T. 1887.]

ap-pren'tice-agę†; **ap-pren'tice-hood†**.

ap-pressed', } 1 a-prest'; 2 ă-prĕst', *a.* *Bot.* Pressed or
ap-prest's, } applied closely against something, as leaves against a stem.

ap-pres'sor, 1 a-pres'ər *or* -er; 2 a-prĕs'or, *n.* *Bot.* The excrescence at the tip of the mycelium of certain parasitic fungi, by means of which they fasten on to the host. **ap"pres-so'ri-um†**.

ap"prē"teur', 1 a"prē'tūr'; 2 ă"prę'tūr', *n.* [F.] A rubbing-implement used in dressing skins to give a gloss.

ap-prize', } 1 a-praiz'; 2 ă-prīş', *vt.* [AP-PRIZED'; AP-
ap-prise', } PRIZ'ING.] **1.** To notify, by way of warning or information; as, *apprize* him of my safe arrival.

The wrath of the monarch, when *apprised* of this catastrophe, burst all bounds. GROTE *Greece* vol. v, pt. ii, p. 16. [M. 1854.]

2. *Scots Law.* To take possession of the estates of a debtor in payment of debt: superseded by adjudications in 1672. [< F. *appris*, pp. of *apprendre;* see APPRENTICE.]

Syn.: acquaint, advertise, advise, communicate, inform, notify, tell, warn. See INFORM.— Ant.: conceal, deny, hoodwink, keep in ignorance, mislead, mystify, reserve, withhold.— Prep.: apprize him *of* his peril.

ap-prize', } *vt.* [AP-PRIZED'; AP-PRIZ'ING.] To appraise.
ap-prise', } [< OF. *apriser*, < LL. *appretio;* see APPRAISE.] — **ap-pri'zal** or **-sal**, *n.*— **ap-prize'[or -prise']-ment**, *n.*— **ap-priz'er** or **-pris'er**, *n.*

ap-prize't, *n.* Learning; information. **ap-prise't**.

ap-proach', 1 a-prōch'; 2 ă-prōch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To come near or nearer to, as in place, time, degree, or quality; as, the hour *approaches* noon.

The nearer humanity *approaches* a perfect standard, the less does it command our sympathy. ROBERTSON *Sermons* p. 59. [H. 1870.]

2. To draw near to for the purpose of treating or having relations with; come formally or with settled intent into the presence of; as, the king was easily *approached;* one of the jurors was *approached* with bribes.

There are men—a few men—of such capacity that they seem to *approach* almost all subjects with equal ease.
ALBERT BARNES *Evidences of Christianity* p. 21. [H. 1868.]

3. *Mil.* To make approaches to. **4.** [Archaic.] To cause to come near or nearer; bring up; as, he *approaches* his chair to mine.

II. *i.* To come or be near or nearer in space, time, quality, etc.; advance; draw near; as, the moment *approaches*; it *approaches* to excellence.

Perfection of Practice . . . is always *approaching*, never arrived.
CARLYLE *Essays, Characteristics* in vol. iii, p. 43. [H. M. & co.]

[< F. *approcher*, < LL. *appropio*, < L. *ad*, to, + *propius*, compar. of *prope*, near.] **ap-proche'†.** Syn.: see ADDRESS, v.; ABUT.— Prep.: *to*; rare, and only with intransitive sense. **—ap-proach'er,** *n.*— **ap-proach'ing,** *n. Hort.* A grafting by inarching.— **ap-proach'ment,** *n.* [Archaic.] The act of approaching; approach.

ap-proach', *n.* **1.** The act of approaching; a coming nearer; as, I saw his swift *approach*. **2.** A condition of nearness, as with regard to fact or completion; approximation; as, an *approach* to accuracy. **3.** Opportunity to come to or near a person; a coming near; access; as, some great men are difficult of *approach*.

Without faith there is no real *approach* to God.
Century Magazine Mar., 1890, p. 784.

4. Means or way of approaching; as, an *approach* to a bridge. **5.** *pl.* Advances; efforts to make acquaintance or the like; as, I repelled his *approaches*. **6.** *Hort.* Same as INARCHING. **7.** *pl. Mil.* Constructed works, parallels, trenches, etc., by which the besiegers approach a fortified place. **8.** *Golf.* The stroke, made after the tee-shot, which lands the player's ball on the putting-green.

SYN.: see ACCESS; APPROXIMATION.— Prep.: the approach *of* the traveler *to* the village; the approach or approaches *of* the bridge (when thought of as pertaining to the structure); *to* the bridge (when thought of as the means of access); the approach *by* road or *by* rail; approach *of* one who seeks favor *to* or *toward* him whose favor is sought.— **ap-proach"-shot',** *n. Golf.* Same as APPROACH, *n.*, 8.— **ap-proach"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **ap-proach'a-bl(e),** *a.* That can be approached; easy of access.— **-ness,** *n.*— **ap-proach'less,** *a.* Having no approach; unapproachable.

ap-proacht', *pp.* Approached. S. S.

ap'pro-bate, 1 ap'ro-bēt; 2 ăp'ro-bāt, *vt.* [-BAT'ED; -BAT'ING.] **1.** [U. S.; obsolete in England.] To pass with approval; sanction formally; express approbation of; approve; as, to *approbate* the act. **2.** To license; as, to *approbate* a person to keep an inn. [< L. *approbatus*, pp. of *approbo*; see APPROVE[1].] Syn.: see PRAISE. **—ap'pro-ba"tor,** *n.* [Rare.] One who gives approval officially.— **ap'pro-ba-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to or containing approbation.— **to approbate and reprobate** (*Scots Law*), to take advantage of part of an instrument and reject the rest—a course not permitted in Scottish or English law.

ap"pro-ba'tion, 1 ap'ro-bē'shon; 2 ăp'ro-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of formally or authoritatively approving as proper or commendable, or as good or true; sanction; the act of feeling pleased or satisfied or of expressing oneself as pleased or satisfied with anything; as, the *approbation* of conscience; royal *approbation*.

That which evokes moral *approbation* is not virtue in the abstract.
McCOSH *Emotions* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 47. [S. 1880.]

2. *R. C. Ch.* The bishop's official approval of a priest as confessor. **3.** [Eng.] Formerly, official sanction of a book by the censor. **4.** *Ethics.* Appreciation of conduct as morally good; the favorable pronouncement of moral consciousness. **5†.** Proof; probation.

SYN: acceptance, approval, assent, commendation, concurrence, confirmation, consent, encouragement, praise. *Praise* is always uttered; *approbation* may be silent. "*Approbation* speaks of the thing or action. . . . *Praise* is always personal." A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* first series, p. 549. [MACM. 1866.] *Acceptance* refers to an object or action; *approbation* may refer to character or natural traits. *Approval* always supposes a testing or careful examination, and frequently implies official sanction; *approbation* may be upon a general view. The industry and intelligence of a clerk win his employer's *approbation;* his decision in a special instance receives his *approval*.— Ant.: blame, censure, condemnation, disapproval, disavowal, dissatisfaction, repudiation.— Prep.: *of*.

ap'pro-ba"tive, } 1 ap'ro-bē"tiv; 2 ăp'ro-bā'tiv, *a.* Ex-
ap'pro-ba"tivs, } pressing or implying approbation, or the love of it.

ap'pro-ba"tiv(e-ness[s], 1 ap'ro-bē"tiv-nes; 2 ăp'ro-bā"tiv-nĕs, *n.* The quality of being approbative; specif. in phrenology, the faculty that is the seat of the desire for praise or fame.

Vanity has its origin in *approbativeness*.
W. C. BROWNELL *French Traits* essay i, p. 23 [S. 1889.]

ap'pro-ba"to-ry, 1 ap'ro-bē"to-ri; 2 ăp'ro-bā"to-ry, *a.* Of the nature of or expressing approbation; giving sanction.

ap-proof', 1 a-prūf'; 2 ă-prōōf', *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** The act of testing. **2.** Approval. [< OF. *aprove*, < *aprover;* see APPROVE[1].]

ap"pro-pin'quate, 1 ap'ro-pin'kwēt; 2 ăp'ro-pin'kwāt, *vt.* & *ri.* **1.** [Archaic.] To approach; draw near. **2†.** To bring near. [< L. *appropinquatus*, pp. of *appropinquo*, < *ad*, to, + *propinquo;* see PROPINQUATE.] **ap"pro-pinque'†.**— **ap"pro-pin-qua'tion,** *n.* Approach. **— ap"pro-pin'quity,** *n.* [Rare.] Nearness.

ap-pro'pre†, *vt.* To appropriate; assign.

ap-pro'pri-a-ble, } 1 a-prō'pri-ə-bl; 2 ă-prō'pri-a-bl, *a.*
ap-pro'pri-a-bl[e], } That may be appropriated.

ap-pro'pri-a-ment†, *n.* That which is peculiar to one; a characteristic.

ap-pro'pri-ate, 1 a-prō'pri-ēt; 2 ă-prō'pri-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To set apart formally or officially, as by legislative act, for a particular purpose; as, Congress *appropriates* money.

The whole was *appropriated* to the support of his widow.
MACAULAY *Essays, Samuel Johnson* p. 46. [F. & W. 1884.]

2. To take for one's own use; avail oneself of; treat as one's own exclusively; hence, to use or put to use generally; as, the surplus was quickly *appropriated*.

Wherever I find truth, I will *appropriate* it.
H. W. BEECHER in *Life Thoughts* p. 144. [F. S. & co. 1858.]

3. *Eccl.* To annex to a church corporation, as a benefice. Compare IMPROPRIATE. **4.** [Archaic.] To select as suitable; render suitable. [< LL. *appropriatus*, pp. of *appropio*, < L. *ad*, to, + *proprius*, one's own.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; APPORTION; ASSUME.— Prep.: appropriate *to* a person; *to* oneself; *for* (or *to*) a purpose.

ap-pro'pri-ate, 1 a-prō'pri-ıt; 2 ă-prō'pri-at, *a.* **1.** Suitable for the purpose and circumstances; befitting the place or occasion; as, *appropriate* manners; *appropriate* studies. **2.** Appropriated. [< LL. *appropriatus;* see APPROPRIATE, *v.*] **ap-pro'pri-at"ed†.**

Syn.: adapted, apt, becoming, befitting, congruous, fit, meet, proper, suitable, suited, well-suited. See APT; BECOMING; PARTICULAR.— Ant.: ill-adapted, improper, inappropriate, incongruous, unfit, unmeet, unsuitable, unsuited, unworthy.— Prep.: appropriate *to* the occasion; *for* the person. **ap-pro'pri-ate†,** *n.* A characteristic; property.— **ap-pro'pri-ate-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Fittingly; suitably. **2†.** Peculiarly.— **ap-pro'pri-ate-ness,** *n.*

ap-pro'pri-a"tion, 1 a-prō'pri-ē'shon; 2 ă-prō'pri-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** Anything, especially money, set apart formally or officially for a special use or purpose; also, the act of appropriating or setting apart; as, an *appropriation* for schools; the *appropriation* of funds. **2.** (1) The act of taking or using as one's own; as, *appropriation* of the best land. (2) The act of annexing as one's own by the intellect or brain; as, an *appropriation* of a thought, or of a plan. **3.** *Law.* (1) The annexing of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation. (2) The application of the property of a debtor to one of several debts.

ap-pro"pri-a'tion-ist, *n.* An advocate of appropriation; in Hindu philosophy, one who believes that the soul is an appropriation or adaptation of the being of Brahma. [M.]

ap-pro'pri-a-tive, } 1 a-prō'pri-ə-tiv; 2 ă-prō'pri-a-tiv,
ap-pro'pri-a-tiv, } *a.* Tending to, capable of, or making appropriation; as, an *appropriative* act of Congress.— **ap-pro'pri-a-tiv(e-ness[s],** *n.*

ap-pro'pri-a"tor, 1 a-prō'pri-ē'tor *or* -tor; 2 ă-prō'pri-ā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who appropriates, as to his own use. **2.** A spiritual corporation to which the use of a benefice was perpetually annexed.

ap-prov'a-ble, } 1 a-prūv'ə-bl; 2 ă-prov'a-bl, *a.* That
ap-prov'a-bl[e], } may be approved; deserving approval. **— ap-prov'a-bl(e-ness[s],** *n.*

ap-prov'al, 1 a-prūv'əl; 2 ă-prov'al, *n.* The act of approving, in any sense; especially, the regarding or reception of a thing with favor or commendation, or the sending forth of something with the stamp of sanction or approbation; sanction; commendation.

Every right-minded man will be afraid to lose the *approval* of his conscience.
McCOSH *Motive Powers* ch. 5, p. 219. [S. 1887.]

SYN.: see ACCLAMATION; APPROBATION; PRAISE.— Prep.: *of*. **— on approval** (*Com.*), delivered subject to the approval of the receiver: said of goods forwarded on condition that if acceptable a sale is effected and if refused they may be returned. Often contracted to **on appro.**

ap-prov'ance, *n.* [Archaic.] Approval.

ap-prove'[1], 1 a-prūv'; 2 ă-prov', *v.* [AP-PROVED', AP-PROV'ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To regard or comment upon as worthy of acceptance, commendation, or favorable attention; form or express a favorable judgment concerning; treat, receive, or present with favor: sometimes followed by *of;* as, to *approve* or *approve of* the policy.

Approve the best and follow what I *approve*.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. viii, l. 611.

The people heard it, and *approved* the doctrine, and immediately practised the contrary. B. FRANKLIN *Essays* p. 245. [L.]

2. (1) To pronounce good, proper, or legal; give sanction to, as by official act; ratify; confirm; as, the finding of the court martial was *approved*.

It is *approved*—look, here is the mark of the rabbis.
LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. ii, ch. 6, p. 118. [H.]

(2) *R. C. Ch.* To confer jurisdiction on, as a confessor. See APPROBATION, 2. **3.** To show by giving proof; evince, make clear, or demonstrate; prove; as, to *approve* oneself a man of courage. **4.** To show to be worthy of approval, confidence, or commendation: used reflexively; as, the idea *approves* itself to me. **5.** To put to the test; test. **6.** [Archaic.] To prove; make good.

II. *i.* **1.** To think with favor: often with *of*. **2†.** To turn out; prove. [< OF. *aprover*, < L. *approbo*, < *ad*, to, + *probus*, good.] Syn.: see ADMIRE; AGREE; ASSENT; JUSTIFY; LIKE; PRAISE; RATIFY.— Prep.: *of*.— **ap-prov'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a manner to be commended.— **ap-prov'ed-ness,** *n.* **— ap-prov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ap-prove'[2], *vt. Eng. Law.* To turn to one's profit, as land by improving it so as to increase its value; appropriate, as waste land for improvement.

The Statute of Merton, in 1235, and the Statute of Westminster, in 1285, mark the growth of the doctrine which converted the overlord's territorial sway into property. Recent legislation on the approving of waste lands and commons is based on a revision of the principles embodied in these statutes. [< OF. *approuer*, profit, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *pro*, *prod*, profit, < L. *pro*, for.]

ap-prove'ment[1], 1 a-prūv'ment *or* -ment; 2 ă-prov'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of becoming an approver, or of turning state's evidence. See APPROVER[1], 1. **2†.** The act of approving; approbation. [< OF. *aprovement*, < *aprover;* see APPROVE[1].]

ap-prove'ment[2], *n. Old Eng. Law.* Improvement and conversion to private use, as of waste lands; also, the profit arising from land so appropriated. [< OF. *approuement*, < *approuer;* see APPROVE[2].]

ap-prov'er[1], 1 a-prūv'ər; 2 ă-prov'er, *n.* **1.** One who approves, confirms, sanctions, or commends. **2.** *Eng. Law.* One who confesses a crime and accuses another.

ap-prov'er[2]†, *n. Old Eng. Law.* One who manages a landed estate; a bailiff; steward. **ap-prow'ert.**

approx., *abbr.* Approximately.

ap-prox'i-mal, 1 a-prŏks'ı-məl; 2 ă-prŏks'i-mal, *a.* Close together: said of the surfaces of teeth. [< AD- + PROXIMAL.]

ap-prox'i-mant, 1 a-prŏks'ı-mənt; 2 ă-prŏks'i-mant, *n.* [Rare.] Approaching closely; resembling; approximating.

ap-prox'i-mate, 1 a-prŏks'ı-mēt; 2 ă-prŏks'i-māt, *v.* [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To cause to approach or come near, usually in degree or character, but sometimes in physical position; as, to *approximate* two surfaces.

The only successful reformatories are those . . . which have *approximated* their régime to the method of Nature.
SPENCER *Education* p. 177. [A. 1889.]

2. To come close to, as in quality, degree, or quantity; approach closely without coinciding with exactly; as, his income *approximates* $10,000; to *approximate* perfection.

II. *i.* To come very near in value, space, degree, resemblance, etc., without actual coincidence.

Things seem to *approximate* to God in proportion to their vitality and movement. BULWER-LYTTON *Caxtons* p. 143. [L. 1882.]

Woman is appreciated only as she *approximates* to sterner natures. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY *Let. to Young Ladies* p. 14. [H. 1837.]

[< LL. *approximatus*, pp. of *approximo*, < L. *ad*, to, + *proximus*, superl. of *prope*, near.] **— ap-prox'i-ma"tor,** *n.*

ap-prox'i-mate, 1 a-prŏks'ı-mit; 2 ă-prŏks'i-mat, *a.* **1.** Nearly but not exactly accurate; as, an *approximate* estimate or result.

There is no practical question on which any thing more than an *approximate* solution can be had.
EMERSON *Rep. Men* p. 151. [H. M. & co. 1883.]

2. Near in position, time, or character.

— approximate quantities (*Math.*), quantities nearly but not exactly equal.— **ap-prox'i-mate-ly,** *adv.* Very nearly but not absolutely; also, by approximation.

ap-prox"i-ma'tion, 1 a-prŏks'ı-mē'shon; 2 ă-prŏks'i-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or result of approximating; as the *approximation* of values, of means to ends, etc.

Printing . . . was the means of an *approximation* to a systematic and uniform orthography. R. G. WHITE *Every-Day English* ch. 16, p. 259. [H. M. & co. 1881.]

2. *Math.* Any process of finding values that are successively nearer and nearer the truth without ever reaching it exactly; also, a result so obtained; as, the answer is an *approximation* correct to the third decimal place.

SYN.: approach, likeness, nearness, neighborhood, propinquity, resemblance, similarity. In mathematics, *approximation* is not guesswork, not looseness, and not error. The process of *approximation* is as exact and correct at every point as that by which an absolute result is secured; the result falls of exactness only because of some inherent difficulty in the problem. The attempt to "square the circle" gives only an *approximate* result, because of the impossibility of expressing the circumference in terms of the radius. But the limits of error on either side are known, and the *approximation* has practical value. Outside of mathematics, the correct use of *approximation* (and the kindred words *approximate* and *approximately*) is to express as near an approach to accuracy and certainty as the conditions of human thought or action in any given case make possible. *Resemblance* and *similarity* may be but superficial and apparent; *approximation* is real. *Approach* is a relative term, indicating that one has come nearer than before, the the distance may yet be considerable; an *approximation* brings one really near without absolutely touching or reaching. *Nearness, neighborhood,* and *propinquity* are commonly used of place; *approximation,* of mathematical calculations and abstract reasoning; we speak of *approach* to the shore, *nearness* to the town, *approximation* to the truth.— Ant.: difference, distance, error, remoteness, unlikeness, variation.— Prep.: the approximation *of* the vegetable *to* the animal type.

ap-prox'i-ma-tive, } 1 a-prŏks'ı-mə-tiv; 2 ă-prŏks'i-ma-
ap-prox'i-ma-tiv[e], } tiv, *a.* Of, pertaining to, using, or obtained by approximation; approximate; as, *approximative* estimates.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

ap"pui', 1 a'pwē'; 2 ă'pwī', *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** *Mil.* To post, as troops, at a point of support. **2.** To prop; sustain. **ap"puy'†.**

ap"pui', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Manège.* The bearing of the bridle-hand or of the horse's mouth upon the bridle-rein, or of either upon the other. **2.** *Mil.* Support. **3†.** Support; stay; prop. **ap"puy'‡. — point d'ap"pui',** 1 pwăn da'pwī'; 2 pwăn dă'pwī' [F.], a point of application; basis; hence, any point suited to furnish shelter or support.

ap'pulse, 1 ap'ŭls *or* a-puls'; 2 ăp'ŭls *or* ă-pŭls' (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The approach of one heavenly body toward another or toward the meridian. **2.** An approach or impact of one moving body toward or upon another: said especially of a ship.

In our experience, the rays or *appulses* have sufficient force to arrive at the senses, but not enough to reach the quick.
EMERSON *Essays, Poet* in second series, p. 13. [H. M. & co. 1890.]

[< L. *appulsus*, approach, < *appello*, approach, < *ad*, to, + *pello*, drive.]— **ap-pul'siv(e),** *a.* That strikes against. **— ap-pul'siv(e-ly),** *adv.*

ap-pul'sion, 1 a-pul'shən; 2 ă-pŭl'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of striking against. **2.** Same as AVULSION, 3.

ap-pur'te-nance, 1 a-pūr'tı-nans; 2 ă-pûr'te-nanç, *n.* **1.** Any minor thing as belonging or attached to a principal one, esp. as serving some useful purpose; an accessory or adjunct; as, the *appurtenances* of one's trade.

Environed with all manner of complex dignified *appurtenances*.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. v, p. 152. [L. co.]

2. *Law.* Something annexed to some other thing that is its principal, as a right of way. As used in law, *appurtenance* commonly signifies an incorporeal hereditament annexed to lands or to houses, and needful for the enjoyment thereof. As used in the United States Supreme Court rules in admiralty, besides a ship's tackle, sails, etc., *appurtenances* include other articles furnished for the voyage, tho not necessary to the vessel's navigation.

3. The act or state of appertaining or belonging. [< OF. *apertenance*, < LL. *appertinentia*, < *appertineo;* see APPERTAIN.] **ap-per'te-nauncet.** SYN.: see ADJUNCT; APPENDAGE.

ap-pur'te-nant, 1 a-pūr'tı-nant; 2 ă-pûr'te-nant, *a.* **1.** Appertaining or belonging, as to something else more important; subsidiary; accessory; annexed; incident.

A massive trough of water, apparently for the common use, declared this court *appurtenant* to the domestic management of the owner. LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 96. [H.]

2. Belonging (to) as a legal right or property; appertaining (to) as if by right; appropriate to; pertinent. [< OF. *apertenant*, < LL. *appertinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *appertineo;* see APPERTAIN.] **a-per'te-naunt†.**

ap-pur'te-nant, *n.* An appurtenance.

Apr., *abbr.* April.

a-prax'i-a, 1 ə-praks'ı-ə; 2 ă-präks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Inability to use or to understand the uses of things, due to cerebral disorder. [< Gr. *aprazia*, < *a-* priv. + *prassō*, do.]

A-prax'in, 1 ə-praks'ın; 2 ă-präks'ın. **Feodor Matvayerich** (1671–11/21 1728). A Russian admiral who conquered Finland and created the Russian navy under Peter the Great.

A. P. E. C., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

A"pre"mont, 1 a'pra'mōn'; 2 ă'pre'mōn', *n.* **1.** A village in the Argonne Forest region, Ardennes department, France. **2.** A village in Meuse department, France. Scenes of severe German defeats 1914–1918.

Apricot, showing flower and fruit.

ap'ri-cate, 1 ap'ri-kēt; 2 ăp'ri-cāt, *v.* [Archaic.] *I. t.* To expose to sunlight. **II.** *i.* To bask in the sun. [< L. *apricatus*, pp. of *apricor*, < *aperto*, uncover.]

a-prick', *a.* Pricking or spurring.

a'pri-cot, 1 ē'pri-kot *or* ap'ri-kot; 2 ă'pri-cŏt *or* ăp'ri-cŏt (XIII), *n.* **1.** The velvety peach-like fruit of a tree (*Prunus armeniaca*), having a smooth stone with grooved margins, and a character intermediate between the peach and the plum. **2.** The tree that yields the fruit, probably a native of central Asia or China, but now widely cultivated. The main diseases to which it is liable are blight and brown rot. [< F. *abricot*, < Pg. *albricoque* (> ME. *apricock*, apri-

cot), < Ar. *al-birqūa*, < *al*, the, + *burqūq*, < Gr. *praikokion*, < L. *præcoquum*, early-ripe, < *præ*, before, + *coquo*, cook.] **a'bri-cot†; a'pre-cot†; a'pri-cock†.— apricot plum**, *n.* A narrow, Chinese tree (*Amygdalus simonii*), or its somewhat astringently flavored durable fruit: introduced in the United States about 1880, and cultivated on the Pacific coast. Its fruit is flat, grooved, and from 1 to 2 inches long, with a smooth brownish-red skin and yellowish flesh, which clings to an orbicular stone.— **black a.**, same as PURPLE APRICOT.— **Japanese a.**, a tree (*P. mume*) like the common apricot, having narrower and longer-pointed leaves and small yellow hard- and dry-fleshed fruit clinging to the pitted stone and of little value: cultivated in Japan for its fragrant flowers, and recently introduced in the southern United States as the **Bungo** or **Bongoume a.** or **plum.**— **purple a.**, a tree (*P. dasycarpa*), probably from Manchuria, with fuzzy, dark-purple fruit with soft, sourish flesh clinging to the stone, cultivated for its large, long-stalked pink flowers.— **Russian** (or **Siberian**) **a.**, an ornamental bush or small tree (*P. sibirica*) with early profuse white or pink flowers and thin-fleshed, inedible small fruits, ½ inch in diameter.— **Simon's a.**, same as APRICOT-PLUM.

VARIETIES OF APRICOTS.

EXPLANATION.

Af	= Africa.	f	= free.	obl	= oblong.
b	= blushed.	F	= France.	p	= poor.
c	= compressed.	g	= good.	r	= round.
c	= cling.	I	= Italy.	r	= red.
C	= California.	k	= kitchen.	R	= Russia.
co	= conical.	l	= large.	s	= small.
cr	= crimson.	m	= medium	sc	= semicling.
d	= dessert.	m	= market.	T	= Texas.
e	= early.	N. Y.	= New York.	v	= very.
E	= Europe.	o	= orange.	w	= white.
Eng	= England.	ob	= oblate.	y	= yellow.

Names printed in italics are synonyms.

NAMES.	Origin.	Form.	Size.	Color.	Adhesion.	Quality.	Use.	Season.
Ac'me, Chinese, Shensc	..	r	m	crw	f	gvg	dkm	e
Al'ex-an'der, *Russian No. 2*	R	obl	m	oy	.	g	dm	m
Blen'heim, *Shipley's*	Eng	ob	ml	oy	.	gvg	dm	m
Bre'da, *Ananas, De Hollande*	Af	rob	s	o	f	vg	dm	m
Clus'ter	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ear'ly Gold'en, *Dubois*	N. Y.?	rob	s	o	f	vg	d	e
Har'ris, *Harris Hardy*	N. Y.	oblco	m	or	.	g	dm	ve
Hems'kirke	Eng	robc	vl	orb	f	gvg	d	ve
Large Ear'ly, *Gros Precoce*	F	oblco	ml	or	f	gvg	d	e
Moor'park, *De Nancy*	Eng	r	vl	or	f	gvg	d	m
New'cas-tle, *Newc'tle Early*	C	r	m	oy	f	g	..	me
Or'ange, *Early Orange*	E	obr	m	or	sc	p	k	e
Peach, *Royal Peach*	I	rcoc	vl	yo	.	vg	d	m
Roy'al, *Abricot Royal*	F	robc	l	yor	.	vg	d	ve
Rus'sian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Am'broise	F?	rc	vl	yr	.	vg	d	me
Sher'i-dan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sur-prize'	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Til'ton	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A'prīl, 1 ē'prəl; 2 ā'pril, *n.* **1.** The fourth month in the English calendar year. See CALENDAR. **2.** Any opening and hopeful period, as of life; also, a period or state of emotional inconstancy: from the frequent alternation of showers and sunshine in April.

And hopes and light regrets that come
Make *April* of her tender eyes.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xxxix, st. 2.

[< F. *Avril*, < L. *Aprilis*, < *aperio*, open; see APERIENT.] **Ap-prīl'let.— April fool.** **1.** The subject of a practical joke on April 1 (All Fools' day). **2.** [Local, U. S.] The pasqueflower, which generally blossoms about Easter.— **A. gentlemant**, a bridegroom.— **A"prīl-esque'**, *a.* Like April.

a prī'ma vis'ta, 1 ū prī'mə vis'tə; 2 ā prī'mä vis'tä. [It.] *Mus.* At first sight.

a prī-o'rī, 1 ē prai-ō'rai; 2 ā prī-ō'rī. [L.; literally, from what is before.] **1.** *Logic.* Proceeding, as an argument or inference, from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, or from any assumption to its logical consequences; of or pertaining to such reasoning; deductive: as an adverb, deductively: opposed to *a posteriori*.

From the time of Aristotle to that of David Hume and Kant, to argue '*a priori*,' meant to proceed from cause to effect, or from reason to consequent. . . . Since the rise of the Kantian philosophy, by the '*a priori*' method is meant proceeding from principles imbedded in the mind and independent of experience.
McCOSH *Logic* p. 74. [C. & BROS. 1871.]

2. *Philos.* Prior to, in the sense of being independent of, experience and yet furnishing the basis of experience; innate; also, based upon innate ideas or postulates furnished by them.

The *A Priori* has a three-fold significance. It embraces (1) the formal laws of mind, of which logic furnishes the best example; (2) the Ideas generated by the mind; and (3) the contents of the absolute mind. *Encyc. Religion and Ethics*, vol. i, p. 652. [s. '08.]

3. Previous to, or with insufficient, examination; in accordance with one's previous notions or prepossessions; presumptively; as, *a priori* theories of inspiration; to conclude *a priori* where one is ignorant of the facts.

We are told that miracles are impossible. This is an *a priori* assumption. . . . It is an unproved dogma turned against facts.
SCHAFF *Person of Christ, False Theories* p. 99. [s. 1881.]

— a"prī-o'rī-ly, *adv.* By a priori reasoning.— **a"prī-o'rism,** *n.* **1.** A priori reasoning. **2.** A principle assumed to be a priori: said contemptuously.— **a"prī-o'rist,** *n.* One who believes in a priori or intuitive cognition.— **a"prī-o-ris'tic,** *a.* [Rare.] — **a"prī-or'ī-ty,** *n. Philos.* The quality of being a priori, or not derived from experience.

a-proche'†, *tt.* To approach.

A-proc'ta, 1 ə-prōk'tə; 2 a-prōc'ta, *n. pl. Helminth.* The planarians: opposed to *Proctucha* (nemerteans).

a-proc'tī-a, 1 ə-prōk'tī-ə; 2 a-prōc'tī-a, *n. Teral.* The condition of having the anus wanting or imperforate.

a-proc'tous, 1 ə-prōk'təs; 2 a-prōc'tūs, *a.* **1.** Without an anus. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Aprocta*. [< A-, not, + Gr. *prōktos*, anus.]

a'pron, *tt.* To put an apron on.

a'pron, 1 ē'prən *or* ē'pərn; 2 ā'pron *or* ā'pern (XIII), *n.* **1.** An article of dress made of cloth, leather, or other material, to protect or adorn the front of a person's clothes.

Aprons are Defences against injury to cleanliness, to safety, to modesty, sometimes to roguery.
CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. i, ch. 6, p. 41. [L. co.]

They sewed fig leaves together, and made themselves *aprons*.
Gen. iii, 7.

2. Anything resembling an apron in form, use, or position. (1) A part of the dress of a bishop, or of the regalia of Masonic orders or other societies. (2) A piece of leather or other material to draw up before one riding in an open carriage or outside seat to protect from rain, dust, etc. (3) A cap or lid covering the vent of an old-fashioned heavy field-piece; also, any of various overlapping pieces protecting parts of machines. (4) The platform or sill at the entrance to a dock; also, the platform below a dam or in a sluiceway, or hinged to the river side of a fishing-float. (5) The sill of a window-frame. (6) A strip of lead leading the drip from a wall into a gutter; flashing. (7) A timber backing-piece, bolted to a vessel's stem. (8) The wedge holding the bit of a plane. (9) An animal's midriff. (10) A heavy growth of hair on a dog's chest; also, the thick fold of skin covering the lower part of the neck or the fore part of the breast of a sheep. (11) The belly-skin of a goose or duck. (12) The turned-under abdomen of a crab. (13) A device to protect a river-front or -bottom against the action of the water. (14) An endless band, as of cloth or leather, usually inclined, for conducting loose moving material, as grain in a woman's trade; a traveling apron. (15) The lining of trousers inside the waistband. (16) A havelock. (17) *Mining.* A solid wooden square which forms an offset to a pump-rod. (18) *Gold-milling.* The amalgamated copper plates over which the gold-pulp flows from the mortar. They are attached to the exterior of a stamp-battery to collect the gold. (19) The upright section of the slide-rest of an engine-lathe by which the clasp-nut and the gearing for the feed are carried. (20) *Salt-manuf.* The shallow plate or tray on which a dilute solution of brine is placed for exposure to the sun, by which it is evaporated and concentrated. (21) A device for carrying materials by means of a trolley and cableway. (22) A wide shallow trough employed for evaporating. (23) In a fortress, a protection made of concrete or other hard substance.

3. *Geol.* A sheet of sand and gravel lying for some distance in front of the terminal moraines of a glacier. [ME. *napron*, < OF. *naperon*, < *nape*, cloth, < *mappa*, cloth. *A napron* became *an apron.*] — **a'pron-full",** *n.* A leather covering fastened to the top of the dash-board of a carriage, in which the apron is wrapped when rolled up.— **a.-lining,** *n.* The casing of an apron-piece.— **a.-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A workman; shopman.— **a.-piece,** *n. Carp.* **1.** A horizontal piece in a wooden staircase, bearing the upper ends of the carriage-pieces. **2.** A piece against which to pitch or slant another piece.— **a.-roll,** *n.* A support of a traveling apron, as in a wood-planing machine.— **a.-string,** *n.* One of the strings for fastening an apron about the person: used colloquially and in slight deri-sion as the symbol of a woman's influence; as, tied to his mother's *apron-strings*.— **a.-string hold, tenure,** or **title,** a title to property held through a wife.— **frontal a.,** same as APRON, 3. **morainal a.†.— a'pron-ful,** *n.*— **a'pron-less,** *a.*

a'prond, *pp.* Aproned. S. S.

ap"ro-pos', 1 ap'ro-pō'; 2 ăp'ro-pō'. **I.** *a.* Suited to the time, place, or occasion; pertinent; opportune; as, an *apropos* remark. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] An opportune occurrence; pertinency.

ap"ro-pos', *adv.* **1.** With reference or regard; in respect; as suggested by: used with *of*; as, *apropos of* spring. **2.** To the purpose; at the proper time; in the proper way; pertinently; appropriately; as, he spoke quite *apropos*. **3.** By the way; incidentally: used absolutely; as, *apropos*, I recall a similar event. [< F. *à propos; à* (< L. *ad*), to; *propos*, purpose, < L. *propositum*, neut. pp. of *propono*; see PROPOUND.]

ap"ro-pos'i-ty, 1 ap'ro-pes'i-ti; 2 ăp'ro-pŏs'i-ty, *n.* The condition of being apropos; aptness; appropriateness.

ap"ro-sex'i-a, 1 ap'ro-seks'i-ə; 2 ăp'ro-sĕks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Lack of power to concentrate the mind. **2.** Incapacity to retain instruction, or the like, mentally. [< Gr. *aprosexia*, want of attention, < *a-* priv. + *prosechō*, hold to.]

A-pro'si-o, 1 ə-prō'zi-o; 2 ä-prō'si-o, **Angelico** (1607–1681). An Italian writer and ecclesiastic.

a"pro-so'pi-a, 1 ə'pro-sō'pi-ə; 2 ä-pro-sō'pi-a, *n. Terat.* Absence of the greater part of the face. [< Gr. *aprosōpos*, < *a-* priv. + *prosōpon*, face.] — **a"pro-so'pous,** *a.*

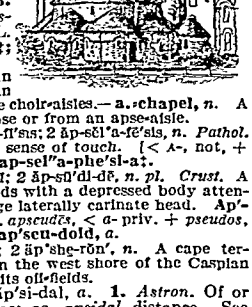
ap"ro-ter'o-dont, 1 ap'ro-ter'o-dent; 2 ăp'ro-tĕr'o-dŏnt, *a.* Without front teeth, as certain serpents. [< A-, not, + Gr. *proteros*, in front, + *odous*, tooth.]

aps, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The aspen; asp. **aps'en†.**

A. P. S., *abbr.* Aborigines' Protection Society; American Peace Society; American Protestant Society; Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Ap'sa-ras, 1 ap'sə-ras; 2 ăp'sa-răs, *n.* [APSARASES, *Eng. pl.*; APSARASAS, *Sans. pl.*] *Hindu Myth.* A nymph of Indra's paradise, generally represented as consorting with a Gandharva, or as being the reward of some hero slain in battle. See GANDHARVA.

apse, 1 aps; 2 ăps, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A recess or termination, as of an ancient basilica or a church edifice, properly semicircular in plan and covered with a semi-dome. (2) The bishop's seat in ancient churches. (3) The eastern or altar end of a church, whatever the form of its plan and covering. (4) An apsis.


Apse and Apse-Chapels.

I shall find some Norman arches in the *apse*. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. viii, p. 178. [w. & s. 1860.]

2. Same as APSIS, 3. **3.** Same as APSIS, 4. **4.** *Astron.* See APSIS. [< L. *apsis*; see APSIS.] **ab'sist; ap'sist.**

— apse'-aisle", *n.* An aisle extending around an apse in continuation of the choir-aisles.— **a.-chapel,** *n.* A chapel opening from an apse or from an apse-aisle.

ap-sel"a-phe'sis, 1 ap-sel'ə-fī'sis; 2 ăp-sĕl'a-fē'sis, *n. Pathol.* Loss or diminution of the sense of touch. [< A-, not, + Gr. *psēlaphēsis*, feeling.] **ap-sel"a-phe'si-at.**

Ap-seu'di-dæ, 1 ap-sū'di-dī; 2 ăp-sū'di-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cheliferous isopods with a depressed body attenuate posteriorly and a large laterally carinate head. **Ap-seu-des,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *apseudēs*, < *a-* priv. + *pseudos*, false.] — **ap'seu-did,** *n.*— **ap'seu-doid,** *a.*

Ap"she-ron', 1 ūp'shē-rōn'; 2 ăp'shę-rōn', *n.* A cape terminating the peninsula on the west shore of the Caspian sea, containing Baku and its oil-fields.

ap'si-dal, 1 ap'si-dəl; 2 ăp'si-dal, *a.* **1.** *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the apsides; as, *apsidal* distance. See APSIS. **2.** *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, like, or containing an apse or apses; as, an *apsidal* church. **ab'si-dal†.**

These buildings [small early churches] possess one great peculiarity. . . . They are always square-ended, and not *apsidal*.
G. G. SCOTT *Hist. Eng. Ch. Arch.* ch. 1, p. 4. [s. M. & co. 1881.]

— apsidal distance (*Astron.*), the distance from the center of the line of apsides to either apsid.— **ap'si-dal-ly,** *adv.*

ap-sid'i-ole, 1 ap-sid'i-ōl; 2 ăp-sid'i-ōl, *n.* A small or secondary apse. **ab-sid'i-olet.**

ap'sis, 1 ap'sis; 2 ăp'sis, *n.* [-SI-DES, 1 -si-dīz; 2 -si-dēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Astron.* A point of an eccentric orbit that is nearest to or farthest from the center of attraction; either extremity of the major axis of an elliptic orbit. The apsides of any planet are its *perihelion* and *aphelion;* of the moon, its *apogee* and *perigee;* of a satellite of Jupiter, its *apojove* and *perijove*. The **line of apsides** connects these extremities.

2. *Arch.* An apse. **3.** A receptacle for sacred relics, esp. if arched in form. **4.** *Math.* Any point in a curve at which its linear polar coordinate is at a maximum or minimum. [L., < Gr. *hapsis*, wheel, < *haptō*, fasten.] **ab'sist; ab'set.— higher apsis** (*Astron.*), same as APHELION.— **lower a.** (*Astron.*), same as PERIHELION.

ap"sī-thyr'ī-a, 1 ap'sī-thir'ī-ə; 2 ăp'si-thŷr'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Total loss of voice, even of whispering, as in hysteria. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *psithyros*, whispering.]

Ap'su, 1 ūp'sū; 2 ăp'sų, *n. Babylon. Myth.* The abyss of primeval chaos, personified as the father of all the gods.

ap-sych'i-a, 1 ap-sik'i-ə; 2 ăp-sŷc'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Loss of consciousness. [< A-, not, + Gr. *psychē*, mind.] **ap'sychyt.**

ap-sy'chi-cal, 1 ap-sai'ki-kəl; 2 ăp-sŷ'ci-cal, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Not psychical; non-spiritual. **2.** Not controlled by or connected with mind. [as ABSYRTIDES.

Ap-syr'ti-des, 1 ap-sūr'ti-dīz; 2 ăp-sŷr'ti-dēs, *n.* [Gr.] Same

Ap-syr'tos, 1 ap-sūr'tos; 2 ăp-sŷr'tŏs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Same as ABSYRTUS.

apt†, *v.* To make fit; suit. **apt'atet.— apt'a-blet,** *a.*

apt, 1 apt; 2 ăpt, *a.* **1.** Having a natural or habitual tendency (to); liable, likely, or given (to); as, iron is *apt* to rust; an impetuous speaker is *apt* to say more than he can prove.

We would not say of any man that he is liable to be married; yet, under certain circumstances, most men are *apt* to be married.
R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* ch. 5, p. 93. [R. M. & CO. 1890.]

People are *apt* to blame the Fates, forsooth.
BYRON *Don Juan* canto xii, st. 50.

2. Adapted by nature; naturally gifted; fitted; able; as, *apt* to rule; an *apt* scholar. **3.** Adapted to its purpose; fit; as, an *apt* illustration; an *apt* answer.

Delivers in such *apt* and gracious words.
SHAKESPEARE *L. L. L.* act ii, sc. 1.

[< F. *apte*, < L. *aptus*, pp. of *apo*, fasten.] Syn.: adapted, apposite, appropriate, fit, fitting, pertinent, prompt, ready, suitable. See CLEVER; LIKELY; SKILFUL.— Ant.: awkward, ill-adapted, ill-timed, inapt, malapropos, unfitted, unsuitable.— Prep.: apt *at* devising means; apt *at* arms; apt *for* feats of strength.

Apt, 1 ūpt; 2 ăpt, *n.* A manufacturing town on Calavon river, Vaucluse department, France. **Ap'ta Ju'lia†** [L.]. **— Apt'i-an.** **1.** *a. Of,* pertaining to, or situated near Apt; specif. (*Geol.*), of a division of the Lower Cretaceous of England. **II.** *n.* **1.** A townsman of Apt. **2.** The Aptian formation.

Ap-ten"o-dyt'i-dæ, 1 ap-ten'o-dit'i-dī; 2 ăp-tĕn'o-dŷt'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Sphenisciformes* (penguins). **Ap-ten"o-dy'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aptēn*, wingless, + *dytēs*, diver.] **— ap-ten"o-dy'tid,** *n.*— **ap-ten"o-dy'toid,** *a.*

Ap'ter-a, 1 ap'tər-ə; 2 ăp'ter-a, *n. pl.* A group of invertebrates variously ranked and limited, as (1) the *Suctoria* or fleas, (2) an order including all wingless arthropods, now otherwise distributed, and (3) a section of pellibranchiate gastropods without wing-like expansions of the body. [< Gr. *apteros*; see APTEROUS.] — **ap'ter-an,** *n.*

ap'ter-al, 1 ap'tər-əl; 2 ăp'ter-al, *a.* **1.** Without wings. **2.** *Arch.* Having no lateral ranges of columns, as a temple.

ap-te'ri-um, 1 ap-ti'ri-um; 2 ăp-tē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Ornith.* An unfeathered tract of skin. See illus. under PTERYLOSIS. **ap-te'ri-on†.— ap-te'ri-al,** *a.*

ap'ter-oid, 1 ap'tər-oid; 2 ăp'ter-ŏid, *a. Aero.* Designating a class of aeroplane surfaces which are short and wide in conformation: coined by Lanchester to designate that type of wing which is short and broad, as opposed to *pterygoid*. LOUGHEED *Vehicles of the Air* p. 455. [R. & B. CO. '09.]

ap'ter-oid, *n.* A bird with aborted wings. [< Gr. *apteros* (see APTEROUS), + -OID.]

ap'ter-ous, 1 ap'tər-us; 2 ăp'ter-ŭs, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Wingless. (2) Of or pertaining to the *Aptera*. **2.** *Bot.* Without wings or wing-like expansions. [< Gr. *apteros*, < *a-* priv. + *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.]

ap"ter-yg'i-al, 1 ap'tər-ij'i-əl; 2 ăp'ter-ŷg'i-al, *a. Zool.* Not having limbs or fins in pairs. [< APTERYX.]

Ap"ter-yg'i-dæ, 1 ap'tər-ij'i-dī; 2 ăp'ter-ŷg'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of ratite birds of New Zealand; the kiwis. [< APTERYX.] — **Ap-ter'y-ges,** *n. Ornith.* The *Apterygidæ* as a gens or suborder.— **ap"ter-yg'i-an,** *a.* **1.** Apterous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Apteryges*.— **ap-ter'y-gid,** *n.* One of the *Apterygidæ*.— **ap-ter'y-goid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Apterygidæ*.

Ap-ter"y-go-gen'e-a, 1 ap-ter'i-go-jen'i-ə; 2 ăp-tĕr'y-gō-gĕn'e-a, *n. pl.* In Brauer's system of classification, one of the principal divisions of the *Insecta*, embracing insects that never possessed wings, and including the *Thysanura;* opposed to *Pterygogenea*.

Ap"ter-y-go'ta, 1 ap'tər-i-gō'tə; 2 ăp'ter-y-gō'ta, *n. pl.* Same as SYNAPTERA. [< Gr. *apterygos*, wingless, < *a-* priv. + *pteron*, wing.] — **ap-ter"y-go'tism,** *n. Entom.* A wingless condition, or the condition of descent from wingless ancestors.

ap'ter-yx, 1 ap'tər-iks; 2 ăp'ter-ŷks, *n.* **1.** A New Zealand bird of the genus *Apteryx*, with small and undeveloped wings; kiwi. See illus. under KIWI.

We have clipped the wings of Fancy as close as if she were an *apteryx*. F. P. COBBE in *Littell's Living Age* Nov. 7, 1874, p. 355.

2. [A-] *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Apterygidæ*. [< A-, not, + Gr. *pteryx* (*pteryg-*), wing, < *petomai*, fly.]

ap'tha, ap'thold, ap'thous. Same as APHTHA, etc.

ap'ti-tude, 1 ap'ti-tūd; 2 ăp'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being apt or fitted for something; natural adaptation, bent, or gift; suitableness; as, an *aptitude* for business.

There is not a . . . man . . . who, if he consults his *aptitudes*. . . . will not find that he has a call.
CHAPIN in *Living Words* p. 217. [A. T. 1860.]

2. Natural or habitual tendency; capacity; propensity; as, an *aptitude* to vice may be easily acquired.

As the division of labor . . . advances, there are generated corresponding *aptitudes*. McCOSH *Emotions* bk. i, p. 19. [s. 1880.]

3. Quickness of understanding; readiness in acquiring

or contracting; aptness; talent; as, a boy of special *aptitude*. [F., < LL. *aptitudo*, < L. *aptus*; see APT.] Syn.: see ABILITY; ART; DEXTERITY.— **ap"ti-tu'di-nal,** *a.*— **-ly,** *adv.*

apt'ly, 1 apt'li; 2 ăpt'ly, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner.

Startled at the stillness broken by reply *so aptly* spoken.
POE *The Raven* st. 11.

apt'ness, 1 apt'nes; 2 ăpt'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being apt.

ap-to"so-chro'ma-tism, 1 ap-tō"so-krō'ma-tizm; 2 ăp-tō"-so-crō'ma-tiṣm, *n. Ornith.* Change of color of the plumage without loss or gain of any feathers. [C.] [< Gr. *aptos*, not failing, + CHROMATISM.]

ap'tote, 1 ap'tōt; 2 ăp'tōt, *n.* A noun without case-endings; an indeclinable noun. [< LL. *aptota*, < Gr. *aptōton*, < *a-* priv.+ *ptōtos*, falling, < *piptō*, fall.] — **ap-tot'ic,** *a.* Not inflected: said of a language without grammatical inflections, as the Chinese, or of a word without case-distinctions.

ap"ty-a'll-a, 1 ap"ti-ā'li-ə; 2 ăp"ty-ā'li-a, *n. Pathol.* Absence of, or inability to secrete, saliva. [< Gr. *aptyalos*, without spittle, < *a-* priv. + *ptyalon*, spittle.] **ap-ty'a-lism‡; ap"ty-a-lis'mus‡.**

ap'ty-chus, 1 ap'ti-kus; 2 ăp'ti-cûs, *n.* [-CHI, 1 -kī; 2 -cī, *pl.*] A shelly plate found in the terminal chamber of many fossil cephalopods, as ammonites, and supposed by some to be an operculum. [< A-, not, + Gr. *ptychē*, fold.]

Ap"suat', 1 ăp'-wät'; 2 ăp'-wät', *n.* An Egyptian god, having, like Anubis, the head of a jackal, and sharing with him the guardianship of the dead.

Formerly, Anubis and *Apuat* were considered to be two names of one and the same god, but there is no longer any reason for holding this view. . . . The function of each god was to 'open the ways' and therefore each might be called *Apuat*, but, strictly speaking, Anubis was the opener of the roads of the North, and *Apuat* was the opener of the roads of the South; in fact Anubis was the personification of the Summer solstice, and *Apuat* of the Winter solstice. E. A. W. BUDGE *The Gods of the Egyptians* vol. ii. pp. 263-264. [METH. '04.]

A. P. U. C., *abbr.* Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom.

Ap"u-lei'us, 1ap'yu-li'us; 2ăp'yu-lē'ûs, *n.* A Roman satirist, philosopher, and traveler of the 2d century; author of *The Golden Ass*, *Apologia*, etc.

A-pu'll-a, 1 ə-pū'li-ə *or* (*It.*) ə-pū'll-ä; 2 ə-pū'li-a *or* (*It.*) ä-pu'll-ä, *n.* A compartimento of Italy with an area of 7,376 sq. m.; now divided into the provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce.— **A-pu'll-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Apulia or its people.— **Apulian pottery,** see under POTTERY.

A-pu'll-an, 1 ə-pū'li-ən; 2 ə-pū'll-an, *n.* Same as IAPYGIAN.

a"pul-mon'ic, 1 ā"pul-mon'ik; 2 ā"pûl-mŏn'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Without lungs. [m. long to Orinoco river.

A-pu're, 1 ə-pu'rē; 2 ä-pu'rę, *n.* A river in Venezuela; 1,000

A-pu"ri-mac', 1 ə-pū"ri-mäk'; 2 ä-pu"ri-mäc', *n.* 1. A river in Peru; 600 m. long. 2. A department in Peru; 8,187 sq. m.; capital, Abancay.

A'pus, 1 ē'pus; 2 ā'pûs, *n.* 1. *Crust.* A genus typical of *Apodidæ*. 2. [a-] [A'PI, 1 ē'pī; 2 ā'pi, *pl.*] A monster with no hind limbs. [< Gr. *apous*, < *a-* priv. + *pous*, foot.] **A'pous‡.— A-pu'si-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Apodidæ*.

a-py'o-nin, 1 ə-pai'o-nin; 2 ə-pȳ'o-nin, *n. Chem.* Yellow pyoktanin; pyoktaninum aureum. [< A-, not, + Gr. *pyon*, pus.]

A-py"re-næ'ma-ta, 1 ə-pai"ri-ni'mə-tə; 2 ə-pȳ"re-nē'ma-ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates having blood-corpuscles not nucleated, as mammals. [< A-, not, + Gr. *pyrēn*, fruit-stone, + *haima*, blood.] **— a-py"re-næ'[or -ne']ma-tous,** *a.*

ap"y-ret'ic, 1 ap'ı-ret'ik; 2 ăp"y-rĕt'ic, *a.* Without fever. [< Gr. *apyretos*, < *a-* priv. + *pyretos*, fever.] **ap"y-rec'tic‡.**

ap"y-rex'i-a, 1 ap'ı-reks'ı-ə; 2 ăp"y-rĕks'i-a, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* The absence or intermission of fever or pyrexia, as in ague, intermittent fever, etc. **ap'y-rex"y‡.— ap"y-rex'i-al,** *a.*

a-py'ro-type, 1 ə-pai'ro-taip; 2 ə-pȳ'ro-tȳp, *n.* Printing-type cut from cold metal by pressure with dies. [< APYROUS + TYPE.]

a-py'rous, 1 ə-pai'rus; 2 ə-pȳ'rûs, *a.* Not changed by extreme heat, as mica: distinguished from *refractory*. [< Gr. *apyros*, < *a-* priv. + *pyr*, fire.]

apx., *abbr.* Appendix.

a. q., *abbr. Railroad.* Any quantity.

aq. Aq., *abbr. Aqua* (water).

A. Q. M., *abbr.* Assistant Quartermaster.

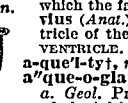
A. Q. M. G., *abbr.* Assistant Quartermaster-general.

a'qua, 1 ē'kwə; 2 ā'kwa, *n.* [L.] Water: in Latin phrases applied to different kinds of water or to various liquids likened to water. **ac'quat.— aqua ammoniæ,** ammonium hydrate.— **a. destillata,** distilled water.— **a. fontana,** spring-water. **aqua fontis‡.— a. fortis,** commercial nitric acid: often written as one word.— **a. labyrinthi** (*Anat.*), fluid in the labyrinth of the internal ear.— **a. pura,** pure water; distilled water.— **a. regia** or **regalis,** nitrohydrochloric acid.— **a. reginæ,** a nitrosulfuric-acid mixture used as a disinfectant.— **a. Tofana,** a poisonous liquid reputed to have been compounded by a Sicilian woman named Tofana in the 17th century for secret poisoning: probably a solution of arsenic.— **a. vitæ,** formerly, ardent spirits or unrectified alcohol; in commerce, sometimes, ardent spirits of the first distillation; also, any form of distilled spirits used as a drink, as brandy, whisky, etc.— **a. vitæ fathers,** see JESUATE.— **a'qua-bib,** *n.* [Rare.] One who drinks water. **a'qua-bib-ist‡.**

a"qua-cul'tu-ral, 1 ē'kwə-kŏl'chur-[*or* -tiur-]əl; 2 ā'kwa-cŭl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]al, *a.* Pertaining to fish-culture.

a"quæ-duc'tus, 1 ē'kwi-duk'tus; 2 ā'kwē-dūc'tûs, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* A canal; esp., a passage transmitting fluid; as, the *aquæductus* cochleæ. **a"que-duc'tus‡.— aquæductus cerebri** (*Anat.*), the passage from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain; the aqueduct of Sylvius.— **a. vestibuli,** a passage admitting a small vein and artery, and opening on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **a. cotunnii‡.**

a"quæ-ma-na're, 1 ē'kwi-mə-nē'li; 2 ā'kwē-ma-nā'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A medieval water-ewer, most common in such forms as those of grotesque animals. **2.** An ancient Roman water-pitcher. **3.** *Eccl.* Formerly, a basin in which the priest washed his hands before mass. [LL., < L. *aqua*, water, + *manale*, ewer.] **a"qua-ma-ni'le‡; a"qui-ma-ni'le‡; a"qui-mi-na'le‡; a"qui-mi-na'ri-um‡.**


Etruscan Aquæmanale.

a"qua-for'tist, *n.* One who engraves by means of aqua fortis; an etcher.

a'quage, 1 ē'kwij; 2 ā'kwag, *n.* In leveling, a water-course; esp., a mill-stream before it enters its pond. [< LL. *aquagium*, < L. *aqua*, water, + *ago*, lead.]

a"qua-ma-rine', 1 ē'kwə-mə-rin'; 2 ā'kwa-ma-rin', *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A sea-blue or sea-green variety of precious beryl. **a'qua ma-ri'na‡. 2.** A bluish-green color. [< AQUA + MARINE.]

a'qua-me"ter, 1 ē'kwə-mi'tər; 2 ā'kwa-mē'ter, *n. Hydraul.* An aquometer.

a'qua-pump, *n.* A hand force-pump for gardeners, etc.— **a"qua-punc'ture,** *n. Med.* **1.** A method of counter-irritation by the forcible projection of water against the skin. **2.** Subcutaneous injection of water.

aq"ua-relle', 1 ak'wə-rel'; 2 āk'wa-rĕl', *n.* [F.] A water-color, or painting in water-colors.— **aq"ua-rel'list,** *n.*

a-qua'ri-an, 1 ə-kwē'ri-ən; 2 ə-kwā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to an aquarium. **a-qua'ri-al‡. II.** *n.* **1.** One who keeps an aquarium. **2.** [A-] One of the Aquarii.

a-qua'ri-cul"ture, 1 ə-kwē'ri-kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ə-kwā'ri-cŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The management of aquariums; care of things growing or living in water. [< AQUARIUM + CULTURE.]

a'qua-rid, 1 ē'kwə-rid; 2 ā'kwa-rid, *n.* One of the meteors from a shower which has the constellation Aquarius as its radiant point. See CONSTELLATION.

A-qua'ri-i, 1 ə-kwē'ri-ai; 2 ə-kwā'ri-ī, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Ch. Hist.* Certain Christians (3d century) who used water instead of wine in the eucharist. See ENCRATITES.

a-qua'ri-ist, 1 ə-kwē'ri-ist; 2 ə-kwā'ri-ist, *n.* The manager or keeper of an aquarium. **a-qua'ri-st‡.**

a-qua'ri-um, 1 ə-kwē'ri-um; 2 ə-kwā'ri-ûm, *n.* [-RIUMS or -RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A tank, collection of tanks, pond, or the like for the exhibition or study of aquatic animals or plants. **2.** A public building containing such an exhibition. [L., neut. of *aquarius*, pertaining to water, < *aqua*, water.] **a"qua-vi-va'ri-um‡.**

A-qua'ri-us, 1 ə-kwē'ri-us; 2 ə-kwā'ri-ûs, *n. Astron.* **1.** The eleventh sign of the zodiac; the Water-bearer. **2.** A constellation of the zodiac. See CONSTELLATION, 65. [L., < *aqua*, water.]

a-quar'ter, 1 ə-kwôr'tər; 2 ə-kwar'ter, *adv. Naut.* On the quarter; in or to a direction 45° abaft the beam: said of the wind.

a'quate, 1 ē'kwēt; 2 ā'kwāt, *n. Chem.* A combination of an element or radical with water; as, chlorin *aquate* ($Cl.5H_2O$).

a-quat'ic, 1 ə-kwat'ik; 2 ə-kwăt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the water; as, *aquatic* depths. **2.** Living or growing in or native to the water, wholly or partly; as, an *aquatic* plant or animal. **3.** Occurring or carried on in or on the water; as, *aquatic* pastimes.

He [Louis Napoleon] frequently bore away the prizes which were awarded to superior skill. . . . even in *aquatic* exercises.
SMUCKER *Napoleon III.* p. 51. [o. n. 1860.]

[< L. *aquaticus*, < *aqua*, water.] **a-quat'i-cal‡.— aquatic box,** a cell or other receptacle attached to a microscope, in which objects, as algæ, may be placed in water for inspection.— **a-quat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-quat'ic, *n.* **1.** An aquatic animal or plant. **2.** *pl.,* Aquatic sports, as swimming, boating, and the like.

aq'ua-tile, *a.* & *n.* [Rare.] Aquatic.

a'qua-tint, 1 ē'kwə-tint; 2 ā'kwa-tint, *rt.* To etch or engrave by the aquatint process.— **a'qua-tint"er,** *n.*

a'qua-tint, *n.* **1.** A variety of engraving differing from etching in that spaces imitating washes or tints in monochrome are bitten in by the acid instead of, or as well as, lines. See ENGRAVING; ETCHING. **2.** An engraving, resembling a sepia-drawing, printed from a plate etched as above described: used also attributively. [< AQUA + TINT.] **a"qua-tin'ta‡.**

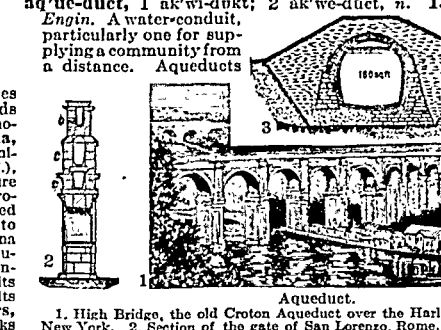
a-quat'ive-ness, } 1 ə-kwat'iv-nes; 2 ə-kwăt'iv-nĕs, *n.*
a-quat'iv-ness‡, } *Phren.* Desire for liquid food, and for life on or near the water.

a-quav'a-lent, 1 ə-kwav'ə-lent *or* ā'kwə-vē'lent; 2 ə-kwăv'a-lĕnt *or* ā'kwa-vā'lĕnt, *n. Chem.* The number of molecules of water with which one molecule of a salt will unite to form a cryohydrate. [< L. *aqua*, water, + *valeo*, be strong.]

A"qua-vi'va, 1 ā'kwə-vi'və; 2 ā'kwä-vī'vä, *n.* An Italian priest (19/-1543-1/31615); general of the Jesuits, 1581.

a"qua-vi-va'ri-um, 1 ē'kwə-vi-vē'ri-um; 2 ā'kwa-vi-vā'ri-ûm, *n.* An aquarium. [< L. *aqua*, water, + *vivarium*, VIVARY.]

aq'ue-duct, 1 ak'wi-dukt; 2 āk'we-dŭct, *n.* **1.** *Civ. Engin.* A water-conduit, particularly one for supplying a community from a distance. Aqueducts are ordinarily of masonry, arched over, and sometimes form a foot-bridge. They are frequently carried across wide valleys and streams or through tunnels. Some of the ancient aqueducts are among the most colossal remains of antiquity. **2.** *Anat.* A canal. **3.** Same as AQUÆDUCTUS. [< L. *aquæductus*, < *aquæ*, gen. of *aqua*, water, + *ductus*, pipe, < *duco*, lead.] **— aqueduct of Fallopius** (*Anat.*), the canal in the temporal bone through which the facial nerve passes; the facial canal.— **a. of Sylvius** (*Anat.*), the passage from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain, now called the *aquæductus cerebri*. See VENTRICLE.



Aqueduct.

1. High Bridge, the old Croton Aqueduct over the Harlem, in New York. 2. Section of the gate of San Lorenzo, Rome, showing three aqueducts, *c*, *c*, *c*, superimposed. 3. Cross-section of the new Croton "cut-and-cover" aqueduct, New York.

a-que'i-ty‡, *n.* The quality of being watery; aquosity.

a"que-o-gla'cial, 1 ē'kwi-o-glē'shəl; 2 ā'kwe-o-glā'shal, *a. Geol.* Produced by, modified by, or due to the action of glacial ice, or glacial streams of water. [< L. *aqua*, *water*, + GLACIAL.]

a"que-o-ig'ne-ous, 1 ē'kwi-o-ig'ni-us; 2 ā'kwe-o-ĭg'-ne-ûs, *a. Geol.* Pertaining to, caused by, or characterized by the joint action of heat and water under pressure; pertaining to a process intermediate between aqueous solution and dry fusion. [< L. *aqua*, water, + IGNEOUS.] **a"quo-ig'ne-ous‡; hy'dro-ig"ne-ous.**

The view that the fusion of lavas is due to the combined action of moisture and heat, or is *aqueo-igneous*, was early presented by Scrope. DANA *Geology* pt. iv, ch. 5, p. 744. [t. s. & co. 1880.]

a'que-ous, 1 ē'kwi-us; 2 ā'kwe-ûs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing water; watery; as, an *aqueous* vapor or solution.

Like sunlight, making a rosy-fingered, rainbow-dyed Aurora out of mere *aqueous* clouds. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* p. 188. [n.]

2. Accumulated by the action of water; as, *aqueous* strata. [< L. *aqua*, water.] **— aqueous extract,** an extract made by soaking or boiling in water.— **a. lava,** the mud-lava formed by the mixture of volcanic ashes with condensing volcanic vapors or other water.— **a. rocks,** see SEDIMENTARY.— **a. tint** (*Paint.*), a nearly colorless tint.— **a'que-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **a'que-ous-ness,** *n.*

a'qui-cul"ture, 1 ē'kwi-kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ā'kwi-cŭl'-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* Culture of water-animals; fish-culture. [< L. *aqua*, water, + CULTURE.] **a'que-cul"ture‡.— a"-qui-cul'tur-al,** *a.*

a-quif'er-ous, 1 ə-kwif'er-us; 2 ə-kwĭf'er-ûs, *a.* Conveying or supplying water; as, the *aquiferous* canals of certain molluska. [< L. *aqua*, water, + *fero*, bear.]

A"qui-fo"li-a'ce-æ, 1 ē'kwi-fō"li-ē'si-ē; 2 ā'kwi-fō"li-ā'ce-ę, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees of the order *Sapindales*, the holly family. [< L. *aquifolium*, holly-tree, < *acus*, needle, + *folium*, leaf.] **— a"qui-fo"li-a'ceous,** *a.*

a'qui-form, 1 ē'kwi-fōrm; 2 ā'kwi-fôrm, *a.* Like water; liquid. [< L. *aqua*, water, + *forma*, form.] **a'que-form‡.**

Aq'ui-la', 1 ak'wi-lə; 2 āk'wi-la, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Aquilinæ*. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation, the Eagle. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** [a-] [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Eccl.* An eagle-shaped lectern or reading-desk. **4.** [a-] An eagle.— **aquila alba** [L.], in alchemy, calomel.

Aq'ui-la', *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A converted Jew of Corinth, and helper to Paul. *Rom.* xvi, 3. **2. Johannes Kaspar** (3/51488-11/51560), a German Protestant theologian; assisted Luther in translating the Old Testament. **3. Porticus,** a Pontine Jew of the 2d century who translated the Hebrew Scriptures, known as Aquila's version, into Greek. **4.** A province in Italy; 2,484 sq. m. **5.** Its capital; the birthplace of Sallust.

Aq"ui-la'ri-a, 1 ak'wi-lē'ri-ə; 2 āk'wi-lā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of evergreen trees of the spurge-laurel family (*Thymelæaceæ*), of the Malay archipelago and eastern Asia, having the leaves alternate and flowers with a campanulate perianth. *A. agallocha* is the agallochum. [< AQUILA.] **— Aq"ui-la'ri-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* The *Thymelæaceæ*. **Aq"ui-la-rin'e-æ‡.— aq"ui-la'ri-ad,** *n.*

aq'ui-lat"ed†, *a. Her.* Adorned with eagles' heads.

Aq"ui-le'gi-a, 1 ak'wi-li'ji-ə; 2 āk'wi-lē'ji-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of erect perennial herbs of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*)— the columbines— bearing showy solitary flowers with 5 regular petaloid sepals and 5 spurred petals. See COLUMBINE. [LL. < L. *aquila*, eagle.]

A"qui-le'ia, 1 a'kwi-lē'yə; 2 ä'kwi-lę'yä, *n.* An ancient town in Trieste province, Italy; destroyed by Attila, 452; site of Roman remains.

aq'ui-lid, 1 ak'wi-lid; 2 āk'wi-lid, *n. Astron.* One of the meteors from a shower which has the constellation Aquila as its radiant point. [< AQUILA[1], 2.]

Aq"ui-li'næ, 1 ak'wi-lai'ni; 2 āk'wi-lī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of falconoid birds, including the golden eagle.

aq'ui-line, } 1 ak'wi-lin *or* -lain; 2 āk'wi-lin *or* -lin (XIII),
aq'ui-lin‡, } *a.* **1.** Like an eagle, especially in nose or features; resembling a beak; curving; hooked.

Their [the Jews'] Judaism is as essentially a part and parcel of them as their keen eyes and their *aquiline* noses. T. L. CUYLER *From the Nile to Norway* p. 115. [c. a BROS. 1882.]

2. Of or pertaining to an eagle or the *Aquilinæ*. [< L. *aquilinus*, < *aquila*, eagle.]

A-quil'li-an, 1 ə-kwil'i-ən; 2 ə-kwĭl'i-an, *a.* Relating to C. Aquillius Gallus or his legislation. See GALLUS, 1.

Aq'ui-lon†, *n.* The north or northeast wind.

a"qui-ma-nil'e, *n.* Same as AQUÆMANALE.

A-qui'nas, 1 ə-kwī'nəs; 2 a-kwī'nas, **St. Thomas** "Angelical Doctor" (1225?-3/41274). An Italian Dominican, the greatest of the schoolmen: author of *Summa Theologiæ*, on which almost all modern Roman Catholic theology is based.

a-quip'a-rous, 1 ə-kwip'ə-rus; 2 a-kwĭp'a-rûs, *a. Anat.* Secreting a watery fluid, as the parotid glands. [< L. *aqua*, water, + *pario*, produce.]

A-qui'ry, 1 ə-kī'ri; 2 ä-kī'ry, *n.* A river in Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil; 500 m. long to Purus river. **A'cre‡.**

Aq"ui-taine', 1 ak'wi-tēn'; 2 āk'wi-tān', *n.* A Roman province in southwestern Gaul, later a French duchy united with England in 1154, being conquered by the French in 1451. **Aq"ui-ta'ni-a‡.**

Aq"ui-ta'ni-an, 1 ak'wi-tē'ni-ən; 2 āk'wi-tā'ni-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Gallic province of Aquitania, afterward Gascony. **2.** *Geol.* Pertaining to the Aquitanian group. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Aquitania.

a-quite't, *rt.* To acquit. **a-quyte't.** [quiver; quivering.

a-quiv'er, 1 ə-kwiv'ər; 2 a-kwĭv'er, *adv.* & *a.* In a

a"quo-cap"su-li'tis, 1 ē'kwo-kap'su-lai'tis *or* -li'tis; 2 ā'kwo-căp'sū-lī'tis *or* -lī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the anterior or aqueous chamber of the eye: an incorrect term for simple cyclitis. [< L. *aqua*, water, + *capsula*, box.]

a-quom'e-ter, 1 ə-kwom'i-tər; 2 a-kwŏm'e-ter, *n. Hydraul.* A pulsometer-like device for forcing and lifting water by alternating pressure and condensation of steam. [< L. *aqua*, water, +-METER.] **a-quam'e-ter‡.**

a'quose, 1 ē'kwōs; 2 ā'kwōs, *a.* [Rare.] Aqueous; watery.

a-quos'i-ty, 1 ə-kwes'i-ti; 2 a-kwŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** A hypothetical quality that makes water what it is.

An unknown something called *aqueosity* to account for the difference between water and its elements.
C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, pt. i, p. 268. [s. 1872.]

2. The state of being aqueous; moistness; wateriness. [< LL. *aquositas*, < L. *aqua*, water.]

aq'uu-la, 1 ak'wu-lə; 2 āk'wu-la, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* **1.** A small collection of aqueous matter. **2.** The liquor Morgagnii of the eye. **3.** The crystalline lens.

ar', 1 ūr; 2 är, *n.* The name of the letter *R* or *r*.

Ar², 1 ūr; 2 är, *n. Bib. Isa.* xv, 1.

ar-, *prefix.* Euphonic form of *ad-*. See AD-.

-ar¹, *suffix.* Pertaining to; like; as, regular, singular; also, the person or thing pertaining to; as, scholar. [ME. *-er*, < OF. *-er*, F. *-aire*, *-ier*, < L. *-aris* (in nouns *-are*), used for *-alis*, when preceded by *l*.]

-ar², *suffix.* A form of -ARY, -ER, refashioned in imitation of -AR[1]; as, vicar, ME. viker, *vicary*.

-ar³, *suffix.* A form of -ER², refashioned in imitation of -AR; as, beggar.

A. R., *abbr. Anna Regina* (Queen Anne); *Anno Regni* (in the year of the reign); all risks.

Ar., *abbr.* Arab; Arabia; Arabian; Arabic; Aramaic.

ar., *abbr.* Argent: aromatic; arrival; arrive; arrived; arrives.

a'ra¹, 1 ē'rə *or* ō'rə; 2 ā'ra *or* ä'rä, *n.* **1.** [Braz.] A macaw; especially, the blue-and-yellow macaw (*Ara ararauna*). **2.** [A-] *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Arinæ*. See illus. on following page. **ar'ra‡.**

a'ra², *n.* An intoxicating pepper-plant of Borneo.

A'ra³, *n. Astron.* A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [L., altar.]

Ara ararauna.

A'ra⁴, 1 ē'rə; 2 ā'ra, *n.* [A'RAI, 1 ē'raĭ; 2 ā'rī, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of retribution and destruction: a name applied sometimes to the Furies.

A'ra⁵, 1 ē'rə *or* ar'ə; 2 ā'ra *or* ăr'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 38.

A. R. A., *abbr.* Associate of the Royal Academy.

Ar'a-as, 1 ar'ı-as; 2 ăr'a-ăs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ar'ab¹, 1 ar'əb; 2 ăr'ab, *n.* **1.** One of the members of the Arabic division of the Semitic race, sprung from Arabia and since the rise of Mohammedanism scattered in Europe, Asia, and Africa: used also attributively. Formerly restricted to the pure Bedouins, the term is now more loosely applied also to the mixed races of Arabs and natives in various parts of the world. For the ancient Arabian kingdoms see MINÆAN; SABEAN. See plate at MAN, fig. 16.

The *Arab* descendants of Abraham still live in tents, with the government of the oldest living ancestor scarcely changed.
PR. SMITH *Hist. World* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 3, p. 29. [A. 1865.]

2. A horse of the trim, small-headed, swift breed originating in Arabia, and maintained among the Bedouins: the source of the thoroughbred. **3.** [a-] A homeless outcast or wanderer in the streets, especially a child: often, *street arab.* [< F. *Arabe*, < L. *Arabs*, < Gr. *Araps*, < Ar. *Arab.*]

Ar'ab², 1 ar'əb *or* ē'rab; 2 ăr'ab *or* ā'răb, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 52.

Arab., *abbr.* Arabia; Arabian; Arabic.

a-ra'ba¹, 1 ə-rū'bə; 2 a-rā'ba, *n.* A springless ox-cart or wagon, usually canopied or screened: used in India and Turkey. [< Ar. *arābah*, cart.] **ar'ba‡.**

ar'a-ba², 1 ar'ə-bə; 2 ăr'a-ba, *n.* [S. Am.] A howling monkey (*Mycetes stramineus*).

Ar'a-bah, 1 ar'ə-bə; 2 ăr'a-ba, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Deut.* i, 7.

ar"a-ba'jī, 1 ar'ə-bā'jī; 2 ăr'a-bā'jī, *n.* A Turkish coachman, either civil or military; the driver of an araba: sometimes but incorrectly, *arabji.* **ar"a-bad'jī‡.—ar"a-ba'jī-ba'-chy**, *n.* A head coachman or driver.

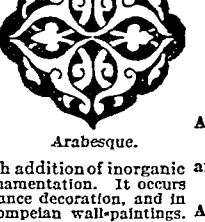
ar'a-ban, 1 ar'ə-ban; 2 ăr'a-băn, *n. Org. Chem.* A pentosan from which arabinose is obtained by hydrolysis. [< *arab-* in ARABIN.]

ar'a-bate, 1 ar'ə-bēt; 2 ăr'a-bāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of arabin.

Ar"a-bat-ti'ne, 1 ar"ə-ba-tē'nī; 2 ăr"a-bă-tī'nē, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* v, 3.

Ar"a-bel'la, 1 ar"ə-bel'ə; 2 ăr'a-bĕl'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. D. It. **A"ra-bel'la**, 1 ä"rə-bel'lä, 2 ä"rä-bĕl'-lä; F. **A"ra"belle'**, 1 ä"rə"bel', 2 ä"rä"bĕl'; G. **A"ra-bel'-le**, 1 ä"rə-bel'ə, 2 ä"rä-bĕl'e; Sp. **A"ra-be'la**, 1 ä"rə-bē'la, 2 ä"rä-bę'lä. [Teut., eagle heroine.]

ar"a-besque', 1 ar'ə-besk'; 2 ăr'a-bĕsk', *tt.* [-BESQUED'; -BESQU'ING.] To adorn with or as with arabesques. **ar"a-besk'‡.—ar"a-besqued'**, *a.* Ornamented in arabesque style.



Arabesque.

ar"a-besque', *a.* **1.** Arabian, esp. in style; as, *arabesque* ornamentation. **2.** Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the fanciful Roman and Renaissance ornamentation called arabesques. **ar"a-besk'‡.—a"ra-besque'ly**, *adv.*

ar"a-besque', *n. Art.* **1.** Fanciful ornamentation grouping or combining animal- and plant-forms, and even human figures, often with addition of inorganic forms, or any example of such ornamentation. It occurs frequently in Roman and Renaissance decoration, and in such late Greek works as the Pompeian wall-paintings. This is now the usual sense, the second sense being more commonly expressed by some other word.

2. A style of flat ornamentation or any example of it, usually employing interlaced lines and convoluted curves arranged in more or less geometrical patterns: so called because brought to its highest perfection by Arabian or kindred artists. Pure arabesque has in it no representation of living beings, this being forbidden by the Koran.

The figures of the Bible are not . . . ornaments — *arabesques* to grace a border, or fairy frescoes. . . . They are language.
H. W. BEECHER *Sermons, Dec. 4, 1859* in vol. i, p. 223. [a. 1868.]

3. *Mus.* (1) A sprightly composition, divided into three themes, like the rondo. (2) A brilliant, embellishing phrase. [F., < It. *arabesco*, < *Arabo*, Arab, < L. *Arabs*; see ARAB.] **ar"a-besk'‡.**

A"rab-gïr', 1 ä"rab-gïr'; 2 ä"răb-gĭr', *n.* A manufacturing town in Sivas vilayet, Asiatic Turkey. **A"rab-kir'‡.**

Ar'a-bi, 1 ar'ə-bi; 2 ăr'a-bi, **Ahmed** (1841–9/11 1911). An Egyptian revolutionary leader who instigated a revolt in Egypt in 1881; was overthrown and exiled to Ceylon by the British government.

A-ra'bi-a, 1 ə-rē'bi-ə; 2 a-rā'bi-a, *n.* A desert country of S. W. Asia, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; 1,000,000 sq. m.; est. pop. 7,000,000. Independent of Turkey since 1916, it embraces Nedjed, Yemen, Oman, Hadramaut, Bahrein, Aden, El Hasa, Irak, and Koweit, and the Arabian desert. See ARAB¹.

—Arabia Deserta, anciently, N. Arabia.—**A. Felix**, anciently, S. E. Arabia.—**A. Petræa**, anciently, N. W. Arabia, with the Sinai Peninsula.

A-ra'bi-an, 1 ə-rē'bi-ən; 2 a-rā'bi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants.—**Arabian architecture**, a branch of the Saracenic, esp. as illustrated in Egypt and Syria, distinguished by buildings generally square or polygonal in form, with flat roofs supported by arches, pointed or of horseshoe form, resting on columns generally in parallel lines, frequently domed, the domes often being pointed, and with walls covered with ornament in intricate diaper patterns brilliantly colored. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 8, and SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE, fig. 8.—**A. baboon**, the sacred baboon, or hamadryad.—**A. bird**, the phenix.—**A. coffee**, coffee from Mocha, Arabia.—**A. Desert**, that section of the desert between the Nile and the Gulf of Suez.—**A. Gulf**, anciently, the Red Sea.—**A. horse**, see ARAB¹, 2.—**A. Nights' Entertainment**, a famous and ancient collection of Eastern stories, supposed to have been related to the sultan Shahriyar by his wife Scheherezade, who by that means saved herself from death as inflicted by the sultan on his wives on the morning after marriage, on account of the infidelity of his first wife, and secured the abolition of this cruel custom. The work has been translated into practically every civilized language, and notable among the English translations are those of Sir Richard Burton (1885–1886) and E. W. Lane (1840).—**A. Sea**, the western bight of the Indian ocean between Arabia and India.

A-ra'bi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Arabia; an Arab. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One of the Arabici.

Ar'a-bic, 1 ar'ə-bik; 2 ăr'a-bĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to Arabia, its people, or its language.—**Arabic acid**, same as ARABIN.—**A. characters or figures**, the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, introduced into Europe by the Arabs in the 12th century.—**A. gum**, or **gum arabic**, see GUM.—**A. sugar**, see ARABINOSE.—**A-rab'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**A-rab'i-cism**, *n.* An Arabic idiom, or an Arabicized word.—**A-rab'i-cize**, *tt.* To make like the Arabic character, language, religion, etc. **A-ra'bi-an-ize‡; A-rab'i-cise‡; Ar'-a-bize‡.**

Ar'a-bic, *n.* **1.** The southern class of the Semitic family of languages, embracing the living dialects of Arabic proper and Amharic, and the dead languages Ethiopic and Himyaritic. See LANGUAGE. **2.** The language spoken originally only by the Arabians, but now spread widely among Mohammedan nations; Arabic proper. It has an extended literature in numerous dialects. The classical form is the dialect of Mekka, in which Mohammed wrote the Koran, and it is therefore the sacred language of Islam. Its alphabet of 28 letters is the most important now in use, excluding the Latin, and it is widely used in Asia and Africa, extending from Morocco to India.

A-rab'i-ci, *1 a-rab'ı-sai; 2 a-răb'ı-çī, n. pl. Ch. Hist.* A Perean sect (3d century) holding that soul and body are affected alike both in death and resurrection. **A-ra'bi-ans‡.**

ar"a-bil'i-ty, 1 ar'ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 ăr'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being arable.

ar'a-bin, 1 ar'ə-bin; 2 ăr'a-bĭn, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A colorless glassy compound ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) found as a normal constituent of levorotatory gums, also in the sugar-beet and certain animals. **2.** Gum arabic prepared as a mucilage. [< ARABIC.] **ar'a-bine‡.—ar'a-bin-ose**, *n. Chem.* A crystallizable, unfermentable sugar ($C_5H_{10}O_5$) derived from arabin.—**ar"a-bin-o'sic**, *a.*

Ar'a-bis, 1 ar'ə-bis; 2 ăr'a-bĭs, *n. Bot.* A large genus of small annual or perennial herbs of the mustard family—the rock-cresses—bearing racemes of white or purple flowers. See TOWER-MUSTARD and SICKLEPOD. [LL., < L. *Arabs*; see ARAB¹.]

Ar'a-bism, 1 ar'ə-bizm; 2 ăr'a-bĭsm, *n.* An Arabic peculiarity or idiom.

Ar'a-bist, 1 ar'ə-bist; 2 ăr'a-bĭst, *n.* A student of or one versed in Arabic literature, science, or medicine.

A"ra-bi-stan', 1 ä"rə-bi-stän'; 2 ä"rä-bi-stän', *n.* A province in Persia; capital, Shuster.

ar'a-bite, 1 ar'ə-bait; 2 ăr'a-bīt, *n. Org. Chem.* A pentahydric crystalline alcohol ($C_5H_{12}O_5$), obtained by reducing arabinose. [< ARABIN.]

a"rab"jī', 1 ä"rab'jī'; 2 ä"răb'jī', *n. Mil.* In the Turkish army, a soldier of the supply department.

ar'a-ble, } 1 ar'ə-bl; 2 ăr'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being
ar'a-blē, } plowed; fit for cultivation. [F., < L. *arabilis*, < *aro*, plow.] **aer'a-blet.**

The *arable* lands in the Rocky Mountains are mainly in valleys.
STRONG *Our Country* ch. 3, p. 37. [B. & T. CO.]

Syn.: cultivated, fertile, tillable. *Arable* land is that which has been or may be cultivated. "Half the *arable* estate, as a rule, lay in fallow." ROGERS *Agric. and Prices* I, ii, 15. [M.] *Cultivated* land is that which is under actual cultivation. *Arable* land is opposed to pasture or woodland; *cultivated* land, to fallow, waste, or neglected land as well. Much *arable* land, actually *cultivated*, is far from *fertile*. See synonyms for FERTILE.—ANT.: barren, craggy, precipitous, rocky, waste, wild, worthless.—**ar'a-bl(e-ness‡**, *n.*

Ar"a-bo'By-zan'tine, 1 ar"ə-bo'bi-zan'tin; 2 ăr"a-bo-by-zăn'-tin, *a. Arch.* Characterizing an early Mohammedan architecture that betrays the influence of Byzantine prototypes.

ar"a-bon'ic, 1 ar"ə-ben'ik; 2 ăr"a-bŏn'ic, *a. Chem.* Characterizing an acid ($C_5H_8(OH)_4CO_2H$), produced from arabinose by oxidation.

Ar"a-bo'te-des'co, 1 ar"ə-bo'tē-des'ko; 2 ăr"a-bo-te-dĕs'co, *n.* [It.] [Rare.] An architectural style in which Western or Byzantine forms are modified by Arabian or Saracenic elements, as in many Sicilian monuments. **Ar"a-bo'te-des'ca** or **-cha‡.**

Ar'a-by, 1 ar'ə-bi; 2 ăr'a-by. [Archaic or Poet.] **I.** *a.* Arabian. **II.** *n.* Arabia.

Ar"a-can-ese', *n.* Same as ARAKANESE.

ar"a-can'ga, 1 ar'ə-kaŋ'gə; 2 ăr'a-cāŋ'ġa, *n.* [S. Am.] The red-and-blue macaw (*Ara macao*). **ar"a-ra-can'ga‡.**

a"ra-ca'ri, 1 ä"rə-kä'rı; 2 ä"rä-cä'rı, *n.* [S. Am.] A toucan (genus *Pteroglossus*) of smaller size than the typical toucans.

A"ra-ca-ty', 1 ä"rə-ka-tī'; 2 ä"rä-cä-tȳ', *n.* **1.** A river in Brazil; 120 m. long. **2.** A river port in Brazil, N. of Ceará.

a-race'†, *tt.* To pull up by the roots; tear away. **a-rase'†.**

A-ra'ce-æ, 1 ə-rē'sı-ī; 2 a-rā'se-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of nudiflorous monocotyledonous plants—the arum family—mainly tropical, with acrid or pungent juice, simple or compound net-veined leaves, and perfect, monœcious, or dicœcious flowers, crowded on a spadix which is usually surrounded by a spathe. There are about 100 genera and 900 species. For some of the prominent genera, see ALOCASIA, ANTHURIUM, ARUM, CALADIUM, COLOCASIA, and RICHARDIA. [< ARUM.]—**a-ra'ceous**, *a.*

arach., *abbr.* Arachnology.

Ar'a-chis, 1 ar'ə-kis; 2 ăr'a-cĭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of low or prostrate Brazilian herbs of the bean family, the torus of which grows to a length of 2 or 3 inches, becomes curved, and forces the growing pod under ground, where it ripens. *A. hypogæa* is the peanut. [< Gr. *arachos*, a weed.]—**ar'a-chis-oil"**, *n.* Groundnut-oil. See table under OIL.—**a-rach'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*). **ar"a-chid'ic‡.—arachic acid**, a crystalline fatty compound ($C_{20}H_{40}O_2$) contained in arachis-oil, butter, and other substances.

A'rach-ite, 1 ē'rak-ait; 2 ā'răc-ĭt, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ar"ach-nac'tis, 1 ar'ak-nak'tıs; 2 ăr"ăc-năc'tis, *n.* The free-swimming embryo of certain sea-anemones (genus *Edwardsia*). [< Gr. *arachnē*, spider, + *aktis*, ray.]

A-rach'ne, 1 ə-rak'nı; 2 a-răc'ne, *n. Myth.* A Lydian girl who defeated Minerva in a weaving and embroidering contest, but, being insulted by the goddess, hanged herself and was changed into a spider.

ar"ach-ne'an, 1 ar"ak-nı'ən; 2 ăr"ăc-nē'an, *a.* [Rare.] Gossamer. [M.] [< Gr. *arachnetos*, < *arachnē*, spider.]

A-rach'ni-da, 1 ə-rak'nı-də; 2 a-răc'ni-da, *n. pl. Zool.* A class of arthropods, variously limited, but always including the spiders, now generally limited to those with eight legs, distinct cephalothorax and abdomen, chelæ in place of antennæ, and simple eyes. It embraces the spiders, scorpions, harvestmen, mites, etc. [< Gr. *arachnē*, spider.] **A-rach'nı-dæ‡; Ar"ach-nol'de-a‡.—a-rach'nid**, *n.—a-rach'ni-dan*, *a. & n.*

ar"ach-nid'i-um, 1 ar"ak-nid'ı-um; 2 ăr"ăc-nĭd'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] The glandular apparatus of a spider, secreting the viscid material that is drawn out and hardened by the air into silky threads.—**ar"ach-nid'i-al**, *a.*

Ar"ach-ni'tes, 1 ar"ak-nai'tiz; 2 ăr"ăc-nī'tēs, *n. Bot.* Same as OPHRYS. [< Gr. *arachnitē*, spider-like.]

ar"ach-ni'tis, 1 ar"ak-nai'tis *or* -nī'tıs; 2 ăr"ăc-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane. **ar"ach-noi-di'tist.**

a-rach'noid, 1 ə-rak'noid; 2 a-răc'nŏid, *a.* **1.** Resembling a spider's web in thinness and fineness; as, the *arachnoid* membrane. **2.** Of or pertaining to the arachnoid membrane. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Arachnida*. **4.** *Bot.* Composed of slender entangled hairs; cobwebby. [< Gr. *arachnoeidēs*, < *arachnē*, spider; and see -OID.] **ar"ach-noi'dal‡; ar"ach-noi'de-an‡.—arachnoid membrane**, a. tissue (*Anat.*), the middle one of the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord. [2. One of the *Arachnida*.

a-rach'noid, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The arachnoid membrane.

ar"ach-nol'o-gy, 1 ar'ak-nol'o-jı; 2 ăr"ăc-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the *Arachnida*. [< Gr. *arachnē*, spider, + -OLOGY.]—**ar"ach-no-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**ar"ach-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

ar"ach-noph'a-gous, 1 ar'ak-nef'ə-gus; 2 ăr"ăc-nŏf'a-ġŭs, *a.* Feeding on spiders or other arachnids. [< Gr. *arachnē*, spider, + *phagein*, eat.]

Ar"ach-nop'o-da, 1 ar'ak-nep'o-də; 2 ăr"ăc-nŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Crust.* The pycnogonids as a group of crustaceans. [< Gr. *arachnē*, spider, + *pous*, foot.]

A-rach"no-the-ri'næ, 1 ə-rak'no-thı-rai'nı; 2 a-răc'no-the-rī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of nectariniid birds with a slender curved bill, including the spider-catchers. **A-rach"no-the'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *arachnē*, spider, + *thēraō*, hunt.]—**ar"ach-noth'e-rine**, *a.*

A'ra-cite, 1 ē'rə-sait; 2 ā'ra-sīt, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A"ra-çua-hi', 1 ä"rə-swa-hī'; 2 ä"rä-çwä-hī', *n.* A river in Brazil; 200 m. long.

ar"a-cuan', 1 ar'ə-kwŏn'; 2 ăr'a-cwän', *n.* [S. Am.] A guan (*Ortalis aracuan*). **ar"au-cuan'‡.** [ARUM.]

ar'ad¹, 1 ar'ad; 2 ăr'ad, *n. Bot.* One of the *Araceæ*. [< A'rad².]

A'rad², 1 ē'rad; 2 ā'răd, *n. Bib. Josh.* xii, 14.

Ar-ad'³, 1 er-ed'; 2 ar-ġd', *n.* **1.** A county in W. Roumania, formerly in Hungary; 2,490 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat; divided into Old and New Arad, a fortified free city.

a-ra'da¹, 1 ə-rā'də; 2 ä-rä'dä, *n.* [Sp.] Land that has been tilled.

Ar'a-da², 1 ar'ə-də; 2 ăr'a-da, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-ra'di-an, 1 ə-rē'di-ən; 2 a-rā'di-an, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-rad'i-dæ, 1 ə-rad'ı-di; 2 a-răd'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of geodromican bugs having 2-jointed tarsi and elytra with reticulated nervures. **Ar'a-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *arados*, rumbling.]—**ar'a-did**, *a. & n.*—**ar'a-doid**, *a.*

a-ra'do, 1 ə-rā'do; 2 ä-rä'do, *n.* [S. W. U. S.] Arada.

Ar'a-dus, 1 ar'ə-dus; 2 ăr'a-dŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xv, 23.

ar"æ-om'e-ter, etc. Same as AREOMETER, etc.

a-ræ'o-style, **a-ræ"o-sys'tyle**. Same as AREOSTYLE, etc.

ar"æ-ot'ic†, *a. & n.* Same as AREOTIC.

A"ra-fu'ra Sea, 1 ä"rə-fū'rə; 2 ä"rä-fų'rä. That part of the Pacific ocean N. of Australia.

Ar"a-gal'lus, 1 ar'ə-gal'ŭs; 2 ăr-a-ġăl'ŭs, *n. Bot.* Same as OXYTROPIS and SPIESIA. [For ASTRAGALLUS.]

Ar'a-go, 1 ar'ə-gō; 2 ăr'a-ġō, **Dominique François** (2/21 1786–10/21 1853). A French astronomer and physicist.—**Arago's disk**, see DISK.

Ar'a-gon, 1 ar'ə-gen; 2 ar'a-ġŏn, *n.* A former kingdom in N. E. Spain; now divided into the provinces Huesca, Saragossa, and Teruel. [Girgenti province, Sicily.

A"ra-go'na, 1 ä"rə-gō'nə; 2 ä"rä-ġō'nä, *n.* A town in

Ar"a-go-nese', 1 ar"ə-go-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 ăr"a-ġo-nēs' *or* -nēs'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Aragon, in Spain, or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native or the natives of Aragon. **Ar"ra-go-nese'‡.**

ar'a-gon-ite, 1 ar'ə-gen-ait; 2 ăr'a-ġŏn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$), dimorphous with calcite, that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< *Aragon*, Spain.]—**aragonite group**, aragonite, bromlite, witherite, strontianite, and cerusite. **Aragon spar‡.**

A-ra'gua, 1 ə-rā'gwə; 2 ä-rä'ġwä, *n.* **1.** A state in Venezuela; 3,700 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

A"ra-gua-rī', 1 ä"rə-gwə-rī'; 2 ä"rä-ġwä-rī', *n.* A river in Para, Brazil; 160 m. long. [monkey, the ursine howler.

a"ra-gua'to, 1 ä"rə-gwā'to; 2 ä"rä-ġwä'to, *n.* [S. Am.] A

A"ra-guay', 1 ä"rə-gwaī'; 2 ä"rä-ġwȳ', *n.* A river in Brazil; 1,000 m. long. **A-ra"gua-ya't.**

A'rah, 1 ē'rə; 2 ā'ra, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 39.

ar'a-hat, 1 ăr'ə-hat; 2 ăr'a-hăt. [Sans.] **I.** *a.* [a-] Worthy; venerable; celebrated. **II.** *n.* A Buddha candidate for Nirvana; mahatma. *Araha* is the Pali form.

These wise people,—*Arahats*,—meditative, persevering, ever full of strength, attain to Nirvâna, the highest bliss.
MAX MÜLLER translations of *Dhammapada* xxiii.

—Ar'a-hat-ship, *n.* The state of being an Arahat.

Ar"a-i'a, 1 ar"ı-aī'ə; 2 ăr"a-ī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-ral"gnée', 1 ə-rē'nyē'; 2 a-rā'nye', *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A mine with branching galleries. **ar-ralgn't.**

a-raln', *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A spider; spider's web.

Ar"a-i'næ, 1 ar'ı-aī'nī; 2 ăr'a-ī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* Same as ARINÆ.

a-raise'†, *tt.* To raise.

A"ra-kan', 1 ä"rə-kän'; 2 ä"rä-kän', *n.* **1.** A river in Burma; 200 m. long. **2.** A division of Lower Burma; 14,526 sq. m.; capital, Akyab. **A"ra-can't.**

Ar"a-kan-ese', 1 ar"ə-kan-īs' *or* -īz'; 2 ăr"a-căn-ēs' *or* -ēs'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Arakan, a British Burmese province, or to its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native, or the natives collectively, of Arakan. **2.** The language of Arakan: a branch of Burmese. Compare INDO-CHINESE. **Ar"a-can-ese'‡.**

a-rake', 1 ə-rēk'; 2 a-rāk', *adv. & a. Naut.* In a canted or rakish position; inclined; as, spars *arake.*

a-ral', 1 ə-rāl'; 2 ä-räl', *tt. & tt.* [P. I.] To teach; also, to learn: a Tagalog term.

A-ral'do, *n.* [It.] See HAROLD.

A-ra'les, 1 ə-rē'līz; 2 a-rā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of orders, represented chiefly by the *Araceæ* and the *Lemnaceæ*, constituting an alliance in Lindley's classification and a cohort in that of some later systematists: practically obsolete or obsolescent. [< ARUM.]

A-ra'li-a, 1 ə-rē'li-ə; 2 a-rā'li-a, *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of herbs, shrubs, or trees of the ginseng family, with alternate, digitate, pinnate, or decompound leaves, umbels of greenish or white flowers, and small 4- to 5-seeded berries. Root, bark, and berries are aromatic and often medicinal. Of about 8 American species, **wild sarsaparilla, American spikenard,** and **Hercules's-club** (def. 2) are common in the United States.

A-ra"li-a'ce-æ, 1 ə-rē"li-ē'sı-ī; 2 a-rā"li-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of polypetalous plants of the order *Apiales*,

having more than two carpels and a drupaceous fruit. It embraces about 50 genera and about 450 species, of which the English ivy and ginseng are the best-known representatives.—**a-ra″li-a′ceous**, *a.*

a-ra′li-ad, 1 ə-rē″li-ad; 2 ə-rā″li-ăd, *n.* A plant of the *Araliaceæ*.

A-ral″o-Cas′pi-an, 1 ə-ral″ō-kas′pɪ-ən; 2 ə-rāl″ō-cās′pi-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the Aral and Caspian seas.

Ar′al Sea, 1 ar′əl *or* ə-rāl′; 2 ăr′al *or* ä-räl′. A salt inland sea in Russian Turkestan; 26,166 sq. m.

A-ra′lu, 1 ə-rā″lō; 2 ä-rä″lu, *n. Babylon. Myth.* The dwelling-place of the dead, where they were supposed to exist like shadows under the dominion of the evil god Nergal, with his consort, Allatu, and a host of demon servitors. It was conceived as a dismal cavern with seven walls, situated in the bowels of the earth.

A′ram[1], 1 ē′ram; 2 ā′ram, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 22.

A′ram[2], 1 ē′rəm; 2 ā′ram, **Eugene** (1704–[8]/1759). An English schoolmaster, hanged for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker: the subject of a novel by Bulwer-Lytton, and of a poem by Thomas Hood.

Aram., *abbr.* Aramaic. [Music.

A. R. A. M., *abbr.* Associate of the Royal Academy of

Ar″a-ma′ic, 1 ar″ə-mē′ik; 2 ăr″a-mā′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Aram or Aramea, including Syria and Mesopotamia, or its inhabitants, language, or literature: Aramean.—**Aramaic alphabet**, the most ancient of the Semitic alphabets, dating from the 7th century B. C., long used in Asiatic commerce, and forming the basis of the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac alphabets.

Ar″a-ma′ic, *n.* 1. The northern class of the Semitic family of languages, embracing the living Neo-Syriac, recently revived by missionaries, and the dead tongues Chaldee, Syriac, and the language of the cuneiform inscriptions, the medium of international communication in western Asia prior to the 8th century B. C. See LANGUAGE. 2. The language of Palestine after the captivity; Chaldee as spoken by the Jews, the tongue spoken by Christ and his disciples, and used in the Targums and in a few passages of the Old Testament. Called **Syro-Chaldaic**, from the fact that it became somewhat mixed with the Syriac branch.

Ar″a-ma′i-cize, 1 ar″ə-mē′ɪ-sɑɪz; 2 ăr″a-mā′ĭ-çɪz, *rt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ-ING.] To make Aramaic. **Ar″a-ma′i-cise**‡; **Ar″a-ma′ize**‡; **Ar″a-ma′ize**‡.

Ar″a-ma′ism, 1 ar″ə-mē′izm; 2 ăr″a-mā′ĭsm, *n.* An Aramaic idiom. **Ar″a-me′an-ism**‡; **Ar′a-mism**‡.

Ar″a-me′an, } 1 ar″ə-mī′ən; 2 ăr″a-mē′an, *a.* Of or
Ar″a-mæ′an, } pertaining to the ancient Aram (Mesopotamia), or Aramæa (Syria and Mesopotamia), or their peoples, civilizations, or languages.

Ar″a-me′an, *n.* An inhabitant of Aramæa: also, the Aramaic language, especially in the wider sense. See ARAMAIC, *n.* **Ar″a-mæ′an**‡.

A-ram′i-dæ, 1 ə-ram′ɪ-dī; 2 a-rām′ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of paludicolous birds; courlans. **Ar′a-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) —**ar′a-mid**, *n.*—**ar′a-moid**, *a.*

Ar″a-min′ta, 1 ar″ə-min′tə; 2 ăr″a-mĭn′ta, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. 2. In Congreve's comedy *The Old Bachelor*, the principal female character. 3. In Vanbrugh's comedy *The Confederacy*, the wife of Moneytrap, an extravagant and ambitious woman.

A″ra″mis′, 1 ā″ra′mis′; 2 ä″rä″mĭs′, *n.* In the elder Dumas's *Three Musketeers* and *Twenty Years After*, the Chevalier d'Herblay, who, educated for the church, becomes one of the musketeers. [*Chron.* vii. 14.

A′ram-i″tess, 1 ē′rəm-ɑɪ′tes; 2 ā′ram-ĭ″tĕs, *n. Bib. I*

A″ram-Ma′a-cah, 1 ē″ram-mē′ə-kə; 2 ā″räm-mā′a-cä, *n. Bib. I Chron.* xix, 6.

A″ram-na″ha-ra′im, 1 ə-nē″hə-rē′ɪm; 2 ə-nā″ha-rā′im, *n. Bib. Ps.* lx, title.

A″ram-zo′bah, 1 ə-zō′bə; 2 ə-zō′ba, *n. Bib. Ps.* lx, title.

A′ran, 1 ē′ran; 2 ā′răn, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 28.

A-ran″-Du-chenne's disease. A disease affecting the spinal cord and medulla oblongata, characterized by progressive atrophy of the muscles caused by the degeneration of the motor nuclei of the cord and medulla; wasting palsy.

A″ra″né′, 1 ə-ra″nē′; 2 ä″rä-nę′, *n.* In Beaumont and Fletcher's *King and No King*, the dowager queen of Iberia, mother of the princess Panthea and reputed mother of Arbaces, whom she endeavors to overthrow.

Ar″a-ne′i-da, 1 ar″ə-nī′ɪ-də; 2 ăr″a-nē′ĭ-da, *n. pl. Arach.* An order of arachnids having the abdomen sacciform and distinct from the cephalothorax, and one or two pairs of pulmonary sacs; the spiders. [< L. *aranea*, spider.] **A-ra′ne-æ**‡; **Ar″a-ne-i′de-a**‡; **Ar″a-ne-i′na**‡; **Ar″a-ne-ol′de-a**‡.—**a-ra′ne-ad**, *n.*—**a-ra′ne-al**, *a.*—**a-ra′ne-id**, *n.*—**ar″a-ne′i-dan**, *a.* & *n.*—**a-ra′ne-i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a spider; specif., of or pertaining to the *Araneida* or *Araneiformes*.—**A-ra″ne-i-for′mes**, *n. pl. Crust.* The pycnogonids. **A-ra″ne-i-for′mi-a**‡.

a-ra″ne-ol′o-gy, 1 ə-rē″nɪ-ol′o-jɪ; 2 ə-rā″ne-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the spiders. [< L. *aranea*, spider, + -OLOGY.] —**a-ra″ne-ol′o-gist**, *n.*

a-ra′ne-ous, 1 ə-rē′nɪ-us; 2 a-rā′ne-ŭs, *a.* 1. Made up of or covered with slender tangled hairs; cobwebby. 2‡. Full of cobwebs. **a-ra′ne-ose**‡.

a-rang′a, 1 ə-rāŋ′ə; 2 ä-räng′a, *n.* [P. I.] 1. A large leafy brittle-wood timber-tree (*Homalium luzoniense*), found principally in Luzon and Mindoro, with very smooth leathery alternate ovate or lanceolate leaves, white downy inflorescence in axillary and terminal spiked panicles, and capsular fruit. 2. Its reddish, compact, straight-grained, brittle wood, used especially for sea-piling and all marine work affected by sea-worms.

a-ran′go, 1 ə-raŋ′go; 2 a-räŋ′go, *n.* [E. Ind.] A rough carnelian bead, from Bombay: formerly used in the African slave-trade.

Ar′an Isles, 1 ar′ən; 2 ăr′an. 1. **North**, a group off Donegal county, Ireland. 2. **South**, a group off Galway county, Ireland; 11,287 acres. **Ar′ran**‡.

A-ran′juez, 1 ə-rān′hwēth; 2 ä-rän′hwäth, *n.* A town in Madrid province, Spain; former royal residence.

A-ran′sas, 1 ə-ran′səs; 2 a-rān′sas, *n.* A county in Texas; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Rockport.

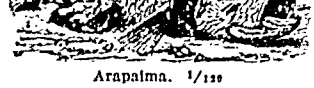
Ar′an-y, 1 er′ən-yə; 2 ar′an-ye, **Janos** (2/21817–10/21882). A Hungarian poet.

a″ran′ya-ka, 1 ä″run′yə-kə; 2 ä″rŭn′ya-ka, *n. Hind. Myth.* Forest-lore, or the primitive philosophy respecting life.

A-rap′a-ho, 1 ə-rap′ə-hō; 2 a-răp′a-hō, *n.* An Indian of a nomadic tribe of the Algonkian stock. See AMERICAN, *a.*

A-rap′a-hoe, 1 ə-rap′ə-hō; 2 a-răp′a-hō, *n.* A county in Colorado; 5,220 sq. m.; county-seat, Littleton.—**A-rap′a-hoe Peak**, a mountain in Colorado; 13,520 ft. high.

ar″a-pai′ma, 1 ar″ə-pai′ma; 2 ăr″a-pī′ma, *n. Ich.* 1. [S. Am.] A very large South-American fresh-water food-fish (*Arapaima gigas*), sometimes over 400 pounds in weight and 15 feet long. 2. [A-] A genus typical of *Arapaimidæ*. **Ar″a-pæ′ma**‡.—**Ar″a-pai′mi-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of osteoglossoidean fishes having a wide depressed head, with splenial and surangular bones in the lower jaw, including the gigantic arapaima. **Ar″a-pæ′-mi-dæ**‡. —**ar″a-pai′mid**, *n.*—**ar″a-pai′moid**, *a.*



Arapaima. 1/120

Ar′a-pha, 1 ar′ə-fə; 2 ăr′a-fa, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ar″a-phos′tic, 1 ar″ə-fos′tɪk; 2 ăr″a-fŏs′tic, *a.* [Rare.] Seamless; unsewed; as, *araphostic* shoes. [< Gr. *arrhaphos*, < *a-* priv. + *rhaptō*, sew.] **ar″a-pho-ros′tic**‡.

A″ra-pi′les, 1 ā″ra-pī′lēs; 2 ä″rä-pĭ′lęs, *n.* A village in Salamanca, Spain; site of the battle of Salamanca, in which Wellington defeated the French forces, July 22, 1812.

ar″a-pun′ga, 1 ar″ə-puŋ′gə; 2 ăr″a-pŭŋ′ga, *n.* [S. Am.] The bell-bird.

ar′ar, 1 ûr′ar; 2 ûr′ăr, *n.* [Mor.] The sandarac-tree. **ar′ar-tree**‡.

a-ra′ra, 1 ə-rā′rə; 2 a-rä′ra, *n.* 1. [S. Am.] A macaw (*Ara maracana*). 2. A great black Australian cockatoo (*Microglossa aterrimum*). 3. A West-Indian redmouth (*Hæmulon arara*). 4. [New Zealand.] A carangoid fish (*Caranx georgianus*).

a-ra″ra-can′ga, 1 ə-rā″rə-kaŋ′gə; 2 a-rä″ra-cäŋ′ga, *n.* [S. Am.] The aracanga.

ar″a-ram-bo′ya, 1 ar″ə-ram-bō′yə; 2 ăr″a-räm-bō′ya, *n.* [S. Am.] The bojobi.

a-ra′ra-o, 1 ə-rā′ra-o; 2 ä-rä′rä-o, *n.* [P. I.] Arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea*). In Guam it is called **a-ra′ro** and **a-ra′ru**.

Ar′a-rat, 1 ar′ə-rat; 2 ăr′a-răt, *n.* 1. A mountain (two peaks) in Armenia; 16,960 ft. high; traditionally ascribed as the resting-place of Noah's ark. *Gen.* viii, 4. 2. A town in Victoria, Australia.

Ar′a-rath, 1 ar′ə-rafh; 2 ăr′a-răth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Tob.* i, 21.

ar″a-rau′na, 1 ar″ə-rō′nə; 2 ăr″a-ra′na, *n.* [S. Am.] The ara.

A′ra-ri, 1 ē′ra-rɪ; 2 ā′ra-rĭ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A′ra-rite, 1 ē′ra-rɑɪt; 2 ā′ra-rĭt, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ar″a-ro′ba, 1 ar″ə-rō′bə; 2 ăr″a-rō′ba, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as CHRYSAROBIN. [Ancient **A-rax′es**.

Ar′as, 1 ar′əs; 2 ăr′as, *n.* A river in Armenia, 500 m. long.

a-ra′ther, 1, 2 ə-rē′thɪz; 2 a-rā′thĕs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Mac.* xv, 22.

a-ra′tion, 1 ə-rē′shən; 2 a-rā′shon, *n.* [Archaic or Rare.] Tillage. [< L. *aratio(n-)*, < *aro*, plow.] **ar′a-ture**‡.—**a-ra′tor**, *n.*—**ar′a-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to tillage.

A-ra′tus, 1 ə-rē′tus; 2 a-rā′tŭs, *n.* 1. **A. of Sicyon** (271?–213 B. C.). A Grecian statesman; liberator of Sicyon; general of the Achean League. 2. **A. of Soli**, a Grecian *poet and astronomer, 3d century B. C., quoted by Paul in* his speech on the Areopagus. **A′ra-tos**‡ [Gr.].

A-rau′can, 1 ə-rō′kən; 2 a-rą′can, *n.* 1. An Araucanian. 2. The language of the Araucanians.

Ar″au-ca′ni-a, 1 ar″ə-kē″nɪ-ə *or* ä″rau-kä′nɪ-ə; 2 ăr″a-cā′nĭ-a *or* ä″rou-cä′nĭ-ä, *n.* The country of the Araucanian Indians, southern Chile.

Ar″au-ca′ni-an, 1 ar″ə-kē′nɪ-ən; 2 ar″a-cā′nĭ-an, *n.* One of the aboriginal inhabitants of Araucania, in Chile. The tribes are half-civilized and noted for their heroic struggles for independence. See AMERICAN, *a.*—**Ar″au-ca′ni-an**, *a.*

Ar″au-ca′ri-a, 1 ar″ə-kē′rɪ-ə; 2 ăr″a-cā′rĭ-a, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of large evergreen trees of the pine family, of South America, Australia, and the Pacific islands, having spreading branches covered with flat, stiff, sharp-pointed leaves, and bearing large globular terminal cones. Several species are valuable timber-trees. 2. [a-] Any tree of this genus. [< *Araucania*, < *Araucanos*, tribe of Indians in southern Chile.]—**Cook's araucaria**, the New-Caledonian pine. See PINE.—**ar″au-ca′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Ar″au-ca″ri-or′y-lon**, *n. Bot.* A genus of fossil trees of the pine order, represented by trunks (often of great size), and closely allied to *Araucaria*.—**a-rau′ca-rite**, *n.* A fossil plant related to *Araucaria*.—**A-rau″ca-ri′tes**, *n. Bot.* A genus of fossil, usually pinaceous, trees, representing, by foliage and internal structure of the stems, the ancestors of *Araucaria*.

Summit of Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*).

A-rau′co, 1 ə-rau′ko; 2 ä-rou′co, *n.* 1. A province in Chile; 4,248 sq. m.; capital, Lebu. 2. A town in this province.

a-rau′ha, 1 ə-rau′ə; 2 a-rou′a, *n.* [S. Am.] A gigantic bird-spider (*Therophosa* or *Mygale*) of the Abrolhos Islands, off the coast of Brazil. [xxi, 15.

A-rau′nah, 1 ə-rō′nə; 2 a-rą′na, *n. Bib.* (margin). *1 Chron.*

A-rau′re, 1 ə-rau′rē; 2 ä-rou′rę, *n.* A town in Zamora, Venezuela.

A″ra-val′li, 1 ā″ra-vä″lī; 2 ä″ra-vä″lĭ, *n.* A mountain range in Rajputana, 300 m. long; highest peak, Abu, 5,650 ft.

Ar′a-wak, 1 ar′ə-wak; 2 ăr′a-wăk, *n.* The most widely spread South-American linguistic stock, found from the headwaters of Paraguay river, in southern Bolivia, to the Goajiros peninsula, and throughout the Antilles; also, a member of any of its tribes. See AMERICAN, *a.*

> The *Arawaks* . . . were . . . the first of the natives of the New World to receive the visitors from European climes.
> D. G. BRINTON *Am. Race, S. Am. Tribes* p. 242. [N. D. C. H. 1891.]

Ar′awn, 1 ar′aun; 2 ăr′oun, *n. Celt. Myth.* A deity of the lower world who exchanged kingdoms for one year with Pwyll in order to give an opportunity to the latter to conquer Havgan.

A″ra-yat′, 1 ā″ra-yūt′; 2 ä″rä-yät′, *n.* A town in Pampanga province, Luzon, P. I.

Ar′ba, 1 ûr′bə; 2 ăr′ba, *n Bib. Josh.* xiv, 15.

ar-bac′clo, 1 ar-bāch′o; 2 ăr-băch′o, *n.* [It.] A coarse cloth made in Sardinia from the wool of the Nuoro sheep.

Ar-ba′ces, 1 ar-bē′sɪz; 2 ăr-bā′çęs, *n.* 1. A Median soldier, reputed founder of Media in the 9th century B. C.; introduced in Byron's *Sardanapalus*. 2. In Beaumont and Fletcher's *King and No King*, the hero, king of Iberia. 3. In Bulwer-Lytton's *Last Days of Pompeii*, a scheming, hypocritical priest of Isis, the villain of the novel. **Ar-ba′kēs**‡.

Ar″ba-ci′dæ, 1 ûr″bə-sɑɪ′dɪ; 2 ăr″ba-çĭ′dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of diadematoidean sea-urchins having the test depressed above and flat below, with granules, projecting ridges, grooves, and sessile glassy knobs. **Ar-ba′ci-a**, *n.* (t. g.) **Ar″ba-ci′a-dæ**‡.—**ar-bac′i-id**, *n.*—**ar-bac′i-oid**, *a.*

Ar′bah, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxv, 27.

ar′ba-lest, 1 ûr′bə-lest; 2 ăr′ba-lĕst, *n.* 1. A European medieval crossbow shooting usually quarrels or square-headed bolts, and of such stiffness that a mechanical appliance was required to bend it.

> The lazy engines of outlandish birth,
> Couched like a king each on its bank of earth—
> *Arbalist*, manganel and catapult. BROWNING *Sordello* bk. iv, l. 47.

> I will conjure him with a bolt from my *arblast*.
> SCOTT *Talisman* ch. 12, p. 132. [D. P. & CO.]

2. *Her.* A bearing representing a crossbow. 3. A "*Jacob's staff*" for taking altitudes of stars. [< OF. *arbaleste*, < LL. *arcubalista*, < L. *arcus*, bow; and see BALLISTA.] **ar′ba-list**‡; **ar′blast**‡.—**ar′ba-lest″er**, *n.* A crossbowman; a soldier bearing the arbalest; also, the projectile discharged. **ar′ba-les″tri-er**‡; **ar′ba-list″er**‡.

Arbalest.

ar″ba-lo′, 1 ûr″bə-lō′; 2 ûr″bä-lō′, *n.* A West-Indian iguanoid lizard (*Ameiva plei*).

Ar′bath-ite, 1 ûr′bath-ɑɪt; 2 ûr′băth-ĭt, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 31.

Ar′bat-ta, 1 ûr′bə-tə; 2 ûr′ba-ta, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Mac.* v, 23.

Ar′bat-tis, 1 ar-bat′ɪs; 2 ăr-băt′ĭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* v, 23. **Ar′ba-tit**‡.

Ar-be′la, 1 ar-bī′lə; 2 ăr-bē′la, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* ix, 2.

Ar″bi′, 1 ar″bī′; 2 ăr″bĭ′, *n.* [French slang.] An Algerian soldier.

Ar-bīl′, 1 ar-bīl′; 1 ăr-bĭl′, *n.* A town in Kurdistan; near by Alexander defeated Darius, 331 B. C. **Ar′be-la**‡ [Gr.].

Ar′bite, 1 ûr′bɑɪt; 2 ăr′bĭt, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 35.

ar′bit-er, 1 ûr′bɪt-ər; 2 ăr′bĭt-er, *n.* 1. One chosen or appointed, as by mutual consent of parties in dispute, to decide matters in controversy. In modern usage the word *arbiter* suggests discretionary power, but the civilians applied it to one who was obliged to follow the customs of *the law*, and *arbitrator* to one who decided according to his own discretion.

2. One who has the power of determining as he pleases; as, the *Arbiter* of human destinies; also, one who is qualified to give an opinion; an authority.

> Logic is the common *judge or arbiter of all particular investigations.* MILL *Logic* intro., p. 21. [N. 1884.]
> The *arbiter* of others' fate A suppliant for his own!
> BYRON *Ode to Napoleon* st. 5.

[L., < *ad*, to, + *bito*, go.] Syn.: adjudicator, arbitrator, judge, referee, umpire. See JUDGE. Prep.: arbiter *of* the dispute; arbiter *between* or *betwixt* the contending parties; "arbiter *of* Europe," MOTLEY *Barneveld* I, i. 61. [M.]—**arbiter elegantiarum**, a judge in matters of taste: a title given by Tacitus to Petronius.

ar′bi-tra-ble, } 1 ûr′bɪ-trə-bl; 2 ăr′bĭ-tra-bl, *a.* 1. Subject
ar′bit-ra-bl[2], } to or suitable for arbitration. 2‡. Arbitrary.

ar′bi-trage, 1 ûr′bɪ-trɪj; 2 ăr′bĭ-trag, *n.* 1. *Com.* (1) The simultaneous buying and selling of the same thing in different markets, as London, Amsterdam, and New York, in order to make a profit from the difference between quotations in such markets: said chiefly of such traffic in bills of exchange, stocks, and bonds. **ar′bi-trag″ing**‡. (2) The calculation on which such traffic is based. 2. [Rare.] Arbitration. [F., < *arbitrer*, < L. *arbitror*; see ARBITRATE.]

ar′bi-trag-er, *n.* One who engages in arbitrage. **ar″bi-tra-geur′**‡; **ar′bi-trag-ist**‡.

ar′bi-tral, 1 ûr′bɪ-trəl; 2 ăr′bĭ-tral, *a.* Pertaining to an arbitrator or arbitration; subject to arbitration; as, an *arbitral* case.

ar-bit′ra-ment, 1 ar-bit′rə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ăr-bĭt′ra-ment, *n.* 1. The act of deciding by arbitration, or the decision of an arbitrator; an award. 2. Absolute and final decision by any power or authority to which a contest has been or may be appealed; also, the power or right to make such decision.

> With nothing left to my *arbitrament* To choose or change.
> BROWNING *Death in the Desert* st. 14.
> The *arbitrament* of arms is not a whit less absurd than . . . trial by battle. BUSHNELL *Work and Play* p. 119. [S. 1864.]

3. [Rare.] Settlement or friendly agreement.

ar′bi-tra-ry, 1 ûr′bɪ-trē-rɪ; 2 ăr′bĭ-tra-ry, *a.* 1. Fixed or done capriciously or at pleasure; without adequate determining principle; not founded in the nature of things; non-rational; as, *arbitrary* signs.

> Religion is not a thing of *arbitrary* requisitions, it is an inherent need of the soul. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit* p. 37. [N. 1865.]

2. Not performed according to reason or judgment; depending on the will alone; absolute in power; capricious; as, an *arbitrary* rule or government.

> [Henry I.'s] government seems to have been *arbitrary* in England. HUME *England* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 264. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

3. *Law.* Not fixed by rule or determined by statute; discretionary; as, *arbitrary* punishments. 4. *Math.* Admitting any invariable value or form at pleasure; as, an *arbitrary* constant, which may have any constant value. **ar″bi-tra′ri-ous**†.

Syn.: absolute, despotic, dictatorial, domineering, harsh, imperious, irresponsible, overbearing, peremptory, tyrannical, tyrannous. See ABSOLUTE; IMPERIOUS.—Ant.: constitutional, equitable, free, lenient, limited, mild, obliging, restrained, restricted.—**arbitrary signs and symbols**, see under ABBREVIATIONS and DEGREES.—**ar′bi-tra-ri-ly**, **ar″bi-tra′ri-ous-ly**‡, *adv.*—**ar′bi-tra-ri-ness**, **ar″bi-tra′ri-ous-ness**†, *n.*

ar′bi-tra-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] *R. R.* 1. A set exchange rate for cars between specified roads or bridges irrespective of other circumstances. 2. *pl.* A fixed rate for goods connected with a bridge or road company not receiving through rates.—**bridge** or **transfer arbitrary**, same as ARBITRARY, *n.*, 1.

ar′bi-trate, 1 ûr′bɪ-trēt; 2 ăr′bĭ-trāt, *v.* [-TRAT″ED; -TRAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To decide as arbitrator; settle as by being the means or medium which decides; fix; determine; as, *the sword arbitrates our differences.*

> Our habits . . . change with every moon. The sycophant,
> Who waits to dress us, *arbitrates* their date.
> COWPER *Task* bk. ii, l. 600.

2. To settle by or submit to arbitration; as, the two nations agreed to *arbitrate* their quarrel.

II. *i.* 1. To act or to give judgment as umpire or arbitrator; as, the king was selected to *arbitrate*. 2. To submit a dispute to arbitration; as, will they *arbitrate* or fight? [< L. *arbitratus*, pp. of *arbitror*, < *arbiter*; see ARBITER.]

Syn.: see INTERPOSE.

ar″bi-tra′tion, 1 ûr″bɪ-trē′shən; 2 ăr″bĭ-trā′shon, *n.* The act of arbitrating, or the state of being arbitrated; the hearing and determining of a controversy by a person or persons mutually agreed upon by the parties to the dispute; as, the king's *arbitration* pleased all; a case in *arbitration*. The decision of the arbiter or arbitrator on the agreement submitted to arbitration (the *submission*) is known as the *award*. The law governing arbitration is subject to statutory regulations, and consequently varies in the different States of the United States. In the United

States there is no provision for individual disputes; but the federal government and 24 of the States have provided for collective disputes. The federal law of 1898, still in force, provides for: (1) Mediation by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor upon request of either party: (2) voluntary arbitration by a board whose awards are enforceable by law. The various State laws provide: (1) for voluntary arbitration; (2) through the agency of a temporary board, and (3) such board has power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence. In addition they provide for (1) permanent district or county boards established by private parties; (2) permanent tribunals established jointly by employers and employees; (3) the licensing of such tribunals by local civil courts with power to compel the presence of witnesses and the production of evidence; (4) provision only for voluntary arbitration by such tribunals. In Great Britain by the act of 1896 mediation in such disputes is provided for by the British Board of Trade. *Encyc. of Social Reform.* [F. & W. co. '08.] See under BOARD, *n.* In regard to disputes among private individuals, the Arbitration Act of 1889 provides that they may be referred to arbitration either (1) as a reference by consent out of court, or (2) as a reference by order of the court. The award made by the arbitrators or *umpire* shall be final and binding. In international disputes the conditions are regulated by treaty. See ARBITRATOR and HAGUE TRIBUNAL, under HAGUE.

On Oct. 30, 1904, President Roosevelt, in compliance with a memorial of the Interparliamentary Union in behalf of general *arbitration*, addressed a note to the signatory powers of the first Conference, inviting representatives to a second one. *United Editors' Encycl.* 1909, vol. xvii, art. *Hague.*

Quarrels are referred to the elders for *arbitration*, and thus . . . a lawsuit [is] often avoided. J. L. NEVIUS *China* p. 76. [n. 1869.]

—**arbitration bond,** the written instrument whereby parties agree to submit matters in dispute to arbitration.— **a. of exchange,** *see* EXCHANGE.— **court of a.,** any court empowered to arbitrate; specif., a court appertaining to the Chamber of Commerce of New York city.— **Permanent Court of A.,** the official name of the Hague Tribunal. See under HAGUE.— **ar"bi-tra'tion-al,** *a.*

ar'bi-tra"tive, } 1 är'bi-trē"tiv; 2 är'bi-trā'tiv, *a.* Per-
ar'bi-tra"tive, } taining to or suitable for arbitration; empowered to arbitrate.

ar'bi-tra"tor, 1 är'bi-trē"tər *or* -tor; 2 är'bi-trā'tor, *n.* **1.** A person, or one of several persons, chosen by agreement of parties, whether individuals or nations, to decide a dispute between them. Compare REFEREE. **2.** Any person or thing that absolutely determines or has power to decide a matter; an arbiter; as, there is but one final *Arbitrator.* Syn.: see ARBITER; JUDGE.— **ar'bi-tra"tor-ship,** *n.* The function or office of arbitrator.— **ar'bi-tra"trix,** *n.* [-TRI'CES, *pl.*] An arbitress; also, a woman who has absolute control or disposal. **ar'bi-tra"tress‡.**

ar-bit're-ment, *n.* [Rare] Same as ARBITRAMENT.

ar'bi-trer, 1 är'bi-trər; 2 är'bi-trer, *n.* An umpire; a referee. See ARBITER; ARBITRATOR.

ar'bi-tress, 1 är'bi-tres; 2 är'bi-trĕs, *n.* A female arbiter.
While overhead the moon Sits *arbitress.* MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 784.

ar'bi-try†, *n.* **1.** Will; free will. **2.** Arbitration. **3.** Award.

Ar-bo'ga, 1 ar-bō'ga; 2 är-bō'gä, *n.* A city in Westmanland province, Sweden. [*Judith* ll, 24.

Ar-bo'na-i, 1 ar-bō'na-ai; 2 är-bō'na-i, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

ar'bor', 1 är'bər; 2 är'bor, *n.* **1.** A tree: chiefly in botanical names. **2.** *Mech.* (1) A shaft, mandrel, spindle, or axle, as of a circular saw, lathe, or watch-wheel. (2) A principal support of a machine. (3) [So. U. S.] A raised platform of planks upon which sea-island cotton is dried. It prevents overheating and improves the luster of the cotton. (4) The central support in a core for a foundry casting. [Formerly *arbre,* < F. *arbre,* < L. *arbor,* tree.]— **Arbor day** [U. S.], a spring holiday in some States, and in others a day or half-day set apart by the public schools, for the planting of trees and the fostering of interest in the preservation of forests. It originated in Nebraska in 1872.— **a. Dianæ,** the tree of Diana, a tree-like precipitate formed when mercury is added to a solution of silver nitrate.— **a. Judæ,** the Judas-tree.— **a. Saturni,** the tree of Saturn, a tree-like precipitate formed when zinc is suspended in a solution of lead acetate. —**a. vitæ. 1.** The tree of life. **2.** See ARBOR-VITÆ.

ar'bor², *n.* A bower or summer-house, consisting usually of lattice framework supporting vines or other climbing plants; also, a shaded walk or nook.
Those hollies of themselves a shape As of an *arbor* took.
COLERIDGE *Three Graves* pt. iv, st. 24.
You knot of gay flowers in the *arbour,*
They ne'er wi' my Phillis can vie.
BURNS *Adown Winding Nith* st. 6.
[Orig. *herber,* < OF *herbier,* < LL. *herbarium,* < *herba,* herb.] **ar'bour‡.**
Syn.: see BOWER.

arbor., *abbr.* Arboriculture.

ar'bor-a"tort, *n.* A planter or pruner of trees.

ar-bo're-al, 1 *ar-bō'ri-al;* 2 är-bō're-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tree or trees; arborescent; as, an *arboreal* growth. **2.** Living or situated among trees; of or pertaining to a life among trees; as, *arboreal* creatures; *arboreal* haunts; *arboreal* habits.
Pre-eminently qualified for *arboreal* habits, . . . the Gibbons are not so awkward or embarrassed on a level surface as might be imagined. HUXLEY *Man's Place in Nature* [quot.], p. 40. [A. 1871.]
[< L. *arboreus,* < *arbor,* tree.] **ar"bo-ra'ceous‡; ar'bor-al‡; ar'bor-a-ry‡; ar-bo're-an‡.**

ar'bored¹, } 1 är'bərd; 2 är'bord, *a.* Having an axle. See
ar'bords, } ARBOR¹, 2.

ar'bored², }
ar'bords, } *a.* Having an arbor or bower. See ARBOR².

ar-bo're-ous, 1 ar-bō'ri-us; 2 är-bō're-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or like a tree; forming a tree-trunk, as distinguished from a shrub. **2.** Well wooded; stocked with trees.

ar"bo-resce', 1 är'bo-res'; 2 är'bo-rĕs', *vi.* [-RESCED'; -RESC'ING.] To become or grow into or like a tree; throw out branches.

ar"bo-res'cent, 1 är'bo-res'ent; 2 är'bo-rĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of a tree; tree-like in appearance or size. **2.** Branching like a tree; as, *arborescent* groups of crystals.— **ar"bo-res'cence,** *n.*— **-cent-ly,** *adv.*

ar'bor-esque', *a.* [Rare.] Tree-like in form.

ar'bor-et, *n.* [Archaic.] A small tree; shrub; also, shrubbery.

ar"bo-re'tum, 1 är'bo-ri'tum; 2 är'bo-rē'tŭm, *n.* [-TUMS, -TA, *pl.*] [L.] A botanical garden or place devoted to the cultivation of trees and shrubs, esp. for scientific purposes; a tree-garden. **ar'bor-yt.**

ar'bo-ri-, 1 är'bo-ri-; 2 är'bo-ri-. From Latin *arbor,* tree: a combining form.— **ar-bor'i-cole,** *a. Zool.* Living in trees; of or pertaining to such a life; as, *arboricole* habits. **ar"bo-ric'o-lous‡.**— **ar"bo-ric'o-line,** *a.* Growing upon trees: said of plants.— **ar'bo-ri-cul"ture,** *n.* The cultivation of trees or shrubs.— **ar"bo-ri-cul'tur-al,** *a.*— **ar"bo-ri-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*— **ar'bo-ri-form,** *a.* Formed like a tree.

ar-bor'i-cal, 1 ar-bor'i-kal; 2 är-bōr'i-cal, *a.* [Rare.] Arboreal.

ar"bo"ri"sé', 1 är'bō"ri"zē'; 2 är'bō"ri"sē', *a.* [F.] Marked with clouding, veins, or lines like tree-branches, usually by the infiltration of water charged with metallic oxids, as in agates, etc.

ar'bor-ist, 1 är'bər-ist; 2 är'bor-ist, *n.* **1.** One who cultivates or studies trees. **2†.** A herbalist.

ar"bor-i-za'tion, 1 är'bər-i-zē'shən; 2 är'bor-i-za'shon, *n.* **1.** A tree-like appearance or formation, as in fossils or minerals. **2.** *Pathol.* A tree-like appearance of distended vessels visible when inflamed. **ar"bor-i-sa'tion‡.**

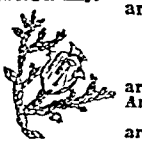
ar'bor-ize, 1 är'bər-aiz; 2 är'bor-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To give a tree-like appearance to. **ar'bor-ise‡.**

ar"bor-ol'a-try, 1 är'bər-ol'ə-tri; 2 är'bor-ŏl'a-try, *n.* The worship of trees. [< L. *arbor,* tree, + Gr. *latreia,* worship.]
—**ar"bor-ol'at-er,** *n.* A worshiper of trees.

ar'bor-ous, 1 är'bər-us; 2 är'bor-ŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to trees.

ar'bor-vine", 1 är'bər-vain"; 2 är'bor-vīn", *n.* A West-Indian climber (*Ipomœa tuberosa*) of the bindweed family.

ar"bor-vi'tæ, 1 är'bər-vai'tī; 2 är'bor-vī'tē, *n.* **1.** An evergreen shrub or tree of the genus *Thuya* or *Thuja,* of the pine family, especially *T. orientalis.* **2.** The branching appearance of the white matter that is shown in a section of the cerebellum. [L.; *arbor,* tree; *vitæ,* gen. of *vita,* life, < *vivo,* live.]— **American arbor-vitæ,** the white cedar (*T. occidentalis*).— **Japanese a.,** same as TREE OF THE SUN. See TREE.— **New Zealand a.,** same as KAWAKA.— **western a.,** the Oregon red cedar (*T. gigantea*).


Arbor-vitæ (*Thuya orientalis*).

Ar'bor Vi'tæ. A town in Vilas county, Wis. *Spray and cone.*

ar'bour, *n.* [Eng.] Arbor.

ar'boured, *a.* [Eng.] Same as ARBORED².

ar'bri-er, 1 är'bri-ər; 2 är'bri-er, *n.* The stock of the cross-bow. [OF., < *arbre;* see ARBOR¹.]

Ar'broath, 1 är'brōth; 2 är'brŏth, *n.* A seaport city in Forfarshire, Scotland.

ar'bus-cle, 1 är'bus-l; 2 är'bŭs-l, *n.* **1.** A dwarf tree, or one between a shrub and a tree in size. **2.** An arbuscule. [< L. *arbuscula,* dim. of *arbor,* tree.]

ar-bus'cu-lar, 1 ar-bus'kiu-lər; 2 är-bŭs'kū-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an arbuscle; shrub-like; tufted.

ar-bus'cule, 1 ar-bus'kiūl; 2 är-bŭs'cūl, *n. Zool.* A tuft, as of cilia or the like.

ar-bus'tum, 1 ar-bus'tum; 2 är-bŭs'tŭm, *n.* [-TUMS or -TA, *pl.*] [L.] A shrubby copse, arboretum, or orchard.— **ar-bus'tive†,** *a.* Of or pertaining to shrubs; shrubby. **ar-bus'tal†.**

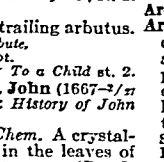
ar'bute¹, 1 är'biūt; 2 är'būt, *n.* The European strawberry-tree (*Arbutus unedo*). [< L. *arbutus.*]
Under the *arbute* and laurestine.
BROWNING *Garden Fancies* pt. ii, st. 2.
—**ar-bu'te-an,** *a.*

ar-bute'², 1 ar-biūt'; 2 är-būt', *n.* The trailing arbutus.
In falling, clutched the frail *arbute,*
The fibres of whose shallow root.
LONGFELLOW *To a Child* st. 2.

Ar'buth-not, 1 är'buth-not; 2 är'bŭth-nŏt, **John** (1667–1735). A Scottish physician and writer: *History of John Bull,* etc.

ar'bu-tin, 1 är'biu-tin; 2 är'bū-tĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline bitter glucosid ($C_{12}H_{16}O_7$) found in the leaves of the red bearberry and those of the wintergreen (*Pyrola umbellata*).

Ar'bu-tus¹, 1 är'biu-tus; 2 är'bū-tŭs, *n.* **1.** A small genus of trees or shrubs of the heath family, having evergreen leaves and white or rose-colored flowers, including the strawberry-tree of Europe and the madroña-tree of Oregon and California. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [L.; cp. *arbor,* tree.]— **native arbutus** (Arbutus tral.], a plant, the wax-cluster.


a

b

European Arbutus (*Arbutus unedo*).

ar-bu'tus², 1 ar-biū'tus; 2 är-bū'tŭs (XIII), *n.* The trailing arbutus, or Mayflower (*Epigæa repens*). *a,* flower-cluster; *b,* flower, showing ripened fruit bursting through the corolla.
The faint blush of the *arbutus,* in the midst of the bleak March atmosphere, will touch your heart, like a hope of Heaven in a field of graves.
D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life, Spring* p. 35. [a. 1865.]
[< ARBUTUS¹.]— **trailing arbutus,** the Mayflower.

arc, 1 ärk; 2 ärc, *vi.* [ARCHED or ARCED; ARCH'ING or ARC'ING.] *Elec.* To form a voltaic arc, or allow one to be formed, as at the brushes of a dynamo-electric machine.

arc, *n.* **1.** Anything in the shape of an arch, of a curve, or of a part of a circle; a bow; an arch.
The pale *arcs* of the Northern lights. WHITTIER *Among the H.* st. 82.
2. *Math.* (1) A part of any algebraic curve, esp. of a circle. (2) Loosely, an angle. **3.** *Astron.* A part of the apparent path of a heavenly body. **4.** *Arch.* An arch: used chiefly in phrases from the French.
Statues, and trophies, and triumphal *arcs.* MILTON *P. R.* bk. iv, l. 37.
5. The voltaic arc. [F., < L. *arcus,* bow.]— **arc cosecant, cosine, cotangent, secant, sine, tangent,** *etc.,* the arc or angle corresponding to a given cosecant, cosine, etc. —**arc'-lamp",** *n.* An electric lamp. See illus. under LAMP.— **arc-light,** *n.* Electric light. See under ELECTRIC. —**arc of approach** (*Mech.*), that part of the arc of contact of wheels in reciprocal gear which commences with the first contact of a pair of teeth and ends at the pitch-point.— **arc of contact** (*Mech.*), the arc corresponding to the combined angles of approach and recess, the length of which is determined by the diameter of the generating circle. **arc of action‡.**— **arc of progression** (*Astron.*), the arc described by a planet moving in its orbit from west to east. **arc of direction‡.**— **arc of recess** (*Mech.*), that part of the arc of contact of wheels in reciprocal gear commencing with the coincidence of the pitch-points of a pair of teeth and ending with the cessation of contact.— **arc of retrogradation** (*Astron.*), the arc described by a planet apparently moving from east to west.— **arc-pitch,** *n. Mech.* The distance between centers of any two adjoining gear-teeth measured along the pitch-circle.— **arcs of parallel,** those portions of a given parallel of latitude whose astronomical and geodetical measurements are taken so as to determine the length of a degree of longitude in that latitude. The dimensions of the earth are determined by the data obtained from the observation of these arcs.— **Brocard arcs,** six arcs, each of which has for its extremities two angles of a triangle and passes through one of the two Brocard points of the triangle. —**contact-arc,** *n. Meteorol.* A luminous arc tangent to one of the heliocentric circles of a solar or lunar halo. The upper contact-arc of the halo of 46° radius is often very brilliant and is sometimes called the *circumzenithal arc.* Contact-arcs are also known as *contact-arches* and *tangent arcs.* —**electric arc,** the passage of an electric current across the air-gap between two conductors or terminals, accompanied by intense heat and a vivid flame. When occurring between carbon electrodes it is known as the **voltaic arc,** and when between metallic conductors as the **metallic arc.** Compare VOLTAIC ARC.— **elevating-arc,** *n.* An arc-like graduated scale at the breech of a gun to regulate elevation.— **flaming arc,** a voltaic arc which volatilizes the salts of certain metals as barium, calcium, potassium, titanium, and cerium, producing an intense light.— **multiple arc,** a multiple circuit. See MULTIPLE.— **nocturnal arc** (*Astron.*), the arc described by the sun or other heavenly body from setting to rising.— **reflex arcs** (*Physiol.*), the nervous tracts along which impulses run independent of voluntary control; viz., an afferent nerve, a nerve-center, and an efferent nerve.— **voltaic arc** (*Elec.*), a bow of intensely hot and luminous flame between two electrodes connected with a powerful generator of electricity: the source of light in an arc-lamp. Compare ELECTRIC LIGHT.— **wing-arc,** *n. Aero.* The arc of movement of reciprocating wing-surfaces of an ornithopter or other flying-machine that sustains itself in the air by flapping wing-strokes.

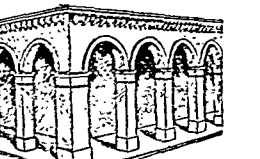
Arc, Jeanne d'. Same as JOAN OF ARC.

ar'ca, 1 är'ka; 2 är'ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 si; 2 -çē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Eccl.* (1) A box in which the holy eucharist was carried. (2) A box for the reception of money offerings. **2.** [A-] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Arcidæ.* **3.** An ark-shell. See illus. under ARK-SHELL. [An arquebusier.

ar"ca-bu-ce'ro, 1 är'co-bū-thē'ro; 2 är'cä-bu-thę'ro, *n.* [Sp.]

Ar"ca"chon', 1 är'ka"shōñ'; 2 är'cä"çhōñ', *n.* A town in Gironde department, France.

ar-cade', 1 *ar-kēd';* 2 är-cād', *vt.* [AR-CAD'ED; AR-CAD'ING.] To furnish with or form into an arcade or arcades.


Arcade.

ar-cade', *n.* **1.** A vaulted passageway or street; a vaulted roof; in some cities, a roofed passage-way having shops, etc., opening from it. **2.** A series or range of arches with their supporting columns or piers, whether forming an ornament upon the face of a wall (blind arcade) or standing free, as a support of a ceiling, roof, or the like, or simply as an ornament. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* A series of bony arches that extend from the postero-external to the orbital regions of the skull of vertebrates. The *inferior* or *temporal arcade* is commonly present as the zygoma; the *superior arcade,* more rarely seen, is formed by the postorbital bone.
These walls—these ivy-clad *arcades.* POE *Coliseum* ct. 4.
4. [Rare.] Any arched or vaulted recess or opening; a single arch with its supports on each side. [F., < It. *arcata,* < LL. *arcata,* < L. *arcus,* arch.]

Ar-cade', *n.* A village in Wyoming county, N. Y.

Ar-ca'di-a, 1 ar-kē'di-ə; 2 är-cā'di-a, *n.* **1.** A picturesque district of the Peloponnesus, praised for the simplicity and contentment of its people, and represented by the poets as the home of pastoral poetry: now a name of the Morea peninsula; 2,020 sq. m.; capital, Tripolitza; hence, any place where ideal rustic simplicity and content prevail. **Ar'ca-dy‡.**
Such poems . . . As Pindar might have writ if he
Had tended sheep in *Aready.* E. B. BROWNING *An Island* st. 26.
2. Gulf of, inlet; W. coast of Morea, Greece. **3.** A village in Iron county, Mo. **4.** A village in Wayne county, N. Y. **5.** A village in Trempealeau county, Wis. **6.** A town in Hamilton county, Ind. **7.** A town, county-seat of De Soto county, Fla. **8.** A town, county-seat of Blenville parish, La. **Ar-ka-di'a‡** [Gr.].

Ar-ca'di-an¹, } 1 ar-kē'di-an, -dik; 2 är-cā'di-an, -dic, *a.*
Ar-ca'dic, } **1.** Of or pertaining to Arcadia or its inhabitants; characterized by ideally rural or rustic simplicity and content; bucolic; pastoral.
Bright, gorgeous flowers and scenes *Arcadian.*
LONGFELLOW *Spanish Student* act iii, sc. 1.
2. Of or pertaining to the Italian Academy of the Arcadians, an academy of poetry and science founded (1690) to foster a revival of Grecian simplicity.— **Ar-ca'di-an-ism,** *n.*— **Ar-ca'di-an-ly,** *adv.* [arcaded.

ar-ca'di-an², *a.* Of or pertaining to an arcade; arcaded.

Ar-ca'di-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Arcadia, or a person having bucolic or pastoral tastes. **2.** A member of the Arcadian Academy. **Ar-ca'dic‡.**

ar-cane', 1 ar-kēn'; 2 är-cān', *a.* Hidden; secret. [< L. *arcanus,* < *arceo,* shut in.] **ar-ca'nal‡.**

ar'ca-nite, 1 är'ka-nait; 2 är'ca-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A white potassium sodium sulfate ($Na_2K)_2SO_4$), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< L. *arcanum,* secret (alchemy).]

ar-ca'num¹, 1 ar-kē'num; 2 är-cā'nŭm, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** Something hidden from the mass of men; an inner secret or mystery; as, the *arcana* of nature.
Pythagoras . . . elucidated the . . . *arcana* of nature.
IRVING *Knickerbocker* p. 43. [c. P. P. 1860.]
2. One of the great secrets which the alchemists sought to discover. **3.** *Med.* Any great secret remedy; an elixir; a panacea.— **arcani disciplina,** same as DISCIPLINE OF THE SECRET.— **great arcanum,** the transmutation of metals.— **Royal A.** [U. S. & Canada], a fraternal benefit society organized by Dr. Darius Wilson and John Andrew Cummings at Boston, Mass., June 23, 1877, directed by grand and subordinate councils dominated by a supreme council. The society has 153,847 members in the United States and Canada (1918).

Ar-ca'num², *n.* A village in Darke county, Ohio.

Ar'cas, 1 är'kəs; 2 är'cas, *n. Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Callisto, and ancestor of the Arcadians.

ar'cate, 1 är'kēt; 2 är'cāt, *a.* Arc-like.

ar'ca-ture, 1 är'kə-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 är'ca-chur *or* -tūr, *n. Arch.* A small arcade formed by a series of little arches; an arched balustrade.

Ar-ces"i-la'us, 1 ar-ses'i-lē'us; 2 är-çĕs'i-lā'ŭs, *n.* A Greek skeptic philosopher (316–241 B. C.), founder of the New or Middle Academy. **Ar-ke-si'la-os‡** [Gr.].

Ar-ces'ti-dæ, 1 ar-ses'ti-di; 2 är-çĕs'ti-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anaptychidean ammonites having a globular shell with radiating folds or a smooth surface. **Ar-ces'tes,** *n.* (c. g.) —**ar-ces'tid,** *n.*— **ar-ces'toid,** *a.*

Ar"ceu-tho'bi-um, 1 är'siū-thō'bi-um; 2 är'çū-thō'bi-ŭm, *n.* Same as RAZOUMOFSKYA.

arc for"me-ret', 1 ärk fôr'mə-rē'; 2 ärc fôr'me-rę'. [F.] The wall-arch or wall-rib, or the corresponding rib coming next the arcade between nave and aisle, or the like, as in Gothic

vaulting. STURGIS *Dict. of Architecture* vol. i, p. 110. [MACM., '05.]

arch, 1 ûrch; 2 ärch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To form into an arch; bend or bring into the shape of an arch; curve; as, the cat *arches* her back. **2.** To cover or span with an arch or arches: as, to *arch* a stream with a bridge. **II.** *i.* To form, become, or be like an arch or vault; as, the trees *arch* overhead.

arch, *a.* **1.** Characterized by clever or cunning artlessness; inoffensively saucy or mischievous; roguish; sly.

Arch, [is] a corruption of M. E. argh, arh, arz [i. e. arghl, arwe, feeble, fearful, timid, cowardly; whence the meaning afterwards passed into that of 'knavish,' 'roguish.' SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

Arch allusions or kind-hearted satire.
CHANNING *Works, Fenelon* p. 577. [A. U. A. 1883.]

2. Most important or most eminent; first; chief: an occasional separate use of the prefix. See ARCH-.

It hath been well said, that the *arch* flatterer, . . . is a man a self.
BACON *Works, Essays, Of Love* p. 268 [in. a. n. 1871.]

A heretic, an *arch* one, Cranmer.
SHAKESPEARE *Henry VIII.* act iii, sc 2.

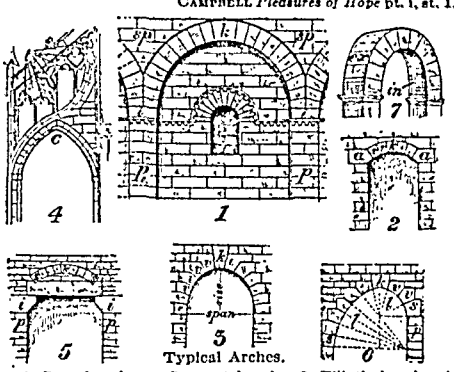
[< ARCH- (used as an adjective).]

arch[1], *n.* **1.** Any bow-like curve, structure, or object; usually, such an object having the convex side upward, esp. when regarded as spanning or supporting something; as, the *arch* of the foot; the *arch* of the aorta.

The world-built *arch* of heaven. BAILEY *Festus, Heaven* sc. 1.

In their far blue *arch*, Sparkle the crowd of stars.
BRYANT *The Ages* st. 5.

At summer eve, when Heaven's ethereal bow
Spans with bright *arch* the glittering hills below.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 1.



1. Round arch. 2. Segmental arch. 3. Elliptical arch. 4. Equilateral pointed arch, with trefoil arches above. 5. Arch of discharge. 6. Rampant arch. 7. Extrados (*ex*) and intrados (*in*) of an arch. *a*, *a*, abutments; *c*, crown; *i*, *i*, imposts; *k*, key-stone; *l*, *l*, lines of stress; *p*, *p*, piers; *s*, *s*, springers; *sp*, spandrel; *t*, trefoils; *v*, voussoir.

2. *Arch.* Any structure supported at the sides or ends only, and formed of distinct pieces no one of which spans the opening, serving to carry downward pressure and transform it into lateral thrust; esp., a masonry structure of comparatively small blocks so assembled as to support one another by mutual pressure. A pure arch is of precisely similar blocks, with inner and outer curves concentric and free from projections; within certain limits it is elastic, and will adjust itself without straining to inequalities of pressure. The arch is often named from its intrados outline or from the number of its curves, as *catenary*, *cinquefoil*, *cycloidal*, *elliptical*, *horseshoe*, *multifoil*, *semicircular*, *triangular*, *trefoil*.

3. An arched passageway; archway.

And through the dark *arch* a charger sprang.
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. i, st. 3.

4. The height within the curve of an arched body, as from the centers of the scrolls to the main leaf of an elliptic spring. **5.** *Mining.* An unworked part of a vein or lode. **6.** A fire-chamber; also, the door of an ash-pit. **7.** [Archaic.] An arc. **8.** *Aero.* The curve of a surface from front to rear; also, a curved wing-tip. **9.** *Ship-building.* A bridge-piece. **10.** The concavity of the hard palate. [< F. *arche*, for *arc*, < L. *arcus*, bow.]— **arch'-band"**, *n.* That portion of a rib visible below the surface of vaulting.—**a.-bar**, *n.* A bar deriving stiffness from cambering or arch form.—**a.-board**, *n.* A plank sprung athwart a ship's stern, bearing her name and port of hail.—**a.-brick**, *n.* **1.** A partly vitrified brick, from the arches of a kiln. **2.** *pl.* All bricks set in the arches, or benches, and discolored, twisted, or broken.—**a.-buttress**, *n.* A flying buttress.—**a.-stone**, *n.* **1.** A stone to close an opening, as in a furnace chamber. **2.** A voussoir. **a.-solid**‡.— **basket-handle a.**, a low-crowned three-centered arch.— **bell-a.**, *n.* An arch composed of a semicircle resting on two convex quadrants or quarter-round corbels.— **camber-a.**, *n.* A flat arch with slightly concave intrados. — **compound a.**, an arch having an archivolt receding in steps so as to appear like a succession of receding arches.— **diminished a.**, same as IMPERFECT ARCH.— **flat a.**, a lintel formed of stones or bricks that support each other without rising in a curve.— **flood a.**, an arch of a bridge designed to provide an escape for flood-water.— **floor-a.**, *n.* A continuous arch between metal floor-beams: usually a flat arch of hollow bricks.— **four-centered a.**, an arch with outline formed of four curves symmetrically placed and each with its own center.— **French a.** (*Masonry*), an arch in which bricks are placed so as to slope from each side and meet at an angle at the apex: contrasted with *flat arch*.— **geostatic a.**, a linear arch of such curve that the vertical pressure at any point is proportionate to the rise at that point, and the horizontal pressure bears a fixed ratio to the vertical.— **hanse-a.**, *n.* An arch having the upper part curved to a longer radius than that of the haunches; a basket-handle (flattened semielliptical or three-centered) arch: rarely fair-centered. **haunch a.**‡; **haunched a.**‡. — **horseshoe a.**, an arch whose curve resembles a horseshoe or describes more than half of a circle.— **hydrostatic a.**, a linear arch capable of sustaining a pressure (like that of a liquid) proportional to the depth below a certain horizontal plane.— **imperfect a.**, an arch of circular curve, less than a semicircle.— **inflected a.** (*Arch.*), an arch with the curve of its flanks reversed near the crown, terminating in an acute angle; an inverted arch.— **laminated a.**, an arch of bent wooden planks fastened by trenails; an arched compound beam.— **lancet a.**, a narrow, very sharply pointed arch.— **memorial a.**, same as TRIUMPHAL ARCH, 2.— **mixed a.**, a three- or four-centered elliptic or Tudor arch.— **oblique a.**, a skew arch.— **ogee a.**, an arch the outline of each side of which is an ogee.— **rampant a.**, an arch having one abutment higher than the other.— **rear a.**, the inner arch of a window or doorway.— **recessed a.**, a compound arch.— **rising a.**, a rampant arch.— **scheme** or **skene a.**, same as IMPERFECT ARCH.— **segmental a.**, an arch of circular curve, and less than 180° of arc.— **skew a.**, or **skewed a.**, an arch whose axis is in a vertical plane making other than right angles with its abutments.— **straight a.**, an arch having a level intrados.— **three-centered a.**, an arch the outline of which is composed of three symmetrically placed curves each with its own center.— **trimmer-a.**, a nearly flat arch supporting a hearth, commonly of brick and extending from the chimney-breast to a trimmer-beam.— **triumphal a.** **1.** An arched structure of monumental proportions erected to commemorate the triumph of a Roman or other general. The most celebrated among Roman arches are: (1) The arch of Constantine, over the Via Triumphalis near the Colosseum; (2) the arch of Titus on the Via Sacra; (3) the arch of Septimius Severus in the Forum, all of these at Rome; (4) the arch of Trajan at Benevento. Other fine examples still remain at Rimini, Susa, Verona, and Ancona. Among other memorial arches the most noteworthy are: (1) The Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, at the head of the Champs Elysées, Paris, having its inception with the Emperor Napoleon I., in 1806, but not brought to completion until thirty years later; and (2) the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, in the Tuileries gardens, also the work of Napoleon I., commemorating his victories in the campaign of 1805–1806; (3) the Brandenburger Tor at the beginning of Unter den Linden in Berlin, erected by Frederick William II. in 1793. The celebrated quadriga surmounting it was carried off by Napoleon in 1807 but was restored in 1814. **2.** An arched structure to commemorate a joyful event or a noted person, of which the two best-known examples are: (1) The Marble Arch, outside Hyde Park, London, originally intended as a memorial to Lord Nelson, erected in front of Buckingham Palace but removed to Hyde Park in 1851; (2) the Washington Arch at the beginning of Fifth Avenue, New York, erected by public subscription and completed in 1892. See plate at ARCHITECTURE, fig. 16.— **Tudor a.**, same as MIXED ARCH.

The following lists exhibit the principal forms or types of *arch* in its architectural relations, other than those given above, and terms relating thereto, of which those not self-explaining will be found defined in their appropriate places:

FORMS OF ARCH.

acute *or* pointed	trefoiled, trefoiled)	Romanesque
blind		rood
catenary	hyperbolical	rough
concentric	inflected, inverted, *or* reversed	round *or* semicircular
cycloidal		
double	interlaced	Saracenic
elliptical	Janus	Saxon
equilateral	miter *or* pediment	segmental-pointed
equilibrium	Moorish	shouldered
equipollent	Norman	soffited
extradosed	obtuse	splayed
foiled (cinque-foiled, multifoiled pointed *or* polyfoiled, quatrefoiled)	parabolical	triangular
	pointed	trussed

RELATIVE TERMS.

abreuvoir	backing	rein *or* springer
abutment	blind arcade	respond
aliette	chord	rise
arc	crown	skew-back
arcade	flank	span
arcature	haunch	spandrel
arch-bar	impost	springing
arch-brick	intrados *or* soffit	springing-line
arch-buttress	key *or* keystone	springing-stone
arch-molding	key-course	squinch
arch-stone *or* voussoir	ogive	summer
	pendentive	thrust
archway	pier *or* pillar	tympan
arrière voussure	pitch	vertex
back *or* extrados	radius	voussoir

arch[2], *n.* [Archaic.] One who is at the head; a chief; master.

arch-, *prefix.* **1.** Chief or principal: in various compounds which have had *specific* use; *as*, **arch'but'ler, a.-chamberlain, a.-chancellor, a.-chaplain, a.-dapifer, a.-marshal**, special officers under the old German empire; **a.-chanter**†, a precentor.

In this sense *arch-* is also used in many self-explaining compounds, as in the following:

arch-apostle	arch-friend	arch-prophet
arch-artist	arch-governor	arch-protestant
arch-beadle	arch-leader	arch-protopapas
arch-Brahman	arch-minister	arch-publican
arch-chief	arch-patriarch	arch-regent
arch-consoler	arch-philosopher	arch-ruler
arch-count	arch-piece	arch-sacrificator
arch-critic	arch-pillar	arch-saint
arch-cupbearer	arch-player	arch-satrap
arch-defender	arch-poet	arch-shepherd
arch-druid	arch-politician	arch-sin
arch-earl	arch-pontiff	arch-steward
arch-emperor	arch-prelate	arch-synagog
arch-exorcist	arch-primate	arch-vestryman
arch-foe	arch-prince	

2. Very great; extreme; chief.

In this sense *arch-* is also used in many self-explaining compounds, chiefly in a derogatory sense, as in the following:

arch-agitator	arch-dissembler	arch-puritan
arch-buffoon	arch-disturber	arch-rebel
arch-charlatan	arch-dolt	arch-robber
arch-cheater	arch-felon	arch-rogue
arch-conspirator	arch-fool	arch-scoundrel
arch-corrupter	arch-genethliac	arch-spy
arch-corsair	arch-humbug	arch-tempter
arch-cozener	arch-hypocrite	arch-thief
arch-criminal	arch-informer	arch-traitor
arch-deceiver	arch-knave	arch-tyrant
arch-demon	arch-liar	arch-vagabond
arch-depredator	arch-plotter	arch-villain
arch-despot	arch-plunderer	arch-villainy
arch-devil	arch-pretender	

3. Prior to all others in time; original: chiefly archaic.

In this sense *arch-* is used in a number of self-explaining compounds: as, **arch-essence, a.-form, a.-founder, a.-god, a.-house, a.-messenger, a.-spirit.**

[< AS. *arce-*, < L. *archi-*, < Gr. *archi-*, *arch-*, < *archos*, chief.]

-arch, *suffix.* Used to denote a governor, or ruler, as *tetrarch*, *ethnarch*, *monarch*, etc.

Arch., *abbr.* Archambaud; Archibald.

arch., *abbr.* Archaic; archaism; archery; archipelago; architect; architectural; architecture.

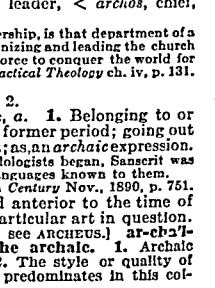
Ar-chæ'an, } 1 ar-kī'an, -kē'an; 2 är-cē'an, -cā'an, *a.*
Ar-chai'an, } *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the oldest period, era (age), or strata recognized in geological history.

The rocks consist chiefly of granitoid gneiss and crystalline schists, including, in general usage, clastic schists, limestones, shales, quartzites, conglomerates, and eruptives, embracing in part so-called *Primitive rocks*. *It is sometimes* called the Eozoic or Archeozoic. The upper deposits, more particularly, and not uncommonly even the entire series, are called by some geological writers the Precambrian. Its subdivisions are quite unsettled. It has been divided into the Azoic and Eozoic, and into the (Lower) Laurentian and the (Higher) Huronian, including all the rocks older than Cambrian. The higher series here mentioned is now called Algonkian by the U. S. Geological Survey, and constitutes a separate period, thus restricting the Archæan to the Upper or Ontario, comprising the Keewatin, Coutchiching, Lower Huronian, etc., and the Lower or Laurentian proper. See table under GEOLOGY. [< Gr. *archaios*, ancient, < *archē*, beginning.] **Ar-chæ'ic‡; Ar-che'ic‡.— Archæan time**, the first period of geological history, including a very long era without life, and, finally, that in which appeared the earliest and simplest forms of plants and animals. DANA *Geology* pt. iii, p. 139. [I. D. & co.]

ar"chæ-cra'ni-ate, *a.* Same as ARCHICRANIATE.

ar'chæ-o-, 1 ār'kī-o- *or* ar-kī'o-; 2 är'ce-o- *or* är-cē'o-. From Gr. *archaios*, ancient, < *archō*, be first: a combining form. **ar'chai-o-‡.** See ARCHEO-.— **Ar"chæ-o-ce'ti**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Zeuglodontia*.— **ar"chæ-o-ce'te**, *a.* & *n.*— **Ar"chæ-o-ci-dar'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of sea-urchins having narrow ambulacra, each with two rows of poriferous plates. **Ar"chæ-o-cid'a-ris**, *n.* (t. g.) — **ar"chæ-o-cid'a-rid**, *n.*— **ar"chæ-o-cid'a-roid**, *a.*— **Ar"chæ-ol'de-a**, *n. pl.. Mam.* A primary section of marsupials, comprising the orders *Atara*, *Phascolotheria*, *Stilodontotheria*, and *Myrmecobia*.— **ar'chæ-old**, *a.* & *n.*— **ar"chæ-o-psy'chism**, *n.* An inherited mental state or function considered as a vestige or atavistic product handed down from lower orders of life and mind.— **Ar"chæ-op"ter-yg'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A Jurassic family of saururan birds having an elongated tail with distichous feathers.— **ar"chæ-op-ter'y-gid**, *n.*— **ar"chæ-op-ter'y-goid**, *a.*

Ar"chæ-op'ter-yx, } 1 ār"kī-op'tėr-iks; 2 är"ce-ŏp'ter-ĭks, *n.*
Ar"che-op'ter-yx, } *Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Archæopterygidæ*. **2.** [a-] A fossil bird of this genus. [< ARCHÆO- + Gr. *pteryx*, wing, bird, < *petomai*, fly.]


Archæopteryx lithographica, restored after a fossil in the Berlin Museum.

Ar"chæ-o-sto'ma-ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of metazoans having the primitive mouth retained as a mouth through life, including the *scolecomorph worms*.— **ar"chæ-o-sto'ma-tous**, *a.*

ar"chæs-thet'ic, ar"chæs-thet'i-cism, ar"chæs'the-tism. Classic forms of ARCHÆSTHETIC, etc.

ar-chæ'us, *n.* [AR-CHÆ'I, *pl.*] Same as ARCHEUS.

Ar-chæ'us, 1 ar-kī'us; 2 är-cē'ŭs, *n.* Pseudonym of John Sterling, in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

ar-cha'gics, 1 ar-kā'jiks; 2 är-cā'gics, *n.* [Recent.] See quotation. [< Gr. *archagos*, leader, < *archos*, chief, + *hēgeomai*, lead.]

Archagics, or the science of leadership, is that department of a pastor's work which consists of organizing and leading the church as a ministering and aggressive force to conquer the world for Christ. F. S. SCHENCK *Modern Practical Theology* ch. iv, p. 131. [F. & W. CO. '03.]

arch"-aĕ'i-ta"tor, *n.* See ARCH-, 2.

ar-cha'ic, 1 ar-kē'ik; 2 är-cā'ic, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or having the characteristics of a former period; going out of use; antiquated; obsolescent; as, an *archaic* expression.

When the labors of modern philologists began, Sanscrit was the most *archaic* of all the Aryan languages known to them.
Nineteenth Century Nov., 1890, p. 751.

2. *Art.* Belonging to a period anterior to the time of highest development of the particular art in question. [< Gr. *archaïkos*, < *archaios*; see ARCHEUS.] **ar-cha'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see OBSOLETE.— **the archaic.** **1.** Archaic things and facts collectively. **2.** The style or quality of archaic objects; as, *the archaic* predominates in this collection.— **ar-cha'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ar'cha-ism, 1 ār'kē-izm; 2 är'cā-igm, *n.* **1.** Anything archaic, as an archaic word, idiom, expression, or style.

You cannot shut up Burns in a dialect bristling with *archaisms*.
LOWELL *My Study Windows, Chaucer* p. 238. [O. & co. 1876.]

2. Archaic style or usage; obsolescence. **3.** The use or affectation of archaic language, style, etc.: a violation of purity. See PURITY. [< Gr. *archaismos*, < *archaïzō*; see ARCHEUS.] **ar-cha'i-cism‡.**— **ar'cha-ist**, *n.* **1.** One who uses or affects archaisms or the archaic. **2.** One who studies antiquities: an archeologist.

Archaists mumbling dry bones up the land.
E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. i, st. 5.

— **ar"cha-is'tic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or imitating the archaic; inclined to or affecting archaism; specif., in art, Hellenistic.— **ar'cha-ize**, *vi.* To be archaistic; use archaisms. **ar'cha-ist.**— **ar'cha-iz"er**, *n.* [Archibald.

Ar"cham"bault', 1 ar'shən'bō"; 2 är'çhän'bō', *n.* [F.]

arch"a-me'ba, 1 ārk"ə-mī'ba; 2 är"ə-mē'ba, *n.* The hypothetical primitive ameba: a term of Haeckel. **arch"a-mœ'ba‡.**

arch-am'phi-as"ter, *n.* Same as ARCHIAMPHIASTER.

arch-an'gel[1], 1 ärk-ān'jel; 2 ärk-ān'gĕl, *n.* **1.** An angel of high rank; a chief angel: used in the Bible only in the phrase *the archangel*. Compare ANGEL.

With the voice of the *archangel*. *1 Thess.* iv, 16.

In seraph and *archangel*, we can conceive no higher energy than the power of virtue. CHANNING *Works* p. 69. [A. U. A. 1863.]

2. *Occult.* One of the emanations of the Deity, according to Dionysius. **3.** (1) One of the various small plants of the genera *Lamium*, *Stachys*, etc., of the mint family. (2) The garden angelica (*Archangelica officinalis*). **4.** A variety of domestic pigeon having bright metallic plumage and a peaked crest. [OF., < LL. *archangelus*, < Gr. *archangelos*, < *archi-*, chief, + *angelos*, ANGEL.]— **black archangel**, same as BLACK HOARHOUND.— **arch"an-gel'ic, arch"an-gel'i-cal**, *a.*— **arch"an'gel-ship**, *n.*

Arch-an'gel[2], *n.* **1.** A government in N. Russia: 331,640 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a cathedral city where Peter the Great lived. **3. Bay**, N. Russia, an inlet of the White Sea, about 65 m. inland.

Arch"an-gel'i-ca, 1 ärk'an-jel'i-kə; 2 äre"ăn-gĕl'i-ca, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of herbs of the parsley family, closely allied to *Angelica*, but without oil-tubes.

arch"a-pos'tle, a.-bar, etc. See ARCH-, 1.

Arch"as-ter'i-dæ, 1 ärk'as-ter'i-dē; 2 äre'ăs-tĕr'i-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of phanerozonate starfishes having the abactinal skeleton spiculate, massive and marginal plates, and an anus. **Arch-as'ter**, *n.* (t., g.) [< ARCH- + Gr. *astēr*, star.]— **arch-as'ter-id**, *n.*— **arch-as'ter-oid**, *a.*

Arch'bald, 1 ärch'bôld; 2 ärch'bąld, *n.* A borough in Lackawanna county, Pa.

arch"bish'op, 1 ärch'bish'ąp: 2 ärch'bĭsh'op, *n.* The chief of the bishops of an ecclesiastical province in the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches.

In the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches the jurisdiction of an archbishop over his suffragans is in practise almost purely honorary, but in the latter church he has certain well-defined rights in canon law. The archbishops of the Greek Church are almost invariably titular and without suffragans. The Episcopalians of the United States and Scotland have no archbishops. A **titular archbishop** in the Roman Catholic Church is one invested with the title of an extinct Eastern see, and having no jurisdiction; retired bishops are often promoted to this rank.

The *archbishop* Is the king's hand and tongue.
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VIII.* act v, sc. 1.

He [Wesley] was the founder, the spiritual *archbishop*, the epochal man. WHEDON *Essays* p. 160. [P. & H. 1887.]

[< AS. *arcebiscop*, < LL. *archiepiscopus*, < Gr. *archi-episkopos*, < *arch-*, chief; and see BISHOP.] SYN.: see CLERGYMAN.— **Archbishop of Granada,** in Le Sage's *Gil Blas*, a divine who employs Gil Blas as secretary and dismisses him for giving a candid opinion of one of his sermons.— **arch"bish'op-ess,** *n.* [Rare.] The wife of an English archbishop.— **arch"bish'op-ric,** *n.* The office and jurisdiction of an archbishop.

Arch-bish'op Is'lands. Same as BONIN ISLANDS.

arch'-board", etc. See ARCH-, *n.*

arch'but"ler, 1 ärch'but'lər; 2 ärch'bŭt'ler, *n.* An official title of the king of Bohemia as elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

arch"but'tress, a. = **charlatan,** etc. See ARCH-, *n.*

arch"chem'ic, 1 ärch'kem'ik; 2 ärch'cĕm'ic, *a.* Having great chemical powers.

Archd., *abbr.* Archdeacon; Archduke.

arch"dea'con, 1 ärch'dē'kn; 2 ärch'dē'en, *n. Ch. Hist.* Originally, the chief deacon in the Metropolitan Church: now used in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches to designate a high official administrator of the affairs of a diocese. **arche"di'a-cre†.** In the Church of England the archdeacon is an ordinary, having part of the episcopal power. He visits his jurisdiction once a year, and holds a court, his judicial acts being subject to appeal to the bishop. The office has recently been introduced, with modified functions, in some dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. In the Roman Catholic Church the archidiaconal office declined after the Council of Trent, and in many dioceses disappeared altogether, the functions being ordinarily discharged by the vicar-general.

At Rome the *archdeacon* developed into the cardinal-camerlingo and the cathedral-archpriest into the cardinal-vicar, while in the other dioceses their place has been frequently taken by co-adjutor or assistant bishops.
New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. vol. i, p. 260.

[< AS. *arcediacon*, < LL. *archidiaconus*, < Gr. *archi-diakonos*, < *arch-*, chief; and see DEACON.] — **arch"dea'con-ate,** *n. Eccl.* The territory or section over which an archdeacon has jurisdiction; an archdeaconry.— **arch"dea'con-ess,** *n.* The wife of an archdeacon.— **arch"dea'con-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Eccl.* The title, office, dignity, or territory of an archdeacon, or the clergy collectively over whom he presides.— **arch"dea'con-ship,** *n.*

arch'dean", 1 ärch'dĭn'; 2 ärch'dēn", *n.* A principal dean.— **arch'dean"er-y,** *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ig, *pl.*] The authority, jurisdiction, or office of an archdean.

arch"de-celv'er, etc. See ARCH-, 2.

arch"di'o-cese, 1 ärch'dai'o-sis; 2 ärch'dī'o-çēs, *n. Eccl.* The immediate jurisdiction of an archbishop.

arch"duch'ess, 1 ärch'duch'es; 2 ärch'dŭch'ĕs, *n.* **1.** A princess of the house of Hapsburg. Compare ARCHDUKE. **2.** The wife of an archduke.

arch"duch'y, 1 ärch'duch'i; 1 ärch'dŭch'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ig, *pl.*] The territory or office of an archduke.

arch"duke'dom†.

arch"duke', 1 ärch'diūk'; 2 ärch'dūk', *n.* A prince of the house of Hapsburg or Hapsburg-Lorraine; a male descendant of an emperor of Austria.

This title was rare in the middle ages, but was occasionally assumed by certain princes of the empire. It became the sole and legal right of the House of Hapsburg in 1453, when the emperor Frederick III. conferred it on his son Maximilian and his heirs.— **arch"du'cal,** *a.*

ar'che†, 1 är'ki; 2 är'cē, *n. Philos.* The first principle or cause; initial source: a term of Greek philosophy. [< Gr. *archē*, beginning.]

arche-†, *n.* Same as ARK, 1 (2).

ar-ché', 1 ar-shē'; 2 är-shę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Same as ARCHED, 2.

arch'ęt‡.

ar-che'al, 1 är-ki'əl; 2 är-cē'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the archeus.

Ar-che'an, *a. Late form of* ARCHÆAN.

arch"-earl', *n.* See ARCH-, 1.

ar"che-bi-o'sis, 1 är'ki-bai-ō'sis; 2 är'ce-bī-ō'sis, *n. Biol.* Same as ABIOGENESIS. [< Gr. *archē*, beginning, + *biōsis*, way of life, < *bios*, life.]

ar"che-cen'tric, 1 är'ki-sen'trik; 2 är'ce-çĕn'tric, *a. Biol.* Denoting or pertaining to an original type from which later types in the same group are thought to have been evolved. [< ARCHI- + CENTRIC.] — **ar"che-cen-tric'i-ty,** *n.* A primitive condition, as of the intestine.

arched, } 1 ärcht; 2 ärcht, *pa.* **1.** Having the form of,
archt², } or characterized by, an arch; furnished with arches; curved.

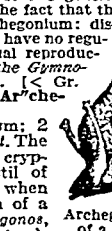
The swan, with *arched* neck. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 438.
The sea and *arched* sky. ADDISON *The Man and the Flea* l. 24.

2. *Her.* Having both sides slightly curved; enarched; arché: said of an ordinary.

ar'che-gay†, *n.* An assagai.

Ar"che-go"ni-a'tæ, 1 är'ki-gō"ni-ē'ti; 2 är'ce-gō"ni-ā'tē, *n. pl.* A division of the vegetable kingdom, employed by some systematists to embrace the *Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*, which have a uniform alternation of two generations in their life, and take the name from the fact that the female cell (ovum) is contained in an archegonium: distinguished from *Thallophyta*, which have no regular succession of sexual and asexual reproduction. *Some systematists include the Gymnospermæ* also among the *Archegoniatæ*. [< Gr. *archegonos*; see ARCHEGONIUM.] **Ar"che-go"ni-a'ta†.**

ar"che-go'ni-um, 1 är'ki-gō'ni-um; 2 är'ce-gō'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The female sexual organ of the higher cryptogams, the analog of the pistil of flowering plants, and having, when ready for fertilization, the form of a cellular sac or flask. [< Gr. *archegonos*, < *archi-* (see ARCH-) + *gignomai* (√*ġen*), become.] **ar'che-gone‡.** — **ar"che-go'ni-al,** *a.* — **ar"che-go'ni-ate.** *Bot.* **I.** *a.* Bearing archegonia. **II.** *n.* An archegoniate plant. — **ar"che-go'ni-o-phore,** *n. Bot.* A multicellular outgrowth of the prothallium bearing archegonia.


Archegonium of a Moss.

Ar"che-go-sau'ri-a, 1 är'ki-go-sō'ri-ə; 2 är'ce-gō-są'ri-ą, *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct order or suborder of amphibians, essentially the same as *Ganocephali* or *Labyrinthodontia*. [< Gr. *archēgos*, beginning, + *sauros*, lizard.] — **ar"che-go-sau'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **Ar"che-go-sau'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A Carboniferous family of ganocephalous amphibians, especially those with rachitomous vertebræ and neural spines. **Ar"che-go-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ar"che-go-sau'rid,** *n.*— **ar"che-go-sau'roid,** *a.*

ar-chel'on, 1 ar-kel'on; 2 är-cĕl'ŏn, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The office or official residence of a magistrate; later, the board of magistrates; *hence, the place in which public records or archives* were preserved.

Ar"che-la'us, 1 är'ki-lē'us; 2 är'ke-lā'ŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Heraclidæ, mythical founder of the royal line of Macedon. **2.** A philosopher of the Ionic school (about 450 B. C.), the first to maintain the sphericity of the earth. **3.** A king of Macedon (died 399 B. C.?). **4.** A general of Mithridates the Great; twice defeated by Sulla. **5.** *Bib. Matt.* ii, 22. Ethnarch of Judea, son and successor of Herod the Great. **Ar-che'la-os†** [Gr.].

Ar"chel-min'thes, 1 är'kel-min'thiz; 2 är'cĕl-mĭn'thēs, *n. pl. Helminth.* A supposititious group of generalized worms, the ancestors of existing forms: supposed to be most nearly represented by the turbellarians. [< ARCH- + Gr. *helminthes*, pl. of *helmins*, worm.] — **ar'chel-minth,** *n.*— **ar"chel-min'thic,** *a.*

ar-chel'o-gy, 1 ar-kel'o-ji; 2 är-cĕl'o-ġy, *n.* [Rare.] The scientific study of first principles. [< Gr. *archē*, beginning, + -OLOGY.]

arch"-em'per-or, etc. See ARCH-, 1.

Ar"chen-ceph'a-la, 1 är'ken-sef'ə-lə; 2 är'cĕn-çĕf'ą-la, *n. pl. Mam.* A subclass of mammals, defined by the very preponderant cerebrum: embracing man. [< ARCH- + Gr. *enkephalos*; see ENCEPHALON.] — **ar"chen-ce-phal'ic,** *a.*

arch"-en'e-my, 1 ärch'-en'i-mi; 2 ärch'-ĕn'e-my, *n.* The chief enemy; Satan.

Ar'chen-holz, 1 är'hen-hōlts; 2 är'hĕn-hōlts, **Johann Wilhelm von** (?/21743–2/21812). A Prussian soldier and historical writer; *History of the Seven Years' War*, etc.

ar-chen'te-ron, 1 ar-ken'ti-ren; 2 är-cĕn'te-rŏn, *n. Biol.* The primitive enteron or alimentary cavity. [< ARCH- + Gr. *enteron*, intestine, < *en*, in.] — **ar"chen-ter'ic,** *a.*

ar'che-o-. A combining form. See ARCHÆO-. — **ar'che-o-cyte,** *n.* A wandering amebold cell.

ar"che-og'ra-phy, } 1 är'ki-og'rə-fi; 2 är'ce-ŏġ'ra-fy, *n.*
ar"chæ-og'ra-phy, } The descriptive part of archeology; a description of or treatise on relics or other antiquities. [< ARCHEO- + -GRAPHY.] — **ar"che-[or -chæ-]o-graph'ic, ar"che-[or -chæ-]o-graph'ic-al,** *a.*

archeol., *abbr.* Archeological; archeology.

ar'che-o-lith, *n.* Same as EOLITH.— **ar"che-o-lith'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or designating the earliest stone age or implements.

ar"che-o-log'ic, } 1 är'ki-o-loj'ik, -i-kəl; 2 är'ce-o-
ar"che-o-log'i-cal, } lŏġ'ic, -i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to archeology; versed in antiquities. Compare ANTIQUARIAN, *a.* **ar"chæ-o-log'ic** or **-i-cal‡.** — **ar"che-[or -chæ-]o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

The . . . progress of *archeological* knowledge has caused a revision of old opinions. COOK *Occident* p. 114. [U. M. & CO. 1884.]

ar"che-ol'o-gist, } 1 är'ki-ol'o-jist; 2 är'ce-ŏl'o-ġist, *n.*
ar"chæ-ol'o-gist, } One who studies, or who is devoted to or skilled in, archeology. **ar"che-[or -chæ-]ol'o-ger†; ar"che-[or -chæ-]o-lo'gi-an†; ar'che-[or -chæ-]o-log(ue"†.**

Speculative archæologists . . . cannot . . . assume that all antediluvian . . . tribes were barbarous. *Contemp. Rev.* Dec., 1889, p. 898.

ar"che-ol'o-gy, } 1 är'ki-ol'o-ji; 2 är'ce-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.**
ar"chæ-ol'o-gy, } The science of antiquities; in its widest sense, the branch of anthropology, embracing archeography, *concerned with the systematic investigation* of the relics of man and of his industries, and the classification and treatment of remains and records of any or every kind, whether historic or prehistoric, of ancient places, customs, art, etc.

Archæology comes in to supply the material which neither history nor present observation can furnish.
D. G. BRINTON *Anthropology as a Science* p. 7. [1892.]

In popular signification archeology refers mainly to the collection or investigation of the materials from which a knowledge of the particular country under investigation, as Assyria, Babylonia, or Egypt, *may be obtained, which materials may be divided into written, monumental, and traditional.* Scientific archeology is (1) *general*, including (*a*) the geology of the epoch of man and (*b*) the prehistoric ages (see AGE); and (2) *special*, including the study of separate nations and areas.

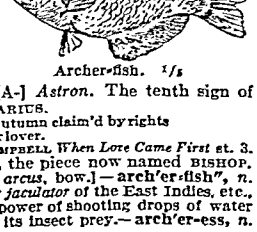
2. The study of history from relics and remains, corresponding to paleoethnology. [< Gr. *archaiologia*, < *archaios* (see ARCHEUS); and see -OLOGY.]

ar"che-on'o-mous, *a.* [Rare.] Primitive in form or condition; ancient.— **ar"che-os'to-ma,** *n.* [-O-STO'MA-TA, *pl.*] A primary blastopore. **ar'che-o-stome‡.** — **ar"che-o-sto'ma-tous,** *a.* Having the blastopore persistent: said of a gastrula.

ar"che-o-zo'ic, 1 är'ki-o-zō'ik; 2 är'ke-o-zō'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the first forms of animal life. **2.** *Geol.* (1) [A-] Belonging to or indicating the remotest geological time, viz., the Archean period of the Precambrian era. (2) Characterized by or containing the first forms of plant or animal life. [< ARCHEO- + ZOIC.] **ar"chæ-o-zo'ic‡.**

arch'er¹, 1 ärch'ər; 2 ärch'er, *n.* **1.** One who uses the bow and arrow; a bowman; especially, a longbowman as distinguished from an arbalester.

When in battle, it was customary for the *archer* to hold two arrows in reserve in his right hand.
A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh* vol. ii, p. 341. [D. M. 1849.]


Archer-fish. 1/8

2. An archer-fish. **3.** [A-] *Astron.* The tenth sign of the zodiac. See SAGITTARIUS.

Then sportive Autumn claim'd by rights
An *archer* for her lover.
CAMPBELL *When Love Came First* st. 3.

4. In old chess-writings, the piece now named BISHOP. [F., < LL. *arcarius*, < L. *arcus*, bow.] — **arch'er-fish",** *n.* A toxotoid fish, as *Toxotes jaculator* of the East Indies, etc., formerly said to have the power of shooting drops of water at, and so bringing down its insect prey.— **arch'er-ess,** *n.* — **arch'er-ship,** *n.*

Arch'er², 1 ärch'ər; 2 ärch'er, *n.* **1. William** (?/21856–12/27 1924), a Scottish author and dramatic critic: translator of Ibsen. **2.** A county in Texas; 900 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat. **4.** A town in Alachua county, Fla.

arch'er-y, 1 ärch'ər-y; 2 ärch'er-y, *n.* **1.** The art, practise, or skill of the archer; the art or sport of shooting with the bow, especially with the longbow.

Archery has no ugly smell of brimstone; breaks nobody's shins.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 10. p. 98. [WOR.]

2. The weapons and outfit of the archer. **3.** Archers collectively; a company or detachment of archers.

Forth from the pass in tumult driven . . . The *archery* appear.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 17.

ar'ches, 1 är'chiz; 2 är'ches, *n.* Archipelago: a seaman's contraction.

Ar"che-sper'mæ, 1 är'ki-spər'mi; 2 är'ce-spĕr'mē, *n. pl. Bot.* The *Gymnospermæ*. [< ARCH- + Gr. *sperma*, seed.] **Ar"chi-sper'mæ‡.**

ar'che-spore, 1 är'ki-spōr; 2 är'ce-spōr, *n. Bot.* The cell, or group of cells, from which the pollen mother-cells are formed within a pollen-sac, or the spore mother-cells within an archegonium. [< ARCH- + Gr. *sporos*, seed.] **ar"che-spo'ri-um‡.** — **ar"che-spo'ri-al,** *a.*

arch-es'the-tism, } 1 ark-es'thi-tizm; 2 ärc-ĕs'the-tĭsm, *n.*
arch-æs'the-tism, } The monistic hypothesis that consciousness, as a primitive attribute of matter, is a cause of evolution: opposed to *metesthetism*. [< ARCH- + Gr. *aisthēsis*, var. of *aisthanomai*, perceive.] **arch"es-[or -æs-]thet'i-cism‡.** — **arch"es-[or -æs-]thet'ic,** *a.*

ar-chet'to, 1 ar-ket'to; 2 är-cĕt'to, *n.* [It.] A wire stretched on a forked or bent stick for smoothing potters' clay in molding.

ar'che-ty"pal, 1 är'ki-tai'pal; 2 är'ce-tȳ"pal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting an archetype; original; model; not derived.

The character of Jesus Christ is instinctively felt to offer a stainless and *archetypal* manhood, which forbids our accepting any humbler standard. GEIKIE *Entering on Life* p. 33. [J. B. A. 1887.]

ar"che-typ'ic or **-i-cal‡.** — **archetypal idea,** the Platonic idea. See IDEA.— **a. world,** an immaterial world supposed by some Platonists to have existed prior to the created or ectypal world and to have served as a pattern for it in its construction.— **ar'che-ty"pal-ly, ar"che-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ar'che-type, 1 är'ki-taip; 2 är'ce-tȳp, *n.* **1.** A primitive pattern or model which is copied or imitated; a prototype.

The House of Commons, the *archetype* of all the representative assemblies. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 39. [W. T. A. 1881.]

The circle is the *archetype* of all forms, physically as well as mathematically. HUGH MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* p. 312. [MACM.]

2. *Philos.* In Plato's philosophy, one of the pure ideas, or transcendental realities, of which all individual existences are only imperfect imitations or copies. See IDEA.

In the philosophy of Plato, moral beauty was regarded as the *archetype* of which all visible beauty is only the shadow or the image. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 79. [A. 1873.]

3. *Coinage.* The standard coin in each series; prototype. **4.** *Biol.* The hypothetical primitive plan of structure of any group on which the species or their parts may be regarded as having been organized.

The *archetype*, or ideal primitive form.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* gloss., p. 431. [A. 1888.]

[< L. *archetypum*, < Gr. *archetypon*, < *archi-* (see ARCH-); and see TYPE.] SYN.: see EXAMPLE; IDEAL; MODEL.

ar'che-ty"pist, *n.* A student of early typography.

ar-che'us, 1 ar-ki'us; 2 är-cē'us, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Philos.* According to the Paracelsians, the vital principle which, as a counterpart of the visible body, resides in it and controls its continued existence and development. Some of them seemed to regard it as a quasi-fluid substance resembling air, which had its seat in and circulated in the blood. [< Gr. *archaios*, ancient, < *archē*, beginning.] **ar-chæ'us‡.**

Ar'che-vites, 1 är'ki-vaits; 2 är'ce-vīts, *n. pl. Bib. Ezra.* iv, 9.

arch"-fel'on, etc. See ARCH-, 1 and 2. [the devil.

arch'fiend", 1 ärch'find"; 2 ärch'fēnd", *n.* A chief fiend; **arch"-ge-neth'li-ac, a. = humbug,** etc. See ARCH-, 1 and 2.

Ar'chi, 1 är'kai; 2 är'ci, *n. Bib. Josh.* xvi, 2.

ar'chi-, 1 är'ki-; 2 är'ci-, *prefix.* Chief; primitive. See ARCH-.

ar"chi-am'phi-as"ter, 1 är'ki-am'fi-as'tər; 2 är'ci-ăm'fi-ăs'ter, *n. Embryol.* The first amphiaster formed in the ovum, being that connected with the development of the first polar globule. **arch-am'phi-as"ter‡.**

Ar"chi-an-nel'i-da, 1 är'ki-ə-nel'i-də; 2 är'ci-ą-nĕl'i-da, *n. pl. Helminth.* A primary group of annelids exhibiting archaic structural characteristics, including the polygordiids.— **ar"chi-an'ne-lid,** *a.* & *n.*— **ar"chi-an-nel'i-dan,** *a.* & *n.*

ar"chi-a'ter, 1 är'ki-ē'tər; 2 är'ci-ā'ter, *n.* [-TERS or -TRI, *pl.*] The court physician, as in Russia; sometimes, the first physician of a city, or the head of a faculty: a chief physician. [LL., < L. *archiatrus*, < Gr. *archiatros*, < *archi-* (see ARCHI-) + *iaomai*, heal.]

Ar'chi-bald, 1 är'chi-bəld; 2 är'chi-bald, *n.* **1.** Masculine personal name. **Ar'chie, Ar-chy** (dim.s.). F. **Ar"cham"bault',** 1 ar'shan'bō', 2 är'chăn'bō'; G. **Ar'chim-bald,** 1 är'him-bolt, 2 är'him-bālt; It. **Ar"ci-bal'do,** 1 är'chi-bāl'do; 2 är'chi-bāl'do; L. **Ar'chi-bal'dus,** 1 är'ki-bāl'dus, 2 är'ki-bąl'dŭs. **2.** [Soldiers' slang.] An antiaircraft gun; esp. one of German make, capable of rapid mobility and high elevation: abbreviated **Ar'chie.** [Teut. & Scot., holy prince.]

ar'chi-blast, 1 är'ki-blast; 2 är'ci-blăst, *n. Embryol.* **1.** The primitive portion of the blastoderm or germinal disk as distinguished from the parablast. **2.** The epiblast. [< ARCHI- + Gr. *blastos*, germ.]—**ar"chi-blas'tic,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from the archiblast. **2.** Having equal or primitive segmentation, as the holoblastic ova of amphioxus, certain low worms, etc.—**ar"chi-blas-to'ma,** *n.* [-TO'MA-TA, *pl.*] A tumor composed of embryonic or archiblastic tissue, as a carcinoma or a sarcoma.

ar"chi-blas'tu-la, 1 är'ki-blas'tiu-lə; 2 är'ci-blăs'tū-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The blastula of an archiblastic ovum. [ROUGHLEG.

Ar"chi-bu'te-o, 1 är'ki-biū'ti-o; 2 är'ci-bū'te-o, *n.* See **ar'chi-cal†,** *a.* **1.** Governmental. **2.** Primordial; original.

ar"chi-carp, 1 är'ki-kärp; 2 är'ci-cärp, *n. Bot.* An ascocarpium. [< ARCHI- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] — **ar"chi-car'pic,** *a.*— **ar'chi-cer-cy,** *n.* The most primitive type of tail-development in fishes, in which there are no median fin-folds. — **ar"chi-cer'cal,** *a.*

ar"chi-cer'e-brum, 1 är'ki-ser'i-brum; 2 är'ci-çĕr'e-brŭm, *n. Zool.* Ganglia of certain invertebrates, situated above the esophagus. [< ARCHI- + CEREBRUM.]

Ar"chi-chla-myd'e-æ, 1 är'ki-klə-mid'i-i; 2 är'ci-cla-mȳd'e-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A subdivision of *Dicotyledones*, made by some botanists to include the usual divisions of apetalous and polypetalous exogens, as distinguished from the *Metachlamydeæ or gamopetalous exogens, which, as exhibiting* a higher development, are supposed or assumed to have appeared later. [< ARCHI- + Gr. *chlamys*, cloak.]— **ar"-**

chi-chla-myd'e-ous, *a.*— **ar"chi-cra'ni-ate,** *a. Zool.* Having a primitive type of skull: opposed to *syncraniate.* — **ar'chi-cyte,** *n. Embryol.* The impregnated ovum before segmentation begins.— **ar"chi-cyt'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The cytula of an archiblastic ovum.— **Ar"chi-des'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A Paleozoic family of archipolypodous myriapods with the dorsal plates not consolidated, including Devonian species. **Ar"chi-des'mus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ar"chi-des'mid,** *a. & n.*— **ar"chi-des'moid,** *a.*

Ar"chi-di-a'ce-æ, 1 ûr'kı-dai-ā'sı-ē; 2 är'ci-dı-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of mosses in which the spore-forming and sterile cells are mingled in the endothecium, embracing the single genus *Archidium,* commonly included in the order *Phascaceæ.* [< Gr. *archidion,* dim. of *archē,* beginning.]

ar"chi-di-ac'o-nal, 1 ûr'kı-dai-ak'o-nol; 2 är'ci-dı-ăc'o-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an archdeacon. [< LL. *archidiaconus;* see ARCHDEACON.]— **ar"chi-di-ac'o-nate,** *n.* The office of archdeacon; archdeacons collectively.

ar"chi-di-das'ca-los, 1 ûr'kı-dı-das'kə-los; 2 är'ci-dı-dăs'ca-lŏs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] A principal or chief teacher; a head master. **ar"chi-di-das'ca-lus†.**

ar"chi-e-pis'co-pa-cy, 1 ûr'kı-ı-pis'ko-po-sı; 2 är'ci-e-pĭs'co-pa-cy, *n. Eccl.* The official rank and rule of an archbishop. [< LL. *archiepiscopus;* see ARCHBISHOP.] **ar"chi-e-pis"co-pal'i-ty†; ar"chi-e-pis'co-pate†; ar"chi-e-pis'co-py†.**— **ar"chi-e-pis'co-pal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an archbishop or an archbishopric.— **archiepiscopal cross,** the cross borne before an archbishop within the limits of his own province.

ar-chi'er-cy, 1 ar-kai'ər-sı; 2 är-ci'er-cy, *n. Gr. Ch.* The prelacy, including metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. [< Rus. *arkhierĕi,* < Gr. *archiereus,* < *archi-* (see ARCH-) + *hieros,* holy.]

ar"chi-gas'tru-la, 1 ûr'kı-gas'tru-lə; 2 är'ci-găs'tru-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The gastrula of an archiblastic ovum.

ar"chi-gen'e-sis, 1 ûr'kı-jen'ı-sis; 2 är'ci-ĝĕn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* Same as ABIOGENESIS.— **ar-chig'o-ny,** *n.* Abiogenesis.

ar"chi-kar'y-on, 1 ûr'kı-kar'ı-on; 2 är'ci-kăr'y-ŏn, *n. Embryol.* The nucleus of the impregnated ovum.

ar'chil, 1 ûr'kil; 2 är'cil (XIII), *n.* **1.** A parmeliaceous lichen of the genus *Roccella,* esp. *R. tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis* of the Cape Verde and Canary Islands, which yield the dyestuff orchil, and the litmus used by chemists for testing. **2.** The dyestuff obtained from these lichens; orchil.

Archil (*Roccella tinctoria*).

The lichen from which *archil* is prepared is known also as the canary weed or orchilla weed. URE *Dict. Arts.*

[ME. *orchell,* < OF. *orchel,* F. *orseille,* < It. *orcello.*] — **ar-chil red,** the purplish-red color of archil in its first state, before it turns to violet.

Ar"chi-lo'chi-an, 1 ûr'kı-lō'kı-ən; 2 är'ci-lō'ci-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the early Greek satiric poet Archilochus, the reputed inventor of the iambic meter, or the verse named after him. **2.** Hence, severe; bitter.

Ar-chil'o-chus, 1 ar-kil'o-kus; 2 är-cil'o-cŭs, *n.* A Greek poet (714?–676 B. C.). **Ar-chil'o-chos†** [Gr.].

ar'chi-lowe, 1 ûr'ın-lau; 2 är'nı-low, *n.* [Scot.] A liquor-drinker's return treat. **ar'chi-laght; ar'chil-logh†.**

ar'chi-mage, 1 ûr'kı-mēj; 2 är'ci-măĝ, *n.* **1.** A chief magician. **ar"chi-ma'gus†.** **2.** The chief priest of the Persian fire-worshipers. [< ARCHI- + L. *magus* (< Gr. *magos*), magician.]

Ar"chi-ma'go, 1 ûr'kı-mā'go; 2 är'ci-mä'ĝo, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* a magician, the personification of evil or hypocrisy, who, to deceive the Red Cross knight and Una, disguises himself as a hermit.

ar"chi-man'dri-tate, 1 ûr'kı-man'drı-tēt; 2 är'ci-măn'dri-tāt, *n.* The official rank and rule of an archimandrite.

ar"chi-man'drite, 1 ûr'kı-man'drait; 2 är'ci-măn'drĭt, *n. Gr. Ch.* **1.** The ruler or abbot of several monasteries, or sometimes of one large monastery; an abbot-general.

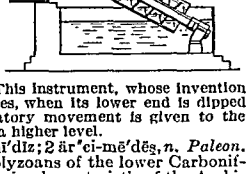
In the Russian Church the *archimandrites* enjoy high honor and wear marks of respect which elsewhere belong only to bishops — infulæ, staves, crosses and the like.

NEW *Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. i, p. 263. [r. & w. co. '08.]

2. A title of honor granted to distinguished but *non*-monastic priests, corresponding to a prelature in the Roman Catholic Church. [< LL. *archimandrita,* < Gr. *archimandritēs,* < *archi-* (see ARCH-) + *mandra,* enclosure, monastery.] [ARCHIBALD.

Ar'chim-bald, 1 ûr'hım-bōld; 2 är'hım-bâlt, *n.* [G.] See

Ar"chi-me-de'an, 1 ûr'kı-mı-dī'ən *or* -mī'dı-ən; 2 är'ci-me-dē'an *or* -mē'de-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Archimedes, or his discoveries.— **Archimedean principle.** **1.** The principle of equilibrium of the lever. See LEVER. **2.** The hydrostatic principle that the loss of weight of a body immersed in any liquid equals the weight of the liquid displaced.— **A. screw,** a spiral conduit about an inclined axis. This instrument, whose invention is attributed to Archimedes, when its lower end is dipped into a liquid, and a rotatory movement is given to the screw, raises the liquid to a higher level.



Archimedean Screw.

Ar'chi-me'des', 1 ûr'kı-mī'dīz; 2 är'ci-mē'dēs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fenestellid polyzoans of the lower Carboniferous, with a screw-like axis, characteristic of the Archimedes limestone of the Mississippi valley.

Ar"chi-me'des², *n.* A Greek mathematician, born in Sicily (287?–212 B. C.); killed at the taking of Syracuse by the Romans.— **Archimedes pump,** same as ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW.

ar'chi-mime, *n.* The chief mimic, who at a Roman funeral imitated the gestures and gait of the deceased.— **ar"chi-mon'er'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The monerula of an archiblastic ovum.— **ar"chi-mor'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The morula of an archiblastic ovum.

Ar"chi-my-ce'tes, 1 ûr'kı-mai-sī'tiz; 2 är'ci-mȳ-çē'tēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A subclass of the *Phycomycetes,* made by some botanists to include the single order *Chytridiales* of other botanists, which is the same as *Chytridiæ* or *Chytridiaceæ* of others. [< ARCHI- + Gr. *mykēs,* fungus.]

ar"chi-neph'ron, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The primitive kidney; the segmental organs from which the permanent kidney is afterward developed.— **ar"chi-neph'ric,** *a.*— **ar"chi-neu'ron,** *n.* The neuron from which an impulse originates, particularly a pyramidal cell of the cerebral cortex. WALDEYER.

arch"in-form'er, etc. See ARCH-, 2.

arch'ing, 1 ärch'ın; 2 ärch'ing, *n.* **1.** The arch or arches of a structure: any arched work. **2.** The building of arches. **3.** *Naut.* A hogging or drooping at the ends. **4.** Any arch-like form, or graceful curve, as of the eyebrows, etc.

ar"chi-pel'a-go', 1 ûr'kı-pel'ə-go; 2 är'ci-pĕl'a-ĝo, *n.* [-GOES or -GOS, 1 -goz; 2 -ĝōs, *pl.*] **1.** Any large body of water studded with islands, or the islands themselves collectively.

An *archipelago* by sunset is lovely: small isles of purple and gold studding the glowing waters.

DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* pt. v, ch. 22, p. 300. [n. a s. 1862.]

Throned Son of God; with archipelagoes
Of orbs for silver islands of His Realm.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. v, p. 225. [r. & w. co. 1891.]

2. [A-] Originally, the isle-abounding sea between Greece and Asia Minor, the ancient Ægean. [< It. *arcipelago,* < *arci-* (< L. *archi-*; see ARCH-) + *pelago,* < L. *pelagus,* < Gr. *pelagos,* sea.] — **ar"chi-pe-lag'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an archipelago. **-la'gi-an†.**

These [Amazon] fishes are not pelagic, . . . but rather *archipelagic.* AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* ch. 12, p. 238. [r. & y. 1868.]

Ar"chi-pel'a-go', *n.* An island vilayet of Asia Minor; 2,744 sq. m.

ar'chi-plasm, 1 ûr'kı-plazm; 2 är'ci-plăsm, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* The primary, homogeneous undifferentiated protoplasm. This, the simplest structureless protoplasm, must be sharply differentiated from archoplasm, a very highly organized portion of the protoplasm of which the centrosome, astral rays, and spindle fibers consist. **2.** *Embryol.* The cell-substance of the impregnated ovum.

ar'chi-plast, 1 ûr'kı-plast; 2 är'ci-plăst, *n. Biol.* A minute hypothetical particle supposed to be a bearer of some hereditary property in a cell.

Ar"chi-po-lyp'o-da, 1 ûr'kı-po-lip'o-də; 2 är'ci-po-lȳp'o-dą, *n. pl. Entom.* A Paleozoic group of myriapods having two pairs of legs to each segment and wide sternites with cratiform cavities.— **ar"chi-po-lyp'o-dan,** *a. & n.*— **-dous,** *a.*

ar-chip'pus†, 1 ar-kip'ŭs; 2 är-cip'ŭs, *n.* A nymphalid butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*) whose caterpillars infest North American milkweeds.

Ar-chip'pus², 1 ar-kip'ŭs; 2 är-cip'ŭs, *n.* **1.** An Athenian comic dramatist; lived in the fifth century B. C.; *The Fishes.* **2.** *Bib. Philem.* 2.

ar"chi-pres-byt'er-al, *a.* Relating to an archpresbyter.— **ar"chip-ter-yg'i-um,** *n.* [-YG'I-A, *pl.*] The primitive type of the skeleton of the limbs of vertebrates.— **ar"chip-ter-yg'i-al,** *a.*— **Ar"chi-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A group of reptiles, including the dinosaurians, crocodilians, etc.— **ar"chi-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*— **ar'chi-stome,** *n. Embryol.* The primitive elongated blastopore of bilateral animals (*Bilateralia*). — **ar"chi-syn'a-gog†,** *n.* The ruler of a synagog.

Ar'chite, 1 ûr'kait; 2 är'cit, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xv, 32.

ar'chi-tect, 1 ûr'kı-tekt; 2 är'ci-tĕct, *n.* **1.** One skilled in practical architecture; one whose profession it is to devise the plans and ornamentation of buildings or other structures and direct their construction.

A great *architect* must be a great sculptor or painter. . . . If he is not . . . he can only be a builder.

RUSKIN in *True and Beautiful, Sculpture* p. 209. [w. & s. 1867.]

2. One who contrives, plans, makes, or builds up something; as, the *architect* of one's own fortune.

All are *architects* of Fate. LONGFELLOW *The Builders* st. 1.

[< L. *architectus,* < Gr. *architektōn,* < *archi-* (see ARCH-) + *tektōn,* worker; see TECTONIC.]

Syn.: builder, constructor, contriver, designer. Once the *architect* and the *builder* were one. Now the *architect* may do no more than simply furnish the designs to the *builder.* The *architect* must be a *designer,* but a *designer* may not be an *architect. Contriver* is used in a general sense.— **ar'chi-tec-tiv(es,** *a.* Relating to or fit for architecture; constructive.— **ar'chi-tec-tort,** *n.* Architect; superintendent.— **ar'chi-tec"tress,** *n.* [Rare.]

Ar"chi-tec-tom'i-dæ, 1 ûr'kı-tek-tom'ı-dī; 2 är'ci-tĕc-tŏm'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Solaridæ.* **Ar"chi-tec-to'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *architektōn;* see ARCHITECT.]

ar"chi-tec-ton'ic, 1 ûr'kı-tek-ton'ık; 2 är'ci-tĕc-tŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to architecture; hence, constructive. **2.** (1) Of or pertaining to an architect; expert in architecture; having the function of a designer and director of construction.

The *architectonic* functions ascribed by Wolf to Peisistratus . . . are nowise admissible. GROTE *Greece* vol. ii, p. 143. [H. 1853.]

3. *Logic.* Relating to the scientific arrangement and classification of knowledge. [< L. *architectonicus,* < Gr. *architektonikos,* < *architektōn;* see ARCHITECT.] **ar"chi-tec-ton'i-cal†; -ton'ick†.**— **ar"chi-tec-ton'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ar"chi-tec-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** The science of architecture. **ar"chi-tec-ton'ics†.** **2.** *Logic & Philos.* (1) The branch of methodology treating of the scientific and systematic arrangement and construction of knowledge. (2) The doctrine of imparting scientific form to knowledge, without regard to the kind of objects known.

I understand by an *Architectonick* the art of systems.

K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 45. [SH. 1878.]

ar"chi-tec'tur-al, 1 ûr'kı-tek'chur-əl *or* -tiur-əl; 2 är'ci-tĕc'chur-al *or* -tūr-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of architecture; relating to the style or design of a building. **2.** *Biol.* Architectonic; constructive.— **ar"chi-tec'tur-al-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] A professed student or connoisseur in architecture.— **ar"chi-tec"tur-al-i-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n.* Adaptation to architectural purposes.— **ar"chi-tec'tur-al-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* To adapt to architectural design.— **ar"chi-tec'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

ar'chi-tec"ture, 1 ûr'kı-tek'chur *or* -tiur; 2 är'ci-tĕc'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* [Rare.] To design the architecture of; construct.

ar'chi-tec"ture, *n.* **1.** The science and art of designing and constructing buildings, especially with reference to adaptation to their ends and to beauty of form and proportion; hence, the science or art of designing any other structures, as ships or fortifications. See ART.

Architecture . . . is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man for whatsoever uses, that the sight of them contributes to his mental health, power, and pleasure.

RUSKIN in *True and Beautiful, Art* p. 121. [w. & s. 1887.]

Some venerable specimens of the domestic *architecture* of the middle ages bear to this day the marks of popular violence.

MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, p. 439. [P. S. & CO. 1853.]

2. A style or system of building; as, ecclesiastical *architecture;* Moorish *architecture.* For forms or styles of architecture, see plate and table. **3.** The process of building; construction. **4.** Architectural productions, buildings, etc., collectively; as, the ruins of ancient *architecture.*

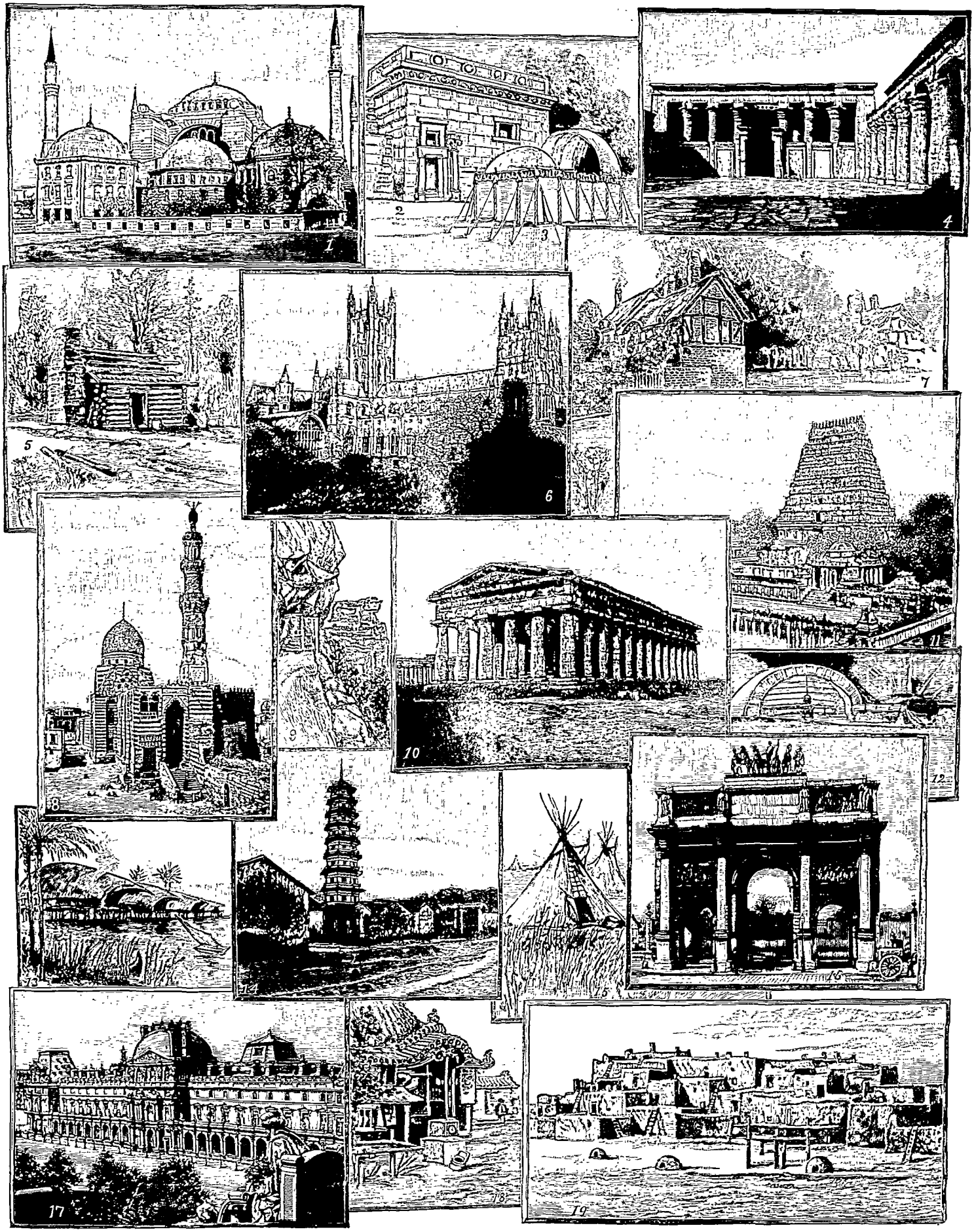
All good *architecture* is the expression of national life and character. RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* p. 48. [w. & s. 1866.]

5. The designing or production of any structural form, or that which is produced. [< L. *architectura,* < *architectus;* see ARCHITECT.]

The mad wind's night-work, The frolic *architecture* of the snow. EMERSON *Snow-Storm* st. 2.

The following list exhibits some of the terms used in architecture. Reference to the words printed below in SMALL CAPITALS will show supplementary lists or groups.

abacus
abamurus
abat-jour
abat-vent
abutment
acanthus
acropolis
acroterium
adytum
aisle
alcazar
alcove
aliette
alure
amphiprostyle
ancon
androsphinx
angle-bead
angle-shaft
anta
antechoir
antefix
anthemion
apophyge
apse, apsis
apteral
arcade
areature
ARCH
architrave
archivolt
areostyle
areosystyle
armature
arris
astragal
astylar
atlantes
atlas
atrium
attic
balcony
ball-flower
balteus
baluster
balustrade
band
banister
baptistery
barbican
barrel vault
bartizan
base
basement
base-molding
basilica
bas-relief
batement-light
battlement
bay
bead
beakhead
beam
bearing
bed-molding
bel étage
belfry
bell-chamber, b.-cote, b.-gable, b.-tower, b.-turret
belvedere
bema
bird's-beak
blind arch, b. area, b. *story*
blocking-course
bolster
boss
brace
bracket
bratticing
breast-molding
breastsummer
bridge
broach
buckle
BUTTRESS
cabled
cabled flute
cable molding
caisson
calotte
campana
campanile
canopy
canted
cantilever
cantoned
CAPITAL
cartouch
caryatid
casemate
casement
cauliculus
cavetto
cavo-relievo
ceiling
cella
chain molding
chalet
chamfer
channel
channel
chantry
chaptrel
chevaux-de-frise
chevron
choir
choragic monument
ciborium
cincture
cinquefoil
clearstory *or* clerestory
cloister
close
coffer
colonnade
COLUMN
compluvium
composite
conduit
console
coping
corbel
corbel-steps
corbel-table
corbie-step-gable, crow-step-gable
corbie-steps, crow-steps
cornice
corona
corridor
cortile
crenelle
cresting
crocket
cromlech
cross-aisle, c.-beam, c.-vaulting
crosset
crowstone
crypt
cul-de-lampe
cuneus
cupola
curvilinear
cushion-capital
cusp
cyma
cymatium
dado
DECUMBULANT
decambulatory
decastyle
decorated style
denticulate
dentil
diameter
diastyle
distyle
ditriglyph
dodecastyle
dog-tooth
dome
donjon
doorstead
doorway-plane
dormer window
dripstone
drop
drum
dugout
eaves
échauguette
eclecticism
elevation
embankment
embattlement
embrasure
engaged column
entablature
entasis
enterclose
entresol
epistylarcuation
epistyle
E plan
esonarthex
eustyle
exedra
exonarthex
extension
extrados
façade
fanlight
fan window
fascia
FEMERELL *or* femerell *or* fu-
fillet
flamboyant
flèche
fleuron
flute
fluting
foil
foliate
foliation
footstall
forechoir
forecourt
forneret
fornix
foyer
frieze
frontispiece
fusarole
gable
g. end, g. roof, g. window
gablet
gallilee
gallery
gargoyle
garret
gate-tower
geison
GEOMETRIC giblet-check *or* -cheek
glyph
gorge
gorgon
gorgoneion
gradin
greeque
griffe
grille
groin
ground-plate
groundsill
grouping
gula
gutta
gutter
hagioscope
half-timbered
hall
helix
Henri-Deux
Henri-Quatre
hexastyle
hip
hip-molding, h.-rafter, h.-roof
hog-backed
hood
hyperoon
hyperthyrion
hypethral
hypethron
hypostyle
hypotrachelium
iconostasis
igloo
igligeak
imbrication
impluvium
impost
in antis
incrustation
inlay
intercolumniation
Pointed
polychrome
polychromy
polystyle
polytriglyph
poppy-head
porch
portal
portcullis
porte-cochère
portico
postern
posticum
precinction
predella
presbyterium *or* presbytery
prodomos
projection
pronaos
proportion
prytaneum [dow
propylæum
propylon
proscenium
prostyle
pryt aneum [al
pseudodipteral
pseudoperipteral
pseudoprostyle
pteroma
pteron
pueblo
pulvinar
pulvinated
puncheon
purfle
purlin
pycnostyle
pylon
pyramidion
quarrel, quarry
quincunx
quirk
quoin
rabbet
RAFTER
ramp
rampart
ranch
rathaus
rayonnant
rectory
reduct
reeding
refectory
RELIEF
repoussé
reredos
respond
ressaut
restoration
retable
reticulated
retrochoir
reveal
rib
ridge
ring-stone
rise
riser
rocaille
roll
rollock
rood
rood-altar, r.-arch, r.-beam, r.-loft, r.-screen, r.-spire, r.-stairs, r.-steeple, r.-tower
ROOF
rose
rose window
rostrum
rotunda
roundel
rover
rustication



EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

1. Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople (Byzantine).
2. Modern house (Hebrew).
3. Family tent (Assyrian).
4. Court of Temple of Edfou (Egyptian).
5. A log cabin.
6. Cathedral of Canterbury, England (Pointed).
7. Ann Hathaway's cottage, Stratford-on-Avon, England (Elizabethan).
8. Tomb-mosque of Saïd Bey, Cairo (Saracenic).
9. Prehistoric cliff-dwelling in the valley of the Rio Mancos, Colorado.
10. Temple of Neptune at Pæstum (Greek).
11. Temple, tank, and gopura at Chillambaram, southern India (Dravidian style).
12. An Eskimo ice-hut (igloo), showing interior.
13. Lake-dwellings (Malay).
14. The Flower Pagoda at Canton (Chinese).
15. Movable lodges (teepees or wigwams) of the Western North-American Indians.
16. Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, Paris (after the Roman).
17. The Louvre, Paris (Renaissance: Napoleon III.).
18. A shrine (Japanese).
19. Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico (Prehistoric American).

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CHART OF ARCHITECTURE.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A. M. = Asia Minor.
Am. = America.
app. = approximately.
Bel. = Belgium.
Br. = Britain. [pire.
Byz. = Byzantine Em-
Can. = Canada.
cent. = century or centuries.
Ch. = Christian.
char. = characteristics.
chi. = chiefly.
col. = colonies.
coun. = countries.
C. P. = Classic Period.
e. = early.
Eg. = Egypt.
Eng. = England.
esp. = especially.
Etr. = Etruria.
Eur. = Europe.
Fr. = France.
G. = Gaul.
gen. = general, -ly.
Ger. = Germany.
Gr. = Greece.
Ind. = India.
indef. = indefinitely.
It. = Italy.
M. A. = Middle Ages.
Mes. = Mesopotamia.
N. = Norman.
N. A. = North America
N. Afr. = North Africa.
Neth. = Netherlands.
orig. = originally.
P. = Persia.
poss. = possessions.
R. = Rome.
rev. = revived.
Ro. = Roman.
Russ. = Russia.
Sc. = Scotland.
Sp. = Spain.
Sy. = Syria.
T. = Turkey.
U. S. = United States.

The following chart exhibits some of the important styles of architecture. It will be noted that they are named from periods in which they were first in vogue (as *Cinquecento* and *Georgian*); from some characteristic (as *Perpendicular* and *Flamboyant*) or from the nation or people (as *Etruscan* and *Doric*). No description has been attempted, but under "Characteristics" a few of the distinguishing features of the styles have been listed.

Architectural Orders, Styles, or Periods.	Country.	Period.	Characteristics.	Examples.
A-mer'i-can			See Colonial and Modern American.	
Ar-cha'ic	gen.	c. See next column	Primitive; unformed; used of any architecture, but specifically of that of Gr. before 600 B. C.	Tombs at Mycenæ; palace at Tiryns.
Ar'cu-at'ed	gen.	gen.	Having arches.	All Gothic architecture.
Bab'y-lo'ni-an	Mes.	c.	Burnt or sun-dried bricks used instead of stones; terraced pyramids; temples; tombs of huge size, crudely made.	Tomb at Mugheir, Mesopotamia.
Ba-roque'	It.; Eur. gen.	16th to 18th cent.	Fantastic decorations and extravagances; in poor taste.	University of Bologna.
Bour'bon	Fr.	1590–1715.	Simple, strong, dignified; tall columns; high roofs.	Palace de Vosges, Vosges; part of Louvre, Paris.
By-zan'tine	Orig. Byz.; later Fr.; It.; Ger.; Russ.	400–1400	Vaulted roofs; heavy piers; colored marble veneer and rich mosaics; few important remains.	Church of the Theokotos, Hagia Sophia, Constantinople; St. Mark's, Venice; tomb of Galla Placidia, Ravenna.
Chris'tian (1)	Ch. coun.	Ch. era	Formerly religious symbols; later, no distinguishing characteristics.	All buildings not non-Christian in intent.
Chris'tian (2)	Eng.	1140–1550; 1836–	See Gothic.	Lincoln Cathedral, Lincolnshire; Ely Cathedral, Cambridgeshire.
Cin'que-cen'to (Cinque Cento)	It.	1501–1599	See Baroque and Classicismo.	Palazzo del Conservatori, Rome.
Clas'sic	Gr., R.; their col.	C. P.	In general, unity of design; dignity; great size; beauty.	Temple of Fortune at Palestrina; Parthenon.
Clas'si-cis'mo	It.	1501–1599	Like Greco-Roman; classic.	Libreria Vecchia, Venetia; Palazzo Malvezzi-Medici, Emilia.
Co-lo'ni-al (Old Colonial)	N. A.	1750–.	Georgian style; strongly Grecian; pillars, colonnades, porticoes.	The Capitol, Washington; Custom House, N. Y.; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., U.S.A.
Com-pos'ite	It.	C. P.	A development of the Corinthian order, with Ionic volutes separated by the ovolo.	Arch of Titus, Rome.
Cop'tic	Eg.	200–600	Temples with halls and arcades; low buildings; wooden ceilings; pointed arches.	Mosque of Amru, at Cairo.
Co-rin'thi-an	Gr., R.; their col.	C. P.	Shafts like those of Ionic order, with bell-shaped capital, much decoration, and practically no use of the scroll.	Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens; palace at Spalato, Austria.
De-ca'dent	gen.	gen.	Exhibiting a falling-off from a previous high standard.	Greek and Roman architecture of the 4th century B.C.
Dec'a-den'za	It.	17th cent.	Classic type with overornamentation, lack of unity and harmonious construction; baroque.	Castle at Norcia, Umbria; interior decoration of St. Peter's, Rome.
Dec'o-rat'ed	Eng.	1280–1380	Gothic, with much ornamentation, larger windows, more buttresses.	St. Peter's-in-the-East, Oxford.
Dor'ic	chi. Gr.; R.	600 B. C. indef.	A simple order, distinguished by fluted columns slanting inward, usually without bases, and by capitals with annulets; front and rear of temples identical; tapering shafts.	Temple of Theseus, Athens; Parthenon, Athens; Temple at Cora, Latium.
Ear'ly En'glish	Eng.; Sc.	1175–1280	Simple form of Gothic; low roofs; pointed arches; sparing use of buttresses.	Salisbury Cathedral; choir of Canterbury Cathedral; Lichfield Cathedral.
E-gyp'tian. 1. Ancient	Eg.	4500 B. C.–A. D. 200	Massive, simple, imposing; columns and pylons; decorative use of hieroglyphics, lotus-buds, and palms.	Colossus of Memnon; pyramids and mastabas; temple of Isis at Philæ; ruined temples and palaces at Karnak and Luxor.
2. Christian			Same as Coptic.	
E-liz'a-be'than	Eng.	1565–1603	Renaissance style, resembling Tudor but more classic; large, low houses; much use of oak and plaster.	Gainford Hall, Durham; Wollaton Hall, Nottinghamshire; Longleat Hall, Wiltshire; Bramshill Hall, Surrey.
E-trus'can	It., orig. Etr.	c.	Squared masonry; huge tombs cut out of rock; carved ceilings; low temples on eminences; porticoes; arches.	Gate of Arco di Augusto, Perugia; gates at Falerii and Volterra.
Flam-boy'ant	Fr.	Late 15th and e. 16th cent.	Gothic style, with windows, the openings between the piers of which are flame-shaped.	St. Maclou, Rouen; Cathedral of St. Pol de Léon, St. Riquier, near Abbeville.
Flor'id	gen.	gen.	Overornamented; applied to any ornate, decadent style.	Interior of St. Peter's, Rome.
Geor'gi-an	Eng.; N. A.	1714–1830; gen.	Classic in type; simple, harmonious designs; pillars; porticoes.	Somerset House, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.
Goth'ic	Orig. Fr.; Eng.; Ger.; Sp.; Bel.; Neth.	12th to 16th cent.; rev. 1836.	Mainly ecclesiastical; vaulting; pointed arches; windows numerous, with pointed arch tops and buttresses between them; high vaulted roofs.	Saint Chapelle, Notre Dame, Saint Clothilde, Paris; Trinity Church, N. Y.; Amiens Cathedral, France; Cologne Cathedral, Germany; Milan Cathedral, Italy.
Gre'co-Ro'man	It.; Ro. poss.	1st century B. C. indef.	Columns and horizontal beams used in combination; lintels and arches; Roman elaborations of Greek styles.	La Maison Carée, Nimes, France; temples at Falerii and Cora, Latium; temple of Vespasian, Latium.
Hen'ri-Deux'	Fr.	1547–1559.	Renaissance style; great purity of design and detail.	Maison de Diane de Poitiers, Orléans.
Hen'ri-Quat're	Fr.	1598–1610.	Renaissance style; more formal and severe than that of Henri-Deux; utilitarianism; long galleries; porticoes.	Galerie des Cerfs and Cour du Cheval Blanc, Fontainebleau; gallery between the Louvre and Palace of the Tuileries, Paris.
His-pa'no-Mo-resque'	Sp.	8th cent.	Moorish style; great mosques and palaces elaborately decorated with colored tiles and plaster and carved wood.	Alhambra, Granada; Mosque at Cordova; Alcazar, Seville; Puerto del Sol, Toledo.
I-on'ic	Gr.; R.; A. M.; Eg.	600 B. C. indef.	An order distinguished by vertical columns having bases and tapering less than the Doric; architrave divided by three horizontal bands; temples unifacial.	Erectheum, Athens; Temple of Wingless Victory, Athens; temples at Ephesus, Asia Minor.
Jac'o-be'an	Eng.	1603–1625; gen. 17th cent.	Renaissance style; Italian and French influences evident; occasional suggestions of the Gothic; classic effects sought; increase of skill of architects and decrease of skill of mechanics apparent; much ornamentation.	St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, and its Piazza; Water Gate of York House; reconstruction of St. Paul's Cathedral; Monument of Great Fire; St. Mary-le-Bow; all of London.
Lan'cet	chi. Eng.; Sc.	1175–1280	An early English Gothic style; named from the acutely pointed arches and windows.	Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire.
Lat'in	It.; G.; Ger.; Sp.; Br.	4th to 8th cent.	Churches divided into nave and aisles by ranges of columns; raised platforms; buildings tau-shaped, sometimes cruciform; brick walls; wooden roofs; altars, furniture, walls, and floors decorated with mosaic or painting.	St. Lorenzo, Rome; Cathedral at Parenzo, Italy; St. Cottanza, Rome.
Lou'is-Qua-torze'	Fr.	1643–1715.	Renaissance style; elaborate classic effects; much attention paid to interior decoration; white and gold coloring; dignity; formality.	Château at Versailles; Church of St. Roch, Paris; Hôtel des Invalides and Church of St. Louis, Paris.
Lou'is-Quinze'	Fr.	1715–1774.	Development of Louis-Quatorze style; excellent and dignified classical design blemished by overornamentation in the rococo manner.	Place de la Concorde, Pantheon, Church of St. Sulpice, Paris; Châteaux de Nancy, Lorraine.
Lou'is-Seize'	Fr.	1774–1793.	Reaction against rococo; severe simplicity and refined taste; classical designs.	Mainly furniture and interior decorations, as in rooms at Fontainebleau and Versailles.
Lou'is-Treize'	Fr.	1610–1643.	Renaissance style; strongly classical; tall arcaded buildings.	Luxembourg, Paris; additions to Louvre.
Mod'ern A-mer'i-can	U. S.; Can.	1889–.	Very tall buildings with steel frames, fire-proofed with clay, screened with brick, stonework, or terra cotta.	Fuller (Flatiron) Building, Singer Building, Metropolitan Building, Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.
Moor'ish	N. Afr.; Sp.	M. A.	Moslem style, decorated with interlacing bands in bright colors.	Mosque at Kairouan, Egypt.
Mos'lem	Eg.; Ind.; N. Afr.; P.; Sp.; Sy.; T.	622–.	Brilliant colors; decorative inscriptions and designs; pointed and horse-shoe arches; minarets; domes.	Mosque of Mahmud, Bijapur, India; Alhambra, Granada, Spain; Taj Mahal and Moti Masjid, Agra, India.
Nor'man	Coun. under N. rule, esp. Eng.	1040–.	A variety of Romanesque, characterized chiefly by the great length of the rather crudely constructed buildings; central towers. The name is also applied to a pointed Gothic style originating in Normandy.	Chapel of St. John in the Tower of London.
Per'pen-dic'u-lar	Eng.	1370–.	A Gothic style distinguished by vertical stone mullions in the windows.	Church at Edington, Wiltshire; King's College Chapel, Cambridge.
Point'ed	gen.	gen.	Having pointed arches; applied to many types having this characteristic.	All Gothic architecture.
Queen Anne	Eng.	1702–1714; rev. 1865–1885.	A Renaissance style; distinguished by small cottages usually of red brick, decorated with sculpture; picturesque effect somewhat like Elizabethan.	Numerous houses in suburbs of London.
Ray'on-nant	Fr.	1400–1500 (app.)	A Gothic style, characterized by window-tracery of lines radiating from a central point; elaborate and rich carvings.	Façade of Amiens Cathedral, France.
Re-nais'sance[1]	It.	1420–1520	Characterized by a return to classical Greco-Roman effects; simplicity and grace; dignified buildings with pillars and arcades.	Chapel of the Pazzi, Florence; Church of the Redeemer, Venice.
Re-nais'sance[2]	Eur.; N. A.	1500–.	Suggested by the Italian Renaissance; applicable to nearly all modern architecture.	Palais de Justice, Paris; White House, Washington; Cathedral of the City of Mexico.
Rhen'ish	Ger.	1000–.	A form of Romanesque, made more elaborate by the use of many buttresses and turrets.	Apostelkirche, Cologne.
Ro-co'co	Fr.	1660–1760 (app.)	A Renaissance style marred by eccentricities of decoration; round and oval windows; much sculpture; ornamental floral and scrollwork; overelaboration; lack of unity and harmony.	Châteaux de Nancy, Lorraine.
Ro'man-esque'	Eur.	300–1300 (app.)	Round arches; vaults; heavy walls; columns directly supporting arches; cruciform churches; decorated doors and windows; high and narrow naves; bell-towers.	St. Peter's Church, Northampton; Church of St. Front, Périgueux, France; Pisa Cathedral, Italy; Cathedrals of Treves and Worms, Germany.
Sar'a-cen'ic			Same as Moslem.	
Style Em'pire	Fr.	1804–1815.	The classical Renaissance Louis-Seize designs with the addition of much inharmonious ornamentation.	Museum at Marseilles.
Tra'be-at'ed	gen.	gen.	Having lintels on uprights.	All Doric temples.
Tran-si'tion	gen.	gen.	Marked by a change from one style to another, usually possessing characteristics of both.	Château of Blois, France.
Tu'dor	Eng.	1485–1600.	A Gothic style, distinguished by great houses, the halls of which formed quadrangles; elaborate carvings; long galleries; bay windows.	Chapel of Henry VII., Westminster Abbey, London.
Tus'can	It.	c.	The somewhat simplified Roman form of the Doric order, with unfluted columns. The term is also applied to Etruscan architecture, and to that of modern Tuscany, which is a simple form of Gothic.	St. Pietro in Vincoli, Rome.

sacristy saddle sanctuary scabellum scamillus scarcement sconce soncheon screen screen wall seat sedile severey shaft shore shoring shot-window siding sill size skeleton skew skew-back skew-table slab-house slype socle soffit solarium sole span spandrel speos spier spire spire-light

splay spout spring spur squinch squint stage stair-turret stalactite stamba steeple stele step stereobate stilted stoa stoop story string-piece stucco stud stupa style stylobate substructure summer supercanopy supercapital supercolumniation superimposition surbase symmetry systyle tabernacle

table tabling tablinum tall-boy talon talus teepee telamon tempera temple templet tenement terminal figure, terminus terrace tessellated tester tetrapylon tetrastoon tetrastyle theater tholobate tholus thrust tile timber-built torch torus tower trabeation tracery trachellum transept transom

tread treenail triforium triglyph trompe truss turret tympanum unctorium underpinning vasistas vault vaulting-shaft veranda verge viaduct villa vista volute voussoir weathering whispering-gallery wigwam winder wing xenodochium xyst *or* xystus yoke zigzag zoophoric column *or* pillar

— **Zimbabwe architecture,** the architecture of certain ancient inhabitants of Rhodesia, known only by its ruins: so called from the name of the place, in Victoria district, supposed to have been their center of residence.

ar″chi-teu′this, 1 ār″kı-tiū′thıs; 2 ār″ci-tū′this, *n.* An ommastrephoid squid (genus *Architeuthis*) of gigantic size. Examples upward of 50 feet long inclusive of the tentacles have been described. *See* SQUID. [< ARCHI- + Gr. *teuthis,* squid.]

ar-chi′tis, 1 ar-kaı′tıs *or* -kī′tıs; 2 ār-ci′tis *or* -ci′tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the rectum. [< Gr. *archos,* rectum.]

ar″chi-ton-nerre′, 1 ār′shı-to-ner′; 2 ār′shi-to-nēr′, *n.* [F.] A thundering steam-gun, supposed to have been invented by Archimedes.

ar′chi-trave, 1 ār′kı-trēv; 2 ār′ci-trāv, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A chief beam; that part of an entablature which rests upon the column-heads and supports the frieze; an epistyle.

Doric pillars overlaid With golden *architrave.*
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 715.

(2) A molded ornament following the extrados of an arch; the archivolt, or the ornament skirting the head and sides of a door or window. **2.** *Fort.* The master-beam or principal support of an underground fortification. [F., < L. *archi-* (see ARCH-) + *trabs,* beam.]

ar′chi-traved, 1 -trēvd; 2 -trāvd, *a.* Having an architrave.

ar′chi-troch, *n.* The oral ciliated band of a planula.— **ar″chi-ty-pog′ra-pher,** *n.* [Eng.] The master printer, or director, of the Oxford University Press.— **Ar″chi-u′ll-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A Paleozoic family of archipolypodous myriapods with the dorsal plates consolidated, including Carboniferous species. **Ar″chi-u′lus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ar″chi-u′lid,** *a.* & *n.*— **ar″chi-u′loid,** *a.*

ar-chi′val, 1 ar-kaı′val *or* ār′kı-vəl; 2 ār-ci′val *or* ār′ci-val, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in archives.

ar′chive, 1 ār′kaıv *or* ār′kıv; 2 ār′civ *or* ār′civ, *n.* **1.** A depository for documents, papers, and books, especially such public documents as may prove of historic interest: used mostly in the plural.

The Romance languages will teach us the spell by which we may hope to open the *archives* of the most ancient history of the Aryan race. MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, p. 19. [1870.]

2. Any document deposited in such place; especially, in the plural, historical or public documents, etc., preserved as matters of record.

A treaty between the kings of Aragon and Castile . . . is extant in the *archives* of that city [Barcelona].
HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, pt. i, p. 51. [1854.]

[< F. *archif,* < LL. *archivum,* < Gr. *archeion,* a public office, < *archē,* rule.]

SYN.: **(archives)** *annals,* chronicles, history, memoirs, memorials, muniments, records, registers. *Annals* are yearly records; *chronicles* follow the order of time. Both necessarily lack emphasis, selection, and perspective. *History* selects and groups, on the ground of interest and importance. *Archives* are public *records,* which may be *annals,* or *chronicles,* or deeds of property, etc. *Memoirs* generally record facts from the lives of individuals. *Memorials* may be not only writings, but other objects. *Archives* may consist of legal *records* and *registers. Muniments* are records that enable one to defend his title. See HISTORY.

ar′chi-vist, 1 ār′kı-vist; 2 ār′ci-vist, *n.* A keeper of archives.

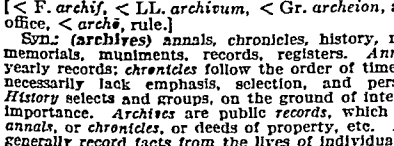
ar′chi-volt, 1 ār′kı-vōlt; 2 ār′ci-vōlt, *n. Arch.* **1.** An ornamental molding following an extrados. **2.** An arch considered as supporting superincumbent weight, as the architrave in lintel-construction. **3.** Incorrectly, an arch-soffit. [< It. *archivolto,* < *arco* (< L. *arcus*), arch, + *volta,* vault, < L. *volutus,* pp. of *volvo,* roll.] **ar′chi-vault‡.**— **interlacing archivolt,** one of a series of double interlaced archivolts of wall-arches or arcatures, the centers of one series serving as the springing-points of the other: chiefly in Anglo-Norman work. **interlacing arch‡.**

ar″chi-zo′ic, 1 ār″kı-zō′ik; 2 ār″ci-zō′ic, *a. Zool.* Same as ARCHEOZOIC.

arch″-knave′, a.-leader, etc. See ARCH-, 1 and 2.

arch′let, 1 ārch′let; 2 ārch′lĕt, *n.* A little arch.

arch′lute, 1 ārch′liūt; 2 ārch′lūt, *n. Mus.* A large double-necked lute. **arch′l-lute‡.**



Archlute.

arch′ly, 1 ārch′lı; 2 ārch′ly, *adv.* In an arch manner; with good-natured slyness; naively.

She looked up in his face of pain So *archly,* yet so tender
WHITTIER *Among the Hills* st. 47.

arch″-mln′ls-ter, etc. See ARCH-, 1.

arch′ness, 1 ārch′nes; 2 ārch′nĕs, *n.* The quality of being arch.

ar′cho-cele, 1 ār′ko-sīl; 2 ār′co-çēl, *n. Pathol.* Hernia of the rectum. [< Gr. *archos,* rectum, + *kēle,* tumor.]

ar″cho-clels-tog′a-my, 1 ār′ko-klıls-teg′ə-mı; 2 ār′co-clis-tŏg′a-my, *n.* The state of having the flowers permanently closed.— **ar″cho-clels-tog′a-mous,** *a.*

ar″cho-lith′ic, 1 ār′ko-lith′ık; 2 ār′co-lith′ic, *a. Archeol.* Of or pertaining to the earliest stone implements used by man. [< Gr. *archē,* beginning, + *lithos,* stone.] **ar″che-o-lith′ic‡.**

ar-chol′o-gy, 1 ar-kol′o-jı; 2 ār-cŏl′o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The theory of the origin of things. **2.** Archelogy. **3.** [Rare.] The science of government. [< Gr. *archē,* beginning, rule, + *-ology.*]

ar′chon, 1 ār′ken; 2 ār′cŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Hist.* (1) A chief magistrate of some peoples; particularly, the chief magistrate of Athens after the cessation of kingly rule; after 683 B. C., one of the nine chief magistrates, the first being styled the **archon** or **archon eponymos,** the second **basileus,** the third **polemarchos,** and the remaining six **thesmothetai.** (2) One of various magistrates or other officials in the Byzantine empire and modern Greece. **2.** In Gnosticism, a heavenly creator and ruler subordinate to the Deity. **3.** Man, as a member of the *Archontia.*

Man . . . stands alone,—*Archon* of Mammals.
DANA *Geology* p. 573. [BL. & co. 1870.]

[L., < Gr. *archōn,* < *archō,* rule.] — **archon basileus** (*Gr. Hist.*), a chief magistrate under kingly rule.

— **ar′chon-ship,** *n.* The office or official term of an archon. **ar′chon-tate‡.**— **ar-chon′tic.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to an archon. **II.** *n.* [A-] [-TI-CI, 1 -tı-sı; 2 -ti-çi, *pl.*] *Ch. Hist.* One of a Gnostic sect (4th century) believing in archons.

Ar-chon′ti-a, 1 ār-ken′shı-ə *or* -tı-ə; 2 ār-cŏn′shi-a *or* -ti-a, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Archencephala.* [< Gr. *archōn* (*archont-*); see ARCHON.] — **ar′chont,** *n.*

ar′cho-plasm, 1 ār′ko-plazm; 2 ār′co-plăsm, *n. Biol.* The fibrous portion of protoplasm; especially, the rays about the centrosome and the achromatic figure in nuclear division. [< Gr. *archē,* beginning, + *plassō,* form.] **ar″cho-plas′ma‡.**— **ar″cho-plas′mic,** *a.*

ar″chop-to′ma, 1 ār″kep-tō′mə; 2 ār″cŏp-tō′ma, *n. Pathol.* Proctocele. [< Gr. *archos,* rectum, + *ptōma,* fall.] **ar″-chop-to′sis‡.**

ar″chor-rha′gi-a, 1 ār″ko-rē′jı-ə; 2 ār″co-rā′ġi-a, *n. Pathol.* Rectal hemorrhage. [< Gr. *archos,* rectum, + *rhēgnymi,* break.]

ar″cho-ste-no′sis, 1 ār″ko-stı-nō′sis; 2 ār″co-ste-nō′sis, *n. Pathol.* Rectal stricture.

ar″cho-zo′ic, 1 ār″ko-zō′ık; 2 ār″co-zō′ic, *a. Paleon.* Same as ARCHEOZOIC.

arch″-pa′tri-arch, etc. See ARCH-, 1 and 2.

arch″pres′by-ter, 1 ārch″pres′bı-tər; 2 ārch″prĕs′by-ter, *n. Ch. Hist.* A chief presbyter; an overseer of doctrine and worship.— **arch″pres′by-ter-y,** *n.*

arch″priest′, 1 ārch″prīst′; 2 ārch″prēst′, *n.* **1.** A chief or senior priest; specif. (*Ch. Hist.*), a dignitary corresponding to (1) a *dean* or (2) a *rural dean.* **2.** *Eng. Hist.* The head of the Roman Catholic secular clergy, 1598–1623, when a bishop was appointed and the title was changed to *vicar apostolic.* [< OF. *archeprestre,* < LL. *archipresbyter.* < Gr. *archipresbyteros;* see ARCH- and PRIEST.]— **arch″priest′hood, arch″priest′ship,** *n.* The dignity or office of an archpriest.

arch″sreb′el, a.-scoundrel, etc. See ARCH-, 1 and 2.

arch″-see′, 1 ārch″-sī′; 2 ārch″-sē′, *n.* The see of an archbishop.

archt., *abbr.* Architect.

arch″tempt′er, etc. See ARCH-, 1 and 2.

Ar-chu′le-ta, 1 ar-chū′lı-tə; 2 ār-chu′le-ta, *n.* A county in Colorado; 1,100 sq. m.; county-seat, Pagosa Springs.

arch″-vag′a-bond, etc. See ARCH-, 1 and 2.

arch′way″, 1 ārch′wē″; 2 ārch′wā″, *n.* The passageway or opening under an arch; an arched entrance or passage.

arch″wife′ı, *n.* A strong or masculine wife. [an arch.

arch′wise, 1 ārch′woız; 2 ārch′wīs, *adv.* In the form of

arch′y′ı, 1 ārch′ı; 2 ārch′y, *a.* [Rare.] Arching.

arch′y′², *a. Her.* Having both sides bowed alike, as in an arch: said of an ordinary. **arch′y-flect″ed‡.**

Ar′chy, 1 ār′chı; 2 ār′chy, *n.* Diminutive of ARCHIBALD.

-archy, *suffix.* Used to denote rule or government; as, hept-*archy,* government by seven. [< Gr. *archos,* chief.]

Ar-chy′tas, 1 ar-kaı′tes; 2 ār-çī′tas, *n.* A Greek mathematician, Pythagorean philosopher, and general, of the 4th century B. C.; born in Tarentum, Italy.

Ar″ci-bal′do, 1 ār″chı-bāl′do; 2 ār″chi-bāl′do, *n.* [It.] See ARCHIBALD.

Ar′ci-dæ, 1 ār′sı-dı; 2 ār′çi-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves having an equivalve shell with a hinge crossed by numerous transverse or oblique teeth: including the arkshells. See illus. under ARK-SHELL. [< ARCA.] **Ar-ca′ce-a‡; Ar′ca-dæ‡.**— **ar′cid,** *n.*— **ar′coid,** *a.*

Ar-cif′er-a, 1 ar-sif′er-ə; 2 ār-çif′er-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of tailless amphibians with a divided sternum, the cartilaginous element of one side overlapping that of the other: including toads, tree-frogs, etc. [< L. *arcus,* bow, + *fero,* bear.]— **ar′ci-fer,** *n.*— **ar-cif′er-ous, ar-cig′er-ous,** *a.*

ar″ci-fin′i-ous, 1 ār′sı-fin′ı-us; 2 ār′çi-fin′i-ŭs, *a.* Having or constituting boundaries, that are natural defenses, as mountains, rivers, etc. [< LL. *arcifinius,* < L. *arx* (*arci-*), citadel (*arceo,* defend), + *finis,* boundary.]

ar′ci-form, 1 ār′sı-fōrm; 2 ār′çi-fōrm, *a.* Shaped like an arc or bow. [< L. *arcus,* bow, + -FORM.]

Ar″cis′-sur-Aube′, 1 ar′sı′-sür-ōb′; 2 ār′çi′-sür-ōb′, *n.* A town in Aube department, France; here the allies defeated the French Mar. 20–21, 1814; birthplace of Danton.

Ar′cite, 1 ār′sait; 2 ār′çit, *n.* In Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales,* a young Theban knight; the unsuccessful lover of Emilie.

A. R. C. M., *abbr.* Associate of the Royal College of Music.

ar′co, 1 ār′ko; 2 ār′co, *n.* [It.] The bow: in string-music, a term directing a return to the use of the bow after playing pizzicato.— **arco saltando.** [It.] *Mus.* Literally, the bow jumping; in violin-playing, a direction to strike the strings so that the bow rebounds after the playing of each note.

A.R.C.O., *abbr.* Associate of the Royal College of Organists.

ar″co-cen′trum, 1 ār′ko-sen′trum; 2 ār′co-çĕn′trŭm, *n. Biol.* The centrum of a vertebra formed from embryonic anlages other than the notochord. [< L. *arcus,* bow, + CENTRUM.]

ar′co-graph, 1 ār′ko-graf; 2 ār′co-ġrăf, *n.* A device for drawing curves without striking them from a center; a cyclograph. [< L. *arcus,* arc, + Gr. *graphō,* write.]

Ar-co′la, 1 ar-kō′le; 2 ār-cō′la, *n.* A manufacturing city in Douglas county, Ill.

Ar-co′le, 1 ar-kō′lē; 2 ār-cō′le, *n.* A village in N. Italy; scene of Napoleon's victory over the Austrians Nov. 15–17, 1796.

Ar′cos de la Fron-te′ra, 1 ār′kŏs dē lə fron-tē′ru; 2 ār′cŏs de lā fron-te′rā. A town in Cadiz province, Spain.

ar-cose′, *n. Petrol.* Same as ARKOSE.

ar″co-so′li-um, 1 ār″ko-sō′lı-um; 2 ār″co-sō′li-ŭm, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] An arched recess in the walls of Roman catacombs. [LL., < L. *arcus,* bow, + *solium,* seat.]

Ar-cot′, 1 ar-ket′; 2 ār-cŏt′, *n.* **1. North,** a district in Madras province, India; 7,139 sq. m.; capital, Chittur. **2. South,** a district in Madras province, India; 4,873 sq. m.; capital, Gudalur. **3.** A town in North Arcot district; former Mohammedan capital of the Carnatic.

A. R. C. S., *abbr.* Associate of the Royal College of Science.

Arc-ta′li-a, 1 ark-tē′lı-ə; 2 ārc-tā′li-a, *n. Zoogeog.* The northern marine realm that extends southward as far as floating ice is found. [< ARCTIC + Gr. *hals,* sea.] — **Arc-ta′li-an,** *a.*

Arc″ta-mer′i-ca, 1 ārk″tə-mer′ı-kə; 2 ārc″ta-mĕr′i-ca, *n. Zoogeog.* Same as ANGLOGÆA.— **Arc″ta-mer′i-can,** *a.*

arc-ta′tion, 1 ark-tē′shən; 2 ārc-tā′shon, *n.* Abnormal contraction or constriction, esp. of the anus, vagina, or any natural opening; constipation. [F., < L. *arctatus,* pp. of *arcto, arto,* compress, < *artus,* short.] **arc′ti-tude‡.**

arc′tic, 1 ārk′tık; 2 ārc′tic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or designating the north pole or the regions, etc., near it; far northern; cold; frigid; as, an *arctic* expedition; *arctic* weather.

How far the gulf-stream of our youth may flow
Into the *arctic* regions of our lives.
LONGFELLOW *Morituri Salutamus* st. 24.

2. Of or pertaining to either of the constellations called the Great Bear and the Little Bear. [< F. *arctique,* < LL. *arcticus,* < Gr. *arktikos,* < *arktos,* bear, the constellation.] — **arctic circle,** the imaginary circle, 23° 28′ from the north pole, that separates the north temperate zone from the north frigid zone.— **a. constellations,** constellations situated about the north celestial pole.— **a. current,** a current which flows southward from the arctic seas. — **a. fox,** see under FOX.— **a. grass** (*Bot.*), same as RESCUE-GRASS.— **A. ocean,** a body of water, surrounding the north pole, open to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through Baffin Bay and Bering Strait.— **arc-ti′cian,** *n.* One familiar with arctic regions; an arctic explorer or student of arctic peculiarities.— **arc′ti-cize,** *vt.* To acclimate to arctic regions. **arc′ti-cise‡.**— **arc′tic-ward,** *adv.*

arc′tic′, *n.* **1.** The arctic circle or regions; as, a year in the *arctic:* correlative of *antarctic.* **2.** [U. S.] A warmly lined water-proof overshoe. **3.** [A-] The Eskimo stock.

Arc′tic″, *n.* A village in Kent county, R. I.

Arc-tic″ti-di′næ, 1 ark-tık″tı-dai′nı; 2 ārc-tic″ti-di′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of viverroid carnivores, including the binturongs. **Arc-tic′tis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *arktos,* bear, + *iktis,* marten.] — **arc-tic′ti-dine,** *a.* & *n.*

Arc-ti′i-dæ, 1 ark-tai′ı-dı; 2 ārc-ti′i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths whose caterpillars (woolly bears) are very hairy. **Arc′ti-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *arktos,* bear.] — **arc′ti-an,** *n.*— **arc′ti-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **arc′ti-oid,** *a.*

Arc-tis′ca, 1 ark-tis′kə; 2 ārc-tis′ca, *n. pl. Arach.* An order, generally referred to *Arachnida,* having a worm-like body without a distinct cephalothorax, 4 pairs of short legs, and a suctorial mouth, including the water-bears or bear-animalcules (*Macrobiotidæ*). [< Gr. *arktos,* bear.] — **arc-tis′can,** *a.* & *n.*

Arc″tis-con′i-dæ, 1 ārk″tis-kon′ı-dı; 2 ārc″tis-cŏn′i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of acaridans with 4 pairs of 3-jointed legs and without caudal appendages. **Arc-tis′con,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *arktos,* bear.] — **arc-tis′co-nid,** *a.* & *n.*— **arc-tis′co-noid,** *a.* [TION.

arc′ti-tude, 1 ārk′tı-tiūd; 2 ārc′ti-tūd, *n.* [F.] See ARCTA-

Arc′ti-um, 1 ārk′tı-um; 2 ārc′ti-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of coarse biennial Old World herbs of the aster family, having a globular involucre of imbricated scales with hooked tips, including the common burdocks (*A. lappa* and *A. minor*), widely naturalized weeds in the United States. [< Gr. *arktion,* < *arktos,* bear.]

arc′to-, 1 ārk′to-; 2 ārc′to-. From Greek *arktos,* bear: a combining form used chiefly in zoological terms to denote (1) bear-like animals, and (2) animals and plants found in the arctic regions.— **Arc″to-cy-on′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of creodonts with the last upper molars tubercular. **Arc-toc′y-on,** *n.* (t. g.) — **arc″to-cy′o-nid,** *n.*— **arc″to-cy′o-noid,** *a.*— **Arc″to-gæ′a,** *n. Zoogeog.* A faunal area including North America, Europe, Africa, and Asia as far as Wallace's line. **Arc″to-ge′a‡.** — **Arc″to-gæ′al, Arc″to-ge′al,** *a.*— **Arc″to-gæ′an, Arc″to-gæ′lc, Arc″to-ge′an,** *a.*

Arc-tol′de-a, 1 ark-tel′dı-ə; 2 ārc-tŏl′de-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily of fissiped carnivores, including the bears, raccoons, weasels, etc., with the paroccipital process nearly free from the auditory bulla, and the mastoid process prominent. [< ARCTO- + -OID.] — **arc′toid,** *a.* & *n.*— **arc-tol′de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Arc″to-my-l′næ, 1 ārk″to-mı-al′nı; 2 ārc″to-my-l′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of sciurold rodents of stouter form and with shorter tail than the squirrels, including the woodchucks or marmots, prairie-dogs, and ground-squirrels. **Arc′to-mys,** *n.* (t. g.) — **arc-to′my-line,** *a.* & *n.*

Arc′tos, 1 ārk′tes; 2 ārc′tŏs, *n. Astron.* Ursa Major and Ursa Minor: a collective name sometimes applied to these constellations when treated as one group. [< Gr. *arktos,* bear.]

Arc″to-staph′y-los, 1 ārk″to-staf′ı-les; 2 ārc″to-stăf′y-lŏs, *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of evergreen shrubs or small trees of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), with alternate leathery leaves, small white or pink flowers, and drupaceous fruit. *A. uva-ursi, the red bearberry, or kinnikinic, belongs to* northern parts of both hemispheres. About 20 other species are confined to western North America. See MANZANITA. [< *arcto-* + Gr. *staphylē,* bunch of grapes.]

Arc-to′tis, *n. Bot.* A genus of South-African herbs of the aster family, with showy heads of flowers, mostly orange-colored: sometimes cultivated in America and Europe.

Arc-tu′ri-dæ, 1 ark-tiū′rı-dı; 2 ārc-tū′ri-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of isopods with inferior operculiform uropods, and with the anterior 4 pairs of legs ciliated and the posterior 3 ambulatory.— **arc-tu′rid,** *n.*— **arc-tu′roid,** *a.*

Arc-tu′rus, 1 ark-tiū′rus; 2 ārc-tū′rŭs, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The principal star in the constellation Bootes; sometimes, incorrectly, the constellation itself.

Canst thou guide *Arcturus* with his sons? *Job* xxxviii, 32.
Now bright *Arcturus* glads the teeming grain.
POPE *Pastorals, Autumn* l. 72.

2. *Crust.* A genus typical of *Arcturidæ.* [L., < Gr. *Arktouros,* < *arktos,* bear, + *ouros,* guard.] — **arc-tu′ri-an,** *a.*

ar″cu-a′li-a, 1 ār″kiū-ē′lı-ə; 2 ār″cū-ā′li-a, *n. pl.* The primitive cartilaginous structures from which arco-centrous vertebræ are made. There may be two ventral and two dorsal pairs of these, which develop, change, or disappear, according to the species of vertebrate in which they occur. [< L. *arcus,* bow.]

ar′cu-ate, 1 ār′kiū-ēt; 2 ār′cū-āt, *a.* Arc-like in form; bowed; arched. [< L. *arcuatus,* pp. of *arcuo,* < *arcus,*

bow.] **ar'cu-al;** **ar'cu-at"ed;**—**arcuate measure,** same as CIRCULAR MEASURE, 2. See MEASURE.—**ar'cu-ate-ly,** *adv.*

ar"cu-a'tion, ärˇkiū-ē'shen; 2 ärˇcū-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of bending, or the state of being bent; curvature. **2.** *Arch.* Arched work. **3.** *Hort.* The bending down of slips or vines to take new root; layering. **4.** *Pathol.* The abnormal curvature of a bone, as of the breast-bone in rickets, etc.—**epistylar arcuation** (*Arch.*), arched connection of columns, by making the epistyle a flat arch instead of a monolith beam, or by introducing a relieving-arch directly over the epistyle as a part of the entablature.

ar'cu-ba-list, *n.* See ARBALIST.—**ar'cu-ba-list"er,** *n.*

Ar"cueil'-Ca"chan', 1 ärˇkŭ'ye-ko'shŏ'; 2 ärˇcŭ'ye-cā'shăn', *n.* A town in Seine department, France.

ar'cu-la, 1 ärˇkiu-le; 2 ärˇcū-la, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* Same as ARCA, 1. **2.** Plural of ARCULUM.

ar'cu-lite, 1 ärˇkiu-leit; 2 ärˇcū-lit, *n.* An arcuate aggregate of crystallites in a glassy volcanic rock.

ar'cu-lum, 1 ärˇkiu-lem; 2 ärˇcū-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] A circular cushion used to protect the heads of those bearing burdens.

ar'cus, 1 ärˇkus; 2 ärˇcŭs, *n.* [ARCUS, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* Any arched formation or structure; as, the *arcus* palmaris. **2.** An arch or bow.—**arcus senilis,** same as GERONTOXON.

Ar-cy'l-dæ, 1 ar-sei'l-dī; 2 ärˇcī'l-dē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of orbitelarian spiders. **Ar'cys,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *arkys,* net.]—**ar'cy-id,** *a.* & *n.*—**ar'cy-oid,** *a.*

Ard, 1 ärd; 2 ärd. *n.* *Bib.* NUM. xxvi, 40.

-ard. A suffix forming personal nouns from adjectives, usually denoting the possession in a high degree of the quality denoted by the adjective; commonly used in a derogatory sense: as, *drunkard; dull ard;* often with no perceptible intensive force, as in *placard.* This suffix is sometimes changed to *-art,* as in *braggart.* [< F. *-ard,* < G. *-hard,* < *cf.* hard.]

Ar-dagh', 1 ar-dă'; 2 ärˇdă', *n.* A village in Longford county, Ireland.

Ar'dan, 1 ärˇdan; 2 ärˇdan, *n.* [Ir.] A figure in Irish heroic legend, one of the three Sons of Usnach, brother to Naëse. See DEIRDRE and NAËSE.

ar'dash, 1 ärˇdash; 2 ärˇdăsh, *n.* An inferior raw silk of Persia; shirwan. [< F. *ardasse,* < Per. *ardas.*] **ar'dass".**

ar"das-sine', 1 ärˇda-sin'; 2 ärˇdă-sin', *n.* [F.] A fine Persian silk imported into France and there weaved; sabiqué.

Ar'dath, 1 ärˇdath; 2 ärˇdăth, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Esd.* ix, 26. **Ar'dat;** (Apocrypha, R. V.).

ar'deb, 1 ärˇdeb; 2 ärˇdĕb, *n.* An Oriental unit of capacity. See table under MEASURE.

Ar"de-bil', 1 arˇde-bil'; 2 ärˇde-bĭl', *n.* A town in Azerbaijan, Persia.

Ar"dèche', 1 arˇdèsh'; 2 ärˇdĕsh', *n.* A department in S. E. France; 2,136 sq. m.; capital, Privas. [land.

Ar-dee', 1 ar-dī'; 2 ärˇdī', *n.* A town in Louth county, Ire-

Ar-de'i-dæ, 1 ar-dī'i-dī; 2 ärˇdē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of herodine birds, esp. those with scutellate tarsi and the middle claws pectinated on the inner edge; herons. **Ar'de-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., heron.]—**ar'de-id,** *n.*—**ar'de-oid,** *a.*

Ar"de-i'næ, 1 ärˇdi-ī'nē; 2 ärˇde-ī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Ardeidæ,* with 12 moderately long and stiff tail-feathers, including the true herons.—**ar'de-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

ar-de'li-ot, *n.* A meddler. **ar-de'll-ont.**

Ar'den, 1 ärˇden; 2 ärˇdĕn, *n.* **1. Enoch,** the hero of Tennyson's poem of the same name, a sailor who, on returning after years spent on a desert island, finds his wife married to another man, and lives unknown near her until he dies through grief. **2. Forest of A.,** a tract in Warwickshire, England, once a forest land, introduced in Shakespeare's *As You Like It.* **3. A. of Feversham.** (1) An English tragedy (1592) formerly attributed to Shakespeare. (2) The chief character in this play, murdered by his wife and others.

ar'den-cy, 1 ärˇden-si; 2 ärˇdĕn-cy, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being ardent; intensity of emotion or action; warmth.

Things to brood on with more *ardency*
Than the death-day of empires. KEATS *Endymion* bk. ii, st. 1.

2. Great heat; a glowing condition. **3.** [Rare.] *Naut.* The tendency of a vessel to come up to the wind.

Ar"dennes', 1 arˇden'; 2 ärˇdĕn', *n.* **1.** A hill-country in S. E. Belgium, N. E. France, and Rhenish Prussia. **2.** A department in N. E. France; 2,020 sq. m.; capital, Mézières.

ar'den-nite, 1 ärˇden-eit; 2 ärˇdĕn-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A yellow to yellowish-brown vanado-silicate ($HaMn_4Al_6VSi_6O_{22}$), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< *Ardennes,* in France.]

ar'dent, 1 ärˇdent; 2 ärˇdĕnt, *a.* **1.** Vehement in emotion or action; intense in desire; burning with passion; zealous; as, an *ardent* lover; *ardent* vows.

The king [Alfred] . . . animated with the most *ardent* passion for knowledge. LINGARD *England* vol. i, p. 169. [t. c. 1827.]

2. Having the qualities or appearance of fire; red; flashing; as, *ardent* heat; an *ardent* fever.

What though the sun, with *ardent* frown,
Had slightly tinged her cheek with brown.
Scott *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 18.

3. [Rare.] *Naut.* Quick to come into the wind, as a vessel. [< OF. *ardant,* ppr. of *ardre,* < L. *ardeo,* burn.]

ar'daunt;—**ar'dent-ly,** *adv.*—**ar'dent-ness,** *n.*

Syns: affectionate, burning, eager, excitable, excited, fervent, fervid, fierce, fiery, glowing, heated, hot, impassioned, inflammable, intense, keen, passionate, vehement. See AMOROUS; EAGER; SPIRITED.—Ants: apathetic, calm, cold, cool, dispassionate, frigid, icy, indifferent, passionless, phlegmatic, platonic, stolid, stony, temperate.

—**ardent spirits,** alcoholic distilled liquors.

Were the sums which are still lavished on *ardent spirits* appropriated wisely to the elevation of the people, what a new world we should live in!
CHANNING *Works, Laboring Classes* p. 58. [a. t. a. 1883.]

Ar"de-ol'de-æ, 1 ärˇdi-ol'di-ī; 2 ärˇde-ol'de-ē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A superfamily of herodine birds with the upper mandible straight and furrowed by a groove that does not reach to its tip: including herons, storks, etc. [< ARDEA + -OIDÆ.] —**ar"de-ol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

ard'-fheis", 1 ärdˇeis'; 2 ärdˇfĕs', *n.* High-festival; specif., [A-F-] the annual convention of the Gaelic League of Ireland.

Ar"di-E'a, 1 ärˇdi-ē'e; 2 ärˇdē'ă, *n.* *Babylon. Myth.* A boatman in the Gilgamesh epic.

ar'dish, 1 ärˇdish; 2 ärˇdish, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian style of interior decoration for walls and ceilings, produced by bedding fragments of glass in plaster and cutting away the latter in ornamental designs.

Ar-dis'i-a, 1 ar-dis'i-e; 2 ăr-dĭs'ĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large genus of evergreen shrubs; the genus *Icacorea.* **2.** [a-] Any shrub of the genus *Icacorea.* [< Gr. *ardis,* point.]

—**ar-dis'i-ad,** *n.* Any plant of the natural order *Myrsinaceæ* (formerly *Ardisiaceæ*): so called by Lindley.

Ard'ites, 1 ärd'eits; 2 ärd'ĭts, *n. pl.* *Bib.* NUM. xxvi, 40.

Ar-di'ti, 1 ar-di'ti; 2 ăr-dī'tī, **Luigi** (?/1822–?/1903). An Italian violinist, operatic conductor, and composer.

ard-maer', 1 ard-mīr'; 2 ărd-mār', *n.* [Gael.] The steward under an ardrich.

Ard'more, 1 ärd'mōr; 2 ärd'mōr, *n.* **1.** A village in Montgomery county, Pa. **2.** A city in Carter county, Okla.

Ar"dois' sys'tem, 1 arˇdwā'; 2 ärˇdwā'. *Naut.* A system for night signaling at sea in which a series of double electric lamps, hung from a mast-head-stay and showing alternate red and white lights, are operated by the pressure of a key from a keyboard on deck.

Ar'don, 1 ärˇden; 2 ärˇdŏn, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* ii, 18.

Ar-doo', 1 ar-dū'; 2 ăr-dō͞o', *n.* [Austral.] *Bot.* Same as NARDOO.

ar'dor, 1 ärˇdor *or* -der; 2 ärˇdor, *n.* **1.** Warmth or intensity of passion or affection, or of devotion to any pursuit; eagerness; vehemence; zeal; as, the *ardor* of a lover, an experimenter, or an explorer.

Nothing more strikes a stranger who visits the American universities than the *ardour* with which the younger generation has thrown itself into study.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, pt. vi, p. 633. [MACM. 1888.]

2. Great heat, as of fire or of the sun.

The *ardor* of noon was now past.
SCOTT *Talisman,* p. 26. [a. r. a co.]

3. *Pathol.* Burning sensation; fever. **4.** [Archaic.] An effulgent spirit; angel.

Among Thousand celestial *Ardours,* where he stood.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 249.

[ME. *ardour,* < F. *ardeur,* < M. *ardor,* < *ardeo,* burn.] **ar'dour.** Syns: see ENTHUSIASM and ARDENT.

Ar'drah, 1 ärˇdra; 2 ärˇdrä, *n.* A town in Dahomey, Africa.

A'rem:

ar-drich', 1 ar-drī'; 2 ăr-drĭ', *n.* [Gael.] The chief king in ancient Scotland and Ireland. **ar-driagh'".**

Ar-dros'san, 1 ar-dros'en; 2 ăr-drŏs'an, *n.* A seaport in Ayrshire, Scotland. [CARANDAS.

Ar"du-i'na, 1 ärˇdiū-ai'ne; 2 ärˇdū-ī'nă, *n.* *Bot.* Same as

ar'du-ous, 1 ärˇjū-[*or* -diū-]us; 2 ärˇju-[*or* -dū-]ŭs, *a.* **1.** Involving great labor or vast toil; offering hardship or difficulty; as, an *arduous* task; an *arduous* journey.

The *arduous* strife . . . To which the triumph of all good is given.
WORDSWORTH *Poems to Liberty* pt. ii, sonnet 14.

2. Toiling earnestly or habitually; as, an *arduous* worker. **3.** So steep and high as to be difficult of ascent; lofty; as, an *arduous* path. [< L. *arduus,* steep.]

Syns: difficult, exhausting, hard, laborious, onerous, severe, toilsome, trying. *Hard* may be active or passive; a thing may be *hard* to do or *hard* to bear. *Arduous* is always active. That which is *difficult* may require labor, or simply skill and address, as a *difficult* problem or puzzle. That which is *arduous* always requires continued, persevering toil. Responsibility may be *onerous* even when it involves no special exertion.—Ants: easy, light, pleasant, slight, trivial.—**ar'du-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**ar'du-ous-ness,** *n.*

ar'du-roust, *a.* Full of ardor.

Ard'wick, 1 ärd'wik; 2 ärd'wĭk, *n.* A suburb of Manchester, England.

ard'wolf", *n.* Same as AARDWOLF.

are, } 1 ār; 2 ār, *2d per. plural* (used as a singular *pres.* **ar',** } *ind.* & *1st, 2d, & 3d per. pl. pres. ind.* of BE, v. [< Northumb. *aren.* (WS. *sindon*), < √ *es;* see AM.]

are, 1 ār; 2 ār, *n.* In the metric system, a land-measure of 100 square meters = 119.38 square yards. See MEASURE. [F., < L. *area,* area.]

a're", 1 ārˇē'; 2 ārˇē', *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The note above the tonic, as in Guido's grave hexachord. **a're;**.

a're-a', 1 ā'ri-e; 2 ā'rē-a, *n.* **1.** Any open space, as an unoccupied floor within a building, or a clear level surface without.

The whole *area* . . . within the Temple bounds formed a square of 600 or 900 feet. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 96. [t. 1880.]

2. A particular tract of country, or portion of the earth's surface; as, the desert *area* of Africa.

The independent continental *areas* are three in number.
DANA *Geology* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 13. [t. s. a co. 1880.]

3. The amount of surface included within a bounding line or enclosing a solid figure; superficial extent; as, the *area* of a triangle; the *area* of tillage was four acres. **4.** (1) The enclosed ground around a building. (2) A small sunken court before basement windows or doors. **5.** *Biol.* A spot or small surface, in any way peculiar, upon an organism. **6.** [Rare.] A bald patch on the head; depilation. **7.** Figuratively, the extent of anything; scope.

Take a large enough *area* of human life, and all comedy melts into tragedy. GEORGE ELIOT *Theophrastus Such* p. 110. [ALL] [L., open space.]—**a're-a-drain",** *n.* A sloping surface alongside of the foundation-walls of a building to permit of the drainage of moisture.—**a. of characterization** (*Ethn.*), a portion of the earth so unique in characteristics as to leave an effect on man and his arts.—**a. of low pressure** (*Meteor.*), a region in which the barometric pressure is relatively low: usually identical with a *cyclone,* but the latter term has reference to its circulation.—**a.-sneak,** *n.* A sneak-thief who enters houses from the area.—**a. system,** a system formed by adapting the law of squares to the determination of photographic exposures, a degree or relativity being obtained by stops and lenses.—**basal a.** (*Forestry*), the area of a cross-section of a tree or the sum of such areas.—**Broca's a.,** that portion of the gray matter of the cerebrum between the medial root of the olfactory nerve and the peduncle of the corpus callosum.—**equivalent head a.** (*Aëro.*), that area of unbroken plane surface whose head resistance, when exposed to the line of flight, is the same as the total resistance of the bars, braces, stays, etc., of an aeroplane.—**experiment a.** (*Forestry*), a forest area of known size upon which successive measurements or other detailed studies are made for the determination of the growth and behavior of the stand, or upon which experiments are conducted to ascertain the effects of methods of treatment upon the forest. See VALUATION AREA.—**permanent sample a.;** **permanent sample plot;**—**fire a.** **1.** The space covered by a conflagration. **2.** *Mil.* The area of land or water within range of effective gun-fire.—**germinal a.** *Embryol.* **1.** In the eggs of amniote vertebrates, a shield-shaped area of the blastoderm which exhibits the first indications of the embryo proper. **2.** In meroblastic eggs, the sentiform protoplasmic portion in which the segmentation occurs.—**high-pressure a.** (*Meteor.*), an area of relatively high barometric pressure: usually identified with an *anticyclone,* but the latter term has reference to its circulation.—**high a.;**—**motor a.,** that portion of the precentral gyrus of the brain in which are situated the cells that control voluntary motion.—**Rolandic a.;**—**sensation or sense a.** **1.** That area within which are distributed the filaments of a sensory nerve or one of its branches. **2.** That area within which two points held on the skin are separately perceived.—**sensory a.,** that region of the cerebral cortex in which the sensory-nerve receptive centers are situated.—**valuation a.** (*Forestry*), a forest area of known size upon which measurements or other detailed studies are made for the determination of the stand or yield. See EXPERIMENT AREA.—**working a.** (*Forestry*), the total forest area managed under a working plan.—**working circle;**.

A're-a', 1 ē're-a; 2 ā're-a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

a-reach', *v.* To reach; deliver; extend.

a-read', 1 e-rid'; 2 a-rēd', *v.* **1.** [Archaic.] (I) To interpret the meaning of; solve; divine; read. (2) To decree; adjudge.

Rightly he *ared* The Maid's intent.
SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* bk. vii, st. 2.

2†. To declare; make known. **3†.** To counsel; warn. **4†.** To augur; conjecture. [< AS. *ārǽdan,* guess, < *ā-* + *rǽdan;* see A-, away, and READ.] **a-rede';** **a-reed';** **ar-reed'†.**

a-read', *n.* Advice; discourse. **a-rede'†.**

a're-al, 1 ē're-al; 2 ā're-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an area. **a-re'o-lar;**—**areal velocity,** the rate at which an area is generated by a revolving line.—**a"re-al'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] Condition as to area.

A're-an, 1 ē're-on; 2 ā're-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the planet Mars. Compare ARES.

a-rear', *n.* To raise; set up; exalt; excite. **a-rere'†.**

a-rear', *adv.* [Rare.] In or to the rear.

Ar'e-ca, 1 arˇi-ke *or* a-riˇke; 2 ărˇe-ca *or* a-rēˇca, *n.* [Ps.] *Bot.* **1.** A genus of Malaysian and tropical Asian and Australian palms with tall stems, terminal pinnated leaves, monœcious flowers, and 1-seeded, drupe-like fruits with thick fibrous rind. *A. catechu* is the betel-nut palm. **2.** [a-] Any palm of this genus, esp. the betel-nut palm. **3.** [a-] *Hort.* Any one of several palms now referred to other genera, as the popular stove palm (*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*). **Ar'e-ka';** **A'reque;**—**ar'e-ca-nut",** *n.* Same as BETEL-NUT.—**a.-palm,** *n.* The betel-nut palm.

ar"e-ca'l-dine, } 1 arˇi-kā'l-din, -din *or* -din; 2 ărˇe-cā'l-
ar"e-ca'l-dine, } din, -din *or* -din, *n.* *Chem.* A derivative of nicotinic acid ($C_7H_{11}NO_2+H_2O$), obtained from the betel-nut. [< ARECA.]

a-re'ca-lin, } 1 e-riˇke-in, -in *or* -in; 2 a-rēˇca-in, -in *or*
a-re'ca-line, } -in, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_7H_{11}NO_2.H_2O$), obtained from the betel-nut. Like guaiacin and arecaidin, it is physiologically inactive. [< ARECA.]

A"re-ci'bo, 1 ā"re-siˇbo; 2 ā"re-cēˇbo, *n.* A municipality in Porto Rico; 621 sq. m.

a-re'co-lin, } 1 e-riˇko-lin, -lin *or* -lin; 2 a-rēˇco-lin, -lin
a-re'co-line, } *or* -lin, *n.* *Chem.* An oily liquid constituent of the betel-nut ($C_7H_{13}O_2N$). [< ARECA.]

Ar'e-con, 1 arˇi-kon; 2 ărˇe-cŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

A're-e, 1 ē're-i; 2 ā're-ē, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). [reeking.

a-reek,' 1 e-rik'; 2 a-rēk', *adv.* & *a.* In a reeking condition;

a-reel', 1 e-ril'; 2 a-rēl', *a.* In a reeling manner.

ar"e-fac'tion†, *n.* The process of drying up; a withered condition.

ar'e-fy†, *v.* To dry; wither.

A-re'il, 1 e-riˇlel; 2 a-rēˇll, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xlvi, 16.

A-re'lites, 1 e-riˇleits; 2 a-rēˇlĭts, *n. pl.* *Bib.* *Num.* xxvi, 17.

a-re'na, 1 e-riˇne; 2 a-rēˇna, *n.* **1.** The enclosed oval space in the center of a Roman amphitheater in which the exhibitions were held: commonly strewn with sand.

Like a smile of scorn lies the moonlight down below there upon the green *arena,* where once stood the colossus of the surged.
RICHTER in Hawley's *Wit and Wisdom* p. 36. [r. a w. 1884.]

2. A scene or sphere of action or contest.

Scott, with all his facility, had a dread of . . . excitement, and withdrew from the poetical *arena* to avoid it.
HAMERTON *Intellectual Life* pt. i, letter i, p. 4. [H. BROS. 1873.]

3. *Pathol.* Sand or fine gravel in the kidneys. **4.** *Arch.* Incorrectly, the main area of a building. [L., better, *harena,* sand.]

Ar'e-nac, 1 arˇi-nak; 2 ărˇe-năc, *n.* A county in Michigan; 388 sq. m.; county-seat, Omer.

ar"e-na'ceous, 1 arˇi-neˇshus; 2 ărˇe-nāˇshŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to sand; like sand; full of sand; growing in sandy places; as, an *arenaceous* region. **2.** *Geol.* Made up largely of sandy particles: said of stratified rocks. **3.** *Zool.* Having tests composed largely of grains of sand, as certain foraminifers. **4.** Figuratively, devoid of spirit; dry; as, an *arenaceous* style. [< L. *arenaceus,* < *arena,* sand.]

—**ar"e-na'ce-o-cal-ca're-ous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a mixture of limestone with sand; as, a sandy limestone.

Ar"e-na'ri-a, 1 arˇi-neˇri-e; 2 ărˇe-nāˇri-a, *n.* *Bot.* A very large genus of usually low tufted annual or perennial herbs of the pink family — the sandworts — widely distributed in the temperate zones. They have sessile leaves and small white 5-parted flowers with usually 10 stamens and 3 styles. The cosmopolitan weed *A. serpyllifolia,* thyme-leaved sandwort, has been naturalized in the United States from Europe. A number are in cultivation in hardy gardens.

ar"e-na'ri-ous, 1 arˇi-neˇri-us; 2 ărˇe-nāˇri-ŭs, *a.* Composed of sand; sandy. [< L. *arenarius,* < *arena,* sand.]

ar'e-nat"ed, 1 arˇi-neˇted; 2 ărˇe-nātˇĕd, *a.* Reduced to or mixed with sand. [< L. *arenatus,* < *arena,* sand.]—**ar"e-na'tion,** *n.* *Med.* The application of hot sand as a remedy: a sand-bath.

a'rend, 1 eˇrent; 2 āˇrĕnt, *n.* [S. Afr.] The bearded vulture.

A'ren-dal, 1 eˇren-dal; 2 āˇrĕn-dăl, *n.* A coast town in Norway; has been called "Little Venice."

a-ren'da-lite, 1 e-renˇde-leit; 2 a-rĕnˇda-līt, *n.* *Mineral.* A dark-green crystalline epidote. [< *Arendal,* Norway.]

ar'en-da"tor, *n.* Same as ARRENDATOR.

a-reng', 1 e-reng'; 2 a-rĕng', *n.* [Malay.] A sago-palm (*Arenga saccharifera*) of the Malakkan Islands. The natives manufacture cordage from the petioles, and obtain sago from the trunk and sugar from the juice. See GOMUTI.

a-reng'-palm";

A-ren'ga, 1 e-reng'ge; 2 a-rĕng'ga, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A small tropical genus of palms, the genus *Saguerus.* **2.** [a-] An areng.

A-ren"i-col'i-dæ, 1 e-renˇi-kel'i-di; 2 a-rĕnˇi-cŏl'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of limivorous worms, variously limited, but always including the sandworms, lobworms, or lug-worms, having arborescent gills. **Ar"e-nic'o-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *arena,* sand, + *colo,* dwell.]—**ar"e-nic'o-lid,** *n.*—**ar"e-nic'o-loid,** *a.*

ar"e-nic'o-lite, 1 arˇi-nikˇo-leit; 2 ărˇe-nicˇo-līt, *n.* One of certain problematic worm-like markings found in Cambrian and other Paleozoic strata, especially when loop-like and opening by two apertures on the surface.

ar"e-nic'o-lous, 1 arˇi-nikˇo-lus; 2 ărˇe-nicˇo-lŭs, *a.* *Zool.* Living in sand. **a-ren'i-cole†.**

a-ren"i-lit'ic, 1 a-reˇni-litˇik; 2 a-rĕnˇi-lĭtˇic, *a.* Of or pertaining to sandstone. [< L. *arena,* sand, + Gr. *lithos,* stone.]

ar'e-nose, 1 arˇi-nōs; 2 ărˇe-nōs, *a.* Full of grit or fine sand; gritty. [< L. *arenosus,* < *arena,* sand.] **ar'e-nous†;** **a-ren'u-lous†.**—**ar"e-nos'i-ty,** *n.*

a-ren'sky, 1 e-renˇski; 2 a-rĕnˇsky, **Anton Stepanovich** (?/1851–?/1906). A Russian composer.

ar"e-o-ren'tic, 1 arˇi-o-renˇtik; 2 ărˇe-o-rĕnˇtic, *a.* *Astron.* Having reference to the planet Mars as a center or origin. [< Gr. *Ares,* Mars, + *kentron,* center.]

ar"e-og'ra-phy, 1 arˇi-logˇre-fi; 2 ărˇe-ŏgˇra-phy,

ra-ty, *n.* [-PHIES, 1 -fiz; 2 -fiz, *pl.*] *Astron.* A description of the physical features of the planet Mars. [< Gr. *Arēs*, Mars, + -GRAPHY.] — **ar"e-og'ra-pher**, *n.* — **ar"e-o-graph'ic, a.** — **ar"e-o-graph'i-cal, a.** — **ar"e-o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

A"re-o'ī, 1 ā"rē-ō'ī; 2 ā"ŗe-ō'ī, *n.* [Tahiti.] A privileged class of devotees of two celibate gods. They maintained promiscuous sex relations, but were not permitted to have children, destroying such as they possessed when entering the society and such as were subsequently born to them.

a-re'o-la, 1 ə-rī'o-lə; 2 ə-rē'o-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** One of the small usually angular spaces or interstices marked out by the network of veins on leaves, on the wings of insects, etc., or by interlacing vessels, as the capillaries. **2.** *Anat.* The colored circle about the nipple, or about a vesicle or pustule. **3.** *Biol.* (1) A depressed spot. (2) A cell-nucleus. **4.** An aureole. **5.** That part of the iris bordering the pupil of the eye. **6.** In decorative art, a plate, panel, or tile. [L., dim. of *area*, open space.] — **a-re'o-lar**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an areola or areolæ; containing areolæ. **2.** Same as AREAL. — **areolar tissue** (*Anat.*), a form of connective tissue composed of loose meshes of fibers enclosing irregular cavities; cellular tissue. — **a-re'o-late**, *a.* Marked off into areolæ. **a-re'o-lat"ed‡.** — **a-re"o-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The state of being areolate; the arrangement of areolæ. **2.** A space containing areolæ. — **a-re'o-let**, *n.* A little areola; especially, in entomology, any one of the small spaces or cells into which the wing is divided by the veins or venules.

ar'e-ole, 1 ar'ı-ōl; 2 ăr'e-ōl, *n.* **1.** Same as AREOLA. **2.** *Bot.* A small polygonal area of a lichen-thallus, separated from other similar areas by minute cracks.

ar"e-ol'o-gy, 1 ar'ı-[*or* ē"rı-]ol'o-jı; 2 ăr'e-[*or* ā"re-]ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* *Astron.* A study of the physical condition of the planet Mars. [< Gr. *Arēs*, Mars, + -OLOGY.] — **ar"e-o-log'ic, -i-cal**, *a.* — **ar"e-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ar"e-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

ar"e-om'e-ter, 1 ar'ı-em'ı-tər; 2 ăr"e-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids: usually a hydrometer. [< Gr. *araios*, rare, + *metron*, measure.] **ar'æ-om'e-tert.** — **ar"e-[or -æ-]o-met'ric, -ri-cal**, *a.* — **-ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **ar"e-[or -æ-]om'e-try**, *n.* The art of determining the specific gravity of liquids.

Ar"e-op'a-gite, 1 ar'ı-ep'ə-jıt *or* -gıt; 2 ăr'e-ŏp'a-ġīt *or* -ġit, *n.* A member of the court of the Areopagus. **Ar"e-op'a-gist‡.** — **Ar"e-op"a-git'ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the court of the Areopagus.

Ar"e-op"a-git'i-ca, 1 ar'ı-ep"ə-jıt'ı-kə *or* -gıt'ı-kə; 2 ăr'e-ŏp"a-ġīt'i-ca *or* -ġit'i-ca, *n.* [Gr.] A plea for unlimited liberty in printing: the title of John Milton's celebrated essay.

A"re-op'a-gus, 1 ē"rı-[*or* ar'ı-]ep'ə-gus; 2 ā"re-[*or* ăr'e-]ŏp'a-ġus, *n.* **1.** The hill (either Mars Hill or the Hill of Athena Areia) on which the highest judicial tribunal of ancient Athens held its sessions; hence, the high court itself, *composed, in historic times, of all ex-archons who had not* misbehaved in office. Its earliest functions were political, judicial, and religious, in cases of impiety. After the time of Pericles these seem to have been limited to trials for murder and homicide. Under the Roman supremacy it had jurisdiction over forgery and other high crimes as well as the care of education and religion. Its origin was popularly ascribed to a trial of Ares, held by the gods, for the murder of Halirrhothius who had ravished his daughter Alcippe. **2.** Any tribunal whose judgment is final or authoritative. **3.** In Elizabethan times, a group of men, among whom were Spenser and Sidney, who sought to introduce into English verse the forms and measures of the ancient classics. [L., < Gr. *Areiopagos*, < *Arēs*, Mars, + *pagos*, hill.] **Ar"e-op'a-gyt.**

ar'e-o-phane, 1 ar'ı-o-fēn; 2 ăr'e-o-fān, *n.* Same as AËROPHANE.

ar"e-o-pic-nom'e-ter, 1 ar'ı-o-pik-nem'ı-tər; 2 ăr'e-o-pic-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* A variety of hydrometer. [< Gr. *araios*, rare, + PYCNOMETER.] **ar"æ-o-pic-nom'e-ter‡.**

a-re'o-style, 1 ə-rī'o-stail; 2 a-rē'o-stīl. *Arch.* **I.** *a.* Having the columns four or more diameters of a column apart. **II.** *n.* A building so columned. **a-ræ'o-stylet.** [< Gr. *araios*, rare, + *stylos*, column.]

a-re"o-sys'tyle, 1 ə-rī'o-sis'taı ; 2 a-rē'o-sŷs'tŷl, *a.* *Arch.* Having the intercolumniation alternately areostyle and systyle. See INTERCOLUMNIATION. **a-ræ"o-sys'tylet.**

ar"e-ot'ic, 1 ar'ı-ot'ık; 2 ăr'e-ŏt'ic, *a.* *Med.* Tending to dilute the humors or open the pores. **ar"æ-ot'ic‡.**

a-re'pa, 1 ə-rē'pə; 2 ā-ŗe'pä, *n.* [Turk.] Barley.

A"re-qui'pa, 1 ā"rē-kī'pə; 2 ā"ŗe-kī'pä, *n.* **1.** A department in S. Peru; 21,947 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

A'res†, 1 ē'rīz; 2 ā'rēs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The god of war, one of the twelve great Olympians, son of Zeus and Hera. He is the god of brute strength and wanton fighting as opposed to Athena, goddess of systematic military operations. His symbols were the spear and the burning torch, and the dog and the vulture were sacred to him: the Roman Mars.

A'res‡, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v. 10.

a-res'cent, 1 ə-res'ent; 2 a-rēs'ĕnt, *a.* Tending to become arid. [< L. *arescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *aresco*, become dry, < *areo*, be dry.]

a-rest'†, *n.* Arrest. **a-reste't**, *v.*

a-ret'†, *vt.* **1.** To reckon; ascribe to. **2.** To charge; charge upon; impute to. **a-rette't.**

Ar"e-tæ'us, 1 ar'ı-tī'us; 2 ăr'e-tē'us, *n.* A Greek physician and writer in the 1st and 2d centuries. **A"re-tal'ost** [Gr.].

ar"e-ta'ics, 1 ar'ı-tē'ıks; 2 ăr"e-tā'ics, *n.* *Ethics.* The science of virtue, as such; the branch of ethics that discusses the essential nature of virtue: opposed to *eudēmonics*. [< Gr. *aretē*, virtue.] **ar"e-tol'o-gyt.**

Ar'e-tas, 1 ar'ı-tas; 2 ăr'e-tās, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* v. 8.

a-rē'te, 1 ə-rēt'; 2 a-ŗe't, *n.* [F.] A sharp mountain spur or ridge.

The mountain [Weisshorn] is a pyramid with three faces, the intersections of which form three sharp edges or *arêtes*.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 93. [A. 1871.]

A-re'te, 1 ə-rī'tı; 2 a-rē'te, *n.* In Homer's *Odyssey*, the wife of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians: a model housewife.

Ar"e-thu'sa, 1 ar'ı-thiū'sə; 2 ăr'e-thū'sa, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A bulbous genus of orchids of North America, having a leafless or one-leaved scape and rose-colored flowers. *A. bulbosa*, the only species except one in Japan, is found in wet lowlands from Canada to Virginia. **2.** *Myth.* A nymph, one of the Nereids; guardian of the fountain of Arethusa; subject of a poem by Shelley. [L. < Gr. *Arethousa*, the nymph, lit. *the waterer*, < *aretho*, water.] **A-re'thou-sa‡** [Gr.].

Ar'e-tine, 1 ar'ı-tin; 2 ăr'e-tīn, *a.* **1.** Relating to Arezzo in Tuscany or to its inhabitants. Arezzo was noted for great men and a peculiar bright-red pottery, the Aretine ware. **2.** Of or pertaining to Guido d'Arezzo, a famous musician of Arezzo (11th century), who gave the names *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, to the notes of the hexachord, hence called *Aretinian* syllables. **Ar"e-tin'i-ant.**

A"re-ti'no, 1 ā"rē-tī'no; 2 ā"ŗe-tī'no, **Pietro** (⁴/₂₀1492–¹⁰/₂₁ 1556). An Italian poet and courtier. — **A"re-ti'nist**, *n.*

ar"e-tol'o-gy, 1 ar'ı-tel'o-jı; 2 ăr"e-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Rare.] Same as ARETAICS.

A-reu'na, 1 ə-rū'nə; 2 a-ŗu'na, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). [xii, 20.

A-re'us, 1 ə-rī'us; 2 a-rē'ūs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.*

A"re-va'lo, 1 ā"rē-vā'lo; 2 ā"ŗe-vä'lo, *n.* A town in Iloilo province, Panay, P. I.

a-rew'†, *adv.* In a row; in line.

A-rez'zo, 1 ə-ret'so; 2 ä-rēt'zo, *n.* **1.** A province in central Italy; 1,273 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

arf'ved-son-ite, 1 ār'ved-sən-ait; 2 ăr'vĕd-son-ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A black, opaque sodium-amphibole, that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< *Arfvedson*, Swedish chemist.]

arg., *abbr.* *Argentum* (silver); (*Her.*) argent.

Ar-gæ'us, 1 ar-gī'us; 2 ăr-ġē'ūs, *n.* A mountain in Asia Minor; 13,100 ft.: highest in Asia Minor. **Ar-gal'ost** [Gr.].

ar-gal', 1 ār'gal; 2 ăr'ġal, *n.* Same as ARGOL.

ar'gal², *n.* The argali.

ar'gal³, *n.* [Archaic.] A clumsy piece of reasoning.

ar'gal, *conj.* [Archaic.] Therefore. [Cor. of L. *ergo*.]
Argal, she drowned herself wittingly.
*SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act v, sc. 1.

ar'ga-la, 1 ār'gə-lə; 2 ăr'ga-la, *n.* [Hind.] An adjutant-bird or marabou.

ar'ga-li, 1 ār'gə-lī; 2 ăr'ġa-lī, *n.* [Mongol. & Tungusian.]
1. An Asiatic wild sheep (*Ovis argali*) of stout build, with very large and thick horns curved spirally outward. **2.** One of other wild sheep; as, the bearded *argali* or audad; the American *argali* or bighorn.

Argali. 1/48

Ar"ga-li'a, 1 ar"gə-lī'ə; 2 ăr"ġä-lī'a, *n.* In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, a brother of Angelica, who carries an invincible lance.

Ar'gall, 1 ār'gōl; 2 ăr'ġal, **Samuel** (1572–1626). An English adventurer; deputy governor of Virginia, 1617–1619.

Ar'ga-lus, 1 ār'gə-lus; 2 ăr'ġa-lus, *n.* In Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, a young noble, Parthenia's husband: challenged and slain by Amphialus.

Ar'gan', 1 ar'gən'; 2 ăr'ġän', *n.* In Molière's *Le Malade Imaginaire*, the hero, a miserly hypochondriac.

Ar"gand', 1 ar'gənd'; 2 ăr'ġänd', **Aimé** (1755–¹⁰/₂₄1803). A Swiss chemist; inventor of the Argand lamp. — **Argand burner**, *1 ār'gand; 2 ăr'ġand, A burner producing a hollow* cylindrical flame, supplied with air within as well as without; by extension, a gas-burner in which this principle is used. — **A. lamp**, see under LAMP.

Ar-ga'ni-a, 1 ar-gē'nı-ə; 2 ăr-ġā'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of plants of the star-apple family. *A. sideroxylon*, the *argan-tree* or *Morocco ironwood*, often cultivated in greenhouses, is a low, wide-spreading, spiny evergreen bush or small tree of Morocco. It yields a hard, durable wood, whence its specific name, *sideroxylon* (ironwood), and plum-like drupes, used in its native country as food for cattle, while the ejected hard kernels are crushed for a bland table-oil. [< Ar. *argān*.]

ar'gans, 1 ār'gənz; 2 ăr'ġans, *n. pl.* The seeds of the argan-tree.

Ar"gante', *n.* **1.** 1 ar'gənt'; 2 ăr'ġänt', In Molière's *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, Octave's father. **2.** 1 ar-gan'tı; 2 ăr-ġän'te. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a licentious giantess.

Ar-gan'tes, 1 ar-gan'tız; 2 ăr-ġän'tēs, *n.* In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, the bravest infidel hero. **Ar-gan'tet.**

Ar-gan'ti-dæ, 1 ar-gan'tı-dī; 2 ăr-ġän'ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of metastigmatous mites with tactile movable 4-jointed maxillary palpi. **Ar-gas'i-dæ‡.**
— **ar'gan-tid**, *a.* & *n.* — **ar'gan-toid**, *a.*

ar'gan-tree", 1 ār'gən-trī"; 2 ăr'ġan-trē", *n.* See ARGANIA.

Ar-ga'o, 1 ar-gā'o; 2 ăr-ġä'o, *n.* A town in Cebu, P. I.

Ar'gas, 1 ār'gəs; 2 ăr'ġas, *n.* *Arach.* **1.** A genus typical of *Argantidæ*. **2.** [a-] A tick of this genus; as, the miana-bug or Persian *argas* (*A. persicus*). [< Gr. *argos*, idle.]

Ar'gas'i-dæ, 1 ar-gas'ı-dī; 2 ăr-ġăs'i-dē, *n. pl.* Same as ARGANTIDÆ. — **ar'ga-sid**, *n.* — **ar'ga-soid**, *a.*

Ar-gaum', 1 ar-gōm'; 2 ăr-ġaum', *n.* A village in Berar, British India; the scene of Wellesley's defeat of the Rajah of Berar and his allies, Nov. 29, 1803.

Ar-ge'an, 1 ar-jī'ən; 2 ăr-ġē'an, *a.* **1.** Relating to Argo, the ship or the constellation. **2.** Relating to Argeia or Argos in ancient Greece, or to the Argives.

ar'gel, 1 ār'gel; 2 ăr'ġĕl, *n.* [Syr.] Either of two undershrubs (*Solenostemma arghel* and *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*) of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), whose leaves are used to adulterate senna. **ar'ghel‡; ar'guel‡.**

Ar'ge-lan"der, 1 ār'gə-lān"dər; 2 ăr'ġe-län"der, **Friedrich, W. A.** (³/₂₂1799–³/₁₇1875). A Prussian astronomer.

Arge"les', 1 arʒ'lē'; 2 ărzh'le', *n.* A town in Aube department, France.

ar'ge-ma, 1 ār'jı-mə; 2 ăr'ġe-ma, *n.* [AR-GE'MA-TA, 1 ar-jī'mə-tə; 2 ăr-ġē'ma-ta, *pl.*] A white spot at the margin of the cornea, due to ulceration. [< Gr. *argema*, < *argos*, white.] **ar'ge-mont.**

Ar"ge-mo'ne, 1 ār"jı-mō'nī; 2 ăr'ġe-mō'nē, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of American glaucous herbs of the poppy family (*Papaveraceæ*) — the prickly poppies — with yellow juice, spiny-toothed leaves, and large, showy flowers. The tropical American *A. mexicana*, the Mexican poppy, with yellow flowers, is naturalized from Texas and Florida to New Jersey. [L., < Gr. *argemonē*, < *argos*, white.] [of *Argemone*.

ar-gem'o-ny, 1 ar-jem'o-nı; 2 ăr-ġĕm'o-ny, *n.* Any species of *Argemone*.

Ar"gens', 1 ar'sōn'; 2 ăr'zhän', **Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis d'** (⁶/₂₄1704–¹/₁₁1771). A French philosopher; *Jewish Letters*, etc.

Ar"gen-so'la, 1 ar"hen-sō'lə; 2 ăr"hĕn-sō'lä, *n.* **1. Bartolomeo de** (1562?–²/₄1631), a Spanish poet. **2. Lupercio de** (1559?–1613), a Spanish poet; brother of preceding.

ar'gent, 1 ār'jent; 2 ăr'ġĕnt, *a.* Like or of silver; silvery. **ar-gen'tal‡.** — **argental mercury**, a silver amalgam.

Yonder *argent* fields above. POPE *Essay on Man* ep. i, l. 41.
And there were crystal pools, peopled with fish.
Argent and gold. HOOD *Midsummer Fairies* st. 4.

ar'gent, *n.* **1.** *Her.* The white color of armorial bearings, symbolic of purity, innocence, etc.
Argent, Silver, or snow color, of the hoar-frost on the earth, or the star of the morning.
RUSKIN *Deucalion* vol. i, p. 126. [o. a. 1879.]
2. [Archaic or Poet.] Silver; hence, *silvery quality*; whiteness. [F., < L. *argentum*, silver.] — **ar-gen'te-ous**, *a.* Silvery. — **ar"gen-tif'er-ous**, *a.* Silver-bearing.

Ar-gen'ta, 1 ar-jen'tə; 2 ăr-ġĕn'tä, *n.* **1.** A town in N. Italy. **2.** A village in Pulaski county, Ark.; on the Arkansas river.

ar"gent-am'id, **ar"gent-am'ide**, 1 ār'jent-am'ıd, -id *or* -aid; 2 ăr'ġĕnt-ăm'id, -id *or* id, *n.* *Chem.* A liquid preparation of silver used as an antiseptic. [< L. *argentum*, silver, + AMID.]

ar"gent-am'in, **ar"gent-am'ine**, 1 ār'jent-am'ın, -in *or* -īn; 2 ăr'ġĕnt-ăm'in, -in *or* -in, *n.* *Chem.* A solution of silver phosphate in ethylene diamin: used in medicine as an antiseptic and astringent. [< L. *argentum*, silver, + AMIN.]

ar'gen-tan', 1 ār'jen-tan; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tăn, *n.* **1.** *Metal.* German silver. **2.** A French point-lace. [< L. *argentum*, silver.]

Ar"gen"tan', 1 ar"ʒan'tān'; 2 ăr"zhän'tän', *n.* A town in Orne department, France.

ar'gen-tate, 1 ār'jen-tēt; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tāt, *a.* **I.** Silvery, or shining-white, as certain leaves. **II.** *n.* *Chem.* A salt in which silver acts as an acid radical; as, ammonium *argentate* (fulminating silver). [< L. *argentatus*, silvered, < *argentum*, silver.] — **ar"gen-ta'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] The act or process of coating or plating with silver.

ar"gent-au'rum, 1 ār'jent-ō'rum; 2 ăr'ġĕnt-ą'rŭm, *n.* A supposed element, alleged by Dr. Emmons to be the basis of gold and silver: chemical symbol, Ar. [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *aurum*, gold.]

Ar"gen"teuil', 1 ār'ʒän'tō'yə; 2 ăr'zhän'tû'ye, *n.* **1.** A district in Quebec, Canada; 935 sq. m.; capital, Lachute. **2.** A town in Seine-et-Oise department, France.

ar"gen-thal', 1 ār'jen-tāl'; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tăl', *n.* A lustrous whitish alloy of nickel, zinc, copper, iron, and tin. [< L. *argentum*, silver; cp. F. *argental*.]

ar-gen'tic, 1 ar-jen'tık; 2 ăr'ġĕn'tic, *a.* *Chem.* Containing or pertaining to silver, especially in its higher valence; as, *argentic* chlorid ($AgCl$). See ARGENTOUS.

ar-gen"ti-cy'a-nid, **ar-gen'ti-cy'a-nide**, 1 ar-jen"tı-saı'ə-nid, -nid *or* -naid; 2 ăr-ġĕn"ti-çy'a-nĭd, -nīd *or* -nīd, *n.* *Chem.* Any complex salt produced by combining cyanid of silver with another cyanid. [< L. *argentum*, silver, + CYANID.] **sil'ver cy'a-nid‡.**

ar'gen-till†, *n.* *The parsley-piert.* **argentill†.**

Ar'gen-tile, 1 ār'gen-tail; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tīl, *n.* In Warner's *Albion's English*, a Northumbrian princess who was wooed and wedded by the Danish prince Curan.

ar"gen-til'la, 1 ār"jen-til'ə; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tĭl'a, *n.* [It.] A Genoese lace resembling point d'Alençon. **ar"gen-tel'la‡.**

ar"gen-ti'na, 1 ār"jen-taı'nə *or* -tī'nə; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tī'na *or* -tī'na, *n.* **1.** *Ceram.* Unglazed porcelain coated by a chemical process with gold, silver, or copper. **2.** [A-] *Ich.* A genus typical of *Argentinidæ*. [< L. *argentum*, silver.]

Ar"gen-ti'na, *n.* The Argentine Republic.

ar'gen-tine, 1 ār'jen-tin *or* -tain; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tĭn *or* -tīn, *a.*

ar'gen-tin, **1.** Having the nature of, containing, or resembling silver; silvery. **2.** [A-] Of or pertaining to the Argentine Republic. — **Ar"gen-tin'i-an**, *a.*

ar'gen-tine, *n.* **1.** Silver-coated white metal. **2.** A finely divided tin-moss or -sponge obtained from a solution of tin by precipitation with zinc. When dried and mixed with starch paste it is used for printing, as in the so-called silver-paper. **3.** *Mineral.* A pearly calcite variously colored and with more or less wavy lamellæ: **4.** (1) An argentinoid fish having silvery scales. (2) A maurolicoid fish having phosphorescent spots on the body, as *Maurolicus borealis*. **5.** The silvery pigment of fish-scales. **6.** [A-] A native or citizen of the Argentine Republic.

Ar'gen-tine, 1 ār'jen-tain; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tīn, *n.* *A city in* Wyandotte county, Kan.

Ar'gen-tin'e-an, 1 ār"jen-tin'ı-ən; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tĭn'e-an, *n.* A native or a citizen of Argentina.

Ar'gen-tine Pass. A mountain pass in Front Range, Col.; 13,286 ft. high.

Ar'gen-tine Re-pub'lic. A federal republic in South America; 1,153,119 sq. m.; capital, Buenos Aires. **Ar"gen-ti'na‡.**

Ar"gen-tin'i-dæ, 1 ār"jen-tin'ı-dī; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tĭn'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of salmonoideans, with few branchiostegal rays and few or no pyloric cæca, including smelts, caplins, etc. — **ar-gen'ti-nid**, *n.* — **ar-gen'ti-noid**, *a.* & *n.*

ar'gent-i"on, 1 ār'jent-aı"ən; 2 ăr'ġĕnt-ī"ŏn, *n.* Ionized silver. [< L. *argentum*, silver, + ION.]

ar'gen-tite, 1 ār'jen-taıt; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A blackish lead-gray metallic silver sulfid (Ag_2S) that crystallizes in the isometric system. [< L. *argentum*, silver.]

ar'gen-tol, 1 ār'jen-tōl *or* -tel; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tōl *or* -tŏl, *n.* The silver salt of oxyquinolin sulfonic acid ($C_9H_6N(OH)SO_3Ag$), used as an antiseptic. [< L. *argentum*, silver, + -OL.]

ar"gen-tom'e-ter, 1 ār"jen-tem'ı-tər; 2 ăr'ġĕn-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* *Chem.* An instrument by means of which the amount of silver contained in a solution is determined. It is generally of the hydrometer type, and is chiefly used in photography. [< L. *argentum*, silver, + -METER.]

Ar"gen"ton', 1 ar"ʒan'tōn'; 2 ăr"zhän'tôn', *n.* A town in Indre department, France.

ar-gen"to-py'rite, 1 ar-jen"to-paı'raıt; 2 ăr-ġĕn"to-pŷ'rīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic steel-gray pyrite ($AgFeS_2$), containing silver and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< L. *argentum*, silver, + PYRITE.]

ar-gen'to-type, 1 ar-jen'to-taip; 2 ăr-ġĕn'to-tīp, *n.* *Phot.* A picture printed on paper which has been previously subjected to the action of a solution of ferric oxalate and of silver nitrate and dried by heat. Exposed under a negative in the usual way, a reddish image on a yellow ground is obtained. [< L. *argentum*, silver, + -TYPE.]

ar-gen'tous, 1 ar-jen'tus; 2 ăr-ġĕn'tŭs, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing silver in its lower valence; as, *argentous* chlorid (Ag_2Cl). Compare ARGENTIC.

ar'gent-ry, 1 ār'jent-rı; 2 ăr'ġĕnt-ry, *n.* [Rare.] Figuratively, a silvery appearance. [Silver.

ar-gen'tum, 1 ar-jen'tum; 2 ăr-ġĕn'tŭm, *n.* [L.] *Chem.*

ar'ge-nus, 1 ār'jı-nus; 2 ăr'ġe-nŭs, *n.* A chemical product yielded by protamin in decomposition. [< Gr. *argos*, white.]

argh, 1 ārf; 2 ărf, *a.* [Archaic or Prov. Eng.] **1.** Cowardly; fearful. **2.** Lazy; slow. **arf‡; arf'ish‡; ar'row‡.**

ar'ghel, 1 ār'gel; 2 ăr'ġĕl, *n.* Same as ARGEL.

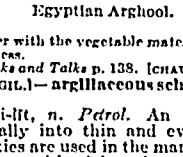
ar-ghool', 1 ar-gūl'; 2 ăr-ġōōl', *n.* An Egyptian reed instrument of music, having two tubes, one of which may be a drone. [< Ar. *arghūl*.] See illus. on next page.
Abdallah blew the *arghool*, a reedy pipe.
G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* p. 112. [In. 1862.]

Ar'gi-dæ, 1 ār'jı-dī; 2 ăr'ġi-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of nematognathous fishes with a naked body and reflected lower lip, including the prenadillas of South America. —

Ar'ges, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *argēs*, bright.] — **ar'gid**, *n.* — **ar'gold**, *a.*

Ar-gier', 1 är-jēr'; 2 är-gēr', *n.* Algiers. See SHAKESPEARE, *The Tempest* act I, sc. 2.

ar'gil, 1 ûr'jil; 2 är'gil, *n.* **1.** Potters' clay; white clay. **2.** *Mineral.* Aluminite. [< F. *argile*, < L. *argilla*, < Gr. *argillos*, < *argos*, white.] — **ar"gil-lif'er-ous**, *a.* Containing or yielding argil.



Egyptian Arghool.

ar"gil-la'ceous, 1 ûr"jı-lē'shŭs; 2 är"gi-lā'shŭs, *a.* Containing or consisting of clay; of the nature of or like clay; clayey.

The mixture of *argillaceous* matter with the vegetable material seems to favor the oil-making process.
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* p. 138. [CHAUT.]

[< L. *argillaceus*, < *argilla*; see ARGIL.] — **argillaceous schist** or **slate**, same as ARGILLITE.

ar'gil-lite, 1 ûr'jı-lait; 2 är'gi-lit, *n. Petrol.* An argillaceous rock breaking usually into thin and even slates. The more fissile varieties are used in the manufacture of billiard-tables, sinks, and burial-vaults, and as roofing-slates. [< L. *argilla*; see ARGIL.] **ar'gil-lyte‡.** — **ar"gil-lit'ic**, *a.*

ar-gil'lo, 1 ar-jil'o; 2 är-gil'o, *n.* A vitreous compound, used to make door-knobs, etc. [< L. *argilla*; see ARGIL.]

ar-gil'loid, 1 ar-jil'oid; 2 är-gil'ŏid, *a.* Like argil or clay. [< L. *argilla* (see ARGIL) + -OID.]

ar-gil'lous, 1 ar-jil'us; 2 är-gil'ŭs, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or like clay; argillaceous; clayey. [< OF. *argillos*, < L. *argillosus*, < *argilla*; see ARGIL.] **ar-gil'loset.** — **ar-gil"lo-ar"e-na'ceous**, *a.* Composed of or containing clay and sand. — **ar-gil"lo-cal-ca're-ous**, *a.* Composed of or containing clay and lime. — **ar-gil"lo-cal'cite**, *n. Mineral.* A clayey calcite. — **ar-gil"lo-fer-ru'gi-nous**, *a.* Composed of or containing clay and iron. — **ar-gil"lo-mag-ne'sian**, *a.* Composed of or containing clay and magnesia or magnesium.

ar'gi-nin, 1 är'jı-nin, -nin *or* -nĭn; 2 är'gi-nĭn, -nĭn *or*
ar'gi-nine, } -nin, *n. Chem.* A monacid base ($C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$), derived from the seeds of *Lupinus luteus*, of whose young shoots it forms from 3 to 4 per cent., and *Cucurbita pepo*. It is soluble in water, and its reaction is alkaline. [< Gr. *argos*, white.]

Ar"gi-nu'sæ, 1 är"jı-nū'sē; 2 är"gi-nū'sē, *n.* Islands between Lesbos and Asia Minor; the scene of the defeat of the Spartans under Callicratidas by Athenians, 406 B. C. **Ar-gi-nou'sal‡** [Gr.].

Ar'give, 1 är'jaiv *or* -gaiv; 2 ar'giv *or* -giv, *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) the city of Argos, (2) the Grecian territory of Argolis or Argeia, or (3) all Greece; Greek.

Ar'give, *n.* An inhabitant of Argos; a Greek.

ar'gle, 1 ûr'gl; 2 är'gl, *rt.* & *ct.* [Scot.] To wrangle; argue. **ar'gle-bar'gle‡; ar'gle-bar'gle‡; ar'gol-bar'gol‡.**

Ar'go, 1 ûr'go; 2 är'gō *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The ship of the Argonauts. **2.** *Astron.* A large southern constellation, the Ship, now generally divided into four parts. See CONSTELLATION. **Argo navis‡.** [L., < Gr. *Argō*, < *argos*, swift.] — **Ar'go-an**, *a.*

Ar'gob, 1 ûr'geb; 2 är'gŏb, *n. Bib. Deut.* III, 4.

ar'gol[1], 1 ûr'gel; 2 är'gŏl, *n.* The hard crust of potassium acid tartrate deposited from grape-juice during fermentation; crude cream of tartar. According to the color of the grape, argol is dark-red or whitish-pink. It is used considerably in the arts. [Ult. < Gr. *argos*, white.] **ar'galt; ar'gollet.** [the Mongols as fuel. **ar'gal‡.**

ar'gol[2], *n.* [Mongol.] Dry dung of cattle or camels, used by

Ar-gol'ic, 1 ar-gol'ik; 2 är-gŏl'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Argolis, the northeastern district of Peloponnesus. **Ar-go'li-an‡; Ar'go-lid‡.**

Ar'go-lis, 1 ûr'go-lis; 2 är'gō-lis, *n.* Anciently, the northeastern part of the Peloponnesus, politically more or less under the power of the city of Argos. — **Argolis**, a nome in N. E. Morea, Greece; capital, Nauplia.

ar'gon, 1 ûr'gon; 2 är'gŏn, *n.* A gaseous component of the atmosphere, discovered by Lord Rayleigh and Sir William Ramsay in 1894. Chemical symbol, A; density, 20; soluble as is oxygen in water, boils at − 186.9° C.; solidifies at − 189.6° C. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *ergon*, work; from its inertness.]

Ar'go-naut, 1 ûr'go-nŏt; 2 är'gō-nąt, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One who sailed with Jason, in the ship Argo, for the golden fleece. See GOLDEN FLEECE. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* A gold-seeker who went to California in 1849; a "forty-niner." **3.** [*a-*] *An argonautid or octopod cuttlefish* having a bag-like body and the uppermost arms of the females dilated, and secreting a papery shell which serves as a receptacle for the eggs as well as a dwelling-chamber. *Argonauta argo* is found in the Mediterranean. See PAPER-NAUTILUS. [< L. *Argonauta*, < Gr. *Argonautēs*, < *Argo* (see ARGO) + *nautēs*, sailor, < *naus*, ship.] **pa'per-nau'til-lus‡; pa'per-sail"or‡.** — **Ar"go-nau'ti-ca**, *n.* An epic poem by Apollonius of Rhodes, which enumerates the deeds of the Argonauts. — **Ar"go-nau'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of octopods; argonauts. See PAPER-NAUTILUS. **Ar"go-nau'ta**, *n.* (t. g.) — **ar"go-nau'tid**, *n.* — **ar"go-nau'told**, *a.*

Ar-go'ni-an, 1 ar-gō'ni-an; 2 är-gō'ni-an, *a. Astron.* Relating to the spectrum of Argus.

ar'go-nin, 1 ûr'go-nin; 2 är'go-nin, *n. Chem.* An alkaline compound of silver and casein, made by adding a solution of a sodium compound of casein to a solution of silver nitrate, and precipitating the new compound by alcohol: used in medicine as a bactericide. [Ult. < Gr. *argos*, white.]

Ar"gonne', 1 ar'gen'; 2 är'gŏn', *n.* A hilly wooded region of eastern France between Toul and Mézières: scene of stubborn fighting between French and Germans (1914–17), the latter being driven out by American troops, Sept. 20 to Oct. 11, and the forest cleared Nov. 3, 1918.

Ar'gos, 1 ûr'ges; 2 är'gŏs, *n.* **1.** A gulf E. of Arcadia, Morea, Greece. **Nau'pli-a‡.** **2.** An ancient town in the nome of Argolis, Greece; site of the Heræum, excavated in 1895. **3.** A town in Marshall county, Ind.

Ar-gos'to-li, 1 ar-gos'to-li; 2 är-gŏs'to-lī, *n.* A seaport, capital of Cephalonia, Ionian Islands, Greece.

ar'go-sy, 1 ûr'go-si; 2 är'gō-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sis, *pl.*] A large ship of commerce; especially, a ship of Ragusa or Venice. [Early E. *ragusye*, < It. *Ragusea* < *Ragusa*, port in Dalmatia.]

Lombard and Venetian merchants with deep-laden *argosies*.
LONGFELLOW *Belfry of Bruges*, st. 12.

ar'got, 1 ûr'go *or* -got; 2 är'gō *or* -gŏt, *n.* [F.] The peculiar phraseology of any class; slang: originally, a jargon used by thieves and rogues. — **ar-got'ic**, *a.*

Arg. Rep., *abbr.* Argentine Republic.

ar'gue, 1 ûr'giū; 2 är'gū, *v.* [AR'GUED; AR'GU-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To urge reasons for or against; reason about; as, the counsel *argued* the case for the plaintiff. **2.** To influence by argument or reasoning; as, to *argue* one out of or into an opinion, purpose, etc. **3.** To furnish proof of; render capable of inference; show; evince; imply; as, creation *argues* a Creator.

Purity forced by self-constraint or maintained by mere prudence argues impurity. BUSHNELL *Work and Play* p. 16. [S. 1864.]

4†. To accuse; impeach; convict.

II. *i.* **1.** To urge reasons for or against a proposition or measure; present arguments; as, to *argue* for the right, against injustice.

There is nothing more delusive than *arguing* from a fellow's school or collegiate successes to his triumphs in after life.
LEVER *Luttrell of Arran* ch. 3, p. 20. [H. 1865.]

2. To contend in argument, or argumentatively; as, do not *argue*, but obey. [< F. *arguer*, < L. *arguo*, show.]

Syn.: contend, controvert, debate, demonstrate, discuss, dispute, establish, prove, question, reason, wrangle. *Persons may contend* either *from mere ill will or self-interest, or from the highest motives*; "that ye should earnestly *contend* for the faith which was once delivered to the saints," *Jude* 3. *To argue* is to make a matter clear by reasoning; to *discuss* is to shake it apart for examination and analysis. One may *argue* and *discuss* without an opponent. To *demonstrate* is to force the mind to a conclusion by irresistible reasoning; to *prove* is rather to *establish* a fact by evidence; as, to *prove* one innocent or guilty. That which has been either *demonstrated or proved so as to secure* general acceptance is said to be *established*. *Reason* is a neutral word, not necessarily implying contest. We *reason* about a matter by bringing up all that reason can give us on any side. We may *question* or *discuss* a proposition without reference to any one's advocacy of it, but to *contend, debate*, or *dispute* implies an opponent. A dispute may be personal, fractious, and petty; a debate is formal and orderly; if otherwise, it becomes a mere wrangle. — Prep.: we argue *with* a person *about* a subject, *for* or *against* an opinion; we argue a person *into* or *out of* a course of action; one argues *from* a cause *to* an effect. — **ar'gu-a-bl(e)**, *a.* — **ar'gu-er**, *n.*

Ar-guel'les, 1 ar-gwel'ĕz; 2 är-gwĕl'ĕs, *n.* A town in Negros, P. I. [DESARGUESIAN.

Ar-gue'slan, 1 ar-gwī'zon; 2 är-gwĕ'zhan, *a.* Same as

ar'gu-fy, 1 ûr'giu-fai; 2 är'gū-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To worry with arguing. **2.** To contend for pertinaciously or annoyingly. **3.** To signify.

II. *i.* **1.** To argue, especially obstinately or merely for the sake of the argument; wrangle. **2.** To have weight or import. [< ARGUE + -FY.] — **ar'gu-fi"er**, *n.*

ar-gu'ti-tive, } 1 ar-giū'ı-tiv; 2 är-gū'ĭ-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Like
ar-gu'ti-tivs, } an argument.

Ar-gu'll-dæ, 1 ar-giū'ı-dī; 2 är-gū'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of caligoideans having a shield-shaped body, first antennæ obsolete, and first pair of feet tubulate and second unguiculate: parasitic on fishes. **Ar'gu-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *argos*, idle.] — **ar'gu-lid**, *n.* — **ar'gu-loid**, *a.*

ar'gu-ment, 1 ûr'giu-ment *or* -ment; 2 är'gū-ment, *n.* **1.** A reason offered for or against an opinion, statement, measure, or the like; anything tending to convince or produce belief; something offered in proof; a reason; evidence; as, *the impulse to pray is an argument for* the existence of God.

And in the ruins of the cities that once stood upon its [Sea of Galilee's] shores we have an *argument* in support of the divine record. F. S. DE HASS *Buried Cities Recov.* p. 267. [J. W. D. 1882.]

2. The means or process of proof; a connected series of statements or reasons intended to establish a position; course of reasoning; demonstration; as, the whole book is one connected *argument*. Arguments may be *direct*, that is, *specifically and in terms aimed at a declared conclusion* (*argumentum ad rem*); or *indirect*, as by disproving the contradictory, etc., as in *reductio ad absurdum*. For the various forms of indirect argument, as *argumentum a fortiori*, etc., see ARGUMENTUM. See also SYLLOGISM.

The pupil of impulse, it forced him along,
His conduct still right, with his *argument* wrong.
GOLDSMITH *Retaliation* l. 46.

3. *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism. **4.** A contest in reasoning between advocates of opposing beliefs or measures; debate; discussion; dispute; as, they had a long *argument*. **5.** A summary of the plot or salient points of a literary production; also, more broadly, the subject-matter or gist of an article; as, the *argument* of a play or novel. **6.** *Math.* (1) The angle which the vector representing an imaginary quantity makes with the initial direction. (2) The number with which a table is entered; the independent variable, values of a function of which are given in a table. **7†.** The subject or matter of controversy. [F., < L. *argumentum* < *arguo*, prove.] — **argument from design**, the contention for the existence of an intelligent Creator derived from the adaptation of means to ends in nature. — **a. of integration** (*Math.*), the process of the essential integral. — **a. of the latitude**, the arc of an orbit measured from the ascending node. — **artificial arguments** (*Rhet.*), arguments which are invented. Compare INARTIFICIAL ARGUMENTS. — **chain a.**, a compound syllogism, sorites. — **inartificial arguments** (*Rhet.*), proofs or arguments based on laws or reliable authorities. Compare ARTIFICIAL ARGUMENTS. — **ar'gu-ment‡**, *v.* To argue; furnish proof. — **ar"gu-men'tal**, *a.* — **ar"gu-men-ta'ri-an**, *n.* [Colloq.] A good debater or logician. — **ar'gu-men-ta"tor**, *n.* An arguer.

ar"gu-men-ta'tion, 1 ûr"giu-men-tē'shon; 2 är"gū-mĕn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The logical setting forth of premises and the drawing of conclusions therefrom. See ARGUMENT, 2. **2.** Debate; discussion; argument.

ar"gu-men'ta-tive, } 1 ûr"giu-men'ta-tiv; 2 är"gū-mĕn'-
ar"gu-men'ta-tivs, } ta-tiv, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or characterized by argument; logical; controversial; as, an *argumentative* treatise. **2.** Given to arguing; disputatious; as, an *argumentative* person. **3.** *Law.* In pleading, making inferential, instead of narrative, statement of facts; as, pleadings must not be *argumentative*. **ar'gu-ment-ive‡.** — **ar"gu-men'ta-tiv(e-ly)s**, *adv.* — **ar"gu-men'ta-tiv(e-ness)s**, *n.*

ar"gu-men'tum, 1 ûr"giu-men'tum; 2 är"gū-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] An argument. [L.; see ARGUMENT, *n.*]

— **argumentum ad baculum**, argument with a stick, an argument proving a conclusion by an appeal to force rather than reason. — **a. ad hominem**, an argument proving a conclusion from the principles or practises of an opponent himself: often by showing them to be contrary to his argument. — **a. ad ignorantiam**, an argument based upon the ignorance of the adversary or the hearers, or which seems to be valid only because they are too ignorant to disprove it. — **a. ad invidiam**, an argument appealing to men's hatreds or prejudices. — **a. ad judicium**, argument based upon the common judgment of mankind; appeal to established truth or common sense. — **a. ad populum**, argument based upon public opinion: often appealing to the prejudice of the hour rather than to intelligence. — **a. ad verecundiam**, argument appealing to one's modesty, drawing its force from the opinions of persons long held in repute or reverence; argument from authority. — **a. a fortiori**, a quantitative argument based upon the axiom, "What is greater than a greater is greater still than the thing itself." — **a. ex concessio**, argument from a previous admission.

ar'gus, 1 ûr'gus; 2 är'gŭs, *n.* **1.** [A-] *Gr. Myth.* A giant fabled to have *a hundred eyes*. He was killed by Hermes, and Hera set his eyes in the tail of the peacock. **2.** A sharp-eyed, watchful person; a guardian. **3.** An East-Indian pheasant (genus *Argus*) having ocellated plumage and the secondary feathers of the wing and central feathers of the tail enormously extended, especially *A. giganteus* of the Malay archipelago. **4.** An astrophytoid sand-star; as, the Shetland *argus*, or gorgon's-head. [L., < Gr. *Argos*, < *argos*, bright.] — **ar'gus-but"ter-fly**, *n.* See SATYR. — **a.-eyed**, *a.* Sharp-sighted; vigilant. — **a.-shell**, *n.* A cowry (*Cypræa argus*) with eye-like spots.

ar-gute', 1 ar-giūt'; 2 är-gūt', *a.* **1.** Quick or shrewd, especially in a small way. **2.** Sharp or shrill in sound. **3.** *Bot.* Sharp-toothed, as a serrate leaf. [< L. *argutus*, < *arguo*, show.] — **ar-gute'ly**, *adv.* — **ar-gute'ness**, *n.*

Ar-gyle', 1 ar-gail'; 2 är-gīl', *n.* **1.** A municipality in Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia. **2.** A town in Lafayette county, Wis.

Ar-gyll', 1 ar-gail'; 2 är-gīl', *n.* **1. Marquis** and 8th **Earl** of (1598–8/31 1661), Archibald Campbell, leader of Scottish Covenanters, executed by Charles II. of England as a traitor for sitting in Richard Cromwell's Parliament. **2. Duke of** (8/31 1823–8/31 1900), **George Douglas** Glassell Campbell, British statesman and philosophical writer; *Primeval Man*. **3.** 9th **Duke of** (8/31 1845–8/31 1914), John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, British statesman, writer, Governor-general of Canada (1878–1883). **4.** In Scott's *Rob Roy*, MacCullum More, the duke of George I.'s reign. **5.** A shire or county in W. Scotland; 3,110 sq. m.; capital, Inverrary. **Ar-gyll'shire‡.**

Ar-gyn'nis, 1 ar-jin'ıs; 2 är-gĭn'is, *n.* **1.** A genus of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*. **2.** [a-] Any nymphalid butterfly. [Perhaps < L. *argentum*, silver, + Gr. *gynnis*, womanish man.]

ar'gyr-, 1 ûr'jir-; 2 är'gyr-. From Greek *argyros*, silver: a combining form. — **ar"gy-ran'the-mous**, *a. Bot.* Having silvery-white flowers. **ar"gy-ran'thous‡.** — **ar"gy-ras'pid**, *n.* A soldier of a chosen corps, who bore silver-plated shields, in the army of Alexander the Great: applied also to the members of similar bodies in later Greek and Macedonian armies. — **ar-gyr'i-a**, *n. Med.* Discoloration of the skin occasioned by continued internal use of silver nitrate. **ar"gy-ri'a-sis‡; ar'gy-rism‡; ar"gy-ro'sis‡.** — **ar-gyr'ic**, *a.* Like or of silver; argentic. — **ar'gy-rite**, *n. Mineral.* Same as ARGENTITE. **ar'gy-rose‡.** — **ar'gy-rized**, *a. Pathol.* Affected with or showing *argyria*. — **ar-gyr'o-dite**, *n. Mineral.* A steel-gray metallic silver thiogermanate (Ag_8GeS_6), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. — **ar'gy-rol**, *n.* Silver vitellin: a trade name. See VITELLIN. — **ar"gy-ro-py'rite**, *n. Mineral.* A silver-iron sulfid ($Ag_3Fe_2S_{11}$), similar to argentopyrite, that crystallizes in the hexagonal system. — **ar'gy-ry-throse**, *n.* Same as PYRARGYRITE.

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ar'hat, 1 är'hat; 2 är'hät, *n.* Arahat. **ar'aht‡; ar'ra-hat'.** — **ar'hat-ship**, *n.*

a-rhi'zous, *a. Bot.* Arrhizous. **a-rhi'zal‡.**

a-rhyth'mi-a, **-mic**, **-mous.** Same as ARRHYTHMIA, etc.

a'ri-a, 1 ā'ri-ə *or* ē'ri-ə; 2 ä'ri-ä *or* ä'ri-a, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An air or melody; especially, a somewhat elaborate solo, as in an opera or oratorio, and distinguished by special movement or style; as, **aria buffa, aria cantabile**, etc. See the qualifying words.

Carissimi (1580–1673) . . . invented the Arioso, from which sprang the more elaborated *Aria*.
HUNT *Hist. Music* § 1, p. 15. [S. 1890.]

-aria, *suffix.* Used in forming New Latin names, especially in zoological and botanical classifications; as, Turbellaria (the whirl-worms), Zoantharia (an order of anthozoans), Araucaria (a genus of evergreen trees), Sigillaria (a genus of tree-lycopods). [L.; see -ARY.]

A"ri-ad'ne, 1 ē"ri-ad'ni; 2 ä"ri-ăd'ne, *n. Myth.* Daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She gave to Theseus the thread which enabled him to get out of the labyrinth of Minos. She fled with Theseus who, however, abandoned her on the island of Naxos, where she was discovered by Dionysus, whose wife she became.

A'ri-an[1], 1 ē'ri-ən; 2 ā'ri-an, *a. Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to Arius or Arianism. See ARIANISM.

A'ri-an[1], *n.* An advocate of or believer in Arianism.

A'ri-an[2], *a.* & *n. Ethnol.* Same as ARYAN.

-arian, *suffix.* Used in forming adjectives and adjectival nouns denoting occupation, age, sect, etc.; as, predestinarian, nonagenarian. [< L. *-arius*, -ARY, + *-anus*, -AN.]

A"ri-an'a, 1 ē"ri-an'ə *or* -ē'nə; 2 ä"ri-ăn'a *or* -ä'na, *n.* A feminine personal name.

A'ri-an-ism, 1 ē'ri-ən-izm; 2 ä'ri-an-ĭsm, *n. Theol.* & *Ch. Hist.* The doctrines of Arius, an Alexandrian presbyter (died at Constantinople in 336), and his followers, including various affiliated sects that deny the consubstantial nature of the persons of the Trinity, as Unitarians, Socinians, etc. See TRINITY.

He [Arius] maintained that the Godhead consists of one eternal person, who in the beginning . . . created in his own image a superangelic being . . . (of a different essence), his only begotten son, . . . by whom also he made the worlds. The first and greatest creature thus created through *the Son of God*, was the Holy Ghost. A. A. HODGE *Outlines of Theology* p. 196. [c. & BROS. 1879.]

— **A"ri-an-is'tic, A"ri-an-is'ti-cal**, *a.*

A'ri-an-ize, 1 ē'ri-ən-aiz; 2 ä'ri-an-iz, *v.* **I.** *t.* To convert to Arianism. **II.** *i.* To adopt or tend toward Arianism. **A'ri-an-ize‡.** — **A'ri-an-iz"er**, *n.*

A"ri-a'no, 1 a"ri-ā'no; 2 ä"ri-ä'no, *n.* A city in Avellino province, Italy. [(Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xv, 22.

A"ri-a-ra'thes, 1 ē"ri-ə-rē'thiz; 2 ä"ri-a-rā'thēs, *n. Bib.*

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ar'i-bin, } 1 ar'ı-bin, -bin *or* -bĭn; 2 ăr'ĭ-bĭn, -bĭn *or* -bĭn,
ar'i-bine, } *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{33}H_{20}N_4SH_2O$) present in the bark of *Sickingia rubra*. [< *Arariba*, syn. of *Sickingia*.]

A-ri'ca, 1 ə-ri'kə; 2 ä ri'cä, *n.* A seaport in the province of Tacna, Chile; the scene of a severe earthquake in 1868.

Ar"i-ci'i-dæ, 1 ar"ı-sai'ı-dī; 2 ăr"ĭ-cī'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rapacious sea-worms having an indistinct head, no proboscis, and feet with fistiform gills, including the rag-worms. **A-ric'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Aricia*, town in Latium.] **Ar"i-ci'a-dæ‡; A-ric'i-ca‡.** — **a-ric'i-id**, *n.* — **a-ric'i-oid**, *a.*

ar'i-cin, } 1 ar'ı-sin, -sin or -sīn; 2 ăr'i-çĭn, -çĭn or -çīn,
ar'i-cine, } *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$) found in Cusco bark, and in that of *Cinchona cuprea*. [< *Arica*, town in Chile.] **ar"i-ci'na‡.**

ar'id, 1 ar'id; 2 ăr'id, *a.* **1.** *Meteorol.* Dry in an extreme degree: applied to a region or climate in which the rainfall is practically negligible for agricultural purposes, and is greatly exceeded by the evaporation; specif., having a mean annual rainfall of less than 10 inches. The arid region of the United States is, approximately, that portion west of the hundredth meridian, excluding portions of California, Oregon, and Washington.

And trembles on its *arid* stalk The hoar plume of the golden-rod.
WHITTIER *Last Walk in Autumn* st. 2.

2. Without interest or profit; devoid of unction or feeling; dull; as, an *arid* discussion. [< L. *aridus*, < *areo*, be dry.] SYN.: barren, burning, desert, dreary, dry, parched, sterile, unproductive.— ANT.: damp, dank, dewy, fertile, humid, irrigated, marshy, moist, swampy, watered, wet. [*Esth.* ix, 9.

A-rid'a-I, 1 ə-rid'ı-ai *or* ar'ı-dai; 2 a-rid'a-ı *or* ăr'i-di, *n. Bib.*

ar'i-das, 1 ar'ı-das; 2 ăr'i-dăs, *n.* [E. Ind.] A smooth, glossy silk fabric.

A-rid'a-tha, 1 ə-rid'ə-thə; 2 a-rid'a-tha, *n. Bib. Esth.* ix, 8.

a-ridge', *adv.* [Rare.] In the shape of a ridge.

a-rid'ic, 1 ə-rid'ik; 2 a-rid'ic, *a.* Of an arid or barren nature.

a-rid'i-ty, 1 ə-rid'ı-tı; 2 a-rid'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] The state or quality of being arid; dryness; barrenness.

In deforested localities . . . *aridity* is increasing. *Rep. Dept. of Agric., Forestry, 1886* p. 152. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1887.]

ar'id-ness‡.

A'ri-e, 1 ē'rı-e *or* ə-raı'e; 2 ā'ri-ē *or* a-ri'ĕ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A"ri"ège', 1 a'rı"āȝ'; 2 ā"ri"ēzh', *n.* A department in S. France; 1,890 sq. m.; capital, Foix.

ar'i-e-gite, 1 ar'ı-ə-jait; 2 ăr'i-e-ĝīt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of pyroxenite composed essentially of augite and green spinel. [< *Ariège*, in France.]

A'ri-eh, 1 ē'rı-e *or* ə-raı'e; 2 ā'ri-ē *or* a-ri'ĕ, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xv, 25. [birds.

a'ri-el, 1 ē'rı-el; 2 ā'ri-ĕl, *a.* Of airy flight: said of various

A'ri-el[1], *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The inner satellite of Uranus. See SATELLITE. **2.** [a-] A flying phalanger. **3.** *Myth.* A spirit of the air or of water. **4.** In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, a tricksy spirit, who aids Prospero. **5.** In Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, a sylph. **6.** One of the rebellious angels in Milton's *Paradise Lost*. [LL., < Gr. *ariēl*, < Heb. *ariēl*, altar. Confused with AERIAL in secondary meanings.] [stag.

a'ri-el[2], *n.* An African gazel (*Gazella dama*). [< Ar. *aryil*,

A'ri-el[3], *n. Bib. Ezra* viii, 16.

A'ri-el-ites, 1 ē'rı-el-aits; 2 ā'ri-ĕl-its, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

A'ri-es, 1 ē'rı-iz; 2 ā'ri-ēs, *n.* [L.] *Astron.* (1) A constellation in the zodiac, the Ram. See CONSTELLATION. (2) The first sign of the zodiac, symbol ♈.— **first of Aries, first point of Aries,** the point where the sun crosses the celestial equator; the vernal equinox. **A-ri"etet†.— a"ri-e-ta'tion†,** *n.* **1.** The act of butting like a ram. **2.** A strike; blow.— **a"ri-et'i-form,** *a.* Shaped like the symbol of Aries (♈).— **a'ri-e-tine,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a ram.

A-ri'e-tid, 1 ə-raı'ı-tid; 2 a-ri'e-tid, *n.* One of the meteors from the shower of meteors that radiate from the constellation Aries.

ar"i-et'i-nous, 1 ar'ı-et'ı-nus; 2 ăr'i-ĕt'i-nūs, *a.* Having the shape of a ram's head. [< L. *Aries*, ram.]

a"ri-et'ta, 1 ā"rı-et'tə; 2 ä"ri-ĕt'tä, *n.* [It.] A short aria.

a"ri-ette'‡.

a-right', 1 ə-raıt'; 2 a-rīt', *adv.* **1.** In a right way; without mistake; exactly; directly.

They never sought in vain that sought the Lord *aright!*
BURNS *Cottar's Saturday Night* st. 6.

2. [Rare.] Toward the right.— **a-right'ly,** *adv.*

SYN.: appropriately, correctly, fitly, justly, properly, right, rightly, suitably, truly, well, worthily.— ANT.: amiss, badly, erroneously, ill, improperly, incorrectly, poorly, unsuitably, unworthily, wickedly, wrongly.

Ar"il-i'næ, 1 ar'ı-ai"ni; 2 ăr'i-i'nē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Tachisurinæ*. **A'ri-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aretos*, martial, < *Arēs*, Mars.] **Ar"il-i'nat.— ar'i-line, ar'i-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

ar'il, 1 ar'il; 2 ăr'il, *n. Bot.* A more or less complete accessory covering of a seed, formed, after the fertilization of the ovule, as an outgrowth of the funiculus or the coat of the seed, as in the water-lily. [< LL. *arilli*, dried grapes, < L. *aridus*, ARID.] **a-ril'lus‡.— ar'il-la-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an aril.— **ar'il-late,** *a. Bot.* Having an aril. **ar'iled‡; ar'il-lat"ed‡.— a-ril'il-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of an aril.— **ar'il-lode,** *n. Bot.* A false aril; an outgrowth originating at or around the micropyle; as, the gashed *aril* of the nutmeg (mace) and, according to some authorities, the red pulpy *aril* of the climbing bittersweet and the staff-tree. **ar'i-lode‡; ar"il-lo'di-um‡.— ar'il-loid,** *a.* Like an aril.

A'ri-man, *n.* Same as AHRIMAN.

Ar'i-masp, 1 ar'ı-masp; 2 ăr'i-măsp, *n. Myth.* One of a Scythian tribe fabled to have taken a hoard of gold from the griffins; hence, in Greek art, a figure in Oriental dress, fighting with a griffin, occurring on some vases, etc. [< L. *Arimaspi*, < Gr. *Arimaspoi*, a Scythian tribe.] **Ar"i-mas'pi-an‡.**

Ar"i-ma-thæ'a or **-the'a,** 1 ar'ı-mə-thi'ə; 2 ăr'i-ma-thē'a, *n. Bib. Matt.* xxvii, 57.— **Ar"i-ma-thæ'an** or **-the'an,** *a.* Of or belonging to Arimathæa, a town of ancient Palestine, the home of Joseph: identified with Ramathaim or Ramah.

A-ri'næ, 1 ə-raı'ni; 2 a-ri'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Psittacidæ* (parrots) with a wedge-shaped tail, including the macaws and parrakeets. [< ARA[1].]— **ar'ine,** *a.*

A"rin-ga'y, 1 ā"rin-gā'ı; 2 ä"rin-gä'ȳ, *n.* A town in La Union province, Luzon, P. I. [to the Tapajos river.

A-ri'nos, 1 ə-ri'nōs; 2 ä-ri'nōs, *n.* A river in Brazil; 700 m.

Ar'i-och, 1 ar'ı-ok; 2 ăr'i-oc, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* Either of two persons: (1) the king of Ellasar (*Gen.* xiv, 1); (2) a captain into whose custody Daniel was given (*Dan.* ii, 14). **2.** *Bib.* A plain of the Elymæans (Apocrypha) *Judith* i, 6. **3.** In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, a rebel angel whose fall was caused by Abdiel.

a"ri-o-la'tion†, *n.* Divination.

A-ri'on[1], 1 ə-raı'ən; 2 a-ri'on, *n.* A Greek poet and musician of Methymna, in Lesbos; the reputed inventor of dithyrambic poetry. Returning from Sicily, after a successful musical competition, he was compelled to leap into the sea by sailors who are said to have robbed him, but he was carried by a dolphin to Tænarus. Arion and his cithara were placed among the stars. He is said to have flourished about 700 B. C.

Ar"i-on'i-dæ, 1 ar'ı-en'ı-di; 2 ăr'i-ōn'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of land-gastropods, variously limited, but always including slug-like forms with quadrate marginal teeth.

A-ri'on[2], *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Arion*, < Gr. *Arīōn*, Arion.] **— a-ri'o-nid,** *n.*— **a-ri'o-noid,** *a.*

ar"i-ose', 1 ar'ı-ōs'; 2 ăr'i-ōs', *a.* Of or pertaining to an air or aria; melodious as distinguished from harmonic; song-like. [< It. *arioso*, < *aria*; see AIR[2], *n.*]

a"ri-o'so, 1 ā"rı-o'so; 2 ä"ri-ō'so, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Of the nature of or in the manner of an aria and a recitative combined; ariose.

Sometimes the Recitative breaks into the style of an Air. . . . It is then called a Recitative *Arioso*.
CURWEN *Musical Theory* bk. iii, p. 233. [C. & SONS 1879.]

A"ri-os'to, 1 ā"rı-es'to; 2 ä"ri-ōs'to, **Lodovico** (?/s1474–6/s1533). An Italian poet; *Orlando Furioso*, etc.

A"ri-os'to of the North. Sobriquet of Sir Walter Scott.

a-ri'ot, 1 ə-raı'ət; 2 a-ri'ot, *adv.* In a riotous manner.

A-ri'pas, 1 ə-ri'pəs; 2 ä-ri'päs, *n. pl.* A semichristian tribe of Malays in Luzon.

a-rip'ple, 1 ə-rip'l; 2 a-rip'l, *a.* & *adv.* In ripples; rippling.

Ar"i-sæ'ma, 1 ar'ı-si'mə; 2 ăr'i-sē'ma, *n. Bot.* A widely distributed genus of low perennial herbs of the arum family having a tuberous rootstock, radical leaves, and a tubular deciduous spathe, including the Indian turnip or jack-in-the-pulpit (*A. triphyllum*) and dragonroot (*A. dracontium*) of the eastern United States. See INDIAN TURNIP. [< Gr. *arīs*, arum, + *haima*, stock.] [*Esth.* ix, 9.

A-ris'a-I, 1 ə-ris'ı-ai *or* ar'ı-sai; 2 a-ris'a-ı *or* ăr'i-si, *n. Bib.*

a-rise', } 1 ə-raiz'; 2 a-rīz', *vi.* [A-ROSE', A-ROZE'[P]; A-RIS'EN, A-RIZ'N'[P]; A-RIS'ING.] [In the senses implying physical motion, *rise* is now more common.] **1.** To begin existence or active existence; become known or noticeable; spring forth; originate; appear; as, new questions *arise;* a great king *arose.*

A Party *arises* out of conditions and is the creation of a question.
MILLS *Science of Politics* ch. 17, p. 135. [P. & W. 1889.]

2. To get up from sitting, lying, or kneeling; rise from sleep; as, he *arises* and shuts the door. **3.** To come or appear above the horizon, as a star or the sun. **4.** To move to a higher place; mount up.

Life's vapors *arise* And fall. MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 6, st. 36.

5. To begin to act or fulfil; move from an inactive state as, the wind *arose.*

Each must in strength *arise* to work the almighty will.
R. L. STEVENSON *It is Not Yours* st. 4.

6. To revive from death; come up from the grave.

Touched into fairest life *arise* Our summer dreams.
HOLLAND *Bitter-Sweet* second episode, st. 45.

7. To be stirred or excited; rise up in anger, as for the purpose of assailing; rise mutinously or seditiously; as, the people *arose* against the rulers. **8.** [Archaic.] To cease by adjournment; end the session (more frequently *rise*). **9.** [Archaic.] To increase in power or fame; rise in life. [< AS. *ārisan*, <.ā- + *rīsan;* see A-, away, and RISE.]

SYN.: ascend, emanate, flow, issue, proceed, rise, spring. There is a general preference in present usage for the shorter form *rise*, except in poetic or elevated style. The sun *rises* or *arises;* the river *springs* at a bound from the foot of the glacier and *flows* through the lands to the ocean. Smoke *issues* from a chimney and *ascends* toward the sky. Light and heat *emanate* from the sun.— ANT.: decline, descend, drop, fall, set, settle, sink.— PREP.: arise *from* slumber; arise *to* duty; arise *at* the summons, *with* the lark.

a-rise'†, *n.* A rising.

ar'ish, 1 ar'ısh; 2 ăr'ish, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as ARRISH.

a-rist'a, *n.* A rising; sunrise.

a-ris'ta, 1 ə-ris'tə; 2 a-ris'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -ti; 2 -tē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* An awn. **2.** Any similar bristle-like appendage, as one of those on the antennæ of certain flies. [L.; cp. *acer*, sharp.]— **a-ris'tate,** *a.* Having an arista; awned. See ANTENNA.— **a-ris'ti-form,** *a.* Resembling an arista.

A-ris'ta, 1 ə-ris'tə; 2 ä-ris'tä, **Mariano** (?/s1802–8/s1855). A Mexican general and President.

Ar"is-tæ'us, 1 ar'ıs-ti'ʊs; 2 ăr'is-tē'ūs, *n. Gr. Myth.* An early Arcadian deity, the protector of herdsmen and hunters. According to the more general tradition, he was the son of Apollo and Cyrene, learned the arts of healing and prophecy from Cheiron and the Muses, married Antinoë, the daughter of Cadmus, and for a time was ruler of Sardinia. Aristæus figures as a beneficent divinity, teaching mankind several useful industries, such as bee-keeping and wool-spinning. **A-ris-tai'ost** [Gr.].

ar'is-tarch, 1 ar'ıs-tārk; 2 ăr'is-tārc, *n.* A learned and severe critic, like Aristarchus of Alexandria.— **ar"is-tar'chi-an,** *a.*

Ar"is-tar'chus, 1 ar'ıs-tār'kʊs; 2 ăr'is-tär'cūs, *n.* **1.** A Greek astronomer in the 3d century B. C.; taught that the earth revolves around the sun. **2.** (220–143 B. C.) A grammarian and critic of Alexandria; founder of a school of philologists. **3.** *Bib. Acts* xxii, 4. **A-ri'star-chost** [Gr.].

ar'is-tar"chy[1], 1 ar'ıs-tār'kı; 2 ăr'is-tär'cy, *n.* [-CHIES, 1 -kiz; 2 -cig, *pl.*] Government by the best men; also, the men exercising such a rule. [< Gr. *aristarchia*, < *aristos*, best, + *archō*, rule.] [TARCH.

ar'is-tar"chy[2], *n.* Severe criticism. Compare ARIS-

Ar"is-ti'des, 1 ar'ıs-taı'diz; 2 ăr'is-ti'dēs, *n.* A Greek statesman and general in the 5th century B. C.; surnamed "the just"; rival of Themistocles; was ostracized; fought at Marathon. **A-ri-stel'des‡** [Gr.].

Ar"is-tip'pus, 1 ar'ıs-tip'ʊs; 2 ăr'is-tip'ūs, *n.* A Greek philosopher (425?–366? B. C.); founder of the Cyrenaic school. **A-ri'stip-post** [Gr.].

a-ris'to-, 1 ə-ris'to-; 2 a-ris'to-. From Gr. *aristos*, best; a combining form. [(Douai).

Ar"is-to-bo'lus, 1 ar'ıs-to-bō'lʊs; 2 ar'is-to-bō'lūs, *n. Bib.*

Ar"is-to-bu'lus, 1 ar'ıs-to-biū'lʊs; 2 ăr'is-to-bū'lūs, *n.* A Jewish philosopher of Alexandria in the 2d century B. C., reputed founder of Jewish philosophy there. **2.** *Bib. Rom.* xvi, 10. **A-ri-sto'bou-los‡** [Gr.]; **Ar"is-to-bo'lus‡.**

ar"is-to'chin, 1 ar'ıs-tō'kın; 2 ăr'is-tō'cin, *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline, tasteless powder ($C(OC_{20}H_{22}NO)_2$), obtained by the action of carbonyl chlorid on quinin, and used as an antispasmodic. It is an ester of diquinin carbonic acid.

ar"is-toc'ra-cy, 1 ar'ıs-tok'rə-sı; 2 ăr'is-tŏc'ra-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çis, *pl.*] **1.** A hereditary nobility; a class or order possessed of prescriptive rank and rights. **2.** A class of persons preeminent by reason of birth, wealth, or culture; the chief persons of a country or place.

An infidel *aristocracy* can make a nation infidel more easily than a Christian *aristocracy* can make a nation Christian.
AUSTIN PHELPS *Men and Books* p. 45. [S. 1882.]

In other lands the *aristocracy* is one of birth; in ours it is one of wealth. STRONG *Our Country* ch. 10, p. 166. [S. & T. CO.]

3. A form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in a council composed of select persons or nobles as the ruling class, without a monarch, and exclusive of the common people.

Every new tribunal erected for the decision of facts without the intervention of a jury . . . is a step towards establishing *aristocracy*, the most oppressive of absolute governments.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, p. 380.

4. The state or quality of being aristocratic; aristocraticalness; as, his *aristocracy* was very pronounced. **5†.** Government, as of a state, by its best citizens: the original sense. [< F. *aristocratie*, < Gr. *aristokratia*, < *aristos*, best, + *krateō*, rule.] **ar"is-toc'ra-ty†.**

a-ris'to-crat, 1 ə-ris'[or ar'ıs-]to-krat; 2 a-ris'[or ăr'is-]to-crăt (XIII), *n.* **1.** A member of an aristocracy; a hereditary noble or one connected with the nobility by birth. **2.** A person with the tastes, spirit, assumptions, or traditions of the aristocracy; one who is exclusive and proud of lineage, or, by perversion, of wealth; as, a born *aristocrat.*

The English grandee is not confined to his carriage; but if the American *aristocrat* leaves his, he is ruined.
BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* subject ii, p. 42. [H. & H. 1876.]

3. One who prefers an aristocratic form of government. [< F. *aristocrate*, < *aristocratie;* see ARISTOCRACY.]

ar"is-to-crat'ic, 1 ar'ıs-[or ə-ris']to-krat'ik; 2 ăr'is-[or a-ris']to-crăt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, preferring, tending toward, or consisting in an aristocracy; oligarchic; as, *aristocratic* government.

Attempt to be *aristocratic* in the Church, and the Church dies.
H. W. BEECHER in Drysdale's *Proverbs* p. 203. [A. 1887.]

2. Having the spirit, nature, or habits of an aristocrat; haughty; exclusive; as, *aristocratic* manners; the *aristocratic* spirit. **ar"is-to-crat'i-cal‡; a-ris"to-cra'tiant.— ar"is-to-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ar"is-to-crat'i-calness,** *n.* The state or quality of being aristocratic. **ar"is-to-crat'ic-ness‡.— a-ris'to-crat-ism,** *n.* Aristocratic feeling, principles, or characteristics; the aristocratic class. **a-ris"to-crat'i-cism‡.— ar"is-toc'ra-tize,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To make aristocratic. **II.** *i.* To favor, uphold, or extend the aristocracy.

ar"is-to-de-moc'ra-cy, 1 ar'ıs-to-dı-mōk'rə-sı; 2 ăr'is-to-de-mŏc'ra-çy, *n.* A government in which both nobles and commons share. [I.] [< Gr. *aristos*, best, + DEMOCRACY.]— **ar"is-to-dem"o-crat'i-cal,** *a.*

Ar"is-to-gi'ton, 1 ar'ıs-to-jai'tən; 2 ăr'is-to-ĝī'ton, *n.* An Athenian who, with Harmodius, conspired unsuccessfully against the tyrants Hipparchus and Hippias; put to death, 514 B. C. **A-ri-sto-gei'tŏn‡** [Gr.].

ar'is-tol, 1 ar'ıs-tōl *or* -tol; 2 ăr'is-tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A reddish-brown odorless amorphous compound ($C_{20}H_{24}O_2I_2$), derived from thymol by treatment with sodium hydrate, iodin, and potassium iodid: used in powdered form in surgery as an antiseptic. [< Gr. *aristos*, best, + -OL.]

Ar"is-to-lo'chi-a, 1 ar'ıs-to-lō'kı-ə; 2 ăr'is-to-lō'ci-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of plants of the birthwort family (*Aristolochiaceæ*), including the Virginia snakeroot (*A. serpentaria*) of the United States. [L., < Gr. *aristolocheia*, < *aristos*, best, + *locheia;* see LOCHIA[1].]

Ar"is-to-lo"chi-a'ce-æ, 1 ar'ıs-to-lō"kı-ē'sı-ı; 2 ăr'is-to-lō"ci-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* A small family of apetalous plants — the birthwort family — chiefly climbers or twiners and tropical, with irregular, dingy, often offensive-smelling flowers. There are 5 genera and about 200 species.— **ar"is-to-lo"chi-a'ceous,** *a.*

Ar"is-to-lo"chi-a'les, 1 ar'ıs-to-lō"kı-ē'lız; 2 ăr'is-to-lō"ci-ā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A small group of families of apetalous, dicotyledonous plants, including the *Aristolochiaceæ* and the *Cytinaceæ*. [< Gr. *aristos*, best, + *locheia*, childbirth.]

ar"is-tol'o-gy, 1 ar'ıs-tol'o-jı; 2 ăr'is-tŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* [Rare.] The science of dining, or the art of giving or taking dinner.

The headquarters of enlightened *Aristology*, in Paris herself.
Nineteenth Century Aug., 1892, p. 205.

[< Gr. *ariston*, breakfast, + -LOGY.]— **ar"is-to-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **ar"is-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

Ar"is-tom'e-nes, 1 ar'ıs-tem'ı-nīz; 2 ăr'is-tŏm'e-nēs, *n.* A general of Messene in war against Sparta, about 680 B. C.

Ar"is-toph'a-nes, 1 ar'ıs-tef'ə-nīz; 2 ăr'is-tŏf'a-nēs, *n.* A great Greek comic poet, dramatist, and master of satire (444?–380? B. C.); *The Clouds*, etc.

Ar"is-to-phan'ic, 1 ar'ıs-to-fan'ik; 2 ăr'is-to-făn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Aristophanes or his writings; comic; witty; broad.

Ar"is-to-te'li-an, 1 ar'ıs-to-tī'li-ən; 2 ăr'is-to-tē'li-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Aristotle, his works, or his disciples.

The *Aristotelian* . . . distinction between matter and mind.
JOSEPH COOK *Biology* lect. i, p. 32. [O. & CO. 1877.]

Ar"is-tot"e-le'an‡; Ar"is-to-tel'ic‡; Ar"is-to-tel'i-cal‡.

Ar"is-to-te'li-an, *n.* A disciple of Aristotle. See PERIPATETIC and ARISTOTELIANISM.

Ar"is-to-te'li-an-ism, 1 -izm; 2 -ĭsm, *n.* **1.** In general, the doctrines of Aristotle, or philosophy pervaded with the Aristotelian spirit. **2.** Specif.: (1) Experimentalism as opposed to intuitionalism. (2) The deductive method as opposed to the inductive. **Ar"is-tot'el-ism‡.** As respects its fundamental principle Aristotelianism resembled Hegelianism in assuming the possibility of establishing an ideal scheme of development which should harmonize all human experience. While Aristotle received much from his great master Plato, and especially the doctrine of an intelligent, self-active first cause, he differed from the latter in rejecting Plato's expression *self-moved*, and substituting for it *unmoved-mover*. In this way he thought to constitute an active principle, independent of the limitations of space, time, and matter, which would explain the world of nature and man. The effects of this philosophy have been important; some of the principal developments of Aristotelianism are as follows: (*a*) A cosmology, a system of metaphysical evolution, in which power and act are the key-words, entelechy or complete development the final outcome, and material, formal, efficient, and final causes the principles by which the evolution is governed and perfected. See under CAUSE, *n.* (*b*) A gnosiology, an experiential scheme in which all knowledge is developed from sense-impressions, and embraced in the ten categories. See under CATEGORY. (*c*) Logic, in which the syllogism and the deductive method are supreme. (*d*) Ethics, a form of eudemonism which holds that the supreme good consists in contemplation and action combined, and that virtue is the golden mean between two opposite vices. The principles and methods of Aristotelianism have inspired some of the greatest systems of philosophy, and still remain a vitalizing force in religion and metaphysics.

The philosophy of Aristotle [*Aristotelianism*] is a strongly pronounced dualism; matter and form, God and the world, are distinct though inseparable existences. . . . God is an act rather than a will, a process and not a person.
New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. vol. i, p. 284. [F. & W. CO. '08.]

Ar'is-tot-le, 1 ar'ıs-tet-l; 2 ăr'is-tŏt-l, *n.* A Greek philosopher (384–322 B. C.); pupil of Plato; teacher of Alexander the Great. **A-ri-sto-te'lēs‡** [Gr.].— **Ar"is-to-tel'ic,** *a.*

a-ris'to-type, 1 ə-ris'to-taip; 2 a-ris'to-tȳp, *n. Phot.* A print made on paper treated as with mixed collodion and gelatin, capable of receiving a high polish. [< Gr. *aristos*, best, + -TYPE.]

Ar"is-tox'e-nus, 1 ar"is-toks'ı-nus; 2 ăr"is-tŏks'e-nŭs, *n.* A Greek Peripatetic philosopher, musician, and historian, 4th century B. C. **A-ris-sto'xe-nos** [Gr.].

a-ris'tu-late, 1 ə-ris'chu-[or -tiū-]lēt; 2 a-rïs'chu-[or -tū-]lăt, *a. Bot.* Having a small awn. [< L. *arista*, beard of grain.]

A"ri-su-ga'wa, 1 ä"ri-sū-gä'wa; 2 ä"ri-su-gä'wä, **Prince Takehito** (1862–7/s1913). A Japanese statesman and admiral.

A-ri'ta, 1 ə-ri'ta; 2 ä-ri'tä, *n.* A town in Fizen province, Japan; porcelain-clay quarries.

A"ri-ta'o, 1 ä"ri-tä'o; 2 ä"ri-tä'o, *n.* A town in Nueva Vizcaya province, Luzon, P. I.

arith., *abbr.* Arithmetic; arithmetical.

a-rith'ma-chine", 1 ə-rith'ma-shïn'; 2 a-rith'ma-chïn', *n.* A mechanical calculator operated by figure-wheels and endless chains controlled by a stylus.— **a-rith'ma-chin"ist,** *n.*

ar'ith-man"cy, 1 ar'ith-man'sı; 2 ăr'ith-măn'cy, *n.* Divination by numbers. [< Gr. *arithmos*, number, + -MANCY.] **a-rith'mo-man"cy.**— **ar"ith-man'ti-cal,** *a.*

a-rith'me-tic, 1 ə-rith'mı-tik; 2 a-rith'me-tïc, *n.* **1.** The science of numbers and the art of reaching results by their use. As generally studied, it embraces (1) **abstract arithmetic,** the science of pure number or quantity, and (2) **practical arithmetic,** the application of *these rules to the problems of every-day life, commerce, etc.* Elementary treatises studied in schools usually include *notation and numeration:* the four so-called "ground rules" of *addition, subtraction, multiplication,* and *division: fractions,* both common and decimal; *involution* and *evolution; ratio* and *proportion,* together with *such practical applications as weights* and *measures, percentage, interest, profit* and *loss, mensuration,* etc. See the italicized terms.

The early Pythagoreans, who first studied *arithmetic,* were induced . . . to explain the problem of the universe by the properties of number. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* vol. i, p. 72. [BLACK. 1870.]

2. A treatise on this science and art. [< F. *arithmétique,* < L. *arithmetica,* < Gr. *arithmētikē,* < *arithmos,* number.]

a-rith'me-tick†; ars-met'rik†.— arithmetic of series, trigonometry.— **a. of sines,** same as ANALYTIC TRIGONOMETRY.— **higher** or **theoretical a.,** the general theory of numbers.— **political a.,** the application of numbers to the solution of problems in economics, government, etc.— **universal a.,** algebra: a name given by Newton.

ar"ith-met'i-cal, 1 ar'ith-met'ı-kol; 2 ăr'ith-mĕt'i-cal, *a. Math.* Of or pertaining to arithmetic, or according to its rules. **ar"ith-met'ic†.**

— **arithmetical complement,** what a number lacks of 10 or the next higher power of 10.— **a. complement of a logarithm,** what a logarithm lacks of 10 or of 0.— **a. mean,** see under MEAN, *n.*— **ar"ith-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a-rith"me-ti'cian, 1 ə-rith"mı-tish'ən; 2 a-rith"me-tïsh'an, *n.* One who uses arithmetic; one skilled in arithmetic.

ar"ith-met'i-cize, *v.* [Rare.] To treat arithmetically.

ar"ith-met"i-co-ge"o-met'ri-cal, *a. Of or pertaining to* both arithmetic and geometry.— **arithmetico-geometrical mean,** the result of taking the arithmetical and geometrical means of two quantities, then the means of these means, and so on ad infinitum.

a-rith"me-ti-za'[or -sa']tion, 1 ə-rith"mı-tı-zē'shən; 2 a-rith"me'ti-za'shon, *n.* Demonstration based on the fundamental postulates of number. [< Gr. *arithmos,* number.]

a-rith'me-tize, or **-tise,** 1 ə-rith'mı-taiz; 2 a-rith'me-tïz, *vi.* [Rare.] *To carry on arithmetical operations.*

a-rith'mo-, 1 ə-rith'mo-; 2 a-rith'mo-. From Greek *arithmos,* number: a combining form.— **ar"ith-moc'racy,** *n.* Government by numerical majority.— **a-rith"mocrat'ic,** *a.*— **a-rith'mo-gram,** *n.* A number expressing the sum of the numerical values of the letters of a word.— **ar"ith-mog'ra-phy,** *n.*— **ar"ith-mol'o-gy,** *n.* [Rare.] The theory of numbers.— **a-rith"mo-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **a-rith'mo-man"cy,** *n.* See ARITHMANCY.— **a-rith"mo-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid desire to do mathematical calculations.— **a-rith"mo-me-chan'ics,** *n.* Mechanics as utilized in the construction of computing-machines.— **ar"ith-mom'e-ter,** *n.* A calculating machine. **a-rith'mo-graph†; a-rith'mo-typ†.— a-rith"mo-pla-nim'eter,** *n. Math.* An instrument for applying the principle of the planimeter to arithmetical calculations.

a ri-tor'te, 1 ä rī-tôr'tā; 2 ä rī-tôr'te. [It.] With bands: said of glassware ornamented with colored rods of glass, usually spiral, embedded in the transparent glass.

-arium, *suffix.* A termination forming nouns denoting usually a place for; as, *aquarium;* sometimes denoting that which confers or is connected with; as, *honorarium,* a fee given as a matter of honor. [L., neut. of *-arius;* see -ARY.]

A-ri'us, 1 ə-rī'us *or* ā'rı-us; 2 a-rī'ŭs *or* ä'ri-ŭs, *n.* An Alexandrian presbyter in the 4th century. See ARIANISM. **A-rei'os** [Gr.].

Ariz., *abbr.* Arizona.

Ar"i-zo'na, 1 ar'ı-zō'nə; 2 ăr'i-zō'na, *n.* A S. W. State of the United States; 113,810 sq. m.; capital, Phœnix; colonized by Jesuits in the 17th century; organized Feb. 24, 1863; S. part bought from Mexico *in 1853 for $10,000,000;* act enabling Arizona and New Mexico to enter the Union, June 20, 1910; admitted Feb. 14, 1912.

Ar'ju-na, 1 ur'jū-nə; 2 ŭr'ju-na, *n.* In the Hindu epic of the *Mahabharata,* the brave and generous hero of the poem.

Ark., *abbr.* Arkansas.

ark, 1 ärk; 2 ärk, *n.* **1.** *Script.* (1) A large floating vessel constructed by Noah by command of God for preservation from the deluge. See Gen. vi, 14–22.

The Talmud informs us that Noah had no other light in the *ark* than that which came from precious stones.
J. T. FIELDS *Underbrush, Diamonds* p. 215. [O. & CO. 1877.]

(2) A box or chest of acacia-wood overlaid with gold, in which were deposited the tables of the law; the ark of the covenant; the ark of testimony, a portable sanctuary, *the symbol* of God's covenant with his people.

Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive *ark*
Maim'd his brute image. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 458.

I felt somehow as if the *ark* of the covenant was moving down the street. H. B. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* p. 13. [O. & CO. 1869.]

(3) The papyrus cradle in which the infant Moses was concealed in the bulrushes. **2.** Figuratively, that which preserves and keeps in safety, as the Church.

They [Adams and Jefferson] . . . took up the *ark* of her [their country's] liberties with pure hands, and bore it through in triumph. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches* p. 136. [A. S. & CO. 1836.]

3. *Chr. Sci.* The symbol of temptation conquered; the understanding of spiritual truth, abolishing belief in matter; with the definite article.

The *ark* indicates temptation overcome and followed by exaltation.
MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* p. 581. [A. V. S. '10.]

4. (1) [W. U. S.] A flat-bottomed river freight-boat made water-tight by daubing with pitch, formerly in use on the Mississippi river; often fitted up with rooms, stores, etc., for housekeeping and transportation of families; a broadhorn. (2) [E. U. S.] A moored scow covered by a house in which a business is done, as in oysters, etc. **5.** [New Eng.] Any old and cumbersome structure, as a large, shaky passenger-vehicle. **6.** *Naut.* A mare's-tail cloud, or cirrus, when it forms a streak across the sky. SMITH *Sailor's Word-book.* **7.** An Arabian dry measure of two sizes, 43 and 58 quarts. **8.** *Eccl.* A consecrated chest serving as an *altar in the* Ethiopic Church. **9.** [Dial.] A grain-bin. **10.** [Scot.] A large meal-chest. [AS. *arc,* < L. *arca,* chest, ark.]— **Ark and Dove** (*U. S. Masonry*), an illustrative degree worked preparatory to the conferring of the Royal Arch degree.— **ark's net",** *n.* A trap for catching fish.— **ark-shell,** *n.* A marine arcoid bivalve.

An Ark-shell.

Ar'ka, 1 är'ka; 2 är'ka, *n.* An ancient Phenician city. Its ruins are now called **Tell Arka.** *Gen.* x, 17.

Ark"a-del'phi-a, 1 ärk'ə-del'fi-ə; 2 ärk'a-dĕl'fi-a, *n.* A town, county-seat of Clark county, Ark.; the seat of Ouachita College (Baptist), founded in 1886.

Ar'kan-sas, 1 är'kan-sō; 2 är'kan-sa. **1. Mount,** a mountain in the Saguache Range, central Colorado; 13,807 ft. **2.** A river rising in the Rocky Mountains, and flowing S. E. 1,514 m. to the Mississippi in Arkansas. **3.** A State of the United States; 52,525 sq. m.; capital, Little Rock; admitted, 1836; seceded, May 6, 1861; readmitted, 1868. **4.** A county in S. E. Arkansas; 1,062 sq. m.; county-seat, De Witt.— **Arkansas flycatcher** or **kingbird,** see KINGBIRD. — **A. stone. 1.** A very *compact variety of novaculite* or honestone. **2.** A whetstone of this material.

'*Arkansas stone,*' . . . produced . . . by the metamorphism of chert. J. C. BRANNER *Geol. Surv., 1889* vol. i, p. 49. [PH. CO. 1888.]

—**A. toothpick,** a bowie-knife.—**Ar'kan-san,** 1-zon; 2 gan, *n.*

Ar-kan'sas Cit'y, 1 ar-kan'zəs; 2 ăr-kăn'gas. **1.** A city in Cowley county, Kan. **2.** 1 ar'kon-sō; 2 ăr'kan-sa. A city in Desha county, Ark.

ar'kan-site, 1 är'kon-sīt *or* ar-kan'sait; 2 är'kan-sït *or* ăr-kăn'sït, *n.* Brookite. [< *Arkansas.*]

ark'ite, 1 ärk'ait; 2 ärk'ït. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Noah's ark. **II.** *n.* One of the inmates of Noah's ark.

Ark'ite', *n. Bib.* A Canaanite of Arka. *1 Chron.* i, 15.

Ark'low, 1 ärk'lo; 2 ärk'lo, *n.* A seaport in Wicklow county, Ireland, where Irish royalists defeated insurgents, 1798.

Ar-ko'na, 1 ar-kō'nə; 2 ăr-kō'nä, *n.* A promontory, the most N. point of Rügen Island, Prussia; lighthouse.

ar-kose', 1 ar-kōs'; 2 ăr-kōs', *n.* [F.] *Petrol.* **1.** A sandstone containing feldspar. **2.** A fragmental rock formed of crystals of disintegrated granite.— **ar-kos'ic,** *a.*

ark'su-lite, 1 ärk'su-lait; 2 ärk'gu-lït, *n.* Same as CHIOLITE.

Ark'wright, 1 ärk'rait; 2 ärk'rït, **Sir Richard** (12/s1732–8/s1792). An English cotton-manufacturer; the inventor of the spinning-machine.

Arl'berg, 1 ürl'bern; 2 ärl'bĕrn, *n.* A branch of the Algau Alps, pierced by a tunnel 6¾ m. long.

arles', 1 ürlz; 2 ärls, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** *Earnest-money;* specif., money given to confirm the hiring of a servant. **arles'-pen"ny†. 2.** An earnest; a foretaste.

Arles', 1 ürl; 2 ärl, *n.* A manufacturing city in Bouches-du-Rhône department, France; Roman ruins.

Ar'line, 1 ür'lin; 2 är'lïn, *n.* In Balfe's *Bohemian Girl,* a Gipsy, the heroine of the opera; daughter of Count Arnheim; stolen when a child.

Ar'ling-ton, 1 ür'liŋ-tən; 2 är'ling-ton, *n.* **1.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass. **2.** A village in Hudson county, N. J. **3.** A village in Alexandria county, Va.; site of national cemetery.

Ar'ling-ton Heights. A village in Cook county, Ill.

Ar"lon', 1 ar"lōn'; 2 är"lŏn', *n.* A town, capital of Luxembourg province, Belgium; occupied by the Germans Aug. 3, 1914.

arm¹, 1 ürm; 2 ärm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To supply with instruments of warfare, offensive or defensive; prepare for resistance or attack; cover with armor-plate, as a vessel.

Should intermitted vengeance *arm* again
His red right hand. MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 173.
Here *arms* his winds with all-subduing frost.
THOMSON *Seasons, Winter* l. 899.

2. To provide with mental or moral means of defense or attack; add superior powers to; as, to *arm* with truth.

God *armeth* the patriot. PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* p. 83. [P. & C.]

3. To furnish with means requisite, as for an undertaking; as, to *arm* one with authority, letters of credit, etc. **4.** To furnish, as a magnet, with a keeper. **5.** To wrap with small yarn, to facilitate ramming: said of a cross-bar shot. **6.** To supply with some useful addition, as bait for a fish-hook, dressing for a surgical operation, grease for a sounding-lead, eyepieces for a telescope, etc.

II. *i.* To have or take arms; as, to *arm* for attack. [< F. *armer,* < L. *armo,* < *arma,* weapons.]

arm², 1. *i.* 1. [Rare.] To hold or lead by the arm. 2†. To take in the arms. 3†. To supply with arms, as one's body.

II. *t.* To branch out laterally: said of the hop and certain other plants.

arm¹, *n.* **1.** The upper or thoracic limb of the human body, from the shoulder to the hand or to the wrist; specifically, in human anatomy, the part from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint.

The lengths of the bones of the *arm* . . . of the oldest human fossils . . . have the proportions ordinarily found in man.
JOSEPH COOK *Biology* lect. ii, p. 44. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

An angel's *arm* can't snatch me from the grave.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i, l. 89.

2. *Zool.* (1) The fore limb of other vertebrates than man. (2) An arm-like part or appendage. **3.** *Archery.* Either half of the bow measured from the center to the horn-tip, that half which is above the hand when the bow is held perpendicularly being the **upper arm,** the other half being the **lower arm. 4.** Anything branching out like an arm from the main body, or set apart or considered as a distinct part or branch; a subdivision; as, an *arm* of the sea; the right and left *arms* of an arch. (1) *Mech.* (*a*) One of the branches of an angle-iron. (*b*) A hammer-handle. (*c*) A beam or spar bearing a windmill-sail. (*d*) A windmill-sail or whip. (*e*) A spoke of a gear-wheel or of a driving-pulley. (*f*) An axle-spindle. (2) *Naut.* (*a*) One of the projecting members of an anchor, ending in a fluke. (*b*) An end of a yard. (3) *Elec.* (*a*) A branch of an electric bridge or electric balance. (*b*) A crosspiece on a telegraph-pole. **5.** Strength to accomplish or aid; support; might; as, the *arm* of the law.

The generous Valdez, and my lord Ordonio
Have *arm* and will to aid a noble sufferer.
COLERIDGE *Remorse* act i, sc. 2.

Where was thine *arm,* O vengeance!
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 39.

[< AS. *arm;* cp. L. *armus,* foreshoulder.] **armet.**

— **arm'board",** *n.* A board made of cork-oak bark used in leather-making for graining.— **arm'bone",** *n.* A bone of the arm, especially the humerus.— **arm'chair",** *n.* A large chair with side supports for the arms.— **arm-gaunt†,** *a.* Having gaunt limbs.— **arm-great†,** *a.* As large round as an arm. **arm-gret†.— arm-guard,** *n. In archery, a bracer.— arm'hole",* *n.* An opening for the arm in a garment; also, the armpit.— **arm in arm,** with the arm or hand of one linked in the arm of another.— **arm of a force,** in a lever, the distance from the point of application to the fulcrum.— **arm of the sea** (*Law*), a body *of water in which, by connection with the sea,* the tide ebbs and flows.— **arm'pit",** *n.* The cavity under the arm near the shoulder; the axilla.— **arm-scye,** *n.* An armhole. **arm-seye†; arm-sizet.— arm-slasher,** *n.* Formerly, a gallant who cut his arm and drank the blood to his lady's health.— **arm-span,** *n. The reach of an arm.*— **arm's reach,** the distance that can be reached with the arm. **arm-sweep†.— arm-stick,** *n.* Same as CROTCH-STICK.— **arm-strong,** *a.* Having strong arms.— **at arm's end,** the length of the arm away.— **at arm's length. 1.** At an unfriendly distance, as by cold or distant treatment; as, I kept him *at arm's length.* **2.** At a disadvantage.— **glass arm,** an arm weakened and stiffened by overexercise, as of a pitcher in baseball.— **radial arm** (*Engin.*), an arm with one end pivoted at a point, about which it is capable of angular motion; in mechanics, the arm of a radial drill which carries the tool.— **with open arms,** cordially.

arm², *n. Mil.* **1.** Any weapon; in the singular generally some particular kind; as, the rifle is a very effective *arm.* See ARMS. **2.** A distinct branch of the service, as the infantry: confused with ARM¹.

The most perfect harmony reigned between the two *arms* of the service. U. S. GRANT *Personal Mem.* vol. i, p. 574. [C. L. W. 1885.]

[< ME. *armes* (pl.), < F. *armes,* < L. *arma,* weapons.] **armet.**

Arm., *abbr.* Armenia; Armenian; Armoric.

ar-ma'da, 1 ar-mā'də *or* -mä'də; 2 är-mä'da *or* -mä'da, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A fleet of war-vessels.

Tempests of wind such as centuries ago swept away the Mongol *armada* and invaders. GRIFFIS *Perry* p. 320. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

He in himself did whole *Armadoes* bring.
DRYDEN *Annus Mirabilis* st. 14.

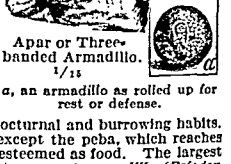
2. An army or armed force. **ar-ma'dot; ar-ma'ta†.**

— **Invincible Armada,** the fleet sent against England by Philip II. of Spain in 1588. After being in part scattered and defeated, it was destroyed by storm and tempest off the Hebrides and the west of Ireland.

Ar'ma-dale, 1 ür'ma-dēl; 2 är'ma-dāl, *n.* A village in Linlithgow, Scotland.

Ar"ma-dil'l-dæ, 1 ür"mə-dil'ı-dī; 2 är"ma-dil'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of oniscoideans with inconspicuous internal antennæ and caudal appendages.— **Ar"ma-dil-lid'ium** (t. g.) — **ar"ma-dil'lid,** *n.*— **ar"ma-dil'loid,** *a.*

ar"ma-dil'lo, 1 ür"mə-dil'o; 2 är"ma-dil'o, *n.* [-LOS, 1 -ōz; 2 -ōs, *pl.*] **1.** An American loricate edentate mammal, as a dasypodid, having an armor-like covering or carapace formed by ossification of the greater part of the skin and the union of the bony scutes.


Apar or Three-banded Armadillo. 1/15

a, an armadillo as rolled up for rest or defense.

In existing armadillos the carapace covers the back, sides, and head more or less completely, and in a various number of transverse bands. The armadillos are omnivorous and mostly of nocturnal and burrowing habits. They are South-American except the peba, which reaches Texas. Many of them are esteemed as food. The largest existing species is the giant or great armadillo (*Priodon gigas*), 3 feet long to the root of the tail.

2. *Crust.* (1) [A-] A genus typical of *Armadillidæ.* (2) A pill-bug or sow-bug. [Sp., dim. of *armado,* < L. *armatus,* armed; see ARMATURE.]

Ar-ma'do, 1 ar-mā'do; 2 är-mä'do, **Don Adriano de.** In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost,* a pompous Spaniard.

Ar"ma-ged'don, 1 ür"mə-ged'ən; 2 är"ma-gĕd'on, *n. Bib.* The plain of Esdraelon; scene of Israelitish victories and disasters; hence, a scene or occasion of momentous test; especially, the scene of the great and decisive battle at the end of the world. *Rev.* xvi, 16.

Ar-magh', 1 ar-mā'; 2 är-mä', *n.* **1.** A county of Ulster, Ireland; 512 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

ar"ma"gnac', 1 ür"ma"nyäk'; 2 är"mä"nyäc', *n.* [F.] A French brandy *manufactured in the district formerly* called Armagnac.

Ar"ma"gnac', 1 ür"ma"nyäk'; 2 är"mä"nyäc', *n.* **1. Bernard, Count d'** (died 1418), constable of France and minister of Charles VI.; he led the Armagnacs against the Burgundians. **2.** *F. Hist.* A member of an Orleanist faction which took part in the Hundred Years' War; sometimes fighting on the side of the Burgundians, at others for the crown, and committing great depredations. Eventually the Armagnacs were almost annihilated by the Swiss. **3.** Old name of a district in Gascony, S. France, now Gers department.

ar'ma-ment, 1 ür'mə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 är'ma-ment, *n.* **1.** A body of men prepared for war; a land or naval force.

Like Pharaoh's *armaments* in the deep Red Sea.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. iii, l. 197.

2. The equipment, as of guns, muskets, torpedoes, and other munitions of war, of a fortification or vessel; in the latter case often used with reference to combined number and weight of guns; as, her *armament* was double ours.

Armaments are distinguished according to the size of the guns. The *main armament* includes the largest guns, generally mounted in turrets; the *secondary armament* consists of the guns of medium caliber; and the *tertiary armament* includes the smaller guns.

A sloop was taken, . . . and her *armament* was put on another vessel. A. GILMAN *Am. People* ch. 15, p. 314. [D. L. CO. 1883.]

[< L. *armamenta,* < *armo;* see ARM², *v.*] Syn.: see ARM.

— **ar"ma-men'ta-ry,** *n.* An armory or arsenal.

ar"ma-men-ta'ri-um, 1 ür"mə-men-tē'ri-um; 2 är"ma-mĕn-tā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Med.* The medicines, instruments, and appliances used by a physician. **2.** Same as ARMAMENTARY.

Ar"mand', *n.* [F.] See HERMANN. **Ar"mant't.**

Ar"mande', 1 ar"mänd'; 2 är"mänd', *n.* In Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes,* one of "les femmes savantes"; daughter of Chrysale.

ar-ma'ri-an, 1 ɑr-mē'ri-ən; 2 är-mā'ri-an, *n.* The custodian of the books in old monasteries; a librarian. [M.] [< LL. *armarius,* < L. *armarium,* repository, < *arma,* arms.]

Ar-ma'ta, 1 ɑr-mē'tə; 2 är-mā'ta, *n. pl. Helminth.* A group of gephyreans, including the families *Echiuridæ* and *Sternaspididæ.* [< L. *armatus,* armed.]

Ar"ma-to'les, 1 ɑr"mə-tō'lĭz; 2 är"ma-tō'lēz, *n. pl.* A warlike people of northern Greece, in the mountainous parts of Epirus and Thessaly, who, as mercenaries, fought with the Turks from the 16th century until their power was reduced by the Porte early in the 19th century.

ar'ma-ture, 1 ɑr'mə-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 är'ma-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* 1. *Elec.* (1) A piece of soft iron joining the poles of a horseshoe magnet; a keeper. (2) A core of laminated metal surrounded by a coil of wire or other conducting medium, rotating near the poles of a magnet in a dynamo-electric or a magneto-electric machine. See DYNAMO.

The work of the *armature* core is twofold. It acts as a portion of the magnetic circuit, conducting the lines of force, and by virtue of its high permeability or multiplying power concentrating a number of the lines of force through its own substance.... It next acts as a support for the wires which are to be swept through the field of force. SLOANE *Standard Electrical Dictionary.*

Some dynamo-armatures are named from (1) their shape; as, **cylindrical armature, drum a., girder a., spherical a.,** or (2) their construction or winding; as, **bar a.** (*Elec.*), an armature with inductors of copper bars, instead of copper wire; **disk a., multipolar a., polarized a., ring a., shuttle a., unipolar a.**

The brushes which are applied to the *armature* are maintained at different potentials when the machine is in action.

C. F. Brackett in Electricity in Daily Life p. 4. [s. 1890.]

2. (1) A means of defense or offense, as the shells of animals, prickles on plants, etc.

The thistle showed me her *armature.* CHADWICK *Whitsuntide* st. 3.

(2) A set of organs; as, the gastric *armature.* 3. *Arch.* Any framing serving for stiffening or bracing, whether in wood or in metal. 4. *Biol.* Defensive or offensive organs or parts. 5. [Archaic.] Body-armor; personal equipment for battle. [F., < L. *armatura,* < *armatus,* pp. of *armo;* see ARM[1], *v.*]

arm'-bone", *n.* See ARM[2], *n.*

armed[1], 1 ɑrmd; 2 ärmd, *pa.* 1. Provided with, wear-
armed[2], ing, or using arms or weapons; in botany, prickly or thorny; in zoology, having setæ or the like; as, the *armed* gephyreans.

A long, loose, straggling caravan,
Camel and horse and *armèd* man. WHITTIER *Derne* st. 5.

2. Strengthened or made more efficacious, as by means of something added; efficient.

The passions, like Minerva, have sprung *armed* into life. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY *Letters to Mothers* letter iv, p. 38. [H. 1842.]

3. *Her.* Having beak or talons of a color other than that of the body. 4. *Physics.* Furnished with an armature: said of a horseshoe magnet.— **armed at all points** (*Her.*), incased in a complete suit of armor; armed cap-a-pie.— **a. en flute** (*Naut.*), having the lower-deck guns removed.— **a. neutrality,** readiness for war on the part of a neutral nation; also, the designation of two European commercial leagues directed against British trade in 1780 and 1800.— **A. Soldier of Democracy,** a nickname of Napoleon I.— **a. to the teeth,** fully armed.

armed[3], *a.* Having arms, as of a certain quality.

Ar-me'ni-a, 1 ɑr-mī'ni-ə; 2 är-mē'ni-a, *n.* A mountainous table-land in the N. E. of Asia Minor; formerly divided between Turkey, Russia, and Persia; ancient capital, Artaxata; proclaimed its independence, August 1918; scene of Turkish massacres of Christians in 1914 and 1920.

ar-men"i-a'ceous, 1 ɑr-men"i-ē'shŭs; 2 är-mĕn"i-ā'shŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Of apricot color. [< *Prunus armeniaca,* apricot.]

Ar-me'ni-an, 1 ɑr-mī'ni-ən; 2 är-mē'ni-an, *a.* Relating or belonging to Armenia or the Armenians.

— **Armenian architecture,** a type of the Byzantine, local in Armenia.— **A. bole,** a red clay of Armenia.— **A. Church,** the Church founded in present form by Gregory the Illuminator. It is the oldest national church and distinct from the Greek Church, having refused to accept the Council of Chalcedon in 491, its head, the Catholicos, residing at Etchmiadzin.— **A. cumin,** caraway.— **A. stone.** 1. A blue earthy copper ore mixed with limestone: formerly used in medicine, and the source of certain blue pigments. 2. In the gem trade, same as LAPIS LAZULI. 3. Emery.— **Armen'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Armenian language or a language of that stock.— **Ar-me'noid,** *a. Ethnol.* Similar to the Armenian in racial type.

Ar-me'ni-an, *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Armenia, especially one of the Aryan race peculiar to that country. 2. The language of Armenia, belonging to the Iranic class of the southern division of the Indo-European or Aryan languages. As a living language it belongs with the Ossetian to the Haikh dialects, and as a dead language is known as **Old Armenian.** 3. A member of the Armenian Church.

Ar"men"tières', 1 ɑr"mäṅ"tyĕr'; 2 är"mäṅ'tyĕr', *n.* A manufacturing town on the Lys, Nord department, France, occupied by German troops 1914; entered by British troops 1917, evacuated by them, April, 1918.

arm'er, 1 ɑrm'ər; 2 ärm'er, *n.* One who arms.

Ar-me'ri-a, *n. Bot.* Same as STATICE.

armes parlantes', 1 *arm* pɑr"lŏṅt'; 2 ärm pär'läṅt'. [F.] *Her.* Same as CANTING ARMS. See CANTING, *pa.*; REBUS, 2.

ar'met, 1 ɑr'met; 2 är'mĕt, *n.* [F.] A light steel helmet of the 15th and 16th centuries, with vizor and neck-guard.

Arm'feldt, 1 ɑrm'felt; 2 ärm'fĕlt, **Gustav Mauritz** (1 1757–2 1814). A Swedish general, diplomat, and patriot.

arm'ful, 1 ɑrm'ful; 2 ärm'fu͝l, *n.* That which is held, or as much as can be held, in the arm or arms.

arm'lak, 1 ɑrm'yak; 2 ärm'yăk, *n.* [Rus.] A Tatar stuff of camel's hair, or a garment made thereof.

Ar-mi'da, 1 ɑr-mī'də; 2 är-mī'dā, *n.* In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered,* a beautiful sorceress who ensnared Rinaldo.

Ar'mi-dale, *n.* A town in New South Wales.

ar'mied, *a.* [Rare.] Forming an army; army-like.

ar-mif'er-ous, 1 ɑr-mif'er-ŭs; 2 är-mif'er-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing arms. [< L. *arma,* arms, + *fero,* bear.]

ar'mi-ger, 1 ɑr'mi-jər; 2 är'mi-ger, *n.* 1. A knight's armor-bearer; squire. See ESQUIRE, 4. 2. One entitled to bear heraldic arms; a gentleman. 3. *Crust.* A basicerite. [L., < *arma,* weapons, + *gero,* bear.]— **ar-mig'er-al,** *a.*— **ar-mig'er-ous,** *a.* Entitled to heraldic arms.

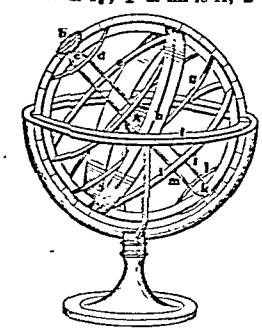
ar'mil, 1 ɑr'mil; 2 är'mĭl, *n.* An ancient astronomical instrument, consisting of a hoop fixed in the plane of the equator, which sometimes was crossed at right angles by a second hoop fixed in the plane of the meridian. In the former case it was termed an *equinoctial* armil, and in the latter a *solstitial* armil, as the shadows cast on the inner surfaces of these hoops indicated the recurrence of the equinoxes and solstices.

ar"mi-lau'sa, 1 ɑr"mi-lə'sə; 2 är"mi-lä'sa, *n.* [LL.] *Archeol.* 1. A medieval outer garment for men. 2. A Roman tunic.

ar-mil'la, 1 ɑr-mil'ə; 2 är-mĭl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] 1. A bracelet. 2. An iron ring, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move. 3. *Ornith.* A ring of color around the lower end of the tibia. 4. *Bot.* A plaited frill, in hymenomycetous fungi, suspended from the apex of the stipe below the cap. 5. *Anat.* The annular ligament of the wrist. See illus. of muscular system, under MUSCLE. 6. Same as ARMIL.

Ar"mil-la'ri-a, 1 ɑr"mi-lē'ri-ə; 2 är"mi-lā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi belonging to the family *Agaricaceæ,* characterized by white inner spores and a ring on the stem. *Armillaria mellea* has long colored cups, 2 to 4 inches broad, is edible, and attacks forest- (oaks, etc.) and fruit-trees (plums and cherries), dwarfing or finally killing them. [< L. *armilla,* bracelet.]— **ar"mil-la'ri-ose,** *n. Phytopathol.* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic agaricine fungus of the genus *Armillaria.*

ar'mil-la-ry, 1 ɑr'mi-lē-ri; 2 är'mi-lā-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a ring or rings. [< L. *armilla,* ring.]— **armillary sphere** (*Astron.*), an arrangement of concentric rings in the form of a skeleton sphere, representing the relative positions of the various celestial circles, as the equator, ecliptic, tropics, etc., revolving within a *horizon and meridian* divided off into degrees.



Armillary Sphere.

A, the earth; *b,* hour circle; *c,* north pole of the heavens; *d,* arctic circle; *e,* tropic of Cancer; *f,* celestial horizon; *g,* celestial equator; *h,* ecliptic; *i,* tropic of Capricorn; *j,* antarctic circle; *k,* south pole of the heavens; *l,* solstitial colure (summer); *m,* solstitial colure (winter).

ar'mil-late, 1 ɑr'mi-lēt; 2 är'mi-lāt, *a.* [Rare.] Wearing a bracelet or armilla. **ar'mil-lat"ed‡.**

Ar"mi-lus'tri-um, 1 ɑr"mi-lus'tri-um; 2 är"mi-lŭs'tri-ŭm, *n.* [L.] A festival of Mars held by the Romans Oct. 19 to consecrate weapons.

Ar-min', Ar-min'i-us, *n.* See HERMAN, 1.

arm'ing, 1 ɑrm'iŋ; 2 ärm'ing, *n.* 1. The act of supplying with or taking arms; also, that with which anything is armed. 2. *Naut.* (1) Tallow on the lower end of a sounding-plummet to bring up specimens from the bottom. (2) *pl.* The red cloth decorations formerly hung from a ship's upper works on holidays. (3) A netting used as a guard or protection. (4) A magnet-armature. 3†. *Her.* A coat of arms.— **arm'ing-buck"le,** *n. Her.* A lozenge-shaped buckle used as a bearing.— **a.-press,** *n.* A blocking-press.

Ar-min'i-an, 1 ɑr-min'i-ən; 2 är-mĭn'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arminius or his teachings.

There is a lurking Antinomianism in many a most *Arminian* study. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lect. on Preaching* p. 65. [E. P. D. 1878.]

Ar-min'i-an, *n.* 1. One of the party of Arminius, represented by a small sect in the Netherlands. 2. Any believer in the doctrines of Arminius.

Ar-min'i-an-ism, 1 ɑr-min'i-ən-izm; 2 är-mĭn'i-an-ĭzm, *n.* The doctrines held by Arminians.

The celebrated "five points" of Arminianism are, in substance: (1) conditional election; (2) universal redemption, or that Christ died for all alike, tho only those who accept his atonement by faith will be actually saved; (3) salvation by grace, or that man can exercise true faith only by the regenerating grace of the Holy Spirit, with which grace, however, he can cooperate; (4) grace not irresistible; (5) falling from a state of grace possible.

Ar-min'i-an-ize, 1 ɑr-min'i-ən-aiz; 2 är-mĭn'i-an-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To influence to or toward Arminianism. **II.** *i.* To teach Arminianism. **Ar-min'i-an-ist‡.** — **Ar-min'i-an-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

Ar-min'i-us, 1 ɑr-min'i-ŭs; 2 är-mĭn'i-ŭs, *n.* 1. See HERMAN. 2. **Jacobus** (Latinized from *Jacob Harmensen*) (1560–10/19 1609), a Dutch theologian; originator of Arminianism. [Teut. L. *masc.,* public.]

ar-mip'o-tent, 1 ɑr-mip'o-tent; 2 är-mĭp'o-tĕnt, *a.* [Rare.] Powerful in arms.

[< L. *armipoten(t-)s,* < *arma,* arms, + *poten(t-)s,* powerful; see POTENT.]— **ar-mip'o-tence,** *n.*

ar'mi-stice, 1 ɑr'mi-stis; 2 är'mi-stĭç, *n. Mil.* A temporary cessation, by mutual agreement, of hostilities between two armies in the field or between nations at war; also, the agreement by which the cessation takes place; a truce.

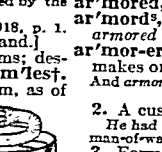
ar'mi-stis[5],

The World War will end this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time (11 o'clock Paris time). The *armistice* was signed by the German representatives at midnight.

The Sun, New York, Nov. 11, 1918, p. 1.

arm'less, 1 ɑrm'les; 2 ärm'lĕs, *a.* 1. Without arms; destitute of branches. 2. Unarmed: defenseless. **arm'lest†.**

arm'let, 1 ɑrm'let; 2 ärm'lĕt, *n.* 1. A little arm, as of the sea. *Armlet,* to denote anything but "little arm," is an abnormal diminutive. F. HALL *Modern English* p. 144. [s. 1873.] 2. An ornamental band worn upon the upper arm. *Armlets* and wrist-rings tattling answer shrill. EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. vi, st. 4. 3. A small, short sleeve. 4. Armor for the arms.



Pompeian Armlet.

ar-moire', 1 ɑr-mwär'; 2 är-mwär', *n.* [F.] An ambry; a cupboard. **ar-moi'riet.**

Ar-mo'ni, 1 ɑr-mō'ni; 2 är-mō'ni, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxi, 8, 9.

ar-mo'ni-ak†, *n.* Ammoniac.

ar'mor, 1 ɑr'mər *or* -mer; 2 är'mor, *v.* **I.** *t.* To furnish with armor; as, to *armor* a ship. **II.** *i.* To put on armor.

ar'mor, *n.* 1. *Mil.* A defensive covering. *Specif.:* (1) A coat or suit of mail; the defensive outfit of a warrior, as in ancient and medieval warfare: often named (*a*) from the material, as **leather armor,** *or* (*b*) from its construction, as **chain a., plate a., ribbed a., ring a., scale a.** See BARD[2].

Mail *armor* continued in general use till about the year 1300. BULFINCH *Age of Chivalry* pt. i, p. 22. [C. N. & CO. 1859.]

The Roman troopers despised the complete *armor* with which the cavalry of the East was encumbered. GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, p. 17. [P. S. & CO. 1852.]

(2) Metallic plates, now usually of steel, for ships, forts, etc., to resist modern artillery. Armor was first applied to ships by Robert L. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., in 1842. It was first used 4½ inches thick by the French in the Crimean war (1855). The thickness increased to 12 inches by 1872. In 1876 wrought iron was replaced by steel. Steel-faced compound plates were made by the **Wilson process** and by the **Ellis process.** The **Harvey process** was generally adopted in 1891, and this was later superseded by the **Krupp process.** Krupp armor has about 15 per cent. greater resisting power than Harvey armor, while the latter is equal to double the thickness of wrought iron. Armor for fortifications is largely made by the **Gruson process,** and consists of heavy blocks of chilled cast iron.

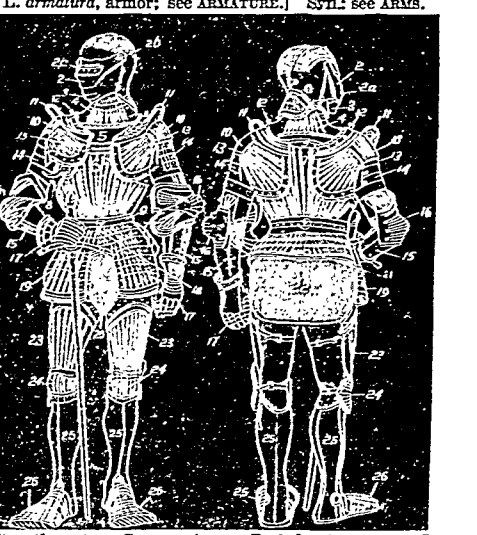
The French were the first to apply in a practical shape the idea (which . . . originated in the United States) of reviving the use of *armor,* and placing it on the sides of ships.

Encyc. Brit. 9th ed., vol. xvii, p. 284.

2. The whole outfit, offensive and defensive, of one engaged in any conflict: now chiefly used figuratively; as, "put on the whole *armor* of God." *Eph.* vi, 17.

The soul's *armour* is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 81. [L. CO.]

3. Any defensive covering, as the shell or scales of an animal, the sheath of an electric cable, a diver's suit, etc. 4. [Rare.] A magnet-armature. [< F. *armure,* < L. *armatura,* armor; see ARMATURE.] SYN.: see ARMS.



Fifteenth-century German Armor, Period of Maximilian I.

Fig. 1, Front. Fig. 2, Back.

1. Armet, or helmet. 2. Vizor, or beaver (lowered), showing 2a, eye-slit, and 2b, rose, or hinge. 3. Mentonnière, or chin-piece. 4. Neck-guards. 5. Gorget. 6. Cuirass, or breastplate. 7. Back-plate of cuirass. 8. Lance-rest. 9. Girdle. 10. Pauldrons, or shoulder-pieces. 11. Passegardes. 12. Fastening-pins, or rivets. 13. Pallettes, or armpit-guards. 14. Rerebraces, or upper arm-guards (brassards). 15. Vambraces, or lower arm-guards. 16. Elbow-pieces. 17. Gauntlets, or mailed gloves. 18. Great braguette, or waist-piece covering abdomen. 19. Tassets and tuilles, or upper thigh-guards. 20. Braconnière, or mailed apron. 21. Gardes-reines, or loin-guards. 22. Culet. 23. Cuishes, or thigh-guards. 24. Genouillères, or knee-pieces. 25. Greaves, or jambes. 26. Sollerets, pédieux, or shoes of mail.

— **ar'mor-bear"er,** *n.* One who bore the armor of a warrior; a squire. *1 Sam.* xiv, 13.— **a.-clad,** *a.* Covered with and protected by armor.— **ar'mor-clad",** *n.* An armor-clad vessel.— **a.-grating,** *n.* A strong iron grating to protect the boilers and uptakes of a steam-vessel in time of engagement.— **a.-piercing,** *a.* Capable of piercing armor: designating shot or shell made primarily for that purpose rather than to destroy by explosion. See under SHELL, *n.*, 2. — **a.-plate,** *n.* Iron or steel plates for the hull of a war-ship. **a.-plating‡.**— **a.-plated,** *a.*— **a. shelf,** in an armored ship, a shelf-like structure below the water-line to sustain both armor and backing.— **coat a.** (*Her.*), a coat of arms, or family escutcheon.— **Gothic a.,** plate harness fashioned by the Milanese armorers of the 15th century: a collectors' term.— **submarine a.,** the water-tight covering, including breastplates, weights, air-tubes, etc., put on by divers. See illus. under DIVING-DRESS.

Armor., *abbr.* Armoric.

ar"mo-ra'ci-a, 1 ɑr"mo-rē'shi-ə; 2 är"mo-rā'shi-a, *n.* 1. A horseradish. 2. [A-] A small genus embracing the horseradish, but now included by different botanists in any one of no less than four genera, viz., *Nasturtium, Cochlearia, Rorippa,* and *Radicula.* [L., horseradish.]

ar'mored, 1 ɑr'mərd; 2 är'mord, *pa.* Equipped, clad,
ar'mord[5], or sheathed with or as with armor; as, an *armored* vessel.

ar'mor-er, 1 ɑr'mər-ər; 2 är'mor-er, *n.* 1. One who makes or repairs arms or armor.

And *armorers,* with iron toil, Barb many a steed for battle's broil. SCOTT *Norman Horse-Shoe* st. 1.

2. A custodian of arms or armor; as, a ship's *armorer.*

He had belonged . . . to the *armorer's* gang on board a British man-of-war. NORDHOFF *Sailor Life* p. 208. [D. M. & CO. 1884.]

3. Formerly, one who had charge of a knight's armor, or who equipped him in it. **ar'mur-er†.**

Did I not watch him while he let
His *armorer* just brace his greaves?
BROWNING *Count Gismond* st. 15.

ar-mo'ri-al, 1 ɑr-mō'ri-əl; 2 är-mō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to heraldry and heraldic arms.

A race, with old *armorial* lists o'erspread. BYRON *To the Duke of D.* l. 57.

— **armorial bearings,** the devices of a coat of arms.

In the Eastern cities . . . one begins to see carriages with *armorial bearings* on their panels.

BRYCE *Am. Comm.* vol. ii, p. 603. [MACM. 1888.]

ar-mo'ri-al, *n.* A work on heraldry.

The Germans are fonder of *armorials* than the French. CHAS. READE *Cloister and Hearth* p. 279. [C. & W. 1890.]

Ar-mor'ic, 1 ɑr-mor'ik; 2 är-mŏr'ic, *n.* The language of Armorica and of Lower Brittany, belonging to the Cymric branch of the Celtic class of languages. See CYMRIC.

Ar-mor'i-ca, 1 ɑr-mor'i-kə; 2 är-mŏr'i-ca, *n.* A district of ancient Gaul, now Brittany, in N. W. France. See BRETON. — **Ar-mor'ic,** *a.*— **Armoric Mountains,** a range elevated late in the Paleozoic era, and traceable from N. Ireland into central France.— **Ar-mor'i-can,** *a.* & *n.*

ar'mo-ried, 1 ɑr'mo-rid; 2 är'mo-rid, *a.* Bearing coats of arms.

ar'mor-ist, 1 ɑr'mər-ist; 2 är'mor-ist, *n.* One skilled in heraldry; a blazoner of heraldic arms.

ar'mo-ry'[1], 1 ɑr'mo-ri; 2 är'mo-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2

-ris, *pl.*] **1.** A place for the safe-keeping of arms; an arsenal.

Language has been truly pronounced the *armory* of the human mind. MATHEWS *Words* p. 6. [n. c. c. 1884.]

2. A building for the use of a body of militia, including generally storage for arms and equipments, drill-rooms, etc., in some cases with many of the appointments of a club-house. **3.** [U. S.] A plant for making arms; an establishment for the manufacture of arms. **4.** Arms collectively; armor.

But nigh at hand
Celestial *armoury*, shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high. MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 553.

5. The craft or trade of making arms. [< OF. *armoirie* (see ARMORY[2]), but in use as if a derivative of ARMOR.]

ar'mo-ry[2], *n.* **1.** Heraldic arms. **2.** Heraldry. [< OF. *armoirie*, < *armoier*, blazon arms, < *armes*; see ARM[2], *n.*]

ar'mour, ar'moured, ar'mou-ry, etc. The usual spellings in England for ARMOR, etc.

Ar'mour, 1 ûr'mor; 2 ûr'mor, *n.* A town, county-seat of Douglas county, S. Dak.

ar"mo-zine', 1 ûr'mo-zīn'; 2 ûr'mo-zīn', *n.* A plain silk formerly used for clerical robes, etc. [< F. *armoisin*, < LL. *ermesinus*, taffeta.] **ar"mo-zeen'‡.**

arm'pit", *n.* See ARM[1], *n.*

arms, 1 ûrmz; 2 ârms, *n. pl.* **1.** Weapons of offense, collectively or in particular, as cannon, guns, swords, etc., esp. as used in warfare; also, formerly, armor.

But they had taken up *arms* only to defend the faith.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* p. 186. [a. n. ex. 1880.]

Mightier than *arms* or bolted chains of iron.
DICKENSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk. iv, l. 8.

2. The business, profession, or occupation of war; deeds done in battle; the military service as a science; as, he was bred to *arms;* a feat of *arms.* **3.** *Bot.* Defensive parts or organs, as prickles, spines, or thorns. **4.** (1) The bearings or devices collectively which a person is entitled to emblazon upon his escutcheon, generally including a crest and sometimes supporters; the ensigns armorial of a person or family; once an individual mark of distinction, now strictly a family inheritance.

The *arms* of the family, carved in freestone, frowned over the gateway. SCOTT *Guy Mannering* p. 24. [n. a co.]

(2) Hence, any device assumed, as by a state or country, as an emblem; the official insignia; as, the *arms* of Iowa.

At his inauguration, he was drawn . . . in a chariot . . . on the panels of which were emblazoned the *arms* of the United States. IRVING *Washington* vol. v, ch. 3, p. 18. [o. r. p. 1863.]

5. *Falconry.* The legs of a hawk, from the thigh to the foot. H. *Dict.*: also in the singular.

Syn.: armor, weapons. *Arms* are implements of attack; *armor* is a defensive covering. *The knight put on his armor;* he grasped his *arms.* With the disuse of defensive *armor* the word has practically gone out of military use, but it is still employed in the navy, where the distinction is clearly preserved; any vessel provided with cannon is an *armed* vessel; an *armored* ship is an ironclad. Anything that can be wielded in fight may become a *weapon*, as a pitchfork or a paving-stone; *arms* are esp. made and designed for conflict. —**arms'-cur"tains,** *n. pl. Navy.* Cloth for protecting arms in boats from the weather or spray: called *covers* when used for protecting small arms on board ship. ADM. SIR CYPRIAN BRIDGE.— **a. of adoption** (*Her.*), arms adopted by a non-consanguineous inheritor as a condition of some honor or bequest. **adoptive a.**;— **a. of alliance** (*Her.*), an escutcheon obtained by marriage.— **a. of assumption** (*Her.*), arms or bearings acquired otherwise than by inheritance. **assumptive a.**;— **a. of community** (*Her.*), arms of an institution or corporation.— **a. of dominion** (*Her.*), arms borne by a sovereign.— **a. of precision,** firearms having modern appliances, such as rifling, graded sights, etc.— **a. of pretension** (*Her.*), bearings assumed by a claimant to the rank or realm to which a claim is made; as, the arms of France formerly borne by the kings of England to signify the claim to the throne of France made in 1340. —**in a.,** armed; in a hostile attitude.— **repeating a.,** arms which can be fired repeatedly without reloading.— **secure a.** (*Mil.*), a command and regulation position whereby the rifle or carbine is so carried that the lock comes under the armpit and is protected from rain. In the United States army "the piece is held in the right hand at the balance, barrel down (or in the cavalry up), sloping downward and to the front, right hand supported against the right hip, upper arm against the stock. A corresponding position in the left-hand way may be used." *Manual of Arms,* § 77. See illus. under SECURE.— **small a.,** arms that may be carried on the person, especially portable firearms.— **stand of a.,** a complete outfit of arms and ammunition for a single soldier.— **to a.!** arm yourselves: a summons to fight.— **under a.** **1.** With arms ready for use, as in combat or parade. **2.** Enlisted for military service; ready to take the field.

arm'-scye", etc. See ARM[1], *n.*

Arm'stead, 1 ârm'sted; 2 ârm'stĕd, **Henry Hugh** (6/11828–12/11905). An English designer, sculptor, and draftsman.

arm'strong[1], 1 ûrm'strŏng; 2 ârm'strŏng, *n.* [Prov.] Bird's knot-grass.

Arm'strong[2], *n.* **1. Archie,** in Scott's *The Fortunes of Nigel,* court jester to James I. **2. Grace,** in Scott's *The Black Dwarf,* bride elect of Hobbie Elliot, a young farmer. **3. John** (1709–9/11779), a Scottish physician and poet; *Art of Preserving Health.* **4. John** (11/21758–4/11843), an American general; author of *Newburg Addresses.* **5. John,** in Scott's *The Laird's Jock,* laird of *Mangerton.* **6. Lord** (11/21810–12/21900), William George Armstrong, an English engineer and constructor; invented the Armstrong gun. See under GUN, *n.* **7. Samuel Chapman** (1/1839–5/11893), an American officer in the Civil War, and educator of negroes and Indians; founded Hampton Institute (Virginia). **8.** A county in W. Pennsylvania; 615 sq. m.; county-seat, Kittanning. **9.** A county in N. W. Texas; 900 sq. m.; county-seat, Claude.

ar'mure, 1 ûr'mûr; 2 är'mûr, *n.* [F.] **1.** A twilled woolen dress-fabric sometimes containing silk or cotton. **2.** The manner of laying out loom-harness to produce a definite class of tissues. There are three principal armures: *plain* or *taffeta,* having two harnesses forming a single interlacement; *twill,* having three or more harnesses forming a single interlacement; and *satins,* where four or more harnesses form a single interlacement, *i. e.*, a repeat of the pattern. **3†.** Armor.

arm'y, 1 ûrm'ı; 2 ärm'y, *a.* [Rare.] Having arms; branching.

ar'my, 1 ûr'mı; 2 är'my, *n.* [-MIES, 1 -mız; 2 -mis, *pl.*] **1.** A large organized body of men armed for war and designed for land-service. See MILITARISM.

Among civilized peoples its chief divisions are primarily classified as *infantry, artillery,* and *cavalry,* besides auxiliary troops, and usually subdivided, on a descending scale, into corps (see ARMY CORPS in next column), divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, commanded by officers of appropriate rank. The commander of an army in the United States service is selected by the President, and while not necessarily of a certain rank, is usually a major-general; in Europe he is of the highest rank.

Are . . . *armies* necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? P. HENRY in Johnston's *Am. Orat.* vol. i, p. 20. [o. r. p. 1887.]

2. The land-forces of a nation: as, to join the *army.*

Monarchs! ye whose *armies* stand
Harnessed for the battle-field! BRYANT *Italy* st. 7.

3. Any large body of people, animals, etc., working with common object; an overwhelming number or host; as, *the army of voters; an army of locusts.*

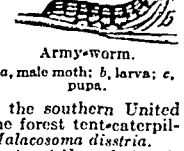
When Christian England is once fairly roused, there is no resisting the mighty *army* of 'Roundheads' ready to die for principle. D. S. GREGORY *Princeton Review* Jan., 1878, p. 57.

[< F. *armée,* < LL. *armata,* prop. fem. of L. *armatus;* see ARMATURE.] **ar'méc†.**

Syn.: armament, force, *forces,* host, legions, military, multitude, phalanx, soldiers, soldiery, troops. *Host* is used for any vast and orderly assemblage; as, the stars are called the heavenly *host. Multitude* expresses number without order or organization; a *multitude* of armed men is not an *army,* but a mob. *Legion* (from the Latin) and *phalanx* (from the Greek) are applied by a kind of poetic license to modern *forces;* the plural *legions* is preferred to the singular. *Military* is a general word for land-*forces;* the *military* may include all the armed *soldiery* of a nation, or it may be applied to any small detached company, as at a fort, in distinction from civilians. Any organized body of men by whom the law or will of a people is executed is a *force* (see FORCE, *n.*, 8). Organization and unity rather than numbers are the essentials of an *army.* An *army* may be little, large, or vast.

—**ar'my-ant",** *n.* A foraging ant (*Eciton*).—**a. blanket,** a strong woolen blanket, not less than 7 ft. nor more than 7 ft. 3 in. long, nor less than 5 ft. 6 in. nor more than 5 ft. 9 in. wide, and having a nap on both sides.—**a. corps,** *n.* The largest division of an army, including all branches, and forming an army in itself. Formed in the United States by combining two or more divisions. Its approximate strength is 185,000 officers and men.—**Church A.** [Eng.], a religious organization like the Salvation Army for Christianizing the poor.—**Grand A. 1.** [U. S.] The Grand Army of the Republic: abbreviated form. **2.** An army organized by Napoleon in 1804; esp., the force of 300,000 to 400,000 men with which he invaded Russia in 1812.—**Grand A. of the Republic** [U. S.], a national organization founded in 1866 and composed of men who enlisted in the service of the federal government in the Civil War of 1861–1865, and honorably discharged, having for its objects the cultivation of fraternal spirit, the cherishing of loyalty, provision for soldiers' widows and dependents, etc.—**Salvation A.,** a widespread organization conducted on a half-military plan, having for its objects the promotion of religion, temperance, and the like, among the neglected classes.—**standing a.,** the body of regular soldiers permanently maintained by a government.

ar'my-worm", 1 ûr'mı-wûrm"; 2 är'my-wûrm", *n.* **1.** The larva of a noctuid moth (*Heliophila unipuncta*) that occasionally appears in vast numbers and marches over a country, destroying young grain, grass, or the like. **2.** One of other similar larval noctuid moths; as, the fall *army-worm* (*Laphygma frugiperda*), or the wheat-head *army-worm* (*Heliophila albilinea*), or the beet *army-worm* (*Caradrina exigua*). **3.** One of various larval midges (genus *Sciara*), that sometimes march in compact masses; a snake-worm. **4.** The *cotton-worm* of the southern United States: an improper use. **5.** The forest tent-caterpillar, the larva of the bombycid *Malacosoma disstria.*



Army-worm.
a, male moth; *b*, larva; *c*, pupa.

arn, 1 ûrn; 2 ârn, *n.* [Scot.] The alder-tree (*Alnus glutinosa*).

ar'na, 1 ûr'no; 2 är'na, *n.* [Hind.] The Indian buffalo. **ar'nee†; ar'nie.**

Ar'nat, 1 är'no; 2 är'na, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Esd.* i, 2.

Ar-nal'do, 1 ar-nal'do; 2 är-näl'do, *n.* [Sp.] Arnold.

Ar'nan, 1 ûr'nan; 2 är'nan, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 21.

ar-nat'to, 1 ar-nat'o; 2 är-nät'o, *n.* Same as ANNATTO.

Ar"naud', 1 ûr'nō'; 2 är'nō', *n.* [F.] Arnold. **Ar"naut'‡.**

Ar"nauld', 1 ûr'nō'; 2 är'nō', **Antoine** (2/11612–3/11694). A French Jansenist, theologian, and philosopher.

Ar-naut', 1 er-naut'; 2 är-naut', *n.* [Turk.] **1.** A native of Albania. **2.** An Albanian soldier in the Turkish army. **3.** A member of a corps of Greek militia organized during the war of Russia against the Porte in 1769. F. *Mil. Encyc.*

Ar-naout'‡. [raspberry.

arn'ber-ry, 1 ûrn'ber-ı; 2 ärn'bĕr-y, *n* [Prov. Eng.] A

Arndt, 1 ûrnt; 2 ärnt, *n.* **1. Ernst Moritz** (12/21769–1/21860), a German poet and historian; author of the national song *What is the German's Fatherland?* **2. Johann** (12/21555–5/11621), a German Lutheran divine; author of *True Christianity.*

Arne, 1 ûrn; 2 ärn. **Thomas A.** (3/11710–2/21778). An English musician and song-writer, who set *Rule Britannia* to music.

Arn'grim, 1 ûrn'grim; 2 ärn'grim, *n. Ice. Sagas.* The father of Angantyr and eleven other berserk sons. See ANGANTYR (2).

Arn'hem, 1 ûrn'hem; 2 ärn'hĕm, *n.* **1.** Capital of Gelderland province, Netherlands; manufactures. **Arn'helmt. 2. Arnhem Land,** a district on the N. coast of South Australia.

ar'ni-ca, 1 ûr'nı-kə; 2 är'ni-ca, *n.* **1.** An irritant tincture made from the root, flowers, or leaves of the common arnica (*Arnica montana*), much used as an external domestic remedy for sprains, bruises, etc.; also, an infusion or a powder made from the flowers, leaves, or root, or the dried parts themselves. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Arnica.* **3.** [A-] A small genus of erect perennial herbs of the aster family, growing in northern regions and having opposite leaves, large long-peduncled heads of yellow flowers, a woody brownish rootstalk, and many slender rootlets. [Perhaps cor. of PTARMICA.]—**ar'ni-ca-bud,** *n.* The fall dandelion.

Arnica-plant (*Arnica mollis*).
a, roots and lower leaves; *b*, flower-head; *c*, axillary flower-heads.

ar'ni-cin, 1 ûr'nı-sin; 2 är'ni-çin, *n. Chem.* A yellow, acrid, bitter, amorphous compound ($C_{20}H_{30}O_4$) contained in the roots, leaves, and flowers of *Arnica montana.* **ar'ni-cinet.**

ar-nil'lo, 1 ar-nil'o; 2 är-nil'o, *n.* [Sp.] A small West-Indian lutianoid fish (*Apsilus dentatus*), eaten in Cuba.

Ar'nim, 1 ûr'nim; 2 är'nim, *n.* **1. Bettina von** (4/11785–1/21859) (*née* Brentano), a German writer who fabricated *Correspondence of Goethe with a Child.* **2. Harry K. K. E., Count von** (10/21824–5/11881), a Prussian diplomat; associate and afterward opponent of Bismarck. **3. Ludwig Achim von** (1/21781–1/21831), a German poet and novelist, husband of Bettina; *Poverty and Riches,* etc.

ar'nim-ite, 1 ûr'nim-ait; 2 är'nim-it, *n. Mineral.* A bright-green hydrated copper sulfate ($Cu_5(OH)_8(SO_4)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system, and occurs as an incrustation on porcelain jasper. [< Von *Arnim,* German family.]

Ar'no, 1 ûr'no; 2 är'no, *n.* A river of Tuscany which flows through Val d'Arno and Florence to the Mediterranean sea. [Ancient.] **Ar'nust.**

Ar-no'bi-us, 1 ar-nō'bi-us; 2 är-nō'bi-ŭs, *n.* A Numidian Christian apologist of the 4th century; *Disputations.*

Ar'nold, 1 ûr'nold; 2 är'nold, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **C. Ar'nold,** 1 ûr'nolt, 2 är'nolt; It. **Ar-nol'do,** 1 ar-nōl'do, 2 är-nōl'do. **2. Sir Arthur** (5/21833–1/22 1902), an English journalist, author, sociologist, and Liberal statesman. **3. Benedict** (1/11741–6/11801), an American general; traitor in Revolutionary war; subsequently English general. **4. Sir Edwin** (9/11832–3/11 1904), an English poet and Orientalist; *Light of Asia.* **5. Matthew** (12/21822–4/11888), an English poet, critic, and writer, etc.; *Essays in Criticism,* etc. **6. Thomas** (9/11 1795–6/11842), an English divine and historian; head master at Rugby School; the father of Matthew A.; *History of Rome,* etc. **7. Thomas K.** (1800–3/11853), an English editor of classic text-books for schools. **8.** Hero of Byron's poem *The Deformed Transformed.* **9.** A village in Nottinghamshire, England. **10.** A borough in Westmoreland county, Pa. [Teut. *masc.*, eagle-power.]

Ar'nold-ine, 1 ûr'nold-in; 2 ûr'nold-in, *n.* Feminine of ARNOLD.

Ar"nol-di'no, 1 ûr'nol-di'no; 2 ûr'nōl-di'no, *n.* [It.] Feminine of ARNOLDO. See ARNOLD.

Ar'nold-ist, 1 ûr'nold-ist; 2 ûr'nold-ĕst, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Arnold of Brescia. The sect was condemned at the Council of Verona, 1184. **Ar'nald-ist†.**

Ar-nol'do, 1 ar-nol'do; 2 är-nōl'do, *n.* In Rossini's *William Tell,* a Swiss patriot who marries Matilda, sister of Gessler.

Ar'nold of Bres'ci-a, 1 bresh'ı-ə; 2 brĕsh'i-a. An Italian monk (*Arnaldo*) who condemned priestly riches and corruption, and urged opposition to papal power. He was hanged at the instigation of Pope Adrian IV. in 1155, his body was burned, and his ashes were thrown into the Tiber.

Ar'nold von Win'kel-ried, 1 ûr'nolt fon vin'kel-rit; 2 ûr'nolt fŏn vin'kĕl-rēt. A Swiss patriot (died 1386); his bravery won the battle of Sempach.

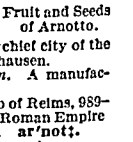
Ar"nolphe', 1 ar'nōlf'; 2 är'nōlf', *n.* In Molière's *L'École des Femmes,* a cynic with peculiar ideas as to the proper training of girls.

Ar'non, 1 ûr'non; 2 ûr'nŏn, *n. Bib. Deut.* ii, 24.

Ar'not, 1 ûr'not; 2 ûr'nŏt, *n.* A bituminous-coal-mining village in Tioga county, Pa.

Ar'nott, 1 ûr'not; 2 ûr'nŏt, **Neil** (5/11788–3/21874). A Scottish physician and physicist who invented the floating mattress for the sick.

ar-not'to, 1 ar-not'o; 2 är-nŏt'o, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** A small tropical American tree (*Bixa orellana*) of the Indian plum family, producing the annatto of commerce. **2.** Same as ANNATTO. **a-not'to†; ar-nat'to†.**



Fruit and Seeds of Arnotto.

Ar"nould', 1 ar'nū'; 2 är'nu', *n.* **1. Ambrose Marie** (1750-1812), a French writer on political economy. **2. Sophie** (2/11744–1803), a French singer and actress.

Arn-pri'or, 1 ûrn-prī'er; 2 ärn-prī'or, *n.* A town in Renfrew district, Ontario, Canada.

Arns'berg, 1 ûrnz'berh; 2 ärnz'bĕrh, *n.* **1.** A department in Westphalia, Prussia; 2,971 sq. m. **2.** Its chief town.

Arn'stadt, 1 ûrn'shtat; 2 ärn'shtät, *n.* The chief city of the German principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.

Arns-wal'de, 1 arns-vāl'də; 2 ärns-väl'de. *n.* A manufacturing town in Brandenburg, Prussia.

Ar'nulf, 1 ûr'nulf; 2 är'nŭlf, *n.* **1.** Archbishop of Reims, 989–991. **2.** (850–12/21899.) Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire

ar'nut, 1 ûr'nut; 2 är'nŭt, *n.* The earthnut. **ar'not†.**

a-roar', 1 ə-rōr'; 2 ə-rōr', *adv. & a.* In a roar; roaring.

a-roast', 1 ə-rōst'; 2 ə-rōst', *adv. & a.* In process of roasting; roasting.

a-ro'ba, 1 ə-rō'bə; 2 a-rō'ba, *n.* Same as ARABA[1].

Ar'od, 1 ār'od *or* ē'rod; 2 ār'od *or* ā'rod, *n. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 17. [*Gen.* xlvi, 16.

Ar'o-di, 1 ār'o-dai *or* ə-ro'dai; 2 ār'o-di *or* a-rō'di, *n. Bib.*

Ar'od-ites, 1 ār'ed-aits *or* ē'red-aits; 2 ār'ŏd-its *or* ā'rŏd-its, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 17.

ar"o-el'ra, 1 ar'o-ē'ra; 2 ār'o-ę'ra, *n.* [Braz.] A small resin-yielding tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*).

A-ro'er, 1 ə-rō'er; 2 a-rō'er, *n. Bib. Isa.* xvii, 2.

A-ro'er-ite, 1 ə-rō'er-ait; 2 a-rō'er-it, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 44.

A-rol'de-æ, 1 ə-rol'dı-ī; 2 a-rōl'de-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The arum family; *Araceæ.* [< ARUM + -OID.]—**ar'oid,** *a. & n.*—**a-rol'de-ous,** *a.*

A-rol'des, 1 ə-rel'dīz; 2 a-rōl'dēs, *n. Bot.* A genus of South-African araceous herbs, having a spadix staminate above and pistillate below. *A. æthiopicum* is the calla-lily and *A. albo-maculatum* the spotted calla.

a-roint', 1 ə-roint'; 2 a-rŏint', *v.* To betake out of the way; remove: used mainly in the imperative, followed by a reflexive *thee* or *ye,* and equivalent to *avaunt! begone!*

Ay me, how dread can look the Dead!—*Aroint* thee, father mine!
E. B. BROWNING *Lay of the Brown Rosary* pt. ii, st. 38.

[Cor. of Prov. E. *rynt* in phrases *rynt thee, rynt ye,* make room. Cp. ME. *trym,* imper. of *trymen* < AS. *gerȳman,* make room, < *ge-* (see A- together) + *rūman,* < *rūm*; see ROOM[1], *n.*] **a-roynt'†.** [In Jazygia, HUNGARY.

A'rok-szal'las, 1 ə'rok-sä'losh; 2 ō'rŏk-sä'lăsh, *n.* A town

A-rol'do, *n.* Same as ARALDO. See HAROLD.

a-ro'li-a, 1 ə-rō'lı-ə; 2 a-rō'li-a, *n.* [-AE, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of the lobes of the pulvillus of the tarsus.

a-rol'la, 1 ə-rel'ə; 2 a-rŏl'a, *n. The Swiss stone-pine.*

A'rol-sen, 1 ûr'rol-sen; 2 är'rōl-sĕn, *n.* The chief town of Waldeck, Prussia.

A'rom, 1 ē'rom; 2 ā'rōm, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 16.

a-ro'ma[1], 1 ə-rō'mə; 2 a-rō'ma, *n.* [-MAS, 1 məz; 2 -mag, or -MA-TA, 1 -mə-tə; 2 -ma-ta, *pl.*] **1.** The fragrance exhaled from plants, etc.; hence, an agreeable odor; rich or spicy perfume; as, the *aroma* of coffee.

The sweet *aroma* of birch and pine. WHITTIER *Revisited* st. 5.

2. Any indefinably delicate characteristic; a subtle quality or charm; as, the *aroma* of virtue.

His [the poet's] writings, therefore, contain the spirit, the *aroma,* if I may use the phrase, of the age in which he lives. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Mutability of Lit.* p. 170. [o. r. p. 1861.]

3†. Spice: usually plural. [L., < Gr. *arōma,* spice.]

Syn.: see SMELL.

a-ro'ma[2], 1 ə-rō'mə; 2 ä-rō'ma, *n.* A wild acacia (*Acacia farnestana*), native to the island of Panay: a Visayan term.

ar"o-mat'ic, 1 ar'o-mat'ık; 2 ār'o-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Having or exhaling an aroma; having an agreeable, rich, or spicy odor; fragrant.

The *aromatic* odor of peat smoke . . . is very pleasant. HAWTHORNE *Am. Note-Books, Oct. 7, 1857* in vol. i, p. 90. [T. & F. 1868.]

2. [Rare.] Induced by an aroma; as, *aromatic* pain.

ar"o-mat'i-cal‡; a-ro'ma-tous. Syn.: see BALMY.— **aromatic compounds,** compounds derived from the hydrocarbon benzene (C_6H_6), distinguished from those derived from methane (CH_4).— **a. vinegar,** a strong volatile perfume made by adding an alcoholic solution of aromatic oils to acetic acid.— **ar"o-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ar"o-mat'ic-[or -i-cal-]ness,** *n.*

ar"o-mat'ic, *n.* Anything, as a plant or drug, having a spicy or other agreeably pungent smell or taste.

a-ro'ma-tite, 1 ə-rō'mə-tait; 2 a-rō'ma-tīt, *n.* **1.** A bituminous stone resembling myrrh in color and odor. **2.** A wine composed in part of aromatics. [< L. *aromatites,* < Gr. *arōmatitēs,* aromatic, < *arōma,* spice.]

a-ro'ma-tize, 1 ə-rō'mə-taiz; 2 a-rō'ma-tīz (XIII), *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To make aromatic; season; perfume; flavor. **a-ro'ma-tise‡.— a-ro"ma-ti-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*— **a-ro'ma-tiz"er or -tis"er,** *n.*

a-ro'mite, 1 ə-rō'mait; 2 a-rō'mīt, *n. Mineral.* A dull, yellowish hydrated aluminum sulfate ($Al_2Mg_6(SO_4)_9 \cdot 54H_2O$), that is found in fibrous masses. [< Pampa de *Aroma,* Chile.]

A-ron'te-us, 1 ə-rɔn'ti-us; 2 a-rɔn'te-ūs, *n.* In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered,* an Asiatic king who fought against the crusaders.

a-room'†, *adv. & a.* To or at a distance; aside; apart.

a-roon', 1 ə-rūn'; 2 a-rōōn', *interj.* [Ir.] My beloved; my dear. **a ruin‡.**

A-roos'took, 1 ə-rūs'tuk; 2 a-rōōs'tōōk, *n.* **1.** A river of northern Maine, flowing N. E. to the St. John river. **2.** A county in N. E. Maine; 6,453 sq. m.; county-seat, Houlton.

a-root'†, *adv.* On root; rooted. **a-rote'†.**

ar'oph, 1 ar'ɛf; 2 ăr'ŏf, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Saffron. **2.** One of various medieval pharmaceutical preparations. [Contr. of LL. *aroma philosophorum,* aroma of the philosophers.]

Ar'o-rite, 1 ar'o-rait; 2 ăr'o-rīt, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-ro'ru, 1 ə-rō'rū; 2 ä-rō'ru, *n.* [Guam.] Same as ARARAO.

a-rose' or **a-roze',** 1 ə-rōz'; 2 a-rōz', *imp.* of ARISE, *v.*

a ro-tel'le, 1 ə ro-tɛl'lē; 2 ä rō-tɛl'lę. [It.] In the form of or decorated with rosettes, disks, or other circular ornaments; as, objects in terra-cotta decorated *a rotelle.*

a-round', 1 ə-raund'; 2 a-round', *adv.* **1.** In a manner or position to encompass something on all sides; also, on various sides; in various directions; as, we heard noises all *around.*

True mystery casts no shadows *around.*
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Biogenesis* p. 90. [J. P. 1884.]

2. In movement: (1) So as to encircle something; entirely about; as, he went through the house, but I ran *around.* (2) So as to face in an opposite direction or successively in different directions; in rotation; as, he turned *around;* the earth turns *around* on its axis. (3) From place to place; here and there indefinitely; as, to wander *around.* **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] At, to, or toward this place or some place expressed; somewhere in the vicinity; near: often followed by *to* or an adverb of place; as, he'll be *around* (or *around here*) by nine o'clock; go *around* to the post-office.

a-round', *prep.* **1.** About the circuit of; on all sides of; also, on various sides of: said of position or movement; as, to go *around* the world.

Go where I will, an infinity will spread *around* me. CHANNING *Works. Christianity a Rational Religion* p. 234. [A. U. A. 1883.]

Glorious indeed is the world of God *around* us, but more glorious the world of God within us. LONGFELLOW *Hyp.* p. 79. [L. CO.]

2. About the place or position of; entirely about: said of movement. **3.** Near to; on the other side of; as, the church *around* the corner. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] In the region of; about the time of; as, to loaf *around* the city; *around* Christmas. [< A-, on, + ROUND.]

Ar'oun-dight, 1 ar'un-dait; 2 ăr'ŭn-dīt, *n.* The sword of Lancelot of the Lake, a Knight of the Round Table.

a-rous'al, 1 ə-rauz'əl; 2 a-rouz'al, *n.* The act of arousing, or the state or process of being aroused.

a-rouse', 1 ə-rauz'; 2 a-rouz', *v.* [A-ROUSED'; A-ROUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to act, move, or exert force, especially after rest or lethargy; stir up; revive; as, to *arouse* one from sleep.

Arouse the tiger of Hyrcanian deserts.
ANON. in Scott's *Ivanhoe* ch. 35, p. 293. [P. & C.]

My pity was *aroused* by the sight of the Mexican garrison of Monterey marching *out of* town as prisoners.
U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, p. 117. [C. L. W. 1885.]

II. *i.* To waken; bestir oneself; become active; as, I will *arouse* and act. [< A-, away, + ROUSE¹, *v.*]

Syn.: alarm, animate, awake, awaken, disturb, excite, rouse, rouse up, stimulate, stir, wake, waken, wake up. See ENCOURAGE.— Ant.: allay, assuage, compose, mitigate, moderate, pacify, quiet, soothe, still.— Prep.: arouse *from* sleep; arouse *to* action.— **a-rouse',** *n.* [Rare.] An alarm.— **a-rous'er,** *n.*

a-row', 1 ə-rō'; 2 a-rō', *adv.* **1.** [Poet.] In a row. **2†.** In succession. [< A-, on, + ROW², *n.*]

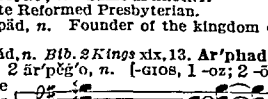
a-roynt', 1 ə-rɔint'; 2 a-rōynt', *v.* Same as AROINT.

A. R. P., *abbr.* Associate Reformed Presbyterian.

Ar'pād¹, 1 ūr'pad; 2 ăr'pād, *n.* Founder of the kingdom of Hungary (died 907).

Ar'pad², 1 ūr'pad; 2 ăr'pād, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xix, 13. **Ar'phad‡.**

ar-peg'gio, 1 ar-pej'o; 2 ăr'pĕġ'o, *n.* [-GIOS, 1 -oz; 2 -ōs, *pl.*] *Mus.* **1.** The sounding of the notes of a chord in succession instead of simultaneously, as in playing the harp. **2.** A chord so played. [It., < *arpa,* harp, < LL. *harpa,* harp; see HARP.] — **ar-peg"gi-a'tion,** *n.* The act of playing in arpeggios.


An Example of Arpeggio.

ar-peg"gi-o'ne, 1 ar-ped'ji-ō'nē; 2 ăr-pĕd'ġi-ō'nę, *n.* A small guitar-shaped violoncello with six strings.

ar'pent¹, 1 ăr'pent; 2 ăr'pĕnt, *n.* [F.] An old French measure of land, of about an acre: used in Louisiana and in French Canada. The Canadian arpent is about .85 acre; the width of a square arpent is a common measure of length, about 12 rods or anything less than a league.

All that part of my real and personal estate, . . . in the state of Louisiana . . . consisting of upwards of two hundred and eight thousand of *arpens,* or acres of land. *Will of Stephen Girard* § 19.

— **ar"pen-ta'tor,** *n.* [Rare.] A land-surveyor. **ar"pen-teur'‡.**

ar'pent², *n.* [Dial. Eng.] The orpin.

Ar-phax'a-clites, 1 ar-fāks'ə-kaits; 2 ăr-fāks'a-clts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

Ar-phax'ad, 1 ar-faks'ad; 2 ăr-fāks'ăd, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* i, 17.

Ar-pi'no, 1 ar-pi'no; 2 ăr-pi'no, *n.* A town in Caserta province, Italy; birthplace of Marius and Cicero.

Ar'qua, 1 ūr'kwa; 2 ăr'kwā, *n.* A village 12 m. S. W. of Padua, Italy, where Petrarch died; his house may still be seen there. [shaped; arcuate.

ar'quat-ed, 1 ūr'kwēt-ed; 2 ăr'quāt-ĕd, *a.* [Rare.] Bow-

ar'que-bus, ar"que-bus-ier', etc. See HARQUEBUS, etc.

ar'que-rite, 1 ūr'ki-rait; 2 ăr'ke-rīt, *n. Mineral.* A mixture of silver and mercury ($Ag_{12}Hg$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< *Arqueros,* in Chile.]

Arques, 1 ūrk; 2 ärc, *n.* A village near Rouen, France, where Henry IV. defeated the Leaguers in 1589.

ar'qui-foux, 1 ūr'ki-fū; 2 ăr'ki-fų, *n.* Same as ALQUIFOU.

arr, 1 ūr; 2 ăr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A scar; mark. **2.** Ill will. **ar‡.**

arr., *abbr.* Arrival; arrive; arrived; arrives.

A. R. R. *Anno Regni Regis* [or *Reginæ*] (in the year of the king's [or queen's] reign).

ar"ra-ca'cha, 1 ūr'a-kū'cha; 2 ăr'ä-cä'chä, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** Any one of several plants of the genus *Arracacia,* with tuberous roots; esp. *A. esculenta,* the Peruvian carrot, a staple *food-plant of the mountainous parts of northern* South America, and a similar species (*A. xanthorrhiza*) of the West Indies. **2.** A tuber-bearing oxalis (*Oxalis crenata*); also, any one of several other tuberous plants.

Ar"ra-ca'ci-a, 1 ər"ə-kē'shi-ə; 2 ăr"a-cā'shi-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of South-American perennial herbs of the parsley family. [eradicated.

ar"ra-ché', 1 ar"ə-shē'; 2 ăr"a-shę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Uprooted;

Ar"ra-ci'fe, *n.* Same as PERNAMBUCO.

ar'rack, 1 ar'ak; 2 ăr'ăk (XIII), *n.* A strong distilled liquor used in the East, obtained from a variety of substances, such as date-juice, rice, or, more frequently, the juice of the coco-palm; hence, any distilled liquor. See RAKI.

To-night we will sweeten the bread with *arrack.*
LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. iv, ch. 13, p. 257. [H. 1880.]

[< Ar. '*araq,* < '*araqa,* sweat.]

ar'rage, 1 ar'ij; 2 ăr'ăġ, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A sharp edge or corner in a drift. **ar'ris‡. 2.** Average: obsolescent form.

Ar"ra-go-nese', ar'ra-go-nite. See ARAGONESE, etc.

Ar'rah, 1 ūr'a; 2 ăr'ä, *n.* A town in Patna division, Bihar province, Bengal; besieged in 1857, when 12 Englishmen and 50 Sikhs withstood 3,000 Sepoys.

ar'rah, 1 ar'ə; 2 ăr'a, *interj.* [Ir.] An exclamation denoting surprize or impatience.

ar-raign', 1 a-rēn'; 2 ă-rān', *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To call into court, as a person indicted for crime, read to him the indictment, and demand whether he pleads guilty or not guilty. **2.** To call in question for fault, especially in a public or quasi-judicial manner, as if before some tribunal; accuse gravely or formally; as, *arraigned* at the bar of public opinion.

Day by day the men who guide public affairs are *arraigned* before the judgment-seat of the race.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. vi, bk. i, p. 6. [A. 1884.]

[< OF. *aratsnier,* < LL. *arrationo,* < L. *ad,* to, + *ratio(n-);* see REASON¹, *n.*] — **ar-raign'er,** *n.*

Syn.: accuse, censure, charge, cite, impeach, indict, summon. One may *charge* another with any fault, great or trifling, privately or publicly, formally or informally. *Accuse* suggests more of the formal and criminal; a person may *charge* a friend with unkindness or neglect; he may *accuse* a tramp of stealing. *Censure* carries the idea of fault, but not of crime; it may be private and individual, or public and official. A judge, a president, or other officer of high rank may be *impeached* before the appropriate tribunal for high crimes; the veracity of a witness may be *impeached* by damaging evidence. A person of the highest character may be *summoned* as defendant in a civil suit; or he may be *cited* to answer as administrator, etc. *Indict* and *arraign* apply strictly to criminal proceedings, and only an alleged criminal is *indicted* or *arraigned.* One is *indicted* by the grand jury, and *arraigned* before the appropriate court. See CONDEMN.— Ant.: acquit, condone, discharge, excuse, forgive, overlook, pardon, release, set free.— Prep.: arraign *at* the bar, *before* the tribunal, *of* or *for* a crime; *on* or *upon* an indictment.

ar-raign'²†, *vt. Old Law.* To claim; demand.— **to arraign an assize,** to demand a trial; hence, to institute one.

ar-raign', *n.* Arraignment; as, clerk of the *arraigns.*

ar-raigned, *pp.* Arraigned. S. S.

ar-raign'ment, 1 a-rēn'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-rān'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of arraigning, or the state of being arraigned; accusation, either as a step in judicial proceedings or in the way of severe or formal charge.

Plato . . . was one of the youngest of the senate at the time of Socrates' *arraignment.*
A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Concord Days, Plato* p. 219. [R. BROS. 1872.]

2. The charges, statements, etc., collectively forming an indictment or accusation; as, a scathing *arraignment.*

Ar'ran, 1 ar'ən; 2 ăr'an, *n.* An island in the Firth of Clyde, Buteshire, Scotland; 150 sq. m.

ar-range', 1 a-rēnj'; 2 ă-rānġ', *v.* [AR-RANGED'; AR-RANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in definite or proper order; dispose in accordance with some plan or design; systematize; as, to *arrange* the heads of a discourse.

How easy it is to *arrange* mentally a supposititious scene and conversation! CHRISTIAN REID *Morton House* ch. 5, p. 23. [A. 1872.]

2. To agree or plan as to the terms or details of; adjust; settle; as, to *arrange* a settlement; to *arrange* an excursion. **3.** *Mus.* To change or adapt for certain purposes not in the composer's design.

II. *i.* **1.** To get ready beforehand; make preparations; settle plans and details; as, to *arrange* for a journey. **2.** To effect an agreement or settlement; come to an understanding; as, to *arrange* with creditors. [< F. *arranger,* < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *ranger,* range, < *rang;* see RANK.]

Syn.: adjust, array, assort, classify, dispose, group, order, parcel, place, put in order, set in order, sort. See ADAPT; ARRAY; PREPARE; PROVIDE; REGULATE; SET; SETTLE. — Ant.: confuse, derange, disarrange, disorder, disturb, jumble, mislay, misplace, perturb, unsettle.— Prep.: arrange *with* a person *for* a thing; arrange *in* order; *on* a dish; *on* sound principles; *according to* or *with reference to* size; the matter was arranged *between* the parties, *by* or *through* the mediation of friends.— **ar-range'a-bl(eⁿ,ą.— ar-rang'er,** *n.*

ar-range'ment, 1 a-rēnj'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-rānġ'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of putting in proper order, or the state of being put in order; disposition in harmonious or suitable form.

We at once distinguish the man of education . . . by the unpremeditated and evidently habitual *arrangement* of his words.
J. W. DONALDSON *New Cratylus* p. 11. [L. G. & CO. 1868.]

2. The result or mode of arranging, or that which is arranged; the style in which something is arranged; a system of parts arranged in due order; disposition; order; as, the *arrangement* of a library or museum.

Many of those who have become eminent in science and literature have adhered to a systematic *arrangement* of time.
LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY *Letters to Young Ladies* p. 19. [H. 1839.]

3. A measure taken in advance or plan made, as for a particular purpose: usually in the plural; as, *arrangements* for a journey. **4.** The settlement of a dispute or matter of mutual concern; adjustment by agreement; a compromise, as between debtor and creditor; as, an equitable *arrangement* between parties. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The adaptation of a composition to other instruments or voices than those for which it was originally designed. (2) The piece so adapted; as, a pianoforte *arrangement* of a symphony. **6.** *Math.* Permutation.

Syn.: see APPLIANCE; ARRAY; CONTRACT; DISPOSAL; ECONOMY.— **general arrangement,** a drawing of the plan and elevation of a building, or machine, accompanied by its principal measurements.— **joint-purse a.,** *see* POOL.

Ar'ran Isles. Same as ARAN ISLES.

ar'rant, 1 ar'ənt; 2 ăr'ant, *a.* **1.** Notoriously bad; unmitigated; out-and-out: in a bad sense; as, *arrant* villain. **2.** [Archaic.] Through and through; genuine: in a good sense. **3†.** Wandering about; errant: original sense. [Var. of ERRANT, with change of meaning from use in such expressions as *arrant thief.*] — **-ly,** *adv.*

ar'ras, 1 ar'əs; 2 ăr'as, *vt.* To adorn or cover with arras.

ar'ras¹, *n.* A fabric usually woven with colored figures or scenes; tapestry; especially, a hanging of such material for the walls of a room. [< *Arras,* in France.]

Where were now the brave old hangings of *arras* which had adorned the walls of lordly mansions in the days of Elizabeth?
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 18, p. 114. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

ar'ras², *n. pl. Sp. Law.* **1.** A pledge or token given for the performance of contracts, especially matrimonial ones. **2.** An allowance assigned by a husband to his wife for her maintenance after his death; a marriage settlement. [Sp., < L. *arrha,* < Gr. *arrhabōn,* earnest-money.]

ar'ras³, *n.* Same as ARRIS.

Ar"ras'', 1 a'rūs'; 2 ä'räs', *n.* A fortified city, capital of Pas-de-Calais department, France; *once famous for tapestry.* Withstood German attack, Oct. 6, 1914; Germans defeated at **battle of Arras,** April 9 to 14, 1917.

ar'ra-sene, 1 ūr'ə-sīn; 2 ăr'a-sēn, *n.* A chenille-like cord or wool or silk thread for embroidery. [< ARRAS¹.] **ar'a-sene‡**

ar-ras'tre, 1 a-rūs'trē; 2 ä-räs'trę, *n.* **1.** [Sp.] A rude Spanish-American mill having a vat in which roll one or more heavy wheels propelled by a horizontal beam which turns about a vertical axis: used for crushing ore, etc., and sometimes for amalgamating. **2.** [P. I.] Lighterage, storage, and haulage, as of cargo. **ar-as'tra‡; ar-ras'tra‡.**

ar'ras-ways, ar'ras-wise, *adv.* Same as ARRISWISE.

ar'rau, 1 a'rau; 2 ä rou, *n.* A large podocnemidoid turtle (*Podocnemis expansa*) of the Amazon basin, whose eggs are collected for food as well as for their oil. [Native.]

ar-raught'†, *imp.* of AREACH, *v.*

ar-ray', 1 a-rē'; 2 ă-rā', *vt.* **1.** To place or draw up in array, as for battle; set or range in order; as, to *array* the army; to *array* the good against the evil. **2.** To clothe, as with fine raiment; *dress; adorn; attire.*

Solomon in all his glory was not *arrayed* like one of these.
Matt. vi. 29.

3. *Law.* To set or call in order, as jurors in a panel. [< OF. *areyer,* < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *ret,* order, < Low G. *rēde;* cp. READY.] **ar-raie'†.**

Syn.: arrange, dispose, draw up, marshal, set in order. See ARRANGE. Compare ARRAY, *n.*— Ant.: confuse, disarrange, disarray, disorder, throw into confusion.— Prep.: array *in* order of battle; *in* the open field; *before* the commander; *against* the enemy; array *in* or *with* royal apparel.

— **ar-ray'al,** *n.* The act or process of arraying; an array. — **ar-ray'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which arrays. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* An officer whose duty it was in medieval times to arm and accouter the troops; a commissioner of array.— **ar-ray'ment,** *n.* Arrayal.

ar-ray', *n.* **1.** Regular or proper order; arrangement or disposition, as in lines or ranks, suitable for attack or defense or for display; a state of special preparation; as, an army in battle *array.*

Do not set fear in *array* against truth, in the breast of your child. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY *Letters to Mothers* p. 38. [H. 1842.]

Behold, in close *array,* What mighty banners stream.
ROGERS *Voyage of Columbus* can. 3, *st.* 1.

2. The collective body of persons or things thus arrayed; hence, a military or militia force.

How easy it is to confirm preconceived judgments by an *array* of partial facts.
J. L. NEVIUS *China and the Chinese* p. 287. [H. 1869.]

3. An orderly arrangement, as of brilliant or impressive objects; as, an *array* of gems. **4.** Clothing for the body, esp. ornamental clothing; raiment; attire; apparel. **5.** *Math.* A collection of quantities arranged in rectangular form: a matrix. **6.** *Law.* All the persons composing a jury or panel, or the act of arraying them. **7.** *Statistics.* The group of values of a variable correlated with any one value of another variable. **8.** *Eng. Hist.* A men mustering, as of the militia of a county, or the men mustered. **9.** *Biol. Biometr.* The expression of a frequency distribution with respect to any measured character. In determining the coefficient of correlation a table is made up of squares arranged in horizontal and vertical columns. *If the horizontal columns show* differing lengths and the vertical differing weights, then any column shows the distribution of a class of the measured population having a given value of one character in terms of the other. **10†.** A state of affairs; plight. [< F. *arroi,* < OF. *areyer;* see ARRAY, *v.*]

Syn.: arrangement, battle array, collection, disposition, exhibition, line of battle, order, order of battle, parade, show, sight. The phrase *battle array* or *array of battle* is archaic and poetic; we now say in *line* or *order of battle.* The *parade* is for *exhibition* and oversight, and partial rehearsal of military manual and maneuvers. *Array* refers to a continuous *arrangement* of men, so that all may be seen or reviewed at once. This is practically impossible with the vast armies of our day. We say rather the *disposition* of troops, which expresses their location so as to sustain and support, tho unable to see or readily communicate with each other. See DRESS.— **to challenge the array,** to take exception to the whole panel of jurymen. See CHALLENGE.

ar"ra-ya'do, 1 ā"ra-yā'do; 2 ä"rä-yä'do, *n.* A West-Indian grunt (*Hæmulon parra*). [< Sp. *rayado,* striped, < L. *radius,* ray.]

ar-rayd', *pp.* Arrayed. S. S.

ar-rear', 1 a-rīr'; 2 ă-rēr', *n.* **1.** Something overdue and unpaid; an outstanding debt, liability, or the like; esp., a remainder after part of a debt has been paid: commonly in the plural; as, *arrears* of taxes. **2.** The state of being behindhand, as in payment: chiefly in the phrase **in arrear** or **in arrears.**

He [Time] keeps all his customers still *in arrears*
By lending them minutes and charging them years.
HOLMES *Our Banker* st. 1.

3. [Archaic.] The hinder part; rear. [< F. *arrière,* < L. *ad,* to, + *retro,* backward, < *re-,* back.]

ar-rear'†, *adv.* In or toward the rear; backward.

ar-rear'age, 1 ə-rir'ij; 2 ă-rēr'ăg, *n.* **1.** The state of being in arrears. **2.** Arrears.

ar-rear'y, 1 ə-rir'i; 2 ă-rēr'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ịs, *pl.*] Same as ARREARAGE.

If one's despair becomes triumphant, all the little *arreary* of physical strength would collapse at once.
DE QUINCEY *The Spanish Nun* p. 68. [L. CO. (No. 20).]

ar-rect', 1 ə-rekt'; 2 ă-rĕct', *a.* [Archaic.] Pricked up; pointing upward; erect, as the ears of a dog or horse; hence, attentive; alert. [< L. *arrectus,* pp. of *arrigo,* < *ad,* to, + *rego,* direct.] — **ar-rect'†,** *vt.* To direct.

ar"rec-to'res pi-lo'rum, 1 ar"ek-tō'rĭz pī-lō'rum; 2 ăr"ĕc-tō'rēs pī-lō'rŭm. [L.] Small involuntary muscles attached to the hair-follicles, by means of which the hair may be erected.

Ar"re-don'da, 1 ar"ı-dən'də; 2 ăr"e-dŏn'da, *n.* A town in Alachua county, Fla.

ar"ren-da"tor, 1 ar"en-dē"tər; 2 ăr"ĕn-dā"tŏr, *n.* A farmer of the revenues, as in parts of Russia. [< Rus. *arendatorŭ,* < LL. *arrendator,* < L. *ad,* to, + *reddo;* see RENT², *n.*]

ar"re-not'o-kous, 1 ar"ı-not'o-kus; 2 ăr"e-nŏt'o-kŭs, *a.* Producing males only, as the parthenogenetic females of certain bees and saw-flies. [< Gr. *arrhenotokos,* < *arrhēn,* male, + *tiktō,* bear.] **ar"rhe-not'o-cous** or **-kous‡.**— **ar"re-not'o-kie, ar"re-[or-rhe-]not'o-ky,** *n.*

ar-rent', 1 ə-rent', 2 ă-rĕnt', *vt.* [Archaic.] To let or rent for hire. [< OF. *arrenter,* < *a-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *rente;* see RENT², *n.*] — **ar-rent'a-bl(e),** *a.*— **ar"ren-ta'tion,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* The licensing of an owner of lands in a forest to enclose them with low hedge and small ditch, under yearly rent. **ar"ren-da'tion‡.**

ar-rest', 1 ə-rest'; 2 ă-rĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to stop suddenly; check; as, to *arrest* motion or action.

The mischief of intellectual conceit in our day consists in its *arresting* mental growth at the start.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Character, Intellectual* p. 85. [T. & F. 1866.]

2. *Law.* To take into legal custody; seize and hold by legal authority; apprehend; as, to *arrest* a thief, or a ship (under admiralty process): not now used of property except in Scots and admiralty law.

At the instigation of Herodias John was at once *arrested.*
F. S. DE HASS *Buried Cities* pt. iii, p. 24. [I. W. D. 1882.]

3. To attract and fix, as the attention; engage the attention of; seize upon.

They [great men] still *arrest* the attention.
SMILES *Character* ch. 1, p. 33. [H. 1872.]

Great thoughts . . . Seize upon the mind — *arrest,* and search,
And shake it. BAILEY *Festus, Village Feast* sc. 9.

4. Figuratively, to hold as security.

We *arrest* your word. SHAKESPEARE *L.L.L.* act ii, sc. 1.

Twenty pounds of money, which must be paid. . . . His horses are *arrested* for it. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives* act v, sc. 5.

5†. To rest; fix. **6†.** To wrest.

II. *i.* To stop; stay; rest. [< OF. *arester,* < LL. *arresto,* < L. *ad,* to, + *resto;* see REST, *v.*] **a-reste'†.**

SYN.: apprehend, capture, catch, detain, hold, make prisoner, restrain, secure, seize, stop, take into custody, take prisoner. The legal term *arrest* carries always the implication of a legal offense; this is true even of *arresting* for debt. But one may be *detained* by process of law when no offense is alleged against him, as in the case of a witness who is *held* in a house of detention till a case comes to trial. One may be *restrained* of his liberty without arrest, as in an insane asylum; an individual or corporation may be *restrained* by injunction from selling certain property. In case of an arrest, an officer may *secure* his prisoner by fetters, by a locked door, or other means effectually to prevent escape. *Capture* is commonly used of seizure by armed force; as, to *capture* a ship, a fort, etc. See OBSTRUCT. — ANT.: discharge, dismiss, free, liberate, release. — PREP.: arrested *for* crime, *on* suspicion, *by* the sheriff; *on, upon,* or *by virtue of* a warrant; *on* final process; *in* execution. — **ar-rest'a-bl(e'),** *a.*— **ar"res-ta'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Arrest.— **ar"rest-ee',** *n. Scots Law.* The person in whose possession an arrester seizes property.— **ar-res'tiv(e'),** *a.* Tending or serving to arrest; in grammar, marking a restriction or qualification; as, the *arrestive* conjunctions, *but, yet, only,* etc.— **ar-rest'ment,** *n.* **1.** A stoppage, as of growth. **2.** *Scots Law.* An attachment or garnishment of property or credits in the hands of a third party.

ar-rest'¹, *n.* **1.** The act of arresting, or the state of being arrested; a stoppage, cessation, or checking, as of movement, growth, etc.; any seizure or interruption.

In a society, it frequently happens that great activity in some one direction causes partial *arrests* of activity elsewhere.
SPENCER *Universal Progress* p. 411. [A. 1864.]

2. *Law.* A taking into custody; seizure of a person or (in Scots law) of goods by legal authority; apprehension; also, legal restraint; custody; as, to make an *arrest;* to put a man under *arrest.* **Criminal arrest** or apprehension may be made without warrant; **civil arrest,** whether on mesne process, final process, or in execution, must be effected by virtue of a special writ or order.

3. *Mech.* A contrivance to stop or check motion in a machine. **4.** *Fencing.* A direct point delivered as part of an attack. **5†.** A stop; an abiding or continuance. [< OF. *arest,* < *arester;* see ARREST, *v.*]

— arrest of judgment, a stay of proceedings founded on a motion to suspend the entry of judgment on the verdict, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings.

ar-rest'²†, *n. Farriery.* Same as RATTAIL.

Ar-rest', 1 ə-rest'; 2 ă-rĕst', **Heinrich Ludwig d'** (⁸/₁₃1822–⁶/₁₄1875). A German astronomer who discovered D'Arrest's comet.

ar-rest'er, 1 ə-rest'ər; 2 ă-rĕst'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which arrests. **2.** *Scots Law.* One who attaches or garnishes the property or credits of a debtor in the hands of a third party. **ar-res'tor‡.— horn arrester** (*Elec.*), a form of lightning-arrester used on long-distance transmission lines. The gap of the instrument has a bent wire on each side, giving it the appearance of an animal's horns, hence the name.— **light'ning-ar-rest"er,** *n. Elec.* A lightning-conductor used in connection with electric lines.

ar-ret', 1 ə-rē' *or* ə-ret'; 2 ă-rē' *or* a-rĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** An authoritative decree; edict.

They [the French] issued an *arret* ordering the seizure of British property found on board of American vessels.
IRVING *Washington* vol. v, p. 243. [G. P. P. 1863.]

2. An authoritative arrest or seizure.— **arrêt de règlement** (*F. Hist.*), a judicial ruling by a parliament on some point of law or custom.

ar'rha, 1 ar'ə; 2 ăr'a, *n.* [AR'RHÆ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] Earnest-money pledged to confirm an agreement, bargain, or betrothal; a pledge. Compare ARLES.— **-ar'rhal,** *a.*

ar"rha-phos'tic, 1 ar"ə-fos'tik; 2 ăr"a-fŏs'tĭc, *a.* [Rare.] Seamless. [< Gr. *arrhaphos,* unsewed, < *a-* priv. + *rhaptō,* sew.] **ar"a-pho-ros'tic‡; ar"a-phos'tic‡.**

ar-rhen'ite, 1 ə-ren'ait; 2 ă-rĕn'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A decomposition product from Ytterby, Sweden, that contains columbium and tantalum oxids and occurs with fergusonite. [< Gr. *arrhēn,* male.]

Ar-rhe'ni-us, 1 ə-rē'nı-us; 2 ă-rē'nı-ụs, **Svante August** (⁹/₁₉1859–). A Swedish chemist; won a Nobel prize, 1903.

ar-rhen'o-plasm, 1 ə-ren'o-plazm; 2 ă-rĕn'o-plăsm, *n.* A male form of protoplasm supposed by Otto Weininger (*Sex and Character*) to exist within the cells of the human body: the opposite of *thelyplasm.* [< Gr. *arrhēn,* male, + PLASM.]

ar"rhe-not'o-kous, etc. See ARRENOTOKOUS, etc.

ar"rhe-pho'ros, 1 ar'ı-fō'ros; 2 ăr'e-fō'rŏs, *n.* [-PHO'ROI, 1 -fō'roi; 2 -fō'rŏi, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* Any one of four noble Athenian maidens chosen annually to serve in the temple of Athena Polias. [< Gr. *Arrhēphoros.*] **ar"re-phoret.**— **Ar"rhe-pho'ri-a,** *n. pl.* An annual Athenian mystic festival in the month Skirophorion on the induction of the arrhephoroi into office.

Ar'rhi-na, 1 ar'ı-nə; 2 ăr'ı-na, *n. pl. Ich.* An extinct order of fish-like vertebrates, including the *Pteraspididæ* and *Cephalaspididæ.* [< Gr. *arrhis,* noseless.]— **ar'rhine,** *a. & n.*

ar"rhi-nen"ce-pha'li-a, 1 ar'ı-nen'sı-fē'li-ə; 2 ăr'ı-nĕn'çe-fā'li-a, *n. Terat.* Absence of the rhinencephalon (olfactory lobe). [< A-, not, + RHINENCEPHALON.] **ar"rhi-nen-ceph'a-ly†.**

ar-rhin'i-a, 1 a-rin'ı-ə; 2 ă-rĭn'ı-a, *n. Terat.* Lack of the nose from birth. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *rhis (rhin-),* nose.]

ar-rhi'zous, 1 a-rai'zus; 2 ă-rī'zŭs, *a.* Rootless, as certain parasitic plants. [< Gr. *arrhizos,* < *a-* priv. + *rhiza,* root.] **a-rhi'zal‡; a-rhi'zous‡; ar-rhi'zal‡.**

ar-rhyth'mi-a, 1 a-rith'mı-ə; 2 ă-rĭth'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Lack of rhythm; irregularity, as of the heart or pulse.— **ar-rhyth'mic,** *a.* Wanting in rhythm; irregular. **ar-rhyth'mi-cal‡; a-rhyth'mic‡; a-rhyth'mous‡; ar-rhyth'mi-cal‡; a-rhyth'mous‡.—a-rhyth'mi-cal-ly, a-rhyth'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ar-rhyth'my, 1 a-rith'mı; 2 ă-rĭth'my, *n.* [Rare.] Want of rhythm or meter. [< Gr. *arrhythmia,* < *a-* priv. + *rhythmos,* rhythm.] **a-rhyth'myt; a-ryth'myt.**

ar'riage, 1 ar'ıj; 2 ăr'ăg, *n. Old Scots Law.* An indefinite service performed with beasts of burden, formerly demandable of a tenant. [Contr. of AVERAGE², *n.*]

Ar'ri-an, 1 ar'ı-ən; 2 ăr'ı-an, **Flavius.** A Greek historian of the 2d century; pupil of Epictetus and compiler of his *Enchetridon;* wrote *History of the Expedition of Alexander the Great.* **Ar-ri-a'nos‡** [Gr.].

ar-ride', 1, 2 ə-raid'. [Archaic.] To please; gratify. **2†.** To laugh at. [< L. *arrideo,* < *ad,* at, + *rideo,* laugh.]

ar"rière', 1 ar"yār' *or* ə-rir'; 2 ăr"yĕr' *or* a-rēr', *n.* [F.] The rear; something that is behind: often used adjectively in the sense of dependent or subordinate; as, an *arrière* fee or vassal.— **ar"rière'-bras,** *n.* See REREBRACE. **a.-fief'.— a.-garde,** *n.* Rear-guard.— **a.-pensée,** *n.* A mental reservation.— **a.-tenant,** *n.* A tenant holding under a mesne lord. — **a.-vassal,** *n.* A vassal holding under a vassal.— **a.-vousure,** *n.* An arch or vault immediately behind, and of different form from, the opening of a window or door.

ar"rière'-ban", *n. Feudal Hist.* The edict of a king summoning his feudatories and their vassals to military service due from them as holders of fiefs; hence, the vassals thus assembled. See BAN. [F., < LL. *hartbannum,* < OHG. *part,* army, + *ban,* order.]

ar"ri-e'ro, 1 ăr"ı-ē'ro; 2 ăr"ı-e'ro, *n.* [Sp. & Sp. Am.] A muleteer.

ar-rin'dl, 1 a-rin'dı; 2 ă-rin'dl, *n.* A silkworm, the eria. **ar-rin'da‡.**

ar'ris, 1 ar'ıs; 2 ăr'ĭs, *n. Arch.* An external angle; edge or ridge, especially the sharp ridge between two channels of a Doric column. [< OF. *areste,* < L. *arista,* fish-spine, beard of grain.] **ar'ist.— ar'ris-fil"let,** *n.* A wooden molding of triangular cross-section under a lower roof-course.— **a.-piece,** *n.* One of the parts of a built-up mast within the hoops.— **ar'ris-wise,** *adv.* Diagonally; so as to have an angle or corner pointing to the front or downward; indicating a mode of placing tiles, rectangular heraldic bearings, etc. **ar'ras-ways‡; ar'ras-wise‡.**

ar'rish, 1 ar'ish; 2 ăr'ĭsh, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The stubble in a grain-field or meadow; a stubble-field; eddish. **ar'ish‡.**

ar-rī'vaget, *n.* Landing or a landing-place; lot; fate. **ar-ry'vaget‡.**

ar-rī'val, 1 ə-raī'vəl; 2 ă-rī'val, *n.* **1.** The act of arriving; a coming to a stopping-place or destination, regarded as the end of a completed journey, movement, or stage; as, the *arrival* of a ship or a train.

Nay, in every epoch of the world, the great event, parent of all others, is it not the *arrival* of a thinker in the world?
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. i, p. 25. [L. CO.]

2. A coming to anything as a result of effort or action or natural process; attainment; as, *arrival* at a conclusion; *arrival* at something like order. **3.** One who or that which arrives or has arrived. **a-ry'vayle†.**

Staring their eyes out at the *arrivals,* when the stage drives up.
HOWELLS *Out of the Question* ch. 1, p. 6. [O. & CO. 1877.]

SYN.: see ACCESSION.

ar-rī'vance, *n.* [Dial.] **1.** People arriving. **2.** Arrival.

ar-rive', 1 ə-raiv'; 2 ă-rīv' *v.* [AR-RIVED'; AR-RIV'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To reach a destination or an object, as in travel; come to the end or any definite stage of a journey; as, he *arrived* at New York; when shall we *arrive?* **2.** To reach a conclusion or end by successive stages, as in reasoning or progress of any kind; attain a result; as, to *arrive* at a theory.

She can only *arrive* at her end by means of a runaway marriage.
WILKIE COLLINS *Legacy of Cain* p. 162. [S. T. CO.]

3. To come at length; occur; as, so the day *arrives.*

Each event to come has also its spectrum — its shade; when the hour *arrives,* life enters it, the shadow becomes corporeal.
BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* p. 140. [D. H. & CO. 1890.]

II. *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To reach in course; come to.

What time mine own [spirit] might . . .
Arrive at last the blessed goal.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxxiii, st. 11.

2†. To bring to shore. [< F. *arriver,* < LL. *adripo,* < L. *ad,* to, + *ripa,* shore.] **ar-ryve'†.**

SYN.: attain, come, enter, get to, land, reach. *Attain* is now oftenest used of abstract relations; as, to *attain* success. When applied to concrete matters, it commonly signifies the overcoming of hindrance and difficulty; as, the storm-beaten ship at length *attained* the harbor. *Come* is the general word for moving to or toward the place where the speaker or writer is or supposes himself to be. To *reach* is to *come* to from a considerable distance; to stretch the journey, so to speak, across the distance, as, in its original meaning, *one reaches an object by stretching* out the hand. One *comes* in from his garden; he *reaches* home from a journey. To *arrive* is to *come* to a destination, to *reach* a point intended or proposed. The European steamer *arrives* in Port, or *reaches* the harbor; the dismantled wreck drifts ashore, or *comes* to land. See ATTAIN. — ANT.: depart, embark, go away, leave, set out, set sail, start, weigh anchor. — PREP.: arrive *at* or *in* one port *from* another; *at* our destination; *upon* the scene.

ar-rīv'e†, *n.* Arrival.

ar-rīv'er, 1 ə-raiv'er; 2 ă-rīv'er, *n.* One that arrives.

ar-rīv'ism, 1 ə-raiv'izm; 2 ă-rīv'ịsm, *n.* The methods and manners of an arrivist. **ar"rīv"isme'‡** [Fr.].— **ar-rīv'ist,** *n.* One who overcomes all scruples and counts no cost to reach his aim; a cold-blooded unscrupulous egoist. See EGOISM (1). **ar"rīv"iste'‡** [Fr.].

ar-ro'ba, 1 ə-rō'bə; 2 ă-rō'bă, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish weight and measure. See MEASURE; WEIGHT.

ar'ro-gance, 1 ar'o-gəns; 2 ăr'o-gănç, *n.* The state or quality of being arrogant; unreasonable or excessive assumption *or assertion,* as of superiority; overbearing pride. [OF., < L. *arrogantia,* < *arrogo;* see ARROGATE.]

SYN.: assumption, disdain, haughtiness, insolence, presumption, pride, superciliousness, vanity. *Haughtiness* thinks highly of itself and poorly of others. *Arrogance* claims much for itself and concedes little to others. *Pride* is an absorbing sense of one's own greatness; *haughtiness* feels one's own superiority to others; *disdain* sees contemptuously the inferiority of others to oneself. *Presumption* claims place of privilege above one's right; *pride* deems nothing too high. In the presence of superiors overweening *pride* manifests itself in *presumption* or *insolence. Pride* is too self-satisfied to care for praise; *vanity* intensely craves admiration and applause. *Superciliousness,* as if by the uplifted eyebrow, as its etymology suggests, silently manifests mingled *haughtiness* and *disdain. Insolence* is open and rude expression of contempt and hostility, generally from an inferior to a superior, as from a servant to a master or mistress. *Assumption* quietly takes for granted superiority and privilege which others would be slow to concede. See ASSURANCE; IMPERTINENCE. — PREP.: the arrogance *of* the nobility *toward* the common people.

ar'ro-gan-cy, *n.* **1.** *Arrogance.* **2.** *That which is arrogant.*

ar'ro-gant, 1 ar'o-gənt; 2 ăr'o-gănt, *a.* **1.** Unduly or excessively proud, as of wealth, station, learning, etc.; especially, showing such pride in spirit or conduct; unwarrantably assuming; overbearing; haughty.

Slaves to every lust. Lewd, avaricious, *arrogant,* unjust.
COWPER *Expostulation* l. 86.

2. Characterized by or due to arrogance; as, *arrogant* words; an *arrogant* letter. [F., < L. *arrogant(-)s,* ppr. of *arrogo;* see ARROGATE.] SYN.: see DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS. — PREP.: *toward.*— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

ar'ro-gate, 1, 2 ar'o-gĕt; 2 ăr'o-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To take, demand, or claim: esp. presumptuously or without reasons or grounds; assume; seize. Nor let false friends seduce thy mind to fame,
By *arrogating* Jonson's hostile name. DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* l. 172

2. *Law.* To adrogate. [< L. *arrogatus,* pp. of *arrogo,* < *ad,* to, + *rogo,* ask.] SYN.: see ASSUME.— PREP.: arrogate *to* or *for* oneself or another.— **ar'ro-gat"ing-ly,** *adv.*— **ar'ro-ga-tiv(e),** *a.* Wont to arrogate.— **ar'ro-ga"tor,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* One who adrogates. **2.** One making pretentious claims.

ar"ro-ga'tion, 1 ar"o-gē'shən; 2 ăr"o-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; an unwarrantable assumption. **2.** *Law.* Adrogation. See ADROGATE.

ar"ron"di', 1 a'rōn'dī'; 2 ä"rōn'dī', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Made round: especially noting a cross whose extremities are rounded. **ar-ron'dee‡; ar-ron'di‡; ar-ron'dy†.**

ar"ron"disse"ment', 1 a'rōn'dis'mäṅ'; 2 ä"rōn'dis'mäṅ', *n.* [F.] The first subdivision of a French department.

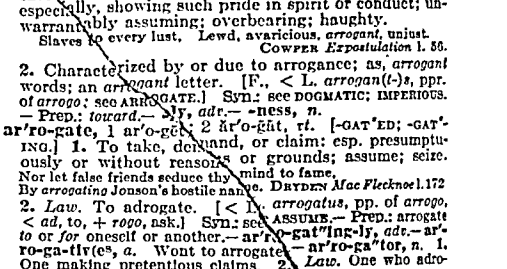
ar-rope', 1 a-rōp' *or* (*Sp.*) ə-rō'pē; 2 ă-rōp' *or* (*Sp.*) ă-rō'pe, *n.* [Sp.] A liquor consisting of condensed must: used in coloring sherry and giving it body.

ar-rop'ic, 1 a-rop'ik; 2 ă-rop'ĭc, *a. Biol.* Specifies in which there are no specialized or differentiated alternative forms, such as sexes: opposed to *ropic.*

ar-rouse'†, *vt.* To besprinkle; bedew; drench. **ar-rose't.**

ar'row, 1 ar'o; 2 ăr'o, *vi.* **1.** To spindle up slenderly like an arrow-shaft, as corn or sugar-cane. **2.** To move like an arrow. **3.** To shoot arrows.

ar'row, *n.* **1.** A slender missile weapon, usually feathered and variously pointed, to be shot from a bow or blow-gun. The parts typically distinguished are the *stele* or shaft, *pile* or head, *point, feather, foreshaft,* and *nock.* Compare BOLT. Arrows are either *selfs* or *footed,* and are variously classified: (1) From their shape; as, **barreled ar.** (with enlarged center); **bearing a.** (steady); **bobtailed a.** (tapering from the head); **chested a.** (tapering from the feather). (2) From their flight; as, **whistling a.**



Arrows and Arrow-heads.

a, a modern archer's arrow; *b,* example of a savage's arrow (Indians of British Columbia), showing a bone point borne upon a separate piece (the 'foreshaft'); *c,* the conventional, heraldic arrow; *d,* the British official broad arrow; *e,* old English barbed bullet-head; *f,* popinjay head; *g,* crescent head; *h,* whistling head; *i,* bad form of sharp pile; *k,* straight sharp pile, considered best; *l,* nock of an old English arrow.

Neither can he, who has not yet determined at what mark he is to shoot, direct his *arrow* aright.
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 139. [H. 1858.]

This sudden paleness of the spirited woman stuck in my heart like an *arrow.* CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Irving* p. 86. [S. 1881.]

2. One of various things resembling an arrow, as an arrow-like ornament, a pin or rod used as a mark in surveying, or [U. S.] the flower-stem of the sugar-cane.

And when the *arrows* of sunset lodged in the tree-tops bright.
ALICE CARY *Pictures of Memory* st. 2.

3. *Fort.* The passageway-work at the salient angles of a glacis. **4.** [A-] *Astron.* The constellation Sagitta. [< AS. *arewe, arh,* arrow; cp. Goth. *arhwazna,* arrow.] **— arrow'ar"um,** *n.* **'** *Bot.* Either of two stemless bog-herbs of the genus *Peltandra* of the arum family (*Araceæ*), with arrow-shaped leaves: (1) the **green arrow-arum** (*P. virginica*) with the spathe narrow, convolute, and green to the end; (2) the **white arrow-arum** (*P. sagittæfolia*) with the spathe expanded and white at the apex.— **arrow'beam",** *n.* The European spindle-tree.— **a.-grass,** *n.* **1.** A rush-like plant of the genus *Triglochin,* of the pondweed family (*Nataceæ*): so called from the arrow-head appearance of the capsule after it splits. **2.** A Brazilian grass (*Gynerium saccharoides*).— **ar'row-leaf",** *n.* A water-plant

(*Sagittaria monteridensis*) of South America.— **a.-poison**, *n.* See POISON.— **a.-release**, *n.* The method of holding the arrow on the bowstring and letting it fly. There are several different modes of quitting the arrow: (1) the **primary, secondary,** and **tertiary release,** in all of which the arrow is held between the first finger and the thumb, a form of release still used by some tribes of North-American Indians; (2) the **Mediterranean loose r.,** in which the bowstring is drawn back with one, two, or three fingers slightly flexed at the ends, the arrow being kept in position on the left of the bow between the first and second fingers, while the thumb, which is held straight, performs no part in the release; (3) the **Mongolian r.,** in which the nock of the arrow rests against the base of the first finger and thumb, the cord being drawn by the crooked thumb firmly pressed down by the forefinger.— **a.-snake**, *n.* A dart-snake.— **a.-stitch**, *n.* A triangular stitch, as that sometimes used in fastening the ends of whalebone in stays.— **a.-stone**, *n.* A belemnite.— **a. tie**, an iron tie with arrow-shaped ends, used in baling cotton.— **a.-toothed**, *a.* Possessing teeth that resemble arrow-heads.— **ar'row-wood"**, *n.* One of various North-American shrubs or small trees with many slender straight shoots or branches used by the Indians for making arrows, as certain species of *Viburnum*, flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), etc.— **a.-worm**, *n.* A sagittid.— **broad a.**, the representation of an arrow-head with broad barbs as placed on stores or property belonging to the British government. See illus. above, fig. *d*.— **pair of arrows**, in archery, a set of three, for use on a single occasion.— **ar'rowed**, *a.* [Poet.] Furnished with arrows; made into an arrow. [M.]— **ar'row-let**, *n.* A little arrow.

ar'row-head", 1 ar'o-hed"; 2 ăr'o-hĕd', *n.* **1.** The sharp-pointed end or head, usually separate, of an arrow. The parts distinguished are the *point, faces, edges, butt, tang, barb,* and *barb-piece.*

Stone Arrow-heads of the American Indians.

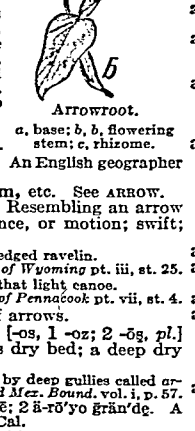
Among savage nations they are commonly of stone or bone, sometimes of thorns, and occasionally of metal, fastened to the shaft by thongs. They are sometimes dipped in poison. Those of the middle ages were often barbed, and made with a socket. **2.** The dart or tongue of an egg-and-dart molding.— **ar'row-head"ed**, *a.* Shaped like the head of a savage's arrow; triangular and barbed. **ar'row-head"‡.**— **arrow-headed characters,** cuneiform characters. See CUNEIFORM.

ar'row-head", *n.* **1.** Any aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria*, of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceæ*), with arrow-shaped leaves. **2.** A belemnite.

Ar'row Lake. 1. A lake in British Columbia, Canada: an expansion of the Columbia river; 95 m. long. **2.** A lake between Minnesota and Canada; from this lake **Arrow river** leads to Lake Superior.

Ar'row Rock. A village in Saline county, Mo.

ar'row-root", 1 ar'o-rūt'; 2 ăr'o-ro͝ot', *n.* **1.** A nutritious starch obtained from the fleshy rootstocks of a tropical American plant (*Maranta arundinacea*) of the ginger family, or from other species of *Maranta*. It is an easily digested food, well fitted for infants and convalescents. **2.** A starch more or less like the foregoing, obtained from other plants, as from species of *Zamia, Tacca, Curcuma, Manihot,* etc. **3.** The plant *Maranta arundinacea;* also, any other species of *Maranta*.— **Chinese arrowroot,** the edible farinaceous tubers of the Indian lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*), much esteemed by the Chinese and Japanese.— **Florida a.,** see ZAMIA. — **Portland a.,** same as PORTLAND SAGO.



Arrowroot.
a, base; *b, b*, flowering stem; *c*, rhizome.

ar'row-shaft", *n.* See ARROW.

Ar'row-smith, 1 ar'o-smiṫh; 2 ăr'o-smiṫh, **Aaron** (7/11 1750–4/22 1823). An English geographer and map-maker.

ar'row-snake", a.-toothed, a.-worm, etc. See ARROW.

ar'row-y, 1 ar'o-ı; 2 ăr'o-y, *a.* **1.** Resembling an arrow or arrows, as in shape, appearance, or motion; swift; sharp; darting.

> And *arrowy* frieze, and wedged ravelin.
> CAMPBELL *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt. iii, st. 25.
>
> With *arrowy* swiftness sped that light canoe.
> WHITTIER *Bridal of Pennacook* pt. vii, st. 4.

2. Abounding in or consisting of arrows.

ar-ro'yo, 1 ą-rō'yo; 2 ä-rō'yo, *n.* [-os, 1 -oz; 2 -ōs, *pl.*] [Sp. Am.] A small stream, or its dry bed; a deep dry gully.

> The section of country is traversed by deep gullies called *arroyos*. W. H. EMORY *Report on U. S. and Mex. Bound.* vol. i, p. 57.

Ar-ro'yo Gran'de, 1 ą-rō'yo grān'dē; 2 ä-rō'yo grän'dę. A town in San Luis Obispo county, Cal.

Ar-ro'yo Mo-ll'nos, 1 ą-rō'yo mo-ll'nōs; 2 ä-rō'yo mo-ll'nōs. A village in Caceres province, Spain, where Lord Hill defeated the French, Oct. 28, 1811.

ar-roz' ba-sī', 1 ą-rōth' bą-sī'; 2 ä-rōth' bä-sī'. [P. I.] An intoxicating drink made of fermented rice. [Sp., < Ar. *arroz*, rice; Pangasinan *basi*, liquor.]

Ar-ru' Islands, 1 ą-rū'; 2 ä-ru͝'. A group of islands west of West Guinea; 2,650 sq. m.; a Dutch possession.

'Ar'ry, 1 ar'ı; 2 ăr'y, *n.* Harry (as pronounced by uneducated cockneys): a humorous personification of the London costermonger. The designation has been made familiar by the London humorous press, celebrating the adventures of *'Arry* on Sundays and bank-holidays in the company of his *'Arriet.*— **'Ar'ry-ish,** *a.* Coarse; jovial.

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Ar'sa-ces, 1 ūr'sə-sīz *or* ar-sē'sīz; 2 ăr'sa-çēs *or* ăr-sā'çēs, *n.* The founder of the Parthian kingdom and the Arsacid dynasty; his successors assumed his name. See ARSACID.

Ar-sa'kes‡ [Gr.].

Ar-sac'id, 1 ar-sas'ıd; 2 ăr-săç'id, *n.* [-IDS, -I-DÆ, 1 -ı-dī; 2 -ı-dē, *pl.*] Any ruler styled Arsaces of a dynasty in Parthia and Armenia, dating from about 250 B. C. to A. D. 224 in Parthia and to 428 in Armenia.— **Ar-sac'id, Ar-sac'i-dan,** *a.*

Ar"sa-mas', 1 ūr'za-mās"; 2 ăr'şä-mäs', *n.* A town in Nijni-Novgorod province, Russia.

Ar'sa-phes, 1 ūr'sə-fīz; 2 ăr'sa-fēş, *n.* [Gr.] An Egyptian deity, Hershef.

Ar'sa-reth, 1 ūr'sə-reṫh; 2 ăr'sa-rĕth, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Esd.* xiii, 45.

ar-schin', *n.* Same as ARSHIN.

arse, 1 ūrs; 2 ärs, *n.* **1.** [Low.] The buttocks, or hind part. **2.** That part of a pulley-block into which the rope-strap is fitted. [< AS. *ærs;* cp. Gr. *orros*, the rump.]— **arse'foot",** *n.* A grebe or penguin.— **arse'-smart",** *n.* The smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiper*).— **arse'ward†,** *adv. & a.* Backward; perverse.— **arse'ward'ly†,** *adv.*

ar'se-dine, 1 ūr'sı-dın *or* -dın; 2 ăr'se-dĭn *or* -dēn, *n.* A malleable alloy of prepared copper and zinc in thin leaves, used for decorating.

ar'se-nal, 1 ūr'sı-nal; 2 ăr'se-nal, *n.* **1.** A repository for arms and munitions of war; also, a public establishment for their manufacture; an armory.

> Shook the *Arsenal*, and fulmined over Greece.
> MILTON *P. R.* bk. iv, l. 270.

2. Any store of things used in controversy; as, an *arsenal* of proofs, references, etc. [Sp. (also *darsena*), < Ar. *dār-aç-çināᶜah*, workshop.]

ar'se-nate, 1 ūr'sı-nēt; 2 ăr'se-nāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of arsenic acid. **ar-se'ni-ate‡.**

ar"sen-di-meth'yl, 1 ūr"sen-dai-meṫh'il; 2 ăr'sĕn-dı-mĕth'yl, *n.* Cacodyl.

Ar-se'ni-an, 1 ar-sī'nı-ən; 2 ăr-sē'ni-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* An adherent of Arsenius, patriarch of Constantinople (13th century), who excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus for putting out the eyes of John, the youthful heir to the throne.

ar"se-ni'a-sis, 1 ūr'sı-nai'ə-sis; 2 ăr'se-nī'a-sĭs, *n.* *Toxicol.* The bodily condition caused by chronic arsenical poisoning. **ar-sen'i-cal-ism‡; ar-sen'i-cism‡.**

ar-sen'ic, 1 ar-sen'ık; 2 ăr-sĕn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or containing arsenic, especially when combined in its pentad valence; as, *arsenic* oxid (As_2O_5); *arsenic* sulfid (As_2S_5). Compare ARSENIOUS. **ar-sen'i-cal‡.— ar-senic acid. 1.** A colorless white crystalline compound (H_3AsO_4) used in calico-printing. *Called more properly* **arsenic hydrate. 2.** Formerly, arsenic pentoxid (As_2O_5).

ar'se-nic, 1 ūr'sı-nik; 2 ăr'se-nĭc (XIII), *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A steel-gray, brittle, volatile, non-metallic element. See table under ELEMENT. **2.** The white, tasteless, poisonous arsenious oxid (As_2O_3). **arsenic trioxid‡; arsenious anhydrid‡. 3†.** Orpiment; sometimes, realgar. [F., < L. *arsenicum*, < Gr. *arsenikon*, < *arsēn*, male.]— **ar'se-nic black",** *n.* See table under BLACK, *n.*— **a.-antidote,** *n.* *Chem.* Hydrated ferric oxid and magnesia.— **a. disulfid,** a red or yellow compound (As_2S_2) found native as realgar, but usually manufactured artificially: used in the industrial arts.— **a. hydrid. 1.** Arsine. **2.** A brown solid (As_2H_2) produced from sodium arsenid.— **a. pentasulfid,** a yellow solid (As_2S_5) produced when an arsenic acid solution is treated with hydrogen sulfid.— **a. pentoxid.** a white compound (As_2O_5), produced when arsenic acid is heated.— **a. trichlorid,** an oily colorless compound ($AsCl_3$) which is extremely poisonous.— **a. trisulfid** (*Chem.*), same as ARSENIC YELLOW. See table under YELLOW.— **flowers of a.,** the fine white powder formed when arsenic trioxid (As_2O_3) is sublimed.— **red a.,** same as REALGAR.— **white a.,** same as ARSENIC, **2.— ar-sen'i-cate,** *tt.* To combine or treat with arsenic; give arsenical nature to. **ar-sen'i-cal-ize‡; ar-sen'i-cise‡; ar-sen'i-cize‡.— ar-sen'i-cism,** *n.* Same as ARSENIASIS.— **ar-sen'i-cite,** *n.* *Mineral.* Same as PHARMACOLITE.— **ar-sen"i-coph'a-gy,** *n.* The habit of eating arsenic.— **ar"se-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Containing or yielding arsenic.

ar-sen'i-cal, 1 ar-sen'ı-kəl; 2 ăr-sĕn'i-cal, *n.* Any preparation of arsenic used as an insecticide.

ar'se-nid, } 1 ūr'sı-nid, -nid *or* -nəid; 2 ăr'se-nĭd, -nīd *or* **ar'se-nide,** } -nīd, *n.* *Chem.* A compound of arsenic, in which arsenic is the negative element; as, cobalt *arsenid* ($CoAs_2$).

ar"se-nil'lo, 1 ūr'sı-nil'o; 2 ăr'se-nĭl'o, *n.* The granular variety of Chilean atacamite as it appears in commerce.

ar-se"ni-o-ple'ite, 1 ūr-sī'nı-o-plī'ait; 2 ăr-sē'ni-o-plē'ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A red-brown hydrous manganese arsenate: usually massive. [< ARSENATE + Gr. *plēos*, full.]

ar-se"ni-o-sid'er-ite, 1 ar-sī'nı-o-sid'ər-ait; 2 ăr-sē'ni-o-sĭd'ēr-ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A fibrous yellowish-brown arsenate ($H_6Ca_2Fe_4As_6O_{21}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal or hexagonal system. [< ARSENATE + Gr. *sidēros*, iron.]

ar-se'ni-ous, 1 ar-sī'nı-us; 2 ăr-sē'ni-ŭs, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing arsenic, especially when combined in its triad valence; as, *arsenious* oxid (As_2O_3); *arsenious* sulfid (As_2S_3). **ar'se-nous‡.— arsenious acid. 1.** A white crystalline compound (H_3AsO_3). **2.** Formerly, arsenious oxid.— **a. anhydrid, a. oxid,** arsenic trioxid. See ARSENIC, *n.* [arseniasis.

ar'se-nism, 1 ūr'sı-nizm; 2 ăr'se-nĭşm, *n.* Chronic

ar'se-nite, 1 ūr'sı-nait; 2 ăr'se-nīt, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt of arsenious acid. **2.** *Mineral.* Same as ARSENOLITE.

ar-se'ni-um, 1 ūr-sī'nı-um; 2 ăr-sē'ni-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* Arsenic.

ar"se-ni'u-ret, 1 ūr'sı-nai'yu-ret; 2 ăr'se-nī'yu-rĕt, *n.* *Chem.* Arsenid. **ar-sen'u-ret‡.— ar"se-ni'u-ret"ed,** *a.* *Chem.* Chemically combined with arsenic to form an arsenid; as, *arsenureted* hydrogen. **ar'se-net-ted‡; ar-se'ni-at"ed‡; ar"se-ni'u-ret"ted‡.**

ar-sen'o-blast, 1 ar-sen'o-blast; 2 ăr-sĕn'o-blăst, *n.* *Embryol.* One of the hypothetical male elements into which a sexual cell (genoblast) is supposed to separate.

> In both cases the sexual cell separates into a single female element or thelyblast, and probably two male elements or *arsenoblasts*, which are capable of multiplication by division.
> C. S. MINOT *Human Embryology* p. 78.

[< Gr. *arsēn*, male, + *blastos*, germ.]

ar"se-no-lam'prite, 1 ūr'sı-no-lam'prait; 2 ăr'se-no-lăm'prit, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic lead-gray variety of native arsenic containing bismuth. [< ARSENIC + Gr. *lampros*, bright.]

ar-sen'o-lite, 1 ar-sen'o-lait; 2 ăr-sĕn'o-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A white arsenious oxid (As_2O_3) with occasional yellow or red tinge, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< ARSENIC + -LITE.] **ar'sen-ite‡.**

ar-sen"o-py'rite, 1 ar-sen'o-[*or* ūr'sı-no-]pai'rait; 2 ăr-sĕn'o-[*or* ăr'se-no-]pī'rĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A silver-white iron sulfarsenid ($FeAsS$), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< ARSENIC + PYRITE.]

Ar-se'tes, 1 ar-sī'tiz; 2 ăr-sē'tēş, *n.* In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, an aged eunuch, foster-father to Clorinda.

ar'sha rite, 1 ūr'shə; 2 ăr'sha. A Hindu marriage form requiring the gift of at least one cow and one bull from the bridegroom to the bride's father. [< Sans. *ârsha.*]

ar-shin', 1 ar-shin'; 2 ăr-shĭn', *n.* [Rus.] An Eastern measure of length, varying in different places from about 28 to 39 inches. See MEASURE. **ar-schin'‡; ar-sheen'‡; ar-shine'‡.**

ar'sin, } 1 ūr'sın, -sın *or* -sin; 2 ăr'sin, -sin *or* -sĭn, *n.* **ar'sine,** } *Chem.* **1.** A compound formed by replacing the hydrogen of arsenic with an organic radical; as, methyl *arsin*, $(CH_3)_3As$. **2.** Arseniureted hydrogen (AsH_3). [< ARSENIC.]

ar-sin'ic, 1 ar-sin'ık; 2 ăr-sĭn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Relating to or naming any of a series of acids obtained from arsenic acid by substituting univalent hydrocarbon radicals for two hydroxyl groups: general formula, $RRAsO_2H$.

Ar-sin'o-e, 1 ar-sin'o-ı; 2 ăr-sĭn'o-ē, *n.* **1.** The daughter of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt (born 316 B. C.); wife of Lysimachus, and of her own brother, Ptolemy II. **2.** In Molière's *Le Misanthrope*, a prude. **3.** Same as MEDINET-EL-FAYUM.

Ar"si-no-i-the'ri-um, 1 ūr'sı-nō-ı-thī'rı-um; 2 ăr'sı-nō-ı-thē'rı-ŭm, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of gigantic Eocene mammals, the remains of which were discovered in the desert of the Fayoum in western Egypt. The group is allied to the dinoceras and may be classed with the *Amblypoda*, having elephantine feet with the cuboid supporting the navicular. The earliest and typical species (*Arsinoitherium zitteli*) has two pairs of protuberances on the upper part of the head. Another Egyptian species (*A. andrewsii*) is larger. [< Gr. *Arsinoë*, daughter of Ptolemy I., king of Egypt, + *thērion*, wild beast.]

Ar'sis, 1 ūr'sıs; 2 ăr'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēş, *pl.*] **1.** *Pros.* (1) The syllable that receives the ictus or stress of voice, as opposed to the *thesis;* also, the stress itself; the ictus. See ICTUS.

> The emphasis with which . . . parts of a verse are pronounced is called the *Arsis*, . . . also . . . the syllable on which the emphasis falls. KÜHNER *Gr. Gram.* tr. by Edwards, p. 574. [A. 1853.]

(2) *In the original Greek usage, the raising of the foot in beating time,* and hence the metrically unaccented part of the foot: the reverse of modern usage. **2.** *Mus.* The up beat in beating time; the unaccented part of a bar. **3.** *Physics.* A periodic rhythmical variation in the intensity of sound. [L., < Gr. *arsis*, < *airō*, raise.]

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ars-met'icet, *n.* *Arithmetic.* **ars-met'rick†.**

ars'nick-er, 1 ūrs'nik-ər; 2 ärs'nik-er, *n.* [Bahamas.] The great blue heron.

ar'son, 1 ūr'sən; 2 ăr'son, *n.* In common law, the malicious burning of another's house: now extended to the firing of structures other than dwelling-houses, and the wilful burning of one's own house when insured. [OF., < *ardoir* (pp. *ars*), < L. *ardeo*, burn.]— **ar'son-ette',** *n.* [Eng.] *A woman who resorts to arson for political purposes.*

—**ar'son-ist,** *n.* A person guilty of arson. **ar'son-ite‡.**

ar'so-nate, 1 ūr'so-nēt; 2 ăr'so-nāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt derived from an arsonic acid.

ar-son'ic, 1 ar-sen'ık; 2 ăr-sŏn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Relating to or naming any one of a series of acids of the general formula $RAsO_3H_2$; as, ethyl *arsonic* acid ($C_2H_5AsO_3$). They are obtained from arsenic acid when hydroxyl is replaced by a hydrocarbon radical.

ar-so'ni-um, 1 ar-sō'nı-um; 2 ăr-sō'ni-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical radical (AsH_4) containing arsenic, which corresponds to ammonium (NH_4). No compounds of the simple radical are known. In tetramethyl *arsonium* iodid ($As(CH_3)_4I$) carbon radicals replace the hydrogen. [< ARSENIC + AMMONIUM.]

Ar'souf, 1 ūr'sūf; 2 ăr'su͝f, *n.* A village in Syria, where the crusaders under Richard I. of England defeated the Saracens under Saladin, Sept. 6, 1191.

ars-phen-am'in or **ars-phen"a-min',** *n.* [U. S.] Same as SALVARSAN. **ars-phen-am'ine‡.**

ars po-et'i-ca, 1 ūrz po-et'ı-kə; 2 ärş po-ĕt'i-ca. [L.] **1.** The poetic art. **2.** [A- P-] The title of a versified epistle by Horace to the Pisos which is characterized by correct reasoning and apt expression. **3.** A masterly commentary on the art of poetry.

art', 1 ūrt; 2 ärt, *2d per. sing. pres. ind.* of BE, *v.* Now used in poetry and elevated language, "thou art" having been superseded by "you are."

> *Art* thou that traitor-angel, *art* thou he,
> Who first broke peace in heaven? MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 689.

[< AS. *eart;* cp. ARE, *v.*]

art²†, *tt.* To constrain; urge.

art, *n.* **1.** Practise as guided by correct principles in the use of means for the attainment of a desired end. (1) Skill in applying knowledge or ability to the accomplishment of a concrete purpose; as, the *art* employed in producing a poem.

> And sleights of *art* and feats of strength went round.
> GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 22.
>
> There is no *art* so divine as that of . . . quickening other minds
> CHANNING *Works, Ministry for Poor* p. 84. [A. U. A. 1883.]

(2) A system of rules devised for procuring some scientific, esthetic, or practical result; also, the mastery of such rules; by extension, a branch of learning to be studied in order to be applied; as, the *art* of arithmetic; the seven liberal *arts* of the schoolmen.

> An *art* will, in particular, present exercises for the practical application of its rules, which would be entirely foreign to the design . . . of a science. DAY *Art of Discourse*, p. 2. [s. 1867.]

(3) Facility resulting from practise; dexterity; hence, power.

> Still sways their souls with that commanding *art*
> That dazzles, leads, yet chills the vulgar heart.
> BYRON *Corsair* can. 1, st. 8.

2. *Esthetics.* (1) The principles of artistic construction and esthetic criticism; the application of the principles of esthetics to the study, criticism, and production of artistic works. (2) The embodiment of beautiful thought in sensuous forms, as in marble or speech; artistic construction or expression.

> *Art* is the external manifestation of the idea, the revelation of the invisible reality through the senses.
> W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* ch. 10, p. 228. [C. & H. 1890.]

(3) The embodiment in concrete and sensuous forms, as in marble, wood, tones, or language, of thoughts expressive, and feelings appreciative, of the beautiful.

The arts are distinguished as the **esthetic** or **fine arts,** or *arts of beauty, and the useful, industrial, or mechanic* arts, or arts of utility. The **useful arts** include the trades, which require chiefly manual labor or skill, and which engage the ingenuity of the artizan; the **fine arts,** those which call for the exercise of taste and imagination, and which furnish the sphere of the artist. The **fine arts** may be classed in general as (1) the **free,** whose object is to create form for its own sake, embracing painting, engraving, sculpture, music, and poetry; and (2) the **dependent,** whose object is to create form that shall minister to some utility, embracing architecture, landscape-gardening, decoration, ceramics, glass-making, the goldsmiths' art, and other applications of the principles of artistic construction or arrangement. The **fine arts** are further divided according to the kind of material which they employ, as landscape-gardening, architecture, sculpture, painting, and poetry, or prose dramatic literature. It will be noticed that this classification is based chiefly on the plasticity of the material.

> While manufacture is the work of hands only, *art* is the work of the whole spirit of man.
> RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* pt. iii, p. 121. [s. E. & CO. 1869.]

The artist, in no matter what kind of material or branch of the *arts*, must be moved and guided by the sentiment of beauty.
G. T. Ladd *Knowledge, Life, and Reality* p. 384. [d. m. & co. '09.]

(4) Mastery in works of taste, in either the execution or the product; as, Raffael's *art* was wonderful. 3. Immoral shrewdness or artificial conduct; craft; cunning. 4. An organized body of men trained in some trade or vocation; a gild. [F., < L. *ar(t-)s*, skill.]

Syn: address, aptitude, cleverness, dexterity, esthetics, ingenuity, knack, skill, tact. In the highest sense, *art* has no synonym. The term *esthetics* denotes the theory of the beautiful which furnishes the basis of *art*. For subordinate senses, see artifice; business. For the distinction between *science* and *art*, see synonyms for science.

—**art and part** (*Scots Law*), complicity in instigating crime (*art*), and part in committing it.—**art bronze**, a composition of tin and copper used by sculptors.—**art nouveau** [F.], lit., new art: applied to a school of artists who have abandoned the old order and conventions, especially of decorative art.—**art'-pump"kin**, *n.* See balsam-pear.—**art square**, a square rug of ingrain carpet.—**art union**, a society formed for the encouragement of the arts, especially of design.—**black art**, necromancy; magic. See necromancy.—**faculty of arts** (as distinguished from *faculty of law, faculty of medicine*, etc.), originally, the body of instructors who had charge of the earlier studies of the course; now, those in charge of the academical or collegiate course proper.—**landscape art**, the art of improving the natural beauty of scenery.—**liberal arts**, the higher branches of learning: so called because among the Romans only freemen were allowed to pursue them. In medieval universities they included the trivium and the quadrivium. See trivium and quadrivium. In modern times they embrace the languages, history, science, philosophy, etc.—**the art preservative of all arts**, printing.—**the manly art**, or **the art of self-defense**, boxing; in England, the **noble art**.

-art, *suffix.* See -ard.

Art., *abbr.* Arthur; article; artificial; artillery; artist.

Ar'ta, 1 är'tə; 2 är'ta, *n.* **1. Gulf of**, an inlet of the Ionian sea, between Albania and Greece; scene of defeat of Antony and Cleopatra by Augustus, Sept. 2, 31 B. C. **2.** A nome of N. W. Greece; 395 sq. m. **3.** Its capital.

Ar"ta-ba'zus, 1 är"tə-bē'zus; 2 är'ta-bā'zŭs, *n.* A Persian general of Darius at the battle of Arbela, 331 B. C. **Ar-ta'ba-zos**‡ [Gr.].

Ar"ta"gnan', D'. See D'Artagnan.

Ar-tam'i-dæ, 1 är-tam'ı-dē; 2 är-tăm'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of shrike-like passerine birds with long wings; swallow-shrikes or wood-swallows. **Ar'ta-mus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *artamos*, butcher.]—**ar'ta-mid**, *n.*—**ar'ta-moid**, *a.*

ar'tar, 1 är'tər; 2 är'tär, *n.* A tropical African species of prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum senegalense*) whose medicinal root is known as **artar-root**.

ar'ta-rin, } 1 är'tə-rin, -rin *or* -rın; 2 är'ta-rin, -rın *or* -rın, *n.*
ar'ta-rine, } *Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{28}H_{32}O_4N$) derived from artar, and similar to berberin.

Ar"tax-am'i-nous, 1 är"tag-zam'ı-nus; 2 är"tăg-zăm'ı-nŭs, *n.* In Rhodes's *Bombastes Furioso*, king of Utopia.

Ar-tax'a-ta, 1 är-taks'ə-tə; 2 är-tăks'a-ta, *n.* The ancient capital of Armenia, now in ruins.

Ar"tax-erx'es, 1 är"tag-zûrk'sēz; 2 är"tăg-zĕrk'sēz, *n.* **1. I. Longimanus** (died 425 B. C.), king of Persia; conqueror of Egypt. **2. II. Mnemon** (456?–362 B. C.), a Persian king, who defeated Cyrus at Cunaxa.

Ar-te'di, 1 är-tē'dı; 2 är-tē'di, **Peter** (?/₂₇1705–9/₂₇1735). A Swedish naturalist; *Ichthyologia*.

ar'te-fact, *n.* Same as artifact. **ar"te-fac'tum**‡.

Ar'te-gall, 1 är'tı-gal; 2 är'te-gäl, *n.* **1.** A legendary king of Britain. **2.** Sir, in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a personification of Justice: intended as a portrait of Lord Grey.

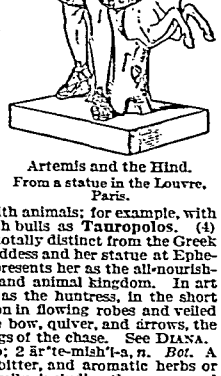
ar-tel', 1 är-tel'; 2 är-tĕl', *n.* [Rus.] An independent union of laborers working collectively and sharing the profits.

ar-tel'ried, *n.* Artillery.

Ar'te-mas, 1 är'tı-mas; 2 är'te-mas, *n. Bib. Tit.* iii, 12.

Ar-te'mi-a, 1 är-tē'mı-ə; 2 är-tē'mi-a, *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Artemiidæ*. **2.** [a-] A brine-shrimp. [< Gr. *artēma*, something hanging, < *artaō*, hang on.]—**Ar"te-mi'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Branchipodidæ*. **Ar"te-mi'a-dæ**‡.—**ar-te'mi-id**, *n.*—**ar-te'mi-oid**, *a.*

Ar'te-mis, 1 är'tı-mis; 2 är'te-mis, *n.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* The Greek goddess, one of the great Olympians, identified by the Romans with their Diana. (1) **The Greek Artemis**, sister of Apollo, goddess of the chase, from which she was known as **Agrotera**. She was protectress of the young, goddess of chastity and of the moon. She punishes with sudden death those who offend her, but, like Apollo, she also heals and purifies. Her patronage extended over flocks, herds, rivers, lakes, agriculture, and vegetation of all kinds. Altho a virgin goddess, unmoved by love, she is none the less patroness of marriage and childbirth and was worshiped as such under the epithet **Parthenos**. (2) **The Ardallan Artemis** has no association with Apollo, but remains the huntress and goddess of the nymphs. (3) **The Taurian Artemis**, to whom all strangers thrown on the coasts of Tauris were sacrificed, was mainly identified with animals; for example, with bears as **Brauronia**, and with bulls as **Tauropolos**. (4) **The Ephesian Artemis** was totally distinct from the Greek divinity; she was a nature goddess and her statue at Ephesus with the many breasts represents her as the all-nourishing mother of the vegetable and animal kingdom. In art Artemis is represented either as the huntress, in the short tunic, or as goddess of the moon in flowing robes and veiled face. Her attributes are the bow, quiver, and arrows, the spear, and the hind and the dogs of the chase. See Diana.


Artemis and the Hind.
From a statue in the Louvre, Paris.

Ar"te-mis'i-a, 1 är"tı-mish'ı-ə; 2 är"te-mish'i-a, *n. Bot.* A very large genus of woody, bitter, and aromatic herbs or shrubby plants of the aster family, including the wormwood (see absinthium), sage-brush (*A. tridentata*), etc. [L., < Gr. *artemisia*, a herb, perhaps wormwood.]

Ar"te-mis'i-a, *n.* **1.** Queen of Halicarnassus (350? B. C.), who fought with Xerxes against the Greeks at Salamis. **2.** Wife of Mausolus, king of Caria, to whose memory she erected the Mausoleum. See mausoleum.

ar"te-mis'in, 1 är"tı-mis'ın; 2 är'te-mis'in, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{16}O_4$), that slowly becomes yellow when exposed to the air, found with santonin in *Artemisia maritima*. It is used as an appetizer.

Ar"te-mis'i-on, 1 är"tı-mis'ı-ən; 2 är'te-mis'i-ŏn, *n.* [Gr.] An edifice or locality dedicated to Artemis.

ar'te-mod, 1 är'tı-mōd; 2 är'te-mŏd, *n.* Lunar odic force. See odic. [< Artemis + od¹, *n.*]

Ar'te-mus Ward, 1 är'tı-mus wôrd; 2 är'te-mŭs ward. The pen-name of Charles Farrar Browne, an American humorist and lecturer; *Artemus Ward Papers*.

ar-te'ri-a, 1 ar-tı'rı-ə; 2 är-tē'ri-a, *n.* [-æ, 1 -ı; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Anat.* An artery.—**arteria aspera**, the windpipe.—**ar-te'ri-ac**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the windpipe.

ar-te'ri-al, 1 ar-tı'rı-əl; 2 är-tē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or contained or carried in the arteries or an artery; as, *arterial* circulation; the *arterial* system. **2.** Resembling an artery, as in having a main channel and a branching system; as, *arterial* drainage.

The rich *arterial* rivers. Bailey *Festus, A Ruined Temple* sc. 11.

[< L. *arteria*; see artery.] **ar"te-ri'a-cal**‡; **ar-te'ri-oset**; **ar-te'ri-ous**‡.—**arterial blood**, the blood after aeration in the lungs: distinguished by its brighter color from venous blood.—**a. navigation**, navigation by means of inland waters, as rivers, lakes, etc.—**a. sclerosis**, same as arteriosclerosis.—**ar-te"ri-al-i-za'[or -sa']tion**, *n. Physiol.* The conversion of venous into arterial blood by oxygenation in its passage through the lungs in respiration; hematosis.—**ar-te'ri-al-ize** or **-ise**, *tr.* To change (venous blood) to arterial blood.—**ar-te'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* By means of arteries; after the manner of an artery.

ar-te"ri-are'tl-a, 1 ar-tı"rı-ûrk'shı-ə; 2 är-tē"ri-ärc'shi-a, *n. Pathol.* Arterial stenosis. [< artery + L. *arctus*, narrow.]

ar"te-ri'a-sis, 1 ôr"tı-rı'ə-sis; 2 är"te-ri'a-sis, *n. Pathol.* Arterial degeneration. [< artery.]

ar-te"ri-ec'ta-sis, 1 ar-tı"rı-ek'tə-sis; 2 är-tē"ri-ĕc'ta-sis, *n. Pathol.* Arterial dilatation. [< artery + Gr. *ektasis*, extension.]

ar'ter-in, 1 är'tər-in; 2 är'ter-in, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A compound forming the coloring-matter of the blood. Compare hemoglobin; oxyhemoglobin. [< artery.]

ar-te'ri-o-, 1 ar-tı'rı-o-; 2 är-tē'ri-o-. Derived from Latin *arteria*, an artery: a combining form.—**ar-te"ri-o-cap'il-la-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the arteries and capillaries.—**ar-te"ri-o-fi-bro'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Fibroid arterial stenosis.—**ar-te'ri-o-gram**, *n.* A sphygmogram.—**ar-te"ri-og'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** The anatomy, etc., of the arteries or the arterial system. **2.** The production of graphic representations of the action and state of the pulse.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ar-te'ri-ole, 1 ar-tı'rı-ōl; 2 är-tē'ri-ōl, *n. Anat.* A little artery.

ar-te"ri-ol'o-gy, *n. Anat.* A scientific treatise on the arteries.—**ar-te"ri-o-ma-la'ci-a**, *n. Pathol.* Softening of the coats of arteries. **ar-te"ri-o-mal"a-co'sis**‡.—**ar"te-ri-om'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the degree of increase or diminution of the caliber of an artery due to the pulsations of the heart.—**ar-te"ri-op'a-thy**, *n. Pathol.* Diseases of the arteries in general.—**ar-te"ri-o-phle-bot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* The practise of blood-letting on the skin, as by leeches.—**ar-te"ri-o-scle-ro'sis**, *n. Pathol.* The thickening and hardening of the walls of an artery. When this is general throughout the arterial coats it is known as **diffuse arteriosclerosis**; when localized at points of greatest strain, as **nodular a.**—**ar-te"ri-o-scle-rot'ic**, *a.*—**ar-te"ri-o-strep'sis**, *n. Surg.* Same as torsion, 1 (3).—**ar-te'ri-o-tome**, *n. Surg.* An instrument for severing arteries.—**ar-te"ri-ot'o-my**, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* Scientific dissection of arteries. **2.** *Surg.* Any cutting or opening of an artery, as for letting blood.—**ar-te"ri-o-ve'nous**, *a. Anat.* Relating to both arteries and veins.

ar"te-ri'tis, 1 ar"tı-rai'tis *or* -rı'tis; 2 är-te-ri'tis *or* -rī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of an artery. [< Gr. *arteria*; see artery.]—**arteritis deformans**, same as endarteritis deformans.

ar"te-ri-ver'sion, 1 ar"tı-rı-vûr'zhən; 2 är"te-ri-vĕr'shon, *n. Surg.* The closing of the mouths of arteries, in amputation, by everting the divided ends. [< artery + L. *verto*, turn.]—**ar'te-ri-vert"er**, *n. Surg.* An instrument consisting of fine hooks borne in a sheath for performing arteriversion.

ar'ter-y, 1 ûr'tər-ı; 2 är'ter-y, *tr.* [-ied; -y-ing.] To supply with or as if with arteries; flow through, like an artery; as, rivers *artery* the land.

ar'ter-y, *n.* [-ies, 1 -ız; 2 -ıs, *pl.*] **1.** One of the tubular vessels that convey blood from the heart to the tissues of the body. There are two arteries in direct connection with the heart, (1) the *aorta*, which, with its branches, conveys pure or arterial blood from the left ventricle to every part of the body, and (2) the *pulmonary artery*, which conveys impure or venous blood from the right ventricle, to the lungs, whence it is returned purified to the left side of the heart. Arteries in their ultimate minute branchings connect with the veins by capillaries. They are named usually (1) from the part of the body where they are found, as the *brachial*, the *iliac*, or the *metacarpal* artery; or (2) from the organ which they supply, as the *hepatic* or the *ovarian* artery. See next page.

My fate cries out,
And makes each petty *artery* in this body
As hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve.
Shakespeare *Hamlet* act i, sc. 4.

2. Any great channel; as, an *artery* of trade.

It was soon discovered there that these great *arteries* of commerce [railways] could not be treated upon the same basis as an ordinary factory. Simon Sterne in *The Forum* Sept., 1890, p. 49.

3†. The windpipe or trachea; the arteria aspera. [< L. *arteria*, < Gr. *artēria*, prob. < *aïrō*, raise.]—**facial artery**, the branch of the external carotid artery that passes up over the lower jaw and supplies the superficial portion of the face.—**hemorrhoidal arteries**, three vessels that supply the lower end of the rectum.—**hepatic a.**, the branch of the celiac axis that supplies the liver.—**intercostal arteries**, the arteries that supply the space between the ribs.—**lingual a.**, the branch of the external carotid artery that supplies the tongue.—**lumbar arteries**, four or five pairs of branches from the abdominal aorta that supply the lumbar regions of the back.—**maxillary arteries**, the arteries that supply the region of the jaws. The internal maxillary is a terminal branch of the external carotid; the external maxillary is the facial artery.

Ar-te'sian, 1 ar-tı'ʒən; 2 är-tē'zhan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Artois, France, or a well originating there. [< F. *artésien*, < OF. *Artois*, Artois.]—**Artesian well**, a well bored down to a point, usually at great depth, where the water-pressure, owing to the conformation of the geological strata, is so great as to force the water out at the surface, or it rises nearer to the surface: now often applied to any very deep bored well, as for petroleum, and even where pumping is necessary, as in an ordinary driven well.

Ar"te-vel'de, 1 ûr'tı-vel'də; 2 är'te-vĕl'de, *n.* **1. Jacob van** (1290–9/₂₇1345), a Flemish patriot; leader of insurgents at Ghent. **2. Philip van** (1340?–10/₂₇1382), a Flemish leader; son of Jacob; hero of Sir Henry Taylor's play *Philip van Artevelde*.

art'ful, 1 ûrt'ful; 2 ärt'ful, *a.* **1.** Produced or characterized by craft or cunning; as, an *artful* person or device.

In peace, he has too often been the dupe of *artful* traffic.
Irving *Sketch-Book, Indian Character* p. 343. [g. p. p. 1861.]

2. Produced by art as opposed to nature; artificial; unreal; as, an *artful* simplicity. **3.** [Archaic.] Characterized by or exhibiting art; skilful; ingenious.

'*Artful*' did not any more than 'cunning' imply art which had degenerated into artifice or trick.
Trench *Select Glossary* p. 13. [e. p. & co. 1890.]

4†. Versed in the arts; learned.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

Syn: adroit, crafty, cunning, deceitful, designing, knowing, maneuvering, sharp, shrewd, sly, subtle, tricky, wily. See astute; insidious; politic.—Ant.: artless, candid, frank, guileless, honest, ingenuous, innocent, naive, open, sincere, undesigning, unsophisticated.

Art'ful Dodg'er. In Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, nickname of John Dawkins, a young thief.

Arth., *abbr.* Arthur.

Ar"tha-bas'ka, 1 är"thə-bas'kə; 2 är'tha-bäs'ca, *n.* A constituency which, with Drummond, forms a district in Quebec, Canada; 685 sq. m.; county-seat, Arthabaskaville.

Ar'the-gall, 1 är'thı-gal; 2 är'the-gäl, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, brother of Arthur; called **Artegall** in the latter part of the poem. **Ar'te-gal**‡.

ar'the-mis, 1 är'thı-mis; 2 är'the-mis, *n.* A butterfly (*Basilarchia arthemis*), with velvety chocolate-black upper side of wings marked with white bands; the white admiral.

ar-thrag'ra, 1 ar-thrag'rə; 2 är-thrăg'ra, *n. Pathol.* Gouty inflammation of a joint or joints. [< arthro- + Gr. *agra*, a catching.]

ar'thral, 1 är'thrəl; 2 är'thral, *a.* Of or pertaining to an arthron or joint.—**ar-thral'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgic pain in a joint.—**ar-thral'gic**, *a.*

ar-threc'to-my, 1 ar-threk'to-mı; 2 är-thrĕc'to-my, *n. Surg.* The removal of a limb; also, the opening of a joint to cut away or to scrape diseased parts. [< arthro- + Gr. *ektomē*, a cutting.]

ar-thrit'ic, 1 ar-thrit'ık; 2 är-thrit'ic, *n.* A person afflicted with gout.—**ar-thrit'ic**, *a. Pathol.* Pertaining to the joints or to arthritis.—**ar-thrit'i-cal**‡.

ar-thrit'i-cin, 1 ar-thrit'ı-sin; 2 är-thrit'i-çin, *n. Chem.* Same as piperazin. [< arthritis.] **ar-thrit'i-cine**‡.

ar-thri'tis, 1 ar-thrai'tis *or* -thri'tis; 2 är-thri'tis *or* -thri'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a joint, as in gout. [L., < Gr. *arthritis*, < *arthron*, joint.] **ar-thro'si-a**‡.

ar'thri-tism, 1 ûr'thrı-tizm; 2 är'thri-tĭsm, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A condition which tends toward disease of the joints. **2.** Gout.

ar'thri-um, 1 ûr'thrı-um; 2 är'thri-ŭm, *n.* [-a, *pl.*] *Entom.* The small penultimate joint of the tarsus in certain beetles. [< Gr. *arthron*, joint.]

ar'thro-, 1 ûr'thro-; 2 är'thro-. From Greek *arthron*, joint: a combining form.—**ar"thro-bac-te'ri-um**, *n. Bot.* A bacterium whose reproduction is effected by arthrospores.—**ar'thro-branch**, **ar"thro-bran'chi-a**, *n. Crust.* A branchial plume grown to the membranous articulation between the coxa and body.—**ar-throc'a-ce**, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Disease of the joints, characterized by caries or dead bone. **2.** An endemic disease that attacks very young animals, as calves, colts, etc.—**ar"thro-ca-col'o-gy**, *n.* The pathology of the joints.—**ar"thro-chon-dri'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of an articular cartilage.—**Ar"thro-cri'na**, *n. pl. Echin.* An order of crinoids, embracing Secondary and Tertiary forms, having the plates of the calyx united by articulation.—**ar'thro-derm**, *n. Zool.* The outer covering of an articulate invertebrate, as the shell of a lobster.—**ar-throd'e-sis**, *n. Surg.* Fixation of a joint.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ar-thro'di-a, 1 ar-thrō'dı-ə; 2 är-thrō'di-a, *n.* [-æ, 1 -ı; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Anat.* A joint in which the articulating surfaces are flat or nearly so, to admit of a free gliding movement in every direction, as in the joint between the patella and the femur. [< Gr. *arthrōdia*, < *arthron*, joint, + *eidos*, form.]—**ar-thro'di-al**, *a.*—**ar-throd'ic**, *a.*

Ar-throd'i-ra, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Placodermi*, in the narrowest sense.—**ar-throd'i-ran**, **ar'thro-dire**, *n.*—**ar-throd'i-rous**, *a.*—**ar"thro-dyn'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Pain in a joint, as in cases of chronic rheumatism.—**ar"thro-dyn'ic**, *a.*—**ar"thro-em"py-e'sis**, *n. Pathol.* The formation of purulent matter in a joint. **ar"thro-em"py-e'ma**‡.—**Ar"thro-gas'tra**, *n. pl. Arach.* A division or legion of arachnids having a jointed abdomen or tail, including the scorpions and false scorpions. **Ar"thro-gas'tres**‡.—**ar"thro-gas'tran**, *a.*—**ar-throg'ra-phy**, *n.* A scientific description of the joints.—**ar"thro-gry-po'sis**, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Flexure of a joint. **2.** A tetanoid spasm. See ankylosis.—**ar"thro-il-thi'a-sis**, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition, such as gout, in which calcareous matter is deposited in the joints.—**ar-throl'o-gy**, *n.* **1.** The branch of anatomy that treats of joints. **2†.** The finger-speech of the deaf and dumb.—**ar'thro-mere**, *n. Zool.* Any typical segment in the body of an articulate invertebrate; a somite.—**ar"thro-mer'ic**, *a.*

ar'thron, 1 ûr'thron; 2 är'thrŏn, *n.* [ar'thra, *pl.*] *Anat.* A joint. [< Gr. *arthron*.]

ar"thro-neu-ral'gi-a, 1 ûr"thro-nıu-ral'jı-ə; 2 är"thro-nū-răl'ji-a, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of a joint.

ar-throp'a-thy, 1 ar-throp'ə-thı; 2 är-thrŏp'a-thy, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A disease of the joints. **2.** A morbid condition of the joints described by Charcot as belonging to the prodromal stage of tabes. Gould *Illus. Dict. of Med.*

ar'thro-phragm, 1 ûr'thro-fram; 2 är'thro-frăm, *n. Zool.* A partition between the joints in arthropods.—**ar"thro-phy'ma**, *n. Pathol.* A swelling or a tumor in a joint.—**ar'thro-plas"ty**, *n. Surg.* Artificial formation of joints.—**ar"thro-plas'tic**, *a.*—**ar'thro-pleure**, *n. Zool.* The side-piece of an arthromere. **ar"thro-pleu'ra**‡.

Ar-throp'o-da, 1 ar-throp'o-də; 2 är-thrŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Zool.* A subkingdom of animals, including invertebrates with jointed legs, as insects, spiders, and crabs. [< arthro- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]—**ar'thro-pod**, *a. & n.*—**ar-throp'o-dan**, *a. & n.*—**ar-throp'o-dous** or **-dal**, *a.*—**Ar"thro-po'ma-ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of brachiopods having an articulating hinge and no anus.—**ar"thro-po'ma-tous**, *a.*—**Ar"throp-ter'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A Paleotropical family of pentatomoidean bugs with the scutellum very large and tarsi 2-jointed. **Ar-throp'ter-us**, *n.* (t. g.)—**ar-throp'ter-id**, *a. & n.*—**ar-throp'ter-oid**, *a.*—**ar-throp'ter-ous**, *a.* Having the rays articulated, as a fin of a malacopterygian fish.—**ar"thro-py-o'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Same as arthroempyesis.—**ar-thro'si-a**, *n.* See arthritis.—**ar-thro'sis**, *n.* [-ses, *pl.*] *Anat.* Articulation; connection of parts by joints; a joint.—**ar'thro-spore**, *n. Bot.* One of a series of spores united like a string of beads: formed by fission as in certain bacteria.—**ar-thros'po-rous**, *a. Bot.* Bearing arthrospores; producing spores by simple separation of members. **ar"thro-spor'ic**‡.—**ar"thro-ste-ri'gma**, *n.* [-ma-ta, *pl.*] *Bot.*

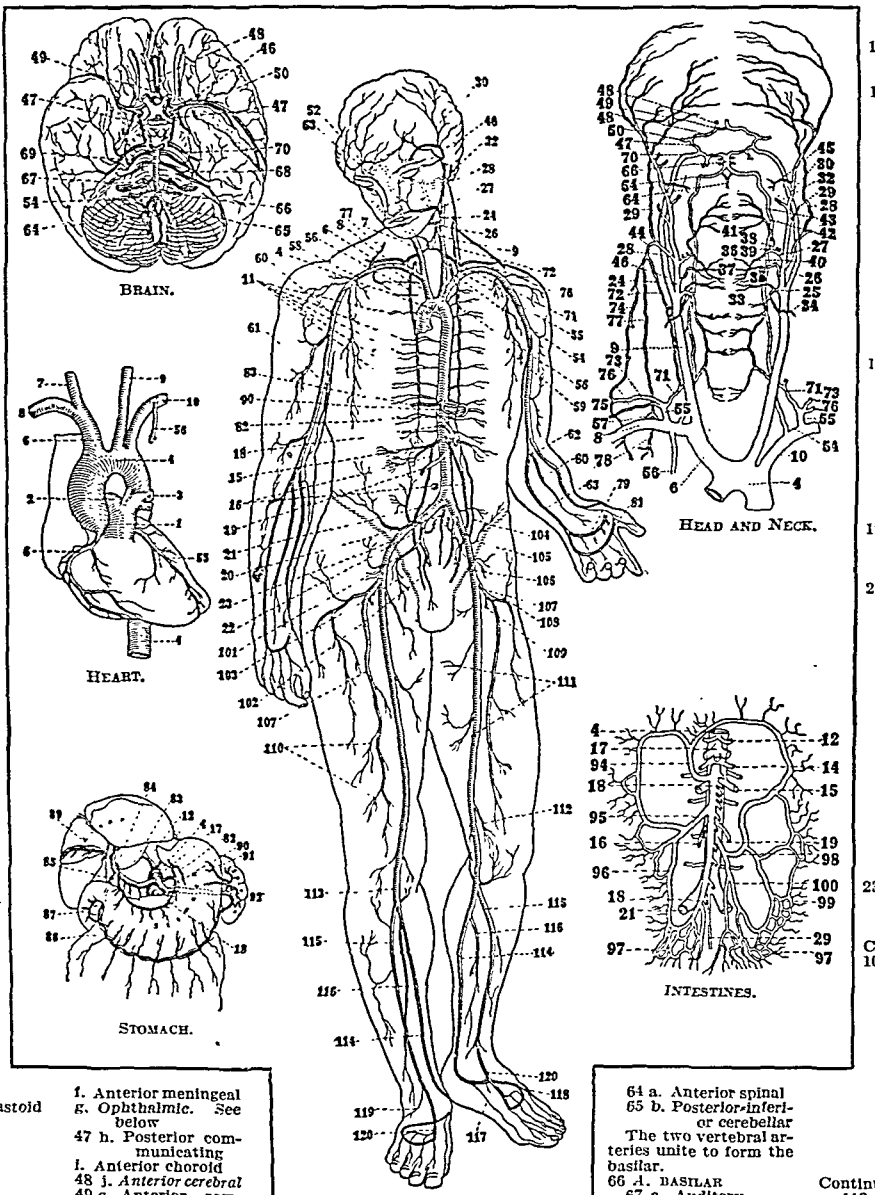
ARTERIAL SYSTEM OF MAN.

The numbers preceding the names refer to the corresponding numbers upon the illustrations.
Two arterial trunks arise from the heart: the *pulmonary artery from the right side* (see 1 in illus.), distributed by right and left branches (see 2 and 3 in illus.) to the lungs, and the aorta from the left side, distributed to all other parts of the body. It is from the latter that the arteries having special names are derived. The principal branches are given below.

The style of type is intended to indicate approximately the size of vessels, as follows:
Boldface = 1/3 inch in diameter or larger
CAPS AND SMALL CAPS = 1/4 inch in diameter
SMALL CAPS = 1/5 inch in diameter
Italics = 1/7 inch in diameter
Roman = 1/12 inch in diameter or smaller

The style of letters prefixed to the names indicates the order of derivation, as
A, B, C, etc. = a branch
A, B, C, etc. = a branch of a branch
a, b, c, etc. = a branch of a branch of a branch
a, b, c, etc. = a branch *of* a branch *of* a branch *of* a branch

4 Aorta
1st. Arising from the ascending thoracic aorta
5 A. *Coronary arteries*
2d. Arising from the arch of the aorta
6 **Innominate**; divides into
7 B. *A.* Right common carotid
8 *B.* Right subclavian } See below
9 C. *A.* Left common carotid
10 *B.* Left subclavian
3d. Arising from the descending thoracic portion
11 D. Aortic intercostals. See below
E. Subcostal
F. Superior phrenic
G. Posterior mediastinal
H. Bronchial
I. Esophageal
J. *Pericardiac*
4th. Arising from the abdominal aorta
12 K. Inferior phrenic
13 L. Lumbar (4 pairs)
14 M. Middle suprarenal
15 N. RENAL
16 O. Internal spermatic or ovarian
17 P. Celiac axis
18 Q. Superior mesenteric } See below
19 R. Inferior mesenteric
5th. Terminal branches
20 S. *Middle sacral*
21 T. **Common iliac**; divides into
22 *A.* Internal iliac } See below
23 *B.* External iliac
7 A. & 9 C. **Common carotid**
A. External carotid } See below
B. Internal carotid
24 *A.* EXTERNAL CAROTID
25 a. *Superior thyroid* } See below
26 b. Lingual
27 c. Facial
28 d. Occipital
29 e. Posterior auricular
30 f. Ascending pharyngeal
31 g. Superficial temporal } See below
32 h. Internal maxillary
25 a. *Superior thyroid*
33 *a.* Infrahyoid
34 *b.* Sternomastoid
26 b. *Lingual*
35 *a.* Suprahyoid
36 *b.* Dorsalis linguæ
c. Sublingual
37 *d.* Ranine
27 c. *Facial*
38 *a.* Inferior or ascending palatine
39 *b.* Tonsillar
c. Muscular
40 *d.* Submaxillary
e. Submental
41 *f.* Inferior labial
g. Inferior coronary
42 *h.* Superior coronary
i. Inferior masseteric
j. Buccal
43 *k.* Lateral nasal
l. Angular
28 d. *Occipital*
a. Superior sternomastoid
b. Communicating
c. Muscular
44 *d.* Princeps cervicis
e. Mastoid
f. Auricular
g. Inferior meningeal
h. Occipital twigs
29 e. Posterior auricular
a. Muscular
b. Parotid
c. Stylomastoid
d. Auricular
e. Occipital
30 g. *Superficial temporal*
a. Parotid
45 *b.* Transverse facial
c. Articular
d. Anterior auricular
e. Zygomatico-orbital
f. Middle deep temporal
g. Frontal
h. Parietal
32 h. INTERNAL MAXILLARY
a. Deep auricular
b. Anterior tympanic
c. Middle meningeal
d. Small meningeal [lar)
e. Inferior dental (mandibu-
f. Masseteric
g. Pterygoid
h. Buccal
i. Anterior deep temporal
j. Posterior deep temporal
k. Alveolar
l. Infraorbital [palatine
m. Posterior or descending
n. Vidian
o. Pterygopalatine
p. Sphenopalatine
46 *B.* INTERNAL CAROTID
a. Carotico-tympanic
b. Vidian [culi)
c. Cavernous (arteriæ receptæ-
d. Gasserian
e. Pituitary
f. Anterior meningeal
g. Ophthalmic. See below
47 h. Posterior communicating
i. Anterior choroid
48 j. *Anterior cerebral*
49 *a.* Anterior communicating
50 k. MIDDLE CEREBRAL
51 l. Ophthalmic [ina
a. Central artery of the ret-
b. Lacrimal
52 *c.* Supraorbital
d. Muscular
e. Posterior ethmoidal
f. Anterior ethmoidal
g. Medial palpebral
53 *h.* Frontal
i. Dorsal nasal
8 B. & 10 D. **Subclavian**
54 *A.* Vertebral
55 *B.* Thyroid axis
56 *C.* Internal mammary } See below
57 *D.* Costocervical trunk
Continued as
58 D. **Axillary**
A. Superior thoracic
B. Acromial thoracic
59 *C.* Long thoracic (external mammary)
D. Alar thoracic
E. Subscapular. See below
F. Anterior circumflex
G. Posterior circumflex
60 D. BRACHIAL
61 *A.* Superior profunda
B. Muscular
C. Nutrient
D. Inferior profunda
E. Anastomotica magna
62 *F.* Radial } See below
63 *G.* Ulnar
54 *A.* VERTEBRAL
64 a. Anterior spinal
65 b. Posterior-inferior cerebellar
The two vertebral arteries unite to form the basilar.
66 *A.* BASILAR
67 a. Auditory
68 b. Anterior inferior cerebellar
69 c. Superior cerebellar
70 d. *Posterior cerebral*
55 B. THYROID AXIS
71 a. *Inferior thyroid*
72 *a.* Ascending cervical
73 b. *Transverse cervical (transversalis colli)*
a. Muscular
74 *b.* Superficial cervical
75 *c. Posterior scapular*
76 c. *Suprascapular*
56 C. *Internal mammary*
a. Anterior perforating
b. Musculophrenic
c. Superior epigastric
57 D. *Costocervical trunk*
77 a. Deep cervical
78 b. Superior intercostal
E. Subscapular
a. Dorsal scapular
62 *F. Radial*
a. Radial recurrent
b. Muscular
c. Superficial volar
d. Volar radial carpal
e. Dorsalis pollicis
f. Dorsalis indicis
g. Dorsal metacarpal
h. Dorsal radial carpal
79 i. Deep palmar arch
63 *G.* ULNAR
a. Anterior ulnar recurrent
b. Posterior ulnar recurrent
80 c. *Common interosseous*
d. Muscular
e. Nutrient
f. Volar ulnar carpal
g. Dorsal ulnar carpal
81 h. *Superficial palmar arch*
i. Deep volar (communicating)
11 D. *Aortic intercostals* (9 pairs)
A. Dorsal branch
B. Ventral branch
17 P. **Celiac axis**
82 *A.* GASTRIC (coronary)
83 *B.* HEPATIC
84 a. *Pyloric*
b. Pancreatic
85 c. Gastroduodenal
86 *a.* Right gastro-epiploic
87 *b.* Superior pancreatico-duodenal
88 d. Right hepatic
89 *a.* Cystic
e. Left hepatic
90 *C.* SPLENIC
a. Lesser pancreatic
b. Great pancreatic
91 c. Short gastric
92 d. Left gastro-epiploic
93 e. Terminal
18 Q. **Superior mesenteric** [nal
A. Inferior pancreatico-duodenal
94 *B.* Middle colic
95 *C.* Right colic
96 *D.* Ileocolic
E. Ileal
F. Appendicular
G. Anterior ileocecal
H. Posterior ileocecal
97 *I.* Intestinal (vasa intestini tenuis)
19 R. INFERIOR MESENTERIC
98 *A.* Left colic
99 *B.* Sigmoid
100 *C.* Superior hemorrhoidal
22 *A.* INTERNAL ILIAC
A¹ Posterior trunk
a. Iliolumbar
b. Lateral sacral [teal)
101 c. GLUTEAL (superior glu-
B² Anterior trunk
a. Hypogastric axis
a. Superior vesical (hypogastric of umbilical in fetus)
b. Middle vesical
c. Inferior vesical
d. Prostatic or vaginal
e. Vesiculodeferential or uterine
b. Obturator [al
c. Middle hemorrhoid-
102 d. *Internal pudic*
103 e. *Sciatic (inferior gluteal)*
23 *B.* **External iliac**
a. Muscular
104 b. Deep epigastric
105 c. Deep circumflex iliac
Continued as
106 *B.* **Femoral**
a. Superficial epigastric
b. Superficial circumflex iliac
c. Superficial external pudic
d. Deep external pudic
107 e. DEEP FEMORAL
a. Muscular
108 *b. External circumflex*
109 *c. Internal circumflex*
110 *d.* Superior perforating
110 *e.* Middle perforating
f. Inferior perforating
111 f. Muscular
g. Saphenous [*suprema*)
112 h. *Anastomotica magna (a. genu*
Continued as
113 *B.* POPLITEAL
114 a. Posterior tibial. See below
115 b. Anterior tibial
114 a. POSTERIOR TIBIAL
a. Muscular
b. Cutaneous
c. Tibial nutrient
116 *d.* Peroneal
e. Communicating
f. Internal malleolar
g. Internal calcaneal
117 *h.* Internal plantar
118 *i. External plantar*
115 b. *Anterior tibial*
a. Superior fibular
b. Posterior tibial recurrent
c. Anterior tibial recurrent
d. Muscular
e. Cutaneous
f. Internal malleolar
119 *g.* External malleolar
Continued as
120 j. *Dorsalis pedis*
a. Internal tarsal
b. External tarsal
c. Metatarsal (arcuate) [ing)
d. Deep plantar (communicat-
e. Dorsalis hallucis



A jointed sterigma, as in certain lichens.— **ar'thro-stome,** *n.* The mouth of an arthropod.— **Ar-thros'tra-ca,** *n. pl. Crust.* 1. The *Edriophthalma.* 2. The *Malacostraca.*— **ar-thros'tra-can,** *a.* & *n.*— **ar-thros'tra-cous,** *a.*— **ar'thro-tome,** *n.* A variety of scalpel for dissecting joints, etc. See illus. under SCALPEL.— **ar-throt'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The cutting into a joint.— **ar-throx'e-sis,** *n.* The surgical process of scraping the surface of joints to remove adherent growths.— **Ar"thro-zo'a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of the animal kingdom, comprising the arthropods and nematoid worms. [< ARTHRO- + Gr. *zōē*, life.]— **ar"thro-zo'ic,** *a.*

Ar'thur, 1 är'thur; 2 är'thûr, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Ar"thur',** 1 ar'tür', 2 är'tür', **Ar"tus',** 1 ar'tüs', 2 är'tüs'; It. **Ar-tu'ro,** 1 ar-tü'ro, 2 är-tu'ro; L. **Ar-thu'rus,** 1 ar-thü'rus, 2 är-thû'rŭs. **2.** One of the last of the British chieftains who struggled against the Anglo-Saxon power in the 6th century. It is impossible to discriminate between the historical and the legendary in the case of Arthur, as a vast amount of mythical romance has clustered around his name, and has been immortalized in Celtic, English, and French poetry, forming the subject of a great part of the *Mabinogion,* of Malory's *Morted'Arthur,* and of Tennyson's poem, *Idylls of the King.* All that is historically certain is that Arthur defended West Britain against the Saxons and was killed in a decisive battle fought either at Camlan in Cornwall or Mountbadon in Somersetshire in the year 520. The Welsh long cherished the belief that Arthur had been miraculously transported to Fairyland and would one day return to lead them to victory. For Arthur's famous sword see EXCALIBUR; for his company of knights see KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. **3.** (1187–1203). Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet; nephew of King John of England; said to have been murdered by his uncle at Rouen, Normandy; introduced in Shakespeare's *King John.* **4. Chester Alan** (1830–1886), 21st President of the United States; succeeded on the assassination of President Garfield. [Celt., high.]

Ar'thur-et, 1 är'thur-et; 2 är'thûr-ĕt, *n.* In Scott's *Redgauntlet,* the surname of two sisters, Seraphina and Angelica.

Ar'thur Gride. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby,* an old usurer and unsuccessful suitor of Madeline Bray.

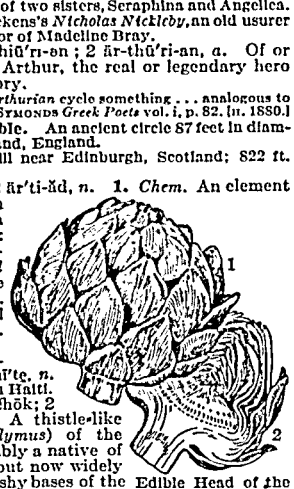
Ar-thu'ri-an, 1 ar-thü'ri-an; 2 är-thû'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to King Arthur, the real or legendary hero of British poetic story.

We . . . find in the *Arthurian* cycle something . . . analogous to the Tale of Troy. J. A. SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vol. i, p. 82. [in. 1880.]

Ar'thur's Round Table. An ancient circle 87 feet in diameter in N. Westmorland, England.

Ar'thur's Seat. A hill near Edinburgh, Scotland; 822 ft. high.

ar'ti-ad, 1 är'ti-ad; 2 är'ti-ăd, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* An element or radical having an even valence, as a diad or a hexad: used also attributively; as, an *artiad* atom. Compare PERISSAD. **2.** *Zool.* An artiodactyl quadruped. [< Gr. *artios,* even.]



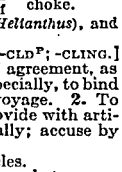
Edible Head of the common Artichoke.
1. The head as cut from the plant. 2. Sectional view of the head with the outer scales removed.

Ar"ti-bo-ni'te, 1 är'ti-bo-nī'tē; 2 är'ti-bo-nī"te, *n.* A river, the largest in Haiti.

ar'ti-choke, 1 är'ti-chōk; 2 är'ti-chōk, *n.* **1.** A thistle-like plant (*Cynara scolymus*) of the aster family, probably a native of southern Europe, but now widely cultivated. The fleshy bases of the scales on its globular head, together with the receptacle, are edible while immature.

The wild *artichoke,*
Which putteth forth brave branches in the Spring.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. iv, p. 171. [P. & W. 1891.]

2. The Jerusalem artichoke or its edible tubers. **3.** A sedge-like plant (*Astelia alpina*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with edible leaves, growing on the coast sand-hills of Tasmania. [< It. *articiocco,* < Ar. *al-kharshūf,* < *al,* the, + *kharshūf,* artichoke.]— **Chinese** or **Japanese artichoke,** the slender, white, knotty, crisp, edible tubers, 2 to 3 inches long, of an erect, hairy, Chinese or Japanese herb, (*Stachys sieboldi*) of the mint family, 10 to 18 inches high, eaten raw or cooked.— **globe'ar"ti-choke,** *n.* Same as ARTICHOKE, 1.— **Jerusalem a.,** a tall plant (*Helianthus tuberosus*) of the aster family, of northeastern North America. *Jerusalem* is a corruption of the Italian *girasol,* meaning a sunflower (*Helianthus*), and has no connection with Jerusalem.


Edible Tubers of the Jerusalem Artichoke.

ar'ti-cle, 1 ä'ti-kl; 2 är'ti-cl, *v.* [-CLED, -CLD"; -CLING.]

ar'ti-cl", *I. t.* **1.** To bind by articles of agreement, as to an attorney for instruction in law; especially, to bind to service; as, to *article* a seaman for a voyage. **2.** To set forth in articles; specify. **3.** To provide with articles, as of faith. **4.** To charge specifically; accuse by formal articles.

II. *i.* To compact or covenant in articles.

ar'ti-cle, *n.* **1.** A particular object or substance; a material thing or class of things; as, an *article* of food. **2.** A brief composition, as in a serial publication; an essay; a paper; as, an *article* in the morning daily.

The performance that first brought him [Macaulay] conspicuously into notice was his *article* on Milton.
W. MINTO *Manual of Eng. Lit.* pt. i, p. 78. [W. B. 1881.]

3. A definite division; head; clause; a distinct proposition, statement, or stipulation, in a series of such, as in a constitution, an impeachment, a treaty, etc.

One of the Parliament's solemn *articles* of remonstrance against the King [Charles I.] was: 'His sending to destroy the Protestants of Rochelle.' LORIMER *Prot. Ch. of France* p. 84. [P. N. P. 1842.]

4. A complete item of religious belief; a point of doctrine, especially when forming a part of a statement of religious beliefs; as, the Thirty-nine *Articles.*

Articles, too, . . . lose much of their historical value by the treatment they receive from subsequent schools.
MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, pref., p. 15. [S. 1874.]

5. *Gram.* One of a class of limiting adjectives. See under ADJECTIVE. In English *a* and *an* are the indefinite articles, and *the* the definite article. See A, AN, and THE.

The definite article is ordinarily required before a present participle used as a verbal noun and followed by *of.* Not, "It is *drawing of* a new constitution that startles us," but "It is *the drawing of* a new constitution," etc. Two or more words connected by *and* referring to different things should each have the article; when they denote the same thing, the article is commonly used with the first only; as, "Christ, *the* prophet, priest, and king." If we say "*The* sculptor and *the* painter should understand anatomy," we imply that the arts of sculpture and of painting are the province of different persons; but we say "Michelangelo, *the* sculptor and painter," since Michelangelo was both sculptor and painter. "*The* black-and-white horse" would denote one horse marked with the two shades black and white. "*The* black and *the* white horse" would denote two horses, one black and the other white.

6. *Bot.* A part between two joints. **7.** *Zool.* One segment of a jointed appendage; a jointed part. **8.** A definite part, as of a system; matter; item; point.

To depart in the minutest *article* from the niceness and strictness of a punctilio is as dangerous to national honor as to female virtue. JUNIUS *Letters* vol. ii, p. 63. [P. M. 1851.]

9. [Archaic.] A point of time; moment; exact instant: rare except in the phrase *the article of death.* [F., < L. *articulus,* dim. of *artus,* joint.]

—articles approbatory or **improbative** (*Scots Law*), that part of the process homologous to the answer to the charge in an English bill in chancery.— **a. of association** (*Law*), a written agreement defining the rights, powers, and duties of the governing body of an association as between such body and the association at large. Specif.: (1) [Eng.] Such articles which with the memorandum of association constitute the title-deeds of a limited liability company and prescribe the necessary regulations. (2) [U. S.] Such articles duly completed and filed as a charter under the laws of incorporation.— **A. of Confederation,** the compact drafted in 1776 by John Dickinson, by which the thirteen North-American colonies formed a league; ratified by 11 States in 1778, by Delaware in 1779, and by Maryland March 1, 1781, it remained in force until the Constitution was adopted in 1789.— **a. of impeachment,** the accusation in an impeachment trial.— **A. of Perth,** five articles agreed on at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Aug. 25, 1618, and ratified by Parliament on Black Saturday, Aug. 4, 1621. They were highly obnoxious to the Presbyterians.— **a. of roup** (*Scots Law*), the conditions governing the sale by auction of property.— **a. of set** (*Scots Law*), an agreement of let or lease.— **a. of the peace.** *Law.* **1.** A bond by which a person in default of a specified sum binds himself to appear in court upon a certain day and in the mean time preserve the peace. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 18. **2.** A complaint made to require a person from whom injury is apprehended to find sureties for his observance of the peace.— **a. of war,** the code of regulations for the government of the army and navy of the United States, first enacted in 1806. In Great Britain these regulations are embodied in (1) the Army Act of 1881, which superseded those formerly incorporated in the annual Mutiny Act, and (2) the Naval Discipline Acts of 1866 and 1884, termed specifically **a. of the navy.**— **Schmalcald A.,** one of the confessional formulas of the Lutheran Church, drawn up by Luther in 1537 at the instance of the Elector and signed by the Protestant powers at Schmalcald as their response to the call of Pope Paul III. for a general council at Mantua.— **Schwabach A.,** a series of doctrinal statements drawn up by Luther and his associates and presented at a conference of evangelical princes at Schwabach, Oct. 16, 1529. The doctrinal articles of the Augsburg Confession were developed from these.— **the Five A.,** the doctrines of Arminianism, as opposed to the Five Points of Calvinism. See ARMINIANISM.— **the Forty-two A.,** a code of articles of the Reformed Church drawn up in 1552 by a committee of 8 bishops, 8 divines, 8 civilians, and 8 lawyers, among whom were Cranmer, Ridley, Hooper, and Coverdale. The articles were based on the **Thirteen A.** of the Augsburg Confession and were published in 1553; revised by Archbishop Parker in 1559, they were adopted by convocation in Jan., 1562, as the **Thirty-eight A.;** revised once more in 1571, a 39th article was added, and in 1682 an English edition was published by royal authority. They were adopted in Ireland in 1635 and by the Episcopal Church in Scotland at the close of the 18th century; with slight modifications they were adopted by the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, Sept. 12, 1801. The Latin MS. of the articles of 1562 and the Latin and English MSS. of 1571 are kept in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, England.— **the Lambeth A.,** nine articles drawn at Lambeth, England, 1595, embodying Calvinism, but never adopted by any general synod.— **the Six A.** (*Eng. Hist.*), an Act of Parliament embodying "six articles for the abolishing of diversity of opinions" in religious belief, and passed June 28, 1539.— **the Thirty-nine A.,** the thirty-nine points of doctrine formulated and promulgated by a convocation of the Church of England, held in London, 1571. See THE FORTY-TWO ARTICLES.— **the Twenty-five A.,** the special doctrines of the Methodist Church, being the Thirty-nine Articles with omissions. They were drawn up by John Wesley, and were adopted at the Christmas Conference of 1784.— **Torgau A.,** a series of doctrinal statements drawn up by Luther and his colleagues and presented to the Elector at Torgau, Mar., 1530. They were made the basis of the Articles on Abuses in the Augsburg Confession.

ar-tic'u-la-bl(e", *a.* Able to be articulated or pronounced as distinctly separate syllables.— **ar-tic"u-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

ar-tic'u-lar, 1 ar-tik'yu-lar; 2 är-tic'yu-lar. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an articulation or joint; as, the *articular* cartilage. **2.** [Rare.] *Zool.* Articulate. **II.** *n.* The articulare. [< L. *articularis,* < *articulus,* joint; see ARTICLE.]— **articular arteries,** five small branches of the popliteal artery, supplying the knee-joint.— **a. dropsy,** same as HYDRARTHROSIS.— **a. lamella,** the solid bone furnishing a base for the articular cartilage.— **ar-tic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In an articulate manner; articulately. **2.** By articles; in detail.

ar-tic"u-la're, 1 ar-tik'yu-lē'rī; 2 är-tic'yu-lā'rē, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] One of the proximal elements of the lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals. **ar-tic'u-la-ry†.**

Ar-tic"u-la'ta, 1 ar-tik'yu-lē'tə; 2 är-tic'yu-lā'tə, *n. pl.* **1.** *Zool.* A branch or subkingdom of the animal kingdom, variously limited, originally embracing all animals with a segmented body, as arthropods and worms. **2.** *Conch.* The *Arthropomata.* **3.** *Echin.* The *Arthrocrina.* **4.** *Helminth.* A section of cyclostomatous polyzoans. [Neut. pl. of L. *articulatus,* jointed; see ARTICULATE, *a.*]

ar-tic'u-late, 1 ar-tik'yu-lēt; 2 är-tic'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter articulately; sound in distinct syllables; pronounce.

Her lips trembled with words she could not *articulate.*
A. S. HARDY *Wind of Destiny* p. 257. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. To set forth in speech; enunciate; as, to *articulate* a need. **3.** To joint; unite articularly.

And these *articulated* veins through which
Our heart drives blood!
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. v, l. 119.

II. *i.* **1.** To utter articulate sounds. **2.** To unite by articulation; unite by joints. **3†.** To agree; make terms.
Syn.: see SPEAK.

ar-tic'u-late, 1 ar-tik'yu-lit; 2 är-tic'yu-lat, *a.* **1.** Joined or divided into consecutive syllables; made into a connected series of sounds by the alternation of consonants and vowels; united to form speech: said of human speech or its sounds, as distinguished from musical tones or the cries of animals.

As more *articulate* . . . voices die away upon our ear, we begin to hear the whisper of trees.
A. H. K. BOYD *Recreations* second series, p. 216. [O. & CO. 1870.]

2. Clearly enunciated; distinct; manifest. **3.** Made up of connected segments; jointed, as limbs, animals, etc. **4.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Articulata.* **5.** Particularized in articles; specific. **6†.** Composed of tens. [< L. *articulatus,* pp. of *articulo,* divide into joints, < *articulus;* see ARTICLE.] **ar-tic'u-lat"ed†.**

—ar-tic'u-late-ness, *n.*

ar-tic'u-late, *n.* One of the *Articulata.*

ar-tic'u-late-ly, 1 ar-tik'yu-lit-li; 2 är-tic'yu-lat-ly, *adv.* **1.** By joints. **2.** By articles. **3.** With articulate sounds.

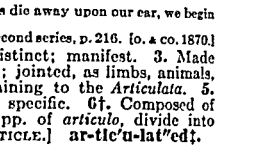
ar-tic"u-la'tion, 1 ar-tik'yu-lē'shən; 2 är-tic'yu-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of articulating vocally, or the state of being so articulated; the utterance of articulate sounds; enunciation; distinct utterance or manifestation; as, the *articulation* of a word; *articulation* of a desire.

To being well heard and clearly understood, distinctness of *articulation* contributes more, perhaps, than mere loudness of sound.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xxxiii, p. 367. [H. & Z. 1854.]

2. The act of jointing together, or the state of being so jointed; any joining of separate parts or ideas, as in a rational system.

The Greek intelligence was first employed upon the *articulation* of its mythology. J. A. SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vol. i, p. 85. [H. 1880.]

3. *Anat.* Any form of joint; the union forming a joint, as of bones. Articulation is either (1) *amphiarthrosis,* (2) *diarthrosis,* or (3) *synarthrosis.* See these words, and illus. under JOINT. **4.** *Bot.* (1) A joint or union of two parts which separate automatically, as of a leaf-stalk or flower-stalk to the stem. (2) A node. **5.** That which is articulated; in grammar, an articulate sound, utterance, or syllable, especially a consonant. **6.** *Phon.* A movement indicating the relative position of the tongue and the palate in order to produce any given sound. The exact position is known as the **place of articulation.**



Atloaxoid Articulation. The joint between the human axis and atlas, seen from the front. *op,* odontoid process; *ip,* transverse process; *ap,* articular process; *art,* articulation.

ar-tic"u-la'tion-ist, 1 ar-tik'yu-lē'shən-ist; 2 är-tic'yu-lā'shon-ĭst, *n.* One who teaches deaf-mutes to articulate. [M.]

ar-tic'u-la"tor, 1 ar-tik'yu-lē'tər *or* -tor; 2 är-tic'yu-lā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who articulates speech. **2.** One who articulates bones, as in mounting skeletons, etc. **3.** Any device to secure articulation. Specif.: (1) A dentists' apparatus to secure correct articulation in artificial teeth. (2) A device to cure stammering. (3) An attachment for a telephone, designed to render transmitted sounds perfect and uniform.

ar-tic'u-la-to-ry, 1 ar-tik'yu-lə-tō-ri; 2 är-tic'yu-la-tō-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to articulation. **ar-tic'u-la-tiv(e3†.**

ar-tic"u-lo-kin"es-thet'ic, 1 ar-tik'yu-lō-kin"es-thet'ik; 2 är-tic'yu-lō-kin"ĕs-thĕt'ic, *a. Psychol.* Relating to the kinesthetic sensations induced by movements of the joints.

ar-tic'u-lus, 1 ar-tik'yu-lus; 2 är-tic'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] [L.] A joint, especially of the stem of a crinoid.

ar'ti-fact, 1 är'ti-fakt; 2 är'ti-făct. **I.** *a.* Artificially produced.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything made or modified by human art.

This is shown . . . by the presence of *artefacts* and shells from the Pacific in old graves on the Atlantic.
D. G. BRINTON *Races and Peoples* lect. ii, p. 75. [N. D. C. H. 1890.]

2. *Biol.* In a cell or tissue, a structure or appearance which is not present in life but produced by reaction or death.— [< L. *ar(t-)s,* art, + *facio,* make.] **ar'te-fact; ar"te-fac'tum†.**— **ar"ti-fac-ti'tious,** *a.*

ar'ti-fex, 1 är'ti-feks; 2 är'ti-fĕks, *n.* [L.] [Rare.] An artificer.

ar'ti-fice, 1 är'ti-fis; 2 är'ti-fiç, *n.* **1.** Subtle or deceptive art in contriving; trickery; strategy; as, to lure by *artifice.*

Where covert guile and *artifice* abound. COWPER *Charity* l. 285.

2. Any instance of cunning skill, intended usually to deceive or outwit; a stratagem; an ingenious contrivance.

He [Korah] accused Moses of having, by various *artifices,* fraudulently obtained the government, and depr'ved the people of their liberties. B. FRANKLIN *Essays* vol. ii, p. 144. [BAR. 1822.]

3†. Any artificial product; art; workmanship. [F., < L. *artificium,* < *ar(t-)s,* art, + *facio,* make.]

Syn.: art, blind, cheat, contrivance, craft, cunning, dodge, finesse, fraud, imposture, machination, maneuver, ruse, stratagem, subterfuge, trick, wile. *Contrivance* may be either good or bad. A *cheat* is a mean advantage in a bargain; a *fraud,* any form of covert robbery or injury. *Imposture* is a deceitful contrivance for securing charity, credit, or consideration. A *stratagem* or *maneuver* may be of the good against the bad, as it were a skilful movement of war. A *wile* is usually but not necessarily evil.

E'en children followed with endearing *wile.*
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 184.

A *trick* is often low, injurious, and malicious; we say a mean *trick;* the word is sometimes used playfully with less than its full meaning. A *ruse* or a *blind* may be quite innocent and harmless. An *artifice* is a carefully and delicately prepared *contrivance* for doing indirectly what one could not well do directly. A *device* is something studied out for promoting an end, as in a mechanism; the word is used of indirect action, often, but not necessarily directed to an evil, selfish, or injurious end. *Finesse* is especially subtle *contrivance,* delicate *artifice,* whether for good or evil. See FRAUD.— Ant.: artlessness, candor, fairness, frankness, guilelessness, honesty, ingenuousness, innocence, simplicity, sincerity, truth.

ar-tif'i-cer, 1 ar-tif'i-sər; 2 är-tif'i-çer, *n.* **1.** One who constructs, esp. with art and skill; a handicraftsman; mechanic. **2.** A skilful designer; an inventor; esp., a crafty person; a contriver. **3.** A military mechanic, such as a carpenter, blacksmith, or mason; also, one who works in an artillery laboratory, preparing shells, fuses, grenades, etc. **4†.** One who uses artifices. Syn.:

see ARTIST; ARTIZAN.— **ar-tĭf'ĭ-cer-ship**, *n.* Workmanship. **ar-tĭf'ĭ-cer-y†.**

ar"ti-fi'cial, 1 ār"tĭ-fĭsh'əl; 2 ār"ti-fĭsh'al, *a.* **1.** Produced or composed by art rather than by nature, but of the same materials, and with the same or nearly the same result; manufactured: distinguished from *imitation; as, artificial* rubies (real rubies produced chemically); *artificial* ice.

The invention of *artificial* light has extended the available term of his life. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. i, p. 27. [H.]

2. Produced by art to imitate nature, from different materials and with an inferior result; imitation; as, *artificial* flowers; *artificial* diamonds (as paste or quartz). **3.** Imitating or aping nature; lacking genuineness or reality; affected; as, *artificial* manners.

The whole structure of society is so *artificial*, that to a child it is a perpetual mystery.

LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY *Letters to Mothers* letter iv, p. 39. [H. 1842.]

4. Based on accidental or prominent and easily observed features rather than on essential characteristics or properties: opposed to *natural;* as, the *artificial* system in botany. See LINNEAN.

In addition to other meanings, *artificial* once signified, 'devised with skill,' 'ingenious.' HALL *Mod. Eng.* ch. 6, p. 166. [S. 1873.]

That was '*artificial*' once which wrought, or which was wrought, according to the true principles of art.

TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 12. [E. P. & CO. 1890.]

5†. Given to artifice; crafty. [< F. *artificiel*, < L. *artificialis*, < *artificium;* see ARTIFICE.] **ar"ti-fi'cious†.** Syn.: see FACTITIOUS.— **artificial asphalt**, a by-product from the refining of certain petroleums.— **a. light**, any light other than that given by the solar system.— **a. lines**, the logarithmic sines and tangents represented on a sector or scale.— **a. numbers**, logarithms.— **a. year**, the civil year: distinguished from *sidereal year.*— **ar"ti-fi'cial-ism**, *n.* An artificial principle or practise. [M.] — **ar"ti-fi'cial-ize**, *tt.* To make artificial.— **ar"ti-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* In an artificial manner; by or with art or artifice.— **ar"ti-fi'cial-ness**, *n.* The quality of being artificial.

ar"ti-fi"ci-al'i-ty, 1 ār"tĭ-fish'i-al'ı-ti; 2 ār"ti-fish'i-äl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tig, *pl.*] **1.** That which is artificial. **2.** Artificialness.

The truth is that a constant study of the beautiful ever tends to mannerism and *artificiality.* *Quart. Rev.* Apr., 1891, p. 284.

ar-tĭf'ĭ-cing, *n.* [Rare.] The working of an artificer.

Ar-ti'gas, 1 ar-tī'gus; 2 är-tī'gäs, *n.* A department in Uruguay; 4,392 sq. m.; capital, San Eugenio.

ar-tĭl'ler†, *n.* One who makes weapons, especially bows.

ar-tĭl'ler-ist, 1 ar-tĭl'ər-ist; 2 är-tĭl'er-ist, *n.* One skilled or employed in the designing, construction, or operation of artillery.

ar-tĭl'ler-y, 1 ar-tĭl'ər-ı; 2 är-tĭl'er-y, *n.* **1.** (1) Guns borne on wheeled carriages, or mounted on fortifications or in vessels of war; cannon of any sort, sometimes including all the explosives, appliances, *etc.*, used with cannon. Artillery often receives special names, (*a*) from its character; as, **flying artillery, heavy a., light a.**; or (*b*) from the manner or place of use; as, **field-a., foot-a., horse-a., mountain a., seacoast a., siege-a.**, etc.

(2) That branch of military service which operates ordnance, especially movable guns; also, the science that treats of it. (3) Any troops belonging to that branch of the service. **2.** Engines or devices of any kind for discharging heavy missiles, as the catapult, ballista, and the like, used in ancient warfare.

Artillery . . . now only applied to the heavy ordnance of modern warfare, in earlier use any engines for the projecting of missiles, even to the bow and arrows, would have been included under this term. TRENCH *Select Glossa.* p. 12. [E. P. & CO. 1890.]

3†. Implements of war. [< F. *artillerie*, < OF. *artiller*, fortify, < LL. *articula*, dim. of L. *ar(t-)s*, art.] — **ar-tĭl'ler-y-bird"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hermit-thrush. — **a.-level**, *n.* See LEVEL.— **a.-plant**, *n.* A low South-American plant (*Pilea serpyllifolia*) of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*), named from the explosive discharge of the pollen from the anthers.— **coast artillery**, that branch of the United States artillery service in charge of the garrisoning of coastal fortifications and the handling of harbor defenses, including submarine mines.— **park of a.**, see PARK, *n.*, 5.— **train of a.**, a number of cannon, with their equipments, in readiness for marching or on the march.— **ar-tĭl'ler-y-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who works artillery; a cannoneer.— **ar-tĭl'ler-y-ship**, *n.* Skill in gunnery.

Ar-tĭns'kĭ-an, 1 ar-tĭn'skı-ən; 2 är-tĭn'ski-an. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the rocks of the Permian system of eastern Europe. **II.** *n.* The basal subdivision of the same.

Ar"tĭ-o-dac'ty-la, 1 ūr"tı-o-dak'tı-lə; 2 är"tĭ-o-dăc'ty-la, *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder or order of ungulate quadrupeds with at least two equal-hoofed digits to each foot: embracing the ruminants, hogs, etc.; the cloven-footed beasts. [< Gr. *artios*, even (< *arti*, exactly), + *daktylos*, finger, toe.] **Ar"tĭ-o-dac"ty-la'ta†.**— **ar"tĭ-o-dac'tyl, ar"tĭ-o-dac'tyle**, *a. & n.*— **ar"tĭ-o-dac'ty-lous**, *a.*

ar'tĭ-san, *n.* See ARTIZAN.

artism, *n.* Same as ACCOMMODATION, 5 (2).

art'ist, 1 ārt'ist; 2 ärt'ĭst, *n.* **1.** An adept in any of the fine arts, especially in painting; one who makes a fine art, especially a plastic art, his profession. Compare PAINTER; SCULPTOR.

The best *artist* is not the one who fixes his eye on posterity, but the one who loves the practice of his art.

R. L. STEVENSON *Virginibus Puerisque* p. 201. [S. 1889.]

2. One who in any department does his work according to the constructive principles of art, or works artistically; as, the literary *artist;* an *artist* in elocution.

I find it asserted on all hands that a poet must be a greater *artist* for . . . picturing life as it is, not as it ought to be.

HUTTON *Essays, Goethe* in vol. ii, p. 34. [MACM. 1880.]

The *artist* is . . . a person who has submitted [in his work] to a law which it was painful to obey.

RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. iii, letter lix, p. 58. [L. B. A. 1885.]

3. [Colloq.] One skilled in any trade or business.

Artist has been beaten out so thin that it covers almost the whole field of human endeavor. . . . A cook is an *artist;* so is a barber; and Goldsmith soberly calls a cobbler an *artist.*

R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* ch. 5, p. 93. [SH. & CO.]

4. An actor. **5†.** An artizan. **6†.** One who uses artifice. **7†.** An adept in the faculty of arts. [< F. *artiste*, < LL. *artista*, < L. *ar(t-)s*, art.]

Syn.: artificer, artizan. *Artist, artificer,* and *artizan* are all from the root of *art,* but *artist* holds to the esthetic sense, while *artificer* and *artizan* follow the mechanical or industrial sense of the word (see ART, under SCIENCE). *Artist* thus comes only into accidental association with the other words of this group, not being a synonym of any one of them and having practically no synonym of its own. The work of the *artist* is creative; that of the *artizan* mechanical. The man who paints a beautiful picture is an *artist;* the man who makes pin-heads all day is an *artizan.* The *artificer* is between the two, putting more thought, intelligence, and taste into his work than the *artizan,* but less of the idealizing, creative power than the *artist.* The sculptor, shaping his model in clay, is *artificer* as well as *artist;* patient *artizans,* working simply by rule and scale, chisel and polish the stone. See ARTIZAN.— **art'ist-dom**, *n.* The realm or condition of artists.— **art'ist-like"**, *a. & adv.* Befitting an artist; artistically. **art'ist-ly†.**— **art'ist-ry**, *n.* **1.** The pursuits of the artist. **2.** The artistic quality of genius.

ar"tĭste', 1 ar"tĭst'; 2 är"tĭst', *n.* [F.] **1.** A professional performer, as a dancer, singer, or the like, who appeals to the esthetic nature. **2.** One who seeks to make a fine art of his work, as an artistic hair-dresser or a chef. Used sometimes in English as the feminine of *artist.*

ar-tĭs'tĭc, } 1 ar-tĭs'tĭk, -tı-kəl; 2 är-tĭs'tĭc, -ti-cal, *a.*
ar-tĭs'tĭ-cal, }

1. Of or pertaining to art or artists. **2.** Characterized by the appearance or effect of art; conformable to the principles of art; correctly and tastefully executed; appealing to the esthetic nature. **3.** Tending or having the power to produce works of art; esthetically constructive.

Man is an *artistic* animal in a very special sense.

W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* p. 222. [C. & H. 1890.]

— **ar-tĭs'tĭ-cal-ly**, *adv.* In an artistic manner; from an artistic point of view; tastefully.

ar-tĭs'tĭ-cism, 1 ar-tĭs'tı-sizm; 2 är-tĭs'tĭ-çĭşm, *n.* Artistic methods, doctrines, or inclinations.

ar'tĭ-zan, } 1 ār'tı-zən; 2 är'tĭ-zan (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who
ar'tĭ-san, } practises an industrial art; a trained workman; superior mechanic: distinguished from *artist.*

'*Artisan*' is no longer either in English or in French used of him who cultivates one of the fine arts, but only those of common life.

TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 13. [E. P. & CO. 1890.]

2†. An artist. [F., < It. *artigiano*, < L. *artitus*, pp. of *artio*, instruct in arts, < *ar(t-)s*, art.]

Syn.: artificer, craftsman, handicraftsman, mechanic, operative, workman. The man who constructs anything by mere routine and rule is a *mechanic.* The man whose work involves thought, skill, and constructive power is an *artificer.* The hod-carrier is a *laborer;* the bricklayer is a *mechanic;* the master mason is an *artificer.* Those who operate machinery nearly self-acting are *operatives.*

art'less, 1 ārt'les; 2 ärt'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Without craft or deceit; unaffected; childlike; sincere; ingenuous.

Suspicion lurks not in her *artless* breast. COWPER *Charity* l. 126.

2. Without artistic skill or taste; rude; inartistic.

They chant their *artless* words in simple glee.

BURNS *Cottar's Saturday Night* st. 13.

3. Devoid of knowledge; ignorant.

Syn.: see CANDID.— **art'less-ly**, *adv.*— **art'less-ness**, *n.*

When, half a woman, half a child,
Thy very *artlessness* beguiled. WHITTIER *Memories* st. 5.

art'let, 1 ārt'let; 2 ärt'lĕt, *n.* [Rare.] A lesser art.

art'like, 1 ārt'laik; 2 ärt'lĭk. **I.** *a.* Like or of the nature of art. **II.** *adv.* By the rules of art.

art'lyt, *adv. & a.* Skilfully; ingenious.

ar'to-, 1 ār'to-; 2 är'to-. From Greek *artos*, bread: a combining form.— **ar"to-car'pad**, *n.* A plant of the *Artocarpaceæ*, now a section of the *Urticaceæ.* **ar'to-carp†.**— **ar"to-car'pe-ous**, *a.*— **ar"to-car'pous**, *a.*— **Ar"to-car'pus**, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees of the family *Moraceæ*, including the breadfruit (see illus.) and jackfruit.

Ar"tois', 1 ar"twä'; 2 är"twä', *n.* A former province in France, now in the department of Pas-de-Calais.

ar-tol'a-tryt, *n.* The worship of bread.— **ar-tol'at-ert**, *n.* — **ar-toph'a-gous**, *a.* [Rare.] Bread-eating.— **ar"to-pho'ri-on**, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* The pyx, or box for the bread of the eucharist.

ar'to-type, 1 ār'to-taip; 2 är'to-tĭp, *n.* A photoengraving made by a variety of the gelatin process. See GELATIN. [< ART, *n.*, + TYPE.] — **ar'to-ty"py**, *n.*

Ar"to-ty'rite, 1 ār"to-taı'raıt; 2 är"to-tĭ'rit, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of an early sect of Montanists that added cheese to the bread in the eucharist, because the first men offered the fruits both of the earth and of their flocks (*Gen.* iv, 3, 4).

ar'tou†. Art thou: a contraction. **ar'tow†.**

arts'man, 1 ārts'mən; 2 ärts'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One versed in a practical art. **2†.** A scholar; an artist.

arts'mas"ter†, *n.* A teacher or master of an art or craft.

Art the Lone'ly. *Ir. Hist.* High king of Ireland early in the 3d century; famous in story: so called because of the murder of his brothers.

Ar"tur', 1 ar'tūr'; 2 är'tūr', *n.* [F.] Arthur. **Ar"tus'†.**

Ar-tu'ro, 1 ar-tū'ro; 2 är-tu'ro, *n.* [It.] **1.** Arthur. **2.** In Bellini's *I Puritani*, Lord Arthur Talbot, betrothed to Elvira, "the puritan." **3.** In Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*, the wealthy suitor whom Lucy is induced to marry by her brother's fraud.

ar'tus, 1 ār'tus; 2 är'tûs, *n.* [AR'TUS, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A limb.

A. R. U., *abbr.* American Railway Union.

A-ru'ba, 1 ə-rū'bə; 2 a-ru'ba, *n.* An island of the Dutch Antilles; 70 sq. m.

A-ru'both, 1 ə-rū'bŏth *or* ar'u-both; 2 a-ru'bŏth *or* är'u-bŏth, *n. Bib. I Kings* iv, 10.

A'rum, 1 ē'rum; 2 ā'rûm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of paludose herbs of the arum family (*Araceæ*), many of which yield an edible farina or starch. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus, or one of several plants of other genera of the same family; as, the arrow-*arum*, of the genus *Peltandra;* the dragon-*arum*, of the genus *Artsæma;* the water-*arum* (*Calla palustris*); the white *arum* (the common calla). [L., < Gr. *aron*, wake-robin.] — **a'rum-lil"y**, *n.* The calla-lily (*Richardia æthiopica*).

A-ru'mah, 1 ə-rū'mə; 2 a-ru'ma, *n. Bib. Judges* ix, 41.

Ar'un-del, 1 ar'ən-del; 2 är'ûn-dĕl, *n.* **1. Earl of** (7/11586–10/41646), Thomas Howard; earl marshal of England; general and diplomat; collector of Arundelian marbles (1624), now in Oxford University. **2.** A borough in Sussex, England; *sieges* of castle, 1102, 1139, 1644.

Ar"un-de'li-an, 1 ar'ən-dĭl'ı-ən; 2 är'ûn-dĕ'li-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to an Earl of Arundel.— **Arundelian marbles**, a collection of sculptured marbles (including the Parian Chronicle of ancient Greek history), acquired by the Earl of Arundel in 1624, and presented to the University of Oxford by his grandson. **Oxford marbles†.**

Ar'un-dell, 1 ar'ən-del; 2 är'ûn-dĕl, **Humphrey** (1513–1/21550). An English rebel leader in Cornwall and Devon; defeated by Lord Russell and executed.

ar"un-dĭf'er-ous, 1 ar"ən-dĭf'er-əs; 2 är"ûn-dĭf'er-ûs, *a.* Bearing canes or reeds. [< L. *arundifer*, < *arundo*, reed, + *fero*, bear.]

a-run"dĭ-na'ceous, 1 ə-run"dı-nē'shəs; 2 a-rûn"dĭ-na'shûs, *a.* Of or pertaining to a reed or reeds; cane-like; reedy. [< L. *arundinaceus*, < *arundo*, reed.]

A-run"dĭ-na'rĭ-a, 1 ə-run"dı-nē'rı-ə; 2 a-rûn"dĭ-nā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tall shrubby or arborescent grasses of America and Asia, including the large cane of the southern United States. [< ARUNDO.]

ar"un-dĭn'e-ous, 1 ar"ən-dĭn'ı-əs; 2 är"ûn-dĭn'e-ûs, *a. Bot.* Abounding in or like reeds: reedy. [< L. *arundineus*, < *arundo*, reed.] **a-run'dĭ-nose†**; **a-run'dĭ-nous†.**

A-run'do, 1 ə-run'do; 2 a-rûn'do, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tall reed-like grasses, of the warmer countries of the world, having almost woody stems and broad flat leaves. [L., reed.]

a-rū'pa, 1 ə-rū'pə; 2 a-ru'pa, *a.* [Sans.] *Theos.* Formless.

a-ru'ru¹, 1 ə-rū'rū; 2 ä-ru'ru, *n.* [Guam.] Same as ARAROA.

A-ru'ru², 1 ə-rū'rū; 2 ä-ru'ru, *n. Babylon. Myth.* A goddess who created Gilgamesh and Eabani. See GILGAMESH EPIC.

a-rus'pex, a-rus'pice, etc. Same as HARUSPEX, etc.

A"ru-wi'mi, 1 ā"rū-wī'mı; 2 ä"ru-wi'mi, *n.* A river in the N. E. part of Belgian Kongo, Africa; 800 m. long to Kongo river: called **I-tu'ri** in its upper course.

Ar'va, 1 ār'və; 2 är'vä, *n.* A county in N. Hungary; 802 sq. m.; capital, Also-Kubin.

Ar'vad, 1 ār'vad; 2 är'văd, *n. Bib. Ezek.* xxvii, 8.

Ar'vad-ite, 1 ār'vad-ait; 2 är'văd-ĭt, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 18.

Ar'vak, *n.* See AARVAK.

ar'val¹, 1 ār'vəl; 2 är'val, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Pertaining to a funeral.

ar'val², *a.* Of or pertaining to plowed land. [< L. *arvalis*, < *aro*, plow.] — **Arval Brethren** (*Rom. Antiq.*), a college of 12 priests in ancient Rome who offered sacrifices to the goddess of the fields. They celebrated a three days' festival, **Arvalia**, in honor of Ceres, toward the end of May, including a lustration of the fields. See AMBARVALIA; LUSTRATION. The college existed till A. D. 325, and its ceremonies were superseded by the Christian Rogation Days.

ar'val, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A funeral feast or wake. **ar'vel†; ar'vill†.**

Ar'va-lan, 1 ār'və-lan; 2 är'va-lăn, *n.* In Southey's *The Curse of Kehama*, Kehama's wicked son, who after death has power to pursue his slayer's innocent daughter until his hour of punishment arrives.

Arve, 1 ārv; 2 ärv, *n.* A river in France and Switzerland, 62 m. long to the Rhone.

Ar-ver'nĭ, 1 ar-vūr'nĭ; 2 är-vĕr'nĭ, *n. pl.* A powerful Gallic nation, subdued by Julius Cæsar about 52 B. C.

Ar-ver'nĭ-an, 1 ar-vūr'nı-ən; 2 är-vĕr'nĭ-an, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or relating to the Arverni, a tribe of old Gaul inhabiting the region now known as Auvergne. **2.** *Ethnol.* Resembling or belonging to the European or Alpine type the chief characteristics of which are displayed in the present inhabitants of Auvergne.

ar'vi-cole, 1 ār'vı-kōl; 2 är'vi-cōl, *n.* A meadow-mouse or vole (genus *Arvicola*). [< L. *arvum*, field (< *aro*, plow) + *colo*, inhabit.] — **Ar-vic'o-lĭ'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of muroid rodents having molars without true roots and with flat crowns and transverse areas sharply angulated at the edges, embracing the voles, lemmings, muskrats, etc. **Ar-vic'o-la**, *n.* (t. g.) — **ar-vic'o-line. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Arvicolinæ.* **2.** Arvicolous. **II.** *n.* One of the *Arvicolinæ.*— **ar-vic'o-lous**, *a.* Living in fields.

Ar"vi-ra'gus, 1 ār"vı-rē'gus *or* ar-vir'ə-gus; 2 är"vi-rā'gûs *or* är-vir'a-gûs, *n.* **1.** In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, Cymbeline's son, who assumes the name of Cadwal. **2.** In Chaucer's *The Franklin's Tale*, Dorigen's husband; a model of conjugal trustfulness.

ar'wet†, *n.* An arrow. **are'wet.**

ar'y, 1 ār'ı; 2 är'y, *a.* [Prov.] Any; e'er a; as, is there *ary* boy?

-ary, *suffix.* **1.** Representing the Latin termination *-arius, -arium*, through the old French *-air*, and denoting: (1) in adjectives, connected with or pertaining to, as *elementary, honorary, secondary*; (2) in nouns (*a*) a male employed as, or engaged in, as *apothecary, antiquary, secretary*; (*b*) a thing connected with or place dedicated to, as *diary, dictionary, sanctuary.* **2.** Representing the Latin termination *-aris*, through modern French *-aire*, as *military, salutary.*

ar'ya, 1 ār'ya; 2 är'yä, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** Arhatship. **2.** Literally, a householder: originally used as the name of the Vaisyas or third caste, but later as the primary distinction between the three twice-born castes and the Sudras. MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, p. 323. [S. 1873.]

Ar"ya-bhat'ta, 1 ār'ya-but'a; 2 är'ya-bŭt'a, *n.* A Hindu mathematician (A. D. 476– ?), who measured the value of π as 3.1416. [**Ar'yat.**

Ar'yac, 1 ār'yak; 2 är'yăc, *n.* The Aryan linguistic stock.

Ar'yan, 1 ār'yan *or* ar'ı-ən; 2 är'yan *or* ăr'y-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aryans or their language.

The term was formerly used by some philologists as synonymous with Indo-European or Indo-Germanic, but is now restricted to the Eastern branch of the Indo-European family. Discoveries made in 1908, in the land of the Hittites, go to show that the Aryans of India are descended from the Aryans of Cappadocia, and some philologists incline to the opinion that Europe was the cradle of this primitive race. The more prevalent use of the word *Aryan* is to denote the language of the Indo-European family but not the family itself. The term is also sometimes loosely used as synonymous with *Japhetic.*

The whole framework of grammar . . . had become settled before the separation of the *Aryan* family.

MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* first series, p. 234. [S. 1875.]

[< Sans, *ārya*, noble.] **Ar'lant.**

Ar'yan, 1 ār'yan *or* ar'ı-ən; 2 är'yan *or* ăr'y-an, *n.* **1.** One of the primitive people who are said to have migrated into Europe and India from central Asia, and are the parent stock of the Hindus, Persians, Greeks, Latins, Celts, Anglo-Saxons, etc.; originally, the Iranic or Asiatic division of this people. In Europe the Aryan includes the blond and the brunette, or the xanthochroic and the melanochroic, divisions. **2.** A member of any of the races descended from this people. **3.** The Aryan languages; specif., the parent language of the Indo-European family. See INDO-EUROPEAN; LANGUAGE.

Ar'yan-ize, 1 ār'yən-aiz; 2 är'yan-ĭz, *tt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make Aryan in character. **Ar'yan-ĭset.**— **Ar"yan-ĭ-za'tion**, *n.*

Ar'ya-Sa-maj', 1 ūr'ya-sə-mājʹ; 2 är'ya-sa-mäjʹ, *n.* [Sans.] A reform sect established in India by the Brahman Dayananda Sarasvati (1827–1883), which holds that the Vedic hymns are alone inspired, and that God, spirit, and matter are eternal. In particular it seeks to reform the caste and marriage systems of the Hindus.

ar"y-bal'lus, 1 ar'ı-bal'us; 2 är'y-băl'ûs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ai; 2 -i, *pl.*] *Archeol.* A type of Greek vase of small size, with spherical body, short neck, small mouth, and flaring rim: used for holding and applying an unguent. [< Gr. *aryballos.*] **ar'y-bal'lost.**— **ar'y-bal'loid**, *a.*

A Greek Aryballus.

ar'yl, 1 ar'ĭl; 2 är'yl, *n. Org. Chem.* Any univalent aromatic radical having its free bond attached to a hydrocarbon of the nucleus or ring. [< *ar-* in AROMATIC + -YL.]

ar'y-late, 1 ar'ı-lēt; 2 är'y-lāt, *tt. Org. Chem.* To replace a constituent of (a compound) by an aryl.

Ar'yo-Dra-vid'i-an, 1 ūr'yo-drə-vid'ı-ən; 2 är'yo-dra-vid'i-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to a race of mixed Aryan and Dravidian blood inhabiting northern India, between Bengal and the Punjab, and southern Ceylon. **II.** *n.* A member of this race.

ar"y-te'no-, 1 ar'ı-tī'no-; 2 är'y-tē'no-. From Greek *arytaina*, funnel: a combining form.

ar″y-te′no-ep″i-glot-tid′e-an, *a.* Relating to an arytenoid cartilage and to the epiglottis: said of a fold of mucous membrane. **ar″y-ep″i-glot′tic†; ar″y-te′no-ep″i-glot′tic†.**

ar″y-te′noid, 1 ar″ı-tī′noid; 2 ăr″y-tē′nŏid, *a. Anat.* **1.** Cone-shaped or pitcher-shaped: applied specifically to two pointed cartilages and connected parts of the larynx that regulate the action of the vocal cords. See illus. under LARYNX. **2.** Pertaining to the arytenoid cartilages; as, an *arytenoid* muscle. [< Gr. *arytainoeidēs*, < *arytaina*, pitcher (< *arydein*, draw water); and see -OID.] **ar″y-te′noid†; ar″y-te-nol′dal†.**— **ar″y-te′noid,** *n.* An arytenoid cartilage.— **ar″y-te-nol′de-us,** *n.* [-DE-I, *pl.*] *Anat.* An arytenoid muscle.

a-ryth′mous, *a.* Same as ARRHYTHMOUS.

Ar′za, 1 ŭr′zə; 2 ăr′za, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* xvi, 9.

Ar′za-reth, 1 ŭr′zə-rĕth; 2 ăr′za-rĕth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *2 Esd.* xiii, 45.

Ar″zo-bis′po, 1 ŭr′zo-bis′po; 2 ăr″zo-bĭs′po, *n.* Same as BONIN ISLANDS.

arz-ru′nite, 1 arts-rų′nait; 2 ärts-ry′nīt, *n.* An orthorhombic mineral found in Chile, composed of copper chlorid and basic lead sulfate, which occurs in bluish-green incrustations.

ar′zun, 1 ŭr′zun; 2 ăr′zun, *n.* A variety of millet (*Panicum italicum*) commonly used as food in Afghanistan.

as[1], 1 as; 2 ăs, *n.* [AS'ES, *pl.*] *Numis.* **1.** A bronze coin of Rome, first issued about 450 B. C., originally of a pound (12 ounces) weight, afterward successively reduced until finally only half an ounce, making its value vary from about 17 cents to 1 cent. **2.** A Roman weight of one pound. **3.** The Latin unit or integer in a system of duodecimals or twelves. See COIN; WEIGHT. [L., unit; see ACE.]

as[2], 1 ăs; 2 ăs, *n.* [G.] *Mus.* A flat (Ab).

As[3], 1 ăs; 2 ăs, *n.* [Æ'SIR, AS'AS, *pl.*] *Norse Myth.* Any one of the gods who dwelt in Asgard, in contradistinction to a *Van*. See ÆSIR. [< Ice. *ăss.*] **As′a†; Ass†.**

as[4], 1 os; 2 ąs, *n.* [AS'AR, *pl.*] *Geol.* Same as os.

as[5]†, *n.* An acc. of AAS†.

as, 1 az; 2 ăz, *adv.* & *conj.* [The purely adverbial function of *as* is limited to its use in the beginning of a sentence, especially where the correlate *so* or *as* is used; it is then called an *antecedent* or *demonstrative adverb*. In other cases it is a *conjunctive adverb;* while in some instances it is almost a *preposition* (see def. 3), or, as in the combination "such as," even a *pronoun* (def. 1).] **1.** To the extent or degree of or in which; in proportion to which; no less than; like; expressing comparison, proportion, and equality: most frequently with its correlatives *same, such, so, as:* sometimes abbreviating an expression or allowing for an ellipsis; as, *as* we live, *so* we die; the *same* hope inspires him now *as* inspired him then; *such* a one *as* he can not succeed; thou shalt love thy neighbor *as* (thou lovest) thyself; he put it off *as* long *as* (putting it off was) possible.

Things will be but *as* they were. SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p. 289. [P. & C.]

Be *as* thou wouldst be in thine own clear sight,
And so thou shalt be in the world's ere long.
LOWELL *Sonnets* sonnet xi.

Men can be to other men *as* the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. DRUMMOND *Pax Vobiscum* p. 25. [L. P. 1890.]

2. By way of example; for instance; thus; to wit: introducing an illustration, example, or citation; as, some animals are cunning, *as* the fox. **3.** In the idea or character of; after the manner or under the name of: limiting the view to certain relations, attributes, qualities, or circumstances: sometimes approaching a prepositional use; as, he settled in Boston *as* a place of culture; B. appears to-night *as* Hamlet.

Dana . . . exhibits . . . Genesis *as* thoroughly harmonious with geology. JOSEPH COOK *Biology* lect. i, p. 8. [O. & CO. 1877.]

4. At or during the time when; while; when; during: giving relations of time; as, he came *as* we were dining.

Dan looked very manly and earnest *as* he faced his friends.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Jo's Boys* p. 75. [R. BROS. 1889.]

5. For the reason that; it being the case that; because; since: giving a reason; as, he may enter, *as* he is a friend; *as* the wind was favorable, the ship made fast time. **6.** However; tho: expressing a concession; as, bad *as* his actions are, there is yet, etc. **7.** [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Than; as, I rather like him *as* otherwise. **8†.** So that: used to introduce a result. **9†.** As if. [ME. *as, als, alse,* etc., < AS. *eal swā*, entirely so, just as; see ALL and SO.]

Syn.: see BECAUSE.— **as . . . as, so . . . as.** A shade of difference which exists in their meaning is often neglected. *So . . . as* suggests in the comparison a consciousness of a considerable degree of the quality mentioned; *as . . . as* expresses mere comparison with no inference of any particular degree.— **as far as,** to the degree or extent of.— **as for,** or **as to,** concerning; respecting.— **as good as,** up to the measure of; equal to.— **as good as one's word,** true to one's promise; honest.— **as if,** or **as tho,** the same, or in the same manner, that it would be if.— **as it were,** so to speak; in a manner; in some sort.— **as long as** [Colloq., U. S.], inasmuch as; seeing that.— **as much as to say,** just the same as some other phrasing of equivalent import; as if one had said something else.— **as soon as,** coincident with, or immediately following, another event.— **as well,** besides.— **as well as,** equally; just as much; in addition to.— **as yet,** up to the present time; hitherto; so far.

As. Arsenic: a chemical symbol.

A. S., *abbr.* Academy of Science; Anglo-Saxon; *Anno salutis* (in the year of salvation); Assistant Secretary.

A.-S., *abbr.* Anglo-Saxon.

a.-s., *abbr.* Alto-stratus.

As., *abbr.* Asia; Asian; Asiatic.

A/s, *abbr.* Account sales.

as′a[1], 1 as′ə; 2 ăs′a, *n.* Gum or mastic: used formerly in Latin phrases now generally written as solid words; as, *asa-dulcis* (benzoin), *asafetida*, etc. [< Per. *āzā*, mastic.]

A′sa[2], 1 ē′sə; 2 ā′sa, *n. Bib.* A son of Abijah and 3d king of Judah; champion of Jehovah against idolaters.

As′a[3], 1 ăs′ə; 2 ăs′a, *n.* Same as As[3].

A. S. A., *abbr.* American Statistical Association.

As′a-a, 1 as′ı-ə; 2 ăs′a-a, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Asa bridge. *Norse Myth.* Same as BIFROST. See As[3].

As″a-dī′as, 1 as″ə-daı′əs; 2 ăs′a-dī′as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Bar.* i, 1.

As′a-el, 1 as′ı-el *or* ē′sı-el; 2 ăs′a-ĕl *or* ā′sa-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Tob.* i, 1.

as″a-fet′i-da, 1 as″ə-fet′ı-də; 2 ăs′a-fĕt′i-da, *n.* The dried and hardened milky juice of the roots of certain plants of the genus *Ferula*, esp. the *Ferula asafœtida* or *F. narthex* of western Asia, possessing an exceedingly offensive odor and a bitter taste: used as an antispasmodic and as a stimulant, expectorant, and laxative, esp. in hysteria. [< ASA[1] + L. *fœtidus;* see FETID.] **as″a-fœt′i-da†; as″sa-fœt′i-da†.**

As′a-helm, 1 as′ə-helm; 2 ăs′a-hĭm, *n. Norse Myth.* Same as ASGARD. [*1 Chron.* xi, 26.

As′a-hel, 1 as′ə-hel *or* ē′sə-hel; 2 ăs′a-hĕl *or* ā′sa-hĕl, *n. Bib.*

As″a-hi′a, 1 as′ı-aı′ə *or* ə-saı′ə; 2 ăs′a-ī′a *or* a-sī′a, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

A-sa′lah, 1 ə-sē′yə *or* ə-saı′ə; 2 a-sā′ya *or* a-sī′a, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *2 Kings* xxii, 12.

a-sa′i, 1 ə-sāı′; 2 ā-sāı′, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** The disposition and habits of any individual. **2.** *Custom; rite; usage.* **3.** The maternal condition; pregnancy: Tagalog term.

As″a-lel-phu′ni, 1 as′ə-lel-fū′nəı; 2 ăs′a-lĕl-fū′nī, *n. Bib.* (Doual). [LOKI.

A′sa-Lo″ki, 1 ā′sə-lō′kı; 2 ā′sa-lō′kī, *n. Norse Myth.* See

A-sa′ma-ya′ma, 1 ə-sā″mə-yū′mə; 2 ā-sä″mä-yū′mä, *n.* An active volcano in Kiushiu Island, Japan; 8,000 ft. high.

a′sa-na[1], 1 ā′sə-nə; 2 ā′sa-na, *n.* [Sans.] A small pile rug upon which the Hindus kneel when praying. **a′san†** [Hind.]; **a sa-nī†.**

a-sa′na[2], 1 ə-sā′nə; 2 ä-sä′nä, *n.* [P. I.] A tree, the narra: Tagalog name. [v, 31.

As′a-na[3], 1 as′ə-nə; 2 ăs′a-na, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

A′saph, 1 ē′saf; 2 ā′säf, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** In *Absalom and Achitophel*, the poet Dryden. **3.** *Bib. 2 Kings* xviii, 18.

A′saph., *abbr.* Asaphic.

as″a-phi′a, 1 as″ə-faı′ə; 2 ăs″a-fī′a, *n. Pathol.* Indistinct articulation. [< Gr. *asapheia*, < *a-* priv. + *saphēs*, clear.]

A-saph′ic, 1 ə-saf′ık; 2 a-săf′ĭc, *a.* Of or belonging to Asaph, a Levite chief singer and musician of David (*1 Chron.* xvi, 7), or his sons (*1 Chron.* xxiv). **As″a-phit′ic†.**

A-saph′i-dæ, 1 ə-saf′ı-dī; 2 a-săf′ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* An important Silurian family of trilobites, characterized by a large head and pygidium, nearly smooth, eyes large, thorax with 5 to 10 segments. **As′a-phus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **as′a-phid,** *a.* & *n.*

as′a-prol, 1 as′ə-prōl *or* -prol; 2 ăs′a-prōl *or* -prŏl, *n. Chem.* Same as ABRASTOL.

a′sar, } 1 ā′sər, -sarz; 2 ā′sär, -särz, *n. Geol.* Plural forms **a′sars,** } of AS[4], *n.* See OSAR. [*Esd.* v, 31.

As′a-ra, 1 as′ə-rə; 2 ăs′a-ra, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.*

as″a-ra-bac′ca, 1 as″ə-rə-bak′ə; 2 ăs′a-ra-băc′a, *n. Bot.* **1.** An acrid European herb (*Asarum europæum*). **2.** The American wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*, etc.). [< L. *asarum* (see ASARUM) + *bacca*, berry.] **as″a-ra-bac′a†.**

as′a-ral, 1 as′ə-ral; 2 ăs′a-răl, *a.* Of or pertaining to the alliance *Asarales* or the genus *Asarum*.— **as′a-ral,** *n.*

As″a-ra′les, 1 as′ə-rē′lız; 2 ăs′a-rā′lēz, *n. pl. Bot.* An alliance in Lindley's classification, or cohort of later systematists, embracing the *Aristolochiaceæ, Loranthaceæ*, and *Santalaceæ*. [< ASARUM.]

A-sar′a-mel, 1 ə-sar′ə-mel; 2 a-săr′a-mĕl, *n. Bib.* (Doual, R. V.). [*Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 16.

A-sa′re-el, 1 ə-sā″rı-el *or* as′ə-rıl; 2 a-sā″re-ĕl *or* as′a-rēl, *n.*

As′a-rel, 1 as′ə-rel; 2 ăs′a-rĕl, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* iv, 16.

As″a-re′la, 1 as″ə-rı′lə; 2 ăs″a-rē′la, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

As″a-ro′lah, 1 as″ə-rı′lə; 2 ăs″a-rō′la, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxv, 2.

A′sarh, 1 ā′sar; 2 ā′sär, *n.* [Hind.] The third month of the Hindu calendar. See CALENDAR.

as′a-rite, 1 as′ə-raıt; 2 ăs′a-rīt, *n. Chem.* Impure asarone.

as′a-rone, 1 as′ə-rōn; 2 ăs′a-rōn, *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{16}O_3$), contained in the root of asarabacca. **as′a-rın†; as′a-ront; as′a-rum-cam″phor†.** — **as″a-ron′ic,** *a.* Designating an acid produced by the oxidation of asarone, which crystallizes in needle form.

As″a-ro′tum, 1 as′ə-rō′tum; 2 ăs″a-rō′tûm, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A form of painted pavement used by the Romans before the invention of mosaic work. STUART *Dict. of Arch.*

As′a-rum, 1 as′ə-rum; 2 ăs′a-rûm, *n.* A small genus of north-temperate stemless perennial herbs of the birthwort family (*Aristolochiaceæ*), including the asarabacca. [L., < Gr. *asaron*, asarabacca.] — **as′a-rum-cam″phor,** *n.* See ASARONE.

As″a-thon-tha′mar, 1 as′ə-thon-thē′mər; 2 ăs′a-thŏn-thā′mar, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

A′sa-Thor″, 1 a′sə-thōr″; 2 ā′sa-thôr″, *n. Norse Myth.* Thor, god of thunder and friend of mankind.

a-sa′ua, 1 ə-sā′wə; 2 ä-sä′wä, *n.* [P. I.] A spouse: Tagalog.

As-baz′a-reth, 1 as-baz′ə-rĕth; 2 ăs-baz′a-rĕth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha.) *1 Esd.* v, 69. **As-bas′a-reth†** (R. V.).

As′bel-ites, 1 as′bel-aıts; 2 ăs′bĕl-īts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Doual).

As-ben′, 1 as-ben′; 2 ăs-bĕn′, *n.* An oasis of N. Sudan, Africa. **Air†.**

as-bes′tos, 1 as-bes′təs; 2 ăs-bĕs′tos, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A white, gray, or green-gray fibrous variety of amphibole, usually one containing but little aluminum, as tremolite or actinolite; also, improperly, a fibrous serpentine, or chrysotile. See AMIANTUS.

The fibers are sometimes very long, easily separable, and flax-like, sometimes compact and capable of a high polish. It is used for rod-packing and sheet-packing, boiler-covering, fire-proof theater-curtains, and other purposes requiring a fire-proof material.

2. The fabulous "unquenchable stone": a myth probably originating in the effect of water on quicklime. [L., < Gr. *asbestos*, lit. inextinguishable, < *a-* priv. + *sbennymi*, extinguish.]

— **as-bes′tos-stove″,** *n.* **1.** A stove for burning a liquid with which a mass of asbestos is saturated. **2.** A gas-stove having over the flames a sheet or mass of asbestos which becomes incandescent.— **blue a.,** same as CROCIDOLITE, 1. — **as-bes′ti-form,** *a.* Formed like or resembling asbestos; fibrous: said of stones.— **as-bes′tine,** *a.* Containing or having the properties of asbestos; not consumable. **as-bes′tic†; as-bes′tous†.**— **asbestine system,** a system of orchard-irrigation in which water is conducted in concrete pipes below the reach of the plow, and, escaping through perforated plugs, is absorbed by the roots of the trees.— **as-bes′tin-ize,** *tt.* To render immune from fire; deprive of inflammable qualities, as a fabric.— **as-bes′toid.** **I.** *a.* Resembling asbestos. **as″bes-toi′dal†. II.** *n. Mineral.* See AMIANTHOID.

As-björn′sen, 1 as-byŭrn′sen; 2 ăs-bŷŭrn′sĕn, **Peter Christen** (1/31812–1/31885). A Norwegian naturalist and writer.

as-bo-lin, } 1 as′bo-lin, -lin *or* -lēn; 2 ăs′bo-lĭn, -lĭn *or*

as′bo-line, } -lēn, *n. Chem.* A yellow acrid oily nitrogenized organic compound contained in wood-soot. [< Gr. *asbolē*, soot.]

as′bo-lite, 1 as′bo-laıt; 2 ăs′bo-līt, *n. Mineral.* Wad containing cobalt oxid and water. [< Gr. *asbolē*, soot.] **as′bo-lan†; as′bo-lanc†.**

As′bur-y, 1 az′ber-ı; 2 ăz′bĕr-y, **Francis** (8/20 1745–3/31 1816). An English Methodist missionary and organizer, sent to America by John Wesley; died in Virginia.

As′bur-y Park. A city and summer resort in Monmouth county, N. J.

As-bys′tæ, 1 as-bis′tī; 2 ăs-bŷs′tē, *n. pl.* A tribe of Libya; superior to all other Libyan tribes in using four-horse chariots. **As-by′stal†** [Gr.].

A. S. C., *abbr.* Army Service Corps.

A. Sc., *abbr.* Associate in Science.

As″ca-laph′i-dæ, 1 as″kə-laf′ı-dī; 2 ăs″ca-lăf′ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of planipennate neuropters with very long clavate antennæ and large divided eyes: by many associated with the ant-lions (*Myrmeleontidæ*). **As-cal′a-phus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *askalaphos*, bird.] — **as-cal′a-phid,** *a.* & *n.*— **as-cal′a-phoid,** *a.*

As′ca-lon, 1 as′kə-lon; 2 ăs′ca-lŏn, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* The sword of St. George, patron saint of England. **2.** Same as ASHKELON. **As′ka-lon†; As′ke-lon†.** [(Apocrypha; Doual).

As′ca-lon-ites, 1 as′kə-lon-aıts; 2 ăs′ca-lŏn-īts, *n. Bib.*

as′can, 1 as′kən; 2 ăs′can, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or produced in an ascus; as, *ascan* spores.

As-ca′ni-o, 1 as-kā′nı-o; 2 ăs-cā′nĭ-o, *n.* In Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Spanish Curate*, the son of Don Henrique.

As-ca′ni-us, 1 as-kā′nı-us; 2 ăs-cā′nĭ-ŭs, *n. Myth.* Son of Æneas and Creusa; also named Julus; reputed ancestor of the Julia gens (Cæsar's family). **A-ska′ni-os†** [Gr.].

As′ca-part, 1 as′kə-pārt; 2 ăs′ca-pärt, *n.* In Drayton's *Polyolbion*, a giant 30 feet in height; conquered by Sir Bevis of Southampton.

as″ca-ri′a-sis, 1 as″kə-raı′ə-sis; 2 ăs″ca-rī′a-sĭs, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition resulting from the presence of ascarids in the gastro-intestinal canal. [< ASCARIS.] **as-car″i-di′a-sis†.**

as-car′i-cide, 1 as-kar′ı-saıd; 2 ăs-căr′ĭ-çīd, *n. Med.* A germicidal to ascarides. [< ASCARID + L. *cædo*, kill.]

As-car′i-dæ, 1 as-kar′ı-dī; 2 ăs-căr′ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of parasitic nematoid worms with three lips and the posterior part of the pharynx bulbous. [< ASCARIS.] — **as′ca-rid,** *n.*— **as′ca-roid,** *a.*

As′ca-ris, 1 as′kə-rıs; 2 ăs′ca-rĭs, *n.* **1.** *Helminth.* A genus typical of *Ascaridæ*. **2.** [a-] [-CAR'I-DES, 1 -kar′ı-diz; 2 -căr′ĭ-dēz, *pl.*] An ascarid, as a roundworm or pinworm. [< Gr. *askaris*, worm in the intestines.] [a-skaunce†.

a-scaunce′†, *conj. adv.* As tho; as if. **a-scaun′ces†; A. S. C. E.,** *abbr.* American Society of Civil Engineers.

as-cel′lus, 1 as-sel′ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ıaı; 2 -ĭ, *pl.*] *Bot.* The diminutive of ASCUS.

As′ce-nas, 1 as′ı-nəs; 2 ăs′e-nas, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

as-cend′, 1 as-end′; 2 ă-çĕnd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To go or move upward on or along; climb; mount; as, *to ascend* a hill or a river.

And one seems, by the pain of *ascending* the height,
To have conquered a claim to that wonderful sight.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 4, st. 19.

II. *i.* **1.** To move upward; climb; rise.

Is it for thee the lark *ascends* and sings?
POPE *Essay on Man* epistle iii, l. 31.

The column of *ascending* flames. BYRON *Curse of Minerva* st. 9.

2. To slope upward; as, the ground *ascends* behind the house. **3.** To rise, figuratively, as from particulars to generals, from the present to the past, toward the higher notes of a musical scale, etc. [< L. *ascendo*, < *ad*, to, + *scando*, climb.] Syn.: see ARISE.— **as-cend′a-bl(e)†, as-cend′i-bl(e)†,** *a.*— **as-cend′er,** *n.*

as-cen′den-cy, } 1 a-sen′den-sı, -dən-sı; 2 ă-çĕn′dĕn-çy,

as-cen′dan-cy, } -dan-çy, *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being in the ascendant; paramount influence.

After the conquest of Greece, the political *ascendency* of the Romans and the intellectual *ascendency* of Greece were alike universal. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 243. [A. 1873.]

2. Ancestry; progenitors. **as-cen′dance†; as-cen′dence†.** Syn.: authority, command, control, domination, influence, mastery, supremacy, sway.— Ant.: obedience, slavery, subjection, subordination, subserviency.— Prep.: the ascendency *of* virtue; ascendency *over* surrounding nations.

as-cen′dent, } 1 a-sen′dent, -dənt; 2 ă-çĕn′dĕnt, -dant,

as-cen′dant, } *a.* [The revived spelling *-ent* was formerly preferred for the adjective, and for the astrological and astronomical uses of the noun. Later, *-ant* prevailed in all senses, and it is still largely used.] **1.** Going or moving up in space; rising. **2.** Superior in power or rank; dominant; preeminent.

Wherever there is an *ascendant* class, a large portion of the morality of the country emanates from its class interests.
MILL *On Liberty* ch. 1, p. 17. [R. & P. 1863.]

3. *Bot.* Same as ASCENDING. **4.** *Astrol.* Coming to or above the horizon: said of a star or constellation. [OF., < L. *ascenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *ascendo;* see ASCEND.] **as″cen-den′tal†.**

as-cen′dent, } *n.* **1.** The place of supreme power; pre-

as-cen′dant, } eminence; domination.

Liberalism was in the *ascendant*.
F. HARRISON in *The Forum* Oct., 1890, p. 156.

2. *Arch.* One of the two upright members of the chambranle of a door or window. **3.** *Astrol.* The point of the ecliptic that is rising above the eastern horizon at any instant, as at a birth; horoscope. The ascendent and its lord were supposed to shape the destiny of the child born under it. **4.** An ancestor.

— **house of the ascendent** (*Astrol.*), the 5 degrees of the zodiac above and the 25 degrees below the point of the ecliptic noted as marking a particular moment, as of birth.— **lord of the a.,** any planet contained in the house of the ascendent.

as-cend′ing, 1 a-send′ıŋ; 2 ă-çĕnd′ing, *pa.* Rising or directed upward; specif., in botany and anatomy, slanting or curving upward; as, the *ascending* ramus of the jaw.— **as-cend′ing-ly,** *adv.*

As′ce-nez, 1 as′ı-nez; 2 ăs′e-nĕz, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

as-cen′sion[1], 1 a-sen′shən; 2 ă-çĕn′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of ascending or rising; as, the *ascensions* of an aeronaut.

Then we grow into thought, and with inward *ascensions*
Touch the bounds of our being.
E. B. BROWNING *A Rhapsody of Life's Progress* st. 6.

2. [A-] *Eccl.* Christ's visible ascent from the earth forty days after his resurrection; also, Ascension day.

The light which appeared in the Transfiguration appeared again in the *Ascension*.
JOSEPH COOK *Conscience* p. 55. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

3. *Mining.* The filling of crevices or fissures from below. **4.** *Astron.* The elevating or rising of a point or star above the horizon in the celestial sphere. **5†.** That which rises or ascends; a vapor or exhalation. [< L. *ascensio(n-)*, < *ascendo;* see ASCEND.] — **Ascension day,** the 40th day after Easter, commemorating the Ascension. — **a. theory** (*Geol.*), the theory that the filling of fissure-veins was derived from solutions ascending from below.— **oblique a.,** the arc of the equator between the vernal equinox and the point which rises at the same time with a heavenly body.— **right a.,** the arc of the equator between the declination circle of a heavenly body and the vernal equinox, reckoned eastward.

As-cen′sion[2], 1 a-sen′shən; 2 ă-çĕn′shon, *n.* **1.** An island in the S. Atlantic ocean; 35 sq. m.; British. **2.** Same as PONAPE. **3.** A parish in Louisiana; 324 sq. m.; parish-seat, Donaldsonville.

as-cen'sion-al, 1 a-sen'shan-al; 2 ă-çĕn'shon-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to ascension.— **ascensional difference** (*Astron.*), the difference in ascension of a heavenly body as measured in a right sphere or an oblique sphere: disused.

as-cen'sion-ist, 1 a-sen'shan-ist; 2 ă-çĕn'shon-ist, *n.* **1.** One who makes ascents, as in an air-ship. **2.** *Geol.* One who supports the theory that metalliferous ores were chiefly deposited from solution in water ascending from the heated interior of the earth.

As-cen'sion-tide, 1 a-sen'shan-taid; 2 ă-çĕn'shon-tĭd, *n.* A period of ten days in the Christian year, extending from Ascension day to Whitsunday.

as-cen'sive, } 1 a-sen'siv; 2 ă-çĕn'sĭv, *a.* **1.** Tending
as-cen'sīve, } upward; causing to rise. **2.** *Gram.* Intensive; augmentative. [< L. *ascensus*, pp. of *ascendo;* see ASCEND.] **as-cen'tive†.**

as-cent', 1 a-sent'; 2 ă-çĕnt', *n.* **1.** The act of ascending in space; a rising, soaring, or climbing; as, the *ascent* of a balloon; the *ascent* of a mountain.

To Him with swift *ascent* he up return'd.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 224.

2. The act of rising, figuratively, as in state, rank, station, or logical or chronological succession; as, *ascent* to power; the *ascent* to antiquity.

From purer manners, to sublimer faith,
Is nature's unavoidable ascent.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* vii, l. 1,348.

3. A method or way of ascending; also, that by which one ascends; a hill or its upward slope; an acclivity.

For ere that steep *ascent* was won,
High in his pathway hung the sun.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 4.

4. The degree of acclivity; as, an *ascent* of 30°. **5†.** An ascendent. [< ASCEND; formed on analogy of DESCENT.] SYN.: see ACCLIVITY.

as"cer-tain', 1 as'ər-tēn'; 2 ăs'er-tān', *rt.* **1.** To learn with certainty about; make oneself sure of; find out by experiment or investigation; as, to *ascertain* the elements of a compound.

Enough has been *ascertained* to show that languages grow.
DUKE OF ARGYLL *Reign of Law* ch. 2, p. 78. [AL. S. 1867.]

2. [Archaic.] To clear of doubt; make definite or certain to the mind.

Ascertain [is] now to acquire a certain knowledge of a thing, but once to render the thing itself certain.
TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 14. [E. P. & CO. 1890.]

3. [Archaic.] To establish the limits of with certainty; fix; determine; define.

No special sum as belonging to each particular claimant is *ascertained* in the instruments of consolidation. BURKE in *Goodrich's British Eloquence, Nabob of Arcot's Debts* p. 344. [H. 1861.]

4†. To insure; make sure (in fact). [< OF. *ascertener*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *certain;* see CERTAIN.]

SYN.: see DISCOVER; KNOW.— **as"cer-tain'a-bl(e[F], *a.*** Capable of being ascertained or found out.— **as"cer-tain'a-bl(e-ness[F], *n.*** — **as"cer-tain'a-bly,** *adv.* — **as"cer-tain'er,** *n.*

as"cer-taind', *pp.* Ascertained. S. S.

as"cer-tain'ment, 1 as'ər-tēn'ment or -mənt; 2 ăs'er-tān'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of gaining certain knowledge, or the result of ascertaining. **2.** [Archaic.] A fixing or establishing. [of life.

as-ce'sis, 1 a-sī'sis; 2 ă-çē'sis, *n.* Self-abnegation; austerity

as-ces'san-cy, as-ces'sant. See ACESCENCY, etc.

as-cet'er-y, 1 a-set'ər-i; 2 ă-çĕt'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] An assembly-hall of a religious house; formerly, a residence of ascetics.

as-cet'ic, 1 a-set'ik; 2 ă-çĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Given to severe self-denial and austerity; practising rigid abstinence and devotion.

Unless we are to return to an *ascetic* morality, the maintenance of youthful happiness must be considered as in itself a worthy aim. SPENCER *Education* p. 157. [A. 1859.]

2. Of or relating to ascetics. [< Gr. *askētikos*, < *askeō*, exercise.] **as-cet'i-cal†.— ascetic theology,** a theological system that claims to teach the way to perfect virtue by asceticism.— **as-cet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as-cet'ic, *n.* **1.** In the early Church, one who renounced social life and comfort for solitude, self-mortification, and religious devotion; a hermit; recluse; hence, in general, one who leads a very austere and self-denying life.

The *ascetic* makes it the exclusive object of his life to avoid sinning. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 117. [A. 1873.]

2. [A-] *pl.* A treatise on ascetic observances; as, the *Ascetics* of St. Basil.

as-cet'i-cism, 1 a-set'i-sizm; 2 ă-çĕt'i-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** Ascetic belief and conduct.

In its horror of sensuality, it [Christianity] made an idol of asceticism. MILL *On Liberty* p. 96. [T. & F. 1863.]

2. *Theol.* Ascetic theology, especially in its historic forms. See under ASCETIC, *a.*

In the career of *asceticism* women took a part little if at all inferior to men. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 385. [A. 1873.]

As-cet'ta, 1 a-set'ə; 2 ă-çĕt'a, *n.* A genus of sponges consisting of the most primitive forms. [hemia.

Asch, 1 ŏsh; 2 ăsh, *n.* A manufacturing town in W. Bo-

A-schaf'fen-burg, 1 a-shăf'en-burh; 2 ă-shăf'ĕn-burh, *n.* A manufacturing town in Bavaria, where the Prussians defeated the Austrians, July 14, 1866.

as'cham, 1 as'kam; 2 ăs'eam, *n.* A small cupboard or receptacle for keeping implements of archery. [< Roger *Ascham.*]

As'cham, Roger (1515-13/20 1568). An English classic scholar and author; tutor of Queen Elizabeth; *The Scholemaster.*

asch'a-rite, 1 ash'ə-rait; 2 ăsh'a-rit, *n.* *Mineral.* A white hydrated magnesium borate ($3Mg_2B_2O_5.2H_2O$), found in white massive lumps. [< *Aschersleben*, Germany, the locality where it is found.]

A"sche-ko', 1 ä"shē-kō'; 2 ä"shę-kō', *n.* Same as A-SHE-HOH.

Asch'ers-le"ben, 1 ŏsh'ərz-lē'ben; 2 ăsh'erş-le'bĕn, *n.* A manufacturing town in Saxony.

As"chi-zop'o-da, 1 as'ki-zap'o-də; 2 ăs'ci-zŏp'o-da, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A division of macrurans: contrasted with *Schizopoda.* [< A-, not, + Gr. *schiza*, cleft, + *pous*, foot.] — **as-chiz'o-pod,** *a.* & *n.* — **as"chi-zop'o-dous,** *a.*

as'cī, 1 as'ai; 2 ăs'i, *n.* Plural of ASCUS.

as'cians, 1 ash'yanz; 2 ăsh'yans, *n. pl.* Shadowless men; inhabitants of the torrid zone, who twice in the year cast no shadow at noon. [< L. *ascius*, < Gr. *askios*, without shadow, < *a-* priv. + *skia*, shadow.] **a'sci-i†.**

ascid., *abbr.* Ascidiology.

ăs-cid'i-a, 1 a-sid'i-ə; 2 ă-çĭd'i-a, *n.* **1.** *Ascid.* (1) A genus typical of *Ascidiidæ.* (2) *pl.* The *Tunicata.* **2.** [a-] *Bot.* Plural of ASCIDIUM. [< Gr. *askidion;* see ASCIDIUM.] — **As-cid"i-a'ce-a,** *n. pl.* *Ascid.* An order of tunicates, comprising fixed simple or free-swimming compound forms, without a notochord in the adult, including *A. simplices, A. compositæ,* and *A. salpiformes.*— **as-cid"i-a'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **As-cid'i-æ,** *n. pl.* **1.** The *Tunicata.* **2.** The *Ascidiacea.*

as-cid'i-an, 1 a-sid'i-ən; 2 ă-çĭd'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ascidiacea* or *Ascidia.* **II.** *n.* A tunicate, especially one of the *Ascidiacea.*

It [the evolution hypothesis] supposes that man is descended from the brutes, in the end from an *ascidian*, or a cell.
MCCOSH *Emotions* bk. i, p. 21. [S. 1880.]

— **as-cid"i-a'ri-um,** *n.* [-A, *pl.*] A compound ascidian.— **as"ci-dic'o-lous,** *a.* Dwelling in or parasitic on ascidians. — **as-cid'i-form,** *a.* Like an ascidian in shape or structure; bottle-shaped. **as-cid'i-ate†; as-cid'i-i-form‡.**— **As"ci-di'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Ascid.* A family of simple ascidians with a gelatinous test, an 8-lobed branchial aperture, and a 6-lobed atrial aperture, including the sea-squirts. **As"ci-di'a-dæ†.**— **as-cid'i-id,** *n.*— **as-cid'i-oid,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an ascidian; specif., of or pertaining to the *Ascidiidæ.* — **As-cid"i-ol'da,** *n. pl.* *Ascid.* The *Tunicata.*— **as-cid"i-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of ascidians. — **As-cid"i-o-zo'a,** *n. pl.* *Zool.* The ascidians as a primary section of *Molluscoida*, having a primary hemal and final neural flexure.— **as-cid"i-o-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.*— **as-cid"i-o-zo'oid,** *n.* An individual member of a compound ascidian.

as"ci-dif'er-ous, 1 as'i-dif'ər-us; 2 ăs'i-dif'er-ŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing ascidia. [< ASCIDIA + L. *fero*, bear.]

as-cid'i-um, 1 a-sid'i-um; 2 ă-çĭd'i-ŭm, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A flask-shaped or pitcher-shaped appendage; a pitcher. See *illus.* under PITCHER-PLANT. **2.** Same as ASCUS. [< Gr. *askidion*, dim. of *askos*, leathern bag.]

as-cif'er-ous, 1 a-sif'ər-us; 2 ă-çĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing asci. [< ASCI + L. *fero*, bear.] **as-cig'er-ous†.**

As-ci'tans, 1 a-sai'tanz; 2 ă-çi'tans, *n. pl.* *Ch. Hist.* A sect of Montanists (2d century) that introduced bacchanal dances in their worship. [< LL. *Ascitæ*, < Gr. *Askitai*, < *askos*, bag.]

as-ci'tes, 1 a-sai'tiz; 2 ă-çi'tĕş, *n.* Abdominal dropsy. [L., < Gr. *askitēs*, < *askos*, bag.] — **as-cit'ic,** *a.*— **as-cit'i-cal,** *a.*

as"ci-ti'tious, *a.* Same as ADSCITITIOUS.

a-sclent', 1 ə-sklent'; 2 a-sclĕnt', *adv.* [Scot.] Aslant.

As-cle'pi-ad, 1 as-kli'pi-ad; 2 ăs-clē'pi-ăd, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Pros.* A form of verse invented by Asclepiades (2d century B. C.). **2.** A Greek physician. See ASCLEPIADS. **3.** [a-] *Bot.* A plant of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*).

My friends were . . . charmed by the purple *asclepiads.*
BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* p. 324. [G. P. P. 1865.]

As-cle"pi-a-da'ce-æ, 1 as-kli"pi-ə-dē'si-i; 2 ăs-clē"pi-a-dā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A large family of plants of the order *Gentianales* — the milkweed family — erect or twining, having milky juice, leaves mostly opposite, 5-parted umbellate flowers, stamens with the pollen cohering in waxy masses, and a fruit of two follicles. It embraces about 200 genera and 1,300 species. [< ASCLEPIAS.] **As-cle"pi-a'de-æ‡.** — **as-cle"pi-a-da'ceous,** *a.*

As-cle"pi-a-de'an, 1 as-kli"pi-ə-di'ən; 2 ăs-clē"pi-a-dē'an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or denoting a variety of classical verse, called after the Greek poet Asclepiades, and formed upon the logaœdic model, usually consisting of a spondee, two or three choriambi, and an iambus. **As-cle"pi-ad'ic‡. II.** *n.* An Asclepiadean verse.— **the greater Asclepiadean,** a composite verse consisting of three series, the two tripodies of the lesser Asclepiadean, with a logaœdic dipody interposed; as,

‖— — | ⏑ ⏑ | — ‖ — ⏑ ⏑ | — ‖ — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ | ⏑ ‖

Tu ne quæ si e ris — sci re ne fas — quem mi hi quem ti bi.
HORACE.

— **the lesser Asclepiadean,** a composite verse consisting of two series, both catalectic, the first and second Phercratic; as,

‖— — | ⏑ ⏑ | — ‖ — ⏑ ⏑ | — ⏑ | ⏑ ‖

Mæ ce nas at a vis e di te re si bus. HORACE.

As"cle-pi'a-des, 1 as"kli-pai'ə-diz; 2 ăs"cle-pi'a-dēş, *n.* A Greek poet of the 2d century B. C. **A-sklē-pi-a'des‡** [Gr.].

As-cle"pi-ad'ic, 1 as-kli"pi-ad'ik; 2 ăs-clē"pi-ăd'ic. *Anc. Pros.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Asclepiad, Asclepiadic, or Asclepiadean. **II.** *n.* An Asclepiadic verse; Asclepiad.

as"cle-pi'a-din, 1 as'kli-pai'ə-din; 2 ăs'cle-pi'a-din, *n.* *Chem.* The active principle, glucosid, occurring in many asclepias, as in the common milkweed.

As-cle'pi-ads, } 1 as-kli'pi-adz, as'kli-pai'ə-di; 2 ăs-clē'pi-
As"cle-pi'a-dæ, } ădş, ăs'cle-pi'a-dē, *n. pl.* *Gr. Antiq.* A gild of Greek physicians, priests, and reputed descendants of Asclepius (Æsculapius), the god of medicine.

As-cle'pi-as, 1 as-kli'pi-as; 2 ăs-clē'pi-ăs, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of erect perennial herbs of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), mostly North-American; the silkweeds or milkweeds. [< Gr. *Asklēpias*, < *Asklēpios*, Æsculapius, god of medicine.] — **as-cle"pi-a'de-ous,** *a.*

As-cle"pi-el'on, 1 as-kli"pi-ai'ən; 2 ăs-clē"pi-ĭ'ŏn, *n.* [Gr.] A temple of Asclepius (Æsculapius). **As-cle'pi-eum‡.**

As-cle'pi-us, 1 as-kli'pi-us; 2 ăs-clē'pi-ŭs, *n.* The god of the healing art; probably primarily the deity of a Thessalian oracle. In the Homeric poems he is represented as the blameless physician. According to later poets he was the son of Apollo. The chief temples of Asclepius were at Tithorea, Tricca, Athens, Colophon, Pergamus, and Epidaurus. In art the god is generally represented as a bearded man having in his hand a staff entwined with a serpent, and by his side his daughter Hygeia and the boy Telesphorus. The prominent feature of his worship was the sleeping in the temple by the patient, to whom was disclosed in a dream the method of cure, which was thereafter commemorated by a votive tablet. The family comprising the descendants of the god was called the *Asclepiadæ*, one of whom was Hippocrates, the most celebrated physician of antiquity. **As-cle'pi-os‡; As-kle'pi-os‡.**

as'co-, 1 as'ko-; 2 ăs'co-. From Greek *askos*, a bladder or wine-skin: a combining form signifying, (1) in botanical terms, of or pertaining to an ascus, and (2) in zoology, of or pertaining to an ascidian.— **As"co-bo'le-æ,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of discomycetous fungi, represented by *Ascobolus.* — **As-cob'o-lus,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of sessile discomycetous fungi, having a plane or convex papillate disk and 8 elliptic colored sporidia free in the ascus.— **as'co-carp,** *n.* *Bot.* The fruit of ascomycetous fungi.— **as"co-car'pic,** *a.*— **As"co-ce-rat'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Silurian family of retrosiphonate tetrabranchiate cephalopods with the septa bent upward sigmoidally toward the dorsal wall of the shell, and leaving a large space bounded by the lateral margins of the septa. **As-coc'er-as,** *n.* (t. g.) — **as"co-cer'a-tid,** *n.*— **as"co-cer'a-toid,** *a.*— **As-coch'y-ta,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti* belonging to the order *Sphæropsidales*, having hyaline one-septate sporules borne in black pycnidia, which form on discolored spots on leaves and twigs. Most of the species are parasitic and many cause diseases known as *ascochytose.*— **as-coch'y-tose,** *n.* *Phytopathol.* A plant-disease caused by parasitic sphæropsidaceous fungi belonging to the form-genus *Ascochyta*, usually manifested by spots on the leaves or other organs of the host plant. Alfalfa, peas, and strawberries are some of the cultivated plants attacked.— **As"co-coc'cus,** *n.* *Biol.* **1.** A genus of bacteria in which several individuals are united into a mass by a transparent intercellular substance. **2.** [a-] [-CI, *pl.*] A bacterium or mass of bacteria of this genus: found in putrid infusions of meat, etc.— **As"co-drug'i-tans,** *n. pl.* Same as ASCITANS.— **as-cog'e-nous,** *a.* *Bot.* Producing asci.— **As"co-glos'sa,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A group of naked opisthobranchiate gastropods including elysiids, in which the anterior teeth of the radula are retained in special sacs when worn out.— **as"co-glos'san,** *a.* & *n.*— **as"co-go-nid'i-um,** *n.* *Bot.* Same as ASCOPORE.— **as"co-go'ni-um,** *n.* [-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The female reproductive organ before fertilization in certain of the lower cryptogams, which gives rise to asci; archicarp; carpogonium. **as'co-gone‡.**— **as"co-go'ni-al,** *a.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

As'co-li, 1 ŏs'ko-li; 2 ăs'co-li, *n.* **1.** The capital of Ascoli Piceno province, Italy. **2.** A town in Italy near Foggia, where Pyrrhus defeated the Romans, 279 B. C. **As'culum‡** [Anc.].

as-co'li-a, 1 as-kō'li-ə; 2 ăs-cō'li-a, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A sportive dance consisting of hopping on one leg on a greased wine-skin, as was the custom on the second day of the Dionysia.

As"co-li-che'nes, 1 as'ko-li-kī'niz; 2 ăs'co-li-cē'nēş, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A large group of lichens embracing all those whose fungous portions are ascomycetous. They constitute much the larger part of about 2,000 species of *Lichenes* that have been described, and include two groups of orders, *Discolichenes* and *Pyrenolichenes.* See BASIDIOLICHENES.

As'co-li Pi-ce'no, 1 ŏs'ko-li pi-chē'no; 2 ăs'co-li pi-che'no. A province of Marches department, Italy; 796 sq. m.; capital, Ascoli.

as-co'ma, 1 as-kō'mə; 2 ăs-cō'ma, *n.* *Bot.* The disk-shaped ascocarp of the *Pezizales* and allied groups. [< Gr. *askōma*, leather padding.]

As"co-my-ce'tes, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A large class of fungi having the spores formed in asci. Many of the species cause destructive diseases of plants.— **as"co-my-cete',** *n.*— **as"co-my-ce'tous,** *a.* **as"co-my-ce'tal‡.**— **As"co-my-zon'tidæ,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of siphonostomous copepods with the body cyclopiform and more or less clypeate, and with stylliform mandibles in a suctorial rostrum. **As"co-my'zon,** *n.* (t. g.) — **as"co-my-zon'tid,** *n.*— **as"co-my-zon'toid,** *a.*— **As-co'nes,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* A group of calcareous sponges having the ventricular walls thin and perforated by inhalent pores.— **as'con,** *n.*— **as'co-phore,** *n.* *Bot.* A sporophore that bears asci.— **as"co-phor'ic, as-coph'o-rous,** *a.* *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or like an ascophore; bearing asci.— **as'co-spore,** *n.* *Bot.* A spore developed within an ascus.— **as-cos'po-rous,** *a.* *Bot.* Producing ascospores.

As'cot, 1 as'kət; 2 ăs'cŏt, *n.* A village in Berkshire, Eng., near Windsor; noted for its race-course on Ascot Heath, and as the site of the Royal Kennels.— **Ascot tie,** a style of necktie for men, with broad, crossed ends.— **A. week,** the period, in June, of the annual races instituted by Queen Anne, 1711.

As"co-tān', 1 as'ko-tān'; 2 ăs'co-tān', *n.* A Chilean lake of 65 sq. m., which has a crust of borate of soda from 2 to 20 ft. thick.

As-coth"o-rac'i-da, 1 as-kəth'o-ras'i-də; 2 ăs-cŏth'o-răc'i-da, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A suborder of cirripeds having 6 simple legs and segments behind the head and the body enclosed in a bean-like sac with a bilform aperture, as in *Lauridæ.* **As-coth"o-rac'i-dæ‡.**— **as"co-thor'a-cid,** *a.* & *n.*— **as-coth"o-rac'i-dan,** *a.*

As"co-zo'a, 1 as'ko-zō'ə; 2 ăs'co-zō'a, *n. pl.* Same as TUNICATA.— **as"co-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.*— **as"co-zo'ic,** *a.*

a-scribe', 1 ə-skraib'; 2 a-scrīb', *rt.* [A-SCRIBED'; A-SCRIB'ING.] **1.** To refer, as to a cause or source; attribute; assign; impute; as, I *ascribe* his conduct to insanity.

And whatever success it [the Constitution of 1789] has attained must be in large measure *ascribed* to the political genius . . . of the Anglo-American race.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 25. [MACM. 1888.]

For he always *ascribed* to his wit that laughter which was lavished at his simplicity.
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p. 30, note. [H. M. & CO.]

2. To consider or declare as belonging (to), or as being due or appropriate (to); assign as a quality or attribute; as, to *ascribe* holiness unto the Lord.

Men are apt to acquire peculiarities that are *ascribed* to them.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, John Bull* p. 379. [G. P. P. 1861.]

3†. To subscribe; enroll; dedicate. [< L. *ascribo*, < *ad*, to, + *scribo*, write.]— **as-crib'a-bl(e[F], *a.***

SYN.: see ATTRIBUTE.

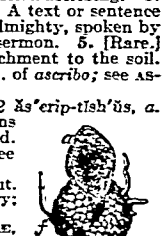
as'cript, 1 as'kript; 2 ăs'cript, *n.* **1.** A gloss; an appended note or criticism. **2.** [Rare.] *Logic.* Anything, whether essential or accidental, considered as belonging to a subject and predicable of it; an accident. E. J. HAMILTON *Modal.* ch. 4, p. 36. [G. & CO. 1891.] — **a-scrip'tivet,** *a.*

a-scrip'tion, 1 ə-skrip'shən; 2 a-scrip'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of ascribing, or alleging to belong or to be due; attribution of origin or authorship.

There are many popular hymns whose key-note is an *ascription* of heart-loyalty to Jesus Christ.
T. L. CUYLER *Thought-Hives, Hymns* p. 56. [C. & BROS. 1872.]

2. The means of ascribing; an expression ascribing. **3.** That which is ascribed. **4.** *Eccl.* A text or sentence ascribing praise and glory to the Almighty, spoken by a preacher at the close of the sermon. **5.** [Rare.] Enrolment. **6.** *Feudal Law.* Attachment to the soil. [< L. *ascriptio(n-)*, < *ascriptus*, pp. of *ascribo;* see ASCRIBE.] **ad-scrip'tion‡.**

as"crip-ti'tious, 1 as'krip-tish'əs; 2 ăs'crip-tish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Bound to the soil; said of villeins in the feudal system. **2.** Ascribed. [< L. *ascripticius*, < *ascriptus;* see ASCRIPTION.]



a-scry'†. **I.** *v.* **1.** To call forth or out. **2.** To attack with outcry. **3.** To descry; also, to proclaim. **II.** *n.* Outcry.

as'cu-la, 1 as'kiu-lə; 2 ăs'cū-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] The stage, succeeding the gastrula, in which a larval sponge has become fixed and has lost its flagella. [Dim. of ASCUS.]

as'cus, 1 as'kus; 2 ăs'cŭs, *n.* [-CI, 1 -ai; 2 -i, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* A large cell or spore-case, which is usually the enlarged extremity of a hyphal branch, in ascomycetous fungi and lichens, within which spores, usually 8, are developed. **2.** *Archeol.* Askos. [< Gr. *askos*, bag, wine-skin.]

Ascus. 300/1

Ripe fructification in *Podosphæra:* *a*, single ascus; *f*, envelop of the fruit; *m*, mycelium.

As-cut'ney Moun'tain, 1 as-kut'ni; 2 ăs-cŭt'ny. An eminence in Windsor county, Vt.; 3,320 ft. high.

as'cy-phous, 1 as'i-fus; 2 ăs'i-fŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Without scyphi.

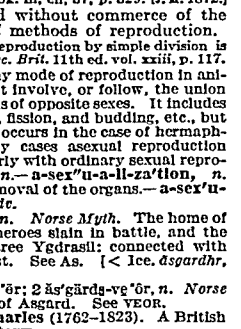
ase, 1 ēs; 2 as, *n.* [Scot.] Ashes.

-ase, *suffix.* *Chem.* Used in naming enzyms. It is sometimes added to a part or the whole of the name of the compound which the enzym decomposes; as, amylase, casease, etc.

A. S. E., *abbr.* Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

a-sea', 1 ə-sī'; 2 a-sē', *adv.* To or toward the sea; at sea.

A-sc'as, 1 ə-sk'əs; 2 a-sĕ'as. *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix,32.
As"e-ba'im, 1 as'ı-bē'ım; 2 ăs'e-bā'ım, *n. Bib.* (Douai).
A-seb"e-bi'a, 1 ə-seb'ı-baı'ə; 2 a-sĕb'e-bī'a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* viii, 47. **A-seb"e-bi'as†.**
As"e-bi'as, 1 as'ı-baı'əs; 2 ăs'e-bī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* viii, 48. [Non-secretory.
a"se-cre'to-ry, 1 ē-[*or* ə-]sı-krī'to-rı; 2 ā-[*or* ă-]se-crē'to-ry, *a.*
A-se'doth, 1 ə-sī'doth; 2 a-sē'dŏth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).
a-seel', 1 ə-sīl'; 2 a-sēl', *n.* [E. Ind.] A variety of Malay fowl remarkable for pugnacity.
a-sege't, *vt.* To besiege.
a"seis-mat'ic, 1 ē"[*or* ə"]saıs-mat'ık; 2 ā"[*or* ă"]sīs-măt'ic, *a.* Not seismatic; secured or securing against earthquake-shocks.
a-se'i-ty, 1 ə-sī'ı-tı; 2 a-sē'i-ty, *n. Metaph.* Self-originated or underived existence; especially, the Eternal Divine Being. [< LL. *aseitas*, < L. *a*, of, + *se*, oneself.]
By what mysterious light have you discovered that *aseity* is entailed on matter?
WILLIAM DARRELL *Gentleman Instructed* ed. 1732, p 425.
A-sel'li, 1 ə-sel'ı; 2 ā-sēl'ī, **Gasparo** (1580–1626). An Italian anatomist; professor at Pavia; discoverer of lacteals, 1622.
A-sel'li-dæ, 1 ə-sel'ı-dī; 2 a-sĕl'ī-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of isopods, esp. those having reduced antennules and enlarged antennæ with many-jointed flagella, comprising the fresh-water hog-louse as well as marine species. **A-sel'lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *asellus*, dim. of *asinus*, ass.] **As"el-lo'ta†.**
— a-sel'lid, *n.* **— a-sel'loid,** *a.*
a-sel'lin, } 1 ə-sel'ın, -ın *or* -ın; 2 a-sĕl'ın, -in *or* -ın, *n.*
a-sel'line, } *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid in cod-liver oil, derived from decayed liver. [< L. *asellus*, sea fish.]
as'em, 1 as'em; 2 ăs'ĕm, *n.* An alloy of gold or silver and other metals found among Egyptian remains.
a-se'mi-a, 1 ə-sī'mı-ə; 2 a-sē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Loss of power to make or to understand any sign or symbol of thought; asymbolia. [< Gr. *asēmos*, < *a-* priv. + *sēma*, sign.] **as"e-ma'si-at.**
As"e-mo'na, 1 as'ı-mō'nə; 2 ăs'e-mō'na, *n. Bib.* (Douai).
A'sen, 1 ā'sen; 2 ā'sĕn, *n. pl. Norse Myth.* The three gods next in rank to the Æsir.
As'e-na, 1 as'ı-nə; 2 ăs'e-na, *n. Bib.* (Douai).
A-sen'a-phar, 1 ə-sen'ə-fär; 2 a-sĕn'a-fär, *n. Bib.* (Douai).
As'e-nath, 1 as'ı-nath; 2 ăs'e-năth, *n. Bib. Gen.* xli, 45. **As'e-neth†.**
a-sep'sis, 1 ə-sep'sıs; 2 a-sĕp'sis, *n. Pathol.* Absence of blood-poisoning; exemption from putrefaction and its consequences; methods or processes of asepticizing. [< A-, not, + Gr. *sēpsis*, putrefaction.] **— a-sep'ta,** *n. pl. Med.* 1. Substances not liable to putrefaction. 2. Food in an undigested state. **— a-sep'tate,** *a.* Without septa. **— a-sep'tic,** *a. Surg.* Exempt from septic or blood-poisoning causes or conditions; free from disease-germs or tendency to putrefaction. **— a-sep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* **— a-sep'ti-cism,** *n. Surg.* Treatment by aseptic or antiseptic methods. **— a"sep-tic'i-ty,** *n.* **— a-sep'ti-cize,** *vt.*
a-sep'tol, 1 ə-sep'tōl *or* -tol; 2 a-sĕp'tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A deliquescent compound ($C_6H_5SO_4$), made by treating phenol with sulfuric acid, and used in liquid form as a disinfectant. [< ASEPTIC + -OL.] **— a-sep'to-lin,** *n. Med.* An oily liquid injected hypodermically in cases of tuberculosis and malaria.
A'ser, 1 ē'sər; 2 ā'ser, *n. Bib.* Same as ASHER.
As'e-rer, 1 as'ı-rər *or* ə-sī'rər; 2 ăs'e-rer *or* a-sē'rer, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 32.
a-sex'u-al, 1 ē-[*or* ə-]seks'yu-əl; 2 ā-[*or* ă-]sĕks'yu-al, *a.* 1. Having no distinct sexual organs; without sex.
The same may be said of certain aphides, which, coming from an egg, give birth by gemmation to *asexual* offspring.
LYELL *Principles Geol.* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch, 37, p. 329. [J. M. 1872.]
2. Occurring or performed without commerce of the sexes; agamic; as, *asexual* methods of reproduction.
In many Protozoa *asexual* reproduction by simple division is a normal event. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. xxiii, p. 117.
— asexual generation, any mode of reproduction in animals or plants which does not involve, or follow, the union of two individuals or germ-cells of opposite sexes. It includes cell division, spore formation, fission, and budding, etc., but not self-fertilization, such as occurs in the case of hermaphroditic organisms. In many cases asexual reproduction alternates more or less regularly with ordinary sexual reproduction. **— a-sex"u-al'i-ty,** *n.* **— a-sex"u-a-li-za'tion,** *n.* The act of unsexing, as by removal of the organs. **— a-sex'u-al-ize,** *vt.* **— a-sex'u-al-ly,** *adv.*
As'gard, 1 as'gard; 2 ăs'gärd, *n. Norse Myth.* The home of the Æsir; the residence of heroes slain in battle, and the place of the great council-tree Ygdrasil: connected with Midgard by the bridge Bifrost. See As. [< Icel. *ásgardhr*, < *áss*, god, + *gardhr*, yard.]
As'gards-ve"or, 1 as'gardz-vē'ôr; 2 ăs'gärdz-vē'ôr, *n. Norse Myth.* Literally, protector of Asgard. See VEOR.
As'gill, 1 as'gil; 2 ăs'gĭl, **Sir Charles** (1762–1823). A British general; surrendered at Yorktown.
ash¹, 1 ash; 2 ăsh, *vt.* To bestrew with, or burn to, ashes.
ash², *vt.* [Dial.] To flog with an ash stick. [M.]
ash³, *n.* 1. Any tree of the genus *Fraxinus* of the olive family (*Oleaceæ*). See FRAXINUS. 2. The light, hard, tough, close-grained, elastic wood of the ash-tree, especially that of the common European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and of the white ash (*F. americana*) of North America, much used in making agricultural implements, and by wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, etc. 3. Any one of various trees, shrubs, or herbs that have a real or fancied resemblance to the common ash; as, the bitter *ash;* Cape *ash;* ground-*ash.* 4. [Austral.] Same as FLINDOSY. 5. Anything (as an oar) made of ash-wood. [< AS. æsc.]



The Ash.
1. An ash-tree. 2. Compound leaf and fruit of the European ash. 3. Leaflet of the white ash.

— ash'bar"ber-ry, *n.* Any species of barberry (*Berberis*) which has pinnate leaves resembling those of the ash. **ash'ber-ry†.** **— ash'borer,** *n.* An insect (*Podosesia syringæ*) attacking the ash. **— ash'candle,** *n.* An ash-key. **— ash'canker,** *n.* A bacterial disease which attacks ash-trees. **— ash'key,** *n.* The samara or winged fruit (key) of the ash (*Fraxinus*). **— ash'leaved,** *a.* With leaves resembling those of the ash; as, the *ash-leaved maple.* See under MAPLE. **— ash of Jerusalem,** dyer's-weed (*Reseda luteola*), or woad (*Isatis tinctoria*). **— ash'pumpkin,** *n.* The wax-gourd. **— basket'ash,** *n.* [Mass.] Same as BLACK ASH, 2. **— bastard ash** [Local, Vt.], the red ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). **— bitter ash.** 1. The Jamaica quassia-tree (*Picræna* or *Simaruba excelsa*). 2. The burning-bush (*Evonymus atropurpureus*) of the United States. **— black ash.** 1. A tree (*Nephelium semiglaucum*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), a congener of the litchi and the longan. **wild quince†.** 2. A medium-sized ash (*Fraxinus nigra* or *sambucifolia*) of swampy and wet lands of the northern United States and Canada, with thin scaly gray bark, the 7 to 11 leaflets sessile, the dark-brown, coarse-grained, tough wood of which is used for fences, etc. See plate of LEAVES. 3. Same as WATER-ASH. **— blue ash.** 1. A large ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*) of rich soils from Ontario to Minnesota and southward to Alabama and Arkansas. 2. A small tree, more commonly known as the green ash (*F. lanceolata*), of wet soils from Vermont to Florida and westward. 3. [Austral.] A tree (*Elæodendron australe*) of the staff-tree family (*Celastraceæ*), valuable for turning and cabinetwork. **— blueberry ash** [Austral.], a tree (*Elæocarpus holopetalus*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*). **— brown ash.** 1. The black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*). 2. Same as RED ASH, 1. **— Cape ash,** a South-African timber-tree (*Ekebergia capensis*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*); the essenhout or essenwood. **— Carolina ash,** the water-ash (*Fraxinus caroliniana*). **— crow's ash,** a very large tree (*Flindersia australis*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*), with a very hard wood, growing in New South Wales and Queensland. **— even ash** [Prov. Brit.], an ash-leaf having an even number of leaflets, and said to bring good luck to its finder. **— field'ash,** *n.* The European mountain-ash. See MOUNTAIN. **— hoop'ash,** *n.* Same as BLACK ASH, 2. **— Moreton Bay ash,** a very large tree (*Eucalyptus tesselaris*) of central and northern Australia and Queensland, yielding an easily worked, strong, and durable timber. **— New Zealand ash,** the titoki. **— prickly ash,** a prickly shrub or tree of the genus *Xanthoxylum* of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*). The northern prickly ash (*Xanthoxylum americanum*) of the United States is a prickly shrub with pungent and aromatic bark; the southern prickly ash (*X. clava-herculis*) is a small tree with very sharp prickles. **— quaking ash** [Scot.], the aspen (*Populus tremula*). **— red ash.** 1. A North-American timber-tree (*Fraxinus pubescens*) growing in low or swampy ground and often having the inner face of the bark and the lower sides of the leaves reddish. 2. The cooper's-wood (*Alphitonia excelsa*) of Australia, a tall hard-wooded tree of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*). **— white ash,** a large forest-tree (*Fraxinus americana*) of the northern United States and Canada, which furnishes the most valuable timber of any of the American ashes. **— yellow ash,** the yellowwood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*).

ash², *n.* 1. The incombustible, non-volatile, powdery residue of an organic substance that has been burned: usually in the plural, except in commerce and chemistry: used often in composition; as, the *ashes* of a wood fire; soda-*ash;* potash; pearl*ash.*
Ash, the singular of *ashes,* is not recognized by Dr. Webster's editors [in Dictionary, edition of 1864], except as part of a compound. Archdeacon Todd wrote, in 1818: 'We say, in colloquial language, burnt to an *ash.*' And this has long been home-English, as it is still. Even Dr. Donne speaks of the *ash* of tobacco. *Polydoron* (1631), p. 142. F. HALL *Modern English* p. 132. [S. 1873.]
Plants grown near the sea-shore . . . yield an *ash* which contains more or less soda. R. WAGNER *Chem. Technol.* tr. by W. Crookes, div. ii, p. 171. [A. 1872.]
2. *pl.* Figuratively: (1) Any ruined, blasted, or worthless thing; dust; hence, disappointment; bitterness.
Revelations . . . hidden under the *ashes* of the past.
H. W. MABIE *My Study Fire* p. 5. [D. M. & CO. 1890.]
(2) The mortal remains of the dead.
And from his *ashes* may be made The violet of his native land.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xviii, st. 1.
(3) The color of wood-ashes; light gray; a deathly pallor. 3. *Geol.* A substance composed of fine particles of comminuted lava, mixed with larger fragments, ejected from volcanoes: generally compacted by the aid of water into firm rock. 4. The solid dry residue of wine, remaining after the evaporation of the volatile constituents. [< AS. *æsce;* cp. Goth. *azgō*, pl. *azgōns.*] **asch'en†.**
— ash'bed", *n. Geol.* A deposit of volcanic ashes, often amygdaloidal, of any geological age. **— ash'can,** *n.* 1. A can for ashes. 2. [Colloq.] A depth-bomb. See quot.
The depth bombs are called '*ash-cans*' because they are made of galvanized iron and are about the same shape as the ordinary *ash-can.* F. L. LYONS in *Great Lakes Bulletin* Aug. 1915.
— ash'cake, *n.* [Colloq.] A corn-meal cake baked in ashes.
— ash'cat, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] One who sits habitually by the fire; a lazy person; dreamer. **ash'chat†.** **— ash'cloth,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cloth covered with layers of leaves and ashes, through which hard water is strained to soften it for washing. **— ash'fire,** *n.* A fire smothered under ashes so as to burn slowly, as sometimes under a crucible. **— ash'furnace,** *n.* A furnace for heating and fusing the materials in glass-making. **— ash'hopper,** *n.* A hopper in which wood-ashes are steeped. **ash'leach†.** **— ash'oven,** *n.* An ash-furnace. **— ash'shoot,** *n.* A passage through which ashes are hoisted from the stoke-hole to the deck of a steamship, or a similar structure in a building for conducting ashes to a lower receptacle. **ash'chute†.** **— black ash,** a solid black mixture of sodium carbonate and calcium sulfid produced by fusing sodium sulfate, limestone, and coal together in soda-ash manufacture. **— blue ashes** or **ash'blue,** a form of copper carbonate. **— glass'makers' ashes†,** same as POLVERINE. **— in dust and ashes, in sackcloth and ashes,** with profound grief or penitence: from the Oriental custom in mourning. *Matt.* xi, 21.
Some compounds with *ash* as the first element are practically self-explaining; as, **ash'bin, ash'cart, ash'conveyer, ash'door, ash'elevator, ash'pan, ash'pit,** etc.

A-shab', 1 ə-shāb'; 2 ă-shāb', *n. Islam.* Plural of SAHIB, 2.
a-shake', *a.* Shaking; trembling.
a-shame', 1 ə-shēm'; 2 a-shām', *v. I. t.* [Rare.] To make ashamed; shame. **II†.** *i.* To feel shame. [< AS. *ascamian* (cp. *gesceamian*), < *a-* intens. + *scamian*, shame; see SHAME, *v.*]
a-shamed', 1 ə-shēmd'; 2 a-shāmd', *a.* 1. Feeling shame; confused or affected by consciousness of guilt or impropriety, or by the exposure of some error or misconduct, tending to impair honor or reputation; abashed; disconcerted.
I fear God, yet am not afraid of him; his mercies make me *ashamed* of my sins, before his judgments afraid thereof.
T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* pt. i, p. 69. [S. & W. 1869.]
2. Fearing to perform some action because of the shame or disgrace connected with it; reluctant: with an infinitive; as, *ashamed* to beg.
Lucifer: We should be *ashamed* to waste the gifts of God.
BAILEY *Festus, A Country Town* sc. vii.
— a-sham'ed-ly, *adv.* **— a-sham'ed-ness,** *n.*

A'shan, 1 ē'shən *or* ash'ən; 2 ā'shan *or* ăsh'an, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vi, 59.
A-shan'go, 1 ə-shaŋ'go *or* ə-shōŋ'go; 2 a-shăŋ'go *or* a-shōŋ'go, *n.* [Afr.] A tribe of pigmies inhabiting the French Kongo.

A-shan'ti, 1 ə-shan'tı *or* ə-shān'tī; 2 a-shăn'tı *or* a-shän'tī. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ashanti, or its language, of the Ewe or Egbe linguistic group. **II.** *n.* 1. A native of Ashanti. 2. A native kingdom of West Africa, annexed to Gold Coast Colony, Sept. 26, 1901; capital, Kumasi. **A-shan'tee†.**
A-sha"a-re'la, 1 ash'ə-rī'lə; 2 ăsh'a-rē'la, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* xxv, 2.
A-sha'ri, 1 ə-shū'rī; 2 ä-shä'rī, **Abu el-Hasan al** (873–951). Founder of a Mohammedan liberal sect. **A-sha'ri-ya,** intermediate between the Orthodox and the Rationalists. **— A-sha'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.* **— A-sha'rism,** *n.* **— A-sha'rite,** *n.*
ash'-bar"ber-ry, *n.* See ASH³, *n.*
Ash'be-a, 1 ash'bı-ə; 2 ăsh'be-a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 21.
Ash'bel, 1 ash'bel; 2 ăsh'bĕl, *n. Bib. Gen.* xlvi, 21. **— Ash'bel-ites,** *n. pl.* Descendants of Ashbel.
Ash'bourne, 1 ash'bûrn; 2 ăsh'bûrn, *n.* A trading town in Derbyshire, England; battle, 1644, in which Royalists were defeated by Parliamentarians.
Ash'burn-ham, 1 ash'bûrn-əm; 2 ăsh'bûrn-am, *n.* 1. A town in Worcester county, Mass. 2. A village in Peterborough county, Ontario, Canada.
Ash'burn-town, 1 ash'bûrn-taun; 2 ăsh'bûrn-town, *n.* A town in Worth county, Ga.
Ash'bur-ton, 1 ash'bûr-tən; 2 ăsh'bûr-ton, *n.* 1. **Lord** (10/21774–3/11 1848), Alexander Baring, an English statesman and banker. 2. A river in W. Australia, flowing 500 m. to Exmouth gulf. 3. A borough and parish in Devonshire, England.
Ash"by-de-la-Zouch', 1 ash"bı-də-lə-zûsh' *or* -zəush'; 2 ăsh"by-de-la-zŭch' *or* -zouch', *n.* A town and parish of Leicestershire, England; scene of the tournament in *Ivanhoe.*
ash'cat", *n.* See ASH³, *n.*
Ash'che-naz, *n.* Same as ASHKENAZ.
Ash'dod, 1 ash'dod; 2 ăsh'dŏd, *n. Bib.* An important Philistine city, now **As'dud** or **Es'dud,** between Gaza and Joppa; known in the New Testament and the Septuagint as **A-zo'tus.** *1 Sam.* v. **— Ash'dod-ites,** *n. pl.* Inhabitants of Ashdod. *Neh.* iv, 7. **Ash'doth-ites†.**
Ash"doth-pis'gah, 1 -piz'gə; 2 -pĭs'ga, *n. Bib. Josh.* xiii, 20.
Ashe, 1 ash; 2 ăsh, *n.* A mountainous county of North Carolina; 36 sq. m.; county-seat, Jefferson.
A"-she-Hoh', 1 ā"-shē-hō'; 2 ä"-zhe-hō', *n.* A city in central Manchuria. **Al"chu-ku't; A"sche-ko't.**
ash'en¹, 1 ash'n; 2 ăsh'n, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ash-tree, or made of its wood. [< AS. *æsc.*]
ash'en², *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling wood-ashes, especially in color; pale.
The skies they were *ashen* and sober. POE *Ulalume* st. 1.
— ashen light (*Astron.*), same as EARTH-SHINE.
ash'ent, *n. pl.* Ashes.
Ash'er, 1 ash'ər; 2 ăsh'er, *n. Bib.* 1. Eighth son of Jacob. **A'sert** [N. Test.]. 2. A town in Manasseh; now **A-sı'rah. — Ash'er-ites,** *n. pl.* One of the tribes of Israel, descendants of Asher.
Ash'e-rah, 1 ash'ı-rə; 2 ăsh'e-ra, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). 1. [-RIM, 1 -rim; 2 -rĭm, *pl.*] A Semitic goddess, the consort of Bel; also, her symbol, image, or pillar.
And they set them up pillars and *Asherim* upon every high hill, and under every green tree. *2 Kings* xvii, 10. [R. V.]
2. [-RIM, -ROTH, or -RAHS, 1 -reth, -rəz; 2 -rŏth, -raz, *pl.*] The place of worship of this goddess as a center of licentious idolatry. See *Isa.* xvii, S, R. V.; in the Authorized Version, translated *grove.*
ash'er-y, 1 ash'er-ı; 2 ăsh'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] 1. A place of deposit for ashes; ash-bin. 2. A place where potash is made.
ash'es, 1 ash'ez; 2 ăsh'ĕs, *n. pl.* See ASH¹ and ASH².
ash'et, 1 ash'et; 2 ăsh'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A large plate or platter. [< F. *assiette*, plate, < *asseoir;* see ASSIZE.]
Ashe'ville, 1 ash'vil; 2 ăsh'vĭl, *n.* A city and health-resort among the mountains of W. North Carolina; county-seat of Buncombe county.
ash'-fire", *n.* See ASH³, *n.*
Ash'ford, 1 ash'fərd; 2 ăsh'ford, *n.* 1. **Isaac,** in Crabbe's *The Parish Register,* a peasant, poor but content. 2. A town in Kent, England. 3. A village in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. 4. A village in Fond du Lac county, Wis. 5. A town in Henry county, Ala. [Greene county, Mo.
Ash'grove Cit'y, 1 ash'grōv; 2 ăsh'grōv, *n.* A town in **ash'-hop"per,** *n.* See ASH³, *n.*
Ash'hur, 1 ash'ur; 2 ăsh'ûr, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* ii, 24.
A"shi-ka'ga, 1 ä"shi-kä'gə; 2 ä"shi-kä'gä, *n.* The chief town of Honshu Island, Japan. **A"si-ka'ga†.**
A-shi'ma, 1 ə-shaı'mə *or* ash'ı-mə; 2 a-shī'ma *or* ăsh'ı-ma, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xvii, 30. [ing.
a-shine', 1 ə-shaın'; 2 a-shīn', *adv. & a.* Luminously: shin-
Ash'ing-don, 1 ash'ıŋ-dən; 2 ăsh'ing-don, *n.* Same as ASSANDUN. [board.
a-ship'board, 1 ə-ship'bōrd; 2 a-ship'bōrd, *adv.* On ship-
A-ship'pun, 1 ə-ship'ən; 2 *a-ship'ŭn, n.* A town in Dodge county, Wis.
Ash'ir, *n.* Same as ASHUR. [shivering.
a-shiv'er, 1 ə-shiv'ər; 2 a-shĭv'er, *adv. & a.* In a shiver;
Ash'ke-lon, 1 ash'kı-lən; 2 ăsh'ke-lŏn, *n.* An ancient royal city of the Philistines, on the Mediterranean coast S. W. of Jerusalem; now **As'ga-lan.** Birthplace of Herod I.; scene of battles in the wars of the crusades; destroyed in 1270.
Ash'ke-naz, 1 ash'kı-naz; 2 ăsh'ke-năz, *n. Bib.* 1. A son of Gomer. *Gen.* x, 3. 2. A tribe of his descendants who have been variously identified with the Armenians, the Cymry, the Scandinavians, and others. *Jer.* li, 27. 3. In rabbinical lore, Germany, esp. S. and S. W. Germany.
Ash"ke-naz'im, 1 ash'kı-naz'ım; 2 ăsh'ke-năz'ĭm, *n. pl.* [Heb.] The Polish-German Jews: distinguished from the Sephardim or Spanish-Portuguese Jews. **— Ash"ke-naz'ic,** *a.*
ash'-key", *n.* See ASH³, *n.* [cony; daman.
ash-ko'ko, 1 ash-kō'ko; 2 ăsh-kō'ko, *n.* [Abyssinia.] The
Ash'land, 1 ash'lənd; 2 ăsh'land, *n.* 1. (1) A county in N. Ohio; 437 sq. m. (2) Its county-seat; site of Ashland University (non-sectarian), founded in 1878. 2. (1) A county in Wisconsin; 1,648 sq. m. (2) A city, its county-seat. 3. A town in Boyd county, Ky.; home of Henry Clay. 4. A town in Middlesex county, Mass. 5. A borough in Schuylkill county, Pa. 6. A town in Clay county, Ala. 7. A town in Cass county, Ill. 8. A village in Saunders county, Neb. 9. A town in Grafton county, N. H. 10. A city in Jefferson county, Ore. 11. A town in Hanover county, Va.; seat of Randolph Macon Methodist College, founded in 1830. 12. A town in Aroostook county, Me.
ash'lar, } 1 ash'lər; 2 ăsh'lar, *n.* 1. *Masonry.* (1) A
ash'ler, } block of stone, as brought from the quarry. (2) A squared stone. (3) Masonwork of squared stones. (4) A thin cut stone for facing a wall.
Ashlar has received various names from the manner of chiseling or dressing it; as, **chiseled** or **boasted ashlar,** with an irregularly lined surface; **herring-bone a.,** with tool-marks running zigzag or in alternate rows in opposite directions; **nigged a.,** hammer-dressed in points; **plane** or **plain a.,** dressed smooth; **pointed a.,** line-dressed and

pointed; **prison a.**, dressed with holes; **random-tooled a.**, with wavy and irregular lines; **rusticated or quarry-faced a.**, having the joining surfaces smooth and the faces rough; **tooled a.**, finely fluted.
2. An upright from a garret floor to a rafter. [< OF. *aiseler*, < L. *axilla*, dim. of L. *axis*, board.] — **ashlar brick**, thin facing-brick.— **bastard a.**, masonry of inferior work faced with regular ashlaring.— **droved a.** [Scot.], inferior ashlar.— **perpend a.**, an ashlar long enough to reach through a wall and show a fair face on both sides: a perpend stone.— **ash'lared, ash'lered**, *a.* Covered with ashlar.— **ash'lar-ing, ash'ler-ing**, *n.* **1.** Vertical wooden plaster-studs running from the floor of a garret to the rafters.
2. Ashlar masonry.

ash'-leach", *n.* See ASH², *n.*

Ash'ley, 1 ash'li; 2 ăsh'ly, *n.* **1.** A county in Arkansas; 927 sq. m.; county-seat, Hamburg. 2. A borough in Luzerne county, Pa. 3. A town in Pulaski county, Ark. 4. A town in Dekalb county, Ind. 5. A river of South Carolina, joining the Cooper river in Charleston Harbor.— **Ashley river marl**, a thin, early Tertiary deposit, manifest near Charleston, S. C., and mined as a fertilizer.

ash'ling, 1 ash'liŋ; 2 ăsh'liŋ, *n.* A sapling ash.

Ash"mead-Bart'lett, 1 ash"mid-bärt'let; 2 ăsh"mĭd-bärt'lĕt, Sir Ellis (1849–9/11 1902). An English statesman and orator.

Ash-me'dai, Ash-mo'dai, *n.* [Heb.] Same as ASMODEUS.

Ash'mole, 1 ash'mōl; 2 ăsh'mōl, Elias (5/21 1617–9/11 1692). An English antiquary and publicist who founded the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1682; *History . . . of the Noble Order of the Garter*.— **Ash-mo'le-an**, *a.*

Ash'mun, 1 ash'mun; 2 ăsh'mŭn. **Jehudi** (4/-1794–8/11 1828). An American philanthropist; founder of Liberia.

Ash'nah, 1 *ash'na*; 2 *ăsh'na*, *n. Bib. Josh. xv, 33.*

A-sho'kan, 1 a-shō'kan; 2 ă-shō'kan, *n.* A dam and reservoir, near Kingston, N. Y.; length 12 m., width 1 m. It forms part of the system supplying water to New York city.

a-shore', 1 ə-shōr'; 2 a-shōr', *adv.* **1.** To or on the shore; as, the whole fleet was driven *ashore*. 2. On land; not on board a vessel; not at sea; as, he was left *ashore*.

Ash'pe-naz, 1 ash'pi-naz; 2 ăsh'pe-năz, *n. Bib. Dan.* i, 3.

ash'raf, 1 ash'raf; 2 ăsh'răf, *n.* [Ar. & Per.] A rank of nobility among the Moslems of Bengal and Behar equivalent to high caste among the Hindus. [vii, 14.

Ash'ri-el, 1 ash'ri-el; 2 ăsh'ri-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.*

Ash"ta-bu'la, 1 ash"tə-biū'lə; 2 ăsh"ta-bū'la, *n.* **1.** A county in N. Ohio; 700 sq. m.; county-seat, Jefferson. 2. A city and port on Lake Erie in Ashtabula county, O.

Ash'ta-roth, 1 ash'tə-rɔth *or* -rōth; 2 ăsh'ta-rŏth *or* -rōth, *n. Bib. Josh.* ix, 10. [*1 Chron.* xi, 44.

Ash'te-rath-ite, 1 ash'ti-rath-ait; 2 ăsh'te-răth-īt, *n. Bib.*

Ash'te-roth Kar-na'im, 1 ash'ti-rɔth kar-nē'im; 2 ăsh'te-rŏth kär-nā'im. *Bib. Gen.* xiv, 5.

Ash'ton, 1 ash'tən; 2 ăsh'ton, *n.* **1. Enrico**, in Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*, brother of Lucia. **2. Sir Jacob**, in Scott's *Woodstock*, a cavalier, partizan of Charles I. of England. **3. Lucy.** (1) The heroine of Scott's *The Bride of Lammermoor*. (2) The heroine of Donizetti's opera *Lucia di Lammermoor*. See under LUCIA. **4.** A village in Providence county, R. I.

Ash'ton-in-Mak'er-field, 1 mak'ər-fild; 2 măk'ĕr-fēld, *n.* A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England.

Ash'ton-un'der-Lyne', *n.* A manufacturing city in Lancashire, England; collieries.

Ash'to-reth, 1 ash'to-reth; 2 ăsh'to-rĕth, *n.* [ASH'TAROTH, *pl.*] [Heb.] The principal female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.
Ashtoreth, the goddess of the Zidonians. *1 Kings* xi, 5.

A-shuap"mou-chouan', 1 ə-shwūp"mū-chwūn'; 2 ă-shwăp"mu-chwăn', *n.* A river in Quebec, Canada; length, 170 m.

Ash'ue-lot, 1 ash'wi-lɔt; 2 ăsh'we-lŏt, *n.* A river in New Hampshire; 75 m. long to the Connecticut river.

ash'uri, *n.* Same as MADAR.

Ash'ur², 1 ash'ər; 2 ăsh'ur, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 24.

Ash'hur‡.— Ash'ur-ites, *n. pl.* A tribe of Israel.

Ash'ur², *n. Assyr. Myth.* Same as ASSHUR.

Ash'u-ra, 1 ash'u-rə; 2 ăsh'u-ra, *n.* [Ar.] The tenth day of Muharram, a Mohammedan fast-day observed both by the Sunnis and the Shiahs. On this day, according to Moslem belief, Adam and Eve, heaven and hell, life and death, fate and the pen, were created. HUGHES *Dict. of Islam*.

A'shur-ba"ni-pal", 1 ā'shūr-bā"ni-pāl'; 2 ā'shur-bā"ni-pāl', *n.* An Assyrian king who reigned from 668 to 626 B. C.; eldest son of Esarhaddon. Same as SARDANAPALUS.

Ash'vath, 1 ash'vaθ; 2 ăsh'văth, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 33.

Ash'ville, 1 ash'vil; 2 ăsh'vil, *n.* A city in Jefferson co., Fla.

Ash Wednes'day. *Eccl.* The first day of Lent: so called from a custom of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents on that day, and still observed in the Roman Catholic Church.

ash'weed", 1 ash'wid'; 2 ăsh'wēd', *n.* The goutweed.

ash'wort", 1 ash'wūrt'; 2 ăsh'wŭrt', *n.* The woolly ragwort (*Senecto tomentosus*) of the southeastern United States, with hoary leaves.

ash'y, 1 ash'i; 2 ăsh'y, *a.* [ASH'I-ER; ASH'I-EST.] Of or pertaining to ashes; strewn with ashes; ash-colored; ashen. **asch'i‡.**
There's a cheek that is getting *ashy* white.
ELIZA COOK *Mother Who Hath a Child at Sea* st. 2.

a'si, 1 ā'si; 2 ā'sī, *n.* [Samoa.] An edible mollusk (*Arca scapha*) whose shell is used as a scraper and a saw.

A'sia, 1 ē'shə; 2 ā'sha, *n.* The largest of the continental divisions of the globe, situated in the eastern hemisphere, and bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean, on the east by the North Pacific ocean, on the south by the Indian ocean, and on the west by Europe. Its extreme length is about 7,800 miles, from Bering Strait to the Dardanelles; its greatest breadth, about 5,200 miles, from Cape Romania in Malay Peninsula to Cape Severo in Siberia; 17,057,666 sq. m. It is separated from Europe by the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, Bosporus, Black Sea, Caucasus mountains, Caspian Sea, and Ural mountains, and includes Arabia, Asia Minor, China, India, Japan, the Malay Peninsula, and the islands Taiwan to Sakhalin.

A'sia Mi'nor. The peninsula of S. W. Asia, from the Black Sea to Arabia; 197,710 sq. m.; chief city, Smyrna. **An"a-to'li-an.**

A'sian, 1 ē'shən; 2 ā'shan (XIII), *a. Asiatic; Mongoloid*; as, the *Asian* race. See MONGOLOID.— **A"si-an'ic**, *a.* 1. Peculiar to or characteristic of Asia Minor; specifically, florid or inflated in style. 2. Asiatic.— **A'sian-ism**, *n.* The florid style of the Greeks of Asia in the last three centuries before Christ.

A'si-arch, 1 ē'shi-ārk; 2 ā'shi-ārc, *n. Rom. Hist.* The chief or president of the religious rites and of the public games in the Roman province of Asia. [< LL. *Asiarcha*, < Gr. *Asiarchēs*, < *Asia*, Asia, + *archō*, rule.]

A"si-at'ic, 1 ē"shi-at'ik; 2 ā"shi-ăt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Asia: anciently limited to what is now Asia Minor. 2. Relating to or descriptive of Asianism: contrasted with *Attic*. **A'sian‡.— A"si-at'ic Ar"chi-pel'a-go**, same as MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.— **a. cholera**, see CHOLERA.— **A"si-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **A"si-at'i-cism**, *n.* Anything peculiarly Asiatic in custom, thought, or expression.— **A"si-at'i-cize‡**, *vt.* [Rare.] *To render Asiatic.* **A'si-a-tize‡.— A"si-at"i-ci-za'tion**, *n.*

A"si-at'ic, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Asia.

Ās"i-bi'as, 1 as'i-bai"əs; 2 ăs'i-bī"as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 26.

a-side', 1 ə-said'; 2 a-sīd', *n.* **1.** Something said or done aside, or so as most (presumably) to be overheard by others.
Theatrical *'asides'* are apt to be whispered in a pretty loud voice.
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* p. 146. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]
2. Anything apart from the main thing; an incidental consideration; side issue.
An *aside* from other more pressing employments. LUCY LARCOM *New England Girlhood* p. 160. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

a-side', *adv.* **1.** Away from further use; out of thought, action, or consideration; off: as if to be rid of.
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old *aside*.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. ii, l. 336.
2. Out of presence, connection, or relation; by; off: often with the idea of future use.
There are certain books that are read to be laid *aside*, and there are certain other books that are laid *aside* to be read. J. T. FIELDS *Underbrush, Paul and Virginia* p. 253. [o. & co. 1877.]
3. To one side; so as to deviate; off the line; wide of the mark; away; as, to turn the current *aside*.
Turn never from the way of truth *aside*.
SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* can. 12, st. 4.
4. In a state of exclusion; apart: often with *from*; as, *aside from* all other interests: a common Americanism.
To make anything *aside from* God supreme either in the affections or the will, is essential idolatry.
HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* lect. xii, p. 393. [s. 1873.]
5. So as not to be overheard, actually or apparently; as, an actor speaks *aside*. See ASIDE, *n.* **6.** [Rare.] On one side; one-sidedly.
For even prosaic men who wear grief long
Will get to wear it as a hat *aside*
With a flower stuck in 't.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. i, l. 119.
7. [S. Eng.] Further; in addition. [<A-, on + SIDE.]
Syn.: see APART.— **to set aside** (*Law.*), to annul or declare of no effect, as a verdict by the order of a court.— **a-side'**, *prep.* [Rare.] Beside.— **a-si'den**, *adv.* [Dial. or Obs.] Sidewise; aslant.— **a-side'ness**, *n.* [Rare.] A state of being aside; solitude.

a-sid'er-ite, 1 ə-sid'ər-ait; 2 a-sĭd'ĕr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A meteoric stone containing no iron. [<A-, not, + Gr. *sidēros*, iron.] [iv, 35.

A'si-el, 1 ē'si-el *or* as'i-el; 2 ā'si-ĕl *or* ăs'i-ĕl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.*

A-sil'i-dæ, 1 ə-sil'i-di; 2 a-sĭl'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of predaceous tetrachætous flies; the hornet- or robber-flies.

As'i-lus, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *asilus*, gad-fly.] — **as'i-lid**, *a.* & *n.*— **as'i-loid**, *a.*

a'sim, 1 ā'sim; 2 ā'sīm, *a.* [P. I.] Sour; bitter.

As'i-ma, 1 as'i-mə; 2 ăs'i-ma, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

As"i-mi'na, 1 as'i-mai'nə; 2 ăs"i-mī'na, *n. Bot.* A small genus of North-American shrubs or small trees of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceæ*), including the papaw (*A. triloba*). [< N. Algonkin *asimina*, for S. Illinois *rassimina*, < *rassa*, sleeve, + *min*, fruit.] [mering.

a-sim'mer, 1 ə-sim'ər; 2 a-sĭm'er, *a.* & *adv.* [Rare.] Sim-

A"si-na'ri-a, *n.* Same as SASSARI, GULF OF.

As"i-na'ri-i, 1 as'i-nē'ri-ai; 2 ăs'i-nā'ri-ī, *n. pl.* [L.] *Ch. Hist.* Worshipers of the ass: a nickname given originally to the Jews and later to the early Christians. *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*

As"i-ne'a, 1 as'i-ni'ə; 2 ăs'i-nē'a, *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder of serpents having the maxillary bone horizontal, in contact with the premaxillary, and with solid teeth. [< Gr. *asinēs*, harmless.] — **as"i-ne'an**, *a.* & *n.* [ne'got.

as"i-ne'got, *n.* **1.** A fool; dolt. **2.** A little ass. **as"si-**

A-sin'gan, 1 ə-sin'gən; 2 ă-sĭn'găn, *n.* A town in Pangasinan province, Luzon, P. I.

as'i-nine, 1 as'i-nin *or* -nain; 2 ăs'i-nĭn *or* -nīn, *a.* Pertaining to or having the qualities of an ass; ass-like; stupid; silly. [< L. *asininus*, < *asinus*, ass.] **as'i-na-ry‡.— as"i-nin'i-ty**, *n.* [(Douai).

A"si-on-ga'ber, 1 ē"si-on-gē'bər; 2 ā"si-ŏn-gā'ber, *n. Bib.*

A"si-oot', *n.* Same as SIUT.

As'i-pha, 1 as'i-fə; 2 ăs'i-fa, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* [v, 29.

As"i-pho-na'ta, 1 ə-sai"fo-nē'tə; 2 a-sī"fo-nā'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* A section of bivalves, variously ranked and limited, without siphonal prolongations of the mantle, as oysters, etc. [A-, not, + Gr. *siphōn*, siphon.] **As"i-pho'ni-a‡; As"i-pho"ni-a'ta‡; As"i-pho'ni-da‡.— a-si'-pho-nate, as"i-pho'ni-ate**, *a.*

A-sir', 1 ə-sir'; 2 ă-sĭr', *n.* An independent state and tribe between Hejaz and Yemen, W. Arabia; capital, Kolakh.

a'sis, 1 ā'sis; 2 ā'sĭs, *n.* [P. I.] A small evergreen tropical shrub or tree (*Ficus heterophylla*), yielding an inferior timber, sometimes cultivated for ornament in hothouses.

a-sise'‡, *n.* An assize.

a-si'ti-a, 1 ə-sish'i-ə; 2 a-sĭsh'i-a, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Want of appetite. 2. Lack of food. [< Gr. *asitia*, < *a-* priv. + *sitos*, food.]

ask, 1 ask; 2 ăsk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a request or petition for or of; express a desire to or for; solicit; beg; as, to *ask* counsel.
I only *ask* a will resigned, O Father, to thine own!
WHITTIER *The Wish of To-day* st. 3.
2. To demand or require as a right, price, condition, necessity, or the like; claim; exact; as, to *ask* a dollar a dozen; to *ask* payment in advance. **3.** To inquire of or concerning; put questions to or about; request an answer of or to; as, he *asked* me questions.
But she loved Enoch: though she knew it not,
And would if *ask'd* deny it. TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st. 4.
4. To request the presence of; invite; as, to *ask* a friend to tea. **5.** To make public proclamation of; as, to *ask* the bans: now superseded by *publish*.
II. *i.* **1.** To make request; petition. **2.** To make inquiries; inquire. [< AS. *āscian*, ask.] **aske†; ask'-en†; ax†; axe†.**
Thus, we now count it vulgar to say *ax*, and yet this sound was quite acceptable to the most cultivated Saxon. We have transposed the consonants, and instead of ks we say sk; instead of *ax* we say *ask*. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 604. [CL. P. 1873.]
SYN.: DEMAND; REQUIRE. *Demand* is a determined and often an arrogant word; one may rightfully *demand* what is his own or his due, when it is withheld or denied; or he may wrongfully *demand* that to which he has no claim but power. *Require* is less arrogant and obtrusive than *demand*, but on occasion is exceedingly strenuous; as, the court *requires* the attendance of witnesses. See BEG; INVITE; PRAY; QUESTION.

ask', *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] A newt. [< AS. *āthexe*.]

Ask², *n. Norse Myth.* The Norse Adam; the first man, made from a tree by Odin, Hœner, and Lodər.
From *Ask* and Embla is descended the whole human family. R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 183. [s. c. c. 1879.]

as'ka, 1 ās'kə; 2 ăs'ka, *n.* [Rus.] A peasant's round-topped cap.

As"ka-bad', 1 as"ka-bād'; 2 ăs"kă-băd', *n.* The capital of Transcaspia, on the Kirghiz steppes of Asiatic Russia. **Ās"kha-bad'‡.**

As'ka-lon, As'ke-lon, *n.* Same as ASHKELON.

a-skance', 1 ə-skans'; 2 a-skăns', *vt.* [Rare.] To turn aside.

a-skance', *adv.* **1.** With a side or indirect glance or meaning; sidewise; obliquely.
The cunning glances which she [Topsy] shot *askance* from the corners of her eyes. HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 265. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]
2. With distrust, disdain, envy, or the like; distrustfully.
Whom the grand foe, with scornful eye *askance*,
Thus answered. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 149.
[< A-, on, + *-skance*; cp. D. *schuins*, sidewise.]

a-skant'‡; a-skaunce'†.

a-skance'²†, *conj. adv.* Ascaunce. **a-skan'ces†.**

As'ka-part†, *n.* One of a race of giant warriors in the East.

as'kar, 1 ās'kar; 2 ăs'kär, *n.* [AS'KA-RIS, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] 1. A Turkish soldier. 2. A native soldier in Mohammedan parts of Africa, as Morocco. 3. [E. Afr.] A soldier, or armed attendant, assigned to special duty with an official or traveler. **as'ka-ri‡.**

As-kea'ton, 1 as-kē'tən; 2 ăs-kā'ton, *n.* A town of Limerick county, Ireland; historical ruins.

asked, askt', 1 askt; 2 ăskt, *pp.* of ASK, *v.*

as-keen', 1 as-kin'; 2 ăs-kēn', *n.* [Ir.] Fen.

ask'er¹, 1 ask'ər; 2 ăsk'er, *n.* One who asks; a seeker; inquirer; beggar.

ask'er², *n.* Same as ASK¹.

as'ker³, *n.* Same as AS'KAR.

a-skew', 1 ə-skiū'; 2 a-skū', *adv.* & *a.* In an oblique or twisted position or manner; out of proper position; hence, with a wry look; awry; contemptuously. [< A-, on, + SKEW, *a.*; cp. Ice. *á skā*, askew.]
Then glanced *askew* at those three knights of hers.
TENNYSON *Pelleas and Ettarre* st. 12.

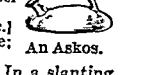
As'kew, 1 as'kiū; 2 ăs'kū, **Anne** (1521–7/15 1546). An English Protestant gentlewoman burned for heresy at Smithfield. **As'cue‡.**

ask'ing, 1 ask'iŋ; 2 ăsk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of requesting or inquiring; also, that which is asked; a petition; request. 2. The publishing of the bans.— **-ly**, *adv.*

Ask'ja, 1 ūsk'yə; 2 ăsk'yä, *n.* The largest volcano in Iceland; 4,633 ft. high; occasionally eruptive. [Ice., basket.]

a-sklent', 1 ə-sklent'; 2 a-sklĕnt', *adv.* [Scot.] Aslant. **a-sclent'†.**

as'kos, 1 as'kos; 2 ăs'kŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Class. Antiq.* **1.** A leather bag, usually of goat-skin or pig-skin; a wine-skin. 2. A Greek or Etruscan vessel shaped like a wine-skin. **as'cus‡.**


An Askos.

a-slake', 1 ə-slēk'; 2 a-slāk', *vt.* & *vi.* [Archaic.] To make or become less, or less strong; abate; lessen; appease.

a-slant', 1 ə-slant'; 2 a-slănt', *adv.* & *a.* In a slanting direction or position; obliquely; oblique; slanting.
As with his wings *aslant*, Sails the fierce cormorant.
LONGFELLOW *Skeleton in Armor* st. 16.

a-slant', *prep.* Across or over in a slanting direction or position; athwart; as, sunlight fell *aslant* the floor.

As-lau'ga, 1 as-lau'gə; 2 ăs-lou'ga, *n.* **1.** *Norse Myth.* A legendary female warrior, daughter of Sigurd and Brunhild, and wife of Ragnar Lodbrok. **2.** In Lamotte-Fouqué's *Aslauga's Knight*, the spirit of Aslauga, inspirer of Froda.

a-sleep', 1 ə-slīp'; 2 a-slēp', *adv.* & *a.* **1.** In or into a state of sleep.
Like one *asleep* With open eyes and folded hands she lay.
SHELLEY *Ginevra* st. 6.
2. In an inactive or quiescent state; dormant; inactive.
One bodily sense or function may be *asleep* while another is awake. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xvii, p. 234. [s. & l. 1859.]
3. *Eccl.* & *Theol.* In or into the sleep of death; dead.
But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are *asleep*. *1 Thes.* iv, 13.
4. Benumbed, indicated by a tingling or prickling sensation, as in the hand after pressure on a nerve-trunk. **5.** *Naut.* But slightly filled or distended with the wind: said of sails.

As-li'a, 1 as-lai'ə; 2 ăs-lī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-slope', 1 ə-slōp'; 2 a-slōp', *adv.* & *a.* In a sloping position; slanting; sloping.
While the first drizzling shower is borne *aslope*.
SWIFT *A City Shower* l. 18.

As'ma-dai, 1 as'mə-dai; 2 ăs'ma-dī, *n.* One of the rebel angels in Milton's *Paradise Lost*. **As"mo-de'us‡.**

as'man-ite, 1 as'mən-ait; 2 ăs'man-īt, *n. Mineral.* An orthorhombic variety of silica found in meteoric iron.

a-smear', 1 ə-smir'; 2 a-smēr', *adv.* & *a.* Smeared; bedaubed.

As"mo-de'us, 1 as"mo-di'əs; 2 ăs"mo-dē'ŭs, *n.* **1.** *Heb. Myth.* See quotation.
According to Tobit iii, 8, vi. 14 the evil spirit *Asmodeus* — 'King of the Demons,' in the Hebrew and Chaldaic versions, is a later addition — fell in love with Sarah, the daughter of Raguel, and prevented her from having a husband. After killing seven men successively on the nights of their marriage to her he was rendered harmless when Tobias married her, following the instructions given him by the angel Raphael. *Asmodeus* 'fled into the utmost parts of Egypt and the angel [Raphael] bound him' (*ib.* iii. 8, vi. 14 *et seq.*, viii. 2–4). *Akin to this representation in Tobit is the description of Asmodeus in the Testament of Solomon:* 'I am called *Asmodeus* among mortals, and my business is to plot against the newly wedded, so that they may not know one another. And I sever them utterly by many calamities; and I waste away the beauty of virgins and estrange their hearts. . . . I transport men into fits of madness and desire when they have wives of their own, so that they leave them and go off by night and day to others that belong to other men; with the result that they commit sin and fall into murderous deeds.' In the *Testament of Solomon, Asmodeus* is connected on the one hand with the *Asmodeus* of Tobit, and possesses on the other many points of contact with the Ashmedai of rabbinical literature, especially in his relation to Solomon and the building of the Temple. *The Jewish Encyc.* vol. ii, pp. 217, 218.
2. In Le Sage's opera *Le Diable Boiteux*, the demon who conducts Don Cleofas in his night adventures.
As'ma-dai‡; As"mo-dæ'us‡; As'mo-day‡.

a-smol'der, 1 ə-smōl'dər; 2 a-smōl'der, *adv.* & *a.* In a smoldering condition; smoldering. **a-smoul'der‡.**

As"mo-ne'an, 1 as"mo-ni'ən; 2 ăs"mo-nē'an, *n.* One of the Jewish family to which the Maccabees belonged, noted for its leadership and patriotism. **As"mo-næ'an‡.**
A descendant of David was not likely to be spared by the man who had murdered the last of the *Asmoneans*.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 149. [A. 1880.]

As'na-a, 1 as'nē-ə; 2 ăs'nā-a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

As'nah, 1 as'nə; 2 as'na, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 50.

As-nap'per, 1 as-nap'ər; 2 ăs-năp'ər, *n. Bib. Ezra* iv, 10.

As"nières', 1 ą"nyâr'; 2 ă"nyĕr', *n.* A town in Seine department, France.

A'so, 1 ä'so; 2 ä'so, *n.* A mountain and volcano in Kyushu Island, Japan; 5,280 ft. high; crater, 10 by 15 m.; said to be the largest in the world. **Aso San†.**

a-soak', 1 ə-sōk'; 2 ə-sōk', *adv.&a.* Inasoaking state; soaking.

a-so'cial, 1 ē-[*or* ā-]sō'shəl; 2 ā-[*or* ă-]sō'shal, *a.* Avoiding society.

a-so'ka', 1 ə-sō'kə; 2 ə-sō'ka, *n.* An East-Indian tree (*Saraca indica*) of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, consecrated to Siva. It bears very large and beautiful flowers, diversified with tints of yellow, orange, and red, varying with age. [Sans., < *a-* priv. + *soka*, flame.]

A-so'ka', *n.* A king in India about 223 B. C., who promoted Buddhism; "the Buddhist Constantine." **A-so'cat.**

A'som, 1 ē'som; 2 ā'sōm, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 33.

a-so'ma-tous, 1 ē-sō'mə-tus; 2 ā-sō'ma-tŭs, *a.* Without body. [< L. *asomatus*, < Gr. *asōmatos*, < *a-* priv. + *sōma(t-)*, body.]

as'o-nant, 1 as'o-nant; 2 ăs'o-nant, *a.* [Rare.] Without [sound.

a-so'ni-a, 1 ə-sō'nı-ə; 2 ə-sō'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Deafness to sounds of a certain pitch with ability to hear those above or below. [< A-, not, + L. *sonus*, sound.]

A-so'pus, 1 ə-sō'pus; 2 ə-sō'pŭs, *n. Myth.* A river-god, whose history is associated with the names of several rivers in Greece. [L. < Gr. *Asōpos.*]

as'or, 1 as'or; 2 ăs'ôr, *n.* [Heb.] An instrument of 10 strings, supposed to have resembled the lute.

A-so'tin, 1 ə-sō'tin; 2 ə-sō'tin, *n.* A county of S. E. Washington; 640 sq. m.; county-seat, Asotin. [south.

a-south', 1 ə-south'; 2 ə-south', *adv.* In or toward the

asp[1], 1 asp; 2 ăsp, *n.* **1.** A hooded venomous serpent, the African cobra (*Naja haje*).

Horace . . . adopts the common opinion of Cleopatra's death having been occasioned by the bite of an *asp*.
ANTHON *Horace* bk. i, ode xxxvii, p. 313, note. [n. 1854.]

2. A European viper (*Vipera berus*) or other venomous serpent. [< L. *aspi(d-)s*, < Gr. *aspi(d-)s*, viper.]

as'plc†; **asp'ine,** *a.*

asp[2], *n.* Same as ASPEN, *n.*

A. S. P., *abbr.* Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

As"pa-lac'i-dæ, 1 as"pə-las'ı-dī; 2 ăs"pa-lăc'i-dē, *n. pl.* See SPALACIDÆ.

As-pal'a-thus, 1 as-pal'ə-thus; 2 ăs-păl'a-thŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of South-African shrubs or undershrubs of the bean family, with papilionaceous flowers. **2.** [a-] An unidentified aromatic prickly shrub or tree mentioned in the Apocrypha and by some old writers. [L., < Gr. *aspalathos*, prickly shrub.]

as-par'a-gi, 1 as-par'ə-jı; 2 ăs-păr'a-ğī, *n. pl. Bot.* The scaly shoots of asparagus and similar plants; turions.

as"pa-rag'ic, 1 as"pə-raj'ık; 2 ăs"pa-răğ'ic, *a.* Same as ASPARTIC. **as-par"a-gin'ic†.**

as-par'a-gin, } 1 as-par'ə-jin, -jin *or* -jın; 2 ăs-păr'a-ğĭn,
as-par'a-gine, } -ğĭn *or* -ğīn, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_4H_8N_2O_3+H_2O$), with three isomeric forms. The *a*-asparagin occurs in two optically active states: the levo-form, which is found in asparagus, peas, vetch sprouts, etc.; and the dextro-form, occurring with the former in certain plants as the vetches. Both forms are crystalline, the former having a disagreeable taste, and the latter a sweet. The β-asparagin is a synthetically prepared isomer.

as"pa-rag'i-nous, 1 as"pə-raj'ı-nus; 2 ăs"pa-răğ'ı-nŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to asparagus; having edible shoots like asparagus.

as-par'a-gus, 1 as-par'ə-gus; 2 ăs-păr'a-ğŭs, *n.* **1.** The tender succulent shoots of *Asparagus officinalis*, cut when projecting a little above the ground, and used as a table vegetable. Compare SPARROWGRASS. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Asparagus*, especially the common garden species (*A. officinalis*), indigenous in parts of Europe and Asia. **3.** [A-] *Bot.* A large genus of Old World plants of the family *Convallariaceæ*, having much-branched stems with slender thread-like cladophylla springing from the axils of the little scales which represent the true leaves and solitary axillary flowers upon jointed pedicels. [L., < Gr. *asparagos*, < Per. *usparag*, sprout.] — **as-par'a-gus-bee"tle,** *n.* A chrysomelid beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*) which feeds upon asparagus. See table under INSECTS.— **a.-disease,** *n. pl.* See COLLETOTRICHOSE; COLLETOTRICHUM; LEOPARD-SPOT; RUST.— **a.-stone,** *n.* Apatite.— **French a., Prussian a.,** the young and edible shoots of a European plant (*Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*), which grows abundantly near Bath, England. [ASPARAGIN.

as-par'a-mid, 1 as-par'ə-mid; 2 ăs-păr'a-mid, *n.* Same as

a-spar'kle, 1 ə-spar'kl; 2 ə-spär'kl, *adv. & a.* In a sparkling state; sparkling.

as-par'tate, 1 as-pär'tēt; 2 ăs-pär'tāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of aspartic acid. **as-par'a-mate†; as-par'mate†.**

as-par'tic, 1 as-pär'tık; 2 ăs-pär'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or derived from asparagin. **as"pa-rag'ic†; as-par"a-gin'ic†; as"pa-ram'ic†.— aspartic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_4H_7NO_4$) obtained by treating asparagin with a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid; amido-succinic acid.

As-pa'sl-a[1], 1 as-pē'zı-ə *or* -shı-ə; 2 ăs-pā'zhi-a *or* -shi-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids bearing racemes of handsome flowers. [< Gr. *aspasios*, welcome, < *aspazomai*, welcome.]

As-pa'si-a[2], *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** The mistress of Pericles; born in Miletus; her house in Athens was a great intellectual and literary center. [*n. Bib. Esth.* ix, 7.

As-pa'tha, 1 as-pē'thə *or* as'pə-thə; 2 ăs-pā'tha *or* ăs'pa-tha,

As-pa'ti-a, 1 as-pē'shı-ə; 2 ăs-pā'shi-a, *n.* In Beaumont and Fletcher's *Maid's Tragedy*, the heroine, deserted by Amintor.

A. S. P. C. A., *abbr.* American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

as'pect, 1 as'pekt; 2 ăs'pĕct, *n.* **1.** The peculiar feature or salient characteristics by which a thing is distinguished, or which mark it at a particular time or from a particular point of view; the appearance, as viewed by the eye or mind; expression; mien; look; as, a stern *aspect;* the physical *aspect* of a region.

Of form and *aspect* too magnificent
To be destroyed. WORDSWORTH *Yew-Trees* l. 12.

2. A selected or circumscribed view of a subject, presented or so regarded for a purpose; phase.

All the good qualities to which we give names . . . are not so much parts of goodness as *aspects* of it.
SEELEY *Ecce Homo* p. 75. [n. dnos. 1866.]

3. Position, as with regard to direction, outlook, prospect, or presentation; as, the southern *aspect* of a house.

For my conversation, it is like the sun's, with all men, and with a friendly *aspect* to good and bad.
T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* pt. ii, ¶12, p. 127. [cas. co. 1886.]

4. *Astrol.* Configuration of the planets at any time; also, the supposed resulting influence for good or evil.

There are nine principal aspects: the *good aspects*, semisextile, sextile, quintile, trine, and biquintile; and the *bad aspects*, square, semisquare, sesquiquadrate, and opposition. For the symbolism, see under SYMBOL.

Whilst known in English in the 14th century, the French *aspect* does not seem to be older than the 16th. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

5. *Aero.* The view of an aeroplane obtained by looking at it from above. ORVILLE WRIGHT. **6.** *Forestry.* The direction toward which a slope faces. The eight main points of the compass, N., N. E., E., S. E., S., S. W., W., N. W., are distinguished in forest description. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.] **7.** *Philos.* That particular conception of a complex object, or group of objects, which results from considering it as it appears from a selected point of view, and then for the time being identifying with this appearance the whole nature of the object. **8.** *Logic.* A compound object or its conception, formed by mentally associating a determinate conception with an indeterminate object, the resultant compound being identified with the indeterminate object. **9.** The exposure of a slope or direction in which it faces: denoted according to the eight principal points of the compass. **10.** [Archaic.] The act of looking; a look; glance; view.

A plain *aspect*, or intuitive beholding, of truth.
COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* vol. ii, p. 100. [n. 1858.]

[< L. *aspectus*, < *aspicio*, < *ad*, to, + *specio*, look.]

SYN.: see FIGURE; MANNER.— **aspect of a plane** (*Math.*), the direction of the perpendicular to it.— **a. of slope** (*Meteor.*), on a weather-map, the direction in which the gradients *look, assuming the isotherms, isobars, etc., to represent* relative heights; the direction of the thermal or barometric slope from a given point of observation.— **reverse a.** (*Entom.*), a posterior view. **as'pect†,** *vt.* To behold; survey.— **as-pect'a-bl(e†,** *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being seen; fit to be seen.— **as-pec'tant,** *a. Her.* Facing; affronté.— **as-pect'ed†,** *a.* Having an aspect.— **as-pec'tion†,** *n.* A beholding; watching. **as-pect'ing†.**— **as-pec'tor,** *n.* [Rare.] A beholder.

asp'en, 1 asp'n; 2 ăsp'n, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tree called aspen or asp; hence, shaking; tremulous; made of aspen wood.

Shook like the *aspen* leaves in wind.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 2, st. 24.

asp'en[1], *n.* A poplar with tremulous leaves; especially, the quaking-asp or trembling poplar of North America (*Populus tremuloides*) or of Europe (*P. tremula*), whose leaves are on long, slender, laterally flattened petioles and affected by the slightest breeze.

Gray birch and *aspen* wept beneath. SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 12.

The original substantive form was *asp* (the name still used locally in England and W. U. S., *aspen* being properly an adjective, like *oaken*). [ME. *aspen* (prop. adj.), < *asp, aspe*, < AS. *æsp*, n.]

Aspen (*P. tremuloides*).
a, branch with leaves; *b*, ament; *c*, tree.

asp't; asp'inet.— large-toothed aspen, the soft poplar. See POPLAR. [county, Colo.

As'pen[2], 1 as'pen; 2 ăs'pĕn, *n.* A city, county-seat of Pitkin

as'pert†, *a.* Harsh; rough; fierce. **as'pre†.— as'per-ly†,** *adv.*— **as'per-ness†,** *n.* Sharpness; severity.

as'per[1], 1 as'pər; 2 ăs'per, *n. Gr. Gram.* The rough breathing (῾), placed over an initial vowel or over the second of two rhos together, as ῥῥ, to show that it is pronounced as if preceded by *h*. [< L. *asper*, rough.]

as'per[2], *n.* A Turkish unit of money. See COIN. [< LL. *asprum*, < Gr. *aspron*, < *aspros*, white.]

as'per-ate, 1 as'pər-ēt; 2 ăs'per-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To make harsh or uneven, as in sound or contour. [< L. *asperatus*, pp. of *aspero*, < *asper*, rough.]

as'per-ate, *a.* Rough; harsh; uneven. **as'per-at"ed†.**

as"per-a'tion, 1 as"pər-ē'shən; 2 ăs"per-ā'shon, *n.* The act or result of asperating.

as"per-ga'tion, 1 as"pər-gē'shən; 2 ăs"per-ğā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The act of sprinkling; aspersion.

They had common words for priest, sacrifice, song of praise, religious *aspergation*, . . . and for Mithra, the god of light.
I. TAYLOR *Origin of the Aryans* p. 190. [s. & w. 1890.]

[< L. *aspergo*, < *ad*, to, + *spargo*, sprinkle.]

a"sperge', 1 ą"sperz'; 2 ă"spĕrzh', *n.* [Rare.] An aspergillum.

as-perge', *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To sprinkle. **2†.** To asperse.— **as-perg'er,** *n.*

as-per'ges, 1 as-pūr'jız; 2 ăs-pĕr'ğēs, *n.* [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* **1.** A short service before high mass during which the celebrant sprinkles the altar and congregation with holy water. **2.** [A-] The anthem "Asperges me hyssopo"; literally, "Thou wilt sprinkle me with hyssop" (*Ps.* li, 7), that accompanies the sprinkling. **3.** The aspergill.

as'per-gill, 1 as'pər-jil; 2 ăs'per-ğĭl, *n. Eccl.* A brush, or the like, used for sprinkling holy water, as in the Roman Catholic Church. See ASPERSORIUM. [< LL. *aspergillus*, < L. *aspergo;* see ASPERSE.] — **as"per-gil'li-form,** *a.* Having the form of a brush or aspergill; esp. in botany, made up of a brush-like tuft of hairs, as the stigma in some grasses.

As"per-gil-la'les, 1 as"pər-jı-lē'lız; 2 ăs"per-ğĭ-lā'lēğ, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of ascomycetous fungi with the asci arranged in the peritheciun at different levels. It embraces genera of widely different habit, as *Elaphomyces*, the stag-truffle, which is subterranean, and *Penicillium*, which includes the common bread-mold (*P. glaucum*). [< ASPERGILLUS².]

As"per-gil'li-dæ, 1 as"pər-jil'ı-dī; 2 ăs"per-ğĭl'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Brechtitidæ*.— **as"per-gil'lid,** *n.*— **-loid,** *a.*

as"per-gil'lin, 1 as"pər-jil'ın; 2 ăs"per-ğĭl'in, *n.* Palmellin.

as"per-gil-lo'sis, 1 as"pər-jı-lō'sıs; 2 ăs"pĕr-ği-lō'sĭs, *n.* A morbid condition due to certain forms of *Aspergillus* in the ear or in the lungs.

as"per-gil'lum, 1 as"pər-jil'um; 2 ăs"per-ğĭl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** *Eccl.* An aspergill. **2.** *Conch.* (1) [A-] A genus typical of *Aspergillidæ*. (2) A watering-pot shell.

as"per-gil'lus[1], 1 as"pər-jil'us; 2 ăs"per-ğĭl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] [LL.] *Eccl.* An aspergill.

As"per-gil'lus[2], *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of fungi of the group *Aspergillales*, containing various molds. **2.** [a-] A stage of development of other genera producing molds, as *Aspergillus glaucus*, a common mold on preserved fruits, now known to be the conidial stage of *Eurotium herbariorum*. [LL., brush; see ASPERGILL.]

As"per-i-fo'li-æ, 1 as"pər-ı-fō'lı-ı; 2 ăs"per-ı-fō'lī-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The *Boraginaceæ*. [< L. *asper*, rough, + *folium*, leaf.]

As"per-i-fo"li-a'ce-æ†; As"per-i-fo-li'e-æ†.

as"per-i-fo'li-ate, 1 as'pər-ı-fō'lı-ēt; 2 as'per-i-fō'lī-āt, *a. Bot.* Having rough leaves. **as"per-i-fo'li-ous†.**

as-per'i-ty, 1 as-per'ı-tı; 2 ăs-pĕr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being rough or harsh; also, that which is rough or harsh. Specif.: (1) Harshness or roughness of temper; crabbedness; acerbity.

If ever . . . *asperity* could be excused in any man, it might have been excused in Milton. MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 9. [A. 1880.]

(2) Harshness of taste; sourness; acridness. (3) Harshness of sound; a grating; hoarseness. (4) Roughness or unevenness of surface.

It removes the *asperities* and polishes the rough surfaces of the mind. J. G. VON ZIMMERMANN *Solitude* p. 8. [WA. 1803.]

2. The state or quality of being difficult or disagreeable; that which is hard or disagreeable; hardship; difficulty.

It was not in his heart to add to the *asperity* of her martyrdom.
E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* p. 223. [A. 1891.]

[< L. *asperitas*, < *asper*, rough.] SYN.: see ACRIMONY.

a-sper'ma-tism, 1 ē-[*or* ā-]spūr'ma-tizm; 2 ā-[*or* ă-]spĕr'ma-tĭsm, *n. Pathol.* Absence or non-emission of semen. **a-sper'mi-at.— as"per-mat'ic,** *a.*

a-sper'mous, 1 ē-[*or* ā-]spūr'mus; 2 ā-[*or* ă-]spĕr'mŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Without seeds. **2.** *Pathol.* Affected with aspermatism. [< Gr. *aspermos*, < *a-* priv. + *sperma(t-)*, seed, < *speirō*, sow.] **a-sper'ma-tous†.**

As'pern, 1 ūs'pern; 2 ăs'pĕrn, *n.* A village near Vienna where the Austrians defeated Napoleon I. May 21–22, 1809.

a-sperne'†, *vt.* To despise; spurn.

as'per-ness†, *n.* Sharpness; severity.

as-per'o-lite, 1 as-per'o-lait; 2 ăs-pĕr'o-līt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of chrysocolla, having an additional molecule of water. [< L. *asper*, rough, + -LITE.]

as'per-ous, 1 as'pər-us; 2 ăs'per-ŭs, *a.* [Archaic.] Rough; uneven; esp., rough to the touch or feelings. [< L. *asper*, rough.] — **as'per-ous-ly,** *adv.*

as-perse', 1 as-pūrs'; 2 ăs-pĕrs', *vt.* [AS-PERSED', AS-PERST'; AS-PERS'ING.] **1.** To censure harshly and falsely; circulate false and injurious reports about; impugn; as, to *asperse* one's motives or character.

Challenging each recreant doubter
Who *aspersed* her spotless name.
ADELAIDE A. PROCTER *A Knight Errant* st. 4.

2. To besprinkle, as in baptism; bespatter. [< L. *aspersus*, pp. of *aspergo*, < *ad*, to, + *spargo*, sprinkle.]

SYN.: backbite, calumniate, decry, defame, depreciate, disparage, libel, malign, revile, slander, traduce, vilify. To *asperse* is to bespatter with injurious charges; to *defame* a person is to assail his good name; to *malign* is to circulate studied and malicious attacks upon character; to *traduce* is to exhibit one's real or assumed traits in an odious light; to *revile* or *vilify* is to attack with vile abuse. To *libel* or *slander* is to make an assault upon character and repute that comes within the scope of law; the *slander* is uttered, the *libel* written, printed, or pictured. To *backbite* is to speak something secretly to one's injury; to *calumniate* is to invent as well as utter the injurious charge. One may *abuse, assail*, or *vilify* another to his face; he *asperses, calumniates, slanders*, or *traduces* him behind his back.— ANT.: defend, eulogize, extol, laud, praise, vindicate.

as-persed', 1 as-pūrst'; 2 ăs-pĕrst', *a. Her.* Semé.

as-pers'er, 1 as-pūrs'ər; 2 ăs-pĕrs'er, *n.* One who defames another. **2.** An aspergill. **as-pers'or†.**

as-per'sion, 1 as-pūr'shən; 2 ăs-pĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or means of aspersing; slander; a slanderous report or charge.

Aspersion is the babbler's trade. COWPER *Friendship* st. 17.

2. Sprinkling; specif., baptism by sprinkling.

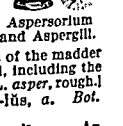
as-per'sive, } 1 as-pūr'sıv; 2 ăs-pĕr'siv, *a.* Of or pertain-
as-per'sıvs, } ing to aspersion; slanderous; defamatory.

Aspersive gossip respecting other philosophers . . . seems to have formed a favorite source of entertainment [in the school of Epicurus].
UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, p. 203. [s. 1872.]

as-pers'a-ry†.— as-per'sly(e-ly§, *adv.* [pergill.

as"per'soir', 1 as'per'swūr'; 2 ăs'pĕr'swär', *n.* [F.] An as-

as"per-so'ri-um, 1 as'pər-sō'rı-um; 2 ăs'per-sō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A bénitier. **2.** An aspergill. **as-per'so-ry†.**



Aspersorium and Aspergill.

As"pe-ru'go, 1 as'pı-rū'go; 2 ăs'pe-ru'ğo, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*) found throughout Europe and central Asia. *A. procumbens*, the German madwort or madderwort, is a trailing annual with rough bristly obovate leaves and very small bluish-purple flowers. [L., a plant, < *asper*, rough.]

As-per'u-la, 1 as-per'u-lə; 2 ăs-pĕr'u-la, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of square-stemmed herbs of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), mostly of the Old World, including the woodruff (*A. odorata*). See WOODRUFF. [< L. *asper*, rough.]

as-per'u-lous, 1 as-per'u-lus; 2 ăs-pĕr'u-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Slightly rough with little stiffness.

as'pha-line, 1 as'fə-lin *or* -lin; 2 ăs'fa-lĭn *or* -lin, *n.* An explosive containing chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash (or soda) and sulfate of potash acid, mixed with bran or other matter containing carbon. [< Gr. *asphaleia*, stability.]

as'phalt, } 1 as'falt *or* as-falt'; 2 ăs'fălt *or* ăs-fălt', *vt.* To
as'falt§, } treat or cover with asphalt.— **as'phalt-er,** *n.*

as'phalt, } *n.* **1.** An amorphous brownish-black or black,
as'falt§, } odorous, combustible mixture of different hydrocarbons; mineral pitch; hard bitumen. It is found mostly in superficial deposits in various parts of the world, the so-called pitch-lake of Trinidad being the most notable source.

It [the Dead Sea] bears, in the history of Josephus, the name of Lacus Asphaltites, from its producing *asphaltum*. S. OLIN *Travels in Egypt and Holy Land* vol. ii, p. 242. [n. 1844.]

2. A bituminous composition used for pavements, for covering roofs, etc., properly made from natural bitumen, or from asphalt rock, tho the name is often applied to a concrete of coal-tar, sand, etc.

Asphalt pavements consist of pulverized stone or sand combined by asphalt. In Europe there is at the surface a thick layer of asphaltic limestone or sandstone, and sometimes beneath this a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete. In the United States a thin layer of sand held together by asphalt is laid on a bed of hydraulic cement concrete. [< Gr. *asphaltos.*] **as-phal'tos†; as-phal'tus†.**

— asphalt mastic, refined asphalt, especially that derived from bituminous rocks and made into cake form.— **a. stone, a. rock,** a limestone found in France and Switzerland, California, and elsewhere, impregnated with bituminous material.— **crude a.,** a natural mixture of bitumen, clay, organic matter, sand, and water.— **refined a.,** asphalt clarified by heat.— **as-phal'to-type,** *n.* A negative photograph taken on a plate covered with bitumen film: a primitive process of no practical utility.

as-phal'tene, 1 as-fal'tīn; 2 ăs-făl'tēn. *n. Chem.* A solid black inflammable compound ($C_{20}H_{32}O_3$ or $C_{20}H_{30}O_3$), formed by the oxidation of petrolene.

as-phal'tic, 1 as-fal'tĭk; 2 ăs-făl'tĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of asphalt. **as-phal'tite‡.— asphaltic cement,** a mixture of refined asphalt with a solvent.— **a. concrete,** broken stone held together with asphaltic cement.

as-phal'tum, 1 as-fal'tum; 2 ăs-făl'tŭm, *n.* **1.** Asphalt. **2.** *Art.* In copper-plate engraving, a variety of bitumen used as a coating to protect parts of the plate from the acid.

As'phar, 1 as'far; 2 ăs'făr, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* ix, 33.

As-phar'a-sus, 1 as-far'ə-sus; 2 ăs-făr'a-sŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 8.

As'phe-nez, 1 as'fi-nez; 2 ăs'fe-nēz, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

as-phet'er-ism, 1 *as-fet'ər-izm*; 2 ăs-fĕt'er-ĭsm, *n.* [Rare.] The communistic doctrine that private ownership of property is unjust. [< A-, not, + Gr. *spheteros*, one's own.]

as-phet'er-ize, *vi.* [Rare.] To practise communism.

as'pho-del, 1 as'fo-del; 2 ăs'fo-dĕl, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Asphodelus*, esp. the white-flowered *A. albus*; in Greek mythology and poetry, the pale flower of Hades and the dead; king's-spear.

As fair as the fabulous asphodels. SHELLEY *Sensitive Plant* pt. i, st. 14.

Sleeping in light, like the green birds that dwell
In Eden's radiant fields of *asphodel!*
MOORE *Lalla Rookh* pt. ii, st. 5.

Asphodel (*A. ramosus*). *a*, tubers and base of the leaves; and *b*, flower-cluster of silver-rod.

2. Any one of certain somewhat similar plants, as of the genera *Abama* and *Tofieldia*. **3†.** Sometimes, as in early poetry, the daffodil or narcissus.

In English popular and colloquial use *asphodel* has been curiously corrupted, from the form *asphodil*, into *daffodil* and *daffydowndilly*. [< L. *asphodelus*, < Gr. *asphodelos*, king's-spear.]— **bastard asphodel,** the American bog-asphodel.— **false a.,** any American plant of the genus *Tofieldia*, of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*).— **Lancashire a.,** a British perennial yellow-flowered plant (*Narthecium ossifragum*) of the lily family, growing in bogs and reputed to be injurious to sheep.— **Scotch a.,** a plant (*Tofieldia palustris*) with whitish flowers.— **white a.,** *Asphodelus albus.*— **yellow a.,** *Asphodelus luteus.*

as"pho-de'li-an, 1 as-fo-di'lı-ən *or* -del'ı-ən; 2 ăs-fo-dē'li-an *or* -dĕl'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the asphodel; Elysian.

As-phod'e-lus, 1 as-fod'ı-lus; 2 ăs-fŏd'e-lŭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of hardy perennial stemless herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with fleshy fascicular roots, tufted radical linear leaves, and long racemes of white lily-like flowers on scapes: natives of the Mediterranean region and India.

as-phyx'i-a, } 1 as-fiks'ı-ə; 2 ăs-fŷks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Sus-
as-fyx'i-a", } pension of respiration and animation from non-conversion of venous blood into arterial blood; suspended animation; suffocation, as in drowning or from breathing noxious gases. [< Gr. *asphyxia*, < *a-* priv. + *sphyzō*, beat.] **as-phyx'y‡.** Syn.: see STUPOR. — **secondary asphyxia,** a recurrence of asphyxia in those who have apparently been resuscitated from asphyxiation. — **as-phyx'i-al,** *a. Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with asphyxia. **as-phye'tic‡; as-phyc'tous‡.**

as-phyx'i-ate, 1 as-fiks'ı-ēt; 2 ăs-fŷks'i-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] *Med.* To cause asphyxia in; suffocate; stifle.

Fables which owe their interest not to the *asphyxiating* force of destiny, but to the action and passion of human beings.
J. A. SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vol. i, p. 386. [H. 1880.]

— **as-phyx'i-ant,** *n. Med.* Any substance or condition that tends to produce asphyxia.— **as-phyx"i-a'tion,** *n.*— **as-phyx'i-a-tiv(es,** *a.*— **as-phyx'led,** *pa.* Asphyxiated.

as-phyx'i-a"tor, 1 as-fiks'ı-ē"tər *or* -ter; 2 ăs-fŷks'i-ā"tor, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for extinguishing fire by carbon dioxid. **2.** An apparatus for killing animals by asphyxiation. **3.** An apparatus for detecting leaks in drain- and sewer-pipes by smoke forced into the pipes.

as'pic', 1 as'pık; 2 ăs'pĭc, *n.* [Poet.] A poisonous serpent, the asp. [F., < L. *aspis*, serpent.] **as'pis‡.**

How was each circumstance with *aspics* arm'd?
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* iii, l. 241.

as'pic', *n.* The spike, or great lavender (*Lavandula spica*), a source of oil of lavender. [F., < L. *spica*, ear of corn.]

as'pic', *n.* [F.] A savory jelly in which meats, eggs, fish, etc., are served.

as'pict', *n.* A piece of light ordnance. **as'pickt.**

as-pic'u-late, 1 as-pik'yu-lıt; 2 ăs-pĭc'yu-lat, *a.* Without spicules. **as-pic'u-lous‡.**

As"pi-dis'tra, 1 as"pı-dis'trə; 2 ăs"pi-dĭs'tra, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of Chinese and Japanese smooth, stemless herbs of the family *Convallariaceæ*, with shining, evergreen, oblong-lanceolate leaves on long, channeled petioles and low, inconspicuous 1-flowered scapes at their base. The flowers are usually abnormal in being 4-parted instead of 3-parted, as monocotyledons are normally. The handsome foliage striped with white makes them popular in decoration of public halls. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *aspis*, shield, + *astēr*, star.]

As-pid'i-um, 1 *as-pid'ı-um*; 2 ăs-pĭd'i-ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large cosmopolitan genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having round or reniform indusia; the shield-ferns. See SHIELD-FERN. **2.** According to some later botanists, the same as DRYOPTERIS. [< Gr. *aspidion*, dim. of *aspid(d-)s*, shield.]

as'pi-do-, 1 as'pı-do-; 2 as'pi-do-. From Greek *aspis* (*aspid-*), shield: a combining form.— **As"pi-do-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl.* The *Scutibranchiata.* **As"pi-do-bran"chi-a'ta‡.— as"pi-do-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.*— **As"pi-do-ceph'a-li,** *n. pl. Palæon.* One of the ordinal names for the *Osteostraci.*— **As"pi-do-chi-ro'tæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A group of holothurians with shield-like tentacles, including the sea-cucumbers and the holothurilids. **As"pi-do-chei-ro'tæ‡.— as"pi-do-chei'rote, as"pi-do-chi'rote,** *a.*— **As"pi-do-dl"a-de-mat'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of diadematoidean sea-urchins having a spheroidal test with a large narrow ringed apical system formed by broad basal and intervening radial plates. **As"pi-do-dl"a-de'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) — **as"pi-do-dl"a-de'ma-tid,** *n.* — **as"pi-do-dl"a-de'ma-toid,** *a. & n.*— **as-pid'o-lite,** *n. Mineral.* An olive-green sodium phlogopite. **as-pid'o-lith‡.— As"pi-do-rhyn'chi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A Mesozoic family of ganoids, with jaws prolonged into a beak, and homocercal tail. **As"pi-do-rhyn'chus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **as"pi-do-rhyn'chid,** *n.*— **as"pi-do-rhyn'choid,** *a. & n.*— **As"pi-do-sper'ma,** *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of tropical American trees or shrubs of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, with alternate, usually entire, leaves, small flowers in terminal cymes, and woody follicular fruit containing many membranous seeds. See PADDLE-WOOD and MACAGLIA.— **aspidosperma bark** (*Chem.*), same as QUEBRACHO BARK. See under BARK², *n.*, 2.— **as"pi-do-sper'mine,** *n. Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{22}H_{30}O_2N_2$) derived from quebracho bark.

as'piet, *v.* To espy. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 13,521.

As'pin-wall, 1 as'pın-wōl; 2 ăs'pin-wal, *n.* **1.** See COLON⁴. **2.** A borough in Alleghany county, Pa.

as-pir'ant, 1 as-pair'ənt; 2 ăs-pīr'ant (XIII), *a.* Aspiring, literally or figuratively.

The liegeless air Yields to my step *aspirant.*
KEATS *Hyperion* bk. iii, l. 93.

as-pir'ant, *n.* One who aspires or seeks earnestly, as for advancement, honors, or place; a candidate; as, *aspirants* for her hand; specif. [P. I.], one preparing for teaching.

Sir, political partisans, and aspirants, . . . are not sunflowers.
WEBSTER *Works, Mex. War* in vol. v, p. 284. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

[F., < L. *aspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *aspiro*; see ASPIRE.]

as"pi-ra'ta, 1 as'pı-rē'tə; ăs'pi-rā'ta, *n.* [-RA'TÆ, 1 -rē'tī; 2 -rā'tē, *pl.*] *Phon.* Any of three Greek consonants, *φ*, *θ*, *χ* (*ph, th, ch*), marked by an aspirate after the mute (*p, t, k*), commencing the syllable; hence, a corresponding sound or letter in any language.

as'pi-rate, 1 as'pı-rēt; 2 ăs'pi-rāt, *v.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter with a breathing or aspiration; pronounce as if preceded by the letter *h*; as, to *aspirate* a vowel. **2.** To draw out, as gas, by suction or aspiration.

II. *i.* To employ or have the aspirate or *h* sound.

Londoners . . . *aspirating* always where they should not, and never *aspirating* where they should.
R. L. AND MARIA EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* p. 153. [T. A. 1830.]

[< L. *aspiratus*, pp. of *aspiro*; see ASPIRE.]— **aspirating filter,** a filter employing suction instead of a blast.

as'pi-rate, *a.* Uttered with an aspirate or strong *h* sound, as in *hitch, hit*, etc. **as'pi-rat"ed‡.**

as'pi-rate, *n.* **1.** The letter *h*, or the sound it represents; also, any similar sound or breathing. See ASPIRATION; SPIRITUS ASPER. **2.** *Philol.* A rough mute; a sound in which an *h* or an *h* sound is associated with a *b, d*, or *g* (*bh, dh, gh*), or with a *p, t*, or *c* (*k*) (*ph, th, ch*(*kh*)). **3.** A symbol (') used in Greek to indicate the rough breathing; a spiritus asper. **4.** Emphasis in pronunciation.

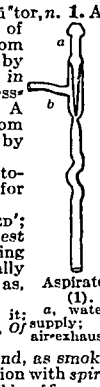
as"pi-ra'tion, 1 as"pı-rē'shən; 2 ăs"pi-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of aspiring; earnest longing or an earnest wish for that which is above one's present reach or attainment, especially for what is noble, pure, and spiritual.

It is not *aspiration* but ambition that is the mother of misery in man. W. R. ALGER *Solitudes* pt. iii, p. 120. [R. BROS. 1867.]

He [Charles V.] was too shrewd a politician not to recognize the connection between *aspirations* for religious and for political freedom. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 116. [H. 1862.]

2. The act or effect of aspirating a letter in uttering it; as, the *aspiration* of one's vowels. **3.** The drawing in of air in or as in breathing; a breath; *sigh; also*, any similar movement of the air; esp., breathing in, or inspiration, as opposed to expiration; in mechanics, suction, in opposition to blasting or blowing. **4.** *Aero.* The claimed tendency of certain aerocurve surfaces to draw forward against a current of air as the result of aerial vortices produced by the peculiar shape of the surfaces: a form of perpetual motion. **5.** *Med.* The use of an aspirator for remedial purposes. **6.** *Mus.* The sign (') written above a note for shortening its duration; the staccato-mark. **7.** *Aero.* The process of maintaining an altitude without beating upon the course against a wind-current. **8†.** An exhalation. [< L. *aspiratiō(n-)*, < *aspiratus*; see ASPIRE, *v.*] **as"per-a'tion‡.** Syn.: see AIM; AMBITION.— Prep.: aspiration *after* virtue; *toward* the highest excellence.

as'pi-ra"tor, 1 as'pı-rē"tər *or* -ter; 2 ăs'pi-rā"tor, *n.* **1.** An appliance for producing a suction-current of air or other gas by the outflow of water from a vessel or the friction of a water-jet, or by an exhaust-fan or suction-pump: used in ventilating, filtering, grain-cooling, press-feeding, chemistry, etc. **2.** *Med.* (1) A device for drawing off fluid matter from tumors, abscesses, dropsical effusions, etc., by suction. (2) An inhaler.



Aspirator (1). *a*, water-supply; *b*, air-exhaust.

as-pir'a-to-ry, 1 as-pair'ə-to-rı; 2 ăs-pīr'a-to-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or adapted for aspiration.

as-pire', 1 as-pair'; 2 ăs-pīr', *v.* [AS-PIRED'; AS-PIR'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To have an earnest desire, wish, or longing, as for something high and good, not yet attained, usually accompanied by endeavor to attain it; as, he *aspired* to fame.

Revenge triumphs over death; love slights it; honour *aspireth* to it. BACON *Works, Essays, Of Death* p. 262. [H. G. B. 1871.]

2. To rise or reach upward; tower; ascend, as smoke, vapor, etc.: influenced by fanciful association with *spire.*

Seas that restlessly *aspire,* Surging, unto skies of fire.
POE *Dreamland* st. 2.

II. *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To long for; aim at; as, to *aspire* the empire. **2†.** To rise to; reach; attain. **3†.** To breathe into or forth; inspire. [< F. *aspirer*, < L. *aspiro*, < *ad*, to, + *spiro*, breathe.]— **as-pir'er,** *n.*

Syn.: see AIM; AMBITION.— Prep.: aspire *to* position or possession; *after* excellence.

as-pire't, *n.* Aspiration. **as-pire'ment‡.**

as'pi-rin, 1 as'pı-rin; 2 ăs'pi-rĭn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound, the acetyl derivative of salicylic acid ($C_6H_4OCOCH_3COOH$), having marked antipyretic and antirheumatic properties. It is soluble in alcohol and ether and slightly so in water. [< L. *aspiro*, aspire.] **acetylsalicylic acid‡.**

as-pir'ing, 1 as-pair'ıŋ; 2 ăs-pīr'ing, *pa.* **1.** Eager for excellence or advancement; resolved to obtain preferment; ambitious.

What, will the *aspiring* blood of Lancaster *Sink in the ground?*
SHAKESPEARE *3 King Henry VI.* act v, sc. 6.

2. Towering aloft; soaring. **3.** Operating by suction. — **aspiring pump. 1.** A jet suction-pump in which the motive power is a blast of air from the human lungs. **2.** A suction-pump. **3.** An air-exhausting pump.— **as-pir'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **as-pir'ing-ness,** *n.*

as-pir'ing, *n.* **1.** Ambition; eager desire. **2†.** A tapering upward, as of a spire.

asp'ish, 1 *asp'ish*; 2 ăsp'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the asp; snaky.

as-plank'nic, 1 as-plank'nık; 2 ăs-plăŋk'nic, *a.* Without an alimentary canal.— **As-planch'ni-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of illoricate rotifers without intestine or foot and with a sacciform body. **As-planch'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *asplanchnos*, < *a-* priv. + *splanchna*, bowels.]

— **as-planch'nid,** *n.*— **as-planch'noid,** *a.*

As-ple'ni-um, 1 as-plī'nı-um; 2 ăs-plē'ni-ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A very large cosmopolitan genus of polypodiaceous ferns having linear or oblong indusia attached by one margin; the spleenworts. See illus. under FERN. **2.** [a-] Any fern of this genus. [< Gr. *asplēnion*, < *a-* euphonic + *splēn*, spleen.]— **as-ple'ni-oid,** *a.* Resembling an asplenium, or arranged as in the *Asplenium*; as, *asplenioid* sori.

a-spo"ro-gen'ic, 1 ē-[*or* ā-]spō"ro-gēn'ık; 2 ā-[*or* ă-]spō"rō-ġen'ic, *a.* Not bearing spores. **a"spo-rog'e-nous‡; a-spor'u-late‡.**

a-spo'rous, 1 ē-[*or* ā-]spō'rus; 2 ā-[*or* ă-]spō'rŭs, *a.* Without spores. [feloniously.

as-port', 1 as-pōrt'; 2 ăs-pōrt', *vt.* [Rare.] To remove

as"por-ta'tion, 1 as"pōr-tē'shən; 2 ăs"pōr-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Law.* The felonious carrying away or removal of another's personal property. **2.** [Rare.] Any act of carrying off or away. [< L. *asportatiō(n-)*, < *asporto*, < *a* (*ab*), from, + *porto*, carry.] [ing condition: spouting.

a-spout', 1 ə-spout'; 2 a-spout', *adv. & a.* [Rare.] In a spout-

As'pra-monte, *n.* **1.** 1 as'prə-ment; 2 ăs'pra-mŏnt. In Scott's *Count Robert of Paris*, a knight's family name. **2.** 1 as'-pru-men'tē; 2 ăs'prä-mŏn'tę. An anonymous epic poem relating the defeat by the French, under Charlemagne, of the Saracens, under the king of Carthage. It was published in Italian, at Milan, in 1516.

a-sprawl', 1 ə-sprōl'; 2 a-sprąl', *adv. & a.* In a sprawling attitude; sprawling. [spread out.

a-spread', 1 ə-spred'; 2 a-sprĕd', *adv. & a.* So as to spread;

As"pre-din'l-dæ, 1 as"prı-din'ı-dī; 2 ăs"pre-dĭn'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich. A South-American family of fresh-water nematognathous fishes with a short anterior dorsal fin, very small* branchial apertures, and naked body. **As-pre'do,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *aspredo*, roughness, < *asper*, rough.]

— **as-pred'i-nid,** *n.*— **as-pred'i-noid,** *a. & n.*

a-spring', 1 ə-sprıŋ'; 2 a-spring', *adv. & a.* In a springing condition; springing.

As"pro-mon'te, 1 as"pro-men'tē; 2 ăs"pro-mŏn'tę, *n.* **1.** A mountain near the Strait of Messina, Italy; 6,907 ft. high. **2.** A village at its base, where Garibaldi was wounded and captured by the Italians on Aug. 29, 1862.

As"pro-Pot'a-mo, 1 as"pro-pet'ə-mo; 2 ăs"pro-pŏt'a-mo, *n.* The largest river in Greece; flows from Albania to the Ionian sea. **A"che-lo'us‡** [Anc.]. [state; sprouting.

a-sprout', 1 ə-spraut'; 2 a-sprout', *adv. & a.* In a sprouting

a-square', 1 ə-skwār'; 2 a-skwâr', *adv. & a.* In a square condition; squarely. [attitude: squatting.

a-squat', 1 ə-skwet'; 2 a-skwat', *adv. & a.* In a squatting

a-squeal', 1 ə-skwīl'; 2 a-skwēl', *adv. & a.* In a squealing manner; squealing.

a-squint', 1 ə-skwint'; 2 a-skwint', *adv. & a.* With averted or sidelong glance; squintingly; askance; squinting.

a-squirm', 1 ə-skwūrm'; 2 a-skwêrm', *adv. & a.* In a squirming manner; squirming.

As'quith, 1 as'kwith; 2 ăs'kwith, **Herbert Henry** (⁹/₁₂ 1852–). An English statesman; premier 1908–1916; Created **Earl of Oxford,** 1925.

As're-el, 1 as'rı-el; 2 ăs're-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

As'ri-el, 1 as'rı-el; 2 ăs'ri-ĕl, *n. Bib. Josh.* xvii, 2. **Ash'-ri-el‡.— As'ri-el-ites,** *n. pl.* The descendants of Asriel.

ass', 1 as; 2 ăs, *n.* [ASS'EN†, *pl.*] **1.** An equine quadruped (*Equus asinus*) smaller than the ordinary horse and distinguished by its harsh bray and long ears. It differs further from the horse in having the hair of the tail short and tufted at the end, in the absence of warts on the hind legs, and in the dark cross-shaped mark on the back and over the shoulders. The domesticated variety is of African origin.

The patient *ass*, up flinty paths, Plods with his weary load.
MACAULAY *Prophecy of Capys* st. 16.

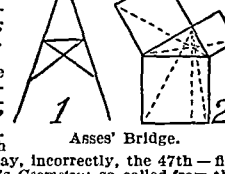
2. One of certain other similar equine quadrupeds with a dark median dorsal stripe, as a kiang, onager, etc., of various parts of Asia and Africa. See BURRO; KIANG.

The wild *ass* is one of the few animals which has the reputation of never flying from an enemy. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Modern Superstition* in vol. ii, p. 116, note 1. [T. & F. 1856.]

3. A person with asinine qualities; an obstinate or stupid person; a blockhead: opprobriously or humorously.

But, masters, remember that I am an *ass.*
SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado About Nothing* act iv, sc. 2.

4. A post in a pulp-vat bridge upon which to lay a filled mold while it drains: used in making paper by hand. [< AS. *assa* (orig. unknown); cp. Scand. *asni*; Goth. *asilus*; G. *esel*; L. *asinus*, ass.]



Asses' Bridge.

— **ass'-ear",** *n.* **1.** The comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). **2.** An ear-shell (*Haliotis asininus*).— **asses' bridge** (*pons asinorum*). [Humorous.] **1.** The 5th proposition (fig. 1) (some say, incorrectly, the 47th — fig. 2) of the first book of Euclid's *Geometry;* so called from the difficulty of the demonstration to beginners. **2.** A key for a Latin or Greek classic, as used by pupils: common in Germany and also in the United States.— **asses' eyes,** cowhage-seeds. See SEA-BEAN.— **ass's-foot,** *n. Coltsfoot* (*Tussilago farfara*).— **ass's-parsley.** Same as FOOL'S-PARSLEY.— **to make an ass of oneself,** to act stupidly or foolishly.

ass', 1 ās; 2 äs, *n.* [Scot.] Ashes. **aiset.**

Ass., Assn., Asso., Assoc., *abbr.* Association. [*1 Esd.* i, 9.

As"sa-bi'as, 1 as'ə-bai'əs; 2 ăs'a-bī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apoc.)

as'sa-cu, 1 as'ə-kū; 2 ăs'a-cų, *n.* [Braz.] The sandbox-tree (*Hura crepitans*), a tropical American tree of the spurge family, with very poisonous milky juice. **as'sa-cout.**

As'sad, 1 as'ad; 2 ăs'ăd, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, one of two princes in the story *Amgiad and Assad*, whom their father ordered slain, because of wrongful accusation, but who escaped to their father after many adventures.

as'sa-dy, 1 as'ə-dı; 2 ăs'a-dy, *n.* Same as ARSEDINE.

as'sa-fet'i-da, *n.* See ASAFETIDA. **as"sa-fœt'i-da‡.**

as'sa-gai, } 1 as'ə-gai, -ı-gai; 2 ăs'a-ġī, -e-ġī, *vt.* To pierce
as'se-gai, } with an assagai.
as'sa-gai, } *n.* A slender light spear or javelin tipped
as'se-gai, } *with iron, used by the Zulus, Kafirs, and other* African tribes: usually made from the assagai-tree.

A native advanced to a projecting log and deliberately placed his arrow ready, while a few more lined the shore with light *assegais.* STANLEY *Congo Free State* vol. i, ch. 21, p. 442. [H. 1885.]

[< Pg. *azagaia*, < Ar. *az-zaghāyah*, < *al*, the, + *zaghāyah* (native Berber word), spear.] **as'sa-gay‡; as'se-gay‡.— as'sa-gai-tree",** *n.* A slender South-African tree (*Curtisia faginea*) of the dogwood family (*Apocynaceæ*).

as-sai', 1 a-sai'; 2 ă-sī', *n.* [Braz.] Any one of various palms of the genus *Euterpe*, especially *E. edulis;* also, a drink made from their fruit.

as-sa'i, 1 as-sä'ı; 2 äs-sä'ī, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Very; as, adagio *assai*, very slow; animato *assai*, very animated.

as-sail', 1 ə-sēl'; 2 ă-sāl', *vt.* **1.** To attack or assault violently or with hostility, either with physical force or by argument, censure, abuse, or the like.

All books he reads, and all he reads *assails*.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* l. 616.

2. To come or strike against violently.

But now by fits A dull and dismal noise *assail'd* the ear.
ROGERS *Italy* pt. ii, can. 4, st. 1.

3. To approach in order to master or overcome; as, to *assail* a task, a difficulty, etc. **4†.** To sail. **5†.** To attempt; essay. [< F. *assaillir*, < LL. *assalio*, < L. *ad*, to, + *salio*, rush.] Syn.: see ATTACK.— Pred.: assail *with* blows. — **as-sail'**, *n.* [Archaic.] An assault.— **as-sail'a-bl(e**[er], *a.* Open to attack.— **as-sail"a-bil"i-ty, as-sail'a-bl(e-ness**[er], *n.*— **as-sail'ant.** **1.** *a.* **1.** That assails; attacking; hostile. **2.** *Her.* Salient. **II.** *n.* One who or that which assails or attacks.— **as-sail'er**, *n.*— **as-sail'ment**, *n.* **1.** An attack. **2.** The power to assail.

as-sailed', *pp.* Assailed. S. S.

As-sal'i-moth, 1 ə-sal'ı-mɒ̆th; 2 ă-săl'i-mŏth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* viii, 54.

as"sa-pan', 1 as"ə-pan'; 2 ăs"a-păn', *n.* [Am. Ind.] The flying squirrel of America. **as"sa-pan'ic†; as"sa-phan'‡.**

As"sa-phi-oth', 1 as"ə-fı-ɒth'; 2 ăs"a-fi-ŏth', *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 33.

As"sa-re'moth, 1 as"ə-rı'mɒth; 2 ăs"a-rē'mŏth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, margin). *1 Mac.* iv, 15.

as-sart', 1 ə-sɑ̈rt'; 2 ă-särt', *vt.* [Eng.] To grub or clear of trees or bushes so as to make arable: said of forest-lands; also, to hoe or grub up: said of trees or bushes. [< OF. *essarter*, < LL. *exsarto*, < L. *ex*, out, + *sarto*, grub.]

as-sart', *n.* The act of assarting; the land, or any tree or bush, that has been assarted.

as-sas'sinı, *v.* To assassinate.

as-sas'sin, 1 ə-sas'ın; 2 ă-săs'in, *n.* **1.** One who assassinates; one who kills, or tries to kill, treacherously or secretly.

The shot of the *assassin* cut short their [Lincoln's and Garfield's] martyr lives. FARRAR *Lectures*, p. 85. [U. S. A. 1886.]

2. [A-] One of a sect of Oriental fanatics that practised assassination: the original meaning.

The sect was founded in Persia A. D. 1090, but afterward migrated to Mt. Lebanon, Syria. Its head was known as the *Old Man of the Mountain* and was supposed to be invested with divine authority. The Assassins became formidable during the crusades, but were suppressed by Bibars, sultan of Egypt, in 1272. [F., < Ar. *Hashshāshīn*, hashish-eaters, < *hashīsh*, hashish.]— **as-sas'sin-bug"**, *n.* Any bug of the family *Reduviidæ;* the cannibal bug.

as-sas'si-nate, 1 ə-sas'ı-nēt; 2 ă-săs'i-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To murder, as treacherously or under the impulse of partizanship, fanaticism, etc.; kill, as by surprize or secret assault: said esp. of the killing of some public or eminent person; hence, figuratively, to stab or destroy, as one's reputation, character, etc. Compare synonyms under KILL.

Caligula and Domitian were *assassinated* in their palace by their own domestics. GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, p. 89. [P. S. & CO. 1852.]

2†. To attempt to kill; maltreat; injure.

II. *i.* To act as an assassin; commit murder. [< LL. *assassinatus*, pp. of *assassino*, < *assassinus*, assassin, < Ar. *hashshāshīn;* see ASSASSIN, *n.*]

— **as-sas'si-nate†**, *n.* **1.** Assassination. **2.** An assassin.— **as-sas'si-na-tiv(e**[es], *a.* Inclined to murder; tending to assassinate.— **as-sas'si-na"tor**, *n.* **1.** An assassin. **2.** *Canon Law.* One who hires another to kill some third person secretly.— **as-sas"si-na'tress**, *n.* A female assassin.— **as-sas'si-nist**, *n.* One who advocates assassination. **as-sas'si-nous†**, *a.* Murderous.

as-sas"si-na'tion, 1 ə-sas'ı-nē'shən; 2 ă-săs'i-nā'shon, *n.* The act of assassinating; murder, as by secret assault or treachery, sometimes at the instigation of another.

Assassination has never changed the history of the world. DISRAELI *Speech* May, 1865.

as-sault', 1 ə-sɒ̈lt'; 2 ă-sąlt', *vt.* **1.** To attack or fall upon with a hostile intention or by or with violence; affront or assail in a manner constituting an assault; as, to *assault* an officer; the cry of war *assaults* our ears. **2.** To attack by words, arguments, or unfriendly measures, with a view to shake, impair, or overthrow: now more commonly *assail;* as, to *assault* a person's character. See ASSAULT, *n.* [< OF. *assaulter*, < LL. *assalto*, < L. *ad*, to, + *salto*, freq. of *salio*, leap.]— **as-sault'a-bl(e**[er], *a.*— **as-sault'er**, *n.*

as-sault', *n.* **1.** An onset with or as with force or violence; any act, speech, or writing assailing a person, thing, institution, etc.; aggressive action; attack; as, an *assault* upon liberty.

Popular doubt . . . is chiefly born of popular *assaults* on Christianity. H. JOHNSON *Christianity's Challenge*, p. 5. [C. & T. 1881.]

2. *Mil.* A furious but regulated effort of armed men directly against an enemy's works to carry them by a single or concentrated attack; storming, in distinction from a siege.

The morn, the fortieth morn, Fixed for the great *assault* is come.
MACAULAY *Marriage of Tirzah and Ahirad*, st. 13.

3. *Law.* An unlawful attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do a bodily injury to another: distinguished from, tho sometimes confused with, *battery.*

An assault may be complete without touching the person of one assaulted, as by lifting a cane, clenching the fist, or pointing a gun, etc., at him, but words alone, however abusive, can not amount to an assault. [< F. *assaut*, < LL. *assaltus*, < L. *ad*, to, + *salio*, leap.] Syn.: see AGGRESSION; ATTACK.— Prep.: the assaults *of* the enemy *upon* our works; an assault *with* a weapon; *with* intent to kill.— **aggravated assault** (*Law*), an assault peculiarly atrocious, designed to commit a crime beyond the assault itself; an assault with a deadly weapon; an unprovoked assault to inflict physical injury, or cause disgrace to the person assaulted.— **a. at arms.** **1.** In fencing, a practise, contest, or display of swordsmanship. **2.** A hand-to-hand military encounter for exhibition or practise; military tournament.

as-say', 1 ə-sē'; 2 ă-sā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject to an assay; examine by blowpipe, touchstone, measurement of specific gravity, chemical analysis, etc.: said of ores, alloys, etc. **2.** To make trial of; attempt; undertake; essay; as, to *assay* a task: often followed by an objective infinitive.

Which the Egyptians *assaying* to do were drowned. *Heb.* xi, 29.
'I will *assay*, then,' said the knight, 'a ballad composed by a Saxon glee-man.' SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p. 146. [P. & C.]

3†. To affect or influence; also, to endeavor to influence. **4†.** To put to the trial; prove; test, as armor.

II. *i.* **1.** To show by test a certain proportion of valuable material; as, the ore *assays* [at the rate of] 11 per cent. of silver. **2.** [Archaic.] To endeavor. See ESSAY.

Thrice he *assay'd*, and thrice, in spite of scorn,
Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 619.

[< OF. *assayer*, < LL. *exagium;* see ASSAY, *n.*] **as-saye'†.— as-say'a-bl(e**[er], *a.*

as-say', *n.* [Since the 16th century *essay* (etymologically the same word) has displaced *assay*, except in the physical senses noted as current in the definitions below.] **1.** The chemical analysis or testing of an alloy or ore, to ascertain the ingredients and their proportions. **2.** The substance to be so examined. **3.** The result of such a test. **4.** [Archaic.] The examining of weights and measures, as by an official sealer. **5.** [Rare.] Examination in general; experiment; attempt; test; trial.

Like a jewel-finder's fierce *assay*
Of the prize he dug from its mountain tomb.
BROWNING *Flight of the Duchess* st. 15.

6†. Severe trial; affliction. **7†.** The purity of that which has been tried or tested. [OF., < LL. *exagium*, < L. *exigo*, prove, < *ex*, out, + *ago*, drive.] **as-saye'†.— as-say'mas"ter, *n.*** **1.** A chief or official assayer. **2.** An inspector of certain articles, formerly appointed in the province of Massachusetts.— **a. office** [U. S.], a laboratory for examining ores, usually gold and silver, in order to determine their economic value.— **a. pound**, a varying weight, sometimes half a gram, used by assayers as proportionately representing a pound.— **a. ton**, a weight employed by assayers to represent a ton, being 29.166 + grams, of similar proportion to a milligram as that of an avoirdupois ton to a troy ounce.— **blank a.**, an undetermined assay.— **fire a.**, the assaying of metallic ores, usually gold and silver, by methods requiring a furnace-heat. It commonly involves the processes of scorification, cupellation, etc. Compare CUPELLATION; PARTING; QUARTATION; SCORIFICATION.

as-sayd', *pp.* Assayed. S. S.

As-saye', 1 ə-sąı'; 2 ă-sī', *n.* A town in Haidarabad, India; British defeated Mahrattas, Sept. 23, 1803. **As"sye'‡.**

as-say'er, 1 ə-sē'ər; 2 ă-sā'er, *n.* **1.** One who assays metals; specif., an officer of a mint who assays bullion and coin. **2.** [Archaic.] One who tastes in advance the food of a king, lord, etc. **3†.** One who tries.

as-say'ing, 1 ə-sē'ıŋ; 2 ă-sā'ing, *n.* The process of making an assay. See ASSAY, *n.*

asse, 1 as; 2 ăs, *n.* A South-African fox, the caama.

as"se-cure'†, *vt.* To make secure; assure.

— **as"se-cur'ance†**, *n.*— **as"se-cu-ra'tion†**, *n.*

As'se-dim, 1 as'ı-dim; 2 ăs'e-dim, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

as'se-gal, *n.* Same as ASSAGAI.

as-seize'†, *v.* To seize upon; seize.

as-self', *vt.* [Rare.] To appropriate; assimilate.

as-sem'blage, 1 ə-sem'blı; 2 ă-sĕm'blag, *n.* **1.** The act of assembling, or the state of being assembled; association.

Martins and red-wing fieldfares were flying in sight together; an uncommon *assemblage* of summer and winter birds!
G. WHITE *Nat. Hist. Selborne* p. 40. [W. T. & CO. 1833.]

2. A collection of persons or things assembled or associated; assembly; conjunction; union; as, the *assemblage* applauded; the *assemblage* of bones in the wrist-joint.

If we except Shakespeare, no other poet has yet arisen to rival the author of the Canterbury Tales in the entire *assemblage* of his various powers. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang.* vol. i, p 313. [S. 1864.]

3. The act of fitting together, as parts of a machine; union of parts; assembling. **4.** *Logic.* A collection; not understood in the sense that there is an actual bringing together of several things, but that those things are regarded in thought as forming one. **5.** *Math.* Same as AGGREGATE, 5. [F., < *assembler;* see ASSEMBLE[1].] **as"sem-bla'tion†.— first derived assemblage** (*Math.*), the aggregate of the whole number of limiting points in an aggregate. See AGGREGATE, *n.*— **imperfect a.** (*Math.*), an assemblage not coinciding with its first derived assemblage, or that does not embrace it.

as-sem'blance†, *n.* **1.** Assemblage. **2.** Semblance.

as-sem'ble[1], } 1 ə-sem'bl; 2 ă-sĕm'bl, *v.* [-BLED, -BLD"; **as-sem'bl[2]**, } -BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To collect (persons or things) into one place, company, or mass; convene; as, he *assembled* an army.

On the twenty-fifth day of October, 1555, the estates of the Netherlands were *assembled* in the great hall of the palace at Brussels. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 95. [H. 1862.]

2. To fit or join together, as parts of a machine. See ASSEMBLING. **3.** *Entom.* To attract, as certain moths, within the collector's reach by exposing females in cages as decoys. **4†.** To join in any way; couple.

II. *i.* **1.** To come together into one place or company; meet; congregate; convene; as, college *assembles* to-day.

Congress must *assemble* at least once in every year.
FISKE *Civil Government* ch. 8, p. 218. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

2†. To join battle. [< OF. *assembler*, < LL. *assimulo*, < L. *ad*, to, + *simul*, together.] Syn.: see CONCENTRATE; CONVOKE.

as-sem'ble[2]†, *vt.* To resemble; compare.

as-sem'ble, *n. Mil.* The signal by drum or bugle for calling soldiers to strike tents and form ranks.

as-sem'bler, 1 ə-sem'blər; 2 ă-sĕm'bler, *n.* **1.** One who calls an assembly. **2.** One who joins the parts of machinery. **3†.** One of an assembly or meeting.

as-sem'bling, 1 ə-sem'blıŋ; 2 ă-sĕm'bling, *n.* The act of meeting or joining together. Specif.: (1) The act of gathering in or as an assembly. (2) The act of fitting together the parts of a machine or the like, especially where such parts are made in great numbers by machinery so as to be interchangeable; as, the *assembling* of a rifle.

as-sem'bly, 1 ə-sem'blı; 2 ă-sĕm'bly, *n.* [-BLIES, 1 -blız; 2 -bliz, *pl.*] **1.** The act of assembling, or the state of being assembled. **2.** A number of persons assembled for any common purpose, generally legislative, religious, or social.

In full *assemblies* let the crowd prevail.
DRYDEN *Persius* satire i, l. 16.

3. [A-] [U. S.] The second house of some of the State legislatures. **4.** *Mil.* An assemble. **5†.** Any collection of objects. [< F. *assemblée*, < OF. *assembler;* see ASSEMBLE[1].] **as-sem'ble†.**

Syn.: assemblage, collection, company, conclave, concourse, conference, congregation, convention, convocation, crowd, gathering, group, host, meeting, multitude. An *assemblage* may be of persons or of objects; an *assembly* is always of persons. An *assemblage* is promiscuous and unorganized; an *assembly* is organized and united in some common purpose. A *conclave* is a secret *assembly*. A *convocation* is an *assembly* called by authority for a special purpose; the term *convention* suggests less dependence upon any superior authority or summons. *Collection, crowd, gathering, group,* and *multitude* have the unorganized and promiscuous character of the *assemblage;* the other terms come under the general idea of *assembly.*— Ant.: dispersion, loneliness, privacy, retirement, seclusion.

— **Assembly of Notables**, see NOTABLE, *n.*, 2.— **as-sem'bly-room"**, *n.* A room in which assemblies are held.— **General A.** [U. S.] **1.** The highest ecclesiastical judicatory of the Presbyterian Church, convening annually, and consisting of ruling elders and clergymen delegated by the presbyteries. **2.** One of similar bodies variously constituted, belonging to other denominations, as the French Protestants. **3.** In some States of the United States, the entire legislature, including the Senate and the Assembly or House of Representatives.— **National A.** or **Convention.** **1.** The first of the revolutionary bodies of France (1789–1791): called also **Constituent Assembly** because pledged not to separate until the constitution was established. **2.** One of various other French national conventions.— **unlawful a.** (*Law*), the assemblage of three or more persons with intent mutually to assist one another in the execution of some unlawful act with force and violence, and subsequent separation without action.— **Westminster A.**, the body of divines convened in Westminster Abbey by the Long Parliament, July 1, 1643, and continuing in session till Feb. 22, 1649, but meeting as a committee till March 25, 1652. It issued the **Westminster Confession** and **Catechisms**, that are still the doctrinal standards of the Presbyterian churches throughout the world. See CATECHISM. In addition it drew up in 1644 the *Directory for the Public Worship of God*, which superseded the *Book of Common Prayer* and the *Directory for Church Polity and Discipline.*

As-sem'bly-man, 1 ə-sem'blı-mən; 2 ă-sĕm'bly-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [U. S.] A member of a legislative Assembly, as of a State.

As'sen, 1 ûs'en; 2 ăs'ĕn, *n.* A town, capital of Drenthe province, Netherlands. It has peculiar prehistoric stone remains.

as-sent'†, *pa.* Sent for or forth.

as-sent', 1 ə-sent'; 2 ă-sĕnt', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To express agreement with a statement or matter of opinion; declare belief in a proposition or measure: followed by *to.*

Much truth had been *assented* to in Time,
Which never, till this day, had made a due
Impression on the heart. POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. ix, l. 712.

Let our determination never to *assent* reach Rome. O'CONNELL *Speeches, Meeting at Lord Fingal's* in vol. i, p. 447. [JAS. D.]

2. *Finance.* To agree to a proposed change, as of amount, character, status, etc.: said of bonds or stocks subject to such conditions when deposited.

II†. *t.* To agree to; determine. [< OF. *assenter*, F. *assentir*, < LL. *assentor*, irreg. freq. of *assentior*, < *ad*, to, + *sentio*, feel.]

Syn.: accede, accept, accord, acquiesce, admit, agree, approve, chime in, coincide, concur, consent, ratify, subscribe to, sustain, uphold. To *assent* is an act of the understanding; to *consent*, of the will. We may *concur* or *agree* with others, either in opinion or decision. "We may *consent* to what does not please us, but we can not *assent* to what we do not believe. We refuse what we do not *consent* to do; we deny what we do not *assent* to. *Consent* is used in an active, *assent* in a passive sense." GRAHAM *English Synonymes.* One may silently *acquiesce* in that which does not meet his views, but which he does not care to contest. He *admits* the charge brought, or the statement made, by another — *admit* always carrying a suggestion of reluctance. We *approve* or *ratify* the act of an agent or subordinate. *Assent* is sometimes used for a mild form of *consent*, as if agreement in the opinion assured approval of the decision.— Ant.: contradict, demur, deny, differ, disagree, disavow, disclaim, dissent, object, protest, question, refuse, repudiate.— Prep.: *to.*— **as"sen-ta'ne-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Inclined to assent. **I.** *a.* Assenting. **II.** *n.* One who assents.— **as-sent'er**, *n.* One who assents or acquiesces.— **as-sen'tiv(e-ness**[e], *a.* [Rare.] Ready or inclined to assent; compliant.— **as-sen'tiv(e-ness**[e], *a.*

as-sent', 1 ə-sent'; 2 ă-sĕnt', *n.* **1.** Mental concurrence or expression of concurrence in a proposition; agreement; acquiescence; in theology, the intellectual element in faith; approval; sanction.

Faith, in the widest sense of the word, is *assent* to the truth.
C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. iii, p. 42. [S. 1873.]

2. The giving of consent, approval, or sanction, especially as a decision of will, as in an official or judicial act.

The Lower House refused its *assent* to a statute.
GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. ii, p. 396. [H. 1880.]

3†. Opinion. **as-sent'ment†** [Archaic]. Syn.: see APPROBATION.— **royal assent** [Eng.], the formal assent of the sovereign to a legislative act passed by the two houses of Parliament: corresponding to the President's approval of an act of Congress in the United States.

as"sen-ta'tion, 1 as'en-tē'shən; 2 ăs'ĕn-tā'shon, *n.* The act of assenting, esp. in obsequious compliance.

Let our reform be . . . without bravery, or scandal, or *assentation.*
HAMILTON *Discussions* p. 724. [H. 1855.]

as"sen-ta'tious, 1 as'en-tē'shus; 2 ăs'ĕn-tā'shŭs, *a.* Ready to assent; compliant.

as'sen-ta"tor, 1 as'en-tē'tər *or* -ter; 2 ăs'ĕn-tā'tor, *n.* [Archaic.] One who assents obsequiously; a flatterer.

'*Assentator*'—that is, 'an assenter'; one who has not courage to say No, when a Yes is expected from him.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* p. 67. [W. J. W.]

— **as-sen'ta-to-rl-ly**, *adv.*— **as-sen'ta-to-ry**, *a.*

as-sen'tient, 1 as-en'shent; 2 ă-sĕn'shĕnt. **I.** *a.* Assenting. **II.** *n.* One who assents.

as-sent'ing-ly, 1 ə-sent'ıŋ-lı; 2 ă-sĕnt'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to signify assent.

as-sen'tor, 1 ə-sen'tər; 2 ă-sĕn'tŏr, *n. Law.* An assenter; specif., in Great Britain, one who, as required by law, indorses the nomination of a candidate for Parliament.

As'ser, 1 as'ər; 2 ăs'er, *n.* A Welsh monk and bishop of Sherborne in the 10th century; teacher and biographer of Alfred the Great.

as-sert', 1 ə-sɒ̈rt'; 2 ă-sĕrt', *vt.* **1.** To state positively or plainly; declare the truth of.

It is safe to *assert* that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. LINCOLN in Johnston's *Am. Orations, Mar. 4, 1861* vol. iii, p. 146. [G. P. P. 1884.]

2. To maintain by words or force; defend; vindicate; as, to *assert* rights or principles.

I will . . . *assert* the dignity, independence, and integrity of the English bar.

ERSKINE *Speeches, Defence of Paine* p. 233. [B. & T. 1880.]

3†. To set at liberty. 4†. To uphold; defend. [< L. *assertus*, pp. of *assero*, join to, + *ad*, to, < *sero*, bind.]

SYN.: affirm, allege, asseverate, aver, avouch, avow, claim, declare, maintain, pronounce, protest, say, state, tell. One may *assert* himself, or *assert* his right to what he is willing to contend for; or he may *assert* in discussion what he is *ready to maintain by argument or evidence*. To *assert* without proof is always to lay oneself open to the suspicion of having no proof to offer, and seems to arrogate too much to one's personal authority, and hence in such cases both the verb *assert* and its noun *assertion* have an unfavorable sense; we say a mere *assertion*, a bare *assertion*, his unsupported *assertion*; he *asserted* his innocence has less force than he *affirmed* or *maintained* his innocence. *Assert* has always a controversial sense, resisting or challenging opposition; *affirm, state, and tell* are simply declarative. To *vindicate* is to defend successfully what is assailed. Almost every criminal will *assert* his innocence; the honest man will seldom lack means to *vindicate* his integrity. See AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSURE; AVER.— ANT.: contradict, contravene, controvert, deny, disprove, dispute, gainsay, oppose, repudiate, retract, waive.— **to assert oneself**, to put forward and defend one's own claim, authority, or right.— **as-sert'a-bl(eR, as-sert'i-bl(eR**, *a.*— **as-sert'er, as-sert'or**, *n.*— **as-sert'ress**, *n.*

as-ser'tion, 1 a-sûr'shąn; 2 ă-sẽr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of asserting; a positive or definite statement or affirmation concerning some particular thing, advanced without accompanying proof; declaration.

[This] would need some better proof than bare *assertion* to make it be believed. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 220. [G. & L. 1859.]

2. That which is asserted; a positive declaration, especially when unsupported.

We have seen strong *assertions* without proof.

JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i, p. 33. [B. M. 1851.]

3. The act of maintaining a cause or principle; insistence upon a right or claim. **4†.** Liberation. **as"ser-ta'tion†.** SYN.: see ASSURANCE. Compare synonyms for ASSERT.— **as-ser'tion-al**, *a.*

as-ser'tive, 1 a-sûr'tiv; 2 ă-sẽr'tiv, *a.* Asserting or inclined to assert; confident in statement; dogmatic; positive. [< L. *assertus*; see ASSERT.] **as-sert'a-tiv(es†.**— **as-ser'tiv(e-lyS**, *adv.*— **as-ser'tiv(e-nessS**, *n.*

as"ser-to'ri-al, 1 as"ęr-tō'ri-al; 2 ăs"er-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of assertion. **2.** *Logic.* (1) Affirming the reality of a thing as a fact; asserting that something is: distinguished from *problematical* and *apodictical*. (2) Asserting that a thing is known by the asserter to be true. See quotation under ASSERTORY. **as"ser-tor'ic or -i-cal‡.**— **as"ser-to'ri-al-ly** or **-tor'i-cal-ly, as"ser-to'ri-ly†**, *adv.*

as-ser'to-ry, 1 a-sûr'to-ri; 2 ă-sẽr'to-ry, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by assertion; affirmative; declaratory. **2.** Assertorial; as, an *assertory* proposition, that is, one which asserts a fact but not its necessity. [< LL. *assertorius*, < L. *assero*; see ASSERT.]

Assertory judgments are true and certain subjectively, but not objectively; i. e., sure to him who holds them, but incapable of being enforced on the acceptance of others of a different moral disposition. L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* p. 193. [L. 1867.]

— **assertory oath**, see under OATH.

as-ser'vil-ize. [Rare.] To render servile.

as-sess', 1 a-ses'; 2 ă-sẽs', *vt.* **1.** To fix the amount of a tax, or the like, to be paid by (a person) or for (a piece of property); charge with a tax; as, to *assess* the members of a society for expenses; to *assess* property for improvements.

To register the impotent poor . . . and to *assess* all inhabitants for their support. GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. ii, p. 386. [H. 1878.]

2. To determine the amount of (a tax or other sum to be paid); as, to *assess* damages in an action. **3.** To value or appraise (property) for purposes of taxation. [< OF. *assesser*, < LL. *assesso*, freq. of *assideo*, < L. *ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit.]— **as"sess-ee'**, *n.* One against whom damages are assessed for payment; also, one whose property or income is assessed.

as-sess'a-ble, 1 a-ses'ą-bl; 2 ă-sẽs'a-bl, *a.* Capable of **as-sess'a-blH**, being assessed; legally liable to assessment.— **as-sess'a-bly**, *adv.*

as-ses'sion, *n.* [Rare.] The act of sitting together; a session.

as-ses'sion-a-ry, *a.* [Archaic.] Pertaining to assessors or assession.

as-sess'ment, 1 a-ses'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-sẽs'ment, *n.* *Law.* **1.** The official apportionment of taxes; also, any apportionment of or call for definite contributions or payments, as by a political party, social or labor organization, or stock company. **2.** The amount so fixed. **3.** *Finance.* A fixed sum of money to be paid, usually in reorganization proceedings, the non-payment of which bars delinquent stockholders from further participation in dividends. **4.** An official valuation of property, incomes, etc., for taxation; also, the value so assigned. **5.** *Marine Insur.* The determining of the ratio of loss which saved property must sustain in compensation for property sacrificed to prevent a total loss.— **assessment roll**, a list of all taxpayers and taxable property in a town or ward, with the amount of tax levied in each case.— **a. work** (*Mineral*), the work done annually on a mining claim to maintain possessory title.

as-ses'sor, 1 a-ses'ər *or* -er; 2 ă-sẽs'or, *n.* **1.** An officer whose duty it is to assess taxes. **2.** A specialist associated with a judge to give advice on difficult points involving his special knowledge. **3.** Any person associated with another as an adviser or assistant; a sharer in rank or dignity.

In England the judges of the common-law courts and the King's counsel are ex-officio *assessors* of the House of Lords, advising the House on questions of law propounded to them.

Whence to his Son, The *assessor* of his throne, he thus began.

MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 679.

4. In some universities, a member of the supreme governing body. **ad-ses'sor†.**

as"ses-so'ri-al, 1 as"e-sō'ri-al; 2 ăs-ĕ-sō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an assessor. **as-ses'so-ry†.**

as-ses'sor-ship, 1 a-ses'ər-ship; 2 ă-sẽs'or-shĭp, *n.* The office, position, or function of an assessor.

as-sest', *pp.* Assessed. S. S.

as'set, 1 as'et; 2 ăs'ĕt, *n.* An item in one's assets.

as'sets, 1 as'ets; 2 ăs'ĕts, *n. pl.* **1.** *Law.* (1) The property of an insolvent debtor applicable to the payment of his debts. (2) All the personal or movable property of a deceased person that is convertible into money and held for the payment of debts or legacies.

The administrator made his report of sales, and, there being a deficiency of *assets*, obtained an order to sell the lands.

TOURGÉE *Fool's Errand* p. 36. [F. H. & H.]

(3) All the property, real and personal, of a deceased or bankrupt person, of a corporation, or of a partnership, which is or may be chargeable with the debts or legacies of such parties or persons.

It is fortunate for the *assets* of the corporation if each of the different interests has but one committee to represent it.

S. STEENE in *The Forum* Sept., 1890, p. 43.

2. In life insurance, the funds controlled or invested by a company in other forms than the future premiums secured to it by certain conditions named within its policies. **3.** Property in general, regarded as applicable to the payment of debts. [< F. *assez*, < LL. *ad satis*, to sufficiency, < L. *ad*, to, + *satis*, enough.]

— **admitted assets**, the assets remaining after deducting all amounts excluded by the insurance companies. **net assets†.**— **a. by descent**, property in lands which descend to an heir charged with an obligation of the deceased ancestor, which the heir is bound to discharge from such property.— **a. in hand** (*Law*), the assets assigned to the executor or trustee of an estate to meet all claims against him in this capacity. **a. entre mains.**— **equitable a.** (*Law*), all assets that are chargeable with the payment of debts or legacies in equity and which do not fall under the head of legal assets; specif., those portions of the property which usually are exempt by law from debts but which have been voluntarily charged as assets by the testator, or which, having no existence in law, have been created in equity. In the United States the doctrine of *equitable assets* has been much restricted by statute, and in England, since the act of 1870, which provides that creditors are payable *part passu* out of both legal and equitable assets, it has lost its importance.— **liquid a.** (*Finance*), such securities and assets as can be realized immediately.— **personal a.**, the personal property of all kinds belonging to a bankrupt, insolvent, or deceased person's estate, and distributable to creditors or heirs.— **real a.**, any landed property belonging to the estate of a bankrupt or a deceased person, subject to the payment of debts by due administration of law.

as-sev'er-ate, 1 a-sev'ər-ēt; 2 ă-sĕv'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To affirm or aver positively or with solemnity; assert or declare positively or emphatically; aver; avouch. [< L. *asseveratus*, pp. of *asservo*, < *ad*, to, + *severus*, serious.] **as-sev'er†.** SYN.: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; ASSURE.

— **as-sev'er-ant-ly**, *adv.*— **as-sev'er-at"ing-ly**, *adv.*

as-sev"er-a'tion, 1 a-sev"ər-ē'shąn; 2 ă-sĕv"er-ā'shon, *n.* The act of asseverating; also, that which is asseverated; an emphatic declaration or averment; an oath.

Attila, on his side, was satisfied, and deceived, by their solemn *asseveration*. GIBBON *Rome* vol. iii, p. 404. [P. S. & CO. 1852.]

as-sev'er-ance†.

— **as-sev'er-a-tiv(eS, as-sev'er-a-to-ry**, *a.* [Rare.]

ass'head", ass'head"ed†, *n.* [Archaic.] A person of low mental capacity; a dolt; blockhead.— **ass'head"ed†**, *a.*

As'shur, 1 ash'ur; 2 ăsh'ûr, *n.* *Myth.* The highest god of the Assyrians, supposedly their deified patriarch mentioned in Gen. x, 11. **As'sur†.**

Symbol of the Assyrian God Asshur, frequently found on seal-cylinders and on Assyrian monuments.

The chief of the Assyrian pantheon, not found in the pantheon of Babylonia, was *Asshur*. His derivation and origin are obscure, though there is some plausibility in the suggestion that he was ultimately derived from Anu, the heaven-god of Babylonia. . . . The significance of *Asshur* is that he stands for nationalism. . . . His symbol or representation was not an image, but a winged disk surmounted by the figure of an archer discharging his shaft. Sayce was the first to point out that in this deity and the conceptions about him there was the possibility of all the greatness of a monotheism such as developed in the conception of Yahweh. GEORGE W. GILMORE in *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* i, p. 333. [F. & W. CO. '08.]

Originally like Marduk, a solar deity with the winged disk, *Assur* becomes as Assyria develops into a military power a god of war, indicated by the attachment of the figure of a man with a bow to the winged disk. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ii, p. 788.

As-shu'rim, 1 a-shū'rim; 2 ă-shu'rim, *n. pl.* *Bib. Gen.* xxv, 3.

as-sib'i-late, 1 a-sib'i-lēt; 2 ă-sĭb'i-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To utter with a sibilant or hissing sound; change into a sibilant; alter by assibilation. See SIBILANT. [< L. *assibilatus*, pp. of *assibilo*, < *ad*, to, + *sibilo*, hiss.]

as-sib"i-la'tion, 1 a-sib'i-lē'shąn; 2 ă-sĭb"i-lā'shon, *n.* *Philol.* The process of changing a mute into a sibilant, as *t* into *ts* (Italian *z*) or into *sh* (as in *nation*): usually due to the influence of a following *e*, *i*, or *y* sound.

As"si-de'an, 1 as'i-dī'ąn; 2 ăs'i-dē'an, *n.* **1.** One of a sect of Jews zealous for the law, the so-called "pious ones" (*1 Mac.* ii, 42), from whom sprang the Essenes and Pharisees. **2.** See CHASIDIM: an improper form. [< Gr. *Asidaioi*, < Heb. *hasidim*, < *hāsad*, be pious.]

as'si-dent, 1 as'i-dent; 2 ăs'i-dĕnt, *a.* *Pathol.* Usually accompanying; concomitant: opposed to *pathognomonic*: said of symptoms in disease. [< L. *assident(i-)s*, ppr. of *assideo*; see ASSESS.]

as-sid"er-a'tion, 1 a-sid"ər-ē'shąn; 2 ă-sĭd"er-ā'shon, *n.* *Med. Law.* Immersion in ice-cold water to cause death and at the same time conceal the manner in which it was effected: a form of infanticide. [< L. *ad*, to, + *sideror*, palsy, numb.]

as"si-du'i-ty, 1 as'i-diū'i-ti; 2 ăs'i-dū'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1-tiz; 2-tiș, *pl.*] **1.** Close and continuous application or effort; zeal; assiduousness.

The rovers of the wilderness, though unused to enterprises requiring time and *assiduity*, blockaded the place closely.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. iii, p. 43. [A. 1883.]

2. Faithful personal attention; carefulness; watchfulness; as, the *assiduity* of that faithful guardian.

It is the attention and *assiduity* of the women that prevent men from degenerating into swine. B. FRANKLIN *Essays, Answer to American Whitewashing* p. 274. [L. & CO. 1851.]

3†. Servility. [< L. *assiduitas*, < *assiduus*; see ASSIDUOUS.]

SYN.: application, attention, constancy, diligence, effort, exertion, industry, intentness, labor, pains, patience, perseverance, persistence, sedulousness, watchfulness. *Assiduity* (as the etymology suggests) sits down to a task until it is done. *Diligence* invests mere effort and exertion with love of the work or deep interest in its accomplishment; *application* concentrates all one's powers upon it with utmost intensity; hence, *application* can hardly be as continuous and enduring as *assiduity*. *Constancy* is a steady devotion of heart and principle. *Patience* works on in spite of annoyances; *perseverance* overcomes hindrances and difficulties; *persistence* strives relentlessly against opposition. *Industry* is *diligence* in some vocation, business, or profession. *Labor* and *pains* refer to the *exertions* of the worker and the tax upon him, while *assiduity, perseverance*, etc., refer to his continuance in the work.— ANT.: changeableness, fickleness, idleness, inattention, inconstancy, indolence, neglect, negligence, remissness.

as-sid'u-ous, 1 a-sid'yu-ųs; 2 ă-sĭd'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Devoted or constant, as in pursuit or attendance; having zealous and watchful regard or care; unremitting; diligent; careful.

To catch dame Fortune's golden smile, *Assiduous* wait upon her.

BURNS *Epistle to a Young Friend* st. 7.

2. Long and faithfully continued, pursued, or sustained; persistent; unremitting; constant.

These hollows were no doubt once very fruitful by *assiduous* cultivation. C. D. WARNER *In the Levant* p. 118. [O. & CO. 1877.]

3†. Frequent. [< L. *assiduus*, < *assideo*; see ASSESS.] — **as-sid'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* With close or constant application; diligently; regularly.— **as-sid'u-ous-ness**, *n.* The quality of being assiduous; assiduity.

as-slege'†. **I.** *vt.* To beslege. **II.** *n.* A siege.— **as-slege'ment†**, *n.*

as"si-en'tist, 1 as'ı-en'tist; 2 ăs'i-ĕn'tĭst, *n.* A member of or contractor with a company holding an assiento.

as"si-en'to, 1 ăs'ı-en'to; 2 ăs'i-ĕn'to, *n.* A contract between Spain and a foreign country, or a company of foreign merchants, granting exclusive privileges for supplying the Spanish-American colonies with negro slaves. The last one was surrendered by England, Oct. 5, 1750, on payment of half a million dollars. [Sp., < *asentar*, agree, < L. *ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit.] **as"i-en'to†.**

as"si-ette', 1 a"sı-et'; 2 ă"si-ĕt', *n.* [F.] *Bookbinding.* A compound of bole, bloodstone, and galena, used as a gilding-surface.

as'si-fy, 1 as'ı-fai; 2 ăs'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Humorous.] To make an ass or fool of. [< ASS[1] + I-FY.]

as-sign', 1 *a-sain'*; 2 ă-sīn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set apart for a particular use, duty, or station; designate; appoint; apportion; allot; as, to *assign* a day for a hearing in court.

I was not *assigned* to the position of department commander until the 25th of October, 1862.

U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, p. 393. [C. L. W. 1885.]

2. To point out with precision; particularize; specify; determine; set; as, to *assign* errors in a judicial record.

God is infinite in being because no limit can be *assigned* to his perfections. C. HODGE *System. Theol.* vol. i, p. 383. [S. 1885.]

3. To account for with reasons; ascribe; attribute; as, to *assign* odd behavior to ill health. **4.** *Law.* (1) To transfer ownership of in writing; make over to another, as a bond and mortgage, or shares or stock. (2) To surrender to an assignee for the benefit of creditors, as in bankruptcy or insolvency.

II. *i. Law.* To make an assignment, as for the benefit of creditors. [< OF. *assigner*, < L. *assigno*, < *ad*, to, + *signum*, mark.]

SYN.: see ALLEGE; ALLOT; APPORTION; ATTRIBUTE; AWARD.— PREP.: assign *to* a person, *for* a purpose.— **to assign in blank**, to transfer stock without writing the name of the person to whom the transfer is made in the place provided for it.

as-sign', *n.* **1.** *Law.* A person to whom property, rights, or powers are transferred by another; as, heirs and *assigns* in a grant by deed. Compare ASSIGNEE.

Assign differs from *assignee* in that the latter is personally designated and holds immediately from his assignor; while the former, tho individually undesignated and however remote, may hold under the original grantor.

2†. An appurtenance; belonging.

as-sign'a-ble, 1 a-sain'ą-bl; 2 ă-sīn'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable **as-sign'a-blH**, of being assigned, specified, or allotted; as, infinity is greater than any *assignable* quantity.

2. *Law.* (1) Transferable by assignment; negotiable; as, an *assignable* contract. (2) Attributable; predicable; as, perjury is not *assignable* of statements under illegal oath. — **as-sign"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **as-sign'a-bly**, *adv.*

as'sig-nat, 1 as'ıg-nat *or* (*F.*) a"sı'nyā'; 2 ăs'ig-năt *or* (*F.*) ă'sı"nyā', *n.* **1.** *F. Hist.* A promissory note of the French revolutionary government circulating as currency (1789–1796), secured by confiscated church lands, the national domain, and the estates of emigrés. These assignats were inconvertible except in payment for public land. In 1789 they bore interest at 5 per cent., which was lowered to 3 per cent. in 1790. By 1796 the issue of assignats had reached the enormous total of 45[1]/[2] billion francs exclusive of forgeries, while their value was but 30 to 1 of coin. At this value they were converted into 800 million francs' worth of land-warrants or **mandats territoriaux**, constituting a mortgage on all public lands. These mandats were unsuccessful and were finally redeemed by the state at one-seventieth of their face value. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ii, p. 781.

2. [Rare.] *F. Law.* The assignment of an annuity as a rent-charge on an estate. [F., < L. *assignatus*, pp. of *assigno*; see ASSIGN, *v.*]

as"sig-na'tion, 1 as'ıg-nē'shąn; 2 ăs'ig-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of assigning, or the state of being assigned; apportionment. **2.** An appointment of time and place for meeting: now used mostly of clandestine or illicit love-meetings.

And with the nymph made *assignations* there.

POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. v, l. 100.

3. *Law.* An assignment, the thing assigned, or the instrument or deed by which it is made. [< L. *assignatio(n-)*, < *assigno*; see ASSIGN, *v.*]— **house of assignation**, a house where persons meet by appointment for illicit sexual intercourse.

as-signd', *pp.* Assigned. S. S.

as"sign-ee', 1 as'ı-nī'; 2 ăs'i-nē', *n.* *Law.* **1.** One to whom property or rights in action have been assigned either for himself or in trust; a trustee. **2.** One who is appointed and empowered to act for another in the care and management of certain property and interests for a specified purpose. **3.** An assigned servant. See under SERVANT.— **assignee in bankruptcy**, a person appointed to take possession of and manage the estate of a bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors.— **a. in insolvency**, a person chosen and empowered by an insolvent party to receive by assignment all the property and assets

of the insolvent and to manage and dispose of the same for the benefit of creditors: distinguished from a *receiver*.

— **as"sign-ee'ism,** *n.* The practise of appointing assignees. [M.] — **as"sign-ee'ship,** *n.*

as-sign'ment, 1 ə-sain'ment *or* -ment; 2 ă-sin'ment, *n.* **1.** *The act of assigning, in any sense, or that which is* assigned; allotment; designation; appointment; specification; attribution; as, *assignment* of duties; *assignment* of a reason. See ASSIGN.

Thy sole *assignment* Some solitary confinement.
LAMB *Pindaric Ode* st. 3.

2. *Law.* (1) The transfer of a property, right, or interest.

The *assignment* was very difficult to prove.
LONGFELLOW *Outre-Mer, The Sexagenarian* p. 89. [II. 1835.]

(2) The property transferred. (3) The instrument or writing of transfer in assigning rights or interests. (4) The act of designating or of pointing out exactly; as, *assignment* of error on a record. **3.** [Austral.] Formerly, the allotment of convicts as servants to colonists.

— **assignment of dower,** the setting apart of the widow's allotment from her deceased husband's real estate.— **a. system** [Austral.], a system of allotting convicts to settlers as farm-laborers or servants without pay.— **general a.** (*Law*), an assignment of one's entire property, not *legally exempt, for the benefit of creditors,* giving preference only to such as required by law.

as"sign-or', 1 as'ı-nōr'; 2 ăs'ı-nôr', *n. Law.* One who assigns or makes an assignment of any property, right, or interest; as, the *assignor* of a lease. **as-sign'er‡.**

as'si-lag, 1 as'ı-lag; 2 ăs'ı-lăg, *n.* [Scot.] A storm-petrel.

as-sim'i-la-ble, } 1 ə-sim'ı-lə-bl; 2 ă-sĭm'ı-la-bl, *a.* Ca-
as-sim'i-la-bil'i-ty, } pable of being assimilated: used rarely as a substantive.

But truth in the doctrinal form is not natural, proper, *assimilable* food for the soul of man.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Parasitism* p. 304. [J. P. 1884.]

[< LL. *assimilabilis,* < L. *assimilo;* see ASSIMILATE.]

— **as-sim"i-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

as-sim'i-late, 1 ə-sim'ı-lēt; 2 ă-sĭm'ı-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take up, incorporate, or change by assimilation; hence, to cause to become, or transform into, a homogeneous part of something; as, to *assimilate* one's food.

The United States have been called on to absorb and *assimilate* enormous masses of foreign population. LOWELL *Democracy and Other Addresses* p. 26. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. To cause to become more harmonious or accordant with something or with each other; make like; render conformable; adapt.

He *assimilates* his life to the standard of ideal rectitude.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Select Party* p. 74. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

3. To represent as like; liken; compare.

Marcus Aurelius mournfully *assimilated* the career of a conqueror to that of a simple robber.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 273. [A. 1873.]

4. To become conformed to; adapt oneself to. **5.** *Philol.* To cause to become similar in sound by assimilation. **6.** *Finance.* (1) To cause to enter into general circulation; launch upon the market: said of stocks or bonds. (2) To take out of the experimental or speculative stage, and give a recognized existence and an ascertained value: said of stocks or bonds.

II. *i.* **1.** To become incorporated into and made a part of something. **2.** To receive food, or the like, and make it a homogeneous part of the substance or system.

A fresh germ cannot be formed . . . without organizable materials, prepared by the *assimilating* process.
CARPENTER *Physiology,* p. 48. [L. BROS. & CO. 1868.]

3. To become alike or similar; come into harmony or conformity. [< L. *assimilatus,* pp. of *assimilo,* < *ad,* to, + *similis,* like.] — **as-sim'i-la"tor,** *n.*

as-sim"i-la'tion, 1 ə-sim"ı-lē'shən; 2 ă-sĭm"ı-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of assimilating, or the state of being assimilated; the act, process, or result of making or becoming like, homogeneous, or harmonious; a modifying of one thing or element to make it harmonize with or resemble another.

Circumstances are the nutriment of character, the food which it converts into blood; and this process of *assimilation* presupposes individual power to act upon circumstances.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Character* p. 6. [T. & F. 1866.]

2. *Physiol.* The transformation of digested nutriment into an integral and homogeneous part of the solids or fluids of the organism, the last of the processes of nutrition, following digestion and absorption: strictly a form of constructive metabolism; specifically, in botany, the starch-making function of plants. Compare METABOLISM.

Assimilation . . . the power of an existing organized particle to impart its own organization to an adjoining particle having the proper chemical constitution. BAIN *Logic* p. 491. [A. 1874.]

3. *Philol.* The change or modification of a letter to cause it to approach a neighboring one in sound, as in *correction,* from *correctio.* **4.** *Psychol.* The process by which all new contents, when received into consciousness, are modified so as to be incorporated with the results of previous conscious processes. In its most general use, *assimilation may include fusion, or looser and* more intimate association, or conscious recognition. Its use by Wundt is more restricted.

Simultaneous associations made up of elements from different psychical compounds may be divided into two classes: into *assimilations,* or associations between elements of like compounds, and complications, or associations between elements of unlike compounds. WUNDT *Outlines of Psychol.* trans., p. 227.

— **primary assimilation** (*Physiol.*), the process whereby the lacteals absorb chyle.— **progressive a.** (*Philol.*), the assimilation of a sound to one coming before it, so as almost to merge into it.

as-sim'i-la-tive, } 1 ə-sim'ı-lə-tiv; 2 ă-sĭm'ı-la-tĭv, *a.*
as-sim'i-la-tiv§, } Having the power or capability of or tendency to assimilation. **as-sim'i-la-to-ry‡.**

As"si-mi-ne'i-dæ, 1 as"ı-mi-nē'ı-dī; 2 ăs"ı-mı-nē'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods with long contractile peduncles bearing eyes at their extremities and a hydroboid shell. **As"si-min'e-a,** *n.* (t. g.) **As"si-mi-ni'i-dæ‡.** — **as"si-min'e-id,** *n.*

as-sim'u-late‡, *v.* To simulate. [Saskatchewan, Canada.

As"si-ni-boi'a, 1 as"ı-ni-boi'ə; 2 ăs"ı-nı-bôi'a, *n.* A district.

As-sin'i-boin, 1 ə-sin'ı-boin; 2 ă-sin'ı-bôin, *n.* A river in Northwestern Canada; length, 600 m. to Red River at Winnipeg.

As'sir, 1 as'ər; 2 ăs'ir, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 17.

as'sis, 1 as'ıs *or* (F.) ə'sī'; 2 ăs'ıs *or* (F.) ă'sī', [F.] **I.** *a. Her.* Sitting; sejant. **II.** *n.* A wounded soldier who is able to sit up.

as"sise', 1 ə'sīz'; 2 ă'sīz', *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A succession of zones in which fossils of the same characteristic species or genera occur. [F., < *asseoir;* see ASSIZE, *n.*]

ass'ish, 1 as'ish; 2 ăs'ish, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an ass; asinine; stupid; obstinate.— **ass'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **ass'ish-ness,** *n.* [*place of St. Francis; 12 monasteries.*

As-si'si, 1 as-sī'sı; 2 ăs-sī'sı, *n.* A town in central Italy; birth-

as-sist', 1 ə-sist'; 2 ă-sĭst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give succor or support to (a person or undertaking), as in difficulty or distress; aid; help; relieve. **2.** To act as assistant to; be associated with as a helper. **3†.** To take part or be present with.

II. *i.* **1.** To render aid or help; be of service.

All *assisted* to accelerate the movement which should rescue them from the wayward caprices of so extravagant a master.
BECKFORD *Vathek* trans., p. 58. [ALL.]

2. To be present at, or have part in, some event, assembly, performance, or the like; be present.

Like Dr. Newman, Lord Macaulay uses *assist* for 'be present.'
F. HALL *Modern English* p. 292. [S. 1873.]

3. In the game of euchre, to order a partner to take up the turned-up card and make its suit trumps. [< F. *assister,* < L. *assisto,* stand by, < *ad,* to, + *sisto,* < *sto,* stand.] Syn.: see ADET; AID; PROMOTE.— Prep.: assist *in* a work; assist *with* money; assist *at* a ball.— **as-sist'er, as-sis'tor,** *n.*— **as-sist'ful,** *a.* **as-sis'tive‡** [Rare].— **as-sist'less,** *a.* Without aid; helpless.

as-sist', *n. Baseball.* The stopping and throwing of the ball to a player nearest the base toward which an opponent is running, in an effort to make a put-out.

Assist., Asst., *abbr.* Assistant.

as-sis'tance, 1 ə-sis'təns; 2 ă-sĭs'tanç, *n.* **1.** The act or result of assisting, or anything that assists; help; aid; support; cooperation; relief.

Consider all your accomplishments as means of *assistance* to others. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* pref., p. 10. [J. B. A. 1885.]

2. [Archaic.] The act of being present; attendance; also, the persons present.— **writ of assistance.** **1.** A special writ issued from a court of equity to aid in the execution of its judgment. **2.** *Am. Hist.* A writ issued by a colonial court, before the Revolution, authorizing officers engaged in searching premises under certain laws to summon assistance.

The '*Writs of Assistance*' under which search could be made for contraband goods in warehouse or dwelling.
A. GILMAN *American People,* p. 227. [D. L. CO.]

as-sis'tant, 1 ə-sis'tənt; 2 ă-sĭs'tant, *a.* **1.** Holding a subordinate or auxiliary place, office, or rank; as, an *assistant* professor, quartermaster, or surgeon.

In the United States army, as at present organized (1918) the title *assistant* is not used, but in the English army it designates an officer of the third rank, the first being the *principal,* the second being styled the *deputy.*

2. Affording aid or help; assisting; auxiliary.

Assistant Art Then acts in Nature's office. COWPER *Task* iii, l. 541.

3†. Present; accompanying. Syn.: see ACCESSORY, *a.*

as-sis'tant, *n.* **1.** One who or that which assists; especially, one regularly associated with another as a helper, or one ranking as a deputy or subordinate official; specif., an auxiliary to the general of the Jesuits. **2.** *Am. Hist.* A member of the Governor's Council in several of the New England colonies. **3.** A substance, as a salt or soap, which serves as an aid in dyeing but does not combine with the dye or mordant used. **4†.** One present; a bystander. **5†.** The chief judge of Seville, Spain.

Syn.: see ACCESSORY, *n.*— Prep.: an assistant *of* the surgeon *in* the operation.— **Court of Assistants,** see under COURT.

As"si-ut', 1 as'sı-ūt'; 2 ăs'sī-ụt', *n.* A province in Upper Egypt; 768 sq. m.; capital, Siut. **As"si-out'‡.**

as-size', 1 ə-sīz'; 2 ă-sīz', *vt.* [AS-SIZED'; AS-SIZ'ING.] **1.** [Archaic.] To fix the weight, measure, or price of authoritatively. **2†.** To rate; value; determine.— **as-size'ment,** *n.* The act or process of assizing; official inspection.

as-size', *n.* **1.** A sitting or session of a court, or the court itself; especially, one of the regular sessions of the judges of a superior court for the trial of cases by jury in any county of England or Wales, or the time and place of holding a court: usually *in the* plural.

The magistrates committed Helena Gracedieu for trial at the next *assizes.* WILKIE COLLINS *Legacy of Cain* p. 288. [S. T. CO.]

2. [Hist. or Obs.] (1) A trial or inquest by a jury, or the jury itself: obsolete except in Scottish criminal practise. (2) A statute or ordinance, or a rule prescribed by law or authority, as for the regulation of weights and measures or prices of commodities, etc. (3) A standard of weight, measure, or price, etc.; hence, size; measurement; dimensions. **3†.** A verdict or judgment. [< F. *assise,* prop. f. pp. of *asseoir,* sit at, < L. *assideo;* see ASSESS.] **as-sise'‡.— assize of arms** (*Eng. Hist.*), an enactment of 1181 that every freeman should provide himself with arms and equipments.— **A. of Clarendon** (*Eng. Hist.*), a formal edict of Henry II. (1166) modifying the administration of the criminal law and determining the procedure of itinerant judges.— **A. of Jerusalem,** two codes of laws erroneously ascribed to Godfrey de Bouillon, king of Jerusalem, 1099, and consisting of (1) *Assize of the High Court,* (2) *Assize of the Court of Burgesses;* in force in the Latin kingdoms of Jerusalem and Cyprus.— **A. of Northampton,** an ordinance, enforcing the Assize of Clarendon, issued at Northampton, England, by Henry II., Jan., 1176.— **general a.** [Eng.], an assize held under a commission to try all cases; also, anciently, the English Parliament, as the supreme legislative and judicial body of the realm.— **grand a.** (*Eng. Hist.*), a trial by a jury of sixteen persons that took the place of a trial by battle. — **great a. 1.** The Last Judgment. **2.** The court of Judge Sewall, of Massachusetts, which condemned women for witchcraft in 1692. **3.** Same as GRAND ASSIZE.— **malden a.** [Eng.], a session of court for the trial of criminal cases when no criminal is found held for arraignment.

as-siz'er, 1 *a-saiz'er;* 2 *ă-sīz'er, n.* **1.** *One of a grand assize.* **2.** [Scot.] A juror. **3†.** One who rated or valued, as measures or prices. **as-sis'er‡; as-siz'or‡.**

Ass'manns-hau"sen, 1 ȧs'manz-hou"zen; 2 ȧs'mänș-hou"ȥēn, *n.* A village on the Rhine, near Bingen, celebrated for its red wines.

as-so'ber‡, *v.* To make sober; keep sober.

Assoc. Sc., *abbr.* Associate in Science.

as-so"cia-bil'i-ty, 1 ə-sō"shə-bil'ı-tı; 2 ă-sō"sha-bĭl'ı-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being associable. **as-so'cia-ble-ness‡.**

as-so'cia-ble, } 1 ə-sō'shə-bl; 2 ă-sō'sha-bl, *a.* **1.** Ca-
as-so'cia-bl", } pable of being associated or brought into association. **2.** *Pathol.* Liable to be affected by sympathy with other parts. **3.** [Rare.] Sociable. [< L. *associatus;* see ASSOCIATE, *v.*]

as-so'ci-ate, 1 ə-sō'shı-ēt; 2 ă-sō'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring, place, or link together, as in action, fellowship, position, condition, or purpose; bind together by certain formalities, as for a common purpose; join in company; bring into association; make an associate or partner; connect; unite; combine; ally. **2.** To connect together in thought; think of in connection; especially in psychology, to link together in thought under the principles of association. See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS, under ASSOCIATION.

Correggio, . . . that great master, whose name is *associated* in every one's mind with all that is gentle or delicate in the imitation of nature. A. ALISON, SR. *Essays, Lourre in 1814* p. 112. [A. 1874.]

The sight of a dog *associates* the image of its owner, because I have seen the two together; and the sound of the word 'stop' associates the image of its frequent companion-word 'thief.' M. W. CALKINS *Introduction to Psychology,* pp. 161, 162. [MACM.'01.]

3†. To consort with; make an associate of; accompany.

II. *i.* To keep or to be in company; be in contiguity or some special relation; have fellowship or habitual intercourse; unite for a common purpose; join in action.

As long as we live, by *associating* with those who speak correctly, we are shown our own faults.
WHITNEY *Language* p. 16. [S. 1874.]

[< L. *associatus,* pp. of *associo,* < *ad,* to, + *socius,* united.]

Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE; MIX.— Prep.: *with.*

as-so'ci-ate, *a.* **1.** Joined together or with another or others; united; allied; existing or occurring together; concomitant: often before a title, implying coordinate or nearly coordinate powers or rank; as, an *associate* justice; an *associate* professor.

While I Descend through darkness, on your road with ease,
To my *associate* Powers. MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 395.

2. Admitted or entitled to a limited or specified participation, as in rights, privileges, and doings; as, an *associate* member of a society. **3.** *Pathol.* Sympathetic.

— **associate antagonists,** muscles that are antagonistic to each other when working separately, but which, when working together, effect a movement of the part to which they are attached.— **a. movements.** *Physiol.* **1.** The coordinate movements by which a definite act is performed. The coordination is involuntary, tho the act may be voluntary. **2.** Movements that sometimes occur in a paralyzed muscle when its corresponding non-paralyzed fellow is moved. **associated movements‡.— a. numbers** (*Math.*), two numbers the product of which is congruent with unity to any modulus *m.*

as-so'ci-ate, *n.* **1.** One who is habitually or frequently in the company or society of another; a companion; comrade; mate. **2.** One who is associated with another, as in some business, act, interest, office, or position.

Southey was the *associate* of Wordsworth and Coleridge.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Southey* vol. ii, p. 497. [S. 1869.]

3. Anything that habitually or frequently accompanies or is associated with something else; a concomitant.

Good health, and, its *associate* in the most,
Good temper. COWPER *Task* bk. i, l. 399.

4. One admitted to partial membership in an association, society, or institution, without the privileges or rights of a full member; as, an *associate* of the Royal Academy. **5.** In some educational institutions, one who has finished a course shorter than that set for a degree; as, an *associate* in arts. **6.** *Psychol.* A mental image or idea that has been connected with another, under the so-called laws of association.

The one [idea] no sooner . . . comes into the understanding, but its *associate* appears with it.
LOCKE *Human Understanding* p. 261. [T. E. Z.]

Syn.: ally, chum, coadjutor, colleague, companion, comrade, *consort, fellow, friend, helpmate, mate, partner,* peer. An *associate* usually implies a chief, leader, or principal, to whom the *associate* is not fully equal in rank. *Associate* may be used of mere friendly relations, but oftener implies some work, enterprise, or pursuit in which the associated persons unite. We rarely speak of *associates* in crime or wrong, using *confederates* instead. *Companion* gives itself with equal readiness to the good or evil sense, as also does *comrade.* One may be a *companion* in travel who would not readily become an *associate* at home. A lady advertises for a *companion;* she would not advertise for an *associate. Peer* implies equality rather than companionship; as, a jury of his *peers. Comrade* expresses more fellowship and good feeling than *companion. Fellow* has almost gone out of use in this connection, except in an inferior or patronizing sense. *Consort* is a word of equality and dignity, as applied especially to the marriage relation. See ACCESSORY; FRIEND.— Ant.: antagonist, enemy, foe, hinderer, opponent, opposer, rival, stranger.— Prep.: associates *of* the leader *in* the enterprise.

as-so'ci-at"ed-ness, 1 ə-sō'shı-ēt"ed-nes; 2 ă-sō'shi-āt"ed-nĕs. *n.* The condition of being associated.

as-so'ci-ate-ship, 1 ə-sō'shı-ēt-ship; 2 ă-sō'shi-āt-ship, *n.* The condition, position, or office of an associate.

as-so"ci-a'tion, 1 ə-sō"sı-ē'shən; 2 ă-sō"ci-ā'shon (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of associating, or the state of being associated; the condition of having combined for a common purpose.

If the United States be not a government proper, but an *association* of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it?
LINCOLN in Johnston's *Am. Orations* vol. iii, p. 146. [G. P. P. 1884.]

2. Any connection or relation between objects or ideas that tends to unite them in thought; also, anything *thus* mentally associated. See ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS, below.

Nearly all our *associations* are determined by chance or necessity. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. i, p. 11. [W. & S. 1865.]

Association, so far as the word stands for an effect, is between things thought of — it is things, not ideas, which are associated in the mind.
JAMES *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, p. 554. [H. H. & CO., 1896.]

3. The mental process or faculty by virtue of which objects or ideas are thus connected; associative power; specifically, in psychology, that process in reproduction in which past cognitions are brought back through connection with something present in the mind. Associations are classified as **external or extrinsic association,** association by contiguity; **internal or intrinsic a.,** by resemblance; **mediate a.,** by intermediate states which may be subconscious; **simultaneous a.,** by a single simultaneous act; **successive a.,** by successive stages. See LAWS OF ASSOCIATION, below.

4. *A body of persons, as scholars, clergymen, etc., associated* for some common purpose, especially of a public nature; as, an *association* for the advancement of science.

Association was first used among Congregationalists for a society consisting of a number of pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches, but claiming no ecclesiastical authority. Compare CONSOCIATION.

You cannot make an *association* out of insincere men.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iv, p. 150. [C. & H. 1870.]

5. *Ecol.* A major division of a formation in plant geography; consocies. **6.** [U. S.] An organized but unchartered body analogous to but distinguished legally from a corporation.

SYN.: alliance, club, community, companionship, company, confederacy, confederation, conjunction, connection, corporation, familiarity, federation, fellowship, fraternity, friendship, lodge, partnership, society, union. We speak of an *alliance* of nations, a *club* of pleasure-seekers, a *community* of Shakers, a *company* of soldiers or of friends, a *confederacy*, *confederation*, *federation*, or *union* of separate states under one general government, a *partnership* or *company* of business men, a *conjunction* of planets. The whole body of Freemasons constitute a *fraternity;* one of their local organizations is called a *lodge*. A *corporation* or *company* is formed for purposes of business; an *association* or *society* (tho also incorporated) is for learning, literature, benevolence, religion, etc. *Compare synonyms for* ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATE; FRIENDSHIP.— ANT.: disintegration, independence, isolation, separation, solitude.— PREP.: an association *of* scholars *for* the advancement of knowledge; association *with* the good is ennobling.

— **American Protective Association** [U. S.], the official title of a secret society, formed in the State of Iowa in 1887, with the avowed purpose of protecting American institutions by endeavoring to cause the exclusion of Roman Catholics from public office: usually abbreviated *A. P. A.*— **a. cultuelles** [F.], literally, associations for worship; especially (*F. Hist.*), non-sectarian associations for public worship authorized by the Separation Law of Dec. 9, 1905, which empowered the associations to hold the churches and church property, the former for the total period of their existence, the latter only for a time.

By the Encyclical . . . of 10 August, 1906, the pope forbade the formation of these *associations cultuelles*.
GEORGE GOYAU in *Catholic Encyc.*, vol. iv, p. 206. [R. A. & CO. '08.]

— **a. fibers,** fibers that unite different, but not widely separated, areas of the cerebrospinal axis on the same side, as in the brain or the spinal cord.— **a. football** [Gt. Brit.], the game in which all players but the goal-keepers are forbidden to handle the ball while in play; soccer. See FOOTBALL.— **a. of ideas.** *Psychol.* **1.** That aspect of the process of mental reproduction which is thought to explain why present states of consciousness occur in pairs or series resembling those which have been connected in past states of consciousness.

The phrase '*association of*' is fitted to mark the bare fact that complex *ideas*, which had a more or less independent origin, are in the habit of recurring in regular sequences (in pairs, or threes, or series of larger numbers). G. T. LADD *Psychol. Descriptive and Explanatory* p. 263. [S. 1894.]

2. The tendency of any conscious state or process to recall others that have previously been associated with it in consciousness. Locke, who invented this phrase, and his followers in Great Britain and France, used it as tho some active influence were exerted by the so-called ideas as such. The *observed facts of the mental life are now*, however, much better interpreted by a psychology which studies them as coming under the psysiological and psychical conditions of mental synthesis, the formation of habits, etc. Thus the *association* may be of so intimate and unanalyzable a character as to be more properly called a *fusion*, in which sense of the words no perception of a complex object would be possible without the *association of ideas*. Others would limit the term to the connection of universals in the processes of thought.— **a. philosophy,** see ASSOCIATIONISM. — **a.-time,** *n. Psychophysics.* The time supposed to be required for the central nervous processes connected with mental association; the time of associative reaction as distinguished from simple reaction.— **laws of a.,** the principles that regulate the connection and recurrence of ideas in the mental processes of reproduction and representation. They include (1) the *primary laws*, those which hold true in every kind; and (2) the *secondary laws* (laws of *preference*), those which decide why one associated idea rather than another recurs in consciousness. Various attempts have been made to bring all cases of association of ideas under one law.

as-so″ci-a′tion-al, 1 a-sō″sı-ē′shən-əl; 2 ă-sō″çi-ā′shonal, *a.* Of or pertaining to association or to the theory of associationism.

as-so″ci-a′tion-ism, 1 a-sō″sı-ē′shən-izm; 2 ă-sō″çi-ā′shon-ism, *n.* **1.** The psychological doctrine that all mental development, including the activity of the so-called higher faculties, may be explained as the product of the *association of ideas* under the *laws of association*. **2.** Cooperative socialism or communism; Fourierism. **as-so″ci-a′tion-al-ism†.**

as-so″ci-a′tion-ist, *n.* One who holds or advocates associationism. **as-so″ci-a′tion-al-ist†.**

as-so′ci-a-tive, } 1 a-sō′shı-a-tiv; 2 ă-sō′shi-a-tĭv, *a.* **1.**
as-so′ci-a-tiv[s], } Resulting from or characterized by association; pertaining or tending to association; as, *associative* ideas, faculty, etc. **2.** *Math.* Subject to the law that the final result of uniting three quantities, *a*, *b*, and *c*, by any operation (when two are first united and the third united to the result), is the same whether the first two or last two be united first; as, multiplication in ordinary arithmetic or algebra is *associative* because $(ab)c = a(bc)$. **as-so′ci-a-to-ry†.** **-ly[s],** *adv.* **-ness[s],** *n.*

as-so′ci-a″tor, 1 a-sō′shı-ē″tər *or* -ter; 2 ă-sō′shi-ā″tor, *n.* One who or that which associates or is associated; a member of an association; a companion or confederate.

as-so′cies, 1 a-sō′shīz; 2 ă-sō′shēz, *n. sing. & pl. Ecol.* The association of plants considered from the history of their development, as it undergoes developmental changes.

As″so-fu′dah, 1 as″o-fū′da; 2 ăs″o-fu′dä, *n.* A town in the Fulah country, West Africa.

as-soil′[1], 1 a-soil′; 2 ă-sŏil′, *vt.* **1.** To set free, as from the consequences of sin; absolve; acquit; pardon.

Bartlemy Brown, whose father (God *assoil* him therefor!) modernized Walton. LAMB *Eliana, Late Elia* p. 157. [W. L. & CO.]

2. To atone for; dispel; expiate. **3†.** To solve; clear up; remove. [< OF. *assoiler*, < L. *absolvo*, < *ab*, from, + *solvo*, loose, < *se-*, apart, + *luo*, loosen.] **a-soyle′†** [Scot.]; **as-soil′zie†** [Scot.].

as-soil′ŋ†, *vt.* [Archaic.] *To soil; sully; stain.*

as-soil′er, 1 a-soil′er; 2 ă-sŏil′er, *n.* [Archaic.] The state of being assoiled; acquittal; pardon; forgiveness.

as-soil′ment[1], 1 a-soil′ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-sŏil′ment, *n.* **1.** The act of assoiling, or the state of being assoiled, as from guilt. **2†.** Reconciliation, as of that which conflicts. **3†.** Discharge, as of a duty.

as-soil′ment[2], *n.* [Archaic.] Defilement; stain.

As″so′lant′, 1 a′sō′lăn′; 2 ä′sō′län′. **Jean Baptiste Alfred** (3/12 1827–3/4 1886). A French author.

As″som″moir′, L′, 1 lā′som′wär′; 2 lā′sôm′wär′, *n.* A novel by Émile Zola, published in 1877, exemplifying the evils of drink, in which the heroine, Gervaise, after being abandoned with her two children by her lover, Lantier, makes a brave fight to support them and herself as a washerwoman. A zinc-worker, Coupeau, persuades her to marry him. They prosper, when he is disabled by an accident. Their savings are swallowed up and Coupeau, recovering, meets Lantier, whom he brings to his home. Impelled by the knowledge that he has been the cause of the renewal of the previous relations between his wife and Lantier, Coupeau takes to drink and dies of delirium tremens. The title is a slang French term for "bludgeon," and is used figuratively for a low drinking-house. The book was dramatized and a play produced in Paris in 1879.

as′so-nance, 1 as′o-nəns; 2 ăs′o-nanç, *n.* **1.** Resemblance or correspondence in sound; hence, resemblance or correspondence in other respects; also, its result.

Cleopas, or Chalpai, is a Hebrew name, of which Alphæus is the current *assonance* adopted for intercourse with the Gentile world.
FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* p. 269 [E. P. D.]

2. *Pros.* Correspondence of the accented vowels, but not of the consonants, in riming syllables: used in Spanish and Italian poetry; also, the imperfect rime so formed, as in verses ended with *roaming* and *floating*.

In their lighter poetry the Spaniards frequently contented themselves with *assonances*, that is, with the correspondence of final syllables, wherein the vowel alone was the same.
HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 81. [H. 1854.]

[F., < *assonant;* see ASSONANT.]

as′so-nant, 1 as′o-nant; 2 ăs′o-nant, *a.* **1.** Having resemblance of sound. **2.** *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by assonance. [F., < L. *assonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *assono*, < *ad*, to, + *sono*, < *sonus*, sound.] **as′so-nanced†;** **as″so-nan′tal†;** **as″so-nan′tic†.**

as′so-nant, *n.* A word similar to another in its vowel sounds, especially one forming an assonance in poetry.

as′so-nate, 1 as′o-nēt; 2 ăs′o-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT′ED; -NAT′ING.] To accord in sound, esp., vowel sound; to form assonance. [< L. *assonatus*, pp. of *assono;* see ASSONANT, *a.*]

As-so′ni-a, 1 a-sō′nı-ə; 2 ă-sō′ni-a, *n. Bot.* Same as DOMBEYA. [< Ignacio Jordan de *Asso* y del Rio, Sp. botanist.]

as-sort′, 1 a-sōrt′; 2 ă-sôrt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To distribute into classes or groups; arrange in order or in lots; classify.

It is only by *assorting* them [objects] in classes that we can reduce the infinity of nature to the finitude of mind.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. iv, p. 47. [G. & L. 1859.]

2. To make up of a variety; furnish with a suitable variety of things or goods; as, to *assort* a stock of goods.

Our cargo was an *assorted* one; that is, it consisted of everything under the sun.
R. H. DANA *Two Years* p. 85. [O. & CO. 1876.]

3. To make of the same sort; adapt.

II. *i.* To fall into a class or group; harmonize; also, to associate; consort; as, to *assort* naturally with the others. [< F. *assortir*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *sorte*, < L. *sor(t-)s*, lot.] SYN.: see ARRANGE.

as-sort′a-tive, } 1 a-sōrt′ə-tiv; 2 ă-sôrt′a-tĭv, *a.* Relating
as-sort′a-tiv[s], } or tending to assortment or selection; assorting.— **as-sor′tiv(es†.— assortative mating,** the proclivity exhibited by individuals possessing a definite character in choosing to mate with individuals of the opposite sex possessing the same or another particular character.

as-sort′ed, 1 a-sōrt′ed; 2 ă-sôrt′ĕd, *pa.* Selected; containing or arranged in various sorts or kinds; also, matched; suited.— **as-sort′ed-ness,** *n.*

His men are not . . . well-*assorted* assemblages of qualities.
MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 45. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

as-sort′ment, 1 a-sōrt′ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-sôrt′ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of assorting; classification.

The mere ticketing and orderly *assortment* of external facts is constantly spoken of as if it were in the nature of Explanation.
DUKE OF ARGYLL *Reign of Law* p. 4. [AL. S. 1867.]

2. A class or group into which things are assorted. **3.** A collection or stock of various things, whether of the same or different kinds; as, an *assortment* of goods.

Latimer went beyond everybody else in the miscellaneous *assortment of topics* he used to bring together.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Latimer* in vol. i, p. 438. [S. 1864.]

As′sos, 1 as′os; 2 ăs′ŏs, *n. Bib. Acts* xx, 13.

as-sot′†. **I.** *v.* To infatuate; be infatuated. **II.** *a.* Dazed: in this sense sometimes written assote.

A. S. S. U., *abbr.* American Sunday-school Union.

as-suade′, *vt.* [Rare or Obs.] To give as advice.

as-suage′, 1 a-swēj′; 2 ă-swāj′, *v.* [AS-SUAGED′; AS-SUAG′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to be less harsh, violent, or severe, as excitement, appetite, pain, or disease; soothe; allay; appease; abate.

God shall *assuage* thy pangs — when I am laid in dust.
CAMPBELL *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt. iii, st. 29.

2. To allay the excitement, agitation, or resentment of; calm; as, my entreaties *assuaged* the offended dame.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To grow less, as in volume or violence; abate; subside; diminish; as, the waters *assuage*.

We'll wait the storm's *assuaging* — is not heaven above us all?
DINAH M. CRAIK *An Andante of Mendelssohn's* st. 1.

[< OF. *asuager*, < L. *ad*, to, + *suavis*, sweet.] **as-swage′†;** **a-swage′†.** SYN.: see ALLEVIATE.— PREP.: assuage *with* remedies, *by* treatment; assuage his anger *with* gentle words, *by* persuasion.— **as-suage′ment,** *n.* **1.** *The act of* assuaging, or the state of being assuaged. **2.** That which assuages; an alleviative; sedative.— **as-suag′er,** *n.*

As″su-an′, 1 as′u-ān′; 2 ăs″u-än′, *n.* A province in Upper Egypt; 169 sq. m.; capital, Assuan (ancient **Sy-e′ne**), where a dam 6,397 ft. long was built in 1898. **As″sou-an′†; A-swan′†.**

as-sua′siv(es. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* That soothes and persuades at once; tranquillizing; confused with *assuage*.

In pleasing visions and *assuasive* dreams.
JOHNSON *Irene* act *i*, sc. 1.

II. *n.* An alleviative. [< AD- + *-suasive* in PERSUASIVE.]

as-sub′ju-gate†, *vt.* To subjugate.

as″su-e-fac′tion†, *n.* The act of accustoming; state of being accustomed; habituation. **as′su-e-tude†.**

As″su-e′rus, 1 as′yu-ī′rus; 2 ăs″yu-ē′rŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Tob.* xiv, 15.

as-sume′, 1 a-siūm′; 2 ă-sūm′, *v.* [AS-SUMED′; AS-SUM′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take to or put on oneself; arrogate *to oneself; take up; take on; adopt; as, to assume the* robes of office; to *assume* a haughty mien: sometimes approaching the sense of *presume;* as, do you *assume* to do thus?

Still let my song a nobler note *assume*.
THOMSON *Seasons, Spring* l. 867.

2. To take upon oneself; undertake; as, "to *assume* the duties of general in chief." GRANT *Memoirs* vol. i, p. 393. [C. L. W. 1885.] **3.** To claim or treat as conceded; take for granted, as a basis for reasoning, suppose.

We *assume* that the forces in the world are essentially the same through all time. DANA *Geology* intro., p. 7. [BL. & CO. 1870.]

4. To put on deceitfully; take the semblance of; affect; pretend; outwardly seem: often with the infinitive *to be;* as, to *assume* a virtuous air; to *assume* to be deaf. **5.** To receive; adopt. **6.** *Logic.* To add as a minor premise. **7.** [Archaic.] To take in; subsume.

II. *i.* To be presumptuous. [< L. *assumo*, < *ad*, to, + *sumo*, take (< *sub*, under, + *emo*, buy).]

SYN.: accept, affect, appropriate, arrogate, claim, feign, postulate, presume, pretend, put on, take, usurp. The distinctive idea of *assume* is to *take* by one's own independent volition, whether well or ill, rightfully or wrongfully. One may *accept* an obligation or *assume* an authority that properly belongs to him, or he may *assume* an obligation or indebtedness that could not be required of him. He may *assume* authority or office that is his right; if he *assumes* what does not belong to him, he is said to *arrogate* or *usurp* it. A man may *usurp* the substance of power in the most unpretending way; what he *arrogates* to himself he *assumes* with a haughty and overbearing manner. One *assumes* the robes or insignia of office by *putting* them *on*, with or without right. If he *takes* to himself the credit and appearance of qualities he does not possess, he is said to *affect* or *feign* or to *pretend* to, the character he thus *assumes*. What a debater *postulates* he openly states and *takes* for granted without proof; what he *assumes* he may take for granted without mention. A favorite trick of the sophist is quietly to *assume* as true what would at once be challenged if expressly stated. What a man *claims* he asserts his right to *take;* what he *assumes* he *takes*.

— **as-sum′a-bl(e†,** *a.* Capable of being assumed.— **-bly,** *adv.*— **as-sumed′,** *pa.* **1.** Taken for granted; conceded; as, an *assumed* premise. **2.** Pretended; fictitious; as, an *assumed* name.— **as-sum′ed-ly,** *adv.*— **as-su′ment†,** *n.* **1.** An addition. **2.** One who assumes or takes.— **as-sum′er,** *n.*— **as-sum′ing,** *pa.* Disposed to arrogate to oneself more than is proper; presumptuous; arrogant.— **as-sum′ing-ly,** *adv.*— **as-sum′ing-ness,** *n.*

as-sump′sit, 1 a-sump′sıt; 2 ă-sŭmp′sit, *n. Law.* **1.** An obligation not under seal. **2.** A form of action at common law to enforce an obligation not under seal. *Assumpsits* are known from the purposes to which they are applied: **express** or **special assumpsit,** one in which the purpose is to secure damages on a contract not under seal; **general** or **common a.,** one in which the purpose is to secure liquidated damages, as in express contracts and, by extension, often in cases involving financial obligations not recoverable as damages. [L., 3d per. s. perf. ind. act. of *assumo;* see ASSUME.]

as-sump′tion[1], 1 a-sump′shən; 2 ă-sŭmp′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of assuming, or that which is assumed; a taking for granted, or that which is taken for granted; postulate; esp., a taking for granted without reason or warrant; supposition; as, all science is based on the *assumption* of causation.

Nothing is more injurious in science than *assumptions* which do not rest on a broad basis of fact.
AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch vi, p. 154. [T. & F. 1866.]

It is a mere *assumption* . . . that inability removes responsibility. SPURGEON *Illustrations* p. 53. [F. & W.]

2. The act of taking up, or to oneself; appropriation; undertaking; as, the *assumption* of an office; the *assumption* of a mortgage. **3.** A disposition to assume too much; arrogance; as, he has a deal of *assumption*.

I reverence these young Africans of our own growth — these almost clergy imps, who sport their cloth without *assumption*. LAMB *Essays of Elia, Praise of Chimney-Sweepers* p. 169. [W. L. & CO.]

4. *Logic.* A minor premise.

Still more objectionable are the . . . terms Proposition and *Assumption*, as synonyms for the major and minor premises. . . . The term *assumption* does not express the distinctive peculiarity of the minor premise. HAMILTON *Logic* p. 200. [G. & L. 1860.]

5. The receiving up of a person into heaven. [< L. *assumptio(n-)*, < *assumptus*, pp. of *assumo;* see ASSUME.]

SYN.: see ARROGANCE; ASSURANCE; PRETENSE.

— **Feast of the Assumption** (*R. C. Ch.*), the festival, celebrated on the 15th of August, commemorating the taking up into heaven of the Virgin Mary in body and soul.

As-sump′tion[2], *n.* **1.** A parish in Louisiana; 485 sq. m.; parish-seat, Napoleonville. **2.** A village in Christian county, Ill.

as-sump′tious, *a.* [Rare.] Disposed to assume; assuming; presuming.— **as-sump′tious-ness,** *n.*

as-sump′tive, } 1 a-sump′tıv; 2 ă-sŭmp′tiv, *a.* Char-
as-sump′tiv[s], } acterized by assumption; assumed; assuming.— **assumptive arms** (*Her.*), arms not inherited, but borne by permission of authority or without sanction.— **as-sump′tiv(e-ly**[s], *adv.*

as-sump′tu-al, 1 a-sump′chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl; 2 ă-sŭmp′chu-[*or* -tū-]al, *a. Law.* Pertaining to the obligation created by assumpsit, or simple promise. [< L. *assumptus;* see ASSUMPTION.]

As′sur, 1 as′ūr; 2 ăs′ûr, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 31.

as-sur′a-ble, } 1 a-shūr′ə-bl; 2 ă-shur′a-bl, *a.* **1.** That
as-sur′a-bl[e], } can be assured. **2.** Insurable.

as-sur′ance, 1 a-shūr′əns; 2 ă-shur-anç, *n.* **1.** The act of assuring; a declaration that inspires confidence or is intended to do so; promise; pledge; as, I received full *assurances* that our neutrality should be respected. **2.** The mental state or feeling of being assured; confidence; conviction; trust; reliance; as, to have full *assurance* of safety.

The *assurance* that God is gives us perfect confidence.
O. B. FROTHINGHAM *Religion of Humanity* p. 5. [D. O. F. 1873.]

3. The *state of being free from timidity: often in a* bad sense; as, his *assurance* amazed me. **4.** Insurance, as of life or property.

The law of averages in life *assurance societies is now the* pedestal of adamant on which stands . . . the . . . principle of total abstinence. JOSEPH COOK *Occident* p. 153. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

5. *Law.* The legal evidence of the transfer of property whereby a man's estate is assured to him.

Common assurance is a conveyance or muniment of title to lands, by (1) deed, (2) record, (3) special custom, or (4) devise. **Further a.** is the covenant in a deed whereby the grantor engages to supply any further confirmation of title requisite to make good any defect in his grant. Compare INSURANCE.

6. *Theol.* The full confidence of present personal salvation, wrought by the witness of the Divine Spirit in him who believes in Christ. **7.** [Archaic.] Firmness of mind; courage. [F., < LL. *assecurantia*, < *assecuro;* see ASSURE.]

SYN.: arrogance, assertion, assumption, boldness, confidence, effrontery, impudence, presumption, self-assertion, self-confidence, self-reliance. *Assurance* may have a good sense; as, the saint's *assurance of* heaven. *Confidence* is founded upon reasons; *assurance* is largely a matter of feeling. In the bad sense, *assurance* is belief in one's ability to outwit or defy others; the hardened criminal is remarkable for habitual *assurance*. For the calm convic-

tion of one's own rectitude and ability, *self-confidence* is a better word than *assurance*; *self-reliance* expresses confidence in one's own resources, independently of others' aid. In the bad sense *assurance* is less gross than *impudence*, which is (according to its etymology) a shameless *boldness*. *Assurance* is in act or manner; *impudence* may be in speech. *Effrontery* is *impudence* defiantly displayed. See ARROGANCE; FAITH.— Ant.: bashfulness, consternation, dismay, distrust, misgiving, self-distrust, shyness, timidity.

as-sur'ant, 1 ə-shûr'ənt; 2 ă-shur'ant, *n.* [Rare.] One who is insured. [I-palt.

As"sur-ban'i-pal, *n.* Same as ASHUR-BANI-PAL.

As-sure', 1 ə-shûr'; 2 ă-shur', *v.* [AS-SURED'; AS-SUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To offer assurances to; endeavor to impart conviction to; assert something earnestly to as a ground of confidence; as, I *assure* you that truth will prevail. **2.** To cause to feel certain; give confidence to; convince; as, to *assure* one of esteem: largely in the passive.

A man's religion consists not of the many things he is in doubt of and tries to believe, but of the few he is *assured* of.
CARLYLE *Latter-Day Pamphlets, Jesuitism* p. 266. [c. & n. 1850.]

3. To make certain, as in occurrence or continuance; guarantee; as, this edict *assures* a revolution: more frequently *insure*. **4.** To confirm in conviction; encourage; embolden. **5.** To insure, as against loss. **6**†. To betroth; affiance.

II. *i.* **1.** To take up insurance: a Briticism. **2**†. To trust; rely; dare. [< F. *assurer*, < LL. *assecuro*, < L. *ad*, to; and see SECURE, *a.*]

Syn.: affirm, assert, asseverate, aver, avouch, certify, inform. To *assure* is to state with such authority and confidence as the speaker feels ought to make the hearer sure. *Certify* is more formal, and applies rather to written documents or legal processes. *Assure, certify, inform* apply to the person; *affirm*, etc., to the thing. *Assert* is combative; *assure* is conciliatory. I *assert* my right to cross the river; I *assure my friend it is perfectly safe.* See AFFIRM; ASSERT; AVER.— Prep.: I assure you *of* its truth.

— **as-sur'er** or **-or,** *n.*— **as-sur'ing-ly,** *adv.*

as-sured', 1 ə-shûrd'; 2 ă-shurd', *pa.* **1.** Made certain; undoubted.

The soul, reposing on *assured* relief,
Feels herself happy amidst all her grief. COWPER *Truth* l. 455.

2. Self-possessed; self-confident; not afraid; as, an *assured* manner. **3.** Insured. **4**†. Betrothed.— **as-sur'ed-ness,** *n.* Full confidence; certainty.

as-sured', *n.* A person or persons insured.

as-sur'ed-ly, 1 ə-shûr'ed-li; 2 ă-shur'ĕd-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without doubt; certainly; in very truth.

The newspaper may be entirely proper at breakfast time, but *assuredly* it is not reading for all day.
RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. i, p. 33. [L. ed.]

2. With assurance or confidence; with firmness; unwaveringly.

as-sur'gent, 1 ə-sûr'jent; 2 ă-sûr'jĕnt, *a.* **1.** Rising or tending to rise; in heraldry, rising out of the sea. **2.** *Bot.* Curving upward. [< L. *assurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *assurgo*, < *ad*, to, + *surgo*, rise.]— **as-sur'gen-cy,** *n.*

As-su'rim, 1 ə-sû'rim; 2 ă-sū'rim, *n. pl.* *Bib.* (Douai).

as-swage'†, *v.* To assuage. [Scotland, 6¾ m. long.

As'synt, 1 as'ınt; 2 ăs'ynt, *n.* A lake in Sutherlandshire,

Assyr., *abbr.* Assyrian.

As-syr'i-a, 1 ə-sir'ı-ə; 2 ă-sŷr'i-a, *n.* An ancient empire in S. W. Asia; capital, Nineveh, now in ruins. It occupied the northern portion of the Mesopotamian plain, extended about 350 miles from north to south, and was from 170 to 300 miles wide. It was watered by the river Tigris and its tributaries. The history of Assyria may be traced as far back as 2300 B. C. In civilization, arts, science, and government the ASSYRIANS partook of the character of the Babylonians. Under Tiglath-Pileser I., Assyria overthrew Babylonia toward the close of the eleventh century. Compare BABYLONIA.

The two great empires *Assyria* and Babylon . . . can be separated as little historically as geographically. This interdependence of Assyrian and Babylonian history was recognized by ancient writers, and has been confirmed by modern discovery.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed. vol. ii, p. 790.

[L., < Gr. *Assyria.*]

As-syr'i-an, 1 ə-sir'ı-ən; 2 ă-sŷr'i-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Assyria or its people. **As-syr'i-ac†.— Assyrian architecture,** a branch of Mesopotamian architecture correlated with the Babylonian, which was earlier, exhibited primarily in palaces that were low but massive and imposing, built of sun-burned bricks, with abundant use of the semicircular vault, and incrustation of carved slabs of stone and other rich decoration in the interiors. See ARCHITECTURE.— **A. art,** a later development of ancient Mesopotamian art, characterized chiefly by decoration in low relief, conventional human figures, animals exhibiting surprising life, and details carefully wrought out. See ASSHUR.— **A. Church,** the Nestorian Church.— **A. plum,** the sebesten.

As-syr'i-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Assyria or the Assyrian empire. The Assyrians were Semitic in race.

The *Assyrian* came down like the wolf on the fold.
BYRON *The Destruction of Sennacherib* l. 1.

2. The language spoken by the Assyrians, the characters used in writing which were of cuneiform shape: a branch of Aramaic. See ARAMAIC.

As-syr"i-ol'o-gist, 1 ə-sir'ı-el'o-jist; 2 ă-sŷr'i-ŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* A student of Assyriology. **As-syr'i-o-log(ue)†.**

As-syr"i-ol'o-gy, 1 ə-sir'ı-el'o-jı; 2 ă-sŷr'i-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The antiquities, history, language, and customs, collectively, of the Assyrians; Assyrian archeology. [< ASSYRIA + -OLOGY.]— **As-syr"i-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

As'sy-ro-Ar"a-me'an, 1 as'ı-ro-ar"ə-mi'ən; 2 ăs'y-ro-ăr"a-me'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to all the languages of the Semitic family in Asia except Arabic. See ARAMAIC.

As'sy-ro-Bab"y-lo'ni-an, 1 as'ı-ro-bab'ı-lō'ni-ən; 2 as'y-ro-băb'y-lō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Assyria and Babylonia combined, or their culture and archeology.

As'sy-roid, 1 as'ı-roid; 2 ăs'y-rōid, *a.* Of Assyrian type or having Assyrian form. **As-syr'i-oid†.**

as-syth'ment, 1 ə-saith'ment *or* -ment; 2 ă-sy̆th'ment, *n.* [Scot.] Reparation for injury; in law, an action by a widow or relative of the deceased to recover damages from a person who has killed another.

As-tac'i-dæ, 1 as-tas'ı-dī; 2 ăs-tăc'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of macrurans, variously limited, but always including the fresh-water crawfish of the northern hemisphere. [< Gr. *astakos*, lobster.]— **as-ta'cian,** *a. & n.*— **as'ta-cid,** *n.* —**as'ta-cine,** *a. & n.*— **as'ta-cite,** *n.* A fossil supposed to have been an astacid. **as-tac'o-lite†.— as'ta-coid,** *a.* Like a lobster or crawfish.— **astacoid rash,** a reddish eruption diffused over a large portion of the body, occurring in some cases of smallpox.— **As"ta-col'de-a,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A tribe or superfamily of macrurans, variously limited, but always including the *Astacidæ*, *Homaridæ*, and *Eryontidæ*.

As"ta-cid'e-at.— **as"ta-col'de-an,** *a. & n.*— **As'ta-cus†,** *n.* *Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Astacidæ*. **2.** [a-] [-CI, *pl.*] A crawfish of this genus.

As"ta-co-mor'pha, 1 as'tə-ko-mōr'fə; 2 ăs'ta-co-mōr'fa, *n.* *Zool.* The group of crustaceans which includes the lobster and crawfish.— **as'ta-co-morph,** *n.*— **as"ta-co-mor'phous,** *a.*

As'ta-cus†, 1 as'tə-kus; 2 as'ta-cŭs, *n.* An ancient city in Bithynia; destroyed by Lysimachus, rebuilt by Nicomedes, and named Nicomedia. [*Est.* v. 13.

As'tad, 1 as'tad; 2 ăs'tăd, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v. 13.

As-tag'o-ras, 1 as-tag'o-ras; 2 ăs-tăg'o-răs, *n.* In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, a female fiend, who raises storms; a partner of the three Furies. [astir.

a-stalk', 1 ə-stôk'; 2 a-stak', *adv. & a.* Stalking about; Trouble was evidently *astalk* in the Cove. C. E. CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* p. 471. [n. m. & co. 1889.]

a-star'board, 1 ə-stär'bôrd *or* -bord; 2 a-stär'bōrd *or* -bord, *adv.* *Naut.* At, to, or toward the right or starboard side of a vessel.— **hard astarboard,** to the extreme right: said of the helm when so placed, to steer the ship to the left. [prominent.

a-starc', 1 ə-stär'; 2 a-stär', *adv. & a.* In the act of staring;

As'ta-roth, 1 as'tə-roth; 2 ăs'ta-rōth, *n. pl.* See ASHTORETH.

As"ta-roth-ear'na-im, 1 as'tə-roth-kûr'nı-ım; 2 as'ta-rōth-eär'na-im, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

As'ta-roth-ite, 1 as'tə-roth-ait; 2 ăs'ta-rōth-it, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

a-start'†, *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To escape; shun. **2.** To befall. **II.** *t.* To start off; get away. [denly.

a-start', 1 ə-stärt'; 2 a-stärt', *adv.* With a start; sud-

As-tar'te, 1 as-tär'tı; 2 ăs-tär'tē, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* The goddess of love and fruitfulness, a moon-goddess, the chief female deity of the ancient Syro-Phenician nations; Ashtoreth; hence, figuratively, the moon. She has also been identified with Selene, Artemis, and Aphrodite. Compare ASHERAH; BAAL.

In Tyre, the old worship of Baal and *Astarte* — the Sun and the Moon — retained their pre-eminence, with a Greek colouring of the idolatry. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 53. [a. 1880.]

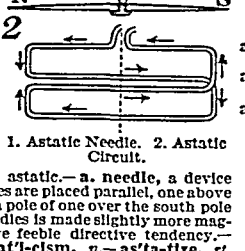
2. In Byron's *Manfred*, a girl loved by Manfred. **3.** In Scott's *Count Robert of Paris*, an attendant on Anna Comnena. **4.** *Conch.* (1) A genus typical of *Astartidæ*. (2) [a-] A bivalve of this genus. [L., < Gr. *Astartē*; cp. ASHTORETH.]

As-tar'ti-dæ, 1 as-tär'tı-dı; 2 ăs-tär'ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of marine carditacean bivalves, having the branchial and pedal orifices confluent, and a veneriform shell with an external ligament.— **as-tar'tid,** *n.*— **as-tar'toid,** *a. & n.*

as-ta'si-a, 1 as-tē'zı-ə; 2 ăs-tā'zhi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Want of equilibrium; restlessness; also, muscular tremor. [< Gr. *astasia*, < *a-* priv. + *histēmi*, stand.] [vill, 38.

As'tath, 1 as'tath; 2 ăs'tăth, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

a-stat'ic, 1 ā-[*or* ə-]stat'ık; 2 ā-[*or* ă-]stăt'ic, *a.* *Physics.* Being in neutral equilibrium; having no tendency toward any change of position: said of a body, or of the state, quality, or tendency of a body.



1. Astatic Needle. 2. Astatic Circuit.

A cube supported by its center of gravity cannot experience any directive tendency, and will therefore be *astatic.*
Sir WM. THOMSON *Math. and Phys. Papers* vol. i, p. 89. [d. r. 1882.]

[< Gr. *astatos*, < *a-* priv. + *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand.]

— **astatic circuit,** an electric circuit comprising two closed curves that enclose equal surfaces in such a manner that the circuit is not affected by the electric field of the earth.— **a. galvanometer,** a galvanometer whose needle is nearly astatic.— **a. needle,** a device in which two magnetic needles are placed parallel, one above the other, but with the north pole of one over the south pole of the other. One of the needles is made slightly more magnetic than the other, to give feeble directive tendency.— **a-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **a-stat'i-cism,** *n.*— **as'ta-tize,** *vt.* To render astatic.— **as'ta-tiz"er,** *n.* A device for making a needle astatic. [oil.

as-tat'ki, 1 as-tat'kı; 2 ăs-tăt'ki, *n.* [Rus.] Petroleum fuel-

a-stay', 1 ə-stē'; 2 a-stā', *adv.* *Naut.* At anchor: said of the cable when it is nearly up and down. [< A-, on, + STAY², *n.*]

a-ste"a-to'sis, 1 ə-stı"ə-tō'sıs; 2 a-stē"a-tō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* An inactive or diseased condition of the sebaceous glands of the skin. [< A-, not, + Gr. *stear*, fat.] **a-ste"a-to'dest.** [steeping.

a-steep', 1 ə-stıp'; 2 a-stēp', *adv. & a.* [Rare.] So as to steep;

a-steer', 1 ə-stır'; 2 a-stēr', *adv. & a.* [Scot.] Astir; stirring.

as-teg'or-rhine, 1 as-teg'o-rin; 2 ăs-tĕg'o-rin, *a.* Having no vault to the bridge of the nose: said of skulls. [< A-, not, + Gr. *stegos*, roof, + *rhis*, nose.]

as'te-ism, 1 as'tı-ızm; 2 ăs'te-ĭsm, *n.* *Rhet.* Polite irony or ridicule. [< L. *asteïsmos*, < Gr. *asteïsmos*, clever talk, < *asty*, city.]

as'tel, 1 as'tel; 2 ăs'tĕl, *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* A ceiling of boards in a drift, to protect the miners from falling rocks. [< OF. *astelle*, < LL. *hastella*, dim. of L. *hasta*, shaft.]

as'ter, 1 as'tər; 2 ăs'ter, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Aster;* a starwort.

Every *aster* in my hand
Goes home loaded with a thought.
EMERSON *The Apology* st. 3.

2. [A-] A very large, widely distributed genus of perennial herbs of the aster family (*Asteraceæ*), having alternate leaves and flowers in corymbose, panicled, or racemose heads, with white, purple, or blue rays and usually a yellow disk. **3.** One of various allied plants; as, the China *aster* (*Callistephus chinensis*); false *asters* (*Boltonia*); Cape *aster* (*Agathæa amelloides*). **4.** *Biol.* (1) The radiate arrangement of the chromosomes of the nucleus of a cell during indirect division; a monaster. See KARYOKINESIS. (2) The star-shaped figure terminating an amphiaster or nuclear spindle. See OVUM. **5.** *Spong.* A microsclere with many rays. See SPICULE. **6.** *pl.* Same as ASTERISK, 2. **7**†. A star. [L., < Gr. *astēr*, star.]— **golden aster,** any asteraceous plant of the genus *Chrysopsis*, especially *C. mariana*, of the eastern United States: so called from the golden-yellow flowers.

American Showy Aster (*Aster speciabilis*).
a, root and base of plant; *b*, flower-cluster.

as'ter-, } 1 as'tər-, as'tı-rı-, as'tı-ro-; 2 ăs'ter-, ăs'te-ri-,
as'te-ri-, } ăs'te-ro-. From Greek *astēr*, star: combining
as'te-ro-, } forms.

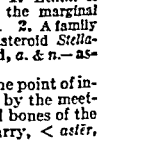
Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in vocabulary place, either singly or in groups.

-aster, *suffix.* A contemptuous diminutive; as, poet-*aster*, grammatic*aster*, critic*aster*, etc. [< L. *-aster*, dim. suffix.]

As"ter-a'ce-æ, 1 as'tər-ē'sı-ı; 2 ăs'ter-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A large family of highly developed plants of the order *Asterales*, the aster or thistle family. It was formerly included in the *Compositæ*. Stamens united by their anthers, and head florets generally tubular, are some of the principal characters. There are 780 genera and about 10,000 species, very widely distributed. Important genera are *Aster*, *Solidago*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Helianthus*, *Centaurea*, *Senecio*, *Vernonia*, and *Eupatorium*. Many of the species are well-known kitchen vegetables and others are in ornamental cultivation. See COMPOSITÆ.— **as"ter-a'ceous,** *a.*— **As"ter-a'les,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous, dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs and trees; composites, containing three families, *Ambrosiaceæ*, *Asteraceæ*, and *Cichoriaceæ*.

a-ster"e-og-no'sis, 1 ə-stēr'ı-eg-nō'sıs; 2 a-stēr'e-ŏg-nō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inability to recognize the form and solidity of bodies, through impairment of the tactile and muscular sensations: commonly supposed to be due to disease of certain cerebral centers. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *stereos*, solid, + *gnōsis*, knowledge.]

as-te'ri-a, *n.* **1.** A gem when cut en cabochon, showing six rays on the dome. See GEM. **2.** A starfish.— **as-te'ri-al,** *a.* Star-like.— **as-te'ri-al-ite,** *n.* A fossil starfish.— **As-te'ri-as,** *n.* *Echin.* **1.** A genus typical of *Asteriidæ*, variously limited, including the most common starfishes of northern seas. **2.** [a-] A starfish of this genus.— **as-te'ri-at"ed,** *a.* Grouped like stars; radiating, as star-rays; exhibiting luminous six-rayed figures when cleft: said of certain sapphires or other stones.— **As-ter'i-da,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* **1.** The order *Asteroidea*. **2.** A class including the *Asteroidea* and *Ophiuroidea*.— **As"ter-id'e-a,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* The *Asteroidea* as a family or order.— **as"ter-id'e-an,** *a.*— **as"ter-id'i-an.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the starfishes (*Asterida*). **II.** *n.* A starfish: an asterid.— **As"te-ri'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of starfishes, especially cryptozonate starfishes having the abactinal skeleton reticulate and the ambulacral tube-feet in four series.— **as'ter-id,** **as-ter'i-id,** *n.*— **as-te'ri-oid,** *a. & n.*— **As"te-rin'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Echin.* A family of phanerozonate starfishes having the marginal plates comparatively small and inconspicuous. **2.** A family of the order *Phanerozonia*, consisting of asteroid *Stellaroidea*.— **As"te-ri'na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **as-ter'i-nid,** *a. & n.*— **as-ter'i-noid,** *a.*


China Aster.

as-te'ri-on, 1 as-tı'rı-on; 2 ăs-tē'ri-ŏn, *n.* The point of intersection of the radiating sutures formed by the meeting of the temporal, occipital, and parietal bones of the skull. See CRANIUM. [< Gr. *asterios*, starry, < *astēr*, star.]

as"ter-is'cus, 1 as'tər-is'kus; 2 ăs'ter-is'cŭs, *n.* *Ich.* The smaller otolith of the internal ear of typical fishes.

as'ter-isk, 1 as'tər-isk; 2 ăs'ter-ĭsk, *vt.* To mark with an asterisk; as, to *asterisk* a word or page.

as'ter-isk, *n.* **1.** A star (*) used in writing and printing to indicate a marginal reference or foot-note, an omission, an obscure or peculiar form, etc.; also, in a catalog of names, to indicate the decease of the person thus marked. Compare PUNCTUATION.

Ye, against whose familiar names not yet
The fatal *asterisk* of death is set.
LONGFELLOW *Morituri Salutamus* st. 12.

2. Anything shaped like a star; in the Greek Church, a device consisting of two crossed arches to protect the bread of the eucharist from the covering veil. **3.** [Archaic.] A little star. [< LL. *asteriscus*, < Gr. *asteriskos*, dim. of *astēr*, star.]

as'ter-isked, *pp.* Asterisked. S. S.

as'ter-ism, 1 as'tər-izm; 2 ăs'ter-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** Three asterisks grouped thus, ⁂, as to direct attention to a passage, rarely, a single asterisk. **2.** *Astron.* (1) A little cluster or group of stars; a planet resembling a star. (2)† A constellation. **3.** The optical property of an asteriated sapphire or other stone. See ASTERIATED, under ASTERIA. **4.** One or more asterisks used for a name: a form of pseudonym; as, S** ****, D. C. L. R. THOMAS *Martyr to Bibliography* p. 47. [J. R. S. 1867.] [< Gr. *asterismos*, < *astēr*, star.]— **as"ter-is'mal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to constellations. [M.]

as-te'ri-um, 1 as-tı'rı-um; 2 ăs-tē'ri-ŭm, *n.* A non-terrestrial element supposed by Lockyer to exist in certain stars, as indicated in their spectra. [< Gr. *astēr*, star.]

a-stern', 1 ə-stûrn'; 2 a-stĕrn', *adv.* *Naut.* At any point behind; away from the ship in the direction opposite to her course; backward; as, to leave a boat *astern.*

Aft: Behind or nearer the stern of a vessel; spoken only of things in the ship. Also, towards the stern. . . . *Astern:* Behind a vessel's stern; further in that direction. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*

— **to be astern of the reckoning,** to be behind the position that the reckoning indicates.— **to drop or fall a.,** to pass toward or behind the stern: used also figuratively.

a-ster'nal, 1 ə-stûr'nəl; 2 a-stĕr'nal, *a.* **1.** Not attached to the sternum, as the floating ribs. **2.** [Rare.] Without a sternum. [< A-, not, + STERNAL.]

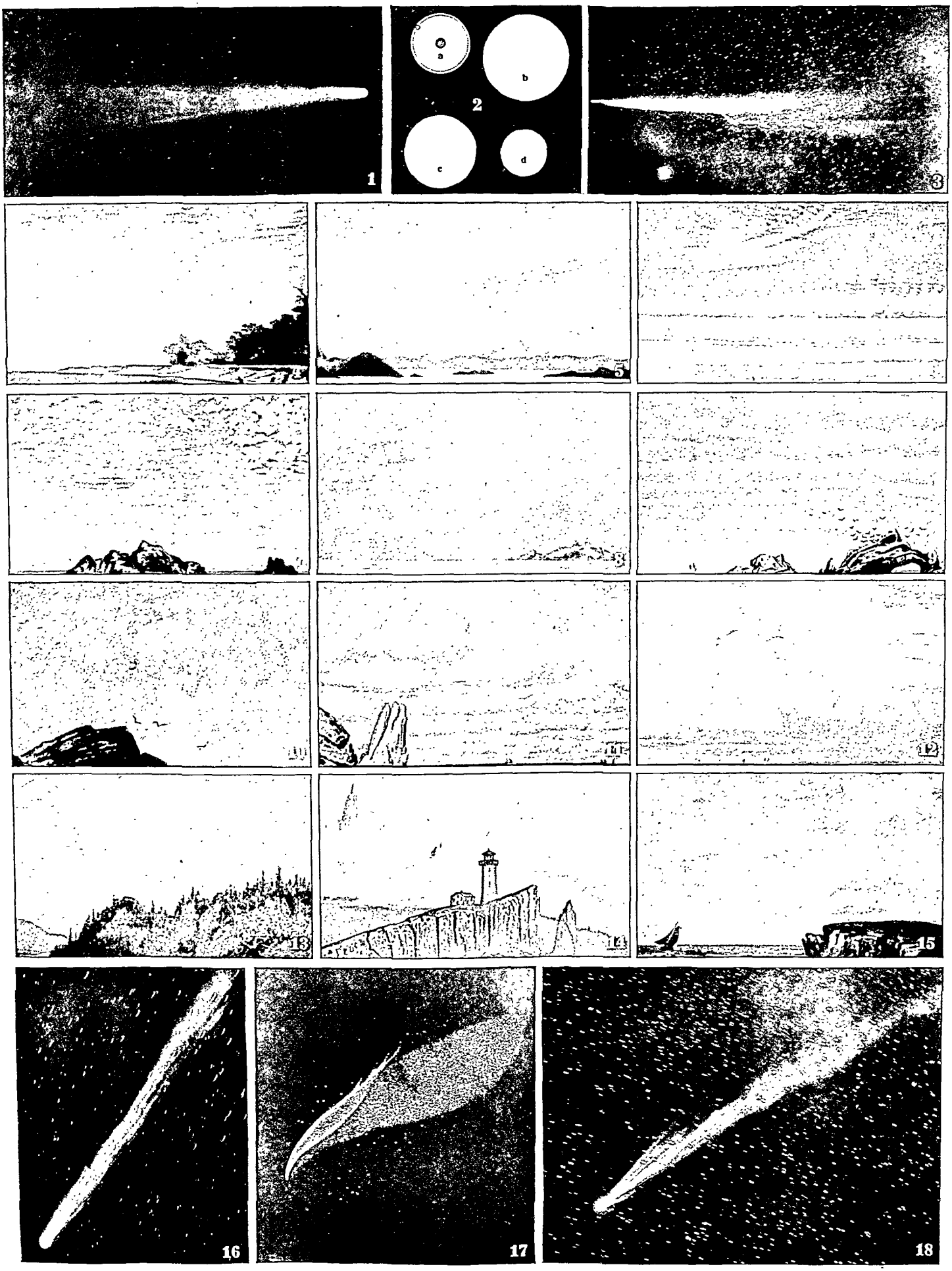
as'te-ro-, See ASTER-.

as'ter-oid, 1 as'tər-oid; 2 ăs'ter-ŏid, *a.* **1.** Star-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* Like an aster, especially as to its flowers. **3.** *Echin.* Of or pertaining to the *Asteriidæ* or *Asteroidea*.

as'ter-oid, *n.* **1.** One of a group of small planets, more correctly called planetoids, revolving in orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter, and generally invisible to the naked eye. See list under PLANET. **2.** *Echin.* A starfish; one of the *Asteroidea* or *Asteriidæ*. [< Gr. *asteroeidēs*, < *astēr*, star; and see -OID.]— **As"ter-ol'de-a,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* A class or order of echinoderms, especially those having radiating arms with ambulacral grooves below, embracing the true starfishes. Compare STARFISH. **As"ter-i-ol'de-a†; As"ter-ol'da†.**— **as"ter-ol'de-an,** *a. & n.*

as"ter-ol'dal, 1 as'tər-el'dəl; 2 ăs'ter-ŏl'dal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the minor planets. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Asteroidea*. **as"ter-ol'di-cal†.**

As"ter-o-le-pid'i-dæ, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Devonian family of large placoderms with shielded head and trunk, scaly tail, and



ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.

1. Halley's comet, May 7, 1910. 2. Diagram showing magnitude of some comets as compared with the earth and the moon's orbit: *a*, earth and the moon with its orbit; *b*, Halley's comet; *c*, Encke's comet; *d*, Brorsen's comet. 3. Halley's comet, May 13, 1910. (4. to 12. Clouds.) 4. Cirrus. 5. Cirro-stratus. 6. Cirro-cumulus. 7. Alto-cumulus. 8. Alto-stratus. 9. Strato-cumulus. 10. Nimbus. 11. Cumulus. 12. Cumulo-nimbus. 13. Stratus. 14. Fracto-stratus. 15. Fracto-cumulus. 16. Brooks's comet, Oct. 23, 1911. 17. Donati's comet, 1858. 18. Morehouse's comet, Nov. 18, 1908. (Nos. 16 and 18 from photographs made at the Yerkes Observatory by Dr. E. E. Barnard with the 10-inch Bruce telescope.)

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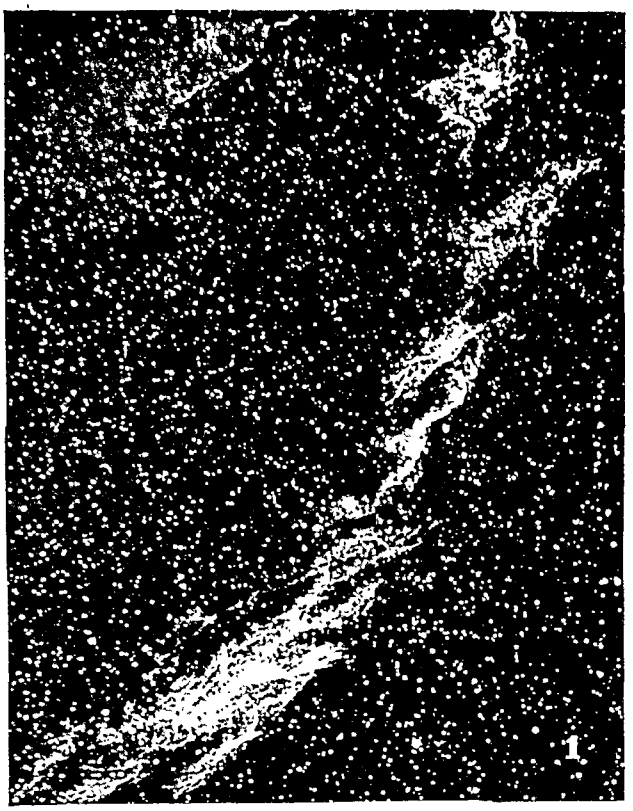


ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

1. The network nebula in Cygnus. 2. The great nebula in Andromeda. 3. The great nebula in Orion. 4. The Pleiades.

By permission of Lick Observatory.

large pectoral limbs. **As″ter-ol′e-pls,** *n.* (t. g.) **As″ter-o-lep′l-dæ‡.**— **as″ter-ol′e-pid, as″ter-o-lep′l-did,** *n.*— **as″ter-o-lep′l-doid, as″ter-ol′e-poid,** *a.* & *n.*— **As″ter-oph′o-ra,** *n. pl. Spong.* A suborder of choristidans with aster microscleres.— **as″ter-oph′o-rous,** *a.*— **As″ter-o-phryd′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of arciferous amphibians with maxillary teeth and opisthocœlian vertebræ, including toad-like species of New Guinea. **As″ter-oph′rys,** *n.* (t. g.) — **as″ter-oph′ry-did,** *n.*— **as″ter-oph′ry-doid,** *a.* & *n.*— **As″ter-o-phyl-li′tes,** *n. Bot.* A genus of fossil plants of the horsetail family (*Equisetaceæ*), having whorls of linear, erect leaves and whorled branches.— **as″ter-o-phyl′lite,** *n.* — **As″ter-o-spon′dy-li,** *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of sharks with vertebræ whose radiating calcified laminæ predominate over the concentric.— **as″ter-o-spon-dyl′ic,** *a.*— **as″ter-o-spon′dy-lous,** *a.*— **As″ter-os-te′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A Devonian family of fishes, of uncertain relations, but referred to the *Arthrodira*, having large mesially situated nasal apertures near the orbits.— **As″ter-os′te-us,** *n.* (t. g.) — **as″ter-os′te-id,** *n.*— **as″ter-os′te-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

a-sterte′, *v.* To start up or away; release. **a-stert′†.**

as′ter-wort″, 1 as′tər-wûrt″; 2 ăs′ter-wûrt″, *n. Bot.* Any plant of the aster family.

Ast′ha-roth, 1 ast′hə-rŏth; 2 ăst′ha-rŏth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

as-the′ni-a, 1 as-thī′ni-ə *or* as′thī-nī′ə; 2 ăs-thē′ni-a *or* ăs′the-ni′a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** General debility; depression of vital power; weakness.

The disease [pulmonary tuberculosis] proves fatal generally by *asthenia*. AUSTIN FLINT *Prin. of Med.* p. 288. [L. BROS. & CO. 1868.]

2. An infectious disease of chickens marked by symptoms of starvation due to intestinal bacteria. [< Gr. *astheneia*, < *asthenēs*, < *a-* priv. + *sthenos*, strength.]

as′the-ny‡.— **as″the-nol′o-gy,** *n.* Scientific study of diseases arising from debility.— **as″the-no′pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Weakness of vision.— **as″the-nop′ic,** *a.*

as-then′ic, 1 as-then′ik; 2 ăs-thĕn′ic, *a.* One physically weak; specif., in physical culture, one so undeveloped as to require special gymnastic treatment.— **as-then′ic** *or* **as-then′i-cal,** *a.*— **as′the-noid,** *a.* Lacking in stamina; suffering decay; unresisting.

asth′ma, 1 az′mə; 2 ăz′ma (XIII), *n. Pathol.* A paroxysmal chronic disorder due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes, characterized by extreme difficulty of breathing and an oppressive sense of impending suffocation. [LL., < Gr. *asthma*, panting, < *aō*, blow.] **asth′ma-sy†.**

— **asth′ma-herb″,** *n.* A little reddish-green hairy tropical spurgewort weed (*Euphorbia pilulifera*) used in Queensland for asthma, and hence called **Queensland a.-herb,** tho common to all tropical regions; called also **pill-bearing spurge** from its small globular axillary inflorescence.— **a.-paper,** *n.* Paper impregnated with a solution of potassium nitrate, the fumes of which, when lighted, are inhaled by asthmatics.— **a.-weed,** *n.* Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*).

asth-mat′ic, 1 az-mat′ik; 2 ăz-măt′ic, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with asthma. **2.** *Med.* Efficacious against asthma. **3.** Wheezy. **asth-mat′i-cal‡.**— **asth-mat′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

asth-mat′ic, *n.* **1.** A person suffering from or subject to asthma. **2.** *Med.* Any medicinal agent thought to be efficacious in relieving or preventing attacks of asthma, as chloroform, belladonna, morphia, etc.

asth″mo-gen′ic, 1 az″mo-jen′ik; 2 ăz″mo-ġĕn′ic, *a. Med.* Provoking attacks of asthma. [< ASTHMA; and see -GEN.]

a-sthore′, 1 ə-sthōr′; 2 a-sthōr′, *n.* [Ir.] My treasure: an epithet of endearment. [Piedmont, Italy.

As′ti, 1 ūs′ti; 2 ăs′tī, *n.* A town in Alessandria province,

as′ti-chous, 1 as′ti-kus; 2 ăs′ti-cŭs, *a. Biol.* Not disposed in rows. [< A-, *not*, + Gr. *stichos*, row.]

as″tig-mat′ic, 1 as″tig-mat′ik; 2 ăs″tig-măt′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or intended to correct astigmatism.

Rays of light which are refracted by a spoon-shaped cornea do not come to a perfect focus at any point, hence we call such a cornea *astigmatic*. *Westminster Review* Feb., 1891, p. 193.

a-stig′ma-tism, 1 ə-stig′mə-tizm; 2 a-stĭg′ma-tĭṣm, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A structural defect of the cornea or of the crystalline lens of the eye such that the rays of light do not converge to a point on the retina, but form a line instead, and so that a line appears more or less distinctly according as it is horizontal, vertical, or inclined to the right or the left.

It is now an established fact that *astigmatism*, existing more or less in every eye, is almost wholly due to faulty curvature of the cornea. *Westminster Review* Feb., 1891, p. 192.

2. *Optics.* A defect similar to the foregoing in any lens. [< A-, not, + Gr. *stigma(t-)*, < *stizō*, mark.] **as″tig-ma′tion†; a-stig′mi-at; a-stig′mism‡.**

a-stig′ma-tiz″er, 1 ə-stig′mə-taiz″ər; 2 a-stĭg′ma-tīz″ẽr, *n. Mech.* An optical attachment to a range-finder, used at night to convert a point of light into a streak.

as″tig-mom′e-ter, 1 as″tig-mem′i-tər; 2 ăs″tig-mŏm′e-ter, *n.* An instrument for detecting and measuring astigmatism. [< ASTIGMATISM + -METER.] **a-stig″ma-tom′e-ter†; a-stig′ma-scope‡.**— **as″tig-mom′e-try,** *n.* The measuring of astigmatism.

A-stil′be, 1 ə-stil′bi; 2 a-stĭl′be, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tall perennial herbs of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*) with large ternately or biternately compound leaves and terminal compound panicles of small spiked polygamous flowers. It resembles *Spiræa aruncus*, with which horticulturists and even botanists often confound it. The distinction is mainly in the stamens, which in *Astilbe* are 8 or 10, the same number or twice as many as the petals, while in *Spiræa aruncus*, which belongs to the rose family, they are indefinite. Of the 7 or 8 Asiatic and North-American species *A. biternata* or *decandra*, the **false goat's-beard** of the eastern United States, and *A. japonica* are often cultivated. See GOAT'S-BEARD, 3. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *stilbō*, glitter.]

a-stir′, 1 ə-stūr′; 2 a-stĭr′, *adv.* & *a.* **1.** In full activity; stirring.

The aspen's leaves are scarce *astir*. LOWELL *Bearer Brook* st. 2.

2. Out of bed; moving about. [English royalist general.

Ast′ley, 1 ast′li; 2 ăst′ly, **Jacob, Lord** (*1579–1652*). An

As′to-lat, 1 as′to-lat; 2 ăs′to-lăt, *n.* A British town mentioned in Arthurian legends; now Guildford, Surrey.

As-tol′pho, 1 as-tol′fo; 2 ăs-tŏl′fo, *n.* In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, an English duke, brave but boastful; possessed a magic horn, a blast from which produced a panic. **As-tolf′‡; As-tol′fo‡.**

A-sto′ma-ta, 1 ə-stō′mə-tə; 2 a-stŏ′ma-ta, *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of protozoans without any mouth, including the gregarines and rhizopods. [< Gr. *astomos*; see ASTOMOUS.]

a-sto′ma-tous, 1 ə-stō′mə-tus; 2 a-stŏ′ma-tŭs, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Without a mouth; as, *astomatous* protozoans. **2.** *Bot.* Without stomata or breathing-pores, as plants living under water. [< Gr. *astomos*; see ASTOMOUS.]

a-sto′mi-a, 1 ə-stō′mi-ə; 2 a-stŏ′mi-a, *n. Terat.* The condition of having no mouth.

as′to-mous, 1 as′to-mus; 2 ăs′to-mŭs, *a.* Without a mouth, as the capsule in certain mosses; astomatous. [< Gr. *astomos*, < *a-* priv. + *stoma(t-)*, mouth.] **a-sto′ma-tal‡.**

a-ston′†, *tr.* To stun; astonish. **a-stone′†; a-stun′†.**

As′ton, 1 as′tən; 2 ăs′ton, **Sir Jacob.** In Scott's *Woodstock*, a cavalier, partizan of Charles I. of England.

a-ston′ied, 1 ə-sten′id; 2 a-stŏn′id, *a.* [Archaic.] Astounded; astonished. **a-ston′ied-ness†,** *n.*

All sore *astonied* stood the duke.
PERCY *Reliques, King Arthur's Death* st. 44.

a-ston′ish, 1 ə-sten′ish; 2 a-stŏn′ish, *tr.* **1.** To produce a strongly disturbing or confusing emotion in the mind of; affect with wonder and surprise; amaze; confound; as, "the people were *astonished* at his doctrine," *Matt.* vii, 28.

'To *astonish*' has now loosened itself altogether from its etymology. The man '*astonished*' can now be hardly said to be 'thunderstruck,' either in a literal or a figurative sense.
TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 16. [E. P. & CO. 1890.]

2†. To paralyze mentally by any sudden shock or stroke; stun; strike dumb; astound. **3†.** To stun physically, as by a blow. [ME. *astunien, astonien*, stun completely, < A-, away, + *stunien* (see STUN); cp. G. *erstaunen*, be amazed.] Syn.: see AFFRIGHT. Compare synonyms for AMAZEMENT.— Prep.: astonished *at* something we view from without; *by* something that is thought of as an agent or cause.— **a-ston′ish-a-bl(e‡,** *a.*— **a-ston′ished-ly,** *adv.*— **a-ston′ished-ness,** *n.*— **a-ston′ish-er,** *n.*

a-ston′ish-ing, 1 ə-sten′ish-iŋ; 2 *a-stŏn′ish-ĭng.* **I.** *pa.* Producing or tending to produce astonishment; as, an *astonishing* feat. **II.** *n.* Something causing astonishment.

We crave the *astonishing*, the exciting, the far away, and do not know the highways of the gods when we see them.
BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* subject ii, p. 36. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

— **a-ston′ish-ing-ly,** *adv.*— **a-ston′ish-ing-ness,** *n.*

a-ston′ish-ment, 1 ə-sten′ish-ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-stŏn′ish-ment, *n.* **1.** The state of being astonished; mental disturbance or excitement, manifested by surprize, frequently mingled with confusion, as at the occurrence of something unexpected, incredible, or unaccountable; amazement; as, he was filled with *astonishment* at seeing his friend.

Fear is often preceded by *astonishment*, and is so far akin to it that both lead to the senses of sight and hearing being instantly aroused. In both cases the eyes and mouth are widely opened and the eyebrows raised.
DARWIN *Expression of the Emotions* p. 290. [A. 1872.]

2. An object or cause of such emotion; as, his precocity was the *astonishment* of the neighborhood.

How is Babylon become an *astonishment!* *Jer.* li, 41.

3†. A stunned or paralyzed condition.

Syn.: see AMAZEMENT.— Prep.: *at.*

a-ston′isht, *pp.* Astonished. S. S.

As′ton Man′or. A parliamentary borough, a suburb of Birmingham, England.

a-ston′y, *tr.* **1.** [Archaic.] To astound; astonish. *Isa.* lii, 14. **2†.** To stun. [ME. *astonien*; see ASTONISH.]

a-stoop′, 1 ə-stūp′; 2 a-stōōp′, *adv.* In a stooping attitude.

As′tor, 1 as′tər; 2 ăs′tor, *n.* **1. John Jacob** (7/11 1763–3/12 1848), a New York merchant; founded Astoria, Ore., and Astor Library, N. Y.; born in Germany. **2. William Waldorf** (9/11 1848–19/11 1919), an American capitalist who became Viscount Astor of Hever Castle, Kent, Eng.

As′tor-ax, 1 as′tər-aks; 2 ăs′tor-ăks, *n.* In Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Man Lover*, king of Paphos.

As′to-reth, *n. Myth.* Ashtoreth. See ASTARTE.

As-tor′ga, 1 as-tōr′gə; 2 ăs-tōr′gä, **Emanuele d'** (12/11 1681–8/11 1736), An Italian composer; *Stabat Mater.*

As-to′ri-a, 1 as-tō′ri-ə; 2 ăs-tō′ri-a, *n.* **1.** A seaport, county-seat of Clatsop county, Ore., at the mouth of the Columbia river; fisheries; lumber. **2.** A town in Fulton county, Ill.

a-stound′, 1 ə-staund′; 2 a-stound′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To astonish greatly; stun with wonder or amazement; confound; stupefy.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*,
The virtuous mind. MILTON *Comus* l. 210.

II. *i.* To cause amazement or alarm; as, the noise *astounds*. [Corrupted < ME. *astunien*; see ASTONISH.]

Syn.: see AFFRIGHT; APPALL.— **a-stound′,** *pa.* [Archaic.] Amazed; astounded.— **-ment,** *n.* **-ness†.**

a-stound′ing, 1 ə-staund′iŋ; 2 a-stound′ing, *pa.* Causing wonder or amazement; calculated to astound; amazing; as, an *astounding* feat of magic.— **-ly,** *adv.*

Each [North and South] looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and *astounding*. LINCOLN in Johnston's *Am. Orations, Second Inaugural* in vol. iii, p. 246. [G. P. P. 1887.]

astr., astron., *abbr.* Astronomer; astronomical; astronomy.

As″tra-bad′, 1 ăs″trə-bād′; 2 ăs″trā-bād′, *n.* **1.** A province in N. Persia. **2.** Its capital. **Hyr-ca′ni-a** [Anc.].

as′tra-chan, *n.* Same as ASTRAKHAN.

a-strad′dle, 1 ə-strad′l; 2 a-străd′l, *adv.* & *a.* In a straddling position; astride; bestriding.

As-træ′a, *n.* The typical genus of *Astræidæ*.

As-træ′a, 1 as-trī′ə; 2 ăs-trē′a, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of justice, the last goddess to forsake the earth at the end of the golden age, identified with the constellation Virgo. **As-trai′a‡** [Gr.]. **2.** An English writer, Mrs. Aphra Behn (1640?–4/11 1689); alluded to under this name by Pope.

As″træ-a′ce-a, 1 as″trī-ē′si-ə; 2 ăs″trē-ā′çe-a, *n. pl. Zooph.* A suborder of madreporarian corals having tentacles in multiples of 6, and coral mural and endothecal, developing turbinate forms. [< L. *Astræa*, < Gr. *Astraia*, lit. starry, < *astron*, star.] **As″træ-a′ce-an‡.**— **as″træ-** [or **-treja′ce-an,** *a.*

as-træ′an, 1 as-trī′ən; 2 ăs-trē′an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Astræidæ*. **2.** Same as ASTRÆAN. **II.** *n.* An astræid or star-coral.

As-træ′i-dæ, 1 as-trī′i-dī; 2 ăs-trē′i-dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of corals, variously limited, multiplying by ova, rarely by deciduous buds, increasing in bulk by gemmation and by fissiparous division and serial growth, including star-corals. [< L. *Astræa*; see ASTRÆACEA.]— **as-træ′id,** *n.*— **as-træ′i-form,** *a.* Like an astræid or star-coral.— **as-træ′oid,** *a.* & *n.*

as′tra-gal, 1 as′trə-gal; 2 ăs′tra-găl, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A small convex molding or bead of semicircular cross-section. See CAPITAL. (2) Such a molding cut into the form of a string of beads. (3) One of the rabbeted bars holding a window-pane in place. **2.** *Anat.* The ankle-bone. **3.** *pl.* Dice, in place of which huckle-bones were originally used among the Greeks. **4.** *Mil.* A convex molding around a cannon near the mouth; not now in use. [< ASTRAGALUS.]

— **as′tra-gal-plane″, a.-tool,** see PLANE, etc.

as-trag′a-lar, 1 as-trag′ə-lər; 2 ăs-trăġ′a-lar, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to an astragalus.

as-trag″a-lec′to-my, 1 as-trag′ə-lek′tə-mi; 2 ăs-trăġ′-a-lĕc′to-my, *n.* Removal of the astragalus. [< ASTRAGALO- + EC- + -TOMY.]

as-trag′a-lo-, 1 as-trag′ə-lo-; 2 ăs-trăġ′a-lo-. From ASTRAGALUS: a combining form.— **as-trag″a-lo-cal-ca′ne-um,** *n.* A tarsal bone representing the astragalus and calcaneum, as in lizards.— **as-trag″a-lo-cal-ca′ne-al, as-trag″a-lo-cal-ca′ne-an,** *a.*— **as-trag′a-loid,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the astragalus.— **as-trag′a-lo-man″cy,** *n.* Divination with dice or the astragalus-bones of quadrupeds. — **as-trag″a-lo-na-vic′u-lar.** **I.** *a.* Representing the astragalus and navicular, as a tarsal bone in crocodiles. **II.** *n.* An astragalonavicular bone.— **as-trag″a-lo-scaph′oid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the scaphoid.— **as-trag″a-lo-tib′i-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the tibia.

as-trag′a-lus, 1 as-trag′ə-lus; 2 ăs-trăġ′a-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The proximal bone of the foot, as in man or other vertebrates; talus; ankle-bone; huckle-bone; sling-bone. *It either articulates or co-ossifies with the tibia, and thus receives the weight of the body.* See FOOT. **2.** *Arch.* An astragal. **3.** [A-] *Bot.* A very large, widely distributed genus of plants of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), embracing more than 1,000 species, of which about 200 are in the U. S., including the loco-weed (*A. mollissimus*) of the western United States, and other poisonous species, and the spiny tragacanth-plants (*A. gummifer*, etc.) of Asia. [L., < Gr. *astragalos.*]

as-trag′i-ro-man″cy, 1 as-trag′i-ro-man″si; 2 ăs-trăġ′i-ro-măn″cy, *n.* Divination by little sticks, bones, or dice, etc. Compare ASTRAGALOMANCY. [< *astragiro-*, for ASTRAGALO-, + -MANCY.]

a-strain′, 1 ə-strēn′; 2 a-strān′, *adv.* & *a.* In a state of strain; straining.

as′tra-kan-ite, 1 *as′tra-kan-ait*; 2 *ăs′tra-kăn-īt*, *n. Mineral.* Bloedite in whitish crystals. **as′tra-chan‡; as′tra-khan-ite‡.**

as′tra-khan², *n.* **1.** 1 as′tra-kan; 2 ăs′tra-kăn. The pelts of very young lambs from Astrakhan, Russia, of which muffs, collars, etc., are made. **2.** A fabric with a curled pile imitative of these pelts. **as′tra-kan** *or* **-chan‡.**

As′tra-khan², 1 as′tra-kān′; 2 ăs′trā-kän′, *n.* **1.** A government in S. E. Russia; 91,042 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

as′tral, 1 as′trəl; 2 ăs′tral, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, coming from, or like the stars; starry.

But I will wreathe thee, sweet, an *astral* crown.
E. B. BROWNING *How Bacchus Comforts Ariadne* l. 35.

2. *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting an aster; as, an *astral* phase. **3.** [A-] *Geol.* Pertaining to the earliest of three subdivisions of Archean time, that of a supposed fluid globe surrounded by a heavy vaporous envelop. DANA *Geol.* p. 440. [I. B. & CO. 1895.] **4.** Susceptible to influences from the stars; as, the *astral* body assumed by Paracelsus to explain presentiments. [< LL. *astralis*, < L. *astrum*, star, < Gr. *astron*, < *aster*, star.] — **astral body** (*Theos.*), a phrase loosely used in modern literature to cover every kind of fantasmal or spiritual appearance of the human form. (1) One of the seven bodies of man; a form composed of the matter of the astral plane, around which the physical body is built up and which survives its destruction; the seat of subliminal consciousness; ghost; double. The Hindu philosophy supposes that such a body may be created by meditation, or concentrated thought. (2) A form or body created by the power of thought. (3) The body of desires (Kama-rûpa) which retains a finite life in the astral world after death. **astral ego‡.**— **a. fluid,** see OD‡.— **a. lamp,** a lamp with a ring-shaped reservoir so placed that its shadow is not cast directly below the flame.— **a. light** (*Occult.*), literally, the light derived from the stars; the lowest principle of Akasa or "ether."— **a. plane** (*Theos.*), the next higher order of matter to that which our present senses perceive.— **a. sphere** (*Cytol.*), the entire aster, except the centrosome. See ASTROSPHERE.— **a. spirits** (*Occult.*), spirits originating, as formerly supposed, from fire, dead men's souls, etc., and occupying the astral world.— **a. world** (*Occult.*), the stars and interstellar spaces supposed to be occupied by spirits.— **-ly,** *adv.*

as′tral, *n.* **1.** An astral body. **2.** One possessed of an astral form or body. **3.** An astral lamp.

as′tral-in, } 1 as′trəl-in, *-in or -īn*; 2 ăs′tral-ĭn, *-ĭn or*
as′tral-ine, } *-ĭn*, *n.* An illuminant having a higher flashing-point than kerosene, derived from petroleum. [< ASTRAL.]

a-strand′, 1 ə-strand′; 2 a-străn̆d′, *adv.* & *a.* Aground; stranded.

as″tra-pho′bi-a, 1 as″trə-fō′bi-ə; 2 ăs″tra-fō′bi-a, *n. Pathol.* Morbid terror excited by thunder-storms or other electric disturbances. [< Gr. *astrapē*, thunder and lightning, + -PHOBIA.] **as″tra-po-pho′bi-a‡.**

As″tra-po-the′ri-um, 1 as″trə-po-thī′ri-um; 2 ăs″tra-po-thē′ri-ŭm, *n. Geol.* A fossil genus of large toxodonts of Patagonia, in which each jaw was furnished with a pair of huge tusks. [< Gr. *astrapē*, lightning, + *thērion*, beast.]

a-stray′, 1 ə-strē′; 2 a-strā′, *ri.* [Archaic.] To stray away; wander; be lost.

a-stray′, *adv.* & *a.* Away from the right path; wandering; hence, in or into error or evil; as, to lead one *astray.*

I see that all are wanderers gone *astray*.
COWPER *Task* bk. iii, l. 124.

[< OF. *estraié*, pp. of *estraier*, < LL. *extrarago*, < L. *extra*, beyond, + *vago*, stray.]

a-stream′, 1 ə-strim′; 2 a-strēm′, *adv.* As the stream flows; in the direction of the stream.

as-tre′an, 1 as-trī′ən; 2 ăs-trē′an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the stars. **as-træ′an‡.**

as′tre-at″ed, 1 as′trī-ēt″ed; 2 ăs′tre-āt′ĕd, *a.* [Rare.] Decked out with ornamental stars. [< L. *astrum*; see ASTRAL.]

A-strep″si-neu′ra, 1 ə-strep′si-nū′rə; 2 a-strĕp′si-nū′ra, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of gastropods, including the opisthobranchiates and pulmonates. [< A-, *not*, + Gr. *strepsis*, bending, + *neuron*, tendon.]

as′trer, *n.* [Archaic.] A peasant householder, at the home where he was bred. [M.] [< OF. *astre*, home.]

as-tric′t, 1 as-trikt′; 2 ăs-trict′, *tr.* [Rare.] **1.** To bind up; constrict. **2.** To bind down; restrict; limit.

It would not be more absurd to tolerate a persuasive mathematician, than to *astrict* an orator to demonstration.
HAMILTON *Discussions* pt. iii, essay i. p. 268. [H. 1855.]

3. *Scots Law.* To limit or restrict the use or tenure of, as land. [< L. *astrictus*, pp. of *astringo*; see ASTRINGE.]

as-tric′tion, 1 as-trik′shən; 2 ăs-tric′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of binding close together, or the state of being bound. **2.** *Med.* The action of astringents; constipation. **3.** *Surg.* The effect of means employed to stop hemorrhages, as ligatures or styptics. **4.** *Scots Law.* The obligation of the possessor of certain lands to have the grain raised thereon ground at a particular mill, and to pay a stipulated toll. The lands were said to be *astricted* to the mill. **5†.** Restriction; obligation.

as-tric'tive, } 1 as-trik'tıv; 2 ăs-tric'tiv, *a.* **1.** *Med.*
as-tric'tive, } Producing astriction; astringing; styptic.
2. Restrictive; obligatory.— **as-tric'tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.*— **as-tric'tiv(e-ness)**, *n.*

as-tric'tive, *n. Med.* An astringent; a styptic.

a-stride', 1 ə-straid'; 2 a-strid', *adv.* & *prep.* With one leg on each side of, or with the legs stretched apart.

Witch *astride* of a human hack.
WHITTIER *Skipper Ireson's Ride* st. 1.

as-trif'er-ous, 1 as-trif'or-us; 2 ăs-trif'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing stars; starry. [< L. *astrifer*, < *astrum* (see ASTRAL) + *-fero*, bear.] **as-trig'er-ous†.**

As'trild, 1 as'trild; 2 ăs'trild, *n. Ornith.* Same as ESTRILD.

A'strild, 1 ā'strild; 2 ā'strild, *n. Norse Myth.* The god of love; the northern Cupid.

as-tringe', 1 as-trinj'; 2 ăs-trĭng', *v.* [AS-TRINGED'; AS-TRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* To bind together; compress; constrain.

II. *i.* To become solid. [< L. *astringo*, < *ad*, to, + *stringo*, bind fast.]

as-trin'gen-cy, 1 as-trin'jen-sı; 2 ăs-trĭn'ĝĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] The quality or state of being astringent.

We thought of the slight *astringencies* of her character.
MRS. GASKELL *Charlotte Brontë* vol. ii, p. 19. [A. 1886.]

as-trin'gent, 1 as-trin'jent; 2 ăs-trĭn'ĝĕnt, *a.* **1.** Having the as a sour fruit or acid, the power to contract or draw together the soft organic tissues, thus aiding in diminishing secretion or discharge; binding; constipative; styptic: opposed to *laxative.* **2.** Harsh in disposition or character; stern; austere.

Each man like each plant has his parasites. A strong *astringent* bilious nature has more truculent enemies than the slugs and moths that fret my leaves.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life* p. 41. [T. & Y. 1860.]

[F., < L. *astringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *astringo*; see ASTRINGE.] — **as-trin'gent-ly,** *adv.*

as-trin'gent, *n.* Any astringent substance. Among medical astringents are various mineral acids, alum, galls, oak-bark, tannin, etc.

as-trin'ger, *n.* Same as AUSTRINGER.

as'trite, 1 as'trait; 2 ăs'trit, *n.* See ASTERIA; ASTROITE.

as'tro-, 1 as'tro-; 2 ăs'tro-. From Greek *astron*, star: a combining form: in zoological and botanical words usually denoting star-shape, or the possession of some star-shaped appendage.— **As"tro-ca'ry-um,** *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American palms having pinnate leaves, slender stems, and petioles with long spines. *A. tucuma* yields a valuable fiber.— **as"tro-chem'is-try,** *n. Astron.* The branch of astronomy which treats of the known chemistry of the stars.— **as"tro-chem'ist,** *n.*— **as"tro-chron"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Relating to the chronology of the celestial bodies.— **as'tro-cyte,** *n. Anat.* One of the star-shaped cells of osseous tissue; a bone-corpuscle; osteoblast.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

as'tro-fel, 1 as'tro-fel; 2 ăs'tro-fĕl, *n.* An unidentified plant, thought by some to be *Veronica chamædrys*, mentioned by Spenser, who gave it this name probably in honor of his friend Sir Philip Sidney, who called himself "Astrophel" in his sonnets entitled *Astrophel and Stella.* **as'tro-fell†; as'tro-phel†.**

As"tro-fl"am-man'te, 1 as'trō-fl"am-mān'tē; 2 ăs'trō-fl"-ăm-măn'tę, *n.* Literally, flaming star; in Mozart's *Magic Flute*, the queen of night.

as-trog'e-ny, *n.* The doctrine of the genesis of the heavenly bodies. **as-trog'o-ny†.**— **as"tro-gon'ic,** *a.*— **as-trog'no-sy,** *n.* Knowledge of the stars, particularly of the fixed stars.— **as-trog'ra-phy,** *n.* The mapping or describing of stars.— **as"tro-graph'ic,** *a.*

as'troid, 1 as'treid; 2 ăs'trŏid, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A star of more than 5 points. **2.** *Math.* A plane curve of the sixth class and fourth order. [< Gr. *astroeidēs*, < *astron* (see ASTRAL); and see -OID.]

as'tro-ite, 1 as'tro-ait; 2 ăs'tro-it, *n.* **1.** A gem of the ancients, probably a sapphire; asteria. **2.** Any radiated gem or fossil; star-stone. **as'tro-it†.**

astrol., *abbr.* Astrologer; astrological; astrology.

as'tro-labe, 1 as'tro-lēb; 2 ăs'tro-lāb, *n. Astron.* **1.** An instrument of various forms, often an armillary sphere, formerly used, esp. in navigation, for obtaining the altitudes of planets and stars, now superseded by the sextant. Compare SEXTANT.

He'd take his *astrolabe*, and seek out here
What new star 'twas did gild our hemisphere.
DRYDEN *Death of Lord Hastings* l. 45.

2. A projection of the sphere upon the plane of the equator, or of any great circle of the earth. [F., < LL. *astrolabium*, < Gr. *astrolabon*, < *astron* (see ASTRAL) + *lambanō*, take.] **as-trol'o-byt.**— **as"tro-lab'i-cal,** *a.*

As'tro-labe Bay. A bay in N. E. New Guinea.

as-trol'a-try, 1 as-trol'a-trı; 2 ăs-trŏl'a-try, *n.* Adoration of the stars.

Astrolatry included not only the worship of the heavenly bodies or pure Sabism, but likewise that of many other material visible objects. W. J. HORT *New Pantheon* p. 122. [L. G. & CO. 1845.]
—**as-trol'at-er,** *n.*

as"tro-li-thol'o-gy, *n.* The science of meteoric stones.

as-trol'o-ger, 1 as-trol'o-jər; 2 ăs-trŏl'o-ger, *n.* **1.** An interpreter of the supposed influence of the stars upon the destinies of men; one who practises astrology.

Astrologers, that future fates foreshow.
POPE *Temple of Fame* l. 462.

2†. An astronomer. [< L. *astrologus*, < Gr. *astrologos*, < *astron* (see ASTRAL) + *legō*, speak.] **as"tro-lo'gi-an†.**

as"tro-log'ic, 1 as'tro-loj'ık; 2 ăs'tro-lŏĝ'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to astrology. **as"tro-log'i-cal†; as-trol'o-gous†.**— **as"tro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as-trol'o-gize, 1 as-trol'o-jaiz; 2 ăs-trŏl'o-ĝīz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To determine by means of astrology. **II.** *i.* To study or practise astrology. **as-trol'o-gise†.**

as-trol'o-gy, 1 as-trol'o-jı; 2 ăs-trŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* **1.** Anciently, the science of the stars; esp., practical astronomy, or the art of applying astronomy to human uses, as by the calculation and prediction of natural phenomena. This was the ancient astronomy.

Astrology's Last home, a musty pile of almanacs.
WHITTIER *Bridal of Pennacook* prel., st. 5.

2. The doctrine of the influence of the heavenly bodies upon events natural or moral; esp., the investigation of the aspects, configurations, etc., of the planets, and their imagined influence upon the destinies of men; astromancy; star-divination.

The term became limited, in the 17th century, to this later pseudo-science, or *mundane* or *judicial astrology.* According to its teachings, the planet under which a man is born is supposed to decide his temperament, and the particular conjunction of planets to be decisive of his destiny.

The belief in *astrology* was almost universal in the middle of the 17th century. SCOTT *Guy Mannering* p. 30. [D. F. & CO.]
[< OF. *astrologie*, < L. *astrologia*, < Gr. *astrologia*, < *astron* (see ASTRAL); and see -OLOGY.] **as-trol'o-gict.**

— **natural astrology,** same as ASTROLOGY, 1.

As-trol'y-tes, 1 as-trol'ı-tiz; 2 ăs-trŏl'y-tēs, *n. Ich.* A genus of sculpins found abundantly in the waters of the Californian coast.

as"tro-mag'ı-cal, *a.* Astromantic.— **as'tro-man"cy,** *n.* Divination by the stars; astrology.— **as'tro-man"cer,** *n.*— **as"tro-man'tic,** *a.*— **as"tro-me"te-or-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of the supposed influence of the heavenly bodies on our atmosphere; especially, the art of forecasting the weather on this basis.— **as"tro-me"te-or-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **as"tro-me"te-or-ol'o-gist,** *n.*— **as-trom'e-ter,** *n. Astron.* An instrument to measure the relative brightness of stars.

as-trom'e-try, 1 as-trom'ı-trı; 2 ăs-trŏm'e-try, *n. Astron.* **1.** That branch of astronomy which determines the apparent positions and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies by the *measurement of angles and time.* **2†.** Astrophotometry. [< ASTRO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]— **as"tro-met'ri-cal,** *a.*

As"tro-my'e-lon, 1 as'tro-mai'ı-lon; 2 ăs'tro-mȳ'e-lŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of fossils representing parts of the roots of certain species of *Calamites.* [< ASTRO- + Gr. *myelos*, marrow.]

astron., *abbr.* Astronomical; astronomy.

As"tro-nes'thi-dæ, 1 as'tro-nes'thi-dı; 2 ăs'tro-nĕs'thi-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of inlomous fishes having the dorsal near the middle of the body, an adipose fin, and a hyoid barbel. **As"tro-nes'thes,** *n.* (t. g.) — **as"tro-nes'thid,** *n.* — **as"tro-nes'thoid,** *a.* & *n.*

as-tron'o-mer, 1 as-tron'o-mər; 2 ăs-trŏn'o-mer, *n.* **1.** One learned in astronomy or engaged in advancing astronomical knowledge; a skilled observer of the stars, or a student of the laws that govern their motions and phenomena.

The *astronomer* and geologist will settle . . . the length of geological time. JOSEPH COOK *Biology* p. 55. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

2†. An astrologer. [< L. *astronomia*; see ASTRONOMY.] **as"tro-no'mi-ant; as-tron'o-mist†.**

— **Astronomer Royal,** the official title of the director of a government observatory in Great Britain: when unqualified, restricted to Greenwich Observatory: in other cases written *Astronomer Royal for Scotland*, etc.

as"tro-nom'i-cal, } 1 as'tro-nom'ı-kəl, -ık; 2 ăs'tro-**as"tro-nom'ic,** } nŏm'i-cal, -ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to astronomy.

The first *astronomical* observatory was that erected by them [the Saracens] at Seville, in Spain.
DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* p. 115. [A. 1876.]

[< F. *astronomique*, < L. *astronomicus*, < Gr. *astronomikos*, < *astronomia*; see ASTRONOMY.]— **astronomical clock, day,** etc., see CLOCK, etc.— **a. fraction,** same as SEXAGESIMAL FRACTION.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS.

☉ Sun; in notation, the sun's true longitude: a circular shield. ● New Moon. ☽ or ☾ Moon, first quarter. ○ Full moon. ☾ or ☽ Moon, last quarter. ☿ Mercury: the caduceus. ♀ Venus: a looking-glass. ⊕ Earth. ♂ Mars: a helmet and plume. ♃ Jupiter: an eagle. ♄ Saturn: a scythe. ♅ Uranus. ♆ Neptune: a trident. ♅ Herschel (Uranus): H with depending planet (obsolete). ♆ Leverrier (Neptune): L V with depending planet (obsolete). ① ② ③, etc. The asteroids, in the order of their discovery. Ⓒ being Ceres, ② Pallas, etc. See table under PLANET. ☄ Comet. ✳ Star. ☌ Conjunction: used between the symbols of heavenly bodies to indicate that they have the same right ascension or the same longitude; as, ♀ ☌ ☉, Venus in conjunction with the sun. ☍ Opposition: used between the symbols of bodies to indicate that they are 180° apart in longitude or right ascension; as, ♃ ☍ ☾, Jupiter in opposition to the moon. △ 1. Trine: used to indicate that bodies are 120° apart. 2. In notation, distance. □ Quadrature: used to indicate that bodies are 90° apart. Ω Ascending node; also, longitude of ascending node: a dragon's head. ℧ Descending node: a dragon's tail. + North. — South. *a* Mean distance. *β* Celestial latitude. *δ* Declination. *e* Eccentricity. *ι* Inclination to the ecliptic. *λ* 1. Longitude. 2. Wave-length. *μ* Mean daily motion. *π* Longitude of perihelion. *q* Perihelion distance of a comet. *φ* 1. *Geog.* Latitude. 2. Angle of eccentricity, or the angle whose sine equals eccentricity. The Greek letters are also used to name the stars of the different constellations, the more conspicuous being named, *α*, *β*, etc. Where several stars close together are so named, superior numerals indicate which one of the number is meant; as, μ^1 Scorpionis. The Roman small letters, a, b, etc., are used to designate other stars in a constellation not known to early observers. Capitals are used to designate the variable stars of a constellation. Stars are also numbered as they appear in some catalog, as Flamsteed's, which begins with 1 for each constellation, so that *δ* Serpentis appears as 13 Serpentis when Flamsteed's notation is used. For signs of the zodiac, see SIGN.

— **as"tro-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

as-tron'o-mize, 1 as-tren'o-maiz; 2 ăs-trŏn'o-mīz, *vi.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] To study or practise astronomy. **as-tron'o-mise†.**

as-tron'o-my, 1 as-tren'o-mı; 2 ăs-trŏn'o-my, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of the celestial bodies, their motions, magnitudes, distances, and physical constitution. The study of the *earth*, except in its bearing on the heavenly bodies, is embraced by other sciences, as geology and geography. The modern European science began with Copernicus (see COPERNICAN) and was advanced notably by Kepler, Galileo, Newton, and Laplace.

The only branch of knowledge which the Arabians ever raised to a science was *astronomy*, which began to be cultivated under the caliphs about the middle of the eighth century.
BUCKLE *Hist. Civilization* vol. i, p. 35, note. [A. 1880.]

Hipparchus . . . appears to be the author of every great step in ancient *astronomy.* *Edinburgh Review* July, 1891, p. 36.

2. A treatise on this science. **3†.** Astrology. [< OF. *astronomie*, < L. *astronomia*, < Gr. *astronomia*, < *astron* (see ASTRAL) + *nemō*, distribute.] **as"tro-nom'ics†.**

— **descriptive astronomy,** a general description of celestial phenomena and astronomical laws; general astronomy. — **physical a.,** astronomy treated as a branch of physics; esp., the investigation of the physical constitution of the heavenly bodies, and of their motions and figures, as results of the mechanical forces which produce them. — **mechanical a.†.— practical a.,** the art and science of making observations with astronomical instruments and deriving their immediate results.— **spherical a.,** the application of geometry and trigonometry to the determination of the apparent positions of the heavenly bodies.— **theoretical a.,** the investigation of the orbits and motions of the heavenly bodies.

The following list contains some of the terms used specifically in astronomy. Additional matter will be found under some of the most important terms, as PLANET, SATELLITE, STAR.

aberration	coal-sack	hour-circle	planisphere
acceleration	collimator	ice-bar	polar circle
achromatic	colure	immersion	position micrometer
acolyte	coma	indication	preceding
acrolyte	comes	ingress	precession
albedo	comet	internal contact	primary motion
alidade	cometarium	jovicentric	prime vertical
almanac	cometography	Kepler's laws	primitive circle
almucantar	comet-seeker	LATITUDE	proper motion
altazimuth	conjugate	libration	Ptolemaic system
altitude	diameter	limb	quadrant
amplitude	conjunction	line of apsides	quadrature
analemma	CONSTELLATION	LONGITUDE	quintile
angle	corona	lucida	radiant
annulus	cosmolabe	lucule	radius vector
anomalistic	cosmometry	luminary	reduction to the ecliptic
anomaly	culmination	LUNAR	reticle
ansa	curtate	lunation	retrograde
antecedentia	cusp	*magnitude*	ring micrometer
apastron	cycle	mariners' compass	secular acceleration
aphelion	cynosure	mean distance, m. sun	selenocentric
apogee	declination	meridian, m. ter	selenography
apparition	deferent	METEOR	sextant
appulse	descension	meteor	SIDEREAL
apsis	dichotomy	mid-heaven	SIGN
arc	digit	Milky Way	small circle
armil	direct	mock sun	solar
armillary	diurnal	MOON	solstice
artificial day	earth	motion	solstitial point
ASCENSION	eccentric	mural circle	spectrograph
ascensional difference	ECLIPSE	NEBULA	spectroheliograph
asterism	ECLIPTIC	nebular	SPECTRUM
asteroid	egress	nodal points	STAR
astral lamp	elements	NODE	SUN
astrognosy	ellipticity	nodical	synodical revolution
astrography	elongation	nonagesimal	syzygy
astrolabe	emersion	NUCLEUS	telescope
astrolithology	envelop	nutation	terminator
astrometeorology	epact	nychthemeron	terrestrial equation
astrometer	ephemeris	observatory	tide, neap t.
astronomer	epicycle	occultation	transit
astrophotography	equation of light	octant	tropic
astrophotometer	equator	opposition	tropical year
astrophotometry	equatorial	orbit	umbra
astrophysics	equinoctial	orrery	uranography
astroscope	equinox	parallactic inequality	uranometry
atmosphere	erratic	PARALLAX	vanishing circle
axis	evection	parascene [cle	variation
azimuth	facula	parhelic, p. circle	vertex
Bailey's beads	finder	parhelion	vertical circle
Bishop's ring	firmament	periastron	zenith
Bonne's projection	forestaff	perigee	zodiac
calendar	galaxy	perihelion	zodiacal light
calliopic cycle	geocentric	period	
cardinal points	gnomon	perturbation	
civil day	great circle	phase	
	heliacal	place	
	heliocentric	PLANET	
	heliometer	planetarium	
	heliostat	planetoid	
	HORIZON		

As"tro-pec-tin'ı-dæ, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of phanerozonate starfishes with massive marginal plates and no anus. **As"tro-pec'ten,** *n.* (t. g.) — **as"tro-pec'ti-nid,** *a.* & *n.*— **as"tro-pec'ti-nold,** *a.* & *n.*— **as'tro-phil,** *n.* One who loves the study of the stars; an astronomer. **as'tro-phile†.** — **As"tro-phi-u'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of ophiurans with a large pentagonal disk, aborted rays, very broad cavity between the arms, and no teeth. **As"tro-phi-u'ra,** *n.* (t. g.) — **as"tro-phi-u'rid,** *n.*— **as"tro-phi-u'roid,** *a.*— **As"troph'o-ra,** *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe of choristidans with star-like microscleres.— **as-troph'o-ran,** *a.* & *n.*

as"tro-pho-tog'ra-phy, 1 as'tro-fo-teg'rə-fı; 2 ăs'tro-fo-tŏĝ'ra-fy, *n.* The art or practise of photographing heavenly bodies.— **as"tro-pho-to-graph'ic,** *a.*

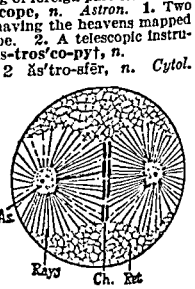
as"tro-pho-tom'e-ter, 1 as'tro-fo-tem'ı-tər; 2 ăs'tro-fo-tŏm'e-ter, *n. Astron.* An instrument for determining the brightness of stars by comparing them with an artificial star of standard brightness.— **as"tro-pho"to-met'ri-cal,** *a.*— **as"tro-pho-tom'e-try,** *n.*

as"tro-phyl'lite, 1 as'tro-fil'ait; 2 ăs'tro-fȳl'it, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic bronze-yellow micaceous silicate ($H_4(KNa)_2(FeMn)_5(SiTiZr)_7O_{22}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< ASTRO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

as"tro-phys'ics, 1 as'tro-fiz'ıks; 2 ăs'tro-fȳş'ics, *n. Astron.* That branch of astronomy which treats of the appearance and physical constitution of the heavenly bodies, their spectra, colors, brightness, temperature, and general aspect. [< ASTRO- + PHYSICS.]— **as"tro-phys'i-cal,** *a.*— **as"tro-phys'i-cist,** *n.*

As"tro-phy-ton'ı-dæ, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of ophiurans with branching arms, including the basket-fish. **As-troph'y-ton,** *n.* (t. g.) **As"tro-phyt'ı-dæ†.**— **as-troph'y-tid, as"tro-phyt'o-nid,** *n.*— **as-troph'y-toid, as"tro-phyt'o-noid,** *a.*— **As"tro-rhi-zid'e-a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of radiolarians with a test consisting of foreign particles.— **as"tro-rhi-zid'e-an,** *a.*— **as'tro-scope,** *n. Astron.* **1.** Two cones placed base to base and having the heavens mapped thereon: used as a celestial globe. **2.** A telescopic instrument for observing the stars.— **as-tros'co-py†,** *n.*

as'tro-sphere, 1 as'tro-sfir; 2 ăs'tro-sfēr, *n. Cytol.* **1.** That part of the aster which does not include the rays; the attraction sphere. **2.** The aster, comprising the archoplasm and the cytoplasmic rays, but excluding the centrosome.



Astrosphere.
Cell in process of division. *Ax.*, astrosphere; *Ch.*, chromosomes; *Ret.*, reticulum.

as"tro-the-ol'o-gy, 1 as"tro-thi-el'o-jı; 2 ăs"tro-the-ŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* That branch of apologetics which treats of astronomy in connection with questions of natural or revealed religion.

As"truc', 1 as'trük'; 2 ăs'trŭc', **Jean** (3/15 1684–5/11 1766). A French physician and Biblical critic who first noted Jehovist and Elohist parts of Genesis.

a-strut', 1 ə-strut'; 2 a-strŭt', *adv.* & *a.* With a strut.

as-tu'cious, 1 as-tū'shus; 2 ăs-tū'shŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Worldly-wise; astute. [< F. *astucieux*; see ASTUTE.]

He accounted the fair spoken courtesy . . . as a false and *astucious* mark of the most dangerous designs against their neighbors.
SCOTT *Talisman* p. 73. [D. P. & CO.]

as-tu'tious†.— **as-tu'cious-ly**, *adv.*— **as-tu'ci-ty**, *n.* Astuteness.

a-stun't, *tr.* To stun.

As-tu'ri-an, 1 as-tiū'ri-ən; 2 ăs-tū'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Asturias. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Asturias.— **Asturian rose** (*Pathol.*), a skin-disease resembling leprosy, peculiar to Asturias. See PELLAGRA.

As-tu'ri-as, 1 ąs-tū'ri-ąs; 2 ăs-tụ'rī-ăs, *n.* **1.** A former province in N. W. Spain, named Oviedo province in 1833. **2.** A town in Cebú, P. I.

As"tu-ri'næ, 1 as"tiū-raĭ'nī; 2 ăs"tū-rī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of raptorial birds, variously ranked and limited, but always including the goshawks; the *Accipitrinæ*. **As'tur**, *n. (t. g.)* [< LL. *astur*, goshawk.]— **as'tu-rine**, *a. & n.*

as-tute', 1 as-tiūt'; 2 ăs-tūt', *a.* Keen in discernment; having acute penetration; sharp-sighted. [< L. *astutus*, < *astus*, cunning.]— **as-tute'ly**, *adv.*— **as-tute'ness**, *n.*

Syn.: acute, crafty, cunning, discerning, discriminating, keen, knowing, penetrating, penetrative, sagacious, sharp, shrewd, subtile, subtle. *Acute*, from the Latin, suggests the sharpness of the needle's point; *keen*, from the Saxon, the sharpness of the cutting edge. *Astute* has come to have a meaning that combines the sense of *acute* or *keen* with that of *sagacious*. The *astute* mind adds to *acuteness* and *keenness* an element of cunning or finesse. The *astute* debater leads his opponents into a snare by getting them to make admissions, or urge arguments, of which he sees a result that they do not perceive. The *acute*, *keen* intellect may take no special advantage of these qualities; the *astute* mind has always a point to make for itself, and seldom fails to make it.— Ant.: blind, dull, idiotic, imbecile, shallow, short-sighted, stolid, stupid.

As-ty'a-ges, 1 as-taĭ-ə-jīz; 2 ăs-tȳ'a-ġēs, *n.* Last king of Media (584–550 B. C.), dethroned by his grandson, Cyrus the Great.

As-ty'a-nax, 1 as-taĭ'ə-naks; 2 ăs-tȳ'a-năks, *n. Myth.* The son of Hector and Andromache. He figures in the *Iliad*, and after the fall of Troy the Greeks hurled him from the walls of the city, that the prophecy of Calchas, that Astyanax would restore the kingdom, might not be fulfilled. In Racine's *Andromaque*, Astyanax goes with his mother to Epirus and becomes king of that country.

A-sty'la, 1 ə-staĭ'lə; 2 a-stȳ'la, *n. pl. Crust.* A section of trichobranchiate macrurans without appendages to the first abdominal somite. [< Gr. *astylos*; see ASTYLAR.]— **a-sty'lan**, *a. & n.*

a-sty'lar, 1 ə-staĭ'lər; 2 a-stȳ'lar, *a. Arch.* Having neither column nor pilaster. [< Gr. *astylos*, < *a-* priv. + *stylos*, pillar.] **a-sty'lic†**.

a-styl'len, 1 ə-stil'ən; 2 a-stȳl'ĕn, *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* A low dam in an adit or drift.

As-tyn'o-me, 1 as-tin'o-mi; 2 ăs-tȳn'o-mē, *n.* Daughter of Chryses and captive of Agamemnon, a character in the *Iliad*.

A"su-ang', 1 ą'sū-ąŋ'; 2 ä"sụ-äng', *n.* [P. I.] A demon supposed to attack parturient women and to suck from them the fetus at the moment of birth; the degenerated god of fertility, usually invisible, tho not invulnerable. [< Tag. *Asuang*, monster.]

A"su-ay', 1 ą'sū-ąĭ'; 2 ä"sụ-ȳ', *n.* Same as AZUAY.

a-sud'den, 1 ə-sud'n; 2 a-sụd'n, *adv.* Of a sudden; at once.

A-sun"ci-on', 1 ą-sūn"sı-ōn'; 2 ä-sụn"çi-ōn', *n.* A city, capital of Paraguay.

a-sun'der, 1 ə-sun'dər; 2 a-sŭn'der, *adv.* **1.** In or into a different place or direction; apart; as, wide *asunder* as the poles.

Every star is gone but three. And they hang far *asunder*.
JEAN INGELOW *Songs of the Night Watches, Morning* st. 1.

2. In or into pieces, as by rending, explosion, etc.

The frail confederacy falls *asunder* like a rope of sand.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 11. [H. 1862.]

[< AS. *onsundran*, < *on* (see ON[1], *prep.*) + *sundran* (prop. dat. pl.); see SUNDER[1].] Syn.: see APART.— **to know asunder** [Archaic], to distinguish.

a-sup'pim, 1 ə-sup'ĭm; 2 a-sŭp'ĭm, *n. pl. Bib.* Store-chambers. *1 Chron.* xxvi, 15, 17.

A'sur, 1 ē'sur; 2 ä'sŭr, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R.V.). *1Esd.* v, 31.

as'u-ra, 1 as'ĭu-rə; 2 ăs'ū-ra, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* A son of Asu; opposer of the gods; a Hindu afrit or Titan.

The *Asuras* and the Spirits of the damn'd Acclaim their Hero.
SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* pt. vi, st. 13.

as'uret, *a.* Azure.

As'vins, 1 as'[*or* ash']vinz; 2 ăs'[*or* ăsh']vĭns, *n. pl. Vedic Myth.* Twin brothers, gods of dawn, young, beautiful, the physicians of heaven, and beneficent to man.

As'wad, 1 as'wad; 2 ăs'wăd, *n.* In Southey's *Thalaba*, a noble who freed a starving camel that had been bound to its dead master's grave, and for this act was spared in the overthrow of the kingdom.

as'wail, 1 as'wēl; 2 ăs'wāl, *n.* [E. Ind.] The sloth-bear.

a-swarm', 1 ə-swōrm'; 2 ə-swȧrm', *adv. & a.* Swarming.

a-sway', 1 ə-swē'; 2 *a-swā', adv. & a.* Swaying.

a-sweat', 1 ə-swet'; 2 a-swĕt', *adv. & a.* In a sweating state; sweaty.

a-swell', 1 ə-swel'; 2 a-swĕl', *adv. & a.* Swelling.

a-sweve'†, *tr.* To stupefy; stun.

a-swim', 1 ə-swim'; 2 a-swim', *adv. & a.* Afloat; swimming.

a-swing', 1 ə-swiŋ'; 2 a-swing', *adv. & a.* Swinging.

The gold-robin cried *A-swing* upon his elm.
WHITTIER *Pennsylvania Pilgrim* st. 134.

a-swirl', 1 ə-swȳrl'; 2 a-swĭrl', *adv.* In a swirling condition.

a-swithe't, *adv.* Immediately.

a-swoon', 1 ə-swūn'; 2 a-swōōn', *adv. & a.* In a swooning state; swooning. **a-swooned'‡**; **a-swough't‡**; **a-swowne't**.

a"syl-la'bi-a, 1 a'sı-lē'bı-ə; 2 ä'sy-lä'bi-a, *n.* A condition of word-blindness characterized by inability to form syllables while able to recognize letters. [*syllable*.

a"syl-lab'i-cal, 1 ē'sı-lab'ı-kəl; 2 ä"sy-läb'ĭ-cal, *a.* Not

a-sy'lum, 1 ə-saĭ'lum; 2 a-sȳ'lŭm, *n.* **1.** An institution, charitable or otherwise, for the care of some class of afflicted, unfortunate, or destitute persons; a retreat; as, *asylums* for the aged; an orphan *asylum*; a private insane *asylum*. [The name has been erroneously applied to purely educational institutions, as for the deaf and the blind.]

St. Basil . . . erected at Cæsarea what was probably the first *asylum* for lepers. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 85. [A. 1873.]

No one of the thousands of rich men living in Rome ever conceived the notion of founding an *asylum* for the poor, or a hospital for the sick. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* p. 9. [A. D. EX. 1880.]

2. A place of refuge; retreat; shelter.

The pack was becoming more and more unsafe, and I was extremely anxious to gain an *asylum* on shore.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 127. [C. & P. 1857.]

3. An inviolable shelter from arrest or punishment, as a temple or church in ancient times. **4.** *Inter. Law.* An extraterritorial place accorded the privilege, by law, custom, or convention, of giving immunity from arrest to any person or persons sheltered within its precincts except by the consent of the state enjoying this privilege. See EXTRATERRITORIALITY. [L., < Gr. *asylon*, < *a-* priv. + *sylon*, right of seizure.]— **right of asylum**, the right anciently recognized for Greek and some other sanctuaries, and for Christian churches, monasteries, etc., of protecting from molestation any one who fled to them.

as"ym-bo'li-a, 1 as'ım-bō'lı-ə; 2 ăs'ym-bō'lĭ-a, *n.* Inability to understand the meaning of objects, due to cerebral disorder; especially, the loss of power to appreciate the signs or symbols of thought. [A-, not, + SYMBOL.]

a"sym-bol'ic, 1 ē'sim-bel'ık; 2 ä'sŷm-bŏl'ĭc, *a.* Not symbolic. **a"sym-bol'i-cal†**.

a-sym"me-tran'thous, 1 ə-sim'ı-tran'thus; 2 a-sŷm'e-trăn'thŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the flowers asymmetrical. [< ASYMMETRY + Gr. *anthos*, flower.]

a"sym-met'ric, } 1 ē"[*or* ą']sı-met'rık, -rı-kəl; 2 ä"[*or*
a"sym-met'ri-cal, } ä']sy-mĕt'rĭc, -rĭ-cal, *a.* **1.** Without proper proportion of parts; unsymmetrical. **2.** *Org. Chem.* Designating any benzene-produced compound when three hydrogen atoms (only two of which are adjacent) are replaced by similar atoms or radicals.

If the same radical is substituted for all three atoms of hydrogen, there may be formed three isomeric substitution-compounds; thus, there are three *tribromobenzenes*, $C_6H_3Br_3$, distinguished as *adjacent* (1 : 2 : 3), fusing at 87° C., *symmetrical* (1 : 3 : 5), fusing at 120° C., and *asymmetrical* (1 : 2 : 4), fusing at 44° C.
C. L. BLOXAM *Chemistry* p. 745. [P. B. & CO. 1890.]

3. *Crystal.* Not divisible into similar halves by a plane; triclinic. **4.** Absolutely devoid of attempt to be symmetrical: distinguished by Herbert Spencer from *unsymmetrical*. **5.** *Math.* Not commensurable. **6†.** Not reconcilable. **a-sym'me-tral†**; **a-sym'me-trous†**.— **asymmetric carbon atom** (*Chem.*), a tetravalent carbon atom which is combined with four dissimilar groups or atoms. See STEREOISOMERISM.

Compounds which act on polarised light contain one or more *asymmetric* carbon-atoms, that is, carbon-atoms linked to four dissimilar radicals. C. L. BLOXAM *Chemistry* p. 749 [P. B. & CO. 1890.]

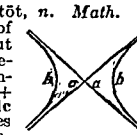
— **a. system**, see CRYSTALLIZATION.— **a"sym-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

a-sym"me-tro-car'pous, 1 ə-sim'ı-tro-kär'pus; 2 a-sŷm'e-tro-căr'pŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the fruit asymmetrical. [< ASYMMETRY + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

a-sym'me-try, 1 ə-sim'ı-trı; 2 a-sŷm'e-try, *n.* **1.** Absence of symmetry or proportion. **2.** Want of coordination of interrelated parts, as of the eyes. **3.** *Chem.* Lack of symmetrical arrangement of particular atoms in the molecule of a compound substance. **4†.** *Math.* Incommensurability. [< Gr. *asymmetria*, < *a-* priv.; and see SYMMETRY.]

a-sym'phy-note, 1 ə-sim'fı-nōt; 2 a-sŷm'fy-nōt, *a. Conch.* Not soldered at the hinge, as the valves of most river-mussels. Compare SYMPHYNOTE. [< A-, not, + SYMPHYNOTE.]

as'ym-ptote, 1 as'ım-tōt; 2 ăs'ym-tōt, *n. Math.* A right line which an infinite branch of a curve continually approaches but does not reach, and which can be regarded as a tangent to the curve at infinity. [< Gr. *asymptōtos*, < *a-* priv. + *syn*, together, + *piptō*, fall.]— **parabolic asymptote**, a parabola which touches the cubic at infinity in a 5-pointic contact.— **as'ym-pto-sy**, *n.* The quality of being asymptotic. [M.]— **as"ym-ptot'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an asymptote; approaching a state slowly but unceasingly, as a curve approaches its asymptote. **as"ym-ptot'i-cal†**.— **as"ym-ptot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*



Asymptote.
The two branches of a hyperbola (*h*, *h*) with asymptotes (*a*, *a*).

a-syn'ar-tete, 1 ə-sin'ər-tīt; 2 a-sŷn'ar-tēt, *a.* **1.** Not fitted together; unconnected; incongruous. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* (1) Composed of differing meters. (2) Having interior catalexis at either the ending or beginning of the sections of a verse. [< Gr. *asynartētos*, < *a-* priv. + *syn*, together, + *artaō*, join.] **a-syn"ar-tet'ic†**.

a-syn'chro-nism, 1 ə-sin'kro-nizm; 2 a-sŷn'ero-nĭsm, *n.* Want of coincidence in time.— **a-syn'chro-nous**, *a.*

A-syn'cri-tus, 1 ə-sin'krı-tus; 2 a-sŷn'cri-tŭs, *n. Bib. Rom.* xvi, 14.

a-syn'de-ton, 1 ə-sin'de-tən; 2 a-sŷn'de-tŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* Absence of connection or coherence of parts.

In all continuous writing the connexion of sentences is the rule, the absence of connexion (*asyndeton*) the exception. There are two kinds of *asyndeton*,—the grammatical and the rhetorical.
WINER *Gram. N. T. Greek* tr. by Moulton, § 60. [T. & T. C. 1877.]

2. *Rhet.* Absence of connectives; a figure securing energy by omitting connectives, as in *veni, vidi, vici:* contrasted with *polysyndeton*. [L., < Gr. *asyndeton*, neut. of *asyndetos*, unconnected, < *a-* priv. + *syn*, together, + *deō*, bind.]— **as"yn-det'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to asyndeton; specif., without cross-references: said of a library catalog.— **as"yn-det'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

as"y-ner'gi-a, 1 as'ı-nūr'jı-ə; 2 ăs'ĭ-nĕr'ġi-a, *n. Pathol.* Defective central coordination of the muscles. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *synergia*, synergy.] **as'y-ner"gy‡**.

as"y-ne'si-a, 1 as'ı-nī'shı-ə; 2 ăs'y-nē'shi-a, *n. Pathol.* Great mental dulness; stupidity. [< Gr. *aynesia*, < *a-* priv. + *syn*, together, + *hiēmi*, put.]

as"yn-ga'mi-a, 1 as'ın-gē'mı-ə; 2 ăs'yn-ġā'mi-a, *n. Bot.* The maturity of anthers and stigmas in a flower at different times: opposed to *synacmy* or *synanthesis*. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *syngamia*, marriage.] **as-yn'ga-my†**.— **as"yn-gam'ic**, *a.*

As'yn-ja, 1 ūs'ın-yə; 2 ăs'yn-ya, *n.* [-JUR, 1 -yur; 2 -yur, *pl.*] *Norse Myth.* A goddess: feminine of *As*. **As'yn-je†**.

as"yn-tac'tic, 1 as'ın-tak'tık; 2 ăs'yn-tăc'tic, *a.* Lacking syntactic construction; irregular; ungrammatical.

a-sys'to-le, 1 ə-sis'to-lī; 2 a-sŷs'to-lē, *n. Pathol.* A condition in heart-disease in which the contraction is insufficient to free the ventricles of blood. [< A-, not, + SYSTOLE.] **as-ys'to-lism†**.— **as"ys-tol'ic**, *a.*

a-syz"y-get'ic, 1 ə-siz'ı-jet'ık; 2 a-sŷz'y-ġĕt'ic, *a.* Without syzygy or conjunction.

at, 1 at; 2 ăt, *prep.* [*At* primarily denotes simple occupancy of a point in space; whence arise numerous allied and figurative meanings, as of time, direction, etc., by which the word partakes of the meaning of numerous other prepositions and prepositional phrases.]

1. Of a point in space: (1) Occupying the exact position of; as, *at* the center; *at* the intersection of two lines. (2) In contact with; on; upon: with the relation somewhat indefinite; as, *at* the top of the ladder; *at* the bottom of the sea. (3) In proximity to; in the vicinity or region of; close to; by; near; as, they are *at* table; *at* my side: figuratively, often suggesting connection or responsibility. (4) Within the limits of; in; within; present in; as, *at* the ball-grounds; *at college*. **2.** Of motion: (1) In the direction of; in reference to; upon the thought of; in pursuit of; in quest of; applying to; to; toward; after; as, he shot *at* the mark; to mock *at* the preacher; they are *at* me for money.

A great blow was about to be aimed *at* the Protestant religion.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 180. [P. S. & CO. 1849.]

He endeavours *at* grace and grandeur of manner.
JOSHUA REYNOLDS *Literary Works* vol. ii, p. 105. [W. B. 1835.]

[By ellipsis of a verb, *at* in colloquial use sometimes approaches a verbal sense; as, she up and *at* him.]

(2) By way of; through, as in entrance or exit; as, smoke came out *at* the windows.

And with grim laughter thrust us out *at* gates.
TENNYSON *Princess* iv, st. 35.

3. Of time: (1) On or upon the point or stroke of; upon the coming of; as, the train will start *at* 6.14 A. M.; Congress will adjourn *at* noon to-morrow.

At break of day I ventured forth.
WORDSWORTH *The Oak and the Broom* st. 11.

(2) During the lapse of; in; by; as, to lie awake *at* night; to muse *at* twilight; it is *at* present uncertain.

I live in constant expectation of hearing something worse, and, *at* the long run, am seldom disappointed. COWPER *Works, To S. Rose, Mar. 11, 1790* p. 345. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

4. Of occasion, cause, or instrument; on the happening of; on the utterance of; in response to; because of; by means of; through the agency of; as, *rise at the word of* command; *at* these words the audience broke into applause; pleased *at* something; sell goods *at* auction.

At thy rebuke they fled; *at* the voice of thy thunder they hasted away. *Ps.* civ, 7.

5. Of degree, rate, value, etc.: up to; amounting to; to the extent of; corresponding to; as, *at* least; *at* a dollar a yard; *at* eighty degrees.

Stories like these must be taken *at* what they are worth. E. A. FREEMAN *Norman Conquest* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 476. [CL. P. 1868.]

6. Of relations in general: in; engaged in; occupied with; connected with; dependent on; in a state or condition of; as, *at* school; *at* prayer; *at* war; *at* bay; *at* one's mercy; *at* liberty; they soon saw what he was *at*. These are suggestions of a mind *at* ease. ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc. 1.

7. [Colloq., So. U. S.] Of purpose, relation, occupation, or the like: used simply as an intensive; as, where have *you been at? where does he live at? 8†. With*, by, or beside (a person). [ME. *at*, < AS. *æt* (= Goth. *at*), at, to.]

Syn.: about, because of, by, during, from, in, near, on, on occasion of, to, toward, with, within. As regards place, *at* is not used with names of countries; we say *in* England, *in* France, etc.; with names of cities and towns the use of *at* or *in* depends not chiefly upon the size of the place, but upon the point of view; when we think merely of the local or geographical point, we use *at;* when we think of inclusive space, we employ *in;* as, we arrived *at* Liverpool: there are few rich men *in* this village.

— **at that** [Colloq.], in addition; as well: an intensive use; as, only a penny — and a bad one *at that*. — **to be at it**, to be actively employed.

at-, *prefix.* Euphonic form of AD- before *t*, as in *attune*.

A. T., *abbr.* Archtreasurer.

a. t., *abbr.* Ampere turn; archtreasurer; assay ton; *a tempo* (in time).

At., *abbr.*— Attorney. **Atty.‡**.

at., *abbr.* Atomic.

A/T, *abbr.* [Eng.] American terms (grain trade).

a'ta¹, 1 ą'tə; 2 ä'ta, *n.* [Hind. & Gujarati.] Meal; specif., unsorted wheaten meal: used in India. **at'ta¹†**; **ot'ta†**.

A'ta², 1 ą'tə; 2 ä'ta, *n.* **1.** A member of a mixed Malay-Negrito tribe of S. E. Luzon, P. I., or one of a higher tribe probably Indonesian, in Mindanao north and east of Mount Apo. **2.** The language of the Mindanao Atas.

a"ta-a'ta, 1 ą'tə-ą'tə; 2 ä'ta-ä'ta, *n.* [Samoa.] Any one of several fish of the genera *Cephalopholis* and *Epinephelus*.

a"ta-a'ta-u'li, 1 ą'tə-ą'tə-ū'lı; 2 ä'ta-ä'ta-ụ'lĭ, *n.* [Samoa.] An ophichthyoid fish (*Leturanus semicinctus*).

at'a-bal, 1 at'ə-bal; 2 ăt'a-băl, *n.* [Sp.] A Moorish tabor; kettle-drum.

The . . . hideous clamor of conch, trumpet, and *atabal*.
PRESCOTT *Peru* vol. ii, p. 48. [L. 1874.]

A"ta-ba'po, 1 ą"tə-bą'po; 2 ä"ta-bä'po, *n.* A river in Venezuela; 140 m. long.

a"ta-beg', 1 ą"tə-beg'; 2 ä"ta-bĕg', *n.* An ancient title of Mongol rulers, now applied in an honorary way to certain exalted officials of Turkey and Persia. [Literally, Prince's father.] **a"ta-bek'†**.

A"ta-ca'ma, 1 ą"tə-kä'mə; 2 ä"ta-cä'mä, *n.* **1.** A province in N. Chile; 30,720 sq. m.; capital, Copiapo. **2.** A desert in this province.

a-tac'a-mite, 1 ə-tak'ə-maĭt; 2 a-tăc'a-mīt, *n. Mineral.* A dark-green copper hydroxychlorid ($H_2Cu_2ClO_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Atacama*.]

A"ta-cat'zo, 1 ą"tə-kät'tho; 2 ä"ta-cät'tho, *n.* An Andean mountain in Ecuador, 14,892 ft. high.

a-tac'tic, 1 ə-tak'tık; 2 a-tăc'tic, *a.* Not syntactic; irregular; having ataxia; ataxic. [< Gr. *ataktos*, < *a-* priv. + *tassō*, arrange.]

A'tad, 1 ē'tad; 2 ā'tăd, *n. Bib. Gen.* l, 10.

A"ta-ent'sic, 1 ą"tə-ent'sık; 2 ä"ta-ĕnt'sic, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A maleficent goddess in the Huron myth. See also IOSKEHA.

a-ta'fa, 1 ą-tū'fə; 2 ä-tū'fä, *n.* [Samoa.] The frigate-bird (*Tachypetes aquila*).

at-af'ter†, *prep.* After.

at'a-ghan, 1 at'ə-gan; 2 ăt'a-găn, *n.* Same as YATAGHAN.

A"ta-hual'pa, 1 ą"tə-hwäl'pə; 2 ä"ta-hwäl'pä, *n.* The last Inca of Peru; judicially murdered by Pizarro, 1533.

a-take't, *tr.* **1.** To overtake. **2.** To take.

At'a-la, 1 at'ə-lə; 2 ăt'a-la, *n.* The heroine of Chateaubriand's romance *Atala*, an Indian who, *falling in love with* Chactas, the captive chief of another tribe, releases and flees with him, but, faithful to her Christian vows, poisons herself in despair.

Atamasco Lily. 1/4 1. Flower. 2. Bulb and leaves.

At"a-lan'ta, 1 at"ə-lan'tə; 2 ăt'a-lăn'ta, *n. Myth.* **1.** An Arcadian princess who agreed to marry the suitor who could outrun her. Milanion won the prize by dropping during the race the three golden apples given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta paused to pick up. **2.** A princess of Bœotia who married Hippomenes under similar conditions. **A-ta-lan'tę†** [Gr.].

At"a-lan'tis, 1 at"ə-lan'tıs; 2 ăt'a-lăn'tis, *n.* **1.** Same as ATLANTIS. **2.** A scandalous romance, published in 1709 by Mrs. Manley; hence, formerly, any scandalous narrative.

at'a-man, 1 at'ə-man; 2 ăt'a-măn, *n.* A Cossack chief; hetman (headman). [< Rus. *atamanŭ*, headman.] **at'ta-man†**.

at"a-mas'co, 1 at"ə-mas'ko; 2 ăt'a-măs'co, *n.* A low North-American plant (*Zephyranthes atamasco*) of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), having a coated bulb,

bright-green narrow leaves, and a slender scape bearing a large white and pink flower.— **atamasco lily**, the atamasco, or any other species of *Zephyranthes*.

A"ta-na'sī-o, 1 ā"tə-nā'sĭ-ō; 2 ā"tă-nā'sĭ-ō, *n.* [It.] Athanasius.

A"ta-na'gi-o‡; A"ta-na'sĭ-a‡.

A'tar, 1 ē'tər; 2 ä'tär, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v. 28.

At'a-ra, 1 at'ə-rə; 2 ăt'a-ra, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

At'a-rah, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 26.

at"a-rax'i-a, 1 at"ə-raks'i-ə; 2 ăt'a-răks'i-a, *n.* Freedom from passion; impassiveness; stoicism. [< Gr. *ataraxia*, < *a-* priv. + *tarassō*, stir up.] **at'a-rax-y‡.**

A-tar'ga-tis, 1 ə-tär'gə-tis; 2 a-tär'ga-tis, *n. Myth.* The Semitic goddess of fertility as worshiped by the northern Syrians: venerated in Rome as *Dea Syria*.

The fullest of all the accounts of the cult of *Atargatis* at Hierapolis is found in the treatise of Lucian (c. A. D. 200), 'de Dea Syria.' L. B. PATON in *Encyc. Rel. and Ethics* vol. ii, p. 166. [s. '10.]

At'a-roth, 1 at'ə-rŏth; 2 ăt'a-rŏth, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxii, 3.

At'a-roth-a'dar, 1 -ē'dər; 2 -ā'dar, *n. Bib. Josh.* xvii, 13.

At'a-roth-ad'dar‡. *Josh.* xvi, 5.

At"as-co'sa, 1 at"əs-kō'sə; 2 ăt"as-cō'sa, *n.* **1.** A river in Texas; 100 m. long. **2.** A county in Texas; 1,200 sq. m.; county-seat, Pleasanton.

a-taste't, *tt.* To taste.

a-tatch'ite, 1 ə-tach'āit; 2 a-tăch'īt, *n. Geol.* A compact dark igneous rock containing orthoclase, augite, biotite, cordierite, magnetite, and sillimanite in a vitreous base.

a-taunt', 1 ə-tônt' *or* ə-tônt'; 2 a-tânt' *or* a-tant', *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* In full-rigged condition; hence, all right. **2†.** As much as possible. [< F. *autant*, < OF. *al* (< L. *aliud, altus*), another, + *tant* (< L. *tantus*), so much.] **a-taun'to‡.**

a-tav'ic, 1 ə-tav'ĭk; 2 a-tăv'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to atavism. **at"a-vis'tic‡.— at"a-vis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

at'a-vism, 1 at'ə-vizm; 2 ăt'a-vĭsm, *n.* Recurrence or tendency to recur to an ancestral type or to any ancestral trait, deformity, or disease after its disappearance for two or more generations; intermittent heredity.

It remains justifiable to use *atavism* and 'reversion' as synonyms denoting the hereditary reappearance of characteristics which were latent in the parents at least, but which were expressed in definite—not problematical—ancestors near or remote. . . . An *atavism* is a harking back to a more or less remote ancestor . . . due to the re-assertion or re-awakening of ancestral contributions which have lain for several generations latent or unexpressed. . . . It is undesirable to use the term *atavism* unless the throw-back is to an ancestor more than two generations antecedent. J. A. THOMSON in *Encyc. Rel. and Ethics* vol. ii, pp. 167, 168. [s. '10.]

[< L. *atavus*, < *atus*, grandfather.] **— at'a-vist,** *n.*

at'a-vus, 1 at'ə-vus; 2 ăt'a-vŭs, *n. Biol.* A distant ancestor from whom certain characteristics, not apparent in intervening generations, are supposed to be inherited. [L., ancestor, < *atus*, grandfather.]

a-tax"a-pha'si-a, 1 ə-taks"ə-fē'zi-ə; 2 a-tăks'a-fā'zhi-a, *n. Pathol.* Ataxic aphasia.

a-tax'i-a, 1 ə-taks'i-ə; 2 a-tăks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Irregularity in the functions of the bodily organs, *esp.* in the coordination of muscular movements. [< Gr. *ataxia*, < *a-* priv. + *tassō*, arrange.] **a-tax'y‡.— Briquet's ataxia,** a disease affecting the muscles of the leg, characterized by irregularity or incoordination of movement associated with hysteria. **hysterical a.‡.— hereditary cerebellar a.,** same as MARIE'S DISEASE (3).— **a-tax'ic,** *a.* Irregular.

a-tax'i-a-graph, 1 ə-taks'i-ə-graf; 2 a-tăks'i-a-grăf, *n. Psychophys.* An apparatus used in ataxia to register the swaying of the body of a person standing erect with eyes closed.

a-tax'ite, 1 ə-taks'āit; 2 a-tăks'īt, *n. Petrol.* A taxite resembling a breccia, whose component parts lack definite arrangement. [< A-, not, + TAXITE, < Gr. *taxis*, arrangement.]

a-tax"o-phe'mi-a, 1 ə-taks'o-fē'mi-ə; 2 a-tăks'o-fē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Defective coordination of the muscles of speech. [< Gr. *ataxia*, disorder, + *phēmē*, speech.]

At-ba'ra, 1 at-bā'rə; 2 ăt-bā'ra, *n.* A river in Abyssinia and Nubia; 500 m. long to the Nile.

Atch"a-fa-lay'a Ba'you, 1 ach"ə-fə-lī'ə; 2 ăch'a-fa-lī'a. An outlet of the Red River, or Mississippi, in Louisiana; 220 m. long.

at-char', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as ACHAR[2]. **at-chaar'‡.**

Atch'i-nese, *n.* Same as ACHINESE.

Atch'i-son, 1 ach'ı-sən; 2 ăch'ĭ-son, *n.* **1. David R.** (8/11 1807–1/28 1886), an American proslavery politician; Senator from Missouri, 1843–1855. **2.** A county in N. E. Kansas; 423 sq. m.; county-seat, Atchison. **3.** A county in N. W. Missouri; 560 sq. m.; county-seat, Rockport. **4.** A city, county-seat of Atchison county, Kan.; Midland Lutheran College (1887), St. Benedict'sCollege (1858) (R.C.).

ate, 1 et *or* ēt; 2 ēt *or* āt, *imp.* of EAT (XIII), r.

A'te, 1 ē'tı *or* ā'tē; 2 ē'tē *or* ā'te, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** The goddess of malicious mischief, an evil genius who incites men to folly and crime.

Ate [is,] according to Homer, the daughter of Zeus; according to Hesiod, of Eris or Strife. She personifies infatuation; the infatuation being generally held to imply guilt as its cause and evil as its consequence. SEYFFERT *Dict. Class. Antiq.*

2. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a hag; the personification of malignity and falsehood. [L., < Gr. *atē*, mischief, < *aaō*, hurt.]

-ate[1], *suffix.* A form occurring in participial adjectives derived from the Latin past participle; as, desol*ate*. [< OF. *-at*, < L. *-atus*, pp. suffix of first conjugation.]

-ate[2], *suffix.* A form occurring in verbs representing Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and, by analogy, in other verbs; as, fascin*ate*, assassin*ate*. [< L. *-atus*; see -ATE[1].]

-ate[3], *suffix.* A form serving to denote office or function, also to denote salts formed from acids whose names end in *-ic*; as magistr*ate*, legat*e*, nitr*ate*. [< OF. *-at*, < L. *-atus*, suffix of nouns derived from nouns.]

Osiris, wearing the Atef-crown.

a-tech'nic, 1 ə-tek'nik; 2 a-tĕc'nic. **I.** *a.* Without art; lacking in technical knowledge; not technical; popular. **a-tech'ni-cal‡. II.** *n.* A person lacking in technical knowledge. [< Gr. *atechnos*, < *a-* priv. + *technē*, art.]

a-tech'ny, 1 ə-tek'nı; 2 a-tĕc'ny, *n.* Want of art; unskilfulness.

a'tees, 1 ē'tis; 2 ā'tēs, *n.* [E. Ind.] The root of *Aconitum heterophyllum* (or sometimes of other species of *Aconitum*), which is used as a febrifuge and tonic. **a'tis‡.**

a-tee'ter, 1 ə-tī'tər; 2 a-tē'ter, *adv.* [U. S.] In a teetering condition.

a'tef, 1 ē'tef; 2 ā'tĕf, *n.* [Egypt.] Father: a title. Compare SIRE. **atf'.— a'tef-crown",** *n.* A symbolical head-piece or diadem of certain gods and occasionally of kings. It combines the high conical cap of Upper Egypt, the solar disk, and the uræus, and is flanked by a pair of plumes.

at-e'ghar, 1 at-ē'gər; 2 ăt-ē'gär, *n.* A javelin. BULWER LYTTON *Harold*.

a-tek'ni-a, 1 ə-tek'nı-ə; 2 a-tĕk'nı-a, *n.* Childlessness. [M.] [< Gr. *ateknia*, < *a-* priv. + *teknon*, child.]

at"e-lec'ta-sis, 1 at"ı-lek'tə-sis; 2 ăt"e-lĕc'ta-sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Collapse or defective expansion of the lungs, esp. at birth. [< Gr. *atelēs*, imperfect (< *a-* priv. + *telos*, end), + *ektasis*, extension, < *ek*, out, + *teinō*, stretch.] **— at"e-lec-tat'ic,** *a.*

at'e-lene, 1 at'ı-lin; 2 ăt'e-lēn, *a. Crystal.* Lacking the essential form; imperfect. [< Gr. *atelēs*; see ATELECTASIS.]

a-tel'e-o-, } 1 ə-tel'ı-o-, at'ı-lo-; 2 a-tĕl'e-o-, ăt'e-lo-.
at'e-lo-, } From Greek *atelēs*, imperfect; incomplete (see ATELECTASIS): a combining form indicating some structural imperfection.— **at"e-le-o'sis,** *n.* Arrested or incomplete development of the body, producing dwarfishness without evident cause. **at"e-li-o'sis‡.— a-tel"e-o-ceph'a-lous,** *a. Ich.* Having an imperfect skull. **— a-tel"e-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Not teleological. **— A-tel"e-o-pod'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of marine teleocephalous fishes having a long tail and anal fin, a short anterior dorsal fin, and jugular imperfect ventral fins. **At"e-le'o-pus,** *n.* (t. g.) **— a-tel"e-op'o-did,** *n.*— **a-tel"e-op'o-doid,** *a. & n.*— **A-tel"e-os'te-I,** *n. pl. Ich.* A subclass of fishes with a much-reduced branchial apparatus and without branchiostegal arches, comprising the lyomeres.— **a-tel'e-ost,** *n.*— **a-tel"e-os'te-ous,** *a.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

at'e-les, 1 at'ı-lis; 2 ăt'e-lēş, *n.* A spider-monkey (*Ateles*). [< Gr. *atelēs*; see ATELECTASIS.]

at"e-les'tite, 1 at'ı-les'tait; 2 ăt'e-lĕs'tīt, *n. Mineral.* A sulfur-yellow adamantine bismuth arsenate ($H_2Bi_2AsO_8$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *atelestos*, unfinished.]

a"te-lier', 1 a"tə-lyē'; 2 ä"te-lyē', *n.* [F.] **1.** A workshop, especially of an artist; a studio. **2.** *Archeol.* A place covered with chips and refuse of ancient industry.

at'e-lite, 1 at'ı-lait; 2 ăt'e-līt, *n. Mineral.* A green copper hydroxychlorid ($H_6Cu_2O_4Cl_2$) found near volcanoes. [< Gr. *atelēs*, imperfect.] **at'e-lite‡.**

A-tel'lan, 1 ə-tel'ən; 2 a-tĕl'an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Atella in ancient Italy, or to the Oscan farces named for that place; ribald. **II.** *n.* One of the Atellan plays; hence, any ribald or licentious drama. **A-tel'lane‡; At"el-lan'i-can‡.**

at"e-lo-car'di-a, *n.* Imperfect development of heart.— **at"e-lo-chei'li-a,** *n.* Imperfect development of lip. **at"e-lo-chil'i-a‡.— at"e-lo-chei'ri-a,** *n.* Malformation of the hand.— **at"e-lo-en"ce-pha'li-a,** *n.* Defective development of brain. **at"e-len-ce-pha'li-a‡.— at"e-lo-glos'si-a,** *n.* Imperfect development of tongue.— **at"e-log-na'thi-a,** *n.* Imperfect development of the lower jaw or of the jaws.— **at"e-lo-my-e'li-a,** *n.* Imperfect development of the spinal cord.— **at"e-lo-po'di-a,** *n.* Imperfect development of the foot.— **at"e-lo-pro-so'pi-a,** *n.* Malformation of the face.— **at"e-lo-ra-chid'i-a,** *n.* Imperfect development of the spine. **at"e-lor-ra-chid'i-a‡.— at"e-lo-sto'mi-a,** *n.* Imperfect development of the mouth.

a-tem'po-ral, 1 ə-tem'po-rəl; 2 a-tĕm'po-ral, *a.* Timeless. [M.]

A'ten, *n.* Same as ATON.

A'ter, 1 ē'tər; 2 ā'ter, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 42.

A-ter"e-zi'as, 1 ə-ter'ı-zi"əs; 2 a-tĕr'e-zi"as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 15.

a'tes, 1 ē'tis; 2 ā'tēş, *n.* [P. I.] The sweet-sop (*Anona squamosa*), or its fruit.

A"tesh-Ga', 1 a"tesh-gā'; 2 ä"tĕsh-gä', *n.* Literally, place of fire; a spot in Apsheron peninsula, W. of the Caspian sea, where flames issue from the bituminous soil; a place of pilgrimage for fire-worshipers.

A-tes'sa, 1 ə-tes'sə; 2 ä-tĕs'sä, *n.* A town in Chieti province, Italy.

A-te'ta, 1 ə-tī'tə; 2 a-tē'ta, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 28.

Ath, 1 ăt; 2 ät, *n.* A town in Hennegau province, Belgium.

Ath"a-bas'ca, 1 ath"ə-bas'kə; 2 ăth'a-băs'ca, *n.* **1.** A river in N. W. Canada; flows 1,000 m. to Athabasca Lake. **2.** A lake in N. W. Canada; length, N. E. and S. W., 250 m.; area, about 4,400 sq. m.; drains by the Great Slave river into Great Slave Lake. **3.** *pl.* A tribe of North-American Indians living in the vicinity of Athabasca Lake. **4.** A former district of N. W. Canada; 251,300 sq. m.; now forms a part of Saskatchewan province.

Ath"a-bas'ka, *n.* A town in Alberta province, Canada; head of navigation on the Athabasca river.

A'thach, 1 ē'thak; 2 ā'thăc, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xxx, 30.

A-tha'liah, 1 ə-thē'yə; 2 a-thā'ya, *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 4.

Ath"a-l'as, 1 ath'ı-əl"əs; 2 ăth'a-l'as, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ath'a-lai, 1 ath'ə-lı; 2 ăth'a-lī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-thal'a-mous, 1 ə-thal'ə-mus; 2 a-thăl'a-mŭs, *a. Bot.* Without thalami, apothecia, or visible fructification; as, an *athalamous* lichen. [< A-, not, + Gr. *thalamos*, bed.]

Ath"a-li'ah, 1 ath'ə-lı'ə; 2 ăth'a-lī'a, *n. Bib.* The wife of Jehoram and queen of Judah (2 *Kings* xi, 1–16): the subject of Racine's dramatic poem *Athalie*.

Ath"a-li'as, 1 ath'ə-lı'əs; 2 ăth'a-lī'as, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

a-thal'line, 1 ə-thal'ın; 2 a-thăl'in, *a. Bot.* Destitute of a thallus.

Ath"a-man'ta, 1 ath"ə-man'tə; 2 ăth'a-măn'ta, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the parsley family, growing upon Mt. Athamas in Sicily, and in other parts of Europe and Asia. The strong-scented *A. macedontica* is used in the Orient to perfume clothes.

ath"a-man'tin, 1 ath"ə-man'tın; 2 ăth'a-măn'tin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline, slightly bitter, soap-like rancid-smelling organic compound ($C_{21}H_{30}O_7$) contained in the roots and seeds of *Peucedanum oreoselinum*. MOENCH.

Ath'a-mas, 1 ath'ə-məs; 2 ăth'a-măs, *n. Gr. Myth.* King of Thessaly; son of Æolus; seized with madness, he killed his own son, Learchus. See INO.

Ath'a-nal, 1 ath'ə-nəl; 2 ăth'a-nl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ath-an'a-ric, 1 ath-an'ə-rik; 2 ăth-ăn'a-ric, *n.* King of the West Goths, 4th century.

ath"a-na'sia, 1 ath"ə-nē'zə; 2 ăth'a-nā'zha, *n.* **1.** Deathlessness; immortality. **2†.** Tansy. [< Gr. *athanasia*, < *a-* priv. + *thanatos*, death.] **a-than'a-sy‡.**

Ath"a-na'sian, 1 ath"ə-nē'shən *or* -zən; 2 ăth'a-nā'shan *or* -zhan, *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius of Alexandria, the champion of the doctrine of the Trinity in the Arian controversy.— **Athanasian creed,** the symbol of doctrine called after Athanasius and formerly ascribed to him as its author, but now assigned to a later date: sometimes called the "Quicunque vult" (Whosoever will), from the first words of the Latin text.

The *Athanasian Creed* . . . is received in the Greek, Roman, and English Churches, but it has been left out of the Prayer Book of the Episcopal Church of America. It presents a most admirably stated exposition of the faith of all Christians, and it is objected to only because of the 'damnatory clauses,' which ought never to be attached to any human composition.

A. A. HODGE *Outlines of Theol.* p. 117. [c. & BROS. 1879.]

Ath"a-na'sian, *n.* An adherent of Athanasius or the Athanasian creed. **Ath"a-na'sian-ist‡.**

Ath"a-na'sian-ism, 1 ath"ə-nē'shən-[*or* -zən-]izm; 2 ăth'a-nā'shan-[*or* -zhan-]ĭşm, *n. Theol.* **1.** The body of doctrines contained in the Athanasian creed. **2.** The teaching of these doctrines.

Ath"a-na'sius, 1 ath"ə-nē'shus; 2 ăth'a-nā'shŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name. **A-ta-na'si-ost** [Gr.]. F. **A"tha"nase',** 1 a"tə'nēz', 2 ä"tä'näs'; G. **A"tha-na'si-us,** 1 ā"tə-nā'zi-ŭs, 2 ä"ta-nä'si-us; L. **Ath"a-na'si-us,** 1 ath"ə-nē'si-us, 2 ăth'a-nā'si-ŭs. **2.** (293–373.) A bishop of Alexandria: lifelong opponent of Arianism.

a-than'a-tism, *n.* See THANATISM.

ath'a-nor, 1 ath'ə-nōr; 2 ăth'a-nōr, *n.* A self-feeding furnace used by alchemists to maintain a constant heat in digesting processes. [< Sp. *atanor*, < Ar. *attannūr*, < *al*, the, + *tannūr*, < Heb. *tannūr*, oven, < *nūr*, fire.] **ac'a-nor‡.**

Ath"a-pas'can, } 1 ath"ə-pas'kən, -bas'kən; 2 ăth'a-
Ath"a-bas'can, } păs'can, -băs'can, *n.* **1.** A member of an American linguistic stock widely distributed. See AMERICAN.

The *Athabascans* of the North . . . are mild, timid, and peaceful in disposition. . . . The Apache *Athabascans* of the South are the most ferocious of Indians. *Encyc. Brit.* Am. Sup., vol. i, p. 408.

2. The language of the Athapascan family. **Ath"a-bas'ca** or **-kan‡; Ath"a-pas'an‡; Ath"a-pas'kan‡.— Ath"a-bas'can,** *a.*

a'thar, 1 ē'tər; 2 ä'tär, *n.* The science of deducing information from the tracks of a camel or a train of camels.

The camel's foot leaves data for the Bedouin science of *Athar*. ZWEMER in E. INGERSOLL'S *Life of . . . Mammals* p. 337. [MACM. '07.]

Ath"a-ri'as, 1 ath'ə-rī'əs; 2 ăth'a-rī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 40. [xxi, 1.

Ath'a-rim, 1 ath'ə-rim; 2 ăth'a-rim, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Num.*

A-thar'ran, 1 ə-tär'ən; 2 a-tär'an, *n.* [Sans.] A member of an ancient Iranian priestly family, sometimes considered as the basis of the present Brahman caste.

This body of spells and hymns [the Atharva-Veda] is traditionally connected with two old mythic priestly families, the Angiras and *Atharrans*, their names in the plural serving either singly or combined (Atharvangirasas) as the oldest appellation of the collection. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xxiv, p. 166.

A-thar'ra-Ve'da, 1 ə-tär'və-vē'də *or* ə-vē'də; 2 a-tär'va-vē'da *or* -vē'da, *n.* [Sans.] The fourth and last of the Vedas, more recent and less original than the first (the Rig-Veda), consisting of 20 books, two of prose, the rest of verse. It contains charms, prayers, spells, imprecations, and many cosmogonic and theosophic hymns. Its verses are used as magical spells and invocations. See VEDA. **A-thar'ra-na‡; A-thar"ran-gi'ra-sah‡.— A-thar'ran,** *a.*

The *Atharva-Veda* is not used for solemn sacrifices, and it is very different from the others, as it teaches only expiatory, preservative, or imprecatory rites.

MÜLLER *Anc. Sans. Lit.* p. 122. [w. & N. 1860.]

Ath'e-cæ, 1 ath'ı-sē; 2 ăth'e-çē, *n. pl. Herp.* A group of turtles in which the carapace is detached from the skeleton, and consists of numerous small plates covered with a leathery skin, comprising only the leatherbacks (dermochelyids). [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *thēkē*, chest.] **— ath'e-cate,** *a. & n.*— **ath'e-cous,** *a.*

Ath"e-ca'ta, 1 ath'ı-kē'tə; 2 ăth'e-cā'ta, *n. pl.* The *Gymnoblastea*. [< A-, not, + Gr. *thēkē*, shield.]

a'the-ism, 1 ē'thı-izm; 2 ā'thē-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The denial of or disbelief in God, as a First Cause, or Ground, of the universe. As **dogmatic atheism** it denies, as **negative atheism** it does not believe in, and as **critical** or **skeptical atheism** (or agnosticism) it doubts, the existence of God.

What is called *positive* or *dogmatic atheism*, so far from being the only kind of *atheism*, is the rarest of all kinds. . . . Every man is an atheist who does not believe that there is a God.

R. FLINT *Agnosticism* sec. 3, p. 53. [s. '03.]

Theism affirms, *Atheism* denies, Agnosticism ignores, the existence of any such Soul.

WAINWRIGHT *Sophisms* p. 247. [r. & w. 1883.]

On its metaphysical side, *atheism* is the denial of anything psychical in the universe outside of human consciousness.

FISKE *Destiny of Man* p. 13. [H. M. & CO. 1885.]

2. Disregard of God; godlessness in life or conduct.

What is called practical *atheism* is not a kind of thought or opinion, but a mode of life. . . . It is the living as if there were no God. R. FLINT *Anti-Theistic Theories* lect. i, p. 5. [w. & 1879.]

[< Gr. *atheos*, < *a-* priv. + *theos*, god.]

a'the-ist, 1 ē'thı-ist; 2 ā'thē-ĭst, *n.* One who holds or advocates atheism in any sense.

A nation of *atheists* never existed.

IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. vi, ch. 10, p. 390. [G. P. P. 1860.]

A believer may be excused by the most hardened *atheist* for endeavoring to make him a convert. ADDISON *Spectator* Oct. 3, 1711.

Syn.: see SKEPTIC.

a"the-is'tic, 1 ē"thı-is'tik; 2 ā"thē-ĭs'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or imbued with atheism. **a"the-is'ti-cal‡.— a"the-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **a"the-is'ti-cal-ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being atheistic.

a'the-ize, 1 ē'thı-aiz; 2 ā'thē-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To make atheistic; imbue with atheism.

The tendency was two-fold: to *atheize* him, to lead him to curse God and die. MUNGER *Appeal of Life* p. 241. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

II†. *i.* To express atheistic views.— **a'the-iz"er,** *n.*

ath'el†. I. *a.* Of noble birth; illustrious; excellent. **II.** *n.* A noble; chief.

a-the'li-a, 1 ə-thī'li-ə; 2 a-thē'li-a, *n. Teratol.* Absence of nipples. [< A-, not, + Gr. *thēlē*, nipple.]

ath'e-ling, 1 ath'ı-liŋ; 2 ăth'e-lĭng, *n.* A young noble; crown prince; also, any noble. [< AS. *æthéling, æthelu*, noble ancestry.] **eth'el-ing‡.**

Ath'el-ney, 1 ath'el-nı; 2 ăth'ĕl-ny, *n.* A marsh near Bridgewater, Somersetshire, England; formerly an island, the refuge of Alfred the Great.

Ath'el-stan, 1 ath'el-stan; 2 ăth'ĕl-stăn, *n.* (895–10/11 940.) Anglo-Saxon king of England; grandson of Alfred. [Teut. *masc.*, noble stone.]

Ath'el-stane, 1 ath'el-stēn; 2 ăth'ĕl-stān, **the Unready.** In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, thane of Conings burgh.

Athen., *abbr.* Athenian.

A-the'na, 1 ə-thī'nə; 2 a-thē'na, *n. Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Metis who sprang from the head of Zeus with a mighty war-cry and in complete armor. She is the Greek goddess of wisdom, war, counsel, *protectress of Greek cities*, and patroness of the useful and elegant arts, and supplies the type for the later Roman conception of Minerva: one of the chief of the Olympians; especially, as **Pallas Athena**, the tutelary deity of Athens. Her attributes are the serpent, the owl, and the ægis adorned with Medusa's head. Her images, Palladia, guarded the places where they were kept, especially that guarded in the citadel of Troy. The festivals in her honor were the *Three Sacred Plows* (seed-time), *Procharisteria*

(for all the magistrates at the end of winter), *Skirophoria* (for priests in summer), *Oschophoria* (the vintage), *Chalkeia* (industrial arts), *Plynteria* and *Callynteria* (cleaning the image in the Erechtheum), *Arrhephoria* (bringing of sacred objects from the temple of Aphrodite by night to the Acropolis through an underground passage), *Panathenæa* (new robes for adorning the image).

In the reign of Cecrops both Poseidon and *Athena* contended for the possession of Athens. The gods resolved that whichever of them produced a gift most useful to mortals should have possession. . . . Poseidon struck the ground with his trident and straightway a horse appeared. *Athena* then planted the olive. The gods . . . gave the city to the goddess from whom it was called Athenæ.

SMITH'S *Classical Dict.* ed. by E. H. Blakeney, p. 85.

Under specific names Athena has been variously identified as goddess or patroness; as **Athena Alea** (birth, fosterage, and light); **A. Apaturia** (clans or phratries and houses which are the basis of the state); **A. Areia** (war); **A. Ergane** (spinning and weaving); **A. Hippia** (training and taming of horses); **A. Hygeia** (health); **A. Itonia** (the tutelary deity of Coronea, where the confederacy of all Bœotia met), and **A. Nike** (victory), **A. Tritogeneia** (from her birth at Lake Tritonis), etc. See MINERVA. [L., < Gr. *Athēnē.*]

A-the′ne‡.— Athena Parthenos, a colossal statue of Athena, clothed in a golden robe and wrought in ivory and gold by Phidias, about 438 B. C., and placed in the Parthenon, of which a reduced Roman copy still exists in Athens. — **A. Pollas,** tutelary goddess of Athens.— **A. Promachos,** a colossal brazen statue of Athena executed by Phidias about 460 B. C., and placed on the Acropolis of Athens.

Ath″e-nag′o-ras, 1 ath′ĭ-nag′o-ras; 2 ăth′e-năg′o-răs, *n.* A Greek Christian philosopher of the 2d century; *An Apology for the Christians.*

Ath″e-næ′us, 1 ath′ĭ-nī′us; 2 ăth′e-nē′ŭs, *n.* A Greek antiquarian of the 3d century; born in Egypt; *The Deipnosophists.* **A-the′nel-os‡** [Gr.].

Ath″e-na′ïs, 1 ath′ĭ-nē′ĭs; 2 ăth′e-nā′ĭs, *n.* A beautiful and learned Athenian woman who married Theodosius II.

ath″e-ne′um, } 1 ath′ĭ-nī′um; 2 ăth′e-nē′ŭm, *n.* **1.** A
ath″e-næ′um, } literary club or academy; a reading-room; hall; library. **2.** [A-] *Gr. Antiq.* A temple or place sacred to Athena. **3.** [A-] Hence, an academy founded by Hadrian at Rome for the promotion of learning; also, one of similar institutions elsewhere. [< L. *Athenæum,* < Gr. *Athēnaion,* < *Athēnē,* Athena.]

A-the′ni-an, 1 ə-thī′nĭ-ən; 2 a-thē′ni-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Athens, Greece, anciently the center of Greek art, literature, philosophy, and oratory; hence, marked by culture, brilliancy, restlessness, etc. Compare ATTIC, *a.*

Athenian oratory was finally developed by national dangers. R. W. BROWNE-*Hist. Classical Lit.* p. 374. [B. & CO. 1852.]

A-the′ni-an, *n.* A native or citizen of Athens.

Ath″e-no′bi-us, 1 ath′ĭ-nō′bĭ-us; 2 ăth′e-nō′bi-ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xv, 28.

A-then″o-do′rus, 1 ə-then′o-dō′rus; 2 a-thĕn′o-dō′rŭs, *n.* A Greek sculptor of Rhodes in the 1st century; a sculptor of the *Laocoon;* son of Agesander. **A-thē-nō′dō-ros‡** [Gr.].

ath′e-nor, 1 ath′ĭ-ner; 2 ăth′e-nŏr, *n.* Same as ATHANOR.

Ath′en-ry, 1 ath′en-rĭ; 2 ăth′ĕn-ry, *n.* A town in Galway county, Ireland, where the English defeated the Irish (1316).

Ath′ens, 1 ath′enz; 2 ăth′ĕns, *n.* **1.** The ancient capital of Attica, and central town of classic Greece; capital of modern Greece. **A-the′nai‡** [Gr.]. **2.** A city, county-seat of Clarke county, Ga.; seat of University of Georgia (non-sectarian), founded in 1785. **3.** A county in S. E. Ohio; 485 sq. m. **4.** Its county-seat; seat of Ohio University (non-sectarian), founded in 1804. **5.** A village in Greene county, N. Y. **6.** A borough in Bradford county, Pa. **7.** A village, *county-seat of McMinn county,* Tenn. **8.** A town, county-seat of Limestone county, Ala., where the Federal troops under Colonel Campbell surrendered to General Forrest, Sept. 23, 1864, and where the Confederate general Buford was repulsed, Oct. 2–3, 1864. **9.** A town, county-seat of Henderson county, Tex. **10.** A city in Menard county, Ill.— **Athens of America,** Boston, Mass., as a center of culture.— **A. of Ireland,** Cork or Belfast.— **A. of Switzerland,** Zurich, reputed center of German intellectual influence.— **A. of the North. 1.** Edinburgh, Scotland. **2.** Copenhagen, Denmark.— **A. of the West,** Cordova, Spain, in reference to medieval Arabic learning.

a″the-od′i-cy, 1 ē″[*or* ā″]thĭ-od′ĭ-sĭ; 2 ā″[*or* ā″]the-ŏd′i-çy, *n. Philos.* The system that attempts to reconcile the facts of the universe with the non-existence of God. See THEODICY.

a″the-o-log′i-cal, 1 ē″[*or* ā″]thĭ-o-loj′ĭ-kəl; 2 ā″[*or* ā″]thē-o-lŏġ′i-cal, *a.* Opposed to theology; untheological; non-theological.— **a″the-o-lo′gi-an‡,** *n.*— **a″the-o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **a″the-ol′o-gy‡,** *n. Opposition to theology.*

a′the-ous, 1 ē′thĭ-us; 2 ā′thē-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Atheistic. **2.** Not taking God into account: a privative sense, as opposed to the negative *atheistic.* [< Gr. *atheos;* see ATHEISM.]

Ath″e-ric′er-a, 1 ath′ĭ-rĭs′ĕr-ə; 2 ăth′e-rĭç′er-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A suborder of *Diptera* which have three basal joints to the antennæ, the third with a bristle. The pupa forms within the larval skin. [< Gr. *athēr,* awn of grain, + *keras,* horn.] — **ath″e-ric′er-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **ath″e-ric′er-ous,** *a.*

ath′er-ine, 1 ath′er-ĭn; 2 ăth′er-ĭn, *n.* A sand-smelt (*Atherina*).

Ath″e-rin′i-dæ, 1 ath′ĭ-rĭn′ĭ-dī; 2 ăth′e-rĭn′i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of percesocine fishes, especially those with many vertebræ, two distinct dorsal fins, and feeble dentition, including the sand-smelts. **Ath″e-rī′na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *atherinē,* smelt.] — **ath″e-rin′id,** *n.*— **ath″e-rin′i-dan,** *n.*— **ath″e-rin′oid,** *a.*

A-the″ri-o-gæ′a, 1 ə-thĭ′rĭ-o-jī′ə; 2 a-thē″ri-o-ġē′a, *n. Zoogeog.* Antarctogæa. [< A-, not, + Gr. *thērion,* beast, + *gaia,* land.] — **A-the″ri-o-gæ′an,** *a.* & *n.*

a-ther′man-cy, 1 ə-thūr′mən-sĭ; 2 a-thēr′man-çy, *n.* The state or quality of being athermanous.

a-ther′ma-nous, 1 ə-thūr′mə-nus; 2 a-thēr′ma-nŭs, *a. Physics.* Impervious to radiant heat. See DIATHERMANOUS. [< A-, not, + Gr. *thermainō,* heat, < *thermos,* hot.] **a-ther′mous‡.**

a-ther′mic, 1 ə-thūr′mĭk; 2 a-thēr′mic, *a.* **1.** *Mech.* Without heat. **2.** *Med.* Devoid of fever. [< A-, not, + THERMIC.]

ath′er-oid, 1 ath′er-oid; 2 ăth′er-ŏid, *a.* Like an ear of grain in form. [< Gr. *athēr,* ear of corn, + -OID.]

ath″e-ro′ma, 1 ath′ĭ-rō′mə; 2 ăth′e-rō′ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* **1.** A wen, or any encysted tumor containing sebaceous matter. **2.** A form of fatty degeneration of the inner coats of arteries. [< Gr. *athērōma,* < *atharē,* porridge.] **ath′e-rome‡.— ath″e-rom′a-tous,** *a.*

ath″er-o-ma′si-a, 1 ath′er-o-mē′zĭ-ə; 2 ăth′er-o-mā′zhi-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid state characterized by atheromatous degeneration of the arteries. [< ATHEROMA.]

Ath″er-o-sper′ma, 1 ath′er-o-spûr′mə; 2 ăth′er-o-sper′ma, *n. Bot.* An Australian monotypic genus of the monimiad family (*Monimiaceæ*). *A. moschata,* the plume-nutmeg or Tasmanian sassafras, is a greenhouse evergreen tree with the habit of a conifer, opposite aromatic leaves, and panicled dicecious white flowers. The bark contains an agreeable bitter of repute as a tonic and sedative. [< Gr. *athēr,* awn of grain, + *sperma,* seed, < *speirō,* sow.]

— **Ath″er-o-sper-ma′ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* The *Monimiaceæ.*— **ath″er-o-sper′min,** *n. Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{30}H_{40}N_2O_4$) contained in *Atherosperma moschatum.* [(Doual).

A-ther′sa-tha, 1 ə-thûr′sə-thə; 2 a-thēr′sa-tha, *n. Bib.*

Ath′er-stone, 1 ath′ər-stən; 2 ăth′er-ston, *n.* A manufacturing town in Warwickshire, England, near Bosworth field.

Ath′er-ton, 1 ath′ər-tən; 2 ăth′er-ton, *n.* **1. Gertrude Franklin** (*née* Horn) (10/20 1857–), an American novelist and publicist, *The Conqueror.* **2.** A mining and manufacturing town in Lancashire, England.—**Atherton gag,** see GAG-LAW, under GAG[1], *n.*

ath′e-rure, 1 ath′ĭ-rūr; 2 ăth′e-rur, *n.* Any of the small Malayan or African brush-tailed porcupines, of the genus *Atherura.* [< Gr. *athēr,* ear of wheat, + *oura,* tail.]

ath″e-to′sis, 1 ath′ĭ-tō′sĭs; 2 ăth′e-tō′sis, *n. Pathol.* A derangement of the nervous system, in which the hands and feet, especially the fingers and toes, keep moving or twitching. [< Gr. *athetos,* without place, < *a-* priv. + *tithēmi,* place.] — **ath′e-toid, ath″e-to′sic,** *a.*

Ath-garh′, 1 at-gur′; 2 ăt-ġûr′, *n.* A native territory in the province of Orissa, India, on the river Mahanadi; 121 sq. m. **Ath-gurh′ţ.** [In the inner part; inside.

a-thin′, 1 ə-thin′; 2 a-thin′, *adv.* & *prep.* [Prov. Eng. & Ir.]

a-thirst′, 1 ə-thûrst′; 2 a-thirst′, *a.* Wanting water; thirsty; hence, figuratively, keenly desirous; longing.

And let him that is *athirst* come. *Rev.* xxii, 17.

[< ME. *ofthyrst, athirst* (see A-, of), < AS. *ofthyrsted,* pp. of *ofthyrstan,* < *of* + *thyrstan;* see OF and THIRST.]

Ath′la-i, 1 ath′ĭ-al; 2 ăth′la-ĭ, *n. Bib. Ezra* x, 28.

ath′lete, 1 ath′lĭt; 2 ăth′lēt, *n.* **1.** One trained in acts of physical exercise, as rowing, boxing, etc.; a strong, active, vigorous person: often used figuratively; as, the *athletes* of debate.

Awake! Arise! the *athlete's* arm
Loses its strength by too much rest. LONGFELLOW *Fragm.* st. 2.

2. *Class. Antiq.* One who took part in the public games. [< L. *athleta,* < Gr. *athlētēs,* < *athlon,* prize.]— **Athlete of Christendom,** Scanderbeg (1403–1/11 1468), an Albanian chieftain who stemmed the invasions of the Turks.

ath-let′ic, 1 ath-let′ĭk; 2 ăth-lĕt′ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to athletes or their contests and sports.

Athletic sports, if followed properly, . . . are admirable for developing character. T. ROOSEVELT in *N. Am. Rev.* Aug., 1890.

2. Having the qualities of an athlete; strong; vigorous; muscular. **ath-let′i-cal‡.**

Syn.: able-bodied, brawny, burly, lusty, mighty, muscular, powerful, robust, sinewy, stalwart, strong, vigorous.— Ant.: effeminate, feeble, nerveless, powerless, puny, weak. — **ath-let′ic‡,** *n.* **1.** An athlete. **2.** Athletics.— **ath-let′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ath-let′i-cism,** *n.* The practise of or devotion to athletics. **ath′le-tism‡.**

ath-let′ics, 1 ath-let′ĭks; 2 ăth-lĕt′ics, *n.* **1.** Games and sports, collectively, that depend wholly or partly on feats of physical strength, such as baseball, cricket, rowing, and swimming. **2.** In a restricted sense, feats of strength performed for their own sake, and not as an incident of any game, as throwing the hammer, running, leaping, tumbling, etc.; especially, outdoor feats in which the maintenance of health is not the prime object. Compare GYMNASTICS. **3.** Any system of physical training by *gymnastic exercises and outdoor sports:* also figuratively.

Ath′lone, 1 ath′lōn; 2 ăth′lōn, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A pursuivant of the Ulster king-at-arms. See HERALDS' COLLEGE, under HERALD[1], *n.* **2. Earl of,** see GINKEL. **3.** A town in Roscommon county, Ireland; unsuccessfully besieged by the English, 1688. [Ford of the moon.]

ath′lo-thete, 1 ath′lo-thĭt; 2 ăth′lo-thēt, *n. Gr. Antiq.* An agonothete. [< Gr. *athlothetēs,* < *athlon,* prize, + *tithēmi,* place.]

Ath-mal′lik, 1 at-mul′ĭk; 2 ăt-mŭl′ĭk, *n.* A state in the province of Orissa, India; 730 sq. m. **Ath-mul′lik‡.**

Ath′ma-tha, 1 ath′mə-thə; 2 ăth′ma-tha, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Ath′ni, 1 ŭt′nĭ; 2 ăt′nĭ, *n.* A town in the Belgaum district, Bombay, India.

Ath′ol, 1 ath′əl; 2 ăth′ol, *n.* A manufacturing town in Worcester county, Mass.

ath′ol-brose″, 1 ath′əl-brōz″; 2 ăth′ol-brōs″, *n.* [Scot.] A drink containing brandy or whisky and honey or oatmeal.

at-hold′‡, *vt.* To withhold; preserve; bear in mind; observe.

Ath′ole, 1 ath′əl; 2 ăth′ol, *n.* A northern district in Perthshire, Scotland; 450 sq. m. **Ath′oll‡.**

A′thor, 1 ā′ther; 2 ā′thôr, *n.* Same as HATHOR.

Ath′os, 1 ath′os; 2 ăth′ŏs, *n.* **1.** A headland projecting from Saloniki department, Greece, into the Ægean sea; 6,350 ft. high; the Holy Mountain of the modern Greeks and the site of 22 convents. **2.** In Dumas' *Three Musketeers,* a French aristocrat, the eldest of the musketeers.

a-thre′ţ, *adv.* In three divisions. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 2,935.

a-threp′si-a, 1 ə-threp′sĭ-ə; 2 a-thrĕp′si-a, *n. Pathol.* Innutrition, especially in children. [< A-, not, + Gr. *threpsis,* nourishment.] — **a-threp′tic,** *a.*

a-thrill′, 1 ə-thrĭl′; 2 a-thrĭl′, *adv.* & *a.* In a thrill; thrilling.

a-throb′, 1 ə-thrŏb′; 2 a-thrŏb′, *adv.* & *a.* Throbbing.

a-throng′, 1 ə-thrŏng′; 2 a-thrŏng′, *adv.* & *a.* Thronging.

Ath′tar, 1 ath′tar; 2 ăth′tär, *n.* The supreme deity of the ancient Minæans of southwestern Arabia, corresponding to Ashtoreth or Ishtar.

The Babylonian and Assyrian form Ishtar is modified from 'Ashtar [which is] identical with the South Arabian *'Athtar.*
New Schaff-Herzog Encyc., vol. i, p. 313. [F. & W. CO. '03.]

a-thwart′, 1 ə-thwôrt′; 2 a-thwart′, *adv.* **1.** From side to side; across; transversely. **2.** [Rare.] So as to thwart; contrariwise; perversely.— **a-thwart′ships,** *adv. Naut.* Crosswise of the ship.— **a-thwart′wise,** *adv.* Crosswise.

a-thwart′, *prep.* **1.** *Naut.* Across the course of; as, *athwart* the bow of the ship. **2.** From side to side of; in the direction of the breadth of; as, *athwart* the deck.

Countless stars pass into view as the telescope is swayed by the earth's rotation *athwart* the rich regions of the galaxy.
R. A. PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven, Drifting Stars* p. 299. [A. 1874.]

3. In opposition to; contrary to; against; as, *athwart* one's plans. [< A-, on, + THWART.] — **athwart hawse,** across the stem of a vessel: said of that part of another vessel where a cable or hawser may be fouled.— **a. the fore-foot,** directly across and close to the bow: said of a shot fired to bring a vessel to. [Ireland.

A-thy′, 1 ə-thaĭ′; 2 a-thȳ′, *n.* A town in Kildare county, Ireland.

a-thym′i-a, 1 ə-thĭm′ĭ-ə; 2 a-thȳm′i-a, *n. Pathol.* Mental dejection; melancholy. [< Gr. *athymia,* < *a-* priv. + *thymos,* courage.] **ath′y-my‡.— ath′y-mic,** *a.*

A′thyr, 1 ā′thĭr; 2 ā′thȳr, *n.* Same as HATHOR.

a-thyr″e-o′sis, 1 ə-thĭr′ĭ-ō′sĭs; 2 a-thȳr″e-ō′sis, *n. Pathol.* The morbid state due to absence of the thyroid gland or to its functional inactivity.

a-thy′ri-a, 1 ə-thaĭ′rĭ-ə; 2 a-thȳ′ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Lack of the thyroid gland, or the disorders resulting therefrom. [< A-, not, + *thyr-* in THYROID.] **ath″y-roi′de-a‡; -dism‡.**

A-thyr′i-dæ, 1 ə-thĭr′ĭ-dī; 2 a-thȳr′ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of extinct sporiferaceous brachiopods with the spirals directed sideways. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *thyris,* valve.] — **Ath′y-ris,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ath′y-rid,** *a.* & *n.*— **ath′y-roid,** *a.*

A-thy′ri-um, 1 ə-thaĭ′rĭ-um; 2 a-thȳ′ri-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of ferns usually included in *Asplenium,* and by some treated as a subgenus, differing from the other species chiefly in its herbaceous fronds and usually curved indusia. *A. filix-fœmina,* the **lady-fern,** and *A. acrostichoides,* the **silvery spleenwort,** are common in the United States. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *thyreos,* oblong shield.] [Ac′ci-a‡.

A′ti-a, 1 ē′shĭ-ə; 2 ā′shi-a, *n.* A sister of Julius Cæsar.

-atic, *suffix.* Of; of the kind of: used in adjectives of Latin or Greek origin; as, *erratic, grammatic.* [< F. *-atique,* < L. *-aticus,* where *-icus* (see -IC) is added to a pp. stem in *-at-,* or < Gr. *-atikos,* where *-ikos* (see -IC) is added to a noun stem in *-at-.*]

a-tilt′, 1 ə-tilt′; 2 a-tĭlt′, *adv.* & *a.* **1.** In a tilted manner; tilted up; as, he set his chair *atilt.* **2.** Like one tilting or making a lance-thrust; hence, in spirited opposition.

He that does love would set his heart *atilt.*
S. BUTLER *Cat and Puss* l. 45.

A″ti-mo-nan′, 1 ä′tĭ-mo-nän′; 2 ä′tĭ-mo-nän′, *n.* A town in Tayabas province, Luzon, P. I.

at′i-my, 1 at′ĭ-mĭ; 2 ăt′i-my, *n. Gr. Hist.* Public disgrace accompanied by deprivation of civil rights; disfranchisement. [< Gr. *atimia,* < *a-* priv. + *timē,* honor.]

a-tin′ga, 1 ə-tiŋ′gə; 2 a-tiŋ′ġa, *n.* [Pg.] A diodont fish (*Chilomycterus atinga*) of the West Indies and the Florida Keys.

a-tin′gle, 1 ə-tiŋ′gl; 2 a-tiŋ′ġl, *adv.* & *a.* So as to tingle; tingling.

-ation, *suffix.* A form used in nouns of action of Latin origin, and by analogy in nouns of non-Latin origin; as, *creation, flirtation.* These nouns are *synonymous* with abstract nouns in *-ing,* and are formed usually from verbs in *-ate* or verbs without suffix. They indicate (1) a condition or quality, as *affectation;* (2) action, as *multiplication;* or (3) a concrete result, as *reformation.* [< F. *-ation,* < L. *-atio(n-)* where *-tio(n-)* (see -TION) is added to the stem of verbs of the first conjugation.] [v, 32.

At′i-pha, 1 at′ĭ-fə; 2 ăt′i-fa, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

a-tip′toe, 1 ə-tip′tō; 2 a-tip′tō, *adv.* On tiptoe; in a state of eager or curious expectation.

Weeds *a-tiptoe* raised.
MARY M. DODGE *Wedding in the Orchard* st. 6.

a-tis′, 1 ə-tis′; 2 a-tis′, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as ATEES.

A″ti-tlán′, 1 ä″tĭ-tlän″; 2 ä″tĭ-tlän′, *n.* **1.** A volcano in Guatemala; about 12,000 ft. high; eruption, 1852. **2.** A lake near the volcano; 240 sq. m. **3.** A town on the lake.

-ative, *suffix.* Denoting relation, tendency, or characteristic; as, tentative, remunerative, laxative.

at′jar, 1 at′jar; 2 ăt′jär, *n.* [S. Afr.] Green fruit put up in vinegar. *Compare* ACHAR[2].

At′jeh, 1 ät′je; 2 ät′jĕ, *n.* A Dutch province in N. W. Sumatra; 21,448 sq. m.; capital, Achin. See ACHIN.— **At′jinese,** *a.* & *n.*

At′ka, 1 at′kə; 2 ăt′ka, *n.* **1.** The largest of the Andreanof group, Aleutian Islands. **2.** A native of this or neighboring islands, belonging to one of the two dialectical divisions of the Aleut Indians; an Aleut.— **Atka fish,** or **A. mackerel,** an important hexagrammoid fish (*Pleurogrammus monopterygius*) of Alaskan waters.

At′kin-son, 1 at′kin-sən; 2 at′kin-son, *n.* **1. Edward** (2/10 1827–12/11 1905), an American statistician, political economist, and author. **2. Sergeant,** in Fielding's *Amelia,* an unselfish, kind-hearted soldier who is the faithful friend of Booth and Amelia. [Park; 10,700 ft. high.

At′kins Peak, 1 at′kinz; 2 ăt′kinz. A peak in Yellowstone

Atl., *abbr.* Atlantic.

At-lan′ta[1], 1 at-lan′tə; 2 ăt-lăn′ta, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Atlantidæ.* **2.** [a-] An oceanic heteropod of this genus. [< Gr. *Atlas,* Mt. Atlas; see ATLAS[1].]

At-lan′ta[2], 1 at-lan′tə; 2 ăt-lăn′ta, *n.* **1.** A city, the capital of Georgia and county-seat of Fulton county; scene of a noted siege in 1864; seat of Georgia School of Technology, founded in 1833; Oglethorpe University (Presby.), founded in 1835; Atlanta University (non-sectarian), founded in 1869; Clark University (Meth. Epis.) founded in 1870; Morris Brown College (Methodist) founded in 1885; Emory University (Meth.), founded in 1914. **2.** A town in Cass county, Tex. **3.** A city in Logan county, Ill. **4.** A town in Hamilton county, Ind.

At″lan-ta′ce-a, 1 at′lan-tē′sĭ-ə; 2 ăt′lăn-tā′çe-a, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of heteropodous gastropods, including the atlantids.— **at″lan-ta′ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*

at-lan′tad, 1 at-lan′tad; 2 ăt-lăn′tăd, *adv. Anat.* Toward the atlas or upper part of the body.

at-lan′tal, 1 at-lan′təl; 2 ăt-lăn′tal, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the atlas.

At″lan-te′an, 1 at′lan-tĭ′ən, 2 ăt′lăn-tē′an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Atlas; or, in architecture, [a-] to an atlas.

Where are the pillars that support the skies?
What more than *Atlantean* shoulder props
The incumbent load? *Young Night Thoughts* ix, l. 1,137.

2. Pertaining to the fabled island Atlantis, or to Bacon's ideal state of that name. [< L. *Atlanteus,* < Gr. *Atlanteios,* < *Atlas;* see ATLAS[1].] **At-lan′ti-an‡.**

at-lan′tes[1], 1 at-lan′tīz; 2 ăt-lăn′tēs, *n. pl. Arch.* Male human figures, used, like the female caryatids, in place of columns or pilasters. [< Gr. *Atlantes,* pl. of *Atlas;* see ATLAS[1].]

Atlantean Figure.

At-lan′tes[2], *n.* In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato* and Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso,* a magician dwelling in an enchanted castle. **At-lan′te‡** [It.].

At-lan′tic, 1 at-lan′tĭk; 2 ăt-lăn′tic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ocean that separates Europe and Africa from America. **2.** Pertaining to or derived from Atlas, of mythology, or Mt. Atlas in Africa. **3.** *Astron.* Pertaining to the Pleiades. **4.** Pertaining to the mythical island of *Atlantis.*

In the steep *Atlantic* stream.
MILTON *Comus* l. 97.

5‡. [a-] Of the nature of an atlas; atlas-like. [< L. *Atlanticus,* < Gr. *Atlantikos,* pertaining to Atlas, < *Atlas* (*Atlant-*); see ATLAS[1].]

At-lan′tic, *n.* **1. The Atlantic ocean,** an ocean between the E. coast of the American continent and the W. coast of Europe and Africa, extending from the arctic to the antarctic circle; 33,000,000 sq. m.; average width, 3,600 m. **2.** A coast-county in New Jersey; 565 sq. m.; county-seat, May's

Landing. 3. A city, county-seat of Cass county, Ia. 4. **A. City,** seashore resort in Atlantic county, N. J. 5. **A. Highlands,** a village and resort on New York Bay in Monmouth county, N. J. 6. **A. Mine,** a village in Houghton county, Mich. 7. **A. Peak,** a summit at the S. end of Wind River Mts. in Wyoming; 12,794 ft. high.— **A. Sisters,** the Atlantides.—**A. stone,** ivory.—**A. time,** same as Colonial time. See STANDARD TIME, under TIME¹, *n.*

at-lan'tid, 1 at-lan'tıd; 2 ăt-lăn'tid, *n.* An atlantoid gastropod.

At-lan'ti-dæ, 1 at-lan'tı-dī; 2 ăt-lăn'ti-dē, *n. pl.* **1.** *Conch.* A family of heteropodous gastropods with a spiral visceral hump and hyaline spiral shell. 2. *Ethnol.* The Mediterranean race: an old term. [< Gr. *Atlas* (*Atlant-*), Mount Atlas; see ATLAS¹.]

At-lan'ti-des, 1 at-lan'tı-dīz; 2 ăt-lăn'ti-dēs, *n. pl.* **1.** The Pleiades, the daughters of Atlas. 2. The inhabitants of Atlantis. 3. Same as HESPERIDES. [L., < Gr. *Atlantides,* pl. of *Atlantis,* Atlantis, daughter of *Atlas;* see ATLAS¹.]

At-lan'tis, 1 at-lan'tis; 2 ăt-lăn'tis, *n.* [L.] A supposed prehistoric continent or island, located by Plato and other ancient writers in the far west, and believed to have been engulfed in the ocean by an earthquake and its site occupied by the present Atlantic ocean.— **the New Atlantis,** a philosophical allegory by Lord Bacon, the scenes of which are set in a mythical Atlantean island, on the shores of which he is shipwrecked and there finds an organization for the development of natural science, etc.

at-lan'to-, 1 at-lan'to-; 2 ăt-lăn'to-. Pertaining to the atlas of the vertebral column: a combining form of ATLAS¹.— **at-lan"to-ep"i-stro'phe-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the atlas and the axis or epistropheus. **at-lan"to-ax'i-al‡.** — **at-lan"to-mas'toid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the atlas and the mastoid process in common.— **at-lan"to-oc-cip'i-tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the atlas and the occipital bone. — **at-lan"to-o-don'toid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the atlas and the odontoid process.

at-lan'toid, 1 at-lan'toid; 2 ăt-lăn'tŏid, *a. Conch.* Of or pertaining to the *Atlantidæ.* [< ATLANTO- + -OID.]

At-lan"to-Med"i-ter-ra'ne-an race. *Anthrop.* Same as LITTORAL RACE.

At-lan"to-sau'ri-dæ, 1 at-lan'to-sô'rı-dī; 2 ăt-lăn'to-sạ'ri-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Jurassic family of huge sauropodous dinosaurians with the chevron-bones of the caudal vertebræ united and subconic teeth slightly incurved. [< Gr. *Atlas* (*Atlant-*), Atlas, + *sauros,* lizard.] — **at-lan"to-sau'rid,** *n.*— **at-lan"to-sau'roid,** *a.* & *n.*

At-lan"to-sau'rus, 1 at-lan'to-sô'rus; 2 ăt-lăn'to-sạ'rŭs, *n. Herp* **1.** A genus typical of *Atlantosauridæ.* 2. [a-] A huge dinosaurian reptile of this genus. **at-lan'to-saur‡.**

At'las, 1 at'las; 2 ăt'las, *tr.* To support; to carry on one's head or shoulders, like Atlas.

at'las¹, 1 at'las; 2 ăt'las, *n.* **1.** A volume of maps usually bound together with letterpress: so called probably from representations of the Titan Atlas supporting a globe, which formerly adorned the title-page of such collections. 2. Hence: (1) Any bound collection of plates or engravings showing systematically the development of a subject. (2) Any work producing such effect by tabular arrangement. (3) A size of paper, 26 by 33 (34) inches. 3. *Arch.* See ATLANTES. 4. [A-] *Class. Myth.* One of the older family of gods, a Titan who was supposed to support the pillars of heaven on his shoulders as a punishment for making war against Zeus; hence, fig., one who sustains a great burden. 5. *Anat.* The first cervical vertebra or topmost bone of the spine. It articulates above with the condyles of the occipital bone, allowing nodding movement of the head, and rests on the second vertebra, upon which it turns in rotation of the head. See ARTICULATION. 6. A large Oriental scarabæid beetle (*Chalcosoma atlas*), brilliant olive-green in color. 7. [A-] A double range of mountains in N. W. Africa, culminating in Tamjurt peak, in S. Morocco, about 14,500 ft. high. [L., < Gr. *Atlas,* Atlas, < *a-* euphonic + *tlaō,* bear.] — **at'las-fo"lio,** *n.* A large square folio book made of atlas paper.

at'las², *n.* [E. Ind.] A silk fabric interlaced with satin-weaves.— **at'las-weaves",** *n. pl.* Same as SATIN-WEAVES.

at'las-ite, 1 at'las-ıt; 2 ăt'las-īt, *n. Mineral.* A cupric carbonate containing chlorin: probably a mixture of atacamite and azurite. [< ATLAS¹, 4.]

at'lat-l, 1 at'lat-l; 2 ăt'lăt-l, *n.* [Mex.] The ancient Mexican spear-thrower or throwing-stick.

at'lee, 1 at'lı; 2 ăt'lē, *n.* [Egypt.] The Oriental tamarisk (*Tamarix orientalis*). **at'lee-gall",** *n.* A gall produced upon the atlee and filled with a deep-scarlet liquid.

At'li, 1 ät'lı; 2 ăt'lı, *n. Scand. Myth.* A king in the Volsunga Saga, who makes Gudrun his wife and later murders her brothers. She avenges their death by killing Atli and his sons. Compare ETZEL.

at'lo-, 1 at'lo-; 2 ăt'lo-. From ATLAS¹, 5: a combining form used to denote connection with the atlas of the vertebral column. Compare ATLANTO-.— **at"lo-ax'oid,** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the bones called the atlas and the axis. See ARTICULATION.— **at"lo-o-don'toid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the atlas and odontoid process in common.

at'loid, 1 at'loid; 2 ăt'lŏid, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to, connected with, or turning toward the atlas. [< ATLAS¹ + -OID.] **at-loi'de-an‡.**

at-loi'do-, 1 at-loi'do-; 2 ăt-lŏi'do-. From ATLOID: a combining form used to denote relation to or connection with the atlas of the vertebral column.— **at-loi'do-ax"oid,** *a.* Relating to the atlas and axis.

at'luk, 1 at'luk; 2 ăt'lụk, *n.* [Greenland.] A seal's breathing-hole in the ice.

The bearded seals have no *atluk.* They depend for respiration upon the accidental chasms in the ice.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 261. [c. & P. 1856.]

at'lu-nak, 1 at'lu-nak; 2 ăt'lụ-năk, *n.* [Greenland.] A seal-skin line used for catching walrus.

at'man, 1 ät'man; 2 ăt'man, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** The soul, or selfhood; the spark in man emanating from divinity. 2. [A-] The spirit, or highest principle of life in the universe; the supreme Self or ego. In the Upanishads the *Atman* is regarded as the sole reality. "He created the whole world, whatever exists; having created it he entered into it as the individual soul." **at'ma‡.**

For *Atman,* originally breath or spirit, comes to mean Self and Self alone. MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, p. 69. [s. 1869.]

at-mi'a-try, 1 at-mai'o-trı; 2 ăt-mī'a-try, *n. Med.* The treatment of disease by natural or medicated vapors. [< Gr. *atmis,* vapor, + *iatreia,* healing.] **at"mi-at'rics‡; at"mi-di'a-try‡.**

at'mic, 1 at'mik; 2 ăt'mic, *a.* **1.** *Meteor.* Pertaining to humidity; as, an *atmic* wind-rose. 2. Of or belonging to atman. [< Gr. *atmis,* vapor.]

at'mid-, 1 at'mid-; 2 ăt'mid-. From Greek *atmis,* vapor: a combining form used in chemistry to denote formation by the hydrolyzing action of superheated water: used also adjectively; as, *atmid* compounds.— **at"mid-al'bu-mose,** *n. Chem.* A substance resembling albumose, derived from a proteid through the action of superheated water.— **at"mi-dom'e-ter,** *n.* An atmometer.— **at"mi-dom'e-try,** *n.* Same as ATMOMETRY.— **at-mid"o-met'ric,** *a.*— **at-mid'o-scope,** *n.* See ATMOMETER.

at"mis-mom'e-ter, 1 at'mis-mom'ı-tər; 2 ăt'mis-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* See ATMOMETER.

at'mo, 1 at'mo; 2 ăt'mo, *n. Physics.* The pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury in the latitude of Paris, at sea-level, and at 0° C.: a standard of pressure. [< ATMOSPHERE.]

at'mo-, 1 at'mo-; 2 ăt'mo-. From Greek *atmos,* vapor: a combining form.

at"mo-cau'sis, 1 at'mo-kô'sıs; 2 ăt'mo-cạ'sis, *n. Med.* Cauterization with steam as a therapeutic agent. [< Gr. *atmos,* vapor, + *kausis,* a burning.] **at"mo-kau'sis‡.**

at"mo-cau'ter-y, 1 at'mo-kô'tər-ı; 2 ăt'mo-cạ'ter-y, *n. Med.* An instrument for applying superheated steam. [< Gr. *atmos,* vapor, + CAUTERY.]

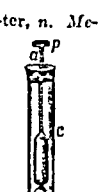
at"mo-gen'ic, 1 at'mo-jen'ik; 2 ăt'mo-ğĕn'ic, *a. Petrol.* **1.** Pertaining to deposits formed by fumeroles. 2. Eolian.

at'mo-graph, 1 at'mo-graf; 2 ăt'mo-grăf, *n. Med.* An apparatus registering the movements of respiration. [< Gr. *atmos,* vapor, + *graphō,* write.]

at-mol'o-gy, 1 at-mol'o-ji; 2 ăt-mŏl'o-ğy, *n.* The branch of science that treats of the laws of aqueous vapor. [< Gr. *atmos,* vapor, + -LOGY.]— **at"mo-log'ic, at"mo-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **at-mol'o-gist,** *n.* One skilled in atmology.

at-mol'y-sis, 1 at-mol'ı-sis; 2 ăt-mŏl'y-sis, *n. Chem.* The act or process of partially separating mixtures of gases into their ingredients by means of their different diffusibility through porous substances. See OSMOSE. [< Gr. *atmos,* vapor, + *lysis,* loosing, < *lyō,* loose.]— **at'mo-lyze or -lyse,** *tr. Chem.* To separate by atmolysis.— **at"mo-ly-za'tor -sa'tion,** *n.*— **at'mo-lyz"er or -lys"er,** *n. Chem.* An instrument for the separation of gases by diffusion.

at-mom'e-ter, 1 at-mom'ı-tər; 2 ăt-mŏm'e-ter, *n. Meteorol.* An instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation. Many instruments have been devised for measuring evaporation, variously known as *atmidometers, atmidoscopes, atmismometers, atmometers, evapometers, evaporation-gages, evaporators, evaporimeters, evaporometers,* and *vaporimeters:* also frequently referred to under the names of their inventors; as, **Leslie's atmometer;** the *Piche evaporimeter;* or with mention of some feature of the construction; as, **micrometric a.;** weighing a. [< Gr. *atmos,* vapor, + *metron,* measure.]— **at"mo-met'ric,** *a.*



Babington's Atmometer.
a, atmometer for ice or snow; *c,* closed vessel of water.

at-mo-met"ro-hy-grom'e-ter, 1 at'mo-met"ro-hai-grom'ı-tər; 2 ăt'mo-mĕt"ro-hȳ-grŏm'e-ter, *n. Meteorol.* A combined atmometer and hygrometer.

at-mom'e-try, 1 at-mom'ı-trı; 2 ăt-mŏm'e-try, *n.* The measurement of evaporation; atmidometry.

at"mos-phere, } 1 at'mas-fir; 2 ăt'mos-fēr,
at'mos-fere, } *n.* **1.** The mass or body of gases, chiefly air, that surrounds the earth. See AIR.

If it were everywhere as dense as it is at sea-level, the upper limit of our *atmosphere* would be about five miles high.
J. D. STEELE *Physics* p. 112. [CHAUT. 1889.]

2. The gaseous envelop surrounding any heavenly body, especially the sun or a planet; as, the *atmosphere* of Mars. **3.** The climatic condition of any place or region regarded as dependent on the air; as, the *atmosphere* of the Campagna is malarial. **4.** The surrounding element or influence, social or moral; environment.

In 'Philothea' (1835) Mrs. Child told a tale of Pericles and Aspasia, suffused with an *atmosphere* of Swedenborgianism and Bostonian transcendentalism. *Edinburgh Review* Jan., 1891, p. 44.

5. A conventional unit of pressure per unit of area.

The unit in use in England and the United States is the equivalent of the weight of a vertical mercury-column 1 centimeter wide and 30 inches high, at the sea-level at London, at a temperature of 0° C. For the French unit see ATMO.

6. *Entom.* The outer ring of an ocellus or eye-spot. **7.** *Paint.* The feeling or effect, as of air, light, space, or warmth, given as an environment of any subject. **8.** A supposed force-producing medium surrounding a body. [< Gr. *atmos,* vapor, + *sphaira,* sphere.]

at"mos-pher'ic, } 1 at'mas-fer'ik; 2 ăt'mos-fĕr'ic, *a.* **1.**
at"mos-fer'ic, } Of, pertaining to, or belonging to the atmosphere; as, an *atmospheric* effect. **2.** Dependent on the atmosphere as a cause or motor; as, an *atmospheric* engine. **at"mos-pher'i-cal‡.— atmospheric brake,** a vacuum-brake. Compare Westinghouse brake.— **a. hammer,** same as PNEUMATIC HAMMER.— **a. line.** **1.** The line on an indicator-diagram representing the position of the indicator-piston when there is neither steam-pressure nor vacuum in the cylinder. **2.** A dark line in the solar spectrum, due to the absorption of the earth's atmosphere.— **a. pressure,** the pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch exerted at sea-level in all directions by the atmosphere under certain standard conditions. See ATMOSPHERE, 5.— **a. railway,** see PNEUMATIC RAILWAY, under PNEUMATIC.— **a. spring,** an air-spring.— **at"mos-pher'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

at"mos-phe-rol'o-gy, *n.* [Rare.] The science of the atmosphere. **at"mos-pher'ics‡.**

at-mos'te-on, 1 at-mos'ti-on; 2 ăt-mŏs'te-ŏn, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] *Ornith.* An ossified tube that carries air into a bone; an air-bone. [< Gr. *atmos,* air, + *osteon,* bone.] — **at-mos'te-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the atmosteon; pneumatic.

At'mu, 1 ät'mū; 2 ăt'mu, *n.* Same as TUM.

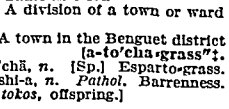
a'to, 1 ä'to; 2 ä'to, *n.* [P. I.] A division of a town or ward among the Bontoc Igorots.

A-toc', 1 ə-tōk'; 2 ä-tōc', *n.* A town in the Benguet district of Luzon, P. I. **[a-to'cha-grass"‡.**

a-to'cha, 1 ə-tō'chə; 2 ä-tō'chä, *n.* [Sp.] Esparto-grass.

a-to'ci-a, 1 ə-tō'shi-ə; 2 ä-tō'shi-ä, *n. Paihol.* Barrenness. [< Gr. *atokia,* < *a-* priv. + *tokos,* offspring.]

A-to'ka, 1 ə-tō'kə; 2 ä-tō'ka, *n.* A village, capital of the Choctaw nation, Atoka county, Okla.


Whitsunday Island, an Atoll near the Fiji Islands.

at'o-kous, 1 at'o-kus; 2 ăt'o-kŭs, *a.* Producing only asexual progeny, as the eggs of certain worms. [< Gr. *atokos,* barren, < *a-* priv. + *tokos,* offspring.]

a-to'le, 1 ə-tō'lā; 2 ä-tō'le, *n.* [Mex.] Corn-meal mush.

a-toll', 1 ə-tol' *or* at'ol; 2 a-tŏl' *or* ăt'ŏl, *n.* An annular island consisting of a reef formed from the petrified skeletons of coral polyps and enclosing a central lagoon. Some *atolls* are very large, being nearly 100 miles in circumference, while the lagoons have a mean depth of 25 fathoms. *Atolls* are common in the Pacific, often support a considerable amount of vegetation, and are frequently inhabited.

The formation of coral islands has been explained by Darwin on the hypothesis of a subsidence of the sea floor. The circular islands, or *atolls,* . . . rise with sometimes tolerably steep slopes from profound depths until they reach the surface of the sea. But as the coral polyps do not live at a greater depth than about 15 to 20 fathoms and could not have grown upward therefore from the bottom of a deep sea, Darwin inferred that the sites of these coral reefs had undergone a progressive subsidence, the rate of their upward growth keeping pace, on the whole, with that of their depression. . . . On this view what is termed a fringing reef would first be formed fronting the land. . . . Fringing reefs of this character are of common occurrence at the present time. In the case of a continent, they front its coast for a long distance, but they may entirely surround an island. . . . Prolonged slow depression would continually diminish the area of the land thus encircled, while the reef might retain much the same size and position. At last the final peak of the original island might disappear under the lagoon and an *atoll,* or true coral island, would be formed. GEIKIE *Text-book of Geology* vol. i, p. 618. [MACM. '03.]

[< Malayalam *adal,* closing.]

at'om, 1 at'əm; 2 ăt'om, *n.* **1.** One of the hypothetical indivisible parts of which all matter is supposed to be formed. (1) In modern scientific usage, the smallest portion into which matter can be divided, even by chemical separation, and still preserve its identity; the chemists' unit: now held to be made up of electrically charged particles. See ELECTRON; PROTON. Some undergo spontaneous disintegration. See RADIUM.

The molecule may be made up of many differing atoms, and all the chemical qualities of substances are held to depend on the number, properties, and relative positions of their constituent *atoms.* Thus, in chemistry, two *atoms* of hydrogen and one of oxygen make up a molecule of water. (2) A group of particles forming a specific radical; as, an *atom* of amidogen (NH_2). (3) *Physics.* Sometimes, a molecule. (4) *Ancient Philos.* One of the ultimate particles composing the universe; a microcosm. See ATOMIC PHILOSOPHY, ATOMISM.

Atom . . . now considered as a stable collection of numerous electrons forming a sort of planetary system in orbital motion.
The Science Year-Book, 1916, p. 83

2. Any very small thing or degree; a particle; an iota; as, not an *atom* of evidence. [< F. *atome,* < L. *atomus,* < Gr. *atomos,* < *a-* priv. + *temnō,* cut.] SYN.: see PART; PARTICLE.— **at'om-soul",** *n.* Primitive consciousness, or that which corresponds to consciousness, conceived of as existing in atomic form. See PANPSYCHISM.— **gram a.** (*Chem.*), the atomic weight of an atom expressed in grams, as, *gram atom* oxygen 16.

— **at"o-me-chan'ics,** *n.* The mechanics of atoms.— **— a-tom'i-cule,** *n. Chem.* A proposed subdivision of atoms whose valence exceeds unity. *Am. Jour. of Math.* vol. i, p. 64.— **at"om-if'er-ous,** *a.* That bears atoms. — **at'om-less,** *a.* Without an atom or atoms; also, without leaving an atom.

a-tom'ic, 1 ə-tom'ik; 2 a-tŏm'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an atom or atoms, or the chemical or philosophical doctrine of atoms.

The latest *atomic* hypothesis is one which assigns an electrical structure to the atom. . . . It is rendered probable by the fact that electric charges put into a liquid will decompose it, and by the fact that one of the chief sources of electricity is the voltaic cell in which chemical combination occurs and charges are given out. *Encyc. of Religion and Ethics* vol. ii, pp. 208, 209. [s. '10.]

2. Very minute; infinitesimal; also, simple; elemental. **at"om-at'ic‡; a-tom'i-cal‡.**

— **atomic heat,** the specific heat of an atom of a chemical element as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen: obtained by multiplying the specific heat of the element by its atomic weight. It is practically the same in nearly every element, approximating 6.4.— **a. or atomistic philosophy,** the philosophy of atomism. See ATOMISM.— **a. theory** (*Chem.*), the doctrine of definite combining proportions, or the theory that chemical elements unite with one another, atom by atom, and in definite simple proportions.— **a. value,** see VALENCE.— **a. volume,** or **specific volume,** the space occupied by a quantity of an element as compared with its atomic weight: obtained by dividing the specific gravity of the element by its atomic weight.— **a. weight,** the weight of an atom of a chemical element as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen. See COMBINING WEIGHT, under COMBINE.— **a-tom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* In an atomic manner; as or regarded as an atom or atoms.—

at"om-i'cian, *n.* An atomist.

at"om-ic'i-ty, 1 at'əm-is'ı-tı; 2 ăt'om-ĭc'i-ty, *n. Chem.* **1.** The number of atoms in a molecule. 2. Valence. 3. In the molecule of a compound the number of replaceable atoms or groups.

A-tom"i-o-so'ma, 1 ə-tom'ı-o-sō'mə; 2 a-tŏm'i-o-sō'ma, *n. pl.* Same as MONOCYTTARIA.

at'om-ism, 1 at'əm-izm; 2 ăt'om-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The philosophy which attempts to account for all material existence, or even for the entire universe, as constituted of simple, indivisible, and minute particles or atoms. *Atomism* is one of the most ancient of philosophical doctrines. It was first clearly proclaimed by Leucippus and Democritus (about 460 B. C.), who explained *everything* as due to the ceaseless movement of atoms differing in shape, order, and position. Democritus held that even the soul consists of fine, round, and smooth atoms. This philosophy was further elaborated by the Epicureans, especially by the poet Lucretius (94–54 B. C.), in whose hands it became a perfected system of materialism.

The result of *atomism* in any form, dealing with any subject, is that the principle of uniformity is hunted down into the elements of things. W. K. CLIFFORD *Lectures, Right and Wrong* vol. ii, p. 139. [MACM. 1879.]

2. Existence as an atom; individualism.

at'om-ist, 1 at'əm-ist; 2 ăt'om-ĭst, *n.* An adherent of atomism; one who accepts the atomic theory or the atomic philosophy. **at"om-i'clan‡.**

It is a curious fact that the *atomists,* who are commonly regarded as the great materialists of antiquity, were actually the first to say distinctly that a thing might be real without being a body. BURNET *Early Greek Philosophy* p. 357. [A. & C. B. 1892.]

The modern materialists scarcely do more than illustrate and enforce from modern physics the ancient metaphysics of the *Atomists* and Epicureans. PORTER *Am. Col.* p. 51. [C. C. C. 1870.]

at"om-is'tic, 1 at'əm-is'tik; 2 ăt'om-ĭs'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or composed of atoms or individuals; figuratively, considered in parts or fragments; separate.

The *atomistic* use of isolated texts to prove a system.
FARRAR *Lives of the Fathers* vol. i, p. 76. [MACM. 1889.]

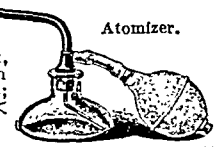
2. Of or pertaining to atomism or the atomists. **3.** Considered apart from the context, or out of its proper relations; separate. **at"om-is'ti-cal‡.— -ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

at"om-i-za'[or -sa']tion, 1 at'əm-ı-zē'shən; 2 ăt'om-ı-

zā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process of reducing to atoms, or the state of separation into atoms. **2.** *Med.* The reduction of a liquid to spray.

at'om-ize, 1 at'əm-aiz; 2 ăt'om-iz, *vt.* [-IZED, IZ'ING.] To reduce to atoms or atom-like particles; pulverize; spray; hence, to belittle; as, to *atomize* truth. **at'om-ise‡.**

at'om-iz"er or **-is"er,** 1 at'əm-aiz"ər; 2 ăt'om-iz"er, *n.* One who or that which reduces to atoms or fine particles; specif., a hand-sprayer, operated by compressing an air-bulb.



Atomizer.

at"om-ol'o-gy, 1 at"əm-ol'o-ji, 2 ăt"om-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of science that treats of atoms; the doctrine of atoms. [< ATOM + -OLOGY.]

at'om-soul", *n.* See ATOM.

at'om-y¹, 1 at'əm-i; 2 ăt'om-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] An atom or mote; hence, a mite or pigmy. [< L. *atomi*, pl. of *atomus;* see ATOM.]

Atomies

That buzz about our slumbers, like brain flies,
Leaving us fancy-sick. KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 26.

at'o-my², 1 at'o-mi; 2 ăt'o-my, *n.* [-MIES, 1 -miz; 2 -mis, *pl.*] An anatomy or skeleton; hence, a very lean or skeleton-like person or creature: an erroneously formed word, originating in a misunderstanding of *anatomy* as an *atomy.* [< ANATOMY.]

A'ton, 1 ā'ton; 2 ā'tŏn, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The sun's disk, whose worship Amenophis IV. (c. 1466 B. C.) introduced into Egypt.

The new dogmas were known as 'the teachings' and their tenets, as revealed in the poems composed in honor of the Aton, breathe the purest and most exalted monotheistic spirit.
A. H. GARDINER in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. ix, p. 52.

a-tone', 1 ə-tōn'; 2 a-tōn', *v.* [A-TONED'; A-TON'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make expiation for; render satisfaction for; make amends for. **2.** [Archaic.] To bring into harmony or agreement; propitiate; satisfy; appease.

Can naught but blood our foul *atone?*
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 13.

So strives every gracious nature to atone itself with law.
LOWELL *Anti-apis* st. 3.

II. *i.* **1.** To make an expiation or propitiation, as for sin or a sinner; make amends, reparation, or satisfaction, as for an offense or wrong; serve as a set-off, as for an error or defect.

Thy purpose hath *atoned* for thy hasty rashness.
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 34, p. 287. [P. & C.]

'Twas but in giving that thou couldst *atone*
For too much wealth amid their poverty.
GEORGE ELIOT *Legend of Jubal* st. 36.

2. To be at one; agree.

At one, for 'reconciled,' is as old as Robert Mannyng: 'make an onement with God,' 'set at onement,' are expressions of the sixteenth century; and I am not aware that atonement and *atone* are of an earlier date. Further, atonement seems to have preceded *atone.* The latter nowhere occurs in the Bible.
F. HALL *False Philology* p. 5. [S. 1872.]

[ME. *at on* (see AT, ONE), in phrases *be at on,* be at one, *i. e.,* agree; *set at on,* set at one, *i. e.,* reconcile.] — **a-to'na-bl(e^F, a-tone'a-bl(e^F,** *a.* — **at-one'†,** *adv.* At one; at once. — **a-ton'er,** *n.* — **a-ton'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **at-one'ness,** *n.* [Rare.] A state of harmony.

a-tone'†, *n.* Reconciliation; expiation; reparation.

a-tone'ment, 1 ə-tōn'ment *or* -mənt; 2 a-tōn'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of atoning, or its results. **2.** That which atones; any satisfaction, amends, reparation, or expiation made for wrong or injury; something suffered, done, or given by way of propitiation or equivalent.

The least *atonement* I can make Is to become no longer free.
BYRON *Lines to a Young Lady* st. 7.

When a man has been guilty of any vice or folly, I think the best *atonement* he can make for it, is to warn others not to fall into the like. ADDISON *Spectator* Mar. 9, 1710.

3. *Theol.* (1) The expiation of sin and the propitiation of God by the incarnation, life, sufferings, and death of Christ; the obedience and death of Christ in behalf of sinners as the ground of redemption; in the narrow sense, the sacrificial work of Christ for sinners. In the theology of many, including nearly all Universalists and Unitarians, *atonement* signifies the act of bringing men to God, in contradistinction to the idea of reconciling an offended God to men.

Redemption implies the complete deliverance from the penalty power, and all the consequences, of sin; *atonement* is used in the sense of the sacrificial work, whereby the redemption from the condemning power of the law was insured.
H. B. SMITH *Christian Theology* p. 437. [A. & S. 1884.]

(2) The work of Christ in the reconciliation of God and man, considered as mediatorial rather than sacrificial, or as an uplifting moral power or influence upon the minds of men.

Th' answer, but dreamed of before, to creation's enigma,—
Atonement! LONGFELLOW *Children of the Lord's Supper* st. 6.

The theories by which theologians attempt to explain the facts of the atonement are mainly three: (1) the *Anselmian* or *sacrificial,* that the atonement consists fundamentally in Christ's sacrifice for man's sins; (2) the *remedial,* that God, through the Incarnation, entered into humanity so as to eliminate sin by the ethical process of Christ's life and death, and make the human race at one with himself; (3) the *Socinian* or *moral influence,* that Christ's work consists in influencing men to lead better lives. The *sacrificial* theory takes two general forms: (*a*) the *governmental,* that Christ's work was intended to meet the demands of the law of God and make such a moral impression upon men in favor of the divine government as to render the forgiveness of man safe; (*b*) the *satisfaction,* that it was intended to satisfy divine justice and make the forgiveness of man possible and right. Manifold shades of opinion are embraced under these various theories.

4. *Christian Science.* See the quotation:

Atonement is the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love.
MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 18. [A. v. s. '10.]

5. [Archaic.] Reconciliation; agreement.

SYN.: see PROPITIATION.

a-tone'ment-ist, *n.* [Rare.] One who holds the sacrificial or Calvinistic view of the atonement. [M.]

a-ton'ic, 1 ə-ton'ik; 2 a-tŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** *Philol.* (1) Not accented. (2) Without tone or proper vocal sound; surd. **2.** *Pathol.* Lacking tone, vigor, or nervous energy. [< LL. *atonicus,* < Gr. *atonos,* < *a-* priv. + *teinō,* stretch.]

a-ton'ic, *n.* **1.** *Philol.* (1) An unaccented syllable or word. (2) An elementary sound that is not properly vocal or is merely breathed; a surd; *breathing.* **2.** *Med.* A medicine alleviative of organic irritation or excitement.

a-ton'ing, 1 ə-tōn'iŋ; 2 a-tōn'ing, *pa.* Making atonement; expiating; reconciling.

at'o-ny, 1 at'o-ni; 2 ăt'o-ny, *n.* **1.** Want of tone; lack or impairment of power or vigor, especially of contractile power; abnormal relaxation; as, muscular *atony.* **2.** Lack of stress, as in a syllable. **a-to'ni-a‡; a-to-nic'i-ty‡.** — **a-to'nied,** *a.*

a-top', 1 ə-top'; 2 a-tŏp', *adv.* & *prep.* On the top; up above.

Atop the broken palings of the fence, an ivy and a trumpet-vine found their devious paths. *Century Magazine* Sept., 1887, p. 705.

a-top'ic, 1 ə-top'ik; 2 a-tŏp'ic, *a.* Out of normal place.

at'o-pite, 1 at'o-pait; 2 ăt'o-pīt, *n. Mineral.* A greasy yellow to brown calcium antimonate ($Ca_2Sb_2O_7$), containing also iron, manganese, potassium, and sodium oxids, and crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Gr. *atopos,* unusual, < *a-* priv. + *topos,* place.]

-ator, *suffix.* An agent; doer; actor; one who or that which; as, arbitr*ator;* or*ator;* mediat*or.* [< L. *-ator,* where *-tor,* the suffix of agency, is added to the stem in *-a-* of verbs of the first conjugation.]

A"tor-koo', 1 ā'tōr-kū'; 2 ā'tōr-kōō', *n.* Same as ITURUP.

A"tor-ku'†.

-atory, *suffix.* Of or pertaining to; producing or produced by; of the nature of; expressing; as, exclamat*ory,* conciliat*ory,* denunciat*ory.* [< L. *-atorius,* where the adjective suffix *-ius* is added to *-ator;* see *-*ATOR.]

A-tos'sa, 1 ə-tes'ə; 2 a-tŏs'a, *n.* **1.** The mother of Xerxes by Darius Hystaspes, and daughter of Cyrus; also wife, successively, of Cambyses and Smerdis. **2.** In Pope's *Moral Essays,* a pseudonym for the Duchess of Marlborough.

at-our', 1 at-ōr'; 2 ăt-ōr'. [Scot.] **I.** *adv.* Over and above; besides. **II.** *prep.* More than; over; above. **at-tour'‡.**

a-tox'yl, 1 ə-toks'il; 2 a-tŏks'yl, *n. Chem.* A white, odorless, crystalline, salty preparation ($C_6H_4NHAsO_2$) applied hypodermically in chronic skin-diseases. [< A-, not, + TOXIC + -YL.]

at"ra-bi-la'ri-an, 1 at'rə-bi-lē'ri-ən; 2 ăt'ra-bi-lā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Atrabilious. **II.** *n. Med.* **1.** A person prone to melancholy; a hypochondriac. **2.** One affected with biliary derangement. [< LL. *atrabilarius,* < L. *atra bilis,* black bile, < *atra,* fem. of *ater,* black.]

at"ra-bil'iar, *a.* [Rare.] Atrabilious. — **at"ra-bil'i-a-ry,** *a.*

Paris marching on us? responds Mounier, with an *atrabiliar* accent. CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. vi, ch. 5, p. 252. [H.]

at"ra-bil'ious, 1 at'rə-bil'yus; 2 ăt'ra-bil'yŭs, *a.* **1.** Disposed to hypochondria; melancholy; splenetic; atrabiliar.

That vigorous grasp of intellect and *atrabilious* temperament, by which he [Carlyle] is distinguished.
MCCOSH *Logic* p. 56. [C. & BROS. 1879.]

2. *Med.* (1) Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, producing, or affected with black or vitiated bile. (2) Relating to the renal capsules, arteries, and veins.

Atrabilious, which has supplanted 'atrabilarious,' was first registered by Dr. Worcester. I find it in Hallam, Southey, Mr. Carlyle, &c. But it was used in 1664, by R. White, in his Translation of A Late Discourse, &c., p. 94.
F. HALL *Modern English* p. 132. [S. 1873.]

[< L. *atra bilis;* see ATRABILARIAN.] **at"ra-bi-la'[or -bil-i-a']ri-ous‡.** — **at"ra-bil'ious-ness,** *n.*

a-tra'che-ate, 1 ə-trē'ki-ēt; 2 a-trā'ce-āt, *a.* Without tracheæ, as crustaceans and certain other arthropods.

At"ra-che'li-a, 1 at'rə-kī'li-ə; 2 ăt'ra-cē'li-a, *n. pl.* **1.** *Entom.* A section of heteromerous beetles without visible constriction between head and thorax, including the weevils. **2.** [a-] *Terat.* Imperfect formation of the neck. [< Gr. *atrachēlos,* neckless, < *a-* priv. + *trachēlos,* neck.] — **at"ra-che'li-ate,** *a.*

At"rac-tas-pid'i-dæ, 1 at'rak-tas-pid'i-dī; 2 ăt'răc-tas-pid'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of solenoglyph snakes related to the vipers, but with fangs ungrooved in front and no postfrontals. **At"rac-tas'pis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *atraktos,* spindle, + *aspis,* serpent.] — **at"rac-tas'pi-did,** *n.* — **at"rac-tas'pi-doid,** *a.*

at"rac-ten'chy-ma, 1 at'rak-teŋ'ki-mə; 2 ăt'răc-tĕn'cy-ma, *n.* Vegetable tissue containing or consisting of spindle-shaped cells; fusiform tissue. [< Gr. *atraktos,* spindle, + *enchyma,* infusion, < *en,* in, + *cheō,* pour.]

a-trag'e-ne, 1 ə-traj'i-nī; 2 a-trăġ'e-nē, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of North-American and north temperate zone perennial climbing herbs of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), formerly regarded as a section of *Clematis,* differing from its other species mainly in the presence of petals, which are small and spatulate. *A. americana,* the same as *Clematis verticillaris,* is found in northern North America, and also in ornamental cultivation. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *athragenē,* a tree of which tinder was made.]

at'ra-ment, 1 at'rə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ăt'ra-ment, *n.* Any black substance or fluid, as ink. [< L. *atramentum,* < *ater,* black.] — **at"ra-men'tal, at"ra-men-ta'ri-ous,** *a.* [Archaic.] Of the nature of ink; inky; also, suitable for making ink. — **at"ra-men'tous,** *a.* Of the nature of ink; inky.

at"ra-nor'ic, 1 at'rə-nor'ik; 2 ăt'ra-nŏr'ic, *a. Chem.* Characterizing an acid, $C_{18}H_{18}O_8$, which, as a crystalline substance, melts at 196° C., and is present in *Lecanora atra* and other lichens. — **at"ra-no'rin,** *n.* Atranoric acid. See ATRANORIC.

A-tra'to, 1 ə-trā'to; 2 ā-trā'to, *n.* A river in Colombia, South America, flowing 200 m. to the Gulf of Darien.

A-trau'li, 1 ə-trau'li; 2 a-trou'li, *n.* A town, Aligarh district, Meerut division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

A-treb'a-tes, 1 ə-treb'ə-tiz; 2 a-trĕb'a-tēş, *n. pl.* [L.] A Gallic tribe, present in Britain when Cæsar invaded it. The name survives in the French term *Artois.*

a-trede'†, *vt.* To outdo in counsel.

A-trem'a-ta, 1 ə-trem'ə-tə; 2 a-trĕm'a-ta, *n. pl.* Same as ARTHROPOMATA. [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *trēma,* hole.]

a-trem'ble, 1 ə-trem'bl; 2 a-trĕm'bl, *adv.* & *a.* In a trembling state; trembling.

a-tre'mi-a, 1 ə-trī'mi-ə; 2 a-trē'mi-a, *n.* A hysterical condition in which there is inability to walk or stand upright, while voluntary motion is unimpaired.

at-ren't, *vt.* To outrun. **at-renne't.**

a-tre'sia, 1 ə-trī'ʒə; 2 a-trē'zha, *n. Pathol.* Absence, closure, or extreme constriction of any passage or opening of the body. [< Gr. *atrētos,* not perforated, < *a-* priv. + *trētos,* verbal a. of *tetrainō,* bore.] — **a-tre'sial,** *a.* Imperforate. **a-tre'sic†; a-tret'ic‡.**

A'treus, 1 ē'trūs *or* ē'tri-us; 2 ā'trŭs *or* ā'tre-ŭs, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Myth.* The father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who slew three of the sons of his faithless brother Thyestes and served them to the unwitting father at a banquet of feigned reconciliation; he was slain by Ægisthus, a brother of the victims. See AGAMEMNON; THYESTES. **2.** A type of fraternal hatred. — **treasure-house of Atreus,** a beehive tomb at Thyceux, near Argos.

a'tri-a, 1 ē'tri-ə; 2 ā'tri-a, *n.* Plural of ATRIUM.

a'tri-al, 1 ē'tri-əl; 2 ā'tri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an atrium (cavity or sac); as, the *atrial* membrane, etc. **2.** Of or pertaining to an entrance-hall or atrium; as, *atrial* decoration. [< L. *atrium;* see ATRIUM.]

At"ri-chi'l-dæ, 1 at'ri-kil'i-dī; 2 ăt'ri-kĭ'l-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Atrichornithidæ.* **A-trich'i-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *atrichos,* hairless, < *a-* priv. + *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]

At"ri-chor-nith'i-dæ, 1 at'ri-kər-nif'i-dī; 2 ăt'ri-cōr-nĭth'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An Australian family of small acromyodian passerine birds with two pairs of intrinsic muscles and a long graduated tail; scrub-birds. **At"ri-chor'nis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *atrichos,* hairless, + *ornis,* bird.] — **at"ri-chor'ni-thid,** *n.* — **at"ri-chor'ni-thid,** *a.*

at"ri-cho'sis, 1 at'ri-kō'sis; 2 ăt'ri-cō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Loss of or failure to develop hair. [< Gr. *atrichos,* hairless.] **a-trich'i-a†.**

A-tri'des, 1 ə-trai'dīz; 2 a-trī'dēş, *n.* [A-TRI'DÆ or A-TRI'DAI, 1 -dī or -dai; 2 -dē or -dī, *pl.*] [Gr.] A patronymic signifying the son of Atreus, applied to either Agamemnon or Menelaus, who are spoken of together as the **Atridæ.**

a'tri-o-, 1 ē'tri-o- *or* at'ri-ō-; 2 ā'tri-o- *or* ăt'ri-ō-. From *atrium* (see ATRIUM, 2): a combining form in anatomy, denoting *relation to or connection with an atrium;* as, *atrio*ventricular valves. — **a"tri-o-cœ-lom'ic,** *a.* Relating to an atrium and cœlom. — **a'tri-o-pore,** *n.* The exhalant opening of the peribranchial chamber in the *Chordata.* — **a'tri-o-por"al,** *a.* — **a"tri-o-ven-tric'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the auricles and ventricles of the heart; as, the *atrioventricular* valves.

A"tri-o-zo'a, 1 ē'tri-o-zō'ə; 2 ā'tri-o-zō'a, *n. pl. Zool.* An artificial division of *Chordata* embracing the ascidians and amphioxus, in which the gills open into an atrium. [< ATRIUM, 2, + Gr. *zōon,* animal.]

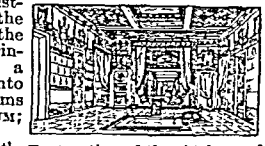
a-trip', 1 ə-trip'; 2 a-trĭp', *adv.* & *a. Naut.* **1.** In a position for motion; just started from the bottom, as an anchor.

Then oar *a-trip* On the black boat's keel, then dip and dip.
JOAQUIN MILLER *In a Gondola* st. 11.

2. Properly hoisted and ready for trimming: said of a sail or a yard. **3.** Freed from the fid and ready for lowering: said of a topmast. [< A-, on, + TRIP.]

At'ri-plex, 1 at'ri-pleks; 2 ăt'ri-plĕks, *n. Bot.* A large genus of herbs or shrubs of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), including the garden-orach of Europe, and species called *greasewood* in western North America. [L., < Gr. *atraphaxys,* orach.]

a'tri-um, 1 ē'tri-um; 2 ā'tri-ŭm, *n.* [A'TRI-A, *pl.*] **1.** (1) The entrance-hall, consisting of a court open to the sky, which formed the central and common principal apartment of a Roman house, and into which the other rooms opened. See COMPLUVIUM; IMPLUVIUM.



There were many doors on the right and left of the *atrium,* leading, doubtless, to sleeping chambers. LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* p. 383. [H.]

Restoration of the Atrium of a Pompeian House, showing compluvium and impluvium.

(2) A somewhat similar court or an analogous hall in other buildings, as in a modern dwelling or before the front of early churches. (3) By extension, a churchyard or cemetery. **2.** *Anat.* The main cavity of the auricle of the heart, or of the tympanic cavity; also, an auricle of the heart. **3.** *Zool.* (1) *Ascid.* The cavity in tunicates and lancelets into which the alimentary canal opens and into which the water from the gills and the excretions and genital products are poured. (2) *Ich.* A membranous sac in the ear of a fish. (3) *Zooph.* An enlargement of the somatic cavity in a medusa, at the base of the manubrium, from which radiating canals proceed. [L., < *ater,* black.]

at'ro-. From Latin *ater,* black: a combining form.

at'ro-ce-ru'le-ous, 1 at'ro-si-rū'li-us; 2 ăt'ro-ce-rų'le-ŭs, *a.* Blackish-blue. [< L. *ater,* black, + *cærulcus,* blue.]

at'ro-cha, 1 at'ro-ka; 2 ăt'ro-ca, *n. Helminth.* **1.** [-CHÆ, 1 -ki; 2 -cē, *pl.*] A larval chætopodous annelid with a uniform covering of cilia which does not break up into definite rings. **2.** [A-] *pl.* A group of rotifers without a trochal disk. [< A-, not, + Gr. *trochos,* wheel.] — **at'ro-chal,** *a.* — **at'ro-chous,** *a.*

a-tro'cious, 1 ə-trō'shus; 2 a-trō'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Outrageously or wantonly wicked, criminal, vile, or cruel; extremely heinous; hence, horrible; shocking. **2.** [Humorous.] Extremely bad; execrable; as, an *atrocious* pun. **3†.** Violent. [< L. *atrox,* cruel.] SYN.: see BARBAROUS; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

a-troc'i-ty, 1 ə-tres'i-ti; 2 a-trŏs'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being atrocious; great cruelty or reckless wickedness; enormity of crime; heinousness.

Although theological influences cannot reasonably be said to have diminished the number of wars, they have had a very real and beneficial effect in diminishing their *atrocity.*
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 270. [A. 1873.]

2. Anything atrocious: a deed of violence or savagery. **3.** [Colloq.] A bad blunder or wretched piece of work. [< F. *atrocité,* < L. *atrocitas,* < *atrox,* cruel.]

at'ro-lac'tic, 1 at'ro-lak'tik; 2 ăt'ro-lăc'tic, *a. Chem.* Denoting a crystalline acid ($C_9H_{10}O_5$) isomeric with tropic acid: the phenyl derivative of lactic acid. [< ATROPIN + LACTIC.]

At'ro-pa, 1 at'ro-pə; 2 at'ro-pa, *n. Bot.* A genus of poisonous herbs of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), including the belladonna (*A. belladonna*). [< Gr. *Atropos,* one of the Fates, < *a-* priv. + *trepō,* turn.] — **at"ro-pa'ceous,** *a.*

at'ro-pal, 1 at'ro-pəl; 2 ăt'ro-pal, *a. Bot.* Atropous; orthotropous.

at"ro-pam'in, } 1 at'ro-pam'in, -in *or* -in; 2 ăt'ro-păm'-
at"ro-pam'ine, } in, -in *or* -in, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{21}O_2N$) from belladonna-root, but possessing no mydriatic properties. [< ATROPA + AMIN.]

a-tro'phi-at"ed, *a.* [Rare.] Atrophied.

a-troph'ic, 1 ə-trof'ik; 2 a-trŏf'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with atrophy; wasting away. **at'ro-phous‡.**

at"ro-pho-der'ma, 1 at'ro-fo-dūr'mə; 2 ăt'ro-fo-dēr'ma, *n. Pathol.* Atrophy of the skin caused by lack of nutrition. [< Gr. *atrophos,* ill-fed, + *derma,* skin.]

at'ro-phy, } 1 at'ro-fi; 2 ăt'ro-fy, *v.* [-PHIED; -PHY-ING.]
at'ro-fy†, } **I.** *t.* To cause to waste away or wither; affect with atrophy; starve.

You are disqualified, from apprehending truth by *means of* powers which you have *atrophied* by disuse. ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Struggle for Immortality* p. 27. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

II. *i.* To waste away; become affected with atrophy.

at'ro-phy, *n.* **1.** A wasting or withering of the body or any of its parts; a wasted or withered condition.

In old age *atrophy* is a common consequence of the degenerations of tissue which accompany the decline of life. Q. *Med. Dict.*

2. *Biol.* A stoppage of the growth or development of a part or organ. [< F. *atrophie*, < LL. *atrophia*, < Gr. *atrophia*, < *a-* priv. + *trephō*, nourish.] **a-tro'phi-a‡.— brown atrophy,** a wasting away of the liver or of the spleen, attended with a brownish discoloration of the organ affected.— **progressive muscular a.,** the creeping palsy, due to degeneration of the cells in the anterior gray horns of the spinal cord, and consequent degeneration of the voluntary muscles. **Cruveilhier's a.‡.— rheumatic a.,** diminution of the volume and strength of muscles as a consequence of rheumatism.

a-trop'ic, 1 ə-trop'ĭk; 2 a-trŏp'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from atropin.— **atropic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_9H_8O_2$) derived variously, as from atropin by boiling with baryta. **a. phenylacrylic acid‡.**

at'ro-pin, } 1 at'ro-pin, -pin *or* -pĭn; 2 ăt'ro-pĭn, -pĭn
at'ro-pine, } *or* -pēn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline, bitter, poisonous alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) found in the deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*) and in the seeds of the thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*): used in medicine as an antispasmodic and having the power of enlarging the pupil of the eye. The salt generally used is the sulfate. [< ATROPA.] **a-tro'pi-a‡; at"ro-pi'na‡; at'ro-ponc‡.** — **at'ro-pin-ize** or **-ise,** *rt. Med.* To treat or poison with atropin. **at'ro-pize‡.— at'ro-pism,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid state produced by toxic doses or prolonged misuse of atropin. **at'ro-pin-ism‡; at"ro-pin"i-za'tion‡; at"ro-pi-za'tor -sa'tion‡.**

At'ro-pos, 1 at'ro-pos; 2 ăt'ro-pŏs, *n.* **1.** [Gr.] *Myth.* The "inflexible" goddess, one of the Fates, identified with the Roman *Morta.* See FATE, 5. **2.** [a-] An insect of the order *Neuroptera.*— **divining atropos,** a European insect (*Atropos divinatorius*): so called from the belief that its presence was an augury of death.

at'ro-pous, 1 at'ro-pus; 2 ăt'ro-pŭs, *a. Bot.* Not inverted; erect; orthotropous: said of an ovule. See OVULE. [< Gr. *atropos*, < *a-* priv. + *trepō*, turn. **at'ro-pal‡.**

at'ro-scin, } 1 at'ro-sin, -sin *or* -sĭn; 2 ăt'ro-sĭn, -sĭn *or*
at'ro-scine, } -sĭn, *n. Chem.* The dihydrate form ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_4+2H_2O$) of inactive scopolamin, from which it apparently differs only in the amount of water of crystallization. [< Gr. *atropos*, rigid, + *sc-* in *scopolia*, a plant, < G. A. *Scopoli*, of Pavia.]

at'ro-sin, *n. Chem.* A red coloring-matter occurring in the root of *Atropa belladonna.*

At'roth, 1 at'roth; 2 ăt'rŏth, *n. Bib.* Same as ATAROTH.

a'trous, *a.* [Rare.] Jet-black. [< L. *ater*, black.]

a-try', 1 ə-trai'; 2 a-trȳ', *adv.* & *a. Naut.* So balanced by trysails as to be kept with the head to the sea: said of a vessel. **a-trie'‡.**

A-tryp'i-dæ, 1 ə-trip'i-dī; 2 a-trȳp'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* An extinct family of arthropomatous brachiopods with spiral brachial appendages revolving toward the center of the dorsal valve.— **A-try'pa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< A-, not, + Gr. *trypa*, hole.] — **a-try'pid,** *n.*— **a-try'poid,** *a.* [Tract Society.

A. T. S., *abbr.* American Temperance Society; American

ats., *abbr.* At suit of.

At'si-on, *n.* Same as LITTLE EGG HARBOR RIVER.

At'su-ta, 1 ät'su-ta; 2 ăt'sụ-tä, *n.* A town in Awomori ken, Japan.

att., *abbr.* Attorney.

At'ta, 1 ät'a; 2 ăt'ä, *n.* [P. I.] A Negrito of the eastern Cordillera, Cagayán, Luzon.

at'ta-bal, *n.* [Sp.] Same as ATABAL. **at'ta-ball‡.**

at'tac, 1 at'ak; 2 ăt'ac, *n.* [Scot.] Haddock.

at-tac'ca, 1 at-täk'ka; 2 ăt-täc'cä, *r.* [It.] *Mus.* Go on; proceed directly: a direction to the player.

at-tac'co, 1 at-täk'ko; 2 ăt-täc'co, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A short, well-defined subject of a fugue. [to something.

at-tach', 1 a-tach'; 2 ă-tăch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fast

The root is to be found in the word which appears in English as tack, with the signification of 'peg' or 'small nail'; so that to *attach* is to fasten with a tack or nail. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

2. To unite to oneself or lay hold on by affection; win; as, to *attach* a friend.

How can a person be *attached* to a house that has no center of attraction? C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* p. 3. [o. & co. 1873.]

3. To put in relation or connection; ascribe or attribute; as, to *attach* a meaning to a word or act. **4.** To join or connect in an official capacity; assign.

To each of the squadrons he *attached* a body of several thousand marines. GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, p. 21. [p. s. & co. 1854.]

5. *Law.* To take and hold (a person or property) and have the same before a court for legal disposal pursuant to the command of a judicial writ; arrest for contempt of court: of persons, chiefly of arrest by civil process.

I, therefore, apprehend and do *attach* thee. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 2.

6†. To seize; indict; accuse.

II. *i.* **1.** To belong as a quality or necessary or proper adjunct; be incident; as, no blame *attached* to him because of the occurrence. **2.** To be fixed or fastened (on). **3.** To come into operation; vest. [< F. *attacher*, < *à-* (< L. *ad*), to, + Bret. *tach*, nail.]

Syn.: add, adjoin, affix, annex, append, apply, bind, conjoin, connect, fasten, fix, join, stick, unite. See ADD.— Ant.: disunite, divide, part, separate, sever, sunder.— Prep.: attach *to* the document *at* the bottom *with* mucilage; attached *by* ligaments, *by* a cord, a halter, etc.; in legal usage, attach *for* a debt, etc. (anciently *of* high treason); loss or blame may attach *on* or *upon*.— **at-tach'ī,** *n.* Attachment.— **at-tach'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **at-tach'er,** *n.*

at-tach'a-ble, } 1 a-tach'ə-bl; 2 ă-tăch'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Ca-
at-tach'a-bl'ī, } pable of being attached or conjoined. **2.** *Law.* Liable to be taken and held by virtue of a writ of attachment; as, *attachable* property.— **-ness,** *n.*

at"ta"ché', 1 a"ta'shē': 2 ă"tă'shę', *n.* [F.] One attached to the company or suite of another; esp. a subordinate member of a diplomatic embassy.— **at"ta"ché' ship,** *n.*

at-tach'ment, 1 a-tach'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-tăch'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of attaching, or the state of being attached, either by material bands or by moral bands.

You do not weaken your affection for your family by cultivating *attachments* beyond its pale, but deepen and intensify it. ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. ii, p. 260. [R. 1870.]

2. That by which, or the point at which, anything is held or fastened; a nexus; band; tie; as, the *attachments* of a muscle. **3.** Anything appended or attached as an adjunct; as, a spiral-turning *attachment* on a lathe. **4.** *Law.* (1) A peremptory writ of arrest for contempt of court. Compare CAPIAS. (2) A judicial proceeding for taking property into custody of a court to await ulterior proceedings; as, *attachment* of property to secure a debt. In some States this writ largely corresponds to mesne process. See MESNE PROCESS, under MESNE. In other States this writ is employed only against absconding or non-appearing debtors. (3) The writ commanding this proceeding.

He had been pestered with injunctions, threatened with *attachments.* C. D. WARNER *Little Journey* p. 293. [R. 1889.]

[< F. *attachement*, < *attacher;* see ATTACH.]

Syn.: adherence, adhesion, affection, devotion, esteem, estimation, friendship, inclination, love, regard, tenderness, union. An *attachment* is a feeling that binds a person by ties of heart to another person or thing. We speak of a man's *adherence* to his purpose, his *adhesion* to his party, or to anything to which he clings tenaciously, tho with no special tenderness; of his *attachment* to his church, to the old homestead, or to any persons or objects that he may hold dear. *Affection* expresses more warmth of feeling; we should not speak of a mother's *attachment* to her babe, but of her *affection* or of her *devotion. Inclination* expresses simply a tendency, which may be good or bad, yielded to or overcome; as, an *inclination* to study; an *inclination* to drink. *Regard* is more distant than *affection* or *attachment*, but closer and warmer than *esteem;* we speak of high *esteem*, kind *regard.* See ACQUAINTANCE; ADJUNCT; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.— Ant.: alienation, animosity, antipathy, aversion, coolness, dislike, distance, divorce, enmity, estrangement, indifference, opposition, repugnance, separation.— Prep.: attachment *of* a true man *to* his friends; attachment *to* a leader *for* his nobility of character; the attachments *between* two persons or things; attachment *by* muscular fibers, or *by* a rope, etc.— **courts of attachment** [Eng.], forestry courts for the protection of the king's deer and greensward — vert or venison — held every forty days.— **foreign a.,** proceedings for attaching the property of a non-resident or absconding debtor.

at-tacht', *pp.* Attached. S. S.

at-tack', 1 a-tak'; 2 ă-tăk', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set upon or make an onset against with or as with force of arms; assault physically, or attempt violence to; specif., to take the initiative, as an army, in engaging (an enemy).

An animal when going to *attack* another . . . often makes itself appear terrible by erecting its hair. DARWIN *Emotions* p. 61. [A. 1873.]

2. To assail, as one's reputation or principles, with speech, writing, or other hostile action; censure. **3.** To make a beginning upon; begin action upon, as a piece of work; set about; undertake; as, the teacher *attacked* his new duties with alacrity. **4.** To begin to affect seriously or injuriously; cause to waste or decompose; seize; as, disease *attacked* him; acid *attacks* metal.

No fever can *attack* a perfectly sound body. DRUMMOND *Pax Vobiscum* p. 3. [J. P. 1890.]

II. *i.* To make an onset or assault; as, to *attack* with vigor. [< F. *attaquer*, for *attacher;* see ATTACH.]

Syn.: assail, assault, beleaguer, beset, besiege, charge, combat, encounter, fall upon, invade, set upon. A general *invades* a country by marching in troops; he *attacks* a city by drawing up an army against it; he *assaults* it by hurling his troops directly upon its defenses. *Assail* and *assault*, tho of the same original etymology, have diverged in meaning, so that *assault* alone retains the meaning of direct personal violence. One may *assail* another with reproaches; he *assaults* him with a blow, a brandished weapon, etc. Armies or squadrons *charge;* *combat* and *encounter* may be said of individual contests. To *beset* is to set around, or, so to speak, to stud one's path, with menaces, attacks, or persuasions. To *bestepe* and *beleaguer* are the acts of armies. To *attack* is to begin hostilities; to *encounter* is to meet face to face, and may be said either of the *attacking* or of the resisting force or person, or of both. — Ant.: aid, befriend, cover, defend, protect, resist, shelter, shield, support, sustain, uphold, withstand.— Prep.: we were attacked *by* the enemy *with* cannon and musketry.

at-tack', *n.* **1.** The act of attacking; an onset, either with physical violence or with hostile or bitter words; specif., a military onset or commencement of assault; as, to write an *attack* upon conservatism.

The game of *attack* and defence, as it is still practiced with the sword and foil, opens up new vistas in history. *Century Magazine* Jan., 1887, p. 414.

2. (1) The first movements toward any undertaking, as the solution of a difficulty or the offensive part in any contest. (2) The manner of beginning a phrase or passage in music with decision and spirit. (3) In phonetics, the voicing of a sound; an opening glide.

The . . . Tonic Sol-fa system . . . has made our singers certain of *attack.* *Contemporary Rev.* July, 1891, p. 101.

3. An attacking force or column; as, three brigades of infantry composed the *attack.* **4.** *Chess.* A series of moves by which the second player institutes an attack instead of a defense; as, Max Lange's *attack.* Compare GAMBIT; OPENING. **5.** In fencing, same as APPEL. **6.** (1) In cricket, the act or style of bowling; as, the *attack* was comparatively weak. (2) In lacrosse, the three players (first, second, and third *attack*) who forward the play toward their opponents' goal. **7.** Corrosive or disintegrative action of some chemical, as nitric acid. **8.** A seizure or affection, as by disease or the like; as, an *attack* of cholera.

Syn.: see AGGRESSION. Compare ATTACK, *v.*— Prep.: *on* or *upon.*— **at-tack'a-bl(eˢ, *a.*— at-tack'er,** *n.*

at-tackt', *pp.* Attacked. S. S.

at-tac'o-lite, 1 a-tak'o-lait; 2 ă-tăc'o-lĭt, *n. Mineral.* A red hydrated aluminum phosphate. [< Gr. *attakos*, locust, + -LITE.]

at'ta-cus, 1 at'ə-kus; 2 ăt'a-cŭs, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A species of edible locust, the *gôb* or "bald locust" of the Pentateuch (R. V.). *Lev.* xi, 22 (Douai). **2.** [A-] A genus including some of the most beautiful as well as largest species of saturniid moths. [< Gr. *attakos*, kind of locust.] — **at'ta-cine,** *a.*

at"ta-dil'lo, 1 at'ə-dil'o; 2 ăt'a-dĭl'o, *n.* A pangolin.

at'ta-gen, 1 at'ə-jen; 2 ăt'a-gĕn, *n.* **1.** Pallas's sand-grouse. **2.** One of various partridges or partridge-like birds. [L., < Gr. *attagēn*, grouse.] **at'a-gas‡; at'ta-gas‡.**

at'ta-ghant, *n.* Same as YATAGHAN.

At-tag'i-des, 1 at-taj'i-dīz; 2 ă-tăg'i-dēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* A suborder of quail-like charadriiform birds with a schizognathous palate and holorhinal nasals. [< Gr. *attagēn*, grouse.] [xii, 11.

At'ta-i, 1 at'i-ai *or* at'ai; 2 ăt'a-ĭ *or* ăt'ī, *n. Bib. I Chron.*

at-tain', 1 a-tēn'; 2 ă-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To arrive at, as some object of effort, physical or mental; gain by exertion of body or mind; reach unto; as, to *attain* honor.

An industrious man working daily and laying by daily, *attains* at last the possession of . . . wealth to which he has absolute right. RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olives* i, p. 17. [W. & S. 1866.]

2. To come to in space or time; arrive at; as, to *attain* old age. **3.** To equal in excellence or degree. **4†.** To ascertain. **5†.** To overtake.

II. *i.* **1.** To arrive or reach with effort; succeed in getting to any point or thing: followed usually by *to* or *unto.*

Wisdom is his most beauteous attribute: no man can *attain* unto it. T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* pt. i, § 13, p. 337. [M. & B. 1852.]

2†. To concern. [< OF. *ataindre*, F. *atteindre*, < L. *attingo*, < *ad*, to, + *tango*, touch.] **at-teinet.**

Syn.: accomplish, achieve, acquire, arrive at, compass, earn, gain, get, grasp, master, obtain, procure, reach, secure, win. A man may *obtain* a situation by the intercession of friends, he *procures* a dinner by paying for it; *attain* is a lofty word, pointing to some high or desirable result; he *attains* the mountain summit, he *attains* honor or learning as the result of strenuous and earnest labor. Even that usage of *attain* which has been thought to refer to mere progress of time carries the thought of a result desired; as, to *attain* to old age; the man desires to live to a good old age; we should not speak of his *attaining* his dotage. One may *attain* an object that will prove not worth his labor, but what he *achieves* is in itself great and splendid; as, the Greeks at Marathon *achieved* a glorious victory. See ACCOMPLISH; ACHIEVE; ARRIVE; GET.— Ant.: abandon, blunder, fail, forfeit, lose, miss.— **at-tain'er,** *n.*

at-tain'a-ble, } 1 a-tēn'ə-bl; 2 ă-tān'a-bl, *a.* That can
at-tain'a-bl'ī, } be attained; practicable; feasible.

The conclusions of science are . . . no more than the best explanations of phenomena which are *attainable* in the existing state of knowledge. FROUDE *Short Studies* first series, p. 169. [S. 1872.]

— **at-tain"a-bil'i-ty, at-tain'a-bl(e-nessᵉ,** *n.*

at-taind', *pp.* Attained. S. S.

at-tain'der, 1 a-tēn'dər; 2 ă-tān'dẽr, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* The immediate extinction by the common law of all civil rights of a person, as one dead in law, upon the pronouncing of sentence of death or of outlawry against him for a capital offense; also, a bill of attainder.

The consequences of attainder were, by common law, forfeiture of estate and corruption of blood, by reason of which latter the person attainted could neither inherit nor transmit property by descent. These consequences of attainder have been so modified by recent legislation that, so far as the offender's family is concerned, corruption of blood has ceased to be a part of the law. In the United States bills or legislative acts of attainder are forbiddenby the Constitution (Art. I, § 9, cl. 13). Attainder was finally abolished in England in 1870.

The aged earl died in the Tower, . . . and a posthumous *attainder* being issued against him, his lands and goods were forfeited. LUCY AIKEN *Court of Queen Elizabeth* p. 25. [A. M. & S. 1869.]

2. [Archaic.] The imputing of dishonor; the condition of being under such imputation or stain; as, *attainder* of shame.

He lived from all *attainder* of suspects. SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act. iii, sc. 5.

[< OF. *ataindre;* see ATTAIN, *v.*]— **bill of attainder** (*Eng. Law*), an act of Parliament pronouncing sentence of death against an accused person, especially against political offenders of high degree, which enactment is followed by forfeiture of estate and corruption of blood, as in attainder under judicial sentence.

at-tain'ment, 1 a-tēn'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-tān'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of attaining or reaching; the act of obtaining, as by continued effort. **2.** That which is thus attained or obtained; especially, an acquisition of a personal or non-transmissible character, as of proficiency, scholarship, or power; an accomplishment; as, a man of great *attainments.*

What is thy *attainment* compared with an Alexander's, a Mahomet's, a Napoleon's? CARLYLE *Reminiscences* p. 35. [S. 1881.]

Syn.: accomplishment, acquirement, acquisition. These words, tho admitting the singular, are oftenest used in the plural. *Accomplishments* are showy, graceful, pleasing; *acquirements* are substantial and useful; *attainments* are vast, lofty, and ennobling. *Acquisitions*, unless otherwise expressly stated, are understood to be of money or property. See ACHIEVEMENT; PROGRESS.

at-tain'or, 1 a-tēn'or; 2 ă-tān'ŏr, *n.* [Archaic.] *Eng. Law.* A juror called under a writ of attaint ordering a new trial.

at-taint', 1 a-tēnt'; 2 ă-tānt', *vt.* **1.** To affect injuriously; disgrace; taint; sully; as, to *attaint* one's purity.

For he *attaints* that rival's fame With treason's charge. SCOTT *Marmion* can. 2, st. 28.

2. *Eng. Law.* (1) To inflict attainder upon; impose upon (a person) sentence of death or of outlawry, involving the extinction of civil rights. See ATTAINDER. (2)† To convict; condemn, as a jury for false verdict. **3.** To touch or affect with something corrupting; formerly, also, to touch; seize upon, or affect, as disease; affect, as with contagion; as, to *attaint* the honor of a house. **4.** [Archaic.] To accuse; charge crime against.

Who are you to *attaint* me of unworthy motives? HOWELLS *Undiscovered Country* p. 54. [H. M. & CO. 1880.]

5†. To touch; hit, as in tilting; attain. The verb *attaint* shows three shades of meaning, arising from its real or fancied connection with *attainder, taint,* and *attain,* respectively. [< OF. *ateint*, pp. of *ateindre, ataindre;* see ATTAIN.] — **at-taint'ī,** *pa.* Attainted; exhausted.— **at-taint'ment†,** *n.* The act of attainting, or the state of being attainted; attainder; disgrace.— **at-tain'ture†,** *n.* **1.** Imputation of dishonor; stain. **2.** Attainder.

at-taint', *n.* **1.** (1) Imputation or taint of dishonor; stain upon freshness, purity, luster, honor, or character; especially, moral or social taint or corruption.

But by their spiritual *attaints* Degraded from the right of Saints. S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 2, l. 73.

(2) A corrupting force or influence. **2.** Attainder. **3.** A blow on a horse's leg from overreaching. **4.** [Archaic.] The act of touching or hitting, especially in tilting. **5.** *Old Law.* (1) A writ to inquire into a supposedly false verdict by a jury. (2) Conviction of a jury for false verdict. [a-take'‡.

at-take'†, *vt.* To overtake. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 16,024.

at'tal, 1 at'əl; 2 ăt'al, *n.* Same as ATTLE.

At'ta-la, 1 at'ə-lə; 2 ăt'a-la, *n.* A county in Mississippi; 750 sq. m.; county-seat, Kosciusko.

At-ta'le-a, 1 a-tə'li-ə; 2 ă-tā'le-a, *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of tall tropical spineless American palms with large pinnate leaves and large hanging clusters of fruit. *A. funifera* furnishes coquilla-nuts and the piassava-fiber. See these words and COHUNE. [< *Attalus*, king of Pergamos.]

at-ta'leh, 1 a-tə'lə; 2 ă-tā'le, *n.* [Barbary.] A tree (*Acacia nilotica*) yielding a gum known as Barbary gum.

At"ta-li'a, 1 at'ə-lī'ə; 2 ăt'a-lī'a, *n. Bib.* A seaport of Pamphylia in Asia Minor, which stood on the site of modern A-da'li-a. *Acts* xiv, 25.

at-tal'i-ca, 1 a-tal'i-kə; 2 ă-tăl'i-ca, *n. pl.* [L.] Cloth of gold: from King Attalus of Pergamos, its supposed introducer.

At'ta-lid, 1 at'ə-lid; 2 ăt'a-lid, *n.* One of a line of Greek kings of Pergamos, 250–133 B. C. See ATTALUS, 2.— **At-tal'li-dæ,** *n. pl.* The Attalids.

At-tal'la, 1 a-tal'ə; 2 ă-tăl'a, *n.* A town, Etowah county, Ala.

At'ta-lus, 1 at'ə-lus; 2 ăt'a-lŭs, *n.* **1.** A Macedonian general; assassinated by order of Alexander about 335 B. C. **2.** An Asiatic-Greek prince (271–197 B. C.), first king of Pergamos; an ally of Rome, he shared in the conquest of the Gauls. **3.** His son, "Philadelphus" (220–138 B. C.), also a Roman ally. **4.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xv, 22.

at'ta-man, 1 at'ə-man; 2 ăt'a-măn, *n.* Same as HETMAN.

at-tame'†, *tt.* **1.** To begin; undertake. **2.** To taste. CHAUCER. **3.** To disgrace. CHAUCER.

at-tam'i-nate†, *tt.* To contaminate; corrupt.

at'tap, 1 at'ap; 2 ăt'ăp, *n.* The nipa-palm (*Nipa fruticans*) of the East Indies and Australia, the large leaves of which are used for thatching.

at'tar, 1 at'ər; 2 ăt'ar, *n.* The fragrant volatile essential oil extracted from the petals of roses, as of the damask rose; also, any sweet flower-extract. Attar proper is mostly manufactured in the East, and usually called *attar or atto of roses.*

The vault was filled with odors of rose, jasmin, and sandal-wood, the precious *attars* of which are sprinkled upon the tomb.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Visit to India* p. 135. [G. P. P. 1864.]

[< Per. *'atar,* < Ar. *'ŧr,* < *'atara,* breathe perfume.]

a'tar‡; at'tar-gul‡; ot'tar‡; ot'to†.

at-task'†, *tt.* To blame or call to account.

at-taste'†, *tt.* & *tt.* To taste; realize by experience.

At"ta-vā'da, 1 ăt"ə-vā'də; 2 ăt'a-vā'da, *n.* The belief that "Soul" or "Self" is separate from the universe: called by Buddhists the Great Heresy.

The ten chief sins came . . . *Attavada* first; The sin of self.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. vi, st. 20.

at'tet. At; also, at the: a contraction. **at'ten‡.**

At"te-lab'i-dæ, 1 at'i-lab'i-dē; 2 ăt'e-lăb'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of rhynchophorous beetles with the beak short, labium suppressed, and mandibles pincer-shaped. **At-tel'a-bus,** *n.* (*t.* g.) [< Gr. *attelabos,* locust.] — **at-tel'a-bid,** *a.* & *n.* — **at-tel'a-bold,** *a.*

at-tem'per, 1 a-tem'pər; 2 ă-tĕm'per, *tt.* **1.** To reduce or modify by or as by mixture; make less violent, severe, or harsh; soften; soothe; moderate; temper; as, to *attemper* severity with mercy; to *attemper* wine with water.

We will first speak, how the natural inclination and habit, to be angry, may be *attempered* and calmed.
BACON *Works, Essays, Of Anger* in vol. i, p. 305. [H. G. B. 1871.]

2. To modify so as to harmonize; fit.

With voice *Attempered* to his altered mood.
HOLLAND *Bitter-Sweet* second movement, st. 91.

3. To proportion; regulate.

This word is now almost entirely superseded by *temper.* [< OF. *atemprer,* < L. *attempero,* < *ad,* to, + *tempero;* see TEMPER, *v.*] **a-tem'pre†.** — **at-tem'per-a-ment,** *n.* A tempering or mixing in due proportion. **at-tem'per-ment‡.**

at-tem'per-ance†, *n.* **1.** Temperance. **2.** Attemperament.

at-tem'per-ate, 1 a-tem'pər-ēt; 2 ă-tĕm'per-āt, *tt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **1.** To regulate as to temperature. **2†.** To cause to conform; adapt. [< L. *attemperatus,* pp. of *attempero;* see ATTEMPER.] — **at-tem'per-ate†,** *a.* Temperate; well-regulated. — **at-tem"per-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The regulation of the temperature of the wort in brewing or distilling. **2†.** The act of attempering. — **at-tem'per-a"tor,** *n.*

at-tem'perd, *pp.* Attempered. S. S.

at-tem'pre†, *a.* Temperate; mild. — **at-tem'pre-ly†,** *adv.*

at-tempt', 1 a-tempt'; 2 ă-tĕmpt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make an effort or trial to perform (some action); endeavor to effect; try; as, to *attempt* to solve a problem.

It must be better to *attempt* a duty, though we fail, than never to *attempt* it at all.
WM. BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, p. 282. [F. & W. 1891.]

2. To try to overcome, master, win, seduce, or take by force; attack; assault; make an effort against; as, to *attempt* a fort. **3.** To make an essay of, or adventure upon, as something perilous or untried; as, to "attempt the Future's portal," LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 18. **4†.** To endeavor to gain; test; prove.

II†. *i.* To make an attempt. [< F. *attenter,* < L. *attento,* < *ad,* to, + *tento,* try, freq. of *tendo,* stretch.]

Syn.: endeavor, essay, strive, try, undertake. To *attempt* expresses a single act; to *endeavor,* a continuous exertion; we say I will *endeavor* (not I will *attempt*) while I live. To *attempt* is with the view of accomplishing; to *essay,* with a view of testing our own powers. To *undertake* is to accept or take upon oneself as an obligation, as some business, labor, or trust; the word often implies complete assurance of success; as, I will *undertake* to produce the witness. To *strive* suggests little of the result, much of toil, strain, and contest, in seeking it; I will *strive* to fulfil your wishes, *i. e.,* I will spare no labor and exertion to do it. *Try* is the most comprehensive of these words. The original idea of testing or experimenting is not thought of when a man says "I will *try.*" To *attempt* suggests giving up, if the thing is not accomplished at a stroke; to *try* implies using other means and studying out other ways if not at first successful. *Endeavor* is more mild and formal; the pilot in the burning pilot-house does not say "I will *endeavor*" or "I will *attempt* to hold the ship to her course," but "I'll *try,* sir!" — Ant.: abandon, dismiss, drop, give up, let go, neglect, omit, overlook, pass by, throw away, throw over, throw up. — **at-tempt'a-bl(e‍ᵊ,** *a.* — **at-tempt'er,** *n.* **1.** One who attempts. **2.** One who makes a criminal attempt; an assailant. **3†.** A tempter. **at-temp'tor†.** — **at-tempt'ing,** I. *pa.* Venturous; enterprising. II. *n.* An attempt; endeavor. — **at-temp'tiv(e‍ᵊ,** *a.* Ready for bold attempts; venturous.

Daniel (1603), among other grand qualities which he ascribes to the English race, describes them as '*attemptive,*' or prompt for high attempts. FRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. v, p. 230. [L. P. CO. 1889.]

at-tempt', *n.* **1.** A putting forth of effort, especially of unsuccessful effort, to effect or to do something or to attain an end; an undertaking; trial; endeavor; essay.

The poorest success, provided the *attempt* has been genuine, will enable one to enter into any art ten times better than before.
MACDONALD *Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood* p. 236. [S. & S.]

2. An effort to effect an object or purpose by violence; an attack; assault. **3.** *Law.* An act which, if consummated, would effectuate a criminal intent; as, an *attempt* to commit a crime. **Criminal attempt** is distinguished from **criminal intent** in that the former implies a physical endeavor to accomplish an act, the latter the quality or condition of mind with which the endeavor is made or the act done. **4†.** The object attempted or aimed at. Syn.: see EFFORT.

at-tempt"a-bil'i-ty, 1 a-tempt'ə-bil'i-ti; 2 ă-tĕmpt'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** *The state or quality of being* attemptable. **2.** That which may be attempted.

An unwound skein of possibilities, of apprehensions, *attemptabilities.*
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p. 209. [L. CO.]

at-tend', 1 a-tend'; 2 ă-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go, be, or stay with, as a companion, servant, escort, or retinue; wait upon or within hearing of; watch over and minister to; visit or care for professionally; as, the king was *attended* by nobles; the sick man is *attended* by his physician.

I had rather be at Mount Vernon with a friend or two about me, than to be *attended* at the seat of government by the officers of State and the representatives of every power in Europe.
IRVING *Washington* vol. v, p. 65. [G. P. P. 1863.]

2. To be present at or in, as an auditor, spectator, etc.; go to. **3.** To be connected or associated with; follow as a result or consequence; accompany.

Those ideas that have been *attended* with deep feeling are called up more frequently and readily than others.
MCCOSH *Psychology, Cognitive Powers* p. 137. [S. 1886.]

4. [Archaic.] To take care or charge of; look after; give heed to; as, *attend* the door; *attend* my word. **5.** [Archaic.] To look for; await; as, he *attends* your coming.

II. *i.* **1.** To give heed; listen; as, *attend* to my words. **2.** To give attendance or care; give one's thoughts, care, or energies: with *to;* as, to *attend to* one's business.

Each *to* the favorite happiness *attends.* GOLDSMITH *Traveller* l. 95.

3. To be an attendant; be present.

Eternal blessings crown my earliest friend,
And round his dwelling guardian saints *attend.*
GOLDSMITH *Traveller* l. 11.

4. To follow as a result.

Deferred hopes which *attend* upon vast designs.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Success* p. 103. [O. & CO. 1871.]

5†. To wait; delay. [< OF. *atendre,* F. *attendre,* < L. *attendo,* < *ad,* to, + *tendo,* stretch.] Syn.: see ACCOMPANY; FOLLOW; LISTEN; OBSERVE; SERVE. — Prep.: attend *on* or *upon* a person; *to* his words; *to* a business; *at* the house; *with* zeal. — **at-tend'er,** *n.* **1.** One who gives heed. **2.** An attendant. — **at-tend'ing-ly,** *adv.* With attention. — **at-tend'ment†,** *n.* An attendant circumstance.

at-ten'dance, 1 a-ten'dəns; 2 ă-tĕn'danç, *n.* **1.** The act or state of attending; also, the fact or condition of service or presence. See ATTEND. **2.** The persons collectively that attend any service, entertainment, etc. **3.** A body of attendants; retinue. **4†.** Attention. **5†.** Act of awaiting; expectation. **at-ten'dan-cy†; at-ten'daunce†.**

at-ten'dant, 1 a-ten'dənt; 2 ă-tĕn'dant, *a.* **1.** Following or accompanying in causal connection; accompanying; consequent; as, vice and its *attendant* miseries.

The separation of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most distressful circumstances *attendant* on penury.
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p. 11. [A. B. EX. 1880.]

2. Following as an attendant or attendants; as, the king and his *attendant* retinue. **3.** *Law.* Owing service or duty (to); dependent; as, his wife shall be *attendant* to his heir. **4†.** Attentive. — **at-ten'dant-ly,** *adv.*

at-ten'dant, *n.* **1.** One who attends in a subordinate capacity; a servant; follower; retainer; companion; as, the *attendants* of the crown prince. **2.** One who attends with hope of favor, etc.; a suitor. **3.** Something that accompanies; accompaniment; consequent; concomitant.

Beauty, Sublimity and Romance, are to his mind ever *attendants* of man and nature. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays, Wordsworth* in vol. i, p. 245. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

4. One who is present; as, an *attendant* at divine service. **5.** One who owes service or is dependent, as a retainer.

Syn.: see ACCESSORY. — Prep.: an attendant *of* the king, or an attendant *to, on,* or *upon* the royal person; an attendant *at* the service. — **master attendant** (Eng.), an executive officer acting as assistant of the superintendent of naval dockyards.

at-tent', 1 a-tent'; 2 ă-tĕnt', *a.* Full of attention; eagerly or sedulously attentive or directed; intent.

His eyes regained their conscious look and ran around the hushed circle of *attent* faces. TOURGÉE *Fool's Errand* p. 93. [H. & H.]

[< L. *attentus,* pp. of *attendo;* see ATTEND.]

at-ten'tat, 1 a-ten'tat; 2 ă-tĕn'tăt, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Civ. & Canon Law.* An improper step in a cause, taken by a judge of an inferior court, pending an appeal. **2†.** An assault; a criminal attempt. **at-ten'tate‡.**

at-ten'tion, 1 a-ten'shon; 2 ă-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The direction of the mental powers to a specific object or objects, especially when vigorous, voluntary, and concentrated; close or earnest attending.

Attention . . . is another term for tension or effort, and was doubtless first transferred to the spiritual operation from the strained condition of the part or whole of the bodily organism, which accompanies or follows such effort.
PORTER *Human Intellect* prelim., § 53, p. 69. [S. 1870.]

Thus the difference between an ordinary mind and the mind of a Newton, consists principally in this, that the one is capable of the application of a more continuous *attention* than the other.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xiv, p. 178. [O. & L. 1859.]

2. *Psychol.* (1) The act or process of giving especial clearness to one or more particulars in the complex content of consciousness. (2) The form of mental functioning, or so-called faculty, which makes possible the selection of certain of the contents of consciousness, for the purpose of giving to them an increased clearness.

The general fact of experience from which the conception and doctrine of attention in modern psychology take their rise is that some objects, or parts of objects, in the field of consciousness are more clearly and vividly impressed than others, or are apperceived and recognized, while others are only dimly, or scarcely at all, apprehended. The additional fact that this difference in clearness often seems to be dependent on a selective act, or process, of the subject has led to a further division into (*a*) **reflex** or **non-voluntary attention,** where either through the intensity of the stimulus or the advantage of special interest, the object seems to force itself upon the mind; or (*b*) **voluntary** a., where the subject, in order to gratify curiosity or carry out some other purpose, seems to choose the object which shall be more clearly apperceived. The distinction, tho valid, is a matter of degrees. In the one case, the consciousness of passivity, in the other, of activity, is emphasized.

The conclusion is then warranted, in a preliminary way, that primary *attention* is a form of psychical energy which necessarily enters into the determination of the character of every field of consciousness.
G. T. LADD *Psychol. Descrip. and Explan.* ch. 5, p. 65. [S. 1894.]

The word *attention,* if we consider its derivation, would seem to be a synonym of conation. It ought to mean 'tendency toward an object.' G. F. STOUT *Analytic Psychology* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 122. [SON. & CO. 1896.]

3. An act of courtesy or gallantry, especially on the part of a lover; a service: often in the plural; as, his *attentions* were assiduous. **4.** Devotion of the energies; watchful observation; practical consideration; notice; also, the object to which the service is directed.

His [Spenser's] *attention* to metre and rhythm is sometimes . . . extremely minute. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 24, 1827.

5. *Mil.* An order to assume a posture of readiness preparatory to some military maneuver; also, the posture itself; as, the company stood at *attention.* See TACTICS.

The commanding officer . . . said: '*Attention,* men! your colors are on the top of that hill. Charge!' And they did charge.
J. B. GOUGH *Platform Echoes* p. 238. [W. & CO. 1886.]

[< L. *attentio(n-),* < *attendo;* see ATTEND.] **at-ten'cloun†.**

Syn.: care, circumspection, consideration, notice, observation, regard, study, vigilance, watchfulness. See ASSIDUITY. — Ant.: absence of mind, abstraction, carelessness, disregard, *distraction, inadvertence, inattention, indifference,* neglect. — Prep.: the attention *of* the audience *to* the lecture. — **field of attention** (*Psychol.*), the entire range of consciousness, including objects which are clear, or which may be made clear by fixing attention upon them. — **shifting of a.,** the change in the selective function of attention which makes clearer now one and now another of the objects in consciousness. — **span of a.,** the number of small and discrete units which can be grouped in one presentation.

— **at-ten'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or affording attention.

at-ten'tive, } 1 a-ten'tiv; 2 ă-tĕn'tiv, *a.* **1.** Of, pertain-**at-ten'tiv‍ᵉ,** } ing to, giving, or showing *attention;* applying the mind or energies to anything, or characterized by such application; as, an *attentive* hearer; an *attentive* action. **2.** Characterized by courteous, kind, or gallant conduct; polite. [< F. *attentif,* < L. *attentus,* pp. of *attendo;* see ATTEND.] — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: alert, careful, circumspect, heedful, intent, listening, mindful, observant, vigilant, watchful. See ACCOMMODATING; OBSEQUIOUS. — Ant.: careless, dull, heedless, inattentive, neglectful, negligent, thoughtless. — Prep.: *to.*

at-tent'ly, 1 a-tent'li; 2 ă-tĕnt'ly, *adv.* With attention; *intently.*

at-ten'u-a-ble†, *a.* Capable of being attenuated.

at-ten'u-ant, 1 a-ten'yu-ant; 2 ă-tĕn'yu-ant. **I.** *a.* Making thin or weak; diluting, as fluids. **II.** *n.* A medicine that dilutes the fluids or thins the blood. [< L. *attenuan(t-)s,* ppr. of *attenuo;* see ATTENUATE, *v.*]

at-ten'u-ate, 1 a-ten'yu-ēt; 2 ăt-tĕn'yu-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To thin or make thin, small, or fine; reduce in size, thickness, etc., as a wire by drawing out in length, or the limbs by emaciation.

Exercise . . . doth absorb likewise, and *attenuate* too much the body.
BACON *Works, Nat. Hist.* in vol. i, § 299, p. 118. [H. G. B. 1871.]

2. To reduce in consistency or strength, as by pulverizing or diluting; as, *attenuated* particles; to *attenuate* a medicine. **3.** To lessen, weaken, or impair; reduce in force, intensity, value, or the like; enfeeble.

We must not *attenuate* Shakspere to an aspect, . . . or make of him a mere notion.
DOWDEN *Shakspere: His Mind and Art* p. 2. [E. & CO. 1876.]

4. To reduce in density, as a liquid, gas, or the humors of the system. **5†.** *To lessen or diminish.*

II. *i.* To become thin; lose substance or force. [< L. *attenuatus,* pp. of *attenuo,* < *ad,* to, + *tenuis,* thin.] — **at-ten'u-at"er, at-ten'u-a"tor,** *n.*

at-ten'u-ate, *a.* **1.** Made thin or slender, as in consistency or appearance; thin; rarefied.

Songs Whose harmonies responsive surged and sank
On the *attenuate* air. HOLLAND *Kathrina* pt. iv, st. 22.

2. *Bot.* Slender and tapering; growing narrower; narrow. [< L. *attenuatus;* see ATTENUATE, *v.*] **at-ten'u-at"ed‡.** — **attenuated border** (*Geol.*), same as FRINGE.

at-ten"u-a'tion, 1 a-ten'yu-ē'shon; 2 ă-tĕn'yu-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of attenuating, or the state of being attenuated. **2.** *Med.* (1) The process of preparing homeopathic medicines by repeated dilutions. (2) A course of treatment, dietetic and medicinal, for reducing corpulence. (3) *The lessening of the virulence of an* infectious virus, as by inoculation. **3.** The degree to which anything is attenuated; as, the fourth *attenuation* of a medicine. **4.** *Distilling & Brewing.* The clarification and thinning of saccharine worts incident to the conversion of sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxid by fermentation.

There are three stages of attenuation, called respectively **apparent, real,** and **final.** See BREWING, *n.* [< L. *attenuatio(n-),* < *attenuo;* see ATTENUATE, *v.*] — **attenuation charge,** the assessment on spirituous liquors based on the *attenuation, as recorded by a hydrometer.* — **final a.,** the degree (expressed in per cent.) to which the extract of beer has been fermented. — **real a.,** in brewing, the difference between the original extract or wort and the real extract of beer, representing the amount of sugar fermented.

at'ter, 1 at'ər; 2 ăt'er, *n.* [N. Eng. or Scot.] Corrupt matter; pus; poison. **at'ter-ī‡.** — **at'ter-y†,** *a.* Poisonous; bitter; malignant. **at'ter-ly†.**

At'ter-bur-y, 1 at'ər-ber-i; 2 at'er-bĕr-y, **Francis** (⁵/₁₆62–⁵/₃1732). An English writer, politician, and bishop of Rochester, who concocted the "Atterbury's plot" to restore the Stuarts, and was banished.

at'ter-cop, 1 at'ər-kep; 2 ăt'er-cŏp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A spider or its web; also, an ill-natured person. [< AS. *âttercoppe,* < *âttor,* poison, + *cop,* head.] **at'ter-cope'†.**

Thus they call a spider an '*attercop*'—a word, by the way, still in popular use in the North. FRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. ii, p. 62. [E. P. & CO. 1889.]

At'ter-dag, 1 ät'ər-dāg; 2 ăt'er-dăg, *n.* Same as WALDEMAR (3).

at"tē"reau', 1 a'tē'rō'; 2 ă'tę'rō', *n.* [F.] A ragout of meat, goose-livers, sweetbreads, etc.

at-ter'mi-nal, *a.* Same as ADTERMINAL.

at-ter'mine, 1 a-tûr'min; 2 ă-tĕr'min, *tt.* [Rare.] *To fix a* definite period for, as for payment of a debt. — **at-ter'mine-ment†,** *n.* The act of crediting to a fixed date.

at'ter-rate†, *tt.* To fill up with alluvial earth. **at'ter-ate†.** — **at"ter-a'tion†, at"ter-ra'tion†,** *n.*

at-test', 1 a-test'; 2 ă-tĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To certify as accurate, genuine, or true; bear formal witness or testimony to, as by signature or oath; confirm; as, to *attest* a deed. **2.** To give or stand as proof or evidence of; make clear; vouch for; certify.

Wrong *attests* that somewhere there is right.
ALICE CARY *Thorns* st. 2.

Conduct *attests* creed. FROTHINGHAM *Creed and Conduct* p. 2.

3. [Archaic.] To put (a person) upon his oath; invoke.

II. *i.* To make averment; bear witness. [< F. *attester,* < L. *attestor,* < *ad,* to, + *testis,* witness.] — **attesting witness,** one who subscribes his name as a witness to another's signature, as in the case of a deed. — **at-test'a-bl(e‍ᵊ,** *a.* — **at-tes'tant,** 1 a-tes'tənt; 2 a-tĕs'tant. **I.** *a.* Bearing witness; attesting. **II.** *n.* An attester. — **at-test'er, at-tes'tor,** *n.* One who attests; a subscribing witness. **at'tes-ta"tor‡.** — **at-tes'tiv(e‍ᵊ,** *a.* Giving evidence; witnessing.

at-test', *n.* One who or that which attests, or is received as evidence; testimony; also, a form of attestation.

The proclamation . . . was the first state paper bearing the startling *attest* 'God save the People.'

DEPEW *Orations and Speeches* p. 122. [CAB. ED. 1890.]

at"tes-ta'tion, 1 at"es-tē'shŏn; 2 ăt"ĕs-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of attesting; the evidence or statement made in attesting, or that which is presented or received as or in evidence.

Other *attestation* of a former higher stage of the glaciers is seen in the smooth and striated rock-slopes which bound the glacier valleys. WINCHELL *Walks and Talks*, p. 29. [CHAUT. 1890.]

2. *Law.* The subscription by a person of his name to a written instrument to signify that the same was executed in his presence or that it is correct; as, *attestation* of a deed or will. **3.** *Eng. Mil. Law.* The taking and certifying by a magistrate of the sworn declaration of a recruit, completing his enlistment. The paper so signed is called **at"tes-ta'tion-pa"per.**

at-test'a-tiv(ce), 1 a-test'ə-tiv; 2 ă-tĕst'a-tĭv, *a.* Of or pertaining to attestation; corroborative; suggestive.

at-test'ment, 1 a-test'ment *or* -ment; 2 ă-tĕst'ment, *n.* Attestation; testimony. Syn.: see PROOF.

At-than'ga Sī'la, 1 a-tŭn'ga sī'lə; 2 ă-tŭn'ga sī'la. [Sans.] The Eightfold Precept, meritorious for the Buddhistic laity voluntarily to keep. **Ash-tan'ga.** The first five are the same as the Panca Sila, and the others are as follows: (6) To abstain from eating at unseasonable times (*i. e.*, after the sun has passed the meridian). (7) To abstain from dancing, singing, and unbecoming shows. (8) To abstain from using garlands, scents, perfumes, cosmetics, ointments, and ornaments. [rypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 49.

At-thar'a-tes, 1 a-thar'ə-tīz; 2 ă-thăr'a-tēz, *n. Bib.* (Apoc-

At-thar'i-as, 1 a-thē'ri-əs; 2 ă-thā'ri-as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 40.

At'tic, 1 at'ik; 2 ăt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Attica in ancient Greece, or its capital, Athens; Athenian; characteristic of the Athenians; pertaining to the language, literature, art, or literary style of the Athenians, indicating symmetry, grace, and refinement.

The *Attic* dialect was the language of Athens during her period of literary eminence (from about 500 to 300 B. C.) and is the most cultivated and refined form of the Greek language.

GOODWIN *Greek Grammar* intro., p. 2. [G. & CO. 1887.]

2. Hence, classic; delicate; witty: common in such phrases as *Attic* purity, wit, or style. **At'ti-calt**; **At'ti-can†.**— **Attic base** (*Arch.*), a base consisting of a lower and upper torus with a scotia and two fillets between: used mostly with the Ionic order.— **A. bee.** A classic epithet of: (1) Sophocles, in allusion to the sweetness and grace of his writings; (2) Plato: called frequently the **Athenian bee.** — **A. bird**, the nightingale: poetical term.— **A. faith**, inviolable faith.— **A. muse**, Xenophon, in allusion to his chaste and elegant style.— **A. reduplication**, the repeating of the first two letters of the stem in certain Greek verbs beginning with a, e, and o.— **A. salt**, delicate, refined, classic wit.

The high Northern virtue of reticence, which has given strength and delicacy to our literature, finds scant honour among those, and they are the majority of French writers, who prefer the sel gaulois to *Attic salt*. *Quarterly Review* July, 1890, p. 63. — **A. school**, the system, ideals, and results of sculpture, which prevailed in classic Greece and centered in Athens. It embraces the **Early Attic school** (represented by Calamis, Myron, Phidias, Polyclitus of Argos, and Alcamenes), the **Second Attic school** (Praxiteles and Scopas), the **Neo-Attic school** (Apollonius, Polycles, and Pasiteles.) See SCULPTURE.

at-tic¹, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A low story next the roof of a building, or a room or unfinished space therein; a garret.

In her *attic* window the staff she set
To show that one heart was loyal yet.
WHITTIER *Barbara Frietchie* st. 11.

(2) A low story or blank wall above a cornice or entablature that defines the height of the main part of an elevation: chiefly used in the Roman and Renaissance styles. **2.** Figuratively, the top of the head; skull; cranium.

Here a gentleman present, who had in his *attic*
More pepper than brains, shrieked,— The man's a fanatic.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 50.

3. *Anat.* A pyramidal recess over the atrium of the tympanum. [< L. *Atticus*, Attic, < Gr. *Attikos*, < *Attikē*, Attica.] — **at'tic-dis-ease"**, *n.* A chronic disease affecting the attic of the tympanum, characterized by suppurative inflammation of the upper part of the middle ear.— **a. order** (*Arch.*), a design composed of small pilars or pilasters decorating the outside of an attic.— **false a.**, an architectural finish somewhat resembling an attic, but having no pilasters, windows, or balustrade: used to crown a building and to bear a bas-relief or inscription, as in the Portes St. Denis and St. Martin at Paris.

Renaissance Attic, City Hall, New York.

At'tic², *n.* **1.** A native or free citizen of Attica; an Athenian. **2.** The language of ancient Athens.

At'ti-ca, 1 at'i-kə; 2 ăt'i-ca, *n.* **1.** A nome in modern Greece; capital, Athens; also, the ancient kingdom and republic. **At-ti-ke'†** [Gr.]. **2.** A city in Fountain county, Ind. **3.** A village in Lapeer county, Mich. **4.** A village in Wyoming county, N. Y.

At'ti-cism, 1 at'i-sizm; 2 ăt'i-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** A characteristic of the Athenians; an Attic idiom or style of expression; hence, pure Greek; clear, concise, elegant expression. **2.** Approval or advocacy of Athenians.

At'ti-cist, 1 at'i-sist; 2 ăt'i-çĭst, *n.* One who affects Attic style.

At'ti-cize, 1 at'i-sqiz; 2 ăt'i-çīz, *v.* [-CIZED; -CIZ"ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To conform to or copy Attic idiom, style of expression, customs, etc. **2.** To favor or to take the part of the Athenians.

II. *t.* To make Attic; bring into accord with Attic style and usage. **At'ti-cise†.**

At'ti-cus, 1 at'i-kus; 2 ăt'i-cŭs, *n.* **1. Titus Pomponius** (109–32 B. C.), a Roman writer; epicurean; philosopher. **2.** In Pope's *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*, a pseudonym for Addison.

At'ti-dæ, 1 at'i-dī; 2 ăt'i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of saltigrade spiders with eyes in three rows. **At'tus**, *n.* (t. g.) [Cp. L. *Atta*, club-footed man.] — **at'tid**, *n.*— **at'toid**, *a.*

At'ti-la, 1 at'i-lə; 2 ăt'i-la, *n.* **1.** King of the Huns (406?–453); a barbarous conqueror; "the scourge of God." **2.** The hero of Corneille's tragedy *Attila*. **3.** A short cloak, worn by Bulgarians. [Tatar, < L. *masc.*, father-like.]

At"ti-li'næ, 1 at'i-lai'ni; 2 ăt'i-li'nē, *n. pl. Crnith.* A subfamily of *Cotingidæ* with a compressed hooked bill and bristled rictus. **At'ti-lus**, *n* (t. g.) [Cp. *Attila*, king of the Huns!] — **at'ti-line**, *a. & n*

at-tinge'†, *vt.* To touch; influence.— **at-tin'gen-cy†**, *n.* **at-tin'gence†**, *n.*

at-tin'gent, 1 a-tin'jent; 2 ă-tĭn'gĕnt. **I.** *a.* Touching upon or coming into contact with. **II.** *n.* That which touches. [< L. *attingo*, < *ad*, to, + *tango*, touch.]

at-tire', 1 a-tair'; 2 ă-tīr', *vt.* [AT-TIRED'; AT-TIR'ING.] **1.** To cover with or as with clothing; dress; array; adorn: now chiefly literary and passive or reflexive.

While, therefore, he [Shakespeare] discloses the innermost fibres of our universal humanity, he at the same time gives us the leaves and blossoms with which it . . . *attired* itself. H. N. HUDSON *Lectures on Shakespeare* vol. i, p. 25. [n. & scn. 1848.]

2†. To fit out; equip. [< OF. *atirer*, adorn, < *a-* (A-, to), + *tire*, row, file; see TIER¹, *n.*] — **at-tired'**, *a. Her.* Having antlers or head-gear: said of stags and harts used as bearings.— **at-tire'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] Apparel; garb; attire.— **at-tir'er**, *n.*

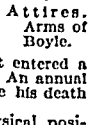
at-tire', *n.* **1.** That which is worn or serves as dress or clothing; garments; costume; hence, anything that adorns or dresses: now most commonly in literary or figurative use.

What Lady is this, whose silk *attire*
Gleams so rich in the light of the fire?
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Tristram and Iseult* l. 15.

Truth in the homeliest *attire*, is better than falsehood in balanced periods.

E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays* vol. i, p. 143. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

2. *Her.* & *Hunt.* Antlers or horns, or antlers and scalp, as of a stag. **3.** [Archaic.] *Bot.* The inner parts of a flower (as the stamens and pistil); also, the disk-florets in a composite flower-head. **4†.** A head-dress. **5†.** Household furniture.



Attires. Arms of Boyle.

Syn.: accouterments, apparel, clothes, clothing, costume, dress, garb, garment, habiliments, habit, livery, raiment, robes, uniform, vestment. See DRESS.— **at-tire'-wo"man**, *n.* Same as TIREWOMAN.

At'tis, 1 at'is; 2 ăt'is, *n. Myth.* A Phrygian deity of youth and vegetation who either killed himself or was killed by a wild boar. His spirit entered a pine-tree and from his blood sprang violets. An annual festival was held in spring to commemorate his death and resurrection. Compare ADONIS. **At'ys†.**

at'ti-tude, 1 at'i-tūd; 2 ăt'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Physical position, as of the body; mode of standing, sitting, lying, or being placed; especially, in art, the posture or composition of a figure, as suggesting some mental state or physical action.

Originally a technical term of the arts of design, substituted for the earlier *aptitude*, and thence extended into general use. [M.]

A great man is a new statue in every *attitude* and action.

EMERSON *Essays, Art* in first series, p. 287. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. Any habitual mode of regarding anything; any settled behavior or conduct, as indicating opinion or purpose regarding anything.

A European cannot spend an evening in an American drawing-room without perceiving that the *attitude* of men to women is not that with which he is familiar at home.

BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, pt. vi, p. 504. [MACM. 1888.]

3. *Aero.* The angle of incidence formed by an aeroplane surface with the machine's line of motion, or with the machine's stance on the ground. LOUGHEED *Vehicles of the Air* p. 466. [R. & B. '09.] [F., < It. *attitudine*, < LL. *aptitudo*; see APTITUDE.]

Syn.: pose, position, posture. *Position* as applied to the arrangement or situation of the human body or limbs may denote that which is conscious or unconscious, of the living or the dead; but we do not speak of the *attitude*, *pose*, or *posture* of a corpse, unless, in some rare case, we might say the body was found in a sitting *posture*, where the *posture* is thought of as assumed in life, or as, at first glance, suggesting life. A *posture* is assumed without any special reference to expression of feeling; as, an erect *posture*, a reclining *posture*; *attitude* is the *position* appropriate to the expression of some feeling; the *attitude* may be unconsciously taken through the strength of the feeling; as, an *attitude* of defiance; or it may be consciously assumed in the attempt to express the feeling; as, he assumed an *attitude* of humility. A *pose* is a *position* studied for artistic effect, or considered with reference to such effect; the unconscious *posture* of a spectator or listener may be an admirable *pose* from an artist's standpoint.— **flying attitude** (*Aero.*), the angle of incidence of an aeroplane surface when the machine has risen from the ground: in distinction from *ground attitude*.— **ground a.** (*Aero.*), the angle of incidence of the surface of an aeroplane before leaving the ground: in distinction from *flying attitude*. LOUGHEED *Vehicles of the Air* p. 468. [R. & B.] — **to strike an a.**, to assume a posture artificially or for effect.— **at"ti-tu'di-nal**, *a.* Of or relating to attitude.

at"ti-tu"di-na'ri-an, 1 at'i-tiū'di-nē'ri-ən; 2 ăt'i-tū'dinā'ri-an, *n.* One who studies and practises attitudes; an attitudinizer.— **at"ti-tu"di-na'ri-an-ism**, *n.*

His [Cotton Mather's] educational discipline was less methodical than Mill's and even more likely to make the son a juvenile *attitudinarian* and sayer of smart things. C. F. RICHARDSON *Am. Literature* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 131. [G. P. P. 1888.]

at"ti-tu'di-nize, 1 at'i-tiū'di-nqiz; 2 ăt'i-tū'di-nīz, *vi.* [-NIZED, -NIZ"ES; -NIZ"ING.] To strike attitudes; pose for effect. **-nise†.** — **-ni-za"[or-sa"-]tion**, *n.*— **-niz"er** or **nis"er**, *n.*

att-jar', 1 at-yār'; 2 ăt-yār', *n.* Same as ACHAR.

at'tle, 1 at'l; 2 ăt'l, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* Refuse material yielding little ore. **ad'dal†**; **ad'dle†**; **at'tal†.**

At'tle-bor"o, 1 at'l-bur'o; 2 ăt'l-bôr'o, *n.* A town in Bristol county, Mass.: jewelry-factories.

At"tle-bo'ro Falls. A village in Bristol county, Mass.

At'tle-bor"ough, *n.* A town in Norfolk, England.

at-to'le, 1 a-tō'lē; 2 ă-tō'lē, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Same as ATOLE.

at-tol'lent, 1 a-tel'ent; 2 ă-tŏl'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Lifting; raising, as a muscle. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] *Anat.* A levator muscle. [< L. *attollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *attollo*, < *ad*, to, + *tollo*, lift.] — **at-tol'lens†.**

att-once'†, *adv.* At once; at the same time.

att-one'†, *adv.* At one; at once.

at-torn', 1 a-tûrn'; 2 ă-tûrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Law.* To make over to another; transfer. **2.** *Feudal Law.* To transfer (homage, service, and fealty) from one lord to another.

II. *i.* **1.** *Law.* To agree to recognize a new owner of a property or estate and promise payment of rent to him; also, to transfer to a new bailor obligations in regard to bailments, as a bailee. **2.** *Feudal Law.* To consent to the transfer of land by the lord of the fee and to the continuance of one's own holding under the new lord; also, to accord homage to a lord. [< OF. *attorner*, *atorner*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *tourner*, < L. *torno*; see TURN, *v.*]

at-tor'ney, 1 a-tūr'ni; 2 ă-tûr'ny, *vt.* [Archaic.] To perform by proxy, or employ as a proxy.

at-tor'ney, *n.* **1.** A person designated and empowered by another to act in his stead; a representative; especially, one legally appointed and formally authorized to transact business for another.

A distinction is made between a **private attorney** or **attorney in fact** and a **public attorney** or **attorney at law**, the latter being qualified to prosecute and defend actions in a court of law, while the former is limited to business out of court. In England, under the terms of the Judicature Act of 1873, the title *attorney* was merged with that of *solicitor*. Since that time all persons admitted as attorneys, solicitors, or proctors, have been designated *solicitors of the supreme court*. In the United States, where the term *barrister* is not used, the terms *attorney* and *counsel* are practically interchangeable. In equity proceedings the attorney or counsel is called a *solicitor*; in admiralty, a *proctor*.

2. [W. Ind.] A general manager of a plantation. [< OF. *atorné*, pp. of *atorner*; see ATTORN.] **at-tor'ney†**; **at-tur'ney†.— district attorney** [U. S.], the law-officer representing either a State or the national government within a designated district; as, United States *district attorney* for the third judicial district.— **power of a.**, legal written authority to transact business for another person.— **prosecuting a.** [U. S.], the law-officer empowered to act in behalf of the government, whether State, county, or national, in prosecutions for penal offenses.— **Scotch a.** (*Bot.*), any one of various West-Indian vines or twining shrubs of the genus *Clusia*, which kill the trees about whose trunks they twine.— **State's a.** [U. S.], a lawyer chosen and commissioned to represent the State in the courts, especially in criminal prosecutions.— **stock power of a.** [U. S.] (*Finance*), a power of attorney vesting its holder with authority to act for the principal, as in the transfer of stock certificates.— **at-tor'ney-dom**, *n.* Attorneys collectively. — **at-tor'ney-ism**, *n.* The unscrupulous practises ascribed to attorneys.— **at-tor'ney-ship**, *n.* The office or function of an attorney; agency.

at-tor"ney-gen'er-al, 1 a-tūr'ni-jen'ər-əl; 2 ă-tûr'nygĕn'er-al, *n.* [AT-TOR'NEY-GEN'ER-ALS or AT-TOR'NEYS-GEN'ER-AL, *pl.*] **1.** The chief law-officer of a government. In England the Attorney-General is the legal representative of the crown in all legal proceedings in which the crown is a party, and acts in behalf of the crown in all legal matters affecting the state. He is the leader of the bar and is always a member of the government and of the House of Commons, where he defends the legal policy of the government if called in question. In the United States he is a cabinet officer charged with the administration of the Department of Justice and the care of cases in the Supreme Court to which the United States may be a party, and is the legal adviser of the President and the heads of the executive departments of the government.

2. [Eng.] The attorney who acts in the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall in matters strictly connected with the duchy. **3.** Formerly, an attorney with general power from his principal.— **at-tor"ney-gen'er-al-ship**, *n.* The office or function of an attorney-general.

at-torn'ment, 1 a-tûrn'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ă-tûrn'ment, *n. Feudal Law.* The acknowledgment by the tenant of a new lord on the alienation of land. Compare ATTORN, *v.*

at-tour'†, *n.* Attire; head-dress. **a-tour'†**; **at'toul'†.**

at-tourne'†, *vt.* To return.

at-tract', 1 a-trākt'; 2 ă-trăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Physics.* To draw to or toward itself, or cause to adhere without the agency of any visible or known mechanical connection; as, the magnet *attracts* iron; the sun and planets *attract* each other.

That a piece of amber, when rubbed, will *attract* and then repel light bodies, was a fact known six hundred years before Christ.

DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* p. 311. [A. 1876.]

2. To draw by influencing the mind; affect favorably, as by the exhibition of pleasing attributes or qualities; charm; allure; win.

He [John] had a strange gift of *attracting* friends.

GREEN *Short Hist.* p. 148. [H. 1875.]

She was . . . lovely to *attract* Thy love, not thy subjection.

MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 152.

3. To draw toward itself or oneself, as by the possession or exertion of some quality or power; as, sugar *attracts* flies; public folly *attracts* ridicule.

The words in prose ought to express the intended meaning, and no more; if they *attract* attention to themselves, it is, in general, a fault. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 3, 1833.

4†. To absorb. **5†.** To draw by direct mechanical means.

II. *i.* To exert attractive influence or power of any kind; as, her pleasing manners *attract*. [< L. *attractus*, pp. of *attraho*, < *ad*, to, + *traho*, draw.]

Syn.: see ALLURE; DRAW; INTEREST; INVITE.— Prep.: attracted *to* one *by* his goodness.— **at-tract"a-bil'i-ty**, **at-tract'a-bl(e-ness**[E], *n.*— **at-tract'a-bl(e**[E], *a.* Subject or susceptible to attraction.— **at-tract'er**, *n.* One who or that which attracts. **at-trac'tor†.**— **at-trac'tile**, *a.* Having power to attract.— **at-tract'ing**, *pa.* That attracts.— **at-tract'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **at-trac'to-ry†**, *a.*

at-trac'tion, 1 a-trak'shən; 2 ă-trăc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of attracting; attractive power or property; as, the magnet has *attraction* for iron; beauty has an *attraction* for all. **2.** *Physics.* A force exercised mutually upon each other by two bodies or particles tending to make them approach each other or to prevent their separating.

Men have been able to detect a planet by means of the disturbances produced by its *attraction* acting on the planet which travels nearest to it. PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* p. 122. [A. 1874.]

3. That which attracts or draws; an attractive object or quality; esp., a pleasing or alluring object, quality, or characteristic; as, the play was the *attraction*. **4.** *Psychol.* In the Associational School, the supposed influence of ideas upon one another.

Syn.: allurement, charm, drawing, enticement, fascination, inclination, tendency.— Ant.: aversion, disinclination, dislike, hatred, loathing, opposition, repugnance, repulsion. — Prep.: the attraction *of* gravitation; the attraction *between* certain objects; war has an attraction *for* bold spirits.

— **adhesive attraction** (*Physics.*), same as ADHESION. Compare COHESION.— **a. of compositiont** (*Chem.*), chemical attraction.— **a. of gravitation**, see GRAVITATION.— **attrac'tion-sphere"**, *n. Embryol.* A minute spherical mass observed near the nucleus of many cells that appears to control the phenomena of indirect division; centrosphere.— **chemical a.**, the mutual affinity of atoms that causes them to unite into molecules forming compounds.— **cohesive a.**, that acting mutually among the ultimate particles of matter, causing them to cohere.— **crystallic a.**, the attractive force with which large crystalline particles draw smaller ones of the same kind in alloys or other crystalline solids.— **electrodynamic a.**, the mutual attraction of electric currents, or of conductors through which they are passing.— **electrostatic a.**, the mutual attraction between unlike electric charges, or between bodies having such charges.— **magnetic a.**, the

mutual attraction between unlike magnetic poles.— **mass or molar a.**, mutual attraction of any kind between masses of matter, as gravitational or magnetic attraction.— **molecular a.**, *mutual attraction between molecules, as cohesion.* — **Newtonian a.**, the attraction of universal gravitation: so called when necessary to distinguish it from other attractions, such as those of magnetism, cohesion, etc.— **at-trac'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] By means of attraction; with attractive force.

at-trac'tive, } 1 a-trak'tiv; 2 ă-trăc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Having
at-trac'tive^{s}, } the power or quality of attracting; drawing forth sympathy, affection, or interest; as, an *attractive* face; *attractive* style.

The *scenery* was so grand and solemn, the life so novel, the character of the people so *attractive*.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, intro., p. 9. [MACM. 1889.]

2. Having the power or property of exerting physical attraction; drawing; as, the sun's *attractive* power.

By his *attractive* virtue. MILTON *P. L.* bk. viii, l. 124.

3†. Drawing by visible mechanical means.

SYN.: agreeable, alluring, beautiful, captivating, charming, engaging, enticing, fascinating, interesting, inviting, pleasant, pleasing, tempting, winning. See AGREEABLE; AMIABLE; BEAUTIFUL; PLEASANT.— ANT.: abhorrent, deterrent, detestable, disagreeable, forbidding, hateful, loathsome, repellent, repugnant, repulsive.— PREP.: *to.*

— **at-trac'tive(e-ly**^{s}, *adv.*— **at-trac'tiv(e-ness**^{s}, *n.*

at-trac'tivet, *n.* That which attracts; allurement.

at"trac-tiv'i-ty, 1 at'rak-tiv'ı-tı; 2 ăt"trăc-tiv'ı-ty. *n.* The power, property, or degree of attraction in an object.

at'tra-hent, 1 at'rə-hent; 2 ăt'rə-hĕnt. **I.** *a.* Drawing to or toward something; in anatomy, drawing a part forward. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Med.* An external application that serves to draw the fluids to the locality where it is applied, as a mustard plaster. **2.** *Anat.* A muscle that acts by drawing forward. **at'tra-hens‡.** [< L. *attrahen(t-)ɛ*, ppr. of *attraho*; see ATTRACT.]

at-trap'‡, *vt.* To furnish with trappings.

attrib., *abbr.* Attributive; attributively.

at-trib'u-ta-ble, } 1 a-trib'yu-tə-bl; 2 ă-trĭb'yu-ta-bl, *a.*
at-trib'u-ta-bl^{e}, } Capable of being attributed (to).

at'tri-bu-tal, 1 at'rı-biū-təl; 2 ăt'ri-bū-tal, *a.* Designating or of the nature of an attributive; as, an *attributal* name.

at-trib'ute, 1 a-trib'yut; 2 ă-trĭb'yut, *vt.* [-UT-ED; -UT-ING.] To ascribe (something) as due and belonging, as goodness to God; to impute (something) as produced or caused by, or owing to, as follies to errors of judgment; assign, as an effect to a cause.

He [Talleyrand] *attributes* his own reputation for wit a good deal to the power of holding his tongue.
ACTON in *Nineteenth Century* Apr., 1891, p. 678.

[< L. *attributus*, pp. of *attribuo*, < *ad*, to, + *tribuo*; see TRIBUTE.]

SYN.: ascribe, assign, associate, charge, connect, impute, refer. 'We may *attribute* to a person either that which really belongs to him or that which we merely suppose to be his. We *attribute* to God infinite power. We may *attribute* a wrong intent to an innocent person. We may *attribute* a result, rightly or wrongly, to a certain cause; in such case, however, *attribute* carries always a concession of uncertainty. Where we are quite sure, we simply *refer* a matter to the cause or class to which it belongs. Many diseases formerly *attributed* to witchcraft are now *referred* to the action of micro-organisms. We may *attribute* a matter in silent thought; we *ascribe* anything openly in speech or writing; King Saul said of the singing women, "They have *ascribed* unto David ten thousands, and to me they have *ascribed* but thousands." We *associate* things which may have no necessary or causal relation; as, we may *associate* the striking of a clock with the serving of dinner, tho the two are not necessarily connected. We *charge* a person with what we deem to be blameworthy. We may *impute* good or evil, but more commonly evil.— ANT.: deny, disconnect, dissociate, separate, sever, sunder.— PREP.: It is uncharitable to *attribute* evil motives *to* (or *unto*) others.

at'tri-bute, 1 at'rı-biūt; 2 ăt'ri-būt, *n.* **1.** That which is attributed; that which is considered as belonging to, inherent in, or characteristic of a person or thing; a characteristic; in loose usage, a quality; as, the *attributes* of God; extension is an *attribute* of matter. See synonyms.

The term *attribute* simply directs the attention to the fact that we attribute to, or affirm of, a being, something which we distinguish from itself; but what we distinguish, or what it is distinguished from, is in no way explained.
PORTER *Human Intellect* pt. iv, p. 621. [S. 1890.]

Pow'r is thy essence, wit thy *attribute*.
DRYDEN *The Medal* l. 92.

2. *Art & Myth.* A distinctive mark or symbol added to or accompanying a figure as characteristic of it; as, the hammer is the *attribute* of Thor, the egis of Athena, the lyre of Apollo, etc. **3.** *Gram.* An adjective or equivalent of an adjective; an attributive adjunct; a word expressive of quality or characteristic, as *old* soldier, *iron* duke, Havelock the *hero*, etc. See ADJECTIVE. **4.** *Logic.* That which is predicated of anything; the affirmed quality, state, or accident of the subject. See under SPINOZISM. **5.** *Metaph.* A quality indispensable to material or spiritual substance, as constituting its so-called essence.

For *attribute* is that which the intellect perceives of substance, as if constituting its essence, and therefore it must be conceived through itself.
SPINOZA *Ethic* trans. by White and Stirling, p. 8. [TR. & CO. 1883.]

6†. Honor; credit; repute. [< L. *attributum*, neut. of *attributus*; see ATTRIBUTE, *v.*]

SYN.: property, quality. A quality (L. *qualis*, such)— the "suchness" of anything, according to the German idiom — denotes what a thing really is in some one respect; an *attribute* is what we conceive a thing to be in some one respect; thus, while *attribute* may, *quality* must, express something of the real nature of that to which it is ascribed; we speak of the *attributes* of God, the *qualities* of matter. "Originally 'the *attributes* of God' was preferred, probably, because men assumed no knowledge of the actual *qualities* of the Deity, but only of those more or less fitly attributed to him." J. A. H. MURRAY. [M.] Holiness is an *attribute* of God; the *attributes* of many heathen deities have been only the *qualities* of wicked men joined to superhuman power. A *property* (L. *proprius*, one's own) is what belongs especially to one thing as its own peculiar possession, in distinction from all other things; when we speak of the *qualities* or the *properties* of matter, *quality* is the more general, *property* the more limited term. A *quality* is inherent; a *property* may be transient; physicists now, however, prefer to term those *qualities* manifested by all bodies (such as impenetrability, extension, etc.), *general properties* of matter, while those peculiar to certain substances or to certain states of those substances (as fluidity, malleability, etc.) are termed *specific properties;* in this wider use of the word *property*, it becomes strictly synonymous with *quality*. See CHARACTERISTIC; EMBLEM.— ANT.: being, essence, nature, substance.

at"tri-bu'tion, 1 at'rı-biū'shən; 2 ăt'ri-bū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of attributing, as a property, quality, or characteristic to a person or thing, a work to its author or supposed author, date, or place, or an effect to its cause; ascription; as, the *attribution* of intelligence to man.

Nationality and peculiarities marked by immemorial *attribution*.
HOWELLS *Venetian Life* p. 79. [H. & H. 1871.]

2. The attribute or thing ascribed.

Little Book, surnamed of white, Clean as yet, and fair to sight, Keep thy *attribution* right. LAMB *In the Album*, etc. st. 1.

3. The authority, power, or function granted, as to a delegate, ruler, or officer. **4.** *Logic.* Predication of an attribute. **5.** [Archaic or Obs.] The act of bestowing (*in fact*); bestowal; as, the *attribution of rights*, honors, and privileges.

at-trib'u-tive, } 1 a-trib'yu-tiv; 2 ă-trĭb'yu-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Of,
at-trib'u-tiv^{s}, } pertaining to, or of the nature of an attribute; expressing or assigning an attribute; in grammar, expressing an attribute without predication; as, in the expression "a silver watch," silver is an *attributive* word. **2.** So assigned; so ascribed: said of a painting or work of art; as, an *attributive* Veronese, *i. e.*, a painting attributed by critics or dealers to Paolo Cagliari.—**at-trib'u-tiv(e-ly**^{s}, *adv.*—**at-trib'u-tiv(e-ness**^{s}, *n.*

at-trib'u-tive, *n. Gram.* A word or phrase expressing an attribute without predicating it; an attributive word or words; an adjective or its equivalent.

at-trite, 1 a-trait'; 2 ă-trīt', *a.* **1.** *Theol.* Having attrition. *See* ATTRITION. **2.** *Worn by rubbing or friction.*

Or, by collision of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire. MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 1073.

[< L. *attritus*, pp. of *attero*, < *ad*, to, + *tero*, rub.]

at-trit'ed‡.

at-tri'tion, 1 a-trish'ən; 2 ă-trĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of wearing out by rubbing or grinding by friction, or the state of being so worn or ground; as, the *attrition* of the shore by waves; the *attrition* of character by hard experience. **2.** *R. C. Theol.* A form of repentance or sorrow for sin falling short of contrition because arising from an imperfect motive.

If the detestation of sin arise from . . . any other motive, such as loss of heaven, fear of hell, the heinousness of guilt, then it is termed imperfect contrition or *attrition*.
Catholic Encyc. vol. ii, p. 65. [R. A. C. '07.]

[< LL. *attritio(n-)*, < L. *attritus;* see ATTRITE.] — **at-tri'tive(e**^{s}, *a.* [Rare.] Characterized by attrition.— **at-tri'tor,** *n.* [Rare.] A person or thing that rubs away.— **at-tri'tus,** *n.* The pulverized matter resultant from attrition.

at-try'‡, *a.* Poisonous. See ATTER. CHAUCER *P.* p. 159, col. 2, l. 9.

At'tucks, 1 at'ŭks; 2 ăt'ŭks, **Crispus** (1723?–^{3}/$_{11}$1770). An American half-breed who led the mob in the Boston massacre. He was the first man killed.

at'tu-ite, 1 at'yu-ait; 2 ăt'yu-ĭt, *vt.* [-IT'ED; -IT'ING.] [Rare.] To apprehend by attuition.

at"tu-i'tion, 1 at'yu-ish'ən; 2 ăt'yu-ish'on, *n.* [Rare.] According to the philosophy of S. S. Laurie, an act or faculty of the mind by which sensations are projected into space in the form of real objects. [< L. *ad*, to, + *tuitus*, pp. of *tueor*, look at.]

at-tune', 1 a-tiūn'; 2 ă-tūn', *vt.* [AT-TUNED'; AT-TUN'ING.] **1.** To adjust, as a musical instrument, so as to accord with another instrument or with a standard; tune.

There's not a string *attuned* to mirth,
But has its chord in melancholy. HOOD *Ode to Melancholy* st. 8.

2. To make accordant; fit for a purpose; harmonize; as, to *attune* aims to opportunity. **3†.** To make musical. [< AT- + TUNE.] SYN.: see ADAPT.— PREP.: *to.*

at-tune', *n.* Tuneful harmony; accord.

at-tune'ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act of attuning. [*Attidæ.*

At'tus^{1}, 1 at'us; 2 ăt'ŭs, *n. Arach.* A genus typical of

At'tus^{2}, 1 at'us; 2 ăt'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* viii, 29.

Atty., *abbr.* Attorney.

Atty.-Gen., *abbr.* Attorney-general.

at-typ'i-cal, 1 a-tip'ı-kəl; 2 ă-tŷp'i-cal, *a. Biol.* Acquired or being acquired in the process of specialization; as, *atypical* characters. **at-typ'ic‡.**— **at-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

a'tu, 1 ä'tū; 2 ä'tu, *n.* [Samoa.] A bonito (*Gymnosarda pelamis*).

The bonito is not called a fish (*i'a*) but as a gentleman is entitled to a vocabulary of courtesy. CHURCHILL *Polynesian Wanderings* p. 352. [CARNEGIE INST. '11.]

a'tu-a, 1 ä'tu-ä; 2 ä'tu-ä, *n.* Deity; spirit; demon: used by Polynesians generally.

a'tu-a"lo, 1 ä'tū-ä"lo; 2 ä'tu-ä"lo, *n.* [Samoa.] A bonito (*Megalaspis cordyla*).

a-tu'a-lo"a, 1 a-tū'a-lō"a; 2 ä-tu'ä-lō"ä, *n.* [Samoa.] A centiped. [< Samoan *a*, conditional particle, *tua*, the back; *loa*, long.

A-tu'i, *n.* Same as VATUI.

a-tu'le, 1 a-tū'lē; 2 ä-tu'le, *n.* [Samoa.] The goggle-eyed jack, or horse-mackerel (*Trachurops crumenophthalma*).

A'tum, 1 ä'tūm; 2 ä'tum, *n.* Same as TUM.

a-tum'ble, } 1 ə-tum'bl; 2 a-tŭm'bl, *adv.* & *a.* In a tum-
a-tum'bl^{e}, } bling condition; tumbling.

a-tung'a-lo-lo'a, 1 a-tūŋ'a-lo-lō'a; 2 ä-tŭng'ä-lo-lō'ä, *n.* [Samoa.] A cavally (*Caranx hasselti*). [< Samoan *atunga*, fin; *loloa*, long.]

a-twa', 1 ə-twō'; 2 a-twą', *adv.* [Scot.] In two. **a-twee'‡.**

a-twain', 1 ə-twēn'; 2 a-twān', *adv.* In two; asunder.

And pure grief Shore his old thread *atwain*.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act v, sc. 2.

At'wa-ter, 1 at'wō-tər; 2 ăt'wą-tər, **Wilbur Olin** (5/$_{11}$1844–^{9}/$_{11}$1907). An American educator and chemist.

at-weel', 1 at-wil'; 2 ăt-wēl', *interj.* [Scot.] I wot well; truly; indeed. **'tweel‡.**

a-tween', 1 ə-twin'; 2 a-twēn', *adv.* Between whiles; in between.] **at-tween'‡** [Scot.].

a-tween', *prep.* [Archaic.] Between. [< A-, *on*, + *-tween*, in BETWEEN.]

a-twin', 1 ə-twin'; 2 a-twin', *adv.* & *a.* In the relation of a twin.

a-twirl', 1 ə-twūrl'; 2 a-twĭrl, *adv.* & *a.* Twirling.

a-twist', 1 ə-twist'; 2 a-twĭst', *adv.* & *a.* Twisting.

a-twit'ter, 1 ə-twit'ər; 2 a-twĭt'er, *adv.* & *a.* Twittering.

a-twixt', 1 ə-twikst'; 2 a-twĭkst', *prep.* & *adv.* [Archaic.] Betwixt.

And with his body barr'd the way *atwixt* them twain.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 8, st. 13.

a-two', 1 ə-tū'; 2 a-tōō', *adv.* & *a.* In or into two parts; asunder.

At'wood, 1 at'wud; 2 ăt'wo͝od, **George** (1746–^{1}/$_{11}$1807). An English mathematician and physicist. **Att'wood‡.**

— **Atwood's ma-chine',** *Physics.* A mechanism used to illustrate the laws of falling bodies, devised by G. Atwood. It consists of weights at the two ends of a cord passing over a simple pulley. The weight effective in causing motion is the difference of the two, while the mass acted upon is that of their sum. The acceleration is thus slight, so that the motion may be studied at leisure and varied as desired.

at. wt., *abbr.* Atomic weight.

A-ty'l-dæ, 1 ə-tal'ı-dī; 2 a-tŷ'l-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of monocarpidean macrurans with a smooth rounded carapace produced into a flattened rostrum. **At'y-a,** *n.* (t. g.) — **at'y-id,** *n.*— **at'y-oid,** *a.*

A-tyl'i-dæ, 1 ə-til'ı-dī; 2 a-tŷl'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of gammaridean amphipods having anterior antennæ without accessory branches and maxillipeds with well-developed lamellæ. **At'y-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< A-, not, + Gr. *tylos*, callosity.] — **at'y-lid,** *a.* & *n.*— **at'y-loid,** *a.*

a-typ'ic, } 1 ē-[*or* ə-]tip'ik, -ı-kəl; 2 ā-[*or* a-]tŷp'ic, -i-cal, *a.*
a-typ'i-cal, } Not typical; without typical character; differing from the type; irregular.— **a-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

At'ys, 1 at'is; 2 ăt'ys, *n.* Same as ATTIS.

Atz'gers-dorf, 1 ăts'gerz-dōrf; 2 ăts'gĕrs-dōrf, *n.* A village near Vienna, Austria.

at'zi-loth, 1 at'zı-lɔth; 2 ăt'zi-lōth, *n.* [Heb.] *Occult.* In the cabalistic system, the archetypal world.— **at"zi-loth'ic,** *a.*

The Sephiroth are also called the World of Emanations, or the *Atziothic* World, or archetypal world. *Kabbala Denudata* tr. by S. L. MacGregor Mathers, intro., p. 29. [A. R. 1887.]

a'u, 1 ä'ū; 2 ä'u, *n.* [Hawaii.] The swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

a'u, 1 ä'ū; 2 ä'u, *n.* [Samoa.] A fish, the guardfish (*Tylosurus leiuroides*), or the houndfish (*T. giganteus*).

Au. *Aurum* (gold).

Au., *abbr.* Augustus; Aurelius.

au., *abbr* Aune.

au'a, 1 au'a; 2 ou'ä, *n.* **1.** [Hawaii.] The milkfish. **2.** [Maori.] A mugiloid food-fish or sea-mullet (*Agonostomus forsteri*), common along the coast of New Zealand and Tasmania; the colonial herring.

a-u'a, 1 a-ū'a; 2 ä-u'ä, *n.* [Samoa.] A small mullet (*Liza troschelı*).

A. U. A., *abbr.* American Unitarian Association.

au-an'tic, 1 au-an'tık; 2 ou-ăn'tic, *a.* Atrophic.

au"bade', 1 ō"bād'; 2 ō"bäd', *n.* [F.] Morning music: the antithesis of *serenade;* also, a short instrumental composition in lyric style suggestive of morning.

au"bain', 1 ō"bañ' *or* ō-bēn'; 2 ō"bäñ' *or* ō-bān', *n.* [F.] A resident alien subject to the royal right of aubaine.

au"baine', 1 ō"bēn'; 2 ō"bān', *n.* [F.] *F. Law.* Succession by the sovereign or the state, as by right of inheritance, to the personal property of a deceased alien (abolished in 1819).— **droit d'aubaine,** a right formerly possessed by the French monarchs to the property of aliens that died within their dominions.

Aube, 1 ōb; 2 ōb, *n.* **1.** A department in France; 2,327 sq. m.; capital, Troyes. **2.** A river of France; length 150 m.

Au"be-nas', 1 ō"bə-nä'; 2 ō"be-nä', *n.* A town in Ardèche department, France.

Au"ber', 1 ō"bār'; 2 ō"bĕr', **Daniel François Esprit** (1/$_{13}$ 1782–^{5}/$_{13}$1871). A French opera-composer; *Masaniello, Fra Diavolo*, etc.

au"berge', 1 ō"bārz'; 2 ō"bĕrzh', *n.* [F.] An inn.—**au'berg-ist,** *n.* An innkeeper. **au"ber-gist'‡.**

au"ber"gine, 1 ō"bār"ġin' *or* ō"bər-jīn; 2 ō"bĕr"zhĭn' *or* ą"ber-ġĭn, *n.* [F.] The eggplant or its fruit.

au"ber"nage', 1 ō"ber"nāz'; 2 ō"bĕr"nāzh', *n.* [F.] *Hort.* **1.** A very destructive vine-disease caused by a fungus (*Dermatophora necatrix*) which attacks the roots, its fine strands growing through the soil from root to root and destroying the rootlets. It is common in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and occurs in the United States: often confused with attacks of the phylloxera. **2.** An infectious vine-disease of unknown origin, common in France, attacking the wood and producing black points which enlarge, coalesce, and cause decay.

Au'ber-on, *n.* Same as OBERON, 1.

Au"bers', 1 ō"bār'; 2 ō"bĕr', *n.* A village in the district of Lille, Nord department, France.

Au"bert', 1 ō"bār'; 2 ō"bĕr', **Jean Louis** (2/$_{11}$1731–^{11}/$_{11}$1814). A French abbé, fabulist, and critic.

Au"ber"vil"liers', 1 ō"bār"vi'lyē'; 2 ō"bĕr"vĭ'lyę', *n.* A town in Seine department, France.

Au"bi"gné', d', 1 dō"bi"nyē'; 2 dō"bĭ"nyę', *n.* **1. Jean Henri Merle** (^{8}/$_{11}$1794–^{10}/$_{11}$1872), a Swiss pastor and historian; *History of the Reformation*, etc. **2. Théodore Agrippa** (2/$_{11}$1552–^{4}/$_{11}$1630), a French Huguenot soldier and writer.

au"bin', 1 ō"bañ'; 2 ō"bäñ', *n.* [F.] A gait of a horse; Canterbury gallop.

Au"bin', *n.* A town in Aveyron department, France.

Au'brey, 1 ō'brı; 2 ą'bry, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Au"bri',** 1 ō"bri'; 2 ō"brĭ'. **2. John** (2/$_{11}$1626–^{6}/–1697), an English antiquary and folklorist. [Teut., *elf-ruler.*]

Au"bri"ot', 1 ō"bri"ō'; 2 ō"brĭ"ō', **Hugues.** A mayor of Paris in the 14th century, who introduced sewers, quays on the Seine, began the Bastile, and instituted other public works.

au'burn, 1 ō'bərn; 2 ä'burn, *a.* Reddish-brown; originally, yellowish-brown or citron-colored: said usually of the hair. [< OF. *auborne*, < LL. *alburnus*, whitish, < L. *albus*, white.] **a'broun†; a'brount; a'brunet.**

It [Shakespeare's bust] was originally coloured, the eyes hazel, the hair and beard *auburn*.
DOWDEN *Shakspere* p. 29. [A. 1879.]

Auburn, . . . [in] the old sense was 'citron-coloured' or light yellow. The modern meaning was probably due to some confusion in the popular mind with the word brown.
SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

au'burn^{1}, *n.* An auburn color; a red brown.

Au'burn^{2}, 1 ō'bərn; 2 ą'burn, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Cayuga county, N. Y.; Auburn Theological Seminary (Presbyterian, 1819). **2.** A city, county-seat of Androscoggin county, Me. **3.** A city, county-seat of Placer county, Cal. **4.** A city, county-seat of Nemaha county, Neb. **5.** A town, county-seat of De Kalb county, Ind. **6.** A town in Lee county, Ala.; seat of Alabama Polytechnic Institute (non-sectarian, 1872). **7.** A village in Sangamon county, Ill. **8.** A town in Fond du Lac county, Wis. **9.** A town in Worcester county, Mass. **10.** A village in Providence county, R. I. **11.** A town in New South Wales. **12.** In Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, the village described: supposed to be Lissoy, Westmeath county, Ireland.

Au'burn-dale, 1 ō'bərn-dēl; 2 ą'burn-dāl, *n.* A village in Middlesex county, Mass.

Au"bus"son', 1 ō"bü"sōñ'; 2 ō"bü"sôñ', *n.* A town in Creuse department, France.— **Aubusson carpet,** *a floor fabric of* a heavy tapestry-stitch, manufactured at the Royal Aubusson Factory, France.— **A. tapestry,** a fine hand-woven tapestry, the manufacture of which was placed under royal supervision by Colbert in 1669.

A. U. C., *abbr. Anno Urbis Conditæ*, or *Ab Urbe Condita* (in the year of the building of the city [Rome] *or* from the city's construction).

Au-ca'ni-an, 1 ō-kē'nı-ən; 2 ą-cā'ni-an, *a.* Same as ARAUCANIAN.

Au"cas-sin' and Ni"co"lette', 1 ō"kə"sañ', ni"kō"let'; 2 ō"cä"sän', ni"cō"lĕt'. [F.] The lovers in a 13th-century French romance of this name, written in prose and verse.

Auch, 1 ōsh; 2 ōsh, *n.* A town, capital of Gers department, France.

Au"chel', 1 ô"shel'; 2 ô"shĕl', *n.* A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France.

au-che'ni-um, 1 o-kī'nı-um; 2 ą-cē'nı-ŭm, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] [L.] [Rare.] *Ornith.* The scruff of the neck.

Au-che"no-rhyn'cha, 1 o-kī'no-rĭŋ'kə; 2 ą-cē"no-rĭŋ'ca, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of homopterous insects with the beak issuing from the inferior part of the head. [< Gr. *auchēn,* neck, + *rhynchos,* snout.] — **au-che"no-rhyn'chan,** *a. & n.* — **Au-che"no-rhyn'chi,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Homoptera.* — **au-che"no-rhyn'chous,** *a.*

Auchin"leck', 1 ŭ'flek'; 2 ăf'flĕk', *n.* A village in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Auch'mu-ty, 1 ŭ'mu-tı; 2 ŭ'mu-ty, *n.* **1. Richard Tylden** (1831–7/11893), an American merchant and philanthropist who established trade-schools in New York city. **2. Sir Samuel** (1756–8/11822), a British general who captured Montevideo and Java.

Auch"ter-ar'der, 1 oH"tər-ār'dər; 2 ąH"tər-är'dər, *n.* A town and parish in Perthshire, Scotland.

Auch"ter-much'ty, 1 oH"tər-mŭ'tı; 2 ąH"tər-mų'ty, *n.* **1. John,** in Scott's *The Abbot,* a carrier. **2.** A village and parish in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Auck'land, 1 ôk'lənd; 2 ąk'land. *n.* **1. Baron** (4/11744–8/11 1814), William Eden, an English statesman, diplomat, and commissioner to treat with the American colonists in 1778. **2. Earl of** (8/11784–1/1849), George Eden, an English statesman; son of the preceding; he was a governor-general of India and took a prominent part in the Afghan war. **3.** A provincial district of North Island, New Zealand; 25,364 sq. m. **4.** Its capital.

Auck'land Is'lands. *A group of small islands 180 m. south* of New Zealand; uninhabited, except by British life-savers.

au cou"rant', 1 ō kū"rŏn'; 2 ō cų"rănt'. [F.] Literally, with the stream; up with the times; well informed on current matters.

auc'ta-ry†, *n.* An augmentation.

auc'tion, 1 ôk'shən; 2 ąc'shon, *tt.* To sell by or at auction. commonly used with *off.*

auc'tion, *n.* **1.** A public sale of property in which the price offered is increased by bids, until the highest bidder becomes the purchaser. In England things are usually said to be sold *by* auction and put up *to* auction: in the United States they are commonly said to be put up or sold *at* auction. *By auction* regards the auction as the agency or method by which sale is effected; *at auction,* as the occasion or place of sale. **2†.** Goods put up at auction. **3†.** An augmenting; growth. **4.** Auction bridge. See under BRIDGE. [< L. *auctio(n-),* + *augeo,* increase.] — **auction by inch of candle,** an auction at which a small piece of candle is lighted at the beginning of the sale and the highest bid before the wick falls is accepted. — **Dutch a.,** an auction at which the auctioneer begins with a high price which he reduces gradually until he receives a bid. — **auc'tion-a-ry,** *a.*

auc'tiond, *pp.* Auctioned. S. S.

auc"tion-eer', 1 ôk"shən-ĭr'; 2 ąc"shon-ēr'. **I.** *tt.* To sell by auction. **II.** *n.* One who conducts a sale by auction, especially one who makes this his business.

auc'tor, 1 ôk'tor; 2 ąc'tôr, *n.* [L.] *Law.* **1.** One in whom a right or title originates; a principal. **2†.** An author. **auc'tour†.**

auc-to'ri-al, 1 ok-tō'rı-əl; 2 ąc-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an author.

auc'tor-i-tee†, *n.* Authority. **au'tor-ĭte†.**

Au'cu-ba, 1 ô'kiu-bə; 2 ą'cū-ba, *n.* **1.** A small genus of Asiatic evergreen shrubs of the dogwood family (*Cornacex*). *A. japonica* is widely cultivated and has glossy green, leathery leaves, mottled with yellow, and handsome red berries (on the female plants). **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus. [< Jap. *aoki,* green, + *ba. ha,* leaf.]

Aucuba.
1. Flower enlarged. 2. Berries. 3. Flower-cluster in bud. 4. Flower-cluster opened. 5. Leaf.

aud, 1 ōd; 2 ąd, *a.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] Old.

au-da'cious, 1 ô-dē'shus; 2 ą-dā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Having or exhibiting an unabashed or fearless spirit or aspect; fearless; as, an *audacious* leader.

Audacious self-esteem, with good ground for it, is always imposing. HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 11. [r. & F. 1858.]

2. Arising from or marked by daring shamelessness. **3.** Without restraint of prudence or morality; defiant of law or decorum; presumptuous; shameless; insolent; as, an *audacious* profligate; *audacious* calumny.

Obey, *audacious* traitor; kneel for grace.
SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry VI.* act v, sc. 1.

4†. Infusing fearlessness. [< L. *audax* (*audac-*), < *audeo,* dare.]

SYN.: adventurous, bold, daring, enterprising, impudent, insolent, presumptuous, rash, reckless, venturesome. Compare synonyms for BRAVE; EFFRONTERY. — ANT.: calculating, careful, cautious, cowardly, faltering, fearful, hopeless, timid. — **au-da'cious-ly,** *adv.* Boldly; presumptuously; shamelessly. — **au-da'cious-ness,** *n.* The quality of being audacious; boldness; impudence; recklessness.

au-dac'i-ty, 1 ô-das'ı-tı; 2 ą-dăç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being audacious, or unrestrained by law or decency; impudence; shamelessness.

Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? . . . Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the *audacity* of doing this. LINCOLN in Johnston's *Am. Orations* vol. iii, p. 150. [a. p. p. 1887.]

2. The state or quality of being bold or daring. (1) Departure from conventionality or precedent; bold originality; as, the *audacity* of a successful financier. (2) Exaggerated confidence in oneself or one's powers; overconfidence; venturesomeness; recklessness. **3.** [Rare.] Something audacious; a bold or shameless action or person.

Audacities of that sort are to be left to the . . . Holbachs.
JOSEPH COOK *Biology* p. 15. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

[< L. *audax;* see AUDACIOUS.] SYN.: see EFFRONTERY.

au'dad, 1 au'dad; 2 ou'dăd, *n.* The argali. See ARGALI, 2.

Aude, 1 ōd; 2 ōd, *n.* **1.** A river in the south of France, length 130 m. to the Mediterranean. **2.** A department in France; 2,438 sq. m.; capital, Carcassonne.

Aude"bert', 1 ōd"bâr'; 2 ōd"bĕr', **Jean Baptiste** (1759–12/s 1800). A French naturalist, painter, and engraver.

Au'den-reid, 1 ô'den-rīd; 2 ą'dĕn-rēd, *n.* A village in Carbon county, Pa.; a coal-mining center.

Aud. Gen., *abbr.* Auditor-General.

Au'dhum-la, 1 au'thûm-la, 2 ou'thųm-lä, *n. Norse Myth.* A cow, formed from frozen mists resolving into drops, which nourished the giant Ymir, out of whom the world was shaped. **Au'dhum-bla†.**

Au'di-an, 1 ô'dı-ən; 2 ą'di-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Audius (4th century), a Syrian layman who taught an extreme anthropomorphism. **Au'dæ-an†.** — **Au'di-an,** *a.* — **Au'di-an-ism,** *n.*

Au"di-ber'ti-a, 1 ô"dı-bûr'shı-ə; 2 ą"di-bĕr'shi-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of perennial hoary herbs, rarely shrubs, of the mint family (*Menthacex*) from California, closely allied to *Salvia. Audibertia grandiflora,* with dense clusters of crimson flowers, is often cultivated for bees. [< Urbain *Audibert,* French botanist.]

au'di-ble, 1 ô'dı-bl; 2 ą'di-bl, *a.* Capable of being heard; perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard.

The song of the cricket, . . . that song which may be called an *audible* stillness. HAWTHORNE *Mosses* p. 32. [r. & F. 1864.]

au'di-bil'ı-ty, 1 ô'dı-bĭl'ı-tı; 2 ą'di-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [< LL. *audibilis,* < L. *audio,* hear.] SYN.: see ALOUD. — **au"di-bil'ı-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being audible; audible capacity. **2.** *Meteor.* Distinctness of distant sounds, as an indication of the state of the atmosphere. **au'di-ble-ness†.** — **au'di-bly,** *adv.*

au'di-ble, *n.* [Archaic.] Anything that may be heard.

Visibles are swiftlier carried to the sense than *audibles;* as appeareth in thunder and lightning.
BACON *Works, Nat. Hist.* in vol. i, ‡273, p. 115. [H. O. S. 1871.]

au'di-ence, 1 ô'dı-ens; 2 ą'di-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** An assembly of hearers; a gathering of persons to listen to something, as a lecture, speech, or play; an auditory; as, he lectured to large *audiences.*

There is no *audience* so hard to face as one of school-children.
EGGLESTON *Hoosier Schoolmaster* p. 20. [o. j. co. 1871.]

2. Figuratively, readers of a book or books; as, *Pilgrim's Progress* has gained an *audience* as large as Christendom. **3.** A formal hearing, interview, or conference, especially when granted by a superior to an inferior, as by a king to an ambassador.

The liberty of the press is our only resource: it will command an *audience* when every honest man in the kingdom is excluded.
JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i, pref., p. 24. [S. M. 1851.]

4. The act of hearing; a hearing. SHAKESPEARE *Coriolanus* act iii, sc. 3. **5.** [Sp. Am.] An audiencia. **6.** [Archaic or Obs.] A judicial or ecclesiastical hearing. [F., < L. *audientia,* < *audio,* hear.] **au'di-ens†.** — **au'dience-cham"ber,** *n.* An apartment for a formal hearing or reception. — **a.-court,** *n.* An ecclesiastical court once held by the archbishops of Canterbury and York or by their auditors. — **au"di-en'tial,** *a.*

au'di-en-cer†, *n.* [Eng.] An officer of the Court of Chancery that examined all letters patent, received the fees of the seal, etc. **au'di-en-cier'†; au'di-en-to-ry†.** [M.]

au"di-en-ci'a, 1 au'dı-en-chī'ə; 2 ou'di-ĕn-chī'a, *n.* [Sp.] A court of justice, or its officers; also, the district it covers.

au'di-ent, 1 ô'dı-ent; 2 ą'di-ĕnt, *a.* Giving attention to sounds; listening; hearing.

And all the starry turbulence of worlds
Swing round us in their *audient* circles.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. ix, l. 843.

au'di-ent, *n.* [-ENTES, 1 -en'tiz; 2 -ĕn'tĕş, *pl.*] **1.** In the primitive Church, a catechumen of the first stage. He was allowed to stand in the narthex and hear the psalms and sermons, but obliged to leave the church when the celebration of the Eucharist began. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A public penitent of the second class (3d to 5th cent.). [< L. *audient(-)s,* ppr. of *audio,* hear.]

au'dile, 1 ô'dil; 2 ą'dil, *n.* [Rare.] One with especially vivid perceptions or mental impressions of sounds.

Au"din'court', 1 ô'dan"kûr'; 2 ô'dăn"cųr', *n.* A town in Doubs department, France.

au'di-om'e-ter, 1 ô'dı-em'ı-tər; 2 ą'di-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to gage and record the acuteness of hearing. [< L. *audio,* hear, + Gr. *metron,* measure.]

au"di-om'e-try, 1 ô"dı-em'ı-trı; 2 ą"di-ŏm'e-try, *n.* The testing of hearing by an audiometer. — **au"di-o-met'ric,** *a.*

au'di-on, 1 ô'dı-en; 2 ą'di-ŏn, *n.* A small vacuum tube used to detect wireless waves. See DE FOREST.

au'di-phone, 1 ô'dı-fōn; 2 ą'di-fōn, *n.* **1.** A device of hard rubber or metal for collecting sound and directing it through the teeth and bones of the head to the auditory nerve. **2.** An electrical device resembling the receiver of a telephone which may be connected to a common telephone circuit of which the transmitter is placed near the mouth of a speaker, thus enabling those who have difficulty in hearing to follow the proceedings. [< L. *audio,* hear, + Gr. *phōnē,* sound.]

au'dit, 1 ô'dıt; 2 ą'dit, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To examine and adjust, as accounts, by comparing the charges with the vouchers, hearing witnesses, striking balances, etc.

For it would have been indecent, and perhaps illegal, that he [Montague] should *audit* his own accounts.
MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, p. 1056. [W. T. A. 1881.]

2. [Rare.] To examine or hear as a pupil, as, he *audited* catechumens.

II. *i.* To render an account; act as an auditor.

au'dit, *n.* **1.** An official examination of accounts, and their verification by reference to vouchers, etc.

[The Bible] does not . . . crouch abashed before the *audit* of a scholarly tribunal. PUNSHON *Lectures, Bunyan* p. 128. [E. & L.]

2. A calling to account; as, we shall have a final *audit.*

3. A statement of accounts; balance-sheet.

When nature calls thee to be gone,
What acceptable *audit* canst thou leave?
SHAKESPEARE *Sonnets* iv.

4. A settlement of accounts; hence, sometimes, revenues; assets; as, the *audits* of one's estate. **5.** [Eng.] Same as AUDIT-ALE. **6.** [Archaic.] A hearing; esp. a judicial examination. [< L. *auditus,* < *audio,* hear.] — **au'dit-house",** *n.* An appendage to an English cathedral for the transaction of its temporal affairs. — **a.-office,** *n.* An office where accounts, public or private, are audited. — **commissioners of a.** [Eng.], officials of the government who audit the accounts of all public officers entrusted with public money and stores.

au-di'ta que-re'la, 1 ô-dī'tə kwı-rī'lə; 2 ą-di'ta kwe-rē'la. [L.] *Law.* Literally, the complaint having been heard; a writ at common law formerly issued to a defendant against whom judgment had been obtained, and acting as a restraint to execution, and protection on account of the occurrence of events which amount to a discharge, as the payment of or the release from a debt for which judgment has been secured.

au-di'tion, 1 ô-dish'ən; 2 ą-dish'on, *n.* **1.** The act or sensation of hearing. **2.** The sense of hearing as a physiological faculty.

There are noises too shrill to be heard by our ears, which are clear to the *audition* of the insect. R. A. PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven. Flight of Light* p. 205. [A. 1874.]

3. [Rare.] That which is heard; a mere sound. [F., < L. *auditio(n-),* < *audio,* hear.]

au'di-tiv(c), 1 ô'dı-tiv; 2 ą'di-tiv, *a.* Auditory.

au'di-tize, 1 ô'dı-taiz; 2 ą'di-tiz, *tt. Psychol.* To think or imagine terms of sound. — **au"di-ti-za'tion,** *n.*

au'di-tor, 1 ô'dı-tər *or* -tor; 2 ą'di-tor, *n.* **1.** A person appointed and authorized to audit accounts.

A kind of *auditor;* one that hath abundance of charge, too, God knows what. SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act ii, sc. 1.

2. One who listens; a member of an audience, as at a public address, a concert, or the like.

Artists are chilled by gaping *auditors.*
CHAS. READE *Cloister and Hearth* p. 168. [n. 1877.]

3. One who listens judicially, as at a court martial. Specifically, the presiding official in an archbishop's audience-court. **4.** Any one of certain ecclesiastical judges of the papal court; as, *Auditor* of the Rota. **5.** An audient. [L., < *audio,* hear.] — **Au"di-tor-gen'er-al,** *n.* [U. S.] The chief auditor of a State.

au"di-to'ri-al, 1 ô'dı-tō'rı-əl; 2 ą'di-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to auditors or audits. **2.** [Rare.] Auditory. [< LL. *auditorius,* auditory, < L. *auditor;* see AUDITOR.] — **au"di-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** By means of hearing or listening. **2.** As one who audits.

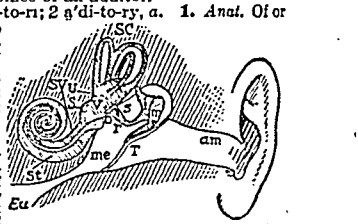
au"di-to'ri-um, 1 ô'dı-tō'rı-um; 2 ą'di-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-UMS or -A, *pl.*] **1.** The part of a public building, as a theater, occupied by the audience; hence, any space so occupied.

My heart leapt quick when I thought — here by this vast *auditorium* the great Apostle [Paul] once stood!
T. L. CUYLER *From the Nile to Norway* p. 147. [C. & BROS. 1882.]

2. The reception-room of a monastery. **3.** [U. S.] A building especially or principally intended for public meetings, etc. [L., < *audio,* hear.]

au'di-tor-ship, 1 ô'dı-tər-ship; 2 ą'di-tor-shĭp, *n.* The office or term of office of an auditor.

au'di-to-ry, 1 ô'dı-to-rı; 2 ą'di-to-ry, *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to hearing or the organs or sense of hearing; as, an *auditory* function; the *auditory* canal; *auditory* epithelium.



Auditory Organs. Diagram of a portion of the passages of the ear.

Many eminent observers have regarded the antennæ of insects as *auditory* organs. LUBBOCK *Ants, Bees, and Wasps* p. 221. [A. 1888.]

2. Of or pertaining to an audience-room. [< LL. *auditorius,* < L. *auditor;* see AUDITOR.] **au'di-tive†; au-dit'u-al.** — **au-dit'u-to-ry.** — **a. canal,** the passage from the tympanum to the outer ear. — **a. cartilage,** the cartilage of the Eustachian tube. — **a. center,** the part of the brain which receives impulses that cause sensations of hearing. See illus. under CRURA CEREBRI. — **a. nerve,** the nerve that conveys to the brain impulses that cause sensations of hearing. See illus. under CRURA CEREBRI. — **a. tentacle** (*Zool.*), same as TENTACULOCYST.

am, auditory meatus or passage by which sound enters; *T,* tympanic membrane; *me,* middle ear or tympanum; *Eu,* Eustachian tube; *m, i, s,* auditory ossicles (malleus, incus, and stapes), by which sound is conveyed to *V,* the vestibule; *a,* oval window, into which *SC,* semicircular canals; *S,* saccule; *U,* utricle; *SV,* scala vestibuli; *St,* scala tympani, together forming the cochlea.

au'di-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -riş, *pl.*] **1.** An assembly of hearers; an audience. **2.** A place for hearing; an auditorium. **3†.** A room for giving lectures; also, a philosophical school. [< L. *auditorium;* see AUDITORIUM.]

au'di-tress, 1 ô'dı-trĕs; 2 ą'di-trĕs, *n.* A female auditor.

Aud'ley, 1 ôd'lı; 2 ąd'ly, *n.* **1. Sir James** (1316–1369), an English soldier; one of the first knights of the Garter; governor of Aquitaine; great seneschal of Poitou. **2. Thomas, Baron** (1488–4/s1544), a lord chancellor of England. **3.** A town in Staffordshire, England.

Au"dou'in', 1 ô'dų"an'; 2 ô'dų"ăn', **Jean Victor** (4/11797–11/s1841). A French naturalist.

Au-drain', 1 ô-drēn'; 2 ą-drān', *n.* A county in N. Missouri; 680 sq. m.; county-seat, Mexico.

Au"dran', 1 ô'drŏn'; 2 ô'drăn', **Edmond** (4/11842–8/s 1901). A French opera-bouffe composer.

Au'drey, 1 ô'drı; 2 ą'dry, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name, from the Teutonic, meaning "noble threatener." **2.** A character in Shakespeare's *As You Like It.*

Au'du-bon, 1 ô'du-bon; 2 ą'du-bŏn, *n.* **1. John James** (4/s 1780–1/11851), an American ornithologist; *The Birds of America,* etc. **2.** A county in S. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat.

[13,173 ft. high.

Au'du-bon's Peak. A mountain S. of Long's Peak, Colo.;

Au'e, 1 au'a, 2 ou'e, *n.* A town in Saxony, Germany.

Au'en-brug"ger von Au'en-brug, 1 au'en-brug'ər fŏn au'en-brun; 2 ou'ĕn-brųg"er fŏn ou'en-brųn, **Leopold** (11/s 1722–5/11809). An Austrian physician who invented percussion for detection of thoracic and lung diseases.

Au'er-bach, 1 au'ər-bax; 2 ou'er-băr', *n.* **1. Berthold** (2/s1812–2/s1882), a German novelist; *On the Heights,* etc. **2.** A city in Saxony.

au'er-lite, 1 au'ər-lait; 2 ou'er-lit, *n.* A mineral consisting of thorium silicate and phosphate, found as tetragonal crystals in North Carolina. [< Carl *Auer* von Welsbach + -LITE.]

Au'er-sperg, 1 au'ər-spĕrH; 2 ou'er-spĕrH, **Anton Alexander von** (4/11806–9/11876). An Austrian count and poet; pen-name, Anastasius Grün; *The Last Knight,* etc.

Au'er-städt, 1 au'ər-shtet; 2 ou'er-shtĕt', *n.* A town in Saxony; French defeated Prussians here, Oct. 14, 1806. **Au'erstedt‡.**

auf†, *n.* An oaf. **aupht; aufet.**

au" fait', 1 ō" fē'; 2 ō" fā'. [F.] Literally, to the act or fact; thoroughly conversant; skilled; expert.

auf'klä-rung, 1 auf'klē-ruŋ; 2 ouf'klĕ-rųng, *n.* Same as ENLIGHTENMENT, 2.

Auf'recht, 1 auf'rent; 2 ouf'rĕnt, **Theodor** (1/s1822–1907). A German Sanskrit scholar and author.

Auf'recht's disease. A disease affecting the liver, characterized by infectious jaundice with acute inflammatory changes in the substance of the liver.

Aug., *abbr.* August; Augustan; Augustus.

aug., *abbr.* Augmentative; augmented.

au'ge', 1 au'ga; 2 ou'ge, *n.* [AU'GEN, 1 -gen; 2 -gĕn, *pl.*] [G.] *Petrol.* A roundish phenocryst occurring in crystalline rock, as *augen*-gneiss, supposed to resemble an eye. [*auge,* an eye.]

Au'ge', 1 ô'jı; 2 ą'gĕ, *n. Gr. Myth.* An Arcadian princess and

priestess of Athena, who becomes by Hercules the mother of Telephus: the heroine of a lost play by Euripides.

Au-ge'an, 1 ô-jĭ'ən; 2 ą-ġē'an, *a. Gr. Myth.* 1. Of or pertaining to Augeas or Augelas, the Argonaut, king of Elis. 2. Like the stables of Augeas; exceedingly filthy; corrupt. — **Augean stables,** the stables of Augeas, which contained 3,000 oxen. They had not been cleaned for 30 years, but Hercules performed the task in a single day by turning the river Alpheus through them.

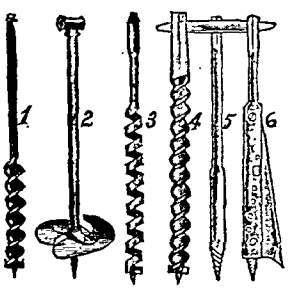
au'ge-lite, 1 ô'jĭ-lait; 2 ą'ġe-lĭt, *n. Mineral.* A pale-red, also colorless to white, hydrated aluminum phosphate ($Al_2(OH)_3PO_4$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *augē*, luster.]

au'gen-gneiss", 1 au'gen-nais"; 2 ou'ġĕn-nĭs", *n.* [G.] *Petrol.* One of certain granitoid gneisses containing large and rounded porphyritic crystals of feldspar: eye-gneiss.

au'ger, 1 ô'gər; 2 ą'ġer, *n.* **1.** A large, generally T-handled tool, usually for wood-boring, its bit being most commonly spiral for withdrawing the chips, and having at the tip a conical screw and a routing lip: larger than a gimlet.

An ancient stone stair that went screwing like a great *auger* through the pile. MACDONALD *Malcolm* ch. 44, p. 80. [L. 1878.]

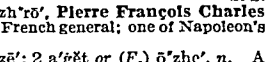
2. An earth-boring tool for making post-holes or wells, or for ascertaining the nature of the soil at some distance below the surface.



Augers.
1. Twisted. 2. Post-hole. 3. Ship. 4. Chuck-shanked. 5. Gimlet-auger. 6. Expanding.

Many augers are named (1) from the object upon which they are used: as, **earth-auger,** or **earth-boring a., draining-a.** (used in embankments, etc.), **felly-a., peat-a., post-hole a., pump-a., slotting-a., spoke-a.**; (2) from their construction; as, **screw-a.** (having a spiral channel), **shell-a.** (having an internal space for chips), **taper-a.** (with tapering cutting sides); or (3) from their inventor, as **Cook's a.**

[ME. *nauger, naugar,* contr. < AS. *nafeġār,* < *nafu* (see NAVE²) + *gār,* point.] The form *auger* is due to *an auger,* for ME. *a nauger.*] — **annular auger,** an auger that cuts an annular groove. — **au'ger-bit",** *n.* An auger fitted for boring with a brace. — **a.-faucet,** *n.* A faucet with boring-lips on its shank, for tapping a cask or the like without loss of liquid. — **a.-gage,** *n.* An attachment to an auger to prevent its penetrating beyond the desired depth. — **a. nose shell,** see WIMBLE. — **a.-shell,** *n.* A slender pointed terebroid univalve shell with many whorls. — **a.-stem,** *n.* The iron rod to which the bit is attached in rope-drilling. [C.] — **a.-worm,** *n.* The larva of the goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*). — **combination a.,** an earth-auger having a long barrel, inclined lower throats, and detachable horizontal cutters: for boring in soft friable strata. — **hollow** or **hollowing a.,** a rotating cutting-tool for making dowels and round tenon-pins; a tenoning-tool. — **pod-a.,** *n.* A straight-grooved auger. — **twisted a.,** an auger formed by twisting a flat blade or one of T cross-section.



Auger-shell (*Terebra nassula*). 1/2

au'gerd, *pp.* Augered. S. S.

Auge"reau', 1 ôzh"rō'; 2 ôzh"rō', **Pierre François Charles** (11/11 1757–6/11 1816). A French general; one of Napoleon's marshals.

au'get, 1 ô'jet *or* (*F.*) ô"zhē'; 2 ą'ġĕt *or* (*F.*) ô"zhę', *n.* A damp-proof priming-tube or trough connecting a blast-charge with the place where the slow-match is applied. [F., dim. of *auge,* < L. *alveus,* hollow vessel, < *alvus,* belly.] **au'gette‡.**

augh, 1 ôн; 2 ąн, *interj.* [Scot.] An exclamation of disgust.

Au'ghrim, *n.* Same as AGHRIM.

aught†, *v.* Same as OUGHT. CHAUCER.

aught, 1 ôнt; 2 ąнt, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Eight.

aught', 1 ôt; 2 at, *n.* **1.** Anything whatever; any part or item, even the smallest; anything: used in interrogative, conditional, and negative sentences.

Happiness denied To *aught* but virtue!
SHELLEY *Queen Mab* div. v, st. 13.

2. The figure 0; cipher; also, a naught; nothing. [ME. *awiht* (contr. *aught*), < AS. *āwiht,* < *ān wiht;* see AN, WHIT.] — **aught,** *adv.* [Archaic.] To any degree; at all. — **aught'ways,** *adv.* [Rare.] Anyway; in any wise. — **aught'-where†,** *adv.* Anywhere.

aught², *n.* [Scot.] Property; possession. [< AS. *æht,* < *āgan,* own.] **auchtt.**

aught'lins, 1 ôнt'linz; 2 ąнt'lĭns, *adv.* [Scot.] In any measure; in the least.

Au'gi-a, 1 ô'jĭ-ə; 2 ą'ġĭ-a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 38.

Au"gier', 1 ô"zyē'; 2 ô"zhy', **Guillaume Victor Émile** (9/11 1820–10/21 1889). A French poet; dramatist; *Les Fourchambault,* etc.

au'gite, 1 ô'jait; 2 ą'ġĭt, *n. Mineral.* A greenish or brownish-black aluminous pyroxene occurring mostly in eruptive rocks, as basalt. [< L. *augites,* < Gr. *augē,* luster.] — **au'gite-rock",** *n. Petrol.* Pyroxenite. — **au-git'ic,** *a.* — **au'gi-tite,** *n. Petrol.* A partly glassy feldspar-free volcanic rock containing augite as chief constituent.

au-git'o-phyre, 1 ô-jit'o-fair *or* -fir; 2 ą-ġĭt'o-fīr *or* -fȳr, *n. Petrol.* A porphyritic rock having augite phenocrysts. [< AUGITE + PORPHYRITIC.] — **au"gi-to-phy'ric,** *a. Petrol.* Containing distinct crystals of augite. — **au"gi-to-por-phy'ric,** *a. Petrol.* Porphyritic with augite phenocrysts.

Au-glaize', 1 ô-glēz'; 2 ą-ġlāz', *n.* **1.** A river in Ohio; 2 branches, each 100 m. long. **2.** A county in W. Ohio; 398 sq. m.; county-seat, Wapakoneta.

aug-ment', 1 ôg-ment'; 2 ąġ-mĕnt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To enlarge or increase, as in size, number, amount, or degree; make bigger; swell; increase; as, the rain *augments* the stream; virtue *augments* happiness.

Although the burdens laid upon the memory have been steadily *augmented,* its powers have not increased.
HAMERTON *Intellectual Life* pt. iii, p. 86. [H. BROS. 1882.]

2. *Gram.* To add the augment to; as, to *augment* a Greek verb. **3.** *Her.* To add honorably to, as to a coat of arms. **4.** *Mus.* To increase by a half step, as an interval. See INTERVAL.

II. *i.* To increase in size, number, amount, or degree.

Should the yield of wheat *augment,* . . . the average would be . . less than 60 bushels per acre. *The Forum* Nov., 1890, p. 292.

[< OF. *augmenter,* < LL. *augmento,* < L. *augmentum;* see AUGMENT, *n.*] — **-a-bl(eᴮ,** *a.* — **-ed-ly,** *adv.* — **-er,** *n.*

Syn.: see ADD; AMPLIFY; INCREASE.

aug'ment, 1 ôg'ment; 2 ąġ'mĕnt, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A vowel or syllable prefixed to a verb, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in the Sanskrit, Greek, etc.

Among these unexplained forms Prof. Müller seems to reckon the Greek *augment.* *Edinburgh Review* Jan., 1862, p. 87.

2. *Pathol.* The stage of a disease when the symptoms are increasing in severity. **3.** [Archaic.] Increase; enlargement. [OF., < L. *augmentum,* < *augeo,* increase.]

aug"men-ta'tion, 1 ôg'men-tē'shən; 2 ąġ'mĕn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of augmenting, or its result; enlargement; increase.

In the caterpillar there is extremely rapid *augmentation* of bulk.
SPENCER *Physical Education* p. 262. [J. B. A. 1885.]

2. That by which something is increased; an addition. **3.** *Mus.* The doubling of the length of the notes of a subject of imitation in counterpoint or fugue.

Augmentation means a lengthening of the time. . . . When the answer is the same as the subject except that it is in longer time — generally twice the length — it is said to be an answer by *augmentation.* CUMMEN *Musical Theory* bk. iii, p. 217. [C. & SONS 1879.]

4. *Her.* A charge added to a coat of arms as a token of honor. **5.** *Pathol.* See AUGMENT, *n.*, 2. **6.** *Bot.* An increase beyond the normal number of parts. **7.** *Scots Law.* An increase of salary secured by a minister of a parish, through an action in the Teind Court. [< LL. *augmentatio(n-),* < *augmento;* see AUGMENT, *v.*] **aug-men'tion†.** Syn.: see ACCESSION; INCREASE. — **Augmentation Court** (*Eng. Hist.*), a court of Henry VIII. to augment the revenues of the crown by the suppression of the monasteries. It was abolished by Mary, 1553, restored by Elizabeth in 1558. — **a. of a chain** (*Mech.*), addition to the number of its working parts. — **A. Office** [Eng.], the office where the records of the Augmentation Court were filed. — **a. of the moon's diameter** (*Astron.*), the excess of the apparent diameter of the moon, as seen by an observer, over its diameter as seen from the earth's center, caused by the fact that it is nearer to the observer than to the earth's center.

— **aug"men-ta'tion-er,** *n. Eng. Hist.* An officer of the Augmentation Court.

aug-men'ta-tive, } 1 ôg-men'tə-tiv; 2 ąġ-mĕn'ta-tĭv, *a.*
aug-men'ta-tiveˢ, } **1.** Having the quality or power of augmenting. **2.** *Gram.* Increasing the force of the idea expressed: said of derivative words and of affixes that have this property; not diminutive.

The *Augmentative* forms, pre-eminently common in the Italian language, often carry with them a depreciating sense.
R. G. LATHAM *Eng. Language* vol. ii, p. 258. [T. & M. 1841.]

[F., < LL. *augmento;* see AUGMENT, *v.*] **aug-men'tiv(eᵊsᵗ.** — **aug-men'ta-tiv(e-lyᴮ,** *adv.*

aug-men'ta-tive, *n.* An augmentative word.

aug'men-tor, 1 ôg-men'tər *or* -tor; 2 ąġ-mĕn'tor, *a.* Inducing increase; said of nerves whose stimulation adds force to the contractions of the heart.

au'grim†, *n.* Same as ALGORITHM. — **au'grim-stones"†,** *n. pl.* Pebbles formerly used in counting.

Augs'burg, 1 ougz'bûrн; 2 ouġs'bŭrн, *n.* An ancient historic city; capital of Swabia; birthplace of Holbein; here was held (1530) the German diet which issued the Augsburg Confession. See CONFESSION.

au'gur, 1 ô'gər; 2 ą'ġur, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prognosticate from or as from signs and omens.

I needs must *augur* better things. COWPER *Task* bk. ii, l. 582.

2. To give signs or promise of; betoken; portend.

Have you never found your mind darkened like the sunny landscape by the sudden cloud, which *augurs* a coming tempest?
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p. 382. [L. co.]

3. To induct into office with auguries.

II. *i.* **1.** To be an augury or omen; as, this *augurs* well or ill. **2.** To take an augury; conjecture from indications or omens; as, I *augur* hopefully from his known ability. [< F. *augurer,* < L. *auguror,* < *augur;* see AUGUR, *n.*] **au'gu-rate†.**

Syn.: betoken, bode, divine, forebode, forecast, foretell, foretoken, portend, predict, presage, prognosticate, prophesy. Persons only *divine, forecast, foretell, predict,* or *prophesy:* things only *betoken, foretoken,* or *portend;* either persons or things *augur, bode, forebode, presage,* or *prognosticate. Bode, forebode,* and *portend* always refer to evil or misfortune; the other words are neutral, applying equally to good or ill. We *forebode* misfortune either from circumstances that *betoken* failure, or from gloomy fancies for which we can not give a reason. Dissipation among the officers and mutiny among the crew *portend* disaster on a voyage. *Augur* and *divine* have primary reference to the ancient soothsayers' arts and still carry something of mystical suggestion. *Forecast* always denotes calculation: as, an official "forecast" of the weather. See PROPHESY. — Ant.: assure, demonstrate, determine, establish, insure, make sure, settle, warrant. — Prep.: I augur *from* all circumstances a prosperous result; I augur ill *of* the enterprise; "augurs ill *to* the rights of the people." THOMAS JEFFERSON *Writings* vol. ii, p. 506. [T. & M. 1853.] I augur well, or this augurs well, *for* your cause.

au'gur, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* A religious official whose duty it was to foretell future events by interpreting omens (auspices) according to traditional rules, and to give advice on public affairs accordingly; a member of the college of augurs (*collegium augurium*): distinguished from *pontifex* and *haruspex.* The emblems of his office were the *trabea* and *lituus.* See these words.

The omens were derived from meteorological phenomena, the flight and feeding of birds, the state and position of the entrails of the sacrificial victims, etc. Auguries were either "sought" in accordance with prearranged signs (**auguria impetrativa**) or unexpected or voluntary (**auguria oblativa**). *Divinations were made from a prescribed space* (**templum**). See AUSPICE.

The duty of the *augurs* was to inquire into the divine will.
J. F. CLARKE *Ten Great Religions* p. 337. [H. M. & co. 1878.]

2. Hence, any one who claims to foretell future events; a soothsayer or prophet.

In early Mexico and Peru, as in Rome, there were colleges of *augurs.* I. DONNELLY *Atlantis* p. 148. [H. 1882.]

[L., < *avis,* bird, + *garrio,* talk.] **au'gur-er†.** — **au'gu-rate,** *n.* The office of augur; augurship. — **au"gu-ra'tion,** *n.* [Archaic.] The act or practise of auguring; augury. — **au'gur-ship,** *n.* The office or term of office of an augur.

au'gu-ral, 1 ô'giu-rəl; 2 ą'ġū-ral, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to augurs or auguries; used in augury; as, the *augural* staff of Romulus. **2.** Indicative of the future; portending good or evil; ominous.

The astrological tablets which give the *augural* signification of the eclipses of the sun and moon acknowledge that they may occur on any day of the year. LENORMANT *Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by MARY LOCKWOOD, p. 254, note. [S. 1883.]

[< L. *auguralis,* < *augur;* see AUGUR, *n.*] **au-gu'ri-al†;** **au'gu-rous‡.**

au'gured, *pp.* Augured. S. S.

au'gu-ry, 1 ô'giu-rı; 2 ą'ġū-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** The art or practise of foretelling by signs or omens. **2.** A portent or omen, or the prediction made therefrom; figuratively, any indication of the future; promise.

I hold *Thy coming for a happy augury.*
SOUTHEY *Roderick* can. 9, l. 135.

3. The rite or ceremony conducted by an augur. [< OF. *augurie,* < L. *augurium,* < *augur;* see AUGUR, *n.*] **au'gure†.** Syn.: auspice (commonly plural, auspices), conjecture, divination, harbinger, indication, omen, prediction, presage, prognostic, prophecy, sign. Compare synonyms for AUGUR, *v.* — Ant.: certainty, experience, fact, observation, proof, surety, trial. — Prep.: an augury *of* good.

au'gust, 1 ô'gust; 2 ą'ġŭst, *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To bring to fruition; ripen. **2†.** To make brown or sunburnt. [< AUGUST.]

au-gust', 1 e-gust'; 2 ą-ġŭst', *a.* **1.** Inspiring awe, admiration, and reverence; characterized by majestic dignity and grandeur; as, an *august* presence.

A long and deep silence followed the organization of that *august* body. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 35, p. 366. [G. P. P. 1863.]

2. Of high birth or rank; venerable; eminent.

It seemed impossible that a day should ever come when the ties which bound her [the Church of England] to the children of her *august* martyr [Charles I.] would be sundered.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 139. [P. S. & co. 1849.]

[< L. *augustus,* < *augeo,* increase.]

Syn.: awful, dignified, exalted, grand, imposing, majestic, noble, pompous, solemn, stately. We speak of a *dignified* manner, an *exalted* station, a *grand* mountain, an *imposing* presence, a *majestic* cathedral, a *noble* mien, *pompous self-assertion, a solemn* litany, a *stately march,* an *awful* hush, an *august* assembly. That which is *awful* arouses an oppressive, that which is *august* an admiring, reverence; we speak of the *august* presence of a mighty monarch, the *awful* presence of death. — Ant.: base, beggarly, common, commonplace, contemptible, despicable, inferior, mean, paltry, undignified, vulgar.

— **au-gust'ly,** *adv.* — **au-gust'ness,** *n.*

Au'gust, 1 ô'gust; 2 ą'ġŭst, *n.* **1.** The eighth month of the year: used also attributively. It contains 31 days, was the sixth month (Sextilis) of the Roman year, and was named in his own honor by the first Roman emperor, Augustus Cæsar. See under CALENDAR.

The quiet *August* noon has come.
BRYANT *A Summer Ramble* st. 1.

2. See AUGUSTUS. [< L. *Augustus,* < *augustus;* see AUGUST, *a.*]

Au-gus'ta, 1 ə-gus'tə; 2 ą-ġŭs'ta, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. D. G. **Au-gus'te,** 1 au-gŭs'tə, 2 ou-ġus'te; G. **Au-gus'ta†**; F. **Au"guste',** 1 ô'gust', 2 ô'gŭst'; It. **Au-gus'ta,** 1 au-gŭs'ta, 2 ou-ġus'tā. **2. A. Victoria,** (10/11 1858–6/11 1921), Queen of Prussia and German empress; wife of William II. **3.** A county in N. W. Virginia; 950 sq. m. **4.** A city, county-seat of Richmond county, Ga. **5.** A city, capital of Maine and county-seat of Kennebec county. **6.** A city in Bracken county, Ky. **7.** An ancient city on the site of London, England. **8.** A village in Hancock county, Ill. **9.** Same as AGOSTA. **10.** A city in Butler county, Kan. **11.** A city in Eau Claire county, Wis. **12.** A town, county-seat of Woodruff county, Ark. **13.** *Geol.* See OSAGE. [L., *fem.,* venerable.]

au-gus'tal, 1 e-gus'təl; 2 ą-ġŭs'tal, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Hist.* (1) A priest of the cross-road lares. (2) A member of one of several orders connected with the religious rites in honor of the Julian family or later emperors. (3) Any subaltern in the army of the early empire. **2.** See AUGUSTALIS. [< L. *Augustalis,* relating to Augustus, < *augustus;* see AUGUST, *a.*]

au"gus-ta'lis, 1 ô'gus-tē'lis; 2 ą'ġŭs-tā'lis, *n.* [-LES, 1 -lız; 2 -lēs, *pl.*] [L.] A 13th century Italian gold coin of 30 or 40 grains issued under Frederick II.

Au-gus'tan, 1 e-gus'tən; 2 ą-ġŭs'tan, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the emperor Augustus (31 B. C. to A. D. 14) or his times.

But Johnson had studied the bad writers of the Middle Ages till he had become utterly insensible to the *Augustan* elegance.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 4. [P. S. & co. 1854.]

2. Pertaining to Augsburg (Augusta Vindelicorum) in Bavaria. [< L. *Augustanus,* < *Augustus,* < *augustus;* see AUGUST, *a.*] — **Augustan age,** see AGE. — **Augustan** or **Augsburg confession,** see CONFESSION.

Au-gus'tan, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A writer of the Augustan age. **2.** *pl.* Knights appointed by the emperor Nero. [W.]

Au-gus'tan-ism, 1 e-gus'tən-izm; 2 ą-ġŭs'tan-ĭsm, *n.* A characteristic or quality resembling those which signalized the reign of the Roman emperor Augustus, especially as shown by the literature of that period.

Au-gus'tĭ, 1 ou-gŭs'tĭ; 2 ou-ġus'tĭ, **Johann Christian Wilhelm** (10/11 1772–1/11 1841). A German theologian.

Au'gus-tine, 1 ô'gus-tin *or* e-gus'tin; 2 ą'ġŭs-tĭn *or* ą-ġŭs'tin, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Au"gus-ti'nus, Au"gus-tijn',** 1 ou'gus-tĭ'nus, ou'gus-tain', 2 ou'ġus-tĭ'nŭs, ou'ġus-tĭn'; F. **Au"gus"tin',** 1 ô'güs'tan', 2 ô'güs'tăn'; G. **Au"gus-tin',** 1 au'gus-tin', 2 ou'ġus-tĭn'; It. **A"gos-ti'no,** 1 ą'gos-tĭ'nō, 2 ą'ġos-tĭ'nō; Pg. **A"gos-tĭ'nho,** 1 ą'gos-tĭ'nyo, 2 ą'ġos-tĭ'nyo; Sp. **Au"gus-tĭ'no,** 1 ou'gus-tĭ'no, 2 ou'ġus-tĭ'no. **2. Saint** (11/11 354–8/21 430), Latin Father of the Church; born in Numidia, and bishop of Hippo, Africa; wrote the *Confessions.* **3. Saint** (–604?) Apostle of England; sent by Gregory to preach Christianity in England; 1st archbishop of Canterbury. [L., *masc.,* venerable.] **Au-gus'tĭn‡; Aus'tĭn‡.**

Au"gus-tin'i-an, 1 ô'gus-tin'i-ən; 2 ą'ġus-tĭn'i-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to St. Augustine (354–430), his doctrines, or the religious orders called after him. **2.** Of or pertaining to Augustine of Bohemia. See AUGUSTINIAN, *n.*, 1, (3). **Au'gus-tĭn‡; Aus'tĭn‡.**

— **Augustinian canons,** an order of regular canons, originally of the Lateran Basilica in Rome, formerly numerous in England and Ireland; named also *Austin canons, black canons, canons regular of the Lateran.* — **A. hermits,** an order of hermits or friars founded by Pope Alexander IV. (1256), introduced into the United States in 1790. **Austin friars‡.** — **A. nuns,** one of various associations of nuns following the rule of St. Augustine. — **A. rules,** rules for religious communities based on the 109th and 211th letters of St. Augustine, adopted by the Augustinian orders.

Au"gus-tin'i-an, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* (1) A disciple of St. Augustine. (2) A member of any of the branches of the various orders of monks and nuns named after St. Augustine, especially a member of the mendicant order so named; an Austin friar. See MENDICANT. (3) An adherent of Augustine of Bohemia (16th century), who held that the gates of paradise were closed until he opened them for his sect. **2.** *Theol.* One who holds and expounds the tenets of Augustinianism. — **barefooted Augustinians,** a reformed branch of the Augustinian mendicant order.

Au"gus-tin'i-an-ism, 1 -izm; 2 -ĭsm, *n. Theol.* The doctrines of sin and grace developed by St. Augustine.

As held by Lutherans and Calvinists, its main points are the sovereignty of God, the spiritual depravity and inability of man, and absolute grace in salvation. In Roman Catholic theology it attributes the efficacy of grace to its winning attractiveness, as opposed to *Thomism* and *Molinism*. **Au-gus'tin-ism‡.**

Au"gus-ti'nus, 1 ô-gus-tol'nus; 2 ą-gûs-tī'nŭs, **Antonius** (1516–1586). A Spanish archbishop of Tarragona, 1574.

Au"gus-to'vo, 1 au"gûs-tō'vo; 2 ou"gus-tō'vo, *n.* A town in Suwalki province, Poland; scene of German defeat by Russians, Sept. 29–Oct. 3, 1914.

Au-gus'tus-lus, 1 o-gus'tlu-lus; 2 ą-gûs'tū-lŭs, **Romulus.** The last Roman emperor of the West, 475-476; deposed by Odoacer.

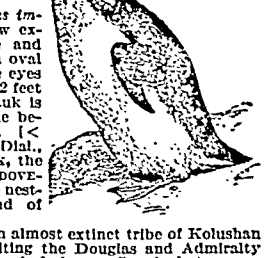
Au-gus'tus, 1 o-gus'tus; 2 ą-gûs'tŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. G. Sw. **Au'gust,** 1 au'gust, 2 ou'gust; D. **Au-gus'tus,** 1 au-gûs'tus, 2 ou-gus'tus; F. **Au"guste',** 1 ô'güst', 2 ô'güst'; It. **Au-gus'to,** 1 au-gû'to, 2 ou-gus-to. **2. A. I.** (7/11 1526–3/11 1586). elector of Saxony; founded Dresden Library. **3. A. II.** or **Frederick Augustus I.,** "the Strong" (4/11 1670–3/11 1733), elector of Saxony; twice king of Poland. **4. A. III.** or **Frederick Augustus II.** (10/11 1696–10/11 1763), elector of Saxony; king of Poland; son of preceding; warred against Frederick II. of Prussia. [L. *masc.*, venerable.]

Au-gus'tus Cæ'sar (9/11 63 B. C.–A. D. 8/11 14). The first Roman emperor, 27 B. C.

auh, 1 ôh; 2 ąh, *interj.* An expression of disgust.

au-hu'hu, 1 au-hū'hū; 2 ou-hų'hų, *n.* [Hawaii.] A tropical species of *Tephrosia* (*T. piscatoria*) used to catch fish by stupefying them in pools in the coral reefs. See TEPHROSIA. **a"u-ho'la‡.**

auk[1], 1 ôk; 2 ąk, *n.* An alcoid diving bird of northern seas, having the wings and tail short or aborted and 3-toed webbed feet, as a puffin, guillemot, or murre; specif., the razor-billed auk (*Alca torda*).



Great Auk, or Garefowl. 1/11.

The great auk (*Plautus impennis*), or garefowl, now extinct, was black above and white below, and had an oval white patch between the eyes and bill. It stood erect, 2 feet tall. The razor-billed auk is smaller, with a white line between the eyes and bill. [< Ice. *álka*. **alk‡; awk‡** [Dial., Eng.]; **oket.**— **little auk,** the rotche, or dovekie. See DOVEKIE.— **auk'er-y,** *n.* The nesting- or resorting-ground of auks.

Auk[2], 1 ôk; 2 ąk, *n. pl.* An almost extinct tribe of Kolushan Indians, formerly inhabiting the Douglas and Admiralty Islands, Alaska. **Auket; Auke'-qwan"ı‡; Awks‡.**

auk'let, 1 ôk'let; 2 ąk'lĕt, *n.* One of the smaller auks, especially of the northern Pacific; as, the crested *auklet* (*Simorhynchus cristatellus*).

a"u-ku', 1 ä"ų-kū'; 2 ä"ų-kų', *n.* [Hawaii.] A heron, especially *Ardea sacra*.

auk'ward†, *a.* Awkward.

aul, 1 ôl; 2 ąl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The alder (*Alnus*).

au'la, 1 ô'lə; 2 ą'la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The anterior portion of the third ventricle of the brain, originally a part of the cavity of the anterior cerebral vesicle. **2.** *Protoz.* The cavity of an infusorian colony. **3.** A hall; originally, a court open to the air. [L., < Gr. *aulē*, < *aēmi*, blow.]

— **aula regis** (*Eng. Hist.*), a court established by William I. (the Conqueror) and held in his own hall. It was composed of the great officers of state, resident in the palace, and attended him in his expeditions. See CURIA REGIS.

au'la-code, 1 ô'le-kōd; 2 ą'la-cōd, *n.* A ground-rat (*Aulacodus*). [< Gr. *aulax*, furrow, + *odous*, tooth.]

Au"la-po-lai', 1 au"lə-po-laī'; 2 ou"la-po-lī', *n.* See ALLEPPI.

au-la'rı-an, 1 o-lē'rı-ən; 2 ą-lā'rı-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a hall, especially a university hall. **au'la-ry‡. II.** *n.* [Eng.] A university man belonging to a hall rather than to a college. [< LL. *aularius*, < L. *aula*; see AULA.]

au"la-te'la, 1 ô'le-tī'lə; 2 ą'la-tē'la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The membranous roof of the aula. See AULA, 1. [< AULA + L. *tela*, web.]

auld, 1 ôld; 2 ąld, *a.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] Old.

The dearest friends are the *auldest* friends.
R. L. STEVENSON *Underwoods* bk. ii, xvi.

— **auld lang syne,** days gone by, especially happy days. — **A. Licht** (*Eccl. Hist.*), one of the supporters of the old, or conservative, party of the Scottish Church in the latter half of the 18th century. Compare BURGHER, 2. **A. Light‡.**— **A. Reekie,** Old Smoky: a sobriquet of Edinburgh.— **A. Robin Gray,** a Scotch ballad written by Lady Anne Barnard, in 1772, to the Scotch air *The Bridegroom Grat When the Sun Went Down*.

auld'-far"rant, 1 ôld'-far'ənt; 2 ąld'-fär'ant, *a.* [Scot.] Wise beyond one's years; old-fashioned; cautious.

au'len, 1 ô'len; 2 ą'lĕn, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Aldern; of alder.

au-le'tes, 1 o-lī'tīz; 2 ą-lē'tēs, *n.* [-TAI, 1 -taī; 2 -tī, *pl.*] [Gr.] An ancient Greek flute-player. **au'letet.— au-let'ic,** *a.*— **au-le'tris,** *n.* [-TRI-DES, *pl.*] A female flute-player of ancient Greece.

au'lic[1], 1 ô'lik; 2 ą'lic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a court. [< F. *aulique*, < L. *aulicus*, < Gr. *aulikos*, < *aulē*; see AULA.]— **Aulic Council** (*G. Hist.*), the emperor's privy council, forming one of the two supreme courts of the several states. Since the dissolution of the old German empire in 1806 the name has been applied to the Council of State of the Austrian empire.

au'lic[2], *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the aula.

au'lic, *n.* The ceremony formerly observed at the Sorbonne in conferring the doctorate of theology.

au'lin, 1 ô'lin; 2 ą'lin, *n.* The parasitic jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). [< Ice. *álinn*, parasite.] **au'lin"scou"ty‡.**

au"li-plex'us, 1 ô"lı-pleks'us; 2 ą"lı-plĕks'ŭs, *n.* [-PLEX'US or -PLEX'US-ES, *pl.*] [Recent.] *Anat.* The aulic part of the choroid plexus.

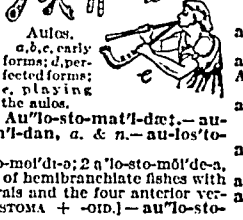
aul-lay', 1 ô-lē'; 2 ą-lā', *n.* *Hind. Myth.* An imaginary gigantic horse with a trunk resembling an elephant's. **aul-lay horse‡.** SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* pt. xvi, st. 2.

Aul"noy', *n.* Same as AUNOY.

au'lo-phyte, 1 ô'lo-fıt; 2 ą'lo-fīt, *n.* *Bot.* A plant living in the interior of another for shelter, but not parasitic. [< Gr. *aulos*, pipe, + *phyton*, plant.]

Au"lo-rhyn'chi-dæ, 1 ô"lo-rıŋ'kı-dī; 2 ą"lo-rĭŋ'cı-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of gasterosteoideans having a dorsal row and lateral rows of bony shields, 4-rayed spinous ventrals, and tubular snout. **Au"lo-rhyn'chus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *aulos*, pipe, + *rhynchos*, snout.]— **au"lo-rhyn'chold,** *n.*— **au"lo-rhyn'choid,** *a.* & *n.*

au'los, 1 ô'los; 2 ą'lŏs, *n.* [Gr.] A wind-instrument or flute of the ancient Greeks, played with the fingers, and resembling a clarinet.



Aulos. *a*, *b*, *c*, early forms; *d*, perforated forms; *e*, playing

Au"lo-sto'ma-tı-dæ, 1 ô"lo-sto-mat'ı-dē; 2 ą"lo-stō-mat'ı-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A superfamily of hemibranchiate fishes with subabdominal spineless ventrals and the four anterior vertebræ elongated. [< AULOSTOMA + -OID.]— **au"lo-sto-mol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Au'lus Gel'li-us, 1 ô'lus; 2 ą'lŭs. Same as GELLIUS.

Au'lus Plau'ti-us, 1 ô'lus plō'shı-us; 2 ą'lŭs plą'shi-ŭs. A Roman general; defeated Caradoc (Caractacus) in Britain and partly conquered the island.

Aum[1], 1 ôm; 2 ąm, *n.* [Sans.] Same as OM.

aum[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** An elm. **2.** Alum.

aum[3], *n.* Aam: a modern English form.

au-mail'†, *v.* & *n.* Enamel.

Au"male', 1 ô'mäl'; 2 ô'mäl', *n.* **1. Duc d'** (1556–1631), Charles de Lorraine, a French leader of the League; defeated at Senlis and Ivry. **2. Duc d'** (1/11 1822–8/11 1897), Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, a French general, 4th son of King Louis Philippe.

aum'blet, *n.* [F.] An amble; ambling pace. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 13,814. [**aum'cer-y†.**

aum'bry, 1 ôm'brı; 2 ąm'bry, *n.* [Archaic.] An ambry.

au'me-nert, *n.* **1.** An almoner. **au'mo-neret. 2.** A purse. CHAUCER *R.* l. 2,087.

au'mil, 1 ô'mil; 2 ą'mil, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A revenue collector; in some districts, same as AUMILDAR.

au"mil-dar', 1 ô'mil-dār'; 2 ą'mil-där', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A factor or manager; especially, the manager or collector of a district. **am'al-dar‡; am'il-dar‡.**

au"mo"nière', 1 ô'mō"nyâr'; 2 ô'mō"nyĕr', *n.* [F.] A small bag or purse worn at the belt. **aul-mo-niere'†.**

Au"mont', 1 ô'mōn'; 2 ô'mōn', **Jean d'** (1522–8/11 1595). A French marshal who fought in the battle of Ivry, March 14, 1590.

au'mous, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as AWMOUS.

aum'rie, 1 ôm'rı; 2 ąm'rı, *n.* [Scot.] A cupboard.

au'muce, 1 ô'mlus; 2 ą'mūc, *n.* Same as AMICE[2], 1.

aun'celt, *n.* An inaccurate balance and weight once used in England, but early prohibited by statute.

aun'ce-try†, *n.* Ancestry.

aune, 1 ôn; 2 ôn, *n.* [F.] A French ell; a cloth-measure, now superseded by the meter.

Aun'ger-ville, 1 ôn'jər-vil; 2 ąn'ger-vĭl, **Richard** (1281–1345) (called "Richard of Bury"). An English Benedictine scholar; bishop of Durham; chancellor of England.

Au"noy', 1 ô'nwâ'; 2 ô'nwä', **Marie Catherine** (1650–1705) A French countess, novelist, and writer of fairy-tales.

aunt, 1 ant; 2 ânt, *n.* **1.** The sister of one's father or mother; also, the wife of one's uncle.

My maid's *aunt*, the fat woman of Brentford, has a gown above.
SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act iv, sc. 2.

2. An elderly woman; aunty; familiar or affectionate.

She was a native and essential cook, as much as *Aunt* Chloe.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 229. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3†. A procuress; prostitute. **4†.** The "sister university": formerly used by the alumni of Oxford concerning Cambridge, and vice versa. **5†.** An old gossip. [< OF. *aunte*, < L. *amita*, aunt.] **aunt'let; aunt'y‡.— Aunt Sally,** a game in which the players throw sticks at clay pipes in the mouth, nose, or ears of a figure of a woman's head on a pole; also, the figure itself.— **aunt'hood,** *n.* The state of being an aunt. **aunt'shipt.— aunt'ly,** *a.* Having or showing the qualities of an aunt; kind; affectionate; as, *auntly* solicitude.

aun'tert, *v.* & *n.* Adventure. **aun'tret.**

aunt'ers, *adv.* [Dial. or Obs.] Perhaps; peradventure.

aunt-sa'ry, 1 ant-sē'rı; 2 ânt-sā'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] [Canada.] A catamaran with turned-up bow and stern.

aunt'y, 1 ant'ı; 2 ânt'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A diminutive of aunt. **2.** An elderly woman; in the southern United States, an old negro woman: used especially of one whose name is not known or toward whom it is desired to express kind feeling. **aunt'let.**

Aur., *abbr.* *Aurum* (gold).

au'ra, 1 ô'rə; 2 ą'ra, *n.* [AU'RÆ, 1 -rī; 2 -rē, *pl.*] **1.** A supposed emanation of force, or of an extremely subtile and characteristic exhalation or atmosphere, from any body; esp. a pervasive psychic influence supposed to emanate from persons, and to convey or receive mesmeric impressions, etc.

The Past hovers like a subtle *aura* around the Present.
W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* p. 82. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. *Elec.* (1) A subtile fluid once supposed to surround an electrified body; an electric atmosphere. (2) The current of air caused by a convective discharge from a sharp point. **3.** *Pathol.* The sensation as of a light vapor or cold air rising from some part of the body toward the head: a premonitory symptom in some diseases, as epilepsy and hysteria. **4.** A gentle breeze. **5.** *Theos.* The aggregation, in the form of an ovoid luminous mist, of superphysical substance that envelops and seemingly emanates from every being. It consists of astral and other kinds of matter. By some writers the term denotes bodies possessed by men of these other varieties of matter, while by others the meaning is restricted to such parts of these bodies as extend beyond the periphery of the physical body.

6. [A-] *Gr. Myth.* One of the goddesses of the air; a personification of gentle winds. The Aurræ formed a favorite subject of Greek art, and some beautiful examples are still preserved. [L., < Gr. *aura*, < *aēmi*, blow.]— **Intellectual aura,** a state of reverie and slight mental depression that sometimes precedes an epileptic fit.

au'ral[1], 1 ô'rəl; 2 ą'ral, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ear; as, *aural* surgery. **2.** Of or pertaining to the sense of hearing; auricular. [< L. *auris*, ear.]— **au'ral-ly,** *adv.*

au'ral[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to an aura, or the air. [< L. *aura*: see AURA.] **au'ric‡.** [olite.

au'ral-ite, 1 ô'rəl-aıt; 2 ą'ral-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* Altered

au'ra-min, 1 ô'rə-mın, -mın or -mĭn; 2 ą'ra-mĭn, -mĭn

au'ra-mine, } or -mĭn, *n.* A coal-tar color used as a yellow dye. [< AURUM + AMIN.]

au'rang, 1 ô'rųŋ; 2 ą'rŭng, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A piece-goods factory or depot; cloth-market. **au'rung‡.**

Au-rang"a-bad', 1 o-rųŋ'ə-bād'; 2 ą-rŭng'ä-bād', *n.* A city of Haidarabad, S. India; former capital of the Dekkan.

au-ran'tı-a, 1 o-ran'shı-ə; 2 ą-răn'shi-a, *n.* A coal-tar color used as an orange dye; imperial yellow.

Au-ran"tı-a'ce-æ, 1 o-ran"tı-ē'ə-ı; 2 ą-răn"tı-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former order of tropical Asiatic plants, including the orange and lemon. [< NL. *aurantium*, < ORANGE.]— **au-ran'tı-a'ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the orange.

au-ran'tı-in, 1 o-ran'tı-ın; 2 ą-răn'tı-in, *n.* Same as NAringin.

au-ran'tine, 1 o-ran'tın; 2 ą-răn'tĭn, *n.* Same as ABIETENE.

Au-ra'nus, 1 o-rē'nus; 2 ą-rā'nŭs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* iv, 30.

au-ra'ta, 1 ô-rē'tə; 2 ą-rā'ta, *n.* A fish of golden color, the gilthead (*Sparus aurata*). [L., kind of fish, < *auro*, gild.]

au'rate[1], 1 ô'rēt; 2 ą'rāt, *a.* Having ears or ear-like expansions. [< L. *auris*, ear.] **au'rat-ed‡.**

au'rate[2], *a.* [Rare.] Like gold; gilded. **au'rat-ed‡.**

au'rate, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of auric acid; as, ammonium *aurate* (fulminating gold). [< L. *aurātus*, pp. of *auro*, cover with gold, < *aurum*, gold.]

Au"ray', 1 ô'rē'; 2 ô'rā', *n.* A town in Morbihan department, France.

au're-ate, 1 ô'rı-ēt; 2 ą're-āt, *a.* Of, containing, or like gold; golden, or of a golden-yellow color. [< LL. *aureātus*, < L. *aurum*, gold.] **au're-al†.**

au-re'ı-ty, 1 o-rī'ı-tı; 2 ą-rē'ı-ty, *n.* The properties peculiar to gold, generalized and embodied in a concept, after the manner of the schoolmen.

Au-re'lı-a[1], 1 o-rī'lı-ə; 2 ą-rē'lı-a, *n.* **1.** *Zooph.* (1) A genus typical of *Aurelidæ*. (2) [a-] A discomedusan of this genus. (3) [a-] The adult form of a jellyfish or similar animal. **2.** [a-] *Entom.* A chrysalis.

I have no reason to doubt but that the soft-billed birds, which winter with us, subsist chiefly on insects in their *aurelia* state.
G. WHITE *Nat. Hist. Selborne* p. 107. [S. & S. 1880.]

[It., < *aurello*, gold.]

Au-re'lı-a[2], 1 o-rī'lı-ə; 2 ą-rē'lı-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. D. G. It. Sp. **Au-re'lı-a,** 1 au-rē'lı-a, 2 ou-re'lı-ä; F. **Au"ré'lie',** 1 ô'rē'lī'; 2 ô're'lē'. [L. *fem.*, golden.]

au-re'lı-an, 1 o-rī'lı-ən; 2 ą-rē'lı-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Of, pertaining to, or like an aurelia or chrysalis. **2.** golden; aureate. **II.** *n.* One who collects or breeds insects; a lepidopterist.

Au-re'lı-an, 1 o-rī'lı-ən; 2 ą-rē'lı-an, **Valerius** (or **Lucius**) **Domitius** (212?–275). A Roman emperor; conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra; assassinated.

Au"re-lı'ı-dæ, 1 ô"rı-laī'ı-dī; 2 ą"re-lī'ı-dē, *n. pl.* *Zooph.* A family of semostomeous discomedusans with a flat disk, 8-lobed margin, and numerous short tentacles. **Au-re'lidæ‡.— au-re'lı-id,** *n.*— **au-re'lı-oid,** *a.*

Au-re'lı-us, 1 o-rī'lı-us; 2 ą-rē'lı-ŭs, *n.* **1. Marcus,** see ANTONINUS. **2.** In Chaucer's *The Franklin's Tale*, a young noble who seeks the love of Dorigen. [L., golden.]

Au"relie' de Pa"la"dines', 1 ô'rel' də pa'la'dēn'; 2 ô'rĕl' de pä'lä'dĭn', **Louis Jean Baptiste** (1/11 1804–12/11 1877). A French general.

au-re'o-la, 1 o-rī'o-lə; 2 ą-rē'o-la, *n.* [-LÆ or -LAS, 1 -lī or -laz; 2 -lē or -las, *pl.*] **1.** *Art.* (1) In sacred art, a radiance enveloping the whole figure of Christ, or any sanctified being, sometimes in an oval, sometimes in a nearly circular form, and thus distinct from a *nimbus*. (2) Poetically, the circlet of light or glory surrounding the head of any sanctified being; also, less strictly, a glory; halo; also, aureole. Compare GLORY; NIMBUS. **2.** Hence, sometimes, non-specifically, a radiance or something resembling or likened to it. See AUREOLE. **3.** *Anat.* A ring of color, as about a nipple; areola. **4.** *R. C. Theol.* A reward added to the essential bliss of heaven for spiritual victories achieved on earth. **au're-olet.** A. & *A. Cath. Dict.* [L., f. of *aureolus*, < *aurum*, gold.]

au're-ole, 1 ô'rı-ōl; 2 ą're-ōl, *tr.* [-OLED; -OL'ING.] To surround with an aureole.

Along its transept *aureoled* martyrs sit. WHITTIER *The Book* st. 1.

au're-ole, *n.* **1.** (1) *Astron.* The corona of the sun. (2) A corona surrounding the image of a brilliant body as seen in a telescope or with the naked eye. **2.** *Meteor.* An incomplete corona or glory, showing only part of the spectral colors.

Coronæ invariably show a brownish red inner ring, which, together with the bluish-white inner field between the ring and the luminary, forms the so-called *aureole* . . . very frequently the *aureole* alone is visible. J. M. PERNTER, *Rept. Int. Meteorological Conference, Innsbruck* '05, p. 87.

3. Any radiance around a body.

Wachuset laid
His head against the West, whose warm light made
His *aureole*. WHITTIER *Monadnock from Wachuset* st. 1.

Aureoles essentially resembling those which surround the heads of the saints appear to have been common in India in the representations of the Hindoo gods from early times.
Johnson's Univ. Cyc. vol. i, p. 329. [J. & S. 1875.]

4. *R. C. Theol.* An aureola. **5.** *Geol.* The area of contact metamorphism in sedimentary rocks surrounding an intrusive mass of igneous rock.

It is commonly best developed in argillaceous rocks such as shale and clay-slate, and most strikingly developed about intrusive masses of granite. It may consist of several concentric zones showing different degrees of alteration. [< L. *aureola*; see AUREOLA.]

au-re'o-lin, 1 o-rī'o-lin; 2 ą-rē'o-lĭn, *n.* Cobalt yellow.

au-re'o-sin, 1 o-rī'o-sin; 2 ą-rē'o-sĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A coal-tar color that dyes cotton, wool, and silk a light rose with greenish-yellow reflection: a chlorinated fluorescein, no longer used. [< L. *aurum*, gold, + EOSIN.] **au-re'o-sine‡.**

au're-ous, 1 ô'rı-us; 2 ą're-ŭs, *a.* Of the color of gold; golden.

au're-us, *n.* [-I, 1 -aī; 2 -ī, *pl.*] [L.] See COIN.

au re-voir', 1 ô re-vwär'; 2 ô re-vwär'. [F.] Till we meet again: an expression used at parting.

Aur'gel-mer, 1 ôr'gel-mər; 2 ąr'gĕl-mer, *n.* Same as YMIR.

au"rı-ar"gen-tif'er-ous, 1 ô"rı-är"jen-tif'er-us; 2 ą"rı-är-ĝĕn-tĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Containing both gold and silver: applied to minerals. [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *argentum*, silver, + *fero*, bear.]

au'ric, 1 ô'rik; 2 ą'ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing gold, esp. when combined in its highest or triad valency; as, *auric* chlorid ($AuCl_3$). Compare AUROUS.— **auric acid.** **1.** Hydrated auric oxid ($Au(HO)_3$), which combines with bases to form aurates. **2.** Auric oxid, a dark-brown powder (Au_2O_3) formed by heating auric hydroxid.

au'rı-chalc, 1 ô'rı-kalk; 2 ą'rı-călc, *n.* Orichalc. **au"rı-chal'cum‡.** [colored.

au"rı-chal'ceous, 1 ô'rı-kal'shus; 2 ą'rı-căl'shŭs, *a.* Brass-

au"rı-chal'cite, 1 ô'rı-kal'soit; 2 ą'rı-căl'çīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly, pale-green, hydrous zinc-copper carbonate ($H_6(ZnCu)_5C_2O_{13}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< L. *aurichalcum*, < Gr. *oreichalkos*, < *oros*, mountain, + *chalkos*, copper.]

au'ri-cle, } 1 ō'ri-kl; 2 ą'ri-cl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) The
au'ri-cl², } chamber, or one of the two chambers, of the heart through which the blood is received from the veins and transmitted to the ventricle or ventricles. See HEART. (2) An auricular appendix. (3) The external ear; pinna. **2.** *Biol.* An ear or ear-shaped appendage or part. **3.** An ear-trumpet. **4.** *Echin.* Same as AURICULA, 3. [< L. *auricula,* dim. of *auris,* ear.]

au'ri-cled, 1 ō'ri-kld; 2 ą'ri-cld, *a.* Having auricles, ears, or ear-like appendages; auriculate.

au'ri-come, 1 ō'ri-kōm; 2 ą'ri-cōm, *n.* Any agent for imparting a golden color to the hair. [< L. *auricomus,* AURICOMOUS.]

au-ric'o-mous, 1 o-rik'o-mus; 2 ą-ric'o-mŭs, *a.* Pertaining to golden hair; golden-haired. [< L. *auricomus,* golden-haired, < *aurum,* gold, + *coma,* hair, < Gr. *komē,* hair.]

au-ric'u-la, 1 o-rik'yu-lə; 2 ą-ric'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** (1) A primrose (*Primula auricula*) from the Alps, common in cultivation, with obovate entire or serrate fleshy leaves and a scape of many fragrant flowers; bear's-ear. (2) Same as JEW'S-EAR FUNGUS. **2.** *Conch.* (1) [A-] A genus typical of *Auriculidæ.* (2) A gastropod of this genus. **3.** *Echin.* One of the internal perforated ambulacral (sometimes interambulacral) processes that arch over the ambulacra near the mouth, as in sea-urchins. **4.** An auricular appendix. [L.; see AURICLE.]

au-ric'u-lar, 1 o-rik'yu-lər; 2 ą-ric'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ear, its auricle, or the sense of hearing; aural.

In sooth, her dull *auricular* drum
Could find in Humble only a 'hum.' SAXE *Miss MacBride* st. 5.

2. Intended for or received in the ear; known through the sense of hearing; confidential.

But, in spite of *auricular* confession, and the Inquisition, these heretical tendencies survived.
DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* p. 210. [A. 1876.]

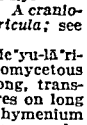
3. Perceived or perceivable by the ear; heard; audible. **4.** Shaped like an ear; auriform. **5.** Of or pertaining to an auricle, as of the heart, or to auriculæ, as of sea-urchins. [< LL. *auricularis,* < L. *auricula;* see AURICLE.]

—auricular appendix, an ear-shaped prolongation that projects from either auricle of the heart. **—a. finger,** the little finger: from its being readily inserted into the ear. **—a. foramen,** the external opening into the ear. **—a. height** (*Craniom.*), the vertical distance from the auricular foramen to a horizontal plane tangent to the top of the skull. **—a. method,** a method of teaching the partially deaf how to speak by systematic employment of their latent auricular faculties. **—a. point,** the point taken at the center of the auricular foramen, or of its upper edge. See illus. under CRANIUM. **—a. witness,** one who testifies to what he has heard. **—au-ric'u-lar,** *n.* **1.** The auricular finger. **2.** *pl. Ornith.* The feathers overlying the ear. See illus. under BIRD. **—au-ric"u-la'ri-a,** *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Echin.* The ciliated embryonic stage of holothurians: formerly regarded as a distinct genus. **2.** [A-] *Bot.* A genus of *Auriculariaceæ;* the Jew's-ears. **—au-ric"u-la'ri-an,** *a.* **—au-ric"u-la'ris,** *n.* [-RES, 1 -rīz; 2 -rēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* **1.** The extensor muscle of the little finger. **2.** One of the muscles of the external ear. **—au-ric'u-lar-ly,** *adv.* In an auricular manner. Specifically: (1) In one's ear; in a whisper. (2) By means of auricles. (3)† So as to affect the ears only.

au-ric"u-la're, 1 o-rik'yu-lē'ri; 2 ą-ric'yu-lā'rē, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< L. *auricula;* see AURICLE.]

Au-ric"u-la"ri-a'ce-æ, 1 o-rik'yu-lē'ri-ē'si-ī; 2 ą-ric'yu-lā'ri-ē'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of the lower basidiomycetous fungi (*Protobasidiomycetes*), characterized by long, transversely divided basidia, bearing the basidiospores on long sterigmata which are placed laterally. The hymenium layer is without gills, spores, or other elevations or depressions. **Au-ric"u-la'ri-a'les‡; Au-ric"u-la-ri'ni‡.**

au-ric'u-late, 1 o-rik'yu-lēt; 2 ą-ric'yu-lāt, *a.* **1.** Having ear-shaped appendages or projections, as certain bivalves, etc.: specifically, in botany, said of leaves with rounded projections at the base. **2.** Like an ear. [< L. *auricula;* see AURICLE.] **au-ric'u-lat"ed‡.—au-ric'u-late-ly,** *adv.*



Auriculate Magnolia-leaf.

Au"ri-cu'll-dæ, 1 ō'ri-kū'li-dī; 2 ą'ri-cū'li-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of gehydrophilous gastropods having an oval or elongated shell with a plicated columella. **Au-ric"u-la'ce-a‡.—au-ric'u-lid,** *n.* **—au-ric'u-loid,** *a.*

au-ric'u-lo-, 1 o-rik'yu-lo-; 2 ą-ric'yu-lo-. Pertaining to the auricle (AURICULA) of the ear or heart: a combining form. **—au-ric"u-lo-breg-mat'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the auricle of the ear and the bregma; as, the *auriculobregmatic* line. **—au-ric"u-lo-in"fra-or'bi-tal,** *a. Craniom.* Relating to the top of the two auricular foramina and to the lower border of the orbits: applied to a plane in which these points lie, considered by German anthropologists as a horizontal plane. **—au-ric"u-lo-par"o-tid'e-an,** *a* Of or pertaining to the auricle of the ear and the parotid gland. **—au-ric"u-lo-tem'po-ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the auricle of the ear and the temple; as, the *auriculotemporal* nerve. **—au-ric"u-lo-ven-tric'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the auricles and ventricles of the heart: as, the *auriculoventricular* valves.

au"ri-cy'a-nid, } 1 ō'ri-sai'ə-nid, -nid
au"ri-cy'a-nide, } *or* -naid; 2 ą'ri-çȳ'a-nid, -nīd *or* -nīd, *n. Chem.* A double cyanid in which gold in its higher or triad valency is one base; as, potassium *auricyanid,* a colorless crystalline compound ($KAuC_4$) used in electrogilding. Compare AUROCYANID.

au-rif'er-ous, 1 o-rif'er-us; 2 ą-rif'er-ŭs, *a.* Yielding or containing gold; as, *auriferous* quartz.

The same *auriferous* shine behold.
HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Christening* st. 15.

[< L. *aurifer,* < *aurum,* gold, + *fero,* bear.] **—-ly,** *adv.*

au'ri-fex, 1 ō'ri-feks; 2 ą'ri-fēks, *n.* [L.] A goldsmith.

au-rif'ic, 1 o-rif'ik; 2 ą-rif'ic, *a. Alchemy.* Capable of changing bodies into gold; producing gold. [< L. *aurum,* gold, + *facio,* make.]

au"ri-fi-ca'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Working in gold; specif., the process of filling teeth with gold.

au'ri-flamme, etc. See ORIFLAMME, etc.

au'ri-form, 1 ō'ri-fōrm; 2 ą'ri-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like or resembling an ear. [< L. *auris,* ear, + *forma,* form.]

au'ri-fy, 1 ō'ri-fai; 2 ą'ri-fȳ, *rt. & ri.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To transmute into or become gold. [< L. *aurum,* gold, + -FY.]

Au-ri'ga, 1 o-rai'gə; 2 ą-ri'ga, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A constellation of the northern hemisphere, the Charioteer or Wagoner, containing Capella. See CONSTELLATION, 21. **2.** [a-] *Anat.* The Spigelian lobe of the liver. [L., charioteer, < *aurea,* bridle, + *ago,* drive.] **—au-ri'gal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a chariot or charioteer. **—au"ri-ga'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of driving a chariot or coach.

au-rig'er-ous, 1 o-rij'ər-us; 2 ą-rij'er-ŭs, *a.* Gold-bearing; auriferous. [< L. *aurum,* gold, + *gero,* bear.]

Au-ri'gid, 1 o-rai'jid; 2 ą-ri'gid, *n.* A meteoric shower the radiant of which is in the constellation Auriga.

Au"ri"gnac', 1 ō'ri"nyak'; 2 ō'ri"nyăc, *n.* A town in Haute-Garonne, France; famed for industrial paleolithic remains.

au-rig'ra-phy, 1 o-rig'ra-fi; 2 ą-rig'ra-fy, *n.* The act or process of writing or engraving in gold. [< LL. *auri-graphia,* < L. *aurum,* gold; and see -GRAPHY.]

au'ri-lave, 1 ō'ri-lēv; 2 ą'ri-lāv, *n.* An instrument with which to clean the ears, usually a rod tipped with a sponge. [< L. *auris,* ear, + *lavo,* wash.]

Au"ril"lac', 1 ō'ri"yȳk'; 2 ō'ri"yăc', *n.* A town, capital of Cantal department, France; birthplace of Pope Sylvester II.

au'rin } 1 ō'rin, -rin *or* -rīn; 2 ą'rin, -rin *or* -rīn, *n.* A
au'rine, } coal-tar dye made by heating phenol with oxalic acid and strong sulfuric acid: used for coloring spirit varnishes and lacquers. [< L. *aurum,* gold.]

au'ri-phone, 1 ō'ri-fōn; 2 ą'ri-fōn, *n.* An ear-trumpet.

au"ri-phryg'i-a, 1 ō'ri-frij'ı-ə; 2 ą'ri-frȳ'ġi-a, *n.* Gold embroidery; especially, the rich embroidery of a miter; an orphrey. [< LL. *aurifrigia,* < L. *aurum Phrygium,* Phrygian gold.] **au"ri-fris'i-at.—au"ri-phryg'i-ate,** *a.* Embroidered or fringed with gold; furnished with an orphrey. **au"ri-fris'i-ated.**

au"ri-punc'ture, 1 ō'ri-puŋk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ą'ri-pŭnc'chur *or* -tūr, *n. Surg.* Puncture of the tympanic membrane.

au'ris, 1 ō'ris; 2 ą'ris, *n.* [-RES, 1 -rīz; 2 -rēs, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* The ear. **—au'ri-scalp,** *n.* A probe for the ear; also, an earpick. **au"ri-scal'pi-um‡.—au'ri-scope,** *n. Surg.* An instrument for examining the ear; an otoscope. **—au'ris'co-py,** *n.* Examination of the ear with an auriscope. **—au'rist-ed,** *a.* Having ears or ear-like appendages; auriculate. **au'rite‡.** [ear.

au'rist, 1 ō'rist; 2 ą'rist, *n.* A specialist in affections of the

au-riv'o-rous, 1 ō-riv'o-rus; 2 ą-riv'o-rŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Feeding on gold. [< L. *aurum,* gold, + *voro,* devour.]

au"ro-ceph'a-lous, 1 ō-ro-sef'ə-lus; 2 ą'ro-çĕf'a-lŭs, *a.* Having a head of golden color. [< L. *aurum,* gold, + Gr. *kephalē,* head.]

au"ro-chlo'rid, } 1 ō'ro-klō'rid, -rid *or* -raid; 2 ą'ro-
au"ro-chlo'ride, } clō'rid, -rīd *or* -rid, *n. Chem.* A double chlorid in which gold in its monad valence is one base. [< L. *aurum,* gold, + CHLORID.] **au"ro-chlo'rate‡.**

au'rochs, 1 ō'reks; 2 ą'rŏcs, *n.* **1.** The European bison (*Bos* or *Bison bonasus*), somewhat larger than the American bison, with more compressed trunk and less shaggy fore parts. It is nearly extinct, but is preserved in the forests of Lithuania and the Caucasus.

Aurochs (1). 1/24

At that signal a grating opposite Cæsar's podium was opened, and *into* the arena rushed . . . an enormous German *aurochs,* bearing on his head the naked body of a woman. SIENKIEWICZ *Quo Vadis,* p. 296. [L. B. & co. 1897.]

2. Originally, the urus. [M.] [< G. *auerochs,* < OHG. *ūrohso,* < *ūr* (= AS. *ūr*), wild ox, + *ohso,* ox.] **au'roch‡; au'rock‡.**

au"ro-cy'a-nid, } 1 ō'ro-sai'ə-nid, -nid *or* -naid; 2 ą'ro-
au"ro-cy'a-nide, } çȳ'a-nid, -nīd *or* -nid, *n. Chem.* A double cyanid in which gold in its aurous or monad valency is one base. Compare AURICYANID. [< L. *aurum,* gold, + CYANID.]

au'ro-duct, 1 ō'ro-dukt; 2 ą'ro-dŭct, *n. Zooph.* The cylindrical central canal of an aurophore. [< L. *aura,* air, + *ductus,* duct.]

Au"ro-nec'tæ, 1 ō'ro-nek'ti; 2 ą'ro-nĕc'tē, *n. pl. Zooph.* An order of siphonanthous siphonophores with a float and swimming-bells or bracts, and with an air-bell.

The order *Auronectæ* is represented by a few Siphonophoræ of the deep sea, which were discovered by the Challenger. E. HAECKEL in *Rept. Chal. Voyage* vol. xxviii, p. 281. [E. & SP. 1888.]

Aurora, after the painting by Guido Reni in the Rospigliosi Palace, Rome.

au'ro-phor, 1 ō'ro-fōr; 2 ą'ro-fôr, *n.* In the *Siphonophora,* a central tubular gland running between the exterior and the interior of the pneumatocyst. [< L. *aura,* air, + Gr. *pherō,* bear.]

au-ro'ra, 1 o-rō'rə; 2 ą-rō'ra, *n.* **1.** A phenomenon of the atmosphere, often seen at night in high latitudes, and less frequently in other parts of the world: called specifically **aurora borealis** (1 bō'ri-ē'lis; 2 bō"re-ā'lis) (northern lights) and **aurora australis** (1 ōs-trē'lis; 2 ąs-trā'lis) (southern lights), while the generic term **aurora polaris** (1 po-lē'ris; 2 po-lā'ris) (polar lights) is used of both.

It comprises irregular patches and dancing columns of light of rapidly changing forms, and is due probably to electric discharges. Its beams, often of various hues, are found to be virtually parallel to the free magnetic needle. During extensive displays there is often such electric disturbance as to interfere with the working of the telegraph. The frequency of auroras is supposed to be variable, with a period of about 11 years, corresponding almost exactly with that of the frequency of sun-spots. For this reason, among others, it is supposed that some connection exists between the two. See CORONA, 5, and MERRY DANCERS.

The aurora assumes an endless variety of forms which have been classified as follows: **auroral arch,** a luminous *arc lying across the magnetic meridian;* **auroral band,** generally broader and much more irregular than the arch; sometimes resembling a curtain waving in the wind; **filaments** and **streamers,** at right angles to the arch or band; the **corona,** a luminous circle near the zenith; **auroral clouds,** indistinct nebulous masses, which may occur in any part of the heavens; the **dark segment,** the segment of sky lying beneath an auroral arch; **auroral glow,** a luminous appearance high up in the sky, the filaments diverging toward the zenith; **sheaves** ("fans," "flames," "feathers"), separate bundles of filaments or streamers of various shapes. The movements of light in the aurora were distinguished by Weyprecht as waves when running horizontally, and as flashes when shooting vertically.

2. Originally, the rising light or roseate glow of early morning in the eastern sky; dawn; hence, the beginning, rise, or first period of anything.

We sat in the *aurora* of a sunrise which was to put out all the stars. EMERSON *Essays, The Poet* second series, p. 16. [H. M. & CO.]

3. [A-] *Myth.* The Roman goddess of the dawn, corresponding to the Greek Eos, the herald of the day.

Aurora, rising from her couch beside
The famed Tithonus, brought the light of day
To men and to immortals.
HOMER *Odyssey* tr. by Bryant, bk. v, l. 1.

4. A reddish or rosy color. **5.** *Elec.* A form of high voltage electric discharge which assumes the appearance of the aurora borealis. [L., dawn.] **—aurora glory** (*Meteor.*), same as CORONA, 5 (3). **—au-ro'ra-shell",** *n.* An ear-shell or haliotid. **—Aurora's tears,** the morning dew. **—a.-tube,** *n.* A tube, preferably of uranium glass, electric discharges through which produce the effect of an aurora.

Au-ro'ra, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Au"rore',** 1 ō'rōr', 2 ō'rōr'; G. It. Sp. **Au-ro'ra,** 1 au-rō'ra, 2 ou-rō'rä. **2.** A city in Kane county, Ill. **3.** A city in Dearborn county, Ind. **4.** A city in Lawrence county, Mo. **5.** A city, county-seat of Hamilton county, Neb. **6.** A town of York county, Ont., Canada. **7.** A post-village in Cayuga county, N. Y.; seat of Wells College (non-sectarian), founded 1868.

au-ro'ral, 1 o-rō'rəl; 2 ą-rō'ral, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by the aurora borealis or australis; as, an *auroral* display; "the glow of the *auroral* light." HARDY *Wind of Destiny* p. 129. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

The cold *auroral* fires stream anew to the zenith.
G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. ii, p. 164. [H. 1877.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or like dawn; dawning; roseate; as, an *auroral* blush. **3.** [Obsolescent.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the second group of Palæozoic strata in the Lower Silurian of the original system of the Pennsylvania Survey. **au-ro'ric‡.—auroral arch,** an arch of light appearing to form the base of an aurora. **—a. line,** the most prominent line in the spectrum of the aurora, occurring in the greenish-yellow. It is supposed to be due to krypton in the upper atmosphere. **—au-ro'ral-ly,** *adv.*

Au-ro'ra Leigh, 1 lī; 2 lē. The heroine of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem of the same name; a poet who exemplifies the author's theories of life and art.

Au-ro'ra Ra'by, 1 rē'bi; 2 rā'by. In Byron's *Don Juan,* an English orphan heiress: a Roman Catholic; intended for Isabella Milbanke, afterward Lady Byron.

au-ro're-an, 1 o-rō'ri-ən; 2 ą-rō're-an, *a.* Like the dawn; auroral.

And *Aurorean* clouds, which themselves seemed to be
Brilliant fragments of that golden world.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 5, st. 15.

au'ro-style, 1 ō'ro-stail; 2 ą'ro-stȳl, *n. Phot.* A gold-pointed style (compare STYLE¹, *n.*, 8), used in retouching photographs. [< L. *aurum,* gold, + STYLE¹.]

au'ro-type, 1 ō'ro-taip; 2 ą'ro-tȳp, *n. Phot.* A photograph upon paper sensitized by a solution of gold salt. [< L. *aurum,* gold, + Gr. *typos,* type.]

au'rous, 1 ō'rus; 2 ą'rŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing gold, especially in its monad valency; as, *aurous* chlorid (AuCl). See AURIC. [< L. *aurum,* gold.]

au-ru'got, 1 o-rū'go; 2 ą-rų'ġo, *n. Pathol.* Jaundice; the yellows. [< L. *aurum,* gold.] **au-ri'go** [erroneous].

au'ru-lent, 1 ō'ru-lent; 2 ą'rų-lĕnt, *a.* Golden in color.

au'rum, 1 ō'rum; 2 ą'rŭm, *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Gold. See ELEMENT. **—aurum fulminans,** fulminating gold. See GOLD. **—a. mosaicum** or **musivum,** mosaic gold. See BRONZE-POWDER, under BRONZE. **—a. potabile,** literally, potable gold: a medieval cordial containing minute grains of gold. **—a. reginæ,** same as QUEEN-GOLD. [AURANG.

au'rung, 1 ō'rung; 2 ą'rŭng, *n.* Same as

Au"rung-zebe', 1 ō'rung-zēb'; 2 ą'rŭng-zeb', *n.* The last great Mogul emperor of Hindustan (10/11 1618–3/4 1707), third son of Shah-Jehan. [Ornament of the throne.]

Aus., *abbr.* Austria; Austrian.

Au Sa'ble, 1 ō sā'bl; 2 ō są'bl. **1.** A river in Michigan: length, 80 m. to Lake Huron. **2.** A city in Iosco county, Mich.

Au-sa'ble, 1 ō-sā'bl; 2 ą-sā'bl, *n.* A river in New York, that flows through Ausable Chasm to Lake Champlain.

Au'sa"ble Chasm. A town in Clinton county, N. Y.

Au-sa'ble Forks. A village in Essex county, N. Y.

Au'schwitz, 1 au'shvits; 2 ou'shvits, *n.* A city in W. Galicia, Poland. **Os-wi-e'cin‡.**

Aus-cul'ta Fi'li, 1 ɔs-kul'tə fī'lai; 2 ąs-cŭl'ta fī'll. [L.] A papal bull issued by Boniface VIII. against Philip IV. of France in December, 1301. *The bull was publicly burned by Philip.* **Greater Bull‡.**

aus'cul-tate, 1 ōs'kul-tēt; 2 ąs'cŭl-tāt, *v.* [-TAT'ED; TAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To examine by auscultation; listen to. **II.** *i.* To practise auscultation. [< L. *auscultatus,* pp. of *auscultо,* listen.] **aus-cult'‡.**

aus"cul-ta'tion, 1 ōs"kul-tē'shən; 2 ąs"cŭl-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The act, art, or process of listening for sounds produced in some part of the person, especially the chest or abdomen, in order to detect or judge

concerning any abnormal condition. **2.** Any hearkening or listening.—**Immediate auscultation,** auscultation by the direct application of the ear to the external surface.—**mediate a.,** auscultation by means of the stethoscope.—**aus-cul'ta-tīv(ĕs),** *a.*—**aus-cul'ta-to-ry,** *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or ascertained by means of auscultation.

aus'cul-ta"tor, 1 ŏs'kul-tē"tor *or* -tor; 2 ąs'cŭl-tā"tor, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Med.* One skilled in or practising auscultation. **2.** A German law student who has passed his first examination and been employed by government, without salary or fixed appointment; referendar. **3.** A stethoscope. **4.** One who listens.—**aus'cul-ta"tor-ship,** *n.*

aus-cul'to-scope, 1 ŏs-kul'to-skōp; 2 ąs-cŭl'to-scōp, *n.* A stethoscope that intensifies auscultatory sounds. [<AUSCULTATE + -SCOPE.]

aus'gleich, 1 aus'glīh; 2 ous'glĭh, *n.* [G.] [AUS'GLEI-CHE, 1 -glī-hē; 2 -glĭ-hĕ, *pl.*] Adjustment; agreement; compromise; specif. [A-], the treaty of 1867 between Austria and Hungary, which formulated the organization of the dual monarchy, as an indissoluble political union. The two countries had their ministries of foreign affairs, defense, and finance in common. Besides the political union it provided for a commercial union, not of a permanent character, but renewable every ten years. This was dissolved in 1897, but a union was maintained on the condition of reciprocity.

An-si'tis, 1 ŏ-sī'tis; 2 ą-sī'tis, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

aus'laut, 1 aus'laut; 2 ous'lout, *n.* [-LAU-TE, 1 -lau-tə; 2 -lou-tĕ, *pl.*] [G.] *Philol.* The terminal sound of a word.

Au-so'ni-an, 1 ŏ-sō'nı-ən; 2 ą-sō'nı-an, *a.* [Poet.] Of or pertaining to Ausonia, poetical name of Italy; Italian. [It.]

Au-so'ni-us, 1 ŏ-sō'nı-ŭs; 2 ą-sō'nı-ŭs, **Decius** or **Decimus Magnus** (310?–394?). A Latin poet; born in Bordeaux; wrote 150 epigrams and an idyl of a tour on the Rhine.

aus'pex, 1 ŏs'peks; 2 as'pĕks, *n.* [AUS'PI-CES, 1 -pı-sīz; 2 -pi-cēs, *pl.*] An augur, soothsayer, or diviner; especially, one who observed and interpreted the omens connected with the flight, singing, cries, or feeding, etc., of birds; a bird-viewer. [L., < *avis*, bird, + *specio*, view.]

aus'pi-cate, 1 ŏs'pı-kēt; 2 ąs'pi-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To initiate or begin; especially, to initiate or inaugurate auspiciously; also, to give or be an omen of; foreshow.

A letter to Mr. J. R. Lowell, with which Mr. White *auspicates* his [own] book. FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philol.* p. 48. [s. 1872.]

II. *i.* To augur; begin or start. [< L. *auspicatus*, pp. of *auspicor*, < *auspex*; see AUSPEX.]—**aus'pi-ca"tor,** *n.* An augur.—**aus'pi-ca-to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to omens or auspices.

aus'pice, } 1 ŏs'pıs; 2 ąs'pic, *n.* **1.** Favoring, protecting,
aus'pis, } or propitious influence or guidance; patronage; leadership; authority; favor; support; as, under the *auspices* of the government.

From the lessons of his preceptor, the young prince [Ethelwulf] was removed to study the military art under the *auspices* of his father. LINGARD *England* vol. i, p. 143. [E. C. 1827.]

2. A circumstance or circumstances indicating the outlook or promise for the future.

He called for his gun, which he brandished in a manner of no hopeful *auspice* for the Howadji.
G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* p. 111. [n. 1872.]

3. An augury, omen, or sign, especially when taken from meteorological phenomena, the movements of birds, etc.; also, the observation of such omens, etc., as among the ancient Romans.

Sir, if we must examine the *auspices*, if we must inspect the entrails of the times, I would pronounce the omens good. CALHOUN *Works, Foundation of Gov't of N. Y.* in vol. ii, p. 19. [A. 1853.]

In all senses the plural form *auspices* is now used almost exclusively. [F., < L. *auspicium*, < *auspex*; see AUSPEX.]

Syn.: see AUGURY.

aus-pi'cial, 1 ŏs-pish'əl; 2 ąs-pish'al, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to augury, especially favorable augury; auspicious.

aus-pi'cious, 1 ŏs-pish'ŭs; 2 ąs-pish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** *Presaging* or conducing to success, good fortune, or happiness; of good omen.

Auspicious union of order and freedom.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 13. [P. & C.]

2. Bestowing good fortune; gracious; kind; as, "thy *auspicious* mistress." **3.** Having good fortune; favored; prosperous; fortunate; hence, joyful; happy. [< L. *auspicium*; see AUSPICE.] **aus'pi-cate†.**—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: encouraging, favorable, fortunate, golden, happy, hopeful, lucky, opportune, promising, propitious, prosperous, successful. See PROPITIOUS.—Ant.: baleful, depressing, discouraging, hopeless, inauspicious, unfavorable, unpromising, unpropitious.

Aus-see', 1 aus-zē'; 2 ous-sē', *n.* A town and health resort of Styria, Austria; rock-salt mines, 1,000 years in operation.

Aus'sig, 1 au'sıh; 2 ou'sĭh, *n.* A town in Bohemia.

Aust., Austr., *abbr.* Austria; Austrian.

Aust-af'ri-can, 1 ôst-af'rı-kən; 2 ąst-ăf'ri-can, *a.* Dwelling in Africa south of the Sahara desert; negroid; ulotrichian.

Aus'ten, 1 ŏs'ten; 2 ąs'tĕn, **Jane** (12/16 1775–7/18 1817). An English novelist; *Pride and Prejudice*, etc.

aus'ten-ite, 1 ŏs'ten-ait; 2 ąs'tĕn-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* An iron-carbon alloy found in some steels: used variously by different authorities. [< Sir Roberts-*Austen*.]—**aus"ten-it'ic,** *a.*

aus'ter, 1 ŏs'tor; 2 ąs'ter, *n.* [L.] The south wind; also, the south.

aus-tere', 1 ŏs-tīr'; 2 ąs-tēr', *a.* **1.** Severe or grave, as in aspect, disposition, judgment, or conduct; strict, as in restraint or discipline; stringently moral or abstemious.

After all, the *austere* virtues—the virtues of Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier—are the best soil for genius. T. W. HIGGINSON *Studies of Am. Authors, Poe* p. 20. [L. & S. 1880.]

2. Sour and astringent or bitter; harsh or rough to the taste. **3.** Severely simple; unadorned.

Austere against the kindling sky Yon broken turret blacker grows. DINAH M. CRAIK *An Aurora Borealis* st. 3.

[OF., < L. *austerus*, < Gr. *austēros*, < *auō*, dry.]

Syn.: hard, harsh, morose, relentless, rigid, rigorous, severe, stern, strict, unrelenting, unyielding. We speak of *austere* morality, *rigid* rules, *rigorous* discipline, *stern* commands, *severe* punishment, *harsh* speech or a *harsh* voice, *hard* requirements, *strict* injunctions, and *strict* obedience. *Strict* discipline holds one exactly and unflinchingly to the rule; *rigorous* discipline punishes severely any infraction of it. The *austere* character is seldom lovely, but it is always strong, and may be grand, commanding, and estimable.—Ant.: affable, bland, genial, gentle, indulgent, mild, pliable, sweet, tender, yielding.—**aus-tere'ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

aus-ter'i-ty, 1 ŏs-ter'ı-tı; 2 ąs-tĕr'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** Gravity or rigor in conduct or attitude toward others; failure to show leniency, as in judgment.

A peculiar *austerity* marks almost all Mr. Southey's judgments of men and actions. MACAULAY *Essays* p. 101. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

2. Habitual severe self-restraint or discipline; austere or ascetic acts or practises; also, an act of self-restraint or discipline. **3.** Lack or absence of luxury, ease, or adornment; severe simplicity. **4.** [Archaic.] Sourness or harshness to the taste. [< F. *austérité*, < LL. *austeritā(t-)s*, < L. *austerus*; see AUSTERE.]

aus'ter-land, 1 ŏs'ter-land; 2 ąs'ter-lând, *n.* [Prov. ENG.] Homestead land; land on which there is a house. [< OF. *astre*, hearth, + LAND[1].]

Aus'ter-litz, 1 ŏs'(or aus')ter-lits; 2 ąs'(or ous')ter-lits, *n.* A town of Moravia, Austria; here Napoleon I. defeated the allied Russians and Austrians, Dec. 2, 1805.

Aus'tin, 1 ŏs'tin; 2 ąs'tin, *a. Eccl.* Augustinian; as, an *Austin* friar. [Contr. of *Augustin*.] **Aus'tent; Aus'tinet.**

Aus'tin, *n.* **1.** See AUGUSTINE. **2. Alfred** (1/10 1835–6/21 1913), an English poet laureate appointed Dec., 1895; war-correspondent, and editor of *National Review* (1883). **3. John** (3/21 1790–12/21 1859), an English jurist; *The Province of Jurisprudence Determined.* **4. Sarah** (*née* Taylor) (1793–8/21 1867), wife of preceding; an English writer and translator; *Characteristics of Goethe*, etc. **5. Stephen F.** (11/21 1793–12/21 1836), an American pioneer; founder of Texas. **6.** A lake in W. Australia; lat. 27° 40′ S., long. 118° E.; 78 m. by 10 m. **7.** A county in S. E. central Texas; 700 sq. m.; county-seat, Belleville. **8.** A city in Mower county, Minn. **9.** A city, county-seat of Travis county; capital of Texas; seat of University of Texas (non-sectarian), founded in 1883. **10.** A township, county-seat of Lander county, Nev. **11.** A borough in Potter county, Pa.

aus'tral, 1 ŏs'trol; 2 ąs'tral, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or in the south; southern; hence, torrid.

Love cannot cool the burning *Austral* sand.
JEAN INGELOW *The Star's Monument* st. 91.

2. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to that pole of a magnetic needle which points toward the north: so used because the magnetism belonging to such a pole is the same as that of the south pole of the earth. [< L. *australis*, < *auster*, south.]—**austral signs,** those signs of the zodiac, from Libra to Pisces, which are south of the equator.—**A. zone,** in North-American zoogeography, a biozoological province between the Transition (north) and the Tropical (south), containing most of the United States and the Mexican plateau. [tralian.

Austral., *abbr.* Australasia; Australasian; Australia; Aus-

Aus'tral-a'sia, 1 ŏs'trol-ē'shə; 2 ąs'tral-ā'sha, *n.* A division of the globe consisting, in its more restricted sense, of Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and other smaller islands and recently acquired German colonies. Area (1920), 3,192,684 sq. m.

. . . a term used by English geographers in a sense nearly synonymous with the Oceania of Continental writers. . . . Its chief divisions are Malaysia, with the Philippines; Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand; Melanesia, that is New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Admiralty, the Solomons, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz, Fiji, Loyalties, and New Caledonia; Micronesia, that is the Ladrones; Pelew and Carolines, with the Marshall and Gilbert group; lastly Polynesia, that is Samoa, Tonga, Cook, Tahiti, the Marquesas, Ellice, Hawaii and all intervening clusters. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. ii, p. 941.

Aus-tral-a'sian, 1 ŏs'trol-ē'shən; 2 ąs'tral-ā'shan. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Australasia. **2.** *Zoogeog.* Australian. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Australasia, especially an aboriginal Papuan, Melanesian, Australian, or Tasmanian.

Aus'tral-Car"o-lin'ian, *n.* Same as CAROLINIAN, *n.*, 2.

aus'tra-lene, 1 ŏs'trə-lin; 2 ąs'tra-lēn, *n. Chem.* A liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$) forming the chief constituent of American and English oil of turpentine. [< L. *australis*, in *Pinus australis*, southern pine; see AUSTRAL.]

Aus-tra'li-a, 1 ŏs-trē'lı-ə; 2 ąs-trā'li-a, *n.* An island-continent between the Indian and the Pacific oceans organized as a Commonwealth of United British Colonies (1920); 2,974,581 sq. m.; provisional capital, Melbourne; the selected federal capital-site in the Yass-Canberra district, New South Wales, was acquired by the commonwealth in January, 1911; chief cities, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Perth.

Aus-tra'li-an, 1 ŏs-trē'lı-ən; 2 ąs-trā'li-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Australia. **2.** *Zoogeog.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the faunal area that includes Australia and the Austromalayan archipelago, and extends from Wallace's line to Tasmania. [< *Australia*, < L. *australis*; see AUSTRAL.]

Aus-tra'li-an, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Australia; specifically, one of the aborigines, belonging to the Australioid type; a blackfellow. **2.** Same as KANGAROO, 3.

Aus-tra'lic, 1 ŏs-trē'lik; 2 ąs-trā'lic, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the aboriginal Australian race and those peoples resembling them, including, according to some authorities, the Dravido-Munda race of southern India.

Aus-tra'li-oid, 1 ŏs-trē'lı-oid; 2 ąs-trā'li-ŏid, *a.* Resembling, or of the same type as, the aboriginal Australians: designating that one of the great types of mankind which includes the Australians. **Aus'tra-loid‡.**—**Aus-tra'li-oid,** *n.* A member of an Australioid race. **Aus'tra-loid‡.**

aus'tral-ize†, *vi.* To point southward.

Aus-tra'si-a, 1 ŏs-trē'shı-ə *or* -shə; 2 ąs-trā'shi-a *or* -sha, *n.* The eastern territory of the Franks under the Merovingian kings, including Belgium, Lorraine, and part of the right bank of the Rhine; became part of Germany on the death of Charlemagne. [=East kingdom.]—**Aus-tra'sian,** *a.*

aus"tra-ter"e-ben'thene, *n.* Same as AUSTRALENE.

Aus'tri, 1 ŏs'trı; 2 ąs'tri, *n. Norse Myth.* Literally, the East; the dwarf presiding over the eastern region; one of the four appointed by the gods to bear up the sky. **Aus'tret.**

Aus'tri-a, 1 ŏs'trı-ə; 2 ąs'tri-a, *n.* A German republic, proclaimed November 12, 1918; formerly an empire; situated W. of Hungary, 39,012 sq. m.; capital, Vienna. See UPPER and LOWER AUSTRIA.

Aus"tri-a-Hun'ga-ry, *n.* A former dual monarchy of central Europe which included Bosnia and Herzegovina; 261,035 sq. m.; its capital was Vienna.

Aus'tri-an, 1 ŏs'trı-ən; 2 ąs'tri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Austria or, formerly, the dominions of the house of Hapsburg. **2.** Denoting furniture made of bent wood; as, an *Austrian* rocking-chair.—**Austrian Hyena,** Julius Jakob von Haynau, an Austrian field-marshal: so called for his ruthless cruelty to prisoners of war and women in the Italian and Hungarian revolts of 1849.—**A. lip,** the thickened lower lip which marks the members of the house of Hapsburg. It originated with Cimburgis, a Polish princess, who married Frederick III., and was reproduced in their son Maximilian.—**A. Succession, War of the,** see under WAR.

Aus'tri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or legally constituted citizen of Austria. **2.** A member of the Austrian school of political economy.

aus'trin-ger, 1 ŏs'trin-jər; 2 ąs'trin-ger, *n.* One who keeps or trains goshawks. [< OF. *ostruchier*, < LL. *astur*, goshawk.] **as'trin-ger‡; os'trin-ger‡.**

aus'tri-um, 1 ŏs'trı-um; 2 ąs'tri-ŭm, *n. Chem.* **1.** A supposed element discovered in allanite in 1886, believed to be the same as gallium. **2.** An element discovered in 1900, found also in allanite, but not yet isolated. [< AUSTRIA.]

aus'tro-, 1 ŏs'tro-; 2 ąs'tro-. From L. *auster*, the south wind, the south: combining form.

Aus'tro-. Austrian or Australian: a combining form.

Aus"tro-cen'tral, 1 ŏs'tro-sen'tral; 2 ąs'tro-cĕn'tral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the south-central region, as of the American continent.

Aus"tro-co-lum'bi-a, 1 ŏs'tro-ko-lum'bı-ə; 2 ąs'tro-co-lŭm'bi-a, *n. Zoogeog.* The faunal area that embraces America south of Mexico. [< L. *auster*, south, + NL. *Columbia*, America.]—**Aus"tro-co-lum'bi-an,** *a. & n.*

Aus"tro-gæ'a, 1 ŏs'tro-jī'ə; 2 ąs'tro-ğē'a, *n. Zoogeog.* The Australian faunal area. [< L. *auster*, south, + Gr. *gaia*, earth.]—**Aus"tro-gæ'an,** *a.*

Aus"tro-Hun-ga'ri-an, 1 ŏs'tro-hun-gē'rı-an; 2 ąs'tro-hŭn-ğā'ri-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the former empire or government of Austria-Hungary and its people.

Aus"tro-ma-lay'a, 1 ŏs'tro-mə-lē'ə; 2 ąs'tro-ma-lā'a, *n. Zoogeog.* The Papuan subregion north of Australia, including islands from San Cristobal to Celebes.

—**Aus"tro-ma-lay'an,** *a. & n.*

aus'tro-man"cy, 1 ŏs'tro-man'sı; 2 ąs'tro-man'cy, *n.* Divination by observation of the wind. [< L. *auster*, south wind, + -MANCY.]

Aus"tro-oc"ci-den'tal, 1 ŏs'tro-ok'sı-den'təl; 2 ąs'tro-ŏc'ci-dĕn'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the southwestern region, as of the American continent.

Aus"tro-o"ri-en'tal, 1 ŏs'tro-ō'rı-en'təl; 2 ąs'tro-ō'ri-ĕn'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the southeastern region, as of the American continent.

Aus"tro-ri-pa'ri-an, 1 ŏs'tro-rai-pē'rı-ən, 2 ąs'tro-ri-pā'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to southern river districts; specif., in American zoogeography, to the humid region between the mountains and seacoast, from Virginia to southeastern Texas. [< L. *auster*, south wind, + *riparius*; see RIPARIAN.]

aut"a-can'thid, 1 ŏt'ə-kan'thid; 2 ąt'a-căn'thĭd, *a. Echin.* Having most of the intermediate spines on special plates, as starfishes. [< Gr. *autos*, self, + *acantha*, spine.]

aut"a-me'ba, } 1 ŏt'ə-mī'bə; 2 ąt'a-mē'ba, *n. Zool.* Any
aut"a-mœ'ba, } living ameba regarded as the form most closely approximating an archameba. [< Gr. *autos*, self, + AMEBA.]

au"tan', 1 ŏ'tan'; 2 ô'tăn', *n.* A hot, dry wind of the south of France; beginning as a moist wind (called the *marin*) from the Mediterranean, but dried by its passage over the mountains. [F., < L. *altanus*, a wind from the sea.]

aut"an-tit'y-py, 1 ŏt'an-tit'ı-pi; 2 ąt'ăn-tit'y-py, *n. Metaph.* The absolute incompressibility of matter. See IMPENETRABILITY. [< Gr. *autos*, self, + ANTITYPY.]

Aut"a-rach'næ, 1 ŏt'ə-rak'nī; 2 ąt'a-răc'nē, *n. pl. Arach.* A section or subclass of arachnids, including the typical and less aberrant forms, as scorpions, spiders, mites, and linguatulines: opposed to *Pseudarachnæ*. [< Gr. *autos*, self, + *arachnē*, spider.]

au'tarch, 1 ŏ'tark; 2 ą'tărc, *n.* One who has supreme and unlimited power; an autocrat.—**au-tar'chic,** *a.*

au'tar-chy[1], 1 ŏ'tar-kı; 2 ą'tăr-cy, *n.* [-CHIES, 1 -kiz; 2 -cis, *pl.*] **1.** Absolute rule or sovereignty; unrestricted power; autocracy.

I call *autarchy* that state in which public power, whole and entire, unmitigated and unmodified, rests somewhere, be this in the hands of a monarch, or the people, or in aristocracy. F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. i, pt. i, bk. ii, ch. 12, p. 352. [L. 1890.]

2. Self-government. [< Gr. *autarchia*, < *autos*, self, + *archō*, rule.]

au'tar-chy[2], *n.* Self-sufficiency. [< Gr. *autarcheia*, < *autos*, self, + *arkeō*, suffice.]

Au-tau'ga, 1 ə-tē'gə; 2 ą-tą'ga, *n.* A county in central Alabama; 595 sq. m.; county-seat, Prattville.

Au-te'as, 1 ə-tī'əs; 2 ą-tē'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 48.

aut-ech'o-scope, 1 ŏt-ek'o-skōp; 2 ąt-ĕc'o-scōp, *n.* An instrument for self-auscultation. [< AUTO- + ECHOSCOPE.]

au"ter-folts', *adv. Law.* Same as AUTREFOIS.

au-tes'the-sy, 1 ə-tes'thı-sı; 2 ą-tĕs'the-sy, *n.* [Archaic.] Self-consciousness; more particularly, self-feeling. [< Gr. *autos*, self, + *aisthēsis*, perception.] **au-tæs'the-syt.**

auth., *abbr.* Authentic; author; authority; authorized.

au-then'tic, 1 ə-then'tik; 2 ą-thĕn'tic, *a.* **1.** According with the facts; entitled to belief; credible; reliable; as, *authentic* information. Compare GENUINE.

A 'genuine' work is one written by the author whose name it bears; an '*authentic*' work is one which relates truthfully the matters of which it treats.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 189. [W. J. W.]

2. Of undisputed origin; really coming from the alleged source; genuine, as opposed to spurious, false, or apocryphal; real; actual. **3.** *Law.* Duly executed before the proper officer; vested with legal formalities and duly attested. **4.** *Mus.* Having its sounds comprised between the tonic (key-note) of a cadence and the octave above: distinguished from *plagal*.

Every *Authentic* scale consists of a Perfect Fifth, and a Perfect Fourth, the Fourth being placed above the Fifth, and beginning on the note on which the Fifth ends. GROVE *Mus. Dict.*

St. Ambrose . . . of Milan . . . arranged the four diatonic scales known as 'the *Authentic* Modes.' He decreed that upon one or other of these scales all Church melodies should be constructed.
H. G. B. HUNT *Concise Hist. Music* § 1, p. 3. [L. 1890.]

5†. Having authority in itself, and so entitled to respect; authoritative. **6†.** Not copied or transcribed; original. [< OF. *autentique*, < L. *authenticus*, < Gr. *authentikos*, < *authentēs*, real author, < *autos*, self, + *hentēs*, worker; cp. *synentēs*, fellow worker.] **au-then'ti-cal†.**

Syn.: accepted, accredited, authoritative, authorized, certain, current, genuine, legitimate, original, real, received, sure, true, trustworthy, veritable. For the distinction between *genuine* and *authentic*, see the quotation from Trench under definition 1. *Authentic* is, however, used by reputable writers as synonymous with *genuine*, as given in definition 2, tho usually where genuineness carries a certain authority. We speak of *accepted* conclusions, *certain* evidence, *current* money, *genuine* letters, a *legitimate* conclusion or *legitimate* authority, *original* manuscripts, *real* value, *received* interpretation, *sure* proof, a *true* statement, a *trustworthy* witness, a *veritable* discovery. That is *authentic* which is true to the facts; that is *genuine* which is true to its own claims; as, *authentic* history, *genuine* money. See ACTUAL.—Ant.: apocryphal, baseless, counterfeit, disputed, exploded, fabulous, false, fictitious, spurious, unauthorized.—**authentic cadence** (*Mus.*), see CADENCE.—**au-then'ti-cal-ly, au-then'tic-ly,** *adv.*

au-then'tic†, *n.* **1.** An original (book, etc.), as distinguished from a transcript or copy. **2.** A genuine or au-

thoritative (book, etc.), as distinguished from a counterfeit or apocryphal one. **3.** *pl.* A collection of the New Constitutions of Justinian: so named because of their being *authentic* translations from the Greek: sometimes called *Liber* or *Corpus Authenticarum*.

au-then'ti-cate, 1 ė-then'ti-kēt; 2 ą-thĕn'ti-cāt. *tt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To make authentic or authoritative; give legal force or validity to. **2.** To show to be authentic; demonstrate (1) the genuineness or correctness of, or (2) the trustworthiness or credibility of. [< LL. *authenticatus*, pp. of *authentico*, < L. *authenticus*; see AUTHENTIC, *a.*] — **au-then'ti-ca"tor,** *n.*

au-then"ti-ca'tion, 1 ė-then'ti-kē'shan; 2 ą-thĕn'ti-cā'shon, *n.* The act of authenticating, or the state of being authenticated; attestation; confirmation; as, *authentication* of a record.

au"then-tic'i-ty, 1 ē"then-tis'i-ti; 2 ą"thĕn-tiç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being authentic, either (1) as being authoritative or entitled to acceptance, or (2) as being true or in accordance with fact. **2.** The state or quality of being genuine, or of the origin and authorship claimed. **au-then'ti-cal-ness‡; au-then'tic-ness‡.**

By some writers, especially those on the Christian evidences, *authenticity* is used in the sense of truth in fact, and *genuineness* in the sense of truth in origin or authorship.

We are . . . sceptical about the *authenticity* of his [William I.'s] dying oration. KNIGHT *England* vol. i. p. 65. [I. K. F. & CO. 1850.]

au"thi-gen'ic, 1 ē"thi-jen'ik; 2 ą"thi-ġĕn'ic, *a. Geol.* **1.** Formed where found: said of the ingredients of crystalline rocks, or of crystalline ingredients of rocks. Compare ALLOTHIGENE. **2.** Formed in a rock subsequently to its original consolidation, as mica in mica-schist. [< Gr. *authi*, on the spot, + *gignomai* (√ *gen*), produce.] **au'thi-genet‡; au"thi-ge-net'ic‡.**

au-thig'e-nous, 1 ė-thij'e-nus; 2 ą-thiġ'e-nūs, *a.* Same as AUTHIGENIC, 2.

au'thor, 1 ē'thar; 2 ą'thor, *n.* **1.** One who begins, forms, or originates; creator; prime mover; first cause; as, God is the *author* of all finite being.

The other example is that which is called Verner's Law, after the name of its *author*, Karl Verner of Copenhagen.
EARLE *English Prose* p. 120. [G. P. P. 1891.]

2. The original writer or composer of a book, treatise, or document, as distinguished from an editor, compiler, or translator; specif., one who makes original composition, especially of books or permanent literature, a profession or specialty; as, who is the *author* of the book?

None but an *author* knows an *author's* cares.
COWPER *Progress of Error* l. 518.

The *author* who speaks about his own books is almost as bad as a mother who talks about her own children.
BENJ. DISRAELI Speech delivered Nov. 19, 1870.

3. An author's writings collectively.

It often happens that such *stories* . . . are found in the Greek and Roman *authors*. BULFINCH *Age of Fable* p. 2. [S. W. T.]

4. *pl.* A game played by two to twelve persons, with a pack of 72 specially prepared cards divided into books, each book devoted to a different author. **5.** *Scots Law.* One from whom title to property is derived otherwise than by inheritance: the opposite of *ancestor*. **6.** [Archaic.] An informant; one responsible for a statement. **7†.** An editor. [< OF. *autor*, < L. *auctor*, < *augeo*, increase.] **au'tour†.**

SYN.: composer, writer, inventor. See CAUSE.

— **au'thor-ta"ble,** *n.* In library-cataloging, a scheme giving to each work its own exclusive book-number, so contrived that the books stand on the shelves alphabeted by *authors* under each *subject*. In library-catalog use various practically self-explaining compounds have *author* as the first element; as, **author-card, a.-catalog, a.-entry, a.-heading, a.-mark.** — **au'thor-craft",** *n.* The skill or work of an author. — **au'thor-hood,** *n.* Authorship. — **au-tho'ri-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an author. **au'thor-ly‡; au-to'ri-al‡.** — **au-tho'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* After the manner of an author. — **au'thor-ish,** *a.* Tending toward authorship. — **au'thor-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] The character of an author; authorship. — **au'thor-let,** *n.* An insignificant writer. **au'thor-ling‡.** — **au'thor-like,** *a.* Becoming or suitable to an author.

A LIST OF SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT WRITERS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

For further information regarding most of the following writers, as well as many not specifically mentioned in this list, see vocabulary.

NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.
Abbott, Lyman	1835–1922	Theology, etc.	U. S.
Abelard	1079–1142	Theology, etc.	France
About, E.	1828–1885	Plays and fiction.	France
Abu Ishak	–1427	Poems	Persia
Adams, H.	1838–1918	History	U. S.
Adams, J.	1735–1826	Diary and letters.	U. S.
Adams, J. Q.	1767–1848	Diary and letters.	U. S.
Addison	1672–1719	Poems, essays, etc.	England
Æschines	389–314 B. C.	Orations	Greece
Æschylus	525–456 B. C.	Plays	Greece
Æsop	7th cent. B. C.	Fables	Greece
Agassiz	1807–1873	Natural science.	U. S.
Ainsworth	1805–1882	Fiction	England
Akenside	1721–1770	Poems	England
Alcott, L. M.	1832–1888	Fiction	U. S.
Aldrich	1836–1907	Poems, fiction, etc.	U. S.
Alfieri	1749–1803	Plays	Italy
Alison, A.	1792–1867	History	England
Allen, Grant	1848–1899	Natural history.	England
Allston	1779–1843	Poems, etc.	U. S.
Amicis, de	1846–1908	Travel	Italy
Amiel	1821–1881	Essays	Switzerland
Anacreon	563–478 B. C.	Poems	Greece
Andersen	1805–1875	Fairy-tales	Denmark
Angoulême, d'	1492–1549	Tales	France
Annunzio, d' G.	1864–	Fiction, plays, etc.	Italy
Anselm	1033–1109	Theology	England
Apuleius	2d cent.	Philosophy	Rome
Aquinas	1225?–1274	Theology	Italy
Arbuthnot	1667–1735	Essays, etc.	Scotland
Arezzo	1220–1294	Poems	Italy
Ariosto	1474–1533	Poems	Italy
Aristophanes	444?–380? B.C.	Plays	Greece
Aristotle	384–322 B. C.	Philosophy	Greece
Arnold, Sir E.	1832–1904	Poems, etc.	England
Arnold, M.	1822–1888	Poems and essays.	England
Arnold, T.	1795–1842	History, etc.	England
Ascham	1515–1568	Treatises	England
Atterbury	1662–1732	Theology	England
Audubon	1780–1851	Natural history.	U. S.
Auerbach	1812–1882	Fiction	Germany
Augustine, St.	354–430	Theology	Rome
Aurelius, M.	121–180	Philosophy	Rome
Austen, Jane	1775–1817	Fiction	England
Austin, A.	1835–1913	Poems	England
Aytoun	1813–1865	Poems	Scotland
Bacon	1561–1626	Essays, etc.	England
Bagehot, W.	1822–1877	Economics	England
Bailey, P. J.	1816–1902	Poems	England
Baillie, Joanna	1762–1851	Poems	Scotland
Baillie, Lady J.	1665–1746	Poems	Scotland
Bain, A.	1810–1877	Philosophy	Scotland
Baker, Sir S.	1821–1893	Travels	England
Balzac	1799–1850	Fiction	France
Bancroft, G.	1800–1891	History	U. S.
Bancroft, H. H.	1832–1918	History	U. S.
Barbauld, Mrs.	1743–1825	Poems and fiction.	England
Barbour, J.	1316?–1395	Poems, history	Scotland
Barham, R. H.	1788–1845	Fiction, etc.	England
Baring-Gould, S.	1834–1924	Theology, etc.	England
Barrie, J. M.	1860–	Fiction and plays.	Scotland
"Barry Cornwall"	1778–1874	Poems	England
Baudelaire	1821–1867	Poems, etc.	France
Baxter	1615–1691	Theology	England
Bayle	1647–1706	Dictionary	France
Beaumarchais	1732–1799	Plays, etc.	France
Beaumont, F.	1584–1616	Plays	England
Beaumont, Sir J.	1583–1627	Poems	England
Beckford, W.	1759–1844	Fiction	England
Bede	672–735	History	England
Beecher, H. W.	1813–1887	Sermons, etc.	U. S.
Beecher, L.	1775–1863	Sermons	U. S.
Bellay, du	1524–1560	Poems and essays.	France
Bembo	1470–1547	Poems, letters, etc.	Italy
Bentham	1748–1832	Economics	England
Bentley	1662–1742	Theology	England
Benton	1782–1858	Orations, etc.	U. S.
Béranger	1780–1857	Poems	France
Berkeley	1684–1753	Essays and poems.	Ireland
Bernard, St.	1091–1153	Sermons	France
Besant, Sir W.	1838–1901	Fiction	England
Bhartrihari	1st cent.	Poems	India
Bhavabhuti	1st cent.	Dramatist	India
Bilderdyk	1756–1831	Poems	Holland
Birrell, A.	1850–	Essays, etc.	Scotland
Bismarck	1815–1898	Memoirs, etc.	Germany
Björnson	1832–1910	Poems, fiction, etc.	Norway
Black, W.	1841–1898	Fiction	England
Blackie, J. S.	1809–1895	Essays and poems.	Scotland
Blackmore	1825–1900	Fiction	England
Blackstone	1723–1780	Law	England
Blaine	1830–1893	Memoirs, etc.	U. S.
Blair, H.	1718–1800	Sermons, etc.	Scotland
Blair, R.	1699–1746	Poems	Scotland
Blake, W.	1757–1827	Poems	England
Blessington, Lady	1789–1849	Memoirs, etc.	England
Bloomfield	1766–1823	Poems	England
Boccaccio	1313–1375	Short stories	Italy
Bodenstedt	1819–1892	Poems	Germany
Bödtcher	1793–1874	Poems	Denmark
Boethius	475?–525?	Philosophy	Rome
Boiardo	1434?–1494	Poems	Italy
Boileau-Despreaux	1636–1711	Criticism and poems.	France
Bolingbroke	1678–1751	Essays, etc.	England
Borrow	1803–1881	Travel	England
Boscan	1495–1542	Poems	Spain
Bossuet	1627–1704	Sermons	France
Boswell	1740–1795	Biography	Scotland
Boucicault, D.	1822–1890	Plays	Ireland
Bourdaloue	1632–1704	Sermons	France
Bourdillon	1852–1921	Poems	England
Bourget	1852–	Essays, fiction.	France
Bourinot, Sir J. G.	1837–1902	History	Canada
Boyle, R.	1627–1691	Philosophy	England
Braddon, M. E.	1837–1915	Fiction	England
Bradford, W.	1590–1657	History	America
Brainard, J. G. C.	1796–1828	Poems	U. S.
Brandes, G.	1842–1926	Criticism	Denmark
Brantôme	1540?–1614	Memoirs, etc.	France
Bremer, F.	1801–1865	Fiction	Sweden
Brewster, Sir D.	1781–1868	Natural science.	Scotland
Brontë, C.	1816–1855	Fiction	England
Brontë, E.	1818–1848	Fiction	England
Brooks, P.	1835–1893	Sermons	U. S.
Brougham	1778–1868	Essays, orations.	England
Brown, C. B.	1771–1810	Fiction	U. S.
Brown, T.	1778–1820	Philosophy	Scotland
Browne, Sir T.	1605–1682	Essays	England
Brownell, W. C.	1851–	Essays, etc.	U. S.
Browning, E. B.	1806–1861	Poems	England
Browning, R.	1812–1889	Poems	England
Brownson, O. A.	1803–1876	Theology	U. S.
Brunetière, F.	1849–1906	Essays, etc.	France
Bryant	1794–1878	Poems	U. S.
Bryce, J.	1838–1922	History, etc.	Scotland
Buchanan, G.	1506–1582	Poems, history	Scotland
Buckle	1821–1862	History	England
Bulwer-Lytton	1803–1873	Fiction	England
Bunyan	1628–1688	Religious allegory.	England
Burke	1729–1797	Orations, etc.	Ireland
Burleigh	1520–1598	Essays, etc.	England
Burnet	1643–1715	History	England
Burnett, F. H.	1849–	Fiction	England
Burney, Frances	1752–1840	Fiction	England
Burns	1759–1796	Poems	Scotland
Burroughs, J.	1837–1921	Natural history.	U. S.
Burton, R.	1577–1640	Essays, etc.	England
Bushnell, H.	1802–1876	Sermons	U. S.
Butler, S.	1612–1680	Poems	England
Byrd, Wm.	1674–1744	Travel, etc.	U. S.
Byron	1788–1824	Poems and letters.	England
Cable, G. W.	1844–1925	Fiction	U. S.
Cædmon	–A. D. 700	Poems	England
Cæsar	100–44 B. C.	History	Rome
Caine, Hall	1853–	Fiction	England
Calderon	1600–1681	Plays	Spain
Calvin	1509–1564	Theology	France
Camden	1551–1623	History	England
Camões	1525–1579	Poems	Portugal
Campbell	1777–1844	Poems	Scotland
Canning, G.	1770–1827	Orations	England
Carducci	1835–1907	Poems	Italy
Carew	1589–1639	Poems	England
Carleton, W.	1794–1869	Fiction	Ireland
Carleton, Will	1845–1912	Poems	U. S.
Carlyle	1795–1881	History and essays.	Scotland
Carman, B.	1861–	Poems, etc.	Canada
"Carmen Sylva"	1843–1916	Poems, etc.	Roumania
Cary, Alice	1820–1871	Poems	U. S.
Cary, Phœbe	1824–1871	Poems	U. S.
Casanova	1725–1803	Memoirs	Italy
Castellar	1832–1899	Orations, essays.	Spain
Cato (Elder)	234–149 B. C.	Orations	Rome
Cato (Younger)	95–46 B. C.	Orations	Rome
Cats, J.	1577–1660	Poems	Holland
Catullus	87?–54 B. C.	Poems	Rome
Cavour	1810–1861	Orations, etc.	Italy
Caxton	1422–1491	Translations	England
Cellini	1500–1571	Memoirs	Italy
Cervantes	1547–1616	Fiction	Spain
Chalmers	1780–1847	Sermons	Scotland
Chamfort	1741–1794	Plays, etc.	France
Channing, W. E.	1780–1842	Sermons	U. S.
Channing, W. E. (*Younger*)	1818–1901	Essays, etc.	U. S.
Chapin	1814–1880	Sermons	U. S.
Chapman	1559?–1634	Plays and transl.	England
Chateaubriand	1768–1848	Memoirs, fiction.	France
Chatham	1708–1778	Orations	England
Chatrian, A.	1826–1890	Fiction	France
Chatterton	1752–1770	Poems	England
Chaucer	1340–1400	Poems	England
Chénier	1762–1794	Poems	France
Cherbury	*1581–1648*	*Memoirs, etc.*	*England*
Chesterfield	1694–1773	Letters	England
Chesterton, G. K.	1874–	Essays	England
Chillingworth	1602–1644	Philosophy	England
Choate, R.	1799–1859	Orations	U. S.
Chrysostom, St.	347?–407	Sermons	Greece
Churchill	1731–1764	Poems	England
Chwang Tsz'	?	Philosophy	China
Cibber	1671–1757	Plays	England
Cicero	106–43 B. C.	Orations, etc.	Rome
Clarendon	1608–1674	History	England
Clay	1777–1852	Orations	U. S.
Cleveland, G.	1837–1908	State papers, etc.	U. S.
Clough	1819–1861	Poems	England
Cobbett	1762–1835	Essays, etc.	England
Coke	1552–1634	Legal treatises	England
Coleridge, H.	1796–1849	Poetry, criticism.	England
Coleridge, S. T.	1772–1834	Poetry, etc.	England
Collins, Wm.	1721–1759	Poems	England
Collins, W. W.	1824–1889	Fiction and plays.	England
Comines	1445–1509	Memoirs	France
Comte	1798–1857	Philosophy	France
Confucius	551–478 B. C.	Philosophy	China
Congreve	1670–1729	Plays	England
Conway, M. D.	1832–1907	History, etc.	U. S.
Cook, Eliza	1817–1889	Poems	England
Cooper	1789–1851	Fiction	U. S.
Coppée, F. E. J.	1842–1908	Poems, plays, etc.	France
Corelli, M.	1864–1924	Fiction	England
Corneille	1606–1684	Plays	France
Cotton	1630–1687	Poems, etc.	England
Cousin	1792–1867	Philosophy	France
Coverdale	1488–1568	Translations	England
Cowley	1618–1667	Poems and essays.	England
Cowper	1731–1800	Poems and letters.	England
Crabbe, G.	1754–1832	Poems	England
Craik, D. M. M.	1826–1887	Fiction, poems.	England
Cranmer	1489–1556	Sermons, etc.	England
Crashaw	1613?–1649	Poems	England
Crawford, F. M.	1854–1909	Fiction	U. S.
Creighton, M.	1843–1901	History	England
Crockett, S. R.	1859–1914	Fiction	Scotland
Croly, G.	1780–1860	Poems, etc.	Ireland
Cunningham	1784–1842	Poems	Scotland
Curran	1750–1817	Orations	Ireland
Curtis, G. W.	1824–1892	Essays and fiction.	U. S.
Curtius, E.	1814–1896	History	Germany
Cuvier	1769–1832	Natural science.	France
Dahlgren, F. A.	1816–1895	Poems and plays.	Sweden
Dana, R. H. (Elder)	1787–1879	Poems	U. S.
Dana, R. H. (Younger)	1815–1882	Travel	U. S.
Dante	1265–1321	Poems	Italy
Darwin, C. R.	1809–1882	Natural science.	England
Darwin, E.	1731–1802	Poems, etc.	England
Daudet, A.	1840–1897	Fiction	France
Davenant, Sir W.	1606–1668	Poems	England
Davey, Sir H.	1778–1829	Natural science.	England
Davis, J.	1608–1889	Orations, etc.	U. S.
De Bury	1281–1345	Treatises	England
Deffand, Du	1697–1780	Letters	France
Defoe	1661?–1731	Fiction	England
Dekker	1570?–1641?	Plays	England
De Morgan, W.	1839–1917	Fiction	England
Demosthenes	384–322 B. C.	Orations	Greece
Denham	1615–1668	Poems	England
De Quincey	1785–1859	Essays, etc.	England
Derby	1823–1861	Stories	U. S.
Descartes	1596–1650	Philosophy	France
Dibdin	1745–1814	Poems, etc.	England
Dickens	1812–1870	Fiction	England
Diderot	1713–1784	Essays, plays, etc.	France
Disraeli, B.	1804–1881	Fiction	England
D'Israeli, I.	1766–1848	Essays, etc.	England
Dobson, A.	1840–1921	Poems, etc.	England
Doddridge	1702–1751	Theology	England
Dodge, M. M.	1838–1905	Poems and fiction.	U. S.
Donne	1573–1631	Poems	England
Dostoyefsky	1822–1881	Fiction	Russia
Douglas, S. A.	1813–1861	Orations	U. S.
Dowden, E.	1843–1913	Criticism, etc.	Ireland
Doyle, Sir C.	1859–	Fiction	Scotland
Drake, J. R.	1795–1820	Poems	U. S.
Drayton	1563–1631	Poems	England
Drummond, H.	1851–1897	Sermons, etc.	England
Drummond, W.	1585–1649	Poems	Scotland
Dryden	1631–1700	Poems, plays, etc.	England
Dumas ("fils")	1824–1895	Plays, etc.	France
Dumas ("père")	1802–1870	Fiction	France
Du Maurier, G.	1834–1896	Fiction	England
Dunbar, Wm.	1465?–1530?	Poems	Scotland
Dwight, T.	1752–1817	Theology	U. S.
Ebers, G.	1837–1898	Fiction	Germany
Edgeworth, M.	1767–1849	Fiction	Ireland
Edwards, J.	1703–1758	Theology	U. S.
Eggleston, E.	1837–1902	Fiction	U. S.
Eliot, Sir J.	1592–1632	Orations	England
Emerson	1803–1882	Poems and essays.	U. S.
Epictetus	1st century	Philosophy	Greece
Erasmus	1466?–1536	Theology, etc.	Holland
Erckmann, E.	1822–1899	Fiction	France
Erskine	1750–1823	Orations	Scotland
Euripides	480–406 B. C.	Plays	Greece

NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.
Evelyn	1620–1706	Diary	England
Everett, E.	1794–1865	Orations	U. S.
Fakh-ud-Din	11th century	Poems	Persia
Faraday	1791–1867	Natural science	England
Farid-ud-Din Attar	–1221	Poems	Persia
Farquhar	1678–1707	Plays	Ireland
Fénelon	1651–1715	Sermons, etc	France
Fergusson, A.	1723–1816	Philosophy	Scotland
Fergusson, R.	1750–1774	Poems	Scotland
Fichte	1762–1814	Philosophy	Germany
Field, E.	1850–1895	Poems	U. S.
Fielding	1707–1754	Fiction	England
Firdausi	939?–1020?	Poems	Persia
Fiske, J.	1842–1901	History	U. S.
Fitzgerald, E.	1809–1883	Poems	England
Flaubert	1821–1880	Fiction	France
Fletcher, J.	1579–1625	Plays	England
Fogazzaro	1842–1911	Fiction	Italy
Ford	1586–1630?	Plays	England
Forster, J.	1812–1876	Biography	England
Fouqué	1777–1843	Fiction	Germany
Fox, G.	1624–1691	Autobiography	England
Foxe, J.	1516–1587	Martyrology	England
Francis, Sir P.	1740–1818	Political papers	England
Franklin, Benj.	1706–1790	Memoirs, etc	America
Freeman	1823–1892	History	England
Freiligrath	1810–1876	Poems	Germany
Freneau, P.	1752–1832	Poems, etc	U. S.
Freytag	1816–1895	Fiction and plays	Germany
Froebel	1782–1852	Education	Germany
Froissart	1337–1410	History	France
Froude	1818–1894	History	England
Fuller, T.	1608–1661	History, etc	England
Funk, I. K.	1839–1912	Lexicography, etc	U. S.
Gaboriau	1835–1873	Fiction	France
Galdos	1845–1920	Fiction	Spain
Galileo	1564–1642	Science	Italy
Galt, J.	1779–1839	Fiction	Scotland
Galton, Sir F.	1822–1910	Travel, treatises	England
Gambetta	1838–1882	Orations	France
Garfield	1831–1881	Orations	U. S.
Garnett, R.	1789–1850	Philology	England
Garrison, W. L.	1805–1879	Orations	U. S.
Gaskell, Mrs.	1810–1865	Fiction	England
Gautier	1811–1872	Poems and fiction	France
Gay	1685–1732	Poems	England
Geikie, Sir A.	1835–1924	Natural science	Scotland
Gellius	117?–180?	History	Rome
"George Eliot"	1819–1880	Fiction	England
"George Sand"	1804–1876	Fiction	France
Gibbon	1737–1794	History	England
Gifford	1756–1826	Poems and essays	England
Gilbert, Sir W. S.	1836–1911	Librettos	England
Gilder, R. W.	1844–1909	Poems	U. S.
Gladstone	1809–1898	Essays, etc	England
Godwin	1756–1836	Fiction	England
Goethe	1749–1832	Poems, plays, etc	Germany
Gogol	1809?–1852	Fiction	Russia
Goldoni	1707–1793	Plays	Italy
Goldsmith	1728–1774	Poems, essays, etc	Ireland
Gosse, E.	1849–	Poems, essays, etc	England
Gower	1325?–1408	Poems	England
Grant, U. S.	1822–1885	Memoirs	U. S.
Grattan	1746–1820	Orations	Ireland
Gray	1716–1771	Poems	England
Greeley, H.	1811–1872	History	U. S.
Green, J. R.	1837–1883	History	England
Greene	1560?–1592	Plays	England
Gregory, I.	540?–604	Homilетics, etc	Italy
Grimm, J. L.	1785–1863	Fairy-tales	Germany
Grimm, W.	1786–1859	Fairy-tales	Germany
Griswold, R. W.	1815–1857	Essays, etc	U. S.
Grote	1794–1871	History	England
Guicciardini	1483–1540	History	Italy
Guizot	1787–1874	History, etc	France
Hafiz	1300–1390	Poems	Persia
Haggard, R.	1856–1925	Fiction	England
Hakluyt	1553–1616	Compilations	England
Hale, E. E.	1822–1909	Fiction and travel	U. S.
Hale, Sir M.	1609–1676	Jurisprudence	England
Hall	1574–1656	Essays	England
Hallam	1777–1859	History	England
Halleck	1790–1867	Poems	U. S.
Hamilton, A.	1757–1804	State papers, etc	America
Hamilton, Sir W.	1788–1856	Philosophy	Scotland
Han-Yu	768–824	Poems, etc	China
Hardy, T.	1840–	Fiction	England
Harington, Sir J.	1561–1612	Epigrams, etc	England
Harris, J. C.	1848–1908	Tales, etc	U. S.
Harris, W. T.	1835–1909	Philosophy	U. S.
Harrison, F.	1831–1923	Essays, etc	England
Harte, Bret	1839–1902	Fiction	U. S.
Hawthorne	1804–1864	Fiction	U. S.
Hay, John	1838–1905	Poems, etc	U. S.
Hayley	1745–1820	Poems, essays, etc	England
Hazlitt	1778–1830	*Essays, etc*	*England*
Heber, R.	1783–1826	Poems and hymns	England
Hegel	1770–1831	Philosophy	Germany
Heine	1799–1856	Poems, sketches	Germany
Helps	1813–1875	Essays	England
Hemans, F.	1793–1835	Poems	England
Henley, W. E.	1849–1903	Poems, etc	England
Henry, P.	1736–1799	Orations	America
Herbert	1593–1632	Poems	Wales
Herder	1744–1803	Philosophy	Germany
Herodotus	484–424 B. C.	History	Greece
Herrera	1534?–1597?	Poems	Spain
Herrick	1591–1674	Poems	England
Herschel, Sir J.	*1792–1871*	*Natural science*	*England*
Hervey	1696–1743	History	England
Hesiod	8th cent. B. C.	Poems	Greece
Hewlett, M.	1861–1923	Fiction	England
Heywood	1575–1650	Plays	England
Higginson, T. W.	1823–1911	Essays, etc	U. S.
Hildreth, R.	1807–1865	History	U. S.
Hobbes	1588–1679	Philosophy	England
Hogg	1770–1835	Poems	Scotland
Holmes, O. W.	1809–1894	Poems, sketches	U. S.
Homer	900 B. C.	Poems	Greece
Hood, T.	1799–1845	Poems	England
Hooker	1553–1600	Theology	England
Horace	65–8 B. C.	*Poems*	Rome
Horne, R. H.	1803–1884	Poems	England
Houghton	1809–1885	Poems	England
Howe, Mrs. J. W.	1819–1910	Poems, etc	U. S.
Howell	1595–1666	Letters	England
Howells	1837–1920	Fiction and travel	U. S.
Hughes, T.	1823–1896	Fiction	England
Hugo	1802–1885	Poems and fiction	France
Humboldt, von	1769–1859	Natural science	Germany
Hume	1711–1776	History, etc	Scotland
Hunt, L.	1784–1859	Poems	England
Hutten, U. von	1488–1523	Satire	Germany
Huxley	1825–1895	Natural history	England
Hyde, Douglas	1860–	History and poems	Ireland
Ibsen	1828–1906	Plays and stories	Norway
Inchbald, Mrs.	1753–1821	Plays and fiction	England
Ingelow, Jean	1820–1897	Poetry and fiction	England
Irving, E.	1792–1834	Sermons	England
Irving, W.	1783–1859	Essays, biography	U. S.
Isæus	420–348 B. C.	Orations	Greece
Isocrates	436–338 B. C.	Orations	Greece
Jackson, H. H.	1831–1885	Poems and fiction	U. S.
Jalal-ud-Din Rumi	1207–1273	Poems	Persia
James, H.	1843–1916	Fiction and travel	U. S.
James, W.	1842–1910	Psychology	U. S.
James I.	1394–1437	Poems	Scotland
James VI.	1566–1625	Poems	Scotland
Jami	1414–1492	Poems	Persia
Janvier, T. A.	1849–1913	Fiction and travel	U. S.
Jefferies, R.	1848–1887	Essays	England
Jefferson, T.	1743–1826	State papers, etc	U. S.
Jeffrey	1773–1850	Essays	Scotland
Jerrold, D.	1803–1857	Poems, sketches	England
Jewett, S. O.	1849–1909	Fiction	U. S.
Johnson, S.	1709–1784	Lexicology	England
Joinville, de	1224–1317?	History	France
Jokai	1825–1904	Fiction	Hungary
Jonson, Ben	1573?–1637	Poems and plays	England
Josephus	37-96?	History	Palestine
"Josh Billings"	1818–1885	Humor	U. S.
Jowett, B.	1817–1893	Translations	England
Joyce, P. W.	1827–1914	History, economics	Ireland
Juvenal	60–140	Poems	Rome
Kalidasa	A. D. 525	Poems and dramas	India
Kant	1724–1804	Philosophy	Germany
Karamsin	1765–1826	Fiction	Russia
Keating	1570?–1644?	History	Ireland
Keats	1795–1821	Poems	England
Keble	1792–1866	Poems	England
Kemble, F. A.	1809–1893	Memoirs	England
Kempis, T. à	1380–1471	Theology	Germany
Kinglake	1809–1891	History, travel	England
Kingsley, C.	1819–1875	Poems and fiction	England
Kipling, R.	1865–	Poems and fiction	England
Klopstock	1724–1803	Poems	*Germany*
Knowles, J. S.	1784–1862	Plays	Ireland
Knox, J.	1505–1572	Sermons, history	Scotland
Körner	1791–1813	Poems	Germany
Kossuth	1802–1894	Memoirs, etc	Hungary
Kotzebue	1761–1819	Plays	Germany
Krilof	1768–1844	Poetry	Russia
Laboulaye	1811–1883	History	France
La Fontaine	1621–1695	Fables	France
Lamartine	1790–1869	Poems, history, etc	France
Lamb	1775–1834	Essays and letters	England
Landor	1775–1864	Poems, etc	England
Lang, A.	1844–1912	Essays, etc	Scotland
Lanier, S.	1842–1881	Poems	U. S.
Lão-tsze	6th cent. B. C.	Philosophy	China
La Rochefoucauld	1613–1680	Maxims, memoirs, etc	France
La Roux	12th cent.	Poems	France
Latimer	1488–1555	Theology	England
Layard	1817–1894	Travel	England
Lecky	1838–1903	History	Ireland
Le Gallienne, R.	1866–	Poems	England
Leland, C. G.	1824–1903	Poems, etc	U. S.
Leon, L. de	1527–1591	Poems	Spain
Leopardi	1798–1837	Poetry	Italy
Le Sage	1668–1747	Fiction	France
Lessing	1729–1781	Poems, criticism	Germany
Lever, C. J.	1806–1872	Fiction	Ireland
Lewes, G. H.	1817–1878	Philosophy	England
"Lewis Carroll"	1832–1898	Stories	England
Lincoln	1809–1865	Orations, letters	U. S.
Lingard	1771–1851	History	England
Li Po	705–762	Poetry	China
Livingstone	1813–1873	Travel	Scotland
Livy	59 B.C.-A.D. 17	History	Rome
Locke	1632–1704	Philosophy	England
Lockhart, J. G.	1794–1854	Biography, etc	England
Lockyer, J. N.	1836–1920	Physics	England
Lodge, Sir O.	1851–	Physics, etc	England
Lombroso	1836–1909	Sociology	Italy
Lomonosoff	1711–1765	Grammar, etc	Russia
Longfellow	1807–1882	Poems and travel	U. S.
Lovelace	1618–1658	Poems	England
Lover, S.	1797–1868	Fiction	Ireland
Lowell	1819–1891	Poems and essays	U. S.
Lubbock, Sir J.	1834–1913	Natural science	England
Lucian	120?–200?	Dialogs	Greece
Lucretius	95–55 B. C.	Poetry	Rome
Luther	1483–1546	Theology, etc	Germany
Lyell, Sir C.	1797–1875	Natural science	Scotland
Lyly, J.	1553–1606	Plays	England
Lyndsay, Sir D.	1490?–1555?	Poems	Scotland
Lysias	450?–380? B.C.	Orations	Greece
Mable, H. W.	1846–1916	Essays	U. S.
Macaulay	1800–1859	History	England
McCosh, J.	1811–1894	Theology	U. S.
Machiavelli	1469–1527	History, treatises	Italy
McMaster	1852–	History	America
Macpherson	1738–1796	Poems	Scotland
Maeterlinck	1862–	Poems	Belgium
Maimonides	1135–1204	Philosophy	Spain
Maistre, X. de	1763–1852	Fiction and essays	France
Malory, Sir T.	1430–1470	Translations	England
Malthus	*1766–1834*	*Economics*	*England*
Mandeville	14th cent.	Travel	England
Manrique, J.	15th cent.	Poems	Spain
Manzoni	1785–1873	Plays	Italy
"Mark Twain"	1835–1910	Fiction and travel	U. S.
Marlowe	1564–1593	Plays	England
Marot	1505–1544	Poems	France
Marryat	1792–1848	Fiction	England
Marston	1575?–1634	Poems	England
Martial	40?–100?	Poems	Rome
Martineau, H.	1802–1876	Sociology, etc	England
Martineau, J.	1805–1900	Philosophy	England
Marvell	1621–1678	Poems	England
Mason, W.	1725–1797	Poems	England
Massillon	1663–1742	Sermons	France
Massinger	1583–1640	Plays	England
Mather, C.	1663–1728	Theology	America
Maupassant, de	1850–1893	Fiction	France
"Maxim Gorki"	1868–	Fiction	Russia
Mazzini	1805–1872	Orations, etc	Italy
Mei Shing	2d cent.	Poems	China
Melanchthon	1497–1560	Theology, etc	Germany
Melville, H.	1819–1891	Fiction	U. S.
Mencius	372?–289? B.C.	Philosophy	China
Meredith, G.	1828–1909	Fiction	England
Mérimée, P.	1803–1870	Fiction, etc	France
Merivale	1808–1893	History	England
Metastasio	1698–1782	Poems	Italy
Michelet	1798–1874	History	France
Middleton, T.	1570?–1627	Plays	England
Mill, J. S.	1806–1873	Economics	England
Miller, J.	1841–1913	Poems	U. S.
Milman	1791–1868	History	England
Milton	1608–1674	Poems	England
Mirabeau	1749–1791	Orations	France
Mistral	1830–1914	Poems	France
Mitchell, D. G.	1822–1908	Essays and history	U. S.
Mitford, M. R.	1786–1855	Poems and fiction	England
Mitford, W.	1744–1827	History	England
Molière	1622–1673	Plays	France
Mommsen	1817–1903	History	Germany
Montagu	1689–1762	Letters	England
Montaigne	1533–1592	Essays	France
Montaldo	15th cent.	Poems	Spain
Montesquieu	1689–1755	History, philosophy	France
Montrose	1612–1650	Poems	Scotland
Moore, T.	1779–1852	Poems	Ireland
More, H.	1745–1833	Poems and essays	England
More, Sir T.	1478–1535	Romance, history	England
Morley, J.	1838–1922	Biography, essays	England
Morris, G.	1752–1816	Diary and letters	U. S.
Morris, G. P.	1802–1864	Poems	U. S.
Morris, W.	1834–1896	Poems	England
Motley	1814–1877	History	U. S.
Moulton, L. C.	1835–1908	Poems	U. S.
Murray, Sir J.	1837–1915	Lexicography	Scotland
Musset, de	1810–1857	Poems and fiction	France
Nadal, E. S.	1843–1922	Essays	U. S.
Newman, J. H.	1801–1890	Theology, etc	England
Newton, Sir I.	1642–1727	Natural science	England
Niccolini, G. B.	1782–1861	Poems	Italy
Nietzsche	1844–1900	Philosophy, poems	Germany
Nizami	1141–1202	Poems	Persia
O'Connell, D.	1775–1847	Orations	Ireland
Oehlenschläger	1779–1850	Poems	Denmark
Oliphant, M.	1828–1897	Fiction	Scotland
Omar Khayyam	11th cent.	Poems	Persia
Osgood, F. S.	*1811–1850*	*Poems*	*U. S.*
Otway	1651–1685	Plays	England
"Ouida"	1840–1908	Fiction	England
Overbury, Sir T.	1581–1613	Essays, etc	England
Ovid	43 B.C.–A.D. 17?	Poems	Rome
Owen, Sir R.	1804–1892	Natural science	England
"Owen Meredith"	1831–1891	Poems	England
Paine, T	1737–1809	Philosophy, etc	U. S.
Paley	1743–1805	Theology	England
Palgrave, F. T.	1824–1897	Poems	England
Park, M.	1771–1806?	Travel	Scotland
Parker, T.	1810–1860	Sermons	U. S.
Parkman	1823–1893	History	U. S.
Parton, J.	1822–1891	Biography	U. S.
Pascal	1623–1662	Philosophy, etc	France
Pater	1839–1894	Essays, etc	England
Patmore, C.	1823–1896	Poems	England
Paulding, J. K.	1779–1860	Fiction, etc	U. S.
Payne, J. H.	1792–1852	Poems, etc	U. S.
Peacock, T. L.	1785–1866	Fiction	England
Peele, Sir R.	1788–1850	Orations	England
Penn, Wm.	1644–1718	Essays, etc	England
Pepys	1633–1703	Diary, memoirs	England
Percy, T.	1729–1811	Poems and essays	England
Petrarch	1304–1374	Poems and essays	Italy
Phædrus	1st cent.	Fables	Rome
Pindar	522–443 B. C.	Poems	Greece
Plato	427–347 B. C.	Philosophy	Greece
Pliny (Elder)	23–79	Natural history	Rome
Pliny (Younger)	62?–114?	Letters	Rome
Plutarch	46?–120?	Biography, essays	Greece
Poe	1809–1849	Poems and fiction	U. S.
Politian	1454–1494	Poems	Italy
Pollok	1799–1827	Poems	Scotland
Polo, M.	1254–1324	Travel	Italy
Polybius	205–123 B. C.	History	Greece
Ponce de Leon	1527–1591	Poems, etc	Spain
Pope	1688–1744	Poems and letters	England
Porter, Jane	1776–1850	Fiction	England
Praed, W. M.	1802–1839	Poems	England
Prescott	1796–1859	History	U. S.
Prior	1664–1721	Poems	England
Procter, B. W.	1787–1874	Poems	England
Pulci	1432–1484?	Poems	Italy
Purchas	1577–1626	Travel, etc	England
Pusey	1800–1882	Theology	England
Pushkin	1799–1837	Poems	Russia
Pym	1584–1643	Orations	England
Quarles	1592–1644	Poems	England
Quintilian	35–95	*Orations*	Rome
Rabelais	1483–1553	Fiction, etc	France
Racine	1639–1699	Plays	France
Radcliffe, Anne	1764–1823	Fiction	England
Raleigh	1552–1618	History	England
Ramsay, Allan	1686–1758	Poems	Scotland
Ranke, von	1795–1886	History	Germany
Reade, Chas.	1814–1884	Fiction	England
Renan	1823–1892	History, philosophy	France
Richardson	1689–1761	Fiction	England
Richter	1763–1825	Fiction	Germany
Robertson, F. W.	1816–1853	Sermons	England
Robertson, W.	1721–1793	History	Scotland
Robespierre	1758–1794	Orations	France
Rochester	1647–1680	Poems	England
Rogers	1763–1855	Poems	England
Roosevelt, T.	1858–1919	Travel and history	U. S.
Roscommon	1633?–1684	Poems	England
Rosebery	1847–	History, orations	Scotland
Rossetti, C.	1830–1894	Poems	England
Rossetti, D. G.	1828–1882	Poems	England
Rostand, E.	1868–1918	Plays	France
Rouget de l'Isle	1760–1836	Poems	France
Rousseau	1712–1778	Philosophy, etc	France
Ruiz, J.	14th cent.	Poems	Spain
Ruskin	1819–1900	Art, sociology, etc	England
Sachs, H.	1494–1576	Poems	Germany
Sackville, Thos.	1536–1608	Poems and plays	England
Sa de Miranda	1495?–1558	Poems	Portugal
Sadi	1184?–1291?	Poems	Persia
Sainte-Beuve	1804–1869	Poems, criticism	France
Saint-Pierre	1737–1814	Fiction	France
Saintsbury, G.	1845–	History	England
Saint-Simon	1675–1755	Memoirs	France

NAME.	Period.	Classification.	Country.
Sallust	86–34 B. C.	History	Rome
Sandys	1577–1644	Poems	England
Santillana	15th cent.	Poems	Spain
Sappho	–600 B. C.	Poems	Greece
Sardou, V.	1831–1908	Plays	France
Savage	1698?–1743	Poems	England
Savonarola	1452–1498	Sermons, etc.	Italy
Saxe, J. G.	1816–1887	Poems	U. S.
Schiller	1759–1805	*Poems, plays, etc.*	Germany
Schlegel	1767–1845	Philosophy and criticism	Germany
Schopenhauer	1788–1860	Philosophy	Germany
Schurz, C.	1829–1906	Memoirs, etc.	U. S.
Scott	1771–1832	Fiction and poems	Scotland
Selden	1584–1654	Essays, etc.	England
Seneca	4? B. C.–A. D. 65	Philosophy	Rome
Sévigné, Mme	1626–1696	Letters	France
Seward	1801–1872	Orations, memoirs	U. S.
Shadwell	1640–1692	Plays	England
Shaftesbury	1671–1713	Philosophy	England
Shakespeare	1564–1616	Poems and plays	England
Shaw, G. B.	1856–	Plays	Ireland
Sheil	1791–1851	Orations	Ireland
Shelley	1792–1822	Poems and letters	England
Shelley, M. W.	1797–1851	Fiction	England
Shenstone	1714–1763	Poems	England
Sheridan, R. B.	1751–1816	Plays and orations	Ireland
Shirley	1596–1666	Plays	England
Shorthouse	1834–1903	Fiction	England
Sidney, A.	1622–1683	*Orations, etc.*	England
Sidney, Sir P.	1554–1586	Poems	England
Sienkiewicz	1845–1916	Fiction	Poland
Sigourney, Mrs.	1791–1865	Poems	U. S.
Sill, E. R.	1841–1887	Poems	U. S.
Simms, W. G.	1806–1870	Fiction	U. S.
Sismondi	1773–1842	History	Switzerland
Skeat, W. W.	1835–1912	Etymology	England
Skelton	1460–1529	Poems	England
Smiles	1812–1904	Biography, etc.	Scotland
Smith, Adam	1723–1790	Economics	Scotland
Smith, Alex.	1830–1867	Poems and essays	Scotland
Smith, G.	1823–1910	History	England
Smith, J.	1580–1631	Travel	America
Smith, S.	1771–1845	Essays	England
Smollett	1721–1771	Fiction, history	Scotland
Somadeva	11th cent.	Fairy-tales	India
Sophocles	495?–406 B. C.	Plays	Greece
South, R.	1633–1716	Sermons	England
Southey	1774–1843	Poems, etc.	England
Southwell	1562–1595	Poems	England
Sparks, J.	1789–1866	Biography	U. S.
Spedding, J.	1808–1881	Biography	England
Spencer, H.	1820–1903	Philosophy	England
Spenser, E.	1552?–1599	Poems	England
Spielhagen	1829–1911	Fiction	Germany
Spinoza	1632–1677	Philosophy	Holland
Spurgeon	1834–1892	Sermons	England
Staël, Mme. de	1766–1817	Fiction, travel, etc	France
Stanley, A. P.	1815–1881	History	England
Stanley, H. M.	1841–1904	Travel	England
Statius	45–96	Poems	Rome
Stedman, E. C.	1833–1908	Poems and essays	U. S.
Steele	1672–1729	Essays	Ireland
Stephen, Sir J.	1829–1894	Law	England
Stephen, L.	1832–1904	Biography, etc.	England
Stephens, A. H.	1812–1883	History	U. S.
Sterling, J.	1806–1844	Poems, etc.	Scotland
Sterne	1713–1768	Fiction	England
Stevenson, R. L.	1850–1894	Fiction, etc.	Scotland
Stockton, F. R.	1834–1902	Fiction	U. S.
Stoddard, R. H.	1825–1903	Poems	U. S.
Story, W. W.	1819–1895	Poems, etc.	U. S.
Stowe, H. B.	1812–1896	Fiction	U. S.
Strickland, A.	1806?–1874	History	England
Stubbs, W.	1825–1901	History	England
Suckling	1609–1642	Poems	England
Sue, E.	1804–1857	Fiction	France
Suetonius	2d cent.	Biography	Rome
Sully-Prudhomme	1839–1907	Poems	France
Sumner, C.	1811–1874	Orations	U. S.
Surrey	1517?–1547	Poems	England
Sweet, Henry	1845–1912	Philology	England
Swetchine, Mme	1782–1857	Essays, etc.	Russia
Swift	1667–1745	Satires, poems, etc.	England
Swinburne	1837–1909	Poems	England
Symonds, J. A.	1840–1893	History, etc.	England
Sz'-ma Ch'ien	2d cent. B. C.	*History*	China
Sz'-ma Kwang	11th cent.	History	China
Tacitus	55–117	History	Rome
Tai	1st cent. B. C.	History	China
Taine	1828–1893	History, etc.	France
Tasso	1544–1595	Poems	Italy
Taylor, B.	1825–1878	Poems and travel	U. S.
Taylor, Sir H.	1800–1886	Plays, etc.	England
Taylor, J.	1613–1667	Theology	England
Temple, Sir W.	1628–1699	Essays, etc.	England
Tennyson	1809–1892	Poems	England
Terence	195–159 B. C.	Satire	Rome
Thackeray	1811–1863	Fiction, etc.	England
Theocritus	3d cent. B. C.	Poems	Greece
Thiers	1797–1877	History	France
Thomas, E. M.	1854–	Poems	U. S.
Thomson	1700–1748	Poems	England
Thoreau	1817–1862	Nature-sketches	U. S.
Thucydides	471–400? B. C.	History	Greece
Ticknor, G.	1791–1871	Literary history, memoirs	U. S.
Tieck	1773–1853	Tales	Germany
Tillotson	1630–1694	Sermons	England
Timrod	1829–1867	Poems	U. S.
Tocqueville, de	1805–1859	Travel	France
Tolstoy	1828–1911	Fiction, etc.	Russia
Treitschke, von	1834–1896	History	Germany
Trench, R. C.	1807–1886	Lexicology, etc.	Ireland
Trollope, A.	1815–1882	Fiction	England
Tschudi	16th cent.	History, etc.	Switzerland
Turgenef	1818–1883	Fiction	Russia
Tyndale, W.	1481–1536	Translations	England
Tyndall, J.	1820–1893	Natural science	Ireland
Ubald, Zakani	–1370	Poetry	Persia
Uhland	1787–1862	Poems	Germany
Usher	1580–1656	Theology	England
Vanbrugh, Sir J.	1666–1726	Plays	England
Van Dyke, H.	1852–	Poems, essays	U. S.
Vasari	1511–1574	Biography	Italy
Vaughan, H.	1621–1695	Poems	Wales
Vega, L. de	1562–1635	Plays	Spain
Vergil	70–19 B. C.	Poems	Rome
Vergniaud	1753–1793	Orations	France
Verne, J.	1828–1905	Fiction	France
Vigny, de	1799–1863	Fiction	France
Villani, G.	1280–1348	History	Italy
Villari	1827–1914	History, etc.	Italy
Villehardouin	1150–1212?	History	France
Villon	1431–1485	Poems	France
Vogelweide	13th cent.	*Poems*	Germany
Voltaire	1694–1778	Poems, history	France
Waller	1605–1687	Poems	England
Walpole	1717–1797	History, letters	England
Walton	1593–1683	*Angling, biog.*	England
Warburton	1698–1779	Theology	England
"Ward, A."	1834–1867	Humor	U. S.
Ward, Mrs. H.	1851–1920	Fiction	England
Warner, C. D.	1829–1900	Essays, etc.	U. S.
Warren, S.	1807–1877	Fiction	England
Washington	1732–1799	State papers	America
Watson, J.	1850–1907	Fiction	Scotland
Watson, W.	1858–	Poems	England
Watts	1674–1748	Hymns, sermons	England
Wayland, F.	1796–1865	Sermons, etc.	U. S.
Webster, D.	1782–1852	Orations	U. S.
Webster, J.	17th cent.	Plays	England
Webster, N.	1758–1843	Lexicography	U. S.
Wesley, C.	1708–1788	Hymns	England
Wesley, J.	1703–1791	Sermons	England
Wharton, E.	1862–	Fiction	U. S.
Whately	1787–1863	Theology	England
White, G.	1720–1793	Natural history	England
White, H. K.	1785–1806	Poems	England
White, J. B.	1775–1841	Poems and letters	England
Whitefield	1714–1770	Sermons	England
Whitman, S. H.	1803–1878	Poems	U. S.
Whitman, W.	1819–1892	Poems	U. S.
Whittier	1807–1892	Poems	U. S.
Whyte-Melville, G. J.	1821–1878	Fiction	Scotland
Wieland	1733–1813	Poems and fiction	Germany
Wilde, Oscar	1856–1900	Poems and plays	Ireland
Willis, N. P.	1806–1867	*Poems, sketches*	U. S.
Wilson, J.	1785–1854	Poems and essays	Scotland
Wither	1588–1667	Poems	England
Woodberry, G.	1855–	Poems, etc.	U. S.
Worcester, J. E.	1784–1865	Lexicography	U. S.
Wordsworth	1770–1850	Poems	England
Wycherley	1640–1715	Plays	England
Wyclif	1320?–1384	Translations and sermons	England
Xenophon	434?–355 B. C.	History	Greece
Yonge, C. M.	1823–1901	Fiction	England
Young	1681–1765	*Poems*	England
Zangwill, I.	1864–1926	Plays and essays	England
Zola	1840–1902	Fiction	France
Zorrilla	1817–1893	Poetry	Spain
Zwingli	1484–1531	Sermons	Switzerland

au'thor-ess, 1 ô'thər-es; 2 ą'thor-ĕs, *n.* A female author.

au'thor-is"a-bl(eғ, au"thor-i-sa'tion, au'thor-ise. See AUTHORIZABLE, etc.

au-thor"i-ta'ri-an, 1 ə-thər'ı-tē'rı-ən; 2 ą-thŏr'ı-tā'rı-an. **I.** *a.* Encouraging and upholding authority against individual freedom. **II.** *n.* A defender of the principle of authority.— **au-thor"i-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

au-thor'i-ta"tive, } 1 ə-thər'ı-tē"tıv *or* -tą-tıv; 2 ą-thŏr'i-
au-thor'i-ta"tivs, } tā"tıv *or* -tą-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Possessing or proceeding from proper authority; duly sanctioned; entitled to acceptance or obedience.

In April, 1873, the Supreme Court, in the Slaughter-House Cases, began the *authoritative* construction of the XIVth and XVth Amendments. W. T. MILLS *Am. Politics* p. 223. [H. H. & CO. 1887.]

2. Exercising authority; positive; commanding; peremptory; dictatorial.

His [the Puritan's] religious creed, it is true, was *authoritative*.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Character* essay v, p. 135. [T. & F. 1868.]

Syn.: see ABSOLUTE; AUTHENTIC.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

au-thor'i-ty, 1 ə-thər'ı-tı; 2 ą-thŏr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The right to command and to enforce obedience; the right to act by virtue of office, station, or relation; as, the *authority* of the parent over the child.

The love of exercising power has been found to be so universal, that *no class of men who have possessed authority* have been able to avoid abusing it. BUCKLE *Hist. Civ.* vol. i, p. 203. [A. 1866.]

2. The power derived from intellectual or moral superiority, from reputation, or from whatever else commands influence, respect, or esteem; as, the *authority* of wisdom.

There are persons who think it a strong objection against the *authority* of Scripture, that it is not composed by rules of art, agreed upon by critics. BUTLER *Analogy* p. 188. [C. BROS.]

3. The person or company of persons in whom government or command is vested; as, the civil *authorities*.

4. That which is or may be appealed to in support of action or opinion, as a scientist, an author, volume, statement, document, etc.; as, he is an *authority* on nervous disease; the book is *authority* on church history.

An *authority* in any department of thought is one who has had special opportunities of acquaintance with that department, has shown special ability and mastery in it, and is free from prejudices. An argument from *authority* is based upon the statements of others concerning matters of opinion which they have reached by rational processes, and is to be distinguished from testimony, which consists of the statements of others concerning matters of fact.

His birth is placed by the best *authorities* in the year 1536.
LUCY AIKEN *Court of Queen Elizabeth* p. 111. [A. M. & S. 1869.]

5. *Law.* (1) The power delegated by a principal to his agent. (2) Rights exercised by a person in virtue of his office or position of public trust. (3) The obligation arising from and sustained by a law; as, the *authority* of the Constitution. (4) Judicial decisions, official opinions, or the writings of jurists of recognized ability; a precedent. [< F. *autorité*, < L. *auctoritas*, < *auctor*; see AUTHOR.] **auc-tor'i-tee‡.**

Syn.: see ASCENDENCY; COMMISSION; DOMINION; INFLUENCE; PERMISSION.— **apparent authority,** authority apparently vested in an agent as evidenced by his acts, or by those of the principal, which bar the latter from denying such authority; authority by implication arising from conduct.— **argument from a.,** see note under def. 4, and ARGUMENTUM AD VERECUNDIAM, under ARGUMENTUM.

au"thor-i-za'tion, 1 ô'thər-ı-zē'shən; 2 ą'thor-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act or process of authorizing or conferring authority; legal establishment; sanction.

au'thor-ize, 1 ô'thər-aiz; 2 ą'thor-ız, *tt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To confer authority upon; empower; commission. **2.** To sanction by authority; make authoritative; give warrant for; justify; afford just ground for; as, to *authorize* legal proceedings; to *authorize* the issue of money, the levy of tax, etc.

We seem *authorized* to conclude, therefore, that the bowlders have been transported generally from the north.
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* p. 18. [CHAUT. 1890.]

3. To sanction the use of; make or prove to be legitimate, or such as can properly be used; as, to *authorize* words, habits, rules, etc.

He was so attentive in the choice of passages in which words were *authorised*, that one may read page after page of his Dictionary with improvement and pleasure.
BOSWELL *Johnson, 1748* vol. i, p. 129. [C. E. & B. 1824.]

4. To sustain by authority; vouch for; confirm; as, the story is *authorized*. [< F. *autoriser*, < LL. *auctorizo*, < L. *auctor*; see AUTHOR.] **au'thor-ıse‡.**— Syn.: see JUSTIFY; PERMIT; WARRANT.— **au'thor-iz"a-bl(eғ‡, a.** That may be authorized. **au'thor-is"a-bl(eғ‡.— au'thor-iz"er,** *n.* One who authorizes. **au'thor-is"er‡.**

au'thor-ized, 1 ô'thər-aizd; 2 ą'thor-ızd, *pa.* Endowed with authority; *formally sanctioned;* accepted or acknowledged as authoritative. **au'thor-ised‡.**

Syn.: see AUTHENTIC.— **Authorized Version,** same as KING JAMES VERSION. See VERSION.

au'thor-less, 1 ô'thər-les; 2 ą'thor-lĕs, *a.* **1.** Anonymous: said of books, reports, etc., of unknown authorship. **2.** Not having an author; uncreated. **3.** Without authors or writers; as, an *authorless* age.

au'thor-ship, 1 ô'thər-ship; 2 ą'thor-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or function of an author, especially in the literary sense.

No one ever devoted himself to the business of *authorship* with greater earnestness . . . than this remarkable Saxon [Alfred].
KNIGHT *England* vol. i, p. 128. [A. D. ÉX. 1880.]

2. Origination or source; as, the *authorship* of a writing, of an action, a state of affairs, etc.

The nobler the truth or sentiment, the less imports the question of *authorship*. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Quotation and Originality* p. 171. [O. & CO. 1876.]

au'tho-type, 1 ô'tho-taip; 2 ą'tho-tўp, *n.* **1.** A type or block on which is reproduced a facsimile of an autograph. **2.** The printed facsimile of the signature. *Am. Mech. Dict.*

Auth. Ver., *abbr.* Authorized Version.

au'tism, 1 ô'tizm; 2 ą'tişm, *n.* An introspective life.

au'to, 1 ô'to; 2 ą'to. [Colloq.] **I.** *vi.* To ride in an automobile. **II.** *n.* An automobile.

au'to², 1 au'to; 2 ou'to, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A short drama or play; specifically, a Spanish or Portuguese miracle-play. **2.** See AUTO DA FÉ. **3.** *Law.* A judicial decree given in any case, civil or criminal.

au'to-, 1 ô'to-; 2 ą'to-. From Greek *autos*, self: a combining form, signifying action of, from, within, by, or upon self

Among the numerous words beginning with *auto-* that are of lesser importance or self-explaining in connection with their second elements are those in the following list:

autocatalepsy	autolaryngoscopic	autoportraiture
autocoprophagous	autolaryngoscopy	autoprothesis
autocriticism	autoportrait	autopsychology

— **au"to-au"ti-co-her'er,** *n. Elec.* An anticoherer which recovers of its own accord. See ANTICOHERER.— **Au"to-ba-sid"i-o-my-ce'tes,** *n. pl. Bot.* The higher *Basidiomycetes*, or those specially characterized by their club-shaped or cylindrical autobasidia, which bear at their summit 4 (rarely 2, 6, 8) sterigmata and basidiospores. They include the *Hymenomycetes* and the *Gasteromycetes*. Compare PROTOBASIDIOMYCETES.— **au"to-ba-sid"i-o-my-ce'tous,** *a.*— **au"to-ba-sid'i-um,** *n.* [-SID'I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A basidium without any septum or partition. Compare PROTOBASIDIUM.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

au"to-bi-og'ra-pher, 1 ô'to-bai-eg'rə-fər; 2 ą'tō-bī-ŏg'ra-fer, *n.* One who writes the story of his own life. **au"to-bi-og'ra-phist‡.**

au"to-bi"o-graph'i-cal, 1 ô'to-bai'o-graf'ı-kəl; 2 ą'tō-bī'o-grăf'i-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like autobiography. **au"to-bi-og'ra-phal‡; au"to-bi"o-graph'ic‡.— au"to-bi"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au"to-bi-og'ra-phy, 1 ô'to-bai-eg'rə-fı; 2 ą'to-bī-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES, 1 -fiz; 2 -fiş, *pl.*] One's own biography told by oneself; the story of one's life written by himself. [< AUTO- + BIOGRAPHY.]

au'to-blast, 1 ô'to-blast; 2 ą'to-blăst, *n. Biol.* A separate bioplast; microscopic organism. [boat.

au'to-boat, 1 ô'to-bōt; 2 ą'to-bōt, *n.* [Colloq.] A motor-

au'to-bus, 1 ô'to-bus; 2 ą'to-bŭs, *n.* [Colloq.] An automobile omnibus; a contraction.

au'to-car, 1 ô'to-kär; 2 ą'to-căr, *n.* [Colloq.] A self-propelling vehicle for road or street travel; motor-car. Compare AUTOMOBILE.

au"to-car'pous, *a. Bot.* Having a superior fruit (one which does not adhere to the perianth, as a peach or cherry). **au"to-car'pi-an‡; au"to-car'pic‡.— au"to-ca'ta-lep"sy,** *n.* See AUTO-.— **au"to-ca-tal'y-sis,** *n. Chem.* Catalysis of a material by one of its derivatives; self-catalysis.— **au"to-ceph'a-li,** *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* Such churches or bishops of the Greek Church as rejected patriarchal jurisdiction and claimed to be self-governing.— **au"to-ceph'a-lous,** *a. Ch. Hist.* **1.** Ecclesiastically self-controlling. **2.** Having jurisdiction as an independent head. **au"to-ce-phal'ic‡.— au'to-chore,** *n. Ecol.* A motile plant, or one with motile spores.— **au'to-chrome. I.** *a. Phot.* Self-coloring, said specifically of Lumière's color process. See PHOTOGRAPHY. **II.** *n.* A glass positive in the colors of nature produced by the Lumière process: a proprietary term.— **au'to-chro"my,** *n.*— **au"to-chron'o-graph,** *n. Physics.* An apparatus for automatically registering time-signals.

au-toch'thon, 1 ə-tek'thən; 2 ą-tŏc'thon, *n.* [-THONS or -THO-NES, 1 -nīz; 2 -nēş, *pl.*] **1.** One sprung from the earth itself; a member of a race claiming origin from the soil it dwells on; hence, in the plural, the aborigines of a country.

The nobles of Athens wore golden grasshoppers in token that they boasted to be *autochthons*.
PH. SMITH *Hist. World* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 57. [A. 1873.]

2. An indigenous animal or plant. [< L. *autochthones*, < Gr. *autochthōn*, < *autos*, self, + *chthōn*, earth.]

au"toch-thon'ic, 1 ô'tek-thən'ık; 2 ą'tŏc-thŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Sprung from the soil; native; indigenous; primitive; aboriginal. **2.** *Pathol.* Developed at the place where found, as a thrombus. **au-toch'tho-nal‡; au-toch'tho-nous‡.** Syn.: see PRIMEVAL.

au-toch'tho-nism, 1 ə-tek'thə-nizm; 2 ą-tŏc'tho-nişm, *n.* Origin from the soil of a country; origination in or primitive occupation of a region; autochthony.— **au-toch'tho-nist,** *n.* A believer in autochthony.

au-toch'tho-nous-ly, 1 ə-tek'thə-nus-lı; 2 ą-tŏc'tho-nŭs-ly, *adv.* In an autochthonous manner; as an autochthony.

au-toch'tho-ny, 1 ô-tok'tho-nı; 2 ą-tŏc'tho-ny, *n.* Autochthonous origin or condition; autochthonism.

au"to-clas'tic, *a. Geol.* Fractured in place, as opposed to clastic rocks deposited in separate particles.— **au"to-clave,** *n.* **1.** A French steam-tight stewpan. **2.** A gas-tight vessel of metal used for heating liquid under pressure.

au"to-co-her'er, 1 ô"to-ko-hîr'er; 2 ą"to-co-hêr'er, *n.* In wireless telegraphy, a self-restoring coherer.

au"to-con"den-sa'tion, *n. Physics.* Natural condensation as distinguished from that produced by artificial means: said of gases, liquids, etc.— **au"to-con-duc'tion,** *n. Physics.* The natural transmission of heat, sound, or electricity as opposed to the artificial.

au-toc'ra-cy, 1 ɔ-tok'rə-sı; 2 ą-tŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -SIZ; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] **1.** The rule or authority of an autocrat; absolute government; also, controlling authority or influence; as, the *autocracy* of will among the faculties.

Cæsarism, *autocracy*, Napoleonism is, for us [English] and for you [Americans], impossible forever.

FARRAR *Lectures, Ideals of Nations* p. 40. [J. B. A. 1886.]

2. *Med.* (1) The inherent force and tendency of vital action to maintain life and repair organic injury. (2) The vital principle of an organism. GOULD *Med. Dict.* **3†.** Independent, self-sustained power; in individuals, uncontrolled action; in states, autonomy. [< Gr. *autokrateia*, < *autokratēs*; see AUTOCRAT.]

au-toc'ra-sy, *n. Med.* Same as AUTOCRACY, *n.*, 2.

au'to-crat, 1 ô'to-krat; 2 ą'to-crăt, *n.* **1.** A supreme ruler whose power is unrestricted and irresponsible; as, the Czar was *autocrat* of all the Russias. **2.** Any one who claims or wields unrestricted or undisputed authority or influence; as, Johnson was a literary *autocrat*.

While he always deferred to the king, he [Moltke] was actually an *autocrat*. T. A. DODGE in *The Forum* June, 1891, p. 358.

[< F. *autocrate*, < Gr. *autokratēs*, < *autos*, self, + *kratos*, strength.] **au-toc'ra-tor†.** Syn.: see KING.

— **the Autocrat,** sobriquet of Oliver Wendell Holmes, in friendly allusion to his first book, *The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table*.— **au-toc'ra-trix,** *n.* [-TRI'CES, *pl.*] [Rare.] A female autocrat: a title of ruling czarinas of Russia since Catherine II.— **au'to-crat-ship,** *n.*

au"to-crat'ic, 1 ô"to-krat'ık; 2 ą"to-crăt'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an autocrat or autocracy; having absolute power; irresponsible; despotic. [< F. *autocratique*, < *autocrate;* see AUTOCRAT.] **au"to-crat'i-cal†; au"to-cra-tor'ic†; au"to-cra-tor'i-cal†.** Syn.: see ABSOLUTE. **au"to-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au'to-cy"cle, *n.* A motor-cycle.

au'to da fé, 1 au'to da fē; 2 ou'to dä fç. [AU'TOS DA FÉ, *pl.*] [Pg.] *Ch. Hist.*, **1.** Literally, an act of faith; the public judicial announcement, with its execution, of the sentence of the Inquisition, together (especially in English usage) with the attendant ceremonies. It was celebrated with great pomp and solemnity, and was attended with the procession of the condemned to a public place, and the delivery of a sermon, followed by execution by the secular authorities of the various sentences imposed, including the burning at the stake of those adjudged "incorrigible and impenitent heretics." Most of these celebrations took place in Spain and Portugal and their colonies; the first recorded was held by Torquemada at Seville in 1481, the last in the early part of the nineteenth century. Autos da fé were held chiefly between Pentecost and Advent.

The *auto de fé* — 'act of faith' — was the most imposing, as it was the most awful, of the solemnities authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 390. [L. 1880.]

2. The Inquisition as convened for the above-named purposes. **au'to de fé†** [Sp.].

au"to-dI"ag-no'sis, *n. Pathol.* The diagnosis of his own case by a patient, a condition which often develops into monomania.— **au"to-dI"ag-nos'tic,** *a.*— **au'to-di-dact",** *n.* [Rare.] One who is self-taught.— **au"to-di-dac'tic,** *a.* Self-taught.— **au"to-di-ges'tion,** *n. Pathol.* Self-digestion of the stomach by gastric juice. BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*— **au'to-drome,** *n.* A circular or oval track or enclosure for the testing or racing of automobiles.— **au"to-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Operating by its own force; as, the *autodynamic* elevator (a machine in which the fall of a column of liquid through a comparatively short distance is made to raise a lesser weight of liquid or other substance to a proportionately greater height).— **au-tœ'cious,** *a. Bot.* (1) Having male and female reproductive organs on the same plant, as certain mosses. (2) Completing the whole development on a single host, as seen in certain rust-fungi and other parasites: opposed to *heteræcious*. **au-tœ'cic†; au-tol'cous†.— au-tœ'cism,** *n.* The condition of an autœcious parasite. — **au"to-ep'i-graph,** *n.* An inscription written by oneself for one's monument or tombstone when placed on the monument.— **au'to-fac"ture,** *n.* [Rare.] The process of self-making; automatic creation.— **au"to-fec"un-da'tion,** *n.* Self-fertilization; self-impregnation.— **au-tog'a-mous,** *a. Bot.* Self-fertilized; capable of self-fertilization: said of certain flowers. **au"to-gam'ic†.— au-tog'a-my,** *n. Bot.* Self-fertilization; fecundation of a flower by its own pollen: opposed to *allogamy*. Compare HETEROGAMY.— **au"to-gas-tra'li-um,** *n.* Same as GASTRALIUM.

au"to-gen'e-sis, 1 ô"to-jen'ı-sis; 2 ą"to-ğĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* **1.** Spontaneous formation of a tissue or organism. **2.** *Pathol.* Self-reparation, as in wounds. [< AUTO- + Gr. *genesis*, production.] **au-tog'e-ny†.— au"to-ge-net'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to autogenesis. **2.** *Phys. Geog.* Of, pertaining to, regulated by, or indicating a self-established system of drainage.— **autogenetic topography,** a conformation of land due to autogenetic drainage.— **au"to-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Autogenously. **2.** By autogenesis.

au-tog'e-nous, *a.* **1.** Self-produced or independent, as the product of the healing process in wounds, skeletal parts developed from ossification centers, or a process of soldering by fusion. **2.** Same as AUTOGENETIC, 2. **au"to-ge'ne-al†; au"to-ge'ne-ous†; au"to-gen'ic†.— au-tog'e-nous-ly,** *adv.*— **au'to-glyph,** *n.* A modified form of photogravure.— **au-tog'o-ny,** *n. Biol.* Spontaneous generation of living organisms; self-production; abiogenesis in an inorganic fluid: correlated with *plasmogony*.

au'to-graft, *pp.* Autographed. S. S.

au'to-gram, 1 ô'to-gram; 2 ą'to-grăm, *n.* **1.** A message sent by autographic telegraph. **2.** An autograph. [< AUTOGRAPH; cp. TELEGRAM.]

au'to-graph, } 1 ô'to-graf; 2 ą'to-grăf, *vt.* **1.** To write with one's own hand; also, to reproduce by autographic printing or telegraphic process. See under PROCESS. **2.** To write one's name in or affix one's signature to.

au'to-graph, *a.* Written by one's own hand, as a note.

Is it not a wonderful thing to . . . [know] that that remote trembling speck of light [Aldebaran] has by one of the latest developments . . . been made . . . to write its own *autograph* record?

S. P. LANGLEY in *Century Magazine* Feb., 1887, p. 596.

au"to-graph, *n.* **1.** Writing done with one's own hand; one's own signature; an author's original signature or manuscript. Compare HOLOGRAPH.

The existence of *autographs* must necessarily have been coeval with the invention of letters. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 45.

2. An autographic copy. **3.** Same as AUTOGRAPHIC PRESS, under AUTOGRAPHIC. [< F. *autographe*, < L. *autographus*, < Gr. *autographos*, < *autos*, self, + *graphō*, write.]

au"to-graph'ic, 1 ô"to-graf'ık; 2 ą"to-ğrăf'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of an autograph; written with the author's own hand. **2.** Connected with autography or facsimile by reproduction, as by photoengraving **3.** *Teleg.* (1) Self-recording. (2) Recording or transmitting in facsimile; as, the *autographic* telegraph. **au"to-graph'i-cal†.**

— **autographic press,** a machine for printing facsimiles of letters, etc., from a stone or from a bichromated gelatin pad.— **au"to-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* [As DERMOGRAPHISM.

au'to-graph-ism, 1 ô'to-graf-izm; 2 ą'to-ğrăf-ism, *n.* Same as **au'to-graph-ize** or **-ise,** 1 ô'to-graf-aiz; 2 ą'to-ğrăf-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] [Colloq.] To collect autographs. [M.]— **au'to-graph'iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

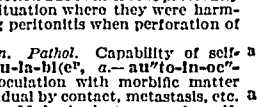
au"to-graph-om'e-ter, 1 ô"to-graf-om'ı-tər; 2 ą"to-ğrăf-ŏm'e-ter, *n. Surv.* A device on wheels to measure and record the conformation of the ground over which it travels.

au-tog'ra-phy, 1 o-tog'rə-fı; 2 ą-tŏğ'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The autographic process of printing or telegraphing. **2.** The process of writing an autograph. **3.** The study and deciphering of old autographic writings: a branch of diplomatics. **4.** Autographs collectively considered. **5.** Handwriting regarded as a mark of individuality.

au"to-gy-ra'tor, 1 ô"to-jaı-rē'tər; 2 ą"to-ğŷ-rā'tor, *n.* [Recent.] An aeroplane with wings rotating independently of its motor.

au"to-gra-vure', 1 o'to-grə-vûr' *or* -grē'vıur; 2 ą"to-ğra-vûr' *or* -ğrā'vûr, *n.* A process of photo-etching used in England.

au'to-harp, 1 ô'to-hārp; 2 ą'to-hārp, *n.* An instrument resembling the zither, but having a piano-scale and cross-bar mutes.



The Autoharp.

au"to-hyp-no'sis, 1 ô"to-hip-nō'sis; 2 ą"to-hŷp-nō'sis, *n.* The state or condition of self-induced hypnotism. [< AUTO- + HYPNOSIS.]

au"to-hyp-not'ic, 1 ô"to-hip-not'ık; 2 ą"to-hŷp-nŏt'ic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to self-induced hypnotism. **II.** *n.* One who produces the hypnotic state in himself.

au"to-hyp'no-tism, 1 ô"to-hip'no-tizm; 2 ą"to-hŷp'no-tĭşm, *n.* Self-hypnotism, induced generally by concentrating the mind on some thought or thing, as a bright light or a glass ball, or by maintaining a fixed gaze upon some small object.

au-tol'cous, *a. Autœcious.*— **au"to-im-mu"nI-za'[or -sa']-tion,** *n.* Immunization produced by bodily functions.— **au"to-in-fec'tion,** *n.* Infection due to microbes previously existent in the body in a situation where they were harmless, as the infection causing peritonitis when perforation of the intestine occurs.

au"to-in-oc"u-la-bil'i-ty, *n. Pathol.* Capability of self-inoculation.— **au"to-in-oc'u-la-bl(e",** *a.*— **au"to-in-oc"u-la'tion,** *n. Pathol.* Inoculation with morbific matter already present in the individual by contact, metastasis, etc. — **au"to-in'suf-fla"tor,** *n. Med.* An instrument for self-administration of a remedy, as a powder or gas, by blowing it into some part of the body.— **au"to-in-tox"i-ca'tion,** *n.* Same as AUTOTOXICATION. [MOBILIST.

au'to-ist, 1 ô'to-ist; 2 ą'to-ist, *n.* [Colloq.] Same as AUTO- **au"to-ki-ne'sis,** 1 ô"to-ki-nI'sis; 2 ą"to-ki-nē'sis, *n.* Self-movement; spontaneous action.

au"to-ki-net'ic, 1 ô"to-ki-net'ık; 2 ą"to-ki-nĕt'ic, *a.* Self-moving. [< Gr. *autokinētikos*, < *autos*, self, + *kineō*, move.] **au"to-ki-net'i-cal†.— autokinetic system,** a system of telegraphic communication.— **a. telegraph,** a self-acting telegraph, as used in municipal fire-alarm and police telegraphy.

au"to-la-ryn'go-scope, *n. Med.* An instrument by which may be made an inspection of one's own larynx.— **au-tol'a-try,** *n.* Self-worship.— **au"to-lav'age,** *n. Med.* Self-lavage.— **au-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific study or knowledge of oneself.— **au-tol'o-gist,** *n.*— **au"to-lu"mi-nes'cence,** *n.* Luminescence due to chemical or other action within the luminescent body, as opposed to that due to outside stimulus.— **au"to-lu"mi-nes'cent,** *a.*

Au-tol'y-cus, 1 ɔ-tel'ı-kus; 2 ą-tŏl'y-cŭs, *n.* **1.** A Greek astronomer and mathematician of Pitane who flourished about 330 B. C. and wrote treatises on the revolving sphere and on the rising and setting of the fixed stars. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, a light-fingered rogue who snapped up "unconsidered trifles." **3.** *Myth.* The master of thieves, son of Hermes and grandfather of Ulysses, who could metamorphose his plunder or render it invisible.

au-tol'y-sis, 1 ɔ-tel'ı-sis; 2 ą-tŏl'y-sĭs, *n.* Intracellular digestion: the breaking up of tissues by ferments existing in the cells themselves.— **au"to-lyt'ic,** *a.*

au-tol'y-tus, 1 ɔ-tel'ı-tus; 2 ą-tŏl'y-tŭs, *n. Helminth.* A genus of sylid chætopodous annelids, in which reproduction takes place asexually by the formation of new segments. [< AUTO- + Gr. *lytos*, dissolvable.]

au"to-man'u-al, *a.* Relating to a system of railroad signals operated by hand, but which come back automatically to warning position.— **au'to-mat,** *n.* **1.** An automatic device: applied to various articles, as a camera-shutter, etc. **2.** A restaurant in which food is automatically delivered by coin-in-slot device.— **au'to-math,** *n.* [Rare.] One whose knowledge is self-acquired.

au"to-mat'ic, 1 ô"to-mat'ık; 2 ą"to-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an automaton. Specif.: (1) Acting as an automaton, or from forces inherent in or placed within itself; self-moving or self-regulating under necessary law; as, an *automatic* register. (2) Acting mechanically, as opposed to rationally or volitionally; done from force of habit; as, the performance of the musician becomes *automatic*. (3) *Physiol.* Not effected, or not controlled, by volition; spontaneous; reflex; as, respiration is *automatic*.

It has never occurred to any physiologist to doubt that certain motions and actions in man are *automatic*.

CHAS. ELAM *Winds of Doctrine* p. 18. [S. E. & CO. 1886.]

2. Carried on or performed by self-acting machinery; as, an *automatic* loom. [< Gr. *automatos;* see AUTOMATON. **au'to-mate†; au"to-mat'i-cal†; au-tom'a-tous†.**

Syn.: see SPONTANEOUS.— **automatic contact-breaker,** a device for causing an electric current to make and break its own circuit.— **a. cut-out,** a device by which an electric circuit is either opened or short-circuited, when a current passes through it, thus causing an electric current to open and close its own circuit.— **a. switch.** **1.** *Elec.* A switch to shunt or to reverse a current automatically. **2.** A track-switch operated by a train while in motion.— **au"to-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* In an automatic manner; as or like an automaton; hence, with spontaneous or unconscious action: involuntarily.— **au"to-ma-tic'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or condition of being automatic; automatism. **au-tom'a-cy†.**

au"to-mat'ic, *n.* A self-acting machine, device, or weapon.

au-tom'a-tism, 1 ɔ-tom'ə-tizm; 2 ą-tŏm'a-tĭşm, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being automatic, or of having no voluntary action; involuntary action. Specifically: (1) In philosophy, the Cartesian doctrine that animals are automata, or act as mere machines under necessary laws, their actions being uncontrolled by consciousness. (2) The theory of the self-motion of phenomena.

The *automatism* of the primary constitution is such that previous experience and conscious effort are not needed. LEWES *Physical Basis of Mind* problem iii, p. 372. [o. & co. 1877.]

2. *Physiol.* (1) A mechanism by which automatic acts, such as winking, are performed without voluntary control; also, the action of such a mechanism. (2) Such automatic movements induced by external stimulation. **3.** *Pathol.* Mechanical or purposeless action resulting from disease, as epilepsy or forms of insanity. **4.** *Psychophysics.* (1) Involuntary movements, whether accompanied or not by consciousness, which are centrally initiated, as distinguished from those which are reflex. (2) The state or condition accompanying such subconscious phenomena. (3) The phenomena themselves. **5.** The capacity of independently originating action or motion.

au-tom'a-tist, 1 ɔ-tom'ə-tist; 2 ą-tŏm'a-tist, *n.* **1.** One who believes in Cartesian automatism. **2.** A maker of automatons.

au-tom'a-tize or **-tise,** 1 ɔ-tom'ə-taiz; 2 ą-tŏm'a-tiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To reduce to an automaton.

au-tom'a-ton, 1 ɔ-tom'ə-ten; 2 ą-tŏm'a-tŏn, *n.* [-TONS or -TA, *pl.*] **1.** Any automatic mechanism; especially, a mechanical toy made to imitate actions of living beings.

Many books . . . might as well have been written by an *automaton* as a man. PORTER *Books and Reading* p. 23. [S. 1873.]

2. Any living being whose actions are or appear to be involuntary or mechanical: said especially of a person following mere routine. **3.** Anything viewed as capable of spontaneous movement or action. [L., also *automatum*, < Gr. *automaton*, neut. of *automatos*, < *autos*, self, + **maō* (perf. *memaa*), strive after.]

Au-tom'e-don, 1 ɔ-tom'ı-don; 2 ą-tŏm'e-dŏn, *n.* [Gr.] *Myth.* The charioteer of Achilles, and, according to Vergil, the comrade in arms of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.

au-tom'e-ter, *n.* The speed-indicator of a motor-vehicle.— **au-tom'e-try,** *n.* **1.** Self-measurement; self-estimation. **2.** Delineation of figures in terms of their entire height.— **au"to-met'ric,** *a.*

au"to-mixte' car, 1 ô'to-mikst'; 2 ą'to-mikst'. A motor-car fitted with the automixte system. — **automixte system** (*Mech.*), a method of storing for use the excess power of a gasoline-engine on a motor-car by which a reversible dynamo that charges a storage-battery is driven. When auxiliary power is required it is obtained by reversing the dynamo. It was devised by Henri Pieper, of Belgium. **Pieper system†.**

au"tom-ne'sia, 1 ô'tom-nI'zha; 2 ą'tŏm-nē'sha, *n. Psychol.* The spontaneous recollection of a previous condition of life. [< AUTO- + *mnēsis*, memory.]

au"to-mo'bile, 1 ô"to-mō'bil *or* -mo-bil'; 2 ą'to-mō'bil *or* -mo-bil', *vi.* [-BILED; -BIL-ING.] To drive or ride in an automobile.

au"to-mo'bile, 1 ô"to-mō'bil; 2 ą"to-mō'bil, *a.* Capable of moving itself by internal forces; self-propelling; self-moving: applied to motor vehicles, such as carriages and cycles of those types usually or formerly propelled by horses or men. [< AUTO- + L. *mobilis;* cp. MOBILE.]

au"to-mo-bile', 1 ô"to-mo-bil' *or* -mō'bıl; 2 ą"to-mo-bil' *or* -mō'bil, *n.* A self-propelling four-wheeled vehicle which travels on roadways or streets, the motor-power being usually steam, electricity, gasoline, alcohol, or naphtha. The power of the motor varies in ordinary cars, running from 4 to 60 H. P., while the specially constructed racing-cars reach higher than 300 H. P. See INTERNAL COMBUSTION; MOTOR CARS.— **canoe automobile,** a motor-car with canoe-like body, invented by M. Ravaillier, of Paris, in 1909, which can be propelled through water as well as driven on land by switching the driving power from the wheels to a propeller. It has been adopted by the French War Office.— **mixed a.,** an automixte car. See AUTOMIXTE SYSTEM.— **au"to-mo'bil-ing,** *n.* The act of riding or driving in an automobile: used also attributively. — **au"to-mo'bil-ism,** *n.* The art, practise, or condition of using an automobile; also, the acts, methods, etc., of persons who use automobiles.— **au"to-mo'bil-ist,** *n.* **1.** The owner or driver of an automobile. **2.** One who habitually rides in an automobile. **au'to-ist†** [Colloq.].

PARTIAL LIST OF TERMS RELATING TO THE AUTOMOBILE

The following list contains the principal terms used in automobiling. Those not self-explaining will be found defined in their appropriate places.

accumulator-charging
accumulators
adjust
admission-pipe, a.-valve
advance ignition
angle-iron
armature
back-fire
backlash
bandage
bend
bevel-gear
blow-off pipe
bonnet
bore and stroke
breakdown
brushes
brush-holder
buffer
cam
cap
carbureter
carriage-work
casing
castings
chain-driver
chassis
circuit
clutch
cog-tooth
coil
combustion
control-pillar
counter-shaft
coupling, c.-link
crank
cross-head
cylinder
cylindrical boiler
density
differential
dimension
dishing (of wheels)
distribution-shaft
drum-armature
dynamo
ebonite
eccentric-rod
electrical efficiency
electromobile
emergency-gear
exhaust
expander
fan-cooling
feed-delivery pipe
fitter
flange
flexible coupling, f.-shaft
float
frame
friction-clutch
fusible plug
gage
governor
guide-rod
hanger
holding-down bolt
hood
injector
intake
lens
lever
lifter
limousine
lock-nut
lug
misfire
motor-car
motorist
motor-shaft
muffler
needle
pan
pawl
pedal-throttle lever
piston
primary battery, p. coil
radiator
retard ignition
reversing-lever, r.-shaft
runabout
secondary battery
shaft, s.-drive
shock-absorber

For words not given above see AUTO-, page 193.

shuttle-armature	gear, s.-knuck-	tie-rod	
side-slip	les, s.-wheel	timing ignition	
silencer	strainer	tonneau	
slide-valve	stuffing-box	vaporizer nozle	
sliding-contact	supply-pipe	ventilator	
starting-lever	throttle	water-jacket	
steering-bar, s.-	thrust-bearing	worm and wheel	

au-tom'o-lite, 1 ę-tom'o-lait; 2 ą-tŏm'o-lit, *n. Mineral.* A variety of gahnite.

au"to-mor-phic, *a.* 1. Modeled after oneself. 2. *Petrol.* Same as IDIOMORPHIC. **au"to-mor'phous‡.—au"to-mor'phi-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**au"to-mor'phism,** *n.* 1. The conception or characterization of another after the pattern of oneself. 2. *Math.* The property of being unaffected by substitution of any group of linear transformations.

au"to-mo'tiv(es, *a.* Self-propelled.

au'to-mo"tor, 1 ô'to-mō'tar or -tor; 2 ą'to-mō'tor, *n.* A self-propelled machine, as an automobile. [< AUTO- + MOTOR.]

au"to-my"so-pho'bi-a, *n.* A morbid dread of soiling one's person or clothing.—**au"to-no-et'ic,** *a.* Self-perceiving. [M.]

au"to-nom'a-sy, 1 ô'to-nem'a-si; 2 ą'to-nŏm'a-sy, *n.* Antonomasia: probably a misspelling.

au"to-nom'ic, 1 ô'to-nem'ik; 2 ą'to-nŏm'ic. *a.* 1. Having autonomy; self-governing; independent: opposed to *heteronomic.*

Man is *autonomic.* C. HODGE *Syst. Theol.* vol. ii, p. 182. [s. 1874.]

2. *Bot.* Produced by inherent causes, as certain spontaneous movements of plants. **au"to-no-mat'ic‡; au"to-nom'i-cal‡.—au"to-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-ton'o-mism, 1 ę-ton'o-mizm; 2 ą-tŏn'o-mism, *n.* 1. The principle of autonomy or the self-government of communities. 2. The theory that some interior agency shapes the outward form taken by plants or animals.—**au-ton"o-mis'tic,** *a.*

au-ton'o-mist, 1 ę-ton'o-mist; 2 ą-tŏn'o-mist, *n.* One who supports the political principle of autonomy, national or local.

au-ton'o-mize, 1 ę-ton'o-maiz; 2 ą-tŏn'o-miz, *tt.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] To make autonomous. [M.]

au-ton'o-mous, 1 ę-ton'o-mus; 2 ą-tŏn'o-mŭs, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characterized by autonomy; self-ruling.

Bulgaria proper was made an *autonomous* principality, paying tribute to the Porte. *The Chautauquan* Apr., 1890, p. 39.

2. *Biol.* Independent of any other organism; autonomic. [< Gr. *autonomos,* < *autos,* self, + *nemō,* distribute.]—**au-ton'o-mous-ly,** *adv.*

au-ton'o-my, 1 ę-ton'o-mi; 2 ą-tŏn'o-my, *n.* [-MIES, 1 -miz; 2 -mis, *pl.*] 1. The power, right, or condition of self-government; independence; as, the *autonomy* of an individual.

The country must have what the Greeks called *autonomy.* F. LIEBER *On Civil Liberty,* p. 56. [c. 1877.]

2. A community that governs itself. 3. *Philos.* (1) Ethical self-determination of the will; the power of self-control, independent of external influences; often, also, as uncompelled by motives. (2) *Kantianism.* The doctrine that the principle of morality which obligates the will is independent of the character and conditions of the objects willed.

Autonomy of the will is that property o. it by which it is a law to itself (independently on any objects of volition). KANT tr. in Abbott's *Kant's Theory of Ethics* pt. 1, sec. 2, p. 85. [c. a. & co. 1873.]

4. *Biol.* The condition of an organ or part governed by its own special laws; organic independence.

au'to-nym, *n.* 1. One's own name, as distinguished from a pseudonym; also, a work published under the author's real name. 2. *Ethnol.* A people's name for themselves: opposed to *ecthronym.* 3. [Rare.] A homonym.—**au"to-path'ic,** *a. Pathol.* Arising from the structure, disposition, etc., of the patient, as certain chronic diseases.—**au-top'a-thy,** *n.* 1. [Rare.] Feeling for self alone: the opposite of *sympathy.* 2. A malady produced by an unknown cause.

au"to-pe-lag'ic, 1 ę-to-pi-laj'ik; 2 ą-to-pe-laġ'ic, *a. Biol.* Of or belonging to, or found near, the surface of the sea: applied strictly to the fauna or flora. [< AUTO- + Gr. *pelagos,* sea.]

au"to-pep'sia, *n. Pathol.* Same as AUTODIGESTION.—**Au-toph'a-gi,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A section of birds whose young are able to run about immediately after hatching; *Precoces;* opposed to *Heterophagi.* **Au-toph'a-gous,** *a.* 1. Able to feed themselves directly after hatching, as the young of certain birds; self-feeding; of or pertaining to the *Autophagi.* 2. Feeding upon oneself.—**au-toph'a-gy,** *n.*—**au"to-pho"by,** *n.* 1. [Rare.] Self-fear; morbid shrinking from self-mention. 2. Abnormal fear of seclusion.—**au'to-phon,** *n.* A musical instrument in which the airs are determined by perforations in a ribbon or sheet corresponding to the notes. **au'to-phone‡.—au-toph'o-ny,** *n. Med.* 1. The increased resonance of one's own voice, of breath-sounds, or of circulatory sounds during disease of the nasal pharynx or the middle ear. 2. The sound of one's own voice while speaking with the ear close to the chest of a patient. **au"to-pho'ni-a‡.—aut"oph-thal'mo-scope,** *n. Optics.* An instrument by means of which one may inspect the interior of his own eyes.—**au-to'phy-a,** *n. The skeletal elements of a sponge secreted by itself: contrasted with -enophya.*—**au"to-phyl-log'e-ny,** *n. Bot.* The abnormal production of one leaf upon another.—**au'to-phyte,** *n.* A plant not requiring organized material for its nutrition, as is the case with saprophytes and parasites.—**au'to-pis-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being credible on self-evidence or believable on internal grounds.—**au"to-pla'gi-a-rism,** *n.* The act of quoting, as from one's own writings, without giving credit to the source.—**au'to-plast,** *n.* 1. One of the cells of independent origin, formed in the residual yolk and afterward forming the yolk-membrane, in the embryology of the cephalopods. 2. *Bot.* A chloroplastid; granule of chlorophyl.—**au'to-plas"ty,** *n. Surg.* The operation of repairing wounds or diseased parts by means of living tissue from other parts of the same body.—**au"to-plas'tic,** *a.*

au'to-plate, 1 ô'to-plēt; 2 ą'to-plāt, *n. Print.* A machine for forming curved stereotype plates automatically from a matrix prepared of flong.

au-top'sic, 1 ę-top'sik; 2 ą-tŏp'sic, *a. Pathol.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from an autopsy. 2‡. Autoptic. **au-top'si-cal‡.—au-top'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

au-top'so-rin, 1 ę-top'so-rin; 2 ą-tŏp'so-rin, *n.* The virus of a patient homeopathically administered to himself, as in itch, etc.

au'top-sy, 1 ô'tep-si; 2 ą'tŏp-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sis, *pl.*] 1. *Anat. & Pathol.* The examination of a dead body by dissection to ascertain the cause of death, the seat of disease, etc.; *post-mortem examination.* 2. Hence, figuratively, critical dissection; as, the *autopsy* of a poem. 3. The act of seeing with one's own eyes; personal ocular inspection or examination.

In those [birds] that have forked tails, *autopsy* convinceth us that it [the tail] hath this use [to turn the body to the right or left.] RAY *On Creation.* [R. *Dict.*]

[< Gr. *autopsia,* < *autos,* self, + *optos,* seen: see OPTIC.] **au-top'si-a‡.**

au"to-psy'chi-cal, *a.* Revealing one's inner self.

au-top'tic, 1 ę-top'tik; 2 ą-tŏp'tic, *a.* Seen with one's own eyes, or based on such inspection; of, or of the nature of, an eye-witness. [< Gr. *autoptikos,* < *autos,* self; and see OPTIC.] **au'top-sic‡; au-top'ti-cal‡.—au-top'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**au"top-tic'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being autoptic. [ç = c.]

au"to-quad"ri-cy'cle, 1 ô'to-kwed'ri-sai'kl; 2 ą'to-kwąd'ri-au'tor‡, **au-to'ri-al‡, au-tor'i-ty‡.** See AUTHOR, *etc.*

au"to-re-duc'tion, *n.* The reduction of silver, of mercury, or other easily reducible metals to their metallic state, by heating their cyanides in a sealed tube with water.—**au"to-sche'di-asm,** *n. Something done impromptu.*—**au"to-sche'di-as'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*—**au"to-sche'di-as'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**au"to-sche'di-aze,** *tt.* To act impromptu; improvise.—**au'to-scope,** *n.* 1. An instrument for the examination of one's own eye or other organ. 2. *Psychol.* Any instrument by means of which subconscious ideas are evoked.—**au"to-scop'ic,** *a.*—**au-tos'co-py,** *n.*—**au'to-sight,** *n. Mil.* A self-acting sight.—**au"to-si-ta'ri-us,** *n. [-i, pl.) Terat.* Either one of the twin bodies of a monstrosity consisting of two equal autosites.—**au'to-site,** *n.* 1. Any living organism upon which another lives as a parasite; especially, that body of a double-bodied monster which supplies nutriment to the other. 2. A monstrosity capable of independent existence from birth.—**au"to-sit'ic,** *a.*—**au'to-some,** *n. Genetics.* Any chromosome other than the sex-chromosomes.—**au"to-spray',** *n.* A small tubular glass with a narrow neck, having at each end a perforated metallic tube through which a spray is ejected by shaking the glass.—**au'to-stage,** *n.* A motor-omnibus.—**au'to-start"er,** *n.* A compensator or autotransformer used to start motor-engines.

au"to-sty'lic, 1 ô'to-stai'lik; 2 ą'to-stŷ'lic, *a.* Having the jaws suspended directly from the cranium without the intervention of the hyoidean arch, as in all vertebrates above fishes, and in chimæroids and dipnoans. [< Gr. *autostylos, on natural columns,* < *autos,* self, + *stylos,* column.]

au"to-sug-gest"i-bil'i-ty, 1 ô'to-sug-jest'i-bil'i-ti; 2 ą'to-sŭg-ġest'i-bil'i-ty, *n. Pathol.* 1. The state or quality of being autosuggestive. 2. Ability to hypnotize oneself.

au"to-sug-ges'tion, 1 ô'to-sug-jes'chan; 2 ą'to-sŭg-ġes'chon, *n. Pathol.* Suggestion, particularly with a view to produce a condition of autohypnosis, emanating from self only.

au"to-sug-ges'tiv(es, 1 ô'to-sug-jes'tiv; 2 ą'to-sŭg-ġes'tiv, *a.* 1. Fitted or tending to stimulate thought of itself. 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of autosuggestion.

au'to-tel"e-graph, *n.* Same as TELAUTOGRAPH.

au"to-tel'ic, *a. Philos.* For its own end or sake, as in "art for art's sake": opposed to *heterotelic:* terms suggested by Baldwin.—**au"to-tem'nous,** *a. Biol.* Dividing or capable of dividing spontaneously, as tissue-cells, etc. **au"to-tem'nic‡.—au"to-tem'non,** *n.*—**au'to-the"ism,** *n.* 1. *Theol.* The doctrine of the self-existence of Deity, especially of the Christ. 2. Deification of oneself; self-worship; self-esteem; vanity.—**au'to-the"ist,** *n.*—**au-tot'o-mize,** *tt.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] To practise autotomy; throw off or cast an organ, as some animals when handled or disturbed.—**au-tot'o-my,** *n.* Self-cleavage; in biology, spontaneous cell-division; also, the protective shedding of a part or organ.—**au"to-tom'ic, au-tot'o-mous,** *a.*—**au"to-tox-e'mi-a,** *n.* The poisoning of self from noxious secretions of one's own body: auto-toxication. **au"to-tox-æ'mi-a‡; au"to-tox"i-co'sis‡; au"to-tox'is‡.**

au"to-tox'ic, 1 ô'to-teks'ik; 2 ą'to-tŏks'ic, *a.* Self-poisoning. [< AUTO- + TOXIC.]—**au"to-tox"i-ca'tion,** *n.* The poisoning of the body, or of some part of the body, by toxic matter generated therein.

au'to-tox"in, 1 ô'to-teks'in; 2 ą'to-tŏ s'in, *n.* Any toxin produced by metamorphotic changes of tissue within an organism.

au"to-trans-form'er, 1 ô'to-trans-fôrm'ar; 2 ą'to-trănsfôrm'er, *n. Elec.* An automatic compensator used with alternating-current motors, in which the motor is fed from different points in an impedance-coil placed across the supply-circuits.

au"to-trans-fu'sion, 1 ô'to-tranz-fiū'zan; 2 ą'to-trănsfū'zhon, *n. The forcing of blood* from the extremities toward the internal organs by bandaging or elevating the limbs.—**au"to-troph'ic,** *a. Biol.* Self-nourishing: said of green plants that make their own food by photosynthesis: opposed to *heterotrophic.*—**au-tot'ro-phy,** *n. Bot.* The regular or normal mode of obtaining nourishment; the absorption of nourishment through true root-hairs: contrasted with *heterotrophy.*—**au-tot'ro-pism,** *n. Plant Physiol.* The tendency of the organs of a plant, when not influenced from without, to grow in straight lines.—**au"to-trop'ic,** *a.*

au'to-truck, 1 ô'to-truk; 2 ą'to-trŭk, *n.* A self-propelling vehicle used for transporting heavy merchandise, freight, etc. [< AUTO- + TRUCK², *n.*]

au'to-type, 1 ô'to-taip; 2 ą'to-tŷp, *tt.* [-TYPED; -TYP'ING.] To produce in facsimile by means of the autotype process.

au'to-type, *n.* 1. A photographic process by which pictures are produced in monochrome in a carbon pigment; also, a print so produced. 2. A facsimile. 3‡. Same as HEAUTOTYPE. [< AUTO- + TYPE.]—**au"to-typ'ic,** *a.* Having relation to an autotype; produced by or pertaining to autotypy.—**au-tot'y-py,** *n.* Reproduction by the autotype process.

au"to-ty-pog'ra-phy, 1 ô'to-ti-pog'ra-fi; 2 ą'to-ty-pŏġ'ra-fy, *n. Print.* The art or process of drawing on gelatin, with a special ink, relief designs which are then transferred by pressure to soft metal plates from which copies may be printed. See ZINCOGRAPHY. [< AUTO- + TYPOGRAPHY.]

au-tox'i-da"tor, *n. Chem.* A substance that may be autoxidized.—**au-tox'i-dize,** *tt. & ri.* To oxidize by combining directly with the oxygen of the air at normal temperatures.—**au-tox'i-da'tion,** *n.*—**au-tox"i-diz'a-bl(er,** *a.*—**au"to-zo'old,** *n. Zooph.* A completely developed zooid, as among the alcyonarians.

au"tre-fois', 1 ô'tra-fwā'; 2 ô'tre-fwā', *adv.* [F.] *Law.* Formerly; at another time; as, *autrefois acquit* (formerly acquitted), used as a plea in bar of a second prosecution for the same offense. **au"ter-fois'‡; au"ter-folts'‡; au"tre-folts'‡.** [county, Ga.

Au-trey'ville, 1 ô-trē'vil; 2 ô-tre'vil, *n.* A town in Colquitt

au'tumn, 1 ô'tum; 2 ą'tŭm, *n.* 1. The third season of

au'tums, the year, between summer and winter: often called *fall. Autumn* is more common in England, and *fall* in the United States.

Astronomically, autumn begins about September 22 and ends about December 21. Popularly, it comprises, in North America, September, October, and November; in Great Britain, August, September, and October. In the countries south of the equator autumn corresponds to the spring of the northern hemisphere.

There is a harmony In *Autumn,* and a lustre in its sky. SHELLEY *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty* st. 7.

2. The period of ripeness, maturity, or incipient decay; also, the results or fruits of autumn.

The host was already passed into the *autumn* of his years. BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. ii, p. 51. [P. & r c.]

[< F. *automne,* < L. *autumnus,* autumn.]

—**au'tumn-bells",** *n* An autumn-flowering European gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*) with bell-shaped flowers.—**a. crocus,** the meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), a European plant of the lily family.—**a. wood,** see FALL WOOD.—**au-tum'ni-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The quality or condition of being autumnal.

au-tum'nal, 1 ę-tum'nal; 2 ą-tŭm'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to autumn; produced or maturing in autumn; characteristic of or like autumn; hence, growing old; declining; fading; as, *autumnal fruits;* the *autumnal* years of life. **au-tum'ni-an‡.**

No Spring, nor Summer's beauty, hath such grace, As I have seen in one *autumnal* face. JOHN DONNE *The Autumnal* l. 1.

—**autumnal equinox** (*Astron.*), the point and time at which the sun crosses the equator from north to south, about September 22.—**a. point,** the point of the celestial equator crossed by the sun at the autumnal equinox.—**a. signs,** the signs of the zodiac (Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius) through which the sun passes during autumn.

au-tum'nal, *n.* A plant that flowers in autumn.

au'tum-nize, 1 ô'tum-naiz; 2 ą'tŭm-niz, *tt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To impart an autumnal look to.

Au"tun', 1 ô'tuñ'; 2 ô'tŭñ', *n.* A city in Saône-et-Loire department, France; Roman relics. **Au-gus"to-du'num.**

au'tun-ite, 1 ô'tun-ait; 2 ą'tŭn-it, *n. Mineral.* A pearly citron- to sulfur-yellow, hydrous calcium-uranium phosphate ($H_{16}CaU_2P_2O_{20}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Autun,* French town.]

au'tur-gy, 1 ô'tûr-ji; 2 ą'tûr-ġy, *n.* [Rare.] Self-action. [< Gr. *autourgia,* < *autos,* self, + *ergon,* work.]

Au"ver'gnat', 1 ô"vār'nyā'; 2 ô"vēr'nyā', *n.* [F.] 1. A native of Auvergne. 2. A French wine. See WINE. **Au"ver-nat‡.**

Au"vergne', 1 ô"vār'nya; 2 ô"vēr'nye, *n.* A former province of France.—**Auvergne Mountains,** a chain in Puy de Dôme and Cantal departments, France; highest peak, Mt. *Dore, 6,188 ft.*

aux., auxil., *abbr.* Auxiliary.

aux"a-nog'ra-phy, 1 ôks'a-nog'ra-fi; 2 ąks'a-nŏġ'ra-fy, *n.* A method employed for ascertaining the best media for the culture of *microorganisms consisting of placing on a plate,* poor in nutritive material, various solutions of nutritive media in which microbes multiply most freely in those best suited for their development.

aux"a-nom'e-ter, 1 ôks'a-nem'i-tar; 2 ąks'a-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the growth of plants. [< Gr. *auxanō,* grow, + -METER.]

Aux Cayes. Same as LES CAYES.

Au"xerre', 1 ô'zer'; 2 ô'zĕr', *n.* A city, capital of Yonne department, France.

aux-e'sis, 1 ôks-i'sis; 2 ąks-ē'sis, *n.* 1. *Rhet.* Enlargement or exaggeration for effect; amplification; hyperbole. 2. *Math.* The ratio in which an element must be enlarged to make it equal to the corresponding one in a conformable figure. 3. Enlargement, as of a part of the body. [< Gr. *auxēsis,* < *auxō,* increase.] **aux-et'ic, aux-et'i-cal‡,** *a.*—**aux-et'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* By auxesis.

aux-e't'o-phone, 1 ôks-i't'o-fôn; 2 ąks-ē'to-fŏn, *n.* A pneumatic device for reproducing sound, used on a phonograph. [< Gr. *auxētēs,* increaser, + *phōnē,* voice.]

aux-il'iar, 1 ęgz-il'yar; 2 ąġz-il'yar. [Archaic or Poet.] I. *a.* Giving aid; auxiliary. II. *n.* An auxiliary.—**-ly,** *adv.*

An *auxilior* light
Came from my mind, which on the setting sun
Bestowed new splendor. WORDSWORTH *Prelude* bk. ii. st. 6.

aux-il'ia-ry, 1 ęgz-il'ya-ri *or* -i-ē-ri; 2 ąġz-il'ya-ry *or* -i-ā-ry, *a.* 1. Giving or furnishing aid or support, especially in a subordinate or secondary manner; supplementary; subsidiary; accessory; as, an *auxiliary* engine: *auxiliary* troops; an *auxiliary* means.

Auxiliary to all this. . . . the Nebraska doctrine . . . is to educate and mould public opinion. LINCOLN in Johnston's *Am. Orations* vol. iii, p. 10. [c. P. P. 1887.]

2. *Gram.* Formerly, noting a formative language-element. See AUXILIARY, *n.,* 3. [< L. *auxiliarius,* < *auxeo,* increase.] SYN.: see ACCESSORY, *a.*— Prep.: *to.*

—**auxiliary cell,** one of certain special sterile cells, rich in protoplasm, that aid in secondary impregnation in florideous algæ.—**a. circle,** see CIRCLE.—**a. notes,** musical notes representing tones not essential to harmony, but introduced for variety.—**a. quantity,** see AUXILIARY, *n.,* 4.—**a. scale.** 1. *Mus.* One of the six keys, consisting of any key major with its relative minor and the attendant keys of each. 2. In fishes, an adipose lobe.—**a. screw,** see SCREW.—**a. verb,** see AUXILIARY, *n.,* 3.—**a. vessel,** a vessel, as a yacht, equipped with an engine and propeller as auxiliaries to its sails as motive power.

aux-il'ia-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] 1. One who or that which aids or helps, especially when regarded as subsidiary or accessory; associate.

Photography is to play an important part among the *auxiliaries* of war. ZALINSKI in *North American Review* Dec., 1890, p. 700.

2. *pl. Mil.* Foreign troops allied with a nation at war: rarely, in the singular, a member of such foreign troops.

The *auxiliaries* were composed of provincials . . . or of barbarians, whom the fate of war, or the prospect of wealth, had drawn into the imperial service. LINGARD *Eng.* vol. i, p. 51. [E. c. 1827.]

3. *Gram.* A verb that assists in the conjugation of another verb, such as *be* in the passive voice, *have* in the perfect tense, *shall* and *will* as futures: a helping word.

The term formerly had a much wider range, embracing not only, as at present, verbs of incomplete predication, but any subordinate or formative element of language, as prefixes or even prepositions.

4. *Math.* A quantity introduced to facilitate an operation in algebra or trigonometry. 5. *Naut.* A launch or other auxiliary vessel. 6. *Mech.* Any subsidiary engine; also, an engine used in a sailboat to propel it in a calm. Specif., a donkey-engine; capstan engine.

SYN.: accessory, aid, ally, assistant, helper, promoter, subordinate. An *auxiliary* is a person or thing that helps in a subordinate capacity. *Allies* unite as equals: *auxiliaries* are added as inferiors. Yet the *auxiliary* is more than a mere *assistant.* The word is oftenest found in the plural, and in the military sense; *auxiliaries* are troops of one nation uniting with the armies, and acting under the orders, of another. *Mercenaries* serve only for pay; *auxi-*

For words not given above see AUTO-, page 193.

illaries often for reasons of state, policy, or patriotism as well. Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY; ADJUNCT; ALLY; APPENDAGE.— **Ant.:** antagonist, hinderer, opponent, opposer. — **Prep.:** the auxiliaries *of* the Romans; an auxiliary *in* a good cause; an auxiliary *to* learning.

aux-il'i-um†, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Mil.* An ambulance. [W.] **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* An extra tax levied for a year.

aux'o-chrome, 1 ôks'o-krōm; 2 ąks'o-crōm, *n. Chem.* A group embraced in dyes, as amino-, carboxyl-, etc., which, when added to a colored compound, enables it to combine with a mordant or with the fiber of goods to be dyed. *The Athenæum* [London] July 15, 1893, p. 100. [< Gr. *auxō*, increase, + *chroma*, color.]
— **aux-och'ro-mous,** *a.*

aux-ol'o-gy, 1 ôks-ol'o-jı; 2 ąks-ŏl'o-ğy, *n. Zool.* A division of zoology that treats of embryology and reproduction. [< Gr. *auxō*, grow, + -LOGY.]

aux-om'e-ter, 1 ôks-om'ı-tər; 2 ąks-ŏm'e-ter, *n. Optics.* An instrument for measuring magnifying power. [< Gr. *auxō*, increase, + *metron*, measure.]

Aux"onne', 1 ō'zon'; 2 ō'ząn', *n.* A town in Côte-d'Or department, France.

aux'o-spore, 1 ôks'o-spōr; 2 ąks'o-spōr, *n. Bot.* A comparatively large cell in diatoms which is formed after the successively subdivided daughter-cells have reached a minimum size, and which becomes a parent-cell for a new series of daughter-cells; a renewal-cell. [< Gr. *auxō*, grow, + *sporos*, seed.] — **aux-os'po-rous,** *a.*

aux"o-ton'ic, 1 ôks'o-ton'ık; 2 ąks'o-tŏn'ic, *a. Bot.* Induced by or accompanying growth: said of movements of plant-organs. [< Gr. *auxō*, grow, + *tonos*, tone.]

A. V., *abbr.* Ad valorem; *annos vixit* (lived [so many] years); Artillery Volunteers; Authorized Version.

av., *abbr.* Avenue; average; avoirdupois.

a'va', 1 ä'va; 2 ä'va, *n.* See KAVA. **a'wa‡.**

a'va², 1 ē'va *or* ā'va; 2 ā'va *or* ä'va, *n.* The topaz hummingbird.

A'va', 1 ä'va; 2 ä'va, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xvii, 24.

A'ra', 1 ä'va; 2 ä'va, *n.* A *ruined city in Upper Burma*; former capital of Burma; earthquake 1839.

a-va', 1 ə-vä'; 2 ə-vä', *adv.* [Scot.] Of all; at all. **a-va''‡.**

a"va-a'va, 1 ä'va-ä'va; 2 ä'vä-ä'vä, *n.* [Samoa.] A small mænoid fish (*Terapon jarbua*).

a"va-a'va-mo-a'na, 1 ä'va-ä'va-mo-ä'na; 2 ä'vä-ä'vä-mo-ä'nä, *n.* [Samoa.] A small hæmulid fish (*Plectorhynchus diagramma*).

A-va'cha, 1 ə-vä'cha; 2 ä-vä'chä, *n.* A volcano in Kamchatka; 8,400 ft. high. **A-va'cha‡.** [ANISOL.

a'va-col, 1 ē'va-kôl *or* -kol; 2 ä'va-cŏl *or* -cŏl, *n.* Same as **av"a-da-ta',** *n.* Same as AMADAVAT.

av"ad-hu'ta, 1 av'ad-hū'ta; 2 ăv'ad-hų'ta, *n.* [Southern Ind.] An ascetic of a mendicant religious order.

av'a-his, 1 av'a-his; 2 ăv'a-hıs, *n.* The woolly lemur (*Arahis laniger*) of Madagascar. See LEMUR. **av'a-hit.**

a-vail', 1 ə-vēl'; 2 ə-văl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To assist or aid in accomplishing a purpose; profit; as, will skill *avail* you now? **2.** To secure (a person) in possession or use (of something) as an aid or advantage: now mostly reflexive; colloquially, in the United States, without the reflexive pronoun and with indirect passive; as, I *availed* myself of the offer; he *availed* of the courtesy.

We wish . . . to *avail* ourselves of the interest, transient as it may be, which this work has excited.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 2. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

The vessels engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries were *availed of* to transport the emigrants at a moderate cost.
R. HILDRETH *United States* vol. i, p. 118. [H. 1849.]

3†. To promote; assist.

II. *i.* To serve; have efficacy; be of value or advantage; meet the demand; suffice; as, no machine *avails* in this work; such an argument would not *avail*.

But this *avail'd* not. BYRON *Manfred* act i, sc. 1.

[< A-, to, + VAIL, profit.] **a-vayle'†.— to avail oneself of,** to take advantage of; utilize; as, Dickens *availed himself of* the first opportunity to visit America.— **a-vail'er,** *n.*— **a-vail'ing,** *pa.* Advantageous; profitable.— **a-vail'ing-ly,** *adv.*

a-vail', *n.* **1.** Use for a purpose or toward success; serviceableness; good; as, medicine is often of no *avail*.

Of what *avail* is resistance, when the gods have declared themselves against us? PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. ii, p. 57. [H. 1851.]

2. *pl.* Proceeds; as, the *avails* of the sale were devoted to charity. Compare VAIL (gratuity). **3.** [Archaic.] Advantage, in a general sense; as, this is for your *avail*.

Syn.: advantage, benefit, help, profit, service, use, utility, value, worth. See PROFIT.— Ant.: disadvantage, hindrance, inadequacy, inutility, uselessness, worthlessness.— Prep.: *of no avail to* friend or foe.— **avail of marriage,** an ancient right of a lord or guardian to dispose of an infant ward in matrimony.— **a-vail'ful†,** *a.* Of much avail; serviceable.— **a-vail'ful-ly†,** *adv.*— **a-vail'ment,** *n.* [Archaic.] Successful issue; profit.

a-vail"a-bil'i-ty, 1 ə-vēl'a-bil'ı-tı; 2 ə-văl'a-bĭl'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** Fitness to serve a given purpose; availableness: often used to denote strength as a political candidate, irrespective of merit.

All that was known of him was that he was a good stump speaker, nominated for his *availability*.
LOWELL *My Study Windows, Lincoln* p. 158. [O. & CO. 1882.]

2. That which is available.

a-vail'a-ble, } 1 ə-vēl'ə-bl; 2 ə-văl'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable
a-vail'a-bl², } of being employed or made use of with advantage; suitable for the accomplishment of a purpose; usable; at one's disposal; profitable; as, an *available* excuse; *available* assets. **2.** Sufficient in power or efficacy for producing the desired result; effectual; valid; as, an *available* argument.— **a-vail'a-bl(e-ness²,** *n.* The state or quality of being available.— **a-vail'a-bly,** *adv.* **1.** So as to be capable of being used. **2†.** Effectively; advantageously.

a-vaild', *pp.* Availed. S. S.

a'val, 1 ē'vəl; 2 ä'val, *n.* Of or pertaining to grandparents. [< L. *avus*, grandfather.]

a-val', 1 ə-val'; 2 ə-văl', *n.* [Local, Canada.] An undertaking; hence, a guaranty; suretyship by underwriting for another on a promissory note. [F., < *à valoir*, to be worth.]

av'a-lanche, } 1 av'a-lanch; 2 ăv'a-lânch (XIII), *n.* **1.**
av'a-lanch², } The fall or sliding of a mass of snow or ice down a mountain-slope, often bearing with it rock and earth; also, the mass so falling. Falling masses of rock and earth are better designated *landslides*.

When steep mountain sides are shaken by a violent earthquake, great masses are often detached from their sides and descend as *avalanches*. N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth* p. 307. [S. 1889.]

The *avalanche* — the thunderbolt of snow!
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 62.

2. Anything sudden and overwhelming; as, an *avalanche* of good luck; an *avalanche* of trouble. [F., < *avaler*, descend, < *à val*, down, < L. *ad vallem*, to the valley; *ad*, to; *vallem*, acc. of *vallis*, valley.] — **avalanche blast,** a wind-storm caused by an avalanche, as in the Alps. — **av'a-lanch"line, av'a-lanch-y,** *a.*

a-vale'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To humble; let down; lower. **2.** To uncover; take off. **II.** *i.* To descend; flow or sail down.

a-va'lent, 1 ə-vē'lent; 2 ə-vā'lĕnt, *a. Chem.* Having no valence. [< A-, not, + L. *valen(t-)s*, strong.]

A"väl' Is'lands, 1 ä'väl'; 2 ä'văl'. Same as BAHREIN ISLANDS.

a-va'lite, 1 ə-vä'lait; 2 a-vä'lit, *n. Mineral.* An impure variety of muscovite containing chromium oxid. [< Mt. *Avala*, near Belgrade.]

A"val"lon', 1 a"va'lôñ'; 2 ä"va'lôñ', *n.* A town in Yonne department, France.

Av'a-lon, 1 av'ə-lon; 2 ăv'a-lŏn, *n.* **1.** A peninsula in E. Newfoundland. **2.** In the Legends of King Arthur, an island, said to be Glastonbury, near the terrestrial paradise; the abode and burial-place of King Arthur. Oberon and Morgan le Fay were said to have dwelt in Avalon, which, in the mythology of the Celts, was also known as the Isle of Souls, the Island of Apples, and the Land of the Blessed. **3.** A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.

A-va'los, d', 1 da-vä'los; 2 dä-vä'lōs, **Ferdinando** (1490–11/28 1525). An Italian general; Marquis of Pescar; won the battle of Pavia, 1525.

a-vance'†, *v.* To advance. **a-vaunce'†.**

a-va'neh, 1 ə-vä'ne; 2 a-vä'nĕ, *n.* A light silk scarf used in Asia Minor either to form a turban or as a belt.

a-va'ni-a, 1 ə-vä'nı-ə; 2 a-vä'nı-a, *n.* An imposition or exaction by the Turkish government: applied by Christians to a compulsory and extortionate tax or exaction. [< Turk. *avânı.*] — **a-va'ni-ous,** *a.* Extortionate.

a"vant', 1 a'vän'; 2 ä'vän'. Before: forward: the first element in some compounds from the French. [< F. *avant*, before, < LL. *abante*, < L. *ab*, from, + *ante*, before.] — **a"vant"-bras',** *n.* See VAMBRACE.— **a.-corps,** *n. Arch.* That part projecting prominently from the main body of a building, or a pavilion standing in front and nearly separated from it.— **a.-courier,** *v.* To herald.— **a.-courier,** *n.* **1.** One who is sent to give notice of the approach of another; a herald. **2.** *pl.* The scouts or advance-guard of an army.— **a.-garde,** *n.* A vanguard. **a.-guard†.— a.-lay†,** *n.* The laying on of fresh hounds to intercept a deer chased by others. [M.]— **a.-mure,** *n.* The outermost wall of a fortification.

a-van'tage†, *n.* Advantage. **a-vaun'tage†.**

a-van'tu-rin, *a.* & *n.* Same as AVENTURIN.

Av'ar', 1 a-vär'; 2 ä-vär', *n.* A native state in Daghestan government, Russia; 585 sq. m.

A'var', 1 ä'var; 2 ä'vär, *n.* One of an Ugrian tribe originating in Siberia, who invaded southern Russia and Hungary early in the Christian era and warred against the Lombards and the Franks. Subdued by Charlemagne, they were almost exterminated by the Moravians in 827.— **Avarian rings,** remains of stakes driven into the ground by Avars to fortify their settlements.

Av'a-ran, 1 av'ə-ran; 2 ăv'a-rān, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* ii, 5.

A"vare', 1', 1 la'vär'; 2 lä'vär'. A comedy by Molière, of which Harpagon, a miser, is the hero.

av'a-rice, } 1 av'ə-ris; 2 ăv'a-rĭç, *n.* Passion for getting
av'a-ris², } and keeping riches; covetousness; miserliness; cupidity. [F., < L. *avaritia*, < *areo*, crave.]

Of all the vices, *avarice* is most apt to taint and corrupt the heart. JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i, p. 170. [S. M. 1851.]

av"a-ri'cious, 1 av'ə-rish'us; 2 ăv'a-rĭsh'ŭs, *a.* Immoderately desirous of accumulating wealth; eager to accumulate and hoard; greedy of gain; grasping. **av'a-roust.**

The *avaricious* tradesman who charges too high a rate of profit, loses his customers, and so is checked in his greediness.
SPENCER *Education* ch. 3, p. 176. [A. 1861.]

Syn.: close, covetous, greedy, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, rapacious, sordid, stingy. *Avaricious* and *covetous* refer especially to acquisition; *miserly, niggardly, parsimonious*, and *penurious* to expenditure. The *avaricious* man desires both to get and to keep, the *covetous* man to get something away from its possessor, tho one may be made *avaricious* by the pressure of great expenditures. *Miserly* and *niggardly* persons seek to gain by mean and petty savings; the *miserly* by stinting themselves, the *niggardly* by stinting others. *Parsimonious* and *penurious* may apply to one's outlay either for himself or for others; in the latter use, they are somewhat less harsh and reproachful terms than *niggardly*. The *close* man holds like a vise all that he gets. *Near* and *nigh* are provincial words of similar import. The *rapacious* have the robber instinct, and put it in practise in some form, as far as they dare. The *avaricious* and *rapacious* are ready to reach out for gain; the *parsimonious, miserly*, and *niggardly* prefer the safer and less adventurous way of avoiding expenditure. *Greedy* and *stingy* are used not only of money, but often of other things, as food, etc. The *greedy* child wishes to enjoy everything himself; the *stingy* child, to keep others from getting it.— Ant.: bountiful, free, generous, liberal, munificent, prodigal, wasteful.— Prep.: avaricious *of* power.— **av"a-ri'cious-ly,** *adv.*— **av"a-ri'cious-ness,** *n.*

a-vas"cu-lar-i-za'[or -sa']tion, 1 ə-vas'kiu-lər-ı-zē'shən; 2 a-vās'ĕū-lar-ı-zā'shon, *n. Med.* The forcing of blood from any part of the body. [< AB- + VASCULARIZATION.]

a-vas'ite, 1 ə-vas'ait; 2 a-vās'it, *n. Mineral.* A black hydrated iron silicate: probably only silicious limonite. [< *Arasthal*, Hungary.]

a-vast', 1 ə-vast'; 2 a-văst', *interj. Naut.* Stop! hold! cease! often as an imperative with an object; as, *avast* heaving! [< A-, hold, + D. *vast*, fast.]

av"a-tar', 1 av'ə-tär' *or* av'ə-tar; 2 ăv'a-tär' *or* ăv'a-tär, *n.* **1.** *Hind. Myth.* A descent, as of the deity into incarnate existence, or of the soul into cosmic life; incarnation; manifestation; specif., one of the incarnations of Vishnu.

The Ramayana is a history of the *avatar* or incarnation of Vishnu. W. R. ALGER *Poetry of the Orient* p. 29. [W. N. & H. 1856.]

2. Any incarnation or visible manifestation, display, or phase, *material or ideal; embodiment.* **av"a-ta'rat.**

I would take the last years of Queen Anne's reign as the zenith, or palmy state, of Whiggism in its divinest *avatar* of common sense. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Jan. 28, 1832.

[< Sans. *avatāra*, < *ava*, down, + *√ tar*, pass over.]

A-va'tcha, *n.* See AVACHA.

a-vaunt'†, *v.* **1.** To vaunt; boast. **2.** To advance.

a-vaunt'†, *n.* **1.** Dismissal. **2.** A boast; boasting; vainglory.— **a-vaunt'our†,** *n.* A boaster.— **a-vaun'tu-nce†,** **a-vaunt'ry†,** *n.* Boasting.

a-vaunt', 1 ə-vänt' *or* ə-vônt'; 2 a-vänt' *or* a-vant' (XIII), *interj.* Begone! away! usually expressing strong aversion or contempt. [< F. *avant*; see AVANT.]

Care *avaunt*, with all thy crew, Goblins dire, and devils blue.
KIRKE WHITE *Winter Song* st. 2.

A. V. D., *abbr.* Army Veterinary Department.

avdp., *abbr.* Avoirdupois.

A've, 1 ē'vı *or* ā'vē; 2 ä'vĕ *or* ä've, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The salutation to the Virgin Mary; the Ave Maria.

Does not meek evening's low-voiced *Ave* blend
With the soft vesper as its notes ascend?
HOLMES *School Boy* st. 1.

2. [a-] A welcoming hail; a farewell salutation. [L., imper. of *aveo*, hail.] — **Ave Maria,** 1 ā'vē ma-rī'ə; 2 ä'va ma-rī'ä, or **Ave Mary.** **1.** *R. C. Ch.* Literally, Hail Mary; a prayer to the Virgin Mary in very frequent and universal use, finding a place in the divine office but not in the liturgy.

angelic salutation†.

It is commonly described as consisting of three parts. The first, 'Hail (Mary), full of grace, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou amongst women,' embodies the words used by the Angel Gabriel in saluting the Blessed Virgin (*Luke* i, 28). The second, 'and blessed is the fruit of thy womb (Jesus),' is borrowed from *the Divinely inspired greeting of St. Elizabeth (Luke* i, 42). . . . Finally, the petition, 'Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death, Amen,' is stated by the official 'Catechism of the Council of Trent' to have been framed by the Church itself. The official recognition of the *Ave Maria* in its complete form . . . was finally given in the Roman Breviary *of 1568*. *Catholic Encyc.* vol. vii, pp. 110, 112.

2. The time when the Ave Maria is to be said, marked by the ringing of the Ave bell. Compare ANGELUS. **3.** The small beads on a rosary, used to number the Aves repeated.

a've, *interj.* **1.** Hail! **2.** Farewell!

Ave., *abbr.* Avenue.

a"ve-au', 1 ā'vē-ou'; 2 ä'vę-ou', *n.* [Samoa.] A sea-star.

Ave'bur-y, 1 ē'bər-ı; 2 ā'bur-y, *n.* See ABURY.

Ave'bur-y, Baron. See LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN.

av'el, 1 av'el; 2 ăv'ĕl, *tt.* [Local, Eng.] To rid of ayels or awns (as grain). [av'el-y, *a.*

av'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A beard, as of barley; an awn.

av'el-er, 1 av'el-ər; 2 ăv'ĕl-er, *n.* An awner. [< AVEL, < AS. *egl*, awn.]

a-vel'lane, 1 ə-vel'ēn *or* av'a-lēn; 2 a-vĕl'ān *or* ăv'e-lān, *a. Her.* Like a filbert; said of a cross having filbert-shaped arms. [< OF. *avelane*, < L. *Avellana*, < *Abella*, now *Arella*, town in Campania.] **a-vel'lan†.— av"el-la-na'ri-ous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the filbert.

A"vel-li'no, 1 ä'vel-lē'no; 2 ä'vĕl-lī'no, *n.* **1.** A province in Campania department, Italy; 1,172 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

A'ven, 1 ē'ven; 2 ā'vĕn, *n. Bib. Hos.* x, 8.

A-re'na, 1 ə-vī'nə; 2 a-vē'na, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual or perennial grasses native of the temperate zones, having panicled spikelets of unequal membranaceous empty glumes and rounded, often 2-toothed, dorsally awned flowering glumes. More than 50 species are found in the temperate zones of the Old World and a few in the New World. *A. sativa* is the cultivated oat. [L., oats.] — **av"e-na'ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of oats; in botany, belonging to *Avena* or the oat-grasses.— **a-ve'ni-form,** *a.* Oat-like.

a-ven'a-lin, 1 ə-ven'ə-lin; 2 a-vĕn'a-lĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline vegetable globulin obtained from the kernel of oats and resembling excelsin. [< L. *avena*, oats.]

av'e-nant†, *a.* **1.** Suitable; convenient. **2.** Comely; graceful; handsome. **av'e-naunt†.**

A"ve-na'ri-us, 1 ä"va-nä'rı-us; 2 ä've-nä'rı-us, **Ferdinand** (12/29 1856–). A German art critic and poet.

Av'e-nel, 1 av'ı-nel; 2 ăv'e-nĕl, *n.* Name of a family, members of which are characters in Scott's novels *The Abbot* and *The Monastery*.

a-venge', 1 ə-venj'; 2 a-vĕnğ', *v.* [A-VENGED', A-VENGE'D²; A-VENG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take vengeance or exact satisfaction for, as by cost or pain; retaliate on account of; inflict injury or evil in return for; as, to *avenge* a wrong.

The body *avenges* its own neglect.
BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. i, p. 71. [H. & S.]

2. To inflict punishment or take vengeance in behalf of or on account of; vindicate; as, I will *avenge* myself upon him; "Shall not God *avenge* his own elect?" *Luke* xviii, 7. **3.** [Archaic.] To take vengeance upon; punish.

II. *i.* To take vengeance; exact satisfaction.

Man wrongs and time *avenges*. BYRON *Prophecy of Dante* i. 50.

[< OF. *avengier*, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *vengier*, < L. *vindico*, punish; see VINDICATE.]

Syn.: punish, retaliate, revenge, vindicate, visit. *Avenge* and *revenge*, once close synonyms, are now far apart in meaning. To *avenge* is to *visit* some offense with punishment, in order to *vindicate* the righteous, or to uphold and illustrate the right by the suffering or destruction of the wicked. "And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he *avenged* him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian," *Acts* vii, 24. To *revenge* is to inflict harm or suffering upon another through personal anger and resentment at something done to ourselves. *Avenge* is unselfish; *revenge* is selfish. *Revenge*, according to present usage, could not be said of God. To *retaliate* may be necessary for self-defense, without the idea of *revenge*.— Prep.: avenge *on* or *upon* (rarely, avenge oneself *of*) a wrong-doer.— **avenging angel,** same as DESTROYING ANGEL. See under ANGEL.— **a-venge',** *n.* [Archaic.] Execution of vengeance; retaliation.— **a-venge'ful,** *a.* Vengeful.— **a-venge'ment†,** *n.* The act of avenging; vengeance.— **a-veng'ing-ly,** *adv.* So as to avenge.

a-veng'er, 1 ə-venj'ər; 2 a-vĕnğ'er, *n.* One who or that which avenges.

Time, the *avenger*, unto thee I lift My hands and eyes.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 4, st. 130.

— **avenger of blood** (Hebrew *goel*), among the ancient Hebrews, the nearest of kin of a murdered man, whose duty it was to pursue and slay the murderer.

a-veng'er-ess, 1 ə-venj'ər-es; 2 a-vĕnğ'er-ĕs, *n.* A female avenger.

a-ve'nin, 1 ə-vī'nın; 2 a-vē'nin, *n. Chem.* The chief nitrogenous protein component of oats: probably the same as *legumin*. [< L. *avena*, oats.]

a-ve'no-lith, 1 ə-vī'no-lith; 2 a-vē'no-lith, *n. Med.* An intestinal calculus formed from or about the bran or hull of oats, etc. [< L. *avena*, oats, + Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

Avens (*Geum urbanum*).

a-ve'nous, 1 ə-vī'nus; 2 a-vē'nŭs, *a. Bot.* Without veins; as, an *avenous* leaf. [< A-, not, + L. *vena*, vein.]

av'ens, 1 av'enz; 2 ăv'ĕnş, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Geum*, of the rose family, as *G. urbanum*, the yellow avens or blessed herb, or *G. rivale*, the water-avens or purple avens; also, a plant of some other genus, as *Dryas octopetala*, the mountain-avens, a small shrubby evergreen plant. [< OF. *avence*.]

av'en-taile, 1 av'en-tēl; 2 ăv'ĕn-tāl, *n.* The ventail. [< OF. *esventail*, air-hole, < L. *ex*, out, + *ventus*, wind.] **av'en-tayle†.**

Av'en-tine, 1 av'en-tin *or* -tain; 2 ăv'ĕn-tĭn *or* -tīn, *n.* **1.** The Aventine Hill (Mons Aventinus), one of the

KEY 1: ąisle; aų = out; oil; iū = feud; ch in; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; sh ip; th in, th is; azure; F. boñ, düne; H = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fo͝ul, rule, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; ŏil, bōy; ȼ = k; ç = s; ğo, ġem; ink; ẓ = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; H = loch.

seven hills on which Rome was built. 2†. Figuratively, a post of defense or security.— **Av'en-tine,** *a.*

Av"en-ti'nus, 1 av"en-taĭ'nus; 2 ăv"ĕn-tī'nŭs, **Johannes Thurmayer** (7/14 1477–1/2 1534). A German scholar; historian of Bavaria.

a-ven'tret, *tr.* To cast; thrust (at a venture). SPENSER.

a-ven'turet, *n.* 1. Adventure; mishap; chance. 2. In old English law, death *by accident pure and simple: opposed to misadventure.*— **a-ven'tu-roust,** *a.* Adventurous.

a-ven'tu-rin, } 1 ə-ven'tiu-rin; 2 ə-vĕn'tū-rĭn, *n.* 1. A
a-ven'tu-rine, } brown glass, flecked with brass filings, *first made at Murano, Venice.* 2. *Mineral.* (1) A variety of quartz spangled with scales of yellow mica or other shiny mineral, which when polished is used as a gem. See GEM. (2) A variety of feldspar containing shining particles. 3. A clear-brown sealing-wax filled with shiny specks. [< F. *aventurine,* < It. *avventurino,* < *avventura,* chance, < LL. *adventura;* see ADVENTURE, *n.*] — **chrome aventurin,** aventurin glass containing spangles of chromic oxid.

av'e-nue, 1 av'ə-niū; 2 ăv'ĕ-nū, *n.* 1. A wide or principal street, especially one bordered with trees; a broad thoroughfare: used often in the United States without reference to the character of the street. 2. An approach, as to a building, bordered with trees or statues; as, an *arenue* bordered with sphinxes. 3. A mode of access; a way; as, an *arenue* of usefulness.

The *arenues* of public justice . . . are equally open to all persons. T. F. BAYARD in *The Forum* May, 1891, p. 240.

[F., pp. f. of *avenir,* < L. *advenio;* see ADVENE.]

a-ver', 1 ə-vūr'; 2 ə-vĕr', *tt.* [A-VERRED', A-VERD'ſ; A-VER'RING.] 1. To assert as a fact; declare confidently; affirm: used absolutely or with a subordinate clause.

Then all *averred,* I had killed the bird
That brought the fog and mist.
COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner* pt. ii, st. 4.

2. *Law.* To assert formally; allege or declare distinctly, as in a pleading; avouch. 3. [Archaic.] To offer. 4†. To prove; confirm. [< F. *avérer,* < LL. *advero,* < L. *ad,* to, + *verus,* true.] SYN.: affirm, assert, asseverate, avouch, declare, depose. To *asseverate* is to *affirm* with intense solemnity and emphasis; to *aver* is to state positively what is within one's own knowledge or matter of deep conviction. See AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ASSERT; ASSURE; AVOW.— ANT.: contradict, deny, disavow, dispute, gainsay.

a'rer, 1 ĕ'vər; 2 ā'vĕr, *n* [Dial., Eng., or Obs.] Property or possessions in general; also, cattle, or some beast of burden, as a horse. [OF., < L. *habeo,* have.]

a-ve'ra, 1 ə-vī'rə; 2 ə-vē'ra, *n. Old Eng. Law.* In feudalism, a carrying service rendered on the occasion of the king's visit to the shire. [< AVER, *n.*]

av'er-age, 1 av'ər-ıj; 2 ăv'ĕr-ag, *v.* [-AGED; -AG-ING.] I. *t.* 1. To calculate the arithmetical mean of; as, to *average* a series of unequal quantities. 2. To be or consist of on an average or in the mean; amount to when an average is taken; as, men *average* five feet in height. 3. To apportion on the average; divide proportionally; as, to *average* insurance losses among underwriters.

We *may describe the office of a Parliament as that of averaging* the interests of the various classes in a community.
SPENCER *Universal Progress, Social Organism* p. 424. [A. 1865.]

4. To do, take, have, occur, etc., as a mean rate; as, he *averages* five hours' work a day.

II. *i.* 1. To become or amount to a mean; as, his sales *average* $80 a day. 2. In the stock market, to buy or sell extra stock to help the average in a shift of prices.

av'er-age, *a.* 1. Referring to the calculated mean of several amounts, numbers, or quantities; medial: as, *average* price; the *average* product.

The *average* age of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence was *nearly forty-four.*
F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. ii, p. 100. [L. 1890.]

2. Of a moderate or medium character, having general or typical characteristics; ordinary; as, an *average* type.

The life of the *average* man is safer and every way more comfortable than it was even a century ago.
C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* study viii, p. 201. [O. & co. 1873.]

3. Relating to reckoning by a method of averages; as, an *average* assessment.

— **average deviation** (*Biol.*), the average divergence, expressed statistically, by which a number of variable characters differ from the racial mean; based on presumption of character-measurement and that these measurements have been thrown into frequency classes. It is from a mathematical comparison of the deviations in both directions that the average deviation is found.

av'er-age', *n.* 1. The mean amount, number, or quantity; the quotient of any sum divided by the number of *its terms; as, the average of 5, 12, 9, and 2 is 28 ÷ 4 = 7.* 2. Any general mean estimate or quantity; ordinary rank, degree, or amount; the general type, as of a race; as, the idea of *average* is a key to the intention of nature.

Where the *average* of virtue and intelligence is high, higher forms of government are possible.
W. T. MILLS *Science of Politics* p. 23. [P. & w. 1889.]

3. *Com.* (1) The loss arising by damage to a ship or cargo; also, the proportion of such loss falling to a single person in an equitable distribution among those interested. (2) A gratuity allowed to masters of ships in consideration of care of goods, under the phrase "primage and *average* as usual." Compare YORK-ANTWERP RULES. 4. *Cricket.* (1) The sum of the runs scored by a batsman, divided by the number of innings completed by him. (2) The number of runs hit off a bowler divided by the number of wickets which he has obtained. 5. *Baseball.* The relation of good plays to bad which a player makes in a season. It is expressed in decimals to three places and, when compiled, exhibiting the ability and value of the player. [< F. *avarie,* damage to ship or cargo: cp. AVANIA.]

— **av'er-age-ad-just"er,** *n.* The officer who officially computes assessments by general average. **a.-stater‡;** **a.-taker‡.**— **a.-book,** *n. Banking.* A book containing a record of the average credit balances of the customers.— **a.-clause,** *n. Insur.* 1. A clause, as in a marine policy, exempting (1) from particular average (in which case the clause and policy are termed F. P. A.) or (2) from all average (F. A. A.). 2. A clause in a policy providing that in the event of loss the sum payable shall not exceed the proportion that the face value of the policy bears to the actual value of the property covered.— **common average** (*Marine Insur.*), same as PARTICULAR AVERAGE.— **general or gross a.,** a contribution made by assessment in proportion to their several interests by the owners of a ship, its freight, and its cargo for loss or expenses incurred by reason of throwing goods overboard in distress at sea or other losses incurred for the general safety of ship and cargo.— **on or upon an or the a.,** reckoned by averages; considered as an average; at a mean estimate; usually.

On an average a strong gale moves at the rate of 40 miles an hour, a storm at about 56 and hurricanes at 90.
MARY SOMERVILLE *Physical Geog.* ch. 21, p. 287. [D. & co. 1855.]

— **particular a.,** the compensation to be paid by an underwriter to the owner when damage or partial loss occurs on a voyage to goods insured, in the proportion that the average loss bears to the whole insurance.— **petty or petit a.,** allowance for incidental expenses of a voyage, as pilotage, anchorage, extra wages, etc., shared by ship and cargo.

av'er-age², 1 av'ər-ıj; 2 ăv'ĕr-ag, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A proportionate contribution paid by a tenant to the lord of the manor in lieu of service to be rendered by horses or cattle. [OF., < *aver;* see AVER, *n.*]

av'er-age³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Arrish or eddish as pasture.

av'er-age-ly, 1 av'ər-ıj-li; 2 ăv'ĕr-ag-ly, *adv. In accordance* with the average; medially; on the average; ordinarily.

av'er-ag-er, 1 av'ər-ıj-ər; 2 ăv'ĕr-ag-er, *n.* An adjuster of average losses.

av"er-a'no, 1 av"ər-ā'no; 2 ăv"ĕr-ā'no, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American fruit-crow (*Chasmorhynchus*). See BELL-BIRD.

a-ver'dant, 1 ə-vūr'dənt; 2 ə-vĕr'dant, *a. Her.* Covered with a green growth: said usually of a mount in base.

a'ver-in, 1 ĕ'vər-ın; 2 ā'ver-ĭn, *n.* [Scot.] The cloudberry or *knoutberry.* **al'ver-ın‡; a'vern‡.**

av'er-ish. I. *tt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To eat the arrish or aftergrowth of. II†. *n.* Average: stubble.

a-ver'ment, 1 ə-vūr'ment *or* -ment; 2 ə-vĕr'ment, *n.* 1. The act of averring; positive affirmation. 2. *Law.* A positive statement of facts in pleading, without argument or inference. 3†. Proof; confirmation.

A-ver'nal, 1 ə-vūr'nal; 2 ə-vĕr'nal. I. *a.* Avernian.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Avernus; a fiend.

A"vernes', 1 ą"vern'; 2 ā"vĕrn', *n.* A town in Nord department, France.

A-ver'no, 1 ą-ver'no; 2 ā-vĕr'no, *n.* A lake 10 m. W. of Naples, Italy; crater of extinct volcano.

A-ver'nus, 1 ə-vūr'nus; 2 ə-vĕr'nŭs, *n.* A lake, *sometimes* identified with Lake Averno: so called from a belief that its vapors were deadly to birds that inhaled them. Supposed by the ancients to be the entrance to Hades; hence, the infernal regions.— **A-ver'ni-an,** *a.*

The descent into the *Avernus* of unbelief is only too easy.
LIDDON *Bampton Lectures* p. 472. [S. 1869.]

a-ver'ra-bl(e², 1 ə-vūr'ə-bl; 2 ə-vĕr'a-bl, *a.* That may be averred.

Av"er-rho'a, 1 av'e-rō'ə; 2 ăv'ĕ-rō'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical evergreen Asiatic trees of the family *Oxalidaceæ,* now cultivated throughout tropical Asia and America for their pulpy fruit. It includes the cucumber-tree or bilimbi (*A. bilimbi*) and the gooseberry-tree (*A. carambola*). [< AVERRHOES.]

A-ver'rho-es, } 1 ą-ver'o-lz; 2 ā-vĕr'o-ēs, *n.* (1126–12/13 1198)
A-ver'ro-es, } An Arab physician and philosopher; born in Cordoba, Spain.

Av"er-rho'ism, } 1 av'e-rō'izm; 2 ăv'ĕ-rō'ĭsm, *n.* The
Av"er-ro'ism, } doctrines of Averrhoes and his disciples, who, in their effort to found a deductive philosophy independent of theistic and Christian doctrine, taught a pantheistic form of monopsychism, by an imperfect and often misleading interpretation of Aristotle.

Av"er-rho'ist, } 1 av'e-rō'ist; 2 ăv'ĕ-rō'ĭst, *n.* One who
Av"er-ro'ist, } held the doctrines of Averrhoes; especially, one of a sect of Peripatetic philosophers, followers of Averrhoes, that appeared in Italy before the Renaissance; an advocate of Averrhoism.— **Av"er-rho-[or -ro-]is'tic,** *a.*

av"er-run'catet, *tt.* 1. To avert; ward off. 2. To pull up by the roots; aberuncate.— **av"er-run-ca'tion†,** *n.*

av"er-run-ca'tor, 1 av'e-ruŋ-kē'tər *or* -tor; 2 ăv'ĕ-rŭn-cā'tor, *n.* A pair of pruning-shears or a knife and hook attached to a pole and operated by a cord and lever: used for cutting off branches at a height above the head. [< L. *averruncatus,* pp. of *averrunco,* < *a* (for *ab*), from, + *verrunco,* turn.]

A-ver'sa, 1 ą-ver'sə; 2 ā-ver'sä, *n.* A town in Caserta province, [since, Italy.

a-ver'sant, 1 ə-vūr'sənt; 2 ə-vĕr'sant, *a. Her.* With the back turned to the spectator; dorsed: said of a hand. [< L. *aversan(t-)s,* ppr. of *aversor;* see AVERSATION.]

av"er-sa'tion, 1 av'ər-sē'shən; 2 ăv'er-sā'shon, *n.* 1. [Archaic.] A dislike for or turning away from anything; aversion.

If this *aversation* had its origin in contempt and resistance like his own, he might well go home with a sad countenance.
EMERSON *Essays, Self-Reliance* in first series, p. 51. [H. M. & co. 1890.]

2†. A turning away; estrangement. [< L. *aversatio(n-),* < *aversor,* freq. of *averto;* see AVERT.]

a-verse'†, *tt.* To avert.

a-verse', 1 ə-vūrs'; 2 ə-vĕrs', *a.* 1. Turned away in mind or feeling; moved by dislike or repugnance; unfavorable. Formerly *averse* was chiefly used with *from* to denote the active turning of the mind away from the object of repugnance; now it is mostly used with *to,* to denote the hostile or contrary relation itself.

All the higher natures are *averse from* commenting upon others' character or conduct.
ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* vol. i, p. 170. [HAS. M.]

Averse to distant enterprises and precarious acquisitions.
GROTE *Greece* vol. v, p. 342. [H. 1871.]

2. *Ornith.* Having the legs so far back that the body is erect, as a puffin; pygopodous. 3. *Bot.* Turned away from the main axis. 4. [Archaic.] Turned away or backward; averted. [< L. *aversus,* pp. of *averto;* see AVERT.]

SYN.: backward, disinclined, hostile, indisposed, loath, opposed, reluctant, slow, unwilling. A dunce is always *averse* to study; a good student is *disinclined* to it when a fine morning tempts him out; he is *indisposed* to it in some hour of weariness. A man may be *slow* or *backward* in entering upon that to which he is by no means *averse.* A man is *loath* to believe evil of his friend, *reluctant* to speak of it, absolutely *unwilling* to use it to his injury. A legislator may be *opposed* to a certain measure, while not *averse* to what it aims to accomplish. Compare synonyms for ANIMOSITY; ANTIPATHY.— ANT.: desirous, disposed, eager, favorable, inclined, willing.— **a-verse'ly,** *adv.* — **a-verse'ness,** *n.*

a-ver'sion, 1 ə-vūr'shən; 2 ə-vĕr'shon, *n.* 1. The state of being averse; a mental condition of fixed opposition to or dislike of some particular thing; antipathy: sometimes with *for* or *toward* before the object.

The great error in Rip's composition was an insuperable *aversion* to all kinds of profitable labor.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rip Van Winkle* p. 47. [G. P. P. 1861.]

2. That to which one is averse; a cause or object of repugnance or dislike.

But false brilliancy was his utter *aversion.*
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 5. [P. S. & co. 1854.]

3†. The act of averting or turning away; a warding off. 4†. Opposition; contrariness. [< L. *aversio(n-),* < *averto;* see AVERT.]

SYN.: see ABHORRENCE; ABOMINATION; ANIMOSITY; ANTIPATHY.— PREP.: aversion *to* war.

a-vert', 1 ə-vūrt'; 2 ə-vĕrt', *tr.* I. *t.* 1. To turn away or aside; as, to *avert* one's eyes. 2. To prevent the occurrence or action of (a threatened evil); ward off.

A mind fixt and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth *avert* the dolours of death. BACON *Essays* vol. i, p. 262. [H. G. B. 1871.]

3†. To oppose.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To turn away or aside. [< L. *averto,* < *a* (for *ab*), from, + *verto,* turn.] SYN.: see AVOID.— **a-vert'er,** *n.*— **a-vert'i-bl(e²,** *a.* [Invertebrate.

a-ver'te-brat"ed, 1 ə-vūr'tı-brēt"ed; 2 ə-vĕr'te-brāt"ĕd, *a.*

a-vert'ed, 1 ə-vūrt'ed; 2 ə-vert'ĕd, *pa.* Turned away or aside; hence, offended; unpropitious; as, *averted* eyes; the *averted* gods.— **a-vert'ed-ly,** *adv.*

a-ver'ti-ment†, *n.* Advertisement. [Peoria county, Ill.

A'ver-y-ville, 1 ĕ'vər-ı-vil; 2 ā'ver-y-vĭl, *n.* A village in Ayres, 1 ĕ'vız; 2 ā'vĕs, *n. pl.* A class of *Vertebrata,* birds. See BIRD. [L., *pl.* of *avis,* bird.]

A-ves'ta, 1 ə-ves'tə; 2 ə-vĕs'ta, *n.* [Zend.] Same as ZEND-AVESTA; which should be *Aresta-Zend:* older form *Avistâk.*

Avesta means the original text of the sacred books, and Zend denotes the Pahlavi translation.
M. HAUG *Essays on the Parsis* p. 119. [TR. & co. 1878.]

A-ves'tan, 1 ə-ves'tən; 2 ə-vĕs'tan. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Avesta or its language. II. *n.* The language of the Avesta; Zend.

a"ves-truz', 1 ą"ves-trūz'; 2 ā"vĕs-trŭz', *n.* [Pg.] The South-American ostrich (*Rhea americana*). See illus. under RHEA.

A"vey"ron', 1 ą"vē"rōñ'; 2 ā"vę"rōñ', *n.* A department in France; 3,385 sq. m.; capital, Rodez.

a"vi-a'do, 1 ą"vī-ā'do; 2 ā"vī-ä'do, *n.* [Sp. Am.] One who works a mine with means furnished by another.—**a"vi-a-dor',** *n.* [Sp. Am.] One who provides another with means to work a mine; also, a provider, as for a journey.

a'vi-an, 1 ĕ'vı-ən; 2 ā'vi-an. I. *a.* Pertaining to birds, or *Aves.* II. *n.* One of the *Aves.* [< L. *avis,* bird.]

a'vi-a-ry, 1 ĕ'vı-ē-rı; 2 ā'vi-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A spacious cage or enclosure in which live birds are kept. [< L. *aviarium,* < *avis,* bird.] — **a'vi-a-rist,** *n.*

a'vi-ate, 1 ĕ'vı-ēt; 2 ā'vi-āt, *ri.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] To operate a flying-machine. [science of aviation.

a"vi-at'ics, 1 ĕ"vı-at'ıks; 2 ā"vi-ăt'ĭcs, *n.* [Rare.] The

Av"i-a-tik', 1 av"ı-ə-tīk'; 2 ăv"ĭ-ă-tīk', *n.* [G.] A turtle-backed biplane or monoplane in which the pilot's cockpit is forward: used in aerial warfare.

a"vi-a'tion, 1 ĕ"vı-ē'shən; 2 ā"vi-ā'shon, *n.* The art of flying; especially, the management of aeroplanes.

Aviation [deals] with the problem of artificial flight by means of flying machines, which, like birds, are heavier than the air.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. i, p. 260.

a'vi-a"tor, 1 ĕ'vı-ē'tər *or* -tor; 2 ā'vi-ā'tor, *n.* 1. *Aero.* An operator of a flying-machine. ORVILLE WRIGHT. 2. One who makes a study of aviation. 3. A flying-machine employing the principle of the aeroplane. 4. [Rare.] An aeroplane, as distinguished from an airship or balloon.—**a'vi-a"tress, -trice,** or **-trix,** *n.* A woman aviator.

Av"i-ce-bron', 1 ā"vı-thē-brōn'; 2 ä"vī-the-brōn', **Solomon ben Jehuda ibn Gabirol** (1020?–1070?). A Spanish Jew, poet, and philosopher; author of *The Source of Life.*

Av"i-cen'na, 1 av'ı-sen'ə; 2 ăv'ĭ-çĕn'a, *n.* An Arab physician and philosopher (980–1037).

Av"i-cen'ni-a, 1 av'ı-sen'ı-ə; 2 ăv'ĭ-çĕn'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of small mangrove-like trees of the vervain family. See MANGROVE, 2.

Av"i-cen'nism, 1 av'ı-sen'izm; 2 ăv'ĭ-çĕn'ĭsm, *n.* Aristotelianism as taught by *Avicenna, whose chief tenets were:* (1) All created things are possible in themselves, but only become necessary by the act of the Creator. (2) The soul of man has two faces, one turned toward the body, which forms the practical understanding; the other, receptive to external forms, which it reproduces in due order. As to theology, Avicenna argues for the existence of God from the necessity of a First Cause, and maintains the immortality of the soul. He also brings forward arguments for the necessity of revelation, which he asserts is to be found in Islam. It is chiefly to his *Canon of Medicine* that he owes his fame, for it was the guide to medical study in every university in Europe from the 12th to the 17th century.

a-vi'chi, 1 ə-vī'chi; 2 ə-vī'chi, *n.* [Sans.] The Buddhistic world of evil in which the bad will find themselves at death; hell. **A-wi'tchi‡.**

Were any one to practice the Ten Obligations merely to 'fill the belly,' this man . . . after death . . . will be born in the *Avitchi,* hell.
H. S. HARDY *Eastern Monachism* p. 32. [P. & o. 1850.]

a'vi-ci"dal, 1 ĕ'vı-saĭ'dəl; 2 ā'vi-çī'dal, *a.* Relating to bird-killing. [< L. *avis,* bird, + *cædo,* kill.] — **a'vi-cide,** *n.*

A-vic'u-la, 1 ə-vik'yu-lə; 2 a-vĭç'yu-la, *n.* 1. *Conch.* A genus typical of *Aviculidæ.* 2. [a-] A wing-shell (*Avicula*). [L., dim. of *avis,* bird.] [ing to birds.

a-vic'u-lar, 1 ə-vik'yu-lər; 2 a-vĭç'yu-lar, *a.* Of pertain-

a-vic"u-la'ri-um, 1 ə-vik"yu-lē'rı-um; 2 a-vĭç"yu-lā'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A snapping, beak-like organ found in many polyzoans and regarded as a modified polypide.

The *aricularia* . . . probably serve for defense, but they also catch and kill small living animals.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* p. 108. [J. B. A. 1884.]

[< L. *articulatus,* < *articula;* see AVICULA.]

Av"i-cu'li-dæ, 1 av'ı-kiū'lı-dē; 2 ăv'ĭ-cū'lĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The MALLEIDÆ. [< AVICULA.] **A-vic"u-la'ce-a‡.**— **a-vic"u-la'ce-an,** *a. & n.*— **a-vic'u-lid,** *n.*— **a-vic'u-loid,** *a.*

a'vi-cul"ture, 1 ĕ'vi-kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ā'vi-cŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The rearing of birds, especially in captivity or domestication. [< L. *avis,* bird, + CULTURE.] — **a"vi-cul'tur-ist,** *n.* [as, *avid* of gold.

av'id, 1 av'id; 2 ăv'id, *a.* Very desirous; eager; greedy; It is life, human life, that we are eternally *avid* of.
A. LANG in *Contemporary Review* Dec., 1891, p. 817.

[< F. *avide,* < L. *avidus,* < *aveo,* crave.] **a-vid'i-ous‡;** — **a-vid'i-ous-ly, av'id-ly,** *adv.*

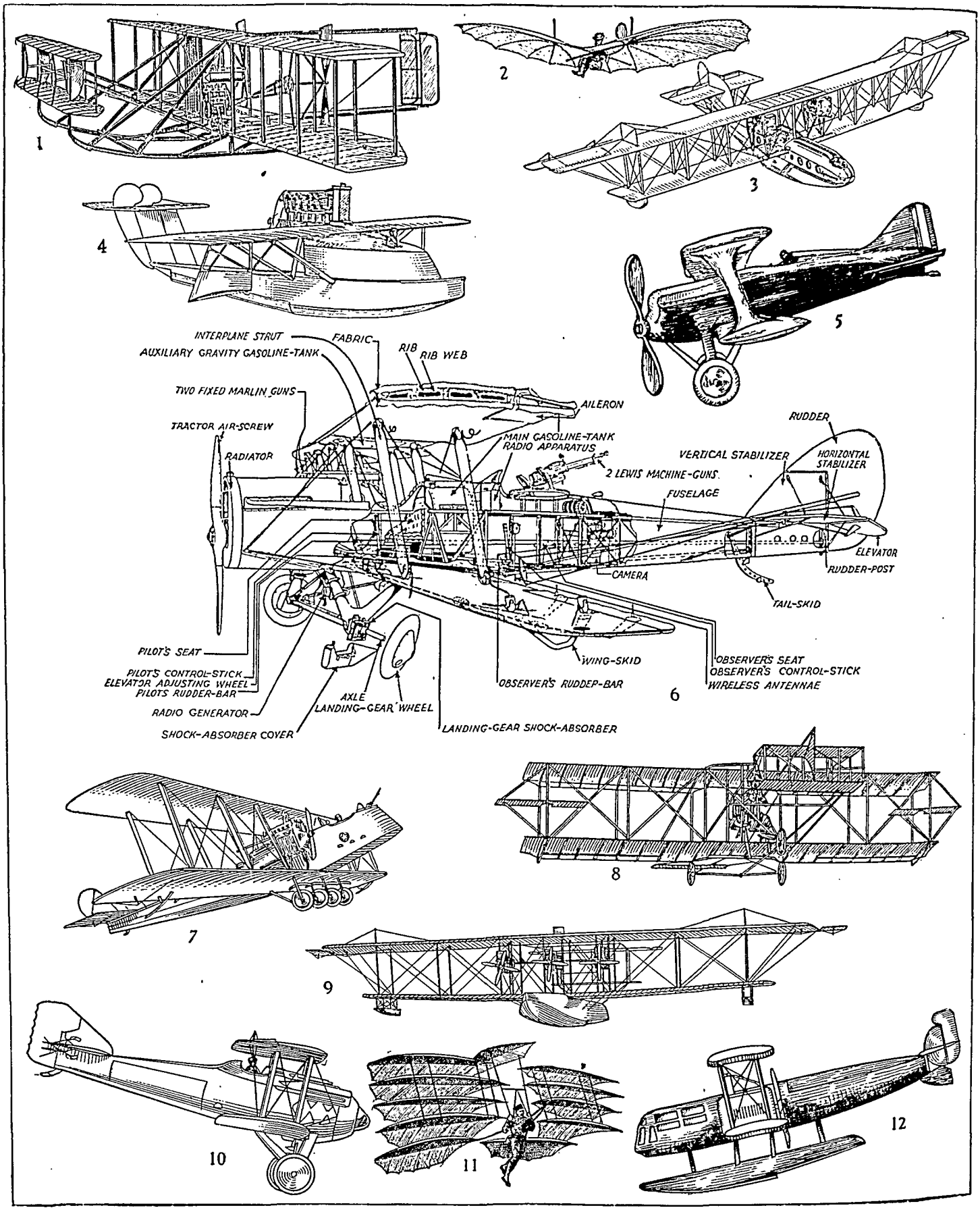
a-vid'i-ty, 1 ə-vid'ı-tı; 2 a-vĭd'i-ty, *n.* 1. Strong and eager appetite or desire; eager relish; greediness; graspingness; cupidity; as, to read with *avidity.*

Close beside him stood Charlotte opening oysters from a barrel, which Mr. Claypole swallowed with remarkable *avidity.*
DICKENS *Oliver Twist* vol. i, ch. 27, p. 303. [H. & H. 1871.]

2. *Chem.* Strength or degree of affinity; the strength of an acid or base when determined by comparisons made under equal conditions. It depends upon the dissociation, instead of merely the replacing of another acid or base. Hydrochloric acid has more *avidity* than sulfuric, but sulfuric acid is sometimes called *stronger,* as it liberates hydrochloric acid from chlorids. [< F. *avidité,* < L. *aviditas,* < *avidus;* see AVID.]

a-vid'ya, 1 ə-vid'yə; 2 a-vĭd'yä, *n.* [Sans.] Ignorance; Māyā.

Ignorance (*'avidyâ'*) . . . is really the primary cause of all that seems to exist. MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, p. 248. [S. 1874.]



AVIATION.

1. Wright biplane (1910). 2. Lilienthal's monoplane glider (1891). 3. Aeromarine passenger flying-boat (1922). 4. Loening air-yacht (1922). 5. Army-Curtiss pursuit biplane (1922). 6. Operating parts of an airplane. 7. Martin bomber (1920). 8. Curtiss biplane (1912). 9. Navy-Curtiss transatlantic flying-boat (1919). 10. Thomas-Morse army pursuit biplane (1921). 11. Chanute's multiplane glider (1896). 12. Dayton Wright photographic plane (1922).

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Prepared under the direction of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., New York.

a'vi-fau"na, 1 ē'vi-fō"nə; 2 ā'vi-fą"na, *n.* The birds of a given region or fauna, or a treatise on them. [< L. *avis*, bird, + FAUNA.] — **a'vi-fau"nal**, *a.*

a'vi-form, 1 ē'vi-fôrm; 2 ā'vi-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a bird. [< L. *avis*, bird, + -FORM.]

av"i-ga'to, 1 av'i-gā'to; 2 āv'i-gā'to, *n.* The avocado.

A"vi-glia'no, 1 ą'vi-lyą'no; 2 ā'vi-lyā'no, *n.* A town in Potenza province, Italy.

A"vi"gnon', 1 ą'vi"nyōñ'; 2 ā'vi"nyôñ', *n.* A city, capital of Vaucluse department, France; seat of the papacy during the Babylonian captivity, 1309–1377.— **Avignon berry**, see BERRY.— **A"vi-gnon-ese'**, *a.*

A'vi-la, 1 ą'vi-la; 2 ā'vi-lā, *n.* **1.** A province of Old Castile, Spain; 3,042 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

a-vile'†, *tr.* To make vile; depreciate.

A-vil'lon, *n.* Same as AVALON.

A'vim, 1 ē'vim; 2 ā'vim, *n. Bib. Josh.* xviii, 23.

a'vine, 1 ē'vain; 2 ā'vin, *a.* Of or pertaining to birds; avian.

a"vion', 1 ą"vyōñ'; 2 ā"vyôñ', *n.* [F.] An air-plane, esp. one used in aerial warfare.

a"vi-phe-nol'o-gy, 1 ē"vi-fi-nol'o-ji; 2 ā"vi-fe-nōl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of phenology dealing with the relations of *meteorological phenomena* to *bird-life*, as *migration*, breeding, etc. [< L. *avis*, bird, + PHENOLOGY.]

a"vi-rep-til'i-an, 1 ē"vi-rep-til'i-ən; 2 ā"vi-rĕp-til'i-an, *a.*, Having the characteristics of both birds and reptiles. [< L. *avis*, bird, + REPTILE.]

a-vis'†, *n.* Advice.

a-vise'†. **I.** *v.* [Scot. or Obs.] To deliberate; advise; devise. **II.** *n.* Advice.— **a-vise'ful†**, *a.* Circumspect.— **a-vise'ly†**, *adv.*— **a-vise'ment†**, *n.* Advisement.

a-vised', 1 ə-vaist' *or* ə-vizd'; 2 a-vist' *or* a-vīzd', *a.* [Scot.] Faced: used in composition only; as, long-*avised*, long-faced. [< F. *vis*, face, < L. *visus*, look, < *video*, see.]

a-vi'sion†, *n.* A vision; dream; warning.

a-vi'so, 1 ą-vi'so *or* ə-vai'zo; 2 ā-vi'so *or* a-vī'so, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A dispatch-boat. **2.** [Archaic.] Information; intelligence.

Av'i-son, 1 av'i-sən; 2 āv'i-son, **Charles** (1710–1770). An English composer of music; introduced in Browning's *Parleyings with Certain People*.

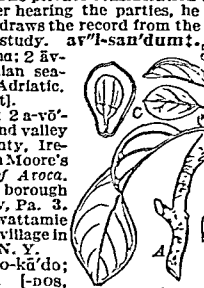
av'i-tal, 1 av'i-təl *or* ə-vai'təl; 2 āv'i-tal *or* a-vī'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a grandfather; ancient; ancestral; old. [< L. *avus*, grandfather.] **a-vit'ic†**.

A'vites, 1 ē'vaits; 2 ā'vits, *n. pl. Bib. Josh.* xiii, 3.

A'vith, 1 ē'vith; 2 ā'vith, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 35.

a-vives', 1 ə-vaivz'; 2 a-vīvs', *n. pl.* Same as VIVES.

av"i-zan'dum, 1 av'i-zan'dum; 2 āv'i-zān'dum, *n.* [Law L.] *Scots Law.* The private consideration of a case by the judge, where, after hearing the parties, he temporarily withdraws the record from the court for private study. **av"i-san'dum†**.



Avocado. *A*, flowering branch; *B*, fruit; *C*, fruit laid open.

Av-lo'na, 1 av-lō'nə; 2 āv-lō'nä, *n.* Albanian seaport on the Adriatic. **Au'lon‡** [Ancient].

A-vo'ca, 1 ə-vō'kə; 2 a-vō'ca, *n.* **1.** A river and valley in Wicklow county, Ireland; celebrated in Moore's song *The Vale of Avoca*. **O-vo'ca‡**. **2.** A borough in Luzerne county, Pa. **3.** A town in Pottawattamie county, Ia. **4.** A village in Steuben county, N. Y.

av"o-ca'do, 1 av'o-kā'do; 2 āv'o-cä'do, *n.* [-DOS, 1 -doz; 2 -dōs, *pl.*] The large pear-shaped, pulpy fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Persea persea*) of the laurel family; the alligator-pear proper. The chief varieties of the avocado are the **Baldwin avocado** and the **Chappelow a.**, both purple in color, and the **Family, Pollock,** and **Trapp a.**, yellowish-green in color. These are all of large size and excellent quality. [< Mex. *ahuacatl.*] **av"i-ga'to‡**; **av"-o-ca'do-pear"†**; **a"vo"cat'i‡**.— **av"o-ca'do-dis-ease"**, *n.* See ANTHRACNOSE.

a"vo"cat'†, 1 ą'vo'kū'; 2 ā'vo'cä', *n.* [F.] Advocate; counselor; lawyer.

av'o-cate, 1 av'o-kēt; 2 āv'o-cāt, *tr.* [Archaic or Obs.] **1.** To call away; divert. **2.** [Archaic.] To remove (a cause) from a lower to a higher tribunal, or from one tribunal to another.— **a-voc'a-tiv(es)†**, **I.** *a.* Diverting; calling off. **II.** *n.* Anything that calls aside or diverts.— **a-voc'a-to-ry**, *a.* [Archaic.] Calling away or back.— **letters avocatory**, letters from a ruler recalling subjects from a foreign land *or commanding* them to desist from certain acts. **av"-o-ca-to'ri-a‡**.

av"o-ca'tion, 1 av'o-kē'shən; 2 āv'o-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** That which takes one from his regular calling; a minor or irregular occupation; side interest; diversion.

A man's *avocations* are those pursuits or amusements which engage his attention when he is 'called away from' his regular business or profession,—as music, fishing, boating.
MATHEWS *Words* p. 346. [S. C. G. 1876.]

To our vocation let us add an *avocation* if we would keep safe.
C. A. BARTOL *Principles and Portraits* p. 222. [R. BROS. 1880.

2. One's regular employment; business; vocation: improper but common usage.

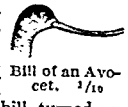
Avocation. . . . The word has gradually changed its meaning from 'diversions' to 'necessary employments,' evidently by confusion with vocations, with which it should never have been confused. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

This use of *avocation*, for 'vocation,' however common, has seldom had the sanction of good writers . . . . The plural, *avocations*, very anomalously, inverts, in most cases, the accepted signification of the singular. F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* p. 214. [S. 1873.]

3. The removal of a cause from one tribunal to another. **4.** [Archaic.] A calling away; diversion. [< L. *avocatio(n-)*, < *avoco*, call away, < *a* (*ab*), away, + *voco*, call.]

Syn.: see BUSINESS.

av'o-cet, 1 av'o-set; 2 āv'o-cĕt, *n.* **1.** A long-legged **av'o-set**, } shore-bird (genus *Recurvirostra*) having webbed feet and slender up-curved bill. *R. americana* is the American species; *R. avocetta*, the European. There is an Australian species, the **red-necked avocet** (*Recurvirostra novæ hollandiæ*). **2.** A humming-bird (genus *Avocetta*) with the bill turned upward. [< F. *avocette*, < It. *avoscetta*.] **av"o-cette'‡**.


Bill of an Avocet, 1/10

A"vo-ga'dro di Qua-re'gna, 1 a'vo-gä'dro di kwa-rē'nya; 2 ā'vo-gä'dro di kwä-re'nyä, **Amadeo** (1/1776–7/1856). An Italian physicist; discoverer of "Avogadro's law," 1811. See LAW.— **Avogadro hypothesis** or **rule**, same as AVOGADRO'S LAW.

a-vold', 1 ə-veid'; 2 a-vōld', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To keep away or at a distance from; go or be wide of; hence, to keep clear of or out of the way of; have nothing to do with; abstain *from*; as, *to avoid* strong drink; *to avoid* pursuers.

A man burdened with a secret should especially *avoid* the intimacy of his physician.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 152. [H. M. & CO. 1883.]

2. *Law.* To make void, inoperative, or of no effect; invalidate; defeat; as, *to avoid* a purchase; *to avoid* a pleading by setting up new matter.

A benefice was *avoided* by any simoniacal payment.
HALLAM *Middle Ages* p. 280. [H. 1854.]

3†. To empty (a thing) of what is in it; make empty; get rid of; eject; void; remove; also, to quit.

II. *i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To withdraw; retreat; depart.

Avoid, she-devil! You torment me now! *Avoid, avoid*, Witch!
LONGFELLOW *N. E. Tragedies, Giles Corey* in act iv, sc. 2.

2†. To become void, vacant, or empty. [< OF. *estuidier*, < *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *vuidier*, < *vuide* (F. *vide*), empty; see VOID, *a.*]

Syn.: avert, elude, escape, eschew, evade, keep away from, keep clear of, shun. A man who *eschews* vice will *shun* the company and resorts of the vicious. A man *avoids* controversy by *keeping clear of* the subject that might excite it; he *escapes* a danger, *evades* a demand, *eludes* another's grasp, *shuns* a horrible sight; he *avoids* danger by keeping out of the way; he *averts* it by doing something to prevent its coming.— Ant.: approach, court, desire, incline to, long for, seek, seek out, welcome.

— **a-void'abl(eF)**, *a.*— **a-void'a-bly**, *adv.*

a-void'ance, 1 ə-veid'ans; 2 a-vōid'anç, *n.* **1.** The act, process, habit, or result of *avoiding* or *shunning*. **2.** The act of making void; annulment; invalidation. **3.** The act of becoming or the state of being void.

But if two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same *avoidance*, the church is then said to become litigious.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. ii, p. 246.

4. A custom prevailing among primitive savage tribes which prohibits ordinary intercourse between members of the same family, such as between a man and his mother-in-law. Compare TABU. **5.** [Archaic.] Dismissal; removal: withdrawal. **6†.** Outlet. **a-void'ment‡**. — **confession and avoidance** (*Law*), the setting up of new matter in a defendant's plea which, without denying the plaintiff's averments, shows reason against maintaining his action.

a-void'er, 1 ə-veid'ər; 2 a-vōid'er, *n.* **1.** One who avoids or shuns. **2†.** One who or that which empties or makes void.

a-void'less, *a.* [Poet.] **1.** Inevitable. **2.** Indefeasible.

avoir., *abbr.* Avoirdupois.

av"oir-du-pois', 1 av'ər-du-poiz'; 2 āv'or-du-pŏiş', *n.* **1.** The system of weights used in England and the United States for the ordinary purposes of trade, of which the fundamental unit is the pound of 16 ounces or 7,000 grains. See WEIGHT.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

(used in weighing all articles except drugs, gold, silver, and precious stones).

27^{11}/$_{32}$ grains = 1 dram (dr.). 4 quarters = 1 hundred-
16 drams = 1 ounce (oz.). 100 pounds } weight (cwt.)
16 ounces = 1 pound (lb.). 20 hundredw't } = 1 ton
25 pounds = 1 quarter. or 2,000 pounds } (T.).

The ton and hundredweight above given (often called the *short ton* and the *short hundredweight*) are those in common use in the United States. The ton of 2,240 lbs., and the hundredweight of 112 lbs. (often called the *long ton* and the *long hundredweight*), are used at United States custom-houses and in wholesale transactions in coal and iron, and are in general use in Great Britain. See TON. When the long ton is the standard, 1 qr. = 28 lbs.

2. [Colloq.] Weight; as, *avoirdupois* and strength tell in football. **3†.** Merchandise sold by weight. [< OF. *aver de peis*; *aver*, goods (see AVER, *n.*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *peis*, < L. *pensum*, weight; see PENSION1.]

A-vo'la, 1 ą-vō'lą; 2 ā-vō'lä, *n.* A seaport town in Sicily.

av"o-la'tion†, *n.* The act of flying away; escape; exhalation.

a-vo'll, 1 ą-vō'il; 2 ā-vō'il, *n.* [It.] The fillet or molding at the junction of the stem and bowl in a wine-glass or the like.

av"o-li'tion-al, 1 av'o-lish'ən-əl; 2 āv'o-lish'on-al, *a.* Not volitional.

A'von, 1 ē'vən *or* av'ən; 2 ā'von *or* āv'on, *n.* **1.** A river in the Midland counties of England; 100 m. long to the Severn. **2.** A village in Livingston county, N. Y. **3.** A village in Hamilton county, O. **4.** A town in Norfolk county, Mass.

Av'on-dale, 1 av'ən-dēl; 2 āv'on-dāl, *n.* **1.** A village in Hamilton county, O. **2.** A town in Jefferson county, Ala.

av'o-set, *n.* Same as AVOCET.

a-vouch', 1 ə-vauch'; 2 a-vouch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To affirm on one's word or positively; declare openly; proclaim; vouch for; guarantee; also, to acknowledge; confess; avow; as, to *avouch* a sale; to *avouch* one's guilt.

Conduct expresses character, and *character avouches faith*.
O. B. FROTHINGHAM *Creed and Conduct* p. 2. [G. P. P. 1877.]

2†. To appeal to; cite.

II. *i.* To give assurance or guarantee; vouch; as, to *avouch* for another's reputation. [< OF. *avochier*, < L. *advoco*; see ADVOCATE, *n.*] Syn.: see ASSERT; ASSURE; AVER; AVOW.— **a-vouch't†**, *n.* That which avouches; evidence; proof.— **a-vouch'a-bl(eF)**, *a.*— **a-vouch'er**, *n.*— **a-vouch'ment**, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of avouching; declaration. S. S.

a-voucht', *pp.* Avouched.

a"vou"é', 1 ą'vū"ē'; 2 ā'vų"é', *n.* [F.] A French attorney at law; also, formerly, a protector of a religious community.

a-voure't, *n.* Avowal.

a-vour'neen, 1 ə-vūr'nīn; 2 a-vųr'nēn, *n.* [Ir.] Darling; sweetheart; a term of endearment among the peasantry. **a-vour'nin‡**.

a-vou'ter-le†, *n.* Adultery. **a-vou'trle†**.

a-vow', 1 ə-vau'; 2 a-vow', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To declare openly, as with a view to justify, maintain, or defend, or simply to acknowledge or confess frankly; as, he *avowed* his fault; to *avow* one's identity. See VOW.

Arnold trusted his boys, *avowing* that he believed what they affirmed. ROBERTSON in S. A. Brooke's *F. W. Robertson* p. 699. [H.]

2. *Law.* To acknowledge and justify.

The distrainor, who is now the defendant, makes AVOWRY; that is, he *avows* taking the distress in his own right, or the right of his wife. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol. ii, p. 149.

3†. To confess obligation or relation to; approve.

II. *i. Law.* To acknowledge and justify an act done, as the taking of goods, or a distress for rent. [< F. *avouer*, < *à* (< L. *ad*), to, + *vouer*; see VOW, *v.*]

Syn.: acknowledge, admit, aver, avouch, confess, declare, own, profess. *Acknowledge, admit*, and *declare* refer either to oneself or to others; *all the other words refer* only to one's own knowledge or action. A man *acknowledges* another's claim or his own promise; he *admits* an opponent's advantage or his own error; he *declares* either what he has seen or experienced or what he has received from another; he *avers* what he is sure of from his own knowledge or consciousness; he gives his assurance as the voucher for what he *avouches*; he *avows* openly a belief or intention that he has silently held, yet there is always the suggestion that some will be ready to challenge or censure what one *avows*; as, the clergyman *avowed* his dissent from the doctrine of his church. *Avow* and *avouch* take a direct object; *aver* is followed by a conjunction: a man *avows* his faith, *avouches* a deed, *avers* that he was present. *Avow* has usually a good sense; what a person *avows* he at least does not treat as blameworthy, criminal, or shameful; if he did, he would be said to *confess*. *Own* applies to all things, good or bad, great or small, which one takes as his own. See ACKNOWLEDGE; ASSERT; CONFESS.— Ant.: contradict, deny, disavow, disclaim, disown, ignore, repudiate.

— **a-vow'a-bl(eF)**, *a.*— **a-vow'a-bl(e-nessF)**, *n.*— **a-vow'a-bly**, *adv.*— **a-vow'er**, *n.*

a-vow'†, *tr.* To vow or bind by a vow; also, to promise.

a-vow't, *n.* [Archaic.] A vow; also, the thing vowed.

a-vow'‡, *n.* The act of avowing; avowal.

a-vow'al, 1 ə-vau'əl; 2 a-vow'al, *n.* The act of avowing; an open declaration: frank acknowledgment.

The reader needs neither smile at this *avowal* nor frown.
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater* prelim., p. 38. [T. & F. 1855.]

a-vow'ance, 1 ə-vau'əns; 2 a-vow'anç, *n.* **1.** Avowal. **2†.** Maintenance; vindication. [makes an avowry.

a-vow'ant, 1 ə-vau'ənt; 2 a-vow'ant, *n. Law.* One who

a-vowed', } 1 ə-vaud'; 2 a-vowd', *pa.* Openly acknowl-

a-vowd's, } edged; plainly declared; open; as, an *avowed* enemy.— **a-vow'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **a-vow'ed-ness**, *n.*

a-vow'ry, 1 ə-vau'ri; 2 a-vow'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* The acknowledgment and justification of the taking of the goods by the defendant in an action of replevin. Compare COGNIZANCE, 1 (4). **2†.** A patron; advocate; especially, a patron saint. [< OF. *avourie*, < *avouer*; see AVOW.]

a-vow'try, *n.* Same as ADVOUTRY.

a-voy't, *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment, fear, or remonstrance.

Av"oy-elles', 1 av'ėl-elz'; 2 āv'oy-ĕls', *n.* A parish in E. Louisiana; 858 sq. m.; parish-seat, Marksville.

a-voy'er, 1 ə-voi'ər; 2 a-vōy'er, *n.* [F.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of a canton of French Switzerland.— **a-voy'er-ship**, *n.*

A"vranches', 1 ą'vrąñsh'; 2 ā'vrąñsh', *n.* An ancient town in Manche department, France; Henry II. of England absolved in cathedral, after Becket's murder.

a-vulse't, *tr.* To pluck off.

a-vul'sion, 1 ə-vul'shən; 2 a-vŭl'shon, *n.* **1.** A pulling off or tearing away; forcible separation. **2.** That which is torn away. **3.** *Law.* A sudden removal of soil from the estate of one and its deposit upon or adjunction to the land of another by the violent action of water. The land thus torn away continues to be vested in the original owner. [< L. *avulsio(n-)*, < *avello*, tear away, < *ab*, from, + *vello*, tear.]

a-vul'siv(es), 1 ə-vul'siv; 2 a-vŭl'siv, *a.* Tending to start suddenly or violently. [< AVULSION.]

a-vun'cu-lar, 1 ə-vųŋ'kiu-lər; 2 a-vŭn'cū-lar, *a.* Of, belonging to, being, or like an uncle.

He varied the appellation . . . by calling me 'old fellow,' or even 'my *avuncular* relative.' HAGGARD *She* p. 23. [ALL.]

[< L. *avunculus*, dim. of *avus*, grandfather.]

Av'va, 1 av'ə; 2 āv'a, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *2 Kings* xvii, 24.

Av'vim, 1 av'im; 2 āv'im, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Deut.* ii, 23.

Av'vites, 1 av'aits; 2 āv'its, *n. pl. Bib.* (R. V.). *2 Kings* xvii, 31.

a-vye'†, *tr.* To betake (oneself): used reflexively.

a-vys't†. **I.** *v.* To advise. **II.** *n.* Advice.

awt. Same as AWE.— **A.W.**, *abbr.* Articles of war.

a'wa", 1 ą'wä"; 2 ā'wä". [Hawaii.] **I.** *a.* Bitter; sour. **II.** *n.* **1.** The milkfish (*Chanos chanos*). **2.** Same as KAVA.

a-wa', 1 ə-wō' *or* ə-wū'; 2 a-wą' *or* a-wä', *adv.* [Scot.] Away.

a-wa'bi, 1 ą-wū'bi; 2 ā-wä'bi, *n.* [Jap.] An earshell.

Aw'adh, *n.* Same as OUDH, 1.

a-waft', 1 ə-waft'; 2 a-wäft', *adv.* Afloat; adrift.

a-wait', 1 ə-wēt'; 2 a-wāt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wait for, as a person *or event*, especially as with *constant expectation*. **2.** To be ready or in store for; be reserved for, as at a particular time, or contingent upon, as an event; attend; as, success *awaits* his diligence.

Some further change *awaits* us nigh. MILTON *P. L.* bk. xi, l. 193.

3†. To lie in wait for; watch for. **4†.** To wait upon.

II. *i.* **1.** To wait; lie in wait. **2†.** To watch; also, to wait: with *on* or *upon*. [< OF. *awaiter*, watch, < *a-* (*a-*, to) + *waiter*, watch; see WAIT.] Syn.: see ABIDE.

— **a-wait't†**, *n.* Watching; ambush.— **a-wait'**, *adv.* In wait.— **a-wait'er**, *n.* **1.** One who awaits or waits for. **2†.** One who waits upon; an attendant. **3†.** One who lies in wait.— **a-wait'ing**, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Waiting; expectation. **2†.** Attendance.

A'wa-ji, 1 ą'wa-ji; 2 ā'wä-ji, *n.* An island between Honshu and Shikoku islands, Japan; 210 sq. m.

a-wake', 1 ə-wēk'; 2 a-wāk', *v.* [A-WOKE' or A-WAKED'; A-WAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to awake or cease from sleep; wake.

The morn that warms the approaching day,
Awakes me up to toil and woe. BURNS *The Lament* st. 7.

2. To rouse to a state of activity; excite; arouse: more commonly *awaken*.

He will *awake* my mercy which lies dead. SHAK. *John* act iv, sc. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To cease to sleep; come from a state of sleep; resume the conscious exercise of the functions that have lain dormant through sleep.

We shall start up, at last *awake*
From life, that insane dream we take
For waking now. BROWNING *Easter-Day* st. 14.

2. To come into action or a realization of the truth, as after a state of indifference or the like; become alert; as, his mind *awoke* from its sluggishness; to *awake* to the realities of life. **3.** [Archaic.] To be active and alert. [< AS. *āwacan*, awake, < *ā-* (*a-*, away) + *wacan*; see WAKE, *v.*] Syn.: see ANIMATE; AROUSE; STIR.— PREP.: awake *from* or *out of* sleep; *to* the danger; *to* duty; awake *in* terror; *with* a start; *at* the call; *on* the instant.

— **a-wak'a-bl(eF)**, *a.*— **a-wak'er**, *n.*

a-wake', *a.* Not asleep, either as not having been asleep or as having awakened from sleep; alert; vigilant.

Before the eyes of men *awake* at last.
E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. i, st. 7.

Some men . . . can hardly be said to be *awake* during the whole course of their lives. BURKE *Sublime and Beautiful, On Taste* intro., p. 16. [BELL 1889.]

[ME. *awake*, < AS. *āwacen*, pp. of *āwacan*; see AWAKE, *v.*]

a-wak'en, 1 ə-wēk'n; 2 a-wāk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stir up, excite, or otherwise arouse into a state of activity; arouse, as emotion, interest, or the like; as, your story *awakens* my sympathy; the church was *awakened*.

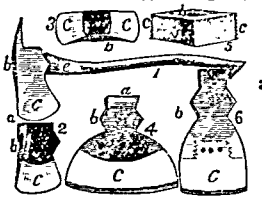
The new political relations between England and the important Germanic States had *awakened* the dormant . . . sympathies between these nations. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* p. 5. [S. 1885.]

2. To arouse from sleep; cause to awake; awake; as, I can not *awaken* him; the noise *awakened* the sleeper.
II. *i.* Poetic or rarer form of AWAKE.
But, alas! in a far foreign land I *awaken*,
And sigh for the friends who can meet me no more!
CAMPBELL *Exile of Erin* st. 3.
[< AS. *āwæcnan, āwæcnian*, < *ā-* (A-, away); and see WAKEN.] Syn.: see ANIMATE; AROUSE.— **a-wak'en-a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **a-wak'en-er**, *n.*
His value as an inspirer and *awakener* cannot be over-estimated.
LOWELL *My Study Windows, Carlyle* p. 149. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]
— **a-wak'en-ing**, *pa.* Fitted to awaken or rouse; rousing; stirring; exciting; as, an *awakening* sermon.— **a-wak'en-ing-ly**, *adv.*
a-wak'end, *pp.* Awakened. S. S.
a-wak'en-ing, 1 ə-wāk'n-ıŋ; 2 a-wāk'n-ing, *n.* The act of waking from sleep or a state resembling sleep; a quickening or originating of interest or activity, especially in religion. **a-wak'en-ment†.**
Wittenberg looked on 'with shoutings;' the whole world was looking on. . . . It was the shout of the *awakening* of nations.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iv, p. 128. [L. CO.]
— **the Great Awakening**, the religious revival of the 18th century in America, chiefly in New England, in which George Whitefield took prominent part in 1740.
a'wald, 1 ä'weld; 2 ä'wald. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Lying helpless on the back: said of a sheep. **II.** *n.* A cast sheep. **a'walt†; a'wart†; a'welled‡.** [waning.
a-wane', 1 ə-wān'; 2 a-wān', *adv.* & *a.* [Rare.] On the wane;
a-want'ing, 1 ə-wônt'ıŋ; 2 a-want'ing, *a.* [Scot. & Poet.] Wanting. [trevally.
a-wa'ra, 1 ə-wä'rə; 2 a-wä'ra, *n.* [Maori.] A fish, the
a-ward'[1], 1 ə-wôrd'; 2 a-ward', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To decide to be properly due, as between or among contestants; apportion; assign; allot; as, to *award* a prize.
And you must cut this flesh from off his breast;
The law allows it, and the court *awards* it.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act iv, sc. 1.
2. To grant the enjoyment of; allow. **3†.** To sentence.
II. *i.* To make an award. [< OF. *eswardeir*, adjudge, < *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *warder*, observe, watch, < OHG. *warten*; see WARD, *v.*] **a-ward'ent†.**
Syn.: adjudge, apportion, assign. *Award* is ordinarily favorable; as, to *award* a prize or an honor; *adjudge* may be favorable or unfavorable; as, to *adjudge* one victor or vanquished. See ALLOT; APPORTION.— Prep.: *to.*
— **a-ward'a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **a-ward'er**, *n.*
a-ward'[2]**†**, *ct.* To ward off.
a-ward', *n.* **1.** A decision rendered by a judge or umpire; especially, in law, a decision by arbitrators on a matter in controversy duly submitted to them.
To stand gladly to the *award* of his sovereign, or of him that is higher in degree; certain this is a great work of humility.
CHAUCER *C. T., Parson's Tale* in vol. iii, p. 228. [J. N. 1860.]
2. The paper, writing, or instrument containing the decision of arbitrators and signed by them. 3. The thing or the amount awarded by the decision of arbitrators, jurors, or judges. **4†.** Custody. [< OF. *eswart*, < *eswardeir*; see AWARD[1], *v.*] **a-ward'ment‡.— Geneva award**, the findings and decision of the tribunal of arbitration sitting in Geneva, Switzerland, which, in 1872, adjudged that Great Britain should pay the United States $15,500,000 for damage done to American commerce during the Civil War by the Confederate cruisers "Alabama," "Florida," and "Shenandoah," which had been built or equipped and manned in British ports.
a-ware', 1 ə-wār'; 2 a-wâr', *a.* **1.** Possessing knowledge (of some particular fact or action); conscious; informed through the senses; as, he became *aware* of a dark figure. **2†.** On the watch. **3†.** Beware: an elliptical verbal use. [ME. *aware*, for *iwar* (see A-, together), < AS. *gewær* (= OHG. *giwar*, NHG. *gewahr*, aware), < *ge-* (= Goth. *ga-*, intens.) + *wær* (= Goth. *war*), cautious.]
Syn.: apprized, assured, certain, certified, cognizant, conscious, informed, sensible, sure. One may be *assured* of a falsehood: what he is *aware* of must be fact. See CONSCIOUS; SURE.— Ant.: ignorant, insensible, unaware, unconscious, uninformed.— Prep.: *of.*— **a-ware'ness**, *n.* The state of being aware; the quality of immediacy which belongs to consciousness. **a-ware'dom†.**
a-warn'†, *vt.* To warn.
a"wa-ru'ite, 1 ä"wə-rū'ait; 2 ä"wa-rų'it, *n. Mineral.* A native alloy of iron and nickel (Fe_2Ni_6), found in New Zealand, and believed to come from a partly serpentized peridotite. [< *Awarua* river, South Island, New Zealand.]
a-wash', 1 ə-wesh'; 2 a-wąsh', *adv.* & *a. Naut.* **1.** Level with or just above the surface, so that waves wash over. 2. Tossed or washed about by waves. 3. Covered or overflowed with water; as, the hatches were *awash*.
a-waste', 1 ə-wēst'; 2 a-wâst', *adv.* & *a.* Wasting.
a-watch', 1 ə-woch'; 2 a-wąch', *adv.* & *a.* Watching.
a-wa'ter, 1 ə-wô'tər; 2 a-wa'ter, *adv.* In or on the water.
a-wave', 1 ə-wēv'; 2 a-wāv', *adv.* & *a.* In a waving manner; moving like a wave or in waves.
a-way', 1 ə-wē'; 2 a-wā', *adv.* **1.** From a place, esp. an accustomed place; off; from home; as, to go *away; away* for the summer. 2. At a distance; absent; remote; as, he talks *away* from the subject; a mile *away*. 3. From contact; from one's keeping, attention, or possession; aside; as, to lay *away* one's cloak; to put *away* work or care. 4. In another direction; aside; off; as, to turn the face *away*. 5. Out of existence; into extinction or termination; to an end; as, to fade *away*.
These leave the sense, their learning to display,
And those explain the meaning quite *away*.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. i, l. 117.
6. Without break or delay; continuously; on. By ellipsis of *go*, or some similar word, *away* is often used as a verb, esp. as an imperative; as, we must *away; away! away!* whither *away? Away* is occasionally, and now chiefly provincially, used in composition with *where, there, here*, as an intensive; as, where*away* is it? [< AS. *onweg*, lit. on the way, < *on*, on, + *weg*; see WAY; cp. MHG. *enweg*, > NHG. *weg*, away.] Syn.: see ALOOF; APART.— Prep.: go or turn away *from;* do or make away *with*.— **away back** [Colloq.], far back; long ago.— **a-way'-go"ing. 1.** *a.* Going away; leaving. **II.** *n.* A departing.— **a.-going crop**, a crop sown by a tenant during his term, but maturing after his term expires.— **a. with. 1.** Remove; depart: used as an imperative. **2.** [Archaic.] Get on with; bear; abide; endure.— **fight a.**, immediately.— **to do a. with**, to put an end to; dispense with.— **to make a. with. 1.** To kill. **2.** To carry off. **3.** To squander.— **a-way'ward†**, *adv.* Turned away; averted.
aw'bert†, *n.* The laburnum.
awe[1], 1 ô; 2 ą, *vt.* [AWED, AWD[S]; AW'ING or AWE'ING.] **1.** **awe**[2],) To inspire with dread; constrain by the influence of fear; terrify; daunt.
And Rome—. . . Who *awed* the world with her imperial frown
BRYANT *The Ages* st. 17
2. To inspire with mingled reverence and fear; influence or constrain by profound respect and reverential fear; as, *awed* by the presence of God.
awe[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To owe.
awe[3], *n.* **1.** Reverential fear; dread mingled with veneration; solemn and reverential wonder, inspired by what is sublime and majestic.
The Phthian mountains saw
And quaked with mystic *awe*.
MACAULAY *Deliver. of Vienna* st. 4.
Awe is used as the first element in self-explaining compound adjectives; as, *awe*-compelling, *awe*-inspiring, etc.
2. [Archaic.] Overawing influence. **3†.** Dread; terror. [ME. *awe, aghe*, < Icc. *agi*, fear; cp. AS. *ege* (= Goth. *agis*), awe.] Syn.: see AMAZEMENT; FEAR; REVERENCE; VENERATION.— Prep.: *in* awe *of*.
— **awe'band"†**, *n.* Restraint; check; a band for tying up or restraining unruly cattle. **aw'band"†.— awe-bound**, *a.* Held in check through awe.— **to stand in awe of**, to have great fear, dread, respect, or reverence for.— **awe'less**, *a.* Without awe; fearless. **aw'less†.— awe'less-ness**, *n.*— **awe'some**, *a.* **1.** Inspiring awe or terror; appalling; awful; weird. **2.** Full of or expressing awe; reverential.— **awe'some-ly**, *adv.*— **awe'some-ness**, *n.*
awe[2], 1 ô; 2 ą, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A sail of a windmill. **2.** A float of a water-wheel.
Awe, 1 ô; 2 ą, **Loch.** A lake in Argyllshire, Scotland, noted for picturesque and historic associations, and much visited by tourists; about 23 m. long. Compare LOCHAW.
a-wea'ry, 1 ə-wī'rı; 2 a-wē'ry, *a.* [Poet.] Wearied; weary. **a-wea'ried†.**
a-weath'er, 1 ə-weth'ər; 2 a-wĕth'er, *adv. Naut.* At, to, or toward the side from which the wind blows: said chiefly of the helm; as, helm *aweather!* which means to put the helm to windward: formerly used also as a preposition for *aweather of*. [< A-, on, + WEATHER.]
a-wee', 1 ə-wī', 2 a-wē, *adv.* [Scot.] Awhile.
a-week', 1 ə-wik'; 2 a-wēk', *adv.* In the week; weekly.
a-weel', 1 ə-wīl'; 2 a-wēl', *interj.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Well; well then! corruption of AH, WELL.
a-weigh', 1 ə-wē'; 2 a-we', *adv.* With the flukes just clear of the bottom: atrip: said of an anchor.
a"we-ma'su, 1 ä'wē-mä'sū; 2 ä"we-mä'sų, *n.* [Jap.] The yellow-spotted trout (*Salvelinus kundscha*) of Japan.
a-west', 1 ə-west'; 2 a-wĕst', *adv.* & *a.* Westward.
awe'strike", 1 ô'straik"; 2 ą'strik", *vt.* [AWE'STRUCK" or AWE'STRICK"EN; AWE'STRIK"ING.] To strike or impress with awe: rare except in the past participle.
He . . . follows in *awestruck* thought the flight of her little soul through those unknown realms.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iv, p. 135. [L. CO.]
a-we'to, 1 ä-wē'to; 2 ä-we'to, *n.* [New Zealand.] The vegetable caterpillar (*Hepialus virescens*): so called because the victim of a parasitic fungus (*Cordyceps robertsii*), which grows from the back of its head like a small bulrush 6 to 8 inches high. When the dead caterpillar is charred, the fungus furnishes material for a dark dye See illus. under CORDYCEPS.
aw'ful, 1 ô'ful; 2 ą'ful, *a.* **1.** Inspiring or suited to inspire awe, reverential fear and admiration, or profound respect; very impressive or majestic.
Is there who 'mid these *awful* wilds has seen
The native Genii walk the mountain green?
WORDSWORTH *Descriptive Sketches* st. 18.
2. Causing or tending to cause dread or horror; terrible; dreadful; frightful.
The storm of Drogheda was the first of a series of *awful* massacres.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 558. [H. 1875.]
3. Caused by awe; filled with, feeling, or showing awe.
These served his person at the royal feast;
Around, at *awful* distance, stood the rest.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Pope, bk. xxiv, l. 583.
4. [Colloq.] Very bad, great, or the like; horrid; frightful; monstrous; as, an *awful* fool. [< *aw-* (AWE) + *-ful* (FULL).] **awe'ful†; aw'fu'†** [Scot.].
Syn.: alarming, appalling, dire, direful, dread, dreadful, fearful, frightful, horrible, horrific, portentous, shocking, solemn, terrible, terrific. *Awful* should not be used of things which are merely disagreeable or annoying, nor of all that are *alarming* and *terrible*, but only of such as bring a solemn awe upon the soul, as in the presence of a superior power; as, the *awful* hush before the battle. We speak of an *exalted* station, a *grand* mountain, an *imposing* presence, a *majestic* cathedral, a *noble* mien, a *solemn* litany, a *stately* march, an *august* assembly, the *awful* scene of the judgment day. Compare synonyms for ALARM; AMAZEMENT; AUGUST; FRIGHTFUL.— Ant.: alluring, beautiful, cheerful, delightful, easy, gentle, harmless, innocent, pleasant, pleasing, rapturous, serene, sweet, transporting.
— **aw'ful-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In an awful manner; terribly; sublimely; solemnly; reverentially. 2. [Colloq.] Excessively; very; as, *awfully* rich.— **aw'ful-ness**, *n.*
A. W. G., *abbr.* American wire-gage.
a-whape'†, *vt.* To amaze; confound.
a-wheel', 1 ə-hwil'; 2 a-hwēl', *adv.* & *a.* On a wheel or wheels; wheeling; riding a bicycle or the like. **a-wheels'†.**
a-wheft', 1 ə-hweft'; 2 a-hwĕft', *a. Naut.* Like a waft or pennant. See WAFT, *n.*, 3 (2).
a-whet', 1 ə-hwet; 2 a-hwĕt', *adv.* & *a.* Whetting.
a-while', 1 ə-hwail'; 2 a-hwil', *adv.* For a while; for a brief time: properly two words.
And, with the morn, those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since, and lost *awhile*.
NEWMAN *Lux Benigna* st. 3.
[< AS. *āne hwīle* (acc. sing.), a while; see ONE, WHILE.]
a-whir', 1 ə-hwūr'; 2 a-hwir', *adv.* & *a.* In a whir; whirring.
a-whirl', 1 ə-hwūrl'; 2 a-hwirl', *adv.* & *a.* Whirling.
a-wide', *adv.* [Archaic.] Widely.
a-wing', 1 ə-wiŋ'; 2 a-wing', *adv.* & *a.* On the wing; flying.
a-wink', 1 ə-wiŋk'; 2 a-wiŋk', *adv.* & *a.* In a state of winking; winking.
A-wi'tchi, *n.* Same as AVICHI.
awk, 1 ôk; 2 ąk, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Awkward; sinister; untoward; clumsy.
awk, *n.* An auk.
awk, *adv.* [Archaic.] Awkwardly; perversely.
awk'ward, 1 ôk'wərd; 2 ąk'ward, *a.* **1.** Ungraceful in bearing or person; ungainly; as, an *awkward* fellow.
In an incredibly short time, . . . these *awkward* fellows had acquired a military air.
FISKE *American Revolution* vol. ii, p. 54. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]
2. Not dexterous or skilful in action; clumsy; bungling; inefficient; as, an *awkward* workman. 3. Ill-adapted for use or for the purpose intended; unhandy; as, an *awkward* tool. 4. Embarrassing or embarrassed; unpleasant; uneasy; also, not easily dealt with, or dangerous to deal with; as, an *awkward* predicament; an *awkward* feeling; an *awkward* customer. **5†.** Directed or turned the wrong way; also, perverse; untoward. [< *awk* (< Icc. *öfug, afug*, back foremost, < *af*, away) + -WARD.] **ack'ward‡; auk'ward†.**
Syn.: boorish, bungling, clownish, clumsy, gawky, maladroit, rough, uncouth, unhandy, unskilful. *Awkward*, from *awk* (kindred with *off*, from the Norwegian), is *afward*, turned the wrong way; it was anciently used of a back-handed or left-handed blow in battle, of squinting eyes, etc. *Clumsy*, on the other hand (from *clumse*, also through the Norwegian), signifies benumbed, stiffened with cold; this is the original meaning of *clumsy* fingers, *clumsy* limbs. Thus, *awkward* primarily refers to action, *clumsy* to condition. A tool, a vehicle, or the human frame may be *clumsy* in shape or build, *awkward* in motion. The *clumsy* man is almost of necessity *awkward*, but the *awkward* man may not be naturally *clumsy*. The finest untrained colt is *awkward;* a horse that is *clumsy* in build can never be trained out of awkwardness. An *awkward* statement has an uncomfortable, and perhaps recoiling force; a statement that contains ill-assorted and incongruous material in ill-chosen language is *clumsy*. We speak of an *awkward* predicament, an *awkward* scrape. An *awkward* excuse commonly reflects on the one who offers it. We say the admitted facts have an *awkward* appearance. In none of these cases could *clumsy* be used. *Clumsy* is, however, applied to movements that seem as unsuitable as those of benumbed and stiffened limbs. A dancing bear is both *clumsy* and *awkward*.— Ant.: adroit, clever, dexterous, handy, skilful.— Prep.: awkward *in* action; *at* the business.
— **awkward squad** (*Mil.*), a small body of untrained recruits assembled for drill.— **awk'ward-ish**, *a.*— **awk'ward-ly**, *adv.*— **awk'ward-ness**, *n.*
A. W. L., *abbr.* Absent with leave.
awl, 1 ôl; 2 ąl, *n.* **1.** A slender tool for making small holes in leather, wood, or the like, without removing material. Awls are named mainly from their use; as, **belt-awl** (short, strong, sharp-pointed, for piercing belting), **brad-awl** (short, non-tapering, with cutting edge on the end, for making holes in wood, as for receiving brads, screws, etc.), **carpet-awl** (a blade about 4 inches long tapering to a point, for piercing carpets), **drawing-awl** (having an eye for the reception of thread), **lasting-awl** (a sewing-awl used by a boot-closer), **marking-awl** (see SCRIBING-AWL), **packing-awl** (for passing twine through packing-cloth or hamper-meshes), **pegging-awl, peg-awl** (short chisel-edged, for making holes in shoe-soles for the insertion of pegs), **probing-awl** (to kill fish by piercing the brain), **scribing-awl, scribe-awl, scratch-awl** (stiff, straight, sharp-pointed, with which to make lines on wood, metal, etc.), **sewing-awl** (for piercing holes for purpose of sewing), **stabbing-awl** (straight, sharp-pointed, for piercing leather, etc.), **upholsterers' or cane-seating awl** (a straight, sharp-pointed awl, blade about 3½ inches long, used by upholsterers and cane-workers).

Types of Awls.
a, packing-awl; *b*, lasting-awl; *c*, pegging-awl; *d*, sewing-awl; *e*, brad-awl; *f*, scratch-awl.

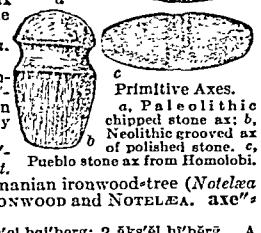
2. [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker. 3. *Bot.* Same as AAL. [< AS. *awel* (*æl, eal*); cp. OHG. *ala*, NHG. *ahle*, Icc. *alr*, awl.]— **awl'-clip"**, *n.* A file for letters, memoranda, etc, in which the papers are held by an awl-shaped iron which penetrates them.— **awl-shaped**, *a.* **1.** Shaped like an awl. 2. *Bot.* Slender and tapering to a slender or rigid point; subulate.— **awl-tree**, *n.* A small mulberry-tree (*Morinda citrifolia*). See AL.— **awl'wort"**, *n.* A small stemless aquatic plant (*Subularia aquatica*) of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), having awl-shaped leaves.
awm, 1 ôm; 2 ąm, *n.* Same as AAM. **aum†.**
aw'mous, 1 ô'mus; 2 ą'mūs, *n.* [Scot.] Charity; alms.
awn, 1 ôn; 2 ąn, *n. Bot.* A bristle-like appendage or extension of the glumes of certain grasses; a slender spine or process; beard; arista; as, the *awns* of wheat. [ME. *awn*, < *agun*, < Icc. *ögn*, chaff, husk; cp. Goth. *ahana*, chaff.] — **awn'er**, *n.* A machine for removing the awns of barley or other grain; a hummeling-machine.— **awn'less**, *a.*— **awn'y**, *a.* Awned.
awned[1], 1 ônd; 2 ąnd, *a.* Having an awn or awns.
awned[2], *a.* Furnished with an awning; awninged.
awn'ing, 1 ôn'ıŋ; 2 ąn'ing, *n.* **1.** A roof-like covering or shelter, usually of canvas or similar material, but sometimes of wood or metal, for protection from the sun or weather. 2. *Naut.* That part of the poop-deck forward of the cabin bulkhead. [M.] [< F. *auvent* (LL. *auvanna*), awning; perhaps < Per. *dwan*, anything suspended.]— **awn'ing(e)d§**, *a.*
a-wob'ble, 1 ə-wob'l; 2 a-wŏb'l, *adv.* & *a.* Wobbling.
a-woke', 1 ə-wōk'; 2 a-wōk', *imp.* of AWAKE, *v.*
A. W. O. L., *abbr.* Absent without leave.
A"wo-mo'ri, 1 ä"wō-mō'rı; 2 ä"wō-mō'ri, *n.* **1.** A ken at the N. end of Honshu Island, Japan. 2. Its capital, on Awomori bay. [working. **a-work'ing†.**
a-work', 1 ə-wūrk'; 2 a-wŭrk', *adv.* & *a.* [Archaic.] At work; Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack, for that sets it *awork*.
SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry IV.* act iv, sc. 3.
a-wrack', 1 ə-rak'; 2 a-rāk', *adv.* & *a.* In ruin; awreck.
a-wreak'†, *vt.* To avenge; revenge. [tion; wrecked.
a-wreck', 1 ə-rek'; 2 a-rĕk', *adv.* & *a.* In a wrecked condi-
a-wrong', 1 ə-rōŋ'; 2 a-rŏng', *adv.* & *a.* Wrongly; wrong.
a-wry', 1 ə-rı'; 2 a-rȳ', *adv.* & *a.* **1.** Out of the proper form, direction, or position; turned toward one side; obliquely; distorted; as, his nose is *awry;* to look *awry*.
Like Alexander's courtiers, who affected to hold their necks *awry*, because he could not help it.
DRYDEN *Works, Dedication of Æneis* in vol. ii, p. 77. [H. 1867.]
2. Figuratively, out of the right course; amiss; erroneously; perversely; unreasonably. [< A-, on, + WRY.]
Those who think *awry* will scarce act straightly.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. iii, l. 541.
awsle, 1 ôsk; 2 ąsk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A newt; an ask.
aw'some, 1 ô'səm; 2 ą'som, *a.* [Scot.] Appalling.
ax[1], 1 aks; 2 ăks, *vt.* & *vi.* To ask: formerly a correct and much-used form, but now unused except as a provincial form or by the uneducated.
ax[2],) *vt.* **1.** To furnish with an ax or axes; as, the **axe**,) *axed* fasces of the Roman lictors. 2. To cut, work, dress, or fashion with an ax.
ax,) *n.* [AX'ES, *pl.*] **1.** An edge-tool consisting of an **axe**,) iron head (or poll) commonly with a blunt back and a broad, slightly convex steel cutting edge, fitted by means of a socket with a handle (or helve): used for chopping, hewing, cleaving, felling, or the like. In trade use an ax may be either the implement ready for use, including the helve, or the head alone. Axes vary much in shape and size as well as in intended use, the *broadax* for hewing timber and some old *battle-axes* being characterized by blades much broader than the bit of the ordinary *chopping-ax*. Some axes are named (1) from

their use; as, **chipping-ax** or **listing-ax**, **dock-ax** (a form of poleax used by dock-laborers and others), **felling-ax**, **fire-ax** (for use by firemen and others in cases of fire), **grubbing-ax**, **holing-ax** (for cutting mortises), **logging-ax**, **lopping-ax**, **peel-** or **peeling-ax** (double-headed); or (2) from the thing upon which they are used: as, **flesh-ax**, **granite-ax**, **head-ax** (for cutting a whale's head), **ice-ax**, **slate-ax** (slate-cutters' hammer with pointed head; sax).



Axes.
1. Firemen's ax. 2. Common ax. 3. Double-bitted ax. 4. Broadax. 5. Stone-cutters' ax. 6. Ship broadax, showing method of attaching steel blade to malleable iron or cast-steel head. *a*, head or poll; *b*, eye; *c*, bit or blade; *e*, helve or handle.

2. *Stone-working.* An ax-hammer. [< AS. *eaxt, æx*; cp. Goth. *aqizi*, OHG. *acchus*, ax.] — **an ax to grind** (*Colloq., U. S.*), a private end to subserve or promote: probably first used by Benjamin Franklin, in an article entitled "Too Much for Your Whistle."— **ax'-form**", *a.* Ax-shaped.— **ax-hammer**, *n.* A stone-cutters' tool made with two opposite cutting edges, and used for producing on stone a form of finish known as "axed" or "ax-hammered."— **ax-hammered**, *a.*— **bull-head ax**, an ax with a hammer-like projection back of the eye: used in slaughter-houses for felling cattle.— **double ax** (*Archeol.*), a two-bladed ax, used often in hieroglyphics as a symbol of Zeus, especially by the Hittites, ancient Cypriotes, and Mycenæans. It was called *labrys* in Caria.— **grooved ax** (*Archeol.*), a Neolithic ax with grooves instead of an eye for hafting.— **Jedwood ax**, a battle-ax used by mounted men.— **Lochaber ax**, a Scottish modification of the English bill.— **to put the ax on the helve**, to overcome a difficulty.



Primitive Axes.
a, Paleolithic chipped stone ax; *b*, Neolithic grooved ax of polished stone. *c*, Pueblo stone ax from Homolobi.

ax'al, 1 aks'əl; 2 ăks'al, *a.* Axial.

ax"an-thop'si-a, 1 aks"an-thop'sı-ə; 2 ăks"ăn-thŏp'si-a, *n.* Color-blindness in which there is insensibility to yellow.

ax"-break'er, 1 aks"-brēk'-ər; 2 ăks'-brāk'er, *n. Bot.* An Australian and Tasmanian ironwood-tree (*Notelæa longifolia*). Compare IRONWOOD and NOTELÆA. **axe"-break'er†.**

Ax'el Hei'berg Land, 1 aks'el hī'berg; 2 ăks'ĕl hī'bĕrg. A large Arctic island, 90° W. long., 77° to 82° N. lat.: named for a Norwegian merchant by Sverdrup.

ax'i-al, 1 aks'ı-əl; 2 ăks'i-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting an axis or central line; rotating on or about an axis; forming the axis, as of a mountain range; as, an *axial* organ; an *axial* rotation.

The time of *axial* rotation which determines the length of the day varies with different planets.
H. W. WARREN *Recreations in Astron.* p. 101. [H. 1879.]

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the head and trunk; as, the *axial* skeleton.— **axial canal**, a sponge-spicule in the cavity of which lies the nucleus of organic matter which gathers about it the mineral substance deposited.— **a. cell** (*Cytol.*), the single parent cell, in the *Dicyemida*, from which spring the germ-cells.— **a. cord** (*Zooph.*), in *Crinoidea*: (1) A nerve having its origin in the dorsal nervous system, which lies in a channel in the floor of the main brachial groove, and supplies branches to the arm-muscles and sensory terminals of the ectoderm. (2) The thickening of the endothelium in the cœloma which forms the gonads.— **a. group** (*Math.*), a group consisting of three 180° rotations about mutually perpendicular axes and of the identical operation. — **a. line**, the line of magnetism between the two poles of a U magnet.— **a. plane. 1.** A plane that passes through the axis of a fold and divides the latter as nearly as possible into structurally symmetrical halves. **2.** A plane defined by two axes of a crystal, especially by the two secondary optic axes of a biaxial crystal. See AXIS.— **a. sinus**, the vascular cavity enclosing the ovoid gland in echinoderms. — **a. thread**, in the sponge, a fine thread of organic material which runs through the axis of each spicule and its primary branches.— **ax"i-al'i-ty**, *n.*— **ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.* With regard to or in the direction of an axis.

ax-if'er-ous, 1 aks-if'ər-us; 2 ăks-if'er-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Bearing or consisting of an axis, without leaves or other appendages. [< L. *axis*, axis, + *fero*, bear.]

ax'i-form, 1 aks'ı-fōrm; 2 ăks'i-fôrm, *a.* Like or having the form of an axis. [< L. *axis*, axis, + *forma*, form.]

ax-if'u-gal, 1 aks-if'yu-gal; 2 ăks-if'yu-ğal, *a.* Centrifugal. [< L. *axis*, axis, + *fugio*, flee.]

Ax-i'i-dæ, 1 aks-aı'ı-dī; 2 ăks-i'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of trichobranchiate macrurans having reduced pleurobranchiæ and podobranchiæ with only filamentous processes to branchiæ. **Ax'i-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *axis*, axis.] — **ax'i-id**, *a.* & *n.*— **ax'i-oid**, *a.*

ax'il, 1 aks'ıl; 2 ăks'il, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The cavity or angle formed by the junction of the upper side of a leaf-stalk, branch, or other lateral member with a stem or branch, or the point at or just above such junction.

A single leaf falls—the bud at its *axil* will shoot forth many leaves. H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers* pt. ii, p. 185. [J. C. D. 1855.]

2. *Anat.* The axilla. [< L. *axilla*, dim. of *axis*, axis.]

ax'il, 1 aks'ıl; 2 ăks'il, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in or in the line of an axis or the axis; axial. [< L. *axis*, axis.]

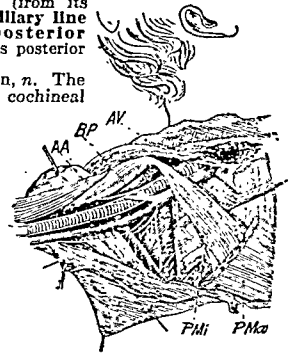
ax"i-lem'ma, 1 aks"ı-lem'ə; 2 ăks"i-lĕm'a, *n. Anat.* A protective sheath enveloping the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. Compare MEDULLARY SHEATH, under MEDULLARY. [< L. *axis*, axis, + Gr. *lemma*, peel.]

ax-il'la, 1 aks-il'ə; 2 ăks-il'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The hollow space beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder; armpit. See illus. in next column. **2.** *Bot.* An axil. [L.; see AXIL.]

ax-il'lant, 1 aks-il'ənt; 2 ăks-il'ant, *a. Bot.* Subtending or forming an axil; as, an *axillant* leaf.

ax'il-lar, 1 aks'ı-lər; 2 ăks'i-lar. **I.** *a.* Axillary. **II.** *n. Ornith.* One of the relatively long, stiff feathers on the under surface of the wing at its junction with the body: commonly in the plural.

ax'il-la-ry, 1 aks'ı-lē-rı; 2 ăks'i-lă-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in an axil or axilla; as, the *axillary* artery, gland, or vein; *axillary* buds. **2.** *Zool.* Attached to a joint. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rig, *pl.*] *Ornith.* An axillar.— **axillary line**, one of the lines descending in a vertical direction from the axilla, as the **anterior axillary line** (from its anterior fold), **midaxillary line** (from its center), **posterior axillary line** (from its posterior fold).



Anatomy of Human Axilla.
AA, axillary artery; *AV*, axillary vein; *BP*, brachial plexus; *PMa*, pectoralis major; *PMi*, pectoralis minor.

ax'in, 1 aks'ın; 2 ăks'in, *n.* The fat of the Mexican cochineal (*Coccus axinus*), consisting of the glycerids of lauric and axinic acids: used in medicine and as a varnish. **a'ge†.— ax-in'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing axin.— **axinic acid**, a brown oily compound ($C_{18}H_{32}O_2$) derived from the saponified axin.

ax'ine, 1 aks'ın *or* -ain; 2 ăks'in *or* -in. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a group of deer including the axis. **II.** *n.* An axine deer.

Ax"i-nel'i-dæ, 1 aks"ı-nel'ı-dī; 2 ăks"i-nĕl'i-dē, *n.* A family of *halichondrine sponges* characterized by non-reticulate skeletons, and the spicules of the skeleton-fibers projecting at an acute angle to the axis so as to present a feathery appearance. **Ax"i-nel'la**, *n.* (t. g.) — **ax"i-nel'lid**, *a.* & *n.*

ax-in'i-form, 1 aks-in'ı-fōrm; 2 ăks-in'i-fôrm, *a.* Ax-shaped. [< Gr. *axinē*, ax, + -FORM.]

ax'in-ite, 1 aks'ın-ait; 2 ăks'in-it, *n. Mineral.* A usually plum-brown or cinnamon-brown transparent to translucent aluminum-calcium borosilicate, with varying amounts of iron and manganese, crystallizing in the triclinic system: sometimes used as a gem. [< Gr. *axinē*, ax.]

ax'i-no-man"cy, 1 aks'ı-no-man"sı; 2 ăks'i-no-măn"çy, *n.* Divination by means of an ax. [< L. *axinomantia*, < Gr. *axinē*, ax, + *manteia*: see -MANCY.] [AXONOMETRY.

ax"i-nom'e-try, 1 aks"ı-nem'ı-trı; 2 ăks"i-nŏm'e-try, *n.* See

ax'i-o-lite, 1 aks'ı-o-lait; 2 ăks'i-o-lit, *n. Petrol.* An aggregation of minute acicular crystals which exhibits fibrous structure at right angles to a median line, as in certain glassy rhyolites; elongated spherulites. [< L. *axis*, axis, + -LITE.] — **ax"i-o-lit'ic**, *a.*

ax'i-om, 1 aks'ı-əm; 2 ăks'i-om, *n.* **1.** *Math. & Logic.* A proposition agreed upon as the basis of an argument or demonstration; especially, a *self-evident or necessary truth*; a proposition or principle that needs no demonstration in order to be accepted, as the statement that a whole is greater than any of its parts.

The philosophical proof of the existence of God depends upon the validity of the *axiom* that every effect must have a cause.
H. WINSLOW *Christian Doctrines* p. 13. [C. D. 1844.]

2. Any proposition or principle that men universally receive and act on as if it were a necessary truth.

It is almost an *axiom* that those who do most for the heathen abroad are most liberal for the heathen at home.
LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* p. 443. [H. 1875.]

It has become one of the *axioms* of reform, that God works with minorities. AUSTIN PHELPS *My Note-Book* p. 38. [S. 1881.]

3. A law or rule drawn from experience by induction or generalization: so used by positivists.

It remains to inquire what is the ground of our belief in *axioms* — what is the evidence on which they rest? I answer, they are experimental truths, generalizations *from observation*.
MILL *Logic* p. 152. [H. 1856.]

4. *Kantian.* A synthetical proposition or judgment, which is of *a priori* origin and therefore entirely independent of experience, but which gives the law to all our intuitions of extensive magnitudes. **5†.** *Logic.* A proposition for consideration. [< F. *axiome*, < L. *axioma*, < Gr. *axiōma*, < *agō*, lead, weigh.]

Syn.: truism. Both the *axiom* and the *truism* are instantly seen to be true, and need no proof; but in an *axiom* there is progress of thought, while the *truism* simply says the same thing over again. The *axiom* that "things which are equal to the same thing are equal *to one another*" unfolds in the latter part of the sentence the truth implied in the first part, which might have been overlooked if not stated. In the *truism* that "a man can do all he is capable of," the former and the latter part of the sentence are simply identical, and the mind is left just where it started. Hence the *axiom* is valuable and useful, while the *truism* is weak and flat, unless the form of statement makes it striking or racy, as in "all fools are out of their wits." See ADAGE. — Ant.: absurdity, contradiction, demonstration, nonsense, paradox, sophism.

— **axioms of continuity.** *Math.* **1.** The theory that, *by the removal of a finite number of segments from any* line, a definite point in that line may be reached or surpassed. **axiom of Archimedes‡. 2.** The theory that it is impossible to enlarge the existing system of elements without contravening all other axioms. **a. of completeness‡.— middle a.**, a credible generalization from common experience which gives way to a scientific formulation.

ax"i-o-mat'ic, 1 aks"ı-o-mat'ık; 2 ăks"i-o-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an axiom; self-evident; as, an *axiomatic* truth. **2.** Based upon, characterized by, or abounding in axioms; as, an *axiomatic* philosophy. [< Gr. *axiōmatikos*, < *axiōma*; see AXIOM.] **ax"i-o-mat'i-cal†.— ax"i-o-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ax"i-om'e-ter, 1 aks"ı-em'ı-tər; 2 ăks"i-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An index that shows the helmsman the position of the tiller. [< L. *axis*, axis, + -METER.]

ax'i-on, 1 aks'ı-en; 2 ăks'i-ŏn, *n. Anat.* The cerebrospinal axis, or central nervous system. [< AXIS.]

ax'i-o-pis"ty†, *n.* Trustworthiness; credibility.

ax"i-o-scot'ic, 1 aks"ı-o-skot'ık; 2 ăks"i-o-scŏt'ic, *a. Phot.* Correct in the rendering of colors; orthochromatic; isochromatic. [< Gr. *axios*, correct, + *skotos*, shadow.]

Axioscotic photography . . . has drawn a great deal of attention of late. A. BLACK in *Century Magazine* Sept., 1887, p. 727.

ax'is, 1 aks'ıs; 2 ăks'is, *n.* [-ES, 1 -ız; 2 -ēş, *pl.*] **1.** A line on which something rotates, or around which something is symmetrically arranged; in mechanics and astronomy, the geometric line round which a turning body revolves; as, the *axis* of the earth.

The globe being now a perfect magnet, we are perhaps safe from any future change of its *axis*.
B. FRANKLIN *Essays, Theory of the Earth* p. 284. [L. & CO. 1851.]

2. *Mech.* The spindle or other support of a rotating body; axle. **3.** *Geom.* (1) One of the principal lines through the center of a figure or solid, especially the longest or shortest, or a line as to which the figure or solid is symmetrical; as, the *axis* of a cylinder. (2) A fixed line along which distances are measured, or to which positions are referred; as, the *axis* of abscissas; *axis* of ordinates. See phrases. (3) Any line having the special property of indicating the relation of two or more figures. **4.** *Fine Arts.* An imaginary line through the center of a drawing or sculpture for purposes of measurement or reference. **5.** Figuratively, that on which any matter hinges or turns; pivotal point.

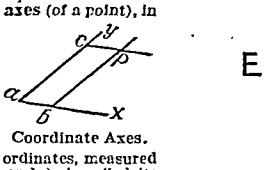
The secret of reform lies not in revolution, but in evolution — in unfolding along the *axis* of growth.
G. D. BOARDMAN in *The Forum* Jan., 1891, p. 538.

6. *Crystal.* An imaginary line between the opposite planes, edges, or solid angles of a crystal, to which its faces can be referred. **7.** The central part of anything; the line about which parts of a body are symmetrically arranged; as, the cerebrospinal *axis*. See illus. under BONE. (1) *Bot.* The central body, part, line, or longitudinal support on, along, or above which organs or other parts are arranged. The stem is the ascending axis; the root is the descending axis. (2) *Anat.* A short arterial trunk from which several nearly equal branches radiate; as, the thyroid *axis*. (3) *Entom.* The small projecting portion of an elytron by which it is attached to the thorax. (4) *Crust.* The tergum of a trilobite. **8.** *Anat.* The second cervical vertebra, or the large blunt tooth-like odontoid process which surmounts it and forms a pivot on which the atlas and head turn. See illus. under ARTICULATION. **9.** *Geol. & Geog.* The main line of direction. (1) The crest-line of ranges, or the central line of troughs or valleys.

We took deep-sea soundings as we approached its [Baffin's Bay's] *axis*. KANE *Arctic Explorations* p. 14. [J. N. 1861.]

(2) The longitudinal line passing through the crests of anticlinal folds (**anticlinal axis**) or the lowest points of synclinal folds (**synclinal axis**); the line from which or toward which the strata slope. [L.]

— **axes of coordinates, coordinate axes** (of a point), in plane geometry, two intersecting lines in the same plane to which the position of that point is referred and by means of which, when its coordinates are known, that position is determined. If the two lines *ax* and *ay* are such axes, *ax* is called the **axis of abscissas** and *ay* the **a. of ordinates**, and the point *a* is called the *vertex* or *origin*. The distance of any point *p* from the axis of ordinates, measured parallel to the axis of abscissas (as *pc* or *ba*), is called its *abscissa*, and that from the axis of abscissas parallel to the axis of ordinates (as *pb* or *ca*) is its *ordinate*. In solid geometry the axes are three in number.— **axes of elasticity** (*Crystal.*), in biaxial crystals, the three lines along which the velocity of light, owing to the varying elasticity of the ether, is at maximum, mean, and minimum.— **ax'is-cyl"inder**, *n.* The essential central substance of a nerve-fiber. See illus. under NERVE. **a.-band‡.— a. of a balance**, the line about which the balance sways.— **a. of a complex** (*Math.*), a line along which a complex of lines may be moved or rotated without altering their condition.— **a. of a gun**, in the bore of a gun, a line passing through the middle of the cylinder.— **a. of a lens**, the line perpendicular to its sides. — **a. of a regular pyramid** (*Geom.*), a straight line drawn from the apex to the central point of the base.— **a. of a spherical mirror** (*Physics*), a right line drawn through the center of curvature of a mirror.— **a. of a storm**, same as STORM-CENTER.— **a. of glacial movement** (*Geol.*), the line which opposes least resistance to the movement of a glacier. — **a. of homology, a. of similitude**, *see under* HOMOLOGY and SIMILITUDE.— **a. of oscillation**, a straight line passing through the center about which a body vibrates, at right angles to the plane of motion.— **a. of polarization** (*Optics*), the line about which as a center the prismatic rings are arranged.— **a. of refraction**, a line perpendicular at the point of incidence to the plane of the refracting substance. — **a. of rotation**, the center about which a body rotates. **a. of revolution‡.— a. of symmetry**, a straight line about which the parts of a body are symmetrically arranged.— **a. of the horizon**, a straight line perpendicular to the horizon at the point of observation.— **conjugate a.**, same as MINOR AXIS.— **declination a.** (*Astron.*), that axis of an equatorial telescope on which the telescope moves at right angles to the polar axis.— **false a.**, same as SYMPODIUM.— **harmonic a.** (*Math.*), a ray that intersects a curve in the harmonic center of the intersections with the same curve of all the rays of a plane pencil.— **hemal a.**, same as AORTA.— **instantaneous a.**, the position at any given instant of an axis of rotation which is continuously altering its direction within the rotating body.— **lateral axes** (*Crystal.*), those axes which are not vertical.— **magnetic a. 1.** In a straight needle, the straight line passing through its poles. **2.** In terrestrial magnetism, the straight line joining the opposite magnetic poles of the earth.— **major a.**, that *axis of a conic section which passes through its foci*.— **minor a.**, the axis of a conic section perpendicular to the major axis. — **neutral a.**, that lengthwise line or plane in a beam or other member which is neither in compression nor in tension. — **optic a.**, the axis of the eye; a straight line passing through the center of the pupil and that of the crystalline lens.— **optic a. of a crystal**, one of the directions in a crystal in passing along which a ray of light suffers no refraction. — **principal a. of inertia**, that one of three axes passing through the center of every solid body rotation upon which develops either a balance of the centrifugal forces or a reduction of them to a single force.— **secondary a.** *Optics.* **1.** As applied to a mirror, any radius which passes outside of the center. **2.** As applied to a lens, any straight line which passes through the center but is not coincident with the radii of curvature.— **spiral a.**, the axis of a twisted shaft, drawn spirally to permit of tracing the external convolutions.— **transverse a.**, same as MAJOR AXIS.— **visual a.**, a straight line passing through the point of regard and central fovea of the retina: *not the optic axis of the eye*.— **ax'ised**, *a.* [Rare.] Having or rotating on an axis.— **ax"i-sym-met'ric**, *a. Math.* Symmetric about an axis.— **axis} mmetric determinant**, a determinant whose conjugate elements are equal in pairs.

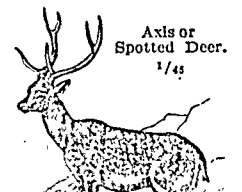


Coordinate Axes.

ax'is², *n.* [L.] A small rusine deer (*Cervus axis*) of southern Asia, having the body spotted with white, and commonly domesticated in parks all over the world. See illus. on following page. **axis deer†.**

ax'le, } 1 aks'l; 2 ăks'l, *n.* **1.** A cross-bar supporting a
ax'le, } vehicle, and on or with which its wheel or wheels turn; an axletree. Axles are named (1) from the vehicle: as, **car-axle**, **wagon-a.**, etc.; (2) in *locomotives, iron-*

position or service performed; as, **driving-a.**, **leading** or **trailing-a.** (ahead of or behind the drivers).


Axis or Spotted Deer. 1/45

This magnet is sustained by a very strong *axle* of adamant passing through its middle, upon which it plays. SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* p. 163. [W.P.N. 1871.]

2. A shaft or spindle on which a wheel, as of a windlass, is mounted and with or on which it turns. **3†.** [Poet.] The axis of a heavenly body.

Had from her *axle* torn
The steadfast earth.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 926.

[< Ice. *öxul*; cp. AS. *eax*, axle.]

— ax'le-ad-just"er, *n.* An axle-setting machine.—

a.-arm, *n.* That portion of an axle which passes through a wheel-hub or center of rotation.— **a.-bar,** *n.* The bar connecting the arms of an axletree; the body or main part of a vehicle-axle.— **a.-box,** *n.* **1.** A metal bushing or lining for a wheel-hub. **2.** A journal-box.— **a.-cap,** *n.* A metal cover which protects the end of the axle-arm and the axle-nut.— **a.-clip,** *n.* See CLIP.— **a.-guard,** *n.* One of the plates between which axle-boxes slide vertically.— **a.-gulde,** *n.* A gulde which allows the boxes or the axles of a locomotive a certain amount of vertical movement, but prevents them moving horizontally.— **a.-hook,** *n.* A hook on an axle for the attachment of the doubletree or swingletree-chain.— **a.-light system,** a system of electric lighting of *trains, the current being furnished by a dynamo operated* from the car-axle.— **a.-pin,** *n.* A linchpin.— **a.-saddle,** *n.* A U-shaped clip to fasten the spring to the axle.— **a.-setter,** *n.* Same as SETTING-GAGE.— **a.-skein,** *n.* A tapering metal sleeve surrounding a wooden axle-spindle to protect it from wear.— **a.-sleeve,** *n.* A cylinder surrounding an axle, to hold it in place if it breaks.— **a.-tooth,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A molar tooth.— **ax'le-tree",** *n.* An axle; originally, a wooden axle. See AXLE, 1.

Neither was there any *axle-tree* or groove. HOGG *Tales of Ettrick Shepherd, Allan Gordon* in vol. i, p. 245. [n. s. 1837.]

— floating a., the part of the steering-gear of an automobile consisting of the steering-knuckle, arm, and drag.— **mulay-** or **muley-a,** *n.* **1.** In a car, an axle without collars on its outer ends. **2.** In a locomotive, an axle bearing a pair of flangeless wheels.— **sleeve-a.,** *n.* A hollow axle surrounding and running upon another axle or shaft.— **ax'led,** *a.* Having an axle or axles; as, *four-axled*.

ax'man, } 1 aks'man; 2 äks'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One
axe-man, } who wields an ax. Specif.: (1) A woodman. (2) *Civ. Engin.* One who clears the ground and drives stakes for the rodman. **2.** One who bore a battle-ax.

ax'mas"ter, 1 aks'mas-tər; 2 äks'más-ter, *n.* [Honduras.] An unclassified tree with very hard wood.

Ax'min-ster, 1 aks'min-stər; 2 äks'min-ster, *n.* A town in Devonshire, England; formerly noted for its carpets.— **Axminster carpet,** a carpet with a long soft pile, and originally hand-tufted. In 1839 J. Templeton invented a machine for introducing the tufts in the form of chenille. **chenille a.†; Scotch a.†; Templeton a.†.** Axminster carpets made in America are not usually chenille-woven.

ax'ode, 1 aks'ōd; 2 äks'ōd, *n.* The locus of the instantaneous axis of a body having motion in a plane. [W.] [< Gr. *axōn*, axis, + *hodos*, way.]

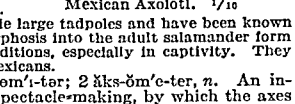
ax"o-den'drite, 1 aks'o-den'drait; 2 äks'o-dĕn'drit, *n. Anat.* A dendrite, or protoplasmic outgrowth, from the axis-cylinder of a nerve-cell. [< AXIS + DENDRITE.]

ax'oid, 1 aks'oid; 2 äks'ŏid, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the axis. [< AXIS[1] + -OID.] **ax"oi-de'an†.**

ax'oid, *n. Math.* A curve generated by the revolution of a point about a moving center, as the cycloid, roulettes, etc.— **ax-ol'di-an,** *a.*

ax"o-lem'ma, 1 aks'o-lem'ə; 2 äks'o-lĕm'a, *n. Anat.* Same as AXILEMMA.

ax'o-lotl, 1 aks'o-lotl; 2 äks'o-lŏtl, *n.* [Mex.] A North-American tailed amphibian (genus *Ambystoma*), as *A. mexicanum* of Mexican lakes and marshes, which retains its external gills, and breeds in a larval state.


Mexican Axolotl. 1/10

The axolotls resemble large tadpoles and have been known to undergo metamorphosis into the adult salamander form under favorable conditions, especially in captivity. They are eaten by the Mexicans.

ax-om'e-ter, 1 aks-em'ı-tər; 2 äks-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument used in spectacle-making, by which the axes of the lenses are adjusted in proper relation to the pupils of the eyes. [< L. *axis*, axis, + -METER.] **— ax"o-met'ric,** *a.*

ax'on, 1 aks'on; 2 äks'ŏn, *n. Anat.* **1.** The body-axis of a vertebrate. **2.** An axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell. [< Gr. *axōn*, axis.] **ax'one†.**

Ax-o'ni-a, 1 aks-ō'nı-ə; 2 äks-ō'ni-a, *n. pl. Biol.* Organisms that have definite axes. [< Gr. *axōn*, axis.] **— ax-o'ni-al,** *a.*

Ax"o-nol'i-pa, 1 aks'o-nel'ı-pə; 2 äks'o-nŏl'i-pa, *n. pl.* An order of graptolites characterized by the lack of a solid axis.— **ax"o-nol'i-pous,** *a.*

ax"o-nom'e-try, 1 aks'o-nem'ı-trı; 2 äks'o-nŏm'e-try, *n.* **1.** *Math.* Projection of a figure on a plane. **2.** The measurement of axes. [M.] [< Gr. *axōn*, axis, + *metron*, measure.] **ax"i-nom'e-try†.— ax"o-no-met'ric,** *a.*

Ax"o-noph'o-ra, 1 aks'o-nof'o-rə; 2 äks'o-nŏf'o-ra, *n. pl. Geol.* An order of graptolites characterized by the presence of a solid axis near the surface-ridge.— **ax"o-noph'o-rous,** *a.*

ax'o-nost, 1 aks'o-nest; 2 äks'o-nŏst, *n. Ich.* The basal bony element of a fin-support, or the element directly supporting a fin-ray, as in most fishes; the interspinal. [< Gr. *axōn*, axis, + *osteon*, bone.]

ax'o-phyte, 1 aks'o-fait; 2 äks'o-fīt, *n.* A plant the flowers or other organs of which surround a common axis or stem. [< Gr. *axōn*, axis, + *phyton*, sprout, < *phyō*, produce.] **ax-on'o-phy'tet.**

ax'o-plasm, 1 aks'o-plazm; 2 äks'o-plăsm, *n.* A semifluid substance that surrounds the fibrils of the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber.

ax"o-po'di-um, 1 aks'o-pō'dı-um; 2 äks'o-pō'di-ŭm, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] *Protoz.* A form of pseudopodium which is more or less stiff and is not inclined to reticulate or fuse, as in heliozoans. [< Gr. *axōn*, axis, + *pous*, foot.]

ax"o-sper'mous, 1 aks'o-spūr'mus; 2 äks'o-spēr'mŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the seeds borne on an axile placenta. [< L. *axis*, axis, + Gr. *sperma*, seed.]

ax"o-spon'gi-um, 1 aks'o-spon'jı-um; 2 äks'o-spŏn'gi-ŭm, *n. Biol.* The spongy mesh of absorbent hairs which is present in the neuraxon of nerve-cells.

ax-ot'o-mous, 1 aks-ot'o-mus; 2 äks-ŏt'o-mŭs, *a. Crystal.* Having cleavage perpendicular to an axis; said of minerals. [< Gr. *axōn*, axis, + *tomos*, va. of *temnō*, cut.]

ax'seed", 1 aks'sēd'; 2 äks'sēd', *n.* **1.** A smooth straggling or ascending Old World perennial crown-vetch (*Coronilla varia*) with odd-pinnate leaves, and umbels of 16 to 20 pink or white flowers, cultivated for ornament and escaped in the northeastern United States. **2.** Same as HATCHET-VETCH. [< AX, *n.*, + SEED.]

ax'stone", 1 aks'stōn"; 2 äks'stōn", *n. Mineral.* A green nephrite, used by the natives of the South Sea islands and neighboring regions for axes and similar implements. **axe'stone"†.**

axt, *pp.* Axed. S. S.

ax'tree, 1 aks'trī; 2 äks'trē, *n.* [Scot.] An axletree.

Ax-um', 1 aks-ūm'; 2 äks-um', *n.* A ruined city in the elevated district of Abyssinia. It was formerly the capital and holy city of Ethiopia.— **Ax'um-ite,** *a.*

ax'unge, 1 aks'unj; 2 äks'ŭnj, *n.* [Archaic.] The internal fat of the animal body; esp., lard or goose-grease. [F., < L. *axungia*, < *axis*, axle, + *ungo*, grease.] **ax"un-gi'e-ty†.**
— ax-un'gi-ous, *a.*— **ax-un'gi-ous-ness,** *n.*

ax'vetch†, *n.* The hatchet-vetch.

ax'weed", 1 aks'wid"; 2 äks'wēd", *n.* **1.** The hatchet-vetch. **2.** The goutweed.

ax'wort", 1 aks'wûrt"; 2 äks'wŭrt", *n.* Same as AXSEED.

Ay, 1 ē; 2 ā, *n.* A town in Marne department, France; a center of the champagne trade.

ay[1], 1 ē; 2 ā, *adv.* [North Eng. or Poet.] Ever; always; as, if *ay*, if ever. [< Ice. *ei*; cp. AS. *ā*, always.] **ayet.** The spelling fluctuates between *ay* and *aye*: the former is preferable on grounds of etymology, phonology, and analogy. [M.] **— for ay or aye,** forever; eternally.

ay[2], 1 ai; 2 ī, *adv.* See AYE[1].

ay, *interj.* [North Eng. or Poet.] Oh! oh! ah! an expression of sorrow, surprize, etc.

Ay me! what perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron!
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, can. 3, l. 1.

Ay"a-cu'cho, 1 ai'ə-kū'cho; 2 ī'ä-cu'cho, *n.* **1.** A department of Peru; 18,185 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; defeat of Spaniards, Dec. 9, 1824, by which Peru gained independence.

a'yah[1], 1 ä'yə; 2 ä'ya, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native nurse; lady's-maid.

The *ayahs*, or nurses, are said to be the best in the world.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Visit to India* p. 37. [G. P. P. 1864.]

a'yah[2], *n.* [Ar.] One of the divisions of the suras of the Koran that corresponds with a verse.

A-ya'la, 1 ə-yū'lə; 2 ä-yä'lä, *n.* **1. Pedro Lopez** (1332–1407), called "El Viejo" (*the old*), a Spanish soldier and statesman; historian of Castile. **2.** A town in Zamboanga district, Mindanao, P. I.

a"ya-pa'na, 1 ä"ya-pä'na; 2 ä"ya-pä'nä, *n.* [Pg.] A Brazilian herb (*Eupatorium aya-pana*) used medicinally like its congener boneset in the United States.

ay-ay'a, *n.* [Braz.] Same as AJAJA.

aye, 1 ai; 2 ī, *n.* A vote in the affirmative; an expression of assent. **ay†.**

The Noes were a hundred and seventy, and the *Ayes* only a hundred and sixty-one.
MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, p. 699. [W. T. A. 1881.]

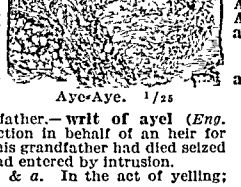
— the ayes have it, the affirmative side has more votes. **— to take the ayes and noes,** to call the roll on a question, recording each man's vote as spoken.

aye[1], } 1 ai, 2 ī, *adv.* Yes; yea: an expression of assent,
ay[2], } affirmation, or interrogatory surprize, as in answer to a question, or to repeat the sense of a question asked; as, *aye*, I will be there; *aye*? is that a fact? The sense is often interjectional. [ME. *ay*, < Ice. *ei*, ever, = AS. *ā*, Goth. *aiw*, ever.]

aye[2], 1 ē; 2 ā, *adv.* Always; ever. See AY[1], *adv.*

Alas, my neele we shall never meet; Adue, adue, for *aye*.
JOHN STILL *Gammer Gurton's Needle* i. 5. [L. J.]

aye'-aye", 1 ai'ai", 2 ī'ī", *n.* A nocturnal arboreal lemuroid mammal (*Daubentonia madagascarensis*) of Madagascar, having incisors like those of rodents, and long thin fingers with pointed claws, the middle one very slender. It is about the size of a cat.


Aye-Aye. 1/25

One might imagine America to have been colonized by a tribe of those nondescript African animals the *Aye-Ayes*, so difficult a word is No to us all.
LOWELL *Bigelow Papers* first series ii, con.

[F., < Malagasy *aiay*.]

ay'elt, *n.* Grandfather; forefather.— **writ of ayel** (*Eng. Law*), an ancient form of action in behalf of an heir for possession of lands of which his grandfather had died seized and upon which a stranger had entered by intrusion.

a-yell', 1 ə-yel'; 2 a-yĕl', *adv.* & *a.* In the act of yelling; yelling.

Close on the heels of the straining pack, all *a-yell* up the hill.
J. WILSON *Christopher North* fytte first, p. 15. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

a-yelp', 1 ə-yelp'; 2 a-yĕlp', *adv.* & *a.* In the act of yelping; yelping.

So the cry's open, the kennel's *a-yelp*.
BROWNING *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* st. 13.

a-yen'bitet, *n.* Remorse; literally, again-bite; as, the "*Ayenbite* of Inwyt" (Remorse of Conscience).

Ayer, 1 ār; 2 ār, *n.* A manufacturing town in Middlesex county, Mass.

Ay'e-shah, 1 aı'ı-shə; 2 ī'e-shä, *n.* Mohammed's second and favorite wife (611–678), daughter of Abu Bakr (afterward the first caliph), known generally as *Ummu'l-Mu'minin*, "The Mother of the Believers." **Ay'i-shaht; Ay'shat.**

ay'green", 1 ē'grīn"; 2 ā'grēn", *n.* The houseleek. **aye'green"†.**

ay'in, 1 aı'in; 2 ī'in, *n.* [Heb.] Same as AIN.

Ayles'bur-y, 1 ēlz'ber-ı; 2 ālz'bĕr-y, *n.* An ancient town in Buckinghamshire, England; noted for the production of market ducks.

Ayles'ford, 1 ēlz'ford; 2 ālz'ford, *n.* A village in Kent, England, where Catigern and Horsa were killed in battle between the British and Jutish invaders, 455. It is the site of ancient remains, including a cromlech, called *Kit's Cotty House*.

ay'let, 1 ē'let; 2 ā'lĕt, *n. Her.* The Cornish crow.

Ayl'mer, 1 ēl'mer; 2 āl'mer, *n.* **1. John** (1521–1594), an English prelate; tutor to Lady Jane Grey; bishop of London. **2. Mrs.,** in Scott's *Woodstock*, a neighbor of Sir Henry Lee.

3. A lake in S. Quebec, Canada, 50 m. long by 30 m. wide. **4.** The county-seat of Ottawa county, Quebec, Canada. **5.** A town in Elgin county, Ontario, Canada. [Teut., formidable fame.]

Ayl'sham, 1 ēl'shəm; 2 āl'sham, *n.* A market-town in Norfolk, England. [name. [Teut., formidable fame.]

Ayl'ward, 1 ēl'wərd; 2 āl'ward, *n.* A masculine personal

Ayl'win, 1 ēl'wın; 2 āl'win, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Teut., formidable friend.]

A. Y. M., *abbr.* Ancient York Mason or Masonry.

Ay"ma-ra', 1 aı'ma-rä'; 2 ī'mä-rä', *n.* A member of an Indian race living on the plateau lands of Bolivia, and speaking a Kechua language. The Aymaras had reached a high degree of culture, and built remarkable stone edifices, remaining as ruins near Lake Titicaca, before their conquest by the Incas.— **Ay"ma-ran',** *a.*

ay'me"†, *n.* The ejaculation of the words "ay me."

Ay'mer, Prl'or, 1 prəl'or ē'mər; 2 prl'or ā'mer. In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, a jolly, pleasure-loving priest.

Ay'mon, 1 ē'mon; 2 ā'mon, *n.* An alleged duke of Dordogne or Dordona, the father of four sons, Renaud, Alard, Guiscard, and Richard, celebrated in medieval romance and poetry. Under the Italian names of Rinaldo, Alardo, Guicciardo, and Ricciardetto, the brothers figure in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, and Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.

a-yont', 1 ə-yont'; 2 a-yŏnt', *prep.* & *adv.* [Scot. & N. Eng.] Beyond; farther. **a-yond'†.**

Ay"o-pay'a, 1 aı'o-pəı'ə; 2 ī'o-pī'ä, *n.* A province in Cochabamba department, Bolivia; capital, Independencia.

ayr[1], 1 ār; 2 ār, *n.* [Scot.] A gravelly point of land running into the sea; a sand-bank. **alr†.**

Ayr[2], 1 ār; 2 ār, *n.* A city, capital of Ayrshire, Scotland.

ayr'ant, 1 ār'ənt; 2 ār'ant, *a. Her.* Sitting on a nest; as, an *eagle ayrant*. [< OF. *aire*; see AERIE.]

Ay'rer, 1 aı'rər; 2 ī'rer, **Jacob** (1560–[3]/11 1605). A German dramatist.

Ayres, 1 ārz; 2 ārz, **Alfred.** Pseudonym of Thomas Embley Osmun, an American critic.

Ayr'shire, 1 ār'shīr; 2 ār'shīr. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to or designating a breed of cattle originating in Ayrshire, Scotland, usually tan and white, patched or spotted, and esteemed for dairy-farming. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of this breed. **2.** A county in S. W. Scotland, anciently Strathclyde; 1,132 sq. m.; early home of Robert Burns, who was called the **Ayrshire poet** and the **Ayrshire plowman.** **Ayrt.— Ayrshire lassie,** see OPENING, 4.

Ayr'ton, 1 ār'tan; 2 ār'ton, **William Edward** (1847–[11]/12 1908). An English electrician, inventor, and author.

Ays'cue, 1 ēs'kiu; 2 ās'cū, **Sir George.** An English naval officer in the 17th century. **As'kewt; Ays'cought.**

Ay-thy'a, 1 aı-thaı'ə; 2 ī-thī'a, *n. Ornith.* A genus of river-ducks, embracing the canvasback, redhead, and their congeners.

Ay'ton, 1 ē'tən; 2 ā'ton, **Sir Robert** (1570–[2]/22 1638). A Scottish poet and litterateur.

Ay'toun, 1 ē'tūn; 2 ā'tun, **William Edmondstoune** (6/12 1813–[5]/1865). A Scottish poet and litterateur; *Bon Gaultier's Ballads*, etc.

a'yu, 1 ä'yū; 2 ä'yu, *n.* A small catadromous salmoniform Japanese fish (*Plecoglossus altivelis*) esteemed as food. **ah'yut; alt.**

A'yub Khan, 1 ä'yub kän; 2 ä'yub kän (1855?–). A claimant of the Afghan throne, on the death of his father, Shere Ali (1879); governor of Herat.

a"yu-dan'te, 1 ä"yū-dän'tē; 2 ä"yu-dän'te, *n.* **1.** [Sp. Am.] A helper on a ranch; an assistant. **2.** [P. I.] A native under-teacher in a primary school. [P. I.

A-yun'gon, 1 ə-yūn'gon; 2 ä-yun'gŏn, *n.* A town in Negros,

a-yun"ta-mi-en'to, 1 ə-yūn"tə-mi-en'to; 2 ä-yun"tä-mi-ĕn'to, *n.* [Sp. & Sp. Am.] A municipal council or legislative body of a town or city; town council.

An ordinance of the *Ayuntamiento* [San Francisco, April, 1848] *provided for the seizure, for the benefit of the town, of all moneys* found on any table used for gambling with cards.
J. W. PALMER in *Century Magazine* Feb., 1892 p. 542.

A"yu-qui'tan, 1 ä"yū-kwī'tan; 2 ä"yu-kwī'tän, *n.* A town in Negros, P. I.

A-yu'thi-a, 1 ə-yū'thī-ə; 2 ä-yu'thī-ä, *n.* A ruined city, the former capital of Siam, 54 m. N. of Bangkok.

a-yu'yu, 1 ə-yū'yū; 2 ä-yu'yu, *n.* [Guam.] The purse-crab.

az., *abbr. Her.* Azure. [tree, the margosa.

a-zad"i-rach'ta, 1 ə-zad'ı-rak'tə; 2 a-zäd'i-räc'ta, *n.* A

a"za-don', 1 ā'thə-dōn'; 2 ā'thū-dōn', *n.* [P. I.] A hoe.

Az'a-el, 1 az'ı-el; 2 äz'a-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd.* ix, 14.

Az"a-e'lus, 1 az'ı-ı'lus; 2 äz'a-ē'lŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). [P. I. *I Esd.* ix, 34.

A-za'gra, 1 ə-za'grə; 2 ä-zä'grä, *n.* A town in Romblon,

Az'a-hel, 1 az'a-hel; 2 äz'a-hĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A'zal, 1 ē'zal; 2 ā'zäl, *n. Bib. Zech.* xiv, 5.

a-zale', 1 ə-zēl'; 2 a-zāl', *n.* A coloring-matter extracted from madder-flowers, formerly used as a dyestuff: probably crude alizarin.

a-za'le-a, 1 ə-zē'lı-ə; 2 a-zā'le-a, *n.* **1.** Any flowering shrub of the genus *Azalea*, of the heath family. **2.** [A-] *Bot.* A genus by some now included in *Rhododendron*, but distinguished from other species of *Rhododendron* by its deciduous leaves and less dense flower-clusters. **3.** An alpine azalea. [< Gr. *azaleos*, < *azō*, parch.]

Azalea viscosa.

— alpine azalea, a small shrubby evergreen plant (*Loiseleuria procumbens*) of the heath family, growing in mountainous regions.— **clammy a.,** the white swamp-honeysuckle (*Azalea viscosa*).— **purple a.,** the pinkster-flower (*A. nudiflora*).— **smooth a., tree-a.,** a large North-American shrub (*A. arborescens*) with large and very fragrant rose-colored flowers.— **yellow a.,** a shrub (*A. pontica*) from *Asia Minor*, with large fragrant flowers and poisonous honey and leaves. It is cultivated in European gardens.

a-za'le-in, 1 ə-zē'lı-in; 2 a-zā'le-in, *n. Chem.* Same as ROSANILIN and FUCHSIN.

Az"a-il'ah, 1 az'ə-laı'ə; 2 äz'a-lī'a, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xxii, 3.

A"zam-garh', 1 ä'zum-gur'; 2 ä'zŭm-gŭr', *n.* **1.** A district in Gorakhpur division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 2,148 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **A"zim-ghur'†.**

a-zan', 1 ą-zān'; 2 ä-zän', *n.* [Ar.] The muezzin's call to prayer; also, the hour of prayer among Mohammedans.
He who died at *Azan* sends This to comfort all his friends.
EDWIN ARNOLD *He Who Died* st. 1.

Az"a-nl'ah, 1 az"ą-nıl'ą; 2 ăz"ą-nī'ą, *n. Bib. Neh.* x, 9.

Az"a-nl'as, 1 az"ą-nıl'ąs; 2 ăz"ą-nī'ąs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Az"a-not-tha'bor, 1 az"ą-not-thē'bər; 2 ăz"ą-nōt-thā'bor, *n. Bib.* (Douai).
[*I Esd.* v, 33.

A-za'phi-on, 1 ą-zē'fı-ən; 2 ą-zā'fī-ŏn, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Az'a-ra, 1 az'ą-rą; 2 ăz'ą-rą, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 31.

A-za'ra, 1 ą-thū'rą; 2 ä-thä'rä, **Don Felix de** (?/₁₈1746–1811). A Spanish surveyor and naturalist; *Travels in South America*, etc. [A-za'rel‡ (R. V.).

A-za'ra-el, 1 ą-zē'rı-ęl; 2 ą-zā'rą-ĕl, *n. Bib. Neh.* xii, 36.

A-za"ra-l'as, 1 ą-zē"rı-ęl'ąs; 2 ą-zā"rą-l'ąs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

A-za're-el, 1 ą-zē'rı-ęl; 2 ą-zā're-ĕl, *n. Bib. Nch.* xi, 13.
A-za'rel‡ (R. V.).

Az"a-rl'ah, 1 az"ą-rıl'ą; 2 ăz"ą-rī'ą, *n. Bib.* A masculine personal name identical with *Eleazar*; literally, helped by Jehovah. A-zar'i-as‡. [*I Esd.* ix, 21.

Az"a-rl'as, 1 az"ą-rıl-ąs; 2 ăz'ą-rī'ąs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

A-zar'i-cam, 1 ą-zar'ı-kam; 2 ą-zär'ı-kăm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

az'a-rin, 1 az'ą-rin; 2 ăz'ą-rĭn, *n. Chem.* A brilliant-red to crimson azo coal-tar coloring-matter, used to dye cotton.

az'a-role, 1 az'ą-rōl; 2 ăz'ą-rōl, *n.* The pleasant-flavored orange-red or yellow, pome-like fruit, ½ inch to 1 inch across, of a Mediterranean shrub or tree (*Cratægus azarolus*), or the tree itself. [F., < Ar. *az-zu'rur*, < *al*, the, + *zu'rur*, azarole.] [*I Esd.* v, 15.

Az'a-ru, 1 az'ą-rū; 2 ăz'ą-rų, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

A'zau, 1 ē'zą; 2 ā'zą, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A'zaz, 1 ē'zaz; 2 ā'zăz, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 8.

A-za'zel, 1 ą-zē'zęl; 2 ą-zā'zĕl, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The name written by the Jewish high priest on one of the lots cast on the day of atonement; emissary goat; scapegoat. *Lev.* xvi.
After Satan . . . *Azazel* enjoys the distinction of being the most mysterious extrahuman character in sacred literature. . . . On the tenth day of Tishri, or Atonement Day, the goat of *Azazel* was made the subject of a striking ceremony. The high priest laid his hands upon its head and confessed over it the sins of the people. Then the victim was let go in the wilderness. *Azazel* is represented in the Book of Enoch as the leader of the rebellious giants in the time preceding the flood, he taught men the art of warfare, of making swords, knives, shields, and coats of mail, and women the art of deception by dyeing the hair and painting the face, and also revealed to the people the secrets of witchcraft; until at last he was, at the Lord's command, bound hand and foot by the archangel Raphael and chained to the rough and jagged rocks of [Ha] Duduael (= Beth Hadudo), where he is to abide in utter darkness until the great Day of Judgment, when he will be cast into the fire to be consumed forever
Jewish Encyc. vol. ii, pp. 365, 366. [F. & w. '02.]
2. *Myth.* (1) The chief among the sons of God who married the daughters of men. (2) [Ar. & Mandæan.] A demon of the elements or of the desert: probably a degraded Babylonian deity. **3.** In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, the standard-bearer of Satan.

Az"a-zl'ah, 1 az"ą-zaı'ą; 2 ăz'ą-zī'ą, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xv, 21.

A-za'zl-el, 1 ą-zē'zı-ęl; 2 ą-zā'zĭ-ĕl, *n.* In Byron's *Heaven and Earth*, a seraph.

Az'ba-i, 1 az'bı-aı; 2 ăz'ba-ĭ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Az-baz'a-reth, 1 az-baz'ą-reth; 2 ăz-băz'ą-rĕth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 69.

Az'buk, 1 az'bu̇k; 2 ăz'bŭk, *n. Bib. Neh.* iii, 16.

A-ze'ca, 1 ą-zī'ką; 2 ą-zē'ca, *n. Bib.* (Douai). A-ze'cha‡.

a-zed'a-rach, 1 ą-zed'ą-rak; 2 ą-zĕd'ą-răc, *n.* **1.** An Oriental tree (*Melia azedarach*) now widely cultivated for ornament or shade; pride-of-India; pride-of-China; common bead-tree. **2.** The bark from the roots of the above-named tree, used as a cathartic, emetic, or vermifuge. [< F. *azédarac*, < Per. *āzād dirakht*, tree tree.]

A-ze'glio, 1 ąd-zē'lyo; 2 ăd-zē'lyo, **Marquis d'** (ᵉᵒ/₁₈1798–¹/₁₈1866). Massimo Taparelli, an Italian statesman and writer; *Ettore Fieramosco*, etc.

A-ze'kah, 1 ą-zī'ką; 2 ą-zē'ka, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 35.

A'zel, 1 ē'zęl; 2 ā'zĕl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 37.

az"e-la'ic, 1 az"ı-lē'ık; 2 ăz"e-lā'ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a compound derived from oil by the action of a nitrogen compound. [< AZO- + Gr. *elaion*, oil.] —**azelaic acid** (*Chem.*), a crystalline compound ($C_9H_{16}O_4$) formed variously, as by the action of nitric acid on castor-oil. **anchoic acid‡.** [as ARDRAH.

A'zem, 1 ē'zem; 2 ā'zĕm, *n.* **1.** *Bib. Josh.* xv, 29. **2.** Same

Az"e-phu'rith, 1 az"ı-fū'rıth; 2 ăz'e-fų'rĭth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 16.

A"zer-bai-jan', 1 ä"zer-baı-jän'; 2 ä"zer-bĭ-jän', *n.* **1.** A province in N.W. Persia: 32,000 sq. m.; capital, Tabriz. **2.** A republic in S.E. Europe, declared May 28, 1918; 40,000 sq. m.; capital, Baku. At"ro-pa-te'ne‡ [Ancient]. [*Esd.* v, 15.

A-ze'tas, 1 ą-zī'tąs; 2 ą-zē'tas, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1*

Az'gad, 1 az'gad; 2 ăz'găd, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 12.

A'zhi Da-ha'ka, 1 ä'zhī dä-hä'kä; 2 ä'zhī dä-hä'kä. *Per. Myth.* A desolating serpent, one of the demons of the Avestan Yashts.

az'ı-aı, 1 az'ı-ą; 2 ăz'ĭ-a. *n.* The wolf-eel of the Pacific coast.

A-zl'a², 1 ą-zaı'ą; 2 a-zĭ'a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 31.

az'ı-ami, 1 az'ı-ąm; 2 ăz'ĭ-ăm, *n.* A Russian outer garment made of coarse, gray cloth, sometimes lined with astrakhan or sheepskin. [< Rus. *azyamŭ*.]

A-zl'am, 1 ą-zaı'ąm; 2 a-zĭ'am, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

az'id, } 1 a'ızd, -id *or* -uid; 2 ăz'id, -id *or* -īd, *n. Chem.*
az'ide, } 1. A hydrazoate. **2.** A compound obtained by substituting an acid radical for the hydrogen of hydrazoic acid. [< AZOTE.] [1, 2.

A-zl'e-l, 1 ą-zaı'ı-ęl; 2 a-zĭ'e-ĭ, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Esd.*

A'zi-el, 1 ē'zı-el; 2 ā'zĭ-ĕl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xv, 20.

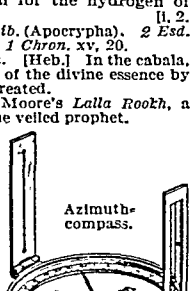
a"zi-lut', 1 ä"tsī-lūt'; 2 ä"tsĭ-lų̆t', *n.* [Heb.] In the cabala, the emanation from or projection of the divine essence by means of which the universe was created.

A'zim, 1 ē'zım; 2 ā'zĭm, *n.* In Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, a young convert for, then against, the veiled prophet.

az'ı-menet, *n. Astrol.* A feeble or deficient degree, that when ascendant at birth produces lameness, blindness, or other infirmity.

Az"im-ghur', 1 az'ım-gur'; 2 ăz'ĭm-gŭr', *n.* Same as AZAMGARH.

az'ı-muth, 1 az'ı-muth; 2 ăz'ĭ-mŭth, *n. Astron.* **1.** The angle or arc of the horizon that a vertical plane passing through a heavenly body makes with the meridian of the place of observation. **2†.** The quadrant of an azimuth-circle. [< F. *azimut*, < Ar. *as-sumūt*, < *al*, the, + *sumūt*, pl. of *samt*, way.]
—**az'ı-muth-cir"cle**, *n.* An instrument for measuring azimuth, having for its chief characteristic a graduated horizontal circle.—**a.-compass**, *n.* A magnetic compass supplied with sights, for measuring the angle which a line on the earth's surface, or the vertical circle through a heavenly body, makes with the magnetic meridian.—**a.-dial**, *n.* A graduated horizontal dial with a vertical gnomon or stile, the shadow of which marks the sun's azimuth.—**a. error**, an error in the azimuth, usually caused by imperfection in the observing-instrument.—**a. of the plane of polarization** (*Optics*), the angle formed at the intersection of the plane of incidence with the plane of polarization.—**magnetic a.**, the angle which a horizontal line makes with the magnetic meridian.—**az'ı-muth"al**, *a.* —**az'ı-muth"al-ly**, *adv.*


Azimuth-compass.

az'in, } 1 az'ın, -in *or* -īn; 2 ăz'ĭn, -in *or* -īn, *n. Org. Chem.* One of a group of compounds, many of which are important dyes, having a six-membered ring holding an atom of nitrogen and one or more non-carbon atoms, as of nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur. The subclasses are known as **diazins** (having two nitrogen atoms in the ring), **triazins** (three nitrogen atoms), **oxazins** (one nitrogen, one oxygen), **thiazins** (one nitrogen, one sulfur), etc. [< AZOTE.]

az'ı-o'la, 1 az'ı-ō'lą; 2 ăz'ĭ-ō'la, *n.* [It.] A horned owl.
Sad *Aziola I* from that moment I
Loved thee and thy sad cry. SHELLEY *The Aziola* st. 2.

A-zl'za, 1 ą-zaı'za; 2 a-zĭ'za, *n. Bib. Ezra* x, 27.

Az'la, 1 az'lą; 2 ăz'la, *n.* In Southey's *The Curse of Kehama*, Aryalan's widow, a suttee. [xxxiii, 31.

Az-ma'veth, 1 az-mē'vęth; 2 ăz-mā'vĕth, *n Bib. 2 Sam.*

az-me'ra, 1 az-mē'rą; 2 ăz-mę'rā, *n. pl.* The light rains of April and May in Abyssinia, preceding the principal rainy season.

Az'mon, 1 az'mən; 2 ăz'mon, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiv, 4.

Az"noth-ta'bor, 1 az'nęth-tē'bər; 2 ăz'nŏth-tā'bor, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 34.

az'o-, 1 az'o-; 2 ăz'o-. Derived from AZOTE (nitrogen): a combining form in organic chemistry: sometimes written as a separate adjective; as, *azo* compounds. (1) Applied loosely to compounds containing nitrogen, as nitric acid. (2) Applied to those substitution derivatives of the aromatic hydrocarbons in which two atoms of united nitrogen connect two similar hydrocarbon radicals of the benzene series; as, *azo*benzene. See DIAZO-.—**az"o-ben'zene**, *n. Chem.* A red crystalline azo-compound ($C_6H_5N.NC_6H_5$) formed by the action of reducing agents on nitrobenzene. **az"o-ben'zid‡; az"o-ben'zol‡.**—**az'o-blue"**, *n.* A coal-tar colorimaterial, that dyes cotton, wool, and silk a fast blue.—**az"o-com'pound**, *n.* One of a series of compounds containing nitrogen, many of which yield brilliant dyes. See def. (2), above.—**az"o-cyc'lic**, *a. Chem.* Having a ring of nitrogen atoms, as in *hydrazoic acid* $\left(\begin{matrix}N\\ N\end{matrix}\!\!>\!NH\right)$.—**az'o-dye"**, *n.* One of a series of coal-tar colors characterized by the special combination of radicals required in *azo* compounds.
Other words beginning with this prefix, will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

A-zof', 1 ą-zōf' *or* ē'zov; 2 ä-zōf' *or* ä'zŏv, *n.* **1.** Sea of, N. E. of Crimea, S. Russia; 14,478 sq. m. **2.** A fortified town N. E. of the Crimea, in the Caucasus. **A-zov'‡.**

a-zo'gue, 1 ą-sō'gē; 2 ä-sō'ġe, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** Quicksilver. **2.** A quality of silver ore adapted for amalgamation with quicksilver.

a-zo"gue-rl'a, 1 ą-sō"gē-rī'ą; 2 ä-sō"ġe-rī'ä, *n.* [Sp.] *Metal.* **1.** Amalgamating works. **2.** The process of amalgamation.

A-zo'gues, 1 ą-sō'gēs; 2 ä-sō'ġes, *n.* The capital of Cañar province, Ecuador.

a-zo'ic, 1 ą-zō'ık; 2 a-zō'ic, *a.* Without organic life: said of rocks or strata having no fossil or other evidence that life existed at the time of their formation. [< Gr. *azōos*, < *a-* priv. + *zōē*, life, < *zaō*, live.]—**Azoic age**, the age preceding the beginning of organic life: formerly including all anterior to the Cambrian, now restricted to the older subdivision of the Archean.

A-zo'ic, *n.* The Azoic age.

az'ole, 1 a-'ōl *or* ą-zōl'; 2 ăz'ōl *or* a-zōl', *n. Org. Chem.* Any one of an extensive group of compounds having a five-membered ring containing one atom of nitrogen and one or more non-carbon atoms (nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur). *Furo-*, *thio-*, and *pyrro-* as prefixes characterize three subclasses of azoles considered as derivatives of furfurfane, thiophene, and pyrrol respectively by substituting *nitrogen for the CH group*; as, *furo*monazole. Names corresponding to those for the azins are employed also; as, *oxazole*, *diazole*, etc. [< AZOTE.]

az"o-lit'min, 1 az'o-lit'mın; 2 ăz'o-lĭt'mĭn, *n. Chem.* A reddish-brown amorphous compound ($C_7H_7NO_4$), which is the principal coloring-matter of litmus, and is used as an indicator. [< AZO- + LITMUS.]

A-zol'la, 1 ą-zol'ą; 2 a-zŏl'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of small moss-like floating plants of the salvinia family, having pinnately branched stems with floating rootlets on the under side, and 2-lobed imbricated leaves. [< Gr. *azō*, dry, + *ollymi*, kill.]

az"o-meth'ane, *n. Chem.* Hydrocyanic acid (HCN) considered as a nitrogen product of methane.

az"o-na'tion, 1 az'o-nē'shən; 2 ăz'o-nā'shon, *n. Phytogeog.* Other arrangement than by zones.—**az'o-nal**, *a.*

a-zon'ic, 1 ą-zon'ık; 2 a-zŏn'ic, *a.* Not peculiar to any zone or region; not local. [< Gr. *azōnos*, < *a-* priv. + *zōnē*, zone.]

a-zo'nl-um, 1 ą-zō'nı-um; 2 a-zō'nĭ-ŭm, *a. Org. Chem.* Naming or belonging to a mass of compounds (called **azonium bases**) having basic qualities caused by a particular grouping of nitrogen atoms.

az"o-ol'o-gy, 1 az'o-ęl'o-jı; 2 ăz'o-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Rare.] The scientific study of inanimate nature. [M.] [< Gr. *azōos*, lifeless, + -LOGY.]

a-zo"o-sper'mi-a, 1 ą-zō"o-spūr'mı-ą; 2 a-zō"o-spĕr'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Absence of or lack of vitality in the spermatozoa. [< Gr. *azōos*, lifeless, + *sperma*, seed.] **a-zo"o-sper'ma-tism‡.**

A'zor, 1 ē'zęr; 2 ā'zŏr, *n. Bib. Matt.* i, 13.

A-zores', 1 ą-zōrz'; 2 a-zōrs', *n. pl.* Islands in the N. Atlantic; a province of Portugal; 922 sq. m.; capital, Ponta Delgada.

A-zo'ri-an, 1 ą-zō'rı-ən; 2 a-zō'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Azores or to their inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native of the Azores.

az'o-rite, 1 az'o-raıt; 2 ăz'o-rīt, *n. Mineral.* Same as ZIRCON. [< *Azores.*]

az'ote‡, 1 az'ōt *or* ą-zōt'; 2 ăz'ōt *or* a-zōt' (XIII), *n. Chem.* Nitrogen: formerly so called. The name was given by Lavoisier because the gas did not sustain life: still the accepted chemical name in France.
This is of course the color of the pure atmospheric air, not the aqueous vapor, but the pure *azote* and oxygen.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, p. 203. [w. & s. 1858.]
[F., < Gr. *a-* priv. + *zaō*, live.]—**az'ot-ed**, *a.* Containing or treated with nitrogen.

a-zo'te², 1 ą-thō'tē; 2 ä-thō'tę, *n.* [Sp.] A whip or its lash.

a"zo-te'a, 1 ä"thō-tē'ą; 2 ä"thō-te'ä, *n.* [Sp.] The flat roof of a house; also, a platform, as on a housetop.

az"o-te'mi-a, 1 az'o-tī'mı-ą; 2 ăz'o-tē'mi-a, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the blood due to the presence of an excess of nitrogenous matter. **2.** *Vet.* A similar disease in horses, resulting from excessive feeding and want of exercise. [< AZOTE¹ + Gr. *haima*, blood.]
az"o-te-nc'sis‡.

az'oth, 1 az'ęth; 2 ăz'ŏth, *n. Alchemy.* **1.** Mercury: the name given by the alchemists. **2.** The universal remedy of Paracelsus, a pretended preparation of gold, silver, and mercury. [< Ar. *azzāūg*, < *al*, the, + *zāūg*, < Per. *zhīvah*, quicksilver.]

a-zot'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing azote or nitrogen; unable to support life.—**azotic acid**, nitric acid. —**a. air or gas**, nitrogen.—**az'o-tid**, *n.* A nitrogenous substance; a nitrid.—**az'o-tine**, *n.* **1.** A richly nitrogenous product, soluble in water, obtained by treating with superheated steam fabrics containing wool and cotton: used as a fertilizer. **2.** A nitrate mixture used as an explosive. See list of EXPLOSIVES, 2. **az'o-tint.**—**az'o-tite**, *n.* Nitrite.—**az'o-tize**, *tt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To nitrogenize.—**Az"o-to-bac'ter**, *n.* A genus of bacteria widely distributed in soils. Some of the species, notably *Azotobacter chroococcum*, are able to fix the free nitrogen of the air.—**az"o-tom'e-ter**, *n.* A nitrometer.—**az"o-tor-rhe'a**, *n.* Excess of nitrogenous matter in the excretions.—**az'o-tous**, *a.* [Archaic.] Nitrous.—**az"o-tu'ri-a**, *n.* **1.** *Vet.* A disease of horses caused by an excess of nitrogen compounds in the urine, and characterized by bloody urine and paralysis. **2.** Same as AZOTEMIA, 1. [*Mac.* iv, 15.

A-zo'tus, 1 ą-zō'tŭs; 2 a-zō'tŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1*

a-zox'a-zol, 1 ą-zoks'ą-zol *or* -zęl; 2 a-zŏks'a-zōl *or* -zŏl, *n.* Same as FURAZAN.

az-ox'im, *n. Org. Chem.* A furodiazole (CH:N.O.CH:N), a hypothetical cyclic compound; also, a derivative of it. **az-ox'ime‡.**

az-ox'y-, 1 az-oks'ı-; 2 ăz-ŏks'y-. Derived from AZO- + OXY-: a combining form in organic chemistry, applied to compounds having a group of two nitrogen atoms and one oxygen atom joined to two univalent radicals: sometimes written as a separate word.—**az-ox"y-ben'zene**, *n. Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_6H_5N.O.NC_6H_5$) obtained by reducing nitrobenzene with alcohol and sodium amalgam.

Az'ra-el, 1 az'rı-ęl; 2 ăz'ra-ĕl, *n.* The angel of death: so called in Hebrew and Mohammedan mythology.
It is the Angel men call *Azrael*,
'Tis the Death Angel; what hast thou to fear?
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn*, *Azrael* in pt. iii, st. 2

[< Heb. *Azraël*, help of God.] **Az'ra-il‡.**

Az're-el, 1 az'rı-ęl; 2 ăz'ra-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Az'ri-el, 1 az'rı-ęl; 2 ăz'ri-ĕl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 24.

Az'ri-kam, 1 az'rı-kam; 2 ăz'ri-kăm, *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 15.

Az-tal'an, 1 az-tal'ən; 2 ăz-tăl'an, *n.* A town in Jefferson county, Wis.

Az'tec, 1 az'tek; 2 ăz'tĕc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating that one of the races of Mexico which was dominant *at the time of the discovery of the country* by Cortez in 1519. [< *Azteca:* native name.] **Az'tec-an‡.**

Az'tec, *n.* A member of the Aztec race, or its language, of Nahuatl or Uto-Aztecan stock. The Aztecs, when discovered, were far advanced in the arts and civilization. Their religion was polytheistic, and characterized by human sacrifices. They studied astronomy with success, and fixed the period of their festivals by the movements of the planets. Their descendants still retain the ancient language of their race. See AMERICAN.
The *Aztecs* came, according to native tradition, from a country to which they gave the name of Aztlan, usually supposed to lie towards the north-west, but the satisfactory localization of it is one of the greatest difficulties in Mexican history. The date of the exodus from Aztlan is equally undetermined, being fixed by various authorities in the 11th and by others in the 12th century. . . . They gradually increased their influence among other tribes, until, by union with the Toltecs, . . . they extended their empire to an area of from 18,000 to 20,000 square leagues.
Encyc. Brit. 11th. ed., vol. iii, p. 86.

A-zuay', 1 ą-swaı'; 2 ä-swī', *n.* A southern province in Ecuador; capital, Cuenca.

A-zu'ba, 1 ą-zū'ba; 2 a-zų'ba, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

A-zu'bah, 1 ą-zū'ba; 2 a-zų'ba, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 18. [Heb., forsaken.]

A"zu-ce'na, 1 ad'zū-chē'na; 2 äd'zų-chę'nä, *n.* In Verdi's *Il Trovatore*, a Gipsy, one of the chief characters.

A-zul', 1 ą-sūl'; 2 ä-sul', *n.* **1.** A district in Buenos Aires province, Argentine Republic. **2.** Its capital.

a"zu-le'jo, 1 ä'thū-lē'ho; 2 ä'thų-lę'ho, *n.* [-JOS, 1 -hos; 2 -hōs, *pl.*] [Sp.] **1.** A richly painted and glazed Moorish or Spanish tile: usually combined with others in a pavement or wall-revetment, *to form patterns: of Dutch origin, and* at first prevailingly blue.
The tower of San Andres is bright with *azulejos*.
E. E. HALE *Seven Spanish Cities* p. 254. [R. BROS. 1883.]
2. [Colloq.] Tile mosaic in brick floors.

az'u-lene, 1 az'yu-lēn; 2 ăz'yu-lēn, *n. Chem.* A blue coloring-matter ($C_{15}H_{26}O$) found in the essential oils of camomile, wormwood, and millefolium. [< Sp. *azul*, blue, < LL. *azura*, < Ar. *lazward*; see AZURE.]

az'u-lin, 1 az'yu-lin; 2 ăz'yu-lĭn, *n. Chem.* A coloring-matter formed by heating anilin with corallin; formerly, a blue dye: no longer manufactured. **az'u-line‡.**

a-zul'min, 1 ą-zul'mın; 2 a-zŭl'mĭn, *n. Chem.* A brown nitrogenous compound ($C_4N_2H_3O$) formed by decomposing an aqueous solution of cyanogen. [< AZURE + ULMIC.] **azulmic acid‡.**—**a-zul'mic**, *a.*

a-zum'bre, 1 ą-thūm'brē; 2 ä-thum'bre, *n.* [Sp.] A liquid measure of about 2 quarts. See MEASURE.

A-zu'ni, 1 ad-zū'nı; 2 äd-zų'nĭ, **Domenico Alberto** (?/₁1749–¹/₁1827). An Italian jurist; born in Sardinia; *Droit Maritime de l'Europe*, etc.

A'zur, 1 ē'zur; 2 ā'zŭr, *n. Bib. Jer.* xxviii, 1. [v, 15.

A-zu'ran, 1 ą-zū'ran; 2 a-zu'ran, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

az'ure, 1 aş'ur; 2 ăzh'ur (XIII), *tt.* [AZ'URED; AZ'UR-ING.] To tinge or color blue.
The pure *azur'd* heaven.
IZAAK WALTON *Complete Angler* pt. i, p. 208. [c. & w. 1875.]

az'ure, *a.* **1.** Resembling the blue of the sky; sky-blue. **2.** Like the clear sky; cloudless; spotless; as, a person of *azure* purity. **a-zu're-an‡; az'ured‡; a-zu're-ous‡; az'urn†; az'ur-y‡.**

az'ure, *n.* **1.** A clear blue; the color of the sky.
In the bright *azure* of the vaulted sky.
KIRKE WHITE *Childhood* pt. ii, st. 15.
2. The clear sky; the blue vault of heaven.
The crows fly high above the earth as they do only on such days, forms of ebony floating across the *azure*.
BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* p. 13. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]
3. A sky-blue pigment, usually cobalt blue, but some-

times ultramarine and smalt. **4.** *Her.* Blue: represented in engraving by parallel horizontal lines. [M.]

> And *azure* in a golden field,
> The stars and crescent graced his shield.
> SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 4, st. 9.

5†. Lapis lazuli. [< F. *azur*, < Ar. *lazward*, < Per. *lâjward*, *lâzhward*, lapis lazuli.] — **az'ure-spar"**, **n.**, **stone**, *n.* Azurite; lazulite. — **spring a.**, *an American* lycænid butterfly (*Cyaniris pseudargiolus*).

az'u-rin(e), 1 az'u-rin; 2 ăzh'u-rĭn, *n.* **1.** The European blue roach (*Leuciscus cæruleus*). **2.** An Australian malurine warbler or blue wren. **3.** A blue-black color produced by ammonia on fabrics printed with anilin black.

az'u-rite, 1 az'u-rait; 2 ăzh'u-rit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous azure-blue, hydrous copper carbonate ($H_2Cu_3C_2O_8$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. It is used rarely as a gem.

az'ur-lite, 1 az'ur-lait; 2 ăzh'ur-lit, *n.* Chalcedony naturally colored blue by chrysocolla (a silicate of copper): a gem-stone from Arizona.

az"ur-mal'a-chite, 1 az'ur-mal'ə-kait; 2 ăzh'ur-măl'a-cit, *n.* A natural mixture of malachite, green and carbonate of copper, with azurite, blue carbonate of copper, in concentric bands; found in Arizona.

Az-var'ish, 1 az-vär'ish; 2 ăz-vär'ish, *n.* Same as HUZVARISH.

Az"y-go-bran'chi-a, 1 az'ı-go-bray'kı-ə; 2 ăz'y-go-brăn'ci-a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of streptoneurous gastropods with unequally developed or deficient gills. [< Gr. *azygos* (see AZYGOUS) + *branchia*, gills.] **Az"y-go-bran"chi-a'ta**, — **az'y-go-branch**, *n.* — **az"y-go-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* & *n.*

az"y-gom'a-tous, 1 az'ı-gom'ə-tus; 2 ăz'y-gŏm'a-tŭs, *a.* Without zygomata. [azygous part.

az'y-gos, 1 az'ı-gos; 2 ăz'y-gŏs. **I.** *a.* Azygous. **II.** *n.* An

a-zy'go-spore, 1 ə-zai'go-spōr; 2 a-zy'go-spōr, *n.* *Bot.* A spore parthenogenetically formed in certain fungi, and resembling a zygospore. **a-zy'go-sperm†**.

az'y-gous, 1 az'ı-gus; 2 ăz'y-gŭs, *a.* Having no fellow; occurring singly; not paired; as, an *azygous* muscle. [< Gr. *azygos*, < *a-* priv. + *zygon*, yoke.] — **az'y-gous-ly**, *adv.*

az'ym, 1 az'ım; 2 ăz'ym, *n.* **1.** The Jewish paschal loaf;

az'yme, unleavened bread. **2†.** *pl.* [A-] The Passover. [< LL. *azymus*, < Gr. *azymos*, < *a-* priv. + *zymē*, leaven, < *zeō*, *boil.*] — **a-zym'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to unleavened bread; unleavened; unfermented. **az'y-mous†**. — **Az'y-mite**, *n.* *Eccl.* One who uses the azym in the eucharist: applied esp. by those of the Greek Church to the Latins.

Az'zah, 1 az'ə; 2 ăz'a, *n.* *Bib. Deut.* ii, 23.

Az'zan, 1 az'ən; 2 ăz'an, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xxxiv, 26.

az"zi-mi'na, 1 ad"zi-mi'nə; 2 ăd"zi-mi'nä, *n.* [It.] Fine decoration in gold or silver; elaborate damask-work.

az'zle-tooth", 1 az'ı-tūth; 2 ăz'ı-tōoth, *n.* A molar tooth.

Az'zur, 1 az'ur; 2 ăz'ûr, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* x, 17.

az'zy, 1 az'ı; 2 ăz'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wayward child.

B

B b Roman. 𝔅 𝔟 Black Letter. *B b* Script.

B, b, 1 bī; 2 bē, *n.* [BEES, B's, or *Bs*, 1 bīz; 2 bēs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the second in the English alphabet, the eighteenth in the runic and Scandinavian alphabets. Its sound is produced by closing the lips while the vocal cords are tense and vibrant. Without the element of "voice," produced by the vibration of the cords, *b* becomes *p*. Both these sounds belong to the class variously called "explosives," "mutes," or "stops."

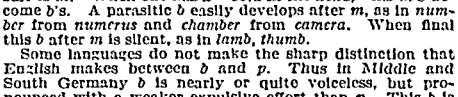
If, with the cords vibrating and the lips in position for *b*, the vocal current is sent through the nasal passage, the result is *m*. When one has a "cold in the head," his *m*'s become *b*'s. A parasitic *b* easily develops after *m*, as in *number* from *numerus* and *chamber* from *camera*. When final this *b* after *m* is silent, as in *lamb*, *thumb*.

Some languages do not make the sharp distinction that English makes between *b* and *p*. Thus in Middle and South Germany *b* is nearly or quite voiceless, but pronounced with a weaker expulsive effort than *p*. This *b* is simply a weak *p*, and to the unaccustomed ear the two sounds are indistinguishable. So also in Danish *b* differs from *p*, not by being voiced, but by being weaker.

Capital B is from L. Gr. B, < Old Gr. L. Runic ᛒ, < Old Gr. Ital. written, right to left 𐌁, < Phenician 𐤁, < Egyptian hieratic 𓃀, < hieroglyphic crane 𓃀. From B are derived uncial and cursive (Gr. β) *L.* AS. ƀ, > (monkish ♭) modern cursive *b*. In Phenician the derived letter is called *beth* (house), > Gr. *beta*, L. *beta;* in AS. *beorc*, birch; in Russian *buki*, beech. Simple phonetic naming begins with Latin *be*, > English *be* (1 bī; 2 bē).

When the Christian teachers replaced the old futhore with the Roman alphabet, B became the second letter, as in the Greek and Hebrew. Its place varies in Eastern alphabets. See A; ALPHABET; RUNE.

The above forms are repeated in connection, as follows:



Hieroglyphic Crane. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Roman. English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) Bachelor. (2) Balbus; Bancus; be; been, the Common Bench; Baron; Bay; British; Brutus. (3) Before, as in *B. C.* or [b-] in nautical signals in a log-book. (4) Base; book. (5) Born; as, *b.* 1850. (6) Baumé's scale or hydrometer. (7) Blue sky. (8) Brass. (9) *Old Law.* The badge of a convicted blasphemer, the letter B stamped on the forehead.

> About 1650 the Maryland Colony enacted that if any person should deny the Holy Trinity, he should . . . for a second offense be branded as a blasphemer, the letter *B* being stamped on his forehead. . . . The law was reenacted as late as 1723.
> *The Green Bag* Aug., 1892, p. 381.

(10) *Baseball.* Base; as, *2B*, *3B*, two-base hit, three-base hit. (11) *Football.* Back. (12) Bug (*Cimex lectularius*); humorously, B flat. (13) *Chess.* Bishop. (14) *Cricket.* By; bys; bowled. (15) *Naut.* Broken (sea). For other abbreviations, see below. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) Second; the second person, thing, or part; as, Company *B*; column *b*. (2) The back side of the leaf, in some old books, where the leaves are numbered instead of the pages. Compare A, 3. (3) *Mus.* (*a*) One of a series of tones, at intervals of an octave, given, in modern international or French pitch, by 489²/₉ vibrations per second or by that number multiplied or divided by any power of 2. See SCALE; PITCH. (*b*) The key having this tone for a key-note. **B major†; B minor†.** See KEY. (*c*) On a keyed instrument, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD. (*d*) In written music, any note representing this tone. See STAFF. In German music, the seventh note is called *H*, and *B* is the tone called *B flat* (B♭) in English. (4) *Chem.* Boron. (5) The second letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol. (6) *Astron.* One of Fraunhofer's lines produced by terrestrial oxygen. See LINE¹, *n.*, 23. (7) *Elec.* & *Magnet.* Flux density. (8) [B] *Stock Exchange.* Class B; Bond; bid; buyer (with accompanying figures): in use on tickers. (9) *Internat. Signal Code.* A red burgee: also, in conjunction with ball signal asks name of a vessel or semaphore. (10) A size of shot; as, *B*, *BB*, *BBB*. (11) *Math* A known quantity. (12) In the Roman notation 300; with a dash over it (B̄) 3,000. (13) A grade of lead-pencil; as, *2B*, *6B* (the ascending figures denoting the degrees of softness). (14) [Eur.] An international symbol, as on a motor-car, showing its country of origin to be Belgium. — **B flat, B flat major, B flat minor,** see KEY. — **B kick** (*Telcg.*), in working a quadruplex instrument, a momentary interruption of the circuit due to the depression of the A key and its consequent action on the sprinz on the B relay. — **B stock** [En:.] (*Finance*), preferred ordinary stock.

B., *abbr.* *Lib. Cat.* Benjamin.

B..., *abbr.* *Lib. Cat.* Beatrice.

ba', 1 bō; 2 bą, *tt.* [Scot.] To hush to sleep by singing the word *ba*.

ba², *tt.* To kiss.

ba, 1 bā; 2 bä, *n.* *Egypt. Cult.* The soul, symbolized by a bird with a human head: believed to abandon the body at death, but to return and reanimate it later if it has been protected from decay. Compare CHU and KA². **bal†.**

> The distinction between the soul (*ba*), the shadow (haibet), and the double (ka) which always accompanies man in life . . . was by no means clear even to Egyptian dogmatists, and is quite obscure for us. *Encyc. Biblica* vol. ii, p. 1218.

Ba. Barium: a chemical symbol.

B. A.¹, *abbr.* Bachelor of Arts: the usual academic degree as distinguished from those given by schools of science. Course in the United States, four years; in Great Britain, three years.

B. A.², *abbr.* British America; British Association (for the Advancement of Science).

B.·. A.·., *abbr.* *Freemasonry.* *Buisson Ardente* (Burning Bush).

ba', 1 bō; 2 bą, *n.* [Scot.] Ball.

baa, 1 bā; 2 bä, *vi.* To cry or bleat as a sheep. [Imitative.]

> *Baa, baa*, black sheep, have you any wool? *Nursery Rime.*

baa, *n.* The bleat of a sheep.

Baa'der, 1 bū'dər; 2 bä'der, **Franz Xaver von** (³/₂₁1765–⁵/₂₁1841). A German theologian and philosopher; professor of speculative philosophy and theology at Munich.

baag'nouk", 1 *bāg'-nauk"*; 2 *bäg'-nouk'*, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Mahratta weapon with curved steel blades set in a strap or bar and hidden in the palm.

Ba'al, 1 bē'əl; 2 bä'al, *n.* [BA'AL-IM, *pl.*] [Heb.] **1.** The sun-god, the supreme male divinity of the ancient Syro-phenician nations: a generic term for *god* in many of the Syro-Arabian languages. Compare ASTARTE.

> *Baal* signifies "lord" or "master," and personifies the productive power of the sun. In the plural, *Baalim*, it means idols or Baals collectively, that had seats in various localities. For some account of his worship, see 1 Kings xviii. It formed parts of the names of various gods; as, *Baal-berith* (covenant Baal) of the Shechemites; *Baal-zebub* (Baal of flies) of the Philistines.
>
> The question as to the origin of the Worship of *Baal* among the Hebrews can only be settled by tracing it among the Semites in general and especially among the Babylonians. Here the name (Bel) is that of one of the earliest and most honored of national deities. Bel was the special god of Nippur, perhaps the oldest of Babylonian cities. Nippur was in the earliest known times a religious center, and the prestige of Bel was so great that when the city of Babylon became supreme his name was imposed upon that of Merodach, the patron deity of the capital, who was thenceforth known as Bel-Merodach or simply Bel (compare *Isa.* xlvi, 1). It would appear that the Hebrews first learned *Baal*-Worship from the agricultural Canaanites. Apart from the offerings of fruits from the earth and the firstlings of cattle, much is not known with regard to the rites of the popular *Baal*-Worship. The shrines were little more than altars with the symbol of the Ashtoreth planted beside it. Near by sacred pillars were also often reared. *Jewish Encyc.* vol. ii, pp. 379, 380.

2. Same as BEL. **3.** *Bib.* (1) A descendant of Reuben. *1 Chron.* v, 5. (2) A descendant of Benjamin. *1 Chron.* viii, 30. **4.** Figuratively, an idol or false god. — **Ba'al-ish**, *a.* Idolatrous. — **Ba'al-ism**, *n.* Idolatry. — **Ba'al-ist**, *n.* A worshiper of Baal or of idols. **Ba'al-ite†.** — **Ba"a-lit'i-cal**, *a.*

baal, 1 bāl; 2 bäl, *adv.* & *interj.* [Dial., Austral.] No: not: an expression of negation or disapproval among aborigines.

Ba'a-la, 1 bē'ə-lə; 2 bä'a-la, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ba'a-lah, 1 bē'ə-lə; 2 bä'a-la, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xv, 29.

Ba'a-lam, 1 bē'ə-ləm; 2 bä'a-lăm, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ba'al-ath, 1 bē'əl-ath; 2 bä'al-ăth, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xix, 44.

Ba"al-ath-be'er, 1 bē'əl-ath-bi'ər *or* -bir; 2 bä'al-ăth-bē'er *or* -bĕr, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xix, 8.

Baal"bek', 1 bāl'bek'; 2 bäl'bĕk', *n.* A city in ancient Syria, now a village with ruins of the Temple of the Sun.

Ba"al-be'rith, 1 bē'əl-bi'rith; 2 bä'al-bē'rith, *n.* *Bib.* A god worshiped by the Shechemites.

Ba'al-e, 1 *bē'əl-i or bē'ə-le*; 2 *bä'al-ē or bä'a-lē*, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam.* vi, 2.

Ba'al-e Ju'dah. *Bib.* (R. V.). *2 Sam.* vi, 2.

baal'-fire", 1 bēl'-fair"; 2 bāl'-fīr", *n.* Same as BALE-FIRE.

Ba'al-gad, 1 bē'əl-gad: 2 bä'al-găd, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xi, 17.

Ba"al-ha'mon, 1 -hē'mən; 2 -hä'mŏn, *n.* *Bib. S. of Sol.* viii, 11.

Ba"al-ha'nan, 1 -hē'nən; 2 -hä'nan, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xxvi, 38.

Ba"al-ha'sor, 1 -hē'sōr; 2 -hä'sôr, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ba"al-ha'zor, 1 -hē'zōr; 2 -hä'zôr, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam.* xiii, 23.

Ba"al-her'mon, 1 -hūr'mən; 2 -hĕr'mon, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 23

Ba'al-i, 1 bē'əl-ai; 2 bä'al-ī, *n.* *Bib. Hos.* ii, 16.

Ba"a-li'a, 1 bē'ə-lai'ə; 2 bä'a-lī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ba"al-i'a-da, 1 bē'əl-ai'ə-də; 2 bä'al-ī'a-da, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ba'al-im, 1 bē'əl-im; 2 bä'al-im, *n.* *Bib.* Hebrew plural of BAAL. *Judges* ii, 11.

Ba'al-is, 1 bē'əl-is; 2 bä'al-is, *n.* *Bib. Jer.* xl, 14.

Ba"al-ma'on, 1 bē'əl-mē'ən; 2 bä'al-mā'ŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ba"al-me'on, 1 -mi'ən; 2 -mē'ŏn, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 8.

Ba"al-pe'or, 1 -pi'ər; 2 -pē'ôr, *n.* *Bib.* A Moabite god: so called from Mount Peor, the seat of his worship; also, a place-name: a contraction of *Beth-Baal-Peor. Hos.* ix, 10.

Ba"al-pe-ra'zim, 1 *-pi-rē'zim or -per'ə-zim*; 2 *-pe-rā'zim or -pĕr'a-zim*, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam.* v, 20. [(Douai).

Ba"al-phar'a-sim, 1 -far'ə-sim; 2 -fär'a-sim, *n.* *Bib.*

Ba"al-sal'i-sa, 1 -sal'ı-sə; 2 -săl'i-sa, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ba-al'sa-mus, 1 bē-al'sə-məs; 2 bā-ăl'sa-mŭs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* ix, 43.

Ba"al-shal'i-sha, 1 bē'əl-shal'ı-shə; 2 bā"al-shăl'i-sha, *n.* *Bib. 2 Kings* iv, 42.

Ba"al-ta'mar, 1 -tē'mər; 2 -tā'mar, *n.* *Bib. Judges* xx, 33.

Ba"al-tha'mar, 1 -thē'mər; 2 -thā'mar, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ba"al-ze'bub, 1 bē'əl-zi'bub; 2 bā"al-zē'būb, *n.* *Bib.* See BAAL; BEELZEBUB. **Ba"al-ze'bul†.**

Ba"al-ze'bul, 1 bē'əl-zi'bul; 2 bā"al-zē'būl, *n.* *Bib. Matt.* x, 25 (margin).

Ba"al-ze'phon, 1 *bē'əl-zi'fən*; 2 *bā"al-zē'fon*, *n.* *Bib. Ex.* xiv, 2. [grass.

baan¹, 1 bān; 2 băn, *n.* [Ir.] A meadow covered with short

Baan², 1 bān; 2 băn, *n.* **1. Jacob van** (1673–1700), a Dutch portrait-painter: the son of Jan. **2. Jan van** (1633–1702), a Dutch portrait-painter.

Ba'a-na, 1 bē'ə-nə; 2 bä'a-na, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* iii, 4.

Ba'a-nah, 1 bē'ə-nə; 2 bä'a-na, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam.* iv, 2. [Heb., son of affliction.]

Ba'a-nes, 1 bē'ə-nes; 2 bā'a-nēs, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The leader of a Paulician society in the 8th century.

Ba'a-ni, 1 bē'ə-nai; 2 bä'a-nī, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Ba"a-ni'as, 1 bē'ə-nai'əs; 2 bä"a-nī'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 26.

Ba'an-ite, 1 bē'ən-ait; 2 bā'ən-īt, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A disciple of Baanes. [Luzon, P. I.

Ba-a'o, 1 bə-ā'o; 2 bä-ä'o, *n.* A town in Camarines province,

Ba'a-ra, 1 bē'ə-rə; 2 bä'a-ra, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 8.

baas, 1 bās; 2 bäs, *n.* [D.] **1.** *Naut.* A Dutch skipper or captain. **2.** [S. Afr.] Master; boss. Compare NOSS².

Ba'a-sa, 1 bē'ə-sə; 2 bā'a-sa, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ba"a-sel'ah, 1 bē'ə-sil'ə *or* -sal'ə; 2 bā"a-sē'la *or* -sl'a, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* vi, 40.

Ba'a-sha, 1 bē'ə-shə; 2 bā'a-sha, *n.* *Bib.* Third king of Israel. *1 Kings* xv. **Ba'a-sa†** (Douai).

bab, 1 bab; 2 băb, *tt.* [Dial.] To angle with a bob. — **bab'ber**, *n.*

bab¹, *n.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] **1.** A cockade. **2.** A bob.

bab², *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A babe.

Bab³, *n.* Diminutive of BARBARA.

Bab¹, 1 bāb: 2 bäb, *n.* [Per.] Literally, the Gate; the title of the founder of Babism, and of some of his followers. See BABISM.

Bab², *n.* Pseudonym of Sir William Schwenck Gilbert, author of *Bab Ballads*. [*Poland.*

ba'ba¹, bā'bə; 2 bä'ba, *n.* [F.] A fruit-cake, first made in

ba'ba², 1 bā'bā; 2 bä'bä, *n.* Papa: a child's term.

ba'ba³, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A child; baby.

Ba'ba⁴, *n.* [Turk.] Father: an Eastern title of respect, applied to superiors and officials, and especially to the Patriarch of Alexandria.

Ba'ba⁵, 1 bā'ba; 2 bä'bä, *n.* *Slav. Myth.* A thunder-witch; the devil's grandmother.

Ba'ba-Ab-dal'lah, 1 *bā'ba-ab-dāl'a*; 2 bä'bä-ăb-dăl'ä, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, a man who, being enriched by a dervish, greedily asks for a magic salve, the misuse of which ruins both his fortune and his sight.

Ba"ba-A'li, 1 bā"ba-ā'lī; 2 bä"bä-ä'lī, *n.* The liberator of Algiers (—1718). [*brudja*, Roumania.

Ba'ba-Dag", 1 bā'ba-dāg"; 2 bä'ba-dăg", *n.* A town in Do-

ba-ba'e, 1 bə-bā'ē; 2 bä-bä'e, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A woman. **2.** A female. [< Tag. *babaye*, female.]

ba-bag', 1 bə-bāg'; 2 bä-bäg', *n.* [P. I.] A fight; quarrel.

Ba"ba-hian', *n.* Same as BEHBEHAN.

Ba-ba'i, 1 bə-bā'ī; 2 bä-bä'ī, *n.* A river in Adamawa, Central Africa: 250 m. long to Benue river.

ba-bal', 1 bə-bal'; 2 ba-bl', *interj.* [Gr.] An exclamation or rejoicing or amazement.

Ba"ba-kan'da, 1 bā"bə-kān'də; 2 bä"bä-kän'da, *n.* A town in the Fulah country, Africa.

Bā'ba-Khān", *n.* Same as FATAH-ALI-SHAH.

ba"ba-ko'to, 1 bā"bu-kō'to; 2 bä"bä-kō'to, *n.* [Madagascar.] Same as INDRIS, 1. **ba'ba-co-ote†.**

Ba'ba Mus'ta-pha, 1 mus'tə-fə; 2 mus'ta-fa. In the story of *The Forty Thieves*, the cobbler who sewed together the four pieces of Cassim's body.

Ba-bas'tis A'gri-a. Same as BELBEIS: ancient form.

Ba-batn'gon, 1 *bə-bātn'gən*; 2 *bä-bătn'gŏn*, *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

Bab'bage, 1 bab'ij; 2 băb'ag, **Charles** (¹²/₂₁1792–¹⁸/₂₁1871). An English mathematician; made calculating-machine.

bab'ber-lipped"†, 1 bab'ər-lipt"; 2 băb'er-lĭpt", *a.* With heavy protruding lips.

bab'ble, 1 bab'ı; 2 băb'l, *n.* [Scot. or Dial.] Baby. **bab'by.**

bab'bitt, 1 bab'ıt; 2 băb'it, *tt.* To line, bush, fill, or face with Babbitt metal or the like; as, to *babbitt* a bearing.

—bab'bitt[1], *n.* Same as BABBITT METAL. See METAL. **—bab'bitt-ing,** *n.* **1.** Babbitt metal. **2.** The application of Babbitt metal or the like, as to bearings.— **bab'bitt-ing-jig",** *n. Mech.* A box-like mold used in babbitting bearings or bearing-brasses the interiors of which are fitted with pieces of shaft section.

Bab'bitt[2], 1 bab'it; 2 băb'it, *n.* **1. Benjamin T.** (1811–1889), an American inventor and manufacturer. **2. Edwin B.** (1802–12/20 1881), an American soldier. **3. Isaac** (7/20 1799–5/20 1862), an American inventor.

bab'bla-tiv(es, 1 bab'la-tiv; 2 băb'la-tĭv, *a.* [Rare.] Disposed to babble. **bab'la-tive†.**

bab'ble, 1 bab'l; 2 băb'l, *v.* [BAB'BLED, BAB'LD[P]; BAB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter unintelligibly, incoherently, or with indistinct repetition; murmur.

There was the fountain in the court *babbling* its familiar music. THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. iii, p. 243. [H.]

2. To blurt out; tell; blab; as, to *babble* a secret.

II. *i.* **1.** To give forth continuous inarticulate sounds; murmur; prattle; as, the infant *babbles.*

And pore upon the brook that *babbles* by. GRAY *Elegy* st. 26.

2. To flow on incessantly and incoherently; talk idly or in a gossiping manner; as, to *babble* about trifles. **3.** To speak indistinctly. **4.** To bay inopportunely, as a hound in the field. [A reduplicated form of BA[1], *vt.*, with iterative suf. *-le.*]

Syn.: blurt, blurt out, cackle, chat, chatter, gabble, gossip, jabber, prate, prattle, twaddle. Most of these words are onomatopœic. The *cackle* of a hen, the *gabble* of a goose, the *chatter* of a magpie, the *babble* of a running stream, as applied to human speech, indicate a rapid succession of what are to the listener meaningless sounds. *Blab* and *blurt* (commonly *blurt out*) refer to the letting out of what the lips can no longer keep in; *blab,* of a secret; *blurt out,* of passionate feeling. To *chat* is to talk in an easy, pleasant way, not without sense, but without special purpose. *Chatting* is the practise of adults, *prattling* that of children. To *prate* is to talk idly, presumptuously, or foolishly, but not necessarily incoherently. To *jabber* is to express a rapid succession of unintelligible sounds, generally more noisy than *chattering.* To *gossip* is to talk of petty personal matters, as for pastime or mischief. To *twaddle* is to talk feeble nonsense. To *murmur* is to utter suppressed or even inarticulate sounds, suggesting the notes of a dove, or the sound of a running stream, and is used figuratively of the half-suppressed utterances of affection or pity, or of complaint, resentment, etc. Compare SPEAK.— Prep.: babies babble *for* the moon; the crowd babbles *of* a hero; the sick man babbles *of* home.

bab'ble, *n.* The murmuring, rippling sound of a stream; prattle, as of an infant; a confusion of sounds, as of a crowd; foolish or mischievous talk; gossip.

Babble, babble; our old England may go down in *babble* at last. TENNYSON *Sixty Years After* st. 4.

bab'bler, 1 bab'lər; 2 băb'ler, *n.* **1.** One who babbles; an idle or garrulous talker.

I found him garrulously given, A *babbler* in the land. TENNYSON *Talking Oak* st. 6.

2. A hound that gives tongue too much on finding a scent. **3.** One of various Old World thrush-like birds; especially, a crateropodid or timaliid. See BARWING. **4.** [Austral.] One of a group of birds; as, the **babbler or chatterer** (*Pomatostomus temporalis*), the **chestnut-crowned b.** (*P. ruficeps*), the **red-breasted b.** (*P. rubeculus*), and the **white-browed b.** (*P. superciliosus*).

bab'bling-ly, 1 bab'liŋ-li; 2 băb'ling-ly, *adv.* In a babbling tone or manner. **bab'bly†.**

bab'by, 1 bab'i; 2 băb'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A baby. **2.** A puppet representing the human figure.

Bab'cock, 1 bab'kok; 2 băb'cŏk, *n.* **1. James F.** (2/20 1844–7/20 1897), an American chemist and inventor. **2. Orville E.** (12/20 1835–6/20 1884), an American soldier. **3. Rufus** (9/20 1798–5/4 1873), an American Baptist clergyman and author. [baby.

babe, 1 bēb; 2 bāb, *n.* **1.** A very young child; infant;

The pastoral spirits first Approach Thee, *Babe* divine. KEBLE *Christian Year, Christmas Day* st. 8.

2. A doll; puppet.

Babe is the same as its diminutive *baby,* except that it is more literary in usage, as in the Scriptures, poetry, etc. [ME. *baban* (imitative); cp. BA[1], *v.*]— **babe'hood,** *n.* Babyhood.— **babe'let,** *n.* [Rare.] A little baby.— **ba'be-ry†,** *n.* Something fantastic, puerile, or trifling, as in art.

Bab'-ed-Din, 1 bāb'-ed-dīn'; 2 bāb'-ĕd-dīn', *n.* Pseudonym of Mirza Ali Mohammed (1824–1850), Persian Pantheist and founder of Babism. [Per., the gate of faith.]

Ba'bel, 1 bē'bel; 2 bā'bĕl, *n.* **1.** The tower described in Gen. xi, 9, during the building of which occurred the confusion of tongues; also, the city of Babylon.

When the Semites played upon the name of the neighboring city, and connected the name of *Bab-el,* 'the gate of the god,' with the verb balbel, 'to confound,' the old Accadian name of the place, Ca-dimirra, of which *Bab-el* was but the Semitic translation, must have been long forgotten. SAYCE *Babylonian Lit.* p. 33. [S. P. & S.]

2. [b- or B-] Hence: (1) Tumult; confusion; a confused and noisy scene or assemblage. (2) A high structure. (3) Any visionary project.

The fond builder of *Babels* is often cursed with an incoherent . . . confusion of thoughts. STEELE *Spectator* Sept. 11, 1711.

3. *Chr. Sci.* The symbol of self-destructive error, and the false knowledge founded on the deceptive evidence of the corporeal senses. M. B. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 581. [LL., < Heb. *Babel,* Babylon, perhaps < Assyrian *bāb-ilu,* lit. gate of God, < *bāb,* gate, + *ilu,* God.] **—Ba'bel-dom,** *n.* A condition like Babel; noisy confusion. **—Ba'bel-ism,** *n.* Babeldom.— **Ba'bel-ize,** *vt.* To confound. [English musician.

Ba'bell, 1 bē'bel; 2 bā'bĕl, **William** (1690?–9/20 1723). An

Bab"el-Man'deb, 1 bāb"-el-mān'deb; 2 băb"-ĕl-măn'dĕb, *n.* **1.** A strait between the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf: the scene of many shipwrecks. **2.** A cape at the southwestern extremity of Arabia. [Ar., gate of tears.]

Ba'ber, 1 bā'bər; 2 bā'ber, *n.* Zahir Adin Mohammed (2/14 1483–12/20 1530), the founder of the Great Mogul dynasty in India.

Ba'bes-Ernst' bod'ies, 1 bā'bes-ernst'; 2 bā'bĕs-ĕrnst'. *Bacteriol.* Granules found in certain bacteria which stain deeply with aniline dyes. [< V. *Babes,* Budapest, and H. C. *Ernst,* Harvard.]

Babes in the Wood. See CHILDREN OF THE WOOD.

Ba"beuf', 1 ba"bœf'; 2 bă"bœf', **François Noël** (1760 or 1764–4/20 1797). A French revolutionist and communist. See BABOUVISM.

Ba-bhan', 1 ba-bən'; 2 bă-băn', *n.* [Beng.] A high-caste Hindu of the Aryo-Dravidian racial group living chiefly in Behar; a supposed corruption of *Brahman.*

Bab'li, 1 bab'i; 2 băb'ĭ, *n. Bib.* (*Apocrypha*). *1 Esd.* viii, 37.

Ba'bi[1], 1 bā'bi; 2 bă'bĭ, *n.* One of the disciples of the Bab. See BABISM.

ba'bi-ant, *n.* A baboon. **ba'bi-on†.**

Bab"i-a'na, 1 bab'i-ē'nə; 2 băb'ĭ-ē'na, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of ornamental South-African cormous plants of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*), with narrow, plicately nerved, sword-shaped hairy leaves and stems 6 to 9 inches high, terminating in short spicate or racemed clusters of showy red or purplish flowers. Of about 50 species, the best-known in cultivation are *B. plicata,* with bluish flowers and clove-like fragrance, and *B. stricta,* with perianth-segments alternately white and blue. **2.** [b-] Any plant of this genus. [< D. *babiaan,* BABOON: so named because baboons eat its bulbs.] [thong of skin.

ba-biche', 1 ba-bīsh'; 2 bă-bīch', *n.* [Am. Ind.] A slender

Ba-bie'ca, 1 ba-byē'kə; 2 bă-byē'cä, *n.* [Sp.] The horse of the Cid. [whitethroat.

bab'il-lard, 1 bab'i-lārd; 2 băb'ĭ-lärd, *n.* [F.] The lesser

Bab'ine, 1 bab'in; 2 băb'ĭn, *n.* A lake in British Columbia, Canada. [1872). A French physicist.

Ba"bi"net', 1 ba"bi"nē'; 2 bă"bĭ"nē', **Jacques** (3/4 1794–10/21

Bab'ing-ton, 1 bab'iŋ-tən; 2 băb'ĭng-tŏn, *n.* **1. Anthony** (10/-1561–9/20 1586), an English conspirator against Queen Elizabeth. See under PLOT[1], *n.* **2. Benjamin Guy** (1794–4/5 1866), an English physician and Orientalist. **3. Churchill** (1821–1/12 1889), an English scholar and archeologist. **4. Gervase** (1550–5/17 1610), an English bishop and commentator. **5. William** (1756–4/20 1833), an English physician and mineralogist.

bab'ing-ton-ite, 1 bab'iŋ-tən-ait; 2 băb'ĭng-tŏn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous greenish-black pyroxene, crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< Wm. *Babington.*]

Bab'ing-ton's-curse", 1 bab'iŋ-tənz-kûrs"; 2 băb'ĭng-tŏns-cûrs", *n.* The waterweed (*Philotria canadensis*): wrongly supposed to have been introduced into England by Charles Babington.

ba'bir, 1 bā'bir; 2 bā'bĭr, *n.* [Syr.] Papyrus.

bab"i-rous'sa, 1 bab'i-rū'sə; 2 băb'ĭ-rų'sa, *n.* The wild

bab"i-ru'sa, } hog (*Babirussa alfurus*) of the islands of Celebes and Buru. The canines of the male are long and curved, and those of the upper jaw directed upward, protruding through the lips, and curved backward. [< Mal. *bābi,* hog, + *rūsa,* deer.] **bab"i-rus'sa‡; bab"y-rous'sa‡; bab"y-rus'sa†.**

Babiroussa.

ba'bish, 1 bē'bish; 2 bā'bĭsh, *a.* [Archaic.] Babyish. **ba'bish-ly,** *adv.*— **ba'bish-ness,** *n.*

Ba'bism, 1 bā'bizm; 2 bā'bĭsm, *n.* The principles and practises of the Babis, a Persian religion founded in 1843 by the Bab, Mirza Ali Mohammed ibn Radhik (1824–7/8 1850), a sayid of Shiraz. *Its philosophy is pantheistic,* and it forbids concubinage, asceticism, and mendicancy. Its theology is a development of the Shiah tenets of Islam. Compare BAB-ED-DIN. [< Per. *Bābī,* < *bāb,* gate.] **Ba'bi‡; Ba'by†.**— **Ba'bist,** *n.*

The *Babis* are Muhammadans only in the sense that the Muhammadans are Christians or the Christians Jews. . . . Revelation, according to their view, is progressive and no revelation *is final, for as the human race progresses, a fuller measure of* truth, and ordinances more suitable to the age, are vouchsafed. The Divine Unity is incomprehensible, and can be known only through its Manifestations; to recognize the Manifestation of the cycle in which he lives is the supreme duty of man. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 95.

bab'lah, 1 bab'lə; 2 băb'la, *n.* The pod of various acacias, especially of *A. ferruginea* and *A. arabica,* used in dyeing and tanning; also, the acacia itself, or its bark. [Cp. BABUL.]

bab'ler, *v. & n.* See BABBLE, *v. & n.*

ba'ble†, *n.* Same as BAUBLE.

Ba'ble, 1 bi'blē; 2 bă'blę, *n.* The Asturian dialect of Spanish.

Their dialect (linguaje *bable*) . . . often retains the original Latin *f* which Castilian changes into *h.* *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ii, p. 820.

Bab'li, 1 bab'li; 2 băb'lĭ, *n.* [Heb. Jargon.] The Babylonian Talmud.

ba'boo, 1 bū'bū; 2 bă'bōō, *n.* [Anglo.-Ind.] Same as BABU. *Baboo* Kalidas Ramaya Mullick made the occasion famous by liberating fifty prisoners for debt. J. W. PALMER *The New and the Old* pt. ii, ch. i, p. 285. [B. & C. 1859.]

—ba'boo-ism, *n.*

bab-oon', 1 bab-ūn'; 2 băb-ōōn', *n.* **1.** An Old World cercopithecine monkey, especially of the genus *Cynocephalus,* having legs of nearly equal length, doglike muzzle, large bare callosities on the buttocks, and usually short tail, as a mandrill, *drill, chacma,* or a yellow baboon (*Cynocephalus babuin*). Baboons are African and Arabian, but existed anciently in India. A living genus is found in the Island of Celebes (Malay Archipelago).

Yellow Baboon. 1/30

2. In English-speaking parts of tropical America, the red howler monkey. [< OF. *babuin,* baboon.]

—bab-oon'-bird", *n.* A cotingoid bird (*Hæmatoderus militaris*) found in Guiana.— **sacred b.,** the hamadryad. **—bab-oon'er-y,** *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] **1.** Baboonish quality or conduct. **2.** A collection or colony of baboons. **—bab-oon'ish,** *a.* Like a baboon; characterized by the antics of a baboon.

ba-boosh', 1 bə-būsh'; 2 ba-bōōsh', *n.* An Oriental slipper made with only sole and vamp. [< Ar. *bābūsh,* < Per. *pāpōsh,* < *pā,* foot, + *pōsh,* covering.] **ba-bouche'‡.**

Babooshes.

Ba-bou'vism, 1 ba-bū'vizm; 2 ba-bų'vĭsm, *n.* The communistic principles advocated by François Noël Babeuf during the French Revolution, constituting the germ of contemporary communism. It advocated a system of absolute equality. **Ba-bou'ism‡; Ba-vou'ism‡.**— **Ba-bou'vist,** *n.*

Ba'bri-us, 1 bē'bri-us; 2 bā'brĭ-ŭs, *n.* A Greek poet and fabulist, who lived about 50 B. C. **Ba'bri-os‡** [Gr.].

Bab's-root, 1 babz'-rūt"; 2 băbz'-rōōt", *n.* Same as SAMPSON'S SNAKEROOT. See under SNAKEROOT.

ba'bu, 1 bā'bū; 2 bă'bų, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Hindu gentleman; a polite form of address to a gentleman or person of distinction, such as *sir* or *Mr.*: often applied disparagingly to Bengalis who affect English education, or to native merchants and clerks who write English.— **ba'bu-dom,** *n.*— **ba'bu-ism,** *n.*

bab"u-l'na, 1 bab'yiu-əl'nə; 2 băb'yŭ-l'na, *n.* A female baboon.

ba-bul', 1 bə-būl'; 2 ba-bul', *n.* [Hind.] **1.** An acacia (*Acacia arabica*) furnishing a hard and heavy wood, and also lac and gum, the latter used as a substitute for gum arabic. **2.** The bark of this acacia, used for tanning. **ba-bool'‡; ba-boot'‡.**

ba-buy', 1 bə-bwī'; 2 bă-bwĭ', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A pig. **2.** An opprobrious epithet: a Tagalog term.

ba'by, 1 bē'bi; 2 bā'by, *vt.* [BA'BIED; BA'BY-ING.] **1.** To make a baby of; treat as a baby. **2.** *Games.* To strike gently or drive to short distances; as, to *baby* the ball in hockey.

ba'by, *a.* **1.** Childish; infantile; as, *baby* ways. **2.** [Colloq.] Small; diminutive; as, a *baby* cannon.

ba'by, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -biz; 2 -bĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A very young child of either sex; an infant; also, the youngest member of a family. **2.** One who has the appearance or disposition of a young child, especially one with little courage or fortitude; as, don't be a *baby.* **3.** Any young, small animal, as a kitten. **4.** In bowls, the jack. **5†.** The reflected image of oneself in another's eye. **6†.** A doll. [Dim. of BABE.] **babe‡; bab'ie†.**

—baby act. [Colloq.] **1.** An infantile or childish act. **2.** A law freeing from responsibility, on account of youth or time limit.— **ba'by-bas"ket,** *n.* A basket containing clothing and toilet requisites for a baby.— **b. blue-eyes,** same as CALIFORNIA BLUEBELL. See under BLUEBELL. **b.-eyes†.**— **b. bottle** [Eng.], a small bottle containing less than half a pint.— **b.-buggy,** *n.* [U. S.] An infant's carriage. **b. carriage†.**— **b.-farm,** *n.* A place where, *for hire,* babies are received to be nursed and brought up; also, an establishment where children, especially poor or pauper children, are received and cared for: in England usually in a bad sense.— **b.-farmer,** *n.*— **b.-farming,** *n.*— **b.-holder,** *n. Phot.* An adjustable seat for holding and posing infants before the camera.— **b.-house,** *n.* A doll's house.— **b.-jumper,** *n.* An apparatus, usually a hoop suspended by an elastic strap, in which a young child may be held secure while exercising and amusing itself by jumping on the floor.— **b.-pin,** *n.* A safety-pin.— **baby's-breath,** *n.* **1.** An ornamental Old World perennial (*Gypsophila paniculata*) of the pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*), with slender erect forking stem 2 to 3 feet high, lanceolate leaves, and numerous small white or pink fragrant flowers in panicled cymes. **2.** Any one of some other delicately fragrant flowers, as the naturalized wild madder of the eastern United States, the grape-hyacinth, etc. **babies'-breath†.**— **b.-threader,** a large blunt-pointed needle.— **to plead the b. act,** to plead minority as an excuse for disregarding a contract; hence, to offer youth or inexperience as an excuse.— **ba'by-dom,** *n.* The state, condition, or realm of infancy.— **ba'by-hood,** *n.* **1.** The period of infancy; the condition of being a baby. **2.** Babies collectively. **3.** Babyishness.— **ba'by-ish,** *a.* Having the looks or ways of a baby; childish; infantile.— **ba'by-ish-ly,** *adv.*— **ba'by-ish-ness,** *n.*— **ba'by-ism,** *n.* **1.** Babyishness. **2.** Babylike qualities or conduct.— **ba"by-ol'a-try,** *n.* Child-worship.— **ba'by-ship,** *n.* The state of being a baby.

Bab'y-lon, 1 bab'i-lən; 2 băb'y-lon, *n.* **1.** The Semitic designation of the ancient and powerful city which, from about 2300 B. C., was the capital of the country known as Babylonia. It was situated on the river Euphrates about 60 miles south of the present city of Bagdad. Both Greek and Roman writers unite in descriptions of its magnificence and luxury. **2.** Hence, any city regarded as the seat of luxury and vice; also, a place of exile and captivity: in allusion to the Israelitish captivity in Babylon. **3.** *The scarlet woman of the* Apocalypse: sometimes applied by Protestants to the papacy. **4.** A village in Suffolk county, N. Y. [L., < Gr. *Babylōn,* < Heb. *Bābel.*]— **Bab"y-lon'ic,** *a.* Same as BABYLONIAN. **Bab"y-lon'i-cal‡.**— **Bab"y-lon'i-cal-ly†,** *adv.*— **Bab'y-lon-ism,** *n.* **1.** A Babylonian word or phrase. **2†.** Popery. [M.]— **Bab'y-lon-ite,** *n.* The arrow-shaped Babylonic character in Chaldean inscriptions. See CUNEIFORM.— **Bab'y-lon-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To conform to Babylonian ideas.

Bab"y-lo'ni-a, 1 bab'i-lō'ni-ə; 2 băb'y-lō'ni-a, *n.* An ancient province to the S. of Mesopotamia in S. W. Asia, at the head of the Persian Gulf; now in Bagdad vilayet; a powerful ancient empire distinguished for its magnificence and love of learning; capital, after 2300 B. C., Babylon.

Bab"y-lo'ni-an, 1 bab'i-lō'ni-ən; 2 băb'y-lō'ni-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the kingdom of Babylonia or the city of Babylon; hence, magnificent; profuse; luxurious. **2.** Babel-like; confused; tumultuous. **3.** Pertaining to the typical Babylon; hence, (1) scarlet (compare *Rev.* xvii, 4); (2)† popish. **Bab"y-lo'nish‡.**

—Babylonian architecture, the architectural style developed in Babylon during the period of Babylonian art mentioned below: characterized (1) by massive structures of sun-dried brick, (2) by painted plaster surfaces in interiors, and (3) by enameled tiles forming patterns. Its temples were stepped in terraces colored to contrast with one another. See MESOPOTAMIAN.— **B. art,** that branch of Mesopotamian art developed at Babylon before 1000 B. C. and also practised after 600 B. C. Its lapidary art and its metal-work, textile fabrics, and pottery were of great merit. Compare ASSYRIAN ART, under ASSYRIAN.— **B. or Babylonish captivity.** **1.** The seventy years' captivity of the Jews in Babylon, ending with Cyrus, 536 B. C. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* The period (1309–1377) when the papal court was at Avignon.— **B. cosmogony,** see CREATION EPIC.— **B. or Babylonish dialect,** speech in which there is confusion of tongues.— **B. era,** the "era of Nabonassar," which was assumed to begin Feb. 26, 747 B. C.

Bab"y-lo'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Babylonia; a Chaldean. The first inhabitants of Babylonia were probably a non-Semitic race. They were possibly the originators of the cuneiform system of writing, to which is due nearly all our present information concerning Babylonia. The Semites invaded the land as early as 4000 B. C. The two populations inhabited the country together, the later one imbibing much of the culture of the earlier, and also gradually assuming political power. Anciently there were still other elements in the population — the Chaldeans, the Kassites, the Elamites, and, during the period of the foreign wars, great numbers of captives were brought in by the kings of Babylon and of Assyria. The literature of Babylonia was extensive; art, architecture, and some sciences, as astronomy, attained a high degree of development. Social organization was considerable, caste was unknown, but a priestly and military aristocracy existed. The army was raised by conscription, and it seems to have been the first standing army organized in the world. Compare ASSYRIAN. **2.** An astrologer — the Chaldeans being the great astrologers of antiquity. **3.** The language of Babylonia. **4.** A form of ball game played with a large ball. **5†.** A papist.

bac, *n.* See BACK².

Bac'a¹, 1 bak'ə; 2 băc'a, *n.* A county in S. E. Colorado; 2,531 sq. m.; county-seat, Springfield.

Ba'ca², 1 bä'kə; 2 bä'ca, *n. Bib. Ps.* lxxxiv, 6.

ba-ca'ba, 1 bə-kä'bə; 2 ba-cä'ba, *n.* [S. Am.] Either of two tall Brazilian palms (*Œnocarpus bacaba* or *Œ. distichus*), bearing large clusters of berries, which furnish a drink and an oil.

Ba"ca-ca'y, 1 ba"ka-kä'ĭ; 2 bä"cä-cä'ẏ, *n.* A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I.

ba"ca-la'o, 1 ba"ka-lä'o; 2 bä"cä-lä'o, *n.* **1.** [Havana.] A fish, the scamp. **2.** [Sp.] The codfish.— **ba"ca-la'o-bird,** *n.* The guillemot.

ba"cal-ha'o sa-ba'ra. Same as ESMERALDA, 2.

Ba-car'ra, 1 bə-kär'ə; 2 bä-cär'ä, *n.* A town in Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, P. I.

ba-cau'an, 1 bə-kau'ən; 2 bä-cou'ïn, *n.* [P. I.] Any one of several mangroves of the genera *Rhizophora* and *Bruguiera*; especially, *R. mucronata*, the **four-petaled mangrove,** and *B. gymnorhiza*, the **many-petaled mangrove. ba-can't;** **ba-ca'o†.** [Luzon, P. I.

Ba-ca'y, 1 ba-kä'ĭ; 2 bä-cä'ẏ, *n.* A town in Abra province.

ba"ca-ya'o, 1 ba"ka-yä'o; 2 bä"cä-yä'o, *n.* Same as BETIS.

Bac'ba-car, 1 bak'bə-kär; 2 băc'ba-cär, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

bac"ba-kĭ'rı, 1 bak"bə-kĭ'rı; 2 băc"ba-kĭ'rı, *n.* A short-winged shrike or butcher-bird (*Telephonus bacbakiri*) of South Africa. [Imitative.]

Bac"bue', 1 bäk"buk'; 2 băc"bûc', *n.* In Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, the oracular Holy Bottle of Lanternland.

bac'ca, 1 bak'ə; 2 băc'a, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A berry.

bac-ca'ccous, 1 *ba-kē'shus*; 2 *bă-cā'shus*, *a.* Baccate.

bac"ca-lau're-an, 1 bak"ə-lō'rı-ən; 2 băc"a-lą're-an, *a.* Of or befitting a bachelor. [< LL. *baccalaureus*; see BACCALAUREATE.]

bac"ca-lau're-ate, 1 bak"ə-lō'rı-ĕt; 2 băc"a-lą're-ăt, *a.* Of or pertaining to the degree of bachelor.— **baccalaureate sermon** [U. S.], a farewell sermon to a graduating class.

bac"ca-lau're-ate, *n.* **1.** The degree of bachelor. **2.** [U. S.] A baccalaureate sermon. [< LL. *baccalaureatus*, < *baccalaureus*, cor. of *baccalarius*; see BACHELOR.]

Bac"ca-na'rist, 1 bak"ə-nā'rist; 2 băc"a-nā'rist, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of an Italian society founded by Baccanari (It. Paccanari) in 1797, after the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773, with the aim of virtually restoring that order, and merged in that society when restored in 1814.

bac'car, 1 bak'ər; 2 băc'ar, *n.* Any one of several fragrant European plants, especially the plowman's spikenard. [L., < Gr. *bakkaris*, an unknown plant.] **bac'ca-rist†; bac'-char†; bac'cha-rist.**

bac"ca-rat', 1 bak'ə-rä'; 2 băc'a-rä', *n.* [F.] A card-game of pure chance, in which winnings are decided by comparison of hands with that of the banker. **bac"ca-ra't.**

Some authorities hold that the game of *baccarat* was imported into France from Italy by the soldiers of Chas. VIII.

G. A. SALA in *Notes and Queries* July 25, 1891, p. 76.

Bac"ca"rat', 1 ba"ka"rä'; 2 bä"cä"rä', *n.* A city in Meurthe-et-Moselle department, France.

bac'ca-rin, bac'ca-rine, 1 bak'ə-rin, -rin *or* -rīn; 2 băc'a-rĭn, -rĭn *or* -rīn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid contained in the mio-mio (*Baccharis cordifolia*). [< BACCHARIS.] **bac-car'i-nin†; bac-car'i-nine†.**

Bac"ca-ri'ni, 1 bak"ka-rī'nī; 2 băc"cä-rī'nī, **Alfredo** (⁸/₁1826–¹⁰/₂1890). An Italian statesman.

bac'cate, 1 bak'ĕt; 2 băc'ăt, *a. Bot.* **1.** Having the form or nature of a berry; pulpy throughout. **2.** Bearing berries. [< L. *baccatus*, < *bacca*, berry.] — **bac'cat-ed,** *a.* Bearing berries.

bac-ce'tum, 1 bak-sī'tum; 2 băc-cē'tûm, *n.* Same as SYNCARP, 1.

Bac'chæ, 1 bak'ĭ; 2 băc'ē, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* **1.** The female companions of Bacchus in his travels through the East; also, women taking part in the Dionysian celebrations; bacchantes; mænads. **2.** A tragedy by Euripides, *The Bacchæ*, based upon the punishment of Pentheus and his attempt to stamp out the worship of Dionysos (Bacchus). See PENTHEUS. [< Gr. *Bakchai.*] [NALIAN.

bac'cha-nal, 1 bak'ə-nal; 2 băc'a-năl, *a.* Same as BACCHA-**bac'cha-nal,** *n.* **1.** A votary of Bacchus and of his festival, the bacchanalia; hence, a drunken reveler; a carouser. **2.** *pl.* Same as BACCHANALIA. **3.** A drunken revel; orgy. **4.** A bacchanalian dance or song.

Carthusian fasts and fulsome *bacchanals*
Equally I hate. DONNE *Satire II*, l. 105.

[< L. *bacchanalis*, < *Bacchus*; see BACCHUS.]

bac"cha-na'li-a, 1 bak"ə-nā'lı-ə; 2 băc'a-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** [B-] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival or the worship of Bacchus; originally, secret celebrations on three days in the year for women; men were subsequently admitted: prohibited by the Senate 186 B. C. for licentiousness.

Bacchanal [is] used now generally of a drunken reveller or votary of Bacchus; but it was once more accurately applied to the '*bacchanalia*,' or orgies celebrated in his honour.

TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 23. [K. P. & CO. 1890.]

2. Drunken revelry; orgies.

bac"cha-na'li-an, 1 bak"ə-nē'lı-ən, 2 băc'a-nā'li-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like bacchanalia.— **bac"cha-na'li-an-ism, bac'cha-nal-ism,** *n.*— **bac"cha-na'li-an-ly,** *adv.*

bac"cha-na'li-an, *n.* A bacchanal; drunken reveler.

bac'cha-nal-ize or **-ise,** 1 bak'ə-nal-aiz; 2 băc'a-nal-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To turn into an orgy. **II.** *i.* To indulge in drunken revelry.— **bac"cha-nal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

bac'chant, 1 bak'ənt; 2 băc'ant, *a.* Worshiping Bacchus; hence, reveling; bacchanalian.

The pulse of the *bacchant* blood May throb in the ivy wreath.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Poet's Journal, Exorcism* st. 4.

[< L. *bacchan(t)-s*, ppr. of *bacchor*, worship Bacchus, < *Bacchus*, < Gr. *Bakchos*, god of wine.] **bac-chan'tic†.**

bac'chant, *n.* **1.** A priest, priestess, or votary of Bacchus; hence, a carouser; bacchanal. **2.** A wandering scholar: so called in Germany (14th to 16th century).

bac'chante, 1 bak'ənt *or* bə-känt'; 2 băc'ant *or* bä-cänt', *n.* A priestess or female votary of Bacchus; hence, a woman given to revelry and debauchery.

The voices of those who . . . would cry out against the shameless practices, were drowned by the shouts of the *Bacchantes*.
ANTHON *Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq., Dionysia.* [n. 1847.]

[F., < L. *bacchan(t)-s*; see BACCHANT.]

bac'cha-rin, bac'cha-rine, *n.* Same as BACCARIN.

Bac'cha-ris, 1 bak ə-rĭs; 2 băc'a-rĭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of dicœcious herbs, shrubs, or trees of the aster family, embracing more than 250 species, all American, mostly tropical. In parts of South America the shrubby species cover immense tracts, as the heaths do in parts of Europe. The best-known species in the United States is *B. halimifolia*, the groundsel-tree. **2.** [b-] Any plant of this genus.

3. [b-] Same as BACCAR. [< L. *bacchar*, < Gr. *bakkaris*, name of a plant.] — **bac'cha-roid,** *a.*

bac-chi'ac, 1 ba-kai'ak; 2 bă-cĭ'ăc, *a.* Composed of or characterized by bacchii.

Bac'chi-an, 1 bak'ı-ən; 2 băc'i-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Bacchus.

bac'chic, 1 bak'ık; 2 băc'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Bacchus or his rites; hence, filled with the frenzy of Bacchus; intoxicated; riotously festive; bacchanalian.

Nor wanton skip with *bacchic* dance. EMERSON *May-Day* st. 5.

2. *Bacchiac.* [< L. *Bacchicus*, < Gr. *Bakchikos*, < *Bakchos*, Bacchus.] **bac-chi'an†; bac'chi-cal†.**

Bac-chi'des, 1 ba-kai'dïz; 2 bă-cī'dēs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* viii, 8.

bac-chi'us, 1 ba-kai'us; 2 bă-cī'ŭs, *n.* [-ı, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Class. Pros.* A foot consisting of one short and two long syllables (⏑ — —); as, *a-lōng-side*. Compare ANTIBACCHIUS. [L., < Gr. *Bakcheios*, metrical foot.]

Bac-chu'rus, 1 ba-kiū'rus; 2 bă-cū'rŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 24.

Bac'chus, 1 bak'us; 2 băc'ŭs, *n. Gr. & Rom. Myth.* The god of wine: the Roman and an alternative Greek name of Dionysos, hence, strong drink. [L., < Gr. *Bakchos*, god of wine.]

Bacchus.
(From a statue in the palace of the Marquis of Cavalieri, at Rome.)

Bac-chyl'i-des, 1 ba-kil'ı-dïz; 2 bă-cĭl'ĭ-dēs, *n.* A Greek poet of the 5th century B. C. **Bak-chy-li'des†** [Gr.].

bac-cif'er-ous, 1 bak-sif'ər-us; 2 băc-cĭf'er-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Bearing or yielding berries. [< L. *baccifer*, < *bacca*, berry, + *fero*, bear.]

bac'ci-form, 1 bak'sı-fôrm; 2 băc'ĭ-fôrm, *a. Bot.* Berry-shaped. [< L. *bacca*, *baca*, berry, + *forma*, form.]

Bac'cio del'la Por'ta, 1 bät'cho del'lä pōr'ta; 2 bä'cho dĕl'lä pōr'tä (1469–1517). An Italian painter; *Last Judgment*, etc. Better known as *Fra Bartolommeo*.

bac-civ'o-rous, 1 bak-siv'o-rus; 2 bac-cĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Feeding on berries. [< L. *bacca*, berry, + *voro*, devour.]

B. Acct., *abbr.* Bachelor of Accounts: a course (usually less than a year) in the business department of some colleges.

bace†, *a. & n.* Base.

Ba-ce'nor, 1 bə-sī'nor; 2 ba-cē'nŏr, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* xii, 35.

bach, 1 bach; 2 băch, *vt.* [Slang.] To live (From a statue in the palace of the Marquis of Cavalieri, at Rome.) *alone*, like a bachelor: often with indefinite *it*. [Abbr. of BACHELOR.] **batch‡.**

Bach, 1 bäh; 2 bäh, *n.* A German family of musicians and composers. **1. Johann Christoph** (¹²/₁1643–³/₂1703), a musician and composer. **2. Johann Christoph F.,** "Bach of Buckeburg" (⁹/₁1732–¹/₂1795), a musician; son of Johann S. **3. Johann Sebastian** (²¹/₂1685–⁷/₂1750), a musician, composer, and organist; nephew of Johann C. **4. Karl P. E.** (⁸/₁1714–¹⁵/₁₄1788), a musician; son of Johann S. **5. Wilhelm F.,** "Bach of Halle" (²¹/₂1710–⁷/₁1784), a musician; son of Johann S.

bach., *abbr.* Bachelor.

ba'cha, 1 bä'cha; 2 bä'cha, *n.* [E. Ind.] A crested hawk (*Spilornis bacha*) of the Malayan archipelago. See CHEELA.

Bach'a-rach, 1 bak'ə-rak; 2 băc'a-răc, *n.* A variety of Rhine wine. See WINE. [< *Bacharach*, in Prussia.] **bac'cha-rach†; back'rac†; back'rack†; back'rag†.**

bache¹, 1 bāch *or* bach; 2 băch *or* băch, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** A small river or creek. **2.** The valley or lowland through which it flows; a stream-valley.

Bache², 1 bēch; 2 băch, *n.* **1. Alexander Dallas** (⁷/₁1806–²/₁1867), an American scientist and educator; superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; son of Richard. **2. Benjamin Franklin** (⁷/₁1768–⁹/₁0 1790), an American printer and editor; son of Richard. **3. Franklin** (¹⁰/₂5 1792–³/₁0 1864), an American physician and chemist; son of Benjamin; *U. S. Dispensatory*. **4. Richard** (⁹/₁1737–⁷/₂9 1811), United States Postmaster-General in 1776. **5. Sarah** (⁹/₁1744–¹⁰/₁1808), an American philanthropist; only daughter of Benjamin Franklin (the philosopher), and wife of Richard.

bach'el, 1 bak'el; 2 băc'ĕl, *n.* A Greek grain-measure corresponding to a bushel.

bach'e-ler-y†, *n.* **1.** The character or quality of a knight; knighthood. **2.** A company of young men; bachelors in general. **bach'e-ler-let.**

Bach'el-ler, 1 bach'e-lər; 2 băch'ĕ-lĕr, **Irving** (⁹/₂1859–). An American journalist and novelist; *Eben Holden*.

bach'e-lor, 1 bach'ı-lər; 2 băch'e-lŏr, *n.* **1.** A man who has not been married. **2.** One who has taken the first university degree in any of the faculties. In medieval universities the term was applied to apprentices for the degree of master in law, theology, or medicine. Bachelors of theology passed through three classes, *cursors*, *sententiary bachelors*, and *formed bachelors*. See DEGREE.

3. [So. U. S.] A centrarchoid fish, the crappie. **4.** [Alaska.] A young male fur-seal not strong enough to obtain a place on the rookeries. **5.** A knight of inferior power who fought under another; a young knight; a novice in arms. **6.** [Archaic.] One not yet admitted to the livery of the London trade gilds. **7.** [Rare.] An unmarried woman. [< OF. *bacheler*, < LL. *baccalaris*, bachelor; cp. *baccalarius*, farmer, < *bacca*, L. *vacca*, cow.] **bach'e-ler†; batch'e-lor†.**

— **bachelor girl,** a young unmarried woman; especially, one who lives more or less unconventionally in her own domicile, sometimes doing light housekeeping either alone or with others similarly situated.— **bach'e-lor's-but'ton,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants with flowers or flower-heads thought to resemble buttons, especially the *Centaurea cyanus*, or certain species of *Ranunculus*, *Lychnis*, or *Gomphrena*. **2.** Nux vomica.— **bachelor's hall,** a house conducted as if by a bachelor.— **middle b.** [U. S.], a student for the degree of bachelor of arts between the junior and senior grades: a sophomore.— **the B. President,** an epithet applied to James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States (1857–1861).— **bach'e-lor-dom,** *n.* Bachelors collectively.— **bach'e-lor-hood,** *n.* Same as BACHELORSHIP, 1.— **bach'e-lor-ism,** *n.* A trait or peculiarity of a bachelor.— **bach'e-lor-ize,** *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To become a bachelor of arts, science, etc.; take the bachelor's degree.— **bach'e-lor-ly,** *adv.* Like a bachelor.

bach'e-lor-ship, 1 bach'ı-lər-ship; 2 băch'e-lŏr-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The condition of being a bachelor; bachelorhood; bachelordom.

In my *bachelorship*, I was . . . an overcurious simpleton.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Mrs. Bullfrog* p. 149. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

2. The scholastic title or degree of bachelor; as, Oxford conferred a *bachelorship* on him.

Bache"lu', 1 bash"lü'; 2 băch"lü', **Gilbert Désiré Joseph, Baron** (1777–1849). A French general.

Bach'er, 1 bän'er; 2 bän'er, **Wilhelm** (¹/₁1850–¹²/₂1913). A Hungarian Orientalist; *Die Bibelexegese der Jüdischen Religionsphilosophen des Mittelalters vor Maimûni*.

bac'hi, 1 bäk'hĭ; 2 băc'hĭ, *n.* [P. I.] An intoxicating beverage distilled by the natives of the Batanes Islands.

bach'le, 1 bä'hl; 2 bä'hl, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BAUCHLE.

Bach'man, 1 bak'mən; 2 băc'man, **John** (²/₁1790–²/₂1874). An American Lutheran pastor and naturalist who assisted Audubon.

Bach'mann, 1 bän'mən; 2 bän'män, *n.* **1. Gottlob L. E.** (¹/₂1792–⁴/₁1881), a German philologist. **2. Karl F.** (⁶/₂1 1785–⁹/₂1855), a German philosopher. **3. Max** (²/₂1 1862–), a German-American painter and sculptor.

Bach'rites, 1 bak'raits; 2 băc'rīts, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 35.

ba'chur, 1 bä'nur; 2 bä'hur, *n.* [BA'CHUR-IM, *pl.*] [Heb.] **1.** A bachelor. **2.** A student of the Talmud.

ba-ci'le, 1 ba-chī'lē; 2 bä-chī'le, *n.* [It.] **1.** *Ceram.* A basin or deep dish of or like Italian enameled, lustered ware. **2.** A bachel.

bac'il-lar, 1 bas'ı-lər *or* bə-sil'ər; 2 băc'ĭ-lar *or* ba-cĭl'ar, *a.* Shaped like a short rod; bacillary. [< L. *bacillum*; see BACILLUS.]

Bac"il-la'ri-a, 1 bas"ı-lē'rı-ə; 2 băc"ĭ-lā'rĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A former genus of diatoms. [< BACILLUS.]— **Ba"cil-la"ri-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* The *Diatomaceæ*.

Bac"il-la'ri-a'les, 1 bas"ı-lē'rı-ē'lïz; 2 băc"ĭ-lā'rĭ-ā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of unicellular algæ, the diatoms. It contains only one family, the *Bacillariaceæ*, formerly known as the *Diatomaceæ*. Compare DIATOM. [< BACILLUS.]

bac'il-la-ry, 1 bas'ı-lē-rı; 2 băc'ĭ-lā-rẏ, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like little rods; rod-shaped; also, consisting of little rods. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by the presence of bacilli; as, a *bacillary* disease.

— **bacillary layer,** the deepest layer of the retina of the eye, including nerve-cells known as the *rods* and *cones*.

ba-cil'li-, 1 bə-sil'ı; 2 ba-cĭl'ĭ-. Derived from New Latin *bacillus*: a combining form. See BACILLUS.— **ba-cil'li-an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a bacillus.— **ba-cil'li-cid'al,** *a.* That destroys bacilli. **ba-cil'li-cid'ic.** — **ba-cil'li-cide,** *n. Med.* Any substance that destroys bacilli.— **ba-cil'li-cul"ture,** *n.* The cultivation of bacteria.— **ba-cil'li-form,** *a.* Rod-shaped.— **ba-cil'li-gen'ic,** *a.* Originating from bacilli.— **ba"cil-lo'sis,** *n.* A morbid condition caused by bacilli.— **ba-cil-lu'ri-a,** *n.* The presence of *bacilli* in the urine.

ba-cil"lo-pho'bi-a, 1 bə-sil"o-fō'bı-ə; 2 ba-cĭl"o-fō'bi-a, *n.* A morbid dread of microbes.

ba-cil'lose, 1 bə-sil'ōs; 2 ba-cĭl'ōs, *n. Phytopathol.* A destructive plant-disease caused by parasitic fungi belonging to the form-genus *Bacillus*.

ba-cil'lus, 1 bə-sil'us; 2 ba-cĭl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** A bacterium of the genus *Bacillus*. See illus. under BACTERIA.

The *Bacillus acidi lactici* causes milk to turn sour. Numerous species of bacilli give rise to the foul-smelling gases developed in putrefying substances.

It may be assumed that all the essential fevers are produced by microorganisms. In typhoid, which may be taken as the type of essential fevers, this organism is called the typhoid *bacillus*.

AUSTIN FLINT in *The Forum* July, 1889, p. 532.

2. [B-] *Biol.* A genus of bacteria consisting of rod-like or filiform cylindrical cells multiplying by transverse division and by the formation of endogenous spores. [< L. *bacillum*, dim. of *baculum*, stick.]

ba-cl'no, 1 bə-chī'no; 2 bä-chī'no, *n.* [-NI, 1 -ni; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [It.] *Ceram.* One of a class of panels of highly colored pottery, built into the walls of medieval buildings.

Ba'cis, 1 bā'sıs; 2 bā'çis, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The representation of Ra as a bull: worshiped at Hermonthis.

back, 1 bak; 2 băk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move backward; reverse the action of, as an engine; force back; as, to *back* a horse. **2.** To uphold by aid of money or influence; champion; as, to *back* a candidate.

Englishmen will fight now as well as they ever did, and there is ample power to *back* them.
WM. ROBERTSON *John Bright* p. 298. [CAS. CO.]

3. To bet on or have strong faith in the success of.

In the management of a bargain I should *back* the Congoese native against Jew or Christian.
STANLEY *Congo Free State* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 137. [H. 1885.]

4. To supply with a back; strengthen at the back; as, to *back* a picture; to *back* a book. **5.** To adjoin in the rear; constitute a background to or for.

Another turning of the dell gives a glimpse of the dark coppice by which it is *backed*.
MARY R. MITFORD *Our Village, The Dell* p. 20. [MUN. & CO. 1881.]

6. To mount; also, to sit or ride upon the back of; colloquially, to carry on the back, as a load.

Bring an unbroken horse, and let men see Who best can *back* him.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. ii, st. 10.

7. To write upon the back of; as, to *back* a letter or a note. **8.** To follow, as dogs, a pointer's lead and actions. **9.** *Arch.* (1) To form an upper or outer surface on, as a rafter. (2) To form the inner face of, as a wall. **10.** *Mining.* To throw into the waste, as refuse. **11.** *Print.* To print, as a book-form, in register. **12.** *Bookbinding.* To shape, as the sheets or sections of a book to be bound, by forcing one over another from the center outward, so that the cover-boards will fit into the grooves formed: done formerly by clamping between the backing-boards after rounding.

II. *i.* **1.** To move rearward; to reverse in a backward direction. **2.** *Meteor.* To shift in the direction west-south-east-north; *i.e.*, counter-clockwise: the opposite of *veer:* said of the wind. This meaning was adopted as applying to both hemispheres by the International Meteorological Conference held at Innsbruck, 1905. **3.** To stand in an attitude of attention. **4.** *Print.* To come back to back in proper register; be on the opposite surface of the same leaf.— **to back a chain or rope,** to relieve it of part of its strain, by a preventer.— **to b. an anchor** (*Naut.*), to supplement it by another.— **to b. and fill** (*Naut.*), to work to windward with a weather tide in a narrow channel, keeping the ship broadside on to the current in mid-channel by counterbracing the yards or keeping the sails shivering; hence, to be irresolute.— **to b. a sail** (*Naut.*), to change its position so as to front the wind and decrease the vessel's speed.— **to b. a warrant** (*Law*), to sign or indorse a warrant issued in another county.— **to b. down,** to withdraw from a position or contest.— **to b. down to clear** (*Railroad.*), to approach on a siding, being careful that the main line shall not be obstructed.— **to b. off. 1.** To recede from contact with anything. **2.** To give eccentric relief to the teeth of a cutter in order to strengthen them and insure longer wear. **3.** *Mech.* To cut

from the back, as a drill. **4.** *Masonry.* To cut off projections, in order to smooth the back. **5.** To reverse the rotation of a spindle so as to uncoil the yarn between its point and the point of the quill.— **to b. out.** **1.** To refuse to carry out, as an engagement. **2.** [U. S.] To retreat. — **to b. the field,** to bet against a particular contestant or contestants by wagering that some (indefinite) one of all the others, termed collectively "the field," will win.— **to b. the worming,** to fill, as with yarn, the spiral crevices between the strands of a rope so as to make the surface flush and even.— **to b. up,** see BACK, 1, 2, 3, and 4; in baseball *and similar games, to keep in readiness behind or near* (another player) so as to stop or handle the ball in case he fails.— **to b. water,** to retard the progress or reverse the motion of a boat by reversing the action of the oars or of the propelling machinery.

back, *a.* **1.** Situated in or coming from the rear; being behind or at the back of anything; as, the *back* door; a *back* yard. **2.** Remote from the front or center; distant; as, a *back* settler; the *back* country. **3.** In arrear; overdue; as, *back* salary. **4.** Belonging to or issued at a date earlier than the present; as, *back* numbers of a periodical. **5.** *Phon.* Pronounced in a guttural fashion with a contraction of the oral passage at the back of the mouth.

Syn.: aft, after, dorsal, hind, hinder, hindermost, hindmost, posterior, rear. We speak of the *aft* or *after* part of a ship; of the *back* part of a building; of the *hind* leg of any quadruped, and more rarely of the *hinder* part of a vehicle or a ship (*Mark* iv, 38). *After* is used also in reference to time; as, the *after*-time. On the other hand, while the adjective *back* can not be applied to time, the corresponding adverb can be; as, far *back* in time.— Ant.: anterior, fore, foremost, forward, front, head, leading.— **to take the back track** [Colloq.], to go back; retrace one's steps.

back[1], *n.* **1.** In man, that side or aspect of the trunk nearest the spine, extending from the neck to the buttocks; or in most animals, the upper part of the body. **2.** The outer or upper part, side, or aspect, as opposed to the inner or lower; the part opposite the front.

All five of us found ourselves riding downwards with uncontrollable speed on the *back* of an avalanche which a single slip had originated. TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 19, p. 212. [A. 1871.]

When fear creeps in at the front, honesty steals out at the *back.* TENNYSON *Becket* act iii, sc. 3.

3. The reverse, rear, or posterior aspect of any organ or part; as, the *back* of the hand or of the head. **4.** The side of the object away from the beholder; as, the brook runs through to the *back* of the wood. **5.** That part of any body corresponding to the back in position or function. (1) The ridge of a hill. (2) The upper surface of a hand-rail, rafter, or dome-rib. (3) A wainscoting below a window. (4) *Arch.* The extrados of an arch or of a vault. (5) The part of a seat which supports the back of the sitter. (6) *Bot.* The part or side of an organ away from the axis; hence, the under or outer side of a leaf. (7) The thick edge of a cutting implement, as of a knife. (8) *The side opposite to the nick of a type.* (9) A lining or other addition affixed to the reverse side of any object to secure or strengthen it. (10) That side of the leaves of a book which is sewed in binding. (11) *Naut.* The keel of a ship; the keelson. **6.** *Football.* A position behind the rush-line or in the rear of the field, or the player filling this position; as, half-*back*, three quarter-*back*, and full-*back*. Compare FORWARD, *n.* **7.** *pl. Com.* The extra thick best-tanned hides. **8.** *Mining.* (1) The upper surface of an inclined lode. (2) The superstrata of a level or stope. (3) A diagonal parting or crack, as in coal; a strike joint. **9.** *Phonetics.* A back or velar sound. **10.** *Wrestling.* A fall with the two shoulder-blades in simultaneous contact with the mat or ground. **11.** [Archaic.] One who or that which supports or seconds; a backing or backer. **12†.** Clothes. [< AS. *bæc*, back.] **bakke†.**

— **backs and cutters** (*Mining*), jointed rock-structures, the backs of which run in lines parallel to the strike of the strata, the cutters crossing them about at right angles.— **behind one's back,** *while one is absent.*— **small of the b.,** the loins; reins.— **to be or lie on one's b.,** to be unable to help oneself.— **to break the b. of,** to overcome; break the force of, as an opponent's argument.— **to cast behind the b.** **1.** *To forgive and forget.* **2.** To spurn.— **to get, put,** or **set one's b. up** [Colloq.], to get angry.— **to give** or **make a b.,** to keep the back firmly braced so that another may leap over one's head or mount up to anything.— **to see the b. of,** to get rid of.— **to turn the b.,** to flee.— **to turn the b. on,** to forsake; abandon.

back[2], *n.* **1.** A broad, flat-bottomed ferry-boat hauled by a chain or rope. **2.** A large tub or vat used by brewers, etc.; a beck. **3.** [Scot.] A wooden trough, as for carrying rubbish, etc.; also, one in which kneading is done. **4.** A shipwright's punt for tar and pitch. [< D. *bak*, < F. *bac*, trough, ferry-boat.] **bact; back'en‡.**

back, *adv.* **1.** To or toward the rear; away from a central or forward position; behind; as, to move *back;* the house stands *back* from the road. **2.** To or toward a source, or to a former place, state, or condition; as, to go *back* to one's old home; put *back* the book; a little way *back*. **3.** In a state of check or hindrance; as, sickness kept him *back* in his studies. **4.** Into time past; colloquially, in time past; as, some time *back.*

Maple sugar is peculiarly an American product, the discovery of it dating *back* into the early history of New England. BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* p. 110. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

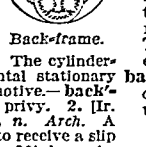
5. In return; again; as, to give *back;* to talk *back.*

Opportunities of doing good do not come *back.* ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, ser. xxi, p. 432 [H. 1872.]

6. In reserve or concealment; as, to keep *back* money. **7.** [Colloq.] In arrear. [FOR ABACK.]

Back is the first element in some self-explaining compounds not here defined; as, *back*-drawn, *back*-flung, etc. Important words of which *back* is an element (either adverbial or nominal) appear in vocabulary place; others less important are grouped below.

— **back'ac"tion,** *n.* **1.** *An arrangement in a steam-engine* in which the connecting-rod is attached to a cross-tail instead of to a cross-head, the cylinder being between this cross-tail and the crank-pin; opposed to *direct action.* **2.** An arrangement in a firearm where the lock is bedded into the stock alone.— **b. and forth,** to and fro; backward and forward.— **b.-angle,** *n.* In coast-survey the calculated angle at an understood but unvisited point which serves to check the triangulation.— **b.-arm,** *n.* The arm that attaches the back of the seat either to the seat-end or to the side of a railroad-car.— **b.-balance,** *n. Steam-engin.* A weight to counterbalance excess of weight in the belly of an eccentric or the slide-valve of a vertical engine.— **back'bar",** *n.* In a fireplace, a bar on which to hang a kettle.— **back'bear't,** *n.* The crime of carrying on the back game unlawfully killed.— **back'bear"ing,** *a.*— **b.-block,** *n.* See WREST-BLOCK.— **b.-blow,** *n.* **1.** A blow at the back. **2.** An afterclap.— **b.-bond,** *n. Law.* A deed qualifying an absolute conveyance and converting it into a trust. **b.-deed‡.**— **b.-breaker,** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** The leader of a gang of farm-hands. **2.** An onerous task.— **b.-casing,** *n. Mining.* A lining of brick or stone about a shaft when it is being sunk through loose earth.— **b.-cast.** [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Thrown back. **II.** *n.* A throwback; backset; *discouragement.*— **b.-center,** *n. The conical end of* the center of the dead-spindle of a lathe, supporting one end of the work.— **b.-chain,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A chain leading from the after part of a rudder to some point on the counter to ease the strain on the rudder when the vessel is backing. **2.** *Harness.* A chain used as a back-band for a draft-horse.— **b.-cloth,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A triangular piece of canvas fastened to the middle of a topsail-yard in which to stow the topsail-bunt. **2.** In calico-printing, a cloth to support a fabric while it is being printed.— **b.-cutting,** *n. Civ. Engin.* **1.** Earth brought from a place where there is excess *to supply a deficit in an embankment or a filling.* **2.** The corresponding excavation.— **b.-door,** *a.* Relating or belonging to the back door of a house; hence, characterizing indirect action or influence by or by means of inferiors.— **b.-draft,** *n.* A current, as of air or gas, that comes from a direction opposite to the normal, as in a furnace, etc.— **b.-eccentric,** *n. Mech.* The eccentric of a link movement which makes a steam-engine reverse when in gear, as when it works the valve-rod without the aid of the other eccentric.— **b.-end,** *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** The latter part of any definite space of time, as the end of a year or season; *the fall.* **2.** *The rear, as of a house.*— **b.-fatter,** *n.* [Austral.] In meat-packing, an extremely fat pig.— **b.-fear,** *n.* [Scot.] An object of terror from behind.— **back'fill",** *tt. & ti. Masonry.* To fill in back of a retaining wall, dam, etc., with earth, rock, or other suitable material.— **b.-fillet,** *n. Arch.* A projecting return of the margin of a quoin or of a fillet on a jamb.— **b.-filleted,** *a.*— **b.-filling,** *n.* The material used for filling the space, behind or between anything, as coarse stonework or brickwork at the back of the facing of some structure; as, the *back-filling* of a wall.— **b.-flap,** *n.* The fold of a shutter, door, etc., which is turned in and is next to the jamb or wall when folded into its casing.— **b.-flue,** *n.* A conduit to carry hot gas from front to rear of a boiler.— **b.-focus.** **I.** *a.* Having the focusing mechanism arranged to move the back of the camera: opposed to *front-focus.* **II.** *n.* One of the two conjugate focuses of a lens.— **b.-frame,** *n.* A wheel that turns the whirlers of a rope-winch.— **b.-friend,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A secret enemy. **2.** A backer. **3.** A hangnail.— **b.-gear,** *n. Mech.* Toothed gearing at the head-stock for varying the speed of a power-lathe.— **b.-handicap,** *n.* An inverse handicap where the limit man is considered the scratch man.— **b.-head,** *n.* The cylinder-head farthest from the crank in a horizontal stationary *engine; the one nearest the crank in a locomotive.*— **back'house",** *n.* **1.** A building in the rear; a privy. **2.** [Ir. & North. Eng.] A bakehouse.— **b.-joint,** *n. Arch.* A rabbet on the inner side of a chimney-jamb to receive a slip or similar joint.— **b.-lle,** *n.* [North. Eng.] *Mining.* An underground siding. — **b.-lining,** *n.* A vertical strip in a window-sash frame, on each side of and parallel with the pulley-stile.— **b.-link,** *n. Steam-engin.* One of the links in the parallel motion connecting the air-pump with the working-beam.— **b.-mill,** *n.* A fulling-mill.— **b.-mold,** *n.* The part of a mold corresponding to the back of the pattern, in reversing molding. [C.]— **b.-page,** *n.* A left-hand page of a book. Compare VERSO.— **b.-painting,** *n. Paint.* A process of applying colors to mezzotint prints fixed on glass to produce the effect of painted glass.— **b.-palming,** *n. In sleight of hand,* the art of transferring by dexterity of the fingers an object from front to rear of the hand, so that the transfer can not be seen.— **b.-plate,** *n.* That part of a suit of armor situated at the back. See illus. under ARMOR, *n.*, fig. 7. **b.-piece‡.**— **b.-pressure,** *n. Mech.* Pressure on the exhaust side of a motor piston, resisting that of the incoming or expanding motive fluid, and usually relieved by a valve, as in the supply-pipe of a boiler. — **b.-puppet,** *n. Mech.* That lathe-standard which carries the back-center or dead-center.— **b.-putty,** *n* The putty placed in the sash of a window before inserting the glass. — **b.-raking,** *n.* In veterinary practise, the withdrawal, by hand, of hardened feces from the rectum, as of a horse.— — **b.-rest,** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The part of a lathe which holds the work against the tool when being turned. **2.** In weaving, *the cross-rail over which* the warp passes to and fro. — **b.-rod,** *n.* In railroading, the rod of a stub-switch.— **b.-rope,** *n. Naut.* **1.** A lateral stay from the lower end of the dolphin-striker to the bows. **2.** A small rope fastened to the cat-block hook or *fish-hook, to aid in attaching it to the* anchor.— **back'sail",** *n. Naut.* A sail which the wind presses from the front.— **b.-saw,** *n.* A saw stiffened with a metallic back.— **b.-scratcher,** *n.* **1.** An implement, as of metal, horn, or ivory, for scratching the back or rubbing the flesh: used in antiquity under the name of *strigil* (which see for illus.). **2.** A rattle producing a sound like the tearing of cloth: a child's toy. **b.-scraper‡.**— **b.-settler,** *n.* A settler in the backwoods.— **b.-shift,** *n. Coal-mining.* A relieving gang of hewers following the drawing gang.— **b.-shutter,** *n.* A back-flap.— **back'sight",** *n.* **1.** *Surv.* An observation made for verification from one station to the one behind it: the converse of *foresight.* **2.** The rear sight of a gun.— **b.-spang,** *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A recoil or backwash. **2.** [Scot. & Ir.] Withdrawal from a bargain by a quibble; a mean artifice.— **b.-spaul,** *n.* [Scot.] The hind leg.— **b.-speed,** *n. Mech.* Same as BACK-GEAR.— **b.-spin,** *n. Golf.* The causing of a ball to spin backward as it travels forward over a course.— **b.-splinting,** *n. Mining.* A mode of *getting out coal over* the excavated space and across the parts of a lower space got in advance by the long-wall method.— **back'sprent",** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The back-bone. **2.** A yarn-reel. **3.** A spring or catch in a chest-lock or in a knife-back.— **b.-spring,** *n.* A spring on the back of a carriage, or one in the bolt of a lock that forces the bolt into place when the key is taken out.— **back'staff,** *n.* An instrument formerly used for determining astronomical altitudes: *now superseded by the sextant.*— **b.-stairs,** *a. Such as* might come by way of the back stairs; indirect; underhanded. **b.-stair‡.**— **b.-step,** *n. Mil.* A step or movement to the rear without changing front.— **b.-stick,** *n.* A large piece of wood laid on the backlog.— **b.-stop,** *n.* **1.** *Baseball.* A fence behind the catcher to stop the ball; hence, the catcher; sometimes, a player who backs up the catcher. **2.** *Cricket.* The long stop.— **b.-stoping,** *n.* The working of the vein over a level, so that the ore falls to the latter.— **b.-strap,** *n.* A strap running along a draft-animal's back. See HARNESS.— **b.-strapped,** *a. Naut.* Having the wind fair, but not strong enough for stemming the current: said of a sailing vessel, as when caught in the bight on the east side of Gibraltar.— **b.-strapper,** *n. Railroad.* A splicer of rails who comes after the head strappers to finish the bolting and tighten the splices.— **b.-stream,** *n.* A current running contrary to the usual current.— **b.-stretch,** *n.* The side opposite the home-stretch of a race-course.— **b.-string,** *n.* A leading-string to direct or steady children from the rear.— **b.-sweep,** *n. Ship-building.* A sweep which forms the hollow of a frame's top-timber.— **b.-swimmer,** *n.* Any notonectid bug; a boat-fly.— **b.-tack,** *n. Scots Law.* A lease connected with a mortgage, whereby the proprietor of the land may resume possession on paying rent equivalent *to the stipulated interest.*— **b.-trick†,** *n.* A backward jump in dancing.— **b.-turn,** *n. Mus.* The playing of the lower auxiliary tone first.— **b.-venting,** *n. Arch.* The ventilating of waste-pipes by back air-pipes.— **b.-wood,** *n.* The removable piece of wood just in front of the cutting-iron of a plane.— **back'word",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A withdrawal from an assertion, or a promise, or an accepted invitation; a retraction; also, a reply.— **b.-wounding,** *n.* A wounding from behind; back-stabbing; backbiting; calumny; perfidy.— **b.-yard,** *a.* Pertaining to the back yard; private; local; as, the *back-yard* enactments of a legislature. — **to go b. on,** to abandon; play *false to; betray, as, to go back on* a promise or a friend.


Back-frame.

Back, Sir George (11/41796–6/21878). An English admiral and arctic explorer.

back'ache", 1 bak'ēk"; 2 băk'āc", *n* A pain in the back. — **back'ache"-brake",** *n.* The female fern or lady-fern (*Asplenium filix-fœmina*).— **b.-root,** *n.* A species of button-snakeroot or *Liatris* (*L. spicata*), a slender herb of the aster family.

back'ac"tion, etc. See BACK, *adv.*

bac-ka'ret, *interj.* Back! stand back! **bac-ca'ret.**

back'bite", 1 bak'bīt"; 2 băk'bīt", *v.* [-BIT' or -BIT'-TEN; -BIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To revile or traduce basely behind one's back.

The only thing in which all parties agreed, was to *backbite* the manager, and cabal against his regulations. IRVING *Traveller, Buckthorne* p. 193. [G. P. P. 1863.]

II. *i.* To asperse or revile the absent.

Syn.: see ASPERSE.— **back'bit"er,** *n.* One who backbites; a secret calumniator or slanderer.— **back'bit"ing,** *a. & n.*— **back'bit"ing-ly,** *adv.*

back'blocks", 1 bak'blŏks"; 2 băk'blŏks", *n. pl.* [Austral.] **1.** *Lands in the remote and sparsely settled interior.* **2.** Lands distant or shut off from a water-front, as of a river or creek.— **back'block",** *a.* Of or from the interior.— **back'block"er,** *n.*

back'board", 1 bak'bōrd"; 2 băk'bōrd", *n.* **1.** A board for supporting the back, as that across the after part of a boat. **2.** A board forming the back of anything, as of a cart. **3.** *A strip of board worn or carried at the* back to straighten the figure. **4.** A board attached to the rim of a water-wheel, to keep the water from running off the float into the interior of the wheel. **5.** Thin material used for the backs of mirrors, pictures, etc.; backing.

back'bone", 1 bak'bōn"; 2 băk'bōn", *n.* The spine or vertebral column. *See illus. of human skeleton* under BONE.

— **to the back-bone,** through and through; thoroughly.

[Davy Crockett]—a union man and a nationalist *to the back-bone.* T. ROOSEVELT *T. H. Benton* p. 113. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

— **back'boned",** *a.* Having a back-bone; vertebrate.

back'bone", *n.* Something likened to a back-bone, as *in position or function, or something resembling it in* firmness or stiffness; as the Apennines form the *back-bone* of Italy; a man of *backbone; the backbone* of a ship's awning (a rope which supports its middle).

I appeal to . . . the sober, serious, practical men and women who constitute the saving strength and moral *backbone* of the country. WM. BOOTH *In Darkest England,* p. 17. [F. & W. 1891.]

— **back'bone"less,** *a.*— **back'bone"less-ness,** *n.*

back'-break"er, *n.* See BACK, *adv.*

back'cap", *tt.* [Slang, U. S.] To talk against; disparage.

back'down", 1 bak'daun"; 2 băk'down", *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] *A yielding of a point or position previously maintained, as* in argument; retraction; withdrawal.

backed[1], 1 bakt; 2 băkt. *a.* Provided with or having

backs, } a back, background, or backing: used mostly in composition; as, a *backed* chair; low-*backed.*— **backed-off,** *a. Mech.* Clear at the sides as the teeth of a milling-cutter.

backed[2], *a.* Exhibiting the effect of backing. In any sense, as broken to the saddle, etc. See BACK, *v.*

back'en, 1 bak'n; 2 băk'n, *tt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To put, keep, or throw back; retard the progress of. **2†.** To move or draw back.

back'er, 1 bak'er; 2 băk'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which backs, in any sense, especially by betting or furnishing capital. **2.** In building, a narrow slate at the back of a broad square (one where the slates begin to grow smaller). **3.** In typewriting, a thick, hard, smooth sheet placed between the one that is written on and the paper-roller. **4.** *Naut.* A piece of rope or of sennit around a yard, to secure the head-earing of a sail

Syn.: see ADHERENT.

Back"er-gunge', 1 bak'er-gunj'; 2 băk'er-gŭnj', *n.* Same as BAKARGANJ.

back'et, 1 bak'et; 2 băk'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] *A shallow box or* trough; a hod. [< F. *baquet,* dim. of *bac;* see BACK[2], *n.*]

back'-fall", 1 bak'-fôl"; 2 băk'-făl", *n.* **1.** A fall in wrestling in which the wrestler strikes upon his back. **2.** *Mus.* An embellishment like the appoggiatura, but following its connecting note. **3.** A lever in an organ, connected with the sticker, used to change upward motion into downward.

back'-fat"ter, etc. See BACK, *adv.*

back'-fire", 1 bak'-fair"; 2 băk'-fīr', *ri.* [-FIRED', -FIR'ING.] [Local, U. S.] **1.** To set fire in advance of a prairie or forest fire, so as to afford protection by means of a burnt area. See BACK-FIRE, *n.*, 1.

He rose to go, like a prairie traveller protecting himself by *back-firing.* E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* p. 49. [A. 1891.]

2. *Engin.* To have an explosion within the cylinder in the return stroke, as of a gas- or oil-engine. **3.** To light from the inner instead of the outer jet, as a *Bunsen or other similar burner.*— **back'-fir"ing,** *n.*

back'-fire", *n.* **1.** A fire started purposely some distance ahead of a fire which is to be fought: intended to burn only against the wind, so that when the two fires meet both must go out for lack of fuel. **2.** An untimely explosion in the cylinder of a gas- or oil-engine which tends to drive the piston in the wrong direction; also, an explosion in the exhaust-pipes of such an engine

back'fur"row, 1 bak'fur"o; 2 băk'fŭr'o, *ri.* **1.** To plow, beginning with a back furrow. See FURROW. **2.** To backset.

back'game", 1 bak'gām"; 2 băk'gām', *n.* **1.** *Chess.* The con-

tinuance of a game on the strength of a hypothetical move. **2.** [Rare.] Backgammon.

back'gam"mon, *vt.* To win a backgammon from.

back'gam"mon, 1 bak'gam"on; 2 băk'găm"on, *n.* **1.** A game played by two persons, each with fifteen pieces or men, the moves of which are determined by dice-throws, on a board divided into four "tables" each marked off into six points. **2.** A winning of a bout at this game before the defeated player advances all his men beyond the first six points. [< BACK, *adv.*, + GAME.] **back'game"†.**

A Backgammon-board, set for playing.

— back"gam'mon-board", *n.* A board on which backgammon is played: usually made in two tray-like compartments, hinged at the back.— **Russian b.,** same as TRICKTRACK, 2.

back'ground", 1 bak'ground"; 2 băk'ground", *vt.* To make a background for.

back'ground", *n.* **1.** That part in a picture which is behind the principal objects represented, or which forms a setting for them; specifically, in photography, the screens or other adjuncts used to produce such an effect in a finished picture.

The *background* is then laid in with thick, solid, warm white, actually projecting all round the head, leaving it in dark intaglio. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. i, p. 38. [w. & s. 1847.]

2. A subordinate position; obscurity; retirement; as, a bashful person keeps in the *background.*

Wherever law and government exist, somewhere in the *background* force must lurk. MARTINEAU *Studies of Christianity, Ethics of Christendom* p. 354. [l. g. & co. 1879.]

3. *Photoengraving.* In a half-tone plate, the checkered lines or dots around the subject, which may be retained, partly removed, or entirely cut away, according to the finish required, whether plain, vignetted, or silhouette. **4.** *Basket-ball.* A plate glass or an oblong piece of wood to which is fastened the ring that supports the basket. **— background of the heavens** (*Astron.*), the blackness of space which forms a background for the stars.

back'hand", 1 bak'hand"; 2 băk'hănd". **I.** *a.* Backhanded. **II.** *n.* **1.** Handwriting that slants downward toward the right. **2.** [Scot.] Double-dealing; cunning work.

back'hand"ed, 1 bak'hand"ed; 2 băk'hănd"ĕd, *a.* **1.** Delivered with the back of the hand; as, a *backhanded* blow. **2.** Delivered with the hand turned backward, or across the body; as, a *backhanded* return in tennis. **3.** Having a backward slope; as, *backhanded* writing. See BACKHAND. **4.** Equivocal; ambiguous; ironical; as, a *backhanded* compliment. **5.** *Rope-making.* Twisted, as rope-strands, in a direction opposite to that which is usual.— **back'hand"ed-ly,** *adv.*— **back'hand"ed-ness,** *n.*

back'hand"er, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A backhanded blow. **2.** A second glass of liquor, the bottle being passed again.

back"hand'i-cap. *n.* See BACK, *adv.*

back'heel", 1 bak'hĭl"; 2 băk'hēl". *Wrestling.* **I.** *vt.* To trip (an opponent) by thrusting the leg outside of the opponent's and dragging his heel forward while at the same time pressing his body backward. **II.** *n.* This mode of tripping; also, a fall caused by backheeling.

Back-huy'sen, 1 bak-hoi'zen; 2 bäk-hōi'sĕn, **Rudolf** or **Ludolf** (12/13 1631–11/17 17037). A Dutch engraver and marine painter. **Bak-hul'zent; Bak-huy'zent.**

back'le, 1 bak'i; 2 băk'l, *n.* [Gael.] Same as BACK², 2.

back'ing, 1 bak'ing; 2 băk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of supporting, or that which supports; supporters or forwarders collectively; as, the *backing* of a scheme. **2.** Motion backward. **3.** That which forms the back of anything. Specif.: (1) The backboard or other rear support for holding a picture in its frame. (2) The back structure (produced by an extra warp, or filling, or both) in a fabric constructed with more than one system of warp and one system of filling; the supporting web of a piled fabric. (3) Heavy timbers forming a back for armor-plates. (4) *Phot.* A coating of opaque varnish or other substance occasionally put on the back of a sensitized plate. **4.** *Law.* The indorsement by a magistrate of a warrant issued in another's jurisdiction, so that it may be served in his own. **5†.** The address of a letter.

— back'ing-board", *n.* One or two boards between which a book is clamped while its back is rounded.— **b.-jointer,** *n.* Same as HEADING-JOINTER.— **b.-metal,** *n.* Type-metal for the back of electrotype shells.

back'ings, 1 bak'ingz; 2 băk'ingz, *n. pl.* The refuse from wool- or flax-dressing.

back'jaw", 1 bak'jö"; 2 băk'jä", *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To jaw back; abuse.

'To *backjaw*' is current in some of our dialects still, and would have been a vigorous substitute for 'to retort.'

TRENCH *English, Past and Present,* p. 84. [h. p. & co. 1889.]

back'-joint", etc. See BACK, *adv.*

back'lash", 1 bak'lash"; 2 băk'lăsh", *n. Mech.* **1.** The reaction or tendency to work backward, as in a gear-wheel or the like, when the machinery with which it is connected is subjected to a sudden strain, producing a grinding, chattering noise. **2.** Hence, the amount of loose play in a part subject to such tendency or reaction. **3.** Any similar or analogous recoil, as the return rush of air after a fire-damp explosion. In senses 1 and 3 called also *backlashing.*

back'let, 1 bak'let; 2 băk'lĕt, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A backyard.

back'-let"ter, *n.* Same as BACK-BOND.

back'-line", 1 bak'-lain"; 2 băk'-līn", *n. Lumbering.* Same as HAUL-BACK.

back'ling, 1 bak'ling; 2 băk'ling, *adv.* [Dial., Eng.] Backward. **back'lings‡; back'lins‡.**

back'-lock", *n. Wrestling.* Same as HANK.

back'log", 1 bak'lŏg"; 2 băk'lŏg", *n.* A large log placed at the back of the fire in an open fireplace.

back'most, 1 bak'mōst; 2 băk'mōst, *a.* Farthest to the rear, hindmost: superlative form.

Though now the axe was uplifted, nay, though it was at its *backmost* poise—even yet . . . that axe should be stayed. FARRAR *Life of Christ* p. 277. [e. p. d. 1889.]

back'-ped"al, 1 bak'-ped"al; 2 băk'-pĕd"al, *vt.* To press back so as to retard the speed of (as the pedals of a bicycle) as they rise.

back'-rak"ing, etc. See BACK, *adv.*

Back riv'er. Same as GREAT FISH RIVER. **Backs' riv'er†.**

back'set", 1 bak'set"; 2 băk'sĕt", *v.* **I.** *t.* [Local, U. S. or Canada.] To replow in the autumn (prairie-land broken in the spring), so that each furrow is turned back into its original position.

II. *i.* To replow land, as above.

— back'set"ting, *n.* [Western U. S.] Prairie-land after it has been plowed for the first time.

back'set", *n.* **1.** A check to advance or progress; relapse; reverse; setback. **2.** An eddy; backwater. **3.** In locksmithing, the space in a horizontal line between the jamb-face of the lock and the center of the keyhole, constituting an important measurement in fitting. **4.** In dressing meat, a stick placed horizontally across the back of an animal's carcass so as to spread open the flank.

back'shish, *n.* See BAKSHISH.

back'side", 1 bak'said"; 2 băk'sīd", *n.* **1.** The posterior part of a person or an animal; rump: used (vulgarly), of persons, in the plural: written as two words when meaning the hinder side or aspect in general. **2.** [Dial. or Obs.] The rear premises; also, a privy.

back'-slang", 1 bak'-slag"; 2 băk'-slăng", *n.* Slang in which words are pronounced backward; as, *yob* (boy).— **back'-slang"ing,** 1 bak'slag"ıŋ; 2 băk'slăng'ĭng, *n.* [Austral.] The seeking of accommodations by travelers at the houses of settlers in the backblocks.

back'slide', 1 bak'slaid'; 2 băk'slīd' (XIII), *vi.* [-SLID', -SLID'DEN, -SLIDN', or -SLID'; -SLID'ING.] To return to wrong or vicious ways or opinions after reformation or conversion, especially after professing Christianity.— **back'-slid'er,** *n.*— **back'slid'ing,** *n.*— **back'slid'ing-ness,** *n.* A backsliding condition.

back'-slope", 1 bak'-slōp"; 2 băk'-slōp", *n. Geol.* The less sloping side of a ridge: contrasted with the *escarpment* or *steeper slope;* especially, the slope more nearly parallel with the strata.

back'-spang", etc. See BACK, *adv.*

back'-speer", 1 bak'-spir"; 2 băk'-spēr", *vt.* [Scot.] To re-examine, cross-examine. **back'-spear"†; back'-speir"†.**

back'stay", 1 bak'stē"; 2 băk'stā", *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A stay-rope supporting a mast on the after side. **2.** A spring to keep the two cutting edges of shears in contact. **3.** *Metal-working.* An adjustable support for a long and slender article, in a lathe; a doctor. **4.** [Eng.] *Mining.* (1) A wrought-iron fork projecting backward from an ascending mine-car, to hold the car in case the cable breaks. (2) The brace of a shaft-head frame to resist the hoisting-engine pull. **5.** *Print.* A leather strap to check a press-carriage. **6.** A brace extending from the reach to either end of the rear axle of a carriage.— **back'stay"-stool",** *n.* A detached channel or chain-wale to which a backstay is fastened below.

back'ster, 1 bak'stər; 2 băk'stĕr, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A flat sole of wood or cork for walking over loose sand.

back'stitch", 1 bak'stich"; 2 băk'stĭch", *vt.* & *vi.* To sew with backstitches.

back'stitch", *n.* **1.** A stitch made by carrying the thread back half the length of the preceding stitch. **2.** Same as PURL², 2.

back'stone", 1 bak'stōn"; 2 băk'stōn", *n.* **1.** *Smelting.* The stone which supports the bellows pipe at the back of an ore hearth. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] A bakestone.

back'-stope", 1 bak'-stōp; 2 băk'-stōp, *n. Mining.* A working-place where the ore is mined from below.

back'-stroke", 1 bak'-strōk", 2 băk'-strōk", *n.* **1.** A blow or stroke in return; a backhanded stroke. **2.** An induced electric-shock charge after a discharge of lightning. **3.** *Teleg.* The return stroke of a sounder-lever. **4.** *Pathol.* A jog or diastolic stroke of the heart felt at the end of each pulsation, especially in cases of enlargement.

back'sword", 1 bak'sōrd"; 2 băk'sōrd", *n.* **1.** A sword with only one sharp edge; a broadsword; also, a user of the backsword **2.** [Eng.] A single-stick; also, the use or the user of a single-stick.

— back'sword"ing, *n.*— **back'sword"man, back'-swords"man,** *n.*

back'-tack", etc. See BACK, *adv.*

Back'waln, *n. pl.* Same as BECHUANA.

back'ward, 1 bak'wərd; 2 băk'ward, *a.* **1.** Turned or directed to the back or rear, or toward the point of starting; reversed, as, *backward* steps. **2.** Keeping in the background; reluctant; retiring; bashful.

Who sees palo Mammon pine amidst his store,
Sees but a *backward* steward for the poor.
POPE *Moral Essays* ep. iii, l. 172.

3. Lagging behind; unprogressive; slow; dull; as, a *backward* student. **4.** Behind time; late; behindhand; as, a *backward* spring. **5.** Done the reverse way; as, a *backward* process. **6.** [Rare.] Bygone; past; as, the *backward* years. **7.** [Archaic.] Placed at the back.

— back'ward-ly, *adv.*

back'ward, } 1 bak'wərd, -wərdz; 2 băk'ward, -wards,
back'wards, } *adv* **1.** In the direction of the back; in a reverse direction; to the rear; as, to slip *backward.*

Slow are the steps of freedom, but her feet
Turn never *backward.* LOWELL *Ode to France* st. 4.

2. With the back foremost; as, to ride or fall *backward.* **3.** In reverse order; as, to count *backward.* **4.** To or into time past; ago; as, to run *backward* in memory.

Souls that fly *backwards.* SHAKESPEARE *Cymbeline* act v, sc. 3.

5. In a state of retrogression; from better to worse; as, affairs are going *backward.* **6.** By reflection; reflexively; as, to turn the mind *backward* upon itself.

Backward and *backwards* are used by good writers indiscriminately, except as euphony may require or personal choice dictate the one form rather than the other. The two forms may be conveniently used, in accordance with their origin etymologically, to distinguish the adjective and adverb; as, "A *backward* pupil", "He walked *backwards.*" With animate acts, to distinguish movement back from but with the face toward a person, from mere direction of movement rearward, *backwards* or *back* is preferable.

— backward and forward, to and fro.

back"ward-a'tion, 1 bak'wərd-ē'shən; 2 băk'ward-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** A tendency, as in a bodily organ, to assume a place posterior to that normal to the type.

Among whales the *backwardation* (if I may coin a word) of the nostrils is carried to a still greater degree.
LYDEKKER *Mostly Mammals* p. 87. [d. m. & co. 1903.]

2. [Eng.] *Stock Exchange.* An agreement between the buyer and the seller of stocks for the postponement of delivery of shares, on payment of a premium by the seller for the delay; also, the premium so paid. See CONTANGO. **back"ward-i-za"tion†.**

back'ward-ness, 1 bak'wərd-nes; 2 băk'ward-nĕs, *n.* The state of being backward, slow, behindhand, or stupid.

back'wash", 1 bak'weṣh"; 2 băk'wąsh", *vt.* **1.** To clean the oil from (wool) after combing. **2.** To swash with backwater.— **back'wash"er,** *n.*— **back'wash"ing,** *n.*

back'wash", *n.* The wash of a receding wave or current; backwater from a boat.

back'wa"ter, 1 bak'wō"tər; 2 băk'wą"ter, *n.* **1.** Water held back by a water-wheel or thrown back by a paddle-wheel or oars. **2.** Water reserved at high tide to flush or scour out a channel at low tide. **3.** Water pressed or setting back, as in time of flood; an eddy. **4.** A creek or series of connected lagoons parallel to a coast, separated narrowly from the sea, and communicating with it by barred outlets.

At Trichore begins the easily navigable portion of the great *backwaters,* a long succession of inlets of the sea, lagoons, canals, and lakes. GRANT DUFF in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept., 1891, p. 316.

5. A currentless body of water of the same trend as a river, and fed from it at the lower end by a back-flow; usually in the plural; as, the *backwaters* of the Amazon.

back'woods", 1 bak'wudz"; 2 băk'wŏodz", *n.* Wild or partially cleared, sparsely settled districts remote from populous centers; any rural and uncultivated region.

— back'wood", back'woods", back'woods"y, *a.* This *backwoods* Charlemagne of empires new.
LOWELL *Cathedral* st. 13.

back'woods"man, 1 bak'wudz'mən; 2 băk'wŏodz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who dwells in the backwoods; a frontiersman.

back'worm", 1 bak'wûrm"; 2 băk'wûrm", *n.* A small parasitic worm of a hawk, causing the disease filanders' also, the disease.

back'wort", 1 bak'wûrt"; 2 băk'wûrt", *n.* Same as COMFREY.

back'-wound"ing, b.-yard. See BACK, *adv.*

Bac Ninh, 1 bŭk nĭn; 2 băc nĭn. A city in Tonkin, French Indo-China, 15 m. N. E. of Hanoi.

ba-co'co, 1 ba-kō'ko; 2 bä-cō'co, *n.* [P. I.] A fish, the sea-bream: Tagalog name.

ba"co-ll', 1 bā"ko-ll'; 2 bä'co-ll', *n.* [P. I.] A young, small, black fish, the dalag: Tagalog name.

Ba-co'lod, 1 ba-kō'lod; 2 bä-cō'lŏd, *n.* A town, formerly capital of Negros Occidental province, Negros, P. I.

Ba-co'lor, 1 ba-kō'lor; 2 bä-cō'lôr, *n.* A town, capital of Pampanga province, Luzon, P. I.

ba'con†, 1 bē'kən; 2 bā'con, *n.* **1.** The salted and dried or smoked flesh of the hog, especially the back and sides. **2†.** A hog; hence, a gross person. **3†.** A rustic. [< OF. *bacon,* < LL. *baco(n-),* ham, < OHG. *bahho,* ham.] **ba'coun†.— ba'con-bee"tle,** *n.* A beetle (*Dermestes lardarius*) that devours lard, furs, etc.— **ba'con-weed",** *n.* [Prov.] The pigweed (*Chenopodium album*).— **to save one's bacon** [Colloq.], to keep oneself or property from harm.

Bacon-beetle.

But as he ran to *save his bacon,*
By hat and wig he was forsaken.
COWPER *Dr. Syntax* can. 6, l. 240.

— ba'con-er, *n.* A pig bred or fit for bacon.— **ba'con-ize,** *vt.* To make into or like bacon.— **ba'con-y,** *a.* Like bacon; fatty: in fatty degeneration.

Ba'con², 1 bē'kən; 2 bā'con, *n.* **1. Anne** (*née* Cooke) (1528–9/1610), wife of Sir Nicholas; mother of Francis. **2. Delia** (2/1 1811–9/1 1859), an American author; originated the theory of Baconian authorship of Shakespeare plays. **3. Francis, Lord** (1/22 1561–4/9 1626), viscount St. Albans; an English philosopher; Lord Chancellor; *Novum Organum.* **4. John** (11/24 1740–8/4 1799), an English sculptor; founder of English school of sculpture. **5. Leonard** (2/13 1802–12/24 1881), an American divine; reform debater; historian. **6. Nathaniel** (1630?–10/–1676), an English lawyer; leader of insurgents in Virginia against Gov. Berkeley. **7. Sir Nicholas** (1510–2/20 1579), an English statesman; father of Francis. **8. Phanuel** (10/11 1700–1/10 1783), an English clergyman and writer; *Humorous Critics,* 1758, etc. **9. Roger,** "the Admirable Doctor" (1214?–1292?), an English Franciscan scientist; philosopher; *Opus Majus.* **10.** bə-kōn, bā-cōn'. A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I. **11.** A town in Negros, P. I.

Ba-co'ni-an, 1 bə-kō'ni-ən; 2 ba-cō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lord Bacon or his system of philosophy. **Ba-con'ic†.— Baconian method,** the inductive method as proposed by Bacon, and commonly but erroneously identified with the inductive method of the modern sciences; Baconism. See INDUCTIVE.— **B. theory.** **1.** Bacon's system. **2.** The theory that Lord Bacon wrote the plays of Shakespeare.

Ba-co'ni-an, *n.* One who holds to the Baconian philosophy or the Baconian theory. **Ba'con-ist†.**

Ba'con-ism, 1 bē'kən-izm; 2 bā'con-ĭsm, *n.* The philosophy or spirit of Lord Bacon's writings; the philosophy and method of experience and experiment as expounded in these writings. **Ba-co'ni-an-ism†.**

The principles of Baconism were embodied in the *Novum Organum,* and embraced a revolt against the authority of medievalism and an appeal to facts as the basis of all the inductive sciences.

Ba'con's laws (*Am. Hist.*), a series of reform measures enacted by the Virginia Assembly June 24, 1676, to correct the abuses of Governor William Berkeley's administration.

Ba'con's Re-bel'lion. *Am. Hist.* An uprising of Virginia colonists in 1676, led by Nathanial Bacon, and due to oppression by Governor William Berkeley. It collapsed with the death of Bacon (Oct. 1, 1676), and Berkeley wreaked vengeance on Bacon's adherents.

Ba"co-or', 1 bā"ko-ōr'; 2 bä"cō-ôr', *n.* A town in Cavite province, Luzon, P. I.

bac'quir, 1 bă'kĭr; 2 bă'kĭr, *n.* [P. I.] An oval basket made of plaited cane.

Bács, 1 bāch; 2 bĭch, *n.* **1.** A county in Hungary; 4,260 sq. m.; capital, Zombor. **2.** A village in this county. **Bács-Bód'rog†.**

Ba-csán'yi, 1 bo-chän'yi; 2 ba-chän'yī. **János** (5/11 1763–5/11 1845). A Hungarian poet.

bac-tal', 1 bok-tăl'; 2 băc-tăl', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A chant sung nightly for three nights before a wedding-day. **2.** A dirge recited for several days after a funeral. D. C. WORCESTER *The Philippine Islands* p. 496. [Tagalog (?), < Visayan *bactol,* tune.]

bac-te'ri-, } 1 bak-tī'rı-, bak-tī'rı-o-; 2 băc-tē'ri-, băc-
bac-te'ri-o-, } tē'ri-o-. Derived from BACTERIUM; a combining form. See BACTERIUM.— **bac-te'ri-a,** *n.* Plural of BACTERIUM.— **Bac-te"ri-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* The *Schizomycetes* or bacteria.— **bac-te"ri-a'ceous,** *a.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place either singly or in groups.

bac-te'ri-al, 1 bak-tī'rı-əl; 2 băc-tē'ri-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like bacteria; caused by bacteria; as, *bacterial* diseases. **bac-te'ri-an†; bac-ter'ic†; bac'te-roid†.**

bac-te'ri-cide, *n.* An agent destructive of bacteria: a germicide.— **bac-te'ri-cid"al,** *a.*— **bac-te"ri-e'mi-a,** *n.* Infection of the blood by bacteria. **bac-te"ri-æ'mi-al.**— **bac-te'ri-form,** *a.* Having the form of a bacterium; bacteroid. **bac-te'rin,** *n.* Bacterial vaccine. See VACCINE. **bac-te'rinet.**

bac-te'ri-oid, 1 bak-tī'rı-oid; 2 băc'tē'ri-ŏid. **I.** *a.* Resembling or allied to bacteria. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stage of certain organisms at which they resemble forms of the genus *Bacterium.* **2.** A minute bacterial or fungoid organism resembling a bacterium in shape, found in tubercles upon the roots of leguminous plants, which secures atmospheric nitrogen for the nutrition of the

plant and for the fertilization of the soil. [< BACTERI- + -OID.] **bac'te-roid‡**.

bac-te"ri-ol'o-gy, 1 bak-ti"ri-ŏl'o-ji; 2 băc-tē"ri-ŏl'o-ġy, *n. Biol.* The department of biology which deals with bacteria. [< BACTERI- + -OLOGY.] — **bac-te"ri-o-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **bac-te"ri-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

bac-te"ri-o-ly'sin, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A specific bactericide belonging to a class of cellular poisons having a complex constitution. **bac-te"ri-o-ly'sine‡.** — **bac-te"ri-ol'y-sis**, *n. Chem.* 1. Decomposition effected through bacteria without oxygen. 2. Destruction or breaking down of cells. — **bac-te"ri-o-pro'te-in**, *n.* Albuminous or proteid substance contained in or derived from the bodies of bacterial cells. — **bac-te"ri-o-pur'pu-rin**, *n.* A red coloring-matter found in certain bacteria. — **bac-te"ri-os'co-py**, *n.* Microscopic study or investigation of bacteria. — **bac-te"ri-o-scop'ic**, *a.* — **bac-te"ri-os'co-pist**, *n.*

bac-te"ri-ose, 1 bak-ti"ri-ōs; 2 băc-tē"ri-ōs, *n. Phytopath.* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic fungus belonging to the form-genus *Bacterium*, and attacking the beet- and cotton-plants, the mulberry-, peach-, and plum-trees, etc.

bac-te"ri-o'sis, *n.* Any plant-disease caused by bacteria. — **bac-te"ri-o-ther"a-peu'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the treatment of disease by the use of bacteria. — **bac-te"ri-o-ther'a-py**, *n. Med.* Medical treatment by introduction of bacteria into the circulation. — **bac"te-rit'ic**, *a.* Caused or characterized by bacteria. — **bac-te"ri-o-tro'pin**, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A blood-constituent that makes bacteria more tractable to phagocytosis: inaction resembling opsonin.

bac-te'ri-um, 1 bak-ti"ri-um; 2 băc-tē"ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] 1. A schizomycete or microscopic fission-fungus; microbe. See BACILLUS; SCHIZOMYCETES.

Bacteria are extremely minute organisms without chlorophyl, consisting of single spherical, rod-shaped, or corkscrew-like cells or of aggregates of such cells, and occur as saprophytes or refuse-eaters and as parasites. Altho most of them are harmless, others cause various diseases. They are widely distributed in the air, water, the alimentary canals of animals, etc., and enter into all putrefactive processes. 2. [B-] *Biol.* A genus of *Schizomycetes*, including short rod-like forms that reproduce by transverse division. [< Gr. *baktērion*, < *baktron*, stick.] **I'ron-bac-te"ri-a**, *n. pl.* Bacteria of the genera *Cladothrix*, *Crenothrix*, and *Leptothrix*, which by their growth work changes in compounds of iron.

Bac'tri-a, 1 bak'tri-ə; 2 băc'tri-a, *n.* A province of the ancient Persian empire; celebrated, in Alexander's reign, for its cavalry. **Bac"tri-a'na‡; Bak-tri-a-nē'‡** [Gr.]: **Balkh‡.**

Bac'tri-an, 1 bak'tri-ən; 2 băc'tri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bactria. **II.** *n.* A native of Bactria; also, the language of the Bactrians. See PERSIAN; ZEND.

— **Bactrian camel**, the two-humped camel (*Camelus bactrianus*). See CAMEL. — **B. sage**, Zoroaster. — **Old B.**, the ancient Persian alphabet of the Parsi scriptures and the inscriptions of Asoka; from its letters we have derived our ciphers; 4 being the letter *ch*; 5, *p*; and 7, *s*.

Bac'tris, 1 bak'tris; 2 băc'tris, *n. Bot.* A large genus of usually low, slender, spiny, tropical American palms, including the marajah-palm (*B. maraja*). [< Gr. *baktron*, stick.]

Bac-trit'i-dæ, 1 bak-trit'i-dī; 2 băc-trit'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic and early Mesozoic family of retrosiphonate cephalopods with a straight conic shell, marginal siphon, and small sutural lobes. **Bac-trit'es**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *baktron*, stick.] — **bac'tri-tid**, **n.** — **bac'tri-toid**, *a.*

bac'ule, 1 bak'yul; 2 băc'yul, *n.* See BASCULE.

ba-cu'li-form, 1 bə-kiū'li-fōrm; 2 ba-cū'li-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a rod; straight. [< L. *baculum*, rod, + *forma*, form.]

bac'u-line, 1 bak'yu-lin; 2 băc'yu-lin, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the rod or beating with a rod. [< L. *baculum*, rod.]

Bac"u-lin'i-dæ, 1 bak'yu-lin'i-dī; 2 băc'yu-lin'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Mesozoic family of aptychidean ammonites, generally associated with the *Baculitidæ*, *Scaphitidæ*, or *Stephanoceratidæ*. **Bac"u-li'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *baculum*, rod.] — **bac'u-lin-id**, *n.* — **bac'u-lin-oid**, *a.*

bac'u-lite, 1 bak'yu-lait; 2 băc'yu-lit. **I.** *a.* Containing baculites. **II.** *n.* A baculitoid ammonite. — **bac"u-lit'ic**, *a.*

Bac"u-lit'i-dæ, 1 bak'yu-lit'i-dī; 2 băc'yu-lit'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Mesozoic family of aptychidean ammonites, generally united with *Scaphitidæ* or *Stephanoceratidæ*. **Bac"u-li'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *baculum*, rod.] — **bac'u-li-tid**, *n.* — **bac'u-li-toid**, *a.*

bac'u-lus, 1 bak'yu-lus; 2 băc'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] [L.] 1. A divining-rod. 2. A staff. 3. A crozier of office.

The *baculus* . . . became a part of the Grand Master's insignia. MACKEY *Encyc. Freemasonry* p. 101. [MOS. 1879.]

Bac'up, 1 bak'up; 2 băc'ŭp, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

bad, *v.* Bade. S. S.: also obsolete form.

bad, 1 bad; 2 băd, *a.* [WORSE; WORST; also, BAD'DER†; BAD'DEST†.] [*Bad* is the general antithesis of *good*, shading from that which is distinctively and positively wicked or evil to that which possesses merely negative characteristics of unsatisfactoriness. Used in a negative sense *bad* denotes generally the lack of good qualities; in a positive sense *bad* conveys the idea of that which is physically or morally harmful; as, *bad* for the digestion; *bad* example; hence, in a moral sense, *bad* is virtually synonymous with *evil*.] 1. Having physical qualities that are injurious, disagreeable, or opposed to health or enjoyment; unpleasant; poor; as, *bad* water; *bad* food; a *bad* taste; *bad* weather; *bad* roads; a *bad* time. 2. Having or characterized by perverted moral qualities or instincts; vicious; wicked; pernicious; hence, unkind or unjust; as, a *bad* man; a *bad* life; *bad* treatment; a *bad* example.

So are riches given to good and *bad*; . . . but they are good only to the godly. BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* p. 352. [J. W. M. 1857.]

3. Lacking in or neglectful of social instincts, duties, or virtues; not affable or entertaining; unpleasant; as, a *bad* host; a *bad* neighbor. 4. Lacking or deficient in skill, adaptation to or for, or capacity in some particular; poor; as, a *bad* penman or horseman; a *bad* reader.

The hardened crust of a lava-stream is a *bad* conductor of heat. ARCH. GEIKIE *Geology* p. 229. [MACM. 1882.]

5. Containing errors or faults; incorrect; as, *bad* grammar. 6. Not valid or sound; of little or no value; not good; counterfeit; as, *bad* advice; *bad* coin; a *bad* check.

His credit was becoming almost as *bad* as the king's own. MOTLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv. p. 265. [H. 1868.]

7. Doing or liable to do injury or harm; hurtful; noxious; as, *bad* for the eyes; damp air is *bad*.

In letters, too soon is as *bad* as too late. LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 41.

8. Aggravated or severe, as in character or aspect; troublesome; distressing; as, a *bad* case of fever; a *bad* cold or chill. In this sense *bad* sometimes verges upon pleonasm. "A *severe* or *dangerous* wound," "an *intense* pain," are preferable to "a *bad* wound" or "a *bad* pain." 9. Of a character to disappoint; different from what was expected or hoped; unfavorable; unfortunate; poor; as, *bad* news; a *bad* outlook. 10. Being in an unhealthy or diseased condition; ill; sick; as, I feel *bad*.

If you mean to express the idea that you are ailing in health 'feel *bad*' is correct. 'Feel bad' is synonymous with 'feel ill.' . . . One might as well say 'feel illy' as 'feel badly' if the latter were correct as applied to health. FRANK H. VIZETELLY *Desk-Book of Errors in English* p. 82. [F. & W. CO. '06.]

[ME. *badd*, *badde*, bad, evil; cp. AS. *bædling*, effeminate fellow. Origin unknown.] **badde†.**

Syn.: abandoned, abominable, base, corrupt, evil, ill, mean, outrageous, rotten, unsound, vicious, vile, wicked, wrong. See ABANDONED; AMISS; IMMORAL; PERNICIOUS; SINFUL. — Ant.: excellent, first-rate, good, honorable, just, proper, righteous, true, upright, virtuous, worthy. — Prep.: bad *in* quality, *in* appearance, bad *of* their kind, bad *by* nature, bad *for* me; also, with infinitive, bad *to* handle, etc. — **bad disease**, syphilis.

bad, *n.* 1. That which is bad; those who are bad, taken collectively; as, we must defeat the plans of the *bad*.

Peace secures Peace; while all within us that is bad challenges the *bad* in our brother. SUMNER *Oration* July 4, 1845.

2. A bad state or condition; as, to go to the *bad*.

Bad'a-cer, 1 bad'ə-sər; 2 băd'a-çer, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ba-da'ga, 1 bə-dā'gə; 2 bä-dä'ga, *n.* 1. A member of a Nilgiri tribe in southern India of the Dravidian stock, whose dialect is allied to Canarese. 2. Formerly, one of the Telugu invaders of the Tamil country during the middle ages. **Bad'e-ga‡; Bur'gher‡.**

Ba-da'las, 1 bə-dē'yəs; 2 ba-dä'yas, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ba"da-joz', 1 bə'də-hōth'; 2 bä"dä-hōth', *n.* 1. A province in Spain; 8,450 sq. m. 2. Its capital; besieged, 1808–1809, 1811, 1812. 3. A town in Romblon, P. I.

Ba"dak-shan', 1 bə'dak-shūn'; 2 bä"däk-shän', *n.* A district in N. E. Afghanistan; capital, Faizabad.

Ba"da-lo'na, 1 bə'də-lō'nə; 2 bä"dä-lō'nä, *n.* A seaport in Barcelona province, Spain.

ba-dar'rah, 1 bə-dūr'ə; 2 ba-där'a, *n.* Same as BAIDAR.

ba"daud', 1 bə'dō'; 2 bä"dō', *n.* [F.] One who wastes his time expressing astonishment or in idle admiration of whatever he sees; a gossip; an idler.

Bad Axe, 1 bad aks; 2 băd ăks. A village in Huron county, Mich. [P. I.

Ba-da'yon, 1 bə-dā'yon; 2 bä-dä'yōn, *n.* A town in Bohol.

Badb, 1 baiv *or* baib; 2 biv *or* bīb, *n.* [Ir.] *Myth.* A fury who arouses the fighting spirit; goddess of battle.

bad'chan, 1 bād'hən; 2 bäd'han, *n.* A Jewish professional jester who entertained the guests at the marriage-feast.

Bad'deck, 1 bad'ek; 2 băd'ĕk, *n.* A seaport, county-seat of Victoria county, Nova Scotia.

badde'ley-ite, 1 bad'li-ait; 2 băd'ly-it, *n. Mineral.* A colorless to brown and sometimes black zirconium oxid (ZrO_2). Found in Ceylon and Brazil, and called **brazilite** by Hussak. Gravity 5.5 to 6.025, hardness 6.5. [< Joseph *Baddeley*.]

bad'der-locks, 1 bad'ər-loks; 2 băd'er-lŏks, *n.* [Scot.] An edible seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*).

bad'dish, 1 bad'ish; 2 băd'ish, *a.* Somewhat bad; inferior.

Scrammel was a handsomish man with a *baddish* face. WINTHROP *Edwin Brotherhood* p. 115. [R. & F. 1862.]

bad'dle, 1 bad'l; 2 băd'l, *tr.* [Scot.] To go astray; take a wrong scent: used of hounds while hunting.

bad'dock, 1 bad'ək; 2 băd'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The coalfish.

bade, 1 bād; 2 bād, *imp.* of BID (XIII), v.

Bade, 1 būd; 2 bäd, Josse (1462–1535). A Flemish printer.

Ba-deau', 1 bə-dō'; 2 ba-dō', **Adam** (12/22 1831–3/22 1895). An American soldier, consul, and writer; *A Military History of the United States*.

Bade"bec', 1 bad'bek'; 2 băd'bĕc', *n.* In Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, Gargantua's wife; Pantagruel's mother, who died after giving him birth, owing to the fact that she gave birth at the same time to 68 mules with their drivers, 7 camels, 9 dromedaries, 25 wagons, and a vast quantity of provisions.

ba"de-laire', 1 bə'də-lār'; 2 bä'de-lär', *n.* [F.] *Her.* A curved sword used as a bearing. **bau"de-laire'‡.**

Bad-Ems, *n.* Same as EMS, 2.

Ba'den, 1 bā'den; 2 bä'dĕn, *n.* 1. A German republic; 5,823 sq. m.; capital, Karlsruhe. 2. A city and watering-place in Baden. **Ba'den-Ba"den‡.** 3. A city and watering-place in Lower Austria. **Baden bei Wien‡.** 4. A town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland; a treaty was signed here Sept. 7, 1714, between Germany and France which terminated the war of the Spanish Succession.

Ba'den-och, 1 bā'dən-ōx; 2 bä'den-ŏx, *n.* A Highland district in S. E. Inverness-shire, Scotland.

Ba'den-Pow'ell, 1 bē'dən-pau'el; 2 bä'dĕn-pow'ĕl, *n.* 1. **Ba'den, F. S.** (5/22 1860–), an English inventor, army officer, and author; invented man-lifting kites. 2. **Robert Stephenson Smyth** (3/22 1857–), a British general; defender of Mafeking, 1899–1900; originator of the "Boy Scouts," 1908; knighted, 1909.

badge[1], 1 baj; 2 bădġ, *tr.* [BADGED; BADG'ING.] To decorate or provide with a badge.

badge, *n.* 1. A mark, token, or decoration, originally a heraldic emblem, but now a medal, a ribbon, or the like, worn to designate the wearer's employment, service, or connection, or as a mark of honor, office, or rank; figuratively, any distinguishing mark; as, a Freemason's *badge*; a conductor's *badge*.

The hair and scalps of enemies slain in battle could only be obtained by efforts of skill or courage, of which they served, indeed, as *badges*. HILDRETH *United States* vol. i. p. 64. [H. 1849.]

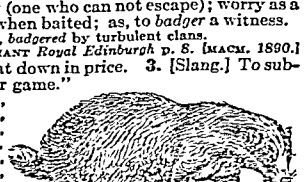
2. *Naut.* A carved ornament on a vessel's quarter, containing a window or the representation of one. 3. A breed of tamed pigeons characterized by white flight-feathers and white spots around the head. H. *Naval Encyc.* [< LL. *bagea*, *bagia*, badge, < *baga*, ring, collar; cp. AS. *bēag*, ring.] — **Badge of Ulster**, same as RED HAND. — **badge'less**, *a.* — **badge'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] The wearer of a badge; specif. [Eng.], an almsman or licensed beggar; the inmate of an almshouse, wearing a special dress.

badg'er, 1 baj'ər; 2 bădġ'er, *tr.* 1. To worry or persecute persistently (one who can not escape); worry as a badger is worried when baited; as, to *badger* a witness.

A poor Scots King, *badgered* by turbulent clans. MARGARET OLIPHANT *Royal Edinburgh* p. 8. [MACM. 1890.]

2. [Colloq.] To beat down in price. 3. [Slang.] To subject to the "badger game."

Syn.: annoy, bait, bother, distress, disturb, harass, importune, molest, persecute, pester, plague, stir up, taunt, tease, torment, vex, worry.



Badger (*Meles taxus*). 1/20

badg'er[1], *n.* 1. A meline musteloid carnivorous mammal, usually burrowing, nocturnal, and having a flat stout body, short legs with long-clawed toes, and a long snout. The common badger (*Meles taxus*) of Europe and northern Asia is grizzled-gray with one or more white stripes on the face. The American badger (*Taxidea americana*), the Indian balisaur, the teledu, and the ratels are other species. All emit a more or less fetid odor. 2. The Cape hyrax (*Procavia capensis*). 3. *Bib.* The skin of an animal which was used as an outer covering for the tabernacle. According to the Authorized Version's rendering of the Hebrew word *tahash*, the badger; but according to the Revised Version, the seal or porpoise. See *Ex.* XXV, 5, etc. It could not have been the skin of the badger, as that animal was not plentiful enough. See BADGER-SKINS. It was also used for the coverings of certain utensils in the Tabernacle and for sandals, covering boat frames, etc.

4. (1) An artists' or other brush made of badger's hair. (2) An artificial fly, for angling, made of badger's hair. 5. [B-] [Local, U. S.] An inhabitant of Wisconsin, where this animal was once very abundant. 6. A European bivalve (*Lutraria vulgaris*). 7. [Colloq., U. S.] A soldier who wears short side-whiskers. 8. [Austral.] (1) The bandicoot. (2) The rock-wallaby. (3) The wombat. 9. A badger-plane. [ME. *bageard*, < *bage*, E. BADGE, from its stripes.]

— **bad'ger-bait"ing** or **-draw"ing**, *n.* A sport, formerly popular in Great Britain, in which dogs are trained to pull a badger from a refuge, as a barrel, a box, or an artificial hole. — **b.-bird**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The marbled godwit (*Limosa fedoa*). — **b.-box**, *n.* [Slang, Austral.] A rude dwelling resembling in shape a military shelter-tent. See illus. under TENT, fig. 4. — **b.-dog**, *n.* A dachshund. See plate of DOGS. — **b. game** [Colloq., U. S.], the decoying of persons, as by conspiracy, into compromising positions or houses of ill repute, for purposes of blackmail and robbery under threats of public exposure. — **b.-legged**, *a.* Having legs unequal in length; formerly supposed to be a characteristic of the badger. — **b.-like**, *a.* — **b.-plane**, *n.* See PLANE. — **badg'er's-bane**, *n.* A European species of wolf's-bane (*Aconitum meloctonum*). — **b.-skins**, *n. pl.* Skins, in the Old Testament literature used for coverings, and in the Assyrian for rafts: either sealskins, porpoise-skins, or, more likely, sheep-skins; the Assyrian *tachshu*. See BADGER[1], *n.*, 3. — **B. State**, Wisconsin. — **b.-weed**, *n.* Nuttall's pasqueflower.

badg'er[2], *n.* The wearer of a badge, as a porter.

badg'er[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A licensed huckster. Formerly, badgers dealt in corn, butter, cheese, and fish, and had to be licensed by the justices. They were often guilty of regrating, and were held liable by statute.

Badg'er, 1 baj'ər; 2 bădġ'er, **George E.** (4/11 1795–5/11 1866). An American jurist; Senator; Secretary of Navy, 1841.

badg'erd, *pp.* Badgered. S. S.

badg'er-er, 1 baj'ər-ər; 2 bădġ'er-er, *n.* 1. A badger-dog. 2. [Prov. Eng.] One who badgers, or cheapens in price.

badg'er-ing, 1 baj'ər-iŋ; 2 bădġ'er-ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The act or practise of buying provisions in one place and selling them in another at an advance: formerly restricted by law.

badg'er-ly, 1 baj'ər-li; 2 bădġ'er-ly, *a.* Like a badger, especially in color; hence, elderly.

badg'et, 1 baj'et; 2 bădġ'ĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A badger. 2. A cart-horse.

Bad-ghis', 1 bad-gis'; 2 băd-ġĭs', *n.* A region in N. W. Afghanistan.

bad'gir, 1 bād'gir; 2 bäd-ġīr, *n.* [Per.] *Arch.* A wind-tower or wind-sail above the roof of a dwelling; a ventilator. **bad'geer‡; bad'gert.**

bad"i-a'ga, 1 bad"i-ē'gə *or* bad-yā'gə; 2 bäd"i-ä'ga *or* băd-yä'ga, *n.* A small fresh-water sponge (genus *Spongilla*) of northern Europe: used in powder to remove the discoloration of bruised flesh. [< Rus. *badyaga*, river-sponge.]

ba'di-an[1], 1 bā'di-ən *or* bē'di-ən; 2 bä'di-an *or* bā'di-an, *n.* The carminative and anodyne fruit of the real Chinese anise-tree (*Illicium verum*), which has the flavor and properties of genuine anise. The reputed Chinese anise-tree was formerly *I. anisatum*, so named by Linnæus from misapprehension of its origin, which was really Japanese, a poisonous species now carefully distinguished by Hooker from the genuine Chinese species named by him *I. verum*. [< F. *badiane*, < L. *badius*, bay.]

Ba-di'an[2], 1 bə-di'ən; 2 bä-di'an, *n.* A town in Cebu, P. I.

Ba-di'a y La-blich', 1 bə-di'ə i lə-blich'; 2 bä-di'ä ỹ lä-blich, *n.* A Spanish traveler (1766–1818) who visited Mekka in Mussulman disguise as "Ali Bey."

ba-di'geon, 1 bə-dij'ən; 2 ba-diġ'on, *n.* [F.] 1. Any one of various preparations used by sculptors, joiners, etc., for filling holes in work. 2. A wash for coloring masonry or stucco, or for giving plaster the appearance of stone.

ba"di"nage', 1 bə'di'nāj' *or* bad'i-naj; 2 bä'di'näzh' *or* băd'i-nag, *tr.* [-NAGED'; -NAG'ING.] To banter lightly; tease.

ba"di-nage', *n.* Trifling or playful raillery; humorous banter.

The caressing fancy and lively *badinage* of lyric singers like Herrick. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 526. [R. 1888.]

[F., < *badiner*, jest, < *badin*, jesting, < Pr. *badar*, < LL. *bado*, gape.] Syn.: see BANTER.

bad"i-neur'‡, *n.* A trifler.

Ba"din"guet', 1 bə'daṅ'gē'; 2 bä'dăṅ'ġĕ', *n.* A nickname of Napoleon III. in allusion to his escape in 1846 from the fortress of Ham on the Somme, France, in the disguise of a stonemason supposed to bear this name.

The origin of the surname *Badinguet*, given to Napoleon III., has remained unexplained until now. *Nouveau Larousse Illustré*, transl. from vol. i, p. 661.

— **Ba"din"gueux'**, *n. pl.* The adherents of Napoleon III.

ba'di-ous, 1 bē'di-us; 2 bā'di-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Of a bay or reddish-brown color. [< L. *badius*, bay.] **ba'di-us‡.**

bad'ling, 1 bad'liŋ; 2 băd'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng., or Obs.] One who is effeminate or worthless.

bad'ly, 1 bad'li; 2 băd'ly, *adv.* 1. In a bad manner. (1) Improperly; wickedly; as, the pupils conducted themselves *badly*.

If our friends are *badly* chosen they will inevitably drag us down. J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* p. 56. [J. B. A. 1887.]

(2) Imperfectly; unskilfully; poorly; defectively; as, a *badly* furnished apartment. (3) Severely; dangerously; grievously; as, he is *badly* hurt. (4) Faultily; incorrectly; erroneously; as, he speaks English *badly*.

Michael Angelo would never paint *badly* enough to deceive. RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* p. 41. [S. E. & CO. 1849.]

2. [Colloq.] Very much; greatly; extensively; as, I desired to see you *badly*.

bad'mash, *n.* [Hind.] Same as BUDMASH.

Bad'min-ton, 1 bad'min-tən; 2 băd'min-ton, *n.* 1. [B- or b-] A game of Indian origin, like lawn-tennis, but played on a smaller court with shuttlecocks or woolen balls and with a narrow net suspended 5 1/2 feet above the ground. 2. [B- or b-] Claret-cup made with soda-water. 3. A village and parish in Gloucestershire, England; seat of the Duke of Beaufort.

bad'ness, 1 bad'nes; 2 băd'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being bad; wickedness; unskilfulness; incorrectness; faultiness.

Ba-doc', 1 ba-dŏk'; 2 bä-dōc', *n.* A town in Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, P. I.

bad'och, 1 bad'ɵk; 2 băd'ŏx, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The parasitic jaeger.

Ba-dong', 1 ba-doŋ'; 2 bä-dŏng', *n.* A commercial state, Island of Bali, Malay Archipelago; 100 sq. m.

Ba-dou'ra, 1 ba-dū'ra; 2 ba-dų'ra, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, a beautiful Chinese princess in the story of *Prince Camaralzaman*, who marries the prince.

bad'rans, 1 būd'ranz; 2 băd'ranş, *n.* [Scot.] A cat. See BAUDRONS.

Bad"ri-nath', 1 bad'rī-nāth'; 2 băd'rĭ-năth', *n.* One of the Himalaya mountains, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 22,901 ft. high; having a temple of Vishnu at 10,400 ft.; a resort of Hindu pilgrims.

Ba-droul'bou-dour", 1 ba-drūl'bu-dūr"; 2 bä-drul'bu-dųr", *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, a Chinese princess, daughter of the Sultan, who marries Aladdin.

bads, 1 badz; 2 bădş, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The husks of walnuts.

Ba"du-hen'na, 1 ba'dū-hen'ə; 2 bä'dų-hĕn'a, *n.* A vast forest of ancient Frisia where in A. D. 28 the Romans met defeat and 900 of them were killed; it is no longer extant.

Ba"du-hen'na Syl'va†. [v, 4.

Bæ'an, 1 bī'ən; 2 bē'an, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Mac.*

Bæ'da, *n.* See BEDA.

Bae'de-ker, 1 bē'də-kər; 2 bā'de-ker, *n.* **1. Karl** (11/21801–10/21859), a German publisher of guide-books. **2.** Any one of the guide-books published by Karl Baedeker or his successors.

ba'el, 1 bē'el; 2 bä'el, *n.* [E. Ind.] The bel or Bengal quince-tree (*Ægle marmelos*), or its fruit.

Baelz's dis-ease', 1 balz'əz; 2 bälz'eş. A disease affecting the mucous glands of the lips, characterized by painless and chronic ulcerations of the mucous membrane.

Ba-e'na, 1 ba-ē'na; 2 bä-ę'nä, *n.* A town in Cordova province, Spain; the site of a castle where Pedro the Cruel murdered the Moorish king of Granada in 1362.

Ba-en'i-dæ, 1 bē-en'ı-dī; 2 bä-ĕn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct family of amphichelydian tortoises. **Ba-e'na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ba-e'nid,** *n.*— **ba-e'noid,** *a.*

bæ'no-, 1 bī'no-; 2 bē'no-. From Greek *bainō*, walk; a combining form.— **bæ'no-mere,** *n. Zool.* A thoracic segment of an arthropod.— **bæ'no-pod,** *n. Zool.* A thoracic leg of an arthropod.— **bæ'no-some,** *n. Zool.* The thorax of an arthropod.

Baer, 1 bār; 2 bär, **Karl Ernst von** (2/21792–11/21876). A Russo-German naturalist; father of comparative embryology; *History of the Development of Animals.*

ba-e'ta, 1 ba-ē'ta; 2 bä-ę'tä, *n.* [Pg.] A woolen fabric used for clothing and linings **ba-ye'ta†.**

bæ'ty-lus, 1 bī'tı-lus; 2 bē'ty-lus, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lı, *pl.*] *Anc. & Class. Myth.* A sacred stone, originally a meteorite; also, one artificially fashioned, generally conical, serving in place of a statue of a divinity. Compare ABADIR. [L., < Gr. *baitylos*, meteoric stone.] **bæ'tu-lus†; bæ'tyl†; bal'ty-los†; be'tyl†; be'ty-lus†.**— **bæ-ty'lic,** *a*

Baey'er, 1 bai'ər; 2 bŷ'er, **Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf von** (10/21835–8/21917). A German chemist and educator; winner of a Nobel prize in 1905.

Ba'ez, 1 bā'es; 2 bä'ĕs, **Buenaventura** (1810–3/21884). A president of the Dominican Republic.

Ba-e'za, 1 ba-ē'θa; 2 bä-ę'thä, *n.* A town in Jaen province, Spain.

baff, 1 baf; 2 bȧf, *vt.* [Scot.] To beat or strike: said specifically in golf, of striking the ground with the sole of the club so as to send the ball in the air.

baff, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Having no worth; valueless.

baff, *n.* [Scot.] A stroke; blow. See BAFF, *vt.*

baff'-end", 1 baf'-end"; 2 bȧf'-ĕnd", *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* A long wedge for forcing plates or cribs into place. It is usually made from the valueless or bad ends of timber.

baf'fe-ta, 1 baf'ı-ta; 2 bȧf'e-ta, *n.* Same as BAFT, *n.*

Baf'fin, 1 baf'ın; 2 bȧf'ĭn, **William** (1584?–1/21622). An English Arctic explorer; discovered Baffin Sea; killed at the siege of Ormuz.

baff'ing-spoon", 1 baf'ıŋ-spūn"; 2 bȧf'ing-spōōn", *n. Golf.* A baffy.

Baf'fin-Land", 1 baf'ın-land"; 2 bȧf'ĭn-lănd", *n.* An island W. of Baffin sea and Davis Strait, British North America.

Baf'fin sea. A sea W. of Greenland and N. of Davis Strait; 800 by 400 m.; depth, 6,500 ft. **Baf'fin Bay†.**

baf'fi-ty, 1 baf'ı-tı; 2 bȧf'ĭ-ty, *n.* [Ir.] Unbleached calico.

baf'fle, 1 baf'l; 2 bȧf'l, *v.* [BAF'FLED, BAF'LD[F]; BAF'-FLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To defeat the designs or efforts of by interposing obstacles; foil or frustrate; limit the action of; circumvent; as, to *baffle* the enemy.

He heard the *baffled* dogs in vain
Rave through the hollow pass amain.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 8.

2†. To impose on; cheat. **3†.** To subject to public disgrace; proclaim as perjured or infamous.

Baffle, . . . in the technical language of chivalry, expressed a ceremony of open scorn with which a recreant or perjured knight was visited. TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 23. [K. P. & CO. 1890.]

II. *i.* **1.** To beat about vainly; as, to *baffle* with the storm. **2.** To fluctuate, as wind. **3.** *Mining.* To add air to fire-damp to such an extent as to render the mixture non-explosive. **4†.** To deceive. [ME. *baffelen, baffulen*, < OF. *beffler, beffer*, baffle. Of Germanic origin. Cp. MHG. *baffen, beffen*, scold, quarrel, bark, NHG. *baffen*, bark.] **baf'ful†.**

Syn.: balk, checkmate, counteract, defeat, foil, frustrate, overthrow, spoil, thwart, upset.— Ant.: aid, assist, encourage, help, promote, speed, support, sustain.— **baf'fle-board",** *n.* A board placed across an ore-washing box to prevent the washing away of the ore with the lighter refuse. — **b.-plate,** *n.* **1.** A partition, as in a furnace, to change the direction of the gases of combustion. **2.** A grating placed in a pipe or channel to control eddies and secure a uniform flow of the liquid passing through it. — **b.-tank,** *n.* A vat provided with partitions to retard the currents of liquid or vapor passing through it.— **b.-tube,** *n.* A pipe for leading currents of hot gas into a furnace by an elongated course, to allow them to cool.

baf'fle, *n.* **1.** A baffle-plate. **2.** [Archaic.] That which baffles; defeat; discomfiture; bewilderment.

This was to balk them of the hopes . . . and to put a *baffle* upon them. PRIDEAUX *Mahomet Letter to the Deists* p. 128. [DA. 1808.]

baf'fle-ment, 1 baf'l-ment *or* -mənt; 2 bȧf'l-ment, *n.* The state of being baffled; defeat; frustration; distress; failure.

baf'fler, 1 baf'lər; 2 bȧf'ler, *n.* **1.** One who or that which baffles. **2.** A baffle-plate.

baf'fling, 1 baf'lıŋ; 2 bȧf'ling, *pa.* Frustrating; bewildering; confusing; as, *baffling* winds or whims.

— **baf'fling-ly,** *adv.*— **baf'fling-ness,** *n.*

baf'fling, 1 baf'lıŋ; 2 bȧf'ling, *n.* Any device which retards or deflects the flow of liquid, gas, or vapor by the aid of partitions, tubes, blocks, rings, etc.

baff'-week", 1 baf'-wīk"; 2 bȧf'-wĕk', *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* The week between fortnightly pay-weeks.

baf'fy, 1 baf'ı; 2 bȧf'y, *n.* [-FIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭş, *pl.*] [Scot.] *Golf.* A wooden club with a short shaft and very much lofted in the face, used for approaching. [< BAFF, *v.*] **baf fy-spoon"†.** See illus. under GOLF.

baft, } 1 baft, baf'ta; 2 bȧft, bȧf'ta, *n.* [Per.] A coarse
baf'ta, } cheap fabric, usually cotton, originally made in the East, but now largely in Great Britain, especially for the African trade. **baf'fe-ta†.**

baft, 1 baft; 2 bȧft, *adv.* [Archaic.] *Naut.* Abaft; aft; behind. [< AS. *bæftan*, < *be*, by, + *æftan*, aft.]

Ba'fut, 1 bā'fut; 2 bä'fut, *n.* A town in Kamerun, West Africa.

bag[1], 1 bag; 2 băg, *v.* [BAGGED, BAGD[S]; BAG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put into a bag or bags; as, to *bag* grain. **2.** To secure as in a bag; catch; entrap; capture; also, to kill, as game; as, he *bagged* a brace of partridges. **3.** To cause to swell or distend like a bag. **4.** To filter (oil) through canvas bags. **5.** [Slang, Eng.] To steal.

II. *i.* **1.** To resemble a bag, as in shape or general aspect; bulge; sag; as, his coat *bags*. **2.** To be puffed up with arrogance. **3†.** To be or become pregnant.

bag[2], *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To reap, as corn or peas, with a bagging-hook. **badget.**

bag, *n.* **1.** A sack or pouch, usually of woven material, leather, or paper, used as a receptacle; as, a traveling-*bag*; a money-*bag*; a hand-*bag*. **2.** That which a bag contains or holds; a customary measure; as, a *bag* of oats. Specif.: (1) [S. Am.] A measure of contents, as of sugar, equal to 75 kilos. (2) [Austral.] A pack of wool on which a special tare is allowed.

3. A sac or similar structure in various animals; as, the *bag* or udder of a cow. **4.** *Ceram.* One of the flues in a porcelain-oven. **5.** The bulged part of any object, as of a sail, a side of leather, a pair of trousers, a seine, etc. **6.** The amount of game bagged; as, to bring home a good *bag*. **7.** [Archaic.] A pouch for the back hair of a wig. Compare BAG-WIG.

Alas! he cannot . . . change the graceful French *bag* into the strict Prussian queue in a moment.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii. p. 84. [H.]

8. *pl.* [Colloq.] Clothes; especially, ill-fitting garments; also, vulgarly, trousers.

Fifty pounds a year, and find our own *bags* and bouquets!
SHERIDAN *School for Scandal* act iii, sc. 2.

9. [Eng.] A mail-bag or the mail. **10.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The stomach. **11.** *Mining.* A cavity containing gas or water. **12.** *Baseball.* A base-bag. **13.** *Aero.* Same as ENVELOP, 7. **14†.** *pl.* Bag-pipes. [ME. *bagge*, < Icc. *baggi*, bag, for *balgi* (= Goth. *balgs*); see BELLY.]— **bag and baggage,** all one's movable goods and belongings.— **bag and spoon,** a dredge consisting of a steel cutting-lip or mouth, having attached to it a canvas or leather bag. — **bag'-fox",** *n.* A captive fox taken to the hunting-field and let go from a bag.— **bag'ful,** *n.* The quantity a bag holds.— **bag-leaves,** *n.* The orpin: so called by children from their making bags of its leaves.— **bag of bones,** a very thin person.— **bag of waters,** the shut sac formed by the membranes that envelop a child before birth.— **bag-reef,** *n. Naut.* The lowest reef of a sail.— **bag-room,** *n. Naut.* A compartment for storing the crew's clothing-bags.— **bag-wig,** *n.* A wig with a bag to hold the back hair: fashionable in the 18th century.— **bag-wigged,** *a.*— **bag'-worm",** *n.* A larval moth, as *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis* of the United States, which incases itself in a silken bag or case, often interspersed with leaves or twigs; a basket-worm.— **Faraday's electric bag,** a device for showing the distribution of static electricity, by means of a gauze bag fitted to a metal ring on an insulated base.— **to give one the bag. 1.** To desert one in a difficulty; leave one in the lurch. **to leave one the bag to hold†. 2.** [Colloq. or Dial., Eng.] To discharge.— **war-bag,** *n.* A cylindrical bag or case of canvas or leather for carrying clothing and personal property on an outdoor expedition.

Bag-worm Moth. 1/8

Bag-wig.

On hard trips . . . extra duffle . . . is generally stored in an extra receptacle called the *war-bag* (wangan-bag, dunwaga-bag). BRECK *The Way of the Woods* p. 48. [P. '08.]

ba'ga, 1 bā'ga; 2 bä'gä, *n. pl.* [P. I.] Red-hot embers, either of coal or wood.

Ba"ga-bag', 1 ba'ga-bāg'; 2 bä'gä-băg', *n.* A town in Nueva Viscaya province, Luzon, P. I. [Luzon, P. I.

Ba-gac', 1 ba-gāk'; 2 bä-gäc', *n.* A town in Bataan province,

Ba'ga-len, 1 bā'ga-len; 2 bä'gä-lĕn, *n.* A Dutch residency in Java; 923 sq. m.; capital, Poerworejo.

Ba"ga-ma'nog, 1 ba'ga-mā'nog; 2 bä'gä-mä'nŏg, *n.* A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I.

Ba"ga-mo'yo, 1 ba'ga-mō'yo; 2 bä'gä-mō'yo, *n.* A seaport of E. Africa, taken by Gen. Smuts from Germany, May, 1917.

Ba-gan'ga, 1 ba-gān'ga; 2 bä gän'gä, *n.* **1.** A town in Davao district, Mindanao, P. I. **2.** A town in Matti district, Mindanao, P. I.

Ba-ga'ni, 1 ba-gā'nı; 2 bä-gä'nĭ, *n.* [P. I.] A member of a tribe of Manobas or Mandayans, who denote by their dress and ornaments the number of persons they have killed.

bag'a-ra, 1 bag'ə-ra; 2 bȧg'a-ra, *n.* A sciænoid fish (*Menticirrus undulatus*) of the Pacific coast of the United States.

Ba"ga-ri'a, 1 bū"ga-rī'ə; 2 bä'gä-rī'a, *n.* See BAGHERIA.

ba-ga"ri-la'o, 1 ba-ga'rı-lō'o; 2 bä-gä'rĭ-lä'o, *n.* [P. I.] A small East-Indian evergreen tree (*Nauclea purpurea*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), yielding a dark-red, light wood: sometimes cultivated for ornament.

ba-gasse', 1 bə-gas'; 2 ba-gäs', *n.* [F.] **1.** The dry refuse of sugar-cane after the juice has been expressed: used as a fuel, as a fertilizer, and, in Louisiana, as stock for making paper. **2.** Similar refuse from other sources, as from grapes or beets. **ba-gass'†; ba-ga'zo†.**

bag"a-telle', } 1 bag'ə-tel'; 2 bȧg'a-tĕl', *n.* **1.** An
bag"a-tel'e, } amount or degree too small to be taken into account; a trifle; as, a mere *bagatelle*. **2.** A short piece of piano-music in light style. **3.** *Games.* (1) A modification of billiards in which the player's object is to strike the balls so that they and also the object-ball shall fall into numbered holes that determine the score. (2) See TIVOLI. [F., < It. *bagatella*, dim. of *bagata*, trifle, < *baga*, bundle; cp. BAG, *n.*, 1.]

— **Russian bagatelle,** cockamaroo.

Bag'a-tha, 1 bag'a-θa; 2 bȧg'a-tha, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Bag'a-than, 1 bag'ə-θan; 2 bȧg'a-thăn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

bag'a-ty, 1 bag'ə-tı; 2 bȧg'a-ty, *n.* [Scot.] A female lumpfish.

Bag-dad', 1 bag-dad' *or* bag'dad; 2 bȧg-dȧd' *or* bȧg'dȧd, *n.* **1.** A region of southeastern Mesopotamia; 54,503 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, captured by British March 11, 1917.

Bage'hot, 1 baj'ət; 2 bāj'ot, **Walter** (2/21826–3/21877). An English publicist; writer on economics; *The English Constitution*, etc.

Ba'ge-len, 1 bā'gē-lən; 2 bä'gę-lĕn, *n.* Same as BAGALEN.

bag'-fox", etc. See BAG, *n.*

bag'gage[1], 1 bag'ij; 2 bȧg'aj, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The trunks, packages, bundles, and the like, with their contents, that a traveler takes on a journey. Called *luggage* in Great Britain.

In law, *baggage* embraces only such articles as are carried for the traveler's personal use, convenience, amusement, or instruction, including a sum of money reasonably necessary to defray the expenses of the journey, a watch and the jewelry usually worn upon the person, tools used in the traveler's trade, a gun for sporting purposes, a pistol, and the manuscript of an author or professional man, when carried in his trunk. But silver plate, money for remittance, samples, jewels, or anything carried as merchandise is not *baggage* for which a carrier's liability attaches.

2. *Mil.* An army's movable equipment, as tents, cooking-utensils, clothing, provisions, and the like; also, the baggage-train of an army. **3†.** Trash. [< F. *bagage*, < OF. *baguer*, tie up, < *bague*, pack; cp. BAG, *n.*]

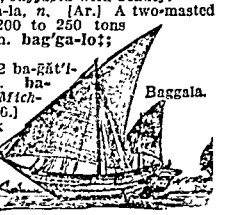
— **bag'gage-car",** *n.* See CAR.— **bag'gage-man",** *n.* One who handles or transports baggage, as in a railroad station or to or from a baggage-car.— **b.-master,** *n.* An official in charge of baggage.— **b.-smasher,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who handles baggage recklessly; also, a baggageman. — **b.-train,** *n. Mil.* A train of wagons carrying provisions, clothing, equipment, etc., for an army.— **blind b.** (*Railroad.*) [Local, U. S.], a baggage-car with no end-doors.— **bag'gage-ly†,** *a.* Worthless.— **bag'gag-er,** *n.* [Rare.] One whose business it is to carry baggage, especially that of an army.

bag'gage[2], *n.* **1.** [Colloq. or Humorous.] A pert or coquettish young woman; flirt. **2.** A disreputable woman; harlot.

The naughty *baggage* — little will she care what they put on the bodice of her gown.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 71. [H. M. & CO. 1883.]

bag'gaged, 1 bag'ijd; 2 bȧg'ajd, *a.* **1.** Packed up, as for a journey; as, we have been *baggaged* since yesterday. **2.** [Local, Eng.] Bewitched; as, *baggaged* with beauty.

bag'ga-la, 1 bag'ə-lə; 2 bȧg'a-la, *n.* [Ar.] A two-masted Arabian trading-vessel, of 200 to 250 tons burden, having a high stern. **bag'ga-lo†; ba'ghe-lo†; bug'ga-lo†.**


Baggala.

bag-gat'i-way, 1 bə-gat'ı-wē; 2 ba-gȧt'ĭ-wā, *n.* An Indian ball-game. **ba-gat'a-way†.** T. M. COOLEY *Michigan* p. 61. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

bagget, *vt.* To squint; look askew.

bagged, } 1 bagd; 2 bȧgd,
bagd[S], } *a.* **1.** Distended or bulged like a bag. **2.** Enclosed in a bag or the like; retained in a bag or bags, as in filtering. **3.** Furnished with bags. **4†.** Pregnant.

bag'ger, 1 bag'ər; 2 bȧg'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which fills or packs in bags. **2†.** A miser.

Bag'ge-sen, 1 bū'g-a-sen; 2 bȧg'e-sĕn, **Jens Emanuel** (2/13 1764–10/21826). A Danish poet; *Parthenais, Adam and Eve*, etc. [A minnow.

bag'gie, 1 bag'ı; 2 bȧg'ĭ, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The stomach. **2.**

bag'ging, 1 bag'ıŋ; 2 bȧg'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of putting into bags. **2.** A fabric of jute or other coarse material from which to make bags, or for covering bales and the like; sacking. **3.** Filtration through bags. **4.** [Local, Eng.] An afternoon meal between regular meals.

— **bag'ging-time",** *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Lunch-time.

bag'git, 1 bag'ıt; 2 bȧg'ĭt, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A female salmon that has just spawned. See SALMON. **2.** An insignificant person: a term of contempt.

bag'gy, 1 bag'ı; 2 bȧg'y, *a.* Like a bag; loose or ill-fitting; puffy; as, a *baggy* dress, umbrella, etc.

— **bag'gi-ly,** *adv.*— **bag'gi-ness,** *n.* [Baluchistan.

Bagh, 1 bāg; 2 bäğ, *n.* A town in Cutch Gundava, N. E.

Bagh"el-khand', 1 bug'el-kund'; 2 bȧğ'el-kŭnd', *n.* An agency including several native states in central India; 14,325 sq. m. [province, Sicily. **Ba"ga-rī'a†.**

Ba"gne-rī'a, 1 ba'gū-rī'a; 2 bä'gę-rī'ä, *n.* A town in Palermo

Bagh'ma-ti, 1 bug'mə-tı; 2 bȧğ'ma-ti, *n.* A river in Nepal and Bengal, India; 285 m. long to the Ganges river.

Ba-gir'mi, 1 bə-gir'mi; 2 ba-gĭr'mī, *n.* A sultanate S. E. of Lake Chad, central Africa; 71,000 sq. m.; capital, Messenia or Masseña.

ba'gle†, *n.* The staff or crozier of a bishop. [M.]

bag'-leaves", *n.* See BAG, *n.*

Ba-gli'vi, 1 ba-lyī'vi; 2 bä-lyī'vi, **Giorgio** (1669–1707). An Italian physician; *De Fibra Motrice.*

bag'man, 1 bag'man; 2 bȧg'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] A commercial traveler; drummer. **2.** In sporting slang, a bag-fox. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] One to whom graft is paid.

Ba"gna-ca-val'lo, 1 bū"nya-ka-vāl'lo; 2 bä'nyä-cä-väl'lo. **Bartolommeo** (1484–1542). An Italian painter.

Ba"gnères'-de-Bi"gorre', 1 ba'nyār'-də-bi"gōr'; 2 bä'-nyĕr'-de-bi"gōr', *n.* A health resort in Hautes-Pyrénées department, France; 50 mineral springs. **[bag'o-net†.**

bag'net, 1 bag'net; 2 bȧg'nĕt, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A bayonet.

bagn'io, 1 ban'yo; 2 băn'yo, *n.* **1.** A brothel. **2.** A bath-house; a bath. **3.** In Turkey, a prison; in France, formerly, one of the prisons substituted for the galleys. [< It. *bagno*, < L. *balneum*, bath, < Gr. *balaneion*, < *balaneuō*, bathe.] **bagnet†.**

Ba"gno a Ri'po-li, 1 bū'nyo a rī'po-lī; 2 bä'nyo ä rī'po-lī. A suburb of Florence, Tuscany, Italy.

Ba"gno"let', 1 ba'nyo'lē'; 2 bä'nyo'lę', *n.* A city in Seine department, France.

Bag-no'li-an, 1 bag-nō'lı-ən; 2 bȧğ-nō'lĭ-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect (8th century) that adopted Manicheism, rejecting the Old Testament and parts of the New. [< *Bagnoles*, France, where the heresy arose.] **Bag'no-lense†.**

Bag-no'tan, 1 bag-nō'tan; 2 bȧğ-nō'tăn, *n.* A town in La Union province, Luzon, P. I. [*Staphylea*).

bagn'ut", 1 bag'nut"; 2 bȧğ'nŭt", *n.* The bladdernut

Ba'go[1], 1 bā'go; 2 bä'go, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

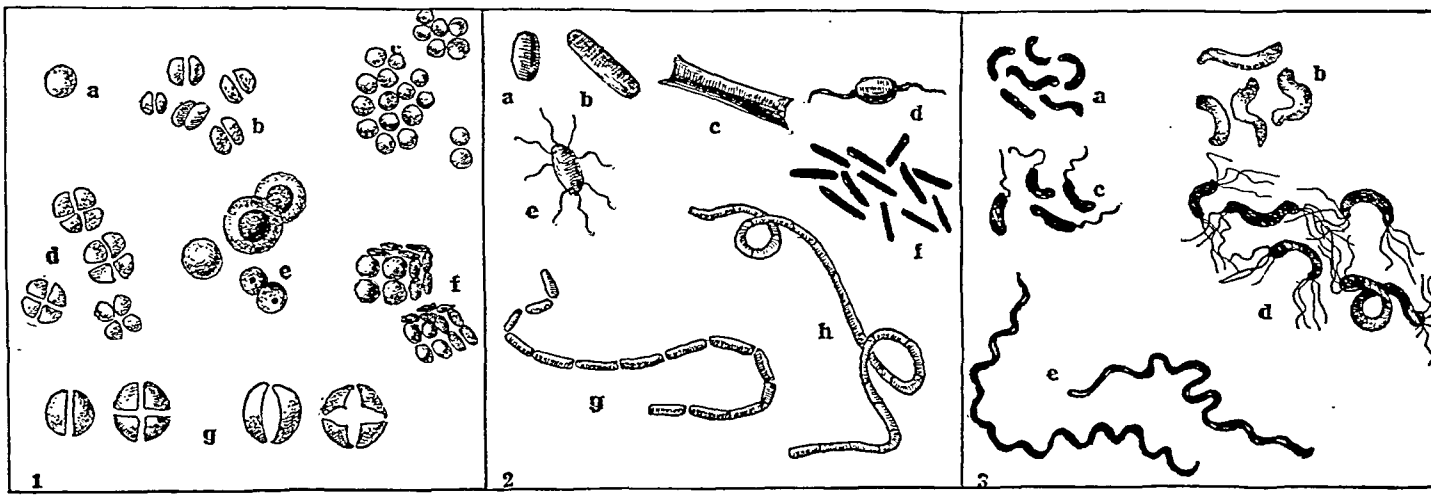
Ba'go[2], 1 bā'go; 2 bä'ğo, *n.* **1.** A town in Davao district, Mindanao, P. I. **2.** A town in Negros, P. I.

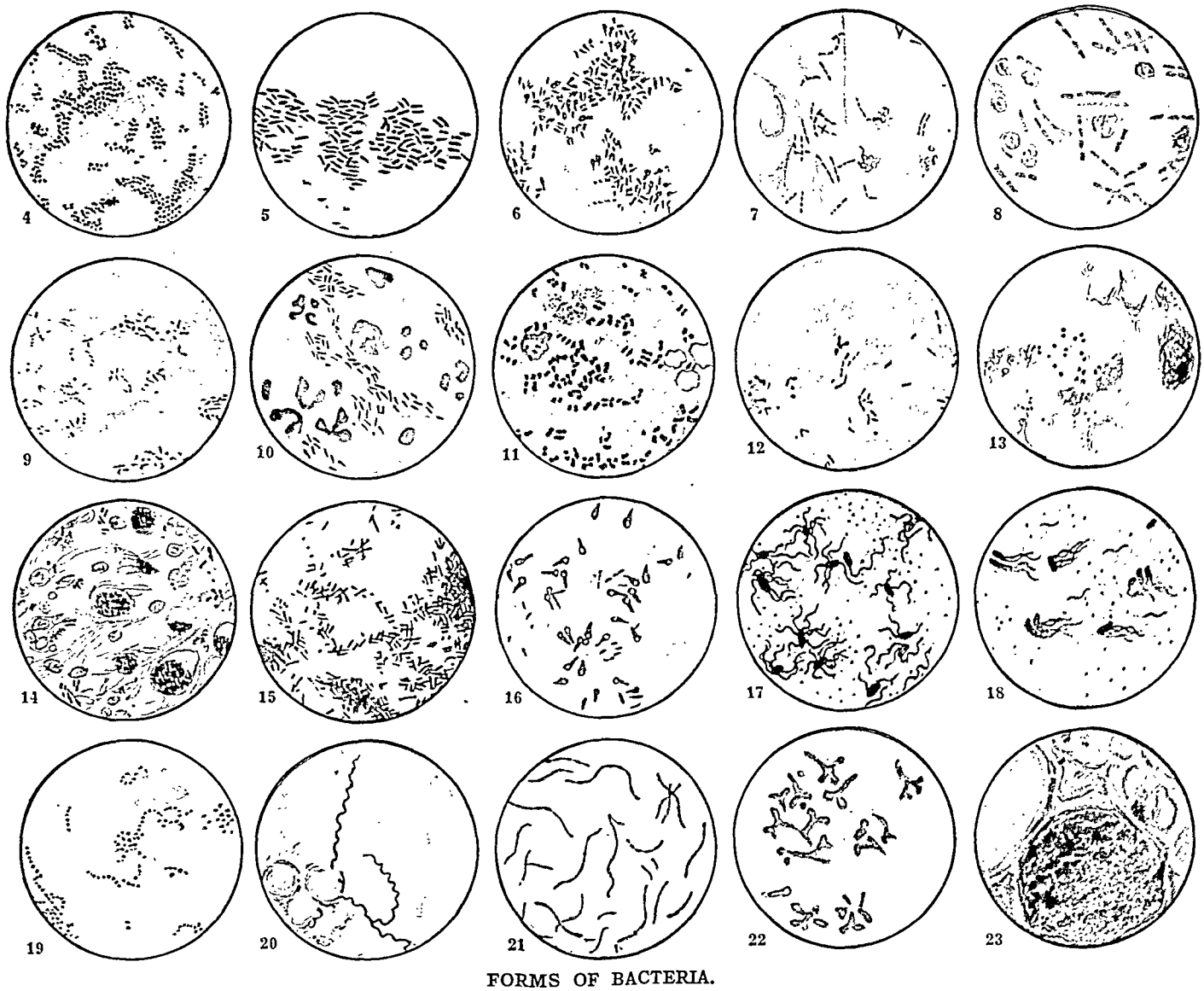
Ba-go'as, 1 bə-gō'əs; 2 ba-gō'as, *n. Bib.* (Ap.) *Judith* xii, 11.

Ba-go'bos, 1 bə-gō'bos; 2 bä-gō'bos, *n. pl.* A warlike Malayan tribe of fine physique inhabiting central Mindanao. They are mostly heathen.

Ba-go'I, 1 bə-gō'ı; 2 ba-gō'ĭ, *n. Bib.* (Ap.) *1 Esd.* v, 14.

ba-gon'g', 1 bə-gon'; 2 bä-ğŏn', *n.* [P. I.] Small fishes or other sea-food from which the brains have been removed.





FORMS OF BACTERIA.

1. *Spherical bacteria,* COCCI.
   - *a.* Micrococcus.
   - *b.* Diplococcus.
   - *c.* Staphylococcus.
   - *d.* Streptococcus.
   - *e.* Planosarcina.
   - *f.* Sarcina.
   - *g.* Division of cocci.
2. *Rod-shaped bacteria,* BACILLI.
   - *a, b, c, d.* Various forms of bacilli.
   - *e.* Bacillus esterificans.
   - *f.* Bacillus solanisaprus.
   - *g.* Bacillus mycoides.
   - *h.* Bacilli in threads.
3. *Spiral bacteria,* SPIRILLA.
   - *a.* Comma forms.
   - *b.* Spirillum undulum without flagella.
   - *c.* The same with flagellum at one end.
   - *d.* The same with flagella at both ends.
   - *e.* Forms known as Spirochætæ.
4. *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus,* the principal agent in suppuration in man.
5. Vibrio of Asiatic cholera.
6. Bacillus of diphtheria.
7. The bacillus of pulmonary tuberculosis in sputum.
8. Bacillus of splenic fever.
9. Streptococcus of erysipelas.
10. Bacterium of influenza, or grippe, in sputum.
11. Bacillus of bubonic plague.
12. Gonococcus of gonorrhea.
13. Diplococcus of pneumonia.
14. Bacillus of leprosy.
15. Bacillus of glanders.
16. Bacillus of tetanus or lockjaw.
17. Bacillus of typhoid fever.
18. Colon bacillus. Normally present in the intestine of man and certain domestic animals. Probably pathogenic in cases where vitality is reduced.
19. Streptococcus pyogenes. An agent in rapidly spreading inflammations.
20. Spirillum of recurrent fever.
21. Lactic-acid bacterium (*B. bulgaricum*). Recommended by Metchnikoff for the destruction of noxious bacteria in the intestines.
22. Bacteria from clover-roots. These fix nitrogen from the air and thus give clover its fertilizing quality.
23. Cells of potato infiltrated with the bacillus of potato-rot (*B. solanacearum*).

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Prepared under the direction of DR. FRANK BAKER.

ba″gong-ta′o, 1 ba″go̝ŋ-tä′o; 2 bä″g̊ông-tä′o, *n.* [P. I.] An unmarried man; a bachelor.

Bag′ot, *n.* **1.** 1 bag′ət; 2 bäg′ot. **Sir Charles** (9/11 1781–8/11 1843), an English diplomat; statesman; Governor-general of Canada. **2.** 1 bī′g̊ō′; 2 bi′g̊o′. A district in Quebec, Canada; 335 sq. m.; capital, St. Liboire.

bag′pipe″, 1 bag′paip″; 2 bäg′pīp″, *tt.* [-PIPED; -PIP″-ING.] **1.** *Naut.* To lay aback by bringing the sheet to its weather rigging: said of the mizzen. **2.** To make like a bagpipe.

bag′pipe, *n.* A reed musical instrument in which the player forces air through the reeds by pressure of his arm on a leather wind-bag kept supplied from his lungs through a small wind-pipe: now used chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland, in Ireland, and a few mountainous districts on the Continent. See illus. under PIPE, *n.* The tones of the bagpipe are shrill and peculiar. There are usually three or four reed pipes; on one, called the *chanter*, the melody is played by means of finger-holes, while the others, called *drones*, give fixed tones, as the key-tone and its fifth.

> A *bagpipe* wel coude he blowe and soun.
> CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 567.

— **bag′pip″er,** *n.* One who plays the bagpipe.

B. Agr., *abbr.* Bachelor of Agriculture: four years' course. **B. Ag.‡; B. A. S.‡; B. S. A.‡.**

Ba-gra′tī-on, 1 ba-g̊rä″tu-ôn; 2 bä-g̊rä″tī-ôn, **Peter Ivanovich, Prince** (1765–9/11 1812). A Russian general; fell at Borodino.

ba-gra′tion-ite, 1 ba-g̊rē″shən-ait; 2 ba-g̊rä′shon-it, *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** A variety of allanite occurring in small black crystals. **2.** A variety of epidote. [< P. R. *Bagration.*]

bag′re, 1 bag′ri; 2 bäg′re, *n.* **1.** A proteropterous catfish (genus *Bagrus*). **2.** Same as BAGARA.

bag′-reef″, etc. See BAG, *n.*

bag-sang′, 1 *bag-sāŋ′*; 2 bäg-sāng′, *n.* [P. I.] The prickly sago-palm, yielding a sago very much used by the Visayans.

Bag′shot, 1 bag′shet; 2 bäg′shŏt, *n.* A village in Surrey, England.

Bag′stock, 1 bag′stok; 2 bäg′stŏk, **Joe.** In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, a gluttonous egotistic major, with apoplectic tendency, who constantly refers to himself as *J. B.*, *Old J. B.*, *Joey B.*, etc.

bag′ual, *n.* Same as BUCKEL.

ba-guet′, ⎫ 1 ba-get′; 2 ba-g̊ĕt′, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A small
ba-guette′, ⎭ bead-shaped molding like an astragal. **2.** *Protoz.* A rod-like body within the capsule, formed by the division of the nucleolus in certain infusorians. [F. *baguette*, rod, < It. *bacchetta*, dim. of *bacchio*, < L. *baculum*, rod.]

ba-gul′o¹, 1 ba-g̊i′o; 2 bä-g̊ī′o, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A hurricane or typhoon. **2.** A cyclone.

Ba-gul′o², 1 ba-g̊i′o; 2 bä-g̊ī′o, *n.* A city, capital of Benguet, P. I.; summer capital of the Philippines. [< Sp. < Tag. *bad yo*, tempest.]

Ba′gul, 1 bū′gul; 2 bä′g̊ūl, *n.* A hill state in the Punjab, India; 124 sq. m. **Ba′ghal‡; Bha′gul‡.**

bag′-wig″, etc. See BAG, *n.*

bag′wyn, 1 bag′win; 2 bäg′wyn, *n.* *Her.* An imaginary animal like an antelope, with a horse's tail and a goat's horns.

bah, 1 bū; 2 bä, *tt.* To treat with scorn or derision; pooh-pooh.

bah, *interj.* Pooh! nonsense! an expression of displeasure mingled with contempt. [< F. *bah.*]

Bah., *abbr.* Bahamas.

ba-ha′, 1 ba-hū′; 2 bä-hä′, *n.* [P. I.] An inundation by water.

ba-ha′dur, 1 ba-hū′dūr; 2 ba-hä′dur, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Literally, a hero; a great captain: a title of ceremony, given to European officers in Indian state papers, or to high officials in the common language of Hindus and Mohammedans. **ba-hau′der‡.**

ba-hag′, 1 ba-hūg′; 2 bä-häg′, *n.* [P. I.] A loin-cloth or wrapper worn around the waist: Tagalog term.

Ba′hai″, *n.* Same as BAB¹, BABIST.

Ba″ha-lul′, 1 ba″ha-lūl′; 2 bä″hä-lul′, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, Harun-al-Raschid's jester.

Ba-ha′ma Banks, 1 ba-hē′mə; 2 ba-hä′ma, **Great** and **Little.** Two shoals of the Bahama Islands, West Indies.

Ba-ha′ma Chan′nel. A channel between the Bahama Islands and Florida.

Ba-ha′ma Is′lands. A group in the British West Indies, S. E. of Florida; 4,404 sq. m.; capital, Nassau; sponge-fisheries.

ba-har′¹, 1 ba-hūr′; 2 ba-här′, *n.* [Ar.] A unit of weight, varying from 180 to 820 pounds avoirdupois, according to the country and the goods weighed: used principally along the Indian ocean and the China seas. **bahr‡; be-haar′‡.**

Ba-har′², 1 ba-hūr′; 2 ba-här′, *n.* See BEHAR.

Ba-ha′rum-ite, 1 *ba-hē′rum-ait*; 2 ba-hä′rūm-it, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 33.

Ba-ha″wal-pur′, 1 ba-hū″wəl-pūr′; 2 ba-hä″wal-pur′, *n.* **1.** A native state in the Punjab, India; 15,000 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

ba-haw′der, *n.* Same as BAHADUR.

ba-hay′, 1 ba-haī′; 2 ba-hȳ′, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A dwelling-house. **ba-han′din‡.** **2.** A native wood used in building native houses. [Tag.] [west of Delhi, British India; 48 sq. m.

Bāh″dur-garh′, 1 ba′dūr-gur′; 2 bä′dur-g̊ūr′, *n.* A state

ba-he′ra, 1 ba-hi′ra; 2 ba-hē′ra, *n.* [Hindu.] An evergreen East-Indian tree (*Terminalia bellerica*), one of the trees bearing myrobalans, or its fruit. See MYROBALAN.

bah-i′a¹, 1 ba-i′a; 2 bä-ī′a, *n.* [Sp.] A bay: used in many names of places. [capital.

Bah-i′a², *n.* **1.** A State in Brazil; 164,643 sq. m. **2.** Its

Ba-hi′ma, 1 ba-hi′ma; 2 bä-hī′mä, *n. pl.* Members of the ruling class among the natives of Uganda.

ba-hī′ra, 1 ba-hī′ra; 2 ba-hī′ra, *n.* [Hindu.] Same as BAHERA.

Bah′ma-ni, 1 b ′ma-ni; 2 bä′ma-ni, *n.* The first Mohammedan dynasty in the Dekkan, established about the middle of the 14th century by Allah-ud-din, who assumed the name Bahmani and remaining in power until 1489.— **Bah′mani,** *n.*

Bähr, 1 bär; 2 bär, **Johann Christian Felix** (6/11 1798–11/29 1872). A German classical scholar.

Bah-raich′, 1 ba-raich′; 2 bä-rich′, *n.* **1.** A district in Faizabad division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 2,680 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; shrine of the Mussulman saint Masaud. [swamp-deer.

bah-rain′ga, 1 ba-rain′ga; 2 bä-rin′g̊ä, *n.* [E. Ind.] The

Bah-rein′ Is′lands, 1 ba-rēn′; 2 bä-ren′. A group in the Persian Gulf; 230 sq. m.; capital and commercial center, Manameh; British protectorate.

Bahr″-el-A′bi-ad, 1 bär″-el-ā′bi-ad; 2 bär″-el-ä′bi-äd, *n.* The White Nile river, N. E. Africa; 1,800 m. long. [Ar., white river.]

Bahr″-el-Az′rek, 1 -ăz′rek; 2 -äz′rĕk, *n.* The Blue Nile river, Abyssinia; 900 m. long. [Ar., blue river.]

Bahr″-el-Hu′leh, 1 -hū′le; 2 -hų′le, *n.* A lake 12 m. north of the Sea of Tiberias, Palestine.

Bah′ri, 1 bā′ri; 2 bä′ri, *n.* One of the two great districts into which Egypt is divided; Lower Egypt.

ba′hur, 1 bā′hur; 2 bä′hur, *n.* Same as BACHUR.

Ba-hu′rim, 1 ba-hū′rim; 2 ba-hų′rim, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam.* xvi, 5.

ba-hut′, 1 ba-hūt′; 2 ba-hut′, *n.* [F.] **1.** An ornamented chest of a type commonly used in the middle ages and early Renaissance; also, a cabinet, especially one with doors. **2.** *Arch.* (1) A convex top-course on a wall or a parapet. (2) A low wall supporting the roof behind the gutter and balustrade of the main wall, to guard the lower part of the roof-covering from wet. **3†.** A dress for masquerading.

bai, 1 bai; 2 bī, *n.* [Ar.] The Mohammedan law of sale.

Bai′æ, 1 bai′i; 2 bī′ē, *n.* An ancient Roman city 10 m. west of Naples: now the village Baja. **Ba-i′ai‡** [Gr.]

bai-dar′ka, 1 bai′dār′ka; 2 bī-där′ka, *n.* Same as KAIAK.

Ba′ian-ism, 1 bē′yan-izm; 2 bä′yan-izm, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* The doctrine of Baius or Michel de Bay: an earlier form of Jansenism.

bald, 1 bād; 2 bâd [Scot.], *imp.* of BIDE, *v.* **baldet.**

bal′dak, 1 bal′dak; 2 bi′dăk, *n.* A boat from 100 to 150 feet long, generally with one mast and sail, used on the Dnieper. [< Rus. *baidak'ă.*]

bal′dar, 1 bal′dar; 2 bi′dăr, *n.* A canoe propelled by six or more paddles, used in the Aleutian and Kurile islands. [< Rus. *baidara.*] **bi′dar‡.**

Bald′ya, 1 bald′ya; 2 bîd′ya, *n.* [Hind.] Same as VAIDYA.

Bald″ya-bat′ty, 1 bald′ya-bā′ti; 2 bîd′ya-bä′tĭ, *n.* A town in Bardwan division, Bengal.

Bal′e-ra, 1 bal′e-ra; 2 bi′e-ra, *n.* *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil conifers of the family *Taxaceæ*, belonging to the Jurassic period. [< Gr. *balos*, small.]

ba-le′ta, *n.* Same as BAYETA.

bal″gnoire′, 1 bē″nwār′; 2 bä″nwär, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Arch.* A theater-box on the lowest tier. **2.** [Cant.] A pan used by tanners in heating water, alum, and tallow. **bal″gnoir′‡.**

Bal′kal, 1 bal′kal; 2 bî′kăl, *n.* A lake in Siberia; 13,467 sq. m.: said to be 4,500 ft. deep in center. [Turk., rich lake.]

bal′kal-ite, 1 bal′kal-ait; 2 bî′kal-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A dark, dingy, green variety of hedenbergite. [< Lake *Baikal*, Siberia.]

bal′kie, 1 bē″ki; 2 bä″ki, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The great black-backed gull. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A stake for tethering cattle.

Bal′kie, 1 bē″ki; 2 bä″ki, **William Balfour** (8/11 1825–11/29 1864). A Scotch traveler, naturalist, and philologist; explored Niger river (1854).

bail¹, 1 bēl; 2 bāl, *tt.* **1.** *Law.* (1) To admit to bail, as by the order of a magistrate; deliver (a person under arrest) to the custody of his sureties upon their giving security for his appearance to answer as may be required. (2) To become surety for the appearance of (an accused person) at a future day; furnish bail for. (3) To deliver (goods) to another in trust for a specific purpose. **2†.** To liberate from imprisonment; release. **3†.** To secure; protect. [< OF. *bailler*, < L. *bajulo*, bear a burden, < *bajulus*, bearer.] **bale†; bayl†.**

bail², *tt.* **1.** To provide with a *bail*, hoop, or handle. **2.** [Rare.] To bar in; confine.— **to bail up.** [Austral.] **1.** To secure (a cow's head) during milking. **2.** (1) To cause (one) to throw up the arms preparatory to robbing him. (2) To hold fast; subdue.

bail³, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dip or throw out; as, to *bail* water.

> There [at the Congress of Cambrai], for about four years, were these poor fellow-creatures busied, *bailing* out water with sieves.
> CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, p. 427. [R.]

2. To clear of water by dipping or throwing it out.

II. *t.* To free a boat or the like from water.— **bail′-scoop″,** *n.* A large scoop operated by steam-power, for draining or irrigating.— **to b. one's own boat** [Colloq., U. S.], to mind or attend to one's own business.

bail⁴, *n.* *Law.* **1.** One who acts as surety for a person under arrest, that he shall appear for trial at the time appointed; a person who becomes surety for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another. **2.** The security or guaranty given, or the amount fixed or agreed upon in ordering or in giving bail; hence, any security.

> Called *bail* (from the French word bailler, to deliver), because the defendant is bailed, or delivered to his sureties.
> BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, p. 289.

> Ran out as fast, as one that pays his *bail*,
> And dreads more *actions*, hurries from a jail.
> POPE *Satires of Donne* satire iv, l. 180.

3. Release, or the privilege of release, by giving bail; as, the prisoner was granted *bail*.

> Liberty requires *bail*, and that it be extended as far as possible.
> F. LIEBER *On Civil Liberty* p. 68. [L. 1874.]

4†. Custody. [OF., < *bailler*; see BAIL³, *v.*] **balet; bayl†.**

SYN.: see SECURITY.— **bail above,** special bail.— **b. below,** same as COMMON BAIL.— **bail′-bond″,** *n.* The instrument executed by a person as surety for another's appearance for trial.— **b.-dock†,** *n.* At the Old Bailey, London, a small room taken from one of the corners of the court, and left open at the top, in which are put some malefactors during trials. **bale-dock†.** [M.]— **b.-piece,** *n.* The judicial certificate of the acceptance of a person as bail, upon which the surety may cause the arrest and surrender of the person for whom he stands bound.— **b. to the action,** same as SPECIAL BAIL.— **common b.,** fictitious sureties for the defendant's appearance to the action.— **special b.,** an actual undertaking by responsible persons for the defendant's appearance as required.— **to go b. for,** to act as surety for.— **to hold to b.,** to order (an accused person), after preliminary hearing, to give bail for his appearance at a future day.

bail⁵, *n.* **1.** The handle of a pail, kettle, or like vessel, **2.** An arch-shaped support for an awning or a wagon-cover. **3.** *Mil.* A stout yoke fitting over a cannon at the trunnions, to which it was attached by pins passing through its ends, and by which the gun might be raised clear of its carriage. **4.** *Naut.* One of the iron supports by which a life-car is attached to its supporting hawser. **5.** *Milling.* A balance-rynd. See BALANCE, *n.* [ME. *bayle*; cp. Ice. *beygla*, ring, < *beygja*, bend.]

bail⁶, *n.* **1.** A division between the stalls of a stable. **2.** *Cricket.* One of the cross-pieces of the wicket: usually in the plural. See CRICKET. **3.** A bailey. **4.** [Eng.] A certain limit in a forest. **5.** [Prov. Eng., Austral.] A frame to confine a cow's head while milking. **6†.** A cross-bar. **7†.** *pl.* Barriers; palisades. [OF., prob. < L. *baculum*, stick.]

bail⁷, *n.* A pail, scoop, or the like, for bailing a boat. [< F. *baille*, < LL. *baca*, tub.]

bail′a-ble, ⎫ 1 bēl′a-bl; 2 bāl′a-bl, *a.* **1.** *Law.* (1) Ca-
bail′a-bl″, ⎭ pable of being admitted to bail. (2) Admitting of bail; as, all crimes are *bailable* except treason and murder. **2.** Deliverable.

bail′age, 1 bēl′ij; 2 bāl′äg, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A customs duty formerly levied (chiefly on aliens) by the city of London on certain exports and imports at that city: purchased by the government from the Corporation of London under act of William IV., 3 & 4. **bail′i-[or -li-]age‡; bail′age‡.**

baild, *pp.* Bailed. S. S.

Bail′don, 1 bēl′dən; 2 bāl′don, *n.* A village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

bailet, *interj.* Engage: a call to combatants. **bayle†.**

Baile, 1 bal; 2 băl, *n.* *Celtic Myth.* In *The Story of Baile MacBuain*, a pre-Christian writing preserved in the British Museum, famous for its Vennings, a hero who loved a maiden named Ailiinn. Believing each other dead, the lovers died of grief, and so great was their love that two inscribed tablets, fashioned respectively from the trees springing from their two graves, sprang together when approached and could not be separated.

Baile Atha Cli′ath, 1 *bal a klī′a*; 2 *băl ä clī′a.* [Ir.] Literally, the town of the ford of the hurdles: a name given to Dublin by Gaelic speakers.

bail-ee′, 1 bēl-ī′; 2 bāl-ē′, *n.* *Law.* One who receives certain personal property in trust to perform some act in respect to it, as a miller receiving grain for grinding, or one who receives goods for transportation or care.

Bai-len′, 1 bai-lēn′; 2 bī-len′, *n.* **1.** Same as BAYLEN. **2.** A town in Cavite province, Luzon, P. I.

bail′er¹, 1 bēl′ər; 2 bāl′er, *n.* Same as BAILOR.

bail′er², *n.* One who attaches bails or handles.

bail′er³, *n.* **1.** One who bails, as water from a boat. **2.** Any utensil used in bailing; a bail.

bail′er⁴, *n.* *Cricket.* A ball that strikes the bails.

bai′ley¹, 1 bē″li; 2 bā″ly, *n.* Originally, an exterior wall surrounding a feudal castle; hence, any circuit of surrounding wall except the innermost one; later, the outer court of a castle, or any court of a fortress.

> Storm at the *Bailey*-gate! storm, and it ran
> Surging and swaying all round us,
> TENNYSON *Lucknow* st. 3.

[< BAIL³, *n.*] — **Old Bailey,** the Central Criminal Court in London: often mistaken for a prison from its being adjacent to Newgate Prison.

Bai′ley², 1 bē″li; 2 bā″ly, *n.* **1. Gamaliel** (12/11 1807–6/11 1859), an American journalist; abolitionist; editor of *The National Era*, Washington, D. C. **2. Jacob W.** (4/22 1811–2/11 1857), an American microscopist and biologist. **3. James Anthony** (1847–1906), an American speculator, showman, and circus proprietor. **4. James Montgomery** (3/11 1841–3/4 1894), an American journalist; humorist; *Eng. from a Back Window*, etc. **5. Liberty Hyde** (3/11 1858–), an American horticulturist, botanist, and editor; *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.* **6. Nathan** or **Nathaniel** (–6/27 1742), an English lexicographer. **7. Philip James** (4/22 1816–9/61 1902), an English poet; *Festus.* **8. Samuel** (1791–1/11 1870), an English philosophical writer. **9. Theodorus** (4/11 1805–2/19 1877), an American admiral during the civil war. **10.** A county in Texas.

bai′le, 1 bē″li; 2 bā″li, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] (1) A municipal officer having judicial and other functions somewhat like those of an alderman in England. (2)† A magistrate who formerly had functions somewhat like those of a sheriff. **2†.** A bailiff. [< OF. *baillī, batlif*; see BAILIFF.] **bail′lie‡; bal′ly‡; baye′ly†.**

Bai′lie Nic′ol Jar′vie, 1 jär′vi; 2 jär′vi. In Scott's *Rob Roy*, a Glasgow tradesman and magistrate, a peculiar but admirable man.

bai′li-e-ry, 1 bē″li-e-ri; 2 bā″li-e-ry, *n.* *Scots Law.* A bailiwick. **bai′li-a-ry‡; bai′lie-ship‡; bail′ie-ry†; bay′li-a-ry‡.**

bai′liff, ⎫ 1 bē″lif; 2 bā″lif, *n.* **1.** An officer of court hav-
ba′liff, ⎭ ing custody of prisoners under arraignment; a sheriff's deputy for serving processes and warrants of arrest.

> And so descended to the grave, after two *bailiffs* had quarreled over his corpse. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 16. [B. B. CO. 1887.]

2. A custodian of property and its management for the owner; steward; overseer.

> The action of 'account render' is brought to compel an accounting from a custodian of property, who is often termed a *bailiff*.
> ABBOTT *Law Dict.*

3. A subordinate magistrate, especially (in England) one with jurisdiction limited to a certain district or to certain functions, as to keeping the peace in the hundreds; also, a keeper of a royal castle. **4.** (1) The first civil officer in each of the Channel Islands. (2) The English equivalent of many foreign titles, as the French *bailli*, the German *landrogt*. [< OF. *baillif*, < LL. *bajulus*, guardian.] **bay′liff‡; bay′lliffe†.— bal′liff-er-rant,** a bailiff's deputy.— **b. in husbandry,** an under-steward having charge of forests and farming. **b. of forests‡.— bound b.,** see BOUND.— **bal′liff-ry,** *n.* A bailiwick.— **bal′liff-ship,** *n.* The office of a bailiff.

bail′ing, 1 bēl′iŋ; 2 bāl′ing, *n.* The act or process of dipping or scooping out water, as from a boat.— **bail′ing-net″,** *n.* A net for lifting live fish from a trap or seine.

bai′li-wick, 1 bē″li-wik; 2 bā″li-wĭk, *n.* *Law.* The district comprised within a sheriff's or bailiff's jurisdiction, as a county or a parish; also, the office or jurisdiction of such officer.

> Why she was always called Miss Jane Stevens, seeing there was no other Miss Stevens in that precinct or *bailiwick*, I do not know.
> E. E. HALE *Mrs. Merriam's Scholars* ch. 5, p. 50. [R. BROS. 1879.]

[< BAILIE + ME. *wick*, < AS. *vic*, < L. *ricus*, village.] **bail′age‡; bail′i-age‡; bal′liff-wick‡.**

Bail″leul′, 1 bal″yūl′; 2 bî″yül′, *n.* A town in Nord department, France; taken by Germans, April 15, 1918. [government.

bail′lie‡, *n.* **1.** A bailie or bailiff. **2.** Care; guardianship;

Bail′lie, 1 bē″li; 2 bā″le, *n.* **1. Joanna** (9/11 1762–2/22 1851), a Scottish poet; dramatist; *Plays on the Passions.* **2. Matthew** (10/22 1761–9/22 1823), a Scottish anatomist; brother of Joanna; physician to George III. **3. Robert** (1599–7/– 1662), a Scottish Presbyterian divine; delegate to Westminster Assembly. **4. Robert** (–12/22 1684), a Scottish patriot; executed for treason.

bail′lie-brush″kie, 1 bē″li-brush″ki; 2 bā″li-brush″ki, *n.* [Alaska.] The paroquet auklet.

bail″lon′, 1 bai′yŏn′; 2 bī′yŏn′, *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A gag, oral speculum, or apparatus for keeping the mouth open.

Bail″lon′, 1 bai′yŏn′; 2 bī′yŏn′, **Ernest Henri** (11/22 1827–7/19 1895). A French botanist.

bail″lon″né′, 1 ba′yo″nē′; 2 bä′yo″ng′, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Holding a staff in the mouth: as, a lion *baillonné*.

Bail′ly, 1 bē″li *or* (F.) bal″yī′; 2 bā″ly *or* (F.) bî″yī′, *n.* **1. Antoine Nicolas** (6/41 810–1/11 892), a French architect. **2. Jean Sylvain** (9/11 1736–11/11 1793), a French astronomer, philosopher, and statesman; executed.

bail′ment, 1 bēl′ment *or* -mənt; 2 bāl′ment, *n.* *Law.* **1.** The delivery of personal property by one person to another in trust for a specific purpose with a contract, express or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed and the property returned or duly accounted for when the special purpose is accomplished — as in the consignment of goods to carriers or warehousemen, hiring, borrowing, lending, keeping animals for hire, etc.

> The authorities commonly recognize five species of bailments: (1) the *commodatum*, a gratuitous loan of property: (2) the *depositum*, a naked deposit of goods to be returned on demand; (3) the *locatum*, a delivery of property for use, or for the performance of some service in relation to it, for hire; (4) the *mandatum*, or *commission*, the bailment of goods to another who undertakes gratui-

tously to do some act for the owner in regard to them; and (5) the *pignort accceptum*, the pledging of goods to a creditor by a debtor as security for a debt; a pledge or pawn.

2. The act of procuring the release of a prisoner by giving bail. [< OF. *baillement*, < *bailler*; see BAIL¹, r.]

ba-l'lo, 1 bə-l'lo; 2 bä-l'lo, *n.* [It.] The minister resident of the former Venetian republic at Constantinople. **ba-l'let.**

bail'or, 1 bāl'ər *or* -ər; 2 bāl'or, *n.* One who makes a bailment.

bail'•piece", *n.* See BAIL¹, *n.*

bail'•scoop", *n.* See BAIL², *v.*

bails'man, 1 bēlz'mən; 2 bālz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who gives bail or becomes security for another; a bail.

Bal'ly, 1 bē'li; 2 bă'ly, *n.* **1. Edward Hodges** (³/₁₀1778–⁸/₂₁1867), an English sculptor; *Psyche*, etc. **2. Francis** (⁴/₂₁1774–⁸/₂₀1844), an English astronomer; first described "Bally's Beads"; *Life of Flamsteed*, etc.

Baln, 1 bēn; 2 bān, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1810–¹/₂₁877), a Scottish inventor and mechanic; produced the automatic chemical telegraph. **2. Alexander** (1818–⁹/₁₈1903), a Scottish metaphysician and educator.

baln'bergt, *n.* Plate armor to protect the leg below the knee, worn over chain mail. **ban'bergt.**

Baln'bridge, 1 bēn'brij; 2 bān'bridĝ, *n.* **1. William** (⁵/₇ 1774–⁷/₂₁1833), an American commodore; captured the British frigate "Java." **2.** A town, county-seat of Decatur county, Ga. **3.** A village in Chenango county, N. Y.

ba-ing', 1 bə-iŋ'; 2 bä-iŋg', *n.* [P. I.] Same as PETATE.

Ba-l'ni, 1 bə-l'ni; 2 bä-l'ni, **Giuseppe** (¹⁰/₂₁1775–⁸/₂₁1844). An Italian composer and writer; *Life of Palestrina.*

baln''•ma"rle', 1 baň"•mə'rl'; 2 bäň"•mä'rl', *n.* [F.] A water-bath, especially as used in the preparation of drugs and in cookery. See WATER-BATH. [contraction.

baint, 1 bēnt; 2 bānt. [Dial., Eng.] Be not; are not: a **bai-oc'co,** *n.* Same as BAJOCCO.

bair, 1 bār; 2 bār, *n.* The bear-tree. See under BEAR¹, *n.*

Bai"rak-dar', 1 bai'rək-dār'; 2 bi'räk-där', *n.* The title of Mustafa (1755–1808), a Turkish pasha and grand vizier.

Bai-ram', 1 bai-rām'; *or* bai'ram; 2 bi-räm' *or* bi'räm, *n.* [Turk.] Either of two Mohammedan festivals, one of which (the *Lesser Bairam*) is in the beginning of the tenth month, at the end of Ramadan, and lasts from one to three days, while the other (the *Greater Bairam*), of four days, is seventy days later.

Baird, 1 bārd; 2 bārd, *n.* **1. Sir David** (¹²/₁1757–⁸/₂₁1829), a Scottish general; took Seringapatam, May 4, 1799. **2. Henry Martyn** (²/₇1832–¹¹/₁1906), an American scholar; son of Robert; *Rise of the Huguenots.* **3. Robert** (¹⁰/₂1798–³/₁₁1863), an American theologian; *History of the Waldenses*, etc. **4. Spencer F.** (²/₁1823–³/₁₁1887), an American naturalist; secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. **5.** A town in Callahan county, Texas.

Bai-reuth', 1 bai-roit'; 2 bi-röit', *n.* A city, capital of Upper Franconia, Bavaria; Wagner theater; music festivals.

bairn, 1 bārn; 2 bârn, *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] A young child; a son or daughter of any age.

Bless thy pretty heart! The *bairn's* sick. Come wi' me.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* p. 52. [B. F. & D. 1869.]

[< AS. *bearn*, child, lit. 'that which is born,' < *beran*; see BEAR¹, *v.*] **barnt; barne†; bearn‡; bernet.**

— bairns' part (*Scots Law*), the children's share of the free movable property left by their father.— **bairns'•wo"•man,** *n.* [Scot.] A child's maid; dry-nurse. [E.]— **bairn'ie,** *n.* A small child.— **bairn'ish,** *a.* Childish; childlike.— **bairn'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **bairn'ish-ness,** *n.* Childishness. **bairn'li-ness†.**— **bairn'less,** *a.*— **bairn'ly,** *a.* [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] Like a bairn; childish; childlike.— **bairn'-time",** *n.* [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] Offspring; a brood or troop of children; as, a blithe *bairntime.* **bairn'team, -teem, -temet.**— **bairn'wort",** *n.* The English daisy.

Bairns'dale, 1 bārnz'dēl; 2 bârnz'dāl, *n.* A town in Victoria.

Ba'ls, 1 bā'ls; 2 bā'ls, *n.* A town in Negros, P. I.

Bal'sakh, 1 bal'sɑch; 2 bl'säh, *n.* [Hind.] The first month of the Hindu calendar. See CALENDAR. [Garonne.

Balse, 1 bēz; 2 bās, *n.* A river in France, length 145 m. to the

balse'malnt, *n.* **1.** A kiss of the hands. **2.** *pl.* Respects.

balt¹, 1 bēt; 2 bāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a bait on or in.

No man sets a trap, but he *baits* it too.
R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 21. [H. G. B. 1870.]

2. To give food and drink to while resting; feed; as, to *bait* one's horses. **3.** To harass, torment, or provoke, as by setting on dogs; badger; worry; as, to *bait* a bull.

To *bait* a bear is to make the dogs bite him. To bait a horse is to make him eat.
SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

4†. To allure with bait.

II. *i.* **1.** To stop for rest and refreshment; also, to feed.

I *baited* at Hagley Village to take a glass of cider.
HUGH MILLER *First Impressions Eng.* p. 124. [O. L. 1857.]

2†. To act tormentingly. [ME. *baiten*, bait, < Icel. *beita*, make to bite, caus. of *bita*, bite.] **baight†; bate†.**

balt², *vt.* *Falconry.* To flap the wings; hover. [< F. *battre*; see BATTER¹, r.] **batet.**

balt³, *vt.* & *ri.* Same as BEAT², *v.*

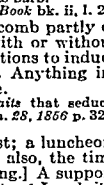
balt⁴, *n.* **1.** Anything used on a book, or in a snare, trap, or the like, to allure a fish or animal; especially, a worm, minnow, dough, or the like, used in angling.

So, with an angler's mercy for the *bait*,
Her minnow was set wriggling on its barb.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* bk. ii, l. 27.

2. In bee-culture, a section containing comb partly or fully worked out by the bees, either with or without honey, put in a super with unworked sections to induce the bees to commence work there. **3.** Anything intended or operating to allure or capture.

I wish to pass on uninfluenced by the *baits* that seduce.
BRIGHT in Robertson's *John Bright, Speech, Jan. 28, 1866* p. 322. [CAS. CO.]

4. A brief or light meal for man or beast; a luncheon, especially in the intervals of a journey; also, the time when such a meal is eaten. **5.** [New Eng.] A support as for a lever; fulcrum. [ME. *baite, beit,* < Icel. *beita*, bait, food, < *bita*, see BAIT², v.] **baytt; baytet.** Syn.: allurement, decoy, enticement, inducement, lure, snare, temptation.


The Bait-bug.

— bait'-bug", *n.* A small burrowing hippoid crustacean (*Hippa talpoidea*) of the Atlantic coast of North America.— **b.•fish,** *n.* **1.** A fish or other creature, as squids, clams, etc., fit for or used as bait in the sea-fisheries. **2.** A fish that may be caught by means of bait.— **b.•fishing,** *n.* **1.** Angling with bait, as distinguished from fly-fishing, trolling, etc. **2.** Fishing for bait-fish.— **b.•house,** *n.* An inn.— **b.• poke,** *n.* A miners' bag for food.— **b.•stealer,** *n.* A fish, the cunner.

balt², *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as BATE², *n.*

balt', 1 bait; 2 bīt, *n.* In Persian poetry, a couplet.

balt'er, 1 bēt'ər; 2 bāt'er, *n.* One who baits or torments; a teaser.

Bal-te'rus, 1 bal-ti'rus; 2 bl-tē'rûs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 17.

balth, 1 bēth; 2 bāth, *a.*, *pron.*, & *conj.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Both. [fertile.

balt'tle, 1 bē'tl; 2 bā'tl, *a.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Nutritious;

Bal-tul', 1 bal-tūl'; 2 bl-tul', *n.* **1.** A district in Nerbudda division, Central Provinces, British India; 3,904 sq. m.; capital, Badnur. **2.** A town in this district. **Be-tul'‡.**

balze, } 1 bēz; 2 bāz, *vt.* [BAIZED; BAIZ'ING.] To fur-

baize", } nish, cover, or line with baize.

baize, *n.* **1.** A single-colored napped woolen fabric formerly used for clothing, but now more coarsely woven and used for table-covers, curtains, etc.

Two doors covered with crimson *baize*, . . . contrasted with light-colored walls. CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* p. 19. [B.]

2. Anything made of baize, as a table-cover, or a curtain in a theater. [< OF. *baies*, baize, prop. f. pl. of *bai*; see BAY, *a.*] **bayst; bayzet.**

Ba'ja, 1 bo'yo; 2 bą'yą, *n.* A town in Bács county, Hungary.

ba"ja-dere', *n.* Same as BAYADERE.

ba'jan, 1 bē'jən; 2 bā'jan, *n.* Same as BEJAN.

ba-ja'ra, 1 bə-yū'rə; 2 bä-yä'rä, *n.* A mechanical device used in irrigation. See quotation. **ba-ya rat.**

The engine in use for raising water is in every case . . . the so-called *bajara* or *bayara*, a modern machine . . . driven by horse or mule. Its principal parts are a whim-beam or capstan, with horizontal wheel attached moving a vertical wheel connected by shaft with a third wheel which carries at its circumference a chain of pendant buckets. *U. S. Senate Rep. of Com. on Irrigation* vol. iv, pp. 294–295. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

[Sp., < *bajar*, lower, < L. *bassus*, low.]

Ba-jar'do, 1 bə-yär'do; 2 bä-yär'do, *n.* [It.] In Bolardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, Rinaldo's horse.

baj"ra-ri-gar', *n.* Same as BAYADERE.

Ba-jaur', 1 bə-jör'; 2 bä-jar', *n.* **1.** A district in Afghanistan; 370 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Ba-jaus', 1 bə-jaus'; 2 ba-jous', *n. pl.* A Malayan seafaring tribe of Borneo, formerly pirates.

Ba-ja' Ve'ra Paz, 1 bə-yū' vē'rə pūz; 2 bä-yä' vę'rä päz. A department in Guatemala.

Ba"ja-zet', 1 ba'ja-zet'; 2 bä'jä-zĕt', *n.* **1. B. I.** (1347–1403), a Turkish sultan, 1389–1402; conquered Bulgaria, Servia, Macedon, and Thessaly. **2. B. II.** (1447–1512), a Turkish sultan; wars against Hungary, Poland, Venice, Egypt, and Persia. [clown.

ba-jaz'zo, 1 bə-jaz'o; 2 ba-jäz'o, *n.* [Ger.] A merry-andrew;

Ba'jith, 1 bē'jith; 2 bā'jith, *n.* *Bib. Isa.* xv, 2.

baj'jer-keit, 1 baj'ər-kait; 2 bāj'er-kit, *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian pangolin.

ba'jo, 1 bū'ho; 2 bä'ho, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A reef of rocks beneath shallow water; shoal. **2.** A petticoat. **3.** *Mus.* A voice or instrument whose tone is an octave below the tenor. [Sp., < L. *bassus*, low.]

ba'jo, *adv.* Shortly; softly.

ba'jo, *prep.* Under; below: in; governed by.

ba-joc'co, 1 bə-yok'ko; 2 bä-yŏc'co, *n.* [-CHI, 1 -ki; 2 -ci, *pl.*] [It.] A small copper coin worth about a cent, formerly current in the Papal States, etc. See COIN.

Ba-jo'cian, 1 bə-jō'shən; 2 ba-jō'shan. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Bajocian group. **II.** *n.* A subdivision of the rocks of the Jurassic system of Europe, the "Inferior Oolite."

ba"jo-na'do, 1 bū'ho-nā'do; 2 bä'ho-nä'do, *n.* [Sp.] A sparoid fish (*Calamus bajonado*) of West-Indian waters.

baj'ra¹, 1 baj'rə; 2 bāj'ra, *n.* [E. Ind.] The spiked or pearl millet (*Penicillaria spicata*), one of the commonest food cereals of southeastern Asia. **bah'je-ree†; baj'ree†; baj'ri†.**

baj'ra², *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as BUDGEROW.

ba'ju, 1 bū'jū; 2 bä'jų, *n.* [Malay.] An Oriental jacket, worn by men and women. [med.

Ba-ju'ra, 1 bə-jū'rə; 2 bä-jų'ra, *n.* The banner of Mohammed.

Ba'jus, 1 bā'yus; 2 bä'yus, **Michael** (1513–⁹/₁₁1589). A Flemish Catholic theologian. See BAIANISM.

Baj'za, 1 bāj'zo; 2 bī'zą, **Anton F.** or **Joseph** (¹/₂₁1804–¹/₃ 1858). A Hungarian poet, historian, and critic.

ba-kal', 1 bə-kāl'; 2 ba-käl', *n.* [Turk.] A trader; shopman; specif., a greengrocer.

Bak"ar-ganj', 1 bak'ər-gunj'; 2 bäk'ar-gŭnj', *n.* **1.** A district in Dacca division, Bengal, British India; 3,648 sq. m.; capital, Barisal. **2.** Its former capital, now in ruins.

Ba-kau', 1 ba-kau'; 2 bä-kou', *n.* A town in Moldavia, Roumania. **Ba"ko-va'‡.** [ix, 15.

Bak-bak'kar, 1 bak-bak'ər; 2 bäk-bäk'ar, *n.* *Bib. I Chron.*

Bak'buk, 1 bak'buk; 2 bäk'bŭk, *n.* *Bib. Ezra* ii, 51.

Bak"bu-ki'ah, 1 bak'bū-kai'ə; 2 bäk'bų-ki'a, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* xi, 17.

Bak"chi-se-ral', *n.* Same as BAKHCHISERAI.

bake, 1 bēk; 2 bāk, *v.* [BAKED, BAK'EN (archaic); BAK'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cook by dry and continued heat, usually in an oven, or in hot ashes, upon heated metal or stones, etc.; as, to *bake* bread, fish, etc.

The sacred bean which was *baked* in the Twelfth cake.
E. E. HALE *In His Name* p. 252. [R. BROS. 1886.]

2. To dry, harden, or vitrify by exposure to heat, as in a furnace or kiln; as, to *bake* pottery, or bricks.

3. [Archaic.] To harden, as by cold. **4†.** To cake.

II. *i.* **1.** To do the work of baking anything. **2.** To become cooked or hardened by heat; as, the bread *bakes.* [< AS. *bacan*, bake; cp. Gr. *phōgein*, roast.]

Some compound words indicating use for or in baking are self-explaining; as, **bake'house", bake'stone".— bake'meat",** *n.* [Archaic.] Baked food, as meat; a pie or pasty, esp. a meat pie. **baked meat†.— bake'ov"en,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** An oven. **2.** A baking-pan.

bake, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A baking or batch; as, a bread-*bake.* **2.** [U. S.] A clambake. **3.** [Scot.] A biscuit.

Ba'ke, 1 bō'kə; 2 bä'ke, **Jan** (⁹/₁1787–⁷/₂₁1864). A Dutch classical scholar.

bake'board", 1 bēk'bōrd"; 2 bāk'bōrd", *n.* A board on which dough is kneaded and rolled out preparatory to baking; a pasteboard.

baked, 1 bēkt; 2 bākt, *pa.* **1.** Cooked, dried, hardened, or vitrified, as by heat. **bak'en†. 2.** *Manège.* Unable to sweat freely, as a horse which has been exercised: a condition said to arise from overfeeding with grain.— **baked'ap"ple,** *n.* The cloudberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*) or its fruit (especially when dried). **b.•apple•berry‡.**

Ba"kel', 1 bə'kel'; 2 bä'kĕl', *n.* A French fortified town in Senegal, West Africa.

bak'el-ite", 1 bak'əl-ait"; 2 bäk'el-it", *n.* A substance produced from coal-tar by a process invented by Dr. Leo H. Baekeland (1863–): used instead of bone, celluloid, ivory, rubber, etc., and in liquid state as a varnish: protected trade name. [viding line.

ba'ken, 1 bā'ken; 2 bä'kĕn, *n.* [S. Afr.] A landmark or di-

A *baken* or token of possession was erected.
WILLMOT *Cape Colony* p. 19. [J. C. J.]

bak'er¹, 1 bēk'ər; 2 bāk'er, *n.* **1.** One who bakes, especially one whose business it is to make bread, usually in quantities for the market; also, a dealer in bread, cakes, and pastry. **2.** A portable tin or iron oven. **3.** (1) A flesh-fly (*Sarcophoga.*) (2) A fly-like lure used in salmon-fishing. **4.** An ovenbird (*Furnarius rufa*). [< AS. *bæccere*, < *bacan*, bake.) — **bak'er•foot,** *n.* A misshapen foot.— **b.•kneed** or **•legged,** *a.* Having legs that crook inward at the knees.— **bakers' dozen,** thirteen, from the former custom of giving an excess to make sure of avoiding the heavy penalties exacted for short weight or measure.— **bakers' salt,** ammonium carbonate, sometimes used by bakers in place of yeast.— **the Baker and the Baker's Wife** (*F. Hist.*), Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette: so called by the revolutionists because they distributed bread to the populace, at Versailles, Oct. 6, 1789.— **bak'er•dom,** *n.* The condition of a baker. **bak'er-shipt.**

Ba'ker², *n.* **1. Edward Dickinson** (²/₁₁1811–¹⁰/₂₁1861), U. S. Senator; born in England; colonel in the Civil war; killed at Ball's Bluff. **2. Henry** (⁸/₁1698–¹¹/₂₁1774), an English naturalist; son-in-law of Defoe; founder of the Bakerian lectureship at Oxford. **3. Sir Henry Williams** (⁵/₇1821–³/₁₂1877), an English clergyman and hymnologist. **4. Newton Diehl** (¹²/₁1871–), American lawyer; Secretary of War, 1916–1921. **5. Sir Richard** (1568?–³/₂₁1645), an English chronicler. **6. Sir Samuel White** (⁸/₂1821–¹²/₂ 1893), an English explorer in Africa who discovered the Albert Nyanza. **7. Thomas** (?/₁₁1656–?/₁1740), an English antiquary. **8. Valentine,** "Baker Pasha" (⁴/₁1827–¹¹/₁₇1887), an English cavalry officer; brother of Samuel; served in Turkish army, 1877–1878; from 1882 to 1887 in command of Egyptian police. **9. Mount,** a volcano in the Cascade Range. Whatcom county, Wash.; 10,827 ft. high; eruption 1880. **10.** A county in N. Florida; 585 sq. m.; county-seat, Macleny. **11.** A county in S. W. Georgia, 366 sq. m.; county-seat, Newton. **12.** A county in E. Oregon; 2,275 sq. m.; county-seat, Baker City. **13. Baker City,** a city in Oregon.

ba'ker-ite, 1 bē'ker-ait; 2 bā'ker-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A white uncrystallized borosilicate of calcium resembling unglazed porcelain. [< R. C. *Baker*, an Englishman.]

Ba'kers-field, 1 bē'kərz-fild; 2 bā'kerş-fēld, *n.* A town, county-seat of Kern county, Cal.

bak'er-y, 1 bēk'ər-i; 2 bāk'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** A place where certain kinds of food, as bread, cake, crackers, or pies, etc., are baked or sold; a bake-house. **2.** The occupation of a baker.

Bake'well, 1 bēk'wel; 2 bāk'wēl, *n.* **1. Robert** (1725–¹⁰/₁ 1795), an English cattle-breeder. **2.** An ancient market-town in Derbyshire, England; mineral spring.

ba'key, 1 bē'ki; 2 bā'ky, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BACK³, *n.*, 3. **bal'klet; ba'kle†.— ba'kle-ful,** *n.*

Bakh"chi-se-ral', 1 būk'chi-sə-rai'; 2 bäk'chi-se-rī', *n.* A town in the Crimea, Russia; residence of khans of Crimea.

Bakh-mut', 1 bak-mūt'; 2 bäk-mųt', *n.* A town in Yekaterinoslaf government, Russia.

Bakh"te-gan', 1 būk'tē-gän'; 2 bäk'tę-gän', *n.* A salt lake in Fars province, Persia; 74 m. by 9 m.; altitude, 5,100 ft.

Ba'ki or **Abd"•el•Ba'ki,** 1 ūbd"•el-bā'ki; 2 äbd"•el-bä'ki, *n.* A Turkish lyric poet of the 16th century B. C.

bak'ing, 1 bēk'iŋ; 2 bāk'iŋ, *n.* **1.** The act or process of cooking by dry heat. See BAKE, *v.* **2.** The quantity baked.— **bak'ing•pow"der,** *n.* A chemical mixture used for raising biscuit, cake, etc.: generally consisting of starch, sodium bicarbonate with an acid salt, an acid, as tartaric, calcium acid phosphate, or aluminum sulfate.— **b.• soda,** *n.* Sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$).— **bak'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Ba-kon'go, 1 bə-koŋ'go; 2 bä-kŏn'go, *n. pl.* [Afr.] A Bantu people of the Western Kongo.

bak'shish, 1 bak'shish; 2 bäk'shish, *vt.* To give bakshish to.

bak'shish, *n.* A gratuity customarily given or exacted in Oriental countries for any service; a tip.

Bakshish is not alms, which it would be humiliating to an Arab to receive. It is a present, a gift between princes.
PAUL LENOIR *Fayoum* p. 37. [R. S. K. & CO. 1873.]

[< Hind. *bakhkhish*, < Per. *bakhshish*, present, < *bakhshidan*, give.] **back'sheesh‡; back'shish‡; bakh'shish‡; bak'sheesh‡; buck'sheesh‡.**

Ba-ku', 1 bə-kū'; 2 bä-kų', *n.* **1.** A region of Azerbaijan, Transcaucasia; 15,095 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

ba'ku-fu, 1 bū'ku-fū; 2 bä'ku-fų, *n.* [Jap.] The government of the shoguns; "curtain government": so called because the shoguns' quarters in camp were screened off by a curtain.

Here was the *bakufu*, or 'curtain government,' of a sort quite different from that we read of at Kamakura.
GRIFFIS *Mikado's Empire* vol. ii, p. 444. [H. 1877.]

Ba-kun'da, 1 bə-kūn'də; 2 bä-kųn'da, *n. pl.* [Afr.] A tribe of the Bantu race inhabiting the French Congo.

Ba-ku'nin, 1 bə-kū'nin; 2 bä-kų'nin, **Mikhail** (1814–⁷/₁ 1876). A Russian anarchist.

ba-ku'ol, 1 bə-kū'ōl *or* -ōl; 2 bä-kų'ōl *or* -ōl, *n.* A petroleum-oil used as an illuminant. [< *Baku*, town on Caspian sea, + -OL (2).]

bal, 1 bēl; 2 bal, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A mine: used in composition; as, a *bal*-boy, *bal*-captain. **ball‡.**

bal., *abbr.* Balance.

Ba'la, 1 bā'lə; 2 bä'lä, *n.* **1.** A lake in Merionethshire, Wales; 4 m. by 1 m.; source of Dee river. **2.** A market-town in Merionethshire, Wales. **3.** Same as CARADOC², *n.*, 1.

ba-laad', 1 ba-lād'; 2 bä-läd', *n.* A gadfly of Somaliland which attacks camels and whose bite is sometimes fatal to them.

ba'laam¹, 1 bē'ləm; 2 bā'lam, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] **1.** Trumpery paragraphs used to fill out the columns of a magazine or newspaper. **2.** A balaam-box.— **ba'laam•box"** or **•bas"•ket,** *n.* An editor's box or basket for worthless or rejected matter.

Ba'laam², 1 bē'ləm; 2 bā'lam, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xxii, 5.

Balaam was summoned by Balak, King of Moab, just after the defeat of the Amorites by the hosts of Israel, and bribed to curse the victorious invaders, but is led first by the miracle of the speaking ass and afterward directly to bless them.
A. C. ZENOS *Standard Bible Dict.* p. 83. [F. & W. CO. '09.]

Ba'laam-ite, 1 bē'ləm-ait; 2 bā'lam-it, *n.* A sordid professor of religion. [< *Balaam*, the prophet.]— **Ba"laam-it'i-cal,** *a.*

Bal'a-an, 1 bal'i-an; 2 bäl'a-ăn, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Bal'a-ath, 1 bal'i-ath; 2 bäl'a-ăth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ba"la-bac', 1 bə'la-bāk'; 2 bä'lä-bäc', *n.* **1.** One of the Philippine Islands. **2.** Its capital.

Ba'lac, 1 bē'lak; 2 bā'lăc, *n.* *Bib. Rev.* ii, 14.

ba'la-cat', 1 bə'la-kāt'; 2 bä'lä-cät', *n.* [P. I.] An East-Indian evergreen shrub (*Zizyphus trinervis*), allied to the jujube, yielding a light straw-colored wood.

bal'a-chan, 1 bal'ə-chan; 2 bäl'a-chăn, *n.* [E. Ind.] Shrimps or small fishes allowed to ferment and then pounded up with salt and spices and dried. **bal'a-chong‡; bla'chant.**

With the Malays, Siamese, Burmese, and Cochin-Chinese *belachan* has become a necessary of life, as it serves to season the daily food of these nations. BALFOUR *Cyc. of India* vol. i, p. 241.

Bal'a-dan, 1 bal'ə-dan; 2 bäl'a-dăn, *n.* *Bib. 2 Kings* xx, 12.

bal'a-dine, 1 bal'ə-din; 2 bäl'a-dīn, *n.* Same as BALLADINE.

ba-læ'ni-, } 1 bə-li'ni-, bə-li'no-; 2 ba-lē'ni-, ba-lē'no-,

ba-læ'no-, } From Latin *balæna*, whale (see BALEEN): combining forms.— **Ba-læ"ni-ci-pit'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of herodionine birds with a large vaulted bill recalling the head of the Greenland whale, including the shoebill of

central Africa. **Ba-læ'ni-ceps**, *n.* (t. g.) See illus. under SHOEBILL.— **ba-læ"ni-cip'i-tid**, *n.*— **ba-læ"ni-cip'i-toid**, *a.*— **Ba-læ'ni-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of whalebone whales, variously limited, but always including those with the maxillary region greatly arched and long narrow whalebone plates as in the bowhead. **Ba-læ'na**, *n.* (t. g.) See illus. of RIGHT WHALE, under WHALE.— **ba-læ'nid**, *n.*— **ba-læ'noid**, *a. & n.*— **Bal"æ-nol'de-a**, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of cetaceans, including the whalebone whales or *Mysticete*.— **bal"æ-nol'de-an**, *a. & n.*— **Bal"æ-nop-ter'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of whalebone whales with the maxillary region slightly arched and with s ort whalebone plates, including the rorquals, humpbacks, finbacks, etc. **Bal"æ-nop'ter-a**, *n.* (t. g.) — **bal"æ-nop'ter-id**, *n.*— **bal"æ-nop'ter-oid**, *a. & n.*— **Bal"æ-nop"ter-i'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Balænopteridæ*, especially those with plicated throat and a high dorsal, including the finbacks; also, the *Balænopteridæ* as a subfamily.— **bal"æ-nop'ter-ine**, *a. & n.*

bal'a-fo, 1 bal'ə-fō; 2 băl'a-fō, *n.* [W. Afr.] The xylophone.

Ba"la'frē', **Le**, 1 lə ba"la'frē'; 2 le bă"lă'frę'. In Scott's *Quentin Durward*, Ludovic Lesly, Quentin's uncle. The name is derived from its use as an appellation for the second and third Dukes of Guise: so called because their faces were scarred by long gashes.

ba"la-gan', 1 bă"la-gān'; 2 bă"lă-gän', *n.* [Rus.] A rough tent or shelter made of branches by the Tartars.

Ba"la-ghat', 1 ba"la-gȧt'; 2 bă"lă-gȧt', *n.* **1.** An elevated region in Mysore, N. central Madras, S. India, between the Eastern and Western Ghats. **2.** A district in Satpura division, Central Provinces, British India; 3,139 sq. m. **3.** [b-] An elevated plain above mountain passes. **Ba"la-ghaut'‡.**

Ba'lah, 1 bē'la; 2 bā'la, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 3. **[bal'a-hoo‡.**

bal'a-hoo, 1 bal'ə-hū; 2 băl'a-hōō, *n.* [W. Ind.] A halfbeak.

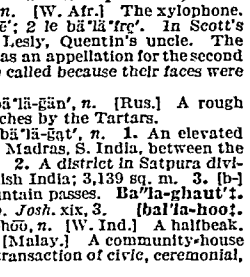
ba-lai', 1 ba-lai'; 2 bă-li', *n.* [Malay.] A community-house in Sumatran villages for the transaction of civic, ceremonial, or legal business.

Ba'lak, 1 bē'lak; 2 bā'lăk, *n. Bib. Num.* xxii, 2.

Ba"la-ki'rev, 1 ba"la-ki'ref; 2 bă"lă-ki'rĕf, **Mili Aleksyeevich** 1/11837–6/11910). A Russian composer.

Ba"la-kla'va, 1 ba"la-klā'va; 2 bă"lă-klā'vă, *n.* A fishing-village in the Crimea, Russia; battle between British and Russians Oct. 25, 1854, in which took place the charge immortalized in Tennyson's *Charge of the Light Brigade*.

bal"a-lai'ka, 1 bal"ə-lai'ka; 2 băl'a-li'ka, *n.* [Rus.] A guitar-like musical instrument of eastern Europe, now most used by Gipsies.



Balalaika, showing manner of playing.

Ba"lam-ban', 1 ba"lam-bān'; 2 bă"lăm-băn', *n.* A town in Cebú, P. I.

Bal'a-mo, 1 bal'ə-mo; 2 băl'a-mo, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* viii, 3.

Bal'a-mon, 1 bal'ə-mon; 2 băl'a-mŏn, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

Bal'a-nan, 1 bal'ə-nan; 2 băl'a-năn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

bal'ance, 1 bal'əns; 2 băl'anç, *v.* [BAL'ANCED; BAL'ANC-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into or keep in equilibrium; hence, to move up and down, as if balancing; as, to *balance* one's hands.

The enclosed vacuity just *balanced* the weight of the enclosing water. RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* vol. v, p. 112. [w. & s. 1860.]

2. *Com.* To adjust, as an account: (1) by paying the difference between debit and credit; (2) by equalizing the totals of debits and credits; as, to *balance* the books; that item *balances* the account. **3.** To offset.

'It is only the partiality of your friends that *balances* the defects of your heart with the superiority of your understanding. JUNIUS *Letters* vol. ii, p. 59. [s. & M. 1851.]

4. To weigh in the mind; deliberate upon; ponder; estimate. **5.** To weigh: (1) in a balance, as goods; (2) by comparison, as values; *as*, to *balance* probabilities.

The mind of one who has led a quiet, uneventful life is not apt to take in contradictory feelings at the same moment and *balance* them. CHAS. READE *Cloister and Hearth* ch. 3, p. 23. [H. 1877.]

6. To keep in due proportion; as, to *balance* expenses.

In a country like ours, where interests are so nicely *balanced*, it must always happen that a *forward movement* in politics is followed by a certain reaction. MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 93. [J. B. A. 1884.]

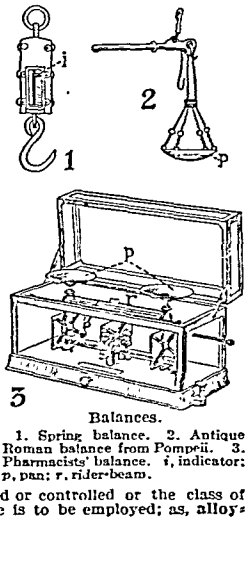
7. In dancing, to approach and recede from; as to *balance* partners. **8.** *Naut.* (1) To reef (a mizzensail or a boom-mainsail) by taking it in at the peak. (2) To steady (a ship) by reefing with a balance-reef.

II. *i.* **1.** To be in equipoise; be equal or adjusted; as, the weights *balance;* the accounts *balance.* **2.** Hence, to pause or hesitate between conflicting interests or ideas; as, to *balance* in one's choice. **3.** *Dancing.* To advance and retire; as, *balance* to your partners. **4.** *Mech.* To make the center of gravity of a rotating body coincide with the line or center on which it is supported, by adding, taking away, or shifting material. **5.** Of accounts, to be equal in debits and credits; as, the books *balance* exactly.— **balanced step**, in a winding staircase, one of a series of steps for winders having the narrower ends of appreciable width.— **bal'ance-a-bl(e)**, *a.*

Syn.: adjust, counterpoise, equalize, neutralize, poise, weigh. — Ant.: mispoise, overbalance, overset, overthrow, tilt, tip over, tip the beam, upset, weigh down.

bal'ance, *n.* **1.** A pair of scales; an instrument for weighing, especially for very delicate, accurate weighing, or for measuring physical force: often used in the plural, in which case either scale is called a balance, and the two a pair of balances. As used for scientific weighing, it consists of a horizontal lever vibrating in a vertical plane about a central knife-edged fulcrum, and having at each end a scale-pan or its equivalent suspended from a similar knife-edge.

Various kinds of balances are named (1) from the material to be weighed or controlled or the class of work in which the balance is to be employed; as, **alloy-balance, analytical b., assay-b., bullion-b., chemical b., coin-b., ice-b., specific-gravity b., steam-b.;** (2) from the principle employed; as, **actinic balance, compensation b., electric b., expansive b., hydraulic b., hydrostatic b., hygrometric b., induction b., thermic b., torsion b.;** (3) from peculiarities of construction or adjustment; as, **bent-lever balance, micrometer-b., short-arm b., spiral b., spring b., tangent b.;** (4) from their place of application; as, **locomotive-balance; millstone-b.;** (5) from their inventors or users or the place in which they are best known; as, **Danish balance, Jolly b., Nicholson b., Plattner's b., Robervahl's b., Roman b., Wheatstone's b.** (a Wheatstone bridge); (6) from the manner of working; as, **automatic balance, automaton b., false b.**



Balances.

1. Spring balance. 2. Antique Roman balance from Pompeii. 3. Pharmacists' balance. *i*, indicator; p, pan; r, rider-beam.

He [Zeus] holds the *balance* which decides human destinies. R. W. BROWNE *Hist. Classical Lit.* bk. i, p. 101. [B. & CO. 1852.]

And he . . . had a pair of *balances* in his hand. *Rev.* vi, 5.

2. The act of balancing or mentally comparing the qualities or importance of two things: especially, the act of estimating the values of two motives before making up the mind, or deciding on a course of conduct. **3.** The state of being in equilibrium or of holding equal relations; equipoise; equality; as, to lose one's *balance* and fall.

A government may endure for several ages, though the *balance* of power and the *balance* of property do not coincide. HUME *Essays, First Principles Govt.* p. 24. [W. L. & CO.]

Balance, measure, and patience, these are the eternal conditions . . . of high success. M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* p. 102. [S. E. & CO. 1867.]

4. Figuratively, the scale by which deeds and principles are weighed, and destinies are determined. **5.** *Com.* (1) An equality between the credit and debit totals of an account. (2) The difference between such totals; *excess on either side; as, the balance* is $500.

A happy fierceness of manner will often help a man as much as a great *balance* at the banker's. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair*, p. 215. [D. F. & CO. 1885.]

(3) Hence, colloquially and inelegantly, remainder; surplus; as, he was absent the *balance* of the day.

Balance, in the sense of rest, remainder, residue, remnant, is an abomination. R. G. WHITE *Words* ch. 5, p 94. [H. & CO. 1870.]

Balance is a much-abused word. As an accountant's term, the *balance* is that which must be added to the less or subtracted from the greater of two amounts, as receipts and expenses, to make them equal, so as to "balance" the account; it does not properly denote what is left of anything after a part has been taken away; that is the *remainder*. "The *balance* of one's dinner" and "the *balance* of the evening" are at best objectionable colloquialisms. Say "the *rest*" or "the *remainder*."

6. [U. S.] *Mil.* In naval infantry practise, that part of a rifle which when carried without a fixed bayonet forms its center of gravity. **7.** A counterpoise; make-weight; figuratively, a counter-consideration; set-off. **8.** *Horol.* A contrivance which together with a hair-spring regulates the movement of a watch or clock; a balance-wheel. See WATCH, *n.* **9.** An instrument for measuring electricity or its effects by opposing thereto some other force, especially gravity. **10.** A scale of the balance. **11.** A movement in dancing. **12.** [B-] The constellation Libra. [F., < L. *bilanx*, having two scales, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *lanx*, dish.] SYN.: see REMAINDER.

— **bal'ance-book"**, *n. Com.* A book recording the balanced accounts of debtor and creditor as drawn from the ledger.— **b.-crank**, *n. Mech.* A crank so weighted that the inertia of piston and connecting-rod is neutralized.— **b.-dock**, *n.* A floating dock balanced with water. See FLOATING DOCK.— **b.-fish**, *n.* The hammer-headed shark.— **b.-lug**, *n. Naut.* A lug-sail with a long boom, sometimes overreaching both stem and stern.— **b. of power. 1.** A state of affairs among a community of nations such that no single nation or a few in combination may acquire or possess a degree of power that endangers the independence of any other. **2.** In a legislative body, the power of a small party to join with either of two larger ones and create a majority of the whole.— **b. of trade**, the difference between the money value of exports and imports, often said to be in favor of a nation when the value of its exports exceeds that of its imports, and unfavorable or against a nation when the value of imports is the larger.— **b.-piston**, *n. Mach.* An auxiliary piston used on a reciprocating engine to counteract the dead weight and steam-pressure of the valve and rod attached to it.— **b.-rail**, *n.* The rail or ridge supporting and balancing on pins the keys of an organ or piano.— **b.-reef**, *rt. Naut.* To reduce (a fore-and-aft sail) to the last reef.— **b.-reef**, *n. Naut.* A reef-band diagonally across a fore-and-aft sail.— **b.-ring**, *n.* A ring bearing the upper pivot of a watch-balance.— **b.-sheet**, *n.* A statement of open accounts in tabular form to show assets and liabilities, profit and loss.— **b.-step**, *n. Mil.* A squad-drill exercise in marching.— **b.-vise**, *n.* A watchmaker's tail-vise.— **b.-wheel**, *n.* The oscillating wheel of a watch or chronometer, which determines its rate.— **Jolly b.** (*Physics*), a delicate spring balance used in the determination of specific gravities.— **to hold in b.**, to keep in a state of suspense.— **to lay in b.‡**, to deposit as a security or pledge.— **to strike a b.**, to find the difference between debits and credits.

In the following compound words *balance* appears as the first member (1) because the common scale-balance or the equilibrium principle is employed in design, construction, or use; as, **balance-barometer, b.-dynamometer, b.-rynd, b.-thermometer;** (2) because the article forms part of a scale-balance; as, **b.-beam, b.-pan;** (3) because it forms, contains, or receives a counterpoise or counterweight; as, **b.-bar, b.-bob, b.-box, b.-pit, b.-screw;** (4) because the article named, or part of it, is counterpoised or counterweighted; as, **b.-bridge, b.-cage, b.-crane, b.-engine, b.-gate, b.-knife, b.-level; b.-staff;** (5) because it forms a part of or support to a balance-wheel, or is used for holding or working one; as, **b.-cock, b.-pallet, b.-plate, b.-potance** or **-pottance, b.-regulator, b.-rim, b.-spring, b.-verge, b.-vise;** (6) because it employs or is operated by the principle (*a*) of equalization of amounts, as of electric current, dimensions, area of surface or of section, or (*b*) of similar position and influence; as, **b.-book, b.-electrometer, b.-frame, b.-rudder, b.-section, b.-valve.**

bal'ance-ment, 1 bal'əns-ment *or* -mənt; 2 băl'anç-ment, *n.* **1.** The act or means of balancing; state of equipoise; compensation. **2.** *Biol.* The compensation of growth or development in organisms by virtue of which the excessive development of one organ or part leads to the dwarfing or starving of others.

bal'anc-er, 1 bal'əns-ər; 2 băl'anç-er, *n.* One who or that which balances. (1) A rope-dancer; an acrobat. (2) *Entom.* One of the halteres or poisers of a dipter or a male coccid. (3) *Herp.* An elongate process in front of the gills of certain larval tailed amphibians. (4) One that maintains the balance of power.

ba-lan'dra, 1 bə-lan'drə; 2 bə-lăn'dra, *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A South-American coasting vessel.

ba-lan'dra-na, 1 bə-lan'drə-nə; 2 bə-lăn'dra-na, *n.* [LL.] A traveling-wrap worn in the middle ages; a surtout.

bal-lang', 1 bə-lăŋ'; 2 bă-lăng', *n.* [P. I.] The locust.

Ba-lan'ga, 1 bə-lăn'gə; 2 bă-lăn'gä, *n.* A town, the capital of Bataan province, Luzon, P. I.

ba"lan-gay', 1 ba"lan-gai'; 2 bă"lăn-gī', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A light rowing-boat, used by the natives. **2.** A district: a Tagalog term.

Ba"lan-gi'ga, 1 ba"lan-gi'gə; 2 bă"lăn-gī'gă, *n.* A town in Samar, P. I.

bal'a-ni-, } 1 bal'ə-ni-, bal'ə-no-; 2 băl'a-ni-, băl'a-no-.
bal'a-no-, } From Greek *balanos*, acorn; combining forms.— **Ba-lan'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of sessile thoracic cirripeds, with the scuta and terga movable and jointed, and with simple gills, including the acorn-shells. **Bal'a-nus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **bal'a-nid**, *n.*— **bal"a-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing acorns.— **bal'a-nite**, *n.* **1.** A fossil of or like a balanid. **2.** A precious stone of uncertain identity.— **Bal"a-ni'tes**, *n. Bot.* A small genus of thorny shrubs or small trees of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*), growing in dry places in the Old World tropics, yielding edible drupaceous fruits. See BITO.— **bal"a-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the glans penis.— **Bal"a-no-glos'si-da**, *n. pl. Helminth.* The only family of *Enteropneusta*, embracing worm-like animals with a very contractile proboscis serving as an inspiratory siphon and organ of locomotion, and remarkable for their metamorphosis.— **bal"a-no-glos'sid**, *n.*— **bal"a-no-glos'soid**, *a. & n.*— **Bal"a-no-glos'sus**, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Balanoglossidæ*. **2.** [b-] [-SI, *pl.*] A worm-like animal of this genus, as *B. kowaleskii* of the Atlantic coast of the United States.— **bal'a-noid.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Like an acorn. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Balanidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Balanidæ*.

bal'a-nism, 1 bal'ə-nizm; 2 băl'a-nĭsm, *n. Med.* Introduction of a suppository or pessary. [< Gr. *balanos*, acorn.]

Bal"a-noph'o-ra, 1 bal"ə-nof'o-rə; 2 băl'a-nŏf'o-ra, *n. Bot.* A genus of leafless parasitic plants, the type of its family (*Balanophoraceæ*), growing on the roots of oaks, maples, and other trees in the tropics. The fruit is a nut containing an albuminous seed. Several Himalayan species cause large knots on the roots of oaks and maples, used by the natives in making wooden cups. Some species, as *B. elongata*, yield wax, used in Java for making candles. [< Gr. *balanos*, acorn, + *pherō*, bear.]

Bal"a-no-pho-ra'ce-æ, 1 bal"ə-no-fo-rē'si-ī; 2 băl'a-no-fo-rā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of herbs of the order *Santales*. They are parasitic upon the roots of other plants. It embraces 14 genera and about 30 species. [< BALANOPHORA.] **Bal"a-no-pho're-æ‡.**— **bal"a-no-pho-ra'ceous**, *a.*

bal"a-no-pos-thi'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the head and foreskin of the penis.— **Bal"a-nop'sida'ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees constituting the order **Balanopsidales**, having entire leaves, and dœcious flowers. There is one genus (*Balanops*), with 6 or 7 species, all of New Caledonia. — **bal"a-nor-rha'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the glans penis with free discharge of pus.

bal'ant‡, *a.* Bleating.

ba-lan'ti, 1 bə-lān'ti; 2 bă-lăn'tī, *n.* [P. I.] A small tropical evergreen hothouse shrub (*Homalanthus populifolius*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), native of the Malayan and Pacific islands and Australia, with long-stalked entire leaves and terminal racemes of inconspicuous unisexual white flowers. The dried and powdered bark is used by the natives as a black dye.

ba-la'o, 1 bə-lā'o; 2 bă-lä'o, *n.* **1.** [P. I.] A medium-sized to large East-Indian tree (*Dipterocarpus cerniculiuus*) abounding in resinous juice, with alternate leathery leaves and large white or pink flowers in clusters. The light greenish-gray or yellowish-white wood is used for house- and ship-construction, and its odorous, fluid, resinous gum is used for illuminating and varnishing, and for medicinal purposes. **2.** A halfbeak; escribano.

Ba"la-pur', 1 bā"lə-pūr'; 2 bä"lə-pur', *n.* A town in Akola district, Berar, British India.

Bal"a-ra'ma, 1 bal'ə-rā'mə; 2 băl'a-rä'ma, *n. Hind. Myth.* The convivial fair-skinned elder brother of Krishna, or, according to the Vaishnavas, Krishna's avatar.

ba"la-ra'o, 1 ba"lə-rā'o; 2 bä"lä-rä'o, *n.* [P. I.] A pointed two-edged dagger with a wide blade used by Visayans.

bal'as‡, 1 bal'əs; 2 băl'as, *n.* The rose-red ruby-spinel. [< OF. *balais*, < LL. *balascus*, < Ar. *balakhsh*, ruby, < Per. *Badakhshān*, a country of central Asia.] **bal'ais‡; bal'as-ru"by‡; bal'ass‡; ba'les‡.**

bal'as[2], 1 bal'əs; 2 băl'as, *n.* [Turk.] A short saber or dagger-like weapon; yataghan.

Ba-las'a-mus, 1 bə-las'ə-məs; 2 ba-läs'a-mŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 43.

Ba"la-shof, 1 bā"la-shof; 2 bä"lä-shŏf, *n* A town in the government of Saratov, Russia. **Ba'la-shov‡.**

Ba-la"si-nor', 1 bə-lā"si-nōr'; 2 ba-lä'si-nōr', *n.* **1.** A native state in Gujarat, Bombay, India; 258 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Ba-la"si-nore'‡.**

Bal"a-sor', 1 bal'ə-sōr'; 2 băl'a-sōr', *n.* **1.** A district in Orissa province, Bengal, British India; 2,056 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport. **Bal"a-sore'‡.**

ba-las'tre, 1 bə-las'tər; 2 ba-läs'ter, *n.* A Viennese fine gold-cloth. **bal'as-tre‡.**

ba-lat', 1 bə-lūt'; 2 bä-lät', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** The outer covering, as the skin, bark, shell, hide, etc. **2.** Plated gold; a counterfeit.

bal'a-ta, 1 bal'ə-tə; 2 băl'a-ta, *n.* **1.** The dried juice or gum of the bullet- or bully-tree, used for insulating wires, etc. **2.** One of various bully-trees, especially *Bumelia retusa*, of the West Indies, and *Mimusops globosa*.

ba-la'te, 1 bə-lā'ti; 2 ba-lä'te, *n.* A dried and smoked sea-slug, the trepang; a relish among the Chinese. [< Tagalog *balat*, skin.] [CAMAGON.

ba-la"ti-na'o, 1 bə-lā"ti-nā'o; 2 bä-lä"tī-nä'o, *n.* Same as **Ba'la-ton**, 1 bā'lo-tōn; 2 bä'la-tŏn, **Lake.** The largest lake in Hungary; length, 45 miles; breadth, 6 to 10 miles.

bal"a-tron'ic, 1 bal"ə-tron'ik; 2 băl'a-tron'ĭc, *a.* [Rare.] Buffoonish; clownish. [< L. *balatro(n-)*, clown, < *blatero*, babble.]

Ba-lau'ang, 1 bə-lau'aŋ; 2 bä-lou'äng, *n.* A town in La Union province, Luzon, P. I. **Ba"lao'ang‡.**

ba-laus'ta, 1 bə-lōs'tə; 2 ba-laṡ'ta, *n.* A fruit with a tough rind crowned with the adnate calyx and containing many seeds, each surrounded by a berry-like pulp, as in the pomegranate. [< L. *balaustium*, < Gr. *balaustion*, wild-pomegranate flower.] — **ba-laus'tine**, *n.* The pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), or its dried astringent flowers, bark (of the root), or rind (of the fruit).

Ba-laus'ti-on[1], 1 bə-lōs'ti-ən; 2 ba-laṡ'ti-ŏn, *n.* A monotypic genus of Australian shrubs of the family *Myrtaceæ*. *B. pulcherrimum* has a twisted stem, numerous slender branches, short linear leaves, and many terminal flowers like those of the dwarf pomegranate.

Ba-laus'ti-on², *n.* A young Rhodian girl devoted to Athens, the heroine of Browning's poem *Balaustion's Adventure;* she was captured by the Syracusans, and to win her freedom recited a new play by Euripides, the Alcestis.

Ba"la-yan', 1 ba'la-yän'; 2 bä"lä-yän', *n.* A town in Batangas province, Luzon, P. I.

ba"la"yeuse', 1 ba'la-yûz'; 2 bä"lä-yûs', *n.* [F.] A protection-strip at the bottom of a dress, on the inside.

ba"la-yong', 1 ba'la-yong'; 2 bä"lä-yông', *n.* Same as TINDALO.

bal-bal', 1 bal-bäl'; 2 bäl-bäl', *n.* [P. I.] [Rare.] A mythical creature supposed to fly into houses and devour the dead.

Bal'bi, 1 bäl'bi; 2 bäl'bi, *n.* **1. Adriano** (⁴/₂₁1782–³/₁₄1848), an Italian geographer, who wrote *A Compendium of Geography*, etc. **2. Gasparo**, a Venetian merchant and traveler; first to give an account of Farther India, lived about 1580.

Bal-bi'nus, 1 bal-bal'nus; 2 bäl-bi'nûs. **Decimus Cælius** (23B). A Roman emperor, orator, and poet; he was murdered by the pretorians at Rome after ruling jointly for four months with Pupienus Maximus.

Bal'bo, 1 bäl'bo; 2 bäl'bo. **Cesare** (¹¹/₂₁1789–⁶/₂1853). An Italian statesman and writer.

Bal-bo'a, 1 bal-bō'a; 2 bäl-bō'ä. **Vasco Nuñez de** (1475?–1517). A Spanish navigator who discovered the Pacific ocean in 1513.

Bal-brig'gan, 1 bôl-brig'an; 2 bal-brig'an, *n.* **1.** A seaport town in Dublin county, Ireland. **2.** Balbriggan hose. See HOSE. [tive speech.

bal'bus, 1 bal'bus; 2 bäl'bûs, *n.* [L.] *Med.* One with defec-

bal-bu'ti-ce, 1 bal-biū'shı-ız; 2 bäl-bū'shi-ēş, *n. Med.* Stuttering; also, any imperfect or defective mode of speech, esp. that characterized by substituting *b* and *l* for other consonant sounds. [< L. *balbus*, stammering.] —**bal-bu'tient†**, *a.* Stammering. [shire, England.

Bal'by, 1 bôl'bı; 2 bal'by, *n.* A town in West Riding, York-

Bal'ças, 1 bäl'sas; 2 bäl'ças, *n.* A river in Brazil; 200 m. long.

bal'cont, *n.* A balcony. **bal'conet**.

bal"co-net', 1 bal'ko-net'; 2 bäl'co-nĕt', *n. Arch.* A low railing imitating a balcony, just outside of a window or door. **bal"co-nette'‡.**

bal'co-nied, 1 bal'ko-nıd; 2 bäl'co-nid, *a.* Provided with a balcony.

bal'co-ny, 1 bal'ko-nı; 2 bäl'co-ny (XIII), *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nız; 2 -nis, *pl.*] [Till 1825 bal-kō'nı. "Bal'ko-nı makes me sick," said Samuel Rogers.] **1.** *Arch.* (1) A railed or balustraded platform projecting from a wall, usually before a window, or, sometimes, a door. (2) In a theater, sometimes, a tier of seats around the parquet. **2.** *Naut.* (1) A stern-gallery of a vessel of war, for the use of the flag-officer. (2)† A projecting open gallery of an old-style line-of-battle ship. [< It. *balcone*, bow or projection of a building, < *balco*, scaffold, story, < OHG. *balcho*, beam; see BALK, *n.*]

bald, 1 bôld; 2 bald, *a.* **1.** Destitute of hair on some part of the scalp where it usually grows; as, a *bald* spot. **2.** Lacking natural covering; destitute of foliage, herbage, feathers, or the like; as, a *bald* peak.

It seems that we shall fly
These *bald*, blank fields, and dance into the sun.
TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act iii, sc. 5.

3. Having white on head or face; as, the *bald* eagle.

The original meaning seems to have been (1) shining, (2) white, as a *bald*-faced stag. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

4. Without embellishments or elegance; also, pointless.

He could stoop to a plain style sometimes even to a *bald* style.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 5. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

5. Without disguise or covering; naked; bold; as, *bald* blasphemy. **6.** *Mach.* Having no flange. [ME. *balled*, < BALL¹, *n.*] **ball'ld†.**

SYN.: bare, barren, curt, dry, laconic, literal, meager, plain, unadorned, unrelieved. See BARE.

—**bald'-coot"**, *n.* The baldicoot.—**bald'face"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The widgeon. **bald'crown"†.**—**b.-faced**, *a.* Having white on the face, as a horse.—**bald'head"**, *n.* **1.** One whose head is bald: often used opprobriously. **2.** A South-American fruit-crow (*Gymnocephalus calvus*). **3.** A breed of pigeons. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The widgeon.—**b.-headed**, *a.* Having a bald head.—**bald'pate"**, *n.* **1.** A bald-headed person. **2.** The widgeon. **3.** [W. Ind.] The white-crowned pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*).—**b.-pate**, *a.*—**b.-pated**, *a.*—**b.-patedness**, *n.*—**bald'rib"**, *n.* A lean piece of pork cut nearer the rump than the spareribs; hence, a lean person.—**bald'ish**, *a.* Somewhat bald.—**bald'ling**, *n.* A creature little and bald: diminutive or bald.—**bald'ly**, *adv.* In a bald manner; crudely; meagerly.—**bald'ness**, *n.* The state of being bald. (1) Absence of hair. (2) Absence of natural covering or of embellishment; as, the *baldness* of a mountain. (3) White comb: a disease of chickens.—**bald'y.** [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Inclined to be bald. **II.** *n.* A baldhead.

bald, *n.* A bare or open space on a mountain-top, as in parts of the Appalachian ranges.

Bald., *abbr.* Baldwin.

bald, *pp.* Balled. S. S.

bal'da-chin, 1 bal'da-kin; 2 bäl'da-çĭn, *n.* **1.** A canopy: (1) of rich stuff, borne over a dignitary, the eucharist in procession, etc., or stationary, as above a throne; (2) of stone, metal, etc., supported by columns, over an altar, tomb, or throne; a ciborium.

Even the magnificent bronzes of the Pantheon were stripped to make the *baldachin* under the dome of St. Peter's.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Views A-foot* p. 357. [G. P. P. 1882.]

2†. A baudekin. [< F. *baldaquin*, < It. *baldacchino*, canopy, < *Baldacco*, It. for *Baydad*, where the cloth was made.] **bal'da-chi'no†**; **bal'da-quin‡.**

bal'daret, *n.* **1.** Amaranth (*Amarantus caudatus*). **2.** Din.

Bal"das-sa're, Cal'vo, 1 bal'das-sā'rē, kāl'vo; 2 bäl'däs-sä'rę, cäl'vo. In George Eliot's *Romola*, the benefactor of Tito Melema: a galley-slave.

bald'en, *v.* [Rare.] To make or become bald.

Bal'der, 1 bôl'der; 2 bal'der, *n. Norse Myth.* The son of Odin and Frigga, the god of summer sunlight, the incarnation of the life-principle. He was slain by Hoder at Loki's instigation, but will return after Ragnarok. Saxo Grammaticus relates that Balder was killed by Hotherus, the son of a Swedish king, in a quarrel for the hand of Nanna, the daughter of the Norwegian king Gevarus. Balder is often named *The White God.* [< Icc. *Baldr*, < *baldor*, prince, < *bald-*, in *baldr*, for * *balthr*, = E. BOLD.] **Bal'durf.**—**Bal'der's blood** [Norway], a flower, the blood of St. John.—**Bal'der-brae"**, *n.* [North. Eng.] The stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). **Balder's brow‡; bald eyebrow‡.**

bal'der-dash, 1 bôl'der-dash; 2 bal'der-dăsh, *vt.* [Rare.] To mix or adulterate, as liquors; debase by mixing.

bal'der-dash, *n.* **1.** A foolish or pompous jumble of words; senseless jargon or prate.

Tell the truth to the people . . . before you assert that they can appreciate nothing in argument but fallacies, and nothing in language but *balderdash*.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Success* p. 43. [O. & CO. 1871.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] Abuse or ribald language. **3**†. An incongruous mixture of liquors, as beer and wine.

Balderdash . . . formerly was used also of adulterated or thin potations, or of frothy water; and, as a verb, to adulterate drink so as to weaken it. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

[< Dan. *balder*, noise, clatter (< *bal-*; cp. E. BELLOW), + DASH.] SYN.: bathos, bombast, buncombe, declamation, flummery, froth, fustian, gasconade, rant, rodomontade.

Bal'ders-ha"ge, 1 bôl'derz-hā'ge; 2 bal'ders-hä'ge, *n. Norse Myth.* The sacred grove of Balder.

Bal'der-stone, 1 bôl'der-stōn; 2 bal'der-stōn, **Caleb.** In Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*, the aged butler who resorts to many artless efforts to disguise the fallen greatness of his patron, the impoverished Master of Ravenswood.

bald'face", etc. See BALD, *a.*

Bald'face Moun'tain. A summit in the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,903 ft. high.

Bald Head. A mountain in Utah; 9,643 ft. high.

Bal'di, 1 bäl'di; 2 bäl'di, **Bernardino**, "Baldi d'Urbino" (⁹/₁1553–¹⁰/₁₁1617). A versatile Italian scholar, mathematician, philologist, and poet; *History of Calvinism*, etc.

bal'di-coot, 1 bôl'dı-kūt; 2 bal'di-cōōt, *n.* **1.** The coot. **2.** A monk: used opprobriously.

bald'ic, 1 bôld'ı; 2 bal'di, *n.* [Scot.] A lugger-rigged fishing boat common on the East coast.

Bal'ding-er, 1 bäl'dıŋ-ər; 2 bäl'ding-er, **Ernst Gottfried** (1738–1804). A German physician and writer.

Bal"di-nuc'ci, 1 bal'dı-nû'chi; 2 bäl'di-nu'chi, **Filippo** (1624?–¹/₁1696). An Italian artist and author.

bal-di'o, 1 bal-di'o; 2 bäl-di'o, *n.* [Sp.] Untilled land.

Bald Knob. A mountain in Virginia; 4,245 ft. high.

bald'mon"ey, 1 bôld'mun'ı; 2 bald'món'y, *n.* **1.** A European herb, the mew or spicknel. **bawd'mon"ey†.** **2**†. Any one of various species of *Gentiana*.

Bald Moun'tain. Any one of several mountain peaks: (1) In Fort Range, Colo.; 11,493 ft. high. (2) In Utah; 8,430 or 11,975 ft. high. (3) In California; 5,607 or 8,295 ft. high. (4) In North Carolina; 5,550 ft. high. (5) Near Moriah, N. H.; 3,752 ft. high. (6) In Vermont; 3,124 ft. high. (7) In Franconia Notch, N. H.; 2,310 ft. high. (8) In Adirondacks, N. Y.; 2,302 ft. high. (9) In Antrim township, Hillsboro county, N. H.; 2,039 ft. high.

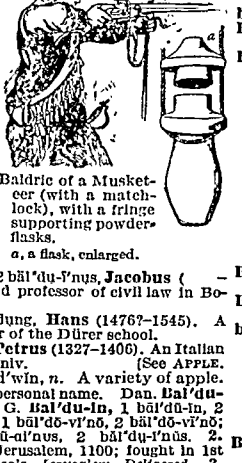
Bald Moun'tains. **1.** In Utah; highest point, 11,975 ft. **2.** In Tulare county, Cal.; highest point, 7,936 ft.

Bal'dock, 1 bôl'dak; 2 bäl'dok, *n.* A market-town in Hertfordshire, England.

Bal"do-vi-net'ti, 1 bal'do-vı-net'tı; 2 bäl'do-vi-nĕt'ti, **Alessio** (¹⁰/₁₁1427–⁸/₂₂1499). An Italian painter and worker in mosaic.

bald'pate", **bald'rib"**, etc. See BALD, *a.*

bal'dric, 1 bôl'drik; 2 bal'dric, *n.* **1.** A belt, sometimes richly ornamented, usually worn over one shoulder and across the breast, to support a sword, bugle, or powder-flasks, etc.



Baldric of a Musketeer (with a matchlock), with a fringe supporting powder-flasks.
a, a flask, enlarged.

A radiant *baldric* o'er his shoulder tied. HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Pope, bk. iii, l. 415.

2. Figuratively, the zodiac considered as a gem-studded belt. SPENSER *Faerie Queene* v, i, ii. **3.** A necklace. **4**†. The leather attachment of a bell-clapper. [< OF. **baldric*, *baldret*, < MHG. *balderich*, girdle. Cp. OHG. *balz*; E. BELT, girdle.] **bal'drick‡**; **baw'drick†.**—**bal'dric-wise**, *adv.*

Bal"du-i'nus, 1 bal'du-ī'nus; 2 bäl'du-ī'nus, **Jacobus** (— 1225). An Italian jurist and professor of civil law in Bologna.

Bal'dung, 1 bäl'dun; 2 bäl'dung, **Hans** (1476?–1545). A German painter and engraver of the Dürer school.

Bal'dus, 1 bäl'dus; 2 bäl'dus, **Petrus** (1327–1406). An Italian jurist; professor in Perugia Univ. [See APPLE.

Bald'win, 1 bôld'win; 2 bald'win, *n.* A variety of apple.

bald'win-, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Bal'du-in**, 1 bäl'dū-in, 2 bäl'dų-in; G. **Bal'du-in**, 1 bäl'dū-in, 2 bäl'dų-in; It. **Bal"do-vi'no**, 1 bäl'dō-vi'nō, 2 bäl'dō-vi'nō; L. **bal"du-i'nus**, 1 bal'dū-ai'nus, 2 bäl'dų-ī'nûs. **2.** (1058?–¹/₁1118.) A king of Jerusalem, 1100; fought in 1st crusade; mentioned in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.* **3.** (1171–1206.) An emperor of Constantinople; fought in 4th crusade. **4. Henry** (¹/₁₄1780–¹/₂₁1844), an American jurist; justice of U. S. Supreme Court. **5. Henry** (¹²/₂₇1847–⁸/₂₀1911), an American author; editor *The Orchids of New England; International Encyc.; Standard Dict.* 1910–1911. **6. James Mark** (²/₂₁1861–), an American psychologist and philosopher; editor *Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology.* **7. John Dennison** (⁹/₂₁1810–⁷/₂1883), an American writer and poet; *Prehistoric Nations*, etc. **8. Matthias William** (¹²/₂₀1795–⁹/₇1866), an American manufacturer; improved the locomotive. **9. Roger Sherman** (¹²/₁₀1795–⁹/₇1863), an American lawyer and Senator, Governor of Connecticut, 1844. **10. Stanley** (³/₂1867–), a British statesman; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1922–23; Prime Minister, 1923–24, 1925. **11. Thomas "Devonius"** (1150?–1190), an English Cistercian, archbishop of Canterbury, and crusader. **12.** The ass in *Reynard the Fox.* **13.** A county in S. W. Alabama; 1,591 sq. m.; county-seat, Daphne. **14.** A county in central Georgia; 250 sq. m.; county-seat, Milledgeville. **15.** A town in Douglas county, Kan.; seat of Baker University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1858. **16.** A village in Nassau county, N. Y. [Teut. *masc.*, bold winner, or prince friend.]

Bald'wins-ville, 1 bôld'winz-vil; 2 bald'winş-vil, *n.* A village in Onondaga county, N. Y.

Bald'y Peak, 1 bôld'ı; 2 bald'y. A summit. (1) In N. central New Mexico; 12,661 ft. high. (2) In South central Utah; 11,730 ft. high. (3) In S. Colorado; 14,176 ft. high.

bale¹, 1 bēl; 2 bāl, *vt.* [BALED; BAL'ING.] To make into a bale.—**bal'ing-press"**, *n.* A machine for pressing any loose bulky material, as cotton or hay, into convenient form for baling.

bale², *vt.* To bail.

bale³, *n.* A large package prepared for transportation or storage, as by compressing and confining with cords, gunny-cloth, bands, or slats; as, a *bale* of cotton. See table under WEIGHT.

We laid our money upon camels, concealed in *bales* of cheap goods. JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 8, p. 27. [S. M. 1880.]

[OF., < LL. *bala*, round bundle, package, < MHG. *balle*, ball, bale; see BALL¹, *n.*] —**bale'band"** (*Naut.*), a large iron fastened to the cap-band at the mast-head, to which is secured the standing part of the flying-jib.—**b.-stick**, *n. Wickerwork.* One of several pointed rods used in plaiting handles.—**b.-tie**, *n.* A contrivance used in baling to secure the bands.

bale², *n.* [Archaic.] That which causes ruin or sorrow; wo. [< AS. *bealu*, evil, wickedness. Cp. Goth. *balwa-*, wicked, pernicious.]

bale³, *n.* Same as BALE-FIRE. [< AS. *bǽl*, fire, funeral pile.]

Bâle, 1 bāl; 2 bâl, *n.* [F.] Same as BASEL.

Bale, 1 bēl; 2 bāl, **John** (¹¹/₂₁1495–¹¹/-1563). An English Protestant prelate, bishop of Ossory, a writer of dramas and mystery plays.

ba'le, 1 bē'lı; 2 bā'le, *adv.* & *interj.* Same as BAAL.

Bal"e-ar'ic, 1 bal'ı-ar'ık; 2 bäl'e-ăr'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Majorca, Minorca, etc., in the Mediterranean. **Bal"e-ar'ı-an†.**—**Balearic crane**, a crane, with a tuft of erect head-feathers, indigenous to northern Africa.

Bal"e-ar'i-ca, 1 bal'ı-ar'ı-ka; 2 bäl'e-ăr'i-ca, *n. Zool.* A genus of European cranes characterized by a crown of erect feathers and including the Balearic crane.—**bal"e-ar'i-can**, *n.*

Bal"e-ar'ic Isles. Islands in the Mediterranean sea, east of Spain; a Spanish province; 1,935 sq. m.; capital, Palma.

ba-lec'tion, *n.* Same as BOLECTION.

ba-leen', 1 bə-lın'; 2 ba-lēn', *n.* **1.** Whalebone. See illus. under WHALE.

It [the right whale] yields the article commonly known as whalebone or *baleen*. H. MELVILLE *Moby-Dick* p. 150. [H. 1851.]

2†. A whale. **3**†. A sea-bream. [< F. *baleine*, < L. *balæna*, < Gr. *phalaina*, whale.] —**ba-leen'-knife"**, *n.* A curved double-handled knife for splitting whalebone.

bale'-fire", 1 bēl'-fair'; 2 bāl'-fīr', *n.* A signal-fire; beacon; bonfire; a funeral-pyre; also, any great fire; as, the *bale-fires* of martyrdom. **balet‡.**

The *bale-fire* of that scarlet letter blazing to the end of our path! HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 96. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

bale'ful, 1 bēl'ful; 2 bāl'ful, *a.* **1.** Full of hurtful influence; malign; malignant; pernicious.

The *baleful* mist of midnight.
E. C. STEDMAN *Flood Tide* st. 2.

2. Full of grief; sorrowful; wretched; distressed; miserable.—**bale'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**bale'ful-ness**, *n.*

bale'-hook", 1 bēl'-huk'; 2 bāl'-hōōk', *n.* **1.** A double-hooked instrument used in pairs in hoisting bales. **2.** A sharp curved hook with wooden handle, for handling bales. See illus. under HOOK.

ba-lein', 1 bə-lēn'; 2 ba-lēn', *n.* [F.] **1.** Literally, a whale; also, a movable platform to support dumping-wagons. **2.** Whalebone.

bale'less, 1 bēl'les; 2 bāl'lĕs, *a.* Harmless; innocent.

bal'er¹, 1 bēl'er; 2 bāl'er, *n.* One who bales, as merchandise.

ba'ler², *n.* Same as BAILER². [Luzon, P. I.

Ba-ler', 1 bə-ler'; 2 bä-lĕr', *n.* A town in Tayabas province,

Bales, 1 bēlz; 2 bālş, **Peter** (1547–1610?). An English calligraphist; one of the first inventors of shorthand.

Ba-le'te, 1 bə-lē'tē; 2 bä-lę'tę, *n.* A town in Capiz province, Panay, P. I.

ba'leyst. **I.** *vt.* To flog. **II.** *n.* A rod. **ba'le-ist.**

Balfe, 1 balf; 2 bälf, **Michael William** (⁶/₁₅1808–¹⁰/₂₀1870). An Irish musician and composer; *Bohemian Girl*, etc.

Bal'four, 1 bal'fûr *or* bal'fər; 2 bäl'fur *or* bäl'fur, *n.* **1. Arthur James** (⁷/₂₅1848–), a British statesman and writer; Prime Minister 1902–1905; created **Earl of Whittingehame**, April, 1922. **2. Francis Maitland** (¹¹/₁₀ 1851–⁷/₁₉(?) 1882), an English biologist; *Comparative Embryology.* **3. Sir James** (–1583), a Scottish lawyer and politician; president of Court of Sessions; implicated in murder of Cardinal Beaton. **4. Sir James** (1600?–1657), a Scottish antiquary and annalist. **5. John**, of Kinloch or Burley (–1688), a Scottish Covenanter; took part in murder of Archbishop Sharp; mentioned in Scott's *Old Mortality.* **6. John Hutton** (⁹/₁₅1808–²/₁₁1884), a Scottish botanist. **7. Robert** (1550?–1625?), a Scottish scholar; principal of Guienne College, Bordeaux.—**Balfour's disease**, chloroma; chlorosarcoma.

Bal"fu-rosh', 1 bal'fû-rosh'; 2 bäl'fu-roşh', *n.* Same as BARFURUSH. **Bal"froosh'‡**; **Bal'frush'‡.**

Ba'li, 1 bā'lı; 2 bä'li, *n.* One of the Sunda Isles, Malay Archipelago; 2,300 sq. m.: Dutch. **Lit'tle Ja'va†.**

ba"li-ba'go, 1 ba'lı-bā'go; 2 bä'li-bä'go, *n.* [P. I.] An evergreen tropical East-Indian tree (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), common on seacoasts, with spreading branches, long-stalked orbicular-cordate leaves resembling those of the linden, and large yellow flowers, often cultivated, naturalized in the West Indies. The inner bark yields a valuable fiber for cordage. The wood is light, durable, and flexible, and is adapted for frames of boats, etc.

Ba'li-burg, 1 bā'lı-bûrg; 2 bä'li-burg, *n.* A station in Kamerun, West Africa, founded in 1889.

Ba-li'ja, 1 bə-lī'jə; 2 ba-lī'ja, *n.* A member of a Hindu trading caste which flourishes chiefly in the Central Provinces and Madras Presidency, India.

Ba"li-kes'r, 1 ba'lı-kes'r; 2 bä'li-kĕs'r, *n.* A town in Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor. **Ba"li-kes'ri‡**; **Ba"li-kis'ri†.**

ba-li'ki, 1 ba-lı'kı; 2 ba-li'ki, *n.* [Rus.] The back of the sturgeon, cut off and salted and smoked.

Ba"li-li'han, 1 ba'lı-lı'han; 2 bä"li-li'hän', *n.* A town in Bohol, P. I.

ba"lim-bing', 1 ba'lim-bıŋ'; 2 bä'lim-bing', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** Same as BILIMBI. **2.** Same as CARAMBOLA.

Ba'lin and Ba'lan, 1 bā'lin, bā'lən; 2 bā'lin, bā'lan. In Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, and Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, two brothers. Northumberland knights, who met in just and fought without recognition until each had received his death-wound.

Ba-lin'ca-gu'ing, 1 ba-lin'ka-gū'ıŋ; 2 bä-lin'cä-gu'ing, *n.* A town in Zambales province, Luzon, P. I. [ling.

ba-line', 1 ba-lin'; 2 bä-lin', *n.* [F.] A coarse canvas for packing.

Ba"li-nese', 1 bā"lı-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 bä"li-nēs' *or* -nēş', *n.* **1.** *pl.* Natives of the island of Bali, east of Java, of Malayan race and professing an old form of Brahmanism. **2.** The language of this people.

Ba"lin-ga'sac, 1 ba'lin-gā'sak; 2 bä"lin-gä'säc, *n.* A town in Misamis district, Mindanao, P. I.

bal'in-jer, 1 bal'ın-jər; 2 bäl'in-jer, *n.* **1.** A Philippine and Molukkan trading-boat. **2**†. A small war-sloop: 15th and 16th cent. [< OF. *balengier*, < *baleine*; see BALEEN.]

ba"ling-ha'say, 1 bā'lıŋ-hā'sal; 2 bä"ling-hä'sạ̊, *n.* [P. I.] An East-Indian tree (*Buchanania florida*) of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), with leathery leaves, axillary panicles of flowers, and drupaceous fruit. It yields a resin for illuminating and for caulking.

Ba'li-ol, 1 bē'lı-el; 2 bā'li-ōl, *n.* **1. John de** (1249–1315), a rival of Bruce for the Scottish crown; reigned nearly four years as King John. **2. Edward** (–1363), son of the preceding; twice king of Scotland. **Bal'li-ol‡.**

Ba"li-sar'da, 1 ba'lı-sār'da; 2 bä'li-sär'dä, *n.* In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, Ruggiero's magic sword, made by Falerina, mirror-bright and capable of cutting all substances.

bal'i-saur, 1 bal'ı-saur; 2 bäl'i-sour, *n.* The badger (*Arctonyx collaris*) of northeastern India and Siam, having a long truncated snout like a hog's; bear-pig; sand-badger. [< Hind. *bālusūr*, sand-hog, < *bālu*, sand, + *sūr*, hog.] See illus. on following page.

ba"ll"sier', 1 ba"lī"syē'; 2 bă"lī"syę', *n.* [F.] Any plant of the genus *Canna*, especially *C. indica*.

ba-lis'ta, *n.* See BALLISTA.

bal'is-ter†, *n.* **1.** A crossbowman. **2.** A crossbow. **bal'es-ter†.**

Ballsaur. 1/32

Ba-lis'ti-dæ, 1 ba-lis'tı-dī; 2 ba-lis'ti-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scleroderm fishes, especially those without paired ventral fins or spines and with small rhombiform or spiniform scales: including the trigger-fishes. **Ba-lis'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *balista*, military engine.] **Bal"-is-ti'nat.**— **ba-lis'tid**, *n.*— **ba-lis'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

bal'is-tite, 1 bal'ıs-tait; 2 bă̆l'is-tīt, *n.* A dark, smokeless explosive, made usually of equal parts of nitroglycerin and some form of guncotton. See HIGH EXPLOSIVE (4), under EXPLOSIVE, *n.* [< L. *ballista*; see BALLISTA.] **bal'lis-tite†.**

bal"lis-tra'ri-a, 1 bal'ıs-trē'rı-ə; 2 bă̆l'is-trā'ri-a, *n.* [LL.] *Fort.* **1.** A loophole through which crossbowmen shot. **2.** A storeroom for crossbows.

ba"li-ta', 1 ba"lī-tä'; 2 bä"lī-tä', *n.* [P. I.] Current gossip; news; information; also, fame. [Tag.]

Ba"li-u'ag, 1 ba"lī-ū'ag; 2 bä"lī-ų'äg, *n.* A town in Bulacan province, Luzon, P. I. [bailiff.

bal'i-val, 1 bal'ı-vəl; 2 bă̆l'i-val, *a.* Of or pertaining to a

ba-lize', 1 ba-līz'; 2 bä-līz', *n.* A sea-mark or beacon; a barrel-buoy. [< F. *balise*.] **ba-lise'†.**

Ba-lize', *n.* Same as BELIZE. See BRITISH HONDURAS.

balk[1], } 1 bȯk; 2 bąk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render unsuccess-
baulk, } ful by placing an obstacle in the way of; thwart; frustrate; as, to *balk* one's enemy; to *balk* a plan.

A man may not *balk* a woman bent on having her own way.
LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. viii, p. 505. [R.]

2. To heap up into a balk or ridge; also, to make a ridge in. **3†.** To avoid; omit; miss; neglect; shun.

II. *i.* **1.** To stop short and refuse to proceed; swerve.

Our miserable ponies came to a standstill — and *balked*.
LA FARGE in *Century Magazine* Mar., 1890, p. 716.

2†. To quibble. **balket.** Syn.: see BAFFLE.— **balk'ing-ly**, *adv.*

balk[2], *vi.* [Local, Eng.] To signal from the shore about the location of schools of fish. [< AS. *bælcian*, shout.]

balk, } **n. 1.** That which balks or hinders, or serves
baulk, } as an obstacle or check; hindrance; defeat; as, a *balk* to one's plans.

There cannot be a greater *baulk* to the tempter.
SOUTH *Sermons* vol. vi, ser. vi. [R. *Dict.*]

2. A failure to accomplish one's purpose; miss; blunder; as, you have made a bad *balk*. **3.** *Athletics.* A feint or false motion, as a movement of the pitcher in baseball as if to pitch the ball, or the failure of a jumper to leap after taking his run. **4.** *Billiards.* The space between the balk-line and the cushion of a billiard-table; specif., in English billiards and in pool, the space behind the line on which the spot-ball is placed.

If a player fails to score, the adversary plays, as soon as all the balls are at rest, either from *baulk* or from the place where his own ball has stopped. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 936.

5. *Agric.* A ridge left unplowed between furrows; a missed portion of land in plowing. **6.** A squared beam or timber. (1) *Carp.* A beam 13 inches square or larger. **bawk‡.** (2) A cross-beam or tie-beam in a roof. (3) *pl.* The loft above the beams. (4) *Mil. Engin.* A lengthwise timber in a pontoon or trestle bridge. **7.** *Mining.* A hitch resulting in a nip. **8.** In wool-manufacturing, pliability and fulness in texture. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] A fish-weir; also, the guide-rope of a line of nets, lobster-traps, or the like. **10.** [Dial., Eng.] A balance-beam. **11.** [Prov.] A boundary formed by a strip of land, as by turf between fields. **12†.** An omission. [< AS. *balca*, heap, beam. Cp. G. *balken*; D. *balk*, beam.] **balket.** Syn.: see ERROR.

— **balk'-day"**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A day lost in demurrage while handling a ship's cargo.— **b.-line**, *n.* **1.** In billiards, a line partitioning off a space in the corner, along the sides, or around the entire edge of the table. Connected with this is the **b.-lining**, used in carom billiards, consisting of eight short lines, two in each corner, intersecting the balk-line and dividing the table into nine panels all of which, save the center one, are known as *balks*, shots in which are subject to certain limitations. **2.** In athletics, a line progress beyond which counts as a trial.— **b.-pocket**, *n.* One of the two corner pockets, in English use at the foot, in America, at the head of the billiard-table.— **b.-staff**, *n.* A quarter-staff.— **to double in b.** (*Billiards*), to pocket by first driving the spot-ball to a cushion, both this ball and the cue-ball being within the balk-line.— **balk'ish†**, *a.* Rough; uneven.

Bal-kan', 1 bal-kän' *or* bōl'kən; 2 bäl-kän' *or* bal'kan, *a.* Pertaining to the peninsula south of the Danube river between the Adriatic and the Ægean and Black seas, about 188,000 *sq. m.*; it contains Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Albania, Constantinople, Dobrudja, and Greece.

—**Balkan mountains**, a range in southern Europe north of the Balkan Peninsula.—**B. question**, a problem involving the Balkan States with Turkey and Russia and the European coalition. See EASTERN QUESTION.—**B. war**, between Turkey and the allied armies of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, and Serbia (Oct., 1912, to May, 1913). Turkey was defeated and lost much territory.

Bal-kash', 1 bal-kōsh'; 2 bäl-käsh', *n.* A salt lake in Semipalatinsk government, Kirghiz Steppes, Asiatic Russia; 340 m. by 55 m.; 8,400 sq. m. It has no outlet.

balk'er[1], 1 bōk'ər; 2 bak'er, *n.* One that balks, as a horse.

balk'er[2], *n.* [Eng.] A lookout to watch for schools of fish.

Balkh, 1 bālk; 2 bälk, *n.* **1.** A province in N. Afghanistan; 250 *m.* by 120 m.; capital, Mazar-i-Scherif. **2.** A village in this province; the former capital. **Bac'tria†.**

Bal'kis, 1 bal'kis; 2 bäl'kis, *n.* The queen of Sheba whom Solomon raised to his throne; Mohammedan name. *Koran* xxvi.

balkt, *pp.* Balked. S. S.

balk'y, 1 bōk'ı; 2 bąk'y, *a.* [BALK'I-ER; BALK'I-EST.] **1.** Disposed to balk; as, a *balky* horse. **2.** [Prov.] Having balks; ridgy; said of ill-plowed land.

ball[1], 1 bōl; 2 bąl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To form into a ball; as, to *ball* worsted. **2.** *Bee-keeping.* To gather around in a ball-like cluster, as bees around a queen bee. **3.** To clog with or as with a ball or mass, as of snow; as, the horses' hoofs were *balled*.

II. *i.* **1.** To be clogged with snow or mud packed on the foot; as, the horse *balled* and stumbled. **2.** To cling together or cluster in a mass; as, the *damp snow balls* easily; the shot *balls* instead of scattering.— **to ball off**, to wind into a ball, as yarn from a spindle.— **to b. up. 1.** To form the loup in a puddling-furnace. **2.** [Slang.] To confuse; embarrass; become confused; as, he was all *balled up*.

ball[2], *vi.* [Rare.] To participate in a ball; dance.

ball[1], *n.* **1.** A globular or spherical body of any dimension, or for any purpose, either a collection of separate articles (as, a popcorn-*ball*, a *ball*-like package, a *ball* of bees balling a queen), or something formed or fashioned into a solid, as a sphere of wood or ivory used in balloting or billiards. (1) Such a body of any size: usually of wound cord covered with leather, of solid or inflated rubber, or of wood: used in various games; as, a base*ball*, foot*ball*, croquet-*ball*, push-*ball*, tennis-*ball*.

A man whom both the waters and the wind,
In that vast tennis-court, have made the *ball*
For them to play upon. SHAKESPEARE *Pericles* act ii, sc. 1.

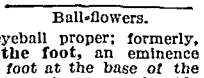
(2) Any spherical or conoid projectile, larger than a small *shot*; also, such projectiles collectively; as, a rifle-*ball*; cannon-*ball*; to load with *ball*. (3) In pyrotechny, a fire-ball. (4) *Horol.* A pendulum-bob. (5) *Lapidary.* A small spherical leaden grinding-tool for concaving the under side of dark gems. (6) *Metal.* A pasty mass of puddled iron; a loup. (7) *Mach.* A spherical cutting-tool. (8) *Textile.* A round cop. (9) *Vet. Med.* A large pill; bolus. (10) *Print.* A dauber formerly used for applying ink, as to a form. (11) The earth: with a qualifying adjective; as, this earthly *ball*.

But when, from under this terrestrial *ball*,
He fires the proud tops of the eastern pines.
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard II.* act iii, sc. 2.

2. A game played with a ball, as baseball. **3.** *Games.* (1) The mode of throwing, pitching, or striking a ball; as, a foul *ball*; a high or swift *ball*. (2) In baseball, a delivery by the pitcher when the ball fails to pass over the home-plate, or passes it above the batter's shoulder or below his knees; a bad ball. **4.** A roundish protuberance or part of the body or of some organ; as, the *ball* of the thumb or of the foot. **5.** *Cabinetmaking.* A material used in waxing blackwork. **6.** [U. S.] A glass of spirits; a drink. **7.** A seed-capsule or globose seed or seed-pod. [< OF. *balle*, < MHG. *balle*, *bal*, a spherical body. Cp. Ice. *böllr*, *ball*, globe.] **bal†.**

— **ball and socket**, a joint composed of a sphere working in a bearing which follows its contour far enough to prevent its escape, while permitting free turning in almost every direction: used in pipe-couplings, shaft-hangers, etc., and found also in the human skeleton. See illus. of skeleton, under BONE.— **b. bearing**, a bearing in which the shaft at its points of support rests upon or is surrounded by small balls that turn freely as the shaft revolves: used to reduce friction.— **ball'-car"-tridge**, *n.* See CARTRIDGE.— **b.-caster**, *n.* A caster in which a ball is substituted for a wheel; fixed in a claw-like holder or set loose in a socket.— **b.-clay**, *n.* A dust-proof bear-ing; *f*, fork; *h*, hub; clay used in making fine pottery. **pipe-clay†.**— **b. cock**, a *stop-cock* that is *n*, nut; *o*, oil-hole. opened or shut by the rising or falling of a floating ball. — **ball'fish"**, *n.* A gymnodont fish.— **b.-flower**, *n. Arch.* A ball-like ornament of the Pointed style, resembling a ball in a flower, and usually three-petaled.— **b. gudgeon** (*Mech.*), a pivot or journal having a spherical or partly spherical end, to permit other motion than rotation.— **b.-ironstone**, *n.* Nodular iron ore. **b.-mine†.**— **b.-lever**, *n.* A ball-cock lever. — **b.-money**, *n.* [Prov. Scot. & N. Eng.] Money extorted from a bridegroom and male members of a wedding-party at the church-gates: formerly used to purchase a football for the parish.— **b. of the eye**, the eyeball proper; formerly, the pupil of the eye.— **b. of the foot**, an eminence on the side of the sole of the foot at the base of the great toe.— **b. of the thumb**, the eminence on the side of the palm of the hand at the base of the thumb.— **b.-planting**, *n. Bot.* The transplanting of trees and shrubs with masses of earth around the roots.— **b.-point**, *n. Mech.* A ball or cap affixed to the stationary leg of compasses or dividers or the head of a trammel, bridging a hole or channel so as to center within it.— **b.-proof**, *a.* Same as BULLET-PROOF.— **b.-rest**, *n. Mach.* A lathe-rest used in turning spherical work, having a circular motion in the traverse and feed.— **b.-screw**, *n.* A screw in the end of a ramrod for extracting a leaden bullet from a gun-bore.— **b.-seater**, *n.* A tool used to plant a cartridge-ball exactly in the shell when loading.— **b. soda**, see BLACK ASH, under ASH.— **b.-thistle**, *n.* Same as GLOBE-THISTLE.— **b.-train**, *n.* A train or set of rolls for making puddle-balls into bars.— **b. valve. 1.** A ball-shaped valve. **2.** A valve controlled by a floating ball.— **b. vein**, a vein in which nodular iron ore occurs; also, the ore itself.— **best b.**, in golf, with three, or four, players, that ball which is holed in the least number of strokes.— **blocked b.**, same as BLOCK-BALL.— **called b.** (*Baseball*), a delivery of a ball by the pitcher that the umpire declares to be a ball. See BALL, *n.*, 3 (2).— **cup and b.**, a ball fastened by a cord to a stick on one end of which is a cup: used as a toy or game, the object being to catch the ball in the cup, or to catch it, by means of a small hole in it, on the end of the stick.— **expanding b.** (*Ordnance*), an explosive shell made of thin metal which expands in passing along the bore, preventing windage.— **passed b.** (*Baseball*), a pitched ball that the batsman fails to hit, which passes by the catcher and enables a runner to advance a base.— **plain b. 1.** *Billiards.* The unmarked white ball. **2.** *Pool.* An unnumbered ball, usually the cue ball.— **rising b.** (*Baseball*), a ball so pitched as to rise just before it enters the batter's range.— **three balls,** or **pawnbrokers' balls**, the sign of a pawnbroker, originally the arms of the Medici family of Lombardy, the Lombards being widely known as money-lenders. **blue balls†; golden balls‡.**

Ball Bearings of a Bicycle.
a, axle; *b*, ball; *c*, dust-proof bearing; *f*, fork; *h*, hub; *n*, nut; *o*, oil-hole.



Ball-flowers.

ball[2], *n.* **1.** A formal evening assembly for dancing.

In various talk the instructive hours they pass'd,
Who gave the *ball*, or paid the visit last.
POPE *Rape of the Lock* can. 3, l. 11.

2†. A dance. [< F. *bal*, < *baller*, dance, < LL. *ballo*, < Gr. *ballizō*, dance, < *ballō*, throw.]— **to open the ball**, to be the first to dance at a ball; hence, to take the initiative.

Ball[1], *n.* **1. John** (–1/11381), an English preacher and socialist; leader in Wat Tyler's rebellion; executed. **2. John Thomas** (7/21816–1/11898), a British lawyer; once Lord Chancellor of Ireland. **3. Sir Robert Stawell** (7/11840–11/251913), a British astronomer and author. **4. Thomas** (6/21819–12/111911), an American sculptor.

bal'la, 1 bāl'lə; 2 bäl'lä, *n.* [It.] A lace-makers' cushion.

bal-la"bi-le', 1 bal-lā"bī-lē'; 2 bäl-lä"bī-lę'. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Designating a composition fitted for dancing. **II.** *n.* Music suitable for dancing.

bal'lad†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make the subject of ballads. **II.** *i* To compose ballads.

bal'lad, 1 bal'əd; 2 bă̆l'ad, *n.* **1.** A simple lyrical poem, telling a story or legend, usually of popular origin; as, the *ballad* of *Chevy Chase*.

The grand old *ballad* of Sir Patrick Spence.
COLERIDGE *Dejection* st. 1.

Our *ballads* ... possess three main distinguishing characteristics. These poems are narrative in substance; they are lyrical in form, and they are traditional in origin.
British Quarterly Review Jan., 1874, p. 2.

2. A simple popular song, amatory, proverbial, laudatory, or satirical, usually consisting of two verses, each of which is sung to the same melody, the musical accompaniment being invariably subordinate to the air. **3.** *Mus.* A short and simple melody: an air to which a ballad is sung; specif., in modern use a romantic or sentimental composition of several stanzas, each of which is sung to the original melody; sometimes applied to more elaborate compositions in which the melody is not repeated, or to instrumental pieces of a narrative character in six-four or six-eight time.

4†. A maxim or proverb in verse; usually in the form of a couplet.

For I the *ballad* will repeat,
Which men full true shall find;
Your marriage comes by destiny,
Your cuckoo sings by kind.
SHAKESPEARE *All's Well* act i, sc. 3.

5†. A song intended as the accompaniment of a dance (*ballet*). **6†.** Any work in prose or verse; as, the *ballad* of the Romance of Alexander.

In England this confusion reached its climax in the sixteenth century, when the names book and *ballet* appear to have been used indifferently for nearly every kind of literary product.
British Quarterly Review Jan. 1874, p. 2.

[< F. *ballade*, dancing-song, < Pr. *balada*, < *balar*, dance, < LL. *ballo*; see BALL[2], *n.*] **bal'ade†; bal'lat†; bal'let†.**

— **bal'lad-me"ter**, *n.* Stanzas of four iambic lines, the first and third having four and the second and fourth having three measures each, with rimes alternate; common meter.— **b.-monger**, *n.* One who deals in or makes ballads; a poetaster.— **b.-opera**, *n.* An opera or play in which ballads and other popular songs are sung.— **bal'lad-er**, *n.*— **bal-lad'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to ballads. **bal-lad'i-cal†.**— **bal'lad-ism**, *n.* The characteristic quality of ballads. [M.]— **bal'lad-ist**, *n.* A writer or singer of ballads. **bal'lad-er†.**— **bal'lad-ize, bal'lad-ise**, *vt.* To make or turn into a ballad; as, to *balladize* a story.— **bal'lad-ling**, *n.* A little ballad.— **bal'lad-ry**, *n.* **1.** Ballad poetry. **2.** The art of making ballads; also, the singing of ballads.

bal-lade', 1 ba-lād'; 2 bä-läd', *n.* A French verse-form, commonly consisting of three stanzas of seven or eight lines, and an envoy, the last line of each repeating a refrain, as Rossetti's *Ballade of Dead Ladies*. The rime scheme is usually *a b a b b c b c* in the stanza, and *b c b c* in the envoy.

In the 15th and 16th centuries many *ballades* were written, with more or less close attention to the French rules, by the leading English poets ... After the 16th century original *ballades* were no more written in English until the latter part of the 19th, when they were reintroduced. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 264.

— **ballade royal**, a stricter form of ballade in which the lines must have ten syllables and the rimes must be the same in all the stanzas. **rime royal†.**

bal"la"deur' train, 1 ba'la'dūr'; 2 bä'lä'dûr'. *Mech.* A style of gearing in which a train of gear-wheels moving upon a shaft becomes adjustable to other wheels so as to provide varying speed. [< F. *baladeur*, stroller.]

bal'la-dine, 1 bal'ə-dīn; 2 bă̆l'a-dīn, *n.* [Rare.] A woman who dances in public. [< F. *baladin* (m.) *baladine* (f.), < *ballade*; see BALLAD, *n.*] **bal'a-dinet; bal'la-dint.**

bal'la-hoo[1], 1 bal'ə-hū; 2 bă̆l'a-hōō, *n.* [Austral.] A fish, a halfbeak.

bal'la-hou, 1 bal'ə-hū; 2 bă̆l'a-hų, *n.* [W. *Ind.*] **1.** A schooner with foremast raking forward and mainmast raking aft. **2.** A slovenly vessel: derisive. **bal'la-hoo**[2]**†.**

bal'lam, 1 bal'əm; 2 bă̆l'am, *n.* **1.** [Ceylon.] A trough of hollow timber: used in washing out pearls from pearl-oysters. **2.** A canoe used on the Malabar coast of India.

bal'lan, 1 bal'ən; 2 bă̆l'an, *n.* [Eng.] A wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*).

Bal"lanche', 1 ba'lāñsh'; 2 bä'läñch', **Pierre Simon** (9/41776–9/31847). A French philosopher and reformer; *Essay on Social Palingenesis*.

bal'land, 1 bal'ənd; 2 bă̆l'and, *n.* [North Eng.] Pulverized lead ore.

bal'lant, 1 bal'ənt; 2 bă̆l'ant, *n.* [Scot.] A ballad.

Bal'lan-tine, 1 bal'ən-tain; 2 bă̆l'an-tīn, *n.* **1. James** (1808–12/1877), a Scottish poet and painter on glass. **2. William** (1/21812–1/21887), an English criminal lawyer, reputed original of Sergeant Buzfuz in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers* and Chaffanbrass in Trollope's *Orley Farm*.

Bal'lan-tyne, 1 bal'ən-tain; 2 bă̆l'an-tyn, *n.* **1. James** (1772–1/11833), a Scottish printer and journalist; a partner of Sir Walter Scott. **2. John,** see BELLENDEN, 1. **bal'len-tyne†.**

Bal'la-pur', *n.* Same as BALAPUR.

Bal'la-rat', 1 bal'ə-rat'; 2 bă̆l'a-rāt', *n.* A city in Victoria, Australia; a commercial and gold-mining center.

Bal'lard, 1 bal'ərd; 2 bă̆l'ard, *n.* **1. John** or **Fortescue** (–1586), a French Jesuit priest who instigated the Babington plot to kill Queen Elizabeth of England; executed at Tyburn. **2.** A county in Kentucky; 237 *sq. m.*; county-seat, Blandville. **3.** A city in King county, Wash.

Bal-la'ri, *n.* See BELLARY.

bal'last, 1 bal'əst; 2 bă̆l'ast, *vt.* **1.** To provide or fill with ballast; as, to *ballast* a railway. **2.** To steady, as if with ballast.

For no mind ever sailed steadily, without moral principle to *ballast* and right it. A. J. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth second series*, p. 508. [MACM. 1889.]

3†. To weigh down; freight.

bal'last, *n.* **1.** Any heavy substance or substances collectively, as sand, stone, iron, or the like, laid in the hold of a vessel, or the car of a balloon, to steady it; as, the boat capsized for want of *ballast*.

Ballast in nautical phraseology is of various kinds; as, **bag-water ballast**, consisting of water in bags; **bottom-water b.**, water between the vessel's true and false bottoms; **hold-water b.**, water in a compartment of the hold; **sand-b.**, sand in bags; **shifting b.**, such as can be moved about; **shingle-b.**, coarse gravel; **tank-water b.**, water in tanks, usually one fore and one aft, etc. A vessel is **in b.** or **in b. trim** when she carries ballast only. *Ballast* is often conveyed to a vessel in a **b.-lighter** (boat), by **b.-lighters** (workmen), who are also **b.-heavers** when heaving it out of the vessel, or **b.-getters** when procuring

it, as from a shingle reef. Ballast regulations are in charge of a port officer, the **b.-master**; the water-line of a ship in ballast is the **b.-line**.

2. Broken stone, gravel, slag, etc., laid on the bed of a railroad to make and keep the track firm; also, similar material used in laying concrete; as, a road of *ballast*.

3. That which gives stability to character or makes the mind equable; as, he lacks *ballast*. [D., lit. back-load. Cp. Dan. *baglast*, < *bag*, behind, + *last*, load.]

— **bal'last-car"**, *n.* A drop-bottom or side-dumping freight-car used in carrying ballast.— **b.-engine**, *n.* An engine used to excavate stone and gravel for ballast.— **b. fever**, a fever aboard ship, attributed to the impure condition of the ballast.— **b.-fin**, *n.* A device for decreasing the leeway of sailing vessels.— **b.-plant**, *n.* A plant springing from seed brought from one country to another in a ship's ballast.— **b.-port**, *n. Naut.* A large opening in the side of a ship for receiving and unlading ballast. See PORT², *n.*, 1. (2).— **b.-pump**, *n. Naut.* A pump used in regulating water-ballast.— **bal'last-age**, *n. Law.* Dues paid for the privilege of taking ballast at a port.— **bal'last-ing**, *n.* **1.** The act of furnishing with ballast. **2.** Material for ballast.

bal'lat†, *n.* A ballad.

bal"la-toon', 1 bal"ə-tūn'; 2 băl"ə-tōōn', *n.* [Rus.] *Naut.* A lumber-vessel of 100 tons burden and upward.

bal"la-to'ri-um, 1 bal"ə-tō'rı-um; 2 băl"ə-tō'rı-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, pl.] [LL.] The forecastle or aftcastle of a medieval war-ship.

ball'-car"tridge, etc. See BALL¹, *n.*

balled†, *a.* Bald; ball-like. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 198.

ball'er¹, 1 bôl'ər; 2 bąl'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which makes balls. **2.** A man who does balling in a puddling mill.

ball'er²†, *n.* A participant in a formal dance. [girl.

bal"le-ri'na, 1 bal"lē-rī'nə; 2 băl"lę-rī'nä, *n.* [It.] A ballet-girl.

bal"let', 1 ba"lē'; 2 bă"lę', *vt.* [Rare.] To convey by dancing or pantomime as if in the ballet.

bal"let'¹, 1 bă"lē'; 2 bă"lę' (XIII), *n.* **1.** An artistic dance, often involving elaborate and difficult steps, postures, and figures, generally performed as a dramatic interlude and by a considerable number of dancers, usually or mostly women; also, the music for such a dance. **2.** A pantomimic dance expressing emotion or telling a story. **3.** The persons collectively who dance the ballet at any particular theater. **4†.** A ballad. [F., dim. of *bal*; see BALL², *n.*] — **ballet d'action** [F.], a dance accompanied with pantomime.— **bal"let'-mas"ter, b.-mistress**, *n.* The director or leader of a ballet.

bal'let², *n. Her.* A little ball borne as a charge.

Bal'ley, 1 Cal'ı; 2 băl'y, **Mount.** **1.** A peak in Trinity county, Cal.; 7,647 ft. high. **2.** A peak in Shasta county, Cal.; 6,357 ft. high.

ball'fish", b.-flower. See BALL¹, *n.*

ball'hoot"er, 1 bôl'hūt'ər; 2 bąl'hōōt'er, *n.* [U. S.] *Lumbering.* A man who rolls logs down a slope.

Bal'il-a, 1 bal'ı-ə; 2 băl'ı-ə, *n.* **1.** A district in Benares division, United Provinces, British India; 1,670 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. [county, Ireland.

Bal"il-na', 1 bal'ı-nā'; 2 băl'ı-nä', *n.* A town in Mayo

Bal"il-na-hinch', 1 bal'ı-nə-hinch'; 2 băl'ı-na-hinch', *n.* A barony in Galway county, Ireland.

Bal"il-na-muck', 1 bal'ı-nə-muk'; 2 băl'ı-na-mŭk', *n.* A town in Longford county, Ireland; here the French and Irish army surrendered to the English in 1798.

Bal"il-na-sloe', 1 bal'ı-nə-slō'; 2 băl'ı-na-slō', *n.* A town in Galway and Roscommon counties, Ireland.

ball'ing, 1 bôl'ıng; 2 bąl'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of forming into or becoming a ball or balls. **2.** Specif.: (1) The action of bees in clustering about a queen, as in attempting to smother her. (2) The forming of balls of iron in puddling. (3) The forming of balls of snow or frozen mud on a horse's hoof: commonly called *balling up*. (4) Top-making, a process in the manufacture of worsted yarn. **3.** *Brewing.* The density of wort or beer, by weight, per cent., according to Balling's sugar scale. **4.** *Biol.* The uniting of nuclei during their development.— **ball'ing-fur"nace**, *n.* See FURNACE.— **b.-head**, *n. Mach.* An appliance on a carding-machine by which the wool silver is balled.— **b.-iron**, *n. Vet.* An instrument to facilitate the administering of medicine in the form of a pellet or ball. It consists of a long piece of metal having at the end a cup-shaped receptacle for holding the ball.— **b.-machine**, *n.* A machine for winding thread or yarn into a ball-shaped cop.— **b.-stool**, *n.* See RABBLE.

Bal'lin-gal's dis-ease'. Fungus foot; mycetoma.

Bal'lin-ger, 1 bal'ın-jər; 2 băl'ın-ger, *n.* A town, county-seat of Runnels county, Tex. [Mayo county, Ireland.

Bal"lin-robe', 1 bal'ın-rōb'; 2 băl"ın-rōb', *n.* A town in

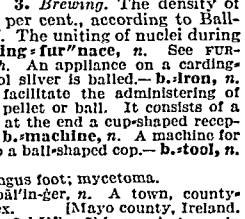
bal-lis'mus, 1 ba-liz'mus; 2 bă-lĭs'mŭs, *n. Pathol.* St. Vitus's dance; chorea. [< Gr. *ballismos*, jumping about, < *ballō*, throw.]

bal-lis'ta, 1 bə-lis'tə; 2 bă-lĭs'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] **1.** An engine used in ancient and medieval warfare for hurling stones, arrows, spears, or other missiles.

Its classic form is doubtful, but it is said to have operated on the principle of the bow. In medieval warfare the term was applied to various engines, as the mangonel, petronel, and catapult.

His only son, a beautiful and valiant youth, was pierced through the heart by a javelin, shot from one of the *ballistæ*.

GIBBON *Rome* vol. ii, p. 226. [P. S. & CO. 1852.]



Two Forms of Ballista.
1. Medieval crossbow ballista. 2. A classical form.

2. *Anat.* The ankle-bone. [L., < Gr. *ballō*, throw.]

ba-lis'tat; bal'list‡.

bal'lis-ter, 1 bal'ıs-tər; 2 băl'ıs-ter, *n.* A baluster.

bal-lis'tic, 1 ba-lis'tik; 2 bă-lĭs't.c, *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) the ballista, or (2) projectiles, or the science of their use, movements, or construction.— **ballistic board** (*Ordnance*), a board on which ballistic records, as of distance, wind-pressure, etc., are placed in such a way as to assist in securing precision in firing seacoast ordnance. — **b. curve**, the curve which a projectile describes when thrown in any except a vertical direction. The parabola is the theoretical type.— **b. galvanometer**, a form of galvanometer for measuring transitory currents; its deflected element has a considerable moment of inertia, in which respect it is the exact opposite of an aperiodic galvanometer, and all damping is carefully eliminated. In this type of galvanometer, a reading is taken of the single throw or impulse communicated to the needle by a sudden current in the coils, instead of noting the permanent deflection. See GALVANOMETER.— **b. pendulum. 1.** A contrivance for measuring the velocity of projectiles, usually consisting of a pendulum with a block at its lower part into which the ball is shot at short distance. The force of the impact is determined from the amount of oscillation of the pendulum and the weights of the pendulum and of the projectile. **2.** A gun pendulum.

bal"lis-ti'cian, 1 bal'ıs-tish'ən; 2 băl'ıs-tish'an, *n.* One skilled in the use or science of projectiles.

bal-lis'tics, 1 ba-lis'tiks; 2 bă-lĭs'tics, *n. Mil.* The science that deals with the impact, path, and velocity of projectiles.— **exterior ballistics**, the science of the forces operating upon a projectile during its flight.— **interior b.**, the science of the forces operating in the bore of the gun, behind the projectile.

bal'lis-tite, 1 bal'ıs-tait; 2 băl'ıs-tıt, *n.* See LIST OF EXPLOSIVES (5).

bal'll-um, 1 bal'ı-ŭm; 2 băl'ı-ŭm, *n.* [LL.] Same as BAILEY.

ball'-clev"er, b.-mine, etc. See BALL¹, *n.*

bal"lon', 1 ba"lōn'; 2 bă"lōn', *n.* [F.] **1.** A form of geological upheaval resulting in rounded dome-shaped mountains.

The *Ballons* of the Vosges and of Normandy,—so called from the rounded, balloon-like domes characteristic of the mountains of that time. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch v, p. 146. [T. & F. 1866.]

2†. A bale. **3†.** A balloon.

bal"lo-net', 1 bal'o-net'; 2 băl'o-nĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A small balloon. **2.** A balloonet.

bal"lon"sonde', 1 ba"lon'-sōnd'; 2 bă"lôn"-sônd', *n.* [F.] Same as SOUNDING-BALLOON.

bal-loon', 1 ba-lūn'; 2 bă-lōōn', *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To carry up or through the air as in a balloon.

II. *i.* **1.** To ascend or move through the air in a balloon.

When Wise the father tracked the son, *ballooning* through the skies,
He taught a lesson to the old,—go thou and do like Wise!
HOLMES *Meeting of Harvard Alumni, 1857* st. 15.

2. To swell out like a balloon; as, the sails *balloon*. **3.** *Med.* To distend any cavity of the body with air for therapeutic purposes.

bal-loon'¹, *n.* **1.** A bag, usually inverted, of varnished silk or other very light material, which, when inflated with any gas lighter than air, as heated air or carbureted hydrogen, rises and floats in the air; also, such a bag with its accessories, including, in large balloons, a suspended car or basket for passengers. See AERONAUTICS; AIR-SHIP; AVIATION.

The principle by which a *balloon* rises in the atmosphere is exactly the same as that which causes the ascent of a cork from the bottom of a vessel filled with water. B. *Dict.*

2. *Arch.* A sphere upon the top of a pillar. **3.** *Chem.* A balloon-shaped glass receiver, or such a vessel fitted with a stop-cock and made adaptable for the weighing of gases. **4.** In comic pictures, a balloon-shaped outline connected with the mouth of a person, containing the words he is represented as speaking. **5.** A reel on a warp-drying machine. **6.** A variety of pyrotechnic bomb. **7.** The spherical mass into which cotton forms in a ring-frame. **8.** *Hort.* A method of training fruit-trees in which the branches are curved from a height of 6 or 7 feet down to the ground, forming the shape of a balloon; also, a balloon-shaped trellis on which to train plants. [M.] **9†.** A ball like a football, or the game played with it. [Formerly *baloon*, a ball used in a game like football, < It. *ballone*, aug. of *balla*, < MHG. *bal*; see BALL², *n.*] — **balloon boiler**, a balloon-shaped boiler.— **bal-loon'-fish"**, *n.* A gymnodont fish, as a tetrodontid or diodontid, that can inflate itself by taking air into the esophagus or belly; a globefish.— **b. flower**, *n.* A hardy, erect, smooth, herbaceous ornamental perennial (*Platycodon grandiflora*) from eastern Asia, 6 to 9 inches high, often opposite or whorled subsessile ovate-lanceolate leaves and large terminal blue widely bell-shaped flowers, which in bud suggest balloons. See PLATYCODON.— **b.-foresail**, *n.* A light foresail used by yachts in fair weather. **b.-sail†.**— **b. frame**, the frame of a board structure, as a house, built with slight scantling, put together without mortise-and-tenon framing.— **b.-jib**, *n.* A light triangular sail between the foretopmast-head and the jib-boom end: used mostly by yachts in light winds.— **b.-kite**, *n.* A balloon in the form of an elongated gas-bag which tilts to the wind and is carried up like a kite: used in the Prussian army to carry a military observer to a height of 200 to 300 feet.— **b.-net**, *n.* See LACE.— **b.-sickness**, *n.* An abnormal condition characterized by headache, nausea, and nosebleed, that occurs at great altitudes and is due to lowered atmospheric pressure and deficiency of oxygen.— **b.-vine**, *n.* A tropical American climbing herb (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), widely cultivated, bearing inflated membranaceous 3-celled pods. See illus. under HEARTSEED.— **captive b.**, a balloon that is permitted to rise only the length of a rope which holds it to the ground.— **pilot b.**, a small balloon sent up before dispatching a large one, to show the direction and velocity of the wind. **trial b.‡.— sausage-b.** A sausage-shaped balloon having an additional air-bag, to keep in position. **sau'sage‡.— sounding-b.**, *n.* A balloon sent up unmanned for obtaining meteorological data by means of automatically registering instruments.

So-called *sounding balloons*, for meteorological investigation, have reached much greater heights.
V. LOUGHEED *Vehicles of the Air* p. 75. [R. & R. '09.]

— **bal-loon'er-y**, *n.* Aeronautics. **bal-loon'ry‡.**

bal-lo'on², 1 ba-lō'ən; 2 bă-lō'ŏn, *n.* [E. Ind.] A long many-oared galley built like a canoe or dugout: used as a state barge in Siam and Burma. **bal-lo'en‡; bal'long‡.**

bal-loond', *pp.* Ballooned. S. S.

bal-loon'et, *n.* A small bag usually of varnished silk inflated with air, kept inside a spherical or dirigible balloon, for the purpose of retaining its shape after loss of gas, as by condensation or release.— **bal-loon'ine**, *n.* A varnish of rubber dissolved in benzin and carbon disulfid, for coating balloon-silk to make it impervious to gas.— **bal-loon'ing**, *n.* **1.** The science or art of using, managing, or making excursions in balloons; aeronautics. **2.** The rising of scum to the surface of water in a steam-boiler through the action of steam that is released therefrom. **3.** *Med.* Dilatation of passages or cavities in the body by inserting empty bags which are afterward inflated. **4.** [Slang.] Inflation of the stock-market, or of a stock; in politics, extravagant laudation or puffing of a candidate.— **bal-loon'ist**, *n.* An aeronaut. **bal-loon'er‡.** [vine. See BALLOON.

bal-loon'-fish", b.-flower, b.-jib, b.-net, b.-sickness, b.-vine. See BALLOON.

bal'lot, 1 bal'ət; 2 băl'ot, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To cast a ballot; vote or take a vote by ballot. **2.** To draw lots; as, to *ballot* for seats. **3.** *Gunnery.* To bound from side to side, as a spherical shot traveling along the bore of a smooth-bore gun when there is space between the shot and the bore. **II.** *t.* **1.** To choose by lot, as for military service. **2.** To cast the ballot for, or choose by ballot. **3.** To jump (a ball) from side to side: said of a cannon. [< F. *ballotter*, ballot, < *ballotte;* see BALLOT, *n.*]

bal'lot¹, *n.* **1.** The written or printed paper that expresses a voter's choice: often called a *ticket*. **2.** A method of election or choice by voting with tickets or balls, which are placed in a box or urn in such manner that the voter can conceal his choice if he so desires. In balloting with balls, a white ball approves a candidate or measure, and a black one rejects.

On the 25th of April [1833] he [George Grote] moved, 'that it is expedient that the votes at elections for members of Parliament be taken by way of *ballot*.'
KNIGHT *England* vol. viii, p. 149. [A. D. EX. 1880.]

In 1872 Mr. Forster's *Ballot* Act introduced the *ballot* in all parliamentary and municipal elections, except parliamentary elections for universities. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 280.

3. The act of voting as described above; also, the whole number of votes so cast at any one time or place; as, three *ballots* were taken; the *ballot* was unusually large. **4.** A little ball used in voting: the original sense. [< F. *ballotte*, ballot, < *balle;* see BALL¹, *n.*]

— **Australian ballot**, a method of voting in which the ballots, printed by the government and bearing the names of all the candidates of all parties, are given to each voter as he enters a stall, alone, that he may, while thus secluded, designate the candidates he desires to vote for, thus securing absolute secrecy and liberty. Many States of the United States have adopted this system, or some modification of it.— **bal'lot-box"**, *n.* A closed box with an aperture for receiving ballots.— **b.-stuffing**, *n. U. S. Polit. Hist.* The act or offense of placing in a ballot-box illegal votes: now prevented in some States by changed methods of voting. **b.-box stuffing‡.— blanket b.**, a ballot bearing the names of the candidates of all parties.— **letter b.**, a ballot forwarded to a prospective voter by mail, as for the election of officers of public institutions.

bal'lot², *n.* [F.] A small, compact bundle; bale.

Bal-lo'ta, 1 bə-lō'tə; 2 ba-lō'ta, *n. Bot.* A genus of perennial hairy or woolly fetid herbs of the mint family (*Menthaceæ*), mostly of the Mediterranean region, including the black hoarhound (*Ballota nigra*), now somewhat naturalized in the eastern United States. [< Gr. *ballōtē*, plant supposed to be black hoarhound.]

bal"lo-tade', 1 bal"o-tād' *or* -tăd'; 2 băl'o-tād' *or* -tăd', *n.* [Rare.] *Manège.* The leap of a trained horse, in which, without jerking out his hind legs, he bends all four legs. [< F. *ballottade*, < *ballotter*, toss, prob. < *ballotte;* see BALLOT¹, *n.*] **bal"lot-tade'‡; bal"o-tade'†.**

bal"lo"tage', 1 ba"lō"täzh'; 2 bă"lō"tăzh', *n.* [F.] In France, a second ballot to decide between two candidates that have come nearest to a legal majority.— **bal'lot-ant†**, *n.* A balloter.— **bal"lo-ta'tion†**, *n.* Voting by ballot.— **bal'lot-er**, *n.* **1.** One who votes by ballot. **2.** A machine for counting and recording ballots.— **bal'lot-ist**, *n.* An officer in charge of a ballot-box.

bal'lot-ing, 1 bal'ət-ıng; 2 băl'ot-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of casting a ballot; a vote; as, there were several *ballotings*. **2.** Selection by lot; the drawing of lots; as, the *balloting* for places has closed.— **bal'lot-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A voting-machine.

bal'lot-ist, *n.* One who advocates voting by ballot. **bal"lot-eer'‡.**

bal-lotte'ment, 1 bə-lot'ment *or* -mant *or* (*F.*) bă"lōt'mäṅ'; 2 ba-lŏt'ment *or* (*F.*) bă"lŏt'mäṅ', *n.* [F.] *Med.* Impulse given to a body loosely suspended in a sac or cavity by which it rises on impact and returns again; applied to the fetus in utero (diagnosis of pregnancy), the patella in dropsy of the knee, movable kidney, etc.

bal"lot"tine', 1 ba"lō'tīn'; 2 bă"lō'tīn', *n.* [F.] A boned shoulder of lamb, chicken's leg, or a squab stuffed, as with vegetables, larded, and braised.

Bal-lou', 1 bə-lū'; 2 ba-lų', **Hosea** (4/20 1771–6/7 1852). An American theologian, one of the founders of modern Universalism; *Universalist Magazine.* [shoal.

bal'low†, 1 bal'o; 2 băl'o, *n. Naut.* Deep water inside a

bal'low²†, *n.* A cudgel; walking-stick.

ball'-plant"ing, etc. See BALL¹, *n.*

ball'-race", 1 bôl'-rēs"; 2 bąl'-rāç", *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The cavity, channel, or course around which the balls of a ball-bearing revolve. **2.** A game among the Indians of the southwestern United States in which a light ball or similar object is kicked ahead of racing contestants who compete around a defined course sometimes 20 miles long.

ball'room", 1 bôl'rūm"; 2 bąl'rōōm", *n.* A room for balls or dancing.

ball'-rest", etc. See BALL¹, *n.*

Ball's Bluff. A bluff on the Potomac river, Virginia, where the Confederates defeated the Federal troops, Oct. 21, 1861.

ball'stone", *n.* Same as WOOLPACK, 4.

Ball'ston Spa, 1 bôl'stən spū; 2 bąl'ston spä. A village, county-seat of Saratoga county, N. Y.; mineral springs.

Ball'ville, 1 bôl'vil; 2 bąl'vil, *n.* A village in Sandusky county, O. [weed.

ball'weed", 1 bôl'wēd'; 2 bąl'wĕd', *n.* The common knap-

bal'ly, 1 bal'ı; 2 băl'y, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] A euphemistic form of *bloody:* used for emphasis or intensity; as, the *bally* idiot!

Bal"ly-bay', 1 bal'ı-bē'; 2 băl'y-bā', *n.* A town in Monaghan county, Ireland. [Antrim county, Ireland.

Bal"ly-cas'tle, 1 bal'ı-kus'l; 2 băl'y-cás'l, *n.* A town in

bal'ly-hack, 1 bal'ı-hak; 2 băl'y-hăk, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] An uncomfortable or remote place; also, smash; wreck; perdition; as, go to *ballyhack*.

Bal'ly-hoo"ly, 1 bal'ı-hū"lı; 2 băl'y-hōō'ly, *n.* A village east of Mallow, Cork county, Ireland, once famous for its party-fights; hence, to **give** or **get ballyhooly**, to berate or be berated.

Bal"ly-me'na, 1 bal'ı-mī'nə; 2 băl'y-mē'na, *n.* A manufacturing town, railway center, Antrim county, Ireland.

Bal"ly-mo'ney, 1 bal'ı-mō'nı; 2 băl'y-mō'ny, *n.* A town in Antrim county, Ireland.

Bal"ly-more', 1 bal'ı-mōr'; 2 băl'y-mōr', *n.* A village in Kildare county, Ireland; scene of a battle, 1798.

bal'ly-rag, 1 bal'ı-rag; 2 băl'y-răg, *vt.* [Ir.] To bullyrag.

Bal"ly-shan'non, 1 bal'ı-shan'ən; 2 băl'y-shăn'on, *n.* A seaport town in Donegal county, Ireland.

balm, 1 bām; 2 bäm, *vt.* **1.** To anoint, mix, or smear as with balm. **2.** To soothe; as, to *balm* the soul. **3.** [Archaic.] To embalm. **baumt; bawmt.— balm'er**, *n.*

balm, *n.* **1.** Any soothing medicinal palliative; hence, anything that soothes, heals, or cures mind or body; as, a *balm* for wounds; a *balm* for sorrow.

Is there no *balm* in Gilead? *Jer.* viii, 22.

2. An aromatic resinous exudation from various trees or shrubs, especially those of the genus *Balsamodendron* (or *Commiphora*); balsam. **3.** Any of various aromatic plants of the mint family (*Menthaceæ*), especially the garden herb *Melissa officinalis*, of a lemonlike odor and used for flavoring and in medicine. **balm'-mint"‡; bee'-balm"‡; gar'den-balm"‡; lem'on-balm"‡. 4.** Any tree of the genus *Balsamodendron*, or any other tree or shrub that yields balm. **5.** Any sweet or precious ointment; also, any pleasing odor or fragrance; as,

balm of a thousand flowers. [< OF. *bausme*, < L. *balsamum*; see BALSAM, *n.*] **balmet**; **baulmet**; **baum†**. — **Abraham's balm**, the chaste-tree.— **balm'-ap"ple**, *n.* See BALSAM-APPLE, under BALSAM.— **b.-cricket**, *n.* A European cicada (*Cicada orni*).— **b. of Gilead.** 1. A small Oriental evergreen tree (*Balsamodendron* or *Commiphora opobalsamum*, or *B. gileadense*) of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*), or an aromatic resinous exudation obtained from it and formerly held in great repute in medicine. **b. of Mecca‡; balsam of Gilead‡.** 2. The American balsam-fir (*Abies balsamea*) or the balm obtained from it. **o'po-bal"sam‡.** 3. The cultivated balsam-poplar (*Populus balsamifera*, var. *candicans*). 4. Anything that palliates, alleviates, or cures grief or pain. 5. [Local, U. S.] Whisky distilled without government license.— **b. of heaven**, the California laurel.— **bastard b.**, any plant of the genus *Melittis* of the mint family (*Menthaceæ*).— **Molucca b.**, a curious garden flowering plant (*Moluccella lævis*); shell-flower. See MOLUCCELLA.

Bal"ma-ce'da, 1 bal"ma-thē'da; 2 bäl"mä-thē'dä; **José Manuel** (1838–9/12 1891). A Chilean president.

bal'maid"en, 1 bēl'mēd'n; 2 bąl'mād'n, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A girl employed in the mines.

Bal"ma-whap'ple, 1 bal'ma-hwap'l; 2 bäl'ma-hwäp'l, **Falconer, Laird of.** In Scott's *Waverley*, an ill-bred, irascible young man, characterized by stupid obstinacy.

balmd, *pp.* Balmed. S. S.

Balme, Col de, 1 kōl da bālm; 2 cōl de bälm. A mountain pass between Mt. Blanc and Dent du Midi; it connects France and Switzerland; 7,221 ft. high.

Bal"me-ri'no, 1 bal'ma-ri'no; 2 bäl'me-rī'no, **Lord** (1688–8/12 1746). Arthur Elphinston, a Scottish Jacobite and supporter of Prince Charles in 1745, who was captured, tried, and beheaded.

Bal'mer's for'mu-la, 1 bāl'mərz; 2 bäl'mers. *Physics.* An algebraic statement of the manner in which the spectral lines of a substance are grouped: devised by E. J. Balmer, a German physicist.

balm'i-fy, 1 bām'ı-fī; 2 bäm'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Rare.] To make balmy. [< BALM + -FY.]

bal'mo-ny, 1 bal'mo-nı; 2 bäl'mo-ny, *n.* A North-American plant (*Chelone glabra*) of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*); snakehead; turtlehead. [Seemingly var. of BALDMONEY.]

Bal-mor'al, 1 bal-mer'əl; 2 bäl-mŏr'al, *n.* **1.** A striped woolen stuff, heavy and durable. **2.** An ornamental black-and-red tartan, worn as part of the dress, the covering skirt being either looped up or made so as to depend only midway or partially from the waist; a Balmoral petticoat. **3.** A variety of ankle-boot lacing up the front. **4.** A form of Scotch cap. [< *Balmoral*, Scotland.] [Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Bal-mor'al, *n.* A castle and royal residence at Deeside,

bal'mung, 1 bāl'muŋ; 2 bäl'mung, *n.* *G. Myth.* A sword which Siegfried, the hero of the Nibelungen, took from the Nibelungs.

balm'y, 1 bām'ı; 2 bäm'y, *a.* **1.** Fragrant like balm; aromatic; as, the *balmy* breeze.

> Up! —let us to the fields away,
> And breathe the fresh and *balmy* air.
> MARY HOWITT *Lays of the Seasons, Spring* st. 7.

2. Refreshing or healing like balm; soft; soothing; mild.

> And soft approach the *balmy* hours of sleep.
> HOMER *Odyssey* tr. by Pope, bk. iii, l. 527.

3. [Rare.] Producing balm.

Syn.: aromatic, fragrant, perfumed, spicy. See BLAND. — **balm'i-ly**, *adv.*— **balm'i-ness**, *n.*

balm'y, *n.* [Slang.] Sleep; as, a wink of the *balmy*.

Bal-nav'es, 1 bal-nav'es; 2 bäl-năv'ĕs, **Henry** (1520?–1579). A Scottish statesman; author of *The Confession of Faith*.

Bal-nav'is‡.

bal'ne-a-ry, 1 bal'nı-ē-rı; 2 bäl'ne-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to baths and bathing. **bal'ne-al‡. II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -riş, *pl.*] A bathing-place, as a tub, room, house, or spring. [< L. *balnearius*, < *balneum*; see BAGNIO.] — **bal"ne-a'tion†**, *n.* Bathing.— **bal'ne-a-to-ry**, *a.* Connected with a bath or bath-keeper; as, *balneatory* duties.

bal'ne-o-, 1 bal'nı-o-; 2 bäl'ne-o-. Derived from Latin *balneum*, bath (see BAGNIO): a combining form.— **bal"ne-og'ra-phy**, *n.* A description of, or treatise upon, baths, especially those considered as medicinal.— **bal"ne-ol'o-gy**, *n.* *Med.* The science of treating disease by baths and the waters of mineral springs.— **bal"ne-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*— **bal"ne-o-ther"a-peu'tics**, *n.* *Med.* The system of treating disease by baths. **bal"ne-o-the-ra'pi-a‡; bal"ne-o-ther'a-py‡.**

bal'ne-um, 1 bal'nı-um; 2 bäl'ne-ŭm, *n.* [-NE-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Chem.* An apparatus, such as a sand-bath or water-bath, used for heating an article evenly and moderately.

Bal"ni-bar'bi, 1 bal'nı-bār'bı; 2 bäl'nı-bär'bi, *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, the land of visionaries and projectors, visited by Gulliver. *1 Esd.* ix, 31.

Bal-nu'us, 1 bal-nīū'us; 2 bäl-nū'ŭs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

ba'lo, 1 bā'lo; 2 bä'lo, *n.* [P. I.] A widow or widower.

Ba"lo-gá', 1 ba"lo-gō'; 2 bä"lo-gä', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A negrito half-caste. **2.** A Negrito: used contemptuously. **3.** [b-] A silly chatterer: used as an objurgation only.

Ba-lo'ghi-a, 1 ba-lō'gı-a; 2 ba-lō'ği-a, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of trees of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), sometimes included in *Codiæum*, with opposite, oblong, entire, stalked leaves, and terminal clusters of unisexual flowers. *B. lucida*, known also as *Codiæum lucidum*, of Norfolk Island and Australia, is one of a species of trees called **bloodwood.** Its sap has been used as indelible paint for marking bags, blankets, etc. [< Joseph *Balogh*, Hungarian botanist.]

ba-lo'lo¹, 1 ba-lō'lo; 2 bä-lō'lo, *n.* [Fiji.] Same as PALOLO.

Ba-lo'lo², 1 ba-lō'lo; 2 bä-lō'lo, *n. pl.* A division of the Bantu inhabiting the equatorial region south of the Kongo.

ba-lo'ne-a, 1 ba-lō'nı-a; 2 ba-lō'ne-a, *n.* Same as VALONIA.

bal-op'ti-con, 1 bal-op'tı-ken; 2 bäl-ŏp'tı-cŏn, *n.* A form of projecting lantern: a protected trade name.

Bal'or, 1 bal'or; 2 bäl'ŏr, *n.* *Celt. Myth.* The prince of the Fomors, whose eye possessed the power of dealing death. In the war with the Tuatha De Danaan he was blinded by his grandson, Lug, and slain.— **eye of Balor**, the evil eye.

ba'low†. **I.** *n.* A lullaby. **II.** *interj.* Lullaby; bylow: a word used to hush an infant.

Bal"ram-pur', 1 bul'ram-pūr'; 2 bül'räm-pur', *n.* A town in Gonda district, United Provinces, India.

Bals., *abbr.* *Balsamum* (balsam), Balmorals.

bal'sa, 1 bōl'sə; 2 bąl'sa, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A tropical American tree (*Ochroma lagopus*) of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), with very light wood, called corkwood. **2.** A sailing raft made of light logs fastened together by a platform, or (in later forms) of inflated skins and metal cylinders. **3.** A catamaran.

Bal'sall Heath, 1 bōl'sol; 2 bąl'sal. A parish in Worcestershire, England: a suburb of Birmingham.

bal'sam, 1 bōl'səm; 2 bąl'sam, *vt.* **1.** To anoint with balsam; salve. **2.** [Rare.] To embalm.

bal'sam, *n.* **1.** A medicinal preparation, aromatic and oily, or otherwise resembling a natural balsam, used for healing; also, any fragrant ointment.

> Is this the *balsam*, that the usuring senate
> Pours into captains' wounds? Banishment!
> SHAKESPEARE *Timon of Athens* act iii, sc. 5.

VARIETIES OF BALSAM.

NAME.	Source or Composition.	Use.
b. of copaiba[1]	Species of *Copaifera*	Medicine
b. of fir	*Abies balsamea*	Microscopy, etc.
b. of Gilead[3, 4]	Balm of Gilead*	
b. of Peru[6]	*Myroxylon peretræ*	Medicine, etc.
b. of sulfur	Olive-oil, 8; sulfur, 1	Medicine
b. of Tolu[2]	*Myroxylon toluiferum*	Medicine
Bra-zil'ian b. broad'-leaved* b.	*Sciadophyllum capitatum*	The arts
Can'a-da b.	Balsam of fir	
Car-pa'thi-an b.[5]	*Pinus cembra*	Medicine
co'pal b.	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	Perfumery, etc.
fri'ar's b.	Comp. tinct. of benzoin*	Pharmacy
Hun-ga'ri-an b.	*Pinus pumilio*	Pharmacy
La-gam' b.	Unknown tree of Sumatra	Medicine
St. Vic'tor's b.	Comp. tinct. of benzoin.	Medicine

*Synonyms. San Paolo balsam[1], St. Thomas b.[2], b. of Mecca[3], opobalsam[4], Riga b.[5], black b.[6].

2. An aromatic liquid resinous compound exuding from a tree or shrub and consisting of a resin mixed with a volatile oil. Some balsams contain also cinnamic or benzoic acid.

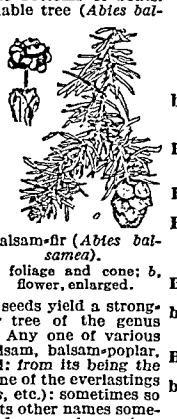
Most *balsams* have the consistence of honey; but few are solid, or become so by keeping. They flow either spontaneously, or by incisions made in trees and shrubs in tropical climates. USE *Dict.*

3. Originally, the fragrant exudation from trees of the genus *Balsamodendron*. **4.** A tree exuding a fragrant resin, esp. one of the genus *Abies*. **5.** A flowering plant of the genus *Impatiens*, esp. the common garden annual *I. balsamina*; lady's-slipper; touch-me-not. **6.** Any soothing or healing agent or circumstance; balm; as, a *balsam* for wounded affections.

> Was not the people's blessing as we past
> Heart-comfort and a *balsam* to thy blood?
> TENNYSON *Becket* act i, sc. 1.

7†. *Alchemy.* A penetrating oily health-preserving principle believed by Paracelsus and others to reside in living bodies. [< L. *balsamum*, < Gr. *balsamon*, balsam-tree.]

bal'sa-mum‡.— bal'sam-ap"ple, *n.* An Old World tropical tendril-climbing vine (*Momordica balsamina*) of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceæ*), with a red or yellow fruit which bursts when ripe. **balm'-ap"ple‡.— b.-bog**, *n.* A singular shrubby plant (*Azorella* or *Bolax glebaria*) of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*) found in the Falkland Islands. The numerous densely leaved short woody branches from a central tap-root form a compact ball-shaped tuft which in old plants becomes 3 to 4 feet in diameter. A strongly odorous gum resin exudes from all parts and is used medicinally.— **b.-fig**, *n.* [W. Ind.] Any one of several species of *Clusia* of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*), especially *Clusia alba*, *Clusia flava*, and *Clusia rosea*, ornamentally cultivated in hothouses, with opposite, leathery leaves and white, yellow, and rose-colored flowers respectively. The viscid juice abounding in the stems yields the natives a tenacious gum resin, called **West-Indian balsam**, which is used for pitch and for painting the bottoms of boats. **balsam-fig tree‡.— b.-fir**, *n.* A valuable tree (*Abies balsamea*) of the pine family (*Pinaceæ*), growing in the northern United States and Canada and yielding the Canada balsam.— **b.-pear**, *n.* An Old World tropical tendril-climbing vine (*Momordica charantia*), nearly allied to the balsam-apple, and like it cultivated for ornament, but also for its fruit, eaten by American Chinese. The dried rind is used medicinally. Its odd seeds have given it with some the name of **art-pumpkin.— b.-poplar**, *n.* See POPLAR.— **b.-root**, *n.* Any species of *Balsamorrhiza*.— **b.-seed**, *n.* A small tropical American hothouse tree (*Myrospermum frutescens*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), with alternate pinnate leaves and terminal racemes of whitish-rose flowers. The seeds yield a strong-smelling resin.— **b.-tree**, *n.* **1.** Any tree of the genus *Balsamodendron* or of *Myroxylon*. **2.** Any one of various other trees yielding balsam, as fir-balsam, balsam-poplar, etc.— **b.-weed**, *n.* **1.** *The jewel-weed: from its being the* wild form of the garden balsam. **2.** One of the everlastings (*Gnaphalium obtusifoltum*, *G. decurrens*, etc.): sometimes so called from its fragrance, which suggests other names sometimes given it, as **sweet** or **white balsam** and **sweet** or **fragrant everlasting.— b.-wood**, *n.* Any species of tree of the genus *Myroxylon*.— **wild b.-apple** [U. S.], an annual climber (*Echinocystis lobata*) of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceæ*), with greenish-white flowers and prickly fruit.— **bal"sam-a'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] The process of embalming; the act of making balm-like.— **Bal"sa-me-a'ce-æ**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* Same as BURSERACEÆ. **Bal"sa-me'a**, *n.* (t. g.) — **bal"sa-me-a'ceous**, *a.*



Balsam-fir (*Abies balsamea*). *a*, foliage and cone; *b*, flower, enlarged.

bal-sam'ic, 1 bōl-sam'ık; 2 bąl-săm'ic (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, like, or yielding balsam; aromatic; balmy; soothing; healing; as, *balsamic* fir.

> Let Gallic vineyards burst
> With floods of joy; with mild *balsamic* juice
> The Tuscan olive. THOMSON *Liberty* pt. v, l. 18.

bal-sam'i-cal‡; bal"sam-it'ic‡.— bal-sam'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

bal'sam-ic, *n.* A medicine resembling balsam.

bal"sam-if'er-ous, *a.* Yielding balsam or balm; as, *balsamiferous* trees.— **Bal"sa-mi-na'ce-æ**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of plants (order *Gerantales*) — the balsam family — composed of the genera *Impatiens* and *Hydrocera*.— **bal"sa-mi-na'ceous**, *a.*— **bal'sam-ine**, *n.* The garden balsam (*Impatiens balsamina*). **bal"sa-mi'na‡.— bal"sa-mi'to**, *n.* A bitter tincture or alcoholic extract from the fruit of the tree (*Balsamum peruvianum*) that yields the balsam of Peru: used internally as a stimulant and diuretic and externally as a lotion or wash.— **bal'sam-ize**, *vt.* Same as BALSAM. [GLIOSTRO.

Bal'sa-mo, 1 bal'sa-mo; 2 bäl'sä-mo. **Giuseppe.** See CA-

Bal'sa-mo-den'dron, 1 bōl'sa-mo-den'drən; 2 bäl'sa-mo-dĕn'dron, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of mostly spiny shrubs or trees of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*), including the African and Asiatic species (*B. myrrha*), which produces myrrh, the Oriental balm-of-Gilead tree, etc.

Bal"sa-mor-rhi'za, 1 bōl'sə-mo-rai'zə; 2 bąl'sa-mo-ri'za, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of about 7 species of dwarf perennial western North-American herbs of the aster family. They have chiefly radical leaves, large solitary heads of yellow flowers on scapes, and deep, thick, odorous resinous roots, suggestive of the name, *balsam-root*, a literal translation of the generic name. *B. hookeri*, *B. incana*, and *B. helianthemoides*, the last two having edible roots, are the best-known. [< BALSAM + Gr. *rhiza*, root.]

bal'sam-ous, *a.* Containing, yielding, consisting of, or having the qualities of balsam; balsamic.— **bal'sam-y**, *a.* Balsam-like; fragrant; balmy.

Bal-sar', 1 bul-sär'; 2 bül-sär', *n.* Same as BULSAR.

Balt., Balto., *abbr.* Baltimore.

Bal'ta, 1 bāl'tə; 2 bäl'tä, *n.* **1. José** (1816–7/12 1872), a President of Peru; deposed, imprisoned, and murdered. **2.** A town in Podolia government, Ukraine.

Bal"tard', 1 bal'tär'; 2 bäl'tär', **Louis Pierre** (7/9 1765–1/12 1846). A French architect and engraver.

Bal"ta-za-ri'ni, 1 bāl'tə-dza-ri'nı; 2 bäl'tä-dzä-rī'ni, *n.* An Italian violinist of the 16th century.

bal'ter, 1 bōl'tər; 2 bąl'ter, *v.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To mat or clot; tangle. **2.** To tread on clumsily. **II.** *t.* **1.** To become tangled or clotted. **2.** To tumble; dance clumsily.

bal'te-us, 1 bal'tı-us; 2 bäl'te-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A belt or girdle worn by certain religious orders and by bishops and priests. **bal'the-us‡. 2.** *Arch.* (1) A band in the lateral part of an Ionic volute. (2) One of the several passages which horizontally intersect a Roman auditorium, dividing it into upper and lower stories. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A belt or baldric for sword, shield, or quiver.

Bal-tha'sar, 1 bal-thē'zər; 2 bäl'thä'sar, *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Same as BELSHAZZAR (Apocrypha), *Bar.* i, 11. **2.** See BALTHAZAR.

Bal-tha'zar, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Bal'ta-sar**, 1 bāl'ta-sar, 2 bäl'tä-sär; F. **Bal"tha"zar'**, 1 bal'ta'zār', 2 bäl'tä'zär'. **Bal"tha"sar'‡**; It. **Bal"das-sa're**, 1 bal'das-sā're, 2 bäl'däs-sä're; L. **Bal-tha'sar**, 1 bal-thē'zər, 2 bäl-thā'sar; Sp. **Bal"ta-sar'**, 1 bal'ta-sār', 2 bäl'tä-sär'. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, a merchant. **3.** In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, Don Pedro's servant. **4.** In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, Portia's assumed name. **5.** In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, Romeo's servant. **6.** In Chaucer's *Monk's Tale*, the king of Babylon. **7.** A character in Eichberg's *The Doctor of Alcantara*. **8.** See THE THREE KINGS, under KING¹, *n.*

Bal'tic, 1 bōl'tık; 2 bąl'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) the sea between Germany, Russia, and Sweden, called the Baltic sea; or (2) a group of the Finno-Tatar languages.— **Baltic group**, a group of the Finno-Tatar or Uralo-Altaic languages, including the Karelian, Tavastian, Ostrobothnian, Esthonian, Livonian, and Samé or Lapp.

Bal'tic Prov'inc-es. The three independent states bordering on the Baltic, including Courland (10,435 sq. m.), Livonia (8,715 sq. m.), now belonging to Latvia, and Esthonia (16,955 sq. m.): inhabited mostly by Letts and Esthonians; Protestants; invaded by Germans, April 30, 1915.

Bal'tic Sea. A sea in N. Europe, enclosed by Denmark, Germany, Russia, and Sweden; area, about 160,000 sq. m.

Bal'ti-more, 1 bōl'tı-mōr; 2 bąl'ti-mōr, *n.* **1. Lord** (1580?–4/12 1632), George Calvert, an English statesman, the founder of Maryland. **2. Lord** (1605?–11/20 1675), Cecil Calvert, first proprietor of Maryland, 1632. **3.** A county in Maryland; 656 sq. m.; county-seat, Towson. **4.** A city in Maryland; seat of Johns Hopkins University (non-sectarian), founded in 1876; Loyola College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1852; Woman's College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1888. **5.** A small seaport in South Munster, Ireland: originally Baile Tigh Mor, "the town of the big house." It was sacked by Algerine pirates June 20, 1631. **6.** Same as PHAETON, 2.— **Baltimore Belle**, a variety of the prairie-rose.— **B. bird**, same as BALTIMORE ORIOLE. See ORIOLE.— **B. heater**, a latrobe.— **B. plan**, a plan for adjusting the currency suggested, in 1894, by Baltimore bankers who advocated the substitution of a form of sinking-fund as security in place of government bonds.— **B. yellow**, see CHROME.

bal'ti-mor-ite, 1 bōl'tı-mōr-ait; 2 bąl'ti-mōr-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A grayish-green, silky, fibrous, splintery serpentine. [< *Baltimore*, Maryland.]

Bal'tis, 1 bāl'tız; 2 bäl'tis, *n. pl.* The inhabitants of Baltistan, or Little Tibet, Mohammedan mountaineers; probably of mixed Indo-Aryan and Turkish extraction.

Bal"ti-stan', 1 bāl'tı-stān'; 2 bäl'ti-stän', *n.* A district in N. W. Kashmir, India; 13,000 sq. m.; capital, Iskardo.

Bal'to-, 1 bōl'to-; 2 bąl'to-. From BALTIC; a combining form.— **Bal'to-Slav"**, *n.* One whose mother tongue is the Balto-Slavic language. See LANGUAGE.— **Bal'to-Slav"ic, Bal"to-Sla-von'ic**, *a.*

Balts, 1 bōlts; 2 bąlts, *n. pl.* People of Lithuania who formed jointly with the Letts the Aestii of Tacitus.

ba'lu, 1 bā'lū; 2 bä'lų, *n.* **1.** (Sumatra.) A wildcat (*Felis sumatrana*). **2.** [Kashmir.] A bear. **3.** [B-] A Hindu proper name. KIPLING.

Ba-lu'ba, 1 ba-lū'ba; 2 bä-lų'bä, *n. pl.* A Bantu people, dwelling near the central part of the Belgian Kongo.

ba-lu'bad, 1 ba-lū'bad; 2 bä-lų'bäd, *n.* [P. I.] The cashew-tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), which, besides its edible fruits, yields from its abraded trunk and branches a transparent gum resin manufactured into varnish. **bol-lo'got.**

Ba-lu'chi, 1 ba-lū'chi; 2 ba-lų'chi, *n.* [Per.] **1.** A native of Baluchistan; a member of any of the Turko-Iranian tribes of Baluchistan. **2.** One of the predominant race from which Baluchistan takes its name: distinguished from BRAHUI. **3.** The language of the Baluchis, of the Iranic class of the southern division of Aryan speech: spoken also in Sind and the Punjab. **Ba-luch't.**

Ba-lu"chi-stan', 1 ba-lū'chi-stān'; 2 ba-lų'chi-stän', *n.* A country in S. Asia; 134,638 sq. m.; capital, Khelat.— **British Baluchistan**, a province in N. W. India; 54,228 sq. m.; capital, Quetta.— **B. States**, Khelat and Las Bela; 80,410 sq. m.

ba-lu'chi-the"ri-um, 1 ba-lū'chi-thī"rı-um; 2 ba-lų'chi-thē"ri-ŭm, *n.* *Paleon.* A monster quadruped of prehistoric times related to the rhinoceros. Fossil remains of the animal discovered in the Gobi Desert, Baluchistan, in Sept., 1922, indicate that it stood about 10 feet high and was 15 feet long.

Ba"lue', 1 ba'lū'; 2 bä'lū', **Jean de la** (1421–10/20 1491). A French cardinal; almoner to Louis XI.; arrested for treason and kept in an iron cage, of his own invention, for 11 years.

Ba-lu'gang, 1 ba-lū'gaŋ; 2 bä-lų'gäng, *n.* A town in Bontoc subprovince, Luzon, P. I.

Ba-lu'gas, 1 ba-lū'gas; 2 bä-lų'gäs, *n. pl.* [P. I.] Negritos.

Ba-lun'da, 1 ba-lūn'da; 2 bä-lųn'dä, *n. pl.* A negroid people of south central Africa, belonging to the Bantu family.

Ba"lun-ga'o, 1 ba'lun-gā'o; 2 bä'lųn-gä'o, *n.* A town in Nueva Ecija province, Luzon.. P. I. [of Samar, P. I.

Ba"lu-pi'ri, 1 bā'lū-pi'rı; 2 bä'lų-pi'ri, *n.* An island, N. W.

bal'us-ter, 1 bal'us-tər; 2 bäl'ŭs-ter, *n.* **1.** A small pillar contributing to support a hand-rail, and forming with its fellows and the rail they support a balustrade; sometimes (in the *pl.*), the balustrade itself. For the railing at the side of a staircase the usual form is *banister*, a corruption. See BANISTER. **2.** *Arch.* The

lateral part of an Ionic volute; a pulvinar or bolster. **3.** A flat centerpiece in certain styles of chair-backs, shaped in the design of a baluster. [< F. *baluster*, < It. *balaustro*, < *balaustra*, wild-pomegranate flower, < L. *balaustium*, < Gr. *balaustion*.] **bal'is-ter‡.— bal'uster-shaft"**, *n.* A form of pillar resembling a typical baluster, characteristic of Anglo-Saxon or early British architecture.— **b.-stem**, *n.* A baluster-shaped stem of a goblet, urn, or the like.— **bal'us-tered**, *a.* Having balusters.

bal'us-terd. Balustered. S. S.

bal"us-trade', 1 bal"us-trēd'; 2 băl"ŭs-trād', *n.* *Arch.* A railing formed of a range of balusters supporting a hand-rail or coping; also, any low barrier or parapet. [F., < It. *balaustrata*, < *balaustro*; see BALUSTER.]

— **bal"us-trad'ed**, *a.* Having a balustrade.— **bal"us-trad'ing**, *n.* A balustrade; balustrade-work.

Ba"luze', 1 ba"lüz'; 2 bă"lüz', **Étienne** (½₁₁1630–²/₁₁1718). A French scholar, jurist, and antiquary.

Bal'whid-der, 1 bal'hwid-ər; 2 băl'hwid-er, **the Rev. Micah.** In Galt's *Annals of the Parish*, a pious and kind Scotch Presbyterian minister, showing national idiosyncrasies.

bal'y-saur, *n.* Same as BALISAUR.

bal'za, *n.* Same as BALSA.

Bal"zac', 1 bal'zāk'; 2 băl'zăc', **Honoré de** (²/₁₁1799–²/₁₁1850). A French novelist; leader of the realistic school; *Le Père Goriot*, etc.

bal"za-rine', 1 bal'za-rīn'; 2 băl'za-rīn', *n.* A light dress-fabric of cotton and worsted, now superseded by "barege."

bam, 1 bam; 2 băm, *rt.* [Slang.] To cheat; bamboozle.

bam, *n.* [Slang.] A cheat, imposition, or deception.

Ba'ma, 1 bä'ma; 2 bä'mä, *n.* See under INDO-CHINESE.

ba'mah, 1 bä'ma; 2 bä'mä, *n.* [Heb.] [BA'MOTH, 1 bä'mŏth; 2 bä'mŏth, *pl.*] A high place in general; frequently, a place for worship, usually idolatrous.

Ba"ma"ku', 1 ba"ma'kū'; 2 bä"mä'kų', *n.* A town, capital of Upper Senegal-Niger, French West Africa. [See MOOR.

bam'a-lip, 1 bam'ə-lip; 2 băm'a-lip, *n.* *Logic.* Bramantip.

Bam'ba, 1 bam'bə; 2 băm'ba, *n.* **1.** A province in Kongo, Angola, W. Africa, noted for mines. **2.** Its capital.

Bam'bang, 1 bam'baŋ; 2 băm'băng, *n.* A town in Nueva Vizcaya province, Luzon, P. I.

bam'ba-ra', 1 bam'bə-rə; 2 băm'ba-ra, *n.* *Logic.* Barbara with the major and minor premises transposed. See MOOD.

bam-ba'ra-, 1 bam-bä'ra; 2 băm-bä'rä, *n.* Same as SHEA-BUTTER.

Bam-bar'a², 1 bam-bar'ə; 2 băm-băr'a, *n.* **1.** A state on the Upper Niger river, French West Africa. **2.** A town in Sudan, Africa; 115 m. S. S. W. of Timbuktu. **3.** A mixed negro and Julah people on the Niger, belonging to the Mandingan family.

Bam'berg, 1 bam'bûrg; 2 băm'bĕrg, *n.* **1.** A county in South Carolina; 363 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat. **3.** 1 băm'bern; 2 băm'bĕrn. A town in Upper Franconia, Bavaria.

Bam'ber-ger, 1 bām'ber-gər; 2 băm'bĕr-gĕr, *n.* **1. Friedrich** (½₁₇1814–²/₁₁1873), a German landscape-painter; *The Panorama of Gibraltar*. **2. Ludwig** (²/₂₂1823–³/₁₄1899), a German statesman and economic writer.

Bam'ber-ger's dis-ease'. A disease affecting the muscles of the leg; saltatory spasm.— **Bamberger's pulse**, pulsation in the jugular vein.

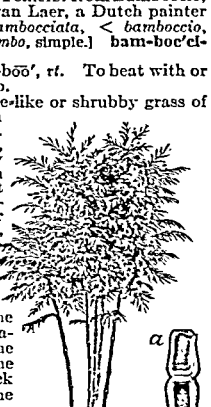
Bambino at Santa Maria in Ara Cœli, Rome.

bam-bi'no, 1 bam-bi'no; 2 băm-bi'no, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nī; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [It.] A little child; especially, a figure of the child Jesus represented as in a manger or crib, exposed from Christmas to Epiphany in some Roman Catholic churches; specif., the figure of this character in the Church of Santa Maria in Ara Cœli, Rome.

bam-boc"ci-ade', 1 bam-boch'ı-ād'; 2 băm-bŏch'ı-ād', *n.* *Art.* A picture of rustic life treated with grotesque humor, as the tavern scenes of Teniers: from Bamboccio, a nickname given to Pieter van Laer, a Dutch painter of such scenes. [< It. *bamboccíata*, < *bamboccio*, simpleton (see def.), dim. of *bambo*, simple.] **bam-boc'ci-até‡.**

bam-boo', 1 bam-bū'; 2 băm-bōō', *rt.* To beat with or as with a bamboo; bastinado.

bam-boo', *n.* **1.** Any tall tree-like or shrubby grass of the genus *Bambusa*, or of an allied genus, as *Dendrocalamus*. Each rootstock sends up woody, rapidly growing stems, usually hollow between the joints, in some species more than 100 feet high and flowering at long intervals. Bamboos are used for the frames of houses, for rafts, masts and yards, spears, pipes, and other useful articles, especially by the Japanese. **2.** One of certain other grasses, as the climbing *Panicum divaricatum* in the West Indies, and the Australian *Stipa micrantha*. **3.** The stem-wood, leaf, or fiber of the plant, especially a walking-stick or other article made of the plant or its wood. **4.** A cane-colored porcelain-biscuit used in making domestic utensils. **5.** An Oriental measure of length (about 11 feet) or capacity (5 pints to 1 gallon). [< Malay *bambu*.]— **bam'boo-brı"er**, *n.* A greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*).— **b.-grass**, *n.* **1.** Any species of *Bambusa*. **2.** See table under GRASS.— **b.-partridge**, *n.* A bambusicoline partridge of China and the East Indies.— **b.-rat**, *n.* A mole-like spalacine rodent (genus *Rhizomys*), common in the Malayan jungle.— **b.-reed**, *n.* A tall evergreen grass (*Arundo donax*) of Europe, Asia, and Africa.— **male b.**, a tall bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) of India, especially Bengal, where it reaches a height of 100 feet and often constitutes a whole forest. See DENDROCALAMUS.— **sacred b.**, an ornamental evergreen Chinese and Japanese shrub (*Nandina domestica*) of the family *Berberidaceæ*; the nandin.



Bamboo.
a, section of the stem at a node.

bam-boo'zle, 1 bam-bū'zl; 2 băm-bōō'zl, *v.* [-ZLED; -ZLING.] [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deceive or impose upon, as by trickery; hoax; cheat; hoodwink. **2.** To mystify; confound; perplex.

II. *i.* To practise trickery or deception.

The third refinement observable in the letter I send you, consists in the choice of certain words invented by some pretty fellows such as Banter, *Bamboozle*, Country Cut, and Kidney.
SWIFT in *The Tatler* Sept. 28, 1710.

— **bam-boo'zling, bam-boo'zle-ment, bam-boo'zler**, *n.*

Bam'bor-ough, 1 bam'bur-o; 2 băm'bûr-o, *n.* A village of Northumberland, England; the seat of the ancient fortress Bamborough Castle.

bam'bosh, 1 bam'bosh; 2 băm'bŏsh, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Deception; humbug.

bam-bou'la, 1 bam-bū'lə; 2 băm-bų'la, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A drum made of bamboo, formerly used by negroes in Louisiana and now in the West Indies. **2.** A dance accompanied by this drum. [< F. *bambou*, < Malay *bambu*, bamboo.]

bam-bu'l but'ter. Same as SHEA-BUTTER. **bam-buk' but'ter‡.** [Gambia, West Africa.

Bam-buk', 1 bam-būk'; 2 băm-bųk', *n.* A country in Senegambia, West Africa.

Bam-bu'sa, 1 bam-bū'so; 2 băm-bų'sa, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of arborescent branching grasses of America and Asia. The common bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) is widely cultivated. [< D. *bamboes*, < Malay *bambu*.]— **bam"bu-sa'ceous**, *a.* *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or like the bamboo or the tribe of grasses to which it belongs.— **bam"bu-sic'o-lin(e)s**, *a.* Living in growths of bamboo or cane-brakes; as, *bambusicoline* partridges. [Red Sea: used, when dried, as food.

ba'mi-a, 1 bē'mi-ə; 2 bā'mi-a, *n.* A catfish or silurioid of the

Ba"mi-an', 1 bā'mi-ān'; 2 bä'mi-än', *n.* A valley and pass in Hindu-Kush mountains, N. W. of Kabul, Afghanistan; it contains ruins and colossal figures of Buddha. [*Num.* xxi, 19.

Ba'moth, b'al or **-môth**; 2 bā'mŏth *or* -mōth; *n.* *Bib.*

Ba"moth-ba'al, 1 -bē'əl; 2 -bā'al, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xiii, 17.

Bamp'ton, 1 bamp'tən; 2 bămp'ton, **John** (1689–1751). An English minister, the founder of the Bampton Lectureship at Oxford. [Orissa, India; 1,988 sq. m.

Bam'ra, 1 bām'rə; 2 bām'ra, *n.* A native state, N. W. of

ban, 1 ban; 2 băn, *a.* [Ir.] Blond; fair-haired; white.

ban, 1 ban; 2 băn, *v.* [BANNED, BAND²; BAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place under a ban; curse by ecclesiastical authority; anathematize; hence, to pronounce curses or execrations upon; as, to *ban* a heretic; to *ban* one to perdition.

With power to bless and right to ban.
HOLLAND *Mistress of the Manse* pt. iv, can. 9, st. 11.

2. To forbid the use of; shut off or out; interdict. **3†.** *Feudal Law.* To call out by proclamation; summon.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To utter a curse; issue a ban. [< AS. *bannan*, command, summon; see BAN¹, *n.*]

Syn.: see BANISH.

ban¹, *n.* **1.** A proclamation or edict; a public order or notice, mandatory or prohibitory; especially, an edict of interdiction, as a sentence of outlawry; hence, prohibition or interdiction, as by authority, in general; as, under perpetual *ban*; a *ban* was placed on these practises. **2.** The condemnatory attitude of a community or class; proscription; ostracism; tabu; as, the boor is under the *ban* of society. **3.** A formal ecclesiastical denunciation; excommunication; curse; as, under the *ban* of the Church. **4.** A malediction or curse having supposed supernatural power to injure; hence, any oath or curse.

With Hecate's *ban* thrice blasted, thrice infected.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 2.

5. *Law.* An official proclamation. (1) *pl.* An announcement of intention to marry. See BANS. (2) A calling to arms; as, the *ban* of the feudal lord gathered his retainers. **6.** The military forces summoned by sovereign or government: especially in France, where the national guard is classed as the *ban* and the arrière-*ban* or reserve, and in Germany, where the 1st and 2d *bans* are the two divisions of the Landwehr respectively. See ARRIÈRE-BAN. **7.** *Eccl. & Feudal.* A fine imposed as for disregarding a mandatory summons, for sacrilege, etc. [< AS. (*ge*)*ban*, proclamation, edict, < *bannan*, command, summon; or < OF. *ban*, < LL. *bannum*, < OHG. *ban*(*n*), summons, < *bannan*, summon.] **banne†.**

Syn.: see ANATHEMA; OATH.— **ban of the empire** (*G. Hist.*), an edict of the state taking away rights or privileges, as of a prince, district, or city.

ban², *n.* A fine muslin made in the East Indies, from the fiber of the banana-leafstalk.

ban³, *n.* A small hog (*Sus papuensis*).

ban⁴, *n.* The ruler of a banat; formerly, the governor of the crownland of Croatia and Slavonia, appointed by the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary. The title was originally given to the military governors of the marches or border districts of Hungary. See BANAT.

It became a constitutional principle in Croatia that, when the king died childless, a new king should be elected by the seven *Bans* of the crownlands, one of whom was the *Ban* of Bosnia.
A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia, Hist. Review* p. 22. [L. G. & CO. 1876.]

[< Per. *bān*, master.]

Ban⁵, 1 ban; 2 băn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 37.

ba'na¹, 1 bā'na; 2 bä'na, *n.* [Afr.] A mormyroid fish (*Petrocephalus bane*), widely taken for food. **banet; bo'nat; boo'a-nat.**

Ba'na², 1 bā'na; 2 bä'na, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* A thousand-armed giant overcome by Krishna, who cut off his arms. See ANIRUDDHA and USHA.

Ban'a-a, 1 ban'ē-ə; 2 băn'ā-a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

ba"na-ba', 1 bə'na-bā'; 2 bä"nä-bä', *n.* [P. I.] The Indian jarool or bloodwood-tree (*Lagerstræmia speciosa*), 30 to 60 feet high, yielding a valuable timber useful in all constructions, resisting climatic and water influences. Its handsome panicled flowers, changing from rose-color in the morning to purple in the evening, adapt the tree to ornamentation also. See BLOODWOOD (4). [county, Ireland.

Ban'a-gher, 1 ban'ə-gər; 2 băn'a-gĕr, *n.* A town in King's

Ba-na'ia, 1 bə-nē'yə; 2 ba-nä'ya, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ban"a-i'as, 1 ban'ı-ai'əs; 2 băn'a-ı'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 35.

Ban'ak, 1 ban'ək; 2 băn'ak, *n.* One of a tribe of American Indians, the Bannocks. See under AMERICAN.

ban'ak-ite, 1 ban'ək-ait; 2 băn'ak-ıt, *n.* *Petrol.* A felsophyric igneous rock containing phenocrysts of augite and labradorite in a ground-mass composed chiefly of alkalic feldspars, biotite, and augite. [< *Banaks*, Indian tribe.]

ba'nal¹, 1 bē'nal· 2 bā'nal, *a.* **1.** Meaningless from over use; commonplace; trivial. **2.** Of or pertaining to feudal service; under manorial rule. [F.; see BANALITY.]

ba'nal², *a.* Of or pertaining to a ban or banat.

ba-nal'i-ty, 1 bə-nal'ı-tı; 2 ba-năl'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being banal, or that which is banal; a commonplace.

'*Banality*,' by Browning recently [1855] proposed for admission, will scarcely have the same good fortune. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. iii, p. 136. [K. P. & CO. 1889.]

The highest things were thus brought down to the level of the *banalities* of discourse. J. MORLEY *Rousseau* p. 199. [C. & H. 1873.]

2. A right of the lord of the manor to make his vassals use his mill, wine-press, etc.: a French-Canadian or old French law term. [< F. *banalité*, < *banal*, < LL. *bannalis*, < *bannum*, < OHG. *ban*, proclamation.]

ba-nan'a¹, 1 bə-nan'ə *or* bə-nā'nə; 2 ba-năn'a *or* ba-nā'na (XIII), *n.* **1.** The fruit of the banana-plant (*Musa sapientum*).

The Banana.
1. The common edible banana (*Musa sapientum*); with a bunch of fruit. 2. An ornamental banana (*M. ensete*); *a*, flower.

It grows in clusters of finger-like berries, upon a very large spike or stem, containing, within a red or yellow rind, a nutritious pulp, usually seedless, which constitutes an important food, and in some of the Pacific Islands forms almost the staple diet of the natives. It is eaten raw or cooked. Among the varieties are the **Baracoa, dwarf, horse, Martinique**, and **start.** **2.** A large herbaceous plant (*Musa sapientum*) cultivated in most tropical countries for its fruit.

The enwrapping bases of its long broad leaves form a tree-like succulent stem from 10 to 20 feet high, with the flower-stalk rising through the center and developing on a drooping spike, which produces a compact cluster or bunch of fruit, weighing sometimes 70 to 80 pounds. It is closely related to the plantain. See MUSA. **3.** Any one of several other plants of the genus *Musa*, as *M. ensete*. **4.** The *Yucca baccata* (Mexican banana) or its fruit. [Sp., given as native Guinea name.]

— **Abyssinian banana**, the hardiest, most common, and perhaps the largest of the decorative bananas, a species (*Musa ensete*) from Abyssinia, with inedible fruit, its pseudo-stem often 3 feet in basal diameter and 15 to 20 feet high, with bright-green, nearly erect, short-stalked leaves 15 to 20 feet long by 3 to 4 in greatest width, with a broad, vivid crimson midrib.— **ba-nan'a-bird"**, *n.* An American oriole or icterine bird that feeds on bananas, as *Icterus leucopteryx* of Jamaica. **ba-nan'ıst‡.— b.-eater**, *n.* A plantain-eater (*Musophaga*).— **b.-fish**, *n.* The bonefish (*Albula vulpes*): so called from its shape.— **b.-quit**, *n.* A honey-creeper (*Certhiola*); especially *Certhiola flaveola*.— **b. solution**, see BANANA-OIL, under OIL, *n.*— **b. varnish**, a mixture of acetone and amylacetate with liquid celluloid, having a marked banana-like odor, used as a vehicle in applying metallic powders. **b. liquid‡.— b. wine**, a beverage made by immersing sliced bananas in water and allowing the mixture to ferment. Compare POMBE.— **Chinese dwarf b.**, a plant (*Musa carendishii*) 4 to 7 feet high, with large panicles of 200 to 250 small yellow fruits 4 to 5 inches long: cultivated along the coasts of the southern United States and in the West Indies. **dwarf Jamaica b.‡.— false b.**, the North-American papaw.— **to bet bananas** [So. & W. U. S.], to bet a trifle.— **ban"a-niv'o-rous**, *a.* Eating bananas.

Ba-na'na², 1 bə-nā'nə; 2 bä-nä'nä, *n.* The seaport town of the Belgian Kongo, W. Africa, at the mouth of the Kongo river; white population small.

Ba"na-nal', 1 ba'na-nāl'; 2 bä"nä-näl', *n.* An island in the Araguay river, Brazil; 200 m. long. **San'ta An'na‡.**

Ba-nan'a-land", 1 bə-nan'ə-land"; 2 ba-năn'a-länd', *n.* [Colloq., Austral.] The colony of Queensland: from the many bananas produced there.— **Ba-nan'a-land"er**, *n.*

Ba-na'ras, *n.* Same as BENARES. [300 m. long.

Ban'as, 1 ban'əs; 2 băn'as, *n.* A river in Rajputana, India;

ba-na'sı, 1 ba-nā'sı; 2 bä-nä'sı, *n.* [P. I.] Same as CAMUNING. **ba-na'tı‡.**

ban'at, 1 ban'at; 2 băn'ăt, *n.* **1.** A frontier district of Hungary governed by a ban; specif. [B-], a south-eastern district, which acquired this title, yet was never so governed; it included the counties Temes, Torontál, and Krasso; 10,000 sq. m.; chief city, Temesvar. **2.** The office or dignity of a ban. **ban'atę†; ban'nat‡.** [Panay, P. I.

Ba-na'te, 1 ba-nā'tē; 2 bä-nä'tę, *n.* A town in Iloilo province,

ba-nau'sic, 1 bə-nō'sık; 2 ba-ną'sic, *a.* [Rare.] Merely mechanical. [< Gr. *banausikos*, of mechanics, < *banausos*, mechanical, < *baunos*, furnace.]

Ban'ba, 1 bān'bə; 2 bān'ba, *n.* [Ir.] A queen of the Danaan of Ireland, from whom the country is sometimes named. [province, Luzon, P. I.

Ban'ban, 1 bān'ban; 2 bān'băn, *n.* A town in Tarlac

Ban'bridge, 1 ban'brij; 2 băn'brĭdg, *n.* A town in Down county, Ireland; a seat of linen-trade.

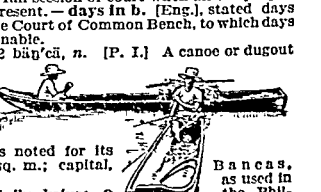
Ban'bur-y, 1 ban'bər-ı; 2 băn'bĕr-y, *n.* An ancient town in Oxfordshire, England; its strict Puritanism became proverbial; it is celebrated in nursery rime and widely famous for its rich cakes. It contains Roman remains; Edward IV. defeated insurgents here in 1469, and it was besieged in the civil war in 1644 and 1646.

Ride a-cockhorse To *Banbury* cross. *Old Nursery Rime.*

— **Banbury bride** (*Cookery*), a rich cake made with flour, butter, eggs, yeast, sugar, currants, mace, nutmegs, and cinnamon, and flavored with musk and ambergris dissolved in rose-water. It is set to rise, and is baked in layers.— **B. cake**, an oval cake containing mince-meat, first made at Banbury in 1608.

banc, 1 baŋk; 2 băŋc, *n.* *Law.* A seat or bench of justice. [OF., < LL. *bancus*, < OHG. *banch*, bench.] **bank‡.— court in banc**, a full session of court when all the judges, or a quorum, are present.— **days in b.** [Eng.], stated days of appearance in the Court of Common Bench, to which days all writs were returnable.

ban'ca¹, 1 baŋ'ka; 2 băŋ'kä, *n.* [P. I.] A canoe or dugout with or without an outrigger. **ban'kat.**



Bancas, as used in the Philippines.

Ban'ca², 1 baŋ'ka; 2 băŋ'ca, *n.* An Island in the Dutch East Indies noted for its tin-mines; 4,446 sq. m.; capital, Muntok.

ban'ca ca'ra, 1 bāŋ'ka ka'ra; 2 băŋ'cä cä'rä. [It.] Literally, a hollow seat: an implement of torture used in the Inquisition.

ban'cal¹, 1 baŋ'kal; 2 băŋ'cal, *n.* [F.] A saber shaped like a simitar.

ban-cal'², 1 baŋ-kāl'; 2 băŋ-cäl', *n.* Same as BANGCAL.

ban'co, 1 baŋ'ko; 2 băŋ'co, *n.* [It.] *Finance.* **1.** The standard money in which certain European banks, especially the Hamburg bank, formerly kept their accounts, because the

local currency was depreciated by debasement, clipping, or wear: still used in some places for *bank money* as distinguished from a depreciated currency. **2.** A bank, especially the bank of Venice.— **mark banco,** formerly, the standard bankable unit of account of continental Europe.

Ban'croft, 1 ban'krŏft; 2 băn'crŏft, *n.* **1. Aaron** (11/16 1755–8/12 1839), an American divine; father of George; *Life of Washington.* **2. Cecil F. P.** (1839–10/4 1901), an American educator and clergyman. **3. George** (10/3 1800–1/17 1891), an American historian; *History of the U. S.* **4. Hubert Howe** (5/8 1832–2/3 1918), an American historian. **5. Richard** (?/-1544–11/2 1610), an English divine; archbishop of Canterbury, 1604; supervised Authorized Version of the Bible; persecuted the Puritans. **6. Sir Squire** (6/14 1841–4/19 1926), an English actor-manager of "Prince of Wales's" and "Haymarket" theaters, London; author.

ban-cu'ro, 1 ban-kū'ro; 2 băn-cu'ro, *n.* [P. I.] The Indian mulberry (*Morinda tinctoria*), whose roots yield a red dye.

band, 1 band; 2 bănd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite in a league or company; as, to *band* reformers or troops. **2.** To bind or tie with a band; as, to *band* sheaves of grain. **3.** To mark with a stripe; as, to *band* a flag.

II. *i.* To unite together in a band or association; confederate; as, to *band* for the right.— **band'er‡,** *n.*

band[1], *n.* **1.** That which securely binds a person; a shackle; manacle; hence, a moral or legal bond of restraint or union; as, hymeneal *bands.*

These are the *bands* which, if not broken by oppression, must long hold us together, by maintaining a constant reciprocation of interests. Irving *Washington* vol. i, p. 321. [o. p. p. 1863.]

2. A tie or bandage for binding things in a bundle; as, a *band* of straw for sheaves. **3.** An attachment holding together sections of work or things belonging together, as a hinge connecting a door or gate to its place, the strong cords across the back of a book to which the signatures are sewed, or pieces of leather, cardboard, etc., glued to the back of a book before covering, for ornament. **4.** A unitary power or influence; bond; as, the *band* of human society; the *band* of political union. **5†.** An agreement; covenant; surety; also, a bondsman. [ME. *band,* < ᵠ of AS. *bindan,* bind.]

band[2], *n.* **1.** A flat flexible strip of any material used for binding, as of leather, rubber, cloth, paper, etc.: confused with BAND[1], whose ultimate derivation was the same. **2.** Any flexible strip used as an article of dress, or to strengthen or ornament the clothing; as, a neck-*band;* hat-*band.*

She asked to have her soft white robe and *band.*
George Eliot *How Lisa Loved the King* st. 20.

Specif.: (1) A collar or ruff, often very wide, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries. (2) *pl.* A pair of linen strips hanging from the front of the neck: worn with certain clerical or academical garments. **3.** *Arch.* (1) Any wide, flat molding or feature of little projection; a plinth, string-course, or tablet.

The term [*band*] is hardly used as an accurate architectural expression, but the special varieties of *band* are indicated by the terms string course, sill course, lintel course, frieze, plat *band.*
Sturgis *Dict. of Architecture* vol. i, col. 199. [macm. '05.]

(2) A came or leaden strip separating small panes of glass. **4.** *Mech.* (1) A flexible driving-belt or strap: usually endless or continuous, and communicating motion from one wheel to another by friction alone. (2) A metal hoop shrunk around the hub or axle of a wheel. **5.** *Phys. Geog.* One of several parallel currents flowing along the east coast of North America. Off the Massachusetts coast, close to the shore, runs a cold current or *band* southward, 60 to 80 miles wide. Outside of this, flowing northward, is a warm current, another cold current, and then a second warm current (the *axis*), 30 to 40 miles wide. **6.** *Bot.* The space between parallel ribs or raised lines; a crossbar of color. **7.** *Zool.* A transverse stripe of color; fascia. **8.** *Mining.* A rock-layer interstratified with coal; also, the coal itself. **9.** *Naut.* A strip of canvas used to give additional strength to sails. **10.** *pl.* Inelastic stripes noticeable in flannel and serge caused by the uneven shrinking of an imperfect weft. **11.** A bandage. **12.** In a saddle, the two strips of iron holding the bows in place. **13.** A metal loop, hoop, or collar, as the one holding the stock and barrel of a gun together. **14.** *Printing.* A decorative border or strip, as a color between rules. [< OF. *bande,* < OHG. *binda,* band, tie, < *bintan,* bind.]

— **bal'anc-ing-band",** *n. Naut.* A forged band with rings or lugs, fitted to an anchor at its center of gravity for the purpose of carrying out or steadying it.— **band'-ax"is,** *n. Anat.* The axis-cylinder.— **b.-bird,** *n.* The African collared finch (*Amadina fasciata*).— **b.-brake,** *n. Mach.* A brake consisting of a loose band around a pulley or wheel, the braking being produced by tightening the band.— **b.-driver,** *n. Bookbinding.* A blunt chisel used to correct irregularities in the bands of flexible backs.— **b.-mounting,** *n.* Harness-mounting having a broad, flat, square-edged ring.— **b.-plant,** *n.* The larger periwinkle (*Vinca major*).— **b. robin,** *n. Hat-making.* A stiffened cloth bound and ironed around a hat-body to hold the brim in place.— **b.-saw,** *n.* A thin, flexible, endless steel strip, toothed upon one edge, and extended between two flat-faced band-wheels; by extension, the machine of which the saw is a part.— **b.-setter,** *n.* A sizing-tool for turning off the end of a wheel-hub to permit the band to be driven on.— **b.-shaped,** *a. Bot.* Narrow and very long.— **b.-string,** *n.* One of the strings formerly worn for securing a neck-band.— **b.-wheel,** *n. Mech.* **1.** A wheel driving or driven by the friction of a belt. **b.-pulley‡.** **2.** A wheel over which a band-saw moves. **3.** A wheel on which a band-brake is used.— **falling b.,** the wide ruff of the 16th century turned down as a broad collar.— **Geneva bands,** same as BAND[2], *n.,* 1 (2).— **interception b.** (*Psychophys.*), a narrow band of color seen by an observer watching the swing of a pendulum across a particolored disk: caused by the geometrical relations momentarily assumed between the moving pendulum and the colored background.— **moderator b.** (*Anat.*), a muscular band that extends across the right ventricle of the heart and tends to prevent over-distension of the cavity.— **polar bands** (*Meteor.*), parallel stripes of cirrus or cirro-stratus cloud across the sky. **Noah's ark‡.**— **primitive b.** (*Embryol.*), the first sign of an embryo as a pale band along the side of the egg.

band[3], *n.* **1.** A company of persons associated for the prosecution of some particular design or bound together by some common tie or bond; as, a *band* of brothers.

No nightly *bands* in glittering armour wait.
Pope *Statius's Thebais* bk. i, l. 204.

2. A company of persons organized to play musical instruments, especially portable ones, as cornets, trombones, bass horns, fifes, drums, etc. Compare ORCHESTRA. **3.** One of the divisions of an orchestra. See ORCHESTRA, 1. **4.** [Scot.] A choir of singers. **5.** A drove of moving animals, as of horses, sheep, etc.:

Tuba.	B♭ Bass.	1st E♭	Cornet.		
Solo Alto.	1st Alto.	2d E♭	Cornet.	Snare-Drum.	
1st Tenor.	2d Alto.	1st B♭	Cornet.	Bass Drum.	
Baritone.	2d Tenor.	2d B♭	Cornet.		

A United States Military Band of Fourteen.
Arranged as when marching from right to left.

usually with the herdsmen and other accompanying persons.

With my staff I passed over this Jordan and now I am become two *bands.* *Gen.* xxxii, 10.

[< F. *bande,* < OHG. *bant,* bond, < ᵠ of *bintan,* bind.]

— **band'-in"stru-ments,** *n. pl.* Musical instruments used by bands, as distinguished from those used by orchestras.— **band'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of a company of musicians: in England commonly *bandsman.*— **band'mas"ter,** *n.* The leader of a musical band.— **B. of Hope,** a juvenile temperance organization established in Leeds, England, 1847, and now found in every English-speaking country.— **b.-stand,** *n.* A platform, usually permanent, covered and ornamentally constructed, to shelter a band of music while playing in the open air, as in a city park.— **b.-wagon,** *n.* **1.** A large wagon designed to hold bandmen and their instruments: often, as in circuses, highly ornamented. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A position of prominence; leadership: used chiefly in certain phrases, as **to get into the b.-wagon** [Polit. Slang, U. S.], to become associated with the leader of a movement: from the custom of leaders riding to political meetings in the band-wagon at the head of the procession.— **b.-work,** *n.* Cooperative work; work in bands.— **brass b.,** a band of musicians using mostly brass instruments.— **string b.,** a band of musicians using stringed instruments.

band[4], *n.* [North. Eng.] A long ridge or low hill; a long sloping offshoot from another hill. [< BAND[2], *n.*]

ban'da[1], 1 ban'dɑ; 2 băn'da, *n.* [Sp.] A deep-gray mother-of-pearl shell found in the Strait of Malakka and about the Philippine Islands.

Ban'da[2], 1 bŭn'dɑ; 2 băn'dä, *n.* **1.** A district in Allahabad division, United Provinces, British India; 3,061 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; cotton-mart.

band'age, 1 band'ij; 2 bănd'ăġ, *vt.* [-AGED; -AG-ING.] To bind, dress, or cover with a bandage, as a wound, or the eyes.
— **band'ag-er,** *n.*

I would hate that death *bandaged* my eyes.
Browning *Prospice* l. 15.

Bandages.
a, bandage for the eye; *b,* arm-sling; *c,* bandage for the elbow; *d,* for the hand; *e,* for the loins; *f,* for the back of the foot; *g,* for the knee; *h,* for the sole of the foot.

band'age, *n.* **1.** A strip, usually of soft cloth, used in dressing wounds, fractured limbs, etc.; a swathe.

Bandages are named (1) from their form or substance; as, **circular bandage, elastic b., figure-of-eight b., invaginated b.** (a slit-and-tail bandage); **plaster b.**; (2) from their users or inventors; as, **Barton's b.** (for the jaw, **Borsch's b.** (for the eyes), **Gibson's b.** (for the lower jaw), **Esmarch's b.** (for expelling blood in surgical operations), etc.; (3) from their purpose or character; as, **immovable b.** (to keep fractured parts in place; sometimes made of plaster of Paris); **pressure b., protective b., suspensory b.,** etc. **2.** Any band used to bind together or cover.

But he [Hooker] did not, like the majority of his contemporaries, tie the controversy with *bandages* of argument. Maurice *Moral and Mental Philos.* vol. ii, p. 196. [macm. 1872.]

Specif.: (1) A blindfold. (2) *Arch.* An iron ring or chain about a dome or tower to hold it together. [F., < *bande;* see BAND[2], *n.*]

band'ag-ist, 1 band'ij-ist; 2 bănd'ăġ-ist, *n.* A person who makes bandages, etc., especially for rupture.

Ban-dai', 1 bun-dăi'; 2 bän-dī', *n.* A volcano in N. central Honshu Island, the sole of the foot. Japan, near Wakamatsu; 4,040 *ft.* high: eruption 1888.

Ban-da"i-san', 1 bun-dā"i-sän'; 2 bän-dä"i-sän', *n.* A volcano in Japan, 120 m. N. of Tokyo; altitude, about 6,000 feet; active in 1888.

Ban'da Isles, 1 bān'dɑ; 2 bän'dä. Twelve Dutch islands in the Malay Archipelago; 17 sq. m.; famous for spices.

ban"da-kai', 1 ban"dɑ-kaĭ'; 2 bän'dä-kī', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as BENDY.

ban'dal, *n.* A bandle.

ban-da'la, 1 ban-dā'lɑ; 2 bän-dä'lä, *n.* [Malay.] The strong outer fiber of *Musa textilis,* used in making Manila whiterope.

Ban"dal-[or -del-]khand', *n.* Same as BUNDELKHAND.

ban'da-[or -de-]lore, 1 ban'dɑ-lōr; 2 bän'da-lōr, *n.* **1.** An obsolete toy, the quiz. **2.** *Mus.* The bandore.

ban-dan'na, 1 ban-dan'ɑ; 2 bän-dän'a, *n.* **1.** Originally or properly, a large bright-colored handkerchief with spots or figures kept free from dye by local pressure in the dyeing process.

White cambric handkerchiefs intermixed with yellow and red *bandanna,* like the flags of different nations.
Hawthorne *Mosses, Relinquished Work* p. 473. [r. m. & co. 1887.]

2. A handkerchief or calico stuff with spots or figures freed from dye, as by bleaching. [< Hind. *bāndhnū,* mode of dyeing, < *bāndh,* tie.] **ban-dan'-at.**

Ban'da O"ri-en-tal', 1 bān'dɑ ō"ri-en-tāl'; 2 bän'dä ō"ri-ĕn-täl'. Uruguay, *t. e.*, eastern bank (of the Uruguay [river]).

ban'dar[1], *n.* Same as BUNDER[2].

Ban'dar[2], 1 bun'dər; 2 bŭn'dar, *n.* Same as MASULIPATAM.

Bun'der‡.

ban-da'ri, 1 bun-dā'ri; 2 bŭn-dä'ri, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] One of a low caste or class who tend the coco-palms and collect the toddy. **ban-da'ree‡; bhun-da'ree‡.**

Ban'da sea, 1 bān'dɑ; 2 bän'dä. That part of the Pacific ocean S. E. of Celebes Island.

Ban-da'we, 1 ban-dō'wi; 2 bän-dą'wē, *n.* A British mission station on the W. shore of Lake Nyasa, Africa.

band'-bird", *n.* See BAND[2], *n.*

band'box", 1 band'bɔks"; 2 bănd'bŏks", *n.* A light paper or wooden box, round or oval, used for carrying hats, fine millinery, caps, ruffs, etc.: so called because designed for bands or ruffs in the 17th century.

band'box'y, 1 band'bɔks"i; 2 bănd'bŏks"y, *a.* [Colloq.] Very small; neat, snug, or fine, as if kept in a bandbox; also, having the shape of a bandbox. **band'box"i-cal‡.**

These *bandboxy* sombreros I at first thought so ungainly.
B. Taylor *Lands of the Saracen* p. 428. [o. p. p. 1881.]

ban"dē', 1 bañ'dē"; 2 bän'dē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Bendy dexter.

ban-deau', 1 ban-dō' *or* ban'do; 2 băn-dō' *or* băn'do, *n.* [-DEAUX', 1 -dōz'; 2 -dōz', *pl.*] [F.] A narrow band; fillet.

Around the edge of this cap was a stiff *bandeau* of leather.
Scott *Ivanhoe* ch. 1, p. 21. [p. & c.]

band'ed, 1 band'ed; 2 bănd'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having or encircled by a band or bands, or something resembling bands, as transverse stripes of color; arranged in or bound with bands; as, iron-*banded* chests; a *banded* architrave or shaft. **2.** Joined together in a band; confederated. **3.** *Her.* Encircled with a band of another color.

Band'ed Peak. **1.** A peak in San Juan mountains, Colo.; 12,860 *ft.* high. **2.** The highest mountain in New Mexico; 12,824 *ft.* high.

Ban'del, 1 bān'del; 2 bän'dĕl, **Joseph Ernst von** (6/17 1800–9/25 1876). A German sculptor engaged for 40 years on his colossal statue of Hermann (Arminius), erected 3 miles from Lippe-Detmold.

Ban"de-la-Roche', 1 bāñ"de-lä-rōsh'; 2 bäñ"de-lä-rōch', *n.* A valley in the Vosges Mts., Lower Alsace, Germany.

Ban-del'lo, 1 ban-del'lo; 2 bän-dĕl'lo, **Matteo.** An Italian Dominican monk of the early 16th century; writer of tales.

Bande Noire, 1 bāñd nwär; 2 bäñd nwär. [F., literally, black band.] *Hist.* **1.** Any of several companies of French infantry during the 16th century, so called from their black uniforms; specif., a regiment of German lansquenets who fought in Italy as part of the French forces. **2.** A group of speculators who purchased a number of old chateaux and other buildings confiscated during the French Revolution, and demolished them in order to resell the material for building purposes, without any regard for their artistic or historic value. [or league.

band'er, 1 band'er; 2 bănd'er, *n.* One who belongs to a band

Ban-de'ra, 1 ban-dē'rɑ; 2 bän-dę'ra, *n.* **1.** A county in Texas; 1,007 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

ban'der-et, *n.* Same as BANNERET.

ban"de-ril'la, 1 bŭn"dē-ri'lyɑ; 2 bän"dę-rī'lyä, *n.* [Sp.] A small-headed dart, as now used, wound with colored paper, a pair of which the banderillero at a bull-fight seeks to affix together in the neck of the bull.

ban"de-ril-le'ro, 1 bŭn"dē-ri-lyē'ro; 2 bän"dę-rī-lyę'ro, *n.* [Sp.] A bull-fighter who uses the banderillas.

ban'de-role, 1 ban'dē-rōl; 2 bän'de-rōl, *vt.* [-ROLED; -ROL'-ING.] To bind with a fillet or banderole.

ban'de-role, *n.* [F.] **1.** A small flag, pennant, or streamer, as at the end of a lance, at a ship's masthead, or to mark military positions.

Their lances were set off with gay *banderoles.*
Irving *Alhambra, Relics* p. 231. [o. p. p. 1884.]

2. *Her.* A streamer affixed to the head of a crosier. **3.** A banner over a tomb or carried at a funeral. **4.** *Dec. Art.* A sculptured or painted band, often with an inscription: used especially in the Renaissance period. **ban'de-rol‡; band'rol‡; ban'ner-al‡; ban'ne-rol‡; ban'ner-roll"‡.**

B. & F. B. S., *abbr.* British and Foreign Bible Society.

band'fish", 1 band'fish"; 2 bănd'fish", *n.* A fish with an elongated body: (1) A cepolid, as *Cepola rubescens.* (2) An oarfish, as *Regalecus glesne.* See RIBBON-FISH.

band'ful, 1 band'ful; 2 bănd'fŭl, *n.* Formerly, the number of men hoisted at one time from a mine in the chain-loops of the shaft-cable.

ban'di-coot, 1 ban'di-kūt; 2 băn'di-cōōt, *n.* **1.** [Anglo-Ind.] A large rat (*Mus* or *Nesokia bandicota*) of India, often over a foot in length, destructive to rice, fruit, etc.; a bandicoot-rat; pig-rat. **2.** A rat-like perameloid marsupial of Australia, etc., especially of the genus *Perameles.*— **pig-footed bandicoot** [Austral.], a bandicoot (*Chœropus castanotis*): so called from a formation and arrangement of the toes making its foot similar to that of a pig. It frequents sandy inland places. Compare PIG-RAT. [Same as BENDY.

ban'di-coy, 1 ban'di-kei; 2 băn'di-cŏy, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.]

ban'dle, 1 ban'dɪ; 2 băn'di, *n.* [Scot.] The stickleback.

Ban"di-nel'li, 1 ban"di-nel'lī; 2 băn"di-nĕl'lī, **Baccio.** An Italian sculptor (early 16th century); *Christ at the Tomb.*

band'ing, 1 band'iŋ; 2 bănd'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act of combining or confederating. **2.** The act or process of forming or furnishing with bands. **3.** A banded or striped formation; as, the *banding* of a mineral.— **band'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for forming hat-bands.— **mill-b.,** *n.* [Eng.] *Mech.* Belting. See BELT, *n.*, 2.

Ban-di'ni, 1 ban-dī'ni; 2 băn-dī'nī, **Angelo Maria** (9/25 1726–1800). An Italian writer, antiquary, and librarian.

band'-in"stru-ments, *n.* See BAND[3], *n.*

ban'dit, 1 ban'dit; 2 băn'dit, *n.* [BAN'DITS or BAN-DIT'TI, 1 ban'dits *or* ban-dit'ti; 2 băn'dits *or* băn-dĭt'ti, *pl.*] One of a band of highwaymen or robbers, especially one infesting the mountain districts of Italy, Spain, Turkey, etc.; a brigand; originally, a proclaimed outlaw. [< It. *bandito,* pp. of *bandire,* < LL. *bandio, bannio;* see BANISH.] **ban'ditt‡; ban-dit'to‡; ban'dit-ty‡.**

Syn.: see ROBBER.

ban'dle, 1 ban'dl; 2 băn'dl, *n.* A former Irish cloth-measure equal to about 2 feet. [< Ir. *bannlamh,* cubit, < *bann,* measure, + *lamh,* hand.] **ban'dal‡.— ban'dle-lin"en,** *n.* A coarse and narrow Irish home-made linen.

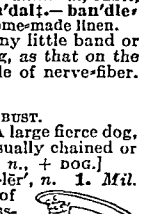
band'let, 1 band'let; 2 bănd'lĕt, *n.* Any little band or fillet: (1) *Arch.* A small flat molding, as that on the Doric architrave. (2) *Anat.* A fascicle of nerve-fiber. **band'e-let‡.**

band'man, etc. See BAND[3], *n.*

ban'do-bast, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] See BUNDOBUST.

ban'dog", 1 ban'dŏg"; 2 băn'dŏg", *n.* A large fierce dog, commonly a mastiff or bloodhound, usually chained or held with a band or leash. [< BAND[1], *n.*, + DOG.]

ban"do-leer', } 1 ban"do-lir'; 2 băn'do-lēr', *n.* **1.** *Mil.*
ban"do-lier', } A broad band, usually of leather, worn over the shoulder and passing under the arm, fitted with loops for holding cartridges or ammunition-cases; also, one of the cases so held. **2†.** A baldric. [< F. *bandoulière,* < It. *bandoliera,* < *banda,* = F. *bande;* see BAND[2], *n.*] **ban"da-[-de- or -di-]lier'‡; ban"di-leer'‡.— ban"do-leer'-fruit",** *n.* The fleshy 3-celled fruit of an East-Indian gourd (*Zanonia indica*).


Bandoleer, as worn by a Territorial in the British army.

ban'do-lin(e), 1 ban'do-lin *or* -lin; 2 băn'do-lĭn *or* -lĭn, *v.* [-LINED; -LIN-ING.] **I.** *t.* To make glossy, fasten in place, or keep in shape, as hair, by using bandoline.

II. *i.* To use bandoline.

ban'do-line, *n.* A gummy liquid usually prepared from quince-seeds: used for fixing or glossing the hair. [Ireland.

Ban'don, 1 ban'dən; 2 băn'don, *n.* A town in Cork county.

ban-do'ni-on, 1 ban-dō'ni-ən; 2 băn-dō'ni-on, *n.* An improved form of the concertina, but tuned lower and chromatic in scale.

ban-dore', 1 ban-dōr'; 2 băn-dōr', *n. Mus.* An old lute-like instrument used as a bass to the cithern. Compare BANDURRIA. [< Sp. *bandurria*, < LL. *pandura*, < Gr. *pandoura*, musical instrument.] **ban'da-lore†**; **ban-do'ra†**.

band'-plant", **b.-robin**, etc. See BAND², *n.*

B. & S., *abbr.* Brandy and soda; Brown & Sharpe. See WIRE-GAGE.

bands'man¹, 1 bandz'mən; 2 bănds'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Mining.* A man in charge of the band or rope to hoist cages.

bands'man², *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A bandman. **2.** A bandster. [sheaves.

band'ster, 1 band'stər; 2 bănd'ster, *n.* [Scot.] A binder of

ban-dur'ri-a, 1 ban-dûr'ri-ə; 2 băn-dụ'rĭ-ä, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish stringed musical instrument like the mandolin.

ban'dy, 1 ban'dɪ; 2 băn'dy, *v.* [BAN'DIED; BAN'DY-ING.]
I. *t.* **1.** To give and receive; reciprocate; exchange, as compliments or reproaches; as, to *bandy* words, etc.
She [Queen Elizabeth]...could rub up her rusty Greek at need, to *bandy* pedantry with a Vice-Chancellor.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* § 3, p. 370. [H. 1888.]
2. To pass along or back and forth, from mouth to mouth; agitate; as, to *bandy* stories about. **3.** To pass, throw, or knock back and forth; as, to *bandy* a ball. **4†.** To send forth; drive away.
II. *i.* **1.** To contend, either in emulation or hostility.
To squander time away, and *bandy*.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 2, l. 912.
2†. To bound, as a ball. **3†.** To league. **ban'dle†**.

ban'dy¹, *a.* **1.** Crooked outward at the knees; bowed. **2†.** Limp. [< F. *bandé*, pp. of *bander;* see BANDY¹, *n.*] — **ban'dy-legged"**, *a.* Bow-legged: the opposite of *knock-kneed.* — **ban'dl-ness**, *n.*

band'y², *a.* Having bands; streaked; in coal-mining, having intercalated bands of poor slaty material.

ban'dy¹, *n.* [BAN'DIES, 1 -dɪz; 2 -dɪs, *pl.*] **1.** A bent stick or club, used in a game resembling hockey.
The bat was also called a *bandy* from its being bent.
J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Golf or Golf* p. 538. [C. & W. 1888.]
2. The game itself, sometimes called **bandy and knurly**, a rough knot of wood often taking the place of a ball. **ban'dy-cat†**. **3†.** A return stroke in tennis. [< F. *bander*, bind, fasten, bandy, < G. *band*, band, bond.] — **ban'dy-ball"**, *n.* The ball used in bandy; also, the game itself.

ban'dy², *n.* [BAN'DIES, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] A two-wheeled cart or carriage used in the Bombay presidency and in southern India; a bullock-wagon; native gig. **ben'dɪ†**. [Java]. — **ban'dy-man**, *n.*

ban'dy-ban"dy, 1 ban'dɪ-ban'dɪ; 2 băn'dy-băn'dy, *n.* [Austral.] A poisonous ringed snake (*Vermicella annulata*) common to the interior of the continent.

bane, 1 bēn; 2 bān, *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To be a bane to; poison; injure; ruin.
For what shall heal, when holy water *banes?*
KEBLE *Christian Year, Rogation Sunday* st. 7.
2†. To poison to death. **bain†**. — **ba'ner†**, *n.*

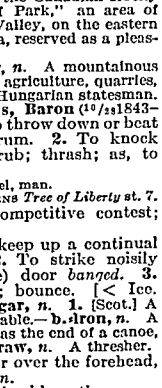
bane¹, *n.* **1.** Anything pernicious or ruinous.
When with neglect, the lover's *bane*, Poore maids rewarded be.
HERRICK *To the Willow-Tree* st. 3.
2. A disease of sheep; the rot. **3.** A deadly poison: used now chiefly in compounds, as in *henbane.* **4†.** A worker of death; death. [< AS. *bana*, murderer, destruction; cp. AS. *benn* = Goth. *banja*, wound, sore.] **bant.** Syn.: curse, harm, injury, pest, poison, ruin, scourge. — Ant.: antidote, cure, relief, remedy.

bane², *n.* [Scot.] A bone.

Ba-ne'a, 1 ba-nī'ə; 2 ba-nē'a, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Ba-ne'as, 1 ba-nī'əs; 2 ba-nē'as, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

bane'ber"ry, 1 bēn'ber'ɪ; 2 bān'bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -ɪş, *pl.*] The poisonous berry of any species of *Actæa*, or the plant itself. Of the four species of the eastern United States, *A. rubra, A. arguta, A. eburnea*, and *A. alba*, the first two have red berries, the others white; the European species, *A. spicata*, has purplish-black berries.


Baneberry.
Flowering branch and fruit of *Actæa rubra.*

bane'ful, 1 bēn'ful; 2 bān'fụl, *a.* **1.** Having noxious, poisonous, or deadly qualities; dangerous to life; as, a *baneful* juice, atmosphere, etc. **2.** Exerting a pernicious or hurtful influence; injurious; as, a *baneful* superstition.
In truth nothing is so *baneful* . . . as interfering with the legal value of money.
WEBSTER *Works* vol. iii, p. 102. [L. B. & CO. 1853.]
Syn.: see PERNICIOUS. — **bane'fully**, *adv.* — **bane'ful-ness**, *n.*

Ba-nér', 1 ba-nēr'; 2 bä-nęr', **Johan** (6/21 1596–6/20 1641). A Swedish general; fought in the Thirty Years' war.

bane'wort", 1 bēn'wûrt"; 2 bān'wûrt", *n.* Any poisonous plant, especially belladonna, and the smaller spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), supposed to poison sheep. See NIGHTSHADE.

Banff, 1 bāmf; 2 bămf, *n.* **1.** The capital of Banffshire, Scotland; a fishing-port. **2.** A village in the Canadian Rocky Mountain National Park, or "Banff Park," an area of about 250 sq. m., in the Bow River Valley, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, Alberta, reserved as a pleasure-ground.

Banff'shire, 1 bamf'shɪr; 2 băm'fshīr, *n.* A mountainous county of N. E. Scotland; 641 sq. m.; agriculture, quarries, and fisheries.

Bánffy, 1 bān'fɪ; 2 bän'fy, **Desiderius, Baron** (10/22 1843–3/1 1911). A Hungarian statesman.

bang¹, 1 bag; 2 băng, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw down or beat on noisily; as, to *bang* a big drum. **2.** To knock roughly or against something; drub; thrash; as, to *bang* the dishes.
And *banged* the despot weel, man.
BURNS *Tree of Liberty* st. 7.
3. [Colloq.] To outdo, as in a competitive contest; excel; as, to *bang* the best of them.
II. *i.* **1.** To make a loud noise; keep up a continual din; as, guns *banged* all day. **2.** To strike noisily against something; as, the (loose) door *banged.* **3.** [Prov. Brit.] To spring suddenly; bounce. [< Icc. *banga*, beat, hammer.] — **bang'-beg"gar**, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A stout staff. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A constable. — **b.-iron**, *n.* A metallic guard attached to an object, as the end of a canoe, to prevent injury from shock. — **b.-straw**, *n.* A thresher.

bang², *vt.* To cut across, as the hair over the forehead, or the tail of a horse. See BANG², *n.*

bang¹, *n.* **1.** A loud, forcible, or noisy blow, thump, or whack; as, a *bang* with the fist. **2.** The noise made by such a blow, or any similar noise; an explosive sound; as, the *bang* of a musket. **3.** A sudden spring; a dash.

bang², *n.* The front hair cut square or slightly round, generally so as to hang down over the forehead (called in England a *fringe*); also, a false front piece of hair.

bang³, *n.* Indian hemp. See BHANG. [Caribbean sea.

bang⁴, *n.* A sardine (*Clupanodon pseudohispanicus*) of the

bang, *adv.* **1.** With a violent blow or loud and sudden noise; as, he ran *bang* against me; *bang* went the gun. **2.** All at once; abruptly; as, *bang* went my hat.

ban-ga'¹, 1 ban-gä'; 2 bän-gä', *n.* [P. I.] A water-jar; monkey.

Bang'a², 1 bag'ə; 2 băng'ä, *n.* A town in Capiz province, Panay, P. I.

ban-ga-lay', 1 bag-gə-lī' *or* bag'əl-ē; 2 băg-gə-lī' *or* băng'əl-ä, *n.* [Austral.] The timber of the bastard mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) of southeastern Australia.

Ban"ga-lore', 1 băg'gə-lōr'; 2 băn"gə-lōr', *n.* **1.** A district in Mysore state, India; 2,901 sq. m. **2.** Its chief town, a British fortified city and military station; silk- and cotton-factories.

bang'a-low, 1 bag'ə-lo; 2 băng'a-lo, *n.* [Austral.] A lofty feather-palm (*Ptychosperma elegans*) of the tropical coast-regions of Australia, often cultivated for ornament.

Ban-gar', 1 bag-gär'; 2 băg-gär', *n.* A town in La Union province, Luzon, P. I.

bang-cal', 1 bag-kăl' *or* bag'kəl; 2 băng-căl' *or* băng'cal, *n.* [P. I.] A large tree (*Nauclea glaberrima*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), yielding a greenish-yellow wood used in naval construction, house-building, barrel-making, furniture, and general joiners' work, especially canoes. **ban'-cal‡** [Tag. & Pampanga]; **ban'gal‡** [Visayan].

bangd, *pp.* Banged. S. S.

bange, 1 banj; 2 bănj, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** To take damage, as by heat or cold: said of hay, straw, fodder, and the like. **2.** To loaf or lounge, especially in company with low-lived, evil-minded persons. **3.** To bang.

bange, *n.* A light, fine rain. — **ban'gy**, *a.* Drizzly.

bang'er, 1 bag'ər; 2 băng'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which bangs. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A large object or person. **3.** [Slang.] A tremendous lie; a whopper. **4.** [College Slang, U. S.] A heavy cane, especially one borne by a freshman in defiance of the sophomores. — **bang'er-rush"**, *n.* [College Slang, U. S.] A college struggle for the possession of a banger or cane; cane-rush.

ban'gerts, 1 ban'gərts; 2 băn'gerts, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] *Mining.* A coarse stopping for holding up earth in place.

ban'ghy, 1 ban'gɪ; 2 băn'gy, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A pole or yoke of bamboo used in carrying burdens. **2.** Parcel-post. **ba-han'gɪt**; **ban'gy†**.

Hindu Banghy.

ban'ghy-post", *n.* Same as BANGHY, 2.

bang'ing, 1 bag'ɪŋ; 2 băng'ing, *pa.* **1.** Striking violently or noisily. **2.** [Colloq.] Large in size; unusual.

Bang"kok', 1 bag'kok'; 2 băng'kŏk', *n.* The capital of Siam, on the Menam river.

ban'gle, } 1 bag'gl; 2 băg'gl, *v.* [Dial. or
ban'gl", } Obs.] **1.** To beat about; flutter; also, to hang loosely; droop. **2†.** To fritter away; waste. **3.** [Dial.] To beat down. — **ban'gle-ear"**, *n.* A drooping ear, as in certain dogs, as the bloodhound. — **b.-eared**, *a.*

ban'gle, *n.* **1.** A slender bracelet, often with suspended ornaments; sometimes, also, one of such ornaments. **2.** An arm-ring or anklet worn in Africa and India. **3.** *Naut.* A hoop for a spar. [< Hind. *bangrī*, glass bracelet.]

ban'gl(e)d², 1 bag'gld; 2 băg'gld, *a.* Adorned with bangles.

Ban'gor, 1 ban'gər; 2 băn'gŏr, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Penobscot county, Me.; lumber-market. **2.** A village in Van Buren county, Mich. **3.** A village in Franklin county, N. Y. **4.** A borough in Northampton county, Pa. **5.** 1 bag'gər; 2 bag'gor. A city in Carnarvonshire, Wales; slate-quarries. **6.** A fishing-port in Down county, Ireland. — **Ban-go'ri-an**, *a.* Relating or belonging to Bangor; specifically, to Bangor in Wales. — **Bangorian controversy** (*Ch. Hist.*), a dispute precipitated by Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, Wales, through a sermon delivered March 31, 1717, on the text "My kingdom is not of this world" (*John* xviii, 36), in which he denied the divine authority of the clergy. — **Ban-go'ri-an**, *n.*

Bang"pa-Kung', 1 bag"pə-kuŋ'; 2 băng"pä-kŭng', *n.* A river in Siam, E. of the Menam; 200 m. long.

Bangs, 1 bagz; 2 băngs, **John Kendrick** (9/27 1862–1/21 1922). An American humorist and author.

bangs'ring, *n.* Same as BANXRING. [winner.

bang'ster, 1 bag'stər; 2 băng'ster, *n.* [Scot.] A bully; victor;

bang'-tail", 1 bag'-tēl"; 2 băng'-tāl", *n.* **1.** A tail cut evenly across. **2.** An animal having such a tail, as a carriage-horse. **3.** [Scot.] A bird, the redstart. — **bang-tail muster.** [Austral.], the driving of all cattle on a station into the stock-yards, where the hair at the end of the tail of each animal is cut squarely across, for the purpose of counting them. — **bang'-tailed"**, *a.*

bangue, *n.* Same as BHANG.

Ban"gu-ed', 1 ban"gu-ēd'; 2 băn"gu-ĕd', *n.* The capital of Abra, subprovince, Luzon, P. I.

Ban"gu-i', 1 ban"gu-ī'; 2 băn"gu-ĭ', *n.* A town in Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, P. I.

bang'-up", 1 bag'-up"; 2 băng'-ŭp", *a.* & *adv.* [Slang.] First-rate; in fine style; as, a *bang-up* entertainment.

bang'-up", *n.* [Local, U. S.] A heavy overcoat.

Bang"we-o'lo, 1 bag"wɪ-ō'lo; 2 băng"we-ō'lo, *n.* A lake in N. Rhodesia; 11,250 sq. m. **Bem'ba†**.

ban'-horse", 1 ban'-hōrs"; 2 băn'-hōrs", *n.* [Brit.] A pack-horse; bathorse. [Luzon, P. I.

Ba'nil, 1 bā'nɪl; 2 bā'nĭl, *n.* A town in Zambales province,

Ba'nĭs, 1 bā'nɪs; 2 bā'nĭs. *Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 36.

ban'ian, } 1 ban'yən; 2 băn'yan (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An
ban'yan, } East-Indian tree (*Ficus bengalensis*) of the nettle family, which sends down from its branches roots that ultimately develop into accessory trunks, producing a cluster or grove of connected trunks often covering several acres; Indian fig: planted as a shade-tree.

Banian in Colombo, Ceylon.

Arched like the *banian* o'er its pillared props.
HOLMES *Dedication of Pittsfield Cemetery* st. 2.
2. A Hindu merchant or trader, especially one in the foreign trade acting also as a broker or banker: of the Vaisya caste, and abstainers from meat; a banya.
Our own *Banyan*, our man of contracts and many lacs, that shrewd broker and substantial banker.
J. W. PALMER, *The New and the Old* ch. 1, p. 283. [B. & C. 1859.]
3. [Anglo-Ind.] A loose shirt or jacket; singlet; undershirt.
In summer time a *banyan* loose he wore.
LOWELL *Fitz Adam's Story* st. 15.
[< Pg. *banian*, < Hind. *banya*, < Sans. *vanij*, merchant.] — **banian** (or **banyan**) **day**, a day when no flesh-meat is issued to sailors; hence, a day of poor fare; usually, in the British navy, one day in the week.
The American sailor sees no *banyan day*.
NORDHOFF *Merchant Vessel*, p. 151. [D. M. & CO.] — **b. hospital**, a hospital for disabled animals. — **native b.** [Austral.], the rusty or narrow-leaved fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*).

Ba'nid, 1 bē'nɪd; 2 bā'nid, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* viii, 36. **Ba-nī'as†** (Apocrypha, R. V.).

ba'nie, 1 bē'nɪ; 2 bā'nĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Bony.

ba'nig, 1 bā'nɪg; 2 bā'nĭg, *n.* [P. I.] A mat of plaited grass or palm-leaves, especially one to sleep on: a Tagalog term.

Ba'nim, 1 bē'nɪm; 2 bā'nim, **John** (4/15 1798–8/12 1842). An Irish novelist; *Tales of the O'Hara Family*, etc.

Ban'i-nu, 1 ban'ɪ-nū; 2 băn'ĭ-nu, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

ban'ish, 1 ban'ɪsh; 2 băn'ish, *vt.* **1.** To compel to leave one's country by political decree or judicial sentence.
Aristides, praying the gods that those who had *banished* him might never be compelled by danger or suffering to recall him.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 240. [A. 1873.]
2. To expel, as from a customary or desired place; drive away; dismiss; as, to *banish* a thing from one's mind.
Words which convey ideas of dignity in one age are *banished* from elegant writing or conversation in another.
JOHNSON *Rambler* Oct. 26, 1751.
3†. To put under a ban; outlaw. [ME. *bannishen*, < OF. *bannir*, < LL. *bannio, bandio*, proscribe, < OHG. *bannan;* see BAN¹, *n.*] — **ban'ish-er**, *n.*
Syn.: ban, discharge, dislodge, drive out, eject, evict, exile, expatriate, expel, ostracize, oust. *Banish*, primarily to put under *ban*, to compel by authority to leave a place or country, perhaps with restriction to some other place or country. From a country, a person may be *banished, exiled*, or *expatriated; banished* from any country where he may happen to be, but *expatriated* or *exiled* only from his own. One may *expatriate* or *exile* himself; he is *banished* by others. *Banish* is a word of wide import; one may *banish* disturbing thoughts; care may *banish* sleep. To *expel* is to *drive out* with violence or rudeness, and so often with disgrace. See DISMISS. — Prep.: Catiline was banished *from* Rome; John the Apostle was banished *to* Patmos.

ban'ish-ment, 1 ban'ɪsh-ment *or* -mənt; 2 băn'ish-ment, *n.* The act of banishing, or the state of being banished; exile; expulsion.
Now go we in content, To liberty, and not to *banishment*.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act i, sc. 3.

ban'isht, *pp.* Banished. S. S.

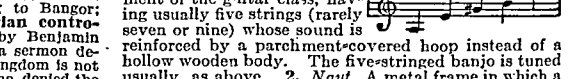
ban'is-ter, 1 ban'ɪs-tər; 2 băn'is-ter, *n.* **1.** One of the uprights supporting the hand-rail at the side of a staircase: an undesirable corruption of *baluster.* **2.** *pl.* The uprights and rail taken together. **3.** A brush used for cleaning parts of looms, etc., in textile mills. **4.** [Rare.] Any baluster. See BALUSTER. **ban'nis-ter†**.

Ban"ja-lu'ka, 1 ban"ya-lū'kə; 2 băn"yä-lụ'ka, *n.* A fortified town in Bosnia.

ban-jar'a, 1 ban-jar'ə; 2 băn-jä'ra, *n.* [Hind.] One of a class of traveling grain-and-salt merchants in the Dekkan. **2.** A banjara dog. [Cor. of Hind. *banjāra*, < Sans. *vanij.*] **ban-ja'rit**; **ban-jar'reet.** — **banjara dog**, a large, long-haired hound-like dog of greyhound type, bred by the banjaras.

Ban"jer-ma'sin, 1 ban"yer-mā'sɪn; 2 băn"yer-mä'sĭn, *n.* **1.** A Dutch district in S. E. Borneo; 5,928 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Ban"jar-mas'sin†**.

ban'jo, 1 ban'jo; 2 băn'jo, *n.* [-JOS, 1 -joz; 2 -jōş, *pl.*] **1.** A long-necked musical instrument of the guitar class, having usually five strings (rarely seven or nine) whose sound is reinforced by a parchment-covered hoop instead of a hollow wooden body. The five-stringed banjo is tuned usually as above. **2.** *Naut.* A metal frame in which a screw propeller is hung for hoisting out of the water when not in use. **3.** An automatic railway-signal shaped like a banjo. **banjo frame.** [Negro cor. of *banjore*, cor. of BANDORE¹.] **ban'jer†**; **ban'joret.** — **ban'jo-ist**, *n.* A banjo-player.



Ban"joe-mas', 1 băn'yū-mās'; 2 băn'yụ-mäs', *n.* **1.** A Dutch residency in Java. **2.** Its capital.

ban'jo-rin, *n.* A musical instrument similar to the banjo, but tuned a fourth higher. **ban"jeau-rine'†**; **ban'jou-rin†**.

bank¹, 1 bank; 2 băŋk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To heap up in a bank or mound; as, to *bank* earth. **2.** To enclose, cover, or protect by a bank, border, or dike. **3.** To bring to the shore or bank, as game; shelter under the bank, as a boat; pile or lay on the bank, as logs. **4.** *Billiards & Pool.* To cause (a ball) to hit or rebound from the bank or cushion; specif., to double (the object-ball) into a pocket. **5.** To bring together in a bank, as transformers. **6†.** To coast; skirt.
II. *i.* **1.** To form or lie in banks; as, the clouds are *banking* up. **2.** *Horol.* To rest against the banking-points, -pins, or -screws, as the fork or the detent of a watch-escapement. **3.** To fish on the Newfoundland Banks. **4.** To shelter or rest beneath a bank. **5.** To incline sideways, an air-plane in rounding. **6†.** To border.
— **to bank** (or **bank up**) **a fire**, to cover a fire with ashes or earth so as to keep it alive but burning low.
Like a *bank'd-up fire* that flashed out again
From century to century. TENNYSON *The Cup* act i, sc. 2.

bank², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place or keep in a bank. **2.** To convert into ready money and place in bank; as, to *bank* an estate.
II. *i.* **1.** To do business as or with a bank or banker; have an account with or deposit money in a bank; as, to *bank* with the First National.
Bank, that is to say, 'have certain dealings with a banking establishment,' though very recent, apparently, is one of those instinctive coinages which take their place in a language, without provoking demur, or even attracting attention as novelties.
F. HALL *Modern English* p. 299. [S. 1873.]
2. To form a bank at a gaming-table; hence, colloquially, to wager with security; trust as certain or sure; as, I would *bank* on his honesty; I'm not *banking* on that.
3. [Dial., Eng.] To fail in business; become bankrupt.

bank¹, *n.* **1.** Any ridge or mound-like formation or mass; as, a *bank* of earth; a *bank* of cloud.
Deeper in the vault lay those mysterious *banks* of vapor.
H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers* pt. ii, p. 257. [J. C. D. 1855.]
2. The slope of a hillside; a long acclivity, or a sloping mound; a rising ground.
Some mossy *bank* my couch must be.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 16.

3. The land at the edge of a watercourse. often in the plural; also, raised ground at the sides of a road or the like; as, the *banks* of a river; the *bank* of a railway-cut. 4. A raised portion of the bed of a river, lake, or ocean; as, the *Banks* of Newfoundland; fishing-*banks;* also, a shallow; sand-bar; shoal; a bed where oysters or mussels are found. 5. *Mining.* (1) [Local, Eng.] The face of a coal-vein in process of being mined. (2) The surface immediately about the mouth of a mine; the grass. (3) [Local U. S.] A coal-vein worked from water-level drifts. 6. A set of like articles grouped together, as the keys in an organ or piano; as, a *bank* of electric lights. 7. *Carp.* A long piece of timber from 4 to 10 inches square: usually of unslit fir-wood. [C.] 8. The track on which the carriage of a printing-press moves. 9. A pressman's table for holding sheets. 10. A frame for holding type-filled galleys, standing or dead matter, etc. 11. A creel for holding bobbins of thread or yarn. 12. A rowers' bench in a galley; a thwart; by extension, the rowers, or the number of oars collectively, upon one bench; also, a tier of oars, as in ancient galleys, which had several tiers, one above another. 13. *Billiards.* The cushion. 14. A raised part on the floor of a glass-melting furnace, supporting the pots. 15. [Eng.] A grade, as on a railway. 16. [Dial., Eng.] A hill; rising ground. 17. *Law.* See BANC. 18. The sidewise inclination of an air-plane in rounding a curve. 19†. A settle; bench; platform. [< AS. *banc,* mound; cp. BENCH. In some senses < F. *banc,* bench, < MHG. *banc.*] **banckt**; **banket**.

Syn.: beach, border, coast, edge, marge, margin, shore, strand. *A beach* is a strip or expanse of incoherent wave-worn sand, which is often pebbly or full of boulders; we speak of the *beach* of a lake or ocean; a *beach* is sometimes found in the bend of a river. *Strand* is a more poetic term for a wave-washed shore, esp. as a place for landing or embarking; as, the keel grates on the *strand.* The whole line of a country or continent that borders the sea is the *coast. Shore* is any land, whether cliff, or sand, or marsh, bordering water. We do not speak of the *coast* of a river, nor of the *banks* of the ocean, tho there may be *banks* by or under the sea. *Edge* is the line where land and water meet; as, the water's *edge. Brink* is the place from which one may fall; as, the river's *brink;* the *brink* of a precipice; the *brink* of ruin. See MARGIN.

— **bank'bait"**, *n.* *May-flies used as bait in still-fishing.* — **b.-beaver,** *n.* An otter.— **b.-claim,** *n. Mining.* A claim lying alongside a river-bank.— **b.-cress,** *n.* **1.** Hedge-mustard. **2.** Early winter-cress.— **b.-engine,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** An engine at the mouth of a mine-shaft. **2.** A locomotive to help a train up a grade.— **b.-fish,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A cod: so called because caught off the Banks of Newfoundland in the North Atlantic.— **b.-fishing,** *n.* Fishing off the Banks of Newfoundland; cod-fishing.— **b.-game,** *n.* A game of billiards in which only bank-shots score.— **b.-head,** *n.* [Eng.] The pit-mouth or opening of a coal-mine and surrounding surface property.— **b.-hook,** *n.* **1.** A large fish-hook used in running water, and fastened to a line attached to the bank. **2.** A large hook for cod-fishing used on the Banks of Newfoundland.— **b.-jug,** *n.* The willow-warbler.— **b.-man,** *n.* **1.** *Print.* A workman whose duty it is to close up the galleys on the bank, and see that they are proved. **2.** [Eng.] A workman about the surface property of a coal-mine.— **b.-martin,** *n.* [Eng.] A bank-swallow.— **b.-plate,** *n.* A cast-iron plate forming part of the floor at the mouth of a mine-shaft.— **b.-right,** *n. Mining.* The right of diverting water for use on a bank-claim.— **b.-shot,** *n.* In billiards, a shot in which the cue-ball strikes the cushion before striking a ball.— **b.-sided,** *a. Naut.* With inward-sloping sides, as a ship; formerly, *tumbling house:* opposed to *wall-sided.*— **b.-swallow,** *n.* A small swallow (*Cliricola riparia*), distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, which burrows its nests in banks.— **from b. to b.** (*Eng. Mining.*), from the time of descending into the pit to the return to the pit-head; the length of a shift.

The Bank-swallow and its Nesting-place.

bank[2], *n.* **1.** An institution for lending, borrowing, issuing, or caring for money. Banks may be either private or incorporated. They are of three kinds: (1) of *deposit,* including savings-banks; (2) of *discount;* and (3) of *issue* or *circulation.* State and private banks, except those which include a department for savings, are generally exclusively banks of discount. Most modern banks combine several of these functions. National banks in the United States issue a circulating currency, the redemption and value of which are secured by United States bonds deposited in the United States Treasury. Compare TRUST COMPANY, under TRUST.

The earliest bank of deposit, instituted for the accommodation of private merchants, is said to have been that of Barcelona, in 1401. HALLAM *Middle Ages* ch. 9, pt. ii, p. 485. (H. 1854.]

2. The office or building used for banking purposes, as, a *bank* fronting Wall street. **3.** The funds of a gaming-establishment; also, a like accumulation of counters in some games; as, to break the *bank* at Monte Carlo. **4.** In some games, reserve pieces from which the players are permitted to draw, as in dominoes. **5†.** A joint capital; a pool. [< F. *banque,* < It. *banca, banco,* < LL. *bancus,* bench, bank, < MHG. *banc,* bench.]— **associated bank,** a bank which is a member of the Clearing House Association.— **bank'ac-count",** *n.* An account with a bank; also, a sum deposited in a bank subject to check or on interest.— **b. annuities** [Gt. Brit.], government securities, the consolidated annuities; official name. See CONSOLS.— **b.-book,** *n.* A book in which a depositor's accounts are entered: kept in his possession as a voucher, and serving as a receipt for deposits.— **b.-court,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The weekly meeting of bank-officers. **2.** A general court of proprietors.— **b.-credit,** *n. Scots Law.* A credit with a bank, established by depositing a permanent security on which money may be drawn by check up to an agreed amount; cash-credit.— **b.-discount,** see DISCOUNT.— **b.-draft,** *n.* See DRAFT, *n.,* 10.— **b.-holiday,** *n. Eng. Law.* A secular day on which banks are legally closed. See HOLIDAY.— **b. money.** **1.** See BANCO, 1. **2.** (1) Money on deposit. (2) Bank paper.— **b. of deposit,** an institution where money and securities are deposited for safe-keeping; specif., a bank which receives deposits subject to withdrawal by checks but carrying no interest.— **B. of England,** the custodian of the public money of Great Britain and manager of the public debt; now the largest bank in the world.— **b. of issue** (or **circulation**), a bank authorized by law to issue its own notes payable to bearer; a national bank.— **B. of the United States,** either of two institutions (1791–1816 and 1817–1836) that acted as fiscal agents of the United States government.— **b. paper.** **1.** Paper issued by a bank; specif., bank-notes. **2.** Commercial paper, as negotiable securities, drafts, bills of exchange, etc., acceptable to banks for discount.— **b.-post,** *n.* Letter-paper varying in weight from 5½ to 10 pounds per ream. [C.]— **b. post-bill** [Eng.], a bill issued by the Bank of England for convenience in sending money by mail: usually on seven days' sight.— **b. statement,** a statement showing the assets and liabilities of a bank based on average deposits, loans, reserve surplus, etc., in New York usually presented weekly through the clearing-house. National banks make statements when ordered by the Controller of the Currency. See STATEMENT.— **b.-stock,** *n.* The shares of a bank's capital.— **B. war** (*U. S. Hist.*), the contest between President Andrew Jackson and the Second United States Bank, whose failure followed the withdrawal of the government deposits by the President's order in 1833.— **labor b.,** an operatives' bank.— **national b.** **1.** [U. S.] A commercial bank authorized by Federal statute to issue circulating notes secured by Government bonds, and in other particulars exercising the ordinary functions of a bank of deposit and discount, with double liability of shareholders for all debts, and with its affairs under the supreme supervision and control of the Controller of the Currency. **2.** A bank associated with the national finances, such as the German Reichsbank or the Bank of France.— **to break the b.,** *to win in gambling all the money in the bank, or the sum* fixed as the limit of the bank's stakes for the day.

bank[3], *n. Lumbering.* **1.** A landing. **2.** The surplus of logs above the number called for as a day's work in cutting or skidding, and reserved to apply to another day's product that may fall below the number required.

bank., *abbr.* Banking.

Ban'ka, 1 bän'ka; 2 bän'kä, *n.* **1.** A town in Taiwan. **2.** Same as BANCA. **3.** *A high quality of tin from the island* of Banka. **Banka tin‡.**

bank'a-ble, } 1 baŋk'ą-bl; 2 bąnk'a-bl, *a.* Capable of
bank'a-bl'e, } being banked; receivable by a bank; as, is that security *bankable?*

Ban"ka-lan', 1 ban"ka-lān'; 2 bän"kä-län', *n.* **1.** A state of the Dutch East Indies, W. coast of Madura. **2.** Its capital.

bank'-bill", 1 baŋk'-bil"; 2 bąnk'-bil", *n. Com.* **1.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] A bank-note. **2.** A draft or bill of exchange drawn by one bank on another or on its own agency or correspondent; a banker's draft.

banked, } 1 baŋkt; 2 bănkt, *a.* Having banks, as of
bankt[s], } oars or keys: usually in composition; as, a triple-*banked* galley or organ. In modern usage, a single-*banked* boat is one having one rower on each thwart.

bank'er[1], 1 baŋk'ər; 2 bąnk'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One engaged in the business of banking; by extension, any one from whom one can get money on demand; a backer.

Every person, firm, or company having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or for sale, shall be regarded as . . . a *banker.*
Int. Rev. Laws 1900 § 3407, ch. 16, p. 333.

2. In gaming: (1) One who deals or keeps the bank, as in a gambling-house. (2) An English card-game, in which the players bet on the relative values of certain hidden cards.— **Banker Poet,** Samuel Rogers, the son of a London banker, or Edward Clarence Stedman, an American financier: in reference to their occupations.— **bank'er-dom,** *n.* The class or body of bankers; the banking interest. [M.]— **bank'er-ess,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A woman engaged in banking. **2.** A banker's wife.

bank'er[2], *n.* **1.** A vessel used in cod-fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland. **2.** A banket. **3.** A sculptors' revolving modeling-table. **4.** A covering or hanging for a bench, screen, altar, etc.; a seat-cushion. **5.** One who embanks or ditches. **6.** A hunting-horse that can jump well on and off field-banks too wide to be cleared. [M.] **7.** [Austral.] A river full to the bank. **8.** [Local, U. S.] One who picks up flotsam and jetsam along the coast: used in California.

ban'ke-ra, 1 baŋ'kə-ra; 2 bąn'kĕ-ra, *n.* A bird, the Haitian thickknee (*Œdicnemus dominicensis*), sometimes domesticated. [< Native name.]

ban'ket[1], 1 baŋ'ket; 2 bąn'kĕt, *n.* [Eng.] A stone-masons' or bricklayers' bench, on which to trim stone or brick. **bank'er-block"‡.**

ban-ket'[2], 1 baŋ-ket'; 2 bąn-kĕt', *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] **1.** A rounded, water-worn, auriferous conglomerate, known elsewhere as *pudding-stone,* frequently auriferous throughout Africa, especially south of the Zambezi and on the Gold Coast. **2.** A raisin cake; also, pastry.

bank'-fish", **b.-game,** etc. See BANK[1], *n.*

Ban'ki, 1 baŋ'ki; 2 bąn'kĭ, *n.* **1.** A tributary state in Orissa, India; 116 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

bank'ing[1], 1 baŋk'iŋ; 2 bąnk'ing. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a bank or banker. **II.** *n.* The business of a bank or banker.— **banking-house,** any establishment, especially a commercial house, doing a banking business.— **cooperative b.,** a system of banking in which shareholders furnish the capital, secure the loans, and share profits.— **free b. system** [U. S.], a system by which applicants are granted permission to organize banks and to issue notes subject to certain conditions and to the depositing of securities.

bank'ing[2], *n.* **1.** The act of forming or raising a bank, or of covering it with protecting material, as broken stone. **2.** A ridge or mound; an embankment.

He stepped upon the *banking.* SARAH O. JEWETT *Strangers and Wayfarers* p. 231. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. Deep-sea cod-fishing on the Newfoundland Banks. **4.** The sorting or loading of coal at the mouth of a mine.— **bank'ing-file",** *n.* A straight or non-tapering file of triangular section used in watch-making.— **b.-ground,** *n* [U. S.] The bank of a stream or pond where logs are piled for use or shipment.— **b.-pin, -screw,** or **-stud,** *n.* A pin, screw, or stud to limit the side-movement of an escapement-lever.— **b.-wax,** *n.* Wax used to form a ridge round the edge of an etching-plate, to hold the acid.

bank'-jug", *n.* See BANK[1], *n.* [banks.

bank'less, 1 baŋk-les, 2 bąnk-lĕs, *a.* Having no bank or

bank'-man", **b.-martin.** See BANK[1], *n.*

bank'-note", 1 baŋk'-nōt"; 2 bąnk'-nōt", *n.* **1.** A promissory note, payable to bearer on demand, issued by a bank, under authority of law, as a circulating medium; formerly, such a note made payable at a fixed date and to a particular person. **2.** A note payable at a bank. **bank'-bill"‡** [U. S.].

ban'kong, 1 baŋ'koŋ; 2 bąn'kŏng, *n.* A Dyak war-canoe.

bank'rupt, 1 baŋk'rupt; 2 bąnk'rŭpt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make bankrupt or insolvent; as, to *bankrupt* a firm. **2†.** To beggar. **II†.** *i.* To become bankrupt. **bank'rout†.**

bank'rupt, *a.* **1.** Unable to pay one's debts; insolvent; also, depleted; exhausted. **2.** Subject to the conditions of bankrupt law. **3.** Figuratively, hopelessly disabled or discredited, as in resources.

Society can never prosper, but must always be *bankrupt,* until every man does that which he was created to do.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Wealth* p. 92. [o. & co. 1876.]

— **bankrupt law,** a law authorizing and regulating judicial proceedings in relation to bankrupt persons and their estates. A bankrupt law is designed (1) to determine the actual bankruptcy of a debtor; (2) to take judicial possession of his assets for equitable distribution among creditors; (3) to grant to the debtor himself by judicial decree, in every proper case, a full discharge from legal liability for his indebtedness. Formerly *bankrupt laws* applied only to merchants and traders; laws relating to the insolvency of other persons were called *insolvent laws.* In England this distinction terminated with the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, while the United States federal laws of 1841 and 1867 did not restrict their application to traders. But the terms *bankrupt law, bankruptcy law,* and *insolvent law* are now often used indiscriminately. Owing, however, to the fact that the Constitution of the United States confers on Congress power to establish a uniform rule on the subject of "bankruptcies," State statutes relating to bankruptcy and insolvency are generally called *insolvency laws.*

The bankruptcy system of the United States is now embodied in the National Bankruptcy Act of 1898 as amended by the Act of 1903. . . . . The acts of bankruptcy do not include . . . . non-payment by the debtor of his debts. A debtor can therefore only be adjudicated a bankrupt on the ground of indebtedness with his own consent in writing. . . . Involuntary proceedings can only be taken against debtors owing $1,000 or over, with certain exceptions. A petitioning creditor's debt must amount to $500.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed. vol. iii, p. 322.

bank'rupt, *n.* **1.** Loosely, any person, especially a trader, unable to pay his bills or without credit or resources; by extension, one unable to meet obligations. **2.** *Law.* (1) One who is unable to make payment of a just debt when due and demanded of him.

In vain at Court the *bankrupt* pleads his cause.
POPE *Moral Essays* ep. iii, l. 217.

(2) A person who has been judicially ascertained to be insolvent and adjudged to be discharged from his indebtedness on surrender of his property for distribution among his creditors under a decree of court. (3) *Old Eng. Law.* One who hides himself or his property so as to defraud creditors. [< F. *banqueroutte,* < It. *banca rotta,* < *banca* (< LL. *banca,* < MHG. *banc*), bank, + *rotta,* f. of *rotto,* broken, < L. *ruptus,* pp. of *rumpo,* break.]

bank'rupt-cy, 1 baŋk'rupt-si; 2 bąnk'rŭpt-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being bankrupt or insolvent; financial ruin; failure or inability to pay just debts. In the United States the courts of bankruptcy are the federal district courts, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the United States courts of the various Territories of the Union. They are invested with such jurisdiction in law and at equity as will enable them to exercise original jurisdiction in bankruptcy proceedings. In England and Wales bankruptcy is mainly regulated by the Bankruptcy Acts of 1883, 1887, and 1890 and rules made thereunder. The system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade and is administered by the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice. **2.** Serious or final loss of any good quality, as of faith, reputation, etc. **bank'rupt-ism†.** Syn.: see INSOLVENCY.
— **commissioner of bankruptcy,** a judicial officer authorized by law to investigate and adjudicate upon cases in bankruptcy.— **discharge in b.,** the discharge of a bankrupt debtor by judicial decree from liability for any debt which had been or might have been proved against him in proceedings in bankruptcy.— **involuntary b.,** proceedings in bankruptcy instituted against a debtor by his creditors. In the United States no person can be made an involuntary bankrupt unless (1) his debts aggregate at least $1,000, (2) an act of bankruptcy has been committed, or (3) the valuation of his assets is less than the amount of his debts. — **voluntary b.,** bankruptcy and discharge decreed on the petition of a debtor.

Banks, 1 baŋks; 2 bąnks, *n.* **1. Sir Joseph** (7/11 1743–8/19 1820), an English explorer and naturalist; president Royal Society, 1778–1820. **2. Nathaniel Prentiss** (1/20 1816–9/11 1894), an American statesman; Federal general in the civil war; twice Governor of Massachusetts. **3. Thomas** (12/20 1735–2/21 1805), an English sculptor; *Psyche and the Butterfly,* etc. **4.** A county in Georgia; 216 sq. m.; county-seat, Homer.

bank'shall, 1 baŋk'shəl; 2 bąnk'shal, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A storehouse. **2.** The office of a port official, as a harbor-master. **3.** A large audience-chamber, roofed but without walls, in a Javanese palace.

bank'-shot", *n.* See BANK[1], *n.*

Bank's-i-a, 1 baŋk'si-ə; 2 bąnk'si-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A former genus of Australian and Tasmanian evergreen shrubs and trees of the protead family (*Proteaceæ*), that have handsome large leathery dark-green leaves, the main ground of their European ornamental greenhouse cultivation, usually yellow 4-parted apetalous flowers in elongated heads, and winged seeds in large woody follicles. The species of this genus are now referred to *Sirmuellera* but are still marketed (generally) as *banksias.* **2.** [b-] Any plant of this genus. **bot'tle-brush"‡.** [< Sir Joseph *Banks.*]

Bank'side, 1 baŋk'said; 2 bąnk'sid, *n.* A district in Southwark, London, England, along the bank of the Thames, across from the old city of London, and between Blackfriars and Waterloo bridges.

bank'-sid"ed, *a.* See BANK[1], *n.*

Banks Land. An Arctic-American island, lat. 73° N., long. 110° to 125° W.— **Banks Strait,** a deep channel N. W. of Banks Land, and separating it from Melville Island, forming a part of the Northwest Passage. Both, together with several minor islands and straits in the Pacific, were named for Sir Joseph Banks.

banks'man, 1 baŋks'mən; 2 bąnks'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Mining.* A workman who superintends loading the output at the mouth of a coal-mine.

Banks oil. Cod-liver oil. [< Newfoundland *Banks.*]

bank'-stock", etc. See BANK[2], *n.*

Ban-ku'ra, 1 ban-kū'rą; 2 bän-kų'rä, *n.* **1.** A district in Bardwan division, Bengal, India; 2,621 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

bank'y, 1 baŋk'i; 2 bąnk'y, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to or like a bank or ridge; abounding in banks; ridgy.

ban"li-eue', 1 boñ"li-ū'; 2 bän"li-ū', *n.* [F.] Ground beyond the walls or fortifications of a town or city, but within its jurisdiction.

Ban'na, 1 bon'ą; 2 bän'ä, *n.* A town in Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, P. I.

Ban-na'ia, 1 bə-nē'yə; 2 ba-nā'ya, *n. Bib* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix. 33.

ban"na-lan'na, 1 ban"ə-lan'ə; 2 băn"a-lăn'a, *n.* [Ir.] A woman who sells ale across a counter. JOYCE *English as We Speak It in Ireland* p. 213.

Ban"na"lec', 1 ban"a"lek'; 2 băn"ä"lĕc', *n.* A city in Finistère department, France. [banat.

ban'nat, 1 ban'ət; 2 băn'at, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A bonnet. **2.** A

Ban'ne-as, 1 ban'ı-əs; 2 ban'e-as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *I Esd.* ix, 26.

Ban'ne-ker, 1 ban'ı-kər; 2 băn'e-ker, **Benjamin** (ᵉᵏ/₁₁1731–¹²/-1806). An American negro mathematician.

ban'ner, 1 ban'ər; 2 băn'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To assign a banner to; furnish with a banner.

The House of Este's *bannered* pile.
W. ALLSTON *Young Troubadour* st. 1.

II†. *i.* [Rare.] To raise a standard (against).

ban'ner, *a.* Worthy to bear the banner; most deserving in some particular respect; foremost.

Massachusetts, the *banner* state of the Union in labor legislation. R. T. ELY *Social Aspects Christianity* essay ii, p. 74. [T. Y. C.]

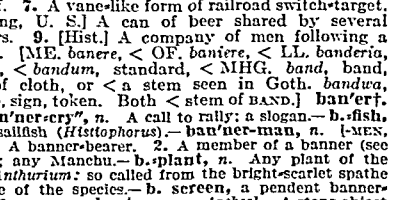
ban'ner, *n.* **1.** A piece of fabric, as cloth or a combination of netting and cloth, either suspended from a pole by a cross-bar, or hung from or stretched between horizontal ropes, and bearing some motto or device: often carried in processions as the ensign of a society, order, or party. **2.** Any standard, regardless of shape; a flag, as of a nation, army, or the like; as, the star-spangled *banner.*

Banner of England, not for a season, O *banner* of Britain, hast thou Floated in conquering battle! TENNYSON *Def. of Lucknow* st. 1.

3. Figuratively, any moral symbol or standard; as, the *banner* of the Cross.

Over space the clear *banner* of mind is unfurled.
W. R. ALGER *Poetry of the Orient* p. 158. [W. N. & H. 1856.]

4. [China.] One of the eight divisions of the imperial Manchu army, each having its peculiar banner; also, a division of a Mongol tribe. **5.** *Bot.* The large upper petal of a papilionaceous blossom; the vexillum. **6.** *Her.* A small flag, nearly square, or a pennant with the points torn off. **7.** A vane-like form of railroad switch-target. **8.** [Slang, U. S.] A can of beer shared by several drinkers. **9.** [Hist.] A company of men following a banner. [ME. *banere,* < OF. *baniere,* < LL. *banderia,* banner, < *bandum,* standard, < MHG. *band,* band, strip of cloth, or < a stem seen in Goth. *bandwa, bandwō,* sign, token. Both < stem of BAND.] **ban'er†. — ban'ner-cry",** *n.* A call to rally; a slogan.— **b.-fish,** *n.* A sailfish (*Histiophorus*).— **ban'ner-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A banner-bearer. **2.** A member of a banner (see def. 4); any Manchu.— **b.-plant,** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Anthurium:* so called from the bright-scarlet spathe of some of the species.— **b. screen,** a pendent banner-shaped fire-screen — **b.-stone,** *n. Archeol.* A stone object found in the United States, often shaped like a two-edged ax with an eye for a handle: conjectured to have been used as an ornament or as a badge of authority. — **b. vane,** a flag-like weather-vane. — **ban'ner-less,** *a.*— **ban'ner-wise,** *adv.*


Banner-stones.

Ban'ner², *n.* A county in Nebraska; 744 sq. m.; county-seat, Harrisburg.

ban'nerd, *pp.* Bannered. S. S.

ban'ner-er, 1 ban'ər-ər; 2 băn'er-er, *n.* A standard-bearer.

ban'ner-et¹, 1 ban'ər-et; 2 băn'er-ĕt, *n.* A small banner; banderole. [F., dim. of *bannière,* OF. *baniere;* see BANNER.] **ban'ne-our†; ban"ner-ette'†.**

Words are but the *bannerets* of a great army, a few bits of color here and there; thoughts are the main body of the footmen that march unseen below. H. W. BEECHER in Drysdale's *Prov.* from *Plymouth Pulpit, Human Mind* p. 32. [A. 1887.]

ban'ner-et², *n.* **1.** One of a former grade of knights entitled to display a banner in place of a pennant, and who ranked next to a baron and above other knights. The dignity is said to have been last conferred by Charles I. upon Sir John Smith for gallantry in rescuing the royal standard at Edgehill. **knight banneret†.**

Bannerets, or, as they are called, banrents, are enumerated among the orders of Scottish nobility in the year 1428.
HALLAM *Middle Ages* pt. iii, p. 414. [H. 1854.]

2. Formerly, a magistrate in some Swiss cantons and Italian republics. **ban'der-et†.**

ban'ne-rol, 1 ban'ı-rōl; 2 băn'e-rōl, *n.* Same as BANDEROLE.

ban'net, 1 ban'et; 2 băn'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A bonnet. **ban'nat†.**

ban'ning, 1 ban'ıŋ; 2 băn'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of cursing or forbidding; prohibition. **2.** The making of public announcement; proclamation.

ban-ni'tion†, *n.* Banishment. **ban'ni-must†.**

ban'nock¹, 1 ban'ək; 2 băn'ok, *n.* [Scot & North. Eng.] A cake of coarse meal baked on a griddle or hot stone; usually made of barley-meal or oatmeal. [< AS. *bannuc,* < Gael. *bannach,* cake.] — **ban'nock-fluke",** *n.* [Scot.] The turbot.— **b.-stick,** *n.* [Scot.] A rolling-pin for making bannocks.

Ban'nock², 1 ban'ək; 2 băn'ok, *n.* **1.** A county in Idaho; 3,123 sq. m.; county-seat, Pocatello. **2.** An Indian tribe. See AMERICAN.

Ban'nock-burn, 1 ban'ək-bûrn; 2 băn'ok-bûrn, *n.* A town near Stirling, Scotland, where Bruce defeated England and won his crown, June 24, 1314.

Ban-nu'i, 1 ba-nū'ı; 2 ba-nū'i, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ban'nus, 1 ban'us; 2 băn'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *I Esd.* ix, 34. [walnut (tree or nut). **ban'net†.**

ban'nut, 1 ban'ut; 2 băn'ŭt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The English

Ba'ños, Los, 1 los bā'nyos; 2 lōs bä'nyōs. A town in Laguna province, Luzon, P. I., S. of Manila; health resort; hot mineral springs.

ban'quet, 1 ban'[or ban']kwet; 2 băn'[or băn']kwĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To entertain at a banquet; feast sumptuously or formally; as, to *banquet* a lord.

Visit his countrymen, and *banquet* them.
SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act i, sc. 1.

II. *i.* To attend a banquet; regale oneself; feast richly. [< F. *banqueter,* < *banquet;* see BANQUET, *n.*]

ban'quet, *n.* **1.** A sumptuous feast in honor of notable persons or events. **2.** Any sumptuous entertainment with feasting. **3.** See BANQUETTE, 4. **4.** *Fort.* A banquette. **5.** A small rod-shaped part of a bridle, under the eye. [C.] **6†.** Dessert; sweetmeats; after-dinner wine.

At present the entire course of any solemn or sumptuous entertainment; but '*banquet*' (OF. 'banquet,' cp. It. 'banchetto,' a small bench or table) used generally to be restrained to a slighter repast, to the lighter and ornamental dessert or refection, or the '*banquet* of wine' (Esth. vii, 2), which followed and crowned the more substantial repast. TRENCH *S. Glos.* p. 24. [K. P. & co. 1890.] [F., feast, lit. small bench or table, dim. of *banc,* < MHG. *banc;* see BANK¹, *n.*]

Syn.: entertainment, feast, festival, festivity.

ban'quet-er, 1 ban'kwet-ər; 2 băn'kwĕt-er, *n.* **1.** One who banquets; a guest at a banquet; reveler. **ban'quet-ant†; ban'quet-eer"†.** **2†.** A giver of a banquet. **3†.** A banker.

ban-quette', 1 ban-ket'; 2 băn-kĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* (1) A raised earthen platform or bank behind an earthwork, upon which soldiers stand to deliver their fire. (2) An earthwork or stockade outside of the moat of a medieval fortification. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.] A sidewalk.

An antiquated story-and-a-half Creole cottage sitting right down on the *banquette,* as do the Choctaw squaws who sell bay and . . . life-everlasting. CABLE *Old Creole Days* p. 99. [S. 1893.]

3. A bench or bench-place on the top of a public vehicle, as a diligence. **4.** *Civ. Engin.* (1) A raised footway next a bridge-rail or parapet. (2) A ledge on the face of a cutting. **5.** The bank of earth, inside an Indian wigwam, on which the inmates sleep and keep their effects.— **banquette slope** (*Fort.*), the sloping side of a rampart connecting banquette and terreplein.

Ban'quo, 1 ban'ko *or* -kwo; 2 băn'ko *or* -kwo, *n.* A Scottish thane and general (about 1066), the legendary ancestor of the Stuarts, introduced into Shakespeare's *Macbeth,* where he is murdered by Macbeth's orders, after which, his ghost, invisible to others, terrifies Macbeth at a royal feast.

bans, } 1 banz; 2 bănz, *n. pl.* A formal announcement
banns, } of an intended marriage, especially when made in church by priest or minister.

The proclamation of the bans is still required by the Roman Catholic Church, but is no longer necessary to a legal civil marriage in the United States and Great Britain. See BAN¹, *n.* [Pl. of BAN¹, *n.*] **bainst.— to ask, bid, publish, or put up the bans,** to give public notice of a marriage.— **to forbid the b.,** to make formal objections to the intended marriage.

ban"sa-la'guin, 1 ban'sə-lā'gin; 2 băn'sä-lä'gĭn, *n.* [P. I.] Either of two large East-Indian evergreen trees (*Mimusops parvifolia* and *M. elengi*), with alternate entire thick, shining, leathery, elliptical or lanceolate leaves, small white flowers in axillary clusters, and ovate or globose berries. Its light-red timber is used in ship-building and turnery. **ban"sa-la'gont; ban"sa-la'gue‡** [Visayan]; **ban"sa-la'guit** [Tag.].

Bans'da, 1 bənz'də; 2 bănz'dä, *n.* **1.** A native state in west-central India; 325 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

ban'shee, 1 ban'shi; 2 băn'shē, *n. Ir. & Scot. Folk-lore.* A fairy visitant, often in the shape of an old woman, whose wailing under the window of a house foretold death. **ben'shit; ben'shie†.**

The *Banshee* superstition has no corresponding feature in Scandinavian, Teutonic, or Classic mythology, and belongs . . . to the Kelts. BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths* p. 360. [S. BROS. 1882.] [< Gael. *ban-sìth,* < *ban,* woman, + *sìth,* fairy.]

ban'skin", *n.* Same as BARMSKIN.

ban'stick-le, 1 ban'stik-l; 2 băn'stik-l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The three-spined stickleback. [< AS. *bān,* bone, + *sticels,* prickle.]

Ban-swa'ra, 1 ban-swā'rə; 2 băn-swä'rä, *n.* **1.** A tributary state in Rajputana, India; 1,400 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

bant, 1 bant; 2 bănt, *vi.* [Colloq.] To practise bantingism.

I offered her a croquette, which she declined, adding. . . . I am *Banting.* R. G. WHITE *Words and Uses* p. 201. [H. M. & CO.]

Bant, 1 bānt; 2 bänt, *n.* A town in Oldenburg.

ban"ta-li-na'o, 1 ban"ta-lī-nā'o; 2 băn"tä-lī-nä'o, *n.* [P. I.] A variety of ebony (*Diospyros nigra*), of Visaya: used for carved ornaments.

ban'tam¹, 1 ban'təm; 2 băn'tam, *n.* One of various breeds of the domestic fowl, characterized by small size; figuratively, a person of small size, consequential airs, or absurd combativeness. See FOWL. [Prob. < *Bantam,* in Java.] — **ban'tam-weight",** *n. Sport.* A boxer of very light weight: in some amateur athletic associations under American rules one of 105 pounds and under, under English rules 116 pounds and under; not classified in professional contests.— **Japanese b.,** a Japanese fowl which when walking carries its tail erect and spread out and wings drooped. See table under FOWL.

Ban-tam'², 1 ban-tām'; 2 băn-tăm', *n.* **1.** A residency in the Dutch E. Indies; capital, Sirang. **2.** Its ancient central town.— **ban-tam'-work",** *n. Art.* East-Indian carved and painted woodwork resembling Japan-work.

ban-tay'¹, 1 ban-tal'; 2 băn-tī', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A guard or watchman. **2.** A lookout or seacoast signal-station, as for police signaling. **ban-tay'an†.**

Ban-tay'², ban-tay'an', 1 ban-tə-yūn'; 2 băn'tä-yän', *n.* The chief port in Cebú, P. I.

ban'teng, 1 ban'teŋ; 2 băn'tĕng, *n.* [Malay.] A small bibovine wild ox (*Bos sondaicus*) of Java, Burma, etc.

ban'ter, 1 ban'tər; 2 băn'ter, *vt.* **1.** To make sport of; ridicule; joke; rally; chaff: used chiefly of good-natured teasing. **2.** To trick meanly; impose upon; hoodwink. **3.** [Local, U. S.] To provoke to a contest; challenge, as to a trade; defy. [Perhaps < F. *badiner;* see BADINAGE.]

Syn.: see MOCK; RIDICULE — Prep.: *on, upon,* or *about.*— **ban"ter-ee',** *n.* [Humorous.] One who is bantered.— **ban'ter-er,** *n.*— **ban'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

bant'er, *n.* **1.** Good-natured ridicule.

When wit has any mixture of raillery, it is but calling it *banter,* and the work is done. This polite word of theirs was first borrowed from the bullies in Whitefriars, then fell among the footmen, and at last retired to the pedants. SWIFT *Works, Tale of a Tub; Author's Apology* p. 47. [W. P. N. 1871.]

2. [Local, U. S.] A challenge to a fight, race, or other contest; also, the contest itself.— **ban'ter-y,** *a.*

Syn.: badinage, chaff, derision, irony, jeering, mockery, raillery, ridicule, sarcasm, satire. *Banter* is the touching upon some fault, weakness, or fancied secret of another in a way half to pique and half to please; *badinage* is delicate, refined *banter. Raillery* has more sharpness, but is usually good-humored and well meant. *Irony,* the saying one thing that the reverse may be understood, may be either mild or bitter. All the other words have a hostile intent. *Ridicule* makes a person or thing the subject of contemptuous merriment; *derision* seeks to make the object derided seem utterly despicable — to laugh it to scorn. *Chaff* is the coarse witticism of the streets, perhaps merry, oftener malicious; *jeering* is loud, rude *ridicule,* as of a hostile crowd or mob. *Mockery* is more studied, and may include mimicry and personal violence, as well as scornful speech. A *satire* is a formal composition; a *sarcasm* may be an impromptu sentence. The *satire* shows up follies to keep people from them; the *sarcasm* hits them because they are foolish, without inquiring whether it will do good or harm. The *satire* is plainly uttered; the *sarcasm* is covert.

bant'erd, *pp.* Bantered. S. S.

ban'ting, 1 ban'tıŋ; 2 băn'ting, *n.* The practise of bantingism.

ban'ting-ism, 1 ban'tıŋ-izm; 2 băn'ting-ĭsm, *n.* A method of reducing corpulence, essentially by abstinence from fat-producing foods; banting system; banting cure: named from William Banting, London, and made public in 1864.— **ban'ting-ize,** *vi.*

bant'ling, 1 bant'lıŋ; 2 bănt'ling, *n.* **1.** A young child or inexperienced youth: used figuratively in a depreciatory sense, as when applied to one's literary works.

She might not rank with those detestable
That let the *bantling* scald at home. TENNYSON *Princess* v, st. 16.

2†. A bastard infant. [Corruption of *bandling,* one wrapped in swaddling-bands, < BAND², *n.*]

Ban'tock, 1 ban'tək; 2 băn'tok, **Granville** (³/₁1865–). An English composer of instrumental music.

Ban'ton, 1 bān'tən; 2 băn'tŏn, *n.* A town in Romblon, P. I.

Ban'try, 1 ban'trı; 2 băn'try, *n.* A seaport in Cork county, Ireland. It is on **Bantry Bay,** an inlet, 25 m. long, the scene of an important naval battle in 1689.

Ban'tu, 1 ban'tū; 2 băn'tų, *a.* [S. Afr.] Of, pertaining to, or designating the race or linguistic stock of the Bantu. See AFRICAN; LANGUAGE; MANKIND.

Ban'tu, *n. pl.* **1.** Members of any one of the numerous dolichocephalic mesognathous tribes of Africa south of 4° N. lat., excluding the Bushmen, Hottentots, Namaguas, and Pigmies. They are a Negro people mixed with Hamitic and other elements. The word is the most widely used term for " men " or " people " among these various tribes.

Thus (in the purer forms of the Bantu languages) *muntu* means 'a man,' *bantu* means 'men.'
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 356.

That branch of the true Negro stock which spoke the mother tongue of the Bantu languages some 3,000 years ago (according to Sir Harry Johnston's estimate) spread over the area of what is now Uganda and British East Africa. In the forest region these people probably mixed with Negrittos and possibly with the most northerly representatives of the Bushmen. Here also they came in contact with the Hamitic peoples coming down from the north and their amalgamation constituted a new breed of Negro — the *Bantu.* A. C. HADDON *Races of Man,* p. 32. [S. & CO. '10.]

— **Bantu languages,** a linguistic family of African tongues deriving origin from a hypothetical parent speech of which the most archaic representatives at the present day are those of Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zambesi; they are pronominal and prefix-using or agglutinative speeches, the root being unchangeable, and the vowel sounds always of the Italian type. The south-central group including the Zulus use a peculiar click sound probably borrowed from the Hottentots. See LANGUAGE.

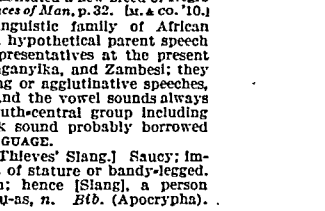
ban'ty, 1 ban'tı; 2 băn'ty, *a.* [Thieves' Slang.] Saucy; impudent. [very short of stature or bandy-legged.

ban'ty, *n.* A bantam chicken; hence [Slang], a person

Ban'u-as, 1 ban'yu-əs; 2 băn'ų-as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd.* v, 26.

Ban"ville', 1 ban"vil'; 2 băn"vĭl', **Theodore Faullain de** (³/₁1823–³/₁1891). A French poet and dramatist.

banx'ring, 1 banks'rıŋ; 2 băŋks'ring, *n.* [Java.] An East-Indian squirrel-like tree-shrew of the genus *Tupaia,* as *T. javanica* or *T. tana.* **bangs'ring†; banks'ring‡.**


Banxring. 1/10

ban'ya¹, 1 ban'yə; 2 băn'ya, *n.* The chimpanzee. **bam†.**

ban'ya², 1 bun'yū; 2 bŭn'yä, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A member of one of the wealthier castes of Hindu merchants (usually corn-dealers) or bankers; a money-lender; banian.

Brahmins and chumars, bankers and tinkers, barbers and *bunnyas.*
KIPLING *Kim* p. 94. [D. P. & CO. '01.]

[< Hind. *banyā.*] **ban'i-a†; ban'i-ya†; bun'ni-a†; bun'ny-a†.**

Ban'yal, 1 ban'yal; 2 băn'yl, *n. pl.* A tribe of the southern Bantu, dwelling on the upper Zambesi.

ban'yan, *n.* Same as BANIAN. [of Uganda.

Ban-yo'ro, 1 ban-yō'ro; 2 băn-yō'ro, *n. pl.* A Bantu tribe

Ban"yuls"-sur-Mer', 1 ban"yūl'-sür-mer'; 2 băn"yül'-sür-mĕr', *n.* A seaport in Pyrénées-Orientales department, France, which produces fine wine.

Ban"yu-mas', 1 ban"yū-mās'; 2 băn"yų-mäs', *n.* **1.** A Dutch province in Java; 2,136 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

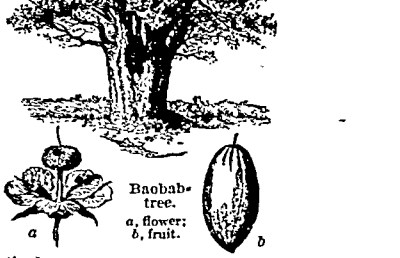
Ban"yu-wan'gy, 1 ban"yū-wān'gi; 2 băn"yų-wän'gĭ, *n.* **1.** A Dutch province in Java. **2.** Its capital.

ban"za-i', 1 ban"za-ī'; 2 băn"zä-ī', *interj.* [Jap.] Ten thousand years: an exclamation of honor equivalent to "long live the Emperor."

ba'ol, 1 bä'o; 2 bä'o, *n.* [P. I.] Half of a coconut-shell.

ba'o², *n.* Same as BALO.

ba'o-bab, 1 bē'o-bab; 2 bä'o-bäb, *n.* [Cent. Afr.] The large bombaceous sour-gourd or monkey-bread tree (*Adansonia digitata*) of nearly all tropical Africa. See ADANSONIA and MONKEY-BREAD.— **Australian baobab,** see ADANSONIA, (2).


Baobab-tree.
a, flower; *b,* fruit.

baont, *n.* Same as BAWN.

Ba"our'-Lor"mian', 1 bə"ur'-lōr"mi-ən'; 2 bä"ur'-lōr"mĭ-än', **Pierre Marie François Louis** (³/₁1770–¹²/₁01854). A French poet and dramatist.

bap, 1 bap; 2 băp, *n.* [Scot.] A thick leavened cake.

Bap., **Bapt.,** *abbr.* Baptist.

bap., bapt., *abbr.* Baptized.

Ba"paume', 1 ba"pōm'; 2 bä"pōm', *n.* A village in Seine-Inférieure department, France; here Prussians defeated French, Jan. 2-3, 1871. Prominent in the Great War, 1914–1918.

Bap-fu'ru, 1 bap-fū'rū; 2 băp-fų'rų, *n.* One of a Bantu tribe living in the lower valley of the Alima affluent of the Kongo.

ba'phe, 1 bē'fī; 2 bä'fē, *n.* A bright-red pigment for illuminating manuscripts. [< Gr. *baphē,* dyeing, < *baptō,* dip.]

Baph'i-a, 1 baf'ı-ə; 2 băf'i-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical African trees or shrubs of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), with large unifoliolate leaves and papilionaceous flowers whose 10 stamens are free and fertile. *B. nitida,* of western Africa, with shining green leaves and yellow or white flowers, furnishes the **barwood** or **camwood** of commerce, and is also in ornamental hothouse cultivation. [< Gr. *baphē,* dyeing.]

Baph'o-met, 1 baf'o-met; 2 băf'o-mĕt, *n.* A something connected with the mystic rites of the medieval Templars: *supposed to be an idol or symbol, or a* spiritual illumination. [F., medieval form of *Mahomet.*] — **Baph"o-met'ic,** *a.*

B. Ap. Sc., *abbr.* Bachelor of Applied Science. **B. A. S.**‡.

Bap-tan'o-don, 1 bap-tan'o-den; 2 băp-tăn'o-dŏn, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil, toothless, fish-like reptiles from the Jurassic in Wyoming.— **Baptanodon beds,** deposits of marine and lacustrine remains in the Upper Jurassic of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

Bap-tis'i-a, 1 bap-tis'i-ə; 2 băp-tis'i-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of eastern North-American erect branching perennial herbs of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), with alternate trifoliolate, rarely simple, leaves, racemed papilionaceous yellow, white, or blue flowers whose 10 stamens are distinct, and stalked ovoid or globose pods. *B. tinctoria* is the **wild indigo.** Several species are cultivated for ornament. **2.** [a-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *baptistś,* dipping, < *baptizō,* dip, < *baptō,* dip.]

bap'ti-sin, 1 bap'ti-sin; 2 băp'ti-sĭn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline glucosid ($C_{26}H_{32}O_{14}+9H_2O$) occurring in the root of the wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*), used as a purgative. [< BAPTISIA.]

bap'tism, 1 bap'tizm; 2 băp'tĭsm, *n.* **1.** The act of baptizing; a sacrament, ordinance, or rite commanded by Christ (*Matt.* xxviii, 19), in which water is made use of, to initiate the recipient into the Christian Church, or to symbolize purification or spiritual burial and resurrection with Christ, or to signify or seal union with Christ as Savior and Lord, or to acknowledge consecration to Christ. Different views are held regarding (1) the proper subjects of baptism — whether believers only, or believers and their children, or others besides these; (2) the ritual act — whether by immersion, affusion (pouring), or sprinkling; (3) its efficacy — whether a mere rite or symbol, an ordinance indicating and sealing spiritual grace and regeneration already possessed, or a sacrament conferring these.

Melanchthon's doctrine is identical with Luther's. He says that God inscribes 'by means of the water his promise' in a certain sense 'upon our bodies.' The Reformers were convinced that children must be baptized in order to be saved; for on account of original sin they also need pardoning and renovating grace. . . . It is evident that Calvin counts *baptism* only among the normal means which bind the elect to the Church.
New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. vol. i, p. 439.

The principal effects of *baptism* are: (1) The remission of all sin, original and actual. . . . (2) But *baptism* not only washes away *sin, it also remits the punishment of sin.* . . . (3) Another effect of *baptism* is the infusion of sanctifying grace. . . . (4) Theologians likewise teach that *baptism* gives man the right to those special graces for which the sacrament was instituted. . . . (5) Finally, *baptism,* once validly conferred, can never be repeated . . . *baptism is said to impress an ineffaceable character* on the soul. *Catholic Encyc.* vol. ii, p. 268.

2. A religious ablution signifying purification or consecration, as that by which proselytes were Judaized, or the Roman Catholic christening of bells.

The Fathers themselves were the first to recognize that 'the devil too, had his sacraments,' and that the Eleusinian, Isiac, Mithraic and other mystæ used *baptism in their rites of initiation.*
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 369.

3. *Chr. Sci.* Immersion in and cleansing by the Divine Spirit. **bap"ti-za'tion**†.

— **baptism for the dead,** in the opinion of good authorities, the baptism after death, or of a living substitute, of some one who died unbaptized. *1 Cor.* xv, 29.— **b. of blood** (*Christian Ch. Hist.*), death as a martyr before baptism: considered as a substitute for and equivalent to the actual rite. — **b. of or by desire,** justification received without baptism by a person who loves God, and desires but can not obtain the rite.— **b. of fire.** *1. Theol.* (1) The baptism of the Holy Ghost, in distinction from the sacrament of baptism, (*Acts* ii, 3, 4), or (2) the overwhelming with judgment or suffering: variously understood. **2.** Martyrdom. **3.** The initiatory experience of a soldier in actual battle. **4.** *Figuratively, any crucial ordeal or heartrending grief.* — **clinic or clinical b.,** bedside baptism in case of approaching death.— **conditional or hypothetical b.,** in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, baptism administered with a conditional formula before the sacramental words when it is not known whether the candidate has been baptized, or validly baptized, before.

bap-tis'mal, 1 bap-tiz'mal; 2 băp-tĭz'mal, *a.* Of or pertaining to baptism; as, *baptismal* font, name, vow, etc. — **baptismal character,** *the seal of baptism, in which* spiritual grace is held to be conferred, so that a repetition of the rite would be sacrilege.— **b. name,** the name given at baptism.— **b. regeneration,** regeneration by baptism; the doctrine that baptism is a vehicle of grace pledging the forgiveness of sins and initiating a life of grace.— **bap-tis'mal-ly,** *adv.*

My brother gave that name to me When we were children twain,
When names acquired baptismally Were hard to utter.
E. B. BROWNING *The Pet-Name* st. 7.

Bap'tist[1], 1 bap'tist; 2 băp'tĭst, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** One of a Christian denomination basing its polity on the New Testament only, and holding that the only valid Christian baptism is the immersion of a convert upon his credible profession of faith in Christ, and also that the visible Church is properly constituted only of those who have been regenerated and baptized.

The Baptists as a distinct denomination date from the time of the Reformation. They were at one time opprobriously termed *Anabaptists.* In 1611, owing to persecution, many Baptists fled to America, they first organized Baptist church being founded by Roger Williams at Providence, R. I., in 1639. Meanwhile the English Baptists in 1611, 1644, and 1646 published their *Confessions of Faith;* in 1689 a General Assembly in London issued a Confession in 32 articles together with a Catechism. The English Baptists were divided into two sections, the *General* or *Arminian* (1609) and the *Particular* or *Calvinistic* (1633), but these were finally united in 1891. The first Baptist church in Scotland was established in Caithness in 1750. The Baptists are trinitarians, and their churches are congregational in government. Those who maintain that total immersion is necessary for communion are called *close communionists,* as opposed to the *open communionists.* The total number of Baptists in the United States is estimated at about 6,000,000; and in the United Kingdom 1,500,000, while the total number of English-speaking Baptists is estimated at 9,230,000.

2. The designation of various bodies of Christians, differing in some of their doctrines, but holding the immersion of the believer to be the only Christian baptism. **3.** One of any non-Christian denomination employing a mode of baptism, as the Mandeans. **4.** [Archaic.] One who administers baptism; as, John the *Baptist* (*Matt.* xiv., 2).

Where is the lore the Baptist taught?
KEBLE *Christian Year, John Baptist's Day* st. 7.

[< OF. *baptiste,* < LL. *baptista,* < Gr. *baptistēs,* < *baptizō;* see BAPTIZE.] See SE-BAPTIST.

— **Baptist Church of Christ,** an organization founded in Tennessee about 1808, holding to general atonement and practising foot-washing as a religious ordinance.— **Calvinistic Baptists,** that part of the Baptist denomination which adheres to the doctrines of Calvin as distinguished from those of Arminius. *Compare* REGULAR BAPTISTS. — **Free or Free-will B.,** one of a body of Baptists that originated in New Hampshire in 1780, rejecting the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination and practising open communion.— **General Baptists,** a body of Baptists formed from the older English type in Kentucky in 1824 who agree in doctrine more closely with the Regular Baptists than do the Free Baptists. They adopted open communion in 1830.— **German B.,** see DUNKER[1].— **Landmark B.,** one of a body of Baptists found principally in the southwestern United States who deny fellowship with the Pedo-Baptists and the validity of their baptism.— **Old,Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian B.,** a follower of a strongly Calvinistic sect formed in Tennessee in 1806, whose doctrine maintained a belief in a dualistic origin of good and evil, and opposed "modern institutions" and a paid ministry. — **Original Free-will B.,** *one of a small body of Baptists* arising in North Carolina in 1729, who adopted their name to distinguish themselves from the larger body in New Hampshire, from whom they differ in the practise of foot-washing and anointing the sick with oil.— **Primitive or Old School B.,** one of an extremely Calvinistic body, popularly called Anti-Mission and "Hardshell" Baptists, originating in New York and Pennsylvania about 1835 in opposition to missionary, Bible, tract, and temperance societies, Sunday-schools, theological seminaries and colleges, etc.— **Regular Baptists,** a Calvinistic body of Baptists originating in Rhode Island in 1639 and forming the bulk of this denomination. In 1845 differences arose concerning the slavery question which divided the church into two sections, the North and the South.— **Separate B.,** one of a body of Baptists in Indiana who owe their origin to their *dissent from the Whitefield revival, agreeing in doctrine* generally with the Free Baptists.— **Seventh-Day B.,** one of a body of Baptists, arising in England in the 16th century and organized in Rhode Island in 1671, who observe the seventh day, of the week, or Saturday, as the Sabbath.— **Six-Principle B.,** one of a body of Baptists organized in 1690 on the basis of the six principles—repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal life. The Six Principles are a survival of the General Baptists who flourished in Rhode Island and Connecticut in 1639, and their churches are gradually becoming extinct.— **United Baptists,** a body of Baptists, of modified Calvinistic doctrine, formed by the union of Regular and Separate Baptists in Kentucky in 1801. They practise close communion and insist upon foot-washing as an essential ordinance.

Bap'tist[2], *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **Bap"tiste',** 1 bā'tist', 2 bă'tist'; G. **Bap'tist,** 1 bāp'tist, 2 băp'tist; Gr. **Bap-ti-stēs',** 1 bap-ti-stiz', 2 băp-ti-stēs'; L. It. **Bap-tis'ta,** 1 bap-tis'ta, 2 băp-tis'ta; Pg. **Bap-tis'ta,** 1 bap-tis'ta, 2 băp-tis'tă. [Gr. *masc.,* baptizer.]

Bap-tis'ta, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew,* the father of Catherine.

bap'tis-ter-y, 1 bap'tis-tər-i, -tri; 2 băp'tĭs-ter-y, -try, **bap'tis-try,** *n.* [-TER-IES, -TRIES, 1 -tər-iz, -triz; 2 -tĕr-iş, -trig, *pl.*] **1.** A large tank in a church, for baptism by immersion. **2.** A portion of a church containing a font, set apart for baptisms.

The dew of the *baptistery,* and the incense of the altar.
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. vii, p. 196. [w. & s. 1886.]

3. A building adjacent to a church, devoted to baptisms and most usual in Italy; as, the *Baptistery* of Florence.

bap-tis'tic, 1 bap-tis'tik; 2 băp-tĭs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to baptism or the beliefs of the Baptists; as, *baptistic* controversy, etc. **bap-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bap-tize', 1 bap-taiz'; 2 băp-tīz', *v.* [-TIZED'; -TIZ'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To administer the sacrament of baptism to. **2.** To christen or name, as in the rite of baptism.

A town . . . was *baptized* by the ancient . . . name of Good-Meadow. MOTLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv, p. 107. [H. 1868.]

3. To consecrate or dedicate to special uses by a form resembling baptism; as, to *baptize* ships, bells, etc. **4.** To initiate into any state; change or affect by or as by a baptism; chasten; renew; sanctify; as, *baptized* with sorrow, or with the Spirit. **II.** *i.* To perform or administer baptism. [< F. *baptiser,* < LL. *baptizo,* < Gr. *baptizō,* < *baptō,* dip.] **bap-tiser**†.— **bap-tiz'a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **bap-tize'ment,** *n.* Baptism. **bap"ti-za'tion**†. — **bap-tiz'er,** *n.*

ba"quet', 1 ba'kē'; 2 bă'kĕ', *n.* [F.] **1.** A small tub, trough, or coal-scuttle. **2.** A circular oaken tub containing bottles filled with water assumed to be magnetized and arranged in two radiating layers: invented by Mesmer for use in his experiments. *Quart. Rev.* July, 1890, p. 237. See BACK[2].

bar, 1 bär; 2 bär, *vt.* [BARRED, BARD[5]; BAR'RING.] **1.** To close to entrance or egress by a bar; as, to *bar* a door.

Thank God, no paradise stands *barred*
To entry. BROWNING *Easter-Day* xxxiii, l. 23.

2. To obstruct the movement of, as by a bar; hinder; prevent; prohibit; as, to *bar* a person from action, to *bar* progress, intercourse, etc. **3.** To make an exception of.

Barring physical pain . . . *the ills of life fall with but idle malice.*
LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. v, p. 437. [H. & s.]

4. To mark or ornament with bars, bands, stripes, or lines of color; as, the east was *barred* with light, etc. **5.** [Rare.] To make into bars. **6.** *Law.* To interpose a legal objection to (an individual, action, etc.); to stop (an action, plea, etc.). **7.** To sew across in order to reenforce; as, to *bar* a buttonhole. **8.** *Mech.* To move or manipulate by means of a bar. [< OF. *barrer,* < LL. *barro, barra,* bar.] **barret.** SYN.: see HINDER; OBSTRUCT; SHUT.— **to bar a vein** (*Vet. Surg.*), to disengage a vein in a horse's leg, and tie it above and below the spot to be operated upon.— **to bar out,** to shut out (a schoolmaster) from his schoolroom or (professors) from the college buildings: done in sport or in rebellion.

Like schoolboys of old at a *barring out,* the Virginians resisted their government. BANCROFT *U. S.* vol. iii, p. 30. [L. B. & CO. 1888.]

bar[1], *n.* **1.** A piece of wood, metal, or other solid material, usually long in proportion to its width and thickness, and frequently forming a barrier or obstruction, as to a passageway. Specif.: (1) *Carp.* A horizontal timber or other piece connecting two parts of a framework; one of the thin pieces dividing a sash; a piece placed across a shutter or door to fasten it. (2) A lengthwise section or division of a grate, as a fire-grate, or of a grating, as the front of a menagerie-cage or a prison-window. (3) (*a*) In a saddletree, one of the side-pieces joining the pommel and the cantle. (*b*) In a bridle-bit, the mouthpiece connecting the two cheeks. (4) A *fence-rail* that may be readily shifted lengthwise or let down at one end: *often* in the plural, since three or four such *bars* form the usual gateway in field-fences and walls in the United States. (5) *Mining.* (*a*) A drilling-rod. (*b*) A tamping-rod. (6) *Naut.* (*a*) A capstan-bar. (*b*) A flat iron strip fastening a hatch. (*c*) A piece of iron or of wood to fasten the shutter of a gun-port. (7) The beam of a loom. (8) *Backgammon.* The raised division between the inner and outer tables.

Bar is an element of words naming (1) things characterized by a bar; as, **bar-lift** (*for raising a window*), **bar-lock, bar-plow, bar-post, bar-roll** (a bookbinders' rolling-tool), **bar-shot** (a pair of shot joined by a bar), **bar'way"** (a way closed by movable bars), or (2) things used on bars; as, **bar-cutters, bar-shears.**

Bar-roll.

2. Anything that blocks, hinders, or obstructs a way; a barrier; an obstruction; as, a *bar* to progress. Specif.: (1) A barrier closing a roadway or entrance, especially *the entrance to a town or city, anciently intended as a* protection against besiegers; as, Temple *Bar,* formerly *in London.* (2) *An alluvial deposit forming a shallow* place or an island in a river or at its mouth; any long narrow bank *in a body of water;* hence [Local, U. S.], a gravel-bed of similar history when regarded as a placer; as, a gold-*bar.* (3) *Mining.* A vein crossing a lode. **3.** Practising lawyers collectively; the legal profession; as, he went from the *bar* to the bench. **4.** The place in court where a prisoner stands to plead. Hence: (1) The court or any place of justice, or anything considered as analogous; a judgment-seat; as, the prisoner at the *bar.* (2) The *court sitting in full term.* (3) *A special court or a group of* courts in a defined district; as, the New York *bar.* (4) A tribunal generally; as, the *bar* of public opinion; the *bar* of God.

Until we do lift popular opinion thus high by popular education, we shall never justify ourselves before the *bar* of the nations.
JOSEPH COOK *Orthodoxy* lect. xi, p. 326. [o. & co. 1878.]

(5) The railing separating the general public from the part of the court occupied by the jury, judges, lawyers, etc. In England the king's (or queen's) counsel, certain barristers, sergeants, etc., are allowed within the bar, but the utter barristers and the public remain outside. (6) Formerly, the railing or partition in the English Inns of Court dividing the benchers from the students.

5. (1) [U. S.] A space in the houses of Congress near the presiding officer, in which non-members having business with or called before either house may stand and be heard. (2) [Eng.] A space in the houses of Parliament, for the same purpose, near the door and railed off from the body of the house. **6.** *Law.* The preventing or stopping of an action by showing that the plaintiff has no right of action; as, proving payment in *bar.* **7.** A room or a counter where liquors or refreshments are dispensed, as in a public house. **8.** (1) That toothless part of a horse's upper jaw where the bit is placed; also, that portion of a horse's foot that bends in behind toward the frog. (2) *pl.* The ridges extending across the roof of a horse's mouth. **9.** A narrow band or broad line; a stripe; as, "Clouds in *bars of rusty* red." ALICE CARY *Faded Leaves.* **10.** *Mus.* (1) The vertical line that divides a staff into measures, or marks its beginning or end (see also DOUBLE BAR). It also shows the periodical occurrence of the accent. (2) A measure; as, he played three bars: a common but incorrect use. **11.** *Lace-making.* In needle-point, a transverse thread or group of threads passed from one side or corner of an opening to another: usually twisted or buttonholed and sometimes finished with knots. **12.** [Scot.] A practical joke. **13.** *Her.* An ordinary formed by two parallel lines drawn horizontally across a shield, covering one-fifth of the field. **14.** The reenforcing threads at the end of a buttonhole. **15.** A metal or wooden rod thrown in athletic contests. **16.** [Austral.] A strap buttoned across the arched portion of a shoe. **17.** A base-bar. **18.** A pennant-bar. [< OF. *barre,* < LL. *barra,* bar.] **barret.**

SYN.: see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT; LOCK.

— **bar'-dig"gings,** *n. pl.* Placer workings.— **bar fee** [Eng.], a fee of 20 pence which every prisoner accused of a felony paid formerly to the sheriff on acquittal.— **bar-frame,** *n.* The distinctive American construction of a locomotive skeleton, of rectangular sections instead of the *European deep and thin plates.*— **bar-gown,** *n. A lawyer's* gown; also, figuratively, a lawyer.— **bar hive,** a hive where the honeycomb is pendant from bars.— **bar of Michelangelo** (*Sculpture*), the frontal bone, as noted in Michelangelo's sculptured heads. See FRONTAL, *n.*, 1.— **bar-parlor,** *n.* [Eng.] A room adjoining a bar, as in a country inn, where patrons are sometimes entertained by the landlord. —**bar** *sauce,* a horseshoe having its heels *connected by a* bar.—**bar sinister** (*Her.*), baton sinister.—**behind the bars,** in jail.— **bulb-angle bar,** an angle-bulb.— **case at bar,** a case under trial.— **common bar,** a plea to demand that the plaintiff designate the particular place where a trespass has been committed.— **defense or matter in bar,** any final defense in an action.— **double bar** (*Mus.*), two bars placed close together, as at the end of a *movement* or piece.— **export-bar,** *n.* A standard bar of bullion of the value of $8,000: used in gold shipments.— **Flinders bar,** a piece of iron placed vertically in front or to the rear of a mariner's compass to lessen its local deviation and its heeling-error.— **H bar,** *same as I* IRON.— **in bar of,** as an estoppel to.— **lining bar** (*Railroad.*), a crowbar generally having the working end square and the point in line with one edge of the bar, all the other edges tapering to the apex. — **plea in bar,** a plea that constitutes a bar to action. See BAR[1], *n.*, 6.— **ranking-bar,** *n.* Same as HAND-BARROW, 4.— **to be admitted to the bar** [U. S.], to be admitted as *an attorney of court.*— **trial at bar** [Eng.], *in a superior* court, a trial before a full court or a quorum of judges.— **bar'ways, bar'wise,** *adv.*

bar[2], 1 bär; 2 bâr, *n. Meteor.* A C. G. S. unit of atmospheric pressure, equivalent to 1 megadyne per square centimeter, corresponding to a reading of the mercurial barometer of *750.06* millimeters at standard gravity. The decimal submultiples are named in accordance with the usual metric terminology, decibar, centibar, and millibar. A pressure of one bar occurs at an average altitude of *106 meters* above sea-level. [< Gr. *bare-, baros,* weight.]

At the conference on Scientific Aeronautics held at Monaco in April [1909], Prof. Köppen proposed the adoption of the megadyne per square centimetre, to be named a *bar,* for the publication of pressure values. *The Free Atmosphere in the Region of the British Isles* p. 6. [METEOROL. OFFICE, '09.]

bar[3], *n.* The maigre (*Sciæna aquila*). [< F. *bar.*]

bar[4], *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A bear.

Bar represents in the West almost uniformly the bear, and re appears in bar-meat. DE VERE *Americanisms* p. 581. [s. 1872

Bar', *n.* A town in Podolia, Ukraine.

bar, *prep.* [Archaic.] Barring: originally an imperative.

B. Ar., *abbr.* Bachelor of Architecture: four years' course.

Bar., *abbr.* Barrister; Baruch.

bar., *abbr.* Barleycorn; barometer; barrel.

Ba"ra-ba', 1 bə"rə-bä'; 2 bä"rä-bä', *n.* A steppe in Tomsk region of Siberia; 100,000 sq. m.; salt lakes and marshes.

Ba'ra Ban'ki, 1 bä'rə bən'kı; 2 bä'rä bän'kı. A district of the United Provinces, British India; 1,768 sq. m.; capital, Nawabganj.

ba"ra-ba'ra, 1 bə"rə-bä'rə; 2 bä"rə-bä'rə, *n.* A dugout or sod house, as seen in northern Siberia; an Aleutian hut, half sunken in the ground. [< Rus. *barabora.*] **ba"ra-bo'ra**‡; **bar"ra-bar'ra**‡.

Bar-ab'as, 1 bar-ab'əs; 2 bär-äb'as, *n.* In Marlowe's tragedy *The Rich Jew of Malta,* the title character, a prosperous, greedy, murderous man, killed in a trap of his own setting.

Bar-ab'bas, 1 bar-ab'əs; 2 bär-äb'as, *n. Bib.* A robber and murderer, released instead of Jesus at the demand of the multitude. *John* xviii. 40. [Gr., son of Abbas or of the father.]

Bar'a-boo, 1 bar'ə-bū; 2 bär'a-bōō, *n.* A city, capital of Sauk county, Wis.— **Baraboo quartzite** (*Geol.*), a subdivision of the rocks of the Algonkian system, found in Wisconsin.

bar'a-can, 1 bar'ə-kan; 2 bär'a-cän, *n.* Same as BARRACAN.

Ba-ra'chel, 1 bə-rē'kel *or* bar'ə-kel; 2 ba-rā'cĕl *or* bär'a-cĕl, *n. Bib. Job* xxxii. 2 (1611 ed.).

Bar"a-chi'ah, 1 bar'ə-kaı'ə; 2 bär'a-cı'a, *n. Bib. Zech.* 1, 1. **Bar"a-chi'as** [Gr.]‡.

bar-ad', 1 bar-ad'; 2 bär-ăd', *n.* In the C. G. S. system, the unit of pressure; the pressure of 1 dyne per square centimeter. *Rept. Brit. Ass'n Adv. Sci., 1888* p. 28. [< Gr. *barys,* heavy, + *-ad* in FARAD.]

Ba-ra'da, 1 bə-rä'də; 2 ba-rä'da, *n.* A river in Syria; length, 40 miles; Damascus is on its banks; probably the Abana of the Bible.

ba"ra-dar'ı, 1 bä"rə-dur'ı; 2 bä"ra-dûr'ī, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A summer-house or a house having doors on all sides; also, a mausoleum.

bar"æs-the"si-om'e-ter, *n.* See BARESTHESIOMETER.

Bar'a-ga, 1 bar'ə-gə; 2 bär'a-ga, *n.* **1. Frederic** (6/11–1/18 1868), bishop of Marquette; Austrian missionary to Ojibway Indians, U. S.; *History of the Indians,* in German. **2.** A county in Michigan; 890 sq. m.; county-seat, L'Anse. **3.** A village in Baraga county, Mich.

bar"a-gouln', 1 bar"ə-gwän'; 2 bär"a-gwän', *n.* [F.] Mixed unintelligible speech; jargon.— **bar"a-gouln'ish,** *a.*

Ba"ra"guay' d'Hil"liers', 1 ba"ra"gĕ' dı"yĕ'; 2 bä"rä"gä' dı"yĕ'. **1. Achille, Comte** (9/11 1795–6/11 1878), a French marshal; served in Austria, Spain, and Algeria; son of Louis. **2. Louis** (8/11 1764–1/18 1813), a French general; governor of Berlin, 1812.

Bar"a-ı'ah, 1 bar"ı-aı'ə; 2 bär"a-ı'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ba-ral'tas, *n. pl.* See MISHNA.

Ba'rak, 1 bē'rak; 2 bä'räk, *n.* A river in Assam, British India; 350 miles long.

Ba'rak, *n. Bib. Judges* iv, 6. [Heb., lightning.]

bar'a-ket, 1 bar'ə-ket; 2 bär'a-kĕt, *n.* [Heb.] *Jew. Archeol.* The third jewel in the first row of the high priest's breastplate: probably a garnet.

bar"a-lip'ton, 1 bar'ə-lip'tən; 2 bär'a-lip'ton, *n. Logic.* Bramantip with its premises transposed: an irregular mood of the first figure. See MOOD.

Ba-ram'ba, 1 bə-rum'bə; 2 bä-räm'bä, *n.* A tributary state in Orissa, India; 134 sq. m.; capital, Baramba.

Ba-ran', *n.* Same as BULANDSHAHR.

ba-ran'co, *n.* Same as BARRANCA.

ba-ran'dos, 1 bə-rän'dos; 2 bä-rän'dŏs, *n.* A grass-cloth of China and the Far East. [cloak.

ba-ra'nee, 1 bə-rā'nı; 2 bä-rā'nē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A rain-

ba"ran-gay', 1 bə"ran-gaı'; 2 bä"rän-gī', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A section of a village, usually a group of from 40 to 50 families, partitioned for purposes of taxation: native word. **2.** A canoe, the balangay.

ba"ran-gay'an, 1 bä"ran-gaı'ən; 2 bä"rän-gī'än, *n.* [P. I.] A vessel of light draft lying low in the water and having a single mast and deck.

bar-an'ı-lin, } 1 bar-an'ı-lin, -lin *or* -lin; 2 bär-ăn'ı-lin,
bar-an'ı-line, } -lin *or* -lin, *n. Chem.* Heavy anilin oil, consisting mostly of toluidin. [< Gr. *barys,* heavy, + ANILIN.]

Ba-ra'nof, 1 bə-rū'nŏf; 2 bä-rā'nŏf, *n.* **1. Alexander Andreivich** (1746–1819). First governor of Russian America; founded colony on Bering Strait, 1796. **2.** An island of the Alexander archipelago, Alaska; length, 105 m.; chief town, Sitka.

Ba"rante', 1 bə"rănt'; 2 bä"rănt', **Almable G. P. Brugière, Baron de** (5/11 1782–11/22 1866). A French statesman and historian; *History of the Dukes of Burgundy.*

Ba"ran"tin', 1 bə"ran"tan'; 2 bä"rän"tăn', *n.* A city in Seine-Inférieure department, France.

Ba-ran'ya, 1 bə-ran'yə; 2 ba-ran'ya, *n.* A county in Hungary; 1,930 sq. m.; capital, Funfkirchen.

Ba"ran-za'no, 1 bə"ran-zä'no; 2 bä"rän-zä'no, **Giovanni Antonio,** "Redemptus" (1590–1622). An Italian monk, mathematician, and philosopher; friend and correspondent of Lord Bacon.

bar'as, *n.* Same as ALBARAS.

Bar'a-sa, 1 bar'ə-sə; 2 bär'a-sa, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ba"ra-sat', 1 bə"ra-sat'; 2 bä"rä-sät', *n.* A town in Bengal province, British India. [The swamp-deer.

ba"ra-sin'gha, 1 bə"rə-sin'gə; 2 bä"ra-sin'gä, *n.* [Hind.]

Ba'ras Kho-tun', 1 bä'ras ko-tūn'; 2 bä'räs ko-tụn'. A ruined city in Mongolia; walls 5 miles in circuit.

Ba"ra-so'ain, 1 bə"ra-sō'oın; 2 bä"rä-sō'ın, *n.* A town in Bulacan province, Luzon, P. I.

Ba"ra-ta'ri-a, 1 bə"ra-tā'rı-ə; 2 bä"rä-tä'rī-ä, *n.* In Cervantes's *Don Quixote,* the island town of which Sancho Panza was made governor and where his duties were so arduous that he soon gave up the position. At meal-time Sancho was attended by a physician, Dr. Pedro Rezio de Aguero, who stood over him and warned him not to eat of the dishes that were set before him, claiming that they were detrimental to his health, and ordered them removed before they could be touched.

bar"a-the'a, 1 bar"ə-thı'ə; 2 bär'a-thē'a, *n. Textile.* A soft coarsely woven material, with diapered design.

bar'a-thrum, 1 bar'ə-thrum; 2 bär'a-thrûm, *n.* [-THRA, *pl.*] **1.** A cleft or pit; especially, a pit outside of Athens into which the bodies of executed criminals were thrown. **2**‡. The abyss of hell. **3**‡. Anything insatiable; the belly; a glutton; an extortioner. [L., < Gr. *barathron,* pit.]

Ba"ra"thière', 1 ba"ra"tyär'; 2 bä"rä"tyĕr', **John Philip** (1721–1740). A German juvenile prodigy of scholarship.

ba-ra'to, 1 bə-rā'to; 2 bä-rä'to, *n.* [Sp.] That part of a gambler's winnings which he gives to onlookers for luck.

Ba"rat-pur', 1 bə"rat-pūr'; 2 bä"rat-pur', *n.* See BHARTPUR.

Ba"ra-tyn'ski, 1 bə"ra-tin'skı; 2 bä"rä-tŷn'skĭ, **Jevgeni Abramovich** (1800–1844). A Russian poet; *Eda, the Gipsy.*

ba-ra'you, 1 bə-rā'yōn; 2 bä-rä'ôn, *n.* Same as TINDALO.

ba"ra-za', 1 bə"ra-zä'; 2 bä"rä-zä', *n.* [Ar.-Swahili.] Literally, a raised seat, an official interview; by extension, a state assemblage; 'durbar'; native court. **ba"ra-zan'**‡.

He [the king] has about fifteen huts within his courtyard, and a plentiful store of dirt. He receives on a *barazan.*
T. H. PARKE *Experiences in Equatorial Africa* p. 465. [c. s. s. 1891.]

barb, 1 bärb; 2 bärb, *vt.* **1.** To provide with a barb or barbs, as by bending the teeth of a wire-toothed barb; hence, to make cutting or severe; as, to *barb* an arrow.

Truth makes the greatest libel, and it is that which *barbs* the darts of wit. HAZLITT *Works, Comic Writers* vol. iii, p. 22. [L.]

2. [Rare.] To pierce with or as with a barb. **3.** [Colloq. or Obs.] To dress or shave the beard of. **4.** To dress with a barb. See BARB[1], *n.*, 6. **5**‡. To clip, as grass; mow, as hay; file off the rough edges of, as metal-work. **6**‡. To deck out; trim. [< OF. *barber,* < *barbe;* see BARB[1], *n.*]

barb[1], *n.* **1.** A backward-projecting point on a sharp weapon, as an arrow, a fish-hook, or a spear, intended to prevent easy extraction; also, any similar sharp point; as, the *barbs* on a barbed-wire fence. See illustrations under ARROW-HEAD and FISH-HOOK. **2.** *Bot.* A hair or bristle armed with a hook or hooks or retrorse appendages at or near the tip; a beard; awn. **3.** *Ornith.* One of the lateral processes borne by the rachis or shaft which compose the vane of a feather.

The *barbs* are narrow plates, tapering to points at their free ends, and attached by their bases on each side of the rachis.
HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* p. 235. [A. 1890.]

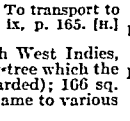
4. *Her.* One of the five leaves on the outside of a full-blown heraldic rose. **5.** A rough point raised in working metals, as in coining or engraving; a bur. **6.** A band or scarf worn about the neck and chin as part of a head-dress; as, the *barb* of a nun. **7.** *pl. Vet.* Paps or folds of the mucous membrane under the tongue of cattle and horses protecting the openings of the ducts of the maxillary glands; also, the disease characterized by their inflammation. [M.] **8.** [College Slang.] A student not a member of a fraternity. **9.** A beard-like appendage at the mouth of certain animals; as, the barbel. **10**‡. A beard. [< F. *barbe,* < L. *barba,* beard.]

barbet.— barb'-bolt", *n.* A bolt having upon it barbs to prevent its withdrawal; a rag-bolt or sprig-bolt.— **b.-feathers,** *n. pl.* The feathers on the chin of a hawk.— **b.-piece,** *n.* The part of a compound arrow-head upon which the barbs are cut.— **b.-wire,** *n.* Barbed wire.— **to fire in b. or en barbe,** to fire en barbette.

barb[2], *n.* **1.** A horse of the breed introduced by the Moors from Barbary into Spain: noted for speed and endurance.

'Tis life to guide the fiery *barb* Across the moonlight plain.
BRYANT *Song of Marion's Men* st. 4.

2. A blackish or dun pigeon, with a short stout beak. **3.** A kingfish (*Menticirrus*) of the Atlantic coast, especially *Menticirrus saxatilis.* [< F. *barbe,* < *Barbarie,* < LL. *Barbaria,* < Ar. *Barbar,* the Berbers.]


Head of a Barb Pigeon. 1/5

barb[3]‡, *n.* Armor for a horse; a bard.

Barb., *abbr.* Barbados.

Bar"ba-ce'na, 1 bär"bə-sē'nə; 2 bär"bä-cĕ'nä, *n.* A town in Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, S. Am.

Bar"ba-co'a, 1 bär"bə-kō'ə; 2 bär"ba-cō'a, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.— **Bar"ba-co'an,** *a.* & *n.*

Bar"ba-co'an, 1 bär"bə-kō'ən; 2 bär"ba-cō'an, *n.* Same as BARBACOA.

bar'ba-cou, 1 bär'bə-kū; 2 bär'ba-cu, *n.* [F.] A puff-bird.

bar'ba-cue, *n.* Same as BARBECUE.

Bar-ba'dos, 1 bar-bē'doz; 2 bär-bā'dōs, *rt.* To transport to Barbados. CARLYLE *Cromwell* vol. ii, pt. ix, p. 165. [H.]

Bar-ba'does‡.

Bar-ba'dos, *n.* An island of the British West Indies, thought to be named from the Indian fig-tree which the Portuguese called *las barbadas* (the bearded); 166 sq. m.; capital, Bridgetown. It gives its name to various products, etc. **Bar-ba'does**‡.

— **Barbados brandy,** rum: a term formerly used in the English colonies. **B. liquor**‡.— **b. cherry,** a tropical American or West-Indian shrub or tree of either of the genera *Malpighia* (especially *M. urens*) and *Bunchosia,* or its agreeably acid fruit, resembling the cherry.— **B. gooseberry,** a leaf-bearing West-Indian cactus (*Pereskia aculeata*) with woody spiny stems and trailing branches, or its yellow edible fruit.— **B. leg,** see ELEPHANTIASIS.— **B. nuts,** the acrid purgative seeds of a plant (*Jatropha curcas*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*). They yield an acrid oil.— **Barbados-pride",** *n.* **1.** A spiny flowering shrub (*Cæsalpinia* or *Poinciana pulcherrima*), used for hedges. See POINCIANA and FLOWER-FENCE. **2.** An ornamental East-Indian timber-tree (*Adenanthera pavonina*), planted extensively in the West Indies. See ADENANTHERA.— **B. tar** [U. S.], West-Indian petroleum. **B. petroleum**‡.— **B. water,** a spiced liquor made by distilling lemon-peel and orange-peel or flavored with them.— **Bar-ba'dı-an,** *a.*— **Bar-ba'dı-an,** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Barbados.

bar'ba his-pan'ı-ca, 1 bär'bə his-pan'ı-kə; 2 bär'ba his-păn'ī-ca. [L.] The Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*).

barb'al, 1 bärb'əl; 2 bärb'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the beard. [< L. *barba,* beard.]

barb'al'o-in, 1 bärb'al'o-ın; 2 bärb'ăl'o-ĭn, *n.* See ALOIN.

bar'bart, *n.* Barbarian.

bar'ba-ra[1], 1 bär'bə-rə; 2 bär'ba-ra, *n. Logic.* A valid mood of the first figure. See MOOD.

Bar'ba-ra[2], *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2. Saint,** a Christian martyr; flourished in 3d century; tortured and put to death at Nicomedia.— **Barbara Frietchie,** the heroine of a poem by Whittier, who depicts her as an old woman waving a Union flag in defiance of Stonewall Jackson's men as they pass by her home. [Gr. *fem.,* foreign, stranger.]

Bar"ba-rel'li, 1 bär"ba-rel'ı; 2 bär"bä-rĕl'ĭ, *n.* See GIORGIONE. **Bar"be-rel'li**‡.

Bar"ba-resque', 1 bär"bə-resk'; 2 bär"ba-rĕsk', *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Barbary in Africa; as, *Barbaresque* agriculture. **2.** [b-] [Rare.] Barbarous in style. [F., < OF. *barbare,* barbarous, < L. *barbarus;* see BARBAROUS.]

Bar"ba-resque', *n.* [Rare.] A native or permanent inhabitant of Barbary.

bar-ba'rı-an, 1 bar-bē'rı-ən; 2 bär-bā'rı-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the state next above that of the savage; uncivilized; cruel; barbarous. **2.** Foreign. See BARBARIAN, *n.*, 3.

Barbarian to the Greek meant non-Hellenic, to the Roman non-Roman, and means to the Christian nations non-Christian, and has gained a depreciative meaning.
And thou art bought and sold among those of any wit, like a *Barbarian* slave. SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act ii, sc. 1.

3‡. Belonging to Barbary. [< F. *barbarien,* < *barbarie,* < L. *barbaria,* barbarousness, < *barbarus;* see BARBAROUS.]
SYN.: see BARBAROUS.

bar-ba'rı-an, *n.* **1.** One in the middle status of culture between savagery and civilization; a member of an uncivilized tribe or race of people. **2.** Hence, any rude, brutal person, or one disregarding the customs of polite society; also, one destitute of or not caring for culture; as, that man is a perfect *barbarian.*

We shall all be *barbarians* to our great-great-grandchildren.
CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democracy, Railways* p. 315. [s. 1887.]

The greatest Frenchman of letters of the last century, Voltaire, spoke of Shakspere as an intoxicated *barbarian.*
DOWDEN *Shakspere Primer* ch. 7, p. 164. [A. 1878.]

3. In translations (1) from Greek, one not Greek, eminently as to language; one not speaking Greek; (2) from Latin, one not Greek nor Roman; (3) from later Latin, one outside the Roman empire, especially of the Teutonic tribes; (4) from Italian, one outside of Italy; (5) from other languages, a translation of the depreciative word for foreigners, as in Chinese: so, also, in histories of Greece, Rome, etc.

Sforza . . . had first called the *barbarians* into Italy.
PRESCOTT *Ferd. and Isa.* vol. iii, pt. ii, p. 6. [A. 1880.]

4. [Slang, U. S. Colleges.] A student who does not belong to a Greek-letter fraternity. **barb**‡; **bar'barf.**— **bar-ba'rı-an-ism,** *n.*— **bar-ba'rı-an-ize,** *vt.*

bar-bar'ic, 1 bar-bar'ik; 2 bär-băr'ic, *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of barbarians, especially with regard to their love of noise and show; uncivilized; crude; not in accordance with cultivated taste; as, *barbaric* music, dress, etc. **2**‡. Foreign. [< OF. *barbarique,* < L. *barbaricus,* < Gr. *barbarikos,* < *barbaros,* foreign.]
SYN.: see BARBAROUS.— **bar-bar'ı-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bar-ba'rı-ous‡, *a.* Barbarous.

bar'ba-ris, 1 bär'bə-ris; 2 bär'ba-rĭs, *n. Logic.* Baralipton.

bar'ba-rism, 1 bär'bə-rizm; 2 bär'ba-rĭsm, *n.* **1.** The middle status of culture between savagery and civilization; rudeness in point of manners, arts, and literature.

Barbarism [designates] the enormous interval which begins with the invention of pottery and ends with the invention of the alphabet. FISKE *Discor. of Am.* vol. i, p. 35. [n. m. & co. 1892.]

2. *Rhet. & Gram.* That violation of purity of style which consists in the use of words or forms not in approved usage in the language employed, as in the improper deriving, inflecting, or compounding of words; a foreign or non-classical word or idiom. See PURITY.

We commit a *barbarism* if we import a foreign word when an English word will express our thought as well.
AUSTIN PHELPS *English Style* lect. iii, p. 39. [s. 1868.]

3. A barbarous act. [< F. *barbarisme,* < L. *barbarismus,* < Gr. *barbarismos,* < *barbarizō;* see BARBARIZE.]
SYN.: see LANGUAGE.

bar-bar'ı-ty, 1 bar-bar'ı-tı; 2 bär-băr'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭs, *pl.*] **1.** Brutal or barbarous conduct; inhumanity; an act of cruelty or brutality; a barbarous deed.

Many of Casembi's people appear with the ears cropped and hands lopped off; the present chief has been often guilty of this *barbarity.* LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ch. 9, p. 202. [n. 1875.]

2. *Rhet. & Gram.* A barbarism. **3.** Barbarism in art; lack of artistic culture.

bar'ba-rize, 1 bär'bə-raiz; 2 bär'ba-rĭz, *v.* [-RIZED, -RIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To reduce to a state of barbarism; brutalize; make barbarous, as by bringing in corrupt forms or fashions.

We are all in daily danger of being *barbarised* by the sordid details of life. HOWELLS *Minister's Charge,* p. 20. [r. & f. 1887.]

II. *i.* **1.** To use barbarisms in language. **2.** To decline toward or fall into barbarism. [< LL. *barbarizo,* < Gr. *barbarizō,* < *barbaros,* foreign.] **bar'ba-rise**‡.
— **bar"ba-ri-za'tion, bar"ba-ri-sa'tion,** *n.*

bar"ba-roc'ra-cy, 1 bär"bə-rok'rə-sı; 2 bär"ba-rŏc'ra-cy, *n.* Government by barbarians. [< Gr. *barbaros,* foreign, + *kratéō,* rule.]

Bar"ba-ros'sa, 1 bär"bə-ros'ə; 2 bär"ba-rŏs'a, *n.* **1. Hadher** or **Khair-ed-Din** (1466?–1540), ruler of Algeria and Tunis; brother of Horush. **2. Horush** or **Horuk** (–1518), a corsair; ruler of Algeria; beheaded by army of Charles V. **3.** See FREDERICK I. of Germany.

bar'ba-rous, 1 bär'bə-rus; 2 bär'ba-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a barbarian; only one remove from the savage state; only a little advanced in industry and art; wild; uncultivated; as, a *barbarous* nation or custom.

A nation that has no clothing, no iron, no alphabet, no marriage, no arts of peace, no abstract thought, we call *barbarous.*
EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Civilization* p. 21. [n. m. & co. 1889.]

2. Acting like a barbarian, or done as by a barbarian; cruel; brutal; savage; as, a *barbarous* man or act. **3.** Abounding in or characterized by barbarisms in speech; unpolished; not classical; unidiomatic. **4.** Of or pertaining to foreigners. See BARBARIAN, *n.* **5.** Rude or harsh in sound; as, a *barbarous* noise. [< L. *barbarus,* < Gr. *barbaros,* not Greek, foreign.]
SYN.: atrocious, barbarian, barbaric, brutal, cruel, inhuman, merciless, rude, savage, uncivilized, uncouth. Whatever is not civilized is *barbarian; barbaric* indicates rude magnificence, uncultured richness; as, *barbaric* splendor, a *barbaric* melody. *Barbarous* refers to the worst side of *barbarian* life, and to revolting acts, especially of cruelty, such as a civilized man would not be expected to do; as, a *barbarous* deed. We may, however, say *barbarous* nations, *barbarous* tribes, without implying anything more than want of civilization and culture. *Savage* is more distinctly bloodthirsty than *barbarous.* In this sense we speak of a *savage* beast and of *barbarous* usage.— ANT.: civilized, courtly, cultured, delicate, elegant, graceful, humane, nice, polite, refined, urbane.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

Bar"ba"roux', 1 bar"ba"rū'; 2 bär"bä"rû', **Charles Jean Marie** (3/11 1767–6/22 1794). A French agitator; prominent Girondist; advocated popular vote concerning Louis XVI.; guillotined.

Bar'ba-ry, 1 bär'bə-rı; 2 bär'ba-ry, *n.* **1.** The Mohammedan countries on the north coast of Africa, not including Egypt, peopled by Berbers. **2**‡. [b-] Barbarism; paganism. **3**‡. [b-] Same as BARB[2], 1. [< LL. *Barbaria,* < Ar. *Barbar,* the Berbers.]— **Barbary ape,** see APE.— **B. dove,** same as COLLARED DOVE.— **B. fig,** the prickly-pear (*Opuntia opuntia*).— **B. horse,** see BARB[2].

Bar-ba'sa, 1 bar-bū'sə; 2 bär-bä'sä, *n.* A town in Antique province, Panay, P. I.

bar-bas'co, 1 bar-bŭs'ko; 2 bär-bäs'co, *n.* [Sp.] The poisonous fruit and leaves of the West-Indian bracelet-wood, used in capturing fish. See BRACELET-WOOD.

Bar'ba-son, 1 bär'bə-sən; 2 bär'ba-son, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Henry V.* and *Merry Wives of Windsor,* a fiend.

bar'bas-tel, 1 bär'bas-tel; 2 bär'bas-tĕl, *n.* A small dark European plecotine bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*). [< F. *barbastelle,* < L. *barba,* beard.] **bar"bas-telle'**‡.

bar'bate, 1 bär'bēt; 2 bär'bāt, *a.* Having barbs; bearded. Specif.: (1) *Bot.* Having a tuft or tufts of long weak hairs. (2) *Zool.* Having hair or feathers: fringed with hair. [< L. *barbatus,* bearded. < *barba,* beard.]

bar-bat'ŭ-loust, *a.* Possessing a small beard.

Bar'bauld, 1 bär'bôld; 2 bär'bąld, **Anna Letitia (Aikin)** (6/21 1743–3/21 1825). An English poetess and prose-writer; *Early Lessons*, etc.

barb'-bolt", *n.* See BARB[1], *n.*

barbd, *pp.* Barbed. S. S.

barbe[1], *n.* See BARB[1], *n.*

barbe[2], 1 bûrb; 2 bärb, *n.* [F.] **1.** A title of respect applied to a teacher among the Vaudois. **2.** A small scarf or lappet of lace worn about the head or neck.

Barbe[3], *n.* [F.] Barbara.

bar"beau', 1 bar"bō'; 2 bär"bō', *n.* [F.] **1.** The bluebottle. **2.** A pattern of blue flowerets frequently decorating French porcelain.

bar'be-cue, } 1 bär'bi-kiū ; 2 bär'be-cū, *vt.* [-CUED; **bar'ba-cue**, } -CU'ING.] **1.** To roast (an animal) whole on a gridiron, after splitting to the back-bone and dressing.

They [the Indians] have two ways of broiling, viz., one . . . by laying it upon sticks raised upon forks at some distance above the live coals; . . . this they, and we also from them, call *barbecueing*.
R. B. BEVERLEY *Virginia* bk. iii, p. 138. [J. W. R. 1855.]

2. To dry, cure, or smoke on a barbecue. **bab'ra-cott‡; bar'be-cute‡.**

bar'be-cue, } *n.* **1.** An animal roasted whole, as an ox **bar'ba-cue**, } or a hog. **2.** [U. S.] An open-air social or political feast, of which the chief feature is a barbecued animal.

I must go into the southeastern corner of New Jersey to a great mass-meeting and *barbecue*, where I had been advertised to speak.
CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln*, 11. [H. 1891.]

3. The frame on which an animal, in whole or in part, is roasted or smoked. **4.** A smooth hard floor, raised in the center, for drying coffee. [< Sp. *barbacoa*, < Haitian *barbacoa*, framework of sticks.]

barbed[1], } 1 bûrbd; 2 bärbd, *pa.* **1.** Having a barb or **barbd**[8], } barbs.

The *barbed* shaft of love had penetrated his dull hide.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair*, p. 124. [B. B. CO. 1887.]

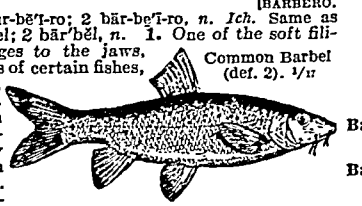
2. *Her.* (1) Having an involucre, calyx, or small green leaf-points around the flower; leaved; as, a rose *barbed*. (2) Wattled or gilled, as a cock. (3) Having ends like an arrow-head, as a cross. **3†.** Shaved; trimmed.— **barbed bolt**, a bolt having barbs to make it more secure when driven.— **b. shot**, a shot bearing a life-line and having barbs or flukes to fasten it to the object that it strikes: fired from a mortar.— **b. wire**, fence-wire having at intervals barbs or thorn-like projections.

barbed[2], *a.* Barded. See BARD[1], *vt.*

Bar'bee, 1 bûr'bi; 2 bär'be, **William J.** (1816–10/21 1892). An American writer; preacher among the Disciples of Christ. [BARBERO.

bar-be'i-ro, 1 bar-be'i-ro; 2 bär-be'i-ro, *n. Ich.* Same as

bar'bel, 1 bûr'bel; 2 bär'bĕl, *n.* **1.** One of the soft filiform appendages to the jaws, chin, or nostrils of certain fishes, as barbels, loaches, etc. **2.** A cyprinoid fish (genus *Barbus*); especially the European *Barbus vulgaris*.


Common Barbel (def. 2). 1/12

3. A knot of mucous membrane under the tongue of horses and cattle. **4.** Same as BARBER, 5. [OF., < LL. *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus*, < L. *barba*, beard.] **bar'bell†.— moun'tain-bar"bel**, *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the genus *Schizothorax*.— **bar'beled**, *a.* Having barbels. **bar'belled†.— bar'bel-ing**, *n.* Fishing for barbels. **bar'bel-ling†.— bar-bel'la**, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] A small barb or bristle.— **bar'bel-late**, *a.* Having or studded with short stiff hairs or bristles. **bar'bu-late†.— bar-bel'lu-la**, *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] A very small barbella, barb, or bristle; barbule.— **bar-bel'lu-late**, *a.* Having or studded with barbellulæ.

bar'-bell", 1 bär'-bel'; 2 bär'-bĕl', *n.* A heavy steel bar with an iron ball at each end; a long dumb-bell of varying weights for performing feats of strength.

Bar"bé'-Mar"bois', 1 bar"bē'-mar"bwä'; 2 bär"bę'-mär"-bwä', **François de** (1/21 1745–1/11 1837). A French statesman; negotiated the sale of Louisiana to the United States.

bar'ber, 1 bûr'bər; 2 bär'ber, *vt.* **1.** To cut or dress the hair of; shave or trim the beard of. **bar'ber-ize‡** [Local, U. S.]. **2.** To smooth the edges, as of chinaware.

bar'ber[1], *n.* **1.** One who makes a business of shaving, trimming the beard, and cutting and dressing the hair. **2.** (1) *Naut.* Vapor arising in streams from the water. (2) The condensed moisture of the breath on the beard. **3.** A surgeon-fish. **4.** [Tasmania.] A serranoid fish, as *Pseudanthias rasor*. **5.** [S. Afr.] A clarioid fish (*Clarias capensis*). **6.** A severe storm accompanied by cutting sleet and frozen sea-spray, occurring especially in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. **7.** [Canada.] Frost-smoke. [< OF. *barbier*, < L. *barba*, beard.]

— **bar'ber-boat"**, *n.* A Cantonese canoe-like boat: probably so called from the small boats used by the native barbers plying their trade among the ships.— **b.-fish**, *n.* A surgeon-fish or teuthidid.— **b.-flee**, *n.* [Canada.] Same as BARBER, *n.*, 6.— **b.-monger†**, *n.* One who is unduly devoted to dress; a dandy; fop.— **B. Poet of Agen**, Jacques Jasmin, a French poet who wrote in Provençal.— **barbers' basin**, an old form of basin fitted close to the neck, from which barbers applied lather: still used in Europe as a barbers' sign.— **barbers' block**, a block used by barbers for making wigs or exposing them for sale.— **barber-shop music** [U. S.] vocal harmonies as rendered by an impromptu male quartet.— **barbers' pole**, a pole used as a sign by barbers, usually striped red and white, spirally, sometimes with a blue or black stripe added, indicating that barbers originally performed the simpler operations of surgery.— **bar'ber-y**[1], *n.* **1.** The calling of a barber. **2†.** A barber's shop.

The Common Barberry. *a*, branch with flowers and fruit.

Bar'ber[2], 1 bûr'bər; 2 bär'ber, *n.* **1.** **Francis** (1751–3/11 1783), a colonel in the Revolutionary war. **2. John Warner** (2/21 1798–6/11 1885), an American historian. **3.** A county in Kansas; 1,134 sq. m.; county-seat, Medicine Lodge.

Bar"be-ri'ni, 1 bûr"bę-ri'ni; 2 bär"bę-rī'nī, *n.* **1.** A family of Italian nobles, several members of which became cardinals and state dignitaries. **2. Francesco** (1597–1679), an Italian cardinal; founded the Barberini Library in Rome. **3. Maffeo** (1568–1644), an Italian cardinal; pope 1623–1644. See URBAN VIII.

Bar"be-ri'no di Mu-gel'lo, 1 bûr"bę-ri'no dī mu-jel'lo; 2 bär"bę-rī'no dī mu-ġĕl'lo. A town in Tuscany, Italy; 15 m. N. of Florence.

Bar"be-ri'no di Val d'El'sa, 1 dī vāl del'sä; 2 dī väl dĕl'sä. A town and commune in Italy; 20 m. S. of Florence.

bar'be-ro, 1 bûr'be-rō; 2 bär'bę-rō, *n.* [Sp.] A surgeon-fish; barbelro.

bar'ber-ry, 1 bûr'ber-i; 2 bär'bĕr-y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Berberis*, especially *B. vulgaris*, a European shrub with racemes of yellow flowers and elongated bright-red berries, now growing wild in the eastern United States: sometimes cultivated for ornamental hedges.

Where the tangled *barberry*-bushes
Hang their tufts of crimson berries.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* intro., st. 12.

2. The oblong and acid berry of *Berberis vulgaris*, etc., much used for preserves, pickles, etc. [< LL. *berberis*, barberry.] **bar'ba-ry†; bar'be-ry‡; ber'ber-ry†.**

— **bar'ber-ry-rust"**, *n.* The wheat-rust (*Puccinia ramtnis*), the æcio-form of which develops on the barberry.— **bar'ber-ry-ing**, *n.* The gathering of barberries.

Bar'ber-ton, 1 bär'bər-tən; 2 bär'ber-ton, *n.* **1.** A gold-mining town in the Transvaal, S. Africa. **2.** A city in Summit county, O.

bar'bet[1], 1 bär'bet; 2 bär'bĕt, *n.* **1.** A brilliant tropical megalæmoid bird, mostly of the Old World, having a stout bill, broad at the base and compressed at the tip: related to the toucans. **scansorial barbet‡.** **2.** A puff-bird or bucconid. **fissiros-tral barbet‡.** **3.** A variety of small Crimson-breast-poodle. **4.** A larval insect that feeds ed Barbet (*Aleyon plant-lice*. [F., < L. *barbatus*, < *a la i m a hæmacephala*). 1/2 *barba*, beard.]

bar'bet[2]†, *n.* **1.** A small beard. **2.** A part of the helmet. **barb'ett†.**

barbet[3]†, *n.* Same as BARB[1], *n.*, 6.

Bar-be'ta, 1 *bar-bē'ta*; 2 bär-be'ta, *n.* A town in Kamrup district, Assam, British India.

bar-bette', 1 bär-bet'; 2 bär-bĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* A platform from which cannon are fired over a parapet. **2.** *Naval.* On war-ships, an armored cylinder protecting a revolving turret containing one or two guns; formerly, an armor-protected platform with guns projecting over it.— **barbette carriage**, an appearing or disappearing gun-carriage by which a gun is raised above the level of a parapet for firing.— **b. gun**, a gun mounted on a barbette.— **b. ship**, a war-ship, usually armor-clad, on which the chief guns are mounted in barbettes.— **b. turret**, a turret containing a barbette.— **en b., in b.**, placed or situated on a barbette: said of guns arranged to fire from a barbette or over one.

Bar"bey' d'Au"ré"vil'ly', 1 bar"bē' dō"rē"vi'yi'; 2 bär'-bę' dō"rę"vī'yī', **Jules** (11/21 1808–4/20 1889). A French novelist; *The Story Without a Name*, etc.

Bar"bey"rac', 1 bar"bē"rāk'; 2 bär"bę"räc', **Jean** (3/11 1674–3/21 1744). A French jurist and historian; *History of Ancient Treaties*, etc.

barb'-feath"ers, *n.* See BARB[1], *n.*

bar'bi-can[1], 1 bûr'bi-kən; 2 bär'bi-can, *n.* **1.** *Medieval Fort.* An outer fortification to a castle or fortress; less properly, any outwork, as a bridge-tower. **2†.** A scupper or a loophole in a parapet. **3†.** A temporary tower or bulwark. [M.] [< OF. *barbacane*, < LL. *barbicana*; cp. Ar. *barbār khānah*, house on a wall.] **bar'ba-can‡.**

bar'bi-can[2], *n.* An African bird, a pogonorhynchine scansorial barbet. [< F. *barbe*, < L. *barba*, beard.]

bar'bi-cel, 1 bûr'bi-sel; 2 bär'bi-çĕl, *n. Ornith.* One of the very small simple (not recurved) processes fringing the lower edges of the barbule of a feather. [< L. *barba*, beard.]

Bar"bier, 1 bar"byē'; 2 bär"byę', *n.* **1. Antoine Alexandre** (1/11 1765–12/21 1825), a French bibliographer. **2. Henri Auguste** (4/21 1805–2/11 1882), a French poet and satirist: *Iambes*. **3. Paul Jules** (3/21 1825–1/11 1901), a French playwright.

Bar"bi-e're di Si-vi'glia, Il, 1 il bar"bi-ē'rē dī si-vī'lyə; 2 il bär"bi-ę'rę dī si-vī'lyä. An Italian opera composed by Rossini in 1816. **Le Bar"bier' de Sé"ville‡.** [F.]

Bar"bi-e'ri, 1 bär"bi-ē'ri; 2 bär"bi-ę'rē *n.* **1. Giovanni Francesco**, see GUERCINO. **2. Paolo Antonio** (1596–1640), an Italian painter; brother of Guercino.

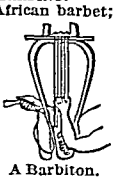
bar'biers, 1 bär'birz; 2 bär'bĕrs, *n.* [Singhalese.] *Pathol.* A form of paralysis; often confounded with beriberi.

bar-big'er-ous, 1 bar-bij'ər-us; 2 bär-bĭġ'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Bearded as a man. **2.** Hairy all over, as petals. [< L. *barbiger*, < *barba*, beard, + *gero*, bear.]

barb'ing, 1 bûrb'iŋ; 2 bärb'ing, *n.* Same as BARDING.

bar'bi-on, 1 bär'bi-ən; 2 bär'bi-on, *n.* An African barbet; barbican. [< F. *barbe*, < L. *barba*, beard.]

bar'bi-ton, 1 bär'bi-tən; 2 bär'bi-ton, *n.* A lyre or lute used in ancient Greece. [< Gr. *barbiton*.] **bar'bi-tos‡.**


A Barbiton.

bar"bi-tu'ric, 1 bär"bi-tiū'rik; 2 bär"bi-tū'ric, *a. Chem.* Derived from the lichen *Usnea barbata* and uric acid. [< BARBATE + URIC.] — **barbituric acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_4H_4N_2O_3+2H_2O$), a degradation product of uric acid; malonylurea.

Bar"bi"zon' School, 1 bar"bi"zōn'; 2 bär"bi"zōn'. A school of French landscape-painters, including Millet, Rousseau, Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, etc., taking its name from the village of Barbizon, near Paris. **Bar"bi"-son'‡.**

bar'ble, *n.* Same as BARBEL, 3. [fecler.

barb'let, 1 bärb'let; 2 bärb'lĕt, *n. Zool.* A small barbel or

bar'bone, 1 bär'bōn *or* bar-bō'nē; 2 bär'bōn *or* bär-bō'ne, *n.* [It.] *Vet.* An epizootic disease that attacks the East Indian buffalo in Italy and Hungary; characterized by high fever, salivation, mucous discharge, and difficult breathing. It is caused by a bacterium closely resembling that of swine-plague.

bar'bo-tine, 1 bär'bo-tin; 2 bär'bo-tĭn, *n.* [F.] **1.** One of various wormseeds; especially, one of several species of *Artemisia*, used in medicine. **2.** A thin clay paste used in low-relief ornamentation of pottery.

Bar"bou', 1 bar'bū'; 2 bär'bų', *n.* A French family of printers; flourished 16th to 18th centuries.

Bar'bour, 1 bär'bər; 2 bär'bur, *n.* **1. James** (6/11 1775–6/21 1842), governor of Virginia in 1812; Secretary of War; Minister to England. **2. John** (1320?–3/11 1395), Scottish poet; *The Bruce*. **3. Philip Pendleton** (5/21 1783–2/24 1841), a judge of the United States Supreme Court; brother of James. **4.** A county in Alabama; 920 sq. m.; county-seat, Clayton. **5.** A county in West Virginia; 393 sq. m.; county-seat, Philippi. [Knox county, Ky.

Bar'bours-ville, 1 bär'bərz-vil; 2 bär'burg-vil, *n.* A town in

barb'-piece", *n.* See BARB[1], *n.*

bar'bret, *a.* Barbarian.

Bar-bu'da, 1 bär-bū'da; 2 bär-bų'da, *n.* An island of the Leeward Islands, British West Indies; 62 sq. m.

bar-bu'do, 1 bar-bū'do; 2 bär-bų'do, *n.* [Sp.] A fish of the family *Polymixiidæ*. **bar-ba'do‡.**

Bar'bu-la, 1 bär'biu-lə; 2 bär'bū-la, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of bryaceous mosses. **2.** [b-] [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A barbule.

bar'bu-late, 1 bär'biu-lēt; 2 bar'bū-lāt, *a.* Barbellate.

bar'bule, 1 bär'biūl; 2 bär'būl, *n.* **1.** A small barb, beard, or filiform appendage. **2.** *Ornith.* One of the small pointed processes that fringe the barb of a feather. **3.** The parts of a helmet over the cheeks and chin. [< L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba*, beard.]

bar-bul'yie, 1 bar-būl'yi; 2 bär-bųl'yi, *vt.* [Scot. or Archaic.] To bewilder; disconcert.— **bar'bul'yie**, *n.* Bewilderment.

barb'-wire", *n.* See BARB[1], *n.*

bar'ca[1], 1 bär'kə; 2 bär'ca, *n.* [It.] A boat, barge, or skiff.

bar'ca[2], *n.* A walking-fish (*Ophiocephalus barca*) of Bengal.

Bar'ca[3], 1 *bär'kə*; 2 bär'ca, *n.* An Italian district of eastern Tripoli, annexed from Turkey, Feb. 23, 1912; 60,700 sq. m.; capital, Benghazi: modern *Cyrenaica*.— **Bar'can**, 1 bär'kən; 2 bär'can, *a.* Of or pertaining to Barca.

bar'ca-role, 1 bär'kə-rōl; 2 bär'ca-rōl, *n.* **1.** A boat-song of Venetian gondoliers; also, a melody in imitation of such a song. **2.** An Italian boatman. [< It. *barcaruolo*, boatman, < *barca*, barge, < LL. *barca*; see BARK[3], *n.*] **bar'ca-rolle‡.**

Bar"ce-lo'na, 1 bär'si-lō'nə *or* (*Sp.*) bar"thē-lō'na; 2 bär"çe-lō'na *or* (*Sp.*) bär"the-lō'nä, *n.* **1.** A province in N. E. Spain; 2,968 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport city. **3.** A town in Anzoategui State, Venezuela. **4.** A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I. **5.** [b-] A twilled silk handkerchief: so named from Barcelona, Spain.

Bar"cel-lo'na Poz'zo di Got'to, 1 bar"chel-lō'na ped'zo dī get'to; 2 bär"chĕl-lō'nä pŏd'zo dī ġŏt'to. A town in Messina province, N. E. Sicily.

B. Arch., *abbr.* Bachelor of Architecture.

bar-chan', 1 bar-kūn'; 2 bär-cän', *n.* A semicircular sand-dune of the Turkestan deserts. [*I Esd.* v, 32.

Bar'chus, 1 bär'kus; 2 bär'cŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R.V.).

Bar'clay, 1 bär'kli; 2 bär'cly, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1475?–1552), a British monk; poet; prose-writer; *The Shyp of Folys* (Fools), 1509. **2. John** (1/21 1582–8/11 1621), an English writer; born in Lorraine; *Argenis*, etc. **3. John** (1734–7/21 1798), a Scottish Presbyterian clergyman; founder of the Barclayites. **4. John** (12/11 1758–8/21 1826), a Scottish anatomist. **5. Robert** (12/21 1648–10/21 1690), a Scottish Quaker; writer; Governor of East New Jersey; *Apology for the True Christian Divinity*. **6. William** (1546?–7/21 1608), a Scottish writer on civil law; father of John (1/21 1582–8/11 1621). **7.** A village in Bradford county, Pa.

Bar'clay-Al'lar-dice, 1 -al'ar-dais; 2 -ăl'ar-dic, **Robert**, "Captain Barclay" (1779–1854). A Scottish pedestrian, the first who walked 1,000 m. in 1,000 hours, June–July, 1809.

Bar-clay'an, 1 bar-klē'an; 2 bär-clā'an, *n.* Same as BEREAN, 2.

Bar'clay de Tol'ly, 1 bûr'klē də tol'li; 2 bär'clā de tŏl'ly, **Prince Michael** (12/21 1761–5/21 1818). A Russian field-marshal present at Borodino, Leipzig, etc.

Bar'clay-ite, 1 bûr'kli-ait; 2 bär'cly-īt, *n. Ch. Hist.* See BEREAN. [ver Island, British Columbia.

Bar'clay Sound. A large inlet on the west coast of Vancou-

Bar-coch'ba, 1 bar-kok'bə; 2 bär-cŏc'ba, originally **Simeon.** Jewish Antichrist; led Jewish revolt against Hadrian 131–135. [Aram., son of a star.] **Bar-coch'e-bas‡.**

bar"co-lon'go, 1 bûr'ko-lon'go; 2 bär"co-lŏn'ġo, *n.* [Sp.] A fishing-boat having a rounded bow.

Bar'coo, 1 bär'kū; 2 bär'cōo, *n.* A river (known also as the Cooper creek) which rises in Queensland and flows S. E. into Lake Eyre, South Australia.— **Barcoo disease**, an eruptive disorder prevalent in South Australia, attended with extensive sloughing of the skin, and accompanied by gastric disturbance. **Barcoo rot‡.— B. grass**, see table under GRASS.— **B. vomit** [Austral.], a painless nausea after partaking of food, followed by acute hunger: prevalent among the inhabitants of the elevated interior regions of the Australian continent.

bard[1], 1 bärd; 2 bärd, *vt.* To arm (horse or man) with bards; caparison (a horse) with gay trappings. **barb‡.**

bard[2], *vt.* To cover or lard with thin slices of bacon.

bard[1], *n.* **1.** In modern use, any poet.

'Tis not enough, ye *bards*, with all your art,
To polish poems; they must touch the heart.
BYRON *Hints from Horace* st. 18.

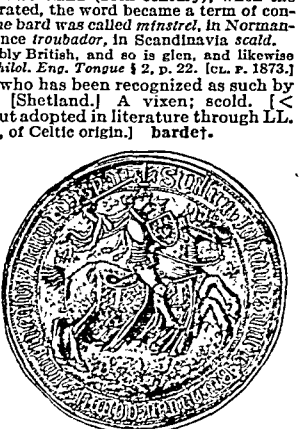
2. An early poet who sang or recited the memorable deeds of chieftains, kings, and heroes, to the accompaniment of the harp, *especially among the Celtic peoples*; a minstrel-poet; later, a strolling musician or minstrel.

In the Lowlands of Scotland (16th century), when the minstrels had degenerated, the word became a term of contempt. *In England the bard was called minstrel, in Normandy trouvère*, in Provence *troubador*, in Scandinavia *scald*.

Bard is unquestionably British, and so is glen, and likewise flannel. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 2, p. 22. [CL. P. 1873.]

3. [Wales.] A poet who has been recognized as such by the eisteddfod. **4.** [Shetland.] A vixen; scold. [< Gael. and Ir. *bard*, but adopted in literature through LL. *bardus*, < Gr. *bardos*, of Celtic origin.] **bardet‡.**

Syn.: see POET.— **Bard of Avon**, William Shakespeare, born at *Stratford-on-Avon*. **Immortal Bard‡.— B. of Ayrshire**, Robert Burns, who was born in the parish of Alloway, Ayrshire.— **B. of Rydal Mount**, William Wordsworth: from his residence at Rydal Mount, near *Windermere*, Westmorland.— **B. of Twickenham**, Alexander Pope: from his residing at Twickenham-on-Thames.— **pen'-bard"**, *n.* A leading bard.— **bard'ess**, *n.* — **bard'ship**, *n.*


Bards (def. 2) of a Mounted Knight of the 14th century. From a seal of the Duke of Burgundy, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

bard[2], *n.* **1.** Any part of defensive armor for horses, in medieval times, in Europe. **2.** *pl.* The gay hous-

ings and trappings worn on horses in the middle ages at tournaments, etc. **3.** *pl.* Plate armor of the 16th century and later. [< F. *barde;* cp. Sp. *albarda,* < Ar. *al-barda'ah,* < *al* the, + *barda'ah,* pack-saddle.]

barbet†; **bardet**†. — **bard'wise,** *adv.* In the manner of bards. See BARD[1] and BARD[2].

bard[3], *n.* A thin slice of bacon used in cookery. [< F. *barde,* trappings; see BARD[2], *n.*]

bard[4], *n.* A fish, the pelpout.

Bard, Samuel (4/11 1742–5/12 1821). An American physician; philanthropist; Washington's family physician.

bar'dah, *n.* See BURDA.

bar-del'†, *n.* A pack-saddle. **bar-delle'**†.

Bar'de-le'ben, 1 bär'dē-lē'bən; 2 bär'de-le'bĕn, **Heinrich Adolf von** (1819–1895). A German surgeon.

Bar-dell', Mrs., 1 bär-del'; 2 bär-dĕl'. In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers,* a widow, plaintiff in the breach-of-promise suit, Bardell *vs.* Pickwick.

Bar'de-sa'nes, 1 bär'dı-sē'nīz; 2 bär'de-sā'nēs, *n.* A Syrian theologian and hymn-writer (154–222); "the last of the Gnostics," more correctly **Bar'-Dai-san'.**

Bar-des'a-nist, 1 bar-des'ə-nist; 2 bär-dĕs'a-nĭst, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of the Gnostic Bardesanes (2d century) of Edessa, who denied that the stars decide the life and affairs of men by necessity. **Bar-des'a-nite**†. — **Bar-des'a-nism,** *n.*

bard'ic, 1 bärd'ık; 2 bärd'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of bards or their poetry; poetic. **bard'i-an**†; **bard'ish**†.

Unto that elder fount of *bardic* fire,
Rare Virgil. EDITH M. THOMAS *Beatrice* l. 12.

bar'-dig"gings, *n.* See BAR[1], *n.*

bar-di'gli-o, 1 bar-dil'yo; 2 bär-dil'yo, *n.* [It.] A dark-gray to bluish veined marble found chiefly in Corsica and Tuscany, Italy.

Bar-dil'li, 1 bar-dil'ı; 2 bär-dil'i, **Christoph Gottfried** (5/23 1761–5/12 1808). A German metaphysician; opponent of Kant.

bard'ing, 1 bärd'ıŋ; 2 bärd'ing, *n.* Armor for horses: chiefly in the plural. [insolent.

bard'ish, 1 bärd'ısh; 2 bärd'ish, *a.* **1.** Bardic. **2**†. Rude;

bard'ism, 1 bärd'ızm; 2 bärd'işm, *n.* The principles or methods of the bards.

bard'ling, 1 bärd'lıŋ; 2 bärd'ling, *n.* A young or inferior bard; a poetaster. **bard'let**†.

But, my dear little *bardlings,* don't prick up your ears.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 38.

bar"do-cu-cul'lus†, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Archeol.* A hooded cloak worn in early times by peasants and monks.— **bar"-do-cu-cul'lat-ed**†, *a.*

Bar"do-li'no, 1 bär'do-lī'no; 2 bär'do-lī'no, *n.* A town in Verona province, Italy.

Bar'dolph, 1 bär'dolf; 2 bär'dŏlf, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Bar'dulph**†. F. **Bar"dolphe',** 1 bär"-dolf', 2 bär'dŏlf'; It. **Bar-dol'fo,** 1 bar-dol'fo, 2 bär-dol'fo; L. **Bar-dol'phus,** 1 bar-del'fus, 2 bar-dol'fŭs. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Henry IV., Henry V.,* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor,* a follower of Falstaff, noted for his red nose. [Teut., bright wolf, or famous helper.]

Bard'sey, 1 bärd'zi; 2 bärd'sy, *n.* An island in the Irish Sea S. of Holyhead and S.W. of Carnarvonshire, Wales; 2½ m. by 1 m.; ruins of St. Mary's Abbey.

Bards'town, 1 bärdz'taun; 2 bärdş'town, *n.* A town, county-seat of Nelson county, Ky.

Bar-dwan', 1 bur-dwän'; 2 bŭr-dwän', *n.* **1.** A division in Bengal province, British India; 13,949 sq. m. **2.** A district in same; 2,689 sq. m. **3.** A town, capital of district.

Bard'well, 1 bärd'wel; 2 bärd'wĕl, *n.* A town in Carlisle county, Ky.

bard'y, 1 bärd'ı; 2 bärd'y, *a.* [Scot.] Brazen-faced; impudent; defiant.— **bar'dl-ly,** *adv.*— **bar'dl-ness,** *n.*

bare[1], 1 bär; 2 bâr, *vt.* [BARED; BAR'ING.] To lay bare; uncover, reveal, or expose, as that which is customarily covered or concealed; by extension, to strip or divest of that which is ordinarily present; as, to *bare* the arm, head, etc.; to *bare* a garden of flowers. [< AS. *berian, barian,* make bare, < *bær;* see BARE, *a.*]

bare[2] [Archaic], *imp.* of BEAR, *v.*

bare, *a.* **1.** Devoid of covering or dress: said of the body and its parts when unclothed, of animals lacking or deprived of hair, wool, etc., and of natural objects when barren, blighted, or deserted, as the frozen fields, leafless trees, empty streets, etc.

Her feet so *bare,* and her tattered gown.
WHITTIER *Maud Muller* st. 11.

And the streets of the city were white and *bare.*
BRET HARTE *Second Review of Grand Army* st. 2.

2. Poorly provided with what is usual or necessary to comfort; unfurnished; destitute; empty; as, *bare* rooms, walls, etc.; *bare* in purse. **3.** Not more than just suffices for a given purpose; simple; mere; as, a *bare* living; the *bare* necessities; a *bare* majority. **4.** Threadbare. **5.** Exposed to view; made manifest or apparent, literally or figuratively; undisguised; as, a record laid *bare.*

Yet, keen of sight to whom men's souls lay *bare*
Stripped clean of shams, unclothed of all disguise.
LOUISE C. MOULTON *Robert Browning* st. 2.

6. (1) Lacking in embellishment or in interest or attraction; plain; meager; as, *bare* poems, annals, description, etc. (2) Lacking warmth; cold; flat; monotonous, as a landscape. **7.** Unarmed; as, I attacked him with *bare* hands. **8.** *Brewing.* Not thoroughly covered with fermentation-bubbles, as malt liquor. **9.** Barcheaded. **10.** [Eng.] Held singly; as, a *bare* ace. [< AS. *bær,* bare.]

Syn.: bald, barren, exposed, in a state of nature, naked, nude, uncovered, undraped, undressed. We speak of a *bare* head when it has no artificial covering, and of a *bald* head when it lacks the natural covering of the hair; we speak of a *bare* arm, a *naked* body, the *naked* eye, a *nude* figure. *Nude* refers to complete and utter absence of clothing; *naked* may indicate merely the want of what is needed or customary; *naked* or *nude* is said of the human form; *nude* is used also of artistic representations. A *bare, bald,* or *barren* mountain is one not covered with shrubs or trees. A *bare* room is one nearly destitute of furniture or ornament; a *bare* table is one almost or quite unfurnished with food. See BLANK; BLEAK; MANIFEST; MERE.— Ant.: accoutered, appareled, arrayed, attired, decked, dressed, robed, swaddled, swathed, wrapped.— Prep.: bare *of* ornament, *to* the blast, *to* the weapon.

— **under bare poles,** with sails furled: said of a vessel.

bare, *n.* **1.** *Art.* The nude; rare or facetious use. **2.** The exposed part of a roofing-slate, shingle, or the like. **3.** [Archaic.] The surface; body; substance.

bare'back", 1 bär'bak"; 2 bâr'băk', *a.* Riding a bare-backed horse; as, a famous *bareback* rider.— **bare'back",** *adv.* Without saddle or the like; as, quite used to riding *bareback.*

bare'backed", 1 bär'bakt"; 2 bâr'băkt', *a.* Having the back bare; unsaddled, as a horse.

bare'bone", 1 bär'bōn"; 2 bâr'bōn', *n.* [Rare.] A very lean person.— **bare'boned",** *a.*

Bare'bone", Praise-God (?1596–12/1679). An English fanatic leather-dealer, who was a prominent member of **Barebone's Parliament,** the first Parliament of Oliver Cromwell, which met July 4, 1653, and so named in derision by the Royalists. **Bar'bon**†; **Bare'bones**†.

ba-re'ca, 1 ba-rē'ka; 2 bä-rę'că, *n.* [Sp.] A small cask or keg; breaker. [M]. **ba-re'ka**†.

bare'faced", 1 bär'fēst"; 2 bâr'fāçt', *a.* **1.** Having the face bare, as from being beardless or not masked; hence, destitute of shame; impudent; audacious; as, the self-assertion of a *barefaced* youth. **2.** [Archaic.] Undisguised; unreserved; open; as, *barefaced* cheating, oppression, etc.— **bare'faced'ly,** *adv.*— **bare'faced"ness,** *n.*

bare'foot", 1 bär'fut"; 2 bâr'fo͝ot', *a.* & *adv.* **1.** With the feet bare.

That ford [life], gentlemen, for ever,—know what you may,—hope what you may,—believe or deny what you may,—you have to pass *barefoot.* RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* lect. iii, p. 52. [J. B. A. 1885.]

2. [Local, U. S.] Erected and secured without a mortise and tenon. [< AS. *bærfot,* < *bær,* bare, + *fōt,* foot.]

— **bare'foot"ed,** *a.* Having the feet bare; specif., applied to various mendicant religious orders, the members of which wear sandals: as the Augustinians, Carmelites, Franciscans, and Passionists. **bare'fit**† [Scot.].

ba-rege', 1 bə-rēz'; 2 ba-rẹzh', *n.* **1.** A thin fabric of silk and worsted or cotton and worsted, used for women's dresses, veils, etc. **2.** Mineral water from the springs at Barèges, France. [< BARÈGES.]

Ba"règes', 1 ba'rēz'; 2 bä'rẹzh', *n.* A town in Hautes-Pyrénées department, France; warm sulfur-springs; gave name to the fabric *barege.*

ba-re'gin, 1 ba-rē'ʒın; 2 ba-rẹ'zhin, *n.* A glairy organic compound found in the waters of certain warm sulfur-springs after exposure to the air. [< *Barèges,* in the Pyrenees.] **ba-re'gine**†.

bare'hand"ed, 1 bär'hand'ed; 2 bâr'hănd'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having the hands bare; ungloved. **2.** Having nothing in the hands; hence, destitute; being without resources.

bare'head"ed, } 1 bär'hed'ed; 2 bâr'hĕd'ĕd, *a.* Having
bare'hed"ed†, } the head uncovered, sometimes out of reverence or respect. **bare'head"**†.— **bare'head"ed-ness,** *n.*

The host bows again, *bareheaded,* in the moonlight.
G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 50, p. 306. [H. 1861.]

bare'legged", 1 bär'legd' *or* -leg'ed; 2 bâr'lĕgd' *or* -lĕg'ĕd, *a.* Having the legs bare.

Ba-re'li, 1 bä-rē'lı; 2 bä-rę'lı, *n.* **1.** A district in Rohilkhand division, United Provinces, British India; 1,591 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a college city. **Ba-reil'ly**†.

bare'ly, 1 bär'lı; 2 bâr'ly, *adv.* **1.** With nothing to spare; only just; scarcely; scantly.

[Hamilton was] one of Washington's aides ... when he was *barely* twenty years old.
H. C. LODGE *Alexander Hamilton* p. 14. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

2. Not sufficiently; poorly; scantily; as, a room *barely* furnished. **3.** Without concealment; nakedly; boldly; plainly; as, the question was put *barely* before them. **4.** [Archaic.] Only; simply; merely.

Syn.: see BUT.

Ba'rend, 1 bä'rent; 2 bä'rĕnt, *n.* [D. or G.] Bernhard. See BERNARD. [neck bare.

bare'necked", 1 bär'-nekt"; 2 bâr'-nĕkt', *a.* Having the

bare'ness, 1 bär'nes; 2 bâr'nĕs, *n.* The state of being bare; scantiness; destitution.

The *bareness* of their lives. JEAN INGELOW *Gladys* st. 44.

Ba'rents Sea, 1 bä'rents; 2 bä'rĕnts. A part of the Arctic ocean between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla.

Ba'rentz, 1 bä'rents; 2 bä'rĕnts, **Willem** (-6/29 1597). A Dutch navigator.

Ba"rère' de Vieu"zac', 1 ba"rär' də vlū"zäk'; 1 bä"rĕr' de vlū'zăc', **Bertrand** (9/11 1755–1/11 1841). A French Jacobin revolutionist; the "Anacreon of the guillotine"; banished as a regicide. [like; Ian.

bare'-ribbed", 1 bär'-ribd"; 2 bâr'-rĭbd', *a.* Skeleton-

bare'sark", 1 bär'särk"; 2 bâr'särk'. **I.** *n.* A berserk.

II. *adv.* Without armor.

bar'es-man, 1 bär'es-mən; 2 bär'ĕs-man, *n.* The barsom carried by Parsi priests at their Izeshne sacrifice: in Sanskrit, *brahman.* See HAUG *Brahma und die Brahmanen* p. 6.

bar"es-the"si-om'e-ter, 1 bar'es-thī"sı-əm'ı-tər; 2 bär"-ĕs-thē"si-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for testing the delicacy of the muscular sense of weight or pressure. [< Gr. *baros,* weight, + *aisthēsis,* perception (< *aisthanomai,* perceive), + *metron,* measure.] **bar"æs-the"si-om'e-ter.**— **bar"es-[or æs-]the"si-o-met'ric,** *a.*

bar'et, *n.* Same as BARRET.

Ba-ret'ti, 1 ba-ret'tı; 2 bä-rĕt'tí, **Giuseppe Marc Antonio** (4/11 1719–5/11 1789). An Italian writer, critic, and lexicographer; *Italian-English Dictionary.* [den bare.

bare'-worn", 1 bär'-wōrn"; 2 bâr'-wōrn', *a.* Worn or trod-

bar'eyn', *a.* Same as BARREN.

barf, 1 bärf *or* bäf; 2 bärf *or* bäf, *n.* Same as BARGH, 1. [bass.

bar'fish", 1 bär'fısh"; 2 bär'fĭsh', *n.* The crappie or calico

Bar"fleur', 1 bar"flūr'; 2 bär"flŭr', *n.* An ancient seaport town in La Manche department, France, erroneously reputed as the port from which William of Normandy sailed for England. See DIVES[2].

bar'-frame", *n.* See BAR[1], *n.*

Bar-frush', 1 bär-frush'; 2 bär-frŭsh', *n.* A commercial town in Mazanderan province, Persia. [Pers., mart of burdens.] **Bal"fu-rosh'**†; **Bar"fu-rush'**†.

bar'ful†, *a.* Greatly obstructed.

Bar'ga, 1 bär'gə; 2 bär'gä, **Pass.** A mountain pass in the Himalayas, Punjab, India; 15,000 ft. high.

bar'gain, 1 bär'gın; 2 bär'gĭn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To negotiate and agree beforehand concerning; trade; barter: usually with a clause as object; as, he *bargained* that he be allowed to go. **2.** To agree to buy or sell.

II. *i.* **1.** To negotiate or treat; endeavor to make a bargain; as, to *bargain* for a farm.

We *bargain* for the graves we lie in.
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* prel., st. 4.

2. To agree to or obtain certain terms; make a bargain or contract; stipulate. [< OF. *bargaigner,* < LL. *barcanio,* traffic, < *barca,* boat for traffic; see BARK[3], *n.*]

— **to bargain away,** to dispose of, part with, or lose in making a bargain.

bar'gain, *n.* **1.** A mutual contract, agreement, or understanding between two or more persons as to something to be done, transferred, or the like, or as to terms, methods, etc. **2.** That which is agreed upon or is purchased; especially, an advantageous transaction, or something bought or offered at a low price.

Next to the pleasure of buying a *bargain* for one's self, is the pleasure of persuading a friend to buy it.
LAMB *Letters* vol. i, p. 136. [A. & S. 1881.]

3†. A discussion of terms; bargaining. **4**†. A contest or struggle. [< OF. *bargaine,* bargain, < *bargaignier;* see BARGAIN, *v.*] Syn.: see CONTRACT.

— **bargain and sale.** *Law.* **1.** A contract for the sale and conveyance of land upon valuable consideration, the operative words in the deed of conveyance being "bargained and sold." **2.** The transfer of personal property by an agreement to sell, followed and completed by an actual sale. **3.** *Early Eng. Law.* A contract for the conveyance of land for a consideration, with no actual transfer of the seizin.— **bar'gain-chop",** *n.* An option on futures in opium: a term formerly used by foreign traders in China. — **b.-counter,** *n.* [U. S.] A counter on which are placed marked-down goods regarded as bargains.— **b. day** [U. S.], a particular day on which a business house offers certain goods at reduced prices.— **b.-work,** *n.* Work done by contract; esp., underground work in a North of England coal-mine taken in contract by the lowest bidder.— **Dutch b.,** or **wet b.,** a bargain concluded over a social glass of liquor.— **into the b.,** in addition to what was agreed: thrown in for good measure; besides.— **to beat a b.,** to make a shrewd bargain; chaffer.— **to buy at a b.,** to buy at a low price.— **to strike a b.,** to come to and mutually affirm an agreement.— **bar'gain-ee',** *n.* *Law.* The party in a bargain who agrees to purchase and pay.— **bar'gain-er,** *n.* **1.** One who bargains or makes a bargain. **2.** *Law.* See BARGAINOR.— **bar'gain-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [North. Eng.] One contracting for bargain-work in a colliery.— **bar'gain-or",** *n.* *Law.* The party to a bargain who agrees to sell to another; a seller.

bar'gained, *pp.* Bargained. S. S.

bar'gan, 1 bär'gan; 2 bär'găn, *n.* [Austral.] A crescent-shaped boomerang. See BOOMERANG.

barg'an-der, 1 bär'gən-dər; 2 bär'gan-der, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The sheldrake. [L. l. 348.

bar'gar-et†, *n.* [F.] A pastoral song. CHAUCER *F. and*

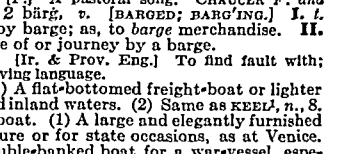
barge[1], 1 bärj; 2 bärj, *v.* [BARGED; BARG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To transport by barge; as, to *barge* merchandise. **II.** *i.* To make use of or journey by a barge.

barge[2], *vt.* & *vi.* [Ir. & Prov. Eng.] To find fault with; use noisy, reproving language.

barge[1], *n.* **1.** (1) A flat-bottomed freight-boat or lighter for harbors and inland waters. (2) Same as KEEL[1], *n.*, 8. **2.** A large rowboat. (1) A large and elegantly furnished boat, for pleasure or for state occasions, as at Venice. (2) A large double-banked boat for a war-vessel, especially one for the use of a flag-officer.

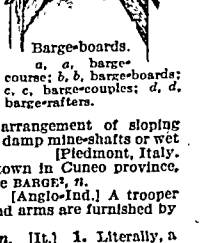
By land, by water, they renew the charge,
They stop the chariot, and they board the *barge.*
POPE *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* l. 10.

(3) [U. S.] A long, narrow practise-boat, wider and stouter than a shell. **3.** [U. S.] A freight- or excursion-boat, generally double-decked, without motive power, and intended to be towed. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A long open vehicle, sometimes boat-shaped, for passengers; hence, an omnibus. **5.** *Naut.* A receptacle for the crew's bread. **6.** *Print.* A box divided into compartments to hold type for corrections. **7.** [Archaic.] Any sailing vessel; esp. in old times, a small one next larger than a balinger; a bark. [OF., < LL. *barga;* see BARK[3], *n.*]


Excursion-barge.

— **dumb'-barge",** *n.* A barge without the means of self-propulsion, but which is either towed or drifts with the stream.— **hopper b.,** a barge having a movable or dumping bottom, used for conveying mud from a dredging-machine. — **barge'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who has charge of or is employed on a barge; a boatman or oarsman. **bar-gee'**†; **bar'ger**†.— **barge'mas"ter,** *n.* The owner or manager of a barge; esp. a freight-barge.— **barge'mate,** *n.* *Naut.* The officer who steers a state barge on occasions of ceremony.— **bar'get**†, *n.* A small barge.

barge[2], *n.* A word of unknown meaning found only in compound names of certain parts of a gable.— **barge'-board",** *n.* A board with vertical face, following the outline of a gable-end and hiding the rafters.— **b.-couple,** *n.* A rafter behind the barge-course; a barge-rafter.— **b.-course,** *n.* *Arch.* **1.** That part of a tiled, slated, or shingled roof which projects beyond the gable-end. **2.** A course of bricks laid edgewise along the top of a gable-wall.— **b.-rafter,** *n.* A rafter in a barge-course.— **barge'-stone",** *n.* One of the stones in the upper edge of a gable-end.


Barge-boards.
a, a, barge-course; *b, b,* barge-boards; *c, c,* barge-couples; *d, d,* barge-rafters.

barge[3], *n.* [Ir.] A quarrelsome woman; shrew.

barge[4], *n.* [Scot.] *Mining.* An arrangement of sloping boards or thin metal plates used in damp mine-shafts or wet works to shed water. [Piedmont, Italy.

Bar'ge, 1 bär'jē; 2 bär'ge, *n.* A town in Cuneo province,

barge'-board", b.-couple, etc. See BARGE[2], *n.*

bar-geer', 1 bar-gir'; 2 bär-gēr', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A trooper of irregular cavalry whose horse and arms are furnished by the state. Compare SILLADAR.

bar-gel'lo, 1 bar-gel'lo; 2 bär-gĕl'lo, *n.* [It.] **1.** Literally, a chief of police; hence, police headquarters; formerly, a guard-house. **2.** [B-] Specif., the former residence of the podestà in Florence, a palace which is the most valuable specimen of the Florentine style: now a museum and having as one of the frescoes a portrait of Dante in youth.

bargh, 1 bärf; 2 bärf, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A detached hillock. **2**†. A steep roadway. **3**†. A mine.

bar'gham, 1 bär'ləm; 2 bär'lam, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A horse-collar.

bar'ghest", 1 bär'gest"; 2 bär'gĕst', *n.* [North. Eng.] In ghost-lore, a goblin, often dog-shaped, foreboding death or misfortune. **bar'ghaist"**†; **bar'guest"**†.

bar'goose", 1 bär'gūs"; 2 bär'gōōs', *n.* The barnacle-goose.

Bargue, 1 bürg; 2 bärg, **Charles** (1858?–1883). A French genre-painter; pupil of Gérôme.

bar'hal, 1 bär'hal; 2 bär'hal, *n.* Same as BURRHEL.

Bar'ham, 1 bär'əm; 2 bär'am, **Richard Harris** (12/13 1788–6/11 1845). An English divine; humorist; *Ingoldsby Legends.*

Bar Har'bor. A village on Mt. Desert Island, Hancock county, Me.; summer resort.

Bar-He-bræ'us, 1 bär-hı-brī'us; 2 bär-he-brē'ŭs, *n.* An Armenian bishop (1226–1286), Gregor Abulfaraj ben el-Arun, writer in Syriac and Arabic. [xxiii, 31.

Bar-hu'mite, 1 bar-hū'mait; 2 bär-hū'mit, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam.*

ba'ri', 1 bā'rī; 2 bā'rí, *n.* [It.] The exposed part of a roofing-slate.

Ba'ri, *n.* **1.** A province of S. Italy; 2,048 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; a seaport city.

Ba'ri[1], *n. pl.* A warlike tribe of negroes, inhabiting northern Uganda and belonging to the Nilotic-Masai group.

ba'ri-, 1 bē'ri-; 2 bā'ri-. From BARIUM: a combining form.

ba'ri-a[1]†, *n. Chem.* Baryta.

Ba-ri'a[2], 1 ba-ri'a; 2 ba-ri'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ba'ri-ah[1], 1 bā'ri-a; 2 bā'ri-a, *n.* A protected state in Bombay, India; 813 sq. m.; capital, Bariah.

Ba-ri'ah[2], 1 ba-ri'a; 2 ba-ri'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 22.

Ba"ri-a-tin'ski, 1 ba"ri-a-tin'ski; 2 bă"ri-ā-tin'ski, **Alexander Ivanovich, Prince** (1815–3/11879). A Russian field-marshal who conquered the Caucasus.

bar'ic[1], 1 bar'ik; 2 băr'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or containing barium. [< BARIUM.]

bar'ic[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to weight, especially of air; barometric. [< Gr. *barys*, heavy.]

bar"i-cy'a-nid, 1 bar'i-sai'ə-nid; 2 băr'i-çy'a-nid, *n. Chem.* A cyanid compound which contains barium cyanid. [< BARI- + CYANID.] — **platinum baricyanid** (*Physics*), a salt in the form of large dichroic crystals ($PtBa(CN)_4 + 4H_2O$), yellowish-green by transmitted light and bluish-violet by reflected light: applied in aqueous solution in radiography to the surface of the screen on which the X-rays are shed and used because of its fluorescent properties to produce visible pictures.

bar'ie, 1 bar'i; 2 băr'i, *n. Physics.* A pressure of 75 centimeters of mercury, or about one atmosphere: used as a unit of measurement. [< Gr. *bareia*, heavy, fem. of *barys*.]

ba-ril', 1 ba-ril'; 2 bā-ril', *n.* [P. I.] A gun: native term.

Ba-ril'il, 1 ba-ri'il; 2 bā-ri'il, *n.* A town in Cebú, P. I.

ba-ril'la, 1 ba-ril'ə; 2 ba-ril'a, *n.* **1.** An impure sodium carbonate and sulfate obtained by burning various species of land or marine plants, as the glasswort, seaweed, etc., especially in Spain and the Levant, used in making glass, soap, etc.; soda-ash. **2.** Any plant used in making soda-ash, especially species of *Salsola*, *Salicornia*, *Chenopodium*, and *Batis*. **3.** Grains of native copper occurring in ore. [< Sp. *barrilla*, impure soda.] **ba-ril'hat.**— **British barilla.** **1.** Kelp. **2.** Black ash.— **copper b.,** same as BARILLA, 3. **b. de cobre‡.** [especially that of a timepiece.

bar'il-let, 1 bar'il-et; 2 băr'il-ĕt, *n.* [F.] A little barrel,

bar'ing, 1 bār'iŋ; 2 bâr'ing, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* The act of making bare, or that which is removed in making bare; specif., the superficial soil, etc., above a bed of ore or rock. **2.** *pl.* The fine coal from the undercutting of the seams.

Bar'ing, Sir Francis (4/11 1740–3/11 1810). An English merchant; financier; with his brother John founded the banking house of Baring Bros.

Bar'ing-Gould', 1 bār'iŋ-gūld'; 2 bâr'ing-ġuld', **Sabine** (1/11 1834–1/31 1924). An English clergyman, hymn-writer, and author; *Onward, Christian Soldiers.*

Ba-rin'go, 1 ba-rin'go; 2 ba-rin'ġo, *n.* A lake in British East Africa much frequented by sportsmen; lat. 0° 35' N., long. 34° 48' E.; 13 m. by 6 m.; altitude, 3,658 ft.; it has no outlet.

bar'is, 1 bar'is; 2 băr'is, *n.* [-ES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** *Archeol.* A flat-bottomed Nile freight-boat: the Greek name. **2.** A representation, in ancient Egyptian art, of a boat carrying a divinity or sacred symbols. [< Gr. *baris*, < Egypt. *bari*, flat-bottomed boat.]

Bar"i-sal', 1 bar"i-sāl'; 2 băr"i-sâl', *n.* A town, capital of Bakarganj district, Dacca division, Bengal.— **Barisal guns,** mysterious booming sounds, as of distant cannon, heard in many parts of the world, especially on or near the water; now generally believed to be of subterranean origin. They have many names in different countries; as, **mistpoeffers,** on the coast of Holland and Belgium; **baturlo marina, bombiti, boniti, brontidi,** etc., in Italy; **gouffre** in Haiti; **lake guns** on Seneca Lake, N. Y.

bar'ish, 1 bār'ish; 2 bâr'ish, *a.* Somewhat bare; not well covered; as, a *barish* field. **bare'ish‡.**

ba-ri'taf, *n.* Same as BARYTA.

ba-ri'tah, 1 ba-ri'tə; 2 ba-ri'ta, *n.* A bird, an Australian cassican.

ba'rite, 1 bē'rait *or* bār'ait; 2 bā'rit *or* bâr'it, *n. Mineral.* A heavy, vitreous, usually white, transparent to opaque barium sulfate ($BaSO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is often found associated with metallic ores, as lead.

bar'i-ten"or, 1 bar'i-ten"ər; 2 băr'i-tĕn"or, *n.* A low tenor. [< Gr. *barys*, heavy, + TENOR.]

bar'i-tone, *n. Mus.* Same as BARYTONE.

ba'ri-um, 1 bē'ri-um; 2 bā'ri-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A silver-white to yellow, malleable, non-volatile element, not free in nature, but forming salts, of which the soluble ones and the carbonate are poisonous. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *barys*, heavy.]

barium chlorid (*Chem.*), a colorless bitter salt ($BaCl_2 + 2H_2O$) produced as by fusing barite with calcium chlorid and crystallizing in rhombic tables. It is used in medicine and as a reagent in analysis.—**b. chromate** (*Chem.*), a yellow crystalline compound ($BaCrO_4$) produced by treating a barium salt with a soluble chromate in aqueous solution: used as an ingredient of matches and as a pigment.—**b. dioxid** (*Chem.*), a grayish-white powder (BaO_2) produced by heating barium monoxid in oxygen or air: used in the arts and in making peroxid of hydrogen.—**b. hydroxid** (*Chem.*), a compound $(Ba(OH)_2 + 8H_2O)$ that crystallizes in tetragonal prisms produced by causticizing barium carbonate or by dissolving the monoxid in water: used in the arts.—**b. monoxid** (*Chem.*), a light-gray powder (BaO) produced as by heating barium carbonate or nitrate.—**b. nitrate** (*Chem.*), a colorless crystalline salt ($Ba(NO_3)_2$) used as a reagent and in some explosive powders.—**b. peroxid** (*Chem.*), same as BARIUM DIOXID.—**b. platinocyanid,** same as PLATINUM BARICYANID.—**b. sulfate** (*Chem.*), a compound ($BaSO_4$), known also as barite, produced synthetically as an insoluble white precipitate: used in the arts.—**b. sulfid** (*Chem.*), barium monosulfid (BaS), a white substance produced as by reducing barium sulfate: used as an ingredient of phosphorescent paints.

Bar Je'sus. *Bib.* A Jewish sorcerer. *Acts* xiii, 6. [Gr., son of Joshua.] **Bar Je'su‡** (Douai).

Bar Jo'na. *Bib Matt.* xvi, 17. [Gr., son of Jonas.]

bark[1], 1 bŭrk; 2 bärk, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To make, as a dog, a short, abrupt, explosive cry or noise; hence, to make any sudden sharp sound resembling that of a dog.

Dogs do always *bark* at those they know not.
RALEIGH *Hist. World* vol. i, pref., p. 2. [MOM.]

2. To cry out importunately; clamor.

All Dr. Portman's acquaintances *barked* out upon him when he walked the street. THACKERAY *Pendennis* p. 163. [U. S. A. 1888.]

3. [Colloq.] To cough explosively. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To invite custom or patronage at the door of a museum, store, or the like, as by noisily calling the attention of passers-by to its attractions, etc.

II. *t.* [Archaic.] To utter, sing, or emit clamorously or explosively. [< AS. *beorcan, borctan*, bark.] **barket.**— **to bark at the moon** [Colloq.], to clamor, agitate, or labor uselessly.— **to b. up the wrong tree** [Colloq., U. S.], to be mistaken as to one's object or the means of obtaining it; make a verbal assault on another than the person or thing intended.

bark[2], *vt.* **1.** To remove or rub off the bark from; scrape the bark of; also, to girdle; as, to *bark* a tree.

He hath laid my vine waste, and *barked* my fig tree. *Joel* i, 7.

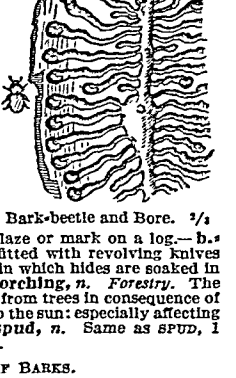
2. To rub off or abrade the skin or other outer covering of, as, to *bark* the shins. **3.** To cover or enclose with or as with bark. **4.** To tan or color in an infusion of bark. **5.** To stun or kill (small game) by shooting at the bark to which it is clinging; as, to *bark* a squirrel.

bark[1], *n.* A short, abrupt, explosive cry or sound made by a dog, a fox, or other animal; hence, any noise similar in sound or expressing ill temper, as a cough, an angry threatening exclamation, or the like.

No crack of rifle or *bark* of revolver interrupted . . . his [Lincoln's] inaugural. GREELEY in *Century Mag.* July, 1891, p. 376.

bark[2], *n.* **1.** The rind or covering of the stems, branches, and roots of a tree or other plant, as distinguished from the wood: usually composed of bast-fibers, cork, and epidermis. **2.** Some particular variety of this substance, having special medicinal, tannic, or other qualities, as that obtained from the cinchona or the hemlock. See varieties below. **3.** [Colloq. or Dial.] The external covering, as the skin. **4.** [Dial., Eng.] A receptacle, formerly of bark, to hold candles. [< Sw. *bark*, rind.] **barket.**

— **bark'-bed",** **b.-stove,** *n.* A hotbed or hothouse in which the heat is produced or equalized by a bed of fermenting tan-bark.— **b.-beetle,** *n.* A scolytid or other beetle that bores beneath the bark of trees, especially in the larval state.— **b.-blazer,** *n. Forestry.* A gouge-like instrument for blazing trees; **scratcher, cruiser's b.-blazer‡.**— **b.-borer,** *n.* A bark-beetle.— **b.-bound,** *a.* Having unyielding bark which hinders or stops the growth: said of a tree.— **b.-camp,** *n.* A camp with a roof of bark.— **b.-cloth,** *n.* Same as TAPA.— **b.-gouge,** *n. Forestry.* A bark-blazer.— **b.-heat,** *n. Hort.* The heat of a bark-stove.— **bark'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A workman in a pulp-mill who operates a barker or barking-machine.— **b.-mark,** *n. Lumbering.* An owner's blaze or mark on a log.— **b.-mill,** *n. Mech.* A machine fitted with revolving knives for edging.— **b.-pit,** *n.* A pit in which hides are soaked in an infusion of tan-bark.— **b.-scorching,** *n. Forestry.* The cracking and falling off of bark from trees in consequence of being overheated by exposure to the sun: especially affecting trees with smooth bark.— **b.-spud,** *n.* Same as SPUD, 1 (2).— **bark'less,** *a.*— **bark'y,** *a.*


Bark-beetle and Bore. 2/3

VARIETIES OF BARKS.

For barks not found in this table, see the list of synonyms below, where the superior numerals refer to the names in the table marked with the corresponding figure.

NAME.	Source.	Use.
a-go'ni-a'da bark..	*Plumeria lancifolia*..	Med., febrifuge
a'gue-b	*Ptelea trifoliata*	Med., tonic
al'cor-no'co b.... / al'cor-no'que b..	Species of *Byrsonima, Bowdichia, Alchornea,* and *Quercus*	Tanning and medicine
Al-sto'ni-a b.[22]	*Alstonia scholaris*	Med., tonic
a-mar-go'so b.	*Castela erecta*	Med., tonic
an'chi-e'ta b.	*Anchieta salutaris*	Medicine
An'gus-tu'ra b.[4]	*Cusparia angostura*	Med., tonic, febrifuge
A-ri'ca b.	*Cinchona ovata*	Med., febrifuge
ash'y-crown' b.	*Cinchona macrocalyx*	Med., febrifuge
Australian sassafras-b.	*Doryphora sassafras*	Medicine
ba-bul' b.	*Acacia arabica*	Tanning
bastard-cabbageb.[2]	*Andira inermis*	Formerly, med.
bastard Jesuits' b..	*Ixa frutescens*	Subst. cinchona
be-bee'ru-b.	*Nectandra rodiæi*	Med., febrifuge
bitter b.[3]	*Pinckneya pubens*	Med., febrifuge
Bo'go-ta' b.	*Cinchona lancifolia*	Mfg. alkaloids
bol'do b.	*Boldu boldus*	Medicine
bon'ace b.	*Daphnopsis tinifolia*	Med., cordage
cal'i-sa'ya-b.[1]	*Cinchona calisaya*	Medicine
ca-nel'la b.[21]	*Canella alba*	Condiment, medicine
Car'a-bay'a b.	*Cinchona elliptica*	Formerly, med.
Car'ib-be'an b.[20]	*Exostemma caribæum*	Med., tonic bitters
Car'tha-ge'na b.	Inferior cinchona-b.	
cas'ca b.[11]	*Erythrophlæum guineense*	Medicine
cas'ca-ra a-mar'ga b.[6]	*Tarirí antidesma*	Medicine
cas'ca-ra sa-gra'da b.	*Rhamnus purshiana*	Medicine
cas'ca-ril'la-b.[19]	*Croton eleuteria*	Med., tobacco
cas'sia-b.	*Cinnamomum cassia*	Condiment
Chi'na b.	(1) Cinchona-bark. (2) *Cascarilla hexandra*	Subst. cinchona
cin-cho'na-b.[9]	Species of *Cinchona*	Medicine
clove-b.[24]	*Dicypellium caryophyllatum*	Adult'n spices
Co-lom'bi-an b.	Species of *Cinchona*	Medicine
Co-nes'si b.	*Holarrhena antidysenterica*	Medicine
co-quet'ta b.	*Cinchona lancifolia*	Manuf. quinin
co'to b.	Unknown Bolivian tree	Medicine
cot'ton-b.	*Gossypium hirsutum, G. peruvianum*	Medicine
cramp-b.	*Viburnum opulus*	Medicine
crown-b.	*Cinchona officinalis*	Pharmacy
cu-lil'a-wan-b.[23]	*Cinnamomum culilawan*	Condiment
cu'pre-a b.[5]	Species of *Remijia*	Manuf. quinin
Cus'co b.	*Cinchona pubescens*	Pharmacy
dark Ja-en' b.	*Cinchona villosa*	Manuf. quinin
di'ta-b.	*Alstonia scholaris*	Medicine
doom-b.[11]	*Erythrophlæum guineense*	Medicine
doun'da-ké'-b.	*Sarcocephalus esculentus*	Med., febrifuge
e-leu'the-ra b.	*Croton eleuteria*	Med., incense
elk-b.[7]	*Magnolia virginiana, M. macrophylla*	Med., tonic
false An'gus-tu'ra b	*Strychnos nux-vomica*	Med., febrifuge
false lox'a b.[8]	*Cinchona humboldtiana*	Manuf. quinin
false winter b.	Not known	Med., adult'n spices
French Gui-a'na b.	*Coutarea speciosa*	Medicine
fu'sa-ga-su'ga b.	Same as *Carthagena b.*	
gray b.	*Cinchona cinerea*	Mfg. alkaloids
hem'lock-b.	*Tsuga canadensis*	Tanning
hua-mil'i-es b.	*Cinchona purpurea*	Mfg. alkaloids
hua-nu'co b.[10]	Species of *Cinchona*	Pharmacy
Indian-barberry b.	Species of *Berberis*	Med., tonic, etc.
Ja-mai'ca b.	*Cinchona caribbæa*	Medicine
ju-re'ma b.	*Acacia furema*	Astringent
ju'ri-ba'il b.	*Trichilia moschata*	Medicine
kun'ro b.	*Rhizophora mucronata*	Med., febrifuge, tanning
Lox'a b.[25]	*Cinchona officinalis*	Pharmacy
ma-lam'bo b.[13]	*Croton malambo*	Med., spice
man'grove-b.[12]	*Avicennia officinalis*	
Ma'ra-cai'bo b.	Unknown	Mfg. alkaloids
mar-go'sa b.[14]	*Melia azadirachte*	Medicine
Mas'soy b.	Species of *Cinnamomum*	Condiment, medicine
me-ze're-um b.	*Daphne mezereum*	Pharmacy
mi-mo'sa-b.	*Sapota achras*	Medicine
mo-ne'sia b.	*Chrysophyllum glycophlæum*	Medicine
mu-rux'i b..	*Byrsonima spicata*	Tanning
neem b.	*Azadirachta indica*	Medicine
new b.	*Cascarilla oblongifolia*	Medicine
nie'pa b.[15]	*Samadera indica*	Medicine
oak-b.	*Quercus alba*	Tanning, dyeing, medicine
pale b.	Light cinchona-bark	
Pal'ton b.	*Cinchona macrocalyx*	Manuf. quinin
Pan'o-coc'co b.	*Tounatea panococo*	Medicine
pa'per-b.	Species of *Callistemon*	
Pereira b.	*Geissospermum vellosi*	Med., tonic, febrifuge
Pi-ta'ya b.	*Cinchona pitayensis*	Quinin
pome'gran'ate-b.	*Punica granatum*	Med., tanning
pot'ter-y-b.	Species of *Licania*	Manuf. pottery
que-bra'cho b.	*Macaglia quebracho*	Med., alkaloids
quer'cit-ron b.[16]	*Quercus tinctoria*	Yellow dyestuff
quil-la'i-b.[18]	*Quillaia saponaria*	Subst. soap
red b.	*Cinchona succirubra*	Manuf. cinchona alkaloids
red Cus'co b.[17]	*Cinchona scrobiculata*	Med., manufg. alkaloids
ro'han b.	*Soymida febrifuga*	Med., tonic
roy'al b.	*Cinchona cordifolia*	Manuf. quinin
sam'a-de'ra b.	*Simaruba amara*	Med., tonic
San'ta Lu'ci-a b.	*Exostemma floribunda*	Med., febrifuge
San'ta Mar'tha b.	*Cinchona brasiliensis*	Manuf. quinin
sas'sa-fras-b.	*Atherosperma moschatum*	Med., spice
saule b.	Species of *Salix*	Medicine
sil'ver b.	Var. light cinchona-b.	
snou'ba b.	*Pinus halepensis*	Tanning
string'y b.	Species of *Eucalyptus gigantea*	Tanning, med.
Su'ri-nam b.	*Vouacapoua retusa*	Pharmacy
tan-b.	Any tree containing tannin	Tanning
tan'e-ka'ha b.	*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*	Tanning
ta'wai b.	*Weinmannia racemosa*	Tanning
taw-b.	Species of oak	Tanning
ten'ga b.	*Ceriops candelleana*	Tanning
white b.	Inferior var. cinchona-bark	
wild-cherry b.	*Prunus virginiana*	Medicine
Win'ter's-b.	*Drimys winteri*	Med., spice
yel'low b.	Var. cinchona-bark	

Syn.: Bolivian bark[1], cabbage-b.[2], Carolina b.[3], Carony b.[4], Cuenca b.[9], Cusparia b.[4], Florida b.[3], Georgia b.[3], hard b.[5], Honduras b.[6], Indian b.[7], Jaen b.[8], Jesuits' b.[9], Ledger b.[1], Lima b.[10], loja b.[25], mancona b.[11], mangle-b.[12], matias b.[13], Nim b.[14], Nioto b.[15], ordeal-b.[11], Peruvian b.[9], Philadelphia b.[16], samadera b.[15], Santa Anna b.[17], sassy b.[11], soapbark[18], sweetwood-b.[19], West-Indian b.[20], whitewood-b.[21], fever-b.[22], clove-b.[23], culilawan-b.[24].

bark[3], *n.* **1.** A three-masted vessel having the foremast and mainmast square-rigged and the mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged. See SHIP. **2.** Any vessel or boat, especially a small sailing vessel: chiefly poetical.

I saw from the beach, when the morning was shining,
A *bark* o'er the waters move gloriously on.
MOORE *I Saw from the Beach* st. 1.

[< F. *barque*, < LL. *barca, barga*, perhaps < L. *baris*, < Gr. *baris*, < Egypt. *bari*, flat-bottomed boat.]

bar'kan-tine, 1 bär'kən-tīn; 2 bär'kan-tin, *n. Naut.* A three-masted vessel square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged on the mainmast and mizzenmast. See SHIP. **bar'ken-tine‡.**

bark'-bed", **b.-camp,** **b.-gouge,** **b.-heat,** *etc.* See BARK[2], *n.*

barked, } 1 bärkt; 2 bärkt, *pa.* **1.** Having bark: usually
barkt[3], } in composition; as, the thick-*barked* trees. **2.** Having the bark or skin removed. **3†.** Tanned.

bar'keep"er, 1 bär'kip'ər; 2 bär'kēp'er, *n.* [U. S.] One who serves liquors over a bar; a bartender.

bark'en, 1 bärk'n; 2 bärk'n, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to dry or harden into, or to cover with, a barklike crust. **2.** To tan with bark.

II. *i.* To become dry and hardened or incrusted.

bark'en, *a.* [Rare.] Composed of bark. [< BARK[2], *n.*]

bark'er[1], 1 bär'kər; 2 bärk'er, *n.* One who *or* that which barks; a clamorer; specif.: (1) A tout or touter at the door of a shop. (2) The spotted redshank. (3) [Local, Eng.] The black-tailed godwit (*Limosa egocephala*). (4) [Slang.] A pistol. (5) *Naut.* A lower-deck gun. (6) Same as JUMPER.

bark'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who barks trees or the like. **2.** A machine used in paper- or pulp-mills to strip the bark from the logs. **bark'ing-machine"‡.** **3†.** A tanner.

Bar'ker[3], *n.* **1. Fordyce** (5/11 1818–5/11 1891), an American physician; writer. **2.** A town in Broome county, N. Y.

bark'er-y, 1 bär'kər-i; 2 bärk'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A place for storing bark. **2.** A tan-house.

bar"ke-vik'ite, 1 bär'ki-vik'ait; 2 bär"ke-vik'it, *n. Mineral.* A variety of amphibole resembling *arfvedsonite* or hornblende. [< *Barkevik*, Norway.]

bark'ey, 1 bärk'ı; 2 bärk'y, *n. Naut.* A small bark.

bark'ing[1], 1 bärk'ıng; 2 bärk'ing, *pa.* Uttering barks or harsh sounds; harsh and explosive or rough in sound.
— **bark'ing-bird",** *n.* A rock-wren that has a barking cry.— **b. deer,** a muntjac.— **b.-disease,** *n.* A nervous disorder characterized by a dry, barking cough, affecting those about the age of puberty.— **b.-iron**[1], *n.* [Slang.] A pistol.
— **b. sand,** a variety of sonorous sand. See SAND.
I have now visited the so-called *'Barking Sands'* . . . on Kauai. BOLTON in *Proc. A. A. A. S., Aug., 1890* p. 257. [Pub. by Sec.]
— **b. wolf,** the coyote.— **bark'ing-ly,** *adv.*

bark'ing[2], *pa.* Of or pertaining to the removal or preparation of bark or the process of tanning or dyeing with bark; as, a *barking* gang or tanner.

bark'ing[1], *n.* The sound or sounds made by a barker, or the act of making such sounds. See BARKER[1].

bark'ing[2], *ppr. & verbal n.* of BARK[2], *v.*— **bark'ing-tool",** *n.* Any implement used in stripping bark from trees, as a **barking-ax, b.-bill, b.-iron**[2], **b.-machine,** or **b.-mallet.**

Bar'king[2], *n.* A manufacturing city in Essex, England; famed in the middle ages for its Benedictine abbey.

Bar'kis, 1 bär'kıs; 2 bär'kis, *n.* In Dickens's *David Copperfield,* a carrier who declares by deputy that "Barkis is willin' " to marry Clara Peggotty and later marries her.

Bar'kis-land, 1 bär'kıs-land; 2 bär'kis-länd, *n.* A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

bark'less, 1 bärk'lĕs; 2 bärk'lĕs, *a.* See BARK[2], *n.*

bark'-louse", 1 bärk'-laus"; 2 bärk'-lous", *n.* Any one of various coccids or scale-insects infesting the bark of trees, vines, etc., as the **armored bark-louse** (*Diaspinæ*) with protective shield.
They are sometimes named from the plant they infest, as the **blackberry bark-louse,** the **currant b.-l.,** the **grape-vine b.-l.,** and the **peach-tree b.-l.**— **oyster-shell bark-louse,** a scale (*Mytilaspis pomorum*).— **scurfy b.-l.,** a scale of the subfamily *Diaspinæ.*

bark'ly-ite, 1 bärk'lı-ait; 2 bärk'ly-it, *n.* A reddish-purple almost opaque variety of ruby or corundum found in Australia. [< Sir Henry *Barkly,* Australia.]

Bark'ly West, 1 bärk'lı; 2 bärk'ly, *n.* A diamond-mining town in Griqualand West, Cape Colony, South Africa, which produces river stones of great value.

bark'man, b.-mark, etc. See BARK[2], *n.*

bark-om'e-ter, 1 bärk-ŏm'ı-tər; 2 bärk-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* A hydrometer for determining the strength of an infusion of tan-bark. [< BARK[2], *n.* + -METER.]

Bar'kos, 1 bär'kos; 2 bär'kŏs, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 53.

bark'-scorch"ing. See BARK[2], *n.*

Barks'dale, 1 bärks'dēl; 2 bärks'dāl, **William** (8/21821–7/21863). An American lawyer; U. S. general; fell at Gettysburg.

Bar'la-am and Jo'a-saph (or **Jos'a-phat**), 1 bär'lı-am, jō'ə-saf, jos'ə-fat; 2 bär'la-ăm, jō'a-săf, jŏs'a-fât. A romance written in the 8th century, probably by St. John of Damascus, being a Christian interpretation of Buddha's history.

Bar"le-Duc', 1 bär"le-dük'; 2 bär"le-dūc', *n.* **1.** A commercial town, capital of Meuse department, France. **2.** A preserve of gooseberries or currants from which the seeds are removed: named from Bar-le-Duc, France, where made.

Bar-let'ta, 1 bar-let'ta; 2 bär-lĕt'tä, *n.* A commercial seaport town in Bari province, Italy.

bar'ley[1], 1 bär'lı; 2 bär'ly, *n.* **1.** The grain borne by any cultivated grass of the genus *Hordeum.* **2.** Any grass of the genus *Hordeum,* especially of the cultivated species.
Barley is the hardiest of all cereals, and can be raised through a greater range of climate than any other. It is cultivated with success north of the arctic circle and at high altitudes in the torrid zone. The grains, except in the black barley, are covered (unlike wheat) with a tough and closely adhering husk. Several species or varieties have been cultivated from the most ancient times as food, but the grain is now used mainly in the manufacture of malt and fermented liquors. The principal diseases to which it is subject are black stem-rust, smut, powdery mildew, and scab.
3. *pl.* Small projections formed, as on watch-cases, by engine-turning. [< AS. *bærlic,* < *bere* (= Goth. **barts,* in *bartzetns,* of barley), barley, + *-lic,* -LY.]— **bar'ley-bigg",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as BIGG.— **b.-bird,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** The siskin. **2.** The nightingale. **3.** The wryneck. **4.** The yellow wagtail.— **b.-brake,** *n.* An old game of catch, differing somewhat in various localities, played in the open fields, generally by three of each sex in couples. **b.-break‡; barli-break‡.**— **b.-bree,** *n.* [Scot.] Liquor brewed or distilled from malted barley, as ale or whisky. **b.-broo‡.**— **b. broth.** **1.** A broth containing barley. **2.** Beer or ale: said sportively or contemptuously.
— **b.-candy,** *n.* Barley-sugar.— **bar'ley-cap',** *n.* **1.** Same as BARLEYHOOD. **2.** A tippler. **bar'ley-hat'.**— **b.-fever,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Illness caused by excessive use of malt liquors.— **b.-grass,** *n.* A grass of any uncultivated species of the genus *Hordeum.*— **bar'ley-hood,** *n.* [Scot.] Drunkenness; ill humor induced by drunkenness. **bar'ley-mood‡.**
— **b.-milk,** *n.* Gruel made of barley-meal.— **b.-sick,** *a.* [Scot.] Drunken.— **b.-straw,** *n.* One of the stems of barley; hence, figuratively, a trifle.— **b.-sugar,** *n.* A confection made from sugar heated to 320° Fahr. (formerly with a decoction of barley).— **b.-water,** *n.* A demulcent drink made by steeping barley in water: used as a nutrient in fevers and inflammation of the alimentary canal and air-passages.— **b. wine,** a beverage prepared from barley, as by the Greeks.— **fan b.,** same as BATTLEDORE-BARLEY.— **Himalayan b.,** a North India barley (*Hordeum vulgare trifurcatum*) remarkable for its characteristic of 3-horned flowering glumes.— **naked b.,** a variety of *Hordeum vulgare.*
—**patent b.,** ground pearl barley.—**Scotch b.,** hulled barley.

bar'ley[2], *n.* [Scot.] A halt: a cry in children's games. [For PARLEY.]

bar'ley-corn", 1 bär'lı-kôrn"; 2 bär'ly-côrn", *n.* **1.** A grain of barley. **2.** A measure equal to one-third of an inch; originally, the length of a barley-grain; also, the breadth of a fine barley-grain, or about 0.155 of an inch. **3.** A small planed groove between moldings.
— **John Barleycorn,** a personification of malt or intoxicating liquors.
Then let us toast *John Barleycorn,* Each man a glass in hand.
BURNS *John Barleycorn* st. 15.

bar'-lift", etc. See BAR[1], *n.*

bar'ling, 1 bär'lıng; 2 bär'ling, *n.* A pole; obsolete except in **bar'ling-spar"** (*Naut.*), a spar fit for any small mast or yard. [< Sw. *bärling.*]

Bar'low, 1 bär'lo; 2 bär'lo, *n.* **1.** [b-] [U. S.] A large single-bladed pocket-knife. **bar'low-knife"‡. 2. Joel** (1755–12/21812), an American poet; patriot; diplomat; *The Columbiad,* etc. **3. Peter** (9/21776–3/21862), an English mathematician and author.

Bar'low's dis-ease'. Infantile scurvy.

barm, 1 bärm; 2 bärm, *v.* [Scot. or Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To stir up with yeast. **II.** *i.* To foam; ferment.

barm[1], *n.* **1.** The froth or foam rising on fermented malt liquors; brewers' yeast. It contains a fungus, and is used both as a leaven in bread and to make liquors ferment. **2.** [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] Figuratively, inane or bombastic talk; nonsense. [< AS. *beorma,* yeast.]

bermet†.

barm[2]**†,** *n.* **1.** The bosom. **2.** The lap.

bar'maid", 1 bär'mēd"; 2 bär'mād", *n.* A girl or woman who serves food and drink at a bar.— **bar'maid"en-ly,** *adv.*

bar'man, 1 bär'mən; 2 bär'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A barkeeper or server of drinks. **2.** One who makes bars, as of metal. **3†.** A barrister.

bar'mas"ter, 1 bär'mas"tər; 2 bär'más"tĕr, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A local judge among miners; the ministerial officer of a barmote court; also, a manager or surveyor of a mine.

barm'brack, 1 bärm'brak; 2 bärm'brăk, *n.* [Anglo-Ir.] A currant bun.

Bar'me-cide, 1 bär'mı-said; 2 bär'me-çid, *a.* Like Barmecide's feast; illusive; unreal.
The young Mongolet . . . treated us only to *Barmecide* fare.
STANLEY *Through Dark Continent* vol. i, p. 181. (H. 1878.)

Bar"me-ci'dal‡.

Bar'me-cide, *n.* **1.** One of a princely family of Bagdad in the reign of Harun-al-Raschid, which acquired enormous wealth and political power, its members finally being put to death by the Calif. **2.** One who gives imaginary feasts or favors: from the story, in the *Arabian Nights,* of a member of the Barmecide family who served an imaginary feast to a beggar named Schacabac, setting only empty dishes before him. The story relates that Barmecide was so pleased with Schacabac entering into the spirit of the joke that he regaled him with a real feast. **Bar'ma-cide‡.**

Bar'men, 1 bär'men; 2 bär'mĕn, *n.* A manufacturing city in Rhine province, Prussia.

barm'fel, 1 bärm'fel; 2 bärm'fĕl, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as BARMSKIN.

barm'ing, 1 bärm'ıng; 2 bärm'ing, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The formation of barm, as in brewing. **2.** Profit accruing on money lent.

bar mitz'vah, *n.* See under MITZVAH.

barm'kin, 1 bärm'kin; 2 bärm'kin, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] The rampart or outer walls of a castle or barbican; a watch-tower. **barme'kin‡; barm'kyn†.**

bar'mote, 1 bär'mōt; 2 bär'mōt, *n. Eng. Law.* A court having jurisdiction over controversies concerning groves and the affairs of miners, in Derbyshire. [< G. *berg,* mine, + MOTE, < AS. *mot,* meeting.]

Bar'mouth, 1 bär'maθ; 2 bär'muth, *n.* A coast town and watering-place in Merionethshire, N. Wales.

barm'skin, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A leather apron.

barm'y, 1 bärm'ı; 2 bärm'y, *a.* **1.** Full of barm; frothy; as, *barmy* beer.
Barmy the beer may be; But common law is my favorite food.
J. WILSON *Noctes Ambros., Mar., 1822,* vol. i, p. 148. [RED. 1857.]
2. Excitedly active; flighty.
— **barm'y-brained",** *a.* Light-headed; flighty.

barn, 1 bärn; 2 bärn, *vt.* To store in a barn.

barn[1], *n.* A storehouse for farm-produce, as grain, hay, etc.; also in the United States, a stable or any simple shelter for horses, cattle, etc. [< AS. *bern,* contr. < *ber-ern,* < *bere* (see BARLEY[1]) + *ern,* place for storing.]— **barn'-fan",** *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A fan employed to winnow corn.— **b.-gallon,** *n.* [Eng.] In dairying, a measure for milk equal to 2 imperial gallons.— **b.-grass,** *n.* A forage-grass (*Panicum crus-galli*). **b.-yard grass‡.**— **b.-gun,** *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A rash; specifically, shingles.— **barn'man,** *n.* A thresher.
— **b.-owl,** *n.* A strigoid owl, especially *Strix flammea,* widely distributed and often found in barns, where it destroys mice. *Strix pratincola* is the **American b.-owl.**— **barn'-storm",** *n.* A second-rate actor: strolling players formerly acted in barns.— **barn'storm"ing,** *n.*

Barn-owl. 1/12

Barn is used also as the first element in many mostly self-explaining phrases and compounds; as, **barn'-door",** *a.,* **barn floor, barnful,** etc.

barn[2]**†,** *n.* A child; bairn.

Bar'na-bas, 1 bär'na-bəs; 2 bär'na-bas, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **Bar'na-bas,** 1 bär'na-bās, 2 bär'nä-bäs; F. **Bar"na"bé',** 1 bar"na"bē', 2 bär"nä"bā'; It. **Bar'na-ba,** 1 bär'na-ba, 2 bär'nä-bä; **Bar'nat;** L. **Bar'na-bas;** Pg. **Bar"na-be',** 1 bär"na-bē', 2 bär"nä-bē'; Sp. **Ber"na-be',** 1 ber"na-bē', 2 bĕr"nä-bē'. **2. Saint** (properly **Joses**), a Christian apostle; reputed author of an apocryphal gospel and epistle; flourished 1st century. [Heb., son of consolation.] **Bar'na-by‡.**

bar'na-bee, 1 bär'na-bī; 2 bär'na-bē, *n.* The ladybird.

Bar'na-bite, 1 bär'na-bait; 2 bär'na-bit, *n. R. C. Ch.* A member of a still-existing religious order (the Regular Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul), which in the 16th century possessed the church of St. Barnabas at Milan.

Bar'na-Brah"man, 1 bär'na-brä'mən; 2 bär'na-brä'man, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Brahman who officiates at religious ceremonies for low castes. **Bar'nak-Brah"man‡.**

Bar'na-by-bright", 1 bär'na-bı-brait"; 2 bär'na-by-brĭt", *n.* St. Barnabas day, the 11th of June: coinciding, in old style, with the longest day of the year. **Barnaby day‡; Long Barnaby‡.**

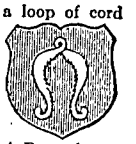
Bar'na-by Rudge. In Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge,* the hero, a half-witted young man, who kept a tame raven. He joined the Gordon rioters, was apprehended and condemned to death, but was pardoned.

bar'na-cle[1], 1 bär'na-kl; 2 bär'na-cl, *vt.* [Rare.] To muzzle or restrain (a horse) with barnacles.

bar'na-cle[2], *vt.* [Rare.] To fasten or attach barnacles to, as a ship; cover with barnacles.

bar'na-cle[1], } *n.* **1.** A thoracic cirriped crustacean, ses-
bar'na-cle[2], } sile, as an acorn-shell or balanid, or stalked, as a goose-barnacle or lepadid, found attached to rocks, floating timbers, ships, etc. Barnacles obtain their food by sweeping through the water a bundle of curved cirri which are protrusile from an opening in the shell. See illus. under GOOSE-BARNACLE.
2. One of other cirripeds; as, a root-*barnacle* or rhizocephalan. **3.** A wild goose (*Branta leucopsis*) of northern seas, fabled to have sprung from a barnacle (*Lepas anatifera*), from the fruit of a tree, or to grow on a tree attached by its bill. **4.** Something resembling a barnacle, as an obstructing growth or persistent follower; a hanger-on. [ME. *barbakylle,* dim. of *bernake,* the goose; cp. Gæl. *bairneach,* limpet, and L. *perna,* shell-fish.]— **bar'na-cle-eat"er,** *n.* The orange fillefish.— **b. goose,** *n.* Same as BARNACLE[1], 3.— **b.-grass,** *n.* Same as EEL-GRASS, 2.— **b.-scale,** *n.* A coccid or scale-insect (*Ceroplastes cirripediformis*), injurious in Florida orange-groves.
—**ivory-b.,** *n.* An acorn-shell (*Balanus eburneus*).

bar'na-cle[2]**,** *n.* **1.** An instrument, as a loop of cord fastened to a twisting-stick, or two hinged branches, for holding a refractory horse by, the upper jaw: now generally in the plural. It is used as a common charge in heraldry. **2.** [Rare.] Hence, any severe coercive measure. [ME. *bernicle,* dim. of *bernake,* < OF. *bernac,* a form of bit.]


A Barnacle, as a charge.

Bar'na-cle, Lord Decimus Tite. In Dickens's *Little Dorrit,* a bombastic nobleman employed in the Circumlocution Office.

bar'na-cled, 1 bär'na-kld; 2 bär'na-çld, *pa.* **1.** Covered with barnacles. **2.** Wearing spectacles.

bar'na-cle-eat"er, etc. See BARNACLE[1], *n.*

bar'na-cles, 1 bär'na-klz; 2 bär'na-çlş, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Spectacles.
Barnacles, in the sense of spectacles, seems to be connected with the German word for spectacles, namely, Brille.
MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* second series, lect. xii, p. 552. (S. 1875.)

Bar'na-dine, 1 bär'na-din; 2 bär'na-din, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure,* a profligate, "fearless of what's past, present, and to come."

bar'nard[1]**†,** *n.* A decoy swindler; sharper.

Bar'nard[2], 1 bär'nerd; 2 bär'nard, *n.* **1. Lady Anne** (12/21750–5/21825), a Scottish poet; *Auld Robin Gray.* **2. Frederick** (5/21809–4/21889), an American teacher; writer; president of Columbia College. **3. Henry** (1/21811–7/21900), an American writer on education; U. S. Commissioner of Education. **4. John G.** (8/21815–5/21882), a U. S. general; engineer. See BERNARD.

Bar'nard Cas'tle. A town in Durham county, England; site of a ruined castle, introduced in Scott's *Rokeby.*

Bar-nar'do, 1 bar-när'do; 2 bär-när'do, **Thomas John** (1845–9/21905). An English philanthropist; founded Barnardo Homes for waifs.

Bar-na'to, 1 bar-nā'to; 2 bär-nä'to, **Barnett (Barney) Isaacs** (7/21852–5/21897). A South African financier and "Diamond King."

Bar"na-ul', 1 bär"na-ül'; 2 bär"na-ul', *n.* A manufacturing town in Tomsk government, W. Siberia.

Bar"nave', 1 bar"nāv'; 2 bär"nāv', **Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie** (10/21761–11/21793). A French revolutionary statesman; guillotined. [German actor.

Bar'nay, 1 bär'nı; 2 bär'ny, **Ludwig** (3/21842–). A

Barn'burn"er, 1 bärn'bûrn'ər; 2 bärn'bûrn"er, *n. U. S. Hist.* A member of one of the factions of the Democratic party in New York State in 1842: opposed to the *Hunkers,* who opprobriously gave them this name, in allusion to the story of the farmer who burned his barn to destroy the rats. The Barnburners were opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories, and most of them later became Free-soilers. See ANTIRENTISM.

barn'cock", 1 bärn'kok"; 2 bärn'cŏk", *n.* [Scot.] The turbot.

barn'-dance", 1 bärn'-dans"; 2 bärn'-dăns", *n.* **1.** A variety of schottische in which the partners alternately dance around and advance side by side, hand in hand. **2.** A dancing-party in a barn.

Bar"ne-gat' Bay, 1 bär"nı-gat'; 2 bär"ne-găt'. A bay on the E. coast of New Jersey, in Ocean county; 23 m. by 1 to 4.

Barnes, 1 bärnz; 2 bärns, *n.* **1. Albert** (12/21798–12/21870), an American Presbyterian divine; *Notes on the New Testament.* **2. William** (2/21800–10/-1886), an English pastoral poet; *Homely Rhymes,* etc. **3.** A county in North Dakota; 1,506 sq. m.; county-seat, Valley City. **4.** A village in Surrey, England.

Barnes'bor-o, 1 bärnz'bur-o; 2 bärns'bŏr-o, *n.* A borough in Cambria county, Pa.

Barnes'ville, 1 bärnz'vil; 2 bärns'vĭl, *n.* **1.** A village in Belmont county, O. **2.** A town in Pike county, Ga. **3.** A city in Clay county, Minn. [BARNACLE[1].

bar'net[1], 1 bär'net; 2 bär'nĕt, *n.* A barnacle-goose. See **Bar'net**[2], *n.* **1.** A village in Caledonia county, Vt. **2.** A town in Hertfordshire, England; scene of a battle in 1471 in which the Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," was killed.

Bar'ne-veldt, 1 bär'ne-velt; 2 bär'ne-vĕlt, **Jan van Olden** (1549?–8/21619). A Dutch patriot; liberal leader; beheaded.

bar'ney, 1 bär'nı; 2 bär'ny, *n.* **1.** A fraud; humbug. **2.** [Slang.] A prize-fight. **3.** [Eng.] A jollification; lark. **4.** A small car used in Pennsylvania coal-mines. **5.** A mistake; blunder.

Bar'ney, Joshua (7/21759–12/21818). An American commodore in the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812. See BERNARD.

barn'-fan", etc. See BARN[1], *n.*

Barn'field, 1 bärn'fild; 2 bärn'fēld, **Richard** (8/-1574–1/-1627). An English pastoral poet.

barn'hardt-ite, 1 bärn'hart-ait; 2 bärn'härt-it, *n. Mineral.* A massive orange-yellow copper-and-iron sulfid. [< Daniel *Barnhardt,* of North Carolina.]

bar-nı'on, 1 bar-nı'on; 2 bär-nī'ŏn, *n.* [P. I.] Same as TINDALO.

Bar'nolds-wick, 1 bär'nəldz-wik; 2 bär'nolds-wik, *n.* A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

barns'-break"ing, 1 bärnz'-brēk"ıng; 2 bärns'-brāk'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A sportive prank; mischievous deed.

Barns'ley, 1 bärnz'lı; 2 bärns'ly, *n.* A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

Barn'sta-ble, 1 bärn'sta-bl; 2 bärn'sta-bl, *n.* **1.** A county in Massachusetts; 419 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

Barn'sta-ple, 1 bärn'sta-pl; 2 bärn'sta-pl, *n.* A town in Devonshire, England.

barn'storm"er, etc. See BARN[1], *n.*

Bar'num, P. T. (7/21810–4/21891). American showman and circus proprietor.

Bar'num-ize, 1 bär'num-aiz; 2 bär'nŭm-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] [Colloq.] To advertise in a showy or exaggerated way. [< P. T. *Barnum,* showman.]— **Bar'num-ism,** *n.* Showy advertisement; boastfulness.

Barn'well. 1. George. In Lillo's *George Barnwell,* the murderous hero of the tragedy. **2.** A county in South Carolina; 870 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat.

barn'yard", 1 bärn'yärd"; 2 bärn'yärd", *n.* A space around a barn, usually enclosed; a farmyard.— **barnyard fowl,** a domestic fowl. **barn-door fowl‡.**— **Noah's b.** [Colloq., U. S.], a deposit of intergacial vegetal débris: used in Illinois and Indiana.

ba-ro', 1 ba-rō'; 2 bä-rō', *n.* [P. I.] A shirt-like article of clothing worn by both sexes: Tagalog term.

Ba-roach', 1 ba-rōch'; 2 bä-rōch', *n.* See BROACH.

Ba-roc'ci, 1 ba-roch'ı; 2 bä-rōch'ı, **Fiori Frederigo d'Urbino** (1528–9/-1612). An Italian painter; *Descent from the Cross,* etc.

Ba-roc'ci-o, 1 ba-rō'cho; 2 bä-rō'cho, **Giacomo da Vignola** (10/21507–7/21573). An Italian architect; succeeded Michelangelo as architect of St. Peter's, 1564; designed the Escurial. **Ba-roz'zi‡.**

ba-ro'co, 1 ba-rō'ko; 2 ba-rō'co, *a.* [It.] Same as BAROQUE, *a.*, 1. **ba-roc'co‡; bar'ock‡.**

ba-ro'co, *n. Logic.* A valid mood, second figure. See MOOD. **ba-ro'ko‡.**

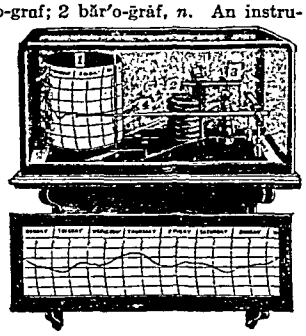
bar"o-cy"clo-nom'e-ter, 1 bar'o-sai'klo-nom'ı-tər; 2 băr'o-çy"clo-nŏm'e-ter, *n. Meteor.* An instrument devised by J. Algué for ascertaining the direction, distance, and movement of tropical hurricanes. [BARO(METER) + CYCLO(NE) + -METER.]

bar"o-cy-clon'o-scope, 1 bar'o-sai-klen'o-skōp; 2 băr'o-çy-clŏn'o-scop, *n.* An aneroid barometer having triple indexes to show the course of the wind, the direction of the storm-center, and the course which ships should steer to avoid it. [Gr. *baros*, weight, + CYCLONOSCOPE.]

Ba-ro'da, 1 bə-rō'də; 2 ba-rō'da, *n.* **1.** A native state in Gujarat, Bombay, India; 8,226 *sq. m.* **2.** *Its capital.*

Ba-ro'dis, 1 bə-rō'dıs; 2 ba-rō'dis, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 34.

bar'o-graph } 1 bar'o-graf; 2 băr'o-grăf, *n.* An instru-
bar'o-graf', } ment that registers graphically and continuously the atmospheric pressure; a self-recording barometer: used by aeronauts for recording altitudes. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *graphō*, write.] **bar"o-met'ro-graph‡.— bar'o-gram,** *n.* The record of a barograph. **— bar"o-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a barograph or a barogram.



A Barograph, with chart frame for displaying a record of atmospheric pressure.

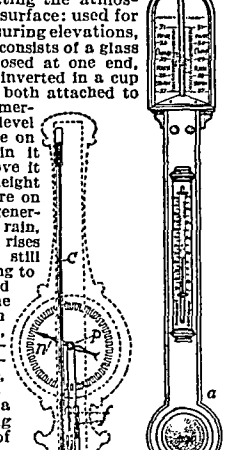
1. Cylinder which carries the chart. 2. Exhausted box. 3. Lever, controlling the pen. 4. In contact with cylinder.

bar"o-gy'ro-scope, 1 bar'o-jai'ro-skōp; 2 băr'o-ġy'ro-scōp, *n. Mech.* A *gyrostat* used in experimental illustration of the rotation of the earth. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + GYROSCOPE.]

ba-rol'o-gy, 1 bə-rel'o-ji; 2 ba-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of gravity or of the weight of bodies. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + -LOGY.]

bar"o-ma-crom'e-ter, 1 bar'o-mə-krom'ı-tər; 2 băr'o-ma-crŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for weighing newborn infants and for measuring their length. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *makros*, long, + *metron*, measure.]

ba-rom'e-ter, 1 bə-rem'ı-tər; 2 ba-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** An instrument for indicating the atmospheric pressure per unit of surface: used for forecasting the weather, measuring elevations, etc. The mercurial barometer consists of a glass tube, 33 or 34 inches long, closed at one end, filled with pure mercury and inverted in a cup also containing pure mercury, both attached to a graduated standard. The mercury in the tube sinks to the level at which atmospheric pressure on that in the cup will sustain it (about 30 inches), leaving above it a nearly perfect vacuum. Its height is proportioned to the pressure on the mercury in the cup. It generally falls at the approach of rain, snow, wind, or storm, and rises at the approach of dry or still weather, also varying according to height above the sea, and slightly at different hours. The *barometer was* invented in 1643 by Evangelista Torricelli, a pupil of Galileo. A commoner and more portable barometer, tho less accurate, is the aneroid. See ANEROID.



Barometers.

1. Back sectional view of a wheel-barometer. *c*, column of mercury; *f*, floats; *n*, needle; *p*, pulley. 2. A mercurial barometer, with thermometer attached. *a*, reservoir for cistern.

2. Loosely, any device, as a *hygroscope*, for indicating conditions or changes of weather; as, the balance-*barometer*. See BALANCE.

Many varieties of barometer take their names (1) from the inventor; as, **Adie's barometer** (a symplesometer), **Blakesley's portable b., Bourdon's b., Hines' minimum b., Fortin's b., Gay-Lussac's b., Hooke's b., Howson's b.** (with free cistern, the rise or fall of which indicates the pressure), **Jordan's b.,** etc.; (2) from the liquid used; as, **glycerin-b., water-b.**; (3) from their mechanism; as, **balance-b., pediment-b., siphon-b., wheel-b.**; or (4) from their use; as, **mountain-b.** (for measuring altitudes).

3. Figuratively, any *means* of *ascertaining* or indicating changes, as of public opinion, morals, or character.

The dollar . . . is the finest *barometer* of social storms.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Wealth* p. 84. [o. & co. 1876.]

Languages are the *barometers* of national thought.
A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* p. 154. [MACM. 1889.]

[< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *metron*, measure.] **— ba-rom'e-ter-flow"er,** *n.* An artificial flower colored with cobaltous chlorid, which is blue in dry clear weather, but absorbs moisture from the air and becomes pink in damp or rainy weather. **— b.-gage,** *n.* A gage on the principle of the mercurial barometer, for determining degrees of vacuum, as in the receiver of an air-pump. **— ba-rom'e-ter-mak"er's disease,** a disease affecting the general system, characterized by mercurial poisoning from inhaling the fumes of mercury. **— b.-paper,** *n.* Paper saturated with a cobalt *salt*, which changes from blue to pink with varying atmospheric pressure. **— cup b.,** the ordinary mercurial barometer: so called from the vessel in which the mercury is contained. See BAROMETER. **cistern b.‡. — marine b.,** a barometer so hung as to remain upright in any position of the vessel on which it is placed, and having a narrow neck in the tube to prevent oscillations of the height from the pitching of the ship. **— maximum b.,** a barometer showing the maximum pressure of the air since its latest adjustment. **— normal b.,** a barometer constructed so that instrumental and accidental errors are corrected, the indications being inherently correct.

bar"o-met'ric, 1 bar'o-met'rık; 2 băr'o-mĕt'ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, made with, or measured by a barometer; as, *barometric* conditions, observations, pressure, etc.

bar"o-met'ri-cal‡. — barometric balance, an instrument by which variations in atmospheric pressure acting upon aneroid boxes are made to move an index over a graduated arc. **— b. column,** the mercury or other column in the tube of a barometer. **— b. error** (*Horol.*), an error in the time of a clock due to atmospheric changes. **— b. gradient** (*Meteor.*), in atmospheric pressure, the rate of fall between two stations, expressed in England and America in hundredths of an inch of mercury for one degree, or occasionally a quarter of a degree, of 60 nautical miles. **— b. maximum** (*Meteor.*), an area furnishing a pressure-record markedly above that of environing areas; "a high." **— b. minimum** (*Meteor.*), an area furnishing a pressure-record markedly below that of environing areas; "a low." **— b. pressure,** atmospheric pressure. **— b. rate** (*Meteor.*), the speed with which barometric pressure increases or diminishes in a given time. **— b. surge** (*Meteor.*), a wide-spread change in the height of the barometer not due to the passage of a cyclonic or anticyclonic area. **— b. tendency,** the amount and direction of change in the barometric pressure during a specified number of hours preceding a stated time of observation. **— bar"o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bar"o-met'ro-graph, 1 bar'o-met'ro-graf; 2 băr'o-mĕt'ro-grăf, *n.* Same as BAROGRAPH. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *metron*, measure, + *graphō*, write.]

bar"o-me-trog'ra-phy, 1 bar'o-mı-treg'rə-fı; 2 băr'o-me-trŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The branch of *meteorology* that treats of the measurement of atmospheric pressure, as by the barometer.

ba-rom'e-try, 1 bə-rem'ı-trı; 2 ba-rŏm'e-try, *n.* The science, art, or practise of using the barometer or otherwise measuring the pressure of the air.

bar'o-metz, 1 bar'o-mets; 2 băr'o-mĕts, *n.* The woolly rootstalk of an Asiatic polypodiaceous fern (*Dicksonia barometz*); the Scythian or Tartarian lamb or *Agnus scythicus*. [Prob. < Rus. *baranets*, dim. of *baran*, ram.]

bar'o-mo"tor, 1 bar'o-mō'tər; 2 băr'o-mō'tor, *n.* A motor worked by means of a crank driven either by hand or by foot, or by both at once. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + MOTOR.]

bar'on, 1 bar'ən; 2 băr'on, *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] A member of the lowest grade or order in the peerage, or the title he bears. The title was introduced into England by the Normans, and was used at first to *designate one who held* land by military or other honorable service, being applied to any one of the whole order of nobility. In later times the title had a more restricted meaning, in the reign of Henry III. becoming personal rather than territorial. Richard II. conferred the rank *by letters patent;* and this has since been the usual mode of conferring the dignity. Barons *by prescription* are those whose ancestors have sat in the Upper House from time immemorial. A baron of the United Kingdom has a seat and vote in the House of Lords. He is conventionally designated as "Lord ——"; has the title of "Right Honorable," and his children have that of "Honorable."

2. In continental Europe, a member of the lowest order of hereditary nobility. **3.** [Rare.] A title of respect or honor applied to any man, and especially to the saints.

Look! look! behold the *baron*, for whom below
Galicia is frequented.
DANTE *Divine Comedy* tr. by Longfellow *Paradise* can. 35, st. 17.

4. [Colloq., U. S.] A capitalist who, either alone or in conjunction with others, controls the production or sale of any commodity.

The coal *barons* must not be permitted to enrich themselves by compelling the miners to starve.
GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p. 18. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

[F., < LL. *baro(n-)*, < OHG. *baro*, man; cp. AS. *beorn*, distinguished man, < *beran*, bear.] **— baron and feme. 1.** *Law.* The old term for husband and wife. **2.** *Her.* The *coats of arms of husband and wife borne per pale in the* same escutcheon. **— bar'on-court",** *n.* See COURT-BARON. **— b. of beef,** a double sirloin not cut asunder.

Lord! how he laid about him, nothing but *barons of beef* and turkeys would go down with him. LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, New Year's Coming of Age* p. 374. [W. L. & CO.]

— barons of the Cinque Ports [Eng.], *formerly, the* representatives in the House of Commons from the seven (originally five) ports of Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Rye, together with their mayors and jurats. After the Reform Bill of 1832 the title was confined to the mayors and jurats, who have the right to bear the king's canopy at coronations. **— Barons of the Exchequer** [Eng.], the judges of the Court of Exchequer (abolished as a separate court in 1873): so called because they were anciently selected from the barons of the kingdom. **— Barons' War,** the two years' war (1262–1264) of the barons against Henry III., who had been compelled by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, to sign the provisions of Oxford in 1258. In the victory of the barons at Lewes (1264) de Montfort dictated terms to the king, resulting in the summoning to the Parliament of 1265 the knights of the shires and representatives of the boroughs — the antecedent of the present House of Commons. **— great barons** (*Eng. Hist.*), tenants of the crown who treated for payment of their relief and aids directly with the king and who were summoned by special writ. **— lesser barons** (*Eng. Hist.*), tenants of the crown who were summoned to court or military service by a general proclamation. **— bar'on-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] *Rule by barons;* feudalism. **— bar'on-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] *Eng. Hist.* A supporter of the barons in the contest with King John. **— bar'on-ize,** *vt.* To raise to the rank or dignity of a baron. **— bar"on-nette',** *n.* [F.] The daughter of a baron; sometimes, the wife of a baronet. [M.] **— bar'on-ship,** *n.* The dignity or rank of a baron.

bar'on-age, 1 bar'ən-ıj; 2 băr'on-ag, *n.* **1.** The British order of barons; also, formerly, the whole peerage; the nobility.

It [the actual work of government] was a work which, in default of the crown, fell naturally . . . to the *baronage*.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* § 5, p. 221. [H. 1875.]

2. Baronship. **3.** A book giving a list of barons. **4†.** A barony. [< F. *baronnage*, < *baron;* see BARON.]

bar'on-ess, 1 bar'ən-es; 2 băr'on-ĕs, *n.* **1.** The wife or widow of a baron. **2.** A woman holding a barony in her own right.

bar'on-et, 1 bar'ən-et; 2 băr'on-ĕt *vt.* [Rare.] *To give the* rank and title of baronet; as, to *baronet* a knight.

bar'on-et, *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] An inheritable English title, created by letters patent and usually descendible to the male issue; also, the bearer of the title.

The order of baronets was instituted by James I. in 1611. In 1619 the *Baronets of Ireland* were instituted, and in 1625 Charles I. created the *Baronets of Scotland* and *Nova Scotia*. There have been no new creations of Scotch baronets since 1707, or of Irish baronets since 1800. All baronets are now of the United Kingdom. Baronets are commoners and rank next after the younger sons of barons. They prefix *Sir* to their full names and add the abbreviated title: as, Sir John Smith, *Bart.* Compare KNIGHT.

2†. A lesser baron; a gentleman not a baron by tenure: found as a title as early as the 14th century, and originally applied to those not barons by tenure summoned to the House of Lords by Edward III. [Dim. of BARON.]

— bar"on-et'i-cal, *a.*

bar'on-et-age, 1 bar'ən-et-ıj; 2 băr'on-ĕt-ag, *n.* **1.** The rank or state of a baronet. **2.** The order of baronets collectively. **3.** A book containing a descriptive list of the order.

bar'on-et-cy, 1 bar'ən-et-sı; 2 băr'on-ĕt-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çis, *pl.*] The patent or rank of a baronet. **bar'on-et-hood‡; bar'on-et-ship‡.**

ba-rong', 1 bə-reŋ'; 2 bă-rŏng', *n.* [P. I.] A cutlass or cleaver-like weapon used chiefly by the Moros of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago. Compare BOLO, 2. See illus. *under* MORO.

ba-ro'ni-al, 1 bə-rō'nı-əl; 2 ba-rō'ni-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a baron, a barony, or the order of barons; as, *baronial* estates.

In their *baronial* feuds and single fields,
What deeds of prowess unrecorded died!
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 49.

2. *Com.* Denoting sizes and shapes of envelop first used by the nobility.

Ba-ro'ni-us, 1 bə-rō'nı-us; 2 ba-rō'ni-ŭs, Cæsar (10/31 1538–6/31 1607). An Italian cardinal and ecclesiastical historian; *Annales Ecclesiastici.*

bar'o-ny, 1 bar'o-nı; 2 băr'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nız; 2 -niş, *pl.*] **1.** The rank or dignity of a baron; the domain of a baron.

But by the royal customs of our realm
The Church should hold her *baronies* of me.
TENNYSON *Becket* prol., l. 16.

2. [Scot.] Any large freehold estate, even tho held by a commoner. **3.** [Ir.] A county division. **4.** The tenure by which a baron held his lands, by attending the king in his courts. **5†.** All barons collectively. [< OF. *baronie*, < LL. *baronia*, < *baro(n-)*, man; see BARON.]

ba-roque', 1 bə-rōk'; 2 ba-rōk'. [F.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Irregularly shaped; fantastic in style; grotesque; specif., denoting a style of architecture and decoration common in the first half of the 18th century; rococo. **2.** *Mus.* Designating a type *of composition marked by extreme and fantastic harmonies.*

II. *n.* **1.** An object, ornament, or design in baroque style. **2.** *Mus.* A composition written in baroque type.

bar'o-scope, 1 bar'o-skōp; 2 băr'o-scōp, *n.* **1.** An instrument for approximately indicating atmospheric pressure; a weather-glass. **2.** *Physics.* A device indicating the loss in weight of objects in air. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *skopeō*, view.] **— bar"o-scop'ic, bar"o-scop'i-cal,** *a.*

bar"o-sel'e-nite, 1 bar'o-sel'ı-nait; 2 băr'o-sĕl'e-nit, *n.* Same as BARITE.

Ba-ros'ma, 1 bə-res'mə; 2 ba-rŏs'ma, *n. Bot.* A genus of evergreen South-African shrubs of the rue family, of oppressive odor. The dried leaves of some species furnish buchu. [< Gr. *barysosmos*, of unpleasant smell, < *barys*, heavy, + *osmē*, smell, < *ozō*, smell.] **— ba-ros'ma-cam"phor,** *n.* A slightly aromatic crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{16}O_2$), contained in the oil from buchu-leaves; diosphenol.

ba-ros'min, 1 bə-res'mın; 2 ba-rŏs'min, *n. Chem.* A brown aromatic powder derived from the leaves of a species of *Barosma*, and having an acrid taste: used as an antiseptic and diuretic.

Ba"ro-tac' Nu-e'vo, 1 bă"ro-tăk' nū-ē'vo; 2 bă'ro-tăc' nu-e'vo. A town in Iloilo province, Panay, P. I.

Ba"ro-tac' Vi-e'jo, 1 bă"ro-tăk' vi-ē'ho; 2 bă'ro-tăc' vi-e'ho. A town in Iloilo province, Panay, P. I.

bar"o-tax'is, 1 bar'o-taks'ıs; 2 băr'o-tăks'is, *n. Physiol.* Stimulation due to change of pressure. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *taxis*, order.]

bar"o-ther'mo-graph, 1 bar'o-thūr'mo-graf; 2 băr'o-thĕr'mo-grăf, *n.* An instrument consisting of a barograph combined with a thermograph used for recording pressure and temperature simultaneously. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + *thermos*, heat, + *graphō*, write.] **bar"o-ther-mom'e-ter‡.**

ba-ro'to, 1 ba-rō'to; 2 bă-rō'to, *n.* [P. I.] A native boat or dugout, used by the inhabitants of Cebú and other islands.

Ba-rot'se-land, 1 bə-rot'sı-land; 2 ba-rŏt'se-lănd, *n.* A region in N. W. Rhodesia, S. Africa, inhabited by the **Barotse,** a highly developed feudal race.

ba-rouche', 1 bə-rūsh'; 2 ba-ruch', *n.* A four-wheeled low-bodied pleasure-vehicle with falling or folding top, having two inside seats facing each other and an upper outside seat for the driver. [< G. *barutsche*, < It. *baroccio*, < LL. *birotus*, two-wheeled, < L. *bis* (see BI-) + *rota*, wheel.] [barouche or similar vehicle.

ba"rou-chet', 1 ba"rū-shē'; 2 bă"ru-çhe', *n.* A small light

ba-rox'y-ton, 1 bə-reks'ı-ten; 2 ba-rŏks'y-tŏn, *n. Mus.* A brass wind-instrument, used in military bands. [< Gr. *baros*, weight, + OXYTONE.]

bar'-par"lor, etc. See BAR¹, *n.*

bar'-plate", 1 bär'-plēt"; 2 bär'-plāt', *n.* A die-plate for drawing out wire.

bar'-point", 1 bär'-peint"; 2 bär'-point', *n.* In backgammon, the point nearest the bar on a player's outer table.

bar'quan-tine, bar'quen-tine, *n.* Same as BARKANTINE, *etc.*

barque, *n.* Same as BARK².

Bar-qui"si-me'to, 1 bar-kı'sı-mē'to; 2 bär-kī'sı-me'to, *n.* A city, capital of Lara, Venezuela.

barr, 1 bär; 2 bär, *vi.* To utter the cry of an elephant. [< F. *barrir*, < L. *barrire.*]

Bar'ra, 1 bär'ə; 2 bär'a, *n.* **1.** An island in Inverness-shire, Scotland. **2.** A suburb of Naples, Italy.

bar-rab'kie, 1 bə-rab'kı; 2 bu-răb'ki, *n.* [Alaska.] An Eskimo hut built of sods with a dirt roof. [barred.

bar'ra-bl(e", 1 bär'ə-bl; 2 bär'a-bl, *a. Law.* That may be

bar'ra-can, 1 bar'ə-kan; 2 băr'a-căn, *n.* **1.** A thick waterproof fabric of wool, or of wool and silk or cotton: originally of camels' hair: used in the Levant; also, a variety of camlet made in France and Spain. **2.** A garment, as a cape, of this fabric. [F., < Turk. *barrakan*, < Ar. *barrakān*, < Per. *barak*, stuff made of camels' hair.]

bar'race, 1 bar'əs; 2 băr'as, *n.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] An enclosure for knightly encounters. **2†.** Contention. **3†.** Barrier.

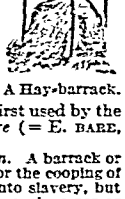
bar'rack, 1 bar'ək; 2 băr'ak, *v.* **I.** *t.* To provide with or establish in barracks.

II. *i.* **1.** To live in barracks. **2.** [Local, Eng. & Austral.] To encourage one *party, or oppose the other,* with boisterous cheering, as at a game; "root." Compare ROOT², *v.* **— to barrack for,** to support noisily; clamor for. **— bar'rack-er,** *n.*

bar'rack, *n.* **1.** A permanent structure for the lodgment of soldiers, as distinguished from a hut or tent: generally in the plural.

Barracks of logs, that answered the double purpose of dwellings and fortifications. COOPER *Pathfinder* p. 110. [H. M. & CO.]

2. A temporary or rough building or a number of huts in an enclosure, serving as a shelter for a company of laborers or the like. 3. A light adjustable roof supported at the corners by four posts, for sheltering hay, etc.; also, a barn for such storage. [< F. *baragne*, < It. *baracca*, soldier's tent, < LL. *barra*, bar.] **bar-raquet'**.— **bar'rack-mas"ter**, *n.* The superintendent of soldiers' barracks.— **B. smack**, a Berwick smack or fishing-vessel.



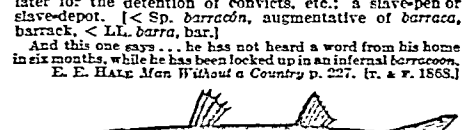
A Hay-barrack.

Bar"rack-pur', 1 bar'ak-pûr'; 2 bär'ak-pûr', *n.* A town and military post in Bengal, British India.

bar'ra-clade, 1 bar'ə-klēd; 2 bär'a-clād, *n.* A napless home-made blanketing: first used by the early Dutch of New York. [< D. *baare* (= E. BARE, *a.*) + *kleed*, = E. CLOTH.]

bar"ra-coon', 1 bar'ə-kūn'; 2 bär"a-cōōn', *n.* A barrack or enclosure, originally on the African coast, for the cooping of captured negroes to be shipped and sold into slavery, but later for the detention of convicts, etc.; a slave-pen or slave-depot. [< Sp. *barracón*, augmentative of *barraca*, barrack, < LL. *barra*, bar.]

And this one says . . . he has not heard a word from his home in six months, while he has been locked up in an infernal *barracoon*.
E. E. HALE *Man Without a Country* p. 227. [T. & F. 1868.]



The Great Barracuda (*Sphyræna barracuda*). 1/43

bar"ra-cu'da, 1 bar'ə-kū'də; 2 bär'a-cu'da, *n.* **1.** [W. Ind.] A voracious pike-like sphyrænoid fish, usually of tropical seas, as the becuna or *Sphyræna picuda* of the West Indies, sometimes 10 feet in length. **2.** [Austral.] An edible gempyloid fish (*Thyrsites atun*). **bar"ra-coo'ta**.— **long barracuda**, same as PELON.

bar'rad, 1 bar'ad; 2 bär'ăd, *n.* A tall conical cap formerly worn by the Irish. [< Ir. *bairead*, < BARRET.] **bar'rald**.

bar'ra-gan, 1 bar'ə-gən; 2 bär'a-gan, *n.* Same as BARGAN.

bar'ra-gan, *n.* Same as BARRACAN. **bar'ra-gon** or **-kan**.

bar'rage, 1 bär'ij; 2 bär'ăj, *n.* **1.** The act of barring; especially, the formation of an artificial bar in one part of a watercourse, to cause or maintain increased depth in other parts, to aid in irrigation, etc.; also, the bar thus constructed. **2.** In stringed instruments of the mandolin or guitar type, the raising of the pitch of the instrument by placing a finger of the left hand over one or more strings so as to shorten them. **A grand or great barrage** is a shortening of all the strings at once; a **little b.** is a shortening of only a part of the strings. **3.** [Recent.] 1 bar'rōzh'; bär'räzh'. *Mil.* A concentrated fire on a sector of an enemy's line. Pronunciation not yet Anglicized. **Barrages** are (1) **box**, when directed against an enemy trench, as before an advance; (2) **creeping**, when moving forward at a set speed and sweeping the ground to be occupied, and (3) **jumping**, when directed on one line, as a front-line trench, it jumps to another or second-line trench. Compare CURTAIN OF FIRE. [F., barrier, < *barrer*: see BAR, *v.*]— **drum'-bar"rage**, *n.* A movable dam consisting of a circular drum that revolves on an axis set in masonry and acts as a check to the outflow.

bar"ra-mun'da, 1 bar'ə-mun'də; 2 bär'a-mŭn'da, *n.* [Austral.] **1.** A large dipnoan mudfish (*Neoceratodus forsteri*) of Australia. **2.** An Australian fish with large scales, as *Osteoglossum* or *Scleropages leichardti*.

bar-ran'ca, 1 bə-ran'kə; 2 ba-răn'ca, *n.* [Sp. or Sp.-Am.] A deep ravine or gorge with steep sides; generally, a cutting made by torrents. **bar-ran'co**.

bar-ran'dite, 1 ba-ran'dīt; 2 bä-răn'dīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A bluish, reddish, greenish, or yellow-gray hydrous ferric aluminum phosphate, $(Al,Fe)PO_4+2H_2O$, found in spheroidal concretions. [< *Barrande*, Fr. geologist (1797–1883).]

Bar"ran-quil'la, 1 bär'an-kēl'ya; 2 bär"ăn-kēl'yä, *n.* A town, capital of Atlantico department, Colombia.

bar'ras†, 1 bar'əs; 2 bär'as, *n.* [F.] Same as GALIPOT.

bar'ras†, *n.* A coarse linen fabric from Holland.

Bar"ras', 1 bə'rä'; 2 bä'rä'. **Count de**, Paul F. J. N. (8/21755–1/211829). A French revolutionist; member of the Directory, 1795.

bar"ra-the'a, *n.* [Brit.] Same as BARATHEA.

bar'ra-tor, 1 bar'ə-tər *or* -tər; 2 bär'a-tor, *n.* **1.** One guilty of barratry. **2.** *Scots Law.* (1) A judge who takes a bribe. (2)† A clergyman who sent money to Rome to buy a benefice. **3**†. A bully; rowdy. [< OF. *barateor*, < *barat*, barter.] **bar'ra-ter**.

bar'ra-trous, 1 bar'ə-trus; 2 bär'a-trŭs, *a.* *Law.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by barratry.— **-ly**, *adv.*

bar'ra-try, 1 bar'ə-tri; 2 bär'a-try, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Any wilful and unlawful act by the master or mariners of a ship contrary to their duty to the owners, whereby the latter sustain injury. S *Cranch's Reports* 39.

Sailing out . . . without paying the port duties, or to go . . . upon a smuggling expedition, . . . are all of them acts of *barratry*.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii. p. 253. [O. E. 1828.]

2. *Scots Law.* (1) The acceptance of a bribe by a judge. (2)† The sending by a clergyman of money to Rome to buy a benefice. **3.** Barretry: an incorrect use, tho generally in vogue. Compare BARRETRY. [< OF. *barateric*, < *barat*, barter.] **bar'ra-tor-ship**.

Bar're, 1 bar'i; 2 bär'e, *n.* **1.** A town in Worcester county, Mass. **2.** A city in Washington county, Vt.

bar'ré', 1 bə'rē'; 2 bä're', *a.* [F.] **1.** *Her.* Divided by a bend sinister: opposed to *bandé*. **2.** *Mus.* Barred: a direction in playing a lute or guitar to press the left forefinger across the strings to raise the pitch and so produce a change of key.

Bar"ré', 1 bä'rē'; 2 bä're', **Isaac** (1726–1/211802). A British colonel and M. P.; opposed the Stamp Act.

barred, } 1 bärd; 2 bärd, *a.* **1.** Secured with, obstructed
bard‡, } by, made of, or ornamented with bars; as, the *barred* owl. See OWL. **2.** *Mus.* (1) Marked off by bars. (2) Same as BARRÉ. **3.** *Her.* See BARRY.

bar'rel, 1 bar'əl; 2 bär'ĕl, *vt.* [BAR'RELED or BAR'-RELLED; BAR'REL-ING or BAR'REL-LING.] **1.** To put or pack in a barrel. **2.** To polish or clean in a barrel.

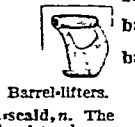
bar'rel, *n.* **1.** *An approximately cylindrical vessel*, usually slightly bulging in the middle, generally made of wooden staves held together by hoops. In the United States, by Act of Congress, effective July 1, 1916, a standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities, except cranberries, must contain 7,056 cubic inches. See MEASURE.

2. As much as a barrel will hold; a measure of quantity applied both to liquids and to solids, varying in different places and for different materials. The standard United States wine-barrel holds 31 gallons, a flour-barrel 196 pounds.

3. Something having a cylindrical form or resembling a barrel. Specif.: (1) The rotating drum of a windlass, capstan, or the like. (2) A rotating cylinder in the convex surface of which are inserted pins arranged to strike keys or teeth or to open valves in a particular order, as in a music-box, carillon, or barrel organ. (3) In a watch, the cylindrical box containing the mainspring and having the chain wound around it. (4) The tube of a firearm through which the projectile is discharged. (5) The body of an animal, as an ox. (6) The cylindrical part of a boiler, containing the flues or tubes. (7) The piston-chamber of a pump. (8) The vibrating part of a bell, between the sound-bow and the cannon. (9) The tube into which the key enters, in a Yale lock containing pins. (10) In a feather, the quill or calamus. See FEATHER. (11) The part of a sword-hilt held in the hand. (12) In mining, a piece of small pipe inserted in the end of a cartridge to carry the squib to the powder. (13) A tumbling-box.

4. [Slang.] *U. S. Polit.* The money provided by a candidate for a campaign, often regarded as for the corruption of voters. [< OF. *baril*, < LL. *barile*, barrel.]

bar'el‡; **bar'relet**.— **bar'rel-ar"bor**, *n.* The axis of a watch-spring barrel.— **b.-bellied**, *a.* Having a large rounded abdomen.— **b.-bird**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The long-tailed tit (*Acredula rosea*).— **b.-bolt**, *n.* A bolt, as for a door or sash, made to slide in a tube-like socket.— **b.-bulk**, *n.* *Naut.* Five cubic feet; one-eighth of a ton.— **b.-cart**, *n.* A vertical barrel on wheels: used chiefly in gardens.— **b.-chest** (*Pathol.*), a barrel-like expansion of the chest due to chronic pulmonary emphysema.— **b.-chime**, *n.* Same as CHIME-BARREL.— **b.-copper**, *n.* Native copper in lumps small enough to be picked out of the mass of rock, and sent to the furnace without dressing.— **b.-curb**, a cylinder used in sinking a well, to prevent its sides caving in.— **b. drain**, a brick or stone cylindrical drain.— **b.-fish**, *n.* The rudder-fish (*Litrus perciformis*).— **b.-header**, *n.* A device used for securing barrel-heads in place by pressure until they are permanently fixed by nails or hoops.— **b.-hook**, *n.* Either of a pair of hooks for hoisting barrels by their chines.— **b.-house**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A groggery.— **b.-lifter**, *n.* A pair of barrel-hooks.— **b.-loom**, *n.* *Weaving.* A loom in which pattern-cards pass over a flat-sided cylinder, or one in which a toothed barrel is used to raise and lower the warp-threads.— **b. of the ear**, the tympanum. — **b. organ**, an organ containing a barrel for actuating valves: turned usually by a crank, and commonly portable. The hand-organ is a common form.— **b. pen**, a writing-pen having a cylindrical shank in which a handle may be inserted.— **b. pier**, a military floating pier made of barrels.— **b.-plate**, *n.* The plate in a machine gun in which the barrels are held about an axis.— **b. process**, a method of getting precious metals from their ores by comminution with mercury in barrel-like mortars.— **b.-roller**, *n.* A device for handling and rolling barrels.— **b.-scald**, *n.* The discoloration of barrel-packed fruit, as apples, from dampness, etc.— **b.-setter**, *n.* A cylindrical mandrel for straightening or *testing the straightness of a gun-barrel*.— **b.-tree**, *n.* Same as BOTTLE-TREE.— **b. vault**, a semicylindrical vault. — **b.-vise**, *n.* A bench-vise grooved to hold a gun-barrel. — **b.-work**, *n.* Same as BARREL-COPPER.



Barrel-lifters.

bar'rel-age, 1 bar'el-ij; 2 bär'ĕl-ag, *n.* The total number of barrels produced in a specified time or used for a certain purpose, as at a grist-mill. Compare TONNAGE.

bar'rel-ar"bor, etc. See BARREL, *n.*

bar'reled, } 1 bar'eld; 2 bär'ĕld, *pa.* **1.** Packed or in-
bar'relled‡, } cased in a barrel; as, *barreled* herring; a *barreled* bolt. **2.** Shaped like a barrel; as, a *barreled* arch. **3.** Having a barrel or barrels: chiefly in composition; as, double-, long-, single-*barreled*. **bar'relled**‡.

bar'rel-fish", etc. See BARREL, *n.*

bar'ren, 1 bar'en; 2 bär'ĕn, *a.* **1.** Incapable of producing, or not producing, offspring or fruit; sterile; infertile: said of women, female animals, and plants, and less often of men and male animals; specif., not pregnant in the proper season: said of animals; as, a *barren* cow. **2.** Unproductive, as of customary or profitable results or concomitants; sterile; unprofitable; dull; uninteresting; lacking; wanting; as, *barren* soil; a *barren* mind; *barren* of results.

To set on some quantity of *barren* spectators to laugh too.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 2.

A low island of *barren* gneiss-rock off the west coast of Scotland. GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. i, p. 67. [T. & W.]

[ME. *barein*, *barain*, < OF. *baraigne*, barren. Cp. BARROW², *n.*] — **bar'ren-ly**, *adv.*— **bar'ren-ness**, *n.*

SYN.: see ARID; BLANK; BLEAK; MEAGER.

— **barren flower**, a flower that produces no fructification, especially one without a pistil or ovary.— **B. Grounds** or **Lands**, a region N. W. of Hudson Bay, Canada.— **b. stamens**, stamens producing no pollen.

bar'ren‡, *n.* A tract of barren land. Specif., *pl.* [N. Am.]: (1) A tract or prairie without trees. (2) Land producing but a scrubby growth; as, oak-*barrens*. (3) Sandy tracts covered with trees; as, the pine-*barrens* of the Southern States. (4) In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, an open place in a forest.

The pines of the *barrens* stood apart from each other; they were not even in clusters or pairs.
CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 16, p. 272. [H. 1886.]

Bar'ren², *n.* A county in Kentucky; 490 sq. m; county-seat, Glasgow. [row cow.

bar'ren-er, 1 bar'en-ər; 2 bär'ĕn-er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A far-

Bar'ren Riv'er. A river in Monroe county, Ky.; 120 m. long to Green river.

bar'ren-wort", 1 bar'en-wûrt'; 2 bär'ĕn-wûrt', *n.* **1.** Any low herb of the genus *Epimedium*, of the barberry family, especially *E. alpinum* of Europe: used as a sudorific and in diseases of the chest. With other Old World species often cultivated for ornament. **2.** An American plant (*Vancouveria hexandra*), of the same family and character as the preceding, native of the northwestern United States and British Columbia.

bar'ret, 1 bar'et; 2 bär'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A biretta. **2.** An *ancient flat military cap.* [< F. *barrette*, < LL. *birettum*; see BIRETTA.] **bar'et**‡; **bar'ret-cap"**‡; **bar'rett**‡.

bar"re-te'ro, 1 bär"ə-tē'ro; 2 bär"a-te'ro, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A miner who works with a crowbar, pick, or the like, in getting out ore. [barretry.

bar're-tor, 1 bar'ı-tər; 2 bär'e-tŏr, *n.* One who commits

bar're-try, 1 bar'ı-tri; 2 bär'e-try, *n.* *Crim. Law.* The offense of exciting lawsuits; the bringing of suits in the name of fictitious plaintiffs, or without a real person's consent; also, the stirring up of quarrels, spreading false rumors of evil import, thus disturbing the public peace: commonly confounded with *barratry*.

Bar'rett, 1 bar'et; 2 bär'ĕt, *n.* **1. Ellzabeth**, see BROWNING. **2. Lawrence Patrick** (4/211838–3/221891), an American tragic actor. **3. Wilson** (2/211846–7/221904), an English actor, playwright, and manager.

bar-rette', 1 ba-ret'; 2 bä-rĕt', *n.* **1.** *Fencing.* The guard of a foil. **2.** A small bar for keeping tidy the hair on the back of a woman's head; also, a fancy comb. [< BAR¹, *n.*]

bar'rett-er, 1 bar'et-ər; 2 bär'ĕt-er, *n.* *Elec.* A thermal receiver, or device for detecting electrical oscillations, consisting of an extremely fine, bulb-enclosed, platinum wire loop, the resistance of which is increased by the heating effect of oscillations passing through it.— **liquid barretter** (*Elec.*), a barretter in which a tube with very small bore, filled with a conducting liquid, is substituted for a platinum wire, thus avoiding the danger of fusing the wire by excess of currents.

barr'fish", *n.* [So. U. S.] Same as BARFISH.

Barr'head, 1 bär'hed; 2 bär'hĕd, *n.* A town in Renfrewshire, Scotland. [CAMBRENSIS.

Bar"ri', 1 ba'ri'; 2 bä'ri', **Gérald de**. Same as GIRALDUS

bar"ri-cade', 1 bar'ı-kēd'; 2 bär'ı-cād', *vt.* [-CAD'ED; CAD'ING.] **1.** To block, obstruct, or render impassable by or as by a barricade; as, to *barricade* the streets. **2.** To defend with a barricade. **bar"ri-ca'do**‡.

Fast . . . shut The dismal gates, and *barricado'd* strong.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. viii, l. 241.

bar"ri-cade', *n.* **1.** A barrier hastily built of objects nearest at hand, as paving-stones, vehicles, household furniture, trees, earth, etc., to close a street or passage-way for obstructing the advance of an enemy or for defense. **2.** Any obstruction or barrier closing a passage, as a street, a waterway, etc.

It had so closed in with the shore, too, as to rear up a *barricade* of crushed ice which it was futile to attempt to pass.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i p. 340. [C. & F. 1857.]

3. *Naut.* Formerly, a barrier of planks, coils of rope, hammocks, etc., across the deck of a vessel of war to protect the crew from the fire of an enemy in possession of another part of the ship. [F., < Sp. *barricada*, < *barrica*, barrel, perhaps < *barra*, bar, < LL. *barra*, bar.] **bar"ri-ca'do**‡. SYN.: see BARRIER.

bar"ri-cad'er, *n.* One who builds barricades.

bar-ri'co†, *n.* A keg; breaker.

Bar'rie, 1 bar'ı; 2 bär'ı, *n.* **1. Sir James Matthew** (5/21 1860–), a Scottish novelist and playwright; *The Little Minister*; *Peter Pan*. **2.** A town, county-seat of Simcoe county, Ontario, Canada.

bar'rie-coat", 1 bar'ı-kōt'; 2 bär'ı-cōt', *n.* [Scot.] A half-petticoat or swaddling-cloth for an infant.

bar'ri-er, 1 bar'ı-ər; 2 bär'ı-er, *vt.* To close in or shut off by a barrier; bar.

bar'ri-er, *n.* **1.** Any line of boundary and separation, natural or artificial, placed or serving as a limitation or obstruction; something that bars, keeps out, obstructs progress, or prevents encroachment; as, he cleared the *barriers* at a bound; a *barrier* to ambition.

The *barriers* which they builded from the soil
To keep the foe at bay. BRYANT *The Prairies* st. 2.

Specif.: (1) A palisade or stockade to defend the entrance to a fortified place. (2) A fortress on a frontier commanding a main passage into a country. (3) A fence or railing to shut out trespassers or strangers.

2. One of the secondary customs-stations in China and some parts of the European continent, at the entrance of a city along trade routes. **3.** *Chivalry.* (1) *pl.* The palisades enclosing the ground for a tournament; the lists; by extension, the military exercises themselves. (2) The railing through the center of the ground, dividing the combatants into two camps. **4.** *Mining.* A wall of solid coal or mineral left between two mines or two parts of a mine, to shut out water, gas, etc., or to prevent crushing. **bar'ri-er-pil"lar**‡. **5.** In ancient racing, the starting-place; on a modern race-course the movable gate across the track which is raised to start the horses. [< OF. *barriere*, < LL. *barra*, bar.]

SYN.: bar, barricade, bulwark, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, parapet, prohibition, rampart, restraint, restriction. A *bar* is something that is or may be firmly fixed, ordinarily with intent to prevent entrance or egress; as, the *bars* of a prison cell; the *bars* of a wood-lot. A *barrier* obstructs, but is not necessarily impassable. *Barrier* is used of objects more extensive than those to which *bar* is applied. A mountain range may be a *barrier* to exploration; but a mass of sand across the entrance to a harbor is called a *bar*. Discovered falsehood is a *bar* to confidence. *Barricade* has become practically a technical name for an improvised street fortification, and, unless in some way modified, is usually so understood. A *parapet* is a low or breast-high wall, as about the edge of a roof, terrace, etc., especially, in military use, such a wall for the protection of troops; a *rampart* is the embankment surrounding a fort, on which the *parapet* is raised; the word *rampart* is often used as including the *parapet*. *Bulwark* is a general word for any defensive wall or *rampart*; its only technical use at present is in nautical language, where it signifies the raised side of a ship above the upper deck, topped by the rail. See BOUNDARY; IMPEDIMENT.— ANT.: admittance, entrance, opening, passage, road, thoroughfare, way.— PREP.: a barrier *to* progress, *against* invasion; a barrier *between* nations.

— **Barrier Act**, an act passed in 1697 by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland with the purpose of checking hasty and ill-considered innovations.— **b.-gate**, *n.* A heavy stockade or palisade barrier.— **b. reef**, a coral reef, usually parallel with the coast and separated from it by a channel; specif. [B- R-], a coral reef in N. E. Australia; 1,200 m. long.— **to fight at barriers**, to contend by way of military exercise, with a barrier between. S. S.

bar'ri-ered, *pp.* Barriered.

bar"ri-gu'do, 1 bar'ı-gü'do; 2 bär'ı-gu'do, *n.* [Sp.] A large robust South-American cebine monkey (genus *Lagothrix*), with woolly fur and a long prehensile tail. [Sp. or Pg., big-bellied.]

bar'ri-kin, 1 bar'ı-kin; 2 bär'ı-kin, *n.* [Slang.] Gibberish.

Bar-ri'li, 1 bar-ri'li; 2 bär-ri'li, **Antonio Giulio** (1836–). An Italian novelist and editor.

bar-ril'la, *n.* Same as BARILLA. **bar-ril'ha**†.

bar'ring, 1 bär'iŋ; 2 bär'ing, *n.* **1.** Bars collectively; marking or ornamentation with bars; *as the barring of a zebra*. **2.** [Eng.] *Mining.* The timber supports for the roof of a drift or the sides of a shaft.— **bar'ring-out**, *n.* [Eng.] The closing of a schoolroom or school building against a master by insubordinate schoolboys, in the endeavor to bring him to terms.

bar'ring, *prep.* [Colloq.] Excepting; apart from; originally, shutting out of account; as, *barring* accidents.

Bar'ring-ton, 1 bar'ıŋ-tən; 2 bär'ing-ton, *n.* **1. Sir Jonah** (1760?–4/11834), an Irish lawyer and historian; *Historic Memoirs of Ireland.* 2. A village in Cook county, Ill. 3. A town in Bristol county, R. I.

bar'ri-o, 1 bär'ī-o; 2 bär'i-o, *n.* [Sp.] One of the districts or wards into which a large town or city is divided; by extension, an outlying village or district.

Bar'ri-os, 1 bär'ī-ōs; 2 bär'i-ōs, *n.* **1. José Maria Reina** (1856–2/11898), President of Guatemala; assassinated. **2. Justo Rufino** (1834–4/11885), President of Guatemala.

bar'ris, 1 bar'ıs; 2 bär'is, *n.* [Guinea.] **1.** The chimpanzee. 2. The mandrill.

bar'ris-ter, 1 bar'ıs-tər; 2 bär'is-ter, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* One who practises in the courts as an advocate in the argument and conduct of causes at trial; one who is permitted to plead at the bar, as distinguished from a solicitor or attorney; a counselor at law. In the Inns of Court barristers were formerly classed in three divisions: (1) **benchers,** who form the governing body of each of the four Inns; (2) **utter barristers,** who rank next to the benchers, and who have been called to the bar over seven years, and (3) **inner barristers,** consisting of those members who have been barristers less than seven years. In modern practise the term **inner bar** is applied to the *senior* members of the profession as distinguished from the **utter** or **outer bar** or the *junior* members. An **utter barrister** is one who was formerly a student of an Inn of Court and has been called *to the Bar* (*see* JUNIOR BARRISTER); a *King's counsel* is a barrister who has been designated as counsel of the crown by the King and who, therefore, has been called *within the bar* at the royal courts of justice. ODGERS *The Common Law of England,* vol. ii, p. 1425. See ATTORNEY. **barrister at law†.**

2. [Austral.] A climbing plant (*Mezoneurum scortechinii*) of the family *Fabaceæ,* having a prickly stem. [< BAR¹, *n.*]—**Junior barrister** [Eng.] (*Law*), one who has not attained the rank of king's counsel; or one who is assistant to a chief counsel.—**revising b.** [Eng.], one of a number of barristers appointed annually to hold a court to revise the register of Parliamentary electors in each district.—**vacation b.†** [Eng.], one lately admitted to the bar who must attend sessions of the House during the long vacations.

—**bar'ris-te'ri-al,** *a.*— **bar'ris-ter-ship,** *n.*

bar'-roll", *n.* See BAR¹, *n.*

Bar'ron, 1 bar'ən; 2 bär'on, *n.* **1. James** (1769?–4/11851), an American commodore; killed Commodore Decatur in a duel. 2. A county in Wisconsin; 878 sq. m. 3. A city, county-seat of Barron county, Wis.

bar'room", 1 bär'rūm'; 2 bär'rōōm', *n.* A room with a bar, where liquors and refreshments are served.

Bar'ros, 1 bär'os; 2 bär'ōs, **João de** (1496–1570). A Portuguese historian.

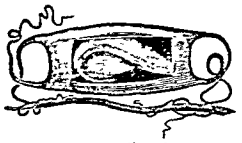
Bar-ro'sa, *n.* A village in Spain, S. E. of Cadiz.

Bar"rot', 1 ba'rō'; 2 bä'rō', **Camille Hyacinthe Odilon** (1791–1873). A French statesman.

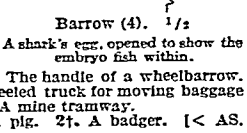
bar'row, 1 bar'o; 2 bär'o, *vt.* To transport in a barrow.

bar'row¹, *n.* **1.** A frame, tray, or box with or without a wheel or wheels, having handles or shafts by which it is pulled, pushed, or carried. Many barrows are named from their use or form; as, **baggage-barrow, box-b., carboy-b., coke-b., sack-b., tub-b.**

2. The load carried on a barrow; a barrowful. **3.** A wicker basket for draining salt-crystals; **salt-barrow. 4.** The quadrate horny capsule, thought to resemble a hand-barrow, enclosing the eggs of rays and some sharks. [ME. *barrowe, barowe,* < AS. **bereweċe,* < *beran;* see BEAR¹, *v.*] **sea's bar"row†.—bar'row-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man who wheels coal in a mine from the mining-point to the tramway.— **b.-pump,** *n.* A pump mounted on a frame and sometimes on a water-box having wheels and handles.— **b.-tram,** *n.* The handle of a wheelbarrow. — **b.-truck,** *n.* A two-wheeled truck for moving baggage and freight.— **b.-way,** *n.* A mine tramway.



Barrow (4). 1/2



A shark's egg, opened to show the embryo fish within.

bar'row², *n.* **1.** A castrated pig. **2†.** A badger. [< AS. *bearg.*]

bar'row³, *n.* **1.** A mound of earth or stones erected in early times over a grave; a sepulchral mound or tumulus; cairn. In Europe the barrows forming the burial-places of prehistoric races are distinguished by their shape into different classes, as **long barrows, round barrows,** etc. From the character of the remains found in many of these tombs it would appear that the different shapes were used by different races, the mode of burial in many cases varying with the shape.

'See!' she said. 'On this hill there are ten great *barrows* at least—every one the tomb of a king—a king of Lyonesse.'
W. BESANT *Armorel of Lyonesse* pt. i, p. 38. [ʜ. 1890.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] Any mound; a heap. 3. *Mining.* A rubbish-heap. 4. The burrow of an animal. 5. [Prov. or Obs.] A mountain. [< AS. *beorg,* hill, place of burial, = Goth. *bairg-,* in *bairgahei,* hill-country.] — **chambered barrows,** burial-mounds erected during the stone and bronze ages in the British Isles and generally throughout northern Europe, also in North America, where they are termed mounds. They are usually conical in shape and the oblong variety occasionally attains 300 feet in length and contains several chambers. The Vikings frequently buried their dead in barrows and in some cases entombed the ship with its master, as in the barrow opened in 1880 at Gokstad Sanderfjord in Norway. Barrow-burial was prevalent among the Scythians and other ancient peoples and is frequently alluded to in the Homeric poems. See DOLMEN, MOUND, TUMULUS.

bar'row⁴, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A long flannel garment, without sleeves, for infants. **bar'row-coat"‡; bar'ry‡.**

Bar'row, 1 bar'o; 2 bär'o, *n.* **1. Henry** (—1/21593), an English schoolmaster; founded sect of Barrowists; hanged at Tyburn for sedition. **2. Isaac** (1630–1677), an English divine and mathematician. **3. Sir John** (6/21764–11/21848), an English traveler; arctic explorer. **4. Cape,** N. coast of Canada; lat. 68° N., long. 111° W. **5. Point,** most N. *point of Alaska;* lat. 71° 23′ N., *long.* 156° 31′ W. **6.** A river in Ireland; rises in Queens county, runs through 6 other counties; 100 m. long to Waterford harbor.

bar'rowd, *pp.* Barrowed. S. S.

Bar'row-in-Fur'ness, *n.* A seaport and manufacturing town in Lancashire, England. [of Henry Barrow.

Bar'row-ist, 1 bar'o-ist; 2 bär'o-ist, *n.* A disciple or follower

bar'row-man", b.-pump. See BARROW¹, *n.*

Bar'row Strait. A channel in the arctic regions, between Lancaster and Melville Sounds; 50 m. wide.

bar'ru-let, 1 bar'u-let; 2 bär'u-lĕt, *n.* *Her.* A horizontal stripe one-fourth the width of a bar. See BAR. [Dim. < OF. *barre;* see BAR¹. *n.*] **bar're-let†.— bar'ru-let"ty,** *a.* *Her.* Divided into bars or barrulets: said of a field. **bar"ru-lē'e‡; bar'ru-ly‡.**

bar'ry, 1 bär'ı; 2 bär'y, *a.* *Her.* Divided barwise into an even number of parts, as *barry* of six; barruly. [< OF. *barré,* pp. of *barrer:* see BAR, *v.*]— **barry bendy,** divided into an even number of parts both horizontally and diagonally.— **b. paly,** divided barwise and palewise.— **b. pily,** divided barwise and diagonally, so as to form piles across the field.— **b. wavy,** divided into wavy bands which are generally horizontal. **b. nebuly†.**

Barry of Six. Arms of Coucl.

Bar'ry, 1 bar'ı; 2 bär'y, *n.* **1. Sir Charles** (5/21795–5/11860), an English architect; designed Houses of Parliament. **2. James** (13/11741–2/= 1806), an Irish historical painter; *Victors at Olympia.* **3. John** (1745–9/11803), the first American commodore; appointed by Congress at outbreak of Revolutionary War. **4. Sir John Wolfe Wolfe** (12/1836–1/21918), an English civil engineer and author. **5. William F.** (8/11818–7/11879), a United States general. 6. A county in Michigan; 572 sq. m.; *county-seat,* Hastings. 7. A county in S. W. Missouri; 790 sq. m.; county-seat, Cassville. 8. A city in Pike county, Ill.

Bar'ry Corn'wall. *Pen-name* of Bryan Waller Procter. See PROCTER, 2.

bar"ry-glot'ti-a, 1 bar'ı-glɔt'ı-ə; 2 bär"y-glŏt'i-a, *n.* Same [as BARYGLOSSIA.

Bar'ry Lyn'don. In Thackeray's *Memoirs of Barry Lyndon,* an unprincipled adventurer, who marries the widow of Lord Lyndon; spends her estate, and is ultimately ruined by extravagance.

Bars, 1 bärsh; 2 bärsh, *n.* A county in N. W. Hungary.

bar'sa, 1 bär'sə; 2 bär'sa, *n.* [Ir.] One given to scolding. **bar'saun†.**

Bar'sa-bas, 1 bär'sə-bas; 2 bär'sa-bas, *n.* *Bib. Acts* i, 23.

Bar'sa-ith, 1 bär'sı-ıth; 2 bär'sa-ith, *n.* *Bib.* (*Douai*).

bar'sat-mat'i, 1 bur'sat-mat'ı; 2 bŭr'sät-mät'i, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Literally rain-earth; the rain-laden surface clay of the rice-field used by the Hindus for making bricks and pottery.

barse, 1 bärs; 2 bärs, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The common perch.

bars'-gem"el, 1 bürz'-jem'el; 2 bärs'-ġĕm'ĕl, *n. pl.* *Her.* Barrulets placed parallel in couples. [< BAR¹, *n.*, + GEMEL.]

bar'-shears", etc. See BAR¹, *n.* [Bombay. **Bur'sit.**

Bar'si, 1 bur'sı; 2 bŭr'si, *n.* A town in Sholapur district.

bar'som, 1 bär'səm; 2 bär'som, *n.* A small broom composed of a number of slender rods or tâi, formerly twigs of some particular tree, but now thin metal wires, used by Persian priests. Dr. Haug identifies this word with *brahman.* [< Pers. *barsam.*] **barss'manț.**

bar'sow-ite, 1 bär'sō-ait; 2 bär'sō-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive white calcium-aluminum silicate ($CaAl_2(SiO_4)_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Barsowski,* south of Ekaterinburg, in the Ural.]

Bar'-sur-Aube', 1 bär'-sür-ōb'; 2 bär'-sür-ōb', *n.* A town in Aube department, France; here the allies defeated the French, Feb. 27, 1814. [in Aube department, France.

Bar'-sur-Seine', 1 bär'-sür-sēn'; 2 bär'-sür-sẽn', *n.* A town

Bart, 1 bärt; 2 bärt, *n.* Diminutive of BARTHOLOMEW.

Bart, 1 bär; 2 bär, **Jean** (1651–4/21702). A French naval hero; destroyed many British vessels. **Barth‡.**

Bart., Bt., *abbr.* Baronet. [1 *Esd.* iv, 29.

Bar'ta-cus, 1 bär'tə-kus; 2 bär'ta-cŭs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Bar"tas', 1 bar'tä'; 2 bär'tä', **Guillaume de Salluste du** (1544–1590). A French soldier, diplomat, and poet; *La Semaine.*

bar'tend"er, 1 bär'tend'ər; 2 bär'tĕnd'er, *n.* One who serves liquors, etc., at a bar; a barkeeper.

bar'ter, 1 bär'tər; 2 bär'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* To trade for something equal, or supposed to be equal, in value; especially, to exchange (one commodity) for another; as, to *barter* eggs for cloth: sometimes with an idea of a dishonorable exchange; as, to *barter* away one's honor.

Mine is the story of souls: of a soul
That *bartered* God's limitless kingdom for gold.
JOAQUIN MILLER *Rhyme of the Great River* pt. i, div. i, st. 3.

II. *i.* To trade by exchange of commodities. [< OF. *barater,* < *barat,* barter.]—**bar'ter-a-bl(e**, *a.*—**bar'ter-er,** *n.*

bar'ter, *n.* **1.** The exchanging of commodities or services; trade by exchange, or any specific instance of it; a trade: earliest form of exchange. **2.** A commodity given in exchange. **3.** *Arith.* A rule for computing and comparing the values of different goods. **bar'ter-y†.**

SYN.: see BUSINESS.

bar'terd, *pp.* Bartered. S. S.

barth¹, 1 bärth; 2 bärth, *n.* **1.** [Dial., Eng.] A shelter for young cattle. 2. [Ir.] A load, as of straw, that can be borne on the back. **beart; [Ir.].**

Barth², 1 bärt; 2 bärt, *n.* **1. Heinrich** (2/11821–10/11865), a German explorer of Africa. **2.** A seaport town in Pomerania, Germany.

Bar'thel, *n.* See BARTHOLOMEW.

Bar"thé'le"mi', 1 bür'tēl'mı'; 2 bär'tęl'mi', *n.* [F.] Bartholomew.

Bar"thé'le"my', 1 bar'tēl'mı'; 2 bär'tęl'mi', *n.* **1. Auguste Marseille** (1796–8/11867), a French poet and imperialist politician. **2. Jean Jacques** (1/11716–4/11795), a French antiquarian and writer; *Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece.*

Bar"thé'le"my', Saint'-Hi'laire', 1 sañ'tı'lār'; 2 săn'tı'-lâr', **Jules** (8/11805–11/21895). A French savant and journalist.

Bar"thez', 1 bar'tē'; 2 bär'tę', **Paul Joseph** (12/11734–10/11806). A French physician and writer; *Science de l'Homme,* 1778. **Bar"thès'†.**

Bar"thol'di', 1 bar'tōl'dı'; 2 bär'tōl'di', **Frédéric Auguste** (4/21834–10/41904). A French sculptor; *Liberty Enlightening the World,* statue in New York harbor.

Bar-thol'dy, 1 bar-tōl'dı; 2 bär-tōl'dy, *n.* See MENDELSSOHN, FELIX.

Bar'tho-lin, 1 bär'tə-lın; 2 bär'to-lĭn, *n.* **1. Kaspar** (2/11585–7/11629), a Danish physician and writer. **2. Thomas** (10/21616–2/41680), a Danish physician and writer; son of preceding.

Bar"tho'lo', 1 bar'tə'lō'; 2 bär'to'lō', *n.* In Beaumarchais's *Le Barbier de Séville,* Rosine's guardian, who tries to keep her and her lover apart, so that he may marry her himself.

Bar-tho'lo-mae, 1 bar-tō'lo-mē; 2 bär-tō'lo-mā, **Christian** (1/21855–). A German Oriental scholar.

Bar-thol'o-mew, 1 bar-thel'o-mū; 2 bär-thŏl'o-mū, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Bar"tho-lo-mæ'us,** 1 *bär'to-lo-mē'us,* 2 *bär'to-lo-mā'us;* D. **Bar-thol"o-me'us,** 1 bär-tol'o-mē'us, 2 bär-tōl'o-mę'us; G. Sw. **Bar"tho-lo-ma'us,** 1 bär'to-lo-mē'us, 2 *bär'to-lo-mā'us,* **Bar'thel;** Gr. **Bar"tho-lo-mai'os;** L. **Bar"tho-lo-mæ'us,** 1 *bär'tho-lo-mī'us,* 2 *bär'tho-lo-mē'ŭs.* **2. Saint,** one of the twelve apostles. 3. A county in Indiana; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbus. [Heb. *masc.,* warrior son, or son of furrows.]—**Bartholomew Act,** the English Act of Uniformity, which came into force on Bartholomew day in 1662.—**B. baby,** a puppet sold at Bartholomew fair. —**B. fair,** an annual fair held at West Smithfield, England, on and about Bartholomew day (1133–1855). It gave its name to various articles sold there, such as *Bartholomew baby* or *puppet* (a doll), *B. beef, B. pig, B. boar, B. ware.*— **Bar-thol'o-mew-tide",** *n.* The festival of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, now remembered in the Protestant churches chiefly as the anniversary of the uprising against the Protestants and Huguenots in Paris, in 1572.— **Bar-thol'o-me'an†,** *a.* [to Ouachita river.

Bar-thol'o-mew Bay'ou. A river in Arkansas; 275 m. long

Bar-thol'o-mew Bou'ver-ie, 1 bū'vər-ı; 2 bōō'ver-ē. Pen-name of William E. Gladstone; *Eton Miscellany,* 1827.

Bar-thol'o-mite, 1 bar-thel'o-mait; 2 bär-thŏl'o-mit, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A member of an order founded (1308) by fugitive Armenians in Genoa, where they occupied the church of St. Bartholomew: suppressed in 1650. **2.** One of a company of secular priests, founded at Salzburg by Bartholomeus Holzhauser (Germany, 1613–1658), and becoming extinct under this name in 1804.

Bar"ti-mæ'us, 1 bär'tı-mī'us; 2 bär'ti-mē'ŭs, *n.* *Bib.* A blind beggar whom Jesus cured (*Mark* x, 46–52): the subject of Longfellow's poem *Blind Bartimæus.* [Gr., son of Timæus.] **Bar"ti-me'us†.**

bar'ti-zan, 1 bär'tı-zən; 2 bär'ti-zan, *n.* A turret jutting out from a wall, pierced with loopholes or embrasures: usually projecting from the angle of a tower or a parapet. [Scot., cor. of BRATTICING.]—**bar'ti-zaned,** *a.*

Bart'lett¹, 1 bärt'let; 2 bärt'lĕt, *n.* A variety of pear perfected in England about 1770 and introduced into America by Enoch Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass. See PEAR. **Williams' Bon-chrétien†.**

Bart'lett², *n.* **1. John** (6/11820–12/11905), an American editor; *Familiar Quotations.* **2. John Russell** (12/21805–4/21886), an American writer; *Dictionary of Americanisms,* etc. **3. Josiah** (11/11729–4/11795), an American patriot; judge; signed the Declaration of Independence. **4. Paul Wayland** (1/–1865–9/21925), an American sculptor; *statue of Lafayette,* Paris. **5. Samuel Colcord** (11/11817–11/11899), an American educator; president of Dartmouth College. **6. William Henry** (3/21809–9/11854), an English artist. **7. William Holms Chambers** (1804–2/11893), an American mathematician and writer on optics, mechanics, etc.

Bar"to-li'ni, 1 bar'to-lı'nı; 2 bär'to-lī'ni, **Lorenzo** (1/11777–1/21850). An Italian sculptor; *Cleobis and Biton, Hercules and Lychas,* etc.

Bar-to"lo-mé', 1 bär-tō'lo-mē'; 2 bär-tō'lo-mę', *n.* [Sp.] Bartholomew. F. **Bar"to"lo"mé',** 1 bar'tō'lo'mē', 2 bär'tō'lo'mę; It. **Bar-to'lo-me'o,** 1 bar-tō'lo-mē'o, 2 bär-tō'lo-mę'o; Pg. **Bar-to"lo-me'u,** 1 bär-tō'lo-mē'u, 2 bär-tō'lo-mę'u. [Fra. See BACCIO DELLA PORTA.

Bar"to-lom-me'o, 1 bar'to-lɔm-mē'o; 2 bär'to-lŏm-mę'o,

Bar"to-loz'zi, 1 bar'to-lɔd'zı; 2 bär'to-lŏd'zi, **Francesco** (9/21728–4/11813). An Italian engraver.

bar'ton¹, 1 bär'tən; 2 bär'ton, *n.* [Eng.] A farmyard; a demesne farm. [< AS. *bere-tūn,* courtyard.]— **bar'ton-er,** *n.* [Rare.] A farmer.

The Fore Acre . . . slopes . . . from the *barton* to Ven lake.
G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Calendar* p. 7. [ʀ. & w. 1883.]

Bar'ton², *n.* **1. Andrew** (—8/21511), a Scottish naval commander. **2. Bernard** (1/21784–2/11849), an English poet; "the Quaker poet." **3. Clara** (12/21821–4/11912), an American philanthropist; president American Red Cross Society 1881–1904. **4. Sir Edmund** (1/11849–1/11920), an Australian statesman; Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs of the first Australian Federal Cabinet, 1901–1903. **5. Elizabeth** (1506–4/21534), an English impostor; "the Holy Maid (or Nun) of Kent"; executed. **6.** A county in Kansas; 890 sq. m. **7.** A county in Missouri; 519 sq. m.; county-seat, Lamar. **8.** A village in Allegany county, Md. **9.** A village in Tioga county, N. Y. **10.** A village in Orleans county, Vt. **11.** A town in Washington county, Wis.

Bar-to'ni-a, 1 bar-tō'nı-ə; 2 bär-tō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A small genus of eastern North-American annual or biennial herbs of the gentian family (*Gentianaceæ*) with threadlike stems, little awl-shaped greenish scalelike opposite leaves, and smaller terminal 4-parted flowers: Muhlenberg's generic name for Michaux's *Centaurella.* **2.** The genus *Mentzelia.* **3.** [b-] Any plant of this genus, or in florists' usage any one of the several species of *Mentzelia.* See MENTZELIA. [< B. S. *Barton,* American botanist.] [gland.

Bar'ton-up-on-Hum'ber, *n.* A town in Lincolnshire, En-

Bar'tow, 1 bär'to; 2 bär'to, *n.* **1.** A county in Georgia; 485 sq. m.; county-seat, Cartersville. **2.** A town, county-seat of Polk county, Fla.

Bar'tram, 1 bär'trəm; 2 bär'tram, **John** (3/21699–9/21777). An American botanist; established the first American botanical garden.

Bar-tra'mi-a, 1 bar-trē'mı-ə; 2 bär-trā'mi-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of acrocarpous bryaceous mosses with spherical capsules and the segments of the inner peristome cleft instead of entire or merely perforated. [< BARTRAM.]

Bar-tra"mi-a'ce-æ, 1 bar-trē'mı-ē'sı-ī; 2 bär-trā'mi-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of acrocarpous bryaceous mosses embracing the type genus *Bartramia* and two others.

ba-ru'i, 1 bə-rū'; 2 ba-rų', *n.* [Malay.] A woolly substance found at the base of the leaf-stalks of a sago-palm (*Arenga saccharifera*) of the East Indies, and much used for stuffing cushions, calking wooden vessels, etc.

Ba-ru'ı, 1 bə-rū'; 2 bä-rų', *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

Ba'ruch, 1 bē'ruk; 2 bā'rûe, *n.* *Bib.* Jeremiah's writer; also, a book by him. [Heb., blessed.]

ba-ru'ri-a, 1 bə-rū'rı-ə; 2 ba-rų'ri-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition, characterized by unusual density of urine. [< Gr. *barys,* heavy, + *ouron,* urine.]

bar'u-tine, 1 bar'u-tın; 2 bär'u-tĭn, *n.* A Persian silken stuff.

bar'vel, 1 bär'vel; 2 bär'vĕl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A leather apron.

bar'way", *n.* See BAR¹, *n.*

bar'win, 1 bär'win; 2 bär'win, *n.* [Local, Ir.] The sea-bream.

bar'wing", 1 bär'wiŋ'; 2 bär'wing', *n.* A crested crateropodid thrush-like bird or babbler (genus *Actinodura*) of the Himalayas, etc. [across the field. **bar'ways‡.**

bar'wise, 1 bär'waız; 2 bär'wīs, *adv.* *Her.* Horizontally

bar'wood", 1 bär'wud'; 2 bär'wŏod', *n.* The red wood of a tree (*Baphia nitida*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), of western Africa, or a powder made from it, used for dyeing English bandannas, etc.; camwood.

bar'y-, 1 bar'ı-; 2 bär'y-. From Greek *barys,* heavy: a combining form.— **bar"y-bl'o-tite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of biotite containing barium.— **Bar"y-brot'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of cymothoidean isopods with the palpus of the maxillipeds fixed and the distal parts of the *mouth coniform forward.* **Bar"y-bro'tes,** *n.* (*t. g.*)— **bar"y-bro'tid,** *n.*— **bar"y-bro'toid,** *a.*— **bar"y-cen'ter,** *n.* *The center of gravity.* **bar"y-cen'tre†.**— **bar"y-cen'tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the center of gravity, or based on the laws governing its position.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Ba"rye', 1 bä'rı'; 2 bä'rē', **Antoine Louis** (9/21795–6/11875). A French sculptor, painter, and engraver.

bar"y-e-col'a, *n.* *Pathol.* Partial deafness; hardness of hearing. **bar"y-col'a†; bar"y-e-coe'a†.**— **bar"y-glos'si-a,** *n.* *Med.* Any impediment or slowness in speech.— **bar'y-lite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A greasy, colorless, semitransparent barium-

aluminum silicate ($Ba_4Al_8Si_7O_{31}$).— **bar"y-pho'nı-a,** *n. Med.* Difficulty or harshness of speech. **ba-ryph'o-ny†.** — **ba-rys'ı-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A white translucent lead silicate ($Pb_2Si_2O_7$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system.— **bar'y-sphere,** *n. Geol.* The deeper parts of the earth, below the circulating waters of the lithosphere, by some supposed, because of the high specific gravity, to be specially metalliferous.— **bar"y-spher'ic,** *a.*

ba-ry'ta, 1 ba-raı'tə; 2 ba-rȳ'ta, *n. Chem.* Barium oxid; a heavy, gray-white, caustic, alkaline, fusible, poisonous compound (BaO) formed by calcining a barium salt. It forms barium hydrate with water, and is used in color-making, in plate-glass manufacture, and as a chemical reagent. [< Gr. *barytēs*, weight, < *barys*, heavy.]

bar'y-ten"or, 1 barı-ten'ər; 2 băr'y-tĕn"or, *n.* A tenor singer with low range, nearly covering the barytone portion of the scale. [< BARY- + TENOR.]

ba-ry'tes, 1 bə-raı'tiz; 2 ba-rȳ'tēs, *n.* 1. *Mineral.* Same as BARITE. **bar'y-tine†.** 2†. *Chem.* Baryta.— **ba-ryt'ic,** *a.*

ba-ry'to-, 1 bə-raı'to-; 2 ba-rȳ'to-. From BARYTA: a combining form denoting the presence of barium, as in **ba-ry"to-cal'cite** (BaCa)CO_3, and **ba-ry"to-cel'es-tite** (BaSr)SO_4.

bar'y-tone, 1 barı-tōn; 2 băr'y-tōn, *a.* 1. *Mus.* Having a register higher than bass and lower than tenor.

Notwithstanding its *baritone* notes, the boys perceived that the exclamations made by the voice were not those of terror.
MAYNE REID *Bruin* p. 40. [w. & co. 1889.]

2. *Gr. Gram.* (1) Having the last syllable unaccented; as, a *barytone* word. (2) Causing a final syllable to take no accent; as, a *barytone* suffix. [< It. *baritono*, < Gr. *barytonos*, deep-toned, < *barys*, heavy, + *tonos*; see TONE, *n.*] **bar'ı-tone†; bar'y-ton†.**

bar'y-tone, *n.* 1. *Mus.* (1) A male voice of barytone register, ranging from lower A in the bass clef to lower F in the treble clef. (2) A person having such a voice. (3) The viola di bordone, a stringed instrument having 6 or 7 catgut strings and from 9 to 24 metal strings: used in the 18th century. (4) A brass instrument of deep tone; especially, the smaller-bored saxhorn in B♭ or C.

2. *Gr. Gram.* A word having the last syllable unaccented. **bar'ı-tone†.**

bar'y-trope, 1 bar'ı-trōp; 2 băr'y-trōp, *n.* An inclined curve of such form that the pressure of a heavy body sliding down it will follow a given law. [< BARY- + Gr. *trepō*, turn.]

Bar-zil'la-ı, 1 bar-zil'ı-ə *or* -zil'ē; 2 bär-zil'a-ı *or* -zil'ä, *n.* 1. *Bib.* A Gileadite friend of David. *2 Sam.* xvii, 27. 2. In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, the Duke of Ormond as friend of Charles II. [Heb., iron of the Lord, strong, firm.]

Bar-zi'zi-us, 1 bar-zi-zı-ŭs; 2 bär-zi'zi-us, **Gasparinus.** Same as GASPARINO DA BARZIZZA. See GASPARINO.

B. A. S.[1], *abbr.* Bachelor of Applied Science: course in civil, mechanical, or mining engineering, or practical chemistry.

B. A. S.[2], *abbr.* Bachelor of Agricultural Science. See DEGREE.

bas., *abbr.* Basso.

Ba-sa'la, 1 bə-sē'ya; 2 ba-sä'ya, *n. Bib.* (Douay).

ba'sal, 1 bē'səl; 2 bā'sal, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, situated at, or forming the base; fundamental.

2. *Crystal.* Parallel to the lateral axes; as, a *basal* plane. — **basal ganglia,** collections of gray matter at the base of the brain; specifically, the optic thalamus and the caudate and lenticular nuclei.— **b. leaves,** leaves springing from the base of a stem: distinguished from *cauline leaves*. In stemless plants all leaves are basal.— **ba'sal-nerved",** *a.* Having all the nerves springing from the base; as, a *basal-nerved* leaf.— **b. wall,** in *Archegoniatæ*, a primary wall dividing the oospore into an anterior and a posterior half. GOEBEL *Morphology of Plants* glossary.— **ba'sal-ly,** *adv.*

ba'sal, *n.* 1. *Echin.* One of an interradial circlet of plates proximal to the stem or ventrad of the infrabasals. 2. [Rare.] The basisphenoid.

ba-sa'le, 1 bə-sē'lĭ; 2 ba-sä'lē, *n.* [-LI-Æ, *pl.*] 1. *Ich.* (1) A basal cartilage of the limb of certain fishes; as, propterygial, mesopterygial, and metapterygial *basalia*. (2) An actinost. 2. *Echin.* A basal. 3. *pl.* The metacarpals.

Bas'a-loth, 1 bas'ə-loth; 2 bäs'a-lōth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 35.

ba-salt', 1 bə-sôlt' *or* bas'ôlt; 2 ba-salt' *or* bäs'alt, *n. Petrol.* In general, any dark, heavy, fine-grained or aphanitic igneous rock, either intrusive or volcanic; specif., a felsophyric, vitrophyric, or aphanitic igneous rock, composed essentially of augite, plagioclase, and magnetite, in many cases with olivin. Under the larger use of the term are included numerous varieties, several having their own special names. Basalt, when occurring in large flows or sheets, has a tendency upon cooling to separate into prismatic columns, usually hexagonal, as at the well-known Giant's Causeway on the north coast of Ireland.

Paved with red *basalt* of the Paduan hills.
LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo* pt. ii, div. v.

[< L. *basaltes*, dark hard marble.]— **basalt glass,** same as TACHYLYTE.— **ba-salt'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like basalt; containing basalt. **ba-salt'ine†.**— **ba-salt'ı-form,** *a.* Columnar, like basalt. **ba-salt'old†.**— **ba-salt'ine.** I. *a.* Same as BASALTIC. II. *n. Mineral.* Same as AUGITE. — **ba-salt'ing,** *n.* 1. A pavement made of blast-furnace slag. 2. The process or operation of covering (as a road) with slag.

Ba-salt' Peak. A peak in the Rocky Mts., Colo.; 11,906 ft.

bas'an, 1 baz'ən; 2 bäs'an, *n.* A bark-tanned sheepskin for bookbinding: distinguished from *roan*, sumach-tanned. [< F. *basane*, < Sp. *badana*, tanned sheepskin, < Ar. *bitānah*, lining.] **bas'll†; baz'an†; baz'll†.**

bas'an-ite, 1 bas'ən-aıt; 2 bäs'an-ĭt, *n. Petrol.* 1. A felsophyric or vitrophyric volcanic rock composed essentially of plagioclase, nephelite or leucite, sodalite, augite, and olivin, with minor amounts of accessory minerals. [< L. *basanites*, < Gr. *basanos*, touchstone.]

Ba"sa-nom'e-lan, 1 bē"sə-nom'ı-lən; 2 bä"sa-nōm'e-lan, *n. Mineral.* A variety of limenite. [< Gr. *basis*, base, + *anomalos*, unequal.]

ba"sa-ree', 1 bū"sə-rī'; 2 bä"sa-rē', *n.* [Hind.] A seven-holed flageolet, blown by the nose or mouth. [bluestocking.

bas"-bleu', 1 bū"-blū'; 2 bä"-blŭ', *n.* [F.] A literary woman;

Bas'ca-ma, 1 bas'kə-mə; 2 bäs'ca-ma, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xiii, 23.

bas-cine' case, 1 bə-sīn'; 2 bä-çēn'. *Horol.* A watch-case which closes flush and has no projecting edge or hinge. [< F. *bassin*, basin.]

bas'ci-net, *n.* Same as BASINET.

bas"cu-la'tion, 1 bas'kiu-lē'shən; 2 bäs'cū-lā'shon, *n. Obstet.* A balancing movement for correcting retroversion of the womb by swinging the organ back into place. [< F. *basculer*, swing, < *bascule*, balance, < *battre* (< L. *batuo*), beat, + *cul*, posteriors, < L. *culus*.]

bas'cule, 1 bas'kiūl; 2 bäs'cūl, *n.* [F.] 1. A balanced lever, used in some lifting-bridges. 2. *Hydraul.* A balanced baling-scoop.— **bascule bridge,** a balanced lifting-bridge or drawbridge. See BRIDGE.

bas-duk', 1 bas-dūk'; 2 bäs-dŭk', *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish confection made of partially evaporated grape-juice combined with flour or starch and crisped by drying.

base[1], 1 bēs; 2 bās, *vt.* [BASED, 1 bēst, 2 bāst; BAS'ING.] 1. To place upon a foundation or basis; ground; establish; as, to *base* an argument upon false premises. 2. To form a base for.

That wrapped right hand which based the chin.
BROWNING *Easter Day* xix, l. 26.

base[2]†, *vt.* To abase; depreciate.

base, *a.* [BAS'ER; BAS'EST.] 1. Unusually low or degraded in sentiment, ideas, conduct, station, or rank; of mean spirit; morally, at the bottom; as, *base* motives.

For there was nothing *base* or small
Or craven in his soul's broad plan. WHITTIER *Sumner* st. 30.

2. Low in value. (1) Debased; counterfeit; as, *base* coins. (2) Readily tarnishing or oxidizing; as, *base* metal. 3. *Mus.* Same as BASS[2]. 4. *Old Eng. Law.* Held by villenage: said of a tenure of an estate. 5. [Archaic.] Illegitimately born; of humble birth.

'*Base*' always now implies moral unworthiness; but did not so once. '*Base*' men were no more than men of humble birth and low degree. TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 24. [E. P. & CO. 1890.]

6. [Archaic.] Low in height, growth, or position. 7. [Archaic.] Not refined; debased; as, a *base* style. [< F. *bas*, < LL. *bassus*, low.] **bace†.**

Syn.: abject, cheap, corrupt, debased, debasing, degraded, *degrading*, *dishonorable*, *groveling*, *ignoble*, *infamous*, low, mean, shameful, sordid, vile, worthless. See BAD; BRUTISH; PITIFUL.— Ant.: esteemed, exalted, honorable, honored, lofty, noble, pure, refined, worthy.— **base animals,** animals which, even if domesticated and tamed, it was not larceny at common law to steal, as dogs, cats, bears, etc. They become subject to larceny by statute. Compare FERÆ NATURÆ.— **base'-court",** *n.* 1. The outer court of a castle or mansion, occupied by the servants; also, the rear court of a farmhouse, containing the outbuildings. 2. *Feudal Law.* An inferior court of record.— **b. fee,** an estate or fee with a qualification, formerly held at the will of the lord. — **b. tenure,** originally, tenure of lands founded on servile offices, from which has sprung the tenure of copyhold.

base, *n.* 1. The lowest or supporting part; that portion of an object on which the remainder rests, or which forms the larger or more important part to which less important parts attach or belong; the foundation.

Come one, come all! this rock shall fly
From its firm *base* as soon as I.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 10.

(1) *Arch.* The lowest member of a structure, as the basement of a building, the plinth (when present) and base-moldings of a column, or the lowest course of a wall; a pedestal. (2) *Carp.* A board skirting the wall of a room, next the floor; base-board. (3) *Btol.* The end opposite to the apex; the point of attachment. (4) *Petrol.* The ground-mass or magma of a rock. (5) *Crystal.* The basal or pinacoid plane. (6) *Her.* The lower part of the shield, the charges on which are said to be *in base*. (7) *Dentistry.* A foundation, next the gum, for artificial teeth. (8) *Mus.* (*a*) The foundation or lowest part in a musical composition; that part upon which harmonies are founded. (*b*) Same as BASS[2]. (9) *Gr. Pros.* An introductory foot of two syllables in a lyric verse. KÜHNER *Gr. Gram.* § 352.

2. A determining ingredient; a common element with which other more distinctive elements unite to form a product. (1) *Chem.* A chemical compound which is capable of so uniting with an acid as in whole or in part to displace its hydrogen, neutralize its acid properties, and so form a salt: especially, in physiological chemistry, a ptomain. Many of these alkaloids are named after their discoverers, as **Brieger's bases** (one of which is obtained from the typhoid bacillus), **Morin's base** (produced in fusel-oil), etc. (2) *Pharm.* That ingredient in a preparation which contains the essential principle; as, the *base* of an ointment. (3) A substance used as a mordant, by which colors are set or fixed.

3. Any point, part, line, number, or quantity from which a reckoning, inference, or conclusion proceeds, or on which any other dimension, or the like, depends; any principle or datum; a basis; as, the *base* of an argument; the *base* of a triangle. (1) *Surv.* A very accurately measured line on the earth's surface, from whose known length other lines in a survey are determined: hence called a *base-line*. (2) In logarithms, a number the indices of whose powers are the logarithms of those powers respectively, as 10 in the common or Briggs system, and 2.71828 in the Naperian system. (3) *Arith.* A number on which a mathematical system or calculation depends; as, in the Arabic notation, 10 is the *base* of the decimal system. (4) *Geom.* That side of a rectilineal figure or that face of a solid on which the figure is conceived to be erected; a side or face which has some special mark or character, or to which other parts are referred. (5) *Fort.* (*a*) The imaginary line between two salient angles. (*b*) The exterior of the polygon.

4. *Sports.* (1) In baseball, one of the four points, or the stone or bag marking it, at the four angles of the diamond. See BASEBALL. (2) The line or limit serving as a goal or starting-point in a race. (3) In some games, as hockey, a line across which a player endeavors to strike his ball. 5. *Ordnance.* (1) The rounded rear part of a cannon, between the knob and the ring when these members exist. **base of the breech†.** (2) An old form of boat-gun. (3) A musketoon-like wall-piece of the 15th and 16th centuries, carrying a five-ounce ball. 6. *Mil.* (1) A place or region constituting a basis of operations or a point from which supplies and reenforcements may be drawn; as, a *base* of supply. (2) A unit (whether single soldier, troop, battery, or squadron) on which the evolutions hinge, and whose line of march is unaffected by the movements of other bodies. [F., < L. *basis*, < Gr. *basis*, stepping, base, < *bainō*, go.] **baast.**

Syn.: see BOTTOM; FOUNDATION.

— **base'-bag",** *n.* In baseball, a bag, usually of sand, forming one of the three bases other than the home base.— **b.-board,** *n.* Same as BASE, 1 (2).— **b.-burner,** *n.* A coal-stove or furnace in which the fuel is contained in a central chamber with a closed top and open bottom, at which latter place it is burned.— **b.-course,** *n.* 1. The lowest or foundation course of a wall. 2. A course between the foundation-wall and the wall proper.— **b.-hit,** *n.* In baseball, a hit that enables the batsman to reach first base before the ball can be thrown there.— **b.-line,** *n.* 1. The line connecting two bases. See BASEBALL and BASE, 4 (1). 2. The end boundary-line of a tennis-court. 3. A base-ring. — **b.-molding,** *n.* A molding at the base of any structure or member.— **b. on balls** (*Baseball*), the advancement of the batsman to first base through the delivery to him of a specified number of unfair balls, at present four.— **b.-plate,** *n.* See PLATE.— **b.-ring,** *n.* A ring on the breech of a cannon dividing the base from the first reenforcing ring.— **b.-rocker,** *n.* A chair rocking upon a curved-top base to which it is attached, and which is usually supplied with casters.— **b.-runner,** *n.* A baseball-player running or about to run between bases.— **Newtonian b.,** a theoretical fixed point in space to which absolute motion might be referred.

base'ball", *n.* A game played with bat and ball, named from the four bases or bounds which mark the course each runner must take; also, the ball used in the game: called the "national game of the United States."

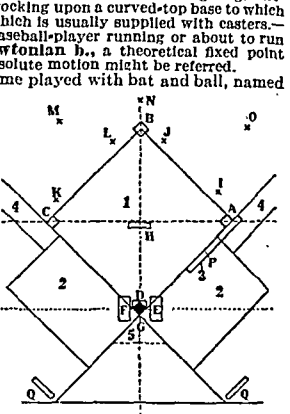


Diagram of a Baseball Field.
1. Diamond (90 feet x 90 feet). 2. Players' lines (75 feet x 50 feet). 3. Three-foot line (48 feet x 3 feet). 4. Coachers' lines. 5. Catcher's lines. *A*, first base (15 inches x 15 inches); *B*, second base (15 inches x 15 inches); *C*, third base (15 inches x 15 inches); *D*, home-plate (17 inches x 17 inches; 8½ inches); *E*, *F*, batters' boxes; *G*, catcher; *H*, pitcher's plate (24 inches x 6 inches); *K*, second-baseman; *L*, third-baseman; *M*, *N*, *O*, outfielders; *P*, space at rear of the bat, to which base-runner must confine himself; *Q*, *Q*, players' benches.

The players are divided into two sides, generally of nine each, one being *at the bat* and the other *in the field*, alternately. Each player of the former, in his turn, tries to bat the ball (thrown by one of the opposing side, the pitcher) in such manner that the batsman can reach one of the bases before the ball can be thrown there, or before he can be touched with it. In all cases the circuit must be made in regular order. He then tries in like manner, while succeeding players on his side are at the bat, to reach the next base, *Q*, *Q*, players' benches, and so to make the circuit. He is out if the ball, when he strikes it, is caught by an opponent before it bounds, or if he *misses the ball thrice and it is then caught by the player* behind him (the catcher), and also in certain other contingencies. When three players on a side are out the sides change places, and when each side has had its turn at the bat an inning is concluded. Nine innings usually constitute a game. The side that has scored the greater number of runs wins the game.

Some of the terms used in the game are the following. Those not self-explanatory are defined in their appropriate places.

assist	dead ball	left field, l.-fielder	sacrifice
bag	deep field	left on base	sacrifice hit
balk	delivery	liner	safe, s. hit
ball	diamond	long field	scratch hit
base, b.-hit, b.-running, b.-stealing	double, d. play	mask	scrub
baseman	down-curve	muff	second base
bat	drop-ball	nine	short, s. field, s.-stop
bat in, to	earned run	on deck	shut-out
batsman	error	out	single
batter	fair	out-curve	slide
batter's box	fan	outfield, -er	spike
battery	field, -er	overhand	spit-ball
bleachers	first base	overrun, to	squeeze play
block, b.-ball	foul, f. fly, f. line, f. strike, f. tip	pace	steal
bounder	fumble	passed ball	strike
box	fungo	pick-up	strike out, to
bunt	game	pitch, -er	substitute
bush-league	grounder	place a ball, to	team
called ball	high ball	plate	Texas leaguer
captain	hit, h.-and-run	play	third base
catch, -er	home, h.-base, h.-plate, h.-run	play ball, p. off	three-bagger, t.-base hit
catch out, to	homer	pop-fly, p.-up	time
center, c. field	in-curve	punish, to	triple play
c.-fielder	infield, -er	range of delivery	two-bagger, t.-base hit
clean hit, 'c. steal	inning	right field, r.-fielder	umpire
coach	left field, l.-fielder	rising ball	underhand, *a.* & *adv.*
cover	run	run	up-curve
curve	run out, to	runner	whitewash

— **base"ball'er, base"ball'ist,** *n.*

base'-born", 1 bēs'-bōrn"; 2 bās'-bôrn", *a.* Born out of wedlock; *also, of low birth; plebeian.*

base'-bred", 1 bēs'-bred"; 2 bās'-brĕd", *a.* Of disreputable origin or low breeding; mean.

bas-ec'phy-sis, 1 bas-ek'fı-sis; 2 bäs-ĕc'fy-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 sēs, *pl.*] *Crust.* A branch from the basis or second joint of a limb; an exopodite or exognathite. [< Gr. *basis*, base, + *ek*, out, + *phyō*, grow.]

based†, *a.* Wearing a base or skirt.

Ba'se-dow, 1 bū'zə-dō; 2 bä'ze-do, **Johann Bernhard** (*9/11*1723–*7/21*1790). A German teacher and educational reformer. [cese.

Ba"se-dow's' dis-ease'. Exophthalmic goiter; Graves's dis-

Ba'sel, 1 bā'zel; 2 bä'zĕl (F. **Bâle**), *n.* A city, capital of Basel-Stadt canton, Switzerland; Council of Basel, 1431; French treaty, 1795. **Ba'sle†.**

bas'e-lard†, *n.* A dagger, or sword, worn at the girdle. **bas'-il-lard†; bas'laerd†; bas'lard†.**

base'less, 1 bēs'les; 2 bās'lĕs, *a.* 1. Without a base or foundation; as, the *baseless Doric column*. 2. Without basis; groundless; as, a *baseless* accusation.

Synthesis, without a previous analysis, is *baseless*.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. vi, p. 69. [o. & L. 1859.]

— **base'less-ly,** *adv.*— **base'less-ness,** *n.*

base'-ley"el, 1 bēs'-lev'el; 2 bās'-lĕv"ĕl, *vt. Geol.* To reduce by erosion to or toward a base-level.

All these elements of form have been *baseleveled* — the highlands, the Watchung ridges, the Palisades. W. M. DAVIS in *Bulletin Geol. Soc. Am., Dec. 31, 1890* vol. ii, p. 554. [Pub. by Soc. 1891.]

base'-ley"el, *n. Geol.* 1. The flat, featureless surface or lowlands resulting, or conceived to result, from the completed erosion of any geographical area.

The doctrine of *baselevels* opened the way to specific studies of land sculpture. T. C. CHAMBERLIN in *Bulletin Geol. Soc. Am., Dec. 31, 1890* vol. ii, p. 542. [Pub. by Soc. 1891.]

2. The lowest level of erosion possible to a watercourse in any geographical area.

Ba-sel'ia, 1 bə-sēl'ə; 2 ba-sēl'a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of East-Indian annual or biennial climbing or trailing

plants of the basellad family (*Basellaceæ*), with alternate, rarely opposite, fleshy, variously shaped leaves, and flowers in spikes or racemes. *B. alba*, treated in its native localities as a pot-herb, is elsewhere cultivated in hothouses ornamentally as the Malabar nightshade, in several varieties. [L., a small base.]

Ba″sel-la′ce-æ, 1 bē″sel-ē′sı-ī; 2 bā″sĕl-ā′çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of tropical climbing herbs — the basellad family — of the order *Chenopodiales*, formerly included in the *Chenopodiaceæ*, but separated from it by some botanists on account of its two adnate bracts beneath the calyx. It embraces half a dozen genera and about 16 species. [< L. *basella*, a small base.] — **ba″sel-la′ceous**, *a.* — **ba-sel′lad**, *a. & n.*

Ba′sel-Land″, 1 bä′zel-länt″; 2 bä′ğĕl-länt″, *n.* A canton of Switzerland; 163 sq. m.; capital, Liesthal.

Ba′sel-Stadt″, 1 -shtät″; 2 -shtät″, *n.* A canton of Switzerland; 14 sq. m.; capital, Basel.

base′ly, 1 bēs′lı; 2 bās′ly, *adv.* **1.** In a base manner; dishonorably; meanly; treacherously. **2.** [Archaic.] In a bad or low manner or condition; in bastardy. **3†.** Cheaply.

base′man, 1 bēs′man; 2 bās′man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Baseball.* A player occupying the first, second, or third base.

Bas′e-math, 1 bas′ı-math; 2 bās′e-măth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

base′ment, 1 bēs′ment *or* -mənt; 2 bās′ment, *n.* **1.** The ground floor of a house or other building, beneath the principal story, wholly or partly sunk below the level of the ground, but fitted for household, manufacturing, or commercial purposes: better lighted and fitted than a cellar.

There was no sign of Home From parapet to *basement*.
HOOD *Haunted House* pt. i, st. 6.

2. *Arch.* The substructure or the basal portion of any building or other structure or member. **3.** [Rare.] The lowest or supporting part; base; as, the *basement* of a hill. **4.** [Rare.] The act of basing, or the state of being based. — **basement membrane** (*Anat.*), a thin layer of flattened, almost indistinguishable connective-tissue cells that serves as a basis for the epithelium in mucous membranes. See illus. under VILLUS. — **b. story**, see BASEMENT, 1. — **English b.**, a house-basement having its entrance at the street-level. — **French b.**, the basement of a house that has a high stoop, with the reception-room and the dining-room on the basement floor, and the kitchen in a subbasement.

base′ment house, 1 bēs′ment *or* -mənt hous; 2 bās′ment hous. A house to which the chief entrance is on the floor below that of the principal drawing-rooms: distinguished from *American basement house*, in which the kitchen, domestic offices, and entrance-vestibule occupy the ground floor.

base′-mold″ing, *n.* See BASE, *n.*

base′ness, 1 bēs′nes; 2 bās′nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being base, mean, or dishonorable; also, that which is base; disgraceful conduct; moral turpitude; meanness.

The worth of his three kingdoms I defy,
To lure me to the *baseness* of a lie. COWPER *Table Talk* l. 87.

2. *Metal.* (1) Liability to rust. (2) Inferiority, due to alloy. **3.** Lowliness or illegitimacy of birth; lowly station. **4†.** Deepness of tone.

bas′e-net†, *n.* A *basinet*. **bas′ı-nette†**.

ba′se-ost, 1 bē′sı-est; 2 bā′se-ŏst, *n.* The proximal element of a fin-support, when developed, directly supporting the rays. [< Gr. *basis*, base, + *osteon*, bone.]

ba′ses, 1 bē′sız; 2 bā′sēz, *n.* Plural of BASIS.

Ba′sey, 1 bā′sı; 2 bā′sy, *n.* A town in Samar, P. I.

bash[1], 1 bash; 2 băsh, *rt.* [Prov. Eng.] To strike heavily; smash in.

bash[2], *rt.* [S. Wales.] *Coal-mining.* To fill with rubbish.

bash[3]†, *rt.* To be ashamed, confounded, or dismayed.

bash, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A smashing blow.

Ba-shahr′, 1 bu-shūr′; 2 bä-shär′, *n.* A state in the Punjab, Himalayas; 3,320 sq. m.

Ba′shan, 1 bē′shan; 2 bā′shan, *n. Bib.* A region in Palestine, E. of the Jordan; famous for oaks and wild bulls. [Heb., the fruitful.] [*Bib. Deut.* iii, 14.

Ba″shan-ha″voth-ja′ir, 1 -hē″vo͝th-jē′ir; 2 -hă″vŏth-jā′ir *n.*

ba-shaw′, 1 ba-shō′; 2 ba-shą′, *n.* **1.** A pasha; earlier form of the title. **2.** A haughty or pompous official.

The mildest squire in Christendom can play the *bashaw* when he remembers he is a *justice of the peace*.
BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* p. 213. [B. & S.]

3. The mudcat (*Leptops olivaris*). [< Turk. *bāshā*, *pāshā*; see PASHA.] — **ba-shaw′ism**, *n.* The haughty tyranny of a bashaw. — **ba-shaw′ship**, *n.* **1.** The office of a bashaw. **2.** The demeanor or dignity of a bashaw.

Bash′e-math, 1 bash′ı-math; 2 băsh′e-măth, *n. Bib.* **1.** One of Esau's wives (*Gen.* xxxvi, 3). **2.** A daughter of Solomon (*I Kings* iv, 15). [Heb., fragrant.] **Bas′e-math†** (R. V.).

bash′ful, 1 bash′ful; 2 băsh′fu̯l, *a.* **1.** Shrinking from public notice; easily confused; extremely or unduly sensitive or modest; shy; timid; as, a *bashful* man. **2.** Characterized by or indicating sensitiveness and timid modesty; as, a *bashful* glance. **3†.** Disconcerted; abashed. — **bashful cat**, the slow loris or lemur. **b. billy‡.**

The slow loris is found in Eastern India. . . . The Bengali natives call it 'sharmindi billi,' *bashful cat*, from its slow . . . hesitating movements.
Standard Natural History vol. i, p. 31. [UNIV. SOC. '03.]

— **bash′ful-ly**, *adv.*

bash′ful-ness, 1 bash′ful-nes; 2 băsh′fu̯l-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being bashful; shrinking modesty.

Bashfulness and apathy are a tough husk in which a delicate organization is protected from premature ripening. EMERSON *Essays, Friendship* in first series, p. 162. [R. W. & CO. 1890.]

SYN.: coyness, diffidence, modesty, reserve, shyness, timidity. *Bashfulness* is a shrinking from notice without assignable reason. *Coyness* is a half encouragement, half avoidance of offered attention, and may be real or affected. *Diffidence* is self-distrust; *modesty*, a humble estimate of oneself in comparison with others, or with the demands of some undertaking. *Modesty* has also the specific meaning of a sensitive shrinking from anything indelicate. *Shyness* is a tendency to shrink from observation; *timidity*, a distinct fear of criticism, error, or failure. *Reserve* may be the retreat of shyness, or, on the other hand, the contemptuous withdrawal of pride and haughtiness. — ANT.: arrogance, assumption, assurance, boldness, conceit, confidence, egotism, forwardness, haughtiness, impudence, pertness, sauciness, self-conceit, self-sufficiency, etc.

bash″i-ba-zouk′, 1 bash′ı-ba-zūk′; 2 băsh′ı-ba-zu̯k′, *n.* An irregular volunteer of the armies of Turkey and her dependencies, noted for lawlessness and depravity, who renders service for his maintenance, but obtains neither pay nor uniform.

A *Bashi-Bazouk* may be a Circassian, Kurd, Zeibek, Arab, Albanian, Karapabak, Turk — anything, in fact, in race; but in so far as his calling is concerned, he is simply an irregular Ottoman soldier. EDWARD VIZETELLY *Reminiscences of a Bashi-Bazouk* p. 83. [J. W. A., 1897.]

[< Turk. *bashi-bozuq*, one in no special dress, < *bashi*, head-dress, + *bozuq*, disorderly, < *boz*, spoil.] — **bash″i-ba-zouk′er-y**, *n.* Conduct or bearing like that of a bashi-bazouk; also, bashi-bazouks collectively.

Bash′i Is′lands. A group of islands in N. China sea, between Taiwan and the Philippine Islands.

Ba″shi-lan′ge, 1 bā″shi-lāŋ′gē; 2 bā″she-läŋ′ğe, *n. pl.* A Bantu people inhabiting the southwestern part of the Belgian Kongo, and famous for the hemp cult, which binds each member to mutual friendliness and assistance and prohibits the traffic in girls. See AFRICAN.

Bash′ka, *n.* Same as VASHKA.

Bash-kirs′, 1 bash-kirz′; 2 bäsh-kĭrz′ *n. pl.* A Mohammedan tribe of combined Turkish and Finnish descent, leading a nomadic life in Orenburg, among the Ural Mountains.

bash′less†, *a.* Bold; shameless. — **bash′ment†**, *n.* Shame.

bash′lyk, 1 bash′lık; 2 bäsh′lyk, *n.* [Rus.] A hood or cloth head-covering worn in Russia: also adopted elsewhere. **bash′lik‡.**

Bash-mu′ric, 1 bash-mū′rık; 2 bäsh-mu̯′ric, *n.* The dialect of the Coptic language used in **Bashmur**, a district of Lower Egypt.

ba′sho-fu, 1 bū′sho-fū; 2 bä′sho-fu̯, *n.* [Jap.] A fabric woven from the fiber of the plantain, used in making underwear or decorative hangings.

bash′yle, *n.* Same as BASYL.

basi, *n.* [P. I.] Wine; a Pangasinan term. Compare ABROZ-BASI.

ba′si-, } 1 bē′sı-, bē′sı-o-; 2 bā′si-, bā′si-o-. From Latin
ba′si-o-, } *basis*, base (see BASE, *n.*); combining forms used technically to indicate connection with or relation to the base of an organ.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ba′si-al, 1 bē′sı-al; 2 bā′si-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to kissing; osculatory. [< L. *bastum*, kiss.] — **ba′si-ate†**, *v.* To kiss. — **ba″si-a′tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Kissing. — **ba′si-a″tor**, *n.* [Rare.] The orbicular muscle of the mouth. [C.]

ba″si-al-ve′o-lar, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the basion and the alveolar point. — **ba″si-bra′chi-al.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a piece of cartilage shaped like an inverted T (⊥), which forms a support to the base of the arms in certain cephalopods. **II.** *n.* The basibranchial cartilage. — **ba″si-brac′te-o-late**, *a. Bot.* Bracteolate at the base. — **ba″si-bran′chi-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or designating a median bone or bones which form the basis of the gills, or the branchial or visceral arches. **II.** *n.* A basibranchial bone. — **ba″si-bran-chi-os′te-gal**, *n. Ich.* The urohyal of most fishes.

ba′sic, 1 bē′sık; 2 bā′sic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of a base. **2.** *Chem.* (1) Above normal in base-producing constituents; as, a *basic* salt. (2) Having a base. **3.** *Petrol.* Containing comparatively little silica: said of igneous rocks, as basalt. **4.** *Anat.* Basal. **basic lavas** (*Geol.*), volcanic rocks having less than 50 per cent. of silica. — **b. line**, one of the spectral lines supposed by Sir Norman Lockyer to be produced by the primordial elements out of which, according to his theory, all matter is formed. — **b. lining** (*Metal.*), a calcareous or magnesian lining for boshes, converters, etc., to absorb the phosphorus of the melted iron in steel-making. — **b. oxid**, see OXID. — **b. process**, a method of making steel or homogeneous iron in a Bessemer converter having a basic lining. — **b. steel**, steel made by the basic process. — **ba′sic-al-ly**, *adv.*

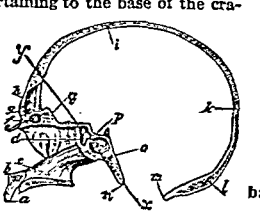
Ba′sic, *n.* A town in Augusta county, Va.

ba-sic′er-ite, 1 ba-sis′er-ait; 2 ba-sic′er-it, *n. Crust.* The second joint of the antennæ.

ba″si-chro′ma-tin, 1 bē″sı-krō′mə-tin; 2 bā″si-crō′ma-tin, *n. Biol.* Same as CHROMATIN.

ba-sic′i-ty, 1 ba-sis′ı-tı; 2 ba-sic′i-ty, *n. Chem.* **1.** The state or condition of being a base. **2.** The combining power of an acid, measured by replaceable hydrogen.

ba″si-cra′ni-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the base of the cranium. — **basicranial axis**, the median line through the bones lying at the base of the cranium, including the basal portions of the occipital, spheroid, and ethmoid bones. — **ba″si-dig′i-tal**, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the bases of digits. — **bas″i-dig″i-ta′le**, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* A basidigital bone; a metacarpal or metatarsal.

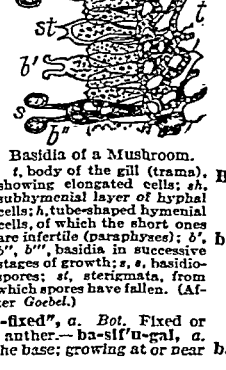


Basicranial Axis.

A median section of skull, the axis indicated by a line (*x y*). *a*, alveolar point; *b*, spinal point; *c*, vomer; *d*, sphenoidal sinus; *e*, superior spinal point; *f*, nasion; *g*, glabella; *h*, frontal sinus; *i*, bregma; *k*, lambda; *l*, inion; *m*, opisthion; *n*, basion; *o*, clivus; *p*, pituitary fossa; *q*, crista galli.

Ba-sid″i-o-li-che′nes, 1 ba-sid′ı-o-lai-kī′nız; 2 ba-sid′i-o-li-çē′nēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of lichens embracing those whose fungous portions are basidiomycetous. They constitute much the smaller part of the lichens, are chiefly tropical, and have been divided into two orders, the *Hymenolichenes* and the *Gasterolichenes*. Compare ASCOLICHENES. [< BASIDIUM + LICHEN.]

ba-sid′i-um, 1 ba-sid′ı-um; 2 ba-sid′i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A mother-cell in basidiomycetous fungi, on which spores (usually four) are borne at the extremity of slender stalks (sterigmata): characteristic of *Basidiomycetes* and rust fungi (*Uredinales*). [Dim. of Gr. *basis*; see BASE, *n.*] **ba′sid‡.** — **ba-sid″i-o-ge-net′ic**, *a. Bot.* Produced by or upon a basidium. — **Ba-sid″i-o-my-ce′tes**, *n. pl. Bot.* A class of fungi having the spores borne on basidia. It includes parasites and saprophytes. — **ba-sid″i-o-my-ce′tous**, *a.* — **ba-sid′i-o-phore**, *n. Bot.* A fructifying portion or sporophore in certain fungi, bearing basidia. — **ba-sid′i-o-spore**, *n. Bot.* A spore produced acrogenously upon a basidium. — **ba-sid″i-os′po-rous**, *a.*



Basidia of a Mushroom.

t, body of the gill (trama), showing elongated cells; *sh*, subhymenial layer of hyphal cells; *h*, tube-shaped hymenial cells, of which the short ones are infertile (parasphyses); *b′*, *b″*, *b‴*, basidia in successive stages of growth; *s*, *s*, basidiospores; *st*, sterigmata, from which spores have fallen. (After *Goebel*.)

ba″si-em-phyt′ic, 1 bē″sı-em-fit′ık; 2 bā″si-ĕm-fyt′ic, *a.* Connected with or fastened to rock or other support by the base, as certain algæ. [< BASI- + Gr. *emphytos*, implanted.]

ba″si-fa′cial, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the base of the facial part of the skull. — **ba′si-fixed″**, *a. Bot.* Fixed or attached by the base, as an anther. — **ba-sif′u-gal**, *a.* Turning or growing away from the base; growing at or near the apex only; as, the *basifugal* growth of a leaf. — **ba-sif′u-gal-ly**, *adv.*

ba′si-fy, 1 bē′sı-fai; 2 bā′si-fy, *rt.* [-FIED; -FY′ING.] *Chem.* To change into a base by chemical means. [< BASI- + -FY.] — **ba″si-fi-ca′tion**, *n.* — **ba′si-fi″er**, *n.*

ba-sig′, 1 ba-sig′; 2 bā-sig′, *n.* [P. I.] An alcoholic beverage made from rice, buri, or sugar-cane.

ba-sig′a-mous, 1 bı-sig′ə-mus; 2 ba-sig′a-mŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the pollen-tube growing into the ovule from the base in the chalazal region: said of *Æchemilla* and other phanerogamous plants: opposed to *acrogamous*. — **ba-sig′a-my**, *n.*

ba-sig′na-thite, *n. Crust.* The second joint of a gnathite. — **ba″si-gyn′i-um**, *n. Bot.* A gynophore, carpophore, or thecaphore. — **ba″si-hy′al.** **I.** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the base of the hyoid arch. **II.** *n.* The body or central piece of the hyoid bone; the inferior median portion of the hyoidean apparatus. See illustration under HYOID APPARATUS. **ba″si-hy′oid‡.**

bas′il[1], 1 baz′ıl; 2 băg′il, *n.* One of various aromatic plants of the mint family (*Menthaceæ*). Specif.: (1) A herb of the genus *Ocimum*, as *O. basilicum*, sweet or common basil, and *O. minimum*, bush or lesser basil, culinary herbs from India.

The *basil* tuft, that waves Its fragrant blossom over graves.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh. Light of the Harem*, st. 12.

(2) A species of calamint or calaminth (*Calamintha clinopodium*). (3) Several species of mountain-mint (*Pycnanthemum*). [< OF. *basile*, < LL. *basilicum*, < Gr. *basilikon*, prop. neut. of *basilikos*, royal, < *basileus*, king.] — **bas′il-thyme″**, *n. Calamintha nepeta* and the European *C. acinos*. — **wild b.**, or **bas′il-weed″**, *Calamintha clinopodium* and *Pycnanthemum incanum*.

bas′il[2], *n.* Same as BASAN. **baz′ıl†**; **baz′ın†.**

bas′il[3], *n. Mech.* A beveled face of a cutting edge; bezel.

bas′il[4]†, *n.* A fetter round the ankle of a prisoner.

Bas′il[5], 1 baz′ıl *or* bē′zıl; 2 băg′il *or* bā′şil, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Ba-si′li-us**; 1 bo-zī′lı-ūs, 2 bā-si′li-ụs; F. **Ba″sile′**, 1 bū″zīl′, 2 bā″şil′; It. Pg. Sp. **Ba-si′li-o**, 1 *ba-sī′lı-o*, 2 bā-si′li-o; L. **Ba-sil′i-us**, 1 ba-sil′ı-us; 2 ba-sil′i-ŭs; Rus. **Va-si′lij**; 1 va-si′lyı, 2 vā-si′lyi. **2. B. I.**, "the Macedonian" (820–3/25886), Emperor of the East, 867–886; reconquered Asia Minor from the Saracens and drove them from Italy. **3. B. II.** (958–1025), Emperor of the East; conquered Bulgaria. **4. Saint, B. the Great** (329?–379), one of the four Greek Doctors. He was bishop of Cæsarea, defended the Church vigorously and became the organizer of monastic life in the Greek Church, under a system of principles still widely observed; *Nine Homilies on the Six Days' Work*, etc. **5.** In Longfellow's *Evangeline*, a blacksmith in Grand Pré; Gabriel's father. [Gr. *masc.*, kingly.]

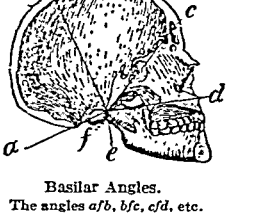
bas′i-lad, 1 bas′ı-lad; 2 băs′i-lăd, *adv.* To or toward the base. [< L. *basis*, base, + *ad*, to.]

Ba-si′lan, 1 ba-sī′lon; 2 bā-si′lăn, *n.* A district in Mindanao, P. I., consisting of the island Basilan and neighboring islets south of Mindanao, from which it is separated by **Basilan Strait**; capital, Isabela de Basilan.

bas′i-lar, 1 bas′ı-lar; 2 băs′i-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to the base, especially of the skull; hence, fundamental; basal.

Do not crucify your passions. Do not crucify your *basilar* instinct. H. W. BEECHER *Yale Lectures* lect. iii p. 65. [J. B. F. 1872.]

[< L. *basis*; see BASE, *n.*] — **bas′i-la-ry†.** — **basilar angles** (*Craniom.*), angles measured by drawing lines from the middle point on the anterior margin of the great foramen at the base of the skull. — **b. artery** (*Anat.*), a large trunk at the base of the skull, formed by the union of the two vertebral arteries. — **b. groove** (*Anat.*), a depression in which the medulla rests, situated on the upper surface of the basilar process. — **b. index**, see CRANIOMETRY. — **b. process**, the thick lower part of the occipital bone. — **b. suture**, the suture between the occipital and sphenoid bones at the base of the skull. — **b. vertebra**, the fifth vertebra of the loins.



Basilar Angles.

The angles *a/b*, *b/c*, *c/d*, etc.

bas″i-lar′chi-a, 1 baz′ı-lār′kı-ə; 2 băg′i-lär′ci-a, *n. Entom.* Any nymphalid butterfly of the genus so called; a white admiral. [Perhaps < Gr. *bastleus*, king, + *archō*, rule.]

ba″si-lat′er-al, 1 bē′sı-lat′er-al; 2 bā′si-lăt′ĕr-al, *a.* Situated at the side of a base.

Ba″sile′, 1 bu′zīl′; 2 bä′şil′, *n.* **1.** [F.] Basil. **2.** In Beaumarchais's *Le Barbier de Séville* and *Le Mariage de Figaro*, a hypocrite and slanderer.

Ba-si-lei′des, *n.* [Gr.] See BASILIDES.

ba-sil″ei-ol′a-try, 1 bə-sil′ı-ol′ə-trı; 2 ba-sil′ī-ōl′a-try, *n.* King-worship. [< Gr. *basileus*, king, + *latreia*, worship.]

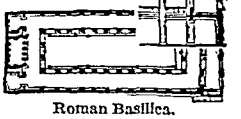
Ba-sil′i-an, 1 bə-sil′ı-an; 2 ba-sil′i-an, *a. Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to St. Basil or his monastic order; as, the *Basilian* liturgy. — **Basilian art**, a school of early Byzantine art characteristic of the monks of St. Basil, formerly very productive in art and letters. — **B. liturgy**, a service doubtfully ascribed to St. Basil. Compare LITURGY. — **B. manuscript**, see MANUSCRIPT. — **B. monk**, one of a monastic order founded in Cappadocia about 356 by St. Basil, which has always been predominant in the Greek Church, and formerly flourished in Italy, Spain, etc. It is now mainly Eastern and has its largest representation at Mt. Athos, but has representatives in the United States and Canada. — **B. nuns**, a contemplative order of nuns said to have been founded by the sister of St. Basil, and now extinct. — **B. priests**, an order of priests founded in France in 1800, devoted to training men to the priesthood. — **B. rule**, the regulations and discipline of the Basilian order, based upon the foundation principles given by St. Basil, and enjoining the necessity of manual labor, rigorous asceticism, and strictly regulated devotions. It was almost exclusively adopted by the monasteries of the Eastern Church, but in the Western Church was finally superseded by that of St. Benedict of Nursia.

Ba-sil′i-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** A monastic follower of St. Basil. **2.** One of an order of priests, founded in France in 1800, devoted to training men for the priesthood.

ba-sil′ic, 1 ba-sil′ık; 2 ba-sil′ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a basilica. **2.** Royal: said of certain parts or substances on account of their supposed importance or efficacy, as the largest of the superficial veins of the arm, or a special variety of ointment. [< F. *basilique*, < L. *basilicus*, < Gr. *basilikos*, kingly, < *basileus*, king.] **ba-sil′i-calt.**

ba-sil′ic, *n.* **1.** A basilica. **2.** The basilic vein.

ba-sil'i-ca[1], 1 bə-sil'ı-kə; 2 bə-sil'i-ca, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) Originally, at Athens, a portico on the agora in which the archon basileus dispensed justice. (2) Later, in Rome, a rectangular hall divided into nave and aisles by ranges of columns, and with a raised platform, called the tribune at one end: used as a hall of justice, and adopted as the type of the earliest buildings for Christian worship. **2.** *Eccl.* A church of the basilican type, or one to which the title has been given as an honor by the Pope.



Roman Basilica.
Ground-plan and elevation.

Stories of martyrdoms were painted on the walls of *basilicas.*
B. Bosanquet *Hist. of Æsthetic* p. 137. [Macm. 1892.]

3. A canopied tomb, or the canopy over a tomb. **4.** A small burial-chapel in the Roman catacombs. **5†.** A piece of ordnance; basilisk; basil. **6†.** The basilic vein. [L., < Gr. *basilikē*, fem. of *basilikos;* see BASILIC, *a.*] — **ba-sil'i-can,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, constituting, or resembling a basilica. **ba-sil'i-cate†.** — **ba-sil'i-can-ism,** *n.* Preference for the basilican type of church-building.— **ba-sil'i-con,** *n.* A variety of ointment. See OINTMENT.

Ba-sil'i-ca[2], *n.* *Law.* The Byzantine code of Basil I. (9th century), chiefly adapted from that of Justinian; a plural, used also as a singular. [LL., < Gr. *basilika*, neut. pl. of *basilikos;* see BASILIC, *a.*] **Ba-sil'ics†.**

Ba-sil"li-ca'ta, 1 bə-sil"ı-kä'tə; 2 bä-sē"li-cä'tä, *n.* A province of Italy; capital Potenza. Formerly called POTENZA.

ba-sil'i-cok†, *n.* A basilisk.

Bas"i-li'des, 1 bas"ı-lai'dız; 2 bȧs"i-li'dēs, *n.* A Greek Gnostic of Alexandria (2nd century), founder of the Basilidian sect, based on the affirmation that the sufferings of Jesus were merely human and not expiatory. [Gr.] — **Bas"i-lid'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **Bas"i-lid'i-an-ism,** *n.*

Ba-sil'i-kon Do'ron, 1 bə-sil'ı-kən dō'rən; 2 ba-sil'i-cŏn dō'-rŏn. A manual of conduct prepared in 1599 by James VI. of Scotland to guide his son Henry. [Gr., royal gift.]

Ba-sil'i-con Do'ron†. [& Sp.] Basil.

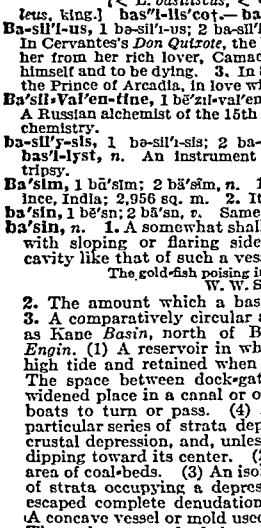
Ba-sil'li-o, 1 bə-zi'(*or* -sil')li-o; 2 bä-zī'(*or* -sī')li-o, *n.* [It., Pg.,

bas"i-lis'can, 1 bas"ı-lis'kən; 2 bȧs"i-lis'can, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a basilisk. **bas"i-lis'cine†.**

Bas"i-lis'co, 1 bas"ı-lis'ko; 2 bȧs"i-lis'co, *n.* A swaggering knight in an old and popular play named *Solomon and Perseda.*

Bas"i-lis'cus[1], 1 bas"ı-lis'kus; 2 bȧs"i-lis'cŭs, *n.* A Greek Emperor of the East; defeated by Genseric (468); usurped Leo's throne (474); deposed by Zeno; died in 477.

bas'i-lisk, 1 bas'(*or* baz')ı-lisk; 2 bȧs'(*or* bȧş')i-lisk, *n.* **1.** A fabled creature of the African desert, whose breath and look were fatal: sometimes identified with the cockatrice. **bas"i-lis-cus**[2]**†.**



The Hooded Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*). 1/7

Be thou like the imperial *basilisk.*
Shelley *Naples,* antistrophe 1.

2. An iguanoid lizard of the genus *Basiliscus,* having an erectile crest along the middle of the back and tail and a dilatable pouch on the head; especially, the hooded or mitered basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*).

The crested *basilisk* and speckled snake.
Pope *Messiah* l. 82.

3†. The golden-crested wren. **4†.** An *old-fashioned long 48-pound to 200-pound* cannon, ornamented with serpents. **bas'il†; bas-il'i-ca†.**

I had rather stand in the shock of a *basilisk* than in the fury of a merciless pen.
T. Browne *Religio Medici* p. 423. [U. G. B. 1852.]

[< L. *basiliscus,* < Gr. *basiliskos,* dim. of *basileus,* king.] **bas"i-lis'co†.** — **bas"i-lis'ki-an,** *a.*

Ba-sil'i-us, 1 bə-sil'ı-us; 2 bə-sil'i-ŭs, *n.* **1.** See BASIL. **2.** In Cervantes's *Don Quixote,* the lover of Quiteria, who wins her from her rich lover, Camacho, by pretending to stab himself and to be dying. **3.** In Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia,* the Prince of Arcadia, in love with the warlike Zelmane.

Ba'sil-Val'en-tine, 1 bē'zil-val'en-taın; 2 bā'sil-vāl'in-tīn, *n.* A Russian alchemist of the 15th century; father of analytic chemistry.

ba-sil'y-sis, 1 bə-sil'ı-sis; 2 ba-sil'y-sis, *n.* Basiotripsy.— **bas'i-lyst,** *n.* An instrument used in performing basiotripsy.

Ba'sim, 1 bā'sım; 2 bä'sim, *n.* **1.** A district of Berar province, India; 2,956 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Bas'imt.**

ba'sin, 1 bē'sn; 2 bā'sn, *v.* Same as BASON.

ba'sin, *n.* **1.** A somewhat shallow dish or vessel, usually with sloping or flaring sides, for holding liquids; a cavity like that of such a vessel.

The gold-fish poising in its *basin* clear.
W. W. Story *Ginevra Da Siena* st. 42.

2. The amount which a basin will hold; a basinful. **3.** A comparatively circular and shallow space of sea, as Kane *Basin,* north of Baffin Bay. **4.** *Hydraul. Engin.* (1) A reservoir in which water is received at high tide and retained when the tide has fallen. (2) The space between dock-gates or lock-gates. (3) A widened place in a canal or other waterway, to permit boats to turn or pass. (4) A dock. **5.** *Geol.* (1) A particular series of strata deposited over an extensive crustal depression, and, unless subsequently disturbed, dipping toward its center. (2) Loosely, any individual area of coal-beds. (3) An isolated or outlying remnant of strata occupying a depression in which they have escaped complete denudation. **6.** *Arts & Manuf.* (1) A concave vessel or mold used for grinding lenses. (2) The scale or pan of a balance. **7.** *Geog.* (1) A depression in the earth's surface, as a valley, or the area drained by a river or river-system; drainage-basin; as, the Mississippi *basin.*

On the left stretched the prairie, rising into swells and undulations, thickly sprinkled with groves, or gracefully expanding into wide grassy *basins,* of miles in extent.
F. Parkman *Oregon Trail* p. 21. [L. B. & Co. 1883.]

(2) A depression of varying extent in the floor of the ocean. See OCEAN-BASIN. **8.** *Anat.* The cavity of the pelvis; the pelvis. **9.** *Entom.* A large concavity in a surface; as, the *basin* of the antenna. **10.** *Agric.* A tract of country naturally or artificially enclosed so that full advantage may be taken of periodic floods, as of the Nile. **11.** *Forestry.* A depression or enclosed space made around the base of a tree to irrigate the roots. **12.** *Pomology.* The depression at the apex of some fruits, as the apple. **13.** A bason. [< OF. *bacin,* F. *bassin,* < LL. *bachinus,* < *bacca,* bowl.] **ba'son‡.**

— **ba'sin-range",** *n.* *Geol.* A kind of mountain range characteristic of the Great Basin province and formed by a faulted and tilted block of strata.— **closed b.,** a valley having no outlet.— **Great B.** [U. S.], an elevated region between the Wahsatch mountains and the Sierra Nevada, *having an area of 210,000 sq. m. and embracing parts of* California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, and most of Nevada. It drains into lakes (as the Great Salt Lake) with no outlet to the sea.— **interior b.** (*Phys. Geog.*), a closed basin.— **net b.,** a trap for fish, made of net.— **stationary b.,** a set bowl.— **tip-up b.,** a stationary basin arranged to empty its contents by tipping.— **ba'sined,** *a.* Lying or enclosed in a basin, as a village or a stream; depressed into the form of a basin.— **ba'sin-ful,** *n.* The quantity that a basin holds.— **ba'sin-ing,** *n.* *Geol.* A settlement of the ground in the form of basins, usually due to the removal by water of soluble underlying strata; also, deformation of strata into a basin or syncline in which the beds dip from all sides toward the center; opposed to *doming.*

ba"si-na'sal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the basion and nasion of the cranium. **ba"si-na'si-al†.** — **ba'si-nerved,** *a.* *Bot.* Having nerves or ribs running from the base, as a leaf.

bas'i-net, 1 bas'ı-net; 2 bȧs'i-nĕt, *n.* A small, close-fitting helmet like a basin. [< OF. *bacinet,* < *bacin;* see BASIN.] **bas'ci-net†; bas'net†; bas'si-net†.**

Green hazels o'er his *basnet* nod.
Scott *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 1, st. 25.

Ba'sing-stoke, 1 bē'siŋ-stōk; 2 bā'sing-stōk, *n.* A borough in Hampshire, England; trade and manufactures.

Ba'sin Moun'tain. A peak of the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 4,825 ft. high.

ba"si-oc-cip'i-tal. *Anat.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the basic portion of the occipital bone of the skull. **II.** *n.* The lower and thicker portion of the occipital bone, separate in young children and in many animals. See illus. under OCCIPITAL BONE.— **ba"si-o-glos'sus,** *n.* [-si, *pl.*] *Anat.* The portion of the hyoglossus muscle that arises from the body of the hyoid bone.

ba'si-on, 1 bē'sı-on; 2 bā'si-ŏn, *n.* *Craniom.* The point where the anterior border of the foramen magnum of the skull cuts the median plane. See illus. under BASICRANIAL. [< Gr. *basis,* base.]

Ba"si-oph-thal'ma, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of pulmoniferous tænioglossate gastropods with eyes at the bases of the tentacles, embracing most of the species.— **ba"si-oph-thal'mous,** *a.*— **ba"si-oph-thal'mite,** *n.* *Crust.* The basal joint of an ophthalmite.— **ba'si-o-tribe,** *n.* *Surg.* An instrument used for perforating and crushing the fetal head when normal delivery is impossible.— **ba"si-o-trip'sy,** *n.* *Obstet.* The operation of crushing the fetal skull by operating from its base.— **ba-sip'e-tal,** *a.* *Bot.* Developing, or increasing at, near, or in the direction of the base or from the apex downward.— **ba-sip'o-dite,** *n.* **1.** *Crust.* The second joint of a developed endopodite. **2.** The joint by which the limb of an arthropod is articulated with the body. — **ba-sip"o-dit'ic,** *a.*— **ba-sip"ter-yg'i-al,** *a.* **1.** Situated at the base of the fins. **2.** Of or pertaining to the basipterygium.— **ba-sip"ter-yg'i-um,** *n.* *Ich.* The main fin-ray represented by the metapterygium and distal elements in the same axis.— **ba"sip-ter'y-goid,** *a.* *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated at the base of the pterygoid bone.— **ba"si-ra'di-al,** *a.* Relating to the base of a ray.— **ba"si-rhi'nal,** *a.* Situated at the base of the rhinencephalon: said of a brain-fissure.— **ba"si-ros'tral,** *a.* *Ornith.* Of or situated at the base of the beak.

ba'sis, 1 bē'sıs; 2 bā'sis, *n.* [BA'SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēş, *pl.*] **1.** That on which anything rests; the fundamental principle; groundwork; support; foundation: now chiefly of immaterial things.

The *basis* of morals is a distinct question from the *basis* of theories of morals. Lecky *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 74. [A. 1888.]

2. The chief component part or ingredient; as, the *basis* of the medicine was opium. **3.** *Gr. Pros.* (1) A trochee or other foot (sometimes two) introducing a logaœdic or prose-poetic verse. See LOGAŒDIC. (2) That part of a foot that has the ictus; also, a metrical movement; foot; monometer. **4.** The board forming one side of a bellows. **5.** *Crust.* The second joint of any limb or appendage; a basignathite or basipodite. **6.** *Entom.* The proximal part of the proboscis-sheath. [L.; see BASE, *n.*]

Syn.: see BOTTOM; FOUNDATION.

ba"si-scop'ic, *a.* Looking or being on the side toward the base.— **ba-sis'o-lute,** *a.* *Bot.* Extending at the base beyond the point of attachment: said of leaves.— **ba"si-sphe'noid,** *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the basic portion of the sphenoid bone on the median line at the base of the skull. **ba"si-sphe-noi'dal†.** — **ba"si-sphe'noid,** *n.* *Anat.* **1.** The posterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone in man: separate in many animals. See SPHENOID BONE. **2.** The parasphenoid bone.

ba"si-syl'vi-an, 1 bē'sı-sil'vı-ən; 2 bā'si-sȳl'vi-an, *a.* *Anat.* Situated at the base of the sylvian fissure; said of one of the lateral fissures of the brain.

ba"si-tem'po-ral. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated at the base of the temporal region of the skull: specifically said of a membrane-bone in birds. **II.** *n.* A basitemporal bone, as in birds.— **ba"si-ver'te-bral,** *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the body of a vertebra.

bask, 1 bask; 2 bȧsk (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* To make warm by genial heat; expose to warmth: usually reflexively.

Childe Harold *bask'd* him in the noontide sun.
Byron *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 4.

II. *i.* **1.** To lie or sport about in or as in the rays of the sun or of a fire, as an animal; luxuriate in warmth; hence, to be surrounded by and enjoying genial influences; as, to *bask* in royal favor.

Basking between the shadows. Jean Ingelow *Honors* pt. i, st. 10.

2†. To take a bath, especially a warm bath. [< Old Scan. *badhask,* bathe oneself, < *badha,* bathe, + *-sk,* < *sik,* refl. pron.]

bask, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Bitter; acrid.

bask, *n.* [Rare.] A genial radiation; a suffusion, as of favor.

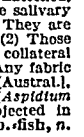
Bas'ker-ville, 1 bas'kar-vil; 2 bȧs'ker-vil, **John** (1/22 1706–1/21775). An English printer and type-founder.

bas'ket, 1 bas'ket; 2 bȧs'kĕt (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To put into a basket. **2.** To cover, as a demijohn, with basketwork.

bas'ket, *n.* **1.** A vessel of varying capacity, made of flexible materials, as twigs, splints, or strips of metal, interwoven, and commonly bound at the top. **2.** The quantity of anything that fills or will fill a basket; a basketful; as, peaches were a dollar a *basket.* **3.** A fruit-measure containing usually five half-pecks or three-fifths of a bushel in the United States, in England about two bushels. **4.** Fig., provision for immediate sustenance; as, blessed in *basket* and store. **5.** The overhanging part of an old-style stage-coach, containing the two outside back seats, facing each other. **6.** *Hat-making.* An oval screen on which the hairs fall in bowing. **7.** [Ceylon.] *Pearl-fishing.* One of a series of colanders, each with successively smaller holes, through which pearls are passed to be sorted. **8.** *Mil.* (1) A gabion; corbeille. (2) An osier mantlet. **9.** *Arch.* The bell of a Corinthian capital. See CAPITAL[2], *n.* **10.** An openwork sword-hilt guard; a basket hilt. **11.** *Basket-ball.* The wire-woven suspended goal. **12.** *Ich.* The cartilaginous gill-support in a myzont. **13.** That part of a spherical balloon in which passengers are carried. [< W. *basged;* cp. L. *bascauda,* of Celtic origin.]

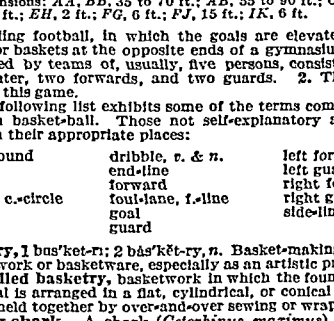
A Basket Hilt.

Basket is used attributively, meaning "made of or in imitation of basketwork"; as, **basket carriage, b. couching, b. grate, b. hilt, b. rack.— bas'ket-bea"gle,** *n.* A beagle for hunting a basket-hare.— **b. boat,** a boat with a frame of basketwork, especially a large circular skin-covered boat used in India.— **b. button,** a button covered with meshwork.— **b.-cells,** *n. pl.* *Anat.* Cells that embrace the bodies of other cells; especially, (1) Those that interlace secreting cells with flattened, branching, anastomotic prolongations, as in the salivary glands, the pancreas, and the mammary gland. They are probably of muscular or myo-epithelial nature. (2) Those nerve-cells of the cerebellum that clasp with collateral filaments the cells of Purkinje.— **b.-cloth,** *n.* Any fabric woven with a basketwork pattern.— **b. fence** [Austral.], a wattled fence.— **b.-fern,** *n.* The male fern (*Aspidium filix-mas*).— **b.-fired,** *a.* Cured by being subjected in baskets to a charcoal fire: said of certain teas.— **b.-fish,** *n.* An astrophytoid starfish with many-branched and entangling arms, as *Astrophyton agassizi,* common off the New England coast.— **b.-hare,** *n.* A hare let out of a basket, to be coursed.— **b.-hoop,** *n.* A West-Indian shrub (*Croton lucidus*), with a medicinal bark.— **b.-lizard,** *n.* An African zonuroid lizard (genus *Gerrhosaurus*) having markings interlacing like basketwork.— **b.-meeting,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A picnic party. **2.** A donation party.— **b.-oak,** *n.* *Quercus michauxii* of the southern United States. See OAK.— **b.-of-gold,** *n.* A European herb, the rock-alyssum (*Alyssum saxatile*).— **b.-palm,** *n.* The talipot.— **b.-shell,** *n.* Any corbuloid bivalve.— **b.-urchin,** *n.* A basket-fish.— **bas'ket-ware,** *n.* Articles made of basketwork. — **b.-weave,** *n.* A weave in imitation of basketwork. — **b.-withe,** *n.* A tropical American shrub (*Tournefortia volubilis*).— **b.-wood,** *n.* **1.** Any wood that separates readily into strips. **2.** *Bot.* A West-Indian climbing shrub (*Serjania polyphylla*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), with slender pliable stems.— **bas'ket-work",** *n.* **1.** A fabric or texture of woven or platted osiers or twigs, or a metal imitation of it; wickerwork. **2.** *Fort.* Earthworks made largely by earth-filled gabions or corbeilles.— **b.-worm,** *n.* A bagworm, as the caterpillar of the moth *Platæcticus glover,* infesting the orange.— **burden-b.,** *n.* A large strong basket, made by various primitive peoples and in various forms, intended for bearing back-loads by means of a strap over the shoulders or forehead.— **bas'ket-ful,** *n.* That quantity of anything which a basket holds or will hold.— **bas'ket-ing,** *n.* Basketwork.



A Basket-fish with its arms curled up.

bas'ket-ball", 1 bas'ket-bôl"; 2 bȧs'kĕt-bąl", *n.* **1.** A game



Plan of Basket-ball Court.

Details: *AA, BB,* end-lines; *AB, AB,* side-lines; *CD,* center-circle; *EH, EH,* foul-lines; *IGK, IGK,* foul-lanes; *L, L,* baskets.
Dimensions: *AA, BB,* 35 to 70 ft.; *AB,* 55 to 90 ft.; *CD* (radius), 2 ft.; *EH,* 2 ft.; *FG,* 6 ft.; *FJ,* 15 ft.; *IK,* 6 ft.

resembling football, in which the goals are elevated iron crates or baskets at the opposite ends of a gymnasium. It is played by teams of, usually, five persons, consisting of one center, two forwards, and two guards. **2.** The ball used in this game.

The following list exhibits some of the terms commonly used in basket-ball. Those not self-explanatory are defined in their appropriate places:

background	dribble, *v.* & *n.*	left forward
basket	end-line	left guard
block	forward	right forward
center, c.-circle	foul-lane, f.-line	right guard
court	goal	side-line
dead	guard	

bas'ket-ry, 1 bas'ket-rı; 2 bȧs'kĕt-ry, *n.* Basket-making; also, basketwork or basketware, especially as an artistic product. — **coiled basketry,** basketwork in which the foundation material is arranged in a flat, cylindrical, or conical spiral, and is held together by over-and-over sewing or wrapping.

bask'ing shark. A shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*) of the North Atlantic, which attains a length of over *30 feet:* named from its habit of basking on the surface of the water. It is killed for the oil in its liver, one shark sometimes yielding more than a ton.

baskt, *pp.* Basked. S. S.

bas'laerd†, *n.* A baselard.

Ba'sle, *n.* Same as BASEL.

Bas'math, 1 bas'maθ; 2 bȧs'măth, *n.* *Bib. 1 Kings* iv. 15.

Bas"nage' de Beau"val', 1 ba"nāş' də bō"vāl'; 2 bä"năzh' də bō"väl'. **1. Henri** (6/71656–3/11710), a French jurist and writer. **2. Jacques** (6/71653–12/121723), brother of preceding; a French Protestant theologian and church historian resident in Holland.

bas'net, *n.* Same as BASINET. **bas'nat†; bas'nette†.**

Ba"soche', 1 ba"zȯsh'; 2 bä"şȯch', *n.* A French society or gild of clerks of the provincial Parliaments and the Parliament of Paris, having many privileges, and suppressed in 1790. It began early in the 14th century, taking the form of a mock monarchy, and having as its officers a king, chancellor, referendary, attorney-general, and masters of requests. It issued coin, administered justice, and gave

plays which were the origin of the French comedy. [F., < L. *basilica*, basilica.] **Ba″zoche′‡.**—**Ba″so-chien′**, *n.* A member of the Basoche. **Ba-so′chi-ant‡.**

Ba-so′da, 1 bə-sō′də; 2 ba-sō′da, *n.* A town in S. E. Rajputana, British India.

Ba-som″ma-toph′o-ra, 1 bə-som″ə-tof′o-rə; 2 ba-sŏm″a-tŏf′o-ra, *n. pl. Conch.* A section or suborder of pulmoniferous gastropods with eyes at the bases of the contractile tentacles, embracing chiefly aquatic forms. [< Gr. *basis*, base, + *omma*(*t*-), eye, + *pherō*, bear.]—**ba-som′ma-to-phore**, *n.*—**ba-som″ma-toph′o-rous**, *a.*

ba′son, 1 bē′sn; 2 bā′sn, *vt.* To compact and shrink (a felt hat-body) on a bason. **ba′sin‡.**

ba′son, *n.* **1.** A table with a stone slab or plate of iron fitted in it, and a small fire under it: formerly used in hat-making in the first stages of the felting process. **2.** A basin; the alms-basin. *Bk. Com. Prayer.* [Var. of BASIN.]

ba′so-phil, 1 bē′so-fil; 2 bā′so-fil, *n. Physiol.* A cell or tissue-element that will stain only with basic dyes. [< Gr. *basis*, base, + *phileō*, love.] **ba′so-phile‡.**

ba″so-phil′ic, 1 bē″so-fil′ik; 2 bā″so-fil′ic, *a. Physiol.* Combining readily with a base or bases; capable of being stained with basic dyes. **ba-soph′i-lous‡.**

ba″so-pho′bi-a, 1 bē″so-fō′bi-ə; 2 bā″so-fō′bi-a, *n. Pathol.* Morbid fear or dread of walking. [< Gr. *basis*, walking, + -PHOBIA.]

ba-so′te, 1 bə-sō′tē; 2 bä-sō′tę, *n.* [Porto Rico.] Mexican tea. See under TEA. [match.

ba′″-spell″, 1 bē′-spĕl″; 2 bą′-spĕl″, *n.* [Scot.] A football-

Basque, 1 bask; 2 bąsk, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Basques or their language. **Basqu′ish†.**

basque[1], *n.* **1.** A woman's short-skirted dress-waist, separate from the dress-skirt: possibly so called because originally copied from the Basque costume. **2†.** A dish of minced mutton with various garnishments.—**pos-til′lon-basque″**, *n.* A basque the skirt of which resembles in shape that of a postillion's coat.

basque[2], *n. Metal.* A lining for crucibles or furnaces: generally a compound of clay, etc., with graphite or charcoal dust.

Basque[3], *n.* **1.** One of a distinct linguistic family of the French and Spanish Pyrenees.

Of the origin of the *Basques*, the chief theories are: (1) that they are descended from the tribes whom the Greeks and Latins called Iberi; (2) that they belong to some of the fairer Berber tribes . . . (3) the Atlantic theory, that they belong to a lost Atlantic continent . . . (4) that they are an indigenous race.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 487.

2. The language of the Basques: an unclassified agglutinative speech. Its divisions are *Euscara* (Spanish Basque) and *Bascunse* (French Basque). [F., < LL. *Vasco*, inhabitant of *Vasconia*, Gascony.]

Basque Prov′inc-es. A district in N. E. Spain, including Alava, Biscay, and Guipuzcoa provinces; 2,782 sq. m.

Basque Roads. A roadstead in the Bay of Biscay where Admiral Cochrane destroyed the French fleet, April 11–12, 1809.

bas-quine′, 1 bas-kīn′; 2 bąs-kīn′, *n.* [F.] An outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women. **bas-qui′ña‡** [Sp.].

Bas′ra, 1 bäs′rə; 2 bäs′rä, *n.* See BASSORA.

bas″-re-lief′, 1 bä″-ri-lēf′; 2 bä″-re-lēf′, *n. Sculp.* **1.** Low relief: a type of carving or sculpture in which the figure projects but slightly from the background. See illus. under AGRICULTURE. Compare ALTO-RILIEVO; MEZZO-RILIEVO. **2.** A work thus sculptured.

Vases and urns and *bas-reliefs*. LONGFELLOW *Keramos* st. 16.

[F., < It. *basso-rilievo*, < *basso* (< L. *bassus*), low, + *rilievo*, = F. *relief*; see RELIEF.] **bas′so-re-lie′vo‡**; **bas′-so-ri-lie′vo‡**; **bass″-re-lief′‡.**

bass[1], 1 bās; 2 bąs, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To sound in a deep tone. **II.** *i.* To render the bass part in a musical composition.

bass[2]**‡**, *v.* & *n.* Kiss. See BUSS.

bass, *a. Mus.* Low in tone or compass; as, a *bass* voice.
—**bass clarinet**, a clarinet that plays an octave lower than the ordinary one.—**b. clef**, the clef that marks the bass part in music.—**b. drum**, see DRUM.—**b. horn**, a deep-toned horn.—**b. staff**, the staff on which the bass notes are written; the lowest staff.—**b. string**, the lowest string in stringed instruments.—**bass′ness**, *n.*

bass[1], 1 bas; 2 bąs, *n.* **1.** One of various perch-like fishes much esteemed for food. (1) A serranoid, as (*a*) the common European *Dicentrarchus lupus*, and (*b*) the striped bass or rockfish (*Roccus lineatus*) or the white or silver bass (*R. chrysops*) of North America. (2) A centrarchoid, as (*a*) the black basses (*Micropterus*), (*b*) the rock-bass or redeye (*Ambloplites rupestris*), and (*c*) the calico bass (*Pomoxys sparoides*). **2.** One of many other fishes: (1) A sciænid, as the redfish, red bass, or channel-bass (*Sciæna ocellata*). (2) A salmonid, the whitefish or Oswego bass (*Coregonus clupeiformis*). **3.** Originally, the perch. See BLACK BASS, CALICO BASS, ROCK-BASS, SEA-BASS, etc. [< AS. *bærs*, perch.]—**ba′you-bass″**, *n.* The large-mouthed black bass.—**blue b.**, the sea-bass (*Centropristes striatus*).—**hog b.** [Local, U. S.], the small-mouthed black bass.—**lake-b.**, *n.* The large-mouthed black bass.—**marsh-b.**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The lake bass.

White-bass. 1/10

bass[2], 1 bēs; 2 bąs, *n. Mus.* **1.** The lowest tones of the voice, ordinarily of a man's voice or of an instrument.

Thundered the battery's double *bass*.—
BRET HARTE *John Burns of Gettysburg* st. 2.

2. One who sings a bass part; also, bass parts collectively, either of singers or of instruments; as, the *bass* was too heavy. [< OF. *bas*; see BASE, *a.*] **base‡.**
—**Alberti bass**, a so-called bass made up of arpeggios and broken cords.—**bass′-bar″**, *n.* A lengthwise wooden strengthening strip in a musical instrument of the violin class, to resist the string-pull against the bridge. **b.-beam‡**; **b.-bridge‡.**—**b. deafness**, *n. Mus.* Inability to distinguish low notes, the power to perceive high ones not being impaired.—**double-b.**, *n.* See DOUBLE.—**drone b.**, the bass of the three lower pipes of a bagpipe, which have but one tone: whence transferred to a continuous bass in compositions.—**figured b.**, a musical shorthand of bass notes alone, with figures to represent the accompanying chords.—**fundamental b.**, see FUNDAMENTAL.—**general b.**, thorough-bass.—**ground b.**, a constant repetition of a phrase of the bass with varied figures and harmonies for the sake of symmetry.—**murky b.**, see MURKY, *a.*, 2.—**radical b.**, fundamental bass.—**supposed b.**, the lowest note in an inverted chord, as E for C.

bass[3], 1 bas; 2 bąs, *n.* **1.** Same as BASSWOOD. **2.** Same as BAST[1].—**bass mat**, a coarse matting made of bast, used for a floor-covering, for packing, sugar-bags, etc.—**b. rope**, rope or twine made of bast, mainly for tying cigars, etc.

bass[4], 1 bēs; 2 bąs *n.* [Prov. Eng.] *Mining.* Dark carbonaceous shale. [Cp. BASE, *a.*]

Bass, 1 bas; 2 bąs, **George** (–1812?) An English naval surgeon and explorer; discovered **Bass Strait**, 1798, and proved Tasmania to be an island.

Bas′sa, 1 bas′ə; 2 bąs′a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 16.

Bas′sa-l‡ (R. V.).

Bas′sa-hir, 1 bŭs′ə-hĭr; 2 bąs′a-hĭr, *n.* A hill-state in the E. Punjab province, India; capital, Rampur.

Bas-sa′li-a, 1 ba-sē′li-ə; 2 bä-sä′li-a, *n. Zoogeog.* The realm of deep-sea life, which in warm latitudes sinks far below, and near the poles approaches the surface. A few of the animals of this abyssal realm are blind, but most have eyes, sometimes greatly exceeding normal proportions. Phosphorescent organs are borne by most, and the light from these perhaps accounts for the colors which ornament many Bassalian creatures, altho they dwell far beneath the effect of sunlight. This phosphorescence seems serviceable as a means of searching for prey, since all these animals are necessarily carnivorous, and also as a defense. Adapted to the great pressure of their depth-zone, when brought to the surface abyssal animals are invariably killed and often disrupted by the expansion of the gases in their bodies. [< LL. *bassus*, low, + Gr. *halia*, assembly.]—**Bas-sa′li-an**, *a.*

Bas-sa′ni-o, 1 bas-sā′nī-o; 2 bäs-sä′nī-o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, Portia's lover, who chooses the right casket.

Bas-sa′no, 1 bas-sā′no; 2 bäs-sä′no, *n.* **1. Duke of** (5/11 1763–5/11 1839), Hugues Bernard Maret, a French diplomat and statesman; secretary and adviser to Napoleon I. **2. Jacopo da Ponte** (1510–2/11 1592), an Italian genre-painter of the Venetian school; *Flight into Egypt*, etc.; two of his artist sons, **Giacomo** (1553–1613) and **Girolamo** (1560–1630), became distinguished painters. **3.** A walled manufacturing and wine-making town in Vicenza province, Italy; scene of Austrian defeat by Napoleon, 1796.

Bas′sa-reus, 1 bas′ə-rūs *or* ba-sē′ri-us; 2 bäs′a-rus *or* bä-sā′re-ŭs, *n.* See DIONYSOS.

Bas′sa-rid, 1 bas′ə-rid; 2 bäs′a-rĭd, *n.* [-RI-DES, 1 -ri-dīz; 2 -ri-dēs, *pl.*] *Class. Antiq.* A bacchant.

And Pan by noon and Bacchus by night, . . .
Follows with dancing and fills with delight
The Mænad and the *Bassarid*.
SWINBURNE *Atalanta in Calydon* cho., st. 6.

[< Gr. *bassaris*, lit. fox.]

Bas″sa-rid′i-dæ, 1 bas″ə-rid′i-dī; 2 bäs″a-rĭd′i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of procyoniform carnivores with typical sectorial teeth and dentition generally simulating that of the dog. [< BASSARIS.]—**bas-sar′i-did**, *n.*—**bas-sar′i-doid**, *a.* & *n.*

bas′sa-ris, 1 bas′ə-ris; 2 bäs′a-rĭs, *n.* **1.** A raccoon-like carnivore of the genus *Bassaris*, as the cacomistle (*B. astuta*). **2.** [B-] A genus typical of *Bassarididæ*. [< Gr. *bassaris*, fox.] **bas″sa-ris′cus‡**; **bas′sa-risk‡.**

Bas″sein′, 1 ba-sēn′; 2 bä-sęn′, *n.* **1.** One of the river-mouths of the Irawadi, Burma; 200 m. long. **2.** A district in Lower Burma; 4,127 sq. m. **3.** Its capital; a commercial town and river port. **4.** A seaport town near Bombay on an island of the same name. [A Norman-French poet.

Basse″lin′, 1 bas′laṅ′; 2 bäs′lăṅ′, **Olivier** (1400?–1450?).

bas″se″lisse′, 1 bas″ēs′; 2 bäs″ēs′, *a.* [F.] Made with horizontal warp as distinguished from *hautelisse:* said of tapestry. **basse″lice′‡.**

Basses″-Alpes′, 1 bas′-zālp′; 2 bäs′-zälp′, *n.* A department on the Italian border of France; 2,685 sq. m.; capital, Digne.

Basses″-Py″ré″nées′, 1 bas′-pi″ré″nē′; 2 bäs′-pŷ″re″ng′, *n.* A department on the S. border of France; 2,943 sq. m.; capital, Pau.

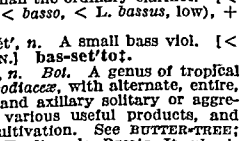
bas′set, 1 bas′et; 2 bäs′ĕt. *Geol. & Mining.* **I.** *a.* Appearing at or above the surface of the ground; outcropping; as, the *basset* edges of strata. **II.** *n.* An outcropping. [Perhaps < OF. *basset*, dim. of *bas* (< L. *bassus*), low.]—**bas′set, bas′set-ing**, *n.* Outcropping of strata.

bas′set[2], 1 bas′et *or* bə-set′; 2 bäs′ĕt *or* bä-sĕt′, *n.* A game of cards, like faro, popular in the 18th century.

Gamblers playing deep at *basset*.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 282. [w. r. a. 1881.]

[< F. *bassette*, < It. *bassetta*, < *basso*, low.]

bas′set[3], *n.* [F.] A short-legged hunting-dog used to unearth badgers and foxes, and closely allied to the dachshund: one of the oldest breeds of dogs. See DOG. **bas′set-hound″‡.**


Basset.

basse″-tal′ile, 1 bās″tā′yə; 2 bäs″-tä′yle. [F.] **I.** *a.* Designating a variety of transparent enamel work with background sculptured. **II.** *n.* Same as BAS-RELIEF.

Basse″-Terre′, 1 bas″-ter′; 2 bäs″-tĕr′, *n.* **1.** A seaport in Guadeloupe, French West Indies. **2.** A seaport, capital of St. Kitts, British West Indies.

bas′set-horn″, 1 bas′et-hōrn″; 2 bäs′ĕt-hôrn″, *n.* A tenor clarinet having a compass of three and a half octaves. It has four more low keys than the ordinary clarinet. [< It. *bassetto*, somewhat low (< *basso*, < L. *bassus*, low), + HORN.]

bas-sette′, 1 ba-set′; 2 bä-sĕt′, *n.* A small bass viol. [< It. *bassetto*; see BASSET-HORN.] **bas-set′to‡.**

Bas′si-a, 1 bas′i-ə; 2 bäs′i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical herbs of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, with alternate, entire, smooth, coriaceous leaves, and axillary solitary or aggregate flowers. They yield various useful products, and some are in ornamental cultivation. See BUTTER-TREE; ILLUPI; MAHWA; SHEA. [< Ferdinando *Bassia*, It. physician and botanist.]

Bas″si-a′nus, 1 bas′si-ā′nus; 2 bäs′si-ä′nus, **Joannes.** An Italian professor of law at Bologna, in the 12th century; *Summary on the Authentica*.

bas′sie, 1 bas′i; 2 bäs′i, *n.* [Scot.] A wooden meal-basin.

Bas′sim, 1 bas′im; 2 bäs′im, *n.* See BASIM.

bas-sine′, 1 bas-īn′; 2 bäs-ĭn′, *n.* In the making of watch-cases, a perfectly oval edge where the cap or lid from either side closes without apparent jointure: used also adjectivally. [< Gr. *bassa*, a drinking-cup.]

bas′si-net, 1 bas′i-net; 2 bäs′i-nĕt, *n.* **1.** A basket with a wicker hood over one end, used as a child's cradle; also, a small basket for holding the articles and clothing for dressing an infant; a child's perambulator. **2†.** The pan of an old musket. **3†.** Any one of several European species of buttercup (*Ranunculus*). **4†.** A basinet. [F., dim. of *bassin*; see BASIN.]

bass′ist, 1 bēs′ist; 2 bās′ĭst, *n.* A bass-singer; also, a player on a bass instrument.

bas′so, 1 bās′so; 2 bäs′so, *n.* [It.] **1.** A bass-singer. **2.** The bass part.—**basso buffo**, a bass-singer in opera bouffe.—**b. cantante**, a high bass: opposed to BASSO PROFUNDO.—**b. continuo**, figured bass.—**b. ostinato**, *n.* Ground bass.—**b. profundo**, a singer who sings the deepest bass; also, the lowest bass voice.

Bas″som″pierre′, 1 ba″sōṅ″pyār′; 2 bä″sôṅ″pyêr′, **Baron de**, François (4/11 1579–10/11 1646). A French diplomat; marshal (1622); imprisoned by Richelieu; *Mémoires*.

bas-son′, 1 ba-sōṅ′; 2 bä-sôṅ′, *n.* [F.] A bassoon.—**basson quinte**, a double-reed instrument a fifth higher than a bassoon.

bas-soon′, 1 ba-sūn′; 2 bă-sōōn′, *n.* **1.** A wooden reed-instrument with curved mouthpiece, having keys and finger-holes, and a range of about three octaves, from double A in the bass: the natural bass of the oboe and clarinet. See ORCHESTRA. **2.** An organ-stop like a bassoon in tone. [< F. *basson*, < It. *bassone*, < *basso*; see BASSET-HORN.]

The Bassoon, as played.

bas-soon′ist, 1 ba-sūn′ist; 2 bă-sōōn′ĭst, *n.* A bassoon-player.

Bas′so-ra, 1 bus′o-rə; 2 bäs′o-ra, *n.* **1.** A district of Irak, Mesopotamia; 53,580 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; ancient city. [Arab., stony ground.] **Bas′ra‡**; **Bus′ra‡.**

bas′so-ri-lie′vo, 1 bū′so-ri-lyē′vo; 2 bä′so-rĭ-lyę′vo, *n.* [It.] Bas-relief.

bas′so-rin, 1 bas′o-rin; 2 băs′o-rĭn, *n.* An insoluble solid gummy compound ($C_{11}H_{20}O_{10}$)*n*, found in various gums, as of cherry, plum, tragacanth, and Bassora gum (see GUM); vegetable mucus. [< *Bassora*, a city of Asiatic Turkey.]

bass pom′mer. Same as BOMBARDON.

Bass Rock, 1 bas rek; 2 bąs rŏk. An island rock in the Firth of Forth, Scotland; 313 ft. high; prison for Covenanters; breeding-resort of sea-fowl, several kinds of which take its name; as, **Bass cock**, the puffin; **Bass goose**, the gannet (*Sula bassana*). [150 m. wide.

Bass Strait. The passage between Australia and Tasmania;

bass vi′ol, 1 bēs vaī′əl; 2 bąs vī′ol. A stringed instrument of the violoncello type: used for playing the bass in concerted music. See ORCHESTRA.

bass′wood″, 1 bas′wud″; 2 bąs′wŏod″, *n.* The American linden or whitewood (*Tilia americana*), a large tree with light soft wood used for furniture, etc.; also, the wood of the tree. See plate of LEAVES. [< BAST[1], *n.*, + WOOD.] **bass‡.**—**white basswood**, *Tilia heterophylla*.

bass′wood″ cheese. Same as SAPSAGO CHEESE.

bast[1], 1 bast; 2 bąst, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The fibrous inner bark of trees, originally of the lime. (2) A vegetable tissue found especially in the inner bark of dicotyledons, composed of tough, spindle-shaped, thick-walled fibers or cells, called **bast-fibers** or **bast-cells**; liber. **2.** Mats or cordage made from the inner bark of trees. [< AS. *bæst*, lime-tree. Perhaps < root of BESOM[1], *n.*]
—**bast′-palm″**, *n.* A palm yielding a bast, as *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia piassaba* of South America.—**b.-parenchyma**, *n.* Bast-cells.—**b.-tree**, *n.* The European linden (*Tilia europæa*).—**b.-vessel**, *n.* See SIEVE-CELL.—**Cuba b.**, bast used in Cuba for tying up cigars.

bast[2], *n.* [Per.] A place of refuge; sanctuary; as, persons in *bast* at the Russian legation.

Bast[3], *n. Egypt. Myth.* A goddess represented in two distinct forms: (1) as a lion-headed woman with solar disk and urœus; (2) as cat-headed and bearing a sistrum, in which form she was named *Pasht*. She was the personification of life and fruitfulness, and was worshiped chiefly at Bubastis (*Pa-Bast*). [spades.

bas′ta, 1 bus′tə; 2 bäs′tä, *n.* [Sp.] In solo, the queen of

bas′ta, *interj.* [It.] Enough! hold! used in old drama, and by a band-leader when he wishes to stop a performer.

Bas′taard, 1 bas′tərd; 2 bäs′tard, *n.* See GRIQUA.

Bas′ta-i, 1 bas′tı-qi; 2 bäs′ta-ı, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 31.

Bas′tar, 1 bus′tur; 2 bŭs′tär, *n.* A native state in the Central Provinces, India; 13,000 sq. m.; capital, Jagdalpur.

bas′tard, 1 bas′tərd; 2 băs′tard (XIII), *a.* **1.** Born out of wedlock. See BASTARD, *n.* **2.** Not genuine; false; spurious; as, *bastard* criticism. **3.** Resembling the genuine or actual in some degree: used chiefly in botany, zoology, and medicine; as, *bastard* mahogany; *bastard* measles. **4.** Abnormal in proportion or dimension; unusual: archaic except in mechanical terms; as, a *bastard* galley.—**bastard ashlar**, see ASHLAR.—**b. bar** (*Her.*), same as BATON, 3.—**b. Brazil-nut**, an unidentified non-edible nut of the border of Brazil which has a hard shell and resembles the Brazil-nut. *U. S. Treasury Decisions, March 21, 1901* p. 20. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '01.]—**b. cherry**, a species of *Ehretia* (*E. tinifolia*).—**b. cinnamon**, same as CASSIA-BARK.—**b. currant**, a tropical Old World shrub (*Ehretia microphylla*) with very numerous small sessile, fasciculate, axillary white flowers and shining red drupes suggestive of currants.—**b. cut**, same as TANGENT CUT.—**b. elm** [Local, N. J.], the hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*).—**b. granite** (*Geol.*), same as GNEISS.—**b. halibut**, a large common coarse flounder (*Paralichthys californicus*) of the Gulf of California, the tail of which is doubly concave.—**b. ipecac.** **1.** A West-Indian milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*). **2.** The fever-root.—**wild ipecac.**—**b. ironwood.** **1.** A low twisted West-Indian tree (*Xanthoxylum pterota*) of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), sometimes cultivated in hothouses, and naturalized from Florida to Louisiana. **2.** A small West-Indian tree (*Trichilia hirta*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*).—**b. jasmine**, the matrimony-vine.—**b. margaret** (*Ich.*), same as SAILOR'S-CHOICE.—**b. pellitory**, sneezewort (*Achillea ptarmica*).—**b. plaintain**, same as WILD PLANTAIN.—**b. shingle**, a shingle in which the grain runs crosswise.—**b. stucco**, a finishing plaster coat ready to paint upon.—**b. title**, a short title-page sometimes preceding the regular full title-page of a book.—**b. type** (*Print.*), a type having a face smaller or larger than proper for its body, as long-primer face on small-pica body, or vice versa; a type on a body-size that is not measurable by the integers of the point system; an odd-size type, such as bourgeois; also, a type leaner than the standard.—**b. weakfish**, a sciænoid fish (*Cynoscion nothus*) of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.—**b. wheel**, a beveled wheel so flat as to be almost a spur-wheel.—**b. wing** (*Ornith.*), an alula.—**b. wormwood**, the hogweed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*).

bas′tard, *n.* **1.** A child neither born nor begotten in lawful wedlock; an illegitimate child.

By the civil law, and now by statutes of many of the United States, the subsequent marriage of the parents of a bastard legitimates the child.

2. A refuse sugar from sirup that has been boiled several times before; also, a mold used in draining sugar. **3.** A cirritoid fish, the bastard trumpeter. See TRUM-

PETER. **4.** A large sail used in the Mediterranean. [M.] **5.** [Archaic.] A sweet or sweetened wine; especially, a sweet Spanish wine resembling muscatel.

Here he sat down with tears in his eyes, and called for a little mulled *bastard*. BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* p. 91. [H. 1883.]

6. A certain size of writing-paper. **7**†. One of various things of inferior quality or unusual proportions, as a kind of cloth, a cannon, a mongrel. [OF., < *bast*, pack-saddle, < *bastum*, < MHG. *bast*, mat.] — **special bastard** (*Law*), one legitimated by the subsequent marriage of his parents.

bas'tard-ate, 1 bas'tərd-ēt; 2 bäs'tard-āt, *n. Naut.* A *square-stemmed rowing-galley.*

bas'tard-ism, 1 bas'tərd-izm; 2 bäs'tard-ism, *n.* [Archaic.] *Law.* The state or condition of bastardy.

bas'tard-ize, 1 bas'tərd-aiz; 2 bäs'tard-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To declare illegitimate; prove to be, or stigmatize as, a bastard. **2.** To make degenerate; debase, as a race of people. **3**†. To beget out of wedlock. **II.** *i.* To become degenerate; deteriorate. **bas'tard-isc**†. — **bas"tard-i-za'[or -sa']tion**, *n.*

bas'tard-ly†, *a.* & *adv.* Bastardlike. — **bas'tard-li-ness**†, *n.*

bas'tard-y, 1 bas'tərd-i; 2 bäs'tard-y, *n.* **1.** The offense of begetting a bastard child. **2.** The state of being a bastard; illegitimacy. **3.** *Law.* A judicial proceeding for determining the paternity of an illegitimate child, in order to compel its father to support it. **bas'tard-ice**†. — **fillet of bastardy** (*Her.*), a narrow band on a shield signifying bastardy.

baste[1], 1 bēst; 2 bāst, *vt.* [BAST'ED; BAST'ING.] To sew loosely together; fasten temporarily in place or shape with long stitches; as, to *baste* a dress. [< OF. *bastir*, < MHG. *bestan*, bind, < *bast*, bast.]

baste[2], *vt.* **1.** To cover with melted fat, gravy, etc., or sprinkle with flour, salt, or the like, while cooking, as meat in process of roasting or baking. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To mark (sheep) with tar. **3.** To pour melted tallow or wax over (a wick), as in candle-making.

baste[3], *vt.* [Colloq.] To beat with a stick or cudgel; thrash. [< Ice. *beysta*, beat.]

baste[4], *v. Card-playing.* Same as BEAST, 5.

bast'er[1], 1 bēst'ər; 2 bäst'er, *n.* One that bastes; specif., a sewing-machine attachment for basting.

bast'er[2], *n.* One who bastes meat or the like.

bast'er[3], *n.* [Colloq.] One who bastes, as with a club; also, the blow so struck.

bas-ter'na, 1 bas-tūr'nə; 2 bäs-tėr'na, *n.* [LL.] A Roman litter or chair borne by mules; also, the ox-çart or ox-wagon of the early French kings.

Following the sedan was the *basterna*, chiefly borne by mules. E. M. STRATTON *World on Wheels* p. 138. [AUTHOR. 1878.]

Bas'tha-i, 1 bas'thi-ai; 2 bäs'tha-i, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). Same as BASTAI.

bas'ti, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] See BUSTEE[1].

Bas-ti'a, 1 bas-ti'ə; 2 bäs-ti'ä, *n.* A seaport in Corsica.

Bas"ti"at', 1 bas'ti'ā'; 2 bäs'ti'ä', **Frédéric** (6/21 1801—12/24 1850). A French political economist; *Harmonies Economiques*, etc.

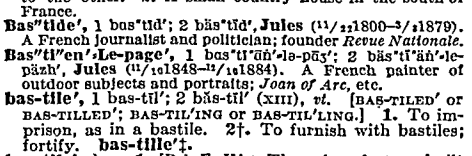
bas-tide', 1 bas-tīd'; 2 bäs-tīd', *n.* [F.] **1.** A city built especially for defense, and to accommodate a garrison, having all streets straight and running at right angles one to the other. **2.** A small country house in the south of France.

Bas"tide', 1 bas'tīd'; 2 bäs'tīd', **Jules** (11/22 1800—3/21 1879). A French journalist and politician; founder *Revue Nationale*.

Bas"ti"en'-Le-page', 1 bas'ti'ăn'-lə-pāj'; 2 bäs'ti'ăn'-le-päzh', **Jules** (11/16 1848—12/10 1884). A French painter of outdoor subjects and portraits; *Joan of Arc*, etc.

bas-tile', 1 bas-tīl'; 2 bäs-tīl' (XIII), *vt.* [BAS-TILED' or BAS-TILLED'; BAS-TIL'ING or BAS-TIL'LING.] **1.** To imprison, as in a bastile. **2**†. To furnish with bastiles; fortify. **bas-tille'**†.

bas-tile', } *n.* **1.** [B-] *F. Hist.* The prison fortress built
bas-tille', } at the Porte St. Antoine, Paris, in 1369, destroyed by a popular uprising July 14, 1789. It was regarded as the symbol of monarchical despotism, and July 14, the day of its demolition,



Elevation of the Bastile Prison, Paris (1789).

has been made a national anniversary. **2.** A prison, especially a fortress used as a state prison, or a prison characterized by atrocities. **3.** A fortress; also, a citadel, outwork, or the like, especially one constructed to advance and shelter besiegers. [< OF. *bastille*, building, either < *bastir*, to build, or < a LL. word cognate with Gr. *bastazō*, raise, support.]

bas-til'lion, 1 bas-til'yən; 2 bäs-til'yon, *n.* [Archaic.] A little bastile; a small fortress, castle, or fortified tower. [< OF. *bastillon*, dim. of *bastille*; see BASTILE.] **bas-til'lon**†.

bas'ti-ment†, *n.* **1.** A ship. **2.** Military stores. **3.** A wall. **bas"ti-men'to**†.

bas"ti-na'do, 1 bas'ti-nē'do; 2 bäs'ti-nā'do, *vt.* To beat on the soles of the feet; also, to flog in any manner.

Till *bastinadoed* back again he went. DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel* pt. ii, l. 344.

bas"ti-nade'†; **bas"to-na'do**†. Syn.: see BEAT.

bas"ti-na'do, *n.* **1.** An Oriental punishment, by beating with a pliable stick or the like, usually on the soles of the feet. **2.** Any beating or cudgeling, or the cudgel used in giving it. [< Sp. *bastonada*, < *baston*, cudgel.] **bas"ta-na'do**†; **bas"to-na'do**†.

bast'ings, 1 bēst'iŋz; 2 bäst'iŋs, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] The stitches taken in basting a seam or a garment; also, the thread used for that purpose; as, take out the *bastings*.

bas'tion, 1 bas'chən; 2 bäs'chon, *n. Fort.* A work consisting of two faces and two flanks, all the angles being salient: usually designed to defend an adjacent curtain. See FORTIFICATION, fig. 1.

A looming *bastion* fringed with fire. TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xv, st. 5.

[F., < It. *bastione*, < *bastire*, build, = OF. *bastir*; see BASTILE.] — **flat bastion** (*Fort.*), a bastion in front of a curtain. — **bas'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a bastion or bastions. — **bas'tioned**, *a.* Having or defended by a bastion or bastions. — **bastioned fort** (*Fort.*), in field-defenses, a fort with several bastions connected by curtains, so built that the principal part of each salient is situated on a line that bisects the angle of a polygon, and with flanks so arranged as to secure an enfilading fire. — **bas'tion-et**, *n.* A small bastion.

bas'tiond, *pp.* Bastioned. S. S.

bas'tite, 1 bas'tait; 2 bäs'tīt, *n. Mineral.* Same as SCHILLER-SPAR. [< *Baste*, near Harzburg, Germany.]

bast'na-site, 1 bast'nə-sait; 2 bäst'na-sīt, *n. Mineral.* A greasy, wax-yellow fluocarbonate of the cerium metals, (Ce,La,Di)FCO$_3$, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Bastnäs* mine, Sweden.]

bas'to, 1 bās'to; 2 bäs'to, *n.* [Sp.] In the card-games of quadrille and ombre, the ace of clubs.

bas'ton†, *n.* **1.** A Norman war-club; also, a staff, cudgel, or baton, or an officer who carried one. **2.** *Arch.* A torus. **3.** *Her.* The baton of bastardy. See BATON.

bas'ton-ite, 1 bas'tən-ait; 2 bäs'ton-īt, *n. Mineral.* A greenish-brown mica that is closely related to phlogopite. [< *Bastogne*, Belgian Luxembourg.]

bas'tose, 1 bas'tōs; 2 bäs'tōs, *n.* A compound of cellulose with a tannin-like substance, occurring in jute. [< BAST[1].] [881 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

Bas'trop, 1 bas'trap; 2 bäs'trop, *n.* **1.** A county in Texas; **Bast'wick**, 1 bast'wik; 2 bäst'wik, **John** (1593–1654). An English Protestant physician imprisoned for writing *The New Litany*, etc. [Bengal.

Bas"ur-hat', 1 bas'ur-hāt'; 2 bäs'ur-hät', *n.* A town in **Ba"sur-ju'si**, 1 bā'sur-jū'si; 2 bä'sur-ju'si, *n.* A mountain in the Caucasus range; 14,635 ft. high.

Ba-su'to-land, 1 bə-sū'to-land; 2 ba-sụ'to-länd, *n.* A British crown colony in S. Africa; it is an elevated plateau region N. E. of Cape Colony, the home of the **Basutos**, a Bantu tribe; 11,716 sq. m.; capital, Maseru.

ba'syl, 1 bē'sil; 2 bä'syl, *n. Chem.* A metal or group which acts as a base. [< Gr. *basis*, base, + *hylē*, matter.] **ba'shylet**; **ba'sylet**. — **ba'sy-lous**, *a.*

bat[1], 1 bat; 2 bät, *v.* [BAT'TED; BAT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike, hit, or drive with or as with a bat; hit; cudgel.

An eagle
Batting the sunny ceiling of the world
With his dark wings. BAILEY *Festus, Home* sc. 20.

2. To flatten out (unbaked clay) in preparation for molding. **3.** To beat with twigs while stretched upon a cord frame, as raw cotton. **4.** To cleanse (soiled linen) by beating it instead of rubbing it.

II. *i.* To use a bat, as in baseball or cricket.

bat[2], *v.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] To bate; wink; flutter.

bat[1], *n.* **1.** Any stick or club of a size to be swung easily in the hands, esp. a club used in batting a ball, as in baseball or cricket; also, in cricket, the batsman. **2.** A racket, esp. a tennis-racket. **3.** [Colloq.] A blow, as with a stick; as, a *bat* on the head. **4.** [Local, Brit.] A stroke of work. **5.** A part of a brick, usually with one end entire; brickbat; also, a sun-dried brick. **6.** A sheet of loose, clean, evenly spread fiber, as of cotton or wool, ready for carding, or for use as wadding, etc.; batting. **7.** *Hat-making.* A body, web, lap, sheet, or sliver of carded wool or blown fur, or an assemblage of felting-hair gathered together by a bow; a batt. **8.** A hard-wood implement for dressing, flattening, or shaping sheet lead. **9.** *Ceram.* (1) A lump of moist clay. (2) The gelatin pad used in bat-printing. See BAT-PRINTING, below. **10.** *Mining.* Interstitial shale, or clay, etc. **11.** An implement for beating flax or hemp. **12.** [Prov. Eng.] Rate of speed; manner. **13.** [Slang, U. S.] A drunken carousal; spree: chiefly in the phrase *to go on a bat*. **14.** [College Slang, U. S.] A dollar. **15.** [Prov. Eng.] A heavy hobnailed laced boot. [Perhaps < Gael. *bat*, staff; in some senses < F. *batte*, rammer, < *battre*; see BATTER[1], *v.*] — **at the bat** (*Baseball*), in the act of batting; about to bat; having the innings.

The home team were no better *at the bat* for six innings. *New York World* Sept. 24, 1892, p. 6, col. 3.

— **bat'-bolt"**, *n.* A bolt having roughness upon its shank or tang to prevent its withdrawal from material cast or cemented about it. — **bat-fives**, *n.* The game of fives as played with a wooden bat instead of with the hand. See FIVES. — **bat-printing**, *n.* The act or process of decorating glazed porcelain by means of a gelatin pad. The lines of the pattern are transferred in linseed-oil from an incised plate to the pad, and thence to the porcelain, and this oil impression is then dusted with metallic pigment, which is fixed by firing. — **bat-tree**, *n.* The evergreen magnolia (*Magnolia fœtida*).

bat[2], *n.* A chiropterous mammal; a mammal with a wing-membrane extending from the enormously elongated bones and fingers of the fore limb to the comparatively short hind limbs.

Bats.
1. The barbastel (*Synotus barbastellus*). 2. The great-eared bat (*Megaderma gigas*) of Australia, showing usual position of rest among bats.

Bats are nocturnal, and when at rest usually hang head downward by the claws of their hind limbs. They are most common and present the greatest diversities in the tropics and subtropics, and are mostly insectivorous or carnivorous, tho some are frugivorous. They are remarkable for their extreme sensibility to touch. Of all animals the *Bats* are the least terrestrial, not one of them being equally well fitted for progression on the earth.

FLOWER AND LYDEKKER *Mammals* ch. 13, p. 642. [BL. 1891.]

[Corrupted < ME. *bakke*, *backe*, < Dan. *bakke*, bat, for Ice. *blaka*, bat, < *blaka*, flutter, flap.]

— **bat'-ear"**, *n.* A large upstanding ear, like that of a bat, seen in certain dogs. — **bat-eared**, *a.* Having disproportionately large and erect ears, as the French toy *bulldog*. — **bat-parrakeet**, *n.* *Any one of the numerous* species of Indo-Malaysian small parrots which hang downward by their feet, especially when asleep. **bat-parrot**; **hanging parrot**†. — **bat-shell**, *n.* A volutoid gastropod (*Voluta vespertilio*). — **hoary bat**, a somewhat large bat of eastern North America (*Lasiurus cinereus*) which has brown or tawny hair with white tips that give its coat a frosted appearance. — **lyre-bat**, *n.* An Oriental carnivorous bat (*Megaderma lyra*) of the family *Nycteridæ*, distinguished by enormous lyre-shaped ears and absence of tail. **Indian vampire**†. — **Molucca bat** (*Zool.*), a voracious bat (*Harpyia cephalotes*), chiefly found on the Amboyna and Celebes Islands.

bat[3], 1 bāt, bat, *or* bō; 2 bät, bät, *or* bạ, *n.* A pack-saddle. [< F. *bât*, OF. *bast*; see BASTARD, *n.*]

bat[4], *n.* A Siamese and Burmese coin. See COIN.

Bat[5], *n.* Diminutive of BARTHOLOMEW.

bat., **batt.**, *abbr.* Battalion; battery.

ba-ta', 1 bə-tä'; 2 bä-tä', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A young, inferior person; child. **2.** A servant.

Ba"ta-an', 1 bū'tə-ān'; 2 bä'tä-än', *n.* A province in Luzon, P. I.; 1,023 sq. m.; capital, Balanga.

bat'a-ble†, *a.* Debatable. **bat'ta-ble**†.

Ba-tac', 1 bā-tāk'; 2 bä-täc', *n.* A town in Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, P. I.

ba-tad', 1 bə-tād'; 2 bä-täd', *n.* [P. I.] A graminaceous plant (*Holcus saccharatus*) used for fodder.

Ba-tag', 1 bə-tāg'; 2 bä-täg', *n.* An island, N. of Samar, P. I.

ba-tage', *n.* Same as BATTAGE.

bat'a-gur, 1 bat'ə-gur; 2 bät'a-gūr, *n.* An East-Indian fresh-water tortoise (genus *Batagur*) esteemed for its flesh.

bat'alled†, *a.* Embattled.

Ba-ta'la, 1 bə-tā'lə; 2 ba-tä'la, *n.* A town near Amritsar, Lahore division, Punjab, British India.

ba-tan'[1], 1 bə-tān'; 2 bä-tän', *n.* [Sp.] A rude stone hand-mill without legs, of western South America.

Ba-tan'[2], *n.* **1.** A native of Batanes Island. **2.** The language of the Batanes natives. **3.** The chief island of the Batanes group. **4.** A town in Cardiz province, Panay, P. I.

Ba-ta'nes Is'lands, 1 bə-tā'nēs; 2 bä-tä'nes. A group of the Philippine Islands midway between Luzon and Taiwan; capital, Santo Domingo de Basco.

Ba-tang', 1 bə-tāŋ'; 2 bä-täng', *n.* A town in S. E. Tibet.

ba-tan'ga, 1 *ba-tāŋ'ga*; 2 *bä-täŋ'gä*, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A large bamboo pole used as an outrigger to insure the equilibrium of a baroto. It is carried at the end of poles which are lashed transversely across the thwarts or gunwale, and strikes the water when the boat tips beyond a certain degree. **2.** A mast. [< Tagalog.]

Ba-tan'gas, 1 bə-tāŋ'gəs; 2 bä-täŋ'gäs, *n.* **1.** A province in Luzon, P. I.; 1,153 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

ba-ta'ra, 1 bə-tā'rə; 2 bä-tä'rä, *n.* [S. Am.] A bush-shrike.

bat"ar-deau', 1 bat'ər-dō'; 2 bät'ar-dō', *n.* [-DEAUX', 1-dōz'; 2-dōz', *pl.*] [F.] **1.** *Fort.* A strong wall across a ditch, usually with a sluice-gate and a narrow top crested with spikes. **2.** A coffer-dam, caisson, or the like. **bat"ter-deau**†.

ba-ta'ta, 1 bə-tā'tə; 2 bä-tä'tä, *n.* [Haytian.] The sweet potato (*Batatas batatas*).

Ba-ta'tas, 1 bə-tā'təs; 2 bə-tā'tas, *n. Bot.* A genus of convolvulaceous tropical American plants. [< BATATA.]

Ba-ta'vi, 1 bə-tē'vai; 2 bə-tä'vi, *n. pl.* A Teutonic people who inhabited the region about the mouths of the Rhine when discovered by the Roman advance; conquered by Germanicus, and became subject to the Romans.

ba-ta'vi-an[1], 1 bə-tē'vi-ə; 2 ba-tä'vi-a, *n.* Same as TWILL[1], 2.

Ba-ta'vi-an[2], 1 D. ba-tā'vi-ə; 2 D. bä-tä'vi-ä, *n.* **1.** The ancient Latin name of the country of the Batavi (specif., a certain island), now S. W. Holland and Flanders; also, later, the name of political divisions variously limited. **2.** A city, capital of Java and of the Dutch East Indies. **3.** A village, county-seat of Genesee county, N. Y. **4.** A town in Kane county, Ill. **5.** A township and village in Clermont county, O. — **Ba-ta'vi-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **Batavian Republic**, Holland: so called by the French after its conquest in 1795.

bat'-bolt", *n.* See BAT[1], *n.*

batch[1], } 1 bach; 2 bäch, *vt.* To put or gather together
bach[F], } in a batch. Specif.: (1) To put through a preliminary softening process, as jute. (2) To wind on a batch-roll. — **batch'-roll"**, *n.* A large wooden cylinder upon which a batch of cloth is wound after dyeing.

batch[2], *vt.* [Local, Eng.] To face with stone, as a slope.

batch[3], *n.* **1.** The quantity produced, handled, or required at one time. Specif.: (1) The dough for one baking, or the bread, etc., when baked.

It was sixty years before the leaven of Adam Smith impregnated the whole sluggish lump of British opinion, and we are a *batch* of the same dough. LOWELL *Lit. and Polit. Addresses* p. 187. [H. M. & CO. 1892.]

(2) In glass-making, frit ready for the pot. (3) The grain used at one grinding; a grist. **2.** A number or quantity, as of things or persons, received, dispatched, collected, etc., at one time or in one mass; as, a *batch* of answers. **3.** *Mining.* The quantity of ore sent to the surface by a pair of men. **4**†. Kind; lot. [ME. *bacche*, *batche*, < *baken*, < AS. *bacan*, bake.] See BACH.

batch[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A vale. **2.** A sand-bank.

batch'e-lor†, etc. See BACHELOR, etc.

bate†, *imp.* of BITE, *v.*

bate[1], 1 bēt; 2 bāt, *v.* [BAT'ED; BAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lessen the force, intensity, or amount of; blunt the edge of; moderate; abate; as, his curiosity was *bated*.

Her voice was *bated* with horror — a mere whisper. C. E. CRADDOCK in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., 1891, p. 207.

2. To allow in abatement; deduct; strike off.

A sudden flood carried all away, and his rich landlord would *bate* him no rent. IZAAC WALTON *Lives, Sanderson* p. 352. [BELL 1884.]

3. To cast down or lower; decrease; depress; impair; as, to *bate* neither heart nor hope.

These griefs and losses have so *bated* me. SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act iii, sc. 3.

4. [Archaic.] To beat down, back, or away; remove. **5.** [Archaic.] To leave out; omit; except.

II. *i.* To diminish or fall off in any way; *abate*; *pine*.

'Tis a hooded valour; and when it appears, it will *bate*. SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act iii, sc. 7.

[ME. *baten*, for *abaten*, < OF. *abatre*; see ABATE[1], *v.*]

— **to bate one's breath**, to restrain or check one's breathing, as from awe, fear, or the like. [often, as jute.

bate[2], *vt.* To soak in bate, as a hide; also, to separate and

bate[3], *v.* **I.** *t.* To beat or flap the wings; flutter away or down, as an impatient hawk; be impatient or restless.

II†. *t.* To beat; flap. [< OF. *batre* (F. *battre*), < LL. *bato*, < L. *batuo*, beat.] — **bat'er**, *n.* A hawk that bates its wings.

bate[1], *n. Tanning.* **1.** A solution of chemicals or of manure, as that of dogs or fowls, used to soften skins or hides. **2.** The process of steeping in such solution; also, rarely, the vat containing the latter.

bate[2], *n.* That which is bated; rebate; abatement.

bate[3], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Grain, as of wood or stone. **bait**†.

bate[4]†, *n.* Debate; strife. — **bate'-breed"ing**†, *a.* — **b.-mak"ing**†, *a.* — **bate'ful**†, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

ba-te'a, 1 bə-tē'ə; 2 bə-tē'ä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A shallow wooden bowl or trough used by miners for washing out gold, etc.

bat'-ear", **bat-eared**. See BAT[2], *n.*

ba-teau', 1 ba-tō; 2 bä-tō', *n.* [BA-TEAUX', 1 ba-tōz'; 2 bä-tōz', *pl.*] [F.] A boat; especially, (1) a clumsy flat-bottomed boat (see MACKINAW), (2) a long light river-boat, or (3) a pontoon for a bridge. **bat-reau'**†.

It was not necessary to bring the *bateaux* into the river to receive their freights. COOPER *Pathfinder* p. 164. [L. CO.]

Ba-te'kes, 1 ba-tē'kēz; 2 bä-tē'käs, *n. pl.* A tribe of anthropophagous Bantu in the French Kongo.

bate'less†, *a.* Not capable of being abated; keen.

ba"te-leur', 1 ba"tı-lûr'; 2 bă'te-lûr', *n.* [F.] A South-African crested eagle (*Helotarsus ecaudatus*) having a very short tail.

ba'te-lo, 1 bă'te-lo; 2 bă'te-lo, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A boat with a square flat stern, like the dhow, used in western India.

bo-tel'la‡.

Bate'man, 1 bē't'mən; 2 bāt'man, **Kate Josephine** (10/7 1842–4/11 1917). Mrs. George Crowe, an American actress and theatrical director in London.

Bate'man's disease. A disease affecting the skin, especially of the breast, characterized by small round tubercles or nodules containing a cheesy material. It is believed to be contagious.

bate'ment, 1 bē't'ment *or* -mənt; 2 bāt'man, *n.* Abatement.—**bate'ment-light"**, *n. Arch.* A light (window or pane) with lower edge cut off diagonally to fit an arched light or rake below: specific in perpendicular tracery.

Bates, 1 bēts; 2 bāts, *n.* **1.** A soldier in Shakespeare's *Henry V.* **2. Blanche** (1873–), stage name of Mrs. Milton F. Davis, an American actress. **3. Charley**, in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, a "pupil" trained by Fagin to be a pickpocket. **4. Edward** (3/4 1792–2/25 1869), an American statesman; U. S. Attorney-general, 1861–1864. **5. Henry Walter** (3/13 1825–2/11 1892), an English naturalist and traveler; *The Naturalist on the River Amazon*, etc. **6. Joshua** (13/16 1788–3/21 1864), an American merchant and philanthropist; endowed Boston Free Library. **7.** A county in Missouri; 874 sq. m.; county-seat, Butler.

Bate'si-an, 1 bē't'si-ən; 2 bāt'si-an, *a. Biol.* Designating a type of mimicry wherein an undefended species mimics an unpalatable or otherwise defended species. See MIMICRY. [< H. W. *Bates*, Eng. naturalist.]

Bates'ville, 1 bēts'vil; 2 bāts'vil, *n.* **1.** County-seat of Independence county, Ark.; seat of Arkansas College (Presbyterian), founded 1872. **2.** A town in Ripley county, Ind.

bat'fine", *n.* See BAT¹, *n.*

bat'fish", 1 bat'fish"; 2 băt'fish", *n.* **1.** A maltheoid fish, as *Malthe* or *Ogocephalus vespertilio* and other species of the Atlantic coast of the United States, named from their aspect and color. **2.** A flying gurnard. **3.** The Pacific sting-ray. **4.** A platacid.

bat'-fowl"ing, 1 bat'-faul"ıŋ; 2 băt'-fowl"ing, *n.* **1.** The catching of birds at night by rousing them from their roost, attracting or dazing them with a light, and netting or striking them down. **2**†. [Slang.] Roping in victims; swindling.—**bat'-fowl"er**, *n.*

bat'ful†, *a.* Fertile; rich.

bath, 1 bath; 2 băth, *rt.* To place in a bath; immerse.

bath¹, 1 bath; 2 băth (XIII), *n.* [BATHS, 1 bafhs *or* bathz; 2 băths *or* băthş, *pl.*] **1.** The act of bathing, or the state of being bathed; as, to take a *bath*. **2.** The liquid or other element in which one bathes.

Baths are named according to their character or purpose, or according to the substance in which they are taken; as, **air-bath, cold b., douche b., electrotherapeutic b., eye-b., foot-b., head-b., hip-b., hot b., Iodin-b., medicated b., plunge-b., salt-water b., sand-b., shower-b., sun-b., swimming-b., vapor-b.**

3. A building, apartment, or receptacle for bathing; as *Baths* of Caracalla at Rome; public *baths;* a porcelain *bath;* specif. [U. S.], a fully furnished bathroom.

Maecenas was one of the first who built public *baths* at his own expense. After his time each emperor, as he wished to ingratiate himself with the people, lavished the revenues of the state in the construction of enormous buildings, which not only contained suites of bathing apartments, but included gymnasia, and some . . . theatres and libraries. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 514.

4. *Chem.* An apparatus for applying steady heat or heat of a given degree, as a dish containing hot sand, water, oil, or a saturated solution of some salt or molten metal. **5.** Any solution, or the vessel containing it, in which articles of any kind are immersed to expose them to its effects; as, the *baths* used in electroplating, photography, etc. **6.** *Metal.* The molten material in a reverberatory furnace. **7.** The condition of being soaked or covered with a liquid, as perspiration. [< AS. *bæth*, bath. Perhaps cognate with ME. *bæwen*, cleanse, purify, OHG. *bajan*, *bâan*, NHG. *bähen*, foment.]

—**bath'flow"er**, *n.* Either of two trilliums, *Trillium erectum* and *T. grandiflorum*. See WAKE-ROBIN, 2.—**b.-house**, *n.* **1.** A building with conveniences for taking baths. **2.** [U. S.] A small structure at a bathing-resort, used as a dressing-room.—**b.-mat**, *n.* A mat, as of cork or rubber, for use in a bathroom.—**b.-mitten**, *n.* A wash-cloth of Turkish toweling or other appropriate material in the form of a mitten.—**b.-robe**, *n.* A robe worn before and after bathing.—**bath'room"**, *n.* A room in which to bathe, usually fitted with a fixed bathtub, wash-basin, latrine, and other toilet conveniences.—**bath'tub"**, *n.* Any tub-like utensil used in bathing, especially [Brit.], a portable one of tin with a flaring border; more recently, an elongated tub of iron, coated with porcelain, permanently attached to pipes admitting hot and cold water and fitted with a waste-pipe.—**Brand b.**, the cool or ice-cold bath resorted to for the reduction of temperature and soothing of the nerves in typhoid fever.—**electric b.**, a bath through which a current of electricity may be made to pass.—**Nauheim b.**, a bath for the treatment of heart-derangements, in water impregnated with carbonic-acid gas.—**needle b.**, a douche bath in which very fine streams of water are thrown from all sides against the bather.—**Order of the B.**, see ORDER.—**Russian b.**, a vapor- or steam-bath accompanied by rubbing, beating with green leaves, and kneading, and followed by an ice-cold douche.—**sitz b.**, a bath in which the bather sits with feet and legs outside, immersing only that part of the body about the hips.—**solid b.**, a bath in sand, mud, or other substance not fluid.—**sour b.**, in tanning, an infusion of bran and refuse malt to neutralize the lime, and so soften the skins and open their pores.—**Turkish b.**, a bath in which sweating is induced by exposure to hot air, followed by douches of water and by rubbing, kneading, etc.

bath², *n.* *{Heb.}* *See table under* MEASURE.

Bath¹, *n.* **1. Major**, in Fielding's *Amelia*, an honorable and ceremonious gentleman, in the world assertive of his dignity, and at home ready for the humblest kindly offices. **2.** A city in Somersetshire, England: so called from its hot springs, that supplied water for baths: famous from Roman times. **3.** A seaport in Sagadahoc county, Me.; shipbuilding. **4.** A village in Steuben county, N. Y. **5.** A village in Beaufort county, N. C. **6.** A county in Kentucky; 270 sq. m.; county-seat, Owingsville. **7.** A county in Virginia; 543 sq. m. **8.** Same as BERKELEY SPRINGS.—**Bath brick**, a fine calcareous and siliceous material used for polishing and cleansing metal objects; originally found near Bath, England, and usually pressed into brick shape.—**B. chair**, a small hooded chair-like carriage, propelled by hand, as for invalids or cripples.—**B. coating**, a light, long-napped material employed for making infants' blankets, petticoats, and other articles.—**B. metal**, see BRASS.—**B. note** or **paper**, folded writing-paper, 8¼ by 14 inches when open.—**B. Oolite**, a subgroup of the Lower Oolite (Jurassic) of England.—**B. stone**, a creamy limestone from the Bath Oolite, soft and easily worked. It was used for building in England as early as the 12th century.

Ba"tha-la', 1 bā'tə-lā'; 2 bā'tä-lä', *n.* [P. I.] The Supreme Being in ancient Tagalog mythology: among Christianized Filipinos, the infant Jesus. [< Old Tag. *bat*, man, + *ha*, Deity or Power, + *la* or *lat*, woman.]

Bathala, or Bathola Maycapal, in the Tagalog, is the Creator or oldest of all the gods. There seems to be doubt among the natives as to his 'birth,' and some declare him to have come from a far-away country and made the lesser deities to serve him, and then man to serve them. The name indicates his functions—*Bat* = man, *ha* = Power or divinity, and *la* or *lat* = woman; hence, *man and woman, divinely joined.* 'Taon,' his Visayan name, indicates antiquity, and Mohana, the name given him by the Negritos, indicates a slight shade of difference in meaning.

A. S. RIGGS *Overland Monthly* p. 110, Feb. '05.

ba"tha-lis'mo, 1 bā'tə-liz'mo; 2 bā'tä-lis'mo, *n.* [P. I.] The religion or worship of the prehistoric Tagals. See BATHALA.

Ba-thang', 1 ba-tăŋ'; 2 bä-täng', *n.* See BATANG.

Bath Beach. A former village in Kings county, N. Y., now included in New York city; summer resort.

bath'-chops", 1 bath'-chops"; 2 băth'-chŏps", *n. pl.* The cured cheeks of a hog.

bathe, 1 bēth; 2 bāth, *v.* [BATHED; BATH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wash or immerse in or put into any liquid or substance, especially water; as, to *bathe* the hands.

The cubless regent of the wood
Forgets to *bathe* her fangs in blood.
C. SPRAGUE *Shakspeare Ode* l. 139.

2. To apply any liquid to, as with a sponge for comfort or healing; as, to *bathe* the forehead. **3.** To wet, lave, or suffuse: said of a liquid; as, tears *bathed* his cheeks. **4.** To suffuse as with a liquid, as, *bathed* in rosy light. **5.** *Zool.* To tint or tinge, as one color with another. **II.** *i.* To go into the water; take a bath. [< AS. *bathian*, < *bæth*, bath.]—**bathe**, *n.* The act of bathing oneself; a bath, especially in a natural body of water.—**bathe'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Ready or suitable for bathing.—**bath'er**, *ri.* [Dial. Eng.] To bathe in dust, as birds do.—**bath'er**, *n.* **1.** One who takes a bath. **2**†. One who keeps or is employed in a bath-house.

ba-thet'ic, 1 ba-thet'ik, 2 ba-thĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or of the nature of bathos. [< BATHOS.]

bath'-flow"er, *n.* See BATH¹, *n.*

Bath'gate, 1 bath'gēt; 2 băth'gāt, *n.* A town in Linlithgowshire, Scotland; factories and gas-coal mines.

bath'ic, 1 bath'ik; 2 băth'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to depth or the deep sea.

bath'ing, 1 bē'thiŋ; 2 bāth'ing, *n.* The act or process of taking or giving a bath: used chiefly in compounds, as **bathing-box, b.-dress, b.-house, b.-room.**—**bath'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* [Eng.] A wheeled bath-house that may be drawn out into the water.

bath'-kol", 1 bath'-kol"; 2 băth'-kŏl", *n.* [Heb.] An oracular voice often mentioned by Jewish writers, especially in the Talmud, as a means of divine revelation.

bath'mism, 1 bath'mizm; 2 băth'mism, *n.* The force to which nutrition may be referred: growth-force; also, the doctrine that there is such a force. [< Gr. *bathmos*, step, < *bainō*, go.]—**bath'mic**, *a.*

Bath"mo-ce-rat'i-dæ, 1 bath"mo-si-rat'i-dī; 2 băth"mo-se-răt'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Silurian family of prosiphonate cephalopods with a straight shell. **Bath-moc'er-as**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bathmos*, step, + *keras*, horn.]—**bath"-mo-cer'a-tid**, *n.*—**bath"mo-cer'a-toid**, *a.*

bath'mo-dont, 1 bath'mo-dont; 2 băth'mo-dŏnt, *a.* Having the molars obliquely ridged, as in certain fossil ungulates (genus *Coryphodon*). [< Gr. *bathmos* (see BATHMISM) + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

bath"mo-gen'e-sis, 1 bath"mo-jen'ı-sis; 2 băth"mo-gĕn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* An evolutionary change in organisms supposed to be due to modified growth-energy as distinguished from simple growth-force or emphytism. E. D. COPE, *Primary Fact. Org. Evol.* p. 485. [o. c. 1896.]

bath'o-lith, 1 bath'o-lith; 2 băth'o-lith, *n. Geol.* A large irregular or stock-like mass of intrusive igneous rock which has melted or forced its way into overlying and surrounding rocks. [< Gr. *bathos*, depth, + -LITE.]

bath'o-lite‡.—**bath"o-lith'ic**, *a.*

ba-thom'e-ter, *n.* Same as BATHYMETER.

Bath-o-ni'an, 1 bath-ō'nı-ən; 2 băth-ō'ni-an, **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or relating to Bath, England; as, *Bathonian* poets. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to a subdivision of the English Jurassic. **II.** *n. Geol.* A subdivision of the rocks of the Jurassic system of England.

Ba'tho-ri, 1 bā'to-rī; 2 bā'to-rī, *n.* **1. Elizabeth** (–1614), a niece of Stephen; murdered 650 maidens. **2. Stephen** (1522–1586), prince of Transylvania, king of Poland, 1576–1586; reconquered Lithuania from Russia. **Ba'tho-ry‡.**

bat'horse", 1 bat'[*or* bāt'- *or* bō'-]hôrs"; 2 băt'[*or* bāt'- *or* bą'-]hôrs", *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A horse that carries an officer's baggage on a campaign; packhorse. **baw'horse"‡.**

ba'thos, 1 bē'thos; 2 bā'thŏs, *n.* **1.** A ridiculous descent from the lofty to the commonplace in discourse; anticlimax. **2.** A setback in one's career. **3.** The lowest phase; *depth.* [< Gr. *bathos*, < *bathys*, deep.]

SYN.: see BALDERDASH.

ba-thot'ic, 1 ba-thet'ık; 2 ba-thŏt'ic, *a.* Bathetic.

Bath"-rab'bim, 1 bath"-rab'ım; 2 băth"-răb'ĭm, *n. Bib. S. of Sol.* vii, 4.

bath'robe", etc. See BATH¹, *n.*

Bath-she'ba, 1 bath-shī'ba *or* bath'shı-ba; 2 băth-shē'ba *or* băth'she-ba, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* The wife of Uriah and of David and mother of Solomon: lived 1035? B. C. **2.** In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, Louise Renée de Keroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth. [Heb., *fem.*, daughter of an oath.]

Bath"-shu'a, 1 -shū'ə; 2 -shu'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 5.

Ba-thu'el, 1 ba-thū'el; 2 ba-thų'ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Bath'urst, 1 bāth'ûrst; 2 băth'ûrst, *n.* **1. Earl**, Allen (11/16 1684–9/15 1775), an English Tory statesman, opponent of Sir R. Walpole. **2. Earl**, Henry (5/21 1714–8/6 1794), son of the preceding; Lord Chancellor. **3. Cape**, the W. extremity of Banks Land. **4. Inlet**, a great bay, N. coast of Canada, long. 109° W. **5. Island**, an island in the Arctic ocean; lat. 76° N., long. 100° W. **6.** A county in New South Wales; gold-mines. **7.** Its chief town, on the Macquarie river. **8.** A seaport town, county-seat of Gloucester county, New Brunswick. **9.** Port and capital of Gambia Protectorate, on the island of St. Mary.

bath'vill-ite, 1 bath'vil-ıt; 2 băth'vil-ĭt, *n.* A fawn-brown mineral resin found in torbanite at Bathville, Scotland.

bath'y-, 1 bath'ı-; 2 băth'y-. From Gr. *bathys*, deep: a combining form.—**bath'y-bic**, *a. Biol.* Relating to or existing in the deep sea.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ba-thyb'i-us, 1 ba-thib'ı-us; 2 ba-thyb'ĭ-ŭs, *n.* A jelly-like substance, once supposed to be living protoplasm, existing in large masses on the bottom of the ocean: by many now regarded as a form of the calcium salts of sea-water. [< Gr. *bathys*, deep, + *bios*, life.]—**ba-thyb'i-al**, *a.*—**ba-thyb'i-an**, *a.*

'*Bathybius*,' was his [Huxley's] language, 'is a vast sheet of living matter enveloping the whole earth beneath the seas.'

JOSEPH COOK *Biology* p. 2. [o. & co. 1877.]

Bath'y-cles, 1 bath'ı-klīz; 2 băth'y-clēş, *n.* A Greek sculptor of the 6th century. **Ba-thy-kles'‡** [Gr.].

Bath"y-clu-pe'i-dæ, 1 bath"ı-klu-pī'ı-dī; 2 băth'y-clu-pē'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of deep-sea berycoidean fishes, with ventradiform body, cycloid scales, spineless post-median dorsal, and pneumatic duct to air-bladder. **Bath"y-clu-pe'a**, *n.* (t. g.)—**bath"y-clu'pe-id**, *a.* & *n.*

bath"y-col'pi-an, 1 bath"ı-kol'pı-ən; 2 băth'y-cŏl'pi-an, *a.* Deep-bosomed. [< Gr. *bathykolpos*, < *bathys*, deep, + *kolpos*, bosom.] **bath"u-kol'pi-an‡; bath"u-kol'pic‡.**

bath'y-cur"rent, 1 bath'ı-kur"ent; 2 băth'y-cûr"ĕnt, *n.* An ocean current flowing too deep to affect the surface water: distinguished from *epicurrent.*

Bath"y-er-gi'næ, 1 bath"ı-ər-jī'nī; 2 băth'y-er-ġī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of African spalacoid rodents or mole-rats with the mandibular angles near the sockets of the lower incisors. **Bath"y-er'gus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bathys*, deep, + *ergon*, work.]—**bath"y-er'gine**, *a.* & *n.*—**bath'y-ergue**, *n.* A bathyergine mole-rat, as the Cape mole-rat (*Bathyergus maritimus*).—**bath"y-es-the'si-a**, *n. Physiol.* Deep-seated sensation, especially that of muscular movement. **bath"y-æs-the'si-a**‡.—**bath"y-graph'ic**, *a. Delineating or relating to a description or delineation of* the depths of the sea.—**bath"y-lim-net'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to conditions in the depths of fresh-water lakes.—**bath'y-lith**, *n.* Same as BATHOLITH. **bath'y-lite‡.**

Bath"y-mas-ter'i-dæ, 1 bath"ı-mas-ter'ı-dī; 2 băth'y-măs-tĕr'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygians with an elongate compressed body, complete subjugular ventrals, and a long dorsal without spines, including the ronquil. **Bath'y-mas"ter**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bathys*, deep, + *mastēr*, seeker.]—**bath'y-mas'ter-id**, *n.*—**-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

ba-thym'e-ter, 1 ba-thim'ı-tər; 2 ba-thym'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for taking deep-sea soundings; especially, an instrument by which the depth of the ocean is inferred from the force of gravity. [< Gr. *bathys*, deep, + *metron*, measure.] **ba-thom'e-ter‡.**—**ba-thym'e-try**, *n.* The science or art of deep-sea sounding.

bath"y-met'ric, 1 bath"ı-met'rik; 2 băth'y-mĕt'ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to bathymetry. **bath"y-met'ri-cal‡.**—**bathymetric zone** (*Zoogeog.*), one of the horizontal divisions of the ocean.—**bath"y-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bath"y-pe-lag'ic, 1 bath"ı-pı-laj'ik; 2 băth'y-pe-lăġ'ic, *a. Biol.* Relating to both the surface and the depths of the sea.

bath'y-phon, 1 bath'ı-fōn; 2 băth'y-fōn, *n.* A form of bassoon, invented in 1829, now superseded by the bass tuba. [< Gr. *bathys*, deep, + *phōnē*, sound.]

bath"y-phyt'i-um, 1 bath"ı-fit'ı-um; 2 băth'y-fĭt'i-ŭm, *n. Ecol.* A lowland plant formation.

ba-thys'mal, 1 ba-thiz'mal; 2 ba-thyş'mal, *a. Biol.* Concerning or belonging to the deepest ocean.

Bath"y-thris'si-dæ, 1 bath"ı-thris'ı-dī; 2 băth'y-thris'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A deep-sea family of malacopterygians resembling an albulid but with a long dorsal fin. **Bath"y-thris'sa**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bathys*, deep, + *thrissa*, a fish.]—**bath"y-thris'soid**, *n.*—**bath"y-thris'soid**, *a.* & *n.*

Bath-zach"a-ri'as, 1 bath-zak"ə-rī'əs; 2 băth-zăc"a-rī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* vi, 32.

bat'l-a"tor, 1 bat'ı-ē"tər; 2 băt'i-ā"tŏr, *n.* A root obtained from Senegal, supposed to be that of *Spermacoce hispida* of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*): used in medicine as an emetic. **bat'l-a"tor-root"‡.**

Ba"ti-ca-lo', 1 bā"tı-kə-lō'; 2 bā"ti-cā-lō', *n.* Same as BATTICALOA.

bat'ice, 1 bat'ıs; 2 băt'iç, *n. Mining.* An inclination or bevel given to the upper timbers of a shaft; as, the shaft has a downward and outward *batice of one inch to the foot.*

ba"ti-cu'lin, 1 bā"tı-kū'lın; 2 bā"ti-cų'lĭn, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A large timber-tree (*Litsea perrottetii*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), with large leathery leaves and dicecious flowers; also, its wood. The last-named is light in color as in texture and weight, easily worked and polished, and regarded as one of the most valuable in the islands. **2.** A tree (*Stereospermum quadripinnatum*) of the trumpet-flower family (*Bignoniaceæ*); also, its soft, white, durable wood, used largely in cabinetwork. **ba-ti-cul'ing‡.**

Bat"ı-da'ce-æ, 1 bat"ı-dē'sı-ī; 2 băt'i-dā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of plants, regarded by Lindley as a tribe of the *Urticaceæ*, but by Bentham and Hooker as intermediate between the *Phytolaccaceæ* and the *Polygonaceæ*. Its only representative is the anomalous genus *Batis*. [< BATIS.] **Ba-tid'e-æ‡.**—**bat"ı-da'ceous**, *a.*

Ba-ti'des, 1 ba-tai'dīz; 2 ba-ti'dēş, *n. pl.* Same as BATOIDEI.

ba-tik', 1 ba-tik'; 2 bä-tik', *n.* A process for coloring fabrics, originating among Dutch East-Indian natives, and now used in Europe for velvet, velour, etc., in which the design is covered with melted wax and the uncovered portions dyed, the wax then being dissolved in boiling water. [< Malay, *bātik.*]

bat'ing, 1 bē't'ıŋ; 2 bāt'ing, *prep.* Making allowance or deduction for; excepting; as, a fine day, *bating* the wind.

ba-ti'no, 1 ba-ti'no; 2 bä-ti'no, *n.* **1.** [P. I.] A tall tree (*Alstonia macrophylla*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), with milky juice, smooth lanceolate whorled leaves, and white flowers in terminal panicles, found chiefly in Luzon and Mindoro, and used in building. **2.** A species of *Litsea.*

Ba'tis, 1 bē'tıs; 2 bā'tis, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of the order *Batidaceæ*, consisting of a shrubby succulent plant (*B. maritima*), with opposite leaves and small, green, unisexual flowers immersed in a fleshy spike. In its habit and flowering it resembles a glasswort, but in its ovaries it is entirely different. It grows in the salt marshes of the coasts in the West Indies. It is used in making pickles, and is burned for its soda. [< Gr. *batis*, a bramble-bush.]

ba-tiste', 1 ba-tıst'; 1 bă-tĭst', *n.* A fine all-linen or cotton lawn: the French word for *cambric.* [F., < *Baptiste*, its reputed inventor.]

ba"ti-ti'nan, 1 bā"tı-tī'nən; 2 bā"tē-tē'năn, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A large tree (*Lagerstræmia batitinan*) of the loosestrife family (*Lythraceæ*), found in Luzon, Masbate, and Mindoro, yielding strong, tough, elastic timber used in ship-building. **2.** A species of *Shorea.*

Bat-jan', 1 bat-yān'; 2 băt-yän', *n.* **1.** One of the Moluccas, between Celebes and Gilolo; 835 sq. m.; spice-culture. **2.** Its capital.

bat-lan', 1 bat-lān'; 2 băt-lăn', *n.* [-LA-NIM, 1 -la-nim', 2 -lă-nim', *pl.*] One of a body of ten men of leisure who devote themselves to fostering a Jewish congregation, and are expected to be present at synagog services. [Heb., unemployed man.]

bat'let, *n.* Same as BATTLE¹, *n.*

bat'let†, *n.* A clothes-pounder. **bat'let‡.**

Bat'ley, 1 bat'lı; 2 băt'ly, *n.* A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England; woolen factories, etc.

bat'ling, 1 bat'lıŋ; 2 băt'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A fagot.

bat'man[1], 1 bat'[*or* bāt' *or* bə']mən; 2 băt'[*or* băt' *or* bə']-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Gt. Brit.] A man in charge of a bathorse and its load; a military servant.

bat'man[2], 1 bat'mən; 2 băt'man, *n.* [Turk.] See WEIGHT.

bat'·mon"cy, 1 bat'[*or* băt' *or* bə']-mun"ı; 2 băt'[*or* băt' *or* bə']-mŏn"y, *n.* [Brit.] **1.** An allowance for transporting military baggage. **2.** A batman's pay. **baw'·mon"cy‡.**

bat'·mule", *n.* [Brit.] A pack-mule.

Ba-to', 1 bə-tō'; 2 bä-tō', *n.* One of several towns in the Philippine Islands, as (1) in Albay province, Luzon; (2) in Camarines province, Luzon; (3) on Leyte Island.

Ba-to'de-I, 1 bə-tō'dē-ī; 2 ba-tō'de-ī, *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder or order of selachians with a depressed body and inferior gill-openings; the rays. [< Gr. *batis*, ray, + *eidos*, form.] **Bat'i-des‡.— bat'old.— ba-toi'de-an**, *a. & n.*

ba-toi'o-gy, 1 bə-toi'o-jı; 2 ba-toi'o-gy, *n.* That branch of botany which treats of brambles or the genus *Rubus*. [< Gr. *batos*, bramble-bush, + -LOGY.] **— ba-toi'o-gist**, *n.*— **bat"o-log'ı-cal**, *a.*

bat'on, *vt.* To strike with a baton; beat.

bat'on, 1 bat'ən *or* (*F.*) ba"tôn'; 2 băt'on *or* (*F.*) bä"tôn' (XIII), *n.* **1.** An official staff or truncheon, borne either as a weapon or as an emblem of authority or privilege; as, a marshal's *baton*.

Batons of rank bear witness to the beginning of a social organization. DRAPER *Conflict bet. Relig. and Sci.* p. 198. [A. 1876.]

2. *Mus.* (1) A stick used for beating time. (2) A rest of two or more measures. **3.** *Her.* A bendlet. [< F. *bâton* (OF. *baston*), < LL. *basta*(*n*-), stick; cp. BASTILE.]

ba-toon'‡.— bat'on·cross", *n. Her.* A cross potent.— **bā"tons'·rom"pus'**, 1 ba"tôn'·rôn"pü'; 2 bā"tôn'·rôn"pü', *n. pl.* [F.] Literally, broken sticks; specif., (*Arch.*), cylindrical ornaments in a billet-molding.— **baton sinister** (*Her.*), a bendlet sinister as a mark of bastardy: erroneously *barsinister*.

bat'oned, 1 bat'ənd; 2 băt'ond, *a.* **1.** Bearing a baton.

bat'ond[a], ∫ **2.** *Her.* Marked with the baton of bastardy.

Ba-to'nı, 1 bə-tō'nı; 2 bä-tō'nı, **Pompeo Girolamo** (1708–1787). An Italian painter; *Penitent Magdalene*, etc.

bat'on-net, 1 bat'n-et; 2 băt'n-ĕt, *n.* [F.] An ink- and crayon-eraser, shaped like a tipcat.

Bat'on Rouge, 1 bat'ən rūj; 2 băt'on rụzh. A city, capital of Louisiana and of East Baton Rouge Parish; cotton port; Louisiana State University (non-sectarian), founded in 1860.

ba-toon', 1 bə-tūn'; 2 ba-tōōn', *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A baton. **2.** *Her.* See BATON. **3.** *Arch.* A torus.

bat"o-pho'bı-a, 1 bat'o-fō'bı-ə; 2 băt'o-fō'bi-a, *n. Pathol.* Dread of passing high objects or being on high places. [< Gr. *batos*, passable, + -PHOBIA.]

ba-to"re-om'e-ter, 1 bə-tō"rı-em'ı-tər, 2 ba-tō"re-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring by a screw and electrical contact minute differences in thickness.

Ba-toum', 1 bə-tūm'; 2 bä-tụm', *n.* Same as BATUM.

ba-tourde', 1 bə-tūrd'; 2 bä-tụrd', *n.* [F.] A spring-board used by tumblers and acrobats. Compare BATULE.

With the *batourde* . . . men have turned double somersaults over twenty-four bayonets, and in 1889 at the gymnasium of Du Marsais in Paris M. Mars turned a triple somersault.
The Sun New York, Feb. 23.'10, p. 6, col. 4.

bat'·par"ra-keet, etc. See BAT, *n.*

Ba-tra'chi-a, 1 bə-trē'kı-ə; 2 ba-trā'ci-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A group of reptiles variously ranked and limited, including the frogs and toads. (1) A class, the *Amphibia*. (2) The *Amphibia* as an order. (3) An order, the *Anura* or *Salientia*. [< Gr. *batracheia* (*batracheios*), < *batrachos*, frog.]

Skull, etc., of a Batrachian (*Amphiuma means*), showing characteristics of the group.

1. Skull, from beneath. 2. Skull and hyoid apparatus, from the side. 3. Shoulder-girdle and arm. 4. Pelvis and hind leg. *b. br*, basibranchial; *b. hy*, basihyal; *c. br*, ceratobranchial; *c. hy*, ceratohyal; *cor*, coracoid; *d*, dentary; *e. br*, epibranchials; *f*, frontoparietal; *fe*, femur; *fi*, fibulare; *h*, humerus; *il*, ilium; *is*, ischium; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal; *oc. c*, occipital condyle; *p*. parietal; *pef*, prefrontal; *pm*, premaxillary; *pro. o*, prootic; *pt*, pterygoid; *q*, quadrate; *r*, radius; *u*, ulna; *sc*, scapula; *sc'*, suprascapula; *sq*, squamosal; *st*, stapes; *v. pal*, vomeropalatine; *t*, tibia.

ba-tra'chi-an, 1 bə-trē'kı-ən; 2 ba-trā'ci-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Batrachia*, especially the frogs.

Old croakers, deacons of the mire,
That led the deep *batrachian* choir.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, iv, st. 3.

ba-tra'chi-an, *n.* One of the *Batrachia*.

Ba-trach'ı-dæ, 1 bə-trak'ı-dī; 2 ba-trăc'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygians with an anterior dorsal of 2 or 3 pungent spines, a long posterior dorsal, and pedunculate pectorals, including the true toadfishes. **Bat'ra-chus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *batrachos*, frog.] **— bat'ra-chid**, *n.*

bat'ra-chite, 1 bat'rə-kait; 2 băt'ra-cit, *n.* A fossil colored like a frog; toadstone.

bat'ra-cho-, 1 bat'rə-ko-; 2 băt'ra-co-. From Greek *batrachos*, frog: a combining form.— **bat'ra-choid**, *a.* **1.** Frog-like. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Batrachidæ*.— **Bat"ra-choi'de-a**, *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygians, including the *Batrachidæ*.— **bat"ra-choi'de-an**, *a. & n.*— **Bat"ra-choi'dı-dæ**, *n. pl.* The *Batrachidæ*. **Bat"ra-choi'des**, *n.* (t. g.).— **ba"tra-choi'dı-did**, *a. & n.*— **ba"tra-choi'dı-doid**, *a. & n.*— **ba-trach'o-lite**, *n.* A fossil of or resembling a batrachian: a term now obsolescent.— **Bat"ra-cho-my-om'a-chy**, *n.* The battle between the frogs and the mice: an ancient parody on the Iliad, long attributed to Homer. **Bat"ra-cho-my-om"a-chi'a‡.— bat"ra-chophi'a-gous**, *a.* Frog-eating; living on frogs.— **Bat"ra-cho-phidi'ı-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* An order of amphibians, with a snake-like form, including the *Cæcilidæ*. **Bat"ra-cho-phidi'ı-an**, *a. & n.*— **bat"ra-cho-phi'bı-a**, *n.* [Rare.] Fear of, or morbid aversion to, frogs or other batrachians.— **Bat"ra-chop'sı-da**, *n. pl. Zool.* A superclass of vertebrates, composed of the amphibians.— **Bat"ra-cho-sper'me-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* An order or group of small floriferous fresh-water algæ with moniliform branches.— **Bat"ra-cho-sper'mum**, *n. Bot.* A small genus of *Batrachospermeæ*.— **bat"ra-chos'to-mous**, *a.* Having a frog-like mouth, as certain goatsuckers.

bats, 1 bats; 2 băts, *n. pl.* **1.** Formerly low-cut laced shoes for women's wear. **2.** [Colloq.] (1) Boots in bad repair. (2) Bad humor or condition. **3.** [Scot.] Colic. **4.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] *Farriery.* Warbles. **batts‡.**

bat'shell", *n.* See BAT[2], *n.*

Bat"shi-an', 1 bät'shi-ūn'; 2 bät'shi-ĭn', *n.* See BATJAN.

bats'man, 1 bats'mən; 2 băts'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who handles the bat, as in baseball, etc. **bat'ster‡; bat'ter‡.— batsman's box** (*Baseball*), the rectangular space by the home plate in which the batsman must stand when batting. See BASEBALL.

bats'wing", 1 bats'wiŋ"; 2 băts'wing", *n.* [Eng.] A coarse gray felt-like cloth woven without seam and used for underskirts. [< BAT[2], *n.*, + WING.] **— batswing coral**, same as HIELAMAN, *n.*, 2.

batt[1], 1 bat: 2 băt, *n.* [Eng.] A stone platform or apron on which seines are drawn up.

batt[2], *n.* **1.** Same as BAT[1], *n.* **2.** Same as BATTING, *n.*

bat'ta[1], 1 bat'ə; 2 băt'a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** Money for maintenance, as for servants while traveling, prisoners, witnesses, etc. **2.** Extra pay; extra allowance, as to army officers, soldiers, or public servants.

He would rather live upon half-pay, in a garrison that could boast of a five-court, than vegetate on full *batta*, where there was none. G. R. GLEIG *Thomas Munro* vol. i, p. 227. [H. c. 1830.]

bat'ta[2], *n.* Rate or difference of exchange; discount; agio; deficiency. [Hind.]

bat'ta-ble†, *a.* **1.** Fertile; fattening. **2.** Malleable.

bat"tage', 1 ba"täzh'; 2 bă"tăzh', *n.* [F.] **1.** The act of beating or threshing. **2.** The process of compounding by beating with a pestle, as formerly in making gunpowder. **ba"tage'‡.**

bat'tail-ant†, *a. & n.* Combatant.

bat'talle†, *n.* Same as BATTLE[1], *n.* [warlike.

bat'tal-lous, 1 bat'ı-lus; 2 băt'a-lŭs, *a.* [Archaic.] Bellicose;

Bat'taks, 1 bä'taks; 2 bä'täks, *n. pl.* [P. I.] **1.** A tribe living in the northern mountain region of Palawan. **2.** *sing.* A member of a partly civilized tribe of Sumatra; also, the vernacular spoken by them.

bat-ta'll-a, 1 ba-tä'lı-ə; 2 bä-tä'll-a, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A body of soldiers on the march; an army, especially the main part.

Their barbed horsemen, in the rear,
The stern *battalia* crown'd.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 15.

2. Order of battle.

bat-ta'll-a ple. [Eng.] A dish, concocted for special occasions, consisting of rabbits, pigeons, and chickens, seasoned with spices, cocks' combs, and savory balls, and mixed with a rich sauce of claret, anchovy, and sweet herbs.

bat-tal'lon, 1 bat-tal'yən; 2 bă-tăl'yon, *vt.* [Rare.] To array in battalions.— **bat-tal'loned**, *a.*

bat-tal'lon, *n.* **1.** A body of infantry composed of two or more companies, forming a part of a regiment; also, a unit consisting of two or more companies of engineers or other unmounted troops or of several artillery batteries forming a single command, or, in some countries, of two to seven companies of cavalry.

A *battalion* in the United States and the British armies embraces four companies, in the British army (1914–18) each of 250 men; in other European armies generally four companies, each with a strength varying from 120 to 400 men.

A single *battalion* of four companies, with a field-officer, will compose a good body for a garrison.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, p. 384. [A. 1875.]

2. A body of troops; a part, formerly the whole, of a regiment in action or on parade. **3†.** An army drawn up for battle. [< F. *bataillon*, < It. *battaglione*, < *battaglia*, < LL. *battalia*; see BATTLE[1], *n.*] **bat-tal'on†.**

Bat"tam-bang', 1 bä"tam-bäŋ'; 2 bä"tăm-băng', *n.* A city in the N. W. part of Cambodia, French Indo-China; formerly Siam.

bat-teau', *n.* Same as BATEAU.

bat'telt, *a.* Fertile; rich.

bat'telt, *n.* Same as BATTLE[1], *n.*

bat'tels, 1 bat'ız; 2 băt'ĭs, *n. pl.* [Eng.] **1.** At Oxford University, a student's buttery account; also, the entire charges for board, tuition, etc. **2.** At Eton College, a small allowance of food received by collegers from their dames in addition to that from the college. [< *bat-* (see BATTEN[1], *v.*) + *-tel* = DEAL[1], *n.*] **— bat'tel**, *vi.* [Eng.] **1.** To have an account with the buttery at Oxford University. **2†.** To put into a common fund or stock.— **bat'tel-er†**, *n.* A student who battels in college: formerly, a grade at Oxford below commoner. **bat'tel-ler‡; bat'tler‡.**

batte'ment, 1 bat'mənt *or* (*F.*) bat'mäṅ'; 2 băt'ment *or* (*F.*) bät'mäṅ', *n.* [F.] **1.** An impulse; throb; stroke. **2.** *Mus.* A slow trill or quaver in singing.

bat'ten[1], 1 bat'n; 2 băt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fat; feed high. **2†.** To enrich; fertilize, as land. **II.** *i.* **1.** To grow fat or thrive, as on rich and abundant food; as, sheep will *batten* on such pasturage. **2.** To prosper, or grow rich, especially at another's expense.

A system under which so many friars *battened* in luxury upon the toil of others. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 257. [H. 1862.]

3. To gratify a morbid craving; gloat. [< Ice. *batna*, grow better, improve, < Germanic *bat-*; see BEST.]

bat'ten[2], *vt.* To make, furnish, or fasten with battens.

— to batten down the hatches (*Naut.*), to put tarpaulins over a hatchway and secure them by strips of wood along their edges.

In heavy weather it was intended that her [the Monitor's] *hatches* and all her openings should be closed and *battened down*. CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln* p. 228. [H. 1891.]

bat'ten[3], *n.* **1.** A narrow strip of wood; scantling. (1) One of a series of cleats fastened across parallel boards to secure them, as in a door; also, a cleat secured to a brick wall before lathing and plastering; furring; also, a strip nailed on lengthwise to stop a crack. (2) *Naut.* A strip used (*a*) in securing tarpaulins over hatches, (*b*) to protect a mast or spar from chafing, or (*c*) to sling a hammock from. **2.** Squared timber about 7 inches broad, from 1 to 4 inches thick, and 6 feet or more in length. **3.** *Weaving.* The swinging beam which beats up the weft; a lay or lathe. [For BATON.]

— batten door, shutters, etc., a door, etc., of boards held together by cross-battens.

The *batten* shutters swayed gently in the wind.
C. E. CRADDOCK in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., 1891, p. 218. [A.]

— b. end, a board not exceeding 7 inches wide or 4 inches thick, and less than 6 feet long, as for roofing, flooring, etc.— **b. floor**, a floor of narrow boards.

bat'ten[2], 1 bat'ən; 2 băt'en, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bundle of straw, generally composed of two or more sheaves.

Bat'ten-berg, Alexander of, 1 bä'tən-bern; 2 bä'tĕn-bĕrn. See under ALEXANDER.

bat'tend, *pp.* Battened. S. S.

bat'ten-ing, 1 bat'n-ıŋ; 2 băt'n-ing, *n.* **1.** Battens in the aggregate. **2.** The putting on of battens.

bat'ter[1], 1 bat'ər; 2 băt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To beat upon with repeated blows, usually to effect a breach; as, to *batter* the city walls with artillery: often with *down*. **2.** To dent, mar, or deface with or as with repeated blows; as, the old hat had been well *battered*. **3.** In forging, to spread (the end of a piece of metal) by hammering; upset.

II. *i.* To pound or beat with blow after blow.

He batter'd at the doors; none came. TENNYSON *Princess* v, st. 11.
[< F. *battre*, < LL. *batto*, < L. *battuo*, beat.] SYN.: see BEAT.

— bat'ter-fang", *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To assail with fists and nails; batter.— **b. head**, *n.* That head of a drum which is beaten.— **bat'ter-ing-charge"**, *n.* The heaviest charge for a siege-gun, used in battering.— **batter-ing-gun or -piece**, *n.* See GUN.— **battering-ram**, *n.* **1.** A long beam, usually with a heavy head, anciently used in forcing gates and making breaches in walls: either carried bodily by the assailants or suspended from a frame and swung to and fro. **2.** A heavy hammer slung and propelled horizontally: used in blacksmithing.— **battering-train**, *n.* A train of siege-guns.

An Ancient Battering-ram.

— bat'ter-a-bl(e)", *a.* That can be beaten or bruised.— **bat'tered**, *pa.* Dented, defaced, or broken by hard usage.— **bat'ter-er**, *n.*

bat'ter[2], *vi.* To slope back from the base, as a wall.

bat'ter[3], *vt.* [Scot.] To paste on or together; cover.

When I awoke, I found myself lying in a dungeon vault of the castle of Brae-mar, . . . and all over *battered* with blood. HOGG *Tales and Sketches, Old Soldier's Tale* in vol. iii, p. 170. [B. s. 1837.]

bat'ter[1], *n.* **1.** A thick semiliquid mixture of two or more materials beaten together, to be used in cookery; as, a *batter* of eggs, flour, and milk; *batter* cakes. **2.** [Scot.] Flour paste, especially that used in sizing cloth. [< OF. *bature*, beating, < *batre* (F. *battre*); see BATTER[1], *v.*] **— batter bread** [Local, U. S.], bread of cornmeal and lard or butter, mixed soft enough to be served with a spoon.

bat'ter[2], *n.* **1.** A heavy blow; also, repeated blows; blows collectively, or the condition resulting from them.

Original vigor was still visible under all the rust and *batter* of seventy years. BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* vol. i, p. 16. [G. P. P. 1860.]

2. *Ceram.* A mallet for beating a lump of plastic clay flat upon the bedding-block before it is sent to the whirling-table. **3.** *Print.* A breakage or marring of type or a plate so that it prints imperfectly.

bat'ter[3], *n.* A batsman, in baseball, cricket, or the like.

bat'ter[4], *n. Engin. & Arch.* Backward and upward slope of a wall or bank, as of a canal or a railroad bed, giving resistance to thrust, or firmer base.— **bat'ter-board"**, *n.* One of two boards fastened horizontally to guide-posts set so as to abut on the corners of an excavation for the foundation of a building to help the builders in establishing a level from which lines are stretched out to indicate the plan.— **b.-brace**, *n.* A sloping brace to support the end of a truss.— **b.-level**, *n.* An instrument for measuring inclination from the vertical.— **b.-rule**, *n.* An instrument by which the slope of a wall may be measured or regulated. **bat'ter-ing-rule"‡.**

bat'ter-board", etc. See BATTER[4], *n.*

bat'terd, *pp.* Battered. S. S.

bat'ter-dock", 1 bat'er-dek"; 2 băt'er-dŏk", *n.* **1.** The sweet coltsfoot (*Petasites petasites*). **2.** The broad-leaved floating pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*). [For BUTTERDOCK.]

bat-te'rı-at, *n.* Same as BATTERY, 8.

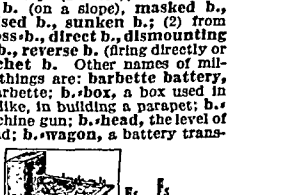
bat"te-rie', 1 ba"tə-rī'; 2 bă"te-rē', *n.* [F.] **1.** A roll beaten on a snare-drum. **2.** A method of guitar-playing in which the strings are struck instead of plucked. **3†.** Staccato arpeggiation.

bat'ter-ing-charge", b. ram, etc. See BATTER[1], *v.*

Bat'ter-sea, 1 bat'ər-sı; 2 băt'er-sē, *n.* A district of London, on the S. side of the Thames, containing a riverside park, opposite Chelsea.

bat'ter-y, 1 bat'ər-ı; 2 băt'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** *Mil.* (1) An earthwork or parapet for the protection of one or more guns used in attack or defense, together with the guns so protected: broadly distinguished from a *fort* by not being completely inclosed. (2) Two or more pieces of artillery (in England and the United States generally four to six) constituting a tactical unit in the field. (3) A company of artillerymen, or the guns and other equipments of such a company; also, the personnel and material together; as, a field-*battery*; *Battery* A. (4) The armament of a vessel of war, or a special part thereof; as, the starboard *battery*. (5) The position when the order to fire is awaited.

Some military batteries are named (1) from their construction; as, **blinded battery** (masked), **casemated b., floating b., inclined b.** (on a slope), **masked b., open b.** (unprotected), **raised b., sunken b.**; (2) from their manner of firing; as, **cross-b., direct b., dismounting b., enfilading b., oblique b., reverse b.** (firing directly or obliquely on the rear), **ricochet b.** Other names of military batteries and related things are: **barbette battery**, a battery mounted on a barbette; **b.-box**, a box used in place of a sand-bag, or the like, in building a parapet; **b.-gun**, a repeating gun or machine gun; **b.-head**, the level of an embankment near the end; **b.-wagon**, a battery transport-wagon; **cavalier b.**, on an interior work; **dromedary b.**, composed of light guns suitable for transportation; **fascine b.**, having the gun-parapet made of fascines; **indented b.**, a fortification having reentrant angles in its face; **joint b.**, one of two mutually supporting batteries; **leveled b.**, a fortification with its interior on the general ground-level, the earth from the ditch having made the parapet; **light b.**, an assemblage of field-guns; a battery of light-calibered guns; **mortar b.**, a form of mitrailleuse or machine gun; **siege-b.**, of heavy guns for sieges.



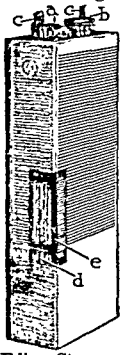
Electric Batteries.

1. Medical galvanic battery. The box contains six vulcanite cells holding acid. Parallel plates of zinc and carbon are suspended from the having an armament of platform and connected by cormortars; **mountain b.**, of ducting-posts and binding-screws. light guns that may be When in use, the plates are low-transported, as on the ered into the cells. 2. Storage-battbacks of mules or horses, tery; *b*, battery plates, 10 positive in marshy, rough, or moun- and 11 negative, separated by tainous regions; **Requa b.**, porous sheets; *c*, crate, to prevent a form of mitrailleuse or splashing; *s, s*, lead screws.

2. *Elec.* (1) A number of electrical couples, cells, dynamos, or Leyden jars operating as a single source of

charge or current. (2) *A single voltaic cell or couple:* a misnomer.

The principal types of electric battery in practical use are (1) **the chemical, galvanic, or voltaic,** in which the energy of the current is transformed chemical energy; (2) **the thermoelectric or pyroelectric,** in which heat-energy is converted into that of electricity; and (3) **the secondary or storage,** serving merely to store energy from an outside source. Each cell of the **voltaic battery** consists in general of two different metals, immersed in a fluid or fluids that act chemically on one of them, as zinc and copper in solutions of zinc sulfate and copper sulfate respectively in the **Daniell** type, zinc and platinum in dilute sulfuric and strong nitric acids, respectively, in the **Grove,** or zinc and carbon in ammonium chlorid in the **Leclanché.** The **thermoelectric battery** consists in general of strips of two metals, as bismuth and antimony, so arranged that alternate junctions can be heated while the others are kept cool. **Storage-batteries** consist usually of lead plates immersed in an electrolyte. A *current, as from a dynamo,* causes the positive and negative plates to be affected differently, and hence, when it ceases and the proper connections are made, they act like different metals, and set up a reverse current at once on the principle of the ordinary voltaic cell. While the energy "stored" in the battery is thus chemical, it can be obtained at will in the electrical form. **Edison's storage battery,** a voltaic combination in an alkaline electrolyte. The active materials are oxids of nickel and of iron, the positive plate consisting of a grid of nickel-plated steel, holding 30 tubes filled with an oxid of nickel interspersed with nickel-flake; and *the negative plate consisting of a similar* grid, containing 24 flat rectangular pockets filled with an oxid of iron mixed with a small proportion of mercury. The plates are placed alternately and when assembled with proper insulating pieces are put into a nickel-plated can or container, whose cover is welded on by an autogenous process. The electrolyte is a solution of caustic potash in water. The battery weighs only about one-half as much as a lead battery for the same output.



Edison Storage-battery.

a, filling aperture; *b,* gas vent; *c,c,* connectors; *d,* positive and negative plates; *e,* rubber insulators.

Many electric batteries derive their names (1) *from a substance used in the cells;* as, **alum-battery, carbon-b., chlorid-of-lime, -silver,** or **-tin b., coke-b., gas-b., nickel-b., perchlorid-of-iron b., peroxid-of-lead** or **-manganese b., selenium-b., water-b.,** etc.; (2) *from their inventor;* as, **Bunsen b., Byrne b., Callan b., Camacho b., Carré b., Clamond b., Gaiffe b., Latimer-Clark b., Menotto b., Muirhead b., Münch b., Nobilis b., Planté b., Poncl b., Pulvermacher b.,** etc.; (3) *from the nature of the sources* of electricity combined; as, **dynamo b., galvanic b., Leyden-jar b., thermoelectric b.,** etc. Other varieties are: **aerated battery,** a battery in which polarization of the negative element is prevented by agitating the exciting fluid by a current of air (see POLARIZATION); **agglomerated b.,** in which the salt for preventing polarization is compressed into a cylinder around the negative element, thus replacing the porous cup; **bank-b.,** one from which separate circuits are supplied with current, also one connected in multiple arc; **cautery-b.,** with high electromotive force and low internal resistance, for heating a cautery-wire; **closed-** or **open-circuit b.,** see CIRCUIT; **column b.,** a voltaic pile; **double-fluid b.,** having two exciting fluids; **dry b.,** a battery composed of cells whose contents are solid or nearly so; a dry pile; **floating b.,** a storage-battery connected between live wires or feeders in such a way that it charges at light load and discharges at heavy load; **gravity b.,** a two-fluid battery in which there is no porous cup and in which the fluids are separated by their different specific gravities; **inconstant b.,** any single-fluid battery; **magazine b.,** in which the strength of the excitant solution is *kept up by a supply of the crystals or other substance* immersed therein; **marine b.,** one excited by the water of the ocean; **mechanical b.,** in which polarization is prevented and the action increased by agitation of the plates; **perfluent b.,** in which the flow of the exciting liquid through it keeps it constant; **plunge-b., plunging-b.,** in which one or both elements may be withdrawn from the exciting fluid, to render it inoperative, when desired; **pneumatic b.,** an aerated battery; **split b.,** a voltaic battery connected in series (see SERIES), and having one of its middle plates connected *with the ground so as to maintain its poles at potentials* differing in opposite directions from those of the earth; **standard b.,** a battery having constant electromotive force. **3.** *Hat-making.* A large open boiling-vat having a conical plank bottom, and containing diluted sulfuric acid: used in felting. **4.** *Law.* Any unlawful beating or use of force by one person upon another committed wilfully or from want of sufficient care: usually in the phrase *assault and battery.* Compare ASSAULT.

> The least touching of another's person wilfully, or in anger, is a *battery.* BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 8, p. 120.

5. *Mining.* (1) A structure of timber to keep coal in place. (2) An embankment or platform from which miners work. **6.** Any apparatus in which similar parts are assembled to serve a common end; as, a *battery* of evaporating-pans; a *battery* of prisms in a spectroscope; a *battery* of boilers, magnets, or reducing-stamps; a *battery* of hatching-jars in pisciculture; a *battery* of Roman candles. **7.** *Baseball.* The pitcher and the catcher *together.* **8.** A number of pieces of metal, or an assemblage of metal articles; especially, metal utensils used in serving meals. **9.** A box or boat submerged to the rim, used in shooting wild fowl; a sink-boat: prohibited by law in many localities. **10.** [Slang, W. U. S.] A revolver.

> A man would pull out his *battery*
> For anything — maybe the price of whisky.
> BRET HARTE *Babes in the Wood* st. 1.

11. *Court-tennis.* That part of the wall of the court which is bounded at the top by the penthouse roof or the bottom of the galleries. **12†.** The act of battering; attack with or as with a battering-ram. [< F. *batterie,* < *battre;* see BATTER¹, v.] — **battery amalgamation** (*Metal.*), amalgamation by means of mercury placed in the mortar. — **b. d'enfilade,** a battery enfilading a fortification or body of troops. — **b. en écharpe** [F.], an oblique-firing battery. — **fixed b. 1.** A battery of guns or mortars fixed in place in a permanent fortification. **2.** A heavy siege-gun battery more or less fixed in position. **3.** A field-fortification more or less permanent for field- or siege-guns. — **in b.,** in position for firing, as a gun in a battery: opposed to *out of* or *from battery* (withdrawn for loading). — **intermediate b.** (*Nav.*), a battery, as on certain war-ships, consisting of guns having a caliber of from 4 to 7 inches: not included on modern battle-ships. — **the Battery,** a public park at the southern point of Manhattan Island, New York city; the site of fortifications once erected by the Dutch and containing the Barge Office and Castle Garden, now the New York Aquarium.

bat"teuse', 1 ba-tūz'; 2 bă-tūs', *n.* [F.] In silk-manufacture, the person who brushes and cleans cocoons in readiness for throwing.

Batth-yan'yi, 1 bet-yūn'yi; 2 bąt-yän'yī, **Count,** Louis (⁴/₉1809–¹⁰/₀1849). A Hungarian patriot; prime minister, 1848; court-martialed and shot.

Bat"ti-ca-lo'a, 1 ba-tī-ka-lō'a; 2 bä-tī-cä-lō'ä, *n.* A city on the E. coast of Ceylon.

bat'-tick", 1 bat'-tik"; 2 bät'-tik", *n.* A small tick-like nycteribiid dipterous insect parasitic on bats.

bat'ting, 1 bat'iŋ; 2 bät'ing, *n.* **1.** Cotton or wool prepared in sheets for use in making quilts or the like. **2.** The act of treating raw cotton in a batting-machine. **3.** *The act or manner of using a bat.* **bats†; batt‡.** — **bat'ting-block",** *n. Ceram.* A plaster slab on which plastic clay is beaten before going to the whirling-table. — **b.-board,** *n. Wearing.* A device in a Jacquard loom to thrust forward the needles. — **b.-hammer,** *n.* A deeply grooved wooden mallet, with a long curved handle, for batting flax, cotton, etc. — **b.-machine,** *n.* A machine for scutching, blowing, and lapping partially loosened and cleaned cotton, and delivering it in a bat. — **b.-staff,** *n.* A beater used by laundresses in washing linen.

bat'tish, 1 bat'ish; 2 bät'ish, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a bat.

Bat-tis'ta, 1 bat-tis'ta; 2 bät-tis'tä, *n.* [It.] Baptist.

bat'tle¹, } 1 bat'l; 2 bät'l, *v.* [BAT'TLED, BAT'TLD'; **bat'tl'r,** } BAT'TLING.] **I.** *i.* To contend in battle or as in battle; fight; struggle; strive.

> Webster won his education by *battling* against difficulties. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews* vol. i, p. 178. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

II. *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To assail with arms; fight; as, to *battle* one another. **2†.** To put in battle array. **3†.** To fight for. [< OF. *batailler,* < *bataille;* see BATTLE¹, *n.*]

bat'tle², *rt.* [BAT'TLED; BAT'TLING.] [Archaic.] To beat (a fabric) with a beetle during washing or while drying. — **bat'tling-stick",** *n* A batting-staff.

bat'tle²†, *rt.* To fortify with battlements.

bat'tle, *a.* [*North. Eng. & Scot.*] **1.** Nourishing or fattening for cattle or sheep: said of pasturage. **2.** Fertile; productive: said of land. **bait'tle†; bat'tel†.**

bat'tle¹, *n.* **1.** The act of fighting; an engagement, combat, or conflict between hostile forces on sea or land; warfare; hence, any struggle or contest; as, the *battle* of life. *Battle* is now more properly used of a contest between large numbers with fierce and prolonged fighting. It is an element of some self-explaining names of things used in, during, or for battle; as, **battle-ax, b.-brand** (a sword), **b.-club, b.-cry, b.-field, b.-flag, b.-ground, b.-mace.**

> Great *battles* are really won before they are fought. J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* p. 26. [J. B. A. 1887.]

2. A fight between two persons, especially a trial by combat. **3.** [Archaic.] Instruments of war; arms: used collectively. *Ps.* lxxvi, 4; *Hos.* ii, 20. **4.** *Bowling.* A game resembling tenpins, but differing from it in that no more than six innings are played except in case of a tie, in that knocking down all pins but the king-pin counts twelve, and in several other *details.* **5†.** A division of an army, or its main body. **6†.** A war. [< OF. *bataille,* < LL. *battalia,* < *batto;* see BATTER¹, *v.*] **bat'tet†; bat'taliet; bat'tel†.**

Syn.: action, affair, bout, combat, conflict, contest, encounter, engagement, fight, skirmish. *Conflict* is a general word which describes opponents, whether individuals or hosts, as dashed together. One continuous *conflict* between entire armies is a *battle.* Another *battle* may be fought upon the same field after a considerable interval; or a new *battle* may follow immediately, the armies meeting upon a new field. An *action* is brief and partial; a *battle* may last for days. *Engagement* is a somewhat formal expression for *battle;* as, it was the commander's *purpose to avoid a general engagement.* A protracted war, including many *battles,* may be a stubborn *contest. Combat,* originally a hostile *encounter* between individuals, is now used also for extensive *engagements.* A *skirmish* is between small detachments or scattered troops. An *encounter* may be either purposed or accidental, between individuals or armed forces. *Fight* is a word of less dignity than *battle;* we should not ordinarily speak of Waterloo as a *fight,* unless where the word is used in the sense of fighting; as, I was in the thick of the *fight.* — Ant.: armistice, concord, *peace, suspension of hostilities,* truce. — Prep.: a battle *of* giants; battle *between* armies; a battle *for* life, *against* invaders; a battle *to* the death; the battle *of* (*more rarely at*) Marathon.

— **Battle Above the Clouds,** the contest above the clouds, forming part of the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 24, 1863, and resulting in the capture of Lookout Mountain by the Federal troops under General Hooker. — **bat'tle-lan"tern,** *n. Nav.* A lantern or movable electric light, hung between decks and near the guns during a night engagement. — **B. of the Books,** *a satire by Dean Swift relating to* a current discussion as to merits of ancient and of modern works. — **B. of the Brothers,** the battle of Fontenoy. See list. — **B. of the Frogs and Mice,** same as BATRACHOMYOMACHY. — **B. of the Giants,** the battle of Marignano. See MARIGNANO. — **B. of the Kegs,** a satirical song by Francis Hopkinson ridiculing the British troops for mistaking some kegs in the Delaware river for torpedoes and firing on them. — **B. of the Kings,** the battle of four kings against five described in Gen. xiv. — **B. of the Nations,** the *battle of Leipzig. See list.* — **B. of the Spurs. 1.** Defeat of French nobles by burghers at Courtrai, France, July 11, 1302; 4,000 gold spurs captured. **2.** Defeat of French by English at Guinegate, near Calais, France, Aug. 16, 1513: so called from the impetuous flight of the French troops. — **B. of the Standard,** English victory over the Scots at Northallerton, Yorkshire, England, Aug. 22, 1138, when the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverly, St. Wilfrid of Ripon, and St. Cuthbert of Durham were flown. — **B. of the Thirty,** a combat between thirty English and thirty French knights which took place in 1351 between the castles of Ploermel and Josselin in France and resulted in the defeat of the English. — **B. of the Three Emperors,** the battle of Austerlitz. See list. — **b.-piece,** *n.* A painting or piece of music representing a battle. — **b.-plane,** *n.* An aeroplane built to carry rapid-fire guns and three-inch cannon: used in aerial warfare. — **b.-quoit,** *n.* Same as CHAKRA, 2. — **b.-range,** *n. Mil.* The distance which gives the greatest danger zone for the trajectory of any firearm. — **b. royal,** a general fight; a fight of several game-cocks until one falls. — **b.-scarred,** *a.* Having scars of wounds received in battle. — **b.-ship,** *n.* A ship designed to fight in line of battle: heavily armored and carrying usually a main battery of from four to ten 12- to 13.5-inch guns or guns of heavier caliber and a proportionate number of rapid-firing guns of from 5-inch to 8-inch caliber. **line-of-battleship‡.** In modern usage distinguished from a *cruiser* by its heavy armor-plating and slower speed, and *from a gunboat by its greater size and heavier armament.* — **bat'tle-stead",** *n.* [Archaic.] A battle-field. — **b.-writhen,** *a.* Distorted, twisted, or torn in or as in a fight; as, *battle-writhen* trees. — **drawn b.,** a battle in which neither party wins a victory. — **pitched b.,** a regularly planned and deliberately executed battle. — **to give b.,** to open or provoke battle; attack. — **to join b.,** to meet or engage in battle.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

For battles of the World War, see under their respective names in vocabulary place. *Naval battles are indicated* by an asterisk (*).

ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	= Asia, Asiatic	It.	= Italian, Italy
Afr.	= Africa	Jap.	= Japan, Japanese
Am.	= America, American, Americans	La.	= Louisiana
		Maced.	= Macedonia, Macedonians
Aus.	= Austria, Austrian, Austrians	Mass.	= Massachusetts
Bav.	= Bavaria, Bavarians	Mex.	= Mexican, Mexicans, Mexico
Bel.	= Belgium	N. Y.	= New York
Boh.	= Bohemia	Pa.	= Pennsylvania
Br.	= British	Pal.	= Palestine
Bulg.	= Bulgaria	P. I.	= Philippine Islands
Can.	= Canada		
Chin.	= China, Chinese	Prus.	= Prussia, Prussian, Prussians
Civ.	= Civil		
Confed.	= Confederate, Confederates	Rev.	= Revolution, Revolutionists
def.	= defeat, defeated, defeats	Rom.	= Romans
		Rus.	= Russia, Russian, Russians
Eg.	= Egypt, Egyptians	S. A.	= South America
Eng.	= England, English	S. C.	= South Carolina
Eur.	= Europe, European	Sc.	= Scotch, Scotland
F.	= France, French	Sic.	= Sicily
Fed.	= Federal, Federals	Sp.	= Spain, Spanish
G.	= German, Germans, Germany	Swit.	= Switzerland
Gr.	= Greece, Greek, Greeks	Tex.	= Texans, Texas
		Tur.	= Turkey, Turkish, Turks
Ind.	= India, Indian, Indians	Va.	= Virginia
Ir.	= Ireland, Irish	Wash.	= Washington

Acre, Pal.: July. 12, 1191: Crusaders under Richard I. def. *Moslems and Turks under Saladin.*
Actium*, Gr.: Sept. 2, 31 B. C.: Galleys of Augustus def. those of Antony and Cleopatra.
Adrianople, Tur.: Aug. 9, 378: West Goths under Alaric def. Rom. under Valens.
Agincourt, F.: Oct. 25, 1415: 9,000 Eng. under Henry V. def. 60,000 F. under D'Albret.
Alamo, Tex.: March 6, 1836: Mex. under Santa Anna def. small party of Am. and Tex. under Travis, including Crockett and Bowie, afterward killing the survivors.
Alexandria, Eg.: March 21, 1801: Eng. under Abercromby def. F. under De Menou.
Anjou, F.: April 3, 1421: F. under Dauphin def. Eng. under Duke of Clarence. [Confed. led by Lee.
Antietam, Md.: Sept. 17, 1862: Fed. under McClellan def.
Appomattox, Va.: April 9, 1865: Fed. under Grant def. Confed. under Lee, ending Am. Civil War.
Arbela, As. Tur.: Oct. 1, 331 B. C.; 47,000 Maced. under Alexander def. 140,000 Persians under Darius.
Armada* (Sp.), Eng. Channel: July 29 to Aug. 7, 1588: 80 *Eng. ships under Howard def. 130 Sp. ships under Medina Sidonia.*
Assaye, Ind.: Sept. 23, 1803: Eng. under Wellesley, altho outnumbered 10 to 1, def. Mahrattas under Scindia.
Austerlitz, Aus.: Dec. 2, 1805: F. under Napoleon def. Aus. and Rus. under their emperors.
Balaklava (Crimea), Rus.: Oct. 25, 1854: Eng. under Campbell withstood a Russian attack, making two notable cavalry charges.
Bannockburn, Sc.: June 24, 1314: Sc. under Robert Bruce def. Eng. under Edward II., who lost 30,000 men.
Barnet, Eng.: Apr. 14, 1471: Yorkists under Edward IV. def. Lancastrians led by Earl Warwick, called Kingmaker, who was slain.
Benburb, Ir.: June 5, 1646: Ir. under O'Neil, def. Eng. and Sc. under Monroe, killing 3,000, losing 70.
Benevento, It.: 275 B. C.: Rom. def. Pyrrhus.
Blenheim, Bav.: Aug. 13, 1704: Eng., Ger., and allies under Marlborough and Eugene def. F. and Bav. under Tallard. [Rus. under Kutusof.
Borodino, Rus.: Sept. 7, 1812: F. under Napoleon def.
Bosworth, Eng.: Aug. 22, 1485: Lancastrians under Richmond (afterward Henry VII.) def. the Yorkists under Richard III., killing their leader.
Boyne, Ir.: July 1, 1690: Orangemen under William III. def. Royalists under James II.
Bull Run (1st), Va.: July 21, 1861: Confed. under Beauregard and Johnston def. Fed. under McDowell.
Bull Run (2d), Va.: Aug. 29–30, 1862: Confed. under Bee def. Fed. under Pope.
Bunker Hill (*Charlestown*), Mass.: *June 17, 1775:* Rev. under Prescott; twice repulsed Eng. under Howe.
Cannæ, It.: Aug. 2, 216 B. C.: Hannibal nearly annihilated 80,000 Rom. under Varro and Æm. Paulus.
Carthage, Afr.: 533: Rom. under Belisarius def. Vandals under Gelimir. [def. Rom. under Veturinus.
Caudine Forks, It.: 321 B. C.: Samnites under Pontius
Cawnpur, Ind.: Dec. 6, 1857: Eng. under Campbell def. Ind. [def. Athenians and Thebans, winning Gr.
Chæronea, Gr.: Aug. 338 B. C.: Maced. under Philip
Châlons, F.: 451: Rom. and Visigoths under Aetius and Theodoric def. Huns under Attila.
Chancellorsville, Va.: May 2, 3, 4, 1863: Confed. under Lee and Jackson def. Fed. under Hooker.
Chattanooga, Tenn.: Nov. 23–25, 1863: Fed. under Grant def. Confed. under Bragg.
Coronea (1st), Gr.: 447 B. C.: Bœotians def. Athenians.
Coronea (2d), Gr.: 394 B. C.: Spartans under Agesilaus def. Thebans and allied Greeks.
Crécy, F.: Aug. 26, 1346: 35,000 Eng. under Edward III. def. 75,000 F. under Philip VI.
Culloden, Scot.: Apr. 27, 1746: Duke of Cumberland with Royalists utterly def. Highlanders under Charles Edward, Young Pretender.
Delhi, Ind.: Sept. 11, 1803: 4,500 Eng. under Lake def. 19,000 Mahrattas under Bourguin.
Dettingen, Bav.: June 27, 1743: Eng. under George II. def. F. under Noailles.
Edgehill, Eng.: Oct. 23, 1642: Royalists under Charles I. and Prince Rupert fought Parliamentarians under Essex, first battle of the Civil War.
Flodden Field, Eng.: Sept. 9, 1513: Eng. under Surrey def. Sc. under James IV., killing their leader.
Fontenoy, Bel.: May 11, 1745: F. and Ir. under Saxe def. Eng., Dutch, and Aus. under Cumberland.

BATTLES — (*Continued*).

Fort Sumter, S. C.: April 12–14, 1861: Confed. under Beauregard def. Fed. under Anderson, beginning Am. Civil War.

Fredericksburg, Va.: Dec. 13, 1862: 78,000 Confed. under Lee def. 116,000 Fed. under Burnside.

Gettysburg, Pa.: July 1–3, 1863: Fed. under Meade def. Confed. under Lee. From 70,000 to 80,000 troops were engaged on each side.

Hastings, Eng.: Oct. 14, 1066: Normans under William, Duke of Normandy, def. Saxons under Harold II., killing their leader and gaining command of Eng.

Heraclea, It.: 280 B. C.: Pyrrhus def. Rom. by aid of elephants.

Hohenlinden, Bav.: Dec. 3, 1800: F. under Moreau def. Aus. under Archduke John, ending the war.

Inkerman (Crimea), Rus.: Nov. 5, 1854: Eng. and F. def. Rus.

Ivry, F.: March 14, 1590: Huguenots under Henry IV. def. Catholic Leaguers under the Duke of Mayenne.

Königgrätz, Boh. Same as Sadowa.

Leipzig, G.: Oct. 16–19, 1813: Allied Aus., Prus., Rus., and Swedes under Schwarzenberg def. F. under Napoleon.

Lepanto*, Gr.: Oct. 7, 1571: It. and Sp. fleets under Don John of Aus. decisively def. Tur.

Lexington and Concord, Mass.: April 19, 1775: Am. forced Br. to retreat to Charlestown: scene of first bloodshed of the Am. Revolution.

Long Island, N. Y.: Aug. 27, 1776: Eng. under Howe def. Am. and took Brooklyn Heights.

Lucknow, Ind.: Nov. 17, 1857: Eng. under Campbell def. Ind. insurgents and relieved the city from its four months' siege.

Lützen, Prus.: Nov. 16, 1632: Swedes led by Gustavus Adolphus def. Wallenstein and Imperialists; Swedish king fell. [lists and destroyed city.

Lyons, F.: Oct. 9, 1793: Rev. under Kellermann def. Loyal-

Magenta, It.: June 4, 1859: Fr. and Sardinians under Napoleon III. and Mac-Mahon def. Aus. led by Gyulai.

Malplaquet, F.: Sept. 11, 1709: Eng., Dutch, and Aus. under Marlborough and Eugene def. F.

Manila Bay*, P. I.: May 1, 1898: Am. under Dewey def. Sp. under Montojo and took forts and city without loss.

Marathon, Gr.: Sept. 12, 490 B. C.: The Athenians under Miltiades def. Persian army of Darius under Datis and Artaphernes. [saix def. Aus. under Melas.

Marengo, It.: June 14, 1800: F. under Napoleon and De-

Marston Moor, Eng.: July 2, 1644: Parliamentarians under Cromwell def. Royalists under Prince Rupert, gaining control of North of Eng.

Metaurus, It.: 207 B. C.: Rom. under Nero def. Carthaginians under Hasdrubal.

Missolonghi, Gr.: April 22, 1826: Eg. under Ibraim Pasha def. Gr., who destroyed city before vacating it.

Näfels, Swit.: April 19, 1388: Small force of Swiss def. four times their number of Aus. and secured national independence.

Naseby, Eng.: June 14, 1645: Parliamentarians under Cromwell and Fairfax def. Royalists under Charles I.

New Orleans, La.: Jan. 8, 1815: Am. under Jackson, losing 21, def. Eng. and killed 2,600, including the Eng. leader, Pakenham.

Nicæa, Bithynia: 1096: Turks and Moslems def. crusaders under Peter the Hermit and Walter the Penniless.

Nile*, Eg.: Aug. 1, 1798: Eng. under Nelson def. F. under De Brueys, who was killed.

Omdurman, Sudan: Sept. 2, 1898: Eng and Eg. under Kitchener def. dervishes under the Khalifa.

Orleans, F.: 1429: F. under Joan of Arc def. Eng. under Duke of Bedford.

Paardeberg, Orange river: Feb. 27, 1900: Eng. under Roberts def. Boers under Cronje, who surrendered at Koodoosrand Drift, Modder river.

Paris (1st), F.: March 13, 1814: European allies def. F. under Napoleon and entered Paris.

Paris (2d), F.: March 1, 1871: Ger. def. F., entering city.

Patay, F.: June 18, 1429: F. under Joan of Arc and Richmonte def. Eng. under Talbot.

Pavia, It.: Feb. 24, 1525: Imperialists def. F. led by Francis I, who was made prisoner. [against great odds.

Pharsalia, Gr.: Aug. 9, 48 B. C.: Cæsar totally def. Pompey

Philippi, Maced.: Oct., 42 B. C.: Antony and Octavius def. Republicans, killing their leaders, Brutus and Cassius.

Plassy, Ind.: June 23, 1757: Clive def. Surajah Dowlah, and establishes British power in India.

Platæa, Gr.: Sept. 22, 479 B. C.: Final def. of Persians under Mardonius by Pausanias.

Plevna, Bulg.: Dec. 10, 1877: Rus., after long siege, def. Tur. under Osman Pasha, who surrendered.

Poitiers, F.: Sept. 19, 1356: Eng. under Black Prince def. F. under John, who was captured.

Poltava, Rus.: July 8, 1709: Rus. under Peter the Great def. Swedes under Charles XII.

Port Arthur* (1st), Chin.: Nov. 20–30, 1894: Jap. under Oyama def. Chinese and took the port.

Port Arthur (2d), Chin.: Jan. 1, 1905: Jap. under Nogi besieged Rus. under Stössel (July, 1904–Jan. 1, 1905), who surrendered 59 forts and 40,000 men.

Prague, Boh.: May 6, 1757: Prus. under Prince Henry def. Aus. [Mamelukes under Murad Bey.

Pyramids, Eg.: July 21, 1798: F. under Napoleon def.

Quebec, Can.: Sept. 13, 1759: Eng. under Wolfe def. F. under Montcalm, taking Quebec and gaining Canada.

Ramillies, Bel.: May 23, 1706: Allies under Marlborough def. F. and Bav. [Rome.

Rome, It.: April 24, 410: Visigoths under Alaric sacked

Sadowa, Boh.: July 3, 1866: Prus. under William I. def. Aus. under Benedek, between Königgrätz and Sadowa, securing dominion in Germany for Prus., and the ceding of Venetia to Italy.

Saint Albans, Eng.: May 22, 1455: Yorkists under Richard def. Lancastrians and captured their leader, Henry VI.

Salamanca, Sp.: July 22, 1812: Eng. under Wellington def. F. under Marmont, taking 7,141 prisoners.

Salamis*, Gr.: Oct. 20, 480 B. C.: Gr. under Themistocles and Euryblades def. Persians under Xerxes, altho outnumbered 2,000 to 310.

San Jacinto, Tex.: April 21, 1836: 740 Tex. under Houston, losing 30, def. 1,400 Mex. under Santa Anna, killing 1,360 and ending Texas war of independence.

Santiago*, Cuba: July 3, 1898: Am. fleet under Sampson def. Sp. under Cervera, taking 1,300 prisoners.

Saratoga, N. Y.: Oct. 7, 1777: Am. under Gates def. Eng. under Burgoyne, who surrendered.

Sea of Japan*: May 27, 1905: Jap. under Togo destroyed or captured all but four of Rus. fleet under Rojestvensky.

Sedan, F.: Sept. 2, 1870: Prus. under William I. def. F. under Napoleon III., who surrendered.

Senlac. Same as HASTINGS.

Solferino, It.: June 24, 1859: F. and Sardinians under Napoleon III. and Victor Emanuel def. Aus.

Tel-el-Kebir, Eg.: Sept. 13, 1882: Eng. under Wolseley def. Eg. under Arabi Pasha.

Tewkesbury, Eng.: May 4, 1471: Yorkists under Edward IV. def. Lancastrians and took Queen Margaret prisoner.

Thermopylæ, Gr.: Aug. 7, 470 B. C. 300 Spartans under Leonidas withstood attack of Persians for three days, but were finally all killed but one.

Ticonderoga, N. Y.: May 10, 1775: Rev. under Allen surprized Eng. and took fort.

Tours, F.: Oct. 10, 732: Franks under Charles Martel def. Saracens under Abd-er-Rahman.

Trafalgar*, Sp.: Oct. 21, 1805: Eng. under Nelson def. F. and Sp. under Villeneuve.

Valmy, F.: Sept. 20, 1792: F. under Dumouriez def. Eur. coalition under Brunswick.

Waterloo, Bel.: June 18, 1815: Eng. and allies under Wellington and Blücher def. F. under Napoleon.

White Hill, Boh.: Nov. 8, 1620: Army of the League under Tilly def. Catholics under Frederick V.

White Plains, N. Y.: Oct. 28, 1776: Eng. under Howe def. Am. under Washington.

bat'tle[2], *n.* [Scot.] A small bundle of straw.

Bat'tle[1], *n.* **1. Mrs.,** in Lamb's *Essays of Elia,* a whist-player loving "the rigor of the game." **2.** A village in Sussex, England; battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066; ruins of abbey.

Bat'tle Creek. A town in Calhoun county, Mich.

bat'tled, ⌋ 1 bat'ld; 2 băt'ld, *a.* **1.** Provided with bat-
bat'tld*, ⌋ tlements, as a castle; embattled.

And from whose rocky turrets, *battled* high,
POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. v, l. 348.

2. *Her.* Having battlements, or bordered after the manner of battlements, as a line dividing the field, or a bar or fess thus broken. See EMBATTLED.— **battled arrondi** (*Her.*), having the battlement rounded at the top.— **b. counter** (*Her.*), see COUNTER-EMBATTLED.— **b. embattled** or **imbattled** (*Her.*), having one battlement set upon another.

bat'tle-dore, 1 bat'l-dōr; 2 băt'l-dōr, *v.* [-DORED; -DOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To drive or throw back and forth. **II.** *i.* To fly back and forth. **bat'tle-door‡.**

bat'tle-dore, *n.* **1.** A bat or implement like a small tennis-racket covered with parchment: used to drive a shuttlecock. **2.** A game wherein two persons drive a shuttlecock back and forth with such bats: called, in full, *battledore and shuttlecock.* **3.** A beetle for pounding clothes in washing. **4.** A flat, paddle-like implement for shaping blown glassware. **5.** A long-handled implement for pushing loaves into a baker's oven. **6†.** A child's hornbook. [< Pr. *batedor,* beater, < *batre,* = F. *battre;* see BATTER[1], *v.*] **bat'tle-door‡.— bat'tle-dore-bar"ley,** *n.* A cultivated barley (*Hordeum zeocriton*) having short, broad ears; sprat-barley.

Bat'tle-ford, 1 bat'l-ford; 2 băt'l-ford, *n.* **1.** A district of Saskatchewan, Canada. **2.** Its capital.

Bat'tle Ground. A village in Tippecanoe county, Ind.; here Gen. Harrison defeated the Indians, Nov. 7, 1811.

bat'tle-ment, 1 bat'l-ment *or* -mənt; 2 băt'l-ment, *vt.* To furnish with battlements: rare, except in the participle *battlemented.*

And that *battlemented* bridge, . . . thrown over the Adige at Verona, was so built that the German riders might have . . . constant access to the city. RUSKIN *Val D'Arno* i, p. 6. [L. co. 1885.]

bat'tle-ment, *n.* **1.** A parapet having in its upper line (formerly for defense, now for architectural decoration) a range of indentations or embrasures separated by solid parts or merlons; hence, any lofty and broken summit-line or wall, as of a range of mountains.

Her *battlements* and towers, from off their rocky steep
Have cast their trembling shadows for ages o'er the deep.
ADELAIDE PROCTER *Legend of Bregenz* st. 3.

2. An embattled flat structure, platform, or roof. [< OF. *batailler,* furnish battlements, < *bataille,* battle, battlement; see BATTLE[1], *n.*] **bat'tel-ment†.**

bat'tler, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] Same as BATTELER. **2.** A fighter or soldier.

bat'tle-some, 1 bat'l-səm; 2 băt'l-som, *a.* Quarrelsome.

bat'tle-ton, 1 bat'l-tən; 2 băt'l-ton, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A washing-beetle.

bat'tle-twig*, 1 bat'l-twig"; 2 băt'l-twĭg", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An earwig.

bat-toes', 1 ba-tōz'; 2 bă-tōs', *n. pl.* See quotation.

The settlers of this period [1769] who went beyond the head of the river found it necessary to employ certain boats which had long been used by traders and missionaries. They were called *battoes,* a corruption of the French batteaux, and originally had been adopted as substitutes for the bark canoe.
FRANCIS W. HALSEY *The Old New York Frontier* p. 121. [s. '01.]

bat-tol'o-gy, 1 ba-tol'o-jı; 2 bă-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* Unnecessary repetition or multiplication of words in speaking or writing. [< Gr. *battologia,* < *battos,* stammerer; and see -OLOGY.] — **bat"to-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **bat-tol'o-gist,** *n.* — **bat-tol'o-gize,** *v.*

bat'ton†, *n.* Baton.

bat'tree"*, *n.* See BAT[1], *n.* [AS BATS.

batts, 1 bats; 2 băts, *n. pl.* **1.** Same as BATTING, 3. **2.** Same

bat"tue', 1 ba-tü'; 2 bă-tü', *n.* [F.] **1.** The driving of game from cover to a place within reach of sportsmen previously posted; also, a hunt so conducted. **2.** Hence, any wanton slaughter, especially of the unresisting.

bat"ture', 1 ba-tür'; 2 bă-tür', *n.* [F.] A sea-bottom or river-bottom laid bare, as by tide or drought. [beat; bar.

bat-tu'ta, 1 bat-tü'ta; 2 băt-tu'tă, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A time-

bat'ty, 1 bat'ı; 2 băt'y, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a bat.

bat'ty, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A little cake. [The little egret.

bat'ty-bird", 1 bat'ı-bûrd"; 2 băt'y-bĭrd", *n.* [Prov. Eng.]

ba-tule', 1 ba-tül'; 2 ba-tül', *n.* A circus-man's vaulting-plank; spring-board. Compare BATOURDE. **bat-toule'-** or **ba-tule'-board"‡.**

Ba-tum', 1 ba-tüm'; 2 bă-tum', *n.* A fortified seaport in a district of the same name, in Georgia; ceded by Turkey to Russia after the Russo-Turkish war (1877–1878).

Bat'wa, 1 bät'wa; 2 băt'wă, *n.* **1.** A pigmy: a Bantu word. **2.** Specif., the stunted negroes and Bushmen all over East and South Africa; more especially the pigmies from 4 to 4½ feet high, living south of the great bend of the Kongo. [G.] See COIN.

batz, 1 bats; 2 băts, *n.* [BATZ'EN, 1 bats'en; 2 băts'ĕn, *pl.*]

Ba'u, 1 bä'ü; 2 bä'u, *n. Babylon. Myth.* In the early pantheon, a goddess of fruitfulness, afterward identified with Gula, the goddess of healing.

B. A. U., *abbr. Elec.* British Association unit.

Bau'ang, 1 bau'aŋ; 2 bow'äng, *n.* Either of two towns in Luzon, P. I.: (1) in Batangas province; (2) in La Union province.

bau-bee', *n.* See BAWBEE. **bau-bie'‡.**

bau'ble, ⌋ 1 bô'bl; 2 bą'bl, *n.* **1.** A worthless, showy
bau'bl*, ⌋ thing; a trinket; gewgaw; toy.

And yet, for a word spoken with kindness, I would have resigned the peacock's feather in my cap as the merest of *baubles.*
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Suspiria* pt. ii, p. 268. [r. & r. 1855.]

2. A trivial, childish matter. **3.** The fantastic wand of a court jester: the original meaning.

He appears with all the badges of his office; the bauble in his hand, and a coxcomb hood, with asses' ears, on his head.
J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq., The Fool* p. 147. [c. & w. 1877.]

[< OF. *baubel,* child's toy.] **ba'ble†; baw'ble‡.**

Syn.: see GAUD.

bau'bling, 1 bô'blıng; 2 bą'bling, *a.* [Archaic.] Paltry; contemptible.

Bau'bo, 1 bô'bo; 2 bą'bo, *n. Gr. Myth.* A woman of Eleusis *to whom Demeter came when seeking for Persephone,* and who tried to cheer her guest with ribaldry: sometimes represented as Demeter's nurse.

bauch, 1 bôh; 2 bäh, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Without substance or stamina; weak; shaky. **2.** Distasteful. **baught‡.— bauch'-ly,** *adv.* [chee‡.

bau'chee, 1 bô'chı; 2 bą'chē, *n.* Same as BAWCHAN. **baw'-**

bau'chle, 1 bô'hl; 2 bä'hl, *n.* [Scot.] An old, run-over shoe; *hence, a slouchy, good-for-nothing person.* **bach'le‡.**

Bau'cis, 1 bô'sıs; 2 ba'cis, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A Phrygian peasant woman who, with Philemon, her husband, welcomed Jupiter and Mercury in disguise, for which hospitality the gods changed their cottage into a temple, left them in priestly charge, and at the end of their lives changed them both, at the same time, into trees. **2.** In Swift's poem *Baucis and Philemon,* Esther Vanhomrigh. See VANESSA.

baud†, *v. & n.* Bawd.

baud[2], 1 bôd; 2 bąd, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The rockling.

baudet†, *n.* Same as BAWD[1].

bau'de-kin, 1 bô'dı-kin; 2 bą'de-kĭn, *n.* A rich brocaded silk fabric of the middle ages: originally made at Bagdad, with warp of gold and silk filling. [< OF. *baudekin,* < It. *baldacchino;* see BALDACHIN.] **bal'da-chin‡; bau'de-kyn‡; baud'kin‡; bawd'kin‡.**

Baude"laire', 1 bôd"lâr'; 2 bôd"lâr', **Charles** (4/9 1821–8/11 1867). A French poet; *Fleurs du Mal.*

Bau"douin', 1 bô"dwañ'; 2 bô"dwăñ', *n.* [F.] Baldwin.

baud'rief, *n.* **1.** Lewdness. **2.** The keeping of a brothel. CHAUCER *C. T.* ll. 1928, 6887.

baud'rons, 1 bôd'rənz; 2 bąd'rons, *n.* [Scot.] A cat; puss; grimalkin.

Bau"dry', 1 bô"drı'; 2 bô"drỹ', **Paul J. A.** (11/12 1828–1/12 1886). A French painter; painted the foyer ceiling of the opera-house, Paris.

Bau'er, 1 bau'ər; 2 bou'er, *n.* **1. Bruno** (9/8 1809–4/12 1882), a German rationalist theologian; *Critique of the Gospels.* **2. Georg Lorenz** (8/14 1755–1/12 1806), a German theologian and Orientalist.

Bau'er-a, 1 bau'ər-ə; 2 bou'er-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of low shrubs of the family *Escalloniaceæ,* of eastern Australia and New Zealand, with *stems 1 to 2 feet high,* thin, wiry branches, opposite, sessile, trifoliolate leaves, and long-stalked, nodding, pink or purple, usually axillary and solitary flowers. *B. rubiæfolia* or *rubioides,* with pink flowers, ornamentally cultivated, is the **madder-leaved bauera. 2.** [b-] Any plant of this genus. See NATIVE ROSE, under ROSE. [< *Bauer* brothers, Austrian botanists.]

bauge[1], 1 bōz; 2 bōzh, *n.* [F.] **1.** Mortar made with straw instead of hair. **2.** *A variety of druggot.*

Bau'ge[2], 1 bau'gə; 2 bou'ge, *n. Norse Myth.* Suttung's brother, for whom Odin once toiled, doing the work of nine men, to enlist his aid in gaining a draft of Suttung's precious drink of poetic mead. **Bau'gi‡.** [department, France.

Bau"gé', 1 bô"zĕ'; 2 bô"zhę', *n.* A town in Maine-et-Loire

baugh, *a.* Same as BAUCH.

Bau"hin', 1 bô"an'; 2 bô"ăn', *n.* **1. Gaspard** (1/12 1560–12/1624), a Swiss physician and botanist. **2. Jean Gaspard** (2/12 1606–7/12 1685), a Swiss physician and botanist.

Bau-hin'i-a, 1 bə-hin'ı-ə; 2 bą-hin'i-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of trees, shrubs, and vines of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ,* embracing in the tropics of both hemispheres more than 200 species. They are allied to the Judas-trees (*Cercis*), have entire or 2-lobed leaves, or the leaflets sometimes altogether free, with the petiole prolonged into an awn, and racemes of showy flowers with spreading petals ranging from white to purple. *B. variegata,* an evergreen ornamental stove-shrub, is the **mountain-ebony.** See MOUNTAIN-EBONY; MALOO. **2.** [b-] Any plant of this genus. [< Jean and Gaspard *Bauhin.*]

bauk, 1 bôk; 2 bąk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A weighing-machine. **2.** A cross-beam of a roof; also, a roost for fowls. [See BALK, *n.*]

Ba-ul', 1 ba-ül'; 2 bä-ul', *n.* A town in the State of Zamora, Venezuela, South America.

bauld, 1 bôld; 2 bąld, *a.* [Scot.] Bold; forward.

bau'le-a[1], 1 bô"lı-ə"; 2 bą'le-a, *n.* [E. Ind.] A light river-boat with a cabin: used in Bengal. **bau'le-ah‡.** [BEAULEAH.

Bau'le-a[2], 1 bau'lē-ə; 2 bou'le-ă, *n.* Same as RAMPUR-

bau'lite, 1 bô'lait; 2 bą'lĭt, *n. Petrol.* Same as KRABLITE. [< Mt. *Baula,* Iceland.]

baulk, *v. & n.* Same as BALK.

baul'ster-crab", 1 bôl'stər-krab"; 2 bąl'ster-crăb", *n.* [Scot.] The female of the common crab (*Cancer pagurus*).

Bau"mé', 1 bô"mē'; 2 bô"me', **Antoine** (3/28 1728–10/12 1804). A French chemist and inventor of the Baumé aerometer and hydrometers.— **Baumé hydrometer,** either of the two hydrometers using Baumé's scale.

The [*Baumé*] *hydrometer* . . . consists of a common hydrometer graduated in the following manner. Certain fixed points were first determined upon the stem of the instrument. The *first of these was found by immersing the hydrometer* in pure water, and marking the stem at the level of the surface. This formed the zero of the scale. Fifteen standard solutions of pure common salt in water were then prepared, containing respectively 1, 2, 3, . . . 15% (by weight) of dry salt. The hydrometer was plunged in these solutions in order, and the stem having been marked at the several surfaces, the degrees so obtained were numbered 1, 2, 3, . . . 15. . . . The instrument thus adapted to the determination of densities exceeding that of water was called the *hydrometer for salts.*

The hydrometer intended for densities less than that of water, or the hydrometer for spirits, is constructed on a similar principle. . . . A solution containing 10% of pure salt is used to indicate the zero of the scale, and the point at which the instrument floats when immersed in distilled water at 10° R. (54½° F.) is numbered 10. Equal divisions are then marked off upward along the stem as far as the 50th degree.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed. vol. xiv, p. 163.

— **Baumé's scale** (*Physics*), either of the hydrometric scales designed by Antoine Baumé for determining the specific gravity of (1) acids; (2) spirits. See BAUMÉ HYDROMETER; HYDROMETER, 1. Readings on Baumé's scale can be approximately converted into specific gravities by the following formulas: (1) for liquids of greater specific gravity than water, sp. gr. = 144 ÷ (144 − Baumé reading); (2) for liquids of less specific gravity than water, sp. gr. = 144 ÷ (134 + Baumé reading).

Baume"-les-Dames', 1 bōm"-lē-dām'; 2 bōm"-lę-dām', *n.* A town in Doubs department, France.

Baum'gar-ten, 1 baum'gōr-tən; 2 boum'gär-tĕn, **Alexander Gottlieb** (7/12 1714–5/16 1762). A German philosopher; founded esthetics as science.

bau-mier', 1 bô"myē'; 2 bô"myę', *n.* [Quebec, Canada.] The balsam-poplar (*Populus balsamifera*). [F.]

baun'scheidt-ism, 1 baun'shait-izm; 2 boun'shĭt-izm, *n. Med.* Acupuncture by means of a set of needles, followed by rubbing in an irritant oil. [< Karl *Baunscheidt.*]

Baur, 1 baur; 2 bour, **Ferdinand Christian** (⁶/₂₁1792–¹²/₂₁1860). A German Biblical critic; founder of the Tübingen school.

Bau're, 1 bau'rē; 2 bou're, *n.* A river in Bolivia; 300 m. long to Guapore river.

baur'y, 1 bôr'yə; 2 bąr'ya, *n.* [Ir.] *Athletics.* A goal, as in football, hurling, etc.

bau'son, 1 bô'sən; 2 bą'son. **I.** *a.* Bausond. **II.** *n.* A badger; also, humorously, a fat, pertinacious person. [< OF. *bausen*, piebald.]

bau'sond, 1 bô'sənd; 2 bą'sond, *a.* [Scot.] Marked with white, especially on the face, as a horse. **bau'son-faced"**‡.

bau'ta, 1 bou'tə; 2 bou'ta, *n.* *Archeol.* A shaft of stone, sometimes set over a cairn or barrow. Compare MENHIR. [< Dan. *bautasten*, bauta stone.]

Bau"tain', 1 bō'tăn'; 2 bō'tăn', **Louis Eugène Marie** (²/₂₁1796–¹⁰/₂₁1867). A French theologian and philosopher.

bau'ta-stein, 1 bou'tə-stain; 2 bou'ta-stin, *n.* [Ice.] Same as BAUTA. **bau'ta-steant**.

Bau-tis'ta, 1 bau-tis'tə; 2 bou-tis'tă, *n.* [Sp.] Baptist.

Baut'zen, 1 baut'sən; 2 bout'sĕn, *n.* **1.** A division in the German republic of Saxony; 953 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; French defeated Russians and Prussians, 1813.

baux'ite, 1 bōz'ait; 2 bōz'it, *n.* *Mineral.* A white to red, round, concretionary, earthy, or clay-like aluminum *ferric hydroxid* ($H_4Al_2O_5$): the principal source of the metal aluminum. [< *Baux* in France.] **beaux'ite**‡.

Bav., *abbr.* Bavaria; Bavarian.

Bav'a-ri, 1 bav'ə-ri; 2 băv'a-ri, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* iii, 18.

ba"rar'dage', 1 bə'vər'dūj'; 2 bă'vär'dăzh', *n.* [F.] [Rare.] Idle chatter.

Ba-va'ri-a, 1 bə-vē'ri-ə; 2 ba-vā'ri-a, *n.* A German republic, proclaimed in November, 1918; 30,562 sq. m.; capital, Munich: formerly a kingdom of the German Empire.

Ba-va'ri-an, 1 bə-vē'ri-ən; 2 ba-vā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bavaria. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bavaria.

ba"va'roise', 1 bə'və'rwāz'; 2 bă'vă'rwăz', *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Bavarian cream. See under CREAM, *n.*

bav'a-roy†, *n.* A form of cloak.

Ba-ve'no twin, 1 bə-vē'no; 2 bă-vę'no. *Crystal.* A twinned crystal, a common form of orthoclase, in which the twinning plane is the clinodome, the resulting form having a nearly square cross-section. [< *Baveno*, Italy.]

ba"vette', 1 bə'vet'; 2 bă'vĕt', *n.* [F.] A child's bib, especially one attached to an apron. **bav"a-rette'**‡.

Ba'vi-ad, 1 bē'vi-ad; 2 bă'vi-ăd, *n.* A satirical poem (London, 1794) by William Gifford, in ridicule of the Della-Cruscan school of poets.

ba"vière', 1 bə'vyār'; 2 bă'vyĕr', *n.* Same as BEAVER³.

bav'in†, *vt.* To bind up into fagots.

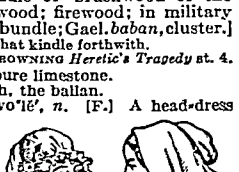
bav'in, 1 bav'in; 2 băv'in. **I.** *a.* *Light*; flashy; as, *bavin* wits. **II.** *n.* A bundle of brushwood or the like with one band; brushwood; firewood; in military use, a fascine. [Cp. OF. *baffe*, bundle; Gael. *babanı*, cluster.]

Good sappy *bavins* that kindle forthwith.
BROWNING *Heretic's Tragedy* st. 4.

bav'in², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Impure limestone.

bav'in³, *n.* [North. Ir.] A fish, the ballan.

ba"vo"let', 1 bə'vo'le'; 2 bă'vo'lĕ', *n.* [F.] A head-dress of French peasant women; by extension, a trimmed elaboration of this worn by women under a large hat as a theater cap.



1. 2.
Bavolet.
1. For evening wear. 2. As worn by French peasants.

The gilt, silver, and lace *bavolets* which will be worn this year . . . are charmingly chic and coquettish. *The Sun* [New York] Sept. 20, '10, p. 14, col. 2.

Ba-vou'ism, 1 bə-vū'izm; 2 ba-vu'ĭsm, *n.* Same as BABOUVISM.

baw, 1 bē; 2 bą, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To bawl; bark.

baw, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A ball.

baw, *interj.* Bah! an ejaculation of disgust or contempt.

ba'war-chi", 1 bā'wər-chī'; 2 bă'war-chī', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native male cook.— **ba'war-chi"-kha'na**, *n.* A cook-house; kitchen.

baw-bee', 1 bē-bī'; 2 bą-bē', *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A halfpenny: anciently, a copper coin of 6*d.* Scots, equal to ½*d.* English.

I'll gie John Ross anither *bawbee*, To boat me o'er to Charlie.
BURNS *Come Boat me O'er* st. 1.

2. *pl.* *Money.* [Sc., *prob.* < the laird of *Sillebawby*, a mintmaster.] **bau-bee'**‡.

baw'chan, 1 bō'chən; 2 bą'chan, *n.* [E. Ind.] The seed of an East-Indian herb (*Psoralea corylifolia*), of the bean family, used as a tonic and in skin-diseases. **bau'chee**‡.

baw'chee, *n.* Same as BAUCHEE.

baw'cock, 1 bō'kək; 2 bą'cŏk, *n.* [Archaic.] A fine fellow.

Why, that's my *bawcock*. SHAK. *Winter's Tale* act i, sc. 2.

[< F. *beau* (see BEAU, *n.*) + *coq*, cock.]

bawd, *vt.* [Rare.] To procure; pander.

bawd, 1 bôd; 2 bąd, *n.* The keeper of a brothel; a procuress. [ME. *baude*, < OF. *baud*, *bald*, gay, wanton, < OHG. *bald* (≈ E. BOLD), daring, quick.] — **bawd'-born"**, *a.* Born in prostitution; being a bawd from birth.— **bawd'l-ly**, *adv.* Lewdly; obscenely.— **bawd'l-ness**, *n.* **1.** Immodesty; lewdness. **2**†. Filth.— **bawd'ship**, *n.* The employment of a bawd.

bawd'kin, *n.* Same as BAUDEKIN.

bawd'ry, 1 bôd'ri; 2 bąd'ry, *n.* **1.** The occupation or practises of a bawd. **2.** Unchastity. **3.** Obscene language. **bawd'er-y**†.

Who with low, nauseous *bawdry* fills his plays.
DRYDEN *Art of Poetry* can. 3, l. 854.

bawd'y¹, 1 bôd'i; 2 bąd'y, *a.* Of or pertaining to bawds; indecent; unchaste.— **bawd'y-house"**, *n.* A house of prostitution.

bawd'y²†, *a.* Filthy; foul. [BATMAN, etc.

baw'horse, baw'man, baw'mon"cy. Same as BATHORSE, etc.

baw'ke, 1 bô'ki; 2 bą'ke, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A bucket for raising coal in mines. [outery.

bawl, 1 bôl; 2 bąl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cry for sale; proclaim by

Where you *bawl'd* the dark side of your faith.
TENNYSON *Despair* st. 7.

II. *i.* **1.** To cry with a loud voice; make a clamorous outcry: usually of disagreeable cries.

But this is got by casting pearl to hogs:
That *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood.
MILTON *Sonnets* xii.

2†. To howl or bark. [< Ice. *baula*, low, as a cow.]

Syn.: see BELLOW; CALL; ROAR.— **bawl'er**, *n.*

bawl, *n.* A loud disagreeable outcry.

baw'la, 1 bô'lə; 2 bą'la, *n.* A matting of palm-leaves used in the Pacific Islands to roof huts.

bawld, *pp.* Bawled. S. S.

baw'ly, 1 bô'li; 2 bą'ly, *n.* A Thames fishing-smack, broad and of light draft, fitted with jib and gaff-mainsail. **baw'ley**‡; **baw'ly-boat**‡.

bawn, 1 bôn; 2 bąn, *vt.* To enclose like a bawn.

bawn, *a.* [Ir.] Whitish; fair-haired. **ban**‡.

bawn, *n.* [Ir.] The enclosure of a house and grounds, with its buildings, also, a cattle fold; formerly, the bailey of a castle. [< Ir. *bábhun*.]

And saw at dawn the lofty *bawn* Of Castle-Connor fade.
CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* st. 9.

bawn'een, 1 bôn'in; 2 bąn'ĕn, *n.* [Ir.] A grayish-white loose-fitting flannel jacket worn out-of-doors by workingmen. [Dim. Ir. *bán*, white.]

baw'ret†, *n.* A variety of hawk. **baw'ret**†.

baw'sand, baw'sin, etc. Same as BAUSON, etc.

baw'son-faced", *a.* Same as BAUSOND.

baw'ty, 1 bô'ti; 2 bą'ty, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A dog: a generic name. **2.** A hare. **baw'tie**‡.

bax'a, 1 baks'ə; 2 băks'a, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A form of sandal; the shoe of the comic actor. **bax'e-a**‡.

Bax-ar', 1 buks-ār'; 2 bŭks-ăr', *n.* A town in Shahabad district, Behar province, Bengal. **Bux-ar'**‡.

bax'ter¹, 1 baks'tər; 2 băks'ter, *n.* [Dial. or Scot.] A baker: originally, only a woman baker.

Bax'ter, *n.* **1.** **Andrew** (*1686–⁴/₂₁1750), a Scottish philosopher; *Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul.* **2.** **Richard** (¹¹/₂₁1615–¹²/₂₁1691), an English nonconformist divine; *The Saint's Everlasting Rest.* **3.** A county in Arkansas; 564 sq. m.; county-seat, Mountain Home.— **Bax-te'ri-an.** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to the character or theology of Richard Baxter. **II.** *n.* An adherent of the theology of Richard Baxter.— **Bax-te'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The theology of Richard Baxter, who attempted to harmonize the Arminian doctrine of free grace with the doctrine of election as held by Calvinism.

Bax'ter Springs. A city in Cherokee county, Kan.

bay¹, 1 bē; 2 bă, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bark at, as the moon.

The watch-dog's voice that *bayed* the whispering wind.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 121.

2. To utter in barking; as, to *bay* a defiance. **3.** To drive or bring to a stand in the chase. **4.** To drive to bay by barking.

II. *i.* To bark hoarsely, as a dog in hunting.

An hundred dogs *bay'd* deep and strong.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 3.

[< OF. *bayer*, bark, < LL. *bado*, gape.]

bay², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring to or hold at bay. **2.** [Rare.] To turn to or stand at bay against. **II.** *i.* To turn to or stand at bay.

bay³, *vt.* To dam up, as a stream.

bay⁴, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To bend.

bay, *a.* Red-brown, approaching chestnut: said of horses.

The great Emetreus, the king of Ind,
Uppon a stede *bay*, trapped in steel.
CHAUCER *C. T., Knight's Tale* l. 1279.

[< F. *bai*, < L. *badius*, bay.]

bay¹, *n.* **1.** An indentation in the shore-line of a body of water; the water between two projecting headlands; sometimes, an arm of the sea connecting with the ocean. **2.** A recess of low land between hills. **3.** [U. S.] A part of a prairie extending into a forest and almost surrounded by it. **4.** A variety of wood used for furniture; bay-wood. **5**†. A roadstead. [< F. *baie*, < LL. *baia*, bay.] — **bay'-birds"**, *n. pl.* [U. S.] Limicoline birds, as sandpipers, plovers, snipe, etc., which frequent inlets and bays.— **bay-cod**, *n.* A large *ophidioid* fish (*Genypterus blacodes*), of New Zealand.— **bay-coot**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The surf-scoter.— **bay-duck**, *n.* [Eng.] The sheldrake.— **bay-floe**, *n.* New ice, like that formed in a bay or fiord. **bay-ice**†.— **bay-gall¹**, *n.* [So. U. S.] Low-lying wet land, matted with vegetable fibers, spongy and sour.— **bay-head**, *n.* [So. U. S.] A swamp at the head of a bay.— **bay-porpoise**, *n.* A porpoise that is found in bays; especially, the skunk-porpoise.— **bay-salt**, *n.* *Chem.* A coarse-grained variety of common salt obtained by evaporating sea-water in shallow bays or pits by the heat of the sun.— **Bay State**, Massachusetts.— **bay-wood**, *n.* Mahogany from the Bay of Campeche or its vicinity.

bay², *n.* **1.** The laurel-tree or sweet-bay (*Laurus nobilis*). **2.** Hence, *pl.*, a laurel wreath, as a garland of honor, especially for a poet; poetic renown or leadership.

No borrow'd *bays* his temples did adorn.
DRYDEN *Death of Oliver Cromwell* st. 7.

3. One of various other plants. See below. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A marsh in which bay-trees grow. **5**†. A laurel-berry. [< F. *baie*, < L. *baca*, berry.] — **bay'-cher"ry**, *n.* Same as LAUREL, 4.— **bay-gall²**, *n.* *Bot.* Same as RED BAY.— **bay-laurel**, *n.* Same as CHERRY-LAUREL (2).— **California bay-laurel**, see CALIFORNIA LAUREL, under LAUREL.— **bay-leaf**, *n.* **1.** The aromatic leaf of the laurel-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). **2.** The laurel wreath as a poetic garland.— **bay-waxberry**, *n.* Same as BAYBERRY.— **Indian or royal bay**, *Laurus indica.*— **oil of bay.** **1.** Bay-oil. **2.** Bayberry-oil. See table under OIL.— **red bay**, an evergreen tree (*Persea borbonia*) of the southeastern United States. **bay-galls**‡.

bay³, *n.* A bay horse; as, a pair of *bays*.

bay⁴, *n.* **1.** A deep bark or cry, as of dogs in hunting.

The *bay* of his bloodhound is borne on the breeze.
HOLMES *Choose you this Day* st. 7.

2. The state or position of a hunted creature compelled to turn on its pursuer or face a desperate situation.

The stag must turn to *bay*. *Scott Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 8.

3. The state of being kept from coming to close quarters by an opponent; a standstill.

The instinct which at Thermopylæ held Asia at *bay*.
EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Courage* p. 217. [o. & co. 1876.]

[For *abay*, < OF. *abai*, barking, < *abayer*, bark, for *bayer*; see BAY¹, *v.*]

bay⁵, *n.* **1.** A large space in a barn for storage, as of loose hay or fodder: commonly extending from the ground to the roof. **2.** *Arch.* A principal compartment or division, as the space between two piers or columns, a division of a window between adjacent mullions, part of a vault between transverse ribs or of a ceiling between panel-beams, or a vertical division of an arcade, as the space between two adjacent pillars. **3.** A division between the piers of a bridge. **4.** The head of a canal-lock. **5.** *Naut.* That part of a man-of-war between decks, forward of the bitts, on each side: commonly used as a hospital. See SICK-BAY. [< F. *baie*, < *bayer*, gape; see BAY¹, *v.*] — **bay'-bolt"**, *n.* *Mech.* A bolt having a jagged shank to prevent its being withdrawn.— **bay of roofing**, the small rafters and purlins between principal rafters.— **bay-stall**, *n.* A fixed seat in a window-opening.— **bay window.** *Arch.* **1.** A window-structure of angular plan, projecting outward from a wall and reaching to the ground, as distinguished from an oriel window (*similarly projecting, but carried upon corbels or brackets*) and from a bow window (curved in plan). **2.** Erroneously, a bow window.

bay⁶, *n.* [Eng.] A dam or embankment.

bay⁷, *n.* A bez-antler. See STAG. [< OF. *bez-*, < L. *bis*, twice.] **bay'-ant'ler**‡.

Bay⁸, *n.* **1.** A county in Michigan; 437 sq. m.; county-seat, Bay City. **2.** A town in Laguna province, Luzon, P. I.

ba'ya¹, 1 bā'yə; 2 bă'yä, *n.* [E. Ind.] A weaver-bird (*Ploceus philippinus*) that builds a remarkable pensile nest. See WEAVER-BIRD.

ba'ya², *n.* [Mex.] A serranoid food-fish (*Mycteroperca jordani*) common on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

ba-ya'bas, 1 bə-yā'bəs; 2 bă-yä'bäs, *n.* [P. I.] A tree, the guava; also, its fruit: a Tagalog term.

ba-yad', 1 bə-yad'; 2 ba-yăd', *n.* [Ar.] A common large siluroid fish (*Bagrus bayad*) of the Nile. **ba-yatte'**‡.

bay"a-dere', 1 bī'ə-dir'; 2 bă"a-dēr', *n.* **1.** A dancing girl of Hindustan; a nautch-girl: applied also to dancers in some spectacular performances. Compare ALMA.

bay"a-deer'‡.

The first specimen . . . I had seen of the southern *Bayadère*, who differ considerably from the nâch girls of northern India.
HEBER *Journey through India* vol. ii, p. 220. [c. ʟ. c. 1829.]

2. In dress-goods, an effect caused by the weaving of material with stripes running across the goods, or obtained by sewing on trimming horizontally. [< F. *bayadère*, < Pg. *balladeira*, female dancer, < *ballar*, < LL. *ballo*; see BALL², *n.*]

bay'al, 1 bē'əl; 2 bă'al, *n.* A fine variety of cotton.

Ba"yam-bang', 1 bə'yam-bāŋ'; 2 bă'yäm-bäng', *n.* A town in Pangasinan province, Luzon, P. I.

Ba-ya'mo, 1 bə-yā'mo; 2 bă-yä'mo, *n.* **1.** *Meteor.* A violent gust of wind blowing from the Bight of Bayamo, in Cuba, and its neighborhood, accompanied by lightning and rain. **2.** A district and a town in E. Cuba.

ba'yan¹, 1 bā'yən; 2 bă'yän, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A township; also, a country. **2.** An open field: a Tagalog term.

ba'yan², *n.* A large earthen vessel used in the tropics for cooling water, sometimes with a capacity of 200 gallons.

bay'ard¹, 1 bē'ərd; 2 bă'ard, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A horse; especially, a bay horse: sometimes derisively. **2.** An ignorant, self-confident person. **3.** [B-] A bay horse once belonging to Amadis de Gaul, and given to Rinaldo by Charlemagne. [OF., < *bai*; see BAY, *a.*]— **bay'ard-ism†**, *n.* Ignorant presumption.— **bay'ard-ly†**, *a.* Blind; ignorant.

bay'ard², *n.* *Vehicles.* A hand-barrow for heavy materials. [< OF. *baiard*.]

Bay'ard³, 1 bā'ərd; 2 bī'ard, *n.* **1.** **Chevalier de** (1475–⁴/₂₁1524), Pierre du Terrail, a French knight, "without fear and without reproach"; fell in battle. **2.** **George D.** (¹²/₂₁1835–¹²/₂₁1862), a United States general, killed at Fredericksburg. **3.** **James A.** (⁷/₂₁1767–⁸/₄1815), an American lawyer; Senator; peace commissioner at Ghent, 1814. **4.** **Thomas F.** (¹⁰/₂₁1828–⁹/₂₁1898), an American statesman, first ambassador to Great Britain.

Ba"ya-zid', 1 bə'ya-zīd'; 2 bă'yä-zĭd', *n.* **1.** See BAJAZET. **2.** A fortified town in Erzerum vilayet, Turkey.

Bay'bay, 1 bā'bā; 2 bī'bī, *n.* A town on Leyte island, P. I.

bay'ber"ry, 1 bē'ber'i; 2 bā'bĕr'y, *n.* **1.** The wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*); the candleberry. **2.** The laurel-tree (*Laurus nobilis*), or its fruit. **3.** A tropical American tree (*Pimenta acris*), whose leaves are used in the preparation of bay rum.— **bay'ber"ry-cam"phor**, *n.* Same as LAURIN.— **b.-tallow**, *n.* The wax on the wax-myrtle berries; myrtle-wax.— **California b.**, the California wax-myrtle (*Myrica californica*).— **Jamaica b.**, same as BAYBERRY, *n.*, 3.

bay'-birds", etc. See BAY¹, *n.*

Bay City. **1.** County-seat of Bay county, Mich. **2.** County-seat of Matagorda county, Tex.

bay-cu'ru, 1 bai-kū'rū; 2 bī-cu'ru, *n.* [P. I.] The bitter astringent root of a Brazilian herb (*Limonium brasiliense*) of the leadwort family (*Plumbaginaceæ*), or the herb itself.

bayd, *pp.* Bayed. S. S.

Bayes, 1 bēz; 2 bāş, *n.* A would-be dramatist in the Duke of Buckingham's farce *The Rehearsal* (1671): intended to ridicule and satirize Dryden, the name of the character being an allusion to the laureateship held by that poet.

ba-ye'ta, 1 bə-yē'tə; 2 bä-ye'tä, *n.* [Sp.] A coarse woolen Spanish fabric.

Ba"yeux', 1 bə'yū'; 2 bă'yû', *n.* A city in Calvados, France, where the Bayeux tapestry is preserved. See TAPESTRY.

Bay'field, 1 bē'fild; 2 bā'fēld, *n.* **1.** A county in Wisconsin; 1,497 sq. m.; county-seat, Washburn. **2.** A city in this county. [horse.

bay'ish, 1 bē'ish; 2 bā'ish, *a.* Inclining to bay; as, a *bayish*

Ba'yith, 1 bā'yith; 2 bä'yith, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Isa.* xv, 2.

bay'la, 1 bai'lə; 2 bī'la, *n.* *Mus.* A humorous dance and song performed by Spanish gipsies. **bayle'**‡.

bay'-lau"rel, etc. See BAY², *n.*

bayl'don-ite, 1 bēl'dən-ait; 2 bāl'don-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous green hydrated lead-copper arsenate, (Cu.Pb)₂(OH)AsO₄.½H₂O, found in minute concretions. [< Dr John *Bayldon*.]

Bayle, 1 bēl; 2 bāl, **Pierre** (¹¹/₂₁1647–¹²/₂₁1706). A French critic and philosopher; *Historical and Critical Dictionary.*

Bay-len', 1 bai-lēn'; 2 bī-lęn' *n.* A town in Jaen province, Andalusia, Spain; Spanish defeated French July 19, 1808.

bay'ler-bay, *n.* A beglerbeg. **bey'ler-bey**‡.

bay'let, 1 bē'let; 2 bā'lĕt, *n.* A little bay.

Bay'lor, 1 bē'lər; 2 bā'lor, *n.* A county in Texas; 957 sq. m.; county-seat, Seymour.

Bay'ly, 1 bē'li; 2 bā'ly, **Thomas Haynes** (¹⁰/₂₁1797–⁴/₂₁1839). An English author and song-writer.

bay'man¹, 1 bē'mən; 2 bā'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who lives near a bay or who earns his living on a bay; specif., a mahogany-cutter of the coast of Honduras.

bay'man², *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Naut.* One who serves in the sick-bay of a vessel.

Bayne, 1 bēn; 2 bān, **Peter** (¹⁰/₂₁1830–²/₂₁1896). A Scottish author and editor. [in color.

bay'ness, 1 bē'nes; 2 bā'nĕs, *n.* The state of being bay

bay'ocks, 1 bā'əks; 2 bā'ŏks, *n. pl.* Inferior ostrich-feathers. [< It. *batocco*, small coin, < *bato*, BAY, *a.*]

Ba"yom-bong', 1 bā"yom-bəŋ'; 2 bă"yōm-bŏng', *n.* A town, capital of Nueva Vizcaya province, Luzon, P. I.

ba-yon', 1 bə-yōn'; 2 bă-yōn', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A rough sack woven of buri-leaves, for wrapping or carrying various articles of commerce. **2.** The great cattail (*Typha latifolia*). [Tag.]

bay'o-net, 1 bē'o-net; 2 bā'o-nĕt, *vt.* To stab or pierce with a bayonet; compel or drive by or at the point of the bayonet.

This column took the English in flank, and, *bayoneting* their artillerists, gained . . . the cannon. COOPER *Spy* p. 367. [ALL.]

bay'o-net, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A dagger-like weapon to be attached to the muzzle of a musket or rifle, for use in making or repelling charges, etc., also, on occasion, for entrenching in the field.

Bayonet. . . . so called from Bayonne, in France, where they are *said to have been first made, about 1650–1660.* It was used at Killiecrankie in 1689 and at Marsaglia by the French in 1693.
SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

Some bayonets are named (1) from their method of attachment; as, **barrel-bayonet**, **plug-b.** (set into the barrel), **socket-b.**; or (2) from their shape; as, **knife-b.**, **ramrod-b.**,

rod'b., saber'b., saw'b., spade'b., sword'b., trowel'b., etc. When unfixed the bayonet is generally carried in a scabbard as a side-arm.

2. Figuratively, military force; as, to govern by the *bayonet; bayonet* rule. **3.** *Mech.* The reciprocating pin of a bayonet clutch. See below. **4†.** A short dagger. [< F., prob. < *Bayonne*, but perhaps dim. of OF. *bayon*, arrow of a crossbow.] — **bay'o-net-catch",** *n.* A device for fixing lamps in their sockets, or parts of lamps in their places: so called from its original use in attaching bayonets to gun-barrels. — **b.-clasp,** *n. Mil.* A sliding ring around the socket of a bayonet, to keep the latter in place. — **b. clutch,** a mechanical device for engaging a fixed moving-pulley or wheel with a loose one, by means of pins or bayonets that act upon a friction-strap. **b. coupling†; b. joint†.** — **b. leg,** a leg misshapen to resemble the shank of a bayonet, due to neglected backward dislocation of the tibia and fibula at the knee. — **bay"o-net-eer',** *n.* [Rare.] A soldier armed with a bayonet.

Ba"yonne', *n.* **1.** 1 ba"yon'; 2 bä"yŏn'. A commercial, manufacturing, and fortified town in Basses-Pyrénées department, France. **2.** 1 bē-ōn'; 2 bā-ōn'. A manufacturing city in Hudson county, N. J.

bay'ou, 1 bai'ū; 2 bī'u, *n.* [So. U. S.] A sluggish or stagnant inlet or outlet from a lake or bay, or one connecting two bodies of water; also, a branch of the stream flowing through a delta; a gut. [Cor. of F. *boyau*, OF. *boel*; see BOWEL. *n.*] — **Bayou State,** Mississippi.

bay'-por"poise, etc., *n.* See BAY¹, *n.*

Bay-reuth', 1 bai-roit'; 2 bī-rōit', *n.* See BAIREUTH.

Bay Ridge. A former village in Kings county, N. Y., now a part of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city.

bay rum. An aromatic liquid obtained by distilling rum with the leaves of the bayberry (*Pimenta* or *Myrcia acris*) or by mixing various oils, as the oil of myrcia, of orange-peel, and of pimento, with alcohol: used as a cosmetic and perfume. [Miss.

Bay St. Lou'is. A city, county-seat of Hancock county.

Bay"shore', 1 bē'shōr'; 2 bā'shōr', *n.* A village in Suffolk county, N. Y.

bay'-stone", 1 bē'-stōn"; 2 bā'-stōn", *n.* [Eng.] A stone laid on the ground as part of a slight foundation: probably a corruption of *base-stone.*

bay'-tree", 1 bē'-trī"; 2 bā'-trē", *n.* **1.** The laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) of southern Europe; the bay. **2.** The small or laurel magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) of eastern North America. — **California bay-tree,** the mountain-laurel or sassafras laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).

ba'yug, 1 bā'yŭg; 2 bā'yuġ, *n.* [P. I.] An East-Indian tropical evergreen tree (*Pterospermum acerifolium*) of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, yielding a grayish-yellow wood.

bay'-yarn", 1 bē'-yärn"; 2 bā'-yärn", *n.* Yarn for baize.

baz, 1 bāz; 2 bäz, *n.* [Ar.] **1.** The female of the East-Indian goshawk. The male is called *baz-jura.* **2.** Loosely, one of various other hawks used in Oriental falconry. **ba'za†.**

Ba'za², 1 bā'tha; 2 bä'thä, *n.* A town in Granada province, Spain. **Bash†** [Ancient].

ba-zaar', 1 bə-zär'; 2 ba-zär', *n.* **1.** An Oriental market-place or range of shops, often including a street or series of streets, sometimes under a common roof; in southern India and Ceylon, a single shop or stall kept by a native.

> The word has spread westward into Arabic, Turkish, and in special senses into European languages, and eastward it has invaded India, where it has been generally adopted. . . . The word seems to have early reached South Europe (probably through Turkish), for F. Balducci Pergolotti in his mercantile handbook (c 1340) gives 'bazarra' as a Genoese word for market place. . . . The meaning of the word *bazar* has been much extended in English where it is now equivalent to any sale, for charitable or mere commercial purposes, of mixed goods and fancy work.
> *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 559.

2. A fancy fair for charity. **3.** A large fancy-store or shop. [< F. *bazar*, < Per. *bāzār*, market.]

Ba"zaine', 1 ba"zēn'; 2 bä"zän', **François Achille** (²/₁₃1811–⁹/₁₃1888). A French marshal; commander in Mexico 1863–1867, and in Franco-Prussian war; surrendered Metz, Oct. 27, 1870.

baz'an, *n.* Same as BASAN. **baz'il†.**

ba-za'ras, 1 bə-zū'rəs; 2 ba-zä'ras, *n.* [E. Ind.] A broad, flat-bottomed pleasure-boat of the Ganges, with oars and sails.

Ba"zard', 1 ba"zār'; 2 bä"zär', **Saint-Amand** (⁹/₁₃1791–⁷/₁₃1832). A French socialist and editor.

Ba"zar-jik', 1 bā"zar-jik'; 2 bä"zär-jĭk', *n.* A town in Bulgaria; taken by the Russians June 2, 1774, and June 3, 1810. **Ba"zard-jik'†.** [ment, France.

Ba"zas', 1 ba'zäs'; 2 bä'zäs', *n.* A town in Gironde depart-

Baz'a-tha, 1 baz'ə-tha; 2 baz'a-tha, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

baze, 1 bēz; 2 bāz, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To stupefy; frighten.

Ba"zelles', 1 ba"zĕ'ya; 2 bä"zę'ye, *n.* A village in Ardennes department, France; heroically defended by the French marine infantry against the Bavarians, Sept. 1, 1870.

baz'lers, 1 baz'lrz; 2 bäz'ĕrs, *n. sing.* & *pl.* See BEAR'S-EAR.

baz'll, *n.* See BASAN.

Ba"zin', 1 ba"zañ'; 2 bä"zăñ', **René** (¹¹/₁₃1853–). A French novelist and professor of law.

Baz"in's' dis-ease'. A disease affecting the mucous membrane of the cheek, characterized by the formation of white patches. (Douai).

Baz"i-o'thi-a, 1 baz'ɪ-ō'thɪ-ə; 2 bäz'ĭ-ō'thĭ-a, *n. Bib.*

ba-zique', *n.* Same as BEZIQUE. [11th†. (Margin.)

Baz'luth, 1 baz'luth; 2 bäz'lûth, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 52. **Baz'-**

Ba"zoche', *n.* Same as BASOCHE.

ba-zoo', 1 bə-zū'; 2 ba-zōō', *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] To talk loudly and boastfully. [ment. **2.** The mouth.

ba-zoo', *n.* [Dial. or Slang, U. S.] **1.** A simple wind-instru-

B. B., *abbr.* Ball-bond.

B. B. Pen-initials of Benjamin Franklin; Blue Book.

b. b., *abbr.* Before the blowpipe (*Mineral.*); bill-book.

B.·B.·C., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Burning Bush.

B. B. C., *abbr.* Baseball Club.

bbl., *abbr.* [BBLS., *pl.*] Barrel.

B. B. S., *abbr.* Bachelor of Business Science.

B. C., *abbr.* Bachelor of Chemistry; Bachelor of Commerce (commercial departments of some colleges); Bachelor of Surgery (*Chirurgiæ*); Before Christ; bicycle club; Board of Control; boat club; British Columbia.

b. c., *abbr.* Bad character.

B/C., *abbr. Com.* Bill for collection.

B. C. E., *abbr.* Bachelor of Civil Engineering.

B. Ch., *abbr. Baccalaureus Chirurgiæ* (Bachelor of Surgery).

Bch., *abbr.* Burchard.

B. Chem., *abbr.* Bachelor of Chemistry.

B. C. L., *abbr.* Bachelor of Civil Law.

B. Comm., *abbr.* Bachelor of Commerce.

B. C. S., *abbr.* Bachelor of Chemical Science; Bachelor of Commercial Science; Bengal Civil Service.

B. D., *abbr.* Bachelor of Divinity.

bd., *abbr.* Band; board; bond; bored; bound.

B/d., *abbr.* In bookkeeping, brought down.

bdel-lat'o-my, 1 de-lat'o-mɪ; 2 dĕ-lăt'o-my, *n. Med.* **1.** The operation of cutting a leech while it is sucking, to promote its suction of blood. **2.** The use of the bdellometer. [< Gr. *bdella*, leech, + *temnō*, cut.]

Bdel'li-dæ, 1 del'ɪ-dī; 2 dĕl'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of acaridans having a distinct head produced into a proboscis, and a soft-skinned body with embedded sclerites.

Bdel'la, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bdella*, leech, < *bdallō*, suck.] — **bdel'lid,** *a.* & *n.* — **bdel'loid¹,** *a.*

bdel'li-um, 1 del'ɪ-ŭm; 2 del'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A variety of gum resin, as of *Amyris commiphora* (Indian bdellium) and of *Balsamodendron africanum* (African bdellium).

> And the manna was as coriander seed, and the colour thereof as the colour of the *bdellium.* *Num.* xi, 7.

2. A gem, perhaps a pearl, but more probably amber.

> And the gold of that land is good; there is *bdellium* and the onyx stone. *Gen.* ii, 12.

[L., < Gr. *bdellion*, a plant, and its fragrant gum.]

Bdel-loi'da, 1 de-loi'də; 2 dĕ-lŏi'da, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of rotifers of a leech-like appearance and with a jointed foot terminally furcate. [< Gr. *bdella*, leech, + -OID.] — **bdel'loid²,** *a.* & *n.* — **bdel-loi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

bdel-lom'e-ter, 1 de-lem'ɪ-tər; 2 dĕ-lŏm'e-ter, *n. Surg.* An instrument used as a substitute for leeches in topical bleeding. [< Gr. *bdella*, leech, + *metron*, measure.]

Bdel"lo-mor'pha, 1 del'o-mōr'fə; 2 dĕl'o-môr'fa, *n. pl. Helminth.* An order of nemertines, including *Malacobdellidæ.* [< Gr. *bdella*, leech, + *morphē*, form.]

Bdel"lo-sto'mi-dæ, 1 del'o-stō'mɪ-dī; 2 dĕl'o-stō'mĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Heplatremidæ.* **Bdel"lo-sto-mat'i-dæ†. Bdel-los'to-ma,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bdella*, leech, + *stoma*, mouth.] — **bdel-los'to-mid,** *n.* — **bdel-los'to-moid,** *a.* & *n.*

bdl., *abbr.* [BDLS., *pl.*] Bundle.

B. D. S., *abbr.* Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

bds., *abbr. Bookbinding.* Boards.

be, 1 bī; 2 bē, *vi.* [AM, ART, IS, ARE, *pres.*; WAS, WAST, WERE, *imp.*; BE (BEEST, Shakespeare to Milton), WERE, WERT, *subj.*; BE, *imper.*; BEEN, *pp.*; BEING, *ppr.* Prov. or Obs. — BE, BEEST, BEETH, or BES, *pres.*; BE, BETH, BEN, *pl.*]

This verb, which is called the substantive verb, is defective, and its conjugation is made up of fragments of three independent verbs, furnishing *be, am,* and *was,* respectively.

1. To exist, either as a real in distinction from an imaginary thing, or as an imagined fact. In the latter meaning of the word, the act of imagination itself *is;* to have existence; possess truth or actuality; have being; as, we believe that God *is;* can such things *be?*

In some philosophical systems, to be is either sharply contrasted with, or even opposed to the verb to exist — the latter as having more the characteristics of appearance, of being phenomenal, or unreal.

> It is not to enjoy, but to *be,* that we long for.
> ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xix, p. 212. [H. 1872.]

2. To exist or be conceived of as existing in a special state, manner, or relation indicated by a word or words joined to the verb; as, man *is* weak; great *is* Diana of the Ephesians; Alfred *was* king of England.

In this use *be* is a connecting link or copula between the subject and the predicate.

> Blessed *is* he that considereth the poor. *Ps.* xli, 1.

3. To come to pass; take place; happen; as, it is *to be,* and we must accept it; the fair *was* on Monday.

> An 'twere to me, I should *be* mad at it.
> SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act v, sc. 1.

4. To belong; pertain; concern: with *to;* as, peace *be to* this house; *is* it nothing *to* you that we are afflicted?

> Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this machine *is to* him, Hamlet. SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act ii, sc. 2.

As an auxiliary verb *be* is used (1) to construct (*a*) progressive forms; as, we *are passing* the bay; (*b*) passive forms; as, he *was loved;* (2) with the infinitive, phrases of futurity or obligation; as, I *am to go* on Monday; the concert *was to have been given* last week; (3) in the perfect and pluperfect tenses of a few intransitive verbs; as, he *is* gone (= he *has* gone): in old books, as in Bunyan, frequent, and now used occasionally.

[< AS. *beōn*, be, < √*bhū*, exist; cp. L. *fu-i*, was. For the other two roots which help to make up the substantive v., see AM, WAS.] — **be it so,** let it be so: a phrase conveying assent. — **if so be,** in case; even if. — **let it be, let be,** leave it alone; do nothing. — **to be from,** to have come from or be a native of; as, I *am from* England. — **to have been** (here, there, to see, or the like) [Colloq.], to have gone or come: only with some limiting words, or plain abbreviation of them; as, the doctor *has been* here, and says the patient is worse.

bet, *prep.* By.

be-, *prefix.* By; near; on; about: used (1) in its original prepositional sense; (2) to render intransitive verbs transitive; (3) to form verbs of adjectives or nouns; (4) to intensify the notion of a verb; (5) to give a secondary meaning to a simple verb; (6) with nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, to form conjunctions, prepositions, or other adverbs; (7) with privative force; (8) without special force. [< AS. *be-, bi-,* < *bi,* by.] The combinations of *be-* that have special importance or are widely used appear in vocabulary place. Others of minor importance are given with brief definitions below. Many arbitrary combinations of *be-,* that may be made at will by prefixing *be-* to a verb, a noun, or a participle, are omitted. Still other forms that are in use are self-explaining in classes, as follows: (1) Verbs or participial adjectives (sometimes with derived nouns) that by the prefix *be-* are made more emphatic, or, when made from nouns, signify to make like or affect with what the noun indicates; as, *bepelt,* to pelt soundly; *beshine,* to shine upon or about:

bebang	becatch	becrowd	bedress
bebathe	becharm	becrush	bedrib
bebatter	bechart	becudgel	bedrift
bebay	bechase	becumber	bedrive
bebeast	becheck	becut	bedrown
bebite	becircle	bedabble	bedrowse
beblast	beclamor	bedamn	bedrug
bebleed	beclang	bedamp	beduck
bebless	beclasp	bedangled	bedull
beblister	beclaw	bedare	bedumb
bebloom	beclog	bedarken	bedunce
beblotch	beclose	bedawn	bedwarf
beblur	becockney	beday	becarn
beboss	becompass	bedaze	beelbow
bebotch	becompliment	bedecafen	beembroider
bebothered	becost	bedip	befame
bebreak	becovet	bedismal	befan
bebreech	becoward	bedoltify	befancy
bebrush	becram	bedowse	befilch
bebump	becramp	bedrabble	befinger
bebusied	becrampon	bedraggle	befire
bebusy	becripple	bedrape	befist
becarve	becross	bedrench	beflap
beflatter	belecture	bepraiser	besoothe
beflout	belcher†	beprank	besour
beflow	belibel	bepray	bespeckle
befluster	belick	bepretty	bespend
befoul	belight	bepride	bespice
befraught	belime	bepuddle	bespill
befreeze	belion	bepuff	bespin
befreight	belock	bepuzzle, -ment, *n.*	bespread
be-Frenchify	belull	bequote	besqueeze
befret	bemad	berake	bestab
befrounce	bemaddening	berate	bestain
befrumple†	bemaim	berapt	bestamp
befuddle	bemangle	berend	bestay
begall	bemar	besaint	besteer
begarnish	bemartyr	besanctify	bestill
begash	bemaster	bescatter	bestore
begaud	bemaul	bescent	bestud
be-German-ize	bemaze	bescorch	besuit
begird	bemingle	bescorn	beswaddle
begirt, *v.*	bemirror, -ment, *n.*	bescourge	besweeten
beglad	bemix	bescramble	beswinge
beglare	bemock	bescrape	betalk
beglitter	bemolsten	bescratch	bethank
begloom	bemoralize	bescam	bethreaten
begloze	bemourn†	beserve	bethump
begnaw	bemuddle	beshackle	bethwack
begreet	bemuffle	beshag	betinge
begulf	bemuzzle	beshake	betire
begut	benet	beshear	betoss
behack	benlghtmare	beshed	betrace
behale	benote	beshiver	betrim
behallow	benothing	beshod	betrodden
behammer	benpaid	beshrived	betrust,-ment, *n.*
behang	benpale	beshrivel	betwine
behate	beparch	beshroud	betwit
behorror	beparody	besigh	bevell
behowl	bepart	besing	bewash
behung	bepaste	besinge	bewasted
bejaundice	bepat	beslap	bewater
bejesuit	bepelt	beslash	beweary
bejig	bepen	beslubber	bewelcome
bejumble	bepester	beslur	bewet
bekick	beplece	beslurry	bewhig
beknit	bepinch	besmooth	bewidow
belade	bepink	besmother	bewield
beladle	bepity	besmouch	bewill
belash	bepoetize	besmudge	bewoman-ize
belaud-er	bepommel	besmutch	beworm
belave	bepraise, -ment, *n.*	besnowball	beworn
beleaf		besoil	bewound

(2) Verbs or participial adjectives (sometimes with derived nouns) that by the prefix *be-* add the sense of supplying with, covering, daubing, thoroughly treating, strewing or scattering over, or the like; as, *beink,* to daub or cover with ink:

bealtared	beflagged	bemoon	beslobber
beballed	beflannel	bemottoed	besmoke
bebaste	beflea	bemuck	besmut
bebelted	beflecked	bemud	besnare
beblacksmith	beflogged	bemuslined	besnow
beblear	beflounce	beneaped	besnuff
beblood	beflour	benettle	besonnet
bebloody	beflower	beode	besoot
beblot	befoam	bepaint	besoul, -ed
bebog	befortune	bepamphlet-ize	bespecked
bebooted	befrill	bepaper	bespeckled
beboulder	befringe	bepastured	bespeech
bebraided	befriz	bepatched	bespit
bebrine	befrog	bepearl	bespot
bebutter	befumed	bepepper	bespy
bebutterfly	befur	beperiwigged	besquib
bebuttoned	befurbelowed	beperiwigged	besteepled
becap	begabled	bepewed	bestench
becarpet, -ed	begallerled	bephilter	bestink
becassocked	begarlanded	bephrase	bestock
bechain	begartered	bepicture	bestorm
bechalk	begaudy	bepilgrimed	bestrapped
beclart	begay	bepimpled	bestraw
becloak	begift	bepined	bestreak
beclothe	begild	bepiss	besugar
becobweb	beginger	beplagued	beswing
becoif, -fed	begirdle	beplaided	beswitch
becolor	begiobed	beplait	betag
becomma	begloved	beplaster	betallow
becoom	beglue	beplume	betask
becoronet	begore	bepowder	betassel
becravated	begowned	bepucker	betattered
becrime	begray	bepurple	betaxed
becrimson	begrease	berailroaded	betear
becrinolined	begreen	beribanded	bethorn
becrown	begrime	beribboned	bethrall
becrust	begrimer, *n.*	beringed	betimbered
becrutched	begum	beringlet	betinseled
becuffed	behatted	berobed	betocsin
becupided	behearse	berouged	betogaed
becupolaed	behoney	berubric	betowel
becurl	behooped	beruffled	betowered
becurry	behorn	berust	betrumpet
becurse	behymn	besaffron	betuckered
becurtain, -ed	beice	besauce	beturbaned
becushioned	beinked	bescab	betutor
becymbaled	bejewel	bescarf	beulcer
bedaughtered	bekerchief	beschoolmaster	beuncled
bedaubed	beklited	bescrawl	beuniformed
bediamonded	bekiss	bescreen	bevenom
bedispered	belard	bescribble	beverse
bedimple	belatticed	bescurf	beveto
bedinner	belavendered	bescurvy	bevined
bedirty [ize	belawgiven	bescutcheon	bewail
bedocument-ed	beliquor	besentinel	bewhisker
bedotted	belozenged	beshade	bewhiten
bedrop	bemantle	beshadow	bewig
bedung	bemask	beshame	bewimple
bedusk	bemat	beshawled	bewinged
bedust	bematter	beshield	bewinter
bedye	bemeal	beshouted	bewired
beepitheted	bemedal	beshrew	bewizard
befathered	bemercy	besilver	bewonder†
befeast	bemirement	besin	beworm
befeather	bemissionary	beslren	beworship
befetter	bemist	beslabber	bewreath
befilleted	bemitered	besleeved	bewreathed
befilmed	bemoat	beslime	
befilth	bemole	beslipper	

(3) Verbs that by the prefix *be-* add the sense of naming or calling; as, *beduke,* to call "duke":

bebaron	bedoctor	belady	bemistress
bebishop	beduchess	beladylove	bemonster
beblockhead	beduke	beladyship	berascal
bebrave	befop	belord	besaint
bebrother	beking	belout	bescoundrel
beclown	beknave	bemadam	bevillain
bedeacon	beknight	beminstrel	

(4) Verbs in which *be-* modifies the meaning of a simple verb by adding a prepositional relation so that it either becomes transitive or takes a different object:

bechatter	begaze	besnivel	betipple
bechirm	begroan	bespew	betrail
bechirp	behoot	besplash	betrample
becivet	bejuggle	besprinkle	betravel
beclatter	beleap	bespurt†	betread
becrawl	beman	besputter	bevomit
becroak	bemurmur	bestare	bewallow
becry	beparse	bestraddle	beweep
bedin	bepreach	bestream [*n.*	bewhisper
bedribble	bereason	bestrew,-ment,	bewhistle
bedrivel	beshine	beswarm	bewhore
bedrizzle	beshout	beswim	bewrap
bedwell	besmile	bethunder	bewrapped, *a.*
befiddle			

Be., *abbr.* *Beryllium* (glucinum); a chemical symbol.
B. E., *abbr.* See DEGREE.
b. e., *abbr.* Bill of exchange.
B/E., *abbr.* Bill of Exchange.
Bé., *abbr.* Baumé.

beach, 1 bīch; 2 bēch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To run, drive, or haul up on a beach; as, the vessel was *beached* at high water.

With drift-wood *beached* in past spring-tides
We light our sullen fires. LOWELL *To* —— st. 4.

II. *i.* To land on a beach.

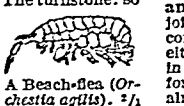
beach, *n.* **1.** The gently sloping shore of a sea, lake, or large river, washed by the waves or tides; especially, a *sandy* or *pebbly margin so washed; a strand; in law,* the land between high-water mark and low-water mark.

There came to the *beach* a poor exile of Erin.
CAMPBELL *Exile of Erin* st. 1.

2. [Colloq.] The land adjacent to or overlooking such *margin; the seashore; as, a cottage on the beach.* **3.** [Eng.] Loose pebbles on the shore; shingle. [Perhaps < Sw. *backe,* hill, slope, OSw. *backe,* bank of a river.]

SYN.: see BANK; MARGIN.

— **barrier beach,** a beach formed across the mouth of a bay or inlet, or separated from the main shore by a lagoon. — **beach'-chick"en,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The turnstone: so called in North Carolina. — **b.-clam,** *n.* [U. S.] The sea-clam (*Mactra solidissima*). — **b.-comber,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A long wave rolling up on the beach **2.** An idle or vicious vagrant about wharves and beaches at seaports; specif., in Polynesia, a white loafer. **3.** [New Zealand.] (1) One who gathers for himself (commonly illegally) flotsam and jetsam. (2) A black-sander. — **b.-combing,** *n. Mining.* Working beach-sand for valuable metal. — **b.-crab,** *n. Crust.* Same as RACING-CRAB. — **b.-flea,** *n.* A small amphipod crustacean, as an orchestlid, that hops like a flea and inhabits the seashore. — **b.-grass,** *n.* Same as MARRAM. — **beach"-la-mar',** *n.* Same as BÊCHE-DE-MER, 2. — **beach'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** An interpreter and business go-between on the African coast. **2.** One who conveys landpassengers, cargo, etc., through the surf. — **beach'mas"ter,** *n.* **1.** An officer in command of a landing party. **2.** A male seal. — **b.-pea,** *n.* Same as SEA-PEA. See under SEA. — **b.-ranger,** *n.* One who has been discharged from some vessel for bad conduct, and who hangs about a port. — **b.-robin,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The turnstone. **2.** [Eng.] The knot. — **b.-tramper,** *n.* One of the British coast-guard. — **b.-wagon,** *n.* A light two-seated open wagon. — **Iroquois B.,** the well-developed beach formed about the shores of glacial Lake Iroquois, which in late glacial times occupied the basin now partly filled by Lake Ontario. — **pocket b.,** a beach formed at the head of a small bay or cove between two headlands. — **raised b.,** a terrace of wave-worn material, above present wave-action: produced along sea-borders by elevation of the land, or along lake-margins by recession of the water.


A Beach-flea (*Orchestia agilis*). 2/1

Beach, Amy M. C. (b. 1867–). An American composer of music.

beached, } 1 bīcht; 2 bēcht, *a.* **1.** Driven or run on a
beachts, } beach; stranded. **2.** [Rare.] Having a beach.

beach'y, 1 bīch'i; 2 bēch'y, *a.* Abounding in beach or in beaches; shingly.

Beach'y Head. A headland in Sussex, England: 575 ft. high; lighthouse 142 ft. high erected at base; English and Dutch fleets defeated by French off here in 1690.

bea'con, 1 bī'kən; 2 bē'con, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a beacon or beacons; as, to *beacon* a headland. **2.** To light up; as, the lighthouse *beacons* the darkness. **3.** To guide by a light.

II. *i.* To shine as a beacon; afford guidance by light.

Not in vain the distance *beacons.* Forward, forward let us range.
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 91.

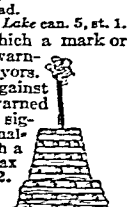
bea'con, *n.* **1.** Any prominent object, as a pole, tower, flag, or the like, set on a shore, shoal, buoy, reef, or in a similar position, as a guide or warning to mariners or others; hence, whatever serves as a conspicuous warning or a guide; as, his error was a *beacon* to others.

Beacons of hope, ye appear!
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel* st. 15.

2. A signal-fire or -light.

But, when the Sun his *beacon* red
Had kindled on Benvoirlich's head.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 1.

3. The structure or eminence from which a mark or signal may be displayed as a guide or warning for mariners or for the use of surveyors. **4.** *Her.* A cresset mounted on a pole against which rests a ladder. **5†.** The district warned by a beacon-fire. [< AS. *bēacen,* sign, signal standard.] — **bea'con-fire",** *n.* A signal-fire. — **b.-tower,** *n.* The tower on which a beacon is set. — **bea'con-age,** *n.* **1.** A tax or tribute for maintaining beacons. **2.** Beacons collectively.


Form of Beacon used in the Hudson Highlands, 1775–1783.

bea'cond, *pp.* Beaconed. S. S.

Bea'cons-field, 1 bī'kənz-fīld *or* bek'ənz-fīld; 2 bē'cons-fēld *or* bēc'ons-fēld, *n.* **1.** See DISRAELI. **2.** A town in Cape of Good Hope. **3.** A town in Buckinghamshire. **4.** A town in Tasmania.

bead, 1 bīd; 2 bēd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To decorate with or as with beading or beads.

The short pasture grass was *beaded* with dew, and wet as with rain.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, p. 321. [S. 1890.]

II. *i.* To collect in beads; string like beads; form a bead or beads, as champagne; bubble; foam; sparkle. — **to bead over,** to turn over the ends of boiler-flues so as to make a tight joint between them and the flue-sheet, while making them act as lengthwise stays.

bead, *n.* **1.** A little perforated sphere, ball, cylinder, or the like, usually strung on a thread or attached to a fabric for decoration. **2.** *pl.* A rosary for keeping count of prayers, as by Buddhists, Hindus, Mohammedans, and Roman Catholics; hence, prayers; as, the hermit is at his *beads. Prayer* is the original meaning of the word *bead* (see etymology), and the figurative use here is therefore a curious reversion to an obsolete use.

Of small coral about her arm she bare
A pair of *beads,* gauded all with green.
CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 158.

3. Any small body resembling a bead, as a glass bulb for testing spirits. (1) A bubble of gas in a liquid, or such bubbles collectively; froth.

Give me the wine of thought whose *bead*
Sparkles along the page I read.
WHITTIER *Lines on a Fly-Leaf* st. 2.

(2) A drop; as, great *beads* of sweat.

The little cup will hold not a *bead* more.
EMERSON *The Day's Ration* l. 22.

(3) A small knob fixed near the muzzle of a gun and used as the front sight. (4) A small mass of borax or other flux, placed on a platinum wire to receive a substance for blowpipe testing. (5) *Assaying.* The spherical piece of refined metal resulting from cupellation. **4.** *Arch. & Carp.* A small convex molding, properly semicircular in cross-section. (1) A small hemispherical or half-oval ornament repeated in a straight line to form a molding. (2) A strip to guide a window-sash in its frame. (3) A slip of hard wood let lengthwise into the sole of a molding-plane to increase its durability. **5.** *A roll or welt, as on the head-band of a book or the* seam of a shoe. [ME. *bede,* prayer, bead; cp. AS. *(ge)bed,* prayer, < *biddan;* see BID.] **beade†; bedet.**

— **Bally's beads,** a row of points of light seen around the moon's limb at the beginning or end of a central solar eclipse, caused by the sunlight glimmering through depressions in the moon's limb. — **bead and butt,** a form or process of framing in which a panel is flush with the frame and has a bead only on the edges running with the grain. **bead-butt work;** — **b.-and-flush work,** a method of framing in which the panels are flush with the frame and surrounded upon all sides by a bead. **b.-flush work;** — **b. and quirk,** a bead-molding on the edge of a strip where it is joined at right angles by a panel. — **b.-and-reel,** a form of convex molding having oblong beads alternating with disks, either singly or in pairs. — **b.-furnace,** *n.* A heating-furnace *in which rough glass beads are rounded.* — **b.-hook†,** *n.* A form of boat-hook. **beed-hook†.** — **bead'house",** *n.* An almshouse or hospital in which the inmates are required to pray for the founder. **bede'house"‡.** — **b.-lightning,** *n. Meteor.* An unusual and beautiful form of lightning discharge resembling a series of beads with ends alternately red and purple. — **bead'man,** *n.* See BEADSMAN. — **b.-mold,** *n.* Any fungus with the cells or spores disposed like beads on a string, as species of *Aspergillus.* — **b.-plane,** *n.* A plane for working bead-moldings of a fixed size. — **b.-proof,** *a.* In liquors, having a degree of strength indicated either (1) by the continuance of the bead on the surface after shaking, or (2) by the position of a glass bead thrown in. — **b.-roll,** *n.* **1.** A list or catalog; as, the *bead-roll* of one's sins. **2.** A rosary. **3.** In bookbinding, a beaded tool used in gold-stamping. **4.** [Archaic.] A list of persons or objects to be prayed for, especially *of departed souls.* **bead'row‡.** — **b.-ruby,** *n.* The two-leaved Solomon's-seal (*Unifolium canadense*). See SOLOMON'S-SEAL. — **b.-sight,** *n.* The sight at the end of the rifle-barrel to be alined with the object aimed at; the far-sight. — **beads'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] An almsman bound to pray for the souls of the founders of the house; hence, a resident of an almshouse. **2.** [Scot.] A privileged or licensed beggar, receiving public alms. **3.** One who prays for another; as, I am your faithful *beadsman.* **4†.** A petitioner. **bedes'man‡.** — **bead'snake,** *n.* The coral-snake. — **beads'wo"man,** *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] A woman who prays for a benefactor; *an almswoman.* — **b.-tool,** *n.* **1.** A cutter for making moldings of convex semicircular section. **2.** An engravers' tool for forming beads or balls, as in cutting seals. — **pair of beads,** a rosary, especially a chaplet of five tens or decades. — **parting b.,** a separating strip. — **St. Cuthbert's beads,** the joints of certain fossil encrinites. — **to draw a b. on,** to take careful aim at with a firearm. — **to tell or say one's beads,** to recite prayers, checking them off by the beads on a rosary. — **bead'ed,** *a.* **1.** Having the form or appearance of beads; provided or adorned with beads. **2.** *Bot.* Moniliform. — **beaded hair,** same as MONILITHRIX. — **bead'er,** *n.* A tool used in silver-chasing to make a bead-like pattern; also, a machine for raising ornamental beadwork on objects, as the top of a metal box. — **bead'l-ness,** *n.* The quality of being beady. — **bead'let,** *n.* **1.** A little bead. **2.** A *sea-anemone (Actinia mesembryanthemum).* — **bead'work",** *n.* **1.** Work made or done with or on beads. **2.** Beading. See BEAD, *n.*, 4. — **bead'y,** *a.* **1.** Bead-like; as, *beady* eyes. **2.** Covered with beads. **3.** Having a bead or foam; as, *beady* wine.

bead'ing, 1 bīd'iŋ; 2 bēd'ing, *n.* **1.** Beads collectively; bead-like ornamentation, as in architecture or bookbinding. **2.** Beaded fabrics; narrow lace joining the parts of lacework or garments. **3.** A preparation used to form beads in or on liquors, or to make them bead, as a mark of strength. **4.** *Pathol.* A forming of small lumps at the sternal ends of ribs, in rickets. — **bead'ing-machine",** *n.* In sheet-metal working, a machine for rolling a bead on tin cans, covers, and the like.

bea'dle[1], } 1 bī'dl; 2 bē'dl, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] An official
bea'dle[2], } whose duty it is to keep order in church, to punish petty offenses, and to look after various minor details of parish administration.

For the *beadle* carried his head very erect, as a *beadle* always should. DICKENS *Oliver Twist* p. 27. [E. & S.]

2. An under-officer or apparitor in universities, as at Oxford and formerly at Yale; a bedel. **3.** The apparitor of a gild. **4.** [Rare.] A crier or messenger of a court.

Preceded by the *beadle,* . . . Hester Prynne set forth.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 65. [E. H. & CO. 1880.]

5†. A herald. [ME. *bedel* (confused with AS. *bydel,* messenger, < *bēodan; see* BID), < OF. *bedel,* < LL. *bedellus, bidellus,* < OHG. *butil,* one who invites or summons, < *bittan* (= AS. *biddan;* see BID), invite, summon.] — **bea'dle-dom,** *n.* The body of beadles; the characteristics of beadles; hence, petty and stupid officialism. — **bea'dle-hood,** *n.* The office or dignity of a beadle. — **bea'dle-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] The character or foibles of beadles or other small officials. — **bea'dle-ry,** *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a beadle. **bea'dle-ship‡.**

Bea'dle[1], 1 bī'dl; 2 bē'dl, *n.* A county in South Dakota; 1,270 sq. m.; county-seat, Huron.

bea'dle-mer, *n.* See BEDLAMER.

bead'-light"ning, b.-mold, b.-plane, etc. See BEAD, *n.*

bead'-tree", 1 bīd'-trī'; 2 bēd'-trē", *n.* Any one of several trees whose seeds are used as beads; especially (1) the Asiatic chinaberry-tree (*Melia azedarach*), of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*), now widely planted and naturalized in the southern United States; (2) the West-Indian necklace-tree (*Ormosia dasycarpa*).

bea'gle, } 1 bī'gl; 2 bē'gl, *n.* **1.** A small, short-coated
bea'gl[2], } hound formerly kept in packs for hunting hares. See DOG.

I heard the baying of their *beagle.*
CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* st. 10.

2. The harrier. **3.** A spy or bailiff. **4.** One of various small sharks. [ME. *begle,* small dog. Orig. unknown.] — **bea'gling,** *n.* Hunting with beagles.

beak, 1 bīk; 2 bēk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To strike with the beak.

II. *i.* To make or have a form like a beak; as, a *beaking* joint.

beak[1], *n.* **1.** *Zool.* The projecting jaws or other mouth-parts of various animals; a snout or rostrum. (1) The horny projecting mouth-parts of birds, consisting of the upper and lower mandibles; the bill or neb. (2) The horny jaws of various other animals, as of cephalopods, the duck-mole, and turtles. (3) The snout, suctorial apparatus, or other projecting mouth-part in various insects, as weevils and mosquitoes. (4) *(a)* A prolongation of the lips of a univalve shell, containing the canal. *(b)* The apex or umbo of a bivalve shell. (5) The elongated snout of various fishes.

2. Something projecting and pointed like a beak. (1) *Naut.* *(a)* The rostrum of an ancient galley.

It was adorned with the *beaks* [rostra] of the ships of the Antiates. ANTHON *Diet. Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* p. 841. [H. 1847.]

(b) That *part of a ship, forward of the forecastle,* fastened to the stem and supported by the main knee. *(c)* The entire prow. *(d)* The ram of a war-ship. (2) The lip or nozle of a pitcher or other vessel for pouring. (3) The horn of an anvil. (4) *Arch.* A downward-projecting molding on the extreme edge of the lower member of a cornice to prevent the drip from working back under it. (5) The crooked end of the holdfast device on a carpenters' bench. (6) One of the jaws of a pair of forceps. (7) *Chem.* That part of a retort or still which conducts the vapor to the worm or condenser.

Retorts . . . vary in shape; but generally may be regarded as consisting of a bulb and a *beak.* URE *Dict.*

(8) *Bot.* A slender or prolonged apex. (9) A gas-jet tip having a single round hole, usually 1/21 inch in diameter. (10) A promontory. (11) The mouthpiece of a musical instrument, as the clarinet, flageolet, or flute. (12) A clip, as on the toe of a horseshoe. [< F. *bec,* < LL. *beccus* (of Celtic origin), beak.] **beck†.**

— **beak'-l"ron,** *n.* Same as BICKERN, 1. — **b.-rush,** *n.* Any cyperaceous plant of the genus *Rhynchospora* with beaked achenia. **beaked rush‡; b.-sedge‡.** — **b.-wattle,** *n.* A wattle at the base of a pigeon's beak, as in homers.

beak[2], *n.* [Slang.] A magistrate.

beak[3], *n. Fig.-Skating.* A figure on one foot formed by a push forward, a stop, and a pull back, effected by leverage of the free foot without changing the front of the body.

beaked, } 1 bīkt; 2 bēkt, *a.* Having a beak, in any sense;
beakt[2], } also, beak-like: applied, in heraldry, to birds, to denote the color of the beak; as, vulture sable, *beaked* argent.

Getting into a *beaked* ship, he [Caius] sailed to and fro.
KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. i, p. 72. [H. C. & CO. 1841.]

beak'er, 1 bīk'ər; 2 bēk'er, *n.* **1.** A large wide-mouthed drinking-cup or goblet.

Here, Gerard, reach your *beaker.*
BROWNING *Blot in the 'Scutcheon* act i, sc. 1.

2. *Chem.* A cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel of thin annealed glass, having a flaring top; used for making solutions, in analysis, etc. [< Ice. *bikarr,* < LL. *bicarium,* < Gr. *bikos,* wine-jar.]

beak'head", 1 bīk'hed"; 2 bēk'hēd", *n.* **1.** A small berth or platform forward of the forecastle in the stem of a vessel. **2.** *Romanesque Arch.* An ornament resembling the conventionalized head and beak of a bird. — **beak'head-beam",** *n.* The longest beam in a ship.

beak'horn-stake", 1 bīk'hôrn-stēk"; 2 bēk'hôrn-stāk", *n.* A small bench-anvil having a narrow beak-iron on one side. [< BEAK[1] + HORN.]

beak'ing, 1 bīk'iŋ; 2 bēk'ing, *p. a.* Having a beak; also, [extending like a beak.

beak'y, 1 bīk'i; 2 bēk'y, *a.* Furnished with, distinguished by, or like a beak. [*n.* A boil.

beal[1], 1 bīl; 2 bēl. [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *vi.* To suppurate. **II.**

beal[2], 1 bēl; 2 bāl. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *v.* To bellow, as a bull; call out loudly. **II.** *n.* A bellowing; roaring sound.

beal[3], 1 bīl; 2 bēl, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A narrow pass between hills. **2.** A river-mouth. [< Gael. *beal,* mouth.] **biel‡.**

beal[4], *n.* Same as BELAR.

beal[5], *n.* [Austral.] Water in which honey-bearing blossoms have been infused: a sweet drink.

Be"a-li'ah, 1 bī"ə-lī'ə; 2 bē"a-lī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xii, 5.

beal'ing†, *n.* A boil. [finality.

be'-all", 1 bī'-ōl"; 2 be'-al", *n.* All that is to be; the

That but this blow
Might be the *be-all* and the end-all here.
SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act i, sc. 7.

Be-a'loth, 1 bi-ē'loth *or* -lōth; 2 be-ē'lōth *or* -lōth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 24.

Beal'ti-ne, 1 bel'ti-nə; 2 bēl'ti-ne, *n.* Same as BELTANE.

beam, 1 bīm; 2 bēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To send out or emit as or like rays of light; as, to *beam* affection. **2.** To furnish with or as with beams. **3.** To dress on or over a beam, or work with a beaming-machine, as leather. **4†.** To irradiate.

II. *i.* **1.** To emit light, literally or figuratively; shine.

Then *beamed* forth anew
That high look on His face, which comforted.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* p. 196. [T. & W. 1891.]

2. To wind yarn upon the yarn-beam of a loom. **3.** To burnish, as morocco leather, with a beaming-machine. SYN.: see SHINE.

beam, *n.* **1.** A long horizontal piece of wood, stone, or metal, or several such combined, for supporting weight or resisting lengthwise push or pull, forming part of the frame of a building or other construction, as a machine or implement. In a building it is commonly a horizontal member, laid parallel to others, of timber, iron, or wood and iron combined, as in a floor or side-frame, and elsewhere usually a main member, piece, or timber.

Such is that room which one rude *beam* divides
And naked rafters form the sloping sides.
CRABBE *The Village* bk. i, st. 27.

Specif.: (1) A horizontal cylindrical bar, in a loom, upon which warp or woven goods are wound; as, a weavers' *beam.* (2) A board on which a hide is placed to be shaved, curried, or worked. (3) The horizontal piece in a plow to which the share and the handles are attached; a plow-beam. (4) The pole of a carriage. (5) The straight working-edge of a square or beveled stick; a bar on which to slide the sockets of a beam-compass or trammel. (6)

The bar of a balance, to which the weights and that which is to be weighed are suspended; as, a *scale-beam*. (7) In a car-truck, a crosspiece supporting the car. (8) One of the heavy pieces of timber or iron set transversely across a vessel to support the decks and stay the sides; hence, the greatest width of a vessel; as, a steamer of 40 feet *beam*.

When seas are silent and serene With even *beam* she glides.
HOLMES *The Steamboat* st. 3.

(9) In a steam-engine or motor, same as WALKING-BEAM. (10) A long tin cylinder used in lace-making.

2. A ray of light, or a collection of nearly parallel rays; also, figuratively, something considered as analogous thereto; as, a *beam* of hope.

We have defined a *beam* of light as a train of innumerable waves. TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* p. 248. [A. 1871.]

3. The main stem of a deer's antler. **4.** One of the long feathers of a wing, as in hawks. [< AS. *beām*, tree, ray of light, prob. < √ *bhū* (see BE); cp. Gr. *phyma*, growth.] — **abaft the beam,** see ABAFT. — **beam'-an"chor,** *n.* In building, the anchor used in binding the walls securely to the floors. — **b. and scales,** weighing-scales. — **b.-arm,** *n. Naut.* **1.** Same as FORK-BEAM. **2.** The end of a deck-beam split and bent to fasten it to the frame. — **b.-bird,** *n.* **1.** The spotted flycatcher. **2.** The pettychaps. — **b.-board,** *n.* A beam-platform. — **b.-caliper,** *n.* A beam-compass with curved legs, for use as a caliper. — **b.-center,** *n.* Same as BEAM-GUDGEON. — **b.-compass,** *n.* A drawing-compass in which the points are arranged to slide on a rod, instead of being fixed on dividers. — **b.-engine,** *n.* A steam-engine having a walking-beam. — **b.-face,** *n. Leather-making.* The surface of the beam on which a skin is shaved. — **b.-feather,** *n.* See *def.* 4. — **b.-filling,** *n.* **1.** *Stonework or brickwork* carried up from the under side of a beam to its upper level. **2.** *Naut.* Cargo stowed between beams. — **b.-fixing,** *n. Mach.* A shaft-bearing support attached to a beam by bolts, as distinguished from a wall-box or wall-fixing, which is built into the wall. — **b.-gudgeon,** *n.* The main gudgeon of a walking-beam. — **b.-hanger,** *n.* Same as STIRRUP-IRON. — **b.-house,** *n.* In a curriery, the place where the hair is removed from skins. — **b.-house machine,** same as BEAMING-MACHINE. — **b.-knee,** *n. Shipbuilding.* A knee supporting the end of a deck-beam. — **b.-knife,** *n.* A double-edged two-handled knife used in currying hides. See CURRIER. — **b.-light,** *n.* The light of a candle kept burning before the cross. — **b.-line,** *n.* The line in a ship where the tops of the beams intersect the frames. — **b.-net,** *n.* Same as BEAM-TRAWL. — **b.-platform,** *n.* The foundation of a pair of balances. — **b.-roll,** *n.* See FINISHER-SPOOL, under FINISHER. — **b.-room,** *n.* A room, as in a tannery, where leather is beamed. — **b.-shaft,** *n. Mech.* The shaft supporting the walking-beam of an engine. — **b.-trawl.** **I.** *vi.* To use a beam-trawl in fishing. **II.** *n.* A trawl-net kept open by a beam. — **b.-tree,** *n.* A European tree (*Pyrus aria*), having very tough, hard wood. See WHITEBEAM. — **b.-truss,** *n.* A trussed beam. — **b. wind** (*Naut.*), a wind blowing at right angles to a vessel's course. — **before the b.,** in front of a horizontal line drawn at right angles with the keel of a vessel, and to one side of the point toward which the vessel heads: said of the relative direction of the wind, the bearing of another vessel, a headland, iceberg, etc. — **bent b.,** same as CAMBER-BEAM. — **common b.** (*Hist.*), same as KING'S BEAM. See KING. — **compression b.,** a compression member. — **fixed b.** (*Engin.*), a beam so built or bolted into place that it can not be moved. — **free b.** (*Mech.*), a beam whose ends are not built in. — **on b.-ends,** canted over nearly on the side: said of a ship; hence, in an embarrassing or hopeless predicament. — **on the b.,** in a direction at right angles with the keel; abeam. — **on the weather b.,** on the weather side of a ship: said only of an object seen at a distance. — **to kick or strike the b.,** to rise in a balance; be light in weight.

Weighed against your lying ledgers must our manhood *kick the beam!* WHITTIER *The Pine-tree* st. 2.

— **beam'age,** *n.* An allowance in weight, granted on the dressed carcass of an animal, as by pork-packers, to compensate for loss of weight by evaporation in cooling. — **beam'ful,** *a.* Giving out beams of light; luminous; radiant. — **beam'i-ly,** *adv.* In a beamy manner; brightly; radiantly. — **beam'i-ness,** *n.* **1.** The state of being beamy; radiance. **2.** Width; breadth of beam; as, the *beaminess* of a ship. — **beam'less,** *a.* Without beams; rayless. — **beam'let,** *n.* A little beam, as of light. **beam'ling†.**

S. S.

beamd, *pp.* Beamed.

beamed, 1 bīmd; 2 bēmd, *pa.* **1.** Having beams; furnished with beams. **2.** Disposed on the beam of a loom. **3.** Having a horn of the fourth year, as a stag. **4.** Radiant; having beams of light.

beam'er, 1 bīm'ər; 2 bēm'er, *n.* **1.** One who arranges yarn, as from spools or chains, on the beam of a loom. **2.** A beaming-machine.

beam'ing, 1 bīm'ɪŋ; 2 bēm'ing, *pa.* Giving out beams, as of light; radiant; bright; cheerful; as, the *beaming* sun; a *beaming* countenance. Syn.: see BRIGHT. — **-ly,** *adv.*

beam'ing, *n.* **1.** The emission of beams, as of light. **2.** The use of a beam, as in building or shoring up, in winding warp, tanning, etc. — **beam'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* **1.** A machine for burnishing skins, as morocco leather, under great pressure after tanning, etc. **2.** A machine for winding warp on chain upon the warping-beam of a loom.

Bea'min-ster, 1 bī'mɪn-stər; 2 bē'mɪn-ster, *n.* A market-town in Dorsetshire, England.

beam'ish, 1 bīm'ɪsh; 2 bēm'ish, *a.* [Archaic.] Radiant; beaming with light.

bea'mit, 1 bī'mɪt; 2 bē'mit, *n. Tanning.* A preparation for removing hair from a hide. [< BEAM, *v.*]

beams'man, 1 bīmz'mən; 2 bēmz'man, *n.* A man employed in a beam-house. [or skins.

beam'ster, 1 bīm'stər; 2 bēm'ster, *n.* One who beams hides

beam'y, 1 bīm'ɪ; 2 bēm'y, *a.* **1.** Emitting or reflecting beams of light; radiant; hence, joyous; gladsome.

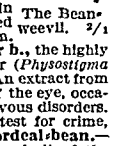
Great Hector of the *beamy* helm, the son
Of Priam. HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Bryant, bk. ii, l. 1025.

2. Like a beam; massive, as a spear. **3.** *Naut.* Having much breadth of beam. **4.** Antlered, as a stag.

bean[1], 1 bīn; 2 bēn, *n.* **1.** The seed of any one of various plants of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), as of *Faba faba*, of western Asia, now widely cultivated, and of the genera *Phaseolus* and *Dolichos*.

Most of the edible beans belong to the genus *Phaseolus*, as the kidney-, string-, and pole-beans. The haricot and French beans belong to *P. vulgaris;* the sugar- and butter-beans, and the Lima and Carolina beans, to *P. lunatus*.

2. A plant that bears beans. **3.** Any one of various other seeds not leguminous; something likened to a bean; as, Indian *bean*, coffee-*bean*, etc. **4.** *pl. Mining.* [Prov. Eng.] Small coals: so called from the size, approximating that of a bean. **5.** A protuberance on the cullmen of certain waterfowl. [< AS. *bēan*, bean.] — **adsuki bean,** a smooth variety of *Phaseolus mungo*, var. *glabra*, recently introduced into the United States in two forms, black-podded and white-podded, both yielding small, brownish seeds. — **a hill of beans** [Slang, U. S.], something small, insignificant, or of little value: used in depreciation; as, the offer isn't worth *a hill of beans*. — **Algaroba b.,** **carob-b.,** or **locust-b.,** the fruit of the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*). — **as-par'a-gus-bean",** *n.* A long, straggling or twining annual (*Dolichos sesquipedalis*) of South America, with trifoliolate leaves, deltoid-ovate leaflets, rather large axillary flowers, and slender, almost terete, very long pods often 2 feet in length; cultivated both as a vegetable and for ornament. — **bay b.** **1.** An East Indian purple-flowered climbing plant (*Canavalia obtusifolia*) belonging to the family *Fabaceæ*. **2.** A seed of this plant. — **bean'-a"phis,** *n.* An insect (*Aphis rumicis*) infesting beans, celery, and other crops. — **b.-bag,** *n.* A cloth bag partly filled with beans, and sewed up, for playing the child's game of the same name. — **bean'bel"ly,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A great eater of beans: applied vulgarly to the inhabitants of Leicestershire. — **b.-brush,** *n.* The stalks and foliage left after beans have been harvested. — **b.-cake,** *n.* The pomace of beans after the oil has been pressed out. — **b.-caper,** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Zygophyllum*, of the bean-caper family (*Zygophyllaceæ*), whose flower-buds are used as capers; especially, *Zygophyllum fabago* of the Levant. — **b.-cod,** *n.* **1.** A Portuguese pilot-boat or fishing-smack. **2.** A bean-pod. — **b.-crake,** *n.* The corn-crake. — **b.-curd,** *n.* A curd or jelly made from beans; used as an article of food in some Eastern countries. — **b.-dolphin,** *n.* An aphid which infests the bean. — **B.-eaters,** *n. pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] The people of Boston: referring to their alleged fondness for baked beans. — **b.-feast,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A dinner in the country, given by an employer to his workmen. **2.** A social festival on the eve of Twelfth Day. — **b.-feaster,** *n.* — **b.-fed,** *a.* — **b.-goose,** *n.* A small wild goose (*Anser segetum*) of northern Europe: so called from the aspect of its bill. — **b.-king,** *n.* The king of the Twelfth Night bean-feast. — **b.-ladybird,** *n.* A ladybird (*Epilachna corrupta*) that feeds upon the bean plant. — **b.-leaf beetle,** a beetle (*Ceratoma trifurcata*) that feeds on the leaves of beans and peas; destructive in the southern states of North America. — **b.-louse,** *n.* Any aphid infesting beans. — **b.-meal,** *n.* Coarse meal made from beans: used for feeding animals. — **b.-mill,** *n.* — **b.-mold, b.-mildew,** *n.* A disease of beans, peas, lentils, etc., due to either of two parasitic fungi, *Peronospora viciæ* and *P. trifoliorum*. — **b.-mouse,** *n.* [Eng.] The long-tailed field-mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*). — **b. ore,** brown iron ore or limonite occurring in small concretions: from the German *Bohnerz*. — **b.-shooter,** *n.* A pea-shooter. — **b.-shot,** *n.* Small globules or grains of copper, made by pouring the melted metal through a sieve into water. — **b.-stick,** *n.* A vegetable casein, or legumin, made from the juice of leguminous seeds by precipitation with acids or rennet. — **b. swagin** [Local, U. S.] a bean soup. — **b.-tree,** *n.* One of various trees or shrubs, as the catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*) of the middle and southern United States, and the Moreton Bay chestnut (*Castanospermum australe*) of Australia. — **b.-trefoil,** *n.* **1.** The laburnum or golden-chain (*Laburnum vulgare* or *Cytisus laburnum*). **2.** A European shrub (*Anagyris fœtida*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*). **3.** The buck-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), a bog-herb of the gentian family (*Gentianaceæ*). — **bean'weed",** *n.* One of the butterworts (*Pinguicula vulgaris*). — **b.-weevil,** *n.* A small weevil, as *Bruchus fabæ* of America, infesting beans. — **Brazilian or pichurim b.,** see PICHURIM. — **broad b.,** the large, usually flat, orbicular, or angular seed of a strong, erect annual (*Vicia Faba* or *Faba vulgaris*) of the Old World, where it has been cultivated for food from time immemorial, but now chiefly for cattle, as also in Canada, the dry hot summers of the United States being unfavorable to its cultivation. — **English dwarf b.**‡; **Windsor b.**‡. — **Calabar b.,** the highly poisonous seed of an African twining climber (*Physostigma venenosum*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*). An extract from it is used chiefly for contracting the pupil of the eye, occasionally for tetanus, epilepsy, and other nervous disorders. With the natives of Old Calabar it was a test for crime, witchcraft, etc., whence also the name **ordeal-bean.** — **Egyptian, Pythagorean, or sacred b.,** the fruit of the East-Indian lotus (*Nelumbo nelumbo*). — **Florida b.** **1.** The seed of a West-Indian leguminous climber (*Mucuna urens*), often washed up on the coast of Florida. **2.** The sea-bean, the fruit of a climbing shrub (*Entada scandens*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), growing in tropical America. — **French b.** **1.** The kidney-bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*). **2.** *pl.* Beans, canned or bottled, that have been treated with copper salts, or other agents, to heighten their green color: trade term. — **Goa b.,** an edible seed of an Indian plant (*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*). — **Ignatius's or St. Ignatius's b.,** the seeds of *Strychnos ignatii* of the logania family (*Loganiaceæ*), which yield strychnin. — **Indian b.,** the catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*). — **jumping b.,** see under JUMPING. — **Leichhardt's b.,** the simitar-pod (*Entada scandens*). See SIMITAR-POD. **match-box b.**‡; **Queensland b.**‡ — **Lyon b.,** a Philippine species (*Sitzolobium* or *Mucuna lyoni*), resembling its congener, the velvet-bean, but having white flowers and the pods covered with white appressed hairs; introduced into Florida as a forage-plant. — **Molucca b.,** a nicker-nut. — **moth b.,** an annual (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) from India, where its seeds are used for food, recently introduced into the arid districts of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas as a drought-resistant and fertilizer. — **not to know beans** [Slang], to know little or nothing. — **scarlet b., Spanish b.,** a variety of the scarlet-runner bean cultivated in the United States for its flowers. — **Tonka, Tonqua,** or **Tonquin b.,** the fragrant seed of a large tree of Guiana (*Dipteryx odorata*) of the bean family.


The Bean-weevil. 2/1

Be'an, 1 bī'ən; 2 bē'an, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* v, 4.

bean'-an-tligh", 1 bān'-a-tyī"; 2 bān'-ä-tyī", *n.* [Ir.] The woman of the house; a housewife.

bean'er-y, 1 bīn'ər-ɪ; 2 bēn'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -ɪs, *pl.*] [Slang, U. S.] An eating-house where beans are served.

Bean Lean, Donald, alias **Will Ruth'ven.** In Scott's *Waverley*, a Highland robber chief. His daughter, **Alice Bean,** tends Waverley during a fever.

bean'nacht-leat", 1 bān'a-klāth"; 2 bān'ä-eläth", *interj.* [Ir.] Good-bye; literally, blessings (go) with you.

beans, 1 bīnz; 2 bēns, *n. pl.* [Slang.] **1.** Money: specifically, guineas; hence, anything particularly pleasing. Compare BEANY. **2.** A thrashing; as, I'll give him *beans*. [< L. *bonus*, good.]

bean'-sidhe", 1 ban'-shī"; 2 bān'-shē", *n.* [Ir.] A fairy woman; banshee.

beant, 1 bīnt; 2 bēnt. [Dial., Eng.] Am not; art not; are not: contracted from *be not*. See BE, *v.* [spirited; fresh.

bean'y, 1 bīn'ɪ; 2 bēn'y, *a.* [Slang.] In good condition; The very incongruity keeps one *beany* and jolly.
KINGSLEY in *Life and Letters* p. 139. [a. 1877.]

bear[1], 1 bâr; 2 bâr, *v.* [BORE or BARE; BORNE or BORN; BEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To support at rest; hold up; as, the pillars *bear* a heavy weight. **2.** To support in motion; transport; convey; carry; by extension, to guide or conduct; as, the torrent *bears* along silt and gravel.

While others *bore* him on their shields
Back to his chariot. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 337.

3. To be or act as the medium upon which (extraneous things) rest or appear. (1) To show visibly; as, his hands *bore* the marks of toil. (2) To display or exhibit as a heraldic charge; as, he *bore* a lion on his shield. **4.** To suffer or sustain in person or for others; endure or undergo; be answerable for; as, to *bear* pain or charges.

Who best *Bear* his mild yoke, they serve Him best.
MILTON *Sonnet, On His Blindness.*

5. To have as a property or an attribute, actual or ascribed; present or convey, as an impress or result.

Christianity *bears* all the marks of a divine original.
HANNAH MORE *Practical Piety* vol. i, p. 1. [c. & D. 1811.]

Her sentence *bore*, that she should stand a certain time upon the platform. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 66. [o. & co. 1875.]

6. To keep; hold; entertain; as, to *bear* malice.

Still within my heart I *bear* Love for all things good and fair.
WHITTIER *Andrew Rykman's Prayer* st. 7.

7. To present the appearance of, as upon comparison or inspection; sustain; as, what relation does this *bear* to the other? **8.** To possess as a right or a power; be entitled to; be charged with; as, to *bear* a title or an office, rule, or sway. **9.** To produce, regularly and as a stated function in plants, or as the normal result of the generative act in animals; as, to *bear* leaves; to *bear* young; figuratively, to produce; yield; as, investments *bear* interest.

Rejoice, thou barren that *bearest* not. *Gal.* iv, 27.
Speech too *bears* fruit, being worthy.
SWINBURNE *Atalanta in Calydon* st. 48.

10. To conduct or comport (oneself) in a particular manner; as, he *bore* himself well during our interview. **11.** To press or thrust; exert a certain or constant pressure or force upon, as downward or outward.

Wing-like sails on her bosom gliding
Bear down the lily and drown the reed.
JEAN INGELOW *Divided* vii, st. 1.

12. *Backgammon.* To throw off or remove, as the pieces from the board, at the end of a game. **13.** To keep floating or afloat; as, strong lye will *bear* an egg. **14.** *Mech.* To make (holes) with a bear. See BEAR[2], *n.*, 6. **15.** [Rare or Obs.] To receive; be the object of. **16†.** To carry on or deal with; gain or win.

II. *i.* **1.** To produce fruit; be fruitful; as, the tree *bears* well. **2.** To be able to sustain a desired weight; as, the ice will not *bear*. **3.** To have a certain direction, inclination, or tendency; take an aim or course; as, to *bear* off the coast: the discussion *bore* against the bill; the guns were brought to *bear*.

The work of fate is *bearing* on.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 19.

4. To rest heavily or fixedly; lean; press; as, the famine *bore* heavily on the settlers. **5.** To be situated or seen in a certain direction; as, the land *bore* eastward. **6.** To endure with patience; suffer; as, born to *bear;* he could not *bear*. **7.** To have relation, reference, or relevance in a given instance; be pertinent; as, the argument does not *bear* on the subject. [< AS. *beran*, carry, wear, bear, suffer.] **bere†.**

Syn.: abide, endure, stand, suffer, support, sustain, tolerate. See ABIDE; CARRY; ENDURE; INCLINE; LEAN; PRODUCE; SUPPORT. — **to bear a hand,** to aid quickly; take hold. — **to b. arms,** to do military service. — **to b. away** (*Naut.*), to keep off or away from the wind: said of a sailing vessel. — **to b. back,** to fall back; retreat. — **to b. company,** to accompany. — **to b. date,** to have the time of writing indicated upon it. — **to b. down,** to force down; overpower or overcome. — **to b. down on or upon.** **1.** To weigh down, as with grief or censure. **2.** *Naut.* To approach from the weather side: said of a vessel. — **to bear in** [Local, U. S.], in coal-mining, to undercut; hole. — **to b. in hand†,** to deceive, as with false promises. — **to b. in mind,** to keep in recollection; remember. — **to b. low sail,** to act cautiously; be humble. — **to b. off.** **1.** *Naut.* To keep away or keep clear. **2.** To desist; separate. **3.** To gain or win. — **to b. one hard†,** to cherish ill will toward one. — **to b. out,** to support; confirm; justify; make endurable. — **to b. up.** **1.** To keep up strength or spirits. **2.** *Manège.* To hold in with a bearing rein; to check. — **to b. upon,** to be trained upon, as cannon, so to bring within the line of fire. — **to b. up to,** to move toward; approach. — **to b. with,** to show forbearance. — **to b. witness to,** to testify in favor of.

bear[2], 1 bār; 2 bâr, *vt.* [U. S.] *Finance.* To try to depress the value or price of, especially as practised by speculators; sell or offer to sell in an attempt to depress prices; as, to *bear* the stock market; to *bear* wheat.

bear[1], *n.* **1.** A large plantigrade ursoid carnivore, especially of the genus *Ursus*.

Bears have a stout massive body with five-toed feet armed with long non-retractile claws, a very short tail, and fur usually long and shaggy. They are mostly omnivorous, feeding largely on insects, roots, fruits, etc., the **polar bear** (*Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus*) and the **grizzly b.** (*U. horribilis*) being the most carnivorous and formidable. The **brown b.** (*U. arctos*) of Europe and Asia, which varies much in color, and the **black b.** (*U. americanus*) of North America, by some naturalists deemed a variety of the brown bear, are common species. The **Kadiak** or **Kodiak b.** (*U. middendorffi*), the largest of North American brown bears of the coast of S. E. Alaska, attains giant stature. The **glacier b.** (*U. emmonsi*), found only in the Mt. St. Elias region of Alaska, is a rare bluish-gray species. *U. torquatus* and *U. japonicus* are the black bears of the Himalayas and Japan respectively, and *U. syriacus* is the Syrian b.

Kadiak Bear, from Specimen in New York Zoological Park. 1/10

2. One of various other mammals like or likened to a bear; as, ant-*bear;* sand-*bear*. **3.** A larval tiger-moth or arctiid; woolly bear. See illus. under TIGER-MOTH. **4.** *Finance.* A speculator who seeks to depress prices, or who sells in the belief that there is likely to be a decline in prices.

Master is the bull, and Sir Charles is the *bear*. He agreed for stock expecting it to be up at three hundred by this time; but . . . *it has been falling ever since.*
COLMAN *Man of Business* act iv, sc. 1.

Specif.: (1) One who, at any of the financial or commercial exchanges, sells securities, or any commodity in which there is organized speculation, for either immediate or future delivery, in an attempt to depress prices. (2) One who, in like manner, sells to be delivered at a future date, but who does not own or possess what he sells at the time of sale, expecting to purchase it at a lower price prior to the date on which he has agreed to deliver it.

5. [B-] *Astron.* A constellation: either (1) Ursa Major or (2) Ursa Minor. See CONSTELLATION, and also GREAT BEAR, LITTLE BEAR, below. **6.** *Metal-working.* A portable device for punching iron plates. **7.** *Naut.* A heavy block covered with matting: used in scrubbing decks; also, coarse door-matting. **8.** Figuratively, an ill-mannered or morose person. **9.** [Austral.] The koala. **10.** *Metal.* Same as SALAMANDER. **11.** Same as LOUPE. [< AS. *bera.*]

—**Barren Grounds bear,** a bear (*Ursus richardsoni*), of the Mackenzie river basin.—**baste the b.,** a child's game in which the players try to strike one, representing a bear, with knotted handkerchiefs, while the bear's master tries to touch the striker without dragging the bear outside a marked circle; if the master succeeds in this, the player touched must become the bear.—**bear's an'i-mal'cule,** *n.* A small aquatic arctiscan arachnid. —**b.-baiting,** *n. See* BAIT¹, *v.*, *3.*—**bear'bane",** *n.* An aconite (*Aconitum arctophonum*); a congener of wolf's-bane.—**bear'ber"ry,** *n.* **1.** A trailing thick-leaved evergreen shrub (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), having small red berries. **2.** [Pacific coast, U. S.] The bearwood (*Rhamnus purshiana*). **3.** [Miss.] The deciduous holly (*Ilex decidua*).—**alpine** or **black bearberry,** a dwarf shrub (*Arctostaphylos alpina*), not evergreen, with black berries.—**b.-cat,** *n.* The panda or red bear-cat.—**b.-caterpillar,** *n.* A woolly bear or larval tiger-moth, as of the genus *Euprepia.*—**b.-coot,** *n.* See BERGUT.—**b.-dog,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A dog skilful in hunting bears. **2.** A fossil arctocyonoid carnivore.

In the Eocene times was Arctocyon, the grim *bear-dog*, that Caliban beast with hardly a moiety of brain. S. LOCKWOOD in *Standard Nat. Hist.* vol. v, p. 407. [S. E. C. & CO. 1884.]

3†. A dog kept for baiting bears.—**b.-garden,** *n.* Formerly, a place where bears were kept for sport; hence, a scene of tumult or strife.—**b.-grass,** *n.* **1.** One of various species of *Yucca* or Spanish-bayonet. **2.** The camass (*Camassia esculenta*) of Oregon. **3.** A yucca-like plant (*Dasylirion texanum*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*) of the southwestern United States.—**bear'herd",** *n.* A keeper and exhibitor of bears.—**bear'hound",** *n.* A bear-dog.—**b.-lead,** *tt.* To act as a bear-leader, traveling tutor, or escort to.—**b.-leader,** *n.* One who leads about a trained bear; hence, a private tutor.

They . . . seized young lords travelling with their *bear-leaders.*
THACKERAY *Book of Snobs* p. 47. [A. 1864.]

—**b.-mouse,** *n.* A meadow-mouse (*Microtus montanus*) of Nevada.—**b.-oak,** *n.* See OAK.—**b.-paw,** *a.* Designating a nearly circular form of snow-shoe customarily used in the Rocky Mountain region.—**b.-pig,** *n.* The baissaur.—**b.-pit,** *n.* A pit where bears are kept.—**bear's-bed,** *n.* An acrocarpous bryaceous moss (*Polytrichum juniperinum*).—**bear's-bilberry,** *n.* Same as BEARBERRY, 1.—**bear's-breech,** *n.* **1.** Any species of *Acanthus;* especially, the European *Acanthus spinosus.* **2.** The cow-parsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*).—**bear's-ear,** *n.* The auricula (*Primula auricula*).—**bear's-foot,** *n.* **1.** The fetid or stinking hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*). **2.** A monk's-hood (*Aconitum napellus*). **3.** The lady's-mantle.—**bear's-garlic,** *n.* The broad-leaved garlic or ramsons (*Allium ursinum*).—**bear's-grape,** *n.* Same as BEARBERRY, *n.*, 1.—**bear's-grease,** the oil of the bear, used as an unguent for the hair. —**bear's-head,** *n.* An edible fungus (*Hydnum caput-ursi*), popularly known as the **bear's-head hydnum.**—**bear's-paw,** *n.* A tridacnoid bivalve (*Hippopus maculatus*) of the East Indies.—**B. State,** Arkansas.—**bear's weed,** *n.* The California tar-bush. See YERBA SANTA.—**b.-tree,** *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The East-Indian jujube-tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*). **bair†.**—**bear'ward",** *n.* A bear-keeper. —**blue b.,** the glacier bear.—**Great B., Little B.,** the constellations Ursa Major and Ursa Minor. See CONSTELLATION.—**hydraulic b.,** a press for shearing iron or punching rivet-holes.—**the Bear,** an international designation of Russia. **Russian bear‡.**

France turns from her abandoned friends afresh,
And soothes *the Bear* that growls for patriot flesh.
CAMPBELL *Poland* st. 5.

—**the Bear-driver** (*Astron.*), the constellation Bootes. See CONSTELLATION.

bear¹, 1 bîr; 2 bēr, *n.* [North. Eng. or Scot.] Four-rowed barley. [< AS. *bere;* see BARLEY¹.] **bere‡.**—**bear'bine",** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** Any one of various species of morning-glory (*Convolvulus*) growing among grain. **2.** The corn-bindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus*). **bear'bind"‡.**

bear²†, *n.* A pillow-case.

Bear², 1 bâr; 2 bâr, *n.* A place designation.—**B. Lake.** **1.** A lake on the boundary of Idaho and Utah; about 150 sq. m.; 5,900 ft. high; noted for its blue water. **2.** A county in Idaho contiguous to this lake; 964 sq. m.; county-seat, Paris.—**B. Mount,** a peak in Colorado; 12,950 ft. high.—**B. river.** **1.** The name of many streams in North America, most prominently a river of Utah and Idaho, rising in the Uinta Mountains and flowing circuitously 400 to 450 m. to Great Salt Lake; its upper course is through some notable cañons, but its lower valley is open, fertile, and populous. **2.** A seaport in Digby county, Nova Scotia.

bear'a-ble, } 1 bâr'ə-bl; 2 bâr'ə-bl, *a.* Capable of being
bear'a-bl', } borne; endurable.

A fool is *bearable;* a humbug, never.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Plain Speaking, Odd People* p. 5. [M. 1882.]

—**bear'a-ble-ness,** *n.*—**bear'a-bly,** *adv.*

bear'ance, 1 bâr'əns; 2 bâr'anç, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A bearing. **2.** [Archaic.] Endurance; patience.

Bear Creek Pass. *A pass at the head of Bear Creek, Colo.;* 12,600 ft. high.

beard, 1 bîrd; 2 bērd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take by the beard; pull the beard of: hence, to oppose to the face; defy.

What! am I dar'd, and *bearded* to my face?
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry VI.* act i, sc. 3.

2. To remove the gills or fringe of, as oysters. **3.** *Carp.* To thin or work down from a given line or to a given curve. **4.** In ship-building, to round. **5.** To furnish with a beard. **6.** [Colloq.] To scratch, as with the beard or beards of grain.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To grow or have grown a beard.—**beard'er,** *n.* One who or that which beards.

beard, *n.* **1.** The hair on a man's face, usually distinguished from the mustache and sometimes from whiskers, but often including both. Compare MUSTACHE.

Have ye no manne's heart, and have a *beard!*
CHAUCER *C. T., Nun's Priest's Tale* l. 99.

2. *Zool.* •Some appendage or part more or less like the human beard. (1) The hairs on the chin and other parts of the face of various mammals, especially of the goat. (2) (*a*) In birds, rictal vibrissæ. (*b*) The vane or barbs of a feather. (*c*) Pendent metallic feathers beneath the throat in certain humming-birds, or color-markings suggesting a beard. (3) The barbels of fishes. (4) (*a*) The gills of the oyster and other bivalves. (*b*) The byssus of a mussel or other anchored bivalve. (5) The small labial processes of lepidopterous and certain dipterous insects.

3. *Bot.* (1) A tuft of hair-like processes, especially when stiff and long. (2) An awn, as of grass. **4.** One of various handicraft articles. (1) *Carp.* The edge of a board. (2) The barb of an arrow or of any hook. (3) A spring pressing on the back of the bolt in a common lock, to keep it in position and to prevent rattling. (4) Formerly, the slope of a printing-type from the face to the shoulder: now cast nearly straight; also, in some ornamental type-faces, the outside shading. (5) *Organ-building.* A cross-piece immediately below the under lip of a flue-pipe.

5. *Farriery.* That part of a horse's lower jaw above the chin on which the curb of the bridle rests. **6.** One of a breed of tumbler-pigeons, dark, with white chin-feathers. **7.** [Prov., Eng.] Same as BORD¹, *n.* [< AS. *beard.*]—**beard'-grass",** *n.* One of the various grasses of the genera *Polypogon, Aristida,* and *Andropogon.*—**b.-moss,** *n.* A thread-like lichen (*Usnea barbata*) which forms grayish pendulous tufts on trees.—**beard'tongue",** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Pentstemon,* of the figwort family: in allusion to the bearded sterile stamen.—**b.-tree,** *n.* [Eng.] The hazel.—**forked b.-grass,** same as BLUESTEM.—**to one's b.,** to one's face, as, he laughed *to my beard* in defiance.—**beard'less,** *a.* **1.** Without a beard; hence, young; inexperienced. **2.** (1) *Ornith.* Without rictal vibrissæ, or without beard-like color-markings. (2) *Ich.* Without barbels. (3) *Bot.* Without an awn.—**beard'lessness,** *n.*—**beard'let,** *n.* A small or tiny beard or little awn.—**beard'let-ed,** *a.*—**beard'ling,** *n.* One who wears a beard.—**beard'y,** *a.* Having a beard; bearded.

Beard, George Miller (⁵/₁₈1839–¹/₂₂1883). An American physician, navy surgeon, and writer; *Nervous Exhaustion,* etc.—**Beard's disease,** nervous exhaustion; neurasthenia.

beard'ed, 1 bîrd'ed; 2 bērd'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having a beard or beards.

The *bearded* rye Bent low in the breath of an unknown sky.
BRYANT *The Two Graves* st. 5.

2. *Her.* (1) See BARBED. (2) Tailed, like a comet.

—**bearded eagle** or **vulture,** the lammergeier.—**beard'ed-joint",** *n.* A grass (*Paspalum barbulatum*) occurring in wet soils of the eastern and southern United States, with slender, smooth culms, except the joints, which are conspicuously bearded with reflexed white hairs.—**b. turtle,** the matamata.

bear'dle, 1 bîr'di; 2 bēr'dl, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The loach: due to its barbels. **2.** [Austral.] A cod, *Lotella marginata.*

beard'ing, 1 bîrd'iŋ; 2 bērd'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of seizing or pulling the beard; hence, insolent defiance. **2.** The slope or diminishing of a timber, as in the stem of a ship. **3.** A bearding-line. See below. **4†.** A beard-like growth.—**beard'ing-line",** *n. Naut.* The line made by the curved surface of a ship's skin with the stem, keel, and stern-post.

bear'-dog", *a.* See BEAR¹, *n.*

bear'dom, 1 bâr'dəm; 2 bâr'dom, *n.* The quality or personality of a bear; also, bears collectively; the realm of bears.

Beards'ley, 1 birdz'li; 2 bērdz'ly, **Aubrey** (⁸/₂₁1872–³/₁₆ 1898). An English artist and author. [county, Ill.

Beards'town, 1 birdz'taun; 2 bērdz'town, *n.* A city in Cass

beard'tongue", *b.-tree,* etc. See BEARD, *n.*

beard'y, 1 bîrd'i; 2 bērd'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iṡ, *pl.*] **1.** [Local, Eng.] The whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*). **2.** [Scot.] A loach; beardie.

bear'er, 1 bâr'ər; 2 bâr'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which bears or carries; especially, one who sustains or wears some dignity, honor, etc.: chiefly in composition; as, an armor-*bearer;* cup-*bearer;* office-*bearer.* (1) A carrier or porter; specif., in India, a palanquin-carrier; also, a body-servant or personal attendant.

A close palkee with a passenger; the *bearers,* . . . trotting to a monotonous, jerking ditty, which the sirdar, or leader, is improvising. J. W. PALMER *New and Old* pt. ii, l, p. 265. [H. & C. 1859.]

(2) A pall-bearer. (3) *pl.* A person's legs.

My travel a' on foot I'll shank it,
I've sturdy *bearers.* Gude be thankit!
BURNS *The Inventory* st. 6.

2. A person to whom a note or check is made payable without naming him, in which case the instrument is transferable by delivery without indorsement; hence, whoever presents for payment a note, check, or draft. **3.** *Mech.* Any part that supports some other part. (1) In boilers, a bar or frame supporting a grate-bar. (2) In building: (*a*) A member carrying another. (*b*) A short piece to which metal gutters are attached. (3) (*a*) That part of a lathe carrying a puppet. (*b*) A housing or standard for roll-gudgeons. (4) A strip of wood on an organ sounding-board to support the slide controlling the openings to the separate wind-chests of a stop.

4. *Print.* (1) A strip of metal or wood locked in a form, or constituting part of the bed of a press: used to bear off the impression from the form. (2) A type or type-high strip or piece of metal used in blank spaces in matter that is to be cast, to furnish a support in shaving the plate. **5.** A tree or vine producing fruit; as, a good *bearer.* **6.** *Project. Geom.* In a range, the straight; in a pencil, the intersection point. **7.** *pl.* [Scot.] *Her.* Supporters.

—**bear'er-bar",** *n.* See BEARER, 3 (1).—**b. company** [Brit.] (*Mil.*), the ambulance section of the army medical service.—**b.-line,** *n. Print.* A dummy line, as of bearers, inserted to fill a blank space.—**b.-pin,** *n.* A pin that separates the strings of a piano at the point determining their effective length.—**b.-plate,** *n. Building.* In steel construction, a plate supporting the end of a girder or truss where it bears on a wall. See CONSTRUCTION.

bear'gar-den, bear'herd", *etc.* See BEAR², *n.*

bear'ing, *pa.* [Anglo-Ind.] Payable on delivery, as postage on a letter, freight on a package, etc.; not prepaid.

bear'ing, 1 bâr'iŋ; 2 bâr'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of enduring or sustaining; especially, patient endurance; long-suffering.

I protest, 'tis past all *bearing!* COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* st. 5.

2. The manner in which one carries or bears himself; general appearance; carriage; deportment; manners.

In his [Webster's] *bearing,* there was a grandeur that took the imagination by storm.
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* p. 323. [S. C. & C. 1879.]

3. Relation, as of things to other things, of parts to one another, or of parts to the whole; connection.

The unprofitableness of slavery is a monstrous evil, when considered in all its *bearings.*
H. R. HELPER *Impending Crisis* p. 82. [A. B. & B. 1860.]

4. Meaning, or general tendency; application.

These motives will give . . . character and *bearing* to some of my remarks. CHANNING *Works* p. 12. [A. U. A. 1878.]

5. The act, capability, or time of producing; also, that which is produced or borne; crops; yield.

The *bearing* and the training of a child
Is woman's wisdom. TENNYSON *Princess* v, st. 16.

6. *Arch.* (1) The part of an arch or beam that rests upon a support. (2) Untechnically and improperly, the clear horizontal span of a beam between the supports. **7.** *Mech.* That which supports or rests on something. (1) A block on or in which a journal rotates; a bearing-block. (2) Less properly, that part of an axle or shaft-journal in contact with the bearing proper.

Bearings are often named from their construction; as **ball'-bear"ing,** one containing steel balls to reduce friction; **cone-b.,** one in which a tapering point supports the rotating object; **roller-b.,** one employing rollers to lessen friction; **side-b.,** one so placed as to limit sidewise motion; **thrust-b.** (*Auto.*), a bearing that receives and withstands the lengthwise thrust of a shaft by means of collars or the like.

8. *Auto.* (1) The area or length of a sustained part of a machine which rests upon or touches the support. (2) A support for a revolving crank-shaft or the like, composed of several parts, such as step, journal-block, keep or cap, etc. **9.** The point of the compass in which an object is seen; also, the situation of an object relatively to that of another, or of other points or places; in surveying, the angle made by a line with the meridian. **10.** *pl.* (1) The widest part of a vessel below the plank-sheer. (2) The line of flotation of a vessel in perfect trim with ballast or cargo. **11.** *Her.* Any single heraldic device or charge; also, a coat of arms. See CHARGE, 13. **12.** *Min.* See STRIKE, *n.*

SYN.: see AIR; BEHAVIOR; DIRECTION.

—**absolute bearing,** see RELATIVE BEARING.—**bear'ing-bin"na-cle,** *n. Naut.* A binnacle on the poop for convenience when taking bearings.—**b.-block,** *n.* Same as BEARING, 7 (1).—**b.-cloth,** *n.* A covering thrown over a child when carried to church for baptism. **bear'cloth"‡.**—**b.-door,** *n.* [Eng.] A ventilating door in a coal-mine.—**b.-down,** *n.* Compression of the abdominal viscera by contraction of the muscles of the wall, as in parturition.—**b.-feeler,** *n. Mech.* A device for indicating when a journal or bearing is undesirably warm by friction.—**b.-metal,** *n. Mech.* Brass, bronze, or other metal, suitable for bearings. —**b.-neck,** *n. Mech.* That part of a shaft which rotates in the bearing proper; a journal.—**b.-note,** *n.* The note tuned first in a piano or similar instrument and used as a note of reference in tuning the rest.—**b.-partition,** *n.* A partition bearing the weight of a structure above.—**b.-pile,** *n. Engin.* A pile or spile to support a structure.—**b.-rein,** *n.* The rein extending from the bit to the check-hook or the hames, to make a horse hold up his head. See HARNESS.—**b.-ring,** *n.* A ring attached to the suspension ropes of a balloon and corresponding to the keel of a ship.—**b.-robe,** *n.* An article used as a bearing-cloth, formerly given to a child by its sponsors.—**b.-spring,** *n.* **1.** The bolster or main-spring of a logging-car. **2.** [Eng.] A spring carrying the weight of the vehicle and resting on the axle-box.—**dust-guard b.,** an axle-bearing having a device to keep out the dust.—**eccentric b.** (*Mech.*), a journal-bearing so arranged that it may be turned in the cylindrical hole which contains it, so as to take up lost motion caused by wear of the journal, or bearings, or both.—**false b.,** the bearing that a wall has when built across the one that supports it.—**labyrinth-b.,** *n. Mach.* A bearing used in the construction of certain steam turbines having recesses and collars for the purpose of effecting steam-tightness.—**liquid b.,** a bearing in which to avert friction water under pressure assists in lubrication. —**plain b.,** a common cylindrical bearing.—**relative b.,** the direction of an object with relation to a ship's head, as distinguished from *absolute* (or *magnetic, true,* or *compass*) *bearing,* which is with relation to the north pole. The *relative bearings* are respectively: ahead; 1, 2, or 3 points on starboard bow; broad off starboard bow; 3, 2, or 1 points forward of starboard beam; abeam; 1, 2, or 3 points abaft starboard beam; broad off starboard quarter; 3, 2, or 1 points on starboard quarter; astern; and similarly on the port side.—**reverse b.** (*Surv.*), a sight taken backward for the purpose of verifying the foresight.—**solid b.,** the bearing that a wall has when built in the same direction as the one that supports it.—**to bring one to his bearings,** to bring one to his proper place, level, or senses.—**to lose one's bearings,** to get lost; become bewildered.—**to take bearings,** to find out the direction or relative position of an object; hence, **to take one's bearings,** to determine one's situation; ascertain the condition of things about oneself.

[He] pauses a moment at the foot of a tree to *take his bearings.*
BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* p. 69. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

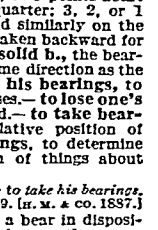
bear'ish, 1 bâr'ish; 2 bâr'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a bear in disposition; rough; surly. **2.** In the stock, grain, or other commercial exchanges, tending downward in price.—**bear'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**bear'ish-ness,** *n.*

Bé"arn', 1 bē"ärn'; 2 be"ärn', *n.* Pyrénées department, whence came Henry of Navarre, King of France, who was born at Pau; hence, he is sometimes called **Le Bé"ar"nais'.**

Be"ar"naise', 1 bē"ar"nēz'; 2 be"är"nās', *a.* [F.] Characterizing a sauce consisting of oil or butter, vinegar, minced onions, the yolks of eggs, and flavoring.

Bear'paw" Moun'tains. A range in N. Montana.

bear'skin", 1 bâr'skin'; 2 bâr'skin', *n.* **1.** The skin of a bear; also, a coat or robe made of such skin. **2.** A shaggy woolen stuff for outer wear. **3.** A black fur cap; especially, a tall fur cap worn by drum-majors; specifically, the military head-dress of the Foot-guards of the British army.


Bearskin.

bear'stree", etc. See BEAR², *n.*

beart, *n.* Same as BARTH.

Bear Valley Peak, a mountain in Utah; 10,500 ft. high.

Bear Wallow Mount, or **Knob,** a mountain in W. North Carolina; 4,245 ft. high.

bear'wood", 1 bâr'wud'; 2 bâr'-wo͝od", *n.* A shrub or small tree (*Rhamnus purshiana*), a species of buckthorn, of the Pacific coast of the United States. [money.

bear'wort", 1 bâr'wûrt'; 2 bâr'wûrt', *n.* The bald-

beast, 1 bīst; 2 bēst, *tt.* **1.** *Card-playing.* To penalize. See BEAST, *n.* 5. **2†.** To treat as a beast.

beast, 1 bīst; 2 bēst, *n.* **1.** An animal, especially one of the larger quadrupeds or one that arouses fear or repulsion: commonly opposed to *man,* and excluding birds, fishes, and invertebrates. **2.** A draft- or riding-animal, as a horse, ass, or mule.

And provide them *beasts,* that they may set Paul on, and bring him safe unto Felix the governor. *Acts* xxiii, 24.

3. A beef, cow, or other animal domesticated on a farm. Specif., *pl.*: (1) [U. S.] Cattle generally. (2) [Eng.] Cattle for slaughter. **4.** A brutal, rude, or filthy person.

His Creator made him a great animal, but the dinner-hour made him a great *beast.* HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 18, p. 311. [o. & co. 1876.]

5. [B-] The Antichrist.

And I saw a woman sit upon a scarlet coloured *beast,* full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns. *Rev.* xvii, 3.

Later, the figure of Nero *redivivus* became, more especially in Christian thought, entirely confused with that of Antichrist. . . . The number of the *Beast,* 666, points certainly to Nero. . . . For Wicliffe and his adherent John Parvey, as on the other hand for Hus, the conviction that the Papacy is essentially Antichrist is absolute. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ii, pp. 122, 123.

6. [College Slang, U. S.] A member of the entering class at West Point. **7†.** A game of cards resembling loo; also, a forfeit at this game or at omber or quadrille. **8†.** Any living creature. [< OF. *beste,* < L. *bestia,* beast.] **best†.** Syn.: see ANIMAL.— **beast'-book",** *n.* A bestiary.— **b.-fable,** *n.* A short literary composition, either prose or verse, in which a story relating to rationally endowed lower animals is made to point a moral or to symbolize a universal truth. Such fables seem to have originated in the Orient, and the Sanskrit collections *Panchatantra* and *Hitopadesa* form the basis of the fables of Æsop, Phædrus, La Fontaine, and others. See EPIC; FABLE.— **b.-fly,** *n.* A gad-fly.— **b.-gate,** *n.* A pasture-field.— **b.-hide,** *n.* Unhammered sole-leather.— **b. of burden,** a horse, ass, or other animal employed for carrying loads.— **b. of prey,** an animal or bird that preys on other animals; a carnivore, or a raptorial bird.— **b.-royal†,** the lion.— **beast's-bane,** *n.* A species of wolf's-bane (*Aconitum theriophonum*).— **beasts of the chase,** animals that may be lawfully hunted, as deer, foxes, etc.— **beast'dom,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being a beast; beasthood; also, beasts collectively.— **beast'hood,** *n.* The condition or nature of a beast. — **beast'le,** *n.* [Scot.] A little beast: used compassionately or endearingly.

What then! poor *beastie,* thou maun live!
BURNS *To a Mouse* st. 3.

— **beast'l-ly,** *adv.* In the manner of a beast; bestially.— **beast'ish,** *a.* [Archaic.] Of the nature of a beast; brutal. — **beast'li-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being beastly; bestiality; brutishness; coarseness. **beast'll-head†; beast'll-hood†.**— **beast'ling,** *n.* A little beast.— **beast'-ship,** *n.* [Rare.] The condition or position of a beast.

beast'ed, 1 bīst'ed; 2 bēst'ĕd, *a.* Beaten at quadrille.

beast'lings, *n.* Same as BEESTINGS. **beast'lings†.**

beast'ly, 1 bīst'lɪ; 2 bēst'lɪ, *a.* **1.** Resembling a beast in form, conduct, or in disposition; animal; bestial; brutish; low; vile; degrading; as, *beastly* habits. **2.** [Colloq.] Unsuitable or unpleasant; nasty; abominable; as, a *beastly* day. Syn.: see BRUTISH.

beast'ly, *adv.* **1.** Brutally; exceedingly. **2.** In a manner resembling a beast.

beat[1], 1 bīt; 2 bēt, *v.* [BEAT; BEAT'EN or BEAT; BEAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To inflict successive blows upon; strike repeatedly and heavily, as in punishment or with a desire to inflict injury, or more lightly, regularly, and swiftly, to accomplish a process or operation; as, to *beat* a child or a horse; to *beat* eggs; to *beat* gold. **2.** To be or prove superior to or more powerful than, in any way; excel; vanquish; as, to *beat* an enemy.

Spanish statesmanship could *beat* the world in the art of delay. MOTLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv, ch. 41, p. 165. [H. 1868.]

3. To tread or tramp by repeated efforts, as a path; open up or prepare, as a way; as, to *beat* a way through the snow. **4.** To dash or strike against, as wind or wave; as, the waves *beat* the shore. **5.** To range or scour over in hunting; as, to *beat* the woods for game; also, to drive or march across (a region), arousing the game and driving it, or some elected kind, toward the hunters: practised by hired beaters in India, and elsewhere. **6.** To cause to strike against something; dash; flap; as, he *beat* his head against the wall.

The kingfisher . . . deliberately *beat* the fish against the limb of the tree. C. C. ABBOTT *Naturalist's Rambles* p. 216. [A. 1884.]

7. [Colloq.] To be beyond the power or understanding of; surpass; baffle; as, such tricks *beat* me. **8.** [Colloq.] To exhaust or tire out; as, the long tramp *beat* him. **9.** [Slang.] (1) To obtain something from, as by swindling, fraud, trickery, or assurance, without giving an equivalent; as, to *beat* a railroad or a hotel, by securing free transportation or accommodation. (2) [College Slang.] To attempt, as a recitation without preparation. **10.** [Slang, U. S.] To run away; escape: usually in the *imperative; as, Beat it!* **11.** *(1) To measure as with a* baton: as, to *beat* time. (2) *Mil.* To sound (a signal) as by beat of drum; as, to *beat* an alarm or a retreat. **12.** *Printing.* (1) To make by beating; as, to *beat* a proof. (2) In copper-plate printing, to ink with a dabber. **13.** Figuratively, to cause to think intensely; perplex; as, *to beat* the brains. **14†.** To coin; as, to *beat* money.

II. *i.* **1.** To strike or deliver repeated blows, or that which affects analogously.

Great storms *beat* on this beach, and on the cliffs of Nahant. A. LEWIS *Hist. Lynn* p. 10. [S. N. D. 1844.]

2. To throb, as when the arterial blood alternately passes in and out of the heart; pulsate, as the brain when aching or agitated. **3.** To emite or strike with force or intensity; as, the sound *beats* upon our ears.

Fierce . . . is the light of criticism which *beats* upon every part of that system.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 189. [MACM. 1889.]

4. To sound a signal or alarm, as on a drum. **5.** *Naut.* To work up against the wind by tacking or wearing; as, the ship is *beating* into harbor. **6.** *Acoustics.* To alternate at regular intervals with a maximum and minimum intensity so as to give a pulsating effect: said of two tones not quite in unison sounded together. **7.** To gain the victory; win; specif., in newspaper slang, to "make a scoop." See SCOOP, *n.*, 7. **8.** *Hunting.* To run about or go up stream while trying to escape: said of game. **9.** To sustain or undergo beating; as, the yolks *beat* well. **10.** To give a sound when tapped or struck. [< AS. *bēatan,* beat, thrust.] **betet.**

Syn.: bastinado, batter, belabor, bruise, castigate, chastise, conquer, cudgel, defeat, flog, overcome, pommel, pound, scourge, smite, spank, strike, surpass, switch, thrash, vanquish, whip, worst. *Strike* is the word for a single blow; to *beat* is to *strike* repeatedly, as a bird *beats* the air with its wings. Others of the foregoing words describe the manner of beating, as *bastinado,* to *beat* on the soles of the feet; *belabor,* to inflict a comprehensive and exhaustive *beating; cudgel,* to *beat* with a stick; *thrash,* as wheat was *beaten* out with the old hand-flail; to *pound* (akin to L. *pondus,* a weight) is to *beat* with a heavy, and *pommel* with a blunt, instrument. To *batter* and to *bruise* refer to the results of beating; that is *battered* which is broken or defaced by repeated blows on the surface (compare synonyms for SHATTER); that is *bruised* which has suffered even one severe contusion. The metaphorical sense of *beat,* however, so far preponderates that one may be very badly *bruised* and *battered,* and yet not be said to be *beaten,* unless he has got the worst of the *beating.* To *beat* a combatant is to disable or dishearten him for further fighting. Hence *beat* becomes the synonym for every word which implies getting the advantage of another. See CONQUER; REPEL; SUBDUE.— Ant.: fail, fall, get the worst of, go down, go under. Almost all antonyms in this class are passive, and can be formed indefinitely from the conquering words by the use of the auxiliary *be;* as, be beaten, be defeated, be conquered, etc.— Prep.: beat *with* a stick *over* the head; *beat by a trick; out of* town, *out of* sight; *beat to* the ground; *into* submission.

— **a beating wind** (*Naut.*), a wind directly ahead, necessitating tacking.— **to beat about.** **1.** *Naut.* To hold up against the wind by tacking and beating. **2.** Hence, to hold an indirect and uncertain course in any business or discussion.— **to b. about the bush,** to approach a subject in a roundabout way.— **to b. all, to b. all hollow** [Colloq., U. S.], to greatly surpass; prove immeasurably superior to; as, our boat *beat* theirs *all hollow.*— **to b. a parley,** to signal the enemy by drum-beat that a conference is desired.— **to b. a retreat,** to retreat.— **to b. down,** to secure at a lower price by haggling.— **to b. (him, her, etc.) to it** [Slang, U. S.], to excel (him, her, etc.) in it.— **to b. into,** to teach by force of repetition.— **to b. out,** to flatten by hammering.— **to b. out of a thing,** to cause to give it up or relinquish it.— **to b. the air** (or **wind**), to make futile exertions.— **to b. the booby** [Sailors' Slang], to swing the arms vigorously across the chest so as to stimulate warmth.— **to b. the bounds** [Eng.], see PERAMBULATION.— **to b. the Dutch** [Colloq., U. S.], to be especially strange or surprising; as well, if that doesn't *beat the Dutch:* a phrase originating in the days when bitter enmity prevailed between the Dutch and other nations.— **to b. the hoof** [Slang], to walk; tramp.— **to b. the wing,** to flap; move with flutters.— **to b. time,** to indicate or regulate the time in music by motion of a hand or foot.— **to b. up.** **1.** To alarm by sudden attack; decamp. **2.** To find game by beating for it.— **to b. up for recruits,** to stir about or canvass for, as for trade or for workers or recruits in any cause.

beat[2], 1 bīt *or* bēt; 2 bēt *or* bĕt, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To remove the sod from: said of uncultivated or fallow fields when the sod is stripped off with an adz or by shallow plowing, to destroy it or to convert it into dressing.

II. *i.* To strip off the sod from a field. **balt†; bate†.**

beat, 1 bīt; 2 bēt, *a.* [Colloq.] Fatigued; worn out.— **dead beat,** utterly worn out; thoroughly defeated.

I'm *dead beat,* but I thought I'd like to come in and see you all once more. E. P. ROE *Without a Home* p. 32. [D. M. & CO. 1885.]

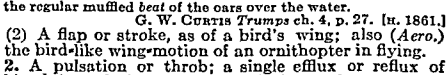
beat[1], *n.* **1.** (1) A stroke or blow, especially one producing sound or serving as a signal; as, hoof-*beats.*

Nothing was audible but the hum of the evening insects and the regular muffled *beat* of the oars over the water.
G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 4, p. 27. [H. 1861.]

(2) A flap or stroke, as of a bird's wing; also (*Aero.*) the bird-like wing-motion of an ornithopter in flying. **2.** A pulsation or throb; a single efflux or reflux of blood through the ventricles of the heart; by extension, any measured or rhythmic stroke or blow, with or without accompanying sound, as in the cadence of verse; as, the *beat* of the iambic.

O quiet heart, the restless *beat* of this!
Take thou the place false friends have vacant left.
BAYARD TAYLOR *The Sleeper* st. 2.

3. *Mus.* (1) A regularly recurring pulsation caused by the rhythmical movement of music. (2) A motion of the hand or baton marking these movements. (3) A melodic ornament of a note, as a transient grace-note or trill. The *beat* is always a semitone lower than the



ornamented note. See illus. **4.** A particular round, path, or district, regularly traversed by one, as in the line of duty; as, a policeman's *beat.*

Off his own *beat* his opinions were of no value.
EMERSON *English Traits* p. 27. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

5. *Fencing.* A particular blow delivered upon the sword or foil of an opponent. **6.** *Paper-making.* The fine division of the pulp in a beating-engine: the third operation in pulp-making. **7.** *Physics.* (1) In acoustics, *a regularly recurring reenforcement or throb heard* when two tones not quite in unison are sounded together: due to interference of sound-waves. (2) A similar property occurring in light and other waves. **8.** *Sport.* (1) The act of ranging over a tract of land, as a preserve, in pursuit of game. (2) The ground beaten for game. (3) The beaters collectively. **9.** *Naut.* A tacking to windward; also, a tack. **10.** The natural grain of planed wood. **11.** The facing of a valve. **12.** A bearing. **13.** [Newspaper Slang.] (1) Priority of publication. (2) The article so published in advance of rival periodicals; a "scoop." **14.** [Slang.] One who lives without money by shifts and tricks; a sponge. **dead-beat†.** **15.** [Colloq., U. S.] One who or that which *is superior to others;* as, *did you ever see the beat of that?* **16.** [Local, U. S.] A division of a county.

— **beat of a clock or watch,** the stroke made by the action of the escapement. A watch or a clock is said to be *in beat* or *out of beat* according as the strokes are at equal or unequal intervals.— **out of one's b.,** out of one's sphere.— **primary b.** (*Acoustics*), a beat generated by the interference of two musical tones approximately in unison.— **secondary b.** (*Acoustics*), a beat generated by the interference or mingling of two primary beats.

beat[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The heavy sod of moorlands or the growth on fallow lands that is sliced off and burned before plowing. See BEAT[2], *v.*— **b.-hill,** *n.* A heap of beat collected for burning. **b.-borought.**

beat[4], *n.* A bunch of flax or hemp prepared for steeping.

beat'a-bi(e), 1 bīt'ə-bi; 2 bēt'ə-bi, *a.* That may be beaten.

beat'-earth", 1 bīt'-ûrth"; 2 bēt'-ėrth", *n.* An iron-ore bearing black earth in some western islands of Scotland.

beat-ee', 1 bīt-ī'; 2 bēt-ē', *n.* [Humorous.] One who is beaten.

beat'en, } 1 bīt'n; 2 bēt'n, *pa.* **1.** Shaped or made thin
beat'n[F], } by beating, as metal. **2.** Worn hard or smooth by use, as a path; hence, much used, trite, or common; as, the *beaten* track. **3.** Conquered or vanquished. **4.** Exhausted; baffled. **5.** Mixed by beating; as *beaten* eggs.— **beat'en-work",** *n.* **1.** Hammer-work. **2.** Repoussé-work.

beat'er, 1 bīt'er; 2 bēt'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which beats. **2.** In hunting, one who beats up game. **3.** A machine or device used in beating or some analogous process, as (1) a heavy iron for driving up the fillet in basket-weaving, (2) a knitting-machine jack, (3) a flax-scutching blade, or (4) a pulping-machine in paper-making. (5) *Weaving.* The batten in a loom which forces the weft into the shed. (6) An instrument for forcing tamping in a blast hole.— **beat'er-press",** *n. Mech.* A baling-press in which all or most of the compression is done by the impact of a heavy falling weight.— **b.-roll,** *n.* An iron roll used in paper-making. [bathe.

beath, 1 bīth; 2 bēth, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To heat; roast;

Beath, 1 bīth; 2 bēth, *n.* A parish and village in Fifeshire, Scotland; collieries.

be"a-tif'ic, 1 bɪ'ə-tif'ɪk; 2 bē"a-tif'ɪc, *a.* Imparting or bringing great happiness, or blessedness; blissful; as, a *beatific* state of mind. [< LL. *beatificus,* < *beatifico;* see BEATIFY.] **be"a-tif'i-cal†.** Syn.: see CELESTIAL.— **beatific vision,** the vision of God; a sight of the glories of heaven.— **be"a-tif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

be-at"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 bi-at'ɪ-fi-kē'shən; 2 be-ăt'i-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of rendering or pronouncing blessed, or the state of being blessed. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* An act of the Pope declaring a deceased person beatified (*beatus*) and worthy of a degree of homage: usually a step toward canonization. *Beatification* is a permission to venerate and is restricted to certain localities and liturgical exercises. *Canonization* is a universal precept.

be-at'i-fy, 1 bɪ-at'ɪ-fai; 2 be-ăt'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make supremely happy; pronounce blessed; regard as conferring happiness; as, to *beatify* wealth.

There is also something excellent in every audience,— the capacity of virtue. They are ready to be *beatified.*
EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Eloquence* p. 59. [O. & CO. 1876.]

2. *R. C. Ch.* To declare the beatification of. **3.** Figuratively, to exalt above others.

Have we not two mere poets, if not deified, yet we may say *beatified!* Shakespeare and Dante are saints of poetry.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iii, p. 83. [L. CO.]

[< F. *béatifier,* < LL. *beatifico,* < L. *beatus,* happy, pp. of *beo,* make happy; and see -FY.]

bē"a"tille', 1 bē"a-tīl'; 2 bē"ă-tīl', *n.* [F.] A delicacy, as sweetbread, goose-liver, etc., served separately or in pâtés: used chiefly in the plural.

beat'ing, 1 bīt'ɪŋ; 2 bēt'ing, *n.* **1.** *The act of striking* or hammering; punishment by blows; chastisement; in technical use, a process, as by repeated blows, (1) for straightening book-leaves, (2) for reducing precious metals to leaf, or (3) for softening flax or hemp. **2.** Pulsation or throbbing, as of the heart.

And down the long beam stole the Holy Grail,
Rose-red with *beatings* in it, as if alive.
TENNYSON *The Holy Grail* st. 10.

3. *Naut.* The act of making headway against the wind by tacking or wearing. **4.** The act of defeating, or the state of being defeated. **5.** *Acoustics.* A pulsation in sound, caused by interference. See BEAT[1], *n.*— **beat'ing-brack"et,** *n.* In weaving, a crosswise bar for driving the filling into the shed; a loom-lathe or loom-batten.— **b.-engine,** *n.* **1.** A machine for working rags or other paper-stock into pulp. **2.** A beating-machine or loosener.— **b.-machine,** *n.* A machine for beating cotton to clean it from dust and to loosen it; a beating-engine; a wolf, devil, willower, scutcher, or opener.— **b. up** (*Weaving*), forcing the weft into the cloth.

be-at'i-tude, 1 bɪ-at'ɪ-tūd; 2 be-ăt'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Supreme blessedness or felicity; hence, any state of great happiness. **2.** One of the eight declarations of special blessedness in the Sermon on the Mount (Matt. v, 3-11): applied also to similar declarations of Jesus, as in Luke vi, 20-22, and Matt. xi, 6. The eight *beatitudes* are regarded as the essence of Christian perfection.

For its depth and breadth of thought, and its practical bearing on Christian life, the passage [containing the *beatitudes*] may be put on a level with the Decalogue in the Old, and the Lord's Prayer in the New, Testament. *Cath. Encyc.* vol. ii., p. 372. [N. A. '07.]

3. *R. C. Ch.* (1) A title now reserved to the Pope and the Patriarchs. (2) Beatification. [F., < L. *beatitudo,* < *beatus;* see BEATIFY.]

Bea'ton, 1 bī'tən *or* bē'tən; 2 bē'ton *or* bā'ton, *n.* **1. David** (1494-5/12 1546), a Scottish cardinal and statesman who persecuted Protestants, and was assassinated. **2. James** (1470-1539), a Scottish prelate, uncle of David: archbishop of Glasgow and of St. Andrews. **3. James** (1517-4/5-1603), a Scottish prelate, statesman, and diplomat; nephew of David; archbishop of Glasgow. **Bea'toun†; Be'thune†.**

Be'a-trice, 1 bī'ə-tris; 2 bē'a-trīç, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Be'a-trix†.** Dan. D. G. Sw. **Be-a'trix,** 1 bē-ā'triks, 2 bę-ā'triks; F. **Bē"a"trice',** 1 bē'a-trīs', 2 bę'ă-trīç'. **Bē"a"trix't;** It. **Be"a-tri'ce,** 1 bē'a-trī'chē, 2 bę'ă-trī'chę; Pg. Sp. **Be"a-triz',** 1 bē'a-trīs', 2 bę-ă-trīs'. **2.** A Florentine lady (1266-8/9 1290), of the family of Portinari, idealized and immortalized by Dante in his *New Life* and *Divine Comedy* as his guide through Paradise.

In the "Vita Nuova" [New Life] is written the story of his passion from its commencement to within a year after the lady's death (June 9th, 1290). He saw *Beatrice* only once or twice, and she probably knew little of him. She married Simone de' Bardi. But the worship of her lover was stronger for the remoteness of its subject. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vii, p. 812.

3. The beautiful and high-spirited heroine of Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing.* **4.** A city, the county-seat of Gage county, Neb. [L., making happy.]

be'a-trix, 1 bī'ə-triks; 2 bē'a-triks, *n.* A whitish Arabian antelope (*Oryx beatrix*). [< L. *beatrix,* happy.]

Be'a-trix Cas'tle-wood. In Thackeray's *Henry Esmond,* the wayward and ambitious heroine; a Jacobite.

beat'ster, 1 bīt'stər; 2 bēt'ster, *n.* [Scot.] A woman who mends sea-fishing nets.

Beat'tie, 1 bī'tɪ *or* bē'tɪ; 2 bē'tɪ *or* bă'tɪ, **James** (9/11 1735-8/11 1803). A Scottish poet and philosopher; *Essay on Truth,* controverting Hume; *The Minstrel,* etc.

be-at'tle, 1 bɪ-at'l; 2 be-ăt'l, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To make or render foolish; muddle. [<BE- + ADDLE[1], *v.*]

Beat'ty, 1 bī'tɪ; 2 bē'ty, **David** (1871-), Earl of Brooksby and the North Sea. A British vice-admiral who defeated the German High Seas Fleet off the Dogger Bank, Jan. 24, 1915, and off Jutland, May 31, 1916. [(a lady).

beau, 1 bō; 2 bō, *n.* [Colloq.] To act as a beau to; attend

beau, *a.* [F.] Fair; good; fine; beautiful: an element of terms current in English.— **beau monde,** the world of fashion; polite society.— **beau'-pot",** *n.* Same as ROUGH-POT.

beau, *n.* [BEAUS or BEAUX, 1 bōz; 2 bō̧, *pl.*] **1.** A man devoted to the care of his person and to matters of social etiquette; a dandy; fop. **2.** [Colloq.] An escort or lover.

And bids her *beau* demand the precious hairs.
POPE *Rape of the Lock* can. 4, l. 122.

[F. (also *bel*), < L. *bellus,* fine, pretty.] — **beau'-catch"er,** *n.* [Colloq.] A small flat curl worn by women, as on the temple. — **old b.,** a man past middle life, characterized by fastidious manners, courtliness, and devotion to ladies' society. — **beau'ish,** *a.* Foppish. — **beau'ship,** *n.* The state of being a beau; the character of a beau.

Beau Brum'mell. See BRUMMELL, GEORGE BRYAN.

Beau"caire', 1 bō"kâr'; 2 bō"cār', *n.* An ancient town in Gard department, France, with Roman remains, and an annual fair, instituted in the 13th century.

Beauce, 1 bōs; 2 bōc, *n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada; 3,265 sq. m.; capital, St. François.

Beau"champ', 1 bō"shăṅ'; 2 bō"çhăṅ', **Alphonse de** (1767–6/11832). A French historian and publicist; *Histoire de la Vendée,* 1806, etc.

beau'clerk, 1 bō'klûrk; 2 bō'clērk, *n.* [Archaic.] A scholarly man: a surname of Henry I. of England. [< F. *beau clerc;* see BEAU, *n.,* and CLERK.] **beau'clerc‡.**

beau'fet, 1 bō'fet; 2 bō'fĕt, *n.* A cupboard; buffet.

Beau Field'ing. *Robert Fielding.*

beau'fin, *n.* Same as BIFFIN.

beau'fort¹, 1 biū'fȯrt; 2 bū'fort, *n.* [Eng.] A style of cut-away coat, usually fastened by only one button at the top, in vogue in the early 19th century.

Beau'fort², *n.* **1. Henry** (1370–4/11431447), an English cardinal and statesman; introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry VI.* **2.** A coastal county in North Carolina; 819 sq. m.; county-seat, Washington. **3.** A county in South Carolina; 943 sq. m. **4.** Its county-seat, a seaport on Beaufort river, Port Royal Sound. **5.** A seaport and summer resort in Carteret county, N. C. **6. B. sea,** a bight of the Arctic ocean, between Banks Land and the mainland west of the mouth of the Mackenzie. **7. B. West,** a town in Cape of Good Hope province, S. Africa. [pilot.

beau greg'o-ry. A West-Indian pomacentroid fish, the cow-

Beau"har"nais', 1 bō"ar"nē'; 2 bō"är"ng', *n.* **1. Alexandre, Vicomte de** (5/21760–7/21794), a French general; husband of Josephine; guillotined. **2. Eugène de** (9/2 1781–2/21824), a French general who conducted the retreat from Moscow; viceroy of Italy; son of Alexandre. **3. Hortense Eugénie de,** see HORTENSE.

Beau"har"nois', 1 bō"ar"nwā'; 2 bō"är"nwā', *n.* **1.** A district in Quebec, Canada; 250 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

beau'i-de'al, 1 bō'ei-dī'al; 2 bō'ī-dē'al (XIII), *n.* A mental model of excellence; the highest conceivable type of beauty or excellence; also, some person or thing regarded as the realization of such a model; as, he is my *beau-ideal.*

Agricultural life appears to have been his *beau ideal* of existence.
IRVING *Washington* vol. i, p. 284. [G. P. P. 1863.]

[F. *beau idéal,* (the) ideal beautiful; see BEAU and IDEAL.] — **beau'i-de'al-ize,** *v.*

Beau"jo"lais', 1 bō"ȝo"lē'; 2 bō"zho"lā', *n.* A subdivision of the old wine-growing province of Lyonnais, France; now part of Rhône and Loire departments.

Beau"mar"chais', 1 bō"mar'shē'; 2 bō"mär'çhā', **Pierre Augustin Caron de** (1/21732–3/17 1799). A French financier and dramatist; author of *The Barber of Seville,* etc.

Beau-ma'ris, 1 bō-mē'ris; 2 bō-mā'ris, *n.* The county-seat of Anglesey county, Wales: a seaside resort.

Beau'mont, 1 bō'ment; 2 bō'mȯnt, *n.* **1. Francis** (1584–3/41616), an English dramatist; with Fletcher wrote *The Maid's Tragedy,* etc. **2. Sir George H.** (11/41753–2/7 1827), an English landscape-painter and art-patron. **3. William** (1785–1/21853), an American army surgeon; famous for his experiments on the stomach of one St. Martin and his development of the laws of digestion. **4.** The county-seat of Jefferson county, Tex.

beau-mon'ta-gue, 1 bō-mon'tą-giū; 2 bō-mŏn'ta-gū, *n.* One of various fillings for holes and cracks in iron, woodwork, etc. **beau-mon'tage‡.**

Beau"mont' de la Bon"nière', 1 bō"mōṅ' də la bō"nyĕr'; 2 bō"mōṅ' de lā bō"nyer', **Gustave Auguste de** (2/161802–2/41866). A French publicist and traveler, who visited the United States with De Tocqueville and wrote critically on the American prison system.

Beau-mon'ti-a, 1 bō-mon'shi-ą; 2 bō-mŏn'shi-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tall, climbing East-Indian shrubs of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), with large white bell-shaped fragrant flowers in terminal or axillary clusters. *B. grandiflora,* with broad, obovate cuspidate opposite leaves, is cultivated in hothouses. [< Prof. Élie de *Beaumont.*]

beau'mont-ite, 1 bō'ment-ait; 2 bō'mȯnt-it, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A variety of heulandite. **2.** A hydrosilicate of copper. [< Prof. Élie de *Beaumont,* of France.]

Beau'mont-root", *n.* Same as BOWMAN'S-ROOT, 1.

Beaune, 1 bōn; 2 bōn, *n.* **1. Florimond de** (1601–1652), a French mathematician; propounder of "Beaune's Problem." **2.** A manufacturing town in Côte-d'Or department, France, and center of the Burgundy wine-trade.

Beau"port', 1 bō"pōrt'; 2 bō"pȯrt', *n.* A village and parish in Quebec county, Quebec, Canada.

Beau're-gard, 1 bō'ri-gārd; 2 bō're-gärd, **Pierre G. T.** (5/21 1818–2/202893). An American Confederate general; commander at Bull Run and Shiloh.

beau're-garde, 1 bō're-gārd; 2 bō're-gärd, *n.* The zebra grass-parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) of Australia. [< F. *beau regarde,* folk-etym. < Austral. aborig. *budgerigar.*]

Beau Sa"breur', Le, 1 lə bō sa"brūr'; 2 le bō sä"brûr'. A sobriquet of Joachim Murat.

Beau's dis-ease'. Asystole.

beau"sé-ant', 1 bō"sē-ąṅ'; 2 bō"se-ąṅ', *n.* [Archaic.] The standard (sable and argent) of the Knights Templars; also, their battle-cry. [< OF. *bauceant,* perhaps < *baucent,* black-and-white-spotted; later written *beauséant,* as if < F. *beau* (see BEAU) + *séant,* ppr. of *seoir* (see SÉANCE).] **beau"cé-ant'‡.**

beaut, 1 biūt; 2 bût, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who or that which is beautiful: sometimes used ironically.

beau'te-ous, } 1 *biū'ti-vs; 2 bū'te-ŭs* (XIII), *a.* Full of
beu'te-ous", } beauty; beautiful. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

More *beauteous* than the moon in an unclouded night.
IRVING *Mahomet* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 100. [G. P. P. 1863.]

Syn.: see BEAUTIFUL. [*Citizen of the World.*

Beau Tibbs. A shabby-genteel character in *Goldsmith's*

beau"ti-fi-ca'tion, 1 biū"ti-fi-kē'shən; 2 bū"ti-fi-cā'shon, *n.* The act or process of beautifying, or the state of being beautified.

beau'ti-fied, 1 biū'ti-faid; 2 bū'ti-fid, *pa.* Made beautiful; adorned; embellished; specifically, in heraldry, ornamented, as with jewels or feathers. **beau'tied‡.**

beau'ti-ful, } 1 biū"ti-ful; 2 bū"ti-ful, *a.* **1.** Having
beu'ti-ful", } conspicuously the qualities of beauty; excelling in form or grace; exerting the charm of beauty; appealing to or satisfying the esthetic nature or faculty.

A lady so richly clad, as she — *Beautiful* exceedingly!
COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt. i, st. 9.

2. Finely illustrating a type or principle; complete and harmonious in form or development; as, a *beautiful* specimen in botany, or case in surgery.

Syn.: attractive, beauteous, bewitching, charming, comely, delightful, elegant, exquisite, fair, fine, good-looking, graceful, handsome, lovely, picturesque, pretty. The definition of beauty, "perfection of form," is a good key to the meaning of *beautiful,* if we understand "form" in its widest sense. There must also be harmony and unity, and in human beings spiritual loveliness, to constitute an object or a person really *beautiful.* Thus, we speak of a *beautiful* landscape, a *beautiful* poem. But *beautiful* implies also, in concrete objects, softness of outline and delicacy of mold; it is opposed to all that is hard and rugged; hence we say a *beautiful* woman, but not a *beautiful* man. *Beautiful* has the further limit of not transcending our powers of appreciation. *Pretty* expresses in a far less degree that which is pleasing to a refined taste in objects comparatively small, slight, and dainty; as, a *pretty* bonnet; a *pretty* girl. That is *handsome* which is not only superficially pleasing, but well and harmoniously proportioned, with usually the added idea that it is made so by art, breeding, or training; as, a *handsome* horse; a *handsome* house. *Handsome* is a term far inferior to *beautiful;* we may even say a *handsome* villain. *Fair* denotes what is bright, smooth, clear, and without blemish; as, a *fair* face. The word applies wholly to what is superficial; we can say "*fair,* yet false." In a specific sense, *fair* has the sense of blond, as opposed to dark or *brunette. One who possesses vivacity, wit, good nature,* or other pleasing qualities may be *attractive* without beauty. *Comely* denotes an aspect that is smooth, genial, and wholesome, with a certain fulness of contour and pleasing symmetry, while falling short of the *beautiful;* as, a *comely* matron. That is *picturesque* which would make a striking picture. See also AGREEABLE; CHARMING; ELEGANT; FINE; LOVELY. — Ant.: awkward, clumsy, deformed, disgusting, frightful, ghastly, grim, grisly, grotesque, hideous, horrid, odious, repulsive, shocking, ugly, uncouth, ungainly. — Prep.: beautiful *to* the eye; beautiful *in* appearance, *in* spirit; "beautiful *for* situation," *Ps.* xlvii, 2; beautiful *of* aspect, *of* its kind.

— **the beautiful,** beauty in the abstract; the domain of beauty; also, that which is beautiful: distinguished from *the true* and *the good;* as, *the beautiful* in nature or art. In the threefold division of ideals as made by some writers, *the beautiful* is apprehended by the taste or esthetic powers, *the true* by the logical or rational, *the good* by the moral or practical powers. *Anything may thus be at the same time* true, beautiful, and good, but from different points of view and for different reasons.

This conducts us to the essential foundation of the distinction between the idea of *the beautiful* and the sensation of the agreeable, to wit, the difference already explained between *sensibility* and reason. COUSIN *True, Beautiful, etc.* tr. by Wight, p. 127. [A. 1855.]

The beautiful can never die. If the gods have deserted their oracles, they have not deserted the souls who aspire to them.
KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ch. 2, p. 6. [MACM. 1880.]

— **beau'ti-ful-ly,** *adv.* — **beau'ti-ful-ness,** *n.*

beau'ti-fy, } 1 biū'ti-fai; 2 bū'ti-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.]
beu'ti-fy", } **I.** *t.* To make beautiful; improve in form or effect; embellish; adorn.

II. *i.* To grow beautiful or more beautiful. [< BEAUTY + -FY.] Syn.: see ADORN; GARNISH. Compare synonyms for BEAUTIFUL. — **beau'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

beau'ty, } 1 biū'ti; 2 bū'ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*]
beu'ty", } **1.** That quality of objects, whether in nature, art, or man, that appeals to and gratifies the esthetic feelings and forms the basis of esthetic judgments,— sometimes called "judgments of taste." The most essential characteristic of this quality seems to be a certain perfection of form (in the broader significance of the latter word) physical or spiritual, resulting from the harmonious combination of diverse elements in unity; the beautiful.

The conditions or elements of beauty may be considered as embracing (1) the imaginative or sensuous expression of unity in variety (the principle recognized by the ancient Greeks), (2) the presence and activity of rational or spiritual personality (the principle of the moderns), and (3) perfection of (esthetic or artistic) form. The theories of the ancient Greeks regarding *beauty* are allied to metaphysics: (*a*) The **Platonic-Aristotelian theory** holds that *beauty resides in order,* and in the elements of order — unity and multiplicity (harmony, measure, proportion), and, secondly, that *beauty is identical with the good.* (*b*) The **Platinian or Neo-Platonic theory** holds that the whole and not the part is beautiful, that "everything is beautiful in its own essential being," and that true art contains the essence of *beauty.* The **Church Fathers** adopt and emphasize the esthetic optimism of the Greeks. The **Scholastics** develop the Platonic-Aristotelian ideas and include contemplation as an essential of *beauty.* In modern philosophy the **Empiricists** (beginning with Francis Bacon) regard *beauty as a sensualistic conception,* while the **Rationalists** (Descartes, Leibnitz, Boileau) differentiate between the sensation and the idea. **Kant** regards the subjectivity of the beautiful as a *law* and not merely as a fact. In **post-Kantian** thought, *beauty* is a creation of the "ego absolute" (Fichte), the "*absolute*" (Schelling), the "mind" (Hegel), the "will" (Schopenhauer). The **Herbartians** limit *beauty* to a perception of form and relation, as opposed to the Hegelians, and place it in the realm of psychology instead of metaphysics. The modern tendency is to combine the Greek theories with *the modern,* and to regard *beauty* not as an absolute but as a relative conception and existing in expressed order. The act of apprehending and appreciating beauty awakens the *emotion of the beautiful,* which is accompanied by a pleasurable feeling often mistaken for it.

Five principal kinds of beauty may be distinguished: that of the sublime, of the proportional, of the graceful, of the wild or luxurious, and of the pretty or handsome. These are distinguished by the physiological and psychological elements and accompaniments which compose the complex states of consciousness with *which different kinds of objects* are appreciated as beautiful.

But if *beauty* consists . . . in form as a revelation of some mode or act of mind through some medium, then it must be alike for every mind that can receive such revelation through such a medium. *Day Science of Æsthetics* bk. i, p. 25. [C. C. C. 1872.]

Every beautiful object, whatever be the kind of *beauty* which it especially emphasizes and represents, is beautiful because it suggests in a concrete way some one or more of the characteristics of an ideal spiritual life. G. T. LADD *Knowledge, Life, and Reality,* p. 423. [D. M. & CO. '09.]

2. The sense of the beautiful, or the power in man of perceiving and appreciating the beautiful; the esthetic faculty, including taste and constructive imagination. See CONSTRUCTION; TASTE.

Beauty stands to æsthetics in the same relation as the notion of right to ethics. BASCOM *Æsthetics* lect. i, p. 8. [W. A. & CO. 1872.]

3. A feature or element in any object that helps to make it beautiful; a person or thing that is beautiful, especially by way of contrast: said of a very attractive woman, or of a fine specimen of its kind, as a horse, dog, etc. **4.** In mysticism, the perfection of the Supreme Being. **5†.** The ruling style; fashion. [< F. *beauté,* < LL. *bellitas,* < L. *bellus,* beautiful.] Syn.: See BEAUTIFUL. — **Beauty and the Beast,** an old fairy-tale related in Straparola's *Piacevoli Notti* (1550) and popularized by Jeanne Marie Le Prince de Beaumont in her French version (*La Belle et la Bête*) of 1757. To save her father's life Beauty (Zémire) becomes the guest of a hideous but kindly monster (Azor), who wins her love and is thereupon retransformed into a handsome prince. — **beau'ty-of-the-night",** or **beau'ty-by-night,** *n.* The four-o'clock (*Mirabilis jalapa*). — **b.-sleep,** *n.* The first sleep; sleep before midnight. — **b.-spot,** *n.* **1.** A small black patch put on the face to enhance by contrast the brilliance of the complexion; something that brightens beauty by contrast; a foil. **2.** A particularly beautiful feature or object. — **b.-wash,** *n.* A cosmetic. — **beau'ti-less,** *a.* Lacking beauty; *charmless.* — **beau'ty-dom,** *n.* The realm of beautiful women; beauties taken collectively. [M.] — **beau'ty-ship,** *n.* The state of being a beauty; imitative of *ladyship;* as, her *beautyship.*

Beau"vais', 1 bō"vē'; 2 bō"vā', *n.* A cathedral city, the capital of Oise department, France; noted for carpets and tapestries.

Beau"vais"'s dis-ease'. Chronic inflammation of the joints, causing enlargement and deformity.

beaux, 1 bōz; 2 bō̧, *n.* Plural of BEAU.

beaux'ite, *n. Mineral.* Same as BAUXITE.

bea'ver¹, 1 bī'vər; 2 bē'ver, *n.* **1.** A castoroid rodent of rat-like form, with a scaly, flat, oval tail and preputial glands secreting castor. The **North-American beaver** (*Castor canadensis*) is perhaps a subspecies of the **European b.** (*C. fiber*).

Beaver and its Young. 1/10

Beavers are aquatic, with webbed hind feet, and frequent waters bordered by forests. They are skilful in damming shallow streams with trees (which they cut down by gnawing), driftwood, mud, and stones, and for the solidity of their permanent, dome-shaped houses. They are valued for their fur and for the castor which they secrete. **2.** The fur of the beaver. **3.** Originally, a hat made of beaver-fur; now, humorously, a high silk hat.

Side by side the *beaver* and the bonnet.
HOLMES *Coming Era* st. 6.

4. A glove made of beaver-fur. **5.** *Textile.* A heavy milled woolen cloth for outer garments. **6.** In organs, a part of the mechanism regulating the flow of air into the pipes. [< AS. *befer.*] **bea'vort; be'ver†.** — **bea'ver-cloth",** *n.* Same as BEAVER¹, 5. — **b.-eater,** *n.* The wolverene. — **b.-poison,** *n.* The musquash-root or water-hemlock (*Circuta maculata*). — **b.-rat,** *n.* **1.** The musquash. **2.** [Austral.] An aquatic murine rodent (genus *Hydromys*) with partially webbed toes. — **b.-root,** *n.* The yellow pond-lilly (*Nymphæa advena*). — **b.-stone,** *n.* One of the two pouch-like preputial glands of the beaver containing the castor. — **b.-tree,** *n.* The sweet-bay or laurel-magnolia (*Magnolia glauca*) of the United States. **bea'ver-wood"‡.** — **bea'ver-ish,** *a.* Like a beaver; merely instinctive. [M.] — **bea'ver-ism,** *n.* A beaverish quality, trait, or condition. — **bea'ver-kin,** *n.* A small beaver hat. — **bea'ver-teen,** *n. Textile.* **1.** A twilled cotton fabric having the filling drawn into loops which are left uncut. **2.** A strong twilled cotton fustian, shorn after being dyed. — **bea'ver-y,** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place where beavers are kept. [M.]

bea'ver², *n.* A movable piece of medieval armor covering the lower part of the face, the upper part being protected by the visor, with which the beaver was often identified; as, with *beaver* up. See illus. under ARMOR.

His *beaver* did he not unclasp. SCOTT *Last Minstrel* can. 5, st. 24.

[< OF. *baviere,* prop. bib, < *bave,* saliva.] **bea'vort.**

bea'ver(e)d², *a.* Furnished with or wearing a beaver.

Bea'ver³, *n.* **1.** A county in N. W. Oklahoma; 1,813 sq. m.; a county-seat, Beaver. **2.** A county in W. Pennsylvania; 229 sq. m.; contains extensive collieries and steel-plants; county-seat, Beaver. **3.** A county in S. W. Utah; 2,600 sq. m.; county-seat, Beaver. **4.** A city, county-seat of Furnas county, Neb.

Bea'ver Creek. **1.** A creek in Sherman county, Kan.; length, 200 m. to Republican river, Neb. **2.** A creek in Holt county, Neb.; length, 150 m. to *Loup Fork.*

Bea'ver Dam. A city in Dodge county, Wis.

Bea'ver Falls. A manufacturing town in Beaver county, Pa.; seat of Geneva College (Reformed Presbyterian), founded in 1848. [county-seat, Dillon.

Bea'verhead. A county in S. W. Montana; 4,494 sq. m.;

Bea'ver Kill. A mountain tributary of the Delaware river in S. New York. — **Beaver Kill fly** (*Angling*), a fly-like lure resembling a house-fly, with steel-gray wings, a body of white silk, a gray tail, and brown legs: used in trout-fishing.

Bea'ver Mead'ows. A borough in Carbon county, Pa.

Be"a-war', 1 bē"ą-wār'; 2 bę"ä-wär', *n.* A town in Ajmere, Rajputana, British India. [A Jewish patronymic.

Be'ba-l, 1 bī'bi-ąl *or* beb'i-ąl; 2 bē'ba-l *or* beb'a-l, *n. Bib.*

be-balt', 1 bi-bōt'; 2 be-bât', *tt.* To torment; bait.

be-bee'rin, } 1 bi-bī'rin, -rin *or* -rin; 2 be-bē'rin, -rin *or* -rīn, *n.*
be-bee'rine, } *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, contained in the bark of the bebeeru: used in medicine as a tonic and febrifuge. **be-be'rinet; bi-bi'rinet.**

Bebeerine . . . is believed to be identical with buxine.
National Standard Formulary, p. 597. [L. BROS. '08.]

be-bee'ru, 1 bi-bī'rū; 2 be-bē'ru, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as GREENHEART, 1. **be-bea'ru‡; bi-bi'ru‡.** — **be-bee'ric,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from bebeeru. **be-bu'ric‡.** — **bebeeric acid,** a white volatile crystalline acid compound with a waxy luster, from bebeeru-bark.

Be'bel, 1 bē'bel; 2 bę'bĕl. **Ferdinand A.** (3/221840–8/121913). German socialist and publicist; for many years leader of the Social-Democratic party in the Reichstag; author of *Our Aims; The German Peasant War,* etc.

be-bel'ze-bub, 1 bi-bel'zi-bub; 2 be-bĕl'ze-bŭb, *tt.* [Rare.] To bedevil.

be-bil'ya, 1 bi-bil'ya; 2 be-bil'ya, *n.* A bustard (*Eupodotis australis*) of Australia.

be"bi-za'(or -sa')tion, 1 bī"bi-zē'shən; 2 bē"bi-zē'shon. *n. Mus.* A system of notation proposed by Hitzler (1628). See SOLMIZATION.

be-bledde'‡, *pa.* Covered with blood. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 2,004.

be-blub'ber, 1 bi-blub'ər; 2 be-blŭb'er, *tt.* To make swollen by weeping.

For words not given above see BE-, *prefix,* page 242.

be'bung, 1 bē'bụŋ; 2 bē'bung, *n.* [G.] *Mus.* A pulsating or trembling effect given to a sustained note, vocal or instrumental, for the sake of expression.

Bec Ab'bey, 1 bek; 2 bĕc. An ancient Benedictine monastery at Bec Hellouin, N. W. France; residence of Lanfranc and Anselm.

be-calm', 1 bı-kām'; 2 be-cäm', *vt.* **1.** To stop or stay turbulent motion in; make quiet; calm; still; as, to *becalm* his spirit.

Perhaps prosperity *becalm'd* his breast.
POPE *Moral Essays* ep. i, l. 111.

2. *Naut.* To deprive of wind; delay by reason of a calm.

be-calmd', *pp.* Becalmed. S. S.

be-came', 1 bı-kēm'; 2 be-cām', *imp.* of BECOME, *v.*

Be"can"court', 1 bē"kaṅ'kūr'; 2 be"cȧṅ'cụr', *n.* The county-seat of Nicolet county, Quebec, Canada.

bec'ard, 1 bek'ərd; 2 bĕc'ard, *n.* One of various tropical American cotingoid birds having a large or hooked beak; especially, *Tityra inquisitor.* [< F. *bec;* see BEAK[1], *n.*]

be-carre', 1 bē-kär'; 2 be-cär', *n.* [F.] *Mus.* The cancel or natural sign (♮).

be"ca-sī'na, 1 bē"ka-sī'na; 2 be"cä-sī'nä, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A snipe. Compare BECASSINE. [cock.

bē"casse', 1 bē'kās'; 2 bā'cäs', *n.* [F.] The European wood-

bē"cas"sine', 1 bē"ka'sın'; 2 bā'cä'sin', *n.* [F.] The European snipe.

be-cause', 1 bı-kōz'; 2 be-cąz', *adv.* By reason, or on account (of); as, I went *because* of my needs: formerly often preceded by *for.*

And if Christ be in you, the body is dead *because* of sin; but the spirit is life *because* of righteousness. *Rom.* viii, 10.

be-cause', *conj.* **1.** For the reason that; since; as, we live *because* we eat: formerly often preceded by *for.*

The hybrid particle *because* has also for five centuries shared the province of the particle for in the causal dependent sentence. MAETZNER *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Grece, vol. iii, p. 451. [s. DNOS. 1874.]

My strength is as the strength of ten, *Because* my heart is pure.
TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* st. 1.

2. [Archaic.] To the end, or in order, that.

'Her mother chose that name for her,' said he, '*because* she should not be called by her own.' Richardson, *Pamela* (ed. 1811), vol. 2, p. 361. *Because* here means 'in order that.' . . . For a modern instance, see Mr. Charles Reade, *Put Yourself in His Place* (ed. 1870), vol. i, p. 49.
F. HALL *Modern English* ch. 7, p. 217. [s. 1893.]

[< BE- + CAUSE, *n.*]

Syn.: as, for, inasmuch as, since. *Because*, literally *by-cause*, is the most direct and complete word for giving the reason of a thing. *Since*, originally denoting succession in time, signifies a succession in a chain of reasoning, a natural inference or result. *As* indicates something like, coordinate, parallel. *Since* is weaker than *because; as* is weaker than *since;* either may introduce the reason before the main statement; thus, *since* or *as* you are going, I will accompany you. Often the weaker word is the more courteous, implying less constraint; for example, *as* you request it, I will come, rather than I will come *because* you request it. *Inasmuch as* is a formal and qualified expression, implying by just so much, and no more; thus, *inasmuch as* the debtor has no property, I abandon the claim. *For* is a loose connective, giving often mere suggestion or indication rather than reason or cause; as, it is morning, *for* (not *because*) the birds are singing.— Ant.: altho, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding.

Bec"be-cī'a, 1 bek'bı-sī'ə; 2 bec'be-cī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

bec'ca, 1 bek'ə; 2 bĕc'a, *n.* [-cæ, 1 -sī; 2 -cē, *pl.*] The point of a kind of hood; also, a scarf fastened to a turban-like cap (15th century). [< OF. *bec;* see BEAK[1], *n.*]

bec"ca-bun'ga, 1 bek"ə-bụŋ'gə; 2 bĕc'a-bûŋ'ga, *n.* The European brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*). [LL., < LG. *beckebunge,* < *becke,* brook, + *bunge,* bulb.]

bec-cac'ci-a, *n.* Same as BÉCASSE.

bec"ca-fī'co, 1 bek"ə-fī'ko; 2 bĕc'a-fī'co, *n.* [-cos, 1 -koz; 2 -cōs, *pl.*] [It.] One of various small European birds, mostly warblers, supposed to eat figs, especially the garden-warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*), much esteemed for the table and snared in great numbers in the autumn. **bec"ca-fi'cai;** **bec"ca-fi'got;** **bec'ca-figuet.**

Beccafico. 1/4

Bec" ca-fu'mi, 1 bek'ka-fū'mī; 2 bĕc'ä-fụ'mī, **Domenico** (1486–3/11 1551). An Italian painter, sculptor, and engraver.

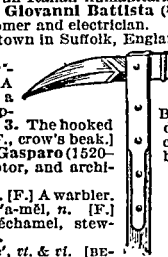
Bec-ca'ri, 1 bek-kā'rī; 2 bĕc-cä'rī, **Odoardo** (11/11 1843–1920). An Italian naturalist, expert in East-Indian ornithology.

Bec"ca-rī'a, 1 bek'ka-rī'ə; 2 bĕc'ca-rī'ä, *n.* **1. Cesare B.,** **Marquis di** (3/11 1735–11/22 1794), an Italian humanitarian; *On Crimes and Punishments.* **2. Giovanni Battista** (10/3 1716–5/31 1781), an Italian astronomer and electrician.

Bec'cles, 1 bek'lz; 2 bĕc'ls, *n.* A town in Suffolk, England.

bec'coı, *n.* [It.] A cuckold.

bec"de-cor'bin, 1 bek'-də-kōr'-bən'; 2 bĕc'-de-côr'bən', *n.* **1.** A beak-like point on a weapon, as a martel-de-fer. **2.** A historic weapon with such a beak, as a halberd. **3.** The hooked handle of a walking-stick, etc. [F., crow's beak.]


Bec-de-cor-bin.

Be-cer'ra, 1 bē-ther'a; 2 be-thĕr'ä, **Gaspard** (1520–1570). A Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect; *Statue of Virgin.*

bec"-fin', 1 bek'-fan'; 2 bĕc'-fȧṅ', *n.* [F.] A warbler.

bech'a-mel, 1 beshˈə-mel; 2 bĕch'a-mĕl, *n.* [F.] A white sauce, invented by Béchamel, steward to Louis XIV. **bish'e-mel†.**

be-chance', 1 bı-chans'; 2 be-chȧnc', *vt.* & *vi.* [BE-CHANCED'; BE-CHANC'ING.] To befall; happen. Syn.: see BEFALL; HAPPEN.— **be-chance'†,** *adv.* By chance.

bĕche, 1 besh; 2 bęch, *n.* [F.] A gripping implement for withdrawing a broken rod from a bore-hole.

bĕche"-de-mer', 1 beshˈ-də-mār'; 2 bęch"-de-mĕr', *n.* [F.] **1.** The trepang. **2.** The jargon or trade speech which forms the only practical means of communication in the multiplicity of languages of Melanesia; in this sense frequently corrupted to **beach-la-mar.**

Our present study shall be directed upon the *beach-la-mar,* a jargon of wide extent, but of scanty record.
WM. CHURCHILL *Beach-la-Mar* p. 3. [CARNEGIE INST. '11.]

Be'cher, 1 bī'kər; 2 bē'cer, *n. Bib. Gen.* xlvi, 21. [Heb., first-born.]

Bech'er, 1 bek'ər; 2 bĕc'er, **Johann J.** (1635–10/3 1682). A German chemist; discovered boracic acid; *Physica Subterranea.*

Be'cher-ites, 1 bī'kər-aits; 2 bē'cer-ıts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

be'chic, 1 bī'kık; 2 bē'cic. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to relieve a cough. **II.** *n.* A remedy for coughs. [< F. *béchique,* < L. *bechicus,* < Gr. *bēchikos,* pertaining to a cough, < *bēssō,* cough.]— **be'chi-cal†,** *a.*

bech'l-lite, 1 bek'ı-laıt; 2 bĕc'ı-lit, *n. Mineral.* An incrustation of hydrous calcium borate, $H_8CaB_4O_{11}$, found as a deposit at the boric-acid lagoons of Tuscany. [< *Bechi,* Italian mineralogist.] [Utah; 9,716 ft. high.

Bech'ler, 1 bech'lər; 2 bĕch'ler, **Mount.** A mountain in

Be-cho'rath, 1 bı-kō'rath; 2 be-cō'răth, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* ix, 1.

Bech'stein, 1 beKʻshtaın; 2 bĕK'shtin, **Johann Matthias** (7/11 1757–2/21 1822). A German writer of books on forestry, cage-birds, etc.; naturalist; founder of the science of forestry.

Bech'ter-ew's dis-ease'. A form of spondylitis terminating in ankylosis and deformity.

Bech"u-a'na-land, 1 bech"u-ā'na-land; 2 bĕch"ụ-ä'na-lând, *n.* A British protectorate west of the Transvaal and the Orange River Province, S. W. Africa; about 275,000 sq. m.

beck, 1 bek; 2 bĕk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a signal or a command to by nod or gesture; beckon to.

Whose eyes *beck'd* forth my wars.
SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act iv, sc. 10.

2. [Rare.] To express by gesture.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a signal, as by nodding or gesture; beckon. **2.** [Scot.] To recognize a person by a nod; bow. [Short for BECKON.] **bekket.**

beck[1], *n.* A nod or other sign of command, desire, or inquiry, or of recognition or salutation; hence, the slightest indication of wish or command; as, to have one at one's *beck.*

Nor will the winds turn traitors at his *beck.*
LOWELL *Glance Behind the Curtain* st. 4.

beck[2], *n.* A small brook, or the valley in which it runs. [ME. *bek,* < Ice. *bekkr,* stream, brook. *Beck* and its equivalent G. *bach* form names of places near a brook.]

beck[3], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A mattock-like implement used in dressing turnips. [haps cor. of BACK[2], *n.*]

beck[4], *n.* A tank or vat, as for dye or soap; a back. [Per-

beck[5], *n.* A beak, or part of the dress resembling a beak.

Beck[6], *n.* **1. David** (1621–1656), a Dutch portrait-painter; pupil of Van Dyck. **Beekt. 2. Lewis C.** (10/11 1798–4/20 1853), an American chemist and miner; *Mineralogy of N. Y.* **3. Theodric Romeyn** (4/11 1791–11/15 1855), an American physician; *Medical Jurisprudence.*

beck'dom, 1 bek'dəm; 2 bĕk'dom, *n.* Same as BEYLIK.

Beck'en-ham, 1 bek'en-əm; 2 bĕk'ĕn-am, *n.* A parish in Kent, England.

beck'er†, 1 bek'ər; 2 bĕk'er, *n.* [Eng.] A fish, the braize. **beck'et†.**

Beck'er[2], 1 bek'ər; 2 bĕk'er, *n.* **1. Wilhelm Adolf** (1796–9/20 1846), a German classical archeologist; *Handbook of Roman Antiquities.* **2.** A county in Minnesota; 1,389 sq. m.; county-seat, Detroit.

beck'et, 1 bek'et; 2 bĕk'ĕt,, *vt.* To bind or provide with beckets, or to put in a becket.

Every bag was, in sailor-phrase, roped and *becketed;* in ordinary parlance, well secured by cordage.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, p. 169. [c. & P. 1857.]

beck'et, *n. Naut.* **1.** A device for holding spars, ropes, etc., in position, as (1) a cleat, (2) a strap, loop, or rope, or (3) a small grommet. **2.** [Slang.] The trousers pocket. [Akin to BEAK[1].— **beck'et-block",** *n.* A hoisting-block having a becket to which a rope may be bound.— **b.-hitch,** *n.* A fisherman's knot. See KNOT. **b.-bend†.**

Beck'et, 1 bek'et; 2 bĕk'ĕt, **Thomas à** (1117–12/29 1170). An English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; chancellor of England; murdered in Canterbury cathedral.

Beck'ford, 1 bek'fərd; 2 bĕk'ford, **William** (9/29 1759–5/2 1844). An English politician and writer; *Vathek.*

Beck'ham†, 1 bek'əm; 2 bĕk'am, *n.* A county in Oklahoma.

beck'il"ron, 1 bek'-əl'ərn; 2 bĕk'-l'ern, *n.* **1.** *Carp.* A device, consisting of metal rods bent parallel with the top of the bench, for holding wood while it is being planed. **2.** Same as BICKERN, 1. **beak'il"ron†.**

Beck'mann re"ar-range'ment, 1 bek'man; 2 bĕk'män. *Org. Chem.* **1.** A chemical change by which a ketoxim becomes an amid derivative. **2.** An interchange of organic radical and hydroxyl in oxims, as the conversion of acetophenonoxim into acetanilid. [< Ernst O. *Beckmann,* German chemist.]

beck'on, 1 bek'n; 2 bĕk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To signal or direct by sign or gesture; especially, to summon by gesture.

It *beckons* you to go away with it.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act i, sc. 4.

II. *i.* To make a mute signal as with the hand or head; as, he *beckons* for me to approach. [< AS. *bēcnian,* beckon, nod, < *bēacn,* sign.] **beck'ent; bec'on†.— beck'on,** *n.* A mute sign; beck.— **beck'on-er,** *n.*

beck'oned, *pp.* Beckoned. S. S.

Beck'with, 1 bek'with; 2 bĕk'with, **Mount.** One of the Elk Mountains, Colo.; 12,371 ft. high.

Beck'y, 1 bek'ı; 2 bĕk'y, *n.* A diminutive of REBECCA.

Beck'y Sharp. In Thackeray's *Vanity Fair,* the typical social struggler of England in the early 19th century, and most unmoral woman in fiction; she marries Rawdon Crawley, and by her cleverness succeeds in winning social recognition. See VANITY FAIR.

be-clam'†, *vt.* To clog with anything clammy.

be-clap'†, *vt.* To catch suddenly.

be-cloud', 1 bı-klaud'; 2 be-cloud', *vt.* To cover with or as with a cloud; obscure; darken.

These fine words with which we . . . becloud unpleasant facts.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 213. [D. 1876.]

be-come', } 1 bı-kum'; 2 be-cōm', *v.* [BE-CAME'; BE-COME';
be-cum'r, } BE-COM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be proper or suitable to; accord with; be worthy of; befit; as, your conduct does not *become* you.

These words, these deeds, *become* thy person well.
THOMAS KYD *Spanish Tragedy* act i, sc. 1.

2. To set off fittingly; be becoming to; grace: said of articles of dress; as, her hat *becomes* her.

II. *i.* **1.** To come to a state or condition from any previous one; pass or change into something different, in substance, essence, or determining qualities or characteristics; grow to be; as, the girl *becomes* a woman.

Be what you are. This is the first step toward *becoming* better than you are. A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* second series, p. 502. [MACM. 1889.]

2. To come into being; begin; come about. **3.** To be fit, suitable, or proper. **4†.** To come. [ME. *becumen,* come to, become, < AS. *becuman,* befall (= OHG. *biqueman,* come to, become, > *biquāmi,* convenient, pleasing; cp. AS. *gecwēme,* convenient, becoming; Goth. *gagimith,* it is fit; L. *convenit,* it is fit), < *be-,* BE-, + *cuman;* see COME.] Syn.: see COMPORT; MAKE.— **to become of,** to be the present or final end, result, condition, or place of; as, what will *become of* me? what has *become of* that book?

be-com'ing, } 1 bı-kum'ıŋ; 2 be-cōm'ing, *pa.* **1.**
be-cum'ing†, } Naturally or properly belonging; befitting; appropriate; worthy; suitable; as, a *becoming* modesty.

Nothing ought to be held laudable or *becoming,* but what nature itself should prompt us to think so. STEELE *Spectator* Mar. 7, 1710.

2. Enhancing beauty; esthetically appropriate; pleasing; adorning; as, a *becoming* cloak: formerly sometimes with *of.* **be-comed'†.**

Syn.: befitting, beseeming, comely, decent, decorous, fit, fitting, graceful, neat, proper, seemly, suitable. That is *becoming* in dress which suits the complexion, figure, and other qualities of the wearer so as to produce on the whole a pleasing effect. That is *decent* which does not offend modesty or propriety. That is *suitable* which is adapted to the age, station, situation, and other circumstances of the wearer; coarse, heavy boots are *suitable* for farm-work; a juvenile style of dress is not *suitable* for an old lady. In conduct much the same rules apply. The dignity and gravity of a patriarch would not be *becoming* to a child; at a funeral lively, cheery sociability would not be *decorous,* while noisy hilarity would not be *decent;* sumptuous display would not be *suitable* for a poor person. *Fit* is a compendious term for whatever fits the person, time, place, occasion, etc.; as, a *fit* person; a *fit* abode; a *fit* place. *Fitting,* or *befitting,* is somewhat more elegant, implying a nicer adaptation. See APPROPRIATE. Compare BEAUTIFUL, MODEST.— Ant.: awkward, ill-becoming, ill-fitting, improper, indecent, indecorous, unbecoming, unfit, unsuitable.— Prep.: becoming *to* the wearer; such conduct was becoming *in* him.— **be-com'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a becoming manner or style; fittingly.— **be-com'ing-ness,** *n.* The quality of being becoming; suitableness; propriety.

be-com'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of beginning to be or of change in general: metaphysically contrasted with *being,* as implying the ceasing, as well as the beginning, to exist.

From the first the principle of *becoming,* either as opposed or supplementary to that of *being,* has played an important rôle in philosophical speculation. Heraclitus made it prominent among the ancient Greeks, rather in the form of opposition; while among moderns, Lotze made the reconciliation of *becoming,* under the title of mechanism, with *being,* under the title of idea, the problem of his philosophical system.

In the course of speculation *becoming* has signified: (1) The coming into being; genesis. (2) The transition from state to state. (3) In Hegel's philosophy, the unity of being and of nothing, or rather of non-being: and thus a sort of reconciliation of the two extremes and an advance in the evolution of spiritual being.
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* [SH. & CO. 1878.]

2. That which is fit, suitable, or appropriate. **3†.** An adornment.

bec'ont, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as BECKON.

bec-que', 1 be-kē'; 2 bē-ke', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Beaked.

Becque"rel', 1 bek'rel'; 2 bĕc'rĕl', *n.* **1. Alexandre Edmond** (3/20 1820–5/11 1891), son of Antoine C.; physicist and writer; inventor of the phosphoroscope. **2. Antoine César** (3/5 1788–1/14 1878), a French chemist and electrician; invented electrotyping; *Traité de l'Electricité.* **3. Antoine Henri** (12/14 1852–8/25 1908), son of Alexandre; physicist and writer; discoverer of invisible rays named for him; awarded the Nobel prize for physics, 1903.— **Becquerel rays,** rays resembling Roentgen rays in their ability to traverse objects opaque to visible radiation and in their photographic action, emitted by all radioactive substances, notably by radium. See RAY[1], *n.* [hooded merganser.

bec'-scie", 1 bek'-sī'; 2 bĕc'-sē', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The

Becs'e, 1 bech'ə; 2 bĕch'e, *n.* A town in Bács county, Hungary.

Becs'ke-rek, 1 bech'kə-rek; 2 bĕch'ke-rĕk, *n.* Same as NAGY-BECSKEREK. [*Judith* ii, 21.

Bec'ti-leth, 1 bek'tı-leth; 2 bĕc'ti-lĕth, *n., Bib.* (Apocrypha).

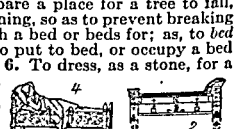
be-cul'ba, 1 bı-kwi'bə; 2 be-kwi'ba, *n.* [Braz.] An aromatic tree (*Myristica bicuhyba*) of the nutmeg family (*Myristicaceæ*), producing the **beculba-nut,** from which is extracted **beculba-tallow** or **-wax,** a yellowish concrete oil resembling nutmeg-butter, used in candle-making and in medicine. **bi-cul'ba†.**

be-cu'na, 1 bı-kiū'nə; 2 be-cū'na, *n.* [LL.] **1.** A voracious pike-like fish (*Sphyræna spet*) of Europe, sometimes 2 feet long, whose scales and air-bladder yield a substance (essence d'orient) used in making artificial pearls. **2.** The great West-Indian barracuda.

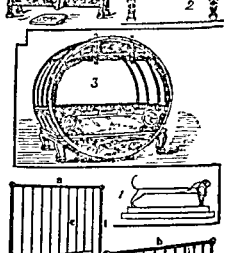
bed, 1 bed; 2 bĕd, *v.* [BED'DED; BED'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay in or as in a bed or resting-place; embed; as, to *bed* a wall; to *bed* bricks in cement.

The principle of free governments adheres to the American soil. It is *bedded* in it, immovable as its mountains. WEBSTER *Works, Bunker Hill Monument* in vol. i, p. 77. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

2. To set out or plant in a bed, as plants. **3.** (1) To make a bed for; provide with litter; as, to *bed* cattle. (2) *Lumbering.* To prepare a place for a tree to fall, as by leveling and cushioning, so as to prevent breaking the limbs. **4.** To furnish a bed or beds for; as, to *bed* a large company. **5.** To put to bed, or occupy a bed with; as, to *bed* a wife. **6.** To dress, as a stone, for a bed or foundation. **7.** To lay flat or straight, as in a layer; as, to *bed* oysters.



II. *i.* **1.** To retire to or occupy the same bed, as man and wife; to cohabit. **2.** To make a lair, as the roe; get together to pass the night, as ducks, etc. **3.** To sleep. **4.** To form a closely packed layer, as wet straw. **5.** *Mech.* To rest on for support; as, the rails *bed* on the ballast. [< AS. *beddian,* make ready a bed, < *bed,* bed.]



Beds.
1. Ancient Egyptian. 2. Greek. 3. Chinese. 4. French Bed of the Middle Ages. 5. Modern metal bed: *a,* head; *b,* foot; *c,* casters; *d,* side-rails, or angle-irons; *e,* filling rods; *f,* pillar; *g,* top rail.

bed, *n.* **1.** An article of furniture to rest or sleep in or on; a couch. Specifically: (1) A flat sack made usually of ticking or like material and stuffed with straw, cotton, feathers, or other soft, yielding material; also, a mattress: distinguished from the *bedstead* on which it is placed and the *bedclothes* with which it is covered. (2) The tick or mattress and bedclothes combined; bedding; also, these combined with the bedstead. (3) A bedstead.

Beds for sleeping or reclining are often named (1) from their filling; as, **air bed, feather bed, flock bed, hydro-**

static or water bed, straw bed; (2) from their construction; as, **brass bed, folding bed, iron bed, woven-wire bed;** (3) from their use; as, **field-bed** (army), **hospital-bed,** etc.

Bed is the first element in many compounds, mostly self-explaining, naming things used for, in, or about a bed; as, **bed-chair** (combined chair and bed), **bedclothes** (coverings for a bed), **bedcover** (coverlet), **bed-frame, bed-lounge** (combined lounge and bed), **bedpost** (corner post of a bed), **bedquilt, bed-sacking, bed-spring, bed-steps** (for a high bed), **bedtick** (see TICK), **bedticking.**

2. Hence, any place or thing used for a couch or for sleeping in or on; as, a *bed* of hay, straw, or hemlock boughs; a rocky *bed.* **3.** A heavy horizontal mass of matter, or a collection of closely massed objects, especially used or considered as a foundation or support. **4.** The ground at the bottom of a body of water; as, a river-*bed;* the *bed* of the ocean. **5.** In technical use, one of a large number of things resembling, likened to, or used for a bed. Some of them are: (1) *Mech.* Some part or surface which serves as a foundation, as the part of a printing-press which supports the form, or a part from which work is fed to a machine. (2) *Masonry.* (*a*) A layer of mortar in which stones or bricks are to be laid. (*b*) A horizontal course of a stone wall. (*c*) The lower side of a slate, tile, or brick. (3) *Naut.* The cradle of a vessel on the stocks. (4) *Hort.* A plot of ground prepared for planting some particular thing, or the plants, etc., growing in such a plot; as, a radish-bed. (5) *Bookbinding.* Dissolved gum tragacanth prepared for marking book-edges. (6) *Billiards & Pool.* That part of the table bounded by the cushions. (7) *Railroad.* A road-bed. (8) *Ordnance.* The support of the old-fashioned smoothbore mortar.

6. One of the divisions marked out in the game of hop-scotch. **7.** *Geol.* (1) Any layer in a mass of stratified rock, often distinguished by some special characters from contiguous layers.

There is a tendency to use the term *bed* or *beds* more particularly in connection with the softer and less consolidated rocks of the Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary systems. Beds are named from the place of their occurrence, from the time of their formation, from their manner of deposition, from their lithologic character, or from their characteristic fossil or mineral contents; as, the **Aftonian beds** (Pleistocene of Illinois); **Ceratops b.** (Cretaceous or Tertiary of Wyoming); **Como b.** (Cretaceous of Wyoming); **Glauconitic b.** (Cretaceous of Texas); **Graud Gulf b.** (Tertiary of Louisiana). See GEOLOGY.

(2) A deposit, as of ore, parallel to the stratification, later in origin than the rock below, and older than the rock above, thus constituting a regular member of the series of formations, and not an intrusion. **8.** A collection of wild fowl massed together, as ducks. **9.** The marriage-bed; hence conjugal cohabitation, or the right to it. [AS.]

SYN.: berth, bunk, cot, couch, pillow, rest, resting-place. See BOTTOM.— **apple-pie bed,** a bed having a sheet doubled upward from the middle to prevent the occupant's lying at full length, thus resembling a turnover pie; a trick bed.— **bed'-ale",** *n.* A special ale brewed in anticipation of a confinement or christening.— **bed and-platen movement** (*Print.*), a movement which causes the bed types and the platen to move reciprocally.— **bed-bolt,** *n.* **1.** A bolt used in fastening the frame of a bedstead. **2.** Any bolt used in attaching a machine, etc., to its sub-base or bed.— **bed-bottom,** *n.* A device resting upon a bedstead and supporting the mattress or bed proper, as tightly strained sacking, cross-slats, or a frame containing springs.— **bed-charge,** *n.* The layer of coke placed at starting in the bottom of a cupola furnace: used in metal-foundries. **bed-fuel†.**— **bed-claim,** *n.* [Austral.] *Mining.* A claim which covers the bed of a stream or creek.— **bed-clip,** *n.* A clip that secures a wagon-bed to an axle or spring.— **bed-cord,** *n.* A cord or rope laced across the frame of a bedstead to support the bed: now little used.— **bed'fast",** *a.* Bedridden.— **bed'fel"low,** *n.* One who shares a bed with another. **bed'feret.**— **bed'gown",** *n.* **1.** A nightgown. **2.** A short gown worn by Scotch working women.— **bed'-head",** *n.* **1.** The head of a bed. **2†.** A bolster; pillow.— **bed-joint,** *n.* *Arch.* **1.** A horizontal joint in ordinary masonry. **2.** A radiating joint in an arch.— **bed-key,** *n.* A bed-wrench.— **bed'mate",** *n.* A bed-fellow.— **bed-molding,** *n.* A molding, or one of a series of moldings, under the corona in a cornice or the belt in a belt-course. **bed-mold‡.**— **bed of justice,** the throne on which the king of France sat when he attended a parliament; also, a formal attendance of the king on a parliament, to compel the registering of a royal edict, to try a peer, to create new taxes, etc.— **bed of state,** or **state bed,** a royal bed, formerly used in giving informal morning receptions, or one in which the dead body of a great personage is laid in state.— **bed of Ware,** a huge bed, capable of accommodating a dozen persons, supposed to have belonged to Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick. It is now at Rye House, near Ware, Hertfordshire, England.

A mighty large bed! bigger by half than the great *bed at Ware.*
G. FARQUHAR *The Recruiting Officer* act i, sc. 1.

— bed'pan", *n.* **1.** An earthenware or porcelain vessel to be used in bed by a sick person. **2.** A warming-pan.— **bed-plate,** *n.* A foundation-plate, as of an engine or machine. **bed'piece"†.**— **bed-presser,** *n.* One given to lying much abed.— **bed-right†,** *n.* The privilege of the marriage-bed. **bed-rite†.**— **bed'room",** *n.* A sleeping-room.— **bed-room,** *n.* Room in a bed.— **bed-rot,** *n.* A tobacco-disease attacking the young plant while still in the seed bed; a damping-off disease.— **bed'screw",** *n.* **1.** A screw-jack. **2.** A bed-bolt.— **bed'side",** *n.* Place by a bed; the side of the bed.— **bed'site",** *n.* A recess for a bed. [W.]— **bed-sore,** *n.* An ulcer on the body caused by lying long in one position.— **bed'spread",** *n.* A quilt or counterpane.— **bed'stock",** *n.* The side rail of a bed.— **bed'stone",** *n.* The lower or stationary one of a pair of horizontal millstones on which the upper one rotates.— **bed-swerver†,** *n.* One false to the marriage vows.— **bed'time",** *n.* The hour for going to bed.— **bed-tool,** *n.* A block on which to put material that is to be punched.— **bed-veln,** *n.* A mass of ore combining the character of a vein with that of a deposit of sediment. [C.]— **bed'way",** *n.* *Mining.* A horizontal marking in granite, resembling stratification.— **bed'work",** *n.* [Rare.] Work done without effort.— **bottom-set beds** (*Geol.*), deposits of fine silt cast forward by a stream beyond its outlet, forming horizontal layers farther out than the delta boundary.— **boulder-bed,** *n.* *Geol.* A bed or stratum composed chiefly of boulders.— **davenport bed,** a variety of folding bed which when not in use as a bed serves as a davenport (sofa). See DAVENPORT.— **endless bed** (*Wood-working*), a continuous slatted apron or traveling surface upon which the work lies and by which it is fed into a planing- or matching-machine.— **foreset beds** (*Geol.*), slanting deposits of silt along the front of a delta as, owing to the stagnant water, the latter is advanced.— **from bed and board,** in law, a phrase used of a separation of husband and wife by judicial decree, but not dissolving the bonds of matrimony.— **Indian bed** [Local, U. S.], a bed of clams laid together with ventral margins to the ground to be covered with fuel and roasted.— **spring-bed,** *n.* See SPRING.— **to be brought to bed,** to give birth to a child: often with *of;* as, *to be brought to bed of* a daughter.— **to lie on the bed one has made,** to take the consequences of one's acts.— **to make a bed,** to prepare a bed for occupancy.— **to make one's or one's own bed,** to bring about one's own difficulties or misfortunes.— **top-set beds** (*Geol.*), the approximately level layers of fine material spread by a stream upon the surface of its delta.— **warp-bed,** *n.* *Geol.* A bed deposited by a tidal river.— **water-bed,** *n.* A rubber mattress filled with water. It adapts itself to any posture of a person reclining upon it and thus prevents bedsores.

B. E. D., *abbr.* Bachelor of Elementary Didactics.

Be'da, 1 bē'də; 2 bē'da (commonly **the Venerable Bede**), *n.* An English monk (673–⁵/₁₆735), "the father of English learning"; author of *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation,* etc. **Bæ'da†.**

Be'dad, 1 bī'dad; 2 bē'dăd, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xxxvi, 35.

be-dad', 1 bɪ-dad'; 2 be-dăd', *interj.* [Ir.] Same as BEGAD.

be-daff'†, *vt.* To make a fool of.— **be-daft'†,** *pa.* Stupid.

be-dag'gle†, *vt.* To soil the bottom of (dress).

Bed"a-i'ah, 1 bed'ɪ-aɪ'ə; 2 bĕd'a-ī'a, *n.* Same as BEDEIAH.

Be'dan, 1 bī'dan; 2 bē'dăn, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Sam.* xii, 11.

Bē"da"rieux', 1 bē"da'ryū'; 2 bę"dă'ryú', *n.* A city in Herault department, France.

be-dash', 1 bɪ-daṣh'; 2 be-dăṣh', *vt.* **1.** To dash against. **2.** To cover or mark with dashes.

be-daub', 1 bɪ-dȯb'; 2 be-dab', *vt.* **1.** To smear over, as with something oily or sticky; deface; hence, to abuse; vilify. **2.** To ornament vulgarly; hence, to load with rhetorical devices; belaud; overpraise. [< BE- + DAUB.]

SYN.: befoul, besmear, bespatter, deface, discolor, disfigure, mar, soil, spatter, spoil, spot, stain.— ANT.: absterge, adorn, beautify, clean, cleanse, decorate, embellish, ornament, purify, whiten.— Prep.: *with.*

be-daubd', *pp.* Bedaubed. S. S.

Bed'a-wī, 1 bed'a-wɪ; 2 bĕd'a-wī, *n.* [-WIN, 1 -wɪn; 2 -wĭn, *pl.*] A Bedouin. **Bed'a-weet; Bed'a-ween†; Bed'a-wy†.**

be-daz'zle, } 1 bɪ-daz'l; 2 be-dăz'l, *vt.* [-ZLED, -ZLD F; **be-daz'lr,** } -ZLING.] To blind by excess of light; bewilder; confuse; dazzle.

Sunrise threw a golden beam into the study, and laid it right across the minister's *bedazzled* eyes.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 255. [o. & co. 1875.]

— be-daz'zle-ment, *n.*— **be-daz'zling-ly,** *adv.*

bed'bug", 1 bed'bug"; 2 bĕd'bŭg", *n.* A cosmopolitan blood-sucking wingless depressed bug (*Cimex lectularius*) of reddish-brown color and vile odor, infesting houses and especially beds. Its salivary glands secrete an alkaline irritant.

The Bedbug. 4/1
a, adult, with proboscis extended; *b*, young.

The cockroach is the natural enemy of the *bed-bug.*
A. S. PACKARD *Study of Insects* p. 551. [H. H. & CO. 1889.]

— bed'bug"-hunt'er, *n.* A cone-nose (*Reduvius personatus*) that devours bedbugs and other domestic vermin. The young conceal themselves by using an adhesive juice to which dust, etc., clings; hence, sometimes called **masked bedbug-hunter. kissing-bug‡.** See illus. under CONE-NOSE.

bed'chair", etc. See under BED, *n.*

bed'cham"ber, 1 bed'chēm"bər; 2 bĕd'chām"ber, *n.* A sleeping-apartment; bedroom.— **lady of the bedchamber** [Eng.], a peeress who holds a position at court which involves personal attendance on the Queen or the Princess of Wales.— **lord of the b.** [Eng.], a title formerly given to the *lords in waiting* on the sovereign.— **woman of the b.** [Eng.], a lady fulfilling functions analogous to those of a lady of the bedchamber, but who is not necessarily a peeress; a maid of honor.

bed'ded, 1 bed'ed; 2 bĕd'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Growing in beds; massed or collected in a bed; as, *bedded* plants or oysters. **2.** Put to bed; laid in or as in a bed; embedded. **3.** *Geol.* Disposed in layers, by sedimentation or other processes of deposition.

bed'der, 1 bed'ər; 2 bĕd'er, *n.* **1.** One who places anything in a bed. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A maker of mattresses; an upholsterer. **3.** Same as BEDDING-PLANT. See under BEDDING. **4.** Same as BEDSTONE. See under BED. **5.** A potters' mold.

bed'ding, 1 bed'ɪŋ; 2 bĕd'ing, *n.* **1.** The furnishings for a bedstead. **2.** Stable-litter for animals to sleep upon, as straw, leaves, etc. **3.** A putting to bed: specifically said of a bride and groom. **4.** In *construction,* that on which a structure rests; a bed; foundation. **5.** *Geol.* The state or position of beds of rocks as regards stratification; also, the stratification itself.— **bed'ding-fault",** *n.* *Geol.* A dislocation which follows a bedding-plane; as, the *bedding-faults* at Rico.— **b.-molding,** *n.* Bed-molding.— **b.-plane,** *n.* *Geol.* One of the planes or surfaces separating the beds or laminæ of stratified rocks.— **b.-plant,** *n.* Any plant used for bedding out; specifically, one conspicuous in its foliage or flowers, and grown in masses with others.— **b.-stone,** *n.* A flat slab on which to test the accuracy of the face of a brick.— **false b.** (*Geol.*), the deposition of stratified material in irregular beds oblique to the general plane of stratification, formed under the influence of tides or currents varying in direction and force. The dip of each bed is toward the direction of the advance of the current. **current-b.‡; ebb-and-flow‡.**

False-bedding, or current-bedding, points to frequent changes in the direction of the currents by which the sediment was carried along and deposited. GEIKIE *Geology* p. 477. [MACM. 1882.]

bed'dy, 1 bed'ɪ; 2 bĕd'y, *a.* [Scot. & Ir.] **1.** Stratified: said of rock-masses. **2.** (1) Covetous. (2) Forward; pert.

bede[1], 1 bid; 2 bēd, *n.* [Eng.] A pickax used by miners.

Bede[2], *n.* **1. Adam,** see ADAM BEDE. **2. Venerable,** see BEDA.

Be-deau', 1 bə-dō'; 2 be-dō', **Marie Alphonse** (⁸/₁₀1804–¹⁰/₂₁1863). A French general; governor of Algeria; commander of Paris under first Republic.

be-deck', 1 bɪ-dek'; 2 be-dĕk', *vt.* To cover with ornament; deck; adorn. SYN.: see ADORN.

And wild scatter'd cowslips *bedeck* the green dale.
BURNS *Chevalier's Lament* st. 1.

be-deckt', *pp.* Bedecked. S. S.

Be'dee, 1 bē'dɪ; 2 bę'dē, *n.* A sect of Sikhs in the Punjab, India; for 300 years female children of the sect were killed at birth.

be-deen', 1 bɪ-dīn'; 2 be-dēn', *adv.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** At once; straightway. **be-dene'‡.** **2.** By and by. **3†.** In a body; in order.

bed'e-gar, 1 bed'ɪ-gar; 2 bĕd'e-ĝăr, *n.* **1.** An excrescence formed on the sweetbrier and other roses by various gall-flies, especially *Rhodites rosæ:* formerly used in medicine; the *fungus rosarum.* **2†.** An undetermined variety of thistle. [< F. *bédegar, bédeguar,* < Per. *bādāwar,* a white thorn, < *bād,* wind, + *āwar* < *āwardan,* bring.] **bed'e-guart.**

bede'house", *n.* Same as BEADHOUSE.

Be-de'lah, 1 bɪ-dī'yə; 2 be-dē'ya, *n.* *Bib.* *Ezra* x, 35.

be'del, } 1 bī'dl; 2 bē'dl, *n.* A beadle: an archaic form re-**be'dell,** } tained in the English universities.— **be'del-ry,** *n.*

Be-dell', 1 bɪ-del'; 2 be-dĕl', **William** (¹²/₁₇1571–²/₇1642). An English reforming prelate in Ireland; bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh: translated the Old Testament into Irish.

bede'man, *n.* Same as BEADSMAN. **bedes'mant.**

bed'en, 1 bed'en *or* bī'den; 2 bĕd'ĕn *or* bē'dĕn, *n.* An ibex (*Capra sinaitica*): probably the wild goat of the Bible. [< Ar. *baden.*]

be-dev'il, 1 bɪ-dev'l; 2 be-dĕv'l, *vt.* [-ILED or -ILLED, -ILD F; -IL-ING or -IL-LING.] **1.** To possess with or as with a devil; bewitch; bewilder; perplex; dement; as, communities sometimes seem to be *bedeviled.* **2.** To make or transform into a devil; degrade to the condition of devils. **3.** To subject to diabolical treatment or abuse.

In thy hard life-battle, thou wert shot at and slung at, wounded, hand-fettered, hamstrung, browbeaten and *bedeviled,* by the *Time-Spirit.* CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 75. [L. CO.]

4. To corrupt as by witchcraft; spoil; muddle; as, this wine is *bedeviled.*— **be-dev'il-ment,** *n.*

be-dew', 1 bɪ-dū'; 2 be-dū', *vt.* To distill or drop moisture, as the dew, upon.— **be-dew'er,** *n.*— **be-dew'ment,** *n.*

be-dewd', *pp.* Bedewed. S. S.

bed'fast", *a.* See under BED, *n.*

bed'feret, *n.* A bedfellow. **bed'phere†.**

Bed'ford, 1 bed'fərd; 2 bĕd'ford, *n.* **1. Duke of** (⁶/₂₀1389–⁹/₁₄1435), *John Plantagenet,* an English statesman; protector of England and regent of France. **2. Sir Frederick George Denham** (¹²/₂₁1838–¹/₂₀1913), an English vice-admiral; governor of Western Australia, 1903–09. **3.** A county in Pennsylvania; 1,070 sq. m. **4.** Its county-seat. **5.** A county in Tennessee; 489 sq. m.; county-seat, Shelbyville. **6.** A county in Virginia; 729 sq. m.; county-seat, Bedford City. **7.** See BEDFORDSHIRE. **8.** A city, county-seat of Bedfordshire, England. **9.** A city, county-seat of Lawrence county, Ind. **10.** A city, county-seat of Taylor county, Ia. **11.** A parish in Lancashire, England. **12.** A town in Westchester county, N. Y. **13.** A town in Missisquoi county, Quebec, Canada. **14.** A village in Cuyahoga county, O. **15.** A township and village in Middlesex county, Mass.— **Bedford Level,** a tract of flat land on the E. coast of England, including part of the Fens; 750,000 acres.

Bed'ford-shire, 1 bed'fərd-shɪr; 2 bĕd'ford-shĭr, *n.* An inland county in England; 473 sq. m.; county-seat, Bedford. **bed'-fu"el,** *n.* See BED, *n.* [pituri (*Duboisia hopwoodii*).

bedg'er-y, 1 bej'ər-ɪ; 2 bĕg'er-y, *n.* [Austral.] *Bot.* The

be-dight', 1 bɪ-daɪt'; 2 be-dīt', *vt.* [BE-DIGHT' or BE-DIGHT'ED; BE-DIGHT'ING.] To fit out with dress or ornament; adorn; apparel; bedeck.

The morning star . . . with flaming locks *bedight.*
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 12, st. 21.

be'di-ka, 1 bē'dɪ-kə; 2 bę'dī-ka, *n.* [Heb.] The examination of the lungs of an animal slain for food to ascertain whether it be *kosher or tereta.* See KOSHER, *a.*

be-dim', 1 bɪ-dɪm'; 2 be-dĭm', *vt.* [BE-DIMMED'; BE-DIM'MING.] To cause to become dim; render obscure.

be-dimd', *pp.* Bedimmed. S. S.

Bed'i-vere, 1 bed'ɪ-vɪr; 2 bĕd'ĭ-vēr, **Sir.** In Arthurian legend, King Arthur's butler; a knight of the Round Table.

be-diz'en, 1 bɪ-diz'n *or* bɪ-daɪ'zn; 2 be-diz'n *or* be-dī'zn (XIII), *vt.* To dress out; adorn with tawdry splendor.

Scenes in dreamland *bedizened* with rainbow hues. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Buds and Bird Voices* p. 170. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

be-diz'zen†.

be-diz'end, *pp.* Bedizened. S. S.

be-diz'en-ment, 1 -ment *or* -mənt; 2 -ment, *n.* The act of bedizening, or the state of being bedizened; tawdry adornment.

bed'-joint", etc. See BED, *n.*

bed'lam, 1 bed'ləm; 2 bĕd'lam, *n.* **1.** An excited crowd; a frenzied assembly. **2.** An asylum for the insane; madhouse.

All *Bedlam,* or Parnassus, is let out.
POPE *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* l. 3.

3. [B-] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, founded as a priory in Bishopsgate Street Without about 1247. On the suppression of religious houses by Henry VIII. it was incorporated as a hospital for the insane in 1547. A new hospital was built at Moorfields in 1676, and this was superseded by the present hospital in St. George's Fields, 1815. **4†.** An inmate of Bedlam. **5†.** A madman. [Cor. of *Bethlehem.*]— **bed'lam,** *a.*— **Bedlam beggar,** one discharged from Bedlam Hospital and licensed to beg: the custom ceased about 1675.— **Tom o' Bedlam,** a madman.— **bed'lam-er'ı,** *n.* **1.** The young of the harp-seal when in its second year. **2†.** A bedlamite.— **bed'lam-ism,** *n.* The acts or traits of the insane; mad confusion or uproar.— **bed'lam-ite,** *n.* An inmate of Bedlam; madman; lunatic.— **bed'lam-i"tish,** *a.*— **bed'lam-ize,** *vt.* To make mad.

bed'lar†. **I.** *a.* Bedridden. **II.** *n.* A bedridden person. **bed'lam-er'†.**

bed'ling-ton'ı, 1 bed'lɪŋ-tən; 2 bĕd'ling-ton, *n.* A symmetrical, ashy-gray, crisp-coated terrier, weighing from 20 to 25 pounds, having an arched occiput crested with nearly white and noticeably soft hairs. See DOG. [< BEDLINGTON, parish in Northumberland.]

Bed'ling-ton'ı, *n.* A mining and manufacturing town in Northumberland, England.

Bed'lis", *n.* Same as BITLIS.

Bed-mar', 1 bed-mār'; 2 bĕd-mär', **Marquis de** (1572–1655). Alfonso de Cueva, a Spanish ecclesiastic and diplomat; plotted to destroy Venice; subject of Otway's *Venice Preserved.*

Bed'min-ster, 1 bed'mɪn-stər; 2 bĕd'mĭn-ster, *n.* A village in Bucks county, Pa.

bed'-mold"ing, etc. See BED, *n.*

be-dog', 1 bɪ-dȯg'; 2 be-dŏg', *vt.* **1.** To follow as a dog. **2.** To call "dog."

be-dote'†, *vt.* To befool.

Bed'ou-in, 1 bed'u-ɪn *or* -ɪn; 2 bĕd'ŭ-ĭn *or* -ĭn, *n.* **1.** One of the nomadic Arabs of Syria, Arabia, and northern Africa. **2.** A vagabond of the streets. **3.** Any one leading a nomadic life, as an American Indian.

These *bedouins* of the prairie invariably carried their lodges with them. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 74. [BL. & CO. 1867.]

[< F. *Bédouin,* < Ar. *badawīn,* pl. of *badawīy,* desert-dweller, < *badw,* desert.]— **Bed'ou-in,** *a.*— **Bed'ou-in-ism,** *n.*

bed'pan", etc. See under BED, *n.*

bed'phere†, *n.* Same as BEDFERE.

be-drag'gle, } 1 bi-drag'l; 2 be-drăg'l, *vt.* To befoul, as a
be-drag'lᵖ, } garment, by dragging through the dirt, etc. — **be-drag'gle-ment,** *n.* The condition of being bedraggled.

bed'ral†, 1 bed'ral; 2 bĕd'ral, *n.* [Scot.] A beadle or sexton. **bede'ral**†.

bed'ral†, *n.* One who is bedridden. **bed'rel**†.

Bed-red'-din Has'san, 1 bed-red'-din *or* -din has'ən; 2 bĕd-rĕd'-din *or* -din hăs'an. In the *Arabian Nights,* a prince pastry-cook who was kidnaped by a gnome, in the story of *Noureddin and His Son.*

be-drencht', *pp.* Bedrenched. S. S.

bed'rid"den, } 1 bed'rid'n; 2 bĕd'rĭd'n, *a.* Confined to
bed'rid"nᵉˢˢ, } bed by sickness or weakness; unable to rise from bed; bedfast: said usually of the aged or invalid.

He is deaf, and crabbed, and penurious, and half the time *bed-ridden.* LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* p. 174. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

[ME. *bedreden,* pl. of *bedrede,* corrupted < AS. *bedrida,* one who is bedridden, < *bed* (see BED) + *rida,* rider, < *ridan;* see RIDE.] **bed'rid"**†. — **bed'rid"den-ness,** *n.*

bed'-right", etc. See BED, *n.*

bed'-rock", 1 bed'-rŏk"; 2 bĕd'-rŏk". **I.** *a.* The lowest possible; as, *bed-rock* prices. **II.** *n.* 1. *Geol.* The solid rock of the earth's crust, exposed at the surface in many places, but as a rule covered by the loose, unconsolidated surficial deposits or by soil. 2. Fig., fundamental principles; as, to get down to *bed-rock.*

bed'room", etc. See under BED, *n.*

be-dropt', *pp.* Bedropped. S. S.

Beds., *abbr.* Bedfordshire.

bed'-screw", etc. See BED, *n.*

bed'side", 1 bed'said"; 2 bĕd'sīd", *n.* [Austral.] A mat or rug placed at the side of a bed.

bed'staff", 1 bed'staf"; 2 bĕd'stăf", *n.* [-STAVES", 1 stēvz; 2 stāvz, *pl.*] A stick or staff used in some way about a bed, as to smooth a feather bed or to spread the coverlets; also, a bar at the side to keep the bedclothes in place; a bed-slat, or the like.

bed'stead, } 1 bed'sted; 2 bĕd'stĕd, *n.* A framework for
bed'stedˢ, } supporting a bed. Compare BED. [ME. *bedstede,* < AS. *bed,* bed, + *stede,* place. Orig., the place where the bed stood.]

bed'straw", 1 bed'strō"; 2 bĕd'strą", *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Galium:* formerly used as stuffing in beds. 2. An English plant (*Desmodium aparines*) of the bean family. — **Our Lady's bedstraw,** the yellow bedstraw, *G. verum.* — **rough b.,** *G. asprellum.* — **white b.,** *G. mollugo.*

bed'tick", bed'ti'king, *n.* Same as TICK².

bed'time", **bed'-vein, bed'-way,** etc. See BED, *n.*

be-dub', 1 bi-dub'; 2 be-dŭb', *vt.* 1. To nickname. 2†. To adorn.

Bed'u-in, *n.* See BEDOUIN.

bed'ward, 1 bed'ward; 2 bĕd'ward, *adv.* 1. Toward bed. 2†. Toward bedtime. **bed'wards**†.

Bed'well-ty, 1 bed'wel-ti; 2 bĕd'wĕl-ty, *n.* A town in Monmouthshire, England.

Bed'win, 1 bed'win; 2 bĕd'win, **Great.** A town in Wiltshire, England; battle between kings of Mercia and Wessex, 674; birthplace of Jane Seymour. [In Warwickshire, England.

Bed'worth, 1 bed'wərth; 2 bĕd'worth, *n.* A market-town

1 2 3
Bees. 3/4
1. Worker. 2. Drone. 3. Queen.

bee¹, 1 bi; 2 bē, *n.* 1. A social honey-gathering hymenopterous insect of the genus *Apis;* especially, the common hive-bee (*A. mellifica*).

The honey-bee, which has been domesticated in hives for its wax and honey for many centuries, lives in colonies, each colony containing usually one queen bee or perfect female, numerous partially developed females (workers), and part of the year a few hundred males (drones). The workers are *the gatherers of honey,* licking it up from flowers with their proboscis and afterward disgorging it into the honeycomb-cells. The Italian or Ligurian bee (*Apis ligustica*), the Egyptian bee (*A. fasciata*), the common black or German bee (*A. nigra*), the slate-colored Carniolan, etc., are different races of one species, *A. mellifica.* In this and most other bees the ovipositor is modified to serve as a stinging weapon.

Various implements used in the care and cultivation of bees, or connected with or produced by them, have self-explaining names; as, **bee-apron, -dress, -glove** (impregnated with linseed-oil and dried in the sun), **-hat, -suit, -veil,** an apron, etc., for protection against bee-stings. 2. Any other apid melliferous insect or an andrenid; as, a carpenter-bee, leaf-cutter bee, mason-bee, solitary bee, etc. 3. [Dial., Eng.] A fly. 4. A semi-social gathering of friends and neighbors who assist their host in some light agricultural or domestic task that can be combined with sociability; a party met for some special design or object; as, a paring-*bee;* quilting-*bee;* spelling-*bee.* [ME. *bee* (pl. *bees* and *been*), < AS. *beō* (pl. *beōn,* the orig. inflectional *-n* being retained in the extended G. *biene, bee*), *bee,* < √ *bhī, fear, tremble.*] — **bee's-balm",** *n.* 1. See BALM, *n.,* 3. 2. Oswego tea (*Monarda didyma*). — **American bee-balm**†. — **bee-beetle,** *n.* A clerid beetle (*Trichodes apiarius*) parasitic in beehives. — **bee-bike,** *n.* [Scot.] A wild bee's nest. — **bee-bird,** *n.* A bird that devours bees, as the kingbird in the United States, and the spotted flycatcher in parts of northern Europe. — **bee-bread,** *n.* 1. The pollen of flowers, gathered by the bees and packed in cells, to be used as food. 2. Any plant that yields honey, as the white clover (*Trifolium repens*). — **bee-cuckoo,** *n.* An African honey-guide, especially *Indicator major.* — **bee-culture,** *n.* The rearing of hive-bees; apiculture. — **bee-eater,** *n.* Any animal that eats bees; especially, any meropoid bird, as *Merops apiaster* of Europe. — **bee-escape,** *n.* A device to get bees out of supers or surplus honey-chambers, allowing them to pass out but preventing their return. In England called *super-clearer.* — **bee-feed,** *n.* Any food for bees, especially a sirup made of white sugar. — **bee-feeder,** *n.* A vessel to contain liquid food for bees, so arranged that bees will not drown in the food. — **bee-flower,** *n.* See BEE-ORCHIS. — **bee-fly,** *n.* 1. A humblefly or bombyliid. 2. A fly (*Phora incrassata*) that infests the hives of honey-bees in Europe, and was formerly thought to cause foul-brood. — **bee-garden,** *n.* An apiary. — **bee-glue,** *n.* A resinous substance collected by bees from certain plants, as the wild poplar-tree, and used to cement the comb to the hive, to close the cells, etc.; propolis. — **bee-gum,** *n.* [So. & W. U. S.] 1. A bee-tree, usually a hollow gum-tree. 2. A beehive, especially one made of a section of a hollow gum-tree. — **bee-hawk,** *n.* 1. The honey-buzzard. 2. One of various sesiid or sphingid moths. — **bee-headed,** *a.* Light-headed; flighty; harebrained. **be-held'lt** [Scot.]. — **bee'herd",** *n.* A bee-keeper. — **bee-hunter,** *n.* One who hunts for swarms of wild bees. — **bee-keeper,** *n.* One who keeps bees for their honey. — **bee-killer,** *n.* One of various hornet-flies or asilids that pierce and kill bees with their beaks, especially *Trupanea apivora.* — **bee-king,** *n.* An East-Indian drongo-shrike (*Dissemurus paradiseus*). — **bee-kite,** *n.* The honey-buzzard. — **bee-line,** *n.* The shortest or most direct course from one place to another, like that taken by a bee returning to the hive; a straight line.

We moved on like men in a dream. Our footmarks seen afterwards showed that we had steered a *bee-line* for the brig.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 198. [C. & P. 1856.]

— **bee-louse,** *n.* A very small wingless braulid fly (*Braula cæca*) parasitic on bees. — **bee-martin,** *n.* [U. S.] The kingbird. — **bee-milk,** *n. Apiculture.* Royal jelly. See under JELLY. — **bee-moth,** *n.* A pyralid moth (*Galleria cereana*) the larvæ of which are hatched in beehives and destroy the comb; a wax-moth. — **bee-mouthed,** *a.* Honey-tongued: said of Plato and Saint Ambrose because of his eloquence: in prophecy of which bees once alighted on his mouth when he was a child. — **bee-nettle,** *n.* A hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis versicolor*). — **bee-orchis,** *n.* A European orchid (*Ophrys apifera*) with flowers resembling bees. — **bee-plant,** *n.* Any plant valuable as a honey-producer; specifically, a spiderflower (*Cleome integrifolia*) of the western United States, cultivated for bees, but which has escaped from cultivation in the Eastern States. **Rocky Mountain bee-plant**†. — **bee's-nest,** *n.* The Queen Anne's Lace or wild carrot (*Daucus carota*). — **bee-space,** *n.* A space of a scant quarter of an inch, easily admitting *of the passage of a bee, in which bees are least apt to build* bur-combs. — **bee-tent,** *n.* A wire-cloth or mosquito-netting tent in which to manipulate bees. — **bee-tree,** *n.* 1. A hollow tree inhabited by bees. 2. The American linden (*Tilia americana*), or other tree with honey-bearing flowers. — **bee-wine,** *n.* The nectar of a flower. [M.] — **bee-wolf,** *n.* A larval bee-beetle. — **bee-yard,** *n.* An apiary. — **Imperial bee,** a figure of a bee used as an emblem in decorating upholstery, curtains, tapestry, laces, etc., for Napoleon I. — **social bee,** a hive-bee: an apid. — **solitary bee,** one of a class of bees, as the *Andrenidæ,* composed only *of developed males and females, that do not live in hives* or communities. — **to have a bee in the bonnet,** to be possessed of a persistent or fixed ambition or idea; be cranky or slightly crazy.

John Hunter, notwithstanding he *had a bee in his bonnet,* was really a great man. DE QUINCEY *Narrative and Miscel. Papers, Coleridge and Opium Eating* p. 141. [T. & P. 1856.]

— **to have a bee in the head,** to be crazy or fanciful. — **bee'dom,** *n.* The realm of bees; bees collectively.

bee², *n.* 1. *Naut.* A strip of timber bolted to each side of *the bowsprit, through which to reeve the foretopmast-stays.* **bee'-block"**†. 2†. A ring, *usually worn on the arm or* neck. [< AS. *bēah,* ring, < *būgan,* bend.]

Bee³, *n.* A county in Texas; 875 sq. m.; county-seat, Beeville.

B. E., *abbr.* Bachelor of Electrical Engineering.

bee'bee, 1 bi'bi; 2 bē'bē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Mohammedan lady; specif., a titled lady; as, the *Beebee* of Cannanore; also, vulgarly, a wife; mistress. **bi'bi**†.

The *Bibi's* housewifery is a routine of small observances.
J. W. PALMER in *Atlantic Monthly* Mar., 1872, p. 297.

beech, 1 bīch; 2 bēch, *n.* 1. A tree of the genus *Fagus,* of the family *Fagaceæ.* The American beech (*F. ferruginea*) and the common English beech (*F. sylvatica*) are usually large, with close, smooth, ash-gray bark and a light horizontal spray. The wood is used for making tools and agricultural implements.

Leaves and Fruit of English Beech.

2. Any one of various other trees of a different genus, or even a different family, from the common beech, but having some likeness or relation *to it: usually with a* distinguishing prefix; as, **blue beech, Australian b.,** etc. In Australia the only true beech is the **evergreen** or **negro-head b.** (*Fagus cunninghamii*). Of the remaining so-called beeches, about a dozen represent nearly as many genera of different families. The genera *Cryptocarya, Flindersia, Gmelina, Phyllanthus, Pongamia, Lomatia, Tarrietia,* and *Elæocarpus* represent respectively, in the same order, the laurel, bead-tree, vervain, spurge, bean, protead, cola-nut, and linden families, while *Callicoma* and *Schizomeria* represent the saxifrage family, and *Monotoca* and *Trochocarpa* the epacrid family. In New Zealand there are six true beeches which, however, are usually called *birches.* [< AS. *bēce* (< *bōc;* see BOOK), beech. The older form, *bōc,* with its orig. sense, occurs in *buckwheat, buckmast.*] **beach**†. — **Australian beech,** a teak (*Tectona australis*). — **beech'-can"ker,** *n.* See CANKER, *n.,* 4. — **b.-coal,** *n.* Charcoal made from beechwood. — **beech'drops",** *n.* A slender purplish or brownish herb (*Leptamnium virginianum*) of the broom-rape family, with the upper flowers sterile and the lower ones fertile, parasitic on the roots of the beech. — **Albany beechdrops,** same as PINE-DROPS. — **Carolina b.,** the sweet pine-sap. See SCHWEINITZIA. — **false b.,** same as PINE-SAP. — **b.-fern,** *n.* Any fern of the genus *Phegopteris.* — **b.-finch,** *n.* [Eng.] A song bird, the chaffinch (*Fringilla cælebs*). — **b.-fungus,** *n.* An edible globular bright-yellow ascomycetous fungus (*Cyttaria darwinii*) of Tierra del Fuego, parasitic on evergreen beeches. — **b.-hopper,** *n.* A weevil (*Orchestes fagi*) that infests beech-trees. — **b.-marten,** *n.* An Old World marten (*Mustela foina*) with the throat and breast pure-white and the upper parts grayish-brown. — **b.-mast,** *n.* The nuts or mast of the beech, eaten by hogs, etc. — **beech'nut",** *n.* An edible triangular nut, the fruit of the beech (*Fagus*). — **b.-polypod,** *n.* The sun-fern. — **b.-owl,** *n.* The European wood-owl (*Syrnium aluco*). — **b.-wheat**†, *n.* Buckwheat. — **black b.** [Austral.], an evergreen shrub (*Cryptocarya glaucescens*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*). — **blue b.,** or **water b.,** the *American hornbeam* (*Carpinus caroliniana*). — **copper b., purple b., red b.,** varieties of the European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). — **Dutch b.,** the white or silver-leaf poplar (*Populus alba*). — **flindosy b.** [Austral.], the stavewood. (*Flindersia schottiana*). — **native b.,** an evergreen shrub (*Callicoma serratifolia*) of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*), with simple lanceolate, acuminate, coarsely serrate, stalked leaves and terminal globose heads of yellow flowers, ornamentally cultivated in greenhouses. — **Queensland b.,** a tall valuable timber-tree (*Gmelina leichhardtii*) of eastern Australia. — **she-b.,** *n.* Either of two species of *Cryptocarya;* as, the black beech (*C. glaucescens*) and the bastard sycamore (*C. oborata*).

beech'en, 1 bīch'n; 2 bēch'n, *a.* Of or pertaining to the beech-tree; made of beech-wood.

The snow-bird twittered on the beechen bough.
BRYANT *Winter Piece* st. 1.

Beech'er, 1 bīch'ər; 2 bēch'er, *n.* 1. **Catherine E.** (⁹/₂₁1800–⁵/₁₂1878), an American teacher and writer. 2. **Henry Ward** (⁶/₂₁1813–³/₂1887), an American orator and writer; pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn. 3. **Lyman** (¹⁰/₂₁1775–¹/₁₀1863), an American theologian and temperance advocate.

Beech'ey, 1 bīch'i; 2 bēch'y, *n.* 1. **Frederick W.** (³/₁₇1796–¹¹/₂₁1856), an English Arctic explorer; naturalist. 2. **Sir William** (¹²/₂₁1753–¹/₂₁1839), an English portrait-painter.

Beech'worth, 1 bīch'wərth; 2 bēch'worth, *n.* A town in Victoria, Australia; a center of the Ovens gold-fields.

beech'y, 1 bīch'i; 2 bēch'y, *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or abounding in beeches. [Prussia.

Beeck, 1 bēk; 2 bęk, *n.* A town in the district of Dusseldorf,

bee'cul"ture, etc. See under BEE¹, *n.*

beef, 1 bīf; 2 bēf, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To fatten for slaughter; as, to *beef* a steer. 2. To apply raw beef to, as a bruise. **II.** *i.* [Slang.] To *make great ado over a small matter;* bluster; also, to brag; boast.

beef, *n.* 1. The flesh of a slaughtered steer, cow, or other adult bovine animal. Good beef, distinguishable by its firm texture and rich red color, contains about 25 per cent. of nitrogenous matter. In boiling it loses about 30 per cent. of its weight, in roasting about 25 per cent.

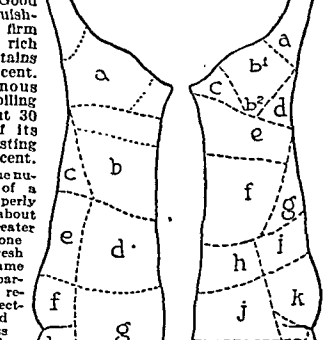


Diagram of a Side of Beef.

Practically the nutritive value of a pound of properly canned *beef* is about one-third greater than that of one pound of the fresh beef of the same kind. Hence, parboiling may be regarded as a perfectly legitimate and desirable process without which the beef could not be properly prepared for canning.

HARVEY W. WILEY *Foods and Their Adulteration,* p. 42. [P. B. & CO. '11.]

Concerning these last [do-

1. Chicago style. *a,* round; *b,* loin; *c,* flank; *d,* rib; *e,* navel; *f,* brisket; *g,* chuck; *h,* shank. 2. English style. *a,* leg; *b*¹, silver side; *b*², top side; *c,* sitzbone; *d,* thick flank; *e,* rump; *f,* loin; *g,* flank; *h,* fore rib; *i,* fore-quarter flank; *j,* pony; *k,* brisket; *l,* shin; *m,* clod and sticking.

mestic animals] it is curious to observe that the names of almost all animals so long as they are alive, are thus Saxon, but when dressed and prepared for food become Norman; . . . for the Saxon *hind* had *the charge and labour of tending and feeding them,* but only that they might appear on the table of his Norman lord. Thus ox, steer, cow, are Saxon, but *beef* Norman; calf is Saxon, but veal Norman; sheep is Saxon, but mutton Norman.
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 5, p. 43. [CL. P. 1892.]

2. [BEEVES, 1 bivz; 2 bēvs. (Local, U. S., BEEFS), *pl.*] Any adult bovine animal; especially, a steer, cow, or bull fattened or to be fattened for the butcher. 3. [Colloq.] Brawn or muscular power; as, the football-team was lacking in *beef.* 4. [Western U. S.] The flesh of the bear and other animals. [< OF. *boef,* F. *bœuf,* < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox.] — **alamode beef,** or **b. à la mode,** beef larded and braised with vegetables, spices, etc. — **Albany b.** [U. S.], the flesh of the sturgeon, which was formerly cured and used near Albany, N. Y.

Of '*Albany Beef,*' sturgeon, you can get enough for 12½ cts. to feed a family. MITCHELL in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* May, 1880, p. 387.

— **baby b.,** beef made from immature animals, *as young* steers. **b. junior**†. — **beef'-ap"ple,** *n.* The fruit of a tropical tree (*Sideroxylon rugosum*), or the tree itself. — **b.-brained,** *a.* Stupid. **b.-headed**†; **b.-witted**†. — **b.-cattle,** *n. pl.* Adult oxen and cows, especially those already fattened or set apart for fattening. — **b. dodger** [U. S.], a form of meat biscuit. — **b.-herd,** *n.* A drove of beef-cattle. — **b.-kid,** *n. Naut.* A kid or vessel for holding cooked beef on a mess-table. — **b.-measle,** *n.* A cysticercus found in cattle: a larval stage of the beef-tapeworm. — **b.-measles,** *n.* A disease of cattle caused by numbers of the beef-measle in the tissues. — **b.-suet tree,** the buffalo-berry. — **b.-tapeworm,** *n.* A tapeworm (*Tænia saginata* or *mediocanellata*) occurring in man. — **b. tea,** a nourishing liquid food extracted from lean beef. — **dressed b.,** portions of a beef-creature prepared for market. — **dried b.,** beef preserved by salting and drying, usually in smoke. **hung b.**†. — **jerked b.,** beef cut in long, thin *strips* and dried by exposure to the atmosphere. — **mess b.,** the chuck, flanks, rump, and plate-pieces of beef, weighing about 50 pounds, salted and packed in barrels. — **beef'ing,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A fat bullock. 2. A bittn. **beef'in**†. — **beef'ish,** *a.* Somewhat oxlike; stupid; beefy. — **beef'ishness,** *n.* — **beef'y,** *a.* 1. Like an ox; fleshy; fat; dull. 2. [Colloq.] Abounding in brawn; muscular; strong.

beef'eat"er¹, 1 bif'it'ər; 2 bēf'ēt'er, *n.* [Colloq.] 1. One of the yeomen of the guard who attend the British sovereign on state occasions. The corps was instituted at the coronation of Henry VII. in 1485, and was increased by his successors from 50 to 100 men and 70 supernumeraries. They are clad and armed as in the reign of Henry VIII. *See illus. under* HALBERDIER. 2. One of the wardens of the Tower of London, who wear the same uniform, and who in the reign of Edward VI. were called Yeomen Extraordinary of the Guard.

beef'eat"er², *n.* 1. An eater of beef; hence, an Englishman (so called by the French), or a well-fed servant. 2. An oxpecker or African buphagoid bird of the Starling family. 3. A bluebottle or flesh-fly.

bee'-feed", etc. See under BEE¹, *n.*

beef'-fat", 1 bif'-fat"; 2 bēf'-făt", *a.* [U. S.] *Stock-raising.* Designating cattle in prime condition for the stock-yards.

beef'steak", 1 bif'stēk'; 2 bēf'stāk', *n.* A slice of beef cooked or suitable for cooking by broiling or frying. See PORTERHOUSE; SIRLOIN; TENDERLOIN.— **beef'steak"ge-ra'ni-um**, *n.* Evans's begonia (*Begonia evansiana*).— **b.-plant**, *n.* A plant having leaves of the color of raw beefsteak, as the **creeping saxifrage** (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) or any one of various begonias, especially *Begonia evansiana*.

beef'wood", 1 bif'wud'; 2 bēf'wo͝od', *n.* **1.** The hard reddish wood of Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, of the beefwood family (*Casuarinaceæ*); also, any tree of the genus *Casuarina*. See OAK. **2.** Any one of various other trees, as *Stenocarpus salignus* in New South Wales and *Banksia compar* in Queensland, both of the protead family.

bee'ger-ite, 1 bi'gər-īt; 2 bē'gər-īt, *n. Mineral.* A gray, metallic, crystallized lead sulfobismuthite ($Pb_6Bi_2S_9$). [< H. *Beeger*, Colorado.]

bee'gha, *n.* [Hind.] Same as BIGGAH.

bee'-glue", etc. See under BEE[1], *n.*

bee'gum, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as BEGUM.

bee'hive", 1 bi'haiv'; 2 bē'hiv', *n.* **1.** A hive for a colony of honey-bees, formerly a dome-shaped structure of basketwork or straw, now a case or box of various forms. See illus. under HIVE. **2.** Any place filled with many residents or busy workers. **3.** [B-] *Astron.* A nebulous cluster of stars in the constellation Cancer; Præsepe.— **beehive house** (*Archeol.*), one of numerous conical stone structures in Ireland, etc., supposed to have been the houses of priests in the early middle ages.— **b. oven**, a coke-oven with a dome-shaped top.

Beehive Houses, enclosed by a Cashel.

beek, 1 bīk; 2 bēk, *v.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To bask. **2.** To season, as wood, by exposing it to heat.—**beek[1]**, *n.* [Scot.] A gentle warming; basking.

Beek[2], *n.* See BECK, 1.

beek'ite, 1 bik'īt; 2 bēk'īt, *n. Mineral.* A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling chalcedony, formed by the replacement of limestone, as coral, or shells, with silica. [< Dr. *Beek*, Dean of Bristol, Eng.]

Beek'man-town, 1 bik'mən-taun; 2 bēk'man-town, *n.* **1.** A village in Clinton county, N. Y. **2.** A village in Westchester county, N. Y.

bee'la, *n.* Same as BELAR.

beele, 1 bīl; 2 bēl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mining pickax with both ends sharp.— **beele'man†**, *n.* A miner.

Be"e-li'a-da, 1 bi'ə-(or bi-)li'ə-də; 2 bē'e-(or bē-)li'a-da, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xiv, 7.

Be"el-me'on, 1 bi'el-mi'ən; 2 bē'el-mē'ŏn, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Be-el'phe-gor, 1 bi-el'fə-gər *or* bi'el-fi'gər; 2 bē-ĕl'fe-gôr *or* bē'ĕl-fē'gôr, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Be-el'sa-rus, 1 bi-el'sə-rus *or* bi'el-sē'rus; 2 bē-ĕl'sa-rŭs *or* bē'ĕl-sā'rŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 8.

Be-el'se-phon, 1 bi-el'sə-fən *or* bi'el-si'fən; 2 bē-ĕl'se-fŏn *or* bē'ĕl-sē'fŏn, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Be"el-teth'mus, 1 bi'el-teth'məs; 2 bē'ĕl-tĕth'mŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ii, 16.

Be-el'ze-bub, 1 bi-el'zi-bub; 2 be-ĕl'ze-bŭb, *n.* **1.** The prince of the demons or of false gods. Specif.: (1) The devil: in early and in popular use. (2) Any person or creature of diabolical nature. (3) In poetic use, one of the highest of the lost angels.

Which when *Beelzebub* perceived, than whom,
Satan except, none higher sat. MILTON *P. L* bk. ii, l. 299.

2. A Philistine god, worshiped as the destroyer of flies: the original sense; Baal-zebub. **3.** [b-] A South-American howling monkey (*Mycetes ursinus*). [L., < Gr. *Beelzeboub*, < Heb. *Ba'al-zebûb*, fly-lord, < *ba'al*, lord, + *zebub*, fly.] **Bel'ze-bub†.— Be-el"[or Bel"]ze-bub'i-an**, *a.*

Be-el'ze-bul, 1 bi-el'zi-bul; 2 be-ĕl'ze-bŭl, *n.* [L.] Literally, the prince of dung or filth: perhaps an intentional alteration of the word *Beelzebub:* applied by the Jews to the prince of demons.

Bee'mah, *n.* Same as BHIMA.

bee'-moth," etc. See under BEE[1], *n.*

been, 1 bin *or* bin; 2 bin *or* bēn (XIII) *pp.* of BE; formerly *pres. tnfin.* and *pres. ind. pl.* of BE, *v.*— **to have been there** [Slang], to have had experience in the matter.

been, *a.* [Scot.] Same as BEIN.

been, 1 bin; 2 bēn, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as VINA.

be'ent, 1 bi'ent; 2 bē'ĕnt, *a.* Existing permanently and changelessly, as opposed to phenomenally: a Germanism.

If the Eleatics persist in the dilemma, the world is either beënt or non-beënt. Heraclitus answers:—It is neither of them, because it is both of them. J. H. STIRLING *Hist. of Phil.*, tr. by SCHWEGLER, p. 20. [o. & B. 1871.]

[< BE, *v.*]

beer, 1 bir; 2 bēr, *vt.* [Colloq.] To drink beer; tipple.

beer[1], *n.* **1.** An alcoholic beverage produced from various substances containing starch, usually barley, by first bringing the starch into a more soluble condition by malting, then heating the ground malt, during which operation the starch is changed into dextrin and glucose, afterward boiling the product with hops, and finally fermenting it with yeast, which decomposes the glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) into alcohol ($2C_2H_5OH$) and carbon dioxid ($2CO_2$). Compare ALE.

The beers formerly drunk in the United States were of three distinct kinds: (1) **lager-beer**, which was originally made during the early winter for consumption during the summer. For its manufacture only a small proportion of hops was used, and it was submitted to prolonged fermentation (4 to 6 months) at a low temperature (40° to 60° Fahr.). **stock b.†.** (2) **schenk b.**, fermented in 4 to 6 weeks and brewed for immediate use in the winter: named from the necessity of being put on schenk (draft) as soon as it was made, to keep it from turning sour. **new b.†; winter b.†; young b.†.** (3) **bock b.**, extra strong, and requiring about 2 months for brewing: served in the early spring. With improved processes, such as artificial refrigeration, these different varieties were gradually merged one into the other, so that the so called lager-beer could be made as quickly as the schenk beer. The beers of England are commonly known in the trade as ales; as, Burton *ale*, pale *ale*, East India *ale*, etc. Beers (ales, etc.) vary in alcohol from 2 to 7 per cent.

Beer from different localities exhibited peculiar features, the result of changes in manufacture: as, **Berlin b., Culmbach b., Dantzic b., Detroit b., Milwaukee b., Munich (Bavarian) b., New York b., Pilsen (Bohemian) b., Rochester b., St. Louis b., Strasburg b., Vienna b.**

Austrian *beer* is not nearly so strong as English *beer*.
H. VIZETELLY *Wines of the World* p. 183. [W. L. & co. 1875.]

2. A slightly fermented beverage made from infusion of roots, and other parts of various plants, as sassafras, ginger, spruce, etc., with molasses or sugar; as, ginger *beer;* root *beer;* spruce *beer.* [< AS. *bēor.*]— **beer and skittles** [Colloq.], unruffled enjoyment; care-free existence; as, life is not all *beer and skittles.*— **beer'-en"glue**, *n.* A hydraulic machine for raising malt liquor from a cask in a cellar.— **b.-faucet**, *n.* A faucet connected with a small air-pump, by which to aerate beer when drawing it.— **b.-float**, *n.* An instrument of the hydrometer type by which to ascertain the percentage of alcohol in a mash.— **b.-garden**, *n.* A place, formerly a garden, now usually an enclosed yard, attached to a brewery or saloon, where beer is served.— **b.-house**, *n.* An ale-house.— **b.-measure**, *n.* An old system of measures in which the gallon contained 282 cubic inches.— **b.-money**, *n.* [Eng.] An allowance to servants (and formerly to soldiers) instead of beer.— **b. process**, *in photography*, a disused practise of treating washed sensitized plates with wort or beer, in collodion dry-plate making.— **b.-pull**, *n.* **1.** A beer-pump. **2.** The handle of a beer-pump.— **b.-vinegar**, *n.* Vinegar made from beer-wort or beer.— **bitter b.**, barley beer containing a strong percentage of hops; ale.— **black b.**, any beer of a black color, especially that made from black (roasted) malt, as Dantzic beer.— **broken b.**, the leavings of beer.— **condensed b.**, beer concentrated in a vacuum-pan to one-eighth its bulk and mixed with an equal quantity of alcohol.— **green b.**, beer recently made.— **in b.** [Colloq.], more or less inebriated by beer.— **long b.** [Colloq.], a pint of beer when served in a "long" glass; something of little account. Compare SMALL BEER.

Nobody in Australia cares one *long beer* whether the Times approves or not. *Sydney Bulletin* Nov. 12, 1892.

— **milk-b.**, *n.* Kumiss.— **small b.**, a beer of low alcoholic strength (1.28 per cent.); hence, figuratively, a trifling matter. **single b.†.— to think small b. of** [Colloq.], to have a low opinion of.— **weiss b.**, a light whitish beer, brewed usually from wheat.— **yeast b.**, beer mixed in the cask with a little yeast, or the like, to make it brisk.— **beer'e-gar†**, *n.* Malt vinegar; vinegar formed from beer. **beere'a-ger†; beer'e-ger†.— beer'i-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being beery.— **beer'ish**, *a.* Somewhat like beer; beery.— **beer'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**beer-oc'ra-cy**, *n.* [Humorous.] The brewing and beer-selling interest, considered as a political or social power. [making.

beer[2], *n.* [Brit.] A basis for reed-counting: used in cotton-

Be'er, 1 bi'ər *or* bir; 2 bē'er *or* bēr, *n. Bib. Num.* xxi, 16.

Be'er-a, 1 bi'ər-ə *or* bi-i'rə; 2 bē'er-a *or* be-ē'ra, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 37.

Be'er-ah, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 6. [*Bib. Isa.* xv, 8.

Be"er-e'lim, 1 bi'ər-(or bir-)i'lim; 2 bē'er-(or bēr-)ē'lim, *n.*

Be-e'ri, 1 bi-i'rai *or* bir'ai; 2 be-ē'ri *or* bēr'i, *n. Bib.* (1) *Gen.* xxvi, 34. (2) *Hos.* i, 1.

Be"er-la-hai'roi", 1 bi'ər-(or bir-)lə-hai'roi"; 2 bē'er-(or bēr-)la-hi'rŏi', *n. Bib. Gen.* xvi, 14. [*Josh.* ix, 17.

Be-e'roth, 1 bi-i'rəth; 2 be-ē'[or bē']rŏth, *n. Bib.*

Be-e'roth Be'ne Ja'a-kan, 1 bi'ni jē'ə-kan; 2 bē'nē jā'a-kăn. *Bib.* (R. V.). *Deut.* x, 6.

Be-e'roth-ites, 1 bi-i'rəth-aits; 2 be-ē'[or bē']rŏth-its, *n. pl. Bib. 2 Sam.* iv, 2.

Be-er'she-ba, 1 bi-ûr'shi-bə *or* bi'ər-shi'bə; 2 be-ēr'she-ba *or* bē'er-shē'ba, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxi, 31.

beer'y, 1 bir'i; 2 bēr'y, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like beer; as, a *beery* taste. **2.** Covered, soiled, or tainted with beer.

The stranger was left to the . . . *beery* atmosphere.
DICKENS *Little Dorrit* p. 40. [H. & co. 1889.]

3. Addicted to, affected by, or under the influence of beer; maudlin; as, a *beery* face; *beery* mendicants.

Be-esh'te-rah, 1 bi-esh'ti-rə; 2 be-ĕsh'te-ra, *n. Bib. Josh.* xxi, 27.

beest, 1 bist; 2 bēst, *n. pl.* [Dial. or Obs.] The first milk from a mammal, especially a cow, after parturition; beestings.

beest'e, 1 bist'ə; 2 bēst'e, *n. pl.* [S.-Afr. D.] Cattle; especially, horned cattle. Compare FE.

bees'tle, *n.* Same as BHEESTEE.

beest'ings, 1 bist'iŋz; 2 bēst'ings, *n. sing.* or *pl.* **1.** Beest. **2.** A disease caused by drinking beest. **beast'lings†.**

Bee"sul-nug'gur, 1 bi'sul-nug'ər; 2 bē'sŭl-nŭg'ur, *n.* Same as BISNAGAR. [beeswax; wax.

bees'wax", 1 biz'waks"; 2 bēz'wăks", *vt.* To smear with

bees'wax", *n.* The wax of which honey-bees make the cells of their comb: excreted in the form of small scales from the abdominal rings. See WAX.

bees'wing", 1 biz'wiŋ"; 2 bēz'wing", *n.* A crust of tartar scales on some old wines, as port, looking somewhat like a bee's wing; also, wine so crusted.— **bees'winged"**, *a.*

beet, 1 bit; 2 bēt, *vt.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] To kindle or replenish, as a fire; hence, to rouse; stir.

Or noble 'Elgin' *beets* the heav'nward flame.
BURNS *Cottar's Saturday Night* st. 13.

2†. To mend or amend; correct. **beetet†; betet†.**

beet[1], *n.* **1.** The fleshy succulent root of a biennial herb (*Beta vulgaris*) of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), used as a table vegetable and in making sugar, feeding stock, etc.; also, the plant itself. The common beet has many varieties in cultivation (*more than 40 in the* United States), as the mangel-wurzel, etc., varying in the color of the root from deep-red to white. The edible leaves of the white, Sicilian, or Swiss chard-beet (*Beta cicla*) of southern Europe are used as greens.

2. Any other species of the genus *Beta;* as, the sea-beet (*B. maritima*). [< AS. *bēte*, < L. *beta*, beet.] **— beet'-fly"**, *n.* A small fly (*Anthomyia betæ*) whose larvæ eat the leaves of beets and related vegetables.— **b.-press**, *n.* A press for pressing out the juice from beet-pulp in sugar-making.— **b.-pulp**, same as BAGASSE.— **b.-radish**, *n.* The common beet grown for table use. **beet'rave†; beet'raw†; beet'riet†.**— **b.-root**, *n.* The root of the beet plant (*Beta vulgaris*). See above.— **beet'root"y**, *a.* [Colloq.] Of the appearance or nature of beet-root.— **b.-rot**, *n.* A disease caused by a parasitic fungus which attacks first the large outer leaves and proceeds by their stalks to the heart of the root, thence attacking and killing the young fresh leaves. Its identity has not been authoritatively determined, being regarded variously as *Sphærella tabifica, Phyllosticta tabifica, Sporidesmium putrifaciens,* or *Phomabetæ.*— **b.-tops**, *n. pl.* Same as CHARD, 2.— **sea-b.**, *n.* See def. 2.

beet[2], *n.* Same as BEAT[3]. [as BEAT-AX.

beet'ax", 1 bit'aks"; 2 bēt'ăks", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] *Agric.* Same

Bee'tho-ven, 1 bē'tō-vən; 2 be'tō-vĕn, **Ludwig van** (12/17 1770–3/26 1827). A German musical composer; *Fidelio, Nine Symphonies*, etc.

bee'tle[1], } 1 bi'tl; 2 bē'tl, *vi.* [BEE'TLED; BEE'TLING.]
bee'tl", } To extend out prominently; jut; overhang.

bee'tle[2], *vt.* [BEE'TLED; BEE'TLING.] **1.** To beat with a beetle, pestle, or mallet, as cloth. **2.** To subject (cloth) to the action of a beetling-machine.— **bee'tler**, *n.*

bee'tle, *a.* Overhanging; jutting; prominent. [ME. *bitel*, beetle-like, < *bitel*, BEETLE[1], *n.*]— **bee'tle-browed"**, *a.* Having prominent brows; glowering; sullen.

bee'tle[1], *n.* **1.** Any coleopterous insect; an insect having biting mouth-parts and hard, horny anterior wings serving as a cover for the membranous posterior pair when at rest. Beetles undergo complete metamorphosis and vary greatly in size. See COLEOPTERA.

2. An intellectually blind person; a block-head. [< AS. *bîtel, bêtl*, biting animal, beetle, < √ of BITE.]— **atlas beetle**, a large Oriental metallic-green beetle (*Chalcosoma atlas*).— **bee'tle-bung"**, *n.* [Prov., U. S.] The black-gum tree.— **b.-crusher**, *n.* [Slang.] A large foot.— **b.-mite**, *n.* **1.** An oribatid mite having a horny integument like the wing-covers of a beetle. **2.** A gamasid mite parasitic on beetles.— **b.-sticker**, *n.* [Slang.] An entomologist.— **b.-weed**, *n.* Same as GALAX.— **Brazilian b.**, a South-American chrysomelid (*Mesomphalia discors*), with rough elytra exhibiting extraordinary beauty in mingled green and gold: much used in the manufacture of jewelry. — **cabinet-b.**, *n.* A dermestid; destructive to specimens in natural history museums.— **Colorado b.**, the potato-bug.— **engraver-b.**, *n.* A bark-beetle: so called from incised marks, varying with the species, left by the insect on the wood of trees just under the bark.— **fish-b.**, *n.* [Newfoundland.] A beetle of the genus *Staphylinus;* specif., *S. villosus.*— **golden b.**, same as GOLD-BEETLE.— **hide-b.**, *n.* Any one of a number of beetles of the family *Dermestidæ*, which feed on hides.— **land b.**, *n.* A beetle of the group *Geadephaga;* any one of the land-inhabiting *Adephaga.*— **mustard-b.**, *n.* A beetle (*Phædon betulæ*) injurious to brassicaceous plants.— **oak ambrosia-b.**, any one of various scolytid beetles which burrow into oaks (as well as other trees) and live therein in colonies, as species of *Xyleborus* and *Monarthrum.*— **orange leaf-b.**, a small otiorhynchid beetle (*Artipus floridanus*) which lives on the leaves of the orange; the leaf-notcher.— **palm-b.**, *n.* The palm-weevil.— **peach leaf-b.**, the plum leaf-beetle.— **pear ambrosia-b.**, a scolytid beetle (*Xyleborus dispar*) which bores into the wood and girdles the branches of the pear as well as other trees.— **pear leaf-b.**, a scarabæid beetle (*Serica tricolor*) which eats the leaves of pear-trees.— **pine ambrosia-b.**, any scolytid beetle infesting pine-trees, especially species of *Xyloterus.*— **pine bark-b.**, any scolytid beetle injurious to the bark of pine-trees, especially *Tomicus pini.*— **plum leaf-b.**, a chrysomelid beetle (*Nodonota tristis*) which feeds on leaves of the plum-tree.— **poplar ambrosia-b.**, a scolytid beetle (*Xyloterus retusus*) which bores galleries in the poplar or aspen-wood.— **poplar-b.**, *n.* Any one of a number of beetles which feed on the leaves or bore in the trunks of poplar.— **poplar leaf-b.**, a chrysomelid beetle (*Lina scripta*) whose imago as well as grub defoliates the poplar and also other kindred trees. **poplar-b.†.— raspberry bud-b.**, a dermestid beetle (*Byturus unicolor*) which feeds on the buds and blossoms of the raspberry and kindred plants.— **rose leaf-b.**, a chrysomelid beetle (*Nodonota puncticollis*) which defoliates the rose-bush as well as other plants.— **spider-b.**, *n.* A ptinid beetle.— **spruce bark-b.**, a beetle (*Tomicus* or *Bostrichus typographus*), or its larva, that kills spruce-trees by tunneling just under the bark.— **strawberry-b.**, *n.* An Australian curculionid beetle (*Rhinaria perdix*) whose grubs bore into the strawberry-vine. — **striped conifer-boring b.**, a beetle (*Tomicus* or *Bostrichus lineatus*) and its larvæ, which attack conifers and felled trees, boring into the timber and rendering it of little value.— **sugar-cane b.**, a scarabæid beetle (*Lagyrus rugiceps*) which bores into the sugar-cane.— **tapestry-b.**, *n.* A dermestid beetle (*Attagenus piceus*) whose grubs injure tapestry and other fabrics.— **willow leaf-b.**, any beetle whose grubs feed on willow-leaves, especially *Lina scripta* of the United States.— **bee'tled-ness**, *n.* Stupidity.

The Sacred Beetle of Egypt (*Ateuchus sacer*). 1/2. See SCARAB.

bee'tle[2], *n.* **1.** A heavy wooden hammer or mallet, used in driving wedges, stakes, etc.; a maul for ramming paving-stones, etc.; a maul.

Blocks swing to their place, *beetles* drive home the beams.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 62.

2. A pestle or mallet for pounding clothes, or for various other purposes, as mashing potatoes. **3.** *Textile.* A beetling-machine. [< AS. *bîtel, bêtel*, mallet, beater, < of √ BEAT[1], *v.*]— **bee'tle-head"**, *n.* **1.** The heavy weight of a pile-driving machine; a ram; monkey; tup. **2.** A blockhead. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The black-bellied plover.— **b.-headed**, *a.* Densely stupid or dull.— **between the b. and the block**, in a perilous fix.

bee'tling, 1 bi'tliŋ; 2 bē'tling, *pa.* Jutting out; overhanging, as eyebrows.

bee'tling, *n.* The process of beating with a beetle, or of stamping fabrics with a beetling-machine.— **bee'tling-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine somewhat like a fulling-mill, for stamping and finishing cotton goods as they are wound over a roller.

beet'mas"ter, 1 bit'mas'tər; 2 bēt'más'ter, *n.* [Scot.] That which supplies a want or is used as a substitute. **beet'mis"ter†.**

Beets, 1 bēts; 2 bets, **Nickolaas** (8/11 1814–3/11 1903). A Dutch writer and theologian; *Camera Obscura.*

beeve, 1 bīv; 2 bēv, *n.* A beef; specif., a bull, ox, full-grown steer, or cow fattened for slaughter: an erroneous singular for *beef.* [< *beeves*, pl. of BEEF.]

Bee'ville, 1 bi'vil; 2 bē'vil, *n.* A town, capital of Bee county, Tex.

beevs, *n. pl.* Beeves. PHIL. SOC.

bee'way", 1 bi'wē'; 2 bē'wā', *n. Apiculture.* A way for bees to pass, as from one section-box to another.

bef., *abbr.* Before.

be-fall', 1 bi-fēl'; 2 be-fal', *v.* [BE-FELL'; BE-FALL'EN, BE-FALN'[ir]; BE-FALL'ING.] **I.** *i.* To fall out or occur to in the course of events; happen to.

Now fair *befall* our England, On her proud and perilous road.
GERALD MASSEY *England Goes to Battle* st. 4.

II. *t.* **1.** To come about in the course of events.

These things *befell* not, they were slowly done.
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, p. 27. [B.]

2. To fall (to) as one's right or share; belong; be appropriate. **3†.** To fall in one's way; turn up; come to hand. [< AS. *befeallan*, befall, happen, < *be-*, BE-, + *feallan*; see FALL, *v.*] **be-fal'‡.**

SYN.: bechance, betide, come to pass, fall, happen, occur, supervene. See HAPPEN. Compare synonyms for ACCIDENT.— ANT.: fail, miss, pass, pretermit, spare.

be-fall'ing, 1 bi-fēl'iŋ; 2 be-fal'ing, *n.* A happening; event.

be-fa'na, 1 bē-fā'nə; 2 be-fā'nä, *n.* [It.] **1.** [B-] In Italian folk-lore, the fairy that brings good children sweetmeats, toys, etc., on Epiphany eve: a tradition doubtless inspired by the gifts to the infant Jesus. **St. Befana†. 2.** A rag doll representing this fairy. **3.** An Epiphany present.

be-fell', **be-fel'[r]**, 1 bi-fel'; 2 be-fĕl', *tmp.* of BEFALL, *v.*

be-file'†, *vt.* To defile.

be-fit', 1 bi-fit'; 2 be-fit', *vt.* [BE-FIT'TED; BE-FIT'TING.] **1.** To be suitable or fitting for; be worthy of; become.

That which *befits* us, imbosomed in beauty and wonder as we are, is cheerfulness and courage, and the endeavor to realize our aspirations. EMERSON *Essays* 2d series, p. 228. [H. M. & co. 1890.]

2†. To furnish fittingly; fit.

be-fit'ting, 1 bı-fit'ıŋ; 2 be-fit'ing, *pa.* Becoming or proper; adequate; suitable.— **be-fit'ting-ly,** *adv.*
SYN.: see APPROPRIATE; BECOMING.

be-flum', *vt.* [Scot.] To befool; cajole; flatter.

be-fog', 1 bı-feg'; 2 be-fŏg', *vt.* [BE-FOGGED', BE-FOGD'ᴇ; BE-FOG'GING.] To envelop in fog; hence, to confuse; bewilder; obscure. [< BE- + FOG¹, *v.*]

be-fool', 1 bı-fūl'; 2 be-fōōl', *vt.* **1.** To make a dupe or fool of; hoodwink; delude. **2.** To call or use as a fool. **3.** [Rare.] To waste foolishly or recklessly; as, he has *befooled* his property.— **be-fool'ment,** *n.*

be-foold', *pp.* Befooled. S. S.

be-fore', 1 bı-fôr'; 2 be-fôr', *adv.* **1.** So as to precede in place, order, or direction; in front; ahead; as, he rode *before.*

Nay, but make haste; the better foot *before.*
SHAKESPEARE *King John* act iv, sc. 2.

2. Prior in time; earlier; beforehand; previously: frequently with other words of time; as, ten years *before;* long *before,* etc.: sometimes approaching the conjunctive sense. See BEFORE, *conj.*

In an adverbial sense *before* is used in self-explaining compounds; as, **before-going, before-mentioned.**

be-fore', *prep.* **1.** In front of, in position or direction; ahead of; as, *before* him sound the drums.

Sleep, gentle heavens, *before* the prow.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* ix, st. 4.

2. Prior to, in time; anterior to; as, lilacs come *before* the roses. **3.** In advance of, as regards development, condition, or rank.

As Vane was *before* his age in religion, . . . so also he was *before* his age in politics. P. HOOD *Cromwell* p. 206. [L. CO.]

4. In preference to; in comparison with; as, they will die *before* yielding. **5.** Face to face with; in the presence or within the jurisdiction or cognizance of; by extension, affected by the power or influence of; as, Paul made his defense *before* Agrippa; he carried all *before* him: used sometimes in an oath; as, *before* God!

All his deeds are *before* the public, even his family quarrels.
OLIVE T. MILLER *In Nesting Time* p. 132. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

6. Demanding the immediate action or attention of; as, the question *before* the meeting; I have a heavy task *before* me. [< AS. *beforan,* prep. and adv., < *be-* (see BE-) + *foran,* adv., before, < *fore;* see FORE, FOR.]

— before the beam (*Naut.*), within an arc of the horizon in advance of a line crossing the ship. See illus. under ABAFT.— **b. the mast** (*Naut.*), forward of the foremast: said of the rank or condition of common sailors, whose quarters are in that part of the ship.— **b. the wind** (*Naut.*), directly with the wind: said of a ship thus sailing.

be-fore', *conj.* [Often a conjunctive adverb.] **1.** Sooner than; rather than; as, I will steal *before* I will starve. **2.** Previous to the time when.

His [Wm. Pitt's] lightning had struck, and done its work, *before* they had heard the thunder clap which announced it.
MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* p. 73. [S. C. G. 1875.]

be-fore'hand", 1 bı-fôr'hand"; 2 be-fôr'hănd", *a.* Having more than sufficient to meet present demands; being in easy circumstances; forehanded.

be-fore'hand", *adv.* **1.** In advance; before the time; by way of anticipation or preparation. **2†.** Before anything can be or is done.— **to be beforehand with,** to anticipate; forestall in action.

be-fore'said", 1 bı-fôr'sed"; 2 be-fôr'sĕd", *a.* Aforesaid.

be-fore'time", *adv.* [Archaic.] In former time; previously. **be-fore'times"†.**

be-fould', *pp.* Befouled. S. S.

be-friend', } 1 bı-frend'; 2 be-frĕnd', *vt.* To be a friend
be-frend'ᴇ, } to, especially when in need; treat as a friend; stand by; help. SYN.: see AID.

be-friend'er, *n.* One who befriends; a helper; guardian.

be-friend'ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act of befriending.

beg, 1 beg; 2 bĕg, *v.* [BEGGED, BEGDᴇ; BEG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To ask for earnestly, especially as alms; solicit in charity.

A wand'ring Harper, scorn'd and poor,
He *beg'd* his bread from door to door.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* intro., st. 1.

2. To ask earnestly and supplicatingly; entreat; supplicate; beseech; as, he *begged* me not to go. *Beg* is also used, as in *beg pardon, beg leave,* etc., as a merely polite or apologetic word of introduction for something expected or taken as a matter of course.

It would be superfluous to *beg* him not to bear false witness.
DRUMMOND *Greatest Thing* p. 13. [J. F. 1891.]

3. *Old Law.* To ask that a guardian be appointed for, or to ask to be named guardian for.

II. *i.* **1.** To ask alms; especially, to make a practise of asking alms.

All other trades demand, verse makers *beg.*
YOUNG *Love of Fame* satire iv, l. 191.

2. To make supplication; sue; plead. **3.** *Card-playing.* In the game of all-fours, to ask for a point or three more cards and a new trump. [ME. *beggen,* contr. < AS. *bedecian,* beg, freq. < *bed-,* for *bid-,* < *biddan;* see BID.]

SYN.: ask, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, petition, pray, request, solicit, supplicate. One *asks* what he feels that he may fairly claim and reasonably expect; "If a son shall *ask* bread of any of you that is a father," *Luke* xi, 11; he *begs* for that to which he advances no claim but pity. *Entreat* implies a special earnestness of asking, and *beseech,* a still added and more humble intensity. To *implore* is to *ask* with weeping and lamentation; to *supplicate* is to ask, as it were, on bended knees. *Crave* and *request* are somewhat formal terms; *crave* has almost disappeared from conversation; *request* would seem distant between parent and child. *Pray* is now used chiefly of address to the Supreme Being; *petition* is used of written request to persons in authority; as, to *petition* the legislature to pass an act, or the governor to pardon an offender.— ANT.: claim, command, demand, enforce, exact, extort, insist, require.— PREP.: to beg *for* bread; to beg *of* a person.

— to beg the question, to take for granted the matter in dispute; assume without warrant something that involves the point under discussion.— **to go a-begging,** to be without market value; seek in vain for a purchaser or receiver.— **beg'ga-bl(ᴇ",** *a.* That may be begged.

beg, *n.* [Turk.] Same as BEY.

be'ga, 1 bē'go; 2 be'ga, *n.* [E. Afr.] A monkey, the guereza.

be-gad', 1 bı-gad'; 2 be-găd', *interj.* By God: a minced oath. **be-dad'†; be-gar'†.**

be-gan', 1 bı-gan'; 2 be-găn', *imp.* of BEGIN, *v.*

be-gar', 1 bı-gär'; 2 be-găr', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** Forced labor for the repair of roads, tanks, forts, etc. **2.** A forced laborer. **— be-gar'ry,** *n.* **1.** A laborer put to compulsory service. **2.** One who labors for hire. **3.** In southern India, a village servant remunerated by grants of grain or land. **be-ga'ri†.**

Be'gas, 1 bē'gas; 2 bē'găs, **Karl** (⁹/₂₀1794–ᵐ/₂₁1854). A German historical painter.

be-gass', 1 bı-gas'; 2 be-găs', *n.* Same as BAGASSE.

be-gat', 1 bı-gat'; 2 be-găt' [Archaic], *imp.* of BEGET, *v.*

be'gaum, *n.* Same as BEGUM.

Beg'ble's dis-ease'. **1.** Exophthalmic goiter. **2.** Hysterical chorea.

be-gem', 1 bı-jem'; 2 be-ğĕm', *vt.* [BE-GEMMED', BE-GEMD'ᴇ; BE-GEM'MING.] To deck with or as with gems.

Be-gem'der, 1 be-gem'dər; 2 be-ğĕm'der, *n.* A province of Abyssinia; 200 m. by 50 or 60 m.

be-get', 1 bı-get'; 2 be-ğĕt', *vt.* [BE-GOT' or BE-GAT'; BE-GOT' or BE-GOT'TEN; BE-GET'TING.] **1.** To produce by sexual generation; procreate; generate: said usually of the father, but sometimes of both parents: in theology, said figuratively of the eternal generation of the Son.

This day I have *begot* whom I declare My only Son.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 603.

2. To bring into existence; be the cause of; produce; as, love *begets* love.

Increase of power *begets* increase of wealth. COWPER *Task* iv, 580.

3†. To get. [ME. *bigeten, begeten,* obtain, acquire, beget, < AS. *bigitan,* acquire, < *bi-* (see BE-) + *gitan;* see GET.] SYN.: see PROPAGATE.

be-get'†, *n.* Something acquired; spoils.

be-get'tal, 1 bı-get'əl; 2 be-ğĕt'al, *n.* The act of begetting; generation.— **be-get'ter,** *n.* One who begets.

beg'gar, 1 beg'ər; 2 bĕğ'ar, *vt.* **1.** To make a beggar of; reduce to want; impoverish. **2.** To cause to be or appear poor or inadequate; exceed the capacity of; outdo; exhaust: chiefly in the phrase *to beggar description.*— **beg'gar-my-neigh'bor,** *n.* A game at cards in which the object is to win the cards of all the other players.

beg'gar, *n.* **1.** One who asks alms; especially, one who makes his living by begging.

When *beggars* die, there are no comets seen.
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act ii, sc. 2.

2. A fellow; rogue: used in contempt or sport; as, a sulky *beggar;* you young *beggar.* **3.** One in poor or impoverished circumstances; a dependent. **4.** One who begs the question. **5†.** A petitioner. [ME. *beggar, beggere,* < *beggen* (see BEG, *v.*) after the analogy of *biddere,* petitioner, < *biddan;* see BID, *v.*]— **beg'gar's-but'tons,** *n. pl.* The flower-heads of the burdock.— **beg-gar's-lice,** *n.* **1.** *Echinospermum virginicum* and *Cynoglossum officinale,* of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), with prickly nutlets and leaves oblong in form. **2.** Goose-grass or cleavers (*Galium aparine*), having burs with hooked prickles. **3.** See BEGGAR-TICKS, below.— **Beggars of the Sea,** Dutch privateersmen commissioned by William of Orange to cruise against Spanish shipping during the revolt of the Netherlands. They captured Brill, April 1, 1572, and relieved Leyden, Oct. 3, 1574.— **beg'gar-ticks,** *n. pl.* Any bur-marigold (*Bidens*) having seeds with rigid barbed awns. **— the Beggar's Daughter,** in Percy's *Reliques,* Bessie, the beautiful daughter of the beggar of Bethnal Green, whose hand was sought in marriage by a knight, a squire, a merchant, and the son of an innkeeper.— **beg'gar-dom,** *n.* **1.** The realm or brotherhood of beggars; mendicancy. **2.** The conditions or characteristics of beggary. **beg'gar-hood†.** — **beg'gar-ing,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Annoying; vexatious; wearing.— **beg'gar-ism,** *n.* The state or characteristics of beggary.— **beg'gar-like",** *a.* Like a beggar; poor.

beg'gard, *pp.* Beggared. S. S.

beg'gar-ly, 1 beg'ər-lı; 2 bĕğ'ar-ly. **I.** *a.* **1.** Miserably poor; like a beggar; mean; sordid; contemptible; as, *beggarly* wages; hence, poor intellectually.

He was an idle, *beggarly* fellow, and of no use to the public.
STEELE *Tatler* Nov. 28, 1710.

2. [Rare.] Of or for beggars; as, my *beggarly* sympathies. **II.** *adv.* [Archaic.] In the manner of a beggar; meanly; poorly: suppliantly.— **beg'gar-li-ness,** *n.* The state of being beggarly; meanness.

beg'gar-weed", 1 beg'ər-wīd"; 2 bĕğ'ar-wēd", *n.* **1.** Any one of several species of the genus *Meibomia* used for forage and a cover-crop in the southern United States, especially the **Florida beggarweed** or **clover** (*Meibomia tortuosa*). **2.** The corn-spurry (*Spergula arvensis*), usually regarded as merely a weed, but cultivated by dairy farmers in Holland and parts of Germany and Great Britain for forage and fertilizing. **3.** The bird's knot-grass.— **Canada beggarweed,** a showy-flowered tick-trefoil (*Meibomia canadensis*) ranging from New Brunswick to North Carolina, Missouri, and Manitoba.— **glant b.,** the Florida beggarweed or clover.— **leafy b.,** *Meibomia acuminata.*— **naked-flowered b.,** *Meibomia nudiflora.*— **Texas b.,** *Meibomia panticulata.*

beg'gar-y, 1 beg'ər-ı; 2 beg'ar-y, *a.* **1.** Like a beggar; poor; mean; beggarly. **2.** [Local, Eng.] Weedy, as a garden or field.

beg'gar-y, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of a beggar; extreme indigence; penury; figuratively, miserliness.

Wet feet, mud, frost, hunger or what you will; but not *beggary.*
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p. 170. [L. CO.]

2. Extreme bareness or deficiency; as, the *beggary* of his house.

There's *beggary* in the love that can be reckon'd.
SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act i, sc. 1.

3. Beggars as a class; beggardom. **4.** A place where beggars live. **5.** The act or habit of begging. **6.** The fumitory. SYN.: see POVERTY.

Beg"gi-a-to'a, 1 bej"ı-ə-tō'ə; 2 bĕğ"i-a-tō'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of very long filiform sulfur bacteria independent of free oxygen for their vitality. They occur in either running or stagnant waters that receive sewage or like refuse, or in sulfureted waters, and have the faculty of extracting sulfur from water and transforming it into minute refracting globules. [< *Beggiato,* Italian botanist.]

Beg"gi-a-to-a'ce-æ, 1 bej"ı-ə-to-ē'sı-ı; 2 bĕğ"i-a-to-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The family of anaerobic bacteria of which *Beggiatoa* is the type. [< BEGGIATOA.]— **beg"gi-a-to-a'ceous,** *a.*

beg'ging, 1 beg'ıŋ; 2 bĕğ'ing, *n.* The act of asking alms; the occupation of a beggar.— **beg'ging-ly,** *adv.*

Beg'hard, 1 beg'ərd *or* bı-gärd'; 2 bĕğ'ärd *or* be-ğärd', *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of one of the several lay fraternities which arose in Flanders in the 13th century in imitation of the Beguines: in France called *Beguins.* The Beghards were constantly suspected of heresy, but in spite of all condemnation survived until the French Revolution. [< LL. *Begehardus,* < Lambert *Begue,* founder of the order of Beguines.] **Beg'uard†.**

be-gigged', 1 bı-jigd'; 2 be-ğĭğd', *a.* [Colloq., So. U. S.] Possessed; infatuated; as, *begigged* about music.

be-gin', 1 bı-gin'; 2 be-ğin', *v.* [BE-GAN' or BE-GUN'; BE-GUN'; BE-GIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To do the first act of; take the first step in; open operations upon; as, he *began* the fight; we *begin* the year to-day. **2.** To trace from as the first ground; give origin to; start on its career; lay the foundation of; as, to *begin* a movement; to *begin* a dynasty.

II. *i.* **1.** To take the first step in any action or operation; set oneself effectively to do something; do the first part; enter upon something new; start; as, I do not know how to *begin; begin,* my muse.

It is a deep truth that we cannot *begin* with loving God, we must *begin* with loving man.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, p. 676. [H. 1872.]

2. To come into existence, or enter upon a course; take origin, in reference to time, order, or place; arise; originate; as, all goodness *begins* with God.

No, when the fight *begins* within himself,
A man's worth something.
BROWNING *Bishop Blougram's Apology* st. 27

3. [Colloq.] To take even the first steps: used to emphasize a negative; as, she doesn't *begin* to sing as well as her sister. [< AS. *beginnan,* begin, < *be-,* BE-, + *-ginnan,* open; cp. *ginan,* gape, *ganian,* yawn.]

SYN.: commence, enter upon, found, inaugurate, initiate, institute, make a beginning, open, originate, set about, start, undertake. See COMMENCE; INTRODUCE.— ANT.: achieve, bring to a conclusion, bring to an end, close, complete, conclude, end, finish, make a finish, make an end, terminate.— PREP.: begin *at* the beginning; never begin *with* an apology; to begin *by* defining the terms involved; anciently, "beginning *from* Galilee," *Luke* xxiii, 5.

— to begin with, at the outset; in the first place.

be-gin'ner, 1 bı-gin'ər; 2 be-ğin'er, *n.* **1.** One who is the first to start, or who leads the way, in anything; a founder; originator. **2.** Any one beginning a study, trade, or the like; a novice; tyro.

Our choir would scarcely be excused,
Even as a band of raw *beginners.* BYRON *Granta* st. 20.

be-gin'ning, 1 bı-gin'ıŋ; 2 be-ğin'ing, *n.* **1.** The starting-point in space, time, action, or being; commencement. Specifically, the epoch at which the universe came into existence.

In the *beginning* God created the heavens and the earth.
Gen. i, 1.
In the *beginning* was the word. *John* i, 1.

2. The first stage of an action or epoch; the first part; as, he made a good *beginning.* **3.** The source, origin, or first cause of anything; as, "I am . . . the *beginning,*" *Rev.* i, 8. **4.** [B-] In mystical philosophy, the first person in the Trinity: so used by Dionysius. JOHN COLET *Hierarchies of Dionysius* p. 39. [1869.] **be-gin'†; be-ginne'†.**

SYN.: commencement, foundation, inauguration, inception, initiation, opening, origin, outset, preface, prelude, rise, source, start, threshold. "The Latin *commencement* is more formal than the Saxon *beginning,* as the verb *commence* is more formal than *begin. Commencement* is for the most part restricted to some form of action, while *beginning* has no restriction, but may be applied to action, state, material, extent, enumeration, or to whatever else may be conceived of as having a first part, point, degree, etc. The letter A is at the *beginning* (not the *commencement*) of the alphabet. If we were to speak of the *commencement* of the Pacific Railroad, we should be understood to refer to the enterprise and its initiatory act; if we were to refer to the road-way we should say "Here is the *beginning* of the Pacific Railroad." In the great majority of cases *begin* and *beginning* are preferable to *commence* and *commencement.* An *origin* is the point from which something starts or sets out, often involving, and always suggesting causal connection; as, the *origin* of evil; the *origin* of a nation, government, or family. A *source* is that which furnishes a first and continuous supply; as, the *source* of a river; a *source* of knowledge; a *source* of inspiration; fertile land is a *source* (not an *origin*) of wealth. A *rise* is thought of as in an action; we say that a lake is the *source* of a certain river. Motley wrote of "The *Rise* of the Dutch Republic." Compare CAUSE.— ANT.: close, completion, conclusion, consummation, end, termination.

beg'ler-beg, 1 beg'lər-beg; 2 bĕğ'ler-bĕğ, *n.* [Turk.] The governor-general of a Turkish province, having under him the beys of several sanjaks. **bey'ler-bey†.— beg"ler-beg'lic,** *n.* [France.

Bègles, 1 bāgl; 2 bĕğl, **n.** A city in Gironde department.

beg'lic, *n.* [Turk.] **1.** Same as BEYLIK. **2.** A begler-beg.

Be-go'a-i, 1 bı-gō'ı-ai; 2 be-ğō'a-ı, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

be-god', 1 bı-gŏd'; 2 be-ğŏd', *v.* To deify.

beg'ohm, 1 beg'ōm; 2 bĕğ'ōm. *n. Elec.* One billion ohms, or one thousand megohms. [compounds; as, *wobegone.*

be-gone', *pp.* Encompassed; beset: obsolete except in some

be-gone', }
be-gon'ᴇ, } 1 bı-gōn'; 2 be-ğŏn', *interj.* Depart! away!

[*Begone,* I say, I will not to wedding with thee.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act iii, sc. 3.

Be-go'ni-a, 1 bı-gō'nı-ə; 2 be-ğō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of succulent tropical herbs or undershrubs of the family *Begoniaceæ* with inequilateral leaves, irregular unisexual pink to scarlet, yellow to white flowers, usually in axillary cymes, and 3-winged capsular fruit. The male flowers have usually 4 petals and numerous stamens; the female 5, sometimes 2, petals and 2 to 4 styles. Of over 400 known species indigenous to the tropics of both hemispheres, excepting Australia, perhaps 150 are in ornamental cultivation, their varieties numbering thousands.

Royal Begonia.

2. [b-] Any plant of this genus. The cultivated forms have been roughly divided into four groups: (1) the **fibrous-rooted or winter-flowering;** (2) the **semi-tuberous;** (3) the **tuberous** or **summer-flowering;** (4) the **ornamental-leaved, Royal,** or **rex.** [< Michel *Begon,* French promoter of botany.]

Be-go"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 bı-gō"nı-ā'sı-ı; 2 be-ğō"ni-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of herbs or succulent undershrubs of the order *Hypericales* — the begonia family — mostly tropical American, with erect stems, alternate oblique leaves, and axillary peduncles of unisexual, usually white or rose-colored flowers. It embraces 3 or 4 genera, mostly natives of hot countries, the type genus, *Begonia,* including most of the species. [< BEGONIA.]— **be-go"ni-a'ceous,** *a.*— **be-go'ni-ad,** *n.* Any plant of the begonia family.

be-gor'ra, 1 bı-gor'ə; 2 be-ğŏr'a, *interj.* [Ir.] By God; a minced oath.

Key 1: aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; azure; F. boṅ, dûne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fu͝ll, rule, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; o͝ll, bo͝y; ɛ = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; iṅk; ȝ = z; thin, this; F. boṅ, dûne; ʜ = loch.

be-got', 1 bi-got'; 2 be-ġŏt', *imp.* of BEGET, *v.*
be-got'ten, be-got'n, 1 bi-got'n; 2 be-ġŏt'n, *pp.* of BEGET, *v.*
be-grace', 1 bi-grēs'; 2 be-ġrāç', *v.* To address as "your grace," as in speaking to a duke.
be-grave'†, *vt.* **1.** To inter. **2.** To engrave.
be-grown', 1 bi-grōn'; 2 be-ġrōn', *a.* Covered with a growth.
be-grudge', 1 bi-gruj'; 2 be-ġrŭdġ', *vt.* [BE-GRUDGED'; BE-GRUDG'ING.] To envy one the possession of; grudge.
A gift that is *begrudged* is already recalled.
SCOTT *Talisman* ch. 14, p. 151. [C. & H. 1846.]
be-grutch'†. [uneasy.
be-grun'tle†, *vt.* To disturb; disquiet; make anxious or
be-grut'ten, 1 bi-grut'n; 2 be-ġrŭt'n, *a.* [Scot.] Having the face unsightly from weeping.
Beg Sehr, 1 beg sēr; 2 bĕġ ser. A mountain lake in Asia Minor; altitude, 3,700 ft.; 30 by 5 m. to 10 m.
beg'ster†, *n.* A beggar.
Beg-ta'shi, 1 beg-tä'shi; 2 bĕġ-tä'shī, *n. pl.* [Turk.] A religious order in Turkey, holding meetings in secret and using signs and passwords like Freemasons.
Be-gu'a-i, 1 bi-gū'ä-i; 2 be-ġū'a-ī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).
beg'uan, 1 beg'wun; 2 bĕġ'wän, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A bezoar formed in the intestines of an iguana.
be-guard'†, *vt.* To adorn; ornament.
be-guess', 1 bi-ges'; 2 be-ġĕs', *adv.* By guess.
Be-gu'i, 1 bi-gū'i; 2 be-ġū'ī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).
be-guile', 1 bi-gail'; 2 be-ġīl', *vt.* [BE-GUILED'; BE-GUIL'ING.] **1.** To mislead or get the better of by guile; deceive; delude; cheat.
Your fervid youth *beguiles* you. GEORGE ELIOT *Armgart* sc. 2.
2. To relieve the tedium of; cause to pass or to be done quickly and pleasantly; while away; as, music *beguiled* the time; he *beguiled* my journey with conversation. **3.** To draw as by guile; charm; divert; as, to *beguile* a fretful child with tales.
The continued signs of land diverted the attention of the crews, and insensibly *beguiled* them onward.
IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, p. 155. [G. P. P. 1861.]
4. To divert or drive away by or as by guile; charm away; as, to *beguile* sorrow or weariness. [< BE- + GUILE¹.] Syn.: see AMUSE; CHEAT; DECEIVE.— Prep.: to beguile one *of* his right *by* false pretense; to beguile a weary person or weary hours *with* song and jest.— **to beguile of**, to deprive of by guile; win from.
I did consent; And often did *beguile* her *of* her tears.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 3.
— **be-guile'**, *n.* [Scot.] Beguilement.— **be-guile'ful**, *a.*— **be-guile'ment**, *n.*— **be-guil'er**, *n.*— **be-guil'ing-ly**, *adv.*
Beg'uin, 1 beg'in *or* (*F.*) bĕ-gañ'; 2 bĕġ'in *or* (*F.*) bę-ġäñ', *n.* See BEGHARD. **Beg'uard‡.**
beg'uin-age, 1 beg'in-ij *or* (*F.*) bĕ'gī'nāzh'; 2 bĕġ'in-aġ *or* (*F.*) bę-ġī'-nāzh', *n.* A Beguine establishment or community, usually consisting of a church and detached cottages within a walled enclosure. Beguinages still exist in Belgium.
Beg'uine, 1 beg'in *or* (*F.*) bĕ'gīn'; 2 bĕġ'ēn *or* (*F.*) bę-ġēn', *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** One of a sisterhood, originating in the Low Countries (12th century), devoted to a religious life, but not bound by irrevocable vows. **Beg'-hinę‡.** **2.** Same as BEGHARD.
be'gum, 1 bi'gum; 2 bē'ġŭm, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Mohammedan princess, or woman of rank. **bee'gum‡.**
be-gun', 1 bi-gun'; 2 be-ġŭn', *imp.* & *pp.* of BEGIN, *v.*
be-gunk', 1 bi-gunk'; 2 be-ġŭnk', *vt.* [Scot.] To make a fool of; deceive; jilt.— **be-gunk'**, *n.* [Scot.] A practical joke; trick.
Be-gut'tæ, *n. pl.* The Beguines. [beholden.
be-had', 1 bi-had'; 2 be-hăd', *a.* [Scot.] Under obligation;
Be'halm, 1 bē'halm; 2 be'hlm, **Martin** (1459?–7/21507). A German navigator and cosmographer. **Be'hem‡; Boehm‡.**
be-half', 1 bi-haf'; 2 be-hăf', *n.* **1.** The interest, advantage, or defense (of any one): always preceded by *in*, *on*, or *upon*; as, to act or speak *in* one's *behalf*. Formerly, *on behalf of* meant in support or favor of, and *in behalf of* meant in the place or interest of; but in modern usage this distinction tends to disappear.
The wisdom and eloquence of Chatham were exerted in vain *in behalf* of American rights.
IRVING *Washington* vol. i, p. 389. [G. P. P. 1861.]
2†. Affair; matter. [ME. *behalve*, in phrase *on my behalve*, on my behalf, on my side; *on behalve* refers to two AS. phrases — *on healfe* and *be healfe*, both meaning 'on the side of,' < *on* (see ON), *be* (see BE-), + *healfe*, dat. of *healf*; see HALF.] **bi-halve'†.— in this or that behalf**, in respect of or regard to this or that matter.
Be-har', 1 bi-hūr'; 2 bē-här', *n.* A manufacturing city in Patna district, Behar and Orissa province, India.
be'har-ad, 1 bē'hur-ad; 2 bę'här-ăd, *n.* [Heb.] The molad of the year of creation, Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 11 P. M. Compare MOLAD.
Be-har' and O-ris'sa. A province in E. British India, comprising the former divisions of Behar, Orissa, and Chutia-Nagpur, and the Sambalpur district; 113,000 sq. m.; capital, Patna.
be-have', 1 bi-hēv'; 2 be-hāv', *v.* [BE-HAVED'; BE-HAV'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To conduct in any way with regard to deportment or duty; comport: with a reflexive pronoun; as, he *behaved* himself like a man: a general use. **2.** To conduct in a seemly, fitting, or proper manner; comport suitably: with a reflexive pronoun; as, *behave* yourself: applied primarily to children and the young. **3†.** To curb; govern.
II. *i.* **1.** To act, operate, or comport oneself, especially under particular conditions or circumstances: said of persons and things; as, the ship *behaved* well. **2.** [Colloq.] To conduct oneself well; observe propriety in personal conduct; as, will you *behave*? [< AS. *behabban*, surround, restrain, detain (also used reflexively, > its intr. meaning), < *be-*, BE-, + *habban*; see HAVE; cp. Goth. *gahaban sik*, abstain; G. *sich gehaben*, fare, behave, *ga-*, *ge-* having here the same force as the E. BE-.]
be-ha'vior, 1 bi-hēv'yər; 2 be-hāv'yor, *n.* **1.** Manner of conducting oneself, whether good or bad, especially in the external relations of life; also, personal conduct, or the course of action to or toward others.
Behavior is an expression of knowledge and taste and feeling, in combination. HAMERTON *Intellectual Life* p. 292. [R. BROS. 1875.]
2. Manner of action under given circumstances; as, the *behavior* of the yacht was excellent; the *behavior* of the chemicals was unexpected. **3.** [Archaic.] Good manners; external grace of deportment. **4†.** The representing or bearing of the character of another person. [< BEHAVE.] **be-ha'viour‡** [Usual form in England].
Syn.: action, bearing, breeding, carriage, conduct, demeanor, deportment, manner, manners. *Behavior* is our *action* in the presence of others; *conduct* rather implies personality and moral responsibility. *Carriage* expresses simply the manner of holding the body, especially in sitting or walking, as when it is said of a lady "she has a fine *carriage*." *Bearing* refers to the bodily expression of feeling or disposition; as, a haughty *bearing*; a noble *bearing*. *Demeanor* is the bodily expression, not only of feelings, but of moral states; as, a devout *demeanor*. *Breeding*, unless with some adverse limitation, denotes that *manner* and *conduct* which result from good birth and training. *Deportment* is *behavior* as related to a set of rules; as, the pupil's *deportment* was faultless. A person's *manner* may be that of a moment, or toward a single person; his *manners* are his habitual style of *behavior* toward or before others, especially in matters of etiquette and politeness; as, good *manners* are always pleasing.— Prep.: the behavior *of* the pastor *to* or *toward* his people, *on* or *upon* the streets, *before* the multitude, *or in* the church, *with* the godly, or *with* the worldly, was alike faultless.
— **during good behavior.** **1.** While conducting oneself conformably to law. **2.** So long as refraining from conduct that is either immoral or criminal; as, a judge holding office *during good behavior*.— **on one's good b.** **1.** Bound to conduct oneself properly. **2.** Subject to give account for misconduct; on probation.
be-ha'vior-ism, *n. Psychol.* The study of the individual based on objective analysis and personal behavior.
Beh"be-han', 1 bē"bə-hūn'; 2 bę"be-hän', *n.* A walled town in Khuzistan province, Persia. **Ba"ba-han'‡.**
be-head', **be-hed's**, } 1 bi-hed'; 2 be-hĕd', *vt.* **1.** To take the head from; execute by cutting off the head of. **2.** *Geol.* To cut off and capture by erosion an upper portion of (a watercourse): said of the encroachment of a stronger stream upon a weaker one. [< BE- + HEAD.]
— **be-head'er**, *n.* One who decapitates.
be-head'al, 1 bi-hed'əl; 2 be-hĕd'al, *n.* The act of beheading; execution by decapitation. **be-head'ing‡.**
be-held', 1 bi-held 2'; be-hĕld', *imp.* & *pp.* of BEHOLD, *v.*
Be'hem, *n.* See BEHAIM.
be-he'moth, 1 bi-hi'[or bī'hi-]məth; 2 bē-hē'[or bē'he-]mŏth, *n.* In the Bible, a colossal beast, probably a hippopotamus; hence, some typically large animal. [< Heb. *b'hemōth*, < Egypt. *p-ehe-mau*, water-ox.]
be'hen, 1 bi'hen; 2 bē'hĕn, *n.* One of various plants or their roots, as, (1) the **white behen** or the common bladder-campion (*Silene inflata*), or the root of *Centaurea behen;* (2) the **red b.** or sea-lavender (*Statice limonium*). [Seemingly cor. of Ar. *behmen*, kind of root.]
— **be'hen-oil"**, *n.* Same as BEN-OIL.
be-hen'ic, 1 bi-hen'ik; 2 be-hĕn'ic, *a. Chem.* Relating to or indicating a fatty acid ($C_{22}H_{44}O_2$) found in crystalline forms in ben-oil.
be"hen-ol'ic, 1 bi"hen-el'ik; 2 bē"hĕn-ŏl'ic, *a. Chem.* Relating to an unsaturated acid ($C_{22}H_{40}O_2$), obtained from behenic acid. [< BEHEN + -OL.]
Be-he'ra, 1 bē-hē'rə; 2 bę-hę'ra, *n.* A province in Lower Egypt; 932 sq. m.; capital, Damanhour.
Be-hes'ni, *n.* Same as BESNI.
be-hest', 1 bi-hest'; 2 be-hĕst', *n.* **1.** An authoritative request or requirement; injunction; order. **2†.** A solemn vow or promise. [ME. *behest*, < AS. *behæs*, command, < *be-*, BE-, + *hæs*, order, < *hātan*, to order.]
Syn.: command, commission, injunction, instruction, mandate, precept, requirement.
be-hight'†, *v.* **1.** To vow; promise; encourage; warrant. **2.** Improperly, to grant; command; name; invoke.
be-hind', 1 bi-haind'; 2 be-hīnd', *n.* **1.** [Eng. & Austral.] *Sport.* One who plays in a backward position, as a back in football or polo; also, the act of kicking or driving the ball over the goal-line of the opponents. **2.** [Vulgar.] The buttocks.
be-hind', *adv.* **1.** In the rear; after; as, to follow *behind*. **2.** Toward the rear; backward; as, to glance *behind*. **3.** At the rear; in a place departed from by some person or thing; as, the flood left ruin *behind*. **4.** Out of sight; not yet touched; in reserve; as, there is something more *behind*. **5.** In a state of lateness or remissness; in arrear, as to the discharge of one's duty or liabilities; behindhand; as, the season is *behind;* *behind* in one's rent. **6.** [Rare.] In time gone by; in the past.
be-hind', *prep.* **1.** At the back of; on the remote or other side of: opposed to *before;* as, *behind* the curtain; *behind* a wood; *behind* a person. **2.** Toward what is back of; as, to look *behind* oneself. **3.** In a position to give aid or make use of: often implying secret aid or influence; as, he has capital *behind* him.
It was not the famous needle-gun . . . which won the late Prussian victories, but the intelligence . . . of the Prussian soldier, the man *behind* the gun. MATHEWS *Words* p. 48. [S. C. & C. 1877.]
4. Remaining after the death or departure of.
But he, whose loss our tears deplore,
Has left *behind* him more than fame.
BRYANT *In Memory of William Leggett* st. 1.
5. Not so well advanced, as in knowledge; not up with; inferior to, in any sense; as, *behind* his class. [< AS. *behindan*, adv. and prep., behind, after, < *be-*, BE-, + *hindan*, adv., behind.] — **behind the times**, not up with or conversant with the thought and methods of the day; old-fashioned.— **b. time**, later than the appointed or proper time.
be-hind'hand", 1 bi-haind'hand'; 2 be-hīnd'hănd', *adv.* & *a.* **1.** Behind an appointed, appropriate, or reasonable time; late.
It is the trick of thinking to be either premature or *behindhand*.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* p. 357. [WON.]
2. Behind a proper stage of progress; backward; as, *behindhand* in work, study, etc. **3.** In arrears of payment, or having liabilities larger than assets; as, *behindhand* in meeting bills.
Be'hi-stun, 1 bē'hi-stūn; 2 bę'hi-stųn, *n.* [Per.] A mountain in Persian Kurdistan, made famous by the cuneiform inscriptions of Darius engraved on it in three languages, Persian, Babylonian, and so-called Median. The inscriptions were copied and partially deciphered by Rawlinson. Diodorus calls the mountain *Bagistanon*. *Bagha* is the Persian name for God, *stāna*, for place. **Bi'su-tun‡.**
be-hith'ert, *prep.* **1.** On this side of. **2.** Barring.
Behm, 1 bēm; 2 bęm, **Ernst** (1/41830–3/161884). A German geographer.
behn, *n.* Same as BEHEN.
Behn, 1 bēn; 2 bĕn, **Aphra** (*née* Johnson) (1640–4/161689). An English woman dramatist and novelist: *Oroonoko*.
be-hold', 1 bi-hōld'; 2 be-hōld', *v.* [BE-HELD'; BE-HOLD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To look at or upon; apprehend by the vision; observe; view; see clearly: originally, to watch, regard, or contemplate: *now almost entirely in the* above passive sense, to receive the resulting impression.
I *beheld* her there
Sea-dreaming in the moted air,
A siren lithe and debonair. ALDRICH *Pampina* st. 5.
2†. To hold; observe; keep.
II. *i.* **1.** To fix the eyes or attention on an object; observe something; look; see: used chiefly in the imperative, often merely to fix attention.
And, *behold*, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest. *Gen.* xxviii, 15.
2†. To feel bound; be beholden. [< AS. *behealdan*, hold, possess, guard, observe, see, < *be-*, BE-, + *healdan;* see HOLD, *v.*] **bi-holde'†.**
Syn.: contemplate, gaze, gaze at, gaze on or upon, look, look at, look on or upon, observe, regard, scan, see, survey, view. See LOOK.— Ant.: disregard, fail to see, ignore, miss, overlook.
be-hold'en, 1 bi-hōld'n; 2 be-hōld'n, *a.* Held under obligation; bound by some claim; indebted. [ME. *beholden*, bound by obligation (this sense in pp. only), pp. of *beholden*, < AS. *behealdan;* see BEHOLD.]
be-hold'er, 1 bi-hōld'ər; 2 be-hōld'er, *n.* One who beholds; an eye-witness; spectator; contemplator.
be-hold'ing, 1 bi-hōld'iŋ; 2 be-hōld'ing, *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] **1.** Indebted; beholden: a corrupt use. **2.** Attractive.— **be-hold'ing-ness‡**, *n.*
be-hold'ing. **I.** *n.* The act of looking upon something; also, that which is seen. **II†.** *pa.* Obliged; dependent.
be-hoof', 1 bi-hūf'; 2 be-hōōf', *n.* That which benefits or is to one's interest; advantage; use: confused with *behalf*, especially in the phrase *on* (or *in*) *behoof of*. [< AS. *behōf*, advantage, < *be-*, BE-, + *hōf*, pret. *of hebban;* see HEAVE.]
Syn.: see ADVANTAGE.
be-hoove', **be-hove'**, } 1 bi-hūv'; 2 be-hōōv', *v.* [BE-HOOVED'; BE-HOOV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be becoming to or needful or right for; be suited to or fitted for: used impersonally; as, it *behooves* officials to do their duty.
Now theirs was converse, such as it *behoves* Man to maintain.
COWPER *Conversation* l. 544.
2†. To affect, or relate to, the advantage of.
II. *i.* [Archaic.] To be needful, essential, suitable, or fit. [< AS. *behōfian*, need, be necessary, < *behōf;* see BEHOOF.] — **be-hoove'ful**, *a.* [Archaic.] Being for advantage or profit; expedient; fit. **be-hoov'a-bl(ęt‡; be-hove'ly†.— be-hov'a-bly†**, *adv.* Profitably; advisably.— **be-hov'ing-ly†**, *adv.* Usefully; appropriately.
be-hourd', 1 bi-hūrd'; 2 be-hųrd', *n.* [OF.] An indiscriminate tourney with lances and battle-axes.
beh'ree, 1 bē'ri; 2 bę'rē, *n.* [Hind.] The peregrine falcon.
Beh'rens, 1 bē'rens; 2 bę'rēns, **Bertha** (9/181848–1912). A German novelist, successor of Marlitt on the periodical *Gartenlaube;* pseudonym, "W. Heimburg."
Beh'ring, *n.* See BERING.
Beh'ring, 1 bē'riŋ; 2 bę'ring, **Emil Adolf von** (3/151854–1917). A German physician, discoverer of diphtheria antitoxin, and an authority on immunity.
beid"sel-sar', 1 bēd"sel-sär'; 2 będ"sĕl-sär', *n.* [Ar.] One of various plants of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), as *Calotropis procera* and *Ascleptas cornuti*, the juice of which is used for affections of the skin.
beige, 1 bēz; 2 bęzh. **I.** *a.* Wool-colored. **II.** *n.* A fabric of undyed, unbleached wool.
bel-gnet', 1 bē-nyē'; 2 bę-nyę', *n.* [F.] A fritter; frequently, one containing meat, eggs, vegetables, etc.
belld, *v.* & *n.* Same as BIELD.— **belld'y**, *a.*
beln, 1 bln; 2 bĕn, *v.* [Scot.] To make comfortable.
bein, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Well-to-do; comfortably off, as a farmer. **2.** *Comfortably furnished; cozy, as a house.*
A *bein* house to bide in, a chaise for to ride in.
HECTOR MACNEILL *Come Under my Plaidie* st. 3.
been‡.— beln, *adv.*— bein'ly, *adv.*— **bein'ness**, *n.*
be'ing, 1 bi'iŋ; 2 bē'ing, *ppr.* of BE, *v.* Existing; continuing to be.
This participle has a special modern use with passive forms of verbs to express progressive action; as, is, are, or was *being* built, expresses what is expressed also by is, are, or was *building*, *a-building*, or *in building*.
Richard Whately, George P. Marsh, Richard Grant White, and other critics have objected strenuously to the use of "*is being* built," "was *being* built," and kindred forms of English imperfects passive, as recent and unwarranted innovations; but Fitzedward Hall has shown conclusively that they are neither recent nor unwarranted, but have been used by the best writers for a century, and now have well-nigh universal literary sanction. He says:
Prior to the evolution of *is being built* and *was being built*, we possessed no discriminate equivalents of *ædificatur* and *ædificabatur; is built* and *was built*, by which they were rendered, corresponding exactly to *ædificatus est* and *ædificatus erat*.
Modern English, p. 350. app. [S. 1873.]
Is growing, *was growing*, indicate an activity from within; as, the tree *is growing* (from its own internal forces): *is being grown*, *was being grown*, the activity of some agent from without; as, the plant *is being grown* (by the gardener). So also, and strikingly, *is bleeding* (as from a wound), and *is being bled* (as by a surgeon).
be'ing, *n.* **1.** Anything that exists or is conceived as having existence: the widest of all categories, embracing *nature* and the *supernatural*, which see.
"This [*being*] applies to everything which exists in any way whether as *substance* or *accident*, whether *actually* or *potentially*, whether in the nature of things, or only in our notions; for even what we call *entia rationis*, or fictions of our minds, such as *hippo-centaur*, or *mountain of gold*, have a *being;* even *negation* or privation has an existence: nay, according to Aristotle, we can say that *nothing* has a *being*. In short, whenever we can use the substantive verb *is*, there must be some kind of *being*." K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 64. [SH. & CO. 1873.]
Thing, individual, person—ens, suppositum, hypostasis, as the scholastics have it—these are the three degrees in the dynamic evolution of *being*. W. S. LILLY *Right and Wrong* p. 103. [C. & H. 1890.]
Specifically: (1) Any concrete object or thing. (2) A human individual: *often used idealistically or in contempt;* as, he is a strange *being*.
There is an ideal feminine virtue and loveliness in the character and career of this exquisite *being* [Enone] of the Idean woods.
S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Troy* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 7. [S. 1888.]
(3) [B-] God: used often with qualifying words; as, the Divine *Being;* the Supreme *Being*. **2.** Existence as opposed to *non-existence*, especially as involving life or consciousness; physical and mental existence; as, to call men into *being;* "while I have any *being*"; he felt in the depths of his *being*. **3.** *Metaph.* Existence viewed as the fundamental quality of things; essence; entity; substance; as, the *being* of matter; "*in Him we live* and move and have our *being*." **4.** [Prov. Eng.] An abiding-place; a home.— **material being**, that which inheres in material bodies.— **potential b.**, see POTENTIAL.— **pure b.**, being apart from all attributes; being per se.— **quiddative b.**, a general essence considered as originating or producing the individuals of a kind

or class.— **be'ing-less,** *a.* Having no being; non-existent. — **be'ing-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of existing; entity.
We do not err as to that the being is, but as to what it is. We do not err as to its *beingness* or entity, but as to its relations.
PORTER *Human Intellect* prelim., § 48, p. 65. [a. 1868.]

be'ing, *adv.* [Colloq. or Obs.] It being the case that; since; inasmuch as; as, *being* you are sick, we will not go.

bel'ra¹, 1 bal'rə; 2 bl'ra, *n.* [Afr.] A small antelope (*Dorcatragus megalotis*), of the Somali country.

Be'l-ra², 1 bĕ'l-rə; 2 bę'l-rä, *n.* **1.** A province of Portugal; 9,208 sq. m. **2.** A seaport town and railroad terminus of Portuguese East Africa. [Pg., bar.]

Bel'ram, *n.* Same as BAIRAM.

Bel-rut', 1 bĕ-rūt'; 2 bę-rut', *n.* **1.** An Asiatic city, capital of Great Lebanon State; captured by British and French troops, Oct. 7, 1918. **Bĕ-ry-tos't** [Gr.]; **Bey'routt.**

bel'sa, 1 bal'sə; 2 bl'sa, *n.* An antelope (*Oryx beisa*) of North Africa. Its horns seen in profile appear as one: perhaps the basis of the ancient fable of the unicorn. **bl'sa†.**

bel'sancet, *n.* Obeisance. **bey'saunce†.**

Bels'sel, 1 bal'sel; 2 bl'sĕl, **Johann Conrad** (1690-7/11 1768). A German American Dunker; founded sect of Seventh-day Dunkers.

Belt, 1 balt; 2 blt, **Alfred** (1853-7/11 1906). [cier and South-African mine-owner. A British finan-

Belth, 1 blth; 2 bĕth, *n.* A town in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Be'ja, 1 bĕ'ʒə; 2 bę'zhä, *n.* **1.** A district in Alemtejo province, Portugal; 4,197 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **3.** A group of Hamitic pastoral tribes dwelling between the Red Sea and the Nile. See AFRICAN.

be-jade'†, *vt.* **1.** To weary. **2.** To make a jade of.

be'jan, 1 bĭ'jən; 2 bĕ'jän, *n.* [Scot.] Yellow-beak or fledgling: a name for a freshman at the universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen. [< F. *béjaune,* < *bec,* BEAK, + *jaune,* < L. *galbus,* yellow.] **be'jant†; be'jeant†.**

be-jape'†, *vt.* To make game of; jape; deceive.

Be"ja-poor', *n.* Same as BIJAPUR.

Be-jar', 1 bĕ-här'; 2 bę-här', *n.* A town in S. E. Salamanca [province, Spain.

be-ju'co, 1 bĕ-hū'ko; 2 bę-hu'co, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** One of various tropical American climbing plants; especially, *Hippocratea scandens,* of the hippocratea family, of the West Indies. **2.** [P. I.] Same as RATTAN.

Bek'a-a, El, 1 el bek'ı-ə; 2 ĕl bĕk'a-a. See CŒLE-SYRIA.

be'kah, 1 bĭ'kə; 2 bĕ'kä, *n.* [Heb.] A weight. See WEIGHT.

Beke, 1 bĭk; 2 bēk, **Charles Tilstone** (10/10 1800-7/11 1874). An English explorer and writer; *On the Sources of the Nile.*

be-ken'†, *vt.* To commit to the care of; deliver.

be'ker, 1 bĕ'kər; 2 bę'ker, *n.* [D.] A jug. Compare BEAKER.

Bé-kés', 1 bē-kesh'; 2 bę-kĕsh', *n.* **1.** A county in Hungary. **2.** Its county-seat. **Bé"kés-var'†.**

Bé"kés-Csa'ba, 1 -che'bə; 2 -cha'bą, *n.* A town in Hungary.

Bek'ker, 1 bek'ər; 2 bĕk'er, *n.* **1. Balthazar** (3/11 1634-6/11 1698), a Dutch rationalistic divine. **2. Elizabeth** (7/11 1738-11/11 1804), a Dutch poet and novelist who married Adrian Wolff. **3. Immanuel** (5/11 1785-6/11 1871), a German philologist.

bek'ko-ware", 1 bek'o-wär"; 2 bĕk'o-wâr", *n. Ceram.* A pottery of Chinese origin, veined with green, yellow, and brown, or imitating tortoise-shell. [< Jap. *bekko,* tortoise-shell, + WARE.]

be-knot'ted-ness, 1 bı-not'ed-nes; 2 be-nŏt'ĕd-nĕs, *n. Math.* In the geometry of position, the order of complication of a knot in a curve.

be-know'†, *vt.* To recognize; confess.— **be-known',** *a.* Known; familiar.

bel¹, *n.* Same as BAEL. **be'la†.**

Bel², 1 bel; 2 bĕl, *n.* The supreme god, or one of the chief gods, of the Babylonians (*Isa.* xlvi): Chaldaic form of *Baal,* and believed by some to be identical with him. **Be'lus†.**
Bel is identified with Zeus by Herodotus, and believed by Rawlinson to have been different from the Syrian Baal, and as Bel-Merodach connected with the planet Jupiter, with which, in the astral mythology, the productive power of nature is associated. The name *Bel,* like the equivalent Hebrew "Ba'al," was also used in the sense of "lord" or "owner."
It is not the *Bel* of Nippur whose name appears in the Bible. . . . On account of the rise and supremacy of the city of Babylon under Hammurabi (2250 B. C.), Marduk (Merodach), the god of that city, was invested with the prerogatives and even with the name of *Bel,* so that in the comparatively modern Old Testament times *Bel* stands for 'Merodach' and for him only. J. F. MCCURDY in *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* ii, p. 31. [r. & w. '08.]
— **Bel and the Dragon,** an Apocryphal book of the Old Testament, added to the Book of Daniel: approved by the Council of Trent.

bel³, *n.* [Hind.] Same as BENGAL QUINCE. **bel'-fruit"†.**

Bel⁴, Bel'la, *n.* Diminutives of ISABEL.

B. E. L., *abbr.* Bachelor of English Literature.

Bel., Belg., *abbr.* Belgian; Belgic; Belgium.

be'la¹, 1 bĭ'lə; 2 bĕ'la, *n.* [Hind.] The Arabian jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*).

Be'la², 1 bĭ'lə; 2 bĕ'la, *n. Bib.* **1.** Eldest son of Benjamin (1700 B. C.?). **2.** A king of Edom (1600 B. C.?). **3.** Zoar. [Heb., a swallowing up.]

be-la'bor, 1 bı-lē'bər; 2 be-lā'bor, *vt.* **1.** To beat soundly; assail with or as with blows; thrash. **2.** To toil over; work at. [< BE- + LABOR, *v.*] **be-la'bour†.**
Syn.: see BEAT.

be-la'bord, *pp.* Belabored. S. S.

be-la'bor-ous, 1 bı-lē'bər-us; 2 be-lā'bor-ŭs, *a.* Given to belaboring.

bel"ac-coil'†, *n.* Welcome. **bel"ac-coyle'†.**

be-lace', 1 bı-lēs'; 2 be-lāc', *vt.* **1.** To bedeck with lace. **2†.** To flog. **3†.** To stripe.

be-lack'†, *vt.* To depreciate.

Be'lah, 1 bĭ'lə; 2 bĕ'la, *n. Bib. Gen.* xlvi, 21.

Be-lai'a, 1 bĕ-lai'ə; 2 bę-lī'a, *n.* A river in Orenburg, Russia; length, 550 m. to Kama river.

Be'la-ites, 1 bĭ'lə-aits; 2 bĕ'la-its, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 38.

be"lam-can'da, 1 bĭ'lam-kan'də; 2 bĕ'lam-cän'da, *n. Bot.* The blackberry-lily (*Pardanthus* or *Belamcanda chinensis*).

bel'a-mour†, *n.* **1.** A loved one of either sex. **2.** A glance of love. **3.** An unidentified flower mentioned by Spenser.

bel'a-myt, *n.* Fair friend: a form of address.

bel'an-der, *n.* Same as BILANDER.

be-lap'†, *vt.* To clasp; surround.

be'lar, 1 bĭ'lər; 2 bĕ'lar, *n.* [Austral.] A large tree (*Casuarina glauca*) widely distributed through Australia, and yielding a hard and durable wood. Known also as **beal, beela, belah,** and **billa,** and by the colonists, **bull-oak.**

Be-la'ri, *n.* Same as BELLARY.

Be-la'ri-us, 1 bı-lē'rı-us; 2 be-lā'rı-ŭs, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline,* a noble and soldier, who was banished by Cymbeline, and in revenge stole Cymbeline's two sons.

Be-las'co, 1 bı-las'ko; 2 be-lās'co, **David** (7/11 1859-). An American playwright and theatrical manager.

Be"las-poor', *n.* Same as BILASPUR.

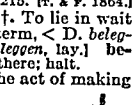
be-late', 1 bı-lēt'; 2 be-lāt', *vt.* [BE-LAT'ED; BE-LAT'-ING.] To delay past the proper hour, especially at night; benight; chiefly in past participle, *belated.*
Fly, brother, fly! more high, more high! Or we shall be *belated.*
COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner* pt. vi, st. 6.

be-lat'ed-ness†, *n.* Slowness; backwardness.

be-law'give"†, *vt.* To give a law to.

be-lay', 1 bı-lē'; 2 be-lā', *vt.* [BE-LAYED' or BE-LAID', BE-LAYD⁵; BE-LAY'ING.] **1.** To make fast, as a rope, by winding round a cleat, belaying-pin, etc.: applied chiefly to running-gear.
And turning it several times round the stone, securely *belayed* it. MAYNE REID *Cliff Climbers* p. 215. [r. & r. 1864.]
2. To encircle; surround; obstruct. **3†.** To lie in wait for. [< BE- + LAY; *belay,* as a naut. term, < D. *beleggen,* orig. cover, overlay, < *be-* (BE-) + *leggen,* lay.] **be-lage'†.— belay that; belay there,** stop there; halt.

be-lay'ing, 1 bı-lē'ıŋ; 2 be-lā'ing, *n.* The act of making fast a rope to a cleat, belaying-pin, etc.
See BELAY.— **be-lay'ing-bitt",** *n.* A bitt to which a rope may be belayed.— **b.-pin,** *n.* A movable pin to which the slack of running-gear may be made fast.


Belaying-pins in a Fife-rail.

Bel-bels', 1 bel-bĕs'; 2 bĕl-bęs', *n.* A town in Charkieh province, Lower Egypt. **Babastis Agriat** [Ancient]; **Bel-beys't.**

belch, 1 belch; 2 bĕlch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To eject or throw out violently; give vent to; vomit; as, to *belch* flames.
A squat round Tower . . . threw open a vast valve at the top, and *belched* forth a volume of amber smoke. ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* p. 23. [o. & co. 1877.]
2. To eject (wind) noisily from the stomach; eructate.
II. *i.* **1.** To eructate noisily or unpleasantly; hence, formerly, to speak violently or disagreeably. **2.** To issue forcibly from within, as flame from a furnace. [< AS. *bealcan.*] **belk†.— belch'er,** *n.*

belch, *n.* **1.** An eructation. **2.** [Slang.] Poor beer: causing eructation.

bel'cher, 1 bel'chər; 2 bĕl'cher, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A blue neckcloth marked with white spots dotted blue; also, any neck-scarf of garish color: named after Jim *Belcher,* an English pugilist. **2.** A tapering shank ring with full round top and stone held in claws; sometimes enameled, as was the fashion from 1850 to 1870.

Bel'cher, Sir Edward (1799-3/11 1877). An English Arctic explorer and circumnavigator.

bel'cher-town, 1 bel'shər-taun; 2 bĕl'cher-town, *n.* A village in Hampshire county, Mass.

bel'child", *n.* A grandchild.

Bel-chi'te, 1 bel-chī'tē; 2 bĕl-chī'tę, *n.* A town in Saragossa province, Spain, where the French defeated the Spanish, June 18, 1809.

belcht, *pp.* Belched. S. S.

beld, 1 beld; 2 bĕld, *a.* [Scot.] Bald.

bel'dam, } 1 bel'dam, -dēm; 2 bĕl'dăm, -dām, *n.* **1.** An
bel'dame, } old woman, especially when ugly or malicious; a hag.
The *beldame* shook her palsied head, As she perused my palm.
COWPER *Trans. from Horace* bk. i, satire ix, l. 66.
2†. A grandmother. **3†.** Fair lady or dame: the original sense. [ME. *beldame,* < *bel-,* grand (< F. *bel,* < L. *bellus,* fair), + *dame;* see DAME.] — **bel'dam-shipt,** *n.*

bel-dar', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as BILDAR.

bel'der, 1 bel'dər; 2 bĕl'der. [Dial., Eng. & Ir.] **I.** *vi.* **1.** To scream, yell, or shout, as children. **2.** To call; bellow: said of cattle. **II.** *n.* A loud noise or din.

Bel'ding, 1 bel'dıŋ; 2 bĕl'ding, *n.* A manufacturing city in Ionia county, Mich.

bel-du'que, 1 bel-dū'kē; 2 bĕl-dụ'kę, *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] A narrow-bladed knife worn in a sheath.

Be'le, 1 bē'lə; 2 bę'le, *n. Ice. Sagas.* The son of Skate, king of Sogn; father of Ingeborg, the heroine of the *Frithiof Saga,* and of the two kings Helge and Halfdan.

be-lea'gerd, *pp.* Beleaguered. PHIL. SOC.

be-lea'guer, } 1 bı-lī'gər; 2 be-lē'gęr, *vt.* To surround
be-lea'gerᵀ, } or shut in with an armed force; besiege; as, to *beleaguer* a city. [< D. *belegeren,* besiege, < *be-* (= BE-) + *leger,* = LAIR¹, *n.*] Syn.: beset, besiege, blockade, encompass, environ, invest, lay siege to, shut in, surround. See ATTACK.— Ant.: defend, garrison, guard, make peace with, raise the siege of, relieve, repel, retire from.— **be-lea'guer-er,** *n.*— **be-lea'guer-ment,** *n.*

be-leg', 1 bı-leg'; 2 be-lĕg', *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A siege.— **be-le'-ger,** *vt.* [S.-Afr. D.] To beleaguer.

Be-lem', 1 bĕ-lem'; 2 bę-lĕm', or **Pa-ra',** 1 pə-rä'; 2 pä-rä', *n.* A city, capital of Para state, Brazil.

bel'em-nite, 1 bel'em-nait *or* bı-lem'nait; 2 bĕl'ĕm-nīt *or* be-lĕm'nīt, *n.* **1.** The pointed cylindrical fossil internal shell of a belemnitoid cuttlefish; a thunderstone. **2.** A belemnitoid cuttlefish. [< Gr. *belemnon* (for *belos*), dart, < *ballō,* throw.] — **bel"em-nit'ic,** *a.*— **bel'em-noid,** *a.* Resembling a belemnite.

Bel"em-nit'i-dæ, 1 bel'em-nit'ı-dī; 2 bĕl'ĕm-nīt'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Mesozoic family of phragmophorous cuttlefishes, variously limited, but always having an internal shell with a large rostrum and a well-developed straight phragmocone. **Bel"em-ni'tes,** *n.* (t. g.)— **be-lem'ni-tid,** *n.*— **be-lem'ni-toid,** *a.* & *n.*

Bel"em-noi'de-a, 1 bel'em-noi'dı-ə; 2 bĕl"ĕm-nōi'de-a, *n. pl.* A suborder of dibranchiate cephalopods, including the belemnitoid cuttlefishes. [< Gr. *belemnon,* dart, + *eidos,* form.]

Bel'e-mus, 1 bel'ı-mus; 2 bĕl'e-mŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ii, 16.

Bel'e-nus, *n.* Same as BELINUS.

be-ler'ic, *n.* Same as BELLERIC.

bel"es-prit', 1 bel'-es-prī'; 2 bĕl'-ĕs-prī', *n.* [BEAUX'-ESPRITS', 1 bōz'-es-prī'; 2 bōz'-ĕs-prī', *pl.*] [F.] A clever and versatile talker or writer; wit.

bel é"tage', 1 bel ē'täzh'; 2 bĕl ę'täzh'. [F.] Literally, fine story; in architecture, the principal story of a house.

be-let'ter, 1 bı-let'ər; 2 be-lĕt'er, *vt.* **1.** To add the letters indicating titles to; as, *beletter*ed with A.M., D.D., or F.R.S. **2†.** To write letters to.

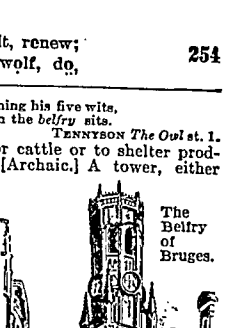
be-leve'†, *n.* Belief; creed. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 3,456.

Bel'fast, 1 bel'fast; 2 bĕl'fâst, *n.* **1.** A commercial and manufacturing city, county-seat of Antrim, Ireland; famous ship-building center. **2.** A seaport city, county-seat of Waldo county, Me. **3.** A borough in Villiers county, Victoria, Australia. **4.** A village in Allegany county, N. Y.

Bel"fort', 1 bel'fōr'; 2 bĕl'fōr', *n.* **1.** A department in E. France; 235 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an important fortified town; besieged by the Germans, 1870-1871.

bel'fried, 1 bel'frıd; 2 bĕl'frid, *a.* Having a belfry or belfries.

bel'fry, 1 bel'frı; 2 bĕl'fry, *n.* [-FRIES, 1 -frız; 2 -friş, *pl.*] **1.** A tower, either detached or on a building, for supporting and sheltering a bell; also, that part of the tower in which the bell is hung, or the framework that sustains the bell, as on shipboard: called, especially when detached, **bell-tower** or **campanile.**
Alone and warming his five wits,
The white owl in the *belfry* sits.
TENNYSON *The Owl* st. 1.
2. [Local, Eng.] A shed for cattle or to shelter produce or implements. **3.** [Archaic.] A tower, either movable or stationary, used as a watch-tower to overlook a fortification, or as a place from which to hurl missiles, as in a siege. [Corrupted < ME. *berfray, berfrey,* watch-tower, < OF. *berfroit, berfreit, belefreit,* < LL. *berfredus, belfredus,* < MHG. *bercfrit, berfrit,* < *berc-,* for *berg-,* < *bergen,* protect, + *frit,* for *vride,* place fenced in, place of security.]


The Belfry of Bruges.

Bel'gæ, 1 bel'jī; 2 bĕl'gę, *n. pl.* A tribe of northern Gallia, between the Seine and Rhine, found also in southeast Britain: name given by Cæsar.

Bel'ga-i, 1 bel'gı-aı; 2 bĕl'-gą-ı, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

bel'gard†, *n.* A kind look.

Bel-gaum', 1 bel-gaum'; 2 bĕl-goum', *n.* **1.** A district in southern Bombay, British India; 4,656 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Bel-gam'†.**

Bel'gel's dis-ease'. Trichorrhexis nodosa.

Bel'gi-an, 1 bel'jı-ən; 2 bĕl'ǧi-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Belgium or its people, composed of two stocks, the Latin Walloons, partly speaking French, and the Teutonic Flemish, speaking chiefly Flemish. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Belgium.

Bel'gi-an Kon'go. A country in West Africa; 909,654 sq. m.; under the control of Belgium.

Bel'gic, 1 bel'jık; 2 bĕl'ǧic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Belgæ. **2.** Belgian. **II.** *n.* A Netherlander or Low German.

Bel'gi-um, 1 bel'jı-um; 2 bĕl'ǧi-ŭm, *n.* A kingdom in N. W. Europe; 11,373 sq. m.; capital, Brussels; neutrality violated by Germany Aug. 4, 1914.

Bel"go-rod', 1 bel'go-rōd'; 2 bĕl'go-rōd', *n.* A town in the Ukraine. [Rus., white town.]

Bel-grade', 1 bel-grēd'; 2 bĕl-grād', *n.* An ancient fortress and city, the capital of Serbia, where Serbian independence was proclaimed Aug. 22, 1878; taken by Austrians, Dec. 2, retaken by Serbians, Dec. 14, 1914; by Austrians, Oct. 9, 1915; by Serbians, Nov. 3, 1918. [Serb., a white town.]

Bel-gram', 1 bel-grām'; 2 bĕl-grām', *n.* Same as BILGRAM.

Bel'grave, 1 bel'grēv; 2 bĕl'grāv, *n.* A parish in Leicestershire, England.

Bel-gra'vi-a, 1 bel-grē'vı-ə; 2 bĕl-grā'vi-a, *n.* A district of London lying north of Pimlico, south of Hyde Park, east of Sloane street, and west of Grosvenor place. It contains Belgrave square, whence the name.

Bel-gra'vi-an, 1 bel-grē'vı-ən; 2 bĕl-grā'vi-an. [Eng.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Belgravia, London; hence, fashionable; aristocratic. **II.** *n.* A resident of Belgravia; hence, a member of fashionable society.

Bel'i, *n.* Same as BELINUS.

Be'li-al, 1 bĭ'lı-əl *or* bil'yal; 2 bē'li-al *or* bēl'yal, *n.* The ancient Hebrew personification of recklessness or lawlessness; the devil; also, any fiend: used by Milton as the name of one of the fallen angels.
On the other side up-rose
Belial, in act more graceful than humane.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 109.
The word was not originally a proper name, but generally connected with *man, son, daughter,* etc. Hence a "son of Belial" is a depraved or lawless person. [LL., < Gr. *Belial,* < Heb. *b'liya'al,* lit. wickedness, < *b'lī,* without, + *ya'al,* profit.] — **Be"li-al'ic,** *a.*

be-lie'†, 1 bı-laı'; 2 be-lī', *vt.* [BE-LIED'; BE-LY'ING.] **1.** To represent falsely; misrepresent; contradict; as, to *belie* the facts, or one's feelings, professions, etc.
Poor Prue's brave looks sadly *belied* her irresolute, coward heart.
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* ch. 16, p. 261. [o. & co. 1874.]
2. To fall short of or fail to be worthy of; disappoint; as, to *belie* expectations. **3.** To speak falsely concerning; traduce.
O, on my soul, my cousin is *belied!*
SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado about Nothing* act iv, sc. 1.
4†. To give the lie to; accuse of falsehood. **5†.** To counterfeit; mimic. [ME. *bilien, biligen,* < *be-* (see BE-) + *lien, ligen,* < AS. *leōgan;* see LIE, falsify.]

be-lief', 1 bı-lif'; 2 be-lēf', *n.* **1.** A conviction or assurance of the truth or actuality of anything on other grounds than clear perception or indisputable argument: acceptance as true by reason of sentiment or rational conviction rather than positive knowledge. Belief is, however, held by most psychologists to be an essential element, or aspect, of all knowledge. In Early English *belief* was the equivalent of what is now commonly called *faith;* but in Middle and Modern English it has been confined mainly to the purely intellectual process, excluding the moral element of trust or confidence embraced in *faith. Faith* in Christ is *belief* in Christ, combined with *trust* in Him. Compare FAITH.
Belief, in the generic sense now contemplated, includes every degree of conviction from the feeblest to the strongest.
E. J. HAMILTON *Human Mind* ch. 15, p. 101. [c. & BROS. 1883.]
By rational *belief,* then, we mean the acceptance of any thing on grounds which, while they render it probable, do not strictly compel its admission.
B. P. BOWNE *Studies in Theism* p. 61. [r. & N. 1879.]
Belief is the word specially selected for affirmation or denial which is predominantly referable to practical or sentimental motives.
G. F. STOUT *Analytical Psychology,* vol. i, p. 97. [SON. & co. 1896.]
2. Mental assent to or acceptance of anything as fact or truth on the ground of testimony or authority; intellectual, historical, or traditional faith; as, *belief* in history.
Belief is purely intellectual. Faith is properly spiritual.
NEWMAN *Phases of Faith* ch. 8, p. 173. [rn. & co. 1865.]
3. *Theol.* (1) Assurance of the truths of religion on the ground of the divine testimony; religious faith.
All the great ages have been ages of *belief.*
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Worship* p. 171. [H. M. & co. 1888.]
(2) Faith as opposed to skepticism; especially, acceptance of the divine order and beneficence in the world and in human history.
If he [Browning] had a message, it was a message of *belief.*
A. LANG in *Contemporary Review* July, 1891, p. 80

4. That which is believed; especially, a tenet or body of tenets advocated by any person or class of persons; doctrine; creed.

The *beliefs* of religion, or the things held true with conviction, may be made reasonable, in the sense of being intellectually acceptable. G. T. Ladd *Philos. of Religion* vol. i, p. 492. [s. '05.]

5. One's practical theory of conduct and life; as, "a man's *belief* is his *by-live*." 6. That which is accepted on other than demonstrated evidence, especially on insufficient evidence; opinion; as, it is a mere *belief;* my *belief* is that the man is innocent. 7. [B-] [Archaic.] The Apostles' Creed. [ME. *belēve*, for and beside *ilēve*, < AS. *geleāfa*, belief, < *gelēfan;* see BELIEVE.]

Syn.: admission, assent, assurance, avowal, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, creed, faith, opinion, reliance, trust. See ASSURANCE; DOCTRINE; FAITH; FANCY; IDEA. Compare ASSENT; AVOW. — Ant.: denial, disavowal, disbelief, dissent, distrust, doubt, misgiving, rejection, unbelief. — Prep.: belief *in* doctrines; belief *upon* testimony; *of* the story.

—**ultimate belief,** a truth intuitively perceptible, the acceptance of which is not dependent on any process of ratiocination.— **be-lief'ful,** *a.* [Archaic or Obs.] Full of belief; believing.— **be-lief'ful-ness,** *n.* The quality of being full of belief.— **be-lief'less,** *a.* Without belief.

be-lieve',) 1 bi-liv'; 2 be-lēv'; *v.* [BE-LIEVED', 'BE-
be-liev'e,) LIEVD'; BE-LIEV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To accept as true on the testimony or authority of others; receive by faith, as distinguished from the knowledge reached by direct or personal observation; as, to *believe* the Bible; to *believe* the rumor of war.

Nothing is too absurd to be *believed* by a populace which has not breakfasted, and which does not know how it is to dine. Macaulay *Essays, Barere's Memoirs* p. 647. [A. 1880.]

2. To accept as true on the evidence of impression, sentiment, or rational conviction; be convinced of; have confidence in; as, to *believe* the inductions of science or the deductions of logic. 3. To credit with veracity; accept the word of; think trustworthy: said of persons; as, I *believe* you.

II. *i.* **1.** To exercise belief; have an assured persuasion, as of the existence or truth of anything: often with *in;* as, "Lord, I *believe*"; do you *believe in* ghosts?

I *believe* fully, enthusiastically, without break, pause, or aberration, *in* the divinity of Christ.
H. W. Beecher *Doctrinal Beliefs, Faith in Christ* p. 17. [r. & w.]

2. To have faith or confidence in the strength, truth, or integrity of any one or anything; trust: originally with *on*, now also with *in;* as, I *believe on* the Lord Jesus Christ; he *believes in* me implicitly. 3. To be of opinion; think; suppose; as, I *believe* so; he is, I *believe*, in the house. [ME. *beleven* (with BE-, for AS. *ge-*), < AS. *gelīfan, gelēfan* (= Goth. *galaubjan*), believe, < *ge-* (see Y-) + *lyfan, lēfan,* < *leōf;* see LIEF.]

Syn.: compare synonyms for FAITH.

—**be-lier"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **be-liev'a-bl(e**[F], *a.* That may or can be believed.— **be-liev'a-bl(e-ness**[F], *n.*— **be-liev'ing,** *pa.* Having faith.— **be-liev'ing,** *n.* The act of belief or acceptance as true; as, seeing is *believing.*— **be-liev'ing-ly,** *adv.* With belief.

be-liev'er, 1 bi-liv'ər; 2 be-lēv'er, *n.* **1.** One who believes; one who gives credence upon what seems to him reasonable probability; as, a *believer* of the Bible; a *believer* in the nebular hypothesis. 2. An adherent of some particular religious faith; specifically, a Christian; in the mouths of Mohammedans, a Mohammedan.

On either side, with ready hearts and hands,
His chosen guard of bold *Believers* stands.
Moore *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. i, st. 2.

3. In the primitive church, any baptized person not in orders, as distinguished from a catechumen.

be-like', 1 bi-laik'; 2 be-lik', *adv.* Very likely; perhaps; probably. [< *be-*, for BY, + LIKE.]

Be-lī'li, 1 bi-lī'li; 2 be-lī'li, *n.* A deity of the Babylonian pantheon, worshiped as sister of Tammuz and a goddess of the nether world.

Be-lin'da, 1 bi-lin'də; 2 be-lin'də, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. 2. In Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, Arabella Fermor, the heroine, who resented the loss of a lock of her hair surreptitiously cut off by Lord William Petre. 3. The heroine of Maria Edgeworth's novel *Belinda.* [It. *fem.*, serpent.]

be-linked'ness, 1 bi-liŋkt'nes; 2 be-liŋkt'nĕs, *n. Math.* The order of complication in a knotted chain. [< BE- + LINK, *v.*]

Bel"i-nu'ri-dæ, 1 bel'i-niū'ri-dī; 2 bĕl'i-nū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A Carboniferous family of xiphisurans with a body like a king-crab's and abdominal segments distinct. **Bel"i-nu'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *belos,* dart, + *oura,* tail.]— **bel"i-nu'rid,** *n.*— **bel"i-nu'roid,** *a.*

Bel'i-nus, 1 bel'i-nus; 2 bĕl'i-nūs, *n. Celt. Myth.* A Gallic sun-god and mythical king of Britain. **Bel'e-nust;** **Bel'it.**

Be'lisi, 1 bi'lis; 2 bē'lis, *n. Bot.* Same as CUNNINGHAMIA. [< Gr. *belos,* dart.]

Be'lisi, 1 bi'lis; 2 bē'lis, *n.* [BEL'I-DES, 1 bel'i-diz; 2 bĕl'i-dēs, *pl.*] A Danaid; a granddaughter or descendant of Belus.

Bel"i-sa'ma, 1 bel'i-sā'mə; 2 bĕl'i-sā'ma, *n.* Among the Gauls, a female deity presiding over a river. [< Gaul, *belo,* bright, < *-sama,* similar to, resembling flashing lights.]

Bel"i-sa'ri-us, 1 bel'i-sē'ri-us; 2 bĕl'i-sā'ri-ŭs, *n.* A Byzantine general (505?–565), born in Illyria; he defeated the Persians, Vandals, etc. [Slav. *masc.*, white prince.]

Be"lise', 1 bē"liz'; 2 bę"lis', *n.* In Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes,* a sentimental bluestocking who believes that all men are in love with her.

Be-lit', 1 bē-lit'; 2 bę-lit', *n. Babylon. Myth.* The consort of Bel, probably the same as Ishtar or Astarte. **Bel'tis‡.**

His consort was the Sumerian goddess Nin-harsag, the 'Lady of the Mountain' (Semitic *Belit*), and his temple was E-kur, 'Mountain-House.' Geo. W. Gilmore in *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* i. p. 410. [r. & w. '08.]

be-lit'tle,) 1 bi-lit'l; 2 be-lit'l, *vt.* [-TLED, -TLD'; -TLING.] To detract from the size or value of;
be-lit'tle,) disparage; depreciate; cause to appear small or less; dwarf; rarely, to make small.

Belittle . . . as the more critical writers of America, like all those of Great Britain, *feel* no need of it, the sooner it is abandoned to the incurably vulgar, the better.
Fitzedward Hall *False Philology* p. 105, note. [s. 1872.]

Syn.: see DISPARAGE.— **be-lit'tle-ment,** *n.*

be-live', 1 bi-laiv'; 2 be-liv', *adv.* [Scot.] **1.** Soon; anon. 2. Quickly; eagerly. **be-lyve'‡.**

Be-lize', 1 bē-liz'; 2 bă-liz', *n.* **1.** A river in Central America; length, 300 m. to the Gulf of Mexico. 2. A seaport town; capital of British Honduras.

belk†, *vi.* **1.** *To boil; throb.* **2.** *To belch.*

Bel'knap, 1 bel'nap; 2 bĕl'năp, *n.* **1. Jeremy** (6/1744–2/11789), an American historian; *History of New Hampshire.* 2. A county in New Hampshire; 410 sq. m.; county-seat, Laconia.

Bel'knap Moun'tain. A mountain in Utah; 12,200 ft. high.

bell[2],) 1 bel; 2 bĕl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a bell on. **2.** To
bel[2],) give the form of a bell to; as, the tube was *belled.*

II. *i.* **1.** To blossom; be in bell, as hops. **2.** [Rare.] To use a diving-bell.

—**Bell-the-Cat,** *n. Scot. Hist.* Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus: so called on account of his declaration to Lord Grey that he would "bell the cat," when the removal of Cochrane, the favorite of James III., was determined on in 1482.— **to bell the cat,** to plan or perform a bold or rash act: in reference to the mice in Æsop's fable, that for self-protection resolved to put a bell around the cat's neck, but dared not do it.

bell[2], *vi.* [Scot.] To bubble.

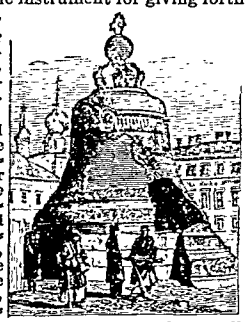
bell[3], *vi.* To roar or cry. See BELLING[2], *n.*

Last in a rocky hollow, *belling,* heard The hounds of Mark.
Tennyson *Last Tournament* st. 35.

belle‡. [< AS. *bellan;* see BELLOW.]

bell'ē†, *vi.* To swell up like a bell or boil. [C.]

bell[1], *n.* **1.** A hollow metallic instrument for giving forth a sound when struck by a clapper within, or by a separate hammer: used generally to give signals, but sometimes, in combination with others, to produce music.



"Czar Kolokol," the Great Bell of Moscow.

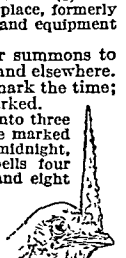
Bells are (1) cup-shaped with flaring edges, as the church-bell, (2) saucer-shaped, as the gong-bell, or *(3) spherical with a loose* ball within, as the sleigh-bell. Many bells are named (1) from their use; as, **call-bell, fire-b., fog-b., night-b.;** or (2) from the object with which they are connected; as, **church-bell, cow-b., door-b., harness-b., sheep-b., shop-b., sleigh-b.,** etc.

Bell is the first element in many compounds that are practically self-explaining; as, **bell-buoy, b.-call, b.-chuck, b.-cord, b.-faced, b.-founder, b.-foundry, b.-horse, b.-mare, b.-metronome, b.-mouthed, b.-nosed, b.-pull, b.-ringer, b.-rope, b.-shaped, b.-tongued, b.-tower.**

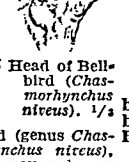
2. Anything in the shape of or suggesting a bell. (1) A bell-shaped flower or corolla. (2) The echinus or cushions of Corinthian and similar capitals. See CAPITAL. (3) The expanded lower termination of any tubular musical instrument. (4) The catkin of the hop; as, the hops are in *bell.* (5) *(a)* The dewlap of the male moose. *(b)* The swimming-disk of a jellyfish. (6) *Mech.* *(a)* The socket or enlarged end of a water-pipe, which receives the small end of the next pipe in line. *(b)* The vibrating or sounding cylinder of a steam-whistle. *(c)* The movable cap at the top of a modern blast-furnace, which is lifted to put in the charge of ore, etc. (7) *Geol.* A mass of rock shaped like an inverted bell, embedded in certain strata: apparently a solid filling of a pot-hole, but perhaps due to other causes. In coal-measures, bells occur in the overlying shale, and may extend down into or through a coal-bed. (8) The body of a helmet. (9) In British India, a place, formerly a bell-shaped structure, in which the guns and equipment of a native regiment are kept.

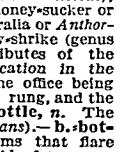
3. The ringing of a bell as a signal or summons to work, meals, etc., as in schools, hotels, and elsewhere.

4. On shipboard, a stroke on a bell to mark the time; with a numeral prefixed, the time thus marked. The twelve hours of the day are divided into three watches, in each of which the half-hours are marked by strokes on a bell. Thus, beginning at midnight, one bell is half past twelve, and eight bells four o'clock; then, one bell is half past four, and eight bells eight o'clock. [< AS. *belle,* < *bellan;* see BELLOW.]— **bell'-and-hop'per,** *n.* An apparatus for charging a blast-furnace. It is placed at the top of the furnace and consists of a hopper, the bottom of which is opened and closed by a cone or bell-shaped part.— **b.-animalcule,** *n.* A vorticelloid infusorian having a more or less bell-shaped body. **b.-animal‡.— b.-bearer,** *n.* A jassid bug or leaf-hopper (*Bocydium tintinnabuliferum*). **— b.-bind,** *n.* The hedge-bindweed (*Convolvulus septum*). **b.-binder‡.— b.-bird,** *n.* One of various birds having a bell-like note. (1) A South-American cotinguid bird (genus *Chasmorhynchus*), as the arapunga (*Chasmorhynchus niveus*), with an erectile horn-shaped crest. (2) A honey-sucker or meliphagid (*Manorhina melanophrys* of Australia or *Anthornis melanura* of New Zealand). (3) A crow-shrike (genus *Strepera*).— **b., book, and candle,** attributes of the older offices of *excommunication* in the Roman Catholic Church, the office being read from a book, the bells rung, and the candles extinguished.— **b.-bottle,** *n.* The English bluebell (*Scilla nutans*).— **b.-bottomed,** *a.* Having bottoms that flare like the edges of a bell: said of trousers, especially such as are worn by sailors.— **b.-bottoms,** *n. pl.*— **b.-boy,** *n.* A boy whose business it is to answer call-bells.— **b.-cage,** *n.* A belfry. **b.-carriage‡.— b.-chamber,** *n.* The open portion of a tower, where bells are hung.— **b.-cote,** *n.* A turreted dormer, usually surmounted by a spire, for hanging one or more bells. **bell'cot‡.— b.-crank,** *n.* An L-shaped or triangular lever for changing direction of motion 90°, more or less: used in bell-pulls or bell-wires.— **b.-deck,** *n.* The level of a tower in which a bell is hung; a belfry-tower.— **b.-faced,** *a.* Having a convex surface, as a ballpeen-hammer. See PEEN.— **b.-flowered,** *a.* Having bell-shaped flowers.— **b.-gable,** *n. Arch.* A gable or gable-shaped construction with an opening in which a bell is hung.— **b.-gastrula,** *n. Embryol.* An archigastrula.— **b. glass.** 1. A glass vessel having the shape of a bell: used to cover articles which may be injured by dust or air-currents. 2. *Chem.* A bell jar.— **b.-hanger,** *n.* 1. One whose trade is hanging bells or repairing bell-wires. 2. A bracket or other device supporting a bell.— **b.-harp,** *n.* A box-like stringed instrument, swung to and fro when played.— **b.-heather,** *n.* Same as HEATHER-BELL.— **b.-hop,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A *bell-boy.*— **b.-horse,** *n.* [*Eng.*] A workman who, for a consideration, exerts himself more than his fellows, to give grounds to the employer for the discharge of those who do not work up to this level.— **bell'house",** *n.* **1.** A belfry, especially when detached. **2.** *Archeol.* A clochan or a round house used as for defense, such as are found on islands off the west of Scotland and in Ireland. — **b. jar,** a bell glass as used in chemistry and physics.— **b.-magnet,** *n.* **1.** A horseshoe magnet having semi-annular poles together forming a split tube. **2.** An electric bell: a misnomer.— **b.-magpie,** *n.* A crow-shrike (genus *Strepera*).— **b.-mare,** *n.* A mare that leads a herd of horses, as on a ranch, so called from the bell that she wears.— **b.-metal,** *n.* An alloy consisting essentially of copper and tin, usually in the proportion of four to one, but sometimes containing small quantities of zinc, lead, iron, silver, bismuth, and antimony: used for the manufacture of bells of all kinds.— **b.-metal ore,** stannite.— **b.-moth,** *n.* A tortricid or leaf-roller: so called from its outline when at rest.— **b. of arms,** same as BELL, 2 (9).— **b.-pepper,** *n.* A variety of red pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) with large pods; also, its pods.— **b.-pipe,** *n.* A pipe of considerable bore having a hub, bell, or socket at one end.— **b.-polyp,** *n.* A bell-animalcule.— **b.-pull,** *n.* The handle of a bell-wire.— **b.-punch,** *n.* A ticket-punch having a signal-bell, used to record fares collected and serving as a check on the conductor.— **b. roof,** a roof whose vertical section presents the general outline of a bell.— **b.-rose,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The daffodil.— **b.-screw,** *n.* An iron rod having at the lower end a bell-shaped cavity containing a thread by which to recover a well-boring tool when lost.— **b.-sound,** *n.* A peculiar resonance heard in auscultation.— **b.-strap,** *n.* A strap running lengthwise of a street-car to a signal-gong.— **b.-telegraph,** *n.* **1.** A telegraph giving audible signals by two bells of different pitch. **2.** An annunciator.— **b.-top,** *n. Naut.* The top of a quarter-gallery when the upper stool is hollowed away. [M.]— **bel"top'per,** *n.* [Slang.] A high silk hat.— **b. trap,** a stench-trap consisting of an inverted bell with water-seal.— **b.-tree,** *n.* A device consisting of a number of small bells suspended on a staff: used in rendering some musical compositions requiring the jingling of bells, and also as a toy.— **b.-turret,** *n.* A small tower, supported by a larger building, to contain a bell or bells, and commonly surmounted by a spire or pointed cap.— **b.-wether,** *n.* The wether that leads a flock of sheep, known by wearing a bell on the neck.— **b.-work,** *n. Mining.* A method of working by bell-shaped underground excavations around a central shaft: used in flat ironstone beds and in salt-deposits.— **bell'wort",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Any plant of the genus *Uvularia,* having terminal solitary drooping flowers of a yellowish color with bell-shaped perianth. **2.** Any plant of the bellwort family (*Campanulaceæ*).— **electric or magnetic b.,** a gong run by the action of an electromagnet in attracting its armature when the circuit is closed by means of a push-button, generally at a distance: usually giving a rapid succession of blows by causing the vibrating armature itself to make and break the circuit. Compare MAGNETO-BELL.— **extension-b.,** *n. Teleph.* An auxiliary bell, connected with and situated at some distance from the telephone instrument in a house, office, etc.— **golden b.** (*Bot.*), any plant of the genus *Forsythia;* so called from the golden-yellow blossoms.

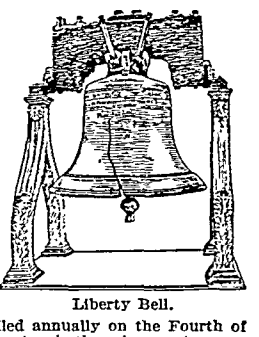


Bell-tree.





—**Liberty B.** (*U. S. Hist.*), the bell which first rang out in celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776. It now hangs in the Philadelphia State House (Independence Hall). It was brought from England in 1752, and recast in Philadelphia in April and June, 1753, the words "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof" (*Lev.* xxv, 10), being then placed upon it. It was cracked on July 8, 1835, while being rung in memory of Chief Justice Marshall. Until then it had been tolled annually on the Fourth of July.— **to bear away the b.,** to win the prize, as at a race. — **to bear the b.,** to be the leader. See BELL-WETHER.— **to lose the b.,** to be vanquished in fight.— **to shake the bells,** to give notice; sound an alarm.



Liberty Bell.

bell[2], *n.* The cry of a deer, etc. See BELLING[2], *n.*

bell[3], *n.* A bubble; as, a foam-*bell.*

Bell[4], 1 bel; 2 bĕl, *n.* **1. Acton,** pen-name of Anne Brontë. **2. Alexander Graham** (3/11847–3/11922), a Scottish-American physicist; son of Alexander Melville; inventor of the telephone. **3. Alexander Melville** (1/1 1819–3/11905), a Scottish-American educator; inventor of visible speech. **4. Andrew** (3/11753–1/11832), a Scottish teacher who founded a monitorial system of instruction. **5. Sir Charles** (11/1774–1/11842), a Scottish anatomist and physiologist; *The Hand,* etc. **6. George Joseph** (1/11 1770–9/11843), a Scottish lawyer; brother of Sir Charles; *Commentaries on the Law of Scotland.* **7. Henry** (1/11767–11/11830), a *Scottish mechanical engineer;* built the "Comet," the first successful steamboat in Europe, 1811. **8. Henry Glassford** (11/11803–1/11874), a Scottish lawyer, poet, and miscellaneous writer. **9. Henry Haywood** (1807–1/11868), a U. S. admiral at New Orleans, April, 1862; drowned off Japan. **10. Henry Thomas Mackenzie** (1/11852–), a Scottish poet, critic, lecturer, and author. **11. John,** of Autermony (1691–7/11780), a Scottish physician and traveler. **12. John** (1/11763–4/11820), a Scottish anatomist and surgeon. **13. John** (5/11797–9/11 1869), an American lawyer; Secretary of War, 1841. **14. Robert** (1/11800–4/11867), an English journalist and miscellaneous writer; *British Poets.* **15. Thomas** (1792–3/11 1889?), an English naturalist and writer; *History of British Quadrupeds.* **16.** A county in Kentucky; 369 sq. m.; county-seat, Pineville. **17.** A county in Texas; 1,091 sq. m.; county-seat, Belton. [BELLA.

Bel'la, 1 bel'ə; 2 bĕl'a, *n. Diminutive of* ARABELLA; ISABELLA.

Bel'la, 1 bel'lə; 2 bĕl'lă, **Stefano Della** (5/11610–7/11664). An Italian designer and engineer. [department, France.

Bel"lac', 1 bel"ĠK'; 2 bĕl"ăc', *n.* A town in Haute-Vienne

bel"la-don'na, 1 bel'ə-don'ə; 2 bĕl'a-dŏn'a, *n.* **1.** An erect European perennial herb (*Atropa belladonna*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), with many-seeded cherry-like fruit and purplish drooping axillary flowers; deadly nightshade. All parts of the plant are poisonous and contain the alkaloid atropin. Extracts of the root and leaves are variously used medicinally. See NIGHTSHADE.

Belladonna. . . The name is due to the use of it by ladies to give expression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.
Skeat *Etym. Dict.*

2. The belladonna-lily. [< It. *bella donna; bella*, f. of *bello*, < L. *bellus*, beautiful; *donna*, < L. *domina*, f. of *dominus*, lord.]

bel"la-don'na-lil'y, *n.* An ornamental plant (*Amaryllis belladonna*) from South Africa, with large showy funnel-shaped flowers of pale rose-color penciled with red: first so called in Italy from its suggestion of the complexion of a beautiful woman. See AMARYLLIS.

bel"la-don'nin, } 1 bel"ə-don'ɪn, -ɪn *or* -ĭn; 2 bĕl"a-don'-
bel"la-don'nine, } in, -in *or* -ĭn, *n.* A bitter amorphous alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$) obtained from the root of belladonna.

Bel"lai', 1 bel"ē'; 2 bĕl"ā', **Guillaume du** (1491–1543). Lord of Langey; an able French general, diplomat, and writer. **Bel"lay'**‡.

Bell-aire', 1 bel-ār'; 2 bĕl-ār', *n.* **1.** A city in Belmont county, O. **2.** A village in Antrim county, Mich.

bel'la-mer, *n.* Same as BEDLAMER.

Bel'la-mont, 1 bel'ə-mənt; 2 bĕl'a-mônt, **Earl of** (1636–1/8 1701). Richard Coote, an English colonial governor of New York and Massachusetts in 1698.

bel'la-moth", *n.* A moth (*Utetheisa bella*) with lemon-yellow, or orange-colored fore wings, crossed by white bands dotted with black spots.

Bella-Moth. 4/7

Bel'la-my, 1 bel'ə-mi; 2 bĕl'a-my, *n.* **1. Edward** (3/29 1850–5/22 1898), an American author and sociologist; *Looking Backward*. **2. Jacobus** (11/12 1757–3/11 1786), a Dutch poet. **3. Joseph** (3/20 1719–3/4 1790), an American Congregational divine.

bel'land, 1 bel'ənd; 2 bĕl'and, *n.* *Mining.* A form of poisoning to which lead-miners are liable.

bel'lan-dine, 1 bel'ən-dɪn; 2 bĕl'an-dĭn, *n.* [Scot.] A petty quarrel. [of the Khonds, India.

Bel'la Pen'nu, 1 bel'ə pen'ū; 2 bĕl'a pĕn'ụ. The sun-god

bel'lar-mine, 1 bel'ər-mɪn; 2 bĕl'ar-mĭn, *n.* *Archeol. & Hist.* A large drinking-jug with capacious belly and narrow neck, showing a man's face and beard, first made for the Netherlands Protestants in caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine.

With jugs, mugs, and pitchers, And *bellarmines* of stale.
NARES *Gloss.*

Bel"lar-mi'no, 1 bel'lər-mi'no; 2 bĕl'lär-mĭ'no, **Roberto F. R.** (10/11 1542–9/7 1621). An Italian cardinal and champion of the Roman Catholic Church. **Bel"lar-mi'ne**†.

Bel-la'ry, 1 be-lā'ri; 2 bĕ-lā'ry, *n.* **1.** A district in Madras, British India; 5,975 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Bal-la'ri**‡; **Be-la'ri**‡.

bel"la-som'bra, 1 bel'ə-som'brə; 2 bĕl'a-sŏm'bra, *n.* [Sp.] A shade-tree (*Phytolacca dioica*) of the pokeweed family (*Phytolaccaceæ*), of tropical America.

Bel'las-ton, 1 bel'əs-tən; 2 bĕl'as-ton, **Lady.** In Fielding's *Tom Jones*, a fashionable and dissolute woman with whom the hero has an intrigue; a type of the court beauties of the 18th century. [Gamma Orionis. See STAR.

Bel-la'trix, 1 be-lā'trɪks; 2 bĕ-la'trĭks, *n.* *Astron.* The star

Bel'la Wil'fer, 1 wil'fər; 2 wil'fer. In Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend*, a wilful, lively, affectionate young girl, who marries John Harmon.

Bel"lay', 1 bə"lē'; 2 bə"lā', **Joachim du** (1524–1560). A French poet; one of the Pleiads; archbishop of Bordeaux; *Regrets*, etc.

bell'-bird", etc. See under BELL¹, *n.* [4,348 ft. high.

Bell Co'ney, Mount. An elevation in North Carolina;

Bell De'pot. A town in Crockett county, Tenn.

belle, 1 bel; 2 bĕl, *a.* Beautiful; choice; fine: used in French phrases. [F., *f.* of *beau;* see BEAU.] — **belle amie**, literally, beautiful friend; by extension, fair lady; also, a mistress.

belle, *n.* A woman who is a center of attraction because of her beauty, accomplishments, etc.; a reigning beauty; as, Kate was the *belle* of the ball.

Belle"-Al"li"ance', 1 bel"a-lī"ŭns'; 2 bĕl"ä-lī"ăns', *n.* A Prussian name for the battle of Waterloo, from a farm held by the French.

Bel"leau', 1 be-lō'; 2 bə"lō', **Remy** (1528–3/13 1577). A French poet of the Renaissance; one of the Pleiads; *La Bergerie*.

Bel"leau' Wood. A region N. W. of Château-Thierry, France, from which the Germans were driven by U. S. Marines, June 6–27, 1918.

Belle Boyd. Pseudonym of Mrs. Belle Boyd Hardinge, a Confederate spy in the civil war; *Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison*, 1865.

Belle"chasse', 1 bel'shās'; 2 bĕl'chäs', *n.* A district in Quebec, Canada; 1,083 sq. m.; capital, St. Michel.

belled, } 1 beld; 2 bĕld, *a.* **1.** Hung with bells. **2.** Hav-
beld[s], } ing bell-like flowers.

bel'leek, 1 bel'lɪk; 2 bĕl'ĕk, *n.* A thin, delicate, highly glazed porcelain made originally at Belleek, Ireland.

belle"fleur', 1 bel'flūr'; 2 bĕl'flûr', *n.* [F.] See BELLFLOWER, 3.

Belle-fon'taine, 1 bel-fon'tēn; 2 bĕl-fŏn'tān, *n.* A city, county-seat of Logan county, O.

Belle-fonte', 1 bel-font'; 2 bĕl-fŏnt', *n.* A borough, county-seat of Center county, Pa.

Belle Isle, 1 bel ōil; 2 bĕl ĭl. **1.** An island at the entrance to Bellcisle Strait, Atlantic ocean, between Labrador and Newfoundland. **2.** An island off Newfoundland; lat. 51° N., long. 55° 35' W.

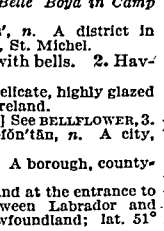
Belle"isle', 1 bel"ī'; 2 bĕl"ĭ', *n.* **1. Duc de** (9/22 1684–1/26 1761). Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, a French marshal and statesman. **2. Strait of,** between Labrador and Newfoundland; 12 m. wide.

Belle"isle'-en-Mer', 1 bel"ī'-ən-mār'; 2 bĕl"ĭ'-ăn-mêr', *n.* An island in the Atlantic ocean, Morbihan department, France; chief town, Le Palais; off here Hawke defeated Conflans, Nov. 20, 1759.

Bel'len-den, 1 bel'ən-den; 2 bĕl'ĕn-dĕn, *n.* **1. John** (1495?–1587?), a Scottish Roman Catholic divine, poet, and translator; Boece's *History of Scotland*. **Bal'lan-tyne**‡; **Bal'lentynet**. **2. William** (1555–1633?), a Scottish classical scholar and diplomat. [county, Ia.

Belle"plaine', 1 bel'plēn'; 2 bĕl'plān', *n.* A city in Benton

bel-ler'ic, 1 bel-ler'ɪk; 2 bĕ-lĕr'ĭc, *n.* [F.] The fruit of *Terminalia bellerica*, or the bastard myrobalan of India: used there as a dye-stuff and as a medicine. **be-ler'ic**‡.



Bellerophon carbonarius.

Bel-ler'o-phon', 1 be-ler'o-fən; 2 bĕ-lĕr'o-fŏn', *n.* *Myth.* A son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus; aided by Pegasus he killed the Chimera, but perished in the attempt to scale heaven upon Pegasus. **Bel-le-ro-phŏn'**‡ [Gr.]. See illus. under PEGASUS.

Bel-ler'o-phon'ti-dæ, 1 be-ler'o-fən'tɪ-dī; 2 bĕ-lĕr'o-fŏn'tĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Paleozoic family of gastropods, now generally referred to the rhipidoglossates, having a nautiliform shell with a grooved or keeled periphery notched at the lip. **Bel-ler'o-phon'**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Bellerophon*, < Gr. *Bellerophōn*, a hero.] — **bel-ler"o-phon'tid**, *n.* — **bel-ler"o-phon'toid**, *a.*

Bel-le'rus, 1 be-lī'rus; 2 bĕ-lē'rŭs, *n.* A fabled giant, the tuttelar divinity of Land's End, England.

belles"-let'tres, 1 bel"-let'r; 2 bĕl"-lĕt'r (XIII), *n. pl.* Polite literature or works of literary art showing grace and imagination, as poetry, drama, fiction, and essays; the humanities; also, the study and criticism of literature. [F.; *belles*, pl. of *belle* (see BELLE), + *lettres*, pl. of *lettre;* see LETTER¹.] Syn.: see LITERATURE.

— **bel-let'rist**, *n.* One devoted to or versed in belles-lettres. **belle"-let'trist**‡.— **bel"le-tris'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to belles-lettres. **bel"le-tris'ti-cal**‡.

Belle"ver'non, 1 bel"vūr'nən; 2 bĕl"vĕr'non, *n.* A borough in Fayette county, Pa. [ft. high.

Belle'view Peak. A summit in Elk mountains, Colo.; 12,350

Belle'ville, 1 bel'vɪl; 2 bĕl'vĭl, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city, county-seat of St. Clair county, Ill. **2.** A city, county-seat of Hastings county, Ontario, Canada. **3.** A city, county-seat of Republic county, Kan. **4.** A suburb of Paris, France; a center of red republicanism. **5.** A village in Essex county, N. J.

Belle'vue, 1 bel'vīū; 2 bĕl'vū, *n.* **1.** A town in Campbell county, Ky. **2.** A village in Eaton county, Mich. **3.** A manufacturing village in Huron county, O. **4.** A city in Jackson county, Ia. **5.** A borough in Allegheny county, Pa. **6.** A post-village of Sarpy county, Neb.; seat of Bellevue College (Presbyterian), founded in 1880.

Belle'vue Peak. A summit in Wyoming; 9,820 ft. high.

Bel-lew', 1 be-lū'; 2 bĕ-lū' **(Harold), Kyrle Money** (1857–11/12 1911). A British actor, author, and explorer. [France.

Bel'ley', 1 be'lē'; 2 bĕ'lę', *n.* A city in Ain department,

bell'flow"er, 1 bel'flau"ər; 2 bĕl'flow"er, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Campanula:* from its bell-shaped flowers; as, the marsh-*bellflower* (*C. aparinoides*). **2.** [Eng.] A daffodil. **3.** A variety of apple: called also the *bellefleur*.

— **autumn bellflower,** same as AUTUMN-BELLS. See AUTUMN.— **b. family,** the *Campanulaceæ*.— **chim"ney-bell'-flow"er,** *n.* A chimney-plant.— **Chinese b.,** same as BALLOON-FLOWER. **Japanese b.**‡.

bell'-ga"ble, b.-hanger, etc. See under BELL¹, *n.*

bel'li-bone†, *n.* A fair maid.

bel'li-cose, 1 bel'ɪ-kōs; 2 bĕl'ĭ-cōs, *a.* Disposed or inclined to war; inclined to fight or quarrel on slight provocation; pugnacious; contentious; warlike.

The two Pragues, . . . growing up side by side into a double, *bellicose*, stormy and most splendid city.
MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 81. [n. 1874.]

[< L. *bellicosus*, < *bellum*, war, < *duellum*, < *duo*, two.] Syn.: contentious, irascible, pugnacious, quarrelsome, warlike. See BELLIGERENT.— Ant.: genial, gentle, good-tempered, mild, pacific, peaceable, unwarlike.

— **bel'li-cose-ly,** *adv.*— **bel"li-cos'i-ty,** *n.*

bel'lied, 1 bel'ɪd; 2 bĕl'ĭd, *a.* **1.** Having a belly; corpulent: used in composition; as, big-*bellied*. **2.** Rounded in form; bulging. (1) *Anat.* Having a swelling portion, as a muscle. (2) *Bot.* Swelling out on one side; ventricose. [or causing war.

bel-lif'er-ous, 1 be-lif'ər-us; 2 bĕ-lĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* [L.] Making

bel-lig'er-ence, 1 be-lij'ər-ens; 2 bĕ-lĭg'er-ĕnc, *n.* **1.** The act of carrying on war. **2.** Belligerency.

bel-lig'er-en-cy, 1 be-lij'ər-en-sɪ; 2 bĕ-lĭg'er-ĕn-cy, *n.* The status of a belligerent; a state of legitimate war; as, to recognize the *belligerency* of revolutionists.

bel-lig'er-ent, 1 be-lij'ər-ent; 2 bĕ-lĭg'er-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Given to waging war, or tending toward hostilities; manifesting a warlike spirit; bellicose; warlike; hostile; as, a *belligerent* nation; *belligerent* dispatches. **2.** Engaged in actual legitimate warfare, or pertaining to such warfare; as, *belligerent* rights.

The circumstance that the Trent was proceeding from one neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the right of the *belligerent* captor. WM. H. SEWARD *Despatch of Dec. 26, 1861.*

bel-lig'er-ous†. Syn.: adverse, antagonistic, assailing, bellicose, conflicting, contending, fighting, hostile, opposed. *Bellicose* applies to those who have the disposition to fight, *belligerent* chiefly to those engaged in hostilities.— **bel-lig'er-ent-ly,** *adv.*

bel-lig'er-ent, *n.* One engaged in war; especially, a power or person engaged in legitimate warfare.

Insurgents are not as such excluded from recognition as *belligerents*, and, even where not recognized as *belligerents* by the government against which they have rebelled, they may be so recognized by a neutral state, as . . . when the Southern states were recognized as belligerents by Great Britain, though regarded as rebels by the Northern states. The recognition by a neutral state of belligerency does not, however, imply recognition of independent political existence. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 699.

[< F. *belligérant*, < L. *belligeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *belligero*, < *bellum* (see BELLICOSE) + *gero*, carry on.]

Bel-li'-dæ, 1 be-laɪ'-dɪ; 2 bĕ-lī'-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of dromilacean crabs with a subelliptical carapace and the eight hinder feet similar. **Bel'li-a**, *n.* (t. g.) — **bel'li-id**, *n.*— **bel'li-oid**, *a.* [bell.

bell'ing¹, 1 bel'ɪŋ; 2 bĕl'ing, *n.* The using of a diving-

bell'ing², *n.* The cry of rutting deer; the musical baying of fox-hounds; formerly, any bellowing.

Bel'ling-ham, 1 bel'ɪŋ-əm; 2 bĕl'ing-am, *n.* **1. Richard** (1592–12/7 1672), an English lawyer and colonial governor of Massachusetts. **2.** A bay in Whatcom county, Wash.; 14 by 15 m.

Bel-li'ni, 1 bel-lī'nɪ; 2 bĕl-lĭ'nĭ, *n.* **1. Gentile** (1421–1507?) an Italian painter. **2. Giovanni** (1426?–11/29 1516?), an Italian painter; founder of the Venetian school. **3. Jacopo** (1400–1470), an Italian painter; father of the two preceding. **4. Vincenzo** (11/1 1801–9/21 1835), an Italian opera-composer; born in Sicily; *La Sonnambula*, etc.

Bel"lin-zo'na, 1 bel"ɪn-zō'nə; 2 bĕl"ĭn-zō'na, *n.* A town, capital of Ticino canton, Switzerland.

bel-lip'o-tent, 1 be-lip'o-tent; 2 bĕ-lĭp'o-tĕnt, *a.* [Archaic.] Powerful in war. [< L. *bellum*, war, + *potens*, powerful.]

Bel'lis, 1 bel'ɪs; 2 bĕl'ĭs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of hardy perennial or annual herbs of the aster family, with scapose or branching stems, radical or alternate leaves and flower-heads terminating the branches or scapes, conical receptacle, yellow disk-florets, white or pink pistillate ray-florets, and achenia without pappus. *B. integrifolia*, the western daisy of Kentucky to Arkansas and Texas, is the only American species. *B. perennis*, the English daisy, has its disk-florets changed to rays by cultivation. [L., < *bellus*, beautiful.]

bell'ite, 1 bel'aɪt; 2 bĕl'ĭt, *n.* See EXPLOSIVE. [< *Bell*, name of inventor.]

bell'man, 1 bel'mən; 2 bĕl'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who rings a bell and cries notices in the streets; a town crier. **2.** [Archaic.] A night watchman who cried the time, the weather, etc.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *bellman*,
Which gives the stern'st good night.
SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act ii, sc. 2.

Bell'man, 1 bel'mən; 2 bĕl'măn, **Karl Mikael** (1740–1795). A Swedish lyric poet; author of bacchanalian verse.

bell'mouth", 1 bel'mauth"; 2 bĕl'mouth", *vt.* To shape at the mouth or muzzle like a bell.

bel-lol'o-gy, 1 be-lol'o-jɪ; 2 bĕ-lŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Rare.] The science and laws of war. [< L. *bellum*, war, + -OLOGY.]

bel'lon, 1 bel'ən; 2 bĕl'on, *n.* Lead-colic; painters' colic.

Bel-lo'na, 1 be-lō'nə; 2 bĕ-lō'na, *n.* *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of war. She is represented as the sister or wife of Mars, with whose cult hers was closely associated. Her temple, which was outside the city, in the Campus Martius, was the place chosen by the senate in which to give audience to foreign ambassadors. Before it stood a pillar, the *Columna Bellica*, from which a spear was thrown as an official declaration of war. The worship of a later Asiatic divinity of the same name was introduced by Sulla. For her a new temple was built and the priests, termed **Bellonarii**, conducted fanatical rites, cutting themselves with knives and sprinkling their blood on the spectators. The original festival of Bellona was on June 3d, but was changed to March 24th after the confusion of the worship of the two goddesses. [L., < *bellum;* see BELLICOSE.] — **Bel-lo'ni-an,** *a.* Martial.

bel-lo'ni-on, 1 be-lō'nɪ-ən; 2 bĕ-lō'nĭ-ŏn, *n.* A mechanical musical instrument consisting of 24 trumpets and 2 drums. [W.] [< BELLONA.]

bel-loot', 1 be-lūt'; 2 bĕ-lōōt', *n.* [Sp.] The edible acorn of a Mediterranean oak (*Quercus ballota*). [< Sp. *bellota.*] **be-lote'**‡.

Bel"lot', 1 be"lō'; 2 bĕ"lō', **Joseph René** (3/18 1826–3/21 1853). A French navigator, officer, and arctic explorer; drowned.

Bel"lot' Strait. A body of water in the arctic regions of North America, between North Somerset and Boothia Felix; lat. 72° N., long. 95° W.; 20 by 1 m.

bel"lou-gi'na, *n.* Same as BELUGA.

Bel-lov'a-cI, 1 be-lev'ə-sɪ; 2 bĕ-lŏv'a-cĭ, *n. pl.* The people of an ancient tribe of the Belgæ, dwelling near the mouth of the Seine, and subdued by Cæsar.

bel'low, 1 bel'o; 2 bĕl'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* To proclaim with loud voice; as, to *bellow* out orders.

II. *i.* **1.** To utter a loud hollow sound; roar, as a bull.

The cattle *bellowed* on the plain.
BRET HARTE *John Burns of Gettysburg* st. 2.

2. To roar as the sea in a storm; make a hollow booming.

From all his deep the *bellowing* river roars.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Pope, bk. xxi, l. 258.

3. To make an outcry; speak lustily; as, he *bellows* and calls it oratory. [ME. *belwen*, < AS. *bellan*, bellow, confused with AS. *bulgean*, bellow.] **bel'ow**‡. Syn.: bawl, halloo, roar, shout, vociferate, yell. See CALL.— **bel'low-er,** *n.*

bel'low, *n.* A loud hollow cry or roar, as of a bull.

bellowd, *pp.* Bellowed. S. S.

bel'lows¹, 1 bel'oz; 2 bĕl'ōs (XIII), *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** A utensil or machine consisting of an air-chamber having sides of thin leather or the like, which permit extension or compression, and furnished with an inlet-valve and an outlet-valve so arranged that air is drawn in when the chamber is extended, and expelled through a nozle when it is compressed: used for producing a current of air, as in fanning fires, blowing organs, etc. **bel'lowses**‡ [Colloq.]; **pair of bellows**‡.

I blow the *bellows*, I forge the steel, In all the shops of trade.
G. W. CUTTER *Song of Steam* st. 8.

2. A power-machine provided with vanes. See FAN-BLOWER. **3.** [Slang.] The lungs.

I heern a horn, thinks I it's Sol the fisherman her come agin, His *bellowses* is sound enough.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, ii, st. 5.

[ME. *belies, belowes*, pl. of *beli, below*, bag, bellows, = BAG, BELLY; cp. G. *blasebalg*, < *blasen*, blow, + *balg*, skin.] — **bel'lows-cam"e-ra,** *n.* See CAMERA.— **b.-fish,** *n.* **1.** The snipefish (*Macrorhamphosus scolopax*). **2.** One of various tetrodontids, or balloon-fishes. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).— **b.-pump,** *n.* A pump in which the vacuum and discharge are caused by the extension and compression of a bellows-like receiver.— **b.-sound,** *n.* A morbid sound of the heart, resembling that of a bellows.— **diagonal b.** (*Organ-building*), a bellows having its sides oblique to each other.— **to have b. to mend** [Slang], to be out of breath; be short- or broken-winded, as a horse.

Bel'lows², 1 bel'oz; 2 bĕl'ōs, *n.* **1. Albert F.** (11/29 1830–11/24 1883), an American painter and etcher. **2. Henry Whitney** (6/11 1814–1/29 1882), an American Unitarian divine, the originator of U. S. Sanitary Commission.

Bel'lows Falls. A town in Windham county, Vt.

Bell Rock. A reef near Arbroath, Scotland, in the North Sea; referred to in Southey's *Inchcape Rock*.

Bell's dis-ease'. Acute periencephalitis.

Bells Town. A town in Crockett county, Tex.

Bel'lu-æ†, 1 bel'yu-ī; 2 bĕl'yu-ē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A former order of hoofed quadrupeds with upper and lower incisors, including horses, hippopotamuses, hogs, and rhinoceroses. [Fem. pl. of L. *bellua, belua*, beast.]

bel'lu-ine, 1 bel'yu-ɪn; 2 bĕl'yu-ĭn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Belluæ*. **2.** [Archaic.] Bestial.

Man needs to intensify his abhorrence of the beast that is in man — the *belluine* appetites. H. W. BEECHER in Drysdale's *Prov. from Plymouth Pulpit, Man* p. 19. [A. 1887.]

Bel-lu'no, 1 bel-lū'no; 2 bĕl-lụ'no, *n.* **1.** A province in Venetia, Italy; 1,273 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Bell'ville, 1 bel'vɪl; 2 bĕl'vĭl, *n.* **1.** A town in Richland county, O. **2.** A village, county-seat of Austin county, Tex.

Bell'wood, 1 bel'wud; 2 bĕl'wo͝od, *n.* A borough in Blair county, Pa.

bel'ly, 1 bel'ɪ; 2 bĕl'y, *v.* [BEL'LIED; BEL'LY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to bulge, swell out, or fill, as a sail. **II.** *i.* To become protuberant; protrude like a belly.

We flew away with *bellying* sail along the coast of Maheta.
STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, p. 168. [n. 1878.]

— **to belly out** (*Mining*), to increase suddenly in dimensions: said of a lode.

bel'ly, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] **1.** That part of the trunk in front not enclosed by the ribs; the abdomen; the under part of a quadruped or lower animal.

Upon thy *belly* shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Gen.* iii, 14.

2. That part of an animal into which food is received; the stomach; as, a *belly* full of victuals.

The Justice, In fair round *belly* with good capon lined.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act. ii, sc. 7.

3. Something resembling a belly in protuberance, hollowness, or position; as, the *belly* of a flask, of a muscle, of a sail, of a violin, of a piano (the sounding-board), or of a cask. Specif.: (1) *Arch.* A batter. (2) The lower edge of a graving-tool. (3) The lower edge of a lock-tumbler, against which the key-bit plays. (4) *Metal.* The upper rounded part of a bosh. (5) The convex under side of a metal beam or girder. (6) The wooden casing of an

iron axle. (7) The concave side of a compass-timber. (8) *Saddlery.* A piece of leather fastened to the back of the cantle, usually as a means of attaching valise-straps. (9) The unburned side of a cork slab. (10) *Print.* The front side of type: usually the side with nicks. (11) In archery, the string side of a bow. (12) *pl.* Sheep's wool from the belly. (13) The thin part of tanned hides.

4. [Archaic.] Any one of the visceral cavities; as, the lower *belly* or abdomen; the middle *belly* or chest. **5†.** The womb. [ME. *beli*, < AS. *belg*, bag, husk, shell, = Goth. *balg(-s)*, leather bag, wine-skin. Stem *balgi-* orig. meant swelling; cp. BULGE.] — **bel'ly-band"**, *n.* **1.** A transverse strap passing beneath a draft-animal, forming, with the back-band, the girth; also, a strap passing from shaft to shaft under the animal. See illus. under HARNESS. **2.** A band of woolen or silk material worn by an infant. **3.** *Naut.* A horizontal strengthening piece of canvas across the fore side of a square sail below its center of height. — **b.-blind**, *n.* [Scot.] One who is blindfolded, as in a game; also, the game itself. — **b.-board**, *n.* A board of Swiss pine or fir used for the sounding-board of a musical instrument. — **b.-bound**, *a.* [Vulgar.] Constipated. — **b.-brace**, *n.* A cross-brace stayed to the boiler between the frames of a locomotive. — **b.-bump**, *adv.* [U. S.] Lying flat on the stomach on a sled. — **b.-bumping**, *n.* — **b.-buster**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The act of dropping down on the stomach on a sled before starting to coast down-hill. — **b.-button**, *n.* [Vulgar.] The navel. — **b.-cheat†**, *n.* **1.** Food. **2.** An apron. — **b.-cheer†**. **I.** *v.* To feast. **II.** *n.* Food. — **b.-doublet†**, *n.* A doublet covering the belly. — **b.-flaught**, *a.* Headlong; also, with back upward. — **b.-fretting**, *n.* **1.** Pain in a horse's belly from worms. **2.** Chafing of a horse's belly from a girth. — **b.-god**, *n.* [Archaic.] One who makes a god of his belly; an epicure. — **b.-gut**, *adv.* See BELLY-BUMP. **b.-gutter†.** — **b.-guy**, *n.* A guy for strengthening a spar, etc., in the center. — **bel'ly-man**, *n.* One who fits in the sounding-boards in piano-making. — **b.-piece**, *n.* **1.** The piece forming the belly of an instrument of the violin class. **2†.** The flesh covering the belly; hence, vulgarly, a concubine, also an apron. — **b.-pinch**, *n.* The pain of hunger. — **b.-pinched**, *a.* Collapsed or pinched from hunger; famished. — **b.-pipe**, *n.* A flaring-mouthed blast-pipe in an iron-furnace. — **b.-rail**, *n.* A cross-rail in a piano-frame. — **b.-rive**, *n.* [Scot.] A great festivity; banquet. — **b.-roll**, *n.* A barrel-shaped roller for use between lands or ridges in plowed fields. — **b.-slave**, *n.* The slave of appetite; a glutton. — **b.-stay**, *n.* *Naut.* A belly-guy. — **b.-timber**, *n.* [Vulgar.] Victuals. — **b.-vengeance**, *n.* [Slang, U. S., or Local, Eng.] Poor beer, or vile whisky. — **b.-wash**, *n.* [Colloq. or Slang.] **1.** Same as BELLY-VENGEANCE. **2.** Any light drink, as soda-water. — **b.-whopper.** [Colloq.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A small hand-sled such as is used by children in coasting. **b.-bumper†**; **b.-plumper†**. **2.** [Slang.] A dive in which the body of a diver strikes the water flatly instead of obliquely. **II.** *adv.* With the stomach flat on a sled, as in coasting. — **b.-whopping**, *n.* [Colloq.] In coasting, the act of lying upon the stomach on a sled. — **b.-worm**, *n.* An intestinal worm.

bel'ly-ache", 1 bel'i-ēk"; 2 bĕl'y-āc', *rt.* [Vulgar.] To act the sycophant; also, to fret, as with discontent; complain. — **bel'ly-ach"ing**, *a.* & *n.*

bel'ly-ache", *n.* Intestinal colic; pain in the bowels. — **bel'ly-ache-bush"**, *n.* A small tropical shrub (*Jatropha gossypiifolia*), long in ornamental cultivation. **b.-weed‡.** — **b.-root**, *n.* Angelica.

bel'ly-ful, 1 bel'i-ful; 2 bĕl'y-ful, *n* [Vulgar.] All that the stomach will hold; hence, one's fill; more than enough; as, he had his *bellyful* of fighting.

Bel'ma-im, 1 bel'mi-im; 2 bĕl'ma-im, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* vii, 3.

Bel'mar, 1 bel'mar; 2 bĕl'mār, *n.* A town and summer resort in Monmouth county, N. J.

Bel"ma"rie', 1 bel'ma'ri'; 2 bĕl'mā'rē', *n.* An unidentified country in Africa. CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue*, l. 57.

Bel'men, 1 bel'men; 2 bĕl'mĕn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith*, iv, 4. [county, Ia.

Bel'mond Cit'y, 1 bel'mond; 2 bĕl'mond. A town in Wright

Bel'mont, 1 bel'mont; 2 bĕl'mŏnt, *n.* **1. August** (?/₁₁1853–¹²/₁₀1924), an American banker and capitalist. **2.** A county in Ohio; 611 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Clairsville. **3.** A village in Middlesex county, Mass. **4.** A village in Mississippi county, Mo.; scene of indecisive battle, Nov. 7, 1861. **5.** A village in Allegany county, N. Y. **6.** A town on a railroad, 56 m. south of Kimberley, 591 m. from Cape Town; scene of battle between British and Boers, Nov. 23, 1899.

be-lock', 1 bi-lok'; 2 be-lŏk', *rt.* To lock fast; close tightly.

Bel"o-don'ti-dæ, 1 bel'o-don'ti-dī; 2 bel'o-dŏn'ti-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Herp.* The *Phytosauridæ*. **Bel'o-don**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *belos*, dart, + Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] — **bel'o-dont**, *a.* & *n.* — **bel"o-don'tid**, *n.* — **bel"o-don'toid**, *a.*

Be-loi'de-a, 1 bi-loi'di-ə; 2 be-lŏi'de-a, *n.* *pl.* *Protoz.* A suborder of collodarian radiolarians with the skeleton represented by numerous scattered spicules. [< Gr. *belos*, dart, + *eidos*, form.] — **be-loi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Be-loit', 1 bi-loit'; 2 be-lŏit', *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city in Rock county, Wis.; seat of Beloit College (non-sectarian), founded in 1846. **2.** A city, county-seat of Mitchell county, Kan.

bel'o-man"cy, 1 bel'o-man'si; 2 bĕl'o-măn'cy, *n.* *Archeol.* Divination by means of arrows. [< Gr. *belos*, dart, + *manteia*, divination, < *mantis*, prophet.] **bel'lo-man"cy†.**

Be-lon', 1 bə-lŏn'; 2 be-lŏn', **Pierre** (1517–1564). A French naturalist and traveler; murdered by robbers in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

bel"o-ne-pho'bi-a, 1 bel'o-ni-fō'bi-ə; 2 bĕl'o-ne-fō'bi-a, *n.* Morbid dread of pointed objects, such as pins and needles.

be-lo'ne-site, 1 bi-lō'ni-sait; 2 be-lō'ne-sit, *n.* *Mineral.* A white, transparent magnesium molybdate ($MgMoO_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< Gr. *belonē*, needle.]

be-long', 1 bi-lŏŋ'; 2 be-lông', *ri.* **1.** To be a possession, appurtenance, property, attribute, or part of any person or thing; be connected or appendant; be in subordinate relation; appertain; as, the veranda *belongs* to both houses.

> The world *belongs* to him who has seen it.
> LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* ch. 7, p. 66. [S. B. A. 1887.]

2. To be the concern, duty, or due of any one, or a property, characteristic, quality, or attribute of anything; hence, to be suitable (to); as, it *belongs* to his rank.

> To hear with eyes *belongs* to love's fine wit.
> SHAKESPEARE *Sonnet* xxiii.

3. [U. S.] To be a resident or native, or have a specific place or sphere; as, he *belongs* in this town; the book *belongs* in the other case. **4.** To be associated with; used absolutely; as, "He doesn't *belong*"; "We all *belong*" (*sc.* to this organization, society, community, or in the place, sphere, or associations where actually present): recent in the United States, and rapidly spreading in popular use, but with no literary support. [ME. *belongen*, < BE- + *longen*, < AS. *langian*; see LONG¹, *v.*]

SYN.: see PERTAIN. — Prep.: belong *to* a person or thing as property, attribute, etc.; archaic use, *unto*; belong *in* a location or situation; *with* any companion or adjunct.

be-longd', *pp.* Belonged. S. S.

be-long'ing, 1 bi-lŏŋ'iŋ; 2 be-lông'ing, *n.* That which or one who belongs to a person or thing, as a quality, property, or appendage; commonly, in the plural, effects, especially the things one has about him, as clothes, furniture, etc.; humorously, a member of one's family or household.

> *Belongings*, as an old expression now reinstated in its former rights, is peculiar to the very latest period of our language. The more of such vernacularisms we call up from the past, the better.
> F. HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 307. [s. 1873.]

Be-lon'i-dæ, 1 bi-lon'i-di; 2 be-lŏn'i-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Ich.* A family of synentognathous fishes with prolonged bill-like toothed jaws, a supplementary bone in the lower jaw, and zygapophyses, embracing the true garfishes. **Bel'o-ne**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *belonē*, needle, < *belos*, dart.] — **bel'o-nid**, *n.*

bel'o-nite, 1 bel'o-nait; 2 bĕl'o-nit, *n.* *Mineral.* One of the small, imperfect, needle-shaped crystals found in glassy volcanic rocks: now limited to such as have no action on polarized light. [< Gr. *belonē*, needle.]

bel'o-noid, 1 bel'o-noid; 2 bĕl'o-nōid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Like a needle; styloid. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Belonidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Belonidæ*. [< Gr. *belonē*, needle, + *eidos*, form.]

Bel"o-no-rhyn'chi-dæ, 1 bel'o-no-riŋ'ki-di; 2 bĕl'o-no-rŷn'-ci-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Ich.* A Mesozoic family of chondrostean fishes with a long body, median dorsal and ventral fins, single lateral rows of scutes, and beak-like jaws. **Bel"o-no-rhyn'chus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *belonē*, needle, + *rhynchos*, snout.] — **bel"o-no-rhyn'chid**, *n.* — **bel"o-no-rhyn'choid**, *a.* & *n.*

Be-loo'chee, *n.* Same as BALUCHI. **Be-loo'che‡.**

Be-loo"chis-tan', *n.* Same as BALUCHISTAN.

Bel"op-ter'i-dæ, 1 bel'ep-ter'i-di; 2 bĕl'ŏp-tĕr'i-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* A Tertiary family of phragmophorous cuttlefishes with a well-developed phragmocone and rostrum and the initial chamber as large as the second. **Be-lop'ter-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *belos*, dart, + *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.] — **be-lop'ter-id**, *n.* — **be-lop'ter-oid**, *a.*

be-lop'ter-on, 1 bi-lep'tər-en; 2 be-lŏp'ter-ŏn, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] The fossil internal bone, winged at the sides, of a belopterid. [< Gr. *belos*, dart, + *pteron*, wing.]

Bel"o-se-pi'i-dæ, 1 bel'o-si-pai'i-di; 2 bĕl'o-se-pi'i-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* An Eocene family of phragmophorous cuttlefishes with small phragmocone and large cuttlebone. **Bel"o-se'-pi-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *belos*, dart, + *sēpia*, cuttlefish.] — **bel"o-se'pi-oid**, *n.* — **bel"o-se'pi-oid**, *a.*

Bel"os-tom'i-dæ, 1 bel'es-tom'i-di; 2 bĕl'ŏs-tŏm'i-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* A family of pagiopodous bugs with a boat-shaped body, natatorial legs, and strap-like caudal setæ, comprising large formidable water-bugs. **Be-los'to-ma**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *belos*, dart, + *stoma*, mouth.] — **be-los'to-mid**, *a.* & *n.* — **be-los'to-moid**, *a.*

Be-lot', 1 bə-lō'; 2 be-lō', **Adolphe** (¹¹/₀1829–¹²/₁₇1890). A French novelist and dramatist; *Les Étrangleurs de Paris*, etc.

be-lote', 1 bə-lōt'; 2 be-lōt', *n.* Same as BELLOOT.

be-love', } 1 bi-luv'; 2 be-lŏv', *v.* [BE-LOVED', BE-LUVD'P;
be-luv'P, } BE-LOV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To love: only in the passive. See BELOVED. **2†.** To be pleased with. **II†.** *i.* To please. [< ME. *bilutien*, *bilufien*, < *bi-* (see BE-) + *lutien*, *lufien*, < AS. *lufian*; see LOVE, *v.*]

be-lov'ed, 1 bi-luv'ed *or* bi-luvd'; 2 be-lŏv'ĕd *or* be-lŏvd', *a.* [When used as an adjective, generally pronounced in three syllables; as a passive verb, with auxiliary, in two.] Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

> There was but one *beloved* face on earth. BYRON *The Dream* st. 2.

SYN.: see PRECIOUS.

— **beloved disciple** (*Bib.*), St. John the Evangelist. *John* xiii, 23. — **b. physician** (*Bib.*), St. Luke. *Col.* iv, 14.

be-lov'ed, *n.* One greatly lov'd.

> Behold my servant, whom I have chosen: my *beloved*, in whom my soul is well pleased. *Matt.* xii, 18.

be-low', 1 bi-lō'; 2 be-lō', *adv.* **1.** In or to a lower place, as a lower floor, under the deck, etc.; hence (*Naut.*), off duty, as opposed to being on duty on deck. **2.** On the earth, as distinguished from heaven.

> Faithful *below*, he did his duty; But now he's gone aloft.
> C. DIBDIN *Tom Bowling* st. 1.

3. In or to the place of the damned; as, such deeds might be done *below*. **4.** Lower on a page, or later in a book; as, see *below*. **5.** Farther down in course or direction; down-stream; as, on the river *below*. **6.** Lower in rank or authority; as, in the court *below*; to the officer *below*. [< BE- + LOW, *a.*] — **to go below** (*Naut.*), to descend to a lower deck; especially, to go to a cabin or saloon on a lower deck; to retire to one's cabin.

be-low', *prep.* **1.** Beneath in point or place; under; as, *below* the foundation; *below* the ground. **2.** Farther down than, in course or direction; as, the station *below* this. **3.** Lower than in grade, value, dignity, degree, or the like; as, next *below* a colonel; *below* the average.

> Neither the *ice* so melted nor the water which results from its liquefaction can fall *below* 32° Fahrenheit.
> TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 62, p. 167. [A. 1872.]

4. Inferior to; unworthy of; beneath.

> No woman dresses *below* herself from caprice.
> LAMB *Last Essays of Elia*, *Poor Relations* p. 248. [w. L. & CO.]

SYN.: see BENEATH.

Bel'per, 1 bel'pər; 2 bĕl'per, *n.* A manufacturing town in Derbyshire, England.

Bel'phe-gor, 1 bel'fi-gōr; 2 bĕl'fe-gōr, *n.* **1.** An archdemon, in medieval legend, who, selected to test the infelicity of the married state of mortals before the expiration of the allotted ten years, fled in a panic from the earth. **2.** See BAAL-PEOR.

Bel-phœ'be, 1 bel-fi'bi; 2 bĕl-fē'be, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a strong-willed huntress: intended to portray Queen Elizabeth as *woman* as distinguished from her portrayal as *queen* in the character of Gloriana. See GLORIANA. [< F. *bel*, beautiful, + *Phœbe*, Diana.] [coot.

bel'-poot", 1 bel'-pūt'; 2 bĕl'-pōōt', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The

Bel'pre, 1 bel'prē; 2 bĕl'pre, *n.* A village in Washington county, O.

bel-shach', 1 bel-shăn'; 2 bĕl-shăn', *n.* [Scot.] A rogue; rascal: applied to children.

Bel'sham, 1 bel'shəm; 2 bĕl'shem, *n.* **1. Thomas** (⁴/₁₁ 1750–¹¹/₁₁1829), an English Unitarian divine and writer. **2. William** (1752–¹¹/₁₁1827), an English political and historical writer; *History of Great Britain*.

Bel-shaz'zar, 1 bel-shaz'ər; 2 bĕl-shăz'ar, *n.* **1.** *Bib. Dan.* v.; defeated and slain by Cyrus. **2.** *Babylon. Hist.* The son of Nabonidus, and regent of Babylon during the close of his father's reign (538 B.C.). He is identified as the Belshazzar of the Bible. — **Belshazzar's feast**, the banquet recorded in Dan. v., as given by Belshazzar to a thousand of his satraps at which the sacred vessels taken from the temple at Jerusalem were used. During the banquet the fingers of a man's hand appeared and wrote upon the wall the legend *mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*, which was interpreted by Daniel as foretelling the downfall of Babylonia. See MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

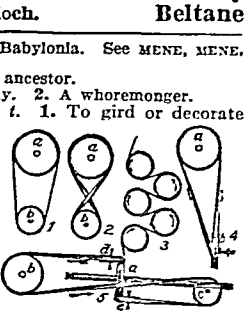
bel'sire†, *n.* A grandfather; ancestor.

bel'swag"ger†, *n.* **1.** A bully. **2.** A whoremonger.

belt, 1 belt; 2 bĕlt, *s.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To gird or decorate with a belt; fasten with a belt; as, to *belt* a knight; to *belt* on a sword. **2.** To surround with or as with a belt, circle, or zone; mark with belts or bands; as, to *belt* a tree by painting it.

> England *belts* the world with her flag. DEPEW *Orations, Before Chamber of Commerce* p. 88. [CAS. CO.]

3. *Mech.* To supply with or drive by a belt, as a machine. **4.** [Colloq.] To thrash or beat, as with a belt; flog.



Arrangements of Belts.

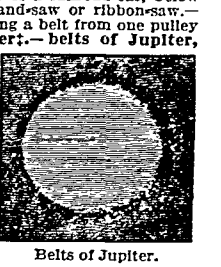
1. Pulleys *a* and *b* are driven in same direction, *b* revolving the faster. 2. *a* and *b* are driven in opposite directions, *b* revolving the faster. 3. The several shafts are driven at a uniform speed in the direction of the arrows. 4. *a* and *b* are revolved at right angles. 5. *b* and *c* revolve in opposite directions, *c* the faster; *a* revolves at right angles, same speed as *b*; *d* and *e* revolve at twice the speed of *b*.

II. *i.* **1.** To scurry about; hasten. **2.** To remove tag-locks or belts from sheep.

belt¹, *n.* **1.** A strap or band of flexible material, commonly held around the waist by a buckle, clasp, hasp, etc.; girdle.

> A sheaf of peacock arrows bright and keen,
> Under his *belt* he bare full thriftily.
> CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 105.

Belts are named from the manner worn; as, **cross-belt**, **shoulder-b.**, etc.; or for the purpose to which they are applied; as, **army-b.**, **cartridge-b.**, **sword-b.**, etc. **2.** *Mech.* A continuous strap or band for transmitting power from one wheel to another, or (rarely) to a shaft, by friction. Many belts are named (1) from their manner of using; as, **driving-belt**, **cross-b.**, **crossed b.**, **halved b.**, or **quarter-twist b.**, to produce reversed motion in another shaft; or (2) from their arrangement or construction; as, **endless b.**, **wire b.** **3.** A broad region on a globe or sphere, between two parallel circles; zone; as, the *belt* of calms; a forest *belt*. **4.** Any broad band that encircles or crosses any object; as, a *belt* of woods; a *belt* of color. **5.** A course of stone projecting from a wall, usually in line with the sills of the first-floor windows. **6.** A strait of water: applied as a proper name to the straits running into the Baltic on each side of Funen Island. See BELT², *n.*, below. **7.** *Astron.* A girdle as of clouds, on the surface of a planet; as, the *belt* of Saturn. **8.** *Ship-building.* A girdle of armor-plates protecting a war-ship along the water-line. **9.** Figuratively, any restraining or confining force or influence; as, the *belt* of authority. **10.** *Her.* A badge of rank or distinction, as of knighthood. **11.** A disease of sheep. **12.** [Prov. Eng.] Tag-locks on the hind quarters of sheep. **13.** [Slang.] A blow, as with the fist. [< AS. *belt*, < L. *balteus*, belt.] — **ar'mor-belt"**, *n.* A girdle of armor to protect war-ships, extending from 4 to 6 feet below the water-line to different heights above it. — **belt'-clamp"**, *n.* — **b.-clasp**, *n.* — **b.-coupling**, *n.* — **b.-course**, *n.* *Arch.* See STRING-COURSE. — **b.-cutter**, *n.* **1.** A machine or a gage-tool for cutting from hides sections to be made into driving-belts. **2.** An implement for cutting the ends of belts and punching lace-holes in them. — **b.-gearing**, *n.* A system for transmitting power by endless bands, cords, or chains, including these and their pulleys, shafting, hangers, couplings, etc. — **b.-lace**, *n.* A thin, narrow strip or thong, usually of tawed leather, for lacing driving-belts. — **b.-lacing**, *n.* **1.** Belt-laces collectively. **2.** A belt-lace. — **b. line**, a railroad; specif., a street-car line, engirdling or circumscribing a city or district. — **b.-molding**, *n.* A finely molded belt-course, used in joinery, inside fittings, etc. — **b. of calms**, same as DOLDRUMS. — **b.-perch**, *n.* *Mach.* A support for an idle belt. — **b.-pipe**, *n.* A steam-passage around a steam-cylinder. — **b.-rail**, *n.* A wooden strip around the outside of a railroad-car, below the windows. — **b.-saw**, *n.* A band-saw or ribbon-saw. — **b.-shifter**, *n.* A device for sliding a belt from one pulley to another beside it. **b.-shipper‡.** — **belts of Jupiter**, cloud-like bands extending across the disk of Jupiter. — **b.-speeder**, *n.* A pair of conoid, conical, or stepped driving-pulleys, each of which has its large end opposite the small end of the other, and between which runs a belt, the position of which governs the velocity-ratio of the two pulleys. — **b.-stretcher**, *n.* — **b.-table**, *n.* *Mining.* Same as BELT-CONCENTRATOR. — **b.-tightener**, *n.* — **b.-tool**, *n.* — **beneath the b.**, same as UNDER THE BELT. See UNDER. — **corn b.** (*Com.*), a region of the United States where corn is grown in abundance. It forms a belt curving through Missouri and round the Lakes, from Nebraska to Ohio. — **cotton b.** (*Com.*), a region of the United States where cotton is widely cultivated. It comprises all the sixteen adjoining Southern States around the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. — **electric b.**, a belt made of alternate plates of different metals which, when the belt is worn on the person, are acted on by the moisture of the body, forming a voltaic pile and generating a weak current supposed to have curative properties. — **hydraulic b.**, an endless belt furnished with buckets, for the purpose of drawing water. — **open b.**, a driving-belt, used in engines, which is not crossed. — **quarter-turn b.**, a quartering-belt. See under QUARTERING. — **Sam Browne b.**, a broad leather band, worn around the waist, with a light shoulder-strap running diagonally from right to left: so-called from Colonel Sam Browne of the British Indian Army. — **to hold the b.**, to hold the championship (a belt often passing with it), as in pugilism.



Belts of Jupiter.

After a photograph made by Dr. Percival Lowell, May 11, 1909, at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Belt², *n.* *Geol.* A fossiliferous group of rocks of probably pre-Cambrian age in Montana: named from the Belt Mountains.

Belt³, *n.* A strait from the Kattegat to the Baltic: (1) **Great**, between Zealand and Funen Island; (2) **Little**, between Funen Island and the mainland.

Belt⁴, *n.* A village in Cascade county, Mont.

Bel'tane, 1 bel'tēn; 2 bĕl'tān, *n.* **1.** Old May-day (so called to distinguish it from the present May-day, reckoned since 1752 according to the new style). Beltane, Lammas, Hallowmas, and Candlemas formed the four quarter-days once observed in Scotland. **2.** An ancient Celtic festival celebrating the opening of

summer, marked by bonfires and other festivities. It was kept up until recent times in parts of Scotland and Ireland. **3.** The fire itself.

The shepherd lights his *beltane* fire.
SCOTT *Lord of the Isles* can. 1, st. 9.

[Sc., < Gael. *Bealltainn*, name of the 1st of May.] **Bel'tainet.**

belt'ed, 1 belt'ed; 2 bĕlt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Wearing a belt; distinguished by a belt; as, a *belted* knight. **2.** Having a mark like a belt; as, the *belted* kingfisher. **3.** Carried in the belt; suspended from a belt, as a sword, etc. **4.** Driven by a belt, as machinery.— **belted cattle,** a Dutch breed of cattle, marked with a band of white around the body, otherwise black. **blanket cattle†.**— **b. plaid,** the plaid worn by Highlanders in full military dress, and wound like a belt around the body.

Belt'ed Will. Lord William Howard (1563–1640), warden of the Western Marches.

Bel'ten, *n.* [Scot.] Beltane. **Bel'teın†; Bel'tın†.**

Bel"te-ne'bros, 1 bel"tē-nē'bros; 2 bĕl"tę-nę'brŏs, *n.* The name taken by Amadis de Gaul after receiving a heartless missive from Oriana.

belt'er, 1 belt'er; 2 bĕlt'er, *n.* [Prov.] A heavy blow; also, anything unusually large of its kind.

Bel"te-shaz'zar, 1 bel"tı-shaz'or; 2 bĕl"te-shăz'ar, *n. Bib.* Daniel: so named at the court of Nebuchadrezzar in Babylon. *Dan.* i, 7.

belt'ing, 1 belt'ıŋ; 2 bĕlt'ing, *n.* **1.** Belts collectively, or the material from which belts are made. **2.** [Colloq.] A beating.— **angular belting,** driving-belting having a triangular or trapezoidal section: used between grooved pulleys.— **Scandinavian b.,** belting made of a thick cotton fabric saturated with tar.

Bel'tis, 1 bel'tıs; 2 bĕl'tis, *n.* Same as BELIT.

Bel'ton, 1 bel'tən; 2 bĕl'ton, *n.* A city, county-seat of Bell county, Tex. [Minnesota; 4,680 sq. m.

Bel-tram'ı, 1 bel-tram'ı; 2 bĕl-trăm'ı, *n.* A county in

Bel-tran', *n.* [Sp.] Same as BERTRAM[2].

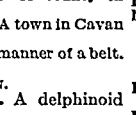
Bel-tur'bet, 1 bel-tûr'bet; 2 bĕl-tûr'bĕt, *n.* A town in Cavan county, Ireland.

belt'wise, 1 belt'wəız; 2 bĕlt'wīs, *adv.* In the manner of a belt.

Be-lu'chi, *n.* Same as BALUCHI.

Be-lu'chis-tan', *n.* Same as BALUCHISTAN.

be-lu'ga, 1 bı-lū'gə; 2 be-lu'ga, *n.* **1.** A delphinoid cetacean, the white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), mainly of arctic seas, with short rounded fins, no distinct snout, and a low ridge in place of a dorsal fin. It resembles and is allied to the narwhal, and is about 12 feet long. **2.** The great white sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*), sometimes more than 20 feet in length and 2,000 pounds in weight. [< Rus. *bĕlūga*, < *bĕlo-*, white.] **bel"lou-gi'nat.**


Head of the Beluga. (Def. 1.)

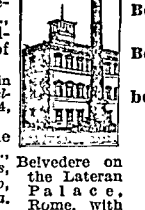
Be'lus, 1 bī'lus; 2 bē'lŭs, *n.* **1.** A mythical Assyrian king, the father of Ninus. **2.** One of the names of Mutgo or Agenor, king of Tyre and father of Queen Dido and Pygmalion. **3.** A son of Poseidon and Libya and father of Cepheus, Danaus, Ægyptus, and Phineus. **4.** See BEL[1].

be-lute', 1 bı-lūt'; 2 be-lūt', *vt.* **1.** To coat with lute or clay. **2.** To spatter mud upon. [< BE- + *lutum*, mud.]

bel"ve-dere'[1], 1 bel"vı-dīr' *or* (*It.*) bel"vē-dē'rē; 2 bĕl"ve-dēr' *or* (*It.*) bĕl"vę-dę'rę, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A part or the whole of an upper story of an Italian building, open on one or more sides so as to command a view: sometimes a mere lantern or cupola; specif., the northern galleries of the Vatican palace. **2.** A camera obscura in the shape of a circular or octagonal building.

I think of her [Mrs. Browning], however, in that classic room, as of one shut up in some *belvedere*. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 4, p. 123. [U. S. & CO. 1888.]

3. An elevated summer-house. **4.** The summer cypress (*Kochia scoparia*). [It., beautiful view, < *bel* (< L. *bellus*, beautiful) + *vedere*, view, < L. *video*, see.] **bel"vi-dere'†.**— **bel"ve-dered',** *a.* Having a belvedere.


Belvedere on the Lateran Palace, Rome, with Egyptian Obelisk in foreground.

Bel"ve-dere'[2], *n.* A town in Marin county, Cal.

Bel"vi-de'ra, 1 bel"vi-dē'rə; 2 bĕl"vi-dē'rä, *n.* In Otway's *Venice Preserved*, the heroine, saved from shipwreck by Jaffier, a young Venetian, whom she marries clandestinely.

Bel"vi-dere'[2], 1 bel"vi-dīr'; 2 bĕl"vi-dēr', *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Boone county, Ill. **2.** A town, county-seat of Warren county, N. J. **3.** A village in Perquimans county, N. C.

be-ly'ing, 1 bı-lı'ıŋ; 2 be-ly'ing, *n.* The act of uttering falsehoods about one; calumniation; also, denial.

Bel'ze-bub, *n.* Same as BEELZEBUB.

bel'ze-buth, 1 bel'zı-buθ; 2 bĕl'ze-bŭth, *n.* A Brazilian spider-monkey (*Ateles belzebuth*).

Bel-zo'ni, 1 bel-tsō'nı; 2 bĕl-tsō'nī, **Giovanni B.** (11/15 1778–12/23 1823). An Italian explorer in Egypt.

Bem, 1 bem; 2 bĕm, **Joseph** (1795–12/16 1850). A Polish general who fought in Hungarian and Turkish armies.

be'ma, 1 bī'mə; 2 bē'ma, *n.* [BE'MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* The enclosure about the altar; sanctuary; chancel, especially in the Eastern churches. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* A tribune or platform for orators. **3.** A step or pace: used as a measure of length by the Greeks. See MEASURE. **4.** An ambo. [< Gr. *bēma*, < *bainō*, go.]

be-man'gle, *vt.* [Rare.] To mangle.

be'ma-tist, 1 bī'mə-tist; 2 bē'ma-tĭst, *n. Archeol.* An official who measured roads under Alexander the Great and the Ptolemies. [< Gr. *bēmatistēs*, < *bēma*, step.]

Bem"ba-to'ka, 1 bem"bə-tō'kə; 2 bĕm"ba-tō'ka, **Bay of.** An inlet on the N. W. coast of Madagascar.

Bem-bec'ı-dæ, 1 bem-bes'ı-dī; 2 bĕm-bĕc'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of fossorial hymenopters or digger-wasps having the prothorax contracted behind, fore wings with 3 complete cells, and labrum distinctly exserted. **Bem'bex,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bembix*, buzzing insect.]— **bem'be-cid,** *a.* & *n.*— **bem'be-coid,** *a.*

Bem'berg, 1 bem'berı; 2 bĕm'bĕrh, **Herman** (3/29 1861–). An Argentine composer and song-writer.

bem'bil, 1 bem'bil; 2 bĕm'bil, *n.* [Austral.] The shining-leaved box or box-eucalypt (*Eucalyptus populifolia*) of the warmer parts of E. Australia. The tough wood is used for posts, handspikes, levers, etc. **poplar box†; red box†; white box†.**

Bem'bo, 1 bem'bo; 2 bĕm'bo, **Pietro** (5/26 1470–1/18 1547). An Italian cardinal and scholar; *History of Venice.*

be-mean', 1 bı-mīn'; 2 be-mēn', *vt.* **1.** To cause to become, or to render, mean; lower; abase: usually with some form of *self*; as, he *bemeans* himself. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To treat as if mean; upbraid; vilify; as, he *bemeans* her for everything.

Be'ment, 1 bī'ment; 2 bē'mĕnt, *n.* A village in Piatt county, Ill.

be'ment-ite, 1 bī'ment-aıt; 2 bē'mĕnt-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly grayish-yellow hydrated manganese silicate ($2MnS:O_3H_2O$), found in stellate masses. [< C. S. *Bement*, of Philadelphia.]

be-mete'†, *vt.* To measure. [county, Minn.

Be-mid'jı, 1 bı-mıj'ı; 2 be-mĭj'ı, *n.* A village in Beltrami

Be'mis Heights, 1 bī'mıs; 2 bē'mis. A village in Saratoga county, N. Y.; battles, Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, 1777, in which the British under Burgoyne suffered defeat.

be-moan', 1 bı-mōn'; 2 be-mōn', *vt.* To express grief or pity for by or as by moaning; lament; as, to *bemoan* one's fate. **be-mone'†.** Syn.: see BEWAIL.— **be-moan'a-bl(e)',** *a.*— **be-moan'er,** *n.*

be-moand', *pp.* Bemoaned. S. S.

be-mockt', *pp.* Bemocked. S. S.

be-moll'†, *vt.* To bemire; bedraggle.

be"mol', 1 bē"mōl'; 2 bę"mōl', *n. Mus.* The half tone below B; B flat: a French name for any flat. [< F. *bémol*, < LL. *B molle*, < *B*. B, + L. *mollis*, soft.] **bl"-mol-lē'†.**

be-mouth', 1 bı-mauθ'; 2 be-mouth', *vt.* To praise volubly; declaim; orate. [as with drink.

be-muse', 1 bı-mīuz'; 2 be-mūs', *vt.* To muddle or stupefy,

ben[1], 1 ben; 2 bĕn, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** The inner room of a house, entered from the *but* or outer room, and sometimes having an innermost room, *far ben*, behind it: hence the expression "the *but* and the *ben* ends of their house." **2.** The principal room, even when the but is on the opposite side of the entrance-hall.

ben[2], *n.* Same as BEN-NUT.

ben[3], *n.* Same as BEHEN. [as, *Ben* Nevis, *Ben* Lomond.

ben[4], *n.* [Scot.] A mount or peak: chiefly in proper names;

ben[5], *n.* [Scot.] *Mining.* The right to engage in labor in a mine; hence, also, a day's work in a mine.

Ben[6], *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xv, 18.

Ben[7], *n.* Diminutive of BENJAMIN.

ben, *adv.* & *prep.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] In or toward the family room or inner apartment; into the parlor or best room; as, she brought the child *ben*.

Blithe, blithe and merry was she, Blithe was she but and *ben*.
BURNS *Blithe Was She* chorus.

Ben"a-bin'a-dab, 1 ben'ə-bın'ə-dab; 2 bĕn'a-bĭn'a-dăb, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ben'a-cus, 1 ben'ə-kus; 2 bĕn'a-cŭs, *n.* **1.** A genus of belostomid hemipterous insects. **2.** [b-] An insect of this genus.

Ben-a'dad, 1 ben-ē'dad; 2 bĕn-ā'dăd, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Be-na'lah, 1 bı-nē'yə *or* bı-nal'ə; 2 be-nā'ya *or* be-nī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xvi, 5. [Heb., built by Jah.]

be-name'†, *vt.* **1.** To name. **2.** To promise.

be-na'mee, 1 be-nā'mī; 2 bĕ-nā'mē, *a.* [Anglo-Ind.] *Hindu Law.* Literally, without a name; fictitious: used specifically of a document of transfer or other transaction in which the name of the person most interested does not appear, or is disguised under the name of another. **be-na'mi†.**— **be-na"mi-dar',** *n.* An irresponsible third party who nominally figures as a principal in a benamee transaction; a man of straw.

Ben-am'mi, 1 ben-am'aı; 2 bĕn-ăm'ı, *n. Bib. Gen.* xix, 38. [Heb., son of my kindred.] **Ben Am'mi†.** [BENEATH.

be-nane', 1 bı-nēn'; 2 be-nān', *prep.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as

Be-na'res, 1 bı-nā'rız; 2 be-nā'rĕs, *n* **1.** A state in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 870 sq. m. **2.** A district in Benares division; 1,010 sq. m. **3.** A sacred city of the Hindus; capital of Benares division and district. **Ba-na'rast.**

Ben'bow, 1 ben'bō; 2 bĕn'bō, **John** (3/10 1653–11/4 1702). An English admiral; mortally wounded in action with the French off Cartagena, Colombia.

Ben-burb', 1 ben-bûrb'; 2 bĕn-bûrb', *n.* A village in Tyrone county, Ireland; the Irish under Owen Roe O'Neil defeated the English and Scots, June 5, 1646.

bench, 1 bench; 2 bĕnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put benches in; furnish with benches.

Thro' stately theatres *Bench'd* crescent-wise.
TENNYSON *Princess* ii, st. 10.

2. To exhibit on a stage or bench. **3.** To seat on a bench or seat of honor. **4.** *Mining.* To undercut; kirve. **5.** *Baseball.* To remove from (a game) by sending to the bench.

II. *i.* **1.** To occupy a bench. **2.** To provide benches or banks; lie in benches or steps, as a slope.— **benching up** (*Mining*), working on the top of coal.

bench, *n.* **1.** A seat, usually of wood, with or without a back, long enough to accommodate several persons.

He passed up the narrow aisle of *benches*.
BRET HARTE *Cressy* p. 3. [U. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. *Mech.* A stout table-like structure upon which work and tools are laid; as, a carpenter's *bench;* also, one of various bench-like machines, as for drawing wire, etc. **3.** The judges' seat in court. **4.** *Law.* (1) The judge or judges constituting a court; the court as distinguished from the bar. (2) The whole body of the judiciary; as, the *bench* of the United States.

The *Bench* saw wise lift up their eyes.
BURNS *Extempore in Court of Session* st. 2.

5. A row of stalls on platforms or benches for the exhibition of animals, especially dogs, as at a bench show. **6.** A coach-driver's seat. **7.** The cross-brace connecting the fenders of a sleigh or sled. **8.** The long, shallow, raised box in a greenhouse in which plants are grown. **9.** A series of retorts in a furnace for producing gas in gas-works; also, the furnace itself. **10.** A strengthening ledge in the face of an earthwork. **11.** (1) A terrace formed by the unequal erosion or weathering of rocks, or by mining. (2) A long, level strip of elevated ground along the bank of a lake or river. **12.** *Baseball.* The seats or space reserved for the uniformed players and substitutes of each team. [< AS. *benc.*] **benchet.**— **anxious bench,** see ANXIOUS SEAT, under ANXIOUS.— **bench'-clamp",** *n.* A device used on a bench, to hold work.— **b.-dogs,** *n. pl.* A pair of dogs arranged to serve as a bench-clamp.— **bench'fel"low,** *n.* An associate on the bench.— **b.-forge,** *n.* See FORGE, *n.*— **b.-hole,** *n.* A privy.— **b.-hook,** *n.* **1.** A hook-shaped block of wood or metal for use in holding work, as on a carpenter's bench. **2.** A bench-stop.— **b.-key,** *n.* A watchmakers' universal key, kept for convenience on the bench.— **b.-knife,** *n.* A bench-hook with a knife-edge.— **b.-legged,** *a.* [Local, U. S.] Having sprawling or crooked legs: said of dogs, and contemptuously of persons. **b.-kneed†.**— **b.-made,** *a.* Made to order; hand-made, as shoes.— **b.-mark,** *n.* A mark in stone, metal, or other durable material firmly fixed in the ground, from which differences of level are measured, as in surveys or tidal observations.— **bench'mas"ter,** *n.* [Eng.] The chairman of the benchers; also, an alderman.— **b. of bishops, or episcopal b.,** the bishops of the House of Lords, collectively.— **b.-oyster,** *n.* [U. S.] A large or fine oyster.— **b.-plane,** *n.* See PLANE.— **b.-reel,** *n.* A sail-maker's reel, on which he winds the yarn.— **b.-shears,** *n. pl.* A hand-shears, one arm of which is attached to a bench.— **b. show,** an exhibition of animals, especially dogs, in stalls on benches, indoors.— **b.-stop,** *n.* An abutting piece on the end of a carpenter's bench, to hold work, as while being planed.— **b.-strip,** *n.* An adjustable lengthwise guide on a carpenter's bench.— **b.-table,** *n.* A low, projecting course of masonry inside the wall of a medieval church, corresponding to the water-table outside.— **b.-warrant,** *n. Law.* A warrant issued in term-time, signed by the judge presiding at the session, directing an offender to be brought into court.— **common b.,** same as COMMON BANK.— **mourners' b.,** the anxious seat. See ANXIOUS.— **King's** (or **Queen's**) **B., or Court of King's** (or **Queen's**) **B.** [Eng.], the supreme court of common-law jurisdiction, consisting of a chief justice and 17 puisne or associate justices: now one of the divisions of the High Court of Justice.

— **bench'let,** *n.* A little bench.— **bench'y,** *a. Mining.* Forming frequent benches: said of a lode.

bench'er, 1 bench'er; 2 bĕnch'er, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A senior member of the bar holding a place as one of the governing body of an Inn of Court; as, a *bencher* of the Middle Temple. The benchers have power to disbar or otherwise punish a barrister guilty of misconduct, as also to refuse admission to a student.

If you know one of the resident *benchers* or barristers, and choose to visit him, you will find his name painted in small black letters on the lintel of a door. R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without and Within*, p. 78. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

2. A magistrate of a civil court, or an official of a municipal body. **3.** A member of the lower element of the populace; one who sits on a bench.

The *benchers* who applaud The last spear-thruster.
E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. i, st. 17.

4. A loafer on tavern benches. **5.** A boatman.— **bench'er-ship,** *n.* [Eng.] The office or function of a bencher.

bencht, *pp.* Benched. S. S.

ben-chu'cha, 1 ben-chū'chə; 2 bĕn-chu'cha, *n.* A redvild hemipterous insect (*Conorhinus megistus*) of South America, often occurring in houses. It may be the introducer of a trypanosome into man which is the cause of death.

Ben-coo'len, *n.* Same as BENKULEN.

bend, 1 bend; 2 bĕnd, *v.* [BENT or BEND'ED; BEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into a curve, or out of or aside from a straight line, usually with force; crook; flex; inflect; as, to *bend* a stick; to *bend* the arm. **2.** To turn in a certain direction; deflect; direct; as, to *bend* one's eyes, or to *bend* one's course. **3.** Figuratively, to apply closely: said of the mind, its tendencies, purposes, etc.; as, *bent* upon business.

The fiend Walk'd up and down alone, *bent* on his prey.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 441.

4. To cause to submit or yield; subdue; as, to *bend* a child's will.

Too noble to *bend* his spirit to the usurper.
JANE PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* p. 28. [P. & C. 1831.]

5. To direct or apply (oneself); as, he *bent* himself to the completion of his task. **6.** *Naut.* To make fast, or to tie, as ends of a rope or hawser, or a sail to a gaff or yard. **7.** [Rare or Obs.] Figuratively, to brace up: generally followed by *up*. **8.** To swallow greedily.

II. *i.* **1.** To form a curve or bend; take a curved shape; as, the road or the river *bends*.

Over our manhood *bend* the skies.
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. i, prel., st. 3.

2. To take a certain direction; follow a certain tendency; as, to *bend* heavenward. **3.** To submit; bow, as to greater power; conform; as, to *bend* to circumstances.

Shall I be slave to every noble soul,
Study the dead and to their spirits *bend*?
JEAN INGELOW *Honors* pt. ii, st. 28.

4. To overhang. **5.** To apply oneself with vigor. **6.** [Scot.] To leap; jump. **7.** [Scot.] To drink hard. [< AS. *bendan*, bend, < *bend*, band, bond, < *bindan;* see BIND.]

Syn.: bias, bow, curve, deflect, deviate, diverge, incline, influence, mold, persuade, stoop, submit, warp, yield. In a few instances a line is spoken of as *bent* where the two parts make an angle; but ordinarily to *bend* is understood to be to draw to or through a curve; as, to *bend* a bow. To *submit* or *yield* is to *bend* the mind humbly to another's wishes. To *incline* or *influence* is to *bend* another's wishes toward our own; to *persuade* is to draw them quite over. To *warp* is to *bend* slightly through the whole fiber, as a board in the sun. To *crook* is to *bend* irregularly, as a crooked stick. *Deflect, deviate,* and *diverge* are said of any turning away; *deviate* commonly of a slight and gradual movement, *diverge* of a more sharp and decided one. To *bias* is to cut across the texture, or incline to one side: in figurative use always with an unfavorable import. *Mold* is a stronger word than *bend;* we may *bend* by superior force that which still resists the constraint; as, a *bent* bow; we *mold* something plastic entirely to some desired form.

— **to bend the brow,** to knit one's brows, as in thought or anger.— **bend'a-bl(e)',** *a.*— **bend'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **bend'-some,** *a.* Pliable.

bend[1], *n.* **1.** A curve or crook, or a part that is curved or crooked; as, a *bend* in the back; the *bend* of a gun-stock or fish-hook; a *bend* of a road.

The skiffs glided round the next *bend*.
CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ch. 18, p. 312. [H. 1886.]

2. An act of bending or bowing; as, to greet one with a slight *bend* of the head. **3.** A cross-section in a building-draft, presenting the molding-edge of a frame. **4.** *Naut.* (1) A loop or knot by which a rope is fastened to any object. See KNOT. (2) That part of a rope which is thus fastened. (3) A wale or rib. **5.** *Mining.* A hard clayey substance. **6.** [Scot.] A deep draft; leap. **7.** [Colloq., W. U. S.] Capacity; power; as, it is beyond my *bend*. **8†.** Inclination of the mind.

— **above one's bend,** beyond one's power or ability.— **bend'-leath"er,** *n.* Sole-leather.— **fisherman's b.,** see illus. under KNOT[1].— **granny's b.†.**— **hearing-line b.,** same as CLOVE-HITCH.— **reeving-line b.,** a knot for tying hawsers.— **split b.,** a two-pieced bend in a pipe: used in plumbing.— **the bends,** caisson-disease.— **Y b.,** a pipe-fitting with a forked bore and three female-threaded outlets.

Bends.
1. A bend. 2. A bend cottised.

bend[2], *n.* **1.** *Her.* An ordinary drawn diagonally across the shield from dexter chief to sinister base. **2.** In the leather-trade, a butt or rounded crop cut in two. **3†.** A band; strip. [< AS. *bend* (= Goth. *bandi*),

band, bond, < pret. stem of *bindan;* see BIND.] — **bend sinister** (*Her.*), an ordinary drawn diagonally from sinister chief to dexter base: one of the marks of bastardy.

Must . . . History, . . . with resentful brush, dash a *bend-sinister* of contumelious lamp-black through thee and it?
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. ii, bk. vii, ch. 6, p. 350. [H.]

— **bend'let,** *n.* **1.** A small band; ribbon. **2.** *Her.* A bendlet. — **bend'let,** *n.* **1.** *Her.* A bend of half width. **2.** A sea-anemone (*Actinia mesembryanthemum*). — **bend'wise,** *adv. Her.* Disposed like a bend. See BEND. **bend'ways;** **in bend;** — **bend'y,** *a. Her.* Divided bendwise into an even number of parts: said of a shield.

bend[3]†, *n.* A band; company.

ben-da'ra, 1 ben-dū'rə; 2 bĕn-dä'ra, *n.* [E. Ind.] A minister of state; high treasurer or chief steward in Malakka or Java. **ban-da'ra†.**

Ben-de'car, 1 ben-dī'kar; 2 bĕn-dē'car, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ben-de'kar, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 9.

Ben'de-mann, 1 ben'də-man; 2 bĕn'də-män, **Eduard** (12/21 1811–12/21 1889). A German-Jewish painter; *By the Rivers of Babylon, Jeremiah,* etc.

bend'er[1], 1 bend'ər; 2 bĕnd'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that bends. **2.** [Eng.] A sixpence: former slang. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] A drinking-spree or frolic.

To go off on *benders* 'n' sech, an' waste their time in foolin'.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, i, st. 10.

4. A leg. **5.** A gymnast. **6.** [Scot.] A hard drinker. **7.** [Prov. Eng. or Slang.] A large or rare specimen; something unusual of its kind. **8.** *Baseball.* A curve or drop ball; loosely, in the plural, any series of balls delivered by a pitcher; as, ineffective *benders.*

Ben'der[2], *n.* A fortified town in Bessarabia. **Ben'der-yt.**

ben'di-go[1], 1 ben'di-gō; 2 bĕn'di-gō, *n.* [Eng.] A rough fur cap: named from a noted pugilist.

Ben'di-go[2], *n.* **1.** A county in Victoria, Australia; 1,949 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; gold-mines.

bend'ing[1], 1 bend'iŋ; 2 bĕnd'ing, *n.* The act of causing to bend; deflection. *Bending* is used in compounds naming implements for bending; as, **bending-iron** (for lead pipes), **b.-machine** (for metal plates), **b.-tool** (for iron rods). — **bend'ing-form",** *n.* A device about which timber is bent to secure the desired shape. — **b.-rolls,** *n.* In a *rolling-mill,* a machine for curving a metal plate by passing it between parallel rollers. — **b.-strake,** *n. Ship-building.* One of two strakes near the deck-covering, rather thicker than the rest of the deck, but flush above.

bend'ing[2], *n.* Decoration of clothing with stripes or horizontal bands.

Ben'dis, 1 ben'dis; 2 bĕn'dis, *n. Class. Myth.* A Thracian goddess, classed by the Greeks as identical with Artemis.

Ben'dish, 1 ben'dish; 2 bĕn'dish, **Bridget** (1650–1727). The daughter of General Henry Ireton and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, one of whose detractors she challenged to a duel. [kal†; bin'dy†.

ben'dy, 1 ben'di; 2 bĕn'dy, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Okra. **ban'da-**

ben'dy-tree", 1 ben'di-trī"; 2 bĕn'dy-trē", *n.* An ornamental shade-tree (*Thespesia populnea*), of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), with cordate, ovate, acuminate, long-stalked leaves, 3 inches wide, and yellow flowers becoming purple, 2 to 3 inches across. Native of the tropical coast regions of Asia, Polynesia, and Madagascar, it has been introduced into the West Indies and southern California. It is often called **umbrella-tree;** in southern India it is the **portia-tree** and in Ceylon the **tulip-tree.** Its seeds yield the portia-nut oil, its inner bark an excellent fiber, and its wood a valuable timber.

ben'e[1], 1 ben'i; 2 bĕn'e, *n.* A wild hog (*Sus papuensis*) of New Guinea.

be'ne[2]†, *n.* A prayer; ban.

be-neath', 1 bi-nīth'; 2 be-nēth' (XIII), *adv.* **1.** At a lower point or level; below, as opposed to above; as, the stream *beneath.*

There is nothing in Heaven or earth *beneath*
Save God and man. WHITTIER *My Soul and I* st. 35.

2. Under a cover or surface; underneath; as, a light soil covered the sand *beneath.* **3.** In a relatively lower rank or position; as, the court and the rabble *beneath.* [< AS. *beneothan,* < *be-,* BE-, + *neothan,* below.]

be-neath', *prep.* **1.** Under (that which is overhead or which towers above); at the foot of; as, *beneath* a precipice: *beneath* the battlements.

As ere *beneath* a waning moon. COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* st. 2.

2. Below the surface of; underneath; as, relics were found *beneath* the stone slab.

The voice of our fathers' blood begins to cry to us from *beneath* the soil which it moistened.
EVERETT *Orations, July 4, 1826* p. 101. [A. S. CO. 1836.]

3. Under action or power of; as, the man sank *beneath* his load. **4.** Lower in rank, condition, or reputation than; as, courteous to all, whether above or *beneath* him. **5.** Unworthy of, morally or otherwise.

There was no class of human beings . . . *beneath* his sympathy.
CHANNING *Works, Char. of Christ* p. 309. [A. U. A. 1878.]

by-nethe'†; by-ne'thent.

Syn.: below, under, underneath. *Under* strictly implies that another object is directly upon or over in a vertical line. *Below* signifies that one object is lower than another, so as to be looked down upon from it, or hidden from view by it; as, *below* (not *under* nor *beneath*) the horizon. *Beneath* or *below* may signify occupying a lower plane, as we speak of one marrying *below* or *beneath* his rank; or, we say, *he is beneath your notice. Under* has also the sense of being subject to or subjected to: as, *under* tutors and governors; *under* examination. — Ant.: above, aloft, over, overhead. [xix, 45.

Ben"e-be'rak, 1 ben'i-bi'rak; 2 bĕn"e-bē'răk, *n. Bib. Josh.*

Ben E'dar, 1 ben ē'dər; 2 bĕn ē'dar. [Ir.] The Hill of Howth, near Dublin; site of a cromlech under which ancient kings and queens are buried.

Be'ne-dek, 1 bē'nə-dek; 2 bę'ne-dĕk, **Ludwig von** (7/14 1804–4/21 1881). An Austrian general; defeated by the Prussians at Sadowa, 1866.

Be"ne-det'ti, 1 bē"nē-det'ti *or* ben'i-det'i; 2 bę"ne-dĕt'ti *or* bĕn'e-dĕt'i, **Count Vincent** (4/21 1817–3/21 1900). A French diplomat, whose interviews at Ems in 1870 with William I. of Prussia precipitated the Franco-German war.

Ben'e-dic, 1 ben'i-dik; 2 bĕn'e-dic, *n.* [LL.] *Liturg.* **1.** The canticle from Psalm cili, beginning "Praise the Lord, O my soul": so called from the first words, "*Benedic,* anima mea," in the Latin form of the hymn. **2.** The music of this canticle.

be-ned'i-cence, 1 bi-ned'i-səns; 2 be-nĕd'i-çenç, *n.* [Rare.] Kindliness in speech. [< LL. *benedico;* see BENEDICITE.]

Ben"e-dic'i-te, 1 ben'i-dis'i-ti; 2 bĕn"e-dic'i-te, *n.* **1.** *Liturg.* (1) The canticle beginning "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord," from the song of the three children, in the Apocrypha: named from the verb used in the Latin form. (2) The music of this canticle. **2.** [b-] A blessing; grace or thanksgiving.

Its arms outstretched, the druid wood Waits with its *benedicite.*
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. i, prel., st. 3.

[LL., 2d per. pl. pres. imper. of *benedico,* bless, < L. *bene,* well, + *dico,* say.]

ben"e-dic'i-te, *interj.* [LL.] Bless you! an exclamation.

ben'e-dick, 1 ben'i-dik; 2 bĕn'e-dik, *n.* **1.** A newly married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor: so called from Benedick. See def. 2. **ben'e-dict**[1]†. **2.** [B-] In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing,* the hero, a confirmed bachelor who learns to love Beatrice and marries her after a courtship marked by much raillery and humor.

ben'e-dict†, *a.* Blessed; benign; salutary.

Ben'e-dict[2], 1 ben'i-dikt; 2 bĕn'e-dict, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ben'net‡.** Dan. G. **Be'ne-dict,** 1 bē'nə-dikt, 2 bę'ne-dict; D. **Be"ne-dic'tus,** 1 bē"ni-dik'tus, 2 bę"ni-dic'tus; It. **Be"ne-det'to,** 1 bē"nē-det'to, 2 bę"ne-dĕt'to; L. **Ben"e-dic'tus,** 1 ben'i-dik'tus, 2 bĕn"e-dic'tŭs; Pg. **Be"ne-dic'to,** 1 bē"nē-dik'to, 2 bę"ne-dic'to. **2. Saint** (480–543), an Italian ecclesiastic; founder of Western monachism and of the Benedictines. **3.** The name of 15 popes; specif. (1) **B. XI.** (1240–7/7 1304), who reigned from 1303; he absolved Philip the Fair; (2) **B. XII.** (–4/21 1342), who reigned from 1334; he introduced many reforms; (3) **B. XIII.** (2/21 1649–3/21 1730), who reigned from 1724; he vigorously enforced church discipline; (4) **B. XIV.** (3/21 1675–5/21 1758), who reigned from 1740; he was a learned and voluminous writer on theological subjects; Voltaire dedicated his *Mahomet* to him; (5) **B. XV.** (11/21 1854–1/21 1922), Giacomo della Chiesa; elected Sept. 3, 1914. **4. Sir Julius** (1804–1885), a German musical composer; lived in England.

Ben"e-dic'ta, 1 ben'i-dik'tə; 2 bĕn"e-dic'ta, *n.* A feminine personal name.

Ben'e-dict Belle"fon-taine', 1 bel'fən-tēn'; 2 bĕl'fŏn-tān'. In Longfellow's *Evangeline,* the heroine's father, a hale old man of seventy.

Ben"e-dic'tine, 1 ben'i-dik'tin, 2 bĕn"e-dic'tin, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to St. Benedict or the monastic order or rule originated by him. **2.** [Rare.] Blessed.

Benedictine Nun.

And each transfigured countenance
The *benedictine* impress bore.
AUBREY DE VERE *All Hallow* st. 3.

Ben"e-dic'tine, *n.* **1.** One of the order of monks established by St. Benedict at Subiaco, in Italy, about 530: sometimes called *Black Monks,* from the color of their robes. The order is still flourishing in Austro-Hungary, Germany, England, and the United States, its chief work being educational. The first English Benedictine monastery was established by St. Augustine, at Canterbury, about 597. The order was permanently established in America in 1846 by Dom Boniface Wimmer of the Abbey of Metten, in Bavaria, who founded the mother house, an abbey (1856) at St. Vincent, Beatty, Pa. From the middle ages the order has admitted lay people (*confratres*) to participate in its religious exercises and good works. **2.** One of an order of nuns following the rule of St. Benedict. They are strictly enclosed and, like the monks, are devoted to higher education. **3.** A liqueur made at the former Benedictine monastery at *Fécamp,* France.

Ben"e-dic'tin-ism, *n.* The system of the Benedictine order.

ben"e-dic'tion, 1 ben'i-dik'shən; 2 bĕn"e-dic'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of blessing; a solemn invocation of the divine blessing; specif., such invocation at the close of divine worship; as, a father's *benediction;* we stayed till the *benediction.*

With silence only as their *benediction,* God's angels come.
WHITTIER *To my Friend* st. 6.

2. A devout expression of thanks, as the saying of grace before or after meals.

The form, then, of the *benediction* before eating has its beauty.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Grace before Meat* p. 149. [W. L. & CO.]

3. *R. C. Ch.* Any of various ceremonies; as the blessing of an abbot or of consecrating bells, candles, etc.; specif. [B-], Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. **4.** Blessing in general, or its results realized or enjoyed; grace; favor; as, the *benedictions* of the heavenly estate. [< LL. *benedictio(n-),* < *benedico,* bless, < L. *bene,* well, + *dico,* say.] Syn.: benison, blessing. See PRAYER. — Ant.: curse, execration, malediction. — Prep.: the benediction *of* the preacher *upon* the people. — **Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament,** a service with the Sacrament exposed on the altar as the central object of adoration, at the end of which the priest makes the sign of the cross with the monstrance over the kneeling congregation. — **ben"e-dic'tion-al,** *n. R. C. Ch.* A book of benedictions. **ben"e-dic'tion-ale†; ben"e-dic'tion-a-ry†.** — **ben"e-dic'tiv(es,** *a.* **1.** Bestowing or tending to bring blessings. **2.** *Sans. Gram.* Expressing wish or prayer; noting the precative form of the optative mode. **ben"e-dic'to-ry†.** — **ben"e-dic'tiv(e-ly-s,** *adv.*

Ben"e-dic'tus, 1 ben'i-dik'tus; 2 bĕn"e-dic'tŭs, *n.* [LL.] **1.** Either of two canticles, the one beginning "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel" (*Luke* i, 68–71), the other "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." Each is named from the first word of its Latin version. **2.** A musical setting of either canticle mentioned above.

ben'e-dight, 1 ben'i-dait; 2 bĕn'e-dit, *a.* [Poet. or Archaic.] Blessed.

Ben'e-dix, 1 bĕn'ə-diks; 2 bĕn'e-diks, **Julius Roderich** (1/21 1811–3/21 1873). A German actor, manager, and dramatist.

ben"e-fac'tion, 1 ben'i-fak'shən; 2 bĕn"e-făc'shon, *n.* **1.** A charitable deed; kindly or generous act; donation. **2.** The act of bestowing charity or conferring a benefit; beneficence. [< LL. *benefactio(n-),* < *benefactus,* pp. of *benefacio,* < L. *bene,* well (< *bonus,* good), + *facio,* do.] Syn.: alms, bequest, boon, bounty, charity, donation, gift, grant, gratuity. See GIFT. — Prep.: the benefactions *of* the wealthy *to* the church.

ben"e-fac'tor, 1 ben'i-fak'tər *or* -tor; 2 ben"e-făc'tor, *n.* A doer of kindly and charitable acts; friendly helper; founder, patron, or endower of charitable or religious institutions.

It has been justly said that he was a great *benefactor* of mankind who could make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. EVERETT *Orations, July 4, 1826* p. 118. [A. S. CO. 1836.]

Syn.: contributor, friend, giver, helper, patron, upholder. — Ant.: destroyer, enemy, foe, oppressor. — Prep.: a benefactor *of* learning. — **ben"e-fac'tor-ship,** *n.* — **ben"e-fac'to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to benefactor; beneficial. — **ben"e-fac'tress,** *n.* A female benefactor.

be-nef'ic, 1 bi-nef'ik; 2 be-nĕf'ic, *a. Astrol.* Of favorable influence; hence, beneficent; kindly. [< L. *beneficus,* < *bene,* well, + *facio,* do.]

be-nef'ic, *n. Astrol.* A propitious planet.

ben'e-fice, } 1 ben'i-fis; 2 bĕn'e-fiç, *n.* **1.** An ecclesias-
ben'e-fis[3], } tical living or preferment, as in the Church of England; a church office endowed with funds or property for the maintenance of divine service; also, the revenue so devoted: generally limited to parsonages, rectories, vicarages, and donatives.

He sette not his *benefice* to hire: CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 509.

2. A feudal fee or life-interest in a landed estate, subject to the will of the donor.

These grants, . . . first called *benefices,* were . . . for life.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, p. 494. [L. B. & CO. 1884.]

3†. A kindness; benefit. [OF., < L. *beneficium,* favor, < *bene,* well (< *bonus,* good), + *facio,* do.]

— **simple benefice,** a benefice which concerns and requires only the public church service. — **ben'e-fice,** *tr.* To endow or invest with a benefice. — **ben'e-ficed,** *a.* Holding a benefice. — **ben'e-fice-less,** *a.*

be-nef'i-cence, 1 bi-nef'i-sens; 2 be-nĕf'i-çenç, *n.* **1.** The quality or practise of being beneficent; active goodness; charity; beneficency; as, his *beneficence* was well known.

A system that suddenly swept into history with a rush of *beneficence* which eighteen centuries have not exhausted, can hardly have been a mere day-dream of Galilee.
STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. i, p. 29. [RAN. & S.]

2. A beneficent gift or act, or such acts collectively. [< L. *beneficentia,* < *bene,* well (< *bonus,* good), + *facio,* do.] Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE. — **be-nef'i-cen-cy,** *n.* [Rare or Obs.] The state or quality of being beneficent.

be-nef'i-cent, 1 bi-nef'i-sent; 2 be-nĕf'i-çĕnt, *a.* Bringing about or doing good; characterized by charity and kindness; as, a *beneficent* providence; a *beneficent* act. **be-nef'i-cen'tial†; ben"e-fi'cient‡** [incorrect form].

Syn.: see CHARITABLE. Compare BENEVOLENCE. — **be-nef'i-cent-ly,** *adv.*

ben"e-fi'cial, 1 ben'i-fish'əl; 2 bĕn'e-fish'al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Benefiting or tending to benefit; conferring benefits; helpful.

The influence of the Church of Rome in the dark ages was, on the whole, *beneficial* to mankind.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 60. [W. T. A. 1881.]

2. *Law.* Entitled to receive the income of an estate without its title, custody, or control; as, a *beneficial* interest in land.

A 'cestui que trust' has the *beneficial* interest in a trust estate while the trustee has the legal estate.
Bouvier's Law Dict. Rawle's revision, vol. i, p. 228.

3†. Beneficed. **4†.** Generous. **II.** *n. Polit. Econ.* Any creature, as an insect, which wars upon others that are injurious to man or his property. [< F. *beneficial,* < LL. *beneficialis,* < L. *beneficium;* see BENEFICE.]

Syn.: advantageous, good, helpful, profitable, salubrious, salutary, useful, wholesome. — Ant.: detrimental, harmful, *hurtful, injurious, noxious, prejudicial, unprofitable.* — Prep.: beneficial *to* the patient *in* various diseases. — **ben"e-fi'cial-ly,** *adv.* In a beneficial manner; advantageously. — **ben"e-fi'cial-ness,** *n.*

ben"e-fi'ci-a-ry, 1 ben'i-fish'i-ē-ri *or* -fish'ə-ri; 2 bĕn'e-fish'i-ā-ry *or* -fish'a-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to benefits or benevolence; of the nature of a charity or donation. **2.** Held by feudal tenure or privilege; as, *beneficiary* lands or owner. [< L. *beneficiarius,* < *beneficium;* see BENEFICE.]

ben"e-fi'ci-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** One who receives or uses a charitable provision or privilege; *specif., in the United States,* a student aided by a church or society while pursuing his education.

A man who is willing to enter society as a *beneficiary* is mean.
HOLLAND *Tilcomb Letters* pt. i, letter i, p. 16. [S. 1868.]

2. The holder of a benefice or church living. **3.** *Law.* One who is lawfully entitled to the profits and proceeds of an estate or property, the title to which is vested in another, as in a trustee; a cestui que trust. **4.** *Insur.* The person to whom the amount of an insurance policy is payable. **5.** A feudal vassal; feudatory. **6.** *Postal Service.* The payee of a money-order, especially of an international money-order.

ben"e-fi'ci-ate, 1 ben'i-fish'i-ēt; 2 bĕn'e-fish'i-āt, *tr.* [Rare.] *Mining.* **1.** To work or improve, as a mine. **2.** To reduce, as ores. — **ben"e-fi-ci-a'tion,** *n.*

ben"e-fi'cience, ben"e-fi'cient. Same as BENEFICENCE, etc.: incorrect forms.

ben"e-fi'ci-um, 1 ben'i-fish'i-um; 2 bĕn'e-fish'i-ŭm, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** An ecclesiastical living; a benefice. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A feudal estate in lands or other immovable property; formerly, one granted for life only; afterward, an estate of inheritance. In feudal times *beneficium* usually referred to military fiefs or fees, as distinguished from *parochia* or ecclesiastical estate.

ben'e-fist, *pp.* Benefited. S. S.

ben'e-fit, 1 ben'i-fit; 2 bĕn'e-fit, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To be helpful, useful, or beneficial to; profit; improve; as, to *benefit* property or the public welfare. **2.** To reduce (ores); beneficiate.

II. *i.* To receive advantage; derive improvement; be helped; as, he *benefited* by the change.

It [the Copyright Act] was apparently not appreciated by those who most would *benefit* from its concessions.
New-York Tribune July 20, 1891, p. 6, col. 3.

Syn.: see AVAIL; SERVE.

ben'e-fit, *n.* **1.** Promotion of welfare or prosperity; helpful result; profit; advantage; as, my voyage was of much *benefit* to me.

The Union itself is too full of *benefit* to be hazarded in propositions for changing its original basis. WEBSTER *Works, Second Speech on Foot's Resolution* in vol. iii, p. 281. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

2. A benefaction or deed of kindness; favor bestowed; privilege.

Benefits will not bind the affections; you must not expect that they will. ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, p. 773. [H. 1872.]

3. A special theatrical or musical performance, at which the performers usually serve gratuitously, and the proceeds of which are bestowed on some particular person or on some charity. **4.** [Rare.] Some natural advantage or endowment; an accomplishment. **5.** Pecuniary profit. **6†.** The bestowal of charity or kindness; favor. **7†.** A thing worthy or well done. [ME. *benefet, benfait,* < F. *bienfait,* < LL. *benefactum,* neut. of *benefactus;* see BENEFACTION.]

Syn.: blessing, boon, favor. See ADVANTAGE; AVAIL; FAVOR; PROFIT. — Ant.: bereavement, calamity, damage, detriment, injury, loss, privation. — Prep.: the benefit *of* study *to* the student.

— **benefit of cession** (*Civ. Law*), a debtor's immunity from attachment and imprisonment in consideration of his making over his property for payment of creditors. — **b. of clergy** (*Law*), a privilege accorded to the clergy and after-

ward extended to all who could read, by which one who had been convicted in a secular court of some felony, less than treason, that involved capital punishment, could claim a hearing before the bishop's court, on his own declaration of innocence, in arrest of judgment. If not in actual orders, the convict on being discharged on this claim was branded by burning in the left hand on the ball of the thumb. Whipping and fines were afterward substituted for the burning. Among the earliest enactments of the first Congress of the United States (1790) was an act prohibiting "benefit of clergy" in any case of conviction of a capital crime under Federal laws.— **b. of division** (*Cir. Law*), the right of a cosurety to have the entire obligation distributed among his fellow sureties in the event of his being sued alone.— **b. of inventory** (*Cir. Law*), the privilege which by causing an inventory of the inherited effects to be made in accordance with law limits the heir's liability for the debts and charges of the succession to the value of these effects.— **b. society or club**, an association, largely made up of mechanics and tradesmen, of which the members, by the regular payment of small sums, become entitled to pecuniary aid in old age or in time of sickness: sometimes called **benevolent societies**, and in Great Britain, *more commonly*, **friendly societies**. Similar societies existed among the ancient Greeks, and are mentioned by Aristophanes and other classical writers. Compare BUILDING-LOAN ASSOCIATION, under BUILDING.— **ben'e-fit-er**, *n.*

be-ne'gro†, *vt.* To render like a negro; blacken.

Be"ne-ja'a-can, 1 bĭ"nı-jē'ə-kan; 2 bē"ne-jā'a-cān, *n. Bib.* (Douai). **Be"ne-ja'a-kan†** (*Num.* xxxiii, 31).

Be'ne-ke, 1 bē'nə-kə; 2 bę'ne-ke, **Friedrich Eduard** (⁹/₁₁1798–1856?). A German psychologist; professor of philosophy.

Ben'en-den, 1 ben'en-den; 2 bĕn'ĕn-dĕn, *n.* A market-town in Kent, England.

Ben"en-ge'll, Cid Ham'et, 1 sid ham'et ben'en-gē'll; 2 cid hăm'ĕt bĕn'ĕn-ğē'lĭ. A fictitious Moorish chronicler from whom the adventures of Don Quixote purport to have been drawn by Cervantes.

be"ne-pla'cit†. **I.** *a.* Pleased. **II.** *n.* Good pleasure.

be'ne pla'ci-to, 1 bē'nē plä'chĭ-tō; 2 bę'ne plä'chĭ-tō. [It.] *Mus.* At pleasure; ad libitum.

Be"ne-ven'to, 1 bē"nē-ven'to; 2 bę"ne-vĕn'to, *n.* **1.** A province in Campania, Italy; 818 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a walled city; ancient remains, including an arch of Trajan.

be-nev'o-lence, 1 bı-nev'o-lens; 2 be-nĕv'o-lĕnç, *n.* **1.** The disposition to seek the well-being or comfort of others; desire to alleviate suffering or promote happiness; love to mankind; kindliness of heart; charitableness.

The laws of social *benevolence* require that every man should endeavor to assist others. JOHNSON *Rambler* Nov. 15, 1751.

2. The disposition to promote the moral well-being of men and so increase their happiness; moral good will to all sentient beings: made by some theologians the all-inclusive virtue.

In order to the perfection of *benevolence* itself the moral judgment of men requires all the other most cardinal virtues, both of will and of judgment. All these other cardinal virtues qualify *benevolence*, as *benevolence employs, consecrates, and qualifies* them. G. T. LADD *Philosophy of Conduct*, p. 355. [s. 1902.]

3. Any act of kindness or well-doing; good deeds collectively; charities bestowed.

Thoughtless *benevolence* may for a while create some show of good. A. HELPS *Friends in Council* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 25. [JAS. M.]

4. *Phren.* The natural organ or propensity that prompts to kindness and liberality **5.** *Eng. Hist.* The so-called gratuity tax or enforced loan sometimes exacted by English sovereigns as a means of raising money without recourse to Parliament from the time of Edward IV. to William and Mary; hence, any similar imposition. These "free-will offerings" were instituted by Edward IV. in 1473, and the system was followed with more or less rigor by Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Elizabeth (who, however, generally repaid them), and James I. Benevolences were declared illegal by the Bill of Rights, 1689.

Royal *benevolences* were encroaching more and more on the right of parliamentary taxation.

GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. ii, bk. vi, ch. 1, p. 197. [n. 1880.]

[< OF. *benivolence*, < L. *benevolentia*, < *benevolen(t-)s*; see BENEVOLENT.] **be-nev'o-len-cy†**.

SYN.: almsgiving, beneficence, benignity, bounty, charity, generosity, good will, humanity, kind-heartedness, kindliness, kindness, liberality, munificence, philanthropy, sympathy, tenderness. According to the etymology and original usage, *beneficence* is the doing well, *benevolence* the wishing or willing well to others; but *benevolence* has come to include *beneficence*, and to displace it. We should not now speak of *benevolence* which did not help, unless where there was no power to help; even then we should rather say *good will* or *sympathy*. *Charity*, which originally meant the purest love for God and man (as in 1 Cor. xiii), is now almost universally applied to some form of *almsgiving*, and is much more limited in meaning than *benevolence*. *Benignity* suggests some occult power of blessing, such as was formerly ascribed to the stars; we say a good man has an air of *benignity*. *Kindness* and *tenderness* are personal; *benevolence* and *charity* are general. *Kindness* extends to all sentient beings whether men or animals, in prosperity or in distress. *Tenderness* especially goes out toward the young, feeble, and needy, or even to the dead. *Humanity* is so much *kindness* and *tenderness* toward man or beast as it would be inhuman not to have; we say of some act of care or kindness, "common *humanity* requires it." *Generosity* is self-forgetful *kindness* in disposition or action; it includes much besides giving; as, the *generosity* of forgiveness. *Bounty* applies to ample giving, which on a larger scale is expressed by *munificence*. *Liberality* indicates broad, genial, kindly views, whether manifested in gifts or otherwise. We speak of the *bounty* of a generous host, the *liberality* or *munificence* of the founder of a college, or of the *liberality* of a theologian toward the holders of conflicting beliefs. *Philanthropy* applies to wide schemes for human welfare, often, but not always, involving large expenditure in *charity* or *benevolence*. See MERCY.— Ant.: barbarity, brutality, churlishness, greediness, harshness, *illiberality*, *ill will*, *inhumanity*, *malevolence*, *malignity*, niggardliness, selfishness, stinginess, unkindness.— Prep.: benevolence *of*, *on the part of*, or *from* the wealthy, *to* or *toward* the poor.

be-nev'o-lent, 1 bı-nev'o-lent; 2 be-nĕv'o-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Kindly disposed toward others and actively desirous of their well-being; given to benevolence; kindly; generous; charitable.

The heart *benevolent* and kind The most resembles God.
BURNS *Winter Night* st. 8.

2. Designed or executed for a charitable end; granted in benevolence; given through love; as, *benevolent* schemes, institutions, or contributions.

The great missionary movement of the Churches . . . is the most marvelous success of all *benevolent* enterprises of the age.
WM. TAYLOR *Ten Years in India* ch. 3, p. 22. [P. & H. 1882.]

[< OF. *benivolent*, < L. *benevolen(t-)s*, < *bene*, well, + *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *volo*, wish.]

SYN.: see CHARITABLE; HUMANE. Compare synonyms for BENEVOLENCE.— **be-nev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*— **be-nev'o-lent-ness**, *n.*— **be-nev'o-list**, *n.* One professing benevolence.— **be-nev'o-lous†**, *a.* **1.** Benevolent. **2.** *Astrol.* Auspicious.

Ben'fey, 1 ben'fai; 2 bĕn'fī, **Theodor** (¹/₂₂1809–⁹/₂₂1881). A German philologist; *Sanskrit-English Dictionary.*

Ben'field-side, 1 ben'fild-said; 2 bĕn'fēld-sīd, *n.* A town in the county of Durham, England.

beng, *n.* Same as BHANG.

B. Eng., *abbr.* Bachelor of Engineering.

Beng., *abbr.* Bengali; Bengalee.

Ben"ga'ber, 1 ben"gē'bər; 2 bĕn"gā'bĕr, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ben-gal', 1 ben-gôl'; 2 bĕn-ğal', *n.* **1.** A province (still called *presidency*) in N. E. British India; 76,843 sq. m.; capital, Calcutta. 2. Formerly, a division of India, from which various products, etc., are named. Its territory was readjusted in 1905, being then divided into two provinces, **Bengal proper** and **Eastern Bengal and Assam**. In 1912 another distribution was made, by which **Assam** became a separate province, and a new province was created, named **Behar and Orissa**.

3. (b-) A cloth woven of silk and hair for women's dresses, originally made in Bengal; also, an imitation, of striped muslin.— **Bengal gum**, *see* GUM.— **B. light**, a colored fire. See FIRE.— **B. monkey**, same as RHESUS.— **Ben-gal's root"**, *n.* The root of *Curcuma zedoaria* and *C. zenembel*, of the ginger family *Zingiberaceæ*.— **B. stripes**, same as BENGAL, 3.— **B. tiger**, see TIGER.

Ben-gal', Bay of. *A part of the Indian ocean, between* India and Farther India. [Bengal.

Ben-gal'i, 1 ben-gôl'ı; 2 bĕn-ğal'ī, *a.* Of or pertaining to **Ben-gal'i**, *n.* **1.** A native of Bengal. **2.** The vernacular language used by many of the Bengalis, made up of Indic Aryan with a mixture of old native dialects and Arabic. It is akin to Hindustani and Uriya, while the cultivated language contains a large admixture of Sanskrit words. It uses a cursive form of the Deva-nagari. See LANGUAGE. **Ben-ga-lese'†**.

3. A small finch-like bird (*Estrilda bengali*), often caged. **Ban-gal'ee†**.

ben'ga-line, 1 ben'gə-lin; 2 bĕn'ğa-lin, *n.* A poplin-like corded fabric of silk or of silk and wool or cotton. [< BENGAL.]

Beng'el, 1 beŋ'el; 2 bĕng'ĕl, **Johann Albrecht** (⁹/₂₂1687–¹¹/₂₂1752). A German Lutheran theologian; commentator; *Gnomon.*

Ben-gha'zi, 1 ben-gā'zı; 2 bĕn-ğā'zī, *n.* **1.** A former vilayet in the Ottoman empire, N. Africa: now Italian; modern **Cyrenaica**. See BARCA. **2.** Its capital, on the Mediterranean sea. **Ben-ga'zi†**.

ben-go'la, 1 ben-gō'lə; 2 bĕn-ğō'la, *n.* A Bengal light.

Bengt, 1 beŋt; 2 bĕngt, *n.* [Sw.] Benedict.

Ben-gue'la, 1 ben-gē'lə; 2 bĕn-ğe'lä, *n.* **1.** A district in Angola, W. Africa. **2.** Its capital, a seaport.

Ben"gu-et', 1 ben"gū-et'; 2 bĕn"ğu-ĕt', *n.* A district in Luzon, P. I.; 328 sq. m.; capital, La Trinidad.

Ben"-ha'dad, 1 ben"-hē'dad; 2 bĕn"-hā'dăd, *n. Bib.* **1.** A king of Syria in time of Asa; flourished 950? B. C. **2.** His son, king of Syria in time of Ahab, who flourished 900? B. C.; war with Israel. **3.** A king of Syria, who flourished 840? B. C. [Heb., son of Hadad.]

Ben'ha-el-A-sal', 1 ben'ə-el-ə-zāl'; 2 bĕn'a-ĕl-ā-ğāl', *n.* A town in N. Egypt, noted for its fruits. [*Chron.* xvii, 7.

Ben"ha'il, 1 -hē'ıl *or* -hēl'; 2 -hā'ĭl *or* -hāl', *n. Bib.* 2

Ben"-ha'nan, 1 -hē'nan; 2 -hā'năn, *n. Bib. 1 Caron. iv, 20.*

Ben"-he'sed, 1 -hī'sed; 2 -hē'sĕd, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ben"-hin'nom, 1 -hin'əm; 2 -hin'ŏm, *n. Bib.* The son of Hinnom, from whom the valley of Gehenna is named.

Ben"-Hur', 1 ben'-hûr'; 2 bĕn'-hûr', *n.* **1.** A young Jew, the hero of Lew Wallace's novel *Ben-Hur*. **2.** *Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Kings* iv, 8.

Be-ni', 1 bē-nī'; 2 be-nī', *n.* **1.** A river in N. Bolivia; length, over 1,000 m. to Madeira river. **2.** A department in Bolivia; 95,354 sq. m.; capital, Trinidad. **Ve-ni'†**.

Beni'-A'mer, 1 ben'ı-ē'mər; 2 bĕn'ĭ-ā'mer, *n. pl.* An Abyssinian tribe of Hamites, inhabiting Eritrea. See AFRICAN.

Ben"ja-mi'no, 1 ben'ya-mi'no; 2 bĕn'yä-mi'no, *n.* [It.] Benjamin.

Be-ni'ci-a, 1 bı-nish'ı-ə; 2 be-nĭsh'ĭ-a, *n.* A city in Solano county, Cal., on the north side of the Strait of Karquinez.

be-night', 1 bı-nait'; 2 be-nīt', *vt.* **1.** To involve in darkness, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; cover with night or gloom. **2.** [Rare.] To overtake with night.

I saw the sun sinking gradually, and I got quite alarmed lest we should be *benighted*. VICTORIA *Life in the Highlands, Sept. 21, 1844* p. 46. [W. E. PUB. CO.]

3. To deprive of sight; confuse by excess of light. [< BE- + NIGHT.] **be-night'en†**.— **be-night'ed**, *pa.* Overtaken by the darkness of night; hence, involved in intellectual or moral darkness; as, *benighted* heathen; *benighted* intellect.— **be-night'er**, *n.*— **be-night'ment**, *n.*

Be-night'ed Irish-man. Pen-name of W. M. Thackeray; *Irish Gems*, in *Punch*, 1848.

be-nign', 1 bı-nain'; 2 be-nīn', *a.* **1.** Good and kind of heart; gracious; generous; well-disposed; as, a *benign* being or spirit. **2.** Showing kindness or tenderness; as, a *benign* eye, look, or deed.

One asks one's self with astonishment how a doctrine so *benign* as that of Christ can have incurred misrepresentation so monstrous. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism, Marcus Aurelius* in first ser., p. 267. [MACM. 1877.]

3. Agreeable in quality; soft; genial; as, *benign* air.

The more agreeable the mental stimulus, the more *benign* is the nervous influence transmitted to the body.
COMBE *Constitution of Man* ch. 5, p. 116. [N. P. 1844.]

4. Propitious in aspect or influence; mild; as, a *benign* planet or climate. **5.** *Med.* Of a mild type: opposed to *malignant*; as, a *benign* tumor or disease. [< OF. *benigne*, < L. *benignus*, < *bonus*, good, + *genus* (< √ *gen* in *gigno*, bear), kind.] **be-nigne'†**; **be-nygn'†**.

SYN.: see PROPITIOUS. Compare synonyms for BENEVOLENCE.— **be-nign'ly**, *adv.*— **be-nign'ness**, *n.*

be-nig'nan-cy, 1 bı-nig'nen-sı; 2 be-nĭg'nan-çy, *n.* Benignant quality or manner.

be-nig'nant, 1 bı-nig'nənt; 2 be-nĭg'nant, *a.* **1.** Kindly in feeling, character, or aspect; condescending; gentle; gracious. **2.** Good and helpful in influence or tendency; beneficial; salutary; as, our *benignant* Gospel makes life worth living.

He . . . felt that *benignant* and wondrous presence as one might feel the passing of an angel in the darkness. E. S. PHELPS AND H. D. WARD *Come Forth* ch. 13, p. 169. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

3. *Med.* Not dangerous or necessarily fatal; not malignant: said of a disease. [< L. *benignan(t-)s*, ppr. of *benignor*, rejoice, < *benignus*; see BENIGN.] **—ly**, *adv.*

SYN.: see AMIABLE; CHARITABLE; HUMANE; MERCIFUL.

be-nig'ni-ty, 1 bı-nig'nı-tı; 2 be-nĭg'nı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1-tız; 2-tĭs, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being benign; kindliness of feeling, disposition, or manner; graciousness; beneficence.

We look in vain in the Old Testament for the radiant and overflowing *benignity* of the New. JOHN YOUNG *Christ of History* bk. ii, pt. v, p. 159. [C. & BROS. 1860.]

2. The state or quality of being wholesome or healthful; mildness; salubrity: said of weather, climate, etc. **3.** That which is benign; a gracious action or influence; as, the *benignity* of literature. [< OF. *benignité*, < L. *benignita(t-)s*, < *benignus*; see BENIGN.] **be-nig'ni-tet†**; **be-nig'ni-tiet†**.— SYN.: see BENEVOLENCE; MERCY.

Be'ni-Has'san, 1 bē'nı-hā'sən; 2 be'nĭ-hă'ğăn, *n.* A village in Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile; ancient catacombs; sepulchers.

Ben"i-Is'ra-el, 1 ben"ı-ız'rı-el; 2 ben"ĭ-ĭs'ra-ĕl, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Native Jews of India living principally in the Bombay Presidency: formerly called *Shanvar Telis* (Saturday oil-pressers). They claim descent from the traditional survivors of a shipwreck over 1,600 years ago, and were first mentioned in the travels of the 16th century; total about 21,000. Their women wear Hindu dress. **2.** *sing.* An Abyssinian antelope (*Vectragus saltianus*). See MADOQUA. [Heb., sons of Israel.] **Ben'-Is"ra-el†**.

be-nim'†, *vt.* To take away; rob; spoil.

be-nim"a-su', 1 bē-nim'ə-zū'; 2 be-nim'ă-şu', *n.* [Jap.] The red salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*).

Ben-in', 1 ben-in'; 2 bĕn-in', *n.* **1.** A river in Upper Guinea, W. Africa; empties into Bight of Benin. **2.** A country in British Niger Coast Protectorate, Upper Guinea, W. Africa. **3.** A town in same.

Ben-in', Bight of. A bay off the Slave coast, W. Africa.

Be-ni'nu, 1 bı-nē'nū *or* ben'ı-nū; 2 be-nī'nu *or* bĕn'ĭ-nu, *n. Bib. Neh.* x, 13.

ben'i-son, 1 ben'ı-sən; 2 bĕn'i-son, *n.* A benediction; blessing. [< OF. *beneison*, < LL. *benedictio(n-)*; see BENEDICTION.] SYN.: see BENEDICTION.

When he entered the . . . garden its *benison* of peace fell upon his tumult. HOWELLS *Indian Summer* ch. 14, p. 230. [r. & co. 1886.]

Ben"i-Souef', 1 ben"ı-swef'; 2 bĕn"ĭ-swĕf', *n.* **1.** A province in Upper Egypt; 501 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

bē"ni"tier', 1 bē"nı'tyē'; 2 bę"nĭ'tyę', *n.* [F.] The font for holy water near the entrance of a Roman Catholic church or in a private dwelling; a stoup.

Be-ni'to, 1 bē-nī'to; 2 bę-nī'to, *n.* [Sp.] Benedict. **Be"ne-dic'to†**.

be-ni'to-ite, 1 bı-nī'to-ait; 2 be-nī'to-īt, *n. Mineral.* A transparent, pale-blue to deep-blue or bluish-violet titano-silicate ($BaTiSi_3O_9$), of moderate hardness, but with high refractive index and strong pleochroism, crystallizing in the trigonal division of the hexagonal system, and used as a gem.

Benj., *abbr.* Benjamin.

ben'ja-min[1], 1 ben'ja-mın; 2 bĕn'ja-mĭn, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A style of overcoat once fashionable. [< *Benjamin*, name of a tailor.]

ben'ja-min[2], *n.* Same as BENZOIN: a corruption, now disused except in the compounds below.— **ben'ja-min-bush"**, *n.* A nearly smooth shrub, the spice-bush (*Benzoin benzoin*), of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*) of North America; fever-bush.— **b.-gum**, *n.* See GUM.— **b.-tree**, *n.* **1.** The tree (*Styrax benzoin*) of the styrax family (*Styraceæ*) that yields benzoin. **2.** An Asiatic tree (*Ficus benjamina*). **3.** The benjamin-bush.

ben'ja-min[3], *n.* [Prov.] A food for children, of crackers soaked in hot water or milk and flavored with salt or butter.

ben'ja-min[4], *n.* [Austral.] A married man: aboriginal.

Ben'ja-min[5], 1 ben'ja-mın; 2 bĕn'ja-mĭn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. G. **Ben'ja-min**, 1 ben'ya-mın, 2 bĕn'ya-mĭn; F. **Ben"ja"min'**, 1 baŋ"ja"maŋ', 2 bäñ"zhä"mäñ'; L. **Ben"ja-mi'nus**, 1 ben'ja-mai'nus, 2 bĕn'ja-mī'nŭs. **2.** *Bib.* The youngest son of Jacob; flourished 1732? B. C. **3.** The tribe descended from him, or the territory assigned it in Palestine. **4. B. of Tudela**, a Spanish Jewish rabbi; first European traveler who wrote an account of China, etc.; flourished 1173; *Itinerary.* **5. Judah P.** (⁹/₁₁1811–⁵/₂₂1884), an American Jewish politician; Senator; Confederate Secretary of War, 1861. **6. Park** (⁹/₁₄1809–⁹/₁₂1864), an American poet; journalist. [Heb., son of the right hand.]

Ben'ja-min Back'bite, Sir. In Sheridan's *School for Scandal*, a conceited and censorious person.

Ben"ja"min'-Con"stant', 1 baŋ"ja"maŋ'-kōŋ"staŋ'; 2 bäñ"zhä"mäñ'-cōñ"stäñ', **Jean Joseph** (⁹/₁₂1845–⁵/₂₂1902). A French painter; *Samson and Delilah.*

Ben'ja-mite, 1 ben'ja-mait; 2 bĕn'ja-mīt, *n.* One of the tribe of Benjamin; a left-handed man. *Judges* iii, 15.

ben'jo-in, *n.* Same as BENZOIN.

ben'jol"tram, 1 ben'jol'tram; 2 bĕn'jŏl'tram, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Brown bread softened in milk. H. *Dict.*

ben'ly, 1 ben'lı; 2 bĕn'lĭ, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] **1.** A low-crowned, broad-brimmed straw hat. **2.** A waistcoat.

benk, 1 beŋk; 2 bĕnk, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Same as BINK.

ben'-kit", 1 ben'-kit'; 2 bĕn'-kĭt', *n.* [Local, Eng.] A wooden vessel or tub having a cover. [In Dalmatia, Austria.

Ben"ko-vacs', 1 ben'ko-vech'; 2 bĕn'ko-vach', *n.* A town

Ben-ku'len, 1 ben-kū'len; 2 bĕn-ku'lĕn, *n.* **1.** A residency in Sumatra, Dutch East Indies; 9,576 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport. [shire, Scotland; 3,984 ft. high.

Ben Law'ers, 1 ben lō'ərz; 2 bĕn lą'ĕrş. A mountain in Perth-

Ben Lo'mond, 1 lō'mənd; 2 lō'mond. A mountain in Stirlingshire, Scotland; 3,192 ft. high.

Ben Mac-dhu'i, 1 mak-dū'ı; 2 măc-dų'ĭ. A mountain in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 4,296 ft. high.

ben'most, 1 ben'mōst; 2 bĕn'mōst, *a. [Scot.] Inmost; superlative of* BEN. **ben'maist†**.

ben'ne, 1 ben'ı; 2 bĕn'e, *n.* An East-Indian plant of the genus *Sesamum* (*S. indicum* or *S. orientale*), of the pedaliad family (*Pedaliaceæ*), widely cultivated in warm climates. The seeds yield **benne-oil**, having uses similar to those of olive-oil. [< Malay *bijen*.] **ben'et**.

ben'nels, 1 ben'elz; 2 bĕn'ĕlş, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The seed of flax. **2.** Reed mats for partitions.

ben'net, 1 ben'et; 2 bĕn'ĕt, *n.* Same as HERB-BENNET. [< F. *benoîte*, < LL. *benedictus*, pp. of *benedico*; see BENEDICTION.]—**ben'net-weed"**, *n.* A foxtail-grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*) of Europe and Asia, a ballast-plant from Massachusetts to New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the Pacific coast.

ben'net[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Bent-grass.

Ben'nett, 1 ben'et; 2 bĕn'ĕt, *n.* **1. James Gordon** (⁹/₁₁ 1795–⁶/₁₁1872), *a Scottish-American journalist; founded the New York Herald.* 1835. **2. James Gordon** (¹/₁₁1841–⁶/₁₁ 1918), American newspaper proprietor, son of the preceding. **3. John Hughes** ((⁶/₂₁1812–³/₂₂1875), an English physician; writer. **4. Mrs.**, in Fielding's *Amelia*, a demure, sly, and intriguing woman. **5. Sir William Sterndale** (⁶/₁₁1816–⁷/₁ 1875), an English musical composer; *May Queen, Woman of Samaria*, etc.

Ben"net-ti-ta'ce-æ, 1 ben"et-ı-tē'sı-ī; 2 bĕn"ĕt-ĭ-tā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of fossil plants coordinate with the cycad family of gymnospermous living plants, but char-

acterized by differentiation between the reproductive organs of the two. [< J. J. *Bennett*, English botanist.] **Ben"et-ti'te-æ‡**; **Ben"net-ti-ta'les‡**.— **ben"net-ti-ta'ceous**, *a.*

Ben'netts-ville, 1 ben'ets-vil; 2 bĕn'ĕts-vil, *n.* A town, county-seat of Marlboro county, S. C.

Ben Ne'vis, 1 nī'vis *or* nev'is; 2 nē'vis *or* nĕv'is. A mountain in Inverness-shire, Scotland; 4,406 ft. high; the loftiest mountain in the British Isles.

bin'nick‡, 1 ben'ik; 2 bĕn'ĭk, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A minnow.

Ben'ning-sen, 1 ben'iŋ-sen; 2 bĕn'ĭng-sĕn, **Levin A. T., Count** (?/₁₁1745–¹⁰/₁₁1826). A Russian general; born at Brunswick.

Ben'nig-sen‡.

Ben'ning-ton, 1 ben'iŋ-tan; 2 bĕn'ĭng-tŏn, *n.* **1.** A county in Vermont; 658 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat: battle-field, 1777. **3.** A village in Wyoming county, N. Y.

Ben-no'I, 1 ben-ō'ī; 2 bĕn-ō'ĭ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ben'nu, 1 ben'ū; 2 bĕn'ŭ, *n.* In Egyptian hieroglyphics, a bird used as a symbol of the rising sun.

ben'-nut", 1 ben'-nut"; 2 bĕn'-nŭt", *n.* The fruit of the horseradish-tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*) of the East Indies. **benn‡**. [for *benjamin*.

ben'ny', 1 ben'ī; 2 bĕn'y, *n.* [Colloq.] An overcoat: short for BENJAMIN.

Ben'ny', *n.* Diminutive of BENJAMIN.

be'no', 1 bē'no; 2 bē'no, *n.* [P. I.] Wine: a corruption of the Spanish *vino*, used by soldiers to designate aguardiente.

Be'no', 1 bī'no; 2 bē'no, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 26.

ben'-oil", 1 ben'-oil"; 2 bĕn'-ŏil", *n.* The oil of the ben-nut. See OIL. **be'hen-oil"‡**; **oil of ben‡**.

Be-noît', 1 be-nwō'; 2 be-nwâ', *n.* **1.** [F.] Benedict. **2. Pierre Leopold Leonard** (⁸/₁₁1834–³/₁₁1901), a Belgian composer of operas, etc.

Ben-o'ni, 1 ben-ō'nī; 2 bĕn-ō'nĭ, *n. Bib.* Benjamin: so called by Rachel. [Heb., son of sorrow.]

be-north', 1 bi-nōrth'; 2 be-nôrth', *prep.* [Scot.] North of.

be-now', 1 bi-nau'; 2 be-now', *adv.* [Dial., Eng.] By now.

ben'sel, 1 ben'sel; 2 bĕn'sĕl, *tt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To beat; pound.

ben'sel, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A hard blow, as from a push; bending; spring; as, the *bensel* of oars. **2.** Impulse; bent (of the mind); also, impetus (of a body in motion); as, the wind's *bensel*. **ben'sail‡**; **ben'sil‡**.

ben'shie, 1 ben'shī; 2 bĕn'shē, *n.* Same as BANSHEE.

Ben'son, 1 ben'sən; 2 bĕn'son, *n.* **1. Arthur Christopher** (⁴/₁₁1862–⁶/₁₁1925), an English educator, poet, and author. **2. Edward Frederic** (?/₁₁1867–), an English author; *Dodo*. **3. Edward White** (?/₁₁1829–¹⁰/₁₁1896), an English divine; archbishop of Canterbury. **4. George** (³/₁₁1699–⁴/₁₁1762), an English dissenting minister; theologian; *History of the First Planting of Christianity*. **5. Robert Hugh** (¹¹/₁₅ 1871–¹⁰/₁₁1914), an English Catholic prelate and author; *The Light Invisible* **6. Stephen Allen** (³/₁₁1816–¹/₁₁1865), an American negro statesman; President of Liberia. **7.** A county in North Dakota; 1,380 sq. m. **8.** A village, county-seat of Swift county, Minn.

bent, 1 bent; 2 bĕnt, *pa.* **1.** Deflected from a straight line by pressure or otherwise; being in or forced into a curve; crooked; as, a *bent* rod; a *bent* bow. **2.** *Naut.* Made fast to a spar or other object: said of a sail, etc. **3.** Fixed in a course; inclined; set; as, on pleasure *bent;* homeward *bent*. **4.** Braced for action; couched for a spring; leveled, as a weapon. **5†.** Obstinate; determined. SYN.: *compare* BEND, *v.*— **bent beam**, a beam arched convexly above to resist downward thrust.— **b. trimmer**, a pair of tailors' shears with handle bent up to facilitate cutting.

bent¹, *n.* **1.** The state of being inclined or turned, or the direction given by bending; hence, mental inclination; tendency; bias; disposition; mood; humor; as, your *bent* is business; the *bent* of his genius.

He [man] follows the *bent* of his own inclination.
McCOSH *Divine Government* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 47. [C. & BROS. 1858.]

2. The degree of tension or flexure; hence, utmost force; limit of endurance or capacity; as, to fool one to the top of his *bent*. **3.** *Carp.* A section of a framed building; a portion of a framework or scaffolding of a building, put together on the ground and raised at one time; also, a large timber. **4.** A wood-worker's gouge. **5.** [Rare.] A declivity or slope; hillside.

Beneath the lowering brow, and on a *bent*.
DRYDEN *Palamon and Arcite* bk. ii, l. 544.

6†. A crook or bend; hence, a cast of the eye. SYN.: see INCLINATION.— **bent'ly‡**, *adv.* With set purpose.

bent², 1 bent; 2 bĕnt, *n.* **1.** (1) Bent-grass. (2) Any one of various reedy or rush-like grasses or sedges, as the great bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*). **2.** The stiff flower-stalk of various grasses. **3.** [Eng.] The stalk or seeding spike of either of the two common species of plantain (*Plantago major* and *P. lanceolata*); also, in Yorkshire, the dry stalks of the cat's-ear (*Hypochæris radicata*). **4.** Land unenclosed and covered only with grass or sedge, as opposed to wood, a heath, moor, or other waste land. [< AS. *beonet*, = OHG. *pinuz*, NHG. *binse*, rush.] — **to flee or take to the bent**, to run away from one's creditors to the open country.— **bent'y**, *a.* Pertaining to or covered with bent.— **bent'i-ness**, *n.*

Bent³, *n.* A county in Colorado; 1,497 sq. m.; county-seat, Las Animas.

Ben"-Ta"sche-lyn', *n.* Same as YOOSUF-IBN-TASHEFEEN.

ben'-teak", 1 ben'-tīk"; 2 bĕn'-tēk", *n.* A tropical Asiatic tree (*Lagerstræmia microcarpa*) of the loosestrife family (*Lythraceæ*), or its wood; also, an inferior teak.

bent'-grass", 1 bent'-gras"; 2 bĕnt'-grăs", *n.* Any one of various stiff wiry grasses, especially of the genus *Agrostis*, or, in Australia, also the genus *Deyeuxia*. See phrases below and table under GRASS.— **brown bent-grass**, a slender erect grass (*Agrostis canina*) 1 to 2 feet high, native in meadows of Canada and northern United States, naturalized sparingly from Europe in the Eastern States and as a lawn-grass known as **Rhode Island bent**.— **creeping b.**, a pasture grass generally regarded as a variety of red-top (*Agrostis alba*).— **seashore b.**, same as BEACH-GRASS, 1. See under GRASS, *n.*— **spider b.**, a low branching annual (*Agrostis elliottiana*) 8 to 12 inches high, with narrow flat leaves and diffuse capillary panicles. The flowering glume is notable for its long slender flexuous barbellate awn 2 to 4 times its own length. It is a native of dry hillsides and old fields from South Carolina to Florida west to Missouri and Texas.

ben'thal, 1 ben'thal; 2 bĕn'thal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating depths of the ocean exceeding 1,000 fathoms. [< Gr. *benthos*, depths of the sea.]

Ben'tham, 1 ben'fam; 2 bĕn'tham, *n.* **1. Jeremy** (²/₁₅ 1748–⁶/₁₁1832), an English jurist. See BENTHAMISM. **2.** A market-town in Yorkshire, England.— **Ben'tham-ism**, *n.* The political and ethical philosophy of Jeremy Bentham; *utilitarianism*. *Bentham* taught that "nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure," and that pleasure is the supreme end of human life. In politics, as an end of the state, the principle was expressed in the phrase "the greatest happiness of the greatest number."— **Ben-tham'ic**, *a.*— **Ben'tham-ite**, *n.*— **Ben'tham-ry**, *n.* [Rare.] Benthamism: a term of contempt.

My previous education [that is, before 1821–22] *had been, in a certain sense, already a course of Benthamism.*
J. S. MILL *Autobiography*, p. 64. [H. H. & CO. 1874.]

ben"tho-pe-lag'ic, 1 ben"tho-pi-laj'ik; 2 bĕn"tho-pe-lăj'ĭc, *a.* Inhabiting the depths of the ocean. [< BENTHOS + PELAGIC.]

ben'thos, 1 ben'thos; 2 bĕn'thŏs, *n.* The whole body of plants or animals living in or upon the sea-bottom: distinguished from *plankton*. The benthos of a bottom near the coast is **littoral**; that of more distinct depths, **abyssal**. [< Gr. *benthos*, depth.] **ben'thont‡**.— **ben'thic**, **ben-thon'ic**, *a.*

Ben"tho-sau'ri-dæ, 1 ben"tho-sō'ri-dī; 2 bĕn"tho-sa'ri-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A small family of deep-sea fishes allied to the *Synodontidæ*, having well-developed supramaxillaries, pectorals inserted near the shoulders, and very long ventrals. **Ben"tho-sau'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *benthos* (see BENTHOS) + *sauros*, lizard.] — **ben"tho-sau'rid**, *a.* & *n.*

ben'tinck¹, 1 ben'tiŋk; 2 bĕn'tĭnk, *n. Naut.* A trysail now superseded by the storm-trysail: invented by Captain Bentinck (1737–1775).— **ben'tinck-boom"**, *n. Naut.* A small boom on a square-foresail foot.— **b.-shrouds**, *n. pl. Naut.* Stay-ropes formerly run from the weather futtock-staff to the lee channels, to support the mast laterally when the ship rolled excessively.

Ben'tinck², *n.* **1. Lord William Charles Cavendish-Bentinck** (³/₁₄ 1774–⁶/₁₁1839), an English general; Governor-general of India. **2. Lord William George Frederick Cavendish** (²/₁₁1802–³/₁₁1848), an English statesman.

bent'ing, 1 bent'iŋ; 2 bĕnt'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The seeking for bents or the seeding stalks of the plantain, as for food: rare, except in *benting-time*. **2.** Same as BENT².— **bent'ing-time"**, *n.* The time before harvest when pigeons must feed on bents. **ben'net-ing-time"‡**.

ben-ti'vi, 1 ben-tī'vī; 2 bĕn-tī'vĭ, *n.* [Braz.] A brown-and-yellow tyrant-flycatcher (*Pitangus sulphuratus*).

Ben"ti-vo'glio, 1 ben"ti-vō'lyo; 2 bĕn"tī-vō'lyo, **Guido** (1579–⁹/₁₁1644). An Italian cardinal; statesman; diplomat.

Bent'ley, 1 bent'li; 2 bĕnt'ly, *n.* **1. Richard** (?/₂₇1662–⁷/₁₁1742), an English classical scholar; *Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris*. **2. Robert** (³/₂₅1821–¹²/₂₅1893), an English physician; botanist.

Ben'to, 1 ben'to; 2 bĕn'to, *n.* [Pg.] Benedict.

Ben'ton, 1 ben'tan; 2 bĕn'ton, *n.* **1. Thomas Hart** (³/₁₄ 1782–⁴/₁₆1858), an American lawyer, Senator, and writer; *Thirty Years' View*. **2.** A county in Arkansas; 892 sq. m.; county-seat, Bentonville. **3.** A county in Indiana; 410 sq. m.; county-seat, Fowler. **4.** A county in Iowa; 720 sq. m.; county-seat, Vinton. **5.** A county in Minnesota, 397 sq. m.; county-seat, Sauk Rapids. **6.** A county in Mississippi; 409 sq. m.; county-seat, Ashland. **7.** A county in Missouri; 820 sq. m.; county-seat, Warsaw. **8.** A county in Oregon; 677 sq. m.; county-seat, Corvallis. **9.** A county in Tennessee; 430 sq. m.; county-seat, Camden. **10.** A town in Lafayette county, Wis. **11.** A village in Franklin county, Ill. **12.** *Geol.* The lower subdivision of the Colorado group of the rocks of the Cretaceous system in the Great Plains region of North America.

Ben'ton Har'bor. A city in Berrien county, Mich.

ben'ton-ite, 1 ben'tan-ait; 2 bĕn'ton-īt, *n. Geol.* A non-refractory clay derived from the shale of the Fort Benton formation in the upper Missouri valley.

Ben'ton-ville, 1 ben'tan-vil; 2 bĕn'ton-vĭl, *n.* A town, county-seat of Benton county, Ark.

bent'-wood", 1 bent'-wud"; 2 bĕnt'-wo͝od". **I.** *a.* Formed of parts bent or curved into shape by machinery. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The English ivy. **2.** Rods of wood made pliable by steam and curved to various forms by machinery.— **bent-wood furniture**, chairs, settees, tables, and the like built of bent wood. Originally **Austrian or Vienna furniture‡**.

be-numb', 1 bi-num'; 2 be-nŭm', *tt.* To make insensible, torpid, or inactive; deprive of sensation; stupefy; deaden.

Age stole onward and *benumbed* him more and more.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses. Christmas Banquet* p. 66. [H. M. & CO.]

[The correct form would be *benum*, < *benumen*, pp. of AS. *beniman*, take away, < *be-*, BE-, + *niman*, take.] **be-numm't**; **be-numme't.**— **be-numbed'**, *pa.* Made torpid; stupefied. **be-nomme't.**— **be-numbed'ness**, *n.*— **be-numb'er**, *n.*— **be-numb'ment**, *n.* The act of benumbing; torpor.

be-numd', *pp.* Benumbed. S. S.

Ben-vo'li-o, 1 ben-vō'li-o; 2 bĕn-vō'lĭ-o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, Montague's nephew, and friend to Romeo.

ben'ward, 1 ben'ward; 2 bĕn'ward, *adv.* [Scot.] Toward the inside (of a house); inward.

ben'weed", 1 ben'wīd"; 2 bĕn'wēd", *n.* [Dial. Scot. & N. Ir.] The ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*). **bun'weed‡**.

Ben'wood, 1 ben'wud; 2 bĕn'wo͝od, *n.* A town in Marshall county, W. Va.

Be"ny-ow'ski, 1 bē"ni-ōf'ski; 2 be"nў-ŏf'skĭ, **Maurice Augustus** (1741–1786). A Hungarian adventurer; king of Madagascar.

benz-, 1 benz-, ben'zo-; 2 bĕnz-, bĕn'zo-. From BEN-**ben'zo-**, ZENE: combining forms, denoting, especially in chemistry, relation to benzene, or the presence of the benzene ring.

ben-zac'e-tin, 1 ben-zas'i-tin; 2 bĕn-zăç'e-tĭn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_3(OC_2H_5)(NHCOCH_3)COOH$), used in medicine as a sedative and anodyne. [< BENZO- + ACETIN.]

ben'zal, 1 ben'zal; 2 bĕn'zal, *n.* Same as BENZYLIDENE.

ben"zal-chlo'rid, 1 ben'zal-klō'rid; 2 bĕn'zal-clō'rĭd, *n.* A colorless liquid ($C_6H_5CHCl_2$) derived from coal-tar toluene, and employed in the preparation of artificial dyes. [< BENZAL + CHLORID.] **ben"zal-chlo'ride‡**.

ben-zal'co-hol, 1 ben-zal'ko-hol; 2 bĕn-zăl'co-hôl, *n. Chem.* Benzoic alcohol.

ben-zal'de-hyde, 1 ben-zal'di-haid; 2 bĕn-zăl'de-hȳd, *n. Chem.* Same as BENZOIC ALDEHYDE.

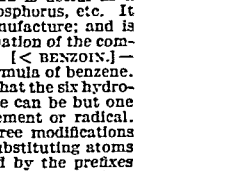
ben"zal-dox'im, 1 ben'zal-doks'im, -im *or* -īm; 2 bĕn'-zal-dŏks'ĭm, -ĭm *or* -īm, *n. Chem.* Either one of two isomeric crystalline compounds of the general formula ($C_6H_5CH.NOH$) or ($C_6H_5CH.NH$), oxims of benzoic aldehyde.

ben'za-mid, 1 ben'zə-mid, -mid *or* -məid; 2 bĕn'za-**ben'za-mide**, mĭd, -mīd *or* -mid, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_5.CONH_2$).

ben-zau'rin, 1 ben-zō'rin, -rin *or* -rīn; 2 bĕn-zą'rin, **ben-zau'rine**, -rin *or* -rīn, *n. Chem.* A reddish crystalline powder ($C_{19}H_{12}O_2$) obtained by the action of benzotrichlorid on phenol; phenol-benzein. [< BENZ(EIN) + AURIN.]

ben'ze-in, 1 ben'zi-in; 2 bĕn'ze-ĭn, *n. Chem.* One of a series of hydroxylated aromatic carbinols formed from phenols by heating with benzotrichlorid. [< BENZOIN.]

ben'zene, 1 ben'zīn; 2 bĕn'zēn, *n.* **1.** A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid compound (C_6H_6) obtained chiefly from coal-tar by fractional distillation: preferred word for *benzol*. It is produced synthetically when acetylene is heated to a high temperature; and is also formed when benzoic acid is heated with lime. It burns with a luminous flame, has an ethereal odor, and is useful as a solvent, dissolving fats, resins, iodin, phosphorus, etc. It is employed as an illuminant in gas-manufacture; and is important as the starting-point in the formation of the compounds of the benzene series. **2.** Benzin. [< BENZOIN.]— **benzene ring** or **nucleus**, the graphic formula of benzene. The hexagon formula (see diagram) shows that the six hydrogen atoms have equal value. Hence there can be but one mono-substitution product for a single element or radical. A di-substitution product may have three modifications according to the relative position of the substituting atoms or radicals, such positions being indicated by the prefixes *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-*, which correspond to the positions (1, 2), (1, 3) and (1, 4) when the number notation (see diagram) is used. Thus meta- or m-dioxybenzene would be written [1, 3] -dioxybenzene. When the substituted atoms or radicals are similar, the tri-substitution products are called: (1) *adjacent*, *ricinal* (*r*), or *consecutive* when the atoms or radicals are adjacent (occupying the positions 1, 2, 3); (2) *unsymmetrical*, *asymmetrical* (*a* or *as*), or *irregular* when two atoms or radicals are adjacent (occupying the positions 1, 2, 4); (3) *symmetrical* (*s*) when all the atoms or radicals are separated (occupying the positions 1, 3, 5).— **b. series**, a series of hydrocarbons that contain the benzene ring.— **b. sulfonic acid**, a compound ($C_6H_5SO_2OH$) obtained by boiling benzene with sulfuric acid.— **ben'ze-noid**, *a.* Resembling benzene; belonging to the benzene series.



Benzene Ring.

ben'zi-dam, 1 ben'zi-dam; 2 bĕn'zĭ-dăm, *n.* Same as ANILIN.

ben'zi-din, 1 ben'zi-din, -din *or* -dīn; 2 bĕn'zi-dĭn, -dĭn **ben'zi-dine**, *or* -dīn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{12}N_2$) derived from azobenzene by reduction: used in the preparation of dyes. [< BENZOIN.]

Ben'zie, 1 ben'zi; 2 bĕn'zĭ, *n.* A county in Michigan; 304 sq. m.; county-seat, Frankfort.

ben'zil, 1 ben'zil; 2 bĕn'zĭl, *n. Chem.* A yellowish compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_2$) formed variously, as by oxidizing benzoin with nitric acid. [< BENZOIN.] **ben'zile‡**.— **ben'zil-ate**, *n. Chem.* A salt of benzilic acid.— **ben-zil'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from benzil.— **benzilic acid**, a white compound ($C_{14}H_{12}O_3$) formed variously, as by warming benzil with alcoholic potash.

ben'zi-mid, 1 ben'zi-mid, -mid *or* -məid; 2 bĕn'zĭ-mĭd, **ben'zi-mide**, -mid *or* -mid, *n. Chem.* A white compound ($C_{21}H_{18}N_2O_2$) contained in oil of bitter almonds, and formed synthetically by treating benzoic aldehyde with hydrocyanic acid. [< BENZIN + AMID.]

ben'zin, 1 ben'zin, -zin *or* -zīn; 2 bĕn'zin, -zin *or* -zīn, *n.* **ben'zine**, **1.** A colorless inflammable and volatile liquid obtained from petroleum by *fractional distillation* and consisting of various hydrocarbons. It is used as a solvent for fats, etc., to cleanse clothing, etc. **petro'le-um-spir"it‡**. **2.** Benzene: an improper form. [< BENZOIN.]— **ben'zin-pa"per**, *n.* Paper the surface of which has been subjected to the action of benzin.

ben'zo-ate, 1 ben'zo-ēt; 2 bĕn'zo-āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of benzoic acid.— **benzoate of soda**, sodium benzoate.

ben'zo-at"ed, 1 ben'zo-ēt"ed; 2 bĕn'zo-āt"ĕd, *pa.* Impregnated with benzoin or a benzoate; benzoinated.

ben"zo-gly-ox'a-lin, 1 ben'zo-glai-eks'ə-lin, -lin *or* **ben"zo-gly-ox'a-line**, -lin; 2 bĕn'zo-glȳ-ŏks'a-lĭn, -lĭn *or* -lĭn, *n. Chem.* One of a series of compounds that contain the glyoxalin ring united with the benzene ring, the simplest member of which has the formula $C_7H_6N_2$. [< BENZO- + GLYOXALIN.]

Ben"zo'heth, 1 ben'zō'heth; 2 bĕn'zō'hĕth, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 20.

ben-zo'ic, 1 ben-zō'ik; 2 bĕn-zō'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from benzoin, also benzoic acid.— **benzoic acid**, an aromatic compound ($C_7H_6O_2$) contained in resins, as benzoin, and in cranberries, putrid urine, coal-tar oil, etc., and obtained also by synthesis.— **b. alcohol**, an oily liquid (C_7H_8O) contained in balsams, as tolu and Peru.— **b. aldehyde**, a thin oily liquid (C_7H_6O). **bitter almond oil‡**.— **b. ether**, an oily liquid ($C_9H_{10}O_2$) obtained by distilling an alcoholic solution of benzoic acid with hydrochloric acid.

ben'zo-in, 1 ben'zo-in *or* -zəin; 2 bĕn'zo-ĭn *or* -zŏĭn, *n.* **1.** A gum resin. See GUM. **2.** The spicebush (*Benzoin benzoin*). **3.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{12}O_2$) obtained variously, as from benzoic aldehyde by the action of an alcoholic solution of potassium cyanid. **4.** *Bot.* (1) [B-] A small genus of North-American and Asiatic shrubs or trees of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), the two American species being aromatic deciduous shrubs, with alternate, entire, feather-veined leaves and dicœcious or polygamous honey-yellow flowers in lateral nearly sessile umbellate clusters appearing before the leaves. *B. benzoin* and *B. mellissæfolium* are the common and the hairy spicebush respectively. (2) Any plant of this genus. [< F. *benjoin*, < Pg. *beijoin*, < Ar. *lubân jâwî*, incense of Java.]— **flowers of benzoin**, same as BENZOIC ACID.

ben'zo-in-ate, 1 ben'zo-in-ēt; 2 bĕn'zo-ĭn-āt, *tt.* [-AT"ED; -AT'ING.] To impregnate or mix with benzoin or benzoic acid.

ben"zo-in'du-lines, 1 ben'zo-in'diu-linz *or* -linz; 2 bĕn'zo-ĭn'dū-lĭns *or* -lĭnz, *n. pl.* See INDULIN.

ben'zol, 1 ben'zōl *or* -zol; 2 bĕn'zōl *or* -zŏl, *n.* **1.** Same as BENZENE. **2.** A coal-tar product obtained by mixing hydrocarbons of the benzene series: used as a cleanser and solvent, in color-manufacture, etc. The most important commercial benzols are the **ninety per cent. benzol** (containing approximately 70 per cent. benzene, 24 to 27 per cent. toluene, and small percentages of xylene, carbon disulfid, etc.), and the **fifty per cent. benzol** (containing larger percentages of toluene and xylene than the former). [< BENZOIC + L. *oleum*, oil.] **ben'zole‡**.— **ben'zo-lat"ed**, *a. Pharm.* Combined or treated with benzol.

ben'zo-lin, 1 ben'zo-lin, -lin *or* -lin; 2 bĕn'zo-lĭn, -lĭn *or* **ben'zo-line**, -lin, *n.* **1.** A mixture containing hexane, heptane, octane, and other paraffins; petroleum spirit or ligroin. **2.** Commercial benzene. **3.** [Rare.] Amarin: formerly so called.

ben'zo-lize, 1 ben'zo-laiz; 2 bĕn'zo-lĭz, *rt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] To mix with, or cause to unite with, benzene or one of its derivatives. **ben'zo-lise‡**.

ben"zo-naph'thol, 1 ben'zo-naf'thōl *or* -thel; 2 bĕn'zo-năf'thŏl *or* -thōl, *n. Chem.* A whitish crystalline powder ($C_6H_5.COOC_{10}H_7$), used mainly as an intestinal antiseptic; betanaphthol benzoate. [< BENZO- + NAPHTHOL.]

ben"zo-ni'trol, 1 ben'zo-nai'trōl *or* -trel; 2 bĕn'zo-nī'trōl *or* -trŏl, *n. Dyeing.* Diazotized paranitranilin, used in developing direct cotton dyes. [< BENZO- + NITROL.]

ben"zo-phe'none, 1 ben'zo-fī'nōn; 2 bĕn'zo-fē'nōn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_6H_5COC_6H_5$), a ketone obtained variously, as from calcium benzoate by dry distillation. [< BENZO- + PHENOL.]

ben"zo-pur'pu-rin, 1 ben'zo-pūr'piu-rin; 2 bĕn'zo-pûr'pū-rin, *n. Dyeing.* A brown or red powder derived from benzidin and used in dyeing cotton. [< BENZO- + PURPURIN.] **ben"zo-pur-pu'rine†.**

ben'zo-sol, 1 ben'zo-sōl *or* -sel; 2 bĕn'zo-sōl *or* -sŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless, odorless crystalline powder ($C_6H_5.COOC_6H_4.OCH_3$), used as an intestinal antiseptic and in tuberculosis; guaiacol benzoate. [< BENZO- + -S- + -OL.] **ben"zo-yl-gual'a-colt.**

ben"zo-thi'a-zole, 1 ben'zo-thai'ə-zōl; 2 bĕn'zo-thī'a-zōl, *n. Org. Chem.* One of a series of weak bases having the benzene ring united to the thiazole ring, the simplest member being the compound C_7H_5NS; methenyl amidothiophenol. [< BENZO- + THIAZOLE.]

ben"zo-thi'o-phene, 1 ben'zo-thai'o-fin; 2 bĕn'zo-thī'o-fēn, *n.* Same as THIONAPHTHENE. [< BENZO- + THIOPHENE.]

ben"zo-tri-chlo'rid, 1 ben'zo-trai-klō'rıd; 2 ben'zo-trī-clō'rid, *n. Chem.* A colorless, transparent, highly refractive liquid ($C_7H_5Cl_3$), with penetrating odor, obtained by boiling toluene with chlorin, and used in anilin dyes. [< BENZOIN + TRICHLORID.]

ben-zox'a-zole, 1 ben-zoks'ə-zōl; 2 ben-zŏks'a-zōl, *n. Chem.* One of a series of weak bases having the benzene ring united with the oxazole ring, the simplest member being the compound C_7H_5ON. [< BENZO- + OXAZOLE.]

ben'zo-yl, 1 ben'zo-il *or* -zoil; 2 bĕn'zo-ŷl *or* -zŏyl, *n. Chem.* The compound organic radical C_6H_5CO. Formerly called **benzule.** It corresponds to the acetyl radical, and is known only in its compounds, as **benzoyl chlorid,** a pungent-smelling liquid ($C_6H_5.COCl$). [< BENZOIC + -YL.] **— ben"zo-yl'ic,** *a.*

ben'zo-zone, 1 ben'zo-zōn; 2 bĕn'zo-zōn, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_5CO.O.O.COCH_3$), used as a germicide. [< BENZO- + OZONE.]

ben'zyl, 1 ben'zıl; 2 bĕn'zyl, *n. Chem.* The compound organic radical $C_6H_5CH_2$. [< BENZOIC + -YL.]— **benzyl alcohol,** benzoic alcohol. See BENZOIC.— **b. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a colorless liquid ($C_6H_5CH_2Cl$), generally obtained by the action of chlorin on boiling toluene, and used largely in making dyes.— **ben'zyl-ate,** *tt.* To mix with or cause to unite with benzyl.— **ben"zyl-a'tion,** *n.* The act or process of treating with benzene, as in the case of an anilin dye.— **ben-zyl'ic,** *a.*— **benzylic hydrid,** toluene.

ben"zyl-am'in, } 1 ben'zil-am'ın, -ın *or* -ın; 2 bĕn'zyl-

ben"zyl-am'ine, } ăm'in, -in *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.* A colorless highly basic liquid (C_7H_9N), obtained as from thiobenzamid by reduction with nascent hydrogen. [< BENZYL + AMIN.]

ben-zyl'i-din, } 1 ben-zil'ı-din, -din *or* -dĭn; 2 bĕn-zŷl'i-

ben-zyl'i-dine, } dĭn, -dĭn *or* -dĭn, *n. Chem.* The compound organic radical C_6H_5CH. **ben'zal‡; ben'zyl-ene‡.** **— ben"zyl-en'ic,** *a.* [Tolylene.

ben'zyl-ine, 1 ben'zil-in *or* -ın; 2 bĕn'zyl-in *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.* **be'o,** 1 bi'o; 2 bē'o, *n.* The Javanese grackle (*Graculus javanensis*), *metallic blue-black in color, with two deep-orange lappets on the neck:* prized by the natives for its aptitude for learning to speak and whistle.

Be'on, 1 bi'on; 2 bē'ŏn, *n. Bib. Num.* XXXII, 3.

Be'or, 1 bi'ar *or* -or; 2 bē'or, *n. Bib.* 1. An Edomite, father of Bela. 2. Father of Balaam. [Heb., a torch.]

Be'o-wulf, 1 bē'o-wulf; 2 bē'o-wulf, *n.* The semimythical Swedish hero of an Anglo-Saxon poem, supposed to have been written in the 10th century and constituting the oldest epic in any Teutonic language. He is depicted as a thane and later king of the Geátas. He delivers Hrothgar, king of Denmark, from Grendel, a half-human and bloodthirsty monster who steals nightly into the king's palace and slays the sleepers. He later destroys a water-demon, and after a reign of 50 years receives his death-wound while slaying a dragon protecting a priceless hoard.

Bep'po, 1 bep'po; 2 bĕp'po, *n.* 1. Gluseppe: a diminutive. 2. The hero of Byron's *Beppo*, who was captured in Troy, turned pirate, and afterwards returned to his Venetian wife Laura.

be-prose', 1 bı-prōz'; 2 be-prōs', *tt.* To change into prose, as poetry; also, to treat in prose or discuss prosily.

be-qual'i-fy, 1 bı-kwel'ı-fai; 2 be-kwąl'ı-fŷ, *tt.* To ascribe qualities to. [M.]

be-queath', 1 bı-kwīth'; 2 be-kwēth', *tt.* 1. *Law.* To give by will; make a bequest of.

In strictness, *bequeath* has application to personal property, *devise* being appropriate to real estate. But the words are accepted as synonymous when so indicated by the context in a will. In Scots law both *bequeath* and *devise* are confined to personal estate and are ineffective if applied to real property. In American and in English law the two terms are used interchangeably in connection with any bequest or legacy. See DEVISE.

The family estates of Woolsthorpe and Sustern he *bequeathed* to John Newton, the heir-at-law, whose great-grandfather was Sir Isaac's uncle. BREWSTER *Newton* ch. 18, p. 291. [1. 1839.]

2. To hand down to posterity; transmit; as, to *bequeath* a name or an enterprise.

Pagan antiquity has *bequeathed* us few nobler treatises of morals than the 'De Officiis' of Cicero.

LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 193. [A. 1873.]

3. [Archaic.] To give up; yield; dedicate or devote; as, to *bequeath* oneself to solitude; to *bequeath* one's body to the flames. [< AS. *becwethan*, declare, < *be-*, BE-, + *cwethan*, say; see QUOTH.] **— be-queath'a-bl(e)*,** *a.*— **be-queath'al,** *n.* The act of bequeathing.— **be-queath'er,** *n.*— **be-queath'ment,** *n.* Bequeathal; also a bequest.

be-queathd', *pp.* Bequeathed. S. S.

be-quest', 1 bı-kwest'; 2 be-kwĕst', *n.* 1. The act of bequeathing, or leaving by will. 2. *Law.* A legacy of personal property. 3. That which has been handed down or transmitted.

Christianity is the *bequest* of the Roman Empire to the world. DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* ch. 2, p. 34. [A. 1876.]

[ME. *biqueste*, for *bequide* (by confusion with QUEST‡), < AS. *becwethan*; see BEQUEATH.]

SYN.: see BENEFACTION.

be-qui'a-sweet", 1 bə-kī'ə-swīt"; 2 be-kī'a-swēt", *n.* [W. Ind.] A Central-American grackle (*Quiscalus luminosus*).

ber, *v.* [Scot.] Same as BIRR.

Be'ra, 1 bi'rə; 2 bē'ra, *n. Bib. Gen.* XIV, 2. [XII, 3.

Ber'a-cah, 1 ber'ə-kə; 2 bĕr'a-ca, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.*

Ber'a-cha, 1 ber'ə-kə; 2 bĕr'a-ca, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Ber'a-chah', 1 ber'ə-kə; 2 bĕr'a-ca, *n. Bib.* 1. A follower of David. *1 Chron.* XII, 3. 2. A valley where the people blessed God for victory. *2 Chron.* XX, 26. [VI, 39.

Ber"a-chi'ah, 1 ber'ə-kai'ə; 2 bĕr'a-cī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.*

Ber"a-i'ah, 1 ber'ı-ai'ə; 2 bĕr'a-ī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* VIII, 21.

be-ra'kah, 1 bı-rā'kə; 2 be-rä'kä, *n.* [-KOTH, 1 -koth; 2 -kōth, *pl.*] [Heb.] A blessing, grace, or benediction recited during divine service or on special occasions. **be-ra'chah'‡.**

Bé"ran'ger', 1 bē'rąn'ʒē'; 2 bę'rän'zhę', **Pierre Jean de** (3/12 1780–7/18 1857). A French lyric poet.

Be-rar', 1 bə-rär'; 2 be-rär', *n.* A former province in the Dekkan, British India; now part of the province of Central Provinces and Berar; chief towns, Ellichpur and Amraoti.

be-rat'ı, 1 bē-rāt'ı; 2 bę-rät', *n.* [Arm.] A patent issued by an Oriental monarch conferring a dignity or privilege.

Be-rat'z, *n.* A town in Janina department, Greece.

be-rate', 1 bı-rēt'; 2 be-rāt', *tt.* [BE-RAT'ED; BE-RAT'ING.] To chide severely; scold; abuse.

He [Halleck] was *berated* in newspapers and denounced in Congress. NICOLAY AND HAY *A. Lincoln* vol. v, p. 95. [c. co. 1890.]

be-rat'let, *tt.* To rattle away upon; shower abuse upon.

Bé"raud', 1 bē'rō'; 2 bę'rō', **Jean** (1/12 1849–). A French painter; *Montmartre* (1881).

be-raun'ite, 1 bı-rōn'ait; 2 be-rôn'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A foliated and columnar red to reddish-brown hydrous ferric phosphate ($H_{18}Fe_8P_8O_{37}$). [< *Beraun*, in Bohemia.]

ber-bam'in, } 1 bûr-bam'ın, -ın *or* -ĭn; 2 bĕr-băm'ĭn, -ĭn

ber-bam'ine, } *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{19}NO_3+2H_2O$) contained in the root of the common barberry. [< BERBERIS.]

berbe, 1 bûrb; 2 bĕrb, *n.* [Afr.] A genet (*Genetta pardalis*) of Africa.

ber'beri, 1 bûr'bar; 2 bĕr'ber, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A cold, sleet-like mist that crusts on the face, hair, and beard or mustache.

Ber'ber, *n.* 1. A member of a primitive race of northern Africa, now represented principally by the Kabyles of Algeria; also, generally, any Moor or native of Barbary; used also attributively. 2. The language of the primitive Berbers, belonging to the Libyan group of Hamitic languages. 3. A town on the Nile river. [Ar., also *Barbar*, perhaps < Gr. *barbaros*, foreign.]

Ber'be-ra, 1 bûr'be-rə; 2 bĕr'be-ra, *n.* A seaport, capital of Somaliland, N. E. Africa, on Gulf of Aden.

ber'ber-al, 1 bûr'ber-al; 2 bĕr'ber-ăl, *n. Chem.* An aldehyde ($C_{20}H_{17}NO_7$) produced by oxidizing berberin. [< BERBERIN.]

Ber"ber-i-da'ce-æ, 1 bûr'bər-ı-dē'sı-ı; 2 bĕr'ber-ı-dā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of polypetalous herbs or shrubs — the barberry family — having alternate or radical, simple or often compound leaves, terminal one-flowered peduncles or axillary racemes of white or yellow flowers with from four to six stamens in two or more whorls. It embraces 19 genera and about 100 species. [< BERBERIS.] **Ber"ber-id'e-æ‡.— ber'ber-id,** *n.* Any plant of the order *Berberidaceæ.*— **ber"ber-i-da'ceous, ber"ber-id'e-ous,** *a.*

ber'ber-in, } 1 bûr'bər-ın, -in *or* -ĭn; 2 bĕr'ber-ĭn, -ĭn

ber'ber-ine, } *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline bitter alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$) contained in the roots of plants, as the barberry, and also in some kinds of barks, to which their value in medicine is attributed.— **ber'be-ric,** *a.*— **berberic acid,** a compound ($C_8H_8O_4$) derived from berberin.

ber'ber-in-tree", 1 bûr'bər-ın-trī"; 2 bĕr'ber-ĭn-trē", *n.* A Sudanese tree (*Calocline polycarpa*) of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceæ*), whose bark yields a yellow dye. **yellow-dye tree of Sudan.**

Ber'ber-is, 1 bûr'bər-ıs; 2 bĕr'ber-ĭs, *n. Bot.* [N. L.] A widely distributed genus of hardy erect or trailing shrubs of the barberry family (*Berberidaceæ*), found chiefly in the temperate regions of both hemispheres, with simple or pinnately compound leaves, the primary ones sometimes imperfect or changed into spines, and racemed or rarely solitary yellow or orange flowers, succeeded by one- to several-seeded berries. *B. vulgaris* is the common barberry. Many species are cultivated for ornament.

ber"ber-on'ic, 1 bûr'bər-on'ık; 2 bĕr"ber-ŏn'ic, *a. Chem.* Belonging to or characterizing a crystalline acid produced by oxidizing berberin.

ber'ber-ry, *n.* Same as BARBERRY.

Ber-bice', 1 bûr-bīs'; 2 bĕr-bīs', *n.* 1. A river in British Guiana; 300 m. long to Atlantic ocean. 2. A county in British Guiana; 21,000 sq. m.; capital, New Amsterdam.

ber'bin, } 1 bûr'bın, -bin *or* -bin; 2 bĕr'bĭn, -bĭn *or* -bĭn, *n.*

ber'bine, } *Chem.* Same as OXYACANTHIN.

ber"ceau', 1 ber'sō'; 2 bĕr'çō', *n.* [F.] 1. A cradle. 2. A leafy nook or bower; shaded walk.

ber"ceuse', 1 ber'sūz'; 2 bĕr'çûs', *n.* [F.] A cradle-song; a composition, vocal or instrumental, having a rhythmic movement, as of rocking; also, a nurse, or one who rocks the cradle.

Ber'chem, 1 ber'hem; 2 bĕr'hĕm, *n.* 1. **Nicolaas Pietersz** (1620–7/11 1683). A Dutch landscape-painter and etcher. 2. A town, suburb of Antwerp, Belgium.

Ber-che'mi-a, 1 bûr-kı'mi-ə; 2 bĕr-cē'mi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of twining or erect shrubs of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*), with alternate leaves and clusters of small greenish-white flowers. Of 10 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africa, *B. volubilis* or *scandens* is the supple-jack of the southern United States. See SUPPLE-JACK.

Berch'ta, 1 bern'tə; 2 bĕrn'ta, *n. Teut. Myth.* The fairy who watched over spinners; the probable original of the "White Lady."

Berch'tes-ga"den, 1 bern'tez-gū'den; 2 bĕrn'tĕs-gä'dĕn, *n.* A village in Bavaria; summer resort; salt-mines produce 280,000 cwt. annually.

Berck"-sur-Mer', 1 berk'-sür-mer'; 2 bĕrk'-sür-mĕr', *n.* A city in Pas-de-Calais department, France.

ber'dash, *n.* Same as BURDASH.

Ber"di-ansk', 1 ber'dı-ānsk'; 2 bĕr'dī-ănsk', *n.* A seaport town in the Crimean Republic, S. Russia. **Berd'yansk‡.**

Ber"di-chef', 1 ber'dı-chef'; 2 bĕr'dī-chĕf', *n.* A commercial and manufacturing town in *Kiel district* of the Ukraine. **Ber"dı-tchef'‡.**

ber-du'que, 1 ber-dū'kē; 2 bĕr-dų'kę, *n.* Same as BELDUQUE.

bere, *n.* [Scot.] Barley.

Be're-a, 1 bi'rı-ə *or* ber'ı-ə; 2 bē're-a *or* bĕr'e-a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). Modern name of ALEPPO, 2. *1 Mac.* IX, 4.

Be-re'at, 1 bı-rı'ə; 2 be-rē'a, *n. Bib. Acts* XVII, 10.

Be-re'a, 1 bı-rı'ə; 2 be-rē'a, *n.* 1. A village in Cuyahoga county, O.; seat of Baldwin University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1856. 2. A town in Madison county, Ky.; seat of Berea College (non-sectarian), founded in 1855.

Be-re'an, 1 bı-rı'ən; 2 be-rē'an, *n. Ch. Hist.* 1. One of the inhabitants of ancient Berea. 2. One of a Scottish sect (18th century) claiming to imitate the ancient Bereans in rejecting all authority save the Bible. Called sometimes *Barclayites*, from their founder, John Barclay. **Be-rœ'an‡.— Be-re'an,** *a.*

be-reave', } 1 bı-rīv'; 2 be-rēv', *tt.* [BE-REAVED' *or* BE-

be-reav'e, } REFT', BE-REAVD'E; BE-REAV'ING.] 1. To deprive, as of something valuable or beloved; make desolate with loneliness and grief; despoil; rob: commonly in the past participle, where the two forms are distinguished; as, *bereaved* or *bereft* by death of a relative, but *bereft* of strength, love, or other immaterial object.

Yes, fortune may *bereave* me of my crown.

THOMAS KYD *Spanish Tragedy* act i, sc. 1.

2†. To take away; prevent: rarely intransitive. [< AS. *bereâfian*, < *be-*, BE-, + *reâfian*; see REAVE.] **by-reve'†.**

— be-reav'en, *a.* [Archaic.] Bereaved.— **be-reav'er,** *n.*

be-reave'ment, 1 bı-rīv'ment *or* -ment; 2 be-rēv'ment, *n.* The act of bereaving, or fact or state of being bereaved. SYN.: see ADVERSITY.

The *bereavement* of death is never devoid of a sense of holy calm. LEVER *Tom Burke Of 'Ours'* ch. 42, p. 127. [T. B. P.]

Ber"e-chi'ah, 1 ber'ı-kai'ə; 2 bĕr'e-cī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* III, 20.

Ber"e-cyn'thi-an, 1 ber'ı-sin'thı-ən; 2 bĕr'e-çĭn'thi-an, *a.* Relating to Cybele, styled *Berecynthia Mater*, "the *Berecynthian Mother*," after the Phrygian mountain Berecyntus.

Be'red, 1 bi'red; 2 bē'rĕd, *n. Bib. Gen.* XVI, 14.

be-reft', 1 bı-reft'; 2 be-rĕft', *imp. & pp.* of BEREAVE.

Be-regh', 1 bē-reg'; 2 be-rĕg', *n.* A county in Hungary; chief towns, Beregh-szasz and Munkacs.

Be'ren-gar, 1 be'ren-gūr; 2 bę'rĕn-gär, *n.* 1. **B. I.** (–924), *an Italian king and German emperor; assassinated.* 2. **B. II.** (–966), an Italian king, 950; deposed by Otho the Great.

Ber"en-ga'ri-a, 1 ber'en-gē'rı-ə; 2 bĕr'ĕn-gä'ri-a, *n.* Queen of Richard I. of England; lived in the 13th century. [Teut. *fem.*, bear-spear.]

Ber"en-ga'ri-an, 1 ber'en-gē'rı-ən; 2 bĕr'ĕn-gä'ri-an, *n.* One of a sect of the 11th century who, following Berengarius of Tours, denied transubstantiation.— **Ber"en-ga'ri-an,** *a.*— **Ber"en-ga'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

Ber"en-ga'ri-us of Tours, 1 ber'en-gē'rı-us; 2 bĕr'ĕn-gä'ri-ŭs (998–1088). A French scholastic theologian; charged with heresy regarding transubstantiation.

be-ren'ge-lite, 1 bı-ren'gı-lait; 2 be-rĕn'ge-lit, *n. Mineral.* A dark-brown mineral resin resembling asphaltum, found in Trinidad. [< San Juan de *Berengela*, Peru.]

Ber"e-ni'ce, 1 ber'ə-nai'sı; 2 bĕr'e-nī'çe, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. F. **Bé"re"nice',** 1 bē'rē'nis', 2 bę'rę'nis'; Gr. **Be-re-ni'kē;** It. **Be"re-ni'ce,** 1 bē'rē-nī'chē, 2 bę'rę-nī'che; L. **Ber"e-ni'se,** 1 ber'ı-nai'sı, 2 bĕr'e-nī'se. 2. (28?–) Daughter of Agrippa I., king of Judea; wife of Herod of Chalcis; subject of a tragedy by Racine. 3. A *ruined city in Egypt, on the Red Sea; now* **Siketat.** 4. An ancient seaport city in N. Africa, on the Gulf of Sidra, Mediterranean Sea; Benghazi is on its site.

— Berenice's Locks or **Hair,** locks of Berenice, wife of Ptolemy III. of Egypt, who to pay a vow sacrificed her hair to Aphrodite at Zephyrium. On the day following the sacrifice the hair disappeared, and Conon, the astronomer of Samos, claimed it had been blown by the winds to heaven and formed the constellation Coma Berenices. **Coma Berenices‡** [L.].

Ber'es-ford, 1 ber'ıs-ferd; 2 bĕr'es-ford, *n.* 1. **Lord Charles William de la Poer** (3/10 1846–9/4 1919), an English admiral and author. 2. **Viscount** (9/4 1768–1/4 1854), William Carr, a British general; born in Ireland; captured Madeira, 1807. 3. A village in Lincoln and Union counties, S. Dak.

Ber"e-si'na, 1 ber'ə-sī'nə; 2 bĕr'e-çī'na, *n.* A river in Minsk government, Lithuania; 350 m. long; here Napoleon lost 20,000 men on his retreat from Moscow, Nov. 26–29, 1812.

ber'e-site, 1 ber'ı-sait; 2 bĕr'e-sīt, *n. Petrol.* A rare variety of granite, *consisting of an aggregate o.* quartz and muscovite. [< *Beresovsk*, in Russia.]

Ber'e-slaf, 1 ber'ə-slāf; 2 bĕr'e-slăf, *n.* A town in Kherson government, Ukraine. **Ber'e-slav"‡.**

Be-res'na, 1 bē-rez'nə; 2 be-rĕs'na, *n.* A town in Chernigof government, Ukraine. **Be-rez'na‡.**

be"re-so'rite, 1 bı'rı-sō'rait; 2 bē're-sō'rĭt, *n. Mineral.* A deep-red crystalline lead chromate and carbonate, $Pb_3(Pb_2O)_2(CO_3)(CrO_4)_2$, from the Urals. [< *Berezovsk*, Russia.]

ber'et, 1 ber'et; 2 bĕr'ĕt, *n.* [F.] 1. A flat cap worn by the Basque peasants. 2. Same as BIRETTA. **be-ret'ta‡; ber'ret‡.**

bere'wick†, *n.* A demain farm; barton. **ber'wick†.**

Ber"e-zov', 1 ber'ə-zov'; 2 bĕr'e-çŏv', *n.* A town in Tobolsk government, Siberia; a place of banishment. [Town of birch-trees.] [Perm government, Russia; gold-mines.

Ber"e-zovsk', 1 ber'ə-zovsk'; 2 bĕr'e-çŏvsk', *n.* A village in

berg', } 1 bûrg; 2 bĕrg, *n.* An eminence. Specifically: (1) An

berg, } iceberg. (2) [Prov. Eng.] A high pointed rock. **bergh‡.** (3) [S. Afr.] A mountain. (4)† A barrow or hill. [< Ice. or G. *berg.*] **— berg'-ad"der,** *n. A South-African viper* (*Vipera atropos*). [now Westphalia province, Prussia.

Berg', 1 berh; 2 bĕrn, *n.* A former duchy in W. Germany,

ber'gall, 1 bûr'gōl; 2 bĕr'ĝal, *n.* Same as BURGALL. **ber-gell†; ber'gle‡.**

Ber'ga-mask, 1 bûr'ga-mask; 2 bĕr'ga-măsk, *n.* 1. A native of Bergamo, in northern Italy. 2. A rustic dance, named in ridicule of the Bergamasks. **Ber'go-mask‡.— Ber'ga-mask,** *a.* Clownish; uncultured.

Ber'ga-mo, 1 ber'ga-mo; 2 bĕr'ĝä-mo, *n.* 1. A province in Lombardy, Italy; 1,098 sq. m. 2. Its capital: a fortified city; famous for its cathedral and baptistery (1341).

ber'ga-mot', 1 bûr'ga-mot; 2 bĕr'ga-mŏt, *n.* 1. A tree (*Citrus aurantium*, var. *Bergamia*) of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), the bergamot orange, or its fruit, furnishing an oil. See OIL. 2. One of various labiate plants, as *Monarda fistulosa* in the United States (usually called **wild bergamot**) and *Mentha aquatica* in England. 3. A coarse tapestry made of wool, hair, silk, and cotton or hemp, and said to have originated in Bergamo. 4. Snuff scented with bergamot. 5. The perfume made from the fruit of the tree. [< *Bergamo*, Italian town.]

ber'ga-mot', *n.* A pear; in Europe, a common name for many varieties, some of superior excellence.

The fragrant peach, the juicy *bergamot.*

LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Falcon of Ser Federigo* st. 16.

[< F. *bergamote*, < It. *bergamotta*, < Turk. *begarmūdi*, < *beg*, prince, + *armūd*, pear.]

ber'gan-der, 1 bûr'gan-dər; 2 bĕr'ĝăn-der, *n.* [*Dial., Eng.*] The sheldrake. [< BURROW + GANDER.] **bar'gan-der‡; bir'gan-der‡.**

ber-gap'tene, 1 ber-gap'tin; 2 ber-găp'tēn, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_{12}H_{14}O_4$) consisting of white silky crystals of lacton, derived from bergamot-oil. **bergamot camphor‡.— ber"gap-ten'ic,** *a.* Derived from bergaptene; as, **bergaptenic acid.** [< BERGAMOT + Gr. *ptēnos*, winged.]

Ber'ge-dorf, 1 ber'gə-dōrf; 2 bĕr'ĝe-dōrf, *n.* A town in Hamburg Republic.

Ber-gel'mer, 1 ber-gel'mər; 2 bĕr-ĝĕl'mer, *n. Norse Myth.* A frost-giant, son of Thrudgelmer, surviving progenitor of

a new race of frost-giants after the first were drowned in the blood of the giant Ymer.

Ber'gen, *n.* **1.** 1 bĕr'gen; 2 bĕr'gĕn. A game played with dominoes. **2.** A diocese in Norway; 14,812 sq. m. **3.** A commercial fortified city, seaport, and coextensive amt in Norway; 5 sq. m. **4.** 1 bûr'gen; 2 bĕr'gĕn. A city; county-seat of the Prussian island Prügen, Baltic sea. **5.** A county in New Jersey; 235 sq. m.; county-seat, Hackensack. **6.** A village in Genesee county, N. Y.

Ber'gen-field, 1 bûr'gen-fild; 2 bĕr'gĕn-fēld, *n.* A borough in Bergen county, N. J.

Ber'gen-op-Zoom", 1 ber'ʜen-op-zōm"; 2 bĕr'ʜĕn-ŏp-zōm", *n.* A town in North Brabant province, Netherlands; sieges, 1581, 1588, 1605, 1622, and 1747.

Ber'gen Peak. A mountain in Colorado; 9,555 ft. high.

ber'geret, *n.* A curl of hair worn by women. [F.]

Ber"ge-rac', 1 ber'ʒa-rûk"; 2 bĕr'zhe-răc', *n.* **1. Savinien Cyrano de** (*1619–1655*), *an eccentric French poet and* scientific writer; his large nose caused him many duels; *Le Pédant Joué,* etc. He is the hero of Rostand's metrical drama of the same name, in which he appears as a Quixotic Gascon soldier of fortune, who by his brilliant love-making gains for a dull and handsome companion the affection of Roxane, whom he himself secretly loves. The title rôle was played with great success by Coquelin *aîné.* **2.** A town in Dordogne department, France.

ber"gère', 1 ber'ʒĕr'; 2 bĕr'zhĕr', *n.* [F.] **1.** A shepherdess. **2.** A type of chair popular in the 18th century. **3.** A style of sofa fashionable during the reign of Louis XVI.

Ber"ge-ron's' dis-ease', 1 ber'ʒa-rōnz'; 2 bĕr'zhe-rônz', *n.* A disease of the muscles, characterized by rhythmic movements, oscillatory and continuous; hysterical chorea. [rock.

berg'fall, 1 bɛrʜ'fal; 2 bĕrʜ'făl, *n.* [G.] An avalanche of

Bergh, 1 bûrg; 2 bĕrg, **Henry** (*1820–1888*). An American philanthropist: *founded Society for Prevention of* Cruelty to Animals, 1866.

berg'haan", 1 bɛrʜ'hān"; 2 bĕrʜ'hăn', *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Any one of several South-African eagles; especially, the bateleur.

Berg'haus, 1 bɛrʜ'haus; 2 bĕrʜ'hous, **Heinrich** (*1797–1884*). A German geographer; *Physical Atlas.*

Berg'hem, *n.* Same as BERCHEM.

ber'gle, 1 bûr'gl; 2 bĕr'gl, *n.* [Orkneys.] The ballan-wrasse.

Berg'man, 1 bɛrʜ'man; 2 bĕrʜ'măn, **Torbern Olof** (*1735–1784*). A Swedish chemist; naturalist.

berg'man-nite, 1 bûrg'man-ait; 2 bĕrg'man-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of natrolite, formed by the alteration of other minerals. [< BERGMAN.]

berg'mas"ter, *n.* Same as BARMASTER.

berg'mehl, 1 bɛrʜ'mēl; 2 bĕrʜ'mĕl, *n.* [G.] **1.** An infusorial earth, sometimes eaten mixed with meal or bark. **2.** A white efflorescence of calcite, like cotton. **berg'meal‡.**

berg'schot, 1 bɛrʜ'shot; 2 bĕrʜ'shŏt, *n.* [BERG'SCHOT-TEN, *pl.*] [S. Afr.] A highlander.

berg'schrund, 1 bɛrʜ'shrunt; 2 bɛrʜ'shrunt, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A crevasse or series of crevasses in the snow-field at the head of a glacier, *near the base of the cliff against which the* snow-field lies.

Berg'son, 1 berg'sɔn; 2 bĕrg'son, **Henri** (*1859–*). A French philosopher; author; academician. [ALPENSTOCK.

berg'stock, 1 bɛrʜ'stɛk; 2 bĕrʜ'stŏk, *n.* [G.] Same as

berg'till", 1 bûrg'-til"; 2 bĕrg'-tĭl", *n.* [G.] *Geol.* Boulders, stones, clay, mud, etc., carried and dropped by icebergs in lakes bordering an ice-sheet. [France.

Bergues, 1 berg; 2 bĕrg, *n.* A city in Nord department,

ber'gut, 1 bûr'gut; 2 bĕr'gŭt, *n.* [Tatar.] The golden or other eagle used by Tatars in falconry. [an iceberg.

berg'y, 1 bûrg'i; 2 bĕrg'y, *a.* Full of icebergs; resembling

ber'gylt, 1 bûr'gilt; 2 bĕr'gĭlt, *n.* **1.** The rosefish or Norwegian haddock (*Sebastes marinus*). **2.** [Local, Scot.] The black goby. [< Norw. *berg-gylta.*] **ber'guylt‡.**

Ber"ham-pur', 1 bûr"am-pûr'; 2 bĕr'am-pur', *n.* **1.** A town in Ganjam district, Madras, British India; military station. **2.** A town, capital of Murshidabad district, Bengal, British India. **Ber"ham-pore'‡.**

Be'ri, 1 bi'rai; 2 bē'rī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 36.

Be-ri'ah, 1 bi-rai'a; 2 be-rī'a, *n. Bib.* Any one of several Israelites. *1 Chron.* iii, vi, ix, xv, etc. [Heb., unfortunate.] **Be-ri'a‡.**

ber'i-ber"i, 1 ber'i-ber'i; 2 bĕr'ī-bĕr'ī, *n.* [Singhalese.] A disease of the peripheral nerves, frequently fatal, occurring chiefly in India, China, Japan, and the Malay States, characterized by partial paralysis, swelling of the legs, and general dropsy: due to eating rice from which the husk has been removed. SIR DAVID I. BRUCE.

be-ride', 1 bi-raid'; 2 be-rīd', *tt.* To ride upon; infest.

Be-rid'i-dæ, 1 bi-rid'i-di; 2 be-rĭd'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of brachycerous flies having wings with three basal cells much prolonged, veins of the two main trunks very crowded anteriorly, abbreviated costal veins, and seven exposed abdominal segments. **Ber'is,** n. (t. g.) **Ber'i-dæ‡.** — **ber'i-did,** *a.* & *n.* — **ber'i-doid,** *a.*

ber"i-go'ra, 1 ber'i-gō'ra; 2 bĕr'ĭ-gō'ra, *n.* [Australian.] A falcon (*Hieracidea berigora*).

Be-ri'lites, 1 bi-rai'aits; 2 be-rī'lits, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 44.

be-ril'li-um, *n.* Same as GLUCINUM.

be-rime', } 1 bi-raim'; 2 be-rīm', *tt.* To mention or cele-

be-rhyme', } brate in rime; also, to compose in rime.

Be'ring, 1 bi'rɪŋ or bē'rɪŋ; 2 bē'ring or bę'ring, **Vitus** (1680–1741). A Danish navigator; discovered Bering Sea and Strait. **Beh'ring‡.** [Islands, Alaska; 800,000 sq. m.

Be'ring sea. A sea between Bering Strait and Aleutian

Bering Sea Arbitration Court. An international commission which met in Paris May 23, 1893, to arbitrate the claims of United States and Great Britain arising from the rights asserted by Canadian fishermen to seal-fishing in Bering Sea. Compare PELAGIC SEALING. [across.

Bering Strait. A strait between Siberia and Alaska; 36 m.

Bē"ri"ot', 1 bē'ri'ō'; 2 bę'rī'ō', **Charles Auguste** (*1802–1870*). A Belgian violinist; married Madame Malibran.

Be'rites, 1 bi'raits; 2 bē'rīts, *n. pl. Bib. 2 Sam.* xx, 14.

Be'rith, 1 bi'riʜ; 2 bē'rĭth, *n. Bib. Judges* ix, 46.

be'rith mi'lah, 1 bi'riʜ mai'la; 2 bē'rĭth mī'la. [Heb.] The rite of circumcision, performed on male children the eighth day after birth. [province, Spain.

Ber'ja, 1 ber'ʜa; 2 bĕr'hă, *n.* A mining town in Almeria

Berke-le'ian, 1 bûrk-li'ən *or* bûrk'li-ən; 2 bĕrk-lē'an *or* bĕrk'lĭ-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Berkeley or to his philosophy. **II.** *n.* An adherent of Berkeleianism. **Berke-ley'ite‡.**

Berke-le'ian-ism, 1 bûrk-li'ən-izm; 2 bĕrk-lē'an-ĭsm, *n.* The philosophical system of George Berkeley. This celebrated and influential form of idealism was built upon the psychological principle that, for all sensible objects, really to be is identical with being perceived (the *esse* of things is *percipi*). All material existences, therefore, have their reality only in some conscious mind; but human souls have been endowed by God with a substantive existence. To save his system from the extreme of subjective idealism Berkeley, in his later writings, gave the material universe a permanent being in the Divine mind. **Berke-ley-ism‡.**

Berke'ley, 1 bûrk'li; 2 bĕrk'lĭ, *n.* **1.** 1 *Eng.* bɛrk'li; 2 *Eng.* bärk'ly. **George** (*1684–1753*), bishop of Cloyne; Anglo-Irish philosopher; *Principles of Human Knowledge.* **2. Sir William** (–1677), an English governor of Virginia. **3.** A county in South Carolina; 1,316 sq. m.; county-seat, Monks Corner. **4.** A county in West Virginia; 257 sq. m.; county-seat, Martinsburg. **5.** A town in Alameda county, Cal.; seat of the University of California (non-sectarian), founded in 1860. **6.** A market-town in Gloucestershire, England; birthplace of Dr. Jenner. **7. B. Castle,** a Norman stronghold, Gloucestershire, England; here Edward II. was murdered in 1327.

Berke'ley Springs. A town, county-seat of Morgan county, W. Va. **Bath‡.**

Berk-ham'sted, 1 bûrk-ham'sted; 2 bĕrk-hăm'stĕd, *n.* A market-town in Hertfordshire, England; birthplace of Cowper. [Va.

Berk'ley, 1 bûrk'li; 2 bĕrk'ly, *n.* A town in Norfolk county,

Berks, 1 bûrks *or* (*Eng.*) bûrks; 2 bĕrks *or* (*Eng.*) bärks, *n.* **1.** The abbreviated name of Berkshire, England. **Berk'shire‡.** **2.** A county in Pennsylvania; 874 sq. m.; county-seat, Reading.

Berk'shire', 1 bûrk'[*or Eng.* bärk']shir; 2 bĕrk'[*or Eng.* bärk']shĭr, *n.* One of a breed of swine, from Berkshire, England, of medium size and mostly with black hair, having short legs, broad straight backs, square hams and shoulders, and short heads. See illus. under SWINE.

Berk'shire', *n.* **1.** A county in Massachusetts; 929 sq. m.; county-seat, Pittsfield. **2.** A county in England; 722 sq. m.; county-seat, Reading.

Ber'lad, 1 ber'lad *or* ber-lūd'; 2 bĕr'lăd *or* bĕr-lăd', *n.* A commercial town in Moldavia, Roumania. **Ber'lat‡.**

Ber'lepsch, 1 ber'lepsʜ; 2 bĕr'lĕpsh, *n.* **1. August, Freiherr von** (*1818–1877*), a German apologist. **2. Lina, Freifrau von** (*1829–1899*), *the wife of the preceding;* German writer on women's rights.

ber'ley, 1 bûr'li; 2 bĕr'ly, *n.* [Austral.] Ground bait.

Ber'lich-ing"en, 1 ber'liʜ-iŋ'en; 2 bĕr'lĭh-ĭng'ĕn, **Götz von** (*1480–1562*). A German knight "of the Iron Hand"; subject of a drama by Goethe.

ber'lle-man, *n.* Same as BYRLAWMAN.

Ber'lin', 1 bûr'lin; 2 bĕr'lĭn (XIII), *n.* **1.** 1 *G.* ber-lin'; 2 *G.* bĕr-lēn'. *The capital of Prussia and of the former German* empire. **2.** A manufacturing city in Green Lake and Waushara counties, Wis. **3.** A village in Rensselaer county, N. Y. **4.** A village in Washington county, Vt. **5.** A town in Worcester county, Md. **6.** A city in Coos county, N. H. **7.** A borough in Somerset county, Pa.

— **Berlin iron,** see IRON.— **B. ware,** see PORCELAIN.— **B. wool, German wool,** same as BERLIN, 2.— **B. work,** fancy-work in Berlin wool.

ber'lin', *n.* **1.** A four-wheeled covered carriage with a shelter-seat behind and separate from the body; or motor-car of limousine type but with the driver's seat entirely enclosed. **2.** Zephyr or worsted for knitting. **3.** A knit glove. **4.** A dance resembling the polka. **5.** [F. Canada.] *A variety of* boxed sleigh: used for passengers or goods.

ber-li'nat, *n.* A pillory. **ber-li'not.**

Ber'lin-er, 1 bûr'lin-er; 2 bĕr'lĭn-er, **Emile** (*1851–*). *A German-American inventor;* loose-contact telephone transmitter, gramophone, etc.

ber'ling, *n.* Same as BIRLIN. **ber'lin‡.**

ber"lin-goz'za, 1 ber'lin-ged'za; 2 bĕr'lĭn-gŏd'zā, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An Italian dance resembling the country dance.

ber'lin-ite, 1 bûr'lin-ait; 2 bĕr'lĭn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous rose-red aluminum phosphate, found massive. [< Prof. N. H. *Berlin,* of University of Lund, Sweden.]

Ber'lin's dis-ease'. A disease affecting the retina, characterized by impairment of vision because of concussion from a blow near the eye.

Ber"li"oz', 1 ber'li'ōs'; 2 bĕr'lĭ'ōs', **Hector** (*1803–1869*). A French composer; *Romeo and Juliet; Damnation of Faust,* etc. [Same as BRELOQUE.

ber-loque', 1 ber-lōk'; 2 bĕr-lōk', *n.* [F.] *Mil. & Mus.*

berm, 1 bûrm; 2 bĕrm, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The bank of a canal opposite the tow-path. **berm'-bank"‡. 2.** *Civ. Engin.* A horizontal ledge part way up a slope; bench. **3.** *Fort.* A narrow level space at the outside foot of a parapet, to retain material which might otherwise fall from the slope into the ditch. [< F. *berme,* < MHG. *brem,* border, brim.] **berme‡.**

berme‡, *n.* Same as BARM, *n.* CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 16,281.

Ber-me'jo, 1 ber-mē'ho; 2 bĕr-mę'ho, *n.* Same as VERMEJO.

Ber'ming-ham, 1 bûr'miŋ-am; 2 bĕr'mĭng-am, **Sir John** (–1328). Earl of Louth; English commander; defeated Edward Bruce at Dundalk, 1318.

Ber'mond-sey, 1 bûr'mənd-zi; 2 bĕr'mond-sy, *n.* A metropolitan borough and parish in S. E. London, England, south of the Thames.

Ber-moo'thes, 1 bər-mū'ʜes; 2 bĕr-mōō'thĕs, *n.* An old form of "Bermudas"; Spanish pronunciation of the name of their discoverer, Bermudez.

Ber-mu'da, 1 bər-miū'də; 2 ber-mū'da, *n.* A British island group and important naval *station in the north Atlantic* ocean; 20 sq. m.; capital, Hamilton; sighted 1515 (?), by Juan Bermudez and again in 1522. Colonized by the English in 1611, after Sir George Somers had been shipwrecked there, in 1609. **Ber-mu'das‡.**

Ber-mu'da Hun'dred. A peninsula on the James river, Virginia, on which a command of Federal troops, under General Butler, was "bottled up" on May 6, 1864.

Ber-mu'dez, 1 ber-mū'des; 2 bĕr-mu'dĕs, *n.* A state in Venezuela; 32,243 sq. m.; capital, Barcelona.

Ber-mu'dez, 1 ber-mū'ʜes; 2 bĕr-mu'ʜes, **Juan.** A Spanish navigator of the 16th century, the discoverer of the Bermuda Islands.

Ber-mu'di-an, 1 bər-miū'di-ən; 2 bĕr-mū'dĭ-an, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of the Bermuda Islands.— **Ber-mu'di-an,** *a.*

Bern, 1 bern; 2 bĕrn, *n.* **1.** A canton in Switzerland; 2,657 *sq. m.* **2.** *Its* capital and capital of Switzerland. **Bernet.**

Ber"na-be', 1 ber'na-bē'; 2 bĕr'nă-bę', *n.* [Sp.] Barnabas.

ber'na-cle, *n.* Same as BARNACLE.

Ber"na-dotte', 1 bûr'na-det' *or* (*F.*) ber'na'dŏt'; 2 bĕr'nă-dŏt' *or* (*F.*) bĕr'nă'dŏt', **Jean Baptiste Jules** (*1763–1844*). A marshal of France; became king of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV. in 1818.

Ber"nalse', 1 ber'nēz'; 2 bĕr'nāz', *a.* [F.] Bernese: applied to certain dishes *served in Bernese style.*

Ber-nal' Di'az del Cas-til'lo. See CASTILLO.

Ber"na-lil'lo, 1 ber'na-lil'yo; 2 bĕr'nă-lĭl'yo, *n.* A county in New Mexico; 8,842 sq. m.; county-seat, Albuquerque.

Ber'nard, 1 bûr'nard *or* (*F.*) ber'nâr'; 2 bĕr'nard *or* (*F.*) bĕr'när', *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Bar'nard‡. Barney** (dim.). Dan. **Bern'hard,** 1 bern'hûrth; 2 bĕrn'härth; D. **Ba'rend,** 1 bä'rent, 2 bä'rĕnt, **Bern'har-dus‡;** F. **Ber"nard',** 1 ber'nâr', 2 bĕr'när', **Ber"nar'din',** 1 ber'nûr'dan', 2 bĕr'när'dăn'; G. **Bern'hard,** 1 bern'hârt, 2 bĕrn'härt, **Ba'rendt;** It. **Ber"nar-di'no,** 1 ber'nər-di'nō, 2 bĕr'närdē'nō, **Ber-nar'dot;** L. **Ber-nar'dus,** 1 bər-nûr'dus, 2 bĕr-närdŭs; Sp. **Ber-nal',** 1 ber-nāl', 2 bĕr-nāl', **Ber"na-di'no‡;** Sw. **Bern'hard,** 1 bern'hûrd, 2 bĕrn'härd. **2.** A French physician of the 13th century, who lived at Montpelier. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 436. **3. B. of Morlaix** (–1140?), a French Benedictine and Latin poet; *De Contemptu Mundi.* **4.** Charles de (1805–1850), a French novelist; *Gerfaut,* etc. **5. Claude** (*1813–1878*), a French physiologist. **6. Sir Francis** (–1779), an English lawyer; colonial governor of New Jersey and of Massachusetts. **7. Jacques** (*1658–1718*), a French Protestant minister; historian. **8. Saint** (1090–1153), a French ecclesiastic: abbot of Clairvaux. **9. Simon** (*1779–1839*), a French military engineer: aide to Napoleon I.

Ber"nard' de Men"thon', 1 ber'nûr' də maŋ'tōŋ'; 2 bĕr'när' de măn'tôn', **Saint** (923–1008). A French monk; founded Alpine monasteries.

Ber"nard' de Pa"lis'sy'. See PALISSY.

Ber-nar'des, 1 ber-nûr'desh; 2 bĕr-närdĕsh, **Diego** (1540–1596). *A Portuguese pastoral poet;* "*the Portuguese Theocritus.*"

Ber'nar-dine, 1 bûr'nər-din; 2 bĕr'nar-dĭn. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1091–1153) or to the Cistercian order *founded by him.* **II.** *n.* A Cistercian monk.

Ber"nar-di'no, 1 ber'nər-di'no; 2 bĕr'närdĭ'no, **Saint, of Siena** (1380–1444). An Italian Franciscan; preacher; mystic.

Ber-nar'do, 1 bər-nûr'do; 2 bĕr-närdo, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Hamlet,* an officer to whom the ghost of the murdered king appears. [France.

Ber"nay', 1 ber'nē'; 2 bĕr'nā', *n.* A city in Eure department,

Bern'burg, 1 bern'bûrg; 2 bĕrn'bŭrg, *n.* A manufacturing town in Anhalt.

Berne, 1 bûrn; 2 bĕrn, *n.* A village in Albany county, N. Y.

Ber'ners, 1 bûr'nərz; 2 bĕr'ners, *n.* **1. Dame Juliana** (1388? –), prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, near St. Albans, *England; supposed author of the Boke of St. Albans,* a treatise on hunting. **Barnes‡. 2. Isopel,** in Borrow's *Lavengro,* a girl vagrant with many commendable qualities.

Ber-nese', 1 bûr-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 bĕr-nēs' *or* -nēz', *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of the canton or the city of Bern, in Switzerland: used also as plural.— **Ber-nese',** *a.* [manner of Berni.

ber-nesque', 1 bûr-nesk'; 2 bĕr-nĕsk', *a.* [Rare.] In the

Bernh., *abbr.* Bernhard.

Bern'hard, 1 bern'hûrt; 2 bĕrn'härt, *n.* Duke of Saxe-Weimar (*1604–1639*), a German general in Thirty Years' war.

Bern-har'di, 1 bɛrn-hûr'di; 2 bɛrn-här'dĭ, **Friedrich A. J. von** (*1849–*). A German general; author of *Germany and the Next War.*

Bern'hardt, 1 bûrn'hârt *or* (*F.*) ber'nâr'; 2 bĕrn'härt *or* (*F.*) bĕr'när', **Sarah** (*1844–1923*). Rosine Bernard, a French actress.

Ber'ni, 1 ber'ni; 2 bĕr'nĭ, **Francesco** (1498–*1535*). A humorous and satirical Italian poet. **Ber'na‡; Ber'ni-a‡.**

Ber-ni'ce, 1 bər-nai'si; 2 bĕr-nī'çe, *n.* Same as BERENICE.

Ber-ni'ci-a, 1 bər-nish'i-a; 2 ber-nish'ĭ-a, *n.* An Anglian kingdom founded by Ida about 550; afterward North Northumbria, England.

Ber'ni-cla, 1 bûr'ni-klə; 2 bĕr'nĭ-cla, *n. Zool.* Same as BRANT, 2. [See BARNACLE.

ber'ni-cle, 1 bûr'ni-kl; 2 bĕr'nĭ-cl, *n.* The barnacle-goose.

Ber-ni'na, 1 ber-ni'na; 2 bĕr-nī'nă, *n.* **1.** Mountains in the Rætian Alps, Grisons, Switzerland; highest peak, 13,290 ft. high. **2.** A pass over these; 7,642 ft. high.

Ber-ni'ni, 1 ber-ni'ni; 2 bĕr-nī'nĭ, **Giovanni Lorenzo** (*1598–1680*). An Italian sculptor and architect; designed the colossal colonnade of St. Peter's, Rome.

Ber"nis-sar'tian, 1 bûr'ni-sär'shən; 2 bĕr'nĭ-sär'shan, *n. Geol.* A formation at the base of the Cretaceous series of strata in Belgium, presumably a part of the Neocomian group, and equivalent to a part of the Wealden of England; it consists of beds of hard clay deposited in ravines of Cretaceous age cut into Carboniferous strata, and contains abundant remains of Cretaceous fishes and reptiles. [< *Bernissart,* a town in Belgium.] — **Ber"nis-sar'tian,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the above formation.

Ber"nis-sar-ti'i-dæ, 1 bûr'ni-sar-tai'i-di; 2 bĕr'nĭ-sär-tī'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Wealden family of amphicœlian crocodilians with the hinder nostrils near the occipital condyle and very large orbits. **Ber"nis-sar'ti-a,** n. (t. g.) [< *Bernissart,* quarry in Belgium.] — **ber"nis-sar'ti-id,** *n.* — **ber"nis-sar'ti-oid,** *a.*

Ber"nouil'li', 1 ber'nûl'yi'; 2 bĕr'nul'yī', *n.* **1. Daniel** (*1700–1782*), a Swiss mathematician; physicist; son of Jean. **2. Jacques** (*1654–1705*), a Swiss mathematician. **3. Jean** (*1667–1748*), a Swiss mathematician; discovered exponential calculus: brother of Jacques. **Ber"nouil'li'‡.** — **Ber-nouil'lian,** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Bernouili family.

ber-nouse', *n.* Same as BURNOOSE.

Bern'storff, 1 bern'stɔrf; 2 bĕrn'stŏrf, **Count Johann H. E. von.** **1.** (*1712–1772*). Danish statesman. **2.** (*1862–*). German ambassador to United States (1908–17).

Bern'ville, *n.* Same as BERNE.

Be-ro"dach-bal'a-dan, 1 bi-rō'dak-bal'ə-dan; 2 be-rō'dăcbăl'a-dăn, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xx, 12.

Ber'o-e, 1 ber'o-i; 2 bĕr'o-ē, *n. Zooph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Beroidæ.* **2.** [*b-*] A ctenophoran of this genus. [L., < Gr. *Berοē,* an ocean nymph.]

Be-ro'e'a, 1 bi-ri'ə; 2 be-rē'a, *n.* **1.** Same as BEREA1. **2.** Same as BEREA2.— **Be-ro'an,** *a.* & *n.*

Be-ro'i-dæ, 1 bi-ro'i-di; 2 be-rō'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of ctenophorans having a compressed oval body with fringe-like appendages around the polar area and no oral tentacles. [< BEROE.] — **ber'o-id,** *n.* — **ber'o-oid,** *a.*

Be-ro'mi, 1 bi-rō'mai; 2 be-rō'mī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Be-ron'da, 1 bē-ron'da; 2 be-rŏn'dă, *n.* A state in Bundelkhand, India; 275 sq. m.

be-roon', 1 bi-rūn'; 2 be-rōōn', *n.* The main court, or men's quarter, in a Persian house. [< Per. *birûn.*]

Be-ro'sus, 1 bi-rō'sus; 2 be-rō'sŭs, *n.* A Chaldee historian; priest at Babylon about 260 B. C.: *History of Babylonia and Chaldæa.* **Bē-rō-sos'‡** [Gr.] [v, 19.

Be'roth, 1 bi'rɔʜ; 2 bē'rŏth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

Be-ro'tha, 1 bi-rō'ʜa; 2 be-rō'tha, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Be-ro'thah, 1 bi-rō'ʜa; 2 be-rō'tha, *n. Bib. Ezek.* lvii, 16.

Be-ro'thai, 1 bi-rō'ʜai; 2 be-rō'thī, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* viii, 8.

Be'roth-ite, 1 bi'rɔʜ-ait; 2 bē'roth-īt, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 39.

Ber"quin', 1 ber'kaŋ'; 2 bĕr'kăn', **Louis de** (*1490–1529*). A French Protestant martyr; friend of Erasmus; burned.

ber-ren'do, 1 ber-en'do; 2 bĕr-ĕn'do, *n.* [-DA, 1 -də; 2 -dă. *fem.*] [Sp. Am.] The Rocky Mountain antelope. Compare PRONGHORN. [< Sp. *berrendo,* tinged with two colors.] [BRETTA. **ber-ret't‡.**

ber-ret'ta, 1 ber-ret'ə; 2 bĕr-rĕt'ă, *n.* [It.] Same as

ber'ried, 1 ber'id; 2 bĕr'ĭd. *a.* **1.** Having or bearing berries.

When I feel about my feet The *berried* briony fold.
TENNYSON *The Talking Oak* st. 37.

2. *Of* or like a berry or berries.

Ber'ri-en, 1 ber'i-en; 2 bĕr'ĭ-ĕn, *n.* **1.** A county in Georgia; 810 sq. m.; county-seat, Nashville. **2.** A county in Michigan; 566 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Joseph.

Ber'ri-ens Is'land. An island off Lawrence Point, East River, N. Y.

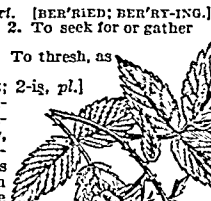
Ber'ri-ew, 1 ber'ɪ-ū; 2 bĕr'ɪ-ụ, *n.* A market-town in Montgomeryshire, Wales.

ber'ru-gate. 1 ber'u-gēt; 2 bĕr'ụ-gāt, *n.* A lobotoid fish (*Lobotes pacificus*) of Panama. [Sp., < *berruga*, < L., *verruca*, a wart.]

ber'ry[1], 1 ber'ɪ; 2 bĕr'y, *rt.* [BER'RIED; BER'RY-ING.] **1.** To form or bear berries. **2.** To seek for or gather berries.

ber'ry[2], *rt.* [Dial., Eng.] To thresh, as grain; hence, to beat.

ber'ry[1], *n.* [-RIES, 1-ɪz; 2-is, *pl.*] **1.** Any small succulent fruit, as the black-*berry*, straw*berry*, goose*berry*. **2.** A simple fruit with the seeds in a juicy pulp which represents the entire pericarp except the outer layer or skin, as the tomato, grape, and currant. **3.** A coffee-bean; also, the dry kernel of various grains. **4.** Something likened to a berry, as an egg of a crustacean; as, lobsters are in *berry* (i. e., ready to spawn). **5.** *Zool.* The black protuberance at the base of the bill of a mute swan. [< AS. *berige*, < *bere*, for *bese*; cp. Goth. *basi*, in *weinabasi*, wine-berry, grape.] **ber'ry-t.— Avignon berry,** the fruit of several species of *Rhamnus* (buckthorn), especially of *R. infectorius*, used in dyeing yellow and (with alum) in making sap-green. **French b.‡; Persian b.‡.— ber'ry-bush",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The gooseberry-bush. **b.-tree‡.— b.-cone,** *n.* The mature fruit or berry-like cone of some of the conifers, caused by the coalescence of the fleshy scales, as in the juniper, the arbor-vitæ, and the yew. **— b.-heather,** *n.* [Scot.] Same as CROWBERRY.— **dog'-ber"ry,** *n.* The wild gooseberry.



Raspberry.

ber'ry[2], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** A mound or barrow. **2.** A burrow; excavation. **3.** A gust of wind. See BARROW[3].

Ber'ry[3], *n.* **1.** 1 be'rɪ'; 2 bĕ'ry'. **Duc de** (1/21778–2/21820), Charles Ferdinand d'Artois; son of Charles X. of France; murdered by Louvel. **Ber"rl't.** **2.** 1 ber'ɪ; 2 bĕr'y. **Hiram G.** (5/21824–5/21863), a United States general; fell at Chancellorsville. **3. Sir John** (1635–1691), an English admiral; defeated French and Dutch fleet in the West Indies. **4.** 1 be'rɪ'; 2 bĕ'ry'. An old province in France; now Cher and Indre departments. **Ber"rl't.**

Ber"ryer', 1 ber'yē'; 2 bĕr'yę', **Pierre Antoine** (1/41790–11/21868). A French advocate and royalist politician.

ber'ry-ing, 1 ber'ɪ-ɪŋ; 2 bĕr'y-ɪng, *n.* The gathering or seeking of berries, especially wild ones.

Ber-sa'be-e, 1 bər-sā'bɪ-ɪ; 2 ber-sä'be-ē, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

ber"sa-glie're, 1 ber'sə-lyē'rē; 2 bĕr'sä-lye'rę, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rɪ; 2 -ri, *pl.*] [It.] *Mil.* A marksman; rifleman; specif., one of a special corps of Italian sharpshooters established by Victor Emmanuel in 1850.

ber-seem', 1 ber-sīm'; 2 ber-sēm', *n.* A clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum*) grown as forage in the Nile valley and the S. W. United States. It is better forage than alfalfa.

ber'serk, } 1 bûr'sərk, -sərk-ər; 2 bĕr'serk, -serk-er,
ber'serk-er', } *n.* **1.** In Norse legend, a warrior who fought with a frenzied fury known as the "berserker rage," who could assume the form and ferocity of wild beasts, and whom fire and iron could not harm.

With his bearded *Berserks* hale And tall.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, King Olaf's Christmas* st. 1.

2. A violent and furious person; also, a freebooter. [< Ice. *berserkr*, perhaps < *bera*, bear, + *serkr*, shirt.] Compare BARESARK.

Ber'serk-er', *n.* A legendary Scandinavian hero of the 8th century, grandson of the eight-handed Starkaden and Alfhilde: so named because he never wore a shirt of mail.

ber'skint, *n.* Bearskin. **ber'skinnet.**

ber'stlet, *n.* A bristle.

Bert, *n.* Diminutive of ALBERT, BERTHA, BERTRAM[2], HERBERT, etc.

Bert, 1 ber; 2 bĕr, **Paul** (10/21833–11/21886). A French physiologist; statesman.

Ber-tal'da, 1 ber-tāl'də; 2 bĕr-täl'da, *n.* In *Undine*, a haughty woman, the daughter of a fisherman, but reared in wealth, who supplants Undine in Huldbrand's affections.

berth[1], 1 bûrth; 2 bĕrth, *rt.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) To assign to or furnish with a berth. (2) To place (a vessel) at a wharf or an anchorage, or in a dock, or the like. **2.** To provide with employment.

berth[2], *rt.* To board over (a vessel), usually as a protection while lying unused.

berth, *n.* **1.** (1) A bunk or bed in a vessel, sleeping-car, etc. (2) An apartment in a vessel where officers or men mess together. (3) A place in a vessel for storage of sailors' chests. **2.** *Naut.* Any place in which a vessel can lie; a dock; hence, room for riding at anchor; sea-room. **3.** A place, office, or engagement on a vessel; office or employment in general.

He . . . became a commercial traveler, but lost his *berth* through drink. WM. BOOTH *In Darkest Eng.* pt. ii, p. 185. [r. & w. 1891.]

[Perhaps < root of BEAR[1], *v.*] **birth†.** Syn.: see BED.

—berth'-deck", *n.* The deck of a ship on which the berths are; in a vessel of war, the deck below the lower gun-deck.—**to give a wide b. to,** to keep at a distance from: chiefly in nautical use.

ber'tha[1], 1 bûr'thə; 2 bĕr'tha, *n.* A woman's shoulder-cape, or a decoration for a bodice in imitation of it. **ber'the‡.**

Ber'tha[2], *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. D. G. Sw. **Ber'ta,** 1 ber'tə, 2 bĕr'tä; F. **Berthe,** 1 bert, 2 bĕrt; It. Sp. **Ber'ta,** 1 ber'tə, 2 bĕr'tä. **2. Saint** (–612), a Frankish princess; wife of Ethelbert, king of Kent; converted him to Christianity. **3. Berthe au grand pied** (literally, Bertha with the big foot: so called on account of her club foot; –783), wife of Pepin le Bref and mother of Charlemagne, whose thriftiness has become proverbial. **4.** Same as PERCHTA. **5.** In Scott's *Count Robert of Paris*, the betrothed of Hereward. **Ag'a-tha‡. 6.** In Meyerbeer's *Le Prophète*, the heroine of the opera. **7.** [Recent.] A German gun of great caliber; colloquial name, often used with *big, busy*, etc., given by British soldiers on the western war front during the Great War (1914–1918). In allusion to *Berta* Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, owner of the Krupp steel works, Essen, Prussia, see KRUPP. [Teut. *fem.*, bright or famous.]

berth'age, 1 bûrth'ɪj; 2 bĕrth'ǫę, *n.* *Naut.* **1.** Charges for anchorage-ground or for a berth at a dock or pier. **2.** The place assigned a vessel in port.

Ber"the-lot', 1 ber'tə-lō'; 2 bĕr'te-lō', **Pierre Eugène Marcellin** (10/21827–3/21907). A French chemist, author.

Ber"thier', 1 ber'tyē'; 2 bĕr'tye', *n.* **1. Louis Alexandre** (11/21753–4/21815), Prince of Wagram; French general; Napoleon's chief of staff. **2. Pierre Eugène Marcellin** (10/21827–3/21907), a French chemist and scientific writer; discoverer of coal-tar dyes. **3.** A district in Quebec, Canada; 2,170 sq. m. **4.** Its capital.

ber'thi-er-ite, 1 bûr'thɪ-ər-īt; 2 bĕr'thi-er-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, dark steel-gray ferrous sulfantimonite ($FeSb_2S_4$), found in elongated prisms or massive. [< Pierre *Berthier.*]

berth'ing[1], 1 burth'ɪŋ; 2 bĕrth'ing, *n.* **1.** The arrangements or accommodations for sleeping on a vessel, sleeping-car, or the like. **2.** The placing of a vessel in berth.

berth'ing[2], *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The outer planking of the sides or partitions of a vessel, especially that above the sheer-strake; the bulwark. **2.** The displacement of the planks by the laboring of the vessel.

— berth'ing-rail", *n.* The uppermost rail in a vessel.

Ber"thol'let', 1 ber'to'lē'; 2 bĕr'tō'lę', **Claude Louis** (11/21748–11/21822). A French count; chemist; *Essay on Chemical Statics*, etc.

Ber"thol-le'ti-a, 1 bûr'thō-lī'shɪ-ə; 2 bĕr'tho-lē'shi-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of very large evergreen trees of the family *Lecythidaceæ*, natives of northeastern South America. They have bright-green leathery alternate leaves 2 feet long by 6 inches wide, cream-colored flowers, and hard round capsular fruit containing the nuts known as Brazil-nuts. Of the two known species, *B. excelsa*, forming large forests along the Amazon and the Rio Negro, is the chief source of its product. See BRAZIL NUT. [< C. L. *Berthollet.*]

Ber"thoud', 1 ber'tû'; 2 bĕr'tụ', **Ferdinand** (3/21725–4/21807). A Swiss chronometer-maker.

Ber"thoud' Pass. A pass in Colorado; altitude, 11,349 ft.

berth't, *pp.* Berthed. S. S.

Ber'tie, 1 bûr'tɪ; 2 bĕr'tɪ, *n.* **1.** Diminutive of ALBERT, BERTHA, HERBERT, etc. **2.** A county in North Carolina; 712 sq. m.; county-seat, Windsor.

Ber"till'lon', 1 ber'tī'yôn'; 2 bĕr'tī'yôn', **Alphonse** (4/21853–3/21914). A French anthropologist, inventor of the system of anthropometry bearing his name.

—Bertillon system, a system embracing records of anthropometric measurements and personal characteristics, such as the color of the eyes, the thumb-lines, finger-prints, scars, deformities, and the like (sometimes also, photographs), used as a means for identification, especially as applied to criminals. The following measurements are taken: (1) *body:* (*a*) height standing, (*b*) reach from finger-tips to finger-tips, (*c*) trunk or height sitting; (2) *head:* (*a*) length and width, (*b*) length and width of right ear; (3) *limbs:* (*a*) length of left foot, (*b*) left middle finger, (*c*) left little finger, (*d*) left forearm. The measurements, etc., are recorded on cards and classified according to the length of the head. The system was inaugurated in the United States in 1887.— **ber'till-ion-age,** *n.* The identification of offenders by the Bertillon system of measurements.

ber'tram[1], 1 bûr'trəm; 2 bĕr'tram, *n.* Either of two plants, the pellitory of Spain (*Anacyclus pyrethrum*) or the common pellitory (*Pyrethrum parthenium*), both of the aster family. [< L. *pyrethrum*, < Gr. *pyrethron*, < *pyr*, fire.] **bar'tram‡.**

Ber'tram[2], 1 bûr'trəm; 2 bĕr'tram, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Bert** (dim.). F. **Ber"trand',** 1 ber'trän', 2 bĕr'trän'; G. **Ber'tram,** 1 bûr'trəm, 2 bĕr'träm, **Ber'trand‡**; It. **Ber-tran'do,** 1 ber-trän'do, 2 bĕr-trän'do; Pg. **Ber-trão',** 1 ber-trəun', 2 bĕr-troun'; Sp. **Bel-tran',** 1 bel-trän', 2 bĕl-trän'. **2.** In Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, Count of Roussillon, who unwillingly becomes the husband of the heroine, Helena. **3.** In Scott's *Castle Dangerous*, the family name of several characters. **4.** In Byron's *Marino Faliero*, one of the conspirators against Venice; betrays the enterprise. [Teut. *masc.*, fair, illustrious, or bright raven.]

Ber-tra'mo, 1 ber-trä'mo; 2 bĕr-trä'mo, *n.* In Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable*, Robert's fiend father, who seeks to win the soul of Robert.

Ber"trand', 1 ber'trän'; 2 bĕr'trän', **Henri Gratien, Comte de** (3/21773–1/21844). A French general; with Napoleon in St. Helena.

ber'trand-ite, 1 bûr'trənd-īt; 2 bĕr'trand-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A brilliant, transparent, colorless, hydrous glucinum silicate ($H_2Gl_4Si_2O_9$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< E. *Bertrand*, French crystallographer.]

Ber'tuch, 1 ber'tuh; 2 bĕr'tuh, **F. J.** (9/21747–1/21822). A German author and bookseller. [Scotland.

Ber'vie, 1 ber'vɪ; 2 bĕr'vi, *n.* A town in Kincardineshire,

Ber'wick, 1 bûr'wɪk; 2 bĕr'wik, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing borough in Columbia county, Pa. **2.** A town in York county, Me.

Ber'wick, 1 ber'ɪk; 2 bĕr'ik, **Duke of** (8/21670–4/21734). James Fitzjames, an English general; won battle of Almanza in the Succession war in Spain, April 25, 1707.

Ber'wick-on-Tweed, 1 ber'ɪk-ən-twīd; 2 bĕr'ik-ôn-twēd, *n.* A seaport town in Northumberland, England.

Ber'wick-shire, 1 ber'ɪk-shīr; 2 bĕr'ik-shir, *n.* A county in Scotland; 461 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenlaw. **Ber'wick‡.**

Ber'wine, 1 bûr'wəɪn; 2 bĕr'win, *n.* In Scott's *The Betrothed*, Lady Ermengarde's attendant.

ber'wink, 1 bûr'wɪŋk; 2 bĕr'wiŋk, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The chewink.

Ber'wyn, 1 bûr'wɪn; 2 bĕr'wỵn. *n.* A town in Cook county, Ill.; a western suburb of Chicago.

ber'yt, *n.* Same as BERRY[1], *n.*

Be-ryc'i-dæ, 1 bɪ-rɪs'ɪ-dī; 2 be-rỵ'ɪ-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of berycoidean fishes, especially those having an undivided dorsal fin with few spines and ventrals with many rays, embracing various deep-sea forms. **Ber'yx,** *n.* (t. g.)— **ber'y-cid,** *n.*— **ber'y-cine,** *a.*— **ber'y-coid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Be-ryc'i-form,** *a.*— **Ber"y-col'de-a, Ber"y-col'de-i,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygians with an increased number of ventral rays or enlarged spines.— **ber"y-col'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

ber'yl, 1 ber'ɪl; 2 bĕr'yl, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A vitreous to resinous, green or emerald-green, light-blue, yellow, pink, or white glucinum aluminum silicate ($Gl_3Al_2Si_6O_{18}$) that crystallizes in the hexagonal system. When transparent it is used as a precious stone. Beryl is found in Siberia, Brazil, Ceylon, and the United States. Aquamarine and emerald are gem varieties. See table under STONE.

2. *Bible.* The stone of Tarshish (*Ezek.* x, 9), one of the stones in the breastplate of the high priest; also, an unidentified precious stone. **3†.** A fine quality of glass or crystal; also, a mirror. [OF., < L. *beryllus*, < Gr. *bērýllos*, perhaps < Sans. *vaidūrya*, beryl.]— **cæsium beryl,** a beryl found at Hebron, Me., which contains 2 to 3 per cent. of fine cæsium, making a gem characterized by excellent luster, transparency, and colorlessness.— **golden b.,** a yellow variety of beryl found in Connecticut and other places.— **ber'yl-line,** *a.* Like beryl, especially as to color.— **ber'yl-loid,** *n.* *Crystal.* The dihexagonal pyramid, common in crystals of beryl.— **be-ryl'lo-nite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, transparent to translucent sodium glucinum phosphate ($NaGlPO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

be-ryl'li-a, 1 bɪ-rɪl'ɪ-ə; 2 be-rỵl'i-a, *n.* *Chem.* A white amorphous powder (BeO); beryllium oxid. [< BERYL.]

Be-ryl'lian, 1 bɪ-rɪl'yən; 2 be-rỵl'yan, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Beryllus of Bostra (3d century), who taught Patripassianism.

be-ryl'li-um, 1 bɪ-rɪl'ɪ-ụm; 2 be-rỵl'i-ụm, *n.* *Chem.* Same as GLUCINUM. [< Gr. *bērýllion*, dim. of *bērýllos*; see BERYL.] **be-rll'li-um‡.**

Be-ryt'i-dæ, 1 bɪ-rɪt'ɪ-dī; 2 be-rỵt'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of coreoidean bugs with legs long and slender, and femora clavate. **Be-ryt'us**[1], *n.* (t. g.)

— be-ry'tid, *a.* & *n.*— **be-ry'toid,** *a.*

Be-ryt'us[2], 1 bɪ-raɪ'tus; 2 be-rỵ'tûs, *n.* Same as BEIRUT: ancient form. **Be-ry-tos'‡** [Gr.].

ber-ze'lian-ite, 1 bər-zīl'yən-īt; 2 ber-zēl'yan-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A soft, metallic, silver-white copper selenid (Cu_2Se). [< *Berzelius*, Swedish chemist.] **ber-ze'line‡.**

ber-ze'lit-ite, 1 bər-zī'lɪ-īt; 2 ber-zē'li-it, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A massive, waxy, white to red, brittle calcium magnesium manganese arsenate, $(Ca,Mg,Mn)_3As_2O_8$. **2.** Patellite: a former name. [< BERZELIUS.]

ber-ze'li-um, 1 bər-zī'lɪ-ụm; 2 ber-zē'li-ụm, *n.* A supposed chemical element obtained from thorium chlorid by fractional sublimation. [BERZELIUS.]

Ber-ze'li-us, 1 bər-zī'lɪ-ụs *or* (*Sw.*) ber-sē'lɪ-us; 2 ber-zē'li-ụs *or* (*Sw.*) bĕr-sę'li-ụs, **Jöns Jakob, Baron** (9/21779–8/21848). A Swedish chemist; *System of Chemistry.*

Ber-zel'la-i, 1 bar-zel'ɪ-aɪ; 2 ber-zĕl'a-i, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ber-ze'lus, 1 bər-zī'lụs; 2 ber-zē'lụs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 38.

ber'zi-lite, 1 bûr'zɪ-laɪt; 2 bĕr'zi-lit, *n.* Same as MENDIPITE.

Bes, 1 bes; 2 bĕs, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* A god presiding over art, the dance, music, and parturition, worshiped chiefly as capable of counteracting the evils of augury and witchcraft. His image was worn as an amulet by the Gnostics.

bes'a-bol, 1 bes'ə-bol; 2 bĕs'a-bôl, *n.* [Ar.] An aromatic gum resin exuding from the bark of an Arabian tree (*Commiphora kataf*); sometimes, but incorrectly, East-Indian myrrh. **bis'a-bol‡; bis'sa-bol‡.**

be-sagne', 1 bə-sēn'; 2 be-sān', *n.* [OF.] The joint-plate to protect the elbow or knee-joint or other joints of medieval armor.

bes'a-gue, 1 bes'ə-gīū; 2 bĕs'a-gū, *n.* [OF.] **1.** A battle-ax, of various forms. **2.** A carpenters' tool with an ax on one side of the haft and an adz on the other. **bis'gay‡.**

Be'sal, 1 bī'səl; 2 bē'sal, *n.* *Bib.* *Ezra* ii, 49.

be'san, 1 bī'sən; 2 bē'san, *n.* A zanclioid fish (*Zanclus cornutus*) of the East Indies and Polynesian Islands.

Be-san"çon', 1 ba-zäñ'sôñ'; 2 be-zäñ'ҫôñ', *n.* A manufacturing and commercial fortified city; capital of Doubs department, France.

bes'ant, *n.* Same as BEZANT.

Bes'ant, 1 bes'ənt *or* bez'ənt; 2 bĕs'ant *or* bĕz'ant, **Mrs. Annie,** *née* Wood (10/21847–). An English theosophist, socialist, author; president of Theosophical Society.

Be-sant', 1 bɪ-sant' *or* bɪ-zant'; 2 be-sänt' *or* be-zänt', **Sir Walter** (9/21836–4/21901). An English novelist and collaborator with James Rice from 1871 to 1882; *All Sorts and Conditions of Men.*

bes'ant"ler, *n.* Same as BEZ-ANTLER.

Bes'e-cath, 1 bes'ɪ-kaθ; 2 bĕs'e-cäth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

be-see'†, *v.* To see; consider; provide for; equip; furnish.

be-seech', 1 bɪ-sīch'; 2 be-sēch', *v.* [BE-SOUGHT'; BE-SEECH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make earnest entreaty to; implore; supplicate; as, to *beseech* God. **2.** To beg earnestly for; crave; solicit.

I *beseech* your society.
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act iv, sc. 2.

II. *i.* To make entreaty. [ME. *besechen*, < BE- + *sechen*, < AS. *sēcean*, seek.]

Syn.: see BEG; IMPORTUNE; PRAY.— **be-seech't,** *n.* Supplication; a request.— **be-seech'er,** *n.* One who beseeches.— **be-seech'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **be-seech'ing-ness,** *n.*— **be-seech'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of beseeching or supplicating.— **be-seek'†,** *rt.* To beseech. **be-seke'†.**

be-seem', 1 bɪ-sīm'; 2 be-sēm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To be in accordance with the appearance or character of; be becoming to; be suitable to; befit.

As might *beseem* so bright a dame!
COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt. ii, st. 8.

2†. To become or fit (well or ill).

II. *i.* To appear; seem; look. [ME. *besemen*, < BE- + *semen*, < AS. *sēman*; see SEEM.]— **be-seem'ing. I.** *n.* Appropriateness; comeliness. **II.** *adv.* In a seeming manner; apparently.— **be-seem'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **be-seem'ingness,** *n.*— **be-seem'ly,** *a.* Seemly; becoming.

be-seemd, *pp.* Beseemed. S. S.

be-seem'ly, 1 bɪ-sīm'lɪ; 2 be-sēm'ly, *a.* [Archaic.] Appropriate; suitable.— **be-seem'li-ness,** *n.*

be-seen'†, *pp.* **1.** Seen. **2.** Clad. **3.** Accomplished.

Bes'e-lam, 1 bes'ɪ-ləm; 2 bĕs'e-lăm, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Be-se'le-el, 1 bɪ-sī'lɪ-el; 2 be-sē'le-ēl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

be-sen'na, 1 bɪ-sen'ə; 2 be-sĕn'a, *n.* Same as MESENNA.

be-set', 1 bɪ-set'; 2 be-sĕt', *rt.* [BE-SET'; BE-SET'TING.] **1.** To harass, obstruct, or embarrass. (1) To close in or hem round (a place), as a besieging army; attack on all sides; as, the city was closely *beset.* (2) To obstruct; be an obstacle in; hem in; infest; blockade; as, thieves *beset* the way. (3) Figuratively, to harass or perplex, as with doubts or fears.

A monstrous fear *beset* his mind.
DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit* ch. 47, p. 808. [E. & L. 1886.]

2. To deck or cover, as with ornaments; set or stud, as with gems: only in the past participle; as, *beset* with gold and jewels.

Thy wings shall be embalm'd by me And all *beset* with flowers.
HERRICK *To the Western Wind* st. 2.

3†. To set or place; employ or spend; become or suit. [< AS. *besettan*, set about, surround, occupy, < *be-*, about, + *settan*; see SET[1], *v.*] Syn.: see ATTACK; BELEAGUER; IMPORTUNE.— **be-set'ter,** *n.*

be-set'ment, 1 bɪ-set'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 be-sĕt'ment, *n.* **1.** That by which one is beset; especially, a besetting sin, failing, or trouble. **2.** The condition of being beset.

be-set'ting, 1 bɪ-set'ɪŋ; 2 be-sĕt'ing, *pa.* Constantly attacking or troubling; as, a *besetting* sin.

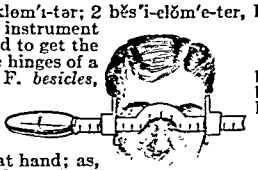
besh'met, 1 besh'met; 2 bĕsh'mĕt, *n.* A jam or confection made from grapes by the mountain races of Asia Minor.

be-show', 1 bɪ-shō'; 2 be-shō', *n.* [AM. Ind.] The black candle-fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*).

be-shrew', 1 bɪ-shrū'; 2 be-shrụ', *rt.* To wish ill to; execrate; now used mostly in the imperative as a mild imprecation.

In those days were pit orders. *Beshrew* the uncomfortable manager who abolished them!
LAMB *Essays of Elia, My First Play* p. 125. [w. L. & co.]

bes″i-clom′e-ter, 1 bes′ı-klom′ı-tər; 2 bĕs′i-clŏm′e-ter, *n.* A spectacle-makers' instrument for measuring the forehead to get the proper width between the hinges of a pair of spectacles. [< F. *besicles*, spectacles (< OF. *bericle*, < L. *beryllus*; see BERYL), + Gr. *metron*, measure.]



The Besiclometer.

be-side′, 1 bı-said′; 2 be-sīd′, *adv.* **1.** Close by: at hand; as, he was close *beside*. **2.** [Archaic or incorrect.] Besides.

The argument, all bare, is of more worth
Than when it hath my added praise *beside!*
SHAKESPEARE *Sonnets* sonnet ciii.

be-side′, *prep.* **1.** At or by the side of; hence, near; close to; as, a cottage *beside* the sea. **2.** In comparison with; as, this is poor work *beside* yours. **3.** In addition to; as, *beside* some silver I have $1.000 in gold. In this sense *besides* is the proper form and now commonly used. Imports there loss, *beside* the present need? MILTON *Comus* l. 287. **4.** Away or apart from; wide of; outside of; as, this discussion is *beside* the matter in hand. **5.** In an abnormal mental state, through strong emotion or disease; out of or deviating from, as regards proper mental condition; as, *beside* himself; *beside* his patience.

My father . . . was as one *beside* himself, being in ecstasy or rapture of mind. W. BESANT *Faith and Freedom* p. 150. [H. 1888.]

[ME. *beside*, *besiden*, prep. and adv., < AS. *be sidan*, by the side of, < prep. *be* (see BE-), by; *sidan*, dat. of *side*; see SIDE.] **bi-syde′†.**

be-sides′, 1 bı-saidz′; 2 be-sīdz′, *adv.* **1.** In addition; moreover; also; as, I am too tired to go — *besides*, it is late.

God . . . is a law both to Himself and to all other things *besides*.
HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* p. 62. [R. & S. 1888.]

2. Outside of, aside from, other than, or not included in something (mentioned or implied); else; as, having this, he was heedless of all the world *besides*. **3†.** At one side; near; close by.

be-sides′, *prep.* **1.** In addition to; in connection with; other than; over and above; as, *besides* wealth he had opportunity.

The Marquis had not much *besides* his palace.
N. P. WILLIS *Lady Jane* can. 2, st. 32.

2. Except; bating. **3.** Beside.

The more correct form is beside; *besides* is a later development, due to the habit of using the suffix *-es* to form adverbs; the use of *besides* as a preposition is, strictly, incorrect, but is as old as the 12th century. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

be-siege′, 1 bı-sīj′; 2 be-sēğ′, *vt.* [BE-SIEGED′; BE-SIEG′ING.] To beset or surround (a town, castle, etc.) with an armed force in order to capture it; lay siege to; hence, to block up or hem in; surround and harass in any way.

They might . . . have . . . been *besieged* by . . . vicious dwarfs. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* vol. i, p. 3. [S. 1890.]

[< BE- + ME. *segen*, besiege, < *sege*, siege, < OF. *siege*; see SIEGE, *n.*] **be-siedge′†.** SYN.: see ATTACK; BELEAGUER. — **be-sieged′,** *pa.* *Astrol.* Placed between others: said of a planet. — **be-siege′ment,** *n.* The act of besieging or the state of being besieged. — **be-sieg′er,** *n.* — **be-sieg′ing-ly,** *adv.*

Be-sieged′ Res′i-dent. Pseudonym of Henry Labouchère while residing in Paris during the siege of that city by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war (1870–1871); *Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris.*

Bes′i-ka bay, 1 bes′ı-ka; 2 bĕs′i-ka. A bay between Tenedos Island and N. W. Asia Minor.

Bes′kow, 1 bes′kov; 2 bĕs′kŏv, **Bernhard von** (1/22 1796–12/17 1868). A Swedish lyric and dramatic poet; *Torkel Knutsson.*

be-slave′, 1 bı-slēv′; 2 be-slāv′, *vt.* **1.** To enslave. **2.** To fix slavery upon; fill with slaves. **3.** To call "slave."

bes′lings, *n.* Same as BEESTINGS.

be-smear′, 1 bı-smır′; 2 be-smēr′, *vt.* To smear over, as with any oily or sticky substance; bedaub; hence, to befoul; sully.

First, Moloch, horrid king, *besmear'd* with blood.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 392.

[< AS. *besmyrian*, < *be-*, BE-, + *smyrwan*, SMEAR.] **be-smeard′,** *pp.* Besmeared. S. S.

be-smear′er, 1 bı-smır′ər; 2 be-smēr′er, *n.* One who besmears.

be-smirch′, 1 bı-smŭrch′; 2 be-smērch′, *vt.* To soil, discolor, or defile, as by smoke, soot, or mud; smirch; hence, to dim or obscure the luster of, as reputation or character; sully.

be-smot′tered, *pa.* Bespattered; spotted or stained.

Bes′ni, 1 bes′nī; 2 bĕs′nī, *n.* A town in Diarbekr district, Asia Minor. **Be-hes′ni†.** [*n. Bib. Neh.* iii, 6.

Bes″o-de′lah, 1 bes′o-dī′yə *or* -dəl′ə; 2 bĕs′o-dē′ya *or* -dī′a, **Bes″o-dī′a,** 1 bes′o-dai′ə; 2 bĕs′o-dī′a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

be-sogne′†, *n.* A bezonian.

be′som, 1 bi′zəm; 2 bē′şom, *vt.* To sweep as with a besom. — **be′som-er,** *n.*

be′som1, *n.* **1.** A bundle of twigs or boughs, used as a broom; hence, any agency or work that cleanses.

The *besom* of reform has swept him out of office.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter, Custom House* p. 14. [O. & CO. 1875.]

2. The Scotch heather (*Calluna vulgaris*). **3.** (1) The broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). (2) [Dial., Eng.] Heath. **4.** Figuratively, anything shaped like a besom, as a comet. [< AS. *besma*, broom.] — **be′som-moss″,** *n.* The common hair-moss (*Polytrichum commune*).

be′som2, *n.* [Scot.] A drab; slattern; street woman.

be-so′ni-an, *n.* Same as BEZONIAN.

Be′sor, 1 bi′sər; 2 bē′şor, *n.* *Bib. 1 Sam.* xxx, 9.

be-sort′†. I. *vt.* To befit. II. *n.* Suitable company.

be-sot′, 1 bı-sot′; 2 be-sŏt′, *vt.* [BE-SOT′TED; BE-SOT′TING.] To make a sot of; stupefy, as with alcohol or narcotics; enslave to an appetite, or infatuate with a degrading affection; stupefy in mind or morals. [< BE- + SOT, *n.*] — **be-sot′ment,** *n.* [Rare.] — **be-sot′ting-ly,** *adv.*

be-sot′ted, 1 bı-sot′ed; 2 be-sŏt′ĕd, *pa.* Intoxicated, or stupefied by narcotics; characterized by sottishness or infatuation; as, a *besotted* slave to opium; a *besotted* fool.

I might thus break off our brother's *besotted* devotion to this Jewess. SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p. 305. [P. & C.]

SYN.: debauched, drunk, drunken, inebriated, intoxicated, maudlin, sottish. Compare synonyms for DRUNK. — **be-sot′ted-ly,** *adv.* — **be-sot′ted-ness,** *n.*

be-sought′, 1 bı-sōt′; 2 be-sŏt′, *tmp. & pp.* of BESEECH.

be-south′, 1 bı-south′; 2 be-south′, *prep.* Southward of.

be-span′gle, 1 bı-spaŋ′gl; 2 be-spăŋ′gl, *vt.* [-SPAN′GLED; **be-span′gle,** 1 bı-spaŋ′gl; 2 be-spăŋ′gl, *vt.* [-SPAN′GLED; -SPAN′GLING.] To decorate with spangles; to sprinkle with spangle-like drops, as of dew. **be-span′kle†.**

be-spar′kle†, *vt.* To cover or mark with spots; bespatter.

be-spat′ter, 1 bı-spat′ər; 2 be-spăt′er, *vt.* **1.** To cover or soil by spattering; as, the ink *bespattered* the wall. **2.** To throw or spatter about. **3.** Figuratively, to besmirch or sully.

be-spat′terd, *pp.* Bespattered. S. S.

be-spawl′†, *vt.* To soil with saliva. **be-spaul′†.**

be-speak′, 1 bı-spik′; 2 be-spēk′, *v.* [BE-SPOKE′; BE-SPOKE′ or BE-SPO′KEN; BE-SPEAK′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To ask for in advance; order or engage against a future time; as, to *bespeak* a favor or an office.

During the perusal of which we *bespeak* the reader's patience.
SPENCER *Education* p. 172. [A. 1889.]

2. To make known by signs; give token of; bode; foreshow; give indication of by external marks or appearance; indicate; as, this *bespeaks* a kindly heart. **3.** [Poet.] To address; speak to; as, *bespeak* him fair. **4†.** To talk over or about.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To speak aloud; exclaim. [< AS. *besprecan*, complain, < *be-*, BE-, + *sprecan*, SPEAK.] — **be-speak′er,** *n.*

be-speak′, *n.* A bespeaking, especially for the performance of a particular play; hence [Gt. Brit.], a theatrical benefit; as, the *bespeaks* did not fill the boxes.

be-speed′, 1 bı-spid′; 2 be-spēd′, *vt.* To speed; cause to prosper.

be-spir′it, 1 bı-spir′ıt; 2 be-spīr′it, *vt.* **1.** To impart spirit, or a spirit, to. **2.** To subject to a familiar or evil spirit.

be-spoke′, 1 bı-spōk′; 2 be-spōk′, *tmp. & pp.* of BESPEAK, *v.*

be-spout′, 1 bı-spaut′; 2 be-spout′, *vt.* To spout upon; sprinkle with a spout; hence, to address with pompous declamation; as, to *bespout* an audience.

be-spread′, } 1 bı-spred′; 2 be-spred, *vt.* To cover or
be-spred′s, } spread over.

be-spreng′†, *vt.* To besprinkle. **be-spring′†.**

be-sprent′, 1 bı-sprent′; 2 be-sprĕnt′, *pp.* [Poet.] Besprinkled; hence, strewed; having points or objects dotted about.

Divinely precious with life's dew *besprent.*
BROWNING *Parleyings, Francis Furini* st. 11.

[ME. *bespreint*, pp. of *besprengen*, < AS. *besprengan*, < *be-* (see BE-) + *sprengan*; see SPRINKLE.] **be-spreynt′†; be-sprint′‡.**

be-sprin′kle, } 1 bı-spriŋ′kl; 2 be-sprĭn′kl, *vt.* [-KLED,
be-sprin′klf, } -KLD″; -KLING.] To scatter or spread over by or as by sprinkling. — **be-sprin′kler,** *n.*

be-spurt′, 1 bı-spŭrt′; 2 be-spûrt′, *vt.* To spurt over or on.

bes′ra, 1 bes′rə; 2 bĕs′ra, *n.* [Hind.] A female falcon (*Falco ntsus*), common in the East Indies. Compare DHOTI2. **bes′a-ra†.**

Bess, Bes′sie, *n.* See ELIZABETH.

Bes″sa-ra′bi-a, 1 bes″ə-rē′bı-ə; 2 bĕs″a-rā′bi-a, *n.* A government in Roumania; 17,143 sq. m.; capital, Kishinef.

Bes-sa′ri-on, 1 be-sē′rı-ən; 2 bĕ-sā′ri-on, **John** (1395–11/12 1472). A Greek scholar, bishop of Nicæa, cardinal, and patriarch of Constantinople. **[best′-bug″†.**

bess′-bug″, 1 bes′-bug″; 2 bĕs′-bŭğ″, *n.* The horn-bug.

bes-sé′, 1 bes-ē′; 2 bĕs-ē′, *n.* A small characinoid fish (*Ichthyborus bessé*) of the Nile. [department, France.

Bes″sèges′, 1 be″sēş′; 2 bĕ″sezh′, *n.* A mining town in Gard

Bes′sel, 1 bes′el; 2 bĕs′ĕl, **Friedrich Wilhelm** (7/22 1784–3/17 1846). A Prussian astronomer and mathematician.

Bes-sel′ian, 1 be-sel′yən; 2 bĕ-sĕl′ian, *a.* Of or pertaining to F. W. Bessel. See ELEMENTS; EQUATION.

Bes′se-mer1, 1 bes′ı-mər; 2 bĕs′e-mer, *n.* Any product of the Bessemer process, as Bessemer steel, iron, etc.: named from Henry Bessemer, who patented the process in 1855: used also attributively; as, *Bessemer* converter, flame, or method.

— **Bessemer iron, B. steel,** iron or steel manufactured by the Bessemer process. — **B. ore,** iron ore containing little or no phosphorus, hence especially suited for use in the Bessemer process. — **B. pig,** pig iron available for conversion into steel by the Bessemer process. — **B. process,** a process for eliminating the carbon and silicon from pig iron, preparatory to its conversion into steel or ingot iron, by forcing a blast of air through the metal while molten; also, a similar process for eliminating the sulfur from copper matte. — **bes′se-mer-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ′ING.] To subject to the Bessemer process, as iron.

Bes′se-mer2, 1 bes′ı-mər; 2 bĕs′e-mer, *n.* **1. Sir Henry** (1/12 1813–3/12 1898), a British engineer; inventor of Bessemer steel. **2.** A town in Jefferson county, Ala. **3.** A city, county-seat of Gogebic county, Mich.

Bes′se-mer Cit′y. A town in Gaston county, N. C.

Bes′se-ra, 1 bes′ı-rə; 2 bĕs′e-ra, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of the lily family (*Liliacex*), from Mexico. *B. elegans*, ornamentally cultivated as the **Mexican coral-drops,** is a half-hardy summer-blooming plant with globular tunicated 1-in. bulb, narrow linear leaves 1 to 2 feet long, and hollow fragile scape bearing an umbel of 4 to 10 bell-shaped, 6-parted flowers, vermilion without and white within. [< *Besser*, a Russian botanist.]

Bes′sey, 1 bes′ı; 2 bĕs′y, **Charles Edwin** (5/12 1845–2/12 1915). An American botanist and editor.

Bes′si, 1 bes′ai; 2 bĕs′ı, *n. pl.* An ancient tribe inhabiting the Thracian highlands and guarding the celebrated shrine of Dionysos.

Bes″sières′, 1 be″syār′; 2 be″syĕr′, **Jean Baptiste** (5/11 1768–6/11 1813). Duke of Istria; French marshal.

Bess o' Bed′lam, 1 bes ə bed′ləm; 2 bĕs o bĕd′lam. [Colloq., Eng.] A crazy woman *wandering about.* Compare TOM O' BEDLAM. [Hesse, Germany.

Bes′sung-en, 1 bes′uŋ-en; 2 bĕs′ung-ĕn, *n.* A village in

Bes′sus, 1 bes′us; 2 bĕs′ŭs, *n.* **1.** A Persian satrap (—330?); general of Darius; executed by Darius's brother. **Bes′sos‡** [Gr.]. **2.** In Beaumont and Fletcher's *King and No King*, a cowardly, boastful, and venial captain.

Bes′sy-cer′ka, 1 bes′ı-sūr′kə; 2 bĕs′y-çĕr′ka, *n.* A ballistoid fish (*Balistes vetula*) found in the tropical parts of the Atlantic.

Bes′sy-kick″up, 1 bes′ı-klk″up; 2 bĕs′y-klk″ŭp, *n.* [Jamaica.] The water-thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*).

best, 1 best; 2 bĕst, *vt.* [Colloq.] To get the best of; overmatch; defeat; outwit.

You may try to fight a devil if you like, but he will *best* you.
W. BESANT *The Demoniac* p. 67. [L. CO. 1890.]

best, *a.* [*Superl.* of GOOD.] **1.** Excelling all others, or all others under consideration; as, one's *best* judgment; my *best* wishes; the *best* horse; the *best* butter.

God gives the wishes of our youth But in His own *best* way.
WHITTIER *The Wishing Bridge* st. 13.

2. Most advantageous, desirable, or serviceable for the purpose; as, that is your *best* way to go.

In trade use *best* is a term of uncertain meaning, not always used as the standard of excellence, *fancy*, *extra fancy*, and *best-best* sometimes ranking as grades above it. **3.** [Colloq.] Most; largest; as, the *best* part of an hour. [< AS. *betst* (i. e., *betest* = Goth. *batist-a*), < **bat* = OS. *bat*, G. *bass*, well, greatly; cp. dial. G. *bäte*, to be of use.] **bestet†.** — **best man,** the groomsman at a wedding. — **best seller,** a product greatly in demand by the public, esp., a book, toilet-preparation, perfume, etc. — **b. work** (*Mining*), the richest ore.

best, *n.* **1.** The most excellent thing, part, belonging, or quality; the highest degree or state; the utmost; as, the *best* of it; to do one's *best*.

Specif.: (1) Best dress; best clothing; as, his Sunday *best*. (2) *pl.* The best people; as, one of the *best*. **2†.** Same as BEAST.

— **at best,** under the most favorable circumstances. — **at one's b.,** at the most perfect state, point, or condition attainable by one. — **for the b.,** with the best purposes, intentions, or results. — **to get the b. of,** to overmatch. — **to give b.** [Slang, Austral.], to admit the preeminence of (a person). — **to make the b. of. 1.** To make the most of. **2.** To reduce the disadvantage of to the least possible.

best, *adv.* [*Superl.* of WELL.] **1.** To the utmost advantage; with the greatest ease, effort, success, or profit; as, a man succeeds *best* in that for which he has an aptitude.

He prayeth *best* who loveth *best*
All things, both great and small.
COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner* pt. vii.

2. In the most excellent, appropriate, or suitable manner; as, he works *best* who is *best* trained.

Though old the thought and oft exprest,
'Tis his at last who says it *best*. LOWELL *For an Autograph* st. 1.

3. To the utmost degree; most correctly, thoroughly, or intimately; as, a man knows his own family *best*.

Best is used frequently in composition with a participle or a participial form; as, *best*-beloved, *best*-established, *best-intentioned*, *best-known*, *etc.*

be-stad′†, *vt.* To beset.

be-stand′, 1 bı-stand′; 2 be-stănd′, *vt.* To stand by; serve.

be-star′, 1 bı-stär′; 2 be-stär′, *vt.* To cover or adorn with stars.

best′-bug″, *n.* Same as BESS-BUG.

be-stead′1, 1 bı-sted′; 2 be-stĕd′, *vt.* & *vi.* [BE-STEAD′ED or BE-STED′; BE-STEAD′ING.] To be of service or profit to; help; benefit; avail.

Little hast thou *bestead* Save to perplex the head.
A. H. CLOUGH *In a Lecture Room* l. 3.

be-sted′, } *vt.* [BE-STED′ or BE-STEAD′; BE-STED′ING
be-stead′2, } or BE-STEAD′ING.] [Now only in the participial combinations.] **1.** To put in some (commonly undesirable) place or circumstances; beset: generally with *ill, sorely*, or a clause with *by* or *with*; as, he was *ill bested*; *bested by* enemies; *bested with* dangers, fears, or troubles. **2†.** To serve; avail. **3†.** To place in trouble; imperil. [< BE- + ME. *steden*, place, < Dan. *sted*, STEAD.]

best′er, 1 best′ər; 2 bĕst′er, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A cheat; swindler.

Bes′ti-æ, 1 bes′ti-ī; 2 bĕs′ti-ē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* **1.** A suborder of insectivores, embracing the typical forms: opposed to *Dermoptera*. **2.** An order of mammals, embracing the true insectivores and others. [Pl. of L. *bestia*, beast.]

bes′tial, 1 bes′chəl; 2 bĕs′chal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to beasts or a beast; animal.

Among the *bestial* herds to range. MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 754.

2. Having or exhibiting the ignoble qualities or instincts of an animal; hence, brutish, sensual, or depraved in nature or disposition. **3.** Like a beast in want of intelligence; irrational; ignorant; rude; savage.

In the primitive *bestial* state of society there is nothing like a normal state of peace.
FISKE *Excursions of an Evolutionist* p. 225. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

[< L. *bestialis*, < *bestia*, beast.] **beas′tial†; bes′tialt.** SYN.: animal, beastly, brutal, brutish, carnal, degraded, depraved, imbruted, low, sensual, swinish, vile. See BRUTISH. — ANT.: angelic, elevated, enlightened, ennobled, ethereal, exalted, godlike, grand, great, humane, *inspiring*, lofty, majestic, spiritual, sublime. — **bes′tial-ism,** *n.* The state or quality of beasts; irrationality. — **bes′tial-ist,** *n.* One who studies beasts. — **bes′tial-ly,** *adv.*

bes′tial, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A domestic animal; also, cattle collectively. **2.** A work on zoology. BREWER. **3.** The nature of a beast.

bes″ti-al′i-ty, 1 bes″chı-al′ı-tı; 2 bĕs″chi-ăl′i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being bestial; character or conduct befitting beasts. **2.** Unnatural connection with a beast.

bes′tial-ize, 1 bes′chəl-aiz; 2 bĕs′chal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ′ING.] To make like a beast in nature or condition; degrade in character; brutalize. **bes′tial-ise‡; bes′ti-ate‡** [Rare].

bes″ti-a′ri-an, 1 bes″tı-e′rı-ən; 2 bĕs″ti-ā′ri-an, *n.* An advocate of the rights of animals; specifically, in England, one opposed to vivisection. — **bes″ti-a′ri-an-ism,** *n.*

bes′ti-a-ry, 1 bes′tı-ē-rı; 2 bĕs′ti-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** [Archaic.] A treatise on beasts; esp., a medieval treatise ascribing moral traits to animals. **2.** A beast-fighter in the ancient Roman games, either a trained fighter or an unarmed criminal. Compare GLADIATOR. **bes″ti-a′ri-us‡** [-RI-I, *pl.*]. [< LL. *bestiarium*, < L. *bestia*, beast.]

be-stick′, 1 bı-stik′; 2 be-stĭk′, *vt.* **1.** To stick upon; cover; bedeck. **2.** To stick through; pierce.

be-stir′, 1 bı-stŭr′; 2 be-stûr′, *vt.* [BE-STIRRED′, BE-STIRD′; BE-STIR′RING.] To put into brisk or vigorous action; move with life or vigor: chiefly in reflexive use; as, come, *bestir* yourself. [< AS. *bestyrian*, < *be-*, BE-, + *styrian*, STIR.]

Best′la, 1 best′lə; 2 bĕst′lä, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The daughter of the giant Bolthorn, wife of Bor, and by him the mother of Odin, Vili, and Ve, the rulers of heaven and earth.

best′ness, 1 best′nes; 2 bĕst′nĕs, *n.* [Rare.] The quality or state of being best.

be-stow′, 1 bı-stō′; 2 be-stō′, *vt.* **1.** To confer as a gift; formerly with *to*, now with *on* or *upon*; give freely and gratuitously; present; as, to *bestow* honors.

To be able to *bestow* benefits or happiness *on* those one loves is the greatest blessing conferred upon a man.
THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 205. [H.]

2. To use or expend, as in some occupation; apply.

Our duty is to take all reasonable pains before we *bestow* money or material aid on persons unknown. GLADDEN *Applied Christianity, Social Science* p. 225. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

3. [Archaic.] To provide accommodation for; deposit; place; as, he *bestowed* the money in a trunk.

This house is little: the old man and his people
Cannot be well *bestow'd*. SHAK. *King Lear* act ii, sc. 4.

4†. To give in marriage. **5†.** To behave or acquit (oneself). [< BE- + STOW1, *v.*] **be-stowe′†; by-stowe′†.** SYN.: see GIVE. — PREP.: *on* or *upon*. — **be-stow′a-bl(e″,** *a.* — **be-stow′al,** *n.* The act of bestowing; presentation; gift. — **be-stow′er,** *n.* — **be-stow′ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of bestowing. **2.** That which is bestowed; a gift.

For words not given above see BE-, *prefix*, page 242.

be-stowd', *pp.* Bestowed. S. S.

be-stow'ing, 1 bı-stō'ıŋ; 2 be-stō'ing, *n. Brickmaking.* A clamp-casing of burned brick.

be-strad'l, -ld. Bestraddle, etc. PHIL. SOC.

be-straught'†, *pp.* Distracted. **be-straught'ed**†.

be-strew', 1 bı-strū'; 2 be-strų', *vt.* [BE-STREWED', BE-STREWD'ST; BE-STREWN'; BE-STREW'ING.] **I.** To sprinkle or cover with things strewn; as, the earth is *bestrewed* with fallen leaves. **2.** To strew, throw, or scatter about; as, dead branches were thickly *bestrewn*. **3.** To lie upon as if strewn. [< AS. *bestreōwian;* see BE- and STREW.] **be-straw'**†.— **be-strew'ment**, *n.*

be-stride', 1 bı-straid'; 2 be-strīd', *vt.* [BE-STRODE' or BE-STRID'; BE-STRID'DEN or BE-STRID'; BE-STRID'ING.] **1.** To get or sit upon astride, as a horse; stand, sit, or rest upon in such a manner that the object shall be embraced between the legs, or between parts considered as analogous; as, spectacles *bestrode* his nose. **2.** To stand over with legs far apart; straddle over; hence, figuratively, to defend; protect.

> Yon politician, famous in debate,
> Perhaps, to vulgar eyes, *bestrides* the state.
> GOLDSMITH *Epilogue to "The Sisters"* st. 2.

3. To cross or step over at a stride; as, he *bestrode* the log. [< AS. *bestrīdan;* see BE- and STRIDE.]

be-strode', 1 bı-strōd'; 2 be-strōd', *imp.* of BESTRIDE.

be-strow', 1 bı-strō'; 2 be-strō', *vt.* [BE-STROWED'; BE-STROWN'; BE-STROW'ING.] Same as BESTREW.

be-strut'†. **I.** *vt.* To swell. **II.** *pp.* Swollen.

be-su'go, 1 bē-zū'go; 2 be-sų'go, *n. Ich.* Same as BRAISE², *n.*, 1. **be-zu'go**†.

be-sure'†, *adv.* Surely.

be-swink'†, *vt.* To work for.

bet, 1 bet; 2 bĕt, *v.* [BET or BET'TED; BET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stake or pledge, as money, to be paid to another party in a certain event, the other party pledging to pay a similar forfeit in the contrary event; stake on an uncertain issue; lay as a wager. **2.** To support as one's opinion by laying a wager.

> The sporting men gave it away by *betting* at odds that Mr. Lincoln would never reach Washington.
> CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln* p. 60. [H. 1891.]

II. *i.* To lay a wager or wagers; wager money upon some uncertain issue or event. [Short for ABET.] **bett**†. — **you bet** [Slang, U. S.], assuredly; certainly.

> 'The mosquitoes are pretty bad about here, madam.' *'You bet!'*
> MARK TWAIN *Roughing It* ch. 2, p. 27. [AM. P. CO.]

bet [Prov. or Obs.], *imp.* & *pp.* of BEAT, *v.*

bet†, *a.* & *adv.* Better.— **to go bet**, to go rapidly.

bet¹, *n.* **1.** The act of betting; the risking of a certain thing or sum against another specified thing or sum on the issue of an uncertain event; as, they made an even *bet*. **2.** The stake in any wager; as, a *bet* of ten dollars.

> He spent his time . . . laying *bets*, parading in the public walks. EDGEWORTH *Tales, Forester* in vol. ii, p. 18. [H. 1835.]

3. A challenge contest. [M.] **bett**†.

bet², *n.* Same as BETH.

bet., *abbr.* Between.

be'ta¹, 1 bī'tə *or* bē'tə; 2 bē'ta *or* bę'ta, *n.* **1.** The second letter in the Greek alphabet. See B. **2.** *Science.* The second object in any order of arrangement or classification, as in astronomy the second brightest star in a constellation, in chemistry the second of a group of isomerous compounds, in botany the second subspecies, etc. See ALPHA. [L., for Gr. *bēta*, the letter B.] — **be'ta-cism**, *n. Phonol.* The changing of other sounds into the sound of *b*. **be"ta-cis'mus**†.

Be'ta², 1 bī'tə; 2 bē'ta, *n. Bot.* A genus of about a dozen herbs of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), ranging in their native places from the Canaries to eastern India. *B. vulgaris*, the parent of the common culinary beet-root, was regarded by Moquin as a polymorphous species giving rise to 3 groups: (1) the truly wild forms with slender, hard, inedible roots, including Linnæus's *B. maritima*, the sea-beet; (2) *B. cicla*, the Sicilian beet, leaf-beet, Swiss chard or spinach-beet; and (3) *B. vulgaris*, the common beet-root. [L., beet.]

Be'tah, 1 bī'tə; 2 bē'ta, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* viii, 8.

be'ta-in, } 1 bī'tə-in, -in *or* -ın; 2 bē'ta-ın, -ın *or* -ın, *n.*
be'ta-in(ᴄᴇ, } *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid compound, $HO(CH_2)_3NCH_2COOH$, found in the beet and various other plants, and in putrefying flesh. [< L. *beta*, beet.] **ox"y-neu'rin**†.

be-take', 1 bı-tēk'; 2 be-tāk', *v.* [BE-TOOK'; BE-TAK'EN; BE-TAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To resort or have recourse to: used reflexively and followed by *to;* as, to *betake* oneself *to* prayer. **2.** To take (oneself) to a particular place; remove or go (to); as, he *betook* himself *to* an inn. **3**†. [Prov. Eng.] To take; catch; assume. **4**†. To hand over; commit; the original sense.

II†. *i.* To go; proceed.

Betake and *beteach* were early confused; when *beteach* became obsolete, *betake* returned to its normal sense of *take*.

be"ta-naph'thol, 1 bī"tə-naf'thōl *or* -thel; 2 bē"ta-naf'thōl *or* -thŏl, *n. Med.* A phenol derived from naphthalene used as an antiseptic and parasiticide.

Bet'a-ne, 1 bet'ə-nī; 2 bĕt'a-nē, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* i, 9.

be-tan'gle-ment, 1 bı-tan'gl-ment *or* -mənt; 2 be-tăŋ'gl-ment, *n.* The state or result of being tangled.

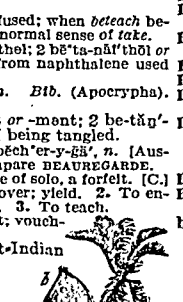
betch"er-ry-gah', 1 bech"ər-ı-gä'; 2 bĕch"er-y-gä', *n.* [Australᵢ] Same as BUDGERIGAR. Compare BEAUREGARDE.

bête, 1 bĕt; 2 bęt, *n.* [F.] In the game of solo, a forfeit. [C.]

be-teach'†, *vt.* **1.** To give up; hand over; yield. **2.** To entrust, commit, or commend (one) to. **3.** To teach.

be-teem'†, *vt.* To give birth to; grant; vouchsafe; permit.

be'tel, 1 bī'tl; 2 bē'tl, *n.* An East-Indian high-climbing or trailing shrubby vine (*Piper betle*) of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*), or its thick, alternate, cordate-ovate, acuminate, oblique leaves, 4 to 7 inches long, used in Asia as a narcotic and stimulant masticatory. The leaf serves as a wrapper for a combination of areca-nut, lime, etc., and the whole (called in India *pun-supari*) forms an aromatic and astringent masticatory, imparting a deep-red color to the saliva and discoloring the teeth. [< Pg. *betel*, < Mal. *vettila*, betel.] **be-telle'**†; **be'tel-pep"per**†; **be'tel-vine"**†; **be'tle**†.



Betel-nut.
a, the betel-nut palm; *b*, fruit in its husk; *c*, the betel-nut.

— **be'tel-box"**, *n.* A box, usually of fine workmanship, for carrying a betel-chewer's outfit. — **b.-nut**, *n.* The astringent seed of an East-Indian palm (*Areca catechu*), as large as a nutmeg, used for chewing with the betel-leaf.

Bet'el-guese, 1 bet'el-gūz, -gīs, *or* -gūz; 2 bĕt'ĕl-gųs, -gīs, *or* -gūs, *n. Astron.* A reddish star of the first magnitude in the constellation Orion (*a*), having a remarkable fluted spectrum and said to be very large. See STAR. [< Ar. *bat-al-jauza*, shoulder of the central one—Orion being so called because it is an equatorial constellation.] **Bet'el-geuse**†; **Bet'el-geux**†.

Be'ten, 1 bī'ten; 2 bē'tĕn, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 25.

bête noire, 1 bĕt nwär; 2 bęt nwär. [F.] Anything real or imaginary that is an object of hate or dread; a bugaboo.

beth†, *n., imper.* Be ye.

beth¹, 1 beth; 2 bĕth, *n.* The second letter in the Hebrew alphabet: so named from the resemblance of its oldest form to a house or three-cornered tent. See illus. under ALPHABET. [*Bēth* (ב) = b, bh (v.)]

Beth², *n.* See ELIZABETH.

Beth-ab'a-ra, 1 beth-ab'ə-rə *or* beth'ə-bē'rə; 2 bĕth-ăb'a-ra *or* bĕth'a-bā'ra, *n. Bib.* A place beyond Jordan used by John for baptism. *John* i, 28. [Heb., house of ford or ferry.]

Beth"-ac'a-ram, 1 -ak'ə-ram; 2 -ăc'a-răm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-ac'a-rem, 1 -ak'ə-rem; 2 -ăc'a-rĕm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-ach'a-ram, 1 -ak'ə-ram; 2 -ăc'a-răm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-a'nath, 1 -ē'nath; 2 -ā'năth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 38.

Be-tha'ni-a¹, 1 bı-thē'nı-ə; 2 be-thā'ni-a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth'a-nite, 1 beth'ə-nait; 2 bĕth'a-nīt, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

be-thank'it, 1 bı-thaŋk'ıt; 2 be-thăŋk'it, *n.* [Scot.] Grace said at table. [*Josh.* xv, 59.

Beth"-a'noth, 1 beth"-ē'noth; 2 bĕth"-ā'nŏth, *n. Bib.*

Beth'a-ny, 1 beth'ə-nı; 2 bĕth'a-ny, *n.* **1.** A village in Palestine, 2 m. E. of Jerusalem. **Beth-an'i-a**†. **2.** A town, county-seat of Harrison county, Mo. **3.** A village in Genesee county, N. Y. **4.** A post-village of Lancaster county, Neb.; seat of Cotner University, founded in 1888. **5.** A post-village of Brooke county, W. Va.; seat of Bethany Disciples' College, founded in 1840. [(Douai).

Beth"-ar'a-ba, 1 beth"-ar'ə-bə; 2 bĕth"-ăr'a-ba, *n. Bib.*

Beth"-ar'a-bah, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 61.

Beth"-a'ram, 1 -ē'rəm; 2 -ā'ram, *n. Bib. Josh.* xiii, 27.

Beth"-a'ran, 1 -ē'rən; 2 -ā'ran, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-ar'bel, 1 -är'bel; 2 -är'bĕl, *n. Bib. Hos.* x, 14.

Beth"-as'moth, 1 -az'məth; 2 -ăs'mŏth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 18.

Beth-aug', *n.* Same as BETHABARA.

Beth"-a'ven, 1 -ē'ven; 2 -ā'vĕn, *n. Bib. Josh.* vii, 2.

Beth"-az-ma'veth, 1 -az-mē'veth; 2 -ăz-mā'vĕth, *n. Bib. Neh.* vii, 28. [*Josh.* xiii, 17.

Beth"-ba"al-me'on, 1 -bē"əl-mī'ən; 2 -bā"al-mē'on, *n. Bib.*

Beth"-ba'rah, 1 -bē'rə; 2 -bā'ra, *n. Bib. Judges* vii, 24.

Beth"-ba'sı, 1 -bē'saı; 2 -bā'sı, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* ix, 62.

Beth"-be'ra, 1 -bī'rə; 2 -bē'ra, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-ber'a-ı, 1 -ber'ı-aı; 2 -bĕr'a-ı, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-bir'e-ı, 1 -bir'ı-aı; 2 -bir'e-ı, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 31.

Beth'car", 1 beth'-kär"; 2 bĕth'-cär", *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* vii, 11.

Beth"-da'gon, 1 -dē'gən; 2 -dā'gon, *n. Bib. 1 Mac.* x, 83.

Beth"-dib'la-tha'ım, 1 -dib'lə-thē'ım; 2 -dib'la-thā'ım, *n. Bib. Jer.* xlviii, 22.

beth'-din', 1 beth'-din'; 2 bĕth'-dın', *n.* The Jewish "house" or tribunal of judgment, in orthodox congregations, composed of the rabbi and two or more dayanim or judges. It determines both religious and secular disputes and renders judgment against which there is no appeal. [Heb., house of judgment.]

Beth"-e'den, 1 -ē'den; 2 -ē'dĕn, *n. Bib. Am.* i, 5 (margin).

beth'el, 1 beth'el; 2 bĕth'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A seamen's church or chapel, floating or on shore. **2.** A dissenters' chapel. **3.** A place hallowed by God's presence.

> Out of my stony griefs *Bethel* I'll raise.
> SARAH F. ADAMS *Nearer, my God, to Thee* st. 4.

[< Heb. *bēth-ēl*, < *bēth*, house, + *ēl*, God.]

Beth'el, *n.* **1.** A ruined town in Palestine, 10 m. N. of Jerusalem. **2.** A borough in Fairfield county, Conn. **3.** A village in Oxford county, Me. **4.** A village in Sullivan county, N. Y. **5.** A village in Windsor county, Vt. [xvi, 34.

Beth'el-ite, 1 beth'el-aıt; 2 bĕth'ĕl-ıt, *n. Bib. 1 Kings*

Beth"-e'mec, 1 beth"-ē'mek; 2 bĕth"-ē'mĕc, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-e'mek, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 27.

Be'ther, 1 bī'thər; 2 bē'ther, *n. Bib. S. of Sol.* ii, 17.

Be-thes'da, 1 bı-thez'də; 2 be-thĕs'da, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A place in Jerusalem; a pool near the sheep-gate. *John* v, 2.

> The Gihon, or Virgin's Fountain, is the only intermittent spring in the vicinity of Jerusalem and, therefore, this is probably the site of *Bethesda*, where the waters were periodically troubled.
> L. B. PATON in *Standard Bib. Dict.* p. 399. [F. & W. '09.]

2. A town in Carnarvonshire, Wales. [Heb., place of the flowing of water.]

Beth"-e'zel, 1 beth"-ē'zel; 2 bĕth"-ē'zĕl, *n. Bib. Mic.* i, 11.

Beth"-ga'der, 1 -gā'dər; 2 -gā'dĕr, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 51.

Beth"-ga'mul, 1 -gā'mul; 2 -gā'mŭl, *n. Bib. Jer.* xlviii, 23.

Beth"-gil'gal, 1 -gil'gal; 2 -gĭl'găl, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Neh.* xii, 29.

Beth"-hac'ce-rem, 1 -hak'sı-rem; 2 -hăc'ce-rĕm, *n. Bib. Neh.* iii, 14. **Beth"hac'che-rem**‡ (R. V.). [xviii, 27.

Beth"-ha'ram¹, 1 -hē'rəm; 2 -hā'ram, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.*

Beth"-ha'ran, 1 -hē'rən; 2 -hā'ran, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxii, 36.

Beth"-hog'la, 1 -heg'lə; 2 -hŏg'la, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 6. **Beth"-hog'lah**‡ (R. V.)

Beth"-ho'ron, 1 -hō'rən; 2 -hō'ron, *n. Bib.* **1.** Two villages, Upper and Lower, near Jerusalem, Palestine. **2.** A pass through which Joshua drove the Amorite kings. *Josh.* x, 11. **Beth"-ha'ram**‡.

Be-thl'a, 1 bı-thaı'ə; 2 be-thī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-i-es'i-moth, 1 -beth'-ı-es'ı-məth; 2 bĕth"-ĭ-ĕs'ĭ-mŏth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

be-think', 1 bı-thiŋk'; 2 be-thĭŋk', *v.* [BE-THOUGHT'; BE-THINK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to think (of or about); specif., to remind oneself; recall or bring to the recollection or consideration of: used reflexively with *of* before the subject of thought; as, *bethink* yourself *of* what you are. **2.** To continue or devise by thinking.

> With patience calm the storm,
> While we *bethink* a means to break it off.
> SHAKESPEARE *Hen. VI.* iii, 3.

3†. To think; consider.

II. *i.* To take thought; deliberate. [< AS. *bethencan;* see BE- and THINK¹, *v.*] **be-thynke'**†. SYN.: see REMEMBER.

Beth"-jes'ı-moth, 1 -jes'ı-məth; 2 -jĕs'ĭ-mŏth, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 49. **Beth"-jesh'ı-moth**‡ (R. V.).

Beth"-le-aph'rah, 1 -lı-af'rə; 2 -le-ăf'ra, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Mic.* i, 10. [xix, 6.

Beth"-le-ba'oth, 1 -lı-bē'əth; 2 -le-bā'ŏth, *n. Bib. Josh.*

Beth'le-hem, 1 beth'lı-hem; 2 bĕth'le-hĕm, *n.* **1.** An ancient city in Palestine, 5½ m. S. W. of Jerusalem; birthplace of Jesus Christ and of David. **2.** A manufacturing borough in Northampton county, Pa.; seat of Moravian College and Theological Seminary, founded in 1854. **3.** A town in Albany county, N. Y. **4.** A hospital for lunatics. See BEDLAM. **5.** *Eccl.* In some Oriental churches, a place where the eucharist-bread is made. [< Heb. *bēthlekhem*, < *bēth*, house, + *lekhem*, food.]

Beth'le-hem Eph'ra-tah. *Bib. Mic.* v, 2.

Beth'le-hem-ite, 1 beth'lı-hem-aıt; 2 bĕth'le-hĕm-ıt, *n.* **1.** A resident of Bethlehem, in Judea. **2.** A bedlamite. **3.** *Ch. Hist.* (1) One of an order of monks in England in the 13th century, wearing a badge representing the star of Bethlehem. (2) One of a hospital brotherhood in Spanish America in the 17th century.

Beth'le-mite‡.

Beth"le-hem-ju'dah, 1 beth'lı-hem-jū'də; 2 bĕth'le-hĕm-ju'da, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xvii, 12.

Beth'len-Ga'bor, 1 bet'len-gā'bər; 2 bĕt'lĕn-gä'bŏr, *n.* A Magyar general and Protestant (1580–1629); king of Hungary. **Ga'bri-el Beth'len**†.

Beth"-lo'mon, 1 beth"-lō'mən; 2 bĕth"-lō'mon, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 17. [xx, 14.

Beth"-ma'a-chah, 1 -mē'ə-kə; 2 -mā'a-ca, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.*

Beth"mann-Holl'weg, 1 bet'man-hōl'vəg; 2 bęt'män-hōl'vęg, **Theobald von** (11/11 1856–1/1921). Chancellor of the German Empire (1909).

Beth"-mar'ca-both, 1 beth"-mär'kə-bəth *or* -bōth; 2 bĕth"-mär'ca-bŏth *or* -bōth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 5.

Beth"-me'on, 1 -mī'ən; 2 -mē'on, *n. Bib. Jer.* xlviii, 23.

Beth"-mer'hak, 1 -mer'hak; 2 -mĕr'hăk, *n. Bib.* (R. V., margin). *2 Sam.* xv, 17. [*Judges* ix, 20.

Beth"-mil'lo, 1 -mil'o; 2 -mĭl'o, *n. Bib.* (R. V., margin).

Beth'nal Green, 1 beth'nel; 2 bĕth'nal. A parish E. of London, England. [36.

Beth"-nim'rah, 1 -nim'rə; 2 -nim'ra, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxii,

Beth"-o'ron, 1 -ō'rən; 2 -ō'ron, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* iv, 4.

be-thought', 1 bı-thōt'; 2 be-thŏt', *imp.* & *pp.* of BETHINK.

Beth"-pa'let, 1 -pē'let; 2 -pā'lĕt, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 27.

Beth"-paz'zez, 1 -paz'ez; 2 -păz'ĕz, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 21.

Beth"-pe'or, 1 -pī'ər; 2 -pē'ŏr, *n. Bib. Deut.* iii, 29.

Beth'pha-ge, 1 beth'fə-jī *or* -fij; 2 bĕth'fa-gē *or* -faġ, *n. Bib. Matt.* xxi, 1.

beth'pha-ny, 1 beth'fə-nı; 2 bĕth'fa-ny, *n.* The miracle of the turning of water into wine, the third divine manifestation (*John* ii, 1–10): a term of the Schoolmen. [< LL. *bethphania*, < Heb. *bēth*, house, + Gr. *phainō*, appear.] **beth-pha'ni-aı**.

Beth"-phe'let, 1 -fī'let; 2 -fē'lĕt, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-phe'ses, 1 -fī'siz; 2 -fē'sĕs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-pho'gor, 1 -fō'gor; 2 -fō'gŏr, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

be-thrall'†, *vt.* To enthrall.

Beth"-ra'pha, 1 -rē'fə; 2 -rā'fa, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 12.

Beth"-re'hob, 1 -rī'hob; 2 -rē'hŏb, *n. Bib. Judges* xviii, 28.

beth'root", *n.* Same as BIRTHROOT, 1.

Beth"-sa'be-e, 1 -sē'bı-ı; 2 -sā'be-ē, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth-sa'i-da, 1 beth-sē'ı-də; 2 bĕth-sā'ĭ-da, *n. Bib.* **1. B. of Galilee**, an ancient town W. of Lake Tiberias, Palestine; birthplace of Andrew, Peter, and Philip. **2. B. of Gaulonitis**, a ruined town N. E. of Lake Tiberias, Palestine.

Beth"-sa'mes, 1 -sē'miz; 2 -sā'mēş, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth'sa-mite, 1 beth'sə-maıt; 2 bĕth'sa-mīt, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-sa'mos, 1 -sē'mos; 2 -sā'mŏs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 18. [*1 Mac.* v, 52.

Beth'san, 1 beth'san; 2 bĕth'săn, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Beth'shan, 1 beth'shan; 2 bĕth'shăn, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xxxi, 10.

Beth"-she'an, 1 beth"-shī'ən; 2 bĕth"-shē'an, *n. Bib. Josh.* xvii, 11. [xv, 10.

Beth"-she'mesh, 1 -shī'mesh; 2 -shē'mĕsh, *n. Bib. Josh.*

Beth"-she'mite, 1 -shī'maıt; 2 -shē'mīt, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* vi, 14.

Beth"-shit'tah, 1 -shit'ə; 2 -shĭt'a, *n. Bib. Judges* vii, 22.

Beth"-sı'moth, 1 -saı'məth; 2 -sī'mŏth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"-su'ra, 1 -sū'rə; 2 -sų'ra, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* vi, 29.

Beth"-tap'pu-ah, 1 -tap'u-ə; 2 -tăp'ų-a, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 23.

Beth"-thaph'u-a, 1 -thaf'u-ə; 2 -thăf'ų-a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Be-thu'el, 1 bı-thū'el; 2 be-thų'ĕl, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxii, 22.

Beth'ul, 1 beth'ul *or* bī'thul; 2 bĕth'ŭl *or* bē'thūl, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 4.

Beth"u-li'a, 1 beth"yu-laı'ə *or* bı-thū'lı-ə; 2 bĕth"yu-lī'a *or* be-thū'lī-a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* iv, 6.

be-thumb', 1 bı-thum'; 2 be-thŭm', *vt.* To mark or soil with the thumbs; thumb.

Be"thune'¹, 1 bē'tün'; 2 bę'tün', *n.* A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France.

Be-thune'², 1 bı-thiūn'; 2 be-thŭn', *n.* **1. George W.** (2/11 1805–4/11 1862), an American poet and divine; *Lays of Love and Faith.* 2. See BEATON.

be-thynke'†, *vt.* & *vi.* Same as BETHINK.

Beth"zach'a-ram, 1 beth'-zak'ə-ram; 2 bĕth"-zăc'a-răm, *n. Bib.* (Douai). [*1 Mac.* vi, 32.

Beth"zach"a-rı'as, 1 -zak"ə-raı'əs; 2 -zăc"a-rī'as, *n. Bib.*

Beth"ze'cha, 1 -zī'kə; 2 -zē'ca, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Beth"zur, 1 -zūr'; 2 -zŭr', *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 58.

be-tide', 1 bı-taıd'; 2 be-tīd', *v.* [BE-TID'ED; BE-TID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come to or upon; happen to or befall: formerly followed by *to* or *of*. **2.** To presage or indicate; bode; betoken; as, these things *betide* evil.

II. *i.* To come to pass; happen.

> And Heaven, whate'er *betide*,
> Spreads surely somewhere, on Death's farther side!
> EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* p. 22. [F. & W. 1891.]

[ME. *betiden*, < BE- + *tiden*, < AS. *tīdan;* see TIDE², *v.*] **be-tyde'**†. SYN.: see BEFALL; HAPPEN.— **be-tid'er**, *n.*

be-times', 1 bı-taımz'; 2 be-tīmş', *adv.* **1.** In good season or time; at an early period or season; early; as, to learn *betimes*. **2.** Before long; soon; as, you will be heated *betimes* if you hasten. **3.** [Scot.] Once in a while; at times; occasionally. [ME. *betimes*, < *betime*, < BE- + *time*, < AS. *tīma;* see TIME¹, *n.*] **be-time'**†.

be'tis¹, 1 bē'tıs; 2 bę'tis, *n.* [P. I.] A large timber-tree (*Illipe betis*) of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), with stiff lanceolate leaves bunched at the ends of the branches, and terminal racemes of greenish flowers. Its timber is prized in naval construction and other kinds of building. It is confined to the department of the North Philippines and Panay.

Be'tis², *n.* A town in Pampanga province, Luzon, P. I.

be"tise', 1 bē'tīz'; 2 bę'tiş', *n.* [F.] Stupidity; nonsense; something risqué.

be-tit'†, *vt.* Betideth.

be-tit'le†, *vt.* To give a title to; entitle.

be'tle, *n.* Same as BETEL.

be-toil', 1 bı-toil'; 2 be-tŏil', *vt.* To trouble with toil.

be-to'ken, 1 bı-tō'kn; 2 be-tō'kn, *vt.* **1.** To be a token, omen, or sign of; give promise or evidence of; presage; indicate; as, to *betoken* a storm or crisis.

> A change of language invariably *betokens* a change in the social constitution of a country. MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, p. 24. [S. 1871.]

2†. To mean; signify. [< BE- + TOKEN.]— **be-to'ken-er**, *n.*

SYN.: see AUGUR; IMPORT.

be-to'kend, *pp.* Betokened. S. S.

be'tol, 1 bī'tōl *or* -tol; 2 bē'tŏl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{12}O_3$) made by heating together a mixture of betanaphtol sodium, sodium

salicylate, and phosphorus oxychlorid: used in medicine as an intestinal antiseptic. [< BETA, 2, + -OL.]

Be-to'li-us, 1 bi-tō'li-us; 2 be-tō'li-ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 21. [*Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* xv, 4.

Bet"o-mas'them, 1 bet'o-mas'them; 2 bĕt'o-măs'thĕm, *n.*

Bet"o-mes'tham, 1 bet'o-mes'tham; 2 bĕt'o-mĕs'tham, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* iv, 6. **Bet"o-mes-tha'im‡** (R. V.).

bet'on, 1 bet'ən; 2 bĕt'on, *n.* A concrete of lime, sand, and hydraulic cement. [< F. *béton,* < OF. *betun,* < L. *bitumen,* mineral pitch.] **bet'on Colg"net'‡.**

be-tone', 1 bi-tōn'; 2 be-tōn', *vt.* To give a special tone to; emphasize. [< BE- + TONE.] — **be-tone'ment,** *n.*

The position of the pronoun [his] . . . shows that it is to be *betoned.* ROTHERHAM *Translation of the New Testament, note on Rom.* iii, 21. [P. H. R. 1891.]

be-tongue', 1 bi-tuŋ'; 2 be-tŏng', *tt.* To scold or pester with the tongue.

Be-ton'i-ca, 1 bi-ton'i-kə; 2 be-tŏn'i-ca, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World herbs of the mint family (*Menthaceæ*), included by some modern botanists in *Stachys,* but still retained by others on account of its corolla tube exceeding the calyx. *B. officinalis,* the European wood-betony, is the same as *Stachys betonica.* See BETONY.

Bet'o-nim, 1 bet'o-nim; 2 bĕt'o-nim, *n. Bib. Josh.* xiii, 26.

bet'o-ny, 1 bet'o-ni; 2 bĕt'o-ny, *n.* **1.** A perennial European herb (*Betonica officinalis*) of the mint family (*Menthaceæ*), with purplish flowers in spikes, and ovate crenate leaves. The root was formerly used as an emetic and purgative. 2. One of various other plants, as the English water-betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*) and the lousewort or wood-betony (*Pedicularis canadensis*) of the United States. [< F. *bétoine,* < L. *betonica,* for *vettonica,* < *Vettones,* a people of Portugal.] **bet'a-ny†.**

Betony.

be-took', 1 bi-tuk'; 2 be-to͝ok', *imp.* of BETAKE, *v.*

be-tor'cin, 1 bi-tēr'sin; 2 be-tōr'cin, *n. Chem.* A methyl derivative of orcin.

be-traise'†, *vt.* To betray; deceive; entrap. **be-traish'†.**

be-trap'†, *vt.* To ensnare.

be-trap"†, 1 bi-trap'; 2 be-trăp', *tt.* To deck with trappings; clothe.

be-tray', 1 bi-trē'; 2 be-trā', *vt.* **1.** To put in the power of or deliver up to an enemy treacherously; be a traitor to; prove unfaithful to; hence, to disappoint, as a person having faith in one, or prove insufficient for, as an effort; as, to *betray* one's country; he has *betrayed* my trust.

When Judas carries the bag and *betrays* his Lord, he will not always have the grace to go and hang himself.
COOK *Orient lect.* ii, prel., p. 60. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

2. To disclose or expose in breach of obligation or confidence; violate the trust or confidence of; as, to *betray* a friend.

An amusing scene of discovery and confession takes place, in which each in turn *betrays* his secret.
DOWDEN *Shakspere Primer* p. 64. [A. 1878.]

3. To lead astray, as a maiden, by falsehood or beguilement; deceive, as under promise of marriage; seduce; also, to mislead; lead or carry into error, etc. **4.** To reveal unintentionally, as that which one naturally strives to conceal; as, to *betray* one's ignorance. **5.** To give indication or show signs of, as something not obvious, or hidden; as, the smoke *betrays* a camp-fire.

She was dressed with perfect neatness and *betrayed* no marks of poverty. DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop* p. 3. [D. F. & CO.]

[< BE- + OF. *trair,* < L. *trado,* < *trans,* over, + *do,* give.] **be-trale'†.— be-tray'er,** *n.*

SYN.: deceive, delude, dishonor, dupe, ensnare, play false, play the traitor, prove false, prove recreant, reveal. Compare synonyms for BABBLE.— ANT.: cherish, conceal, cover, foster, guard, preserve, protect, suppress.— PREP.: betray a secret *to* a person; betray a person *to* his enemies; *into* a snare.

be-tray'al, 1 bi-trē'əl; 2 be-trā'al, *n.* The act or consequence of betraying. **be-tray'ment‡.**

be-trayd, *pp.* Betrayed. S. S.

be-trend'†, *vt.* To wind round; encompass.

be-troth', 1 bi-trōth' *or* bi-trōth'; 2 be-trôth' *or* be-trōth' (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To pledge one's troth to take in marriage; engage to marry; affiance; as, he *betrothed* her for his wife. **2.** To contract to give in marriage, as a daughter. **3.** *Eccl.* To nominate to a bishopric for consecration. [< BE- + TROTH.]

be-troth'al, 1 bi-trōth'əl *or* bi-trōth'el; 2 be-trôth'al *or* be-trōth'al, *n.* The act of betrothing, or the state of being betrothed; engagement to marry; affiance.

Is it a ghost from the grave, that has come to forbid the *betrothal?*
LONGFELLOW *Miles Standish* pt. ix, st. 3.

be-trothed', } 1 bi-trōthd' *or* -trōthd'; 2 be-trôth' *or*
be-trotht's, } trōthd', *pa.* Promised in marriage; affianced; engaged: used sometimes substantively.

be-troth'ment, 1 bi-trōth'[or -trōth']ment *or* -mənt; 2 be-trôth'[or -trōth']ment, *n.* A mutual promise or contract between two persons for a future marriage of the persons so betrothed; espousals.

At least we might have a *betrothment* after the royal fashion.
MARY R. MITFORD *Our Village, Nutting* Sept. 26, 1824.

be-trunked', 1 bi-trunkt'; 2 be-trŭnkt', *pa. Geol.* Deprived of its trunk or main body: said of certain river-systems, whose tributaries in the dry season, for lack of sufficient water, fail to unite in a main trunk, but are dissipated in the arid ground. I. C. RUSSELL *Rivers of North America* p. 226. [G. P. P. 1900.]

be-trunk'ing, 1 bi-trunk'iŋ; 2 be-trŭnk'ing, *n. Geol.* The disappearance of the trunk of a river, through failure of the tributaries to unite, in the dry season.

be-trust', 1 bi-trust'; 2 be-trŭst', *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To put confidence in. **2.** To entrust.— **be-trust'ment,** *n.*

Bet'sey Prig. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit,* a selfish, ignorant, and brutal monthly nurse, the bosom friend of Mrs. Gamp.

Bet'sey Trot'wood, 1 bet'si trot'wud; 2 bĕt'sy trŏt'wo͝od. In Dickens's *David Copperfield,* the kind-hearted and worthy, but snappish, great-aunt of David.

Bet"si-bo'ka, 1 bet"si-bō'kə; 2 bĕt'si-bō'ka, *n.* A river in N. W. Madagascar, 300 m. long.

Bet"si-le'os, Bet"si-mi-sa'ra-ka, 1 bet'si-lē'ōz, bet'si-mi-sā'ra-kə; 2 bĕt'si-le'ŏs, bĕt'si-mi-sä'ra-ka. See MALAGASY.

Bet'sy, *n.* Diminutive of ELIZABETH.

bett, *vt.* & *vt.* Same as BET¹.

bet'ter, 1 bet'ər; 2 bĕt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make better; improve in qualities, condition, or surroundings; ameliorate.

You shall only be *bettered* by them if you are already hard at work in *bettering* yourself.
RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* p. 18. [L. CO. 1885.]

2. To do or be better than; to improve upon; surpass; excel.

The boxes with which he provided me *bettered* the sample.
FROUDE *Eng. in the West Indies* p. 312. [S. 1888.]

3†. To serve for the profit or advantage of; help.

II. *i.* To grow or become better in any way; improve. [< AS. *beterian,* < *betera;* see BETTER, *a.*]

SYN.: see AMEND.

bet'ter, *a.* [*Compar.* of GOOD.] **1.** Having good or desirable qualities in a greater degree; excelling or surpassing; preferable; as, a *better* soil; a *better* way. **2.** Superior in amount or surpassing in value; more; larger; as, the *better* part of the cake is dough; he held out for a *better* price. **3.** Improved in health; convalescent; as, the invalid is *better.* **4.** More nearly perfect, complete, or thorough; as, a *better* understanding. [< AS. *betera* (= Goth. *batiza*), compar. adj., < **bat;* see BEST.]

— **bet'ter-end",** *n. Naut.* See BITTER-END, under BITTER².— **b. half,** one's wife.— **b. hand,** the right hand.

— **bet'ter-ish,** *a.*— **bet'ter-ly,** *a.* [Prov.] Preferable; superior.— **bet'ter-most. I.** *a.* **1.** As good as there is or are; relatively best; utmost. **2.** [Colloq.] Greater or larger; as, the *bettermost* part of the day. **II.** *n.* [Local, Eng. & U. S.] The best one has, as clothes.— **bet'ter-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being better or superior. **2.** Fineness of gold and silver above the standard. **3.** [Dial.] A better condition; improvement.

bet'ter¹, *n.* **1.** That which is in any way better; advantage; superiority.

There is no hope of *better* left for him.
TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act iv, sc. 3.

2. A superior, as in personal qualities, rank, age, office, etc.; as, to give place to one's *betters.*— **bet'ter-er,** *n.* — **for the better,** by way of improvement; as, a change *for the better.*— **to get the b. of,** to gain an advantage over.

bet'ter², *n.* One who lays wagers. **bet'or‡.**

bet'ter, *adv.* [*Compar.* of WELL.] **1.** In a superior manner; more excellently; as, *better* trained; to write *better.* **2.** In a higher degree; more thoroughly or correctly; as, to understand a subject *better* than another. **3.** [Colloq.] More; as, *better* than two miles.

Now 't I've been a-jaintin *better 'n* a week, I feel tolible keen ter git back. M. C. ROSEBORO' in *Century Mag.* Sept., 1888, p. 778.

[< AS. *betere, betre,* = neut. acc. of *betera;* see BETTER, *a.*] — **better off,** in a better position, especially financially. — **to think b. of,** see THINK.

bet'terd, *pp.* Bettered. S. S.

bet'ter-gates", 1 bet'ər-gēts"; 2 bĕt'er-gāts", *adv.* [Scot.] In a better style or manner. [BETTER.

bet'ter-ly, 1 bet'ər-li; 2 bĕt'er-ly, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as

bet'ter-ment, 1 bet'ər-ment *or* -mənt; 2 bĕt'er-ment, *n.* A making better; improvement; in law, an improvement to real property by a tenant of such a nature or extent as to entitle him to claim compensation therefor from the owner.

bet'ter-more, 1 bet'ər-mōr; 2 bĕt'er-mōr, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Preferable; more excellent; better.

Bet'ter-ton, 1 bet'ər-tən; 2 bĕt'er-ton, **Thomas** (1635–¹/₂₈ 1710). An English actor.

bet'tet, 1 bet'et; 2 bĕt'ĕt, *n.* [E. Ind.] A parrot (*Palæornis ponticerianus*). See RING-PARROT.

Bet-ti'ah, 1 be-ti'ə; 2 bĕ-ti'a, *n.* A town in Chumparun district, Behar province, Bengal.

Bet-ti'na, 1 be-ti'nə; 2 bĕ-ti'na, *n.* Pen-name of Elizabeth (Brentano) von Arnim. See ARNIM, VON, 1.

Bet"ti-nel'li, 1 bet'ti-nel'li; 2 bĕt-ti-nĕl'li, **Saverio** (1718–1808). An Italian Jesuit, poet, and litterateur.

bet'ting, 1 bet'iŋ; 2 bĕt'ing, *n.* The making of bets; wagering.— **bet'ting-book",** *n.* **1.** A book for recording bets. **2.** *Horse-racing.* A book-makers' book. See BOOK.

bet'tong, 1 bet'ɔŋ; 2 bĕt'ŏng, *n.* A hypsiprymnine marsupial or rat-kangaroo (genus *Bettongia*), with comparatively short broad head and long tarsi adapted for leaping. [Native name.]

bet'tor, 1 bet'ər; 2 bĕt'ŏr, *n.* One who bets; a better.

bet'ty, 1 bet'i; 2 bĕt'y, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IṢ, *pl.*] **1.** A man who interferes with or does woman's work; cot-betty. **2.** [U. S.] A Florence flask. **3.** [Old Thieves' Slang.] A short crowbar; a jimmy. **bess‡; jen'ny‡. 4.** [B-] Diminutive of ELIZABETH. [< *Betty,* dim. of *Bet,* abbr. of *Elizabeth.*]

Bet'ty, 1 bet'i; 2 bĕt'y, **William Henry West** (1791–1874). A precocious English actor; "the Young Roscius."

Bet'ty Mo'dish, Lady. In Cibber's *Careless Husband,* a lady in love with Lord Morelove, but assuming indifference.

Be"tul', 1 be'tūl'; 2 bę'tul', *n.* See BAITUL.

Bet'u-la, 1 bet'yu-lə; 2 bĕt'yu-la, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the birch family (*Betulaceæ*) of the northern hemisphere— the birches— having two bifid stamens and a winged nutlet. [L., birch.] — **Bet"u-la'ce-ae,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of plants including the birches.— **bet"u-la'ceous,** *a.*

bet'u-lase, 1 bet'yu-lēs; 2 bĕt'yu-lās, *n. Chem.* A ferment, so called from its presence in *Betula lenta,* capable of splitting gaultherin in sugar and methylsalicylate. [< BETULA.]

bet'u-lin, 1 bet'yu-lin; 2 bĕt'yu-lin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{50}O_2$), by nature a diatomic alcohol contained in birch-bark. [< BETULA.] **bet'u-linet.**

be-tum'ble, 1 bi-tum'bl; 2 be-tŭm'bl, *tt.* [Rare.] To disorder; tumble.

Bet'wa, 1 bet'wə; 2 bĕt'wä, *n.* A river in Bhopal, India; 360 m. long to Jumna river.

be-twat'tle, 1 bi-twot'l; 2 be-twat'l, *tt.* [Prov. Eng.] To make stupid; confuse; bewilder; fuddle.

be-tween', 1 bi-twin'; 2 be-twēn', *n.* **1.** One of a grade of needles, rather short and thick, between sharps and blunts. **2.** [Poet.] An interval or interspace.

be-tween', *adv.* In the intervening space; in an intermediate time, position, or relation; during, in, or within the interval or intervals; at intervals; as, two oceans with a continent *between;* working hard and studying *between;* the Sabbath *between:* sometimes in the sense of apart; as, visits far *between.*

be-tween', *prep.* **1.** In, or at some point in, the space which separates (two places or objects); as, *between* two lines; *between* stations. *Between* is strictly applicable only with reference to two things, but this may be understood as including cases in which a number of things are discriminated collectively as two wholes, or as taken in pairs, or where one thing is set off as against a number of others; *among* is used in cases of distributive discrimination.

Wreathing her hair, a song *between* her lips.
BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* act i.

2. Intermediate in relation to, as times, qualities, conditions, characters, etc.; as, *between* 8 and 9 o'clock; *between* sour and sweet; *between* poverty and wealth.

Between saving a cent and spending a cent there is two cents difference. C. C. COFFIN *Caleb Krinkle* p. 107. [L. & S. 1875.]

He [Thomas Brown] has shown that there is no link coming *between* the cause and its effect.
MCCOSH *Scottish Philosophy* p. 321. [C. & BROS. 1875.]

3. With relation to both of; involving the joint or reciprocal action or participation of both of; as, choose *between* this and that.

Will it please you to see the epilogue, or to hear a Bergomask dance *between* two of our company?
SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act v, sc. 1.

4. From one to another of: implying motion or connection; as, the steamer *between* New York and Liverpool; the railway *between* Chicago and St. Paul. [ME. *bitwene,* < AS. *be-tweōnum; be-,* BE-; *tweōnum,* dat. pl. of *tweōn,* double, two; cp. TWO.]

SYN.: see AMID.— **be-tween'-brain",** *n. Anat.* The thalamencephalon.— **b. decks,** in the space between the decks of a ship.— **b.-decks,** *n.* The space between decks. — **b.-maid,** *n.* [Eng.] Same as house-chambermaid.— **b. ourselves, b. themselves, b. you and me,** confidential; in confidence; confidentially. The expression **between you and I** is sometimes used, but it is incorrect.— **b. the devil and the deep sea** [Colloq.], intermediate as regards alternatives which are equally unpleasant or disadvantageous.— **b. wind and water,** see under WATER.— **be-tween'i-ty,** *n.* [Humorous.] A condition or the quality of being between or in suspense; whatever is intermediate.— **be-tween'ness,** *n.* The state or condition of being between.— **be-tween'whiles,** *adv.* Between times; at intervals.

be-twixt', 1 bi-twikst'; 2 be-twĭkst', *adv.* & *prep.* Between; especially, (1) in or across the space between, and (2) in intermediate relation to; as, *betwixt* now and to-morrow.

You shall see, as I have said, great difference *betwixt* our Bohemia and your Sicilia. SHAKESPEARE *Winter's Tale* act i, sc. 1.

[ME. *betwize, betwizen* (cp. OHG. *in zwiskên,* between two, > NHG. *zwischen,* between), < AS. *betweohs, betwix,* < *be-* (see BE-) + *-twix,* < *twi-,* two; cp. TWO.]

SYN.: see AMID.— **betwixt and between,** in an intermediate state; neither one nor the other; medium.

bet'y-lus, 1 bet'i-lus; 2 bĕt'y-lŭs, *n.* Same as BÆTYLUS. **bet'ylt.**

beu'chit, 1 bū'ĭt; 2 bū'ĭt, *a.* [Scot.] Bowed.

beu'dant-ite, 1 bū'dənt-ait; 2 bū'dant-it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, resinous, dark-green or black, hydrous phosphate and sulfate of iron and lead, crystallizing in rhombohedrons. [< *Beudant,* French mineralogist.] **bi-eros'ite‡.**

beuk, 1 bi͞uk; 2 bŭk, *n.* [Scot.] Book.

Beu'lah, 1 bi͞u'lə; 2 bū'la, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A name for Israel. *Isa.* lxii, 4.— **Land of Beulah,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* the land of rest, where pilgrims abide till death. [< Heb. *be'ūlāh,* married.] [altitude, 7,530 ft.

Beu'lah Lake. A lake in Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.: **Beu"lé',** 1 bū'lē'; 2 bū'le', **Charles Ernest** (⁶/₂₁1826–⁴/₄ 1874). A French archeologist; excavated on the Acropolis, Athens.

beur-ré', 1 bū-rē'; 2 bū-re', *n.* [F.] A pear with buttery, soft, melting pulp; as, *beurré* d'Angoulême.

Beust, 1 boist; 2 bŏist, **Friedrich Ferdinand, Count von** (⁶/₂₁1809–¹⁰/₂₁1886). A Saxonian and Austrian statesman.

Beu'then, 1 boi'ten; 2 bŏi'ten, *n.* A manufacturing town in Silesia.

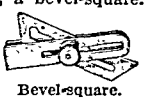
Bev'an, 1 bev'ən; 2 bĕv'an, *n.* In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit,* an American physician who befriends Martin.

bev'el, 1 bev'el; 2 bĕv'el, *v.* [BEV'ELED or BEV'ELLED; BEV'EL-ING or BEV'EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* To give a bevel angle or sloping edge to; as, to *bevel* a glass plate.

II. *i.* **1.** To have a bevel; be in the form of a bevel; incline or slant off. **2.** To open or close an angle-iron in the frame of a ship to meet the skin-plates.

bev'el, *a.* Having the shape or slant of a bevel; not being in a right line; oblique; slanting; beveled.

bev'el¹, *n. Mech.* **1.** Any inclination of two surfaces other than 90°, as at the edge of a timber, tool, etc.; a beveling. **2.** An adjustable instrument for setting off or measuring other angles than 90°; a bevel-square. **3.** *Print.* A bevel-edged slug, nearly type-high, used by stereotypers to form the side flange of a plate. **4.** *Her.* An angular break, as in a chief or right line of a bearing. [< F. *biveau,* bevel.]



Bevel-square.

— **bev'el-ang"le,** *n.* See BEVEL, *n.*, 1.— **b.-disk,** *n.* A disk with a beveled edge.— **b.-gage,** *n.* A bevel-square. — **b.-gear,** *n.* A gear having beveled teeth, as for transmitting rotary motion at an angle. See illus. under GEAR, *n.* **b.-gearing‡.— b.-joint,** *n.* See JOINT.— **b.-protractor,** *n.* A graduated semicircular protractor having a pivoted arm: used for measuring or marking off angles. — **b.-square,** *n.* See BEVEL, *n.*, 2.— **b.-wheel,** *n.* A bevel-gear.— **skew b.-wheel,** *n.* The larger of the two bevel-wheels in gear in a skew-bevel transmission.— **standing b.,** an obtuse bevel.— **under b.,** an acute bevel.

Various mainly self-explaining compounds have *bevel* as the first element; as, **bevel-jack** (for transmitting motion), **b.-plater, b.-rest, b.-tool.**

— **bev'el-ment,** *n. Crystal.* The replacement of an edge of a crystal by two planes equally inclined to the adjacent faces.— **bev'el-wise,** *adv. Her.* In the form or style of a bevel. **bev'el-ways‡; bev'll-ways‡.** [blow.

bev'el², *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A powerful push or hard

Bev'e-land, 1 bev'i-land *or* bē've-lənt; 2 bĕv'e-land *or* be've-lănt, *n.* Two islands, **North** and **South,** of the Netherlands; joint area, 120 sq. m.; capital of the former island, Kortgene; of the latter, Goes.

bev'eled, } 1 bev'eld; 2 bĕv'ĕld, *pa.* **1.** Having or formed
bev'elled, } with a bevel; as, a *beveled* washer; **ber-**
bev'eld‡, } *eled* gearing. **2.** *Her.* Interrupted by a bevel-angle; broken by a bevel. **3.** *Mineral.* Replaced by bevelment. **bev'illed‡.**

— **beveled double** (*Her.*), beveled on each side.

bev'el-ing, 1 bev'el-iŋ; 2 bĕv'ĕl-ing, *n.* The act of making a bevel; a beveled surface or part: an element of some self-explaining compounds; as, **bev'el-ing-board", b.-frame, b.-machine. bev'el-ings‡.** [shake.

be'ver, 1 bi'vər; 2 bē'ver, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] To tremble;

be'ver, *n.* [Archaic.] A small lunch between meals.

bev'er†, *n.* Same as BEAVER¹.

bev'er-age, 1 bev'ər-ij; 2 bĕv'er-ag, *n.* **1.** Drink; that which is drunk; especially, a pleasant or refreshing drink, or a habitual one; as, lemonade is a cooling *beverage*. **2.** [Local.] A special kind of drink, as water-cider in Devonshire, and sugar-cane water in the West Indies. **3.** [Dial., Gt. Brit.] Drink-money; a treat of drink, or any gratuity. **4**†. Act of drinking; a draft. [< OF. *bevrage*, < *bevre*, drink, < L. *bibo*, drink.]

Bev'er-idge, 1 bev'ər-ij; 2 bĕv'er-ĭdg, **Albert Jeremiah** (¹⁰/₂₁1862–). An American statesman; Senator from Indiana.

Bev'er-ley, 1 bev'ər-li; 2 bĕv'er-ly, *n.* **1.** In Edward Moore's *The Gamester*, the hero, "the gamester," whose wife clings to him through all his troubles. **2.** A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Bev'er-ly, 1 bev'ər-li; 2 bĕv'er-ly, *n.* **1.** A city in Burlington county, N. J. **2.** A seaport city in Essex county, Mass.

Be'vern, 1 bē'vərn; 2 bę'vern, **Duke of** (¹⁰/₁₁1715–⁸/₁₁1781), August W. A Prussian general. [Mo.

Be-vier', 1 bə-vir'; 2 bę-vēr', *n.* A village in Macon county, Mo.

bev'il, 1 bev'il; 2 bĕv'il, *n.* Bevel: an old form. **bev'ilet**.

Be"vi-lac'qua, *n.* Same as VENTURA SALIMBENI.

bev'il-ways, *adv.* Same as BEVELWISE. See under BEVEL¹, *n.*

Be'vis, 1 bī'vis; 2 bē'vis, *n.* **1. B. of Hampton**, hero of an English medieval romance; with the aid of the magic sword Morglay and the horse Arundel, given to him by the daughter of the King of Armenia, he performs various deeds of arms, slays dragons and giants, etc. His adventures are recounted in Drayton's *Polyolbion*. **2.** In Scott's *Marmion*, Marmion's horse.

be-rue', 1 bi-viū'; 2 be-vū', *n.* An inadvertence; error. [< F. *bêrue*; see BE- and VIEW, *n.*] **be-rew'**†.

ber'y, 1 ber'i; 2 bĕr'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** A flock of birds, especially of quail, grouse, or larks. **2.** A small herd, as of deer or heifers: said especially of roes. **3.** A small group of persons or things, usually girls or women.

And upon her deck what a *bery* of human flowers—young women how lovely, young men how noble.
DE QUINCEY *Essays, Dream-Fugue* p. 197. [r. & f. 1854.]

[< OF. *bereye*, < *beree*, drinking, < *berre*, drink, < L. *bibo*, drink.] Syn.: see FLOCK.

be-wail', 1 bi-wēl'; 2 be-wāl', *v.* **I.** *t.* To mourn for with wails; express great sorrow for; lament over; bemoan. **II.** *i.* To make lamentation; express regret or grief. [ME. *bewailen*, < BE- + *wailen*, WAIL¹, *v.*] **be-wayle'**†.

Syn.: bemoan, deplore, grieve, lament, mourn, regret, rue, sorrow. One may *grieve* or *mourn*, *regret*, *rue*, or *sorrow* without a sound; he *bemoans* with suppressed and often inarticulate sounds of grief; he *bewails* with passionate utterance, whether of inarticulate cries or of spoken words. He *laments* in plaintive or pathetic words, as the prophet Jeremiah in his "Lamentations." One *deplores* with settled sorrow which may or may not find relief in words. One is made to *rue* an act by some misfortune resulting, or by some penalty or vengeance inflicted because of it. One *regrets* a slight misfortune or a hasty word; he *sorrows* over the death of a friend.— Ant.: exult, make merry, rejoice, triumph.

— **be-wail'a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **be-wail'er**, *n.*— **be-wail'ful**†, *a.* Mournful.— **be-wail'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **be-wail'ment**, *n.* Bewailing; lamentation.

be-waild', *pp.* Bewailed. S. S.

be-wake'†, *vt.* To watch; guard.

be-ware'¹, 1 bi-wâr'; 2 be-wâr', *v.* **I.** *t.* To use caution against; look out for; be wary of; as, *beware* the dog.

II. *i.* **1.** To be guarded, cautious, or wary; exercise prudence or heed; look out: usually with *of* or *lest*; as, let the offenders *beware*; *beware* of false prophets. **2.** To be heedful or attentive; take heed. [ME. *be war*, be wary! *be*, imper. of *ben*, < AS. *beōn* (see BE); *war*, < AS. *wær*, WARE, wary.]

be-ware'², *vt.* To spend; lay out.

Bewd'ley, 1 biūd'li; 2 būd'ly, *n.* A borough in Worcestershire, England.

be-west', 1 bi-west'; 2 be-wēst', *prep.* [Scot.] To the west of.

bew'et, 1 biū'et; 2 bū'ĕt, *n. Falconry.* The ring or strap that fastens the bell to a hawk's leg. [Dim. < OF. *beue*, < L. *boiæ*, collar.] **bew'lit**†.

Bew'ick, 1 biū'ik; 2 bū'ik, *n.* **1. Thomas** (⁸/₁₂1753–¹¹/₁₂ 1828), an English wood-engraver; *Hist. of Brit. Birds*, etc. **2. William** (¹⁰/₂₁1795–⁶/₁1866), an English painter.

be-wil'der, 1 bi-wil'dər; 2 be-wil'der, *vt.* To throw into confusion or perplexity; confuse the perceptions or judgment of; daze; as, the questions *bewildered* him.

Bewilder (for *bewildern*) is "to lead into a wilderness," which is just the way in which it was first used. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

[< BE- + WILDER.] Syn.: see ABASH; PERPLEX.

— **be-wil'dered-ly**, *adv.*— **be-wil'dered-ness**, *n.*— **be-wil'der-ing-ly**, *adv.*

be-wil'derd, *pp.* Bewildered. S. S.

be-wil'der-ment, 1 bi-wil'dər-ment *or* mənt; 2 be-wil'der-ment, *n.* **1.** The state of being bewildered or dazed; confusion of perceptions. **2.** Confusion of objects; entanglement; medley.

Syn.: see AMAZEMENT; PERPLEXITY.

be-witch', } 1 bi-wich'; 2 be-wich', *vt.* **1.** To affect by
be-wich', } witchcraft or sorcery; bring under the influence of witchcraft; gain ascendency over by charms or incantations.

It is unlawful to entreat witches to heal *bewitched* persons, because they cannot do this but by Satan.
INCREASE MATHER *Remarkable Providences* p. 188. [l. r. s. 1856.]

2. To please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance; charm; fascinate. [< BE- + WITCH.]

Syn.: see CHARM.— **be-witched'ness**, *n.*— **be-witch'er**, *n.*— **be-witch'er-y**, *n.* [Rare.] Bewitching influence; personal charm; fascination.— **be-witch'ful**, *a.* [Rare.] Containing bewitchment; fascinating; bewitching.

be-witch'ing, 1 bi-wich'iŋ; 2 be-wich'ing, *pa.* Fitted or having power to bewitch; charming; captivating; as, a *bewitching* smile or gown.

Fill all the grove with love's *bewitching* woe.
BEATTIE *The Minstrel* bk. ii, st. 18.

Syn.: see AGREEABLE; ATTRACTIVE; BEAUTIFUL; CHARMING.— **be-witch'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **be-witch'ing-ness**, *n.*

be-witch'ment, 1 bi-wich'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 be-wich'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of bewitching, or the state of being bewitched. **2.** The power to fascinate; captivating attractiveness.

be-witcht', *pp.* Bewitched. S. S.

be'with, 1 bi'with; 2 bē'with, *n.* [Scot.] A makeshift; stopgap.

be-work'†, *vt.* To embroider.

bew'pers†, *n.* A linen fabric in use in the 16th and 17th centuries.

be-wrathed', 1 bi-wraθt'; 2 be-wrāθt', *pa.* Under divine wrath; accursed.

be-wray'¹, 1 bi-rē'; 2 be-rā', *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To show, disclose, or reveal to one's injury or prejudice; betray by exposure; disclose unconsciously; make known.

Men do sometimes *bewray* that by deeds which to confess they are hardly drawn.
HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 161. [n. & s. 1888.]

2†. To reveal the presence of; betray. **3**†. To malign; accuse. [ME. *bewraien*, *bewreien*, < *be-* (BE-) + *wraien*, *wreien*, < AS. *wrēgan*, accuse; cp. Goth. *wrōhjan*, accuse, < *wrōhs*, accusation.] **bi-wreye'**†.— **be-wray'er**†, *n.*— **be-wray'ing-ly**†, *adv.*— **be-wray'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

be-wray'²†, *vt.* To beray: erroneous form.

Bex, 1 bē; 2 bę, *n.* A village in Vaud canton, Switzerland; noted salt-mines.

Bex-ar', 1 bē-är', bē-här', *or* (*local*) bär; 2 bę-är', bę-här', *or* (*local*) bâr, *n.* A county in Texas; 1,268 sq. m.; county-seat, San Antonio.

Bex'ley, 1 beks'li; 2 bĕks'ly, *n.* A town in Kent, England.

bey, 1 bē; 2 bę, *n.* **1.** In English usage, the governor of a Turkish town or district. **2.** A title of nobility conferred by the Sultan, usually bestowed on colonels in the Egyptian army and civilians of equal rank. **3.** A courtesy title given to sons of Pashas. **4.** The prince of Tunis or of Tripoli: the official title originally given by the Ottoman sultan. [Turk., lord.]— **bey'ship**, *n.* The office or function of a bey. **bey'domt**.

Bey-ed', 1 bē-ed'; 2 bę-ĕd', *n.* A mountain in Tigre, Abyssinia; 16,000 ft. high.

Beyle, 1 bēl; 2 bęl, **Marie Henri** (¹/₂₁1783–²/₂₁1842). A French novelist and art critic; *Le Rouge et le Noir*.

bey'ler-bey, bey"ler-bey'lic. See BEGLERBEG.

bey'lik, 1 bē'lik; 2 bę'lik, *n.* [Turk.] **1.** The province or district ruled by a bey; as, the *beylik* of Tunis. **2.** The office or title of bey. **beg'lict**; **bey'lict**; **bey'li-cet**†.— **bey'lical**, *a.*

be-yond', 1 bi-yond'; 2 be-yŏnd', *n.* That which is on the other side, especially of death; the future life; as, we shall meet in the *beyond*.— **the back of beyond** [Colloq.], a place remote and inaccessible.

be-yond', *adv.* In the space past something intervening; yonder; far off.

By and by Beyond whatever is most *beyond*.
LOWELL *Pictures from Appledore* div. vi, st. 1.

be-yond', *prep.* **1.** Farther than: more distant than; on the other side of; as, a mile *beyond* the town.

Beyond the night, across the day.
TENNYSON *Day-Dream, The Departure* st. 4.

2. Later in time than; past; as, he stayed *beyond* the hour. **3.** Out of reach of; out of the sphere or exceeding the powers or comprehension of.

I only know I cannot drift *Beyond* His love and care.
WHITTIER *Eternal Goodness* st. 20.

4. Better than; superior to; surpassing; as, a skill *beyond* Raffael's. **5.** Over and above; more than; exceeding; as, take nothing *beyond* your due.

To accumulate wealth, labor must go *beyond* what is essential to meet immediate necessities. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* ch. 2, p. 11. [sm. & co. 1878.]

[< AS. *begeondan*, < *be-*, BE-, + *geond* (adv. & prep.), YOND¹.] — **beyond seas** (*Eng. Law*), out of the country; beyond a court's jurisdiction; hence, abroad.— **to get b.**, to get ahead of; get out of reach or control of.— **to go b.**, to surpass or exceed in performance, attainments, endurance, or the like; to overreach; deceive.

beyr, 1 bār; 2 bêr, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A bear-tree.

bey'rich-ite, 1 bē'rik-ait; 2 bę'ric-it, *n. Mineral.* A metallic lead-gray nickel sulfid (NiS_2). [< M. *Beyrich*.]

Bey'rout, *n.* Same as BEIRUT.

Be'za, 1 bī'zə; 2 bē'za, **Theodore** (⁶/₂₁1519–¹⁰/₁₂1605). A French Genevan theologian and historian. de Bèze†.

Be"za-an'an-nim, 1 bī'zə-an'ə-nim; 2 bē'za-ăn'a-nim, *n. Bib.* (R. V., margin). *Josh.* xix, 33.

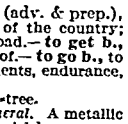
Be'za-i, 1 bī'zi-ai; 2 bē'za-ĭ, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 17.

Be-zal'e-el, 1 bi-zal'i-el; 2 be-zăl'e-ĕl, *n. Bib. Ex.* xxxi, 2.

Bez'a-leel† (R. V.).

bez'an, 1 bez'ən; 2 bĕz'an, *n.* [E. Ind.] A striped cotton cloth of Bengal.

bez'ant, } 1 bez'ənt *or* bi-zant', biz'ənt; 2 bĕz'ant *or* be-
byz'ant, } zănt', bŷz'ant, *n.* **1.** A medieval gold coin of the Byzantine empire, long current in Europe; also, a silver coin of the same empire. See COIN. **2.** An offering of gold by the king of England at communion or a festival. **3.** *Arch.* A flat ornamental disk. **4.** *Her.* A roundel or. [< OF. *besant*, < LL. *Bezantius*, < L. *Byzantium*, < Gr. *Byzantion*, Constantinople.] **bes'ant**†.



Bezants.
Arms of Zouche.

bez'an-tée', 1 bez'ən-tē'; 2 bĕz'an-tę', *n.* [OF.] *Arch.* A molding characterized by a succession of roundels or bezant-like ornaments.

bez'ant"ler, 1 bez'ənt'lər; 2 bĕz'ănt'ler, *n.* The second branch of a deer's antler, the one just above the brow. See STAG. [< OF. *bes-* (< L. *bis*, twice) + ANTLER.] **bay'rant"ler**†; **bes'ant"ler**†.

bez'ant-y, 1 bez'ənt-i; 2 bĕz'ant-y, *a. Her.* Showing scattered bezants; studded with bezants. [< OF. *bezanté*, < *besant*; see BEZANT.] **bez"an-te'**†; **bez'ant-ed**†; **bez"an-tée'**†.

Be'zek, 1 bī'zek; 2 bē'zĕk, *n. Bib. Judges* i, 5.

bez'el, 1 bez'el; 2 bĕz'ĕl, *vt.* [BEZ'ELED or BEZ'ELLED; BEZ'EL-ING or BEZ'EL-LING.] To bring or grind to a sloping edge; put a bevel or bezel on. **bas'ilt**.

bez'el, *n.* **1.** A bevel on the edge of a chisel, plane-bit, or the like; a basil. **2.** A facet of a gem; specif., the various oblique facets of a brilliant surrounding the central plane on the upper surface. **3.** A groove and flange made to receive a beveled edge, as that which holds a watch-crystal in the rim or a gem in its setting; also, the whole upper part of a ring which contains the gem, sometimes including the latter.

The scarab that I knew was not set thus in the *bezel* of a ring.
HAGGARD *She* p. 157. [h. 1887.]

4. A flat engraved gold seal. [< OF. *bisel*, perhaps < L. *bis*, twice.]

Be-ze'le-el, 1 bi-zī'li-el; 2 be-zē'le-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

bez'el-ing, 1 bez'el-iŋ; 2 bĕz'ĕl-ing, *n.* Bezels collectively; bezeled work. **bez'el-ingt**.

Be'zer, 1 bī'zər; 2 bē'zer, *n. Bib. Deut.* iv, 43.

bez'es-teen, 1 bez'es-tin; 2 bĕz'ĕs-tēn, *n.* An Oriental market-place; bazaar. [< Turk. *bazistān* (< Per.), clothes-market.] **bez'es-tant**; **bez'es-teint**.

Be'zeth, 1 bī'zeth; 2 bē'zĕth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* vii, 19.

be-zet'ta, 1 bi-zet'ə; 2 be-zĕt'a, *n.* Rags saturated with red or blue pigment, for staining; also, the pigment. [< It. *pezzetta*, piece of cloth dyed red, dim. of *pezza*, PIECE.]

Bē"ziers', 1 bē'zyē'; 2 bę'zyę', *n.* A manufacturing city in Hérault department, France; scene of a massacre of Albigenses, 1209.

be-zique', 1 bə-zīk'; 2 be-zīk', *n.* **1.** A game of cards in which the players score partly by the declaration of certain combinations held in their hands (it being allowable to make such declaration only upon taking a trick) and partly by winning certain cards in the tricks. **2.** A combination in this game; the queen of spades and knave of diamonds. [< F. *besigue*.]— **double bezique**, a combination in bezique of two queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds. See BEZIQUE, *n.*, 2.

be'zoar, 1 bī'zōr; 2 bē'zōr, *n.* **1.** A concretion found in the stomach and intestines of ruminants and some other animals: often formed by lime or magnesium phosphate or the like about some foreign substance, and sometimes consisting entirely of hair or vegetable fiber. Bezoars are classed as Oriental, that obtained from the wild goat of Persia and various antelopes; Occidental, that obtained from the llamas of Peru; and German that obtained from the chamois. The Oriental has supposed medicinal value. **2.** An antidote or panacea. [< Ar. *bāzahr*, < Per. *pādzahr*, < *pād*, expelling, + *zahr*, poison.]

— **be'zoar-an"te-lope**, *n.* The black-buck.— **b.-goat**, *n.* The paseng.— **b. mineral** (*Old Chem.*), antimony oxid, especially when obtained from antimony chlorid.

bez"o-ar'dic, 1 bez'o-är'dik; 2 bĕz'o-är'dic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to bezoar. **bez"o-ar'ti-calt**. **II.** *n.* A bezoardic drug; an antidote. **bez"o-ar'dickt**; **bez"o-ar'tict**.— **bezoardic acid**, ellagic acid.

Be-zoe'ki, 1 be-zū'ki; 2 bę-zų'ki, *n.* **1.** A province in Java. **2.** Its capital.

Bez'old's dis-ease', 1 bī'zoldz, 2 bē'zōldz. A disease affecting the neck, characterized by a deep abscess consequent upon perforating suppuration of the middle ear.

be-zo'ni-an, 1 bi-zō'ni-ən; 2 be-zō'ni-an, *n.* [Rare.] [Often written erroneously with a capital.] **1.** A raw recruit. **2.** A wretch; knave.

Be-zou'ti-an, 1 bi-zū'ti-ən; 2 be-zų'ti-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Bezout, a French mathematician (1730–1783), or his method of solving equations.— **be-zou'ti-ant**, *n. Alg.* A quadratic function that has as a discriminant the resultant of two equations of the same degree.— **be-zou'told**, *n. Alg.* The bezoutiant in the case when the two quantics are the differentials of the same binary quantic.

Bez"po-pov'tshi-na, 1 bes'po-pōf'tshi-nə; 2 bĕs'po-pōf'tshi-nă, *n. pl.* See RASKOLNIK. **Bez"po-pov'tsy**†.

bez'tine", 1 bez'tain"; 2 bĕz'tin", *n.* A bez-antler. [< L. *bis*, twice, + TINE.] **bez'tyne"**†.

be-zu'go, 1 bē-zū'go; 2 bę-zų'ĕo, *n.* [-GOS, 1 -goz; 2 -ĕōs, *pl.*] [S. W. U. S.] The buffalo-fish.

Bez-wa'da, 1 bez-wā'də; 2 bĕz-wā'dă, *n.* A town in Kistna district, Madras, India.

bez'zle, 1 bez'l; 2 bĕz'l, *vt.* & *i.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** To waste recklessly; also, to guzzle. **2**†. To embezzle.— **bez'zlert**, *n.*

B. F., *abbr.* Bachelor of Finance.

B/F., *abbr. Com.* Brought forward.

B. F. A., *abbr.* Bachelor of Fine Arts.

b. g. or **B. G.**, *abbr.* Bay gelding; Birmingham gage.

bg., *abbr.* [BGS., *pl.*] Bag.

bg. adj., *abbr.* Brigade adjutant.

bg. c., *abbr.* Brigade commander.

bg. sf. p. o., *abbr.* Brigade staff petty officer.

B. H. or **b. h.**, *abbr.* Bachelor of Humanics; bay horse.

Bha'dra, 1 bud'ra; 2 būd'ra, *n.* [Hind.] See HINDU CALENDAR, under CALENDAR.

Bhad"ri-nath', *n.* Same as BADRINATH.

Bha'ga, 1 bā'gə; 2 bā'ga, *n. Vedic Myth.* One of the sons of Aditi and a younger brother of Varuna; revered as the giver of fortune and ruler of marriages.

Bha"gal-pur', 1 bā'gul-pūr'; 2 bā'gŭl-pur', *n.* **1.** A division in Behar province in Bengal; 19,776 sq. m. **2.** A district in this division; 4,226 sq. m. **3.** A city situated on the River Ganges, capital of the district and of the division. **Bog"li-pur'**†.

Bha'ga-vad Gī'ta, 1 bū'gə-vod gī'tə; 2 bā'ga-vād gī'ta. [Sans.] A philosophical poem, which forms a part of the Mahâbhârata; literally, "The Song of the Blessed One." It is eclectic in its philosophy, combining elements of the Sankhya, Yoga, and Vedanta schools with the later system of bhakti. It enjoys the union with the divine by deeds (*Karma Yoga*) as distinguished from the abstention from deeds (*Yoga of Patanjali*). See *Sacred Books of the East* vol. viii.

It is only in the interpolated episode of the *Bhagavad Gita* that he [Krishna] is identified with Vishnu and becomes the revealer of the doctrine of *bhakti* or religious devotion.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xv, p. 927.

Bha'ga-van, 1 bə'gə-vən; 2 bā'ga-van, *n.* [Sans.] Literally, the blessed lord; the Supreme (human) Being: an epithet for the Buddha. **Bha'ga-vat**; **Bha'ga-vadt**; **Bha'gwant**.

Bhā"ga-va'ta Pu-rā'na, 1 bā'gə-vā'tə pu-rā'nə; 2 bā'ga-vā'ta pu-rā'na. The most celebrated of the eighteen Purānas; so called because dedicated to the glorification of Vishnu (Bhāgavat); it is one of the six Vaishnava Purānas. In the tenth book are found fully detailed all the legends relating to Krishna. It has been edited and translated by Eugene Burnouf in the *Collection Orientale*, Paris.

Bha"gel-khand', 1 bū'gel-kund'; 2 bā'ğĕl-kŭnd', *n.* A British government agency including several native states in Central India; 11,324 sq. m.

bhain'sa, 1 bain'sə; 2 bin'sa, *n.* [Hind.] The Indian male buffalo.— **bhain'si**, *n.* [Hind.] A female buffalo.

bhal"ya-cha'ra, 1 bal'yə-chā'rə; 2 bl'ya-chā'rā, *n.* [Hind.] Lands held in common by relatives; a village commune owned by descendants from a common stock. *Cyclopedia of India.*

bhak'ti, 1 buk'ti; 2 būk'ti, *n.* [Sans.] Religious devotion; specif., in Hinduism, a union of absolute faith with perpetual devotion, an important innovation upon the old Vedic system; inculcated by Vishnu (Krishna) in the Bhagavad Gita, in which he places devotion, as expressed by manliness and action, above learning, the subjugation of the passions, caste and other observances, charity, etc. [< Sans. *bhakti*, devotion.]

bha'lu, 1 bā'lū; 2 bā'lu, *n.* [Hind.] A bear of any sort; also, [B-] a masculine personal name. **bha'loo**.

bha'lu-soor", 1 bā'lū-sūr'; 2 bā'lų-sōōr', *n.* [Bengal.] The balisaur.

Bha'mo, 1 bā'mo; 2 bā'mo, *n.* **1.** A district in N. Upper Burma; 9,800 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Bhan-da'ra, 1 bun-dā'rə; 2 bŭn-dā'rā, *n.* **1.** A district in Nagpur division, Central Provinces, India; 3,968 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, 40 m. E. of Nagpur.

Bhan'dar-kar, 1 bun'dər-kär; 2 bŭn'dar-kär, **Ramkrishna Gopal** (1837–⁹/ 1925). A Hindu Oriental scholar.

bhang, } 1 bag; 2 băng, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The dried leaves
bang, } and capsules of the Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*), containing a narcotic resin and volatile oil, prepared for smoking or chewing, and as an infusion to be drunk; hash-

ish: used in Oriental countries as a hypnotic and intoxicant. Authorities are not agreed in their discrimination between this word and *gunja* or *ganja* and *hashish*. See GUNJA; HASHISH; MAJOON. **beng‡.**

Bhan-pu'ra, 1 bun-pū'rə; 2 bŭn-pu'rä, *n.* A walled town in Indore state, central India.

bhar"a-dar', 1 bŭr"ə-dūr'; 2 bär'a-där', *n.* A minister; a Goorkha chief; specif., one of the Goorkha invaders and despoilers of Nepal in 1768.

bha'ral, 1 bū'rəl; 2 bä'ral, *n.* The nahoor.

Bhar'a-ta, 1 bar'ə-tə; 2 bär'a-ta, *n.* [Hind.] **1.** In the Rāmāyana, one of the four sons of King Dasaratha, and elder brother of Rama. Bharata's mother brought about the exile of Rama, but her son sought him out and endeavored to induce him to return. As Rama declined to accept the government of Kosala until after the expiration of 14 years, Bharata finally agreed to act as regent in his brother's stead for that time. **2.** The son of Rajah Dushyanta and Sakuntala, who is said to have established the first kingdom in India. He is the legendary ancestor of the Pandavas and Kauravas, who are called Bharatas or descendants of Bharata for this reason. India is known to this day among the Hindus as Bharata-varsha, or the country of Bharata. Compare MAHABHARATA.

Bha-rech', *n.* Same as BAHRÁICH.

Bhart-pur', 1 būrt-pūr'; 2 bärt-pur', *n.* **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India; 1,961 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Bhar"tri-har'i, 1 bur'tri-hur'i: 2 bŭr'tri-hŭr'i, *n.* A Hindu writer of apothems of the 1st century B. C.; first Hindu author known to Europe.

Bha-ruch', *n.* See BROACH².

bhat, 1 bŭt; 2 bät, *n.* [Hind.] A bard; a court minstrel. *Bhats are also astrologers and genealogists.*

Bhat-ga'on, 1 bət-gū'ŏn; 2 bät-gä'ŏn, *n.* A town in Nepal, India. **Bhat-gong'‡.**

Bhat"ti-a'na, 1 bŭ"ti-ā'nə; 2 bä"ti-ä'na, *n.* A region in Hissar district, Punjab, India; 3,121 sq. m.; capital, Sirsa.

Bhau-nag'ar, 1 bou-nug'ər; 2 bou-nŭg'ar, *n.* **1.** A native state on the E. coast of Kathiawar peninsula, Bombay, India; 2,860 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport. **Bhav-nag'ar‡.**

Bha"wal-pur', *n.* Same as BAHAWALPUR.

bhees'tee, 1 bīs'ti; 2 bēs'tē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A water-carrier, especially one who furnishes water for domestic purposes, carrying it in a skin or mussuck. **bhees'tie‡; bhees'ty‡.**

bhel, *n.* Same as BAEL. [Punjab, India.

Bhe'ra, 1 be'rə; 2 bę'rä, *n.* A town in Rawalpindi division.

bhik'shu, 1 bik'shu; 2 bĭk'shu, *n.* [Sans.] A religious devotee or mendicant; the Brahman in the fourth and last stage of his religious life: afterward adopted as the name of Buddhist monks. **bhik'ku‡.—bhik'shu-ni,** *n.* A female bhikshu.

bhik'ty, 1 bik'ti; 2 bĭk'ty, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A fish, the cockup.

Bhil, 1 bil; 2 bil, *n.* [Hind.] A member, or the members collectively, of a primitive hill tribe of central India, Bombay, and Rajputana. Their language, a branch of the Kolarian family, has been superseded by *Bhili*, a Sanskritic dialect allied to Gujarati. **Bheel‡.**

Bhi'ma, 1 bi'mə; 2 bi'ma, *n.* A river in Bombay and Haidarabad, India; 400 m. long to Kistna river.

bhim'raj, 1 bim'rəj; 2 bĭm'räj, *n.* [E. Ind.] The racket-tailed drongo (*Dicrurus paradiseus*).

Bhi-wa'ni, 1 bi-wā'ni; 2 bi-wä'ni, *n.* A town in Hissar district, Delhi division, Punjab, India.

bhoo'sa, 1 bū'sə; 2 bōō'sa, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Chaff and broken straw used in India as food for cattle; bran. **bhu'sa‡.**

Bho-pal', 1 bō-pāl'; 2 bō-päl', *n.* **1.** A native state in central India; 6,874 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Bhor, 1 bōr; 2 bōr, *n.* **1.** A native state in Bombay, India; 1,491 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

b. h. p., *abbr.* Brake horse-power. [India.

Bhuj, 1 būj; 2 buj, *n.* A fortified city, capital of Cutch state,

Bhun"da-ra', *n.* Same as BHANDARA.

bhun'der, 1 bun'dər; 2 bŭn'dęr, *n.* Same as BUNDER².

Bhurt-poor', *n.* Same as BHARTPUR.

bhut, 1 būt; 2 bŭt, *n.* [Hind.] A Spirit who has never had a body. Compare JINN.

Bhu-tan', 1 bū-tān'; 2 bu-tän', *n.* A native state in N. E. India; 16,800 sq. m.; capital, Punakha; summer capital, Tasichozong. **Bhu"tan-ese',** *n. sing. & pl.* A native or the natives of Bhutan.

B. Hy., *abbr.* Bachelor in Hygiene.

Bhyā'ni Bud'dha, 1 byū'ni; 2 byä'nĭ. One of several Buddhas of a lower order than Adi-Buddha, who enable devotees to become Bodhisattvas through meditation.

bhy'ree, 1 bai'ri; 2 bў'rę, *n.* Same as BEHREE.

bi-, 1 bai-; 2 bĭ-, *prefix.* **1.** Twice; doubly; two. **2.** *Chem.* Having or containing two equivalents of the substance named; as, *bichlorid. Bi-* in some cases becomes *bin-*, for euphony. See BIS-. [< L. *bi-*, < *bis*, twice, < *duo*, two.]

Many words beginning with *bi-* are self-explaining in the sense of having two of or being twice or double something named; as, *biangular*, having two angles.

biangulate	bicircular	bifold	birefractive
biangulated	bicolor	bifollicular	bisaccate
biangulous	bicolored	biforked	biscalloped
biarcuate	bicolorous	bifoveolate	bispinose
biarticulate	bicolumnar	bifoveolated	bispinous
bicalcarate	biconcave	bilaciniate	bispiral
bicallose	biconsonantal	binational	bistipular
bicapitate	biconvex	biovulate	bistipulate
bicapitated	bicorporal	biparental	bistipuled
bicavitary	bicorporate	bipartizan	bitentaculate
bicellular	bicrescentic	bipetalous	bituberculate
bicentral	biflagellate	biphase	bituberculated
bicephalic	biflorate	biradiate	bivaulted
bicephalous	biflorous	biradiated	bivoluminous
biciliate	bifocal	birectangular	bivearly

Bi., B. I., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

bi'a, 1 bai'ə; 2 bi'a, *n.* [Siam.] A cowry, or money-shell.

bi-ac'id, *a. Chem.* Combining with an acid in two different proportions. See DIBASIC.

bi"a-cu'ru, *n.* Same as BAYCURU.

bi"a-det'to, 1 bi'ə-det'to; 2 bĭ'ä-dĕt'to, *n.* Same as BICE.

Bi-af'ra, 1 bi-āf'rə; 2 bĭ-äf'ra. **Bight of.** An inlet of the Gulf of Guinea, W. Africa. [Sp.]

bi"a-ja-i'ba, 1 bi'ə-hə-i'bə; 2 bi'a-hä-i'ba, *n.* The red-tail snapper.

bi-ak'met-al, 1 bi-ak'met-əl; 2 bĭ-ăk'mĕt-al, *n.* [Recent.] An alloy of zinc and copper produced by Adolfo Pouchain, Italian engineer. It is stronger than steel and less corrosive than copper: it possesses the highest degree of elasticity and high resistance to chemical and thermic action.

bi"al-a-coll'†, *n.* Same as BEL-ACCOIL.

bi-a'lar, 1 bai-ē'lər; 2 bi-ā'lar, *a.* Two-winged. **bi-a'late‡.**

Bi-al'ys-tok, *n.* Same as BIELOSTOK.

Bi-an'ca, 1 bi-an'kə; 2 bi-ăn'ca, *n.* **1.** In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, Katherine's sister and contrast; gentle and meek. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Othello*, Cassio's mistress, to whom he gives the stolen handkerchief. **3.** In Milman's *Fazio*, the heroine, Fazio's wife.

Bi-an"ca-vil'la, 1 bi-ān'kə-vil'lə; 2 bĭ-ăn'cä-vĭl'lä, *n.* A town in Sicily.

Bi-an'chi, 1 bi-ān'ki; 2 bĭ-ăn'ci, *n. pl.* [It.] Literally, the Whites. Specif.: (1) A powerful political party in Tuscany in the 13th century, strongly opposed to the Neri. See NERI. (2) In modern Italian politics, the supporters of royal or opposed to papal monarchy.

Bi"an-chi'ni, 1 bi'an-ki'ni; 2 bĭ'ăn-ci'nĭ, **Francesco** (¹²/₁₃ 1662–³/₂1729). An Italian astronomer and antiquary.

Bi-an'co, 1 bi-ān'ko; 2 bĭ-ăn'co, **Cape. 1.** N. coast of Corsica. **2.** S. coast of Corfu. **3.** S. W. coast of Cyprus. **4.** E. coast of Syria.

bi-an'nu-al, *a.* **1.** Occurring twice a year; semiannual. **2.** Occurring or appearing every two years.—**bi-an'nu-al-ly,** *adv.* —**bi-an'nu-late,** *a.* Having two rings, as of color.—**bi-an"ther-if'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing two anthers.

bi'ar-chy, 1 bai'ar-ki; 2 bi'är-cy, *n.* Government by two. [< BI- + Gr. *archō*, rule.]

Bi"ard', 1 bi"ūr'; 2 bĭ'är', **Auguste François** (¹⁰/₂₁1798–⁶/₂1882). A French painter; *Family of Mendicants*, etc.

Bi-ar'mi-an, 1 bi-ār'mi-ən; 2 bi-är'mi-an, *a. & n.* Same as PERMIAN, 1. [< Ice. *Bjarmar.*]

Bi"ar"ritz', 1 bi'ə'ritz'; 2 bĭ'ä'ritz', *n.* **1.** A town in Basses-Pyrénées department, France; watering-place. **2.** [b-] A light wool fabric with transverse cords.

bi'as, 1 bai'əs; 2 bi'as, *tt.* [BI'ASED or BI'ASSED, BI'AST⁸; BI'AS-ING or BI'AS-SING.] **1.** To give a bias to; influence or affect unduly; prejudice.

Some of the translators [of the Septuagint] were distinctly *biassed* by Alexandrian tenets. FARRAR *Lectures, Inspiration of Scripture* p. 122. [J. B. A. 1886.]

2. To weight on the side, as a bowl; also, to curve or cause to swerve, as a ball in tenpins. Syn.: see BEND.

bi'as, *a.* **1.** Running diagonally across the texture; cut slantingly, as a strip or band: said of cloth: sometimes used adverbially; as, cut *bias* (properly **on the bias**). **2†.** Swelled or weighted so as to be one-sided; bulged, as a bowl.—**bi'as-ness,** *n.* Obliquity.—**bi'as-wise†,** *adv.* *Obliquely; on the bias.*

bi'as', *n.* [BI'AS-ES or BI'AS-SES, *pl.*] **1.** A line, cut, or seam obliquely across the threads of a fabric; especially, a front seam or dart in a fitted bodice. **2.** A mental bent, inclination, or tendency; a prejudice or predilection, as in giving testimony; as, a *bias* in his favor.

Goethe, like Schiller, owed the *bias* of his mind and character to his mother. SMILES *Character* p. 59. [H. 1872.]

3. *Bowling.* (1) The peculiar construction of a bowl, usually the insertion of a piece of lead on one side, with a view to imparting an oblique motion. (2) The curved line described by such a bowl.

Just as the *bias* rules the bowl. PRIOR *Alma* can. 3, l. 1281.

4‡. A diagonal line. **5†.** A set course; way; habitual custom. [< F. *biais*, slant.] Syn.: see INCLINATION; PREJUDICE.

Bi'as', 1 bai'əs; 2 bi'as, *n.* One of the seven sages of Greece, of the 6th century B. C., famed for his justice.

Bi-as'², 1 bi-ās'; 2 bĭ-äs', *n.* One of the five chief rivers of the Punjab, India; length, 350 m. to Sutlej river.

bi"as-ter'ic, 1 bai'əs-ter'ik; 2 bĭ'ăs-tĕr'ic, *a.* In crani-ometry, of or pertaining to the two asteria.

bi"as-trep'sis, 1 bai'əs-trep'sis; 2 bi'as-trĕp'sis, *n. Bot.* Abnormal torsion of the stems of plants, usually seen in plants with opposite or whorled leaves, causing the leaves to become alternate.

Bi'a-tas, 1 bai'ə-tas; 2 bi'a-täs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 48.

bi"au-ric'u-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the two auricular foramina. **2.** Biauriculate. **bin"au-ric'u-lar‡.** —**bi"au-ric'u-late,** *a.* **1.** Having two auricles, as the heart of a mammal, bird, or reptile. **2.** Having two ear-like processes, as a leaf; two-eared. **bi'au-rite‡.**

bi-ax'i-al, 1 bai-aks'i-əl; 2 bi-ăks'i-al, *a. Optics.* Having two axes. **bi-ax'al‡.—bi-ax"i-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**bi-ax'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

bib, 1 bib; 2 bĭb, *vt. & ri.* [BIBBED, BIBD⁸; BIB'BING. To drink; drink frequently; tipple.

Bibbing the wine of the country. HOWELLS *Venetian Life* ch. 7, p. 122. [H. & H. 1867.]

[< L. *bibo*, drink.] **bibbet.—bi-ba'cious,** *a.* [Rare.] Given to drinking; bibulous.—**bi-bac'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] Addiction to drink.—**bi-ba'tion,** *n.* The act of imbibing; a draft; potation.—**bib'a-tiv(e-ness⁸,** *n. Phrenol.* The instinctive desire or propensity to drink.—**bib'i-bl(e²,** *n.* [Colloq.] Drink; a drinkable; especially, an intoxicating liquor: generally in the plural; as, edibles and *bibibles.*—**bib'i-to-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to drink or tippling.

bib¹, *n.* **1.** A cloth worn under the chin by children for cleanliness, especially at meals. **2.** A waist-piece attached to a woman's apron. **3.** A bib-cock. **4.** *Naut.* Same as BIBB. [Perhaps < BIB, *v.*] **bibb†.—best bib and tucker** [Colloq.], best clothes.—**bib'-cock",** *n.* A cock or faucet having the nozle bent downward.—**bib-nozle,** *n.* The nozle of a bib-cock.—**bib-valve,** *n.* A bib-cock with a reciprocatory slide instead of a rotary spigot.

bib², *n.* The whiting-pout (*Gadus luscus*). [< BIB¹, *n.*]

Bib., *abbr.* Bible; Biblical.

bi-ba'sic, 1 bai-bē'sik; 2 bi-bā'sic, *a. Chem.* Dibasic.

bibb¹, 1 bib; 2 bĭb, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A cleat or bracket bolted to the bounds of a mast, to support the trestletrees. **2.** A bib-cock. [Particular use of BIB¹, *n.*] **bib‡.**

Bibb², *n.* **1.** A county in Alabama; 625 sq. m.; county-seat, Centreville. **2.** A county in Georgia; 254 sq. m.; county-seat, Macon.

bib'ber, 1 bib'ər; 2 bĭb'er, *n.* A habitual drinker; a tippler: mainly in composition; as, a wine-*bibber.*

Bib"bi-e'na, 1 bib'bi-ē'nə; 2 bĭb'bi-e'nä, **Cardinal** (³/₄1470–¹¹/₂1520). Bernardo Dovizi, an Italian dramatist; *Calandria.*

bib'ble, 1 bib'l; 2 bĭb'l, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To drink with a dabbling noise. **2†.** To keep drinking; sip. **II.** *i.* To dabble with the bill, like a duck. [M.] —**bib'bler‡,** *n.* A tippler.

bib'ble-bab"ble, 1 bib'l-bab'l; 2 bĭb'l-băb'l, *n.* [Archaic.] Foolish tattle or chatter; prating. [Reduplication of BABBLE.]

bib'by, 1 bib'i; 2 bĭb'y, *n.* An intoxicating palmetto-sap.

bibe'lot, 1 bib'lo; 2 bĭb'lo, *n.* [F.] A small and curious article of virtu or object of art, as for the cabinet or shelf.

Bi'be-rach, 1 bi'bə-rəh; 2 bi'bę-räh, *n.* A town in Wurttemberg: French defeated Austrians, Oct. 2, 1796, May 9, 1800.

bi'bi, 1 bi'bi; 2 bi'bi, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as BEEBEE.

bi"bing-ca', 1 bi'bin-kā'; 2 bi'bing-cä', *n.* [P. I.] A cake or pie of baked flour and coconut or rice.

Bib"i-on'i-dæ, 1 bib'i-ən'i-dī; 2 bĭb'i-ŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of nemocerous dipters or gnats having wings without discal cells and with a long empodium.

Bib'i-o, *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *bibio*, an insect, < L. *bibio*, drink.] —**bib'i-o-nid,** *a. & n.*—**bib'i-o-noid,** *a.*

bi-bi'ru, 1 bi-bi'rū; 2 bi-bi'ru, *n.* Same as GREENHEART.

Bibl., *abbr.* Biblical; bibliographical; bibliotheca.

Bi'ble, 1 bai'bl; 2 bi'bl, *n.* **1.** The Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as received by the Christian Church as a divine revelation: in certain churches embracing also parts of the Apocrypha; in early and still in dialect use, the Old Testament, as distinguished from the New; as, the *Bible* and the Testament; also the Old Testament Scriptures in the form accepted by the Jews.

The date of the Bible as a whole can only be approximately given, but some of the oldest poems in the Old Testament may be safely assigned to the period of the Judges, about 1200 B. C., while certain of the Psalms, with the Book of Daniel, are probably later than 200 B. C.; the New Testament writings date from about A. D. 50 to A. D. 150, the whole collection of books including the later apocryphal Jewish literature, thus covering a period of about thirteen centuries. The Old Testament was written in Hebrew, with a few portions in Aramaic, and the New Testament in Hellenistic Greek. For centuries the Latin translation made by Jerome and known as the Vulgate was the only European Bible; versions in various languages began to appear from the 13th century on. Caedmon's *Paraphrase*, which consisted of parts of the Scriptural narrative put into verse, was the first Anglo-Saxon rendering of the Scriptures and dates from the 7th century. Bede translated the Gospel of St. John in 735. King Alfred left an unfinished rendering of the Psalms in Anglo-Saxon, but no translation of the entire Bible was made until that of John Wyclif, with the assistance of Nicholas of Hereford and John Purvey, in 1382. Purvey revised this in 1388. A translation of the New Testament by William Tyndale was published at Worms, 1525-1526. The Pentateuch and the historical books from Joshua to 2 Chronicles followed in 1530. The first complete Bible printed in English was that of Miles Coverdale, issued in 1535; this was based on Tyndale's work and Luther's German translation. The more important English editions published subsequent to this are: **Matthew's Bible** (1537); **Taverner's Bible** (1539), the first complete Bible actually printed in England; it was a revision of Matthew's Bible made by Richard Taverner; the **Great Bible** (1539), the authorized version until 1568, whose Psalter is still in use in the Church of England; the **Geneva Bible** (1560), the **Bishops' Bible** (1568), the joint labor of eight English Bishops; and **King James's Bible** (1611). See below and compare CODEX. For various other versions see under VERSION. See also APOCRYPHA; CANONICAL; TESTAMENT.

But if we ask ourselves what the word [*Bible*] means, and know that it means simply 'the Book,' so that there was a time when '*bible*' in English would be applied to any book (in Chaucer it is so), then how much matter of thought and reflection is here, and in this our present restriction of the word to one book, to the exclusion of all others.

TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vii, p. 238. [W. J. W.]

2. A copy of the Scriptures; also, a particular edition, version, or copy of the Scriptures; as, a Bagster *Bible*; King James's *Bible*; Douai *Bible.* **3.** Any other writings for which divine authorship is claimed; as, the Mormon *Bible.* **4.** Any embodiment of religion; the sacred books of any people. **5.** [b-] *Whaling.* A horse-piece of blubber minced for the trying-pot by being sliced partly through at intervals, the slices being held together by the uncut portion as are the leaves of a book by the binding.

These slices are called *bibles* or books. *Bulletin U. S. Nat. Mus.* No. 27, E, p. 292. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1884.]

6. [b-] Any important book, record, or history. **7†.** [b-] A military engine for throwing stones. [F., < LL. *biblia*, < Gr. *biblia*, pl. of *biblion*, dim. of *biblos*, *byblos*, book, papyrus.] —**Adulterous Bible,** same as WICKED BIBLE, 1.—**Aitken B.,** the first printed in English in America by Robert Aitken of Philadelphia in 1782. **Bamberg B.,** a satin Bible of 36 lines to a page, printed by A. Pfister in 1460, probably at Bamberg. From the fact that *Schelhorn described it in 1760, it is occasionally referred* to as **Schelhorn's B.**—**Bear's B.** [Sp. *Biblia del Oso*], the first complete edition of the Bible published in Spanish: issued at Basel in 1569: so called from a picture of a bear which formed the frontispiece.—**Berleberg B.,** a mystical *German translation (c. 1742) based partly on Luther's* version and partly on the Zurich Bible.—**Bi'ble-back",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A round-shouldered person.—**B. Christian,** see CHRISTIAN.—**B.-clerk,** *n.* An undergraduate at certain colleges of Oxford University holding a scholarship obliging him to read the lessons in chapel and to say grace in hall; specif., the undergraduate members of All Souls College.—**B.-oath,** *n.* An oath sworn on the Bible.—**B. of Ferrara,** the first Spanish edition of the Old Testament, translated from the Hebrew by Duarte Pinel in 1553 for the use of the Jews; a second edition was issued in the same year for Christians.—**B. of forty-two lines,** the Mazarin Bible.—**B. of thirty-six lines,** the Bamberg Bible.—**B. Society,** a society for printing and distributing Bibles.—**B. text** (*Print.*), great primer Roman type: so called because formerly used for Bibles.—**B.-stripe,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as MANYPLIES, *n.*—**Bishops' B.,** a revision of the Great Bible, 1568.—**Breeches B.,** see GENEVA BIBLE.—**Brothers' B.,** the Kralitz Bible: so called from its association with the United Brethren.—**Bug B.,** an edition published in 1551, in which the word *bug* is substituted for *terror* in Ps. xci, 5.—**Chained B.,** the Great Bible: so called because often chained in its place in the churches.—**Cranmer's B.,** second edition of the Great Bible.—**Cromwell's B.,** the Great Bible: so called because prepared under the auspices of Thomas Cromwell. —**Discharge B.,** an edition (1806) containing the word *discharge* for *charge* in 1 Tim. v, 21.—**Douai B.,** see VERSION.—**Ears-to-ear B.,** an edition of 1810 in which the word *ear* is substituted for *hear* in Matt. xiii, 43.—**Eliot's B.,** a translation made by John Eliot for the Indians; the first printed in America 1661-63.—**family B.,** one for use in family devotions, often containing blank leaves for the recording of births, marriages, deaths, and other events of family history.—**Geneva B.,** an English translation published in Geneva in 1560, omitting the Apocrypha and *dividing the text into verses. Called also the Breeches* Bible, because of the substitution of the word *breeches* for *aprons* in Gen. iii, 7.—**Great B.,** the large folio publication of the Scriptures under the editorship of Coverdale, in England, in 1539, being a revision of the editor's version, with Tyndale's and Matthew's.—**Gutenberg B.,** the Mazarin Bible.—**He B.,** the first edition of King James's Bible, published 1611, in which the word *he* is substituted for *she* in Ruth iii, 15.—**Idle B.,** an edition published in 1809, in which the word *idle* is substituted for *idol* in Zechariah xi, 17.—**Kralitz B.,** that published at Kralitz in Moravia (1579–1593) under the auspices of the United Brethren.—**Leopolita B.,** a translation of the Vulgate into Polish by John of Lemberg (*Leopolis*) in 1561, published at Kracow; intended for Roman Catholics, but not sanctioned by Pope Pius IV.—**Matthew Parker's B.,** the second folio edition of the Bishops' Bible, issued in 1572, with prolegomena and corrections, under the supervision of Archbishop Parker.—**Matthew's B.,** an edition of the Scriptures, published in 1537, under the name of Thomas

Matthew (nom de plume of John Rogers).— **Mazarin B.**, an edition printed by Gutenberg, 1450–55, the first book printed from movable types.—**Murderers' B.**, an edition printed in 1801, having the word *murderers* instead of *murmurers* in Jude, 16.— **Old Cracow B.**, the Leopolita Bible.— **Ostrog B.**, the first complete edition in Slavonic; printed at Ostrog in 1581. — **Pfisters B.**, the Bamberg Bible.— **Placemakers' B.**, an edition published about 1562, in which the word *placemakers* occurs instead of *peacemakers* in Matt. v, 9.— **Printers' B.**, an early edition of the Bible in which Ps. cxix, 161, was made to read "*Printers* have persecuted me without a cause," *princes* being intended.— **Proof B.**, the first impression of Luther's German Bible as revised by order of the Eisenach Congress of the German Protestant Church. The final revised edition was issued in 1892.— **Rosin B.**, the edition of the Douai Bible published in 1609, in which the word *rosin* is substituted for *balm* in Jer. viii, 22.— **sailors' B.** [Old Slang] (*Naut.*), Bowditch's navigator. — **Schelhorn's B.**, see BAMBERG BIBLE.— **September B.** [G. *Septemberbibel*], the translation of the New Testament made by Martin Luther; published anonymously at Wittenberg in September, 1522.— **She B.**, the edition published in 1611, correcting the supposed error in the first issue. See HE BIBLE.— **Standing Fishes' B.**, the edition published in 1806, in which the word *fishes* is substituted for *fishers* in Ezek. xlvii, 10.— **Thumb B.**, an edition issued at Aberdeen in 1607, an inch square by half an inch thick, approximating the size of the thumb.— **To-remain B.**, a Bible, published by the Bible Society, Cambridge, 1805, in which the words *to remain* are inserted in Gal. iv, 29, in place of a comma.—**Treacle B.**, the Bishops' Bible, in which the word *treacle* is substituted for *balm* in Jer. viii, 22. See ROSIN BIBLE.—**Vinegar B.**, an Oxford edition (1717), the heading to Luke xx reading "Parable of the *Vinegar*," instead of *Vineyard*.—**Wertheim B.**, a rationalistic German version of the Pentateuch published in 1735 by Johann Schmidt; confiscated by imperial mandate in 1737.—**Whig B.**, the Placemakers' Bible.—**Wicked B.** 1. An edition (1631) which omits the word *not* from the seventh commandment. 2. An edition of 1653 in which "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall inherit the kingdom of God?" occurs (1 Cor. vi, 9).—**Wife-hater B.**, an edition published in 1810, in which the word *wife* is substituted for *life* in Luke xiv, 26.— **Wyck's B.**, the authorized Polish Bible printed at Cracow in 1599; an authorized translation made for Roman Catholic use by the Jesuit, Jacob Wuyck.—**Zurich B.**, a German version published in 1530, consisting of Luther's translation of the New Testament and part of the Old, with the addition of the Apocrypha and the Prophets by other translators.—**Bi'bler**, *n.* [Scot.] One of the older scholars in a country school, using the Bible for a class-book.— **Bib'lic**, *n.* A bachelor of theology of the lowest grade: in the old universities. [C.]

Bib'li-a Pau'pe-rum. A picture-book of the middle ages, illustrating the leading events of human salvation through Christ, every picture being accompanied by a descriptive Latin text; widely used as a substitute for the Bible. It was perhaps the first book printed in the 15th Century in the Netherlands and Germany, first from blocks and then with types. Manuscript copies of the 13th century are still in existence. [L.; literally, Bible of the Poor.]

Bib'li-cal, 1 bib'li-kəl; 2 bĭb'li-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Bible; as, *Biblical* interpretation.

The word Bible is not a *biblical* word.
GLADDEN *Who Wrote the Bible?* ch. 1, p. 6. [H. M. & co. 1891.]

2. In harmony with the Bible; as, *Biblical* doctrines. [< LL. *biblicus*, < *biblia*; see BIBLE.] **Bib'lic†.**— **Bib'li-cal'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being Biblical. **2.** [Rare.] That which is Biblical.— **Bib'li-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **Bib'li-cism**, *n.* **1.** Adherence to the letter of the Bible. **2.** Biblical learning or literature. **Bib'lism†.**— **Bib'li-cist**, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to the letter of the Bible: especially as opposed to the *Schoolmen* before the Protestant Reformation. **2.** A thorough student of the Bible; one skilled in Biblicism.— **Bib'li-cize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To instruct in or bring under the influence of the Bible.

bib'li-o-, 1 bib'li-o-; 2 bĭb'li-o-. From Gr. *biblion*, book (see BIBLE): a combining form signifying of or pertaining to books, especially the Bible.— **bib"li-o-chre'sis**, *n.* The use of books.— **bib'li-o-clasm**, *n.* The mutilation or destroying of books, or (specifically) of the Bible.— **bib'li-o-clast**, *n.* One who mutilates or destroys books.— **bib"li-o-gen'e-sis**, *n.* A creation of books or literature.

Darwin gives us merely the raw material of another great *bibliogenesis*. *Pedagogical Seminary* Jan., 1891, p. 6.

— **bib'li-og-nost**, *n.* An adept in bibliography.— **bib"li-og-nos'tic**, *a.* Characteristic of a bibliognost, or pertaining to bibliography. **bib"li-og-nos'ti-cal†.**

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

bibliog., *abbr.* Bibliographer; bibliographic; bibliographical; bibliography.

bib"li-og'o-ny, *n.* The production of books.

bib"li-og'ra-pher, } 1 bib'li-eg'ra-fər; 2 bĭb'li-ŏg'ra-fer,
bib"li-og'ra-fer, } *n.* **1.** One who writes about or is skilled in bibliography. **2†.** A writer or copyist of books; a scribe. [< Gr. *bibliographos*, < *biblion* (see BIBLE) + *graphō*, write.] **bib'li-o-graph†.**

bib"li-o-graph'ic, } 1 bib'li-o-graf'ik; 2 bĭb'li-o-grăf'ic,
bib"li-o-graf'ics, } *a.* Of or pertaining to bibliography. **bib"li-o-graph'i-cal†.**— **-ly**, *adv.*

bib"li-og'ra-phize, 1 bib'li-eg'ra-faiz; 2 bĭb'li-ŏg'ra-fiz, *vt.* [-PHIZED; -PHIZ'ING.] To make a bibliography of. [M.]

bib"li-og'ra-phy, } 1 bib'li-eg'rə-fi; 2 bĭb'li-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.*
bib"li-og'ra-fy, } [-PHIES, 1 -fiz; 2 -fiş, *pl.*] **1.** The science that deals with the description and history of books, including details of authorship, editions, dates, typography, etc.

They know more of the *bibliography* of foreign science than of the wonderful fauna and flora with which they are surrounded. AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* p. 499. [T. & F. 1868.]

2. A list of the works of an author, or of the literature bearing on a particular subject; also, such works collectively, whether listed or not; as, the *bibliography* of Shakespeare is extensive. **3†.** The writing of books. [< Gr. *bibliographia*; see BIBLE and -GRAPHY.]

bib'li-o-klept, *n.* A book-thief.— **bib"li-o-klep'to-ma'ni-ac**, *n.* One who has a mania for stealing books.— **Bib"li-ol'a-ter**, *n.* **1.** A worshiper of the Bible. **2.** [b-] One who holds books in extravagant estimation. **bib"li-ol'a-trist†.**— **bib"li-ol'a-trous**, *a.* Of the nature of or given to bibliolatry.— **bib"li-ol'a-try**, *n.* Book-worship; especially [B-], extravagant homage paid to the letter of the Bible.— **bib'li-o-lite**, *n. Petrol.* A laminated schistose rock; a book-stone.

Bib"li-ol'o-gy, 1 bib'li-ol'o-ji; 2 bĭb'li-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1,** *Theol.* That branch of theological science which treats of the Bible, its inspiration, authenticity, credibility, and canonicity; Biblical literature. See THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE, under THEOLOGICAL. **2.** [b-] Bibliography; a bibliographical treatise. [< BIBLIO- + -LOGY.] — **bib"li-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*— **bib"li-ol'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in bibliology.

bib'li-o-mane, *n.* A bibliomaniac.

The prices which *bibliomanes* are sometimes reported as paying for their coveted treasure almost stagger belief. MATTHEWS *Hours with Men and Books, Book-Buying* p. 343. [S. C. C. 1879.]

— **bib'li-o-man"cy**, *n.* Divination in which a verse of the Bible taken at hazard is regarded as an augury: anciently applied also to other books.— **bib"li-o-ma'ni-a**, *n.* Book-madness; the passion for collecting books. **bib"li-o-ma'ni-an-ism†; bib"li-om'a-nism†; bib"li-om'a-ny†.**— **bib"li-o-ma'ni-ac.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to bibliomania; book-mad. **bib"li-o-ma-ni'a-cal†.**

The book was entitled, 'God's Revenge against Murther'; not, as the *bibliomaniacal* reader may easily conjecture, the work which Reynolds published under that imposing name, but one of a much earlier date. SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* ch. 24, p. 131. [H. & co.]

II. *n.* One who has a passion for collecting books.— **bib"li-o-ma'ni-an,** *n.*— **bib"li-om'a-nist,** *n.*— **bib"li-o-peg'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to bookbinding.— **bib"li-op'e-gist,** *n.* [Rare.] A bookbinder.— **bib"li-op"e-gis'tic,** *a.* Relating to bibliopegy or bibliopegists; characteristic of bookbinders. **bib"li-op"e-gis'ti-cal†.**

A novel way For *bibliopegistic* skill.
IRVING BROWNE in *The Critic* [N. Y.] Sept. 27, 1890, p. 156.

— **bib"li-op'e-gy**, *n.* The art or practise of bookbinding. — **bib"li-o-phag'ic**, *a.* Book-devouring.— **bib"li-oph'a-gist**, *n.* An omnivorous reader of books.

bib'li-o-phile, 1 bib'li-o-fail *or* -fil; 2 bĭb'li-o-fil *or* -fil, *n.* One who loves books; a book-fancier.

Grolier was one of the earliest of the great *bibliophiles* of France.
BRANDER MATTHEWS in *Century Magazine* Nov., 1889, p. 89.

[F., < Gr. *biblion* (see BIBLE) + *philos*, loving.] **bib'li-o-phil†; bib"li-oph'i-list†.**— **bib"li-o-phil'ic**, *a.*— **bib"li-oph'i-lism**, *n.* The principles and practise of a bibliophile.— **bib"li-oph'i-lis'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to or befitting a bibliophile.— **bib"li-oph'i-lous**, *a.* Book-loving; given to bibliophily.— **bib"li-oph'i-ly**, *n.* Love of books; the taste of a bibliophile.

bib"li-o-pho'bi-a, *n.* Strong dislike or morbid fear of books.— **bib"li-o-po'e-sy**, *n.* Book-making.

bib'li-o-pole, } 1 bib'li-o-pōl, -ep'o-list; 2 bĭb'li-o-pōl,
bib"li-op'o-list, } -op'o-list, *n.* A bookseller; especially, a dealer in rare books.

And in my hand a novel purchased of a railroad *bibliopolist*.
HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* ch. 17, p. 174. [o. & co. 1874.]

[< L. *bibliopola*, < Gr. *bibliopōlēs*, < *biblion*, book, + *pōleō*, sell.] **bib"li-o-pol'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of booksellers; dealing in books. **bib"li-o-po'lar†; bib"li-o-pol'i-cal†.**— **bib"li-o-pol'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **bib"li-op"o-lis'tic**, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to bibliopolism or bibliopolists.— **bib"li-op'o-ly**, *n.* The selling of books. **bib"li-op'o-lism†.** [M.]

bib'li-o-taph, 1 bib'li-o-taf; 2 bĭb'li-o-tăf, *n.* A book-burier; one who guards his books with lock and key. **bib'li-o-taphe†; bib"li-ot'a-phist†.** [< BIBLIO- + Gr. *taphos*, burial.] — **bib'li-o-taph'ic**, *a.*

bib'li-o-thec, 1 bib'li-o-thek; 2 bĭb'li-o-thĕc. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a library or a librarian. **II.** *n.* A library or librarian.

bib"li-o-the'ca, 1 bib'li-o-thi'kə; 2 bĭb'li-o-thē'ca, *n.* **1.** A library, or a collection of books. **2†.** The Bible. [L., < Gr. *bibliothēkē*, < *biblion* (see BIBLE) + *thēkē*, case, < *tithēmi*, place.] **bib"li-o-the'ket.**— **bib"li-o-the'cal** (XIII), *a.*— **bib"li-o-the-ca'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a library or a librarian. **II.** *n.* A librarian.— **bib"li-oth'e-ca-ry.** **I.** *a.* Bibliothecarian. **II.** *n.* **1.** A librarian. **2†.** A library. **bib"li-oth'e-cart.**

bib"li-o-thet'ic, 1 bib'li-o-thet'ik; 2 bĭb'li-o-thĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the arrangement of books on the shelves of a library; as, a *bibliothetic* form of classification.

Bib'lism, 1 bib'lizm *or* bai'blizm; 2 bĭb'lişm *or* bi'blişm, *n.* Same as BIBLICISM.

Bib'list, 1 bib'list *or* bai'blist; 2 bĭb'list *or* bi'blist, *n.* Same as BIBLICIST. [*biblos*, book.]

bib'lus, 1 bib'lus; 2 bĭb'lŭs, *n.* [L.] Papyrus. [L., < Gr.

bi-ho'rate, *n.* A double salt of boric acid.

bi'bo-vine, 1 bai'bō-vin; 2 bi'bō-vin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the group of bovine ruminants that embraces the gaur, gayal, and banteng.

bi-brac'te-ate, *a. Bot.* Having two bracts.

bi-brac'te-o-late, *a. Bot.* Having two bractlets.

bib'u-lous, 1 bib'yu-lus; 2 bĭb'yu-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to drink; fond of drinking; as, a *bibulous* generation. **2.** Taking up moisture readily; absorbent; spongy; as, *bibulous* paper. **3.** [Rare.] Connected with or relating to drinking or drunkenness. [< L. *bibulus*, < *bibo*, drink.] — **bib'u-lous-ly**, *adv.*

Bib'u-lus, 1 bib'yu-lus; 2 bĭb'yu-lŭs, *n.* A Roman consul in the 1st century; first husband of Portia.

bi-cam'er-al, *a.* Consisting of two chambers or branches, as of a government.— **bi-cam'er-ism**, *n.* The theory that the legislature of a government should consist of two chambers or bodies.— **bi-cam'er-ist**, *n.* An advocate of bicameralism.— **bi-cap'su-lar**, *a. Bot.* Having two capsules; or, sometimes, having a two-celled capsule.

bi-car'bo-nate, 1 bai-kär'bo-nēt; 2 bī-cär'bo-nāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of carbonic acid in which but one of the hydrogen atoms is replaced by a base; as, *bicarbonate* of soda ($NaHCO_3$). [< BI- + CARBONATE.]

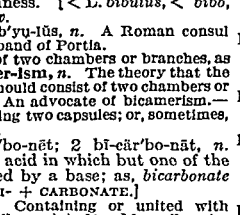
bi-car'bu-ret-ed, *a. Chem.* Containing or united with two atoms of carbon. **bi-car'bu-ret-ted†.**— **bi-car'i-nate**, *a.* Having two carinæ or keel-like projections.— **bi-car'pel-la-ry**, *a. Bot.* Having or formed of two carpels; dicarpellary.— **bi-cau'dal**, *a.* Having two tails or tail-like processes. **bi-cau'date†.**

bicched†, *pa.* Cursed.— **bicched bones†**, dice.

bice, 1 bais; 2 bīç, *n.* **1.** A blue or green pigment originally prepared from native copper carbonates: also prepared from smalt. **2.** The color of this pigment; a dull or grayish blue.— **green bice**, a green pigment prepared with yellow orpiment and smalt. [< F. *bis*, brown.]

bi-cen'sal, *a. Geom.* Formed like two ovals. [< [BI- + CENSUS.]

bi-cen'te-na-ry. **I.** *a.* Occurring once in 200 years. **II.** *n.* The space of 200 years; the 200th anniversary. **bi"cen-ten'ni-al†.**



Biceps of the Human Arm.
a, scapula; *b*, humerus; *c*, ulna; *d*, radius; *e*, biceps muscle; *f*, origin; *g*, insertion.

bi-ceph'a-lous, } *a.* Having
bi-cef'a-lous, } two heads. [< BI- + Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

bi'ceps, 1 bai'seps; 2 bī'-cĕps, *a.* Having two heads or origins. [L., < *bi-* (see BI-) + *caput*, head.]

bi'ceps, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A muscle with two heads or origins; especially, the large flexor of the upper arm (**biceps brachii**) or that of the thigh (**biceps cruris**). See also illus. of MUSCULAR SYSTEM OF MAN, under MUSCULAR. **2.** Loosely, muscular strength, as of the arm.

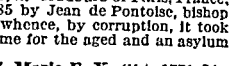
bi-ces'sis, 1 bai-ses'is; 2 bī-çes'is, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Twenty asses. See WEIGHT.

Bices'ter, 1 bis'tər; 2 bis'ter, *n.* A market-town in Oxfordshire, England.

Bi"cê'tre, 1 bi'sē'tr; 2 bi"çē'tr, *n.* A suburb of Paris, France; site of a castle built in 1285 by Jean de Pontoise, bishop of Winchester (Wincestre), whence, by corruption, it took its name: now used as a home for the aged and an asylum for the insane.

Bi"chat', 1 bi'shū'; 2 bi"çhä', **Marie F. X.** (11/11 1771–7/22 1802). A French anatomist and physiologist; *General Anatomy Applied to Physiology and Medicine.*

bich'ir, 1 bich'ər or bi-shir'; 2 bich'er *or* bi-çhir', *n.* [Afr.] A polypteroid fish, as *Polypterus bichir* of the Nile.


The Bichir (*Polypterus bichirl*). 1/12

bi-chlo'rid, *n. Chem.* A salt in which there are two atoms of chlorin; as, *bichlorid* of mercury ($HgCl_2$). **bi-chlo'ride†.**— **bichlorid of gold cure**, see CHLORID.

bi'cho, 1 bi'cho; 2 bī'cho, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The chigoe.

bi'chord, 1 bai'kōrd; 2 bī'côrd. **I.** *a.* Having two strings to each note. **II.** *n.* An instrument with two strings, or with its strings tuned in pairs, as in the mandolin.

Bich'ri, 1 bik'rai; 2 bĭc'ri, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xx, 1.

bi-chro'mate, 1 bai-krō'mēt; 2 bī-crō'māt. **I.** *v. Chem.* Same as BICHROMATIZE. **II.** *n.* Same as DICHROMATE.

bi"chro-mat'ic, *a.* Same as DICHROMATIC.

bi-chro'ma-tize, } 1 bai-krō'mə-taiz; 2 bī-crō'ma-tiz, *vt.*
bi-chro'ma-tise, } [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] *Chem.* To treat chemically or mix with a dichromate; dichromate.

bi'chrome, 1 bai'krōm; 2 bī'crōm, *n.* Dichromate of potassium: trade term.

bi-chro'mic, 1 bai-krō'mik; 2 bī-crō'mic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or employing a dichromate.

bich'y, 1 bich'i; 2 bĭch'y, *n.* [Afr.] An African tree (*Cola acuminata*) bearing the cola-nut.

bi-cip'i-tal, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Divided into two parts; two-headed. **2.** *Anat.* (1) Having two heads of origin. (2) Of or pertaining to a biceps muscle. **bi-cip'i-tous†.** [< L. *biceps* (*bicipit-*) two heads.]

bi-cir'cloid, 1 bai-sūr'kloid; 2 bī-çĭr'clŏid, *n.* An epicycloid. [< BI- + CIRCLE + -OID.]

bi-cir'cu-lar, *a.* **1.** Formed by or related to two circles. **2.** *Math.* Relating to those curves of the fourth degree which have the circular points at infinity as their double points; as, a *bicircular* quartic surface.— **bicircular coordinates**, those coordinates formed by the intersection of a pair of circles meeting at a constant angle.

bick, 1 bik; 2 bĭk, *vi.* [Scot.] To cry out, as a pheasant: used in the phrase *bick and burr.*

bick, *n.* [Scot.] A bitch.

Bick"a-neer', *n.* Same as BIKANER.

bick'er, 1 bik'ər; 2 bĭk'er, *v.* **I†.** *i.* To beat or strike repeatedly; specif., to attack with missiles.

II. *i.* **1.** To differ or dispute petulantly; wrangle.

Here I stand *bickering* with my only friend!
SHELLEY *The Cenci* act i, sc. 2.

2. To run swiftly with a babbling or brawling sound, as of a brook, or with a clattering sound, as of quick footsteps; flicker and splutter, as flame; chatter, as a bird.

And sparkle out among the fern, To *bicker* down a valley.
TENNYSON *The Brook* st. 2.

3. [Scot.] To sprint. **4†.** To fight or skirmish. [Perhaps < ME. *biken*, doubtful form of *beaken*, < OF. *becquer*, strike, < *bec*; see BEAK[1], *n.*] — **bick'er-er**, *n.*

bick'er[1], *n.* **1.** A petulant or angry dispute; a petty altercation. **2.** A clattering, babbling noise, as of a brook over stones. **3.** A flicker, or a tremulous or unsteady motion, as in running; hence, a short rapid run. **4.** A fight with missiles; specif., in Scotland, with stones.

bick'er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A wooden vessel for food or drink; as, a *bicker* of broth.

bick'erd, *pp.* Bickered. S. S.

bick'er-ing, 1 bik'er-iŋ; 2 bĭk'er-ing, *n.* **1.** A wordy, petulant dispute or quarrel; a wrangle. **2†.** A skirmish. **bick'er-ment†.** Syn.: see DISCORD; QUARREL.

bick'ern, 1 bik'ərn; 2 bĭk'ern, *n.* **1.** An iron beak, or a beak-like implement. (1) An anvil with two taper ends; later, one such end. (2) A martel-de-fer. **beak'i'ron†; bick'horn"†.** **2†.** Same as BECK-IRON, 1. [< F. *bigorne*, < L. *bicornia*, neut. pl. of *bicornis*, < *bi-*, two, + *cornu*, horn; see HORN.] **bick'i"ron†.**

Bick'er-staff", 1 bik'ər-staf"; 2 bĭk'er-stăf", **Isaac.** A pseudonym used by Swift in his *Predictions*, a work published in 1709 against Partridge, a compiler of almanacs. It was subsequently assumed by Steele in *The Tatler.*

Bick'er-staffe", 1 bik'ər-staf"; 2 bĭk'er-stăf", **Isaac** (1735?–1812?). An Irish author of popular comedies and light musical compositions; *The Hypocrite.*

Bick'er-steth, 1 bik'ər-steth; 2 bĭk'er-stĕth, *n.* **1. Edward** (2/15 1786–2/24 1850), an English divine; ecclesiastical writer; a founder of the Evangelical Alliance. **2. Edward Henry** (8/25 1825–5/16 1906), an English prelate, bishop of Exeter; *Yesterday, To-day, and Forever.*

Bick'er-ton, 1 bik'er-tən; 2 bĭk'er-ton, **Mrs.** In Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*, the landlady of Seven Stars Inn, York, where Jeanie Deans stops.

bi-cla'vate, *a.* Doubly clavate or club-shaped.— **bi-cœ'lous,** *a.* Same as AMPHICŒLOUS.

Bi-col', 1 bi-kōl'; 2 bi-cōl', *n.* A member of a Malayan tribe, inhabiting southeastern Luzon, P. I., which professes Christianity and was comparatively civilized before the Spanish conquest.

bi"col-lat'er-al, *a. Bot.* Having the two opposite sides similar, as a vascular bundle in which two groups of phloem lie upon opposite sides of the woody portion.— **bi-col'li-gate,** *a.* Connected twice, as the toes by two webs in ducks, etc.— **bi-col"or,** *a.* Having two colors. **bi'col"ored†; bi'col"our†; bi"col'oured†.**— **bi-con'cave,** *a.* Concave on both sides.— **bi"con-cav'i-ty,** *n.*— **bi-con'dy-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the two condyles of the jaw or of the occipital bone.— **bi-con'i-cal,** *a.* Having the form of a double cone. **bi-con'ic†.**— **bi-con'ju-gate,** *a. Bot.* Twice-paired, as when each of two secondary petioles has a pair of leaflets.— **bi-con'vex,** *a.* Convex on both sides.— **bi-cor'dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to two cords, especially the vocal cords.

Bi'corne, 1 bai'kōrn; 2 bī'côrn, *n.* [F.] A fabulous monster that became fat by eating patient husbands: a character in old French satire.— **bi-cor'nous,** *a.* Two-horned, as an animal or crescent. **bi'corn†; bi'corned†; bi-cor'nate†; bi-cor'nute†.**

bi-cor'po-ral, *a.* In heraldry, double-bodied. **bi-cor'po-rate†; bi"cor-po're-al†.**

bi-cos'tate, *a.* Having two ribs or rib-like markings, as a leaf.— **bi-cre'nate,** *a. Bot.* Having the crenatures them-

selves crenate.— **bi"cres-cen'tic,** *a.* Doubly crescentic.

bi'cro-, 1 bai'kro-; 2 bī'cro-. From BILLION, by analogy with MICRO-: a combining form, denoting a billionth part. Compare MICRO-.— **bi"cro-far'ad,** *n. Elec.* One-billionth of a farad: a unit of electrical capacity.

bi'cron, 1 bai'kren *or* bik'ren; 2 bī'crŏn *or* bic'rŏn, *n. Physics.* The one-thousandth part of a micron; the millionth of a millimeter: a unit used in molecular physics. [< BICRO-.]

bi-cru'ral, *a.* Having two legs or leg-like appendages.

Bi"cu-cul'la, 1 bai'kiū-kul'ə; 2 bī"cū-cūl'a, *n. Bot.* Same as DICENTRA. [< BI- + L. *cucullus,* hood or covering.]

Bi"ku-kul'la†.

bi-cul'ba, *n.* Same as BECUIBA. **bi-cuby'ba†.**

bi'cul"ord, *a.* Bicolored. PHIL. SOC.

bi-cur'sal, 1 bai-kūr'səl; 2 bī-cûr'sal, *a. Geom.* Double-coursed; having two paths: said of curves. [< BI- + L. *cursus,* course.]

bi-cus'pid, 1 bai-kus'pid; 2 bī-cŭs'pid, *a.* Having two cusps or points; double-pointed, as a premolar tooth, the valve at the left auricular opening of the heart, or a curve or crescent. [< BI- + L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), point.]

bi-cus'pi-dal†; bi-cus'pi-date†.

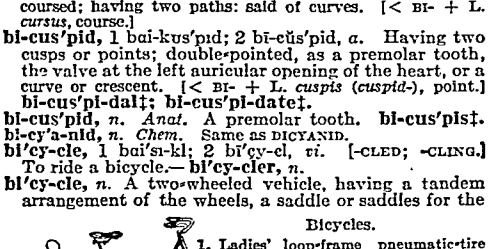
bi-cus'pid, *n. Anat.* A premolar tooth. **bi-cus'pis†.**

bi-cy'a-nid, *n. Chem.* Same as DICYANID.

bi'cy-cle, 1 bai'si-kl; 2 bī'cy-cl, *vi.* [-CLED; -CLING.] To ride a bicycle.— **bi'cy-cler,** *n.*

bi'cy-cle, *n.* A two-wheeled vehicle, having a tandem arrangement of the wheels, a saddle or saddles for the

Bicycles.



1. Ladies' loop-frame pneumatic-tire safety. 2. Diamond-frame safety with pneumatic tires. *a,* handle-bars; *b,* saddle; *c,* frame-tubes; *d,* saddle-pillar; *e,* saddle-post; *f,* crown; *g,* front fork; *h,* pneumatic tire; *i,* valve; *j, j,* pedals; *k,* crank-bracket; *l,* rear-wheel driving-mechanism; *m,* rear fork; *n,* skirt- and chain-guard; *o,* rear-wheel mud-guard; *p,* air-pump.

rider or riders, a steering-handle, and cranks or levers for its propulsion by the feet. Compare MOTOR-CYCLE. [< BI- + L. *cyclus* (< Gr. *kyklos*), wheel.] **cy'cle†.**

— **convertible bicycle,** a safety bicycle fitted, by an adjustable bar in the frame, for the use of either sex.— **ordinary b.,** see ORDINARY, *n.*— **safety b.,** a bicycle having two wheels equal or nearly equal in size, of much less diameter than the large wheel of the ordinary, and a centrally located seat. It is operated by means of pedal-cranks communicating with the driving-wheel by an endless chain.— **bi-cyc'lic†,** *a.* Pertaining to bicycles or bicycling. **bi-cyc'li-an‡; bi-cyc'li-cal‡; bi-cyc'u-lar‡.— bi'cy-clism,** *n.* The theory and practise of bicycling.— **bi'cy-clist,** *n.* One who rides on a bicycle; a wheelman. **cy'clist‡.** [bicycle.

bi"cy"clette', 1 bi'si'klet'; 2 bī"cy"clĕt', *n.* [F.] A safety

bi-cyc'lic², 1 bai-sik'lik; 2 bī-cyc'lic, *a.* Disposed in two cycles or whorls.

bi"cy-lin'dri-cal, *a.* Designating an optical lens having the two surfaces cylindrical, or having two axes of curvature.

bid, 1 bid; 2 bĭd, *v.* [BADE, BAD, OR BID; BID'DEN OR BID; BID'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make an offer of, as a price at a public sale; propose to pay; offer; as, I *bid* ten dollars. **2.** To command; order; enjoin; as, *bid* them begone; he *bade* us prepare for the journey. **3.** To declare or address by way of greeting or benediction; as, I *bade* him come.

A long adieu He *bids* to sober joy.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 77.

4. To proclaim publicly; announce; as, to *bid* the bans. **5†.** To entreat; wish earnestly. **6†.** To forbid.

II. *i.* **1.** To offer a price, as at a public sale; also, to state for what price one will take a contract, perform a service, or the like; as, to *bid* for the construction of a gunboat.

This going of his is like that of the auctioneer, on which 'gone' follows before we have made up our minds to *bid.*
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, vi, intro. letter.

2†. To plead; sue. [Used for two AS. verbs, *biddan* (= Goth. *bidjan*), pray, ask, and *bēodan* (= Goth. **biudan,* in compounds), command.] Syn.: make an offer, offer, proffer, propose, tender. See COMMAND; INVITE; PRAY.

— **to bid against,** to compete with in making bids.— **to bid beads,** to bid or tell off beads in praying.

Fitz-Eustace, you with Lady Clare
May *bid* your *beads* and patter prayer.
SCOTT *Marm.* can. 6, st. 27.

— **to bid defiance to,** to defy openly by act or word.— **to bid fair,** to give good promise: seem probable.

A man *bids fairer* for greatness of soul, who is the descendant of worthy ancestors. ADDISON in *The Guardian* Aug. 18, 1713.

— **to bid in,** at auction, to outbid on behalf of the owner a genuine purchaser, when the price offered for property is below that at which the owner is willing to sell.— **to bid the base,** to challenge an opponent, as to pursuit in the game of prisoner's base; also figuratively.— **to bid up,** to increase by bidding, the amount offered for.

bid, *n.* An offer to pay or accept a price, as at an auction sale or in competition for a contract. Syn.: see PROPOSAL.

Bi'da, 1 bi'də; 2 bī'da, *n.* A town, capital of Nupe, Northern Nigeria, West Africa.

bi-dac'tyl, *a.* Two-toed; didactylous.

bid"a-go'va, 1 bid'ə-gō'və; 2 bid'a-gō'va, *n.* [Braz.] A preparation of cassia-seed (*Cassia occidentalis*): used instead of coffee. [daily.

bi'dai"ly, *a.* Published or issuing twice each day; twice

bid'ale†, *n.* An entertainment for the benefit of some one, to which a general bidding was given and at which ale was drunk and contributions were made. **bid'all†.**

bi'dar¹, 1 bai'dar; 2 bī'dār, *n.* Same as BAIDAR.

Bi-dar'², 1 bi-dūr'; 2 bī-dār', *n.* A district in Haidarabad, India: 4,884 sq. m.

bi-dar'ka, 1 bai-dār'kə; 2 bī-dār'ka, *n.* [Alaska] A two-hatch skin-covered canoe used by the natives of Alaska. Compare BAIDAK; BAIDAR. **bi-dar'kee‡.**

bi-dar'ra, 1 bai-dār'ə; 2 bī-dār'a, *n.* Same as BAIDAR.

Bi"das-so'a, 1 bi'də-sō'ə; 2 bī'dă-sō'ă, *n.* A river, boundary between France and Spain: scene of several severe military conflicts in 1813 in which Soult and Wellington took part.

bid'cock", *n.* [Local, Eng.] A bird, the water-rail.

bid'da-bl(e", *a.* Inclined to do as bidden; obedient; docile.— **bid'dance,** *n.* [Rare.] Bidding: invitation.— **bid'der,** *n.* One who bids, as for property or for a contract.— **bid'da-bl(e-ness",** *n.* [Scot.]— **bid'da-bly,** *adv.*

Bid'de-ford, 1 bid'i-fərd; 2 bĭd'e-ford, *n.* A commercial and manufacturing city in York county, Me.

Bid-del'i-an, 1 bi-del'i-ən; 2 bi-dĕl'i-an, *n.* One who holds the Unitarian doctrine of John Biddle. **Bid-del'il-an†.**

bid'de-ry, 1 bid'ə-ri; 2 bĭd'e-ry, *n.* Same as BIDRI.

bid'ding, 1 bid'iŋ; 2 bĭd'ing, *n.* **1.** A notification or command, as by one in authority; also, a solicitation or invitation.

Thousands at his *bidding* speed.
MILTON *Sonnet, On His Blindness* l. 12.

2. The making of a bid or bids, as at a sale.

— **bid'ding-base",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Prisoner's base. **bid'dy-base"†.— b.-prayer,** *n.* A prayer just before the sermon, in the Anglican church.

Originally *bidding of prayers,* signifying 'the praying (offering) of prayers,' one of the meanings of the verb 'to bid' down to the Reformation being 'to ask pressingly, to beg, to pray.' Later '*bidding prayer*' came to mean the prayer before the sermon, which the preacher introduced by directing the congregation to pray for the church catholic, the sovereign and the royal family, different estates of men, etc.
The New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. vol. ii, p. 187. [F. & W. CO. '08.]

Bid-dis', 1 bi-dīs'; 2 bi-dĭs', *n.* Same as BITLIS.

bid'dix, 1 bid'iks; 2 bid'iks, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* A double pick, with spoon-bill points, used for excavating alluvial or surface earth.

Bid'dle, 1 bid'l; 2 bid'l, *n.* **1. Clement** (5/10 1740–7/14 1814), an American Revolutionary colonel. **2. John** (1/14 1615–9/22 1662), founder of Unitarianism in England; *Confession of Faith.* **3. Nicholas** (9/10 1750–3/7 1778), an American naval captain, fell in action with the British frigate "Yarmouth." **4. Nicholas** (1/8 1786–2/2 1844), an American financier; president of the United States Bank.

bid'dy, 1 bid'i; 2 bid'y, *vi.* [BID'DIED; BID'DY-ING.] [New Zealand.] To remove biddy-bids, as from clothing.

bid'dy¹, *n.* A hen.

Bid'dy², 1 bid'i; 2 bid'y, *n.* [-DIES, 1 -IZ; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A familiar name for BRIDGET. **2.** [B- or b-] A female domestic; strictly, an Irish servant-girl. [Cor. of *Bridget,* < St. Bridget, < Ir. *Brighid,* < *brigh,* strength.]

bid'dy-bid", 1 bid'i-bid"; 2 bid'y-bĭd', *n.* [New Zealand.] **1.** The burs of a shrubby-stemmed herb, the piri-piri, which cling to the clothing of passers-by, and to animals. See PIRI-PIRI. **2.** A common Australian and Tasmanian weed (*Acæna ovina*) with similar fruit and called also native burnet. [Perhaps a corruption of the Maori name *pirt-pirt.*] **bid'dy-bid"dy†.**

bide, 1 baid; 2 bīd, *v.* [BID'ED OR BODE; BID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wait for; await: chiefly in the phrase *to bide one's time.*

He could *bide His time.* He had the strength to wait.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, p. 383. [N. 1870.]

2. To bear with patience; put up with; tolerate; bear up under; suffer; endure; as, to *bide* the winter storm.

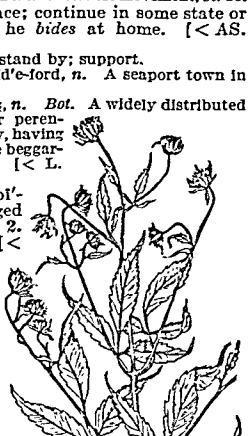
Remember I'm a Justice of the Peace, And *bide* no quarrels.
HOLLAND *Bitter-Sweet* first movement, st. 10.

II. *i.* To remain in a place; continue in some state or action; dwell; stay; as, he *bides* at home. [< AS. *bīdan.*] Syn.: see ABIDE.

— **to bide by** [Scot.], to stand by; support.

Bid'e-ford, 1 bid'i-fərd; 2 bĭd'e-ford, *n.* A seaport town in Devonshire, England.

Bi'dens, 1 bai'denz; 2 bī'dĕns, *n. Bot.* A widely distributed genus of coarse annual or perennial herbs of the aster family, having retrorsely barbed awns; the beggar-ticks, or Spanish-needles. [< L. *bidens;* see BIDENT.]



Bidens frondosa.

Upper part of a flowering branch. *a,* fruit (achenium), showing retrorse barbs.

bi'dent, 1 bai'dent; 2 bī'dĕnt, *n.* **1.** A two-pronged weapon or instrument. **2.** A two-year-old sheep. [< L. *biden(t-)s,* < *bi-* (see BI-) + *den(t-)s,* tooth.]

— **bi-den'tal.** **I.** *a.* Two-toothed. **II.** *n. Rom. Antiq.* A place that had been struck by lightning, consecrated and enclosed by a high curb-like wall.— **bi-den'tate,** *a.* Having two teeth or tooth-like processes. **bi-den'tat-ed‡; bi-dent'ed‡; bi-den'tial‡.— bi"den-tic'u-late,** *a.* Having two small teeth or tooth-like processes.

bi-det', 1 bi-det'; 2 bi-dĕt' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A small horse. **2.** A vessel on a low, narrow stand, for bathing the posterior parts of the body. [F., pony.]

bid'hook", 1 bid'huk'; 2 bid'-hōōk', *n. Naut.* A small boat-hook.

bi-dig'i-tate, *a.* Having two digits or finger-like prolongations.— **bi-dig"i-ta"to-pin'nate,** *a.* Having two pinnate leaflets terminating a petiole: said of a leaf.

bid'ing, 1 baid'iŋ; 2 bid'ing, *n.* **1.** An awaiting; expectation. **2.** Residence; habitation. **bid'ing-place"‡.**

Wilt thou leave Thine easeful *biding* here?
TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette* st. 8.

Bid'kar, 1 bid'kar; 2 bid'kär, *n. Bib.* 2 *Kings* ix, 25.

bi-do'gyn, 1 bi-dō'gin; 2 bi-dō'gyn, *n.* [W.] An antique Celtic dagger.

Bid'pai, 1 bid'pai; 2 bid'pī, *n.* The supposed author of a famous collection of fables which have spread over the whole civilized world. Their first source was a Sanskrit collection in 13 parts. This is lost, except a portion, called the Panchatantra, the *Five Books.* But the original collection had been translated into Pahlavi by Barsûye under King Khosru Anushirvan (531–579). About the same time it was translated into Syriac, under the title of *Kalilag and Damnag* (ed. by Bickell, 1876). The lost Pahlavi translation was by Abdallah Ibn Almokaffa (d. 760) into Arabic, under the name of *Kalila and Dimna,* and thence into most of the languages of the East and West. See MAX MÜLLER *Selected Essays, Migration of Fables* in vol. i, p. 500. This (Bidpai) was the book from which Lafontaine borrowed the subjects of his later fables. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, p. 226.

bid'ri, 1 bid'ri; 2 bid'ri, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A process of damaskeening with silver on a ground consisting of an alloy of copper, lead, and tin, blackened by the application of a solution of sal ammoniac, saltpeter, salt, and copper sulfate. **2.** Articles made by the foregoing process; bidri-ware. [< *Bidar,* a town in India.] **bid'der-y†; bid'der-y-ware"‡; bid'er-y†; bid'ri-work"‡; bid'ry†.**

bid'u-ous, 1 bid'yu-us; 2 bĭd'yu-ŭs, *a.* Lasting two days, as certain flowers. [< L. *biduus,* < *bi-* (< *bis;* see BI-), two, + *dies,* day.]

ble'ber-ite, 1 bl'bər-ait; 2 blĕ'ber-it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, flesh-red to rose-red, hydrous cobalt sulfate ($CoSO_4 7H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Bieber,* in Hesse, Germany.]

Ble'brich, 1 bl'brik; 2 blĕ'brĭʜ, *n.* A town in Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia; castle of the dukes of Nassau.

Biel, 1 bil; 2 bēl, *n.* **1. Gabriel** (1425–1495), a German nominalist scholastic; follower of William of Occam. **2.** See BIENNE.

Ble'la, 1 bl'lə; 2 blĕ'la, **Baron** (3/19 1782–2/18 1856), Wilhelm von. A German astronomer, who discovered Biela's comet in 1826. This comet appeared in two parts in 1846 and again in 1852, its last appearance. It has probably dispersed.

bield, 1 bild; 2 bēld. **I.** *vt.* & *rf.* **1.** [Scot.] To protect. **2†.** To be bold. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A shelter. **2†.** Boldness.— **bield'y,** *a.*

bi"e-lec-trol'y-sis, 1 bai'i-lek-trel'i-sis; 2 bī"e-lĕc-trŏl'y-sĭs, *n. Physics.* Electrolysis of a mixture of metallic salts, with deposition of both metals. [< BI- + ELECTROLYSIS.]

[town in Westphalia, Prussia.

Ble'le-feld, 1 bl'lə-felt; 2 blĕ'le-fĕlt, *n.* A manufacturing

Bi"el-go'rod, 1 bi'el-gō'rod; 2 bi"ĕl-gō'rŏd, *n.* A town in Kursk government, Russia.

Ble'lid, 1 bl'lid; 2 blĕ'lid, *n.* Same as ANDROMED. [< *Biela's* comet.]

Ble'litz, 1 bl'lits; 2 blĕ'lits, *n.* A commercial town in Silesia, Austria. [Novara province, Italy.

Bi-el'la, 1 bi-el'lə; 2 bi-ĕl'lă, *n.* A manufacturing town in

Bi-e"lo-O-ze'ro, 1 bi-ē'lo-ō-zē'ro; 2 bi-ę'lo-ō-zę'ro, *n.* A lake in Novgorod, Russia; 432 sq. m.

Bi-e'lo-pol, 1 bi-ē'lo-pel; 2 bi-ę'lo-pōl, *n.* A town in Kharkof government, Ukraine. **Bi-e'lo-po-li†.**

Bi-e'lo-stok, 1 bi-ē'lo-stok; 2 bi-ę'lo-stŏk, *n.* A manufacturing town in N. E. Poland.

Bi-e'lo-vodsk, 1 bi-ē'lo-vedsk; 2 bi-ę'lo-vŏdsk, *n.* A town in Kharkof government, Russia. [ernment, Russia.

Bi-elsk', 1 bi-elsk'; 2 bi-ĕlsk', *n.* A town in Grodno gov-

bi"e-mar'gi-nate, *a. Entom.* Twice emarginated.

bien, bien'ness, etc. Same as BEIN, etc.

Bi-en"-Ho'a, 1 bi-en'-hō'ə; 2 bi-ĕn'-hō'a, *n.* **1.** A province in French Cochin-China. **2.** A local division of Bien-Hoa province.

Bi-enne', 1 bi-en'; 2 bi-ĕn', *n.* **1.** A lake in N. W. Bern canton, Switzerland; 16 sq. m. **Biel‡** [G.]. **2.** A manufacturing town in Bern canton, Switzerland.

bi-en'ni-al, 1 bai-en'i-əl; 2 bi-ĕn'i-al, *a.* **1.** Occurring every two years: as, a *biennial* festival. **2.** Lasting for two years, as some plants. **bis-an'nu-al‡.— -ly,** *adv.*

bi-en'ni-al, *n.* **1.** A plant that produces leaves and roots the first year and flowers and fruit the second, and then dies. In botanies sometimes distinguished by the sign ♂, the symbol of Mars, which occupies two years in a revolution.

The Beet, Turnip, Parsnip, and Carrot are familiar examples of *biennials.* ASA GRAY *Structural Botany* ch. 3, p. 31. [I. B. & CO.]

2. A college examination occurring once in two years. [< L. *biennis,* < *bi-* (see BI-) + *annus,* year.]

bi-en'ni-um, 1 bai-en'i-um; 2 bi-ĕn'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] A period of two years.

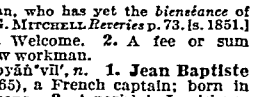
bien"sé"ance', 1 byañ'sē"ãns'; 2 byañ'se"ãñç, *n.* [F.] Observance of established conventions or practises; decorum; propriety.

The awkwardness of a man, who has yet the *bienséance* of social life before him. D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries* p. 73. [S. 1851.]

bien"re-nue'†, *n.* [F.] **1.** Welcome. **2.** A fee or sum for drink exacted from a new workman.

Bien"ville', 1 byañ'vil'; 2 byañ'vĭl', *n.* **1. Jean Baptiste Lemoine de** (2/21 1680–1765), a French captain; born in Canada; founded New Orleans. **2.** A parish in Louisiana; 832 sq. m.: parish-seat, Arcadia.

bier¹, 1 bir; 2 bēr, *n.* **1.** A horizontal framework with two handles at each end, for carrying a corpse to the grave; also, by catachresis, the coffin, or the grave itself.



Old Bier in South Wootton Church, Norfolk, England.

O'er a file of silent *biers.*
MICHAEL O'CONNOR *Memory and Hope* st. 1.

2. A group of 40 threads in a warp. **3†.** A barrow, or frame for bearing a load. **4†.** A pillow-slip. [< AS. *bær,* < *beran;* see BEAR¹, *v.*— **bier-right,** *n.* The ordeal of touching the dead to prove one's innocence of murder, the corpse being supposed to bleed at the murderer's approach.

bier², *n.* [G.] Beer.

bierd'ly, *a.* [Scot.] Same as BUIRDLY. **bier'ly†.**

Bier'mer's dis-ease', A disease affecting the general system, characterized by progressive destruction of the red corpuscles of the blood; idiopathic anemia.

Bier'stadt, 1 bir'stat; 2 bēr'stät, **Albert** (1/7 1830–2/13 1902). An American landscape-painter born in Germany.

Bies"-Bosch', 1 bis'-bŏsk'; 2 bis'-bōse', *n.* A marsh in Holland; mouth of Meuse river; 77 sq. m.: caused by inundation, Nov. 19, 1421, when 100,000 persons perished.

bie'tle, 1 bi'tl; 2 bē'tl, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A jacket made of deer-skin, worn by Apache women.

bi-fa'cial, *a.* **1.** Having two fronts, as an effigy on a medal. **2.** *Bot.* Having the opposite faces or surfaces unlike, as a leaf. [piffer, or celestina.

bif'a-ra, 1 bif'ə-rə; 2 bif'a-ra, *n.* [It.] An organ-stop, the

bi-fa'ri-ous, *a.* Two-ranked: disposed in two vertical rows, as leaves on a branch.— **bi-fa'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **bi-fas'ci-ate,** *a.* Having two bands, as of color.

Bi-fax"a-ri'i-dæ, 1 bai-faks'a-rai'i-di; 2 bī-făks'a-rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of escharine polyzoans with zoœcia in two alternate rows facing in opposite directions. **Bi"fax-a'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *bifax,* two-faced, < L. *bi-,* + *facies,* face.] **Bi-fax"a-ri'a-dæ‡.— bi"fax-a'ri-id,** *n.*— **bi"fax-a'ri-oid,** *a.*

bi'fer, 1 bai'fər; 2 bī'fer, *n.* A plant bearing flowers or fruit twice a year. [M.] [L., < *bi-* (see BI-) + *fero,* bear.]— **bif'er-ous,** *a.* [whack; blow.

biff, 1 bif; 2 bĭf. [Slang.] **I.** *vt.* To give a blow. **II.** *n.* A

bif'fin, 1 bif'in; 2 bif'in, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** An English cooking-apple; as, a Norfolk *biffin.* **2.** A baked apple flattened into a cake. **beef'en‡; beef'in‡; beef'ing‡.**

bi'fid, 1 bai'fid; 2 bī'fid, *a.* Two-cleft; forked; specif., in botany, divided into two parts to the middle or thereabout, as a bract. [< L. *bifidus,* < *bi-* (see BI-) + *findo* (*fid-*), split.] **bif'i-date‡; bif'i-dat"ed‡.— bi-fid'i-ty,** *n.*— **bi'fid-ly,** *adv.*

bi-fi'lar, 1 bai-fai'lar; 2 bī-fī'lar, *a.* Formed of, having, or supported by two threads; specif., employing bifilar suspension. [< BI- + FILAR.]— **bifilar microme-**

ter, an instrument fitted with two fine filaments or spider threads for measuring very small angles, etc.— **b. suspension,** suspension, as of a magnetic needle, by two parallel threads: much used in physical apparatus for measuring forces of rotation, as in a galvanometer.— **b. winding** (*Elec.*), the winding of a doubled wire as if single.— **bi-fi'lar-ly,** *adv.*

bi-fis'tu-lar, 1 bai-fis'tiu-lər; 2 bi-fis'tū-lar, *a.* Having two tubes or ducts. [< BI- + FISTULAR.] **bi-fis'tu-lous†.**

bi"fla-bel'late, *a.* Having fan-like processes on two sides, as the antennæ of some insects. [< BI- + FLABELLATE.]

bi-flec'node, *n. Geom.* A point of a curve which is both a crunode and a point of inflexion.

bi-flect'ed, 1 bai-flekt'ed; 2 bi-flĕct'ĕd, *a.* Curved or bent in two places, as an ear whose upper and outer edge bends toward the cheek while the lower and inner edge joins it at right angles: used in Bertillon's system of anthropometry.

bi"flex, 1 bai'fleks; 2 bi"flĕks, *a.* Bent in opposite directions; alternately convex and concave. [< BI- + L. *flecto,* bend.]

bi-flo'rate, *a.* Two-flowered. [< BI- + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] **bi-flo'rous†.**

bi-fo'li-ate, *a. Bot.* Two-leaved.— **bi-fo'li-o-late,** *a. Bot.* Having two leaflets.— **bi-fo'li-um,** *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Geom.* A curve having two leaf-shaped depressions.— **bi-fo'rate,** *a. Bot.* Having two perforations. **bif'o-rous†.**— **bif'o-riate.** *Bot.* **I.** *a.* Two-doored: said of certain sacs in the leaves of plants of the arum family (*Araceæ*), that are open at the ends for the discharge of raphides. **II.** *n.* A biforine cell.— **bi'form,** *a.* Two-formed. **bi'formed†.**— **bi-for'mi-ty,** *n.*

bi'front, 1 bai'frunt; 2 bi"frŏnt, *a.* Two-fronted; two-faced. **bi'frous†; bi-front'ed†; bi'front-ine†.**

Bif'rost, 1 bif'rost; 2 bif'röst, *n. Norse Myth.* The bridge between Asgard and Midgard; the "trembling way" or rainbow. [Ice., lit. rainbow, < *bifa,* tremble, + *röst,* path.]

bi-fur'cate, 1 bai-fūr'kēt *or* bai'fur-kēt; 2 bi-fûr'cāt *or* bi'fûr-cāt, *vi.* [-CAT-ED; -CAT-ING.] To divide into two branches or stems; fork. [< BI- + FURCATE.]

bi-fur'cate, *a.* Forked. **bi-fur'cat-ed†; bi-fur'cous†.**— **bi-fur'cate-ly,** *adv.*

bi"fur-ca'tion, 1 bai'fur-kā'shən; 2 bi"fûr-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** A forking. **2.** The point at which the forking occurs. **3.** *Optics.* See REFRACTION.

big, 1 big; 2 bĭg, *v.* [Scot.] **1.** To build.

My barn is to *big.* ANON. *Bonnie George Campbell* st. 3.

2†. To inhabit; dwell. **biggt.— big'ger,** *n.* A builder.

big, *a.* [BIG'GER; BIG'GEST.] **1.** Of great or considerable size, amount, or intensity, absolutely or relatively; large; great; bulky: opposed to *little;* as, a *big* apple; *big* measure; a *big* oath.

Big is used in many self-explaining compounds, as *big*-boned, *big*-eyed, *big*-voiced, etc.

2. Far advanced in pregnancy; hence, figuratively, fruitful; teeming; as, the age is *big* with promise.

About to decide a question thus *big* with the fate of empire. WEBSTER *Works* vol. i, p. 132. [L. B. & co. 1858.]

3. Full to overflowing; distended, as with grief or passion; as, his heart was *big* with grief. **4.** Puffed up; arrogant; pompous; as, you need not feel so *big.* **5.** [Colloq.] Of relatively great prominence or importance; above the average; as, *big* folks have their ways; his enterprise is a *big* thing.

Clay . . . measured swords with the '*big* men' of the legislature. CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* p. 33. [H. M. & co. 1888.]

6†. Strong; stout: said of persons. [ME. *big, bigg,* perhaps for *bilg* (as E. BAG for *balg*); cp. Ice. *belgja,* inflate.] Syn.: see LARGE.— **Big Beggarman,** Daniel O'Connell: a sobriquet applied by the landlords.— **Big Ben,** a bell nine feet in diameter and weighing 13½ tons, which rings the hour in the clock of the tower of Westminster Palace, London. It was founded in 1858.— **big'bloom",** *n.* The large-leaved magnolia (*Magnolia macrophylla*).— **big'bug,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A person of standing or consequence, either in his own estimation or in reality. **big'gunt.— big coat** [Scot.], an overcoat; greatcoat.— **big drink.** [Slang, U. S.] **1.** The Atlantic ocean. **2.** The Mississippi river.— **Big'endian. I.** *a.* Pertaining to one who disputes about trifles. **II.** *n.* A partizan in small matters of dispute; in *Gulliver's Travels,* a member of the religious party (representing the English Catholic party) of Lilliput which opposed the *Littlecndians* by maintaining that boiled eggs should be broken at the big end.— **big'eye",** *n.* A priacanthoid fish having large eyes.— **big game,** see GAME.— **big'head,** *n.* [Slang.] A state of inflated conceit and importance; swell-head.— **big'house",** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A workhouse; a term used by paupers. — **big'jaw,** *n.* Actinomycosis.— **big'mouth",** *n.* An American sunfish, the warmouth.— **big'thatch",** *n.* A palmetto (*Sabal mexicanum*) found in Mexico.— **big tree,** the *Sequoia gigantea* or *Washingtontana* of California.— **big'wig",** *n.* [Slang.] A person of importance: in allusion to the wigs formerly worn by persons of consequence in Great Britain.— **big'wigged",** *a.* Pompous.— **big'wig"ger-y,** **big'wig"gism,** *n.* Display of official importance. — **to talk big,** to boast, brag, swagger, or exaggerate.

big, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BIGG. [chariot.

bi'ga, 1 bai'gə; 2 bi"gä, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A two-horse

Bi'gaa, 1 bi'gə; 2 bi"gä, *n.* A town in Bulacan province, Luzon, P. I. [to bigamy.

bi-gam'ic, 1 bi-gam'ik; 2 bi-găm'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining

big'a-mist, 1 big'ə-mist; 2 bĭg'a-mĭst, *n.* One who has two spouses at the same time; one guilty of bigamy.

big'a-mous, 1 big'ə-məs; 2 bĭg'a-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Living in bigamy; also, involving bigamy; as, a *bigamous* marriage. **2.** Bigamic. [< LL. *bigamus;* see BIGAMY.] — **big'a-mous-ly,** *adv.*

big'a-my, 1 big'ə-mi; 2 bĭg'a-my, *n. Law.* The crime of marrying any other person while having a legal spouse living. In the United States bigamy is a misdemeanor. In England, up to the time of William III. the penalty for bigamy was death; at present it is penal servitude. In most statutes exceptions are made, as when the former husband or wife shall have been seven years abroad, or absent and unheard from, or not known to be living. In the Massachusetts statutes the term *polygamy* is used instead of *bigamy;* and Blackstone favors the former, using *bigamy* only for the ecclesiastical offense.

In canon law, mere remarriage, as marrying a widow or two wives successively, is **real bigamy;** marrying a harlot or woman who had lost her virginity, **interpretative b.;** and carnal marriage by a person bound by the vow of chastity, **similitudinary b.;** any form of bigamy constituting an impediment to orders.

It would be absurd . . . to set down the double marriages of patriarchal times in the same moral rank with modern cases of *bigamy.* MARTINEAU *Studies of Christianity, Ethics of Christendom* p. 318. [A. U. A. 1875.]

[< OF. *bigamie,* < LL. *bigamus,* < L. *bi-* (see BI-) + Gr. *gamos,* marriage.] — **big'a-mize,** *vi.*

big'a-rade, 1 big'ə-rēd; 2 bĭg'a-rād, *n.* [F.] A bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium bigaradia*).

big'ar-reau, 1 big'ə-rō; 2 bĭg'a-rō, *n.* A race of sweet, firm-fleshed, heart-shaped cherries sprung from *Prunus avium,* of which the Napoleon and Oxheart may be regarded as types. [F., < *bigarrer,* streak.] **big"a-roon'†.**

bi-gas', 1 bi-gās'; 2 bi-gäs', *n.* [P. I.] Uncooked rice: a Tagalog term.

bi-gas'ter, 1 bai-gas'tər; 2 bi-găs'ter, *n.* The biventer. [< BI- + Gr. *gastēr,* belly.]

bi-ga'tus, 1 bai-gē'təs; 2 bi-gā'tŭs, *n. Numis.* A Roman silver denarius: so named from the representation of a two-horse chariot which it bears. [L., < bigæ, two-horse chariot.]

Big Bea'ver. A township in Beaver county, Pa.

Big Black. A river in Mississippi; 250 m. long to Mississippi river.

Big Blue. A river in Nebraska; 300 m. long to Kansas river.

Big"e-lo'vi-a, 1 big'i-lō'vi-ə; 2 bĭg"e-lō'vi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus consisting almost entirely of low shrubs of the aster family, the rayless goldenrods, with scattered, oblanceolate, or linear leaves, and corymbs of discoid, three- to seven-flowered heads of yellow, perfect flowers. Its 25 species all belong to western North America except the perennial herb *B. nudata,* of the eastern United States. The genus without this eastern species is known also as *Chrysothamnus.* [< Jacob *Bigelow.*]

Big'e-low, 1 big'i-lo; 2 big'e-lo, *n.* **1. Erastus Brigham** (5/21814–12/101879), an American inventor and essayist. **2. Jacob** (2/271787–1/101879), an American physician and botanist; *Am. Medical Botany,* etc. **3. John** (11/251817–12/101911), an American editor, author, and diplomat. **4. Poultney** (9/101855–), an American journalist; son of John.

bi-gem'i-nal, 1 bai-jem'i-nəl; 2 bī-ĝĕm'i-nal, *a.* Twin-like; double; sometimes said of the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina of the brain. **bi-gem'i-nous†.** — **bigeminal pulse,** a pulse whose beats occur in pairs with a long pause between every two beats.

bi-gem'i-nate, 1 bai-jem'i-nēt; 2 bī-ĝĕm'i-nāt, *a. Bot.* Twice paired; biconjugate, as a decompound leaf.

bi'ge-ner, 1 bai'ji-nər; 2 bi'ĝe-ner, *n.* A hybrid between species of different genera. [L., hybrid, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *genus* (*gener-*); see GENUS.]— **bi"ge-ner'ic,** *a.*

bi'gent, 1 bi'jent; 2 bi'ĝĕnt, *n.* Same as BEJAN.

bi-gen'tial, 1 bai-jen'shəl; 2 bī-ĝĕn'shal, *a.* Including two gentes, tribes, or peoples. [< LL. *bigen(t-)s,* < L. *bi-,* BI-, + *gens,* nation.]

Big Flats. A village in Chemung county, N. Y.

bigg, 1 big; 2 bĭg, *n.* [Scot.] The four-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), a hardy species grown in high latitudes; also, improperly, the six-rowed barley (*H. hexastichum*).

big'gah, 1 big'ə; 2 bĭg'ä, *n.* [Hind.] A land-measure, varying from one-third to three-fifths of an acre. **bee'ghat; big'hat.** land.

Big'gar, 1 big'ər; 2 bĭg'ar, *n.* A town in Lanarkshire, Scot-

Big'gen, 1 big'n; 2 bĭg'n, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. or Obs.] To make larger, or increase in size or strength. See BIG, *a.*

big'gin¹, 1 big'in; 2 bĭg'in, *n.* [Eng.] A head-covering of varying form. (1) A hood or cap worn by the Beguines. (2) A nightcap. (3) The coif of a sergeant at law. (4) A child's cap. [< F. *béguin,* cap; also, Beguin; see BEGHARD.] **big'get.**

The '*biggen,*' a plain cap often mentioned by our early writers, was first worn by the Beguines, communities of pietist women in the middle ages, and had its name from them. TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. iv, p. 119. [W. J. W.]

big'gin², *n.* [Prov.] A small wooden vessel: a piggin.

big'gin³, *n.* A filtering coffee-pot. [< Mr. *Biggin,* inventor.]

big'ging, 1 big'iŋ; 2 bĭg'ing, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A house; residence. **2.** The act of building. **big'gin't.** [tentious.

big'gish, 1 *big'ish;* 2 *bĭg'ish, a. Somewhat* big; pre-

big'git, 1 big'it; 2 bĭg'it, *v.* [Scot.] Built.

big'ot-ry, 1 big'ə-tri; 2 big'ot-ry, *a.* [Local.] Bigoty.

Big'ties-wade, 1 big'iz-wēd; 2 bĭg'is-wād, *n.* A town in Bedfordshire, England. [A cap; biggin.

big'go-net, 1 big'ə-net; 2 bĭg'o-nĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Bi'gha, 1 bi'gə; 2 bi'ĝä, *n.* **1.** A vilayet of Turkey, Asia Minor; 2,550 sq. m. **2.** A town, capital of the vilayet.

big'head", 1 big'hed"; 2 bĭg'hĕd", *n.* **1.** *Vet.* (1) A bone-disease, causing swelling of the head, in horses or mules; osteoporosis. (2) A fatal disease of sheep in Dakota, Colorado, and Utah, characterized by cerebral symptoms and great swelling of the head and ears. **2.** [W. U. S.] An edible cottoid fish (*Scorpæniehthys marmoratus*). **3.** [Austral.] A gobioid river-fish (*Eleotris nudiceps*).

big'horn", 1 big'hōrn"; 2 bĭg'hôrn", *n.* **1.** The Rocky Mountain sheep (*Ovis montana*).

The Bighorn.

Ram and head of a ewe.

The bighorn has stout slightly spiral horns resembling those of the argali; its color is reddish, turning to gray in winter. Its flesh is highly prized for food.

2. The fossil Irish elk.

Big'horn", *n.* **1.** A river in Wyoming *and Montana; 550 m. long to Yellow*stone river. **2.** A county in Wyoming; 12,216 sq. m; county-seat, Basin.

Big'horn moun'tains. A range in N. Wyoming; 180 m. long; highest peak, 12,000 *ft.*

bight, 1 bait; 2 bīt, *vt.* To take a bight in, as a rope.

bight, *n.* **1.** A slightly receding bay between two headlands, formed by a long curve of a coast-line; as, the *Bight* of Benin; also, a small recess in a bay, a bend in a river, a mountain, etc. **2.** *Naut.* A loop, or turn in a rope, as distinct from the ends.

The parasite . . . formed a *bight* like a rope, [and] went straight up again. FROUDE *Eng. in the West Indies* p. 71. [S. 1888.]

3. [Archaic.] A bending or angle, as of a living body; as, the *bight* of a horse's knee. [< AS. *byht,* corner, bay, < *būgan,* bend.] **bitet.**

Big Lake. A lake in San Luis Valley, Colo.; altitude, 7,478 ft.

bi-glan'du-lar, *a.* Having two glands.— **bi-glen'oid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the two glenoid fossæ of the skull.— **bi-glob'u-lus,** *n. Helminth.* A pair of zoœcia on an internode of a polyzoan.— **bi'glot,** *a.* [Rare.] Bilingual; in two languages.

Big Lick. A town in Stanly county, N. C.

Big'low Pa'pers. Two series of poetical satires written in Yankee (New England) dialect, by James Russell Lowell under the name of **Hosea Biglow,** and dealing with the Mexican war, slavery, and the civil war. The first was published in 1848; the second, in 1866.

big'ly, 1 big'li; 2 bĭg'ly, *a.* [Scot.] Commodious; pleasant. — **big'ly,** *adv.* In a pompous or boastful manner.

Big Mud'dy. A river in Franklin and Jefferson counties, Ill.; 140 m. long.

big'ness, 1 big'nes; 2 bĭg'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being big; bulkiness; largeness; importance. **2.** Bulk or size as contrasted with something else: measure in regard to mass or surface; as, about the *bigness* of a walnut. Syn.: see MAGNITUDE.

Bi"gnon', 1 bi"nyōn'; 2 bi"nyôn', **Louis P. E.** (1/31771–1/31841). A French diplomat and historian: *History of France from the 18th Brumaire.*

Big-no'ni-a, 1 big-nō'ni-ə; 2 bĭg-nō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of woody climbing plants of the family *Bignoniaceæ,* mostly of tropical America, with opposite compound tendril-bearing leaves and terminal axillary clusters of large trumpet-shaped flowers. *B. capreolata,* the cross-vine of the South, is the only species in the United States. [< *Bignon,* librarian to Louis XV.]

Big-no"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 big-nō'ni-ē'si-ī; 2 bĭg-nō'ni-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of gamopetalous trees or woody climbers — the trumpetflower family — mostly of tropical countries, having compound or simple leaves usually opposite, large, showy, irregular flowers, and a dry often pendulous capsule with flat-winged seeds. It embraces 53 genera and about 450 species. [< BIGNONIA.]— **big-no"ni-a'ceous,** *a.*— **big-no'ni-ad,** *n.* A plant of this family.

big'o-net, 1 big'ə-net; 2 bĭg'o-nĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A woman's cap or coif.

bi-go'ni-ac, 1 bai-gō'ni-ak; 2 bī-gō'ni-ăc, *a. Cranium.* Pertaining to the two gonia or points at the angles of the jaw.

big'ot, 1 big'ət; 2 bĭg'ot, *n.* **1.** An intolerant and illiberal adherent of a religious creed or form, or of any system, party, or opinion; in an extended use, an opinionated adherent of any idea or doctrine.

The origin of the word is unknown. The old supposition that *it is a corruption of by God,* a phrase which the French picked up from often hearing it, is not, after all, very improbable. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

There are *bigots* to unbelief as well as to faith. ISAAC TAYLOR *Balance of Criminality* p. 18. [WES. 1825.]

2†. A hypocrite. [F.; probably of Germanic origin.]

big'ot-ed, 1 big'ət-ed; 2 bĭg'ot-ĕd, *a.* Stubbornly and unreasonably attached to a religious or other party, or to a belief or practise, and intolerant of opposite opinion. **big'ott.** Syn.: see FANATICAL.— **big'ot-ed-ly,** *adv.*

Bigoted to the regular and elaborate tactics of Europe, he [Braddock] could not stoop to the make-shift expedients of a new country. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, p. 167. [G. P. P. 1863.]

big'ot-ry, 1 big'ət-ri; 2 bĭg'ot-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being bigoted or a bigot; obstinate and intolerant attachment to a cause or creed.

The first permanent establishment of the Spaniards in Florida was the result of *zealous bigotry.* BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 53. [L. B. & co. 1879.]

2. The mode of thought, acts, or opinions of a bigot; as, such *bigotries* did him no credit. [< F. *bigoterie,* < *bigot,* bigot.] **big'ot-ismt.** Syn.: see FANATICISM.

big'o-ty, 1 big'ə-ti; 2 *bĭg'o-ty. I. a.* [Colloq., So. U. S.] **1.** Full of conceit; self-complacent; also, obstinate; stubborn. **2.** Inclined to balk: applied to horses. **II.** *adv.* Conceitedly; stubbornly.

Big Rap'ids. A manufacturing city, county-seat of Mecosta county, *Mich.* [river.

Big riv'er. A river in E. Missouri; 125 m. long to Mississippi

big'root", 1 big'rūt"; 2 bĭg'rōōt", *n.* A hardy perennial (*Micrampelis fabacea*) closely allied to and resembling the wild balsam-apple, but having a large, tuberous, intensely bitter root which was formerly used medicinally. **California bigrootorbitterroot†; manroot†.**

Big San'dy. A river in West Virginia and Kentucky, a tributary of the Ohio river. [m. long.

Big San'dy Creek. A tributary of the Arkansas river; 200

Big Sioux riv'er, 1 sū; 2 sōo. A river in E. South Dakota; 300 m. long to Missouri river.

Big Stone. A county in Minnesota; 484 sq. m.; county-seat, Ortonville.

Big Stone Gap Town. A town in Wise county, Va.

Big Stone Moun'tain. A peak in Tennessee; 5,614 ft. high.

Big'tha, 1 big'thə; 2 bĭg'tha, *n. Bib. Esth.* i, 10.

Big'than, 1 big'thən; 2 bĭg'thăn, *n. Bib. Esth.* ii, 21.

Big-tha'na, 1 big-thē'nə *or* big'thə-nə; 2 bĭg-thā'na *or* bĭg'-tha-na, *n. Bib. Esth.* ii, 21 (margin).

bi-gut'tate, *a.* Having two drop-shaped spots, as an insect. — **bi-gut'u-late,** *a. Bot.* Having two guttulæ or small drops.— **bi-hour'ly,** *a. & adv.* Occurring once in two hours. — **bi-il'i-ac,** *a.* Pertaining to the two iliac bones.

Big'va-i, 1 big'vi-əi; 2 bĭg'va-i, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 2, 14.

Bi-har', *n.* Same as BEHAR.

Bi-ha'ri, 1 bi-hä'ri; 2 bi-hä'ri, *n.* A dialect of the Sanskrit group of the Indo-European languages. [TREE.

bi-har'-tree", 1 bi-hār'-tri"; 2 bi-här'-trē", *n.* See LACQUER-

Bi-he', 1 bi-hē'; 2 bi-hę', *n.* A district in Angola, W. Africa, E. of Benguela; 2,500 sq. m.; capital, Kagnomba.

bi'ja, 1 bi'jə; 2 bi'ja, *n.* Amboy na kino. See KINO¹. **bi'ja-sal†.**

Bi"ja-nag'ar, 1 bi"jə-nug'ər; 2 bi"ja-nāg'ar, *n.* An ancient city in S. India, former capital of the Hindu empire; in ruins.

Bi"ja-pur', 1 bi"jə-pūr'; 2 bi"ja-pur', *n.* **1.** A district in S. Bombay; 5,668 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Bi-jaw'ar, 1 bi-jō'ər; 2 bi-ja'ar, *n.* **1.** A state in Bundelkhand, India; 974 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Bij'naur, 1 bij'nəur; 2 bij'naur, *n.* **1.** A district in Rohilkhand division, United Provinces, India; 1,897 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Bij'nort.**

bi"jou', 1 bi'ʒū'; 2 bi'zhu', *n.* [BI-JOUX', 1 bi'ʒūz'; 2 bi'-zhuz', *pl.*] [F.] A jewel; a trinket, especially one wrought in gold without precious stones: used also figuratively; as, a *bijou* of a cottage.— **bi-jou'ish,** *a.* [Colloq.] — **bi"jou"te-rie',** **bi-jou'try,** *n.* Bijoux collectively; jewelry.

bi-ju'gal, *a.* Pertaining to the two jugal points of the posterior border of the cheek-bone.— **bijugal breadth** (*Craniom.*), the measurement between the two jugales.— **bi-ju'gate,** *a.* **1.** Two-paired, as a pinnate leaf with two pairs of leaflets. **2.** *Numis.* Having two heads, one overlapping the other in profile. **bi-ju'gous†** (XIII).— **bi-ju'gu-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the two openings for the jugular vein at the base of the skull.

Bi-ka'ner, 1 bi-kē'nər; 2 bī-kē'ner, *n.* **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India; 23,311 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Bi-ka'nirt.**

bi'kar, 1 bi'kər; 2 bi'kar, *n.* [Malay.] A coarse, strong sleeping-mat made of leaves of the nipa-palm.

Bik"ath-a'ven, 1 bik'əth-ē'vən; 2 bik'ath-ā'vĕn, *n. Bib. Am.* i, 5 (margin). [bike.

bike¹, 1 baik; 2 bīk, *vi.* [Scot.] To swarm or hive as bees in a

bike², [Slang.] **I.** *vi.* To ride a bicycle. **II.** *n.* A bicycle.

bike³, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A nest or swarm of wild bees, wasps, ants, or the like; figuratively, a crowd **2.** *A store of* wild honey; hence, a hidden store.

bik'er†, *n.* A fight.

bĭkh, 1 bĭk; 2 bĭk, *n.* [E. Ind.] The roots of *Aconitum ferox* and other aconites, or a derived extract, used in medicine and as a poison; Nepal aconite. **bĭsh‡; bĭsk‡.**

bĭ'kos, 1 bai'kos; 2 bĭ'kŏs, *n.* [-KOI, 1 -kei; 2 -kŏi, *pl.*] *Gr. Archeol.* A type of earthen vase approaching the stamnos, usually of large size and used for holding solid or liquid food. [< Gr. *bikos*, water-cup.] **bĭ'cos‡.**

bĭk'shu, 1 bĭk'shū; 2 bĭk'shu, *n.* Same as BHIKSHU.

bĭk'shu-ni, 1 bĭk'shu-nī; 2 bĭk'shu-nī, *n.* Same as BHIKSHUNI. [*rirens*).

bĭl, 1 bĭl; 2 bĭl, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The coalfish (*Pollachius*

bĭ'labe, 1 bai'lēb; 2 bĭ'lāb, *n. Surg.* An instrument used in removing morbid concretions from the bladder through the urethra. [< BI- + L. *labium*, lip.]

bi-la'bi-al, 1 bai-lē'bi-al; 2 bi-lā'bi-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as BILABIATE. **2.** *Phon.* Sounded by both lips, as *p, b, m.* **II.** *n.* A bilabial letter.

bi-la'bi-ate, 1 bai-lē'bi-ēt; 2 bi-lā'bi-āt, *a. Bot.* Two-lipped, as the calyx or corolla of flowers of the mint, figwort, and other families. See LABIATE.— **bi-la''bi-a'tion,** *n.*

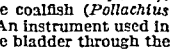
bĭl''a-bun'dy, 1 bĭl'a-bun'di; 2 bĭl'a-bŭn'dy, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A revenue account of a district; also, the system of collecting revenue. [with a *double* fringe.

bĭ''la-cin'i-ate, 1 bai'lə-sin'i-ēt; 2 bĭ'la-çin'i-āt, *a.* Bordered

bi-la'lo, 1 bi-lā'lo; 2 bi-lā'lo, *n.* [E. Ind.] A two-masted passenger-boat with an outrigger: peculiar to Manila Bay.

bi-lam'el-late, *a.* Of or having two lamellæ or plates. [< BI- + LAMELLATE.] **bĭ''lam'el-lar‡; bi-lam'el-lat''ed‡.— bi-lam'i-nate, bi-lam'i-nat''ed,** *a. Bot.* Of or having two laminæ. **bi-lam'i-nar‡.**

bĭ''lan', 1 bĭ'lān'; 2 bĭ'lān', *n.* [F.] A commercial record of assets and liabilities: so called in Louisiana.



Bilancoyei.

bĭl''an-coy'el, 1 bĭl'ən-kei'el; 2 bĭl'an-cŏy'ĕl, *n.* [Madras.] A form of native flageolet.

bĭl'an-der, 1 bĭl'an-dər *or* bai'lan-dər; 2 bĭl'an-der *or* bĭ'lăn-der, *n.* A small two-masted vessel having a lateen mainsail: used principally on the canals in the Low Countries. [< D. *bijlander*, < *bij*, BY, + *land*, LAND¹, *n.*] **bel'an-der‡; byl'an-der‡.**

Bilander.

Bi-la'nes, 1 bi-lā'nēs; 2 bi-lā'nes, *n. pl.* A Malayan people of peaceable disposition, living in central Mindanao.

bi-lan'go, 1 bi-lōŋ'go; 2 bi-lāŋ'go. [P. I.] **I.** *v.* To imprison. **II.** *n.* A constable: native term.

bĭ''lan-go'an, 1 bĭ'laŋ-gō'an; 2 bĭ'laŋ-gō'ăn, *n.* [P. I.] A jail: Tagalog term.

Bĭ''las-pur', 1 bĭ'las-pūr'; 2 bĭ'lăs-pur', *n.* **1.** A district in Chutteesgurh division, Central Provinces, India; 8,341 sq. m., **2.** Its capital. **3.** A town 185 m. N. W. of Delhi, Punjab, India.

bi-lat'er-al, 1 bai-lat'ər-əl; 2 bi-lăt'er-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to two sides; disposed upon opposite sides; two-sided. **2.** *Biol.* Having sides equal or symmetrical. [< BI- + LATERAL.] — **bilateral contract** (*Law*), a contract which binds the parties to fulfil reciprocal obligations.— **b. surface,** a two-sided surface, such as a segment of the surface of an ordinary sphere or plane. To pass from one side to the other of such a surface the surface must be pierced or the boundary passed: opposed to *unilateral surface.*— **b. symmetry,** the symmetry of the right and left sides or other parts of an organism.— **bi-lat''er-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being bilateral; bilateral symmetry. **bi-lat'er-al-ism‡; bi-lat'er-al-ness‡.— bi-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

Bi-lat''er-a'li-a, 1 bai-lat'ər-ē'li-ə; 2 bi-lăt'er-ā'li-a, *n. pl. Zool.* **1.** Bilaterally symmetrical animals. **2.** A section of *Ambulacraria*, including the *Balanoglossidæ*; the *Enteropneusta.*

bi-la''ti-pa'ni, 1 bi-lā''ti-pū'ni; 2 bi-lā''ti-pā'ni, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Soda-water; literally, European or imported water. **bi-la''tee-pa'nee‡.**

Bil-ba'o, 1 bil-bō'o; 2 bil-bä'o, *n.* A commercial and manufacturing city, capital of Biscay province, Spain.

bil'ber''ry, *vt.* To gather bilberries.

bil'ber''ry, 1 bil'ber'i; 2 bil'bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** A dwarf hardy shrub, the European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), and its blue-black fruit. **2.** One of other species of *Vaccinium*, as the bog-bilberry (*V. uliginosum*) and the dwarf bilberry (*V. cæspitosum*). **3.** [U. S.] The purplish berry-like pome of the shadbush (*Amelanchier canadensis*). [< *bil*, prob. Scand. (cp. Dan. *bölle*, whortleberry), + BERRY¹, *n.*] **bill'ber''ry‡.**

bil'bo¹, 1 bil'bo; 2 bil'bo, *n.* [-BOES, 1 -boz; 2 -bōz, *pl.*] **1.** [Poet.] A sword; as, *bilboes* were drawn. **2†.** A sword of great temper, from Bilbao, in Spain, long called by the English *Bilboa.*— **bil'bo-man''†,** *n.* A swordsman.

bil'bo², *n.* **1.** A fetter formerly used, chiefly on ships, consisting of two sliding shackles attached to an iron bar which was secured by a padlock to the deck. **2.** *pl.* [Dial.] A frame of wood to hold a cow's head while milking.

Bil-bo'a, 1 bil-bō'ə; 2 bil-bō'a, *n.* In Dryden's *Rehearsal*, the hero, intended for Sir Robert Howard (1626–1698), an English poet.

bil''bo-quet', 1 bil'bo-ket'; 2 bil'bo-kĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A cup-and-ball. **2.** A hair-curler. **3†.** *Mil.* An eight-inch mortar. **4†.** A gardener's measuring-cord.

bĭlch, 1 bĭlch; 2 bĭlch, *n.* [Scot.] A lusty person. [E.]

bil'cock, 1 bil'kok; 2 bil'cŏk, *n.* [Eng.] The water-rail. **bid'cock‡.**

Bil'dad, 1 bil'dad; 2 bil'dăd, *n. Bib.* The Shuhite who entered into controversy with Job. *Job* ii, 11. [Heb., son of contention.]

bil-dar', 1 bil-dūr'; 2 bil-där', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** One who digs or excavates. **2.** A male servant, or a camp-follower. [Hindu.]

bil'der, 1 bil'dər; 2 bil'der. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *tt.* & *rt.* **1.** To smooth (ground) by breaking the lumps. **2.** To labor arduously; toil. **II.** *n.* A long-handled mallet for breaking clods.

Bil'der-dyk, 1 bil'dər-daik; 2 bil'der-dȳk, **Willem** (9/1 1756–12/15 1831). A Dutch poet; *Destruction of the First World*, etc.

bild'stein, 1 bild'stain; 2 bild'stin, *n.* [G.] A soft stone; agalmatolite.

bile, 1 bail; 2 bil, *v.* [Prov.] A corruption of *boil*; as, a *biled* shirt (a white shirt, starched).

bile¹, *n.* **1.** A bitter, viscid, faintly alkaline fluid, yellowish, as in man, or green, as in herbivores, secreted by the liver and poured into the duodenum. It removes certain waste products, is an emulsifier and weak solvent of fats, and limits putrefactive changes. **2.** Anger or ill temper; peevishness: from the formerly supposed influence of the bile on the humors.

It raised my *bile* To see him so reflect their grief aside.
HOOD *Plea of the Midsummer Fairies* st. 54.

[F., < L. *bilis*, anger.] — **bile'cyst",** *n.* The gall-bladder. — **b.-pigment,** *n.* A coloring-matter contained in bile, as bilirubin and biliverdin.— **bile'stone",** *n.* A biliary calculus; gallstone.— **cystic b.,** the bile that reaches the duodenum through the gall-bladder.

bile², *n.* [Archaic or Dial.] A boil; an inflamed tumor.

Bil'e-am, 1 bil'i-am *or* bai'li-am; 2 bil'e-ăm *or* bi'le-ăm, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vi, 70.

bi-lec'tion, 1 bai-lek'shən; 2 bi-lĕc'shon, *n.* Same as BOLECTION.

Bil'fil, 1 bil'fil; 2 bil'fil, *n.* In Fielding's *Tom Jones*, a hypocrite and sneak.

Bil'gah, 1 bil'gə; 2 bil'ga, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 14.

Bil'ga-i, 1 bil'gi-ai; 2 bil'ga-ī, *n. Bib. Neh.* x, 8.

bilge¹, 1 bilj; 2 bilġ, *v.* [BILGED; BILG'ING.] **I.** *t. Naut.* **1.** To stave in the bottom of (a vessel); cause to leak in the bilge. **2.** To bulge. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To be stove in or broken in the bilge: said of a vessel. **2.** To bulge.

bilge², *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] At Annapolis, to dismiss from the United States Naval Academy before graduation.

bilge, *n.* **1.** The flat or nearly flat part of a ship's bottom, outside or inside. **2.** The bulge of a barrel. **3.** *Naut.* Bilge-water. [Variant of BULGE.]

— **bilge'board",** *n.* In ship-building, one of the boards covering the limbers where the bilge-water collects.— **b.-coad,** *n.* The bilgeways of a ship.— **b.-free,** *a.* Stowed so that nothing crowds or rests on the bilge: said of a barrel or the like.— **b.-keel,** *n.* An outside timber set lengthwise on each side of the bilge of a vessel, to lessen rolling. **b.-piece‡.— b.-keelson,** *n.* A timber parallel to the keelson and inside the bilge, serving to strengthen a vessel's frame.— **b.-pump,** *n.* A pump for drawing off bilge-water.— **b.-water,** *n.* Foul water that collects in the bilge of a ship.— **bilge'ways",** *n. pl.* The lengthwise members, *supporting the hull, that glide on the stepways* in launching a vessel. See CRADLE.

Bil-gram', 1 bil-grām'; 2 bil-grăm', *n.* A town in Hardoi district, Lucknow division, Oudh, India. [in smell.

bilg'y, 1 bilj'i; 2 bilġ'y, *a.* Resembling bilge-water, as

Bil'hah, 1 bil'hə; 2 bil'ha, *n. Bib.* Handmaid of Rachel; mother of Dan and Naphtali. *Gen.* xxx, 3. [Heb., bashfulness.] **Bil'ha‡.**

Bil'han, 1 bil'han; 2 bil'hăn, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 10.

bil-har'zi-a, 1 bil-hār'zi-ə; 2 bil-hār'zi-a, *n.* A trematode worm (*Schistosomum hæmatobium*), parasitic in the wall of the bladder and rectum of man, giving rise to **bil-har''zi-a'sis,** or inflammation of the bladder accompanied by blood in the urine. [< Theodor *Bilharz.*]

The formidable *Bilharzia*, the male of which is the larger and retains the female in a gynæcophore, or canal.
HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* ch. 4, p. 178. [A. 1888.]

bil'i-, 1 bil'i-; 2 bil'i-. From Latin *bilis*, bile: a combining form.— **bil''i-an'lc,** *a. Chem.* Pertaining to bile: naming a crystalline, tribasic, ketonic acid resulting from oxidation of cholic acid.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

bil'i-a-ry, 1 bil'i-ē-ri; 2 bil'i-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or conveying bile; as, the *biliary* duct. **2.** *Bilious:* an erroneous use. [< L. *bilis*, bile.] — **biliary apparatus** (*Anat.*), the organs, ducts, etc., which participate in the secretion of the bile and its application to digestion.— **b. calculus,** a gallstone.— **b. cirrhosis** (*Pathol.*), a cirrhotic affection of the liver in which the organ is enlarged, with accompanying jaundice.— **b. fistula,** an abnormal channel caused by ulceration of the gall-bladder.— **bil''i-a'tion,** *n.* Excretion of bile.

bil'ic, 1 bil'ik; 2 bil'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from bile.— **bilic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{22}O_4$) obtained from cholic acid by oxidation.

bil''i-cy'a-nin, *n.* An oxidation product of bilirubin.— **bil-if'er-ous,** *a.* Generating bile.— **bil''i-ful'vin,** *n.* Impure bilirubin.— **bil''i-fus'cin,** *n.* A brown pigment ($C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$) obtained from gallstones.— **bil''i-hu'min,** *n. Chem.* A blackish-brown residue of gallstones after their treatment with solvents.

bi-lim'bi, 1 bi-lim'bi; 2 bi-lim'bi, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** A tropical tree (*Averrhoa bilimbi*), extensively cultivated for its edible acid berries and its flowers and also used for food. See AVERRHOA. **2.** The carambola. **bi-lim'bing‡; blim'ba‡; blim'bi‡.**

bil''i-ment‡, *n.* **1.** Ornamental attire, especially for the head or neck, worn by women. **2.** A lace used in trimming.

bil'in, 1 bil'in; 2 bil'in, *n. Chem.* A yellowish resinous mass contained in bile: a mixture of sodium taurocholate and glycocholate.

bi-lin'e-ar, *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Formed of or related to two lines. **2.** *Alg.* Linear as to each of two sets of variables.— **bi-lin'e-ate,** *a.* Marked by two longitudinal lines. **bi-lin'e-at''ed‡.**

bil''i-neu'rin, 1 bil'i-nū'rin; 2 bil'i-nū'rin, *n. Chem.* Same as CHOLIN. [< BILI- + Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

bi-lin'gual, 1 bai-lin'gwəl; 2 bi-lĭŋ'gwal, *a.* **1.** Written, recorded, or expressed in two languages.

I endeavored by help of a *bilingual* inscription to determine the values of certain of the Hittite characters.
A. H. SAYCE in Schliemann's *Troja* pref., p. 23. [H. 1884.]

2. Speaking two languages. [< L. *bilinguis*, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *lingua*, tongue.] **bi-lin'guar‡; bi-lin'guous‡.— bi-lin'gual-ism,** *n.* The use of two languages.— **bi-lin'gual-ly,** *adv.*— **bi-lin'guist,** *n.* One who speaks two languages.

bil'ious, 1 bil'yus; 2 bil'yŭs, *a.* **1.** Suffering from indigestion, headache, and drowsiness, and having a furred tongue, bad taste in the mouth, etc.: a state popularly supposed to be caused by disorder of the liver. **2.** Of, supposed to be caused by disorder of the liver. **2.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of bile; as, *bilious* derangement; *bilious* discharges. **3.** Caused by derangement of the functions of the liver; as, *bilious* headache. **4.** Ill-natured: in phrenology, noting a temperament in which bone and muscle predominate, with dull complexion.

A strong, astringent, *bilious* nature has more truculent enemies than the slugs and moths that fret my leaves.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Fate* p. 41. [o. & co. 1876.]

5†. Angry: choleric. [< F. *bilieux*, < L. *biliosus*, < *bilis*, bile.]— **bilious temperament,** see TEMPERAMENT.

bil'ious-ness, 1 bil'yus-nes; 2 bil'yŭs-nĕs, *n.* The state of being bilious, in any sense.

bil''i-phæ'in, *n. Chem.* An impure bilirubin. **bil''i-phe'in‡.— bil''i-pra'sin,** *n.* A greenish-black pigment ($C_{16}H_{22}N_2O_4$) contained in human gallstones and the bile of neat cattle.— **bil''i-pur'pu-rin,** *n.* A purple pigment derived from biliverdin.— **bil''i-ru'bin,** *n. Chem.* An orange-red crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$), the chief pigment of bile.

bi-lit'er-al, *a.* Composed of two letters.— **bi-lit'er-al-ism,** *n.*

bi'li-thon, 1 bai'li-thən; 2 bi'li-thŏn, *n. Archeol.* A megalithic monument consisting of an upright stone supporting a horizontal one. [< BI- + Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

-bility. A termination forming nouns from adjectives in *-ble*; as, probab*ility*, from *probable*. See -ABLE. [< F. *-bilité*, < L. *-bilita(t-)s*, < *-bilis*, -BLE, + *-ta(t-)s*, -TY².]

imported goods given to the customs officials when the exact quality or quantity of the goods is not known, so that they may be landed and examined.— **b. of stores,** a custom-house license to a merchant vessel to carry stores for the voyage duty-free; also, one allowing the reimportation of goods subject to duty that have been exported.— **b. payable,** a bill of exchange, promissory note, or other written engagement to pay money.— **b. poster,** *n.* A person whose occupation it is to post bills on walls, fences, etc.— **b. quia timet** (*Law*), a bill filed by a plaintiff "because he or she fears" possible injuries from another's neglect or enmity. — **b. receivable,** a promissory note, bill of exchange, or other acceptance as held by a person to whom it is payable. — **cotton b.** (*Banking*), see GRAIN BILL.— **declaration and b. of rights,** a formal summary and declaration of the fundamental principles of government and of the rights of individuals in both their absolute and relative conditions; specif. (*Eng. Hist.*), the solemn declaration of rights setting forth those fundamental principles of the British Constitution the observance of which was to be imposed upon *William and Mary on their acceptance of the crown*, 1689. — **finance b.** (*Banking*), a bill of exchange drawn as a part of a financial transaction, as the underwriting of bonds. — **fixed b.** (*Banking*), a bill of exchange payable on the day it is due, that is, one on which no days of grace are allowed.— **grain b., cotton b.** (*Banking*), bills of exchange drawn against a consignment of grain or cotton, usually with bills of lading attached.— **investment b.** (*Banking*), a bill of exchange bought at a discount before maturity and held to realize its full value when due.— **Kansas-Nebraska B.** (*U. S. Hist.*), a bill enacted by Congress, May 30, 1854, for organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It embraced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, left settlers of Territories to determine questions of slavery for themselves, inaugurating "popular sovereignty," caused the downfall of the Whig party and brought about the formation of the Republican party, and intensified the controversy that resulted in the civil war. See MISSOURI COMPROMISE, under COMPROMISE; POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, under SOVEREIGNTY.— **recharge b.** (*Railroad.*), an authorized notice to charge shipping-point with freight or trucking charges.— **single b.,** a contract devoid of conditions, and whose validity is independent of any future event, insuring the payment of a given sum of money at a stated time.

bill[2], *n.* A beak or neb, as of a bird, turtle, cuttlefish, etc.

His *bill* was black, and as the jet it shone.
CHAUCER *C. T., Nun's Priest's Tale* l. 40.

[< AS. *bile*, beak; cp. **BILL**[3], *n.*] — **bill's bug",** *n.* A weevil, especially of the genus *Sphenophorus*. **b.-beetle†.**— **bill'fish",** *n.* One of various fishes having elongated jaws. (1) A saury or skipper, *Scomberesox saurus*. (2) A garfish; especially, *Tylosurus longirostris*. See GARFISH. (3) The garpike. (4) A spearfish (genus *Tetrapturus*).— **b.-hawk,** *n.* A beak-shaped saw-tooth.

Bills or Halberds.
1. Small bill of time of Henry II. of France. 2. Bill of time of Richard III. 3. Small bill with hook to seize bridles. 4. Large bill of time of Henry VII. (*Meyrick.*)

bill[3], *n.* **1.** A hook-shaped instrument used by gardeners in pruning, by basket-makers, etc.; a bill-hook. **2.** A mattock; pickax. **3.** *Naut.* The point or peak of the fluke of an anchor; the pee. **4.** *Ship-building.* The end of a compass-timber or knee. **5.** An ancient weapon consisting of a hook-shaped blade on a staff; halberd. **6.** Short for SPARABLE. [AS. *bill*, sword, ax.]—**bill'-hook",** *n.* See def. 1, above.—**bill'man,** *n.* A soldier armed with a bill.

bill[4], *n.* A bellow or roar; a boom, as of the bittern.

Bill[1], *n.* A diminution of WILLIAM. **Bill'ie"†.**

bill'a, 1 bil'ə; 2 bil'a, *n.* Same as BELAR.

bill'a-bi(e[2]), 1 bil'ə-bi; 2 bil'a-bi, *a.* Indictable.

bil'la-bong", 1 bil'ə-bȯŋ'; 2 bil'a-bȯŋ', *n.* [Austral.] **1.** A blind lead from a river; an incomplete anabranch. **2.** A pool of stagnant water or the backwaters of a stream. A billabong, strictly, never returns to the river. This constitutes the difference between it and an anabranch, which does. **bil'a-bong"†.**

bill'age[1], 1 bil'ij; 2 bil'aǧ, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A method of settling controversies concerning boundaries of lands by arbitration. Compare BYRLAW.

bill'age[2]†, *v.* & *n.* Same as BILGE.

bill'ard, 1 bil'ərd; 2 bil'ard, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The coalfish; billet.

Bil"laud'-Va"renne', 1 bi"yō'-və'ren'; 2 bi"yō'-vä'rĕn', **Jean Nicolas** (4/21 1756–8/21 1819). A Terrorist of the French Revolution.

Bill-ber'gi-a, 1 bil-bûr'ji-ə; 2 bil-bĕr'ǧi-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical American epiphytes of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceæ*), with harsh, stiff leaves, and panicles of bluish-red or yellow flowers. Many species are cultivated for ornament. The root of *B. tinctoria* of Brazil yields a yellow dye. [< J. G. *Billberg*, Swedish botanist.]

bill'-board"[1], 1 bil'-bōrd'; 2 bil'-bōrd", *n.* Same as ANCHOR-LINING.

bill'-board"[2], *n.* **1.** A board, panel, or tablet intended for the display of posters or placards. **2.** [Colloq., N. Y.] A ticket of admission, as to a theater, obtained through bill-board privileges.

billed[1],] 1 bild; 2 bild, *a.* Having a beak or bill: chiefly **bild**[2], ʃ in composition; as, a long-*billed* bird.

billed[2], *pa.* Entered in or advertised by a bill: said of such of the English Footguards as are listed to be drilled and confined to barracks.

— **billed flat** (*Railroad.*), entered in a bill to be delivered to consignee only and upon identification.— **b. order** (*Railroad.*), goods billed to shippers but surrendered to others on settlement of bank drafts. **order notify†.**

Bille'ri-ca, 1 bil'ri-kə; 2 bil'ri-ca, *n.* A town in Middlesex county, Mass.; shoe-shops; woolen mills.

bil'let, 1 bil'et; 2 bil'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To assign to quarters or lodgings in a private house, as by a billet; as, the sergeant was *billeted* on the barber.

The rude . . . soldiery were *billeted* in every house in the city.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 289. [R.]

2. To serve with a billet.

II. *i.* To be quartered; lodge.— **bil'let-er,** *n.*

bil'let[1], *n.* **1.** A written missive; a card or paper conveying a short communication; a note.

Robin, you must know, is the best man in the town for carrying a *billet*. STEELE *Spectator* June 6, 1712.

2. A requisition on a household for board and lodging for a soldier. **3.** The place where a soldier is lodged; hence, accommodations; quarters: sometimes figuratively. **4.** *Naut.* (1) The place allotted to a man-of-war's man for his hammock. (2) A memorandum given to each member of a crew, specifying his rate, division, station, and duties. **5.** [Colloq.] A position; appointment.

Taintor . . . drifted from a position in the quartermaster's dépôt at Jeffersonville to a re-enlistment and a *billet* as clerk in the recruiting rendezvous. CHAS. KING *Two Soldiers* p. 120. [L. 1892.]

6†. A ballot. [Dim. < LL. *billa;* see BILL[1], *n.*] — **bil'let-mas"ter,** *n.* An officer who issues billets to soldiers. — **b.-note,** *n.* A certain size of paper.

bil'let[2], *n.* **1.** A stick, as of firewood; any short stick, usually several inches in diameter. **2.** *Arch.* One of the cylindrical ornaments of a billet-molding. **3.** A harness-strap that passes through a buckle; also, the loop or pocket for receiving such a strap after it passes through the buckle. **4.** *Metal.* A bloom of iron or steel drawn into a small bar. **5.** *Her.* An oblong figure used as a charge. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] The game of cat. **7.** Tip-cat. **8.** Same as BILLARD. **9.** *pl.* Same as BILLETING, 2. [< OF. *billete*, < LL. *billus*, log.] **bil'lot‡.**

— **bil'let-head",** *n.* *Naut.* An upright cylindrical post in the bow of a whaling-boat, for the harpoon-line to run around; also, ornamental carving used as a substitute for a figurehead on a ship.— **b.-molding,** *n.* *Arch.* A molding ornamented with a series of small cylinders placed with regular spaces between the sides, or ends, or both.

bil'let[3], *n.* [Local, Eng.] The coalfish (*Pollachius virens*), especially when one year old; billard.

bil"let-doux', 1 bil'ĕ-dū'; 2 bil'e-dụ', *n.* [BIL'LETS-DOUX', 1 bil'ĕ-dūz'; 2 bil'e-dụz', *pl.*] [F.] A brief love-letter; a lover's note.

Merchandise rare! a *billet-douz*. Its matter passionate, yet true.
PRIOR *Cupid and Ganymede* st. 2.

bil"le-te', 1 bil'yĕ-tē'; 2 bil'ye-te', *n.* [P. I.] A lottery-ticket.

bil'let-ing, 1 bil'et-iŋ; 2 bil'ĕt-ing, *n.* **1.** The quartering of troops by billet. **2†.** The ordure of a fox.— **bil'let-ing-roll",** *n.* A series of rollers for reducing red-hot iron to bars.

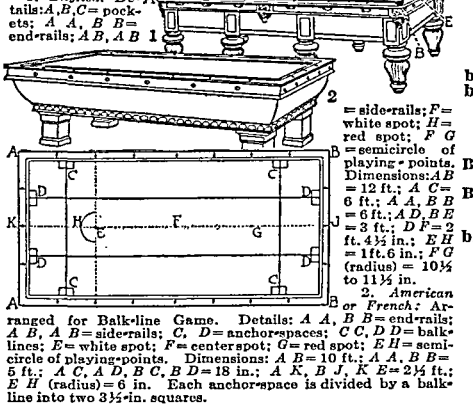
bil'let-y, 1 bil'et-i; 2 bil'ĕt-y, *a.* *Her.* Divided into billets; strewed or studded with billets: said of the field. **bil"le-te'‡; bil"le-tee'‡; bil'let-le‡; bil'let-ty‡.**

bil'liard, 1 bil'yərd; 2 bil'yard, *n.* Billiards: now only in compound words; as, *billiard-ball, billiard-player*, etc. [< F. *billard*, < *bille*, block, < LL. *billus*, log.]

— **bil'liard-cloth",** *n.* A fine broadcloth, usually green, covering the tops of billiard-tables.— **b.-table,** *n.* A table on which to play billiards, having an oblong rectangular surface covered with billiard-cloth over a smooth and hard foundation, and edged with rubber cushions that form a rebounding foil from which the balls may be deflected: sometimes made with a pocket at each corner, and for pool-playing one additional at the middle of each side. Six-pocket tables are used in playing English billiards, and pocketless tables for French (American) billiards.— **bil'liard-ist,** *n.* One skilled in the game of billiards.— **bil'liard-ly,** *a.* Relating to billiards.

bil'liards, 1 bil'yərdz; 2 bil'yards, *n.* A game of skill in which the player tries to strike with a cue a hard elastic ball, free to roll on a smooth table, so that it shall strike two object-balls in succession. In English billiards points are made and lost also by driving the balls into pockets. See BALK-LINE; BILLIARD-TABLE; POOL. **bal-liards†.— cushion-carom billiards,** a three-ball game in which only cushion-caroms count.— **horse b.,** a game similar to shovelboard, played on passenger steamships.— **Spanish b.,** a game in which three balls and five pins are used, played on a pocket-table.

Billiard-tables.



1. *English:* Details: *A, A, B, C* = pockets; *A A, B B* = end-rails; *A B, A B* = side-rails; *F* = white spot; *H* = red spot; *F G* = semicircle of playing-points. Dimensions: *A B* = 12 ft.; *A C* = 6 ft.; *A A, B B* = 6 ft.; *A D, B E* = 3 ft.; *D F* = 2 ft. 4½ in.; *E H* = 1 ft. 6 in.; *F G* (radius) = 10½ to 11½ in. 2. *American or French:* Arranged for Balk-line Game. Details: *A A, B B* = end-rails; *A B, A B* = side-rails; *C, D* = anchor-spaces; *C C, D D* = balk-lines; *E* = white spot; *F* = center spot; *G* = red spot; *E H* = semicircle of playing-points. Dimensions: *A B* = 10 ft.; *A A, B B* = 5 ft.; *A C, A D, B C, B D* = 18 in.; *A K, B J, K E* = 2½ ft.; *E H* (radius) = 6 in. Each anchor-space is divided by a balk-line into two 3½-in. squares.

The following list exhibits some of the most important terms used in English and American or French billiards. Those not self-explanatory are defined in their appropriate places.

anchor-shot, a.-space	double	pocket, p.-netting, p.-table
balk, b.-line, b.-lining, b.-pocket	draw, d.-and-twist, d.-shot	position play
bank, b.-shot, b.-shot game	end-cushion, end-rail	rail
billiard-ball, b.-cloth, b.-cue, b.-cushion, b.-marker, b.-table	English, E.-stroke	red ball, red spot
black ball	follow, *f.*-shot, *f.*-stroke	reverse English
break	frozen	run
bridge, b.-hook	hazard	scratch
brush	head, h.-cushion	shove
butt	kiss	side-rail
cannon	lag	spot, s.-ball, s.-stroke, s.-wafer
carom, c.-table	losing-hazard	string, s.-line
center-spot	mace	stroke
crotch	marker	three-cushion carom
cue, cue-bag, cue-ball, cue-case, cue-leather, cue-shot	massé, m.-shot	tip
cushion-carom, c.-massé	miscue	top
	nurse	twist
	object-ball	two-shots-in
	one-shot-in	white ball
	diamond-sight pin	winning-hazard
	playing point	

The symbols **10–1, 10–2, 14–1, 14–2, 16–1, 16–2, 18–1, 18–2** (often written 10:1, 10:2) used in billiards denote games in which the balk-lines are 10, 14, 16, or 18 inches from the rail, and in which one or two shots, as the case may be, are allowed in any one balk.

Bil'li-ken, *n.* [U. S.] A grotesque figure used as a fetish: god of things as they ought to be.

bill'ing, 1 bil'iŋ; 2 bil'ing, *n.* The act of drafting, entering, charging, or making out a bill or bills.

— **line billing** (*Railroad.*), the act of recording charges from one station to another.— **memorandum b.** (*Railroad.*), the issuing of an emergency way-bill for the transfer of freight where there is no revenue bill.— **order b.** (*Railroad.*), the shipping of goods for delivery only on the presentation of a bill of lading.

Bill'ings, 1 bil'iŋz; 2 bil'ings, *n.* **1. John Shaw** (4/21 1839–3/21 1913), American surgeon, statistician, and author. **2. Josh,** pseudonym of Henry W. Shaw. **3. William** (10/7 1746–9/24 1800), the first American composer; introduced a new style of church music. **4.** A county in North Dakota; 6,150 sq. m. **5.** A city in Yellowstone county, Mont.; wool-emporium.

bil'lings-gate, 1 bil'iŋz-gēt; 2 bil'ings-gāt, *n.* Vulgar abusive language; coarse vituperation: in allusion to Billingsgate market, London, where formerly the fish-women were notorious for scurrility.

bil'lion, 1 bil'yən; 2 bil'yon, *a.* Numbering a billion: a cardinal numeral, originally a noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral; as, a *billion* stars.

bil'lion, *n.* **1.** A cardinal number; (1) In the French system of numeration, usually followed in the United States, a thousand millions. (2) In the English system, a million millions. **2.** The figures representing either of these numbers. See NOTATION. [F., < L. *bi-* (see BI-) + F. *million;* see MILLION.]

bil"lion-aire', 1 bil'yən-ār'; 2 bil'yon-ār', *n.* [Rare.] The possessor of property worth a billion of money.— **bil'lion-ism,** *n.* The financial position of a billionaire. [M.]

bil'lionth, 1 bil'yənth; 2 bil'yonth, *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a billion: an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of a billion equal parts.

bil'lionth, *n.* One of a billion equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by a billion.

Bil"li-ton', 1 bil'i-tən'; 2 bil'i-tȯn', *n.* A Dutch island, S. W. of Borneo; 1,863 sq. m.; government tin-mines. **Bil-tong'‡.**

bil'li-ton-ite, 1 bil'i-tən-āit; 2 bil'i-ton-it, *n.* A glassy pebble resembling moldavite, found in Billiton, Borneo, and Australia: supposed to be of volcanic or meteoric origin.

Bill'jim", 1 bil'jim'; 2 bil'jim', *n.* The typical Australian: a nickname.

bil'lon, 1 bil'ən; 2 bil'on, *n.* **1.** *Coinage.* An alloy of gold or silver with some baser metal, generally copper or tin; specifically, a low alloy of silver with a large proportion of copper, used in making tokens and medals, and, in some countries, especially Austria, coins. **2.** Coin struck from such an alloy. [F., < *bille*, log, < LL. *billus*, log.]

bil'lot, 1 bil'ət; 2 bil'ot, *n.* **1.** Same as BILLET[2]. **2.** Gold or silver intended for coinage. [F., dim. of *bille*.]

bil'low, 1 bil'o; 2 bil'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* To raise into billows.

II. *i.* To rise or roll in billows; surge; swell; undulate.

Her bounteous breast that breathed magnificence
And *billowed* with proud blood, sighed meekly now.
GERALD MASSEY *Only a Dream* st. 4.

[< Ice. *bylgja;* cp. *belgja*, inflate, puff out.]

bil'low, *n.* **1.** A great wave of the sea; a storm-wave; also, any sea-wave; hence, poetically (*pl.*), the sea.

When the shore is won at last, Who will count the *billows* past?
KEBLE *Christian Year, St. John's Day* st. 5.

2. A wave of any description; especially, a great wave; as, *billows* of sound; *billows* of golden hair.

I like these laughing and crying days, when sun and shade seem to run in *billows* over the landscape.
IRVING *Bracebridge, May-Day Customs* p. 261. [G. P. P. 1860.]

Syn.: see WAVE.— **bil'low-i-ness,** *n.*

bil'lowd, *pp.* Billowed. S. S.

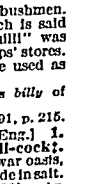
bil'low-y, 1 bil'o-i; 2 bil'o-y, *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or resembling billows.

Far below, stretching out to the sea, lay the *billowy* plain tossed into endless soft green waves.
AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* ch. 15, p. 491. [T. & P. 1868.]

Bill'roth, 1 bil'rōt; 2 bil'rōt, **Theodor** (4/21 1829–2/21 1894). An eminent German surgeon and writer.

Bill Will'iams. 1. Mount, a peak of the Colorado plateau; 9,264 ft. high. **2.** A railway station at the northern base of this mountain, Coconino county, Ariz.

bil'ly[1], 1 bil'i; 2 bil'y, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A short bludgeon; a policeman's club. **2.** A slubbing-machine. See SLUB, *v.* [< *Billy*, dim. of *Bill*, cor. of *Will*, short for *William*.]



Policeman's Billy.

— **bil'ly-bit"er,** *n.* [Local, Brit.] The blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*).— **B.-blind,** *n.* **1.** In ballads, the good spirit or demon of a household. **2.** [b-] Blind man's buff.— **bil'ly-boy",** *n.* *Naut.* A bluff-bowed, flat-bottomed barge with mast hinged to the deck so that it may be lowered in passing under a bridge: used on the river Humber and the east coast of England.— **b.-button,** *n.* Any one of various common flowers suggestive of a button to the mind of a child, as the bachelor's-button, scabious, daisy, dandelion, etc.: a name used mostly in talking to children.— **b.-gate,** *n.* [Eng.] The carriage of a billy or slubbing-machine.— **b.-goat,** *n.* [Colloq.] A he goat.— **bil'ly-hood,** *n.* Brotherhood.— **b.-piecer,** *n.* [Eng.] A child employed to piece broken roving on a slubbing-machine.— **b. playfair** (*Mining*), a coal-weighing device that carries off the small coal through a trough, to be weighed separately.— **b.-tea,** *n.* [So. Austral.] Tea made in a tin can, kettle, or billy.— **B. whitethroat** [Local, Eng.], the garden-warbler.— **b.-wix,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The brown owl.

bil'ly[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A comrade; crony; chum; also, a young fellow. **bil'lie‡.— bil'ly-blind"er,** *n.* [Scot.] *A person who deceives another* in blind man's buff; hence, an imposition or deception.

billy[3], *n.* A tin can used as a kettle by Australian bushmen. It is probable that *billy* is short for *billycan*, which is said to be *bouilli-can*. In the early days "bœuf bouilli" was a common label on tins of preserved meat in ships' stores. These empty tins, called *bully*, or *billy tins*, were used as vessels for boiling water.

The hero had eaten his evening meal . . . while his *billy* of tea was warming.
B. MATTHEWS in *Harper's Monthly* July, 1891, p. 215.

bil'ly-cock", 1 bil'i-kȯk'; 2 bil'y-cȯk", *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] **1.** A low-crowned hard felt hat. **2.** A wide-awake. **bil'li-cock‡.**

Bil'ma, 1 bil'mə; 2 bil'ma, *n.* A town in Wady Kawar oasis, Sahara, Africa; capital of Tibu country; center of trade in salt.

Bil'ney, 1 bil'ni; 2 bil'ny, **Thomas** (1495?–9/15 1531). An English Protestant martyr; burnt at Norwich as a heretic.

bi-lo'bate, 1 bai-lō'bāt; 2 bi-lō'bāt, *a.* Divided into or having two lobes. [< BI- + LOBATE.] **bi-lo'bat-ed‡; bi'lobed‡; bi-lob'u-lar‡.**

bi'lobe, 1 bai'lōb; 2 bi'lōb, *n.* *Mech.* A gear-wheel or cam with two lobes.

bi-lo'bite, 1 bai-lō'bait; 2 bi-lō'bit, *n.* One of certain problematical cushion-like organic markings, similar to the

impression of a small hoof, found in the Silurian rocks: regarded by some as fucoids, by others as produced by a crustacean.

bi"lo-ca'tion, *n.* The power of being in two places at once. — **bi"lo-cel'late,** *a. Bot.* Divided into two locelli. — **bi-loc'u-lar,** *a. Bot.* Two-celled; divided into two cells. **bi-loc'u-late‡; bi-loc'u-line‡.** — **bi-loc"u-la'tion,** *n.*

bi-loc"u-li'na, 1 bai-lek'yu-lai'nə; 2 bi-lŏc'yu-li'na, *n. Zool.* A foraminifer of the genus of this name, forming a large part of the bottom ooze in the North Sea. [< BI- + LOCULUS.]

bi-loph'o-dont, *1 bai-lef'o-dent; 2 bi-lŏf'o-dŏnt, a. Having* two transverse crests on the molar tooth, as a kangaroo. [< BI- + Gr. *lophos,* crest, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

bi-lo'qui-al, *a.* Having two voices. [< BI- + L. *loquor,* speak.] — **bil'o-quist,** *n.*

Bi-lox'i, 1 bi-leks'i; 2 bi-lŏks'i, *n.* **1.** An Indian tribe, of Siouan stock, formerly dwelling about **Biloxi Bay,** on the Gulf coast of Mississippi. **2.** A city on this bay, in Harrison county, Miss.; health-resort.

bil'sah, 1 bil'sə; 2 bil'sa, *n.* A fine tobacco of central India.

Bil'shan, 1 bil'shən; 2 bil'shăn, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 2.

Bil-skir'ner, 1 bil-skir'nər; 2 bil-skĭr'ner, *n. Norse Myth.* Thor's heavenly abode, an immense mansion of 540 halls. [< *bil,* a moment, + *skir,* serene, shining.]

bil'sted, 1 bil'sted; 2 bil'stĕd, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The sweet gum.

Bil'ston, 1 bil'stən; 2 bil'ston, *n.* An iron-manufacturing town in Staffordshire, England.

bilt, 1 bilt; 2 bilt. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To go lame. **II.** *n.* A blow.

bil'tong, 1 bil'təŋ; 2 bil'tŏng, *n.* [S. Afr.] Dried and cured meat of the ox, antelope, or buffalo, cut into strips and eaten raw. **bil'tongue‡; bul'tong‡.**

bi-mac'u-late, *a. Zool.* Two-spotted. **bi-mac'u-lat"ed‡.**

Bi'mah, 1 bi'mə; 2 bi'mä, *n.* Same as BHIMA. **Bi'ma‡.**

Bim'a-na, 1 bim'ə-nə; 2 bim'a-na, *n. pl.* An order of mammals characterized by hands contradistinguished from feet, including man alone. [< BI- + L. *manus,* hand.] — **bi"mane,** *n.* — **bim'a-nous,** *a.* **1.** Two-handed. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Bimana.* **bim'a-nal‡.**

bi-man'u-al, *a.* Employing both hands. — **bi-man'u-al-ly,** *adv.*

bi-mar'gi-nate, *a.* Having a double margin: specifically said of shells.

bi-ma'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to two seas **bi-ma'ri-cal‡.** — **bi-ma-rine',** *a.* Between two seas.

bi-mas'toid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the two mastoid processes at the base of the skull.

bi-mas'ty, 1 bai-mas'ti; 2 bi-măs'ty, *n. Anat.* The condition of having two breasts. [< BI- + Gr. *mastos,* breast.] **bi-mas'tism‡.** — **bi-mas'tic,** *a.* [bones.

bi-max'il-la-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the two maxillary

bim'bo, 1 bim'bo; 2 bim'bo, *n.* A strong brandy punch.

bi-me'di-al, *1 bai-mi'di-əl; 2 bi-mē'di-al, a. Geom.* Indicating a line which equals the sum of two lines that are capable of being measured only by a common unit in power, as one of the two sides of a right-angled triangle and the hypotenuse. [< BI- + MEDIAL, *a.*]

bi-mem'bral, *a.* Composed of two members. — **bi-mene't,** *v.* To bemoan. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 2,667. — **bi-men'sal,** *a.* Bimonthly. — **bi-mes'tri-al,** *a.* Lasting two months.

bi-met'al-ism, 1 bai-met'əl-izm; 2 bi-mĕt'al-ism, *n.* The concurrent use of both gold and silver as money at a fixed relative value, established by law; also, the doctrine advocating such use.

After the American election of 1900 *bimetallism,* as a popular cause, disappeared from view. The silver issue was withdrawn from the Democratic platform in 1904, and the bimetallic movement died out in England. *Ency. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. iii, p. 946.

— **bi-met'al-ist‡.** — **bi-met'al-ist,** *n.* **bi-met'al-list‡.** — **bi-met'al-lis'tic,** *a.*

bi"me-tal'lic, 1 bai"mi-tal'ik; 2 bi"me-tăl'ic, *a.* Consisting of or relating to two metals, especially to the use as standard money of two metals, generally gold and silver; as, the *bimetallic* system. [< F. *bimétallique,* < *bi-* (< L. *bi-*; see BI-) + *métallique,* < L. *metallicus;* see METALLIC.]

Bim'hal, 1 bim'hal; 2 bim'hăl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 33.

bi-mil'le-na-ry, 1 bai-mil'i-nē-ri; 2 bi-mil'e-nā-ry, *n.* Two thousand; a period of 2,000 years.

Bi'mi-ni, 1 bi'mi-ni; 2 bi'mi-nī, *n.* An imaginary island, assigned to the Bahama group, and said to contain the "fountain of youth" sought by Ponce de Leon.

bi-mod'al, 1 bai-mōd'əl; 2 bi-mōd'al, *n. Biol.* The state of having two modes in the frequency curve representing the measured value of a character in a population.

bi-mod'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the bimodulus. — **bi-mod'u-lus,** *n.* A double modulus, especially the number *0.86858896 . . . . ,* which *is twice the modulus of the* common system of logarithms.

bi"mo-lec'u-lar, *a. Physics.* Relating to two molecules: used especially of their chemical relations.

bi-month'ly, 1 bai-munth'li; 2 bi-mŏnth'ly, *n.* A publication issued once in two months.

bi-month'ly, *a. & adv.* **1.** Once in two months. **2.** Semi-monthly: *an erroneous use.* — **bi-mu'cro-nate,** *a.* Having two points or sharp projections, as the elytra of certain beetles. — **bi-mus'cu-lar,** *a. Conch.* Dimyarian.

bin, 1 bin; 2 bin, *vt.* [BINNED, BIND[3]; BIN'NING.] To store or deposit in a bin.

bin, *n.* **1.** A large box or enclosed space used for holding grain, meal, coal, or the like. **2.** A compartment in a wine-cellar. **3.** A large basket used by hop-pickers. [< AS. *binn,* manger; perhaps allied to BENT[2], *n.*] **binn‡.**

bint, *adv. & prep.* **1.** Within; inside. **2.** During.

bin-, *prefix.* See BI-.

bi'na, 1 bi'nə; 2 bi'na, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as VINA.

Bi-nab', 1 bi-nāb'; 2 bi-năb', *n.* A town in Azerbaijan province, Persia.

B. in Agr. *abbr.* Same as B. AGR.

bi'nal, 1 bai'nal; 2 bī'nal, *a.* Double; binary. [< LL. *binalis,* < L. *bini;* see BINARY.]

Bi"nal-bal'gan, 1 bi"nal-bäl'gan; 2 bi"năl-bäl'găn, *n.* A town in Negros, P. I.

Bi"na-lo'nan, 1 bi"nə-lō'nən; 2 bi"nă-lō'năn, *n.* A town in Pangasinan province, Luzon, P. I.

Bi-ñan', 1 bi-nyän'; 2 bi-nyän', *n.* A town in Laguna province, Luzon, P. I.

Bi-nan"go-nan', 1 bi-nəŋ'go-nän'; 2 bi-năŋ'go-năn', *n.* A town in Morong province, Luzon, P. I.

Bi-nan"go-nan' de Lam-pon', 1 dē lam-pōn'; 2 dę läm-pōn'. A town in the Infanta district, Luzon, P. I.

bin"ar-sen'i-ate, 1 bin"ar-sen'i-ēt; 2 bin"ăr-sĕn'i-āt, *n.* An arsenate composed of two molecules of arsenic oxid to one of a base. [< BIN- + ARSENIATE.]

bi'na-ry, 1 bai'nə-ri; 2 bī'na-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or made up of two; double; paired. **2.** *Bot.* Having the parts in twos; dimerous. **3.** *Math.* Formed of two like or related things; containing two variables. **4.** *Biol.* Binominal; as, a *binary* nomenclature. [< L. *binarius,* < *bini,* two, < *bis;* see BI-.] — **binary arithmetic,** arithmetic in which the base of the notation is 2 instead of 10, so that the unit followed by one cipher (10) signifies two, two units (11) three, the unit *followed by two ciphers (100) four, etc.* — **b. compound** (*Chem.*), a compound formed by the union of two elements, or their equivalents. — **b. logarithm,** a logarithm having 2 for the base of its system. — **b. measure** (*Mus.*), common time. — **b. scale,** the scale employed in binary arithmetic. — **b. star,** a pair of stars revolving around their common center of gravity. — **b. system.** **1.** *Astron.* A binary star. **2.** *Metrol. A system in which two series of multiples are* used, as those of 10 and 12 in the English weights and measures. **3.** *Zool.* A system of classification that divides into groups of two: dichotomous classification. — **b. theory,** or **b. theory of salts,** the theory that regards every salt as composed of two elements or radicals, one of which is electropositive or basic, and the other electronegative or acid.

bi'na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** *Astron.* A binary star. **2.** A combination of two things; a couple; duality. **bi-na'ri-um‡.** — **spectroscopic binary** (*Astron.*), a double star which the telescope is unable to resolve into its component points, but which the spectroscope proves to be binary. — **twin b.** (*Astron.*), a star which the telescope resolves into two pairs of binary stars, *e. g.,* ε Lyræ.

bi'nate, 1 bai'nēt; 2 bī'nāt, *a. Bot.* Being or growing in couples or pairs; bifoliolate, as a leaf. [< L. *bini;* see BINARY.] **bi'nous‡.** — **bi'nate-ly,** *adv.*

bin-au'ral, 1 bin-ô'rəl; 2 bĭn-ą'ral, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used with both ears. [< BIN- + AURAL[1].] **bin"au-ric'u-lar‡.**

bin-ba'shi, 1 bin-bä'shē; 2 bin-bä'shī, *n. Mil.* In the Turkish army, an officer commanding a thousand men; major. **bim-ba'chi‡; bim-ba'shee‡; bin-ba'chi‡.**

binch'ing, 1 binch'iŋ; 2 binch'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bed-rock under a layer of coal.

bind, 1 baind; 2 bīnd, *v.* [BOUND; BOUND OR BOUND'EN; BIND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To confine or fasten together by tying; hence, to put in bonds; as, to *bind* a captive. **2.** To make fast around something, as by tying; as, to *bind* a box with rope. **3.** To constrain as by physical or moral influence or obligation; as, gravitation *binds* the solar system; duty *binds* us. **4.** To put a bandage on; confine with a bandage.

Give me another horse,—*bind* up my wounds!
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act v, sc. 3.

5. To strengthen or ornament at the edge with a binding; as, to *bind* a carpet or garment. **6.** To make constipated or costive; as, this food *binds* the bowels. **7.** To cause to cohere; as, to *bind* gravel with cement. **8.** To gather the sheets of, stitch or fasten together, and enclose between covers, as a book. **9.** *Law.* To subject (a person) to a definite legal obligation; as, to *bind* one over to keep the peace. **10.** In fencing, to secure, as an adversary's sword, by a peculiar turn of the wrist, with pressure. **11.** To apprentice. **12.** [Archaic.] To confine to certain bounds, as waters; restrain or hold, *as to* a prescribed state or place.

II. *i.* **1.** To have binding force; be obligatory; as, an oath *binds.* **2.** To cohere by friction or pressure; stick; as, the wheel *binds.* **3.** To tie up anything, as grain in sheaves; as, to reap and *bind.* **4.** To become hard or stiff; as, clay *binds* by exposure to fire. **5.** *Falconry.* To seize a bird in the air, and cling to it. [< AS. *bindan.*]

Syn.: compel, engage, fasten, fetter, oblige, restrain, restrict, secure, shackle, tie. *Binding* is primarily by something flexible, as a cord or bandage drawn closely around an object or group of objects, as when we *bind* up a wounded limb. We *bind* a sheaf of wheat with a cord; we *tie* the cord in a knot; we *fasten* by any means that will make things hold together, as a board by nails, or a door by a lock. The verbs *tie* and *fasten* are scarcely used in the figurative sense, tho, using the noun, we speak of the *ties* of affection. *Bind* has an extensive figurative use. One is *bound* by conscience or honor; he is *obliged* by some imperious necessity; *engaged* by his own promise; *compelled* by physical force or its moral equivalent. See ATTACH.— Ant.: free, loose, set free, unbind, unfasten, unloose, untie. Prep.: Bind *to* a pillar; *unto* an altar; *to* a service; bind one *with* chains or *in* chains; one is bound *by* a contract; a splint is bound *upon* a limb; the arms may be bound *to* the sides or *behind* the back; bind a wreath *about, around,* or *round* the head; twigs are bound *in* or *into* fagots; for military purposes, they are bound *at* both ends and *in* the middle: one is bound *under* a penalty to fulfil a contract.

— **to bind in** (*Weaving*), to secure together two separate cloths, or extra material used for figuring or other purposes on an ordinary single cloth. — **to b. out,** to place out and obligate to service; specifically, to apprentice.

I ought to observe here that *binding out* is not restricted to mechanical trades, but extends, with us, to agricultural pursuits likewise. F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 116. [L. 1890.]

— **to b. over,** to hold under bond for appearance at a future time; put under bond to keep the peace. — **to b. to,** to contract; promise fidelity to; as, to *bind* oneself *to* a cause. — **to b. up in,** to absorb in; engross wholly with: chiefly in the passive; as, to be *bound up in* business.

bind, *n.* **1.** That which binds; a bond or tie. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A curved line or tie (⁀) placed over or under two notes of the same pitch, to denote that they are to be played or sung as one note. (2) A brace binding together the two separate parts of a bar. These ties are described by *printers as quick, rapid,* or *steep* when there is a rise or fall of one em in two, and as *slow* or *sloping* when the rise or fall is only an en. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] *Mining.* Hardened clay. **4.** *Bot.* (1) See BINE. (2) Bindweed. **5.** [Eng.] A unit of tale or count; as, a *bind* of skins. **6.** [Scot.] Capacity; bounds; measure; size; limit; stint; as, at my *bind.* **7.** *Fencing.* An attack in which advantage is gained by continuous pressure on the opponent's blade. — **bind'-chain",** *n.* A chain holding logs in place on a vehicle or in a raft. **bind'ing-chain"‡.** — **b.-rail,** *n. Mech.* A beam resting upon and firmly tying the heads of piles and *supporting* any superstructure.

bind'er, 1 baind'ər; 2 bīnd'er, *n.* **1.** One who binds; especially, one who binds books, or one who binds grain into sheaves. **2.** Any object serving to bind, or any device or machine that is used in binding. (1) A sewing-machine attachment for turning a narrow strip of binding over the edge of a piece of cloth or other material, that it may be sewed thereto. (2) *Carp.* A vertical timber connecting the ceiling-joists with the bridging-rafters. (3) A slim tough pole used to tighten a binding-chain by twisting. (4) A spring-lever in a shuttle-box to prevent the shuttle from rebounding. (5) *Med.* The bandage applied immediately after childbirth to support the abdominal walls. (6) *Ship-building.* Any principal member, as a keel, knee, beam, or transom. (7) A cover between whose sides, as in a book, sheets of music or pamphlets may be firmly kept together. (8) *Mining.* An iron piece attached to a truck or barrel, to which to secure the pit-rope. (9) *Cigar-making.* A strong leaf that holds the filler together and is covered by the wrapper. Its commercial value is above the filler and lower than the wrapper. (10) *Agric.* (*a*) An attachment to a reaper, for binding grain. (*b*) A combined reaper and binder. See plate of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. (*c*) A machine for binding gavels. (*d*) An implement to aid in *hand-binding sheaves.*

3. *Masonry.* A header or bondstone. **4.** A substance used to effect cohesion in separated particles, as the crushed stones in a macadam road. **5.** A fiber used in connecting the staples in preparing a fleece or piece of wool. **6.** *Insur.* A document, given to the insured, which binds the company to pay insurance should a death or a fire occur while the policy is being prepared.

bind'er-y, 1 baind'ər-i; 2 bīnd'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] A place where books, etc., are bound.

bind'helm-ite, 1 bind'helm-ait; 2 bind'hĭm-it, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous, resinous, earthy, white or colored, hydrous lead antimonate: probably a decomposition product. [< *Bindheim,* its analyzer and describer.]

Bin'-Din", 1 bin'-din'; 2 bin'-dĭn', *n.* Same as BINH-DINH.

bind'ing, 1 baind'iŋ; 2 bīnd'ing, *pa.* Making bound; especially, legally or morally obligatory.

A promise is *binding* in the inverse ratio of the numbers to whom it is made.
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater* p. 131. app. [r. & f. 1855.]

— **bind'ing-beam",** *n.* A tie-beam or girder in a framed structure. — **b.-course,** *n. Bricklaying.* A transverse row of bricks or stone, tying together the inner and outer parts of a wall. — **b.-guide,** *n.* Same as BINDER, 2 (1). — **b.-joist,** *n.* A joist resting on the wall-plates for the support of floor-joists and ceiling-joists. — **b.-post,** *n.* A screw-clamp by which a conducting wire is attached to an electrical instrument. — **b.-screw‡.** — **b.-strap,** *n.* A strip of metal which holds a tool in a shaping-machine.

bind'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of fastening or joining, in any sense of the verb *bind.* **2.** Any strip, band, piece, or combination of wood, metal, cloth, or other material serving to bind parts or objects to each other, especially the cover which holds together and encloses the leaves of a book. **3.** A braid or strip folded and sewed on the edge of any fabric, or sewed over the place where two parts are joined, so as to protect and secure the parts covered by it. **4.** Strips of wood collectively, commonly of ash, used in binding staves into a shook. **5.** *Naut.* (1) The timbers collectively that connect and strengthen the sides or chief parts of a ship's hull. (2) The iron link enclosing a deadeye. **6.** A band of masonry by which adjoining parts are fastened or strengthened. **7.** *Cookery.* A thickening element, as eggs, flour, etc., introduced to cause a thorough or smooth combination of different ingredients. — **divinity circuit binding,** a style of book-binding in which the sides of a book are made to overlap the edges so as to protect them from injury, as when the book is carried on circuit: said specifically of Bibles. — **loose-leaf b.,** any one of various devices for holding together separate leaves, so that they may readily be removed from the common covers and back, and rearranged, or fresh leaves inserted at will. — **bind'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **bind'ing-ness,** *n.*

Bind"ra-ban', 1 bind'rə-bän'; 2 bind'ra-bän', *n.* See BRINDABAN. [NEUROGLIA.

bind'web, 1 baind'web; 2 bīnd'wĕb, *n.* [Rare.] Same as

bind'weed", 1 baind'wid"; 2 bīnd'wēd", *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Convolvulus,* of the bindweed family (*Convolvulaceæ*), especially *C. arvensis.* **2.** One of various other plants, usually climbers; as, the rough *bindweed* (*Smilax aspera*); blue *bindweed,* the woody nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*). **bine'weed"‡.** — **black, blackbird, corn,** or **ivy bindweed,** *Polygonum convolvulus.* — **greater b.,** *Convolvulus* or *Calystegia sepium.* **hedge-b.‡.** — **lesser b.,** *Convolvulus arvensis.*

bind'with", 1 baind'with"; 2 bīnd'with", *n.* The English virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*). [< BIND + WITH, *n.*]

bind'wood", 1 baind'wud"; 2 bīnd'wōōd", *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Ivy.

bine, 1 bain; 2 bin, *n.* A flexible shoot or climbing stem of a plant; specifically, a hop-vine: used of other climbers, in composition; as, woodbine. [Corruption of BIND, *n.*]

Bin'e-a, 1 bin'i-ə or bai'ni-ə; 2 bin'e-a or bi'ne-a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 37. [insects.

bi-ner'vate, *a.* Two-nerved, as a leaf or the wings of some

Bi"net', 1 bi"nē'; 2 bĭ"ne'. **Alfred** (?/1857–), French psychologist; author. — **Binet age,** the age of a normal child whose intellective faculties correspond with those of the abnormal child. See TEST.

bing[1], 1 biŋ; 2 bing, *vt.* [Dial.] To put in a bing; pile up.

bing[2], *v.* [Dial., Eng.] To begin to turn sour: said of milk. **byng‡.** — **bing'y,** *a.*

bing[3], *vt.* [Slang, Scot.] To go.

bing, *n.* [North. Eng.] A pile or heap of anything. Specifically: (1) A heap of metallic ore, alum, etc. (2) Eight hundredweight of lead ore. (3)† The kiln of a furnace for making charcoal in metal-smelting. **binge‡.** — **bing'-hole",** *n.* A chute through which ore is thrown. — **b.-ore,** *n.* The best lead ore. — **bing'stead,** *n.* A place for storing bing-ore.

bing'bing", 1 biŋ'biŋ"; 2 bing'bing", *n.* A pigmy quail (*Excalfactoria sinensis*) of Asia and the Philippines: so called at Guam, where it has been introduced.

binge[1], 1 binj; 2 bing, *vi.* [Scot.] To bow low; cringe.

binge[2], *vt. & ti.* [Prov. Eng.] To cause a wooden utensil to swell tight by soaking it in water.

binge, *n.* [Slang, Oxford Univ.] A carousal.

Bing'en, 1 biŋ'en; 2 bing'ĕn, *n.* An ancient manufacturing town on the Rhine, in the Republic of Hesse.

Bing'ham, 1 biŋ'əm; 2 bing'am, *n.* **1. Joseph** (?/?1668–[8]/[17] 1723), English divine; antiquary; *Origines Ecclesiasticæ.* **2.** A county in Idaho; 4,314 sq. m.; county-seat, Blackfoot.

Bing'ham-ton, 1 biŋ'əm-tən; 2 bing'am-ton, *n.* A manufacturing city, county-seat of Broome county, N. Y.

bin'gle, *n. Baseball.* A clean base-hit.

bin'gle-ban'gle, 1 biŋ'gl-baŋ'gl; 2 biŋ'gl-băŋ'gl, *a.* [Dial.] Fickle; vacillating.

Bing'ley, 1 biŋ'li; 2 bing'ly, *n.* A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England; coal-mines. — **Bingley terrier,** a breed of Airedale native to Bingley. See DOG.

bin'go, 1 biŋ'go; 2 biŋ'gō, *n.* [Slang, Oxford Univ.] Brandy.

Bin'go Binks, Sir. In Scott's *St. Ronan's Well,* a baronet fond of fox-hunting.

bin'gy, 1 bin'ji; 2 bin'gy, *n.* [Austral.] Stomach; belly; native name. **bin'di‡; bin'gey‡; bin'ji‡.**

Binh'-Dinh", 1 bin'-din'; 2 bin'-dĭn', *n. A town in* S. Anam, French Indo-China.

bin-i'o-did, *n.* A salt with two atoms of iodin. See BI-.

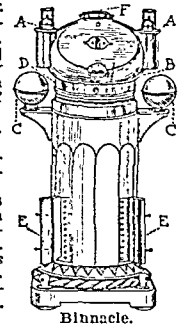
bink, 1 bink; 2 bink, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **1.** A bench. **2.** An acclivity. **3.** A pile of cotton arranged in alternate layers from different bales, in order to blend them for the action of the machinery. **4.** A shelf. [tree.

bin'key, 1 bin'ki; 2 bin'ky, *n.* [Austral.] The bottlebrush-

bin'na, 1 bin'ə; 2 bin'a. [Scot.] Be not.

bin'na-cle, } 1 bin'ə-kl; 2 bin'a-cl, *n.* A stand or case

bin'na-clᴱ, } for a ship's compass: placed usually beside the steering-wheel. [< Pg. *bitacola,* < L. *habitaculum,* < *habito;* see HABIT, *v.*] **— bin'na-cle-list",** *n.* The daily sick-list on a naval vessel: placed in the binnacle for the information of the officer of the deck.



Binnacle.
A, A, lamps; *B,* hood; *C, C,* quadrantal spheres; *D,* compass-chamber; *E, E,* magnet-chambers; *F,* window to admit light to compass-chamber.

bin'ne-kill, 1 bin'ı-kil; 2 bin'e-kll, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A raceway.

bin'nen-land, 1 bin'en-land; 2 bin'ĕn-land, *n.* [S. Afr.] The interior; regions away from the coast.

Bin'ney, 1 bin'ı; 2 bin'y, *n.* **1. Amos** (10/11 1803–2/11 1847), an American conchologist. **2. Horace** (1/4 1780–8/12 1875), an American lawyer; M. C.; *The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus under the Constitution.* **3. Thomas** (1798–2/11 1874), an English Congregational minister; writer.

bin'nick, *n.* Same as BENNICK.

bin'nite, *n.* Same as TENNANTITE.

bin'nogue, 1 bin'ōg; 2 bin'ōg, *n.* [Ir.] *An old-time head-dress of Irish peasant women.*

Bin'nu-i, 1 bin'yu-ı *or* bı-nū'ı; 2 bin'yu-ı *or* bı-nū'ı, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 10 (margin).

bin'ny, 1 bin'ı; 2 bin'y, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] A fish, a barbel (*Barbus bynni*) of the Nile.

bin'o-cle, } 1 bin'o-kl; 2 bin'o-cl, *n.* [Rare.] A binocular

bin'o-clᴱ, } telescope; opera-glass; also, a double eye-glass: distinguished from *monocle.* [< BIN- + L. *oculus,* eye.]

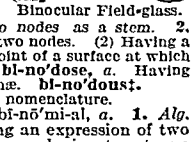
bin-oc'u-lar, 1 bin-ok'{or bin-nok'}yu-lər; 2 bin-ŏc'{or bī-nŏc'}yu-lar (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to both eyes at once; as, *binocular* vision.

The other philosopher's namesake also eclipsed his whites with a binocular wink.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. iii, p. 249. [T. & F. 1862.]

2. Having two eyes. [< BIN- + L. *oculus,* eye.] **bin-oc'u-late†.— binocular glass,** any magnifying-glass having two eyepieces. See MICROSCOPE.— **bin-oc"u-lar'ı-ty,** *n.*— **bin-oc'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*

bin-oc'u-lar, *n.* A telescope, microscope, opera-glass, or field-glass adapted to vision with both eyes at once.

Examination through a good binocular informed us . . . why so much snow was retained on Ruwenzori.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, p. 325. [S. 1890.]


Binocular Field-glass.

bin-oc'u-lus, 1 bin-ok'yu-lus; 2 bin-ŏc'yu-lus, *n.* A bandage applied to the head in the form of the figure 8, covering both eyes. [< BIN- + L. *oculus,* eye.]

bi-no'dal, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having *two nodes as a stem.* **2.** *Geom.* (1) Having or relating to two nodes. (2) Having a binode.— **bi'node,** *n. Geom.* A point of a surface at which there are two tangent planes.— **bi-no'dose,** *a.* Having two knot-like swellings, as antennæ. **bi-no'dous†.**

bi-no'men-cla"ture, *n.* Binomial nomenclature.

bi-no'mi-al, 1 bai-nō'mı-əl; 2 bī-nō'mi-al, *a.* **1.** *Alg.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting an expression of two terms. **2.** *Biol.* Of, having, or employing two terms or names, the generic and specific, as in a scientific name, *e. g., Felis domestica* (the common cat), *Quercus alba* (the white oak). **3.** Consisting of two names. [< LL. *binomius,* < L. bi- (see BI-) + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name.]

— binomial coefficients, the coefficients of the terms in the formula of the binomial theorem.— **b. nomenclature** (*Biol.*), the system of naming animals and plants binomially: originated by Linnæus (Carl Linné), and hence also known as the Linnean system.— **b. proposition** (*Logic*), a second adjacent proposition.— **b. theorem,** the theorem stating the general form of any power of a binomial.— **bi-no'mi-al-ly,** *adv.*

bi-no'mi-al, *n.* **1.** *Alg.* An expression consisting of two terms. **2.** *Biol.* A name consisting of two words, one indicating the genus, the other the species.— **bi-no'mi-al-ism,** *n.* The system or method of employing binomial nomenclature. **bi-no"mi-al'ı-ty†.— bi-no'mi-al-ist,** *n.*

bi-nom'ı-nal, 1 bai-nom'ı-nal; 2 bī-nŏm'ı-nal, *a.* Of or characterized by two names. See BINOMIAL, *a.*, 2. [< L. *binominis,* < *bi-* (see BI-) + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name.]

bi-nom'ı-nat"ed, 1 bai-nem'ı-nēt"ed; 2 bī-nŏm'ı-nāt"ĕd, *a.* Having two names. **bi-nom'ı-nous†.**

Bi-non'do, 1 bi-nen'do; 2 bi-nŏn'do, *n.* A suburb of Manila.

bi-nor'mal, *n. Geom.* A line which is normal both to a curve and to its osculating plane.

bi-not'o-nous, 1 bai-net'o-nus; 2 bī-nŏt'o-nŭs, *a.* In two notes; as, the *binotonous* cry of a bird. [< BIN- + L. *tonus;* see TONE.] [*bint;* see BINARY.]

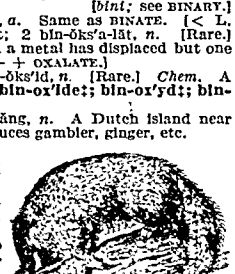
bi'nous, 1 bai'nus; 2 bī'nŭs, *a.* Same as BINATE. [< L.

bin-ox'a-late, 1 bin-eks'ə-lēt; 2 bin-ŏks'a-lāt, *n.* [Rare.] *Chem.* An oxalate in which a metal has displaced but one atom of hydrogen. [< BIN- + OXALATE.]

bin-ox'id, 1 bin-eks'ıd; 2 bin-ŏks'id, *n.* [Rare.] *Chem.* A dioxid. [< BIN- + OXID.] **bin-ox'ide†; bin-ox'ı-da†; bin-ox'yde†.**

Bin'tang, 1 bin'taŋ; 2 bin'tăng, *n.* A Dutch island near Singapore; 454 sq. m.; produces gambier, ginger, etc.

bin'tu-rong, 1 bin'tu-roŋ; 2 bin'tu-rŏng, *n.* [E. Ind.] A civet-like carnivore (*Arctictis binturong*) of southern Asia, mainly arboreal, with prehensile tail, tufted ears, and long coarse fur.


Binturong. 1/8

bi-nu'cle-ate, *a.* Having two nuclei, as a cell. **bi-nu'cle-ar†.— bi-nu'cle-o-late,** *a.* Having two nucleoli, as a nucleus.

Bin'ue, 1 bin'wı; 2 bin'wē, *n.* A river in West Africa; 850 m. to the Niger river.

bi'o-, 1 bai'o-; 2 bī'o-. Derived from Greek *bios,* life; a combining form.— **bi" o - bib" li - o - graph'i - cal,** *a.* Treating of the life and the writings of an author. **— bi'o-blast,** *n.* A bioplast.— **bi"o-blas'tic,** *a.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Bi"o-bi'o, 1 bi'o-bi'o; 2 bī'o-bī'o, *n.* **1.** A river in Chile, flowing 300 m. to the Pacific ocean. **2.** A province of Chile; 5,245 sq. m.; capital, Angeles.

bi"o-cel'late, 1 bai'o-sel'ēt; 2 bī'o-çĕl'āt, *a.* Having two eye-like marks.

bi"o-ce-no'sis, 1 bai'o-sı-nō'sıs; 2 bī'o-çe-nō'sis, *n. Biol.* The relations of organisms to other organisms with which they live. [life as a central fact.

bi"o-cen'tric, 1 bai'o-sen'trik; 2 bī'o-çĕn'tric, *a.* Regarding

bi"o-chem'is-try, 1 bai'o-kem'ıs-trı; 2 bī'o-cĕm'is-try, *n.* That branch of chemistry relating to vital processes, their mode of action, and their products. **bi"o-chem'ics†; bi'o-chem"ȳ†.— bi"o-chem'ic,** *a.* **bi"o-chem'i-cal†.— bi"o-chem'ist,** *n.*

bi"o-cil"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 bai'o-kil"ma-tol'o-jı; 2 bī'o-cil"ma-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The study of climate in its relations to life. [< Gr. *bios,* life, + CLIMATOLOGY.]

bi-oc'u-lar, *a. Anthrop.* Relating to the two eyes; as, the internal *biocular* breadth, the space between the inner corners of the eyes. [< BI- + L. *ocellus,* dim. of *oculus,* eye.]

bi'od, 1 bai'ŏd; 2 bī'ŏd, *n.* The od of animal life; the alleged force in animal magnetism. See BIOGEN, 2. [< BIO- + OD†.]

bi"o-dy-nam'ics, 1 bai'o-dai-nam'ıks; 2 bī'o-dȳ-năm'ics, *n.* The branch of biology that treats of the activities of living organisms. [< BIO- + DYNAMICS.] **— bi"o-dy-nam'ic, bi"o-dy-nam'i-cal,** *a.*

biog., *abbr.* Biographer; biographic; biographical; biography.

bi'o-gam'ı-a, 1 bai'o-gam'ı-ə; 2 bī'o-găm'i-a, *n.* The blending of two opposed vital properties with an indifferent third property. F. *Med. Dict.*

bi'o-gen, 1 bai'o-jen; 2 bī'o-ġĕn, *n.* **1.** The hypothetical protoplasmic unit of which cells are built. **2.** A hypothetical soul-stuff, the od of psychical life. [< BIO- + -GEN.] **— bi"o-gen-a'tion,** *n.* The state or condition resulting from biogen; vitalization.

bi"o-gen'e-sis, 1 bai'o-jen'ı-sis; 2 bī'o-ġĕn'e-sĭs, *n. Biol.* **1.** The doctrine that life is generated from living beings only; also, such generation itself: opposed to *abiogenesis.*

The hypothesis that living matter always arises by the agency of pre-existing living matter . . . I shall call . . . the hypothesis of Biogenesis. HUXLEY *Lay Sermons* p. 350. [A. 1870.]

2. Biogeny. [< BIO- + GENESIS.] **— bi"o-gen'e-sist,** *n.* A believer in biogenesis. **bi-og'e-nist†.**

bi"o-ge-net'ic, 1 bai'o-ji-net'ik; 2 bī'o-ġe-nĕt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to biogenesis, biogeny, or biogen.

— bi"o-gen'ic, *a.* **bi"o-ge-net'i-cal†.— bi"o-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bi-og'e-ny, 1 bai-oj'ı-nı; 2 bī-ŏġ'e-ny, *n. Biol.* **1.** The history of the evolution of organisms, embracing ontogeny and phylogeny; the evolution of living things.

Biogeny comprises embryology, morphology, and questions relating to the origin of species.
FISKE *Cosmic Philosophy* vol. i, p. 221. [o. & co. 1875.]

2. Biogenesis. [< BIO- + -GENY.] **— bi-og'e-nous,** *a.* Growing on living things: said of bacteria.

bi"o-ge-og'ra-phy, 1 bai'o-ji-eg'rə-fı; 2 bī'o-ġe-ŏġ'ra-fy, *n.* The science of the geographical distribution of living organisms, both animal and vegetable.— **bi"o-ge"o-graph'i-cal,** *a.*— **-ly,** *adv.*— **bi"og-no'sis,** *n. Biol.* Research into the origin and phenomena of life.

bi'o-graph, 1 bai'o-graf; 2 bī'o-grăf, *vt.* [Rare.] To write a biograph of.

bi'o-graph, *n.* **1.** A kinetograph: one of numerous trade names in common use. **2.** [Rare.] A brief biography. [< BIO- + -GRAPH.]

bi-og"ra-phee', 1 bai-eg'rə-fī'; 2 bī-ŏġ'ra-fē', *n.* [Humorous.] The subject of a biography.

bi-og'ra-pher, } 1 bai-eg'rə-fər; 2 bī-ŏġ'ra-fer, *n.* A

bi-og'ra-ferˢ, } writer of biography; one who writes an account of the life and doings of some particular person. **bi-og'ra-phist†.**

The authors of the four canonical Gospels were not biographers in the modern sense of the word.
LEW WALLACE *Boyhood of Christ* p. 35. [B. 1889.]

[< LL. *biographus,* < Gr. *bios,* life, + *graphō,* write.]

bi"o-graph'ic, } 1 bai'o-graf'ık, -ı-kəl; 2 bī'o-ġrăf'ic,
bi"o-graf'ics, } -i-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or con-
bi"o-graph'i-cal, } sisting of biography.— **bi"o-graph'i-
bi"o-graf'i-cal**ˢ, } **cal-ly,** *adv.*

You find but a scattered few likely to take anything more than a biographical view of human affairs.
SPENCER *Study of Sociology* ch. 2, p. 33. [A. 1877.]

bi-og'ra-phize, 1 bai-eg'rə-faiz; 2 bī-ŏġ'ra-fīz, *vt.* [-PHIZED; -PHIZ'ING.] [Rare.] To write a biography of; as, to *biographize* the leader of a great movement.

bi-og'ra-phy, 1 bai-eg'rə-fı; 2 bī-ŏġ'ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES, **bi-og'ra-fy**ˢ, } 1 -iz; 2 -iġ, *pl.*] **1.** A written account of a person's life, actions, and character.

I don't desire my biography to be written till I am dead.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. i, p. 269. [A. 1875.]

2. That form of history proper whose subject is the facts and events of individual experience. When the experience is that of the writer, it is *autobiography.*

Biography is by nature the most universally profitable, universally pleasant of all things.
CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. i, ch. 11, p. 65. [L. co.]

3. *Biol.* The life-history of an organism.

Syn.: autobiography, life, memoir, reminiscences, sketch. — Ant.: legend, myth, tradition.

bi"o-ki-net'ics, *n.* The branch of biology that treats of the changes of organisms during their development. [< BIO- + KINETICS.]

biol., *abbr.* Biological; biology.

bi"o-log'ic, } 1 bai'o-loj'ık, -ı-kəl; 2 bī'o-lŏġ'ic, -i-cal,
bi"o-log'i-cal, } *a.* Of or pertaining to biology.

— bi"o-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

bi-ol'o-gist, 1 bai-el'o-jist; 2 bī-ŏl'o-ġist, *n.* One versed in biology. **bi"o-lo'gi-an†.**

bi-ol'o-gize or **-gise,** 1 bai-el'o-jaiz; 2 bī-ŏl'o-ġīz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] **1.** To handle biologically; pursue the study of biology. **2†.** To mesmerize.— **bi-ol'o-giz"er,** *n.*

bi-ol'o-gy, 1 bai-el'o-jı; 2 bī-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The science of life and living organisms, treating of the phenomena (structure, growth, development, distribution, and functions) manifested by animals and plants, or of the causes of those phenomena; the study of living matter.

When it treats of the structure, etc., of all living beings alike, it is **structural biology;** when it treats of the kingdoms of nature separately, it is **systematic biology.** *Structural biology* embraces (1) *morphology,* which treats respectively of form and change of form in organs and organisms considered merely as definite arrangements of matter; (2) *physiology,* which regards organisms as living beings and studies their nutrition, growth, and reproduction; (3) *distribution,* both *geographical* and *geological,* the one treating of the variation of life with locality and its adaptation to different climatic conditions, the other of the analogous variation and adaptation throughout successive past ages (*paleontology*); and, finally, (4) *etiology,* which strives to assign causes for all these facts, and includes *phylogeny,* the genealogical study of races, of organisms, and *ontogeny,* the philosophy of the origin of individual existences. *Systematic biology* includes (1) *zoology,* (2) *botany,* and (3) in some systems of classification *anthropology.* As a branch of anthropological somatology (see SOMATOLOGY) *human biology* embraces the study (1) of the changes produced by nutrition, climate, etc., and (2) of the anatomical classification of races, including (*a*) *comparative physiology* and *pathology,* (*b*) *comparative nosology,* and (*c*) *criminal anthropology.* **2.** Physiology. **3.** The life-history of an animal, especially of an insect. **4†.** Animal magnetism. **5†.** The study of human life. [< BIO- + -LOGY.]

bi-ol'y-sis, *n.* The dissolution of life.— **bi"o-lyt'ic,** *a.*— **bi"o-mag'net-ism,** *n.* Animal magnetism.— **bi"o-mag-net'ic,** *a.*

bi-om'e-try, 1 bai-em'ı-trı; 2 bī-ŏm'e-try, *n.* **1.** A measuring or calculating of the probable duration of human life. **2.** Biology from a statistical point of view, especially with reference to problems of variation. **bi"o-met'rics†.** [< BIO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.] **— bi"o-met'ric, -ri-cal,** *a.*— **-ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bi'o-mol"e-cule, 1 bai'o-mel'ı-kiūl; 2 bī'o-mŏl'e-cūl, *n.* A molecule possessed of life, as distinguished from an inorganic one. [< BIO- + MOLECULE.] **— bi"o-mo-lec'u-lar,** *a.*

bi'o-mon"ad, 1 bai'o-men'ad; 2 bī'o-mŏn'ăd, *n.* A granule of protoplasm composed of biomones; a unit in the structure of a cell-wall. [< BIO- + MONAD.]

bi'o-mone, 1 bai'o-mōn; 2 bī'o-mōn, *n.* A microscopic portion of living matter (protoplasm), composed of biomolecules. [< BIO- + Gr. *monos,* single.]

Bi"o-mor-phot'i-ca, 1 bai'o-mer-fot'ı-kə; 2 bī'o-mōr-fŏt'i-ca, *n. pl. Entom.* A *section of neuropterous insects having* active pupæ; *Pseudoneuroptera.* [< BIO- + Gr. *morphōtikos,* fit for forming, < *morphē,* form.] **— bi"o-mor-phot'ic,** *a.*

bi'on†, 1 bai'en; 2 bī'ŏn, *n. Biol.* [BI-ON'TA, *pl.*] A physiological individual characterized by definiteness and independence of function: opposed to *morphon.* [< Gr. *biōn,* ppr. of *bioō,* live.] **— bi'on-er"gy,** *n.* Life-energy.

Bi'onˢ, 1 bai'en; 2 bī'ŏn, *n.* A Greek pastoral poet; flourished at Smyrna about 280 B. C.; *Lament for Adonis.*

Bi"on-del'o, 1 bi'en-del'o; 2 bī'ŏn-dĕl'o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew,* Lucentio's servant.

bi-on'ic, 1 bai-on'ık; 2 bī-ŏn'ic, *a.* Possessing the quality of repeating in successive generations the same *morphological characteristics: said of organisms.*

The relative value of the constituent species is expressed in terms of the abundance or rarity of the individuals of each faunule sample, viz.: bionic value.
H. S. WILLIAMS *Am. Jour. Sci.* vol. xiii, p. 432. [T. M. & T.]

[< Gr. *bios,* life.]

bi"o-nom'ics, 1 bai'o-nem'ıks; 2 bī'o-nŏm'ics, *n.* The branch of biology that treats of habits, breeding, and organic adaptation; it embraces those forces, apart from vital forces, affecting the development of living things and known as **bionomic forces.— bi"o-nom'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*— **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **bi-on'o-mist,** *n.*

bi-on'o-my, 1 bai-en'o-mı; 2 bī-ŏn'o-my, *n.* **1.** The science of the laws of living functions: formerly used as synonymous with *physiology:* now treated as the predictive stage of anthropology. **2.** Same as BIONOMICS. [< BIO- + -NOMY.]

bi"on-tol'o-gy, 1 bai'en-tel'o-jı; 2 bī'ŏn-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The physiology of the species or genus.

Biontology embraces the transcendental or strictly philosophical in physiology.
J. A. MEIGS *Methods of Studying Physiol.* p. 6. [1859.]

[< Gr. *biōn* (see BION) + -OLOGY.]

bi-oph'a-gous, 1 bai-ef'ə-gus; 2 bī-ŏf'a-gŭs, *a.* **1.** Consuming living organisms, as the insectivorous plants. **2.** [Rare.] Parasitic.— **bi-oph'a-gism,** *n.*

bi-oph'i-lism, *n.* Belief that animals have rights which human beings should respect.— **bi-oph'i-list,** *n.*

bi'o-phore, 1 bai'o-fōr; 2 bī'o-fōr, *n. Biol.* One of the hypothetical ultimate constituents or primary units of germ-plasma or hereditary substance. Biophores are said by Weismann to be collected into larger groups classified as (1) *determinants,* which are beyond the present power of the microscope; (2) *ids,* which correspond to the visible granules of chromatin, and (3) *idants,* or chromosomes.

This differentiated part [nucleus] of the cell was originally a collection of reserve biophores. *Nature* Jan. 19, 1893, p. 265.

Weismann assumes that the biophor contains 1,000 molecules. A human red blood corpuscle measures about 7.7 μ; suppose it to be cubed it would contain as many as 3,652,264,000 biophors.
Report of Brit. Ass'n Adv. of Science '01, p. 814.

[< BIO- + Gr. *pherō,* bear.] **bi'o-phor†.**

bi"o-pho'to-phone, *n.* An apparatus that combines the kinetograph and phonograph in simultaneous action, the one reproducing the motions of the original, the other, the sounds uttered, as in singing, speaking, etc.— **bi"o-phys'ics,** *n.* The physics of living things.

bi"o-phys"i-o-graph'ic, -i-cal, *a.*

bi"o-phys"i-ol'o-gy, 1 bai'o-fiz'ı-el'o-jı; 2 bī'o-fȳs'i-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Physiological botany and zoology, treating of anatomy, organography, and morphology, and of the processes of growth, nutrition, and decay, as distinguished from biophysiography. [< BIO- + PHYSIOLOGY.] **— bi"o-phys"i-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **bi"o-phys"i-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

bi'o-plasm, 1 bai'o-plazm; 2 bī'o-plăsm, *n.* Formative living matter; true or germinal protoplasm; plasmogen: *a term originated by Dr. Lionel S. Beale (1872),* who defined it as "living, forming, growing, self-producing matter, as distinguished from matter in every other state or condition." [< BIO- + Gr. *plasma.*] **— bi"o-plas'mic,** *a.*

Thus does the Bioplasm contain the materials of Yesterday, the materials of To-day, and the materials of To-morrow.
LEWES *Problems of Life* first series, vol i, p. 110. [o. & co. 1874.]

bi'o-plast, *1 bai'o-plast; 2* bī'o-plăst, *n.* A cell or particle of bioplasm, as a white blood-corpuscle. [< BIO- + Gr. *plassō,* form.] **— bi"o-plas'tic,** *a.*

bi'op-sy, 1 bai'ep-sı; 2 bī'ŏp-sy, *n.* The examination of some portion of a living body, severed from the whole for scrutiny in aid of correct diagnosis. [< BIO- + Gr. *opsis,* sight.]

bi"o-psy'chic, 1 bai'o-sai'kik; 2 bī'o-sȳ'cic, *a.* Of or pertaining to psychic phenomena as regarded from the biological point of view. **bi"o-psy'chi-cal†.— bi"o-psy-chol'o-gy,** *n.* That branch of mental science which uses the methods, and is based upon the facts and principles, of biology.—

bi"o-psy"cho-log'i-cal, *a.*— **bi"o-psy-chol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of mind in its relations to the phenomena and laws of life; an advocate of the biopsychic method in psychology.

bi-or'bi-tal, *a.* Relating to the two orbits of the eyes.

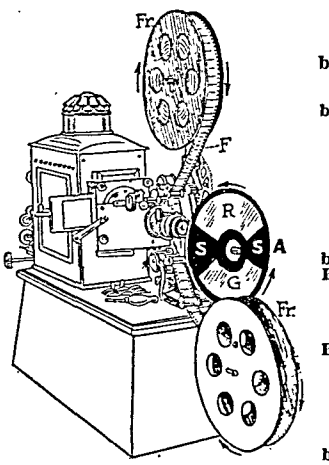
bi-or'di-nal, 1 bai-ôr'di-nal; 2 bī-ôr'di-nal. **I.** *a.* Of the second order. **II.** *n. Math.* A linear differential equation of the second order.

bi'or"gan, 1 bai'ôr"gan; 2 bī'ôr"gan, *n. Biol.* A physiological organ: opposed to *idorgan.* [< BIO- + ORGAN.]

Biorn of the Fiery Eyes, 1 byôrn; 2 byôrn. In Fouqué's *Sintram and his Companions,* a fierce Norse knight, father of Sintram, saved by his son's conquest over evil.

bi'os, 1 bai'es; 2 bī'ŏs, *n.* [Gr.] Organic life.

bi'o-scope, 1 bai'o-skōp; 2 bī'o-scōp, *n.* **1.** A machine for projecting moving pictures on a screen; a kinetograph. **2.** An instrument for showing two views of the same person in rapid succession. **3.** [Rare, Eng.] A survey of life; also, any book that presents such a survey. [< Gr. *bios,* life, + -SCOPE.]



Bioscope.

F. film; *Fr.* film-reels; *A.* filter, through which images on special films are projected on to the screen; *R,* red transparency; *G,* green transparency; *S,* shutters. Arrows show direction in which reels and filter revolve.

bi-os'co-py, 1 bai-es'ko-pi; 2 bī-ŏs'co-py, *n. Med.* Examination to ascertain whether life exists or when it became extinct. [< BIO- + -SCOPY.]

bi'ose, 1 bai'ōs; 2 bī'ōs, *n. Chem.* A sugar which contains 12 carbon atoms corresponding with a dihydric alcohol, and which on hydrolysis is split up into two sugars. [< L. *bis,* twice.]

bi-o'sis, 1 bai-ō'sis; 2 bī-ō'sis, *n.* Life-energy; vitality. [< Gr. *biōsis,* < *bios,* life.]

bi'o-sphere, 1 bai'o-sfir; 2 bī'o-sfēr, *n.* The totality of living things on the earth's surface, as distinguished from the life in the atmosphere or in the lithosphere. [< BIO- + SPHERE.]

bi"o-stat'ics, *n.* The branch of biology that treats of the potentialities of organisms or of structure as related to function: opposed to *biodynamics.*— **bi"o-stat'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to biostatics.— **bi"o-sta-tis'tics,** *n.* Vital statistics.

Bi"ot', 1 bi"ō'; 2 bī"ō', *n.* **1. Édouard C.** (3/12 1803–7/12 1850), the son of Jean; a Sinolog. **2. Jean Baptiste** (4/21 1774–2/21 1862), a French astronomer and optician: discovered circular polarization of light, and wrote much on historical astronomy.

bi-o'ta, 1 bai-ō'ta; 2 bī-ō'ta, *n.* **1.** The combined fauna and flora of any designated geographical area or geological period. **2.** A scientific treatise on the organic life of a limited region or time. [< Gr. *bios,* life.]

bi'o-tax-y, 1 bai'o-taks-i; 2 bī'o-tăks-y, *n.* The systematic classification of organisms; taxonomy.

bi-o'ti, 1 bi-ō'ti; 2 bī-ō'tī, *n.* The acorn of Emory's oak (*Quercus emoryi*), sold and used for food by the Indians and Mexicans of northern Mexico and southern Arizona.

bi-ot'ics, 1 bai-et'iks; 2 bī-ŏt'ics, *n.* The properties or functions peculiar to living organisms; the science that treats of those properties. [< Gr. *biōtikos,* < *bios,* life.] — **bi-ot'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to biotics or a biota. **bi-ot'i-cal†.**

bi'o-tite, 1 bai'o-tait; 2 bī'o-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly to submetallic, brown or green to black, magnesium-iron-mica of monoclinic crystallization. [< *Biot,* French physicist.]

bi'o-tome, 1 bai'o-tōm; 2 bī'o-tōm, *n.* A stage in the development of certain lower animals, especially worms. [< BIO- + -TOME.] **[bi-ot'o-my‡.**

bi"o-to'mi-a, 1 bai'o-tō'mi-a; 2 bī'o-tō'mi-a, *n.* Vivisection.

bi-ot'o-nus, 1 bai-et'o-nus; 2 bī-ŏt'o-nŭs, *n. Physiol.* The capacity of a certain amount of protoplasm for assimilation and dissimilation during a certain time. [< BIO- + Gr. *tonos,* tone.] — **bi"o-ton'ic,** *a.*

bi'o-type, *n.* In Mendelian inheritance, a race or strain that breeds true or almost true: a term introduced by Johannsen.

bi-pal'mate, *a. Bot.* Doubly palmate, as a palmately compound leaf with palmate leaflets. [lite.

bi-par"a-sit'ic, *a.* Existing as a parasite on another para-

bi"pa-ri'e-tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the two parietal bones.

bip'a-rous, 1 bip'a-rus; 2 bip'a-rŭs, *a.* Producing or bearing two at once. Specif.: (1) *Zool.* Producing two at a birth. (2) *Bot.* (*a*) Bearing two, as a leaf with two leaflets. (*b*) Having two lateral axes, as certain cymes. [< BI- + L. *pario,* bring forth.]

bi-part'i-ble, } 1 bai-pārt'i-bl; 2 bī-pärt'i-bl, *a.* Divisible
bi-part'i-bile, } into two parts. **bi-part'ile†.**

bi-par'ti-ent, 1 bai-pār'ti-ent; 2 bī-pär'ti-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Serving to divide into two parts; contained twice as a factor. **II.** *n.* That which divides into two equal parts. [< L. *bipartien(t-)s,* ppr. of *bipartio,* divide, < *bis* (see BI-) + *par(t-)e,* share.]

bi-par'tite, 1 bai-pār'tait; 2 bī-pär'tīt (XIII), *a.* **1.** Consisting of or separated into two parts, especially two corresponding parts, as a contract entered into between two parties, each of whom executes and delivers to the other a counterpart; duplicate. **2.** *Bot.* Two-parted almost to the base, as certain leaves. **3.** *Math.* Formed of two corresponding curves which do not meet; containing two distinct sets of variables. **bi-part'ed‡.** — **bipartite curve** (*Math.*), a curve composed of two non-contiguous parts.— **b. number** (*Math.*), in the partition of numbers, a number represented by two integers.

bi"par-ti'tion, 1 bai"par-tish'en; 2 bī"pär-tish'on, *n.* The act or result of division into two parts. [< L. *bipartio;* see BIPARTIENT.]

bi-par'ti-zan, 1 bai-pār'ti-zan; 2 bī-pär'ti-zan, *a.* Formed of or relating to persons representing two parties. **bi-par'ti-san‡.**

bi-pas'chal, 1 bai-pas'kel; 2 bī-păs'cal, *a.* Pertaining to or including two successive passovers: applied to the theory that limits the public ministry of Christ to a period including but two passover seasons.

bi-pec'ti-nate, 1 bai-pek'ti-nēt; 2 bī-pĕc'ti-nāt, *a. Biol.* Having comb-like processes on both sides, as certain antennæ. See ANTENNA. **bi-pec'ti-nat"ed‡.**

bi'ped, 1 bai'ped; 2 bī'pĕd, *a.* **1.** Having two feet. **2.** Having hind limbs only, as some reptiles.

bi'ped, *n.* **1.** An animal having two feet, especially as distinguished from a quadruped.

Human corruption in this sense is as much a fact in the natural history of Man as that he is a *Biped* without feathers.
DUKE OF ARGYLL *Primeval Man* pt. iv, p. 189. [B. & S. 1869.]

2. *Vet.* Any two feet of a quadruped taken together. [< L. *bipes* (*biped-*), two-footed, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *pes,* foot.] — **anterior biped** (*Vet.*), the forelegs of a quadruped, regarded as a pair.— **diagonal b.** (*Vet.*), the diagonally opposite legs of a horse, regarded as a pair.— **lateral b.,** the legs of a horse on either side of the body, regarded as a pair. — **posterior b.,** the hind legs of a horse, regarded as a pair.

bip'e-dal, 1 bip'i-del *or* bai'pi-del; 2 bip'e-dal *or* bī'pe-dal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a biped. **2.** Same as BIPED, *a.*, 1.— **bip"e-dal'i-ty,** *n.*

bi-pel'tate, *a.* Having a double shield or shield-like body. — **bi-pen'nate,** *a.* **1.** Two-winged. **2.** *Bot.* Bipinnate. **bi-pen'nat-ed‡.**— **bi-pen'ni-form,** *a.* Having fibers arranged like feather-barbs on both sides of a median tendon: said of muscles.

Mr. Wood . . . has also found this muscle [the first lumbricalis] *bipenniform* in origin, taking rise from the tendons of the index and middle fingers. ALEX. MACALISTER in *Trans. of R. I. A., Muscular Anomalies* third series, p. 94. [G. P. 1875.]

— **bi-pen'nis,** *n. Archeol.* A two-edged battle-ax.

bi-phe'nyl, *n.* Same as DIPHENYL.

Bi'pho-ra, 1 bai'fo-re; 2 bī'fo-ra, *n. pl. Ascid.* A group of tunicates having two kinds of individuals combined in a colonial organism, as the salps. [< BI- + Gr. *pherō,* bear.]

bi"pin-na'ri-a, 1 bai"pi-nē'ri-e; 2 bī"pi-nā'ri-a, *n. Echin.* The bilateral larval stage of various echinoderms, formerly regarded as a genus. The individuals, at this stage, swim freely by the aid of locomotory cilia attached to ring-like cell-groups. [< BI- + L. *pinna,* wing.]

Bipinnate Leaf.

bi-pin'nate, *a. Bot.* Twice or doubly pinnate, as a leaf. **bi-pin'nat-ed‡.— bi-pin'nate-ly,** *adv.*— **bi"pin-nat'i-fid,** *a. Bot.* Twice pinnatifid. **bi"pen-nat'i-fid‡.— bi"pin-nat'i-form,** *a.* Bipinnate in shape.— **bi"pin-nat'i-part-ed,** *a.* Pinnately parted with the divisions also pinnately parted: used when the divisions go down almost as far as the midrib. **bi"pin-nat"i-par'tite‡.— bi"pin-nat'i-sect,** *a.* Pinnatisect with the divisions also pinnatisect: used when the divisions go down to the midrib, and are sessile. **bi"pin-nat'i-sect-ed‡.**

bi-pla'nar, bai-plē'nər; 2 bī-plā'nar, *a.* Formed by or relating to two planes.—**biplanar point of a surface** (*Geom.*), the double point at which the infinity of tangent lines forming a cone degenerates into two intersecting planes.

bi'plane, 1 bai'plēn; 2 bī'plān, **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to a biplane. **2.** Adjustable in two different planes, as a miter-box. **II.** *n.* **1.** An aeroplane consisting of two superposed main sustaining surfaces; distinguished from *monoplane* and *triplane.* See AVIATION.

Mr. F. H. Wenham, who died so recently as August 11, 1908, was unquestionably the originator of the *biplane* and other superimposed multisurface constructions.
V. LOUGHEED *Vehicles of the Air* p. 149. [B. & B. '09.]

2. *pl.* A pair of coincident planes.—**bi'plane,** *vt.* To navigate the air in a biplane.—**bi'plan-ist,** *n.*

bi'pli-cate, *a.* Twice plated or folded.—**bi-plic'i-ty,** *n.*— **bi-plo'sion,** *n. Phonol.* The action of the breath in pronouncing a stopped consonant or an explodent.—**bi-plo'sive,** *a.*—**bi-po'lar,** *a.* Relating to or possessing two poles. See illus. under GANGLION-CELLS.—**bi"po-lar'i-ty,** *n.*

Bi'pont, 1 bai'pont; 2 bī'pŏnt, *a.* Of or pertaining to Zweibrücken (*Bipontium*) in Bavaria: applied usually to editions of the classics printed there by the ducal press in the latter half of the 18th century. [< BI- + L. *pon(t-)s,* bridge.] **Bi-pon'tine‡.**

bi-po'rose, *a. Bot.* Having or opening by two pores, as certain anthers. **bi-po'rous‡.**

bi'prism, 1 bai'prizm; 2 bī'prĭsm, *n.* **1.** A prism of glass the angle of which is very nearly 180°: used in studying the interference of light-waves. **2.** A cube formed by the union of two short rectangular prisms: used in photometry.—**bi"pris-mat'ic,** *a.*

bi'prong, 1 bai'prōng; 2 bī'prŏng, *n.* A two-pronged fork.

bi-pul'mo-na-ry, *a. Arach.* Having only two pulmonary sacs.— **bi-punc'tal,** *a.* Relating to or determined by two points; as, *bipunctal* coordinates.— **bi-punc'tate,** *a.* Having two punctures.— **bi-pu'pil-late,** *a.* Having two pupils or pupil-like spots, as an ocellus of a butterfly's wing. See LEPIDOPTERA.— **bi-pyr'a-mid,** *n.* A double pyramid; two pyramids base to base or at the ends of a prism, as in some crystals.— **bi"py-ram'i-dal,** *a.*— **bi-quad'ran-tal,** *a.* In trigonometry, having two sides quadrants: said of a spherical triangle. See VERSOR.

bi-quad'rate, 1 bai-kwod'rēt; 2 bī-kwad'rāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To raise to the fourth power. See BIQUADRATE, *n.*

bi-quad'rate, *n. Math.* A fourth power or square of a square. [< BI- + QUADRATE.]

bi"quad-rat'ic, 1 bai"kwod-rat'ik; 2 bī"kwad-răt'ic, *a. Math.* Containing or referring to the square of a square, or fourth power, of a quantity.

Biquadratic is now almost superseded by *quartic,* which corresponds better in form to the adjectives *quintic, sextic,* etc., but it is still used in some phrases, as *biquadratic equation, biquadratic root, biquadratic parabola.*

bi"quad-rat'ic, *n.* **1.** The fourth power of a number. **2.** A biquadratic equation.

bi-quar'ter-ly, 1 bai-kwōr'tər-li; 2 bī-kwar'ter-ly, *a.* **1.** Occurring once in two quarters (six months). **2.** Occurring twice in a quarter.

bi'quartz, 1 bai'kwōrts; 2 bī'kwarts, *n.* **1.** A plate, half of right-handed and half of left-handed quartz, used in experiments concerning the polarization of light. **2.** A plate made up of two oppositely directed quartz wedges that by sliding past each other alter the thickness of the plate.

bi"qua-ter'ni-on, 1 bai-kwa-tūr'ni-ən; 2 bī"kwa-tĕr'ni-on, *n. Math.* **1.** An operator conceived to change one rotor into another as a quaternion changes one vector into another. **2.** A quaternion with imaginary coefficients. [< BI- + QUATERNION.]

bi-quin'tile, *n. Astrol.* The aspects of planets separated by two-fifths of a great circle. [< BI- + QUINTILE.]— **bi-ra'mous,** *a.* Of or having two branches, as a crustacean's limb. **bi-ra'mose‡.**

Bir, 1 bir; 2 bīr, *n.* A fortified town; 80 m. N. E. of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey. [Ar., well.]

bi-ra'di-al, *a. Biol.* With radii set bilaterally, as in certain sea-anemones.— **bi-ra'di-al-ly,** *adv.*— **bi-ra'di-ate,** *a.* Furnished with two rays. **bi-ra'di-at"ed‡.**

bi-ram'bi, 1 bi-rām'bi; 2 bī-rām'bī, *n.* An East-Indian tree, the bilimbi.

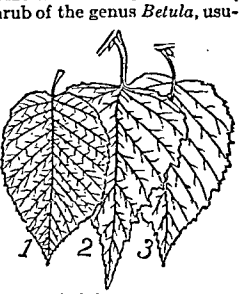
bi-ra'tion-al, 1 bai-rash'en-el; 2 bī-răsh'on-al, *a. Math.* Expressing each of two sets of variables rationally in terms of the other: said of a transformation. [< BI- + RATIONAL.]

Bir-bhum', 1 bir-būm'; 2 bīr-bum', *n.* A district in Bardwan division of Bengal; 1,752 sq. m.; capital, Suri.

birch, 1 bûrch; 2 bîrch, *vt.* To whip with a birch switch; flog.

She *birched* them all round soundly.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* p. 187. [MACM.]

birch[1], *n.* **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Betula,* usually with light, thin foliage and the outer bark separable into thin papery layers. The wood is close-grained, generally hard, tough, susceptible of high polish, prized by cabinet-makers, and used for furniture, carriages, spools, shoe-lasts, etc. Of about 35 known species, 10 trees and 4 or 5 shrubs have been described as North-American. Of these the more common or the eastern United States are given below. The **common European** and **Asiatic birch** (*B. alba*) is ornamentally cultivated in many varieties in the northern United States. In Russia its oil is used in dressing Russia leather.



Birch-leaves. 1/3

1. Black, cherry, or sweet birch (*Betula lenta*). 2. White birch (*B. populifolia*). 3. Canoe or paper birch (*B. papyrifera*).

The *birch,* most shy and ladylike of trees.
LOWELL *Indian-Summer Reverie* st. 8.

2. [New Zealand.] Any one of the half-dozen species of beech native to New Zealand, as the **black birch** of Auckland and Otago (named from the color of the bark) or the **red birch** of Wellington and Nelson (from the color of the wood), each of which is known as the **tooth-leaved beech** (*Fagus fusca*). **3.** A birch rod; a bunch of twigs for whipping.

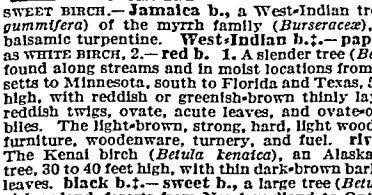
Six weeks' emancipation from the abhorred thraldom of book, *birch,* and pedagogue.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Stage Coach* p. 232. [G. P. P. 1861.]

4. The wood of the birch. **5.** A birch-bark canoe.

Of all the high distinctive national pleasures of America . . . there is none so intense as shooting rapids in a *birch.*
WINTHROP *Life in the Open Air* ch. 15, p. 117. [O. & CO. 1871.]

[< AS. *beorc.*]

— **alpine** (or **dwarf**) **birch,** a low shrubby species (*B. nana*) of high latitudes in both hemispheres.— **birch'-bark",** *n.* A canoe made from the bark of the white birch.— **b.-camphor,** *n.* Same as BETULIN.— **b.-oil,** *n.* **1.** See OIL and SWEET-BIRCH. **2.** Humorously, a flogging, as with a birch rod.— **b. partridge,** *n.* The ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*).— **b. wine,** a liquor made from birch-water or -sap.— **birch'-wort",** *n.* A plant of the birch family.— **black b. 1.** See RED BIRCH. **2.** See SWEET BIRCH. **3.** See WESTERN RED BIRCH.— **blue b.,** a forest-tree (*B. cærulea*), widely distributed in eastern Canada and northern New England. It seldom exceeds 30 feet in height, has a thin, whitish bark and ovate leaves. There is a shorter form with leaves smaller and less rounded at the base.— **bronze b.-borer,** an insect (*Agrilus anxius*) infesting the foliage of shade-trees, particularly the birch.— **canoe-b.,** *n.* Same as WHITE BIRCH, 2.— **cherry b.,** same as SWEET BIRCH.— **Jamaica b.,** a West-Indian tree (*Bursera gummifera*) of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*), yielding a balsamic turpentine. **West-Indian b.‡.— paper b.,** same as WHITE BIRCH, 2.— **red b. 1.** A slender tree (*Betula nigra*), found along streams and in moist locations from Massachusetts to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas, 50 to 90 feet high, with reddish or greenish-brown thinly layered bark, reddish twigs, ovate, acute leaves, and ovate-oblong strobiles. The light-brown, strong, hard, light wood is used for furniture, woodenware, turnery, and fuel. **river-b.‡. 2.** The Kenai birch (*Betula kenaica*), an Alaskan seacoast tree, 30 to 40 feet high, with thin dark-brown bark and ovate leaves. **black b.‡.— sweet b.,** a large tree (*Betula lenta*) of rich upland forests from Newfoundland to Ontario southward to Tennessee and northern Florida, with a smooth, close, shining dark-brown bark suggesting two of its common names, **black** and **cherry birch.** The aromatic flavor of the bark on the young twigs gives it its name, and the hard, heavy, strong, dark reddish-brown wood, useful for furniture, gives it still another name, **mahogany birch.** The distilled wood and bark yield birch-oil, nearly the same as oil of wintergreen, for which it is often substituted, and the fermented sap is the common birch beer.— **western red b.,** a shrub or small tree (*Betula fontinalis*) growing along streams from southwestern Canada south to California and Nebraska, and sometimes forming thickets. The bark is dark-bronze and the wood, which is soft, is used for fencing-material. **black b.‡.— white b. 1.** A slender, medium-sized tree (*Betula populifolia*) of gravelly or barren soils from Nova Scotia to northern Delaware westward to the Great Lakes, with chalky-white, smooth bark slowly separating in thin sheets, nearly triangular long-pointed coarsely notched lustrous bright-green poplar-shaped leaves, male catkins usually solitary, and light, soft, weak wood. **gray b.‡. 2.** A much larger tree (*Betula papyrifera*), known as the **paper** or **canoe birch,** from Newfoundland to Pennsylvania westward to the Pacific,


Birch-barks.

1. The eastern American type. 2. Type in use on the upper Columbia and the Kootenai rivers.

with creamy-white to reddish-brown bark peeling freely in thin layers (the specific name *paper-bearing*), with usually ovate, acute, or acuminate toothed dull dark-green leaves, male catkins clustered, and light, hard, strong, tough wood. **3.** An Alaskan tree (*Betula alaskana*); also, a European tree (*Betula alba*).— **yellow b.**, a large tree (*Betula lutea*) of rich moist woods from Canada to North Carolina and Tennessee, with yellowish, silvery-white, or gray bark, either in thin layers or close, and hard, strong, close-grained wood. **gray b.**‡.

Birch[1], *n.* **1. Charles Bell** (9/21 1832–10/18 1893), an English sculptor and illustrator. **2. Samuel** (11/21 1813–12/21 1885), an English Egyptologist. **3. Thomas** (11/21 1705–1/21 1766), an English historian; *Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, etc.

birch'en, 1 bûrch'n; 2 birch'n, *a.* Of or pertaining to birch; made of birch. **birch**‡.

With *birchen* boat and glancing oars.
WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* pt. ii, st. 3.

birch'ing, 1 bûrch'ıng; 2 birch'ing, *n.* **1.** A flogging. **2.** [U. S.] The cutting of birch trees or the manipulation of birch timber.

Birch'ins, 1 bûrch'ınz; 2 birch'ins, **Mount.** A peak in Nevada; 10,345 ft. high.

Birch-Pfeif'fer, 1 birk-pfıf'fər; 2 birk-pf'fer, **Charlotte** (6/21 1800–8/21 1868). A German actress and playwright; *The Criquet*, etc.

birch't, *pp.* Birched. S. S.

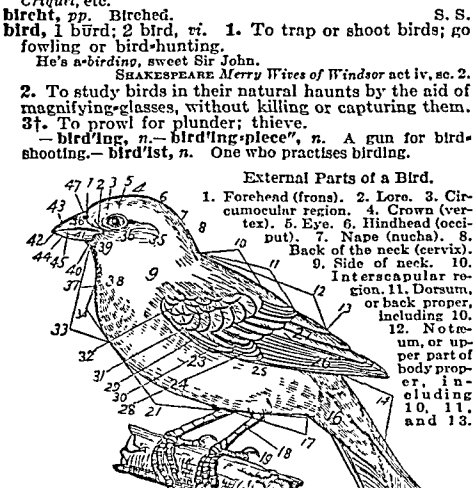
bird, 1 bûrd; 2 bird, *vi.* **1.** To trap or shoot birds; go fowling or bird-hunting.

He's a-*birding*, sweet Sir John.
SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act iv, sc. 2.

2. To study birds in their natural haunts by the aid of magnifying-glasses, without killing or capturing them. **3**‡. To prowl for plunder; thieve.

— **bird'ing**, *n.*— **bird'ing-piece''**, *n.* A gun for bird-shooting.— **bird'ist**, *n.* One who practises birding.

External Parts of a Bird.



1. Forehead (frons). 2. Lore. 3. Circumocular region. 4. Crown (vertex). 5. Eye. 6. Hindhead (occiput). 7. Nape (nucha). 8. Back of the neck (cervix). 9. Side of neck. 10. Interscapular region. 11. Dorsum, or back proper, including 10. 12. Notæum, or upper part of body proper, including 10, 11, and 13. 13. Rump (uropygium). 14. Upper tail-coverts. 15. Tail. 16. Under tail-coverts (crissum). 17. Abdomen. 18. Tarsus. 19. Hind toe (hallux). 20. Outer or fourth toe. 21. Gastræum, including 17 and 24. 22. Middle or third toe. 23. Side of body. 24. Breast (pectus). 25. Primaries. 26. Secondaries. 27. Tertiaries (Nos. 25, 26, and 27 are all remiges). 28. Primary coverts. 29. Alula, or bastard wing. 30. Greater coverts. 31. Median coverts. 32. Lesser coverts. 33. The throat, including 34, 37, and 38. 34. Jugulum, or lower throat. 35. Auriculars. 36. Malar region. 37. Gula, or middle throat. 38. Mentum, or chin. 39. Angle of commissure, or corner of mouth. 40. Ramus of under mandible. 41. Side of under mandible. 42. Apex, or tip of bill. 43. Culmen, or ridge of upper mandible, corresponding to gonys. 44. Gonys. 45. Tomia, or cutting edges of the bill. 46. Side of upper mandible. 47. Nostril.

bird[1], *n.* **1.** In strict sense, a warm-blooded, feathered, egg-laying vertebrate animal, having the fore limbs modified as wings; an avian sauropsidan as distinguished from a reptilian. Birds have a completely double circulation, and a large breast-bone, usually carinate. All the living forms are without teeth. They have been divided into (1) *Saururæ*, (2) *Odontotolcæ*, (3) *Odontotormæ*, (4) *Rattæ*, and (5) *Carinatæ*. See these words.

The generic use of the word *bird* is recent, *fowl*, now usually specialized, being the original term for feathered animals in general. Compare FOWL.

The *bird* is to him [Shelley] but a winged symbol of divine unrest.
H. H. BOYESEN in *New-York Tribune* July 26, 1892, p. 4, col. 1.

2. A game-bird; in England, specifically, a partridge. **3.** [Archaic.] The young of a fowl; a nestling. **4.** A young girl; maiden. **5.** [Slang.] A peculiar or remarkable person.

The manner in which *bird* is used in early writers leaves little doubt that it was originally 'a thing bred,' connected with A. S. brédan, to breed. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

[For *brid*, < AS. *bridd* (especially young), bird.] **brid**†. See BURD.

LIST OF BIRDS.

In the following list the names of the more common birds are given. Pronunciation and descriptive particulars will be found in their appropriate places.

adjutant
albatross
auk, -let
babbler
banana-quit
barbet
baz
beebird
bee-eater
bell-bird
bishop-bird
bittern
blackbird
blackcap
blightbird
bluebird
blue-throat
boat-bill
bobolink
bob-white
booby
bower-bird
brant
broadbill
bulbul
bullbat
bullfinch
bunting
bustard
butcher-bird
butter-ball
butter-bump
buzzard
canary
canvasback
capercaillie
caracara
cardinal
carlama
cassowary
catbird
chaffinch
chaparral-cock
chat
chatterer
chebec
cheer
chickadee
chiffchaff
chipping-sparrow
chough
chuck-will
cockatoo
cocktail
condor
conure
coot
cormorant
cornerake
cotinga
coucal
courlan
courser
cowbird
crane
creeper
crocodile-bird
crossbill
crow
crying-bird
cuckoo
curassow
curlew
dabchick
darter
develin
diamond-bird
dipper
diver
dodo
dotterel
dove
drongo
duck
dunlin
eagle
egret
elder-duck
elephant-bird
emu
falcon
falconet
fern-bird
fieldfare
finch
finfoot
firecrest
firetail
fish-hawk
flamingo
flicker
florikan
flower-pecker
flycatcher
forktail
fowl
francolin
friar-bird
frogmouth
fulmar
gadwall
gallinule
gannet
garefowl
gerfalcon
glead
gnatcatcher
goatsucker
godwit
goldcrest
goldfinch
goose
goshawk
grackle
gray-hen
grebe
greenlet
greenshank
grosbeak
grouse
guillemot
guinea-fowl
gull
hagden
hammer-head
harpy
harrier
hawfinch
hawk
heath-hen
hell-diver
heron
hobby
honey-guide
hoopoe
hornbill
hummer
humming-bird
ibis
jacamar
jacana
jackdaw
jack-snipe
jaeger
jay
junco
jungle-fowl
kagu
kaka
kakapo
kea
kestrel
killdeer
kingbird
kingfisher
kinghunter
kite
kittiwake
kiwi
koklass
lammergeier
lapwing
lark
laughing-jackass
limpkin
linnet
lizard-catcher
locust-bird
logcock
longspurs
loon
lorikeet
lory
love-bird
lyre-bird
macaw
magpie
mallard
manakin
marlin
martin
meadow-lark
merganser
merlin
mina
miner
missel-thrush
mistletoe-bird
mocking-bird
monk
moor-blackbird
moor-hen
MotherCarey's-chicken
mot-mot
murre
nighthawk
nightingale
nightjar
noddy
nun-bird
nuthatch
oil-bird
oldsquaw
oldwife
openbill
oriole
oropendola
ortolan
osprey
ostrich
ouzel
oven-bird
owl
oxeye
oxpecker
oyster-catcher
paddy-bird
paradise-bird
parrakeet
parrot
parson-bird
partridge
peacock
peafowl
peetweet
pelican
penguin
pern
petrel
pewee
pewit
phalarope
pheasant
phœbe
pigeon
pintado
pintail
pipit
pitta
plantain-eater
plant-cutter
plover
pochard
poorwill
potoo
prairie-hen
pratincole
ptarmigan
puff-bird
puffin
quail
quawk
quetzal
rail
rain-bird
raven
razorbill
redbreast
redpoll
redshank
redstart
reedbird
reeve
rhea
rice-bird
rifle-bird
road-runner
robin
roc
rock-hopper
roller
rook
roselle
rubythroat
ruff
sandpiper
sapsucker
scale-bird
scissorsbill
scoter
screamer
screecher
scrub-bird
secretary-bird
shag
sharp-bill
shearwater
sheldrake
shoebill
shoveler
shrike
silvereye
siskin
skimmer
skua
skylark
snew
snake-bird
snipe
snowbird
snowflake
sparrow
spider-hunter
spinebill
spoonbill
starling
stilt
stint
stonechat
stork
sultan-bird
sunbird
swallow
swan
swift
tanager
tapaculo
teal
tern
thrasher
thrush
tit
titlark
titmouse
tody
toucan
trogon
turkey
turnstone
tyrant
veery
verdin
vireo
vulture
wagtail
whidah-bird
whimbrel
whinchat
whippoorwill
whisky-jack
whitethroat
widgeon
willet
windover
woodcock
woodpecker
wren
wryneck
yaffle
yellowhammer
yellow-throat

— a bird in the hand, an advantage one holds; a benefit.— **bashful b.**, the manuma.— **bird'-baiting**, *n.* The catching of birds with clap-nets.— **b.-bell**, *n.* The tall white lettuce (*Nabalus altissimus*).— **b.-bolt**[1], *n.* The burbot.— **b.-bolt**[2], *n.* A blunt arrow formerly used for shooting birds.— **b.-brier**, *n.* The dogrose (*Rosa canina*).— **b.-cactus**, *n.* A hothouse shrub. See JEW-BUSH.— **b.-cage**, *n.* **1.** Same as CAGE, 1. **2.** *Horse-racing.* The paddock where the horses are saddled, etc. **3.** [Slang.] A bustle.— **b.-call**, *n.* **1.** An instrument for decoying birds by imitating their notes. **2.** A bird's note in calling.— **b.-catcher**, *n.* One who or that which catches birds.— **b.-catching plant**, a New Zealand shrub or tree (*Pisonia brunoniana*); so called on account of its viscid fruits, to which small birds sometimes become glued.— **b.-cherry**, *n.* **1.** A European rosaceous tree or shrub (*Prunus padus*). **2.** A shrub or tree of North America (*Prunus pennsylvanica*).— **b.-clapper**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A scarecrow.— **b.-dog**, *n.* A dog used to hunt game-birds; specif., a setter or pointer.— **b.-duffer**, *n.* A dealer who artificially changes the color of living birds, or cheats in the preparation of stuffed birds.— **b.-egg pea**, the long-leaved milk-vetch (*Phaca longifolia*) with few and inconspicuous flowers and membranous, inflated, egg-shaped mottled pods, found in sandy places from Nebraska to Idaho and New Mexico.— **b.-eyed**, *a.* Quick-sighted.— **b.-fancier**, *n.* **1.** One who keeps and rears rare and curious or other birds. **2.** A dealer in cage-birds.— **b.-fly**, *n.* A hippoboscid dipterous insect (*Ornithomyia*) parasitic upon birds.— **b.-foot**, *a.* Like a bird's foot; pedate, as a leaf.— **b.-fyke**, *n.* A form of bird-net.— **bird'gaze''**, *n.* An auspice from a bird or birds.— **bird'gaz''er**, *n.*— **b.-glue**, *n.* Birdlime.— **b.-grape**, *n.* A somewhat sour wild grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*, var. *Mustang*) of southeastern Florida, with toothed cordate-orbicular leaves and clusters of 12 to 30 round shining berries 1/3 to 1/2 inch in diameter.— **b.-grass**, *n.* Bird knot-grass. See KNOT-GRASS, 1.— **b.-hawk**, *n.* A shrike or butcher-bird, as *Lanius borealis*.— **b.-house**, *n.* A small house or enclosure for birds.— **b.-in-the-bush**, *n.* The prickly poppy (*Argemone mexicana*).— **b.-keep**, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To scare birds (from recently sown crops).— **b.-louse**, *n.* A small, wingless, mallophagous insect with mandibulate or biting mouth-parts, parasitic mostly on birds, tho found also on mammals, and feeding largely on feathers, the scurf of the skin, etc.— **b.-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A bird-catcher. **2.** A student of birds. **3.** A taxidermist. **4.** *Aëro.* [Recent.] An aëronaut, especially an aëroplanist.— **b.-mite**, *n.* One of various sarcoptid mites, especially of the genus *Dermalichus*, parasitic in the plumage of birds.— **b. of freedom**, or **of Washington**, the bald eagle, as a national emblem of the United States.— **b. of Jove**, the eagle.— **b. of Juno**, the peacock.— **b. of Minerva**, or **b. of night**, the owl.— **b. of passage**, a migratory bird. **b. of peace**, the dove.— **b. of prey**, one of the *Raptores*, as an eagle, hawk, etc.— **b.-on-the-wing**, *n.* The fringed polygala (*Polygala paucifolia*). See FLOWERING WINTERGREEN, under WINTERGREEN; MILKWORT, 1.— **b.-organ**, *n.* A small barrel organ for teaching birds to sing.— **b.-pepper**, *n.* See CAPSICUM.— **b.-plant**, *n.* An ornamental greenhouse herb (*Heterotoma lobelioides*) of the lobelia family (*Lobeliaceæ*) from Mexico, with broad, ovate, toothed alternate leaves and purplish and yellow racemed flowers, characterized by a spur-like dilation at the base of the tubular corollas. **canary-b. flower**‡.— **bird's-beak**, *n. Arch.* A beak-molding or a beak-shaped molding.— **bird's-bill**, *n.* A European herb (*Trigonella ornithorhynchus*), a congener of fenugreek. See TRIGONELLA.— **bird's-bread**, *n.* The stonecrop or wall-pepper (*Sedum acre*).— **b.-seed**, *n.* Canary or other seed, as hemp and millet, used for feeding cage-birds.— **b.-seed grass**, see CANARY-GRASS.— **bird's-eye rot**, see GRAPE-ROT, 4, under GRAPE.— **bird's-mouth**, *n. Arch.* An interior angle (1) in the upper end of a timber, to shore up breast-summers, etc., or (2) in the foot of a rafter, as where it beds against a plate.— **bird's nests of the cerebellum**, same as BIRD'S-NEST, *n.*, 4.— **birds of a feather**, birds that resemble one another; hence, persons of like traits.— **b.-spear**, *n.* A pronged spear-like arrow, shot from a bow at birds: used by the Eskimos.— **bird's-pepper**, *n.* An American pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum*).— **b.-spider**, *n.* One of various large hairy spiders, as *Avicularia avicularia* of tropical America, which sometimes kills birds.— **bird's-tares**, *n.* See BIRD'S-TONGUE, 2.— **bird's-tongue**, *n.* **1.** Any species of *Ornithoglossum*, a small genus of ornamental South-African plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), the name, a translation of the scientific name, referring to the petals. **2.** Any one of various common plants, so called locally from some feature of the leaves, as the bird's knot-grass, the greater stitchwort, the scarlet pimpernel, etc.— **bird's-tongue flower**, same as BIRD-OF-PARADISE FLOWER.— **b.-tick**, *n.* One of various hippoboscid dipterous insects or tick-flies that infest the plumage of birds.— **b.-wave**, *n. Ornith.* A sudden migratory wave of exceptional proportions indicating a previous check to the ordinary flow of migration.— **bird'weed''**, *n.* The doorweed (*Polygonum aviculare*).— **b.-witted**, *a.* Volatile in mind; flighty.— **early b.**, an early riser.— **man-of-war b.**, a frigate-bird.— **my b. sings**, in card-playing, a form of commerce.— **speckled b.** [Slang], a person of tarnished reputation: perhaps derived from the Biblical expression in Jer. xii, 9.— **the b. in one's bosom**, one's conscience.

— **bird'dom**, *n.* Birds collectively; the world or realm of birds.— **bird'er**, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] (1) A breeder of birds. (2) A wild cat. **2**‡. A bird-catcher.— **bird'i-kin**, *n.* [Rare.] A birdlet.— **bird'less**, *a.* Without birds.

The sky is as *birdless* as in bleak December.
C. C. ABBOTT *Rambles About Home* ch. 18, p. 176. [A. 1884.]

— **bird'let**, *n.* A small bird; a nestling.— **bird'ling**, *n.*

Bird[2], *n.* **1. Edward** (6/21 1772–11/-1819), an English genre painter; *Good News*, etc. **2. Robert M.** (1803–1/21 1854), an American dramatist and novelist; *The Gladiator*, etc.

bird'let, 1 bûrd'ı; 2 bird'ı, *n.* A little bird: a pet name.

bir'die[2], *n.* [Local, Scot.] A young halibut.

bird'lime, 1 bûrd'laım; 2 bird'lim", *vt.* [BIRD'LIMED"; BIRD'LIM'ING.] To cover with birdlime.

bird'lime'', *n.* A sticky substance prepared from the inner bark of the holly, the berries of the mistletoe, or other sources: smeared on twigs to catch small birds.

But, indeed, my invention
Comes from my pate, as *birdlime* does from frize.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act ii, sc. 1.

bird of paradise. 1. A paradiseoid corviform bird of New Guinea and adjacent islands, noted for the extraordinary shape and beauty of the plumage of the male; especially, a stout-billed paradiseine.

These birds were formerly fabled never to alight on the earth, but to live in the sun's glare in a supernatural manner — a fancy derived from the fact that the first skins sent to Europe had been deprived of feet. The **great emerald bird of paradise** (*Paradisea apoda*) has a dense erectile tuft of golden-orange plumes about 2 feet long growing from under the shoulder, and elongated wire-like central tail-feathers. The **lesser emerald** (*P. minor*) furnishes most of the paradise-plumes used for ornamenting ladies' head-dresses. The **red** (*P. sanguinea*) and the **king** (*Cincinnurus regius*) are other species. The **twelve-wired** (*Seleucides nigra*) is long-billed or epimachine.

2. [B-P-] *Astron.* A small southern constellation; Apus. **3.** [Austral.] The lyre-bird.

— **bird of paradise flower**, see STRELITZIA.

Birds'bor-o, 1 bûrdz'bur-o; 2 birds'bór-o, *n.* A borough in Berks county, Pa.

bird's'-egg'', *vt.* See BIRD'S-NEST, *v.*

bird's'-eye'', 1 bûrdz'-aı''; 2 birds'-ȳ'', *a.* **1.** Marked or spotted so as to resemble a bird's eye; as, *bird's-eye* diaper; *bird's-eye* maple. **2.** Seen at a glance, as from above, as if by a bird's eye; as, a *bird's-eye* view.

Science has been able to get a mental *bird's-eye* view of all the hosts of stars. J. N. LOCKYER *Astronomy* intro., p. 11. [A. 1889.]

bird's'-eye'', *n.* **1.** Fine-cut smoking-tobacco in which cross-cuttings of the leafstalks occur as round, eye-like slices. **2.** Any one of various plants with bright-colored flowers, usually of a different color in the center, as the mealy or bird's-eye primrose (*Primula farinosa*), a British figwort, the germander-speedwell (*Veronica chamædrys*), and the pheasant's-eye (*Adonis autumnalis*).

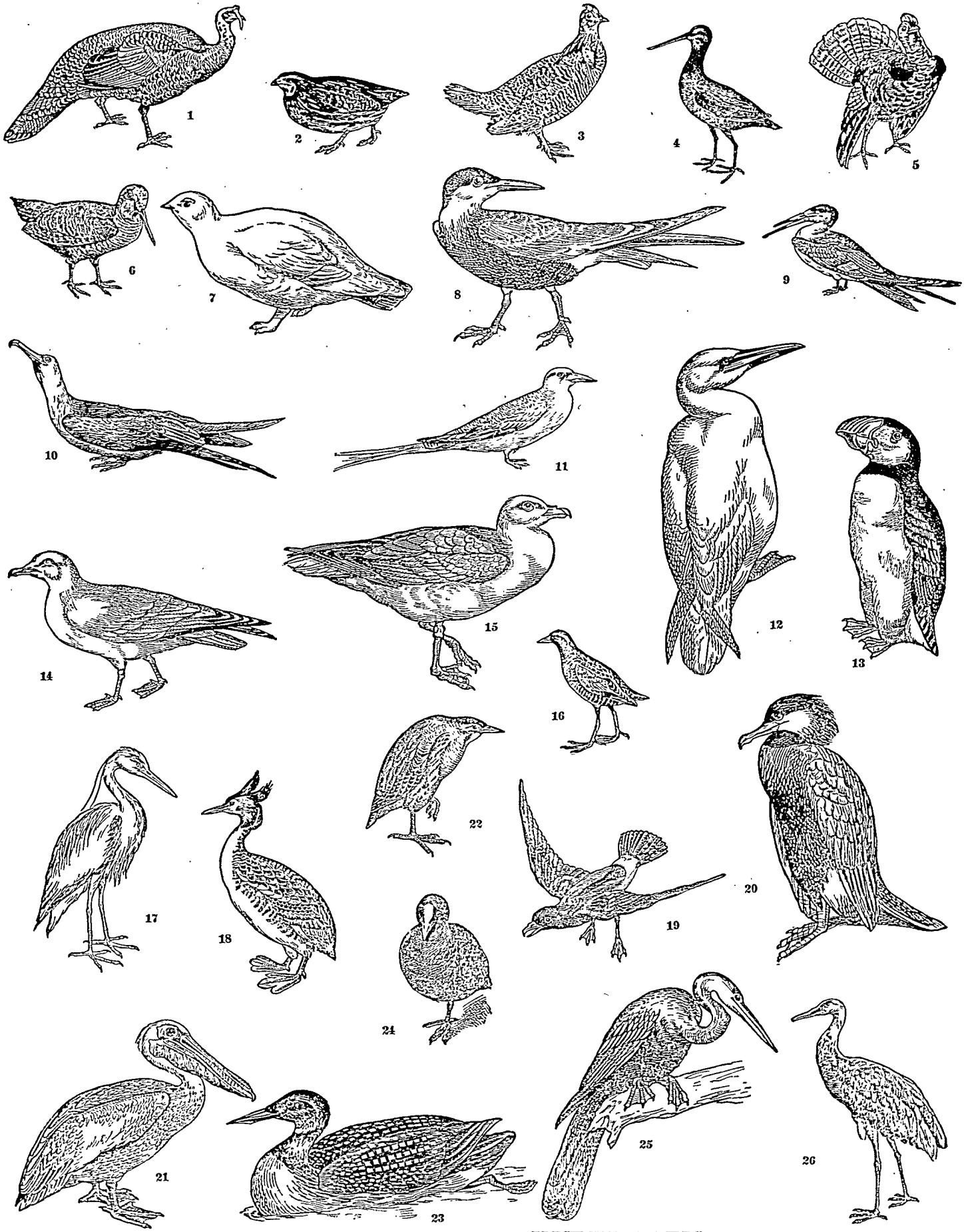
bird's'-foot'', 1 bûrdz'-fut''; 2 birds'-fo͝ot'', *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Ornithopus*, of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), bearing curving pods. **2.** Any one of various other plants, as a South-African spurge (*Euphorbia ornithopus*).— **bird's-foot fenugreek**, a European herb (*Trigonella ornithopodioides*) nearly allied to the bird's-bill.— **b. fern**, a cliff-brake fern (*Pellæa ornithopus*) from California, with tufted, deltoid, bipinnatifid fronds, 4 to 6 inches long, on rigid, dark chestnut-brown stipes.— **b. star** or **sea-star**, an asteriuoid starfish.— **b. trefoil**, any one of various species of the genus *Lotus*, especially the common species (*Lotus corniculatus*) of the Old World, often called **bables'-slippers**, a hardy perennial trailer for rockwork or dry banks, with bright-yellow flowers blooming through summer and autumn, somewhat naturalized in the eastern United States.

bird's'-nest'', 1 bûrdz'-nest''; 2 birds'-nĕst''; *vi.* To search for birds' nests or take their contents. **bird'-nest''**‡; **bird's'-egg''**‡.

bird's'-nest'', *n.* **1.** The gelatinous substance forming the greater part of the nests of certain swifts (*Collocalia*), consisting of the mucus secreted by their salivary glands. It is much esteemed by the Chinese for making soup. **2.** Any one of various plants suggestive of a bird's nest, as the wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), on account of its concave umbels when ripening, the pine-sap (*Hypopitys hypopitys*), etc. **3.** *Naut.* A lookout-box on the masthead of a whaler; a crow's-nest. **4.** *Anat.* The fossa in which either tonsil of the cerebellum lies; the *nidus avis*. **bird'-nest''**‡.

— **bird's-nest fern. 1.** An ornamental fern (*Asplenium nidus*) from India and Australasia, with clustered, undivided, entire-edged lanceolate fronds 2 to 4 feet long, tapering to a short stem at the base. **2.** Any one of various other ferns of similar habit.— **b. fungus**, any one of the various species of fungi of the genera *Cyathus* and *Nidularia*.— **b. moss**, the Mexican resurrection-plant in its dried condition. See RESURRECTION-PLANT (1).— **b. orchis**, a British woodland orchid (*Neottia nidus-avis*) with a leafless brown stem, a dense spike of flowers, and a mass of interlaced fibrous roots suggesting its name.— **b. plant**, the Indian-pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*).— **b. pudding. 1.** A

1. Quetzal *(Pharomacrus mocinno)* 1/10.
2. Lyre-bird *(Menura superba)*. 1/15
3. King Bird of Paradise *(Cincinnurus regius)* 1/4
4. Sparrow-hawk *(Accipiter nisus)*. 1/5
5. Mustached Swift *(Dendrochelidon mystaceus)* 1/3
6. Imperial Eagle *(Aquila mogilnik)* 1/10
7. Bullfinch *(Pyrrhula vulgaris)*. 1/4
8. Common European Roller *(Coracias garrula)*. 1/3
9. Hoopoe *(Upupa epops)*. 1/6
10. Blue Titmouse *(Parus cæruleus)* 1/2
11. Grenat Humming-bird *(Eulampis jugularis)*. 1/3
12. Blue-headed Tanager *(Calliste festiva)*. 1/5
13. Golden-haired Flycatcher *(Monarcha chrysomela)* 1/5
14. Fire-tailed Humming-bird *(Sappho sparganura)*. 1/2
15. Red-and-blue Macaw *(Ara macao)*. 1/10
16. Robin Redbreast *(Erythacus rubecula)* 1/3
17. Barn-owl *(Strix flammea)*. 1/6
18. White-bellied Drongo *(Buchanga cærulescens)* 1/4
19. King-fody *(Muscivora regia)*. 1/3
20. European Jay *(Garrulus glandarius)* 1/5
21. Purple Heron *(Ardea purpurea)*. 1/12
22. Golden Pheasant *(Thaumalea picta)*. 1/10



TYPES OF GAME, MARINE, AND FRESH-WATER BIRDS.

1. Wild Turkey. 1/24
2. Bob-white. 1/15
3. Prairie-hen. 1/10
4. Wilson's Snipe. 1/8
5. Ruffed Grouse. 1/15
6. Woodcock. 1/8
7. Ptarmigan. 1/9
8. Common Tern. 1/8
9. Skimmer. 1/12
10. Frigate-bird. 1/15
11. Tropic-bird. 1/20
12. Common Gannet. 1/15
13. Puffin. 1/6
14. Herring-gull. 1/12
15. Arctic Fulmar. 1/8
16. Rail. 1/8
17. Great Blue Heron. 1/16
18. Crested Grebe. 1/10
19. Wilson's Petrel. 1/7
20. Cormorant. 1/12
21. White Pelican. 1/15
22. Bittern. 1/18
23. Common Loon. 1/12
24. American Coot. 1/8
25. African Darter. 1/14
26. Sand-hill Crane. 1/20

Prepared under the direction of W. De W. Miller, American Museum of Natural History, New York.

pudding containing apples pared and cored. **2.** Jelly which contains egg-shaped custard-, starch-, or other molds.

bird'-spear", bird'weed", etc. See under BIRD, *n.*

Bird'wood, 1 bûrd'wud; 2 bĭrd'wo͝od, **Sir George Christopher Molesworth** (12/31832–4/311917). A British official and writer on Indian affairs.

bi"re-frin'gent, *a.* Doubly refractive.— **bi"re-frin'gence,** *n.*

bi'reme, 1 bai'rim; 2 bī'rēm, *n.* An ancient galley having two banks of oars. [< L. *biremis,* < *bi-* (see BI-) + *remus,* oar.]

bi-ret'ta, 1 bı-ret'ə; 2 bi-rĕt'a, *n.* **1.** A head-dress for men, of varying shape. **2.** Specifically: (1) *Eccl.* A square official cap worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. That for cardinals is red, for bishops violet, for prelates black with purple piping and tassel, and for priests black only. (2) A smoking-cap. (3) A similar cap Priest's Biretta. worn by doctors of various faculties in certain universities on the continent of Europe. [< It. *berretta,* < LL. *birrettum,* dim. of *birrus;* see BIRRUS.] **ber-ret'ta†; bir-ret'ta†.**

Bir-git'ta or **Bri-git'ta, Saint.** See BRIDGET, 4.

Bir-hor', 1 bir-hōr'; 2 bir-hōr', *n. pl.* A forest race of central Bengal. Compare AGHORA.

bir'i-bir"i, 1 bir'ı-bir'ı; 2 bir'i-bir'i, *n.* Same as BERIBERI.

bi-ri'mose, *a. Bot.* Opening by two slits, as some anthers. [< BI- + RIMOSE.]

Bi-ri'nus, 1 bı-raı'nus; 2 bi-rī'nŭs, **Saint.** A Benedictine monk of Rome residing in England in the 7th century as a missionary; called "the Apostle of Wessex."

Bir-jand', 1 bir-jänd'; 2 bir-jänd', *n.* A fortified town, capital of the Kain district of Khorasan province, Persia.

birk, 1 bûrk; 2 bĭrk, *vi.* [Scot.] To make a tart or sharp reply.

birk, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] The birch.— **birk'en,** *a.*

Birk'beck, 1 bûrk'bek; 2 bĭrk'bĕk, **George** (1/101776–12/1 1841). An English educator; originator of mechanics' institutes.

Birk'dale, 1 bûrk'dēl; 2 bĭrk'dāl, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

Bir'ken-feld, 1 bir'ken-felt; 2 bir'kĕn-fĕlt, *n.* A principality of Oldenburg, Germany; 194 sq. m.; capital, Birkenfeld.

Bir'ken-head, 1 bûr'ken-hed; 2 bĭr'kĕn-hĕd, *n.* A seaport in Cheshire, England.

Bir'ken-shaw, 1 bûr'ken-shō; 2 bĭr'kĕn-shą, *n.* A mining town in W. Yorkshire, England.

bir'ket, 1 bûr'ket; 2 bĭr'kĕt, *n.* [Anglo-Egypt.] A pond left by the receding Nile: often remaining filled until the next flood.

birk'ie, 1 bûrk'ı; 2 bĭrk'i, [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Pert or lively. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pert young fellow. **2.** A card-game, beggar-my-neighbor.

birl[1], } 1 bûrl; 2 bĭrl, *v.* [Dial. or Archaic] **I.** *t.* To ply or
byrl, } furnish with drink. **II.** *t.* **1.** To draw or pour out drink. **2.** To drink socially; carouse. **birle†.**
— **birl'er,** *n.* One who pours out drink. **birle†.— birl'ing,** *n.* [Scot.] A drinking-bout.

birl[2], *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To twirl or spin, as a coin; hence, to pay (one's share) for liquor. **II.** *i.* To rotate rapidly; spin with a humming sound.— **birl,** *n.* [Scot.] A droning noise.

bir'law, bir'law-court", etc. See BYRLAW, etc.

birl'er, *n.* See BURLER[2].

bir'lin, 1 bûr'lin; 2 bĭr'lĭn, *n.* A galley rowed with from four to eight oars, used in the Hebrides. [< Gael. *birlinn,* barge.] **ber'lin†; ber'ling†; blor'linn†; bir'linn†.**

Bir'ming-ham, 1 bûr'mıŋ-əm *or* -ham; 2 bĭr'ming-am *or* -hăm, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city of central England, the borough extending into Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire. **2.** A coal-mining and iron-manufacturing city, county-seat of Jefferson county, Ala. **3.** A town in Van Buren county, Ia. **4.** A village in Oakland county, Mich.— **Birmingham school,** a group of economists in England about 1832 who followed Thomas Attwood (called "leader of the Birmingham economists") in the theory that an inflation of the currency would sustain high prices.

birn[1], 1 bûrn; 2 bĭrn, *n.* That part of a clarinet or like instrument into which the mouthpiece is fitted. [< G. *birne,* pear.]

birn[2], *n.* [Scot.] A stem of burnt heath.— **birn'y,** *a.*

Bir'nam, 1 bûr'nəm; 2 bĭr'nam, *n.* A hill near Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, with prehistoric remains; 1,324 ft. high.

Bir'nam Wood. The ancient royal forest about Birnam Hill referred to in Shakespeare's *Macbeth.*

Bir'ney, 1 bûr'nı; 2 bĭr'ny, *n.* **1. David Bell** (5/291825–9/311864), major-general of United States volunteers in the civil war; son of James G. **2. James G.** (5/41792–11/24 1857), an American lawyer, noted as an abolitionist; founder of *The Philanthropist.*

bi'ron[1], 1 bai'ren; 2 bī'rŏn, *n. Print.* A dabber-like implement for applying ink in printing in colors from wooden blocks; dabber; dauber.

Bi"ron'[2], 1 bi'rōñ'; 2 bī'rōñ', *n.* **1. Baron de** (1524–7/291592), Armand de Gontault, a French marshal killed at the siege of Epernay. **2. Duc de** (1562–1/311602), Charles de Gontault, an admiral of France; beheaded for treason. **3. Duc de Lauzun** (1/111747–11/311793), Armand Louis de Gontault, a French marshal who fought for the American colonists; guillotined. **4.** In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost,* a "merry madcap lord" in love with Rosaline.

bi-ros'trate, *a.* Having two beaks.— **bi"ro-ta'tion,** *n.* Rotation of the plane of polarization through twice the normal angle.— **bi-ro'ta-to-ry,** *a.*

birr, 1 bûr; 2 bĭr, *v.* [Scot.] To make a whirring noise; whirr round. **berr†; birr.**

birr[1], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A peculiar rough accent and utterance. **2.** A whirring or buzzing sound. **3.** Force or energy, or *some expression of it, as by thrust, or by rush of wind.*

Birr[2], 1 bûr; 2 bĭr, *n.* A market-town and military station in King's county, Ireland.

bir'ragh, 1 bir'ən; 2 bir'ăn, *n.* [Ir.] A spiked band for the muzzle of a calf or foal: used in weaning.

bir'rus, 1 bir'us; 2 bĭr'ŭs, *n.* [-RI, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A hooded storm-cloak. **2.** A thick, coarse woolen stuff worn by the poor about the 13th century. [LL., cloak, < L. *burrus,* red, < Gr. *pyrrhos,* < *pyr,* fire.]

Birs, 1 birs; 2 bĭrs, *n.* A Swiss stream entering the Rhine near Basel; scene of battles in 1444 and 1499. **Bir'sel†.**

birse, 1 bûrz; 2 bĭrs. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To bruise; push. **II**[2]. *n.* A bruise.

birse[2], 1 bûrs; 2 bĭrs, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A bristle; collectively, bristles. **2.** Short hair, as of the head or beard. **birsst.**
— **to set up one's birse,** to make one angry.— **birs'y,** *a.*

Bir'sha, 1 bir'sha; 2 bĭr'shą, *n. Bib. Gen.* xiv, 2.

bir'sit, 1 bûr'sit; 2 bĭr'sit, *a.* [Scot.] Having bristles; also, angry.

bir'sle, 1 bûr'sl; 2 bĭr'sl. **I.** *vt.* [Scot.] To scorch; toast; broil. **II.** *n.* Something burned or crisped; a toasting.

Bir'stal, 1 bûr'stôl; 2 bĭr'stąl, *n.* A manufacturing town in W. Yorkshire, England.

birt, 1 bûrt; 2 bĭrt, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The turbot.

birth[1], 1 bûrth; 2 bĭrth, *n.* **1.** The fact or act of being born, coming into the world, or beginning individual existence; nativity.

> Our *birth* is but a sleep and a forgetting.
> WORDSWORTH *Ode, Immortality* st. 5.

2. A coming into existence; a beginning; an origin; as, the *birth* of liberty. **3.** The bringing forth of offspring; parturition; as, twins at a *birth.*

> It was a land of *birth.*—Unnumber'd nests,
> Of reeds and rushes, studded all the ground.
> MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* can. 5, st. 11.

4. The circumstances or state under or into which one is born. (1) Ancestry or descent; lineage; as, a man of humble *birth.* (2) Inherited rank or social standing; good family; as, a woman of *birth* and education.

> *Birth,* wealth, genius, and virtue could not have been bestowed in such eminent degree on any man without carrying with them the determination to assert their value.
> MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 441. [B. 1863.]

(3) Environment or location at the time of being born; as, a Parisian by *birth.* **5.** That which is born or produced; issue; offspring.

> It seem'd as if their mother Earth
> Had swallow'd up her warlike *birth.*
> SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 10.

6†. *Astrol.* Nativity. **7†.** Kind; nature. [< AS. *beorth,* < *beran;* see BEAR[1], *v.*] Syn.: ancestry, breed, descent, extraction, family, house, line, lineage, nativity, origin, parentage, race, source, stock. See KIN.—Ant.: annihilation, death, destruction, dissolution, extinction.—**birth control,** the regulation of childbirth by employing contraceptive agents or devices.—**birth'-gaz"er†,** *n.* One who casts nativities.—**birth'land",** *n.* One's native land.

> These annals of my *birthland* are inscribed to the memory of Virginia Isabel Forbes. FRANCIS W. HALSEY *The Old New York Frontier, Dedication.* [B. '01.]

—**birth'mark",** *n.* A congenital mark on the body, as a red or purplish spot or stain.—**b.-rate,** *n.* The proportion of births in a given district to the number of inhabitants.— **b.-sin,** *n.* Original sin.—**b.-stone,** *n.* A gem appropriate symbolically to the month of a person's birth.

According to Polish and Jewish traditions, now almost universally in vogue, these are:

POLISH SYMBOLS OF BIRTH-STONES.

Garnet.....January.	**Ruby**.....July.
Amethyst.....February.	**Sardonyx**.....August.
Bloodstone.....March.	**Sapphire**.....September.
Diamond.....April.	**Aquamarine** or **Beryl**.....October.
Emerald.....May.	**Topaz**.....November.
Chalcedony or **Agate**.....June.	**Turquoise**.....December.

JEWISH SYMBOLS OF BIRTH-STONES.

Garnet.....January.	**Onyx**.....July.
Amethyst.....February.	**Carnelian**.....August.
Jasper.....March.	**Chrysolite**.....September.
Sapphire.....April.	**Aquamarine** or **Beryl**.....October.
Chalcedony, Carnelian, or **Agate**.May.	**Topaz**.....November.
Emerald.....June.	**Ruby**.....December.

new birth, the beginning of a new spiritual life. See REGENERATION.

> Their talk was about a *new birth,* the work of God in their hearts.
> BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 33. [B. G. & CO. 1874.]

— **to give b. to,** to bear (offspring); bring forth; produce.

> Quackery *gives birth to* nothing; gives death to all things.
> CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. i, p. 8. [L. CO.]

— **birth'dom†,** *n.* Privileges of birth; birthright.— **birth'less,** *a.* Of low or obscure origin.— **birth'y,** *a.* [Scot.] Marked by many births; prolific.

birth[2]**†; birth'ing.** See BERTH; BERTHING.

birth'day", 1 bûrth'dē"; 2 birth'dā", *n.* **1.** The anniversary of one's birth; as, to-day is my *birthday;* his 70th *birthday.*

> May Heaven augment your blisses,
> On every new *birthday* ye see.
> BURNS *A Dream* st. 1.

2. The day of one's birth; hence, the time of origin or beginning; as, the *birthday* of the world.

birth'night", 1 bûrth'nait"; 2 birth'nit", *n.* The night of one's birth or its anniversary.

birth'place", 1 bûrth'plēs"; 2 birth'plāç", *n.* The place of one's birth; hence, place of origin in general.

birth'right", 1 bûrth'rait"; 2 birth'rīt", *n.* **1.** *Right* by birth; native right; a privilege or possession into which one is born, especially applied to the rights and privileges of the first-born; as, liberty is the *birthright* of every citizen.

> A man's reputation is his freehold, his *birthright.*
> R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 207. [E. G. B. 1870.]

2. *Law.* Same as PRIMOGENITURE.

birth'root", 1 bûrth'rūt"; 2 birth'rōōt", *n.* **1.** Any species of *Trillium,* a genus (mainly North-American) of perennial herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*); especially, *T. erectum,* having astringent tuber-like rootstocks sometimes used to hasten parturition. **bath'flow"er†; beth'root"†. 2.** Same as BIRTHWORT.

birth'wort", 1 bûrth'wûrt"; 2 birth'wŭrt", *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Aristolochia,* of the birthwort family (*Aristolochiaceæ*); especially, *A. clematitis* of Europe, with stimulant tonic roots. **2.** Birthroot.

bir'tle, 1 bûr'tl; 2 bĭr'tl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sweet summer apple. **bur'tle†.**

Bir-za'lith, 1 bir-zē'lith; 2 bĭr-zā'lith, *n. Bib.* (R. V.) *1 Chron.* vii, 31. [vii, 31.

Bir-za'lith, 1 bir-zē'vith; 2 bĭr-zā'vith, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.*

bis, 1 bis; 2 bĭs, *adv.* [L.] Twice. Specif.: (1) A mark of duplication or repetition; as, page 3 *bis.* (2) *Mus.* Again: a direction to repeat (a passage so marked). (3) Encore: a call for the repetition of a number.

bis-, *prefix.* See BI-.

bis., *abbr.* Bissextile.

bi'sa[1], 1 bi'sə; 2 bī'sa, *n.* Same as BEISA.

bi'sa[2], *n.* [S. Am.] The black saki.

Bi"sac-qui'no, 1 bi'sak-kwi'no; 2 bi'săc-kwī'no, *n.* A town in Sicily, 27 miles N. of Palermo. [BISNAGAR.

Bis"al-nag'ar, 1 bis'al-nug'ər; 2 bis'ăl-nūg'ar, *n.* Same as **bi'salt,** *n.* A salt formed of one basic and two acid radicals.

bis-an'nu-al†, *a.* Biennial.

bis"ant'ler, 1 bız'ant'lər; 2 bıs'ănt'lĕr, *n.* Same as BEZ-ANTLER. [Ariz.

Bis'bee, 1 bız'bi; 2 bĭs'bē, *n.* A town in Cochise county,

Bisc., *abbr.* Biscayan.

bis-cach'a, 1 bıs-kach'ə; 2 bis-căch'a, *n.* Same as VISCACHA.

bi-sca'lar, 1 bai-skā'lər; 2 bī-scā'lar, *n.* The sum of a real and an imaginary scalar, as distinguished from a *bivector.* [< BI- + SCALAR, *n.*]

Bis'cay, 1 bis'kē; 2 bis'eā, *n.* A province in N. Spain; 849 sq. m.; capital, Bilbao. [W. of France.

Bis'cay, Bay of. Part of Atlantic ocean, N. of Spain and

Bis-cay'an, 1 bis-kē'ən; 2 bĭs-eā'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the province or people of Biscay; also, Basque.

Bis-cay'an, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Biscay; also, a Basque. **2.** [b-] *Mil.* (1) Formerly, a heavy, long-range musket mounted on a pivot. (2) A ball, about as large as a hen's egg, for canister or case-shot. **bis'cay-en†.— Bis'cay-an-ism,** *n.* A term peculiar to the Biscayan or Basque language. **Bis'can-ism†.**

Bis'cay-ner, 1 bis'kē-nər; 2 bis'eā-ner, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of Biscay. **2.** A Biscayan vessel. **Bis"cay-neer'†.**

Bi-sce'glia, 1 bi-shē'lyə; 2 bi-she'lyą, *n.* A fortified seaport in Bari province, Italy. **Bi-sce'glie†.**

Bisch'of, 1 bish'əf; 2 bish'ŏf, **Karl Gustav** (1/111792–11/31 1870). A German chemist and geologist; *Manual of Chemical and Physical Geology.*

Bisch'off, Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm (10/221807–11/21882). A German anatomist, physiologist, and embryologist.

bisch'of-ite, 1 bish'əf-ait; 2 bish'of-it, *n. Mineral.* A crystalline-granular and foliated, colorless to white, hydrous magnesium chlorid ($MgCl_2.6H_2O$). [< Dr. *Bischof.*]

bis-coc'ti-form, 1 bis-kok'tı-fôrm; 2 bĭs-cŏc'ti-fôrm, *a. Bot.* Of the form of a biscuit. [< L. *bis* (see BI-) + *coctus* (see BISCUIT) + *forma,* form.]

Bis'cop, 1 bis'kəp; 2 bĭs'cop, **Benedict** (628?–690). An English Benedictine saint; introduced glass windows and church music into England.

bi-scorn'†, *v.* To bescorn. [biscuit.

bis'co-tin, 1 bis'ko-tin; 2 bĭs'co-tin, *n.* [F.] A delicate sweet

bis'cro-ma, 1 bis'kro-mə; 2 bis'cro-ma, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A sixteenth note. **bis'cromet.**

bis'cuit, 1 bis'kıt; 2 bĭs'eit, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A small soft cake, generally shortened with lard or butter and unsweetened: often eaten hot. **2.** A cracker: so called in England. In the United States this use is commonly restricted to fancy biscuits or sweet crackers. See CRACKER. **3.** *Ceram.* Ware baked once, but not glazed; bisque. **4.** *pl.* A trumpetleaf (*Sarracenia flava*): a name suggested probably by the form of the ovary. See TRUMPETLEAF. [F., < L. *bis* (see BI-) + *coctus,* pp. of *coquo,* cook.] **bis'ket†.— beaten biscuit,** a biscuit of shortened dough prepared by long hammering, then baked, resulting in a crisp crust and a soft, flaky interior. **Maryland b.†.— bis'cuit-leaves",** *n.* A greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*).— **b.-root,** *n.* The root of various plants, as of the camass and cowish, used as food by the Indians of British Columbia.— **meat b.,** meat or essence of meat combined with flour and made into biscuit.— **Naples b.,** same as LADY'S-FINGER.— **Parian b.,** a hard, fine, half-vitreous porcelain resembling Carrara marble: used for objects of art and ornament.

bi-scu'tate, *a. Bot.* Of or having two shield-like or buckler-like parts side by side. [< BI- + SCUTATE.]

bis-di"a-pa'son, 1 bis-dai'ə-pē'sən; 2 bis-dī'a-pā'sŏn, *n. Mus.* A double octave; fifteenth. [< L. *bis* (see BI-) + DIAPASON.]

bise[1], 1 biz; 2 bīs, *n.* A cold northerly wind in Switzerland and parts of France, destructive to vegetation; hence, figuratively, misfortune; disaster. Compare MISTRAL.

> But the *Bise* blew cold. ROGERS *Italy* pt. i, div. ii, st. 4.

[< F. *bise,* < *bis,* gray-brown.]

bise[2], *n.* Same as BICE.

bi-sect', 1 bai-sekt'; 2 bī-sĕct', *vt.* To divide into two parts, especially two parts of equal size; as, to *bisect* a line or angle. [< BI- + L. *sectus,* pp. of *seco,* cut.] **— bi-sect'ing-gage",** *n.* A gage having two parallel cheek-pieces, one fixed and the other adjustable, so arranged on a sliding bar that a scriber shall be always half-way between them.

bi-sec'tion, 1 bai-sek'shən; 2 bī-sĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of bisecting. **2.** [Rare.] One of two sections or parts forming a whole.
— **bi-sec'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of bisection.— **bi-sec'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* So as to bisect.

bi-sec'tor, 1 bai-sek'tər *or* -tôr; 2 bī-sĕc'tor, *n.* That which bisects; especially, a line that bisects an angle or another line.

bi-sec'trix, 1 bai-sek'triks; 2 bī-sĕc'triks, *n.* [-TRI'CES, 1 -trai'sīz; 2 -trī'çēs, *pl.*] *Crystal.* The line bisecting the angle formed by the optic axes. **2.** *Geom.* A bisector. [Feminine of BISECTOR.]

bi-see't, bi-seke'†, bi-seme'†. Same as BESEE, BESEECH, BESEEM.

bi-seg'ment, *n.* The half of a segment, as formed by bisection.— **bi"seg-men'tal,** *a.* Comprising or formed by two segments.

bi-sel'il-um, 1 bai-sel'ı-um; 2 bī-sĕl'i-ūm, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A seat of honor designed for two persons but occupied only by one.

bi-sen'na, 1 bı-sen'ə; 2 bi-sĕn'a, *n.* Same as MESENNA.

bi-se'ont, *vt.* To see; provide.

bi-sep'tate, *a.* Having two partitions.

bi-se'ri-al, *a.* Arranged in two rows; distichous. **bi-se'ri-ate†.— bi-se'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*— **bi-se'ri-ate-ly,** *adv.*— **bi-ser'rate,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Doubly serrate, as a leaf with serrate serratures. **2.** *Entom.* Serrate on both sides, as antennæ.

bis'et, 1 biz'et; 2 bĭs'ĕt, *n.* The rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*). [F., < *bis,* gray-brown.]

bi-se'tose, *a.* Having two setæ or bristles. **bi"se-tig'er-ous†; bi-se'tous†.**

bi-sette', 1 bı-zet'; 2 bi-sĕt', *n.* [F.] A narrow, coarse, indented bobbin-lace, made and worn by French peasants.

bi-sex'u-al, 1 bai-sek'shu-əl; 2 bī-sĕk'shą-al, *a.* **1.** Having the organs of both sexes; hermaphrodite, as a flower with stamens and pistils. **2.** Showing characters from both parents, reproduced separately and not *blended:* said of hybrids. [< BI- + SEXUAL.] **bi-sex'ed†; bi-sex'ous†; bi-sex'u-ous†.**

bi-seye'†, *pp.* of BESEE.

bish, 1 bish; 2 bĭsh, *n.* Same as BIKH.

Bi-sha'mon, 1 bi-shū'mən; 2 bī-shā'mon, *n.* [Jap.] The god of war.

Bish"a-rin', 1 bish'ə-rin'; 2 bish'a-rin', *n.* **1.** *pl.* Hamitic members of a Nubian tribe whose language is a Beja dialect. See AFRICAN. **Bish"a-reen'†. 2.** A riding camel of slender build.

> A *Bisharin* without saddle-galls.
> R. KIPLING *The Light that Failed,* p. 282. [MACM. '06.]

Bish"en-pur', 1 bish'en-pūr'; 2 bish'ĕn-pur', *n.* A town in Bankura district, Bardwan division, Bengal. **Bish"nu-pur'†.**

Bish'lam, 1 bish'ləm; 2 bish'lam, *n. Bib. Ezra* iv, 7.

bish'op[1], 1 bish'əp; 2 bĭsh'op, *v.* [BISH'OPED, BISH'OPT, or BISH'OPPED; BISH'OP-ING or BISH'OP-PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a bishop of. **2.** [Archaic.] To administer confirmation to; hence, to confirm formally; receive into favor.

'Tis good confirm'd, for you have *bishopt* it.
HERRICK *To Jos. Lo, Bishop of Exeter* l. 10.

3. [Prov. Eng.] To let (food) scorch in cooking: in allusion to the proverb "the bishop put his foot in it."

II. *i.* To act as bishop. [< AS. *biscopian*, < *biscop*; see BISHOP¹, *n.*]

bish'op², *vt.* **1.** [Eng.] To improve the appearance of (a horse) by fraudulent means, in order to secure a buyer. **2.** To murder by drowning. [< *Bishop*, proper name.]

bish'op¹, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A spiritual overseer in the Christian Church. (1) In the Roman Catholic, Oriental, Anglican, Protestant Episcopal, and some other churches, a person admitted by episcopal consecration to the highest order of the ministry, with the power to administer ordination and confirmation, and exercising authoritative jurisdiction within his diocese or see, in supervision of the clergy and churches. See ARCHBISHOP; CATHEDRAL; DIOCESE; SEE. (2) In the Methodist Episcopal Church and some others, one who holds a superior office, but does not belong to a distinct order; an official elected, as by the General Conference, for life or for a term of years, to preside over conference, execute the laws of the church, etc.; a superintendent, as in the Lutheran Church. (3) In the Presbyterian, Congregational, and some other churches, any ordained minister who is settled over a parish, and thus has the spiritual oversight of a church. (4) In the Reformed Episcopal Church, an officer to whom is reserved ordination and confirmation, and the general oversight of ministers and churches: differing from the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in being a presiding presbyter, rather than of a separate order, but, like the bishops of that church, claiming to be in historical succession. (5) In the Mormon Church, a judicial and administrative officer elected from the general priesthood. (6) In the English translation of the New Testament, a ruler or overseer in the church: used for the Greek word *episkopos:* applied in one instance to Christ (*1 Pet.* ii, 25), and sometimes used convertibly with *presbyter* or *elder* (*Acts* xx, 17 and 28). In the Roman Catholic Church, the *bishop* holds chief rank in the hierarchy and is always appointed by the Pope and usually nominated by the chapter. Bishops who govern a diocese, or **diocesan bishops**, enjoy ordinary jurisdiction, and are **suffragan bishops** to their metropolitan; **titular bishops, or bishops in partibus** as they were known prior to 1882, have no jurisdiction, but may be appointed **coadjutor bishops**, or assistants to a diocesan bishop, and are sometimes loosely styled **auxiliary bishops; coadjutor bishops cum jure successionis** have the right of succession on the death of the diocesan bishop. In the Church of England, there are three classes of bishops: (1) **diocesan**, nominally elected by the chapter, but practically appointed by the crown; (2) **suffragan**, nominated by the crown; (3) **assistant**, appointed by the prelate. **Coadjutor bishops** may be appointed to all sees. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, the *bishop* is elected by the diocesan convention, the election being afterward confirmed by at least two-thirds of the remaining bishops and "standing committees." **Coadjutor bishops** have right of succession, and in general convention of 1910 provision was made for **suffragan bishops.** In the United States the *bishop* is subject only to the general law of the church and holds no political status. The Anglican *bishop* takes the oath of allegiance to the sovereign and of canonical obedience to the metropolitan. The archbishops of Canterbury and York and 24 *bishops* in the order of seniority have seats in the House of Peers.

'*Bishop*,' a word as old as the introduction of Christianity into England, though not hiding its descent from 'episcopus,' is thoroughly English. TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. v, p. 164. [W. J. W.]

The *bishop's* office is to oversee the flock; to number it, sheep by sheep; to be ready always to give full account of it.
RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 30. [J. W. 1865.]

2. One of the pieces in a set of chessmen, usually having the top carved to represent a miter. It moves diagonally in any direction. Formerly called *archer*. See CHESS, *n.* **3.** A hot drink made with mulled wine, sugar, oranges, etc.

That liquor called *Bishop*, which Johnson had always liked.
BOSWELL *Johnson* vol. i, p. 299. [J. M. 1835.]

4. [U. S.] Formerly, a woman's bustle. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A child's bib. **6.** (1) A ladybird. (2) A bug, the bishop's-miter. [< AS. *biscop*, < LL. *episcopus*, < Gr. *episkopos*, < *epi*, upon, + *skopeō*, look at.]

—bish'op-bird", *n.* One of various African weaver-birds.— **bishop's-cap**, *n.* Any species of *Mitella*, a genus of North-American herbs of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*); especially *M. diphylla*.— **bishop's elder**, same as BISHOPWEED.— **bishop's-hat**, *n.* Same as BARRENWORT, 1.— **bishop's lawn**, a lawn fabric of which bishops' sleeves are sometimes made.— **bishop's-leaves**, *n.* The water-betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*).— **b.-sleeve**, *n.* A wide sleeve resembling that of the robe of an Anglican bishop. — **bishop's length** (*Paint.*): canvas 58 inches by 94. (The half-bishop is 45 by 56.)— **bishop's-miter**, *n.* **1.** One of various fetid bugs injurious to fruit. **2.** A miter-shell, especially *Mitra episcopalis*.— **b.-ray**, *n.* A myliobatoid ray (genus *Aetobatus*), especially, *Aetobatus narinari;* the obispo.— **bishop's stool**, a bishop's see or seat.— **bishop's-wig**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Alpine rockcress (*Arabis alpina*).— **bishop's-wort**, *n.* **1.** The fennelflower (*Nigella damascena*). **2.** Betony (*Betonica officinalis*).— **bish'op-dom**, *n.* **1.** The jurisdiction or office of a bishop; bishopship. **2.** The episcopate collectively.— **bish'op-ess**, *n.* A bishop's wife. — **bish'op-hood**, *n.* A bishop's office, rank, or dignity.— **bish'op-ist**, *n.* A believer in episcopacy; episcopalian.— **bish'op-ling**, *n.* A petty bishop having inferior functions. — **bish'op-ly†**. **I.** *a.* Episcopal. **II.** *adv.* In the manner of a bishop.— **bish'op-ship**, *n.* See BISHOPDOM, 1.

Bish'op², *n.* **1. Anna** (*née* Rivière) (1814–³/₁₂1884), an English singer: married Sir Henry. **2. Sir Henry Rowley** (¹¹/₁₂1786–⁴/₂₀1855), an English musical composer.

Bish'op Auck'land. A manufacturing town in Durham county, England.

Bish'op Blou'gram, 1 blū'grəm; 2 bluˌğram. In Robert Browning's *Bishop Blougram's Apology*, Cardinal Wiseman, Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster.

bish'op-ric, 1 bish'əp-rik; 2 bish'op-rïc, *n.* **1.** The office of a bishop.

The form -ric is an old word for rule, sway, dominion, jurisdiction. We have but one word left with this formative, viz. *bishopric*: . . . but when the word *bishopric* was first made, it was made a compound. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 307. [CL. P. 1873.]

2. The province of a bishop; a diocese. **3†.** An overseership. [< AS. *bisceoprice*, < *biscop* (see BISHOP) + *rïce*, jurisdiction.] **bish'op-rick†.**

Bish'ops Cas'tle. A borough in Shropshire, England.

bish'op's gam'bit (*Chess*). Same as KING'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

Bish'op Stort'ford, 1 stȯrt'fərd; 2 stȯrt'ford. A market-town in Hertfordshire, England.

bish'op-weed", 1 bish'əp-wīd"; 2 bish'op-wēd", *n.* Any one of various plants of the parsley family, as the goutweed (*Ægopodium podagraria*), the various species of the European genus *Ammi*, and the American genus *Ptilimnium*. See phrases below. **bishop's-weed‡.— common bishop-weed**, a carrot-like plant (*Ammi majus*) in root and foliage, of sandy soils in middle and southern Europe, the Levant, and Egypt.— **mock b.**, a slender annual (*Ptilimnium capillaceum* with finely dissected leaves and compound umbels of white flowers, found in wet and brackish meadows along the eastern coast of the United States.— **prickly seeded** (or **true**) **b.** *Ammi capticum*.— **toothpick b.**, *Ammi visnaga*. See TOOTHPICK, 2.

bis'ie†, *vt.* To busy.

bis-il'i-ac, 1 bis-il'i-ak; 2 bïs-ĭl'i-ăc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the two iliac crests; as, the *bisiliac* diameter of the pelvis. [< BIS- + ILIAC¹.]

bi-sil'i-cate, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of metasilicic acid in which the ratio of the oxygen atoms of the base is to those of the silica as one to two.— **bi-sil'i-quous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having two siliques.

bi"si-lic'ic ac'id. Same as METASILICIC ACID.

bi-sin'u-ate, 1 bai-sin'yu-ēt; 2 bī-sĭn'yu-āt, *a.* Double-curved. [< BI- + SINUATE.]— **bi-sin"u-a'tion**, *n.*

bis-is"chi-at'ic, 1 bis-is'ki-at'ik; 2 bis-ĭs'ci-ăt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the two ischia of the pelvis; as, the *bisischiatic* distance. [< BIS- + ISCHIATIC.]

bisk¹, 1 bisk; 2 bĭsk, *n.* **1.** A thick rich soup made from meat or fish, especially one made from crabs, shrimps, or the like. **2.** A fine variety of ice-cream in which crushed macaroons or other crisp cakes are stirred. **bisque‡.**

bisk², *n.* *Tennis.* Same as BISQUE³.

bisk³, *n.* Same as BIKH.

bis'ket†, *n.* Biscuit.

Bis'kra, 1 bis'krə; 2 bis'kra, *n.* A town in Algeria, Africa.

Bis'ka-ra†.— Biskra button, same as ALEPPO EVIL.

Bis'ley, 1 biz'li; 2 bïs'ly, *n.* A parish in Surrey, England, 29 miles from London, site of the rifle-range of the National Rifle Association.

Bis'ley Lyp'i-att, 1 lip'i-at; 2 lĭp'i-ăt, *n.* A market-town in Gloucestershire, England. [Mindanao, P. I.

Bis'lig, 1 bis'lig; 2 bis'lĭg, *n.* A town in Surigao district,

bis'mal, 1 biz'məl; 2 bïs'mal, *n.* *Chem.* A grayish-blue powder ($4C_{15}H_{12}O_{10}+3Bi(OH)_3$) used as an intestinal astringent, as in diarrhea. [< BISM(UTH).]

Bis'marck, 1 bis'mārk; 2 bïs'märk, *n.* **1. Prince,** Otto Eduard Leopold von (¹/₁1815–⁷/₃₀1898), a German statesman; founder of German empire. **2.** A city, capital of North Dakota and county-seat of Burleigh county. **3. Archipelago,** off New Guinea; 18,186 sq. m.; German colony taken by Australians, Sept., 1914.—**Bis-marck'i-an**, *a.*

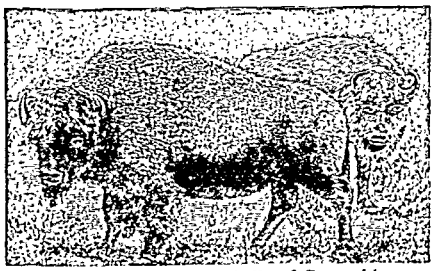
bis"ma-rine', 1 bis'mə-rin'; 2 bis'ma-rïn', *a.* Between two seas; bimarine. [< BIS- + MARINE.]

bis'mer¹, 1 bis'mər; 2 bis'mer, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A steelyard. **2.** A sea-stickleback. **bis'mar‡.**

bis'mer²†, *n.* **1.** Mockery; contumely; disgrace. **2.** A disgraceful or lewd person. **bis'maret†; bis'meret.**

bis-mil'lah, 1 bis-mil'ə; 2 bis-mil'a, *interj.* [Ar.] In the name of God: a Mohammedan adjuration or exclamation.

bis'mite, 1 biz'mait; 2 bïs'mit, *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, earthy, yellow bismuth trioxid (Bi_2O_3), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.



The American Bison—Bull and Cow. 1/60

bis'muth, 1 biz'məth; 2 bĭs'mŭth, *n.* *Chem.* A lustrous reddish-white metallic element. See ELEMENT.

Bismuth serves for the preparation of many pharmaceutical products and cosmetics. A considerable quantity is also employed in the preparation of fusible metal, . . . [and it is] now largely used for stereotyping [and] obtaining copies of wood-cuts.
ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER *Chemistry* vol. ii, p. 334. [A. 1880.]

[G., also *wismuth*.] — **bis'muth-blende"**, *n.* Same as EULYTITE.— **b. bronze**, an alloy of bismuth with tin. See ALLOY.— **butter of b.**, bismuth trichlorid.— **flowers of b.**, a yellow effluence of bismuth trioxid. **b.-ocher‡.— magistery of b.**, basic bismuth nitrate.— **b. white**, same as PEARL-POWDER.— **bis'muth-al**, *a.* **bis'muth-ate**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of bismuthic acid.— **bis'muth-id**, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** An alloy containing bismuth. **2.** [Rare.] A salt of bismuth. **bis'muth-ide‡.— bis"muth-if'er-ous**, *a.* Containing or yielding bismuth.— **bis'muth-in**, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* An organic compound similar to an amin, consisting of bismuth in combination with an organic radical. **2.** Same as BISMUTHINITE. **bis'muth-inet.— bis-muth'in-ite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic lead-gray bismuth trisulfid (Bi_2S_3), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. **bis'muth-glance".— bis'muth-ous**, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bismuth, especially in its lower valency.— **bis'muth-yl**, *n.* *Chem.* The radical BiO.

bis'muth-ic, 1 biz'məth-ik *or* biz-miū'thik; 2 bïs'mŭth-ĭc *or* bïs-mū'thic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bismuth, especially in its higher valency.— **bismuthic acid**, a red amorphous compound ($HBiO_3$) formed when basic bismuth nitrate is fused with potassium hydroxid in contact with air.

bis'mut-ite, 1 biz'mut-ait; 2 bïs'mŭt-ït, *n.* *Mineral.* An amorphous, earthy white to green, basic bismuth carbonate ($H_2Bi_2CO_6$). **bis'muth-ite‡.**

bis"mut-o-smalt'ite, 1 biz'mut-o-smōlt'ait; 2 bïs"mŭt-o-smalt'ït, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of skutterudite in which the arsenic is replaced by bismuth ($Co(As.Bi)_3$). It crystallizes in the isometric system. [< BISMUTH + SMALTITE.]

bis"mut-o-sphæ'rite, 1 biz'mut-o-sfi'rait; 2 bïs'mŭt-o-sfē'rit, *n.* *Mineral.* A yellow, spherical, fibrous bismuth carbonate (Bi_2CO_5), usually found as an alteration product. [< BISMUTH + Gr. *sphaira*, sphere.]

Bis-nag'ar, 1 bis-nug'ər; 2 bis-nūg'ar, *n.* A town in Baroda, Gujarat, India. **Bis"al-nag'ar‡.**

bi'soc-plow", 1 bai'sek-plau'; 2 bī'sŏc-plow", *n.* A gang-plow with two bodies: a two-furrow plow. [< *bi-*, double, + SOC(K)², *n.*, + PLOW.]

bi-so'gnlot, *n.* A bezonian; beggar. **bi-so'gnot.**

bi'son, 1 bai'sən; 2 bī'son (XIII), *n.* A bovine ruminant, nearly related to the true ox, having the withers higher than the hind quarters and crisp curly hair, that of the head and neck being much lengthened. The North-American bison (*Bos* or *Bison americanus*) has light and slender hind quarters and densely shaggy fore parts. Commonly but less correctly called *buffalo*. Bisons formerly roamed in vast numbers over temperate North America, but are now almost extinct. *B. bonasus* is the European bison. See illus.

In these plains The *bison* feeds no more.
BRYANT *The Prairies* st. 3.

[F., < L. *bison*, > Gr. *bisōn*. Of Germanic orig.; cp. AS. *wesend*, OHG. *wisunt*, bison.]— **Bengal bison** [Ind.], the gaur.— **bi'son-tine**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a bison.

The general aspect of the yak is distinctly *bisontine*.
BALFOUR *Cyc. of India* vol. iii, p. 1104.

bi'so-nance, 1 bai'so-nəns; 2 bī'so-nanç, *n.* *Psychol.* The intrinsic inability of certain tones to blend or fuse; pure dissonance as distinguished from that due to a mixture of beats.

bi'so-nant, 1 bai'sō-nənt; 2 bī'sō-nant, *a.* Having two sounds.

Bi'son Peak. **1.** A peak in Colorado; 12,327 ft. high. **2.** A mountain in Yellowstone National Park; 9,038 ft. high.

bi'spel, *n.* See BYSPEL.

Bis'pham, 1 bis'fam *or* -pəm; 2 bis'fam *or* -pam, **David S.** (¹/₁1857–¹⁰/₂1921). An American operatic barytone singer.

bi-spher'i-cal, *a.* Of two spheres, as a cell.— **bi'spore**, *n.* *Bot.* One of the spores in floriferous algæ formed by the division of a mother-cell into two parts.— **bi-spo'rous**, *a.*

bisquet, *n.* [F.] Same as BISK¹.

bisque², 1 bisk; 2 bïsk, *n.* *Ceram.* Biscuit; biscuitware, as in statuettes, dolls, etc.

bisque³, *n.* [F.] An advantage or odds given to an opponent in various games: (1) (*Tennis*) a point scored which may be counted at any period during a set; (2) (*Golf*) the deduction of a stroke from an opponent's score which may be used by him at any hole in "match play," and (3) (*Croquet*) an extra turn.

bis'sa-bol, *n.* [Ar.] Same as BESABOL.

Bis-sa'gos Is'lands, 1 bi-sā'gōs; 2 bi-sā'gŏs. A group off the W. coast of Africa, between 10° and 12° N. lat.; capital, Bolama; Portuguese possession.

bisse, 1 bis; 2 bïs, *n.* [OF.] *Her.* A snake borne as a charge.

bis-sex'tile, } 1 bi-seks'til; 2 bi-sĕks'til. **I.** *a.* Having the
bis-sex'tils, } bissextus or intercalary day, as a leap-year in the Julian calendar. **II.** *n.* A leap-year. See LEAP-YEAR. [< LL. *bissextilis*, < L. *bisextus*, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six.]

bis-sex'tus, 1 bi-seks'tus; 2 bi-sĕks'tŭs, *n.* [L.] See quotation.

Lat. *bissextus*, in phr. *bissextus dies*, an intercalary day, so called because the intercalated day (formerly Feb. 24) was called the sixth day before the calends of March (March 1); so that there were two days of the same name. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

Bis'sing, 1 bis'siŋ; 2 bïs'sing, **Moritz Ferdinand von** (¹/₂₂ 1844–⁴/₁₂1917). German soldier; governor-general of Belgium 1914–17; denied on his deathbed ordering death of Edith Cavell.

Bis-so'lo, 1 bis-sō'lo; 2 bïs-sō'lo, *n.* An Italian painter of the Venetian school (1464–1528); pupil of Giovanni Bellini.

bis'sont, *a.* **1.** Blind or dim-sighted; purblind. **2.** Blinding.

Bis"sum-poor', 1 bis"əm-pūr'; 2 bïs"ŭm-pōōr'. *n.* Bishenpur.

bi"ste-phan'ic, 1 bai"sti-fan'ik; 2 bi"ste-făn'ic, *a.* *Craniol.* Uniting the two stephanions.

bis'ter, } 1 bis'tər; 2 bïs'ter, *n.* **1.** A brown pigment
bis'tre, } extracted from wood-soot by water. **2.** A dark-brown color. [< F. *bistre*, dark brown.]

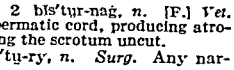
bis'tered, } 1 bis'tərd; 2 bïs'terd, *a.* Stained with or as
bis'tred, } with bister; swarthy.

He was tired of worshipping or tyrannizing over the *bistred* or umbered beauties of mingled blood among whom he had been living. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* ch. 11, p. 195. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

bis'tort, 1 bis'tȯrt; 2 bïs'tȯrt, *n.* A perennial herb (*Polygonum bistortoides*) with creeping rootstocks, having astringent properties. [< F. *bistorte*, < L. *bis* (see BI-) + *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, twist.] **snake'weed"‡.— Alpine bistort,** *Polygonum viviparum*.

bis'tour-nage, 1 bis'tūr-nij; 2 bïs'tur-nağ, *n.* [F.] *Vet.* Castration by twisting the spermatic cord, producing atrophy of the testicles, but leaving the scrotum uncut.

bis'tou-ry, 1 bis'tū-ri; 2 bïs'tu-ry, *n.* *Surg.* Any narrow-bladed knife for minor incisions. [< F. *bistouri*, < OF. *bistorie*, dagger.] **bis'tou-ri‡.**



A Curved Bistoury.

bi-stra'tose, 1 bai-strē'tōs; 2 bi-strā'tōs, *a.* *Bot.* Having cells in two layers.

bi-stri'ate, *a.* Marked with two striæ.

bis-tur'ris, 1 bis-tur'is; 2 bïs-tŭr'is, *n.* [-RES, 1 -iz; 2 -ēş, *pl.*] A bartizan; also, a barbican. [LL., < L. *bis* (see BI-) + *turris*, tower.]

bi-sul'cate, *a.* **1.** Cleft in two; cloven-hoofed. **2.** Two-grooved. **bi'sulc‡; bi-sul'cat-ed‡; bi-sul'coust.— bi-sul'fate**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of sulfuric acid in which the base has displaced but half of the hydrogen; acid sulfate.

bi-sul'fid, bi-sul'phid, *n.* Same as DISULFID. **bi-sul'fu-[or -phu-]ret‡.—bisulfid prism**, a prism formed by filling a three-sided glass vessel with carbon disulfid.

bi-sul'fite, } 1 bai-sul'fait; 2 bi-sŭl'fït, *n.* *Chem.* A sulfite
bi-sul'phite, } in which the metal has replaced but half the hydrogen in the acid.

Bi"su-tun', 1 bi"sū-tūn'; 2 bi"su-tun', *n.* Same as BEHISTUN.

Bis'wa-kar'ma, 1 bis'wə-kär'mə; 2 bïs'wă-kär'mă, *n.* [Hind.] The artificer of the gods, corresponding to Vulcan.

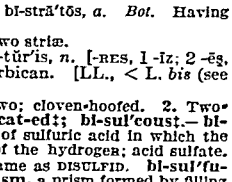
bi-syl'la-bism, *n.* *Philol.* The state or quality of having two syllables.— **bi"syl-lab'ic**, *a.*— **bi-sym'me-try**, *n.* Bilateral symmetry.— **bi"sym-met'ri-cal**, *a.*

bit¹, 1 bit; 2 bĭt, *vt.* [BIT'TED; BIT'TING.] To put a bit in the mouth of; subject or train to the use of a bit, as a horse; bridle: figuratively, to curb; check; restrain; as, to *bit* a colt; a horse *bitted* for cavalry service.

bit², *imp.* & *pp.* of BITE, *v.*

bit³†, *v.* Biddeth.

bit⁴, *n.* **1.** A tool for boring wood, etc., having a shank for fitting it to a brace or bit-stock. Bits are named (1) from their peculiar use or purpose: as, **boring-bit, chamfering-bit, coal-boring bit** (having a series of cutting edges of increasing diameter from the point of the bit upward), **countersink-bit, machine-bit,** (2) from their mechanical construction, shape, or manner of cutting: as, **annular bit** (cutting a circular channel, but not removing the core), **car-bit** (with long twist, originally designed for car-building), **center-bit** (having a center-point, a scoring-cutter, and routing-cutter), **cone-bit, expanding bit** (having adjustable cutter), **gouge-** or **groove-bit, lip-** or **pod-bit, nose-bit** (a shell auger-bit), **quill-bit** (a long gouge-bit), **rose-bit** (having rose-like cutters), **shell-bit** (gouge-shaped), **spiral bit, spoon-** or **duck's-bill bit** (gouge-shaped), **taper-bit,**



Bits and Bit-stock or Brace. 1. Brace. 2. Chuck for gripping bit. 3. Screw-driver bit. 4. End-boring bit. 5. Drill-bit. 6. Spoon-bit. 7. Gimlet-bit. 8. Center-bit.

twisted bit; (3) from the thing bored or the tool with which it is used or which it resembles; as, **auger-bit, broach-bit, caster-bit, dowel-bit, drill-bit, faucet-bit, flute-bit** (for very hard wood), **gimlet-bit, pierce-bit, pump-bit** (for boring wooden pumps), **screwdriver-bit, vent-bit** (for gum-vents), **wimble-bit.**

2. The mouthpiece of a bridle, to which are attached the cheek-straps and the reins. See CURB, SNAFFLE, and illus. under HARNESS. **3.** One of various objects somewhat like a boring-bit or a bridle-bit. (1) A removable tooth for a circular saw. (2) A U-shaped piece at the end of an umbrella-stretcher connecting it with its rod. (3) A cutting-tool fastened to a rotating head, as in a planing-machine. (4) The cutting blade of a plane. (5) That part of a key which engages the bolt or tumblers of a lock, and has in it the wards; the web. (6) The pointed end-piece of a soldering-tool. (7) A pointed hammer used in dressing stone. (8) A screw-driving tool for use in a bit-stock. (9) The steel cutting edge or blade of an ax or hatchet. [< AS. *bite*, bit, bite. In the sense 'curb for horse,' it stands for AS. *bitol*. Both < *bītan;* see BITE.] — **bar bit,** a horse's bit consisting of a solid metal mouthpiece, occasionally covered with rubber or similar material, and without lever movement.— **bit'-brace",** *n.* A bit-stock.— **bit-key,** *n.* A key with movable bits, for operating a permutation-lock.— **bit-pincers,** *n.* A locksmith's pincers, having concave jaws.— **bit-stock,** *n.* A brace for a bit. See BRACE. — **bit-strap,** *n.* A short strap connecting a bridle-bit to a check-rein or to a halter.— **copper-bit,** *n.* A soldering-iron with a bit made of copper.— **Cornish bit,** a lathe-drill with a slit in the end of the drillstock for the insertion of the cutter.— **cylinder bit** (*Carp.*), a semicircular bit, the end and side cutting edges of which are at an angle of about 85 degrees. **half-round bit†.**— **gag-bit,** *n.* A bit inserted high up in a horse's mouth, usually employed with unruly horses.— **German bit,** a tool for boring wood, having an elliptic pod with a central point and two cutters.— **to take the bit between the teeth,** to usurp, resist or assert independence of control.

bit², *n.* **1.** A small piece, portion, or fragment of anything; a small quantity; a little; as, a *bit* of paper; a *bit* of wood; a *bit* of ground; a *bit* of color; a *bit* of humor.

Well, whatever *bit* of a wise man's work is honestly and benevolently done, that *bit* is his book, or his piece of art.
RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 16. [J. W. 1865.]

2. The smallest quantity; a whit; jot; as, I don't care a *bit.* **3.** A small quantity of food; a morsel; taste; bite; as, he loves a dainty *bit;* we need only a *bit.*

'*Bit*' is that which has been bit off, and exactly corresponds to the word 'morsel,' used in the same sense, and derived from the Latin, mordere, to bite. MATHEWS *Words* p. 387. [S. C. A. 1888.]

4. (1) [Gt. Brit.] A small coin, usually of a named value; as, a threepenny *bit.* (2) [S. & W. U. S.] The Spanish real or its equivalent, 12½ cents.

The full price was two *bits* and the half-price was a *bit,* or a Spanish real. HOWELLS *A Boy's Town* p. 95. [R. 1890.]

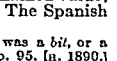
5. In Antigua, a piece of silver, worth about 10 cents, punched from a Spanish dollar, and used for fractional currency. **6.** [Colloq.] (1) A fraction of time; a short time; as, wait a *bit.* (2) A share, as of a task. [< AS. *bita*, bit, morsel, < *bītan*, bite.]

Syn.: see DRIBLET.—**a good bit** [Eng.], a long period; an appreciable distance.—**a long bit** [W. U. S.], 15 cents.—**a short bit** [W. U. S.], 10 cents.—**to do one's bit** [Gt. Brit.], to serve one's country, as in the army or navy in war time.

bit³, *n.* **1.** Bitt. **2.** Butt.

bi-take'†, *vt.* To betake; commit; deliver; commend.

bi-tan'gent, *n.* A straight line which is tangent to a curve at two different points.—**bi"tan-gen'tial,** *a.* Pertaining to a bitangent.—**bi-tar'trate,** *n. Chem.* A tartrate in which the metal has replaced but half the available hydrogen of the acid; acid tartrate; *A B*, Bitangent. as, potassium *bitartrate.*



bitch†, *v.* To associate with or seek bitches.

bitch, 1 bich; 2 bĭch, *n.* **1.** The female of the dog or other canine animal, and of some other carnivores, as of the otter and puma. **2.** [Low.] Wench; hussy: an abusive epithet, often implying lewdness. [< AS. *bicce.*]

bitch'er-y†, *n.* Harlotry.

bitch'wood", 1 bich'wud"; 2 bĭch'wo͝od", *n.* A tropical American tree (*Lonchocarpus latifolius*) of the bean family, or its timber.

bite, 1 bait; 2 bīt, *v.* [BIT; BIT'TEN OR BIT; BIT'NP; BIT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize with the teeth, so as to pinch, crush, cut, rend, or lacerate; hence, to cut off or remove by biting: with *off*, etc.; as, to *bite* the lip; to *bite* a pear or a nut; to *bite off* (or *out*) a piece of a melon. **2.** To puncture the skin of with a bill, fang, or similar organ.

Thence will I command the serpent, and he shall *bite* them.
Am. ix, 3.

3. To act upon so as to cause irritation, pain, or injury; as, pepper *bites* the tongue; frost *bites* the leaves. **4.** To cleave or cling to; grip; take hold of; as, an anchor *bites* the ground; the file *bites* the metal. **5.** To cause loss to by fraud; cheat; trick; as, he was *bitten* by sharpers. **6.** In etching to corrode with a mordant; act upon, as an acid upon copper, in lines traced through a resistant film with an etching-needle. **7†.** To eat or drink. **II.** *i.* **1.** To seize and try to penetrate something with the teeth; as, does the dog *bite?* **2.** To be pungent or stinging to the taste; as, horseradish *bites.* **3.** To penetrate with pain; wound or pierce sharply; sting; as, to *bite* like fire. **4.** To take a bait, as fish; hence, to yield, as to temptation or allurement. **5.** To catch or take firm hold upon or cut into something, so as to act effectively; grip; as, a file *bites;* the screw *bites.* [< AS. *bītan*, < √ *bhid*, split.] **bytet.**— **to bite in,** to cut or corrode, as the acid in etching.— **to b. the dust** or **the ground,** to fall prostrate; be vanquished or slain.

A bullet whistled o'er his head;
The foremost Tartar *bites the ground!*
BYRON *The Giaour* st. 20.

— **to b. the lip** or **tongue,** to repress emotion or utterance.— **to b. the thumb at,** to make a gesture of contempt with intention to offend or defy.— **bit'a-bl (eP, bite'a-bl(eP,** *a.*

bite, *n.* **1.** The act of biting, or the hurt inflicted by biting; seizure with the teeth or mouth, as of a bait.

A most remarkable feature in the *bite* of the tsetse is its perfect harmlessness in man and wild animals. LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Africa* ch. 4, p. 95. [R. 1858.]

2. A morsel of food, or food in general; as, a *bite* of cheese; we have not taken a *bite* all day. **3.** The grip or hold taken by a tool or piece of mechanism in action; as, the *bite* of a file. **4.** *Etching.* The corrosion or biting by the acid. **5.** *Print.* A white spot in an impression caused by something projecting between the type or plate and the paper. **6†.** A sharp trick or fraud; a cheat.

bite'less, 1 bait'les; 2 bīt'lĕs, *a.* Having neither power nor desire to bite; without bite; harmless.

bi-tem'po-ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the two temporal bones. [< BI- + TEMPORAL², *a.*]

bit'er, 1 bait'ər; 2 bīt'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which bites. **2.** [Colloq.] A swindler.

bi-ter'mi-nal, *n.* The sum of two incommensurables; a binomial line.— **bi-ter'nate,** *a. Bot.* Doubly ternate; having each of three leaflets also ternate.— **bi'the-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] The theory of two supreme powers; dualism.

bi-ter'ti-a-ry, 1 bai-tûr'shi-ē-ri; 2 bī-tėr'shi-ē-ry, *a.* Doubly tertiary.

bite'-tongue", 1 bait'-tuŋ"; 2 bīt'-tŏng", *n.* One of the smartweeds (*Polygonum hydropiper*).

Bi-thi'ah, 1 bi-thai'ə *or* bi'thi-ə; 2 bi-thī'a *or* bith'i-a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 18.

Bith'ron, 1 bith'ron; 2 bith'ron, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* ii, 29.

Bit-hur', 1 bit-hûr'; 2 bit-hu͝r', *n.* A town in Cawnpur district, Bengal, India.

Bi-thyn'i-a, 1 bi-thin'i-ə; 2 bi-thȳn'i-a, *n.* An ancient country in N. W. Asia Minor; capitals, Nicæa and Nicomedia.

bi-ti', 1 bi-ti'; 2 bī-tī', *n.* [E. Ind.] *Bot.* The blackwood, or East-Indian rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*), of the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.

bit'ing, 1 bait'iŋ; 2 bit'ing, *pa.* That bites, literally or figuratively; keen; pungent; stinging; nipping; corroding. Syn.: see ACID; ACRIMONIOUS.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

This would have been a *biting* jest.
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act ii, sc. 4.

Bi"ti-ug', 1 bi"ti-ûg'; 2 bī"ti-ŭg', *n.* A river in Tambof, Russia; 130 m. long. [bridle.

bit'less, 1 bit'les; 2 bit'lĕs, *a.* Having no bit, as a horse or

bit'ling†, *n.* A particle.

Bit-lis', 1 bit-lis'; 2 bit-lis', *n.* **1.** A vilayet of Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey; 10,460 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Bed-lis'†; Bid-dis'†.**

bit-no'ben, 1 bit-nō'ben; 2 bit-nō'bĕn, *n.* [E. Ind.] A white compound of common salt and myrobalan: long and widely used in India as a medicine. **black salt†.**

bi'to, 1 bi'to; 2 bī'tō, *n.* A small, thorny tree (*Balanites ægyptiaca*) of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*), growing in barren places from Senegambia to India, and bearing edible greenish drupes about the size of a walnut, from which the Arabs extract an oil called *zachun.* The wood is hard, and is made into canes. **bi'to-tree"†; ha'ji-lil†.**

bi'toc, 1 bi'tok; 2 bī'tŏc, *n.* [P. I.] A tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), found chiefly in Luzon and the provinces of Bataan, Cagayan, Pampanga, etc. The wood is white or light-rose in color, texture fine and compact, and is generally used in construction. The leaves are narrow, acuminate, with slender transverse veins. **bi'tog†.**

Bi-to'li-a, 1 bi-tō'li-ə; 2 bi-tō'li-a, *n.* Same as MONASTIR, 1.

Bi-ton'to, 1 bi-ten'to; 2 bī-tŏn'to, *n.* A commercial town in Bari province, Italy.

Bitsch, 1 bich; 2 bich, *n.* A fortified town in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany; besieged by the Germans in 1870.

bitt, 1 bit; 2 bĭt, *vt. Naut.* To take a turn of (a cable) around the bitt-head. Compare WEATHER-BITT.

bitt¹, *n. Naut.* A post or vertical timber, usually fastened in pairs to one or more decks, to which cables, etc., are made fast, or to support a windlass or the like. See WINDLASS-BITT. [Scand.; cp. Sw. *beting*, bitt, orig. noose for pasturing (baiting) horses, < root of BITE.] There are various forms of bitts, named from their uses; as, **mooring-** or **riding-bitts** (to which cables or chains are attached in mooring); **quarter-b.** (towing-bitts on a vessel's quarter), **towing-b.,** etc.— **bitt'-head",** *n.* The upper part of a bitt.

bitt², *n. Mech.* In a tilt- or trip-hammer, either of the two iron blocks placed above and below a forging to protect the surface from hammer marks.

bit'ten, *pp.* of BITE, *v.* [biting.

bit'ten, 1 bit'n; 2 bĭt'n, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Disposed to bite;

bit'ter, 1 bit'er; 2 bĭt'ĕr, *vt.* & *ti.* To make or become bitter.

bit'ter, *a.* **1.** Having the peculiar elementary acrid taste characteristic of gall, aloes, quinin, wormwood, hops, etc.: disagreeable, when strong, to most persons.

The beginning of hardship is like the first taste of *bitter* food— it seems for a moment unbearable.
GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* p. 335. [R. C. & CO. 1886.]

2. Sharp or harsh to the sense of feeling; causing pain or smart; as, the *bitter* cold. **3.** Producing grievous pain or suffering; poignant; severe; as, *bitter* discipline; *bitter* grief; *bitter* experience.

That loss is common would not make
My own less *bitter*, rather more.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* vi, st. 2.

4. Feeling or showing enmity, hate, or severe resentment; as, he was *bitter* against the project.

His look was *bitter.* COOPER *Spy* p. 292. [A. 1884.]

5. Stinging; cutting; sharp; severe: said of words, and sometimes of the person who utters them; as, a *bitter* speech; a *bitter* cynic; *bitter* irony. **6.** Figuratively, disagreeable or painful to take or accept; as, a *bitter* pill; a *bitter* truth. [< AS. *biter*, < *bītan;* see BITE.]

Syn.: see ACID; ACRIMONIOUS.

— **bitter apple,** same as COLOCYNTH. — **bit'ter-bark",** *n.* [Austral.] Any one of several trees with medicinally bitter bark: (1) One of the emu-apples (*Petalostigma quadriloculare*). (2) Either of two trees of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), *Tabernæmontana orientalis* and *Alstonia constricta.* **fe'ver-bark"†.**— **b.-blain,** *n.* A South-American figwort (*Vandellia diffusa*) used medicinally in Guiana for fevers and liver-complaints.— **bit'ter-bloom",** *n.* The rose-pink or square-stemmed sabbatia (*Sabbatia angularis*) of North America.— **bit'ter-bush",** *n.* **1.** [Jamaica.] A plant (*Eupatorium nerrosum*) of the aster family, used as a stimulant in fevers. **2.** The bear-oak (*Quercus nana*).— **b.-buttons,** *n.* The common tansy.— **b.-cup,** *n.* A cup made from the wood of the quassia-tree, which imparts bitter and tonic properties to its liquid contents. Compare QUASSIA.— **b. earth,** magnesia.— **b.-grass,** *n.* Collcroot or star-grass (*Aletris farinosa*).— **bit'ter-head",** *n.* [Local, of bark, as U. S.] The calico bass.— **b.-herb,** *n.* **1.** A ready for eat- European centaury (*Erythræa centaurium*), naturalized in the northern United States. **2.** An American snakehead (*Chelone glabra*).— **b.-king,** *n.* A shrub or small tree (*Soulamea amara*) of the quassia family (*Simaruba-*

Bitterroot (def. 1). Flowering plant, with part of the roots stripped

ceæ) of the Moluккas, etc.— **bit'ter-leaf",** *n.* The Tasmanian native of wild hops (*Daviesia latifolia*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*).— **bit'ter-nut",** *n.* The swamp-hickory (*Carya amara* or *Hicoria cordiformis*).— **b.-oak,** *n.* See OAK. — **b. principle,** a definite compound in many vegetables of which it is the essential principle, having a bitter taste; as, lupulin is the *bitter principle* of the hop.— **bit'ter-root",** *n.* **1.** A herb (*Lewisia rediviva*) with nutritious roots. It gives name to the Bitter Root Mountains, between Montana and Idaho. See illus. in preceding column. **2.** Any one of certain other North-American plants, as the dogbane (*Apocynum androsæmifolium*). **3.** The bigroot.— **b.-rot,** *n.* Same as APPLE-ROT.— **b. salt,** Epsom salt; magnesium sulfate.— **b.-spar,** *n. Mineral.* Same as DOLOMITE.— **bit'ter-sweet"-ingt,** *n.* A large greenish-yellow European apple.— **b. vetch,** one of various plants of the genus *Lathyrus,* of the bean family; also, a lentil (*Ervum ervilia*).— **bit'ter-weed",** *n.* A ragweed; especially, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.* — **bit'ter-wood",** *n.* **1.** The wood of the quassia-trees. **2.** Any tree of the genus *Xylopia,* of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceæ*), or its timber.— **bit'ter-worm",** *n.* The buck-bean.— **bit'ter-wort",** *n.* The yellow gentian (*Genitana lutea*) or other bitter gentian.— **to the b. end,** to the last extremity, as defeat or death.— **bit'ter-ful†,** *a.* Full of bitterness.— **bit'ter-ish,** *a.* Moderately bitter.— **bit'ter-ish-ness,** *n.*— **bit'ter-ly,** *adv.* In a bitter manner: (1) sharply; severely; (2) sadly; mournfully.

Bitterly wept I over the stone: *Bitterly* weeping I turn'd away.
TENNYSON *Edward Gray* st. 9.

bit'ter¹, *n.* **1.** That which is bitter; also, bitterness; as, we must take the *bitter* with the sweet.

To regret a bad action is a wholesome *bitter.*
TROWBRIDGE *Bound in Honor* p. 95. [L. & S. 1878.]

2. *pl.* An infusion of bitter ingredients, especially one made with spirits; an aperitif; as, to take one's morning *bitters.* **3.** [Eng.] Bitter beer.— **Angustura bitters,** bitters prepared from vegetable tonics; proprietary name from an earlier name of Ciudad Bolivar. **Angostura bitters†.**

bit'ter², *n. Naut.* A turn of the cable round a mooring-bitt. [< BITT, *n.*] — **bit'ter-end",** *n.* The cable-end lying inboard of a mooring-bitt around which it is passed. **bet'ter-end"†.**

bit'ter-bum, 1 bit'ər-bum; 2 bĭt'er-bûm, *n.* [Eng.] The European bittern. **bit'ter-bump†.**

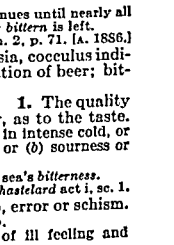
bit'terd, *pp.* Bittered. S. S.

bit'ter-ing, 1 bit'ər-iŋ; 2 bĭt'er-ing, *n.* Same as BITTERN².

Bit'ter Lakes. Two lakes in Egypt, forming part of the Suez Canal.

bit'ter-ling, 1 bit'ər-liŋ; 2 bĭt'er-ling, *n.* A small bream-like cyprinoid fish (*Rhodeus amarus*) of Germany.

bit'tern¹, 1 bit'ərn; 2 bĭt'ern, *n.* A small heron having ten short tail-feathers and the inner toe longer than the outer.


Bittern. 1/12

The **European bittern** (*Botaurus stellaris*) frequents marshes, has speckled pale-buff plumage, and utters a booming note in the breeding-season. The **American bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) is similar, but somewhat smaller. *Botaurus exilis* is the **American least bittern.** [< F. *butor*, < LL. *butorius*, perhaps < L. *butio(n-)*, bittern.] **bit'oret.**— **little bittern,** a bittern of the genus *Ardetta,* particularly the European species.

bit'tern², *n.* **1.** In salt-manufacture, the brine or bitter liquid remaining after the crystallization of the salt, containing magnesium sulfate, magnesium chlorid, sodium sulfate, iodin, and bromin.

Common salt begins to deposit, and continues until nearly all is crystallized and a dense mother-liquor or *bittern* is left.
Jos. LE CONTE *Compend. of Geology* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 71. [A. 1886.]

2. An intensely bitter mixture of quassia, cocculus indicus, tobacco, etc., used in the adulteration of beer; bittering. [< BITTER, *a.*]

bit'ter-ness, 1 bit'ər-nes; 2 bĭt'er-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being bitter. (1) Acridity, as to the taste. (2) Sharpness or severity; materially, as in intense cold, or mentally, as (*a*) in affliction or anguish, or (*b*) sourness or acrimony.

Your song Tastes sharp of sea and the sea's *bitterness.*
SWINBURNE *Chastelard* act i, sc. 1.

2. In Biblical use, grave impiety; also, error or schism.

Syn.: see ACRIMONY; ANIMOSITY; FEUD.

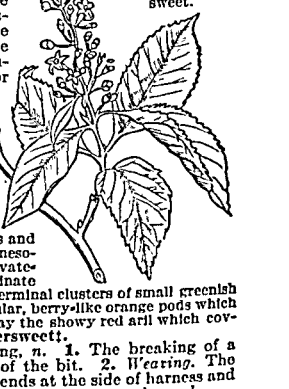
— **root of bitterness,** any occasion of ill feeling and division, as in a church or community.

Seven years passed away and the disputes arising from this *root of bitterness* [taxation of American colonies] grew higher and higher. C. F. ADAMS *John Q. Adams* vol. i, p. 4. [L. 1874.]

— **the gall of b.,** a state of enmity toward God as causing and leading to an extremely bitter experience. *Acts* viii, 23.

bit'ters-gall†, *n.* [Eng.] The fruit of the wild crab-tree.

bit'ter-sweet", 1 bit'ər-swit"; 2 bĭt'er-swēt", *n.* A coarse trailing or climbing somewhat woody plant (*Solanum dulcamara*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*), naturalized in the United States, with ovate or hastate acute or acuminate leaves, purple or blue flowers in small cymes, and ovoid red berries. Its twigs and roots have a taste at first bitter and then sweet. **blue bird-weed†.**— **climbing** (or **shrubby**) **bittersweet,** a twining shrub (*Celastrus scandens*), found along streams and thickets from Maine to Minnesota and southward, with ovate-oblong, acute or acuminate finely serrate leaves, and terminal clusters of small greenish flowers succeeded by globular, berry-like orange pods which open in autumn, and display the showy red aril which covers the seeds. **false bittersweet†.**


Climbing Bittersweet.

bit'ting, 1 bit'iŋ; 2 bit'ing, *n.* **1.** The breaking of a young horse to the use of the bit. **2.** *Wearing.* The drawing in of additional ends at the side of harness and reeds, where a wider warp than common is used.

— **bit'ting-rig"ging,** *n.* A bridle, surcingle, and crupper, used in training a young horse to carry his head well.

bit'tin, 1 bit'in; 2 bĭt'in, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A milk-bowl.

bit'tock, 1 bit'ək; 2 bĭt'oc, *n.* [Scot.] A little bit; small piece; short distance. **bit'tle†; bit'ty†.**

bit'tor†, *n.* Bittern. **bit'tour†.**

bit"u-lith'ic, 1 bit'yu-lith'ik; 2 bĭt'yu-lĭth'ĭc, *a.* Composed of broken stone and bitumen or asphalt; as, *bitulithic* pavement, a protected proprietary name. [< BITUMEN + LITHIC.]

bi-tume', 1 bi-tūm'; 2 bi-tūm', *tr.* [BI-TUMED'; BI-TUM'ING.] [Archaic.] To cover or smear with bitumen.

bi-tu'men, 1 bi-tiū'men; 2 bi-tū'mĕn (XIII), *n.* [L.] **1.** *Mineral.* Any native mixture of hydrocarbons, oxygenated, as naphtha, and especially asphalt. **2.** A brown paint made by mixing asphalt with a drying-oil: used by artists. **be-tu'ment†; bi-tume't†; by-tu'ment†.** — **bitumen process** (*Phot.*), a process in which the sensitive surface is asphaltum or Judean bitumen.— **elastic b.** (*Mineral.*), same as ELATERITE.— **bi-tu'mi-nate,** *tr.* **1.** To cement or cover with bitumen. **2.** To charge or mix with bitumen.— **bi-tu"mi-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing bitumen.— **bi-tu'mi-nize,** *tr.* To change into, or cover or mix with, bitumen. **bi-tu'mi-nise†.**— **bi-tu"mi-ni-za'tion** *n.* — **bi-tu'mi-noid,** *a.* Like or resembling bitumen.

bi-tu'mi-nous, 1 bi-tiū'mi-nus; 2 bi-tū'mi-nŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bitumen; containing, as coal, much volatile hydrocarbon. [< L. *bituminosus*, < *bitumen* (*bitumin-*), bitumen.] **bi-tu'mi-nose†.**— **bitu-minous cement, b. mastic,** a cement used for roofing, lining cisterns, and paving, of which asphalt is the chief *constituent.* —**b. coal,** see COAL.—**b. limestone,** a dark-colored limestone impregnated with bituminous matter and emitting a fetid odor when rubbed.

bi'ty-ite, 1 bi'ti-ait; 2 bi'ty-it. *Mineral.* A basic orthosilicate allied to staurolite, with yellow-white pseudo-hexagonal prisms. [< Mount *Bity*, Madagascar.]

bi-typ'ic, *a. Biol.* Having two species, as a genus. [< BI- + Gr. *typos*, stroke.]

bi-un'ci-nate, 1 bai-un'si-nēt; 2 bi-ŭn'çi-nāt, *a.* Having two hooks. [< BI- + L. *uncus*, hook.]

bi-u'ni-al, 1 bai-yū'ni-al; 2 bi-yų'ni-al, *a.* Combining or consisting of two in one. [< BI- + L. *unus*, one.] **bi'unet.**

bi-u'ni-ty, 1 bai-yū'ni-ti; 2 bi-yų'ni-ty, *n.* The state of being two in one, or one consisting of two.

bi'ur, 1 bi'ur; 2 bi'ur, *n.* [Heb.] A commentary; specif., the Biblical commentary prepared under the direction of Moses Mendelssohn.— **bi'ur-ist,** *n.* A commentator.

bi-u'rate, 1 bai-yū'rēt; 2 bi-yų'rāt, *n. Chem.* An acid salt of uric acid.

bi'u-ret, 1 bai'yu-ret; 2 bi'yu-rĕt, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_2H_5N_3O_2 + H_2O$), formed variously, as by prolonged heating of urea at 150° to 170° C. [< BI- + UREA.] **al"lo-phan-am'id†.**

bi-va'lence, 1 bai-vē'lens *or* biv'ə-lens; 2 bi-vā'lĕnç *or* biv'ə-lĕnç, *n. Chem.* The property of having a valence of two. **bi-va'len-cy†.**

bi-va'lent, 1 bai-vē'lent *or* biv'ə-lent; 2 bi-vā'lĕnt *or* biv'ə-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Having a valence of two, or twice that of a monad element. **2.** *Biol.* Composed of or characterizing chromatin rods representing two chromosomes joined end to end. [< BI- + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valeo*, have power.]

bi'valve, } 1 bai'valv; 2 bi'vălv, *a.* Having two valves, as
bi'valv‡, } a *mollusk or pericarp.* ***bi'valved‡; bi-val'vous‡; bi-val'vu-lar‡.***

bi'valve, *n.* **1.** An acephalous mollusk having a shell of two lateral valves. The valves are generally connected by an elastic ligament and are closed by one adductor muscle, as in the oyster and other monomyarians, or by two, as in clams and other dimyarians. **2.** [Rare.] *Bot.* A seed-vessel that splits into two parts, as a pea-pod. [< BI- + VALVE.]

Bi-val'vi-a, 1 bai-val'vi-ə; 2 bi-văl'vi-a, *n. pl. Zool.* **1.** The *Lamellibranchiata.* **2.** The *Lamellibranchiata* and *Branchiopoda* collectively. [< BI- + L. *valva*, leaf of a door.]

Bi-var', de, 1 dē bi-vār'; 2 dę bi-vār'. See CID, EL.

bi-vas'cu-lar, *a.* Having two vessels. [< BI- + VASCULAR.] — **bi-vec'tor,** *n. Math.* A term composed of two vectors of which one is multiplied by the imaginary unit.— **bi-ven'ter,** *n. Anat.* A digastric or biventral muscle; especially, a portion of the complexus muscle of the back of the neck. — **bi-ven'tral,** *a. Anat.* Having two bellies or lobes; digastric.— **bi'verb,** *n.* A word composed of two words.— **bi-ver'bal,** *a.*

biv'i-al, 1 biv'ı-al; 2 bĭv'i-al, *a.* **1.** Going in two ways. **2.** *Echin.* Of or pertaining to the bivium.

biv'i-ous, 1 biv'ı-us; 2 bĭv'i-ŭs (XIII), *a.* Having or going two ways. [< L. *bivius*, < *bi-* (see BI-) + *via*, way.]

bi-vit'tate, *a.* With two vittæ or oil-tubes, as in the fruits of the parsley family.

biv'i-um, 1 biv'ı-um; 2 bĭv'i-ŭm, *n. Echin.* The posterior pair of ambulacra in an echinoidean. [Neut. sing. of L. *bivius*; see BIVIOUS.]

bi-vo'cal, *n.* A diphthong.— **bi-vo'cal-ized,** *a.* Being between vowels.

bi-vol'tin, 1 bai-vōl'tin; 2 bi-vōl'tin, *n.* A silkworm that yields two cocoons a year. [< BI- + It. *volta*, time.]

biv'ou-ac, 1 biv'u-ak *or* biv'wak; 2 bĭv'ų-ăc *or* bĭv'wăc (XIII), *tr.* [BIV'OU-ACKED; BIV'OU-ACK-ING.] To encamp temporarily; especially, to encamp for the night without tents; pass the night in the open air.

> The Imperial Guard had *bivouacked* at the great stone of Lützen. J. K. HOSMER *Short Hist. German Lit.* p. 228. [s. 1891.]

biv'ou-ac, *n.* **1.** A temporary encampment of soldiers without tents; also, the place of such encampment. **2.** Any camping out for the night without shelter. **3.** Formerly, a night-watch, as by an entire armed force, to prevent surprize. [< F. *bivouac*, orig. *bivac*, < G. *beiwache*, lit. 'by-guard,' < *bei*, by, at, + *wache*, guard, watch, < *wachen*, wake, watch.] **biv'u-ack†.**

bi'wa', 1 bi'wa; 2 bi'wä, *n.* [Jap.] A musical instrument resembling a mandolin.

bi'wa', *n.* [Jap.] The loquat. **by'wa†.**

Bi-wa'bik, 1 bi-wā'bik; 2 bi-wā'bĭk, *n.* A village in St. Louis county, Minn. [Japan; 70 by 21 m.

Bi-wa'ko, 1 bi-wā'ko; 2 bi-wā'ko, **Lake.** A lake in Honshu.

bi-week'ly, 1 bai-wik'li; 2 bi-wēk'ly. **I.** *a.* & *adv.* **1.** Occurring or appearing once in two weeks; fortnightly; as, *a biweekly* meeting. **2.** Occurring or appearing twice in one week. **II.** *n.* **1.** A fortnightly publication. **2.** A publication appearing twice in one week.

bi-win'ter, *a.* Happening twice in a winter.

bi-wreye't, *tr.* To bewray. **be-wreye't; by-wreye't.**

Bix'a, 1 biks'ə; 2 bĭks'a, *n.* [Central Am.] *Bot.* A genus of trees of the Indian plum family (*Bixaceæ*), with entire leaves and 2-valved capsules. *B. orellana* is the arnotto, yielding a yellow coloring-matter. See illus. under ARNOTTO.

Bix-a'ce-æ, 1 biks-ē'si-ī; 2 bĭks-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of polypetalous trees or shrubs of warm countries — the Indian plum family — having alternate, simple leaves, usually toothed, and axillary or terminal solitary or clustered flowers.

blx'by-ite, 1 biks'bi-ait; 2 bĭks'by-it, *n. Mineral.* A brilliant black iron and manganese oxid ($FeMnO_3$), that crystallizes in the isometric system. [< Maynard *Bixby*, of Salt Lake City, Utah.]

bix'in, 1 biks'ın; 2 bĭks'in, *n. Chem.* A bright-red coloring principle ($C_{25}H_{34}O_5$) contained in arnotto-seeds.

Bix-in'e-æ, 1 biks-in'ı-ī; 2 bĭks-in'e-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* The *Bixaceæ.*— **bix-a'ceous,** *a.*— **bix'ad,** *n.* A plant of this order. — **bix-in'e-ous,** *a.*

bi-year'ly, *a.* & *adv.* That occurs twice in one year; twice *annually.*

Bi-zan'tine†, *a.* Byzantine.

bi-zarre', 1 bi-zār'; 2 bi-zär', *a.* Grotesque; fantastic; odd; as, a *bizarre* costume. [F., < Sp. *bizarro*, gallant, prob. < Basque *bizarra*, beard.]

Syn.: see ODD.

bi-zarre', *n.* **1.** That which is grotesque or fantastic, as in art or decoration. **2.** One of certain variegated varieties of flowers, especially of carnations.

bi"zar"re-rie', 1 bi'za're-ri'; 2 bi'zä're-rē', *n.* [F.] The quality of being bizarre.

biz-ca'cha, 1 bith-kā'cha; 2 bith-cä'chä, *n.* [Sp.] Same as VISCACHA.

Bi-zer'ta, 1 bi-zer'ta; 2 bi-zĕr'tä, *n.* A French fortified seaport in Tunis, Africa.

bi-zet', 1 bi-zet'; 2 bi-zĕt', *n.* The part of a brilliant (diamond) between the table and the girdle, occupying one-third of its depth and having 32 facets. See DIAMOND. [Cp. BEZEL.]

Bi"zet', 1 bi'zē'; 2 bi'zę. **Georges Alexandre César Leopold** (10/21 1838–6/21 1875). A French opera-composer; *Carmen*, etc.

Biz-joth'jah, 1 biz-yoth'yə *or* -joth'jə; 2 biz-yŏth'ya *or* -jŏth'ja, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 28. **Biz-loth'jah†** (R. V.).

Biz'tha, 1 biz'thə; 2 biz'tha, *n. Bib. Esth.* i, 10.

bi-zy"go-mat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to both zygomatic arches.

bizz, 1 biz; 2 bĭz, *vi.* [Scot.] To buzz.

biz-za'ri-a, 1 bid-zā'ri-ə; 2 bid-zä'ri-ä, *n.* A variety of orange believed to be a hybrid of the citron and the bitter orange: first produced in Italy.

Bje'la, 1 byē'lə; 2 bye'la, *n.* A town in Siedlce government, Poland, Russia.

bjel'kite, 1 byel'kait; 2 byĕl'kit, *n. Mineral.* Same as COSALITE. [< the *Bjelke* mine, in Sweden.]

Björn'son, 1 byūrn'sən; 2 byŭrn'son, **Björnstjerne** (12/12 1832–4/21 1910). A Norwegian poet, novelist, dramatist, editor, and theatrical director; received the Nobel prize for literature in 1903.

Björn the Blue-tooth, 1 byūrn; 2 byŭrn. *Ice. Sagas.* Frithiof's foster-brother, a son of the ugly giant Kol, having a blue tooth an ell and a half long, with which he slew his enemies in battle.

Bk., *abbr. Baseball.* Balks.

bklr., *abbr.* Black letter.

bkt., *abbr.* Basket.

bl., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

b. l., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

b/l, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

B/L., *abbr.* Bill of Lading.

B. L. A., *abbr.* See DEGREE.

blab¹, *1 blăb; 2 blăb, v.* [BLABBED, BLABD⁹; BLAB'BING.] **I.** *t.* To tell or repeat indiscreetly; disclose (a secret) through loose or random talk.

> Strange secrets are let out by Death
> Who *blabs* so oft the follies of this world.
> BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. iii, l. 112.

II. *i.* To tell tales; betray confidence.

> The snow is a great tell-tale, and *blabs* as effectually as it obliterates. BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* p. 56. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

[< Dan. *blabbre*, babble. An onomatopoetic word.]

Syn.: see BABBLE.

blab², *tr.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To drink often; tipple.

blab³, *vt.* & *vi.* To swell.

blab⁴, *n.* One who betrays confidence; a telltale.

blab⁵, *n.* [Scot.] A small globe or bubble. [mouth.

blab⁶, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A muzzle-like guard for a calf's

blab⁷, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A swollen place.

blab'ber†, *vt.* To babble; blab; falter.

blab'ber†, blab'ər; 2 blăb'ĕr, *a.* Protruding; puffy; as, *blabber* lips.

blab'ber, *n.* One who blabs; a tattler; telltale.

blab'bing, 1 blab'ıŋ; 2 blăb'ing, *n.* Indiscreet talking; taletelling.

black, 1 blak; 2 blăk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make black; specif., to put blacking upon; blacken and polish, as boots. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become black. **2†.** To poach.

black, *a.* **1.** Having little or no power to reflect light; *absorbent of* or without light; having no spectral color; hence of the darkest color known; of the color of jet; opposed to *white.* An absolutely black body is unknown in nature, tho assumed in some theoretical investigations in physics. Ordinary black bodies reflect all the colors of the spectrum equally, but slightly, and hence are really of a very dark shade of gray. The name is colloquially given also to bodies that show selective absorption, as very dark greens, blues, and browns.

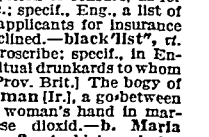
> I hate to hear a raven croak at a crow for being *black.* SPURGEON *John Ploughman's Pictures* vi, p. 547. [F. & W. 1880.]

2. Having a very dark skin; dark-colored, as a negro or a native Australian; formerly, also, brunette; swarthy; as, the *black* races prefer warm climates. **3.** Wrapped in gloom; clouded with sorrow or melancholy; dismal; sad; darkened with anger; frowning; forbidding; as, he was *black* with rage; she gave me a *black* look. **4.** Characterized by evil; having a dark or deadly purpose or spirit; sinister; malignant; wicked; baneful; deadly; ill-fated; disastrous; as, this murder is a *black* business; a *black* heart. **5.** Wearing black, as clothing, armor, etc.; as, the *black* monks filled the church. **6.** Discolored by soil or stain; as, *black* hands are not allowed in *school.* **7.** Indicating disgrace, censure, or penalty; as, the *black* book; *black* list. [< AS. *blac*, dark.] Syn.: see DARK.

Black is used in many self-explaining compounds; as, *black*-backed, *black*-boding, *black*-browed, *black*-eyed, etc.

— **black and blue,** livid from contusion: said of a bruise in flesh.—**black'-and-tan".** **I.** *a.* Having a black back and tan-colored legs and markings, as a breed of terrier dogs; used also substantively. See DOG. **II.** *n.* [B.-T.] A member of the Royal Irish Constabulary; used derisively.—**b. angel,** an angel-fish, a chætodontid.—**b. archer,** a moth (*Liparis monacha*), whose caterpillar is most destructive to forest-trees. —**b. art. 1.** Magic; necromancy. **2.** [Thieves Cant.] Burglary.— **b.-ash,** *n.* Crude sodium carbonate.— **black'-back",** *n.* **1.** The great black-backed gull. **2.** The American golden plover. **3.** A clupeoid fish, the glut-herring.— **b.-band,** *n.* An iron carbonate found in the coal-measures and mixed with carbonaceous matter; valued as an iron ore. —**b. bean** [Austral.], the seed of the bean-tree (*Castanospermum australe*).— **b.-beetle,** *n.* The cockroach.— **black'bel'ly,** *n.* The glut-herring.— **b. belt,** that part of the southern United States in which the blacks predominate, from South Carolina across Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, *to* Louisiana.— **b. blight,** see MOSQUITO-BLIGHT, *under* BLIGHT.— **b. body** (*Physics*), a body which, for purposes of comparison, etc., is supposed to absorb all rays impinging upon it and to be absolutely devoid of reflective power. **Ideal b. body†.**— **black'bon"net,** *n.* [Local, Scot.] The reed-bunting.— **b. book,** see BOOK.— **black'boy",** *n.* Any Australian grass gum-tree (*Xanthorrhœa*).— **black'-breast",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The black-bellied plover. **2.** The red-backed sandpiper.— **b.-browed,** *a.* Having black brows; figuratively, having a scowling or forbidding aspect.— **b.-buck,** *n.* **1.** The common Indian antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*), of a prevailing blackish-brown color. **2.** The sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger*) of South Africa.— **b. bunch-grass,** a coarse branching perennial (*Hilaria jamesii*) 12 to 20 inches high, with purplish spikes, of Colorado and southward, valued for pasture and hay.— **black'bur",** *n.* The yellow avens (*Geum strictum*).— **b.-cat,** *n.* The fisher (*Mustela pennanti*).— **b. chaser,** same as BLACKSNAKE, 1.— **black'chin",** *n.* The little grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*). — **black'coat",** *n.* [Colloq.] A clergyman or other professional man.— **b. death,** an Oriental plague characterized by boils and carbuncles which in the 14th century killed in Europe alone 25,000,000 persons.— **b. dog** [Colloq.], hypochondria; sullkiness.—**b.-draft,** *n.* An infusion of senna, manna, magnesium sulfate, and fennel: used as a cathartic.— **b.-drink,** *n.* See YAUPON.— **b.-drop,** *n.* A narcotic medicine consisting of opium in acetic acid, vinegar, or verjuice, flavored with nutmeg and sugar. **vinegar of opium†.**— **b.-duck,** *n.* **1.** A North-American river-duck (*Anas obscura*). **2.** The black scoter.— **B. Dwarf,** the chief character of Scott's novel *The Black Dwarf:* intended for David Ritchie of Peebles.— **b. extract,** *n.* A preparation of cocculus indicus, used in adulterating beer.— **black'face",** *n.* [Eng.] One of a mountain breed of sheep with black face and legs. —**b.-faced,** *a.* Densely dark; melancholy; as, a *black-faced* night.— **b.-figured,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Athenian vases of the 6th century B. C., bearing black figures upon red or white ground, mythological in subject and somewhat crude and archaic in treatment.— **black'fin",** *n.* **1.** The bluefin. **2.** A smolt. **3.** The lesser weever.— **B.-Flags,** *n. pl.* Chinese pirates and freebooters who opposed the French in Tonkin during the Anam war (1873–1885).— **b.-flea,** *n.* A beetle, the turnip-flea (*Haltica nemorum*).— **black'flow"er,** *n.* The bunchflower (*Melanthium virginicum*).— **b.-fox,** *n.* The black-cat.— **b.-game,** *n.* Same as BLACK-GROUSE.— **b. grama,** any one of several pasture-grasses of the southwestern United States, especially a smooth branching perennial (*Hilaria mutica*), 1 to 2 feet high, with densely flowered cylindrical spikes 2 inches long.— **b.-grass,** *n.* **1.** A rush (*Juncus gerardi*) of salt-marshes in the United States. **2.** [Eng.] A foxtail-grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*). **3.** *The black medic.* **4.** The barren brome-grass (*Bromus sterilis*).— **b.-grouse,** *n.* The heath-grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*).— **b.-gum,** *n.* **1.** A large tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*) of the dogwood family (*Cornaceæ*), with an ovoid blue-black drupe and close-grained wood hard to split; pepperidge; sour-gum. **2.** [Utah.] The very large white fir (*Abies concolor*) of the western United States.— **B. Hand. 1.** A society of anarchists in Spain, repressed in 1883. **2.** [U. S.] A secret organization, esp. Italians, for the purpose of vengeance or blackmail.— **b. Harry,** the sea-bass (*Centropristes striatus*).— **black'head",** *n.* **1.** An American scaup-duck. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The black-headed minnow (*Pimephales promelas*). **3.** *Pathol.* A facial blemish; comedo.— **blackhead grass,** a wood-rush (*Juncoides campestris*).— **black'heart",** *n.* **1.** See CHERRY. **2.** The common European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). **3.** The lady's-thumb (*Polygonum persicaria*). **4.** A timber obtained from Guiana. **5.** A discolored condition of wood, produced by injury from frost, as in an apple-tree.— **b.-hearted,** *a.* Having a malicious heart; wicked.— **b. hole,** a dark cell or dungeon; specif., a military lockup: in allusion to the Black Hole in Fort William, at Calcutta, a room 18 feet square, into which 146 British subjects were forced by Surajah Dowlah, the Indian Nabob, on the night of June 20, 1756, of whom 123 died of asphyxia before morning.— **b.-horse,** *n.* The Missouri sucker (*Cycleptus elongatus*), which is of a blackish color.— **b.-hot,** *a.* Heated only to the verge of reddening, or cooled to the point where red color disappears.— **B. Hussars,** same as *the* BLACK BRUNSWICKERS.— **b.-knot,** *n.* A disease of plum- and cherry-trees, producing black knot-like excrescences on the branches, caused by a fungus (*Sphæria morbosa*); also, the fungus.— **b. lead,** graphite.— **b. linn,** the mountain-magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*).— **b.-liquor,** *n.* Crude iron acetate used as a mordant in dyeing.— **b. list,** a list of persons to be held under *suspicion or censure, as for* unsound credit, joining a strike, etc.; specif., Eng., a list of habitual drunkards; also, a list of applicants for insurance whose application is arbitrarily declined.—**black'list",** *tr.* To place in or as in a black list; proscribe; specif., in England, to place upon the list of habitual drunkards to whom liquor was refused.—**b.-man,** *n.* [Prov. Brit.] The bogy of the nursery; a goblin; bugbear.—**b. man** [Ir.], a go-between who accompanies one who seeks a woman's hand in marriage.—**b. manganese,** manganese dioxid.—**b. Maria** [Slang]. **1.** A black prison-van. **2.** A high-explosive shell that emits black smoke.— **black'mark",** *tr.* To put a black mark against the name of; hence, to ostracize, censure, or outlaw.— **b. mark,** a mark usually of censure, reproof, or derogation against one's name; as, a teacher's *black mark* against a pupil.— **b.-match,** *n.* See AMADOU.— **black'-meat",** *n.* The larvæ of certain rissoid gastropods (*Rissoa*), eaten by herring and mackerel.— **b.-moss,** *n.* The Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) of the southern United States. See MOSS.— **black'mouth",** *n.* A foul-mouthed person; blasphemer; scurrilous talker; blackguard.— **b.-neb,** *n.* **1.** One of various black-billed birds; especially, the European crow (*Corrus corone*). **2†.** [Scot.] One who sympathized with the French Revolutionists; a democrat.— **black'-neck",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A scaup-duck.— **b.-nob,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A workman who refuses to join a trade-union.— **b. oak,** she-oak.— **b.-pigment,** *n.* A lampblack often used in heavy ink as for printing, formed by oxidizing coal-tar.— **b.-pilot,** *n.* A fish, the beau gregory.— **b.-poll",** *n.* A North-American wood-warbler (*Dendroica striata*), the male of which has glossy black plumage on the top of the head.— **b.-pot,** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A variety of coarse unglazed

The Indian Black-buck (*Antilope cervicapra*). 1/20


Head of the Blackpoll. 2/3

pottery. [C.] **2†.** A beer-mug; toper.— **b.-print,** *n. Phot.* A print in which black lines are produced on a white ground.— **b. pudding,** a blood-pudding.— **b.-quarter,** *n.* See BLACKLEG, 2.— **b. rappee** [Scot.], a snuff. See RAPPEE. — **b. rent,** illegal exactions formerly enforced by Irish chieftains.— **b.-rod,** *n.* [Eng.] An officer of the royal household, who acts as messenger from the House of Lords to the House of Commons.— **B. Rood of Scotland,** a reputed fragment of the true cross, taken to Scotland in 1070 by Margaret, wife of King Malcolm, where it remained until captured by the English in 1346. It was never seen after the Reformation.— **black'root",** *n.* **1.** A figwort, Culver's root or physic (*Veronica virginica*). **2.** A herb (*Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*) of the aster family of the southern United States.— **b. rot,** a disease of grapes, in which the fruit is reduced to a black hard mass, caused by a fungus (*Phoma uvicola*).— **b. salt,** see BITNOBEN.— **b.-salter,** *n.* A maker of salts obtained by evaporating the lye of wood-ashes.— **b.-sampson,** *n.* The thick, black, pungent roots of the herb *Echinacea purpurea*, of the aster family, or of other species of *Echinacea:* used in popular medicine.— **b.-sander,** *n.* [New Zealand,] A person who searches for gold in the black sands of the seashore.— **b. scale,** *n.* A bark-louse (*Saissetia oleæ*). See SCALE.— **black'seed",** *n.* The nonesuch (*Medicago lupulina*).— **b. sheep,** an evil-disposed or disreputable member of a family or society.— **b.-shell,** *n.* An ear-shell or abalone (*Haliotis*).— **b. skin,** the hard outer skin of the head of the right whale. **white horse†.**— **b.-snaps,** *n.* The black or high-bush huckleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*).— **b.-sop,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Ham gravy.— **b.-spaul,** *n.* See BLACKLEG, 2.— **b. spot,** a plant disease induced by parasitic fungi which cause intensely black spots to develop; as, the maple *black spot,* caused by *Rhytis acerinas.*— **b. Tartarian,** see table under CHERRY.— **b.-timbered,** *a.* [Canada.] Timbered with evergreen (coniferous) trees; so called from the dark appearance contrasted with the snow in winter.

The land here on both sides is *black-timbered.* What a somber . . . appearance such a forest has, when compared with the hardwoods. P. H. GOSSE *The Can. Naturalist* p. 6. [v. v. 1840.]

— **b.-tongue,** *n.* A disease of cattle and horses, characterized by dark ulcerous formations on the tongue.— **b.-tooth,** *n.* A discoloration of hogs' teeth from accretion of tartar, not, as is often thought, a disease.— **b.-tracker,** *n.* [Austral.] A colored member of the native police, trained under white officers to track black criminals.— **b.-sudder,** *n.* [New Zealand.] *Vet.* A virulent, contagious inflammation of the mammary gland of the cow.— **b. vomit.** *Pathol.* **1.** The yellow fever. **2.** The dark matter, of the color of coffee-grounds, vomited in the latter stages of yellow fever. — **b.-wad,** *n.* Bog-manganese ore: often used as a drier in paints.— **b.-ward,** *n. Feudal Law.* A person who held title as a subvassal of the king's vassal.— **b.-warrior,** *n.* [U. S.] A dark-colored buzzard (*Buteo borealis harlani*). — **black'wash".** **I.** *tr.* **1.** To stain or color as with black liquid. **2.** To blacken the character of; slander; defame. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any mixture used for blackening: opposed to *whitewash.* **2.** *Med.* A lotion composed of a dram of calomel and a pint of lime-water. **black lotion†. 3.** See BLACKING, *n.*, 3. **4.** Defamation; vilification; calumny. — **B. Watch†** [Gt. Brit.], a Highland regiment of the line, originally formed as military police (1688) and regularly organized as a regiment of the line, the 42d foot, in 1739: so named from the dark-colored tartans of its uniform. It is now a territorial regiment styled officially *The Royal Highlanders.*— **black'wa"ter,** *n.* A disease of sheep, indicating severe biliary derangement.— **b.-water fever,** a tropical fever occurring on the west coast of Africa, as a sequel to malarial poisoning, characterized by bloody urine and vomiting; hæmoglobinuria.— **black'weed",** *n.* **1.** The ragweed. **2.** A bur-reed (*Sparganium simplex*).— **b. whale,** same as BLACKFISH, 1.— **b.-will,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The sea-bass (*Centropristes striatus*).— **b.-witch,** *n.* [W. Ind.] The ani (*Crotophaga ani*). See illus. under ANI.— **b. woods,** coniferous forests.— **black'work",** *n. Mech.* Parts of a machine left as they come from the forge: distinguished from *brightwork.*— **b.-worm,** *n.* A julid myriapod injurious to potatoes.— **black'wort",** *n.* Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale.*).— **the B. Stream,** the Japan Current: so called from the intensity of the blue color of its waters.

black[1], *n.* **1.** The absence of spectral color, or of the darkest of all colors; the color opposite to and the negation of white; sable. See BLACK, *a.*

Black expressed the earth, darkness, mourning, wickedness, negation, death. MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Legendary Art* vol. i, p. 42. [o. & co. 1875.]

2. A black-skinned person, as a negro; hence, in the plural, the black-skinned races, as the Africans of Guinea and Nubia and the Australian aborigines.

If we mean to keep the *blacks* as British subjects, we are bound to govern them . . . well.

FROUDE *Eng. in West Indies* p. 91. [s. 1888.]

3. That which is black. (1) Black paint, dye, or ink. (2) Mourning apparel or drapery; as, the hall was hung with *black:* formerly in the plural; as, to hang up *blacks* for a death.

Hung be the heavens with *black.*
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry VI.* act i, sc. 1.

(3) The black part of anything; as, the *black* of a target. (4) A flake of soot; as, a *black* on one's nose. **4.** *Checkers & Chess.* (1) The player of the black or colored pieces. (2) The black or colored pieces collectively. **5.** *Typog.* A mark on a printed sheet made by a lead, piece of furniture, or the like, being inadvertently raised to the level of the type face. **6†.** A mute; professional mourner. **7†.** A poacher.

VARIETIES OF BLACK.

The following list (see also synonyms below) gives the more important compounds, both pigments and dyestuffs, used to produce the various shades of black:

NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
ac'id black	Synthetic	Dyestuff
a-liz'a-rin b.	Anthracene, synthetic	Dyestuff
a-liz'a-rin Bordeaux' b.	Anthracene, synthetic	Dyestuff
al'mond-b.[1]	Carb'd coconut shells, etc.	Pigment
an'i-lin b.[2]	Anilin hydrochlorid	Dyestuff, ink
an'i-mal b.	Bone-black*	
an'thra-cite b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
ar'se-nic-b.	Arsenic, charcoal, iron-filings, and lime	
az'o b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
az'o-ni'grin	Synthetic	Dyestuff
beg'gars' ul'tramarine' b.	Spanish black*	
ben'zo b.	Coal-tar, synthetic	Dyestuff
ben'zo chrome b.	Coal-tar, synthetic	Dyestuff
ben'zo fast b.	Coal-tar, synthetic	Dyestuff
ben'zo-ni'trol b.	Coal-tar, synthetic	Dyestuff
Ber'lin b.[3]		Varnish on ironwork
black chalk	Indurated clay	Crayons
black lead[4]	Graphite	Pigment
black o'cher	Natural earth	Pigment
blue-b.	Liége black*	
bone-b.	Carbonized bones	Pigment
Bon'sor b.[5]	Logwood	Dyestuff
bril'liant b.[16]	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Bruns'wick b.	Japan lacquer*	
car'bid b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
char'coal-b.	Liége black*	
chem'i-cal b.	Nutgalls and pyrolligneous acid	Dyestuff
chrom-an'il b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
chrome b.	Logwood	Dyestuff
coch'i-neal b.	Cochineal insects	Dyestuff
cof'fee-b.[7]	Carbonized coffee-berries	Pigment
Co-lum'bi-a b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
com'mon b.	Logwood, fustic, sumac	Dyestuff
cop'per-as-b.	Logwood, copper, and iron sulfates	Dyestuff
cop'per Prus'sian b.[8]	Prussian black	Pigment
cork-b.[9]	Carbonized cork	Pigment
cot'ton b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-am'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di'a-min'er-al b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-am'in jet b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di'a-mond b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-an'il b.	*Coal-tar, synthetic*	*Dyestuff*
di-az'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-az'o b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-az'o bril'liant b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-az'o fast b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-phen'yl blue-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-rect' blue-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-rect' deep b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-rect' gray b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-rect' jet-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-rect'tri-am'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
drop-b.	Bone-black	Pigment
earth-b.	Black ocher*	
Frank'fort b.	Wine-lees	Pigment
ga-le'na-b.[10]	Native lead sulfid	Pigment
gas-b.[11]	Carbon from natural gas	Pig., elec.
Ger'man b.	Frankfort black*	
graph'ite-b.[12]	Natural mineral	Pigment
ground'ing b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
hart's b.	Carbonized deer-antlers	Pigment
hy'dro-car'bon-b.	Gas-black*	
i-rid'i-um b.	Iridium oxids	Pigment
i'ron-b.[12]	Antimony, finely divided	On gypsum figures, etc.
i'so-di-phen'yl b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
i'vo-ry-b.[11]	Carbonized ivory	Pigment
ja-pan' b.	Black japan*	Japanning
jet-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
lamp'black[5]	Carbon from oil, etc	Pig., elec.
Li-ége b.[7]	Carbonized vine-twigs	Pigment
li'ma-wood-b.	Limawood	Dyestuff
log'wood-b.	Logwood-extract	Dyestuff
man'ga-nese-b.	Manganese dioxid	Pigment
min'er-al b.[12]	Native mineral carbon	Pigment
n a p h'thyl-am'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
New Vic-to'ri-a b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Ny-an'za-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
ox-am'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
ox'y-di-am'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
pa'per b.[13]	Carbonized paper	Pigment
par-am'in blue-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
peach-b.	Almond-black*	
phe'nol b.	Coal-tar, synthetic	Dyestuff
phen'y-lene b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
plate-b.[5]	Lampblack and bone-black	Plate-printing
plat'i-num-b.[14]	Metallic platinum, fine	Chem. work
plum-ba'go-b.	Graphite*	
plu'to b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
pol'y-phe'nyl b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Prus'sian b.	Black ocher*	
pur'ple-b.[15]	Purple madder	Pigment
q u i n'o-liz'a-rin b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Se-dan' b.[5]	Extract of woad, etc	Dyestuff
Span'ish b.	Cork black*	
sul'fon b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
tal'bo-ro b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
tri-am'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
u'nion b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Vic-to'ri-a b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
vine-b.	Liége black*	
vi'o-let-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
wool-b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Zam-be'zi b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff

Synonym, *. Violet-black[1], permanent b.[2], dead b.[3], gray to b.[4], jet b.[5], dark brown[1], blue-b.[7], deep b.[8], soft b.[9], gray[10], brown b.[11], gray-b.[12], bluish-gray[13], dull b.[14], deep purple[15], naphthol b.[16].

— **black and white. 1.** Writing or print: figurative use. **2.** In the fine arts, a picture without color, as a charcoal-drawing, an engraving, an etching, etc.

Black[2], *n.* **1. Adam** (2/20 1784–1/21 1874), a Scottish publisher; lord provost of Edinburgh; M. P.; *Encyclopædia Britannica.* **2. Jeremiah S.** (7/10 1810–8/19 1883), an American statesman; Attorney-General and Secretary of State. **3. Joseph** (11/28 1728–12/21 1799), a Scottish chemist, born in Bordeaux; originator of the theory of latent heat. **4. William** (11/19 1841–12/10 1898), a Scottish novelist and editor; *A Princess of Thule,* etc.

Black Agnes. Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and March, born in 1312, famous for her successful defense of Dunbar castle, in *1337,* against the assault of the Earl of Salisbury: so called on account of her dark complexion.

black'a-moor, 1 blak'a-mûr; 2 blăk'a-mo͝or, *n.* **1.** A black person, man or woman; negro. **2.** The broad-leaved cattail (*Typha latifolia*). [< BLACK + MOOR.]

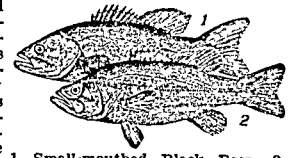
black'a-vised", 1 blak'a-vaist"; 2 blăk'a-vist", *a.* [Scot.] Having a dark face or complexion. **black'a-viced"†.**

black'bald", *pp.* Blackballed. S. S.

black'ball", 1 blak'bôl"; 2 blăk'bal", *vt.* **1.** To prevent the election of (a candidate in a club or society) by voting against with a black ball or ballot for rejection, or commonly by placing a ball in the side of the ballot-box adverse to the candidate, or by other means; vote against; ostracize. See BALLOT, *v.* & *n.* **2.** To blacken, as shoes, with blackball.— **black'ball"er,** *n.*

black'ball", *n.* **1.** An adverse vote rejecting application for membership: so called from the use of black balls in balloting. **2.** Shoemakers' blacking made into balls; heel-ball. **3.** Smut and bunt in wheat.

black bass, 1 blak bas; 2 blăk bas. **1.** A voracious fresh-water centrarchoid fish (genus *Micropterus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, having a long body and the spinous portion of the dorsal fin low and differentiated. The small-mouthed black bass (*M. dolomieu*) prefers clear and running streams, and is more esteemed as a game-fish than the large-mouthed (*M. salmoides*), which prefers sluggish waters and ranges south to Mexico.



1. Small-mouthed Black Bass. 2. Large-mouthed Black Bass or Oswego Bass. 1/14

2. The black sea-bass; black-will.

black'beard", 1 blak'bird"; 2 blăk'bērd", *n.* A lichen (*Alectoria fremontii*), growing in dark pendent masses on alpine pines in northern California.

black'bee"tle, etc. See under BLACK, *a.*

black'ber"ry, 1 blak'ber"i; 2 blăk'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1-iz; 2-is, *pl.*] **1.** The edible fruit of certain species of *Rubus,* distinguished from the raspberry by having the drupelets inseparable from the juicy deciduous receptacle. **2.** Any one of the erect or procumbent prickly plants of the genus *Rubus,* of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), that bears this fruit, as the high blackberry of the Allegheny Mountains (*R. alleghenicnsis*), the dewberry or low blackberry (*R. canadensis*) of the United States, and the common European blackberry (*R. fruticosus*). **3.** [Prov. Eng.] The black currant (*Ribes nigrum*), especially in the north of England and in Scotland, where the common blackberry is called *brambleberry.*

SOME VARIETIES OF BLACKBERRIES CULTIVATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXPLANATIONS.

Am	= America	g	= good	o	= oval
a	= amber	k	= kitchen	r	= red
b	= best	l	= large	r	= round
b	= black	*l*	= late	s	= small
c	= conical	m	= market	v	= very
d	= dessert	*m*	= medium	w	= white
e	= early	o	= oblong	y	= yellow

NAME.	Description.						
	Origin.	Form.	Size.	Color.	Quality.	Use.	Season.
Ag'a-wam	Am.	*ro*	l	*b*	vgb	dm	e
Al'len	Pa.	*re*	l	*b*	vg	dm	ve
Brit'on[1]	Wis.	*or*	*m*	*b*	g	m	*m*
Brun'ton	Am.	o	*ml*	*b*	vgb	dm	e
Cox	Tex.	*r*	*m*	*br*	g	.....	e
Cran'dall[2]	Tex.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	ve
Dal'las	Tex.	.....	l	*b*	vg	dkm	*m*
Ear'ly Har'vest	Ill.	*ro*	*s*	*b*	vg	dm	e
El'do-ra'do	O.	o	vl	*b*	vg	dkm	e
E'rie	Pa.	*ro*	lvl	*b*	g	m	*m*
Ev'er-green	Or.	.....	l	*b*	vg	.....	vl
Ice'berg	Cal.	*ro*	l	*aw*	vg	d	*m*
Kit'ta-tin'ny	N. J.	*ro*	lvl	*b*	vg	dm	*ml*
Law'ton	N. Y.	*ro*	vl	*b*	vg	*dmk*	*m*
Lo'gan[4*]	Cal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mam'moth	Cal.	o	vl	*b*	vg	dkm	ve
Mer'ce-reau	.....	.....	.....	.....	g	d	.....
Min'ne-was'ka	N. Y.	*o*	vl	*b*	vg	km	*em*
Rath'bun	N. Y.	o	l	*b*	g	km	.....
Sny'der	Ind.	o	*ml*	*b*	vg	dkm	*ml*
Stone[5]	Wis.	*ro*	*m*	*b*	vg	d	*l*
Tay'lor[6]	Ind.	*ro*	*ml*	*b*	vg	d	*l*
Tri'umph[7]	Am.	*oo*	*m*	*b*	g	d	*l*
Wa-chu'sett	Mass.	*oo*	*ms*	*b*	g	d	e
Ward	N. J.	o	*ml*	*b*	vg	d	.....
Wil'son	N. J.	*oo*	vl	*b*	vg	m	*m*

Synonym, Ancient Briton[1], Crandall's Early[2], Early King[3], Loganberry[4], Stone's Hardy[5], Taylor's Prolific[6], Western Triumph[7].

*Logan (or Loganberry) is a blackberry-raspberry hybrid, and is placed with blackberries for convenience.

— **black'ber"ry-lil"y,** *n.* A perennial herb (*Gemmingia chinensis*) of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*): so called from its ripened seed-vessel resembling a blackberry.

black'ber"ry-ing, 1 blak'ber"i-ıŋ; 2 blăk'bĕr"y-ing, *n.* The gathering of blackberries; specif., an excursion for gathering wild blackberries.

black'bird", 1 blak'bûrd"; 2 blăk'bird", *n.* **1.** A common European thrush (*Merula merula*), the male of which is black with a yellow bill and has a liquid, somewhat monotonous, note. **2.** One of various black or blackish North-American icteroid birds. The red-winged marsh-blackbird (*Agelæus phœniceus*), which forms large migratory flocks in autumn, the rusty blackbird (*Scolecophagus carolinus*), the yellow-headed blackbird or copperhead (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) of the northwestern United States, and the crow-blackbirds (*Quiscalus*) are well-known species.

3. [W. Ind.] The ani (*Crotophaga ani*). **4.** [Cant.] A negro.— **Brewer's blackbird,** a grackle (*Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*), very common in the western United States, and distinguished by the violet-black head of the male in full summer plumage.— **Michaelmas b.,** the ring-ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*).

black'bird"ing, 1 blak'bûrd"ıŋ; 2 blăk'bird"ing, *n.* The *kidnaping of negroes or Polynesians for slaves.* See MELANESIAN. [M.]

black'board", 1 blak'bôrd"; 2 blăk'bôrd", *n.* A slate or board painted black, or any blackened surface, used for writing or drawing upon with chalk.

black'bon"net, etc. See under BLACK, *a.*

Black Bruns'wick-er. One of a corps of volunteer hussars, 2,000 strong, commanded by Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick, who was not permitted by Napoleon to succeed to his father's honors. They wore a black uniform as mourning for losses at Auerstadt, and their insignia was a

skull and crossbones in silver, hence their title. During the war with France (1809–1813) they neither gave nor received quarter. **Black Hus-sar'**‡.

Black'burn, 1 blak'bŭrn; 2 blăk'bûrn, *n.* **1.** A county borough in Lancashire, England. **2.** A monoplane of English make.

Black'burn, Mount. A peak in Alaska; 12,500 ft. high.

black'butt", 1 blak'bŭt"; 2 blăk'bŭt", *n.* [Austral.] Same as FLINTWOOD.

black'cap", 1 blak'kap"; 2 blăk'căp", *n.* **1.** One who wears a black cap. **2.** (1) A European warbler (*Sylvia atricapilla*), with the crown of the head black. (2) One of other birds similarly marked, as Wilson's warbler (*Sylvania pusilla*) or the chickadee.

The *blackcaps* in an orchard met.
JEAN INGELOW *Scholar and Carpenter* st. 23.

3. The black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), or its purple-black fruit. **4.** The common cattail (*Typha latifolia*). **5.** An apple roasted to blackness.

black'coat", b.-draft, etc. See under BLACK, *a.*

black'cock", 1 blak'kŏk"; 2 blăk'cŏk", *n.* The male of the heath- or black-grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*).

black'en, 1 blak'n; 2 blăk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make black, in any sense; as, to *blacken* the hands with charcoal.

It [the Roman wall] stood there, *blackened* by the rust of ages, a remnant of power passed away.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Views A-foot* p. 74. [G. P. P. 1882.]

2. To make dark or gloomy; darken; as, clouds *blacken* the heavens. **3.** To defame; sully; as, to *blacken* the character of an enemy.

II. *i.* To become or grow black.

The grape . . . Was *blackening* on the slopes of Portugal.
TENNYSON *The Sisters* st. 7.

Syn.: compare synonyms for ASPERSE.

black'end, *pp.* Blackened. S. S.

black'en-er, 1 blak'n-ər; 2 blăk'n-er, *n.* One who blackens; especially, a defamer.

A word so expressive, and so little pleasant to take home to ourselves, as . . . a '*blackener*.'
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 67. [W. J. W. 1861.]

black'en-ing, 1 blak'n-ıŋ; 2 blăk'n-ing, *n.* **1.** Blacking; as, shoe-*blackening*. **2.** *Foundry.* The process of coating the faces of a mold with graphite or similar fine powder, or with a mixture thereof with water; facing. **3.** A solution of copperas which combines with the tannic acid in leather and blackens the surface of the last-named. **4.** The act or process of making black.

black'ey, *n.* Same as BLACKY.

black'-eyd", *a.* Black-eyed. S. S.

black'-eyed" Su'san. **1.** One of the coneflowers (*Rudbeckia hirta*). **yellow daisy**‡. **2.** The bladder-ketmia. **3.** [B-] The heroine of Douglas Jerrold's drama *Black-eyed Susan;* from Dibdin's sea-song; also, the heroine of a sea-song by John Gay, 1720.

Black'feet", 1 blak'fit"; 2 blăk'fēt", *n. pl.* **1.** A Siouan tribe, calling themselves Siksika. **2.** An Algonkian nation, including Blackfeet proper, the Bloods, and Piegans. See AMERICAN.

black'fel"low, 1 blak'fel"o; 2 blăk'fĕl"o, *n.* An Australian aborigine.— **blackfellows' potatoes** [Australia], the seeds or nuts of different cycadaceous plants belonging to the genus *Macrozamia;* also the tubers of the plant *Alocasia macrorhiza;* both of which, on account of the starch which they contain, afford good food for the natives.

black'fish", 1 blak'fiṡh"; 2 blăk'fiṡh", *n.* **1.** One of various delphinoid cetaceans (genus *Globicephalus*), especially the caaing- or pilot-whale (*G. melas*), which is almost wholly black. **2.** One of various fishes: (1) The tautog. (2) A sea-bass (*Centropristes*). (3) A mud-minnow (*Dallia pectoralis*) of northern Alaska. It is 8 inches long, very oily, and of great importance to the natives. (4) A female salmon in spawning-time. (5) A European stromateid (*Centrolophus pompilus*). (6) [New South Wales.] A pimelepterid (*Inciśidens simplex*).— **fresh-water blackfish** [Tasmania], a gadopsid (*Gadopsis marmoratus*).

black'fish"er, 1 blak'fiṡh"ər; 2 blăk'fiṡh"er, *n.* [Scot.] A person who kills salmon during the close season; a poacher.

black'-fly", 1 blak'-flaı"; 2 blăk'-flȳ", *n.* **1.** A small biting fly (*Simulium venustum*) of the forests of northern North America. **2.** The plant-louse (*Aphis fabæ*) of the bean.

The Black-fly. 10/1

Black'foot"1, 1 blak'fut"; 2 blăk'fo͝ot", *n.* **1.** One of the Blackfeet. See BLACKFEET. **2.** [b-] [Scot.] A match-maker or manager of marriages.

Black'foot"2, *n.* A town, county-seat of Bingham county, Ida.

Black'ford, 1 blak'fərd; 2 blăk'ford, *n.* A county in Indiana; 167 sq. m.; county-seat, Hartford City.

Black For'est (G. **Schwarz'wald,** 1 shvärts'vālt; 2 shvärts'vält). **1.** A mountainous and wooded district in Baden and Württemberg. **2.** A circle in Württemberg; 1,842 sq. m.

Black'fri"ars, 1 blak'fraı"ərz; 2 blăk'fri"ars, *n.* **1.** The black or Dominican friars: so named from their black cloaks. **2.** The quarter in central London between Fleet street and the Thames, once the site of a Dominican monastery.

black'guard, 1 blag'ard *or* -ərd; 2 blăg'ärd *or* -ard, *v.* **black'gard**8, } **I.** *t.* To abuse with scurrility; revile. **II.** *i.* To act like a blackguard.

black'guard, *a.* **1.** Befitting or like a blackguard; as, a *blackguard* oath. **2.** Low or base, as in mind or speech; foul-mouthed; vile. **3**†. Belonging to menials.

black'guard, *n.* **1.** A low, coarse, vicious, abusive fellow; a rough, unprincipled scamp. **2.** (1) A sooty scullion. (2) A camp-follower. (3) A street Arab.

The scullions and other meaner retainers in a great household, who, when progress was made from one residence to another, accompanied and protected the pots, pans, and other kitchen utensils, riding among them and being smutted by them, were contemptuously styled the 'black guard.' It is easy to trace the subsequent history of the word. With a slight forgetfulness of its origin, he is now called a '*blackguard*,' who would have been once said to belong to the 'black guard.'
TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 27. [K. P. & CO. 1890.]

— **black'guard-ism,** *n.*— **black'guard-ly,** *adv.* Like a blackguard.— **black'guard-ry,** *n.* [Rare.] Blackguards in general.

Black Hawk (1767–10/21838). An American Indian chief who fought against the United States in 1831–1832 in resistance to the attempt to transport the Sauks and Foxes to a reservation west of the Mississippi river; called the **Black Hawk War.**

Black'hawk, *n.* **1.** A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Waterloo. **2.** A town in Gilpin county, Colo.

Black'head, 1 blak'hed; 2 blăk'hĕd, *n.* **1.** A summit in San Juan Mountains, Colo.; 12,514 ft. high. **2.** A mountain in the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,345 ft. high.

black'head", etc. See under BLACK, *a.*

Black'heath, 1 blak'hiṫh; 2 blăk'hĕṫh, *n.* A common in Kent, S. E. of London, the scene of exploits by Tyler, Cade, Turpin, and others.

Black Hills. **1.** Elevations in the S. W. part of South Dakota and N. E. Wyoming; 7,403 ft. high. **2.** Elevations in Oregon; 6,410 ft. high.

Black'ie, 1 blak'ı; 2 blăk'i, **John Stuart** (7/21809–3/21895). A Scottish philologist, poet, and translator.

black'ing, 1 blak'ıŋ; 2 blăk'ing, *n.* **1.** A preparation used to give blackness and luster to shoe-leather, as a mixture of ivory-black, molasses, oil, and vinegar; shoe-blacking. **2.** A blackening compound or dressing for harness. **3.** Finely powdered charcoal, graphite, or other form of powdered carbon, or a mixture thereof with water, used in coating a mold to prevent charring, as in iron-casting; blackwash; facing. **4.** The act or process of making black.

black'ish, 1 blak'iṡh; 2 blăk'ish, *a.* Somewhat black; darkened.

black'-jack"1, 1 blak'-jak"; 2 blăk'-jăk", *n.* **1.** A small oak (*Quercus marylandica*) having an exceedingly hard but almost valueless wood. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris.*). **3.** Sphalerite or zinc-blende: a term used by Cornish miners. **4.** [Local, Eng.] The larva of a sawfly (*Athalia centifolia*). **5.** Same as CARAMEL. **6.** Adulterated butter. **7.** A pirate's ensign. **8.** A small bludgeon with flexible handle. **9.** [Local, Eng.] The coalfish (*Pollachius virens*). **10.** A large drinking-can, formerly of leather tarred or waxed, now thin japanned metal. **11.** The mustard-beetle (*Phædon betulæ*). **12**†. A leather jacket: from its color.

Black Jack2. Gen. John A. Logan: a U. S. army nickname.

Black Knight. In Scott's *Ivanhoe,* a name given to Richard Cœur de Lion, who appears in disguise at a tournament.

black'lead', } 1 blak'led'; 2 blăk'lĕd', *vt.* To coat or
black'led'5, } cover with graphite, as a stove or the wax mold in electrotyping.

black'leg", 1 blak'leg"; 2 blăk'lĕg", *n.* **1.** A professional swindler or gambler; especially, one who makes fraudulent bets, as on the turf, at cards, etc.; in general, a cheat; sharper. **2.** *Pathol.* (1) An infectious disease characterized by escape of the blood into the areolar tissue of the legs, frequently affecting cattle; bloody murrain; black-quarter; symptomatic anthrax. (2) Severe purpura. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A workman who does not belong to a trade-union, or who accepts the place of a man on strike; a scab; strike-breaker.

Men hungering to death . . . are the materials from which '*blacklegs*' are made.
WM. BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 34. [F. & W. 1891.]

— **black'legged",** *a.*— **black'leg"ger-y**†, *n.*— **black'-leg"ism,** *n.* [or dirt.

black'let, 1 blak'let; 2 blăk'lĕt, *n.* [Rare.] A speck of soot

black let'ter. **1.** The Gothic or Old English letter, used in the earliest printed books, and still used in Germany: used also attributively; as, *black-letter* learning; a *black-letter* scholar.

This line is in black letter.

There is an old *black-letter* library, . . . the owner of the house refusing to let it be opened, lest some of the books should be stolen. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books* vol. i, p. 18. [H. M. & CO.]

2. A book printed in black-letter type.

— **black-letter day,** a day recorded in black letter, especially in old church calendars, where high days were recorded in red; hence, an inferior or unpropitious day.

Black'ley, 1 blak'lı; 2 blăk'ly, *n.* A ward in Manchester, Lancashire, England.

black'-liq"uor, etc. See under BLACK, *a.*

Black'lock, 1 blak'lŏk; 2 blăk'lŏk, **Thomas** (1721–7/21791). A blind Scottish divine and poet; a friend of Hume.

black'ly, 1 blak'lı; 2 blăk'ly, *adv.* In a manner showing blackness or darkness; gloomily; threateningly.

Now, in November, . . . the flower beds were empty, the trees leafless, and the pool *blackly* shivering.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* bk. iv, ch. 30, p. 114. [H. 1876.]

black'-mack"†, *n.* A blackbird. [mail upon.

black'mail", 1 blak'mēl"; 2 blăk'māl", *vt.* To levy black-

black'mail", *n.* **1.** Extortion by intimidation; especially, extortion of money by threats or accusation. **2.** [N. Eng. & Scot.] A tax consisting of money, cattle, crops, or other consideration, formerly paid to free-booters or their allies to insure immunity from pillage: declared a felony under Elizabeth (1601).

We used to be quite free from them [robbers] while we paid *black-mail* to Fergus Mac-Ivor Vich Ian Vohr.
SCOTT *Waverley* ch. 15, p. 108. [P. F. C.]

3†. Rent paid in kind or in base money, and not in silver or white money.

black'mailed", *pp.* Blackmailed. S. S.

black'mail"er, 1 blak'mēl"ər; 2 blăk'māl"er, *n.* One who levies blackmail.

black manganese, etc. See under BLACK, *a.*

black'moor†, *n.* A blackamoor. **black'more**†.

Black'more, 1 blak'mōr; 2 blăk'mōr, *n.* **1. Richard Doddridge** (1/21825–1/21900), an English author; *Lorna Doone.* **2. Mount,** a summit in Gallatin county, Mont.; 10,196 ft. high.

Black Mountain. **1.** A summit in the Rocky Mountains, Colo.; 11,626 ft. high. **2.** An elevation in New Mexico; 8,909 ft. high.

Black Mountains. **1.** A range in New Hampshire; highest peak, Sandwich Dome; 4,071 ft. high. **2.** A mountain group in Yancey county, N. C.; highest point, Mt. Mitchell; 6,710 ft. high.

black'ness, 1 blak'nes; 2 blăk'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being black, in any sense; black color; gloominess; darkness.

I clothe the heavens with *blackness.* *Isa.* i, 3.

black-pigment, b. rent, etc. See under BLACK, *a.*

Black Pine Mountain. A summit in Idaho; 9,386 ft. high.

Black'pool, 1 blak'pūl; 2 blăk'pōōl, *n.* A seaport town in Lancashire, England; a watering-place.

Black Prince. Edward, Prince of Wales, a son of Edward III. of England: so named "by terror of his arms."

Black River. **1.** A river in Missouri and Arkansas; length, 400 m. to White River. **2.** A river in Hamilton and Herkimer counties, N. Y.; length, 200 m. to Lake Ontario. **3.** A river in Wisconsin; length, 200 m. to Mississippi river. **4.** A river in South Carolina; length, 150 m. to Waccamaw river. **5.** A river in Quebec province, Canada; length, 130 m. to Ottawa river. [Wis.

Black Riv'er Falls. A city, county-seat of Jackson county,

Black Rock. **1.** A mountain in North Carolina; 5,815 ft. high. **2.** A town in Lawrence county, Ark.

black'-salt"er, etc. See under BLACK, *a.*

Blacks'burg, 1 blaks'bŭrg; 2 blăks'bŭrg, *n.* **1.** A town in Cherokee county, S. C. **2.** A town in Montgomery county, Va.; seat of Virginia Polytechnic Institute (non-sectarian), founded in 1872.

black'-scale", etc. See under BLACK, *a.*

Black Sea. **1.** A sea S. of Russia, N. of Asiatic Turkey; 163,711 sq. m. **Eux'ine**†. **2.** A government in the Kuban Republic, S. of Russia; 2,836 sq. m.; capital, Novorossijsk.

black'size", 1 blak'saiz"; 2 blăk'sīz", *vt.* To dress, as leather, with thick size and tallow mixed.

black'smith", 1 blak'smiṫh"; 2 blăk'smiṫh", *vi.* To work as a blacksmith.— **black'smith"ing,** *n.*

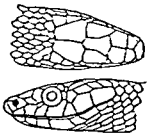
black'smith", *n.* **1.** A smith who works in or welds wrought iron, as by beating upon an anvil, and makes or shapes small utensils or parts of machines, shoes horses, etc.; one who forges or welds iron on an anvil. A blacksmith was formerly a smith who worked in black metal or iron, as distinguished from a whitesmith, who worked in white metal or tin.

2. A blackish pomacentroid fish (*Chromis punctipinnis*) of the Pacific coast. **3.** A Brazilian bell-bird (*Chasmorhynchus nudicollis*).

The following list contains some of the terms and the principal tools used in blacksmithing and in farriery, excluding veterinary surgery. Reference to the words printed in small capitals will show supplementary information or groups.

anvil	HAMMER	pliers
anvil-punch	hammerman	porter
anvil-shears	hardy	pritchel
balling-iron	hearth	punch
barnacles	hoof-cushion	rasp
bellows	hoof-spreader	rounding-iron
branch	horse-holder	searing-iron
butteris	horse-rough	slake-trough
calk	horseshoe (bar-shoe, branch, calks, clip, fullering, heel, inner edge, lower face, outer edge, quarter, toe, stifle-shoe, upper face)	SLEDGE
calk-sharpener		snap-head
calk-swage		snow-pads
CHISEL		striker
clincher		swage
clip		swage-block
collar-swage *or* collar-tool		tap
coupler *or* reins	horseshoe-stud	tire-bender
creaser *or* fuller	jam-weld	tongs
cutting-shoe	jump-weld	top-tool
die	lunette	triblet
drift	mandrel	tuyère
FILE	miter-iron	twitch
floorman	NAIL	upsetting
forge	oliver	vise
	ox-shoe	wrench

black'snake", 1 blak'snēk"; 2 blăk'snāk", *n.* **1.** One of various black or blackish serpents.


The Common Black-snake. 1/4

(1) A smooth-scaled colubrine (*Bascanion constrictor*) from 5 to 6 feet long, and often longer, frequenting low ground in the United States. (2) A colubrine (*Scotophis obsoletus*) of the United States, having keeled scales and frequenting high grounds. (3) A poisonous najid: (*a*) *Pseudechis porphyriacus* of Australia; (*b*) *Hoplocephalus fuscus* of Tasmania, etc. (4) A colubrine (*Ocyophis ater*) of Jamaica.

2. A heavy, pliant, durable whip made of braided cowhide and tapering regularly from handle to snap.

Top and side views of the head.

Black'stock, 1 blak'stŏk; 2 blăk'stŏk, *n.* A village in Chester county, S. C.

Black'stock Knob. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,378 ft. high.

Black'stone, 1 blak'stōn; 2 blăk'stōn, *n.* **1. Sir William** (7/101723–2/11780), an English jurist; *Commentaries on the Laws of England,* 1769. **2.** A manufacturing village in Worcester county, Mass.

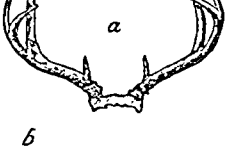
black'strap", 1 blak'strap"; 2 blăk'străp", *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] (1) Mixed rum and molasses, sometimes with vinegar.

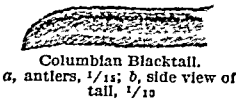
The seething *blackstrap* was pronounced ready for use.
PINKERTON *Molly Maguires* ch. 17, p. 174. [C. & CO. 1880.]

(2) Switchel. **2.** Among sailors, cheap port or other dark Mediterranean wine. **black'stripe"‡.**

blackt, *pp.* Blacked. S. S.

black'tail", 1 blak'tēl"; 2 blăk'tāl", *n.* **1.** (1) The comparatively small Columbian deer (*Cariacus columbianus*) of the coast region of Washington and British Columbia. (2) The mule-deer. **2.** A fish, the ruff. **3.** The ravine-deer. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The Hudsonian godwit. **5.** [Western U. S.] The Texan jack-rabbit (*Lepus texanus*), marked by a black scut.





Columbian Blacktail. *a,* antlers, 1/15; *b,* side view of tail, 1/10

Black'tail Peak. A mountain in Utah; 9,943 ft. high.

black'thorn", 1 blak'-thôrn"; 2 blăk'thôrn", *n.* **1.** A thorny shrub (*Prunus spinosa*) of the family *Rosaceæ,* the sloe. **2.** A walking-stick. **3.** An American hawthorn (*Cratægus tomentosa*).

black'-tongue", etc. See under BLACK, *a.*

Black'ville, 1 blak'vil; 2 blăk'vil, *n.* A town in Barnwell county, S. C.

Black'wall, 1 blak'wōl; 2 blăk'wal, *n.* An eastern district of London, England; tunnel between Blackwall and Charlton reaches on the Thames opened for traffic June 24, 1897.

black'-ward", etc. See under BLACK, *a.* [length, 300 m.

Black War'ri-or. A river in Alabama and Mississippi; **Black'wa"ter,** 1 blak'wō"tər; 2 blăk'wą"ter, *n.* A former fort in Tyrone county, Ireland; here Sir Hugh O'Neill defeated the English under Sir Henry Bagnall, Aug. 14, 1598.

Black'wa"ter riv'er. **1.** A stream in Cork and Waterford counties, Ireland; length, 100 m. to Youghal harbor. **2.** A river in Ulster province, Ireland; length, 50 m. to Lough Neagh.

Black'well, 1 blak'wel; 2 blăk'wĕl, *n.* **1. Elizabeth** (2/11821–6/11910). English physician, the first woman to receive degree of M. D. in the United States. **2.** See LUCY STONE.

Black'well Cit'y. A city in Kay county, Okla.

Black'well's Is'land. An island in the East River, New York city; site of a penitentiary, asylums, almshouse, and hospitals.

black'-will", etc. See under BLACK, *a.*

black'wood", 1 blak'wud"; 2 blăk'wo͝od, *n.* **1.** The timber of various trees, as of the East-Indian rosewood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) and of an Australian acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*). **2.** The black mangrove (*Avicennia nitida*) of the West Indies.

Black'wood, William 1. (11/21 1776–9/16 1834). A Scottish publisher, founder of *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1817. 2. (3/12 1836–11/21 1912.) Grandson of the preceding; born in India; printer, publisher and editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*.

black'y, 1 blak'ɪ; 2 blăk'y. **I.** *a.* Blackish. **II.** *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] A black man, or any black creature; used sometimes as a quasi proper name.— **black'y-cap"**, *n.* [Ir.] The stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*). **b.-top†.**

blad, 1 blūd *or* blad; 2 blăd *or* blăd, *vt.* [Scot.] To strike; slap; hence, to ill-treat.

blad[1], *n.* [Scot.] A large slice or portion.

blad[2], *n.* [Scot.] A blotting-pad.—**blad**[3], *n.* [Scot.] A slap.

blad'der, 1 blad'ər; 2 blăd'er, *vt.* **1.** To put into a bladder as, paints. 2†. To distend like a bladder.

blad'der, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) A thin-walled membranous sac in the pelvic cavity, for the temporary retention of urine. See illus. under VISCUS. Bladders of animals, as those of the ox or sheep, are prepared for commercial use with a stop-cock, and used in experimenting with gas, for holding volatile substances, etc.

Like little wanton boys that swim on *bladders.*'
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VIII.* act. iii, sc. 2.

(2) Some part or organ of analogous structure: usually the latter element of a compound word; as, gall-*bladder*. **2.** A blister or pustule. **3.** *Bot.* An air-vessel, as in the bladderwort, or an air-cell, as in certain seaweeds. **4.** Something resembling a bladder, as being puffed out or unsubstantial; as, he is a mere *bladder*; a *bladder*-like court. [< AS. *blædre*, blister, < root of BLOW[1], *v.*] **blad'dret.— allantoic bladder** (*Anat.*), in the higher vertebrates the urinary bladder which is formed from the lower part of the allantois.— **b.-angling**, *n.* Angling with a bladder, as a float.— **b.-blight**, *n.* *A disease of peach-trees, in which the leaves are distended, caused by a fungus (Exoascus deformans).*— **b.-brand**, *n.* A fungus, the bunt (*Tilletia caries*).— **b.-campion**, *n.* A perennial herb (*Silene vulgaris*) belonging to the pink family, and having the calyx much inflated.— **b.-fern**, *n.* Any fern of the genus *Cystopteris*.— **b.-fish**, *n.* Same as GLOBEFISH.— **b.-gastrula**, *n.* A perigastrula.— **b.-germ**, *n.* A blastula. — **b.-green**, *n.* See GREEN.— **b.-herb**, *n.* The alkekengi. — **b.-kelp**, *n.* **1.** See BLADDER-WRACK. **2.** A gigantic North-Pacific seaweed (*Nereocystis lütkeana*).— **b.-ketmia**, *n.* The flower-of-an-hour, a European plant (*Hibiscus trionum*) of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*).— **b.-lard**, *n.* **1.** Lard sold in bladders. **2.** Lard of the finest quality, rendered from kidney-fat: trade name.— **blad'der-nose"**, *n.* The hooded seal.— **blad'der-nut"**, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Staphylea* of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), with large inflated three-lobed pods. **2.** The pistachio (*Pistacia vera*). **b.-tree†.— blad'der-pod"**, *n.* Any one of various plants having inflated pods, as the species of *Vesicaria* of the mustard family (*Brassicaceæ*), or any plant of the genus *Physolobium* of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*).— **b. salt-bush**, a Queensland shrub (*Atriplex vesicaria*).— **b.-scoot**, *n.* A blatherskite.— **b.-seed**, *n.* [Eng.] Any ornamental plant of the genus *Physospermum* of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*).— **b.-senna**, *n.* Any shrub of the Old World genus *Colutea* of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), producing decorative bladdery pods, especially *C. arborescens.*— **b.-snout**, *n.* Same as BLADDERWORT.— **b.-tangle**, *n.* Same as BLADDER-WRACK.— **b.-worm**, *n.* An encysted larval tapeworm; a scolex; hydatid.—**blad'der-wort"**, *n.* **1.** Any aquatic herb of the genus *Utricularia*, usually having little bladders on the leaves, in which minute animals are entrapped for the nutriment of the plant. **2.** Any plant of the bladderwort family (*Pinguiculaceæ*).— **b.-wrack**, *n.* A floating seaweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*).— **blad'der-et**, *n.* [Rare.] A little bladder or sac; a vesicle.— **blad'der-y**, *a.* Like a bladder; covered with or having bladders or vesicles.

Common Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*). *a*, bloom; *b*, bladders.

blad'din, 1 blăd'dɪn; 2 blăd'din, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The pelting of rain. **2.** A maltreating.

blad'doch, 1 blad'əH; 2 blăd'oH, *n.* [Scot.] Buttermilk.

blade, 1 blēd; 2 blād, *v.* [BLAD'ED; BLAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To provide with a blade, as a knife. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To deprive of the blade, as herbs. **II.** *i.* To put forth blades.

blade, *a.* Designating consonants formed by the flattened point of the tongue, as *s*.

blade[1], *n.* **1.** The flat cutting part of a knife, sword, or other edged tool or weapon; also, the flat leaf-like part of any instrument or utensil, as of an oar, screw propeller, paddle-wheel, spade, plane, saw, etc. **2.** The upper flat part of the tongue immediately behind the point. **3.** *Bot.* (1) The leaf of grasses or certain other plants; the spire of grasses. (2) The expanded or broad, flat part of a leaf, petal, etc.; the lamina.

The well-grown maize shook its gleaming blades in the light.
HOWELLS *Foregone Conclusion* ch. 7, p. 100. [o. & co. 1875.]

4. A fast rakish young man; one who cuts a dash. **5.** *Golf.* That surface of the head of an iron club which strikes the ball. **6.** The long section of a T square. **7.** *Poultry.* That part of a fowl's comb which extends beyond the head at the back. **8.** The thirteen larger plates of the carapace of the sea turtle. **9.** A sliver; as, a *blade* of bone. **10.** One of the flukes of a whale's tail. **11.** That part of an anchor behind the fluke. **12.** [Rare.] A rafter. [< AS. *blæd*, leaf.] **blad†.** Syn.: see SWORD.— **blade'-bone"**, *n.* The scapula.— **blade'fish"**, *n.* The hairtail (*Trichturus lepturus*).— **blade'smith"†**, *n.* A sword-cutler. **blaid'smith".— guide b.** (*Mech.*), a fixed blade in a turbine which regulates the flow of water or steam to or from a moving blade.— **lined b.**, a blade of some coarse metal having a steel cutting-edge.— **lower b.** (*Phon.*), the lower surface of the tongue immediately behind the point.— **blade'let**, *n.* A small blade.— **blad'er**, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A bladed thing; especially, a knife: used in composition; as, a four-*blader*. **2†.** A cutler. **3†.** A swordsman. — **blad'ish**, *a.* Rakish.— **blad'y**, *a.* Consisting of or characterized by blades; blade-like.

blade[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A thill, as of a wagon.

blad'ed, 1 blēd'ed; 2 blād'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having a blade or blades, as a knife, plant, oar, etc.

We hear, like them, the hum of bees And rustle of the *bladed* corn.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 10.

2. Stripped of the outside leaves; as, a *bladed* cabbage. **3.** *Mineral.* Consisting of plates resembling a knife-blade. **4.** *Her.* Having the blade or stalk of the tincture named: said of corn or an ear of corn.

Bla'den, 1 blē'den; 2 blā'dĕn, *n.* A county in North Carolina: 1,013 sq. m.; county-seat, Elizabethtown.

Bla'dens-burg, 1 blē'denz-bûrg; 2 blā'dĕns-bûrg, *n.* A town in Prince George county, Md.; scene of a battle, Aug. 24, 1814, when the Americans under General Winder were defeated by the English under General Ross.

Bla'dud, 1 blē'dud; 2 blā'dûd, *n.* A mythical king of Britain, father of King Lear, and the reputed founder of the city of Bath: said to have perished in a flying-machine of his own construction. [bluish-gray; livid.

blae, 1 blē *or* blī; 2 blā *or* blē, *a.* [Scot.] Blackish-blue or

His hose they are blae, And his shoon like the slae.
BURNS *There's a Youth in This City* st. 1.

blae, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A bluish-gray clay. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] The rough surface left by wood-working tools.

blae'ber"ry, 1 blē'ber'ɪ *or* blī'ber'ɪ; 2 blā'bĕr'y *or* blē'bĕr'y, *n.* [Scot.] The bilberry; whortleberry. **blea'ber"ry†.**

Blaen-av'on, 1 blen-av'ən; 2 blĕn-ăv'on, *n.* A mining and manufacturing town in Monmouthshire, England.

Blaen-hond'dan, 1 blain-hon'dən; 2 blīn-hŏn'dăn, *n.* A town in Glamorganshire, Wales; has copper mines.

blæ'si-tas, 1 blī'si-tas; 2 blē'si-tăs, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Stammering. **2.** Psellismus. [< L. *blæsus*, lisping.]

Bla-eu' 1 blā-ū'; 2 blā-ū', *n.* **1. Jan** (1600?–12/21 1673), a Dutch cartographer; son of Willem; *Atlas Major*, 11 vols. **2. Willem Janszoon** (1571–10/21 1638), a Dutch cartographer and printer.

blaff, 1 blaf; 2 blăf. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To make a loud noise; bang. **II.** *n.* Same as BLOW, 1 and 2.

blaf'lum, 1 blaf'ləm; 2 blăf'lŭm, *n.* [Scot.] Deception; bluff; humbug.— **blaf'lum-ry**, *n.* Humbuggery. **blae-flum'mer-yt.** [yĕsh'chĕnsk, *n.* A city in Siberia.

Bla"gov-yesh'chensk, 1 blā'gof-yesh'chensk; 2 blä'gŏf-

blague, 1 blag; 2 blăg. **I.** *vt.* To tell lies in jest; humbug; hoax. **II.** *n.* Pretentious falsehood; humbug. [< F. *blaguer*, < *blague*, humbug.]

blah, 1 blō; 2 blä, *n.* [Slang.] Fulsome praise or exaggerated speech; bombast; highfalutin; fustian; any extravagance of expression.

blah'laut, 1 blā'laut; 2 blä'lout, *n.* *Phon.* The prolongation of sound preceding explosion, as before *d*, *g*, or *m*. [< G. *blähen*, to inflate, + *laut*, sound.]

blaik, 1 blēk; 2 blāk. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To perplex; frustrate. **II.** *n.* A problem; riddle.

blain, 1 blēn; 2 blān, *vt.* To form blisters upon.

blain[1], 1 blēn; 2 blān, *n.* **1.** A pustular tumor; a blister. **2.** *Vet.* A disease peculiar to cattle, marked by sudden swelling of the head, neck, and throat, and large vesicles on the tongue which obstruct respiration. **3.** A bubble. [< AS. *blegen*, boil, < *√* BLOW[1], *v.*]

blain[2], *n.* [Scot.] A patch in a field where the stand has failed. [ment, France.

Blain[3], 1 blaɪ; 2 blăn, *n.* A city in Loire-Inférieure depart-

Blaine, 1 blēn; 2 blān, *n.* **1. James Gillespie** (1/21 1830–1/21 1893), an American statesman; Secretary of State; *Twenty Years of Congress.* **2.** Same as MOUNT SNEFFELS. **3.** A county in Nebraska; 711 sq. m. **4.** A city in Whatcom county, Wash. **5.** A county in Idaho; 6,309 sq. m.; county-seat, Hailey. **6.** A county in Oklahoma; 941 sq. m.; county-seat, Watonga.

Blain"ville', 1 blaɪn'vil'; 2 blăn'vil', **Henri M. D. de** (9/12 1778–8/21 1850). A French zoologist and anatomist; *Osteography*, etc.

Blair, 1 blār; 2 blâr, *n.* **1. Austin** (2/21 1818–8/21 1894), an American lawyer and statesman; Governor of Michigan during the Civil War. **2. Francis Preston** (2/12 1821–7/9 1875), a United States general and senator. **3. Hugh** (4/7 1718–12/21 1800), a Scottish divine and writer; *Lectures on Rhetoric.* **4. James** (1656–8/21 1743), a Scottish-American educator. **5. Robert** (1699–3/4 1746), a Scottish poet; *The Grave.* **6.** A county in Pennsylvania; 530 sq. m.; county-seat, Hollidaysburg. **7.** A city, county-seat of Washington county, Neb. [county, Pa.

Blairs'ville, 1 blārz'vil; 2 blârz'vĭl, *n.* A borough in Indiana

Blaise, *n.* Same as BLASIUS. [lidle fellow.

blai'tie-bum", 1 blē'tɪ-bum"; 2 blā'te-bŭm", *n.* [Scot.] An

blake[1], 1 blēk; 2 blāk, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** Yellow. **2.** Pale; wan.

blake[2], *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as BLEAK.

Blake, *n.* **1. Homer C.** (2/12 1822–1/21 1880), a United States commodore; captain of the "Hatteras" when sunk by the "Alabama." **2. Robert** (8/–15997–8/12 1657), an English admiral who defeated the Dutch thrice, and the Spanish at Santa Cruz. **3. William** (11/21 1757–8/12 1827), an English painter, engraver, poet, and mystic.

blakeberyed†, *a.* Literally, blackberrying; hence, gone astray: by some supposed to allude to the realms of darkness. CHAUCER.

blake'ling, 1 blēk'lɪŋ; 2 blāk'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] *Ornith.* The yellowhammer (*Embertza citrinella*).

Blake'ly, 1 blēk'lɪ; 2 blāk'ly, *n.* **1. Johnston** (10/–1781–1814), an Irish-American naval officer, captain of the "Wasp"; took the British vessels "Reindeer" and "Avon," and was lost at sea. **2.** A borough in Lackawanna county, Pa.

blam'a-ble, 1 blēm'ə-bl; 2 blām'a-bl, *a.* Meriting **blam'a-blet**, } blame orcensure; culpable; faulty. **blame'-a-blet.**

In these centuries men are not born demi-gods and perfect characters, but imperfect ones, and mere *blamable* men.
CARLYLE *Essays, Mirabeau* in vol. iv, p. 161. [H. M. & CO.]

Syn.: see CENSURABLE.— **blam'a-bl(e-ness**[2], **blame'a-bl(e-ness**[2], *n.*— **blam'a-bly, blame'a-bly**, *adv.*

blame, 1 blēm; 2 blām, *vt.* [BLAMED; BLAM'ING.] **1.** To pass censure upon (an action, or a person for his action); find fault with; censure.

With very good design, but little wit,
Blaming or praising things, as I thought fit.
PRIOR *Merry Andrew* st. 1.

2. To charge, as a fault; accuse of; fix the responsibility upon; make answerable for; reproach; as, to *blame* you for his failure; he has no one to *blame* but himself. **3†.** To bring into disrepute; blemish. **4†.** To rebuke; chide. [< F. *blâmer*, < LL. *blasphemo*; see BLASPHEME, *v.*] **blamt.**

Syn.: accuse, censure, chide, condemn, disapprove, find fault with, rebuke, reprehend, reproach, reprobate, reprove. Compare synonyms for ARRAIGN.— Ant.: acquit, approve, eulogize, exculpate, exonerate, extol, laud, praise.— Prep.: the conductor is blamed *for* the accident; " to blame a fault *on* one " is incorrect. We blame a person *for* a fault or lay the blame *upon* him. Not, as after an election, " I do not *blame* the defeat *on* the President," but " I do not *blame* the President *for* the defeat," or " I do not *lay the blame . . . upon*," etc. Here two points of view essentially different are confused.— **to be to blame**, to be in fault; deserve blame.— **to b. on** [Slang], to censure for; place the responsibility upon. — **blam'er**, *n.*

blame, } 1 blēm, blēmd; 2 blām, blāmd, *a.* & *adv.* [Vulgar,
blamed, } U. S.] Troublesome; vexatious; detestable: often used simply as an intensifier.

blame, *n.* **1.** The act of blaming or censuring; expression of disapproval or censure for something wrong; imputation of demerit; reprehension.

Blame is safer than praise. . . . As long as all that is said is said against me, I feel a certain assurance of success. EMERSON *Essays, Compensation* in first series, p. 98. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. The condition of being blamed or worthy of censure; responsibility for something deemed to be wrong; fault; culpability; as, he is willing to take the *blame.* **3†.** Hurt; injury. [< F. *blâme*, < *blâmer*; see BLAME, *v.*] — **blame'ful**, *a.* **1.** Deserving of blame; censurable; guilty. **2.** Imputing blame; faultfinding.— **blame'ful-ly**, *adv.*— **blame'ful-ness**, *n.*— **blame'less**, *a.* Not deserving of blame or reproach; innocent; guiltless; as, a *blameless* life.— **blame'less-ly**, *adv.*— **blame'less-ness**, *n.*— **blame'-wor"thy**, *a.* Worthy of blame or censure; culpable; reprehensible.— **blame'wor"thi-ness**, *n.*

blanc[1], 1 blaŋk; 2 blăŋc, *n.* **1.** A medieval English and French silver coin. **2.** A white face-paint. **3.** A piece of plain pottery. **4.** A rich gravy in which game, etc., is cooked. [F.; see BLANK, *a.*] **blanckt; blankt.**

Blanc[2], 1 blāŋ; 2 blăn, *n.* **1. Jean Joseph Charles Louis** (10/21 1811–12/21 1882), a French journalist, historian, and socialist; *History of the French Revolution*, etc. **2. (Le)**, a city in Indre department, France.

Blanc, Mont. An elevation between France and Italy, on the boundary between Haute-Savoie and Piedmont; 15,781 ft.; highest peak of the Alps.

Blan'ca Peak, 1 blaŋ'kə; 2 blăŋ'ca. The highest summit of *the Sierra Blanca, Colo.; 14,390 ft.*

blan'card, 1 blaŋ'kərd; 2 blăŋ'card, *n.* [F.] A cloth made in Normandy of half-bleached linen yarn.

blanc fixe, 1 blāŋ fiks; 2 blăn fĭks. [F.] A heavy, fine, white artificial sulfate of barium, used as a pigment.

blanch[1], 1 blanch; 2 blănch (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make white; remove the color from permanently; bleach; as, age has *blanched* his hair. **2.** To whiten temporarily; cause to turn white or pale, as with fear, hunger, sickness, etc.

With fleecy clouds the sky is *blanched!*
LONGFELLOW *Building of the Ship* st. 16.

3. *Cookery.* To make white, as by taking off the skin, or by scalding; as, to *blanch* almonds; also, to whiten by plunging first into hot and then into cold water; as, to *blanch* meat. **4.** To whiten (plants) by depriving them of light, as by banking up earth about them, etc. **5.** To whiten or brighten (metals), as by the removal of oxid by the use of acids, by annealing, or by coating with tin. **6.** [Rare.] To make excuse for; palliate; whitewash.

Some are never without a difference, and commonly by amusing men with a subtilty *blanch* the matter. BACON *Works, Essays, Of Seeming Wise* in vol. i, p. 281. [H. G. B. 1871.]

II: *i.* To turn or become white or pale.

Why *blanches* Sir Walter with fright?
SAXE *Ghost in Armor* pt. ii, st. 8.

[< F. *blanche*, f. <*blanc*; see BLANK, *a.*]

Syn.: see BLEACH.— **blanch'er**, *n.*

blanch[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] *Hunting.* To cause (a deer) to retreat.

blanch, *a.* **1.** *Her.* White; argent. **2.** *Eng. Law.* Based on a slight payment, often in silver: said of tenures. [< OF. *blanche*; f. of *blanc*; see BLANK, *a.*] — **blanch'-farm" or blanch'-ferm"**, *n.* [Scot.] Rent paid in silver; also, merely nominal rent in acknowledgment of superiority. See ALBUM 5, (1).— **b.-holding**, *n.* [Scot.] Tenancy secured by a merely nominal payment.

blanch[1], *n.* **1.** Lead ore embedded in rock. **2†.** A white spot; also, white face paint.

Blanch[2], 1 blaŋsh; 2 blănch, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. D. G. Sp. **Blan'ca**, 1 blāŋ'kə, 2 blăŋ'cä; F. **Blanche**, 1 blāŋsh, 2 blăŋch; It. **Bi-an'ca**, 1 bɪ-ən'kə, 2 bī-ən'cä; L. **Blan'cha**, 1 blan'chə, 2 blăn'cha; Sw. **Blan'ka**, 1 blāŋ'kə, 2 blăn'cä. **Blanchet; Blanshet.** **2.** In Shakespeare's *King John*, daughter of Alphonso IX., king of Castile, a niece of King John. [Teut., white.]

Blan'chard[1], 1 blan'chərd; 2 blăn'chard, *n.* **1. Edward Litt Laman** (12/21 1820–9/4 1889), an English journalist, playwright, and novelist. **2. James A.** (8/21 1804–2/21 1845), an American jurist; Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. **3. Samuel Laman** (8/21 1804–2/21 1845), an English editor of *The Court Journal*, etc.; poet. **4. Thomas** (8/24 1788–4/21 1864), an American inventor.

Blan"chard'[2], 1 blɒñ'shär'; 2 blăn'chär' **François** (1738–3/4 1809). A French aeronaut, who crossed the English Channel in a balloon, 1785.

Blanche A'mo-ry. See AMORY.

Blanche, Lake. A lake in South Australia; lat. 29° S., long. 139° 30′ E., length, 60 m. [in Clinton county, O.

Blan'ches-ter, 1 blan'ches-tər; 2 blăn'chĕs-tĕr, *n.* A village

blanch-im'e-ter, 1 blanch-im'ɪ-tər; 2 blănch-ĭm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for determining bleaching power; a chlorometer. [< BLANCH[1], *v.*, + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

blanch'ing, 1 blanch'ɪŋ; 2 blănch'ing, *n.* The process of whitening or bleaching. See BLANCH, *v.*— **blanch'ing-liq"uor**, *n.* A solution of chlorid of lime: used for bleaching.— **b.-machine**, *n.* A machine which removes the dark skin enveloping nut-meats.

blancht, *pp.* Blanched. S. S.

blanc"-mange', 1 blə-mänʒ'; 2 blă-mănzh' (XIII), *n.* *Cookery.* An opaque whitish jelly-like preparation used for desserts, etc., made from Irish moss, isinglass, corn-starch, arrowroot, or the like, boiled with milk, and usually flavored and shaped in a mold. [< F. *blanc-manger*, white-eating; see BLANK, *a.*, and MANGER.] **blanc"-man'gert; blank"-man'gert.**

blan'co[1], 1 blaŋ'ko; 2 blăŋ'co, *n.* **1.** [Sp.] Silver-gray cochineal-bugs, prepared by drying them in ovens, instead of putting them into hot water, as the black ones are treated. **2.** [B-] *Geol.* A group of rocks comprised in the Pliocene series of strata in the western Gulf region of North America.

Blan'co[2], *n.* **1.** blāŋ'ko; 2 blăŋ'co. **Antonio Guzman** (1829–7/21 1899), ex-President of Venezuela. **2.** 1 blaŋ'ko; 2 blăŋ'co. A county in Texas; 762 sq. m.; county-seat, Blanco. **3. Cape.** (1) Africa; lat. 20° 47′ N. (2) The W. point of Oregon. (3) The N. coast of Tunis. (4) Same as GUADALAVIAR.

Blan'co de San'ta Ma-rī'a, 1 blāŋ'ko dē sän'tə mə-rī'ə; 2 blăŋ'co de săn'tă mă-rī'ä, **Cape.** A cape on the W. coast of Lower California.

Blan'co y A-re-nas', 1 blāŋ'ko ɪ ə-rē-näs'; 2 blăŋ'co ȳ ä-rā-näs', **Ramón** (1833–4/21 1906). A Spanish general, appointed Governor-general of Cuba, Oct., 1897.

bland, 1 bland; 2 blănd, *a.* **1.** Having or pertaining to an affable manner; soft-spoken; gentle; suave; as, a *bland* smile. **2.** Mild to the sense; of a soft and balmy

quality; not stimulating or irritating, as food or medicine; genial; agreeable; as, a *bland* temperature. A *bland* odor diffused itself around. IRVING *Mahomet* vol. i. ch. 10. p. 99. [G. P. P. 1863.] [< L. *blandus*, mild.] Syn: affable, balmy, benign, complaisant, courteous, genial, gentle, gracious, mild, smooth, soft, tender.— Ant: acrid, biting, curt, harsh, rough rude.

bland[1], *n.* A beverage made of buttermilk and water, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

Bland[2], *n.* **1. Col. Theodoric** (1742–6/1790), an American patriot; member of Congress and member of the Federal Convention, 1788. **2.** A county in Virginia; 352 sq. m.; county-seat, Bland.

Bland-Allison Act. *U. S. Hist.* An act of Feb. 28, 1878, which provided for a minimum monthly silver coinage of $2,000,000 and established the silver dollar of 412½ grains troy as legal tender: so called because it was originated by Congressman Bland of Missouri and Senator Allison of Iowa; it was amended by act of July 14, 1890.

Bland'a-mour, 1 bland'ə-mōr; 2 blănd'ə-mōr, **Sir.** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene* a pulisant but vainglorious knight.

Bland'ford Fo'rum, 1 bland'fərd; 2 blănd'fŏrd. A town in Dorsetshire, England.

Bland-for'di-a, 1 bland-fôr'di-ə; 2 blănd-fôr'di-ə, *n. Bot.* A genus of Australian bulbous plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with linear leaves and handsome variously colored funnel-shaped flowers. Various species, as *B. marginata*, *B. nobilis*, and *B. grandiflora*, are cultivated in greenhouses and known as **Gordon lilies.** [< Marquis of *Blandford*.]

blan-dil'o-quence, 1 blan-dil'o-kwens; 2 blăn-dil'o-kwĕnç, *n.* [Rare.] Flattering or cajoling speech; the language of compliment or courtesy. [< L. *blandiloquentia*, < *blandus*, flattering, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loquor*, speak.]— **blan-dil'o-quous†,** *a.* Smooth-speaking; flattering.

Blan'dins-ville, 1 blan'dinz-vil; 2 blăn'dinz-vil, *n.* A village in McDonough county, Ill.

blan'dish, 1 blan'dish; 2 blăn'dish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To influence with flattering speech or action; wheedle; caress; coax; cajole. **2.** To make pleasing. **II†.** *i.* To use blandishment; act in a flattering manner.

In certain he doth sin: . . . eke if he flatter or *blandise* more than him ought for any necessity. CHAUCER *C. T., Parson's Tale, Explicit Prima.*

[< OF. *blandir*, < L. *blandior*, < *blandus*, bland.]

blan'dish-er, *n.*

blan'dish-ment, 1 blan'dish-ment *or* -mənt; 2 blăn'dish-ment, *n.* Soothing, caressing, or flattering speech or action; an act of endearment; cajolery.

These cowering low With *blandishment*. MILTON *P. L.* bk. viii, l. 351.

Syn: allurement, cajolery, cajoling, coaxing, enticement, fawning, flattery, wheedling. Compare synonyms for ALLURE.— Ant: abruptness, bluntness, curtness, harshness, repulsion, roughness, rudeness.

blan'disht, *pp.* Blandished. S. S.

bland'ly, 1 bland'li; 2 blănd'ly, *adv.* In a bland manner; with suavity; gently; mildly.

My tantalized spirit Here *blandly* reposes. POE *For Annie* st. 9.

bland'ness, 1 bland'nes; 2 blănd'nĕs, *n.* The quality or state of being bland; suavity; mildness.

Blane, 1 blēn; 2 blān, **Sir Gilbert** (9/1749–6/1834). A Scottish physician to William IV. of England; introduced reforms into the British navy.

blange, 1 blanj; 2 blănġ. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *tr. & rl.* [BLANGED; BLANG'ING.] To mingle; mix. **II.** *n.* A mingling; mixture. **blonge‡.**

blank, 1 blank; 2 blăngk, *n.* **1.** *Print.* To fill out with quadrats, leads, etc.: usually with *out*; as, to *blank out* a short page. **2.** To damn: a euphemistic rendering of the blank or dash usually substituted for a profane word in printing. **3.** To disconcert; put out of countenance. **4.** [Archaic.] To frustrate; make void. **5†.** To make pale or white; blanch.

blank, *a.* **1.** Wholly or partly free from writing or print; not filled up; having spaces in which names or particulars may be inserted; as, *blank* checks.

In the case of *blank* endorsements, possession is evidence of title. KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, pt. v, lect. 44, p. 60. [o. E. 1828.]

2. Lacking in ornament, variety, interest, animation, expression, or results; empty; unoccupied; void; as, a *blank* expression. **3.** Presenting a solid aspect or form, in place of an open one; as, a *blank* door or window. **4.** Having no finishing cuts, slots, grooves, or teeth; as, a *blank* saw, key, or file. **5.** Without rime.

That measure which is the express voice in our poetry of dramatic feeling — *blank* verse. DOWDEN *Shakspere Primer* p. 7. [A. 1879.]

6. Pale from fear, terror, or surprize; disconcerted; perplexed; confused; as, at this news he looked perfectly *blank*. **7.** Unmixed with other emotions or qualities; utter; downright; as, *blank* dismay; *blank* dulness. **8.** Without shot, as a cartridge. **9.** Pale or white; colorless.

On the bald street breaks the *blank* day. TENNYSON *In Memoriam* vii, st. 3.

[< F. *blanc*, < OHG. *blanch*, white, lustrous; cp. BLINK.]

Syn: bare, barren, clear, empty, plain, unfilled, unlimited, unmarked, unsigned. A *blank* sheet of paper is absolutely unmarked. A *blank* check may contain no written matter within the printed form: or it may contain a signature with the amount left to be filled at the pleasure of the one in whose favor it is drawn, in which case it is said to be signed in blank. See BLEAK.

— **blank book,** a book of blank leaves for accounts, memoranda, or the like.— **b. flange,** a plate to be bolted to a flange so as to close a pipe or a manhole.— **b. indorsement** (*Law*), the writing of his name as an indorser across the back of a negotiable instrument by the holder without any words of restriction or contingency, making it payable to bearer; indorsement in blank.— **b. line** (*Print.*), a line of quadrats; a vacant line or break-line.— **b. verse,** verse without rime. See VERSE.— **blank'-ish,** *a.* Rather blank.— **blank'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a dazed or expressionless manner; aimlessly. **2.** Point-blank; directly; positively; utterly. See BLANK, *n.*, 9.— **blank'ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being blank.— **blank'y,** *a. Forestry.* Having unfilled spaces in a crop of trees; occurring in recently formed woods.

blank[1], *n.* **1.** A paper containing no written or printed matter, intended for some special use, as an unwritten or unprinted paper to be cast as a ballot.

Idleness offers up the soul as a *blank* to the Devil, for him to write what he will upon it. R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. ii, ser. lxx, p. 55. [H. G. B. 1870.]

2. A written or printed paper on which are left blank spaces for the filling in of particular items; as, a mortgage-*blank*. **3.** Any vacant surface, empty space, or void interval; as, a *blank* on a page; a *blank* in a forest; a *blank* in life.

I will this dreary *blank* of absence make, A noble task time. FRANCES A. KEMBLE *Absence* st. 7.

4. An undetermined portion of a parliamentary bill, printed in italics for its final form to be decided on in committee. **5.** A lottery-ticket which has drawn no prize; any lot by which there is no gain; a disappointing result. **6.** A partially prepared piece, as of wood or metal, requiring further manipulation to be formed into a finished object; specif., in coinage, a flan; as, *blanks* for coins, keys, screws, buttons, or files. **7.** The channels in the interrupted screw or breech-block of a cannon. **8.** *Chem.* A blank experiment. **9.** The central white spot of a target toward which an arrow is aimed; the bull's-eye; hence, the object toward which anything is directed. **10.** *Pros.* A blank verse. **11.** A silver coin struck by King Henry V. of England, to be circulated in his French dominions. See BLANC. **12.** A domino-piece, or half of a piece, without spots; as, a double *blank*; four *blank*. **13†.** Aim; range; shot. **14†.** A weight of a small fraction of a grain.— **blankety blank** [Slang], a humorous or euphemistic evasion of or substitution for any complicated form of *damn*, suggested by blanks or dashes. **b.-dash†.**— **In b.,** with a part to be supplied by another; as, to make a check *in blank*.

blank[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A burning particle from a body in combustion; spark.

Blan'ka, 1 blăn'kə; 2 blăn'kä, *n.* [Sp.] Same as BLANCH.

Blan'ken-burg, 1 blăn'ken-bûrH; 2 blăn'kĕn-bu̇rH, *n.* **1.** A circle in Brunswick. **2.** Its county-seat.

blan'ket, 1 blan'ket; 2 blăn'kĕt, *rt.* **1.** To put a blanket on; cover with a blanket, or as with a blanket.

My foreign friends, who dream'd us *blanketed* In ever-closing fog, were much amazed. TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act iii, sc. 2.

2. *Naut.* To take the wind out of the sails of: said of a vessel passing to windward; as, the steamer *blanketed* the yacht. **3.** To toss in a blanket in sport or as a punishment.

I'll send for him to my lodging, and have him *blanketed* when thou wilt. BEN JONSON *Cynthia's Revels* act iii, sc. 2.

— **to blanket the fire,** in naval maneuvering, to interpose between a war-ship's broadside and the object of its fire.

blan'ket, *a.* Designating anything which covers a wide range or large number of interrelated names, conditions, objects, items, or the like; covering every phase of a subject; all-embracing; as, a *blanket* act, *blanket* ballot, *blanket* injunction, *blanket* patent.

blan'ket, *n.* **1.** A sheet of heavy woolen cloth, or of mixed wool and cotton, usually having a nap, used for a bed-covering, for a garment, or to cover a horse or other animal. **2.** *Print.* A smooth web or sheet of felt, india-rubber, or other material, covering an impression-surface in order to give a smooth surface not hard enough to damage the type, plates, or rolls, as in printing on paper or cloth. **3.** *Mining.* An open woolen fabric used in cleaning up valuable ore, to hold or entangle the heavy particles while the rock is washed away. **4.** The felt feeding-sheet on which pulp is evenly distributed in paper-making machines. **5.** A pear. See BLANQUETTE, 2. **6.** The layer of blubber stripped from a whale by gradual unwinding and hoisting. The sections into which it is cut in order to be taken aboard are called *blanket-pieces*. **7.** [U. S.] *Com.* Any piece of cloth used as a sample by which to sell goods. **8†.** A coarse undyed fabric of which clothing was once made. [OF., orig. white, < *blanc*; see BLANK, *a.*]— **blanket ballot,** see BALLOT.— **b. cattle,** banded cattle. See CATTLE.— **b. clause,** a general clause introduced into a contract or legislative act to cover or provide for various contingencies.— **b. deposit,** a flat mass or bed of ore, as sometimes seen in Colorado, etc. — **b.-fish,** *n.* [N. W. U. S.] The grayling.— **b.-flower,** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Gaillardia* or its flower.— **blan'ket-leaf",** *n.* Common mullen.— **b. mortgage,** a mortgage given to secure various items of indebtedness previously existing, or to cover numerous items and various forms of property.— **b.-piece,** *n.* See BLANKET, 6.— **b. policy,** an insurance for a gross sum covering several kinds of property in one or more localities and not apportioned among them.— **b.-roll,** *n. Mil.* A blanket or water-proof canvas used as a covering for a soldier's kit instead of a knapsack. It is worn over one shoulder and under the opposite arm, the ends meeting near the hip.— **b. sheet,** *n.* A large folio newspaper.— **b.-sluice,** *n.* A mining-sluice in which the ore is caught and held in blankets. See BLANKET, 3.— **Mackinaw b.** [U. S.], a good quality of blanket sometimes given to the Indians by the government: from Fort Mackinaw, a point of supply.— **offset-b.,** *n. Print.* An endless or shifting blanket on a special cylinder in a power-press, to absorb the fresh ink so as to permit the printing of both sides, as of a book-sheet, at one operation without offset.— **wet b.,** a discouragement, or one who discourages or throws a damper on any proceedings.

Blan"ket-eer', 1 blan"ket-ir'; 2 blăn"kĕt-ēr' *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* One of the radical operatives who met at the so-called **Blanket Meeting** near Manchester, England, March 10, 1817, provided with blankets and rugs, for the purpose of marching to London to press their grievances upon the government. **2.** [b-] One who uses a blanket.— **blan"ket-eer'ing,** *n.*

blan'ket-ing, 1 blan'ket-iŋ; 2 blăn'kĕt-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of covering with a blanket. **2.** Coarse fabrics of which blankets are made, or a supply of blankets. **3.** *Mining.* A process of collecting gold, after the rock has been stamped, by means of an open blanket, or in a blanket-sluice. **4.** *pl.* Gold collected by means of a blanket. **5.** The act of tossing one in a blanket for fun or punishment.

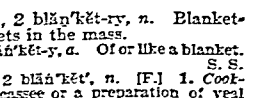
blan'ket-ry, 1 blan'ket-ri, 2 blăn'kĕt-ry, *n.* Blanket-making or -work; blankets in the mass.

blan'ket-y, 1 blan'ket-i; 2 blăn'kĕt-y, *a.* Of or like a blanket. S. S.

blankt, *pp.* Blanked.

blan"quette', 1 blan"ket'; 2 blăn"kĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Cookery.* A white dish, as a fricassee or a preparation of veal with white sauce. **2.** A large variety of pear; a blanket. **3.** A crude soda-ash made near Aigues-Mortes, France.

Blan"qui', 1 blan"ki'; 2 blăn"kĭ', *n.* **1. Jérôme Adolphe** (11/22 1798–1/22 1854), a French writer on economics: *History of Political Economy*. **2. Louis Auguste** (7/21 1805–1/1 1881), a French agitator and communist, who was imprisoned.



Gulf Blanquillo (*Caulolatilus microps*). 1/20

blan-quil'lo, 1 blan-kil'yō; 2 blăn-kĭl'yō, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** An American tilefish (genus *Caulolatilus*). *C. microps*, of Florida and the West Indies, is red, with a broad yellow mark below the eyes. *C. princeps* is the whitefish of the Pacific coast. **blan-kil'lo†; blan-quil'‡.** **2.** A small copper coin of Morocco, equal to 6 centimes.

Blan-tyre', 1 blan-tir'; 2 blăn-tȳr', *n.* A town, capital of Nyassaland, S. E. Africa. [department, France.

Blan"zy', 1 blaṅ'zi'; 2 blăṅ'zȳ', *n.* A city in Saône-et-Loire

blare, 1 blār; 2 blâr, *v.* [BLARED; BLAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To sound loudly or with a blare, as a trumpet.

'Confound ye,' says he [to the choir], 'blare and scrape what ye like.' HARDY *Under the Greenwood Tree* p. 187. [H. & co. 1874.]

II. *i.* **1.** To emit a loud, brazen, trumpet-like sound.

I heard in the distance a trumpet *blare*. BRET HARTE *Second Review of Grand Army* st. 2.

2. [Dial.] To cry like a child squalling or a calf bellowing. [An onomatopoetic word; cp. G. *plärren*, D. *blaren*, blare.]

blare[1], *n.* A loud brazen sound; a roaring or bellowing.

And all about the *blare* of horns out-broke. MORRIS *Jason* bk. ix, st. 8.

Syn: see NOISE.

blare[2], *n. Naut.* A mixture of hair and tar used for calking.

blar'ney, 1 blār'ni; 2 blâr'ny, *rt. & ri.* To flatter or cajole with complimentary talk; coax or wheedle with praise and compliments.— **blar'ney-er,** *n.*

So he *blarney'd* the landlord. IRVING *Traveller, The Bold Dragoon* p. 49. [G. P. P. 1863.]

Blar'ney[1], *n.* Wheedling flattery; smooth and ready talk: in allusion to the **Blarney stone** in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to give those who kiss it a cajoling tongue.

The cast clothes of Europe your statesmanship tries And mumbles again the old *blarneys* and lies. LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 49.

Blar'ney[2], *n.* A village in Cork county, Ire., 4 m. w. of Cork.

Blar'ney, Lady. In Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, a demirep introduced by Thornhill to the Primrose family.

blart, 1 blārt; 2 blârt, *rt.* [Prov. Eng. & E. U. S.] **1.** Same as BLEAT. **2.** To cry loudly.

blas†, *n.* **1.** A supposed flatus or influence of the stars producing changes of weather, etc. **2.** A blast.

Blas'co y I"ba"ñez', 1 blās'kō ī ī-bā"nyeth; 2 blăs'cō ȳ ī-bā"nyĕth, **Vicente** (1867–), a Spanish novelist and social reformer: *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*; *Mare Nostrum*, etc.

bla"sé', 1 bla'zē'; 2 blă'ẓē', *a.* [F.] Sated with pleasure; wearied or worn out by surfeit or dissipation.

blash, 1 blash; 2 blăsh, *rt. & ri.* [Dial.] To drench or dash water upon; splash or work in water.

blash, *n.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] **1.** A splash or dash of liquid, as a sudden fall of rain. **2.** Watery stuff; poor tea; watery milk; figuratively, wishy-washy talk. **3.** A gash. **4.** A sudden flash of flame.— **blash'y,** *a.* Of or characterized by heavy rains; hence, weak and watery; of poor quality; as, a *blashy* season; *blashy* food or drink.

Blas'i-us, *n.* **1.** 1 blĭz'in-us; 2 blăs'ĭ-ŭs. **Johann Heinrich** (10/11 1809–5/21 1870), a German zoologist. **2.** 1 blē'si-us; 2 blā'sĭ-ŭs. **Saint** (–316), a Christian martyr; bishop of Sebaste in Cappadocia; patron of wool-combers. His festival is held on Feb. 3 by the Roman and Anglican churches, and on Feb. 11 by the Greek Church. **Blaise‡.**

blas-pheme', } 1 blas-fim'; 2 blăs-fēm', *v.* [BLAS-
blas-feme'r, } PHEMED', BLAS-PHEM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak in an impious or irreverent manner of. **2.** To speak ill or to the prejudice of; vilify; malign.

II. *i.* **1.** To speak blasphemy; indulge in profane oaths or impious language.

I hear him charge his saints that none . . . *Blaspheme* against him with despair. E. B. BROWNING *De Profundis* st. 19.

2. [Rare.] To use abusive or insulting language; rail. [< F. *blasphémer*, < LL. *blasphemo*, < Gr. *blasphēmō*, < *blasphēmos*; see BLASPHEMOUS.] Syn: see CURSE.

— **blas-pheme't.** **I.** *a.* Blasphemous. **II.** *n.* **1.** Blasphemer. **2.** Blasphemy.— **blas-phem'er,** *n.*— **blas-phe'mer-ess,** *n. fem.*

blas'phe-mous, } 1 blas'fi-mus; 2 blăs'fe-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Of
blas'fe-mous'r, } the nature of, characterized by, or given to blasphemy; impious; irreverent; profane.

Nor from the Holy One of heaven Refrain'd his tongue *blasphemous*. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 360.

2†. Calumnious; abusive. [< LL. *blasphemus*, < Gr. *blasphēmos*, < *blaptō*, hurt, + *phēmi*, speak.]

Syn: see PROFANE.— **blas'phe-mous-ly,** *adv.*— **blas'phe-mous-ness,** *n.*

blas'phe-my, } 1 blas'fi-mi; 2 blăs'fe-my, *n.* [-MIES, 1
blas'fe-my'r, } -miz; 2 -mis, *pl.*] **1.** Evil or profane speaking of God, derogating from his power, or claiming his attributes; the expression of defiant impiety and irreverence against God or things held sacred. In the Roman Catholic Church irreverent language applied to the Virgin Mary or to the saints is held also to be blasphemy.

What is this *blasphemy* of the Holy Ghost? It is the resistance of the known truth. MANNING *Sin and its Consequences* ch. 5, p. 153. [D. & J. S. 1879.]

2. *Eng. Law.* (1) An offense against God and religion, either (*a*) by impiously denying the Almighty, his existence or providence; or (*b*) by contumelious reproaches of Jesus Christ; or (*c*) by profanely scoffing at Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt and ridicule. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. iv, p. 59. (2) *U. S. Law.* An indictable offense, which consists in wantonly and maliciously reviling God and the Christian religion. 8 JOHNSON *N. Y. Rep.* p. 290. In most of the States of the Union, as in Great Britain, *blasphemy* is a criminal offense under statute as well as under common law. When written, printed, and published, *blasphemy* constitutes a criminal libel. **3†.** Malicious or slanderous speaking; abuse; reviling. [< LL. *blasphemia*, < Gr. *blasphēmia*, < *blasphēmos*; see BLASPHEMOUS.] **blas-pheme't.** Syn: see OATH.

blast, 1 blast; 2 blăst (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To rend in pieces, as rock, by the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, or the like. *Blasting* is usually accomplished in mining, engineering, or construction by exploding charges in holes drilled in the material to be broken up. **2.** To wither as by a wind; blight, shrivel, and destroy as by sudden heat or cold or by lightning: said primarily of vegetation.

I'll cross it though it *blast* me. SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act i, sc. 1.

3. To bring to ruin or infamy; destroy or blight; curse. **4.** To give (a kiln) a specially hot firing at the last. **5†.** To utter as by trumpet-blast; utter loudly.

II. *i.* **1.** To wither; suffer blight; come to nothing.

Thy hasty spring still *blasts*, and ne'er grows old! SHAKESPEARE *Lucrece* st. 7.

2. [Scot.] To smoke tobacco; also, to boast. **3†.** To blow; blow up. Syn: see WITHER.— **blast'er,** *n.*

blast[1], *n.* **1.** A strong or sudden wind; a rush of air.

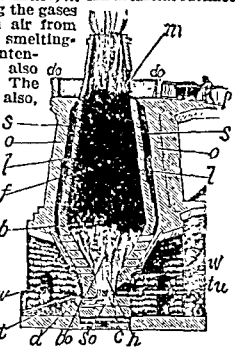
At length the freshening western *blast* Aside the shroud of battle cast. SCOTT *Marmion* can. 6, st. 28.

2. A strong artificial current of air, steam, or the like, especially one to help combustion. **3.** The discharge of an explosive, or its effect, or the charge used, as in rending rocks or other bodies; also, an explosion of a body of gas, as in a mine. **4.** The draft of air near the muzzle of a cannon at its discharge. **5.** A loud or penetrating sound, as of wind-instruments of music, properly that produced at one breathing; blare.

Has Jericho always fallen without the *blasts* from the seven trumpets? J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 1, p. 38. [A. 1872.]

6. Any blight, or blighting influence, as upon plants, or upon persons, animals, etc.; especially, a disease of sheep. **7.** The exhaust-steam from the working cylinders of an engine, applied to increase the draft. **8.** [Archaic.] A bud that never flowers: the result of a blight. [< AS. *blæst*, blowing, < **blæsan*; see BLAZE², *v.*] Syn.: see WIND.

— **blast'-box"**, *n.* The air-drum of a blowing-engine.— **b.-engine**, *n.* **1.** A blowing-machine or blower. **2.** An engine for driving a blower.— **b.-draft**, *n.* An artificial draft produced by exhausting the gases above the fire or blowing in air from below.— **b.-furnace**, *n.* A smelting-furnace in which the fire is intensified by an air-blast. See also TYMP; TUYÈRE.— **b.-gate**, *n.* The stop-valve of a blast-pipe; also, the chamber in which such stop-valve works.— **b.-hearth**, *n.* A Scotch lead-reducing hearth having an air-blast.— **b.-hole**, *n.* *Mining.* **1.** *Hydraul.* The suction-inlet of a vertical pump-barrel. **2.** A hole for a blasting-charge.— **b.-meter**, *n.* An instrument to show the velocity of discharge from the nozle of a blowing-engine.— **b.-nozle**, *n.* The nozle at the end of a blast-pipe; a tuyère; also, the discharging aperture for a locomotive-exhaust, in the stack.— **b.-orifice**, *n.* A blast-nozle.— **b.-pipe**, *n.* A pipe conveying exhaust-steam from a steam-chest to an exhaust-nozle of a locomotive.— **b.-plate**, *n.* A strong metal plate used as a defense against the blast of a heavy gun, and generally placed beneath the muzzle to protect the parapet or the deck-surface of a war-ship.— **in full b.**, in full or active operation: originally with reference to a blast-furnace worked to its utmost capacity.



Blast-furnace.

b, belly; *bo*, boshes; *c*, crucible; *d*, dam; *do*, dome or crown; *f*, fire-room or tunnel; *h*, hearth; *l*, inner lining; *m*, mouth; *o*, outer stack or mantle; *p*, platform or landing; *s*, stuffing of sand, etc.; *so*, sole; *t*, tap-hole; *tu*, tuyère-pipe; *w*, working- or tymp-arch.

The party is in full blast again. E. E. HALE *Ups and Downs* ch. 12, p. 123. [R. BROS. 1884.]

— **Roger's b.** [Dial., Eng.], a sudden powerful gust of wind.

blast², *n.* *Biol.* Same as EXOTOSPORE.

blast-. From Gr. *blastos*, a sprout: used as a prefix or suffix in embryology to indicate generative or formative structures, as *blastoderm*, *mesoblast*.— **blas'tic†**.

blas-tæ'a, 1 blas-tī'ə; 2 blăs-tē'a, *n.* A planæa. [< Gr. *blastos*, bud.]— **blas-tæ'ad**, *n.* A planæad.— **Blas-tæ'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The *Planæadæ*.— **blas-tæ'id**, *n.*

blast'ed, 1 blast'ed; 2 blăst'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Blighted, as by a curse or a malign star; withered or destroyed, as vegetation by heat or cold; torn by a blast or explosion; hence, colloquially, confounded; hateful: a euphemistic oath. **2.** *Her.* Without leaves, as a tree or branch.

blas"te-las'ma, 1 blas'tı-las'mə; 2 blăs"te-lăs'ma, *n.* [-MATA, *pl.*] *Embryol.* A secondary germ-layer, as the mesoderm. [< Gr. *blastos*, germ, + *clasma*, metal plate, < *clanō*, strike.]

blas-te'ma, 1 blas-tī'mə; 2 blăs-tē'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) The apical or cell point of growth from which an organ is developed. (2) The axis of an embryo. (3) [Rare.] A thallus. **2.** *Biol.* Embryonic protoplasm; the formative material of an ovum. **3.** *Entom.* A nucleated protoplasmic layer preceding the blastoderm in many insects. [< Gr. *blastēma*, sprout, < *blastaō*, sprout.]— **blas-te'mal, blas"te-mat'ic, blas-te'mic**, *a.*

blast'ful, 1 blast'ful; 2 blăst'ful, *a.* Blasty; gusty; windy.

blas-thogue', 1 blas-thōg'; 2 blăs-thōg', *n.* [Ir.] Wheedling, smooth, ready talk.

blas'tid, *n.* *Paleon.* One of the *Blastoidea*.

blas'tide, 1 blas'tıd *or* -tɑid; 2 blăs'tid *or* -tīd, *n.* *Biol.* A small clear space, the precursor of the nucleus; a fecundated ovum. [< Gr. *blastos*; see BLASTUS.]

blas'tie, 1 blas'tı; 2 blăs'ti, *n.* [Scot.] One blasted; a dwarf.

blast'ing, 1 blast'ıŋ; 2 blăst'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of rending or disintegrating by charges of explosives. **2.** A blighting or withering, as by a supernatural or meteoric influence.— **b.-fuse**, *n.* A slow-burning fuse used in blasting operations.— **b.-gelatin**, *n.* A high explosive, made by dissolving collodion-cotton in nine times its weight of nitroglycerin.— **b.-needle**, *n.* A pointed instrument for piercing the wad or tamp of a charge of explosive, to permit introducing a blasting-fuse.— **b.-oil**, *n.* Same as NITROGLYCERIN.— **b.-tube**, *n.* A tube of explosives, as nitroglycerin, for blasting.

blast'ment, 1 blast'ment *or* -mənt; 2 blăst'ment, *n.* [Archaic.] A blast; a blight.

blas'to-, 1 blas'to-; 2 blăs'to-. From Gr. *blastos*, germ: a combining form.— **blas"to-car'pous**, *a.* *Bot.* Germinating while yet within the pericarp, as the mangrove.— **blas'to-cele**, *n.* *Embryol.* The cavity formed in the blastula.— **blas-toc'e-rine**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a group of South-American deer (genus *Cariacus*) with dichotomous antlers, no brow-tine, and the posterior branch the larger.— **blas'to-cheme**, *n.* A medusiform planoblast which gives rise to generative elements through the medium of special sexual buds.— **blas'to-chore**, *n.* *Ecol.* A plant distributed by offshoots.— **blas'to-chyle**, *n.* *Biol.* The fluid that fills the cavity of the blastodermic vesicle.— **blas'to-cœle**, *n.* *Embryol.* The cavity of the blastodermic vesicle. **blas'to-cœl‡; blas"to-cœ'lom‡; blas"to-cœ-lo'ma‡.**— **blas"to-cœ'lic**, *a.*— **blas"to-col'la**, *n.* The balsam produced on certain buds.— **blas'to-cyst**, *n.* *Embryol.* The nucleus of an ovum.— **blas'to-derm**, *n.* *Embryol.* The laminated portion of the ovum, from which the organs of the embryo are formed; the germinal membrane. See OVUM. **blas"to-der'ma‡.**— **blas"to-der'mic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the blastoderm; as, a *blastodermic* membrane (ectoderm, mesoderm, or endoderm). **blas"to-der'-mat‡; blas"to-der-mat'ic‡.**— **blastodermic vesicle**, a mammalian ovum at the stage of segmentation when it has the form of a hollow sphere filled with fluid.— **blas'to-disk**, *n.* *Embryol.* The germinal disk which forms on the surface of the ovum. **blas'to-disc‡.**— **blas"to-gen'e-sis**, *n.* *Biol.* **1.** Origin from the germ-plasm: the theory of heredity advocated by Weismann: opposed to *pangenesis*. **2.** Reproduction by budding.— **blas"to-gen'ic**, *a.* *Biol.* Of or pertaining to blastogenesis. **blas"to-ge-net'ic‡.**— **blastogenic variations**, variations due directly to certain transmissible peculiarities of the germ-plasm.— **blas-tog'e-ny**, *n.* *Biol.* Germ-history of an individual living organism.— **Blas-tol'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A group of Paleozoic pelmatozoan echinoderms.— **blas'told, blas-tol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **blas"to-ki-ne'sis**, *n.* *Embryol.* The stirring of an embryo insect in the egg.— **blas-to'ma**, *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor composed of cells like the fetal cells of the subject in which it occurs.— **blas'to-mere**, *n.* *Embryol.* One of the segments formed by the division of the ovum.

The first process in that development is the division of the germ into a number of morphological units or *blastomeres*. HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* intro., p. 28. [A. 1888.]

— **blas"to-mer'ic**, *a.*— **blas"to-my-ce'tes**, *n. pl.* A group of fungi that grow by gemmation as well as by sporulation, and appear as chains of cells. It includes the yeast-fungus. — **blas"to-my-cot'ic**, *a.* Relating to or caused by a yeast-fungus; said of a skin-disorder.— **blas"to-neu'ro-pore**, *n.* *Embryol.* A temporary combination into one orifice of the blastopore and neuropore in certain embryos.— **Blas-toph'-a-ga**, *n.* *Entom.* A genus of chalcidids, including the fig-wasp (*B. grossorum*).— **blas'to-phore**, *n.* **1.** The flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass or other plant. **2.** *Anat.* The stalk that supports the spermatoblasts in the seminal tubes of the testis. **blas'to-phor‡.**— **blas-toph'o-ral**, *a.*— **blas"-to-phyl'lum**, *n.* *Embryol.* Either of the primary layers of the blastoderm.— **blas-toph'y-ly**, *n.* *Biol.* The tribal history of persons or of individual living organisms: a term originated by Haeckel.— **blas'to-pore**, *n.* *Embryol.* The exterior opening of the primitive intestine; the prostoma or primitive mouth.— **blas"to-po'ral, blas"to-por'ic**, *a.*— **blas'to-sphere**, *n.* *Embryol.* A blastula. **blas"to-sphæ'-ra‡.**— **blas"to-spher'ic**, *a.*— **blas"to-stro'ma**, *n.* *Embryol.* The active part of the ovum which produces the blastoderm.— **blas'to-style**, *n.* *Zooph.* A columniform zooid destined to give origin to generative buds.— **blas"to-sty'lar**, *a.*

blas'tous, 1 blas'tus; 2 blăs'tŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to a germ or bud.— **blas"to-zo'oid**, *n.* *Zool.* A zooid reproduced by budding.

blas'tu-la, 1 blas'tiu-lə *or* -chu-lə; 2 blăs'tū-la *or* -chu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The vesicular stage of the embryo, just preceding the formation of the blastodermic layers; a hollow sphere of one layer of blastomeres enclosing a blastocœle or segmentation-cavity. [L., dim. form of Gr. *blastos*; see BLASTUS.] **blas'tule‡.**— **blas'tu-la-pore**, *n.* The orifice of a blastula.— **blas'tu-lar**, *a.*— **blas"tu-la'tion**, *n.* *Embryol.* The formation of a blastula.

Blastula.

a, ectomeres; *b*, entomeres.

blas'tus¹, 1 blas'tus; 2 blăs'tŭs, *n.* *Bot.* The plumule of grasses. [< Gr. *blastos*, < *blastanō*, sprout.]

Blas'tus², 1 blas'tus; 2 blăs'tŭs, *n.* *Bib.* *Acts* xii, 20.

blast'y, 1 blast'ı; 2 blăst'y, *a.* **1.** Gusty. **2†.** Blighting.

blat, 1 blat; 2 blăt, *v.* [BLAT'TED; BLAT'TING.] [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To utter heedlessly; as, he *blatted* the news.

II. *i.* To make an unmeaning noise; talk inconsiderately; also, to bleat. **blate‡.**

bla'tan-cy, 1 blē'tən-sı; 2 blā'tan-çy, *n.* The quality of being blatant.

bla'tant, 1 blē'tənt; 2 blā'tant, *a.* Loud or noisy. (1) Noisily or offensively loud or clamorous.

Such an opponent . . . was a far more dangerous enemy to the Protestants than the most *blatant* declaimer against their doctrines. S. R. GARDINER *Thirty Years' War* ch. 1, p. 16. [S. 1889.]

(2) Making a bellowing or bleating noise: said of animals.

The witless calf stands *blatant* at his chain. HOLLAND *Bitter-Sweet, Picture* st. 1.

(3) Resounding or echoing; as, the *blatant* roar of a storm. (4) Tumid; pretentious; obtrusive; as, *blatant* villainy. [< Prov. E. *blate* (= BLEAT) + F. suff. *-ant*, for North. E. *-and*.]— **bla'tant-ly**, *adv.* Syn.: bellowing, braying, clamoring, clamorous, loud, noisy, vociferous.

Bla'tant Beast, the. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a monster with 100 tongues and a sting, personifying slander.

blate, 1 blēt; 2 blāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To chatter blatantly; babble.

blate¹, *a.* [Scot.] Naked.

blate², *a.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] **1.** Without brightness or spirit; stupid. **2.** Backward or bashful. **3†.** Void of feeling. **blait‡.**— **blate'ly**, *adv.*— **blate'ness**, *n.*

blath'er, 1 blath'ər; 2 blăth'er, *vt.* & *vi.* To talk garrulously or foolishly; prate; babble. See BLETHER. [< Ice. *bladhra*.]

blath'er¹, *n.* Foolish talk; nonsense; also, an idle talker.

blath'er², *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Mire; offensive refuse.

blath'er-skite, 1 blath'ər-skoit; 2 blăth'er-skit, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A wordy, blustering, noisy fellow. **2.** Wordy, foolish, or blustering talk or harangue; balderdash; as, the *blather-skite* of a demagog. **bleth'er-skate‡.**

blath'er-y, 1 blath'ər-ı; 2 blăth'er-y. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Worthless; trashy. **II.** *n.* Something foolish or worthless; trash.

Blat'ta, 1 blat'ə; 2 blăt'a, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Blattidæ*. **2.** [b-] An insect of this genus; a cockroach. **3†.** [b-] Purple; purple silk. [L., cockroach.]

blat'ter, 1 blat'ər; 2 blăt'er, *vi.* **1.** To make a pattering or rattling noise; clatter; patter. **2.** [Rare.] To talk rapidly or volubly. (Of imitative origin; for sense 2, cp. L. *blatero*.) — **blat"ter-a'tion**, *n.*— **blat'ter-er**, *n.*

blat'ter, *n.* [Scot.] A series of clattering or pattering sounds quickly repeated; as, a *blatter* of rain.

Blat'ti-dæ, 1 blat'ı-dī; 2 blăt'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of orthopters, always embracing those having a flat oval body, a large prothorax, retracted head, and strong legs with setose tibiæ, as in cockroaches. [< BLATTA.]— **blat'-tid**, *a.* & *n.*— **blat'ti-form**, *a.* Having the form of a cockroach.— **blat'toid**, *a.*

blau'bok, 1 blau'bok; 2 blou'bŏk, *n.* [D.] An extinct East-African antelope (*Hippotragus leucophæus*) with bluish hair. **blauw'bok‡.**

blaud, 1 blōd; 2 blăd, *n.* Same as BLAD.

blau'fish, 1 blō'fish"; 2 blą'fish", *n.* A European stromateid, a blackfish (*Centrolophus pompilus*). [< *blau* (cp. Ice. *blár*, blue) + FISH¹, *n.*]

blaunch†, *v.* & *n.* Blanch.

Blau'velt, 1 blō'velt; 2 blą'vĕlt, **Lillian Evans** (3/11 1874–) Mrs. William F. Pendleton, an American operatic soprano singer.

Bla-vat'sky, 1 blə-vat'skı; 2 bla-vät'sky, **Helena Petrovna** (4/11 1820–8/81 1891). A Russian occultist student in India, and one of the founders of the Theosophical Society with headquarters at Adyar, Madras.

blaw, 1 blō; 2 blą, *v.* [North. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** To blow; brag. **2.** To flatter.

blaw, *n.* [Scot.] A blossom.

bla'wort", 1 blē'wûrt"; 2 blā'wûrt", *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*). **2.** The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*).

blawp, 1 blōp; 2 bląp. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To belch; eject water. **II.** *n.* A vesicle or blister.

blaw'thir, 1 blē'thər; 2 blą'thĭr, *n.* [Scot.] Dampness; rainy [weather.

blay, *v.* Same as BLEA.

blay¹, 1 blē; 2 blā, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fish, the bleak. **bleyt.**

blay², *n.* Same as BLEA.

blay³, *n.* Same as BLEA.

blay⁴, *n.* [Ir.] Calico unbleached.

Blay'don, 1 blē'dən; 2 blā'don, *n.* A town in Durham county in England. [France.

Blaye, 1 blē; 2 blā, *n.* A town in Gironde department,

blaze¹, 1 blēz; 2 blāz, *v.* [BLAZED; BLAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To temper (steel) with oil or grease, afterward burned off, or by immersing in burning oil. **2.** To cause to blaze; hence, to cause to shine vividly; as, to *blaze* the dry grass.

II. *i.* **1.** To burn or shine with a flame: flame.

For them no more the *blazing* hearth shall burn. GRAY *Elegy* st. 6.

2. To shine like flame; gleam; sparkle.

Amidst the thickest carnage *blazed* the helmet of Navarre. MACAULAY *Battle of Ivry* st. 4.

3. To be resplendent, absolutely or by contrast; be or become suddenly excited or conspicuous, as through mental or physical quality; as, his anger *blazed* hotly, their fame *blazed* suddenly upon the world.

They [Chatham's speeches] *blaze* with the authentic fire of imagination. MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* p. 233. [S. C. G. 1879.]

Syn.: see BURN; PUBLISH.

— **to blaze away**, to fire away, as guns or artillery; keep on firing; hence, colloquially, to go on or proceed with anything; as, tell the band to *blaze away*.— **to b. off**, to temper by blazing.— **to b. out. 1.** To cease from flaming; burn out. **2.** To burst forth in blaze or flame.— **to b. up**, to flame up, as with anger; kindle with anger.

blaze², *vt.* [BLAZED; BLAZ'ING.] **1.** To publish abroad or noise about; proclaim; as, the news was *blazed* abroad.

Let us *blaze* his name abroad, For of gods he is the God. MILTON *Psalm* CXXXVI st. 2.

2†. *Her.* To blazon. **3†.** To blare forth. [ME. *blasen*, blow a trumpet, < AS. **blæsan*, blow; cp. Ice. *blása*, D. *blazen*, G. *blasen*, blow, blow a trumpet; Goth. *-blēsan*, in *ufblēsan*, puff up.] **blaiset; blaset.**

blaze³, *vt.* [BLAZED; BLAZ'ING.] To mark (a tree) by chipping or peeling the bark, leaving a white spot as a guide or landmark; hence, to mark out or indicate (a path or boundary) by marking trees in this way.

We will *blaze* the trees, and mark our track through the forest for you. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 125. [S. 1890.]

blaze, *a.* Blazing up suddenly; as, a *blaze* star.

blaze¹, *n.* **1.** A vivid glowing flame; a flaming fire; as, the *blaze* of a coal-fire. **2.** Brightness or brilliance from any source; effulgence; glow; as, the *blaze of noonday*.

The *blaze* of its jewels [St. Thomas's shrine] . . . burst on Colet's view. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 6, § 4, p. 317. [S. 1875.]

3. A sudden, ardent, or unwonted manifestation or display; excitement or ardor; as, a *blaze* of anger.

And think to burst out into sudden *blaze*. MILTON *Lycidas* l. 74.

4†. A torch. [< AS. *blæse*, flame, < **blawan*, BLOW¹, *v.*]

Syn.: see FIRE; LIGHT.— **in a blaze**, burning with a flame; blazing.— **like blazes** [Low], furiously.— **to blazes** [Low], to perdition; to hell.— **blaze'less**, *a.*

blaze², *n.* [Archaic.] A proclamation or report.

blaze³, *n.* **1.** A white spot or strip of white hair on the face of an animal, as a horse or a cow. **2.** A white mark made on a tree by chipping or peeling off the bark, as to indicate a path through a forest; also, the path thus indicated. See BLAZE³, *v.* **3.** [Local, Eng.] A fish, the bleak. **4.** In poker, a hand consisting entirely of court-cards ranking between two pairs and three of a kind; seldom played. [Cp. Ice. *blesi*, G. *blässe*, white spot on the forehead of a horse; and G. *blass*, pale, MHG. *blas*, bald, orig. shining; cp. BLAZE¹, *n.*]

blaze⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pimple.

blazed, 1 blēzd; 2 blāzd, *pa.* Marked by a white spot on the forehead, as a horse.

blaz'er¹, 1 blēz'ər; 2 blāz'er, *n.* **1.** A light-weight jacket of flannel or silk, usually worn in outdoor sports. **2.** A dish with a small brazier under it for hot *coals*. **3.** [Colloq.] That which blazes, as with heat of any kind; as, this stove is a *blazer*; yesterday was a *blazer*.

blaz'er², *n.* **1.** One who spreads abroad or publishes a report. **2†.** One who blazons.

blaz'er³, *n.* One who blazes a tree or path.

blaz'ing, 1 blēz'ıŋ; 2 blāz'ing, *pa.* Emitting a blaze; flaming.— **blaz'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a blazing manner; brightly.

blaz'ing-star", 1 blēz'ıŋ-stär"; 2 blāz'ing-stär", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) A smooth herb (*Chamælirium carolinianum*) of the lily family, with wand-like raceme of white flowers. (2) One of various perennial herbs of the genus *Liatris*, of the aster family, especially *L. squarrosa*. (3) The colicroot (*Aletris farinosa*). (4) Any species of the genus *Tritonia*, of the family *Iridaceæ*: ornamentally cultivated plants from South Africa. **2.** [W. U. S.] A stampede, as of pack-mules, in all directions from a center. **3.** *Her.* A six-pointed star with the tail of a comet, used as a bearing. **4.** Figuratively, a center of interest; cynosure.

blaz'nicks, 1 blēz'nıks; 2 blāz'niks, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Showy ornaments.

bla'zon, 1 blē'zn; 2 blā'zn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make widely known; proclaim; publish; as, to *blazon* deeds.

I have *blazoned* it to all the world. W. W. STORY *Ginevra Da Siena* st. 88.

2. To inscribe or decorate, as with blazonry; as, the hall was *blazoned* with devices in color. **3.** To describe (arms or bearings) heraldically. **4.** To emblazon, as heraldic bearings; delineate.

The arms of the craft-guild may often be seen *blazoned* in cathedrals. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 4, p. 218. [S. 1875.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To shine forth conspicuously. [< F. *blasonner*, < *blason*; see BLAZON, *n.*]

Syn.: see PUBLISH.— **bla'zon-er**, *n.*

bla'zon, *n.* **1.** *Her.* (1) A coat of arms or armorial bearing, or a banner bearing such representation; hence, figuratively, outward show or semblance.

All the *blazon* of a gentleman.
BEN JONSON *New Inn* act i, sc. 1, st. 44.

(2) A technical description or a graphic representation of armorial bearings. 2. A proclaiming or publishing abroad; hence, ostentatious display. [ME. *blason*, shield, < F. *blason*, coat of arms, shield; cp. G. *blas*, shining; see BLAZE², *n.* The meaning 'proclamation, publication,' refers to ME. *blasen*; see BLAZE², *v.*] — **bla'zon-ing**, *n.* *Her.* See BLAZONRY, 1.— **bla'zon-izet**, *vt.* To celebrate.— **bla'zon-ment**, *n.* The act of blazoning, or that which is blazoned; emblazonment.

bla'zond, *pp.* Blazoned. S. S.

bla'zon-ry, 1 blē'zn-ri; 2 blā'zn-ry, *n.* **1.** The art of correctly describing or depicting heraldic devices; emblazonry. **2.** A heraldic device or devices; coat of arms.

The . . . splendor of a *blazonry* that told the armorial bearings of a prince of the church. COOPER *Spy* ch. 23, p. 247. [ALL.]

3. A brilliant or ostentatious display; decoration; show; as, the *blazonry* of wealth; the *blazonry* of the heavens.

blaz'y, *a.* [Rare.] Showing a blaze; blazing.

bl. bt., *abbr.* Black bolt.

bldg., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

B. L. E., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

-ble, *suffix.* Used in forming adjectives from verbs; usually preceded by a vowel. See -ABLE; -IBLE. [< F. *-ble*, < L. *-bilis*.]

blea, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To bleat, as a lamb.

blea, 1 blī; 2 blē, *n.* [Rare.] Wood next to the bark; sap-wood.

blea'ber"ry, 1 blī'ber"i; 2 blē'bēr'y, *n.* Same as BLAEBERRY.

bleach, 1 blīch; 2 blēch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To whiten, or remove the color from, as by chemicals (as compounds containing chlorin), or by exposure to sunlight, etc.; blanch.

The Regent-bird, as described by Mr. Ramsay, ornaments its short bower with *bleached* land-shells.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 14, p. 103. [A. 1871.]

II. *i.* To grow or become colorless, pale, or white. [< AS. *blǣcan*, become pale, < *blāc*; see BLEAK, *a.*]

SYN.: blanch, make white, whiten, whitewash. To *whiten* is to *make white* in general, but commonly it means to overspread with white coloring-matter. *Bleach* and *blanch* both signify to *whiten* by depriving of color, the former permanently, as linen; the latter either permanently (as, to *blanch* celery) or temporarily (as, to *blanch* the cheek with fear). To *whitewash* is to *whiten* superficially, especially by false approval.— ANT.: blacken, color, darken, dye, soil, stain.

bleach, *n.* **1.** An act or the act of bleaching. **2.** A fluid or powder used as a bleaching agent.— **bleach'-croft"**, *n.* A meadow on which textile fibers or fabrics are exposed to sunlight for bleaching.— **market b.**, a bleach employed in preparing fabrics for market.

bleach'er, 1 blīch'ər; 2 blēch'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which bleaches. Specifically: (1) [U. S.] An outdoor uncovered seat or stand for spectators: commonly in the plural. (2) A utensil used in bleaching. **2.** A settling-tub for refining petroleum.

— **bleach'er-ite**, *n.* An occupant or frequenter of bleachers.

bleach'er-y, 1 blīch'ər-i; 2 blēch'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -iṣ, *pl.*] **1.** A place where bleaching is done. **2.** Same as BLEACHER, 1(1).

bleach'ing, 1 blīch'iŋ; 2 blēch'ing, *n.* The process of whitening, as textile fibers and fabrics, by treatment with chemicals or exposure to the sun and weather. — **bleach'ing-board"**, *n.* One of the seats in the bleachers. — **b.-fluid**, *n.* A solution of bleaching-powder.— **b.-powder**, *n.* A white or grayish-white powder with a slight odor of chlorin, apparently a mixture of calcium chlorid and calcium hypochlorite in loose combination, which when heated readily yields oxygen and chlorin.— **electric b.**, a process in which a bleaching agent is set free as desired, by electrolytic decomposition.

bleacht, *pp.* Bleached. S. S.

bleak†, *v.* To make or become pale.

bleak, 1 blīk; 2 blēk, *a.* **1.** Exposed to wind and weather; bare; barren; hence, desolate; dreary; as, a *bleak* situation.

So *bleak* these shores. CELIA THAXTER *Rock Weeds* st. 1.

2. Cold, cutting, or penetrating; wintry; as, a *bleak* wind.

Ah, distinctly I remember! It was in the *bleak* December.
POE *Raven* st. 2.

3†. Pale; wan. [< AS. *blǣc*, *blāc*, shining.] **bleak'y‡.**

SYN.: bare, blank, cheerless, chill, cold, cutting, desolate, dreary, exposed, piercing, stormy, unsheltered, waste, wild, windy.— ANT.: balmy, bright, cheerful, cheery, genial, homelike, mild, sheltered, sunny, warm.

— **bleak'ish**, *a.*— **bleak'ly**, *adv.*— **bleak'ness**, *n.*

bleak, *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the genus *Alburnus*, especially the European *A. lucidus*, whose scales are lined with a silvery pigment used in making artificial pearls. [< BLEAK, *a.*; cp. OHG. *bleicha*, < *bleich*, bleak; Ice. *bleikja*, < *bleikr*, bleak.]

European Bleak. 1/12

blear¹, 1 blīr; 2 blēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dim or inflame (the eyes), as with tears or rheum; make sore or purblind.

He suddenly saw . . . a little, ugly, black, ragged figure, with *bleared* eyes. KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 1, p. 30. [MACM. 1872.]

2. To obscure or blur (the face), as with tears; darken or obscure generally.

II†. *i.* To be bleary-eyed. [ME. *bleren*; cp. Dan. *plire*, *blire*, blink.] — **bleared'ness**, *n.*

blear, *a.* **1.** Dimmed as by tears or rheum; dull; bleared. **2.** [Poet.] Causing dimness of sight; also, dim; obscure; indistinct; hazy.

Twilight closes *blear* and chill. W. W. STORY *Ophelia* st. 1.

— **blear'-eye"**, *n.* Chronic inflammation of the margin of the eyelids, attended with gummy secretion; bleariness. **b.-eyedness‡.— b.-eyed**, *a.* **1.** Weak-sighted; having the eyes bleared, as by chronic inflammation of the lids. **2.** Dull of perception; mentally short-sighted.

That even the *blear-eyed* sects may find her out.
DRYDEN *Hind and Panther* pt. ii, l. 516.

— **b.-witted**, *a.* With dim or imperfect mental vision.— **blear'y**, *a.* Inclined to be blear, in any sense.— **blear'iness, blear'ness**, *n.*

blear, *n.* [Rare.] That which renders vision indistinct.

bleard, *pp.* Bleared. S. S.

bleat, 1 blīt; 2 blēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter with a sound as of a bleat; as, to *bleat* prayers. **II.** *i.* **1.** To cry, as a sheep, goat, or calf. **2.** To make a sound resembling a bleat as in speaking: used contemptuously. [< AS. *blǣtan*.] — **bleat'er**, *n.* **1.** An animal that bleats, as a sheep. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A cock snipe.

bleat, *n.* **1.** The cry of the sheep, goat, or calf; also any similar sound.

The *bleat* of sheep along the hill we heard.
WHITTIER *Mountain Pictures* pt. ii, st. 2.

2. [Eng.] The cry of a snipe.

bleb¹, 1 bleb; 2 blĕb, *vt.* [Eng.] **1.** To furnish with blebs. [M.] **2.** To beslobber (oneself), as a child.

bleb², *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To drink sparingly; sip.— **bleb'ber**, *n.* One who tipples.

bleb, *n.* **1.** A blister, or bladder-like body; bubble; drop, as of any viscid substance. **2.** A bubble in some solid that has been fluid, as glass.

I found some air-bubbles in this ice, . . . associated with *blebs* of water. TYNDALL *Glaciers* pt. i, § 19, p. 135. [T. & r. 1861.]

[Var. of BLOB.] — **bleb'by**, *a.* Abounding in blebs.

Blech'num, 1 blek'num; 2 blĕc'nŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of somewhat coarse tropical ferns of the polypod family (*Polypodiaceæ*), with pinnate or pinnatifid fronds with nearly or entirely continuous fruit-dots parallel with and close to the midvein and covered with a membranous indusium. *B. serrulatum*, with fronds 1 to 2 feet long and many narrow pinnæ, is found in Florida. [< Gr. *blēchnon*, kind of fern.]

bleck¹, 1 blek; 2 blĕk, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To blacken; pollute. **blekt.**

bleck², *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To excel; frustrate.

bleck, *n.* [Dial., Eng. or Scot.] **1.** A black fluid or semi-fluid substance, as blacking for leather, grease on an axle, etc. **2.** Soot. **3.** The coalfish. **4†.** A negro; blackguard.

Bled'soe, 1 bled'so; 2 blĕd'so, *n.* **1. Albert Taylor** (11/3 1809–12/31877), an American mathematician; writer on theology; Assistant Secretary of War in the Confederate government. **2.** A county in Tennessee; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Pikeville.

blee¹, 1 blī; 2 blē. *n.* [Poet. or Obs.] Complexion; hue.

Blee², *n.* A forest in Kent. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 16,024.

bleed, 1 blīd; 2 blēd, *v.* [BLED; BLEED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to bleed; draw blood from, especially in surgery, by opening a vein; by extension, to cause to lose some fluid, gas, or the like that will flow out; as, to *bleed* an air-brake, grain-sack, or buoy. **2.** To shed or exude (a liquid); as, the trees *bleed* balm. **3.** *Bookbinding.* To cut into the printed part of (a book) in trimming. **4.** [Colloq.] To extort money from; overcharge. **5.** To cause to run when wetted: said of dyes.

II. *i.* **1.** To lose blood; drop or run blood, as from a wound; figuratively, to feel deep sympathy, grief, or pity.

Alexander, . . . when he saw one of his wounds *bleed*, remembered that he was but a man. BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* pt. i, § 1, mem. 1, subs. 1, p. 87. [J. W. M. 1857.]

My heart *bleeds* inwardly, that my father is so sick.
SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry IV.* act. ii, sc. 2.

2. To suffer or die by bloodshedding, as in battle; as, to *bleed* for a righteous cause.

The fattest oxe the first must *bleed*.
HERRICK *Supreme Fortune* l. 2.

3. *Bot.* To lose sap, gum, or juice; as, a vine *bleeds* when cut: caused mainly by root-pressure, but increased also by the pressure of the living wood-cells. **4.** *Technol.* (1) To wash out: said of a dye when it stains the water in which a fabric is steeped. (2) To leak; especially, to leak an iron-stained liquid, as the seams of a boiler. **5†.** To come to light. [< AS. *blēdan*, < *blōd*; see BLOOD.] — **to make the heart bleed**, to wound the feelings deeply.

bleed'er, 1 blīd'ər; 2 blēd'er, *n.* **1.** *Med.* (1) One who draws blood for remedial purposes. (2) A person who bleeds profusely from slight wounds. See HEMOPHILIA. **2.** A pipe fitted on engines by which steam may be passed directly from the main steam-pipe to the condenser. **bleed'er-pipe"‡.— bleeders' disease**, hemophilia.

bleed'ing, 1 blīd'iŋ; 2 blēd'ing, *pa.* Losing or seeming to lose blood or something likened to it.— **bleed'ing-heart"**, *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants, as an ornamental garden herb (*Dicentra spectabilis*) from China, or its American congener, the wild bleeding-heart (*Dicentra eximia*) of the eastern United States, with pink flowers lasting all summer, and in England the wallflower (*Chetranthus cheiri*). **2.** [Austral.] The coral creeper (*Kennedya prostrata*). See KENNEDYA.— **b.-tooth**, *n.* A neritoid shell (*Nerita peloronta*) with a red mark on the columella tooth.

bleed'ing, *n.* The act of losing or causing to lose blood or something likened to it; hemorrhage.— **bleed'ing-valve"**, *n.* A cock, as in an air-brake mechanism, the opening of which releases air.

Bleeding Kansas. Nickname for Kansas: so called from border troubles arising out of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1854.

Bleek, 1 blēk; 2 blek, *n.* **1. Friedrich** (7/41793–7/171859), a German Biblical critic; *Com. on the Epistle to the Hebrews.* **2. Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel** (3/41827–8/171875), a German philologist; *Grammar of S. Afr. Languages.*

bleek'bok, 1 blīk'bek; 2 blēk'bŏk, *n.* [S. Afr.] An antelope, the ourebi. [< D. *bleek*, bleak, + *bok*, buck.] **bleck'bok‡.**

bleer'y, 1 blīr'i; 2 blēr'y. **I.** *a.* [BLEER'I-ER; BLEER'I-EST.] [Scot. & Ir.] Thin or weak: said of liquor. **II.** *n.* A weak or thin porridge, gruel, or soup.

bleer'y², *n.* [Scot.] A fagot. **blear'y†.** [blaze.

bleeze, 1 blīz; 2 blēz. [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To blaze. **II.** *n.* A

bleeze², *v.* [Scot.] To turn or become a little sour, as milk.

bleeze³, *n.* [Scot.] A stroke of the hand; slap.

bleez'y, 1 blīz'i; 2 blēz'y, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Imperfect in vision; blurred. **2.** Agitated; excited.

Ble-fus'cu, 1 bli-fus'kū; 2 ble-fŭs'cū, *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, an island near Lilliput, peopled by pigmies.

blelnet, *n.* Same as BLAIN, 1. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 553.

blelr, 1 blār; 2 blār, *vt.* [Scot.] To accuse falsely; revile.

blelt, 1 blēt; 2 blāt, *a.* [Scot.] Blate.

Ble'king-e, 1 blē'kiŋ-ə; 2 ble'king-e, *n.* A province in S. Sweden; 1,164 sq. m.; capital, Karlskrona.

blel'lum, 1 blel'um; 2 blĕl'ŭm, *n.* [Scot.] A noisy talker.

blem'ish, 1 blem'iṡh; 2 blĕm'ish, *vt.* **1.** To produce a blemish or defect in or upon; mar or impair, physically or morally. **2.** [Rare. or Obs.] To calumniate; slander. [< OF. *blesmir*, *blemir*, wound, stain, < *blesme*, *bleme*, wan, pale, < Ice. *blāman*, the livid color of a wound, < *blār*, livid, bluish.] — **blem'ish-er**, *n.*

blem'ish, *n.* A disfiguring defect; a mark that mars beauty; any noticeable imperfection; especially, a physical mark of injury or deformity, as in a horse; also, a moral reproach or stain; as, a lamb without *blemish*; a *blemish* on one's reputation.— **blem'ish-less**, *a.*

To be unaware of . . . our own mental *blemishes* and excesses, is a comprehensible unconsciousness.
GEORGE ELIOT *Theophrastus Such* ch. 13, p. 97. [ALL.]

SYN.: blot, blur, brand, crack, daub, defacement, defect, deformity, disfigurement, disgrace, dishonor, fault, flaw, imperfection, injury, reproach, smirch, speck, spot, stain, stigma, taint. Whatever mars the beauty or completeness of an object is a *blemish*, whether original, as squinting eyes, or the result of accident or disease, etc., as the pits of smallpox. A *blemish* is superficial; a *flaw* or *taint* is in structure or substance. In the moral sense, we speak of a *blot* or *stain* upon reputation, a *flaw* or *taint* in character. A *defect* is the want or lack of something; *fault*, primarily a failing, is something that falls of an apparent intent or disappoints a natural expectation; thus a sudden dislocation or displacement of geological strata is called a *fault*. "*Blemish* respects the exterior of an object; *defect* consists in the want of some specific propriety in an object; *fault* conveys the idea not only of something wrong, but also of its relation to the author. . . . An accident may cause a *blemish* in a fine painting; the course of nature may occasion a *defect* in a person's speech; but the carelessness of the workman is evinced by the *faults* in his workmanship." CRABB *English Synonymes*. Figuratively, a *blemish* comes from one's own ill-doing; a *brand* or *stigma* is inflicted by others; as, the *brand* of infamy.

blem'ished, 1 blem'iṡht; 2 blĕm'isht, *a.* *Her.* Cut off abruptly, as if broken, as the end of a dagger. Compare EBRATED.

blem'ish-ment, 1 blem'iṡh-ment *or* -mənt; 2 blĕm'ish-ment, *n.* The state of being blemished; impairment; damage.

blem'ma-trope, 1 blem'ə-trōp; 2 blĕm'a-trōp, *n.* An apparatus for illustrating the various positions of the eye. [< Gr. *blemma*, glance, + *trepō*, turn.]

Blem'my-es, 1 blem'i-iz; 2 blĕm'y-ēṣ, *n. pl.* *Gr. Myth.* A warlike tribe supposed to inhabit Ethiopia. [Gr.] **Blem'y-est.**

blench¹, 1 blench; 2 blĕnch, *v.* **I.** *i.* To shrink back, as in fear or dismay; flinch; quail; as, he *blenched* before his accuser.

A casual form of blink; thus to *blench* meant originally to 'make to blink,' to impose upon; but it was often confused with blink, as if it meant to wink, and hence to flinch. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

Does he *blench* from the helm when the wind blows highest?
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 29, p. 241. [P. & c.]

II†. *t.* **1.** To avoid. **2.** To deny. **3.** To cheat; foil. [< AS. *blencan*, deceive, caus. of **blincan*; see BLINK, *v.*]

SYN.: see FLINCH.— **blench'ing-ly**, *adv.* Shrinkingly.

blench¹, *v.* & *a.* Same as BLANCH.

blench†, *n.* **1.** A side glance. **2.** A trick.

blench'er, 1 blench'ər; 2 blĕnch'er, *n.* **1.** One who blenches. **2.** *Hunting.* One who or that which turns aside or frightens away, as a scarecrow, etc.

blencht, *pp.* Blenched. S. S.

blen'corn", 1 blen'kōrn"; 2 blĕn'cōrn", *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Wheat and rye sown and grown together. [< BLEND + CORN.] **blend'corn"‡.**

blend¹, 1 blend; 2 blĕnd, *v.* [BLEND'ED; BLEND'ED or BLENT; BLEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mix so that the components of the mixture can not be separated or distinguished; mingle and combine into one uniform product; connect intimately; cause to shade imperceptibly into one another; as, to *blend* different races; to *blend* colors, wines, furs, etc.

Spirit of Beauty! let thy graces *blend*
With loveliest Nature all that Art can lend.
HOLMES *Dedication Pittsfield Cemetery* st. 4.

2†. To confuse; confound; pollute by mixture.

II. *i.* To unite intimately so as to form one harmonious whole; pass imperceptibly into each other; as, the mountains and clouds seem to *blend*. [< AS. *blandan*, mix; confused with *blendan*, blind.]

Moonlight, and the first timid tremblings of the dawn, were by this time *blending*. DE QUINCEY *Miscell. Essays, Vision of Sudden Death* p. 170. [T. & r. 1861.]

SYN.: see CONFUSE; MIX.

blend²†, *vt.* To blind; dazzle; confuse.

blend†, *a.* Blended. **blendet.**

blend, *n.* The act or result of mixing; a mixture; a sort or quality produced by mixture; as, a fine *blend* of tea or spirits.— **blend'wa"ter**, *n.* A urinary disease of cattle.— **blend'word"**, *n.* A portmanteau-word.

blende, 1 blend; 2 blĕnd, *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** Sphalerite; **blende²**, zinc sulfid. **2.** One of a number of rather bright minerals, generally a compound of sulfur with a metallic element. [G., < *blenden*, blind, < *blind*, blind.] **blinde‡.— blend'ous, blend'y**, *a.*

blend'er, 1 blend'ər; 2 blĕnd'er, *n.* One who or that which blends; specif., a badger's-hair brush for blending colors.

blend'ing, 1 blend'iŋ; 2 blĕnd'ing, *n.* *Paint.* **1.** A method of laying on pigments so that they may merge while soft. **2.** The process of lightly passing a brush, as of badger's hair or soft fitch, over pigments freshly laid, so as to cause them to blend together. **3.** The act or process of one that blends.

blend'ings, 1 blend'iŋz; 2 blĕnd'ings, *n. pl.* [North. Eng.] Beans and peas sown together and used as fodder.

blend'ling, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* A hybrid.

blen'dure, *n.* [Rare.] Blending; mixture.

Blē"neau', 1 blē'nō'; 2 ble'nō', *n.* A village in Yonne department, France; Turenne defeated Condé, 1652.

Blen'heim¹, 1 blen'im; 2 blĕn'im, *n.* One of a breed of small spaniels, similar to the King Charles. See DOG. [< *Blenheim* House, seat of the duke of Marlborough, Oxfordshire, Eng.]

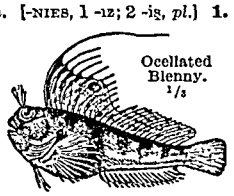
Blen'heim², *n.* **1.** 1 blen'haim; 2 blĕn'him. A village in the Bavarian Republic; Marlborough defeated French and Bavarians, Aug. 13, 1704. **2.** 1 blen'im; 2 blĕn'im. A town in Kent county, Ont., Canada. **3.** A town, capital of Marlborough district, New Zealand.

blenkt, *vi.* To glance; cast a glance.

blenn-, 1 blen'-, blen'o-; 2 blĕn'-, blĕn'o-. From **blen'no-**, Greek *blennos*, mucus: combining forms.— **blen-nad"e-ni'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the follicles of the mucous membrane.— **blen"ne-lyt'ri-a**, *n.* Leucorrhea.— **blen-nem'e-sis**, *n.* Vomiting of mucus.— **blen"nemet'ic**, *a.*— **blen"nen-te'ri-a**, *n.* Discharge of mucus from the intestines. **blen'nen-te-ry‡.— blen-nen"teri'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels.— **Blen-ni'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of blennioidean fishes, always including those having an oblong or long body, the dorsal with spines weak and about as many as the rays, and subjugular imperfect ventrals. **Blen'ni-us**, *n.* (t. g.) **Blen"ni-dæ‡; Blen"ni-oi'de-i‡; Blennoi'dæ‡.— blen'ni-id**, *n.*— **blen'ni-oid**, *a.* & *n.*— **Blen"ni-i-for'mes**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A division of acanthopterygians, embracing *Blennioidea* and other fishes supposed to resemble them.— **blen'ni-i-form**, *a.*— **Blen"ni-oi'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygians, including *Blennioidæ*, etc.— **blen"ni-oi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **blen"nogen'ic**, *a.* Forming or secreting mucus. **blen-nog'enous‡.— blen'noid**, *a.* Resembling or partaking of the character of mucus.— **blen"nor-rha'gi-a**, *n.* A morbid discharge of mucus; gonorrhea; purulent ophthalmia. **blen"no-rha'gi-a‡.— blen" nor-rhag'ic**, *a.*— **blen"norrhe'a**, *n.* An excessive discharge of vitiated mucus; gleet; leucorrhea. **blen"nor-rhœ'a‡.— blen"nor-rhe'al, blen"-**

nor-rhœ'al, *a.*— **blen-nos'ta-sis,** *n.* Abnormal retention of mucus.— **blen"no-stat'ic,** *a.*— **blen"no-tho'rax,** *n.* Catarrh of the lungs.— **blen-nu'ri-a,** *n.* The presence of mucus in the urine.

blen'ny, 1 blen'ı; 2 blĕn'y, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -ız; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** A blennioid fish; as, the ocellated *blenny* (*Blennius ocellaris*); the smooth *blenny* or shanny (*B. lævis.*) The blennies are marine, carnivorous, and mostly small. **2.** One of other related fishes; as, the viviparous *blenny* or European eel-pout (*Zoarces viviparus*). [< BLENNIUS.]


Ocellated Blenny. 1/3

blen"ny-me-ni'tis, 1 blen'ı-mı-nal'tıs *or* -nī'tıs; 2 blĕn'y-me-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane. [< BLENN- + Gr. *hymēn,* membrane.]

blens, 1 blenz; 2 blĕns, *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** The whiting-pout (*Gadus luscus*). **2.** The cod (*Gadus morrhua*).

blent[1], 1 blent; 2 blĕnt, *imp. & pp.* of BLEND, *v.*

blent[2]†. Blinded: *imp. & pp.* of BLIND, *v.*; blindeth: *3d pers. sing. pres.*

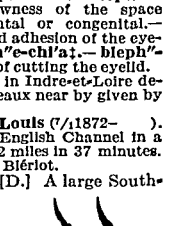
blent[3], *vi.* [Scot.] To flash out, as the sun after a storm.

bleph'ar-, bleph'a-ro-, 1 blef'ar-, blef'ə-ro-; 2 blĕf'ar-, blĕf'a-ro-, From Greek *blepharon,* eyelid: combining forms used in anatomy and pathology.— **bleph"ar-ad"e-ni'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the hair-follicles of the eyelids, also of the follicles themselves. **bleph"a-ro-ad"e-ni'tis†.**— **bleph'a-ral,** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the eyelids; palpebral. **bleph'a-rict.**— **bleph"ar-e-de'ma,** *n.* A watery swelling of the eyelids.— **bleph'a-ris,** *n.* [Gr.] **1.** [Rare. *Anat.* An eyelash. **2.** *Crust.* The fringe of hair bordering the margin of the depression in which the eye lodges.— **bleph'a-rism,** *n.* Spasmodic, involuntary winking.— **bleph"a-ri'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the eyelids and the Meibomian glands.— **bleph"a-rit'ic,** *a.*— **bleph"a-ro-ad"e-no'ma,** *n.* Tumor of the ciliary margin of the eyelid.— **bleph"a-ro-ath"e-ro'ma,** *n.* A sebaceous tumor of the eyelid, with a clearly defined cyst-wall.— **Bleph"a-ro-cer'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of dipterous insects, the net-winged midges, of mosquito-like form, with thread-like antennæ and very long legs. **Bleph"a-roc'er-a,** *n.* (t. g.) — **bleph"a-roc'er-id,** *a. & n.*— **bleph"a-ro-chro"mi-dro'sis,** *n.* An abnormal condition characterized by colored perspiration of the eyelids, usually of a bluish tint.— **bleph"a-ro-cle'sis,** *n.* Congenital adhesion, more or less complete, of the eyelids to each other.— **bleph"a-ron'cus,** *n.* A tumor or abnormal thickening or swelling affecting the eyelid.— **bleph"a-ro-phi-mo'sis,** *n.* Congenital narrowness of the opening between the eyelids.— **bleph"ar-oph-thal'mi-a,** *n.* Inflammation of the eyelids extending to the ball of the eye.— **bleph"ar-oph-thal'mic,** *a.*— **bleph'a-ro-plast,** *n. Bot.* The specialized protoplasm which produces the cilia of certain male cells, as in *Zamia.* Compare CENTROSOME.— **bleph"a-ro-plas'tic,** *a.*— **bleph'a-ro-plas"ty,** *n.* An operation for replacing lost substance of the eyelid by plastic surgery.— **bleph"a-ro-ple'gi-a,** *n.* The sudden falling of the upper eyelid from paralysis of the levator muscle. **bleph"ar-op-to'sis†.**— **bleph"ar-or'rha-phy,** *n.* The operation of stitching the eyelids, in order to correct eversion.— **bleph'a-ro-spasm,** *n.* The spasmodic closing of the orbicular muscle of the eyelid, tonic when marked by continuous rigidity, clonic when characterized by opening and closing rapidly.— **bleph'a-ro-stat,** *n.* An implement for fixing the eyelids during operations.— **bleph"a-ro-ste-no'sis,** *n.* Abnormal narrowness of the space between the eyelids, either accidental or congenital.— **bleph"a-ro-sym'phy-sis,** *n.* Morbid adhesion of the eyelids to each other. **bleph"a-ro-syn"e-chi'a†.**— **bleph"a-rot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting the eyelid.

Blé"ré', 1 blē'rē'; 2 blę'rę', *n.* A town in Indre-et-Loire department, France; Castle of Chenonceaux near by given by Henry II. to Diana of Poitiers.

Blé"ri"ot', 1 blē'rı"ō'; 2 blę'rı"ō', *n.* **1. Louis** (?/1872–). A French aviator; first to cross the English Channel in a monoplane, July 25, 1909, covering 32 miles in 37 minutes. **2.** An aeroplane of the type used by Blériot.

bles'bok, 1 bles'bok; 2 blĕs'bŏk, *n.* [D.] A large South-African damaliscoid antelope (*Alcelaphus albifrons*), of a prevailing violet color and having a white blaze extending over its face: sometimes incorrectly classed with *Bubalis.* **bles'buck‡; bless'bok‡; bless'buck‡.**


The Blesbok. 1/25

bless[1], 1 bles; 2 blĕs, *vt.* [BLESSED or BLEST; BLESS'ING.] **1.** To bring or bestow a blessing upon; bring favors, happiness, or good fortune to; prosper; as, pence has *blessed* our borders; mercy *blesses* both giver and receiver.

So long Thy power hath *blest* me, sure it still
Will lead me on. NEWMAN *Lux Benigna* st. 3.

The Lord *bless* thee, and keep thee. *Num.* vi. 24.

2. To invoke God's favor or blessing upon (a person or thing); as, the priest *blessed* the congregation.

Bless me, even me also, O my father. *Gen.* xxvii, 34.

3. To make or declare to be holy; appropriate to sacred uses; consecrate; as, God *blessed* the Sabbath; the priest *blessed* the bread and wine. **4.** To sanctify or protect by the sign of the cross; as, they *blessed* themselves; he has not a penny to *bless* himself with (in allusion to the cross on old coins and to the custom of making the sign of a cross with the coin). **5.** To make happy by some particular means; as, he is *blessed* with healthy children.

He [Adams] was *blessed* in his retirement with whatever of repose and felicity the condition of man allows. WEBSTER *Speeches, Adams and Jefferson* in vol. i, p. 139. [L. N. & CO. 1858.]

6. To honor and exalt as holy or blessed; praise; glorify; as, stand up and *bless* the Lord.

O all ye Works of the Lord, *bless* ye the Lord.
Book of Common Prayer, Benedicite, omnia opera Domini.

7. To account (oneself) happy; felicitate: reflexive.

Could Sir Thomas look in upon us just now, he would *bless* himself. JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* p. 156. [T. & F. 1863.]

8. To keep; guard; protect: obsolete, except in exclamatory and ejaculatory expressions; as, *bless* me from all evil! **9.** To confound, curse, or the like: euphemistic, ironical, or intensive use. [< AS. *blēdsian, bloedsian,* bless, orig. 'redden with blood,' < *blōd;* see BLOOD.]

Syn.: see PRAISE.— **God bless the mark,** see MARK.— **to be blessed** [Slang], to be cursed: a euphemism; as, *I'm blessed* if I'll do it — **to b. from,** to guard or keep from. — **bless'ed†,** *adv.* Blessedly.— **bless'ed-ful†,** *a.* Full of blessing.— **bless'ed-ful-ly†,** *adv.*— **bless'ed-ful-ness†,** *n.*— **bless'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **bless'er,** *n.* One who blesses, or who causes to prosper.— **bless'ful†,** *a.* Blissful.— **bless'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **bless'ful-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] Blissfulness.

bless[2]†, *vt.* **1.** To beat; thrash. **2.** To brandish; wave.

blessed, } 1 bles'ed *or* blest; 2 blĕs'ĕd *or* blĕst, *a.* [The **blest,** } pronunciation *blest* is commonly used when the participial sense is prominent.]

In reading the Scriptures we say *blessed;* in current speech we say *blest.* R. G. LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* vol. ii, p. 51. [WA. & M. 1855.]

1. Being in possession or enjoyment of supreme felicity in heaven; beatified; as, among the *blessed* ones. **2.** Worthy of veneration; holy in character or by reason of consecration and use; as, the *blessed* sacrament.

O holy, *blessed,* and glorious Trinity.
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

3. Carrying or conferring blessings; joyful; healing.

Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower Hath such force and *blessed* power.
SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act iv, sc. 1.

4. Having or enjoying temporal or spiritual blessings or divine favor; happy; favored; fortunate.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God. *Matt.* v, 8.

5. Worthy of blessing; deserving and receiving benediction and the divine favor.

And *blessed* are the horny hands of toil.
LOWELL *Glance Behind the Curtain* st. 6.

6. Confounded, cursed, or the like: a euphemistic, ironical, or merely intensive use; as, not a *blessed* cent.

There! the bells jow and jangle the same *blessed* way
That they did when they rang for Bartholomew's day.
WHITTIER *From Perugia* st. 11.

7. *R. C. Ch.* Beatified; as, *Blessed* John Fisher.

Syn.: see HAPPY; HOLY.

— **blessed bread,** same as ANTIDORON, *n.*— **blessed herb"**, *n.* A British avens (*Geum urbanum*).

bless'ed-ness, 1 bles'ed-nes; 2 blĕs'ĕd-nĕs, *n.* The state of being worthily happy or blessed; especially, that happiness which results from the full enjoyment of the divine favor on earth or in heaven; hence, supreme felicity; unalloyed prosperity and contentment of heart and life.

He can do without Happiness, and instead thereof find *Blessedness!*
CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. ii, ch. 9, p. 148. [H.]

Syn.: see HAPPINESS. **single blessedness,** the unmarried state.

bless'ing, 1 bles'ıŋ; 2 blĕs'ing, *n.* **1.** That which makes happy or prosperous; any temporal or spiritual gift calling for gratitude; especially, a divine favor; a mercy; as, the *blessings* of our daily life.

Heavenly *blessings* Follow such creatures.
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VIII.* act. ii, sc. 3.

2. The act of, or the form used in invoking or pronouncing happiness on another; a benediction. **3.** The bestowal of divine favor; as, to ask God's *blessing.*

The *blessing* of the Lord, it maketh rich. *Prov.* x, 22.

4. Grateful adoration; worship. **5.** Cursing or scolding: a euphemism. [< AS. *blēdsung,* < *blēdsian;* see BLESS[1], *v.*] Syn.: see ADVANTAGE; BENEDICTION; FAVOR; MERCY. Compare synonyms for BLESS.

— **Scotch blessing** [U. S.], a severe reproof.— **to ask a b.,** to pray for the divine blessing on the food before beginning a meal; say grace.

Bles'sing-ton, 1 bles'ıŋ-tən; 2 blĕs'ing-ton, **Countess of** (?/1789–6/41849). Marguerite Power, an Irish lady, friend of Disraeli; literary patroness; *Conversations with Lord Byron.*

blet, 1 blet; 2 blĕt, *vt.* [BLET'TED; BLET'TING.] To soften or begin to decay internally, as a fleshy fruit after ripening. [< F. *bletir,* < *blette,* sleepy, < OF. *blet,* overripe.]

blet, *n.* Incipient decay in overripe fruit, often with no exterior spot or change to indicate it.

Bletch'ing-ly, 1 blech'ıŋ-lı; 2 blĕch'ing-ly, *n.* A town in Surrey, England. [ously; gently.

blethe†, *a.* Timorous; shrinking.— **blethe'ly†,** *adv.* Joy-

bleth'er[1], 1 bleth'ər; 2 blĕth'er, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BLATHER. **bleth'er-ing†.**— **bleth'er, vi.**— **bleth'er-a'tion,** *n.* [Scot.] Nonsense; bosh.— **bleth'er-ing,** *pa.* Volubly and senselessly talkative.

bleth'er[2], *n.* [Scot.] Bladder.

bleth'er-skate or **-skite,** *n.* [Scot.] Same as BLATHERSKITE.

blet'on-ism, 1 blet'ən-izm; 2 blĕt'on-ism, *n.* The power or faculty of discovering subterranean springs or streams by sensation: named after Bleton, a Frenchman of the 18th century, who claimed to possess the gift.— **blet'on-ist,** *n.*

blett, 1 blet; 2 blĕt [Scot.], *imp.* of BLEAT, *v.*

blet'ting, 1 blet'ıŋ; 2 blĕt'ing, *n.* The slow decay of ripe fruit: applied especially to fruits which are eatable only when they reach the stage of incipient decay.

bleu"-de-rol', 1 blū"-də-rwôl'; 2 blū"-de-rwôl', *n. Ceram.* Cobalt blue. See table under BLUE, *n.* [F., king's blue.]

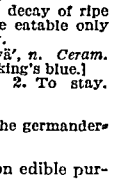
bleyet, *vt.* **1.** To leave behind; beleave. **2.** To stay. CHAUCER *T.* and *C.* iv, 1. 1357.

blew, 1 blū; 2 blų, *imp.* of BLOW, *v.*

ble'wart, 1 blī'wart; 2 blē'wart, *n.* [Scot.] The germander-speedwell (*Veronica chamædrys*).

Blew'fields, *n.* Same as BLUEFIELDS.

blew'its, 1 blū'ıts; 2 blų'ıts, *n.* A common edible purplish mushroom (*Agaricus personatus*). [< F. *bluet,* < *bleu,* BLUE.]


Blewits. The half-section in the background exhibits the structure.

bleyme, 1 blem; 2 blĕm, *n. Vet. Surg.* A bruise in the foot of a horse, followed by inflammatory swelling and suppuration. [< F. *blcime;* cp. BLEMISH, *v.*] **bleimet.**

bleynte†, *imp.* of BLENCH, *v.*

blib'bans, 1 blib'ənz; 2 blĭb'ang, *n. pl.* [Scot.] **1.** Long, narrow pieces of seaweed or similar material covering the rocks at low tide. **2.** Large strips, as of greens or cabbage, placed in broth or thin soup.

blibe[1], 1 blaib; 2 blĭb, *n.* **1.** In glass-making, a flaw. See BLEB, *n.*, 2. **2.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) A vesicle or blister; bubole. (2) *pl.* Blotches or large spots on the skin, common in children.

blibe[2], *n.* [Scot.] A thump; slap; blow.

blich'an, 1 blich'ən; 2 blĭch'an, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** An undersized person; dullard; dolt: term of contempt. **2.** A thin, valueless animal.

Blich'er, 1 blich'ər; 2 blĭch'er, **Steen Steensen** (10/11 1782–3/22 1848). A Danish poet and novelist.

blicket, *vi.* To shine.

blick[1], 1 blik; 2 blĭk, *n.* The brightening or iridescence appearing on silver or gold at the end of the cupellation or refining process. [< G. *blick,* look.]

blick[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A fish, the bleak.

blick'er, 1 blik'ər; 2 blĭk'er, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To flicker, as a light.

blick'ey, 1 blik'ı; 2 blĭk'y, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A tin pail. [< Pa. D. *blech,* tin, < G. *blech,* tin.] **blick'let.**

blick'sil-ber, 1 blik'sil-bər; 2 blĭk'sil-ber, *n.* [G.] Silver in process of refining, after removal of impurities cast to the surface in the cupelling-furnace, but still retaining lead.

Bli'dah, 1 bli'də; 2 bli'da, *n.* A town in Algiers department, Algeria. **Bli'dat.**

bliff'ert, 1 blif'ərt; 2 blĭf'ert, *n.* [Scot.] A blow; slap.

Bli'fil, 1 bla'ifil; 2 bl'fil, *n.* In Fielding's *Tom Jones,* the original of Surface in Sheridan's *School for Scandal.*

Bligh, 1 blaı; 2 blī, **William** (9/10 1754–12/1 1817). An English admiral; captain of the "Bounty" when mutiny occurred; introduced breadfruit-tree into the West Indies.

bli'ghi-a, 1 blaı'gı-ə; 2 blī'gi-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus consisting of the akee (*B. sapida*). [< William *Bligh.*]

blight, 1 blaıt; 2 blīt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To touch or affect (plants) with blight; cause to fade or decay; blast; as, the potatoes were *blighted.*

There is frost in your breath Which would *blight* the plants.
TENNYSON *The Poet's Mind* st. 2.

2. To affect with some malign or baleful influence; ruin; blast; frustrate; as, to *blight* one's hopes.

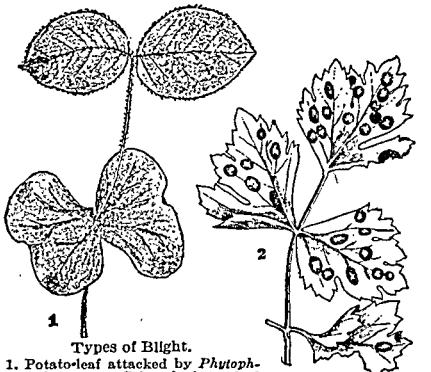
The stern domination of a hostile caste had *blighted* the faculties of the Irish gentleman.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 12, p. 162. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

II. *i.* To be subject to or affected with blight.

Syn.: see WITHER.— **blight'er,** *n.*— **blight'ing-ly,** *adv.*

blight, *n.* **1.** A diseased state of plants, of fungal, atmospheric, or other inconspicuous origin; a baleful influence that affects plants, as mildew, rust, or smut: called often by the names of the trees or plants affected; as, apple-*blight;* pear-*blight;* potato-*blight.* Botanists now restrict the term to parasitic diseases, *i. e.,* those caused either by parasitic fungi or by bacteria. Compare RUST, *n.*

The garden fears no *blight,* and needs no fence.
COWPER *Task* bk. vi, l. 771.


Types of Blight.

1. Potato-leaf attacked by *Phytophthora infestans.* 2. Celery-leaf attacked by *Cercospora apii.*

Blights are usually named after the fruits and plants they affect, and in the following list the name of the parasitic fungi or bacteria which cause them is given in parentheses: as, **apple-blight,** or **pear-b.,** or **quince-b.** (*Bacillus amylovorus*); **asparagus-b.** (*Cercospora asparagi; C. cauticola*); **bean-b.** (*Pseudomonas phaseoli; Phytophthora phaseoli*); **beet b.** (*Cercospora beticola*); **carnation-b.** (*Septoria dianthi*); **celery-b.** (*Septoria petroselenti apii; Cercospora apii*); **chestnut b.** (*Diaporthe parasitica*); **cotton-b.** (*Cercospora gossypina; Bacterium malvacerum; Ramularia areola*); **cranberry-b.** (*Pestalozzia guepini*); **cucumber-b.** (*Pseudomonas trachelpelus*); **eggplant-b.** (*Bacillus solancearum*); **grape-vine b.** (*Cercospora viticola*); **maple-b.** (*Cercospora acerina*); **muskmelon-leaf b.** (*Alternaria sporum*); **nectarine-b.** (*Cercospora circumscissa*); **peach-b.** (*Coryneum beyerinckii; Cercospora persicæ*); **pine-b.** (*Pestalozia hartigii; Septoria parasitica*); **plum-b.** (*Didymaria prunicola*); **potato-b.** or **tomato-b.** (*Phytophthora infestans; Pseudomonas solancearum*); **rose-b.** (*Cercospora rosæcola*); **sorghum-b.** (*Bacillus sorghi*); **sugar-cane b.** (*Pseudomonas vascularum*); **violet-b.** (*Cercospora violæ*); **walnut-b.** (*Pseudomonas juglandis*); **willow b.** (*Ovularia rosea*).

2. That which exerts a malign or baleful influence; anything that withers hopes or prospects or prevents **3.** *Pathol.* (1) A slight paralysis in the face. (2) *pl.* [U. S.] A species of nettle-rash. (3) Same as SANDY BLIGHT. **4.** An aphid or other minute insect injurious to trees; as, American *blight* (*Schizoneura lanigera*), a destructive cosmopolitan root-louse. [Orig. unknown. Perh. cognate with AS. *blican,* shine, *blicettan,* shine, glitter.]— **mos-qui'to-blight",** *n.* **1.** A disease of the tea-plant resulting from the punctures of the larva of an Indian capsid insect (*Helopeltis theivora*). **2.** The insect which causes this disease. **black b.†.**— **oak-b.,** *n.* A plant-louse (*Schizoneura querci*) which infests the oaks.— **sandy b.** [Austral.], inflammation of the eyelids, making the eyes feel as if filled with sand.

blight'bird", 1 blaıt'bûrd"; 2 blīt'bûrd", *n.* [N. Z.] A bird, the zosterops, that rids trees of insect-blight.

Bligh'ty, 1 blaı'tı; 2 blī'ti. [Brit. Soldiers' Slang.] **I.** *n.* **1.** England. **2.** A wound. **Bli'tey†. II.** *adv.* To England.

In India the word *Bilayut* or *Bilayati* is found in the vernacular to stand for Europe or European and . . . has been corrupted from the pure Urdu word *Wilayat* [By the natives of India this term is used to denote . . . Persia, Arabia, and Great Britain. FORBES *Dict. of Hindustani,* p. 774, s. v.]

W.G.TINCKOM FERNANDEZ in *The New York Tribune,* Oct. 6, 1916.

blik'huis", 1 blik'hoıs"; 2 blĭk'hôs", *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A house of galvanized iron. [nickname; lit., tin car.

Blik-oor', 1 blik-ūr'; 2 blĭk-ōōr', *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A Transvaaler: **blim'ba,** *n.* Same as BILIMBI. **blim'bi†; blimb'ing‡.**

Blim'ber, Dr. In Dickens's *Dombey and Son,* the master of the school to which Paul Dombey is sent. [airship.]

blimp, 1 blimp; 2 blĭmp, *n.* [Slang.] *Mil.* A small dirigible

blint. **I.** *v.* To cease. **II.** *n.* Cessation.

blinch, 1 blinch; 2 blĭnch. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* To give a glance at; gaze around. **II.** *n.* A momentary look.

blind, 1 blaınd; 2 blīnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deprive wholly or partially of sight; make blind; interfere with the sight of; as, he was *blinded* by the blow; the snow *blinds* us.

Feebly brushing away the snow that *blinded* her, the poor thing looked about her with frightened eyes.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Silver Pitchers* p. 187. [H. BROS. 1885.]

2. To render incapable of discernment; make morally or mentally blind; as, they are *blinded* by prejudice.

The contortions of the sensationalist must not blind us to the real truth of that which he grotesquely parodies.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* ser. v, p. 81. [E. P. D. 1890.]

3. To shut off from view or from the light; screen; hide; obscure; eclipse; as, the darkness *blinds* the path; the sun *blinds* the stars. **4.** To cover with sand or gravel, as a newly paved street. **5.** *Fort.* To provide with man-

telets or blindages, as a trench. **6.** In bookbinding, to ornament with heated tools.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To become blind.

blind, *a.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of sight; without the power of seeing; as, a *blind* beggar; *blind* as a mole.

Behold! the dumb lips speaking, The *blind* eyes seeing!
WHITTIER *Howard at Atlanta* st. 2.

2. Acting or proceeding without intelligent direction or control; random; purposeless; as, *blind* chance.

Who ventures to call the forces of nature *blind*?
TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 9, p. 31 [A. 1872.]

3. Difficult to trace, decipher, or understand; illegible; viewless; unintelligible; as, *blind* reasoning; a *blind* trial. **4.** Lacking in judgment or discrimination; unable to perceive; as, to be *blind* to one's interests. **5.** (1) Having no opening, or too thick to be seen through; as, a *blind* door, wall, or window; a *blind* hedge. (2) Having but one opening; *open at one end only*; as, a *blind* gut; a *blind* alley. **6.** Not carrying out its purpose; abortive; miscarrying; non-productive; as, a *blind* shell or torpedo, *i. e.*, one that fails to explode; *blind* shoots, *i. e.*, not producing buds or fruit. **7.** Of, or relating to, the blind, as a class; as, a *blind* asylum. **8.** *Bookbinding.* Ornamented by pressure, as of heated tools; blocked or stamped so as to produce indentations; as, *blind*-tooling (see below). **9.** *Mining.* Not visible in an outcrop: said of veins of minerals. **10.** *Phot.* Insensitive to light: applied to plates, etc. **11.** *Railroad.* Designating a special form of target, or the position of the same when presenting the edge. **12.** Finished without luster or brightness; unpolished. **13.** [Archaic.] Dark; covered; hidden; obscure; confusing; as, a *blind* cave.

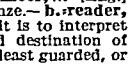
In the *blind* mazes of this tangled wood. MILTON *Comus* l. 181.

14†. Out of public view; private; retired. **15†.** Unlighted, as a candle. [< AS. *blind.*] **blyndeꝑ.**

— blind arch, an arch that has no opening, or an archway that is walled up. — **b. area,** an open space around a wall to keep it dry. — **b. axle,** a dead axle, particularly a locomotive-axle not in a truck and not bearing driving-wheels. — **blind'ball",** *n.* A puffball (*Lycoperdon*). — **b. beetle,** *n.* **1.** Any large lamellicorn beetle that flies at night as if blind. **2.** The rice-weevil. — **b.-blocking,** *n.* Blind-tooling. — **b.-bucky-davy,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Either of two games: (1) Blind man's buff. (2) Hunt-the-slipper. — **b.-cat,** *n.* A cave-catfish (*Amiurus nigrolabris*) with the eyes nearly hidden by skin: found in Pennsylvania. — **b. coal,** anthracite coal. — **blind'fish",** *n.* **1.** An amblyopsoid fish of subterranean streams without functional eyes, as *Amblyopsis spelæus* of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; a cave-fish. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The hagfish (*Myxine glutinosa*). — **b.-Harry,** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Blind man's buff. **2.** A puffball. — **b. hookey** [Slang], a game of cards, in gambling. — **b. lead,** a break in the arctic ice which indicates an open channel, but through which there is no passageway. — **b.-lift,** *n.* [Eng.] Same as DUMB-WAITER, 1. — **b.-loaded,** *a. Ordnance.* **1.** Uncharged, but filled with sand so as to be of service weight: applied to shells. See DUMMY CARTRIDGE, under DUMMY. **2.** Fuseless, the heat of impact exploding the bursting-charge. **3.** Unexploded, by reason of bad fuse or other cause. — **b. man's ball,** same as BLINDBALL. — **b. man's buff.** **1.** A game in which one who is blindfolded must catch and identify some one. **2.** Same as BLINDBALL. See BLIND, *a.* — **blind man's holiday** [Humorous], the interval between daylight and lamplight. — **b.-nettle†,** *n.* **1.** White dead-nettle. **2.** Hemp-nettle. — **b.-officer,** *n.* [Eng.] A blind-reader. — **b.-pit,** *n. Mining.* A winze. — **b.-reader,** *n.* A person in a post-office whose duty it is to interpret addresses upon mail-matter the intended destination of which is doubtful. — **b. side,** the weakest, least guarded, or most vulnerable side.

Later he [Lincoln] wrote to the same friend that the nomination took the Democrats 'on the *blind side*.' NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 275. [c. co. 1890.]

— blind'snake", *n.* **1.** A burrowing worm-like anglostomatous snake with rudimentary eyes, as a typhlopid. **2.** A glass-snake or any other anguoid lizard. — **b.-spot,** *n.* **1.** A small area on the retina of the eye that is insensible to light because of the entrance of the fibers of the optic nerve. **2.** *Cricket.* Any spot on which pitches a ball so well bowled that it is difficult for the batsman to follow it with the eye, causing him to hesitate whether to play back or forward. — **b.-story,** *n.* A story without windows; the triforium. — **b.-tooling,** *n.* In bookbinding, ornament impressed by heated tools. — **blind'-weed",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The shepherd's purse. — **blind'worm",** *n.* **1.** A small limbless snake-like lizard (*Anguis fragilis*) of Europe, having the eyes perfect, tho very small. **2.** A blindsnake. — **to go it b.** [Colloq.], to enter upon an undertaking without inquiry; act rashly or recklessly; take chances. — **blind'ish,** *a.*


Head of Blindworm. 1/2

I know that in Washington I am incomprehensible, because at the outset of the war I would not *go it blind.*
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. i, p. 342. [A. 1875.]

blind, *n.* **1.** Something that obstructs vision or the passage of light: (1) A screen or shutter of slats, cloth, or other material placed before a window to exclude light or prevent observation from outside; a shade. (2) Same as BLINDER, 2. **2.** One who is or those who are blind. **3.** Something intended to deceive or mislead, or to conceal an ulterior purpose; as, his politeness is a *blind.*

I know you don't love Cynthia, only as a *blind* for your passion for me. CONGREVE *Double Dealer* act ii, sc. 5.

4. *Mil.* (1) A stout plank shutter to be placed before a port-hole after the discharge of a gun. (2) A blindage. **5.** A hunter's place of ambush, frequently a portable screen; a covert; hiding-place. **6.** In poker, the money staked before the deal. **7.** Same as BLIND-TOOLING. **8†.** A halting-place. SYN.: see ARTIFICE.

— blind'-brl"dle, *n.* A bridle with blinders attached. — **b.-buckler,** *n.* A hawse-hole stopper. — **b.-fast,** *n.* A catch or fastener to hold a blind shut or open. — **b.-ink,** *n.* Ink that forms raised characters: used in preparing compositions to be read by the blind. — **Persian blinds,** outside window-shutters of thin movable slats fastened in a frame: Persiennes. — **Venetian b.,** a flexible inside window-screen that may be raised or lowered, and having horizontal slats fastened on webbing that may be turned to admit or exclude light.

A Venetian Blind, partly hoisted.
c, cords for adjusting inclination of slats; h, hoisting-cords.

blind'age, 1 blaind'ij; 2 blīnd'ag, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* An earth-faced wooden screen, for protecting a trenching party from the enemy's fire; a screen made of wrought-iron bars covered with canvas; a mantelet. **2.** A hood to pull over a horse's eyes, to prevent him from running away

blind'ball", **b.-cat,** *etc.* See under BLIND, *a.*

blinde, 1 blind; 2 blind, *n. Mineral.* Same as BLENDE.

blinde‡,

blind'ed-ly, 1 blaind'ed-li; 2 blīnd'ĕd-ly, *adv.* As if blinded.

blind'er, 1 blaind'ər; 2 blīnd'er, *n.* **1.** One that blinds. **2.** One of a pair of leather flaps attached to a head-stall, to prevent a horse from seeing objects on either side of him. See HARNESS. **blindꝑ; blink'erꝑ.**

blind'eyes", 1 blaind'aiz"; 2 blīnd'ȳs", *n.* The corn-poppy and the field-poppy; from the blinding sensation caused by their brilliant scarlet.

blind'-fast", etc. See under BLIND, *n.*

blind'fold, 1 blaind'fōld; 2 blīnd'fōld, *vt.* To cover or bandage the eyes of, so as to hinder from seeing; hence, to mislead. [ME. *blindfolde,* pp. of *blindfellen*; see BLIND, *a.*, + FELL, *vt.*] — **blind'fold-er,** *n.*

blind'fold, *a.* **1.** Having the eyes bandaged, so as to prevent vision. **2.** Having the mental vision darkened as by a fold before the eyes; hence, without consideration or forethought; heedless; rash; as, *blindfold* fury. **blind'fold-edꝑ.** — **blind'fold, blind'fold-ly** [Rare], *adv.* — **blind'fold-ed-ness,** *n.*

blind'fold, *n.* A ruse; blind; disguise.

blind'-Har"ry, etc. See BLIND, *a.*

blind'ink, *n.* See BLIND, *n.*

blind'ing, 1 blaind'iŋ; 2 blīnd'ing, *pa.* Making blind or as if blind, physically or mentally; as, *blinding* tears; *blinding* passions. — **blind'ing-ly,** *adv.*

blind'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of making blind. **2.** A thin layer of sand or gravel over a newly paved road. **3.** Same as BLINDAGE.

blind lead, etc. See under BLIND, *a.*

blind'ling, 1 blaind'liŋ; 2 blīnd'ling, *n.* A blind person.

blind'ling, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] In a blind way; heedlessly. **blind'lingsꝑ; blin'linsꝑ.**

blind'ly, 1 blaind'li; 2 blīnd'ly, *adv.* **1.** Without sight; in the manner of the blind; hence, without foresight or judgment; irrationally; as, to act *blindly.* **2.** Without an egress; as, the alley ends *blindly.*

blind'man, 1 blaind'man; 2 blīnd'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** The blindfolded player, of either sex, in blind man's buff: properly two words. **2.** Same as BLIND-READER. See BLIND, *a.* 3†. A blind man: now always two words.—

blind'ness, 1 blaind'nes; 2 blīnd'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being blind. **2.** Secrecy. — **mental blindness** (*Psychol.*), an affection of the brain in which images conveyed by the optic nerves are not properly recognized.

blind pig [Local, U. S.] Same as BLIND TIGER. See TIGER.

blind'stitch", 1 blaind'stich"; 2 blīnd'stĭch", *vt.* To stitch in such a way that the stitches do not show.

blind"-your-eyes', 1 blaind"-yūr-aiz'; 2 blīnd"-yur-ȳs', *n.* [Austral.] The milky mangrove (*Excæcaria agallochum*), whose acrid, milky juice produces inflammation and ulceration when in contact with the skin, and blindness when entering the eyes. See MILKY MANGROVE, under MANGROVE.

blink, 1 bliŋk; 2 blĭnk, *v* **I.** *i.* **1.** To look at with winking or half-closed eyes; hence, to evade seeing; shut one's eyes to; shirk; dodge; as, to *blink* matters.

I must not *blink* the priest's peculiar part.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. vi, l. 1,054.

2. In sporting, to ignore; pass by: the original sense; as, a dog that *blinks* every bird he flushes. **3.** [Rare.] To see momentarily. **4.** [Rare.] To wink. **5.** To hinder from seeing; blindfold. **6.** To compel or induce (one) to blink. **7.** To make sour, as milk. **8†.** To hoodwink or deceive.

II. *i.* **1.** To wink quickly and in rapid succession, or see with winking or half-shut eyes; hence, to get a glimpse or hasty glance; also, to look with indifference or evasively; as, to *blink* at the main purpose. **2.** To gleam intermittently; twinkle; glimmer, as any light.

The dew was falling fast, the stars began to *blink.*
WORDSWORTH *Pet Lamb* st. 1.

3. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] (1) To become slightly sour or stale, as milk or beer. (2) To gleam cheerfully, as a fire; look kindly, as a friend. [ME. *blenken,* shine; cp. AS. *blīcan,* shine.] — **blink'-beer",** *n.* Beer kept unbroached until it has become sharp. — **b.-eyed,** *a.* Having winking or squinting eyes.

blink², *vt.* [Ir.] To be subject to or affected by evil influence. Compare BLINK¹, *v.*, II., 3. — **blinked,** *a.* [Ir.] Blighted by the eye.

blink, *a.* **1.** Habitually blinking. **2.** Somewhat sour, as *blink* milk.

blink, *n.* **1.** A glance or glimpse, or the time required for it; twinkling. **2.** A shimmer or glimmer; also, light reflected from floating ice; ice-blink.

I had seen the ominous *blink* ahead of us, . . . and before two hours were over, we closed with ice to the westward.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 54. [c. & P. 1857.]

3. An artifice; trick. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A mackerel of half size; an inferior fish.

blink'ard, 1 bliŋk'ərd; 2 blĭnk'ard, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** One who blinks or squints; hence, a dullard, or one who purposely blinks, or shuts his eyes to facts.

Is the Professor and Seer not quite the *blinkard* he affects to be?
CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. iii, p. 225. [H.]

2. An object, as a star, that shines intermittently.

blink'er, 1 bliŋk'er; 2 blĭnk'er, *vt.* To put blinkers on; hence, to hoodwink; deceive.

blink'er, *n.* **1.** A horse's blinder; hence, any hindrance to sight or discernment. See HARNESS. **2.** One that blinks; also, a coquette. **3.** [Slang.] The eye. **4.** *pl.* Goggles. **5.** Same as BLINK, *n.*, 4.

blink'ing, 1 bliŋk'iŋ; 2 blĭnk'ing, *a.* **1.** Weak-eyed; winking. **2.** Twinkling; flickering. — **blink'ing-ly,** *adv.*

blink'ing, *n.* In sporting, the passing by of game as soon as found. See BLINK¹, *v.*, I., 2.

Blin'kin-sop, 1 bliŋ'kin-sop; 2 blĭŋ'kin-sŏp, *n.* In Scott's *Redgauntlet,* a smuggler.

blinks, *n.* [Eng.] The water-chickweed.

blinkt, *pp.* Blinked. S. S.

blink'y, 1 bliŋk'i; 2 blĭnk'y, *a.* Prone to blink.

blin'lins, 1 blin'linz; 2 blĭn'lins, *adv.* [Scot.] *Blindling.*

blin'ter, 1 blin'tər; 2 blĭn'ter, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To light dimly with a flickering flame; glimmer. **blintꝑ. 2.** To look at with half-closed eyes; blink. [tears.

blirt¹, 1 blŭrt; 2 blĭrt, *vi.* [Scot. & North Ir.] To burst into

blirt², *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To shoot, as with a rifle, without taking aim; fire carelessly. **2.** To hit with slight force; flick.

blirt, *n.* [Scot. & North Ir.] **1.** *Naut.* A gust of wind and rain. **2.** An outburst of tears. — **blirt'le,** *a.* — **blirt'y,** *a.*

blish, 1 blĭsh; 2 blĭsh, *n.* [North. Eng.] A blister produced as by scalding.

bliss¹, 1 blis; 2 blĭs, *n.* **1.** Superlative happiness; heavenly joy; blessedness; beatitude, especially that of *departed souls*; hence, any *state* of great enjoyment; gladness or joy.

2. A cause or source of delight or happiness.

That inward eye Which is the *bliss* of solitude.
WORDSWORTH *I Wandered Lonely* st. 4.

[< AS. *blīs,* contr. < *blīds* (cp. OS. *blidsea,* happiness), < *blīth*; see BLITHE.] **blissꝑ.**

SYN.: see HAPPINESS; RAPTURE. — **bliss'less,** *a.*

Bliss², 1 blis; 2 blĭs, *n.* **1. Cornelius Newton** (1/22 1833–10/29 1911), an American merchant and statesman; Secretary of the Interior, 1897–1899. **2. Isaac Grout** (7/29 1822–2/15 1889), an American Congregational missionary; agent of the American Bible Society in Turkey. **3. Philip Paul** (7/29 1838–12/29 1876), an American evangelist and singer; song- and hymn-writer; *Hold the Fort; Pull for the Shore.* **4. Tasker Howard** (12/21 1853–), an American general. **5. William Dwight Porter** (1856–10/29 1926), an American sociologist and clergyman; *Encyc. of Social Reform.*

Bliss'field, 1 blis'fild; 2 blĭs'fēld, *n.* A village in Lenawee county, Mich.

bliss'ful, 1 blis'ful; 2 blĭs'ful, *a.* Enjoying or imparting bliss; supremely happy; as, a *blissful* hour.

SYN.: See HAPPY. — **bliss'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **bliss'ful-ness,** *n.*

blis'som, 1 blis'əm; 2 blĭs'om, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *i.* To couple with (a ewe); tup: said of a ram. **II.** *t.* To be in heat.

blis'som, *a.* In heat, as an animal; hence, lustful.

blis'ter, 1 blis'tər; 2 blĭs'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce a blister or blisters upon; as, to *blister* one's hand. **2.** To hurt as by a blister; gall; subject to shame or disgrace; as, *blistered* by spiteful criticism.

II. *i.* To have a blister or blisters form or rise.

blis'ter¹, *n.* **1.** A thin vesicle on the cuticle, containing serum or watery matter, produced as by scalding, bruising, or the application of some irritating substance; also, a similar vesicle or separation of laminæ on a plant, on steel, on a painted surface, etc. **2.** Any substance used for producing vesication, as a counter-irritant. **3.** *Phot.* A fluid bubble on a plate, or on a paper that has received a coat of gelatin, albumen, or collodion. **4.** *Naut.* An air- or water-chamber added below the water-line outside a warship to protect it from torpedoes. **5.** A fungous plant-disease characterized by excrescences on the leaves. **6.** [Colloq.] A troublesome person; nuisance. **7.** [Local, U. S.] A young oyster. [ME. *blister*; cp. OD. *bluyster,* blister. Allied to BLAST.] — **blis'ter-bee"tle** or **-fly",** *n.* A beetle, as an oil-beetle, yielding a substance with blistering properties; especially, the Spanish fly. — **b.-copper,** *n. Metal.* The merchantable product of the calcination of the white metal, or the pimple-metal, in the English process of copper-smelting. — **b.-flower,** *n.* The bulbous crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*). **blis'ter-weed"ꝑ.** — **b.-mite,** *n.* Any mite causing a blister-like excrescence on the leaves; as, the pear-leaf *blister-mite.* — **b.-pearl,** *n.* An excrescence produced inside a shell by the oyster in endeavoring to exclude parasites. — **b.-pine,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The balsam-fir (*Abies*): so called from the blister-like swellings in the bark containing the balsam. — **b.-plant,** *n.* Any one of several species of buttercup or crowfoot (*Ranunculus*): especially, the tall or meadow buttercup (*R. acris*) and the cursed crowfoot (*R. sceleratus*): so called from the effect of their acrid juice on the skin. — **b.-plaster,** *n.* A plaster for producing a blister. — **b.-steel,** *n.* Steel made by heating bar iron, in contact with powdered charcoal, in a converting-furnace. — **blis'ter-wort",** *n.* The cursed crowfoot.

Blis'ter², *n.* In Fielding's *The Virgin Unmasked,* an apothecary, who believes physicians useful at all times.

blis'terd, *pp.* Blistered. S. S. [blisters.

blis'ter-y, 1 blis'tər-i; 2 blĭs'ter-y, *a.* Marked by or full of

B. Lit., *abbr.* See DEGREE. **B. L.†; B. Litt.†; Lit. B.†.**

blite, 1 blait; 2 blīt, *n.* Any one of various herbs, mostly of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), as the strawberry-blite (*Chenopodium capitatum*), the coast-blite (*C. rubrum maritimum*), or any sea-blite (any species of *Suæda*); in England, especially, an amaranth (*Amarantus blitum*) and the goosefoot good-King-Henry (*C. bonus-henricus*). [< F. *blette,* < L. *blitum,* < Gr. *bliton.*]

blithe, 1 blaith *or* blaith; 2 blīth *or* blīth (XIII), *a.* **1.** Characterized by gladness or mirth; joyous; gladsome; as, a *blithe* face or heart. **2.** Manifesting gladness; jocund; gay; merry; sprightly; as, a *blithe* laugh.

A daughter fair So buxom, *blithe,* and debonair.
MILTON *L'Allegro* l. 24.

3†. Kind. [< A. S. *blīth, blīthe,* sweet, happy, = Goth. *bleith-s,* happy, friendly.] **blytheꝑ.** SYN.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY; MERRY. — **blithe'ful,** *a.* Full of gladness or mirth. — **blithe'ful-ly,** *adv.* Joyously; cheerfully. — **blithe'ly,** *adv.* Merrily; gladly. — **blith'en,** *vt.* To make blithe. — **blithe'ness,** *n.* The state of being blithe.

blithe'meat", 1 blaith'mīt"; 2 blīth'mēt", *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] Refreshment provided at a birth. **blithe'breadꝑ.**

blith'er¹, 1 blaith'ər; 2 blīth'er, *n.* One who makes merry.

blith'er², 1 blith'ər; 2 blĭth'er, *n.* [Dial.] Same as BLATHER.

blithe'some, } 1 blaith'səm; 2 blīth'som, *a.* Showing or

blithe'sum², } imparting gladness; cheerful; gay; joyous; merry. — **blithe'some-ly,** *adv.* — **blithe'some-ness,** *n.*

SYN.: see HAPPY; MERRY. [(*Argentina anserina*).

blith'ran, 1 blith'ran; 2 blĭth'ran, *n.* [Ir.] The silverweed

Blī-tong', *n.* Same as BILLITON.

blit'ter, 1 blit'ər; 2 blĭt'er, *n.* [Scot.] Either of two birds: (1) The bittern. (2) The common British snipe.

blit'ter-blat"ter, *n.* [Scot.] A sharp rattling noise, as of guns fired irregularly.

Bli'tum, 1 blai'təm; 2 blī'tŭm, *n.* A small genus of European herbs formerly included in the genus *Chenopodium.* Its two species, *B. capitatum* and *B. virgatum,* with strawberry-like fruit, are both cultivated as the strawberry-blite. See BLITE. [L., < Gr. *bliton,* blite.]

Blitz, 1 blits; 2 blĭts, **Antonio** (6/21 1810–1/21 1877). An English magician and ventriloquist; father of Madame Van Zandt, prima donna.

blīz'zard, 1 blīz'ərd; 2 blĭz'ard, *n.* **1.** A high cold wind accompanied by blinding snow, such as frequently sweeps from the Rocky Mountain region eastward in winter, and often causes loss of life. **2.** A rattling volley, as of shots or of words; hence, a sudden fierce attack; a knock-down blow; any sudden and overwhelming disaster; as, we were struck by a *blizzard.*

I notice with some surprise that since our great recent *blizzard* the old English word which describes so picturesquely our English snow-blast . . . is spoken of by some of our journalists as an 'Americanism'; and even such admirable lexicographers and philologists as Murray . . . treat the word as a *modern Americanism,* . . . while, so far from its being American in origin, it was not till within the last thirty years, according to Bartlett and other American philologists, that it was ever heard in the Eastern

States, and in the Western a *blizzard* meant a knock-down blow from an argument, not a knock-down blow from a snow-blast.
New-York Tribune July 19, 1891, p. 14, col. 5.
[< AS. **blæsan*, blow; cp. BLAST, BLAZE, BLOW[1], *v.*]
— **bliz'zard-ly,** *a.*— **bliz'zard-ous,** *a.*

bliz'zen, 1 bliz'n; 2 bliz'n, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To scorch; shrivel; wither.

bliz'zom†. [lightning; blaze.

bliz'zer, 1 bliz'ər; 2 bliz'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A vivid flash of

bliz'zy, 1 bliz'i; 2 bliz'y, *n.* [-ZIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] [Prov. Eng.] A brightly blazing fire.

blk., *abbr.* Black; block.

B. LL., *abbr.* See DEGREE.

blo†, *a.* Blackish-blue; livid.

bloe†; bloo†; blow†.

bloak, 1 blōk; 2 blōk, *n.* [Slang.] Same as BLOKE.

bloat[1], 1 blōt; 2 blōt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to puff up or swell; *make turgid or edematous; hence, to inflate* with conceit or vanity.

Where Fear's black banner *bloats* the troubled sky.
BEATTIE *Ode to Hope* pt. i, st. 2.

II. *i.* To become puffed up, swollen, or inflated; become edematous; as, he has begun to *bloat.*

bloat[2], *vt.* To cure by half-drying in smoke, as herring.

bloat[1], *a.* Bloated; puffed; swollen. [Cp. Ice. *blautr*, soft, effeminate. Its modern meaning is due to confusion with *blowed* (inflated).]

bloat[2], *a.* Smoke-cured; as, a *bloat* herring. [ME. *blote*, perhaps < Ice. *blautr*, soaked; cp. Sw. *blöt*, soaked.]

bloat, *n.* **1.** A disreputable, worthless fellow, bloated with drink. **2.** A bloated condition or part; specifically (*Vet. Surg.*), accumulation of gas in the alimentary canal. **3.** A bloater.

bloat'ed, 1 blōt'ed; 2 blōt'ĕd, *pa.* Distended by accumulation of fluid or gas; swollen; figuratively, puffed up with conceit or pride of riches; puffed up.

O'er the green floor, and round the dew-damp wall,
The slimy snail, and *bloated* lizard crawl.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Production of Life* can. 9, l. 119.

— **bloat'ed-ness,** *n.*

bloat'er[1], 1 blōt'ər; 2 blōt'er, *n.* **1.** A selected herring, slightly cured and smoked. **2.** A whitefish (*Argyrosomus prognathus*), found in the Great Lakes of North America. **bloater whitefish†.** [< BLOAT[2], *a.*]

bloat'er[2], *n.* A prune which has become unusually large while being dried. [BLOAT[2], *vt.*]

blob, 1 blŏb; 2 blŏb, *v.* [BLOBBED, BLOBD[3]; BLOB'BING.]
I. *t.* To blot with a blob of ink or color; blur.
II. *i.* **1.** To rise in bubbles. **2.** To produce bubbles; flop, as a fish in water. **3.** [Scot. & Ir.] To collect in drops; fall.

blob[1], *n.* **1.** A soft globular mass; a drop, as of viscous liquid; a small blotch or daub; as, a *blob* of honey.

You witnessed a faint vision of dashes of pale green and gleaming foreshore, with *blobs* and films of land beyond.
W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Tragedy* p. 22. [N. 1889.]

2. [Prov. Eng. & Ir.] A bubble; pimple; blister. **3.** A round mass of iron serving as base for an iron post in a ship. **4.** A small fresh-water cottoid fish, the miller's-thumb. **5.** [Dial., U. S.] The resin of the fir-tree. **6.** [Scot.] A huge gooseberry. **7.** A very loose spot in a plate or blade of a saw. **8†.** The lower lip, especially when pouting. [Prob. imitative.] — **blob'by,** *a.*

blob[2], *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A professional beggar who plies his calling on the streets: policeman's term.

A *blob* is just a panhandler. *N. Y. Evening Sun* Dec. 22, '09.

blob'ber, blob'ber-lip", etc. See BLUBBER, etc.

blob'-kite", 1 bleb'-kait"; 2 blŏb'-kit", *n.* [Eng.] The burbot.

bloc, 1 blek; 2 blŏc, *n.* [F.] A group, as of politicians or economists, formed to foster special interests or to obstruct legislative action. Compare BLOCK[2] *n.* 1.

blo-cage', 1 blo-kāj'; 2 blo-căzh', *n.* [F.] In masonry, rude

Bloch, 1 blen; 2 blŏH, **Markus Elieser** (1723–[8]/[9]1799). A German Jewish physician and ichthyologist.

bloch'er, 1 blŏH'ər; 2 blŏH'er, *vi.* [Scot.] To gurgle when

Blo-chl'i-dæ, 1 blo-kal'i-dī; 2 blo-cl'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* An Eocene family of teleost fishes with a long body, lateral plates, and spear-like rostrum. **Bloch'i-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< M. E. *Bloch*, Bavarian ichthyologist.] — **bloch'i-id,** *n.*— **bloch'i-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

block[1], 1 blek; 2 blŏk, *vt.* **1.** To shape by molding or stretching on a block, as in hatting and shoemaking. **2.** *Carp.* To strengthen, as an angle, by the insertion of a block of wood. **3.** To form into blocks. **4.** To stamp with a block or heated stamp or die, as in calico-printing or bookbinding. **5.** To planish: said of saw-blades. **6.** *Print.* (1) To supply with a block as a base; place upon a block; as, to *block* a cut. (2) To print with an unbroken shaded side and bottom. [< BLOCK[1], *n.*] — **to block down,** to press sheet metal into a die by covering it with a thick layer of lead and hammering it down. — **to b. in or out** (*Art*), to outline roughly; sketch. — **to b. out. 1.** To plan broadly, without details; mark off in outline; as, he *blocked out* a plan for the campaign. **2.** To hide; obscure from view; specif. (*Phot.*), to paint out a portion of a negative to prevent it from printing. **3.** *Mining.* To cut up or intersect (a mineral deposit) so as to permit sampling or to give access for extraction.

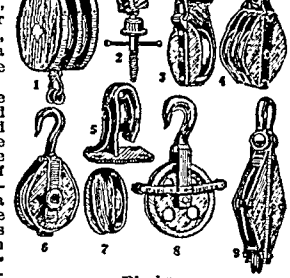
block[2], *vt.* **1.** To stop effectually the progress or operation of; impede; obstruct; stop up; as, to *block* the wheel with a stone; the roads are *blocked* with snow: often used with *up; as, to block up* the way. Also to blockade; invest; as, the enemy's fleet *blocks* the harbor, its army *blocks* the town.

It required [by the Articles of Confederation] the vote of nine States to pass any bill, and five could *block* the wheels of government. DEPEW *Orations, Apr. 30, 1889* p. 8. [CAS. CO.]

2. To stop (a ball) as with a bat in cricket. **3.** In football, to stop (a player) when running with the ball. **4.** *Whist.* To *hinder (an opponent) from* leading out of his long suit, by holding the highest card of that suit. **5.** To operate (trains) by block signals. **6.** *Baseball.* To touch or handle (the ball): applied to non-players. **7.** *Basketball.* To stop a player not in possession of the ball. **8.** [Eng.] In parliamentary practise, to prevent, or put off (the passage of a bill); specif., to give notice in the House of Commons of opposition to a bill, thereby preventing its being brought up for debate after half-past twelve at night. [< F. *bloquer*, block up, < *bloc*, block, of Germanic orig.; see BLOCK[1], *n.*] Syn.: see HINDER; SHUT.

block[1], *n.* **1.** A solid piece of wood, metal, or other material, usually with one plane surface or more; as, a toy building-*block*; a *block* of marble. (1) A wooden log or the like upon which chopping is done; as, a butchers' *block.* (2) A temporary support; shore. (3) The stand on which slaves were sold at auction. (4) The wooden billet on which condemned persons are beheaded; as, Charles I. was brought to the *block.* (5) A forming-piece on which the final shape is given to a hat-body, or one on which a hat is placed to be ironed; hence, the style or shape of a hat. (6) A wooden support for a wig; barbers' block. (7) *Carp.* A piece of wood inserted in an angle to stiffen a structure. (8) A hard-wood base on which thin printing-plates are held by clamps or nails for printing. (9) A form upon which wet leather is beaten and stretched. (10) One of the uprights, in a saw-mill, *to which a saw-log is fastened. There are a* head-block and a tail-block. (11) A felt-covered rubber for polishing marble. (12) A bookbinders' stamp. (13) Same as WOOD-BLOCK. (14) *Ordnance.* A heavy piece of wood used as a support in raising or lowering cannon, being a **quarter block, half b., or whole b.,** according to the thickness which the weight of the cannon demands. (15) One of the supports under the keel of a vessel while building. **2.** *A section or division; the objects collectively* contained in a section; a mass or row; as, a *block* of land. (1) The land and buildings enclosed in a single square, or the like, bounded by streets. (2) The houses collectively in a connected row or line, often under a single roof. (3) The distance along a street from one cross-street to another. (4) A government subdivision of land of irregular form, as on account of lakes or streams. (5) *Geol.* A portion of the earth's crust, separated by fractures from the adjacent portions, often relatively elevated, depressed or tilted with accompanying faulting. (6) *Forestry.* A unit of division of a forested region, composed of two or more compartments. (7) A number of shares, bonds, or the like, usually a specific or decimal number, bought or sold at once; as, a *block* of four-per-cents. (8) A sheaf of writing paper glued on the edge; pad.

3. A section of track, often of several miles, in the block system of a railway. **4.** *Mech.* A sheave or pulley or set of pulleys mounted within a shell to which is fixed a hook, eye, or ring at one end, and often an eye or strap at the other, for attachment to a fixed or movable object.



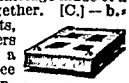
Blocks.
1. Tackle-block. 2. Dock block, with screw for attaching to floor. 3. Link snatch-block. 4. Triple-sheave steel block. 5. Dock snatch-block. 6. Cargo-hoisting block. 7. Jib-sheet block. 8. Gin block. 9. Square-cheeked block.

Ropes may be rove upon the pulleys and a leverage obtained for increasing the force or changing the rate or direction of motion. The number of pulleys in a block varies from one to six. Two blocks are often used in a single hoisting-tackle, one being attached to a fixed point and the other to the moving object. See PULLEY.

5. *Arch.* & *Building.* (1) A projecting division in an entablature. (2) A projection left on a hewn stone as a temporary convenience for resting a beam, attaching a rope, etc. **6.** A stupid or unsympathetic person; a blockhead.

What a *block* art thou, that thou canst not!
SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, act ii., sc. 5.

7. *Stock-raising.* An animal whose body is firm, solid, and well set. **8.** (1) In an Australian city, the public promenade. (2) [Austral.] One of the sections into which the public lands available for settlement are divided. It is estimated as sufficient for the maintenance of one family, but never exceeding 1,280 acres. **9.** A perch for a carnivorous bird, as a hawk. **10.** [Slang.] The head. **11.** Same as BLOCK COAL. [ME. *blok*; cp. D. Dan *blok*, Sw. *block*; orig. doubtful.] — **back'ing-block",** *n. Print. & Engrav.* A base, as of wood or metal, on which a plate for printing is attached. — **bee-b.,** *n.* A block of hard wood on a ship's side near the heel of the bowsprit, through which the foretopmast-stays are rove. — **Belgian b.,** a slightly oblong paving-block, usually of granite. — **bilge b.** (*Naut.*), a block used to support the bilge of a vessel in dry dock. — **b. and b.,** the situation of two blocks *of a tackle when drawn together so that further movement is* impossible. — **b. and start,** alternate long and short stones, placed at the corner of a building. — **b.-bond,** *n.* A style of bricklaying in which the bricks are laid crosswise and lengthwise alternately. See illus. under BOND. — **b.-book,** *n.* A book printed from engraved wooden blocks, as distinguished from one printed from movable type or from plates. — **b.-car,** *n.* A car for carrying blocks and tackle on a wrecking-train. — **b.-chain,** *n. Mech.* An endless chain consisting of thin, flat side-pieces joined, as with rivets, to flat transverse metal blocks. It is applied to bicycles and certain forms of automobiles for transmission of power. — **b.-colors,** *n. pl.* Colors that are applied as in block-printing. — **b.-core,** *n. Founding.* A core used to replace a mold. Compare BLOCK-PRINT. — **b.-furnace,** *n. Metal.* A bloomery. — **b. in course** (*Building*), walling of stone used for supporting embankments, etc. — **b.-joint,** *n.* A stage-joint in plumbing. — **b.-letter,** *n.* **1.** Type cut from wood. **2.** A style of characters imitating or suggested by letters cut out of wood. — **b.-plan,** *n.* A rough plan, without details. — **b.-print,** *n. Founding.* A core-print in a mold within which a block-core is used to make a supplementary impression; also, a core used to take the place of some part of a mold. — **b.-printing,** *n.* **1.** Printing from engraved wooden blocks, as by applying ink on an engraved surface with a dabber and taking an impression by placing a sheet of paper, parchment, or the like over it and rubbing the back of the sheet. See PRINTING. **2.** Printing calico by the old method, from wooden blocks. — **b.-ship,** *n.* A ship that blocks the entrance to a harbor; also, an old naval hulk used as a store-ship or receiving-ship in a navy-yard. — **b.-signal,** *n.* A combination of switch and signal used in a block system. **b.-switch†.** — **b.-signaling,** *n.* — **b. system,** a system of regulating the running of trains on a railway, by automatic signals or otherwise, in which the track is divided into sections called blocks, on any one of which, ordinarily, only one train at a time is allowed. **b.-signal system†.** — **b.-teeth,** *n.* False teeth cut out of ivory or like material, two or more in one piece. — **b. tin,** tin cast in ingots; also, pure tin as distinguished from tin-plate. — **b.-trail,** *n.* [Eng.] The trail of a gun-carriage made of a single piece, or of two pieces fastened together. [C.] — **b.-truck,** *n.* A truck without handles or shafts, with small wheels and a body of open timbers used in moving heavy objects, as about a freight-house. — **chip of the old b.,** see CHIP. — **clew-line b. 1.** A block at the top-sail-clew, through which its clew-line reeves. **2.** Formerly, a quarter-block. — **fixed blocks** (*Naut.*), the chess-trees. — **ninepin b.** (*Naut.*), a block of ninepin form, used for a fair-leader in the pipe-rail. — **on the b. 1.** [Austral.] On the public promenade. **2.** *Mining.* According to the survey or allotment of claims. — **perched b.** (*Geol.*), a rock or boulder left on a ledge, hill-slope, or the like, by the melting of the glacier which conveyed it. — **rouse-about b.,** a large snatch-block. — **thick-and-thin b. 1.** A pulley-block having two sheaves of different thickness to accommodate different sizes of rope. **2.** A fiddle-block. — **to do the b.** [Austral.], to promenade the fashionable thoroughfares.



A Block-truck.

block[2], *n.* **1.** That which hinders or obstructs; an obstacle; as, the bars and *blocks* of prejudice. **2.** The condition of being blocked; an obstruction; as, a *block* on a railway or thoroughfare. **3.** *Cricket.* (1) The act of blocking a ball. (2) Same as BLOCK-HOLE. **4.** *Baseball.* A block-ball. **5.** *Psychophysics.* Any impediment to the current passing along a nerve tract, or between a motor nerve and its muscle. Thus curare is said to form a *block* between the active nerve and its protected muscle; and the antidote removes this *block.* [< BLOCK[2], *v.*] — **block'-ball",** *n. Baseball.* A ball that has been batted or thrown, but impeded, as by handling or stopping, by a person not a player. — **block'-hole",** *n.* **1.** *Cricket.* A mark on the grass, before the wicket, indicating the center: commonly abbreviated **block,** and called **long block** when 1½ lengths of a bat, and **short block** when only 1 bat's length. **2.** A hole for blasting, as in a severed block of ore.

Block, 1 blok; 2 blŏk, **Moritz (Maurice)** (2/[11]1816–1/[11] 1901). A German-French statistician and economist.

block-ade', 1 blek-ēd'; 2 blŏk-ād', *vt.* [-AD'ED; -AD'ING.] **1.** To shut up by a military or naval blockade, as a town; shut in, as a person.

They had *blockaded* the rangers in the little fortresses or outposts. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 18, p. 194. [U. P. P. 1863.]

2. To obstruct; block up; as, the path was *blockaded* with snow. Syn.: see BELEAGUER; SHUT.

block-ade', *n.* **1.** The investing and shutting up of a town, a seaport, a frontier, or a line of coast by hostile forces; more especially, the investment of a port by a hostile naval force of competent strength to debar it from commercial communication by way of the sea.

To render a blockade valid as against neutrals, due notice of it must be given; the blockading force must be sufficient to make it effective, at least to the extent of rendering any attempt to break it manifestly dangerous; and the blockaders must be continuously present to that end. Accidental and brief absence, as when driven off the station by storm, does not operate to lift the blockade. For what shall constitute an effective blockade and sufficient notice of blockade, see the DECLARATION OF LONDON.

2. A blockading force. **3.** Any hindrance or obstruction to action or progress; a block. [< BLOCK[1], *v.*] — **block-ade'-run"ner,** *n.* A vessel or person engaged in the business of running a blockade, generally for trading purposes. — **paper b.,** a blockade declared by proclamation, but not made effective by competent force. — **to break a b.,** to render the blockade void by defeating or driving off the blockading force. — **to raise a b.,** to withdraw the blockading force, or to disperse it by superior force. — **to run a b.,** to enter or leave a blockaded place by passing through the lines of the blockading force.

block-ad'er, 1 blok-ēd'ər; 2 blŏk-ād'er, *n.* One that blockades; especially, a ship of war engaged in blockading.

block'age, 1 blek'ij; 2 blŏk'ąj, *n.* The condition of being blocked or stopped; the act of blocking up.

block'an, 1 blek'ən; 2 blŏk'an, *n.* [Ir. & Manx.] The coal-fish (*Pollachius virens*).

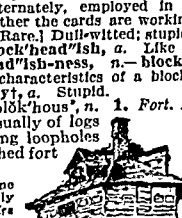
block'-bond", **b.-car,** etc. See under BLOCK[1], *n.*

block'er[1], 1 blek'ər; 2 blŏk'er, *n.* **1.** One who blocks; a tool or a machine for blocking. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A derby hat.

block'er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hatchet; ax.

block'head", } 1 blek'hed"; 2 blŏk'hĕd", *n.* **1.** A dull-
block'hed"s, } witted or stupid person. **2.** [Rare.] A pictured or sculptured head; bust. **3†.** A head of wood for shaping hats or wigs. — **blockhead board** (*Weaving*), a contrivance composed of two numbered boards, rising and falling alternately, employed in a Jacquard loom to indicate whether the cards are working properly. — **block'head"ed,** *a.* [Rare.] Dull-witted; stupid. — **block'head"ed-ness,** *n.* — **block'head"ish,** *a.* Like a blockhead; stupid. — **block'head"ish-ness,** *n.* — **block'-head"ism,** *n.* [Rare.] The characteristics of a blockhead; stupidity. — **block'head"ly†,** *a.* Stupid.

block'house", 1 blek'haus"; 2 blŏk'hous", *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A structure or building made usually of logs and heavy timbers, and having loopholes for muskets; formerly, a detached fort guarding a pass, landing, etc.



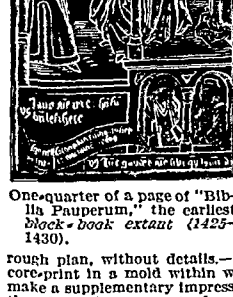
Blockhouse.
Fort McClary, at Kittery Point, Me.

For the protection of a bridge, one or two log *block-houses* . . . usually sufficed. W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, p. 399. [A. 1873.]

2. [W. & So. U. S.] A house made of hewn logs set square.

block'i-ness, } 1 blok'i-nes; 2 blŏk'-
block'i-nĕs, *n.* The state of being blocky.

block'ing, 1 blok'iŋ; 2 blŏk'ing, *n.* **1.** Blocks used as a temporary support for a building or other body. **2.** See BLOCKING-COURSE, below. For other senses, see BLOCK[1], *v.* — **block'ing-course",** *n. Arch.* A course of masonry on the top of a cornice; also, a string-course. — **b.-press,** *n.* A press for applying heated blocks or dies in ornamenting book-covers. — **gold b.,** the pressing of a design-



One-quarter of a page of "Biblia Pauperum," the earliest *block-book extant (1425–* 1430).

block upon gold-leaf spread upon a book-cover; also, a design so produced.

block'ish, 1 blek'ish; 2 blŏk'ish, *a.* Like a block; dull *of comprehension; stupid.* —**-ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

Block Is'land. An island constituting the township of New Shoreham, Newport county, R. I.; 8 by 5 m.; summer resort.

block'-joint", **b.-letter.** See under BLOCK[1], *n.*

block'like", 1 blek'laik"; 2 blŏk'lik", *a.* Blockish; dull.

block party. See under PARTY.

block'pate", 1 blek'pāt"; 2 blŏk'pāt", *n.* A blockhead.

block'plan", **b.-ship**, etc. See under BLOCK[1], *n.*

blockt, *pp.* Blocked. S. S.

block'-teeth", etc. See under BLOCK[1], *n.*

block'y, 1 blek'i; 2 blŏk'y, *a.* **1.** Unequally shaded, as if printed in blocks. **2.** Short and stout; stocky.

Blocq's dis-ease'. Briquet's ataxia. See ATAXIA.

Blodg'et Peak, 1 bloj'et; 2 blŏg'ĕt. A mountain in Colorado; 9,500 ft. high.

bloed'ite, 1 blud'ait; 2 blo͝od'it, *n. Mineral.* A whitish or reddish hydrous sodium magnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4.Na_2SO_4+4H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Blöde*, chemist's name.] **blöd'ite†**.

Bloem'fon-tein", 1 blūm'fon-tēn"; 2 blo͞om'fŏn-tĕn", *n.* A town, capital of Orange Free State, Prov., Union of S. Africa; surrendered to British March 13, 1900.

Blois, 1 blwō; 2 blwä, *n.* An ancient manufacturing city, capital of Loir-et-Cher department, France, in the palace of which the Duke and the Cardinal de Guise were murdered by order of Henry III., Dec. 23, 1588.

bloke, 1 blōk; 2 blōk, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** A man; fellow: used contumeliously. **2.** [Cant, Eng.] An employer; manager.

blol'ly, 1 blel'i; 2 blŏl'y, *n.* Same as PORKWOOD.

Blome'field, 1 blōm'fild; 2 blōm'fēld, **Francis** (7/31705–1/15 1752). An English clergyman; topographer; discovered the *Paston Letters*.

Blom'field, 1 blum'fild; 2 blŏm'fēld, **Charles James** (5/22 1786–8/51857). An English divine; bishop of Chester; Greek scholar; theologian.

Blom'maert, 1 blem'art; 2 blŏm'ärt, **Philipp** (8/22 1809–8/14 1871). A Flemish poet; philologist; historian: *History of the Belgians*, etc.

blom'strand-ite, 1 blem'strand-ait; 2 blŏm'strand-it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous black mineral, essentially a compound of the oxids of columbium, tantalum, titanium, and uranium. [< C. W. *Blomstrand*, of Lund, Sweden.]

blond, 1 blend; 2 blŏnd, *a.* **1.** Having a fair skin, light (usually blue) eyes, and fair hair; xanthochroic: said of a person. **2.** Flaxen or golden: said of hair. [F., < LL. *blondus*, yellow.] —**blond'ness**, *n.* —**blond'-met"al**, *n.* A clay hematite used in making tools: from Staffordshire, England.

blond[1], *n.* **1.** A blond person; specif., one of the two great divisions of the Caucasian race. **2.** Blond-lace.

blond[2], *n.* [F.] In cookery, stock or essence of meat used for strengthening or coloring.

Blond, 1 blōn; 2 blŏn, **Jacques (Jacob) Christophe** (1670–1741). A German miniature-painter; reputed inventor of color-printing.

blonde. **I.** *a.* The feminine of BLOND, *a.* **II.** *n.* A blond woman or girl.

The leonine *blonde* has an opaline fire in her clear eye, which the brunette can hardly match.
HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 8, p. 212. [P. S. & CO. 1859.]

Blon"del' de Nesle, 1 blōn"del' da nēl; 2 blŏn"dĕl' de nel. A French trouvère; favorite minstrel of Richard I. of England, whom he accompanied to Palestine: mentioned in Scott's *Talisman*, where his song beneath the wall of Dürrenstein Castle, where Leopold of Austria had imprisoned Richard, led to the king's release.

Blon'din, 1 blen'din *or* (*F.*) blōn'dañ; 2 blŏn'din *or* (*F.*) blŏn'dăñ, **Charles** (2/22 1824–2/22 1897). Jean François Gravelet, a French acrobat, who crossed above Niagara Falls on a tight rope in 1855, 1859, and 1860.

blon-dine', 1 blen-dīn'; 2 blŏn-dīn', *a.* & *n.* [Rare.] Same as BLOND: diminutive form.

blon'kett, *a.* & *n.* Blunket. **blonc'kett†**.

blood, 1 blud; 2 blŏd, *vt.* **1.** To draw blood from; bleed.

My poor old Uncle; he was so good to me in boyhood; in those old days when I *blooded* Cousin George's nose!
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii, p. 9. [H.]

2. To train (a dog) to hunt by letting him taste, smell, or see the blood of his proper game: used also figuratively; as, troops that have not yet been *blooded*. **3.** *Tanning.* To treat (leather) with blood so as to secure a black tone. **4.** [Dial. or Obs.] To wet or stain with blood. **5†.** To excite the blood of; exasperate. **6†.** To draw sap from (trees).

blood, *n.* **1.** The fluid that circulates in the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries. Blood is red in all vertebrates except *Amphioxus*, but often colorless in invertebrates. It is the principal medium by which the tissues of the body are nourished and relieved of effete matters. It consists of a transparent colorless fluid, the plasma, in which are suspended the corpuscles. See BLOOD-CORPUSCLE.

2. Kinship by descent from a common ancestor; also, inherited traits collectively; family or national characteristics regarded as passing from father to son; lineage; relationship; extraction; nationality; race; as, it runs in the *blood;* he was of royal *blood;* of Teutonic *blood*.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman *blood*.
TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* st. 7.

And hath made of one *blood* all nations of men. *Acts* xvii, 26.

A wild courage, a stoicism not of the schools but of the *blood*, shines in every anecdote, and has given that book [Plutarch's Lives] its immense fame. EMERSON *Essays, Heroism* in first series, p. 198. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. The animal part of man; principle of life; vitality; temperament; mood; passion; as, hot *blood;* his *blood* is up; my *blood* boiled, or ran cold. **4.** *Bib. and Theol.* The life-blood of the sacrificial victim; especially, as in the atonement of Christ. **5.** *pl.* [B-] A division of the Blackfeet Indians, forming an agency in Alberta, Canada. See AMERICAN. **6.** Sanguinary deeds collectively; bloodshed; slaughter; murder; war or the state of war; as, the French Revolution was a revel of *blood;* to avenge a brother's *blood*. **7.** The stain or guilt of murder; responsibility for bloodshed or for a life taken; as, his *blood* be on your head. **8.** A dashing fellow; fast or rakish young man; gallant.

A perfect and celebrated '*blood*,' or dandy about town, was this young officer. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 49. [H.]

9. One of various red liquids, as the sap of some trees, or the juice of certain fruits, berries, etc.

The *blood* of Velez' scorched vine.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 2, st. 34.

10. A blood-horse. **11.** Red coral: a trade name. **12.** In stock-raising, descent from a pure-breed sire and dam; hence, a pure-blood animal. **13†.** A family or clan. **14†.** A living being. **15†.** A disease affecting cattle; a disease in sheep and swine. [< AS. *blōd* (= Goth, *blōth*), perhaps < root of BLOW, bloom.] Syn.: see KIN. —**bad blood**, a spirit of strife; hostility; hatred.—**blood'al-bu"min**, *n.* Same as SERALBUMIN.—**b.-alley**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A large white playing-marble having crimson veins.—**b.-alp**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The male of the common European bullfinch (*Pyrrhula europæa*).—**b.-avenger**, *n.* See AVENGER.—**b.-baptism**, *n.* See BAPTISM OF BLOOD, under BAPTISM.—**blood'ber"ry**, *n.* Same as ROUGEBERRY.—**b.-bird**, *n.* [N. S. Wales.] An Australian black-and-red honey-eater (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*).—**b.-blister**, *n.* A blister containing blood or bloody serum.—**b.-boltered**, *a.* Daubed or clotted with blood. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act iv, sc. 1.—**b.-bond**, *n.* The tie of blood-relationship; consanguinity.—**b.-bought**, *a.* Purchased with blood or blood-shedding; especially, gained through the death of Christ.—**b.-bread**, *n.* **1.** Defibrinated blood (from a slaughter-house) mixed with meal and baked: a food for live stock. **2.** Same as BLOOD-RAIN, 2.—**b.-brother**, *n.* A brother by birth.—**b.-brotherhood**, *n.* A brotherhood formed by mingling of blood.

The next day we made *blood brotherhood*. The fetish-man pricked each of our right arms, pressed the blood out . . . and the black and white arms were mutually rubbed together.
STANLEY *Congo Free State* vol. ii, p. 23. [H. 1885.]

—**b.-carrier**, *n. Anthrop.* A woman by whom blood-relationship was constituted among peoples counting descent through the maternal line.—**b.-cell**, *n.* A blood-corpuscle.—**b.-clam**, *n.* [U. S.] An ark-shell.—**b.-corpuscle**, *n.* One of the microscopic bodies found in the blood. Mammalian red corpuscles are biconcave disks that impart to the blood its color and appear to have a special affinity for oxygen. They are non-nucleated in mammals, and nucleated in the lower vertebrates. The white corpuscles, or leucocytes, are much fewer, and appear to be masses of free formative protoplasm, having the power of locomotion and assuming varied shapes. In a cubic millimeter of human blood there are normally about 5,000,000 red and 5,000 to 7,000 white corpuscles. Blood is bright red or scarlet in the arteries and purplish- or bluish-red in the veins. See illus.—**b.-count**, *n.* A separate enumeration of the white and red corpuscles in a given quality of blood.—**b.-crystal**, *n. Physiol.* Crystallized hemoglobin.—**b.-cup**, *n.* A discomycetous fungus of the genus *Peziza*, especially *P. coccinea*, with bright-scarlet cup.—**b.-cupping**, *n.* Cupping with scarification and drawing of blood.—**b.-disk**, *n.* A red blood-corpuscle.—**blood'-drop"**, *n.* A red terebelloid marine worm, especially *Polycirrus eximius* and *Enoplobranchus sanguineus*, contractile into a blood-like spot, living on muddy bottoms and often on and under oysters.—**b.-dust**, *n. Anat.* Microscopic dumb-bell-shaped bodies found in the blood-plasma, whose function is not known, but which do not possess true amœboid motion.—**b.-mote†**.—**b.-eagle**, *n. Norse Hist.* The cutting away of the ribs from the spine and tearing the lungs, liver, etc., out of an enemy's body. TENNYSON *The Dead Prophet* st. 18.—**blood'ed**, *a.* **1.** Having blood of a specified character; as, fishes are cold-*blooded*. **2.** Of a specified temperament, character, or temper; as, hot-*blooded* youth; a cold-*blooded* murder. **3.** Having pure blood or lineage; thoroughbred; as, *blooded* cattle.—**blood'er**, *n.* [Rare.] A bloodletter.—**b.-feud**, *n.* A feud between families or clans arising from a violent crime, usually murder or a crime involving dishonor.—**b.-finch**, *n.* A spermestine seed-eating bird (genus *Lagonosticta*) having deep crimson as the prevailing color; a senegal.—**b.-fine**, *n.* A fine anciently paid by a murderer; blood-wite.—**blood'flow"er**, *n.* **1.** Any red-flowering plant of the genus *Hæmanthus*, of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*). **2.** An ornamental tropical American milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*) with scarlet flowers.—**b.-fluke**, *n.* Same as FLUKE[2], *n.*, 1.—**b.-gill**, *n.* A branchial appendage penetrated with blood-vessels in certain sea-worms, usually parapodial, tho sometimes cephalic.—**b.-gland**, *n.* A ductless gland.—**b.-groove**, *n.* A furrow along the head, and sometimes the shaft, of a weapon used by savages to facilitate the flow of blood from the wound it inflicts.—**b.-guilt**, *n.* *The crime of* unrighteous bloodshed.—**b.-guiltiness**, *n.*—**b.-guiltless**, *a.*—**b.-guilty**, *a.* Guilty of bloodshed or murder.—**b.-hawk**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The kestrel.—**b.-heat**, *n.* The normal temperature of the human body, about 98[1]/2° Fahr.—**b.-hot**, *a.*—**b.-horse**, *n.* A horse of a fine breed, especially of the English-Arab cross.—**blood'hound"**, *n.* A large smooth-coated hound, with long pendent ears and chops and red haws. It is remarkable for its keen sense of smell and ability to keep on the same scent; a sleuth-hound: sometimes employed in tracing fugitive criminals or escaped slaves. See plate of DOGS.

The *bloodhounds* at the same time rushed upon the naked savages, seizing them by the throat, dragging them to the earth, and tearing out their bowels.
IRVING *Columbus* vol. ii, p. 49. [G. P. P. 1861.]

—**blood'led**, *a.* Made bloody; smeared with blood.—**blood'-li-ly**, *adv.* In a bloody manner; with bloodshed or carnage.—**blood'i-ness**, *n.* A bloody state or quality; tendency to bloodshed.—**b.-islands**, *n. pl.* Reddish spots from which the blood-vessels are formed, seen in the vascular area of the embryo at an early stage.—**blood'less**, *a.* **1.** Having no blood; without color; dead; as, *bloodless* limbs or lips. **2.** Without bloodshed; as, a *bloodless* war. **3.** Lacking life and vigor; also, cold and selfish; as, *bloodless* souls; *bloodless* charity.

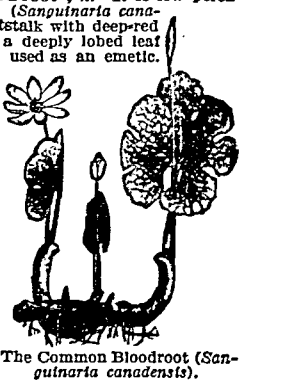
A sullen joy Pervades his *bloodless* heart when thousands groan.
SHELLEY *Queen Mab* div. iii, st. 3.

—**blood'less-ly**, *adv.*—**blood'less-ness**, *n.*—**blood'let"**, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To let blood; bleed.—**blood'let"ter**, *n.*—**blood'let"ting**, *n.*—**b.-money**, *n.* **1.** Money paid for bloodshed: (1) as a reward for bringing about the death of another, either directly or through evidence against him; (2) as a compensation for the slaughter of a relative, paid to his next of kin. **2.** [Printers' Slang.] A bonus paid to other workmen in a newspaper office for the privilege of setting fat copy.—**b.-on-bread**, *n.* Same as BLOOD-RAIN, 2.—**b.-orange**, *n.* See ORANGE.—**b.-pheasant**, *n.* An alpine Asiatic pheasant (genus *Ithagenes*), marked with red.—**b. plasma**, the fluid part of the blood and lymph apart from the corpuscles.—**b.-plate**, *n.* One of the minute, transparent, circular plates found in the blood, and conjectured to be developing red blood-corpuscles; a hematoblast.—**b.-plaquet†**.—**b.-poisoning**, *n.* Deterioration of the blood by the introduction of a deleterious substance into the circulation, either by inhalation or absorption of decomposing organic matter; toxemia.—**b. pudding.** **1.** An article of food composed of swine's blood coagulated by cooking, intermingled with particles of the fat, and usually blown into skins. **2†.** A black pudding.—**b.-quahaug**, *n.* A blood-clam.—**b.-quotient**, *n.* In blood-analysis, the resultant figure from dividing the proportion of hemoglobin in a certain amount of blood by the number of red corpuscles it contains.—**b.-rain**, *n.* **1.** A precipitation of red mud, produced by rain falling through brick-red dust in the air. **2.** (1) A red-colored deposit in the form of drops of liquid on substances containing starch and believed to be produced by bacteria and fungi. (2) An animal or plant causing this coloration.—**b.-red**, *a.* Colored with or like blood.—**b.-relation**, *n.* A kinsman by birth.—**b.-relationship**, *n.*—**b.-revenge**, **b.-vengeance**, *n.* See AVENGER.—**b.-ripe**, *a.* Very ripe, so that the juice is red.—**b.-ripeness**, *n.*—**blood'root"**, *n.* **1.** A low perennial North-American herb (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), having a fleshy rootstalk with deep-red sap and in spring bearing a deeply lobed leaf and a one-flowered scape: used as an emetic. See SANGUINARIA. **2.** An Old World plant, the tormentil (*Potentilla tormentilla*).—**blood'shed"**, *n.* **1.** The shedding of blood; slaughter; carnage.

Doing or suffering, the Cæsars were almost equally involved in *bloodshed*.
DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars*, p. 178. [T. & F. 1854.]

2†. The shedding of one's own blood. **3†.** Bloodshot state or condition.—**blood'-shed" ding†**.—**blood'-shed"der**, *n.*—**blood'-shot"**, *a.* Suffused or shot with blood; red and inflamed or irritated: said of the eye.

And stared around for God with *bloodshot* eyes.
LOWELL *Ode to France* st. 1.


The Common Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*).

—**b. snow**, the red snow (*Protococcus nivalis*) of alpine or arctic regions. See PROTOCOCCUS.—**b.-spavin**, *n.* A soft swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse, caused by a varicose vein.—**b.-stain**, *n.* A spot or discoloration made by blood.—**b.-stanch**, *n.* **1.** An astringent for checking hemorrhage; a styptic. **2.** The fleabane.—**b.-stick**, *n. Vet. Surg.* A loaded stick used to strike a fleam into a vein when letting blood.—**blood'stone"**, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A dark-green or leek-green subtranslucent jasper, with red spots: cut as a gem. **2.** Hematite.—**b.-strange**, *n. Bot.* The mouse-tail (*Myosurus minimus*).—**b.-stroke**, *n.* Apoplexy.—**blood'suck"†**, *vt.* To suck blood or extort money from.—**blood'suck"er**, *n.* **1.** An animal that sucks blood, as a leech; hence, a cruelly extortionate person. **2.** (1) An arboreal agamoid lizard (*Calotes versicolor*) of the East Indies: named probably from the occasional reddish hue of its throat. (2) [Victoria, Austral.] A terrestrial agamoid lizard (*Grammatophora muricata*) of Australia.—**blood'suck"ing**, *a.* & *n.*—**b.-swollen**, *a.* Swollen because of the effusion of blood into the cellular tissue beneath.—**blood'thirst"**, *n.* Eagerness for bloodshed.—**blood'thirst"y**, *a.* Eager to shed blood; murderous; cruel.—**blood'thirst"i-ly**, *adv.*—**blood'thirst"i-ness**, *n.*—**b.-tree**, *n.* A West-Indian spurgewort (*Croton gossypifolius*) that yields a juice like dragon's-blood.—**b.-vascular**, *a.* Of or pertaining to blood-vessels; as, the *blood-vascular* system.—**b.-vein**, *n.* A geometrid moth (*Bradyepetes amataria*).—**b.-vessel**, *n.* A tubular canal in which the blood circulates; either an artery, a vein, or a capillary.—**blood'wite"**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A fine for shedding blood, to be paid to the ealdorman or king, in addition to the *weregild.* **blood'wit"‡**.—**blood'wood"**, *n.* Any one of various trees having red wood or sap. Especially: (1) A tree (*Baloghia lucida*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), of Norfolk Island and Queensland. (2) An Australian gum-tree, particularly Victoria bloodwood (*Eucalyptus corymbosa*). **rough-barked bloodwood‡.** (3) Logwood (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*). (4) An East-Indian tree (*Lythraceæ*).—**yellow bloodwood**, *Eucalyptus eximia.* **mountain bloodwood‡.**—**b.-worm**, *n.* **1.** The blood-colored larva of a midge (*Chironomus plumosus*), inhabiting cistern-water. **2.** Any of several reddish worms found on sea-beaches, and used by anglers as bait.—**blood'wort"**, *n.* **1.** Any hæmodoraceous plant. **2.** The salad burnet. **3.** The lesser centaury. **4.** The red-veined dock (*Rumex sanguineus*). **5.** Bloodroot.—**blue b.**, blood of a supposed finer or purer kind; hence, aristocratic lineage, character, or bearing.—**corruption of b.** (*Law*), an immediate consequence of a judgment of attainder (in England) whereby the guilty person can neither receive nor transmit property by inheritance: abolished (except for outlawry) in 1870.—**fresh b.** or **new b.**, new or more vigorous elements; blood or life of a different character, strain, or quality; as, emigration brings in *fresh blood.*—**full b.** **1.** The state of being thoroughbred; as, an Indian of *full blood.* **2.** The relationship between kindred of any degree who possess to the full extent the degree of kinship named; as, a brother or cousin of the *full blood*, as opposed to a half-brother or half-cousin.—**half b.**, the relationship between those having but one parent in common.—**half-b.**, *n.* See HALF.—**ill b.**, see BAD BLOOD.—**in cold b.**, deliberately; without passion.—**prince of the b.**, an uncle, brother, or son of a reigning sovereign.—**princess of the b.**, an aunt, sister, or daughter of a reigning sovereign.—**Siberian bloodhound**, the great Dane.—**to carve the b.-eagle** (*Norse Hist.*), to subject to the torture of blood-eagle.—**to let b.**, to draw blood from a vein as a remedial measure.—**to run in the b.**, to inhere in the inherited disposition; be characteristic.—**young b.**, youth; young people.

Many self-explaining compounds have *blood* as the first element; as, **blood-affinity**, *n.*; **b.-curdling**, *a.*; **b.-dyed**, *a.*; **b.-frenzy**, *n.*; **b.-like**, *a.*; **b.-name**, etc.

Blood, 1 blud; 2 blŏd, **Thomas**, "Colonel Blood" (1618–8/11 1680). An Irish adventurer who tried to steal the British crown jewels, 1671.

blood'-pres"sure, *n.* The tension of the blood in the arteries [of the human body.

blood'ulf, 1 blud'ulf; 2 blŏd'ulf, *n.* The bullfinch. [< BLOOD + ALF.] **blood'alf†**; **blood'olph†**.

blood'y, 1 blud'ı; 2 blŏd'y, *vt.* [BLOOD'IED; BLOOD'Y-ING.] To smear or color with blood; as, to *bloody* one's hands.

blood'y, *a.* [BLOOD'I-ER; BLOOD'I-EST.] **1.** Covered, stained, or besmeared with blood; as, a *bloody* sword.

And where the Spahi's hoof hath trod,
The verdure flies the *bloody* sod. BYRON *Mazeppa* st. 11.

And the blade of the *bloody* Norse
Has filled the shores of the Gaël
With many a floating corse. CAMPBELL *Reullura* st. 5.

2. Consisting of, containing, or mixed with blood; as, a *bloody* flux. **3.** Characterized by bloodshed; attended with slaughter; sanguinary; as, a *bloody* duel.

In an hour everything indicated an immediate and *bloody* conflict. WEBSTER *Works, Bunker Hill* p. 90. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

4. Delighting in carnage; bloodthirsty.

For thy desires
Are wolfish, *bloody,* starv'd, and ravenous.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act iv, sc. 1.

5. Red like blood; suggesting blood by the appearance; as, a *bloody* portent in the sky. **6.** [Low Slang.] Atrocious; infamous: used also as merely an intensive expletive; as, it was a *bloody* shame; not a *bloody* fish did I catch. **7†.** Being in the blood or nature. [< AS. *blōdig,* < *blōd,* blood.] **blod'ĭ†.**

Bloody is used as the first element in self-explaining compounds; as, *bloody*-backed, *bloody*-eyed, *bloody*-faced, etc.

Syn.: blood-dyed, blood-red, blood-stained, crimson, dyed with blood, gory, reeking, sanguinary, tinged with blood, wet with blood. *Bloody* is now more commonly used in the literal, *sanguinary* in the figurative sense. We say a *sanguinary* or *bloody* battle, a *sanguinary* temper, a *bloody* weapon, a *bloody* field. *Crimson* refers to the color of blood; *gory* signifies covered or daubed with gore, or clotted blood, and always keeps the physical signification.

Now round him throng the Fathers To press his *gory* hands.
MACAULAY *Horatius* st. 64.

Reeking, which is capable of other meanings, is often used alone to signify wet with steaming blood; as, a *reeking* blade.— Ant.: bloodless, calm, conciliatory, gentle, harmless, peaceable, peaceful, tranquil, unwarlike.

Bloody Assizes (*Eng. Hist.*), the sentence to death, in 1685, of 320 of those who took part in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion against James II., after a form of trial before Chief Justice George Jeffreys.— **b.-bells,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The purple foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). **b.-finger†.** — **b.-bones,** *n.* A child's bogy or terror.— **b.-butcher,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The male orchis (*Orchis mascula*).— **b. chasm** [U. S.], the sectional antipathy between the North and South, resulting from the Civil War: a political phrase of wide currency, chiefly in the expression "to clasp hands over the *bloody chasm.*" — **b. dock,** red dock. **b.-veined dock†.** — **b. flux,** dysentery.— **b.-fluxed,** *a.*— **b. hand.** [Eng.] **1.** In old English forestry law, a hand stained with the blood of a deer: held as sufficient evidence of trespass. **2.** A red hand, in a coat of arms, as in the arms of a baronet.— **b.-man's-finger,** *n.* The cuckoo-fruit; also, the purple foxglove.— **B. Mary,** Mary I. See MARY.— **b.-minded,** *a.* Cruel or barbarous in character.— **b. murrain** (*Vet.*), loosely, any acute infectious disease of animals, especially anthrax.— **blood'y-noun,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The leopard-frog (*Rana pipiens*). **blood'ney†.**— **b.-twig,** *n.* The European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*).— **b. urine,** hematuria.— **b.-warrior,** *n.* A dark-colored wallflower; also, the painted-cup.— **to wave the b. shirt** [U. S.], to agitate issues calculated to keep alive sectional feeling between the Northern and Southern States, as presented at the North: so called by the opponents of such agitation.

blood'y, *adv.* [Low.] **1.** With blood. **2.** Desperately; exceedingly.

It was *bloody* hot walking to-day.
SWIFT *Works, Journal to Stella* letter xxii, p. 203. [W. P. N. 1871.]

bloom, 1 blūm; 2 blōōm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a bloom to; bring into bloom; hence, to cause to flourish. **2.** To cloud, as a varnished surface.

II. *i.* **1.** To bear flowers, or come into flower; blossom; as, the rose-bush *blooms.*

Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,
How can ye *bloom* sae fresh and fair?
BURNS *Banks o' Doon* st. 1.

2. To come to ripe vigor or beauty; glow with health, beauty, or fresh color; blossom as a flower; hence, to have a rosy hue.

The rose of England *bloom'd* on Gertrude's cheek.
CAMPBELL *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt. i, st. 10.

3. To abound in bloom; produce luxuriant vegetation; hence, to flourish. **blume†.**

And where th' Atlantic rolls wide continents have *bloom'd.*
BEATTIE *The Minstrel* bk. ii, st. 1.

bloom[1], *n.* **1.** The act of blooming, or the state of being in flower, hence, a flourishing or growing condition; freshness, as in hue; beauty; as, the *bloom* of youth. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A flower; a blossom. (2) The powdery waxy substance on certain fruits, as the plum or grape, and on certain leaves, as those of the cabbage, which causes their glaucous appearance.

The mountains were beautifully lit up, with those very blue shades upon them, like the *bloom* on a plum.
VICTORIA *Life in the Highlands, Oct. 16, 1861* p. 217. [R. 1868.]

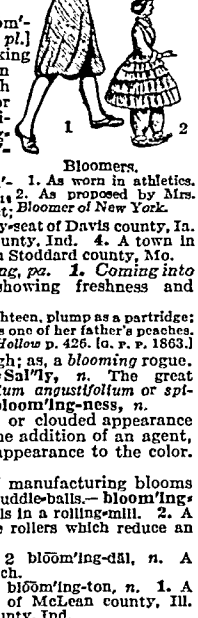
(3) Flowers collectively. (4) Dust shed from the plumage of certain birds, as pigeons. (5) Luster given to fine cloths by pressing. **3.** An earthy mineral, usually bright-colored from the presence of some ore, as iron-bloom, and ordinarily a decomposition product; as, the earthy cobalt-*bloom.* **4.** *Paint.* A clouded appearance on a varnished surface. See BLOOMING. **5.** A yellow appearance, due to excess of tannin, that comes on leather which has been thoroughly tanned. **6.** A fine variety of sun-dried raisin. **bloom'-ral"sin†.** [ME. *blome,* < AS. *blōma.* Occurs in all Germanic dialects, and AS. *blōma,* lump of metal (lit. "bloom" of metal, *i. e.,* metal puddled once), is prob. the same word < root of BLOW[2], *v.*] — **bloom side** (*Tanning*), the hairy side of a hide.

bloom[2], *n. Metal.* A mass of malleable iron from which the slag has been forced by hammer, rolls, or squeezer, also, a lump of melted glass. [< AS. *blōma,* lump of metal; see BLOOM[1], *n.*] — **bloom'-hook",** *n. Metal.* An implement for drawing blooms from a squeezer. **bloom'-tongs"†.**

bloom"age, 1 blūm'ıj; 2 blōōm'ag, *n.* Blossoms collectively.

bloomd, *pp.* Bloomed. S. S.

bloom'er[1], 1 blūm'er; 2 blōōm'er, *n.* **1.** (1) A costume consisting essentially of loose trousers drawn close at the ankles, under a short petticoat, advocated as a dress for women by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer of New York in 1849-50. (2) *pl.* A knickerbocker-like article of dress worn, with or without an overskirt, by women. **2.** A large low hat, worn with the Bloomer costume. **3.** *pl.* The articles making up a Bloomer costume. **4.** A woman who wears the costume.


Bloomers.

bloom'er[2], *n.* A plant that blooms; as, a perennial *bloomer.*

bloom'er-ism, 1 blūm'ər-izm; 2 blōōm'er-ĭşm, *n.* The principles of the Bloomer dress-reform movement, which attracted much attention in the eastern United States about 1850.

bloom'er-pit", 1 blūm'ər-pit'; 2 blōōm'er-pĭt", *n.* A pit or vat containing very strong ooze or tan-liquor.

bloom'er-y, 1 blūm'ər-ı; 2 blōōm'-er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭş, *pl.*] *Metal.* **1.** A machine for making blooms out of puddle-balls; an establishment containing such machines. **2.** A furnace for making malleable iron by the direct process; also, a puddling-furnace. **blom'a-ry†; bloom'-a-ry†.**

Bloom'field, 1 blūm'fild; 2 blōōm'- 1. As worn in athletics. fēld, *n.* **1. Robert** (12/11 1766–8/11 2. As proposed by Mrs. 1823), an English pastoral poet; *Bloomer of New York. The Farmer's Boy.* **2.** The county-seat of Davis county, Ia. **3.** The county-seat of Greene county, Ind. **4.** A town in Essex county, N. J. **5.** A city in Stoddard county, Mo.

bloom'ing, 1 *blūm'ıŋ; 2 blōōm'ing, pa.* **1.** *Coming into* flower; blossoming; hence, showing freshness and beauty; thriving; prosperous.

She was a *blooming* lass of fresh eighteen, plump as a partridge; ripe and melting and rosy-cheeked as one of her father's peaches.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 426. [G. P. P. 1863.]

2. [Slang.] Full-blown; thorough; as, a *blooming* rogue. Syn.: see FRESH.— **bloom'ing-Sal"ly,** *n.* The great willow-herb or fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium* or *spicatum*).— **bloom'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **bloom'ing-ness,** *n.*

bloom'ing[1], *n.* **1.** The bloom or clouded appearance on a varnished surface. **2.** The addition of an agent, in dyeing, to give a brighter appearance to the color. **bright'en-ing†.**

bloom'ing[2], *n.* The process of manufacturing blooms of iron from the ore or from puddle-balls.— **bloom'ing-mill",** *n.* **1.** The first set of rolls in a rolling-mill. **2.** A bloomery.— **b.-rolls,** *n. pl.* The rollers which reduce an ingot to the bloom size.

Bloom'ing-dale, 1 blūm'ıŋ-dēl; 2 blōōm'ing-dāl, *n.* A village in Van Buren county, Mich.

Bloom'ing-ton, 1 blūm'ıŋ-tən; 2 blōōm'ing-ton, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city, county-seat of McLean county, Ill. **2.** The county-seat of Monroe county, Ind.

Bloom'ing-ton Peak. A mountain in Idaho; 9,354 ft. high.

bloom'kin, 1 blūm'kin; 2 blōōm'kin, *n.* A small bloom of any kind. [or blossom.

bloom'less, 1 blūm'les; 2 blōōm'lĕs, *a.* Without bloom

Blooms'burg, 1 blūmz'bûrg; 2 blōōmş'bûrg, *n.* A town, county-seat of Columbia county, Pa.

bloom'y, 1 blūm'ı; 2 *blōōm'y, a.* **1.** Abounding in blooms; flowery; as, "The *bloomy* vales," BAYARD TAYLOR *Poet's Journal.* **2.** Covered with bloom, as a peach. **3†.** Being in the bloom or vigor of youth.

bloom'y-down", 1 blūm'ı-daun"; 2 blōōm'y-down", *n.* The sweet-william.

blooth, 1 blūth; 2 blōōth, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Bloom or blossom.

blore, 1 blōr; 2 blōr, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To cry out; bawl; bellow.

blore, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A blast of wind.

Blore, Edward (9/11 1787–9/4 1879). An English architect who designed Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott.

Blore Heath. A plain near Market Drayton, Staffordshire, England, where the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians, Sept. 23, 1459.

blos'my, *a.* [Poet. or Obs.] Blossomy.

Bloss'burg, 1 blŏs'bûrg; 2 blŏş'bûrg, *n.* A borough in Tioga county, Pa.

blos'som, 1 blŏs'əm; 2 blŏş'om, *v.* **I.** *t.* To put forth as blossoms. For his heart . . . *blossom'd* Charity.
TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act iv, sc. 1.

II. *i.* To come into bloom; put forth blossoms; hence, to give hope or promise of fruition; prosper; thrive.

Truth from the earth, like to a flower, Shall bud and *blossom.*
MILTON *Psalm LXXXV.* st. 11.

[< AS. *blōstmian,* < *blōstma;* see BLOSSOM, *n.*]

Syn.: see FLOURISH.

blos'som, *n.* **1.** A flower, or flowers collectively, especially of fruit-trees or useful plants; the reproductive organs of a plant when surrounded by their usually bright-colored floral envelop. **2.** The state or period of blossoming; as, the peach-trees are in *blossom.* **3.** Figuratively, a stage preceding maturity, as childhood.

O, that this good *blossom* could be kept from cankers!
SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry IV.* act ii, sc. 2.

4. The valueless outcrop of a coal-seam; also, the scattered fragments of ore which may guide the prospector to the lode whence they came. **5.** A peculiar tint in a horse's coat, from mixture of white hairs with sorrel or bay. [ME. *blosme, blostme,* < AS. *blōstma,* blossom, < root of BLOW[2], *v.*] **blos'met.— blos'som-bill",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A duck, the surf-scoter. **b.-head†.— b.-bud,** *n.* Same as FLOWER-BUD. See BUD[1], *n.*— **b.-pecker,** *n.* An African titmouse (genus *Anthoscopus*).— **b.-rifler,** *n.* A sunbird (genus *Cinnuris*).— **blos'som-less,** *a.*— **blos'som-y,** *a.* Having blossoms or being in blossom.

blos'somd, *pp.* Blossomed. S. S.

blot, 1 blĕt; 2 blŏt, *v.* [BLOT'TED; BLOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a spot or spots upon, as with ink; stain in a spot or bespatter in spots; as, to *blot* a page. **2.** To cast a blot upon; stain, as with infamy; disgrace; sully.

The refuge of silence was closed by a law more infamous than any that has ever *blotted* the statute-book of England.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 6, § 6, p. 350. [R. 1875.]

3. To blur or to obliterate, as writing, so as to make illegible: often with *out;* as, I wrote a line and then *blotted* it *out.* **4.** To dry with blotting-paper. **5.** To obscure; darken. **6.** To paint roughly; daub.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a blot or blots, as in writing; obliterate or erase something. **2.** To become blotted, as by absorption: as, some paper *blots* readily. Syn.: see CANCEL. — **to blot out,** to cause to be forgotten; efface; obliterate; annihilate; as, tears can not *blot out* this offense.

blot[1], *n.* **1.** A disfiguring spot or stain, as of ink on paper. **2.** A spot or stain upon one's reputation; a cause of reproach; blemish; as, a *blot* on one's career.

All falsehood must be a *blot* as well as a sin, an injury as well as a deception. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, p. 8. [W. & S. 1858.]

3. An obliteration or erasure. [ME. *blot, blotte,* < Ice. *blettr,* stain.] **blottet.** Syn.: see BLEMISH.— **a blot on the 'scutcheon (or escutcheon),** a family disgrace or a stain on the family record.— **blot'-sheet",** *n.* [Scot.] Blotting-paper.— **blot'less,** *a.*— **blot'ly,** *a.* Marred by blots.

blot[2], *n.* **1.** In backgammon, an exposed man liable to be taken up or forfeited; also, the act of so exposing a man. **2.** An exposed point; a weak spot. [< Dan. *blot,* bare, naked; cp. AS. *blēat,* naked, wretched, G. *bloss,* naked, bare.] — **to hit a blot,** in backgammon, to take an exposed piece; hence, figuratively, to strike the mark.

blotch,] 1 blŏch; 2 blŏch, *vt.* To mark or cover with

bloch[2],] blotches: mostly in past participle; as, a *blotched* face.

blotch, *n.* **1.** A spot or blot, as of ink or color, especially when large or irregular; a daub. **2.** An inflamed eruption on the skin; a discolored patch; a boil. **3.** A disease in dogs. [< BLOT[1], *n.*, confused with BOTCH, a pustule.] — **blotch'y,** *a.* Marked with blotches.

blotcht, *pp.* Blotched. S. S.

blote†, *vt.* **1.** To bloat. **2.** To blot.

blot'ter, 1 blet'ər; 2 blŏt'er, *n.* **1.** A sheet of blotting-paper; also, a blotting-book or -pad. **2.** The first record-book, as in a counting-house or police-station. **3.** One who or that which makes blots, or defiles.— **blot"ter-out',** *n.* An extinguisher; annihilator.— **roll b.,** a cylinder covered with blotting-paper.

blot-tesque', 1 ble-tesk'; 2 blŏ-tĕsk'. **I.** *a.* Of a blotted or blotchy character; coarse; as, *blottesque* painting. **II.** *n.* A blotted or blotchy piece of work; a daub.— **blot-tesque'ly,** *adv.*

blot'ting, 1 blet'ıŋ; 2 blŏt'ing, *n.* The action of the verb *blot,* in any of its various senses; especially, the act of drying fresh writing by pressing absorbent paper on it.— **blot'ting-book",** *n.* **1.** A book of blotting-paper. **2.** A blotter.— **b.-case,** *n.* A case for blotting-paper.— **b.-pad,** *n.* A pad of blotting-paper.— **b.-paper,** *n.* Unsized paper for blotting.— **blot'ting-ly,** *adv.* By blotting.

blot'ty, 1 blet'ı; 2 blŏt'y, *a.* Containing many blots.

Blou"et', 1 blū"ĕ'; 2 blu'e', **Paul** (1/2 1848–8/21 1903). A French author; *John Bull and his Island;* sobriquet, " Max O'Rell."

Blount, 1 blunt; 2 blŭnt, *n.* **1. Charles** (1563–1605?), Lord Mountjoy, Earl of Devonshire, an English statesman who suppressed the Irish rebellion, 1603. **2.** A county in Alabama; 752 sq. m.; county-seat, Blountsville. **3.** A county in Tennessee; 552 sq. m.; county-seat, Maryville.

blouse, 1 blauz *or* (*F.*) blūz; 2 blouş *or* (*F.*) bluş, *n.* **1.** One of various garments for either sex, fitting the body loosely, and often belted, as a waist for a woman, an under-tunic for a soldier, or a middy-blouse for a child. **2.** A short loose shirt or frock, usually of blue linen or cotton, worn by workingmen in France: applied sometimes, by metonymy, to a Frenchman of the working class. See SMOCK. [F., perhaps < OF. *bliaut,* upper garment.] — **mid'dy-blouse",** *n.* A loose-fitting garment with sailor collar worn either with or without a belt.— **bloused,** *a.* **1.** Wearing a blouse; as, a *bloused* workman. **2.** Made loose like a *blouse,* as a waist.— **blous'ing,** *n.* Textile fabric suitable for blouses.

bloust, 1 blaust; 2 bloust. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To declare or assert boastfully; brag. **II.** *n.* A boastful recital of one's actions; brag.

blous'y, *a.* Same as BLOWZY.

blout, 1 blaut; 2 blout, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A sudden storm of rain, accompanied with wind. **blout'er†.** **2.** A clot.

Blou"za-lin'da, 1 blau'zə-lin'də; 2 blou'za-lin'da, *n.* In *Gay's The Shepherd's Week,* a practical country girl and shepherdess. **Blou'za-lindt.**

blo"vi-a'tion, 1 blō"vı-ē'shən; 2 blō"vi-ā'shon, *n.* Loud, defiant, boastful talk; blowing. *Literary Digest* Oct. 23, '09, p. 666.

blow[1], 1 blō; 2 blō, *v.* [BLEW; BLOWN; BLOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject to the action of a current as of air; drive, impel, or overthrow by a current of air; as, to *blow* a fire with the bellows; the ship was *blown* ashore.

Sir, a breath *blows* all this triumph away. WEBSTER *Works, Second Speech on Foot's Resolution* vol. iii, p. 285. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

2. To form by inflating a material; as, *blowing* glass with a blowpipe; to *blow* bubbles. **3.** To eject or expel forcibly, as through a tube; as, to *blow* a cloud (in smoking). **4.** To force air into or through: (1) to clear of obstructions or contents; as, to *blow* the nose; (2) to cause to sound; as, to *blow* a whistle; **5.** To exhaust the breath of; put out of breath; wind: usually in the past participle; as, his horse was badly *blown.*

King Louis enters, much *blown* with the fatigue.
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. ii, p. 98. [R.]

6. To lay eggs in; make fly-blown or maggoty: said of meat. **7.** To spread abroad by report.

Here is a message for Rumour to *blow* abroad.
CARLYLE *Essays, Mirabeau* vol. iv, p. 135. [R. M. & CO.]

8. In curing tobacco, to sprinkle with water before packing. **9.** [Vulgar.] To curse: by euphemism for a more profane expression.

'Well, if yer won't stand a pot, . . . I will, that's all, and *blow* temperance.' KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* ch. 2, p. 25. [R.]

II. *i.* **1.** To emit a current of air or a jet of water or steam, as a whale, a bellows, a boiler, etc. **2.** To move in a current, as the wind: often impersonally.

There's not a wind that *blows,* but bears with it
Some rainbow promise. KIRKE WHITE *Time* st. 7.

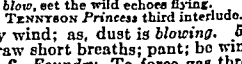
3. To produce or emit sound by being blown, as a horn.

Blow, bugle, *blow,* set the wild echoes flying.
TENNYSON *Princess* third interlude. st. 1.

4. To be carried by wind; as, dust is *blowing.* **5.** To breathe in puffs; draw short breaths; pant; be winded; as, the horse *blows.* **6.** *Foundry.* To force gas through a casting instead of out of the regular vent: said of a mold or of pouring metal. **7.** To increase in bulk; expand; dilate. **8.** [Colloq.] To talk boastfully; bluster; as, hear him *blow.* [< AS. *blawan.*]

Syn.: see BLUSTER; PUFF.

— **blow'-ball",** *n.* The ball-shaped downy head of ripened seeds of the dandelion and similar plants.— **b.-cock,** *n.* A cock through which to blow off steam, water, or mud from a boiler.— **blow'fish",** *n.* The wall-eyed pike-perch. — **b.-gun,** *n.* A long tube through which a missile, as an arrow, may be blown by the breath: used in some savage countries. **b.-pipe†; b.-tube†.— b.-hole,** *n.* **1.** The respiratory orifice


A South-American Blow-gun.
a, Blow-gun complete; *b,* mouth-piece, enlarged.

or nostril of a cetacean. It is situated on the top of the head, and consists in the whalebone-whales of two distinct longitudinal slits, in the toothed whales of one transverse slit. **2.** A hole in the ice to which seals, etc., come to breathe. **3.** An air-hole, as in a casting. **4.** A hole, forming the vent of a cavern, through which a current of air blows outwardly in summer and inwardly in winter.— **b.-lamp,** *n.* A lamp the flame of which is forced by gas or vapor-tension through an opening, securing intense heat at the point to which it is applied.— **b.-line,** *n.* A light fishing-line designed to be blown by the wind over the stream. — **b.-over,** *n.* The excess of glass in making blown objects, projecting beyond the mold and afterward broken off.— **b.-point,** *n.* A child's game, such as blowing an arrow through a trunk at certain numbers by way of lottery. STRUTT *Sports & Pastimes* IV, iv, 513 [1876]. [M.]— **b.-post,** *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A system of forwarding mail by pneumatic tubes.— **b.-tube,** *n.* **1.** A pea-shooter. **2.** A blow-gun. **3.** A pontil.— **b.-valve,** *n.* In a condensing engine, the snifting-valve.— **b.-well,** *n.* An artesian well that flows without pumping.— **to blow down,** same as TO BLOW OFF.— **to b. great guns,** to blow furiously, as the wind.— **to b. hot and cold,** to vacillate; be inconsistent or irresolute; referring to one of Æsop's fables.— **to b. in. 1.** To put into operation: said of a blast-furnace. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To spend recklessly; as, *to blow in* one's wages on Saturday night.— **to b. off. 1.** To let off steam, as from the escape-valve of a boiler. See BLOW-OFF. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To treat; as, to *blow* one *off* to a supper.— **to b. one's own trumpet,** to praise oneself.— **to b. out. 1.** To extinguish (a light) by a current of air, as the breath. **2.** To cease to operate: said of a blast-furnace. **3.** *Mining Engin.* To explode uselessly: said of an ineffective blast. **4.** *Elec.* To melt explosively: said of a fuse. **5.** [Slang.] To leave a place or position suddenly, or under suspicion.— **to b. out one's brains,** to shoot oneself through the head; commit suicide.— **to b. over,** to pass by without bad result; be dissipated, dropped, or forgotten; as, the trouble will *blow over: originally alluding to a caravan in a sand-storm.* — **to b. the bellows, the coals,** or **the fire** [Archaic], to awaken discontent; stir up strife.— **to b. the buck's horn†,** to put oneself about for no result.— **to b. the gaff** [Naut. Slang], to disclose a secret; blab.— **to b. through,** to send a current of steam through the cylinder and pipes of (a steam-engine), preparatory to working.— **to b. up. 1.** To inflate, as a bladder. **2.** To burst and scatter or destroy by explosion, as by gunpowder, steam, etc. **3.** To fan, produce, or develop; as, to *blow up* a fire, or strife. **4.** [Colloq.] To scold; as, to *blow up* a careless servant. **5.** To cause by blowing; as, to *blow up* a storm. **6.** To puff up; to inflate with pride or egotism. **7.** [Colloq.] To fail.— **to b. upon. 1.** To impair the value of; render unsavory; as, his reputation had not yet been *blown upon.* **2.** [Slang.] To inform against; as, to *blow upon* a confederate.

blow², *v.* **I.** *i.* [Poet.] To cause to bloom, as a plant; produce, as flowers; as, banks that *blow* flowers.

II. *i.* To come into bloom; blossom; flower.

> To me the meanest flower that *blows* can give
> Thoughts that too often lie too deep for tears.
> WORDSWORTH *Ode, Immortality* st. 11.

[< AS. *blōwan.*] **blowe†.**

blow¹, *n.* **1.** A sudden or violently administered stroke; thump; thwack; as, a *blow* with a fist or a cudgel.

> In that contest, there will be *blows* to take as well as *blows* to give. WEBSTER *Works* vol. iii, p 275. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

2. A disabling or stunning occurrence; any sudden misfortune, loss, or calamity that produces suffering; as, the failure was a terrible *blow* to him. **3.** A hostile or combative act: usually in the plural; as, coming to *blows;* to exchange *blows* with the enemy. **4.** [Austral.] In sheep-shearing, a single stroke of the shears. [ME. *blowe,* < a verb = Goth. *bliggwan,* beat, scourge, G. *bläuen,* beat, drub.]

Syn.: box, buffet, calamity, concussion, cuff, cut, disaster, knock, lash, misfortune, shock, stripe, stroke. A *blow* is a sudden impact, as of a fist or a club; a *stroke* is a sweeping movement; as, the *stroke* of a sword, of an oar, of the arm in swimming. A *shock* is the sudden encounter with some heavy body; as, colliding railway-trains meet with a *shock;* the *shock* of battle. A *slap* is given with the open hand, a *lash with a whip, thong, or the like;* we speak also of the *cut* of a whip. A *buffet* or *cuff* is given only with the hand; a *blow* either with hand or weapon. A *cuff* is a somewhat sidelong *blow,* generally with the open hand; as, a *cuff* or *box* on the ear. A *stripe* is the effect or mark of a *stroke.* In the metaphorical sense, *blow* is used for sudden, stunning, staggering *calamity* or sorrow; *stroke* for sweeping *disaster,* and also for sweeping achievement and success. We say a *stroke* of paralysis, or a *stroke* of genius. We speak of the *buffets* of adverse fortune. *Shock* is used of that which is at once sudden, violent, and prostrating; we speak of a *shock* of electricity, the *shock* of an amputation, a *shock* of surprize. See ADVERSITY; AFFLICTION; BEAT.

— **at a (or one) blow,** by a single stroke or act; at once. — **bod'y-blow",** *n. Boxing.* A blow on some part of the trunk: hence, any serious stroke of adversity which depletes the courage and strength of the one suffering it.— **to come to blows,** to engage in fighting.

blow², 1 blō; 2 blō, *n.* **1.** The formation or production of an air-current; especially, a violent blowing or blast; hence, a gale; as, a northeast *blow.* **2.** An ejection by means of air, as by a whale. **3.** A blast, as of a wind instrument. **4.** The oviposition of a fly; a flyblow. **5.** *Metal.* The time consumed in a blast, or the quantity of metal acted on at one time. **6.** A blister or blow-hole in a casting, made by gases in the mold. **7.** [Austral.] *Mining.* The outcrop of the heads of a vein. **8.** [Colloq.] Boastfulness or buncombe; as, oratorical *blow.* **9†.** A blast, as of an explosive.— **blow'-fly",** *n.* A flesh-fly.—**Ironstone b.,** an outcrop of peroxid of iron indicating a lode containing a small quantity of gold.

blow³, *n.* **1.** The state of flowering or blooming; hence, the highest degree of perfection; as, plants in *blow.* **2.** A mass of blossoms in general. [organist.

Blow, John (1648?–¹⁰/₁₁1708). An English composer and

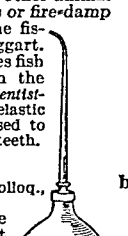
blow'age, 1 blō'ij; 2 blō'aẓ, *n.* Loss by the blowing out of corks, as from bottled wine.

blow'-ball", b.-cock. See under BLOW¹, *v.*

blowed, 1 blōd; 2 blōd, *imp. & pp.* of BLOW, *v.* [Slang.] A common euphemism for some more profane word; as, I'll be *blowed* if I do!

blow'en, 1 blō'en; 2 blō'ĕn, *n.* [Low Slang.] A lewd woman; strumpet. [Cp. BLOWZE.] **blow'ess†; blow'ing†.**

blow'er¹, 1 blō'er; 2 blō'er, *n.* **1.** One who blows or works by blowing; as, a glass-*blower.* **2.** A device for producing or supplying a current of air. (1) A screen or cover placed before an open fire, to increase the draft. (2) A pipe through which air or steam is passed to accelerate combustion. (3) A machine for introducing air for drying or evaporating. **3.** (1) A swellfish or tetraodontid. (2) A whale or other animal that spouts water. **4.** A *discharge of gas or fire-damp* through a fissure in a coal-mine; also, the fissure. **5.** [Slang.] One who boasts; a braggart. **6.** [Brit.] A man who hauls a seine, carries fish from the boats, and does shore-work in the fisheries. **blows'er‡.— chip'-blow"er,** *n. Dentistry.* An implement consisting of a flexible elastic bag and long tube, curved at the point, used to blow away chips from a cavity, as in filling teeth.



A Chip-blower.

blow'er², *n.* A plant that blooms.

blow'fish", b.-gun, etc. See under BLOW¹, *v.*

blow'hard", 1 blō'härd"; 2 blō'härd", *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One who brags.

blow'ing¹, 1 blō'iŋ; 2 blō'ing, *n.* **1.** The action of emitting or applying a current of air. **2.** The act or sound of breathing, especially hard breathing, as of an animal. **3.** An inflated spot or blister in china.—**blow'ing-ad"der,** *n.* A blowing-snake.— **b.-charge,** *n.* A charge of powder just sufficient in strength to blow out the fuse-plug from a shell without bursting the shell.— **b.-cylinder,** *n. Mech.* The air-cylinder of a blast-engine.— **b.-engine,** *n.* **1.** An engine for driving a blower. **2.** A blowing-machine with self-contained motor.— **b.-fan,** *n.* The fan-wheel of a blower.— **b.-furnace,** *n.* See FURNACE.— **b.-house,** *n.* A building in which tin ore is smelted.— **b.-iron,** *n.* A pontil.— **b.-machine,** *n.* A machine for supplying a current of air, for any purpose.— **b.-mold,** *n. Glass-making.* A mold of metal built of hinged parts, in which bottles, decanters, and the like are blown.— **b.-pipe,** *n.* A blowpipe. **b.-tube‡.— b.-pot,** *n.* A pot containing coloring-slip, by the aid of which pottery is ornamented on the throwing-table.— **b.-snake,** *n.* A hognose, especially *Heterodon simus.* **b.-viper‡.— b.-tools,** *n. Mining.* A small set of blasting-implements.

blow'ing², *n.* **1.** The act of *blooming.* **2†.** *A blossom.*

Blow'itz, 1 blō'vits; 2 blō'vits, **Henri Georges Stephan Adolphe Opper de** (¹²/₂₅1825–¹/₁₁1903). A newspaper correspondent and political writer; born at Blowitz, Bohemia; from 1874, special Paris correspondent of the London *Times.*

blow'-lamp", etc. See under BLOW¹, *v.*

blown¹, 1 blōn; 2 blōn, *pa.* **1.** Winded from overexertion, as a horse. **2.** Porous from the presence of air, as a casting. **3.** Made empty by blowing, as an egg-shell. **4.** *Farriery.* Having the stomach distended, as cattle, through overfeeding. **5.** Spoiled, as food, by exposure, keeping, or oviposition; tainted. **6.** [Archaic.] Inflated, as with pride.

blown², *pa.* In full flower or bloom; entirely unfolded.

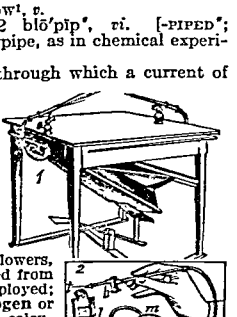
blow'-off", 1 blō'-ôf"; 2 blō'-ôf", *n.* **1.** A blowing off of water, vapor, etc. **2.** An apparatus for blowing off steam, water, etc., as from boilers: used also attributively; as, the *blow-off* pipe of a motor-car.

blow'out", 1 blō'aut"; 2 blō'out", *n.* **1.** The explosive destruction of a fuse by an overcharge. **2.** [Local, U. S.] *A portion of a sand-dune hollowed out by the wind.* **3.** [Eng.] *Mining.* A large outcrop beneath which the vein contracts or pinches out altogether. **4.** [Slang.] A formal entertainment that develops into a carousal. **5.** *Auto.* A large hole in a pneumatic tire caused by the expansion of a puncture.

blow'o"ver, *n.* See under BLOW¹, *v.*

blow'pipe", 1 blō'paip"; 2 blō'pip", *vi.* [-PIPED"; -PIP'ING.] To use the blowpipe, as in chemical experiments.

blow'pipe", *n.* **1.** A tube through which a current of air or gas is directed upon a flame for the purpose of concentrating it as a jet upon something and intensifying its heat, as for fusing the substance treated.



Blowpipes.

1. Blowpipe-table lamps. 2. Common blowpipe. *b,* bulb; *l,* lamp; *m,* mouthpiece; *t,* tip.

Blowpipes are worked usually by the mouth or a bellows, and are used by dentists in crown- and bridge-work, chemists and mineralogists, as in analysis, and by glass-blowers, jewelers, etc. Some are named from the character of the jet employed; as, **gas-blowpipe, oxyhydrogen** or *compound b.* (*giving heat calculated at 2844° C.*).

2. A blow-gun.— **blowpipe reaction,** a decomposition of a compound when heated before the blowpipe, resulting in some characteristic reaction, as a coloring of the flame or a colored crust on a piece of charcoal.— **electric b.,** a blowpipe in which the blast consists of a stream of air-particles from the point of a charged conductor.

blow'-point", b.-post, etc. See under BLOW¹, *v.*

blow'ser, 1 blou'zər; 2 blow'ser, *n.* [Dial., Brit.] Same as BLOWER¹, 6.

blowth, 1 blōth; 2 blōth, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A blowing or blossoming; blooms collectively.

blow'thir, 1 blū'thər; 2 blōō'thir. [Scot. & Ir.] **I.** *vi. & vt.* To fall or plunge heavily, as a crag or rock. **II.** *n.* **1.** The fall or plunge of a huge body. **2.** A blow. **3.** A dolt; boor. **4.** A squall or sudden blow.

blow'-up", 1 blō'-up"; 2 blō'-ŭp", *n.* **1.** In sugar-refining, the place, usually the upper floor, where the raw sugar is dissolved, limed, and agitated by steam-jets. **2.** [Colloq.] *A* scolding; severe censure. **3.** [Baseball Slang.] The entire loss by a pitcher of effectiveness and of control.— **blow-up pan,** a pan in which raw sugar is dissolved, mixed with lime-water, and then agitated by steam-jets from the bottom.

blow'-valve", b.-well. See under BLOW¹, *v.*

blow'y, 1 blō'i; 2 blō'y, *a.* Characterized by high winds; gusty.

blowze, 1 blauz; 2 blowz, *n.* [Archaic.] A fat, red-faced woman. [< the same root as BLUSH.] **blowse‡.**

Blowze'a-lin'da, *n.* Same as BLOUZALINDA.

blowz'ing, 1 blauz'iŋ; 2 blowz'ing, *a.* Coarsening; becoming blowsy.

blowz'y, 1 blauz'i; 2 blowz'y, *a.* **1.** Having a red or flushed face. **2.** Slatternly or unkempt; boorish. **blous'y‡; blows'y‡; blowzed‡.**

bl. p., *abbr.* Blue-print. **b. p.‡.**

B. L. R., *abbr. Ordnance.* Breech-loading rifled gun.

B. L. S., *abbr.* See DEGREE.

blub, 1 blub; 2 blŭb, *vt.* [Colloq.] To cry.

blub'ber, 1 blub'ər; 2 blŭb'er, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To mar or disfigure, as the face with weeping. **2.** To utter childishly or sobbingly: usually with *out;* as, she *blubbers out* her sins.

II. *i.* **1.** To weep and sob noisily and so as to make the cheeks swell out: spoken usually in contempt.

> I play the boy, and *blubber* in thy bosom.
> OTWAY *Venice Preserved* act i, sc. 1.

2†. To bubble up. [Regarded as coming < root of BLOW¹, *v.,* but prob. freq. < BLUB.]— **blub'ber-er,** *n.*

> We shall soon find, without the counsels of that *blubberer,* Morakanabad, what expedient may be the best to adopt.
> BECKFORD *Vathek* trans., p. 64. [JAS. M.]

— **blub'ber-ing-ly,** *adv.*

blub'ber, *n.* **1.** The layer of oil-yielding fat beneath the skin in cetaceans and other marine mammals.

> Now as the *blubber* envelopes the whale precisely as the rind does an orange, so is it stripped off . . . as an orange is sometimes stripped by spiralizing it. MELVILLE *Moby Dick* p. 339. [H. 1851.]

2. A jellyfish or medusa. **3.** The act of blubbering; as, he was in a *blubber.* **4.** [Dial.] A bubble.

— **blub'ber-guy",** *n. Naut.* A horizontal rope stretched between the mainmast and foremast of a whaling-vessel, to which is attached a purchase used in turning a whale that is being stripped of its blubber.— **b.-lip,** *n.* A swollen lip; a thick lip like that of a negro. **blob'ber-lip"‡.— b.-lipped,** *a.* **blob'ber-lipped"‡.**

Various self-explaining compounds with *blubber* as the first element are used; as, **blubber-chain, b.-fork, b.-gaff, b.-hook, b.-knife, b.-spade, b.-tackle,** etc.

— **blub'ber-ous,** *a.* Thick, as if swollen.— **blub'ber-y,** *a.* Like blubber; swollen, as cheeks.

blub'bered, } 1 blub'ərd; 2 blŭb'erd, *pa.* Disfigured
blub'berd², } by or as by weeping; swollen.

blu'cher¹, 1 blū'chər *or* -kər; 2 blu'cher *or* -ker, *n.* **1.** A half-boot or high shoe: after Field-marshal von Blücher; also, a water-tight shoe in which the tongue and vamp are of one piece. **2.** [Local, Eng.] Formerly, a cab debarred from certain station privileges until all the privileged cabs had been hired. **3.** *Card-playing.* In the game of napoleon, the highest call, occasionally allowed.

blu'cher², *n.* A cyanid chemical used in Mexico for separating ores.

Blü'cher, 1 blü'Hər, blü'chər, *or* blü'kər; 2 blü'Her, blu'cher, *or* blu'ker, **Gebhard Leberecht, Fürst von** (¹²/₁₆1742–³/₁₂ 1819). A field-marshal commanding the Prussian army at Waterloo; his energy and rapidity of movement won him the sobriquet "Marshal Forward."

blude, 1 blūd; 2 blud, *n.* [Scot.] Blood.

bludg'eon, 1 bluj'ən; 2 blŭj'on, *n.* A short club, commonly loaded at one end, or bigger at one end than the other: used as a weapon.

> He sometimes expresses his sentiments with a *bludgeon.*
> LEVER *Luttrell of Arran* ch. 13, p. 51. [H. 1865.]

[Cp. G. dial. *blötsch,* depression caused by striking or falling, also D. *bludsen,* bruise.] Syn.: see STICK.— **bludg'eoned,** *a.* [Rare.] Armed with a bludgeon; also, struck with a bludgeon.— **bludg'eon-er** or **-eer,** *n.*

blue, 1 blū; 2 blu (XIII), *v.* [BLUED; BLU'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make or cause to become blue; treat with bluing.

II†. *i.* To blush.

blue, *a.* [BLU'ER; BLU'EST.] **1.** Having the color of the clear sky, the sapphire, the turquoise, etc., or the color that distinguishes surfaces transmitting or reflecting light of the wave-length of .505 to .415 micron. See MICRON; SPECTRUM; UNDULATORY THEORY.

> The *blue* tints of the upland melt away into the fresh green of the nearer landscape. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 46. [G. P. P. 1863.]

2. Depressed in spirits; melancholy; despondent.

> She looked a bit *blue* to-night, as girls will look; in fact her face always has a tinge of sadness about it.
> ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Gates Ajar* p. 207. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

3. Lacking in cheerfulness; dismal; dreary; as, a *blue* prospect; a *blue* day. **4.** Severe or puritanic in character or religion; strict; as, a *blue* Presbyterian or a *blue* student. **5.** Faithful; constant; unwavering; genuine; sterling; as, he is true *blue:* from the color adopted by the Covenanters as distinguished from the red of the Royalists. **6.** Of a gray or faint purplish color; livid, as *the skin from contusion, cold, or fear.* **7.** Devoted to literature; pedantic: said of women. See BLUE-STOCKING. **8.** Of, pertaining to, or designating that pole of a magnet which points to the south: opposed to *red.* **9.** Denoting the best quality of wool, that taken from the neck of a sheep. **10.** [Slang.] Indecent; obscene. [ME. *bleu,* < OF. *bleu,* < OHG. *blāo,* blue.] **blewt.**

— **blue asbestos,** *n.* Crocidolite.— **b. baby** (*Med.*), an infant afflicted with "blue disease," or congenital cyanosis.— **blue'-ball",** *n.* The nilgau.— **blue'bill",** *n.* **1.** A scaup-duck. **2.** [Can.] The ring-necked duck. **pond-bluebill‡.— b.-billy,** *n.* [Eng.] An impure iron oxid, frequently containing copper, obtained by roasting pyrites containing copper, as in sulfuric-acid manufacture.— **b.-black.** **I.** *a.* Of a modified black color having a shade of blue. **II.** *n.* See BLACK, *n.*— **b. blazer,** a drink made of Scotch whisky and other ingredients, set alight, and while in this state poured from one vessel into another and back again.— **b.-blind,** *a.* Unable to distinguish blue from other colors.— **b.-blossom,** *n.* The blue myrtle.— **blue'-bon"net,** *n.* **1.** The blue titmouse (*Parus cæruleus*). **2.** Same as BLUE-BOTTLE, 2. **3.** A parrakeet (*Psephotus hæmatorrhus*). **4.** [Scot.] See BLUECAP. — **b. book. 1.** [Eng.] A volume or pamphlet containing reports of government officials printed primarily for the information of Parliament and issued in blue paper covers. **2.** [U. S.] Popularly, a register containing the names, addresses, etc., of persons in the employ of the government; also, some similar classified register, as of persons in "society."— **blue'bot"tle,** *n.* **1.** A flesh-fly of a dark-blue color, as *Musca vomitoria.* **2.** A common garden flower (*Centaurea cyanus*) of the aster family, with tubular florets usually blue.— **b. bream.** *Ich.* **1.** The dollardee. **2.** The bluegill.— **blue'-breast",** *n.* A bluethroat.— **b. bull,** the nilgau.— **blue'bush",** *n.* **1.** A Mexican shrub (*Ceanothus azureus*) of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*). **2.** [Austral.] Any one of several plants, especially a salt-bush (*Kochia pyramidata*), valuable as forage. See KOCHIA.— **b. butter** [Colloq.], mercurial ointment.— **blue'but"tons,** *n.* A bluecap (*Scabiosa*).— **blue'cap",** *n.* **1.** The bluebonnet or

The Bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*).

blue titmouse. **2.** (1) The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*). (2) One of various herbs of the genus *Scabiosa*, of the teasel family, with blue flowers. **3.** [Eng.] A salmon one year old, having a blue spot on its head. **4.** A pale-bluish whitefish (*Coregonus wartmanni*) of Lake Constance, Switzerland. **5.** The bluepoll. **6.** [Scot.] A variety of ale.— **b.-chat,** *n.* An Indian crateropodoid bird (genus *Larvivora*). — **blue'coat",** *n.* Any person wearing a blue uniform, as a United States soldier or a policeman.— **b.-coat boy,** a pupil of Christ's Hospital, London: so called from the school uniform, a long blue woolen gown. — **Blue'coat School,** see CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.— **b.-cocks,** *n.* [Eng.] The bluepoll.— **b.-cod. 1.** The cultus-cod. **2.** [New Zealand.] A marine percoid fish (*Percis colias*).— **b. creeper,** a Tasmanian twining plant (*Comesperma volubile*) of the milkwort family (*Polygalaceæ*), with handsome blue flowers.— **blue'cup",** *n.* Same as BLUEBOTTLE, 2. — **b.-curls,** *n.* Any herb of the genus *Trichostema*, of the mint family, with large blue flowers and long curved filaments and, from its resemblance to pennyroyal, called *bastard pennyroyal;* also, self-heal or allheal (*Brunella vulgaris*) of the same family.— **b. devils. 1.** Great depression of spirits; despondency; hypochondria; delirium tremens. **2.** [B-D.] The Chasseurs alpins: a sobriquet. **3.** The blueweed. — **b.-disease,** *n.* Cyanosis.— **b.-eye,** *n.* **1.** The blue-faced honey-eater (*Entomyza cyanotis*) of New South Wales. **2.** The germander-speedwell. See under SPEEDWELL.— **b.-eyed,** *a.* Having blue eyes.— **blue-eyed babies,** bluets. — **b.-eyed grass,** delicate grass-like plants (*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*) of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*), common in meadows everywhere, with blue flowers on slender winged scapes.— **b.-eyed Mary,** *n.* [Eng.] A European herb (*Omphalodes verna*) of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*).— **blue'fin",** *n.* **1.** The black-finned whitefish (*Coregonus nigripinnis*) of Lake Michigan. **2.** A parr. See SALMON.— **b. fox,** the arctic fox, in its bluish coat. See FOX.— **b. funk,** panic. See FUNK, *v.* & *n.*— **b.-gill,** *n.* The blue sunfish. **b. bream‡.**— **b. glede,** the hen-harrier.— **blue'gown",** *n.* One of a class of beggars in Scotland to whom on his birthday the king gave alms, including a blue gown. — **b.-grass,** *n.* Any one of the various grasses of the genus *Poa*, especially the Kentucky blue-grass (*P. pratensis*), with many running rootstocks, commonly cultivated in the United States.— **b.-grass country,** the limestone region of Kentucky, plentifully covered with blue-grass.— **B. Grass State,** Kentucky.— **b.-gray. I.** *a.* Gray with a bluish tinge. **II.** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A cross-breed of cattle resulting from mixture of shorthorn with either Aberdeen-Angus or Galloway. **b.-grey‡.— b.-green algæ,** same as SCHIZOPHYCEÆ.— **b.-hafft,** *n.* [Local, Scot.] The hedge-sparrow.— **blue'head",** *n.* [Tasmania.] A labroid fish (*Lepidaplois cæruleus*).— **blue'hearts",** *n.* A figwort (*Buchnera americana*) with a terminal spike of dark-blue flowers. See UPLAND WILLOW-OAK.— **b. heat,** the temperature at which, in reheating steel to temper it, the metal assumes a blue tint, due to a thin film of oxid. The color is light blue at 550° Fahr., and deepens with increase of temperature until it is dark blue at 600°.— **b.-hot,** *a.*— **b. iron earth,** see VIVIANITE.— **b.-Isaac,** *n.* The hedge-sparrow.— **blue'jack",** *n.* A small oak (*Quercus cinerea*). — **blue'jack"et,** *n.* In the navy, a man-of-war's man; a sailor, as distinguished from a marine.— **b. jaundice,** a bluish appearance of the skin due to imperfect aeration of the blood; cyanosis: usually caused by imperfect closure of the aperture that exists in the fetus between the right and left sides of the heart.— **b. jay,** see JAY.— **b.-John,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A blue fluor-spar.— **b. John** [Dial., U. S.], skim-milk.— **blue'joint",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*). **2.** The forked beard-grass (*Andropogon furcatus*).— **b. lake,** Antwerp blue. See BLUE, *n.*— **b.-laws,** *n. pl.* A collection of extremely severe laws regulating personal conduct and the observance of the Sabbath, alleged, without foundation, to have been in force among the early colonists of New Haven and Connecticut; by extension, any strict or rigid regulations, especially in regard to Sunday.— **blue'leg",** *n.* [Humorous.] One with a taste for learning, especially a pedantic woman; a bluestocking.— **b. light. 1.** A pyrotechnic preparation that burns with a brilliant blue flame. **2.** A brilliant signal-light, used at sea or on land. **3.** [B-L.] A Presbyterian of the strictest sect: a name formerly given in New England. **4.** [B-L.] *U. S. Politics.* In the war of 1812–1815, a traitorous Federalist accused of having exhibited blue-light signals in the harbor of New London to warn the British whenever the American fleet was observed attempting to escape: a term of reproach.— **b. line** (*Med.*), a bluish or purplish line seen upon the gums of those who are suffering from chronic lead-poisoning.— **blue'ling,** *n.* Any blue lycænid butterfly.— **blue'man"tle,** *n.* One of the four pursuivants in the English College of Arms, so called from the color of his official mantle; also, his office.— **b. mass,** a medicine prepared by rubbing mercury with glycerin, honey, confection of rose, etc., until it forms a mass from which blue pills can be made.— **b.-mold,** *n.* Any ascomycetous fungus of the genus *Penicillium*, as *P. crustaceum* or *glaucum*, seen on cheese, bread, and other decaying substances.— **blue'mope",** *n.* [Eng.] The blue titmouse.— **blue'nose",** *n.* [Colloq.] A Nova-Scotian: so called from the inference that the climate in Nova Scotia is so cold as to make the nose blue: applied also to certain things belonging characteristically to Nova Scotia, as a fishing-boat, a variety of potato, etc.— **b. note** (*Com.*), a note, customarily written on blue paper, given for a call loan.— **b.-oak,** *n.* See OAK.— **b. ocher** (*Mineral.*), same as VIVIANITE.— **b. ointment,** same as MERCURIAL OINTMENT.— **b.-paddle,** *n.* [Scot.] The lumpfish.— **b.-paper,** *n.* Paper sensitized with ferric ferricyanid and citric acid; ferroprussiate paper: used especially for copying transparent drawings and giving white lines on blue ground, and also for making blue-print photographs. **b.-print paper‡; b.-process paper‡.— b. pearmain,** see APPLE. — **b.-pencil,** *tt.* **1.** To edit or revise (a manuscript) with a blue pencil. **2.** [Colloq.] To veto; disapprove.— **b. peter. 1.** A blue flag with white square, run up at the foreroyal-mast-head as a signal that a vessel is ready to sail, to recall the crew and others.

> They were looking their very best; yards squared, rigging taut and trim, bunting flying gaily in the autumn breeze; the *blue peter* at the fore. H. L. WEBB in *Electr. in Daily Life* p. 179. [s. 1891.]

2. The call for trumps in whist.— **b.-peter,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** The coot (*Fulica americana*). **2.** The purple gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*).— **b. pie,** an Oriental jay (genus *Urocissa*), of a prevailing blue color.— **b.-pigeon,** *n.* [Colloq.] A sounding-lead.— **b.-pigeon flyer** [Slang], a thief who steals lead pipe or the like.— **b. pill,** a pill made from blue mass. — **blue'point",** *n.* Any small round oyster, peculiarly fit to be eaten raw: originally, an oyster from a natural bed or reef near Blue Point, at the eastern end of Great South Bay, Long Island.— **b.-pointer,** *n.* The mako.— **b.-poker,** *n.* The pochard.— **blue'poll",** *n.* [Eng.] A trout allied to the sea-trout, the sewen (*Salmo trutta cambricus*).— **b.-pot,** *n.* **1.** A dye-vat. **2.** A graphite crucible.— **b. pox,** a malignant gangrenous inflammation of the cellular tissue and skin with a pustular formation containing bloody serum; a species of carbuncle.— **b.-print,** *n. Phot.* A ferricyanid positive print from a transparent negative original.— **b. process** (*Phot.*), a method in which, by the agency of light, positive prints are made from original drawings, etc., on transparent paper or cloth; also, the making of such prints from ordinary photographic negatives.— **b. racer** [Local, U. S.], a variety of blacksnake (*Bascanion constrictor flaviventris*).— **b. ribbon. 1.** The badge of the Order of the Garter. **2.** A badge indicating the first competitive prize; figuratively, a prize; honor. **3.** The badge used by certain temperance societies in England and America.— **b.-ribboner,** *n.*— **b.-ribbonism,** *n.*— **b.-ribbonist,** *n.*— **b. robin,** the bluebird (*Sialia sialis*).— **b. rock. 1.** The ordinary domestic pigeon, blue with two black bands on the wings. **2.** The rock-dove (*Columba livia*). **3.** A dark-blue composition disk used as a flying mark in trap-shooting; clay pigeon.— **b. ruin,** utter ruin; hence, bad gin, rum, or the like.— **b.-sailors,** *n.* Chicory. — **b. sheets** (*Railroad.*), memoranda of unpaid bills.— **blue'sides",** *n.* A half-grown Greenland seal.— **b.-sit,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The indigo-bird.— **b.-sky man.** [W. U. S.] **1.** A salesman of patent-right territory. **2.** One who gives a quitclaim title to land he does not own.— **b. snapper** [Local, U. S.], the young bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*.— **b.-spar,** *n. Mineral.* Same as LAZULITE.— **b.-starry,** *n.* The columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*) of Europe.— **blue'start",** *n.* The blue-tailed warbler (*Ianthia cyanura*).— **blue'stem",** *n.* A stout perennial grass (*Andropogon provincialis*) usually 2 to 5 feet high, with long leaves and rather thick forking spikes 1 to 4 inches long, cultivated in a great variety of soils from the Rockies to the Atlantic and southward to the Gulf and especially abundant and prized in prairie regions— **blue'stone",** *n.* **1.** Blue vitriol. **2.** A bluish, fine-grained, argillaceous sandstone, used for flagging and building; as locally used, any stone of a blue-gray color. — **b.-stuff,** kimberlite.— **blue'tail",** *n.* [U. S.] A small scincoid lizard (genus *Eumeces*), especially *E. fascatus*, which is green with yellow stripes blending into blue on the tail.— **b.-tangle,** *n.* A huckleberry (*Gaylussacia frondosa*) with dark-blue glaucous fruit.— **b. thistle,** same as BLUEWEED.— **blue'throat",** *n.* An Old World turdoid bird (genus *Cyanecula*) having the throat of the adult males blue; especially, the red-spotted bluethroat (*C. suecica*), of northern Europe and Asia and casual in Alaska. — **blue'tongue",** *n.* A scincoid lizard (*Cyclodus gigas*) of Australia.— **b.-vinny.** [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *a.* Affected with blue-mold: said of cheese. **II.** *n.* Dorset cheese affected with blue-mold.— **b. water,** the deep sea.— **b. water-gas,** An enriched mixture of hydrogen and oxides of carbon, formed by steam passing through incandescent carbon.— **blue'weed",** *n.* A rough bristly herb, viper's-bugloss (*Echium vulgare*) of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), with showy blue flowers, naturalized in the United States from Europe: often called *blue thistle:* formerly used medicinally.— **b. wine,** cenolin.— **blue'wing",** *n.* **1.** The blue-winged teal. **2.** The Australian shoveler (*Spatula rhynchotis*).— **blue'wood",** *n.* A shrub or small tree (*Condalia obovata*) of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*), of the S. W. United States.

blue, *n.* **1.** One of the chief colors of the spectrum; the color of the clear sky; azure. See BLUE, *a.*

> *Blue* or the sapphire, expressed heaven, the firmament, truth, constancy, fidelity. MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Legendary Art* vol. i, intro., p. 41. [o. & co. 1875.]

> You might as well ask a musician to compose with only three notes, as Titian to paint without crimson and *blue*. RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* vol. v, pt. ix, ch. 11, p. 331. [w. & s. 1875.]

2. The coloring-matter or pigment used for imparting a blue color. For varieties, uses, etc., see table.

> Sir Gardner Wilkinson has given an analysis of the colors of the Egyptians, by which it would appear that the *blue* is a pulverized blue glass, made by vitrifying the oxides of copper and iron with sand and soda. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 241. [c. p. r. 1852.]

3. A blue-print. **4.** One who wears blue clothing or insignia. Specif. [B-] (1) *U. S. Hist.* A soldier of the Federal army in the American Civil War. Compare GRAY. (2) [Eng.] An athlete representing his university, in interuniversity contests between Oxford and Cambridge: so called from the blue blazer he wears. (3) [Eng.] One of the Royal Horse Guards. **5.** The bluish-gray winter coat of deer. **6.** A small butterfly of the family *Lycænidæ*. **7.** [Colloq.] A bluestocking. **8.** *pl.* Low spirits. **the blues‡.**

Blue colors are often given self-explaining names; as **azurite blue,** the color of the mineral azurite; **sky-b.; sea-b.; indigo b.**

— **baby blue,** pale azure.— **electric b.,** greenish gray.— **Jersey b.,** an American fowl. See FOWL.— **Nile b.,** see table of COLORS, under SPECTRUM.

VARIETIES OF BLUE.

NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
a-ce'tin blue..	Amidoazobenzene heated with anilin and anilin hydrochlorid.	Dyestuff
ac'id a-liz'a-rin b.	Anthracene.	Dyestuff
ac'id b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Al'ex-an'dri-a b.	Copper and calcium silicate.	Pigment
a-liz'a-rin b.	Nitro-alizarin	Dyestuff
a-liz'a-rin in'di-go b.	Anthracene.	Dyestuff
a-liz'a-rin sap'phire b.	Anthracene.	Dyestuff
al'ka-li b.	Salt of rosanilin blue	Dyestuff
an'i-lin b.	Spirit-blue*	Dyestuff
an'thra-cene b.	Alizarin blue*	Dyestuff
Ant'werp b.	Prussian blue and alumina	Pigment
Ar-me'ni-an b.	Native mineral and copper	Pigment
az'in b.	Acetin blue*	Dyestuff
az'in-dono b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
az'o-ac'id b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
az'o b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
az'o-na'ry b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
az'ure b.	Artificial copper carbonate	Pigment
ba-sic b.	A spirit-blue.	Dyestuff
bas'le b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Ba-va'ri-an b.	Sulphonated diphenylamin b.	Dyestuff
ben'zo-az'u-rin b.	Coal-tar.	Dyestuff
ben'zo b.	Diamin blue*	Dyestuff
ben'zo-chrome b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
ben'zo cy'a-nin b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
ben'zo pure b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
ben'zo sky-b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Ber'lin b.	Prussian b.*, Antwerp b.*	
bice b.	Native mineral and copper	Pigment
Ble'brich ac'id b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Ble'brich b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Black'ley b.	Soluble blue*	
b. ash'es‡	Artificial copper carbonate	Pigment
b. calx	Quartz, china-clay, oxid of cobalt	Pigment
b. lake	Antwerp blue*	
b. pulp	Potassium ferrocyanid and stannous chlorid	Dyestuff
b. sand	Blue smalt	Pigment
b. smalt‡	Cobalt silicate	Pigment
Brem'en b.	Verditer blue*	
bril'liant az'u-rin b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
bril'liant ben'-zo b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
bril'liant b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Cap'ri b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
ce-les'tine b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
ce-ru'le-an b.	Cobalt blue and tin base	Pigment
chem'ic b.[2]	Indigo	Dyestuff
Chi-ca'go b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
chi'na' b.	Soluble blue*	
Chi-nese' b.	Prussian blue*	
chrome b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
chro'mo-cy'a-nin b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
co'balt b.	Cobalt and alumina	Pigment
co'balt ul'tra-ma-rine' b.	Cobalt blue*	
Co-lum'bi-a b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Co-lum'bi-a fast b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Coo-mas'sie na'vy b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
cot'ton b.	Soluble blue*	
Cou'pler's' b.	Indulin	Dyestuff
cre'syl b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
cy'a-nin b.[3]	{ Cobalt and Prussian blue { Quinolin	Pigment Dyestuff
cy'a-nol ex'tra b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
dah'lia b.	Spirit-blue*	
del'phin b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-am'in az'o b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-am'in b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-am'in deep b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-a-min'er-al b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-am'in new b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-am'in pure b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-an'il b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-a-nis'i-din b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-az'in b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di-az'o b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
di'phen b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
di-phe'nyl-am'in b.	Diphenylamin	Dyestuff
di-rect' b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
dis-tilled' b.[2]	Indigo	Dyestuff
Du'mont's' b.	Blue smalt	
e-bo'li b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
E-gyp'tian b.	Artificial	Pigment
El'ber-feld b.	Coupler's blue*	
en-am'el-b.	Cobalt blue*	
Erie b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
e'ri-o-cy'a-nin b.	Rosanilin	Dyestuff
Esch'el b.	Blue smalt	
eth'yl b.	A diphenylamin blue	Dyestuff
eth'yl-ene b.	Diethylanilin	Dyestuff
fast ac'id b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
fast b.	Alkali blue*	
fast ma-ri'ne' b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
flu'o-res'cent b.	Resorcin blue*	
French b.	Artificial ultramarine*	
gal'la-m'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
gall-an'ilin'di-go b.	Ammonium salt of sulfonic acid of previous dye	Dyestuff
gall-az'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
gal-le'in b.	Phthalein	Dyestuff
gal'lo-cy'a-nin b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
gen'ti-a'na b.	Spirit-blue*	
gen'ti-an-in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
gla'cier b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
gly'cin b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
gold b.	Gold and tin	Pigment
green'ish b.	Alkali blue*	Dyestuff
Guern'sey b.	Alkali blue*	
Guim'et b.	Artificial ultramarine*	
Haar lem b.	Antwerp blue*	
Hel'go-land b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Hel-ve'tia b.	Bavarian blue*	Dyestuff
Hœchst new b.	Rosanilin*	Dyestuff
Hum'boldt b.	Spirit-blue*	
Hun'ga-ry b.	Cobalt blue*	
im-me'di-al b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Im-pe'ri-al b.	Spirit-blue*	
in-dam'in b.	Azindone*	Dyestuff
in-dan'il b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
in-daz'in b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
in-daz'u-rin b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
In'di-an b.	Species of *Indigofera*	Pgmt. and dye
in'di-gen b.	Acetin*	Dyestuff
in'di-go b.	Vegetable	Dyestuff
in'do-in b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
in'dol b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
in'do-lin b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
in'do-phe'nin b.	Acetin blue*	Dyestuff
in'du-lin b.	Acetin blue*	Dyestuff
in-tense b.[2]	Indigo	Dyestuff
in-ten'sive b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
i'o-din b.	Iodin and lead	Pigment
i-rid'i-um b.	Iridium oxids	Pigment

NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
ĭ'ron b.	Vivianite	Pigment
Ja'nus b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
ke'tone b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
kings' b.	Cobalt carbonate	Pigment
Kon'go b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
ky'ro-gen b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
lan'a-cyl b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
laz'u-lin b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
laz'u-lite b.	Ultramarine*	
Leitch's b.	Cyanin*	
Leith'ner's b.	Cobalt blue*	[danted goods
log'wood b.[2]	Logwood-extract	Dye on mor-
Lon'don b. extra	Rosanilin b.*	Dyestuff
Ly'ons b.	Spirit-blue*	
Mad'ras b.	Gallocyanin and logwood extract	Dyestuff
Maine b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
man'ga-nese b.	Potassium permanganate	Pigment
me-lan'o-gen b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
me-tam'in b.	Artif. ultra marine b.*; safranin*	Dyestuff
met'a-phen'y-lene b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
me-ta'z'u-rin b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
meth'yl b.	Diphenylamin blue, var.	Dyestuff
meth'yl-ene b.	Methylanilin	Dyestuff
meth-yl-in'done b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
meth'yl wa'ter b.	Bavarian blue*	Dyestuff
Mex'i-can b.	*Sericographis mohite*	Dyestuff
mill'ing b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
min'er-al b.	Antwerp blue*	
mo'ly-b-de'num b.[8]	Molybdenum and alumina	Pigment
Mon'thier's b.[2]	A Prussian blue	Pgmt. and dye
moun'tain b.[2]	Blue ashes*	Pigment
mus'ca-rin b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
naph'tha-len b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
naph-tham'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
naph-thaz'in b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
naph-thaz'u-rin	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
naph-thin'done	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
naph'thol b.	Indophenol	Dyestuff
naph'thyl b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Na-po'le-on b.[4]	Prussian blue, var.	
na'tive Prus'sian b.	Vivianite	Pigment
na'vy b.	Soluble blue*	
Ne'mours' b.[2]	Indigo	Dyestuff
neu'tral b.[7]	Safranin	Dyestuff
new b.	Artif. ultramarine*; safranin*	Dyestuff
new fast b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Nich'ol-son's b.	Alkali blue*	
night b.	Soluble blue*; Victoria blue*	
ni-gro'sin b.	Induline*	Dyestuff
Nile b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
oil b.	Oil and sulfid of copper	Pigment
o'pal b.	Spirit-blue*	
ox-am'in b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Pa-cif'ic b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
par-am'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
par-am'in in'di-go b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
par'a-phe'nyl-ene b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Par'is b.	Cobalt blue*; Prussian blue*	
Par'ma b.	Spirit-blue*	
pat'ent b.	Rosanilin	Dyestuff
pea'cock-b.	Rosanilin	Dyestuff
pel'i-can-b.	Indulin*	Dyestuff
pen'cil-b.	An indigo blue	Calico-print
per'ma-nent b.	Artificial ultramarine*	
phe'nyl-ene b.	New blue*	Dyestuff
plat'i-num b.	Platinum and mercury salts	Pigment
pow'der b.[2]	Blue smalt	Pigment
Prus'sian b.	Iron ferrocyanid	Pgmt. and dye
pure b.	Soluble blue*	Dyestuff
quin'o-lin b.	Quinolin	Dyestuff
Ray'mond b.[2]	Prussian blue	Dyestuff
Re'boul-leau's' b.	Schweinfurt blue*	
red b. powder	Synthetic	Dyestuff
re-sor'cin b.	Phenol	Dyestuff
ro-san'i-lin b.	Spirit-blue*	
Rou-baix' b.	Coupler's blue*	
roy'al b.	Blue smalt; Prussian blue*	Pgmt. and dye
saun'ders b.[5]	Ultramarine ashes	Pigment
Sax'on(-y) b.	Cobalt blue*; indigo sulfate*	Pgmt. and dye
Schwein'furt b.	Salts of copper and arsenic	Pigment
serge b.	Soluble blue*	
se'to-cy'a-nin b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
se'to-glau'cin b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
se'to-pal'in b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
silk b.	Soluble blue*	Dyestuff
sol'id b.	Indulin*	Dyestuff
sol'u-ble b.	Rosanilin	Dyestuff
spir'it-b.	Rosanilin	Dyestuff
sul'fonac'id b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
sulf'on-az'urin b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
The'nard' b.[3]	Cobalt blue*	Pigment
thi'o-car'mine b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
thi'o-nin b.	Zinc chlorid double salt of dimethyl ethyl thionin	Dyestuff
ti'tan b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
ti'tan con'ro b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
ti'tan na'vy b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
To-le'do b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
to-lu'i-din b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
to'lu-y-lene b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
tri-sul'fon b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
Turn'bull b.[3]	Iron ferricyanid	Pigment
tur'quoise b.	Synthetic	Dyestuff
ul'tra-ma-rine b.	(1) Lapis lazuli. (2) Synthesis	Pgmt. and dye
u-ra'ni-a b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
va-can'cin b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
vat-b.[3]	Indigo	Dyestuff
ver'di-ter b.	Copper	Pigment
Vic-to'ri-a black-b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
Vic-to'ri-a b.	Rosanilin	Dyestuff
Vi-en'na b.	Cobalt blue*	
wa'ter-b.	Soluble blue*	
wine-b.	Œnocyanin	Pigment
wool b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
zaf're b.	Cobalt blue*	
Zam-be'zi b.	Coal-tar	Dyestuff
zinc' + co'balt b.[1]	Zinc and cobalt	Pigment

Synonym, *. Light blue[1], dark blue[2], deep blue[3], bluish green[4], bright blue[5], blue-green[6], violet-blue[7], blue lake[8].

blue'back", 1 blū'bak"; 2 blų'bāk", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] One of a class of Confederate legal-tender notes as contradistinguished from the Federal greenback. **2.** [U. S.] (1) The blue-backed or Fraser river salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*). (2) The glut-herring. (3) A trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*) found in the Rangeley lakes in Maine. (4) A salmon-trout (*Salmo beardleei*) of Crescent Lake, Wash. **3.** [Eng.] (1) The fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*). (2) The coalfish.

blue'ball", *n.* See under BLUE, *a.*

Blue'beard", 1 blū'bird", 2 blų'bērd", *n.* **1.** In Charles Perrault's *Contes du Temps*, the hero of a story of that name, a merciless tyrant, who married Fatima and left with her the keys of his castle, forbidding her to open the door of a certain room. Fatima's curiosity led her to disobey and she found the remains of six of Bluebeard's former wives, and was about to pay the penalty for her disobedience with her life, but was saved from death by the timely arrival of her brothers, who killed Bluebeard. The story is thought to have been founded upon the history of Giles de Rais, who was executed for his brutalities in 1440. **2.** [b-] A cruel or tyrannical husband; murderous polygamist; wife-slayer.

blue'bell", 1 blū'bel"; 2 blų'bĕl", *n.* Any one of various plants with blue bell-shaped flowers. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] The grape-hyacinth (*Muscari botryoides*) and the Virginia lungwort: usually in the plural. (2) [Eng.] The wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*). (3) [Scot.] The harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*). (4) [Tasmania.] An annual herb (*Wahlenbergia gracilis*) of the bell-wort family (*Campanulaceæ*). **Australian harebell‡.**— **California bluebell,** an ornamental annual (*Nemophila insignis*) with alternate, pinnately parted leaves, and sky-blue flowers 1/2 to 1 inch wide. See NEMOPHILA.

blue'ber"ry, 1 blū'ber"i; 2 blų'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** A many-seeded berry, the fruit of any one of various species of *Vaccinium*, blue or bluish-black with bloom, edible, and widely used in America, fresh or canned. **2.** A shrub that bears this fruit; as, the common or swamp *blueberry* (*Vaccinium corymbosum*). **3.** The papoose-root (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*). **4.** [Austral.] (1) The fruit of the **blueberry-tree** (*Myoporum serratum*), of the myoporad family (*Myoporaceæ*). **native currant‡.** (2) The tree itself. **native juniper; native myrtle‡. 5.** [Austral.] The berry-like fruit of a herb (*Dianella longifolia*) of the lily family.— **blueberry-root,** *n.* The papoose-root.— **high-bush blueberry,** a stiff-branched shrub (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) from 6 to 15 feet high, with racemose flowers, appearing with the leaves, and edible, bluish berries, having an agreeable sub-acid flavor; the late market blue-berry.

The American Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*). 1/5

blue'bill", etc. See under BLUE, *a.*

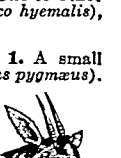
blue'bird", 1 blū'bûrd"; 2 blų'bĭrd", *n.* **1.** A small turdoid bird of the genus *Sialia*, of a prevailing blue color above, especially *S. sialis*, one of the first of spring birds in the eastern United States. **2.** One of other birds, as the slate-colored snowbird (*Junco hyemalis*), or the East-Indian fairy bluebird (*Irene*).

blue-blossom, etc. See under BLUE, *a.*

blue'buck", 1 blū'bŭk"; 2 blų'bŭk", *n.* **1.** A small African antelope, a duikerbok (*Cephalophus pygmæus*). **2.** A blaubok.

blue'bush", blue'cap", etc. See under BLUE, *a.*

blue dawn'-flow"er, 1 blū dôn'-flau"ər; 2 blų dan'-flow'er. A rapidly growing tropical evergreen twiner (*Ipomœa learii*), often 30 to 40 feet long, cultivated in hothouses for its profuse deep-lilac, broad, open bell-shaped flowers, 4 to 5 inches wide, borne in clusters of 12 to 30.


Bluebuck (Def. 1). 1/18

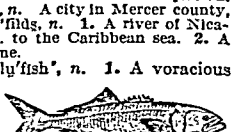
Blue Earth. A county in S. Minnesota; 756 sq. m.; county-seat, Mankato.

Blue Earth Cit'y. A city, county-seat of Faribault county, Minn. [W. Va.

Blue'field, 1 blū'fīld; 2 blų'fēld, *n.* A city in Mercer county,

Blue'fields, 1 blū'fīldz; 2 blų'fīldş, *n.* **1.** A river of Nicaragua, flowing about 250 m. to the Caribbean sea. **2.** A seaport town at mouth of same.

blue'fish", 1 blū'fish"; 2 blų'fish", *n.* **1.** A voracious food-fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), common along the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is bluish above and silvery below, from 2 to 3 feet long, and is destructive to other fishes. **2.** One of various other fishes: (1) A labroid (*Platyglossus radiatus*) of Florida and the West Indies. (2) A weakfish (*Cynoscion parvipinnis*). (3) A pimelepteroid of the genus *Girella*. (4) The cunner. (5) [N. W. Can.] The arctic grayling (*Thymallus signifer*).


Bluefish. 1/21

[7,300 ft.

Blue Gate Pla-teau'. A plateau in Utah; altitude 6,800 to

blue glede, etc. See under BLUE, *a.*

Blue Grot'to. A spacious cave on the rocky northern side of the Island of Capri, Italy, famous for its silvery-blue appearance, due to the entering of light through a passage mostly under the water.

blue'-gum", 1 blū'-gum"; 2 blų'-ğŭm", *n.* **1.** A large Australian gum-tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*) with aromatic bitter astringent leaves. **2.** Any one of various other species of *Eucalyptus;* as (1) the bastard mahogany (*E. botryoides*) of southeastern Australia; (2) the karri (*E. diversicolor*), a colossal tree of southwestern Australia, attaining a height of 400 feet, and yielding a valuable timber; (3) the bastard eucalyptus-box (*E. goniocalyx*); (4) the iron-bark (*E. Leucoxylon*) of Victoria; (5) the flooded gum-tree (*E. saligna*), and (6) the manna gum-tree (*E. viminalis*) of southeastern Australia.

Blue Hen State. Delaware. The name is said to have originated from the nickname "Blue Hen's Chickens" applied to the people of Delaware, in allusion to the story that a certain Captain Caldwell of Delaware, a Revolutionary, had said that no cock could be truly game unless he had a blue hen for his mother.

Blue Hill. A coast town in Hancock county, Me.; at the head of **Blue Hill Bay,** west of Mt. Desert Island.

blue'ing, blue'ish, blue'ism, etc. See BLUING.

Blue Is'land. A residence city adjoining Chicago, Ill.

blue'jack", etc. See under BLUE, *a.*

Blue Knight, the. In Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette*, one of the four guardians of Castle Perilous.

blue'laws", etc. See under BLUE, *a.*

Blue Lick Springs. A village in Nicholas county, Ky.; watering-place; mineral springs.

blue'ly, 1 blū'li; 2 blų'ly, *adv.* **1.** With a blue color. **2.** In a despondent manner; as, he talked *bluely* enough.

Blue Mountain. One of various peaks or ridges: (1) in Utah, 11,071 ft. high. (2) Of the White Mountains, Grafton county, N. H.; 4,370 ft. high. (3) In Essex county, N. J.; about 1,500 ft. high. (4) Of the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,762 ft. high.

Blue Mountains. **1.** A range N. and S. in E. Oregon. **2.** A N. and S. range near the E. coast of New South Wales. **3.** A range in E. Jamaica Island. **4.** An outline of the Alleghenies in N. W. New Jersey, a part of the Kittatinny.

bluer, 1 blū'er; 2 blų'er, *n.* One who blues or makes blue; as, a *bluer* of metal.

Blue Rap'ids Cit'y. A town in Marshall county, Kan.

Blue Ridge. **1.** The S. E. Alleghenies from Susquehanna river to N. Georgia. **2.** A town in Fannin county, Ga.

Blue Riv'er Peak. A summit in central Colorado; 13,000 ft. high.

blue sky laws [Colloq., U. S.] Laws enacted in Kansas in 1911, and later by other States, to regulate the sale of stocks and bonds by corporations, etc., to the public to prevent fraud. So called from the proposer's claim that to "capitalize the blue skies" was the object of some promoters.

blue'-stock"ing, 1 blū'-stok"iŋ; 2 blų'-stŏk"ing, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a learned woman, or one affecting literary tastes; also, in a slighting sense, pedantic and undomestic; as, a *bluestocking* coterie. **2.** Originally, wearing blue stockings; hence, not in full dress; uncouth; unfashionable.

It was applied in 1653 to the Little or Barebone Parliament, and about 1750 to London literary assemblies where a Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet and many eminent persons appeared in the blue and undress hose of the day, and especially to the women who promoted and frequented them.

blue'stock"ing, *n.* **1.** A learned or literary woman, especially if pedantic and undomestic. **2.** A member of the bluestocking coteries in London. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The American avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*).— **blue'stock"ing-ism,** *n.* The characteristics of a bluestocking; feminine pedantry. [Va.

Blue Sul'phur Springs. A village in Greenbrier county, W.

blu'et, 1 blū'et; 2 blų'ĕt, *n.* **1.** Any one of various blue-flowering plants. (1) [U. S.] (*a*) A delicate meadow flower (*Houstonia cærulea*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*). Called usually *bluets,* and sometimes *dwarf pink* and *innocence.* (*b*) The low sweet blueberry (*Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*). (2) [Eng.] The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*). **2.** A humming-bird (genus *Basilinna*), as *B. xantusi* of Lower California, with the head usually deep-blue. **3†.** A bluish woolen fabric. [< F. *bleuet,* dim. of *bleu,* blue, < OHG. *blāo,* blue.] **blu'ett‡.**

blue'tail", blue'weed", etc. See under BLUE, *a.*

blu'ey, 1 blū'i; 2 blų'y. **I.** *a.* Inclining to blue; bluish. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Austral.] A bushman's bundle, generally wrapped in a blue blanket; also [Tasmania], a rough shirt or blouse worn over the coat. **2.** *Plumbing.* Lead.

bluff, } 1 bluf; 2 blŭf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To repel, deter, or

bluffF, } deceive by a bold or confident manner, or by claiming to have greater power or resource than is really the case: often with *off.*

Not to *bluff* her *off*— let her talk on.

CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *East Angels* p. 203. [H. 1886.]

2. In the game of poker, to defeat or attempt to defeat (an opponent) by betting heavily on one's weak hand of cards, or by otherwise persuading him that a hand really weak is too strong to bet against. **3†.** To blindfold. **II.** *i.* **1.** To brag or behave with assurance in order to mislead and daunt. **2.** [Colloq.] To bet boldly on a weak hand in the game of poker, to induce an opponent to throw down his cards. [Perhaps < LG. *bluffen,* = G. dial. *blöffe,* confound.]— **bluff'a-bl(e)r,** *a.*— **bluff'er,** *n.*

bluff, *a.* **1.** Blunt, frank, and hearty in speech or deportment; somewhat rude or abrupt, but kindly; as, "a rough, *bluff,* simple-looking fellow," TENNYSON *The Cup* sc. 1. **2.** Rising steep and bold; having an abrupt and bold front; sheer, as a cliff.

The coast is here and there *bluff,* with miniature cliffs and headlands. R. F. BURTON *Lake Reg. Cent. Afr.* p. 369. [H. 1860.]

3. *Naut.* Upright, full, and broad: said of a ship's bows. **4†.** Surly; blustering. [Perhaps allied to OD. *blaf,* flat, broad.] Syn.: abrupt, bold, blunt, blustering, brusk, coarse, discourteous, frank, impolite, inconsiderate, open, plain-spoken, rough, rude, uncivil. *Bluff* is a word of good meaning, as are *frank* and *open.* The *bluff* man talks and laughs loudly and freely, says and does whatever he pleases with fearless good nature, and with no thought of annoying or giving pain to others. The *blunt* man says things which he is perfectly aware are disagreeable, either from a defiant indifference to others' feelings, or from the pleasure of tormenting.— Ant.: bland, courteous, genial, polished, polite, refined, reserved, urbane.— **bluff'-head"ed,** *a. Naut.* Having a full and upright bow. **b.-bowed‡.**— **Bluff King Hal** or **Harry,** Henry VIII. of England.— **bluff'ly,** *adv.*— **bluff'ness,** *n.*

bluff[1], *n.* **1.** Bold or boastful speech or manner intended to intimidate or deceive with regard to one's real strength or resources, especially such confident behavior in playing poker.

He knew that when '*bluff*' was to be played a preliminary pause and a great show of calmness on his part would tend to demoralize the enemy. EGGLESTON *Roxy* p. 93. [O. J. CO. 1883.]

2. [U. S.] The game of straight poker. 3. A horse's blinker.

bluff[2], *n.* 1. A cliff or hill with a broadly vertical face; a bold, steep headland; as, the *bluffs* of the Mississippi.
Wherever the sharp *bluffs* of Missouri slope to the southward, they are specially adapted to vine-growing. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* ch. I, p. 18. [BL. & CO. 1867.]
2. [W. U. S. & Canada.] An isolated grove or thicket of trees, natural or planted, such as occur in some prairie regions, as Manitoba.

Bluff'ton, 1 bluf'tən; 2 blŭf'ton, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Wells county, Ind. 2. A village in Beaufort county, S. C. 3. A village in Allen county, O.

bluff'y, 1 bluf'ı; 2 blŭf'y, *a.* 1. Rising into or characterized by bluffs; steep; as, a *bluffy* shore.
It [Mombassa] is *bluffy*, dips sheer down into deep water.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 59. [S. 1890.]
2. Somewhat bluff in manner or speech.

bluft[1], 1 bluft; 2 blŭft, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To blindfold.
— **bluft'er,** *n.* A blinker.

bluft[2], *pp.* Bluffed. S. S.

bluid, 1 blüd; 2 blŭd, *n.* [Scot.] Blood.

blu'ing, 1 blü'ıŋ; 2 blų'ing, *n.* 1. Indigo, soluble Prussian blue, or other blue coloring-matter used in laundry-work to counteract the yellow tinge of linen. 2. The act or operation of giving a blue tint to iron or steel, as by heating, by the use of solutions, or by a combination of both processes; also, the tint so given. **blue'ing‡.**

blu'ish, 1 blü'ısh; 2 blų'ish, *a.* Inclining to blue; somewhat blue.— **blu'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **blu'ish-ness,** *n.*

blu'ism, 1 blü'ızm; 2 blų'ĭsm, *n.* Bluestockingism.

blul'ter, 1 blü'tər; 2 blŭ'ter. [Scot.] **I.** *vt. & vi.* 1. To work in a clumsy fashion; bungle. 2. To make a rumbling sound. 3. To weaken unduly with water: with *up*. **II.** *n.* A rumbling sound.

Blum, 1 blum; 2 blŭm, **Robert** (11/10 1807—11/9 1848). A German orator and politician; arrested in Vienna as an insurgent, and shot.

Blu'me-nau, 1 blü'mə-nau; 2 blų'me-nou, *n.* 1. A German colony in E. Santa Catharina state, Brazil. 2. Its capital.

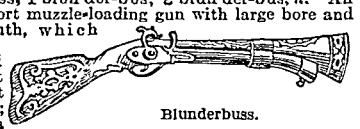
Blu'men-bach, 1 blü'men-bak; 2 blų'mĕn-bäh, **Johann Friedrich** (5/11 1752—11/22 1840). A German ethnologist and naturalist.

Blu'men-thal, 1 blü'men-tal; 2 blų'mĕn-tāl, **Count** (7/12 1810—12/21 1900), Leonhard von, a Prussian field-marshal.

blun'der, 1 blun'dər; 2 blŭn'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To do badly; make a mistake in; bungle; as, to *blunder* work. 2. To confuse (two things); jumble, as in the mind.
II. *i.* 1. To make a stupid and awkward mistake; err egregiously; as, to *blunder* in spelling simple words.
The man who does not understand the principle will constantly be *blundering* in his method.
E. E. HALE *What Career* ch. 2, p. 43. [B. BROS. 1878.]
2. To proceed in a blind, awkward, or stupid manner; stumble; as, "He [Napoleon] never *blundered* into victory," EMERSON *Rep. Men* p. 186. [ME. *blonden*, pore over a thing, < Ice. *blunda*, doze, slumber; cp. BLIND.] Syn.: see BOTCH.— **to blunder out,** to reveal thoughtlessly; blurt out.— **blun'der-er,** *n.*

blun'der, *n.* 1. A heedless or stupid mistake; as, there are three *blunders* in this column of figures.
It wad frae monie a *blunder* free us
And foolish notion. BURNS *To a Louse* st. 8.
2†. Confusion. Syn.: see ERROR.

blun'der-buss, 1 blun'dər-bus; 2 blŭn'der-bŭs, *n.* An obsolete short muzzle-loading gun with large bore and flaring mouth, which made a loud noise and did great execution at short range; hence, a noisy blusterer; blunderhead.


Blunderbuss.

Blunderbuss [is] in the 17th and 18th centuries a man who blunders in his work, does it in a boisterous violent way; transferred from the name given to a short, wide-mouthed, noisy gun.
RICHARD C. TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 29. [K. P. & CO. 1890.]
[Cor. of D. *donderbus*, blunderbuss, < *donder*, thunder, + *bus*, box.] **blun'der-bus‡.**

blun'derd, *pp.* Blundered. S. S.

blun'der-ful, 1 blun'dər-ful; 2 blŭn'der-fŭl, *a.* Full of errors. **blun'der-some‡.**

blun'der-head", 1 blun'dər-hed"; 2 blŭn'der-hĕd", *n.*

blun'der-hed"ᵖ, 1 A stupid, blundering person. 2. [Local, U. S.] A black-fly.— **blun'der-head"ed,** *a.*— **blun'der-head"ed-ness,** *n.*

blun'der-ing-ly, *adv.* In a blundering manner.

blunge, 1 blunj; 2 blŭnj, *vt.* [BLUNGED; BLUNG'ING.] *Ceram.* To mix (clay) with water by means of a blunger or in a pug-mill.

blung'er, 1 blunj'ər; 2 blŭng'er, *n.* *Ceram.* A wooden implement shaped like a spatula, but larger than a shovel, used in mixing clay with water; also, a machine for a similar purpose. Compare PUG-MILL.

blunk, 1 blunk; 2 blŭnk, *v.* [Scot.] 1. To flinch. 2. To mismanage.

blunk, *n.* 1. [Scot.] Calico; cotton fabrics: used in *pl.* 2. Same as BLUNTY.— **blunk'er,** *n.* [Scot.] 1. A calico-printer. 2. A bungler.

blunt, 1 blunt; 2 blŭnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To take off the sharp edge or point of; make dull or blunt; hence, to make less keen or poignant; as, to *blunt* the mental faculties.
Before the fight began, [he] exchanged Balisarda for a less deadly sword, of which he carefully *blunted* the point and edge.
MACAULAY *Essays, Addison* p. 594. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]
2. *Fort.* To replace the salient angle of (a redan, etc.) by a straight line.
II. *i.* To become blunt; lose sharpness.
Its edge will never *blunt*. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. ii, ch. 14, p. 235. [B. O. & CO. 1874.]
— **blunt'er,** *n.* One who or that which blunts.

blunt, *a.* 1. Having a thick edge; lacking a point; not sharp or piercing; dull; as, a *blunt* foil; a *blunt* outline.
Blunt is the first element in various mainly self-explaining compounds; as, *blunt*-angled, *blunt*-edged, *blunt*-nosed, *blunt*-pointed, *blunt*-witted (mentally obtuse), etc.
2. Abrupt in manner; plain-spoken; unceremonious; as, a *blunt* denial; a *blunt* speaker.
He [General Taylor] had a *blunt* honesty and sincerity of purpose. G. T. CURTIS *James Buchanan* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 6. [H. 1883.]
3. Slow of wit; dull. 4. [Rare.] Hard to pierce; insensible. 5†. Barren; denuded. [ME. *blunt, blont*; cp. Ice. *blunda*; see BLUNDER, *v.*] Syn.: dull, edgeless, obtuse, pointless, round, smooth, thick. See BLUFF.— Ant.: acute, keen, pointed, sharp.— **blunt'ing,** *n.* The act of making or becoming blunt; anything by which this is brought about; hence, restraint; repression.— **blunt'ish,** *a.*— **blunt'ish-ness,** *n.*— **blunt'ly,** *adv.*— **blunt'ness,** *n.*

blunt[1], *n.* 1. A short, strong needle with little reduction of diameter toward the point. 2. [Slang.] Ready money. 3†. A foil for fencing.

Blunt[2], *n.* 1. **Edmund March** (6/22 1770—1/22 1862), an American nautical writer; *Am. Coast Pilot.* 2. **James G.** (1826—1881), a general; leader of the Free State party in Kansas.

blunt'head", } 1 blunt'hed"; 2 blŭnt'hĕd", *n.* An ambly-
blunt'hedᵉᵈ", } cephaloid snake having a short, stout head, as *Amblycephalus boa* of the East Indies.

blunt'y, } 1 blunt'ı; 2 blŭnt'y. **I.** *a.* [Dial., Eng.]
blunt'ie, } Blunt in nature or trend; dull-witted. **II.** *n.* A blockhead. **blunk‡.**

blur, 1 blûr; 2 blûr, *v.* [BLURRED, BLURD[5]; BLUR'RING.]
I. *t.* 1. To make obscure, dim, or vague in outline; render indistinct; as, the wet has *blurred* the drawing. 2. To make dull or unreceptive; as, the tears *blurred* her vision; the perceptions are *blurred* by overtaxing. 3. To soil or blemish; sully; as, to *blur* one's honor.
That *blurs* the grace and blush of modesty.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 4.
II. *i.* To become indistinct or smeared; as, that ink *blurs* easily. [Var. of BLEAR[1], *v.*] — **blur'rer,** *n.*

blur, *n.* 1. A smeared or indistinct marking, outline, or figure; as, that picture is a mere *blur*. 2. Any indistinct or confused appearance or condition; a blemish; also, a moral stain. Syn.: see BLEMISH.

blurb, 1 blûrb; 2 blûrb, *n.* A publisher's statement concerning an author or a book, issued as a preliminary announcement and containing a description of its chief characteristics.

blurred'ness, 1 blûrd'nes; 2 blûrd'nĕs, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being blurred or indistinct.

blur'ry, 1 blûr'ı; 2 blûr'y, *a.* Abounding in blurs; dim.

blurt, 1 blûrt; 2 blûrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To utter abruptly or explosively; burst out with: often with *out*; as, he *blurts out* all he hears.
Thou, that hast been a statesman, couldst thou always
Blurt thy free mind to the air? TENNYSON *Becket* act i, sc. 3.
2†. To treat with contempt.
II. *i.* 1. To puff out the breath suddenly, as in sleep or in contemptuous ejaculation.
Chorus: From the horse's nostrils, shall steam the *blurting* breath.
E. B. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* sc. iii.
2. [Rare.] To have a sudden fit of weeping. [Cp. BLARE, *v.*] Syn.: see BABBLE.— **to blurt at†,** to bring into ridicule; speak disparagingly of.

blurt, *n.* 1. An ejaculatory utterance; abrupt exclamation. 2. [Dial. or Obs.] An explosive puff, as of wind.

blush, 1 blush; 2 blŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To make red; redden. 2. [Rare.] To express or exhibit by blushing.
II. *i.* 1. To become red, especially in the face, by a sudden suffusion of blood; flush, as in confusion, modesty, or shame; hence, to redden; be or become rosy; as, the *blushing* roses; a *blushing* bride; a *blushing* sky.
A soldier's child could never *blush*, my lord,
To belt so brave a breast.
BULWER-LYTTON *Duchesse de la Vallière* act i, sc. 2.
2†. To look; glance. [< AS. *blyscan*, shine, < *-blȳsan*, blush, < *-blys*, blaze.] — **blush'er,** *n.*— **blush'et,** *n.* A shy little maiden.— **blush'ing,** *pa.*— **blush'ing-ly,** *adv.*

blush, *a.* Colored like one blushing; as, a *blush* rose.

blush, *n.* 1. A reddening of the face or cheeks by a sudden suffusion of blood; a flush indicating modesty, shame, or confusion. 2. A reddening or red or rosy tint; flush of color.
The peaches had stolen *blushes*
From the girls who shook them down.
WHITTIER *Cobbler Keezar's Vision* st. 33.
3. A glance; glimpse; view: obsolete except in the phrase *at* or *on first blush*. 4. [Prov. Eng.] A slight resemblance; look; as, he has a *blush* of his father. 5†. A gleam.— **to put to the blush,** to embarrass; put to shame or confusion.— **blush'ful,** *a.* 1. Full of blushes; modest; bashful. 2. Blush-colored; ruddy. 3†. Calling for blushes; shameful.— **blush'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **blush'fulness,** *n.*— **blush'less,** *a.* Without a blush; hence, shameless.— **blush'y,** *a.* [Rare.] Blushing; rosy.— **blush'i-ness,** *n.*

blush'in, 1 blush'ın; 2 blŭsh'in, *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] An abscess or blister on the hand or foot.

blush'ing, 1 blush'ıŋ; 2 blŭsh'ing, *n.* The act or state of reddening or being suffused with or as with a blush.

blusht, *pp.* Blushed. S. S.

blush'wort", 1 blush'wûrt"; 2 blŭsh'wûrt", *n.* Any plant of the ornamental tropical genus *Trichosporum*, family *Gesneraceæ*, having reddish flowers; also, a plant of the genus *Erythræa*, family *Gentianaceæ*.

blus'ter, 1 blus'tər; 2 blŭs'tĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To utter noisily and boisterously; as, to *bluster* out a threat. 2. To blow around or about; dishevel. 3. [Rare.] To force or drive by boisterous and threatening talk.
II. *i.* 1. To blow in gusts violently and noisily.
Dull wind, . . . beat and *bluster* at my door.
JEAN INGELOW *Brothers and a Sermon* st. 52.
2. To fume with boisterous anger; utter vain and boastful menaces; swagger; bully; as, he *blustered* like a villain in a comedy. [An iterative formation; cp. BLAST.] — **blus'ter-er,** *n.*
Syn.: blow, boast, brag, fume, puff, rage, storm, swell. — Ant.: creep, cringe, fawn, flatter, whimper, whine.

blus'ter, *n.* 1. Boisterous or noisy and aggressive talk or swagger; commotion; disturbance.
The bully's *bluster* proves the coward's fear.
CRABBE *Parish Register* pt. i, st. 44.
2. A stormy or fitful and noisy blowing, as of wind or of wind-instruments; blast.

blus"ter-a'tion, 1 blus'tər-ē'shən; 2 blŭs'ter-ā'shon, *n.* [Colloq.] Bluster; boisterous talk; noisy swagger.

blus'terd, *pp.* Blustered. S. S.

blus'ter-ing, 1 blus'tər-ıŋ; 2 blŭs'ter-ing, *pa.* 1. Windy; disagreeable; as, a *blustering* night. 2. Noisy; swaggering; self-asserting; as, a *blustering* politician. Syn.: see BLUFF.— **blus'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

blus'ter-ous, 1 blus'tər-us; 2 blŭs'ter-ŭs, *a.* Stormy; rough; violent; given to bluster. **blus'ter-y‡; blus'trous‡.**

bluth'er, 1 bluth'ər; 2 blŭth'er, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] To blubber; foul with wet; also, to disfigure.

blvd., *abbr.* Boulevard.

bly, 1 blaı; 2 blȳ, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A dim, hazy resemblance.

blype, 1 blaıp; 2 blȳp, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A shred; a patch of skin. 2. A blow. [England.

Blyth, 1 blaıth; 2 blȳth, *n.* A seaport in Northumberland.

blythe, *a.* Same as BLITHE.

B.M., *abbr.* 1. See ABBREVIATION. 2. See DEGREE. **B. Mus.‡.**

B. m., *abbr.* Babbitt metal.

B. M. A., *abbr.* British Medical Association.

B. M. E., *abbr.* See DEGREE.

B. mlt. *Mus.* In Guido Aretino's scale, the third note.

bn., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

BNA., *abbr.* *Basiliensis Nomina Anatomica*, a list of anatomical terms accepted in 1895 by the Anatomical Society, at Basel, as the most suitable for use in anatomy.

B. N. A., *abbr.* British North America.

B'nai B'rith, 1 bnaı brith; 2 bnı brĭth. A Jewish fraternal organization founded in New York in 1843 for the inculcation of "charity, benevolence, and brotherly love" and the disregard of dogma and ceremonial custom. It has ramifications throughout the United States, Europe, and the near East. *Jewish Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 275. [F. & w. '03.] [Heb., sons of the covenant.]

B. N. S., *abbr.* See DEGREE.

bo, 1 bō; 2 bō, *interj.* An exclamation uttered to frighten or drive away.
Fosbroke says that this word, used to frighten children, was the name of *Boh*, a great general, the son of Odin.
W. PULLEYN *Etymological Compend.* p. 341. [T. T. 1828.]
[Cp. L. *boo*, Gr. *boaō*, roar.] **boh‡; boot.— he can't say bo to a goose,** he is excessively stupid or meek.

B. O., b. o., *abbr.* 1. Bad Order (*Railroad.*). 2. Board of Ordnance; branch office; brought over; buyer's option. See DEGREE.

B/o, *abbr.* *Bookkeeping.* Brought over.

bo'a, 1 bō'ə; 2 bō'a, *n.* 1. Any large non-poisonous serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; specif., any such tropical American snake, distinguished from a python. Boas commonly have rudimentary hind legs in the form of spine-like hooks. See illus. under ABOMA.
2. [B-] *Herp.* A genus typical of *Boidæ*. 3. A long cylindrical fur or feather neck-wrap worn by women. [L., perhaps < *bos*, ox, from its large size.]
— **bo'a-con-stric'tor,** *n.* A large serpent, a boa.
The *Boa constrictor* . . . proper inhabits the more tropical portions of South America. H. C. BUMPUS in *Standard Nat. Hist., Serpents* vol. iii, p. 360. [S. P. C. & CO. 1885.]

Bo"ab-dil', 1 bō"ab-dil'; 2 bō"ăb-dĭl', *n.* The last Moorish sultan of Granada (died 1536). **A'bu Ab-dal'lah Mo-ham'med‡.**

Bo'ac, 1 bō'ak; 2 bō'ăc, *n.* A town in Tayabas province, Marinduque, P. I.

Bo"a-di-ce'a, 1 bō"ə-dı-sē'ə; 2 bō"a-dı-çē'a, *n.* A British queen (died A. D. 62); leader of the national revolt against the Romans in the time of Suetonius Paulinus. According to Tacitus she committed suicide after her signal defeat outside London. Dio Cassius, on the other hand, says she died a natural death. [< Celt. *Boudicca*, victory.] **Bou-dic'ea‡; Bud'dig‡.**

boak'ie, 1 bōk'ı; 2 bōk'i, *n.* [Scot.] A goblin; apparition.

boal, *n.* Same as BOLE.

bo'a-lee, 1 bō'ə-lı; 2 bō'a-lē, *n.* A large edible siluroid fish (*Wallago attu*), of the East Indies. [< *boyari*, Beng. native name.]

Bo-a'li, 1 bō-ā'lı; 2 bō-ā'li, *n.* See LOANGO.

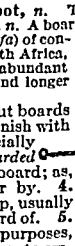
Bo"a-ner'ges, 1 bō"ə-nûr'jiz; 2 bō"a-nĕr'ĝēs, *n.* 1. A vehement and blatant orator; as, that preacher is a *Boanerges*. 2. *pl.* In the original plural sense of the Aramaic, sons of thunder: the surname given by Christ to the two sons of Zebedee. *Mark* iii, 17. [LL., < Gr. *Boanerges*, < Aramaic equiv. of Heb. *bnē hargem*, sons of thunder.]

Bo"a-ner'gism, 1 bō"ə-nûr'jizm; 2 bō"a-nĕr'ĝĭsm, *n.* Vehement and clamorous oratory; blatancy.

bo-an'thro-py, 1 bo-an'thro-pı; 2 bo-ăn'thro-py, *n.* The mania of a man who imagines himself an ox. [< Gr. *bous*, ox, + *anthrōps*, man.]

boar, 1 bōr; 2 bōr, *n.* 1. An uncastrated hog. 2. The wild boar. 3. A medieval military engine. [< AS. *bār*, boar.]— **boar'-grunt",** *n.* A fish, the humpback or yellow grunt (*Hæmulon sciurus*).— **boar'-hound",** *n.* A dog used for hunting boars, usually the great Dane or some allied species.— **boar's-foot,** *n.* The green hellebore (*Helleborus viridis*).— **b.-spear,** *n.* A boar-hunters' spear.— **wild b.,** the native hog (*Sus scrofa*) of continental Europe, southern Asia, and North Africa, and formerly Great Britain, with an abundant hairy covering and with shorter body and longer snout and tusks than the domestic hog.

Wild Boar and Young. 1/30


Boar-spear.

board, 1 bōrd; 2 bōrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To put boards upon; enclose with boards. 2. To furnish with meals, or with meals and lodging, especially for pay; as, the children were *boarded* cheaply by a neighbor. 3. To put at board; as, he *boarded* his horse at a stable near by. 4. *Naut.* To come alongside of, as a ship, usually with hostile purposes; lay or fall aboard of. 5. To go on board of: (1) with hostile purposes, to enter with force; (2) as a passenger, to embark; (3) as an official visitor, as a pilot or customs officer.
The world's a stately bark, on dang'rous seas,
With pleasure seen, but *boarded* at our peril.
Young Night Thoughts vi, l. 83.
6. [U. S.] To enter (a railway-train, street-car, etc.). 7. To make (leather) supple and raise its grain after shaving, dyeing, etc., by doubling it with the flesh side in and working the folds back and forth by a graining-board. 8†. To approach; accost.
II. *i.* 1. To take one's meals, with or without lodging, at a given place, for a fixed price. 2. *Naut.* To tack.
— **to board out.** 1. To exclude by means of boards. 2. To put or be put at board elsewhere, as a child.— **to b. round** [Local, U. S.], to board in rotation at the houses in a community as part payment for services, as formerly by public-school teachers in country districts.— **to b. up.** 1. To close, stop up, or shut in by means of boards, as a window. 2. To cage with boards, as a room.— **board's-bl(ɛᵉ),** *a.*

board, *n.* 1. A thin and broad flat piece of timber, usually sawed. Specif.: (1) A flat, long piece of wood, more than 4½ inches wide and less than 2½ inches thick. A board when over 1½ inches thick is usually called a *plank*, and when thin and less than 4 inches wide, a *batten*.
Board appears to be originally connected with broad, and to designate etymologically that form of timber which is especially characterised by breadth rather than thickness. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. iii, p. 107. [S. 1874.]

(2) [So. U. S.] A rived slab of wood used for roofing. **2.** A table, especially as spread for serving food. **3.** That which is served at the board or table; food; especially, meals regularly furnished for pay: sometimes including lodging, but often, as in **table-board, day-board,** excluding lodging.

Thus Samuel Johnson, too, cost next to nothing in the way of *board* and entertainment in this world.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, p. 361. [H.]

4. A table at which the sessions of a council or tribunal are held. **5.** A number of persons legally organized and constituted for a stated performance of a designated function; as, a *board* of health; a *board* of directors. **6.** A thin slab or tablet of wood or the like for a specific purpose; as, a pie-*board*, an ironing-*board*, a chess-*board*, a tailor's *board*, etc. **7.** A tablet for writing, or for putting up notices upon; as, a black*board*, a bill-*board*, a bulletin-*board*. **8.** *pl.* The stage of a theater.

Some new English ballet happened to be on the *boards*.
ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* p. 28. [O. & CO. 1877.]

9. A thick stiff paper sheet, usually made by pasting several layers together; as, paste*board*, card*board*, mill*board*, press-*boards*. **10.** *Bookbinding.* (1) A flat wooden slab used in various processes, as burnishing, gilding, etc. (2) A pasteboard side for a book-cover, especially when paper-covered: usually in the plural; as, the book sells at so much in *boards*. **11.** *Naut.* The side of a vessel; hence, also, the vessel, as in the phrase *on board*, *i. e.*, in a vessel; also, the line followed by a vessel while on one tack. **12.** [Austral.] The floor on which sheep are shorn. **13.** [Prov. Eng.] In coal-mining, a work-place dug out at an angle of 90 degrees to the coal's line of cleavage. **14.** *pl. Mining.* The first set of excavations in post and stall work. [< AS. *bord*, board, side of a ship, table; cp. Goth. *fōtubaurd*, footstool.] — **Albany boards** [Local, U. S.] (*Lumber*), commercial boards, often knotty, of uniform size, ¾ inch thick, 10 to 15 inches wide, and 10 to 15 feet long. — **bat'ter-board",** *n. Civ. Engin.* An adjustable board used by builders to determine levels or otherwise determine distances with accuracy. — **bed and b.,** see BED. — **beveled b.** (*Bookbinding*), a heavy bevel-edged millboard, used for antique work: often in the plural. — **binder's b.,** a tough pasteboard used for bookbinding. See BOARD, *n.*, 10 (2). — **b. and b., b. on b.** (*Naut.*), with sides close to each other or courses parallel. — **b. and brace,** or **b. and batten work,** walls, partitions, etc., made with thick and thin boards fitted together alternately, the thin boards being fitted into grooves in the thick. — **b.-clip,** *n.* A clasp for fastening papers, as to a table. — **b.-cutter,** *n.* A machine having a circular knife for cutting millboard or the like. — **b.-foot,** *n. Forestry.* The contents of a board 1 foot square and 1 inch thick: the common unit of measure for logs and lumber in the United States. — **b.-land,** *n.* Same as BORD-LAND. — **b.-measure,** *n.* A superficial measure applied to boards: the standard of lumber measurement, the unit of which is the board-foot. **b.-scale†.** — **b. of control,** the board of privy councilors who formerly governed the British East Indies. — **b. of trade. 1.** [Eng.] A special committee of the privy council on commerce. **2.** [U. S.] An association of merchants, bankers, etc., to promote business interests. Compare CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, under CHAMBER. — **b.-residence,** *n.* [Eng.] Board and lodging: an inclusive term. — **b.-rule,** *n. Forestry.* A graduated stick for determining the contents of boards. The number of board-feet in boards of given widths and lengths is shown upon the stick. — **b.-scale,** *n.* A weighing-balance for determining from a single sheet of pasteboard the number of such sheets in a 50-pound bundle. — **b.-school,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] An undenominational elementary school receiving a Parliamentary grant and managed by a school board. — **b.-wages,** *n.* **1.** An allowance to a servant in lieu of board; also, board and lodging without wages, in return for service. **2.** Wages barely sufficient to live upon. — **b. walk,** a walk made of planks, as a promenade along a beach: often written *boardwalk*. — **first b. 1.** *N. Y. Stock Exchange.* The first of a number of calls of bonds, stocks, or produce. **2.** The printed list of sales made between 10 A. M. and 12 M. — **full b.** [Austral.], a full force of shearers. See def. 12. — **glazed b.,** see MILLBOARD. — **hole-b.,** *n. Weaving.* A board used for lifting the warp-threads, having holes through which cards pass. — **land b.** [Austral.], an official board having jurisdiction over lands leased to stockmen, miners, etc. — **mounting-b.,** *n.* A board on which photographs, prints, etc., are mounted. — **navy b. 1.** [U. S.] The Board of Navy Commission established by Congress Feb. 7, 1815; abolished Aug. 21, 1842. **2.** [Eng.] A commission distinct from but subject to the Board of Admiralty: charged with civil administration of the Royal Navy: abolished by Parliament in 1832. — **on b.,** on or in a vessel; also [U. S.], on or in a conveyance; as, he jumped *on board* the train. — **race-b.,** *n. Weaving.* A board across which the shuttle passes to and fro. — **take off b.** (*Athletics*), a wooden bar or board set in the earth from or on the approach side of which a leap must be made, as in a broad jump. — **the American B.,** "the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," representing American Congregationalism. — **to begin the b.†,** to sit at the head of the table. — **to bid to the b.** (*Pinochle*), to make an offer in a case where there is no seller, the one bidding highest gaining the desired privilege. — **to go by the b. 1.** *Naut.* To go over the ship's side: said of a mast broken off short.

Her rattling shrouds, all sheathed in ice,
With the masts *went by the board*.
LONGFELLOW *Wreck of the Hesperus* st. 19.

2. To go to utter wreck or ruin. — **to keep one's name on the boards** [Eng.], at Cambridge University, to keep one's name inscribed on the college board or rolls, as a member; hence, generally, to retain membership. — **to make a b.** (*Naut.*), to make a stretch to windward; make a leg of a tack. — **to make a good b.** (*Naut.*), to sail a long stretch in beating to windward and as close to the course as possible. — **to sweep the b.,** to win everything at a game, especially of cards: also, figuratively, to carry off all the honors or prizes. — **trade b.** [Gt. Brit.], a board of arbitration composed of representatives from employers and employees in a given trade to discuss grievances, wage-scales, and the like, in the effort to avoid or adjust strikes, lockouts, etc.

board'er, 1 bōrd'ər; 2 bōrd'er, *n.* **1.** A person who receives and pays for his meals, or for meals and lodging, by the day, week, etc., as in a private or public house or in a school. **2.** *Naut.* One of an attacking party detailed to board the ship of an enemy. **3.** *Bookbinding.* One who puts the boards on books.

board'ing, 1 bōrd'iŋ; 2 bōrd'ing, *n.* **1.** Boards collectively; also, boards put together, as in a partition. **2.** The act or state of living at board; the obtaining of food or food and lodging regularly in the house of another person. **3.** *Naut.* The act of going on board a ship. **4.** The process of rubbing leather with a graining-board. — **board'ing-clerk",** *n.* [Eng.] An employee of the customs who communicates with foreign ships immediately on arrival in port. — **b.-gage,** *n.* A scribing-gage for marking weather-boards, etc., in regular widths. — **b.-house,** *n.* A house for keeping boarders under express contract of terms and time. — **b.-joist,** *n.* In building, a joist in naked flooring, to which the boards are nailed. — **b.-knife,** *n.* A blubber-knife. — **b.-machine,** *n.* A machine for raising the grain of leather after it has been lost by shaving, dyeing, etc. — **b.-netting,** *n. Naut.* A strong cord or wire netting raised around and above the bulwarks of a vessel as a guard against boarders. — **b.-officer,** *n.* A revenue officer who boards vessels on their arrival from foreign ports. — **b.-pike,** *n. Naut.* A long-handled pike used in repelling boarders, or in boarding a vessel. — **b.-school,** *n.* A school where pupils are boarded and lodged. — **luffer b.** (*Carp.*), a method of putting on boards so that the edge of one projects over the next; clapboarding.

Board'man, 1 bōrd'mən; 2 bōrd'man, **George Dana** (2/8 1801–2/11 1831). An American Baptist missionary to Burma.

board'-mea"sure, b.-rule, b.-scale, b.-wages, etc. See under BOARD, *n.*

board'y, 1 bōrd'i; 2 bōrd'y, *a.* Stiff and unpliable: said of the wire teeth of card-clothing and the like that have been worn down or blunted.

boar'fish", 1 bōr'fish'; 2 bōr'fish', *n.* A fish having a hog-like snout, as a caproid (*Capros aper*) in Europe, a pentacerotoid (*Pentaceropsis recurvirostris*) in Australia, and a zeoid (*Cyttus australis*) in New Zealand.

boar'haun", 1 bōr'hēn"; 2 bōr'hən', *n.* [Ir.] Cow-dung dried and used for fuel.

boar'ish, 1 bōr'iſh; 2 bōr'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a boar; swinish; rough; brutal. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

boar'-stag", 1 bōr'-stag"; 2 bōr'-stăg', *n.* A castrated hog. **boar'-seg"†.**

boart, 1 bōrt; 2 bōrt, *n.* Same as BORT.

boast[1], 1 bōst; 2 bōst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak of ostentatiously; brag about; set forth with pride or vainglory.

What need to *boast* thy blood?
E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. ii, st. 4.

2. To possess with great satisfaction, or as a high distinction; have to exhibit as something extraordinary; as, to *boast* a first edition of Shakespeare. **3†.** To threaten.

II. *i.* **1.** To talk vaingloriously or in a bragging manner, especially of one's doings or belongings; vaunt, pride, or plume oneself; as, he *boasts* of his ancestors.

Thus saith the proverb of the wise,
'Who *boasteth* least tells fewest lies.'
SPURGEON *John Ploughman's Pictures* No. vii, p. 548. [R. & W.]

2. To take pride; exult; glory; as, we *boast* in our God.

Syn.: see BLUSTER; FLAUNT. — Prep.: *of*. — **to boast oneself,** to be vainglorious or unduly elated or confident; as, *boast* not *thyself* of to-morrow.

boast[2], *vt.* **1.** In masonry, to pare with a broad chisel and mallet: said of a stone. **2.** *Sculp.* To block out before finishing in detail, as ornamental work.

boast[3], *vt. Court-tennis.* To make a boast with (the ball).

boast[4], *n.* **1.** An expression of vainglory or ostentation; a brag; a proud speech.

The *boast* of heraldry, the pomp of power. GRAY *Elegy* st. 9.

2. A source of pride or exultation; as, the park is the *boast* of the city. **3†.** An outcry; a threatening. [Cp. G. *bausen*, swell.] **boost††; bost†.** Syn.: see OSTENTATION.

boast[5], *n.* In court-tennis, a stroke by which a ball is sent to the wall of a court at an acute angle, the ball being thus made to spin.

boast'er[1], 1 bōst'ər; 2 bōst'er, *n.* One who boasts.

boast'er[2], *n.* A boasting-chisel.

boast'ful, 1 bōst'ful; 2 bōst'fųl, *a.* Inclined to boast.

Big words do not smite like war-clubs,
Boastful breath is not a bow-string.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. ix, st. 19.

Syn.: see OSTENTATIOUS. — **boast'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **boast'ful-ness,** *n.*

boast'ing[1], 1 bōst'iŋ; 2 bōst'ing, *n.* Proud and vainglorious speech; bragging; self-assertion. Syn.: see OSTENTATION.

boast'ing[2], *n.* The rough-dressing of stone with a boasting-chisel; in sculpture, a rough carving or shaping. — **boast'ing-chis"el,** *n.* A flat chisel with an edge 2 inches wide, used in dressing stone.

boast'ing-ly, 1 bōst'iŋ-li; 2 bōst'ing-ly, *adv.* With boasting; ostentatiously. [boastful.

boast'ly(e[3]), 1 bōst'ly; 2 bōst'ly, *a.* [Rare.] Vainglorious;

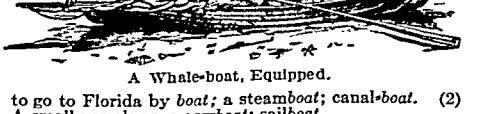
boast'less, 1 bōst'les; 2 bōst'lės, *a.* Without ostentation.

boat, 1 bōt; 2 bōt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry or transport in a boat; also, to place in a boat; as, to *boat* the oars. **2.** [Rare.] To traverse in a boat, as a river. **3.** [Rare.] To furnish with a boat or boats.

II. *i.* To go in a boat; row; sail; navigate: sometimes used with *it*; as, we *boated* it.

They *boated* and they cricketed.
TENNYSON *Princess* prol., st. 10.

boat, *n.* **1.** (1) In a broad sense, any water-craft; as,



A Whale-boat, Equipped.

to go to Florida by *boat*; a steam*boat*; canal-*boat*. (2) A small vessel; as, a row*boat*; sail*boat*.

My *boat* is on the shore, And my bark is on the sea.
BYRON *Lines to Mr. Moore* st. 1.

2. Any article, especially a dish, resembling or likened to a boat; as, a stone-*boat*; a sauce-*boat*. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The receptacle that holds incense before it is put into the censer. [< AS. *bāt*.] — **all in the same boat,** all equally involved or in the same case or condition. — **blanket b.** (*Mfl.*), a boat improvised by stretching a soldier's rubber blanket over a light wooden frame. — **boat'bill",** *n.* **1.** A tropical American cancromold heron or herodionian bird with a pectinated middle claw and a greatly depressed bill excessively widened laterally, as *Cancroma cochlearia*. **2.** A broad-mouth: eurylæmid. — **b. bridge,** a pontoon bridge. — **b.-bug,** *n.* Same as BOATMAN, 2. — **b.-car,** *n.* A carriage to facilitate launching or beaching a boat: used in the life-saving service. — **b.-chock,** *n.* A piece of wood shaped to fit and support the bottom of a boat when it is stowed on deck. — **b.-cloth,** *n.* A lap-robe, generally of navy-blue cloth, trimmed to taste: sometimes with black stripes designating the rank of the officer in command of the boat: used in small boats as a protection against spray. — **b.-fly,** *n.* Same as BOATMAN, 2. — **b.-gripes,** *n. pl.* Lashings to steady or secure a boat when swung up on the davits. — **b.-hook,** *n.* A pole having a sharp point and a hook: used in holding a boat to a ship's side or to a wharf, for fending off, etc. — **b.-insect,** *n.* Same as BOATMAN, 2. — **b.-keeper,** *n.* **1.** One who has charge of boats or who has boats to let. **2.** A seaman left in charge of a ship's boat. — **b.-load,** *n.* A boat's capacity: a unit of measurement equivalent in canal-boats to about 8,000 bushels. — **boat'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who manages, rows, or works on a boat. **2.** An aquatic notonectid bug that swims on its back. — **b.-shell,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A slipper-limpet; half-deck (*Crepidula*). **2.** A volutid (genus *Cymbium*). — **boats'man,** *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A boatman. **2.** A boatswain. — **boat'tail",** *n.* An American grackle; specif., *Quiscalus major*, of the southern United States, with a boat-shaped tail. — **boat'wo"man,** *n.* [-WO'MEN, *pl.*] A woman who handles a boat. — **boat'wright",** *n.* A builder of boats. — **b.-yoke,** *n.* A cross-piece set on the rudder-head, and to the ends of which the steering-ropes are attached. — **fast b.,** a whale-boat when attached to a whale by a harpoon-line. — **foy b.** [Dial., Eng.], a vessel employed in assisting or piloting ships. — **loose b.,** a whale-boat when not attached to a whale by the harpoon-line.

Many self-explaining compounds have *boat* as the first element; as, **boat-builder, b.-house, b.-race, b.-rope, b.-skid,** etc.

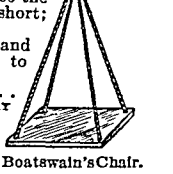
— **boat'a-bl(e",** *a.* Navigable by boats; also, transportable by boat. — **boat'age,** *n.* **1.** Carriage by boat, or the charge for such carriage. **2.** The total carrying capacity of a ship's boats. — **boat'er,** *n.* **1.** One who boats. **2.** [Eng.] A stiff straw hat used in boating. — **boat'ful,** *n.* — **boat'ing,** *n.* **1.** The pastime or act of rowing or managing boats. **2.** The business of carrying goods or passengers by boat. **3.** In ancient Persia, the binding of a prisoner in a boat face upward and setting the boat adrift. — **boat'ly,** *a.* [Colloq.] Given to boating. — **boat'man-ship,** *n.* Skill in managing a boat.

boat'i-on†, *n.* A roaring; loud noise.

boat'swain, 1 bō'sn *or* bōt'swān; 2 bō'sn *or* bōt'swān, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A subordinate officer of a vessel, who has general charge of the rigging, anchors, etc., and whose business it is to pipe the crew to duty with his whistle, which is his badge. **2.** (1) A tropic-bird (*Phaethon*). (2) A jaeger or skua.

All the phaëthons and some other sea-birds are known as *boatswain*-birds by the sailors, owing to the resemblance of the projecting tail-feathers to a marlingspike.
PENROSE in *The Ibis* [London] July, 1879, p. 276.

[< BOAT + SWAIN.] — **boatswain's chair,** a short board slung by a rope, used as a seat by a seaman working aloft. — **boatswain's mate,** the boatswain's chief assistant, upon whom formerly fell the duty of inflicting corporal punishment. — **boatswain's pipe** or **whistle,** a shrill whistle on which a boatswain blows commands, to be heard above the noise of loading and unloading, storms, etc.



Boatswain's Chair.

Bo'az, 1 bō'az; 2 bō'ăz, *n. Bib.* A wealthy Bethlehemite, who married Ruth. *Ruth* iii, 10.

bob[1], 1 beb; 2 bŏb, *v.* [BOBBED, BOBD'; BOB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To move with a bob or slight jerk; produce by a bob; as, to *bob* the head; to *bob* a curtsy. **2.** To cut short; as, to *bob* a horse's mane or tail.

II. *i.* **1.** To move up or down, or to and fro, with a quick jerky motion; as, to *bob* up from one's chair.

They stood *bobbing* and courtesying, . . . to welcome their young mistress. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 20. [B. B. CO. 1887.]

2. To angle with a bob or float. **3.** To coast or transport on a bob-sled. **4.** [Scot.] To dance a bob. — **to bob at an apple, cherry,** etc., to try to bite an apple or other round-shaped fruit as it swings from a string or floats on water.

bob[2], *vt.* **1.** To strike with anything rounded or knobbed; rap or tap. **2.** To nudge; jog. **3†.** To pommel; buffet.

bob[3]†, *vt.* To mock; delude; cheat.

bob[1], *n.* **1.** In fishing: (1) A cork or float on a line. (2) A *set or gang of fish-hooks*; a *grapple*. (3) A large ball-shaped bait for eels, catfish, etc., made by stringing angleworms, rags, etc. (4) A grub or worm used for bait. **2.** A small pendent object for various uses, as the ball of a plumb-line or pendulum, an ear-drop, a small weight suspended to a slide on a balance-beam, or one of the knobs or wads fastened at intervals along the tail of a kite.

To delay attaching the *bobs* until the second attempt at flying the kite would indicate but a slender experience in that useful art.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers, Notices of Independent Press* prelim.

3. A jerky bow or curtsy; any short jerking movement up and down or back and forth; as, a *bob* of the head. **4.** A bob-sled. **5.** *sing.* & *pl.* [Colloq., Eng.] A shilling. **6.** A bob-wig. **7.** A set of changes rung on bells; as, a *bob* major; a *bob* minor; a triple *bob*. **8.** The working-beam of a pump or steam-engine. **9.** A small rotating buffing-tool, nearly spherical and about an inch in diameter, used for polishing the inside of spoon-bowls. **10.** [Scot.] A bunch; cluster; nosegay. **11.** The docked tail of a horse. **12.** [Scot.] A dance. **13.** A seed-capsule. **14.** Same as ROBIN, 1. **15†.** The refrain of a song. [Onomatopœic; cp. Ice. *bobbi*, knot, Gael. *babag*, cluster. For def. 3, cp. Ice. *boppa*, wave up and down.] — **bob and wheel** (*Poet.*), an arrangement by which a stanza hitherto usually alliterated, but not rimed, finishes with one much shorter line of usually two syllables, and then a batch, usually four, of lines *not quite* so short, but still shorter than the staple, and rimed among themselves. G. SAINTSBURY *Historical Manual of English Prosody* p. 273. [MACM. '10.] **bob wheel‡.** — **bob'-ap"ple,** *n.* A child's game, played on Hallowe'en, of trying to seize apples by the teeth while they bob on water or dangle from a string. — **bob-cherry,** *n.* A child's game of catching a swinging cherry in the mouth. — **bob-fly,** *n. Angling.* One of two or more flies sometimes attached to the leader, near the extremity, by snells; a bobber; drop-fly. — **bob-jerom,** *n.* A bob-wig.

Who's a right to call 'em to account, whether they wear a *bob-jerom*, or a pig-tail down to the calves of their legs?
FRANCES BURNEY *Cecilia* vol. ii, p. 284. [BELL 1882.]

— **bob-punch,** *n. Mech.* A pointed steel punch for marking out metalwork; a center-punch. — **bob-robin,** *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] The European robin (*Erythacus rubecula*). — **bob-sled,** *n.* Either of two short sleds or pairs of runners connected tandem by a top plank, or the vehicle so formed;

used in logging and in lighter forms in coasting; in the latter case often called *double-ripper*.— **bob-sleigh,** *n.* A sleigh with two pairs of short runners arranged tandem.— **bob veal,** see VEAL.— **bob-weight,** *n.* One of two alternating weights used sometimes to counterbalance the reciprocating weights of an engine.— **bob-wig,** *n.* A wig having the bottom locks turned up into short bobs or curls. **bob-tail'-wig"ţ.**

bob²†, *n.* A trick; a jeer or taunt.

bob³†, *n.* A rap or blow; a shake or jog.

bob⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A louse.

bo'ba, 1 bō'bə; 2 bō'ba, *n. pl.* Mongol biscuits.

Rows after rows of *boba*, the gray Mongol biscuits, in shape like the thick soles of a sandal.

L. BATES *Russian Road to China* p. 201. [H. & M.]

bo'bac, 1 bō'bak; 2 bō'băc, *n.* [Pol.] A marmot (*Arctomys bobac*). **bo'bak†.**

bob'a-chee, 1 bob'ə-chī; 2 bŏb'a-chē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A male cook. **bob'a-chi†.**

Bob'a-dil, 1 bob'ə-dil; 2 bŏb'a-dil, *n.* A swaggering fellow; a blustering braggart. [Name of character in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humour*.]— **bob"a-dil'lan,** *a.*— **bob'a-dil"lish,** *a.*— **bob'a-dil-ism,** *n.*

Bo"ba-dil'la, 1 bō"ba-dil'yə; 2 bō"bä-dēl'yä, **Francisco de** (——-⁶/₂₉1502). A Spanish viceroy; arrested Columbus in Santo Domingo.

bob'ance†, *n.* A boasting.

bob'ap"ple, *n.* See under BOB¹, *n.*

bobbed, } 1 bebd; 2 bŏbd, *a.* Made into a bob; polished

bobd⁸, } by a bob; having a bob.

bob'ber¹, 1 beb'ər; 2 bŏb'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which bobs. **2.** One who uses a bob in fishing. **3.** A bob-fly.

bob'ber², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A large clay, stone, or iron playing-marble. **2.** *Cricket.* A slowly delivered ball.— **bobber and kibbs** [North. Eng.], the game of jacks.

bob'ber-some, 1 beb'ər-səm; 2 bŏb'er-som, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Full of life and spirits; impudent; daring; restless.

bob'ber-y, 1 beb'ər-ı; 2 bŏb'er-y, *a.* Miscellaneous; of all sorts and qualities; scrub; as, a *bobbery* pack of hounds. [ble; row.

bob'ber-y, *n.* [Anglo-Ind. & Slang.] A disturbance; squab-

bob'ber-y-bop", 1 beb'ər-ı-bəp"; 2 bŏb'er-y-bŏp", *interj.* [Anglo-Ind.] An exclamation of surprize or consternation: probably a corruption of Hind. *bāp-re* or *bāp-re-bāp*, "my father!" **bob'ber-y-bob"ţ.**

bob'bin, 1 beb'ın; 2 bŏb'in, *vt.* To wind on a reel or

bob'bin, *n.* **1.** A slender spool used in the shuttle of a loom to carry welt or filling that has been wound upon it. **2.** A small slender spool, or a thin deeply grooved disk, to carry the thread in some sewing-machines. **3.** A small piece of wood attached to the end of a latch-string. **4.** A small pin or spool of wood, bone, or ivory used in making pillow-lace, to steady the threads. **5.** (1) A cord or braid used in haberdashery; (2) A small cord run through a bias-cut strip and used to finish off fabrics. **6.** The core of an electric magnet; sometimes, the core and coil together. **7.** *Plumbing.* A bored cylindrical block passed through a bent or curved pipe to restore its shape if dented in bending. [< F. *bobine*.] **bob'lin†.— bobbin and fly-frame,** a machine used in cotton-manufacture for drawing and twisting the sliver and winding the rovings. Compare SLUBBING-MACHINE and ROVING-MACHINE.— **bob'bin-wind'er,** *n.* A contrivance for winding thread or the like upon a bobbin. — **b.-work,** *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

bob'bind, *pp.* Bobbined. S. S.

bob"bi-net', 1 beb'ı-net'; 2 bŏb'i-nĕt', *n.* An open perforated fabric formed by a series of threads crossing and partially twisting around each other and producing hexagonal meshes; a machine imitation of pillow-lace. **bob'bin-net"ţ.**

bob'bing-Joan", 1 beb'ıŋ-jōn"; 2 bŏb'ing-jōn", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A country dance. **2.** A bright, merry girl.

bob'bin-quaw", 1 beb'ın-kwō"; 2 bŏb'in-kwą", *n.* [Scot.] A morass; bog.

bob'bins, 1 beb'ınz; 2 bŏb'ins, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The British wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*). **2.** The edible lower part adherent to the stalk of the seaweed badderlocks (*Alaria esculenta*).

Bob'bi-o, 1 beb'bı-o; 2 bŏb'bi-o, *n.* A town in Lombardy, Italy, where Columbanus founded an Irish monastery in 612.

bob'bish, 1 beb'ish; 2 bŏb'ish, *a.* & *adv.* [Colloq.] In good spirits; hearty; as, I feel pretty *bobbish*.—**-ly,** *adv.*

bob'ble, 1 beb'l; 2 bŏb'l, *vi.* [BOB'BLED; BOB'BLING.] [Colloq., Eng.] **1.** To move with continual bobbing. **2.** *Golf.* To run roughly and jerkily over a green: said of a putted ball. [of a *bobble*.

bob'ble, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A slight swell or sea; as, a bit

bob'by¹, 1 beb'ı; 2 bŏb'y, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -ız; 2 -is, *pl.*] [Slang, Eng.] A policeman. [Dim. of *Bob* for *Robert*, < Sir *Robert* Peel.]

bob'by², *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A grandfather. **2.** The devil.

bob'by³, *n.* [Colloq., Austral.] A calf two months old or less.

bob'cat", 1 beb'kat"; 2 bŏb'căt", *n.* The American lynx.

In the high mountain forest . . . the large, heavily furred northern lynx, the lucivee, takes the place of the smaller, thinner-haired lynx of the plains, the *bobcat* or wildcat.

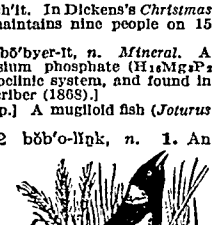
ROOSEVELT *Wilderness Hunter* ch. 9, p. 171. [G. P. P. 1893.]

Bob Cratch'ıt, 1 krach'ıt; 2 crăch'it. In Dickens's *Christmas Carol*, Scrooge's clerk, who maintains nine people on 15 shillings a week.

bo'bier-rite, 1 bō'byər-ait; 2 bō'byer-it, *n. Mineral.* A light-colored hydrous magnesium phosphate ($H_{12}Mg_3P_2O_{16}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system, and found in guano. [< *Bobierre*, first describer (1868).]

bo'bo, 1 bō'bo; 2 bō'bo, *n.* [Sp.] A mugiloid fish (*Joturus pichardi*) of Cuba.

bob'o-link, 1 beb'o-liŋk; 2 bŏb'o-lĭŋk, *n.* **1.** An American icteroid singing bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) with conical angulated bill and pointed tail-feathers; a reedbird; ricebird; butterbird; skunk-blackbird. The spring plumage of the male is black with whitish or buffy markings on the upper surface, and that of the female a brownish yellow with dusky markings. In midsummer the male is similar to the female. It frequents meadows.



The Bobolink. 1/7
A male in spring plumage.

2. [W. U. S.] The lark-bunting. [So called from its note.] **bob"o-lin'coln†; bob'olink†; bob"o-lin'coln†; Robert of Lincoln†.**

bo-bong', 1 bo-bōŋ'; 2 bo-bŏng', *n.* [P. I.] The root of a house: a Tagalog term. **bo-bong'án†.**

bob'o-tie, 1 beb'o-ti; 2 bŏb'o-ti, *n.* [S. Afr.] Curried frikadel.

bob'punch", bob-robin, bob-sled, etc. See under BOB¹, *n.*

Bo"bri-netz', 1 bō"bri-nets'; 2 bō"bri-nĕts', *n.* A town in Kherson government, Ukraine.

Bo"bru-isk', 1 bō"bru-isk'; 2 bō"bru-ĭsk', *n.* A town in Minsk government, Lithuania.

Bobs, 1 bebz; 2 bŏbs, *n.* Sir Frederick, now Earl, Roberts: sobriquet given to him by the rank and file of the British army in India. **Bobs Bahadur†.**

Bob's-a-dy'ing, 1 bebz-ə-dai'ıŋ; 2 bŏbz-a-dy'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Noisy gaiety or mirth; racket.

bob's'-root", *n.* Same as SNAKE-ROOT.

bob'stay", 1 beb'stē"; 2 bŏb'stā", *n. Naut.* A chain or rope from the end of the bowsprit to the stem, to counteract strain on the forestays. See illus. under SHIP.

bob'tail", 1 beb'tēl"; 2 bŏb'tāl", *n.* **1.** A short tail, or a tail cut short; also, an animal with such a tail. **2.** *Archery.* An arrow larger at the pile-end than near the notch. **3.** The rabble; the common herd.

The sacred conclave of Tag, Rag, and *Bobtail*.

LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, ii, con.

— **bobtail car,** a one-horse street-car without a conductor.— **b. wig,** a bob-wig.

bob'tailed", 1 beb'tēld"; 2 bŏb'tāld", *a.* **1.** Having a bobtail, as a horse. **2.** Enlarging toward the pile, as an arrow. **3.** [Soldiers' slang.] Dishonorably discharged.

bob'-weight", *n.* See under BOB¹, *n.*

bob"-white', 1 beb'-hwait'; 2 bŏb'-hwīt', *n.* **1.** An American perdicine bird (genus *Colinus*), especially the common quail of the northern United States or partridge of the southern. They are about ten inches long, the lower breast and abdomen are white or buff, barred with black, the males having white throats and a white band over the eyes as well as a black crown, and bands on the upper breast and under the eyes.

2. The cry of the quail. [Imitative of its note.]

bo'ca, 1 bō'kə; 2 bō'ca, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The mouth. **2.** The mouth or entrance of a river or harbor.— **boca dulce,** literally, soft-mouth; a shark (*Mustelus canis*) of the family *Galeidæ*.— **b. negra,** literally, black-mouth; a scorpænoid fish (*Helicolenus maderensis*) of the eastern coast of the United States.

bo'cal, 1 bō'kal; 2 bō'cal, *n.* **1.** A glass jar with a short neck and wide mouth. **2.** The mouthpiece of a brass musical instrument. [F., allied with LL. *baucale*, < Gr. *baukalion*, jug.]

bo'can, 1 bō'kən; 2 bō'can, *n.* Same as BUCAN.

Bo-car'do, 1 bo-kūr'do; 2 bo-cär'do, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* A valid mood of the third figure. See MOOD. **2.** [b-] [Eng.] A prison: so called from the lockup over the North Gate, Cornmarket street, Oxford. **bo-kar'doţ.**

Bo'cas del To'ro, 1 bō'kas del tō'ro; 2 bō'căs dĕl tō'ro. A town at the entrance to the Bay of Chiriqui, Panama.

boc'a-sin, 1 bok'ə-sin; 2 bŏc'a-sin, *n.* **1.** A cotton cloth of the Levant. **2†.** A finely woven linen. [< F. *boccasin*, < Turk. *bŏhâst*, cotton cloth.] **boc'a-sinet.**

Bo'ca Ti'gre, 1 bō'ka ti'grē; 2 bō'cä tī'grę. Part of the estuary of Canton river. [Pg., tiger's mouth.]

Bo-cau'e, 1 bo-kau'ē; 2 bo-cou'ę, *n.* A town in Bulacan province, Luzon, P. I.

boc'ca, 1 bek'ə; 2 bŏc'a, *n.* **1.** An opening in a glass-furnace, through which melted glass is taken out. **2.** A volcanic crater or vent. See SPIRACLE. [It., < L. *bucca*, cheek.]

boc-cac'cio, 1 bok-kā'cho; 2 bŏc-cä'cho, *n.* [It.] A rockfish or scorpæniid (*Sebastodes paucispinis*); so called by Italians of the California coast. **Jack†; me'rou†.**

Boc-cac'cio, 1 bok-kā'cho; 2 bŏc-cä'cho, **Giovanni** (1313-¹²/₂₁1375). An Italian novelist; *Decameron*.

boc'cach, 1 bok'ech; 2 bŏc'ach, *n.* A lame person; hence, a beggar, or one simulating lameness. [< Ir. *bacach*, a lame person.] [weasel (*Putorius boccamela*).

boc"ca-me'la, 1 bek"ə-mi'lə; 2 bŏc"a-mē'la, *n.* A European

boc"ca-rel'la, 1 bek"ə-rel'ə; 2 bŏc"a-rĕl'a, *n.* [It.] A small mouth in a glass-furnace on either side of bocca: nose-hole.

Boc'cas, 1 bek'əs; 2 bŏc'as, *n. Bib.* (Apoc.). *1 Esd.* viii, 2.

Boc"che-ri'ni, 1 bok"kē-ri'ni; 2 bŏc"ce-rī'ni, **Luigi** (²/₂₉1743-⁶/₂₉1805), an Italian composer of chamber music.

Boc"ci-a'u, 1 bek"si-ə'ü; 2 bŏc"çi-ä'ų, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Boc'cold, 1 bek'əld; 2 bŏc'old, **John.** See JOHN OF LEYDEN.

bocet, *n.* A fish, the bogue.

Bo"chart', 1 bo"shär'; 2 bo"çhär', **Samuel** (⁶/₂₉1599-¹/₁₈ 1667). A French Orientalist; *Geographia Sacra*.

Boche, 1 bōsh; 2 bōsh, *n.* [Fr. Slang.] **1.** A bloodthirsty revolutionist. **2.** A German. [Origin unknown, but perhaps < Simon *Caboche*, Parisian butcher and revolutionary leader, notorious for atrocities in France during the 15th cent.] **Bosche† [G.]**

Bo'che-ru, 1 bō'ki-rū *or* bek'ı-rū; 2 bō'ce-ry *or* bŏc'e-ry, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 38.

Boch'chim, 1 bō'kım; 2 bō'çim, *n. Bib. Judges* ii, 1.

Boch'olt, 1 beH'olt; 2 bŏH'ŏlt, *n.* A town in Westphalia province, Prussia. [province, Prussia.

Boch'um, 1 beH'um; 2 bŏH'um, *n.* A town in Westphalia

Boch'van, *n. pl.* See BECHUANA.

bock, 1 bek; 2 bŏk, *vi.* [Scot., & Dial., Eng.] To retch; vomit; belch; gush. **boket; bolk†; buck†.**

bock¹, 1 bek; 2 bŏk, *n.* Bock beer. See BEER.

bock², *n.* An Indian goatskin leather, often used in the cheaper processes of bookbinding. [< Hind. *bok*, he goat.]

bock³, *n.* See BUCK⁴, *n.* [er-el†; **bock'er-et†.**

bock'e-let†, *n. Falconry.* A long-winged hawk. **bock'-**

Bock'en-heim, 1 bek'en-haim; 2 bŏk'ĕn-hīm, *n.* A town in Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia; suburb of Frankfort-on-the-Main. [from a gourd.

bock'ey, 1 bek'ı; 2 bŏk'y, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A dish made

Böckh, 1 bük; 2 bŭk, **Philipp August** (¹¹/₂₉1785-⁸/₂₉1867). A German classical philologist and antiquary; *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum*.

bock'ing¹, 1 bek'ıŋ; 2 bŏk'ing, *n.* A coarse woolen drugget originally made in the town of Bocking, England.

bock'ing², *n.* A smoked or red herring. [< D. *bokking*.]

bock'land, *n.* Same as BOOKLAND.

Böck-lin', 1 bük-lin'; 2 bŭk-lin', **Arnold** (¹⁰/₁₈1827-¹/₁₈ 1901). A Swiss landscape-painter; *Sea Idyll*.

bock'ra, *a. & n.* See BUCKRA.

boc'maut, *n. Eng. Law.* A holder of bookland; freeholder.

bo'co¹, 1 bō'ko; 2 bō'co, *n.* A tree of Guiana (*Bocoa procacensis*), of the bean family, with close-grained wood.

bo'co², *n.* [P. I.] **1.** The young fruit of the coco-palm and its white meat. **2.** A flower-blossom.

Bo'co-a, 1 bō'ko-ə; 2 bō'co-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees, natives of Polynesia and Malaysia. They are characterized by oblong leathery leaves, small white or yellowish fragrant flowers in axillary spikes and curved hard drupe-like one-seeded pods. *B. edulis*, the Polynesian chestnut, is the most important species. Its seeds form a food staple in many South Pacific islands.

bo'con, 1 bō'kən; 2 bō'cŏn, *n.* [BO'CO-NES, 1 bō'ko-nīz; 2 bō'co-nĕs, *pl.*] [Sp.] An engraulidoid fish: (1) *Engraulis cubanus*, found in the waters of Cuba and Porto Rico. (2) *Cetengraulis edentulus*, of the West Indies and Brazil.

bo-co'ne, 1 bo-kō'nē; 2 bo-cō'ne, *n.* [Sp.] A sciænoid fish (*Cynoscion præclatorius*) of the Panama coast.

bo'dach, 1 bō'dəH; 2 bō'dăh, *n.* [Gael.] **1.** An old man. **2.** [Local, Brit.] The ringed seal.

bo-da'cious-ly, 1 bo-dē'shus-lı; 2 bo-dā'shŭs-ly, *adv.* [Dial., U. S.] In one mass; altogether; completely.

bo'dark, 1 bō'dārk; 2 bō'dărk, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The bois d'arc. See BOIS.

bod'dagh, 1 bed'əH; 2 bŏd'ah, *n.* [Ir.] A bodach.

bod'dice, *n.* Same as BODICE.

bode¹, 1 bōd; 2 bōd, *v.* [BOD'ED; BOD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a token of; foreshow; portend; as, to *bode* evil.

The daily widening schism between Lutherans and Calvinists seemed to *bode* little good to the cause of religious freedom.

MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, p. 6. [M.]

2. To feel a presentiment of; have foreboding of; as, my mind *bodes* mischief. **3.** [Archaic.] To predict; foretell; as, the croakers are *boding* the country's ruin. **4†.** To proclaim; preach. **5†.** To decree; bid.

II. *i.* To give promise of good or ill.

And *boding* screech-owls make the concert full!

SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry VI.* act iii, sc. 2.

[< AS. *bodian*, announce, < *bod*, command, message, < *bēodan* (pp. *boden*); see BID, *v.*]

Syn.: see AUGUR.— PRED.: this bodes evil *to* the state.

bode², *vt.* [Scot.] To bid for; offer a price for.

bode³†, *pp.* Bidden; bid.

bode⁴, *n.* [Archaic.] One who proclaims; a herald; messenger. [< AS. *boda*, < *bēodan*, announce.]

bode⁵, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A bid; an offer of a price. **2†.** A presentiment; also, an omen. **3†.** An announcement or a command. [< AS. *bod*, < *bēodan*, bid.]

Bo'de, 1 bō'də; 2 bō'de, **Johann Elert** (¹/₁₉1747-¹¹/₂₁1825). A German astronomer; discovered Bode's law; *Uranographia*.

bode'ful, 1 bōd'ful; 2 bōd'fụl, *a.* Full of boding; ominous.

bo-de'ga, 1 bo-dē'gə; 2 bo-dę'ga, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A place where wine is sold or kept; a wine-shop.

The wine *bodega* in the south of Spain is not a cellar, but a lofty and capacious store, built on a level with the ground, and entered through a preliminary court or garden.

H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Sherry* p. 22. [W. L. & CO. 1876.]

2. A warehouse for merchandise; grocery.

bode'ment, 1 bōd'ment; 2 bōd'mĕnt, *n.* [Archaic.] An omen, presentiment, or prediction.

bo'den, 1 bō'dn; 2 bō'dn, *a.* [Scot.] Fitted out; accoutered; provided. [< AS. *boden*; see BODE¹, *v.*] **bo'dint.**

Bo'den-bach, 1 bō'den-bāH; 2 bō'dĕn-băh, *n.* A town in Bohemia, opposite Tetschen.

bo'den-ite, 1 bō'den-ait; 2 bō'dĕn-it, *n. Mineral.* A variety of allanite that contains cerium and yttrium earths. [< *Boden*, near Marienburg, Germany.]

Bo'den-stedt, 1 bō'den-shtet; 2 bō'dĕn-shtĕt, **Friedrich Martin von** (⁸/₂₁1819-⁴/₁₉1892). A German journalist, poet, and miscellaneous writer.

bode'-wash", 1 bōd'-weSH"; 2 bōd'-wąsh", *n.* Same as BUFFALO-CHIPS. [< F. *bois de vache*; see BUSK¹, *n.*, DE-, and VAQUERO.]

bode'word", 1 bōd'wūrd"; 2 bōd'wûrd", *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** Premonition. **2.** Message.

bodge¹, 1 boj; 2 bŏdg. [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *v.* To botch. **II.** *n.* A patch.

bodge²†, *vi.* To budge.

bodg'er, 1 boj'ər; 2 bŏdg'er, *n.* [Dial.] A pedler.

Bodhbh De-arg', 1 bōv dı-ārg'; 2 bōv de-ärg'. *Celt. Myth.* In the first or mythological cycle of Irish legend, one of the Tuatha De Danaan, or godly race; chosen king after their defeat by the Gaels, eventually retiring to an eternal life in the hidden places. AUGUSTA, LADY GREGORY *Gods and Fighting Men*.

Bo'dhi, 1 bō'dı; 2 bō'di, *n.* [Sans.] That wisdom or spiritual awakening which Buddha sought to attain; supreme wisdom; Buddhahood. See BODHISATTVA.— **bo'dhi-tree",** *n.* See BO-TREE.— **Bo"dhi-dhar'ma, Bo"dhi-dhar'ma,** *n.* The spiritual system of Buddha; theosophy.— **Bo'dhi-sat"ship,** *n.* The highest degree of Buddhist saintship. **Bo'di-sat"shipţ.**

Bo"dhi-satt'va, 1 bō'dı-sūt'və; 2 bo'di-sät'va, *n.* [Sans.] Literally, one whose essence is perfect knowledge; a Buddha elect: a title given to certain beings, who are held to be future Buddhas or saviors of the world.

Bodhisattvas are the candidates for Buddhaship, or those men who, by assiduity in the practice of virtues and meditation, have . . . arrived at the intelligence, or Bôdhi, of the supreme Buddha.

E. SCHLAGINTWEIT *Buddhism in Tibet* p. 28. [TR. & CO. 1863.]

Bo'dhi-satţ; Bo'di-satţ; Bo"di-sat'vaţ.

bo'di-an, 1 bō'dı-ən; 2 bō'di-an, *n.* One of various cyprinoid fishes of Indian and American seas. S. MAUNDER *Treasury Nat. Hist.* [L. G. & CO. 1862.]

bod'ice, } 1 bed'ıs; 2 bŏd'iç, *n.* **1.** The close-fitting

bod'is⁸, } waist of a woman's dress. **2.** A woman's ornamental corset-shaped laced waist.

O'er a *bodice* snow-white stream'd her soft dusky hair.

OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 3, st. 7.

3†. A corset laced in front. [Corruption of *bodies*, pl. of BODY.] **bod'dicet.**

bod'iced, } 1 bed'ıst; 2 bŏd'ist, *a.* **1.** Wearing a bodice.

bod'ist⁸, } **2.** Made or fitted with a bodice.

On Norman cap and *bodiced* zone.

WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 11.

bod'ied, 1 bed'ıd; 2 bŏd'id, *a.* Having a body, or having body: usually with an adjective forming a compound word; as, an able-*bodied* man; full-*bodied* wine.

Bod'le Is'land, 1 bed'ı; 2 bŏd'i. An island in North Carolina, between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic ocean.

bo"di-e'ron, 1 bō"dı-ı'rən; 2 bō"di-ĕ'ron, *n.* The common Pacific rock-trout (*Hexagrammus decagrammus*).

bod'i-kin†, *n.* A diminutive of *body*: chiefly in the once popular oath "odd's bodikin" (God's body). **bod'y-kin†.**

bod'i-less, 1 bed'ı-les; 2 bŏd'i-lĕs, *a.* Having no body; without material form; incorporeal; as, a *bodiless* head.

The *bodiless* airs, a wizard rout,
Flit through thy chamber in and out. POE *The Sleeper* st. 2.

Syn.: see INCORPOREAL.

bod'i-lize, 1 bed'ı-laiz; 2 bŏd'i-liz, *v.* [Rare.] To make corporeal; materialize. **bod'i-lise†.**

bod'i-ly, 1 bed'ı-lı; 2 bŏd'i-ly, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the body; corporeal; as, a *bodily* pain or illness.

Thy true Beginning and Father is in Heaven, whom with the *bodily* eye thou shalt never behold.

CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 69. [H.]

2†. Having a material body; real; actual. Syn.: see PHYSICAL.— **bod'i-li-ness,** *n.*

bod'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** In the form of a body; in person; in the flesh. *Col.* ii, 9. **2.** In respect to the whole body or bulk: all together; in one mass.

The supper-table was blown *bodily* into the tank.
KIPLING *Plain Tales, False Dawn* p. 35. [M. I. 1890.]

3†. In the manner of the body; unspiritually.

Syn.: collectively, completely, connectedly, en masse, in mass, in toto, solidly, unitedly, wholly.— Ant.: apart, disconnectedly, partially, piecemeal, separately.

bod'i-ment, 1 bed'ı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 bŏd'ı-ment, *n.* [Rare.] Embodiment.

Bo"din', 1 bo"dañ'; 2 bo"dăñ', **Jean** (1530–1596). A French political philosopher; *De la République.*

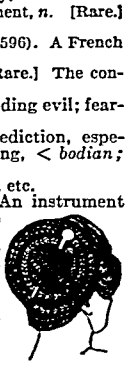
bod'i-ness, 1 bed'ı-nes; 2 bŏd'ı-nĕs, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of having a body; corporeality.

bod'ing, 1 bōd'ıŋ; 2 bōd'ing, *pa.* Foreboding evil; fearful; ominous.— **bod'ing-ly,** *adv.*

bod'ing, *n.* A presentiment; omen; prediction, especially of evil. [< AS. *bodung,* preaching, < *bodian;* see BODE[1], *v.*]

Bo'di-sat, Bo'di-sat"ship, etc. See BODHI, etc.

bod'kin[1], 1 bed'kın; 2 bŏd'kin, *n.* **1.** An instrument with an eye at one end and blunt at the other for drawing tape through a hem. **2.** A pointed instrument for piercing holes in cloth, etc. **3.** A long pin for fastening the hair. **4.** *Print.* A sharp-pointed instrument for picking type from a form in correcting. **5†.** A stiletto. [Celtic; cp. W. *bidog,* Ir. *bideog,* Gael. *biodag,* dagger.]— **to ride, sit, or travel bodkin,** to sit as a third person in the middle in a carriage wide enough for two only.


A Bodkin in the Hair.

bod'kin[2]†, bod'kin-work"†, *n.* Same as BAUDEKIN.

bo'dle, 1 bō'dl *or* bed'l; 2 bō'dl *or* bŏd'l, *n.* An old Scotch copper coin worth about one-third of a cent. [Perhaps < *Bothwell,* a mint-master.] **bod'dle†.**

Bod-lei'an, 1 bed-lı'ən *or* bed'lı-ən; 2 bŏd-lē'an *or* bōd'le-an, *a.* Designating or pertaining to the library of the University of Oxford, England, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, and opened with 2,000 volumes in 1602. It contains more than 800,000 volumes, 41,000 manuscripts, and a famous coin collection. By law it is entitled to a copy of every copyright book printed in the United Kingdom. **Bod'ley-an†.**

Bod'ley, 1 bed'lı; 2 bŏd'ly, **Sir Thomas** (3/2:1544–1/22:1613). An English diplomat; founded the Bodleian Library, Oxford, 1598.

Bod'mer, 1 bed'mər; 2 bŏd'mer, **Johann Jakob** (7/12:1698–1/22:1783). A Swiss poet and critic; professor of history at Zurich.

Bod'min, 1 bed'mun; 2 bŏd'min, *n.* A town, county-seat of Cornwall, England.

Bo'dn, 1 bō'dn; 2 bō'dn, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the cups which contained Odin's poetic mead; hence, poetry, "the wave of the Bodn." The other cup was *Son.* See ODROERER.

Bo'do, 1 bō'do; 2 bō'do, *n.* A tribe and dialect of Assam. See INDO-CHINESE.

bo'dock, 1 bō'dek; 2 bō'dŏk, *n.* [Kan.] The bois-d'arc, or Osage orange: a corruption.

Bo-do'ni, 1 bo-dō'nı; 2 bo-dō'nī, **Giambattista** (2/16:1740–11/22:1813). An Italian printer and scholar; published the Lord's Prayer in 155 languages.

bod'rag†, *n.* A raid. **bod'rage†; bord'rag†.**

bod'-worm", 1 bed'-wŭrm"; 2 bŏd'-wûrm", *n.* Same as BOLL-WORM.

bod'y, 1 bed'ı; 2 bŏd'y, *vt.* [BOD'IED; BOD'Y-ING.] **1.** To furnish with a body; embody. **2.** To endow with substance, either physical or mental; make appreciable by the senses; exhibit in bodily form.

Matter exists only spiritually, and to represent some Idea, and *body* it forth. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* p. 56. [H.]

3. To draw up or form into a body, as troops, etc.

bod'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -iş, *pl.* **1.** The entire physical part of a man or other animal; the physical organism, as distinguished from the soul; as, a dead *body.*

It is the soul that builds itself a *body.*
SCHILLER *Death of Wallenstein* tr. by Coleridge, act ii, sc. 1.

2. (1) The trunk or main part of an animal or thing, as distinguished from the limbs and head; as, the *body* of a tree. (2) The Church of which Christ is the head. *1 Cor.* xii, 27. **3.** A person; an individual; as, if a *body* meet a *body:* usually with *any, every, no,* or *some* prefixed; as, any*body;* some*body.*

She is a merry little *body,* and her laugh is very pleasant.
CHRISTINE C. BRUSH *Inside our Gate* p. 59. [R. BROS. 1889.]

Besides the resort to pronouns of a particular person in order to achieve the effect of a pronoun impersonal, we have also some substantives which have been pronominalised to this effect, as person, people, *body,* folk.
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 8, p. 445. [CL. P. 1873.]

4. The chief, central, or principal part or mass of anything; as, the *body* of a church; the main *body* of an army. **5.** The box or bed of a carriage or other vehicle, containing or supporting the load, and carried upon the wheels, trucks, or runners; also, the central part of an aerial vehicle. **6.** *Mech.* A mass of matter, considered separately from other matter.

When the distance between two *bodies* is doubled their mutual attraction falls off to one-fourth of what it formerly was.
P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances* p. 356. [MACM. 1876.]

7. *Geom.* A solid; that which has length, breadth, and thickness. **8.** A collection of persons, things, facts, principles, or the like, considered as one whole; as, a deliberative *body;* a *body* of regulations.

In every representative *body* properly constituted the people are practically present.
SUMNER *Speeches and Addresses* p. 207. [T. & P. 1856.]

9. Opacity, density, or consistency; hence, the substantial part or quality; as, a paint with *body;* a wine with *body.* **10.** *Mus.* (1) The resonant or orotund quality of a tone. (2) The resonance body of a musical instrument. **11.** *Print.* The size or depth of type, as distinguished from its face or style. **12.** That part of a dress, cloak, or other garment that covers the body; waist; as, the *body* was sleeveless. **13.** *Mining.* A mass or deposit of metal-bearing ore. **14.** *Chem.* A cucurbit. **15.** *Metaph.* An entity or substantial existence: (1) Matter as opposed to spirit; physical substance.

But we have seen that we know *body* as an existence, in operation, and with, as Mr. Mill allows, a permanence; it is therefore a substance. It is vastly more than a 'possibility'; it is an actuality. McCOSH *Fundamental Truth* p. 168. [C. & BROS. 1871.]

(2) Anything possessing metaphysical substantiality.

For all *bodies* agree in this, that they involve the conception of one and the same attribute.
SPINOZA *Ethics* pt. ii, prop. xiii, lem. 2.

16. *Ordnance.* The tube of a built-up cannon. **17.** *Theol.* (1) The sacramental bread, believed in some churches to represent Christ's body, and in others to be the body itself. (2) A supernatural essence attributed to the human body after the resurrection.

Sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual *body. 1 Cor.* xv, 44.

18. The hull of a ship; also, a section of it when seen from different points; as, the fore *body.* **19.** *Law.* The main part of an instrument as distinguished from the recitals and other introductory parts, the signatures, etc. **20.** *Aero.* The supporting frame of an air-plane, where the planes are fixed, and on which are the mechanical apparatus, seats, etc. [< AS. *bodig.*] **bod'let; bod'yet.**

Syn.: carcass, clay, corpse, dust, form, frame, remains, system. *Body* denotes the entire physical structure, considered as a whole, of man or animal; *form* looks upon it as a thing of shape and outline, perhaps of beauty; *frame* regards it as supported by its bony framework; *system* views it as an assemblage of many related and harmonious organs. *Body, form, frame,* and *system* may be either dead or living; *clay* and *dust* are sometimes so used in religious or poetic style, but ordinarily these words are used only of the dead. *Corpse* is the plain technical word for a dead body still retaining its unity; *remains* may be used after any lapse of time, and is more refined and less ghastly. *Carcass* applies only to the *body* of an animal, or contemptibly of a human being. See ASSEMBLY; MASS.— Ant.: intellect, intelligence, mind, soul, spirit.

— bod'y-bag", *n.* A bag in which to sleep.— **b.-bolster,** *n.* An under cross-beam immediately over the center of the truck of a railway-car.— **b.-brace,** *n.* An inclined brace-timber in one of the panels of the side of any frame.— **b.-cavity,** *n.* The cavity between the body-wall and the viscera; the cœlom. See illus. under GERM-LAYER.— **b.-cell,** *n. Btol.* A somatic cell.— **b.-cloth,** *n.* A horse-cloth.— **b.-clothes,** *n.* Personal apparel: (1) Underclothing. (2) [Scot.] Day-clothing, as distinguished from bed-clothing.— **b.-coat,** *n.* **1.** A dress-coat; a close-fitting coat. **2.** *Coach-paint.* A coat of paint made opaque with white lead, over which the transparent coats are laid.— **b.-color,** *n. Paint.* A color possessing body, consistence, or substance in a high degree; in water-colors, a pigment mixed with white and laid on thickly.— **b. corporate,** an association of persons duly incorporated for some specific purpose or enterprise.— **b.-guard,** *n.* A guard of the person, as of a king; one of the life-guards; a guardsman; also, a retinue; an escort.— **b.-hoop,** *n. Naut.* An iron retaining-hoop, shrunk on to a built mast.— **b.-knee,** *n.* [Eng.] In car-building, a wrought-iron knee securing the side of the body to the under-frame.— **b.-lifter,** *n.* A body-snatcher.— **b.-lily,** *adv.* [Derry, Ir.] Heels over head.— **b.-linen,** *n.* Undergarments made of linen.— **b.-log,** *n.* A log from the body of a tree between the butt-piece and the branches.— **b.-loop,** *n.* An iron fastening the body of a vehicle to the running-gear.— **b.-louse,** *n.* The louse which infests the human body and clothing (*Pediculus vestimenti*).— **b. of a church,** the nave; also, the audience-room.— **b. of a county** (*Law*), the whole territory comprised within the boundaries of a county.— **b. of a law,** the operative part.— **b.-plan,** *n.* An end-elevation of a ship's hull, showing its diagonal water-lines, buttock- and bow-lines, etc.— **b.-plasm,** *n.* Somatoplasm.— **b. politic,** the state or nation as an organized political body; the people collectively.— **b.-post,** *n.* **1.** An upright timber other than a corner-post, framed into the sill and plate in a freight-car. **2.** *Ship-building.* The post at the forward end of the screw-shaft opening in the deadwood.— **b.-servant,** *n.* A valet; one who waits upon a person.— **b.-snatcher,** *n.* One who surreptitiously procures bodies for the purpose of dissection or of exacting a ransom; a grave-robber; resurrectionist.— **b.-snatching, b.-stealing,** *n.*— **b.-transom,** *n.* A needle-beam or cross-frame tie-timber.— **b.-varnish,** *n.* A thick copal varnish that dries rapidly: used for carriages, etc.— **b.-wall,** *n. Zool.* The envelop, parietes, or walls of the body, as distinguished from the visceral contents.— **b.-whorl,** *n. Conch.* The basal, usually the largest, whorl of a univalve shell.— **b.-wood,** *n.* Billets of wood cut from those parts of a trunk which are without branches.— **in the b.,** alive; not in a trance or vision.— **mushroom-b.,** *n. Entom.* One of the two mushroom-shaped processes growing from the procerebral lobe of an insect's brain. They are conspicuous in ants, bees, wasps, etc., and to them the intelligence of these insects is attributed.— **onion b.,** same as EPITHELIAL PEARL.— **Russell's bodies,** fuchsin-bodies.— **spiritual b.,** that spoken of in 1 Cor. xv, in which the dead are to be raised.— **the bodies seven** (*Alchemy*), the metals corresponding to the planets, being gold, silver, iron, quicksilver, lead, tin, and copper, answering respectively to the sun, the moon, Mars, Mercury, Saturn, Jupiter, and Venus.

bod'y-hood, 1 bed'ı-hud; 2 bŏd'y-hōōd, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of having body; embodiment.

bod'y-like, 1 bed'ı-laik; 2 bŏd'y-lik, *a.* **1.** Like a body; solid; real. **2†.** Bodily.

bo"e-bo'e-ti, 1 bō"ı-bō'ı-tı; 2 bō"e-bō'e-tı, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Chopped meat prepared with spices, chillies, turmeric, etc.

Boece, 1 bois; 2 bōiç (more properly **Boyis**), **Hector** (1465?–1536). A Scottish historian; principal of Aberdeen University; *History of Scotland.*

Boeck's dis-ease'. A form of itch with crusts and pustules, said to be caused by a mite parasitic on wolves.

boe'del-hou"der, 1 bū'del-hau'dər; 2 bo͞'dĕl-hou'der, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] *Rom. Dutch Law.* One who holds the community property of a deceased husband, as administrator or trustee.— **boe'del-hou"ding,** *n.*

boe'del-schei"ding, 1 bū'del-shəı'dıŋ; 2 bo͞'dĕl-shī'ding, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] *Dutch Law.* The partition of an estate.

Bo"e-dro'mi-a, 1 bō"ı-drō'mi-ə; 2 bō"e-drō'mi-a, *n. pl.* An Attic festival of Apollo in the month Boedromion.

Bo"e-dro'mi-on, 1 bō"ı-drō'mi-on; 2 bō"e-drō'mi-ŏn, *n.* A Greek month. See CALENDAR.

boeg, 1 bū; 2 bo͞, *a.* [S.-Afr. D.] Weary; tired.

Boehm, *n.* Same as BEHAIM.

Boehm, 1 būm; 2 bûm, **Joseph Edgar, Sir** (7/16:1834–12/12 1890). An Austrian sculptor, settled in England; *Statue of Carlyle,* etc.

Boeh'men-ism, 1 bū'men-izm; 2 bû'mĕn-ĭşm, *n. Ch. Hist.* The religious system of Jakob Böhme, a German mystic (1575–1624), who founded a sect resembling somewhat the early Quakers. His teachings were directed against both pantheism and predestinarianism. He held that the Scriptures constitute the receptacle of truth and set forth a universal conception of Christianity. **Beh'men-ism†.— Boeh'men-ist,** *n.*— **Boeh'men-ite,** *n.*

Boeh-me'ri-a, 1 bū-mı'rı-ə; 2 bû-mē'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or herbs of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*), of hot countries, having opposite or alternate usually unequal leaves, and mostly monœcious flowers. *B. nivea* furnishes the rhea-fiber, grass-cloth, or ramie. [< G. R. *Boehmer,* German botanist, 18th century.]

Bo-e'o, 1 bō-ē'o; 2 bō-ē'o, **Cape.** The W. point of Sicily; Romans defeated Carthaginians, ending first Punic war.

Lil"y-bæ'um† [Ancient].

bœ'o-tarch, 1 bı'o-tārk; 2 bē'o-tārc, *n.* One of the annually elected chief magistrates of the Bœotian League. [< L. *Bœotarches,* < Gr. *Boiōtarchēs,* < *Boiōtia,* Bœotia, + *archos,* ruler.]

Bœ-o'ti-a, 1 bı-ō'shı-ə; 2 bē-ō'shi-a, *n.* An ancient republic; N. of Attica, Greece; 1,119 sq. m.; ancient capital, Thebes; now part of Attica and Bœotia nome. **Boi-ō-ti'a†** [Gr.].

Bœ-o'tian, 1 bı-ō'shən; 2 bē-ō'shan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bœotia, noted for the rusticity of its people; hence, dull; clownish. **Bœ-ot'ic†.** **II.** *n.* A native of Bœotia; hence, a dull-witted or stupid person.

Boer, 1 būr; 2 bur, *n.* [S. Afr.] **1.** A farmer in South Africa. The term is applied by English people to all persons of Dutch or French descent belonging to the old South-African families; the Africanders do not call themselves Boers unless they are actually farmers.

2. [Colloq.] An inhabitant of either of the former Dutch republics in South Africa. [D.; see BOOR[1], *n.*] **Boor†.— Boer'dom,** *n.*

Boer'haa-ve, 1 būr'ha-və *or* (*E.*) bōr'hav; 2 bur'hā-ve *or* (*E.*) bōr'hāv, **Hermann** (12/21:1668–9/22:1738). A Dutch physician, botanist, and chemist; *Aphorisms.*

Boer-haa'vi-a, 1 būr-hā'vı-ə; 2 bur-hā'vi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginaceæ*), widely distributed in warm regions, with spreading, branching, tumid-jointed stems, entire, opposite, ovate or rounded leaves, small, clustered flowers, and the fruit ribbed achenia. The roots of *B. diffusa,* an Indian weed, and other species are used as laxatives, vermifuges, and emetics. [< BOERHAAVE.]

bo"e-te-bos'jl, 1 bō"ı-tē-bes'yı; 2 bō"e-te-bŏs'yī, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A coarse weedy plant of the genus *Xanthium.*

Bo-e'thi-us, 1 bo-ı'thı-us; 2 bo-ē'thi-ŭs, **Anicius M. S.** (475?–525). A Roman statesman and philosopher; *Consolations of Philosophy.*— **Bo-e'thi-an,** *a.*

Boe-ton', *n.* See BUTON.

Bœuf Bay'ou, 1 būf bı'ū; 2 bûf bī'u. A bayou in Arkansas and Louisiana; 200 m. long to Ouachita river.

Bof'fin, 1 bef'ın; 2 bŏf'in, *n.* In Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend,* "the golden dustman," shrewd, kind, and devoted to his wife.

B. of H., *abbr.* Band of Hope.

bog[1], 1 beg; 2 bŏg, *vt.* [BOGGED, BOGD[3]; BOG'GING.] To sink or stick in a bog or quagmire; as, to *bog* a horse or cart.

bog[2], *v.* **1.** [Dial., Eng.] To brag. **2†.** To provoke.

bog[1], *n.* Wet and spongy ground, usually covered with coarse grass and often containing peat, etc., and too soft to bear the weight of any heavy body on its surface; a marsh; morass.

The country around was somewhat bare and dreary, a scene of *bogs* and moors. HUGH MILLER *My Schools and School-masters* ch. 9, p. 174. [W. P. N. 1872.]

[< Ir. *bogach,* < *bog,* soft.] Syn.: see SWAMP.

— anchored bog, a bog which once floated, but which has become anchored by roots growing from its own mass, or attached to a shore by growths from the latter.— **bog'-as"pho-del,** *n.* Any species of *Abama;* especially, the two American ones, *A. americana* and *A. californica,* and the Old World Lancashire asphodel. See under ASPHODEL.— **bog-bean,** *n.* See BUCK-BEAN.— **bog-berry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The small cranberry (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*).— **bog-bilberry,** *n.* A low, spreading, stout shrub (*Vaccinium uliginosum*) of high latitudes or altitudes in both hemispheres, or its small blue, sweet berry.— **bog-birch,** *n.* [Minn.] The yellow or Carolina buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*).— **bog-bird,** *n.* The American woodcock.— **bog-blueberry,** *n.* Same as BOG-BILBERRY.— **bog-bumper,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The bittern. **bog-blutter†; bog-bluiter†; bog-bluter†; bog-bull†; bog-jumper†.**— **bog-burst,** *n.* A bursting over its usual limits by a morassic mass, as of peat, caused by oversaturation with water. **bog-flow†; bog-slide†.**— **bog-butter,** *n. Mineral.* Same as BUTYRELLITE.— **bog-deal,** *n.* Same as BOG-PINE.— **bog-down,** *n.* [Eng.] Cotton-grass.— **bog-earth,** *n.* A natural composition of earth and decayed vegetable matter, used by gardeners in the culture of flowers.— **bog-fir,** *n.* Same as BOG-PINE.— **bog garden,** a garden of natural or artificially made boggy ground for plants which thrive in such situations.— **bog-glede,** *n.* [Scot.] The moor-buzzard.— **bog-grass,** *n.* Any grass or sedge usually growing in bogs.— **bog-hop,** *n.* Same as BUCK-BEAN.— **bog-iron,** *n.* Same as BOG-ORE.— **bog-land,** *n.*— **bog-lander,** *n.* One who lives in bog-lands.— **bog-manganese,** *n. Mineral.* Same as WAD[2].— **bog-moss,** *n.* Any moss of the genus *Sphagnum;* a peat-moss.— **bog-myrtle,** *n.* The sweet-gale; also, the bog-bean.— **bog-nut,** *n.* Same as BUCK-BEAN.— **bog-oak,** *n.* Wood of the trunks of oak, sunk and preserved in the peat-bogs; bog-wood.— **bog-onion,** *n.* **1.** The Indian turnip. **2.** The royal fern.— **bog-orange,** *n.* [Slang.] A potato.— **bog-ore,** *n. Mineral.* **1.** An iron hydroxid ore, as limonite, from marshy places. **2.** Bog-manganese. **bog-mine†; bog-mine ore†.**— **bog-pine,** *n.* Pine-tree trunks sunk in peat-bogs and preserved: commonly used for carving ornaments.— **bog-pink,** *n.* One of the cuckoo-flowers (*Cardamine pratensis*).— **bog-rhubarb,** *n.* The butter-bur.— **bog-rush,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants of the genus *Juncus,* of the rush family, or, in England, the sedge *Schœnus nigricans;* also, in the United States, the sedge *Cladium mariscoides.* **2.** [Local, Brit.] A small warbler.— **bog-spavin,** *n. Vet. Surg.* An encysted gelatinous tumor affecting the hock-joint of a horse.— **bog-spruce,** *n.* The white spruce.— **bog-strawberry,** *n.* A stout herb (*Comarum palustre*) of the cooler north temperate regions of both hemispheres, nearly allied to and by some placed among the potentillas or cinquefoils.— **bog-suck"er,** *n.* The American woodcock.— **bog-timber,** *n.* Wood of trees found buried in peat-bogs. See BOG-PINE.— **bog-wood†.— bog-trot,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The wood-thrush.— **bog-trotter,** *n.* One who trots over bogs; hence, humorously, an Irish peasant.— **bog-trotting,** *a.*— **bog-violet,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A butterwort.— **bog-wood,** *n.* Same as BOG-TIMBER.— **bog-wort,** *n.* The bog-berry.— **emerged bog** (*Geol.*), a bog which grows normally above the water-level, drawing up the water by its sponginess, and becoming much thicker than an immersed bog.

The peat of emerged bogs . . . is yellowish-brown, fibrous, its annual layers distinct. E. T. DUMBLE *Report on Brown Coal and Lignite of Texas* p. 39. [1892.]

— floating bog, a floating island of swampy character.— **immersed bog** (*Geol.*), a bog which increases by various plant-accumulations and growths under water. Compare EMERGED BOG.— **quaking bog,** a morass, covered with sedgy growth, that shakes to the tread.— **bogg'i-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being boggy.— **bog'gy,** *a.* Of the nature of a bog; swampy; sodden; soggy.— **bog'let,** *n.* A small bog.

bog[2]. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *a.* Blustering; bold; saucy. **II.** *n.* **bo'ga,** 1 bō'gə; 2 bō'ga, *n.* A sparoid fish, the bogue.

Bo'gaers, 1 bō'gārz; 2 bō'gârs. **Adrianus** (1/16:1795–8/11:1870). A Dutch poet; *Voyage of Heemskerk,* etc.

Bo'gan, 1 bō'gan; 2 bō'gan, *n.* A river in New South Wales; 450 m. long.

Bo-gar'dus, 1 bo-gār'dus; 2 bo-ğâr'dŭs, **James** (5/16:1800–4/11:1874). An American inventor; engraving-machine, dry gas-meter, etc.

bog'art, 1 beg'art; 2 bŏg'art, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hellgrammite.

Bo-gats'ky, 1 bo-gûts'ki; 2 bo-ĝäts'kȳ, **Karl Heinrich von** (⁹/₁₁1690–⁶/₁₁1774). A German Pietist and writer; *Golden Treasury*, etc.

Bog"da-no'vich, 1 bŏg'da-nō'vich; 2 bŏg'dä-nō'vich, **Hippolytus** (¹²/₂₁1743–¹/₁₁1803). A Russian lyric poet.

bog"do-la'ma, *n.* [Tibetan.] Same as TESHO-LAMA. **bog"o-do-la'ma†.** [bream.

bo'ger, 1 bō'gər; 2 bō'ĝer, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young sea-

bo'gey[1], 1 bō'gi; 2 bō'ĝy, *n.* *Golf.* **1.** An arbitrary score for each hole attributed to a mythical "Colonel Bogey," the exemplar of a perfect player, against whom the players contest instead of playing against each other. **2.** [U. S.] A standard, as in golf; the number of strokes in which a hole should be made, usually counting 160 yards to a general stroke and two strokes to putting. **bo'gie‡; bo'gy**[1]**‡.**

bo'gey[2], *n.* See BOGY.— **bo'gey-ism**, *n.*

bog'gard, 1 beg'ərd; 2 bŏg'ard, *n.* [Scot.] A hobgoblin; especially, a local goblin or sprite; hence, a bugbear. **bog'gart‡.**— **bog'gart-y**, *a.* Haunted by boggards.

bog'ger, 1 beg'ər; 2 bŏg'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A shoemaker who works in the house of his employer.

bog'gish†, *a.* Boastful; proud.

bog'gle, } 1 beg'l; 2 bŏg'l, *v.* [BOG'GLED, BOG'LD²; BOG'-
bog'le[1]², } GLING.] ***I.*** *t.* **1.** To make a bungle or botch of. **2.** [Rare.] To perplex or disconcert.

II. *i.* **1.** To start with fright; shy, as a horse. **2.** To hesitate, as from doubt; hold back; shrink back.

Never *boggle* at a difficulty, especially at the commencement of a new work. BLACKIE *Self-Culture* ch. 3, p. 99. [1874.]

3. To work in a clumsy manner; bungle; fumble.

Dick at the front door delivered himself of the words he had been *boggling* over for the last two hours.
KIPLING *Light that Failed* p. 14. [L. CO. 1890.]

4. To play fast and loose; equivocate; quibble. [< BOGLE, *n.*]— **bog'gler**, *n.*— **bog'gling-ly**, *adv.*

bog'gle[1], *n.* **1.** The act of shying, as of a horse. **2.** A scruple; objection; difficulty. **3.** [Colloq.] A bungle; a botch.— **bog"gle-de-botch'**, *n.* [Colloq.] A complete bungle. **bog"gle-dy-botch't.**

bog'gle[2], *n.* A jug or pitcher made in imitation of a man's figure.

Boggs, 1 begz; 2 bŏgs, **Charles S.** (¹/₂₁1811–⁴/₂₂1888). A United States admiral; commanded the "Varuna" at New Orleans, 1862.

Bo-ghaz'-kö'i, 1 bo-gûz'-kū'i; 2 bo-ĝäz'-kû'i, *n.* A village in Angora vilayet, Asia Minor; ruins of ancient Pteria.

bog'ie[1], *n.* **1.** Same as BOGEY[1]. **2.** Same as BOGY[2].

bo'gie[2], 1 bō'gi; 2 bō'ĝi, *n.* **1.** A small truck or carriage running crosswise of a sawmill-carriage, to shift the log at right angles to the saw-cut. **2.** A railway-truck mounted on two or more pairs of wheels and attached to a car or locomotive engine by means of a vertical king-pin, about which it turns to facilitate the rounding of curves; a bogie-truck. **bo'gey**[2]**‡; bo'gy**[2]**‡.— bo'gie-bar"-row**, *n.* A low four-wheeled truck; trolley.— **b.-carriage**, *n.* [Eng.] A swivel-trucked railway-carriage.— **b.-engine**, *n.* An engine having its cylinders and driving-wheels on a pivoted truck.— **b.-frame**, *n.* The truck-frame resting on the bogie-wheels of a locomotive.— **b.-truck**, *n.* Same as BOGIE[2], 2.

bo'gie, 1 bō'gi; 2 bō'ĝi, *vt.* [Scot.] To terrify.

bo'gie, *n.* Something that affrights, as a bogy; a specter; bugbear. [Perhaps < ME. *bogge, bugge;* see BUG, *n.*, and cp. W. *bwgwl*, terror.] **bog'gle†.** — **bo'gie-dom**, *n.*

Bog"ll-poor', 1 beg'li-pūr'; 2 bŏg"li-pōōr', *n.* Same as BHAGALPUR. **Bog"ll-pur'†.**

Bog'nor, 1 beg'nər; 2 bŏg'nôr, *n.* A seaside resort in Sussex, England.

Bo'go, 1 bō'go; 2 bō'ĝo, *n.* A seaport town in Cebú province, P. I.

Bo"go-du'khof, 1 bō"go-dū'kef; 2 bō"ĝo-dụ'kŏf, *n.* A town in Kharkof government, Ukraine.

Bog of Al'len. A series of bogs or morasses, between Kildare and King's counties, across from Wicklow Head to Galway, Ireland.

Bog'o-mile, 1 beg'o-mail; 2 bŏg'o-mil, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A member of a Bulgarian sect of the 11th and 12th centuries which taught that the Deity had two sons, of whom the elder, Satanael or Satan, was the creator of the world, which the second son, Christ, Michael, or the Logos, redeemed from his power.

bo'gong'[1], 1 bō'gəŋ"; 2 bō'ĝŏng", *n.* [Austral.] A large noctuid moth (*Agrostis spina*) which the aborigines use as food.

Bo-gong'[2], 1 bo-gəŋ'; 2 bo-ĝŏng', *n.* A county in Victoria, Australia.

Bo"go-ro'ditsk, 1 bō"go-rō'ditsk; 2 bō"ĝo-rō'ditsk, *n.* A town in Tula government, Russia.

Bo"go-rodsk', 1 bō"go-rōdsk'; 2 bō"ĝo-rōdsk', *n.* A town in the government of Moscow, Russia.

Bog"o-slov', 1 beg'o-slōv'; 2 bŏg'o-slôv', *n.* A volcano in Alaska.

Bo"go-ta', 1 bō'go-tä'; 2 bō"ĝo-tä', *n.* A city, capital of Colombia, South America.

Bog-ra', 1 bog-rä'; 2 bŏg-rä', *n.* **1.** A district in Bengal, India; 1,452 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

bogue, 1 bōg; 2 bōg, *vi.* *Naut.* To fall off from the wind; fall to leeward. [Prob. < Sp. *bogar*, row, < OHG. *wagōn*, move.]— **to bogue in** [New Eng.], to take part in; take a hand in.

bogue, *n.* A brightly colored Old World sparoid fish (*Box vulgaris*) of oblong, compressed form. [OF., < LL. *boca*, < L. *box* (*boc-*), < Gr. *bŏx*, a sea-fish, named from its sound.] **boce‡; bo'ga‡.**

Bogue, 1 bōg; 2 bōĝ, **David** (³/₁₁1750–¹⁰/₂₁1825). A Scottish divine; father of London Missionary Society, 1795.

bo'guest, 1 bō'gest; 2 bō'ĝest, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bogy; ghost.

Bo'gu-mil, *n.* Same as LINDE, SAMUEL GOTTLIEB.

bo'gus, 1 bō'gus; 2 bō'ĝus, *a.* [Slang.] Counterfeit, as money; hence, fraudulent; fictitious; spurious; as, a *bogus* claim; a *bogus* stock company.

Bogus, in the sense of worthless, is undoubtedly ours, but is, I more than suspect, a corruption of the French bagasse (from low Latin bagasea), which travelled up the Mississippi from New Orleans, where it was used for the refuse of the sugar-cane.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, intro.

[Perhaps related to BOGY[2], BOGLE, BUG.] Syn.: see COUNTERFEIT.

bo'gus[1], *n.* [Slang.] Something sham or worthless, or concerned with worthless things; formerly, an apparatus for counterfeit coining. The word is of American origin, the derivation being variously guessed at. E. D. Howe, in his autobiography (1878), says the name was given to a machine for coining false money, discovered in Painesville, O., in 1827, and adopted by the Painesville *Telegraph* that year; conjectured to be from *tantrabogus*, a New-England word applied to any strange-looking object. The Boston *Courier* (June 12, 1857) derived it from the name of Borghese, an Italian, who about 1837 flooded the southwestern States with fictitious checks and bills. [M.]

bo'gus[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] A drink made from rum and molasses. [Perhaps < F. *bagasse*, refuse of sugar-cane; or < BOGUS, *a.*]

bo'gy[1], } 1 bō'gi; 2 bō'ĝy, *n.* [-GIES, -GEYS, 1 -gız; 2 -ĝis,
bo'gey[1], } *pl.*] A goblin; bugbear. [Possibly a form of BOGLE.]— **bo'gy-man**, *n.* A goblin with which children are threatened.— **Old B.**, the devil.— **bo'gy-dom**, *n.* The domain of Old Bogy.— **bo'gy-ism**, *n.* Belief in bogies.— **bo"gy-pho'bi-a**, *n.* Fear of bogies.

boh, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A leader or chief of dacoits.

boh, 1 bō; 2 bō, *interj.* Same as BO.

Boh., *abbr.* Bohemia; Bohemian. [key.

bo-hack'y, 1 bo-hak'i; 2 bo-hăk'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A don-

Bo"hain', 1 bo'aN'; 2 bo'âN', *n.* A city in Aisne department, France.

Bo'han, 1 bō'han; 2 bō'hăn, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xv, 6.

bo-haun', 1 bo-hōn'; 2 bo-hạn', *n.* [Ir.] A cottage or cabin.

bo-hea', 1 bo-hī'; 2 bo-hē', *n.* A black tea: once applied to the choicest picking, then to black tea in general, now to the poorest grade. [< the *Wu-i* (pronounced *bu-i*) Hills, in China.]

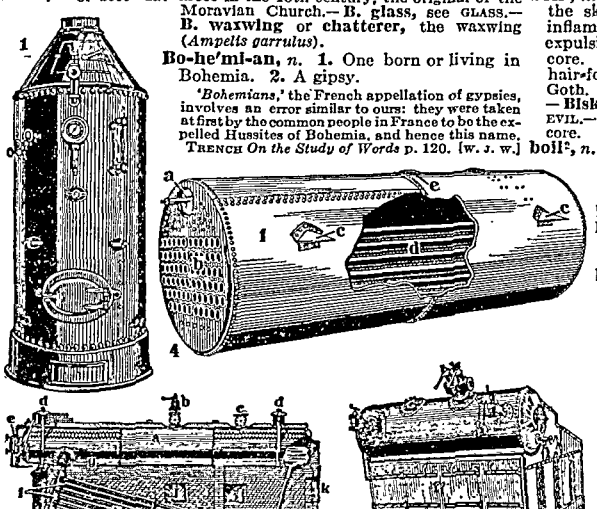
Bohem., *abbr.* Bohemian.

Bo-he'mi-a, 1 bo-hī'mı-ə; 2 bo-hē'mi-a, *n.* A state of the Czecho-Slovak Republic; 20,098 sq. m.; capital, Prague.

Bo-he'mi-an, 1 bo-hī'mı-ən; 2 bo-hē'mi-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its language or people. See CZECH. **2.** Pertaining to or leading the life of a Bohemian.— **Bohemian Brethren**, a religious association or sect that arose in the 15th century, the original of the Moravian Church.— **B. glass**, see GLASS.— **B. waxwing** or **chatterer**, the waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*).

Bo-he'mi-an, *n.* **1.** One born or living in Bohemia. **2.** A gipsy.

'Bohemians,' the French appellation of gypsies, involves an error similar to ours: they were taken at first by the common people in France to be the expelled Hussites of Bohemia, and hence this name.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* p. 120. [W. J. W.]



Boilers.

1. Vertical fire-tube boiler. 2. Marine boiler of U. S. S. "Wyoming." 3. Sectional side view of horizontal water-tube boiler. *a*, steam-drum: *b*, safety-valve; *c*, steam-outlet; *d*, suspension; *e*, water-column; *f*, front header; *g*, cross-box; *h*, tubes: *i*, baffles; *j*, cleaning-door; *k*, damper; *l*, rear header; *m*, mud-drum; *n*, pipe to blow-off valve; *o*, bridge wall; *p*, fire-door; *q*, grate-bars; *r*, ash-door; *s*, ash-pit. 4. Horizontal tubular boiler: *a*, manhole; *b*, ends of tube; *c*, *c*, lugs; *d*, tubes; *e*, steam-outlet; *f*, shell.

bo'he-mond I., 1 bō'hı-mənd; 2 bō'he-mŏnd, **Marc** (1056?–1111). A Norman crusader, Prince of Tarentum and Antioch.

bo-hi'o, 1 bo-hī'o; 2 bo-hī'o, *n.* [Sp.] A humble cabin, as of the negroes of the West Indies: hut.

Böhl de Fa'ber, 1 bül dē fä'bər; 2 bül dę fä'ber. See CABALLERO.

Boh'len, 1 bō'len; 2 bō'lĕn, **Peter von** (³/₂₁1796–²/₂₁1840). A German Orientalist.

Böhm, 1 būm; 2 bûm, **Theobald** (⁴/₂₁1794–¹¹/₂₁1881). A Bavarian flutist; invented the Böhm flute.

Böh'me, 1 bū'mə; 2 bû'me, **Jakob** (1575–1624). A German mystic and theosophist.

Böh'mer-wald, 1 bū'mər-vült; 2 bû'mer-vält, *n.* A mountain range between Bohemia and Bavaria; 120 m. long.

Bohn, 1 bōn; 2 bōn, **Henry G.** (¹/₂₁1796–⁸/₂₁1884). An English publisher of classics; *Standard Library*; etc.

bo-hoc', 1 bo-hek'; 2 bo-hŏc', *n.* [P. I.] The hair: Tagalog term.

bo-hol', 1 bo-hel'; 2 bo-hŏl', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A knot: Tagalog term. **2.** [B-] An island province, Visaya, P. I.; 1,617 sq. m.; capital, Tagbilaran.

bo'ho-lawn, 1 bō'ho-lōn; 2 bō'ho-lạn, *n.* [Ir.] The tansy ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*).

bo'hor, 1 bō'her; 2 bō'hôr, *n.* A small West-African antelope (*Cervicapra bohor*) allied to the reitbok.

Bo'hort, 1 bō'hôrt; 2 bō'hôrt, **Sir.** See BORS.

boh'ra, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as BORA[2].

Büht'lingk, 1 būt'lingk; 2 bût'lıngk, **Otto** (⁸/₂₁1815–1904). A Russian-German Orientalist.

bo"hun-u'pas, *n.* Same as UPAS.

bo'ıar, *n.* Same as BOYAR.

Bo-iar'do, 1 bo-yär'do; 2 bo-yär'do, **Matteo Maria**, Count of Scandiano (1434?–1494). An Italian poet.

Bo'i-dæ, 1 bō'ı-dē; 2 bō'ı-dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of serpents, especially peropods without premaxillary teeth and with supraorbitals and postorbitals, including the typical boa-constrictor, anaconda, and other large American snakes. See ABOMA. [< BOA.]— **bo'id**, *n.*

Bo"ïel"dieu', 1 bo'yel'dyū'; 2 bo'yĕl'dyû', **François Adrien** (¹²/₁₆1775–¹⁰/₂₁1834). A French composer; *Dame Blanche*, etc.

boil, 1 beil; 2 bŏil, *v.* ***I.*** *t.* **1.** To produce ebullition in; bring to or keep at the boiling-point by means of heat. **2.** To expose to the action of a boiling liquid; cook by boiling. **3.** To produce by boiling; as, to *boil* soap.

II. *i.* **1.** To bubble up, as water when highly heated; be agitated by escaping gaseous bubbles, usually from the effect of heat; sometimes said also of the containing vessel; as, the kettle *boils*. See BOILING; EBULLITION. **2.** To be agitated like boiling water; seethe.

Where lurk the shelves, and where the whirlpools *boil*.
ARMSTRONG *Art of Preserving Health* bk. iii, st. 10.

3. To be stirred by violent emotion or passion; be fervid. **4.** To be exposed to the action of a boiling liquid; as, the potatoes are *boiling*. [< OF. *boillir*, < L. *bullio*, < *bulla*, bubble.] **boillet; boyl†.— boiling spring**, a geyser, or earth-fountain of boiling or approximately boiling water and steam.— **to boil away**, to evaporate in boiling.— **to b. down**, to reduce in bulk by boiling; hence, to condense; diminish in bulk by judicious omission; as, to *boil down* a sermon.— **to b. over. 1.** To flow or foam over the top of a containing vessel, as a liquid over the fire. **2.** To break out in fervid or angry speech.— **to b. up**, to swell or rise in boiling.— **to keep the pot boiling** [Colloq.], to keep in active motion or progress; provide the means of living.— **boil'a-bl(e²**, *a.*— **boil'ing-ly**, *adv.*

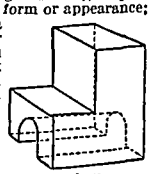
boil[1], *n.* *Pathol.* A furuncle or purulent tumor seated in the skin or subcutaneous tissue, painful and highly inflammatory, characterized by the formation and final expulsion of a fibrous mass of dead tissue called the core. It is caused by bacterial infection through the hair-follicles and sweat-glands. [< AS. *bȳl*, *bȳle*; cp. Goth. **bauljan*, in *ufbauljan*, puff up.] **bilet** [Archaic].— **Biskra** (or **Biskara**) or **Delhi boil**, same as ALEPPO EVIL.— **blind b.**, a boil that does not form and discharge a core.

boil[2], *n.* **1.** The act or state of boiling. **2.** A subjection to action of boiling water; a boiling; as, give the clothes a *boil*. **3.** A thing boiled, as boiled meat.

boild, *pp.* Boiled. S. S.

Bol"leau', 1 bwa"lō'; 2 bwä"lō', **Nicolas**, Sieur des Préaux (¹¹/₁₆36–³/₂₁1711). A French satirical poet; *Le Lutrin*; *L'Art poétique*.

boil'er, 1 beil'ər; 2 bŏil'er, *n.* **1.** A utensil in which food is cooked by boiling or a liquid is boiled; as, a wash-*boiler;* the *boiler* of a range. **2.** A closed vessel, usually cylindrical, used in generating steam, as for motive power: ordinarily made of riveted iron or steel plates, arranged to give an enlarged heating-surface, with a space below for the fire, and often with internal flues for the gases and smoke; a generator. Such boilers are named (1) from their method of construction or arrangement; as, **coil-boiler, drop-flue b., externally fired b., flush-top b.** (locomotive), **hanging-leg b.** (having a hanging water-leg), **multitubular b., oval-flue b., single-flue b., telescope-b.** (having a shell with telescopically arranged sheets), **triple-draft b.**, etc.; (2) from their form or appearance; as, **boot-b.** (fitted over a kitchen grate), **caravan** or **wagon-top b., egg-ended b., elliptical b., haystack b., horizontal b., inclined b., oval b., spherical b., vertical b.**, etc.



Boot-boiler.

3. [Bermuda & W. Ind.] A circular coral reef into which the sea breaks at flood-tide, simulating by the foam and spray a caldron of boiling water. **4.** One who boils. **5.** [Rare.] Food, as meat, suitable for boiling.— **Belleville boiler**, a type of marine boiler in which steam is generated in water-tubes of medium size: used in the British navy and named from the inventor.— **boil'er-brace"**, *n.* A brace between the shell and the flat end of an engine-boiler.— **b.-clamp**, *n.* A clamp used to hold boiler-plates in riveting.— **b.-compound**, *n.* A compound used to remove the crust or scales from the inside of boilers.— **b.-covering**, *n.* *Auto.* A non-conducting covering or cleading fitted to a boiler to prevent loss of its heat by radiation.— **b.-felt**, *n.* A non-conducting wrapping of packed hair, for boilers, hot-water pipes, steam-pipes, etc., to prevent dissipation of heat.— **b.-ferrule**, *n.* *Plumbing.* A screwed bushing for a hole in a kitchen boiler, having a projection to which to solder a lead pipe.— **b.-float**, *n.* A float in a steam-boiler, which actuates a low-water alarm or operates the feeding-device.— **b.-iron**, *n.* Rolled iron sheets such as are used in making steam-boilers, varying in thickness from a quarter to half an inch, and in tensile strength from 40,000 pounds per square inch upward.— **b.-meter**, *n.* A meter for measuring the water used by a steam-boiler.— **b.-plate**, *n.* **1.** Iron plate for making boilers. **2.** One of the separate sheets in a boiler.— **b.-scale**, *n.* A scurf deposited on the metal of steam-boilers in contact with the water.— **b.-shell**, *n.* The body of a cylinder boiler.— **b.-shop**, *n.*— **b.-smith**, *n.* **1.** A man who forges parts of a boiler. **2.** [Rare.] A machine for flanging boiler-plates.— **b.-wagon**, *n.* [Eng.] A freight-car having the middle portion of its platform depressed to receive boilers or large machines.— **breeches b.**, a boiler of the Galloway type, whose two furnace tubes unite into a single flat one beyond the bridge.— **circulating b.**, a boiler in which a current of water is maintained, as by a pump or by difference in temperature.— **compound b. 1.** A boiler having several connected chambers with different functions, as for generating and superheating. **2.** A boiler of two or more connected cylindrical shells.— **Cornish b.**, a horizontal-cylinder boiler having one flue, which contains the grate and the fire, the gases passing first through the flue, then along each side and then under the main portion.— **cylinder b.**, a steam-boiler of cylindrical form: the most common shape for small boilers.— **cylindrical b.** (*Auto.*), a boiler in the form of a plain cylindrical shell, with hemispherical ends. **egg-ended b.‡.— double b.** (*Cookery*), a kitchen utensil comprising two metal vessels that fit the one within the other, and into the larger of which water is placed to cook, by being raised to boiling-

point, the contents of the smaller vessel.— **drop-flue b.**, a steam-boiler having descending flues so arranged that the hot gases from the furnace escape near the point where the feed-water enters.— **elephant b.**, a horizontal cylindrical boiler having three small cylindrical subsidiary shells below the main one.— **flash-b.**, *n.* See under FLASH¹, *n.*— **Galloway b.**, a horizontal-cylinder steam-boiler having two internal flues that converge into one flue.— **Lancashire b.**, a horizontal cylindrical boiler having two horizontal flues containing the fire, the combustion-gases passing through these, returning along the sides, and then passing underneath the shell.— **multiple b.**, a boiler containing a number of tubes, as a tubular boiler.— **multitubular b.**‡.— **Niclausse b.**, a type of marine boiler in which steam is generated in water-tubes of medium size: used in the British navy.— **reversible b.**, a boiler hung on trunnions so that by reversal the scale that accumulates on either side or end may be subjected to the action of the steam in the steam-space.— **Scotch b.**, a short, cylindrical boiler having internal flues leading to a combustion-chamber at the end and return fire-tubes to the uptake in front.— **sectional b.**, a steam-boiler made in sections for convenience in increasing its capacity or in making repairs.— **tubular or multiflue b.**, a boiler in which the gases pass through long tubes, the water to be evaporated being around them: distinguished from a *tubulous boiler*, in which the water is in the tubes.— **water-tube b.**, a boiler in which the steam is generated in tubes between which the products of combustion pass, usually a number of times, before entering the stack.

boil'er-y, 1 beil'ər-i; 2 bŏil'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iṣ, *pl.*] **1.** A house or place for boiling, as a salt-pit or sugar-refinery. **2.** *Law.* Water proceeding from a salt-well belonging to one not the owner of the land. **boil'ar-y†.**

boil'ing, 1 beil'iŋ; 2 bŏil'ing, *n.* **1.** The state or process of ebullition. **2.** A thing boiled or to be boiled.— **boil'ing-fur"nace**, *n. Metal.* A water-jacketed reverberatory furnace for decarbonizing iron by a process in which the carbonic oxid escapes with an appearance of boiling.— **b.-point**, *n.* The temperature at which a liquid begins to boil, or to be converted into vapor by bubbles forming within its mass. It varies with the pressure. In water, under ordinary conditions, it is 212° Fahr. or 100° C., but it becomes less with lessened atmospheric pressure, as in ascending a mountain, being lowered about 1° Fahr. for every 550 feet of ascent. The boiling-point of ether is 95° Fahr.; of alcohol, 173°; of mercury, 675°.—**absolute b.-point.** *Physics.* **1.** Same as CRITICAL POINT, 2. **2.** The boiling-point on the absolute scale of temperature; 373° C. above absolute zero.

boil'-o"ver, 1 beil'-ō"vər; 2 bŏil'-ō"ver, *n.* [Colloq., Austral.] An event with a surprizing finish. [milk.

boil'y, 1 beil'i; 2 bŏil'y, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A gruel of flour and

boine, 1 beiṉ; 2 bŏiṉ, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A swelling.

bois, 1 bwä; 2 bwä, *n.* [F.] *Wood*: an element in some Anglicized compound words.— **bois'-blanc"**, *n.* The American linden.— **b.-brulé**, *n.* A Canadian whose father or mother was Indian; literally, one of a burnt-wood complexion.— **b.-chêne**, *n.* The oakwood, a West-Indian tree, or its timber.— **b.-d'arc**, *n.* The Osage orange or bowwood (*Toxylon pomiferum*). **bo'dark†.**— **b. de fer** [Canada], the hop-hornbeam.— **b.-durci**, *n.* A composition of sawdust, blood, etc., from which relief ornaments are made by pressure.— **b.-fidèle**, *n.* [W. Ind.] Literally, faithful or trustworthy wood, so given for its strength and toughness and corrupted into the English *fiddlewood*, thence translated into its Greek generic name, *Citharexylon*.— **b.-immortel**, *n.* Literally, immortal wood; a tropical American coral-tree.(*Erythrina umbrosa*) 50 to 60 feet high, cultivated in the West Indies as a windbreak for cocoa plantations.— **b.-inconnu**, *n.* [Louisiana.] Literally, unknown wood; the sugarberry (*Celtis mississippiensis*).— **b.-puant**, *n.* [Louisiana.] Literally, stinking wood; (1) the hardy catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*); (2) the sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*).

Bois Blanc Is'land, 1 bei blaṉk *or* (*F.*) bwä blāṅ; 2 bŏi blaṉc *or* (*F.*) bwä blāṅ. **1.** An island in Lake Huron, E. of the Straits of Mackinac, part of Cheboygan county, Mich. **2.** An island, Detroit river, part of Essex county, Ontario, Canada. [city in Seine department, France.

Bois"-Co'lombes', 1 bwä"-kə-lōṅb'; 2 bwä"-co-lōṅb', *n.* A

Boi'se, 1 bei'zi; 2 bŏi'ṣē, *n.* **1.** A county in Idaho; 4,203 sq. m.; county-seat, Idaho City. **2.** A city, capital of Idaho and county-seat of Ada county.

Bois"-le-Duc', 1 bwä"-lə-dük'; 2 bwä"-le-düc', *n.* A city, capital of N. Brabant province, Netherlands.

Boisse"rée', 1 bwäs"rē'; 2 bwäs"rę́, **Sulpiz** (⁸/₂₁1783–⁵/₂ 1854). A Prussian architect and antiquary; began restoring Cologne cathedral.

Bois'sier, 1 bwa'syē'; 2 bwä'syę́, **Marie Louis Gaston** (⁸/₁₂1823–⁶/₁₂1908). A French scholar and critic.

Bois"so"nade', 1 bwa"sō"nād'; 2 bwä"sō"näd', **Jean François** (⁸/₁₂1774–⁹/₂1857). A French classical scholar.

Bois"sy' d'An"glas', 1 bwa"sī' dąṅ"glä'; 2 bwä"sī' däṅ"glä', **François Antoine, Comte de** (¹²/₂₁1756–¹⁰/₂₀1826). A French statesman and writer.

boist, 1 boist; 2 bŏist, *n.* **1.** [Dial., Eng.] A rude temporary shelter for laborers; shanty. **2†.** A box or casket. **boistet.**

bois'ter-ous, 1 bois'tər-us; 2 bŏis'ter-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Vociferous and unrestrained; noisy; uproarious: formerly applied to rough and turbulent demeanor, now to unchecked merriment or animal spirits; as, *boisterous* children, or laughter. **2.** Rough and noisy, as the wind or waves; tempestuous; also, exposed to wave or storm: as, a *boisterous* sea.

The sense of noisy, turbulent, blustering, is a later superaddition on '*boisterous*,' or 'boistous,' as was its earlier form. Of old it meant no more than rude, rough, strong, uncompliant; thus the '*boisterous* wind' of Matt. xiv. 30, is simply a violent wind. TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 29. [K. P. & CO. 1890.]

3†. Rough; coarse; big; rank. [ME. *boistous*; cp. OF. *boisteus*, lame.] **bois'te-ous‡**; **bois'tous†.** SYN.: see INCLEMENT; NOISY.— **bois'ter-ous-ly**, *adv.*— **bois'ter-ous-ness**, *n.*

boith-rin', 1 bo-rin'; 2 bo-rēn', *n.* [Ir.] A little road.

Bo'i-to, 1 bō'i-tō; 2 bō'ī-tō, **Arrigo** (²/₂₁1842–⁸/₁₁1918). An Italian poet, composer, and librettist.

Boj"a-dor', 1 boj'ə-dōr'; 2 bŏj'a-dōr', **Cape**, at W. end of the Atlas Mountains, Africa; lat. 26° 7′ N.

Bo-ja'no, 1 bo-yä'no; 2 bo-yä'no, *n.* A town in Campobasso province, Italy.

Bo-je"a-dor', 1 bo-hē'ə-dōr'; 2 bo-hę́'ä-dōr', **Cape**, N. W. point of Luzon, P. I.; lat. 18° 29′ N.

boj-o'bi, 1 boi-ō'bi; 2 bŏi-ō'bi, *n.* [S. Am.] The smooth-scaled green dog-headed boa (*Xiphosoma caninum*). **boi-o'bi†.**

bok¹, 1 bek; 2 bŏk, *n.* [S. Afr.] An antelope, esp. a small one: usually in combination; as, blesbok, gemsbok.

bok²†, *n.* A book. **boket.**

bo'ka-dam, 1 bo'kə-dam; 2 bō'ka-dăm, *n.* An East-Indian fresh-water snake (genus *Cerberus*) having small scales on the head. [tralian swamp-hen. **pu-ka'hi†.**

bo-ka'ka, 1 bo-kä'kə; 2 bo-kä'kä, *n.* [Maori.] The Australian

bo-kar'do, *n.* Same as BOCARDO.

bo'kark, 1 bō'kärk; 2 bō'kärk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A birch-bark basket to hold maple-sugar.

boke¹, 1 bōk; 2 bōk, *v.* [Local, Eng.] To poke.

boke, 1 bōk; 2 bōk. [Prov., Gt. Brit.] **I.** *tr. & ri.* To eject from the stomach; belch. **II.** *n.* The act of belching, or that which is thrown off: a carouse with vomiting.

boke'ler†, *n.* Buckler.— **boke'ling†**, *n.* Buckling.

Bo'ker, 1 bō'kər; 2 bō'kėr, **George H.** (¹⁰/₂₁1823–¹/₂1890). An American poet and diplomat.

Bo-kha'ra, 1 bo-kä'rə; 2 bo-kä'ra, *n.* **1.** A former independent Soviet Republic in Asia, now joined with Khiva to form *the Soviet Republic of Uzbek*; *79,440 sq. m.* **2.** *Its chief city.*

bok'ke-veld, 1 bek'ə-velt; 2 bŏk'e-vėlt, *n.* [S. Afr.] High table-land in the karroo, fitted for goat-raising.

B. O. L., *abbr.* See DEGREE.

Bol., *abbr.* Bolivia.

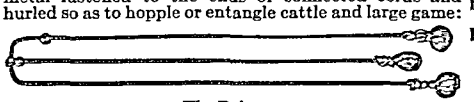
bol., *abbr.* Bolus.

Bo'land, 1 bō'lənd; 2 bō'land, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] The region formerly known as Cape Colony.

Bo-lan' Pass, 1 bo-lān'; 2 bo-län'. A narrow gorge between Sind, British India, and Kandahar, Afghanistan.

bo'lar, 1 bō'lər; 2 bō'lar, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of bole; clayey. **bo'lar-y†.**

bo'las, 1 bō'ləs; 2 bō'las, *n. sing. & pl.* [Sp.] A missile weapon, consisting of two or more balls of stone or metal fastened to the ends of connected cords and hurled so as to hopple or entangle cattle and large game:



The Bolas.

used by the Gauchos and Indians of South America. A similar weapon is used by some of the African tribes, and a small form by the Eskimos for catching birds.

Bol"bec', 1 bel'bek'; 2 bŏl'bĕc', *n.* A manufacturing town in Seine-Inférieure department, France.

bold¹, *pp.* Boiled. S. S.

bold²†, *v.* To make or become bold. **boldet.**

bold, 1 bōld; 2 bōld, *a.* **1.** Possessing audacity or fearlessness, physical or moral; daring; courageous; brave. **2.** Showing or requiring courage; spirited; as, a *bold* idea. **3.** Not possessing proper modesty or moderation; presuming; forward; brazen; as, a *bold* girl. **4.** Regardless of limitations or restrictions; audacious; striking; vigorous.

Its [the Bible's] language is singularly glowing, *bold* and figurative. CHANNING *Works, Unit. Christian.* p. 368. [A. U. A. 1883.]

5. Conspicuously clear; prominent; in high relief; striking to the eye; as, a *bold* sculpture; a *bold* promontory.

When the weather is fair and settled, they [the Kaatskills] print their *bold* outlines on the clear evening sky. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rip Van Winkle* p. 45. [G. P. P. 1863.]

6. *Naut.* (1) Rising abruptly; steep; as, a *bold* shore. (2) Deep or navigable up to the shore; as, there is *bold* water under the cliff. [< AS. *beald, bald.*] **boldeƒ.**

SYN.: see AUDACIOUS; BLUFF; BRAVE; ENTERPRISING; IMMODEST; IMPUDENT; SPIRITED.

— **bold'face"**, *n.* **1.** A presuming, impudent, or brazen-faced person. **2.** *Print.* See FULL-FACE, *n.*— **b.-faced**, *a.* — **b.-spirited**, *a.*— **to make b.**, to take the liberty.

— **bol-da'cious-ly**, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] In a bold manner; audaciously.— **bold'en†**, *tt.* To make bold; embolden.— **bold'head"†**, *n.* Courage.— **bold'ly**, *adv.* [*lacustris*).

bol'der, 1 bōl'dər; 2 bōl'der, *n.* The bulrush (*Scirpus*

bol'die, 1 bōl'di; 2 bōl'di, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The chaffinch.

bol'din, } 1 bōl'dın, -dın *or* -din; 2 bōl'din, -din *or* -dĭn,

bol'dine, } *n. Chem.* A sirupy compound ($C_{30}H_{52}O_8$) contained in the leaves of the boldo (*Boldoa fragrans*), sometimes used in medicine.

bold'ness, 1 bōld'nes; 2 bōld'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being bold.

SYN.: see ASSURANCE; COURAGE; EFFRONTERY; PERTNESS.

bol'do, 1 bel'dō; 2 bŏl'do, *n.* [Chile.] A small evergreen aromatic tree (*Peumus boldus*) of Chile, with small panicles of dicœcious white flowers and sweet, aromatic, edible drupes of the size of haws. The bark is used in tanning and dyeing, the leaves in medicine, and the wood in making charcoal. **bol'du†.**

bol"do-glu'cin, 1 bel"do-glū'sın; 2 bŏl"do-glų́'cin, *n. Med.* A glycosid obtained from the leaves of the Chilean plant boldo (*Peumus boldus*), and having a hypnotic effect. [< BOLDO (Chilean) + Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

Bol'dre-wood, 1 bōl'dər-wud; 2 bōl'der-wo͝od, **Rolf.** Pseudonym of Thomas Alexander Brown (⁸/₂1826–), Australian novelist.

Bol'du, 1 bel'dū; 2 bŏl'dų, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of Chilean shrubs formerly included in the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), with perfect flowers in axillary panicles. It is now included with *Cryptocarya*. **2.** [b-] Same as BOLDO. [< Sp. (Chile) *boldo.*]

bole¹, 1 bōl; 2 bōl, *n.* **1.** The trunk or body of a tree. **2.** [Rare.] Any cylindrical body, stem, roll, or pillar. [< Ice. *bolr, bulr*, trunk of a tree, lit. a round body; cp. OHG. *bolōn*, roll.]

bole², *n.* **1.** A fine, compact, soft, unctuous clay, usually colored yellow, brown, or black by iron oxid: formerly used as a pigment and in medicine. **2†.** A bolus. [< F. *bol*, < L. *bolus*, < Gr. *bōlos*, clod.]

bole³, *n.* Same as BOLL², *n.*

bole⁴, *n.* In the centimeter-gram-second system, the unit of momentum; the momentum of a gram moving a centimeter a second. [< Gr. *bolē*, throw, < *ballō*, throw.]

bole⁵, *n.* **1.** [Scot. & Ir.] A small rectangular recess in the wall of a room, or an unglazed aperture in a wall for admitting light and air. **2.** [North. Eng.] A place where, in ancient times, lead was smelted: marked by the remaining slag. **bayle'-hill‡**; **boal‡**; **bole'stid‡.**

bo-leau', 1 bo-lō'; 2 bo-lō', *n.* [Canada.] The paper-birch (*Betula papyrifera*). [< F. *bouleau*, birch.]

bo-lec'tion, 1 bo-lek'shən; 2 bo-lĕc'shon, *n.* In joinery, a molding following the outside edge of a panel and projecting beyond the face of the frame in which the panel is held. **ba-lec'tion‡**; **be-lec'tion‡**; **bel-lex'ion‡**; **bi-lec'tion‡**; **be-lex'ion†.**— **bo-lec'tioned**, *a.*

bo'le-ite, 1 bō'li-ait; 2 bō'le-it, *n. Mineral.* A deep-blue pseudo-isometric hydrous oxychlorid of lead, copper, and silver from Boleo, Lower California: a tetragonal form of percylite.

bo-le'ro, 1 bo-le'ro; 2 bo-lę́'ro, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish dance, illustrative of love-passion, usually accompanied by castanets and singing; also, the music for such a dance.

Mine host's pretty daughter, Pepita, . . . distinguished herself in a *bolero* with a handsome young dragoon. IRVING *Alhambra* p. 24. [G. P. P.]

2. A short jacket, with or without sleeves, worn over a bodice or waist of light material.

Bo"le-ta'ce-æ, 1 bō"li-tē'si-i; 2 bō"le-tā́'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of pore-bearing fungi of the order *Agaricales*, in which the pores separate more or less readily from the pileus and from each other, and the body of the fungus is fleshy and never gelatinous, corky, or woody. Eleven genera are recognized in North America as included in the family, the most important being *Boletus, Boletinus, Boletinellus, Certomyces*, and *Strobilomyces*. [< BOLETUS.]— **bo"le-ta'-ceous**, *a.*

Bo-le'tus, 1 bo-lī'tus; 2 bo-lē'tŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of polyporoid mushrooms, having hymenial tubes that separate easily from the cap and from each other. Several species, as *B. edulis*, are esculent. **2.** [b-] [-TI, 1 -tai; 2 -tī, *pl.*] A fungus of this genus. [L., < Gr. *bōlītēs*, mushroom, < *bōlos*, clod.]— **bo-let'ic**, *a.*— **bo-le'toid**, *a.*

Edible Boletus (*B. edulis*). *a*, an older, *b*, a younger example.

Bol'eyn, 1 bul'in; 2 bol'yn, **Anne** (1507–⁵/₂₁ 1536). Second wife of Henry VIII. of England; mother of Elizabeth: beheaded.

Bo'li, 1 bō'li; 2 bō'li, *n.* A town in Kastamuni vilayet, Turkey in Asia; mineral springs and baths.

bo'li-ah, bau'le-ah, *n.* Same as BAULEA.

bo-liaun', 1 bo-lyān'; 2 bo-lyan', *n.* [Ir.] The yellow ragwort.

bo'lide, 1 bō'lid *or* -laid; 2 bō'lid *or* -līd, *n.* A brilliant shooting star; a meteor, especially one that explodes.

One of those appearances which are called, according to their brilliancy, Meteors, *Bolides*, or Shooting-Stars. J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* p. 164. [A. 1870.]

[F., < L. *bolis*, meteor, < Gr. *bolis*, missile, < *ballō*, hurl.]

Bo"li-na'o, 1 bō"li-nā'o; 2 bō"li-nä'o, *n.* A cape in Zambales province, Luzon, P. I.

Bol'ing-broke, 1 bel'iŋ-bruk; 2 bŏl'ing-brǫk, *n.* **1. Viscount** (¹⁰/₂₁1678–¹²/₁₂1751), Henry Saint John, an English writer and prime minister. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Richard II.*, Henry, Duke of Hereford, afterward Henry IV. of England.

bo-li'ta, 1 bo-li'tə; 2 bo-li'ta, *n.* [Sp.] A tolypeutine or three-banded armadillo. See illus. under ARMADILLO.

bo-li'var¹, 1 bo-li'vər; 2 bo-li'văr, *n.* The dollar of Bolivia. See table under COIN. [< Simon *Bolívar.*] **bo-li"vi-a'no†.**

bol'i-var², 1 bel'i-vər; 2 bŏl'i-var, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A large round ginger-cake.

Bol'i-var', 1 bel'i-vər *or* (*Sp.*) bo-li'var; 2 bŏl'i-var *or* (*Sp.*) bo-li'văr, *n.* **1. Simon** (⁷/₂₁1783–¹²/₁₇1830), a Venezuelan patriot, "the liberator of South America." **2.** A department in Colombia; 21,345 sq. m.; capital, Cartagena. **3.** A state in Venezuela; 88,701 sq. m.; capital, Ciudad Bolivar or Angostura. **4.** A province in Ecuador; capital, Cuenca. **5.** A county in Mississippi; 913 sq. m.; county-seat, *Rosedale*. **6.** *A city, county-seat of Polk county, Mo.* **7.** A village, county-seat of Hardeman county, Tenn. **8.** A village in Allegany county, N. Y.

Bol'i-var Point. A point on Galveston Bay, Chambers county, Tex.

Bo-liv'i-a, 1 bo-liv'i-ə *or* (*Sp.*) bo-li'vi-a; 2 bo-liv'i-a *or* (*Sp.*) bo-li'vī-ä, *n.* A republic in South America; 514,155 sq. m.; capital, Sucre.

Bo-liv'i-an, 1 bo-liv'i-ən; 2 bo-liv'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bolivia. **II.** *n.* A native or a naturalized inhabitant of Bolivia.

Bol-jo'on, 1 bōl-hō'on; 2 bōl-hō'ŏn, *n.* A town in Cebú, P. I.

bolk, 1 bōk; 2 bŏk, *tt. & ri.* [Dial. or Obs.] To belch; vomit; gush.

Bol-khof', 1 bōl-kef'; 2 bōl-kŏf', *n.* A town in Orel government, Russia. **Bol-khov'†.**

boll¹, 1 bōl; 2 bŏl, *ri.* To form into or produce bolls.

boll²†, *tt.* **1.** To swell. **2.** To increase.

boll¹, *n.* **1.** A round pod or seed-capsule, as of flax or cotton. **2.** A knob. **3†.** A bowl. **4†.** A bubble or vesicle. [< AS. *bolla* (see BOWL¹, *n.*); cp. OHG. *bolla*, bud, ball-shaped vessel, NHG. *bolle*, bulb.] **bollet.**— **boll'rot"**, *n.* A disease of cotton-bolls caused by the *Colletotrichum* stage of the parasitic ascomycetous fungus *Glomerella gossypii*, cotton-anthracnose.

— **b.-weevil**, *n.* A weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) that infests cotton-bolls and -flowers, causing great destruction: spreading from the southwestern through the southern United States.— **b.-worm**, *n.* The larva of a pale-brown noctuid moth (*Heliothis armigera*) that feeds on the bolls of the cotton-plant and on the fruit of other plants, as maize, etc., doing immense damage; the corn-worm.

The Boll-worm (*Heliothis armigera*). 1/2
1. Adult moth upon a cotton-leaf. 2. An injured boll. 3. Caterpillar. 4. Pupa.

boll², 1 bōl; 2 bŏl, *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] An old dry measure varying in capacity from 2 to 6 bushels. **bolet.**

boll³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An evil spirit; a gnome.

Bol'land, 1 bel'ənd; 2 bŏl'and, **John** (¹/₂₁1596–⁹/₂₁1665). A Flemish Jesuit writer; *Lives of the Saints.* **Bol-lan'dus†.**

Bol'land-ist, 1 bel'ənd-ist; 2 bŏl'and-ist, *n.* One of the Jesuit editors who continued the *Acta Sanctorum*, begun by John Bolland in 1643.

bol'lard, 1 bel'ərd; 2 bŏl'ard, *n. Naut.* **1.** A vertical post, as on a wharf, to which to attach a hawser. **2.** A loggerhead.— **bol'lard-tim"ber**, *n.* One of two stout timbers at the sides of a bowsprit to stiffen it laterally; a knighthead.

bollet, *n.* A bowl.

boll'ent, *pa.* Swollen. **bolnt.**

Bol'lène', 1 bə'lēn'; 2 bŏ'lęn', *n.* A city in Vaucluse department, France.

bol'li-mo-ny, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Same as BULLIMONG.

bol'ling¹, 1 bōl'iŋ; 2 bōl'ing, *n.* [Rare.] A pollard tree.

boll'ing²†, *n.* Excessive drinking; boozing.

Bol'lin-ger, 1 bel'in-jər; 2 bŏl'in-ger, *n.* A county in Missouri; 610 sq. m.; county-seat, Marble Hill.

bol-li'to, 1 bol-lē'to; 2 bōl-lē'to, *n.* [It.] The frit or calcined ingredients from which glass is made.

boll'man, 1 bŏl'man; 2 bŏl'măn, *n.* [Scot.] A cottager.

bol'lock, 1 bol'ək; 2 bŏl'ok, *n. Naut.* Either of two blocks attached to the topsail-yard in a ship, for the topsail-ties to reeve through. [Cp. BALL, BLOCK.]

bo'lo, 1 bō'lo; 2 bō'lo, *vt.* To mutilate or kill with a bolo.

bo'lo, *n.* [P. I.] [Sp.] **1.** A cutlas-like weapon used by the natives. **2.** A short, heavy knife of any sort for agricultural work, as a sickle or machete. **3.** A chief surveyor of a forest. **4.** *pl.* A disturbance. [Sp., < Gr. *bolos,* clod of earth, isolated rock.]
— **bolo man,** a man armed with a bolo.

Bo'lo, 1 bō'lo; 2 bō'lo **(Pasha) Marie Paul** (—1918). French traitor; shot.

bo'lo-chore, 1 bō'lo-kōr; 2 bō'lo-cōr, *n. Bot.* A plant distributed by propulsion.

Bo-lo'gna, 1 bo-lō'nya; 2 bo-lō'nyä, *n.* **1. Giovanni da,** "John of Bologna" (1524–1608), a Flemish sculptor and architect. **2.** A province in Emilia department, Italy; 1,448 sq. m. **3.** Its capital. **4.** A Bologna sausage.— **Bologna phosphorus,** calcined Bologna stone cemented into sticks by means of gum.— **B. sausage,** a highly seasoned sausage of mixed meats.— **B. or Bolognian stone** (*Mineral.*), a variety of barite, which becomes phosphorescent after being heated.— **B. vial,** an unannealed glass vial, with open mouth and thick bottom, which will stand a strong blow, but is shattered at once by scratching the surface. **B. bottle or flask‡.**

Bo"lo-gnese', 1 bō"lo-nyīs' *or* -nyīz'; 2 bō"lo-nyēs' *or* -nyēs', **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bologna, especially the Lombard [or eclectic school of painting founded there by L. Caracci (1555–1619), with the unrealized intent of combining the excellences of all other schools. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Bologna.—**Bo-lo'-gnan‡; Bo-lo'gni-an‡; Bo-no'ni-an‡.**

bo'lo-graph, 1 bō'lo-graf; 2 bō'lo-gräf, *vi.* To produce a bolograph. [< Gr. *bolē,* throw, ray, + *graphō,* write.]

bo'lo-graph, *n.* A continuous automatic record of the temperature indications of the bolometer. Compare BOLOMETER.— **bo"lo-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a bolograph.—**bo"lo-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**bo-log'ra-phy,** *n.*

Bo-lo'ko, 1 bo-lō'ko; 2 bo-lō'ko, *n.* Same as LOMAMI.

bo-lom'e-ter, 1 bo-lem'ı-tər; 2 bo-lŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for the measurement of minute differences of radiant heat by changes in the electric resistance of a blackened conductor exposed to it: used esp., in spectroscopy, in exploring invisible parts of the spectrum.

The *bolometer* . . . devised by Prof. [S. P.] Langley, . . . will measure accurately to less than one ten-thousandth of a degree Fahrenheit.
R. W. PRENTISS in *The Chautauquan* June, 1891, p. 346.

[< Gr. *bolē,* throw, ray (< *ballō,* throw), + *metron,* measure.]— **bo"lo-met'ric,** *a.*

bo"lon-ga'ro, 1 bō'lŋ-gä'ro; 2 bō"lŏŋ-gä'ro, *n.* Snuff made from tobacco from different localities.

bo"lon-gi'ta, 1 bō"lon-gī'tə; 2 bō"lŏn-gē'tä, *n.* [P. I.] A tree (*Diospyros pilosanthera*), or its reddish wood, streaked and spotted with black, very useful for building and cabinet-work. **bo"lon-ge'ta‡; bo"lon-ze'ta‡.**

Bo-lor' Tagh, 1 bo-lōr' tāg; 2 bo-lōr' tāg. The E. border range of mountains in Pamir, central Asia, in height from 20,000 to 26,000 ft.

bo'los, 1 bō'los; 2 bō'lŏs, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A highway; road: Tagalog term. **2.** A woman of loose morals. **3.** *pl.* [Mil. Slang.] Native houses of ill fame.

Bo"lo-sau'ri-dæ, 1 bō"lo-sō'rı-dī; 2 bō"lo-sa'rı-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Permian family of theriodont theromorous reptiles. **Bo"lo-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bolos,* cast, + *sauros,* lizard.]— **bo"lo-sau'rid,** *n.*— **bo"lo-sau'roid,** *a. & n.*

bo"lo-tong', 1 bō"lo-toŋ'; 2 bō"lo-tŏng', *n.* [P. I.] The smallpox: native name.

bol'sa, 1 bol'sə; 2 bŏl'sa, *n.* [Sp.] Barter; exchange; money; also, a place where business is transacted.

Bol"she-vi-ki', 1 bol'shı-vı-kı' *or* -vī'kı; 2 bŏl'she-vi-kī' *or* -vī'ki, *n. pl.* [Rus.] Literally, "the greater." Specif., the terroristic branch of the Social Democratic Party that became dominant in Russia during the revolution of March, 1917. So called because, being the larger group, they formed the majority.—**Bol"she-vik',** *a. & n.*—**Bol"she-vik'ism,** *n.*—**Bol'she-vism,** *n.*—**Bol'she-vist,** *n.*

bol'son, 1 bōl'sən; 2 bōl'son, *n.* [S. W. U. S.] A wide desert valley lacking outward drainage. [shire, England.

Bol'so-ver, 1 bōl'so-vər; 2 bōl'so-ver, *n.* A town in Derby-

bol'ster, 1 bōl'stər; 2 bōl'ster, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To support with a bolster, pillows, or the like; hence, to prop up, as something unsound or ready to fall: often with *up.*

Darwinism is content to stand or fall by its own merits: it does not ask to be *bolstered up* by linguistic science. W. D. WHITNEY *Orient. and Ling. Studies, Veda* in first series, p. 316. [s. 1873.]

2. To support, as something wrong; aid; abet; give countenance to: with *up* or *out.* **3.** To furnish with padding, as a dress; pad; as, to *bolster* out a bad figure. **4.** To belabor with bolsters, as in a pillow-fight.
II. *i.* To lie on the same bolster. SYN.: see PROP.—**bol'ster-er,** *n.*

bol'ster, *n.* **1.** A long underpillow for a bed, stuffed with feathers, hair, or the like. **2.** Anything shaped like or used as a bolster. (1) *Arch.* The pulvinar of an Ionic capital; also, a crosspiece on an arch-centering, running from rib to rib and bearing the voussoirs. (2) The bearing-place of a truss-bridge upon a pier. (3) In car-building, a truck-bolster. See CAR. (4) *Carp.* A horizontal cap-piece upon a post-top to lengthen the bearing of a beam or of a string-piece. (5) An enlargement at the junction of a knife-blade and its tang: a metal piece at the end of a knife-handle. (6) A perforated block on which a metal plate is punched. (7) *Naut.* A piece of wood or canvas to prevent chafing at any point where a rope rests. (8) A wooden block under the breech of a cannon, on which it rests when it is backed down for transportation. (9) The padded fore-piece or leg-guard on a woman's saddle, or the padded knee-puff or knee-piece on a man's saddle. (10) A padding about the dress: a padding to ease the pressure of a bandage on a wound. (11) An upper bearing of a spindle, in its frame, as distinguished from the lower bearing or step. (12) A transverse piece supporting the body of a vehicle and itself supported by the axle. (13) The part of a piano-frame or -plate that holds the tuning-pins.
3. *Bot.* An excrescence or scar left by the fall of a leaf, as the markings on the trunks of *Lepidodendron.* [< AS. *bolster;* cp. BOIL¹, *n.*]— **bol'ster-plate",** *n.* A metal plate under a wagon-bolster to protect it from friction against the axle, or bolted to the side of a car-bolster to stiffen and strengthen it.— **b.-spring,** *n.* A spring supporting a car-bolster.— **b.-work,** *n.* Masonry presenting a face supposed to resemble bolsters.

bol'sterd, *pp.* Bolstered. S. S.

Bols'ward, 1 bōls'wȧrt: 2 bōls'värt, *n.* A town in Friesland, Netherlands.

bolt¹, 1 bōlt; 2 bōlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten together or make secure with or as with a bolt or bolts; as, to *bolt* a door. **2.** [U. S.] To refuse to support, as one's political party or a candidate; also, in college slang, to be absent from without leave; as, to *bolt* a lecture. **3.** To swallow hurriedly and without proper mastication; as, to *bolt* one's food. **4.** To utter hastily; blurt out. **5.** To drive out suddenly or with force; discharge like a bolt; expel. **6.** To start or cause to spring forth, as game. **7.** To arrange in a bolt or bolts, as cloth. **8.** *Golf.* To put with such force that, altho the ball is holed, it would otherwise have gone some distance beyond. **9.** *Archery.* To loose (an arrow) too quickly after drawing a bow.
II. *i.* **1.** To dash off unexpectedly; break away from restraint; run away; as, the horse *bolted.* **2.** To move with a spring or sudden bound; dart.

In his way home, Booth was met by a lady in a chair, who immediately upon seeing him . . . *bolted* out of it.
FIELDING *Works, Amelia* in vol. iii, p. 494. [b. & s. 1857.]

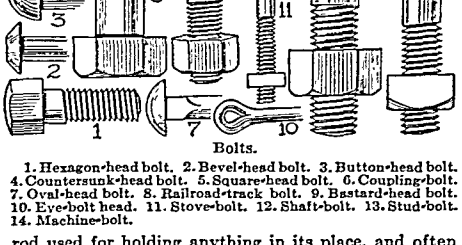
3. [U. S.] In college slang, to be absent from a lecture. **4.** *Hort.* To go to seed prematurely, as some root-crops. **5.** To fall like a bolt or dart, as lightning.

bolt², *vt.* To sift or separate by passing through a bolt, as ground wheat, etc.; hence, to examine as by sifting; inquire into minutely.

I have known ministers who always unconsciously sifted their audience and preached to nothing but the *bolted* wheat.
H. W. BEECHER *Yale Lectures* lect. vii, p. 162. [s. D. s. 1872.]

[< OF. *buleter* (for **bureter*), < *burete,* dim. of *bure,* coarse woolen cloth, < LL. *burra,* < L. *burrus;* see BIRRUS.]— **to bolt to the bran,** to investigate minutely, so as to sift the good from the bad.

bolt³, *n.* **1.** A sliding bar or piece for fastening a door, window, etc.; that part of a lock which is shot into the socket, or withdrawn as by turning a key. **2.** A pin or



Bolts.

1. Hexagon-head bolt. 2. Bevel-head bolt. 3. Button-head bolt. 4. Countersunk-head bolt. 5. Square-head bolt. 6. Coupling-bolt. 7. Oval-head bolt. 8. Railroad-track bolt. 9. Bastard-head bolt. 10. Eye-bolt head. 11. Stove-bolt. 12. Shaft-bolt. 13. Stud-bolt. 14. Machine-bolt.

rod used for holding anything in its place, and often having a permanent head on one end.

Long as a mast and upright as a *bolt.*
CHAUCER *C. T., Miller's Tale* l. 78.

Various bolts are named (1) from their use; as, **bridge-bolt** (a rivet), **fender-b., holding-down b., stove-b., tire-b.,** etc.; (2) from their construction; as, **double-ended bolt** (having threads at both ends), **double-headed b., eye-b.** (having an eye), **fang-b.** (having projections or teeth to prevent its moving while the nut is being screwed up), **hook-b., round-headed b., screw-b.;** (3) from their method of adjustment; as, **dormant b.** (concealed in a mortise and operated by a key or a knob), **flush-b.**
3. A quarrel for a crossbow; also, any missile for hurling swiftly, as an arrow, a long cylindrical shot for a cannon, or the like; hence, anything coming suddenly; as, a thunder*bolt;* a *bolt* of disaster. **4.** [U. S.] A refusal to support a candidate or policy of the political party to which one has belonged; also, in college slang, the act of bolting a lecture, etc. **5.** A sudden start, departure, or spring; as, to make a *bolt* for home.

He was more strongly tempted . . . to make excursive *bolts* into the neighboring alleys when he answered the door.
DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit* ch. 9, p. 172. [E. & L. 1886.]

6. A roll of a definite number of yards, depending upon the material. A bolt of white cotton cloth, as sheeting, is 30 to 50 yards. **7.** In wood-working: (1) A block of wood from which something is to be made; as, a shingle-*bolt;* a stave-*bolt.* (2) A number of boards or planks still fastened together at one end by a stub-shot or unsawed part. **8.** The folded or doubled edge and top of a sheet in an uncut book. **9.** *Naut.* A bolt-rope. **10.** In firearms: (1) A sliding piece which pushes a cartridge in place and carries the firing-pin. (2) That part of a snap-gun which passes into the barrel-lug to hold together the barrel and the action. **11.** A bundle, as of straw, osiers, or reeds. **12.** In glass-blowing, a cylindrical mass; as, a *bolt* of melted glass. **13.** [Archaic.] A shackle. **14.** The act of swallowing or bolting; the object which is gulped down or bolted. [< AS. *bolt,* catapult (for throwing bolts), prop. bolt: cp. D. *bout,* G. *bolz,* bolt.] SYN.: see LOCK.— **assembling-bolt",** *n.* A bolt used to fasten together the detachable parts of an instrument, machine, etc.— **barrel-b.,** *n.* A bolt consisting of a cylinder fitting into a sheath fastened to a door, window, etc., and sliding into a socket fixed to the door- or window-frame.— **bolt'-au"ger,** *n.* In ship-building, an auger for boring holes for bolts.— **b.-boat,** *n.* A strongly built boat for use in a rough sea.— **b.-clipper,** *n.* A device for cutting off the projecting end of a bolt.— **b.-cutter,** *n.* A machine for cutting off bolts; also, a machine for cutting screw-threads on bolts.— **b.-die,** *n.* **1.** A female-threaded die for cutting the thread on bolts. **2.** A swaging-die for forming bolt-blanks.— **b.-dog,** *n.* A lathe-attachment for driving square-headed bolts.— **b.-end,** *n. Hardware.* A short rod, with a screw-thread on one end, to join by a nut to another rod for use as a bolt.— **bolt'head",** *n.* **1.** A glass spherical vessel with a long, narrow, slender neck, used in chemical manipulations. **2†.** A dragon-fly.— **b.-hole,** *n.* **1.** A hole through or into which a bolt is to pass. **2.** *Mining.* An opening between the air-head and the main workings. [C.]— **b.-hook,** *n.* A check-rein hook bolted to the saddle-tree of a harness.— **b.-knife,** *n.* In bookbinding, a knife for cutting through a bolt. See BOLT¹, *n.*, 8.— **b.-rope,** *n. Naut.* A rope forming the border of a sail.— **b.-strake,** *n.* See STRAKE.— **b.-threader,** *n.* A machine for cutting threads on bolts.— **bringing-to b.,** a bolt used to bring together members of a structure or to tighten it.— **copper b.,** a copper soldering-bit.— **countersunk b.,** a bolt with a beveled head that fits into a corresponding opening in one of the pieces united by it.— **dead-b.,** *n.* A bolt moved by turning a knob.— **expansion b.,** a bolt which screws into a case divided lengthwise, the parts of the case spreading sidewise as the bolt is secured.— **extension b.,** a sliding fastening for the top or bottom of a door, operated by a knob-handle passing through the door.— **fender-b.,** *n.* **1.** A bolt the head of which projects, thus protecting the surface above which it rises. **2.** *Ship-building.* A bolt driven into the outer planking to support a fender.— **in-and-out b.,** a through bolt.— **lip-head b.,** a bolt having a head projecting on only one side.— **scarf-b.,** *n. Ship-building.* A bolt used to secure the false keel.— **sprig-b.,** *n.* Same as BARB-BOLT.— **spring-b.,** *n.* A bolt or bar controlled by a spring.— **through or thorough b.,** a bolt passing entirely through an object or objects, and having a head at one end and a nut or clinch at the other.

bolt², *n. Milling.* **1.** A nearly horizontal cylinder or prismoidal frame, usually rotating, covered with silk or other fabric with very regular meshes, for sifting and separating the flour of wheat from the hull or bran. Usually different sections of its length are covered with cloth of gradually decreasing sizes of mesh. **2.** A given quantity of flour and bran coming from a single grist. **3.** A point debated in a moot-court.

bolt, *adv.* In the manner of a bolt or arrow; stiffly; swiftly; straight.— **bolt upright,** in an erect position or posture.— **bolt"-up'right-ness,** *n.*

bol'tant, 1 bōl'tənt; 2 bōl'tant, *a. Her.* Springing; bounding: said of hare or deer.

bolt'-au"ger, b.-boat, b.-clipper, b.-die, etc. See under BOLT¹, *n.*

bol'tel, 1 bōl'tel; 2 bōl'tĕl, *n. Arch.* **1.** (1) A shaft of a clustered pillar. (2) A shaft engaged in a jamb. **2.** A convex molding, semicircular or quadrantal in cross-section. **bol'tell‡.**

bolt'-end", *n.* See under BOLT¹, *n.*

Bol-te'ni-a, 1 bōl-tī'nı-ə; 2 bōl-tē'ni-a, *n. Ascid.* **1.** A genus typical of *Boltenitidæ.* **2.** [b-] A tunicate of this genus. [Named after Dr. *Bolten* of Hamburg, Germany.]

Bol"te-ni'ti-dæ, 1 bōl"tı-nai'tı-dī; 2 bōl"te-nī'ti-dē, *n. pl. Ascid.* A family of simple ascidiaceans with a pedunculated body.— **bol-te'ni-id,** *n.*— **bol-te'ni-oid,** *a.*

bolt'er¹, 1 bōlt'ər; 2 bōlt'er, *n.* One who or that which bolts. Specif.: (1) A horse given to shying or running away. (2) *U. S. Polit.* One who refuses to support a nomination of or to work or vote with his party.

In the meantime our friends, with a view of detaining our expected *bolters,* had been turning from me to Trumbull till he had risen to 35 [votes]. LINCOLN in Nicolay and Hay's *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 21, p. 389, note. [c. co. 1890.]

(3) A sawing-machine for removing defects from boards. (4) *Agr.* A beet which blooms the first year: a degenerate form, normal beets flowering in the second year; a shooter.

bolt'er², *n.* An apparatus for sifting meal or flour; a sieve: usually rotating. See BOLT², I.

bolt'er³, *n.* A fishing-line. See BOULTER.

bolt'head", etc. See under BOLT¹, *n.*

Bol'thorn, 1 bōl'thōrn; 2 bōl'thôrn, *n. Norse Myth.* A giant, the father of Bestla, mother of Odin.

bol'ti, 1 bōl'tı; 2 bōl'ti, *n.* A cichloid fish (*Tilapia nilotica*) of the Nile and Palestine, with a compressed body, and about 2 feet long. It is much esteemed for its flesh. [< Ar. *boltuty.*] **bol'ty‡.**

bolt'ing¹, 1 bōlt'ıŋ; 2 bōlt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of sifting, usually in a mill or machine; hence, the sifting of evidence. **2.** *Agr.* The act of producing bolters: said of degenerate beets that flower in the first year; shooting. **3†.** Private argument of law cases. **boult'ing‡.** [C.]— **bolt'ing-chest",** *n.* A box or case containing one or more bolting-reels.— **b.-cloth,** *n.* **1.** A fabric, usually of unsized silk, for separating the various products of a flouring-mill. **2.** A similar cloth for fancy-work.— **b.-cord,** *n.* A stiffened rope used in veterinary surgery to aid in removing a substance from a choking animal's throat.— **b.-house,** *n.* —**b.-hutch,** *n.* A bin for bolted flour; hence, figuratively, any receptacle.— **b.-mill,** *n.* A mill for bolting flour.— **b.-millstone,** *n.* A millstone some of the panes or divisions of which are left open, with wire gauze to sift the meal ground by the other panes.— **b.-reel,** *n.* A reel covered with bolting-cloth and used to separate products, as in a flouring-mill.— **b.-tub,** *n.*

bolt'ing², *n.* [Eng.] A truss or bundle, as of straw. **bol'tin‡; bol'ton‡.**

bolt'-knife", *n.* See under BOLT¹, *n.*

bolt'less, 1 bōlt'les; 2 bōlt'lĕs, *a.* Having no bolts.

Bol'ton, 1 bōl'tən; 2 bōl'ton, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing borough in Lancashire, England. **2.** A town in Warren co., N. Y.

bol'ton-ite, 1 bōl'tən-ait; 2 bōl'ton-it, *n. Mineral.* A colored variety of forsterite (Mg_2SiO_4). [< *Bolton,* Massachusetts.]

bolt'-rope", *n.* See under BOLT¹, *n.*

bolt'sprit†, *n.* A bowsprit.

bolt-threader. See under BOLT¹, *n.*

bo'lus, 1 bō'lus; 2 bō'lŭs, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A large pill; figuratively, a dose that is hard to swallow.

When the root-doctor heard this, he . . . dosed him with a *bolus* of wisdom. WINTHROP *Edwin Brotherhoft* p. 34. [r. & r. 1862.]

2. A small rounded mass of any material; as, a mirror-frame ornamented with *boluses.* **3.** [Prov.] A bezoar. **4†.** Same as BOLE². [L.; see BOLE², *n.*]

Bol'verk, 1 bōl'verk; 2 bōl'vĕrk, *n. Norse Myth.* Lit., he who is capable of working terrible things; a name assumed by Odin when undertaking to secure Suttung's poetic mead. **Bol'verkr‡.**

Bol'ya-i, 1 bōl'ye-ı; 2 bōl'ya-ī, *n.* **1. Farkas** (?/s1775–11/s1856), a Hungarian mathematician and professor. **2. Janos** (12/11 1802–1/11860), a Hungarian mathematician who developed a form of non-Euclidean geometry; son of the preceding.

bo'ly-mong, *n.* See BULLIMONG.

bom, 1 bom; 2 bŏm, *n.* Same as ABOMA.

bo'ma¹, 1 bō'mə; 2 bō'ma, *n.* [BO'MAS or (Local) MA-BO'MA, *pl.*] [E. Afr.] A hedge of thorn-bushes, poles, etc., erected usually for defense of a temporary camp against predatory animals; by extension, the defense of a fort, a fort itself, or a government station. [Swahili.]

From the staked *bomas* and the hedge-encircled villages there rise to my hearing the bleating of young calves.
STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, p. 137. [r. 1879.]

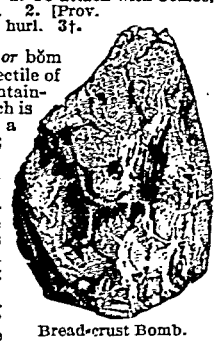
Bo'ma², 1 bō'mə; 2 bō'ma, *n.* A town, capital of Belgian Kongo, Africa; near the mouth of the Kongo river.

bo'mah-nut', 1 bō'ma-nut'; 2 bō'ma-nŭt', *n.* The fruit of a tropical African shrub (*Pycnocoma macrophylla*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), used for tanning.

Bo-ma're-a, 1 bo-mē'ri-ą; 2 bo-mā're-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American plants of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), with showy flowers. See SALSILLA. [< Valmont de *Bomare*, French naturalist, 18th century.]

bomb, } 1 bom; 2 bŏm, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To attack with bombs,
bombᴿ, } especially from aircraft. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To let fly with violence; hurl. **3**†. To bombard. **4**†. To boom.

bomb, 1 bum *or* bom; 2 bŏm *or* bŏm (XIII), *n.* **1.** A hollow projectile of iron, generally spherical, containing an explosive material which is fired by concussion or by a time-fuse; a bombshell; shell; also, any similar receptacle, of any shape, containing an explosive; as, a dynamite *bomb*. **2.** A similar pyrotechnic device. **3.** *Geol.* A large rounded lump of scoriaceous lava, thrown while molten from a volcanic vent during an explosive eruption.



Bread-crust Bomb.
From a specimen in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, secured at Martinique after the eruption of Mount Pelée, 1902.

The so-called "bombs" produced by rolling at the front of an advancing lava-stream are not strictly bombs and should receive some other name, as *lava-balls*.

A **bomb** is a round, elliptical, or pear-shaped, often discoidal mass of lava, from a few inches to several feet in diameter; sometimes tolerably solid throughout, more usually coarsely cellular inside. A. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* bk. iii, p. 20. [MACM. 1882.]

4. The chamber in a calorimeter where the explosive combustion takes place.

5†. A bomb-ketch. [< F. *bombe*, < L. *bombus*, < Gr. *bombos*, hollow sound.] — **bomb'-chest"**, *n.* A box filled with explosives and buried, in military mining.— **b.-gun**, *n.* A gun for throwing bombs.— **b.-harpoon**, *n. Naut.* A harpoon having an explosive head to be discharged at the body of a whale or other animal. **b.-lance**‡.— **b.-ketch**, *n.* A strongly built ketch-rigged vessel for carrying one or more mortars. **b.-vessel**‡.— **b.-proof.** *Fort.* **I.** *a.* So constructed as to resist injury from bombs. **II.** *n.* A bomb-proof structure or chamber.— **bomb'shell"**, *n.* A bomb. See BOMB, 1.— **b.-thrower**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which throws bombs. **2.** An anarchist. **3.** A military engine of the catapult type, for throwing bombs. — **bread-crust b.** (*Geol.*), a volcanic bomb having a pumiceous interior with a compact glassy crust, the latter being cracked, when nearly solid, by gaseous expansion of the interior, as sometimes happens to the crust of bread.

Bom'ba, 1 bom'ba; 2 bŏm'ba, *n.* See KING BOMBA.

Bom"ba-ca'ce-æ, 1 bom'ba-kē'si-ī; 2 bŏm"ba-cā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees of the order *Malvales*, the silk-cotton family, bearing seeds covered with silky hairs. [< LL. *bombax*, cotton, < L. *bombyx*, silkworm, silk.] — **bom"baceous**, *a.* [base†.

bom'bace†, *n.* Raw cotton; cotton wool; padding. **bom'-**

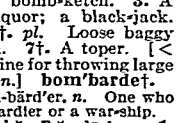
Bom-ba'ce-æ, 1 bem-bē'si-ī; 2 bŏm-bā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as BOMBACACEÆ. [< BOMBAX.] — **bom-ba'ceous**, *a.*

bom-bard', 1 bem-bārd'; 2 bŏm-bārd' (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw bombs into; assail with cannon-balls or shells; as, to *bombard* a town. **2.** To assail with any missile or with abusive speech. **3.** To stuff, as a fillet of veal. **4.** To persist in asking impertinent, searching, or unnecessary questions. **II**†. *i.* To fire cannon. [< F. *bombarder*, batter with a bombard, < *bombarde*; see BOMBARD, *n.*]

bom'bard, 1 bem'bard; 2 bŏm'bārd (XIII), *n.* **1.** The earliest form of cannon, short and wide-mouthed, used first for throwing stones. **2.** A bomb-ketch. **3.** A large leather jug for holding liquor; a black-jack. **4.** [Rare.] A bombardment. **5**†. *pl.* Loose baggy breeches. **6**†. A form of bassoon. **7**†. A toper. [< F. *bombarde*, < LL. *bombarda*, engine for throwing large stones, < L. *bombus*; see BOMB, *n.*] **bom'bardet**.

bom-bard'er, 1 bem-bārd'er; 2 bŏm-bārd'er, *n.* One who or that which bombards, as a bombardier or a war-ship.

bom"bar-dier', 1 bem'bar-dīr'; 2 bŏm'bär-dēr', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) In the British army, a non-commissioned officer of artillery, who has charge especially of mortars. (2) An artilleryman who has charge of mortars and howitzers, bombs and shells, etc. (3)† A soldier in charge of a bombard; a cannoneer. **2.** A carabid beetle (of the genera *Brachinus* and *Aptinus*) which, on being irritated, ejects explosively from the anus an acrid strong-smelling liquid, quickly vaporized.



Bombardier-beetle. ²/₃

The little explosions of the *Bombardier* Beetles are exceedingly like those of the grains of powder, and, like gunpowder used in war, are intended to be employed against an enemy.
J. G. WOOD *Insects Abroad, Coleoptera* p. 35. [L. G. & CO. 1874.]

3. A European discoglossoid toad (*Bombinator igneus*). [F., < *bombarde*; see BOMBARD, *n.*]

bom-bard'ment, 1 bem-bārd'ment *or* -mənt; 2 bŏm-bārd'ment, *n.* A prolonged assault with shot or shell, as on a town or fort.— **molecular bombardment**, the striking of the molecules of a gas against any object, as the walls of the containing vessel, at the rate of many millions in a second: the cause of gaseous pressure, according to the kinetic theory.

bom-bar'don, 1 bem-bār'dən; 2 bŏm-bär'don, *n.* **1.** A wind-instrument of the bassoon type, used as a bass for an oboe or hautboy; a bass saxhorn. **2.** A pedal reed-stop on the organ with 16-foot tone. [< It. *bombardo*, *bombardone*, = F. *bombarde*; see BOMBARD, *n.*] **bom-bar'do**†; **bom"bar-do'ne**‡.

bom'bard-phrase"†, *n.* Bombast.

bom'bast†, *vt.* **1.** To stuff; swell out. **2.** To baste; beat.

bom'bast, 1 bem'bast; 2 bŏm'bäst (XIII), *a.* **1.** Bombastic.

A *bombast* circumstance Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 1.

2†. Padded; puffed out.

bom'bast, *n.* **1.** Inflated or extravagant language, especially on unimportant subjects; grandiloquence; fustian; rant. **bom'bast-ry**†; **bum'bast**†.

Bombast, now swelling talk, inflated diction without substance, was originally cotton padding.
MATHEWS *Words* p. 220. [S. C. G. 1877.]

2†. The cotton-plant; cotton or any other soft material used for padding; filling. [More correctly *bombace*, < OF. *bombace*, < LL. *bombax*; see BOMBAX.]

Syn.: balderdash, bluster, braggadocio, buncombe, fustian, gas, gasconade, grandiloquence, magniloquence, padding, pomposity, rant, tumidness, turgidity, wind.

Bom-bas'tes Fu"ri-o'so, 1 bem-bas'tiz fiū'ri-ō'so; 2 bŏm-bäs'tēs fū'ri-ō'so. The hero of W. B. Rhodes's farce *Bombastes Furioso*, a bombastic general.

bom-bas'tic, 1 bem-bas'tik; 2 bŏm-bäs'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by bombast; given to the use of bombast; inflated; grandiloquent.

This [kingly superiority] . . . sustains itself in *bombastic* titles and hollow liturgies of court etiquette.
J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* pt. ii, ch. 10, p. 118. [R. BROS. 1871.]

bom-bas'ti-cal‡.— **bom-bas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Bom'bax¹, 1 bem'baks; 2 bŏm'bäks, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of mostly tropical American trees of the family *Bombacaceæ* — the silk-cotton trees — having digitate leaves with from 3 to 9 leaflets and usually axillary 1-flowered peduncles. A silky substance, silk-cotton, is attached to the seeds. **2.** [b-] Any tree of the genus *Bombax*. [LL., cotton, < L. *bombyx*; see BOMBYX.]

Bom'bay, 1 bem'bē; 2 bŏm'bā, *n.* **1.** A province in British India, including Sind, Aden, and Perim: still termed Presidency; 123,621 sq. m. **2.** A seaport, capital of the province. **3.** Native states of British India; area, 63,453 sq. m.

bom"ba-zet' } 1 bem"ba-zet'; 2 bŏm"ba-zĕt', *n.* A
bom"ba-zette', } thin woolen stuff, plain or twilled.

bom"ba-zine', 1 bem"ba-zīn'; 2 bŏm"ba-zīn' (XIII), *n.* A fine twilled fabric with silk warp and worsted filling. Black bombazine was formerly much worn in mourning. [< F. *bombasin*, < LL. *bombasinum*, < *bombax*; see BOMBAX.] **bom"ba-sin'**‡; **bom"ba-sine'**‡; **bom'bax**†; **bom"ba-zeen'**‡; **bom"ba-zin'**‡.

bomb'-chest", *n.* See under BOMB, *n.*

bombed, 1 bemd *or* bem'bed; 2 bŏmd *or* bŏm'bĕd, *a.* [Rare.] Convex; rounded.

bomb'er, *n.* **1.** A soldier who throws bombs. **2.** An airplane employed in bombing.

bom'ber-nick"el, 1 bem'bar-nik'l; 2 bŏm'ber-nĭck'l, *n.* Pumpernickel. [bombic acid.

bom'bi-ate, 1 bem'bi-ēt; 2 bŏm'bi-āt, *n.* A salt of

bom'bic, 1 bem'bik; 2 bŏm'bic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the silkworm. [< L. *bombyx*; see BOMBYX.] — **bombic acid**, a compound, having acid properties, found in the silkworm, especially in its chrysalis: probably acetic acid.

bom'bi-late, 1 bem'bi-lēt; 2 bŏm'bi-lāt, *vi.* [Rare.] To hum or buzz. [< LL. *bombilatus*, pp. of *bombilo*, buzz.] **bom'bi-nate**‡.— **bom"bi-la'tion**, *n.* A buzzing; humming. **bom"bi-na'tion**‡.— **bom-bil'i-ous**‡, *a.* Buzzing or humming. **bom-byl'i-ous**†.

bom-bil'la, 1 bŏm-bil'ya; 2 bŏm-bĭl'yä, *n.* [Sp.] The reed, or metal tube, used in South America for drinking maté.

bomb'-ketch", **b.-lance.** See under BOMB, *n.*

bom'bo-lo, 1 bem'bo-lō; 2 bŏm'bo-lō, *n.* A spherical glass vessel about a foot in diameter, used in condensing sublimed camphor. [< It. *bombola*, bottle, < *oomba*, < L. *bombus*; see BOMB, *n.*] **bum'be-lo**‡; **bum'bolo**‡.

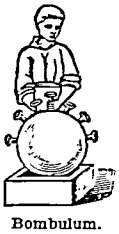
bom'bon¹, 1 bem'ben; 2 bŏm'bŏn, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A tube of bamboo used for catching the sap of coconut-trees. **2.** A natural cistern. **3.** A fish-weir.

Bom'bon², *n.* A town in Camarines province, Luzon, P. I.

bom'bous, 1 bem'bus *or* bum'bus; 2 bŏm'bŭs *or* bŭm'bŭs, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a bomb; spherical; swelling. **2**†. Humming; buzzing.

bomb'-proof", **bomb'shell"**. See under BOMB, *n.*

bom'bu-lum, 1 bem'biu-lum; 2 bŏm'bū-lŭm, *n.* A small primitive Hindu pipe-organ, consisting of pipes of unequal lengths inserted in a globe.



Bombulum.

bom'bus, 1 bem'bus; 2 bŏm'bŭs, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* (1) A buzzing in the ears. (2) A rumbling in the intestines. **2.** [-BI, *pl.*] The genus of *Hymenoptera* containing the bumblebees. [L.; see BOMB.]

bom'by-cid, 1 bem'bi-sid; 2 bŏm'by-çĭd. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining, or related to the *Bombycidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Bombycidæ*.

Bom-byc'i-dæ, 1 bem-bis'i-dī; 2 bŏm-bŷç'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths, especially those having bipectinate antennæ in the males, small palpi, and rudimentary haustellum, as the silkworm-moths. [< BOMBYX.] — **bom"by-cid'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **bom'by-cold**, *a.*

bom-byc'i-form, 1 bem-bis'i-fōrm; 2 bŏm-bŷç'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a bombycid or silkworm-moth. [< BOMBYX + -FORM.]

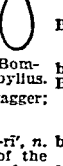
Bom"by-cil'na, 1 bem'bi-sal'na; 2 bŏm'by-çĭ'na, *n. pl. Entom.* The moths constituting the superfamily which contains the silkworms.

bom'by-cine, 1 bem'bi-sin; 2 bŏm'by-çĭn, *a.* **1.** Made of cotton, or of cotton paper, as a manuscript. **2.** Relating to the *Bombycina*. **3**†. Made of silk; silken. [< L. *bombycinus*, < *bombyx*; see BOMBYX.]

bom-byc'i-nous, 1 bem-bis'i-nus; 2 bŏm-bŷç'i-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Having the color of the full-grown silkworm; pale yellow. **2**†. Silken; silky.

Bom"by-li'i-dæ, 1 bem'bi-lai'i-dī; 2 bŏm"by-lī'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of brachycerous flies, embracing the humble-flies.— **bom-byl'i-id**, *a.* & *n.*— **bom-byl'i-oid**, *a.*

bom-byl'i-us, 1 bem-bil'i-us; 2 bŏm-bŷl'i-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2-ī, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Archeol.* A small, oblong, narrow-necked vase without base, used for perfumes, etc. **2.** [B-] *Entom.* A genus typical of *Bombyliidæ*. [< Gr. *bombylios*, humblebee, jug, < *bombos*, buzzing.]



Bombylius.

Bom'byx, 1 bem'biks; 2 bŏm'bŷks, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Bombycidæ*. **2.** [b-] A moth of this genus; a silkworm. **3.** [b-] A Greek flute resembling a silkworm. [L., < Gr. *bombyx*, silkworm, silk.]

bome, 1 bōm; 2 bōm, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To strut or swagger; also, to stray; wander.

bome'spar"†, *n. Naut* A large spar. **bom'spare"**†.

Bom'mat"su-ri', 1 bōm'-mät'sū-rī'; 2 bŏm'-mät'sų-rī', *n.* [Jap.] A festival observed by Buddhists in honor of the spirits of ancestors that are believed to return to their family altars. It extends from the 13th to the 15th of July and is known also as *The Feast of Lanterns*.

Bo"mo-loch'i-dæ, 1 bō'mo-lek'i-dī; 2 bō'mo-lŏc'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of parasitic copepods having the cephalothoracic segments very much inflated and the abdomen large and with 4 segments. **Bo-mol'o-chus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bōmolochos*, buffoon, < *bōmos*, altar, + *lego*, lay to sleep.] — **bo-mol'o-chid**, *n.*— **bo-mol'o-choid**, *a.*

bo'mos, 1 bō'mes; 2 bō'mŏs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A raised altar.

bon, 1 bŏn; 2 bŏn, *a.* [F.] Good.— **bon ac-cord'**, good feeling; agreement.— **bon marché** [F.], literally, good market: used to designate department stores where one gets good value for money spent: from a famous store founded in Paris by Jacques Aristide Boucicault.— **Bon Silène**, an old variety of tea-rose with bright-carmine, handsomely formed buds.

Bon¹, 1 bon; 2 bŏn, *n.* One of the ritualistic religions of Tibet, coexistent with Lamaism: a mixture of Shamanism and Buddhism.

Bon², *n.* [Jap.] A festival observed by the Buddhists of Japan. **Bom'-mat"swu-ri**‡. [Africa.

Bon, 1 bōn; 2 bŏn, **Cape.** The N. E. point of Tunis, N.

bo'na¹, 1 bō'na; 2 bō'na, *n. pl. Law.* Goods; personal property of any kind; in civil law, any property, movable or immovable. [L., neut. pl. of *bonus*, good.]

bo'na², *n.* Same as BANA¹.

Bo'na³, *n.* See BÔNE¹. **Bonne**‡ [F.].

Bo'na⁴, *n.* A fortified seaport and naval station in Algeria, N. Africa. [BARB².

bon'ace-bark", 1 bon'is-bārk'; 2 bŏn'aç-bärk', *n.* See **bon'ace-tree"**, 1 bon'is-trī'; 2 bŏn'aç-trē', *n.* A tree (*Daphnopsis tinifolia*) of the spurge-laurel family (*Thymelæaceæ*), of Jamaica. **burn-nose tree**‡.

bo-na'cl, 1 bo-nā'sī; 2 bo-nä'çi, *n.* [Sp.] Any one of several groupers. See GROUPER.— **bonaci cardenal** [Sp.], a serranoid fish (*Mycteroperca venenosa apua*), ranging from the West Indies and Florida Keys to Brazil.— **b. de piedra** [Sp.], the rockfish, or yellow-finned grouper (*Mycteroperca venenosa*).

Bo'na De'a, 1 bō'na dī'ą; 2 bō'na dē'a. *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of fertility and chastity, worshiped by Roman matrons from antiquity: variously identified with Fauna, Ops, or Maia. Her festival was May 1. [L., the good goddess.]

bo'na fi'de, 1 bō'na fai'dī; 2 bō'na fī'dē. [L.] In good faith; without deceit: used in English as a compound adjective; as, *bona-fide* transactions.

The only house in the world of which I am *bona-fide* owner.
D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* intro., p. 16. [S. 1851.]

[L., with good faith, < *bonus*, good, + *fides*, faith.] — **bona-fide creditor** (*Law*), one whose claim is founded on a valuable consideration without taint of fraud or collusion.— **b.-f. purchaser** (*Law*), one who has bought property in good faith and for good consideration.

bon'aght, 1 bon'ąht; 2 bŏn'ät, *n.* [Ir.] A military tax, levied by Irish chiefs for the support of their fighting men. HALLAM *Constit. Hist.* xviii, 357 [1876.] [M.] **bon'aught**‡; **bon'naght**‡.

Bo-nai', 1 bo-nai'; 2 bo-nī', *n.* A tributary state in Chutia-Nagpur, Bengal, India; 1,297 sq. m.; capital, Bonai Garh.

Bo-naire', 1 bo-nār'; 2 bo-när', *n.* An island of the Dutch West Indies, off Venezuela; 95 sq. m. **Buen Ayre**‡.

bon-air'ty†, *n.* Complaisance; gentleness. **bon-air'te**†.

bo-nal'ly†, *n.* [Scot.] A good-speed; farewell: hence, a parting glass. **bo-nall'**†; **bo-nall'le**†.

bo-nang', 1 bo-nan'; 2 bo-näng', *n.* A Javanese musical instrument, consisting of gongs mounted on a frame. [C.]

bo-nan'za, 1 bo-nan'zə; 2 bo-nän'za, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A rich body, mine, vein, or find of ore, specif. of silver ore.

A mass of ore rich enough to pay for working is styled a *bonanza*; . . . the celebrated great *bonanza* averaged $80 to the ton. WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 21, p. 120. [CHAUT. 1890.]

2. A profitable investment or interest; a lucky operation; as, a business *bonanza*. [Sp., success, < L. *bonus*, good.]— **bo-nan'za-farm"**, *n.* One of the great western farms where capital and scientific appliances secure large profits.

Bo'na-parte, 1 bō'na-pārt; 2 bō'na-pärt, *n.* **1. Carlo** (³/₂₁1746–²/₂₁1785), a Corsican lawyer; partizan of Paoli; father of Napoleon I. (F. emperor). **2. Caroline Marie A.** (³/₂₁1782–⁵/₂₁1839), a queen of Naples; sister of Napoleon; married Murat, 1800. **3. Charles Lucien Jules Laurent** (⁵/₂₁1803–⁷/₂₁1857), the Prince de Canino; a French naturalist; son of Lucien B.; lived in United States, 1822–1828. **4. Elizabeth** (*née* Patterson) (³/₂₁1785–⁴/₂₁1879), an American lady, daughter of a Baltimore merchant, who married Jerome B., but the union was dissolved, 1807. **5. Jerome** (¹¹/₂₁1784–⁶/₂₁1860), a brother of Napoleon I.; king of Westphalia, 1807–1813. **6. Joseph** (¹/₂₁1768–⁷/₂₁1844), a brother of Napoleon; king of Naples, 1806; of Spain, 1808; lived in the United States, 1815–1830. **7. Letizia** (*née* Ramolino) (⁸/₂₁1750–²/₂₁1836), "Madame Mère," mother of Napoleon. **8. Louis** (⁹/₂₁1778–⁷/₂₁1846), a brother of Napoleon I.; king of Holland. **9. Louis** (³/₂₁1856–⁶/₂₁1879), a French imperial prince, son of Napoleon III.; slain in Zululand. **10. Louis Napoleon**, see NAPOLEON III. **11. Lucien** (³/₂₁1775–⁶/₂₁ 1840), the Prince de Canino; a brother of Napoleon I.; *Autobiographic Memoirs*. **12. Marie Anne Elisa** (¹/₂₁1777–³/₂₁1820), a sister of Napoleon I.; princess of Piombino; grand duchess of Tuscany. **13. Marie Pauline** (¹⁰/₂₁1780–⁶/₂₁1825), a sister of Napoleon; married Prince Borghese. **14. Napoleon I.** (³/₂₁1769–⁵/₂₁1821), a French emperor, 1804–1815; general; conqueror; legislator; author of *Code Napoléon*; defeated at Waterloo; surrendered to the British; was imprisoned and died at St. Helena. **15. Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul (Prince Napoleon,** ⁹/₂₁1822–³/₂₁1891), the chief of the French Bonapartist party after the Prince Imperial's death in 1879: familiarly called "Plon-Plon."

Bo'na-part"e-an, 1 bō'na-pārt'i-an; 2 bō'na-pärt'e-an, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to Napoleon or the Bonaparte family.

Bo'na-parte's-crown", 1 bō'na-pārts-kraun'; 2 bō'na-pärts-crown', *n.* The cypress-spurge. See under SPURGE.

Bo'na-part-ism, 1 bō'na-pārt-izm; 2 bō'na-pärt-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The policy or system of Napoleon I.; the military imperialism of the Bonapartes. **2.** Attachment to the Bonaparte dynasty.

Bo'na-part-ist, 1 bō'na-pārt-ist; 2 bō'na-pärt-ĭst. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Imperialist cause in France. **II.** *n.* An adherent of Bonapartism.

Bon'ar, 1 ben'ar; 2 bŏn'ar, **Horatius** (²/₂₁1808–⁷/₂₁ 1889). A Scottish clergyman of the Free Church of Scotland; editor and hymn-writer.

bo'na-ro'ba†, *n.* A courtezan.

Bo-na'sa, 1 bo-nē'sa; 2 bo-nä'sa, *n. Zool.* A genus of American tetraonine birds, characterized by the presence of a nuchal ruff, and represented by the ruffed grouse (*B. umbellus*). [< L. *bonum assum*, good roast.]

bo-na'sus, 1 bo-nē'sus; 2 bo-nä'sus, *n.* The European bison. [L., < Gr. *bonasos*, bison.] **bo-nas'sus**‡.

bon'aught, 1 ben'ąht; 2 bŏn'ät, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** Same as BANNOCK¹. **2.** Same as BONAGHT.

Bo"na-ven-tu'ra, 1 bō"na-ven-tū'ra; 2 bō"nä-vĕn-ty'rä. **Saint** (1221–⁷/₁₄1274). Giovanni di Fidenza, an Italian theologian; Franciscan general and cardinal.

bo"na-ven'ture†, *n.* An adventurer.

Bon"a-ven-ture', 1 bon'a-ven-tūr'; 2 bŏn'a-vĕn-tur', *n.* **1.** A river in Bonaventure county, Quebec, Canada; length, 75 m. to Chaleur Bay. **2.** A district in Quebec, Canada; 3,290 sq. m.; capital, New Carlisle.

Bon"a-vis'ta, 1 bon'a-vis'ta; 2 bŏn'a-vĭs'ta, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Bonavista Bay district, Newfoundland.

Bon"a-vis'ta Bay. 1. A bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland; lat. 49° N. 2. A district in Newfoundland.

Bon'bo, 1 bŏn'bo; 2 bŏn'bo, *n.* A follower of the Tibetan religion Bon.

bon'bon, 1 bon'bon *or* (*F.*) bôn'bôn'; 2 bŏn'bŏn *or* (*F.*) bôn'bôn', *n.* **1.** A sugar-plum; a confection. **2†.** A tidbit. [F., reduplication of *bon*, < L., *bonus*, good.]

bon'bonne, 1 bon'bon; 2 bŏn'bŏn, *n.* [F.] A demijohn of glass or earthenware.

bon"bon-nière', 1 bôn"bo-nyär'; 2 bôn"bo-nyêr', *n.* [F.] A decorated box or dish to hold bonbons; also, a small metal box carried by women to hold confections.

bonce, 1 bens; 2 bŏns, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A large marble. **2.** A game played with such marbles.

Bon"champ', 1 bôn'shäN'; 2 bôn'chäN', **Marquis de** (6/10 1760–10/11 1793). Charles Melchior Artus, a French officer in the American Revolution.

Bon"-chrē"tien', 1 bôn"-krē"tyan'; 2 bôn"-crē"tyăn', *n.* [F.] A variety of pear. See PEAR.

bon'ci-late, *n.* Same as BONSILATE.

bond, 1 bend; 2 bŏnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To encumber with bonded debt; mortgage; as, to *bond* a road. **2.** To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse; as, the goods were *bonded*. **3.** In building, to bind together and make secure (walls) by overlapping the stones or bricks, or by clamps, bonders, cement, etc. **4.** To connect electrically, as rails on a trolley road, so that they may form the return circuit. **5.** [Rare.] To imprison; confine. **II.** *i.* To cohere so as to give firmness and solidity.

bond. I. *a.* **1.** Subject to bondage or servitude; enslaved.

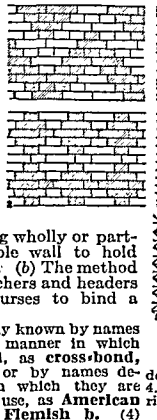
Thy task is done; the *bond* are free.
BRYANT *Death of Lincoln* st. 3.

2†. Servile; slavish. See BONDAGE. **II†.** *n.* A serf; vassal. [< AS. *bonda, bunda;* see HUSBAND, *n.*]

bond², *n.* **1.** That which binds or holds two objects or parts together, literally or figuratively; a band; tie; as, the *bond* of mutual interest; the social *bond*.

He saw those lords of light who hold their worlds
By *bonds* invisible. E. ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. vi, st. 24.

2. *pl.* Fetters; hence, imprisonment or captivity; as, "I suffer trouble . . . even unto *bonds*," *2 Tim.* ii, 9. **3.** An obligation or constraint, or that which obligates or constrains, especially morally; duty either of doing or refraining: often in the plural; as, the *bond* that hospitality imposes on a guest; the *bonds* of gratitude. **4.** *Law & Com.* (1) An obligation in writing under seal, the simple form being that in which a person or corporation binds himself or itself to pay to another a certain sum of money at a specified time. (2) An interest-bearing debt-certificate issued usually by a corporation, municipality, or government; as, a railroad *bond;* a United States *bond*. When of small face value called **baby bond.** A **Liberty b.** is one of several series issued by the U. S. Government, 1917–1918. (3) The condition of being bonded, as goods in a bonded warehouse, for which the owner deposits with the customs authorities a bond for the payment of duties. Such goods are said to be *in bond*. **5.** [Rare.] An agreement or voluntary obligation, with or without forfeit, or the binding force of such an obligation; a compact; as, the *bond* of a covenant. **6.** In building: (1) *pl.* All the timbers disposed in the walls of a building, as bond-timbers, wall-plates, lintels, and templets. (2) *Carp.* A timber which binds together various parts of a frame, as a wall-plate or a lintel. (3) In masonry (*a*) A stone passing wholly or partly through a rubble wall to hold the parts together. (*b*) The method of arranging stretchers and headers in superposed courses to bind a wall together.



Bonds.
1. English. 2. Garden-wall. 3. Flemish. 4. American. 5. Herring-bone.

Bonds are usually known by names descriptive of the manner in which they are combined, as **cross-bond, herring-bone b.,** or by names denoting countries in which they are supposed to be in use, as **American b., English b., Flemish b.** (4) The amount by which a shingle or slate overlaps the second one beneath it, being its length less twice the gage or amount exposed to the weather. **7.** *Elec.* An electric connection between rail-ends, as by joining them with heavy flexible copper wire or by welding, for the purpose of securing the return of the current of an electric railway system to the power-house without excessive loss. **8.** *Chem.* A unit of combining power, being the combining power of a hydrogen atom: often indicated by a dash placed at or about its symbol; as, Na —, —O—, —Bi=, C≡. **9.** Bail; a surety. [Var. of BAND¹, *n.*] **bond'er†.**

Syn.: see FETTER. Compare BIND, *v.*

—active bond [Eng.] (*Finance*), a debt-certificate that bears a fixed rate of interest from the date of its issue.— **adjustment b.** or **mortgage** (*Law & Com.*), a bond or mortgage extended for securing extra funds, as for improved or additional equipment, ranking next to old liens, except on new property.— **Afrikander B.,** a political union or association in South Africa.— **American b.** (*Masonry*), a system in which a course of headers is laid once in every five or six courses of stretchers.— **average b.,** a bond given by consignees of cargo to the captain of a vessel upon the delivery of goods to them, to pay their share of a general average, when ascertained. See AVERAGE, *n.*— **bearer b.** (*Finance*), a bond with coupon and principal payable to bearer.— **block-and-cross b.** (*Masonry*), brickwork presenting block bond on one face of a wall and cross-bond on the other. **—block b.** (*Masonry*), same as FLEMISH BOND.— **block-in-course b.** (*Masonry*), a bond which unites the concentric courses of an arch by inserting voussoirs or radial stretches alternating with rowlocks or headers.— **bond'-cooper,** *n.* A caretaker of bonded liquor.— **b.-course,** *n.* *Masonry.* A level range or course of bond-stones or headers.— **b.-creditor,** *n.* *Law.* A creditor whose claim is secured to him by a bond.— **b. debt,** a bonded debt.— **bond'folk†,** *n.* Bond-servants.— **bond'hold"er,** *n.* One owning or holding bonds.— **bond'land",** *n.* *Feudal Law.* Land held by a base tenure.— **b.-paper,** *n.* Stiff, strong uncalendered paper of superior fiber, used in printing bonds, bank-notes, etc.— **b.-servant,** *n.* A person held to servitude without wages; a slave. **b.-slave†.**— **b.-service,** *n.* Slavery.— **bond'ship†,** *n.* A condition of bondage; serfdom.— **b.-stone,** *n.* Same as BONDER¹, 2.— **b.-tenant,** *n.* *Law.* A customary tenant; a copyholder.— **b.-timber,** *n.* A timber built in lengthwise of a brick or stone wall to strengthen and stiffen it.— **b.-wire,** *n.* A wire connecting adjacent lengths of railway-rail and spanning their junction, to aid electric conduction. See BOND², *n.*, 7.— **bond'wo"man,** *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] A female bond-servant. **bonds'wo"man†.** **— chain b.** (*Masonry*), a bond formed by inserting a bar, plate, or strap of iron or hoop-iron, or a timber longitudinally in a wall. **hoop-iron b.†; timber b.†.— clip-b.,** *n.* *Masonry.* A bond formed by clipping the inside corners of face-bricks and filling with diagonal headers.— **collateral trust b.** (*Finance*), a bond of a corporation secured by deposit in trust of stocks or other bonds, not usually a lien on the property of the corporation.— **common b.** (*Masonry*), American bond.— **consolidated b.** (*Finance*), a bond issued to replace two or more other bond-issues already distributed, but carrying a higher rate of interest.— **convertible b.,** a railroad or other bond, usually taken up by the shareholders, of a stock company convertible into stock at the option of the holder.— **coupon b.** (*Finance*), a bond to which are attached coupons representing interest due at fixed periods. **—cross-b.,** *n.* *Masonry.* **1.** Courses of English bond so laid that the stretchers break joints with each other. **2.** Courses of Flemish bond followed by courses of stretchers which break joints with the center of stretchers in the second course above and below. **English cross-b.†.— debenture b. 1.** A bond acknowledging loan-indebtedness and securing repayment out of some designated fund or income. **2.** A certificate issued by customs officials stating that an importer is entitled to a drawback on goods imported and afterward exported. **3.** A bond for the payment of money, stipulating that government securities or the stock of a corporate company shall be held as security.— **diagonal b.** (*Masonry*), a raking bond in which all the diagonal headers of a course lie in the same direction: the common method in filling clip-bond.— **divisional b.,** see under DIVISIONAL. **— dog's-tooth b.** (*Masonry*), a system in which the headers of one face overlap those of the other. **running b.†.— double b.** (*Chem.*), the hypothetical atomic linkage between two adjacent carbon atoms characteristic of the compounds of which ethylene is the type and expressed in formulas by a double line or two dots, as $H_2C=CH_2$ or $H_2C:CH_2$. Compounds with such an atomic linkage are unsaturated, and combine with chlorin, bromin, etc., with the elimination of the double bond.— **English b.** (*Masonry*), brickwork laid with alternate courses of stretchers and headers, each header centered over a stretcher or joint.— **free b.** (*Chem.*), a bond or unit not saturated or employed and having the valence or affinity of a radical or atom.— **Flemish b.** (*Masonry*), brickwork laid in courses each consisting of alternate stretchers and headers, each stretcher centered above and below a header.— **flying b.** (*Masonry*), a method of occasional and irregular headers usually in a thin wall of stretchers. **garden-wall b.†; Yorkshire b.†.— forthcoming b.,** a bond conveyed to a sheriff subject to the condition that property levied upon be produced.— **free bonds,** United States bonds possessed by a national bank, but not deposited as security with the government.— **garden b.** (*Masonry*), same as FLYING BOND. **garden-wall b.†.— gold b.,** a bond payable, interest and principal, in gold.— **guaranteed b.** (*Finance*), a bond guaranteed, principal or interest or both, by a responsible person or company other than the company issuing the same.— **heading b.** (*Masonry*), any bond in which a course of headers appears, as in common bond or English bond.— **heart b.** (*Masonry*), a bond in which two headers are laid end to end in a wall, other headers above and below breaking joints with these.— **herring-bone b.** (*Masonry*), a raking-bond in brickwork having the diagonal headers of adjacent rows in the same course laid at right angles to each other. **—in-and-out b.** (*Masonry*), a bond in which stretchers and headers are laid alternately as in the case of quoins. **long-and-short work†.— income b.,** a bond pledging the income of a corporation for the payment of specified sums, especially to pay interest on a debt.— **indemnity b.** (*Railroad.*), a release signed by a shipper, relieving a railroad of responsibility.— **insurance b.,** a policy issued by a life-insurance company in which the benefit at death or maturity, instead of being payable in cash, takes the form of a bond guaranteeing a certain rate of interest, with payment of the principal sum at the end of a specified period. The bond usually runs for twenty years at 5 per cent. interest.— **penal b.,** a recognizance binding the maker to pay a certain sum in case of failure to perform a specified act.— **plumb-b.,** *n.* *Masonry.* Any bond presenting a face wholly of stretchers. See CLIP-BOND; DIAGONAL BOND; SPLIT BOND.— **quarry-stone b.** (*Masonry*), any rubblework without especial bond.— **raking b.** (*Masonry*), any bond containing diagonal headers. See HERRING-BONE BOND; CLIP-BOND; DIAGONAL BOND.— **ranging b.** (*Building*), a chain bond formed by wooden strips laid flush with the face of the wall as nailing strips.— **registered b.,** a bond for the payment of money registered in the holder's name on the books of the authority issuing it.— **registered interest b.** (*Finance*), a bond without coupons, the interest on which is payable to the registered holder.— **single b.,** a legal promise under seal to pay a definite sum on or before a fixed day.— **split b.** (*Masonry*), a system of stretcher-faced wall in which the stretchers of any fifth or sixth course are split so that the headers inside enter and bind the courses.— **straw b.,** a bond fictitious, fraudulent, or worthless.— **triple b.** (*Chem.*), a characteristic of acetylene and other compounds represented by a triple line or three dots.

bond†, *n.* **1.** The head of a household; husband. **2.** [Archaic.] A farm-laborer.

Bond, **1. Edward Augustus, Sir** (12/11 1815–2/11 1898), an English librarian and editor; founded the Palæographic Society; principal librarian of the British Museum, 1878–1888. **2. George Phillips** (5/10 1825–1/11 1865), an American astronomer; son of William C. **3. Sir Robert** (2/25 1857–), a British statesman; Premier and Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, 1900–1909. **4. William Cranch** (9/8 1789–1/2 1859), an American astronomer who discovered a satellite of Neptune and the eighth satellite of Saturn. **5. Mount,** a mountain in New Hampshire; 4,709 ft. high. **6.** A county in Illinois; 372 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenville.

bond'age, 1 bond'ij; 2 bŏnd'ăg, *vt.* [BOND'AGED; BOND'AG-ING.] [Archaic.] To reduce to slavery; enslave.

bond'age, *n.* **1.** The condition of a slave; compulsory servitude; slavery. **2.** The condition of a captive; imprisonment; captivity; bonds.

Which shall I first bewail, Thy *bondage* or lost sight?
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 152.

3. Subjection to any influence; domination; control; as, the *bondage* of fashion or of custom.

The Pilgrim's Progress is the history of the struggle of human nature to overcome temptation and shake off the *bondage* of sin.
FROUDE *John Bunyan* p. 16. [L. CO.]

4. [Scot.] The condition or work of a bondager. **5.** *Old Eng. Law.* Villenage. [< OF. *bondage*, < *bonde*, bond, < AS. *bonda;* see BOND, *a.* & *n.*] Syn.: captivity, enthralment, serfdom, servitude, slavery, subjection, subjugation, thraldom.— Ant.: deliverance, emancipation, freedom, independence, liberation, liberty, manumission.

bond'ag-er, 1 bond'ij-er; 2 bŏnd'ăg-er, *n.* One who performs bondage-service; specif., in Scotland and the borderland, a female farm-laborer gratuitously supplied by a farm-tenant as a condition of his tenancy.

bon'dar, 1 bon'der; 2 bŏn'dar, *n.* [Hind.] A paradoxure or palm-civet (*Paradoxurus bondar*).

bond-debt. See under BOND², *n.*

bond'ed, 1 bond'ed; 2 bŏnd'ĕd, *pa.* *Finance.* **1.** Hypothecated as security for payment of bonds; pledged; mortgaged; as, a *bonded* railroad. **2.** Held in bond, as goods in a bonded warehouse or in a custom-house for payment of duties.— **bonded car** (*Railroad.*), a car under government seal, usually containing foreign freight, in transit to a foreign country.— **b. debt,** a debt secured by bond.

The attempt to enforce the payment of the *bonded debt* of Egypt by the force of armies . . . may be held to be a disgrace.
E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Feb., 1887, p. 614.

— b. manifest (*Railroad.*), a statement issued mutually by the government and a railroad to the effect that the property described is under government control.— **b. warehouse,** a storehouse for bonded goods. See BOND², 4 (3).

Bon-de'no, 1 bon-dē'no; 2 bŏn-dē'no, *n.* A town in Ferrara province, Italy.

bond'er¹, 1 bend'ər; 2 bŏnd'er, *n.* **1.** One who bonds, puts goods into bond, or owns goods in bond. **2.** *Masonry.* A stone or a brick extending through a wall and binding it together; a binding-stone.

bond'er², *n.* A Scandinavian yeoman or farmer. [< Dan. Sw. Norw. *bonde.*] **bond'er-mant.**

bond'-folk"†, *n.* See under BOND², *n.* [county, O.

Bond'hill, 1 bond'hil; 2 bŏnd'hĭl, *n.* A village in Hamilton

bond'hold"er, *n.* See under BOND², *n.* [An Italian poet.

Bon'di, 1 bon'di; 2 bŏn'dī, **Clemente** (6/11 1742–5/10 1821).

bond'land", *n.* See under BOND², *n.* [or bonds.

bond'less, 1 bond'les; 2 bŏnd'lĕs, *a.* Free from fetters

bond'ly†, *adv.* Servilely.

bond'maid", 1 bond'mēd"; 2 bŏnd'mād", *n.* A female slave; a woman bound to serve without wages.

bond'man, 1 bond'mən; 2 bŏnd'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A male slave or serf; thrall. **2.** *Feudal Law.* One owing service to the lord of the manor for use of land; held at his will; a villein. **bonds'mant.— bondman blind†,** the game of blind man's buff.— **bondman-ship,** *n.*

bon-doc', 1 bŏn-dek'; 2 bŏn-dŏc', *n.* [P.I.] Something high; an elevation, as a mountain.

bon"don', 1 bŏn'dŏn'; 2 bŏn'dôn', *n.* [F.] Cheese made at Neufchatel-en-Bray, France, in the shape of a barrel-bung.

bond'-paper", b.-servant, etc. See under BOND², *n.*

bonds'man¹, 1 bendz'mən; 2 bŏndz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Law.* One who is bound as security for another; one who becomes bail or surety for another to effect his release from arrest.

bonds'man², *n.* Same as BONDMAN, 1.

bond'stenant, etc. See under BOND², *n.*

Bon-du', 1 bon-dū'; 2 bŏn-dų', *n.* A district in Senegambia, W. Africa; capital, Bullbani; a French protectorate.

bon'duc, 1 bon'duk; 2 bŏn'dŭc, *n.* A thorny climbing shrub (*Guilandina bonduc*) of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ* of most tropical shores, having yellowish seeds. [< F. *bonduc,* < Ar. *bonduq,* hazelnut.]— **bon'duc-seeds",** *n. pl.* The seeds either of the bonduc or of the bonducella; nicker-nuts: used in India as a febrifuge, tonic, and antiperiodic.

bon"du-cel'la, 1 bon'du-sel'ə; 2 bŏn'dų-cĕl'a, *n.* A shrub (*Cæsalpinia* or *Guilandina bonducella*), similar to the bonduc, having lead-colored seeds.

bond'-wire", etc. See under BOND², *n.*

bone¹, 1 bōn; 2 bōn, *v.* [BONED; BON'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove the bones from; as, to *bone* a fowl. **2.** To make stiff with whalebone, as a dress. **3.** To fertilize with bone-dust. **4.** [Slang.] (1) To walk off with; steal; as, to *bone* an umbrella; also, to seize; take into custody; arrest. (2) To importune; as, I *boned* him for a dollar.

Egbert, with the manner of a little footpad, demanded a shilling of me, on the ground that his pocket-money was '*boned*' from him.
DICKENS *Bleak House* p. 140. [E. & L. 1886.]

II. *i.* [Slang.] To apply oneself unremittingly; dig; as, he *boned* through college.

I'm going to *bone* right down to it.
H. A. BEERS in *Century Magazine* June, 1883, p. 273.

bone², *vt.* To take the level of, as of a wall, structure, or field, with an instrument; level; also, to sight, true, or level with the eye and rods or strips. [Perhaps var. of BOURN¹.]

bone³, *n.* **1.** A hard, dense structure composed of calcium salts (mainly the phosphate) and organic materials, forming the principal portion of the skeleton of vertebrate animals. Bone is porous, especially below the surface, is pervaded by numerous blood-vessels for its nutrition, and is covered with periosteum and often filled with marrow. The spongy or cancellated texture consists of slender spicules and lamellæ containing minute nucleated spaces (*lacunæ*) connected by ramifying channels (*canaliculi*).

BONES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

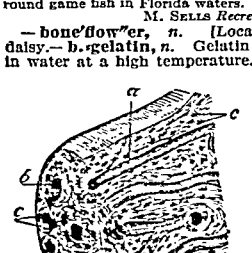
(The figures in brackets refer to the number of bones belonging to each classification.)

I. Bones of the Axial Skeleton. (*a*) BONES OF THE HEAD, falling into three groups, viz.: *Cranial bones,* subdivided into occipital (1) [in early life (4). basiocipital (1), supraoccipital (1), exoccipitals (2)]; parietal (2); frontal (1) [in early life (2)]; temporal (2) [in early life (4), as squamous (1), tympanic (1), petrous (1), styloid (1)]; sphenoid (1) [in early life (10), as, basisphenoid (1), presphenoid (1), sphenoturbinals (2), alisphenoids (2), orbitosphenoids (2), pterygoids (2)]; ethmoid (1); in all, 8 cranial bones. *Facial bones,* subdivided into superior maxillary (2); malar (2); nasal (2); lacrimal (2); palate (2); inferior turbinal (2); vomer (1); inferior maxillary (1); hyoid (1) [in early life (5), as, basihyal (1), thyrohyals (2); ceratohyals (2)]; in all 15 facial bones. *Articular bones,* subdivided into malleus (2); incus (2) [in early life (2 each), as incus proper (1), orbicular (1)]; stapes (2); in all 6 auricular bones. (*b*) BONES OF THE TRUNK: subdivided into cervical vertebræ (7); thoracic or dorsal vertebræ (12); lumbar vertebræ (5); sacrum (1) [in early life (5)]; coccyx (1) [in early life (4 or 5)]; ribs (12 pairs) (24); sternum (1) [in early life (3), as, presternum (manubrium) (1), mesosternum (body) (1), metasternum (xiphoid) (1)]: in all, 51 bones of the trunk.

II. Bones of the Appendicular Skeleton. (*a*) BONES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY, falling into six groups, viz.: *shoulder-girdle*, subdivided into clavicle (2); scapula (2) [in early life (2 each), as, scapula proper (1), coracoid (1)]. *Upper arm*, subdivided into humerus (2). *Fore arm*, subdivided into radius (2); ulna (2). *Wrist*, subdivided into scaphoid (naviculare) (2); semilunar (lunatum) (2); cuneiform (triquetrum) (2); pisiform (2); trapezium (multangulum majus) (2); trapezoid (multangulum minus) (2); os magnum (capitatum) (2); unciform (hamatum) (2). *Palm*, subdivided into metacarpals (10). *Fingers*, subdivided into phalanges (28); sesamoids (4); in all, 68 bones of the upper extremity. (*b*) BONES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY, falling into six groups, viz.: *Hip-girdle*, subdivided into hip-bone (os innominatum) (2) [in early life (3 each), as, ilium (1), ischium (1), pubis (1)]. *Thigh*, subdivided into femur (2). *Knee*, subdivided into patella (2). *Leg*, subdivided into tibia (2); fibula (2). *Ankle*, subdivided into astragalus (talus) (2); calcaneum (os calcis) (2); navicular (scaphoid) (2); internal cuneiform (2); middle cuneiform (2); external cuneiform (2); cuboid (2). *Back of Foot*, subdivided into metatarsals (10). *Toes*, subdivided into phalanges (28); sesamoids (4); in all, 66 bones of the lower extremity. Total, 214 bones. **2.** A separate piece of the skeleton of a vertebrate animal between two joints or sutures, or a connected series of pieces forming a member; as, the collar-*bone;* the back-*bone*. **3.** *pl.* The skeleton as a whole; hence, the mortal remains. **4.** One of various objects made of bone or similar material. (1) *pl.* A pair of clappers, as of bone or wood, to hold between the fingers and rattle, as those used by negro minstrels; also, one who plays the bones. (2) A bobbin used in lace-making, now usually of wood. (3) A whalebone in a waist or corset. (4) *pl.* [Colloq.] Dice, or dominoes. **5.** *Mining.* A thin seam of clay-slate in lumps of anthracite coal; also, surface-slate near coal-mines. **6.** *Golf.* A piece of horn or fiber inserted in the sole of a club so that it will not split. **7.** The internal shell of a cuttlefish; cuttle-bone. **8.** A ground of contention. See BONE OF CONTENTION (below). **9.** [Slang.] A dollar. **10.** [Slang, U. S.] A close student. **11.** *Card-playing.* Half the wager in bone-ace. **12**†. The pit of a stone-fruit. [< AS. *bān*.] — **a bone in the mouth,** foam banking up under a vessel's bows. — **a. to pick,** a controversy to settle; a cause of disagreement. — **alkaline b.,** a fertilizer consisting of dissolved bone mixed with potassium salts: valued as *plant-food*. — **bone'-ace",** *n.* Same as ONE-AND-THIRTY. — **bone'ache",** *n.* An ache or pain in the bones. — **b.-ash,** *n.* A white, friable substance, the ash of bones, composed mainly of calcium phosphate: used in cupellation, china-making, and other arts. Called also *bone-earth*. — **b.-binder,** *n.* Osteocolla. — **b.-black,** *n.* Animal black. See ANIMAL, *a.* — **b.-charcoal‡.** — **b.-body,** *n. Ceramics.* Porcelain composition of natural soft paste, into which calcined bone enters. — **b.-breaker,** *n.* **1.** The giant fulmar-petrel. **2.** The osprey. — **b.-brown,** *n.* See BROWN. — **b.-cartilage,** *n.* The gelatinous matrix left after dissolving out the calcium salt of bone with dilute acid. — **b.-cave,** *n.* A cave which contains bones of animals and sometimes remains or traces of man. — **b.-cell,** *n.* One of the nucleated cells occupying the lacunæ in bone, believed to be the active agents of its growth. **b.-corpuscle‡.** — **b.-coal,** *n.* See BONE, *n.*, 5. — **b.-conduction,** *n.* The conveying of sound-vibrations through the teeth and the bone framework of the face to the internal ear, instead of through the external ear. — **b.-dish,** *n.* A small dish on which remnants, as bones, shells, etc., are placed at meals. — **b.-dog,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The dogfish. — **b.-dry,** *a.* Very dry, as sun-dried bone. — **b.-dust,** *n.* Finely ground bones for use as a fertilizer. **b.-flour‡; b.-manure‡; b.-meal‡.** — **b.-earth,** *n.* Bone-ash. — **b.-eater,** *n.* A bonito. — **b.-fever,** *n.* A species of rheumatic fever with violent inflammation and pains in the joints. — **bone'fish",** *n.* **1.** The lady-fish (*Albula vulpes*). **2.** [Local, U. S.] The dogfish. **3.** A surgeon-fish. **4.** [So. U. S.] The ten-pounder (*Elops saurus*).

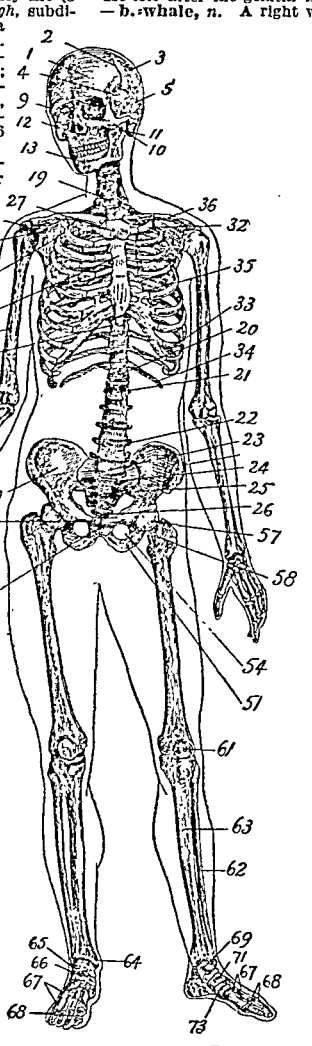
Not a few anglers will agree with me that the *bonefish* (*Elops saurus*) is, by all odds, the best all-round game fish in Florida waters.
M. SELLS *Recreation* March, '10.

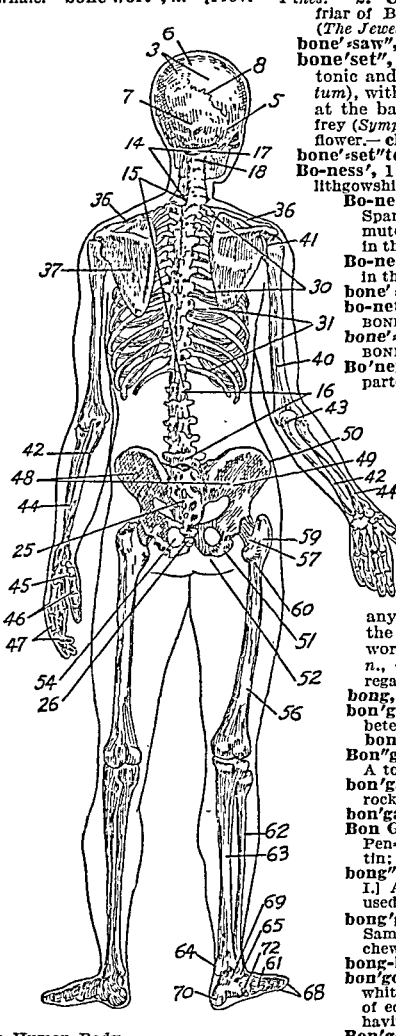
— **bone'flow"er,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The daisy. — **b.-gelatin,** *n.* Gelatin obtained by heating bones in water at a high temperature. — **b.-glass,** *n.* See GLASS. — **b.-heap,** *n.* A mound containing bones and other refuse of primeval villages. — **b.-horned,** *a.* [Scot.] Stubborn; obdurate; headstrong. — **b.-house,** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A charnel-house. **2.** A coffin. **3.** A person; human body. — **b.-lace,** *n.* A linen lace made with bobbins. — **b.-laced,** *a.* — **b.-nippers,** *n. pl.* Sharp surgical nippers for cutting off the ends or splinters of bone or cartilage. — **b. of contention,** a subject of contention or quarrel. — **b.-oil,** *n. Dippel's animal oil.* **b.-naphtha‡.** — **b.-phosphate,** *n.* The calcium phosphate of bones and of phosphatic rocks, as of North Carolina: so called in commerce. — **b.-porcelain,** *n.* A ceramic ware having bone-dust as one of its constituents. — **b.-pot,** *n.* **1.** A pot used in making animal charcoal. **2.** [Eng.] An ancient funeral urn exhumed from a barrow or mound. — **b.-saw,** *n.* A fine-toothed saw with no set, for cutting bone. — **b.-setter,** *n.* One who sets broken bones, especially one who does so without regular surgical training. — **b.-shark,** *n.* [U. S.] The basking shark. — **b.-spavin,** *n. Vet. Surg.* A spavin in the region of the hock, usually on the inside, involving two or more bones. — **b.-spirit,** *n.* An impure ammoniacal liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of bones. — **b.-tallow,** *n.* A low-grade tallow rendered from fresh bones. — **b.-tankage,** *n.* Refuse meat mixed with broken bone and used in making fertilizers. — **b.-turquoise,** *n.* A fossil bone or tooth colored blue by iron phosphate and resembling a turquoise. — **b.-waste,** *n.* The mineral refuse left after the gelatin has been extracted from bones. — **b.-whale,** *n.* A right whale. — **bone'wort",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any one of several plants of reputed healing properties for the bones, as the English daisy, centaury, etc. — **b.-yard,** *n.* **1.** An open storage-place for bones. **2.** [Slang.] A cemetery. **3.** In dominoes, the pile from which one draws. — **Napier's bones,** see NAPIER'S RODS, under ROD. — **to be upon the bones of†,** to assail; assault. — **to have a b. in the throat, leg,** etc., to have difficulty in talking, walking, etc.; a humorous excuse. — **to make no bones of,** to find no difficulty about; have no scruples in. — **to pick a b. with** [Colloq.], to discuss or settle some unpleasant matter with (a person); have a dispute or quarrel with. — **without more bones,** without more ado; forthwith.



Structure of Bone.

a, Haversian canal cut lengthwise; *b*, the same cut across. The ring-like appearances about the Haversian canals indicate the Haversian systems. *c*, lacunæ. The fine passages radiating from these are the canaliculi.





Bones of the Human Body.

1. Frontal bone. 2. Coronal suture. 3. Parietal bone. 4. Great wing of the sphenoid bone. 5. Temporal bone. 6. Sagittal suture. 7. Occipital bone. 8. Lambdoid suture. 9. Nasal bone. 10. Malar bone. 11. Mastoid process. 12. Superior maxillary bone. 13. Inferior maxillary bone. 14. Cervical vertebræ. 15. Thoracic vertebræ. 16. Lumbar vertebræ. 17. Atlas. 18. Axis. 19. Seventh cervical vertebra. 20. Twelfth thoracic vertebra. 21. First lumbar vertebra. 22. Transverse process. 23. Fifth lumbar vertebra. 24. Promontory of the sacrum. 25. The sacrum. 26. Coccyx. 27. Manubrium or first piece of the sternum. 28. Body of the sternum. 29. Xiphoid appendage of the sternum. 30. True ribs. 31. False ribs. 32. First rib. 33. Eighth rib (first false rib). 34. Floating rib. 35. Costal cartilage. 36. Clavicle. 37. Scapula. 38. Acromion. 39. Coracoid process. 40. Humerus. 41. Head of humerus. 42. Ulna. 43. Olecranon process. 44. Radius. 45. Carpus. 46. Metacarpus. 47. Phalanges. 48. Pelvis. 49. Ilium. 50. Crest of ilium. 51. Ischium. 52. Tuberosity of ischium. 53. Pubis. 54. Obturator foramen. 55. Symphysis pubis. 56. Femur. 57. Head of femur. 58. Neck of femur. 59. Great trochanter. 60. Lesser trochanter. 61. Patella. 62. Fibula. 63. Tibia. 64. Inner malleolus. 65. Outer malleolus. 66. Tarsus. 67. Metatarsus. 68. Phalanges. 69. Astragalus. 70. Os calcis or calcaneum. 71. Scaphoid. 72. Cuboid. 73. Internal cuneiform.

bone'car"ti-lage, b.-dish, b.-earth, etc. See under BONE, *n.*

bon-een', 1 bən-ĭn'; 2 bŏn-ēn', *n.* [Ir.] A small or sucking pig.

bone'-fe"ver, b.-gelatin, b.-heap, etc. See under BONE, *n.*

Bo"nel-li'i-dæ, 1 bō"ne-lĭ'ĭ-dĭ; 2 bō"nĕ-lĭ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of gephyrean worms with a long oval body and a non-retractile proboscidiform appendage above the mouth. **Bo-nel'li-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< F. A. *Bonelli*, Italian naturalist.] **Bo"nel-li'e-a‡.** — **bo-nel'li-id,** *n.* — **bo-nel'li-oid,** *a.*

bone'-naphtha, b.-oil, b.-phosphate, etc. See under BONE, *n.*

Bo'ner, 1 bō'nər; 2 bō'ner. **1. John Henry** (1/31 1845–3/31 1903). An American poet and editor; *Whispering Pines*. **2. Ulrich,** a German fabulist and preaching friar of Bern, who flourished in 1340; *Der Edelstein* (*The Jewel*). **3.** See BONNER.

bone'saw", *n.* See under BONE, *n.*

bone'set", 1 bōn'set'; 2 bōn'sĕt', *n.* **1.** A bitter tonic and diaphoretic herb (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), with opposite lanceolate rugose leaves united at the base; thoroughwort. **2**†. [Eng.] The comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). — **blue boneset,** the mist-flower. — **climbing b.,** same as CLIMBING HEMPWEED.

bone'set"ter, etc. See under BONE, *n.*

Bo-ness', 1 bo-nes'; 2 bo-nĕs', *n.* A seaport in Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

Bo-net', 1 bo-net'; 2 bo-nĕt'. **Juan Pablo.** A Spanish philanthropist and teacher of deaf-mutes who invented a manual alphabet; lived in the 17th century.

Bo-ne'ta, 1 bo-nē'tə; 2 bo-nē'tä, *n.* A mountain in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia; 18,380 ft. high.

bone'-tal"low, etc. See under BONE, *n.*

bo-net'ta, 1 bo-net'ə; 2 bo-nĕt'a, *n.* Same as BONITO.

bone'-tur-quoise", b.-waste, etc. See under BONE, *n.*

Bo'ney, 1 bō'nĭ; 2 bō'ny, *n.* Napoleon Bonaparte.

bone'-yard", *n.* See under BONE, *n.*

Bon"fils"s dis-ease'. Hodgkin's disease.

bon'fire", 1 bən'fair"; 2 bŏn'fīr", *n.* **1.** A large fire in the open air, as for amusement, for the burning of brush, weeds, etc., for a beacon, or in honor of some person or event.

We know him well: no need of praise
Or *bonfire* from the windy hill.
BRET HARTE *California's Greeting to Seward* st. 1.

2. Formerly, a large fire for the burning of bones, as that of a funeral pile or of a martyr's stake, or for any similar purpose: reference originally to the burning of the relics of saints, and the word dating back to Henry VIII. [< BONE, *n.*, + FIRE. 1 has been since 1600 generally regarded as from BOON[1], *n.*, + FIRE.] **bone'fire"†.**

bong, *a.* See BUNG, *a.*

bon'ga, 1 bəŋ'gə; 2 bŏŋ'gä, *n.* [P. I.] The betel-nut palm (*Areca catechu*), or its fruit. **bong'ga‡; buŋ'a‡.**

Bon"ga-bon', 1 bəŋ'gə-bən'; 2 bŏn'gä-bŏn', *n.* A town in Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, P. I.

bon'gar, 1 bən'gär; 2 bŏn'gär, *n.* [E. Ind.] A rock-snake.

bon'ga-rum, *n.* [E. Ind.] See BUNGARUM.

Bon Gaul'ti-er, 1 bən gōl'tı-ər; 2 bŏn ġal'ti-er. Pen-name of W. E. Aytoun and Theodore Martin; *Bon Gaultier Ballads*.

bong"-bong', 1 bəŋ"-bəŋ'; 2 bŏng"-bŏng', *n.* [P. I.] A section of cane cut from knot to knot and used as a receptacle for water: Tagalog term.

bong'ga, 1 bəŋ'gə; 2 bŏng'gä, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** Same as BONGA. **2.** A native composition for chewing. See BUYO.

bong-kal', *n.* Same as BUNCAL. See WEIGHT.

bon'go[1], 1 bən'go; 2 bŏn'go, *n. A large, reddish,* white-striped forest-antelope (*Boöcercus isaact*) of equatorial Africa, related to the eland, and having heavy lyrate horns in both sexes.

Bon'go[2], 1 bən'go; 2 bŏn'go, *n.* A reddish-skinned Bantu heathen people of the French Kongo, West Africa, numbering about 100,000.

bon'grace†, *n.* **1.** A cloth attached to a bonnet and worn like a veil; hence, a projecting bonnet or wide-brimmed hat. **2.** *Naut.* A bow-grace or *junk-fender*.

bong-so', 1 bəŋ-sō'; 2 bŏng-sō', *n.* [P. I.] The last-born; youngest child in a family.

Bon-guen', 1 bən-gwen'; 2 bŏn-ġwĕn', *n.* A town in Lepanto province, Luzon, P. I.

bon'ham[1], 1 bən'əm; 2 bŏn'am, *n.* A sucking pig. See BONEEN.

Bon'ham[2], 1 bən'əm; 2 bŏn'am, *n.* A city, county-seat of Fannin county, Tex.

Bon"heur', 1 bən'ûr'; 2 bŏn'ûr', *n.* **1. François Auguste** (11/41 1824–7/31 1884), a French cattle- and landscape-painter; brother of Rosa Bonheur. **2. Marie Rosalie (Rosa)** (3/31 1822–6/31 1899), a French animal-painter; *Horse Fair*. See illus. under FAIR.

Bon'hill, 1 bən'hĭl; 2 bŏn'hĭl, *n.* A village in Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

bon"ho-mie', 1 bən'o-mī'; 2 bŏn'o-mē', *n.* **1.** Genial nature or manner; companionableness; good-fellowship.

I never knew a more prepossessing man; his *bonhomie* was infectious. C. D. WARNER *Little Journey* p. 88. [n. 1889.]

2. Simplicity; credulity. [F., < *bon* (see BONBON) + *homme*, < L. *homo*, man.] **bon"hom-mie'‡.**

Bon"homme", 1 bən'əm'; 2 bŏn'ŏm', *n.* [F.] **1. Jacques,** a plebeian; peasant. **2**†. A Minim. **3**†. One of the Albigenses. **4**†. A begging friar of the 13th century in England.

Bon Homme[1], 1 bən həm; 2 bŏn hŏm, *n.* A county in South Dakota; 569 sq. m.; county-seat, Tyndall.

Bon" homme' Ri"chard', 1 bən' əm' ri'shūr'; 2 bŏn' ŏm' ri'chär'. The vessel with which John Paul Jones defeated the "Serapis," Sept. 23, 1779.

Bo'ni, 1 bō'nĭ; 2 bō'nĭ, *n.* **1.** A gulf, S. of Celebes; 200 by 40 to 80 m. **2.** A state in S. W. Celebes; 935 sq. m.; capital, Boni.

Boni., *abbr.* Boniface.

Bon'i-face[1], 1 bən'ı-fēs; 2 bŏn'i-fās, *n.* An innkeeper; hotel landlord. [< *Boniface*, the innkeeper in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*. [< LL. *Bonifacius*, < L. *bonus*, good, + *facio*, do.] — **Bon"i-fa'cial,** *a.*

Bon'i-face[2], *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Bo"ni-fa'ci-us,** 1 bō"nĭ-fā'sĭ-ŭs, 2 bō"nĭ-fā'çĭ-us; It. **Bo"ni-fa'cio,** 1 bō"nĭ-fā'cho, 2 bō"nĭ-fā'cho; L. **Bon"i-fa'cius,** 1 bən'ı-fē'shus, 2 bŏn'i-fā'shŭs; Pg. **Bo"ni-fa'ci-o,** 1 bō"nĭ-fā'sĭ-o, 2 bō"nĭ-fā'çĭ-o; Sp. **Bo"ni-fa'ci-o,** 1 bō"nĭ-

fū'thl-o, 2 bō'nI-fā'thī-o. **2. Saint** (680–755), an English monk; "the apostle of Germany"; killed in Friesland by pagans. 3. Name of 9 popes. [L. *masc.*, well-doer.]

Bo"ni-fa'cio, 1 bō'nI-fā'cho; 2 bō'nI-fā'cho, *n.* **1. Strait of,** between Corsica and Sardinia; 7 m. wide. 2. A seaport town in Corsica.

bon"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 bon'ı-fı-kē'shən; 2 bŏn'i-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The paying of a bonus. **2.** A partial rebate of customs duty paid by the German government on the exportation of bonded goods. **3†.** Amelioration. [< LL. *bonifico*; see BONIFY.]

bon'i-form, 1 bon'ı-fôrm; 2 bŏn'i-fôrm, *a.* [Rare.] Having the nature or form of goodness; susceptible to the good. [< L. *bonus*, good, + *forma*, form.]

bon'i-fy, 1 bon'ı-fai; 2 bŏn'i-fȳ. *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make excellent or better; ameliorate. [< F. *bonifier*, < LL. *bonifico*, < L. *bonus*, good, + *facio*, make.]

Bo'ni Hom'i-nes, 1 bō'nai hem'ı-nIz; 2 bō'nI hŏm'i-nēs. [L.] *R. C. Ch.* The members of various monastic orders.

bon'i-ness, 1 bōn'ı-nes; 2 bōn'i-nĕs, *n.* The condition or quality of being bony.

bon'ing[1], 1 bōn'ıŋ; 2 bōn'ing, *n.* **1.** The removal of bones, as from meats. **2.** The insertion of bones to stiffen, as in a dress. **3.** The application of bone-dust to land. **4.** [Slang.] Application to study or work.

bon'ing[2], *n.* Leveling or truing by means of rods set up, or strips laid in line at short distances. **born'ing†.** — **bon'ing-rod", bon'ing-stick",** *n.*

bon'ing-ton, 1 bon'ıŋ-tən; 2 bōn'ing-ton. **Richard Parkes** (10/21801–9/211828). An English painter; *Grand Canal, Venice*, etc. **Bon'ning-ton†.**

Bo-nin' Is'lands, 1 bo-nin'; 2 bo-nin'. Islands in the N. Pacific ocean; 32 sq. m.; Japanese.

bon'ism, 1 bon'izm; 2 bŏn'iṣm, *n.* The belief or philosophy which attempts to mediate between the extremes of optimism and pessimism. It holds that the world is on the whole good, but not the best possible. [< L. *bonus*, good.] — **bon'ist,** *n.* One who believes in bonism.

bon"i-ta'ri-an, 1 bon'ı-tē'rı-ən, -rı; 2 bŏn'i-tā'ri-an, -ry, **bon'i-ta-ry,** *a. Rom. Law.* Having possession and enjoyment of property without legal title: opposed to *quiritarian*. [< L. *bonitas*, see BOUNTY.] — **bonitarian ownership,** ownership recognized by the Roman pretors as valid so long as possession lasted.

bo-nI'to, 1 bo-nI'to; 2 bo-nī'to. **I.** *a.* [Southwest. U. S.] Agreeable; pretty: sometimes used to express fondness. **bo-nI'ta† [*fem.*].** **II.** *n.* [-TOS, 1 -toz; 2 -tōs, *pl.*] **1.** One of various large scombroid or mackerel-like fishes: (1) A scombroid (genus *Sarda*), steel-blue, with oblique blackish stripes. The common bonito (*S. sarda*) is about 2 feet long, and is found on both coasts of the Atlantic. (2) A scombroid (genus *Gymnosarda*), as *G. pelamis* of tropical seas, bluish with four brownish stripes, and about 3 feet long. (3) The frigate-mackerel or plain bonito. 2. [Local, U. S.] The cobia. 3. [W. Ind.] The madregal (*Sertola fasciata*). [Sp., < *bonito*, dim. of *bueno*, < L. *bonus*, good.] **bo-ne'ta†; bo-net'ta†; bo-nI'ta†.**

bon'ka, 1 beŋ'ka; 2 bŏŋ'ka, *n.* Roasted beet-root: a substitute for or adulterant of coffee. [Chewing-tobacco.

bon-kes'jle, 1 bon-kēs'yē; 2 bŏn-kes'ye, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.]

bon mot, 1 bōn mō; 2 bŏn mō. [BONS MOTS, 1 bōn mō *or* mōz; 2 bŏn mō *or* mōs, *pl.*] [F.] A clever saying; stroke of wit; terse witticism.

> He liked those literary cooks
> Who skim the cream of other's books;
> And ruin half an author's graces,
> By plucking *bon-mots* from their places.
> HANNAH MORE *Florio* l. 148.

Bonn, 1 bən; 2 bŏn, *n.* An ancient manufacturing town in the Rhine province, Prussia; contains a university, a library of over 250,000 volumes, and a cathedral.

bon'nack, *n.* Same as BANNOCK. **bon'nag†.**

Bon"naz', 1 bo"naz'; 2 bo"năz', *n.* Embroidery made on a special machine said to have been devised by *Bonnaz*, a French inventor.

bonne, 1 bən; 2 bŏn, *n.* [F.] A nurse-maid.

bonne bouche, 1 bən büsh; 2 bŏn bụch. [F.] A delicate morsel; a dainty mouthful; a tidbit.

Bon'ner, 1 bən'er; 2 bŏn'er. **Edmund** (1500?–9/31569). An English Roman Catholic prelate who persecuted Protestants under Mary I.; deposed 1559. **Bon'er†.**

bon'net, 1 bən'et; 2 bŏn'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover the head of with or as with a bonnet.

2. To crush the hat over the eyes of; hence, to jostle.

> 'You're a dutiful and affectionate little boy, you are, a'nt you,' said Mr. Weller, 'to come a-*bonnetin*' your father in his old age.'
> DICKENS *Pickwick Papers* vol. iv, ch. 43, p. 15. [H. & H. 1871.]

II†. *i.* To take off the hat; make a reverence.

bon'net, *n.* **1.** A covering, or an article of apparel, for the head. (1) A head-dress for women to be worn out of doors: also loosely used for *hat*. Bonnets are of various materials and shapes, but typically have ties, are brimless, and leave the face uncovered: distinguished from *hats*, which cover the top of the head only and usually have brims.

> Pretty faces framed in pretty *bonnets* are meant to be seen.
> HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 8, p. 225. [o. & co. 1871.]

(2) A head-covering, worn out of doors by men and boys, usually of soft material and having no brim: generally called *cap* in England and the United States; in Scotland, a man's woolen cap; as, the *bonnet* of the Highlanders; the war-*bonnet* of the Sioux. See WAR-BONNET.

> His *bonnet* reverently is laid aside.
> BURNS *Cottar's Saturday Night* st. 12.

2. The velvet cap lining a crown or coronet. **3.** One of various constructions or devices having a form or use analogous to that of a bonnet. (1) *Fort.* A small outwork in a traverse to protect against scaling or an enfilading fire. (2) A hood or wire netting over the top of a smoke-stack. (3) A cover or plate which can be removed to inspect a valve or other part of machinery in a chamber; any metal hood, canopy, projection, or cowl. (4) *Naut.* A supplementary sail laced to the foot of a jib in light winds. (5) *Mining.* A cover to the cage for protection from any falling object. (6) A protruding or projecting part on the snout of some whales. [C.] (7) The second stomach of a ruminant.

4. A decoy; the person who serves as a decoy at a gambling-establishment, an auction, etc.

> He might have been used as a sort of *bonnet* to conceal the utter worthlessness of propositions made by others.
> *Morning Post* [London] Sept. 5, 1885, p. 7.

5. *pl.* The yellow water-lily (*Nymphæa advena*). [F., orig. a stuff; cp. Hind. *bānāt*, broadcloth.]

— **bon'net-bat",** *n.* A large, huge-eared molossine bat (*Promops californicus*) of the southwestern United States, the only North-American representative of the family *Noctilionidæ*. — **b.-fluke,** *n.* [Scot.] The brill. **b.-fleuk†.** — **b.-grass,** *n.* White bent-grass (*Agrostis alba*). — **bon'net-head",** *n.* The shovel-headed shark (*Reniceps tiburo*), about 5 feet long. — **b.-headed,** *a.* Having the reveal at the top of a window, door, or other opening bevelled more than at the sides. — **b.-laird,** *n.* [Scot.] A petty freeholder. — **b.-limpet,** *n.* A calyptræoid gastropod: named from the form of the shell. **b.-shell†.** — **b.-macaque,** *n.* A long-tailed gray East-Indian monkey, a macaque (*Macacus sinicus*), having cap-like hair on the head; the munga. **b.-monkey†.** — **b.-man,** *n.* One who wears a bonnet; especially (*Mil.*), a Highlander, from the head-dress he wears. — **b.-piece,** *n.* A coin of James V. of Scotland bearing a figure of the king's head wearing a bonnet. — **b.-rouge,** *n.* The red cap of the French revolutionists of 1793; hence, a red republican, anarchist, or communist. See LIBERTY-CAP. — **b.-shark,** *n.* A bonnet-head. — **b.-stack,** *n.* A smoke-stack having a bonnet. — **b.-worm,** *n.* A grub found in the yellow water-lily or bonnet of Florida. — **braid b.,** a Scotch cap. — **bon'net-ed,** *a.* **1.** Having or wearing a bonnet. **2.** *Fort.* Sheltered or protected by a bonnet. — **bon'net-er,** *n.* One who induces another to gamble. See BONNET, 4. — **bon'net-less,** *a.* Lacking a bonnet.

A Bonnet-macaque. 1/16

bon'net[2], *n.* [Scot.] One who bids in his own goods at auction; also, one engaged to bid in goods.

Bon"net', 1 bō"nē'; 2 bō"nę', **Charles de** (3/131720–5/29 1793). A Swiss naturalist and philosopher.

bon'net-ba", 1 bon'et-bā'; 2 bŏn'ĕt-bą', *n.* [Scot.] A game similar to egg-hat. See ROLY-POLY, *n.*, 3.

Bonne-terre', 1 bon-ter'; 2 bŏn-tĕr', *n.* A village in St. François county, Mo.

bon'ne-tie, 1 bon'ı-tı; 2 bŏn'e-ti, *n.* [Scot.] The European little grebe (*Tachybaptes fluviatilis*).

Bonne"val', 1 bon'vāl'; 2 bŏn'väl', **Claude Alexandre, Count de** (7/161675–3/271747). A French adventurer; marshal in the Austrian, general in the Turkish army.

Bonne'ville, 1 bon'vil; 2 bŏn'vil, *n.* **1. Benjamin L. E.** (17952–6/121878). An American brigadier-general and traveler; born in France, he served in the Mexican war and wrote *Expedition in the Rocky Mts.* **2.** A mountain in Nevada; 11,200 ft. high. **3.** A town in Haute-Savoie department, France. **4.** (*Geol.*) A Pleistocene lake of North America, which, with various fluctuations marked by existing terraces, overspread the Utah basin, having at its maximum an area of 19,000 sq. m., and a depth of about 1,000 ft. Great Salt Lake and Lake Utah are relics of it.

bon'ni-bel, 1 bon'ı-bel; 2 bŏn'i-bĕl, *n.* [Archaic.] A pretty maid; bonny lass. Compare BELLIBONE. [< F. *bonne* (< L. *bonus*, good), *et* (< L. *et*, and), and *belle*, beautiful; see BELLE, *a.*] **bon'i-belt; bon'ny-bellet.**

bon'ni-lasset, *n.* A fair maiden. **bon'i-lasst.**

Bon"nI"vard', 1 bon'ı'vār'; 2 bŏn'i'vär', **François de** (1496–1570). A French reformer who aided the Genevese against Charles III. of Savoy; imprisoned at Chillon; the subject of Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon*.

bon'nive, 1 bon'iv; 2 bŏn'iv, *n.* [Ir.] A sucking pig.

bon'ni-vo"chil, 1 bon'ı-vō"mI; 2 bŏn'i-vō"mil, *n.* [Scot.] The great northern diver (*Urinator imber*).

bon'ny, 1 bon'ı; 2 bŏn'y, *a.* [BON'NI-ER; BON'NI-EST.] [This word is now confined mostly to Scotland and the northern and middle counties of England, and has elsewhere only a poetic or colloquial use.] **1.** Having homelike beauty; sweet and fair; comely: sometimes a term of endearment; also, healthy; robust; plump; as, a *bonny* lass; my *bonny* bairn. **2.** Gladdening the heart; blithe; merry; cheery.

> Alas! it's no thy neibour sweet,
> The *bonnie* lark, companion meet!
> BURNS *To a Mountain Daisy* st. 2.

3. Pretty good; considerable; fine; spacious; as, a *bonny* fellow; a building of *bonny* size. [< F. *bon* (< L. *bonus*), good.] **bon'nIe†.** — **bon'ny-dame",** *n.* The orach (*Atriplex hortensis*). — **bon'nI-ly,** *adv.* — **bon'nI-ness,** *n.* — **bon'ny-ish,** *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Somewhat fair or fine-looking. [ney†; **bun'ny†.** [C.]

bon'nyı, *n. Mining.* A detached body of ore. **bon'-bon'ny',** *n.* Same as BUNNY[2]. **bon'ney†.**

Bon'ny', 1 bon'ı; 2 bŏn'y, *n.* A seaport and island in the Niger delta, W. Africa. **Bo'nit.**

Bon'ny-cas"tle, 1 bon'ı-kas'l; 2 bŏn'y-cas'l, **John** (1750?–5/111821). An English mathematician.

bon'ny-clab"ber, 1 bon'ı-klab'er; 2 bŏn'y-clăb'er, *n.* **1.** Milk coagulated or curdled in the process of souring; clabber; curd. **2.** A beverage consisting of beer and buttermilk or sour cream; balderdash. [< Ir. *bainne*, milk, + *claba*, thick.] **bon'ny-clap"pert.**

Bon'ny Dun-dee'. In Scott's *Bonny Dundee*, John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee.

Bon'ny-rigg, 1 bon'ı-rig; 2 bŏn'y-rig, *n.* A town in Edinburghshire, Scotland.

bon'ny-wal"lies, 1 bon'ı-wol"ız; 2 bŏn'y-wąl"iṣ, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Playthings.

Bo-no'mi, 1 bo-nō'mI; 2 bo-nō'mī, *n.* **1. Giuseppe** (1/19 1739–3/31808), an Italian architect of Saint Peters and artist who moved to England, 1767; revived Greek architecture and became an associate of the Royal Academy. **2. Joseph** (10/91796–3/31878), an English Egyptologist, draftsman, and writer; *Nineveh and Its Palaces*.

Bo-no'sus, 1 bo-nō'sus; 2 bo-nō'sŭs, **Quintus** (–281). A Spanish soldier; self-proclaimed emperor of Gaul; defeated by Probus.

bo-no'te, 1 bo-nō'tē; 2 bo-nō'tę, *n.* [P. I.] Coconut-rind from which tow is made: native term. **bu-not'†.**

Bon"pland', 1 bōn'plān'; 2 bŏn'plän', *n.* **1. Aimé** (8/221773–5/41858), a French naturalist and traveler in South America; *Description des Plantes rares de Navarre.* **2.** A mountain in Nevada; 11,321 ft. high.

Bon"si-gno'ri, 1 bon'sI-nyō'rI; 2 bŏn'sī-nyō'rī, **Francesco** (1453?–1519). An Italian painter of the Venetian school; a pupil of Bartolommeo.

bon'si-late, 1 bon'sı-lēt; 2 bŏn'si-lāt, *n.* A mixture of ground bone, mineral matters, etc., hardened by pressure: used for making buttons, billiard-balls, boxes, etc.: a trade name. [< BONE, *n.*, + SILICATE.] **bon'-ci-late†.**

bon'spiel", 1 bon'spīl"; 2 bŏn'spēl", *n.* [Scot.] A match-game; especially, a curling- or golf-match. **bon'spell"†.**

bon"tē', 1 bōn'tē'; 2 bŏn'tę', *n.* [F.] Goodness; good nature; good-heartedness.

bon'te-bok, 1 bon'tı-bok; 2 bŏn'te-bŏk, *n.* [D.] A South-African damaliscoid antelope, the pied antelope (*Alcelaphus pygargus*). Compare BLESBOK.

bon'te-quag"ga, 1 bon'tı-kwag"ə; 2 bŏn'te-kwăg"a, *n.* The dauw. [< D. *bont*, piebald, + QUAGGA.]

Bon'toc, 1 bon'tok; 2 bŏn'tŏc, *n.* **1.** A subprovince in Luzon, P. I. **2.** The capital of the Mountain Province, Luzon.

bon"-ton', 1 bōn"-tōn'; 2 bŏn"-tŏn', *n.* [F.] **1.** The fashionable world. **2.** Good style or breeding.

bont'-rok"kie, 1 bont'-rok'ı; 2 bŏnt'-rŏk'i, *n.* The South-African wheatear (*Pratincola pastor*).

bont'-tick", 1 bont'-tik"; 2 bŏnt'-tik", *n.* [S. Afr.] A tick (*Amblyomma hebræum*) which occasions heartwater in sheep and goats, and is very deadly to man. **bont'-hos"-li-us†.**

bo'num, 1 bō'num; 2 bō'nŭm, *n.* [L.] Good; a good thing.

bo'nus, 1 bō'nus; 2 bō'nŭs, *vt.* [Rare.] To give a bonus to.

bo'nus, *n.* **1.** An allowance in addition to what is usual, current, or stipulated; as, a *bonus* on stocks. **2.** Compensation for the obtaining of a loan. [L., good.]

bon'uv, 1 bon'ev; 2 bŏn'uv, *n.* [Ir.] A sucking pig. See BONZEEN.

bon"vi"vant', 1 bōn"-vI"vāṅ'; 2 bŏn"-vi"väṅ', *n.* [F.] A high liver; an epicure; also, a boon companion.

> He was lazy, peevish, and a *bon-vivant*.
> THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* ch. 3, p. 25. [n. n. co. 1887.]

Bon'wick, 1 bon'wik; 2 bŏn'wik, **James** (1817–1900). An Australian author.

bonx'le, 1 beŋks'ı; 2 bŏŋks'l, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The skua.

bon'y, 1 bōn'ı; 2 bōn'y, *a.* [BON'I-ER; BON'I-EST.] **1.** Full of bones; consisting or made of bone or bones; of the nature of bone.

> The possession of *bony* armor is also a reptilian prerogative.
> WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 45, p. 259. [CHAUT. 1890.]

2. Showing the bones through the skin; thin; lean; gaunt. **3.** Having large or prominent bones. **4.** Like bone; hard and tough; said of the seeds of some plants. — **bon'y-fish",** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] The menhaden. **2.** Any teleosteous fish. **3.** The banana-fish. **4.** Same as TEN-POUNDER. — **b.-fishing,** *n.* Fishing for menhaden. — **b.-pike,** *n.* A gar or lepidosteid. — **bon'y-tail",** *n.* A cyprinoid (*Gila elegans*) of the Colorado river.

bon'za-ry, 1 bon'zə-rı; 2 bŏn'za-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ri, *pl.*] A Buddhist monastery. **bon'ze-ry†.**

bonze, 1 benz; 2 bŏnz (XIII), *n.* A Buddhist monk; also, a believer in Buddhism or Fohism: a term used by Europeans in China and Japan.

Japanese Bonzes.

Squat as the figure of a *bonze*
Upon a Chinese drawing.
CAMPBELL *The Friars of Dijon* st. 34.

The figure on the right is playing on cymbals; that on the left is beating a gong.

[F., < Pg. *bonzo*, < Jap. *bōzu*, < Chin. *fan seng*, monk.] — **bon'zess,** *n.* — **bon'zi-an,** *a.*

bon'zo-line, 1 ben'zo-lIn; 2 bŏn'zo-lin, *n.* [Eng.] A compound used as a substitute for bone or ivory, as in billiard-balls.

boo, 1 bū; 2 bōō. **I.** *vi.*

booh, 1. To utter the sound boo; as, in imitation of the low of cattle. **2.** To say boo, as for frightening or in halloo-ing. **II.** *n.* & *interj.* A sound of contempt or aversion, or made to startle some one. Compare BO.

boo'book, 1 bū'buk; 2 bōō'bŏōk, *n.* [Austral.] A small owl (*Athene boobook*): so called from its cry.

> The familiar call . . . is not [that of] the mopoke . . . at all but [is] the hooting of a little rusty red feather-legged owl known as the *boobook*. *Melbourne Argus* June 23, 1894, p. 11, col. 4.

boo'by, 1 bū'bı; 2 bōō'by, *vi.* [Rare.] To go about like a booby. [M.]

boo'by, *a.* Having the nature or manners of a booby.

boo'by, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -bIz; 2 biṣ, *pl.*] **1.** A dull, stupid, or awkward fellow.

> His master served such a *booby* rightly in turning him out of doors. HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 3, p. 56. [o. & co. 1871.]

2. The boy at the foot of the class; the dunce. **3.** In some games, as progressive card-games, the person who makes the poorest score. **4.** (1) A gannet or suloid swimming bird of warm seas, with naked throat, chin, and lower jaw, especially *Sula sula* of the coasts of tropical and subtropical America: named from its apparent stupidity. The blue-faced booby (*S. cyanops*) and the red-footed (*S. piscator*) also reach the United States. The Peruvian booby (*S. variegata*) contributes to the formation of guano. (2) A penguin. (3) [Local, U. S.] A scoter; also, the ruddy duck.

5. A carriage-body put on runners; a covered sleigh for hire. [< Sp. *bobo*, fool, a stupid bird, < L. *balbus*, stammering.] — **boo'by-hatch",** *n.* 1. *Naut.* A wooden covering of a hatchway leading to the forecastle or forepeak of a small sailing-vessel. 2. [Slang.] A jail. — **b.-hut,** *n.* A sleigh having a hood covering. **b.-hutch†.** — **b.-prize,** *n.* In card-playing and in some other games, a prize, usually worthless or ridiculous, given to the booby. See BOOBY, *n.*, 3. — **boo'bi-ly,** *adv.* Stupidly. — **boo'by-ish,** *a.* — **boo'by-ism,** *n.*

Boo'by, La'dy. In Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*, a vulgar upstart, a caricature of Richardson's *Pamela*.

boo"by-al'la, 1 bū'bı-al'ə; 2 bōō'by-ăl'a, *n.* [Austral.] A tree of southeastern Australia of the genus *Acacia* (*A. longifolia*), known also as **native willow,** a tall shrub cultivated as a street tree in California, where it is called **Sydney Golden Wattle;** also, one of its varieties (*A. sophoræ*), a large bushy shrub of the coast sand-hills, serving excellently to bind the coast-sands. **boo"bi-al'la†.**

Boodh, Boo'dha, Boo'dhism, etc. See BUDDHA, etc.

boo'dle, 1 bū'dı; 2 bōō'dl, *n.* [Scot.] A hobgoblin; specter.

boo'dle, *vt.* To use or receive money corruptly.

boo'dle[1], 1 bū'dl; 2 bōō'dl, *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] Money; specifically, a bribery fund, or money paid as a bribe, especially to obtain some concession from public officials: first applied in reference to local scandals in New York city; plunder; used also attributively; as, a *boodle* alderman. **2.** The lot or pack; as, the whole kit and *boodle*. See CABOODLE. **3.** [Thieves' Slang.] Counterfeit money. **4.** *Card-playing.* A game in which the players bet on the value of their hands and against the dealer. It is played with 52 cards upon a table on which the ace of hearts, king of diamonds, queen of spades, and knave of clubs are painted, or laid out from another pack. The object of the game is to make sequences, and when in making a sequence a player has either of the four cards that belong to the table, he wins all the stakes bet on that card. The player following the dealer leads any suit, but it must be the lowest one of that suit in his hand, and the next play must be in sequence, and so on. The player who first exhausts his cards wins the game. [Cp. D. *boedel*, property.] **bud'dle†.** — **boo'dle-dom,** *n.* — **boo'dle-ize,** *vt.*

boo'dle[2], *n.* [Slang.] A noodle; dunce.

boo'dler, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who accepts boodle.
Canadian. 'We have elections and campaigns and political parties, and bosses, and ringsters, and *boodlers*, and——' '*Boodlers*!' 'Plenty of 'em.' 'Well, well! why, you are freemen just like us.' *Omaha World* 1888. [F. *Dict.*]

boo'dy, 1 bū'dı; 2 bo͞o'dy, *vi.* [Rare, Eng.] To look glum; sulk.

boo'dy, 1 bū'dı; 2 bo͞o'dy, *n.* [-DIES, 1 -dız; 2 -dis, *pl.*] [Prov. Eng.] A piece of porcelain or the like used by children, as in ornamenting dolls' houses.

boof[1], 1 bu͝f; 2 bo͞of, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A fright. **2.** Peach brandy.

boof[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A limb or large branch of a tree.

boo"hoo', 1 bū"hū'; 2 bo͞o"ho͞o'. **I.** *vi.* To cry vociferously; bawl. **II.** *n.* **1.** Loud uncontrolled weeping or, rarely, laughing. **2.** [Sailors' Term.] A histiophoroid fish (*Histiophorus nigricans*) of warm Atlantic waters, one of the sailfishes. [Imitative.]

bo'old[1], 1 bō'ėld; 2 bō'o͞ld. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Boïdæ*. **II.** *n.* A boïd. [< BOA + -OID.]

bo'old[2]. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Booidea*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Booidea*.

Bo-ol'de-a, 1 bo-ol'dı-ə; 2 bo-ōl'de-a, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A superfamily of ruminants, including the *cavicorn* and *deer* families. [< Gr. *bous*, OX, + -OID.]— **bo-ol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

boo'jam, 1 bu͝'jam; 2 bo͞o'jam, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] The highest possible grading which a student can attain: used at U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

book, 1 buk; 2 bo͝ok, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** (1) To enter in a book; enroll; record; as, that transaction was not *booked*. (2) [Scot.] To enter (names) in the Session records before the proclamation of the bans. See BOOKING[2]. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) To engage, as railway or steamer passage, transportation for merchandise, seats in a theater, etc., recorded or formerly recorded in a register. (2) To engage passage or transportation for; as, to *book* a parcel to York. **3.** [Colloq.] To engage (a person) as a guest, etc.
Remember that you are *booked* for the 10th of September. MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *T.B.Macaulay* vol. ii, p. 271. [H. 1877.]
4. To make into a book or compress in layers, as gold-leaf or tobacco. **5†.** To convey or grant by book.
II. *i.* **1.** To engage or secure some accommodation beforehand, as by registry or payment; as, I *booked* for the opera. **2.** *Theat.* To promise or pledge oneself; make an engagement; as, I *booked* for the season.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

Below are listed the principal names applied in classifying books according to size of page. The names originally referred to the number of leaves into which the sheet was folded. Superior figures indicate variants. See SIZES OF PAPER under PAPER.

NAMES.	Size (Inches).	NAMES.	Size (Inches).
cap octavo.....	$7^1/_4 \times 7$	medium twenty-fourmo	$3^5/_8 \times 5^1/_2$
crown octavo...	$5 \times 7^1/_2$	ninety-sixmo...	$2 \times 2^1/_8$
demy octavo...	$5^1/_2 \times 8$	octavo[1]	$6 \times 9^1/_2$
duodecimo	$4^1/_2 \times 7^1/_2$	one-hundred-and-twenty-eightmo.....	$1^1/_2 \times 2^1/_2$
forty-eightmo.....	$2^1/_8 \times 4$	post octavo....	$5^1/_2 \times 7^1/_2$
imperial octavo.....	$8^1/_4 \times 11^1/_2$	quarto[2]	$7 \times 8^1/_2$
medium duodecimo.....	$5^1/_8 \times 7^1/_2$	royal octavo...	$6^1/_2 \times 10$
medium eighteenmo.....	$4 \times 6^1/_2$	seventy-twomo .	$2 \times 3^1/_2$
medium sixteenmo.....	$4^1/_2 \times 6^1/_4$	sixty-fourmo...	$2^1/_4 \times 3^1/_2$
medium thirty-twomo.....	$3 \times 4^3/_4$	small quarto†..	$7 \times 8^1/_2$
		superroyal octavo.....	$7 \times 10^1/_2$
		thirty-sixmo ...	$3^1/_2 \times 4$

[1]Medium octavo. [2]Broad quarto. Varies in size up to 10 × 13 inches. † Usually less than 7 × 8½ inches.

Of the terms given above, **quarto, octavo,** and **duodecimo** are often written **4to** or **4°, 8vo** or **8°,** and **12mo** or **12°,** and **octavo** and **duodecimo** are frequently spoken of as **eightvo** and **twelvemo.** The other terms are written as given or with the numeral followed by the suffix **-mo** or the degree-mark, as **36mo** or **36°.**

The measurements stated are by no means absolute, as the nomenclature varies in different countries and with different publishers. There are other designations sometimes used, as **imperial quarto** (15 in. by 11 in.) and **pot quarto** ($7^1/_2$ in. by $6^1/_2$ in.).

For names of materials used to bind books, see list under BOOKBINDING.

book, *n.* **1.** A number of sheets of paper bound or stitched together, whether blank, written, or printed, used for any purpose. Specif.: (1) A printed and bound volume of some bulk, as distinguished from a pamphlet.
In copyright law a *book* is any matter that is expressive of thought or intellectual conceptions clothed in language written, printed, or graven, and may consist of a single sheet, as of music. Its character and purpose are the test, not its size; consequently, the name does not extend to a business label, nor to a *mercantile trade-mark.*
The earliest *book* properly so called, is now generally believed to be the Latin Bible, commonly called the Mazarin Bible (1450 or 1452). HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, p. 167. [SH. & CO. 1863.]
(2) A volume prepared for written entries or words; as, a note-*book;* cash-*book;* day-*book.* **2.** A literary composition or treatise of some length; as, he is writing a *book* on Egypt; the *books* of the ancients were in the form of scrolls or tablets.
I'll be sworn upon all the *books* in England.
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act ii, sc. 4.
3. [B-] The Bible; also, any one of the separate tracts or writings of which it is made up. **4.** A subdivision of a literary composition or treatise; as, an epic in twelve *books;* the fourth *book* of Euclid. **5.** Anything considered as a record or a setting forth of truth; as, the *book* of nature.
Finds tongues in trees, *books* in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in everything.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act ii, sc. 1.
6. The words of a play or opera; a libretto; as, the music of the new opera is good, but the *book* is poor. **7.** *Horse-racing.* A list made by a bookmaker of all the horses entered in a given race, with the odds laid for and against them. **8.** In whist, six tricks taken by one side; in "authors" and similar games, all the cards of one set. **9.** A package of tobacco-leaves with the stems laid the same way. **10.** A bundle of unspun silk in skeins. **11.** A gold-book. See under GOLD. **12.** Any article bound in the shape of a book, as samples of cloth. **13†.** An instrument in writing; a record; register; deed. [< AS. *bōc,* book, (orig.) beech-tree. At an early period both the Anglo-Saxons and Germans used to write on beechen boards. Cp. G. *buch,* book, *buche,* beech-tree.] **boket.** Syn.: see LITERATURE.— **auxiliary book,** a supplementary book used in accounting to record explanatory matter which does not belong to the regular set of entry books.— **bell, b., and candle,** see under BELL.— **black b. 1.** A book or record of misdemeanors as kept at some universities. **2.** A book of necromancy. **3.** One of several books named either from the nature of their contents or the color of their binding. Specifically: (1) A compilation by Nigel, bishop of Ely, during the reign of Henry II., describing the Court of Exchequer and the royal revenues. (2) An important book of admiralty statutes, published in 1871: first introduced as maritime laws by Edward I. from Oleron, France. (3) The record of the commissioners under Henry VIII., detailing the enormities practised in monasteries. (4) The record of political enormities issued in 1832 by the reform party in England. — **blue b.,** *see* BLUE.— **book'ac-count",** *n. Law.* A register of items entered by one as against another of goods delivered or services rendered, constituting a debt or claim resting in account.— **b.-bearer†,** *n.* The prompter in a theater.— **b.-clamp,** *n.* **1.** A parallel vise for holding books in process of binding. **2.** A handled device for holding a number of books tightly together and carrying them: used by school-children.— **b.-crab,** *n.* A book-scorpion.— **b.-debt,** *n.* A debt entered in an account-book or ledger. — **b.-fell,** *n.* A sheet of vellum or parchment provided with a writing-surface; also, such a sheet after it has been written on, hence a parchment or vellum manuscript.— **b.-fold,** *n.* A piece of muslin 24 yards in length.— **b.-gill,** *n.* A gill of membranous folds like the leaves of a book, as in the king-crab.— **b.-holder,** *n.* **1.** A rack or clamp for holding an open book. **2†.** The prompter in a theater.— **b.-hunter,** *n.* A bibliophile.— **b.-lore,** *n.* Learning obtained from books.— **b.-louse,** *n.* One of various small wingless, psocid pseudoneuropterous insects, as *Atropos divinatoria,* which are destructive to books, botanical and entomological collections, etc.— **b. lung,** *n. Zool.* A lunglike organ in many arachnids, in which its numerous membranous folds resemble, somewhat, the leaves of a book. **b. leaf lung†.** — **book'man,** *n.* One versed in books; a scholar.
But you, my lord, a polish'd gentleman,
A *bookman* flying from the heat and tussle.
TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act iii, sc. 4.
— **b.-mark,** *n.* Any object, as a ribbon, to be placed between or on the leaves of a book to mark a place for ready reference. **b.-marker†.**— **book'mate",** *n.* An associate at one's books; a schoolfellow.— **book'mon"ger,** *n.* A dealer in books.— **b.-muslin,** *n.* A fine sheer muslin, folded in book form in the piece.— **b. name,** a name of an animal or plant which, tho apparently English, has no vernacular usage.— **b.-oath,** *n.* An oath taken on the Bible.— **B. of Ballymote** [Ir.], a manuscript book in Gaelic written about A. D. 1391, and containing among other things exhaustive genealogies of Irish families, and a key to the Ogam, or primitive system of writing in Ireland.— **B. of books,** the Bible.— **B. of Common Order,** the service-book used in the Church of Scotland since 1564.— **B. of Common Prayer,** the liturgy used in the services of the various Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches. See PRAYER-BOOK.— **B. of Concord,** a confession of faith of the Lutheran Church containing various creeds, articles, catechisms, and the formula of Concord, the last-named of which gives the collection its name.— **B. of Discipline. 1.** A book containing the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. **2.** One of two books containing the discipline of the Church of Scotland.— **B. of Fiefs,** a digest of Lombardic laws and customs, compiled about 1150. **B. of Good Counsel,** The Hitopadesa, a compilation of East-Indian fables, composed presumably for spiritual edification.— **B. of History, B. of Odes, B. of Rites,** see THE FIVE CLASSICS under FIVE.— **B. of Homilies,** see under HOMILY. — **B. of Hours,** see HOUR, 4.— **B. of Kells,** a masterpiece of Irish art in illuminated manuscripts, dating from the 9th century, and consisting of a Latin version of the Gospels, made at the monastery in Kells, Ireland.— **B. of Lecain, 1. The Great,** a manuscript book in Gaelic, compiled in A. D. 1416, containing accounts of the legendary invasions of Ireland, the succession of Kings, the Born tribute, etc. **2. The Yellow,** a manuscript book in Gaelic compiled in A. D. 1390, containing copies of the ancient legendary heroic tales.— **B. of Leinster,** a manuscript book in Gaelic compiled early in the 12th century, containing legendary tales and history.— **B. of Life,** the record of the recording angel.— **B. of Martyrs,** see FOXE, JOHN.— **B. of Menclus,** see THE FOUR BOOKS.— **B. of Mormon,** see under MORMON. — **B. of the Covenant,** the section of the Pentateuch which follows the ten commandments and includes various laws and injunctions for religious observances (Ex. xx, 33.–xxiii. 33), given to Moses on Mt. Sinai: supposed to be indicated in Ex. xxiv, 7, and Heb. ix, 19.— **B. of the Dead,** the sacred texts of the Egyptians, buried with the dead as an assurance of the blessed life. *The Funeral Ritual.*— **B. of the Dun Cow** [Ir.], the oldest collection of manuscripts in the Gaelic language, which contain many of the chief tales of Irish legend: written about A. D. 1100.— **B. of the Law,** the Pentateuch.— **B. of Wisdom,** see WISDOM, *n.,* 3 (5).— **b.-packet,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A package that may be sent by book-post.— **b.-palm,** *n.* The tallera.— **b.-plate,** *n.* **1.** An engraved label, often artistic in design, placed on or in a book to indicate ownership or proper place in a library. **2.** *Print.* An electrotype or stereotype of a page of a book.— **b.-post,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] The arrangement under which books, manuscripts, and all printed matter except newspapers are carried at a special low rate of postage.— **b.-press,** *n.* Same as BOOKCASE.— **b.-rack,** *n.* **1.** A frame to hold an open book. **2.** A framework to hold books as on a table.— **b.-scorpion,** *n.* A small false scorpion (genus *Chelifer*) found in old books, etc., as *C. cancroides.*— **b.-shelf,** *n.* A shelf to hold books.— **b.-shop,** *n.* A shop where books are sold; bookstore. — **b.-stall,** *n.* A stall or stand where books are sold.— **b.-stamp,** *n.* A stamp designed for embossing book-covers.— **book'store",** *n.* [U. S.] A store or shop for the sale of books.— **b. tile,** a hollow tile shaped like a closed book.— **b.-wise,** *a.* Same as BOOK-LEARNED. — **b.-work,** *n.* **1.** The study of text-books, as opposed to the system of lectures or of experiments. **2.** *Print.* Work on books and pamphlets, as distinguished from job-work or newspaper-work.— **book'-wright,** *n.* [Rare.] A maker of books; a writer or compiler. — **devil's books,** playing-cards.— **like a b.,** with correctness and accuracy: thoroughly: exactly: as, you talk *like a book;* I know him *like a book.*— **Little B. of the Covenant,** the small section of Exodus (xxxiv, 11–26) which is regarded as a summary of the covenant.— **The Four Books** (Chinese, *Sze-shu*), four works which may be termed the main text-books of Confucianism. They comprise: (1) the **Analects** or **Discourses** (Chinese, *Lun-yu*), extolling filial love, and based on personal conversations with Confucius; (2) **Great Learning** (Chinese, *Ta-hio*), a treatise on self-culture; (3) **Doctrine of the Mean** or **The Golden Medium** (Chinese, *Chung-yung*), advocating right conduct for its own sake; (4) **Philosopher Mông** or **The Work of Menclus** (Chinese, *Meng-tze*), a record and compilation of the teachings of Menclus (372–289 B. C.), who, after its founder, was the chief representative of the Confucian school.— **to be in one's good** (or **bad** or **black**) **books,** to be in favor (or out of favor) with one.— **to bring to b.,** to demand an account from; bring to terms.

Book-plate of Samuel Pepys, 1668.

By neglecting Parliament . . . he [Edward IV.] had habitually overstepped the bounds which had hedged the English king since the barons *brought* King John *to book* at Runnymede.
J. R. JOY *Outline Hist. Gt. Britain* ch. 9, p. 157. [CHAUT. 1890.]
— **to speak by the b.,** to speak from positive knowledge or from recognized authority.— **to take a leaf out of one's b.,** to imitate one in a certain particular; as, I *took a leaf out of his book* and feigned anger.— **to write a b.** [Archaic], to set down or present formally, as charges or accusations, in writing.
Oh . . . that mine adversary had *written a book.* *Job* xxxi, 35.
— **without b. 1.** By memory.
Miss Kitty repeated, *without book,* the eight best lines of the play. MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, p. 106, note. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]
2. Without authority.
Many self-explaining compounds have *book* as the first element; as, **book-buyer, b.-cover, b.-handler, b.-knowledge, b.-madness, b.-notice, b.-number, b.-room, b.-trade,** etc.

book'ac-count", b.-bearer. *See under* BOOK, *n.*

book'bind"er, 1 buk'baind"ər; 2 bo͝ok'bīnd"er, *n.* **1.** One whose trade is the binding of books. **2.** A binder for holding loose printed sheets, sections, etc.

book'bind"er-y, 1 buk'baind"ər-ı; 2 bo͝ok'bīnd"er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 iz, *pl.*] A place where bookbinding is carried on.

book'bind"ing, 1 buk'baind"ıŋ; 2 bo͝ok'bīnd"ing, *n.* The art, act, or process of binding books.

PARTIAL LIST OF BOOKBINDING TERMS.

The following list exhibits some of the words used specifically in bookbinding. Those not self-explanatory will be found in their appropriate places.

arming-press	full-bound *or* whole-bound	pigskin
backing-board	gathering	plow
band	*gliggering*	plow-cutter
beveled boards	glair	*polisher or polishing-iron*
blank-, blind-, *or antique tooling*	gold-cushion	press, p.-board, p.-pin
bleed	gouge	pressing-block, p.-board
blocking-press	graining-boards	roll
boards	Groller	round
bole	*guard*	rounding
bolt	guillotine	saw
boss	gutter	sawing in
broken over	half-bound	scraper
calf	hand-letters	sewing
cap	head	sewing-press
catch-up stitch	head-band	shaving-tub
Caxton	joint	sheep
Chippendale book-plate	kettle-stitch	size
clasp	key	slips
cloth	knocking-down iron	*stab*
comb	*lacing in*	stabbing
cord	law-binding	stamping-press
corner	law-calf	stitch
cropped	lay-cord	stitching
dentelle	laying- *or* lying-press	tail
divinity calf	*lining-paper*	*three-quarter*
doublé	millboard	tooling
doublure	miter	tree-calf
Dutch marble	morocco	trimming
end-paper	overcasting *or* oversewing	trindle
fillet	pallet	umbo
finishing	panel	whipping
fly-leaf	paste wash	witness
forwarding		
full-binding		

book'case", 1 buk'kēs"; 2 bo͝ok'cās", *n.* A case, either fixed or movable, containing shelves for holding books: sometimes fitted with glazed doors or curtains.

book'clamp", etc. See under BOOK, *n.*

book'craft", 1 buk'kraft"; 2 bo͝ok'cráft", *n.* [Archaic.] The art of book-making; literary skill; book-learning.

book'debt", *n.* See under BOOK, *n.*

book'er, 1 buk'ər; 2 bo͝ok'er, *n.* **1.** A bookkeeper. **2†.** A writer of books.

book'er-y 1 buk'ər-ı; 2 bo͝ok'er-y, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A library. **2.** Bookishness.

book'fell", etc. See under BOOK, *n.*

book'ful†, *a.* *Versed in books; literary.* [*will contain.*

book'ful, 1 buk'ful; 2 bo͝ok'fụl, *n.* As much as a book

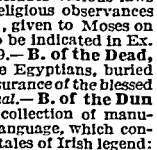
book'gill", **b.-holder,** etc. See under BOOK, *n.*

book'le, 1 buk'ı; 2 bo͝ok'l, *n.* [Colloq.] A book-maker. See BOOK, *n.*, 7.

book'ing[1], 1 buk'ıŋ; 2 bo͝ok'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of registering in a book; also, of acquiring from a book; rarely, of forming into a book. **2.** The buying of a passage-ticket.— **book'ing-clerk",** *n.* A clerk who books; specifically, in Great Britain, the ticket-clerk at a railway or steamer office, or a theater. **b.-agent†.— b.-machine,** *n.* A machine for making books of tobacco-leaves. See BOOK, *n.*— **b.-office,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A place of application for passage, seats, etc.; a ticket-office.

book'ing[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The registry of names after betrothal. **2.** A banquet following the betrothal registry. See BOOK, *v.*

book'ish, 1 buk'ısh; 2 bo͝ok'ish, *a.* **1.** Fond of books.
Methinks if such good fortune ever befell a *bookish* man, I should choose this lodge for my own residence.
HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Near Oxford* p. 191. [H. M. & CO.]
2. *Pedantic; unpractical; theoretical.*— **book'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **book'ish-ness,** *n.* **book'ism†.**


A Book-scorpion (*Chelifer cancroides*). 5/1

book'keep"er, 1 buk'kīp"ər; 2 bo͝ok'kēp"er, *n.* One who keeps books, as in a counting-house. See ACCOUNTANT.

book'keep"ing, 1 buk'kīp"ıŋ; 2 bo͝ok'kēp"ing, *n.* The art, method, or practise of recording business transactions distinctly and systematically in blank books provided for the purpose, so as to show the goods and moneys received, disposed of, and on hand, the credits given, and the assets, liabilities, and general status of the business, person, or house.
Bookkeeping is practised by either single entry or double entry. In *single entry* the day-book (a day-book and four-

nal kept as one) and the ledger are the essential books; in *double entry*, day-book, journal, and ledger are the essentials, tho a cash-book, bill-book, stock-book, invoice-book, etc., are usually added for accuracy and convenience of reference; but all are finally united in the ledger. In case of litigation the book of *original entries*, whichever that may be, is the one required to be produced in evidence. By the double-entry system every transaction is made to appear on the record as both debtor and creditor by observance of the governing principle that, in every instance, the thing obtained is debtor to the thing given, and the thing given is creditor of the thing obtained, by means of which a correct ledger-balance is always at command.

book'land, 1 buk'land; 2 bo͝ok'lănd, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* A freehold as held by deed or charter under certain rents and free services. See FOLKLAND. **boc'landt.**

book'learned", 1 buk'-lûrn'ed or -lûrn"ĕd; 2 bo͝ok'-lĕrn"ĕd *or* -lĕrn"ĕd, *a.* Learned in books; possessing the knowledge that is gained from books rather than from practical affairs of life.

Of one, who, in his simple mind,
May boast of *book-learn'd* taste refined.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 1, intro., st. 14.

book'-learn"ing, 1 buk'-lûrn'ɪŋ; 2 bo͝ok'-lĕrn"ɪŋ, *n.* The knowledge of or obtained from books; also, mere literary culture or attainment, as opposed to practical experience.

The prevalent disposition to confound intellectual improvement with *book-learning*. CHANNING *Works, Elevation of Laboring Classes* lect. ii, p. 51. [A. U. A. 1878.]

book'less, 1 buk'les; 2 bo͝ok'lĕs, *a.* Without books; unscholarly.

He has his own free, *bookless* lore, The lessons nature taught him.
WHITTIER *Among the Hills* st. 69.

book'let, 1 buk'let; 2 bo͝ok'lĕt, *n.* A small or unpretending book; a little book or pamphlet. **book'lingt.**

book'-lore", etc. See under BOOK, *n.*

book'-lung", 1 buk-lun'; 2 bo͝ok'-lŭng', *n.* A lung-like organ of scorpions consisting of numerous leaf-like folds such as a book contains.

book'-mak"er, 1 buk'-mĕk"er; 2 bo͝ok'-māk"er, *n.* **1.** One who makes or compiles books. **2.** A professional betting man, especially one connected with the turf. See BOOK, *n.*, 7. **3.** One who prints and binds books. — **book'-mak"ing,** *n.*

book'man", b.-mark, b.-marker, book'mate", book'-mon"ger, b.-muslin, b.-oath, b.-packet, b.-plate, b.-post, b.-rack, b.-scorpion, etc. See under BOOK, *n.*

book'sell"er, 1 buk'sel'er; 2 bo͝ok'sĕl"er, *n.* One whose business is the selling of books.— **book'sell"ing,** *n.*

book'-shelf", etc. See under BOOK, *n.*

bookt, *pp.* Booked. S. S.

book tile, etc. See under BOOK, *n.*

book'worm", 1 buk'wûrm'; 2 bo͝ok'wûrm", *n.* **1.** A person exclusively devoted to books and study; one who lives among books.

In this chair . . . sat that prodigious *book-worm*, Cotton Mather, sometimes devouring a great book. HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 107. [T. & F. 1868.]

2. The larva of an insect destructive to books, as of a ptinid beetle (*Anobium paniceum* or *Ptinus brunneus*).

book'wright", *n.* See under BOOK, *n.*

book'y, 1 buk'i; 2 bo͝ok'y. **I.** *a.* [Colloq.] Bookish. **II.** *n.* [Slang.] A book-maker on the turf.

bool[1], 1 bo͞ol; 2 bo͞ol, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** An old man: term of contempt. **2.** A heavy-built man or boy.

bool[2], *n.* **1.** Same as BOUL. **2.** [Scot.] A marble; also, a round stone; a boulder.

Boo"lak', *n.* Same as BULAK.

Boole, 1 bo͞ol; 2 bo͞ol. **George** (11/2 1815–12/2 1864). An English mathematician and logician; *Laws of Thought*, 1854.

Bool'ian, 1 bo͞ol'yən; 2 bo͞ol'yan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the mathematician Boole; as, *Boolian* algebra.

bool'yt, *n.* Formerly, in Ireland, a shelter for cattle; also, a company of people wandering from place to place with their cattle, for pasturage.

boom[1], 1 bo͞om; 2 bo͞om, *v.* **I.** *t.* To sound in a deep, resonant tone; as, the clock *boomed* out the hour.

II. *i.* **1.** To emit a deep, hollow, resonant sound, as a cannon, the waves of the sea, or a rushing torrent; hence, to rush onward swiftly or with tumult, as a ship under full sail or a river in a freshet.

All night the surges of the warm southwest
Boomed intermittent through the shuddering elms.
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 4.

2. To hum loudly, as a beetle or other insect.

And the wild bee hears her, around them humming,
And *booms* about them a joyous stir.
W. W. STORY *Spring* st. 4.

[Imitative; cp. D. and G. dial. *bomme*, boom.]

Syn.: see ROAR.

boom[2], *vt.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) To push away with a spar; as, to *boom* off a vessel. (2) To extend by means of a boom; as, to *boom* out a sail. **2.** [U. S.] (1) To obstruct by means of a boom (see BOOM[2], *n.*, 3); as, to *boom* a river. (2) To collect or pen within a boom, as logs. — **booming in** [Eng.] (*Mfl. Engin.*), demolishing a bridge by the removal of pontoons.— **b. out** [Eng.], erecting a bridge by placing pontoons in position.

boom[3], *v.* [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *t.* To bring forward; advertise energetically; push; promote; as, to *boom* a candidate for a new term. **II.** *i.* To advance with a rush; grow rapidly in value or importance; as, the city is *booming*.

Hillbrough's face was of that sunny, sanguine sort which always seems to indicate that things are *booming*.
E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* ch. 5, p. 61. [A. 1891.]

boom[1], *n.* A deep, reverberating sound, as that of a cannon, breakers on a shore, a beetle's hum, or the cry of a bittern. Syn.: see ROAR.

Far below the sea foamed white on the breakers and sent up an unceasing *boom*.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Views Afoot* ch. 2, p. 25. [J. B. A. 1889.]

— **boom'-plke",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The bittern.

boom[2], *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A spar holding the foot of a fore-and-aft sail. (2) A spar attached to a yard or to another boom to extend it; as, a studdingsail-*boom*. (3) *pl.* A space on the spar-deck, between the foremast and the mainmast, for stowing extra spars. **2.** [U. S.] A chain or a barrier of floating logs to retain timber or saw-logs behind or within it. **3.** *Mar.* A chain of logs to intercept or detain the advance of a vessel.

Large pieces of fir wood, strongly bound together, formed a boom which was more than a quarter of a mile in length.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 12, p. 132. [W. T. A. 1881.]

4. A long beam or spar projecting from near the foot of a derrick, and sustaining what is raised from its outer end; a jib. **5.** A pole set up to mark a navigable channel. **6.** A long pole, laid lengthwise upon a load of hay and bound down at both ends, to prevent loss of hay. **7.** The flange of a set-up girder which is on the upper or lower side of the same. [< D. *boom*, tree, beam.]— **boom'-boat",** *n.* *Naut.* A boat stowed or kept on the booms. See def. 1 (3).— **b. company,** a business concern which makes a specialty of floating logs to mills, and controls booming rights.— **b.-cover,** *n.* A cover for spars stowed on deck.— **b.-ended,** *a.* *Naut.* Situated at the boom's end: said of the tack of a studdingsail: said also of a studdingsail when the tack (the lower outer corner) is hauled out to the end of the boom.— **b.-foresail,** *n.* *Naut.* A schooner's foresail secured to a boom: distinguished from a *lug-foresail*.— **b.-iron,** *n.* *Naut.* A flat iron ring at the end of a yard or boom, to receive a studdingsail-boom as an extension.— **b.-jigger,** *n.* *Naut.* A tackle for rigging or running in a topmast-studdingsail boom.— **boom'kin,** *n.* *Naut.* A spar projecting at the bow for hauling out the weather tack in sailing near the wind; a bumkin.— **b.-mainsail,** *n.* *Naut.* Any mainsail carried by a boom.— **b.-rat,** *n.* [Slang.] One who works on a logging-boom.

boom[3], *n.* [U. S.] A swollen, roaring torrent that overflows its banks; hence, sudden activity or prosperity; especially, an artificial or fabricated excitement or enthusiasm; as, he is getting up a *boom* in stocks.

The '*boom*' was something wonderful. Everybody bought, everybody sold. MARK TWAIN *Life on the Mississippi* ch. 57, p. 556. [o. & co. 1883.]

— **boom town,** a town which has grown with great rapidity on account of the discovery of valuable minerals, real-estate speculation, or the like.

Boom[4], 1 bōm; 2 bōm, *n.* A manufacturing town in Antwerp province, Belgium. [squirrel.

boo'ma, 1 bū'mə; 2 bo͞o'ma, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The red

boom'age, 1 bo͞om'ij; 2 bo͞om'aj, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A duty exacted to compound for port dues, anchorage, etc. **2.** [U. S.] A toll levied for booming logs.

boo'mah-nut", *n.* Same as BOMAH-NUT.

boom'-boat", *n.* See under BOOM[2], *n.*

boom'-brace", 1 bo͞om'-brēs"; 2 bo͞om'-brāç", *n.* *Naut.* A rope extending aft from the outer end of the topmast-studdingsail boom to support it when the sail is set.

boom'-cov"er, *n.* See under BOOM[2], *n.*

boomd, *pp.* Boomed. S. S.

boom'das, 1 bo͞om'das; 2 bo͞om'dăs, *n.* An arboreal African hyracoid mammal or cony (*Dendrohyrax arboreus*). [< D. *boom*, tree, + *das*, badger.]

boom'er[1], 1 bo͞om'er; 2 bo͞om'er, *n.* **1.** The sewellel. **2.** [Austral.] The male giant kangaroo. **3.** See BOOMA.

boom'er[2], *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One who is active in promoting a business enterprise or a political project; one who pushes a boom. **boom'sterţ.**

boom'e-rang, 1 bo͞om'e-ran; 2 bo͞om'e-răng, *n.* **1.** A curved wooden missile used in war and the chase by the native Australians. The skill with which the boomerang is made and thrown is very great. The thin, slightly bent piece of wood, rarely more than 2 feet in length, may be made to fly in a complex curve and to return and strike the ground behind the thrower.

The *boomerang* must have been discovered . . . by some savage throwing a crooked branch, and by his observing its curious and unexpected flight.
DUKE OF ARGYLL *Primeval Man* pt. iv, p. 152. [H. & S. 1869.]

2. Any proceeding, statement, or argument that recoils upon the originator. [< N. S. Wales *bümarin*, *wo-mur-räng*, names of clubs.]

The Boomerang.
1. Manner of holding. 2. Three other boomerangs.

boom'er-lad"dle, 1 bo͞om'-er-lad'i; 2 bo͞om'er-lăd'i, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A soldier; especially, one of a troop of soldiers marching with a drum. **boom'ber-lad"dlet.**

boom'ing, 1 bo͞om'ɪŋ; 2 bo͞om'ɪng, *pa.* **1.** Having a roaring sound; as, *booming* waves. **2.** Progressing well or favorably; prospering; as, a *booming* market.— **boom'ing-ly,** *adv.*

boom'ing, *n.* In placer-mining where water is scarce, the accumulation and sudden discharge of a quantity of water.

boom'i-'ron, b.-jigger, boom'kin. See under BOOM[2], *n.*

boo'mo-rah, 1 bo͞o'mo-ra; 2 bo͞o'mo-ra, *n.* The African water-chevrotain (*Dorcatherium aquaticum*).

boom'slang-e, 1 bo͞om'slaŋ-e; 2 bo͞om'slăng-e, *n.* [Anglo-Afr.] A dendrophine tree-snake (*Bucephalus capensis*). **boom'slangţ.**

boon, 1 bo͞on; 2 bo͞on, *vt.* & *i.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** To repair, as roads, in boon-work; do boon-work. **2.** To pray for; petition. **3.** To grant or give as a boon.

boon, *a.* **1.** Possessing convivial or jovial qualities; merry; as, a *boon* companion. **2.** Fortunate; prosperous; as, a *boon* venture. **3.** [Archaic.] Giving good gifts; benign; bounteous. [< F. *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good.]

boon[1], *n.* **1.** A good thing bestowed; a beneficent gift; privilege; favor; blessing.

It is a gracious *boon* for thought-crazed wight like me,
To smell again these summer flowers beneath this summer tree!
MOTHERWELL *They Come! the Merry Summer Months* st. 5.

2. [Prov. Eng.] Service by a tenant to his lord, or work done as a gratuity to a neighbor. **3**†. A petition. [< Ice. *bōn*, petition; cp. AS. *bēn*, petition.] **bonet.**

Syn.: see ADVANTAGE; BENEFACTION; FAVOR; GIFT.

— **boon'-day"**†, *n.* The day when boon-work is due. — **b.-loaf**†, *n.* A loaf given for boon-work.— **b.-tree,** *n.* The European elder (*Sambucus nigra*).— **b.-work,** *n.* Work done without pay, as (1) by a farmer's neighbors in a special need, or (2) formerly, by a tenant for his lord; boon.

boon[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The worthless part of the stalk of flax or hemp, separated from the fiber.

Boone, 1 bo͞on; 2 bo͞on, *n.* **1. Daniel** (2/11 1735–9/25 1820), an American Indian-fighter, pioneer, and explorer in Kentucky and Missouri. **2. William Jones** (7/11 1811–7/11 1864), an American missionary to China; bishop of Shanghai, 1844. **3.** A county in Arkansas; 631 sq. m.; capital, Harrison. **4.** A county in Illinois; 288 sq. m.; county-seat, Belvidere. **5.** A county in Indiana; 427 sq. m.; county-seat, Lebanon. **6.** A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m. **7.** Its county-seat. **8.** A county in Kentucky; 242 sq. m.; county-seat, Burlington. **9.** A county in Missouri; 680 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbia. **10.** A county in Nebraska; 686 sq. m.; county-seat, Albion. **11.** A county in West Virginia; 512 sq. m.; county-seat, Madison.

Boones'bor-o, 1 bo͞onz'bur-o; 2 bo͞onz'bŏr-o, *n.* A village in Madison county, Ky.; the seat of the first legislature beyond the Alleghenies, 1779. [county, Miss.

Boone'ville, 1 bo͞on'vil; 2 bo͞on'vĭl, *n.* A town in Prentiss

boon'ga-ry, 1 bo͞ŋ'ga-ri; 2 bo͞on'ga-ry, *n.* [Austral.] A tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus lumholtzi*) of north Queensland.

Boon Is'land. An island on the coast of York county, Me.; it has a lighthouse 123 ft. high.

boonk, 1 bo͞ŋk; 2 bo͞onk, *n.* The European little bittern (*Botaurus minuta*). [Imitative.]

boon'maist, 1 bo͞n'mēst; 2 bo͞on'māst, *a.* [Scot.] Uppermost. [SHLATE.

boon'si-late, 1 bo͞n'si-lēt; 2 bo͞on'si-lāt, *n.* Same as BON-

Boon'ton, 1 bo͞n'ton; 2 bo͞on'ton, *n.* An iron-manufacturing city in Morris county, N. J.

Boon'ville, 1 bo͞n'vil; 2 bo͞on'vĭl, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Cooper county, Mo.; battle, June 17, 1861. **2.** A town, county-seat of Warwick county, Ind. **3.** A village in Oneida county, N. Y.

bo'ops, 1 bō'ops; 2 bō'ŏps, *n.* A brilliantly colored European sparoid fish (*Box boops*). [< Gr. *boōpis*, < *bous*, ox, + *ōps*, eye.]— **bo-op'ic,** *a.* Ox-eyed.

boor[1], 1 bûr; 2 bo͞or, *n.* **1.** A coarse rustic; a stupid, clownish, ill-bred fellow.

Lean, clumsy, ignorant, and ragged *boors*.
JEAN INGELOW *Brothers, and a Sermon* st. 13.

'*Boor*' has had exactly the same history; being first, the cultivator of the soil; then secondly, the cultivator of the soil who, it is assumed, will be coarse, rude, and unmannerly; and then thirdly, any one who is coarse, rude, and unmannerly. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. vii, p. 322. [R. P. & CO. 1889.]

2. A peasant, especially a Dutch peasant.

There was not a *boor*, not a fisherman, not an artisan, in the crowds . . . whose heart did not swell with pride at the thought that the first minister of Holland had become a great King.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 17, p. 3. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

3. [B-] A South-African Boer. [< D. *boer*, < *bouwen*, till.]

boor[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A parlor. [of wind and sleet.

boor'ga, 1 bûr'gə; 2 bo͞or'ga, *n.* [Alaska.] A blizzard; storm

boor'ish, 1 bûr'ish; 2 bo͞or'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a boor; rude; clownish.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

The *boorish* driver leaning o'er his team
Vociferous, and impatient of delay. COWPER *Task* bk. 1, l. 298.

Syn.: see AWKWARD; RUSTIC.

boor-nouse", *n.* Same as BURNOUS.

boor'-tree", *n.* Same as BOUR-TREE.

boost[1], 1 bo͞s; 2 bo͞os, *n.* [Sudan.] The klipspringer.

boost[2]†, *n.* Same as BOSS[1], *n.*

boose, 1 bo͞z; 2 bo͞os, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cow-stall or -shed; also, a crib; manger. **boos'ingţ; boos'yţ; bouseţ.**

boose, -er, -y. Same as BOOZE, etc.

boost[1], 1 bo͞st; 2 bo͞ost, *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** To push, raise, or lift from beneath, as a boy into a window. **2.** To support enthusiastically, as a candidate or enterprise.

boost[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To drive or scare away; lead off.

boost[3], *v.* [Scot.] Same as BUIST.

boost', *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] The act of boosting; a lift; a helping hand; as, to give one a *boost* in business.

boost'er, 1 bo͞st'er; 2 bo͞ost'er, *a.* [Colloq.] Effecting increase or development; as, a *booster* year.

boost'er, *n.* **1.** *Elec.* A device for increasing the electromotive force in an alternating-current circuit, as by placing a dynamo in the circuit in series. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] One who or that which boosts anything. [< BOOST.]

boot[1], 1 bo͞t; 2 bo͞ot, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put boots on; as, the valet *booted* and spurred him. **2.** To put to the torture of the boot. See BOOT, *n.*, 6. **3.** [Eng.] To beat with a jack-boot or leather belt: soldiers' slang. **4.** [Slang.] To kick.

II. *i.* To put on one's boots.

Boot, saddle, to horse, and away!
BROWNING *Boot and Saddle* chorus.

boot[2], *vt.* **1.** To advantage; profit; benefit: now used impersonally; as, it *boots* me not to waste time.

Little *boots* it to the peace of a family, brother Toby.
STERNE *Tristram Shandy* p. 237. [L. 1876.]

2†. To give (one) to boot; benefit.

boot[1], *n.* **1.** A covering or dress for the foot and leg, usually of leather: applied generally to every form reaching above the ankle. In the United States the term *boot* denotes more especially *top-boot* as distinguished from *shoe*. In England the term *boot* is applied to any foot-wear extending over the ankle, while *shoe* is reserved for every form cut lower, as an Oxford tie or shoe.

His *bootes* clasped fair and fetisly.
CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 273.

Boots are often named from their use or construction; as, **horse-boots, laced boots, riding-boots,** etc.

2. In saddlery: (1) A covering for the foot and part of the leg. (2) A ring-shaped appliance put on the leg of a horse to prevent interference. **3.** A receptacle before or behind a vehicle, for carrying luggage, parcels, etc. **4.** A leather flap fastened to the dashboard of an open carriage, to be drawn up as a shield from rain or mud. **5.** *Ornith.* A tarsal envelop when entire or not divided into scutella except at the lower extreme, as in thrushes, etc. **6.** A medieval instrument of torture in which the foot and leg were crushed or compressed: used to enforce confessions, especially in Scotland. **7.** A carbine-bucket fitted to a military saddle. **8.** [U. S.] The lowest leaf-bearing segment of a stalk of wheat. **9.** The part of a reed-pipe containing the reed, as of an organ. **10.** The metal collar and flange around a pipe at the place where it pierces a roof. **11.** A box encasing the lower pulley in a grain-elevator. **12.** *Smelting.* A leather or tin joint connecting the blast main with the tuyere or nozle in a bloomery. **13**†. A compartment for attendants on the outside of the old-fashioned coach. [ME., *bote*, < OF. *bote*, *botte*.]

— **boot'bill",** *n.* Same as SHOEBILL.— **boot'black",** *n.* One who blackens boots and shoes; a shoeblack.— **b.-buttoner,** *n.*— **b.-calk,** *n.* A sharp piece of metal attached to a boot-sole to prevent slipping.— **b.-catcherţ,** *n.* A servant at an inn who pulled off the guests' boots.— **b.-clamp,** *n.* A clamp for securing a boot in sewing.— **b.-closer,** *n.* One whose occupation it is to sew together the upper-leathers of boots.— **b.-crimp,** *n.* A machine for crimping boot-uppers by successive operations.— **b.-grain,** *n.* *Tanning.* A cowhide leather for laborers' or other heavy boots. — **b.-holder,** *n.*— **b.-hook,** *n.* **1.** A hook for buttoning boots. **2.** *pl.* Hooks to be inserted in boot-straps to aid in pulling on boots.— **b.-hose,** *n. pl.* **1.** Coverings for the lower part of the legs; spatterdashes. **2.** Leggings formerly worn with high boots, covering the knee and upper part of the leg.— **boot'jack",** *n.* **1.** An implement having jaws by which a boot may be held by the heel while the wearer withdraws his foot. **2.** A general utility actor in a theater. — **b.-last,** *n.* A boot-tree.— **b.-leg,** *n.* **1.** The part of a

boot above the instep. **2.** In a spinning-mule, a lever operating a locking device. **3.** In a railroad gate, a box enclosing a portion of the gearing.— **boot'leg"**, *tr. & ri.* [U. S.] To sell (liquor) against the law; especially, to trade in (liquor) unlawfully; to carry liquor on the person for illegal sale in violation of the Volstead Act: so called from the practise of carrying a flask in the leg of a boot.— **boot'leg"ger**, *n.* — **boot'leg"ging**, *n.* The act of selling liquor in violation of the law.— **boot'lick"**, *n.* [Slang.] One who cringes and flatters abjectly.— **boot'mak"er**, *n.*— **b.-pattern**, *n.* A templet or an adjustable apparatus by which to cut out legs and uppers for boots.— **b.-powder**, *n.* Powdered soapstone used for dusting the inside of a tight boot to make it slip on easily.— **boots and saddles**, the cavalry bugle-call for mounted drill.— **b.-stocking**, *n.* A large overstocking drawn on to protect the booted foot and leg in severe weather.— **b.-stretcher**, *n.*— **b.-top**, *n.* **1.** The top of a boot-leg, especially the flaring top of the boots worn in the 17th and 18th centuries. **2.** A lace ruffle worn round the top of a boot. **3.** A light-colored leather border at the top of a boot-leg. **4.** Boot-topping.— **b.-topping**, *n. Naut.* **1.** The process of painting a ship's copper above the water-line. **2.** A process of scraping the hull and daubing it with a mixture of tallow, sulfur, and rosin. **3.** The part of a ship's hull included between the load-water and light lines: generally painted red, the color of boot-tops in the first part of the 19th century; also, in the United States navy, the paint used on this portion of the hull.— **b.-tree**, *n.* An apparatus for stretching or shaping boots.— **to put the b. on the wrong leg**, to give blame or praise to the wrong person.

boot[2], *n.* **1.** Something over and above given in barter; as, will you exchange if I give ten dollars *boot?* **2†.** Advantage; resource; help; amends. [< AS. *bōt*, profit, < root of BETTER.]— **to boot**, in addition; into the bargain; over and above; literally, for advantage.

boot[3], *n.* [Archaic.] Booty; plunder.

boot'ed, 1 bū't'ed; 2 bo͞o't'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Wearing boots. **2.** *Ornith.* (1) Not divided into scutella except at the extreme lower portion; having such tarsi. See CALIGULA. (2) Covered with feathers, as the tarsi in many raptorial birds; having such tarsi. [boot; a half-boot.

boo-tee'[1], 1 bū-tī'; 2 bo͞o-tē', *n.* A woman's or child's light

boo-tee'[2], *n.* [Ind.] **1.** Flower- or sprig-worked cloth or muslin. **2.** A white spotted Dacca muslin.

Bo-o'tes, 1 bo-o-'tīz; 2 bo-o'tēs, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* The son of Jupiter and Callisto; when about to kill his mother, Jupiter made him a constellation. **2.** The northern constellation whose brightest star is Arcturus. See CONSTELLATION.

booth[1], 1 būth *or* bo͞oth; 2 bo͞oth *or* bo͞oth, *n.* **1.** A stall at a fair, market, etc. **2.** A temporary erection slightly built, as of boughs, etc. [ME. *bothe*, < Ice. *būdh*, hut, tent, dwelling, < root of *būa*, dwell.]

Booth[2], 1 būth; 2 bo͞oth, *n.* **1. Edwin** (11/13 1833–6/71 1893), an American tragedian; son of Junius Brutus B.; founded Players' Club, New York. **2. John Wilkes** (1839–4/15 1865), an American actor, son of Junius B., who assassinated Abraham Lincoln, 1865. **3. Junius Brutus** (5/11 1796–11/20 1852), an English actor who came to America in 1821. **4. Maud Ballington** (*née* Charlesworth) (?/12 1865–) an Anglo-American author and religious and philanthropic leader; wife of Ballington Booth. **5. William** (4/10 1829–9/29 1912), an English minister; founder and "General" of the Salvation Army; wrote *In Darkest England*. His sons and daughters became prominent leaders in the movement; and one, **Ballington** (?/12 1859–), founded in New York a similar organization, the Volunteers of America. **6.** The husband of the heroine in Fielding's *Amelia*.

booth'age, 1 bū'th'ij; 2 bo͞oth'ag, *n.* Rent or dues paid for the privilege of erecting a booth at a fair or market.

boot'halet†, *tr.* To pillage; rob.— **boot'hal"er†**, *n.*

Booth'bay, 1 bū'th'bē; 2 bo͞oth'bā, *n.* A town in Lincoln county, Me.

Booth'bay Har'bor. A town in Lincoln county, Me.

Booth'by, 1 bū'th'bi; 2 bo͞o'thby, **Guy Newell** (10/11 1867–2/27 1905). An Australian novelist.

Boo'thi-a, 1 bū'thi-ə; 2 bo͞o'thi-a, *n.* **1.** An Arctic peninsula, the most N. part of the continent of America; contains the N. magnetic pole. **B. Felix‡. 2. Gulf of**, a gulf E. of Boothia Peninsula.

booth'ite, 1 bū'th'ait; 2 bo͞oth'it, *n. Mineral.* A hydrous, generally massive, crystalline copper sulfate found in monoclinic pale-blue crystals. [< Edward *Booth*, of California.]

boot'-hold"er, b.-hook, b.-hose. See under BOOT[1], *n.*

Bo-o'tid, 1 bo-o'tid; 2 bo-o'tid, *n.* A meteor that apparently originates in the constellation Bootes.

boo'tied, 1 bū'tid; 2 bo͞o'tid, *a.* [Rare.] Laden with booty.

boot'l-kin, 1 bū't'i-kin; 2 bo͞ot'i-kin, *n.* **1.** A little boot. **2.** A covering of oiled skin for the feet or hands of persons suffering from gout. **3.** [Eng.] An infant's knitted overstocking. **4.** An instrument of torture; the boot. [Dim. of BOOT[1], *n.*] **boot'a-kin‡.**

boot'ing[1], 1 bū't'iŋ; 2 bo͞o't'ing, *n.* **1.** The punishment of being kicked or beaten with a boot. **2.** Torture with the boot.

boot'ing", *n.* **1.** Gain; profit; advantage; service. **2.** Payment besides or in addition.

boot'jack", b.-last. See under BOOT[1], *n.*

Boo'tle, 1 bū'tl; 2 bo͞o'tl, *n.* A manufacturing and shipping borough adjoining Liverpool, England.

boot'-leg", *n.* See under BOOT[1], *n.*

boot'less[1], 1 bū't'les; 2 bo͞ot'lĕs, *a.* Bringing no profit or advantage; useless; unavailing.

From *bootless* grief refrain. HOGG *Queen's Wake* pt. iii. l. 26.

— **boot'less-ly**, *adv.*— **boot'less-ness**, *n.*

boot'less[2], *a.* Without boots.

boot'lick", boot'mak"er. See under BOOT[1], *n.*

Boo-ton', *n.* Same as BUTON.

boot'-pat"tern, b.-powder. See under BOOT[1], *n.*

boots[1], 1 būts; 2 bo͞ots, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A servant at an inn or hotel who blacks boots and does minor offices for guests.

And boy and dog, and hostler and *Boots*, all slunk back again to their holes. IRVING *Bracebridge, Stout Gent.* p. 78. [G. P. P. 1863.]

2. [Slang, Eng.] The youngest officer of a regiment or youngest member of a club: not now used.

boots[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] The marsh-marigold.

Boots Spur. A mountain in New Hampshire; 5,525 ft. high.

boot'-stock"ing, b.-top, etc. See under BOOT[1], *n.*

boo'ty, 1 bū'ti; 2 bo͞o'ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The spoil of war; goods taken by robbery or violence; gain; plunder.

The *booty* that fell into the hands of the Goths was immense. GIBBON *Rome* vol. i. ch. 4. p. 308. [P. S. & CO. 1852.]

2. *Inter. Law.* Personal property seized by the enemy on land. Compare PRIZE.

After *booty* has been in complete possession of the enemy for twenty-four hours, it becomes absolutely his, without any right of postliminy in favor of the original owner, particularly when it has passed *bona fide* into the hands of a neutral.

Bouvier's Law Dict. vol. i. p. 255. [BOSTON BOOK CO. 1897.]

[< Ice. *bȳti* (confused with BOOT[2]), exchange, booty, < *bȳta*, divide, deal out.] Syn.: see PLUNDER.— **to play booty**, to act in collusion with a confederate to victimize another player; play dishonestly.

Bo'oz, 1 bo'ez; 2 bō'ōz, *n. Bib. Matt.* i, 5. Same as BOAZ.

booze, } 1 būz; 2 bo͞oz, *ri.* [Colloq.] [BOOZED, BOOZD[5]; BOOZ-

booz[F], } ING.] To drink to excess; tipple. [Also *bouse*; cp. MD. *büsen*, G. *bausen*, drink.] **bouse‡; bouse‡.**

While good Sir Peter *boozes* with the squire.

SHERIDAN *School for Scandal* epilogue, l. 25.

— **booze'**, *n.* **1.** Strong drink; liquor. **2.** A drunken spree; carouse. **bouse‡.**— **boozed**, *a.* Drunk; fuddled. — **booz'er**, *n.*— **booz'ing-ken"**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A low drinking-house.

booze[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Native lead ore.

booz'y, 1 bū'z'i; 2 bo͞oz'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Somewhat intoxicated; affected by drink; tipsy. Syn.: see DRUNK.— **booz'i-ly**, *adv.*— **booz'i-ness**, *n.*

bo"speep', 1 bō"-pīp'; 2 bō"-pēp', *n.* The game of peek-a-boo. [< BO, *interj.*, + PEEP[1], *v.*]

Her pretty feet Like snailes did creep A little out, and then, As if they played at *bo-peep*, Did soon draw in again.

HERRICK *Upon her Feet* st. 1.

Bopp, 1 bop; 2 bŏp, **Franz** (9/14 1791–10/23 1867). A German Orientalist; founder of comparative philology; *Comparative Grammar*, etc.

Bo-pyr'i-dæ, 1 bo-pir'i-di; 2 bo-pŷr'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of isopods with prehensile legs and much differentiated sexes: parasitic in the gill-cavities of certain crabs and other decapods.— **bo'py-rid**, *n.*— **bo'py-roid**, *a.*

Bo'py-rus, 1 bō'pi-rus; 2 bŏ'pŷ-rŭs, *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Bopyridæ*. **2.** [b-] [-RI, 1 -rai; 2 -rī, *pl.*] A parasitic isopod of this genus.

bo-quin', 1 bō-kin'; 2 bō-kĭn', *n.* A coarse Spanish baize.

bor[1], 1 bōr; 2 bôr, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Neighbor: used in address.

Bor[2], *n. Norse Myth.* The son of Bure and father of Odin, Vili, and Ve, rulers of heaven and earth. **Borr‡.**

bor., *abbr.* Boron; borough.

bo'ra[1], 1 bō'rə; 2 bō'ra, *n.* **1.** [It.] A blustering dry wind from the Julian Alps, blowing over the Adriatic in winter. **2.** *Meteor.* Any wind resembling the bora of the Adriatic: a generic name. [It., indirectly < Gr. BOREAS, the north wind.]

bo'ra[2], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Mohammedan trader or pedler; money-lender. Compare BOXWALLAH.

bo'ra[3], *n.* [Austral.] Same as BURBUNG.

Bo'ra, 1 bō'rə; 2 bō'rä, **Katharina von** (1/23 1499–12/23 1552). The German nun who married Martin Luther.

bor'a-bl(E), 1 bōr'ə-bl; 2 bôr'a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being bored.

bo-rach'a, *n.* Same as BURACHA.

bo-ra'chio[1]†, *n.* A wine-skin; hence, a drunkard.

Bo-ra'chi-o[2], 1 bo-rā'chi-o; 2 bo-rā'chi-o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, Don John's follower, a villain.

bo-rac'ic, 1 bo-ras'ik; 2 bo-răç'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to borax or boron.— **boracic acid**, same as BORIC ACID.— **bo"ra-cif'er-ous**, *a.* Containing borax.— **bo'ra-cite**, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, transparent to translucent, magnesium chloro-borate ($Mg_3Cl_2B_{14}O_{26}$), that crystallizes in the isometric system.— **bo-ra'ci-um**, *n. Chem.* Boron: originally so called by Sir Humphrey Davy. — **bo'ra-cous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of borax.

bor'age, 1 bur'ij; 2 bŏr'aġ (XIII), *n.* An erect rough European herb (*Borago officinalis*) with ovate leaves and blue flowers in terminal clusters. An infusion of the leaves and flowers is used as a demulcent and diaphoretic and in making cooling drinks. [< LL. *borrago*, < *borra*, *burra*, rough hair; see BOLT[2], *v.*]

The Borage.

— **Ceylon borage**, a hardy annual boragewort (*Trichodesma zeylanica*), with pale-blue flowers, native of southern India, Ceylon, and Australia, cultivated in greenhouses.— **native b.** [Austral.], the Ceylon borage, often used to cure snake-bites.

bor'age-wort", 1 bur'ij-wŭrt"; 2 bŏr'aġ-wŭrt', *n.* Any plant of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*).

Bo-rag"i-na'ce-æ, 1 bo-raj'i-nē'si-i; 2 bo-răġ'i-na'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of gamopetalous plants — the borage family — chiefly rough-hairy herbs, having usually alternate entire leaves, 5-parted symmetrical flowers, and a 4-lobed ovary forming in fruit four 1-seeded nutlets. It embraces 68 genera and about 1,200 species. [< LL. *borrago*; see BORAGE.]

— **bo-rag"i-na'ceous**, *a.* **bo"ra-gin'e-ous‡.**

Bo-ra'go, 1 bo-rē'go; 2 bo-rā'gō, *n. Bot.* A small genus of European erect, strigose, hispid herbs of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*). [LL., < *borra*; see BORAGE.]

bo'rak, 1 bō'rək; 2 bō'rak, *n.* [Austral.] Banter; ridicule; "jolly": aboriginal term. Compare BARRACK, *v.*

Bo-rāk', 1 bo-rāk'; 2 bo-rāk', *n. Ar. Myth.* The animal with a human face, two wings, and a peacock's tail, which carried Mohammed to heaven.

bo'ral[1], 1 bō'ral; 2 bō'rāl, *n. Pharm.* A borate and tartrate of aluminum occurring as a white crystalline astringent powder utilized by dermatologists. [< *bor-* in BORATE + *al-* in ALUMINUM.]

bo'ral[2], 1 bō'ral; 2 bō'ral, *n.* [Scot.] A boring-tool.

bo'ras†, *n.* Same as BORAX.

Bo-rās', 1 bō-rōs'; 2 bō-rōs', *n.* A city in Sweden.

Bo"ra-sam-bar', 1 bō'rə-sam-bär'; 2 bō'ra-săm-bär', *n.* A principality in Sumbulpur district, India; 750 sq. m.

bo-ras'co, 1 bo-rās'ko; 2 bo-rās'co, *n.* A thunder-storm; a violent or sudden squall of wind, especially on the Mediterranean. [< It. *burasca*, prob. < *bora*, *borea*, < L. *Boreas*, BOREAS.] **bo-ras'ca‡; bo-rasque'‡; bur-ras'ca‡.**

Bor"-ash'an, 1 bor'-ash'ən; 2 bŏr'-ăsh'an, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xxx, 30.

Bo-ras'sus, 1 bo-ras'us; 2 bo-răs'ŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of tall dicœcious palms of the Old World tropics, with large, palmately fan-shaped leaves. The Palmyra palm (*B. flabelliformis*) of India and the African palm (*B. æthiopicus*) of central and western Africa, generally regarded as distinct species, are by some considered merely varieties of one and the genus in consequence monotypic. See PALMYRA PALM. **2.** [b-] A palm of this genus.

The doum, *borassus*, and fan-palm were very numerous. STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i. ch. 5. p. 89. [H. 1878.]

[< Gr. *borassos*, palm-fruit.]

bo'rate, 1 bō'rēt; 2 bō'rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of boric acid.

Bo-rau'en, 1 bo-rau'en; 2 bo-rou'ĕn, *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

bo'rax, 1 bō'raks; 2 bō'raks, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($Na_2B_4O_7$) with a sweetish alkaline taste, found native as tincal, and used as an antiseptic in preserving food, in medicine, and as a flux, hence of value in glass-manufacture and certain smelting operations. Chemically it is sodium biborate or sodium pyroborate. [LL., < Ar. *bōraq*, < Per. *būrah*, borax.] **bo'ras‡.**

— **bo'rax-head"**, *n.* A drop of borax, in blowpipe analysis, which, fused with a small quantity of a metallic oxid, will show the characteristic color of the element; as, a blue *borax-bead* indicates the presence of cobalt.— **b. carmine**, a staining-fluid formed of 4 parts of borax, 1 part of carmine, and 5 parts of water, 1 volume of the mixture being diluted with 2 volumes of absolute alcohol and filtered: used for coloring nuclei a permanent red by the aid of dilute hydrochloric acid. [Prussia.

Bor'beck, 1 bōr'bek; 2 bôr'bĕk, *n.* A town near Essen.

Bor-bon', 1 bōr-bon'; 2 bôr-bŏn', *n.* A town in Cebú, P. I.

Bor'bo-rite, 1 bōr'bo-rait; 2 bôr'bo-rīt, *n.* One holding immoral and gross doctrines: a nickname of certain Gnostics, and later of certain Mennonites. [< LL. *Borboritæ*, < Gr. *borboritai*, < *borboros*, mud.] **Bor-bo'ri-an‡.**

bor"bo-ryg'mus, 1 bōr"bo-rig'mus; 2 bôr"bo-rŷġ'mŭs, *n.* [-MI, 1 -mai; 2 -mī, *pl.*] [Archaic.] Rumbling of the bowels, caused by wind or gas. [< Gr. *borborygmos*, < *borboryzō*, have a rumbling in the bowels.]

Borch'gre-vink, 1 bōrk'grə-viŋk; 2 bôrk'gre-vĭnk, **Carsten Egeberg** (1864–). A Norwegian antarctic explorer and author.

bord[1], 1 bērd; 2 bôrd, *n* **1.** *Mining.* A side-gallery parallel with the main road or drift. **2†.** A board. **borde‡.**— **bord-and-pillar system**, a method of mining coal by cutting out galleries at specified distances apart. Each gallery or room (the latter term applies in America) is separated from the next succeeding by a pillar of coal. The rooms or breasts, as they are often called, are driven, usually at right angles, from a narrow roadway or entry. The width and length of the rooms and pillars vary according to the height of the coal and nature of the overlying roof. The pillars are subsequently removed, leaving the area worked out. [clothing.

bord[2], 1 bērd; 2 bôrd, *n.* An Oriental striped stuff used for

bord[3]†, *n.* A jest; bourd.

Bor"da', 1 bōr'dä'; 2 bôr'dä', *n.* **1. Jean Charles** (5/41733–2/29 1799), a French mathematician and army engineer; geodetic surveyor; served in the American Revolutionary war. **2. J. Idiarte** (1847–8/29 1897), a President of Uruguay; assassinated.

bord'age[1], 1 bōrd'ij; 2 bôrd'aġ, *n.* A border; specif., a ship's side-planking. [F., < *bord*, side; cp. BOARD.]

bord'age[2], 1 bērd'ij; 2 bôrd'aġ, *n. Law.* The tenure or service of a bordar. [OF., < *borde*, hut, < LL. *borda*, hut, perhaps < Teut. *bord*, board.]

bor'dar, 1 bōr'dər; 2 bôr'dar, *n. Feudal Law.* A villein who held a cottage at his lord's pleasure and rendered menial service in return; a cotter. [< LL. *bordarius*, cottager, < *borda*; see BORDAGE[2].] **bor'der‡; bord'man‡.**

Bor-da'van stew, 1 bōr-dū'vən stū; 2 bôr-dä'van stū. An East-Indian dish of fowl, anchovies, oysters, wine, onions, butter, and flour. [< J. C. *Borda*, French engineer.]

Bor"deaux', 1 bōr'dō'; 2 bôr'dō', *n.* **1.** A commercial seaport in Gironde department, France; center of Bordeaux wine trade; temporary French capital, Sept. 3 to Dec. 9, during German invasion of 1914. **2.** Wine produced around Bordeaux. See WINE.— **Bordeaux mixture**, a fungicide prepared by mixing solutions of copper sulfate and lime.

bor'del†, *n.* A brothel. **bor-del'lo†.**

— **bor'de-ler†**, *n.* A brothel-keeper. **bor'del-ry†**, *n.*

Bor"de-lais', 1 bōr'də-lē'; 2 bôr'de-lā', *a.* Of or pertaining to Bordeaux.

Bor'den, 1 bōr'den; 2 bôr'dĕn, *n.* **1. Sir Robert Laird** (9/29 1854–), a Canadian statesman; premier 1911. **2. Simeon** (1/2 1798–10/23 1856), an American civil engineer, who made the first geodetic survey in the United States. **3.** A county in Texas; 892 sq. m.; county-seat, Gail.

Bor'den-town, 1 bōr'den-taun; 2 bôr'dĕn-town, *n.* A city in Burlington county, N. J.

bor'der, 1 bōr'dər; 2 bôr'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a border to or on.

The brook, *Bordered* with sparkling frost-work. BRYANT *Winter Piece* st. 1.

2. To constitute a border to; be contiguous to; adjoin; as, Texas *borders* Mexico. **3†.** To shut within limits.

II. *i.* To lie on the border; be contiguous.

— **to border on or upon**, to lie adjacent to; hence, to approximate in character; resemble closely.

bor'der, *a.* Of or pertaining to a territorial border; as, *border* tribes.

The heroic defense of the Alamo, . . . one of the most brilliant pages of our *border* history. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 13. p. 233. [c. co. 1890.]

— **border ruffian** [U. S.], a rough frontiersman; specif., in American history, one of the Missourians who were accused of raiding the borders with the purpose of preventing the settling of Kansas as a free State (1854–1858). Compare JAYHAWKER.— **b. States**, the five slave States of the United States — Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri — which lay next to the free States of the North: so called in the Civil War of 1861–1865.— **B. war** (*U. S. Hist.*), the armed struggle in Kansas (1854–1858) over the question of slavery.

bor'der, *n.* **1.** A margin or edge; outer portion or limit; brink; verge; as, the *border* of the stream is icy.

Her fancy and her language alike run riot, sometimes to the very *borders* of apparent delirium. ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Charlotte Brontë* vol. i. ch. 5. p. 77. [A. 1886.]

2. Specif.: (1) The frontier line or district of a country or state; hence, a boundary. (2) A bordering or enclosing strip of ground in a garden, commonly planted with flowers. (3) A decorative margin or edge; as, a cap-*border* of lace. (4) The stripe running along the side of a piece of cloth, formed by colors, yarns, or weave different from that of the main fabric. (5) *Milling.* An upright rim or curb around a grinding-pan to keep the contents from falling out. (6) *pl. Theat.* Strips of painted canvas scenery hanging in the flies, and representing sky, clouds, foliage, etc. (7) *Her.* A bordure. (8) An arrangement of false hair about the forehead. (9) [Archaic.] Territory. [< F. *bordure*, < LL. *boordura*, *bordus*, margin, < D. *boord*, edge.] **bor'dure‡.** Syn.: see BANK; BOUNDARY; MARGIN.— **bor'der-knife"**, *n.* A knife with semicircular blade for trimming borders of turf.— **b.-land**, *n.* Land on or near the border of two adjoining countries; specifically, the borders; by extension, debatable or indeterminate ground; as, the *border-land* of history; *border-land* of dreams— **b.-lander**, *n.*— **bor'der-less**, *a.* Without a border.— **b.-lights**, *n. pl. Theat.* The row of lights behind the borders. See BORDER, *n.*, 2 (6).— **b.-pen**, *n.* An artist's pen, using several points at once, for drawing patterned margins and the like.— **b.-plane**, *n. Joinery.* A plane for working edges.— **b.-rider**, *n.* A freebooter on the borders of England and Scotland. **b.-pricker‡.**— **b.-shears**, *n. pl.* Strong shears set at an angle with long wooden handles, used for clipping grass borders.— **b.-stone**, *n.* A stone marking a boundary; a curbstone.— **b.-warrant**, *n. Scots Law.* A writ issued by

a Scots magistrate near the line between Scotland and England for detaining the goods or person of a debtor from the English side until he furnishes security to abide by the judgment of the court.— **the B.** or **Borders,** the English and Scottish border-land.

bor'dered, *pp.* **1.** Having a margin distinctively marked in structure, coloring, etc. **2.** *Her.* With an edge or border of a specifically named tint.

bor"de-reau', 1 bôr'də-rō'; 2 bôr'de-rō', *n.* [-REAUX', 1 -rō'; 2 -rō', *pl.*] [F.] An invoice or a memorandum, letter, or other written document containing detailed information concerning documents that accompany it. The word became widely known in English-speaking countries through the Dreyfus case. [Dim. of F. *bord,* < D. *boord,* edge.]

borderd, *pp.* Bordered. S. S.

bor'der-er, 1 bôr'dər-ər; 2 bôr'der-er, *n.* **1.** One who dwells on or near the border of a country or a district.

The enmity between the Highland *borderer* and the Lowland *borderer* along the whole frontier was the growth of ages.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 13, p. 244. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

2. A maker of borders or bordering. **3.** [Rare.] One who verges (upon something); as, a *borderer* on impiety.

bor'der-ing, 1 bôr'dər-ıŋ; 2 bôr'der-ing, *n.* The act of or the material for making a border; especially, an ornamental strip of wall-paper; as, *bordering* for a ceiling.

bor'der-ism, 1 bôr'dər-ızm; 2 bôr'der-ışm, *n.* [Rare.] Conduct or speech characteristic of the border.

bor'der-knife", **b.-land,** etc. See under BORDER, *n.*

Bor'der Min'strel. Sobriquet of Sir Walter Scott, given him by Wordsworth in *Yarrow Revisited.*

bor'der-pen", **b.-rider,** **b.-shears,** etc. See under BORDER, *n.*

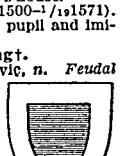
bord'-land", 1 bôrd'-land"; 2 bôrd'-lănd", *n.* *Feudal Law.* Land held by bordage tenure.

bord'-lode", 1 bôrd'-lōd"; 2 bôrd'-lōd", *n.* A feudal service consisting of carrying wood, etc., to the lord's house.

Bor-do'ne, 1 bôr-dō'nē; 2 bôr-dō'ne, **Paris** (1500–1/21571). An Italian painter of the Venetian school; pupil and imitator of Titian.

bord'rag†, *n.* A border foray. **bord'rag-ing†.**

bord'-ser"vice, 1 bôrd'-sûr'vıs; 2 bôrd'-sēr"vic, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A tenure of bord-land.



Bordure.

bor'dure, 1 bôr'dûr; 2 bôr'dur, *n.* *Her.* A border, either charged or not, around the field, of a different tincture from and one-fifth the width of the field. [F.; see BORDER, *n.*] — **bor'dured†,** *a.*

bore¹, 1 bôr; 2 bōr, *v.* [BORED; BOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a cylindrical hole in or through, as by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument; as, to *bore* wood. **2.** To make or advance, as by boring; as, to *bore* a hole; to *bore* one's way. **3†.** To trick; cheat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a hole with a boring-tool, as the auger; pierce; turn out a hole; as, this gimlet *bores* well; to *bore* for coal or oil. **2.** To yield to a boring-tool; as, this wood *bores* hard. **3.** To advance by gradual persistent motion; as, he keeps *boring* on at it. **4.** To thrust the head straight forward: said of a horse. [< AS. *borian;* cp. Gr. *pharaō,* plow; < √ *bhar,* cut.] **boart.** Syn.: see PIERCE.

bore², *vt.* [BORED; BOR'ING.] To weary by tediousness or dulness; tire; annoy. Syn.: see BOTHER.

His guest did not *bore* the viceroy. On the contrary, he amused him. KIPLING *Plain Tales, Germ Destroyer* p. 84. [M. I. 1890.]

bore³, *imp.* of BEAR, *v.*

bore¹, *n.* **1.** A hole made by boring, or as if by boring. Specif.: (1) The cylindrical cavity of a tube, gun, etc. (2) The interior diameter of such cavity; the caliber, as of a gun-barrel: formerly indicated by the number to the pound of spherical lead bullets which fitted the gun-barrel — the larger the bore the smaller the number of bullets. (3) A bore-hole; also, a tunnel, especially during its construction. **2.** In nail-making by hand, a tool once used for holding the nail while the head was being hammered. **3†.** An instrument for boring. **4†.** A wound. [< AS. *bor,* auger.] **boart.** Syn.: see HOLE.— **blue b.** [Scot.], a rift in the clouds, exposing the blue sky. — **b. and stroke** (*Auto.*), the interior diameter of a cylinder, as related to the linear distance covered by the piston in a single motion.— **bore'-bit",** *n.* A rock-boring chisel.— **b.-hole,** *n.* A deep hole, usually vertical, made in the earth for discovering water, minerals, etc., or for inspecting the character of the strata bored through.— **b.-log,** *n.* A piece of wood through which the bore-rod passes.— **b.-meal,** *n.* The material brought up by boring. — **b.-rod,** *n.* A rod for making bore-holes.— **b.-worm,** *n.* A ship-worm.— **ten-b., twelve-b., sixteen-b., twenty-b.,** etc., designations of the calibers of shotgun-barrels. See BORE¹, *n.*, 1 (2).— **to wick a b.** [Scot.], in curling, to propel a stone through an opening between two guards.

bore², *n.* **1.** A person or thing that wearies one through lack of interest; a tiresome or uncongenial person; an annoyance; nuisance; as, "every hero becomes a *bore* at last." EMERSON *Rep. Men* p. 26. [H. M. & CO. 1890.] **2†.** Ennui, or one suffering from it.

bore³, *n.* A high roaring crested wave caused by the rushing of a flood-tide up a river, as in the Amazon, Hoogly, Ganges, Indus, and the Tsientang estuary, or by the meeting of tides, as in the Bay of Fundy, the Bristol Channel, etc. Compare EAGER. [< Ice. *bāra,* billow caused by wind.] **boart.**

bore⁴, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Borecole.

bo're-ad, 1 bō'rı-ad; 2 bō're-ăd. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Boreas or to the north; boreal. **II.** *n.* [B-] A child of Boreas. **bore'l-ad†.**

bo're-al, 1 bō'rı-əl; 2 bō're-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in the north; northern; also, pertaining to Boreas, or the north wind.

It [the ship] had a mystic aura; a *boreal* brilliancy shimmered in its wake. G. W. CURTIS *Prue and I* ch. 3, p. 89. [H. 1865.]

2. [B-] Relating to or denoting the northerly and mountainous regions of the earth north of the equator, and embracing the greater part of North America and Central America; Nearctic; as, the *Boreal* region. [< L. *borealis,* < *Boreas;* see BOREAS.] **bo're-an†.**

— **boreal pole,** the north pole; also, the south-seeking pole of the magnet (so called because it has the same kind of magnetism as the north pole of the earth).— **B. region,** in American zoogeography, nearly all North America, and the mountain-tops of Central America.— **b. signs,** the northerly signs of the zodiac from Aries to Libra.— **B. zone,** a subdivision of the Boreal region between the Arctic and the transition zones.

bo're-al-ize, 1 bō'rı-əl-aız; 2 bō're-al-ız, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To adopt northern ways or accent.

Bo're-as, 1 bō'rı-əs; 2 bō're-as, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* **1.** The god of the north wind. **2.** The north wind: a poetical or jocose personification.

Cauld *Boreas,* wi' his boisterous crew,
BURNS *Fête Champêtre* st. 5.

[L., < Gr. *Boreas,* north wind.]

Bo're-as Moun'tain. A peak of the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 3,723 ft. high.

bore'-bit", *n.* See under BORE¹, *n.*

bore'cole", 1 bōr'kōl"; 2 bōr'cōl", *n.* An open-headed variety of cabbage with curled leaves; kale. [< D. *boerenkool,* < *boer,* peasant, + *kool,* cabbage.] **boor'-cole"†.**

bore'dom, 1 bōr'dəm; 2 bōr'dom, *n.* **1.** Bores as a class.

He acquitted himself with all the advantage of a man whose grace of bearing has long been moulded on an experience of *boredom.* GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* bk. iv, p. 118. [H. 1876.]

2. The condition of being bored; ennui. **3.** Boreism.

bo-ree'ı, 1 bo-rī'; 2 bo-rē', *n.* [Austral.] A tree (*Acacia pendula*) of New South Wales and Queensland yielding a hard, close-grained violet-scented wood used by turners and cabinet-makers.

bo-ree'²†, *n.* A French rustic dance. **bo-ry'†.**

bo-reen', 1 bo-rın'; 2 bo-rēn', *n.* [Anglo-Ir.] A narrow road; a lane. [Dim. of Ir. *bóthar,* road.] **boh-reen'†.**

bor'e-gat, 1 bor'ı-gat; 2 bōr'e-găt, *n.* A rock-trout (*Hexagrammus*).

bore'-hole", *n.* See under BORE¹, *n.*

bore'ism, 1 bōr'ızm; 2 bōr'ışm, *n.* [Rare.] The behavior of a bore; the habit of being a bore. **bor'ism†.**

Bo"rel', 1 bo'rel'; 2 bo'rĕl', **Jean Louis** (4/21819–2/21884). A French general who served in Algeria, Crimea, Italy, and in the Franco-German war, 1870–1871.

bor'e-le, 1 bor'ı-lı; 2 bōr'e-le, *n.* A formerly supposed South-African variety of the rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros bicornis*).

Bo-rel'li, 1 bo-rel'lı; 2 bo-rĕl'lī, **Giovanni Alfonso** (1/21608–12/211679). An Italian physician and mathematician; *On the Motion of Animals.*

bore'-log", **b.-meal.** See under BORE¹, *n.*

bor'er, 1 bōr'ər; 2 bōr'er, *n.* One who or that which bores. Specif.: (1) A beetle, moth, or other insect that bores, usually in the larval state, as a xylophagan beetle whose larvæ bore in wood, or a larval moth (*Ægeria*) that bores in the roots of grapes. Compare BARK-BEETLE. (2) A bivalve mollusk that burrows in wood or stone, as a teredo, a pholad, or a saxicavid. (3) A gastropod, as *Urosalpinx cinerea,* that bores through the shell of oysters and other mollusks. (4) A boring-sponge. (5) The ovipositor of an insect when used for boring. (6) [Local, Eng.] The hagfish (*Myxine glutinosa*).— **annular borer,** a tool with a tubular bit for removing a cylindrical plug as a sample: used in prospecting.— **red b.,** same as COFFEE-BORER.— **sweet-potato b.,** a weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) whose grub bores into sweet potatoes.— **wine-cask b.,** a tropical beetle (*Xyleborus perforans*), which drills through wine-barrels, and also devours sugar-cane.

bore'-rod", *n.* See under BORE¹, *n.*

bore'some", *a.* Tending to weary or bore.

bore'-tree", 1 bōr'-trī"; 2 bōr'-trē", *n.* Same as BOUR-TREE.

Bor'ger-hout, 1 bōr'gər-haut; 2 bōr'ger-hout, *n.* A suburb of Antwerp, Belgium.

Bor-ghe'se, 1 bor-gē'zē; 2 bōr-ge'se, *n.* **1.** The name of a celebrated aristocratic family of Italy. **2. Camillo** (9/211552–1/211621), Pope, 1605–1621, as Paul V. See PAUL V. **3. Camillo F. L., Duke of Sulmona and Rossano** (7/21 1775–4/21832), a French soldier; husband of Pauline Bonaparte. **4. Palace** and **Villa,** city and suburban residences at Rome of the Borghese family, formerly noted for their architecture and art treasures. **5. Princess,** see BONAPARTE, 12.— **Borghese Gladiator,** a famous statue of the 4th century in the Louvre, Paris, formerly in possession of the Borghese family. The statue has been supposed to represent a man taking part in a pyrrhic dance, but is more commonly explained as a gladiator defending himself with his shield while about to strike with the sword. The base bears the name of Agasias, son of Dositheus, of Ephesus, who is thought to have flourished about the middle of the 4th century B. C.

Bor-ghe'si, 1 bor-gē'zı; 2 bōr-ge'sī, **Bartolommeo** (7/11 1781–4/21860). An Italian count, archeologist, and numismatist; his complete works were published at the expense of the French government.

Bor'gi, 1 bōr'jı; 2 bōr'gī, **Giovanni** (2/211732–6/211802). An Italian founder of ragged schools.

Bor'gia, 1 bōr'jə; 2 bōr'gă, *n.* **1.** The name of a well-known aristocratic Spanish family, a branch of which emigrated to Italy and long flourished. **2. Alfonso** (1378–3/21458), as Pope Calixtus III., 1455–1458. **3. Cesare** (3/211478–3/12 1507), Duc de Valentinois, an Italian cardinal, soldier, and adventurer, noted for his cruel assassination of his brother, prince of Benevent, and of the nobles of Romagna; killed at siege of Viana; described by Machiavelli in *Principe.* **4. Saint Francisco de** (1510–1572), a Spanish Jesuit, 3d general of order; canonized, 1671. **5. Lucrezia** (1480–6/211519), sister of Cesare, and wife finally of Alfonso, Duke of Este; reputed of extraordinary wickedness; heroine of opera by Donizetti. **6. Rodrigo Lenzuoli** (1/1 1431–8/211503), as Pope Alexander VI., 1492–1503.

Borgne, 1 bōrn; 2 bōrn, *n.* A lake or bay in S. E. Louisiana; connects with the Gulf of Mexico, and with Lake Pontchartrain by Rigolets Pass.

Bor'go Moz-za'no, 1 bōr'go mod-zä'no; 2 bōr'go mōd-zä'no. A town in Lucca province, Italy.

Bor'go San Don-nı'no, 1 san don-nı'no; 2 săn dŏn-nī'no. A walled town in Parma province, Italy. [sole.

bor'hame, 1 bōr'əm; 2 bōr'am, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The sand-

bo'ric, 1 bō'rık; 2 bō'ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from boron. **bo-rac'ic†.**— **boric acid,** a colorless crystalline compound (H_3BO_3) obtained largely in volcanic lagoons of Tuscany, Italy, and found in chemical combinations, as borax. **orthoboric acid†.**— **b. nitrid,** same as ÆTHOGEN. **boron nitrid†.**

bo'rick, 1 bō'rık; 2 bō'rik, *n.* [Ir.] A wooden ball used by boys in playing hockey or in hurling as a substitute for the regulation leather-covered ball.

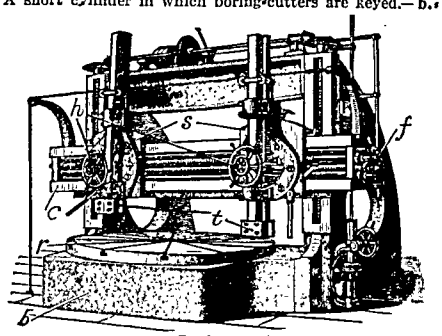
bor'ick-ite, 1 bor'ık-aıt; 2 bōr'ik-ıt, *n.* *Mineral.* An opaque reddish-brown hydrated calcium phosphate ($CaFe_4(OH)_8(PO_4)_8 4H_2O$). [< Manuel *Boricky* (1840–), Czech mineralogist.]

bo'rid, } 1 bō'rıd, -rıd *or* -rgid; 2 bō'rid, -rid *or* -rīd, *n.*
bo'ride, } *Chem.* A combination of boron with a more positive element or radical.

bo'rin, } 1 bō'rın, -rın *or* -rîn; 2 bō'rin, -rin *or* -rīn, *n.*
bo'rine, } *Chem.* A compound formed from hydrid of boron (BH_3) by substituting a hydrocarbon radical for hydrogen. [< BORON.]

Bo"ri"nage', 1 bō'rı'nāj'; 2 bō'rī'năzh', *n.* A coal-mining district in Hainaut province, Belgium.

bor'ing, 1 bōr'ıŋ; 2 bōr'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making a hole with or as with a boring-tool. **2.** A hole so made; a bore-hole. **3.** *pl.* Material removed by boring.— **bor'ing-bar",** *n.* A rotating bar in a boring-machine in which are inserted boring-tools, bits, etc.— **b.-bit,** *n.* **1.** A boring-tool for use in a brace. **2.** A tool for reboring an obstructed gun-vent; vent-gimlet.— **b.-block,** *n.* **1.** A block with slotted holes, for holding work to be bored. **2.** A cylindrical cutter-holder for a boring-machine.— **b.-collar,** *n.* A pivoted disk in a lathe or other machine-tool having in its face several holes of various sizes, provided with a stop so that any desired hole can be brought and held opposite to the boring- or drilling-tool.— **b.-dust,** *n.* The chips or fragments made in boring.— **b.-gage,** *n.* An auger-gage.— **b.-head,** *n.* **1.** A short metal tube in the end of which borts are bedded: used in rock-drilling. **2.** A short cylinder in which boring-cutters are keyed.— **b.-**



A Boring-machine.

b, bed-plate; *c,* cross-slide; *f,* feed-motion; *h,* hand-feed; *r,* rotating table; *s,* slide-rests; *t,* tool-clamps. The work to be bored or turned is placed on the rotating table, and the cutters set at any desired position, as for turning the inside and outside of a large pulley at one operation. The cutting-tools are fed either automatically or by hand.

machine, *n.* Any machine for boring, especially one of large size as distinguished from a drill; a machine for dressing a hole, as the inside of a cannon, as distinguished from one that simply drills a hole. **b.-mill†.**— **b.-rod,** *n.* A rod carrying the bit in earth-drilling or rock-boring.— **b.-sponge,** *n.* A clionid sponge that bores into and destroys the shells of oysters and other mollusks with its silliceous spicules.— **b.-tool,** *n.* **1.** A rotating tool for dressing round holes already existing in metal. **2.** A rotating piercing or perforating tool; a boring-bit.

Bo"rin-que'ños, 1 bō'rın-kē'nyos; 2 bō'rin-ke'nyŏs, *n. pl.* [Sp.] An extinct native race of Porto Rico.

Bo'ris, 1 bō'rıs; 2 bō'ris, **III** (1/211894–). King of Bulgaria since Oct. 3, 1918.

Bo"ris-Gu"de-nof', 1 bō'rıs-gū"dē-nef'; 2 bō"ris-gu"dę-nŏf', *n.* A czar of Russia (1552–4/211605), who reigned from 1598. **Go"du-nov'†; Gu"de-now'†.**

bor'ish, 1 bōr'ısh; 2 bōr'ish, *a.* Tiresome; dull.

bor'ism, 1 bōr'ızm; 2 bōr'ışm, *n.* *Med.* The toxic condition induced by the continual use of borax.

Bo-ri'sof, 1 bo-rī'sef; 2 bo-rī'sŏf, *n.* A town in Minsk government. White Russia. **Bo-ri'sov†; Bo-ris'sov†.**

Bo"ris-so-glebsk', 1 bō'rı-so-glebsk'; 2 bō"ri-so-glĕbsk', *n.* **1.** A town in Tambof government, Russia. **2.** A town in Yaroslav government, Russia.

bo'rith¹†, 1 bō'rıth; 2 bō'rith, *n.* A plant once used for scouring: possibly the soapwort.

Bo'rith², *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Esd.* i, 2.

bo'rize, 1 bō'raız; 2 bō'rīz, *vt.* [BO'RIZED; BO'RIZ-ING.] To inject for antiseptic purposes a preparation of borax into the veins of (an animal intended for food).

Bor-ja'la, 1 bōr-jā'lə; 2 bōr-jä'la, *n.* A mountain in the Russian Caucasus; 14,083 ft. high.

bork, 1 bôrk; 2 bôrk, *n.* The outer corky layers of a body and the dead tissues enclosed by them. [(*Centrolophus niger*).

bor'lase¹, 1 bōr'lēs; 2 bōr'lās, *n.* A European blackfish

Bor'lase², 1 bōr'ləs; 2 bōr'las, **William** (3/21695–8/211772). An English antiquary and naturalist; *Antiq. of Cornwall.*

bor'ley, 1 bōr'lı; 2 bōr'ly, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A boat used in the Thames estuary for trawling. [lamprey.

bor'ling, 1 bōr'lıŋ; 2 bōr'ling, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The river-

born, 1 bôrn; 2 bôrn, *a.* **1.** Brought forth or into being, as offspring; being an outgrowth, product, or result. **2.** Being (*something* in quality or character) from or through the conditions of one's birth; hence, natural; ingrained; as, a gentleman *born;* a *born* thief.

Man everywhere is the *born* enemy of lies.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. i, p. 4. [C. & H.]

[< AS. *boren,* pp. of *beran,* bear.]

— **born again** (*Theol.*), regenerated by the Holy Spirit. — **in one's b. days** [Colloq.], in one's lifetime.

Born, 1 bôrn; 2 bôrn, **Bertrand de.** A French troubadour and warrior of the 12th century, whose poems are extant.

borne, 1 bôrn; 2 bôrn, *pp.* of BEAR, *v.*

bor-né', 1 bôr-nē'; 2 bôr-ne', *a.* [F.] Having circumscribed ideas; prejudiced; narrow-minded.

borne†, *n.* A bourn; a brook.

Bör'ne, 1 bûr'nə; 2 bûr'ne, **Ludwig** (3/21786–2/211837). A German Jewish political writer and satirist; *Denkrede auf Jean Paul.*

Bor'ne-an, 1 bôr'nı-ən; 2 bôr'ne-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Borneo; also, the native language, belonging to the Malaic class of the Interoceanic or Malayo-Polynesian languages.

bor'ne-ene, 1 bôr'nı-ın; 2 bôr'ne-ĕn, *n.* A mixture of terpenes exuding from the camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops camphora*) containing borneol in solution. [< BORNEOL.]

Bor'ne-o, 1 bôr'nı-o; 2 bôr'ne-o, *n.* The principal island in the Malay Archipelago; 284,000 sq. m.; S. part (204,000 sq. m.) is Dutch; N. part is British and native; exports coal and Oriental produce. See BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

bor'ne-ol, 1 bôr'nı-ol *or* -ol; 2 bôr'ne-ŏl *or* -ōl, *n.* *Chem.* Borneo camphor. See CAMPHOR. [< *Borneo* + -OL.]

born'-head", 1 bôrn'-hed"; 2 bôrn'-hĕd", *adv.* [Scot.] Impetuously; frankly.

Born'holm, 1 bôrn'hōlm; 2 bôrn'hōlm, *n.* A Danish island in the Baltic sea; 226 sq. m.; capital, Rönne.

born'ing, 1 bôrn'ıŋ; 2 bôrn'ing, *n.* Same as BONING².

born'ite, 1 bôrn'aıt; 2 bôrn'īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, red-dish-brown, brittle copper-iron sulfid (Cu_5FeS_4), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Dr. *Born,* an Austrian metallurgist.] **horse-flesh ore†.**

bor-nous', **bor-nouse',** *n.* Same as BURNOUS.

Bor-nu', 1 bor-nū'; 2 bōr-nu', *n.* A former sultanate, now part of Nigeria, S. W. of Lake Chad: 50,000 sq. m.; capital, Kuka.

bor'nyl, 1 bôr'nıl; 2 bôr'nyl, *n.* *Chem.* A univalent alcohol radical ($C_{10}H_{17}$). [< *born-* in BORNEOL + -YL.]

bo'ro-, 1 bō'ro-; 2 bō'ro-. From BORON: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Bo'ro Bu'dor, 1 bō'ro bu'dər; 2 bō'ro bu'dōr. The ruins of a great Buddhist temple in Kadu residency, Java. [Javanese, the great Buddha.]

bo"ro-cal'cite, *n.* The calcium salt of pyroboric acid of the form $H_2B_4O_7$ containing six molecules of water of crystallization ($CaB_4O_7 \cdot 6H_2O$).

Bor"o-din', 1 bər'o-din'; 2 bōr'o-din', **Alexander Porphyrievich** (11/12 1834–2/3 1887), a Russian physician and instrumental composer.

Bor"o-di'no, 1 bər'o-di'no; 2 bōr'o-di'no, *n.* The village near Moscow where Napoleon defeated the Russians, Sept. 7, 1812.

bo"ro-flu-or'ic, *a.* Same as FLUOBORIC.— **bo"ro-flu'or-id, -ide**, *n.* Same as FLUOBORID.— **bo"ro-glyc'er-id, -ide**, *n.* An antiseptic compound or food-preservative prepared by dissolving 62 parts of boric acid in 92 parts of glycerin by heat. **bo"ro-glyc'er-in‡.**

bo"ro-lan'ite, 1 bō'ro-lan'ait; 2 bō'ro-lăn'īt, *n. Petrol.* A granular igneous rock allied to nephelite syenite, and consisting essentially of orthoclase, nephelite, melanite, diopside, and biotite, with, in some cases, leucite, noselite, etc. [< Loch *Borolan*, Scotland.]

bo'ron, 1 bō'ren; 2 bō'rŏn, *n. Chem.* A non-metallic element extracted as an olive-green odorless and very infusible powder (*amorphous boron*) from its oxid, and in octahedral or prismatic diamond-like crystals (*crystalline* or *adamantine boron*) from amorphous boron heated with aluminum. See ELEMENT. [< BORAX.] — **boron carbid** (*Chem.*), a compound of carbon and boron (B_4C) produced when these elements are heated in the electric furnace. With the exception of the diamond, it is the hardest substance known.— **diamond b.**, boron in octahedral crystals of remarkable hardness and brilliancy.

bo"ro-na"tro-cal'cite, *n. Mineral.* Same as ULEXITE.

Bo"ron-gan', 1 bō'rŏn-găn'; 2 bō'rŏn-găn', *n.* A town in Samar, P. I.

Bo-ro'ni-a, 1 bo-rō'ni-ə; 2 bo-rō'ni-a, *n.* A genus of Australian shrubs of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), with opposite simple or pinnate leaves, and pink-purplish or white flowers. Many of the species are in ornamental greenhouse cultivation. *B. serrulata* is the Australian rose. [< Francesco *Borone*, Italian botanist.]

bo"ro-phe'nol, *n. Chem.* A disinfecting compound composed of borax and phenol.

bo"ro-po'o-loo, 1 bō'ro-pō'o-lō; 2 bō'ro-pō'o-lō, *n.* A large silkworm (*Bombyx textor*) of Bengal, with one generation annually, and yielding a soft, glossy cocoon.

bo'ro-sil'i-cate, *n.* A salt in which both boric and silicic acids are united with a base. **sil"i-co-bo'rate‡.— bo'rotung'state**, *n. Chem.* A double salt of tungstic and boric acids.

bor'ough, } 1 bur'o; 2 bŏr'o, *n.* **1.** [*U. S.*] In some of
bor'o[s], } the States, a municipal corporation that is not a city; an incorporated village or town. **2.** A subdivision of a city having a limited self-government; as, notably, the five *boroughs* of New York — Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Richmond, and Queens. **3.** [Eng.] A municipal corporation, not a city, endowed by royal charter with certain privileges: generally called a *municipal borough*, to distinguish it from a *Parliamentary borough*, which is simply a town, whether corporate or not, entitled to representation in Parliament, and may or may not be coextensive with the *municipal borough* of the same name. Before the passage of the Reform bill in 1832, a *pocket borough* or *close borough* was a Parliamentary borough owned or controlled by a single person or family. A *rotten borough* was a borough with so scant a population as to have no longer any real constituency.

To both our houses, may they see
Beyond the *borough* and the shire.
TENNYSON *Hands All Round* st. 3.

4†. A walled town; fortified place; town in general. [ME. *burgh, borwe*, < AS. *burg, burh* (= Goth. *baurgs*, town), fort, city, < *beorgan*, protect.] **boro'we†.**

— **bor'ough-court", *n.*** The court of record for a borough.— **b.-English**, *n.* An old custom in certain parts of England by which the youngest son, or, in default of issue, the youngest brother, inherits the estate. This custom, said to be of Saxon origin, is still prevalent in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Somerset, and *parts of the Midlands*. **b.-kind†.— bor'ough-head"†**, *n.* A headborough.— **b.-holder**, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The head man of a borough. **2.** [North. Eng.] One holding property by burgage tenure.— **bor'ough-let**, *n.* A little borough.— **bor'ough-mas"ter**, *n.* **1.** The mayor of an English borough. **2.** The owner of a pocket borough.— **bor'ough-mon"ger**, *n.* One who traded in borough representation in Parliament.— **bor'ough-mon"ger-ing**, *n.* The practises of a borough-monger. **bor'ough-mon"ger-y†.— b.-sessions**, *n. pl.* Sessions of a criminal court of limited jurisdiction presided over by the recorder of a borough.— **b.-tenure**, *n.* Borough-English.— **b.-town**, *n.* A town or township with the charter or privileges of a borough.

Bor'ough-bridge, 1 bur'o-brij; 2 bŏr'o-brĭdg, *n.* A small market-town in western Yorkshire, England, where Edward II. defeated the barons, Mar. 16, 1322.

bor'ough-court", b.-sessions. See under BOROUGH, *n.*

bor'ough-ship[1], 1 bur'o-ship; 2 bŏr'o-ship, *n.* The status of a borough or its citizens.

bor'ough-ship[2], *n.* The acting as security for the good conduct of neighbors; frank-pledge.

bor'ough-town", *n.* See under BOROUGH, *n.*

Bo"ro-vit'chi, 1 bō"ro-vit'chi; 2 bō"ro-vit'chĭ, *n.* A market-town in Novgorod government, Russia.

bor-ra'cha, 1 bo-rä'cha; 2 bo-rä'cha, *n.* [Braz.] Crude rubber brought to market in bottle-shaped masses or balls.

bor'rage, bor"ra-gi-na'ceous, etc. Same as BORAGE, etc.

bor'ras, 1 bor'es; 2 bŏr'as, *n. Med.* Black vomit.

bor-ras'ca, 1 bo-ras'ka; 2 bo-räs'ca, *n.* [Sp.] In mining, barren rock or non-paying ore: opposed to *bonanza*. **bo-ras'co†; bou-rasque'†.** [rough.

bor'rel, 1 bor'el; 2 bŏr'ĕl, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Unlearned; rude;

How be I am but rude and *borrell*.
SPENSER *Shepherd's Calendar, July* l. 95.

2. Belonging to the laity. **bor'el†; bor'rell†.**

bor'rel, *n.* **1.** A light silk or woolen fabric. **2†.** Coarse woolen clothing; serge. [< OF. *burel*, a stuff, F. *bureau*; see BUREAU.]

Bor-re'ri-a, 1 bo-rī'ri-ə; 2 bŏ-rē'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants, mostly herbs and shrubs, of the family *Rubtaceæ*, growing in tropical America. The *Borreria ferruginea* comes from Brazil, and produces a bastard ipecacuanha. [< W. *Borrer*, an English botanist.] **[bor"ri'ca**, *n. fem.*

bor-ri'co, 1 bor-ī'ko; 2 bŏr-ī'co, *n.* [Sp.] A donkey.—

Bor"ro-me'an, 1 bor'o-mī'[or-mē']ən; 2 bŏr'o-mē'[or-mę']an, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to the Borromeo family of northern Italy; specif., relating to islets in Lake Maggiore, Italy, with a remarkable family-seat. **2.** Of or belonging to (1) the Sisters of Mercy of San Carlo Borromeo; (2) the German society of St. Charles.

Bor"ro-me'o, 1 bor'o-mē'o; 2 bŏr'o-mę'o, **St. Charles** (10/2 1538–11/21584). An Italian cardinal, archbishop of Milan; canonized, 1610.

bor-ro'to, 1 bo-rō'to; 2 bŏ-rō'to, *n.* [P. I.] A large, rude boat of dugout type: used by natives.

The large *borroto* led the way, with gunwales awash and her bamboo outriggers under water.
N. Y. Herald Dec. 22, '01, § ii, p. 4, col. 4.

bor'row[1], 1 bor'o; 2 bŏr'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain from another (a thing) with the expressed or implied promise of returning it or its equivalent; as, to *borrow* a book or money.

If you would know the value of money go and try to *borrow* some, for, He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.
B. FRANKLIN *Poor Richard's Almanac* p. 9. [J. B. A. 1889.]

2. To derive from others; appropriate; copy; adopt; as, to *borrow* ideas, language, or manner. **3.** To assume as in pretense; feign. **4.** *Arith.* To add ten to any figure of the minuend in order to make it as great as or greater than the corresponding number of the subtrahend, at the same time subtracting unity from the next higher place of the minuend, or adding it to the next higher place of the subtrahend. **5†.** To ransom; be surety for; rescue.

II. *i.* **1.** To procure temporarily what belongs to another or others; copy or adopt thoughts, expressions, etc., from other persons; as, he *borrows* from the ancients. **2.** *Golf.* To play a ball up-hill that it may roll down again toward the hole. [< AS. *borgian*, give a pledge, borrow, < *borg*, pledge, < *beorgan*, secure.] **bor'owe†.— to borrow trouble**, to be unduly anxious or concerned.— **bor'row-a-bl(e**[2], *a.*— **bor'row-age**, *n.* The act of borrowing. [land or to wind.

bor'row[2], *vi. Naut.* To approach closely either to

bor'row[1], *n. Civ. Engin.* A place, as a bank of earth, where material is removed to be used as filling elsewhere.

bor'row-pit"‡. [*Hist.* A tithing.

bor'row[2]**†**, *n.* **1.** A pledge; surety; the act of borrowing. **2.**

Bor'row, George Henry (7/8 1803–7/12 1881). An English writer and Gipsy scholar; *The Zincali; Lavengro*, etc.

bor'rowd, *pp.* Borrowed. S. S.

Bor'row-dale, 1 bor'o-dēl; 2 bŏr'o-dāl, *n.* **1.** A village in W. Cumberland, England, famous for black-lead mines. **2.** A romantic vale in the "lake country," W. Cumberland. **3.** The glen of the Borrow river, Westmorland, England.

bor"row-ee', 1 bor'o-ī'; 2 bŏr'o-ē', *n.* [Rare.] One from whom something is borrowed. **bor'rowe†.**

bor'row-er, 1 bor'o-ər; 2 bŏr'o-er, *n.* **1.** One who borrows; especially, one who makes a practise of borrowing.

I mean your *borrowers* of books.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Two Races of Men* p. 39. [W. L. & co.]

2. One who appropriates from another; a plagiarist.

Take the whole range of imaginative literature, and we are all wholesale *borrowers*. PHILLIPS in Martyn's *Wendell Phillips, Lost Arts* p. 536, app. [F. & W. 1890.]

bor'row-ing-days", 1 bor'o-iŋ-dēz"; 2 bŏr'o-ing-dāz", *n. pl.* The last three days of March (old style), said in Scottish folk-lore to have been borrowed by March from April and supposed to be specially stormy.

Bor"row-stoun-ness', 1 bor'o-stəun-nes'; 2 bŏr'o-stoun-nĕs', *n.* A manufacturing and mining burgh in Linlithgowshire, Scotland. **Bo'ness‡.**

Bors, 1 bōrs; 2 bŏrs, *n.* In the Arthurian legends (1) a king of Gaul, uncle of Sir Lancelot, who with his brother, the king of Brittany, supported King Arthur on his accession to the throne of Britain; (2) a Knight of the Round Table, a nephew of Sir Lancelot, and one of the few who were permitted to see the vision of the Holy Grail.

borsch, 1 bōrsh; 2 bŏrsh, *n.* [Little Rus.] A ragout or soup reddened with beet-juice.

bor-sel'la, 1 bor-sel'ə; 2 bŏr-sĕl'a, *n.* An instrument for stretching or contracting glass in its manufacture. [< It. *borsello*, dim. of *borsa*, bag = F. *bourse*; see BOURSE.]

bors'hold"er, 1 bōrs'hōld'ər; 2 bŏrs'hōld'er, *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** The chief of a tithing. **2.** A parish constable. [Repr. ME *borghes alder*, < AS. *borh*, pledge (< *beorgan*, protect), + *aldor*, prince, < *eald*, old.] **bor'row-head"‡.**

Bor-sod', 1 bōr-shōd'; 2 bŏr-shōd', *n.* An agricultural county in Hungary; 1,369 sq. m.; capital, Miskolcz.

bor'stall, 1 bōr'stəl; 2 bŏr'stal, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A steep, zigzag path. **bor'stal†; bos'tal‡.**

bort, 1 bōrt; 2 bŏrt, *n. Mineral.* **1.** An impure variety of diamond, used only for cutting and polishing. **2.** Carbonado or black diamonds. [Possibly < OF. *bort*, bastard.]

Bo-ru', 1 bo-rū'; 2 bo-ry', *n.* See BRIAN BOROIHME.

Bo-rus'sian, 1 bo-rush'ən; 2 bo-rŭsh'an, *n.* One of the remote ancestors of the modern Prussians, akin to the Lithuanians; also, the language he spoke.

Bo"ry' de Saint"-Vin"cent', 1 bo'rī' də saṅ"-vaṅ'sāṅ'; 2 bo'rī' de săṅ-văṅ'çăṅ', **Jean B. G. M.** (1780–12/22 1846). A French naturalist and explorer.

bo'ryl, 1 bō'ril; 2 bō'ryl, *n. Chem.* The univalent radical BO, occurring in certain double salts, as boryl-potassium tartrate ($C_4H_4K(BO)O_6$). [< *bor-* in BORON + -YL.]

Bo'rys-law, 1 bō'ris-laf; 2 bō'rys-lăf, *n.* A city of Galicia, Poland.

bor'zoi, 1 bōr'zoi; 2 bŏr'zŏi, *n.* [Rus.] The Russian wolf-hound; psovie. See plate of DOGS, fig. 30. [ox.]

Bos, 1 bos; 2 bŏs, *n. Mam.* A genus typical of *Bovidæ*. [L.,

Bo'sa, 1 bō'sə; 2 bō'să, *n.* A seaport in Sardinia.

Bose, 1 bōsk; 2 bōse, **Louis Augustin Guillaume** (1/2 1759–7/10 1828). A French agriculturist.

bos'cage, } 1 bos'kij; 2 bŏs'cağ, *n.* **1.** A mass of shrubbery;
bos'kage, } a thicket; clump; woodland growth.

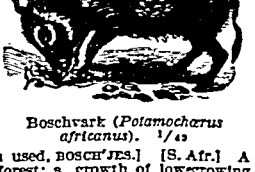
Rather to thee, green *boscage*, work of God.
TENNYSON *Sir John Oldcastle* st. 4.

2. *Old Eng. Law.* Food for cattle derived from trees or bushes, as mast; also, a tax on wood brought into a city. [< OF. *boscage*, grove, ult. < OHG. *busc*, BUSH[1].]

Bos-can' Al-mo"ga-ver', 1 bōs-kăn' al-mō'ga-ver'; 2 bŏs-căn' ăl-mō'gă-vĕr', **Juan** (1495–1542). A Spanish poet; verse reformer.

Bos'cath, 1 bos'kaθ; 2 bŏs'căth, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xxii, 1.

Bos'ca-wen, 1 bos'kə-wen; 2 bŏs'ca-wĕn, *n.* **1. Edward** (9/11 1711–1/10 1761), an English admiral, victor at Lagos Bay, Aug. 18, 1759. **2.** A village in Merrimac county, N. H.



Boschvark (*Potamocharus africanus*). 1/40

bosch, 1 bosh; 2 bŏsh, *n.* [BOSCH'EN, *pl.*, dim. often used, BOSCH'JES.] [S. Afr.] A thicket, wood, or small forest; a growth of low-growing scattered shrubs; the bush. **bosh‡.— bosch'bok**, *n.* A bush-buck. **bosh'bok‡.— bosch'vark**, *n.* The river-hog. See illus. in preceding column. **bosh'vark‡.**

Bosch, 1 bosk; 2 bŏsc, **Jerom**, properly Hieronymus van Aeken (15th century). A Dutch painter of whimsical subjects. **Bos‡.** [open plain covered with bush.

bosch'veld, 1 bosh'felt; 2 bŏsh'fĕlt, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] An

Bos'co-bel, 1 bos'ko-bel; 2 bŏs'co-bĕl, *n.* **1.** John Giffard's house, near Donington, Shropshire, England, and refuge of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 1651. **2.** A city in Grant county, Wis.

Bos'co-vich, 1 bos'ko-vich; 2 bŏs'co-vich, **Ruggiero Giuseppe** (5/13 1711–7/12 1787). An Italian mathematician, astronomer, and author.

bosh[1], *n.* [Slang.] To spoil the effect of; disconcert; as, to *bosh* a joke by refusing to laugh at it.

bosh[2]**†**, *vi.* To make a show; flaunt.

bosh[1], *n.* [Colloq.] Empty words; nonsense; trash; fudge; as, this is all *bosh*: often used as an interjection. [Turk.]

bosh[2], *n.* [Eng.] Artificial butter; butterin. [< D. *-bosch* (bush) in *'s Hertogenbosch*, a city of the Netherlands, where the butter was made.] **bosch‡.**

bosh[3], *n.* **1.** That part of one of the sloping sides of a blast-furnace extending from the belly to the hearth. **2.** A trough for cooling bloomery-tools, ingots, etc. [Cp. G. *böschen*, slope.] — **bosh'wa"ter**, *n.* Water made to run about the boshes or sloping lower sides of a blast-furnace to reduce their temperature

bosh'[1]**†**, *n.* An outline; a rough sketch.

Bo'si-o, 1 bō'si-o; 2 bō'si-o, **François Joseph, Baron** (4/13 1769–7/22 1845). An Italian sculptor born in Monaco; *Cupid Darting Arrows*. [as BUSHMANITE.

bosj'e-man-ite, 1 bosh'ə-mən-ait; 2 bŏsh'e-man-it, *n.* Same

Bos'jes-man, 1 bos'yes-mən; 2 bŏs'yĕs-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [S.-Afr. D.] Same as BUSHMAN, 2. **Bos'je-man†.**

bosk, 1 bosk; 2 bŏsk, *n.* A thicket of bushes; a small wood. [ME. *bosc, busk*; see BUSH[1], *n.*]

bos'ket, 1 bos'kit; 2 bŏs'ket, *n.* A cluster of trees in a landscape-garden; a thicket. [< F. *bosquet*, < It. *boschetto*, dim. of *bosco*, wood, < OHG. *busc*, wood.] **bus'ket‡.**

bos'kin, 1 bos'kin; 2 bŏs'kin, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A partition between stalls in a cow-house.

bosk'y[1], 1 bosk'i; 2 bŏsk'y, *a.* Full of undergrowth; abounding in shrubbery; wooded.— **bosk'i-ness**, *n.*

bosk'y[2], *a.* [Prov. or Slang, Eng.] Boozy; tipsy.

Bos'na-Se-rai', 1 boz'nə-sə-rai'; 2 bŏs'na-se-rī', *n.* Same as SERAJEVO.

Bos'nI-a and Her"ze-go-vi'na, 1 boz'ni-ə, her"tsə-go-vi'nə; 2 bŏs'nI-a, her'tse-go-vī'nă. A region of Jugo-Slavia and a former province of Austria-Hungary; 19,702 sq m.; originally two Turkish provinces administered by Austria-Hungary, under the Treaty of Berlin, from July 13, 1878, to Oct. 5, 1908, capital, Serajevo. The sovereignty of the Austrian Emperor, Franz Josei I., over this region, announced Oct. 5, 1908, terminated Oct. 17, 1918, when the Southern Slavs proclaimed an independent state. See JUGO-SLAV.

Bos'nI-an, 1 boz'ni-ən; 2 bŏs'nI-an. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Bosnia. **Bos'nI-ac‡. II.** *n.* A native of Bosnia; especially, one of the tall Slav or Adriatic race.

Bo-so'la, 1 bo-sō'lə; 2 bo-sō'la, *n.* In Webster's *The Duchess of Malfi*, a bloodthirsty humorist and savage, melancholy, cynical gentleman of the horse.

bo'som, 1 bu'zəm *or* bū'zəm; 2 bo'ğom *or* bo'şom (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To have or cherish in the bosom; embrace. **2.** To embosom; conceal.

bo'som, *a.* **1.** Close, as if held to the bosom; confidential; intimate; cherished; as, a *bosom* friend. **2.** Cherished in secret; as, a *bosom* sin.

bo'som, *n.* **1.** The breast or upper front of the thorax of a human being; especially, the breast of a woman **2.** The breast with the arms, considered as an enclosure in embracing; hence, any intimate or close relation; as, the *bosom* of one's family. **3.** That portion of a garment, especially of a shirt, covering the breast. **4.** The receptacle formed between the outer and inner clothing, or between the clothing and the breast. **5.** The breast as the seat of affection, center of emotion, inward counsels, or desires; as, let no such wish invade your *bosom*. **6.** Any deep or enclosed place, or supporting surface; as, the gems are in the *bosom* of the earth.

On thy fair *bosom*, silver lake,
The wild swan spreads his snowy sail.
J. G. PERCIVAL *To Seneca Lake* st. 1.

7. The shallow ungrooved depression about the eye or center of a millstone. **8.** [Poet.] The curvature or belly of a sail. [< AS. *bōsm.*] **bo'somet; bo'sumt.**

— **Abraham's bosom**, Paradise: in allusion to Luke xvi, 22.— **bo'som-board"**, *n.* A small ironing-board for the bosoms of shirts, etc.— **b.-staff**, *n.* A proving-strip for testing the depth and evenness of the bosom of a millstone.— **to take to one's b.**, to receive and cherish fondly; especially, to take as a wife; marry.

bo'somd, *pp.* Bosomed. S. S.

bo'som-er, 1 bu'zəm-ər; 2 bo'şom-er, *n.* [Rare.] One who or that which embosoms.

bo'som-staff", *n.* See under BOSOM, *n.*

bo'som-y, 1 bu'zəm-i; 2 bo'şom-y, *a.* [Poet.] Having sheltering recesses or hollows; embosoming.

bo'soni, *n. Naut.* A boatswain: a corruption.

Bo'sor, 1 bō'ser; 2 bō'sŏr, *n. Bib. 2 Pet.* ii, 15.

Bos'o-ra, 1 bos'o-rə; 2 bŏs'o-ra, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* v, 26.

Bos'pho-rus[1], 1 bos'fo-rus; 2 bŏs'fo-rŭs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Bos-po'ri-an, 1 bes-pō'ri-ən; 2 bŏs-pō'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to either the Thracian or the Cimmerian Bosporus. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Greek kingdom of Bosporus. **Bos-pho'ri-an‡.**

Bos'po-rus, 1 bes'po-rus; 2 bŏs'po-rŭs, *n.* **1.** A strait between two seas or lakes; especially, the Thracian Bosporus, (1) the strait between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, or (2) the Cimmerian Bosporus, that between the Sea of Azof and the Black Sea: a name given to several straits over which Io is supposed to have passed in her wanderings. **2.** A Greek kingdom adjacent to the Thracian Bosporus. [L., < Gr. *bosporos*, < *bous*, ox, + *poros*, ford, < *peraō*, pass over.] **Bos'pho-rus‡.** [inhabited region.

bosque[1], 1 besk; 2 bŏsk, *n.* [Colloq., P. I.] Woods; a sparsely

Bos'que[2], 1 bes'kē; 2 bŏs'kę, *n.* A county in Texas; 972 sq. m.; county-seat, Meridian, on Bosque river.

bos'quet, *n.* [F.] Same as BOSKET.

Bos"quet', 1 bos"kē'; 2 bŏs"kę', **Pierre F. J.** (11/18 1810–2/3 1861). A French marshal; served in Algeria and the Crimea.

boss[1], 1 bes; 2 bŏs, *rt.* **1.** To work in relief; fashion into a boss or bosses; emboss. **2.** To ornament or strengthen with a boss or bosses, as an ancient shield. **3.** To smooth and make uniform, as a coat of boiled oil applied to a porcelain surface to receive the color, by tapping

it repeatedly with a boss or leather pad. The same method serves when the color is applied already mixed with oil.

boss[2], 1 bŏs; 2 bôs, *v.* [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *t.* To have the control of; be master of; direct; as, to *boss* a job.

Nobody is going to *boss* me but Miss Celia, so I'll learn hymns if she wants me to.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Under the Lilacs* p. 110. [R. BROS. 1887.]

II. *i.* To play the boss; dominate.— **boss'er,** *n.*

boss, *a.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] Being at the head of a working force; superintending; as, a *boss* carpenter. **2.** [Slang.] First-rate; excellent; as, a *boss* game. **3.** *[Scot.]* Hollow; empty.

boss[1], 1 bos; 2 bŏs, *n.* **1.** A circular prominence; a knob; a stud; as, the *boss* of a shield.

A brooch she bare upon her low collère,
As broad as is the *boss* of a bukelère.
CHAUCER *C. T., Miller's Tale* l. 80.

2. Specifically: (1) *Arch.* An ornament at the intersection of the ribs of a groined arch, or in any similar position, sometimes of such size as to form a pendant.

Carved stones called *bosses* were often placed at the intersection of the ribs of the vaulting. JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Art, Gothic Arch.* p. 149. [P. & H.]

(2) *Geol.* A dome-like mass of intrusive rock which, because of greater resistance to erosion, is left standing. (3) An enlargement at each end of the mouthpiece of a bridle-bit. (4) One of a number of projecting pieces of metal, usually ornamental, placed on the side of a book, to protect it from wear. (5) [Eng.] In car-building, the central part of a wheel; the hub; in ship-building, the part of the propeller to which the blades are attached; also, the part of the stern-post through which the propeller-shaft penetrates. (6) *Mech.* (*a*) An enlargement of a shaft to couple with a wheel or another shaft. (*b*) A swage for sheet-metal work. (*c*) A projecting part which is used as the seating for another attachment. (*d*) The cast-iron plate at the back of a portable-forge hearth. (7) A pad used in bossing. See BOSS[4], *v.*, 3. [< F. *bosse,* hump, bump, < OHG. *bōzan,* beat.]

bocet†; **bost**†; **boss'ing**†.

boss[2], *n.* In masonry, a staffless mortar-hod, used by plasterers, having a hook by which to hang it upon the laths or upon a ladder. [Cp. OF. *busse,* cask, D. *bus,* box.]

boss[3], 1 bŏs; 2 bŏs, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** A superintendent or employer of workmen; manager; foreman. **2.** A manager or dictator of a party organization, especially one who uses such leadership arbitrarily or for private or partizan purposes; the head of a "ring."

He dispenses places, rewards the loyal, punishes the mutinous, concocts schemes, negotiates treaties . . . He is a *Boss.* BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, *pt. iii, ch.* 63, *p.* 76. [MACM. 1888.]

[< D. *baas,* master.] SYN.: see MASTER.— **boss'ship,** *n.*

boss[4], 1 bos; 2 bŏs, *n.* [U. S.] A cow or other bovine animal; a term used in calling cattle, or by children. [Cp. L. *bos,* cow.] **boss'y**†.

boss[5], *n.* [Eng.] A person who squints or can use only one eye. **boss'-eye"**†.— **boss'-eyed",** *a.* **1.** Having the use of only one eye; squint-eyed. **2.** Defective, as if made by a cross-eyed or half-blind person: said of bad work.

boss[6], *n.* [Rare or Obs.] A straw seat; hassock. [Cp. AS. *bæst,* cordage, D. *bos,* bundle.]

boss[7]†, *n.* A small wine-cask or wine-skin.

boss[8]†, *n.* **1.** A gargoyle with a big paunch. **2.** A fat woman. **3.** A big clumsy animal.

boss'age, 1 bes'ij; 2 bŏs'ag, *n. Arch.* **1.** A stone left projecting in the rough from a wall, to be finished in place with sculpture. **2.** Rustic-work which seems to advance before the plane of a building, by reason of channels or indentures left in the joining; rustic quoins. [F., dim. of *bosse;* see BOSS[1], *n.*]

boss"-cock'le, 1 bes'-kek'i; 2 bŏs'-cŏk'i, *n.* [Slang, Austral.] A farmer who works land with other labor besides his own. Compare COCKATOO, 2.

Bosse, 1 bŏs; 2 bŏs, **Abraham** (1605-[2]/[11]1678). A French painter, engraver, and litterateur.

bos'se-lat"ed, 1 bes'i-lēt'ed; 2 bŏs'e-lāt'ĕd, *a.* Composed of or covered with small protuberances. [< F. *bosseler,* cover with bosses, < *bosse;* see BOSS[1], *n.*]

bos'sell, 1 bos'el; 2 bŏs'el, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The corn-marigold.

bos'set, 1 bos'et; 2 bŏs'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A protuberance on the head of a young stag, formed by the rudimentary antler.

At the age of six months the male calf first begins to show signs of horns, by the appearance of what in technical phraseology are termed *bossets.* *Land and Water* Feb. 13, 1875, p. 128, col. 2.

2. A small knob or boss. [FERN.

boss'-fern", 1 bos'-fûrn"; 2 bŏs'-fẽrn", *n.* Same as SHIELD-FERN.

Bos'si, 1 bos'si; 2 bŏs'si, **Giuseppe** (8/-1777-[12]/[15]1815). An Italian painter, poet, and educator.

Bos-ster', 1 bes-ir' *or* bo"syē'; 2 bŏs-sĭr' *or* bo"sye', *n.* A parish in Louisiana; 832 sq. m.; parish-seat, Benton.

boss'ing, 1 bes'[or bŏs']iŋ; 2 bŏs'[or bŏs']ing, *n. Ceram.* **1.** The process of making a coat of color uniform, by dusting the color on boiled oil, or applying it plentifully mixed with oil, and tapping to smoothness with a boss; ground-laying. **2.** A coating of oil to be employed as above. **3.** A boss, or boss-like part.

boss'ism, 1 bŏs'izm; 2 bŏs'ĭsm, *n.* Political party management by bosses; the acts, arts, or practises of bosses.

A stranger does not know, he cannot know, much, if anything, about the spoils system, about bosses and *bossism.*
FARRAR *Lectures, Thoughts on America* p. 90. [J. B. A. 1886.]

Bos"suet', 1 bŏ"swē'; 2 bŏ"swe', **Jacques Bénigne** (9/[17] 1627-[4]/[11]1704). A French divine, bishop of Meaux, France, and preceptor of the Dauphin; noted as a pulpit orator; Author of *Discourse on Universal History,* etc.

Bos"sut', 1 bo"sü'; 2 bŏ"sü', **Charles** (9/[11]1730-[1]/[14]1814). A French mathematician.

boss'y[1], 1 bos'i; 2 bŏs'y *a.* Decorated with or as with bosses; swelling; rounded or projecting.— **boss'i-ness,** *n.*

It is a bit of the world worth seeing, that *bossy* belt of latitude.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. iii, ch. 10, p. 265. [T. & F. 1862.]

boss'y[2], 1 bŏs'i; 2 bŏs'y, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Like a boss; disposed to domineer; overbearing.

boss'y, 1 bos'i; 2 bŏs'y, *n.* A cow; chiefly so called by children. See BOSS[4].

bost, *pp.* Bossed. S. S.

bostī, *adv.* Loudly; out loud. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 3999.

bos'tal, 1 bos'tel; 2 bŏs'tal, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as BORSTALL.

bos-tan'ji, 1 bos-tan'ji; 2 bŏs-tän'ji, *n. pl.* [Turk.] The sultan's household guard, gardeners, and palace servants.

bos-tan'gi†. [clumsy person. **2.** A simpleton.

bost-hoon', 1 best-ün'; 2 bŏst-ŏŏn', *n.* [Ir.] **1.** A large

bos'ton[1], 1 bŏs'ten; 2 bŏs'ton, *n.* **1.** A game of cards, somewhat resembling whist, in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump, the different bids bearing fanciful names: said to have originated in America during the siege of Boston. **2.** A bid to make five tricks, the lowest in the game. **3.** A round dance. **4.** [B-] [W. U. S.] [Chinook.] A white man of the United States, as distinguished from a Canadian.

Bos'ton[2], 1 bŏs'ten; 2 bŏs'ton, *n.* **1.** A seaport borough on the North Sea, Lincolnshire, England; noted for its fisheries. **2.** The largest city and seaport of New England; capital of Massachusetts and county-seat of Suffolk county; popularly called "Athens of America," because of the great interest of its citizens in intellectual pursuits. It is the seat of several important educational institutions, as Boston University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1869; Boston College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1863; Massachusetts Institute of Technology (non-sectarian), founded in 1861.— **Boston baked beans,** beans of hard, brown, oily appearance, usually baked, after but little parboiling, in a stone jar with pork and molasses.— **B. brown bread,** a bread, containing and colored dark-brown by molasses: served hot, and popularly associated with baked beans.— **B. massacre** (*U. S. Hist.*), a public disturbance arising from the snowballing of a sergeant's guard of British soldiers by the populace in Boston, Mass., Mar. 5, 1770. In retaliation the soldiers fired into the crowd, killing three men and wounding others.— **B. Rebel,** pen-name of *John Lowell* (see LOWELL) for articles in Russel's *Centinel* opposing war of 1812.— **B. Tea Party,** a humorous designation for the act of the citizens who boarded English ships in Boston (Mass.) harbor, Dec. 16, 1773, and threw their cargoes of tea overboard.

Bos"ton-ese', 1 bŏs'tən-īs' *or* -īz'; 2 bŏs'ton-ēs' *or* -ēz', *n.* **1.** A Bostonian. **2.** A local peculiarity of speech attributed to the Bostonians.

Bos-to'ni-an, 1 bos-tō'ni-ən; 2 bŏs-tō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Boston. **II.** *n.* A native or citizen of Boston.

bos'ton-ite, 1 bŏs'tən-ait; 2 bŏs'ton-it, *n. Petrol.* A felsitic variety of trachyte or keratophyre, with abundant sodic feldspars. It was first found at Marblehead Neck, Mass., but is now known in many localities. [< *Boston,* Mass.]

bos'try-chite, 1 bes'tri-kait; 2 bŏs'try-cit, *n.* A precious stone resembling a lock of hair. [< Gr. *bostrychos,* curl.]

bos'try-choid, 1 bes'tri-keid; 2 bŏs'try-cŏid, *a. Bot.* Of the nature of or like a bostryx. [< BOSTRYX + -OID.] **bos"try-choi'dal**‡.

bos'tryx, 1 bes'triks; 2 bŏs'tryks, *n. Bot.* An inflorescence with the flowers one-ranked on one side of the rachis, forming a usually coiled raceme-like cluster; technically, a uniparous helicoid cyme. [< Gr. *bostrychos,* curl.]

Bost'wick, Arthur Elmore (?/1860-), an American editor; librarian author; *The American Public Library.*

Bos'well, 1 bez'wel; 2 bŏz'wĕl, **James** (?/[11]1740-5/[11]1795). A Scotch lawyer; biographer of Samuel Johnson.

Bos-well'i-a, 1 boz-wel'i-ə; 2 bŏz-wĕl'i-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical African trees of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*). *B. carterii* furnishes the olibanum or frankincense. [< Dr. John *Boswell,* of Edinburgh.]

Bos-well'i-an, 1 boz-wel'i-ən; 2 bŏz-wĕl'i-an, *a.* **1.** Characterized by Boswellism. **2.** Of or pertaining to James Boswell.— **Bos'well-ism,** *n.* The manner or style peculiar to James Boswell's biography (1791) of Dr. Samuel Johnson; indiscriminate admiration and reproduction of small details.— **Bos'well-ize,** *tr.* & *i.* To write like Boswell.

Bos'worth, 1 bez'wərth; 2 bŏz'worth, *n.* **1. Joseph** (1789-[5]/[27]1876), an English divine and author of *Anglo-Saxon Grammar.* **2.** A town in Leicestershire, England; scene of battle in which Richard III. was killed, Aug. 22, 1485.

Bŏ"ször-meny', 1 bŭ'sŭr-mēn'; 2 bû'sûr-mĕn', *n.* The capital of Haiduk district, Hungary.

bot, 1 bet; 2 bŏt, *n.* **1.** The larva of a bot-fly, parasitic in various vertebrate animals. See HORSE-BOT, SHEEP-BOT, etc. **2.** A bot-fly. [Cp. Gael. *botus,* belly-worm, boiteag, maggot.] **bot-bee**‡; **bott**‡.

B. O. T., *abbr.* Board of Trade.

bot., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

bo-tan'ic, 1 bo-tan'ik; 2 bo-tăn'ic. **I.** *a.* Botanical: now used mostly in names of institutions; as, the *Botanic* Gardens at Kew. **II**†. **n. 1.** A botanist. **2.** *pl.* The science of plants. [< LL. *botanicus,* < Gr. *botanikos,* < *botanē;* see BOTANY.] — **botanic physician,** a physician who prescribes only vegetable medicines in treatment of disease.

bo-tan'i-cal, 1 bo-tan'i-kəl; 2 bo-tăn'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to botany; connected with the study or cultivation of plants.— **bo-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bot'a-nist, 1 bot'ə-nist; 2 bŏt'a-nĭst, *n.* A student of, or one versed in, botany.

Dr. Asa Gray was one of the two or three greatest *botanists* of his age. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, p. 631. [MACM. 1888.]

bot'a-nize, 1 bot'ə-noiz; 2 bŏt'a-nīz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZING.] **I.** *i.* To explore in search of botanical specimens or in the study of plant-life; as, to *botanize* an island.

II. *t.* To search for plants for botanical purposes; study plant-life; make botanical investigations. **bot'a-nize**†.— **bot'a-niz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

bot"a-nol'o-gert, *n.* A botanist.

bot"a-nol'o-gy†, *n.* Botany.

bot'a-no-man"cy, 1 bet'ə-no-man"si; 2 bŏt'a-no-măn"cy. *n.* Divination by plants. [< Gr. *botanē* (see BOTANY) + -MANCY.]

Bot"a-noph'a-ga, 1 bet"ə-nef'ə-gə; 2 bŏt"a-nŏf'a-ga, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of marsupials, comprising the herbivorous families. [< Gr. *botanē* (see BOTANY) + *phagein,* eat.]

bot'a-ny, 1 bet'ə-ni; 2 bŏt'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nis, *pl.*] **1.** The science, or the branch of biology, that treats of plants with reference to their structure, functions, development, analysis, nomenclature, and classification.

The principal branches of botany are:—

BOTANY.
- *Morphology,* which deals with external form.
- *Histology,* with the structure of tissues.
- *Cytology,* with the cell.
- *Embryology,* with the development of the egg-cell.
- *Physiology,* with the functions and vital action of organs.
- *Phytopathology,* with plant diseases.
- *Ecology,* with environmental influences.
- *Phytogeography,* with plant distribution.
- *Taxonomy,* with the classification of plants.
- *Economic Botany,* which includes Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture, Pharmacognosy, Floriculture, and cognate subjects.
- *Paleobotany,* which treats of fossil plants.

Botanical nomenclature, long a subject of controversy, now follows certain rules adopted by the International Botanical Congress held in Vienna in 1905. Order names now end in *-ales,* family names in *-aceæ,* specific names must be the earliest published, proper adjectives are decapitalized. See NOMENCLATURE.

The Chaldeans, Egyptians, and Greeks were the early cultivators of this science, altho confusing its study with crude speculations as to the relations between animal and vegetable life. Aristotle, who devoted much attention to the subject, divided plants into three classes—trees, shrubs, and herbs. Theophrastus wrote a history of plants describing about 500 species, and Dioscorides and the elder Pliny also wrote upon the subject. Otto Brunfels, a physician of Bern, in his *Herbarium* (Strassburg, 1530-1536) revived the science in Europe: he was followed by such writers as Leonhard Fuchs (*Historia Stirpium,* Basel, 1542), William Turner (*New Herbal,* 1551), and others. Systematic botany was inaugurated by John Ray (*Methodus Plantarum,* 1682), and J. P. de Tournefort (1656-1708), who described 8,000 species. The science was greatly advanced by Linnæus (1707-1778), A. L. de Jussieu (1748-1836), and A. P. de Candolle (1778-1841), since which time the researches of a large number of experts have contributed to a wider knowledge of the various divisions of botany and of its comparative biological relations.

BOTANICAL SIGNS.

① An annual plant.	personal observation, or by the observation of the person to whose name the sign is attached.
② A biennial plant.	? Of doubtful or questionable authority.
♃ A perennial herb.	° or ′ Foot or feet.
△ An evergreen.	′ Inch or inches.
⊙ A monocarpic plant.	″ Line ([1]/[12] inch) or lines. [Sometimes European books give these as ′ feet, ″ inches, ‴ lines.]
♄ A plant having a woody stem.	(Twisting or winding to the right.
♃ An undershrub.	) Twisting or winding to the left.
♅ A shrub.	In describing the *Cruciferæ* the following are sometimes used:
♆ A large shrub.	○= Cotyledons accumbent, and radicle lateral.
♇ A tree.	○‖ Cotyledons incumbent, and radicle dorsal.
♂ or ♂ A staminate (male) plant or flower.	○>> Cotyledons conduplicate, and radicle dorsal.
♀ A pistillate (female) plant or flower.	○‖‖ Cotyledons folded twice (○‖‖‖ if thrice), and radicle dorsal.
☊ A climbing-plant.	× Crossed with, the sign of a hybrid.
☿ A perfect or hermaphroditic flower; or, bearing perfect flowers.	
§ A naturalized plant.	
† An ornamental plant.	
‡ A useful plant.	
♂ or ♂ — ♀ Monœcious.	
♀ ♂ or ♂ : ♀ Dicœcious.	
♂ ☿ ♂ or ♂ ♀ Polygamous.	
∞ Indefinite as to number; numerous.	
0 Wanting as a part; none.	
! Certainly known, as from	

The following is a partial list of terms used in botany:

achenium	drupaceous	microspore	rostrate
acuminate	drupe	midrib	rotate
acute	ellipsoid	monadelphous	rugose
adnate	elliptic	monœcious	sac
alternate	emarginate	muricate	sagittate
ament	embryo	mucronate	samara
androgynous	endocarp	naked	scabrous
anther	endogenous	naturalized	scale
apetalous	endosperm	node	scarious
apiculate	entire	nodose	scorpioid
appressed	epigynous	nut	secund
arborescent	erose	nutlet	segment
aril	evergreen	obcordate	sepal
aristate	exfoliate	oblanceolate	septate
ascending	exocarp	oblong	septicidal
athesis	exogenous	obovate	serrate
auricled	exserted	obovoid	serrulate
auriculate	falcate	obsolete	sessile
axil	fascicle	obtuse	sinuate
axillary	fastigiate	orbicular	sinuous
baccate	fertile	orthotropous	sinus
berry	fertilization	ovary	spathe
bipinnate	filament	ovate	spatulate
bipinnatifid	filiform	ovoid	spicate
blade	fimbriate	ovule	spike
bract	flexuose	palmate	spinose
bracteate	foliaceous	panicle	spinule
bractlet	foliate	paniculate	spinulose
caducous	foliolate	papilionaceous	spreading
calyx	follicle	papillose	spur
campanulate	folliculate	parasitic	squarrose
canescent	free	parietal	stamen
capitate	fugacious	parted	staminode
capsular	fusiform	pedicel	standard
capsule	gamopetalous	peduncle	stellate
carpel	glabrate	peltate	sterigma
cauliate	glabrous	perfect	sterile
cell	gland	perianth	stigma
chartaceous	glandular	pericarp	stipulate
chlorophyl	glaucous	perigynous	stipule
ciliate	globose	persistent	stolon
clavate	glomerate	petal	stoloniferous
cleft	glomerule	petaloid	stoma
confluent	gregarious	petiole	strict
connate	habit	petiolule	strigose
connivent	habitat	phyllade	style
convolute	hastate	phyllodium	subulate
cordate	head	pilcate	succulent
coriaceous	herbaceous	pilose	sulcate
corolla	hilum	pinna	superior
corymb	hirsute	pinnate	suture
corymbose	hispid	pinnatifid	symmetrical
cotyledon	hyaline	pistil	syncarp
crenate	hypogynous	pistillate	tercte
crenulate	imbricate	placenta	ternate
crustaceous	imperfect	plumose	thyrsoid
cuneate	incised	pollen	thyrsus
cuspidate	included	polygamous	tomentose
cyme	indehiscent	polypetalous	tomentulose
cymose	inferior	pome	tomentum
deciduous	inflexed	puberulent	tortuous
decompound	inflorescence	pubescent	trimorphous
decurrent	integument	punctuate	truncate
deflexed	internode	pyriform	tuberculate
dehiscence	introrse	raceme	turbinate
dentate	involucrate	racemose	umbel
denticulate	involucre	rachis	umbellate
depressed	involute	radiant	uncinate
diadelphous	irregular	radicle	undulate
dichotomous	labiate	raphe	urceolate
dicotyledonous	laciniate	ray	valvate
	lanceolate	receptacle	vascular
diffuse	latex	recurved	vein
digitate	leaflet	reflexed	veinlet
dioecious	legume	regular	venation
disk	lenticular	reniform	versatile
dissepiment	limb	repand	verticillate
distichous	linear	reticulate	villous
distinct	lobed	retrorse	virgate
divaricate	loculicidal	retuse	whorl
divided	medullary	revolute	whorled
dorsal	mesocarp	rootstock	winged

The professors of *botany* forgot that *botany,* in its original Greek, meant a *science of things to be eaten.*
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. ii, p. 245. [W. & S. 1886.]

2. A book treating of botany. 3. [Prov. Eng.] Wool prepared for knitting. [< BOTANIC, as if < Gr. *botanita* (= *botanē*), a plant, < *boskō*, feed.] **bot'a-nism†.**— **bot'a-ny-card"**, *n.* A machine for carding wool, especially merino.

Bot'a-ny Bay. A bay and landing-place on the coast of New South Wales, S. of Sydney, Australia; one of the earliest European settlements, and formerly a British convict station.— **Botany Bay wool** [Brit.], Australian merino.

bo-tar'go, 1 bo-tär'go; 2 bo-tär'gō, *n.* [It.] A thirst-provoking relish much used on the Mediterranean coast, made of the salted roe of mullet, tunny, Russian sturgeon, and other fishes. **bo-tar'ga†.**

Bo"tau-ri'næ, 1 bō"te-rī'nē; 2 bō"ta-rī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of ardeoid birds; bitterns. **Bo-tau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *bos*, ox, + *taurus*, bull; cp. BITTERN².] — **bo-tau'rine,** *a.* & *n.*

botch, } 1 boch; 2 bŏch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put together, do,
bochᴾ, } or repair in a bungling way; do badly; as, the work was *botched*. **2.** To harm or spoil by carelessness or awkwardness; disfigure; as, he *botches* all he touches. They aim at it, And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iv, sc. 5.

3†. To patch; mend.

II. *i.* To make or mend a thing clumsily; bungle. [< D. *botsen*, strike, OD. *botsen*, strike, repair, < root of BEAT¹, *v.*] Syn.: blunder, bungle, butcher, cobble, jumble, mangle, mar, mess, spoil.

botch¹, *n.* **1.** A bungled piece of work; a bad job.

I have made a miserable *botch* of this description. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books, Furness Abbey* in vol. i, p. 220. [AL. s. 1870.]

2. An ill-finished patch. **3.** A bungling or unskilful workman; a botcher. [boil; tumor.

botch², *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A superficial swelling or ulcer; a

botch'ed-ly, 1 bocht'ed-li *or* bocht'li; 2 bŏch'ĕd-ly *or* bŏcht'ly, *adv.* In a clumsy manner; bunglingly.

botch'er¹, 1 boch'ər; 2 bŏch'er, *n.* **1.** A bungler. **2.** One, especially a tailor, who repairs.— **botch'er-ess,** *n.*— **botch'er-ly,** *a.* & *adv.*

botch'er², *n.* [Local, Eng.] A grilse. See SALMON.

botch'er-y, 1 boch'ər-i; 2 bŏch'er-y, *n.* [Rare.] Bungling work.

botch'et, 1 boch'et; 2 bŏch'ĕt, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** A fermented beverage made from honeycomb. **2.** [Slang.] Ale.

botcht, *pp.* Botched. S. S.

botch'y¹, 1 boch'i; 2 bŏch'y, *a.* Imperfect; botched. — **botch'i-ly,** *adv.*

botch'y², *a.* Covered with botches or excrescences.

bote, 1 bōt; 2 bōt, *n.* [Archaic.] *Eng. Law.* **1.** A fine or compensation; as, *man-bote*, a fine paid for killing a man. **2.** A privilege to use things needful for repair or subsistence, etc.; as, *hedge-bote*, *house-bote*, etc. **3†.** Boot; remedy; relief. [Same as BOOT², *n.*] — **bote'lessꝉ,** *a.* Bootless.

bote'lerꝉ, *n.* A butler.

bo-tel'la, 1 bo-tel'ya; 2 bo-tĕl'yä, *n.* See table under MEASURE. [Sp., bottle.]

bot'e-rol, 1 bet'e-rōl; 2 bŏt'e-rōl, *n.* *Her.* The chape or metal tip of a scabbard, borne as a charge. [< F. *bouterolle*, scabbard-tip, < *bouter*, place; cp. OHG. *bōzan*, strike.] **bot'e-rollꝉ.**

Bot'e-tourt, 1 bet'i-tŭrt; 2 bŏt'e-tûrt, *n.* A county in S. Virginia; 548 sq. m.; county-seat, Fincastle.

bot'-fly", 1 bet'-flī"; 2 bŏt'-flī", *n.* An œstrid fly, the larvæ (bots) of which are parasitic in vertebrates. [Cp. BOT.]

both, 1 bōth; 2 bōth, *a.* The two inclusively or together; the one and the other alike: referring to two, and not merely to one of them; as, *both* boys; *both* his hands.

There is always hope when people are forced to listen to *both* sides. MILL *On Liberty* ch. 2, p. 88. [J. B. A. 1885.]

[ME. *bathe*, < Icc. *bāthir*; cp. AS. *bā*, both.] **bothe†.**

Syn.: twain, two. *Both* refers to *two* objects previously mentioned, or had in mind, viewed or acting in connection; as, *both* men fired at once; "*two* men fired" might mean any two, out of any number, and without reference to any previous thought or mention. *Twain* is a nearly obsolete form of *two*. *The two*, or *the twain*, is practically equivalent to *both*; *both*, however, expresses a closer unity. We would say *both* men rushed against the enemy; the *two* men flew at each other. When *both* is used in a negative sentence, the meaning intended is sometimes doubtful. "*Both* applicants were not accepted." Were both applicants rejected? or was one rejected and the other accepted? or was neither applicant accepted or rejected? A similar confusion of sense occurs in some negative sentences containing *all*, when *not* is misplaced. It is a peculiarity of *both* that it can not be negatived by connecting *not* immediately with it, except elliptically in sentences of unusual form that are obviously arranged for the prevention of misunderstanding — as in correcting the doubtful meaning of the sentence cited above. "*Both* applicants were not accepted." If one asks, in order to make matters clear, "Were *both* applicants rejected?" the reply may properly be, "*Not both* were rejected; one was rejected and one accepted"— a connection of *not* with *both* that is usually inadmissible. The confusion in meaning of a negative sentence containing *both* will be best avoided by making the sentence affirmative; "*Both* applicants were rejected." "One of the two applicants was rejected and the other accepted," etc. The sentence "*Both* men are *alike*" suggests that (possibly) one of the two might be alike and the other unlike — a suggestion produced by the intrusive emphasis of *two* implied in *both*. *Both* may be correctly used with *like*, but not with *alike*. "*Both* sons, in looks and character, are *like* their father," but not "*both alike*" (that is "*like* each other"). Compare EVERY.— Ant.: each, either, every, neither, none, no one, not any.— **both'-hand"ed,** *a.* Using both hands; ambidextrous.— **b.-handedness,** *n.*— **b.-handst,** *n.* A handy person; factotum.— **b.-sided,** *a.* Considering or derived from both sides; comprehensive; impartial; as, *both-sided* argument.— **b.-sidedness,** *n.*— **b.-sidest,** *a.* Two-faced; double-dealing; deceitful.— **b. the two,** the two inclusively; both.

both, *pron.* The two, including the one and the other; the pair; these two; as, *both* were now happy.

Both would their little ends secure. PRIOR *Alma* can. 2, st. 6.

both, *adv.* & *conj.* Equally; alike; as well; not only: used before two or more coordinate words or phrases taken or considered inclusively, connected by *and* expressed or understood, and implying unity of action, character, position, treatment, or the like.

All they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus, *both* Jews and Greeks. *Acts* xix, 10.

"And," following *both*, is often equivalent to "but" or "as," so that *both* . . . *and* may signify "*not only* (this one) *but* (the other)," or "*as well* (this thing) *as* (that)," expressing emphatic coordination.

As an adjective or pronoun *both* emphasizes the idea of *two*. It has been well defined as "the two, and not merely one of them"; it can not properly, therefore, be connected with or refer to more than two objects. As a conjunction, however, *both* has a more extended meaning and employment than it has as an adjective or a pronoun; thus, it is permissible to say, "He lost all his live stock — *both* horses, cows, and sheep." *Both*, as so used, emphasizes the extent or comprehensiveness of the assertion. The use antedates Chaucer.

Both, 1 bōt; 2 bōt, **Andreas** [1609?–1644?], and **Jan** (1610?–after 1662). Dutch painters; brothers; Jan painted landscapes, Andreas filled in the figures.

Bo'tha, 1 bō'ta; 2 bō'tä. *n.* **1. Christian** (⁹/₁₁1864–¹²/₁₂ 1902), a Boer general; brother of Louis. **2. Louis** (⁹/₁₁1862–³/₁₁1919), a Transvaal general; commander-in-chief of the Boer forces in the South-African war, and of British South-African forces against German West Africa, 1914–1915; Premier of Union of South Africa, 1910–1919.

both'er, 1 beth'ər; 2 bŏth'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To give trouble or annoyance to; incommode; pester; confuse; put out; perplex; sometimes used in the imperative as a mild imprecation; as, *bother* the man; *bother* it.

II. *i.* To trouble oneself or others; make a fuss; be troubled; as, oh, don't *bother*.

But why should I *bother* about my ancestors?
H. JAMES, JR. *The American* ch. 17, p. 298. [o. & co. 1877.]

[Prob. for POTHER; cp. Ir. *buaidhirt*, trouble.] **bod'derꝉ.**

Syn.: annoy, bore, confuse, flurry, pester, plague, tease, tire, trouble, vex, wear, weary, worry. See BADGER; PERPLEX.— Ant.: help, rest, satisfy, soothe, tranquillize.— Prep.: to bother one *with* questions; *by* interference; *about* a matter. — **both'er-er,** *n.*

both'er, *n.* **1.** A source of trouble or annoyance; petty perplexity; vexation; as, the *bother* of moving. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] Blarney; humbug.— **both'er-head"ed,** *a.* Muddled; thick-headed.— **b.-headedness,** *n.*— **both'er-some,** *a.* Causing bother or perplexity; vexatious.

both"er-a'tion, 1 beth"ər-ē'shən; 2 bŏth"er-ā'shon, *n.* Petty annoyance; perplexity; vexation: sometimes used as an exclamation. **both'er-mentꝉ.**

Sober'd by debt and mortal *botheration*.
N. P. WILLIS *Lady Jane* can. 2, st. 40.

both'erd, *pp.* Bothered. S. S.

both'er-um, 1 beth'ər-um; 2 bŏth'er-ŭm, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** The corn-marigold. **2.** The ivy-leaved speedwell.

both'le, 1 beth'i; 2 bŏth'i, *n.* [Scot.] A hut for laborers; a cottage; a lodge. [Cp. BOOTH.] **booth'yꝉ; both'yꝉ.**

Both'ni-a, 1 beth'ni-ə; 2 bŏth'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A country formerly belonging to Sweden, occupying both shores of the Gulf of Bothnia. **2. Gulf of B.,** an extension of the Baltic sea northward about 400 miles, between Sweden and Finland.— **Both'ni-an, Both'nic,** *a.*— **Both'ni-an,** *n.*

both'om, *n.* [Prov. Gt. Brit.] Same as BOTTOM.

both-r-, } 1 beth-r-, beth'ri-o-, both'ro-; 2 bŏth-r-,
both'ri-o-, } bŏth'ri-o-, bŏth'ro-. From Greek *bothros*,
both'ro-, } trench, or its diminutive, *bothrion:* combining forms.— **Both"re-myd'l-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct family of pleurodirous tortoises with a well-developed vomer, no free nasal bones, and a small mesoplastron. **Both're-mys,** *n.* (t. g.)— **both-rem'y-did,** *n.*— **both-rem'y-doid,** *a.* & *n.*— **both-ren'chy-ma,** *n. Bot.* Tissue made up of dotted or pitted ducts.— **Both"ri-o-ce-phal'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of cestoid worms having two suckers to the head: embracing the broad tapeworms. **Both"ri-o-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **both"ri-o-ceph'a-lid,** *n.* — **both"ri-o-ceph'a-loid,** *a.*— **Both'ri-o-don,** *n. Mam.* An extinct genus of ungulates of the Miocene and Lower Pliocene nearly related to *Anthracotherium*.— **Both"ri-ol'e-pis,** *n.* A genus of fossil fishes of the order *Antiarcha*; allied to *Pterichthys*, but having longer pectoral appendages.— **both'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A sucker, as of a tapeworm.— **Both"ro-den'dron,** *n. Bot.* A genus of fossil arboreal plants of the club-moss family (*Lycopodiaceæ*), of the Carboniferous epoch, having the trunk covered by rhomboidal scars and large oval decorations with protuberances at the center.— **Both-roph'er-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A section of solenoglyph snakes with an anteorbital pit, including the crotalids or rattlesnakes, etc. [< BOTHRO- + Gr. *pherō*, bear.]

Both'well, 1 beth'wel; 2 bŏth'wĕl, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1536 or 1537–⁴/₁₁1578), James Hepburn, a Scottish courtier and conspirator who married Mary Queen of Scots, 1567. **2.** A village in Lanarkshire, Scotland; ruins of Bothwell Castle. **3.** A town in Kent E. district, Ontario province, Canada.

Both'well Bridge. A bridge at Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland, where the Royalists defeated the Covenanters, June 22, 1679.

both'y, 1 beth'i; 2 bŏth'y, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BOTHIE.

bot'ling, 1 bet'liŋ; 2 bŏt'ling, *n.* The chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*). **bot'tlin‡; bot'tlingꝉ.** [province, Luzon, P. I.

Bo"to-lan', 1 bō"to-lān'; 2 bō"to-lān', *n.* A town in Zambales

bo-ton', 1 bo-tōn'; 2 bo-tōn', *n.* [BO-TO'NES, 1 bo-tō'nēs; 2 bo-tō'nes, *pl.*] [Sp.] Literally, a button; also [Sp. N. Am.], a button-like knot, as at one end of a rope or lariat.

bot'o-né, 1 bet'o-nē; 2 bŏt'o-ne, *a.* *Her.* Having an ornament of three leaf- or button-shaped projections; terminating in a trefoil; as, a cross *botoné*. See illus. under CROSS, *n.* **bot'o-néeꝉ; bot'o-nyꝉ.**

Bo"to-sha'ni, 1 bō"to-shā'ni; 2 bō"to-shā'nī, *n.* A town in N. Moldavia, Roumania. **Bo"to-sa'niꝉ.**

bo'-tree", 1 bō'-trī"; 2 bō'-trē", *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The sacred (Buddhist) fig-tree or pippul (*Ficus religiosa*). One of these trees is planted near every temple in Ceylon, and all are supposed to be derived from the original tree under which Buddha attained to perfect wisdom. The tree at the ruined city of Anuradhapura in Ceylon is said to have grown from a slip of the parent tree sent from India by King Asoka in 288 B. C. and is still worshiped by throngs of pilgrims.

bot'rust, *n. Bot.* A cluster like a bunch of grapes.

bot'ry-, } 1 bet'ri, bet'ri-o-; 2 bŏt'ry-, bŏt'ry-o-. From
bot'ry-o-, } Greek *botrus*, cluster: combining forms.

Bo-trych'i-um, 1 bo-trik'i-um; 2 bo-trȳ'cĭ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of fleshy plants of the adder's-tongue family (*Ophioglossaceæ*); the grape-ferns: closely allied to the ferns and identified with them by some botanists. [< Gr. *botrychos*, = *bostrychos*, curl.]

bot"ry-cy'mose, *a. Bot.* Having the primary inflorescence cymose and the secondary botryose, as a flower-cluster. **bot"ry-o-cy'moseꝉ.— Bo-tryd"i-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* An order of multinucleate algæ with one genus, *Botrydium*.— **bo-tryd"i-a'ceous,** *a.*— **Bo-tryd'i-um,** *n. Bot.* A genus of algæ with one species (*B. granulatum*), which has a minute unicellular green frond, with a rhizoidal process at the base.— **Bo-tryl'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ascid.* A family of composite ascidiaceans whose ascidiozooids have the intestine and the generative organs alongside the gill-sac. **Bo-tryl'lus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Bot"ryl-la'ce-æꝉ.— bo-tryl'lid,** *n.*— **bo-tryl'loid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Bot"ry-o'de-a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A suborder of cyrtellarian radiolarians having the cephalis many-celled, with 2 or more constrictions and lobes.— **bot"ry-o'de-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **bot'ry-o-gen,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, hyacinth-red, translucent hydrous magnesium ferro-ferric sulfate crystallizing in the monoclinic system.— **bot"ry-ol'dal,** *a.* Like a cluster of grapes; said usually of minerals. **bot'ri-formꝉ; bot'ry-oidꝉ.**— **bot"ry-ol'dal-ly,** *adv.*— **bot'ry-o-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A radiated columnar datolite with a botryoidal surface.— **bot"ry-o-my-co'sis,** *n. Vet.* An infectious parasitic disorder caused by the fungus *Botryomyces equi* characterized by small grape-like tumors resembling fibromata, usually cutaneous or subcutaneous: common in the horse, especially after castration. It occurs also in cattle and pigs, and is transmissible to man.— **Bot"ry-op"te-rid'i-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of fossil pseudoferns abundant in the Mississippian (*Lower Carboniferous*) period. They are characterized by leathery fronds divided into a palmate sterile branch and a simple fertile branch bearing tufts of spore-cases arranged in two rows.— **bot'ry-ose,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Of the indeterminate form of inflorescence, as the raceme, corymb, umbel, capitulum, etc. **2.** Like a bunch of grapes. — **bot'ry-ose,** *n. Phytopathol.* A plant disease caused by a parasitic fungus belonging to the form-genera *Botrytis*; different varieties are known by the names of the plants attacked; as **carnation botryose, lily b., peony b., primrose b.,** etc.— **Bot"ry-o-spo'ri-um,** *n.* A genus of fungi, mostly saprophytic, belonging to the *Fungi imperfecti*. They grow on dead vegetable tissue. *B. pulchrum*, a parasitic species, infects cereal plants, especially those suffering from disease.— **bot"ry-o-ther'a-py,** *n.* Same as GRAPE-CURE.— **Bo-try'tis,** *n. Mycol.* A form-genus of fungi of the order *Mucedinales*, of which many species are stages of ascomycetous fungi.

bott¹, *n.* Same as BOT.

bott², 1 bet; 2 bŏt, *n.* A lace-makers' pillow or cushion. [< F. *botte*, bundle.]

bott³, *n. Metal.* A plug of clay at the end of a wooden bar, to stop the flow of melted metal from a cupola.— **bott'-stick",** *n.* A rod for inserting the bott.

Bot'ta, 1 bet'ə; 2 bŏt'ä, *n.* **1. Anne Lynch** (1820–³/₁₁ 1891), an American poet; wife of Vincenzo. **2. Carlo G. G.** (¹¹/₁₁1776–⁸/₁₁1837), an Italian historian. **3. Paul Émile** (¹²/₁₁1802–³/₁₁1870), a French explorer in Assyria; son of Carlo. **4. Vincenzo** (¹¹/₁₁1818–¹⁰/₁₁1894), an Italian-American historian, educator, and author.

bot'te-kin, 1 bet'i-kin; 2 bŏt'e-kin, *n.* A small decorated shoe. Compare BOOTIKIN. [BOTEROL.

bot'ter-oll, 1 bet'ər-ōl; 2 bŏt'er-ōl, *n. Her.* Same as

Böttger, 1 bŭt'gər; 2 bût'ger, **Johann Friedrich** (²/₁1682–³/₁₁1719). A German chemist, the inventor of Dresden china. **Böttcher‡; Böttiger‡.**

bott'-ham"mer, 1 bet'-ham"ər; 2 bŏt'-hăm"er, *n.* A fluted-faced wooden mallet for breaking flax to remove the boon. [< *bott*, prob. ME. form of BAT¹, *n.*, + HAMMER, *n.*]

bot-theen', 1 bo-thin'; 2 bō-thēn', *n.* [Ir.] A cudgel.

Bot"ti-cel'li, 1 bot"ti-chel'li; 2 bŏt"tĭ-chĕl'lĭ, or **Alessandro Filipepi** (1447–⁵/₁₁1515). A Florentine painter, leader in the Italian Renaissance; Sistine frescos, etc.

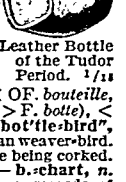
bot-tine', 1 bo-tin'; 2 bo-tin', *n.* [F.] **1.** A low boot; a woman's high shoe of fine quality. **2.** *Surg.* A support to be worn like a boot by children suffering from a weak or diseased foot or leg.

Bot'ti-neau, 1 bet'i-nō; 2 bŏt'i-nō, *n.* A county in North Dakota; 1,137 sq. m.; county-seat, Bottineau.

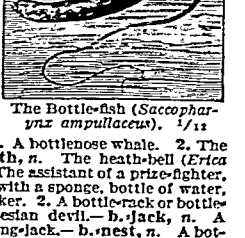
bot'tle, 1 bot'l; 2 bŏt'l, *tr.* [BOT'TLED, BOT'LDᴾ; BOT'TLING.] **1.** To put into a bottle or bottles; as, to *bottle* milk or wine. **2.** To restrain within limits, as if in a bottle: often with *up* or *in*; as, to *bottle up* one's wrath.

A fund of martial fire, not only ready to blaze out but capable of *bottling* itself in, and of lying silently ready.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iii, bk. xii, ch. 9, p. 222. [H.]

bot'tle¹, *n.* **1.** A vessel for holding, carrying, and pouring liquids, having a neck and a narrow mouth that can be stopped. Specif.: (1) A glass or earthenware vessel, usually with a flat bottom to stand on, a long neck, and a mouth stopped with a cork. (2) A skin for holding wine, oil, etc.: the original form as spoken of in the Bible, and still in use in Eastern countries and in parts of Spain, Sicily, etc. (3) Any of various receptacles serving as a bottle.


Leather Bottle of the Tudor Period. 1/12

2. As much as a bottle will hold; a filled bottle; a bottleful; as, a *bottle* of beer. [< OF. *bouteille*, *botel*, < LL. *buticula*, dim. of *butis*, *butta* (> F. *botte*), < *butina*, flask, < Gr. *pytinē*, flask.] **bot'el-.— bot'tle-bird",** *n.* A bird making a bottle-like nest, as an African weaver-bird. — **b.-boot,** *n.* A case for holding a bottle while being corked. — **b.-bump,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The bittern.— **b.-chart,** *n.* A chart of ocean surface-currents, based upon records of altitude, longitude, or date in manuscripts set floating in bottles, and on the drift of such bottles in a known period of time.— **b.-clip,** *n.* A cap-like device for closing a bottle or jar; a stopple.— **b.-coaster,** *n.* Same as COASTER, 5. — **b.-cod,** *n.* A West-Indian shrub (*Capparis cynophallophora*).— **b.-crony,** *n.* A boon companion.— **b.-dropsy,** *n.* Ascites.— **b.-fern,** *n.* The cosmopolitan bladder-fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*).— **b. fish,** *n.* **1.** A long-tailed deep-sea saccopharyngoid fish (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*) with a body which is bottle-like when distended. It preys on fishes, and often swallows one larger than itself. **2.** One of various globe-fishes or tetraodontids.— **bot'tle-flow"er,** *n.* The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*).— **b.-glass,** *n.* See GLASS.— **b.-gourd,** *n.* The common gourd, or its fruit. See LAGENARIA.— **b.-grass,** *n.* Fortail-grass (*Setaria viridis*) or pigeon-grass (*Setaria glauca*).— **b.-green,** I. *a.* Of the color of common green glass bottles; as, a *bottle-green* coat. **II.** *n.* A dark-green color.— **bot'tle-head",** *n.* **1.** A bottlenose whale. **2.** The black-bellied plover.— **b.-heath,** *n.* The heath-bell (*Erica tetralix*).— **b.-holder,** *n.* **1.** The assistant of a prize-fighter, who waits on him in the ring with a sponge, bottle of water, etc.; hence, a supporter or backer. **2.** A bottle-rack or bottle-stand.— **b.-imp,** *n.* A Cartesian devil.— **b.-jack,** *n.* A bottle-shaped lifting- or roasting-jack.— **b.-nest,** *n.* A bottle-tit.— **bot'tle-nose",** *n.* **1.** (1) A ziphioid whale, especially *Hyperoodon rostratus* of the North Atlantic, about 25 feet long. (2) One of various dolphins, especially *Tursiops tursio*, of the North Atlantic, about 10 feet long. **2.** The puffin. **3.** A sea-elephant (*Macrorhinus*). **4.** [Local, Scot.] The sea-stickleback.— **b.-nosed,** *a.* Having a nose broad and swelling at the end, or a nose inflamed by drinking.— **bottlenose-oil,** *n.* A low grade of olive-oil.— **b.-ore,** *n.* The bladder-wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*), or one of other seaweeds. — **b.-pump,** *n.* A pump actuated by compressing a bulb, for discharging the contents of a bottle without tilting it. — **b.-screw,** *n.* A corkscrew.— **b.-slider,** *n.* Same as


The Bottle-fish (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*). 1/12

COASTER, 5.— **b.-swallow**, *n.* [Austral.] The fairy-martin: named from its bottle-shaped nest. See under FAIRY.— **b.-tight**, *a.* As nearly as possible impervious to steam at the rivets, seams, etc.: said of a boiler.— **b.-tit**, *n.* The European long-tailed titmouse (*Acredula caudata*): named from its bottle-shaped nest. **b.-tom**†.— **b.-tree**, *n.* A Queensland tree (*Sterculia rupestris*) of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, the trunk of which is swollen out like a bottle, or the similar *Sterculia diversifolia* of Victoria.— **b.-wax**, *n.* A coarse sealing-wax used for closing the mouths of bottles, jars, etc.— **insulated b.**, a bottle made to maintain the temperature of its contents by preventing the temperature of cold contents from rising or of hot contents from falling to the temperature of external atmosphere: accomplished by incasing a glass bottle in a non-conducting jacket. GEORGE F. LORD *Letter to Standard Dict.* July 15, '10.— **Mariotte's b.** (*Physics*), a device invented by Mariotte by means of which the phenomena and laws of atmospheric pressure are demonstrable and a constant flow of liquid can be maintained.— **the b.**, strong drink; drinking: as, he took to *the bottle*.— **to b. off**, to transfer (liquor) from the cask into bottles.— **vacuum b.**, *n.* A form of insulated bottle in which the non-conducting jacket is a nearly perfect vacuum. It consists of a double glass container, one inside the other, with a space between from which the air has been exhausted. The exhaust opening is sealed and the double glass bottle surrounded by paper and a metal jacket. GEORGE F. LORD *Letter to Standard Dict.* July 15, '10.— **bot'tled**, *a.* **1.** Put into or kept in a bottle. **2**†. Bottle-bellied.— **bot'tle-ful**, *n.* As much as a bottle will hold.

bot'tle[2], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A bundle, as of hay or straw.

bot'tle[3], *n.* Same as BOLTEL: a corruption.

bot'tle[4†], *n.* A building.

bot'tle-brush", 1 bet'l-brush'; 2 bŏt'l-brŭsh', *n.* **1.** A brush for cleaning the insides of bottles. **2.** Any one of various plants suggesting the idea by the arrangement of their flowers or leaves, as: (1) Among N.-American plants, the common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), the mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*), or the rabbit-foot clover (*Trifolium arvense*). (2) Among ornamental trees, those of the Australian genera *Callistemon* and *Melaleuca* of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), as *Callistemon lanceolatus* (*Metrosideros floribunda* of the florists): so called from the shape of their flower-clusters; also, any one of the various species of *Banksia*.— **bottle-brush grass**, an odd-looking smooth tufted perennial (*Hystrix hystrix*), 2 to 4 feet high, with broad flat leaves and terminal spikes of long-awned spikelets, of moist rocky woods from New Brunswick to Minnesota south to Illinois and Georgia.

bot'tle-bump", **b.-clip**, etc. See under BOTTLE[1], *n.*

bot'tler, 1 bet'lər; 2 bŏt'ler, *n.* One whose trade is to bottle wine, beer, mineral waters, etc.

bot'tle-screw", **b.-tit**, etc. See under BOTTLE[1], *n.*

bot'tling[1], 1 bet'liŋ; 2 bŏt'ling, *n.* The process or business of putting wines, spirits, malt liquors, etc., into bottles for future use.— **bot'tling-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine by which bottles are filled and corked.

bot'tling[2], *n.* [Scot.] A drinking-party.

bot'tom, 1 bet'əm; 2 bŏt'om, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fit or provide with a bottom; as, to *bottom* a basket or chair. **2.** To get at or to the bottom of; as, no one can *bottom* his motives.

He [Sainte-Beuve] never spoke about any character or doctrine that he had not *bottomed*.
HAMERTON *Intellectual Life* pt. ii, letter ii, p. 56. [R. BROS. 1875.]

3. To base or found (upon); provide with a basis.

Consistency . . . required that the Declaration should be *bottomed* on the misgovernment of the king. WEBSTER *Works, Adams and Jefferson* in vol. i, p. 128. [L. B. & CO. 1853.]

4. *Dyeing.* To dye with one color preparatory to another. **5.** *Mining.* To construct the bottom of or for: said specifically of underdraining a level. **6.** To drain to the bottom; empty. **7**†. To wind, as a skein.

II. *i.* **1.** To rest, as on a foundation.

To accustom ourselves in any question proposed to examine and find out upon what it *bottoms*. LOCKE *Essays, Conduct of Understanding* in vol. i, § 44, p. 255. [R. & 1818.]

2. *Mech.* To reach or strike bottom; as, a piston *bottoms* when it strikes the lower end of a vertical cylinder. **3.** To mat; form a turf: said of grass. **4.** *Mining.* To strike bed-rock or clay when sinking a shaft.

bot'tom, *a.* **1.** Forming or situated at the bottom; lowest; fundamental; basal; as, he wanted to know the *bottom* facts in this affair. **2.** [Slang.] Last; as, *bottom* dollar.

bot'tom[1], *n.* **1.** The lowest part of anything; under surface; base; as, the *bottom* of a box, dish, hill, or wall.

Self-love is a cup without any *bottom*.
HOLMES *Mortal Antipathy* ch. 10, p. 138. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

2. The ground beneath a body of water; as, the lead did not touch *bottom*. **3.** The lowest or least honorable part; as, the *bottom* of the table; the *bottom* of his class. **4.** The part on which one sits; the posterior; buttocks. **5.** That part of a seat on which one rests; as, a leather *bottom*. **6.** The foundation or real meaning; base; root.

Pride is at the *bottom* of all great mistakes. RUSKIN in *True and Beautiful, Real Property* p. 426. [W. & S. 1867.]

7. Low land or meadows through which a river flows; as, a rich *bottom*; *bottom*-land. **8.** That part of a vessel's hull which is below the wales; hence, a vessel; as, our commerce is chiefly carried on in foreign *bottoms*.

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 1.

9. Residuum or dregs, as of metal or of beer. **10.** Staying power; endurance; stamina; grit; as, the horse's wind and *bottom* served him well. **11.** *Mil.* (1) A plate having in it holes in which to insert osiers vertically in making gabions. (2) A plate used in making grape- and canister-shot. **12.** All of a shoe below the upper. **13.** *Dyeing.* A color applied to a fabric as a foundation for another color. **14.** (1) A clew on which to wind thread. (2) A ball of thread. (3) A silkworm's cocoon. **15.** *Mining.* (1) [Penn., U. S.] The stratum, rock, or floor on which a coal-seam lies. (2) Same as GUTTER, *n.*, 8. **16.** *Golf.* A reverse rotation of the ball, slowing its course abruptly when it strikes the ground. **17.** *Railroad.* The ballast for a road-bed. **18**†. An abyss; deep. [< AS. *botm.*]

SYN.: base, basis, bed, depth, floor, foot, foundation, ground, groundwork, keel, nadir, root, seat, sole, substratum, substructure.— ANT.: acme, apex, cap, climax, crown, head, height, meridian, pinnacle, summit, tip, top, vertex, zenith.— **at bottom**, fundamentally; radically.— **bot'tom-boards"**, *n. pl.* Boards placed in the bottom of a boat for the protection of the hull and frame.— **b.-broth**, *n.* Bathybius.— **b.-disease**, *n. Vet.* Crotalism.— **b.-fishing**, *n.* See GROUND-ANGLING.— **b.-glade**, *n.* A low valley or opening among the hills.— **b.-grass**, *n.* **1.** Grass suitable to or naturally growing in bottom-lands. **2.** A low-growing grass, such as white clover, employed to form "bottom," as it is called, *i. e.*, turf or sod in meadows and pastures: opposed to *top-grass*.— **b.-heat**, *n.* Heat applied below; heat applied to plants through soil, as by fermenting manure.— **b.-ice**, *n.* Ground-ice; anchor-ice.— **b.-land**, *n.* Same as BOTTOM, 7.— **b.-lift**, *n.* In mining, the lowest lift or the bottom tier of pumps.— **b.-line**, *n.* A fishing-line carrying branching short lines with hooks, which is grounded instead of being suspended in water.— **b.-plate**, *n.* A bed-plate.— **b. rake**, the angular distance or clearance between the bevel of the blade of a planing-tool and the surface beneath it.— **b.-tool**, *n.* A wood-turners' tool for shaping the bottoms of hollow work.— **to be at the b. of**, to be the cause or author of: now usually of mischief or rascality.— **to stand on one's own b.**, to be independent; rely upon one's own resources or one's own merits.— **to touch b.**, to attain the utmost depth; hence, to find standing-ground or a resting-place.

Bot'tom[2], *n.* In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, an ignorant but conceited weaver on whom Puck places an ass's head.

bot'tom-boards", **b.-disease**, etc. See under BOTTOM[1], *n.*

bot'tomed, } 1 bet'əmd; 2 bŏt'omd, *a.* **1.** Having a (par-
bot'tomd[3], } ticularly specified) bottom; as, a full-*bottomed* wig. **2.** Grounded; founded; as, a well-*bottomed* opinion. **3.** Covered at the bottom; underlaid; as, *bottomed* by cement.

bot'tom-er, 1 bet'əm-ər; 2 bŏt'om-er, *n.* One who or that which bottoms; specif.: in mining, a workman at the bottom of a shaft who loads the cage and gives directions to bank.

bot'tom-glade", **b.-heat**, **b.-ice**, etc. See under BOTTOM[1], *n.*

bot'tom-ing, 1 bet'əm-iŋ; 2 bŏt'om-ing, *n.* **1.** *Civ. Engin.* The ballasting material for making a roadbed; ballast. **2.** The act of fitting with a bottom or performing some basal operation.— **bot'tom-ing-hole"**, *n.* The opening at the mouth of a furnace, before which a flint-glass article in process of manufacture is exposed for softening.— **b.-tap**, *n.* *Metal-working.* A non-tapering tap for cutting a thread in a hole to its full depth.

bot'tom-land", *n.* See under BOTTOM, *n.*

bot'tom-less, 1 bet'əm-les; 2 bŏt'om-lĕs, *a.* Having no bottom; lacking a foundation; hence, unfathomable; immensurable; visionary; as, the *bottomless* sea; *bottomless* speculations.

Eternal wrath Burnt after them to the *bottomless* pit.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 866.

— **bot'tom-less-ly**, *adv.* — **bot'tom-less-ness**, *n.*

bot'tom-lift", etc. See under BOTTOM[1], *n.*

bot'tom-ly, 1 bet'əm-li; 2 bŏt'om-ly, *adv.* [Dial., Eng.] Fully; entirely.

bot'tom-most, 1 bet'əm-mōst; 2 bŏt'om-mōst, *a.* [Rare.] Being at the very bottom; undermost.

bot'tom-plate", **b. rake**. See under BOTTOM[1], *n.*

bot'tom-ry, 1 bet'əm-ri; 2 bŏt'om-ry, *tr.* To assure the return of money by executing a bottomry bond.

bot'tom-ry, 1 bet'əm-ri; 2 bŏt'om-ry, *n. Law.* A maritime contract whereby the owner of a vessel, or its master if in a foreign port, borrows money at maritime interest to enable him to make or complete his voyage, pledging or mortgaging the vessel as security, without making himself personally liable in case of loss of the vessel. [< D. *bodemerij*, < *bodem*, bottom.]

Bottomry . . . is in the nature of a mortgage of a ship.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 30, p. 457.

bot'tom-tool", *n.* See under BOTTOM[1], *n.*

bot'ton-y, 1 bet'ən-i; 2 bŏt'on-y, *a. Her.* Marked with knobs, buttons, or buds. [< OF. *botonné*, pp. of *botonner*, ornament with buds, < *boton*; see BUTTON, *n.*] **bot'oned**†; **bot"to-né'**†; **bot'toned**†.

Cross Bottony.

Botts, 1 bots; 2 bŏts, **John Minor** (9/11 1802–1/7 1869). An American statesman and historian; author of *The Great Rebellion: Its Secret History*.

bot'tu, 1 bet'tü; 2 bŏt'tu, *n.* [Hind.] A mark on the forehead indicating caste.

bot'ty, 1 bet'i; 2 bŏt'y, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** Self-assertive; vain. **2.** Little and compact.

bot'u-li-form, 1 bet'yu-li-fôrm; 2 bŏt'yu-li-fôrm, *a.* Sausage-shaped. [< L. *botulus*, sausage, + *forma*, form.]

bot'u-line, 1 bet'yu-lin *or* -lin; 2 bŏt'yu-lin *or* -lin, *n. Pathol.* A ptomain poison present in decomposed meat, particularly in sausages. [< L. *botulus*, sausage.]

bot'u-lism, 1 bet'yu-lizm; 2 bŏt'yu-lism, *n. Pathol.* Poisoning caused by eating putrid meat or fish, or spoiled fruit or vegetables, in which a specified bacillus has developed, especially *Bacillus botulinus*. [< L. *botulus*, sausage.]

Bo"tu-scha'ni, *n.* Same as BOTOSHANI. **Bo"tu-scha'ny**†.

Bot'zen, 1 bet'sən; 2 bŏt'sĕn, *n.* A town in Trentino, Italy.

B. O. U., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

bou'at, 1 bû'at; 2 bu'ăt, *n.* Same as BUAT.

Bou"be-kir' Mu-ez'in, 1 bau'bə-kir' mü-ez'in; 2 bou'be-kir' mü-ĕz'in. In *The Arabian Nights*, a vain, proud, and envious imam, in the story of *Prince Zeyn Alasnam*, who hated the rich.

bou'can, 1 bû'kən; 2 bu'can, *n.* Same as BUCAN.

bou"ca-nelle', 1 bû"kə-nel'; 2 bu"ca-nĕl', *n.* [F.] A West-Indian lutianoid fish (*Neomænis buccanella*), one of the snappers. **blackfin snapper**†.

bouch, 1 bûsh; 2 buch, *tr.* To make a new mouth or vent in; drill out the plug from, as the touch-hole in a spiked cannon. **bouche**†; **bush**‡.

bouch[1], } *n.* **1.** A copper tube to line a vent in breech-
bouche, } loading ordnance; a vent-bushing. **2.** The mouth or bore of any firearm. **3.** The rations or allowance of provisions granted to knights and men-at-arms in feudal military service. **4.** A notch in the upper edge of a medieval shield, through which a weapon might be thrust. [< F. *bouche*, < L. *bucca*, cheek.]

bouch[2], 1 bauh; 2 bouh, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A dog. **2.** A spiritless person; mean, cowardly fellow.

bou'chall, 1 bû'hal; 2 bu'hal, *n.* [Ir.] A small boy. **bou'-chall-in**‡; **bou'cha-leen**‡.

bou"charde', 1 bû"shärd'; 2 bu"chärd'. [F.] I. *tr.* To treat with the boucharde, as marble. **II.** *n.* A marble-workers' tool with which the surface of marble may be roughened or furrowed.

Bou"char"don', 1 bû"shär'dôñ'; 2 bu"chär'dôñ', **Edmé** (9/20 1698–2/21 1762). A French sculptor; *equestrian statue of Louis XV.*, Paris, etc.

Bou"chard's' dis-ease'. A disease affecting the stomach, characterized by weakness of the muscular fibers, causing dilatation.

bou"chée', 1 bû"shē'; 2 bu"chę', *a. Mus.* **1.** Muted: said of wind instruments. **2.** Stopped: said of organ pipes.

bou"chée', 1 bû"shē'; 2 bu"chę', *n.* [F.] A very small patty or tartlet; a dainty mouthful.

Bou"ché'-Le-clerq', 1 bû"shē'-lə-klĕr'; 2 bu"chę'-le-clĕr', **Louis Auguste Thomas** (7/21 1842–7/21 1923). A French antiquarian and historian.

Bou"cher', 1 bû"shē'; 2 bu"chę', **Alfred** (3/21 1850–). A French sculptor.

Bou'cher, 1 bau'chər; 2 bou'cher, **Jonathan** (3/11 1738–4/17 1804). An English political writer and philologist.

Bou"cher' de Crèv"cœur' de Perthes, 1 bû"shē' də krēv"-kûr' də pert; 2 bu"chę' de crev"cûr' de pĕrt, **Jacques** (6/10 1788–8/21 1868). A French archeologist; dramatist; *La Création*, etc.

bou'cher-ism, 1 bû'shər-izm; 2 bu'cher-ism, *n.* The act or process of boucherizing.

bou'cher-ize, 1 bû'shər-aiz; 2 bu'chĕr-iz, *tr.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To impregnate (timber), as by hydrostatic pressure, with a solution of copper sulfate to keep it from decay. [< Auguste *Boucherie*, French chemist.]

Bouches"-du-Rhône', 1 bûsh"-dü-rōn'; 2 buch'-dü-rōn', *n.* A department in S. E. France; 1,971 sq. m.; capital, Marseilles.

bou-chette', 1 bû-shet'; 2 bu-chĕt', *n.* [F.] The breast-plate-buckle on medieval armor.

bouch'ing, 1 bûsh'iŋ; 2 buch'ing, *n.* Same as BUSHING.

bou"chon', 1 bû"shōñ'; 2 bu"chôñ', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Billiards.* A game in which three balls are played with three corks. **2.** The metal tube or bushing for the pivot-hole in the plate of a clock or watch. **3.** [F.] A cork.

boucht, *n.* Same as BOUGHT[1].

bou'chue, 1 bû'kiû; 2 bu'cû, *n.* Same as BUCHU.

Bou"ci"cault', 1 bû"si"kō'; 2 bu"ci"cō', **Dion** (12/21 1822–9/11 1890). An Irish dramatist and actor; *Colleen Bawn*, etc.

bou"clé', 1 bû"klē'; 2 bu"clę', *a.* [F.] *Textile.* Designating woven goods having knots, tufts, and spirals upon the surface: caused by working out one strand of two-ply yarn.

— **bouclé cloth** [Prov. Eng.], a serge cloth, looped or tufted with mohair, for overcoats.

bouc-ne'mi-a, *n.* See BUCNEMIA.

boud, 1 baud; 2 boud, *a.* [Scot.] Behooved.

boud, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An insect or worm that breeds in wheat, malt, etc.; weevil. **bowd**‡.

Boud'dha, *n.* See BUDDHA.

bou'der-ie, 1 bû'dər-i; 2 bu'der-i, *n.* [F.] [Rare.] Pouting; sulks.

Bou'de-wijn, 1 bau'də-wain; 2 bou'de-win, *n.* [D.] Baldwin.

Bou'di-not, 1 bû'di-not; 2 bu'di-nŏt, **Elias** (2/21 1740–10/14 1821). An American patriot; philanthropist; president of Congress, 1782; 1st president of American Bible Society.

bou"doir', 1 bû"dwär'; 2 bu"dwär', *n.* A lady's private sitting-room or reception-room; formerly, also, a gentleman's private room. [F. (where one may sulk), < *bouder*, pout.] SYN.: see BOWER.— **bou"doir-esque'**, *a.* Appropriate to a boudoir.

bou'dou, 1 bû'dû; 2 bu'dų, *n.* Same as AKAZGA.

bou'et, 1 bû'et; 2 bu'ĕt, *n.* Same as BUAT.

bou'eth, 1 bû'eth; 2 bu'ĕth, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A light two-wheeled vehicle of French origin, much used in India and Japan, where it is drawn by men.

bouff, 1 bûf *or* bauf; 2 buf *or* bouf. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* **1.** To bark; bay. **2.** To cough loudly. **II.** *n.* **1.** The bark of a dog. **2.** A loud cough. **3.** A dog.

bouf"fant', 1 bû"fäñ'; 2 bu"fäñ', *a.* [F.] Puffed out; full, as the drapery of a skirt. **bouf"fante'**‡.— **bouf'fan-cy**, *n.*

bouffe, 1 bûf; 2 buf, *n.* [F.] Opera bouffe. See OPERA.

Bou"fflers', 1 bû"flier'; 2 bu"flĕr', *n.* **1. Louis François, Ducde** (1/10 1644–8/20 1711), a French marshal who was present at Steenkerke and Malplaquet. **2. Stanislas, Marquis de** (5/21 1738–1/11 1815), a French poet; marshal.

Bou"gain"ville', 1 bû"gañ'vil'; 2 bu"găñ'vil', **Louis Antoine de** (11/11 1729–8/21 1811). The first French circumnavigator, 1766–1769.

Bou"gain-vil'le-a, 1 bû"gən-vil'i-ə; 2 bu"găn-vil'e-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of climbing shrubs of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginiaceæ*), mostly tropical South-American, having the numerous flowers almost concealed by large membranous colored bracts: widely cultivated as hot-house or conservatory plants. **2.** [b-] A plant of this genus. [< L. A. de *Bougainville*, F. navigator.]

bou'gar, 1 bû'gar; 2 bu'găr, *n.* [Scot.] A roof-spar of a cottage.

bouge†, *v.* **1.** To bilge. **2.** To bulge.

bouge[1], 1 bûj; 2 bug, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** The bulge of a cask. **2.** The bilge of a ship. **3.** [Rare.] A cowry. **4**†. A wallet or pouch of hide or leather. **5**†. A swelling or hump.

bouge[2]†, *n.* Same as BOUCHE.

bou'ger, 1 bû'gar; 2 bu'ger, *n.* [Scot.] The common puffin of the North Atlantic (*Fratercula arctica*).

bou'ge-ron†, *n.* [F.] A sodomite. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 7024.

bou'get, 1 bû'jet; 2 bu'gĕt, *n.* **1.** *Her.* An ancient water-vessel, used conventionally as a charge. **2**†. A wallet or budget. [< F. *bougette*; see BUDGET.]

bough, 1 bau; 2 bou, *vt.* To strip of boughs.

bough, *n.* **1.** A limb or large branch of a tree, especially of a spreading leafy tree. **2.** [Scot.] A leg; limb. **3**†. The gallows. [< AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, arm.] SYN.: see BRANCH.— **bough'-elm"**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The Scotch elm: so named from its spreading boughs.— **b.-house**, *n.* A movable structure of boughs, used as a blind by sportsmen.

Bough, 1 bau; 2 bou, **Samuel** (1/21 1822–11/21 1878). An English landscape-painter.

boughed, 1 baud; 2 boud, *a.* **1.** Furnished with boughs. **2.** Denuded of boughs.

bough'-pot", 1 bau'-pet"; 2 bou'-pŏt', *n.* **1.** A large pot or vase for boughs, shrubs, or flowers.

An open fire-place, filled now with a big *bough-pot* full of ferns.
JANE G. AUSTEN *Desmond Hundred* ch. 1, p. 14. [O. & CO. 1882.]

2. [Eng.] A bouquet. **3.** The conventional representation of a bouquet or vase of flowers in decorative work; as, a cabinet inlaid with *bough-pots* and butterflies. **beau'-pot"**‡; **bow'-pot"**‡.

bought, 1 bôt; 2 bôt, *imp. & pp.* of BUY. **boughte**†.

bought†, *vt.* To bend. [C.]— **bought'y**†, *a.* Bending. [W.]

bought[2], 1 bout; 2 bŏnt, *n.* [Scot.] To pen or fold sheep.

bought[1], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A pen in which ewes are confined for milking; sheepfold. **2.** A square church-pew; table seat. **boucht**‡; **boght**‡.

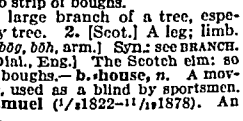
bought†, *n.* **1.** A bend; loop; fold. Specif., the portion of a sling where the stone is held. **2.** A bight. [< BOW[1], *v.*, by analogy with BIGHT.]

bought'en, 1 bôt'n; 2 bôt'n, *a.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] Bought at a store or shop: opposed to *home-made*. **2.** [Poet.] Bought: used for the sake of meter.

Bough'ton un'der Blee, 1 bau'tən ən'dər blî; 2 bou'ton ŭn'der blē. A town in Kent by the forest of Blee. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 16,024.

bough'y, 1 bau'i; 2 bou'y, *a.* Full of boughs.

bou'gie[1], 1 bû'ji; 2 bu'ǰi, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Surg.* A smooth, slender, flexible instrument to be introduced into the urethra, œsophagus, or other canal of the body, for removing obstructions, and for dilating such openings when contracted, as in stricture; also, a similar flexible article formed of or coated with a soluble medicament. **2.** Literally, a wax taper.


Bougies.

1. Olive-tip web bougie. 2. Web filiform bougie. 3. Bellied bougie.

Bou"gie', 1 bū"ji; 2 bų"ğē, *n.* A fortified seaport town in Constantine department, Algeria.

bou"gie' dē"cl"male', 1 bū"zī' dē"sī"māl'; 2 bų"zhē' dę"çī"māl'. [F.] Same as DECIMAL CANDLE. See under CANDLE.

bou'gong, 1 bū'gen; 2 bų'ğŏng, *n.* Same as BUGONG.

bougth, 1 bŭHt *or* bŭt; 2 bų̆Ht *or* bų̆t, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Bulkiness; size. **boukth‡.**

Bou"guer', 1 bū"gē'; 2 bų"ğē', **Pierre** (²/₁₁1698–⁸/₁₁1758). A French mathematician; invented the heliometer in 1748.

Bou"gue-reau', 1 bū"gə-rō'; 2 bų"ğe-rō', **Adolphe William** (¹¹/₂₀1825–⁸/₂₀1905). A French painter; *La Vierge Consolatrice.* [BUYIDES.

Bou'lides, 1 bū'ıdz *or* -ıdz; 2 bų'ıds *or* -ıds, *n. pl.* Same as

bouil"la-baisse', 1 bū"yə-bēs'; 2 bų"ya-bās', *n.* [F.] A fish stew or chowder much esteemed in the south of France.

Bouil"laud's' dis-ease', Endocarditis.

Bouil"lé', 1 bū"yē'; 2 bų"yę', **Marquis de** (¹¹/₁₀1739–¹¹/₁₄1800), François Claude Amour. A French general; in Seven Years' war, etc.

bouil'li, 1 bū'yī; 2 bų'yī (XIII), *n.* [F.] Boiled meat, usually beef, especially that from which bouillon has been made.

bouil'lie, 1 bū'li; 2 bų'll, *n.* Same as BOOLY.

bouil'lon', 1 bū'lyən *or* (*F.*) bū"yôN'; 2 bų'lyon *or* (*F.*) bų"yôN' (XIII), *n.* [F.] **1.** Clear soup, especially as made from beef; beef tea. **2.** *Vet.* An excrescence on a horse's foot; proud flesh in a wound. **3.** In dressmaking, a puff.

Bouil"lon', 1 bū"yôN'; 2 bų"yôN', *n.* **1. Duc de** (⁹/₂₃1555–³/₂₃1623), Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, a French marshal; father of Turenne. **2. Godfrey of,** see GODFREY.

bouil"lotte', 1 bū"yŏt'; 2 bų"yŏt', *n.* [F.] A game of cards resembling poker.

bouk, 1 būk; 2 bų̆k, *n.* **1.** [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] A body; trunk; bulk. **bouket; bulk‡.** **2†.** The abdomen.

boukth, 1 būkth; 2 bų̆kth, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as BOUGTH.

bouk'y, 1 būk'ı; 2 bų̆k'y, *a.* [Scot.] Bulky.

boul, 1 būl; 2 bų̆l, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A ring-shaped part, as the ring on a watch, the bow of a key, or one of the loops in the handles of shears. **2.** *pl.* A jointed bail for a kettle that has ears or loops. **boolt‡.**

Bou"lan"ger', 1 bū"laN"zē'; 2 bų"lăN'zhę', **Georges** (⁴/₂₃1837–⁹/₂₃1891). A French general; political leader; suicide.

bou-lan'ger-ite, 1 bū-lan'jər-aıt; 2 bų-lăn'ger-ıt, *n. Mineral.* A massive, metallic, bluish-gray lead sulfantimonite ($Pb_2Sb_2S_5$). [< the discoverer, *Boulanger.*]

Bou-lan'gism, 1 bū-lan'jızm; 2 bų-lăn'ğişm, *n.* The principles of personal rule, militarism, and revenge supposed to be represented by Gen. Georges Boulanger, who attracted a party of Republican malcontents in France and was supported by the Monarchists in the hope that he might bring about a revolution.— **Bou-lan'gist,** *n.*

boul'der, 1 bōl'dər; 2 bōl'der, *tt.* **1.** To polish or smooth with small flint pebbles, as an emery-wheel. **2.** [Rare.] To make into boulders. **bowl'der‡.**

boul'der', *n.* A stone or rock, angular or rounded, transported by natural agencies, as by glacial action, to a distance from its original bed; an erratic; also, as used by some geologists, a worn fragment fallen from its place and reposing near by.

We may see a huge *boulder* or two poised on the end of the glacier. TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 13, p. 44. [A. 1874.]

[< Sw. dial. *bullersten,* large pebble, < *bullra,* thunder, roar, + *sten,* stone.] **bol'der‡; boul'der-stone"‡; bowl'der†.— boul'der-belt",** *n.* A belt of glacial boulders lying transverse to the direction of glacial movement.— **b.-clay,** *n.* The unstratified clay and sand deposit of the drift or glacial epoch, containing many boulders; the general till or ground moraine.— **b.-cracker,** *n.* A heavy iron rod to be dropped upon a rock encountered by the drill in a deep well-boring.— **b.-fan,** *n. Geol.* A boulder-train, the width of which increases with the distance to which the boulders have been transported.— **b.-head,** *n.* A fence of piles driven in to resist the encroaching of the tide and waves upon a dike, or similar construction.— **b.-pavement,** *n. Geol.* **1.** A sheet of boulders on a beach or on the bottom of shallow water; derived from deposits of boulder-clay, destroyed by the waves. **2.** An indefinite layer of boulders on the surface of some drumlins, striated parallel to the direction of the ice-movement.— **b.-period,** same as GLACIAL EPOCH.— **b.-train,** *n. Geol.* A line of glacial boulders of a particular sort of rock, extending, sometimes for many miles, from their source in the direction of the glacial movement.— **b.-wall,** *n. Geol.* A glacial moraine chiefly built of boulders.

Boul'der', 1 bōl'dər; 2 bōl'der, *n.* **1.** A county in Colorado; 751 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat; site of the University of Colorado (non-sect.) founded in 1877. **3. Pass,** a pass in Colorado; altitude, 11,670 ft. **4. Peak,** a mountain in Colorado; 12,417 ft. high.

boul'derd, *pp.* Bouldered. S. S.

boul"der-et', 1 bōl"dər-et'; 2 bōl"der-ĕt', *n. Geol.* A boulder of small size.

boul'der-ing, 1 bōl'dər-ıŋ; 2 bōl'der-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of paving with boulders or cobblestones. **2.** A cobblestone pavement.

boul'der-ing-stone", *n.* A hard flint used to dress off emery-wheels and glazers.

boul'der-pave"ment, b.-wall, etc. See under BOULDER', *n.*

boul'der-y, 1 bōl'dər-ı; 2 bōl'der-y, *a.* Abounding in boulders.

boule', **boule'-work"**, *n.* Same as BUHL.

bou'le', 1 bū'll; 2 bų'lē, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** An ancient Greek legislative council. In Homeric times it was composed of aristocratic advisers to the king, while in the time of Solon it was an elective body of 400, which number was ultimately increased to 500 with somewhat extended powers. **2.** The modern Greek legislative assembly.

bou"leu-te'ri-on, 1 bū"llū-tī'rı-ən; 2 bų"lū-tē'rı-ŏn, *n.* [Gr.] A council-chamber; senate-house.

bou'le-vard, 1 bū'lə-vārd *or* (*F.*) bū"lə-vār'; 2 bų'le-värd *or* (*F.*) bų"le-vär' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A broad city avenue specially designed for pleasure-walking or -driving, generally planted with trees, often in the center.

The *boulevard* assumes at the newspaper hour a peculiar aspect. F. SARCEY in *Scribner's Magazine* June, 1891, p. 670.

2. Originally, a fortress or a tower-rampart; hence, a street or walk laid out on the site of such ramparts after their destruction. [F., corrupted form of G. *bollwerk* = Dan. *bulværk;* see BULWARK.] **bou'le-vart‡.— bou'le-vard-ize,** *v. t.* To provide with boulevards. **II.** *t.* To frequent or stroll on the boulevards.

bou"le-var-dier', 1 bū"lə-var-dīr' *or* (*F.*) bū"var'dyē'; 2 bų"le-vär-dēr' *or* (*F.*) bų"vär'dyę', *n.* [F.] A frequenter of the boulevards; especially, in Paris, a boulevard lounger, man about town. **bou"le-vard'ist‡.**

boule-verse'ment, 1 būl-vūrs'ment *or* -mənt *or* (*F.*) būl"vers'mäN'; 2 bųl-vėrs'ment *or* (*F.*) bųl'vėrs'mäN' (XIII), *n.* [F.] A turning upside down; convulsion.

bou-lim'i-a, *n.* Same as BULIMIA.

bou-lin'i-kon, 1 bū-lin'ı-kən; 2 bų-lin'i-cŏn, *n.* [Eng.] Oilcloth made from a pulp composed of rawhide, rags, and coarse hair. [< Gr. *bous,* ox + *linon,* flax.]

boul'y-bawn", 1 būl'ı-bōn"; 2 bųl'y-bąn", *n.* [Ir.] Flour bread as distinguished from meal bread.

Bou-logne', 1 bu-lōn' *or* (*F.*) bū"lō'nyə'; 2 bų-lōn' *or* (*F.*) bų"lō'nye, *n.* A seaport town in Pas-de-Calais department, France. **Bou-logne'-sur-mer'‡.**

Bou-logne'-sur-Seine', 1 -sür-sēn'; 2 -sür-sen', *n.* A town in Seine department, France, S. W. suburb of Paris; has extensive woods.

boulte†, *tt.* Same as BOLT². CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 15,246.

boul'ter, 1 būl'tər; 2 bųl'ter, *n.* A sea fishing-line armed with many hooks. See LONG-LINE. **bul'ter‡.**

Boul'ton, 1 bōl'tən; 2 bōl'ton, **Matthew** (⁹/₂₁1728–⁸/₁₇1809). An English mechanician and partner of Watt, who improved the steam-engine; built engine for the "Clermont."

bou'man, 1 bau'man *or* bū'man; 2 bou'măn *or* bų'măn, *n.* [Scot.] The tenant of a bowing or dairy-farm. [< BOW⁴, *n.* + MAN.]

boun, 1 baun; 2 boun, *a.* [Archaic.] Ready; prepared. [Early form of BOUND, *a.*] **bounet‡; bownet‡.— boun,** *tt. & ti.* To make ready; betake; start.

bounce, 1 bauns; 2 bounç, *v.* [BOUNCED, BOUNC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to bound; as, to *bounce* a child up and down; to *bounce* a ball. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To turn out; forcibly eject; discharge from employment. **3.** [Slang, U. S. & Canada.] To toss (a person) in a blanket for sport; blanket. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] To bully; scold. **5†.** To beat; bang.

II. *i.* **1.** To move with a bound; spring suddenly and violently, or with an elastic recoil; as, this ball *bounces* well. **2.** To come or go violently and suddenly; as, the maid *bounced* indignantly out of the room.

My lady *bounces* in. SAXE *Comic Miseries* st. 6.

3. [Gt. Brit.] To talk big; bluster; lie.

Nay, nay, old gentleman, no *bouncing;* you're mistaken in your man, Sir! COLMAN *Polly Honeycombe* act i, sc. 1.

4†. To give a sudden noisy blow; bang. [< LG. *bunsen,* beat, knock; cp. D. *bonzen,* strike, bounce, G. *bumbsen, bumsen;* all imitative.] **bowncet.** Syn.: see LEAP.

bounce, *n.* **1.** A sudden or violent spring or leap; as, the fish gave a *bounce* in the basket. **2.** A bounding or elastic motion; a rebound; as, the *bounce* of a ball. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] Dismissal from a position; discharge; expulsion; as, he got the *bounce.* **4.** [Local, Eng.] The large-spotted dogfish. **5.** A heavy blow; a bang.

I heard two or three irregular *bounces* at my landlady's door. ADDISON *Spectator* May 20, 1712.

6. [Gt. Brit.] (1) An audacious lie; a bouncer. (2) Boastful exaggeration; bluster; swagger.

A certain stiffness and decorum which contrasted pleasantly enough with the exceeding *'bounce'* of his earlier career. R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Africa* ch. 4, p. 108. [H. 1860.]

7†. A loud, sudden noise; an explosion.— **to get the grand bounce** [Slang, U. S.], to be summarily discharged.— **bounce'ful,** *a.* Full of bluster; overbearing.

bounce, *adv.* Suddenly; with a bounce.

bounce'a-ble, 1 bauns'ə-bl; 2 bounç'a-bl, *a.* [Eng.] **1.**

bounce'a-bl², } Given to bounce or bluster; irascible. **2.** [Rare.] That may be bounced.— **bounce'a-bly,** *adv.*

bounc'er, 1 bauns'ər; 2 bounç'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is large or strong; as, those fish are *bouncers.*

Did you ever see the *bouncers?* They are young, they are girls, they always go in pairs, and they bring a breeze. B. F. TAYLOR *World on Wheels* ch. 7, p. 52. [S. c. c. 1874.]

2. One who or that which bounces. **3.** [Colloq.] An audacious lie; a whopper.

What an incredible number of royal *bouncers* were carried to and fro in the despatches of that [Mary Stuart's] period. M. E. BRADDON *Dead Sea Fruit* ch. 22, p. 100. [T. B. B.]

4. A braggart or liar. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] A person employed to eject disorderly persons, as from a hotel or restaurant.

bounc'ing, 1 bauns'ıŋ; 2 bounç'ing, *a.* **1.** Strong and active; large; strapping; as a *bouncing* girl.

The pair Ushered you into life a *bouncing* boy. BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. v, l. 1470.

2. Excessive; exaggerated; as, a *bouncing* bill or account. **3.** Swaggering; boastful; untruthful.— **bounc'ing-bet',** *n.* The soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).— **bounc'ing-ly,** *adv.*

bound¹, 1 baund; 2 bound, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To leap lightly; advance in or by leaps; spring; as, to *bound* up-hill.

And the waves *bound* beneath me as a steed That knows his rider. BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 2.

2. To spring back in recoil; rebound; as, this ball will not *bound.*

II. *t.* To cause to rebound. [< F. *bondir,* leap, resound, < LL. *bombito,* buzz, < L. *bombus,* buzzing.] Syn.: see LEAP.

bound², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set bounds to; fix the limit of; restrict; as, his ideas are *bounded* by his experience.

The Presidency, the highest function in the state, is exceedingly *bounded* by the Constitution, and still more by the spirit of the community. CHANNING *Works, The Union* p. 638. [A. U. A. 1886.]

2. To form the boundary of; adjoin; as, Long Island Sound *bounds* Connecticut on the south. **3.** To describe or name the boundaries of; as, *bound* the State of Colorado. **4†.** To shut up within bounds; cramp.

II. *i.* To adjoin.

Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; LIMIT.

— **bound'a-bl(e²,** *a.* That may be bounded.

bound, *pa.* **1.** Made fast; tied; specifically, confined in bonds; as, he was taken *bound* to Rome.

And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.
WORDSWORTH *My Heart Leaps Up* l. 9.

2. Morally or legally constrained or compelled; obligated by conscience or the sense of honor; as, you are *bound* to pay.

We are *bound* . . . to maintain the . . . principles of public liberty. WEBSTER *Works, Settlement N. E.* vol. i, p. 47. [L. B. & CO.]

3. Having a cover or binding of leather, cloth, or the like: said of books. **4.** [Colloq.] Doomed; destined; as, they are *bound* to fail. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] Determined; resolved; as, I am *bound* to have it, cost what it may. **6.** Apprenticed; indentured.

The great man also, to what shall he be *bound* apprentice?
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iii, p. 74. [C. & H.]

7. Constipated. **8†.** Pregnant: said of a woman with child. [< AS. *bunden,* pp. of *bindan,* bind.]

— **bound bailiff** (*Eng. Law*), a county-court or sheriff's bailiff; by corruption, a bumbailiff.— **b. charge** (*Elec.*), a charge which is held from action or from escaping to the earth by the proximity of another charge.— **b. up in. 1.** Inseparably connected with; summed up in. **2.** Devotedly attached to; absorbed in; as, *bound up in* study.

bound, 1 baund; 2 bound, *a.* Having one's course directed; on the way; destined; as, *bound* for a day's pleasure; *bound* on a journey. [ME. *boun,* < Ice. *būinn,* pp. of *būa,* prepare.] Prep.: bound *for* (rarely *to*) a port or other destination; *on* or *upon* an expedition.

bound¹, *n.* **1.** A light elastic leap or spring; also, a rebound, as of a ball from the ground.

Leaps with a *bound* of graceful hardihood.
WORDSWORTH *Tour Among the Alps* st. 20.

2. In artillery firing, the distance passed over by a ricochetting ball, between adjacent places where it strikes.

bound², *n.* **1.** That which indicates or constitutes the limit of anything, material or immaterial; that which circumscribes; a boundary; limit; confine; as, his anger knew no *bounds.*

The voice of the mighty sea Beating his pebbly *bound.*
BRYANT *The Unknown Way* st. 10.

2. *pl.* The district included within a boundary or limits. **3.** [Cornwall, Eng.] An area taken up for tin-mining; a tin-bound. [< OF. *bonde,* < LL. *bodina,* limit.] Syn.: see BOUNDARY; END; PERIOD.— **beating the bounds,** see PERAMBULATION.— **rough bounds** [Scot.], the Highlands of Scotland, a western portion of Inverness-shire.

bound'a-ry, 1 baund'ə-rı; 2 bound'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rış, *pl.*] **1.** A limiting or dividing line or mark; also, any object serving to indicate a limit or confine; as, the *boundaries* of Holland.

The North: the South: no geographic line Can fix the *boundary.*
WHITTIER *The Panorama* st. 15.

2. The limiting line of a cricket-field; also, a hit to this line.

Syn.: barrier, border, bound, bourn, bourne, confines, edge, enclosure, frontier, landmark, limit, line, marches, marge, margin, term, termination, verge. The *boundary* was originally the *landmark,* that which marked off one piece of territory from another. The *bound* is the *limit,* marked or unmarked. Now, however, the difference between the two words has come to be simply one of usage. As regards territory, we speak of the *boundaries* of a nation or of an estate; the *bounds* of a college, a ball-ground, etc. *Bounds* may be used for all within the *limits, boundary* for the limiting line only. *Boundary* looks to that which is without; *bound* only to that which is within. Hence we speak of the *bounds,* not the *boundaries,* of a subject, of the universe, etc.; as, the students were forbidden to go beyond the *bounds.* A *barrier* is something that bars ingress or egress. A *barrier* may be a *boundary,* as was the Great Wall of China. *Bourn,* or *bourne,* is a poetical expression for *bound* or *boundary.* A *border* is a strip of land along the *boundary. Edge* is a sharp terminal line, as where river or ocean meets the land. *Limit* is now used almost wholly in the figurative sense; as, the *limit* of discussion, of time, of jurisdiction. *Line* is a military term; as, within the *lines* or through the *lines,* of an army. See BARRIER; END; MARGIN.— Ant.: center, citadel, estate, inside, interior, land, region, territory.— Prep.: the boundaries *of* an estate; the boundary *between* neighboring territories.

— **bound'a-ry-line",** *n.* In ship-building, the line where the sides of the hull meet the stem, keel, and stern-post. — **b. problem** (*Math.*), in the theory of functions, a problem in which a function within a given region is to be determined from its values on the boundary of that region. — **b.-rider,** *n.* In Australian station life, one whose duty is to patrol and inspect an estate. *Scribner's Magazine* Feb., 1892, p. 147.

Bound'a-ry Peak. A mountain in Colorado; 12,840 ft. high.

Bound'brook", 1 baund'bruk"; 2 bound'brōōk", *n.* A borough in Somerset county, N. J.

bound'ed, 1 baund'ed; 2 bound'ĕd, *pa.* Having limits or limitations; limited; cramped; narrow; as, a *bounded* intellect.— **bound'ed-ness,** *n.*

bound'en, 1 baund'an; 2 bound'en, *a.* **1.** Obligatory upon one; necessary, as a duty. **2.** [Archaic.] Under obligations; obliged; beholden; as, I am greatly *bounden* to you. **3†.** Bound; tied; wed. [Old pp. of BIND.]

— **bound'en-ly,** *adv.*

bound'er, 1 baund'ər; 2 bound'er, *n.* **1.** One who fixes or marks bounds. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] One who dresses in bad taste, or whose manners, etc., are offensive. **3.** *Baseball.* A ball batted, or thrown to a baseman by a fielder, so that it bounds. **4†.** [Eng.] One who, in early times, yearly fixed or marked the bounds of tin-mines in Cornwall. **5†.** One who lives near the borders. **6†.** A bounty.

bound'ing-ly, 1 baund'ıŋ-lı; 2 bound'ing-ly, *adv.* With bounding motion; in a bounding manner.

bound'less, 1 baund'les; 2 bound'lĕs, *a.* Having no appreciable limit, but without the positive significance belonging to the word infinite; vast; measureless; as, God's *boundless* love.— **bound'less-ly,** *adv.*— **bound'less-ness,** *n.*

This truth within thy mind rehearse,
That in a *boundless* universe
Is *boundless* better, *boundless* worse.
TENNYSON *Two Voices* st. 9.

bound'ly, 1 baund'lı; 2 bound'ly, *a.* Within bounds; finite, limited. [condition of being bound.

bound'ness, 1 baund'nes; 2 bound'nĕs, *n.* The state or

bounds'ditch", 1 baundz'dıch"; 2 bounds'dĭch", *n.* [Ir.] The ditch that marks the boundary of a holding.

Each man's interest now is centered in his *boundsditch.*
CANON SHEEHAN *The Blindness of Dr. Gray.*

boun'te-ous, 1 baun'tı-us; 2 boun'te-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Giving freely and largely; generous; beneficent; as, a *bounteous* king. **2.** Marked by liberality or bounty; abounding in blessings; plentiful; as, a *bounteous* repast. **3†.** Intrepid.

Beside the *bounteous* board of home.
WHITTIER *For an Autumn Festival* st. 10.

[ME. *bounterous,* < OF. *bontif,* < *bonte;* see BOUNTY.]

— **boun'te-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **boun'te-ous-ness,** *n.*

boun'teth, 1 baun'teth; 2 boun'tĕth, *n.* [Scot.] A gratuity over and above regular wages; bounty. **boun'tĭth‡.**

boun'ti-a-bl(e², 1 baun'tı-a-bl; 2 boun'ti-a-bl, *a.* Subject to bounty. [bounty.

boun'tied, 1 baun'tıd; 2 boun'tid, *a.* In receipt of a

boun'ti-ful, 1 baun'tı-ful; 2 boun'ti-fụl, *a.* Full of, distinguished by, or exhibiting bounty; free and generous in bestowing gifts; liberal; beneficient; hence, showing abundance; as, the *bountiful* Giver of all good; a *bountiful* harvest. Syn.: see ABUNDANT; AMPLE; GENEROUS; HOSPITABLE.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

Boun'ti-ful, *n.* A village in Davis county, Utah.

boun'ti-head†, *n.* Generosity. [tree.

boun'-tree", 1 būn'-trī"; 2 bų̆n'-trē", *n.* [Scot.] The bour-

boun'ty†, 1 baun'tı; 2 boun'ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** A generous dispensation of gifts or favors; liberality in giving or bestowing; munificence; as, God's *bounty* to man.

Had all been poore, who had his *bounty* seen?
HERRICK *Riches and Poverty* l. 4.

2. The gifts or favors bestowed by a generous giver; as, the *bounty* was received with thanks.

Thus ours the lot with peaceful, generous hand
To spread our *bounty* o'er the suffering land.
BRET HARTE *Fourteenth Anniv. Cal. Admission* st. 10.

3. *Polit. Econ.* A grant or allowance from a government or state, (1) for the encouragement of a trade, industry, or profession; as, a *bounty* on sugar; Queen Anne's *bounty* (for poor clergymen); (2) to induce enlistment in the army or navy; or (3) for the killing of noxious animals or beasts of prey. **4†.** Intrepidity in war; sometimes, an act of valor. **5†.** Excellence; worth; kindness; goodness. [< OF. *bonte*, < L. *bonita(t-)s*, goodness, < *bonus*, good.] **boun'te†; boun'tēet.** SYN.: see BENEVOLENCE.— **boun'ty-fed"**, *a.* [Slang.] Supported or materially aided by government premiums; as, *bounty-fed* industries.— **b.-feeding**, *n.*— **b.-jumper**, *n.* [U. S.] One who, having enlisted and received the bounty, deserts as soon as possible, as in the Civil War of 1861–1865. — **b. land-warrants**, warrants issued by the United States government authorizing the entry of a given quantity of land as a bounty for military service.— **Queen Anne's b.**, see under TENTH, *n.*— **royal b.** [Eng.], a fund from which the female relatives of officers who die in the discharge of duty are pensioned.

Boun'ty, *n.* The British ship on which a mutiny occurred at Tahiti, in 1790; mutineers settled on Pitcairn Island.

Bou-pho'ni-a, 1 bu-fo'ni-a; 2 bụ-fo'ni-a, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* The principal ceremony of the Dipoleia, the Athenian festival of the ox-slaying, which occurred each year about the end of June. It was celebrated on the Acropolis in honor of Zeus Polieus, the protector of the city. It included also a form of trial for the ax employed in the killing, and the yoking of the stuffed skin of the slaughtered animal to a plow.

bou-quet', 1 bū-kē'; 2 bụ-ke' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A bunch of flowers; nosegay; hence, anything resembling such, as: (1) a cluster of precious stones; (2) a piece of fireworks exploding in a cluster.

Mr. Disraeli was able to make a financial statement burst into a *bouquet* of fireworks.
MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. iii, ch. 30, p. 11. [U. S. A. 1884.]

(3) A cigar having both ends pointed and of medium size; (4) a covey of birds, as pheasants, rising from the center of a beat; also, this central point; (5) a bunch of savory herbs, as fennel or bay.

2. Perfume; delicate odor; aroma, as of wine. [F., < OF. *bosquet*, dim. of *bos*, wood, < LL. *boscus*, < OHG. *bosc*, wood.] **bo-quet'†.— bou-queted'**, *a.* Adorned or furnished with a bouquet.— **bou"que-tier'**, *n.* A hand bouquet-holder. [ibex.

bou"que-tin', 1 bū"ke-tan'; 2 bụ"ke-tăn' (XIII), *n.* [F.] An

bour†, *n.* Bower; cottage; chamber.

bour'ach¹, 1 bûr'əH; 2 bụr'aH, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A child's playhouse. **2.** A shepherd's hut. **3.** [Scot. & Ir.] A band tied around a vicious cow's legs at milking-time. **bour'ock†.**

bour'ach², *n.* **1.** A confused mass, as a distant clump of trees. **2.** A knoll or small hill. [< Gael. *borrach*, knoll.]

bou-rasque', 1 bū-rask'; 2 bụ-răsc', *n.* [F.] Same as BORRASCA.

Bour"ba"kī', 1 bûr"ba"kī'; 2 bụr"bä"kī', **Charles Denis Sauter** (⁴/₂₂1816–1897). A French general in the Franco-Prussian war. [fish (*Mustela vulgaris*).

bour'bee, 1 bûr'bī; 2 bụr'bē, *n.* [Scot.] The spotted weasel.

Bour'bon¹, 1 bûr'bən *or* (*F.*) bûr"bōn'; 2 bụr'bon *or* (*F.*) bụr"bôn', *n.* **1.** A member of the deposed royal house of France, especially of the elder line which became extinct at the death of the Comte de Chambord in 1883: also, a member of the Spanish or the Neapolitan branches of the same family. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] *Polit.* A stubborn conservative; one opposed to progress: especially applied, before and during the Civil War, as a nickname to certain Democrats, as being, like the Bourbon family, behind the times and unteachable. **3.** A Bourbon rose. See under ROSE.— **Bourbon architecture**, a style prevalent from 1589 to 1715 as seen in the Luxembourg and the Hôtel des Invalides, Paris, at first bold and strong in design and then becoming stately and formal.— **B. Democrat** [Sobr.] [U. S.], a reactionary Democrat or "fire-eater." See BOURBON, 2.— **B. whisky**, whisky distilled from Indian corn and rye: originally distilled in Bourbon county, Ky.— **Bour-bo'ni-an, Bour-bon'ic**, *a.*— **Bour'bon-ism**, *n.* The policy of the Bourbons; legitimism; hence, obstinate conservatism. — **Bour'bon-ist**, *n.*

Bour'bon², 1 bûr'bən *or* (*F.*) bûr"bōn'; 2 bụr'bon *or* (*F.*) bụr"bôn', *n.* **1.** A dynasty which reigned over France, 1589–1792, 1815–1848. **2. Charles, Constable de** (²/₁₇ 1490–⁵/₀1527), duc de Bourbonnais: a French general; victor at Pavia; killed before Rome. **3.** A county in Kansas; 637 sq. m.; county-seat, Fort Scott. **4.** A county in Kentucky; 267 sq. m.; county-seat, Paris. **5.** See RÉUNION. **6.** A town in Marshall county, Ill.

Bour"bon"nais', 1 bûr"bo"nē'; 2 bụr"bô"nä', *n.* A district in central France; the duchy of Bourbon, 1327–1523, whose capital was Moulins.

Bour'chi-er, 1 bûr'chu-er; 2 bụr'chi-er, *n.* **1. Elizabeth** (–1672), wife of Oliver Cromwell. **2. Thomas** (1405?–1486), an English prelate and lord chancellor; introduced in Shakespeare's *Richard III.*

Bour"da"loue', 1 bûr"da"lū'; 2 bụr"dä"lụ', **Louis** (⁴/₂₀1632–⁸/₁₁1704). A French Jesuit and pulpit orator.

bour'don, 1 bûr'dən; 2 bụr'don, *vi.* To drone a melody.

bour'don¹, *n.* **1.** An organ-stop, commonly of 16-foot tone, with pipes constructed of wood. **2.** The drone of a bagpipe. **3.** A humming, monotonous, or continuous sound. [F., < LL. *burdo(n-)*, drone.]

bour'don², *n.* **1.** A pilgrim's staff. **2.** A baton. **3.** A lance used in justing. [OF., < LL. *burdo(n-)*, mule, considered as a support.]

Bour"don', 1 bûr"dōn'; 2 bụr"dôn', **Sebastien** (1616–1671). A prolific French painter; *Crucifixion of St. Peter.*

bourdonasse†, *n.* A light lance with a hollow shaft, little used in warfare, but carried in pageants, etc., in France in the reigns of Louis XIII. and XIV. [BOURDONNAIS.

Bour"don"nais', 1 bûr"do"nē'; 2 bụr"do"nä'. See LA-**bour"don-nē'**, 1 bûr'do-nē'; 2 bụr'do-ng', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Having knobs or balls at the extremities.

bou-rette', 1 bū-ret'; 2 bụ-rĕt', *n. Textile.* **1.** A manner of weaving cloth with a heavy rough nap by introducing loops or tufts of yarn, sometimes in patterns. **2.** Cloth so woven. [See BOURRETTE.] [Continental market-town.

bourg¹, 1 bûrg; 2 bụrg, *n.* [F.] A fortified medieval town; a

Bourg², 1 bûrg; 2 bụrg, *n.* A town, capital of Ain department, France; birthplace of Lalande and Edgar Quinet.

bour-gade', 1 bûr-gād'; 2 bụr-gād', *n.* [F.] An unwalled, straggling town or village, as in France or Switzerland.

Watch was kept, until silence showed that all in the *bourgade* were asleep. KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. v, ch. 4, p. 263. [R. & H. 1888.]

bourgamot†, *n.* Same as BERGAMOT.

Bour"ga"neuf', 1 bûr"ga"nūf'; 2 bụr"gä"nûf', *n.* A town in Creuse department, France.

Bour-gas', *n.* Same as BURGAS.

Bourge"lat', 1 bûrz"lā'; 2 bụrzh"lä', **Claude** (⁹/₂₁1712–¹/₂ 1779). A French cavalry officer and veterinary surgeon who founded the first military veterinary school.

bour"geois', 1 bûr"zwā'; 2 bụr"zhwä', *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to the commercial or middle class, as distinguished from both *gentle* and *noble*. Among modern socialistic writers, the term is often used in opposition to *working-class* or *proletariat*, or to characterize a system of commercialism; hence, uncultivated; unrefined; common.

Now and then a pretty face or a wonderful bonnet gave variety to the somewhat *bourgeois* character of the procession of fiacres.
HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* p. 270. [U. M. & CO. 1888.]

bour"geois'¹, *n.* [F.] **1.** A member of the commercial, middle, or industrial class; a townsman; tradesman: distinguished from a *noble*, *peasant*, or *workman*. **2.** A 14th-century coin.— **bour"geois-it'ic**, *a.*

bour-geois'², 1 bər-jois'; 2 bur-gŏis', *n. Print.* A size of type between brevier and long primer: about 9-point.

This line is in bourgeois.

[Perhaps < *Bourgeois*, a type-founder.] **bur-geois'†.**

Bour-geois'³, Sir Francis (1756–¹/₂1811), an English painter who founded Dulwich gallery.

Bour"geois' Gen"til"homme', 1 bûr"zwā' zən"tī"yōm'; 2 bụr"zhwä' zhän"tī"yōm'. A comedy by Molière.

bour"geoi-sie', 1 bûr"zwa-zī'; 2 bụr"zhwä-zē', *n.* [F.] The middle class of society, especially in France: used collectively.

The Commons of England, the Tiers-État of France, the *bourgeoisie* of the Continent generally, are the descendants of this class [artisans]. MILL *Polit. Econ.* prelim., p. 12. [L. G. & CO. 1880.]

bour'geon, 1 bûr'jən; 2 bụr'gon, *vi.* To put forth buds; sprout, as a branch. **bur'geon†.**

bour'geon, *n.* [F.] **1.** A bud; sprout. **2.** A boss for protecting the binding of a book. **bur'geon†.**

bourg'ert†, *n.* A burgher. [ment, France.

Bourges, 1 bûrz; 2 bụrzh, *n.* A city, capital of Cher depart-

Bour"get', 1 bûr"zē'; 2 bụr"zhę', *n.* **1. Paul** (⁹/₁1852–), a French novelist; academician; *Cruelle Enigme*, etc. **2. Lac du**, the largest lake in France, Savoie department; 7½ by 3 m. **3.** A village, 6 m. N. E. of Paris, where the Germans defeated the French, Oct. 30 and Dec. 21, 1870.

bourg'mais"tert†, *n.* A burgomaster.

Bour"goin', 1 bûr"gwañ'; 2 bụr"gwăñ', *n.* A city in Isère department, France.

Bour"gul"gnon', 1 bûr"gl"nyōn'; 2 bụr"gl"nyôñ', *n.* A Burgundian.

Bour"gul"gnonne', 1 bûr"gl"nyōn'; 2 bụr"gl"nyôn', *n.* **1.** A Burgundian girl or woman. **2.** A dish of snails garnished with shallots and garlic and sprinkled with lemon-juice.

bou'ri, 1 bû'ri; 2 bụ'ri, *n.* [Egypt.] The common mullet (*Mugil cephalus*).

Bou-ri'gnian, 1 bû-rin'yən; 2 bụ-rin'yan. *Eccl. Hist.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Antoinette Bourignon or her system of doctrines. **II.** *n.* An adherent of Bourignianism.— **Bou-ri'gnian-ism**, *n.* The system of doctrine taught by Mme. Antoinette Bourignon, a form of quietism, making religion to consist in internal ecstasy, not in knowledge, form, or practise. **Bou-ri'gnion-ism†.— Bou-ri'gnian-ist**, *n.* **Bou-ri'gnion-ist†, Bou-ri'gnon-ist†.**

Bou"ri"gnon', 1 bû"ri"nyōn'; 2 bụ"ri"nyôn', **Antoinette** (1616–¹⁰/₂₀1680). A French religious visionary and mystic.

Bou"ri-not', 1 bû"ri-nō'; 2 bụ"ri-nō', **Sir John George** (¹⁰/₂₄ 1837–¹⁰/₁₁1902). A Canadian editor, historian, and parliamentarian. [**bour'law-men**, *n. pl.*

bour'law, 1 bûr'lə; 2 bụr'la, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BYRLAW.—

Bour"mont', 1 bûr"mōñ'; 2 bụr"môñ', **Louis Auguste Victor de** (⁹/₂1773–¹⁰/₂₁1846). Comte de Ghaisnes, a French marshal who conquered Algiers. [check.

bourn, bourne, 1 bōrn; 2 bôrn, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To bound;

bourn¹, } 1 bôrn *or* bûrn; 2 bôrn *or* bụrn (XIII), *n.* **1.** That

bourne¹, } which limits; bound; term; hence, a goal; end; as, the *bourn* of man's life; his *bourn* is reached. **2†.** Realm; region; domain.

There at last it lay, the *bourn* of my long and weary pilgrimage.
R. F. BURTON *El Medinah* ch. 25, p. 389. [G. P. P. 1856.]

[< F. *borne*, *bourne*, < LL. *bodina*, limit.] SYN.: see BOUNDARY.— **bournless**, *a.*

bourn², } *n.* A brook or rivulet: used also in combina-

bourne², } tion; as, East*bourne*. Compare BURN. [< AS, *burna*, fountain, spring, < *beornan*, burn; cp. TORRENT, for similar derivation.]

Bourn³, *n.* A town in Lincolnshire, England. **Bournet.**

bourne, vt. Same as BONE².

Bourne³, 1 bōrn; 2 bôrn, *n.* **1. Hugh** (⁴/₂1772–¹⁰/₁₁1852), of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, England, who founded the Primitive Methodist sect. **2. Vincent** (1695–¹²/₂1747). an English Latin poet.

Bourne'mouth, 1 bôrn'məth; 2 bôrn'muth, *n.* A seaside resort in Hampshire, England; the burial-place of Godwin.

bour'non-ite, 1 bûr'nən-āit; 2 bụr'non-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, steel-gray, brittle copper-lead sulfantimonite, $(PbCu)_2Sb_2S_4$. [< Count de *Bournon*, a French mineralogist.]

bour-nous', *n.* [F.] Same as BURNOUS.

bour'ock, 1 bûr'əK; 2 bụr'oK, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A small hut. **2.** A hillock. **3.** A small pile of stones. **4.** A press; throng.

bour'ran, 1 bûr'ən; 2 bụr'an, *n.* Same as BURAN.

bour"rē', 1 bû"rē'; 2 bụ"rę', *a.* [F.] Padded, as a quilt or certain embroideries; stuffed.

bourre, 1 bûr; 2 bụr, *n.* A refuse of silk used like shoddy. [F.; see BURL¹, *n.*]

bour-rée', 1 bû-rē'; 2 bụ-rę', *n.* [F.] An old French dance, or the music belonging to it: allied to the gavot.

bourre-let', 1 bûr-lē'; 2 bụr-lę', *n.* [F.] **1.** A stuffed roll forming a part of a colf worn by women in the 14th century. **2.** A cloth turban or a wreath ornamenting the helmet in a military costume. **3.** *Her.* A wreath used as a bearing. **4.** *Anat.* Any thick rounded edge; as, the *bourrelet* splenium of the corpus callosum.

bour-rette', 1 bû-ret'; 2 bụ-rĕt', *n. Textile.* A low grade of spun silk, made from schappe-waste and frequently used as filling for dress-goods, knit goods, fancy fabrics, protecting jackets for steam-pipes, etc. [F., < *bourre*; see BURL¹, *n.*]

Bour"ri"enne', 1 bû"ri"en'; 2 bụ"ri"ĕn', **Fauvelet de** (⁷/₂ 1769–³/₂1834), a French diplomat; biographer and friend of Napoleon I.

Bour'sa, *n.* Same as BRUSA.

Bour"sault', 1 bûr"sō'; 2 bur"sō', **Edme** (1638–³/₁₁1701). A French dramatist and satirist; *Mercure Galant*, 1683, etc.

bourse, 1 bûrs; 2 bụrs, *n.* **1.** *Finance.* An exchange or money-market: applied to Continental stock exchanges, and especially to the Paris stock-exchange; also, in some French colonies, a place for general barter and sale.

And now all [the slaves] are arranged in a circle for a last review before they are marched up to the *Bourse*. HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 30, p. 371. [U. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. *Anat.* Any sac-like structure, as the pericardium. **3†.** The bag of a wig. [C.] [F., purse, < OF. *borse*, < LL. *bursa*, bag, < Gr. *byrsa*, hide.]

bours'o-crat, 1 bûrs'o-krat; 2 bụrs'o-crăt, *n.* A magnate of the bourse. [< BOURSE + Gr. *kratein*, be strong.]

bour'-tree", 1 bûr'-trī"; 2 bụr'-trē", *n.* [Scot.] The elder-tree (*Sambucus nigra*). **bore'-tree"†; bur'-tree"†.**

bour'za, 1 bûr'zə; 2 bụr'za, *n.* Millet beer.

Bous"cat', **Le**, 1 lə būs"kä'; 2 lĕ bụs"cä'. A city in Gironde department, France.

bouse¹, *v.* & *n.* Same as BOOZE.

bouse², 1 baus *or* būs; 2 bous *or* bụs, *vt. Naut.* To lift or haul with blocks and tackle. **bowse†.**

bouse³, *n.* [North. Eng.] Second-grade ore mixed with stone. **boust†.— bouse'-steam"**, *n.* The place where bouse is prepared for melting.

bous'er, 1 bûz'ər; 2 bụs'er, *n.* A boozer; sot; toper.

Bous'sa, *n.* Same as BUSSANG.

Bous"sac', 1 bû"sāk'; 2 bụ"săc', *n.* A town in Creuse department, France.

Bous"sin-gaul'ti-a, 1 bû"sın-gōl'ti-ə; 2 bụ"sin-gal'ti-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tuberous-rooted, tropical American plants of the basellad family (*Basellaceæ*). *B. baselloides*, the Madeira or Mexican vine, is the best-known. See MADEIRA-VINE. [< Jean Baptiste *Boussingault*, F. chemist.]

bous"sin-gault'ite, 1 bû"sın-gōlt'aıt; 2 bụ"sin-gălt'ıt, *n. Mineral.* A soft white hydrated ammonium-magnesium sulfate, $Mg(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_2 6H_2O$, that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< J. B. *Boussingault*.]

Bou"stra"pa', 1 bû"stra-pä'; 2 bụ"stra"pä', *n.* A derisive name applied to Napoleon III. from the cities in which he attempted to secure the French throne, but not formed by the chronological order: *Boulogne* (1840), *Strassburg* (1836), *Paris* (Feb., 1848).

bou"stro-phe'don, 1 bau"stro-fi'don; 2 bou"stro-fē'dŏn, *a.* Turning like oxen in plowing: said of the early Greek method of writing, alternately from right to left and from left to right, as in inscriptions. Compare ANAYM. [< Gr. *boustrophēdon*, < *bous*, ox, + *strephō*, turn.] — **bou"stro-phe'don**, *n.* The boustrophedonic method of writing.— **bou-stroph'e-don'ic**, *a.* **bou-stroph'ic†.**

bou'sy, *a.* Same as BOOZY.— **bou'sy-ish, bow'sy-ish**, *a.*

bout, 1 baut; 2 bout, *v.* [Scot.] To vault; skip; spring.

bout¹, *n.* **1.** A single turn or round, as at a game or in a field; a set-to; as, a *bout* at boxing; a *bout* with the foils. **2.** A fit of drunkenness or reveling; a fit of illness; as, a *bout* of fever.

Wasting in one wild *bout* The Temple's wealth.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. iii, p. 135. [R. & W. 1891.]

3. A bend or turn of a rope; bight. **4.** *Mus.* The bend at the waist of a violin. **5.** The bed of a sling in which the stone rests. **6.** A devious way; a circuit. [A form of BOUGHT², *n.*] **bowt†.** SYN.: see BATTLE.

bout², *n.* [BOUDE or BOURE, *pl.*] [S.-Afr. D.] A quarter of beef or mutton. [2. A hurried entrance or exit.

bout³, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A sharp pull or jerk; a sudden spring.

bou-tade', 1 bû-tād'; 2 bụ'tād', *n.* **1.** An outbreak; sally. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A fantastic, impromptu instrumental piece fashionable in the first part of the 18th century. (2) An old-fashioned impromptu dance having spectacular features.

bou-ta'do†. [relish; botargo. [Form of BOTARGO.]

bou"ta-ra'ga, 1 bû"ta-rū'gə; 2 bụ"ta-rä'ga, *n.* A salted

boute-feu'†, *n.* A firebrand; incendiary. **boute-fleu'†.**

bou'tel, 1 bō'tel; 2 bō'tĕl, *n.* Same as BOLTEL.

Bou"te-lou'a, 1 bū"ta-lū'ə; 2 bụ"te-lụ'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of valuable slender prairie-grasses, the grama-grasses or mesquit-grasses. [< Claudius *Boutelou*, Spanish botanist.]

Bou'ter-wek, 1 bū'tər-vek; 2 bụ'ter-vĕk, **Friedrich** (⁴/₁₅ 1765–⁸/₂1828). A German poet and philosopher; *History of Modern Poetry and Eloquence.*

bout'gate", 1 baut'gēt"; 2 bout'gāt', *n. Mining.* A passage to the surface from a mine, circling a shaft or furnishing communication between levels. [For *about gate.*]

bout'-ham"mer, 1 bout'-ham'ər; 2 bout'-hăm'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A heavy hammer for blacksmiths' use; sledge. [For *about hammer.*]

bou-tique', 1 bū-tīk'; 2 bụ-tīc', *n.* [F.] A native shop or booth: so called in Madras.

bou'to, 1 bū'to; 2 bụ'to, *n.* [S. Am.] The dolphin of the Amazon (*Inia geoffrensis*), which ranges 2,000 miles inland, and is venerated by the Indians generally.

Bou-tō', *n.* [Gr.] See BUTO.

bou'ton¹, 1 bū'tən; 2 bụ'ton, *n.* [F.] **1.** A button. **2.** A pimple, pustule, or ulcer, as the Aleppo boil. **3.** *Entom.* The minute depression at the end of a honey-bee's tongue.

Bou-ton'², 1 bū-ton'; 2 bụ-tôn', *n.* See BUTON.

bou"ton-nière', 1 bū"to-nyēr'; 2 bụ"to-nyęr', *n.* [F.] A buttonhole-bouquet.

bou'tre, 1 bū'tr; 2 bụ'tr, *n.* [F.] A small vessel used in the coasting trade of Arabia.

bou'try, 1 bū'tri; 2 bụ'try, *n.* Same as BOUR-TREE.

bouts, *n. Bot.* Same as BOOTS³.

bouts"-rī"mes', 1 bū"-rī"mē'; 2 bụ"-rī"mę', *n.* [F.] A game of versification in which the riming words are given and the players complete the lines.

Bou-var'di-a, 1 bū-vär'di-ə; 2 bụ-vär'di-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of herbs or shrubs of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), mostly Mexican, with ovate or lanceolate leaves and terminal corymbs of white, yellow, or red flowers. Several species are cultivated for ornament. **2.** [b-] A plant of this genus. [< Dr. *Bouvard*, Paris.]

Bou"ve"ret's' dis-ease'. Paroxysmal tachycardia.

Bou-vier', 1 bū-vīr' *or* (*F.*) bū"vyē'; 2 bụ-vĭr' *or* (*F.*) bụ"vyę', **John** (1787–¹¹/₁₁1851). An American lawyer and judge, born in Codogno, Italy; compiler of a *Law Dictionary.*

Bou"vines', 1 bū"vīn'; 2 bụ"vĭn', *n.* A town in Nord department, France; scene of a battle July 27, 1214, between Philip Augustus, king of France, and the combined forces of England, Germany, and Flanders, in which the French were victorious. [AGE, 1.

bou'vrage, 1 bū'vrıj; 2 bụ'vrag, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BEVER-

bou'za, 1 bū'zə; 2 bụ'za, *n.* A beverage. See BOZA.

bou'ze, bou'zy. Same as BOOZE, etc.

Bo"va"ry', 1 bo"va"ri'; 2 bō"vä"rỵ', **Madame.** In Gustave Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*, a romantic young woman, wife of a prosaic physician, whose errors and indiscretions end in suicide.

bo'vate, 1 bō'vēt; 2 bō'vāt, *n.* An ancient land-measure, varying from 7 to 32 acres; eight bovates made one carucate; an ox-gang. [< LL. *bovata*, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox.] **bo'vi-ate†.**

Bove Derg. Same as BODHBH DEARG.

bo'ven-land", 1 bō'ven-land'; 2 bō'vĕn-lănd", *n.* [S. Afr.] Land near the seashore; the coast-regions.

Bo'vey Tra'cey, 1 bō'vı trē'sı; 2 bō'vy trā'cy. A village in Devonshire, England. **South Bo'veyt.**

bo'vi-, 1 bō'vi-; 2 bō'vi-. From Latin *bos* (*bov-*), ox: a combining form.

Bo'vi-an"der, 1 bō'vi-an"dər; 2 bō'vi-ăn"der, *n. pl.* [Brit. & D. Guiana.] Peasant settlers descended from an intermix-

ture of Dutch colonist blood and that of Caribs and Arawaks in the 18th century. **Bo'vi-an-er‡.**

Bo"vich-thy'i-dæ, 1 bō"vik-thaı'ı-dī; 2 bō"vic-thȳ'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygians with a weever-like body, lower pectoral rays unbranched, and widely separated perfect jugular ventrals, including tropical species. **Bo-vich'thys,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *bos* (*bov-*); ox, + Gr. *ichthys*, fish.] — **bo-vich'thy-id,** *n.*— **bo-vich'thy-oid,** *a. & n.*

bo'vi-cide, *n.* [Humorous.] A butcher.

bo'vi-cul"ture, *n.* Stock-raising; cattle-breeding.

Bo'vi-dæ, 1 bō'vı-dī; 2 bō'vi-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of ruminants, generally embracing all having paired hollow horns ensheathing horn-cores, as in cattle, sheep, goats, and true antelopes. [< Bos.] — **bo'vid,** *n.*— **bo'void,** *a. & n.*

bo'vi-form, *a.* Of the form or type of the ox.

Bo'vill, 1 bō'vil; 2 bō'vil, **Sir William** (c/₁₈1844–11/₁1873). An English judge, noted in commercial law; originator of two acts passed in 1860 and 1865 respectively, which (1) simplified proceedings in cases embracing petitions of right; (2) amended the law of partnerships.

Bo-vi'næ, 1 bo-vaı'nī; 2 bo-vī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidæ*, especially those having short cannon-bones, as horned cattle, buffaloes, and bisons. [< Bos.]

bo'vine, 1 bō'vın *or* -vain; 2 bō'vin *or* -vīn (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Bovidæ* or the *Bovinæ*. **2.** Oxlike; slow; stupid. [< LL. *bovinus*, < L. *bos*, ox.]

A slouching laborer . . . came out to look at the unusual scene with a slow *bovine* gaze.
GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* ch. 2, p. 18. [ALL.]

bo'vine, *n.* One of the *Bovinæ*.

Bo-vi'no, 1 bo-vī'no; 2 bo-vī'no, *n.* A fortified town in Foggia province, Italy; here the Imperialists defeated the Spaniards, 1734.

Bo-vis'ta, 1 bo-vis'tą; 2 bo-vis'ta, *n. Bot.* A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, closely allied to and formerly included in the genus *Lycoperdon*, differing from the other puffballs by having the enveloping coat papery at maturity. [< G. *boſst*, puffball.]

bow[1], 1 bau; 2 bow, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To incline forward and downward, as in reverence, courtesy, etc.; as, to *bow* the knee or the head. **2.** To express by bowing; as, she *bowed* her acknowledgments. **3.** To escort or attend with bows; as, we were *bowed* into the hall by the butler.

When I get to Egypt they will give me some fine words and *bow* me out. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, p. 405. [s. 1890.]

4. To cause to bend or stoop; bend down; as, the fruit *bows* the trees. **5.** To cause to stoop in grief or humiliation; as, to *bow* the head with sorrow; the disgrace *bowed* the family to the earth.

Enoch said again, 'My God has *bow'd* me down to what I am.'
TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st. 59.

6. *Naut.* To part (the water) with the bow (of a vessel).

II. *i.* **1.** To bend forward the head or body as a courteous or respectful salutation or mark of assent or acknowledgment. **2.** To assume a prone or bending posture, as in the act or attitude of worship, reverence, or submission; figuratively, to render worship or homage: often with *down*.

O come, let us worship and *bow* down: let us kneel before the Lord our maker. *Ps.* xcv, 6.

3. To bend the neck, as under a yoke; submit; yield; hence, to become a subject or thrall; as, they *bow* in silence to the victor's commands. **4.** To curve downward: bend; stoop; as, the trees *bow* in the blast; the travelers *bowed* before the storm.

And the great ships sail outward and return,
Bending and *bowing* o'er the billowy swells.
LONGFELLOW *The Lighthouse* st. 6.

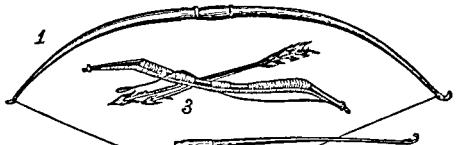
5. [Scot.] To become bent or bowed. **6†.** To bend, turn, or take one's course. [< AS. *būgan*, bow, bend, flee; cp. L. *fugo*, Gr. *pheugō*, flee.] Syn.: see BEND; DROOP. — **bowing stone,** a cromlech or stone circle.— **to bow the knee,** to kneel in adoration.— **to bow the neck,** to stoop to a yoke; hence, to make submission.

bow[2], 1 bō; 2 bō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To curve into the form of a bow; bend.

I did but tell her she mistook her frets,
And *bowed* her hand to teach her fingering.
SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act ii, sc. 1.

2. *Mus.* To play or play on with a bow; as, to *bow* a run badly. **3.** In hat-making, to loosen up and prepare (a mass of fur-fibers) for felting by the action of a bow and vibrating cord. **II.** *i. Mus.* To play with a bow; as, he *bows* well, but fingers badly.

bow[1], 1 bau; 2 bow, *n.* An inclination of the body or head forward and downward, as in worship, courtesy, etc.; especially, a salutation made by such inclination.



Modern Bows. 1/₄₂

1. Longbow, showing the proper curve when drawn for an arrow of 27 inches. 2. A carriage-bow, disjointed. 3. An Eskimo bow of bone and sinew, with its barbed arrows.

bow[2], 1 bō; 2 bō, *n.* **1.** A bend or curve, or something bent or curved. **2.** An elastic weapon, consisting of a strong strip of wood, steel, or other flexible material, the bent ends of which are connected by a cord (the string) shorter than its own length, for projecting an arrow by the force of its recoil when the string is drawn back and let go. When made of a single piece, it is a **self-bow**; of two or more glued together, a **union bow** or **back-bow**; of detachable parts, so as to be conveniently packed for carriage, a **carriage-bow**. See CROSSBOW, LONGBOW, and ARROW.

'Fetch me,' he cried, 'that weapon of a man!'
They brought the ancient *bow*, wrought of black steel.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. ii, st. 8.

3. A rod having parallel hairs strained between raised ends, used to produce tones from an instrument of the violin class by drawing it across the strings so as to cause them to vibrate. **4.** A knot with a loop or loops, as of ribbon, lace, or the like; any ornamental knot or loop; as, a *bow* worn on the sleeve, or in the hair. **5.** Any one of various bow-shaped objects. Specif.: (1) A U-shaped wooden piece passing upward through a yoke and retained by pins; ox-bow. (2) A saddle-bow. (3) A bent strip supporting the hood of a covered wagon. (4) A curved piece surrounding or protecting another piece in a sword-hilt or about the trigger of a firearm; a guard. (5) A short, stout, bowed piece of wood with a cutting-wire stretched between its ends: used in working clay in brick-making. (6) In hat-making, a bent strip having its edges connected by a cord which is made to vibrate in a heap of fur, to loosen the mass. (7) The semicircular or staple-shaped piece of a padlock. (8) An elastic rod or strip, with a cord, for rotating a drill. (9) *Arch.* A part of a wall projecting in a bow-like, properly a curved, outline from a straight line on the ground-plane. (10) Either of the curved pieces that pass over the ears to support a pair of spectacles; also, the frame of either of the lenses.

Glasses with horn *bows*
Sat astride on his nose, with a look of wisdom supernal.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, iii, st. 1.

(11) A rainbow. (12) An arcograph. (13) Either of the looped finger-pieces of the handles of scissors. (14) The loop of a key-handle. (15) *Basket-making.* A rod twice bent at a right angle, to form the handle or parts of the bottom and sides.

6. The movement or mode of moving a violin-bow. **7.** A rude form of quadrant formerly used to measure the sun's altitude at sea. [< AS. *boga*, < *būgan*; see BOW[1], *v.*] **bowet.**

— **Alsatian bow,** a large, loose, flat bow used as an ornament for a hat or the hair.— **bows and bills,** a call to arm with bows and bills in old English wars or feudal quarrels. — **bow'-arm",** *n.* **1.** In archery, the left arm. **2.** In playing the violin, etc., the right arm.— **bow-backed,** *a.* Bent or humped in the back.— **bow-backedness,** *n.*— **bow-bearer,** *n.* A forest official who arrested trespassers. — **bow-bent,** *a.* Having a bend or curve like a bow.— **bow-billed,** *a.* Having a curved beak.— **bow-boy,** *n.* Cupid. — **bow-brace,** *n.* A bracer.— **bow-clavier,** *n.* A species of piano in which the tones were produced by the friction of a form of wheeled bow coming in contact with the strings. **bow-harpsichord†.**— **bow compass,** or **bow compasses,** a pair of very small compasses, properly having, instead of a joint, an elastic curved strip between the legs, for drawing very small circles or arcs of small radius.— **bow-drill,** *n.* A drill worked by a bow. The bow-string is wound around the spindle, and the motion is produced by pushing the bow backward and forward.— **bow file,** a curved file; a riffler. — **bow-hand,** *n.* In playing a violin, the right hand; in archery, the left.— **bow-headed,** *a.* Having a bent head. — **bow-knot,** *n.* A knot so formed, by having part of the material drawn through in a bow, as to be readily untied.— **bow-legged,** *a.* Having the legs bent in an outward curve. — **bow-leg,** *n.*— **bow-legs,** *n.* One who is bow-legged.— **bow-line,** *n.* See DIPSEY-LINE.— **bow'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An archer.— **bow-net,** *n.* A lobster-net.— **bow-pen,** *n.* A pair of jointless compasses carrying a pen or pencil: used for drawing very small circles. **bow-pencil‡.**— **bow-pin,** *n.* **1.** The key or pin of an ox-yoke. **2.** *Hatting.* The pin used to set in vibration the bow-string in the bowing process. — **bow-shot,** *n.* The distance to which an arrow may be sent from a bow.— **bow window,** a projecting window built up from the ground-level, properly one of curved ground-plan. Compare BAY WINDOW.— **bow-wise,** *adv.* In the manner of a bow.— **bow'wood",** *n.* The Osage orange (*Toxylon pomiferum*).— **down bow** (*Mus.*), the drawing of the bow of a stringed instrument across the strings from the nut to the head: opposed to *up bow*, the drawing of the bow in the contrary direction: also used as a direction.— **to draw the long bow,** to exaggerate; lie.— **to have two strings,** or **a second string,** or **more than one string to one's bow,** to have more than one resource, opportunity, or way.

bow[3], 1 bau; 2 bow, *n.* **1.** The forward part of a ship or other vessel, usually from the point where the sides begin definitely to curve inward toward the stem-post: often in the plural; as, the water foams under her *bows*.

See the proud pipers on the *bow*.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 2, st. 16.

2. The forward oarsman of a boat. **3†.** A bough. [< Ice. *bōgr*, shoulder, bow of a vessel.] — **bow'-chas"er,** *n.* A gun in the bow of a vessel, pointing nearly or directly forward.— **bow-fast,** *n. Naut.* A hawser at the bow by which to fasten the head of a vessel to a pier.— **bow-grace,** *n. Naut.* A rope and canvas buffer partly surrounding the bow of a vessel to protect it from ice, etc.; a bon-grace.— **bow'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] The oarsman nearest the bow. — **bow-oar,** *n.* **1.** The foremost oar of a boat, or the person pulling that oar. **2.** In a whale-boat, the second oar, or the man pulling it.— **bow on,** same as HEAD ON. **bows on†.** — **bow-piece,** *n.* A gun mounted in the bow of a vessel.— — **bow-rudder,** *n.* An auxiliary rudder at a vessel's bows to aid in steering when moving stern foremost, to facilitate turning, etc.— **bow-wave,** *n.* The diagonal wave, caused by a vessel under way, which slopes off from either bow of the vessel; the two form with the ship's body a general shape of an arrow-head.— **clipper bow** (*Naut.*), a bow that overhangs, with a flat or concave entrance: opposed to a full bow with a swelling or convex entrance. **cutwater bow‡.**— **on the bow,** within that arc of the horizon extending 45° on either side from the line of the vessel's course ahead.

bow[4], 1 bū; 2 bo͞o, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A herd; farm-stock.

bow[5], 1 bū; 2 bu, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BOLL[2], *n.*

bow[6], 1 bō; 2 bō, *n.* [Ir.] A banshee; wraith; double.

Bow[7], *n.* A parish in the borough of Poplar, in the east of London, England.

bow'a-ble†, *a.* Capable of being bent; flexible.

Bow'-bell", 1 bō'-bel'; 2 bō'-bĕl', *n.* One born in the city of London, within sound of Bow bells (the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside), London, within sound of which cockneys were said to be born; hence, a cockney.— **Bow'-bells",** *n.* The region within London city limits called *cockneydom*. One born in it was a "son of Cocaigne."

bow'-chas"er, *n.* See BOW[3], *n.*

bowd, 1 baud; 2 bowd, *n.* Same as BOUD.

bow'dark, *n.* Same as BOIS D'ARC.

bowde, *a.* [Dial.] Same as BOLD.

bow'den[1], 1 bau'dn; 2 bow'dn, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To bulge out; swell, as cattle after overfeeding. **2.** Figuratively, to expand as with courage; swell as with anger. [BOLDEN.

bow'den[2], 1 bō'dn; 2 bō'dn, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as **Bow'den In'let,** 1 bau'den; 2 bow'dĕn. See CHESTERFIELD.

bow'der, 1 bō'dər; 2 bō'dĕr, *n.* [Dial.] A boulder.

Bow'ditch, 1 bau'dich; 2 bow'dich, **Thomas Edward** (c/₂₉ 1791–1/₁₀1824). An English writer and African explorer.

Bow-dich'i-a, 1 bau-dich'ı-ə; 2 bow-dich'i-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of South-American trees of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), with alternate odd-pinnate leaves and terminal panicles of usually blue flowers. *B. virgilioides*, a very common and handsome tree of the campos of Brazil, is reputed one of the sources of alcornoque. [< T. E. *Bowdich*, English traveler.]

Bow'ditch, 1 bau'dich; 2 bow'dich. **Nathaniel** (c/₂₁1773–1/₁₄1838). An American mathematician and navigator.

Bowd'ler, 1 baud'lər; 2 bowd'ler, **Thomas** (7/₁₁1754–2/₁₄ 1825). An English physician; litterateur and publisher of expurgated editions of Shakespeare and Gibbon.

Bowd'ler-ize, 1 baud'lər-aiz; 2 bowd'ler-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To expurgate in editing (a literary composition by omitting words or passages considered indelicate): in allusion to Thomas Bowdler's edition of Shakespeare (1818).— **Bowd'ler-ism,** *n.*— **Bowd"ler-i-za'tion,** *n.*— **Bowd'ler-iz"er,** *n.*

Bow'doin, 1 bō'dn; 2 bō'dn, **James** (8/₂1726–11/₄1790). An American patriot; Governor of Massachusetts, 1785–1786; suppressed Shays's rebellion.— **Bowdoin College,** founded in 1794, at Brunswick, Me., and named after him, was endowed by his son. [Sagadahoc county, Me.

Bow'doin-ham, 1 bō'dn-ham; 2 bō'dn-hăm, *n.* A village in **bow'-drill",** *n.* See under BOW[2].

Bow dye, 1 bō dai; 2 bō dȳ. A scarlet dye. [< *Bow*, near Stratford, where first used.] — **bow'-dye"†,** *vt.*— **bow'-dy"-er†,** *n.*

bowed, 1 bōd; 2 bōd, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a bow; **bowds,** ʃ bent. **2.** Convex or bulging; as, *bowed* shutters. **3.** *Her.* Embowed.— **bowed'ness,** *n.*

bow'el, 1 bau'el; 2 bow'ĕl, *vt.* [BOW'ELED or BOW'ELLED, BOW'ELDS; BOW'EL-ING or BOW'EL-LING.] **1.** [Archaic.] To remove the bowels from; disembowel. **2†.** To stir up the bowels of compassion of; move with pity.

bow'el[1], *n.* **1.** An intestine: used especially in the plural of the intestines collectively. **2.** *pl.* The inner part of anything; as, the *bowels* of the earth. **3.** *pl.* The intestinal regions considered as the seat of the tender and sympathetic emotions; pity; compassion; heart: originally a New Testament use.

What the plague, have you no *bowels* for your own kindred?
SHERIDAN *School for Scandal* act iii, sc. 3.

4†. Any one of the viscera, as the liver or stomach. **5†.** *pl.* Children; offspring. [< OF. *boel*, < LL. *botellus*, intestine, < L. *botellus*, dim. of *botulus*, sausage, intestine.] **bow'ell†.**— **bow'el-hive",** *n.* [Scot.] Infantile inflammation of the bowels, or a like affection. **b.-hivest.**— **b.-hive grass,** parsley-piert (*Alchemilla arvensis*).— **to move the bowels,** to produce an evacuation of the intestines.— **bow'el-less,** *a.* **1.** Lacking bowels. **2.** Without compassion; unfeeling.

bow'el[2], 1 bō'el; 2 bō'ĕl, *n.* [Rare.] Same as BOLE[5].

bow'eled, *a.* Having bowels; hollow. **bow'elled†.**

Bow'en, 1 bō'en; 2 bō'ĕn, **Francis** (9/₂1811–1/₂1890). An American scholar; writer; editor of *N. Am. Rev.*, 1843–1854.

bow'en-ite, 1 bō'en-ait; 2 bō'ĕn-īt, *n. Mineral.* An unusually hard, massive, apple-green or greenish-white variety of serpentine. [< George T. *Bowen*.]

bow'er, 1 bau'ər; 2 bow'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To enclose as with a bower or leafy shade; embower.

And through the leafy cope which *bowered* it o'er
Come gleams of checquered light.
SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* can. 13, st. 5.

II†. *i.* To take shelter or lodging.

bow'er[1], *n.* **1.** An enclosure covered over with shrubs, vines, etc.; a shady recess; leafy nook; an arbor. **2.** [Poet.] A simple or retired dwelling; a cottage.

Dear lovely *bowers* of innocence and ease.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 5.

3. An inner or private apartment; specifically, a lady's private room or boudoir: a poetical archaism.

By a back staircase she slipped to her own *bower*.
BRET HARTE *Thankful Blossom* pt. ii, p. 35. [o. & co. 1877.]

4†. An inner room: opposed to *hall*. [< AS. *būr*, chamber. < *būan*, dwell.] **bour†; bowre†.** Syn.: alcove, arbor, boudoir, recess, retreat.— **bow'er-maid",** *n.* [Poet.] A lady's chambermaid; tirewoman. **b.-maident‡; b.-womant.**— **b.-thane,** *n.* In early English history, a chamberlain.— **bow'er-let,** *n.* [Rare.] A small bower.

bow'er[2], *n.* In euchre, either the knave of trumps (the *right bower*) or the knave of the suit of the same color as the trump (the *left bower*): the two highest cards, unless the joker is used, which is then usually called the *best bower*; used figuratively of persons. [< G. *bauer*, peasant, < *bauen*, till.]

bow'er[3], *n. Naut.* A large anchor carried on the bow of a vessel. **bow'er-an"chor.**— **best bower,** the starboard bower.— **bow'er-ca"ble,** *n.* A cable attached to a bower.— **small b.,** the port bower: once smaller than the best bower.

bow'er[4], 1 bō'ər; 2 bō'er, *n.* **1.** One who plays with a bow, as on a violin. **2.** A maker of bows for archery; bowyer. [bends; a muscle that bends a joint.

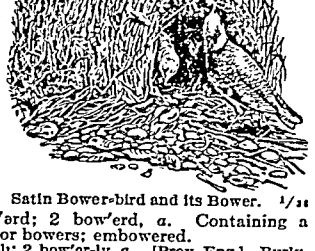
bow'er[5], 1 bau'ər; 2 bow'er, *n.* One who or that which

bow'er[6], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] One who leases the dairy-stock and pasturage on a farm. **2†.** A peasant. [< BOW[4], *n.*]

bow'er[7]†, *n.* In falconry, a young hawk as it first flies from the nest and clings to the boughs. **bow'ess†.**

Bow'er, 1 bau'er; 2 bow'er, **Walter** (1385–1449). A Scottish historian; abbot of Columba; continued *Scotichronicon* to 1437. **Bow'ma"ker†.**

bow'er-bird", 1 bau'ər-būrd"; 2 bow'er-bĭrd", *n.* An Australian ptilonorhynchine bird, related to the crows. The bower-bird builds a bower or play-house of twigs, apart from its nest, and ornaments it at or near the entrance with bones, shells, feathers, or bright-colored objects. The satin bower-bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*) is best known: the spotted bower-bird (*Chlamydodera maculata*) is another species.


Satin Bower-bird and its Bower. 1/₂₁

bow'ered, 1 bau'ərd; 2 bow'erd, *a.* Containing a **bow'erd**[8], ʃ bower or bowers; embowered.

bow'er-ly, 1 bau'ər-li; 2 bow'er-ly, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Burly.

bow'er-maid", **b.-thane,** etc. See BOWER[1], *n.*

Bow'er of Bliss. **1.** In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, Armida's garden, abounding in earthly delights. **2.** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, Acrasia's garden, situated on a floating island.

bow'er-plant", 1 bau'ər-plant"; 2 bow'er-plănt", *n.* A greenhouse shrub (*Marsdenia suaveolens*) from New South Wales, with erect or twining stem 2 to 3 ft. high, smooth veinless opposite oval-lanceolate leaves, and fragrant white flowers in axillary 6- to 8-flowered panicles. See MARSDENIA.

bow'er-y, 1 bau'ər-ı; 2 bow'er-y, *a.* Abounding in bowers; resembling a bower; shady.

The green and *bowery* summer had passed away.
DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* bk. vi, ch. 1, p. 266. [L. G. & CO.]

bow'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] A farm or plantation: so called by the Dutch settlers of New York. The street in New York called the *Bowery* passed through the farm of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. In later times it became noted for cheap shops and places of amusement, and for the loud and flashy character of its frequenters; hence *Bowery style, Bowery boy,* etc.

'The *Bowery boy,*' the queerest product of America in his day, . . . was . . . full of an affectation of rough airs that he considered exquisite.
JULIAN RALPH in *Century Magazine* Dec., 1891, p. 228.

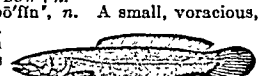
[< D. *bouwerij,* farm, < *bouwer, boer,* BOOR.] — **Bow'er-y-ish,** *a.* Befitting the Bowery; rough-mannered; tawdry.

bowest, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Rights and privileges under which papal benefices were held. **bows†.**

bow'et, 1 bau'et; 2 bow'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BUAT, 1.

bow'-fast", *n.* See under BOW², *n.*

bow'fin", 1 bō'fin"; 2 bō'fĭn", *n.* A small, voracious, dark-colored, ganoid fish (*Amia calva*) found in many of the fresh waters of the United States.



The Bowfin. 1/16

bowget, *vt.* & *ri.* Same as BOUGE. [BOW³, *n.*

bow'-grace", *n.* See under

bow'-hand", *a.* See under BOW², *n.*

bow'head", 1 bō'hed"; 2 bō'hĕd", *n.* 1. The Greenland right whale. 2. See RED PHALAROPE, under PHALAROPE.

bow'-head"ed. See under BOW², *n.*

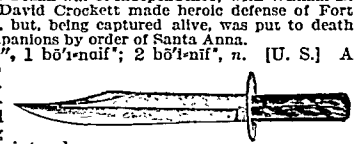
Bowïdes, *n. pl.* Same as BUYIDES. [— **bow'le-ful,** *a.*

bow'le¹, 1 bau'ı; 2 bow'ı, *n.* [Scot.] A bucket or small tub.

Bow'le², 1 bū'ı; 2 bo'ı, *n.* 1. A county in Texas; 907 sq. m.; county-seat, Texarkana. 2. A town in Montague county, Tex.

Bow'le, 1 bō'ı; 2 bō'ı, **James** (—¹/₁₁1836). An American fighter in the Texan war of independence; with William B. Travis and David Crockett made heroic defense of Fort Alamo, Tex., but, being captured alive, was put to death with his companions by order of Santa Anna.

bow'le-knife", 1 bō'ı-naif"; 2 bō'ı-nīf", *n.* [U. S.] A hunting-knife having a slightly curved edge, a long two-edged point and thick back, a hilt, cross-piece, and sheath: used also as a weapon for slashing, cutting, or stabbing, and sometimes for throwing: named from its inventor, Rezin P. Bowie, but erroneously attributed to James Bowie. **bow'le‡.** — **bow'le-knif"ing,** *n.*



Bowie-knife and Sheath.

bow'ing¹, 1 bō'ıŋ; 2 bō'ing, *n.* 1. *Mus.* (1) The art of managing the bow in playing a stringed instrument: generally marked by the signs ∧ for an up-stroke, — for a down-stroke. (2) The particular manner in which a phrase or passage is to be executed on an instrument of the violin class. 2. *Hatting.* The process of separating and arranging the fibers of fur, etc., by the vibrations of a cord or bowstring.

bow'ing², 1 bū'ıŋ; 2 bōō'ing, *n.* [Scot.] 1. The dairy-stock belonging to a dairy-farm, or a dairy-farm together with its stock; as, a *bowing* of 20 cows. 2. The lease of a stock-farm and stock on shares. [< BOW⁴, *n.*] **bow'ing‡.**

bow'ing-ly, 1 bau'ıŋ-lı; 2 bow'ing-ly, *adv.* In a bowing manner; with an obeisance; originally, in or with a curve.

Klesmer . . . looked round *bowingly* at the three sisters.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* bk. v, ch. 39, p. 164. [H. 1876.]

bowk, 1 bauk; 2 bowk, *vt.* To boil (lye) in a keir; buck.

bowk¹, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A large bucket used in coal-mines. 2. A milk-pail. [Perhaps < AS. *būc,* pitcher.] **bouk‡.**

bowk², 1 bauk; 2 bowk, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The hub of a wheel.

bow'-kail", 1 bū'-kēl"; 2 bōō'-kāl", *n.* [Scot.] Cabbage.

bow'-knot", *n.* See under BOW², *n.*

bowl, 1 bōl; 2 bōl, *v.* **1.** *t.* 1. To hit with anything rolled, as with a bowl; hence, figuratively, to knock down; kill.

Man's most positive predictions are based upon contingencies; one unseen victory over nature *bowls* them down.
CABLE in *Century Magazine* June, 1883, p. 225.

2. To carry or trundle along on wheels; as, we were *bowled* along in the carriage. 3. To wash, as dyed fabrics, between rollers in water. 4. *Cricket.* To deliver (a particular kind of ball); as, to *bowl* a lob.

II. *i.* 1. To play at bowls. 2. To roll a bowl or other round object. 3. To move smoothly and swiftly forward, as on wheels; as, the phaeton *bowled* along easily.

We now *bowled* along right merrily.
NORDHOFF *Man-of-War Life* ch. 6, p. 122. [D. M. & CO.]

4. In cricket, to deliver a ball: formerly done by trundling. See BOWLING. — **to bowl out,** in cricket, to put (a player) out of the inning by bowling the wicket down. — **to b. over,** to knock down or out with or as with a ball.

I crept up within fifty yards of it [a rhinoceros] unperceived, and sent a zinc bullet close to the ear, which *bowled* it over dead.
STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 466. [H. 1878.]

bowl¹, *n.* **1.** A concave domestic vessel used chiefly for liquids or liquid food. It usually approaches a hemisphere in shape, being deeper or rounder than a *basin* and broader and commonly larger than a *cup.*

Bring eke with you a *bowl* or else a pan Full of water.
CHAUCER *C. T., Canon's Yeoman's Tale* l. 493.

2. A drinking-vessel for wine, etc., or contents of such a vessel, anciently bowl-shaped; a large goblet; hence, drink or conviviality; wine; spirituous drink; as the *bowl* was his consolation. 3. Anything resembling a bowl, as a hollow among hills, the curved blade of an oar, the hollow part of a pipe or spoon, the basin of a fountain, the pan of a balance, etc. 4. The concave surface of a theater-floor which slopes inward. 5. The pound, pot, crib, or basket of a pound-net. [< AS. *bolla:* so called from its rounded shape; cp. BOLE¹, *n.*] **bollet†; bolet†.** — **bowl'game",** *n.* [Am. Ind.] A game of chance of various forms played by all the aborigines of North America. It consisted essentially in shaking four bicolored objects (as smoothed and painted peach-stones, among the Iroquois) about in a bowl or basket, and betting on their relative positions and exhibited markings when they came to rest. — **b.-spirit,** *n. Dyeing.* Stannous nitrate: nitrate of tin.

bowl², 1 bōl; 2 bōl (XIII), *n.* 1. A large wooden ball for playing bowls or tenpins: sometimes biased or one-sided. 2. *pl.* See BOWLS. 3. A turn or inning at a game of bowls; as, whose *bowl* is it? 4. A roller or an antifriction wheel, on which the carriage of a knitting-machine runs. 5. *pl.* A pair of rolls for calendering muslin, etc., one of iron, hollow and steam-heated, the other of compressed paper disks. 6. [Scot.] A marble, or game of marbles. 7. [Local, Eng.] A float for a herring-net. [< F. *boule,* < L. *bulla,* bubble.] — **bowl'-al"ley,** *n.* See BOWLING-ALLEY. — **b.-ball,** *n.* [Austral.] A pastime of the aborigines, consisting of throwing spears at a rolling ball or disk in an attempt to strike it.

bowl³, 1 baul; 2 bowl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The large iron washing-pan used in wool-manufacture before carding.

bow'la, 1 bō'lə; 2 bō'la, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A portmanteau.

Bow'land For'est, 1 bō'land; 2 bō'land. A forest in Yorkshire and Lancashire, England, covering 25,245 acres.

bowld, 1 bōld; 2 bōld, *pp.* Bowled. S. S.

bowl'der, *n.* Same as BOULDER.

bow'-leg", etc. See under BOW², *n.*

Bow'lens Pyr'a-mid, 1 bō'lenz; 2 bō'lĕns. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,348 ft. high.

bowl'er¹, 1 bōl'er; 2 bōl'er, *n.* 1. A workman who shapes the bowls of spoons. 2†. A drunkard.

bowl'er², *n.* 1. One who plays at bowls. 2. In cricket, the player who delivers the ball. 3. [Eng.] A low-crowned stiff felt hat; derby.

Bowles, 1 bōlz; 2 bōls, **William Lisle** (¹/₂₄1762—⁴/₇1850). An English poet and clergyman.

bowl'ful, 1 bōl'ful; 2 bōl'fŭl, *n.* Enough to fill a bowl; also, the contents of a filled bowl.

bow'line, 1 bō'lin; 2 bō'lin (XIII), *n. Naut.* 1. A rope connected by bridles to the middle of the leech of a square sail, to keep the weather edge of the sail forward when sailing close-hauled, thus holding the vessel close in to the wind. 2. A curve showing a vertical section of a vessel's bow. 3. See KNOT. [< Ice. *bōg,* ship's bow + *lína,* line.] — **bow'line-bri"dle,** *n. Naut.* The span of rope connecting a bowline with the cringles on the leech of a square sail. — **b.-cringle,** *n.* The eye or cringle on the edge of a sail for the attachment of the bowline. — **on a b.,** close to the wind: said of a vessel. — **running b.** (*Naut.*), a noose made by a bowline about a part of another rope.

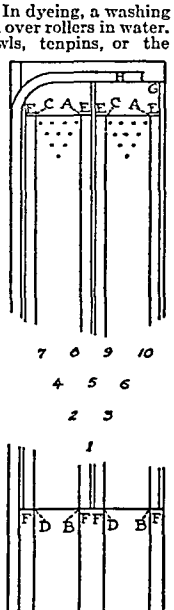
bow'-line", *n.* Same as PIPSEY-LINE.

bowl'ing¹, 1 bōl'ıŋ; 2 bōl'ing, *n.* In dyeing, a washing process in which fabrics are passed over rollers in water.

bowl'ing², *n.* 1. Playing at bowls, tenpins, or the like. 2. The act of delivering a ball in cricket in conformity with the rules of the game, and especially the rule which prohibits throwing and jerking. — **bowl'ing-al"ley,** *n.* 1. [U. S.] (1) A long narrow planked space for playing at tenpins, having at one end a pit to receive the balls and overturned pins. (2) A building containing one or more such alleys. 2. Any enclosure for playing bowls. **bowl'-al"ley‡.** — **b.-crease,** *n.* See CREASE. — **b.-green,** *n.* A lawn for playing at bowls. **b.-ground‡.**

The following list exhibits some of the most important terms used in bowling. Those that are not self-explanatory are defined in their appropriate places.

alley	king-pin
American bowls	loft
battle	needle-pins
bed	ninepin (s)
bowl (s) [ball	ninepin head-pin
bowling-alley	nine-up and nine-down
break	pin, pin-boy, pin-pit, pin-spot
candle-pin (s)	pit
cocked-hat	poodle
cocked-hat and feather	quintet
corner-pin	respot
cushion	return-chute
dead	rubber-neck
deadwood	runway
duck-pin (s)	spare
finger-hole	split
five-back	spot, *v.* & *n.*
four-back	strike
frame	tenpin (s)
grip	tenpin head-pin
gutter	tenpins head-pin
head-pin	thumb-hole
head-pin and four-back	



Plan of Regulation Bowling-alleys.

Explanation.

A B D C—alley-bed; *A B F E, C D F E*—gutters; *D B*—foul-line; *D B J K*—runway; *G E E, E E*—pin-pits; *H I*—return-chute; 1–10—diagram showing setting of the tenpins at the foot of the alleys in front of the pin-pits. *Dimensions: A B*—72 ft.; *A C*—3 ft. 5½ in.; *F B, F D*—9 in. to 9½ in.; *E G*—2 ft. 10 in.; *B J, D K*—15 ft.; distance from pin 1 to center of line *D B*—60 ft.; distance between pins from center to center—1 ft.

Bowl'ing Green. 1. A city, county-seat of Warren county, Ky. 2. A town, county-seat of Wood county, O. 3. A town, county-seat of Pike county, Mo.

Bowl'ing, Tom. 1. A sailor in Smollett's *Roderick Random.* 2. The hero of Charles Dibdin's song *Tom Bowling.*

bowls, 1 bōlz; 2 bōls, *n. pl.* 1. [Gt. Brit.] A game played on a smooth level lawn with one-sided or weighted balls, by trying to roll them near a stationary ball called the jack.

Some played at *bowls* upon the velvet sward. [vi, st. 1.
GERALD MASSEY *Craig Crook Castle* pt. —60 ft.; distance be-

2. [Rare.] Tenpins. **American bowls‡.** 3. [Scot.] The game of marbles.

bow'ly, 1 bō'lı; 2 bō'ly, *a.* [Scot.] Bent; curved; round.

bow'ly, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A large rectangular tank or well, having steps leading to the water, with landing-places and recesses for travelers. **bow'ry‡.**

bow'-man¹, *n.* See under BOW², *n.*

Bow'man², 1 bō'man; 2 bō'man, *n.* A mountain in California; 7,429 ft. high.

bow'man's-root", 1 bō'manz-rūt"; 2 bō'manz-rōōt", *n.* 1. See GILLENIA. 2. The seedbox (*Ludwigia alternifolia*). 3. Culver's physic. 4. The flowering spurge.

Bow'man-ville, 1 bō'man-vil; 2 bō'man-vĭl, *n.* A lake port in Durham district, Ontario, Canada.

bownt, bownet, *vt.* To make ready; dress.

bownt, bownet, *a.* Ready.

bow'-net", bow'-pen"-ell, etc. See BOW², *n.*

bow'-pot", 1 bō'-pot"; 2 bō'-pŏt", *n.* Same as BOUGH-POT.

Bow'ring, 1 bau'ıŋ; 2 bow'ring, **Sir John** (¹²/₁₁1792—¹¹/₂₃1872). An English linguist, writer, and statesman; governor of Hongkong.

bow'rock, 1 bū'rək; 2 bu'rok, *n.* [Scot.] A cabin; hut; bourock.

bows¹, 1 bauz; 2 bowz, *n. pl. Naut.* Same as BOW³, *n.*

bowse, bow'sy. Same as BOOZE, etc.

bow'ser†, *n.* A bursar. — **bow'ser-y†,** *n.* A bursary.

bow'-shot", *n.* See under BOW², *n.*

bow'sie, 1 bū'zı; 2 bōō'sı, *n.* [Scot.] A hairy distorted hobgoblin, the bugbear of naughty children.

bow'sprit, 1 bō'sprit; 2 bō'sprĭt (XIII), *n.* A spar projecting forward and usually slightly upward from the bow of a vessel, resting upon the stem and the apron, and in a ship supporting the jib-boom and the flying-jib-boom. Sometimes called *bolt-sprit.* See illus. under SHIP. [< BOW³, *n.* + SPRIT¹.]

— **bow'sprit-bed",** *n. Naut.* The seat of the bowsprit in the stem of a ship. — **b.-cap,** *n.* An iron cap on the end of the bowsprit, having a band on the upper side through which the jib-boom passes. — **b.-shrouds,** *n.* Stay-ropes or chains from the bowsprit-tip to the luff of the bow. See illus. under SHIP. — **running b.,** a bowsprit that may be run out and in as desired: opposed to **standing** or **fixed b.**

bows'en†, *vt.* [Rare.] To duck or immerse, especially in a holy well, as a cure for insanity. [< Cornish *benzl.*]

bow'staff", 1 bō'staf"; 2 bō'stăf", *n.* [-STAVES", 1 -stēvz"; 2 -stăvz", *pl.*] A strip of wood, generally of yew, intended for a bow.

bow'ster, 1 bau'stər; 2 bow'ster, *n.* [Scot.] A bolster.

Bow Street, 1 bō; 2 bō. A street in London, near Covent Garden market, in which is situated the principal police court of the metropolitan district. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was a fashionable center, containing Will's coffee-house, where the wits of the day congregated. — **Bow Street runner** [Eng.], formerly, a London policeman; specif. [*pl.*], eight famous officers of Bow Street Court, appointed in 1805, who wore red waistcoats and were nicknamed *Robin Redbreasts.* **Bow Street officer‡.**

bow'string", 1 bō'strıŋ"; 2 bō'strĭng", *vt.* **1.** To strangle with a bowstring. 2. To fit with a bowstring.

bow'string", *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the string of a bow. — **bowstring beam** (*Building*), a bowstring girder. See under GIRDER¹, *n.* — **b. bridge,** a bridge having an arched frame with a strong horizontal tie. See BRIDGE. — **b. creeper,** a greenhouse twining shrub (*Marsdenia tenacissima*) from India, with cordate, acuminate leaves, and large cymes of greenish-yellow flowers. The fiber is used for bowstrings, cordage, etc., and is known as **jetee.**

bow'string", *n.* **1.** The string of a bow. 2. A string for strangling criminals; hence, execution by strangling.

bow'tel, 1 bō'tel; 2 bō'tĕl, *n.* Same as BOLTEL.

bow'-wise", etc. See under BOW², *n.* [growl.

bow'-wow", 1 bau'-wau"; 2 bow'-wow", *vi.* To bark;

bow'-wow", *n.* **1.** The bark of a dog, or an imitation of it: sometimes applied attributively to a loud, hectoring manner. 2. (1) A dog: a child's word. (2) [Slang.] A sausage. [Imitative word.] — **the bow-wow theory,** the theory that all human speech started in the coinage of imitative words, as *bow-wow, buzz,* or *crash.* — **bow'-wow",** cf. [BOYANG.

bow'-yang, 1 bō'-yaŋ"; 2 bō'-yăng", *n.* [Austral.] Same as

bow'yer, 1 bō'yər; 2 bō'yer, *n.* **1.** A maker of bows. 2†. [Rare.] An archer.

Bow'yer, William (¹²/₁₁1699—⁴/₁₃1777). An English printer, noted for his learning, benevolence, and amiability.

bow'za, 1 bō'zə; 2 bō'za, *n.* Same as BOZA.

bowze, 1 būz; 2 bōōz. **I.** *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To move swiftly, as the wind; flow quickly, as a fluid. **II.** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rebound, as of a rush of wind, against a house.

bow'zel-ly, 1 bū'zəl-ı; 2 bōō'zel-y, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Disorderly; untidy.

Bow"zy-be'us, 1 bau'zı-bī'us; 2 bow'zy-bē'ŭs, *n.* In Gay's *Shepherd's Week,* a good-natured drunken singer.

box¹, 1 boks; 2 bŏks, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put into or enclose in a box: often with *up;* as, to *box* cigars; to *box up* goods. 2. To furnish with a bushing or box; as, to *box* a wheel. 3. [U. S.] (1) To tap or gash, as a sugar-maple, that the sap may gather. (2) To bore, as a tree-trunk, so as to sample the quality of the wood. 4. To boxhaul. 5. To make box-shaped. 6. To fit into a mortise, as a tenon. 7. [Austral.] To mix (separate flocks of sheep); confuse. 8. *Tanning.* To treat (a hide) with the graining-board, on the grain side, so as to impart a pebbled surface to the leather. 9. *Eng. & Scots Law.* To place in the hands of the court; file; enter.

II. *i.* To fit closely, as in a receptacle.

— **to box off.** 1. To cut up into separate compartments. 2. To boxhaul. — **to box the compass** (*Naut.*), to recite in consecutive order the 32 points of the compass; hence, to adopt successively all possible opinions on a question.

box², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cuff or buffet: said especially of the ears or side of the head.

I suppose, some day, you'll be trying to *box* my ears? DOUGLAS JERROLD *Caudle Lectures, The Skylarks* p. 15. [H. & H. 1871.]

2. [North. Eng. & Scot.] To press with the horns or head; butt, as an ox.

II. *i.* To spar with boxing-gloves for practise or amusement; formerly, to fight with the bare fists.

If they want a man to *box* at, let 'em *box* at me.
DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 26, p. 420. [E. & L. 1856.]

[< Dan. *baske,* slap, strike.]

box¹, *n.* **1.** A receptacle or case, usually six-sided and rectangular, of wood, pasteboard, metal, or other material, for many and various uses. A *box* is distinguished from a *basket,* in having stiff, more or less solid, sides; from a *bowl,* in being square rather than round: from a *barrel, hogshead,* or the like, in that the latter is made of staves bound in hoops.

2. Any one of various objects or receptacles variously resembling a box. (1) A cylindrical or semicylindrical bearing of an axle or rotating shaft, together, sometimes, with its supports. (2) A metal bushing in a wooden wheel-hub. (3) The raised seat of a coach or similar vehicle, or the compartment under it. (4) The framework of a window. See BOX-FRAME, below.

Because the *box* offered the most elevated seat, and . . . it was resolved by acclamation that the *box* was the imperial place. De QUINCEY *Miscell. Essays, Eng. Mail Coach* p. 137. [T. & F. 1854.]

(5) *Hydraul.* (*a*) The cap closing the upper end of a pump-barrel. (*b*) A valved piston or plunger. (*c*) A valve-chamber. (6) The socket into which a door-bolt is pushed in bolting the door. (7) The screw-socket of a vise. (8) In a draw-loom, the case for the tail-cord pulley. (9) A box drain. (10) The die used for cutting the thread on a wooden screw. (11) In a lathe, the receptacle for a tool or cutter. (12) A receptacle for holding blanks while being shaped into teeth, on a gear-wheel. (13) A miter-box. (14) In sand-molding, the case or flask in which the molds are made. (15) *Naut.* The casing of a centerboard.

3. A building, structure, compartment, or the like, usually with some resemblance or analogy to a box. (1) A

small house; especially, such a house used by a hunter or a shooting party. (2) A vessel sunk or concealed in the sand or otherwise, forming a hunter's blind. (3) (*a*) A compartment in the auditorium of a theater; also, specif. [*pl.*], the occupants of the boxes. (*b*) A compartment in an eating-house. See THE UPPER BOXES below. (4) The place in a courtroom where (*a*) the jury, (*b*) a prisoner, or (*c*) witnesses are railed in.

The cool, bloodless questioner, who puts you in the *box* hour by hour, is not worth your acquaintance.
GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Companions* p. 60. [J. B. A.]

(5) A flag-house, sentry-house, or similar small building for a watchman or the like. (6) The rectangular space on a baseball-field in which the batsman or pitcher stands. See illus. under BASEBALL. (7) A box stall for an animal. (8) The coxswain's place in a boat. (9) A compartment for type in a printer's case.

4. The quantity contained in a box, sometimes a definite measure: specif., a quantity of presents packed in a box, as at Christmas. **5.** [Austral.] Sheep of different flocks when mixed together; the condition of being mixed. **6.** [Eng.] A trunk for baggage. **7.** [Rare.] A receptacle for babies placed at the doors of foundling-hospitals. [< AS. *box*, < L. *buxum*, anything made of box-wood, < *buxus*, box-tree.]

— **box'-and-tap"**, *n.* A device for cutting wood-screws. — **box-ball**, *n.* *Bowling.* A game in which the player tries to strike numbered boards instead of tenpins: played on an alley somewhat similar to a bowling-alley: a proprietary name. — **box barrow**, a wheelbarrow with high side-pieces. — **box beam** (*Arch.*), a hollow metal-plate beam, resembling a long box. — **box bed.** **1.** A folding bed. **2.** An enclosed bed. — **box bill** (*Mining*), a tool used in deep boring for slipping over and recovering broken rods. — **box bridge**, an enclosed bridge. — **box cage**, a bird-cage open only in front. — **box calf**, tanned calfskin with square markings on the grain resulting from its being rolled both lengthwise and crosswise. — **box car.** **1.** A roofed freight-car with enclosed sides. **2.** An enclosed street-car. — **box-chronometer**, *n.* A ship's chronometer mounted in gimbals to steady it. — **box churn**, a rectangular rotatory churn, without a dasher, that churns by concussion. — **box-cloth**, *n.* *Textile.* A thick beaver cloth of close, hard texture, fulled and milled until virtually water-proof. — **box-coat**, *n.* **1.** A coachman's heavy overcoat. **2.** A greatcoat, especially one worn by travelers on the top of coaches. — **box coil**, a coil of pipe for steam-heating purposes arranged in vertical ranks, each of several members, so as to form a box-shaped arrangement. — **box-colored**, *a.* Dyed in a box or tray as leather. — **box-coupling**, *n.* A coupler used for joining the ends of shafts and other portions of machinery. — **box-crab**, *n.* A calappoid crab which, with its pincers folded against the carapace, resembles a box. — **box drain**, a drain-conduit of rectangular cross-section. — **box end** (*Mach.*), the end of a connecting-rod which is enlarged so as to receive the brasses and retaining strap. — **box'-fish"**, *n.* A trunkfish or ostraciontid. — **box frame**, the framework of a window containing the pulley and the chains or ropes to which the counterpoising weights are attached. — **box girder**, a girder of hollow rectangular cross-section usually built up of plates. — **box-honey**, *n.* Honey deposited by bees in a special form of wooden frame or box. — **box-hook**, *n.* **1.** A cant-hook for forcing down lids while they are being screwed on. **2.** (1) A species of cotton-hook, or (2) gripping-irons for hoisting or handling heavy bales. — **box iron**, a hollow smoothing-iron which may be heated by coals within. — **box-key**, *n.* A socket-wrench. — **box-lobby**, *n.* The lobby of a theater. — **box-lock**, *n.* A lock screwed to the outside of a door, as opposed to a mortised lock. — **box-metal**, *n.* An alloy of (1) copper and tin; (2) zinc, lead, and antimony, used for the journal-boxes of axles or shafting. — **box-money**, *n.* **1.** [In *pl.* simply BOXES.] At hazard, the payment made at each throw to the possessor of the dice-box. **2.** Money deposited in collection-boxes. — **box-nut**, *n.* *Engin.* A nut having a protective cap or covering. — **box-office**, *n.* The ticket-office of a theater, etc. — **box-oyster**, *n.* A very large oyster formerly sent to market in special boxes. — **box-package**, *n.* A box form of receptacle for packing fruit, etc., for shipment. — **box plait**, a fold of box plaiting. — **box plaiting**, plaiting consisting of a fold to the right and left alternately. — **box-relay**, *n.* *Elec.* A boxed portable relaying-instrument. — **box-room**, *n.* The dust-guard seat of a car-axle. — **box-set**, *n.* A stage scene set without wings, boxed in with three walls and a ceiling. — **box-setter**, *n.* An implement for accurately setting axle-boxes in hubs. — **box slater**, *n.* An idoteoid isopodous crustacean. — **box stair**, a stair suggestive of a box in shape on account of its two closed strings that may be nearly completed before erection in its final position. — **box stall**, an enclosed stall for a horse or other animal. — **box-staple**, *n.* The box or keeper into which the bolt of a lock is shot. — **box steps**, passenger-car steps having closed-in sides. — **box-stew**, *n.* A stew of box-oysters. — **box-stones**, *n. pl.* *Geol.* Rounded fragments of brown sandstone containing fossils, abundant in a conglomerate at the base of the Pliocene series of strata in eastern England. — **box stoop**, a flight of steps at a house-entrance divided by a landing and making a quarter turn. — **box-thaler**, *n.* [G.] A coin split horizontally, hollowed to contain objects, and with top and bottom hinged or interfitting. — **box-tortoise**, *n.* A box-turtle. — **box trap.** **1.** A box with the top and one end hung on a pivot so as to close by falling and shut in an animal. **2.** A device formerly used in firing a military mine. — **box-turtle**, *n.* **1.** An emydoid tortoise, as *Cistudo carolina* of the United States, which after retracting its head and limbs, can shut itself up completely within its shell, as in a box, by means of the hinged lower shell or plastron closing on the carapace. **2.** A cinosternoid turtle. — **box valve**, a valve, as in a pipe-line, having a box-shaped casing with a cover to permit access to the interior. — **hot box**, a heated journal-box of a railway-car or of a locomotive. — **In a box**, **in a tight box**, in a difficult situation. — **In the wrong box**, in error; mistaken. — **the upper boxes**, in an English theater, the rows of seats immediately behind the dress-circle, or in the gallery or balcony immediately above. Commonly called **the boxes.**

box², *n.* A slap or cuff on the ear or the cheek. **boxet.**

The furious poet and philosopher rushed up to his visitor and inflicted a stinging *box* on the ear.
J. MORLEY *Voltaire* p. 197. [A. 1872.]

Syn.: see BLOW.

box³, *n.* **1.** A small tree or shrub of the genus *Buxus*, of the Old World; especially, the common or evergreen box (*Buxus sempervirens*), a dwarf variety of which (var. *suffruticosa*) is used for garden-edgings. See BUXUS.

The holly hitherto did sway; Let *box* now domineere.
HERRICK *Candlemasse Eve* st. 2.

2. Boxwood. **3.** Any one of numerous trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*, a few of *Tristania*, and some of other genera: usually from some quality of their timber, in which they resemble true boxwood, generally with some epithet prefixed, as *bastard*, *black*, *white*, etc. See phrases below. **4.** A small thorny shrub (*Bursaria spinosa*) of the pittosporad family *Pittosporaceæ*, greedily eaten by sheep; box-thorn. **native box†**; **native olive†.** [< AS. *box*, < L. *buxus*, box-tree.] **boxet.** — **bastard box**, any one of a half-dozen eucalypts, as *E. gontocalyx* or either of two tristanias, as *Tristania conferta*. — **black box**, *Eucalyptus obliqua*, *E. largiflorens*, and *E. microtheca*. — **box'-brl"er**, *n.* A tropical spiny shrub (*Randia aculeata*) with obovate, glabrous leaves, axillary, white flowers, and small, black, cherry-like fruits; the indigo-berry. — **box'-holly**, *n.* Butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*). — **box-oak**, *n.* Same as POST-OAK. — **box-slip**, *n.* A slip of boxwood nailed on the face of a plane-stock to increase its durability. — **brown box**, *Eucalyptus polyanthema*. — **dwarf or flooded box**, one of the black boxes (*Eucalyptus microtheca*). Called also **swamp-gum**, and by aboriginal name **goborro**. — **false box**, the flowering dogwood. — **flowering box**, the mountain-cranberry. — **gray box**, *n.* Any of several trees of the genus *Eucalyptus* having grayish bark, as *E. polyanthemos*, *E. hemiphloia* and *E. bicolor*. — **poplar box**, the BEMBIL. — **red box**, *Eucalyptus polyanthema*, *E. populifolia*, and the Brisbane box. The latter two are called also **white box.** — **wild running box**, the partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).

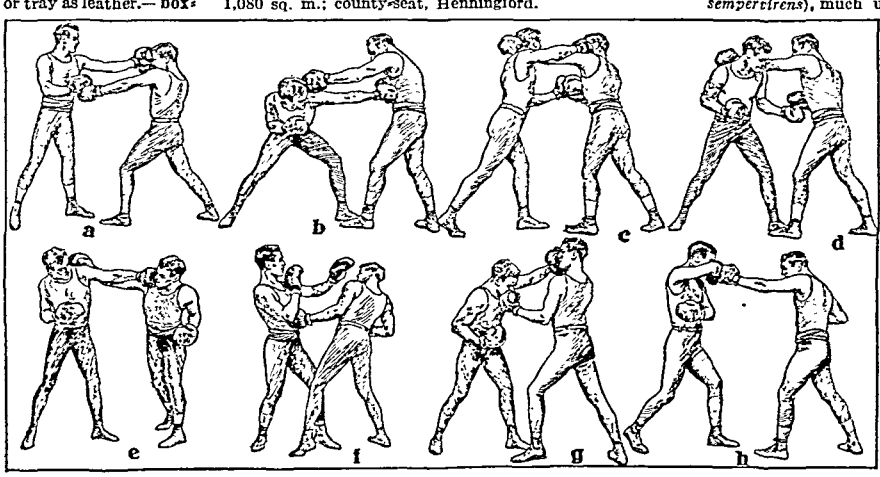
box⁴, *n.* [L.] A sparoid fish, the bogue (*Box vulgaris*).

box'ball", etc. See under BOX¹, *n.*

box'ber"ry, 1 boks'ber'i; 2 bŏks'bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** The checkerberry. **2.** The partridge-berry.

box bridge. See under BOX¹, *n.*

Box Butte, 1 boks būt; 2 bŏks būt, *n.* A county in Nebraska; 1,080 sq. m.; county-seat, Henningford.



Some Positions in Boxing.

a, left lead and counter; *b*, left lead to body from crouch; *c*, right cross-counter; *d*, slipping left lead and delivering left-hand upper-cut; *e*, corkscrew blow; *f*, left to solar plexus; *g*, blocking left and delivering left uppercut; *h*, safety block.

box cage, b. drain, etc. See under BOX¹, *n.*

boxet, *n.* Same as BOX².

box'-el"der, 1 boks'-el'dar; 2 bŏks'-ĕl'der, *n.* An eastern North-American shade-tree (*Rulæ negundo*) of the soapberry family, allied to the maple, having similar fruit, but leaves with 3 or 5 leaflets; the ash-leaved maple. — **Californian box-elder**, *Negundo californicum*.

Box El'der, 1 boks el'dar; 2 bŏks ĕl'der, *n.* A county in Utah; 5,436 sq. m.; county-seat, Brigham.

box'en, 1 boks'n; 2 bŏks'n, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to box-trees; as, *boxen* groves. **2.** Made of or looking like box-wood; as, *boxen* pipes; *boxen* cheeks.

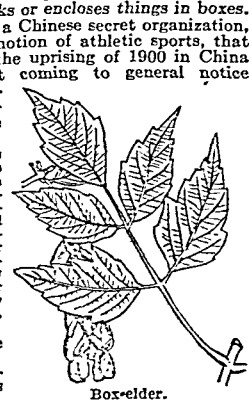
My *boxen* hautboy. GAY *Shepherd's Week* prol., l. 7.

box'er¹, 1 boks'ar; 2 bŏks'er, *n.* **1.** One who boxes; a pugilist. **2.** [Colloq. Austral.] Same as BOWLER², 3.

box'er², *n.* One who packs or encloses things in boxes.

Box'er³, *n.* A member of a Chinese secret organization, professedly for the promotion of athletic sports, that took a leading part in the uprising of 1900 in China against foreigners, first coming to general notice through outrages on European and native Christians. [= BOXER⁴; see quotation.]

I see by the Chinese papers that the *Boxer* organization is called *Gee Ho Chuan*, which signifies righteousness, harmony, and fists. This probably means what you would call being in training, as athletes are, to develop their strength in the interest of harmony and righteousness. WU TING-FAN, Chinese Minister to the United States, in *New York Times* May 30, '00, p. 1, col. 6.


Box-elder.

box-fish, b. girder, etc. See under BOX¹, *n.*

box'ful, 1 boks'ful; 2 bŏks'-fŭl, *n.* What a box holds or will hold.

box'haul", 1 boks'hôl"; 2 bŏks'hal", *vt.* *Naut.* To wear (a vessel) round instead of tacking: a method used when tacking is impracticable.

In *boxhauling*, she [the ship] is thrown up into the wind and the yards are braced aback at once, with a view to stopping her as quickly as possible. She is then backed around, throwing her stern up toward the wind; and as the sails fill and give her headway, she sails around and is brought to the wind on the new tack, exactly as in wearing.
A. M. KNIGHT *Modern Seamanship* p. 397. [V. N. & CO. '08.]

box'hauld", *a.* Boxhauled. S. S.

box'head", 1 boks'hed"; 2 bŏks'hĕd", *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the Pacific coast rivers, the squawfish.

box'hon"ey, etc. See under BOX¹, *n.*

box"i-an'a, 1 boks"i-an'ə; 2 bŏks"i-ăn'a, *n. pl.* The anecdotal literature of pugilism. [< BOX², *v.*]

box'ing¹, 1 boks'iŋ; 2 bŏks'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of enclosing in a box. **2.** Material from which to make boxes. **3.** The casing or niche into which window-shutters fold back. **4.** A scarf-joint between the stem and the keel of a vessel. **5.** *pl.* Coarse flour from a bolting-reel. **6.** The casing, usually of thin boards, used to give any desired form to a molding, etc. — **Box'ing-day"**, *n.* [Eng.] The first week-day after Christmas, a legal holiday on which Christmas boxes are given to errand-boys, letter-carriers, etc. **B.-timet.** — **b.-machine**, *n.* A machine for boring wheel-hub boxes. — **b. off**, the act of turning a ship's head from the wind in boxhauling. — **b.-shutter**, *n.* A boxed shutter. See under SHUTTER.

box'ing², *n.* The act or practise of sparring, as with gloves; pugilism. — **box'ing-glove"**, *n.* A glove with padded back, for boxing. — **b.-match**, *n.* A prize-fight or sparring-contest.

box'-key", box-lobby, etc. See under BOX¹, *n.*

boxt, *a.* Boxed. S. S.

Box'tel, 1 boks'tel; 2 bŏks'tĕl, *n.* A town in North Brabant province, Netherlands.

box'-tha"ler, *n.* See under BOX¹, *n.*

box'-thorn", 1 boks'-thôrn"; 2 bŏks'-thôrn", *n.* **1.** The matrimony-vine. **2.** [Austral.] A thorny shrub. See BOX³, *n.*, 4. — **African box-thorn**, a very spiny, evergreen, upright species (*Lycium afrum*) with small, linear-spatulate leaves, of North Africa, much used as a hedge-bush in South Africa and called **Kafir thorn.**

box'-tree", 1 boks'-trī"; 2 bŏks'-trē", *n.* The common box in its normal state, as distinguished from the shrub or dwarf form. See BOX³, *n.*

box'wal"lah, 1 boks'wŏl'ə; 2 bŏks'wal'a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native pedler; hence, contemptuously, a person connected with retail trade.

box'wood", 1 boks'wud"; 2 bŏks'wo͝od", *n.* **1.** The hard, tough, yellowish, close-grained wood of the box-tree (*Buxus sempervirens*), much used by turners, engravers, mathematical-instrument makers, etc.; also, the tree, or the shrub. **2.** Any one of various trees with hard wood, as the common flowering dogwood of Canada and the United States, the whitewood (*Bignonia leucoxylon*) of the West Indies, and the yellowwood (*Schæfferia frutescens*) of the staff-tree family (*Celastraceæ*), found in the Florida Keys as well as in the West Indies. — **false boxwood**, the flowering dogwood.

boy†, *v.* **1.** To represent boyishly, like boys who played women's parts on the stage. **2.** To call (one) a boy. **3.** To treat as a boy.

boy¹, 1 boi; 2 bŏy, *n.* **1.** A male child below the age of puberty; youth; lad; hence, a son.

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous *Boy*.
WORDSWORTH *Resolution and Independence* st. 7.

2. *pl.* Comrades; fellows; men, in familiar address: sometimes expressing cordiality, often used vulgarly.

Three merry *boys*, I trow, are we.
BURNS *The Happy Trio* st. 2.

3. A male servant, especially a personal servant; a menial. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] Champagne: a term said to have been made current by Edward VII. when Prince of Wales.

Come, there are the long glasses which mark the presence of the *boy*. JAMES PAYN *Heir of the Ages* ch. 10, p. 46.

5†. A camp follower.

[Cp. East Fries. *boi*, *boy*; D. *boef*; Ice. *bōfi*, boy.]

— **boy bishop**, according to a medieval custom, a choir-boy elected bishop in sport by his comrades on the eve of St. Nicholas (Dec. 6) and allowed some authority over his fellows. — **boys and girls**, *n.* The Dutchman's-breeches. — **boy's play**, an easy task. — **the old boy**, the devil. — **yellow boys** [Slang], gold coin.

boy², *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A palanquin-bearer; a personal servant. **bo'ee‡**; **boy'ee‡.**

Bo"ya-cá', 1 bō"ya-kā'; 2 bō"yä-cä', *n.* **1.** A department of Colombia, South America; 4,630 sq. m.; capital, Tunja. **2.** A village in this department; here Bolivar defeated the Spaniards Aug. 7, 1819, securing the independence of Colombia.

boy'age, 1 boi'ij; 2 bŏy'ag, *n.* [Rare.] Boyhood.

bo'yang, 1 bō'yan; 2 bō'yäng, *n.* [Austral.] A band which laborers bind about the trousers, below the knee.

bo-yar', 1 bo-yūr'; 2 bō-yär', *n.* A member of a class of the old Russian aristocracy, abolished in the time of Peter the Great; also, in Roumania, one of a privileged class, a member of the conservative party. [< Rus. *boyāre*, pl. of *boyārin*, < OSlav. √ *bol*, great.] **bo-yard'†.** — **bo-yard'-ism**, *n.* The condition of a privileged class; aristocracy.

boy"au', 1 bwa"yō'; 2 bwä"yō', *n.* [-AUX', 1 -yōz'; 2 -yōs', *pl.*] *Fort.* A ditch for communication between two trenches, or with the magazine; a zigzag. [F., < OF. *boel*; see BOWEL.]

Boyce, 1 bois; 2 bŏys, **William** (1710–'/1779). An English composer; *Hearts of Oak*, etc.

boy'cott, 1 boi'ket; 2 bŏy'cŏt, *vt.* **1.** To combine against by refusing to deal or associate with; place the products or merchandise of under a ban: a method of attack in political or labor conflicts first practised by Land-Leaguers in Ireland. **2.** To put pressure upon to induce conformity to public opinion; to punish by ostracism for a violation of public sentiment. **3.** To refrain from the use of; as, will the world *boycott* German goods? [< Capt. *Boycott*, first notable victim in the system.] — **boy"cott-ee'**, *n.* — **boy'cott-er**, *n.*

boy'cott, *n.* The act, pressure, or process of boycotting. — **boy'cott-ism**, *n.*

The publication of a *boycott* has proved, in several cases, an excellent advertisement of the boycotted dealer
GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p. 144. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

Boyd, 1 boid; 2 bŏyd, *n.* **1. Andrew Kennedy Hutchison** (11/21–11/21 1899), a British clergyman; *Recreations of a Country Parson;* wrote over initials A. K. H. B. 2. A county in Kentucky; 175 sq. m.; county-seat, Catlettsburg. 3. A county in Nebraska; 555 sq. m.; county-seat, Butte.

Boy'dell, 1 boi'del; 2 bŏy'dĕl, **John** (1/21 1719–11/21 1804). An English engraver who became Lord Mayor of London; *Shakespeare Gallery.*

boy'dom, 1 boi'dəm; 2 bŏy'dom, *n.* Same as BOYHOOD.

boy'er, 1 boi'ər; 2 bŏy'ĕr, *n.* An old type of Flemish sloop with a castle at each end. [< Fl. *boeyer,* < *boey,* buoy, < OF. *boye;* see BUOY, *n.*]

Boy'er, 1 boi'ər *or* (*F.*) bwa'yē'; 2 bŏy'er *or* (*F.*) bwä'yę', *n.* **1. Alexis, Baron de** (3/41757–11/21 1833), a French surgeon to Napoleon I.; *Anatomy,* etc. **2. Jean Pierre** (3/21 1776–7/21 1850), a Haitian general and President. [cacique.

bo-ye'ro, 1 bo-yē'ro; 2 bo-yę'ro, *n.* An icteroid bird, the

Boy'er-town, 1 boi'ər-taun; 2 bŏy'er-town, *n.* A borough in Berks county, Pa.

Boy'e-sen, 1 boi'ə-sen; 2 bŏy'e-sĕn, **Hjalmar Hjorth** (3/21 1848–10/41 1895). A Norwegian scholar and essayist who lived in the United States.

Boy-et', 1 boi-et'; 2 bŏy-et', *n.* In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost,* a lord in waiting on the Princess of France.

boy'hood, 1 boi'hud; 2 bŏy'ho͝od, *n.* **1.** The state or period of being a boy. **2.** Boys collectively. **3.** Boyish feeling; freedom from care. **boy'er-y†.**

Cheerily, then, my little man, Live and laugh as *boyhood* can!
WHITTIER *Barefoot Boy* st. 5.

boy'ish, 1 boi'ish; 2 bŏy'ish, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of boys or boyhood; boylike; puerile; as, a *boyish* sophism.— **boy'ish-ly,** *adr.*— **boy'ish-ness,** *n.*

And you liken—*boyish* babble—this boy-love of yours with mine. TENNYSON *Sixty Years After* st. 3.

boy'ism, 1 boi'izm; 2 bŏy'ism, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Boyishness; a boylike trait; puerility. **2†.** Boyhood.

boy'kin, 1 boi'kin; 2 bŏy'kin, *n.* [Rare.] A little boy.

boy'la, 1 boi'la; 2 bŏy'la, *n.* [Austral.] A wizard; sorcerer: the aboriginal name.

Boyle, 1 boil; 2 bŏyl, *n.* **1. Richard** (10/21 1566–9/21 1643), first earl of Cork, an English statesman and founder of the house of Cork and Orrery, Ireland. **2. Robert** (1/21 1627–12/20 1691). an English chemist and physicist, born in Ireland; founded the Boyle Lectures. **3.** A county in Kentucky; 160 sq. m.; county-seat, Danville. **4.** A town and parish in Roscommon county, Ireland.

boyn, 1 boin; 2 bŏyn, *n.* [Scot.] A flat tub or bowl. **boyne†.**

Boyne², *n.* A river in Kings, Meath, and Louth counties, Ireland; 75 m. long to Drogheda Bay; its banks were the scene of a battle in which William III. defeated James II. July 1, 1690, and established himself on the English throne.

boy scout. See under SCOUT.

boy'ship, 1 boi'ship; 2 bŏy'ship, *n.* The state or condition of being a boy; boyhood.

boy's'-love", *n.* Southernwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*).

bo-yu'na, 1 bo-yū'nə; 2 bo-yu'na, *n.* **1.** [Braz.] An unidentified water-snake. **2.** [Ceylon.] A harmless serpent.

Boz, 1 boz; 2 bŏz, *n.* Pen-name of Charles Dickens; *Sketches of Life and Character,* afterward *Sketches by Boz.*

It was the pet name of his youngest brother, Augustus, called Moses after the boy in the *Vicar of Wakefield,* which was corrupted into Boses and *Boz.* *Dict. Nat. Biog.* vol. xv, p. 21.

bo'za, 1 bō'zə; 2 bō'za, *n.* [Turk.] **1.** A Turkish and Egyptian drink made by adding astringents to a fermented infusion of millet-seed. **2.** An intoxicating preparation made from hemp-seed, darnel-meal, and water; also, a preparation of honey and tamarinds. **boo'sa†; boo'za†; bo'sa†.**

Boze'man, 1 bōz'man; 2 bōz'man, *n.* A city, county-seat of Gallatin county, Mont.

Bo'zen, *n.* Same as BOTZEN.

Bo'zez, 1 bō'zez; 2 bō'zĕz, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Sam.* xiv, 4.

Boz'kath, 1 boz'kath; 2 bŏz'kăth, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xv, 39.

bo'zoart, *n.* Bezoar.

bo'zon, 1 bō'zən; 2 bō'zon, *n.* *Her.* A bird-bolt.

Boz'rah, 1 boz'rə; 2 bŏz'ra, *n.* *Bib.* *Jer.* xlix, 22.

Boz'za-ris, 1 bot'sə-ris *or* bo-zar'is; 2 bŏt'sə-rĭs *or* bo-zär'ĭs, **Marcos** (1788–8/21 1823). A Greek patriot; killed in battle against Turks.

Bp. See ABBREVIATION.

B. P., etc. See DEGREE.

B. P. O. Elks, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION.

Bp. Suff., *abbr.* Bishop Suffragan.

b. pt., *abbr.* Boiling-point.

b. q., etc. See ABBREVIATION.

bque., *abbr.* Barque. [Bench).

B. R., *abbr.* *Bancus Regis* or *Reginæ* (The King's [or Queen's]

Bra, 1 brā; 2 brä, *n.* A town in Cuneo province, Italy.

brab, 1 brab; 2 brăb, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The Palmyra palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*): a Bombay name. **brabb†; brab's tree"†.**

Bra"ban"çonne', 1 bra'boṅ'sen'; 2 brä'bäṅ'çŏn', *n.* The national song of the Belgians since their revolt from the Dutch in 1830. [F., < *Brabant,* province in Belgium.]

Bra'bant, 1 brā'bant *or* (*F.*) bra'bäṅ'; 2 brä'bănt *or* (*F.*) brä'bäṅ', *n.* **1.** A former duchy of the United Provinces; now divided into North Brabant, Netherlands, and the province Brabant, Belgium (1,268 sq. m.; capital, Brussels). **2.** A certain cloth woven in Brussels, Antwerp, and Utrecht.

Bra-bant'er, 1 bra-bant'ər; 2 bra-bănt'er, *n.* A medieval mercenary soldier from Brabant. **Bra"ban"çon'†.**

Bra-bant'ine, 1 bra-bant'in; 2 bra-bănt'in, *a.* Of or pertaining to Brabant.

Bra-ban'ti-o, 1 bra-ban'shi-ō; 2 bra-băn'shi-ō, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Othello,* Desdemona's father, who opposes her marriage to Othello.

brab'ble, 1 brab'l; 2 brăb'l, *vi.* [-BLED; -BLING.] To quarrel peevishly or noisily; squabble; wrangle; babble.

Frederick II. . . . had his share of *brabbling* with intricate litigant neighbors. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, p. 158. [R.]

[< D. *brabbelen,* stammer, confound.]— **brab'ble-ment,** *n.* — **brab'bler,** *n.*— **brab'bling-ly,** *adv.*

brab'ble, *n.* [Rare.] A paltry dispute; squabble.

Bra-be'lum, 1 brə-bī'yum; 2 brä-bī'yŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of the protead family (*Proteaceæ*) represented by *B. stellatifolium,* a South-African shrub or small tree, with simple, serrate, whorled leaves and spiked racemes of fragrant white flowers. Its one-seeded nuts are called by the colonists **Kaffr chestnuts, wild almonds,** and **wild chestnuts,** and, in ornamental greenhouse cultivation, the shrub is known as the **African almond.** [< Gr. *brabeion,* prize in the games.]

Bra'bourne, 1 brē'bərn; 2 brä'burn, **Baron** (1/21 1829–3/41 1893). Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-Hugessen, an English author and politician.

bra'cæ, 1 brē'sī; 2 brä'çę, *n. pl.* [L.] A garment, either loose or close-fitting, resembling modern trousers: worn anciently by Gauls and Asiatics. **brac'cæ†.**

brac'cate, 1 brak'ĕt; 2 brăc'ăt, *a.* *Ornith.* Having the feet feathered down to the claws. [< L. *bracatus,* wearing breeches, < *bracæ,* breeches.]

brac"ci-a'le, 1 brak'sı-ē'lı *or* (*It.*) bra-chā'lę; 2 brăc'çi-ä'le *or* (*It.*) brä-chä'lę, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lı; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] [It.] An ornamental bracket for holding a flagstaff, torch, etc.; used on Italian palaces.

brac'cio, 1 brä'cho; 2 brä'chō, *n.* [-CIA, 1 -cha; 2 -chä, *pl.*] [It.] Literally, the arm; a measure of length, about 2 feet.

brace, 1 brēs; 2 brāç, *rt.* [BRACED; BRAC'ING.] **1.** To strengthen or steady with a brace; render firm; fix firmly; prop; as, to *brace* a beam; to *brace* oneself against a wall. **2.** To make strong or tense; give firmness and tone to; stretch so as to make firm; strengthen; as, to *brace* a drum; to *brace* (string) a bow; to *brace* the energies. **3.** To bind tightly; make secure as by straps; gird.

Since he *braced* rebel's armor on.
SCOTT *Lord of the Isles* can. 3, st. 5.

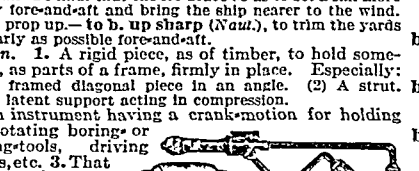
4. In writing or printing, to couple or join together by a brace; as, to *brace* two or more words or lines. **5.** *Naut.* To move, or change the position of horizontally, by means of braces: said of the yards. **6.** *Needlework.* To strengthen by oversewing, as the ends of a buttonhole. **7.** To cause to surround; encircle; envelop. **8.** [Slang.] To secure or ask something from; as, to *brace* one for a loan. **9.** To embrace; clasp. [< OF. *bracer,* < *brace;* see BRACE, *n.*] Syn.: see PROP.— **to brace about** (*Naut.*), to swing (a yard) in tacking.— **to b. a yard** (*Naut.*), to trim a yard by means of the braces.— **to b. in** (*Naut.*), to haul in the weather brace.— **to b. to** (*Naut.*), to ease off the lee braces and trim in the weather braces.— **to b. up. 1.** To rouse one's energies; increase the tone or vigor of.

It was necessary to *brace up* and concentrate every man's thoughts and energies upon the one great common object.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 174. [c. & P. 1857.]

2. *Naut.* To haul taut the lee brace so as to set a sail more nearly fore-and-aft and bring the ship nearer to the wind. **3.** To prop up.— **to b. up sharp** (*Naut.*), to trim the yards as nearly as possible fore-and-aft.

brace, *n.* **1.** A rigid piece, as of timber, to hold something, as parts of a frame, firmly in place. Especially: (1) A framed diagonal piece in an angle. (2) A strut. (3) A latent support acting in compression.

2. An instrument having a crank-motion for holding and rotating boring- or drilling-tools, driving screws, etc. **3.** That which holds up or supports. (1) The strap in which a carriage-body is hung on C springs. (2) *pl.* Suspenders. (3) A surgical appliance for stiffening or supporting a weak part; as, a spinal *brace.*



4. A device for producing or regulating tensions. (1) The leather thong sliding up and down the cord of a drum to strain or relax the skins. (2) *Naut.* The ropes fastened to the yard-arms and reaching the deck, to swing the yard for the wind and to hold it in place.

5. The state of being braced; tension. **6.** Anything that connects or holds together. (1) A clasp or clamp. (2) In writing and printing, a sign, usually a doubly curved line (⁀), commonly used vertically, bringing words, lines, or staves of music into close relation.

7. Two things that go together; a pair; couple; two; as, a *brace* of ducks, dogs, etc. **8.** *Mining.* A platform over the mouth of a shaft, to which tackle is fastened. **9.** A protection. (1) In archery, a bracer. (2) A band; bandage. (3)† The state of preparation for war. **10.** [Scot.] A mantelpiece. **11.** [Slang.] An act of securing or asking a loan or a favor from a person. **12†.** An arm of the sea. [OF., the extended arms, < L. *bracchia,* pl. of *bracchium,* prob. < Gr. *brachiōn,* arm.] **brase†.**

— **brace'-drill",** *n.* See DRILL.— **b. game** [Slang], a method of swindling by preconceived action.— **b.-head,** *n.* *Mining.* A long-handled socket-wrench for attaching to the head of a boring-tool. **b.-key†.**— **b.-mold,** *n.* *Arch.* A molding in the form of two ogees connected.— **b.-pendant,** *n.* *Naut.* A short piece of rope or chain depending from a yard-arm and holding a block.— **b.-piece,** *n.* [Scot.] A mantelpiece.— **French b.,** an angle-brace, as for boring.

Brace, 1 brēs; 2 brāç, **Charles Loring** (6/21 1826–8/21 1890). An American theologian, traveler, writer, and philanthropist; founded Children's Aid Society, New York.

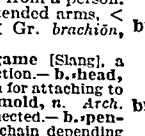
braced, 1 brēst; 2 brāçt, *a.* *Her.* Interlaced: said of bearings so joined together. **braced"-in'ter-laced†.**

brace'-head", etc. See under BRACE, *n.*

brace'less, 1 brēs'les; 2 brāç'lĕs, *a.* Without a brace or braces.

brace'let, 1 brēs'let; 2 brāç'lĕt, *n.* **1.** An ornamental band, ring, or chain encircling the wrist or arm. **2.** A handcuff: humorous.

It may be, young squire, you'll have to go . . . with a pair of *bracelets* on your wrists.
W. H. AINSWORTH *James II.* bk. i, p. 19. [N. & S.]


Chevronels, Braced.

3. In armor, a piece for the wrist or arm. **4.** In palmistry, the wrinkles or so-called girdles across the inner side of the wrist. [F., dim. of OF. *bracel,* < LL. *brachile,* < L. *bracchiale,* armlet, < *bracchium,* arm.]— **brace'let-wood",** *n.* An evergreen hothouse shrub (*Jacquinia armillaris*) of the myrsinad family (*Myrsinaceæ*), with obovate entire leaves, usually whorled, racemes or corymbs of white flowers, and leathery several-seeded berries: so called by the West-Indian settlers from the use made of its glossy brown and yellow seeds. The fruit and leaves are reputed to be poisonous and are used to capture fish.— **brace'let-ed,** *a.*

brace-mold, b.-pendant, etc. See under BRACE, *n.*

brac'er, 1 brēs'ər; 2 brāç'er, *n.* **1.** That which braces, binds, strengthens, or steadies; a band. **2.** Something to brace the nerves; a tonic: a common use of the word in the 18th century, now slang for a morning drink. **3.** A protective covering for the forearm in archery, etc.; a wrist-guard. [< OF. *brace;* see BRACE, *n.*]

Brace'ville, 1 brēs'vil; 2 brāç'vĭl, *n.* A village in Grundy county, Ill.

brach, 1 brach *or* brak; 2 brăch *or* brăc (XIII), *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A hound bitch. **2†.** A hunting-dog. [< OF. *brache,* < OHG. *braccho,* hunting-dog.] **brachet†.**

Bra-chel'y-tra, 1 bra-kel'ı-tra; 2 bra-cĕl'y-tra, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A group of beetles with short elytra, including the rove-beetles. [< Gr. *brachys,* short, + *elytron;* see ELYTRON.]

bra-chel'y-trous, 1 bra-kel'ı-trus; 2 bra-cĕl'y-trŭs, *a.* **1.** Having short elytra. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Brachelytra.*

brach'et, 1 brach'et; 2 brăch'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A brach. **2.** A little brat; child.

bra'chi-a, 1 brē'kı-ə; 2 brā'ci-a, *n.* Plural of BRACHIUM.

brach'i-al, 1 brak'ı-əl *or* brē'kı-əl; 2 brăc'i-al *or* brā'ci-al (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the arm, especially the upper arm, or the corresponding portion of an animal; as, the *brachial* artery (see illus. under ARTERY); *brachial* nerve; *brachial* plexus. See illus. under AXILLA. **2.** *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the arm-like appendages or brachia of various invertebrates; as, the *brachial* appendages of a brachiopod; the *brachial* ossicles of a crinoid. [< L. *brachialis,* < *brachium,* arm.]

— **brach'i-al,** *n.* **1.** *Echin.* One of the plates or joints of a crinoid beyond a radial and which collectively constitute an arm. **2.** *Ich.* An actinost. **3.** A brachial artery or vein.— **brach"i-a'le,** *n.* [-A'LI-A, *pl.*] *Echin.* A brachial.— **brach"i-al'gi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Neuralgia of the arm, involving the brachial plexus of nerves.— **brach"i-a'lis,** *n.* [-A'LES, *pl.*] A powerful flexor muscle of the lower part of the upper arm; the brachialis anticus.

brach"i-a'nal, 1 brak'ı-ē'nəl; 2 brăc'i-ā'nal, *n.* *Echin.* A plate in a crinoid, regarded as morphologically corresponding to a brachial and primitively supporting the ventral sac. [< L. *brachium,* arm, + *anus,* anus.]

Brach"i-a'ta, 1 brak'ı-ē'tə; 2 brăc'i-ā'ta, *n. pl.* *Echin.* The order *Crinoidea.* [Neut. pl. of L. *brachiatus,* < *brachium, brachium,* arm.]

brach'i-ate, 1 brak'ı-ēt *or* brē'kı-ēt; 2 brăc'i-āt *or* brā'ci-āt (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Having brachia. (2) Of or pertaining to the *Brachiata.* **2.** *Bot.* Having branches in pairs, each pair forming a right line with each other, and standing at right angles to the next pair, or widely diverging.

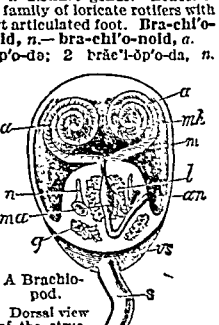
bra"chi-a'tion, 1 brē'kı-ē'shən; 2 brā'ci-ā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The act or method of progressing through a forest by swinging by the arms from tree-branch to tree-branch, as monkeys. [< L. *brachium,* arm.] **bra'chi-a"tor,** *n.*

bra-chif'er-ous, 1 bra-kif'er-us; 2 bra-cif'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing brachia; as, the *brachiferous* disk of a discophore. [< L. *brachium,* arm, + *fero,* bear.] **bra-chig'er-ous†.**

bra-chi'na, 1 bra-kai'nə; 2 bra-ci'na, *n.* *Echin.* A larval stage of a starfish, once regarded as a distinct genus. [< L. *brachium,* arm.]

brach'i-o-, 1 brak'ı-o-; 2 brăc'i-o-. From Latin *brachium,* arm: a combining form.— **brach"i-o-ce-phal'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the arm and the head; as, the *brachiocephalic* artery.— **brach"i-o-cyl-lo'sis,** *n.* Inward curvature of the arm.— **Brach"i-o-ga-nol'de-i,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Crossopterygii.*— **brach"i-o-gan'oid, brach"i-o-ga-nol'de-an,** *a. & n.*— **brach"i-o-la'ri-a,** *n.* *Echin.* A larval stage of a starfish, once regarded as a distinct genus.— **Brach"i-on'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of loricate rotifers with a shield-shaped body and short articulated foot. **Bra-chi'o-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **bra-chi'o-nid,** *n.*— **bra-chi'o-noid,** *a.*

Brach"i-op'o-da, 1 brak'ı-op'o-də; 2 brăc'i-ŏp'o-da, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A class of mollusc-oid animals with a shell of two valves, dorsal and ventral, and a pair of brachial appendages rising from the sides of the mouth. [< BRACHIO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]— **brach'i-o-pod,** **brach'i-o-pode,** *a. & n.*— **brach"i-op'o-dous,** *a.*



A Brachiopod. Dorsal view of the structure; the dorsal halves of the shell and the mantle are removed. *a, a,* arms; *mk,* mantle cavity; *m,* mouth; *l,* liver; *mc,* stomach; *n,* nephridia; *an,* anus; *q,* genital glands; *vs,* part of the ventral shell which projects backward over the dorsal shell; *s,* stalk.

brach"i-o-ra-chid'i-an, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the arm and the spine.— **brach"i-o-ra'di-a'lis,** *a.* Pertaining to the brachium and radius. See MUSCULAR SYSTEM.— **brach"i-ot'o-my,** *n.* Cutting off or dissecting an arm as an operative procedure.

brach'is-thode, 1 brak'is-tōd; 2 brăc'is-tōd, *n.* Same as GEODETIC LINE. See under GEODETIC. [< BRACHISTO- + Gr. *hodos,* way.]

bra-chis'to-, 1 brə-kis'to-; 2 bra-cĭs'to-. Derived from Greek *brachistos,* shortest: a combining form.— **bra-chis"to-ceph'a-li,** *n. pl.* Races or people having very short and broad skulls.— **bra-chis"to-ce-phal'ic,** *a.* Having a skull whose breadth is at least eighty-three hundredths of its length. **bra-chis"to-ceph'a-lous†.**— **bra-chis'to-chrone,** *n.* The curve on which a body sliding without friction will move from one fixed point to another in the shortest time.— **bra-chis"to-chron'ic,** *a.*

brach'i-um, 1 brak'ı-um *or* brē'kı-um; 2 brăc'i-ŭm *or* brā'ci-ŭm, *n.* [BRACH'I-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** The upper arm or its representatives in any animal. **2.** *Biol.* A process or appendage resembling an arm.— **brachia conjunctiva,** white fibers that pass from the cerebellum toward the corpora quadrigemina and the cerebral hemispheres. Often called the *superior peduncles of the cerebellum.*

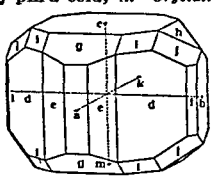
Brach'man, *n.* Same as BRAHMAN. **Brach'mant.**

brach'y-, 1 brak'ı-; 2 brăc'y-. From Greek *brachys,* short: a combining form.— **brach"y-ax'is,** *n.* *Crystal.* The shorter of the lateral crystallographic axes in crystals of the orthorhombic and triclinic systems; the brachydiagonal axis.— **brach"y-car'di-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormally slow heart-action. **bra"dy-car'di-a†.**— **brach"y-cat"a-lec'tic.** I. *a.* *Pros.* Too short by a foot, or wanting two syllables at the end. II. *n.* A verse that is too short by a foot.— **brach'y-ceph-al,** *n.* One who is brachycephalic.— **brach"y-ceph'a-li,** *n. pl.* Brachycephalic people or races.— **brach"y-ce-phal'ic,** *a.* Having a short skull of excessive breadth; short-headed. See illus. (fig. C) under CEPHALIC INDEX.

The skulls from the cavern of Frontal, in Belgium, are marked *brachycephalic,* and by the flattening of the occiput remind one vividly of the Mongoloid skulls from American mounds!
WINCHELL *Preadamites* p. 151. [s. c. o. 1890.]

brach"y-ceph'a-lous†.— **brach"y-ceph'a-lism,** *n.* The state of being brachycephalic. **brach"y-ceph'a-ly†.**— **brach"y-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* One of the brachycephali.— **Bra-chy'er-a,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A section of dipterous insects with short antennæ and one- or two-jointed palpi.— **brach"y-cer'cic,** *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Having the tail short. **2.** *Anthrop.* Having a decidedly short forearm.— **bra-chy'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Having short antennæ. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Brachycera.* **bra-chy'er-al†.**— **brach"y-che'li-a,** *n.* *Terat.* Unusual shortness of lips.— **brach"y-ce'mic,** *a.* *Anthropol.* Having a short tibia.— **brach"y-cra'ni-al,** *a.* *Anthropol.* Having the skull short in proportion to its breadth. **brach"y-dac'tyl-ism,** *n.* The condition of having abnormally short fingers or toes. **brach"y-dac-tyl'i-al; brach'y-dac"ty-ly†.**— **brach"y-dac'ty-lous,** *a.* *Terat.* Having unusually short fingers. **brach"y-di-ag'o-nal.** *Crystal.* **1.** *a.* Of or pertain-

ing to the shorter lateral crystallographic axis in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems. **II.** *n.* The shorter lateral crystallographic axis, in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems.— **brach'y-dome,** *n. Crystal.* A dome parallel to the shorter of the two crystallographic axes.— **brach'y-dont,** *a.* Having short crowns, as the true molars of deer: opposed to *hypsodont.*— **Brach"y-el'y-tra,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Brachelytra.*— **brach"y-el'y-trous,** *a.* Brachelytrous.— **brach"y-fa'cial,** *a.* Having a face short in proportion to its breadth.— **brach"yg-nath'i-a,** *n.* The state of having an abnormally short lower jaw. **bra-chyg'na-thism‡,**— **bra-chyg'na-thous,** *a.*— **bra-chyg'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of using abbreviations or abbreviated characters for whole words; stenography: a designation of certain disused methods.— **bra-chyg'ra-pher,** *n.*— **brach"y-graph'ic,** *a.*— **brach"y-graph'i-cal,** *a.*— **bra-chyl'o-gy,** *n. Gram. & Rhet.* Brevity of speech; an abridged form of expression; especially, erroneous omission of a word necessary for correct expression; as, for example, as large (*as*) or larger than.— **brach"y-me-tro'pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Short-sightedness; myopia.— **brach"y-me-trop'ic,** *a.*— **brach'y-o-dont,** *a.* Brachydont.— **Brach"y-ou'ra,** etc. See BRACHYURA, etc.— **brach"y-pin'a-coid,** *n. Crystal.* A pinacoid parallel to the vertical axis and the brachydiagonal.



Orthorhombic Crystal (Andalusite).

Faces: *a*, macropinacoid; *b*, brachypinacoid; *c*, basal pinacoid or base; *d*, unit prism; *e*, macroprism; *f*, brachyprism; *g*, macrodome; *h*, brachydome; *i*, unit pyramid; *j*, brachypyramid. Dotted lines: *a-k*, brachyaxis; *l-b*, macroaxis; *c-m*, vertical axis.

— **brach"y-pleu'ral,** *a.* Having short pleura, as certain trilobites.— **Bra-chyp'o-des,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A phalanx of cichlomorphic passerine birds with short tarsi and strong bill broad at the base, including the *Ampelidæ*, *Ortolidæ*, etc.— **Brach"y-po-di'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of crateropodoid birds having very short tarsi and rounded wings and the sexes similar; bulbuls. **Brach'y-pus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **bra-chyp'o-dine.** **I.** *a. Ornith.* **1.** Short-legged, as certain thrushes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Brachypodinæ* or *Brachypodes.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Brachypodinæ.*— **bra-chyp'o-dous,** *a.* **1.** Brachypodine. **2.** *Bot.* Short-stalked. **3.** Short-footed.— **brach'y-prism,** *n. Crystal.* A prism whose intercept on the brachyaxis is greater than unity.— **Bra-chyp'ter-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* A group of beetles, including the rove-beetles or staphylinids.— **Bra-chyp'ter-i,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Pygopodes* or *Urinatores.*— **bra-chyp'ter-ous,** *a.* Short-winged, as the diving birds.— **Bra-chyp"ter-y-gi'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of crateropodoid birds having long smooth tarsi and rounded wings and the sexes dissimilar, and solitary and terrestrial in habits. **Bra-chyp'ter-yx,** *n.* (t. g.)— **brach"y-pter'y-gine,** *a. & n.*— **brach"y-pyr'a-mid,** *n. Crystal.* A pyramid whose intercept on the brachyaxis is greater than unity.— **Brach'y-scel'i-des,** *n. pl. Entom.* A group of coccid insects, peculiar to Australia, that live in galls.— **brach"y-staph'y-line,** *a. Craniom.* Having a palatal index of over 85: said of skulls.— **Brachys"te-lin'i-æ,** *n. pl. Zooph.* A section of polygastric cystonectous siphonophores with the trunk of the siphosome vesicular or bag-shaped.— **bra-chys"te-lin'i-an,** *a.*— **Brach"y-sto'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* A section of brachycerous dipterous insects with a shortened proboscis: said of some *Diptera.* **Bra-chys'to-ma‡.**— **brach"y-stom'a-tous, bra-chys'to-mous,** *a.*— **Brach"y-tar'si,** *n. pl. Mam.* A section of lemuroids with moderate tarsi, including the typical lemurids.— **bra-chyt'y-pous,** *a. Crystal.* Comparatively short.— **Brach"y-u'ra,** *n. pl. Crust.* A section of decapods, variously ranked, with a reduced tail or abdomen folding under the cephalothorax, including the crabs. **Brach"y-ou'ra‡.**— **brach"y-u'ral,** *a.*— **brach"y-u'ran,** *n.* A brachyurous crustacean.— **brach'y-ure,** *n.* **1.** One of the *Brachyura.* **2.** An ant-thrush (*Pitta*). **3.** A South-American cebroid monkey, a uakari (*Ouakaria* or *Brachyurus*).— **brach"y-u'rous,** *a.* Short-tailed, as a crustacean; of or pertaining to the *Brachyura.* **brach"y-ou'rous‡.**

brac'ing, 1 brēs'iŋ; 2 brāç'ing, *pa.* Imparting tone or vigor; invigorating; as, a *bracing* air.— **brac'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **brac'ing-ness,** *n.*

brac'ing, *n.* The act of bracing, or the state of being braced; also, a system of braces, as in bridge-building.

brack, 1 brak; 2 brăk, *tt.* To sort or inspect, as goods, etc.: used in the Baltic seaports. [< G. *bracken,* < *brack,* refuse.]

brack[1], *n.* [Dial.] **1.** A break or defect in cloth. **2†.** Any breach or rent; also, a broken piece; fragment. **3†.** A cliff or crag.

brack[2], *n.* The act of sorting, as goods at Baltic seaports.

brack[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A harrow.

brack[4], *n.* [MD.] **1.** Salt or brackish water. **2.** Bracken.

brack'e-busch-ite, 1 brak'i-bush-āit; 2 brăk'e-bush-it, *n. Mineral.* A black to reddish hydrated lead-iron-manganese vanadinite ($Pb.Fe.Mn_3(VO_4).H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Dr. D. Luis *Brackebusch,* of Buenos Aires.]

brack'en[1], 1 brak'n; 2 brăk'n, *n.* The brake (*Pteris aquilina*) or other large fern of temperate regions; also, such plants collectively.

Horses richly trapt
Breast-high in that bright line of *bracken* stood.
TENNYSON *Pelleas and Ettarre* st. 4.

[Prob. < Sw. *bräken,* fern.] **brach'ent†; breck'an†.**— **brack'en-clock",** *n.* A rose-beetle or cetonild (*Anisoplia horticola*).— **brack'ened,** *a.* Overgrown with bracken. **brack'en-y†.**

brack'en[2], *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A tartan.

Brack'en[3], *n.* A county in Kentucky; 193 sq. m.; county-seat, Brookville. [In ports on the Baltic.

brack'er, 1 brak'ər; 2 brăk'er, *n.* An official sorter of goods

brack'et, 1 brak'et; 2 brăk'ĕt, *tt.* **1.** *To provide with a bracket or brackets; in writing or printing, to enclose between brackets, or to join with a brace; hence, to couple together as being of equal merit or in the same category.* **2.** *Gun.* To fire so as to establish a bracket for, as a target.

brack'et, *n.* **1.** A piece for supporting something or decorating a structure, commonly projecting from a vertical surface: used in architecture or to support a shelf, mirror, ornamental object, etc. Its normal form is that of a right-angled triangle, one short side of which is applied vertically against the wall.

The ceiling [of the Library at Washington] is iron and glass, and rests on foliated iron *brackets* each weighing a ton. MARY CLEMMER AMES *Ten Years in Washington* p. 130. [A. D. W. 1874.]

Specif.: (1) A horizontally projecting gas-fixture or lamp-holder, often jointed. (2) A stiffening rib in a cast-iron car-wheel. (3) A piece holding a boiler in position. (4) *Ordnance.* The cheek of a gun-carriage. (5) In ship-building, a timber-end supporting a grating.

Brackets are often named (1) from the attachment; as, **corner-bracket, pedestal-b., telegraphic (or pole) b., scaffold-b., wall-b.;** (2) from their position; as, **angle-b., pendant-b.;** (3) from their use; as, **shafting-b., shingling-b.** (carpenters', movable).

2. In printing or writing: (1) One of two marks, [ ], used to enclose any part of the text to be separated or distinguished from the context, as a comment by another writer: also used in place of the parenthesis in a passage already parenthesized: commonly in the plural. (2) A brace, used alone or in a pair, for coupling words or lines. **3.** Hence, formerly, in the University of Cambridge, *one placed in a certain class or bracketed with another or others for examination.* **4.** [Local, U. S.] The merganser. **5.** *Mining.* A platform over a shaft-entrance. **6.** *Gun.* A space used in range-finding, determined by firing a shot beyond the target and another not reaching it, preliminary to other shots within the limits thus fixed. **7.** In figure-skating, a curve momentarily forced to the contrary direction, and then continued at once on the same edge. [< Sp. *bragueta,* dim. of *braça,* < L. *braca, pl. bracæ,* breeches.]— **brack'et-cock",** *n. Plumbing.* **1.** A water-cock projecting from a wall, like a bracket, as over a basin. **2.** A cock serving as a bracket-piece in a gas-fixture.— **b.-crab,** *n.* A hoisting-windlass bracketed to a wall, post, etc.— **b.-plate,** *n. Ship-building.* A plate which connects the longitudinals with the main and reverse frame angles.— **brack'et-wise,** *adv.* Like a bracket.

brack'et-ing, 1 brak'et-iŋ; 2 brăk'ĕt-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of fastening brackets, or of furnishing with brackets. **2.** *Arch.* Wooden skeleton-pieces to which the lath and plaster *forming the surface of a cornice are fastened,* and which give shape to the latter; as, angular *bracketing;* spherical *bracketing;* spheroidal *bracketing.*

Brack'ett, 1 brak'et; 2 brăk'ĕt, **Gustavus Benson.** An American pomologist (3/21827–3/21915); chief of division of pomology in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Brack'ett-ville, 1 brak'et-vil; 2 brăk'ĕt-vil, *n.* A town, the county-seat of Kinney county, Tex.

brack'ish, 1 brak'iṣh; 2 brăk'ish, *a.* Somewhat saline; made unpleasant or unwholesome by a mixture of salt water with fresh; partly fresh and partly salt; nauseous.

Ocean of Time, whose waters of deep woe
Are *brackish* with the salt of human tears!
SHELLEY *Time* l. 3.

[< D. *brak,* brackish.] **brack'y†; brak'ish‡.**— **brack'ish-ness,** *n.*

Brack'ley, 1 brak'li; 2 brăk'ly, *n.* A borough in Northamptonshire, England.

Bra-con'i-dæ, 1 bra-ken'i-dī; 2 bra-cŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pupivorous hymenopters or ichneumon-flies having the abdomen at the extremity of the metathorax, fore wings with single or no recurrent nervures, and costal and subcostal nervures confluent. **Brac'on,** *n.* (t. g.)— **brac'o-nid,** *a. & n.*— **brac'o-noid,** *a.*

bra"con"nière', 1 bra"ko"nyār'; 2 brā"cō"nyĕr', *n.* [F.] *Armor.* A steel skirt composed of hoop-shaped plates, attached one over another, worn for the protection of the hips and thighs. See ARMOR, fig. 20.

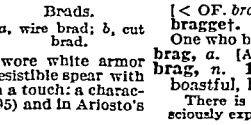
bract, 1 brakt; 2 brăct, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A modified leaf in a flower-cluster or subtending a flower: usually inconspicuous, but sometimes bright and petal-like, as in the dogwood. **2.** *Zooph.* A hydrophyllium. [< L. *bractea,* thin metal plate.] **brac'te-a†.**— **bract'-scale",** *n.* In conifers, a scale of the cone which subtends a seminiferous scale.— **brac'te-al,** *a.* Relating to or like a bract.— **brac'te-i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a bract.— **brac'te-o-late,** *a.* Having bracteoles.— **brac'te-ole,** *n.* A diminutive or ultimate bract; a bract situated on, rather than subtending, a pedicel or ultimate flower-stalk.— **brac'te-ose,** *a.* Having numerous or conspicuous bracts.— **bract'less,** *a.* Without bracts.— **bract'let,** *n.* A bracteole.

brac'te-ate, 1 brak'ti-ēt; 2 brăc'te-āt. **I.** *a.* Having bracts. **brac'te-at"ed†; bract'ed†.** **II.** *n. Archeol.* **1.** A plate of gold, silver, or other metal, often chased and inscribed with runes. Such plates are found in Teutonic graves of the 6th century and later. **2.** A broad, thin coin, usually silver, ornamented with repoussé work, current in Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries. [< L. *bracteatus,* plated, < *bractea,* gold-foil.]

Brac'ton, 1 brak'tan; 2 brăc'ton, **Henry de** (–1268). An English ecclesiastic and jurist: *De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ.* **Brat'ton†; Bret'ton†.**

brad, 1 brad; 2 brăd, *tt.* [BRAD'DED; BRAD'DING.] To fasten with brads.

brad, *n.* **1.** A small and slender nail often having, in place of a regular head, a projection on one or more sides. **2.** A glaziers' tack. [< Ice. *broddr,* spike.]— **brad's awl",** *n.* See AWL.



Brads.
a, wire brad; *b*, cut brad.

Bra"da-man'te, 1 brā"da-mān'tē; 2 brā"dā-mān'tē, *n.* In medieval romance, Rinaldo's sister, and niece of Charlemagne, the Virgin Knight who wore white armor and a white plume. She carried an irresistible spear with which she could unhorse any knight with a touch: a character in Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato* (1495) and in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Brad-bu'ry-a, 1 brad-biū'ri-a; 2 brăd-bū'ry-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of American twining, mostly tropical vines of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), closely allied to *Clitoria,* with odd-pinnately 3- (rarely 5–7-) foliolate leaves and large white, violet, rose, or blue pea-like axillary flowers solitary or racemed and the orbicular standard spurred on the back near the base. *B. virginiana,* of dry sandy soils from New Jersey to Florida and westward, is the **spurred butterfly-pea.** See BUTTERFLY-PEA. [< John *Bradbury,* Am. collector.] **Cen"tro-se'ma†.**

Brad'dock, 1 brad'ək; 2 brăd'ok, *n.* **1. Edward** (1695?–7/211755), an English general, defeated and slain near Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg. **2.** A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.

Brad'don, 1 brad'ən; 2 brăd'on, **Mary Elizabeth** (1837–3/4 1915). An English novelist; *Lady Audley's Secret.*

Brad'ford, 1 brad'fərd; 2 brăd'ford, *n.* **1. Amory Howe** (5/211846–2/7-1911), an American Congregational minister and author. **2. William** (1590–3/41657), a Pilgrim Governor of Plymouth colony: *History of Plymouth People and Colony.* **3. William** (3/41663–7/211752), first printer in Pennsylvania: started the *N. Y. Gazette,* 1725. **4.** A county in Florida; 552 sq. m.; county-seat, Starke. **5.** A county in Pennsylvania; 1,140 sq. m.; county-seat, Towanda. **6.** A manufacturing borough in Yorkshire, England. **7.** A city in McKean county, Pa. **8.** A village in Miami county, O. **9.** A township in Orange county, Vt.

Brad'ford-on-A'von, *n.* A town in Wiltshire, England, near Bath.

Brad'laugh, 1 brad'lō; 2 brăd'lą, **Charles** (9/211833–1/10 1891). An English radical, atheist, M. P., writer, reformer.

Brad'ley, 1 brad'li; 2 brăd'ly, *n.* **1. Edward** (1827–12/211889), an English clergyman; pen-name, "Cuthbert Bede"; *Adventures of Verdant Green.* **2. Henry** (12/21845–5/211923), an English philologist and lexicographer; co-editor of *New Eng. Dict. on Historical Principles,* 1888– . **3. James** (1693–7/11 1762), an English astronomer. **4. Joseph** (3/141813–1/22 1892), a justice of the United States Supreme Court. **5.** A county in Arkansas; 658 sq. m.; county-seat, Warren. **6.** A county in Tennessee; 325 sq. m.; county-seat, Cleveland. **7.** A village in Kankakee county, Ill. [county, O.

Brad'ner, 1 brad'nər; 2 brăd'ner, *n.* A village in Wood

bra-doon', *n.* Same as BRIDOON.

Brad'shaw, 1 brad'shō; 2 brăd'shą, *n.* **1. George** (7/21 1801–9/21853), an English map-engraver; compiler: *Bradshaw's Railway Guides.* **2. Henry** (2/21831–3/111886), an English editor and bibliographer. **3. John** (1602?–10/21 1659), an English judge; president of the court which tried Charles I., 1649.

Brad'street, 1 brad'strīt; 2 brăd'strēt, *n.* **1. Anne** (*née* Dudley) (1612–9/111672), an English poet in America. **2. John** (1711–9/211774), an American general. **3. Simon** (1603–3/21697), an English emigrant to America, 1630; Governor of Massachusetts.

Bradstreet's. [Colloq.] A commercial register of the financial standing of firms and persons, founded in New York in 1849, by John M. Bradstreet, a Chicago lawyer.

Brad'war-dine, 1 brad'wər-dīn; 2 brăd'war-dīn. *n.* **1. Baron,** in Scott's *Waverley,* Rose's pedantic but gallant father. **2. Thomas,** known as "The Profound Doctor" (before 1291–1349), an English ecclesiastic; Archbishop of Canterbury.

Bra'dy, 1 brē'di; 2 brā'dy, *n.* **1. Cyrus Townsend** (12/21 1861–1/211920), an American clergyman and story-writer. **2. Nicholas** (19/211659–5/221726), a British clergyman and schoolmaster; with Nahum Tate versified the Psalms.

brad'y-, 1 brad'i-; 2 brăd'y-. From Greek *bradys,* slow: a combining form.— **brad"y-ar'thri-a,** *n.* Slowness of speech caused by slowness of transmission of the motor impulse.— **brad"y-car'di-a,** *n.* Same as BRACHYCARDIA.— **brad'y-crote,** *n. Med.* A substance that diminishes the frequency of the pulsations of the heart, as white hellebore. **brad"y-crot'ic,** *a.*— **brad"y-di-as'to-le,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormally long diastole.— **brad"y-glos'si-a,** *n.* Unusual slowness of speech.— **brad"y-la'li-a,** *n.* Slowness of speech from defects in the peripheral organs.— **brad"y-lec'i-thal,** *a. Embryol.* Having a large yolk, as eggs of reptiles and birds.— **brad"y-lo'gi-a,** *n.* Slowness of speech because of defective correlation of impulse in the cerebral cortex.— **bradyn'o-sos,** *n. Pathol.* Chronic disease. **bra-dyn'o-sus‡.**— **brad"y-pep'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Slow and difficult digestion. **brad'y-pep"sy‡.**— **brad"y-pep'tic,** *a.*— **brad"y-pha'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Slowness of speech from defects in the cortical centers.— **brad"y-phra'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Slowness of speech because of defective mental action.— **Bra-dyp'o-da,** *n. pl. Mam.* A group variously ranked and limited, primarily including the *Bradypodidæ.*— **brad'y-pod, brad'y-pode,** *n.*— **Brad"y-pod'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of edentates, as the true sloths, having five pairs of molar teeth in the upper and four pairs in the lower jaw, and elongated fore limbs with three- or two-clawed digits: including the sloths. **Brad'y-pus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **bra-dyp'o-did,** *n.*— **bra-dyp'o-doid,** *a. & n.*— **Bra-dyp"o-di'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Bradypodidæ,* including either all the sloths or only the three-toed sloths. See AI.— **bra-dyp'o-dine,** *a. & n.*— **brad"y-sels'mal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the secular movements of the earth's crust. **brad"y-sels'mic†; brad"y-sels'mi-cal‡.**— **brad"y-sels'mism,** *n.*— **brad"y-sper'ma-tism,** *n.* Sluggish emission of the semen.— **brad"y-su'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Difficult urination with a constant impulse to urinate; dysuria.

brae, 1 brē; 2 brā, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A bank; hillside; slope.

What'er betide, we'll turn aside And see the *Braes* of Yarrow.
WORDSWORTH *Yarrow Unrisited* st. 1.

2. [Local, U. S.] Insufficiently charred wood, as in charcoal-burning. **bray†.**— **brae'-head",** *n.* A hilltop.— **brae'man,** *n.* One living among hills, especially the Gramplans.

Brae-mar', 1 brē-mär'; 2 brā-mär', *n.* The high part of the district of Mar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; famous for Highland gatherings and games.

brag, 1 brag; 2 brăg, *v.* [BRAGGED, BRAGD[S]; BRAG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To declare or assert boastfully; boast: with a clause as object. **2.** To deceive or overawe by boasting; bluff. **3.** [Dial. or Obs.] To defy boastfully; challenge; threaten.

II. *i.* **1.** To speak of oneself or one's own affairs in a boastful, vainglorious manner; vaunt oneself; boast: usually followed by *of.*

Of all vanities and fopperies, to *brag of* gentility is the greatest.
BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* pt. ii, § 3, p. 347. [J. W. M. 1857.]

2. In the game of brag, to challenge the other players to a show of hands. **3†.** To swagger; strut; show off. [< OF. *bragueer,* brag; of Celtic orig.; cp. Bret. *braga,* strut.] **bragget.** Syn.: see BLUSTER.— Prep.: *of.*— **brag'ger,** *n.* One who brags. [times used adverbially.

brag, *a.* [Archaic.] Spirited; mettlesome; boastful: some-

brag, *n.* **1.** The act of bragging; boastfulness; also, boastful, bragging, or arrogant language.

There is also this benefit in *brag,* that the speaker is unconsciously expressing his own ideal.
EMERSON *Eng. Traits* p. 144. [H. M. & co. 1884.]

2. The thing bragged of. **3.** A person who brags; a braggart. **4.** A game of cards, antedating and essentially like poker.

Bra'ga, 1 brū'gə; 2 brā'gą, *n.* **1. Theophilo** (7/211843–), a Portuguese reformer; provisional President of the Portuguese republic (1910–1911). **2.** A district in Minho province, Portugal; 1,040 sq. m. **3.** Its capital.

Bra-gan'ça, 1 bra-gūn'sə; 2 brā-gān'çą, *n.* **1.** Family name of the former Portuguese royal house, descended from Alfonso, 1st **Duke of Bragança** (died 1461). **2.** A district in Tras-os-Montes province, Portugal; 2,513 sq. m. **3.** Its capital. **4.** A city in the State of São Paulo, Brazil. **5.** A seaport town in the State of Pará, Brazil. **Bra-gan'za‡.**

bra'gas, 1 brā'gəs; 2 brā'gąs, *n. pl.* [Sp.] **1.** A trouser-like undergarment; specif., wide breeches. **2.** Gaskins.

bra-gay', 1 bra-gē'; 2 bra-gā', *n.* [Local, Eng.] The whiting-pout.

Bra'ge, 1 brā'gə; 2 brā'ġe, *n.* Same as BRAGI.

Bragg, 1 brag; 2 brăg, **Braxton** (3/211817–9/211876). An American soldier; captain in Mexican war and general of the Confederate army.

Brag"ga-do'chi-o, 1 brag'ə-dō'shi-ō; 2 brăg'a-dō'çhi-ō, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* a boaster; perhaps Philip II. of Spain.

brag"ga-do'cio, 1 brag'ə-dō'sho; 2 brăg'a-dō'sho, *n.* **1.** Pretentious brag or boasting; empty vaunting; swagger. **2.** One who talks boastfully; a swaggerer.

He had set them down as a set of landlubbers and *braggadocios*. Irving *Astoria* p. 53. [G. P. P. 1863.]

[< *Braggadochio*, < BRAG, *r.*] Syn.: see BOMBAST.— **brag'ga-do'cian**, *a. & n.*— **brag'ga-do'cian-ism**, *n.*

brag'gart, 1 brag'ərt; 2 brăg'ärt, *a.* Given to boasting; pretentious. [< OF. *bragard*, < *bragueı*; see BRAG, *r.*]

The *braggart* soldier and the pedant are characters well known in Italian comedy. Dowden *Shakspere Primer* p. 65. [A. 1878.]

brag'gart, *n.* A vain boaster; one given to bragging.

O! I could play the woman with mine eyes,
And *braggart* with my tongue.
Shakespeare *Macbeth* act iv, sc. 3.

brag'gardt; **brag'gart-istt**.— **brag'gart-ism**, *n.* The practise characteristic of a braggart; bragging. **brag'ad-ismt**; **brag'gart-ryt**.— **brag'gart-like**, **brag'gart-ly**, *a.*

brag'ger, 1 brag'ər; 2 brăg'er, *n.* **1.** One who brags. **2.** In the game of brag, a knave or nine of any suit.
—**brag'ger-y**, *n.* Boastfulness.

brag'get, 1 brag'et; 2 brăg'ĕt, *n.* An ancient drink of ale and honey fermented with yeast: later, mulled ale sweetened and spiced. [< W. *bragawd*, < *brag*, malt, < *bragio*, sprout.] **brag'ot**†; **brag'wort** [Scot.]; **brak'et**‡.
—**Bragget Sunday** [Prov. Eng.], mid-Lent Sunday: from the custom of drinking spiced ale on that day.

brag'ging, 1 brag'ing; 2 brăg'ing, *pa.* Characteristic of a braggart; boastful.— **brag'ging-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a braggart; boastfully; vauntingly.

brag'gle, 1 brag'l; 2 brăg'l, *vt.* Same as BROGGLE.

Bra'gi, 1 brä'gi; 2 brä'gi, *n. Norse Myth.* The god of poetry, husband of Ithunn and one of the original Æsir.
Bra'ge‡.

brag'ite, 1 brag'ait; 2 brăg'īt, *n. Mineral.* Fergusonite. [< *Brage*, Norse god.]

brag'less, 1 brag'les; 2 brăg'lĕs, *a.* [Rare.] Without brag.

brag'ly†, *adv.* Proudly; briskly; showily.

Brag"mar'do', **Ja"no'tus'de**, 15*a*"nō'tüs' de brag"mar'dō'; 2 zhā"nō'tüs' de brăg"mär'dō'. In Rabelais's *Gargantua*, the character who came, as a representative of the citizens of Paris, to try to recover from Gargantua the bells of Notre Dame.

bra-gue'ro, 1 bra-gē'ro; 2 brä-gē'ro, *n.* [W. U. S.] [Sp.] A horse-girth; truss.

bra-guette', 1 bra-get'; 2 brä-gĕt', *n.* [F.] A part of medieval armor for the loins. See illus. under ARMOR. **bray-ette'**‡.

Bra'he, 1 brā'hə; 2 brā'he. **Tycho** ((²⁴/₁₁546–¹²/₂₁1601). A Danish astronomer who built the Uranienborg Observatory.

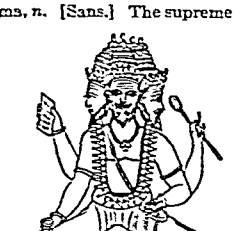
Bra"hil-lor', 1 brā"hil-lōr'; 2 brä"hil-lōr', *n.* Same as BRAILA.

Brahm, 1 brām; 2 brām, *n.* [If *Brahm* is masculine, the nominative singular is *Brahmā*; if neuter, *Brahma*.] [Sans.] The absolute divine primordial essence; the supreme Soul of the Universe, self-existent, absolute, and eternal, from which all things emanate, and to which all return. *Brahm*, as the pervading spirit of the universe and divested of all quality and action, is an object of meditation, and the ultimate absorption in *Brahm* is the fundamental principle of Brahmanism. When dominated by activity *Brahm* constitutes the Hindu Tri-murti, and is further manifested in Brahmā.

This supreme soul (*Brahm*) receives no worship. . . . It forms, however, the essence of Brahman, the creator and ruler of the world, or the phenomenal God, and in this sense even Brahman (neuter) is sometimes spoken of as the active Creator.
J. Dowson *Classical Dict. Hindu Myth.* i. 1. [TR. & CO. 1879.]

[< Sans. *brahmā*, worship.] **Brah'ma**‡; **Brah'man**‡; **Bra'ma**‡.

Brah'ma², 1 brā'mə; 2 brä'ma, *n.* [Sans.] The supreme Creator; the first of the Hindu triad or Tri-murti: masculine gender.



Brahma.
From a fine statue formerly in the East India Museum, London.

In those three Persons the one God was shown—each first in place, each last—not one alone; of Siva, Vishnu, Brahma, each may be, first, second, third among the blessed three. *Kálidása* (*Kumára-sambhava*) ed. by Griffith, vii, 44.

brah'ma³, *n.* A large variety of the domestic fowl, of the Asiatic class. See FOWL. [< *Brahmaputra* river.] **brah"ma-poo'**[or **-pu'**]**tra**‡.

Brah'ma-Kal'pa, 1 -kal'pə; 2 -kăl'pa, *n.* [Sans.] "A day and night of Brāhmā," embracing a period of 4,320,000,000 solar years.

At the beginning of each *Brahma-Kalpa* all that had till then remained in a dormant condition is evolved and manifested: and at the end of each *Brahma-Kalpa*, they are all merged into the unmanifested condition, to be remanifested at the beginning of the next *Brahma-Kalpa*.
P. S. Rowand H. S. Olcott *Dwelts Catechism* Q. 45. [E. T. P. 1886.]

Brah'man¹, } 1 brā'man, -min; 2 brä'man, -min, *n.* [Sans.]
Brah'min, } **1.** One of the sixteen priests who had to superintend the performance of the whole sacrifice, without taking any active part in it.

We . . . should have to admit the existence of *Brahman* priests as early at least as the time in which the hymn on the horse sacrifice was composed. Max Müller *Chips* vol. i, p. 107. [S. 1874.]

2. A member of the first of the four castes of India; the sacerdotal class.

The idea of reducing a whole language to a small number of roots. . . . was perfectly familiar to the *Brahmans*, at least 500. B. C. Max Müller *Science of Lang.* first series, p. 88. [S. 1875.]

3. Brahm or Brahms: improper form. [< Sans. *brāhmana*, < *brahman*, prayer.]— **Brahman's bead**, the seed of an East-Indian tree (*Elæocarpus ganitrus*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*), used by the Brāhmans and others as beads for rosaries, necklaces, bracelets, buttons, etc.
—**Brah'man-ee**, *n.* A woman of the Brahman caste, or the wife of a Brahman. **Brah'man-ess**‡; **Brah'mani**‡.— **Brah'man-hood**, *n.* The state of being a Brahman.— **Brah-man'**[or **-min'**]**ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the Brahmans or to their system and worship. **Brah-ma'let**‡; **Brah-man'**[or **-min'**]**i-cal**‡.— **Brah'man-ism**, **Brah'min-ism**, *n.* The religious and social system of the Brahmans.— **Brah'man-ist**, **Brah'min-ist**, *n.* An adherent of Brahmanism; one versed in the doctrines and practises of Brahmanism.— **Brah'man-ize**, **Brah'min-ize**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To convert to Brahmanism; make a Brahman of. **Brah'man-**[or **-min-**]**ize**‡.

Brah'man², *n.* [Sans.] The sacred word; sacred text: opposed to *vāc*, the word of man: neuter. See VEDA, with which it is often used synonymously.

Brāh'ma-na, 1 brā'ma-na; 2 brä'ma-na, *n.* [Sans.] One of three main divisions of the Veda.

The Mantra portion consists of prayer and praise, mainly in metric hymns. See MANTRA. The Brāhmana portion is a collection of ritualistic precepts, mainly in prose. The Upanishads contain mystical or secret doctrines. All three are *Śruti*, or revelation. The *Brāhmanas* are intended, as their name implies, for the Brahmans, especially while conducting the complicated sacrificial ceremonies. Each of the Sanhitās has its own Brāhmana. To the Sanhitā portion of the Rig-Veda belong the Aitareya-*B.* and the Kaushitaki-*B.* (or Śankhāyana-*B.*). To the Sanhitā portion of the Yajur-Veda belong the Taittiriya-*B.* and the Satapatha-*B.* To the Sāma-Veda Sanhitā belong eight *B.*, the most important of which is the Tāndya or Praudh or Panchavinśa, to which is added the Shadvinśa. To the Atharva-Veda belongs the Gopatha-*B.* Dr. Haug would place the origin of the bulk of the Brāhmanas between 1400 and 1200 B. C.; Max Müller, between 800 and 600 B. C.

Brah"man-ba'ri-a, 1 brā"man-bā'ri-ə; 2 brä"man-bä'ri-a, *n.* A town in Tiperah district, province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, India.

Brah-mān'da, 1 bra-mūn'də; 2 brä-mān'da, *n.* [Sans.] The mundane egg; a division of "infinite" space and time.

That which has declared, in 12,300 verses, the magnificence of the egg of Brahma — Brahmānda — and in which an account of the future Kalpas is contained, is called the Brahmānda Purāna.
J. Dowson *Classical Dict. Hindu Myth.* i. 1. [TR. & CO. 1879.]

Brah"ma-pu'tra, 1 brā'ma-pū'tra; 2 brä'ma-pu'tra, *n.* **1.** A river in Tibet and India; 1,800 m. long to Ganges delta. **2.** [*b-*] Same as BRAHMA³.

Brahmaputra Valley, a division of the province of Assam, British India; 20,869 sq. m.

Brah-mat'ma, 1 bra-mät'mə; 2 brä-mät'ma, *n.* [Sans.] Originally, the head of the priestly hierarchy of the Brahmans; later, the chief priest of a temple.

Brah'mi, 1 brā'mi; 2 brä'mi, *n.* A member of the dominant race of Baluchistan. Their dialect is classed among the Dravidian languages.

The *Brahui* have short, thick bones, with round faces and flat lineaments, are stout and squat, and numbers of them have brown hair and beards. . . . According to Dr. Caldwell [their language] is mainly Panjabi, with a Dravidian element.
Balfour *Cyclo. of India* vol. i, p. 439.

Brah'mic, 1 brā'mik; 2 brä'mic, *a.* **1.** Same as BRAHMANIC. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Brahmo-Somaj.

Brah'min, 1 brā'mun; 2 brä'min, *n.* Same as BRAHMAN.
—**Brahmin bead**, same as BRAHMAN'S BEAD.

Brah'min-y, 1 brā'mun-i; 2 brä'min-y, *a.* Held sacred according to Brahmanical rites, or consecrated to the use of Brahmans; said especially of certain animals and trees; as, *Brahminy* bull, kite, fig-tree, etc.— **Brahminy duck**, the ruddy sheldrake (*Casarca rutila*).

Brah'mo-ism, 1 brā'mo-izm; 2 brä'mo-izm, *n.* The doctrinal reformatory system of the Brahmo-Somaj.

Brah'mo-So-maj', 1 brā'mo-so-mäj'; 2 brä'mo-so-mäj', *n.* A religious and reformatory society in India, established in 1830 by Ram Mohun Roy and reorganized in 1858 by his successor Keshub Chunder Sen.

This sect recognizes one personal and all-pervading God with whom every willing soul may have communion, and the universal presence and inspiration of the divine spirit, finds something divine in every form of religion, and reverences Christ, tho it rejects the doctrines of his deity and of the atonement. It condemns polygamy, caste, idolatry, child-marriages, and intemperance. [< Hind. *brahma* (Sans. *brahmā*), prayer, + *samāj*, assembly.] **Brah'ma-Sa-maj'**‡.

Brahms, 1 brūms; 2 brāms, **Johannes** (³/₇1833–⁴/₇1897). A German composer.

braid, 1 brēd; 2 brād, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To weave together by passing strands of alternately over and under each other; interlace; plait; give the appearance of a braid to: as, to *braid* the hair, or straw.

Golden tresses, wreathed in one, As the *braided* streamlets run!
Longfellow *Maidenhood* st. 2.

2. To form by braiding something; as, to *braid* a mat. **3.** To bind, trim, or ornament with braid. **4.** To mix or blend by beating or pressing through a sieve or the like. **5**†. To upbraid. **6**†. To pull suddenly; jerk; snatch; wrench; fling; cast; brandish.
II. *i.* **1.** To start, as from sleep; break out as in speaking or crying; change suddenly. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To become nauseated. [< AS. *bregdan*, brandish, weave, braid.] **braydet**; **breydet**.

braid¹, *a.* [Scot.] Broad.

braid²†, *a.* Tricky; deceitful.

braid, *n.* **1.** A narrow flat tape or woven strip for binding the edges of fabrics or for ornamenting them.

Many braids are named (1) from their appearance; as, **ladder braid** (bobbin-net), **lattice b.** (pillow-lace), **spaced b.** (with ridged edging); (2) from the material of which they are made; as, **mohair b.**, **passing-b.**, **silk b.** **2.** Anything braided, plaited, or interwoven, as a fillet, or plaited hair.

Through the gloom glows her hair in its odorous *braid*.
Owen Meredith *Wanderer, Madame La Marquise* st. 2.

3. A string or band used in arranging the hair; as, "Jet black hair. . . . streaming from a *braid* of pearl," Tennyson *Day Dream, The Sleeping Beauty* st. 1. **4**†. A sudden movement; a start. **5**†. A trick; a sleight. [< AS. *braed*, trick, < *bregdan*, brandish.] **braydet**; **breydet**.— **Russia braid**, mohair or silk braid.

Braid, James (1795–³/₂1860). A Scottish surgeon: noted for research in mesmerism, which he named hypnotism. Compare BRAIDISM.

braid'er, 1 brēd'ər; 2 brād'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which braids or makes braids. **2.** An attachment to a sewing-machine, for laying and holding in place braid while it is being sewed on, as in trimming or embroidering. **3.** A braiding-machine.

braid'le, 1 brēd'i; 2 brād'i, *a.* [Scot.] Deceitful.—**-ness**, *n.*

braid'ing, 1 brēd'iŋ; 2 brād'ing, *n.* **1.** Braids collectively. **2.** Embroidery done with braid. **3.** The act of plaiting, weaving, or sewing on braid.

Braid'ism, 1 brēd'izm; 2 brād'izm, *n.* **1.** The theories concerning the phenomena attending artificially induced sleep set forth by Dr. James Braid (1842), developed by him from mesmerism. He held that the phenomena are purely subjective, having their seat in the nervous system. *Nineteenth Century* Jan., 1892, p. 26. **2.** A method of hypnotism conforming to the views advanced by Braid. Compare HYPNOTISM; ELECTROBIOLOGY.

Braid'wood, 1 brēd'wud; 2 brād'wōōd, *n.* A city in Will county, Ill.

braid'work, 1 brēd'wûrk"; 2 brād'wûrk", *a.* In basketry, designating a narrow fabric made flat, round, or square by interweaving three or more strips.

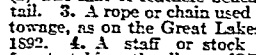
brail, 1 brēl; 2 brāl, *vt.* **1.** To haul in by means of brails, as sails. **2.** To fasten with a brail, as a hawk's wing.

brail¹, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* One of the ropes for gathering up the foot and leeches of a fore-and-aft sail for furling: named from their position, *foot-brail*, *peak-brail*, *throat-brail*. **2.** (1) A leather fastening for a hawk's wing. (2) The mat of feathers beneath the root of a hawk's tail. **3.** A rope or chain used to bind logs together for towage, as on the Great Lakes. *Lumber World* Apr., 1892. **4.** A staff or stock at the end of a net for stretching the lines. [OF., < L. *bracale*, breech-girdle, < *bracæ*, breeches.]— **brail of logs**, logs fastened together by a rope or chain for towage.

brail², *n.* Same as PLAICE, 2.

Bra-i'la, 1 bra-i'lə; 2 brä-i'la, *n.* **1.** A district in Wallachia, Roumania; 1,680 sq. m. **2.** A town in this district taken by the Germans, Jan. 5, 1917.

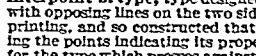
braille, 1 brēl; 2 brāl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a system of printing characters for the blind, invented by Louis Braille.— **braille music**, a system of embossed musical notation for the blind.— **b. numerals**, a system of points



Braille Numerals.

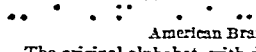
used in the braille system as numerals for the blind.— **interpoint b. type**, type designed for the printing of braille with opposing lines on the two sides of a page, as in ordinary printing, and so constructed that each type, besides carrying the points indicating its proper letter, acts as a matrix for the type which presses against the other side of the paper in the corresponding spot.

braille, *n.* **1.** A system of printing for the blind devised by Louis Braille in which points raised above the surface of paper are used as symbols to designate the letters of the alphabet, or any one of several modifications, all distinguished by the fact that no more than two vertical rows of points are used in each letter of the alphabet.



American Braille.

The original alphabet, with differences in the system of abbreviations, is used generally on the continent of Europe. More considerable modifications are *English Braille*, *American Braille*, and *New York Point*. See POINT SYSTEM.



French, English, or European Braille.

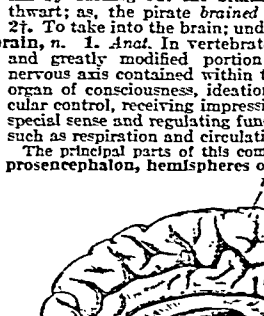
The alphabet of the braille system is shown above. The periods represent the raised points. **2.** The symbols themselves.
—**braille'-cell"**, *n.* **1.** One of a series of rectangular apertures in a braille-guide. **2.** A rectangular group of six braille points or positions arranged in two vertical rows or bases.— **b.-guide**, *n.* The upper plate of a braille-tablet fitted with rows of braille-cells, through which the symbols of the braille system are impressed with a stylus into paper placed above hemispherical sockets or the horizontal grooves of a metallic bed.— **b.-tablet**, *n.* An instrument, usually composed of a metallic bed, crossed by grooves or rows of conical or hemispherical depressions, into which a prepared paper is pressed with a stylus to produce, when reversed, raised symbols to be read by touch. **b.-slate**†.— **b.-writer**, *n.* A keyed instrument for stamping the symbols of the braille system on paper.

Braille, Louis (⁴/₁1806–³/₁1852). A French educator, inventor of the system of printing for the blind that bears his name; professor in the Institution for the Blind, Paris, France.

brain, 1 brān; 2 brān, *vt.* **1.** To dash (one's) brains out; kill by dashing out the brains; hence, to defeat or thwart; as, the pirate *brained* the child with a club. **2**†. To take into the brain; understand.

brain, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* In vertebrate animals the enlarged and greatly modified portion of the cerebrospinal nervous axis contained within the cranium. It is the organ of consciousness, ideation, and voluntary muscular control, receiving impressions from the organs of special sense and regulating functions necessary to life, such as respiration and circulation.

The principal parts of this complex organ are: (1) the **prosencephalon, hemispheres or cerebrum**, by far the



Median Section of Human Brain.

a, a, cerebrum; *b*, cerebellum; *c*, medulla oblongata; *d*, pons; *e*, pituitary body; *f*, cuneus; *g*, precuneus; *h*, corpus callosum; *i*, septum lucidum; *k*, foramen of Monro; *l*, optic nerve; *m*, fourth ventricle; *n*, paracentral lobule.

largest portion in higher vertebrates, consisting of two semi-ovoid masses separated by a deep fissure (*great longitudinal fissure*) and united by a broad commissure, the *corpus callosum*; (2) the **diencephalon** or **interbrain**, comprising two large masses of gray matter, the *optic thalami*, and the parts contiguous thereto; (3) the **mesencephalon** or **midbrain**, comprising the *crura cerebri* and the *corpora quadrigemina*; (4) the **metencephalon**, comprising the *cerebellum* and the *pons Varolii*; and (5) the **myelencephalon** or *medulla oblongata*. To these may be added the **rhinen-**

cephalon or nose-brain, a comparatively large portion in many vertebrates, reduced in man to the inconspicuous *olfactory bulb.*

The average weight of the human brain is about 50 ounces avoirdupois for males and 44 ounces for females, being 2.16 per cent. of the weight of the body in males and 2.24 per cent. in females, surpassing, in this respect, that of all other animals, altho the gross weight of the brain in some bulky animals (whales, elephants) is greater than in man.

The essential active elements in the brain are the nerve-cells, which constitute the bulk of the gray matter, forming a layer on the exterior of the cerebrum and cerebellum and various ganglionic masses elsewhere. For the cavities of the interior of the brain, see under VENTRICLE.

In the *brain* of a great scholar, the furrows are very deep and crooked and hundreds of creases appear which are not found at all in the *brains* of ordinary men.

FISKE *Destiny of Man* ch. 5, p. 49. [ɪ. ᴍ. & co. 1890.]

2. The intelligence or mental power of which the brain is held to be the seat; mind; intellect; often in the plural; as, the man is absolutely without *brains.*

Opie's receipt for his painting is universally good — mix the colors with *brains.*

GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Success* p. 79. [ᴊ. ʙ. ᴀ.]

3. *Zool.* The principal regulating ganglion of invertebrate animals. **4.** Imagination; fancy. [< AS. *bregen.*]

brayne†.

SYN.: see MIND.— **brain'-blad"der,** *n.* An embryonic cerebral vesicle.— **b.-box,** *n.* The bony case enclosing the brain; the cranium. **b.-case‡; brain'pan"‡.— b.-cap,** *n.* The top portion of the skull.— **b.-cavity,** *n.* **1.** The interior of the cranium. **2.** A ventricle of the brain.— **b. coral,** a meandrinoid coral having a convoluted or brain-like appearance.— **b.-fag,** *n. Pathol.* Brain-weariness; *nervous exhaustion.*— **b. fever,** *inflammation of the brain* or its membranes; phrenitis; meningitis.— **b.-fever bird,** an Indian hawk-cuckoo (*Hierococcyx varius*): so named in fancied imitation of its cry.— **b.-maggot,** *n.* The brain-worm.— **brain'pan",** *n.* Same as BRAIN-BOX.— **b.-racking,** *a.* Puzzling the brain.— **brain'sand",** *n.* Calcareous particles found in the pineal body and occasionally in the folds of the pia mater.— **brain'sick",** *a.* Mentally disordered; whimsical; crazy.— **brain'sick"ly,** *adv.*— **brain'sick"ness,** *n.*— **b.-stem,** *n.* The collective bundles of fibers that pass from below to the hemispheres or expanded portion of the brain. **caudex cerebri‡.**— **b.-stem,** *n.* The fascicle of nerve-fibers forming the nexus between the brain and the spinal cord.— **brain'stone",** *n.* Brain coral.— **brain'storm",** *n.* [U. S.] Cerebral disturbance of a sudden and violent character; impulsive insanity.— **b.-throb,** *n. Med.* Arterial pulsation in the brain; throbbing in the head.— **b.-tire,** *n.* Same as BRAIN-FAG.— **b.-wave,** *n.* A supposed psychical vibratory movement, assumed to account for telepathy.— **b.-work,** *n.* Mental labor; cerebration.— **b.-worm,** *n.* **1.** A worm that infests, or is supposed to infest, the brain; figuratively, peevish and pertinacious disputation. **2.** The vermis of the cerebellum. — **little (or hinder) b.,** same as CEREBELLUM.— **to have on the b.,** to be perpetually thinking about; to be obsessed with; as, *to have* baseball *on the brain.*

— **brain'al,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the brain. — **brain'ish,** *a.* [Rare.] Hot-headed; frenzied; headstrong. — **brain'less,** *a.* **1.** Having had the brain removed; as, *brainless* frogs. **2.** Wanting intelligence or discretion; senseless; witless.— **brain'less-ness,** *n.*— **brain'ward,** *adv. & a.*— **brain'y,** *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Possessed of brains; having a vigorous intellect; quick of understanding; mentally able.

brained, } 1 brēnd; 2 brānd, *a.* **1.** Killed by having the
brainde, } brains dashed out. **2.** Having a brain of a certain quality; as, the negro is not *brained* like the Indian: frequent in compounds; as, addle-*brained.*

Brai'nerd, 1 brē'nərd; 2 brā'nerd, *n.* **1. David** (⁴/₂₁1718–¹²/₀1747), an American missionary to the Indians. **2.** A city, county-seat of Crow Wing county, Minn.

brainge, 1 brēnj; 2 brānj, *v.* **I.** *t.* To strike heavily. **II.** *i.* To act impetuously and noisily.

brainge, 1 brānj; 2 brānj, *n.* [Scot.] A heavy blow.

brain-ol'o-gy, 1 brēn-ol'o-ji; 2 brān-ŏl'o-ġy, *n. Chr. Sci.* A system of thought founded on material consciousness (the opposite of real mind or spirit), teaching that man was created to suffer and die, that spirit is born of matter and returns thereto, and that man can be resurrected from dust. [< BRAIN + -OLOGY.]

Brain'tree, 1 brēn'trī; 2 brān'trē, *n.* **1.** A market-town in Essex, England. **2.** A town in Norfolk county, Mass.

braird, 1 brārd; 2 brārd. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To sprout; germinate. **II.** *n.* Newly sprouted grain or grass. [badger.

bral'ro, 1 brē'ro; 2 brā'ro, *n.* [Canadian F.] The American

Braith'waite, 1 brēth'wēt; 2 brāth'wāt, **William** (1807–1885). An English physician; published *Retrospect of Medicine.*

braize, } 1 brēz; 2 brāz, *rt.* [BRAIZED, BRAIZDˢ; BRAIZ'ING.]
braise, } **1.** To cook (meat) with vegetables, etc., as a pot-roast, and then bake. **2.** To cover the surface of (meat) with a mixture to be browned as a crust. [< F. *braiser,* < *braise,* embers, < Scand.; cp. Dan. *brase,* fry, Sw. *brasa,* flame.]

braize¹, *n. Metal.* Same as BREEZE², *n.*

braize², *n.* Braized meat. **braise‡.**

braize³, *n.* **1.** A European sparoid fish (genus *Pagrus*), especially the European *P. vulgaris.* **heck'er‡; king of the breams‡.** **2.** [Scot.] The roach. [Cp. BASS¹, *n.*, and BREAM, *n.*] **braise²‡.**

braiz'er, 1 brēz'ər; 2 brāz'er, *n.* A covered kettle or pan used in braizing. **brais'er‡; braiz'ing-ket"tle‡; braiz'ing-pan"‡.** [of land. **brak'-pan"‡.**

brak, 1 brŭk; 2 brăk, *n.* [S. Afr.] A salt-pan; an arid piece

brake¹, 1 brēk; 2 brāk, *v.* [BRAKED; BRAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop or slow the motion of, by applying a brake. **2.** To separate the boon from the fiber of (flax or hemp) by hammering and bruising; scutch. **3.** To pulverize with a harrow. **4.** To knead.

II. *i.* To act or be employed as a brakeman.

brake²†, *rt. & rt.* To vomit. [C.]

brake³ [Archaic or Obs.], *imp.* of BREAK, *v.*

brake¹, *n.* **1.** A device, frequently a clog or shoe of wood or metal, for retarding or arresting the motion of a vehicle or any sliding or rotating body, as a wheel or runner, by friction; also, such clog together with the mechanism for applying it.

Many brakes are named (1) from the object to which they are attached; as, **bicycle-brake, car-b., driver-** or **driving-wheel b., engine-b., motor-car b., sled-b., vehicle-b., wagon-b.;** (2) from their inventor; as, **Eames b., Westinghouse b.;** (3) from the manner or means of action; as, **automatic b., band b., double-lever b., vacuum b.**

2. A harrow for braking clods. **3.** A lever for working a pump or other machine. **4.** An implement for braking flax, hemp, etc. **5.** A bakers' kneading-machine. **6.** A framework to hold a horse's or an ox's foot while it is being shod. **7.** The fore-carriage of a vehicle. **8.** An instrument for stripping the bark from willow wands. **9.** A curb-bit for breaking colts. **10.** A machine for extracting juice from fruit or vegetables. **11.** A brake van. **12.** Same as BREAK, *n.*, 7. **13†.** A medieval war-machine; ballista. **14†.** An old instrument of torture. **15†.** A snare; strait; perplexity. [< LG. *brake,* flax-brake, < root of BREAK, *v.*]

— **atmospheric brake or air-b.,** a railway-brake operated by compressed air, under the control of the engineer. A device for compressing the air is placed under the locomotive, and flexible pipes connect with cylinders under the cars, from which power is applied to the wheel-brakes. See CAR and LOCOMOTIVE.— **brake'-bar"** or **-beam",** *n.* A beam under a carriage or a car, bearing the brake-shoes.— **b.-block,** *n.* The piece which forms the backing of a brake-shoe.— **b.-dog,** *n.* The pawl of a brake-ratchet. **b.-finger‡.** — **b.-gear,** *n. Mech.* The parts collectively comprised in the braking-apparatus of a railroad locomotive or car.— **b.-hanger,** *n.* A hanger for a brake-bar.— **b.-head,** *n.* A combined brake-block and -shoe, or sometimes a brake-block having a detachable shoe.— **b.-rod,** *n.* **1.** A rod connecting brake-levers. **2.** [Eng.] A rod connecting the brake-shaft arms and brake-blocks.— **b.-rubber,** *n.* A brake-shoe. — **b.-shoe,** *n.* A curved friction-piece for pressing against a wheel to stop its rotation.— **b.-sieve,** *n. Mining.* A coarse sieve attached to the end of a lever for comminuting and sifting ores.— **b.-valve,** *n.* A valve operated to actuate power-brakes.— **b.-van** or **-compartment,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] *Railway.* A van or compartment in which the brakes are operated; sometimes, also, a luggage-van.— **b.-wheel,** *n.* **1.** A small hand-wheel attached to a car, to operate the brake. **2.** A heavy cam-wheel for actuating a trip-hammer. **3.** A wheel or pulley which reacts against a friction-brake.— **continuous b.,** a train-brake that may be operated on every member of the train from the engine, or from any car, as an air-brake or a vacuum-brake.— **emergency b.,** a brake for stopping a car or train promptly without regard to consequences likely to arise, as from sudden stop: used to avoid collisions and in other cases of emergency.— **expanding b.,** a brake, as used between locomotive-wheels, of which the two wings are expanded to grip the wheel-rims, as if a wedge were driven between them.

Other compounds, self-explaining or nearly so, name various things used in connection with railway-brakes; as, **brake-cylinder** (of an air-brake), **b.-hose, b.-leather, b.-pipe** (carrying compressed air to a brake-cylinder).

brake², *n.* A polypodiaceous fern of the genus *Pteris,* especially *P. aquilina;* a bracken. [< AS. *bracce.*]

brake³, *n.* A thicket of bushes, brushwood, brambles, canes, etc., or any portion of such a thicket; as, the *brake* at this point was very dense; it is a cane-*brake.*

At intervals, some bird from out the *brakes*
Starts into voice a moment, then is still.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 87.

[Cp. D. *braak,* fallow, G. *brach,* fallow, unplowed, < root of BREAK, *v.*]— **brake'-hop"per,** *n.* [Brit.] The grasshopper-warbler. [trolling power of a brake.

brake'age, 1 brēk'ij; 2 brāk'aġ, *n.* The action or con-

brake'less, 1 brēk'les; 2 brāk'lĕs, *a.* Having no brake.

brake'man, } 1 brēk'mən, brēks'mən; 2 brāk'man,
brakes'man, } brāks'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who attends to a brake or brakes, as on a railroad-car.

bra'ky, 1 brē'ki; 2 brā'ky, *a.* Overgrown with brushwood.

bram, *n.* Same as BREAM.

Br. Am., *abbr.* British America.

Bra'ma¹, 1 brā'mə; 2 brā'ma, *n.* Same as BRAHM.

Bra'mah, 1 brā'mə *or* brē'mə; 2 brā'mä *or* brä'ma, **Joseph** (⁴/₂₁1748–¹²/₀1814). An English mechanic, inventor of the Bramah lock, hydraulic press, and beer-pump.

Bra-man'te, 1 brə-mān'tē; 2 brä-mān'te, **Donato d'Angnolo** (commonly called **Lazzari**) (1444–⁴/₂₁1514). An Italian architect and painter; designed St. Peter's at Rome.

Bra"man-tesque', 1 brā"mən-tesk'; 2 brä'man-tĕsk', *a.* Of or pertaining to the style of Renaissance architecture evolved by Bramante.

Bra'man-tip, 1 brā'mən-tip; 2 brä'man-tip, *n. Logic.* A valid mood of the fourth figure. See MOOD.

bra'ma-there, 1 brā'mə-thir; 2 brä'ma-thēr, *n.* An extinct gigantic 4-horned mammal, probably related to the giraffe, fossil in the later Tertiary rocks of India. [< BRAHMA + Gr. *thērion,* wild beast.]

bram'ble, } 1 bram'bl; 2 brăm'bl, *rt.* [BRAM'BLED; BRAM'-
bram'ble, } BLING.] **1.** To gather brambles. **2.** To go blackberrying.

bram'ble, *n.* **1.** The European blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), or any other plant of the genus *Rubus;* hence, any prickly shrub. **2.** Same as BRAMBLING. [< AS. *brēmbel,* for *brēmel;* cp. OHG. *brāmberi,* blackberry, *brāmo,* berry of a brier; cp. BROOM, *n.*] — **bram'ble-ber"ry,** *n.* The fruit of the bramble; a blackberry. **b.-kite‡.— b.-bush,** *n.* A bramble, or a growth of brambles.— **b.-finch,** *n.* The brambling.— **b.-net,** *n.* A net for bird-catching. — **b.-rose,** *n.* The dogrose.— **b.-shark,** *n.* Any shark of the family *Echinorhinidæ,* order *Cyclospondyli.*— **b.-worm,** *n.* Same as BRANDLING, 1.

bram'bled, } 1 bram'bld; 2 brăm'bld, *a.* Covered with
bram'bld², } brambles.

bram'bling, 1 bram'blin; 2 brăm'bling, *n.* The European mountain-finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*), nearly related to the chaffinch.

bram'linf.

Brambling. 1/2

bram'bly, 1 bram'bli; 2 brăm'bly, *a.* Having or full of brambles.

bramet, *n.* Earnest desire; longing.

Bram'i-dæ, 1 bram'i-dī; 2 brăm'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes having a compressed body, convex forehead, long single dorsal with few spines, and perfect ventrals. **Bra'ma²,** *n.* (t. g.)— **bram'ld,** *n.*— **bram'old,** *a. & n.*

Bra'min, Bra-min'ic, etc. Same as BRAHMAN, etc.

Bramp'ton, 1 bramp'tən; 2 brămp'ton, *n.* **1.** A town in Cumberland, England. **2.** A town, county-seat of Peel county, Ontario, Canada.

bran, 1 bran; 2 brăn, *rt.* [BRANNED; BRAN'NING.] To steep in bran-water, as cloth or hides before dyeing or tanning.

bran¹, *n.* The coarse, husky outer coat of wheat, rye, and other cereals, which, after grinding, is separated from the flour by sifting or bolting.

The flour is gone, there n'is no more to tell,
The *bran,* as I best may, now must I sell.
CHAUCER *C. T., Wife of Bath's Prologue* l. 477.

[F., < W. *bran,* husk.]— **bran bread,** bread made of unbolted flour.— **bran'-dust"er,** *n.* A machine for removing the flour that remains in bran after bolting.— **b. pie,** a box or tub filled with bran in which small packages are hidden to be drawn out at random, sometimes at a trifling charge: used at church bazaars and children's parties.

bran², *n.* [Local, Brit.] The crow.

Bran³, 1 bran; 2 brăn, *n.* **1.** In Welsh legend, an ancient king and demigod, who, defending his sister against the cruelty of her Irish husband, was poisoned, and whose head, severed from his body, discoursed wisdom for nearly a century. **2.** The most celebrated of the hounds of Fionn. **3.** *Ice. Saga.* Frithiof's favorite dog.

bran'card, 1 bran'kərd; 2 brăn'eard, *n.* [F.] A horse-litter.

branch, 1 branch; 2 brănch (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide into or arrange in branches. **2.** To adorn with embroidery in a pattern of flowers and foliage.

His coat was of *branched* velvet with a satin lining.
SCOTT *Redgauntlet* p. 79. [ᴛ. & ʏ. 1867.]

II. *i.* **1.** To put forth branches; spread in branches. **2.** To divide or separate into divisions or subdivisions. [< OF. *branchir,* < *branche;* see BRANCH, *n.*]— **to branch off,** to diverge or ramify from a main trunk, stem, line, etc. — **to b. out,** to enlarge, amplify, or diverge from the main subject, as in a speech; extend, as in one's business.

branch, *a.* Diverging from or tributary to a trunk, stock, or main part; as, a *branch* store; a *branch* road.

branch¹, *n.* **1.** A secondary or subordinate stem of a tree, shrub, or the like; one of the smaller stems formed by the forking of a larger stem; a bough; an offshoot of middle size: distinguished from *limb* and *twig.*

Branches or shoots in their undeveloped state are Buds.
ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* lesson iv, p. 20. [ɪ. ʙ. & co. 1868.]

2. A separate or diverging part or offshoot; division; department; subordinate or coordinate class; as, a *branch* of business; a *branch* of science; the Scotch *branch* of the family.

The resolutions for the annexation of Texas passed both *branches* of Congress.
LODGE *Daniel Webster* p. 263. [ɪ. ᴍ. & co. 1887.]

3. A tributary stream; a brook or river; as, the eastern *branch* of the Potomac. **4.** Anything having resemblance or analogy to a branch. (1) One of the subdivisions of a deer's antler. (2) In a distribution system, as of electricity or gas, any considerable distributing conductor from which outlets are taken or taps made. (3) In fortification, the wing or long side of a hornwork or crownwork; one of the parts of a zigzag approach. (4) The coupling-piece at the end of a hose, to which the nozle is attached. (5) In mining, a vein separating from the main lode. (6) In plumbing, a forked pipe; a Y or a T: often named from the shape; as, a double-Y *branch;* half-Y *branch.* (7) A short railroad, diverging from a main line. (8) One of a pair of parallel levers, fitted with rings for the chain and curb, which run through the ends of a curb-bit. (9) *Arch.* One of the ribs in the Gothic style of vaulting. (10) *Mech.* The beam or axle of an engine or pump. (11) Either side of a horseshoe. (12) Either guard or side of a sword hilt.

A Branch pipe.

5. *Math.* One of two or more distinct curves which satisfy the same equation. **6.** *Naut.* A pilot's certificate of competency to pilot ships in certain specified waters. **7.** *Zool.* One of the primary divisions of the animal kingdom. **8.** A division in classifying the subdivisions of linguistic families and stocks. It includes more than group but less than stock. **9.** A subordinate local office, store, etc.; as, a *branch* bank. **10.** [Local, U. S.] A creek; brook. [< F. *branche,* < LL. *branca,* claw.] **braunche†.** SYN.: annex, bough, division, extension, limb, member, offshoot, offspring, part, portion, ramification, relative, scion, shoot, sprig, subdivision, twig.— ANT.: ancestry, origin, root, stem, stock, tree, trunk.

— **branch'-block",** *n. Elec.* A device attaching a branch of an electric circuit to a main circuit.— **b.-chuck,** *n. Mach.* A lathe-chuck having four projections, each with a set-screw.— **b. cuts** or **b. lines,** the cross-lines or -links connecting the planes of Riemann's surface. See under SURFACE. — **b.-herring,** *n.* The alewife.— **b.-pilot,** *n.* [Eng.] A pilot holding a special commission or branch.— **b.-pipe,** *n.* A pipe with a branch; a branch. See def. 4 (6).— **b.-point,** *n. Math.* A point corresponding to a value of a complex variable such that, in going round it, an interchange of the values of the function occurs.— **complete b. of a curve** (*Math.*), a branch of a curve considered as extending through infinity and back.— **root and b.,** entirely; absolutely.

Branch², *n.* A county in Michigan; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, Coldwater.

branch'age, 1 branch'ij; 2 brănch'aġ, *n.* [Rare.] A mass of branches; branches collectively. **branch'er-y‡.**

Bran"chel-li'i-dæ, 1 bran"kə-lei'i-di; 2 brăn"eĕ-li'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of leeches with an entire oral sucker and a series of lateral gill-like lobes. **Bran-chel'li-dæ‡.— bran-chel'li-id,** *n.*— **bran-chel'li-oid,** *a.*

Bran-chel'li-on, 1 bran-kel'i-on; 2 brăn-eĕl'i-ŏn, *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Branchellidæ.* **2.** [b-] A leech of this genus, as *B. torpedinis,* parasitic on the torpedo. [< Gr. *branchia,* gills, pl. of *branchion,* fin.]

branch'er, 1 branch'ər; 2 brănch'er, *n.* **1.** That which puts forth branches. **2.** A young hawk or other bird when it begins to perch on branches. **3.** In millinery, one who attaches the branches to the stems in the manufacture of artificial flowers.

bran'chi-a, 1 bran'ki-ə; 2 brăn'ci-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A gill; especially, in the plural, gills or gill-like appendages; respiratory organs modified for breathing the air contained in water. [L., < Gr. *branchia,* gills, pl. of *branchion,* fin.]— **dermal branchia** (*Echin.*), a papula.— **bran'chi-æ-form,** *a.* Branchiform.— **Bran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl. Zool.* Animals with branchiæ or gills, as (1) a section of (*a*) vertebrates, (*b*) arthropods, (*c*) gastropods, or (*d*) annelids, or (2) a division of echinoids with adoral gills.— **bran'chi-ate,** *a.* Having gills or branchiæ; of or pertaining to the *Branchiata.* **bran'chi-at"ed‡.** — **Bran-chif'er-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* A section of a group of gastropods which contains abranchiate or lung-bearing as well as gill-bearing forms, as of the polybranchiate nudibranchiates, tænioglossates, and rhipidoglossates.— **bran-chif'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Bearing gills or branchiæ. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Branchifera.*— **bran'chi-form,** *a.* Having the form of gills.— **bran"chi-hy'al. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the branchial and hyoidean arches. **II.** *n.* An element of a branchial arch.

bran'chi-al, 1 bran'ki-əl; 2 brăn'ci-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near the gills or branchiæ; of the nature of or like gills. **2.** Of or pertaining to a

branchial arch. **3.** Having gills; as, a *branchial* leg. — **branchial aperture,** an outlet for water, behind the gills. Fishes usually have one on each side.— **b. arch. 1.** One of the bony or cartilaginous arches that support the gills, as in fishes. **2.** A postoral visceral arch, especially the third, fourth, and fifth.— **b. cleft,** a branchial aperture or its homolog in the embryos of the higher vertebrates.— **branchial hearts,** the enlargement of the muscles of the veins at the entrance of the gills in cephalopods.

Branchial Apparatus of a Sturgeon.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, first to fifth branchial arches.

bran-chic'o-lous, 1 braŋ-kik'o-lus; 2 brăn-ĭc'o-lŭs, *a. Zool.* Living on the gills of fishes: said of certain parasites. [< BRANCHIA + -COLOUS.]

bran"chier', 1 braŋ'shyĕ'; 2 brăn'chyē', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The wood-duck (*Aix sponsa*).

branch'i-ness, 1 branch'ı-nes; 2 brănch'ĭ-nĕs, *n.* The state or condition of being branchy.

branch'ing, 1 branch'ıŋ; 2 brănch'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of budding forth in branches; ramification; a branch or branches. **2.** The act of decorating with foliage or the like, as in embroidery.

bran'chi-o-, } 1 braŋ'ki-o-, braŋ'ki-; 2 brăn'ĭ-o-, brăn'-
branch'i-, } ĭ-. From Greek *branchia,* gills: combining forms.— **bran"chi-o-a'nal,** *a.* Pertaining to the gills and anus.— **bran"chi-o-car'di-ac,** *a.* Pertaining to or between the gills and the heart; as, the *branchiocardiac* grooves of a crustacean.— **Bran"chi-o-gas"ter-op'o-da,** *n. pl. Conch.* A section or class of gastropods including forms with gills. **Bran"chi-o-gas-trop'o-da‡.— bran"chi-o-gas'ter-o-pod, bran"chi-o-gas'tro-pod,** *n.— bran"chi-o-gas"ter-op'o-dous, bran"chi-o-gas-trop'o-dous,* *a.— bran'chi-o-mere,* *n.* A somite as indicated by one of the visceral arches and clefts of a vertebrate.— **bran"chi-o-mer'ic,** *a.— bran"chi-om'er-ism,* *n.* **1.** Division of the visceral section of the skull into segments by the formation of gill-slits. **2.** *Embryol.* The metameric division of the entoderm.— **bran"chi-o-pal'li-al,** *a.* Relating to the gill and mantle of a mollusk.— **Bran"chi-op-neus'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* The basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods.— **Bran"chi-op'no-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* The crustaceans.— **bran"-chi-op'no-an,** *a. & n.*— **Bran"chi-op'o-da,** *n. pl. Crust.* A group or order of entomostracans, especially those with branchial feet; Huxley's definition included the groups *Phyllopoda* and *Cladocera.*— **bran'chi-o-pod, bran"chi-op'-o-dan,** *a. & n.*— **bran'chi-o-pode,** *n.*— **bran"chi-op'o-dous,** *a.*— **Bran"chi-o-pul"mo-na'ta,** *n. pl. Arach.* The *Meropoda* as a section of arachnids.— **bran"chi-o-pul'mo-nate,** *a. & n.*— **Bran"chi-o-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct suborder of labyrinthodont amphibians with intercentra only, short straight ribs, and of a salamandroid aspect.— **bran"chi-o-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*— **Bran"chi-o-sau'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Protritonidæ.* **Bran"chi-o-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **bran"chi-o-sau'rid,** *n.* — **bran"chi-o-sau'roid,** *a. & n.*— **bran"chi-os'te-gal. I.** *a.* **1.** Covering the gills; as, the *branchiostegal* membrane in fishes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the branchiostegal membrane: as, *branchiostegal* rays. **II.** *n.* A branchiostegal ray. — **bran'chi-o-stege,** *n.* A branchiostegal membrane.— **Bran"chi-os'te-gi,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order of fishes supposed to have boneless gills, including the plectognaths, lophobranchs, etc.— **bran"chi-os'te-gan,** *a. & n.*— **bran"-chi-os'te-gite,** *n.* **1.** *Crust.* A free part of the carapace that covers the gills. **2.** *Ich.* A branchiostegal ray.— **bran"chi-os'te-gous,** *a.* **1.** Having covered gills; of or pertaining to the *Branchiostegi.* **2.** Branchiostegal.— **Bran"chi-os'to-ma,** *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Branchiostomidæ.* **2.** [b-] A fish-like vertebrate of this genus; the amphioxus or lancelet.— **bran'chi-o-stome,** *n.*— **bran"chi-o-stom'a-tous,** *a.*— **bran"chi-os'to-mid,** *n.*— **Bran"chi-o-stom'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* The chief family of leptocardians, having a compressed fusiform body tapering to both ends and branchiform oral appendages, including the amphioxus or lancelet. **Bran"-chi-os"to-mat'i-dæ‡.— bran"chi-os'to-mold,** *a. & n.*— **bran"chi-os'to-mous,** *a.* **1.** Having gills or gill-like appendages in connection with the mouth. **2.** Of or pertaining to *Branchiostomidæ.*— **Bran"chi-ot'o-ca,** *n. pl. Zool.* A section of vertebrates including those having gills developed at birth and generally persistent; *Ichthyopsida.*— **bran"chi-ot'o-cous,** *a.*— **bran'chi-o-treme,** *n. Ich.* A branchial aperture.— **bran'chi-o-troch,** *n. Helminth.* A postoral ciliated band, as in larval polyzoans, rotifers, etc.— **bran"chi-ot'ro-chal,** *a.*

Bran"chi-pod'i-dæ, 1 braŋ'ki-pod'ı-dī; 2 brăn'ĭ-pŏd'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of phyllopods without a carapace or shell and with pedunculated eyes, including brine-shrimps. **Bran'chi-pus,** n. (t. g.) [< BRANCHI + Gr. *pous,* foot.] — **bran'chi-pod,** *a. & n.*— **bran-chip'o-did,** *n.*— **bran-chip'o-doid,** *a.*

bran'chi-reme, 1 braŋ'kı-rīm; 2 brăn'ĭ-rēm, *n. Crust.* A branchial leg, as in branchiopods. [< BRANCHI- + L. *remus,* oar.]

Bran"chi-u'ra, 1 braŋ'ki-yū'rə; 2 brăn'ĭ-yu'ra, *n. pl. Crust.* A suborder of siphonostomous copepods with a buckler-like cephalothorax, bilobate abdomen, and four pairs of branching legs, including carp-lice. [< BRANCHI- + Gr. *oura,* tail.] **bran"chi-u'ran, bran'chi-ure,** *n.*— **bran"-chi-u'rous,** *a.*

branch'less, 1 branch'lis; 2 brănch'lĕs, *a.* Without branches or shoots; bare; barren. [branch; a twig.

branch'let, 1 branch'let; 2 brănch'lĕt, *n.* A small branch.

bran'cho-, 1 braŋ'ko-; 2 brăn'co-. Same as BRANCHIO-.

branch'stand", 1 branch'stand"; 2 brănch'stănd', *tr.* In falconry, to cause (a hawk) to follow from tree to tree, without flying, until the quarry is flushed.

branchʼt, *pp.* Branched. S. S.

Branch'ville, 1 branch'vil; 2 brănch'vĭl, *n.* A village in Orangeburg county, S. C. [branch; a twig.

branch'y, 1 branch'ı; 2 brănch'y, *a.* **1.** Full of branches. Like a wind-whipt *branchy* wood. BROWNING *Echellos* st. 7. **2.** Situated among or under the branches.

Bran'co, 1 brăŋ'ko; 2 brăŋ'co, Rio. A river in N. Brazil flowing 400 m. to Rio Negro.

brand, 1 brand; 2 brănd, *tr.* **1.** To mark with or as with a hot iron, as for identification, or as a mark of crime; as, to *brand* a steer; to *brand* a criminal. **2.** To point out or mark as infamous; stigmatize. **3.** To imprint indelibly on the heart, mind, or memory.

But borne and *branded* on my soul.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 4, st. 6.

brand'ı, *n.* **1.** A piece of lighted firewood; any burning stick; firebrand: applied poetically to a torch, a gunner's match, the sun, lightning, etc.

Cupid, thy *brands* that glow thus in my veins,
I will with blood extinguish!
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Knight of Malta* act i, sc. 1.

2. A mark burned with a hot iron, by a maker or owner, as upon a cask or cattle; hence, a trade-mark in general. **3.** Quality; kind; as, a *brand* of cigars.

All *brands* and ages have I tried.
SAXE *The Connoisseurs* l. 29.

4. A letter or mark burned upon the flesh of a criminal as a punishment; hence, figuratively, any mark of disgrace or infamy; a stigma.

5. A branding-iron; also, by extension, an iron die for stamping goods. **6.** A pustular appearance of plants, caused by a parasitic fungus, usually the teleutosporic stage of certain *Uredineæ.* **7.** [Archaic.] A sword. [< AS. *brand,* burning sword (from its flashing), < *beornan,* BURN.] **brondet.** Syn.: see BLEMISH; SWORD.— **brand'sbook",** *n.* A book in which brands, as of cattle, are recorded.— **b. sfungi,** *n.* The *Ustilaginales.*— **b. sgoose,** *n.* The brant-goose.— **b. siron,** *n.* **1.** A branding-iron. **2.** An andiron. **3.** A gridiron. **4.** A trivet.— **b. smark,** *n.* See BRAND, 2.— **b. spore,** *n. Bot.* See TELEUTOSPORE.— **brand'tail",** *n.* Same as BRANTAIL.— **lazy b.,** a brand, as on cattle, so stamped that it appears to be lying down; as, ⋗, ⊔.— **sugar-cane b.,** a disease which attacks the sugar-cane leaves, due to *Ustilago sacchari,* a smut.

brand², *n.* [Scot.] Brawn; the calf of the leg.

Brand, 1 brand; 2 brănd, **John** (²/₁₁1744–⁹/₁₁1806). An English clergyman and antiquary; *Popular Antiquities.*

brand'sbook", *n.* See under BRAND¹, *n.*

Brande, 1 brand; 2 brănd, **William Thomas** (²/₁₁1788–²/₁₁1866). An English chemist; assistant and successor to Sir Humphry Davy.

brand'ed, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Brindled; barred.

Bran'deis, 1 bran'dıs; 2 brăn'dĭs, **Louis Dembitz** (¹¹/₁₁1856–). Associate justice United States Supreme Court.

bran'den-burg¹, 1 bran'den-bûrg; 2 brăn'den-bûrg, *n.* **1.** One of a series of ornamental loops worn on an outer garment in the place of buttons; a frog. **2.** A facing of embroidery on a military coat: usually in parallel bars. [< *Brandenburg,* Prussia.]

Bran'den-burg², 1 brăn'den-bûrg; 2 brăn'dĕn-bŭrh, *n.* **1.** A province of Prussia; 15,383 sq. m.; capital, Berlin. **2.** A town in this province.

brand'er¹, 1 brand'er; 2 brănd'er, *vt.* To batten (a joist) before plastering.— **brand'er-ing,** *n.*

brand'er², *vt.* [Scot.] To broil or grill.

brand'er³, *n.* **1.** One who or that which brands. **2.** [Dial.] A support of a grain-stack. [< BRAND, *v.*]

brand'er⁴, *n.* [G.] A student during his second term in a German university.

brand'er⁵, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A gridiron. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] A stand for a kettle; a trivet.

Bran'des, 1 brăn'des; 2 brän'dĕs, **George Morris Cohn** (²/₁₁1842–²/₁₁1926). A Danish literary critic; *Main Currents of the Literature of the Nineteenth Century.*

brand'sgoose", *n.* See under BRAND¹, *n.*

bran'died, 1 bran'did; 2 brăn'did, *a.* Mixed or flavored with or preserved in brandy.

bran'di-fy, 1 bran'dı-fıt; 2 brăn'dĭ-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Rare.] To mix or affect with brandy. [< BRANDY, *n.*, + -FY.]

brand'ing, 1 brand'ıŋ; 2 brănd'ing, *n.* The act or process of marking with a hot iron.— **brand'ing-chute",** *n.* A corral narrowing inward, into which cattle are driven to be branded.— **b. shelmet,** *n.* A helmet-like iron cage to hold the head of a person whose cheek was to be branded: applied in the 16th century to criminals pleading benefit of clergy.— **b. siron,** *n.* An iron for burning in a brand.

A Branding-helmet.

brand'sl"ron, *n.* See under BRAND¹, *n.*

Bran'dis, 1 brăn'dis; 2 brän'dĭs, **Christian August** (²/₁₁1790–⁷/₁₁1867). A German scholar; author of *History of Greek Philosophy,* etc.

bran'dise, 1 bran'dıs; 2 brăn'dĭs, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A trivet or brand-iron.

bran'dish, 1 bran'dısh; 2 brăn'dish, *v.* **I.** *t.* To wave, shake, or flourish triumphantly, joyfully, or defiantly, as a sword or a spear.

II. *i.* **1.** To flash from the sheath; flourish; wave.

Above the tide, each broadsword bright
Was *brandishing* like beam of light.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 18.

2†. To gleam; glitter; coruscate, as the sun. [< F. *brandiss-,* a stem of *brandir,* brandish a sword, < OF. *brand,* < OHG. *brant,* burning, sword, < *brinnan,* burn, shine.] Syn.: flourish, shake, wave, wield.— Ant.: ground, lay down, lower, put aside, put down, sheathe, stack.— **bran'dish-er,** *n.*

bran'dish, *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon.

bran'dish-ing, *n.* Bratticing: a corruption.

bran'disht, *pp.* Brandished. S. S.

bran'dis-ite, 1 bran'dıs-ait; 2 brăn'dis-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A sub-metallic brownish magnesium-calcium-aluminum silicate ($H_3(Mg,Ca)_{11}Al_{12}Si_8O_{44}$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system, and is closely related to seybertite. [< William T. *Brande,* English chemist.]

bran'dle†, *tr. & ti.* To agitate; bandy; totter. **bran'let.**

brand'less, 1 brand'les; 2 brănd'lĕs, *a.* Having no brand.

brand'ling, 1 brand'liŋ; 2 brănd'ling, *n.* [Brit.] **1.** A small red worm (*Lumbricus fœtidus*), used as bait. **2.** [Local, Brit.] A salmon-parr. **brand'lint.**

brand'smark", *n.* See under BRAND¹, *n.*

brand'snew", 1 brand'nıū"; 2 brănd'nū", *a.* Quite new; fresh and bright like newly forged metal or a burning brand; as, a *brand-new* dress.

Brand-new. . . . The brand is the fire, and *brand-new,* equivalent to fire-new (Shak.), is that which is fresh and bright, as being newly come from the forge and fire. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

— **brand'-new"ness,** *n.*

bran'don¹, 1 bran'dən; 2 brăn'don, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A wisp of straw. **2†.** A torch. **3†.** A sword.

Bran'don², 1 bran'dən; 2 brăn'don, *n.* **1. Saint,** same as BRENDAN, SAINT. **2.** A town in Manitoba, Canada. **3.** A town in Rutland county, Vt. **4.** A market-town in Suffolk, England.

Bran'don and Bysh-ot'tles, 1 bısh-ot'lz; 2 bysh-ŏt'lz. A parish and town in the county of Durham, England.

bran'sdrench", 1 bran'sdrench"; 2 brăn'sdrĕnch', *tr.* To wash (leather) in sour bran to remove lime. **bran'sboil"‡; bran'steep"‡.— bran'ner,** *n.*

brand'reth, 1 brand'reth; 2 brănd'rĕth, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A trivet; gridiron. **2.** A wooden stand for a cask. **3.** A fence around a well-mouth. **4.** Piling under a house or a grain-stack. **brand'rette‡; brand'rith‡.**

brand'schatz, 1 brant'shats; 2 brănt'shăts, *tr.* [Rare.] To lay (a town) under contribution in time of war by threat of burning. [< G. *brandschatzen.*]

brand'stick"le, 1 brand'stik"l; 2 brănd'stik"l, *n.* [Orkneys.] The stickleback: at one time the only name used by the natives.

brandt'ite, 1 brant'ait; 2 brănt'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous white calcium-magnesium arsenate ($MnCa_3(AsO_4)_2.2H_2O$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< Georg *Brandt,* master of the mint.]

bran'dy, 1 bran'dı; 2 brăn'dy, *vt.* [BRAN'DIED; BRAN'-DY-ING.] **1.** To mix, flavor, or strengthen with brandy. **2.** To serve or refresh with brandy.

bran'dy, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Dusky-red.

bran'dy, *n.* [-DIES, 1 -dız; 2 -dĭz, *pl.*] **1.** An alcoholic liquor distilled from wine.

Brandy is almost pure alcohol and water, the percentage of alcohol varying from 48 to 56 per cent. C. F. CHANDLER in *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.* vol. i, p. 591. [2. a s. 1871.]

2. [U. S.] A liquor distilled from the fermented juice of other fruits than the grape; as, apple *brandy;* peach *brandy.* **3.** An imitation of cognac made from other liquors or materials; as, British *brandy;* potato *brandy.* [For BRANDY-WINE, < D. *brandewijn,* brandy, lit. burned wine, < *branden,* burn (< *brand,* a burning), + *wijn,* wine, < L. *vinum,* wine.]— **bran'dy-ball",** *n.* A toffee-ball containing brandy.— **bran'dy-bot"tle,** *n.* **1.** A bottle to hold brandy. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The yellow water-lily (*Nuphar luteum*).— **b. sfaced,** *a.* Having a besotted face.— **b. sfruit,** *n.* Brandied fruit.— **b. spawnee** [Anglo-Ind.], brandy and water.— **b. smash** [U. S.], a bar-room drink of brandy and cracked or shaved ice flavored with mint.— **b. snap,** a gingersnap flavored with brandy. — **b. swinet,** *n.* Brandy. **brand'winef.— British b.,** a brandy made in Europe from malt liquors and flavored and colored to imitate French brandy.— **jackass b.** [Colloq., U. S.], a contraband brandy manufactured in the Southern States.

Bran'dy Nan. Nickname of Queen Anne of England.

Bran'dy-wine, 1 bran'dı-wain; 2 brăn'dy-wĭn, *n.* A creek in Pennsylvania and Delaware, to Delaware river, scene of the victory of Lord Howe over Washington, Sept. 11, 1777.

Bran'ford, 1 bran'fərd; 2 brăn'ford, *n.* A post-town and watering-place in New Haven county, Conn.

brang, 1 braŋ; 2 brăng [Scot.], *imp.* of BRING, *v.*

bran'gle, } 1 braŋ'gl; 2 brăŋ'gl, *vi.* [BRAN'GLED, BRAN'-
bran'gl‡, } GLD‡; BRAN'GLING.] [Rare.] To brawl; wrangle. [Var. of WRANGLE.]— **bran'gler,** *n.*

bran'gle¹, *n.* A wrangle. **bran'gle-ment‡.— bran'gle-some,** *a.*— **bran'gling,** *n.*

bran'gle²†, *n.* **1.** A shake; an impulse. **2.** A dance.

Brang'tons, 1 braŋ'tənz; 2 brăng'tons, *n. pl.* In Frances Burney's *Evelina,* a family of vulgar, jealous, and malicious gossips.

Brang'waine, 1 braŋ'wēn; 2 brăng'wān, *n.* In the medieval romance of *Tristan and Iseult,* the waiting-woman of Iseult, to whose care the queen confides a love-potion. **Brang'-aenet.** [brain.

bra'ni-al, 1 brē'nı-əl; 2 brā'ni-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the

brank, 1 braŋk; 2 brăŋk, *vi.* **1.** [Rare.] To prance; caper: said of horses. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] To prank; strut: said of persons.

brank¹, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Buckwheat.

branks, 1 braŋks; 2 brăŋks, *n. pl.* **1.** A scold's bridle; a metal frame enclosing the head, with a gag for the tongue: used formerly in Great Britain for the correction of scolding women. **2.** [Scot.] A wooden bridle. **3.** The mumps. [Cp. Gael. *brancas,* form of pillory.] **brank²‡.**

Branks, or "Gossip's Bridle," preserved in Walton-on-Thames Church, England.
A, "bridle-bit" for keeping the tongue down.

brank'ur-sine, 1 braŋk'ər-sin; 2 brăŋk'ur-sĭn, *n.* An acanthus or bear's-breech. [< F. *branc-ursine,* < LL. *branca,* claw, + L. *ursinus,* belonging to a bear, < *ursus,* bear.]

bran'ky, 1 braŋ'kı; 2 brăŋ'ky, *a.* [Scot.] Gaudy; showy. **bran'kie‡.**

branle, 1 braŋl; 2 brăŋl, *n.* [F.] A popular dance in which the participants imitate the steps and movements of the leading pair still in vogue among French Canadians.

bran'lin, 1 bran'lın; 2 brăn'lĭn, *n.* The brandling. **bran'ling‡.**

Bran'ly, 1 bran'lı; 2 brăn'ly, **Édouard** (¹⁰/₁₁1846–). A French physician and electrician, inventor of a coherer for wireless telegraphy.

Bran mac, Fe'bail, 1 brăn mak fē'vĭl; 2 brän măc fā'vil. [Ir.] A character in early Irish pagan literature who took a voyage to Moy Mell, the Pleasant Plain or Fairyland, lured by a fairy enchantress. [brans.

bran'ner, 1 bran'ər; 2 brän'er, *n.* One who or that which

bran'snew', 1 bran'-nıū'; 2 brän'-nū', *a.* [Colloq.] Quite new; fresh and bright like newly forged metal: erroneous form of BRAND-NEW. **brank-new‡.**

Mr. and Mrs. Veneering were *bran-new* people in a *bran-new* house in a *bran-new* quarter of London.
DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend* p. 9. [2. a s. 1867.]

bran'ning, 1 bran'ıŋ; 2 brăn'ing, *n.* The process of steeping cloth or leather in a bran-bath.

bran'ny, 1 bran'ı; 2 brăn'y, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling bran.

bran'sle†, *n.* **1.** Agitation; movement. **2.** A brantle.

brant, 1 brant; 2 brănt, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** Steep; precipitous. **2.** Straight; unwrinkled: said of the forehead. [< AS. *brant,* steep.] **brentt.— brant,** *adv.*— **brant'ness,** *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The state of being brant.

brant¹, *n.* **1.** A small wild goose (*Branta bernicla*) of the coasts of Europe and eastern North America, of a prevailing brownish gray above and pale-grayish below, having the head and neck black, the latter streaked about the middle with white. The brant breeds only within the arctic circle, coming south in great flocks in autumn.

The Common Brant. 1/12

For the people of the village
Saw the flock of *brant* with wonder. LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. xvii, st. 32.

2. Some other goose of the genus *Branta;* as, the black *brant* (*B. nigricans*). [For *brand-goose,* < Icc. *brandgás,* < *brandr,* brand (with reference to the color), + *gás,* goose.]— **bald brant,** the blue goose.— **brant'sbird",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] One of various shore-birds, as the red-backed sandpiper, the turnstone, etc. **b. snipet.— b. scoot,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The velvet scoter; sea-brant.— **b. sfox,** *n.* A Swedish fox.— **gray b.** [Local, U. S.], the white-fronted goose.

brant², *n.* Same as BRAND¹, 6.

Brant³, *n.* **1. Joseph** (1742–1807), a Mohawk chief who fought for the British against the American colonists. **Tha-yen"da-ne'ga‡.** 2. A district in Ontario, Canada; 420 sq. m.; capital, Brantford.

bran'tail", 1 bran'tēl"; 2 brăn'tāl", *n.* [Local, Brit.] The redstart.

Brant'ford, 1 brant'fẽrd; 2 brănt'fẽrd, *n.* A city in Brant district, Ontario, Canada.

bran'tle‡, *n.* An ancient Saxon dance. **bran'sle‡.**

Bran"tôme', 1 braṅ"tōm'; 2 brăṅ"tōm', **Seigneur de** (1540?–1614). Pierre de Bourdeilles, a French soldier and historian.

Bran'wen, 1 bran'wen; 2 brăn'wĕn, *n. Celt. Myth.* In Welsh legend, the goddess of love, sister of Bran. Her grief at his death killed her.

bran'y, 1 bran'ı; 2 brăn'y, *n.* [Scot.] Brandy.

Bras"cas"sat', 1 bra"ka"sā'; 2 brä"cä"sä', **Jacques Raymond** (⁸/₂₈1804–²/₂₈1867). A French painter.

Bras d'Or, 1 brā dōr; 2 brā dōr. A lake and inlet in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.

bra'sen, *a.* Same as BRAZEN.

Bra-sen'i-a, 1 bra-sen'ı-ə; 2 bra-sĕn'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the water-lily family (*Nymphæaceæ*), with one species, the water-shield (*B. purpurea*).

bra-se'ro, 1 bra-zē'ro; 2 bra-sē'ro, *n.* [Sp.] A brazier.

brash¹, 1 brash; 2 brăsh, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** To disturb; upset. **2.** To smash; attack. [Onomatopoetic; influenced by BREAK, CRASH, etc.]

brash², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To tilt; run headlong.

brash³, *a.* [Chiefly U. S.] Brittle; as, a *brash* hoop-pole. [< Ice. *breyskr*, brittle.]

brash⁴, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Quick-tempered; impetuous; hasty. **2.** [Local, U. S.] Saucy; pert. **3.** [Dial.] Marked by ill health; sickly. [Cp. G. and D. *barsch*, harsh, rough.]— **brash'ly**, *adv.*— **brash'ness**, *n.*

brash¹, *n.* **1.** A transient attack of sickness, especially one arising from a disordered state of the alimentary canal; as, water-*brash* (heartburn or pyrosis); weaning-*brash* (a form of infantile diarrhea, peculiar to the period of weaning); teething-*brash*. **2.** Acidity of the mouth, arising from a somewhat similar cause. **3.** A rash or eruption. **4.** [Dial., Eng.] A shower of rain. **5.** An attack; bout; brush. [Onomatopœic; influenced by RASH, *n.* (an eruption), SPLASH, etc.]

brash², *n.* **1.** A heap of fragments or rubbish. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A crash. **3.** Any brittle wood. [< F. *brèche;* see BRECCIA, but cp. BRASH¹, *v.*]

brash³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A violent push.

brash⁴, 1 bresh; 2 brash, *n.* [Ir.] A brief spell of activity; a movement of the dasher in a churn. [county, N. Y.

Brash'er, 1 brash'ər; 2 brăsh'er, *n.* A town in Schoharie

brash'y¹, 1 brash'ı; 2 brăsh'y, *a.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** Bitter or acid; brackish; as, a *brashy* taste. **2.** Slightly ill.

brash'y², *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Delicate; easily broken down, as a horse.

brash'y³, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Of the nature of rubbish.

brash'y⁴, *a.* [Scot.] Showery.

Bras'i-das, 1 bras'ı-das; 2 brăs'i-dăs, *n.* A Spartan general in the Peloponnesian war; killed at Amphipolis, 422 B. C.

bra'sier, *n.* Same as BRAZIER.

bra'sil, *n.* Same as BRASSIL.

bras"i-let'to, *n.* Same as BRAZILETTO. **bra"si-le'te‡.**

bras'i-lin, *n.* Same as BRAZILIN.

brasque, 1 brask; 2 brăsk, *vt.* To line with brasque.

brasque, *n.* [F.] A mixture of charcoal-dust and some substance to give it consistency, for lining crucibles, etc. **brask‡.**

brass, 1 bras; 2 brăs (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To coat with brass. **2.** [Rare.] To brazen.— **to brass it**, to assume an expression or bearing of impudent effrontery.

brass¹, *n.* **1.** An alloy of copper and zinc, harder than copper, ductile, and capable of being hammered into thin leaves. Formerly any alloy of copper, especially one with tin, was called brass. The modern alloy with zinc came into use in the 18th century.

VARIETIES OF BRASS.

NAME.	Copper.	Zinc.	Iron.	Tin.	Lead.
cop'per-red 'brass	99.9	....	0.08	....	..
or'ange b.....	98.93	0.73	....	....	..
vi'o-let b.....	98.22	0.5	....	....	..
red'-yel'low b...	90.	9.6	....	....	..
deep'-yel'low b..	84.5	15.3	....	....	..
green b.....	84.32	15.02	0.30	....	..
pale'-yel'low b...	82.33	16.69	....	....	..
En'glish b.....	70.29	29.26	....	0.7	0.28
com'mon b.....	64.	36.	....	....	..
white b.....	34.	66.	....	....	..

Other varieties are included among the following alloys: *Atch's metal, Bath metal, Bobierre's metal, Dutch metal, Gedge's metal, Hamilton's metal, mosaic gold, Muntz's metal, oreide, pinchbeck, Prince's metal, similor, sterro-metal, Talmi gold, Tissier's metal, tombac, Tournay's alloy.*

2. An ornament or utensil of brass, as a candlestick, door-knob, etc.: chiefly in the plural. Specif.: (1) A monumental tablet of brass. (2) A bearing-box or -bush, properly of a copper alloy. (3) *Print.* A thin strip of brass to separate lines of type: commonly called a *lead.*

3. That part of an orchestra which plays brass instruments. **4.** *pl.* In coal-mining, pyrites. **bran'ces‡.** **5.** [Colloq.] Self-assurance; effrontery; impudence.

The women retreated, but with their petty bitterness and hypocrisy, they said to each other, 'Did you ever see such *brass!*'
ELIZABETH STODDARD *Two Men* p. 217. [CAS. CO.]

6. [Colloq.] Money. [< AS. *bræs.*]— **brass'back"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The golden plover.— **b. bass**, a fresh-water perciform fish (*Morone interrupta*) of the Mississippi, yellow with seven to nine longitudinal black bands.— **brass'-black"ing**, *n.* A surface of black formed for ornament on brass by treatment with acids.— **b.-bounder**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A boy bound for four years as an apprentice on board ship, and accorded certain privileges in return for a premium paid by his parents: so called in allusion to the brass worn on his uniform.— **b.-color**, *n.* Oxidized brass for staining glass.— **b.-finisher**, *n.*— **b.-foil**, *n. Dutch metal.* **b.-leaf‡.**— **b.-founder**, *n.*— **b.-found"er's disease**, a disease affecting the general system, characterized by chronic poisoning from inhalation of metallic fumes, with symptoms like those of malarial fever.— **b.-furnace**, *n.* A furnace for melting brass.— **b.-powder**, *n.* **1.** A pulverized mixture of copper filings and ocher. **2.** Pulverized brass-filings.— **b.-shirted**, *a.* Provided with a brass surface-plate or case, as a weaving-roller.— **b.-smith**, *n.* A worker in brass.— **b.-visaged**, *a.* Brazen-faced.— **b.-ware**, *n.* Things made of brass.— **b.-wind**, *n.* That part of an orchestra which performs on wind-instruments made of metal: in contradistinction to *wood-wind.*— **calamin b.**, a variety of brass prepared by a reducing fusing metallic copper with calcined calamin until the zinc and copper alloy.— **first b.**, see SESTERCE.

Brass², 1 bras; 2 brăs, *n.* **1. Sally**, in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, sister of Sampson Brass, whom she exceeds in villainous practises. **2. Sampson**, a hypocritical lawyer; attorney and ally of Quilp.

bras'sage, 1 bras'ıj; 2 brăs'aġ, *n.* [F.] The mintage fee for coining: now commonly called *seigniorage.*

bras'sard, 1 bras'ərd; 2 brăs'ard, *n.* **1.** A badge worn on the arm: as, the *brassard* of an army nurse. **2.** In later medieval armor, pieces for the upper or entire arm. See illus. under ARMOR. [F., < *bras*, arm, < L. *brachium*, arm.]

bras'sart‡.

brass'back", **b.-color**, etc. See under BRASS¹, *n.*

brasse, 1 bras; 2 brăs, *n.* **1.** A European pike-perch (*Stizostedion lucioperca*). **2.** The European bass. [Cp. OHG. *brahsima*, NHG. *brassen*, a kind of fish; see BREAM, *n.*]

bras'ser-ie, 1 bras'ər-ı; 2 brăs'er-i, *n.* [F.] A brewery; beer-shop.

bras"seur', 1 bra"sūr'; 2 brä"sûr', *n.* [Canadian F.] The Greenland seal.

Bras'sey, 1 bras'ı; 2 brăs'y, *n.* **1. Anne** (*née* Allnutt), **Lady** (—1887), an English traveler and writer; *Voyage of the Sunbeam.* **2. Thomas** (¹¹/₁₂1805–¹²/₂₃1870), an English railway-contractor; father of Lord Brassey. **3. Thomas**, first Baron (²/₁₁1836–²/₂₃1918), an English civil engineer, admiralty lord, and author.

brass'-fin"ish-er, etc. See under BRASS¹, *n.*

bras'sic, 1 bras'ık; 2 brăs'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling plants of the genus *Brassica;* as, *brassic* acid ($C_{22}H_{42}O_2$). [< L. *brassica*, cabbage.]

bras-sid'ic‡.

Bras'si-ca, 1 bras'ı-kə; 2 brăs'i-ca, *n. Bot.* A large genus of annual or perennial herbs of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*), of the Old World, furnishing several of the earliest-cultivated and most valuable table vegetables. *B. oleracea* is the parent of the cabbage, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, Brussels sprouts, etc. *B. campestris* gives rise to the turnip and rutabaga. [L., cabbage.]

Bras"si-ca'ce-æ, 1 bras'ı-kē'sı-ı; 2 brăs'i-cā'ċe-e, *n. pl. Bot.* The cabbage family, identical with the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*).— **bras"si-ca'ceous**, *a.*

bras"sière', 1 bra'syār'; 2 brä'syĕr', *n.* [F.] A woman's underwaist shaped to support the breast.

bras'sil, 1 bras'ıl; 2 brăs'il, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** Pyrites. **2.** Coal containing pyrites. **bras'ilt; braz'ilt; braz'zle‡.**

bras'si-ly, 1 bras'ı-lı; 2 brăs'i-ly, *adv.* With effrontery; impudently.

Bras"so', 1 bra'sō'; 2 brä'sō', *n.* Same as KRONSTADT, 2.

brass'-pow"der, b.-smith, b.-visaged, b.-ware, etc. See under BRASS¹, *n.*

brass'y, 1 bras'ı; 2 brăs'y, *a.* **1.** Covered with or made of brass; like brass. **2.** Brazen-faced; impudent; unblushing. **3.** Cheap; debased; degenerate.

'Tis vain! in such a *brassy* age I could not move a thistle.
TENNYSON *Amphion* st. 9.

— **brass'i-ness**, *n.*— **brass'ish**, *a.*

bras'sy, 1 bras'ı; 2 brăs'y, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ịs, *pl.*] **1.** [Scot.] The wrasse. **2.** *Golf.* A wooden club with a brass plate on the sole. **bras'sie‡.**

bras-syl'ic, 1 bra-sıl'ık; 2 bra-sỹl'ic, *a. Chem.* Characterizing a crystalline acid ($C_{14}H_{28}O_4$) obtained by the oxidization of behenolic and erucic acids. [< BRASSIC + *-yl.*]

brast¹, *pp.* Brassed. S. S.

brast², *vt.* To burst.

brat'tle, 1 bras'ı; 2 brăs'l, *vi.* **1.** [Scot.] To scuttle off with haste, as a duck or fish. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To brag; crack. **3†.** To crackle, as a fire. [< AS. *brastlian*, crackle, < *berstan*, burst.] [ously.

brat¹, 1 brat; 2 brăt, *n.* A child: now only contemptu-

The *brat* that tugged at his mother's gown.
ALDRICH *Jew's Gift* st. 8.

[< BRAT², *n.*]— **brat'ling**, *n.* An infant.— **brat'ter-y**, *n.* A place full of brats; a nursery.— **brat'tish**, *a.* Childish.— **brat'tock**, *n.* One of a brood or family; a little brat.

brat², *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **1.** An apron; bib; rag or clout. **2.** The scum on boiled milk, porridge, etc. **3.** A thin bed of coal mixed with pyrites or limestone. **4.** A jacket for a sheep. [< AS. *bratt*, of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. Gael. *brat*, cloak, W. *brat*, rag.]

brat³, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The turbot. **bratt‡.**

bratch'et, 1 brach'et; 2 brăch'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A brach; a variety of hound; in a contemptuous sense, a child.

Brath'waite, 1 brath'wēt; 2 brăth'wāt, **Richard** (1588?–1673). An English poet; *Barnabee's Journal.*

Bra"ti-a'nu, 1 bra"tı-ā'nū; 2 brä"tĭ-ä'nu, *n.* **1. J. Demeter** (1818–⁶/₂₁1892), a Roumanian statesman. **2. Ion C.** (⁶/₂ 1822–⁶/₁₆1891), a Roumanian statesman; founder of Roumanian kingdom.

Brats'berg, 1 brŭts'berg; 2 bräts'bĕrg, *n.* An amt in S. Norway; 5,865 sq. m.; capital, Skien. [violin.

brat'sche, 1 brät'shə; 2 brät'she, *n.* [G.] A viola, or tenor

brat'tach, 1 brat'əh; 2 brăt'aH, *n.* [Scot.] A banner or ensign.

brat'tice, } 1 brat'ıs; 2 brăt'iç, *vt.* [BRAT'TICED; BRAT'-
brat'tisᵉ, } TIC-ING.] To furnish with a brattice, as the shaft of a mine.

brat'tice, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A plank partition in a level; inside planking in a mine. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] A partition of boards in a room. **3†.** A temporary parapet of wood. [< OF. *breteche*, perhaps < OHG. *bret*, plank.] **brat'tish‡; bret'tis‡.**

— **brat'tice-cloth"**, *n.* A plain single-yarn jute fabric treated with various substances, chiefly wood-tar, to resist the action of damp and changes of temperature: used in ventilating mines.

brat'tic-ing, 1 brat'ıs-ıŋ; 2 brăt'iç-ing, *n.* **1.** Any open or carved work used as a cresting, as on the top of a shrine. **2.** Brattice-work in a mine. **3.** A wooden brattice in a fortification. **brat'tish-ing‡.**

brat'ting, 1 brat'ıŋ; 2 brăt'ing, *n.* The act of covering with a brat or clout; especially, the jacketing of a sheep to prevent the wool from parting along the spine.

brat'tish, 1 brat'ısh; 2 brăt'ish, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** A shelf; a high-backed seat. **2.** Same as BRATTICE.

brat'tle, 1 brat'l; 2 brăt'l, *vi.* [BRAT'TLED; BRAT'TLING.] To make a rattling or rumbling noise; run with clatter; scamper.

She wandered by the *brattling* brook.
JEAN INGELOW *Persephone* st. 3.

brat'tle, *n.* A clattering or rattling noise, as (1) of something bursting or breaking; as, the *brattle* of thunder, or of a drum; (2) from running or scampering; as, the *brattle* of cattle; or (3) from an onset or attack; as, the *brattle* of blows. [Onomatopœic.]

Brat'tle-bor-o, 1 brat'l-bur-o; 2 brăt'l-bôr-o, *n.* A manufacturing town in Windham county, Vt.

brat'ty¹, 1 brat'ı; 2 brăt'y, *n.* [Scot.] An apron. **brat'tle‡.**

brat'ty², *n.* [Hind.] A cake of dried cow-dung, for fuel.

brat'wurst", 1 brat'vurst"; 2 brät'vurst", *n.* [G.] Sausage.

brauch, 1 brēch; 2 brạch, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] A wisp of straw to kindle a fire; also, a hazel twig for pegging down straw. [Cp. BRASH², *n.*]

brauch'in, 1 brēch'ın; 2 brạch'in, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A horse-collar made of old stockings stuffed with straw. **braugh'am‡.**

braugh'wam, 1 brē'wəm; 2 brạ'wam, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A dish of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter boiled together. H. *Dict.*

Brau'il-dæ, 1 brē'ıl-dī; 2 brạ'il-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of minute parasitic pupiparous dipterous insects with a large eyeless head, no wings, and strongly pectinated claws; bee-lice. **Brau'la**, *n.* (t. g.)— **brau'lid**, *a.* & *n.*— **brau'loid**, *a.*

brau'na, 1 brē'nə; 2 brạ'na, *n.* [Braz.] A large tree (*Melanoxylon brauna*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), yielding a hard, durable, dark reddish-brown timber prized for construction of sugar-mills, especially for the heavy rollers; also, a valuable dye for cotton cloth.

Brau'nau, 1 brau'nau; 2 brou'nou, *n.* A town in Bohemia.

braunch†, *n.* Branch. **braunche†.**

Brau-ne'ri-a, 1 brau-nı'ri-ə; 2 brou-nē'ri-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of North-American perennial herbs of the aster family, with stout nearly simple stems, usually alternate undivided leaves, long-peduncled heads of flowers with purplish disk, and drooping purple or pink rays. **2.** [b-] Any plant of this genus: vernacularly known as the **purple cone-flower.** [< J. *Brauner*, German botanist.]

braun'ite, 1 braun'ait; 2 broun'it, *n. Mineral.* A manganese silicate ($3Mn_2O_3MnSiO_3$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system, has a submetallic luster, and varies in color from brownish-black to steel-gray. [< M. *Braun*, of Gotha.]

Brauns'berg, 1 brauns'berh; 2 brouns'bĕrh, *n.* A town in East Prussia province, Prussia.

Braun'schweig, 1 braun'shvaık; 2 broun'shvih, *n.* Same as BRUNSWICK 1 and 2

Brau'ron, 1 brō'ron; 2 brạ'rŏn, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient city in Attica celebrated for a shrine and the worship of Artemis. *Herod.* vi, 138.

Brau-ro'ni-a, 1 bra-rō'nı-ə; 2 brạ-rō'ni-a, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A festival which had its origin at Brauron in Attica and was celebrated later in Athens in honor of Artemis as a goddess of the moon. A section of the Acropolis, on which stood a temple named after her, was dedicated to the Brauronian Artemis.— **Brau-ro'ni-an**, *a.* [Gr.]

bra'va, 1 brā'və; 2 brä'va, *interj.* Same as BRAVO.

bra-va'do, 1 bra-vē'[or -vā']do; 2 bra-vä'[or -vä']do, *vi.* [Rare.] To show bravado; swagger.

bra-va'do, *n.* [-DOS or -DOES, 1 -doz; 2 -dōs, *pl.*] **1.** An aggressive display of boldness; arrogant defiance or menace; audacious affectation of hardihood or indifference.

I observed that, as we all uncovered, he brought his own beaver up over his eyebrows, in a species of military *bravado.*
COOPER *Satanstoe* p. 178. [A. 1873.]

2†. A swaggering fellow. [< Sp. *bravada*, < *bravo;* see BRAVE, *a.*] **bra-vade'†.**

Syn.: compare synonyms for BLUSTER, *v.*

brave, 1 brēv; 2 brāv, *v.* [BRAVED; BRAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To meet, face, take, or treat with courage and fortitude.

Whose flag has *braved*, a thousand years,
The battle and the breeze!
CAMPBELL *Mariners of England* st. 1.

2. To set at defiance; dare; challenge.

Many will *brave* their own conscience — few society.
DRAPER *Civil Policy of Am.* p. 175. [R. 1865.]

3†. To embolden. **4†.** To make splendid; adorn.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To act bravely. [< F. *braver*, < *brave;* see BRAVE, *a.*] — **bra'rer**, *n.*

brave, *a.* [BRAV'ER; BRAV'EST.] **1.** Having or showing courage or daring under trial; intrepid; courageous; stout-hearted. **2.** [Archaic.] Making a fine display; elegant; showy; said of dress or its wearer. See BRAW. **3.** [Archaic.] Excellent. [F., < It. or Sp., *bravo*, brave, wild; prob. < L. *barbarus;* see BARBAROUS.]

Syn.: adventurous, bold, chivalrous, courageous, daring, dauntless, doughty, fearless, gallant, heroic, intrepid, valiant, venturesome. The *adventurous* man goes in quest of danger; the *bold* man faces danger or censure; the *brave* man combines confidence with resolution in presence of danger; the *chivalrous* man puts himself in peril for others' protection. The *daring* step out to defy danger: the *dauntless* will not flinch before anything that may come to them; the *doughty* will give and take limitless hard knocks. The *adventurous* find something romantic in dangerous enterprises; the *venturesome* may be simply heedless, reckless, or ignorant. All great explorers have been *adventurous;* children, fools, and criminals are *venturesome.* The *fearless* and *intrepid* possess unshaken nerves in any place of danger. *Courageous* is more than *brave*, adding a moral element; the *courageous* man steadily encounters perils to which he may be keenly sensitive, at the call of duty; the *gallant* are *brave* in a dashing, showy, and splendid way; the *valiant* not only dare great dangers, but achieve great results; the *heroic* are nobly *daring* and *dauntless*, truly *chivalrous*, sublimely *courageous.* Compare COURAGE. See AUDACIOUS; IMPETUOUS; IMPRUDENT.— Ant.: afraid, cowardly, cringing, faint-hearted, fearful, frightened, pusillanimous, shrinking, timid, timorous.— **brave'ly**, *adv.*— **brave'ness**, *n.*

brave, *n.* **1.** A man of courage; a soldier; especially, a warrior among the North-American Indians. **2.** A bravo; bully. **3†.** A boast or defiance.

brav'en, 1 brēv'n; 2 brāv'n, *vt.* [Rare.] To make bold.

brav'er-y, 1 brēv'ər-ı; 2 brāv'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -ịs, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being brave; valor; gallantry; heroism. **2.** Elegance of attire; bright show; splendor; beauty.

There was still a *bravery* of green in sheltered places. SARAH O. JEWETT *Strangers and Wayfarers* p. 60. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3†. A gallant; beau; also, chivalry. **4†.** A fine thing; an ornament; also, ostentation; parade. [< F. *braverie*, < *brave;* see BRAVE, *a.*] **bra'vi-ty†.**

Syn.: see COURAGE; PROWESS. Compare BRAVE.

brav'ing†, *n.* Bravado; boasting; defiance.

brav'ing-ly, 1 brev'ıŋ-lı; 2 brāv'ing-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In a defiant manner.

brav'ish, 1 brēv'ısh; 2 brāv'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat brave. **2.** [Dial.] Considerable. [Superlative of BRAVO.

bra-vis'si-mo, 1 bru-vis'sı-mō; 2 brä-vis'si-mō, *interj.* [It.]

bra'vo, 1 brū'vo *or* brē'vo; 2 brä'vo *or* brā'vo, *vt.* **1.** To greet with the exclamation 'bravo!' **2†.** Same as BRAVE, *v.*, 2.

bra'vo, 1 brē'vo *or* brā'vo; 2 brä'vo *or* brā'vo (XIII), *n.* [-VOS or -VOES, 1 -voz; 2 -vōs, *pl.*] [It.] **1.** A daring villain; hired assassin; bandit.

Five hundred gentlemen . . . would hardly have stood tamely by while the *bravoes* of Whitehall laid hands on their leaders.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 531. [R. 1875.]

2. A shout of applause. See BRAVO, *interj.*

bra'vo, 1 brā'vo; 2 brä'vo (XIII), *interj.* [It.] Good; well done; excellent: used in applause, also as a noun. The Italian cries *bravo* only to a male performer; to a female, *brava*, and to the whole company, *brari.*

bra'vo-ite, 1 brā'vo-ait; 2 brä'vo-it. *n. Mineral.* A reddish-yellow iron-nickel sulfid associated with patronite at Cerro de Pasco, Peru. [< Señor José *Bravo.*]

bra-vu'ra, 1 bra-vū'ra; 2 brä-vų'rä, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A showy passage that requires dash, spirit, and brilliant execution; also, a brilliant style of execution; as, con *bravura.* **2.** Any ambitious or pretentious attempt or display; dashing style; as, the picture has a *bravura* of execution.

A short *bravura* of John Paul Richter. I call it a *bravura,* as being intentionally a passage of display and elaborate execution. DeQuincey *Nar. Papers, Syst. Heavens* vol. ii, p. 46. [T. & P. 1856.]

[It., bravery, < *bravo;* see BRAVE, *a.*]

braw, 1 brô; 2 brą, *a.* [Scot.] Brave or bravely dressed; splendid; handsome; fine.

Braw, braw lads of Gala Water.
Burns *Braw Lads of Gala Water* chorus.

braw'et, 1 brau'et; 2 brou'ĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An elver.

braw'at†.

brawl, 1 brôl; 2 brąl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter noisily; dispute about. **2.** To drive away by brawling; scold.

II. *i.* **1.** To quarrel noisily and contentiously; scold.

In another room we find . . . a woman in an opium stupor. Drunken men are *brawling* about her.
Wm. Booth *In Darkest England* p. 163. [P. & W. 1891.]

2. To make a roaring or babbling sound, as water rushing over a stony bed. [Cp. D. *brallen,* brag.] **brall†; braule†.— brawl'er,** *n.— brawl'ing-ly,* *adv.*

brawl[1], *n.* A noisy quarrel or wrangle; a row.

Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL.

brawl[2], *n.* A dance, or the music for it.

My grave Lord-keeper led the *brawls.* Gray *A Long Story* st. 3.

[< F. *branle,* < *branler,* shake; contr. of *brandeler,* < *brandir;* see BRANDISH.]

brawl[3], *n.* [E. Ind.] A striped blue-and-white cloth formerly manufactured in India. **braul†.**

brawld, *pp.* Brawled. S. S.

brawl'some, 1 brôl'sam; 2 brąl'som, *a.* Quarrelsome.

braw'ly, 1 brô'li; 2 brą'ly, *adv.* [Scot.] In a brave, hearty way; excellently; well. **braw'llet†; braw'llnet†; braw'llns†.**

brawn, 1 brōn; 2 brąn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fatten. **2.** To make hard or callous. **II.** *i.* **1.** To grow hard or callous. **2†.** To grow fat.

brawn, *n.* **1.** Flesh or muscle, especially of the arm or leg; firm muscular tissue; hence, muscular strength.

Full big he was of *brawn,* and eke of bones.
Chaucer *C. T., Prologue* l. 548.

2. The flesh of the boar or of swine; especially, the flesh collared, boiled, pickled, and pressed.

After the dance was concluded, the whole party was entertained with *brawn* and beef, and stout home-brewed.
Irving *Sketch-Book, Christmas Day* p. 270. [G. P. P. 1863.]

3. Callousness or hardness of the skin. **4.** The arm, calf of the leg, or buttock. **5.** [Dial.] A boar or pig fattened for the table. [ME. *braun,* < OF. *braon,* slice of flesh, < OHG. *brāto,* < *brātan,* roast.] **braunt.**

brawned, } *a.* Brawny; muscular; callous. **-ness,** *n.*
brawnd[3], }

brawn'er, 1 brōn'ər; 2 brąn'er, *n.* A boar fattened for the table.

brawn'i-ness, 1 brōn'ı-nes; 2 brąn'i-nĕs, *n.* **1.** Muscularity. **2†.** Callousness.

brawn'y, 1 brōn'ı; 2 brąn'y, *a.* **1.** Having or characterized by brawn; muscular; strong; as, a *brawny* arm. **2.** Callous or hardened, as the skin or the sensibilities.

Syn.: see ATHLETIC.

braws, 1 brōz; 2 brąs, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Finery; best clothes.

Brax'ton, 1 braks'tən; 2 brăks'tən, *n.* **1. Carter** (9/10 1736–10/10 1797), an American patriot; born in Virginia; signed Declaration of Independence. **2.** A county in West Virginia; 541 sq. m.; county-seat, Sutton.

brax'y, 1 braks'ı; 2 brăks'y. **I.** *a.* Affected with braxy.

II. *n.* A carbuncular fever which attacks sheep; also, a sheep affected with this disease, or mutton from such a sheep. [Cp. BRASH[1], *n.*]

bray[1], 1 brē; 2 brā, *vt.* **1.** To bruise or pound with or as with a pestle; mix, as in a mortar; grind to powder; triturate.

As a critic, he [John Forster] belonged to the school of Bentley and Gifford—who would always *bray* in a literary mortar all critics who disagreed with them. Trollope *Autobiog.* p. 20. [H. 1883.]

2. To pound (new woolen cloth) in a scouring liquid. [< OF. *breter,* < G. *brechen,* break.] **bralet†.**

bray[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter in a loud, harsh, jarring manner.

II. *i.* **1.** To utter a loud, harsh cry, as from vexation or pain: formerly said of many animals, now chiefly of the ass. **2.** To produce a loud, harsh, jarring sound: said of the wind, brass instruments, and the human voice. [< OF. *braire,* < LL. *bragio,* cry aloud.] **bralet†.**

Syn.: see ROAR.

bray[1], *n.* A loud, harsh sound, as the cry of an ass or the blast of a horn. [< OF. *brai,* < *braire;* see BRAY[2], *v.*]

bray[2], *n.* Same as BRAE.

bray[3], *n.* **1.** *Her.* A pair of barnacles used for subduing a horse; also, a tool for breaking hemp: used as a bearing. **2†.** A child's breech-cloth. [< F. *braye,* < L. *bracæ,* breeches.]

bray[4]†, *n.* An earthen rampart or outwork.

Bray[5], 1 brē; 2 brā, *n.* **1. Anne Eliza** (*née* Kempe) (1790–1883), an English novelist and miscellaneous writer. **2. Thomas** (1656–1730), an English divine and philanthropist who founded the Society for the Promoting of Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. **3.** In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby,* a selfish old man, who tries to force his daughter, Madeline, to marry Arthur Gride. **4.** A parish in Berkshire, England; home of the "Vicar of Bray." **5.** A town in Dublin and Wicklow counties, Ireland, known as "the Brighton of Ireland."

brayd[1], *pp.* Brayed. S. S.

brayd[2]†, *v.* & *n.* Same as BRAID. **braydet†.**

bray'er[1], 1 brē'ər; 2 brā'er, *n.* One that brays, especially an ass.

bray'er[2], *n. Print.* A roller mounted for use by hand, to spread ink evenly.

bray'er[3], *n. Surg.* An appliance to restrain the descent of a hernia. [F., < LL. *bracarium,* < L. *bracæ,* breeches.]

bray'er[4], *n.* In a grist-mill, the transverse piece supporting the end of the bridge-tree, and forming part of a compound lever for raising or lowering the upper millstone or runner.

bra-yette', *n.* Same as BRAGUETTE.

braynet, *n.* Brain.

bray'stone", 1 brē'stōn"; 2 brā'stōn", *n.* **1.** [Local, Scot.] A porous scrubbing-stone. **2.** [Austral.] A sandstone that is very porous.

Braz., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

bra-za, 1 brā'tha *or* -sa; 2 brä'thä *or* -sä, *n.* A Spanish measure. See MEASURE.

braze[1], 1 brēz; 2 brāz, *vt.* [BRAZED; BRAZ'ING.] To make of or ornament with brass; hence, to make hard as brass; color like brass. [< AS. *brasian,* < *bræs,* brass.]

braze[2], *vt.* To join by the use of hard solder. [< F. *braser,* solder, < Ice. *brasa,* harden by fire.] **— braz'ing-tongs",** *n. pl.* Clamping-irons used in brazing.

bra'zen, 1 brē'zn; 2 brā'zn, *vt.* **1.** To face or treat with impudence. **2.** To make bold or reckless.

Braced and *brazened* up with Christmas wines
For any murderous brawl. Tennyson *Becket* act v, sc. 2.

— to brazen it out, to persist with effrontery.

bra'zen, *a.* **1.** Made of brass: chiefly poetical. **2.** Hard or strong as brass; colored like brass; sounding like brass. **3.** Hardened in effrontery; impudent; shameless.

Fancy *brazen* Goliath, when little David stepped forward and claimed a meeting. Thackeray *Vanity Fair* p. 27. [H. 1874.]

[< AS. *bræsen,* of brass, < *bræs,* brass.] **bra'sent.**

Syn.: see IMMODEST; IMPUDENT.

— brazen age (*Myth.*), a period of war and violence, when Neptune reigned: distinguished from *bronze age.* See AGE.— **bra'zen-browed",** *a.* Shameless; impudent.— **bra'zen-face",** *n.* A person marked by boldness or impudence. **— b.-faced,** *a.*— **b. serpent** (*Bib.*), a sign erected by Moses in the wilderness after the visitation of fiery serpents, on looking upon which those who had been bitten were healed. *Num.* xxi, 9. See NEHUSHTAN. **bra'zen-ly,** *adv.*— **bra'zen-ness,** *n.*— **bra'zen-ry,** *n.* [Rare.] Presumptuous self-assertion; shamelessness.

bra'zend, *pp.* Brazened. S. S.

bra'zier[1], 1 brē'zər; 2 brā'zher, *n.* One who works in brass. **bra'sier†.— bra'zier-y,** *n.*

bra'zier[2], *n.* An open pan or basin for holding live coals, often mounted on feet and ornamented: used for warming rooms, as in most southern and Oriental countries. [< F. *brasier,* < *braise,* live coals; see BRAIZE, *v.*] **bra'sier†.**

An Italian Brazier.

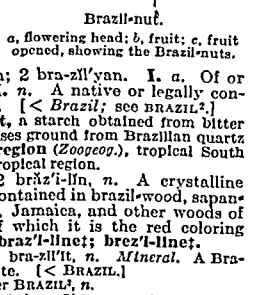
bra'zer[3], *n.* [North. Ir.] The sea-bream.

bra-zil'[1], 1 bra-zil'; 2 bra-zĭl', *n.* **1.** The red wood of a Brazilian tree (*Cæsalpinia echinata*) or of several related species used as a dyestuff. **2.** A dyewood from several nearly allied genera. **3.** Originally, the Oriental sapan-wood (*Cæsalpinia sappan*). [Perhaps < Sp. *brasil,* or It. *brasile,* < name of country Brazil, from a similar wood found there.] **bra-zil'-wood"†.**

braz'il[2], *n.* Same as BRASSIL.

Bra-zil'[3], 1 bra-zil' *or* (*Pg.*) bra-zil'; 2 bra-zĭl' *or* (*Pg.*) brä-zēl', *n.* **1. United States of,** a federal republic in South America; 3,290,564 sq. m.; capital, Rio de Janeiro. The country was discovered by Pinzon, Jan. 26, 1500, and by Cabral on Good Friday, April 24, 1500, who named it Vera Cruz, or Santa Cruz; King Emmanuel of Portugal named it Brazil, from the abundance of brazil-wood trees found growing there. **2.** A city in Clay county, Ind.

— Bra-zil'-nut", *n.* One of the triangular edible seeds of a tall South-American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*) of the family *Lecythidaceæ.* From 18 to 24 of them are borne closely packed in a rounded, very hard capsule. **cream's nut"†; Pa-ra'-nut"†. B.-root,** *n.* Ipecacuanha.



Brazil-nut.
a, flowering head; *b,* fruit; *c,* fruit opened, showing the Brazil-nuts.

braz"i-let'to, 1 braz'ı-let'o; 2 brăz'ı-lĕt'ō, *n.* An inferior variety of brazil-wood from certain West-Indian and South-American trees, as *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis* and *Cæsalpinia crista,* and several other tropical species. [Dim. of BRAZIL[2].]

Bra-zil'ian, 1 bra-zil'yən; 2 bra-zil'yan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Brazil. **II.** *n.* A native or legally constituted citizen of Brazil. [< *Brazil;* see BRAZIL[2].]

— Brazilian arrowroot, a starch obtained from bitter cassava.— **B. pebbles,** lenses ground from Brazilian quartz or rock-crystals.— **B. subregion** (*Zoögeog.*), tropical South America: part of the Neotropical region.

braz'i-lin, 1 braz'ı-lin; 2 brăz'ı-lĭn, *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{14}O_5$) contained in brazil-wood, sapan-wood, Bahia, California, Jamaica, and other woods of the genus *Cæsalpinia,* of which it is the red coloring principle. **bras'i-linet; braz'i-linet; brez'i-linet.**

bra-zil'ite, 1 bra-zil'ait; 2 bra-zil'it, *n. Mineral.* A Brazilian variety of baddeleyite. [< BRAZIL.]

Bra-zil'-nut", *n.* See under BRAZIL[3], *n.*

Bra-zo'ri-a, 1 brə-zō'rı-ə; 2 bra-zō'ri-a, *n.* A county in Texas; 1,438 sq. m.; county-seat, Angleton.

Bra'zos, 1 brā'zos; 2 brä'zŏs, *n.* **1.** A river in Texas; 950 m. long to Gulf of Mexico. **2.** A county in Texas; 510 sq. m.; county-seat, Bryan.

Bra'zos Peak. A mountain in Colorado; 11,274 feet high.

Braz'za, 1 brăd'za; 2 brăd'zä, *n.* **1. Pierre Paul F. C., Comte de** (1/11 1852–8/11 1905), a French explorer of Africa; full name, *Brazza-Savorgnant.* **2.** An island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic sea; 152 sq. m.; capital, San Pietro.

Braz"za"ville', 1 bra'za'vil'; 2 brä"zä"vĭl', *n.* A town on Stanley Pool, French Kongo, West Africa.

br. bt., *abbr.* Bright bolt.

bre'a[1], 1 brē'ə; 2 brē'a, *n.* [Sp. Am. & W. U. S.] Pitchy or bituminous exudations indicative of oil deposits. [Sp., pitch.]

bre'a[2], *n.* [P. I.] Either of two species of *Canarium,* yielding resins: (1) **brea blanca** (*C. album*), for calking ships; (2) **brea negra** (*C. pimela*), for illumination. See CANARIUM.

breach, 1 brīch; 2 brēch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make a breach in; break through; as, to *breach* a wall.

II. *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To leap from the water, as a whale. **2†.** To cause a breach or quarrel; separate.

breach, *n.* **1.** The act of breaking; infraction; infringement; especially, violation of official duty, lawful right, or a legal obligation, whether by neglect, refusal, action, or resistance; as, a *breach* of arrest; *breach* of the peace. See phrases. **2.** That which is broken; a gap or break, as in a wall, dike, etc.; as, the battery had made a *breach* in the wall. **3.** A rupture of amicable relations; dissensions; quarrel; as, a *breach* between friends.

Cousin, there's fallen between him and my lord
An unkind *breach.* Shakespeare *Othello* act iv, sc. 1

4. The breaking of waves or surf; a surge. See phrases. **5.** The leaping of a whale from the water. **6.** [Archaic.] An injury; wound. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] Land broken by the plow before seed-time. **8.** [Archaic.] An assault; inroad. [ME. *breche,* fracture, < OF. *breche,* < MHG. *breche,* breach, flax-brake, < *brechen,* break; or < AS. *brece,* fragment, < *brecan,* break.] Syn.: break, chasm, chink, cleft, crack, cranny, crevice, fissure, flaw, gap, hole, opening, rent, rupture. See HOLE; QUARREL.— Ant.: adhesion, apposition, connection, contact, contiguity, juxtaposition, union, unity.— **breach of arrest** (*Mil.*), the offense committed by an officer under arrest when he leaves the confines of his place of detention without authority. The punishment for this offense, under the U. S. Articles of War, is dismissal from the service.— **b. of close,** a trespass on lands.— **b. of contract** or **of covenant,** violation of a contracted agreement.— **b. of faith,** a betrayal of confidence or trust.— **b. of pound,** same as POUND-BREACH.— **b. of prison,** same as PRISON-BREACH.— **b. of privilege,** willful disobedience to the rules and orders of a legislative assembly, or insult or obstruction to it or its members, in the exercise of their functions.— **b. of promise,** failure to fulfil a promise, especially a promise to marry.

A refusal to fulfil the contract may be as well manifested by acts as by words. After the lapse of a reasonable time if one party without excuse neglects or refuses to fulfil his promise the other may consider this a *breach* and sue. It is sufficient if plaintiff shows that defendant has violated his promise by refusing to marry her without averring or proving an offer on her part to marry defendant. Bouvier *Law Dict.,* Rawle's revision, vol. ii, p. 775. [U. S. CO. 1897.]

— b. of the peace, unlawful disturbance of public tranquillity and safety, as by assault or riot.— **b. of trust,** violation of duty in a position of trust.— **clean b.** (*Naut.*), a shipped sea that carries away everything loose from the deck.— **clear b.** (*Naut.*), a shipped sea that rolls over the deck without breaking.

breach'er, 1 brīch'ər; 2 brēch'er, *n.* [Rare.] One who commits, or that which makes, a breach; a breaker.

breach'ful, 1 brīch'ful; 2 brēch'fụl, *a.* Like or having the quality of a breach.

breacht, *pp.* Breached. S. S.

breach'y, 1 brīch'ı; 2 brēch'y, *a.* **1.** Apt to break out of an enclosure; as, *breachy* cattle. **2.** Full of breaches; as, a *breachy* hedge.— **breach'i-ly,** *adv.*

bread[1], } 1 bred; 2 brĕd, *vt.* **1.** To dress with bread-
breds, } crums before cooking. **2.** To rub with bread-crums for cleaning. **3.** To provide with bread or food.

bread[2], 1 brĕd; 2 brād, *vt.* To net, as a seine; braid; plait. [< AS. *bredan.*] **breathet; bredet.**

bread[3], *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To make broad; spread, as manure. **bredet.**

bread[1], 1 bred; 2 brĕd, *n.* **1.** An article of food made of the flour or meal of grain, mixed with water or milk and salt, to which yeast, baking-powder, or the like is commonly added to produce fermentation and rising, lightness, or sponginess, the mixture being kneaded and baked in loaves or as biscuits, rolls, etc. In some countries bread is made of beans, chestnuts, potatoes, and other roots, etc. Compare AERATED BREAD under AERATED; YEAST-CAKE under YEAST.

Bread of flour is good; but there is bread, sweet as honey, if we would eat it, in a good book.
Ruskin *Sesame and Lilies* p. 49. [W. & S. 1865.]

2. Food in general; also, the necessaries of life; as, he can not earn *bread* for his family.

It has been an apothegm these five thousand years, that toil sweetens the *bread* it earns.
Hawthorne *Mosses, The Old Manse* p. 22. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

3. Bee-bread. [< AS. *bread;* cp. BREW.] **bredt.— black bread,** rye bread, especially as made in Germany.— **bleeding b.,** bread in which the action of a bacillus (*Bacillus prodigiosus*) has caused the appearance of red patches.— **bread'-and-but"ter,** *a.* **1.** Actuated by need; mercenary; as, *bread-and-butter* candidates. **2.** Youthful; immature, or unformed; as, a *bread-and-butter* miss.— **b. and butter,** means of support; as, how does he get his *bread and butter?*— **b.-and-cheese,** *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Ir.] Hawthorn-leaves: so called from their flavor in spring.— **b.-basket,** *n.* **1.** A basket or tray for carrying bread. **2.** [Slang.] The stomach.— **b.-beetle,** *n.* A small brown beetle (*Sitodrepa panicea*) found in foodstuffs, tobacco, etc. **bis'cuit-bee"tle†; drug-store beetle†.— bread'ber"ry,** *n.* Bread soaked in hot water and sweetened; pap.— **b.-board,** *n.* A board on which dough is kneaded, rolled, cut, etc., or one on which a loaf is cut after it has been baked.— **b.-corn,** *n.* Grain from which bread is made, as wheat, maize, rye, millet, etc.— **b.-crum,** *n.* **1.** Bread crumbled or grated for breading meat, oysters, etc. **2.** The crum or soft part of bread as distinguished from the crust.— **b.-maker,** *n.* A device for the mechanical mixing and kneading of dough, consisting of a covered tin pail in which a kneading-prong is revolved by a handle above.— **bread'meal",** *n.* **1.** Same as BERGMEHL. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Meal for bread-making; barley-meal.— **b.-room,** *n.* A pantry for storing bread, especially a water-tight and rat-proof compartment on board ship.— **b.-sauce,** *n.* A sauce made with bread highly seasoned and flavored: usually served with game.— **b.-tree,** *n.* See BREADFRUIT.— **b.-weight,** *n.* Troy weight.— **brown b. 1.** Bread made of unbolted wheat-flour; Graham bread. **2.** Bread made of rye-flour and corn-meal; rye-and-Indian bread.— **hunger-b.,** *n.* Bread made of acorns, bark, or some other substitute for flour: sometimes used for food in Russia and other countries in times of famine.— **pulled b.,** fragments of fresh bread browned and crisped for serving with soup, chocolate, etc.— **to break b. 1.** To take a meal; enjoy hospitality; as, I have never *broken bread* with them. **2.** To partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to *break bread,* Paul preached unto them. *Acts* xx, 7.

— to know on which side one's b. is buttered, to be mindful of one's own interests.— **unleavened b.,** bread made of meal or flour without the addition of leaven or yeast.— **Feast of Unleavened Bread,** a Jewish feast, held in the month of Abib, at which a sheaf of the new grain was offered to the Lord. It began the next day after the Passover, into which it was ultimately merged.— **war-b.,** *n.* Bread made from whole-wheat, oats, bran, potatoes, etc.

bread[2], 1 brid; 2 brēd, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as BREDE[1].

bread[3]†, *n.* Breadth. **bredet; bredet.**

bread'-bas"ket, b.-corn, b.-crum. See under BREAD[1], *n.*

bread'en, 1 bred'n; 2 brĕd'n, *a.* [Archaic.] Consisting or made of bread.—**breaden god** [Archaic], the consecrated host: a polemic term.

bread'fruit", 1 bred'frūt"; 2 brĕd'frut", *n.* **1.** The oval or nearly spherical fruit of a tree (*Artocarpus communis*) of the family *Moraceæ*, especially *A. integrifolia*, both of the South Sea Islands: thought to resemble fresh bread when roasted. This tree is closely allied to the mulberry and the Osage orange, resembling them in the structure of its fruit, which is a large roundish starchy mass formed by the coalescence of numerous small female flowers.

Breadfruit. 1/10

2. The tree bearing this fruit: now cultivated in the West Indies; also, one of others bearing like fruit. — **African breadfruit,** a West-African tree (*Treculia africana*) of the same family and closely allied to *Artocarpus incisa*. — **Australian b.,** a shrub (*Gardenia edulis*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*).

bread'less, 1 bred'les; 2 brĕd'lĕs, *a.* Having no bread; destitute of food. — **bread'less-ness,** *n.*

bread'-mak"er, etc. See under BREAD[1], *n.*

bread'ness, 1 bred'nes; 2 brĕd'nĕs, *n. Theol.* The quality of being bread: a term used in discussions on transubstantiation.

bread'nut", 1 bred'nut"; 2 brĕd'nŭt", *n.* The edible fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Brosimum alicastrum*) of the family *Moraceæ*.

bread'root", 1 bred'rūt"; 2 brĕd'rōōt", *n.* A plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of the bean family, of the plains of the United States, or its starchy edible root.

bread'stuff", 1 bred'stuf"; 2 brĕd'stŭf", *n.* Material for bread; grain, meal, or flour; in the plural, as a commercial term, such materials collectively; as, *breadstuffs* ruled higher.

Every New Englander might easily raise all his own *breadstuffs* in this land of rye and Indian corn.
THOREAU *Walden, Economy* p. 69. [o. & co. 1879.]

breadth, } 1 bredth; 2 brĕdth, *n.* **1.** Measure or dis-
bredth[s], } tance from side to side; width, as distinguished from length, height, or thickness; distance across; as, the *breadth* is half the length. **2.** Freedom from narrowness of view or sentiment; largeness, as of vision or sympathies; catholicity; liberality; also, grossness.

The historian should be a gentleman and possess a moral *breadth* of temperament.
A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta, Carlyle* in first series, p. 21. [s. 1885.]

3. *Art.* That impression of largeness, comprehensiveness, and mastery which is produced by simple arrangement and subordination of details to general effect.

By *breadth* is meant such a massing of the quantities, . . . as shall enable the eye to pass without obstruction . . . from one to another, so that it shall appear to take in the whole at a glance.
W. ALLSTON *Lectures on Art, Composition* p. 154. [s. 1850.]

4. That which has breadth; especially, a piece of a fabric of the full width; as, four *breadths* of silk. **5.** *Logic.* Extension. [< AS. *brædu* (the *th* of *breadth* being due to LENGTH, WIDTH, etc.), < *brād*, BROAD.] **bredthe†.** — **bimaxillary breadth** (*Anthropom.*), the greatest breadth of the maxillæ. — **bitemporal b.** (*Craniom.*), the greatest breadth between the temporal bones. — **bitrochanteric b.** (*Anthropom.*), the breadth between the two greater trochanters. — **external biorbital b.** (*Craniom.*), the breadth between the two external orbital points. — **molded b.** (*Ship-building*), the horizontal width of the widest frame of ships. — **breadth'en,** *vt.* [Rare.] To broaden; widen. — **breadth'less,** *a.* — **breadth'wise,** *adv.* In the direction of the breadth. **breadth'ways†.**

bread'-win"ner, 1 bred'-win"ər; 2 brĕd'-win"er, *n.* **1.** One who supports himself and others by his earnings; a producer. **2.** [Rare.] That by which a living is earned, as a calling. — **bread'-win"ning,** *a.* & *n.*

break, 1 brēk; 2 brāk, *v.* Many meanings of this verb depend largely on the context in which they appear, and no synthetic definition is possible in any general scheme. Illustrations of this will be found in the phrases given below. [BROKE (archaic or poet.); BRO'KEN or BROKE; BREAK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate into parts or fragments; make a fracture in, as by a blow or strain; rupture or shatter; hence, to give or get change for, as a bank-note; as, to *break* an arm or a blood-vessel; *broken* glass; to *break* a ten-dollar bill.

As the gentle dip of the swallow's wing
Breaks the bubbles on the sea. HALLECK *Love* st. 1.

2. To fail to carry out or act in accordance with; violate; transgress; disturb; as, to *break* a promise, engagement, contract, peace, or the law. **3.** To make bankrupt; as, to *break* a bank, or a firm.

A stoppage of the trade with Flanders . . . would have *broken* half the merchants in London.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 393. [ʜ. 1875.]

4. To deprive, as a military or naval officer, of commission, warrant, or rating; cashier, or reduce to the ranks.

The two colonels had been *broken* but the year before for drinking perdition to the tories. THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* p. 240. [ʜ.]

5. To force an opening or an entrance into, or a passage for; as, to *break* a safe or a house; to *break* a way. **6.** To interrupt the continuity of; disconnect the parts or destroy the completeness of; as, to *break* silence, a set, one's sleep, an electric circuit, or a line of defense. **7.** To give the first hint of; make a partial or cautious disclosure of; as, to *break* the news to a person. **8.** To diminish the force or exhaust the strength of; wear out; as, the bush *broke* his fall; to *break* one's spirit.

My grief and solitude have *broken* me.
TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st. 56.

9. To get under control; reduce to discipline; tame; as, to *break* a horse. **10.** To plow up; as, to *break* prairie land. **11.** *Cricket & Baseball.* To cause (a ball) to deviate in its course after it has been pitched or bowled. See PITCH, *n.* **12.** *Teleg.* To interrupt (a message) in order to have doubtful words repeated. **13.** [Dial.] To tear. **14†.** To carve, as game; tear in pieces; as, the hounds *broke* up the fox. **15†.** To disband, as a regiment.

II. *i.* **1.** To become fractured, disconnected, interrupted, dislocated, or shattered; as, the bubble *broke*. **2.** To begin, open, or change suddenly; as, the storm *breaks;* the day *breaks;* his voice is *breaking;* the horse *breaks* in his excitement.

The morning *broke* without a sun. WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 4.

3. To lose health, strength, credit, position, or reputation; fail; become bankrupt; as, the bank *broke*.

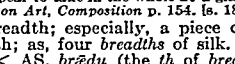
The climate has hurt him considerably: . . . yes, yes, he *breaks* apace, I'm told. SHERIDAN *School for Scandal* act iii, sc. 3.

4. To burst or begin to discharge, as a boil. **5.** *Mus.* (1) To crack: said of a bell; hence, of a boy's voice on reaching puberty. (2) To change from one quality of tone to another. (3) In organ-playing, to change from one set of reeds to another. **6.** *Hort.* To put forth new buds; specif., to flower too soon. **7.** *Games.* To make the first play, as in pool. **8.** *Naut.* To hug or sag. **9.** To put into a stream logs that have been piled in a rollway. **10.** *Teleg.* To check the sending operator. **11.** To leap out of the water: said of fish. **12.** To deviate sharply in its course, as a ball in baseball or cricket. [< AS. *brecan.*] **breke†.**

Syn.: burst, crack, crush, demolish, destroy, fracture, rend, rive, rupture, shatter, shiver, smash, split. To *break* is to divide sharply, with severance of particles, as by a blow or strain. To *burst* is to *break* by pressure from within, as a bombshell, but it is used also for the result of violent force otherwise exerted; as, to *burst* in a door, where the door yields as if to an explosion. To *crush* is to *break* by pressure from without, as an egg-shell. To *crack* is to *break* without complete severance of parts; a *cracked* cup or mirror may still hold together. *Fracture* has a somewhat similar sense. In a *fractured* limb, the ends of the *broken* bone may be separated, tho both portions are still retained within the common muscular tissue. A *shattered* object is *broken* suddenly and in numerous directions; as, a vase is *shattered* by a blow, a building by an earthquake. A *shivered* glass is *broken* into numerous minute, needle-like fragments. To *smash* is to *break* thoroughly to pieces with a crashing sound by some sudden act of violence; a watch once *smashed* will scarcely be worth repair. To *split* is to cause wood to crack or part in the way of the grain, and is applied to any other case in which a natural tendency to separation is enforced by an external cause; as, to *split* a convention or party. To *demolish* is to beat down, as a mound, building, fortress, etc.; to *destroy* is to put by any process beyond restoration physically, mentally, or morally; to *destroy* an army is so to *shatter* and scatter it that it can not be rallied or reassembled as a fighting force. See REND; SUBDUE; TRANSGRESS. — Ant.: attach, bind, fasten, join, mend, secure, solder, unite, weld. — Prep.: break *to* pieces, or *in* pieces; *into* several pieces (when the object is thought of as divided rather than shattered); break *with* a friend; *from* or *away from* a suppliant; break *into* a house; *out of* prison; break *across* one's knee; break *through* a hedge; break *in upon* one's retirement; break *over* the rules; break *on* or *upon* the shore, *against* the rocks.

Other phrases than those recorded below will be found under the second or main element.

— **break'-back",** *a.* Back-breaking. — **b.-in,** *n.* A hole cut in a brick wall to receive a timber. — **b.-iron,** *n.* A wedge in a carpenters' plane for turning the shaving forward and upward. — **b.-joint,** *n.* A joint, as in brickwork, coming opposite the center of the adjoining parts, thus:



— **b.-line,** *n. Print.* The last line of a paragraph, when containing blank space. — **b.-off,** *n.* **1.** In a breech-loading gun, the hinged portion of the stock. **2.** An iron breech-piece adjusted to the stock of some muzzle-loading guns. — **b.-promise,** *n.* A person whose promises are unreliable. — **b.-up,** *n.* The act of breaking up; dissolution; disruption; disbandment; as, the *break-up* of the ice; the *break-up* of a school. — **break'wind",** *n.* [Rare.] A wind-break. — **to b. a deer or stag,** to portion it out between authorized claimants. — **to b. a gun,** to open a gun or revolver at the breech. — **to b. a jest,** to crack or utter a joke. — **to b. a lance with,** to enter the lists against; oppose oneself to. — **to b. away. 1.** To disengage oneself, as by force; depart abruptly. **2.** To dissolve and disappear; as, the fog *broke away.* — **to b. a will. 1.** To nullify or secure the nullification of a will, or a part thereof, by legal process. **2.** [Colloq.] To reduce a child or a servant to habits of submission. — **to b. bulk** (*Naut.*), to unpack the hold; begin to unload cargo. — **to b. camp,** to strike camp. See STRIKE, 10. — **to b. cover or covert,** to emerge from concealment: a huntsmen's phrase. — **to b. down. 1.** To fall or be disabled by breaking. **2.** To lose one's health or strength. **3.** To fail in an undertaking. **4.** To give way to grief or other emotion. — **to b. forth,** to burst out, as a flame, enthusiasm, etc. — **to b. from,** to tear (oneself) away from; leave abruptly. — **to b. ground. 1.** To begin excavation, as for erecting a house or opening a railroad. **2.** Same as BREAK, *v.*, I., 10. **3.** To initiate some new project; take the first steps; act as pioneer. **4.** *Naut.* To weigh anchor. — **to b. in. 1.** To train, as a horse. **2.** To force violently in, open, or apart. **3.** *To feloniously* trespass and enter, as a burglar. — **to b. in upon,** to intrude upon abruptly; interrupt. — **to b. jail,** to escape from imprisonment. — **to b. liberty or leave,** to fail to return to a ship when the time of leave is up: said of one of the crew. — **to b. of,** to free from; cure of. — **to b. off. 1.** To stop or cease from suddenly. **2.** To separate from something by breaking; as, he *broke off* a branch. — **to b. off from,** to part with; abandon; hence, cut, as an acquaintance. — **to b. (one) all up** [Colloq.], to shatter; unnerve; undo. — **to b. one's fast,** to eat after a fast; especially, to partake of the first meal of the day after the usual fast of the night. — **to b. open,** to force open. — **to b. out,** to have an eruption on the skin. — **to b. over,** to go beyond the bounds; overstep; hence, to overflow. — **to b. ranks,** to fall out of the ranks; dismiss the ranks. — **to b. step,** to march out of time. — **to b. the back or the neck of,** figuratively, to destroy the principal force of; also, to overcome the principal difficulty of. — **to b. the balls** (*Pool*), to scatter the pyramidal arrangement of the balls at the opening shot. — **to b. the heart,** to overwhelm with grief. — **to b. the ice,** to overcome the restraints of a first intercourse between strangers. — **to b. the record,** to surpass all previous records of any specific feat. — **to b. up. 1.** To dissolve; scatter; as, the meeting *broke up.* **2.** To open up, as new ground. **3.** [Slang.] To confuse, as a public speaker. — **to b. upon,** to dawn upon: become apparent to. — **to b. upon the wheel,** to torture by binding upon a wheel-shaped structure and breaking the bones. — **to b. water,** to soften hard water by dissolving in it borax, carbonate of soda, or the like. — **to b. with. 1.** To terminate relations with. **2†.** To communicate to.

break, *n.* **1.** An opening, gap, or breach made by or as by breaking; as, a *break* in the ceiling; a *break* in the road.

A *break* between the house-tops shows The moon
MATTHEW ARNOLD *A Summer Night* st. 1.

2. A starting or breaking out, forth, or away; as, the *break* of day; he made a *break* for liberty. **3.** A breach of continuity; interruption. Especially: (1) An interruption of physical continuity. (*a*) *Geol.* A sudden change in the uniformity of a formation; a fault; as, a *break* in a stratum. (*b*) *Arch.* A sudden change in surface, contour, or style. (*c*) *Naut.* A point where the deck of a vessel suddenly terminates and the descent to the next deck begins. (*d*) *Fort.* A place where a curtain suddenly changes its direction, near its end. (*e*) *pl.* [Local, U. S.] The gorge-valleys at the head of a river. (*f*) An abrupt descent.

And that great *break* of precipice. TENNYSON *The Cup* act i, sc. 2.

(*g*) A grinding of grain. (2) In writing, address, verse, etc., an interruption in the text or thought, as by an omission, or a space left to be filled out, or by a digression or aposiopesis. (3) A rupture of friendship; a falling out; breach. (4) A sudden decline in prices; as, a *break* in the stock-market. (5) *Forest.* The point of a trunk at which a limb diverges.

4. That which causes an opening, breach, or interruption. (1) In telegraphy, etc., an apparatus for interrupting the flow or reversing the direction of an electric current; also the interruption of the current. (2) *Print.* A place where one paragraph ends and another begins. (3) The opening or gap in a gap-lathe. (4) *Pros.* The cesura, or pause, in the rhythm of a verse. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The point where the chest-tone changes to the head-tone. (2) Hence, sometimes, the point where one register or quality of voice changes to another, as alto to soprano; a similar point in the tones of a musical instrument. (3) A tone produced imperfectly or with difficulty in singing; also, the failure in producing such tones. **6.** A surplus piece of metal sometimes remaining on the shank of a type when cast, and broken off in finishing. **7.** A high four-wheeled carriage or wagonette. **8.** A bench on which or a machine by which dough is kneaded in a bakery. **9.** *Sports.* (1) In pool, the first play; the shot that scatters the balls. (2) In billiards or pool, the strokes made in an inning; a run. (3) In bowling, the act of playing a frame without making a strike or a spare. (4) In baseball or cricket, a deflection of the ball from a straight course when bowled. (5) *Boxing & Pugilism.* The separation of antagonists when they have clinched; also, the act of such separation. **10.** The quantity of hemp prepared in one year. **11.** *Hat-making.* The angle of the body and brim of a hat. **12.** [Colloq., U. S.] An unfortunate remark or ill-considered action; as, he made a bad *break.* **13.** [Local, U. S.] In the plural, a line of cliffs and gorges at the edge of a mesa. **14.** [U. S.] (1) The breaking open of hogsheads of tobacco before public sale. (2) A public sale of tobacco.

15. [Austral.] A count of sheep or cattle as they pass, as through a broken fence or the like. **16.** *Brewing.* The complete agglomeration and precipitation of coagulable albuminoids during boiling of malt wort in kettles; also the clarification of beer by the settling of suspended yeast cells. **17.** Anything broken or divided off. Specif.: (1) [Eng.] A lot or consignment, as of tea. (2) [Prov. Eng.] A large number or quantity. **breke†.**

Syn.: see BREACH. — **Apps break** (*Elec.*), an interrupter or hammer break, with an appliance for pressing the spring against the back contact: generally used for induction-coils. — **b. and catch,** in driving, the method of helping the horse to catch quickly after breaking. — **break'-lathe",** *n.* A gap-lathe. See LATHE. — **b. of day,** the dawn. — **b. of forecastle** (*Naut.*), the utmost end of the forecastle toward the waist. — **b. of poop** (*Naut.*), the utmost end of the poop toward the waist. — **b.-pieces,** *n. pl. Mach.* Short shafts between the engine and the axles of the rolls in a rolling-mill, made weaker than the axles so that in case of strain they will break first and thus prevent injury to the rolls or their axles.

break'a-ble, } 1 brēk'ə-bl; 2 brāk'a-bl, *a.* Capable of
break'a-bl[e], } being broken; frangible. — **break'a-bl(e-ness**[e], *n.*

break'age, 1 brēk'ij; 2 brāk'āg, *n.* **1.** The act of breaking, or the state of being broken. **2.** Articles broken. **3.** Compensation for things broken. **4.** *Naut.* Empty space left in stowing the hold.

break'a-way", 1 brēk'ə-wē"; 2 brāk'a-wā", *n.* [Austral.] **1.** An animal, as a steer, that dashes out of a herd. **2.** A stampede of cattle, sheep, etc., as at the sight of water. **3.** *Sports.* (1) In pugilism, a break. (2) The start of the contestants in a race or game, especially when premature.

break'ax", 1 brēk'aks"; 2 brāk'āks", *n.* A tree with extremely hard wood, as the West-Indian *Sloanea jamaicensis* of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*).

break'back", *a.* See BREAK, *v.* [AS DENGUE.

break'bone", 1 brēk'bōn"; 2 brāk'bōn", *n.* [So. U. S.] Same

break'bones", 1 brēk'bōnz"; 2 brāk'bōns", *n.* **1.** The ossifrage or osprey. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The greater stitchwort.

break'-club", 1 brēk'-klub"; 2 brāk'-clŭb", *n. Golf.* An obstacle that might break a club used to strike at a ball lying near it.

break'down", 1 brēk'daun"; 2 brāk'down", *n.* **1.** The act of breaking down or falling to pieces; a collapse. **2.** [U. S.] A spirited, noisy dance, usually a shuffle, as those performed by negroes. — **breakdown van** [Gt. Brit.], a wrecking-car.

break'er, 1 brēk'er; 2 brāk'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which breaks; as, a *breaker* of stone; a *breaker* of hearts.

I'll be no *breaker* of the law. SHAK. *1 K. Henry VI.* act i, sc. 3.

Specif.: (1) A crushing-machine; as, a coal-*breaker* or stone-*breaker*. (2) A machine for removing the bark, etc., from valuable fiber. (3) A water-cask for a boat. (4) The first or second carding-machine of a set: a set in wool-carding, usually including two breakers and a finisher. (5) A plow for working ground for the first time.

2. A wave of the sea which breaks on a beach, rock, shoal, etc.

Watch the green *breakers* and the wind-tossed foam.
JEAN INGELOW *The Four Bridges* st. 90.

3. One who trains horses, dogs, etc. **4.** *Elec.* A circuit-breaker. **brek'er†.** Syn.: see WAVE.

break'fast, } 1 brek'fəst; 2 brĕk'fast, *v.* **I.** *t.* To furnish
brek'fast[s], } with a breakfast; give a breakfast to; as, he *breakfasted* the party at his rooms.

II. *i.* To eat breakfast; break one's fast.

Breakfast was over, and none had *breakfasted.*
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Jane Eyre* p. 36. [P. & co.]

— **break'fast-er,** *n.*

break'fast, *n.* **1.** The first meal of the day.

Breakfast is a foretaste of the whole day. Spoil that, and we probably spoil all. LEIGH HUNT *Essays* p. 136. [w. s. 1887.]

2. A meal; that with which a fast is broken; as, the carcass made a *breakfast* for the crows.

break'head", 1 brēk'hed"; 2 brāk'hĕd", *n.* The bows of a vessel so strengthened as to fit it for breaking its way through ice.

break'horn", 1 brēk'hōrn"; 2 brāk'hôrn", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The merganser.

break'-in", *n.* See BREAK, *v.*

break'ing, 1 brēk'ıŋ; 2 brāk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of fracturing or of interrupting continuity. **2.** *Philol.* Change of one vowel to two, one being a consonant glide, and the resulting digraph, especially Anglo-Saxon *ea, eo,* as in *earm,* < *arm; meolc,* milk; *sceacan,* shake, etc.; so English *fear,* Southern *cear,* < *car,* etc. **3.** [U.S.] A piece of wild land, usually with heavy turf, newly broken. **4.** [Scot.] Broken victuals. **5.** *Founding.* Linear markings on melted iron.

—break'ing-crew", *n.* In lumbering, the men and teams employed in breaking a rollway.— **b.-diameter**, *n.* The diameter of a specimen of metal at the point of breaking under test for tensile strain.— **b.-engine**, *n.* A carding-breaker.— **b.-frame**, *n.* A machine for joining the ends of wool slivers and laying them lengthwise.— **b.-harness**, *n.* A harness for breaking colts and accustoming them to the straps.— **b.-machine**, *n.* A flax-brake.— **b.-weight**, *n.* The weight to which an object, as a joist, can be subjected before breaking.

break'-i"ron, b.-joint, b.-line, etc. See BREAK, *v.*

break'-lathe", *n.* A gap-lathe. See LATHE. [brakeman.

break'man, 1 brēk'mən; 2 brāk'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A

break'neck", 1 brēk'nek"; 2 brāk'nĕk", *a.* Likely to break the neck; dangerous to life; as, a *breakneck* ride.

break'neck", *n.* A fall in which the neck is broken; hence, a steep and dangerous place.

break'-off", **b.-promise, b.-up,** etc. See BREAK, *v.*

break'share", 1 brēk'shār"; 2 brāk'shâr", *n.* A disease of sheep; braksie or braxy. [Cor. of BRAXY.]

break'staff", 1 brēk'staf"; 2 brāk'stăf", *n.* The handle of a blacksmiths' bellows.

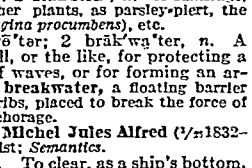
break'stone", 1 brēk'stōn"; 2 brāk'stōn", *n.* A saxifrage, or any one of various other plants, as parsley-piert, the procumbent pearlwort (*Sagina procumbens*), etc.

break'wa"ter, 1 brēk'wō'tər; 2 brāk'wą'ter, *n.* A structure, as a mole, wall, or the like, for protecting a harbor from the force of waves, or for forming an artificial harbor.— **floating breakwater,** a floating barrier of timbers or connected cribs, placed to break the force of waves approaching an anchorage.

Brē"al', 1 brē'äl'; 2 brę'äl, **Michel Jules Alfred** (1/2/1832–1915). A French philologist; *Semantics.*

bream, 1 brim; 2 brēm, *vt.* To clear, as a ship's bottom, of shells, seaweeds, ooze, etc., by the application of burning reeds or furze. [Cp. BROOM, *n.*]

bream, *n.* [BREAM or BREAMS, *pl.*] **1.** A fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Abramis brama*) of Europe, with a deep compressed body, short dorsal, and long anal fin; also, one of other cyprinoids; as, the white *bream* (*A. björkna*). **2.** [U. S.] One of various centrarchoids or sunfishes; as, the blue or copper-nosed *bream* (*Lepomis pallidus*). **3.** A sparoid fish, as a sea-bream. **4.** A bramoid fish, as the pomfret or Ray's bream (*Brama raji*). **5.** [Austral.] A percoidean fish, the ruff. [ME. *breem,* < OF. *bresme,* < a word like OS. *bressemo,* bream; cp. OHG. *brahsima, brahsa,* bream.] **— black bream.** [Tasmania.] **1.** A pimelepteroid fish (*Girella tricuspidata*). **2.** The silver bream.— **blue b.,** the common blue sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*); dollardee.— **bony b.,** an Australian gizzard-shad.— **bream'-backed"**, *a.* Having the back straight or slightly lifted toward the middle: said of a horse.— **red b.,** a red snapper (*Sparus unicolor*).— **silver b. 1.** [Tasmania.] A sparoid fish (*Sparus australis*). **2.** [N. S. Wales.] A theraponoid fish (*Therapon richardsoni*).



Bream (def. 1). 1/10

breamd, *pp.* Breamed. S. S.

bream'-flat", 1 brim'flat"; 2 brēm'flăt", *n.* [Local, Eng.] The white bream (*Abramis björkna*).

brean, 1 brin; 2 brēn, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To sweat; perspire.

brear†, *n.* Brier. **brearet†.**

breards, 1 brirdz; 2 brērdz, *n.* [Scot.] Flax recovered from the tow by a second hackling.

breast, } 1 brest; 2 brĕst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To encounter, buf-

brest^{s}, } fet, or stem with the breast; meet openly and boldly; bear the brunt of. **2.** To apply the breast to; cover with the breast, as a brooding bird. **3.** To suckle.

II. *i.* **1.** To press on with the breast. **2.** To hunt deer by breasting. See BREASTING.— **to breast up a hedge,** to trim one face up so that the upright stems are laid bare.

breast, *n.* **1.** The front of the chest in man, or the corresponding part in other animals. **2.** One of the two protuberant glands attached to the chest in women, for the secretion of milk, forming the bosom; loosely, the bosom, especially of a woman.

Served too in hastier swell to show
Short glimpses of a *breast* of snow.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 18.

3. That part of a garment, or of armor, that covers the breast; as, the *breast* of a coat. **4.** The seat of the affections, emotions, and conscience; the mind or heart.

No nobler feeling than this of admiration for one higher than himself dwells in the *breast* of man.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p. 10. [c. & H.]

5. Anything likened to the human or animal breast.

Their long column might be seen winding down the *breast* of the mountain. HEADLEY *Miscellanies* vol. ii, p. 33. [J. S. T. 1849.]

Specif.: (1) *Agric.* The front of a plow mold-board. (2) *Arch.* (*a*) That part of a wall between a window and the floor. (*b*) That part of a chimney between its flues and the apartment. (3) *Carp.* The lower side of a rail or beam. (4) *Hydraul.* A breasting. (5) *Mech.* A bushing connected with a small shaft or spindle. (6) The notch side of the hearth in a shaft-furnace. (7) *Mining.* The face of a working from which material is being or may be removed; also, the chamber leading up to the working-face. (8) The bulging part of the hub or nave of a wheel.

6. A moving rank. See ABREAST. **7†.** Vocal ability; singing. [< AS. *brēost.*] — **breast'-back"stay,** *n. Naut.* A stay extending from the head of a mast to the chainwales (channels) abreast the mast, to support it when sailing on a wind.— **b.-band,** *n.* A band about the breast, as in a harness; especially, a rope or band screwed to a vessel's rigging to support a seaman taking soundings.— **b.-beam,** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The forward cross-beam of a locomotive. **2.** A beam in a ship where the forecastle or the quarter-deck breaks. **3.** *Weaving.* A cloth-beam.— **b.-board,** *n.* In rope-making, a loaded sled to which the end-yarns are fastened at the end of a rope-walk, for maintaining constant tension upon them.— **b.-bone,** *n.* The sternum.— **b.-chains,** *n. pl.* The chains often fastened to the hames of a double harness to connect the horses with the yoke or pole-chains.— **b.-cylinder,** *n. Carding.* The first big roller.— **b.-drill,** *n. Mech.* A brace-drill having a broad head-piece for placing against the breast of the user.— **b.-fast,** *n. Naut.* A mooring-hawser for fastening a vessel, broadside on, to a pier or wharf.— **b.-harness,** *n.* Harness in which a breast-band, to which the tugs or traces are attached, replaces a collar.— **b.-height,** *n. Fort.* The narrow interior slope of a parapet.— **b.-high,** *a.* As high as the breast; specif. (*Forestry*), four feet six inches above the ground.— **b.-hole,** *n.* [Scot.] The cinder outlet of a cupola furnace.— **b.-hook,** *n.* In ship-building, a curved horizontal timber serving as a strut to support and a tie to connect the sides of the hull. **b.-knee†.**— **b.-knot,** *n.* A knot or bow of ribbon, lace, or the like, worn on the breast or the bodice.— **b.-molding,** *n.* **1.** A window-sill molding. **2.** A panel molding beneath a window.— **b.-pain,** *n.* A disease of horses, characterized by partial paralysis of the fore legs and the neck.— **b.-pang,** *n.* Angina pectoris.— **b.-plow,** *n.* A turf-paring shovel having a cross-piece against which the breast may push.— **b.-pump,** *n.* A suction-instrument for drawing milk from the breast.— **b.-rail,** *n.* A rail about breast-high, as on a balcony.— **b.-strap,** *n.* A leather strap in a harness, used like a breast-chain.— **b.-summer,** *n.* A beam or lintel flush with a wall, partition, etc., which it supports, and borne by the side walls or by pillars, as the beam over a shop-window, or that supporting an overhanging gallery. **bres'som"er†; brest'sum"mer†.**— **b.-wall,** *n.* **1.** A retaining-wall to receive the thrust of a bank. **2.** A breast-high wall.— **b.-wheel,** *n.* A water-wheel having a horizontal shaft, and receiving the water on a level with the latter.— **b.-wood,** *n. Hort.* New shoots growing on the main branches of closely pruned fruit-trees, trained against walls or on espaliers.— **broken b.,** an abscess of the mammary gland occurring shortly after childbirth.— **to b. up to.** [Austral.] To accost.— **to make a clean b.,** to confess all.

Some self-explaining compounds have *breast* as the first element; as, **breast-collar, b.-deep,** etc.

breast'ed, 1 brest'ed; 2 brĕst'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having a breast; as, broad-*breasted.* **2.** Decorated on the breast; as, *breasted* with many medals. **3†.** *Mus.* Having a good voice.

breast'-fast", b.-harness, etc. See BREAST, *n.*

breast'ing, 1 brest'ıŋ; 2 brĕst'ing, *n.* **1.** A curved apron-like structure fitting closely to the periphery of a water-wheel, to confine the water to its work and to prevent waste. **2.** In paper-making, the concave portions of a rag-machine, armed with knives. **3.** [U. S.] A former method of deer-hunting in which the huntsmen rode abreast and shot from the saddle.— **breast'ing-knife",** *n.* A shoemaker's knife for cutting a clean face on the front side of a boot-heel.

breast'-knot", *n.* See BREAST. *n.*

breast'-mark", 1 brest'-mŭrk"; 2 brĕst'-märk", *n. Surv.* A guide-mark set abreast of some prominent object that serves as a landmark.

breast'-mold"ing, b.-pain, etc. See BREAST, *n.*

breast'pin", 1 brest'pin"; 2 brĕst'pĭn", *n.* A brooch; scarf-pin.

breast'plate", 1 brest'plāt"; 2 brĕst'plāt", *n.* **1.** A piece of defensive plate armor for the breast: rare before the 16th century. See illus. under ARMOR.

Some will be armed in an habergeon,
And in a *breast-plate* and in a gipon.
CHAUCER *C. T., Knight's Tale* l. 1260.

2. A square piece of linen cloth, embroidered with gold, adorned with twelve precious stones symbolizing the twelve tribes of Israel, worn by the Jewish high priest. **3.** In metal-working, a plate to receive the butt-end of a drilling-brace when held against the breast; palette; conscience. **4.** A strap or straps crossing a horse's breast and attached to the saddle. **5.** The inscription-plate of a coffin. **6.** The plastron of a tortoise. **7.** The inferior surface of the thorax in certain insects and spiders. **8.** *Arch.* A breast-summer. [*n.*

breast'plow", b.-rail, b.-strap, b.-wall, etc. See BREAST, *n.*

breast'weed", 1 brest'wĭd"; 2 brĕst'wēd", *n.* The lizard's-tail.

breast'-wheel", *n.* See BREAST, *n.* [by side.

breast'wise, 1 brest'waiz; 2 brĕst'wīs, *adv.* Abreast; side

breast'-wood", *n.* See BREAST, *n.*

breast'work", 1 brest'wûrk"; 2 brĕst'wûrk", *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A low temporary defensive work, usually breast-high; the parapet of an intrenchment. **2.** A railing athwart a vessel, across or at the end of a deck. **3.** A parapet on a building.— **breastwork log,** same as FENDER-SKID.

breat, 1 brĭt; 2 brēt, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The turbot.

breath, } 1 breth; 2 brĕth, *n.* **1.** Air inhaled or exhaled

breth^{s}, } in respiration; as, the room was close with human *breath.*

Then spoke King Arthur, drawing thicker *breath.*
TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* l. 148.

2. A single act of respiration; as, he drew a long *breath.*

Each sentence should be read through at a single *breath.*
PORTER *Books and Reading* ch. 3, p. 34. [S. 1873.]

3. Power to breathe; life; also, ability to breathe freely; wind; as, that dose will stop his *breath;* he is out of *breath* with running; short of *breath.* **4.** The time of a single respiration; an instant; as, she caught the idea in a *breath.*

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a *breath,*
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death.
W. KNOX *Mortality* st. 14.

5. Something resembling breath. (1) A gentle movement of the air.

The dewy morn. With *breath* all incense.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 98.

(2) An exhalation.

Oh! but to breathe the *breath* Of the cowslip and primrose sweet.
HOOD *Song of the Shirt* st. 9.

(3) Some slight thing, as a word, a rumor, or an influence; as, a *breath* of suspicion.

No help but prayer.
A *breath* that fleets beyond this iron world,
And touches Him that made it. TENNYSON *Harold* act iii, sc. 2.

6. Time or opportunity to breathe; delay; intermission. **7.** [Rare.] Speech; opinion or will expressed in words; as, the *breath* of man can determine this. **8.** *Philol.* & *Phonol.* (1) An aspirate sound; a breathing; (2) An unvoiced sound; a surd. **9.** The moisture condensed on cold objects or in cold air caused by the act of breathing. **10.** A trifle; a passing word; as, not a *breath* of suspicion against him. **11.** Figuratively, that which is fleeting or unsubstantial; specif., the vanity of human life.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the skyie-influences.
SHAKESPEARE *Meas. for M.* III, i, 8.

[< AS. *brǣth,* breath, odor; cp. OHG. *brādam,* vapor, breath, heat.] **breetht.**

SYN.: exhalation, expiration, inhalation, inspiration, life. — ANT.: breathlessness, coldness, death.— **breath'-group",** *n. Phon.* Words or sounds spoken in a single breath.— **out of b.,** breathless; gasping, as from exertion.— **second b.,** recovered use of the lungs after exhaustion in running, etc.— **under the b.,** in a whisper.

breath'a-ble, } 1 brĭth'ə-bl; 2 brēth'a-bl, *a.* That may

breath'a-bl^{e}, } or can be breathed; fit or desirable to breathe.— **breath'a-bl(e-ness**^{e}, *n.*

breathe, 1 brīth; 2 brēth, *v.* [BREATHED, BREATHD^{e}; BREATH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To inhale and expel from the lungs, as air; respire. **2.** To introduce by or as by breathing; as, to *breathe* life into a statue.

One great thought *breathed* into a man may regenerate him.
CHANNING *Works, Laboring Classes* p. 49. [A. U. A. 1878.]

3. To emit by breathing; as, to *breathe* out one's life. **4.** In philology and phonology, to utter with breath only, without vibration of the vocal cords. **5.** [Rare.] To produce or act upon by breathing; as, he *breathed* the flute; to *breathe* an air on the flute. **6.** To produce as by breathing. (1) To exhale; waft, as by a breath; as, to *breathe* fragrance around.

The bluebird, *breathing* from his azure plumes
The fragrance borrowed where the myrtle blooms.
HOLMES *Spring* st. 4.

(2) To utter; use language expressing or suggesting; often, to utter softly; as, to *breathe* a reproach.

Our political writers *breathe* nothing but war, and devastation.
HUME *Essays, Liberty of Press* p. 11. [W. L. & CO.]

(3) To manifest; as, "His whole figure *breathed* intelligence." WORDSWORTH *Exc.* st. 15.

7. To give exercise to; hence, to put out of breath; overtire; as, he was well *breathed* by his exertions. **8.** To cause to rest, as for breath; as, he *breathed* his horse a while. **9.** To open (a vein).

II. *i.* **1.** To inhale and exhale air; respire; hence, to be alive; as, he still *breathes.*

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land!
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 6, st. 1.

2. To respire once; as, we *breathe* so many times a minute. **3.** To pause for breath; as, *breathe* a moment, and at it again. **4.** *Card-playing.* To pass: used in poker. **5.** To act like breath. (1) To move gently; as, the air *breathes* softly here. (2) To exhale; as, fragrance *breathes* from roses. **6.** To aspire; long; desire; as, he *breathes* after holiness. [< BREATH.]— **to breathe again, to b. freely,** to feel relief from anxiety, fright, etc.— **to b. a vein** [Archaic], to open or lance a vein and let blood from it.— **to b. one's last,** to expire; die.— **to b. upon,** to tarnish; sully; as, her fair name was never *breathed upon.*

breathed^{1}, 1 brefht; 2 brĕthd, *a.* **1.** Having breath; long-winded. **2.** Short-winded.

breathed^{2}, 1 brĭthd *or* brĭth'ed; 2 brēthd *or* brēth'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Overtired; out of breath.

Again my trooping hounds their tongues shall loll
Around the *breathed* boar. KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 19.

2. Uttered with breath only, with the vocal cords open; surd, as the consonants *k, p, t,* etc.

breath'er, 1 brīth'ər; 2 brēth'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which breathes, in any sense of the verb.

I will chide no *breather* in the world but myself.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act iii, sc. 2.

2. [Colloq.] That which exercises or exhausts the breath; as, that run was a *breather.*

breath'ful, *a.* Full of breath or odor; fragrant.

breath'ing, 1 brīth'ıŋ; 2 brēth'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of respiration; also, a single breath.

In all warm-blooded animals the *breathing* is quick.
AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* p. 72. [T. & F. 1866.]

2. Air moving gently; a zephyr; as, the *breathings* of the morning. **3.** That which resembles a breath or breathing. (1) Inspiration; as, the *breathing* of the Spirit. (2) Aspiration; as, a *breathing* after holiness.

The inmost *breathing* of the devout heart is, 'Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I.' J. C. SHAIRP *Poetry and Philosophy, Moral Motive Power* p. 311. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

(3) Words spoken; utterance. **4.** Time to take breath. **5.** Exercise; a breather. **6.** *Gram.* An aspiration; aspirate. In Greek the *rough breathing* (') over an initial vowel indicates the sound equivalent to our letter *h;* the *smooth breathing* (᾽), its absence. **7†.** A vent.— **breath'ing-hole",** *n.* **1.** A vent for air or breathing, or the like, as a hole in a cask or in the ice; a blow-hole. **2.** *Zool.* A respiratory aperture, as one of the stigmata of an insect or the blow-hole of cetaceans.— **b.-mark,** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A small mark (') placed above the notes to indicate when a singer may take breath. **breath'-mark"†. 2.** *Gram.* A breathing.— **b.-place,** *n.* **1.** A place where wholesome air may be obtained; hence, a summer resort. **2.** The place for a pause for breathing, in reading, singing, etc.; especially, the pause in verse; cesura.— **b.-pore,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A stoma. **2.** A breathing hole.— **mouth-b.,** *n.* The habit of using the mouth alone to breathe through: often a symptom that the posterior nares are blocked by enlarged adenoids.— **rough b.,** see ASPER^{1}, *n.*

breath'ing-ly, 1 brīth'ıŋ-li; 2 brēth'ing-ly, *adv.* Gently.

breath'ing-mark", b.-place, etc. See BREATHING, *n.*

Breath'itt, 1 breth'ıt; 2 brĕth'ĭt, *n.* A mountainous county in E. Kentucky; 480 sq. m.; county-seat, Jackson.

breath'less, 1 breth'lĕs; 2 brĕth'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Out of breath. **2.** Intense or eager, as if holding the breath; as, *breathless* attention. **3.** Taking away the breath; as, a *breathless* speed. **4.** Without breath; dead.— **breath'less-ly,** *adv.*— **breath'less-ness,** *n.*

breath'y, 1 breth'ı; 2 brĕth'y, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of breath. **2.** Aspirated, as notes in singing.— **breath'i-ness,** *n.*

b. rec., *abbr.* Bills receivable.

brec'ci-a, 1 brech'ı-ə; 2 brĕch'i-a, *n.* A rock made up of angular fragments embedded in a matrix which may or may not be of the same nature and origin. The fragments may be of one or of several kinds, and variously colored. **Calcareous breccias** form some of the most beautiful marbles. The **breccia di verde,** or **universal b.** of Egypt, was composed of angular fragments of green-stone, gneiss, slate, porphyry, serpentine, and marble cemented by a green or purplish calcareous paste. **Sedimentary b.** differs from **conglomerate b.** only in being composed of angular fragments instead of rounded pebbles. **Igneous breccias** are **plutonic b.,** and **volcanic** or **flow b. Autoclastic breccias** are **friction b., fault b.,** and **crush b.** Some breccias of recent formation are known as **bone b., coin b.,** etc., from the contained material. [It., < F. *brèche,* breach; cf. G. origin; cp. OHG. *brecha,* breaking, < *brechan,* break.] **brec'chi-a†.**— **breccia marble,** an ornamental stone composed of angular fragments, often of such colors and texture as to answer as a marble.— **brec'cial,** *a.*— **brec'ci-at"ed,** *a.* Formed into a breccia, or like breccia. **brech'i-at"ed†.**— **brec"ci-a'tion,** *n.*

brech'am, 1 brek'əm; 2 brĕk'am, *n.* [Scot.] A draft-horse collar.

brech'an, 1 brek'ən; 2 brĕk'an, *n.* [Scot.] Bracken. **breck'ant‡.**

Brèche"-de-Ro"land', 1 bresh'-də-ro'lŏn'; 2 brĕçh'-de-rō'-lăn', *n.* A defile in the Pyrenees Mts., associated with the paladin; 9,500 ft. high.

Brech'in, 1 brik'in; 2 brĕk'in, *n.* An ancient town in Forfarshire, Scotland. The castle was besieged in 1303 and 1333 and burnt by Montrose in 1645.

Bre-chit'i-dæ, 1 bri-kit'i-di; 2 bre-cit'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of pholadacean bivalves having the valves embedded in the walls of a tube that has an anterior perforated disk. **Bre-chi'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *brechō*, wet, the disk resembling the rose of a watering-pot.] — **bre-chi'tid,** *n.* — **brech'i-told,** *a.*

breck, 1 brek; 2 brĕk, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A piece of unenclosed arable land used as for grazing; also, a field. **2†.** A break; breach; gap. **3†.** A bruise.

Breck'en-ridge, 1 brek'en-rij; 2 brĕk'ĕn-rĭdĝ, *n.* A township and city in Caldwell county, Mo.

Breck'in-ridge, 1 brek'in-rij; 2 brĕk'in-rĭdĝ, *n.* **1. John Cabell** (1/11 1821–5/11 1875), an American statesman; Vice-President of United States, 1857–1861; Confederate Secretary of War. **2. Mt.,** a peak in the Kern river range, S. Cal.; 7,418 ft. high. **3. Pass,** a pass of the Sagnathe range, Colo., at the head of Blue River; 11,503 ft. high. **4.** A county in Kentucky; 595 sq. m.; county-seat, Hardinsburg. **5.** A village in Wilkin county, Minn. **6.** A mining-town in Summit county, Colo.

breck'ins, 1 brek'inz; 2 brĕk'ĭns, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Bracken.

Breck'nock-shire, 1 brek'nok-shir; 2 brĕk'nŏk-shĭr, *n.* A mountainous county in S. Wales; 743 sq. m. **Breck'nock‡; Brec'ont.** [shire.

Brec'on, *1 brek'ən; 2 brĕc'on, n. The capital of Brecknock-*

bred, 1 bred; 2 brĕd, *imp. & pp.* of BREED, *v.* Reared; trained; carefully brought up; chiefly used in compounds such as *town-bred, well-bred, thoroughbred,* etc.— **bred in. 1.** Fixed firmly in the individual by breeding, as, *bred in* the bone. **2.** Relating to the results of inbreeding.— **b. out,** run out; degenerated.— **b. to arms,** brought up and educated for a soldier.

bred, 1 bred; 2 brĕd, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A board used in the household, as a bake-board, or a pot-cover.

Bre"da', 1 bre'dä'; 2 brę'dä', *n.* A town in Brabant, Netherlands.

bred'berg-ite, 1 bred'bûrg-ait; 2 brĕd'bĕrĝ-ĭt, *n.* [< Swedish chemist, B. G. *Bredberg.*] See GARNET¹, 1.

brede¹, 1 brid; 2 brēd. [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *v.* To broaden; also, to spread out; extend. **II.** *n.* Breadth. **bread‡; breede†.**

brede²†. **I.** *vt.* To roast. **II.** *n.* Roast meat.

brede³†, *vt.* To plait; intertwine; twist.

brede⁴, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A braid; braiding or embroidery.

Still crooning, as they weave their endless *brede.*
LOWELL *Washers of the Shroud* st. 4.

2. [Poet.] Mingling of colors, as in embroidery; hence, play of color; coloring. **bread‡** [Archaic].

brede'-stitch, 1 brid'-stich"; 2 brēd'-stich", *n.* An embroidery stitch which makes the same design on each side of the material.

bre'di, 1 brē'di; 2 brę'di, *n.* [S. Afr.] A stew of meat and some kind of vegetable; as, a cabbage *bredi.*

bree, 1 bri; 2 brē, *vt.* [BREED; BREE'ING.] [North. Eng.] To frighten.

bree¹, *n.* [Scot.] Broth; juice; brewage; moisture. **broo†.**

bree², n. [Scot.] **1.** The brow. **2.** The eyebrow. **3.** The eyelid. **bree'a†** [North. Eng.].— **bree'-band",** *n.* **1.** A hatband. **2.** The forehand band of a horse's bridle.

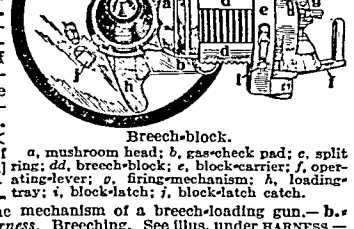
bree³, *n.* [Scot.] A brae.

bree⁴, *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] Disturbance; disagreement.

Brée, 1 brē; 2 brę. **Matthias Ignatius van** (2/11 1773–12/11 1839). A Flemish historical painter; director Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp.

breech, 1 brich; 2 brĕch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To clothe with breeches; put into breeches; cover as with breeches. **2.** To whip on the breech. **3.** To provide with a breech, as a gun. **4.** *Naut.* To fasten by a breeching. **5.** [Rare.] To cover or stain to the hilt or breech. **II.** *i.* To receive whipping on the breech.

breech, *n.* **1.** The posterior and lower part of the body; the buttocks. **2.** The part of a gun or cannon behind the closed end of the bore. See GUN. **3.** *Ship-building.* The salient angle of a knee-timber. **4.** Same as BREECHING, 6. **5†.** Breeches. [< AS. *brĕc,* pl. of *brōc,* breeches.] **breche†.**



Breech-block.
a, mushroom head; *b,* gas-check pad; *c,* split ring; *dd,* breech-block; *e,* block-carrier; *f,* operating-lever; *g,* firing-mechanism; *h,* loading-tray; *i,* block-latch; *j,* block-latch catch.

breech'ing, 1 brich'iŋ; 2 brĕch'ĭng, *n.* **1.** A part of a harness passing behind the horse's legs, and attached to the shafts or pole, to enable him to back the vehicle or to hold it back in descending a grade. See illus. under HARNESS. **2.** *Ordnance.* A rope passing through a hole in the cascabel of a ship's gun to eye-bolts at each side of the port-hole, to limit the recoil and to hold the gun in place during storms. **3.** The parts composing the breech of a gun, or the breach-action. **4.** A smoke-box on the end of a return-flue boiler, or one used as a smoke-connection for several such boilers. **5.** Long hair or coarse wool on the hindquarters of an animal, as a long-haired dog or a sheep. **6.** A flogging on the breech; the act of flogging on the breech. **7†.** The act of clothing with breeches.

Some self-explaining compounds have *breeching* as the first element; as, **breeching-bolt, b.-strap,** etc.

breech'less, 1 brich'les; 2 brĕch'lĕs, *a.* Without breeches; naked about the buttocks. **breek'less‡** [Scot. & Dial.].

breech'-load"er, b.-piece, b.-sight, etc. See under BREECH, *n.*

breecht, *pp.* Breeched. S. S.

breed, 1 brid; 2 brēd, *v.* [BRED; BREED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To nourish in the womb; bring forward from the germ to the birth; produce, as offspring; beget; hatch from the egg. **2.** To give rise to or be the source of; be the native place of; originate; cause; as, swamps *breed* malaria.

The thought of our past years in me doth *breed*
Perpetual benediction. WORDSWORTH *Immortality* st. 9.

3. To bring up from infancy to maturity, or form by education and training, as to some profession.

Jonathan Edwards . . . was *bred* in the family of a Connecticut minister. HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* essay xi, p. 367. [H. M. & co. 1883.]

4. To procure or promote the birth or germination of by special mating of parents, or selection of seed; raise, as stock; propagate, as plants, from the seed; especially, to cause to reproduce by artificial fertilization (pollenization).

II. *i.* **1.** To bear or beget young; be fruitful; multiply.

Here nothing *breeds,* Unless the nightly owl, or fatal raven.
SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act ii, sc. 3.

2. To be born; develop; come into being; originate; as, maggots *breed* in cheese. **3.** To procure or promote the birth of young: followed by *from;* as, to *breed from* mares of high pedigree. **4.** [Dial.] To be pregnant. **5†.** To generate. [< AS. *brēdan,* < *brōd,* BROOD.] **bredet; breedet.** Syn.: see PRODUCE; PROPAGATE.— **breed's bate"†,** *n.* One who incites to mischief.— **to b. in and in,** to breed continually from nearly related parents.— **to b. in the line,** to breed from a male and a female of the same stock but of different parents.— **to b. true,** to produce young habitually that are strictly of the parental type.

breed, *n.* **1.** The progeny of one stock; specif., a race or strain, especially of domestic animals or of cultivated plants, that maintains characteristics artificially acquired. The characteristics of a breed, having been acquired through the interference of man, can alone be maintained or kept free from alien mixture by his constant control. The *breed* characteristics refer to similarity in general appearance and are not necessarily traceable directly to an ancestral individual, while *strain* generally implies a narrower and more intensive meaning.

The struggle between the two fierce Teutonic *breeds* [Saxon and Dane] lasted during six generations.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 8. [P. S. & co. 1849.]

2. A sort, class, or kind either of living or inanimate things or of qualities.

However we brave it out, we men are a little *breed.*
TENNYSON *Maud* iv, st. 5.

3†. Any kind of increase; a brood; breeding.

Bree'de, 1 brē'də; 2 brę'de, *n.* A river in S. W. South Africa; length, 150 m. to S. Indian Ocean.

breed'er, 1 brid'er; 2 brēd'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which breeds or originates; author; source; as, a *breeder* of mischief. **2.** A breeding female; a parent of a brood; as, rabbits are rapid *breeders:* an archaism when applied to women. **3.** One who manages the breeding of animals. **4.** *Hort.* (1) An immature seedling tulip not yet developed into color-variation. (2)† A plant used for propagation. **5†.** A whitlow.

breed'ing, 1 brid'iŋ; 2 brēd'ing, *n.* **1.** The process or act of generating, producing, or bearing. **2.** The bringing up and training of the young; nurture, especially with *reference to personal* association and influence: formerly used as an equivalent for education in general.

Why was my *breeding* order'd and prescrib'd
As of a person separate to God? MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 30.

3. The effect of training on character and behavior; manners, especially good manners; as, a loud voice indicates lack of *breeding,* a well-modulated one good *breeding.* **4.** The systematic raising or crossing of domestic animals or garden plants for improvement of the stock, for profit, or for scientific experiment. **5†.** Descent.

Syn.: see BEHAVIOR.

— **broad breeding,** a system of breeding animals and plants whereby non-related and sometimes rather diverse individuals are mated or crossed. In contrast to *narrow-breeding* and *line-breeding.*— **straight b.,** the raising of stock within the bounds of one breed: opposed to *cross-breeding.*

Some self-explaining compounds have *breeding* as the first element; as, **breeding-cage, b.-ground, b.-pen, b.-pond, b.-season,** etc.

breed'ling†, *n.* One bred in or native to a place.

breeds, 1 bridz; 2 brēdş, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A hat-brim.

breed'y, 1 brid'i; 2 brēd'y, *a.* Prolific.— **breed'i-ness,** *n.*

breek¹, 1 brik; 2 brĕk, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A breech.

breek², n. [Dial. or Obs.] A breach.

bree'kin, 1 bri'kin; 2 brē'kin, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A forking or crotch, as of a tree's limbs.

breeks, 1 briks; 2 brĕks, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Breeches.— **breek'less,** *a.*

breek'ums, 1 brik'umz; 2 brĕk'ŭmş, *n. pl.* [Colloq., Scot.] Knee-breeches.

breer¹, 1 brir; 2 brĕr. [Dial., Scot., or Obs.] **I.** *v.* To sprout. **II.** *n.* A sprout, especially of grain. **brere‡.**

breer², n. [Dial.] A brier.

breese¹, 1 briz; 2 brēş, *v. & n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as BREEZE, *v. & n.*

Breese², 1 briz; 2 brēş, *n.* A village in Clinton county, Ill.

bree'sha, 1 bri'sha; 2 brē'sha, *n.* [Dial., Ir.] Ruins, especially after an accident or disaster.

breeze, 1 briz; 2 brēz, *vt.* [BREEZED, BREZED¹; BREEZ'ING.] **1.** [Rare.] To blow moderately. **2†.** To buzz.— **to breeze up** (*Naut.*), to become fresher or stronger, as a wind; begin to blow.

breeze¹, } *n.* **1.** A moderate current of air; a gentle wind.
breez², }

Breeze is generally applied to a current of air lighter than *a wind,* as *wind is lighter* than a *gale.*

Into the gradual calm the *breezes* sink.
WORDSWORTH *An Evening Walk* st. 9.

Breeze is used in compounds, such as *breeze-borne, breeze-shaken, breeze-wooing,* etc.

2. [Colloq.] A flutter of excitement; disturbance.

Something may happen to kick up a *breeze.*
MOORE *Tom Crib's Memorial* st. 3.

3. A vague rumor; whisper. [< F. *brize, brise,* = Sp. *brisa,* northeast wind; cp. F. *bise,* OHG. *bisa,* north wind.] **breese†; briesst; briezet; brise†.** Syn.: see WIND.

breeze², n. 1. A gadfly, cleg, or tabanid; also, a bot-fly. **2†.** One of various other insects. [< AS. *breosa,* allied to **brimsa* (= G. *bremse*), gadfly; perhaps < *breman,* roar (buzz).] **breeze'-fly"‡.**

breeze³, n. 1. Sifted cinders or fine coal used in burning bricks and for blacksmith's fuel. **2.** The refuse of charcoal- or coke-burning. **3.** Sand, or pulverized sandstone, or limestone, for strewing on floors. [Prob. < F. *braise,* hot embers; see BRAIZE, *v.*]— **breeze'-ov"en,** *n.* A furnace for consuming breeze; also, an oven for the manufacture of coke; a coke-oven.

breeze⁴, *n.* [Eng.] House-sweepings, as dust and other refuse. [< F. *bris,* < *brtser,* break.]

breeze'less, 1 briz'les; 2 brēz'lĕs, *a.* Without a breeze; calm.

breez'y, 1 briz'i; 2 brēz'y, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of a breeze; blown over by breezes; airy; windy.

Mine be the *breezy* hill that skirts the down.
BEATTIE *The Minstrel* bk. ii, st. 17.

2. Figuratively, characterized by briskness or sprightliness; animated.— **breez'i-ly,** *adv.*— **breez'i-ness,** *n.*

Bre-genz', 1 bri-gents'; 2 bre-ĝents', *n.* **1.** A district in Vorarlberg (Tyrol), Austria. **2.** Its capital, an ancient city, the **Bri-gan'ti-um** of the Romans, the scene of many battles, as when stormed by the Swedes in 1646.

breg'ma, 1 breg'mə; 2 brĕĝ'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Anat.* That point on the vault of the skull where the coronal and sagittal sutures meet. See illus. under CRANIUM. [< Gr. *bregma,* < *brechō,* moisten.] — **breg-mat'ic,** *a.*

Breg"ma-ce-rot'i-dæ, 1 breg'mə-si-rot'i-di; 2 brĕĝ'ma-çe-rŏt'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of anacanthines with abnormally developed ventrals and a nuchal ray, embracing small pelagic fishes related to the cods. **Breg-mac'e-ros,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bregma,* front part of head, + *keras,* horn.]— **breg"ma-ce-rot'id,** *n.*— **breg"ma-cer'o-told,** *a. & n.*

Brĕ"guet', 1 brĕ'ge'; 2 brę'gĕ', **Abraham Louis** (1/11 1747–9/11 1823). A French horologist, mechanician, and physicist. — **Brĕguet key,** the winding device of a stem-winder.— **B. spring,** a hair-spring with the outer coil raised and turned toward the center of the spring.

Brehm, 1 brēm; 2 brem, *n.* **1. Alfred Edmund** (2/11 1829–11/11 1884), a German naturalist and author, son of Christian L.; founded Berlin Aquarium; *Thierleben.* **2. Christian Ludwig** (1/11 1787–6/11 1864), a German naturalist, traveler, and author.

bre'hon, 1 bri'hon; 2 brē'hŏn, *n. Ir. Hist.* An early Irish judge who administered the law and taught its principles to certain pupils, from among whom vacancies in the office of brehon were filled from time to time. [< Ir. *bretheamh,* judge, < *breith,* judgment.] — **brehon laws,** the unwritten laws of the brehons, a system of jurisprudence developed by the brehons, and based partly on pagan, Scriptural, and early Christian laws, that prevailed in Ireland before its occupation by the English. They have been preserved in the code Senchus Mór and the Book of Aicill, but were abrogated in James I.'s reign. **brel'ho-vint.**

Breld'a-blik, 1 broid'ə-blik; 2 brid'a-blik, *n. Norse Myth.* The heavenly mansion of Baldur, into which nothing unclean could enter; literally, the broad-shining splendor.

Breis'ky's dis-ease'. Chronic atrophy of the skin of the vulva, accompanied with itching.

breis'lak-ite, 1 breis'lak-ait; 2 bris'lak-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A brown or black wool-like substance with the form and optical characters of amphibole. [< *Breislak,* Italian geologist.]

Brel'ten-feld, 1 brol'ten-felt; 2 brl'tĕn-fĕlt, *n.* A village near Leipzig, in Saxony; the scene of battles Sept. 7, 1631; Oct. 23, 1642, during the Thirty Years' war and again Oct. 16, 1813.

breit'haup-tite, 1 brait'haup-tait; 2 brit'houp-tĭt, *n. Mineral.* A light copper-red nickel antimonid (NiSb), having a bright metallic luster, and crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Breithaupt,* Saxon mineralogist.]

breit'o-line, 1 brait'o-lin; 2 brit'o-lin, *n.* A musical instrument with five metal strings, fixed to a table and played with a bow. [< *L. Breit,* the inventor.]

bre-lan', 1 brə-lăn'; 2 bre-lăn', *n.* [F.] **1.** A medieval game with cards. **2.** A modern French poker game.

bre-loque', 1 brə-lok'; 2 bre-lŏk', *n.* [F.] **1.** A charm, seal, or other ornament depending from a watch-chain. **2.** *Mil.* A drum-beat or trumpet-call to break ranks; specif. (*Mus.*), a roll of the drum in which one stick strikes the drumhead twice as fast as the other.

bremet, *a.* **1.** Fierce; violent; sharp; severe. **2.** Renowned; famous. **breemet; brimt.**— **breme'ly†,** *adv.*

Brem'en, 1 brem'en *or* (*G.*) brĕ'men; 2 brĕm'ĕn *or* (*G.*) brę'mĕn, *n.* **1.** An independent German republic and state,

E. of Oldenburg; 99 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a free city and seaport; contains a cathedral; Gothic town hall, with rathskeller. 3. A town in Marshall county, Ill.

Bre'mer, 1 brī'mər; 2 brē'mer, *n.* 1. **Fredrika** (⁸/₁₁1801–¹²/₂₁1865), a Swedish novelist; *The Neighbors*, etc. 2. A county in W. Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Waverly.

Brem'er-ha"ven, 1 brem'ər-hē"vən *or* (*G.*) brē'mər-hä"fən; 2 brĕm'er-hä"vĕn *or* (*G.*) brg'mer-hä'fən, *n.* A German seaport, 34 miles N.N.W. of Bremen.

Bre'mi-a, 1 brī'mī-ə; 2 brē'mi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of phycomycetous parasitic fungi of the family *Peronosporaceæ*, having conidiospores ending in disks bearing several papillate conidia that germinate by means of germ-tubes. *Bremia lactucæ* causes the downy mildew of lettuce.

bren, 1 bren; 2 brĕn, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] To burn. **brennet**. — **bren'ning-ly†**, *adv.*

brent†, *n.* Bran.

Bren'dan, 1 bren'dən; 2 brĕn'dan, **Saint** (484–577). An Irish monk and missionary, the subject of a wide-spread medieval legend relating a seven years' voyage to the Land of Paradise, lying beyond the Canaries. It appeared on maps up to the time of Columbus, and foreshadowed the discovery of America. His feast is kept on May 16. See ISLAND OF ST. BRENDAN. [Washington county, Tex.

Bren'ham, 1 bren'əm; 2 brĕn'am, *n.* A city, county-seat of

bren'nage, 1 bren'ij; 2 brĕn'ag, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A payment, in lieu of bran for feeding their lord's dogs, made by tenants. [< OF. *brenage*, < *bren*, BRAN¹, *n.*]

Bren'nan, 1 bren'ən; 2 brĕn'an, **Louis** (¹/₂₈1852–). A British mechanician; inventor of the dirigible torpedo and monorail gyroscope-car. See GYROSCOPE.

Bren'ner, 1 bren'ər; 2 brĕn'er, **Ernst** (¹²/₁₉1856–1912). President of Switzerland, 1907–1908.

Bren'nus, 1 bren'us; 2 brĕn'ŭs, *n.* 1. A Gallic chief who sacked Rome 390 B. C.; originator of the saying "*Væ victis!*" (wo to the conquered). 2. A Gallic chief who devastated Greece, about 279 B. C., until defeated at Delphi. [L. form of a Celtic royal title, *brenhin.*]

3. *Celt. Myth.* A legendary king of Britain: perhaps the same as Bran. **Bren'ni-us†**. See BRAN.

And only tremble at the memory of *Brennus* and Bellinus, kings of Brittany. SPENSER *Faerie Queene*, II, can. 10, st. 40.

brent, 1 brent; 2 brĕnt, *a.* [Scot.] 1. Smooth; unwrinkled; also, high; prominent: said of the forehead. 2†. Lofty or steep.

brent, *n.* Same as BRANT. **brent'-goose"†**.

Bren'ta, 1 bren'tə; 2 brĕn'tä, *n.* A river in N. Italy, flowing 120 m. to the Gulf of Venice.

Bren-ta'no, 1 bren-tä'no; 2 brĕn-tä'no, *n.* 1. **Clemens** (²/₃1778–⁷/₂₃1842), a German poet, dramatist, and novelist; brother of Bettina von Arnim. 2. **Lujo** (¹²/₁₃1844–); a German sociologist and educator; *English Guilds*, etc.

Brent'ford, 1 brent'fərd; 2 brĕnt'ford, *n.* 1. **The Two Kings of**, the two chief characters in Buckingham's comedy *The Rehearsal*. 2. A town, county-town of Middlesex, England.

Bren'thi-dæ, 1 bren'thi-dī; 2 brĕn'thi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of weevils with an elongated body and snout, and moniliform antennæ. **Bren'thus**, *n.* (*t. g.*) [< Gr. *brenthos*, name of a water-bird.] **Bren'ti-des†**. — **bren'thi-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **bren'thid**, *a.* & *n.* — **bren'thoid**, *a.* — **bren'tid**, *a.* & *n.* [new.

brent'-new", 1 brent'-nīū"; 2 brĕnt'-nū", *a.* [Scot.] Brand-

Brent'wood, 1 brent'wud; 2 brĕnt'wo͝od, *n.* A market-town in Essex, England.

Brenz, 1 brens; 2 brĕns, **Johann** (⁸/₂₄1499–⁹/₁₇1570). A German theological reformer; coadjutor of Luther; author of the *Würtemberg Confession*.

breph'a-los, 1 bref'ə-los; 2 brĕf'a-lŏs, *n. Crust.* The newly hatched young or first stage of a crustacean after leaving the egg. [< Gr. *brephos*, babe.]

breph'ic, 1 bref'ik; 2 brĕf'ic, *a.* Describing or belonging to a rudimentary state of growth. [< Gr. *brephikos*, childish.]

brer, 1 brūr; 2 brēr, *n.* [Dial.] Brother: contraction used by the negroes of the southern United States.

brere, 1 brār; 2 brēr, *n.* [Dial. & Archaic.] A brier.

Bres'cia, 1 bresh'ə; 2 brĕsh'ä, *n.* 1. A province of Lombardy, Italy; 1,823 sq. m. 2. Its capital, an ancient and artistic city. — **Bres'cian**, *a.* & *n.* — **Brescian school**, a Tintoretto style of painting characterizing the portraiture and coloring of Romanino, Il Moretto (A. Bonvicino), and their followers at Brescia in the 16th century.

brē"sil'let', 1 brē"zil'ēt'; 2 brę"si'lę', *n.* [F.] Brazilletto.

Bres'lau, 1 brez'lau; 2 brĕs'lou, *n.* A city, the capital of Silesia, Prussia; seat of a royal university. [firewood.

bres'na, 1 bres'nə; 2 brĕs'na, *n.* [Ir.] A bundle of sticks for

Bress, 1 bres; 2 brĕs, *n. Celt. Myth.* A Fomor of great beauty, son of Elathan and husband of Bridget.

Bres'say, 1 bres'ē; 2 brĕs'ä, *n.* One of the Shetland Islands.

bres'sie, 1 bres'i; 2 brĕs'i, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BRASSY, *n.*, 1.

bres'son, 1 bres'ən; 2 brĕs'on, *n.* A catfish (*Selenaspis parkeri*) of South America.

bres'sum"mer, *n.* Same as BREAST-SUMMER.

brest'†, *v.* & *n.* Burst. **brestet**.

brest‡, *v.* Bursteth.

brest'†, *n.* 1. A breast. 2. *Arch.* A torus.

Brest¹, 1 brest; 2 brĕst, *n.* An ancient seaport in the department of Finistère, France; a strongly fortified naval station.

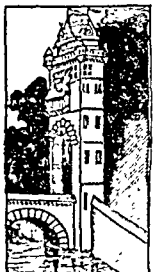
Brest"-Li"tovsk', 1 brest'-li"tovsk'; 2 brĕst"-li"tŏvsk'. *n.* A fortified town on Bug River, in Poland; captured by the Germans August 25, 1915. Treaty signed here by the Ukraine Rada and the Central Powers February 9, 1918: abrogated by the Allied terms of the armistice accepted, Nov. 11, 1918. **Brest"-Li"tew'skī†**.

bret, 1 bret; 2 brĕt, *n.* 1. Herring-spawn. 2. [Local, Eng.] (1) The turbot. (2) The brill.

Bre-tagne', 1 brə-tā'nyə; 2 bre-tä'nye, *n.* An ancient Celtic kingdom, early incorporated as a royal province of France, occupying the peninsular extension between the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay: now divided into five departments. See BRETON. **Brit'ta-ny†** [Eng.].

bre-telle', 1 bre-tel'; 2 bre-tĕl', *n.* [F.] Literally, a brace; specif. (*Dressmaking*), a decorative shoulder-strap like a suspender.

bret"es-sé', 1 bret'e-sē' *or* bret'e-sē; 2 brĕt'ę-sę' *or* brĕt'ę-sę, *a. Her.* Embattled on both sides with the projections opposite one another. [< OF., *brasceher*, fortify with battlements, < *bretesche*, *bretesche*; see BRATTICE.] **bre-tessed'‡**; **bret"es-see'‡**; **bret'es-sy†**.



A Bretesse of the 15th century. (Altered from *Froissart.*)

bre-tesse', 1 bra-tes'; 2 bre-tĕs', *n.* In medieval fortification, a wooden crenelated tower of several stories, or a machicolated projection, especially over a gate. **bre-têche'‡**; **bret'ise‡**.

bret'ful†, *a.* Brimful.

breth†, *n.* Anger; wrath.

Bret Harte, 1 bret härt; 2 brĕt härt. See HARTE.

breth'er-hed†, *n.* Brotherhood. **breth'er-hede†**.

breth'ren, 1 breth'ren; 2 brĕth'rĕn, *n. pl.* Brothers: now used only in the sense of members of a brotherhood, gild, association, profession, or the like; as, Christian *brethren*. **breth'er‡**.

Of these, *brethren* and children are cumulate plurals. They have added the -en plural-form on to an elder plural; for brether and childer were plurals of brother and child.

EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 351. [CL. P. 1873.]

— **Brethren in Christ**, a branch of the River Brethren. — **B. of the Coast**, the freebooters of the Spanish Main, in the 16th century. — **B. of the Common Life**, a community of celibates originating in Holland about 1376, devoted to teaching. It spread over western Europe, and famous men, such as Kempis and Erasmus, were educated in their schools. An associate order of celibate teaching women, known as **Sisters of the Common Life**, flourished coincidently with them. — **B. of the Free Spirit**, a mystical and pantheistic sect of the 13th and 14th centuries. They were perfectionists, and, on account of their belief that the man who is conscious of oneness with God can not sin, loose in their practise. — **Elder B.**, the corporation of Trinity House, London, supervising the lighthouses, buoys, pilots, etc., of England. — **Exclusive B.**, the Darbyites. — **Plymouth B.** (*Ch. Hist.*), a Christian sect that arose in Dublin, Ireland, about 1827, but acquired prominence somewhat later in Plymouth, England, about 1830. They teach the near coming of Christ and the millennium, protest against sects and against clerical ordination as being opposed to the priesthood of all believers, practise immersion, and insist upon the separation of the Church from the world. — **United B.**, same as MORAVIAN, 2.

Breth'ren-ism, 1 breth'ren-izm; 2 brĕth'rĕn-ĭsm, *n.* The system and principles of the Plymouth Brethren.

Bret'land, 1 bret'land; 2 brĕt'lănd, *n. Ice. Sagas.* The land of the Britons.

Bret'on, 1 bret'ən *or* bri'tən; 2 brĕt'on *or* brē'tŏn, *n.* 1. One born in Brittany or Bretagne; especially, one of the Armoric race. 2. The language of the Bretons. See ARMORIC. [F., < LL. *Britto(n-)*, a Briton.] — **Bret'on**, *a.*

Bre-ton' de los Her-re'ros, 1 brē-ton' dē los e-rē'rōs; 2 bre-tōn' de lōs ĕ-re'rōs, **Don Manuel** (¹²/₁₃1800–¹¹/₁₂1873). A Spanish dramatist.

Bre-ton-neau's' dis-ease' (*Pathol.*), pharyngeal diphtheria.

Bret'schnei-der, 1 bret'shnī-dər; 2 brĕt'shnī-der, *n.* 1. **Heinrich Gottfried von** (⁸/₉1739–¹¹/₁₇1810), a German poet and satirist. 2. **Karl Gottlieb** (²/₁₁1776–¹/₂₂1848), a German Protestant theologian.

brett, 1 bret, 2 brĕt, *n.* Same as BRITZSKA.

bret'tice, 1 bret'is; 2 brĕt'ic, *n. Mining.* A brattice.

bret'wal-da, 1 bret'wol-də *or* bret-wōl'də; 2 brĕt'wal-da *or* brĕt-wą'da, *n. Eng. Hist.* A chief or ruler over Britain: a title of an Anglo-Saxon king who had acquired predominance over the other British kingdoms.

The office of *bretwalda*, a kind of elective chieftainship of all Britain, was held by several Northumbrian kings in succession.

EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 3, p. 26. [CL. P. 1873.]

[< AS. *Brettwealda*, < *Bret*, Briton, + *wealdan*, rule.] — **bret'wal-da-ship**, *n.*

bret'zel, *n.* [G.] Same as PRETZEL.

Breu'ghel, 1 brū'nel; 2 brū'ĥĕl, **Jan** (1567–¹/₁₁1625). A Flemish painter, often called "Velvet" Breughel.

Breu'ke-len, 1 brū'ka-len; 2 brū'ke-lĕn, *n.* A village in Utrecht province, Netherlands; Brooklyn, N. Y., was named after it.

breun'ner-ite, 1 brei'nər-ait; 2 brōi'ner-It, *n. Mineral.* A variety of magnesite containing iron oxid. [< Count *Breunner.*]

breu"vage', 1 brū"vāj'; 2 brū"väzh', *n.* [F.] *Vet.* Any medicinal draft; a drench.

brev., *abbrev.* See ABBREVIATION.

bre'va¹, 1 brē'və; 2 brę'vä, *n.* [Sp.] A large, loosely made cigar.

bre'va², *n.* [It.] The regular day-breeze on Lake Como, blowing up the lake.

Bre-vard', 1 bre-vārd'; 2 bre-värd', *n.* 1. **Ephraim** (1750–1780), an American patriot; reputed author of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 1775. 2. A county in Florida; 2,409 sq. m.; county-seat, Titusville. 3. A town, county-seat of Transylvania county, N. C.

brevet, *vt.* 1. To write down; enter. 2. To tell. — **brevet'ment†**, *n.* — **brev'er†**, *n.*

breve, 1 brīv; 2 brēv, *n.* 1. *Mus.* A note of the value of two semibreves: in medieval notation written ⊨; in modern notation, |𝅗𝅥| or 𝅜. It is now rarely used. See MENSURAL MUSIC.

Eyes buried in pits on each cheek,
Like two great *brèves*, as they wrote them of yore.
BROWNING *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* st. 9.

2. In printing and writing, a mark (˘) placed over a vowel to indicate that it is short. 3. A contraction or abbreviation used in note-hand. See NOTE-HAND. 4. A royal commission or mandate; also, a papal letter: commonly called *brief*. 5. *Eng. Law.* A judicial writ or brief. 6. An Old World ant-thrush or pittid: named from the short tail. 7†. A short syllable. [It., < L. *brevis*, short.]

bre-vet', 1 bri-vet'; 2 bre-vĕt' (XIII), *vt.* [-VET'TED; -VET'TING.] To raise to a specified rank by brevet.

bre-vet', *a.* Held or conferred, or holding rank, by brevet; brevetted; as, a *brevet* major; *brevet* rank.

bre-vet', *n.* 1. *Mil.* A commission which confers honorary rank on an officer above that which he holds by virtue of his regular commission, with no advance in pay, and rarely advance in command.

Thrice had that name been sent to the President with the recommendation of his department commander for *brevets* for conspicuous and gallant conduct.

CHAS. KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 1, p. 11. [L.]

2. *F. Hist.* A royal commission or letter patent conferring a privilege, distinction, or title.

The Governor stated that he had himself invited his attendance, but M. de Saint Vallier, not possessing the *Brevet* of his appointment, had declined to be present.

KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. iv, p. 64. [R. & H. 1888.]

3†. A papal indulgence. [F., dim. of *bref*; see BRIEF, *a.*]

bre-vet'cy, 1 bri-vet'si; 2 bre-vĕt'cy, *n.* [Rare.] Brevet rank.

brev'i-, 1 brev'i-; 2 brĕv'i-. From Latin *brevis*, short: a combining form used in various scientific words.

bre'vi-a-ry, 1 brī'vi-ē-ri; 2 brē'vi-ä-ry (XIII), *n.* [-RIES, 1 -RIZ; 2 -ris, *pl.*] 1. *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* A book containing the daily offices or prayers for the canonical hours. 2†. A compendium; epitome. [< L. *breviarium*, < *brevis*, short.]

Originally an ordo, the breviary is divided into separate parts for winter, spring, summer, and autumn. Its daily recital is of obligation on all clerics in major orders and on the members of certain religious communities. The chief breviaries are **Ambrosian Breviary**, **Benedictine B.**, **B. of St. Bernard**, **Dominican B.**, **Mozarabic B.**, **Sarum B.**, **The Roman B.**, now commonly used, contains the Psalter, the proper of the Season, the proper of the Saints, the common, and certain special offices. It has been revised at various times and a commission appointed by Leo XIII., in 1902, engaged in further revision.

— **Aberdeen Breviary**, a breviary compiled by Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen, and set up in Edinburgh in 1507. Four copies of the original small octavo black-letter edition bearing dates 1509 and 1510 are known to exist. — **B. of Alaric** (*Law*), an abridgment of the Theodosian code made by order of Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, for his Roman subjects and promulgated A. D. 506.

bre'vi-ate†, *vt.* To abbreviate.

bre'vi-ate, 1 brī'vi-ēt; 2 brē'vi-ät, *n.* 1. A brief compend; abridgment; summary.

A short *breviat* of the contents thereof you may . . . take here as follows. BUNYAN *Works, Holy War* p. 380. [n. d. & co. 1874.]

2. [Rare.] A lawyer's brief. 3†. A short dispatch. [< L. *breviatum*, neut. pp. of *brevio*, shorten, < *brevis*, short.] **bre'vi-at‡**. — **bre'vi-ate-ly†**, *adv.*

bre'vi-a-ture†, *n.* An abbreviation.

brev"i-cau'date, *a.* Short-tailed. [< BREVI- + CAUDATE.] — **Brev"i-ci-pli'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of firmisternial anurous amphibians without jaw-teeth and with dilated diapophyses, including some African toad-like forms. **Brev'i-ceps**, *n.* (*t. g.*) **Brev"i-cip'i-dæ‡**. — **brev"i-cip'i-tid**, *n.* — **brev"i-cip'i-toid**, *a.* & *n.* — **brev"i-con'ic**, *a.* Shaped like a short cone.

bre-vier', 1 bri-vīr'; 2 bre-vēr', *n. Print.* A size of type between bourgeois and minion, about 8-point.

This line is in brevier.

[G., < F. *bréviaire*, < L. *breviarium*; see BREVIARY.]

brev"i-fo'li-ate, *a.* Having short leaves. [< BREVI- + FOLIATE.] — **brev"i-lin'gual**, *a.* Having a short tongue, as a kingfisher or hoopoe. — **brev"i-lin'gui-al**, *a.* Having a short tongue, as some lizards.

brev'i-ger†, *n.* A brief-bearer; hence, a begging friar.

bre-vil'o-quence, 1 bri-vil'o-kwens; 2 bre-vil'o-kwĕnç, *n.* [Rare.] Brevity of speech; laconicism. [< L. *breviloquentia*, < *brevis*, short, + *loquentia*, speaking, < *loquor*.] — **brevil'o-quent**, *a.*

brev'i-ped. I. *a.* Short-footed. II. *n.* A bird with short feet. [< BREVI- + L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] — **brev'i-pen**, *n.* A short-winged bird. — **Brev"i-pen-na'tæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of pygopodous natatorial birds with short wings, including the auks, guille-mots, etc. — **brev"i-pen'nate.** I. *a.* 1. Short-winged, as the ostrich, cassowary, etc. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Brevipennatæ* or *Brevipennes*. II. *n.* A brevipennate bird. — **Brev"i-pen'nes**, *n. pl.* A phalanx of cichlomorphic birds with short obtuse wings, secondary feathers covering almost all the wings, and lengthened scaly tarsi. — **brev"i-ros'trate**, *a.* Having a short bill or beak. **brev"i-ros'tral‡**.

brev'it, 1 brev'it; 2 brĕv'ĭt. I. *v.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To smell and search after prey: said of a dog or cat. 2. To pry into; rummage; also, to act as a busybody. II. *n.* A fussy, restless person.

brev'i-ty, 1 brev'i-ti; 2 brĕv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -TIZ; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] 1. Shortness of duration; brief time.

Our life endures — such is its *brevity* —
But while a rain-drop falls from cloud to sea.
W. R. ALGER *Poetry of the Orient* p. 198. [n. bros. 1866.]

2. Condensation of language into few words; conciseness.

For *brevity* is very good, When w' are, or are not understood.
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* can. 1, l. 669.

3. [Rare.] Shortness in general; as, *brevity* of breath. [< L. *brevitas*, < *brevis*, short.] SYN.: compare BRIEF.

brew, 1 brū; 2 brų, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To make, as ale or beer, by boiling and fermenting malt with hops, or other ingredients; also, to make (malt) into beer or the like. See BREWING. 2. To prepare by mixing or steeping; concoct; as, to *brew* punch, tea, or lemonade.

The crowd for strongest drink is panting,
And such, forthwith, I'd have you *brew*.
GOETHE *Faust* tr. by Bayard Taylor, prel., st. 11.

3. To bring about; plot; contrive; as, to *brew* mischief.

Fancy that they *brew* crises or credit.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* p. 43. [T. & F. 1862.]

II. *i.* 1. To make ale, beer, or the like, by boiling and fermenting malt with hops; carry on the brewers' trade. 2. To be in preparation, or in process of production or contrivance; as, a plot is *brewing*. [< AS. *breówan*.] **brewet**. — **brew'-house"**, *n.* A brewery.

brew¹, *n.* That which is brewed; the product obtained by brewing; as, a bitter *brew*.

Mrs. Cianricarde was far too clever to spoil the whole *brew* for want of a little sugar.
E. LYNN LINTON *Through the Long Nights* p. 51. [n. 1888.]

brew², *n.* [Ir. & N. Eng.] A steep declivity.

brew'age, 1 brū'ij; 2 brų'ag, *n.* 1. A drink prepared by brewing or mixing; a concocted beverage; hence, anything concocted; a plan or plot; plotting.

Mad *brewage* set to work Their brains, no doubt.
BROWNING *Childe Roland* st. 23.

2. The process of brewing; concoction.

brew'ard, 1 brū'ərd; 2 bru'ard. [Prov. Eng.] I. *v.* 1. To sprout; grow, as young plants. 2. To put cattle out to graze in a harvested field. II. *n.* The early growth of a crop or field abandoned to pasture.

brew'ard², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A hat-brim. 2. A paring; shaving. **brew'art‡**; **bru'ard‡**.

brewd, *pp.* Brewed. S. S.

brew'er¹, 1 brū'ər; 2 bry'er, *n.* One who brews; specifically, one who manufactures for sale any fermented liquor from malt or a substitute. — **brewers' grains**, spent malt, as fed to cattle.

Brew'er², *n.* 1. **David Josiah** (⁴/₂₇1837–³/₂₃1910), an American statesman; from 1889 until his death associate justice of the United States Supreme Court; author. 2. **Thomas Mayo** (¹¹/₂₁1814–¹/₂1880), an American ornithologist. 3. **William Henry** (⁹/₁₄1828–¹¹/₂1910), an American professor and explorer. 4. A mountain between Fresno and Tulare counties, Sierra Nevada, Cal.; 13,886 ft. high. 5. A city in Penobscot county, Me.

brew'er-y, 1 brū'ər-i; 2 bry'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] 1. A building or establishment where brewing is carried on; a brew-house. 2†. The brewers' trade.

brew'ing, 1 brū'iŋ; 2 bry'ing, *n.* 1. The process of making a fermented undistilled liquid generally known as beer or ale from any starchy vegetable, preferably from barley.

It includes (1) the malting of the barley; (2) steeping of the barleycorn in water to cause germination under definite

temperatures; (*b*) kilning or drying; (*c*) screening. (2) The brewing proper: (*a*) Mashing of the ground malt and raw cereals with water under temperature gradually rising from 120° F. to 167° F., including the inversion of the starch into sugar under the form of maltose and dextrin, through the enzym called diastase; see DIASTATIC POWER OF MALT; SACCHARIFICATION; (*b*) clarifying the liquid in the mash-tub by straining through a false bottom; (*c*) boiling the wort in a copper kettle to bring about precipitation of undesirable albuminoids, and to flavor it by the gradual addition of hops; (*d*) straining the wort in a hop-jack; (*e*) cooling the wort rapidly and pumping it to the fermenters: this process is known as real attenuation, or apparent attenuation. (3) Fermenting or pitching the wort by addition of pure yeast. (4) Aging and storing the fermented wort or beer, bringing about final attenuation. (5) Filtering the beer through high-pressure filters of cotton pulp and asbestos. (6) Bunging, carbonating, and racking the beer. Subsequent operations include refrigeration of the liquid and its storage-rooms, and sterilization of the beer-bottles. See ALE; BEER; MALT; YEAST.

2. Infrequently, the amount of liquor brewed at once; as, this is a poor *brewing*. **3.** The act of mixing or preparing, or that which is mixed; concoction; brewage; as, the *brewing* of the plot was slow. **4.** A gathering of black clouds betokening storm.

The following list contains some of the principal terms and implements used in brewing, of which the most important and those not self-explanatory will be found defined in their appropriate places:

acrospire	caramel	grist-case	ripe
aerating-apparatus	carbonate	grits	ropy
after-fermentation	cell	gyle	rouse
after-flow	chip	gyle-tun	saccharifier
after-stuff	cloudiness	gypsum	saccharine
alcohol	coagulate	hallymeter	saccharometer
ALE	colorimeter	haze	schenk
apparent extract	couch	HOP	settling-back
attemperator	culture-yeast	hopper	shive
ATTENUATION	dextrin	hydrostatic balance	sick
balling	dextrose	Jacob's-ladder	sirup
Bandelot cooler	diastase	kilderkin	sparger
barley	diastatic power	krausening	splle
BEER	dough in	lager	sprout
beer-store	enamel	lupuline	stillion
bittering, bittern	endosperm	MALT	stock
blink	enzym	MALTING	stout
bock	FERMENTATION	maltose	surrogate
break	filter-mass	marrying	swimmer
brewer's pitch	fine, *v.*	MASH	tannin
brew-kettle	flakes	parachute	tap
brine	flat	pitch	thick-mash method
bub	foxy	plumule	under back
burtonize	glucose	porter	upper back
Burton grant, *n.*	grains	pycnometer	viscosimeter
machine	green	rack	volatile
butt	grist	racking	wort
		racking-back	YEAST
		resting-tun	zymase

brew'is, 1 brū'is; 2 bry'is, *n.* Bread or oatcake soaked in pot-liquor, drippings, hot milk, or the like; also, thickened broth. [< OF. *broues,* < LL. *brodum,* gravy, < OHG. *brod,* = E. BROTH.] **brew'ess†.**

The citizens had gorged themselves upon pancakes fried in lard, and brose or *brewis*—the fat broth, that is, in which salted beef had been boiled, poured upon highly toasted oatmeal.
SCOTT *Fair Maid of Perth* p. 61. [C. & H. T. 1844.]

brewst, 1 brūst; 2 brust, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A brewage or brewing; browst. [sweet-bay.

brew'ster¹, 1 brū'stər; 2 bry'ster, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The

brew'ster†, *n.* A brewer; originally, a woman brewer. — **brew'ster-wife",** *n.* [Scot.]

Brew'ster², *n.* **1. Sir David** (¹²/₁₁1781–²/₁₀1868), a Scottish physicist and editor; invented the kaleidoscope (1816); and inspired the formation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. **2. William,** "Elder Brewster" (1560–⁴/₁₀1644), one of the Pilgrim Fathers. **3.** A county in Texas; 5,006 sq. m.; county-seat, Alpine. **4.** A village in Putnam county, N. Y.

brew'ster-ite, 1 brū'stər-ait; 2 bry'ster-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A white, transparent to translucent monoclinic hydrous silicate belonging to the zeolite group. [After Sir David *Brewster.*] [Escambia county, Ala.

Brew'ton, 1 brū'tən; 2 bry'ton, *n.* A town, county-seat of

brey, 1 brē; 2 bre, *n.* Same as BARNACLE, 1.

breydt, *v.* & *n.* Braid.

Bre-zil'ian, *n.* Same as BRAZILIAN.

brez'il-lin, *n.* Same as BRAZILIN. **brez'il-linet.**

br. g., *abbr.* Brown gelding.

br. h., *abbr.* Brown horse.

bri'an, 1 brai'ən; 2 bri'ən, *vt* [Prov. Eng.] To keep a fire at the mouth of, as an oven, for preserving heat or for light.

Bri'an, *n.* A masculine personal name. **Bry'ant.** It. **Bri-a'no,** 1 bri-ä'nō, 2 bri-ä'nō. [< Celt., strong.]

Bri-a'na, 1 bri-ē'nə; 2 bri-ä'na, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* the lady who levies ladies' locks and men's beards as toll.

Bri'an Bo-ru', 1 brai'ən bo-rū'; 2 bri'ən bo-ru'; or [Ir.] **Bri'an Bo-rum-ha'** or **Bo-roimhe'** (933?–1014). A semimythical Irish chief, king of Munster, high king of Ireland at end of 10th and beginning of 11th century; killed at battle of Clontarf, Good Friday, April 23, 1014.

Bri"an"çon', 1 bri"äñ'sōñ'; 2 bri"äñ'çōñ', *n.* A town and fortress in the mountains and department of Hautes-Alpes, France. It is the highest town in France; 4,330 ft. high. [Celt., town on the heights.] **Bri-gan'ti-umt** [Ancient].

Bri"and', 1 bri"āñ'; 2 bri"äñ', **Aristide** (³/₂₈1862–). A French statesman; Prime Minister, 1909, 1913, 1916–17, 1921–22.

Bri"an' de Bois"-Gull"bert', 1 bri"āñ' də bwū"-gll"bər'; 2 bri"äñ' də bwä"-gll"bər'. In Scott's *Ivanhoe,* the preceptor of the Knights Templars.

Bri'an Moun'tain. A peak in Utah; 11,178 ft. high.

Bri'ans Head. A mountain in Utah; 11,260 ft. high.

Bri-ansk', 1 bri-ānsk'; 2 bri-ānsk', *n.* A manufacturing town in Orel, Russia.

bri'ar, *n.* **1.** Same as BRIER. **2.** A crosscut saw.

bri'ar-bot, 1 brai'ər-bot; 2 bri'ar-bōt, *n.* [Local, Ir.] A fish, the angler. [the Loire, France.

Bri"arc', 1 bri"ärk'; 2 bri"ärk', *n.* A city in the department of

Bri-a're-us, 1 brai-ē'ri-us; 2 bri-ä're-ūs, *n.* *Myth.* A son of Uranus and Gæa; the most noted of the Uranids, monsters with 100 arms each. [Gr.] — **Bri-a're-an,** *a.*

Most writers mention the third Uranid under the name of *Briareus* instead of Ægæon, which is explained in a passage of Homer who says that men called him Ægæon but the gods *Briareus.*
SMITH *Bible Dict.* vol. i, p. 24. [M. 1890.]

brib'a-bl(e^r, 1 braib'ə-bl; 2 brib'a-bl, *a.* That may or can be bribed. **bribe'a-bl(e^r†.**

— **brib"a-[or bribe"a-]bil'i-ty,** *n.*

bribe, 1 braib; 2 brīb, *v.* [BRIBED; BRIB'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a bribe to; corrupt with money or other mercenary consideration; as, to *bribe* a judge, a witness, a voter, etc. **2.** Figuratively, to influence unduly. **3†.** To steal, extort; beg. **II.** *i.* To practise bribery; give, offer, or promise bribes. [< OF. *briber,* < *bribe;* see BRIBE, *n.*] **brybet.**

bribe, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Any gift, advantage, or emolument offered, given, or promised to, or asked or accepted by, any public officer to influence his behavior in his office; also, any such inducement offered to influence a private person corruptly in the discharge of any public duty or franchise. **2.** A gift received, solicited, or extorted as an inducement to do what should be done without such inducement, or to do what should not be done at all; as, a *bribe* given to a servant or a child.

Him we gave a costly *bribe* To guerdon silence.
TENNYSON *Princess* i, st. 10.

3. That which seduces or allures; as, the *bribes* of power. **4†.** Something stolen; plunder; spoil. **5†.** Alms given to a beggar. [OF., piece of bread; prob. < Br. *breva,* break.] **brybet.** Syn.: see GIFT. — **bribe'-bro"ker,** *n.* One who manages operations of bribery for others. **bribe'-pan"der†.**

bri-bee', 1 brai-bī'; 2 bri-bē', *n.* [Rare.] One who receives a bribe. [incorrupt.

bribe'less, 1 braib'les; 2 brīb'lĕs, *a.* Free from bribes;

The spurning of that *bribeless* hand! WHITTIER *Sumner* st. 22.

brib'er, 1 braib'ər; 2 brīb'er, *n.* **1.** One who gives or offers a bribe. **2†.** That which bribes. **3†.** A thief; extortioner.

brib'er-y, 1 braib'ər-i; 2 brīb'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The crime of giving, offering, or accepting a bribe.

Recommendations . . . purchased by money or by the more destructive *bribery* of flattery and servility.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 27, p. 50. [J. B. A. 1887.]

2†. Robbery; theft; extortion. [< OF. *bribarie,* < *bribar;* see BRIBE, *v.*] — **brib'er-y-oath",** *n.* [Eng.] An oath taken by a voter that he has not been bribed to vote in a certain way.

bric'-ä-brac", 1 brik'-ə-brak", 2 bric'-a-brăc", *n.* *Art.* Objects of curiosity or for decoration, with or without moderate intrinsic or artistic value; rarities; antiques; ornamental articles.

A man with a passion for *bric-à-brac* is always stumbling over antique bronzes, intaglios, . . . of the time of Benvenuto Cellini.
ALDRICH *Miss Mehetabel's Son* p. 64. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

[According to Littré, < F. *de bric et de broc,* by hook or by crook; *bric,* trap, perhaps < MHG. *brechen,* break; *et* (< L. *et*), and; *broc,* jug, for *broche;* see BROACH, *n.*]

Brice, 1 brais; 2 brīç, *n.* **1. Calvin S.** (⁹/₁₇1845–¹²/₁₁1898), an American senator. **2. Saint,** bishop of Tours; the *massacre of the Danes* in England in the 5th century took place on his day, Nov. 13.

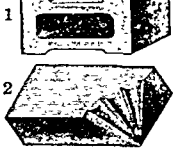
bri-chette', 1 bri-shet'; 2 bri-çhĕt', *n.* [F.] Tasset and cuish combined. See ARMOR, figs. 19 and 23.

brich'tle, 1 brik'ti; 2 brik'tle, *n.* [Scot.] The chaffinch.

brick, 1 brik; 2 brĭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To face, pave, line, fill in, or surround with bricks. **2.** To make an appearance of bricks on (a surface of plaster or other material).

II. *i.* [Rare.] To work on or with bricks, as in making or handling. — **to brick up,** to border or close down with brick, as a vault.

brick, *n.* **1.** A molded block of clay, either burned or sun-dried, in the United States usually about 8¹/₂ by 4¹/₄ by 2 inches in size. British-made bricks are in general longer and thicker.



Bricks. 1/16

1. Hollow brick for ventilation, partitions, etc. 2. Starter or stop for an ornamental course.

Merchantable bricks include (1) **stock** or **kiln-run brick,** embracing all hard enough for the outside of buildings, divided into *hard, common building, paving, hard building, outside, hard red, strictly hard, select hard, rough hard, hard washed, kiln-run hard,* and *common hard brick;* (2) **soft** or **salmon brick,** embracing those not hard enough for outside walls, and including *soft, salmon, backing-up, pale, light, chimney, filling-in, inside-wall,* and *foundry brick.*

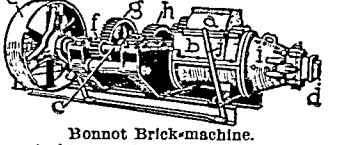
Bricks are named (1) from their mode of manufacture; as, **molded brick** or **pressed b.;** (2) from their general location in a building or structure; as, (*a*) **front-b., stock-b.,** or **hard kiln-run b.** (*i. e.,* bricks burned hard enough for the outside of buildings); (*b*) **common b., soft b.,** or **salmon b.** (*i. e.,* bricks not hard enough for outside walls); (3) from their location in the kiln while burning; as, **pillar-b., place-b.;** (4) from their particular location or use in construction; as, **foundation-b., coping-b., angle-b.;** (5) from their material or characteristic; as, **malm b., marl b., slag b., stone b.** (very hard); (6) from the purpose for which used; as, **sewer-b.** and **sidewalk-b.;** (7) from their shape; as, **compass b., circle b., lath b.;** (8) from the place of manufacture; as, **Milwaukee b.** (a cream-colored brick largely used in Milwaukee, Wis., and the surrounding region), **Philadelphia b.** See also BOND, *n.*

2. Bricks collectively considered as a substance or material; as, houses made of *brick;* a load of *brick.* **3.** Any object, or a mass of any substance, shaped like a brick; as, a silver *brick;* a *brick* of ice-cream. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A square loaf of bread. **5.** [Slang.] An admirable or first-rate fellow; a genial person.

A fellow like nobody else, and, in fine, a *brick.*
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* bk. ii, ch. 16, p. 63. [H. 1876.]

[< F. *brique,* < OD. *bricke,* brick, orig. fragment, < *breken,* break.]

— **Bath, Bristol, carving, cutlery,** and **Flanders brick,** brick-like blocks of very fine sand used for polishing and scouring. — **black b.,** bricks made water-proof by dipping in hot coal-tar. — **brick'-ax",** *n.* A double-ended ax for chopping off bricks. — **b.-clamp,** *n.* A stack of bricks for burning, in layers *alternating with layers of breeze,* or fine coal and cinders. See BRICK-KILN. — **b.-clay,** *n.* — **b.-dust,** *n.* Ground or pounded brick. — **b.-earth,** *n.* Material for making bricks. — **b.-field,** *n.* A place where bricks are made. — **b.-gum,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A curbing of brick. — **b.-kiln,** *n.* **1.** A structure of unburned brick built into flues and chambers through which heat passes from a fire below, burning the brick. **2.** A permanent structure, having stacks or chimneys, in which unburned bricks are burned by heat from a central source. — **brick'-lay"er,** *n.* One whose business is the placing or laying of bricks, as in walls. — **bricklayers' itch** (*Pathol.*), an eruption of the skin of the hands, from the irritation of lime in laying bricks. — **brick'lay"ing,** *n.* — **b.-machine,** *n.* A press or other machine for making bricks. — **brick'-mak"er,** *n.* One who manufactures bricks. — **b.-mason,** *n.* A bricklayer. — **b.-mold,** *n.* A box or frame in which to press plastic clay to form one brick or more.



Bonnot Brick-machine.

a, feed hopper; *b,* barrel; *c,* counter-shaft; *d,* die; *e,* driving pulley; *f,* pinion; *g,* intermediate gear; *h,* master gear; *i,* nozzle; *j,* shifting lever for controlling drive-pulley.

— **brick'nog,** **brick'nogged,** *a.* Made of timber filled with bricknogging. — **brick'nog-ging,** *n.* *Building.* Brickwork as a filling in a timber frame or partition. — **b.-pane,** *n.* A partition of brick built into the framework between two houses. — **b.-press,** *n.* A machine for pressing clay into brick-molds. — **b.-setter,** *n.* One who sets bricks in a kiln for burning. — **b.-stitch,** *n.* *Embroidery.* A couching in imitation of courses of bricks. — **b.-tile,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A brick. — **brick'stone"‡.** — **b.-timber,** *n.* Mountain-holly. — **b.-trimmer,** *n.* A brick arch under a fireplace-slab. — **brick'work",** *n.* Bricklayers' work. — **b.-yard,** *n.* A place where bricks are made. — **Dinas b.,** a Welsh fire-brick composed almost entirely of silica. — **feather-edged b.,** or **gage-b.,** a wedge-shaped brick. — **Flemish b.,** a hard yellow paving-brick. — **furring-b.,** *n.* A brick used for bonding and as a wedging-piece. — **hollow** or **perforated b.,** brick with a perforation or perforations for ventilation, heating, etc., generally used in partitions. — **like a thousand (of) brick** [Slang], with great noise or violence; forcibly; in a solid mass. — **place, sandal,** or **semel b.,** an imperfectly burned brick. — **slop** or **water-struck b.,** a molded or unpressed brick. — **to have a b. in one's hat** [*Colloq.*], to be under the influence of liquor. — **ventilating-b., ventilated b.,** a brick having perforations permitting the passage of air for heating, ventilation, etc. — **brick'wise,** *adv.* After the manner of bricks in a wall.

brick'bat", 1 brik'bat"; 2 brĭk'băt", *n.* A piece of a brick, especially when used as a missile.

The monarch fears a printer's frown, A *brickbat's* range.
HALLECK *A Poet's Daughter* st. 10.

Brickbat: Here *bat* is a rough lump, an ill-shaped mass for beating with; it is merely the ordinary word *bat* peculiarly used.
SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

— **brick'bat",** *vt.* To pelt with brickbats.

brick'en, 1 brik'n; 2 brĭk'n, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To bridle up, as the head.

brick'en, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Made of brick.

brick'field", *n.* See under BRICK, *n.*

brick'field"er, 1 brik'fild"er; 2 brĭk'fēld"ĕr, *n.* [S. Austral.] A hot wind carrying clouds of dust.

brick'gum", *n.* See under BRICK, *n.*

brick'ing, 1 brik'iŋ; 2 brĭk'ing, *n.* Brickwork, or an imitation of brickwork on any surface. [capital. [M.]

brick'ish, 1 brik'ish; 2 brĭk'ish, *a.* [Slang.] Jolly; fine;

brick'kiln", **brick'lay"er,** etc. See under BRICK, *n.*

brick'le, 1 brik'l; 2 brĭk'l, *a.* **1.** [U. S.] Changeable; fickle; as, *brickle* weather. **2.** [Dial.] Brittle; fragile. — **brick'leness†,** *n.*

brick'low, 1 brik'lō; 2 brĭk'lō, *n.* A species of Australian acacia.

brick'ma-chine", **brick'mak"er,** etc. See under BRICK, *n.*

brick'mak"ing, 1 brik'mēk'iŋ; 2 brĭk'măk'ing, *n.* The manufacture of bricks.

The following list contains some of the principal terms and the names of some of the chief implements used in brickmaking. The most important and those not self-explaining will be found defined in their appropriate places. See also BRICK.

annealing	clot-molder	loam	sand-stock molding
bat	cuckhold	malm	scintling
batting	cupola	malming	set
bestowing	devil-stove	marl	slip
breeze	dresser	mold	slip-kiln
brick	dressing-bench	mold-block	slop-molding
brick-machine	drying-floor	molding	soil
brick-mold	drying-shed	molding-sand	soiling
brick-press	encallow	molding-stool	stock-board
chalk-mill	fire-clay	molding-table	strike
clamp	flat	neck	taking-off (boy)
clamping	hack	page	tempering
clapper	hack-barrow	pallet	treading
clay	hack-ground	pallet-molding	unsoiling
clay-getting	hovel	plane	washing-mill
clay-mill	kick	pug	weathering
close-bolting	kiln	pug-mill	
clot	live-holes		

brick'ma"son, **brick'nog,** **b.-pane,** **b.-setter,** etc. See under BRICK, *n.*

brickt, *pp.* Bricked. S. S.

brick'stile", **brick'work",** etc. See under BRICK, *n.*

brick'y, 1 brik'i; 2 brĭk'y, *a.* Made of or abounding in bricks; like bricks in color, form, or texture; as, a *bricky* city.

brick'y, 1 brik'i; 2 brĭk'y, *n.* [Colloq.] A bricklayer.

brick'yard", *n.* See under BRICK, *n.*

bri-cole', 1 bri-kōl'; 2 bri-cōl', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A harness worn by men for dragging field-guns over ground where horses can not be used. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A side-stroke against the wall of a tennis-court; a cushion-shot in billiards. **3.** A medieval military engine for throwing stones or darts. [F., < LL. *briccola,* catapult, < MHG. *brechen,* break.]

bridt, *n.* **1.** A bird. **2.** Birch.

bri'dal, 1 brai'dəl; 2 bri'dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial; as, the *bridal* veil; *bridal* chamber. Syn.: see MATRIMONIAL. — **bridal trip.** **1.** A journey customarily taken by a newly married pair. **2.** *Bee-culture.* The flight of the young queen bee to meet the drone in the air for fecundation. — **bri'dal-ly,** *adv.*

bri'dal, *n.* **1.** A marriage festival; wedding.

Bridal, a word now suggestive of no beverage less luculent than champagne or sparkling moselle, originally meant 'marriage feast,' and took its name from the *ale* which was drunk in honour of the bride. F. HALL *Modern English* ch. 5, p. 157. [s. 1873.]

2†. A wedding-feast. [Formerly *bride-ale,* < AS. *brȳd-ealu,* < *brȳd,* + *ealu;* see BRIDE¹, *n.*, ALE.] **bri'dal-ty†.**

bri'dal-wreath", 1 brai'dal-rīth"; 2 bri'dal-rēth", *n.* **1.** A shrub (*Spiræa hypericifolia*) of the rose family, often cultivated, having umbels of white flowers and ovate-oblong leaves. **2.** A Chilean perennial herb (*Francoa ramosa*) of the saxifrage family, often cultivated, with racemes of white or rose-colored flowers.

bridet, *vt.* & *vi.* To make a bride of; play the bride.

bride[1], 1 braid; 2 brīd, *n.* **1.** A newly married woman, or a woman about to be married.

Like to a *bride*, come forth my book, at last,
With all thy richest jewels over-cast. HERRICK *To His Book* l. 1.

2. [Local, U. S.] A formally betrothed woman: a Germanism. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The wood-duck. **4**†. A bridegroom. [< AS. *brȳd.*] **bryd**†.— **bride'-ale"**, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] Sweetened warm spiced ale offered to wedding-parties on their return from church. **2**†. A bridal.— **b.-bed**, *n.* [Rare.] A marriage-bed.— **b.-bowl**, *n.* A bowl of bride-ale or -wine. **b.-cup**†.— **b.-cake**, *n.* Wedding-cake. **bride's cake**†.— **b.-chamber**, *n.* A chamber in which a wedding is celebrated, or a nuptial chamber.— **bride-god**, *n.* Hymen, the god of marriage.— **b.-house**†, *n.* A house where a wedding is held; a public hall for weddings.— **b.-knot**†, *n.* A knot of ribbon formerly worn on the breast by the guests at a wedding; a wedding-favor.— **b.-lace**†, *n.* A piece of lace formerly used to bind together the rosemary-sprigs worn at weddings.— **B. of the Sea**, Venice: a poetic name connected with an ancient ceremony in which the doge cast a ring into the Adriatic.— **brides'-laces**, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The dodder. **2.** Ribbon-grass.— **brides'maid"**, *n.* A young and usually unmarried woman who attends a bride at her wedding. **bride'maid"s**†; **bride'maid"en**†.— **brides'man**, *n.* A groomsman. **bride'man**†.— **b.-stake**†, *n.* A pole around which to dance at a wedding.—**bride'hood**, *n.* The state or position of being a bride. **bride'ship**†.— **bride'ly**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bride; bridal.

bride[2], *n.* **1.** A loop, tie, etc., made in lace or needle-work; also, a bonnet-string. **2**†. A bridle. [F., < OHG. *brīdel*, bridle.]

Bride, Saint. See BRIDGET. [Celt., strength.]

bride's-bed", **b.-cake**, etc. See under BRIDE[1], *n.*

bride'groom", 1 braid'grūm"; 2 brīd'grōom", *n.* A man newly married or about to be married. [For *bridegoom* (*-groom* for *-goom* by confusion with GROOM), < AS. *brȳdguma*, literally, brideman, < *brȳd* (see BRIDE[1], *n.*) + *guma*, man.] — **bride'groom"ship**, *n.*

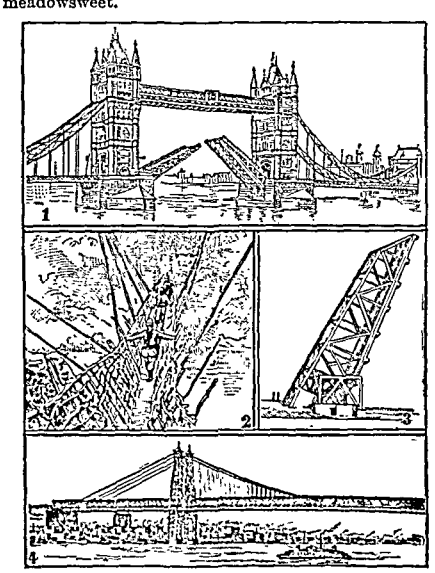
bride'-house", **b.-knot**, **brides'maid"**, **b.-stake**, etc. See under BRIDE[1], *n.*

Bride of Lam'mer-moor". One of Scott's *Waverley Novels* dealing with the fortunes of Lucy Ashton and the Master of Ravenswood. The scene is Scotland in 1700, the plot hangs on the master's love for the daughter of the man who had acquired the Ravenswood estates. (See ASHTON; LUCIA, 3.) One of the most artistic of Scott's novels, furnishing the theme for Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor.*

bride'wain, 1 braid'wēn; 2 brīd'wān, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] In former times, the wagon in which a bride's outfit was carried to her new home, or sometimes the chest for containing the outfit; hence, wedding-gifts; a wedding to which guests are invited.

bride'well, } 1 braid'wel; 2 brīd'wĕl, *n.* **1.** A house of
bride'wel[2], } correction for vagrants and other misdemeanants. **2.** A police lockup. [< St. *Bride's well*, in London.] Syn.: see PRISON.

bride'wort", 1 braid'wûrt"; 2 brīd'wûrt", *n.* The meadowsweet.



Bridges.

1. Tower-bridge, London. 2. Hanging-bridge, French Kongo. 3. Rolling lift-bridge, Khartum, Africa. 4. Manhattan end of Williamsburg bridge, New York.

bridge[1], 1 brij; 2 brĭdg, *vt.* [BRIDGED; BRIDG'ING.] **1.** To construct a bridge or bridges over; make a passage over, as by a bridge; span; as, to *bridge* a stream; figuratively, to be a medium or connection uniting or crossing.

So let the hills of doubt divide,
So *bridge* with faith the eunless tide!
WHITTIER *The River Path* st. 19.

2. To get over or pass in some way, as a difficulty, or an interval of time: usually with over.

In every department of science this faculty [imagination] *bridges over* chasms between discovered truths.
McCOSH *Psychology, Cognitive Powers* p. 176. [s. 1886.]

[< AS. *brycgian*, bridge over, < *brycg*, bridge.]

bridge†, *vt.* To abridge.

bridge[1], *n.* **1.** A structure erected across a waterway, ravine, road, or the like, serving for the passage of persons, animals, or vehicles, or as a means of support and transit, as for a water-main.

Some dim barge sliding slow from *bridge* to *bridge*,
Down the white river past. OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* Le Blanc st. 3.

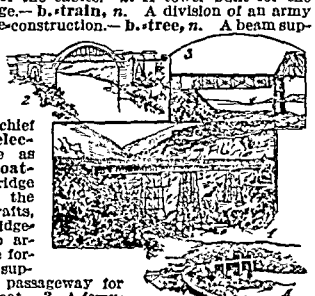
Those bridges which open by swinging, lifting, or sliding are usually named from the manner in which this is done; as, **counterpoise bridge** (a drawbridge), **hoist-b.**, **leaf-b.**, **lift-b.**, **lifting-b.**, **pivot-b.**, **roller-b.**, **swing-b.**, **swivel-b.**, **turn-b.** or **turning-b.** (any form of pivoted bridge). Others are named (1) from the material or method of construction; as, **cantilever b.**, **frame b.**, **girder b.**, or **truss b.** (supported by beams resting upon abutments at either end), **lattice b.** (having lattice-girders), **pile-b.**, **pontoon b.**, **raft b.**, **timber b.**, **trestle b.**; or (2) from the portion used for passage; as, **deck-b.**, **through b.**

[For important bridges not defined here, as *drawbridge*, see in vocabulary place. See also phrases.]

2. Something likened to a bridge. Specif.: (1) The arched or central portion of the nose. (2) A support for a billiard-cue when about to strike a ball in an awkward position. (3) A block for raising the strings of an instrument of the violin or guitar class. (4) A support for the hand in engraving. (5) A hanging scaffold, used by painters. (6) *Theat.* A railed plank extending across the flies, worked by cords and pulleys from the gridiron, used in raising and lowering angels, fairies, etc., in spectacular plays.

3. In building, one of various crosspieces named according to their situations and uses, as for stiffening or supporting. **4.** A low, vertical, crosswise division-wall, as in a boiler-setting or a metallurgic furnace. **fire-bridge**†; **flame-b.**†; **furnace-b.**†. **5.** On a ship, an observation-platform, or partial deck from side to side, amidships, above the spar-deck, as a station for the officer of the deck or for the pilot. **bridge-deck**†; **hurricane-deck**†. **6.** *Elec.* (1) A device used in measuring electrical resistance. **electrical bridge**†; **Wheatstone's balance**†; **Wheatstone's bridge**†. (2) A group of conducting rods joining an electric generator with the main conductors of a lighting system. **7.** *Dentistry.* A frame for holding false teeth which is clamped to adjoining teeth on each side. **8.** A crosspiece between the transoms of a gun-carriage. **9.** [U. S.] A plug in the hole where a new oil-shaft is being blasted. **10.** A condition of affairs in the game of euchre where one side has made four points and the other only one. **11.** *pl. Herp.* The plates or ligaments connecting the carapace and plastron of a turtle. **12.** *Astron.* A band across a spot on the sun. **13.** *Wrestling.* The position of a wrestler who, being already on his back, keeps his shoulders from touching by arching his body, so that he is supported by his head and feet, and occasionally by his elbows. [< AS. *brycg.*]

— **Asa bridge**, same as BIFROST.— **asses' b.**, see ASS.— **bridge'-bar"**, *n.* **1.** The bar that carries the load in car-coupling. **2.** A straight crowbar or lever, pointed in the form of a right pyramid.— **b.-block**, *n.* A condition arising in the game of bridge which prevents a player from following up a lead.— **b.-board**, *n.* In carpentry, a notched board to which stair-treads and risers are fastened; a notch-board.— **b.-deck**, *n.* A bridge of a ship sufficiently large to serve as a partial deck.— **b.-head**, *n.* A defensive work covering the end of a bridge nearest the enemy; a tête-de-pont.— **b.-house**, *n.* **1.** A building erected on or adjoining a bridge, used for storing tools and the general maintenance of the structure or for shelter of a watchman or others. **2.** *Naut.* A light framework situated amidships on a vessel on which the bridge proper is erected.— **b.-islet**, *n.* A peninsula that becomes an island at high water.— **bridge'man**, *n.* A builder of or a worker on a bridge.— **b.-marker**, *n.* A device used for recording the score in the game of bridge.— **bridge'mas"ter**, *n.* [Eng.] An official appointed to take care of a bridge.— **b.-note**, *n. Mus.* A note indicating change of key in the tonic sol-fa system. Compare BRIDGE-TONE.— **b.-pewee**, *n.* A bird, the phœbe.— **b.-perch**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The crappie.— **b.-piece**, *n. Shipbuilding.* A steel plate covering the propeller hole.— **b.-pit**, *n.* **1.** The portion of a castle's moat lying underneath the drawbridge. **2.** A pit made to receive the counterpoise of a bridge.— **bridge'pot"**, *n.* The movable socket of a millstone-spindle.— **b.-rail**, *n. Railway.* An arched rail having lateral foot-flanges in order to facilitate attachment.— **b.-stone**, *n.* A bridging stone over a drain or area-way.— **b.-tone**, *n. Mus.* The transition to another key in the tonic sol-fa system, indicated by giving the new key-letter large, with the old key-letter small, as ^{s}d.— **b.-tower**, *n.* **1.** In a suspension bridge, a tower for the support of the cables. **2.** A tower built for the defense of a bridge.— **b.-train**, *n.* A division of an army detailed for bridge-construction.— **b.-tree**, *n.* A beam supporting the spindle of the runner in a grinding mill.— **b.-ward**, *n.* The warden of a bridge.— **b.-ward**, *n.* The chief ward of a key.— **electrical b.**, same as BRIDGE[1], *n.*, 6.— **floating b.** **1.** A bridge supported upon the water by boats, rafts, etc. **2.** *Mil.* A bridge-like structure so arranged as to slide forward beyond its supports and form a passageway for troops across a moat. **3.** A ferry-boat running on a fixed cable by means of pulley-wheels. **4.** A floating platform hinged to a wharf or pier, affording a landing-place for boats convenient at all stages of the tide.— **flying b.**, a suspension bridge or a temporary floating bridge; especially, a trail-bridge.— **hanging b.** **1.** A water-leg or other hollow partition containing water, depending from the bottom of a steam-boiler over the grate, or in the course of the gases of combustion. **2.** A suspension bridge. **3.** A truss-bridge.— **low b.**, a warning to persons, as on a canal-boat, to lower their heads so that they may not strike a bridge under which the boat is about to pass.— **skew b.**, a bridge which spans an opening at other than a right angle; an oblique bridge.— **suspension b.**, a bridge the roadway of which is not supported from below by piers or held by the stiffness of a truss or girder, but is hung from cables or their equivalent, fastened at both ends.— **tension b.**, a bowstring bridge. See BOWSTRING.— **through b.**, a bridge the roadway of which is supported on the lower member or chord. **bottom-road bridge**†.— **top-road b.**, a bridge whose roadway is on top of the truss; a deck-bridge.— **tubular b.**, a bridge that as a whole forms a tube, usually of rectangular section, sufficiently large to admit the passage of vehicles. **box-girder bridge**†.— **bridge'less**, *a.* Without a bridge, or impossible to bridge; impassable.



Bridges.

1. A girder bridge, in Chile. 2. Bowstring bridge. 3. Deck truss-bridge (connecting with a through truss). 4. Tubular bridge, over Menai Straits, Wales.

bridge[2], *n. Card-playing.* A game similar to whist except that the dealer, or his partner — *dummy* — has the right to name the trump. Dummy's hand is exposed after the lead, the odd tricks vary in value according to the suit declared, and the partners first scoring 30 win the game. See CHICANE; HONORS; LITTLE SLAM; RUBBER; SLAM; WHIST. **bridge'-whist"**†.

The values of honors and of tricks in bridge are arbitrarily fixed as shown in the following table:

Declaration.	Spades.	Clubs.	Diamonds.	Hearts.	No Trumps.
Each trick above six...	2	4	6	8	12
Honors. 3 honors.....	4	8	12	16	30
Honors. 4 honors.....	8	16	24	32	40
Honors. 4 honors (all in one hand).....	16	32	48	64	100
Honors. 5 honors.....	10	20	30	40	....
Honors. 5 honors (4 in one hand).....	18	36	54	72	....
Honors. 5 honors (all in one hand).....	20	40	60	80	....
Chicane.....	4	8	12	16	....

Rubber, 100. Grand slam, 40. Little slam, 20.

The following list exhibits some of the most important terms used specifically in bridge. They are defined, where necessary, in their appropriate places.

answer	double	guarded	reentry card
Bath coup	ducking	honor	renounce
block	dummy	little slam	revoke
book	duplicate	long trump	ruff
bring in	echo	make	seesaw
by card	eldest hand	master card	short suit
chicane	eleven rule	odd trick	singleton
command	false card	plain suit	sneak
cover	finesse	pone	stopper
cross-ruff	fourchette	quart major	tenace
declaration	grand coup	redouble	unblock
Deschapelle coup	grand slam		

— **auction bridge**, a variety of the game of bridge, in which, instead of the dealer or his partner having the declaration, it goes to the person who undertakes to score the highest number of points.— **bridge'scor"er**, *n.* One who keeps the score in the game of bridge.

Bridge[2], *n.* **1. Sir Cyprian Arthur George** (3/11 1839-8/11 1924), an English admiral, who served in India, Australia, and China, retired, 1904. **2. Sir Frederick** (12/1844-4/11 1924), an English composer; organist of Westminster Abbey since 1875. [shire, Wales.

Brid'g-end, 1 brij'end; 2 brĭdg'ĕnd, *n.* A town in Glamorgan-

Bridge'man, William Clive (12/11 1864-). A British statesman; Home Secretary 1922.

Bridge of Sighs. **1.** The covered bridge in Venice leading from the doge's palace to the state prisons. So called because condemned prisoners formerly passed over it from the judgment hall to the place of execution. **2.** A poem by Thomas Hood. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] The covered passage-way crossing over Franklin street, New York city, between the Tombs prison and the Criminal Courts building.

Bridge of Sighs, Venice.

Bridge'port, 1 brij'-pōrt; 2 brĭdg'pōrt, *n.* **1.** A city, one of two county-seats of Fairfield county, Conn. **2.** A village in Belmont county, O. **3.** A borough in Montgomery county, Pa. **4.** A borough in Fayette county, Pa. **5.** A town in Jackson county, Ala.

Bridg'er Pass. A mountain pass in Wyoming; 11,410 ft. high; on the old stage-route.

Bridg'es, 1 brij'ez; 2 brĭdg'ĕz, *n.* **1. Robert** (7/11 1858-), an American editor, critic, and author; pseudonym, "Droch." **2. Robert** (10/11 1844-), an English physician, poet, and playwright; poet laureate.

Brid'get, 1 brij'et; 2 brĭdg'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Bid'dy** (dim.). Dan. **Bir-git'te**, 1 bir-git'e, 2 bir-git'e; D. **Bri-git'ta**, 1 bri-nit'a, 2 bri-nit'ä; F. **Bri"-gitte'**, 1 bri'3it', 2 bri'zhit'; G. **Bri-git'ta**, 1 bri-git'a, 2 bri-git'ä; It. **Bri'gi-da**, 1 bri'ji-da, 2 bri'ĝi-dä; L. **Brig'i-da**, 1 brij'i-da, 2 brĭdg'i-da; Sp. **Bri'gi-da**, 1 bri'hi-da, 2 bri'hi-dä. **2. Miss**, in Fielding's *Tom Jones*, Tom's mother. **3. Saint** (453-523), a patroness of Ireland and among the pagan Irish the goddess of poetry; her day is Feb. 1. **St. Bride**†; **St. Brigit**†. **4. Saint** (1302 or 1303-1373), a Swedish Roman Catholic nun, founder of the order of St. Bridget or St. Salvator; her day is Oct. 8. **St. Bir-git'ta** or **Bri-git'ta**†. [Celt., strength; and Teut., shining bright.]

Brid'get E'li-a. Pen-name of Mary Lamb; co-author, with her brother Charles, of *Mrs. Leicester's School.*

Bridge'ton, 1 brij'tən; 2 brĭdg'tŏn, *n.* A city, county-seat of Cumberland county, N. J.

Bridge'town, 1 brij'toun; 2 brĭdg'town, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Barbados Island, British West Indies.

bridge'wa"ter†, *n.* A broadcloth once manufactured at Bridgewater, in England.

Bridge'wa"ter, 1 brij'wō"tər; 2 brĭdg'wa"tər, *n.* **1. Duke of** (1736-2/11 1803), Francis Egerton, constructed Bridgewater Canal, England. **2. Earl of** (11/11 1756-2/11 1829), Francis Henry Egerton, originator of Bridgewater Treatises. **3.** A seaport town in Somersetshire, England. **4.** A village in Plymouth county, Mass. **5.** A borough in Beaver county, Pa.

bridg'ing, 1 brij'iŋ; 2 brĭdg'ing, *n. Arch.* Wooden struts or braces between joists or other beams to keep them apart.— **bridg'ing-floor"**, *n.* A floor in which bridging-joists are used.— **b.-joist**, *n.* A piece of timber in naked flooring, transverse to the girder. It is supported by crosswise binding-joists, and the floor-boards are nailed to it.— **b.-piece**, *n. Carp.* A strut used in bridging.— **herring-bone b.**, a system of struts crossing diagonally between joists.

Bridg'man, 1 brij'mən; 2 brĭdg'man, **Laura Dewey** (12/11 1829-2/11 1889). An American blind deaf-mute; learned to read, write, and play the piano. [Shropshire, England.

Bridg'north, 1 brij'nôrth; 2 brĭdg'nôrth, *n.* A borough in

Bridg'ton, 1 brij'tən; 2 bridġ'ton, *n.* A village in Cumberland county, Me.

bridg'y, 1 brij'i; 2 bridġ'y, *a.* Full of bridges; resembling a bridge.

brid'le, 1 brid'i; 2 brid'l, *n.* [Scot.] A meat pie about the size and shape of half a tea-plate. Commonly known as "Forfar bridie."

bri'dle, 1 brai'dl; 2 bri'dl, *v.* [BRI'DLED; BRI'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a bridle on, as a horse; furnish with a bridle.

It is difficult to *bridle* an old horse for the first time.
SCOTT *Pirate* ch. 11, p. 119. [D. F. & CO.]

2. To check, curb, or control by or as by a bridle; restrain, guide, or govern; as, to *bridle* passion. **3.** [Rare or Obs.] To pose, as the head, as in bridling. **II.** *i.* **1.** To raise the head and draw in the chin, as an expression of vexation, resentment, pride, or anger; as, she *bridles* at the least slight.

Bridling with an air of resentment, she hastily looked another way. FRANCES BURNET *Cecilia* vol. i, p. 58. [BELL 1882.]

2. To answer the bridle by curving, as the neck of a horse. [< AS. *gebridlian,* < *bridel,* bridle.] — **bri'dler,** *n.*

Syn.: see CHECK; REPRESS; SUBDUE.

bri'dle, *n.* **1.** The headharness of a horse or other beast of burden, consisting of a head-stall, a bit, and the reins for guidance and control. See HARNESS.

A man without religion is like a horse without a *bridle.*
BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* p. 603. [J. W. M. 1857.]

2. Anything that restrains, limits, or guides movement, action, or development; a check; curb, as the clevis of a plow, a restraining or checking part in a machine, or a ligament or frenum attaching two parts or surfaces of an organism to each other. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A mooring-hawser. (2) A span of rope, chain, or line, so fastened at the ends that another rope, chain, or line may be attached to its middle or bight. **4.** That piece in a gun-lock that holds in place the tumbler and the sear. **5.** The flanges of a slide-valve in a steam-engine, that keep it in place and limit its motion. **6.** [E. U. S.] *Logging.* A bent piece of iron and short chain fastened beneath the front runner of a loaded sled to act as a brake. [< AS. *bridel.*] **bri'del†.**

— **bri'dle-ca"ble,** *n. Naut.* A cable attached to the center of a ground-cable.— **b.-chain,** *n. Mining.* A safety chain to support a cage if the link between the cage and rope should break.— **b.-hand,** *n.* The left hand, in which the bridle-rein is commonly held in riding.— **b.-iron,** *n. Carp.* An iron hanger for the end of a beam.— **b.-path,** *n.* A path wide enough for saddle- or pack-animals to travel in singly, but too narrow for vehicles. **b.-road†; b.-track†; bri'dle-way"‡.**— **b.-port,** *n.* The foremost port on the gun-deck. See BRIDLE, *3* (above).— **b.-rein,** *n.*— **b.-rod,** *n. Railroad.* A metal tie-rod used to retain in correct gage two switch-rails.— **to give b. to,** to allow full rein or freedom of action.— **bri'dle-less,** *a.*— **bri'dle-wise,** *adv.* By the bridle: said of guiding a horse by the pressure of the bridle-rein on his neck.

bri'dled, 1 brai'dld; 2 bri'dld, *a. Anthrop.* Having the upper eyelid drawn down and attached at one extremity, forming a double fold, in the same manner as with the Mongolian eye.

Bri'dle-goose, 1 brai'dl-gūs; 2 bri'dl-go͞os, **Judge.** In Rabelais's *Pantagruel,* a character who decided causes by throwing dice.

bri'dling-cast"†, *n.* A parting-cup.

Brid'ling-ton, 1 brid'liŋ-tən; 2 brid'ling-ton, *n.* A seaport borough in Yorkshire, England. **Bur'ling-ton†.**

bri-doon', 1 bri-dūn'; 2 bri-do͞on', *n. Mil.* A snaffle-bit and rein used in connection with or acting independently of the curb-bit and its rein. [< F. *bridon,* snaffle, bit, < *bride,* bridle, < OHG. *brittil,* bridle.] **bra-doon'†.**

Brid'port, 1 brid'pōrt; 2 brid'pōrt, *n.* A borough in Dorsetshire, England.

brief, 1 brīf; 2 brēf, *tt.* **1.** To make an abstract or brief of; epitomize; abridge. **2.** To supply with a brief; instruct or advise by a brief; hence, to retain, as counsel for a prosecution or defense. **3.** To make brief.

brief, *a.* **1.** Short in time or duration; quickly passing away or ending; as, *brief* visits.

Brief was the rapture, the repentance long.
ALFRED AUSTIN *Love's Widowhood* st. 65.

2. Taking but a short time in speaking; of few words; succinct; as, a *brief* address or essay. **3.** Curtailed in extent or space; limited; as, a *brief* path. **4.** [Rare.] Abrupt or curt in manner. **5.** [Colloq. or Humorous.] Shorter than usual; very short; as, *brief* skirts. **6.** [Local, U. S., or Prov. Eng.] Prevalent; common; as, fever is *brief* in that district. **7.** [Scot.] Clever; keen. **8†.** Quick, ready; eager. [< F. *bref,* < L. *brevis,* short.]

Syn.: abbreviated, abridged, compact, compendious, concise, condensed, crisp, curt, curtailed, epigrammatic, laconic, pithy, short, succinct, summary, terse. See LITTLE; TRANSIENT.— **in brief,** briefly; in short.— **brief'ly,** *adv.* Shortly; in few words.— **brief'ness,** *n.*

brief, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) A concise statement in writing of the law and authorities relied upon in trying a cause.

The attorneys flocked around him with their *briefs.*
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 12, p. 351. [S. C. G. 1879.]

(2) A condensed argument in writing submitted by counsel in a cause. (3) A memorandum of all the material facts prepared by an attorney or solicitor (in English practise) for the guidance of the barrister in conducting a case. **2.** *Eccl.* A letter from the Pope, less solemn than a bull and differing from it in form. **3.** [Eng.] A letter patent from proper authority, authorizing collections and charitable contributions throughout the churches for some specified purpose. **4.** Any short or abridged statement or version; an epitome.

The following *brief* of the matter may be relied upon.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Shelley* p. 48. [T. & F. 1859.]

5†. *Mus.* A breve. Syn.: see SKETCH.— **apostolical** or **papal brief,** see BRIEF, *n.,* 2.— **brief'man,** *n.* One who makes a brief; one who copies a manuscript.— **b. of title,** a concise exhibit of deeds, mortgages, judgments, etc., relating to the title of property; abstract of title.— **king's b.,** same as BRIEF, *n.,* 3.— **brief'less,** *a.* Having no briefs; without clients; as, a *briefless* lawyer.— **brief'less-ness,** *n.*

brieft, *pp.* Briefed. S. S.

Brieg, 1 brig; 2 brēg, *n.* A town in the province of Silesia, Prussia.

Bri'e-lles, 1 brai'i-alts; 2 bri'e-lts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Doual).

Briel, 1 bril; 2 brīl, *n.* A fortified seaport in the province of South Holland, Netherlands. **Bri"elle'‡.**

Bri"enne', 1 bri'en'; 2 bri'ĕn', *n.* A town in the department of Aube, France. Napoleon I. attended a military school in the town and his troops defeated the Allies there in 1814. **Bri"enne'-le-Cha"teau'‡.**

Bri"enz', 1 bri'ānts'; 2 bri'ānts', *n.* A lake in S. E. Bern canton, Switzerland.

bri'er, 1 brai'ər; 2 bri'er, *n.* **1.** A slender-stemmed prickly bush or shrub; specif., especially in England, a shrub of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), as the sweetbrier. **2.** A thorn or prickle. **3.** (1) A pipe of brier-root. (2) The white or tree heath. [< F. *bruyère,* < AS. *brēr.*] **bri'ar‡.— bri'er-bird",** *n.* [U. S.] The American goldfinch.— **b.-root,** *n.* The root of the white or tree heath (*Erica arborea*) of southern Europe, used in making tobacco-pipes.— **b.-wood,** *n.* **1.** The wood of brier-root. **2.** A tobacco-pipe made from this or some similar root — **sensitive b.,** a procumbent perennial prickly herb of the genus *Mimosa,* of the family *Mimosaceæ,* with bipinnate leaves which are sensitive like those of the sensitive-plant. Two species (*S. uncinata* and *S. angustata*) are found in the southeastern United States.— **bri'ered,** *n.* **1.** Covered or set with briers. **2.** Entangled in briers.— **bri'er-y,** *a.* Full of briers; prickly, as with briers or thorns. **bri'a-ry‡.— bri'er-y†,** *n.* A place where briers grow. [cashire, England.

Bri'er-field, 1 brai'ər-fild; 2 bri'er-fēld, *n.* A town in Lan-

Bri'er-ly Hill, 1 brai'ər-li; 2 bri'er-ly. A manufacturing town in Staffordshire, England.

Bries, 1 bris; 2 brēs, *n.* A town in Czecho-Slovakia.

Brie'sen, 1 bri'zen; 2 brē'zĕn, *n.* A town in Poland; formerly in West Prussia province, Prussia.

brieve, 1 briv; 2 brēv, *n. Law.* Same as BREVE, 4.

Bri"ey', 1 bri'ē'; 2 bri'ē', *n.* A town in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, France.

brig¹, 1 brig; 2 brĭg, *n.* A two-masted square-rigged vessel. See SHIP. [Abbr. of BRIGANTINE.] — **hermaphrodite brig,** a two-masted vessel, square-rigged on the foremast and with fore-and-aft rig on the mainmast. **brig's schoon"er‡.** Compare BRIGANTINE.

brig², *n.* [Scot.] A bridge. **briggt.**

brig³, *n.* A place of confinement on board ship.

Brig., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

bri-gade', 1 bri-gēd'; 2 bri-ġād', *tt.* [BRI-GAD'ED; BRI-GAD'ING.] **1.** *Mil.* To form into a brigade, as troops. **2.** [Rare.] To group or combine as if in brigade.

bri-gade', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) A body of troops, whether infantry, cavalry, artillery, or mixed, consisting of two or more regiments, and commanded by a brigadier-general. (2) In European armies, a small detachment of sappers, usually eight or nine. **2.** Any considerable body of persons more or less organized, and acting together under authority; as, a broom-*brigade* (street-sweepers); fire-*brigade.* **3.** *Zool.* A division into which living things not properly included in other and regular divisions are classed. [F., < It. *brigata,* < *brigare,* brawl, < LL. *briga,* strife.] — **bri-gade'-ma"jor,** *n.* An officer appointed by a brigadier-general to assist him in handling his brigade.

brig"a-dier', 1 brig'ə-dīr'; 2 brĭg'a-dēr', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A general officer who commands a brigade, ranking between a colonel and a major-general: in the United States always called *brigadier-general.* **2.** In some European armies, a cavalry subaltern whose rank corresponds to that of corporal. **3.** [U. S.] The Maryland yellowthroat. [F., < *brigade;* see BRIGADE, *n.*] — **brig"a-dier'ship,** *n.* [BRICKLOW.

brig'a-low, 1 brig'ə-lō; 2 brĭg'a-lō, *n.* [Austral.] Same as

brig'and, 1 brig'and; 2 brĭg'and, *n.* **1.** One who lives by robbery and plunder; especially, one of a band of freebooters and kidnapers, usually infesting mountains and forests; a bandit. **2†.** An irregular, light-armed foot-soldier. [F., < It. *brigante,* ppr. of *brigare;* see BRIGADE, *n.*] Syn.: see ROBBER.— **brig'and-ish,** *a.*— **brig'and-ish-ly,** *adv.*— **brig'and-ism,** *n.* Brigandage.

brig'and-age, 1 brig'and-ij; 2 brĭg'and-aġ, *n.* **1.** The practises of brigands; highway robbery by organized bands; systematic robbery of any kind; brigandism; as, legislative *brigandage.*

Galilee lay exhausted by *brigandage,* entire towns were unpeopled. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 43. [A. 1880.]

2. Brigands collectively; as, the roving *brigandage.* [F., < *brigand;* see BRIGAND.]

bri-gan'der†, *n.* **1.** Same as BRIGANDINE. **2.** A brigand.

brig'an-dine, 1 brig'ən-din *or* -dain; 2 brĭg'an-dīn *or* -dīn, *n.* **1.** A coat of defense in the middle ages, consisting of metal scales, plates, or rings, sewed on or between two thicknesses of linen, leather, or other material. **2†.** A foot-soldier who wore a *brigandine.* [OF., < *brigand;* see BRIGAND.] **brig'an-tine‡.**

Bri-gan'tes, 1 bri-gan'tiz; 2 bri-ġăn'tēz, *n. pl.* **1.** A British tribe, conquered by Petilius Cerealis under Vespasian. **2.** A tribe in the S. E. of Ireland contemporary with preceding.

brig'an-tine, 1 brig'ən-tin; 2 brĭg'an-tīn (XIII), *n.* **1.** A two-masted vessel, brig-rigged except that it has a fore-and-aft mainsail: originally a pirate vessel. See SHIP. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A hermaphrodite brig. [< F. *brigantin,* < It. *brigantino,* < *brigante;* see BRIGAND.]

brigt, *n. Strife; contention.* **brigue†.**

brig'et-ty, 1 brij'i-ti; 2 brĭg'e-ty, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Impudent; presumptuous; conceitedly self-important.

Brigg, 1 brig; 2 brĭġ, *n.* A town in Lincolnshire, England.

Briggs, 1 brigz; 2 brĭġs, *n.* **1. Charles Augustus** (1/15 1841–6/21 1913), American theologian. **2. Henry** (1556–1/28 1631), an English mathematician; inventor of logarithmic system.— **Briggs'i-an,** *a.*

Brig'ham, 1 brig'əm; 2 brĭg'am, *n.* A city, county-seat of Boxelder county, Utah.

Brigh'i-din, *n.* [Ir.] A diminutive of BRIDGET.

Brig'house, 1 brig'haus; 2 brĭġ'hous, *n.* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

bright, *tt.* Same as BRITE.

bright, 1 brait; 2 brīt, *a.* **1.** Emitting or reflecting much light; full of light; shining; sparkling; as, a *bright* star.

What sought they thus afar? *Bright* jewels of the mine?
FELICIA D. HEMANS *Landing of Pilgrim Fathers* st. 9.

2. Possessing or showing quick intelligence or sparkling wit; as, a *bright* author; a *bright* book.

Better is a *bright* comrade on the weary road than a horse-litter. CHAS. READE *Cloister and Hearth* p. 173. [H. 1877.]

3. Full of or marked by happiness, gladness, or hope; cheery; auspicious; as, *bright* hours; *bright* prospects.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay.
Allured to *brighter* worlds and led the way.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 170.

4. Noted for prosperity or achievements; illustrious; glorious; as, *bright* annals.

The *brightest* triumph has a bar of black in it, and might always have been *brighter.* CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. vi, p. 35. [H.]

5. Of brilliant color; as, *bright* flowers.

Bright as the bow that spans the storm.
CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* st. 4.

6. Transmitting light; clear and transparent, as wines. **7.** Resplendent with excellence or beauty; as, a *bright* angel; a *bright* reputation.

We hesitate to call pain and sorrow evils, when we remember what *bright* characters they have made.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, p. 380. [H. 1872.]

8. *Naut.* Watchful; alert; sharp; as, keep a *bright* lookout. **9†.** Clear or manifest to the mind; evident; plain; as, *bright* arguments or illustrations. **10†.** Clear; shrill, as a sound. [< AS. *beorht, briht,* bright.]

Syn.: beaming, brilliant, burnished, cheerful, cheering, effulgent, flashing, gleaming, glorious, glowing, luminous, lustrous, radiant, refulgent, resplendent, shining, sparkling, splendid, sunny, sunshiny. See CHEERFUL; CLEVER; FRESH; INTELLIGENT. Compare synonyms for ACUTE; ASTUTE; AUSPICIOUS.— Ant.: see synonyms for DARK.— **bright'-cut",** *a.* Chased or engraved so as to show the material in bright lines and spaces.— **b.-eyed,** *a.* Having bright eyes.— **b.-eyes,** *n.* Bluets (*Houstonia cærulea*).— **b.-harnessed,** *a.* Having bright armor.— **bright'work",** *n. Mech.* Those parts of a machine in which the metal has been finished bright, as by planing, turning, or polishing.— **bright'ish,** *a.*— **bright'ly,** *adv.*

bright¹, *n.* **1.** Brilliancy; splendor; brightness.

Dark with excessive *bright,* thy skirts appear.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 380.

2. *Psychophys.* That quality of visual sensation which is determined by intensity as distinguished from color-tone; a colorless visual sensation, or one belonging in the black-white series.

Bright², 1 brait; 2 brīt, *n.* **1. John** (11/81811–2/21 1889), an English statesman; free-trade advocate; a Quaker. **2. Richard** (3/21 1789–12/16 1858), an English physician, after whom "Bright's disease" was named. See below.

bright, *adv.* [Poet. or Archaic.] Brightly; as, the moon shines *bright.* SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act v, sc. 1.

bright'en, 1 brait'n; 2 brīt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make bright or brighter; make of livelier luster or brighter hue; illuminate; as, to *brighten* a sword. **2.** To make cheerful; relieve of gloom; as, to *brighten* one's surroundings. **3.** To add luster or distinction to; make illustrious.

For yours [honor],—may heavenly glory *brighten* it!
SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry IV.* act ii, sc. 3.

4. To make acute, witty, or clever. **5.** In calico-printing, to make more brilliant in color by boiling in a solution of soda.

II. *i.* To become bright or brighter, or less dark or gloomy; become cheerful or attractive; as, the morning *brightens;* the prospect *brightens.*— **bright'en-er,** *n.*

bright'end, *pp.* Brightened. S. S.

bright'en-ing, 1 brait'n-iŋ; 2 brīt'n-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making or becoming bright. **2.** *Metal.* The flash of light seen on the button of molten metal when lead containing silver is cupeled. **3.** The addition of an agent in dyeing to brighten the color.

bright'eyed", **b.-harnessed.** See under BRIGHT, *a.*

bright'ness, 1 brait'nes; 2 brīt'nĕs, *n.* The state, quality, or condition of being bright, in any sense.

That fulgor and *brightness* of him that made the sun.
BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* pt. iii, § 4, p. 595. [J. W. M. 1857.]

The *brightness* and vivacity of American ladies. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, pt. vi, *ch. 105, p. 598.* [MACM. 1888.]

Brigh'ton¹, 1 brai'tən; 2 brī'ton, *n.* A variety of grape, a hybrid of the Concord, Diana, and black Hamburg: named from Brighton, N. Y. See table under GRAPE.

Brigh'ton², *n.* **1.** A coast borough in Sussex, England; a popular seaside resort. **2.** Part of Boston, Mass. **3.** A town in Bourke county, Victoria, Australia. **4.** A village in Livingston county, Mich.

Bright's dis-ease', 1 brəits diz-īz'; 2 brits dĭs-ēz'. *Pathol.* A disease characterized by degeneration of the kidneys whereby the excretory function is so impaired that the urea is not sufficiently eliminated from the blood; any disease of the kidneys marked by the persistent presence of albumin in the urine and attended by disintegration and wasting of the organ. [< Dr. Richard *Bright,* an English physician, who first described the disease (in 1827).]

bright'smith", *n.* [Rare.] A worker in tin or tinned iron; also, one who polishes ironwork.

bright'some, 1 brait'səm; 2 brīt'som, *a.* Bright; luminous; cheerful.— **bright'some-ness,** *n.*

bright'work", *n.* See under BRIGHT, *a.*

Bri'gi-da, Brig'it, Bri-git'ta, Bri"gitte'. See BRIDGET.

Brig'it-tine, 1 brij'i-tin *or* -tin; 2 brĭġ'i-tin *or* -tīn, *n.* One belonging to the Augustinian order for men and women instituted by St. Bridget of Sweden about 1344. It exists in England and various Continental countries.

Bri"gnoles', 1 bri'nyōl'; 2 bri'nyōl', *n.* A town in the department of Var, France.

Bri-gno'li, 1 bri-nyō'li; 2 bri-nyō'li, **Pasquilino** (1827–10/20 1884). An Italian tenor singer; died in New York.

brigue†. **I.** *v.* To contend; intrigue; canvass. **II.** *n.* Faction; intrigue; contention. **briget.**

Bri"had-ā'ran-ya-ka U"pa-ni-shad', 1 bri'hod-ə'rən-yə-kə ū'pə-ni-shūd'; 2 bri'hăd-ä'rän-ya-kä u'pä-ni-shäd'. [Sans.] A Hindu treatise on the science of Brahman, forming the last part of *Satapatha-Brâhmana.*

Many of the most impressive utterances of the primitive Indian philosophy are to be found in the *Brihadâranyaka Upanishad,* a long treatise on the science of Brahman . . . renunciation, ecstacy, and the liberation of the soul. MAX MÜLLER *Sacred Books of East* vol. xv. Compare also A. E. GOUGH *Philos. of the Upanishads* p. 143. [EN. & CO. 1882.]

Brih"a-spat'i, 1 bri'ə-spət'i; 2 brē'a-spŭt'i, *n. Hindu Myth.* The divine mediator, subsequently developing into the Brahma of the later Triad.

Bri-hue'ga, 1 bri-wē'ga; 2 bri-wę'gä, *n.* A town in the province of Guadalajara, Spain.

brike†, *n.* **1.** A breach. **2.** A trap; dilemma; peril.

Bril, 1 bril; 2 brĭl, **Paulus** (1554–10/11 1626). A Flemish painter.

brill, 1 bril; 2 brĭl, *n.* A flatfish: (1) *Bothus lævis* of Europe; (2) *Caulopsetta scaphus* of New Zealand. [Prob. < Corn. *brîll,* mackerel, < *brith,* speckled.]

bril-lan'te, 1 bril-lān'tē; 2 brĭl-lăn'tę, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Showy or sparkling in style: used as a direction.

Bril"lat'-Sa"va"rin', 1 bri'yū'-sa'va'raŋ'; 2 bri'yä'-sä'vä'răn', **Anthelme** (4/11755–2/11826). A French writer; *Physiology of Taste.*

bril'liance, } 1 bril'yəns, -yon-si; 2 bril'yanç, -yan-çy, *n.*
bril'lan-cy, } The quality of being brilliant; intense or sparkling brightness or luster; as, the *brilliance* of a diamond; the *brilliancy* of a musical composition or of its execution. **bril'laint; bril'liant-ness‡.**

bril'lant, 1 bril'yənt; 2 bril'yant, *tt.* [Rare.] To cut as a brilliant. [M.]

bril'liant, *a.* **1.** Sparkling or glowing with luster or light; shining brightly; very bright.

Most excellent potent *brilliant* eyes, swift-darting as the stars, steadfast as the sun. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, p. 2. [B.]

2. Characterized by qualities or powers that call forth admiration; having exceptional culture, talent, or genius; showy: said of persons. **3.** Appealing to, or striking the fancy or imagination; illustrious; distinguished; striking; splendid: said of qualities or actions.

Our literary history presents few examples of a career so *brilliant* as that of Walter Scott.
T. B. SHAW *Eng. Literature* p. 289. [SH. & CO. 1874.]

[< F. *brillant*, ppr. of *briller*, sparkle, < L. *beryllus*; see BERYL.]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.* Syn.: see BRIGHT; GORGEOUS.

bril'liant, *n.* **1.** A diamond of the finest cut, reflecting and refracting light by means of the faces and facets formed upon it. See DIAMOND. The brilliant, as generally cut, forms two pyramids joined at their bases, the upper one or *crown* being truncated to form the *table*, the lower one or *partilion* ending in a flattened point called the *culet* or *collet*. The line of junction between the two is called the *girdle*. Any precious stone may be cut as a brilliant, but the word used singly is applied to the diamond alone.
2. *Print.* A small type, about 3½-point. See TYPE. **3.** A cotton fabric with raised woven pattern.
—**double brilliant**, a brilliant having 40 facets on one side and 32 on the other. **split b.**; **trap b.**‡.— **single b.**, a brilliant having 16 facets on one side and 12 or 16 on the other. **half b.**‡.— **twentieth-century b.**, a brilliant having a large number of facets, sometimes as many as 88, variously arranged, including a conical set of facets terminating in a central point.

bril'liant-tine, 1 bril'yən-tīn; 2 bril'yan-tin, *n.* **1.** A mixture, as of castor-oil and perfume, used to impart a gloss to the hair. **2.** A rich dress-fabric like alpaca, but of superior quality and finish, and finished on both sides.

bril'liant-wise, 1 bril'yənt-waiz; 2 bril'yant-wīz, *adv.* In the manner or form of a brilliant.

brill"io-lette', 1 bril'yo-let'; 2 bril'yo-lĕt', *n.* Same as BRIOLETTE. **bril"lo-lette'**‡.

brim[1], 1 brim; 2 brĭm, *v.* [BRIMMED, BRIMD[S]; BRIM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill to the brim, as a goblet.

Warm noon *brims* full the valley's cup.
LOWELL *Beaver Brook* st. 2.

2. [Rare.] To coast along. **3**†. To provide with a brim.
II. *i.* To be full to the brim; as, the cup *brims* over.

brim[2], *vi.* [Prov.] To be in heat; copulate, as swine.

brim[1], *a.* [Poet.] Brimming; brimful.

brim[2], *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as BREME.

brim[1], *n.* **1.** The border, rim, or upper edge of a cup, pail, or similar vessel; the margin or brink of a river or other body of water; the surface of water along a shore. **2.** A projecting rim, as of a hat; as, a broad *brim*. [< AS. *brim*, surf, literally margin where surf roars, < **brimman*, *bremman*, roar.] **brimmed**†; **brymt**. Syn.: see MARGIN.—**brim'ful"**, *a.* Full to the brim; filled to the point of overflowing; as, a cup *brimful* of wine. **brim'-full"**‡.— **brim'ful"ly**, *adv.*— **brim'ful"ness**, *n.*— **brim'-less**, *a.* Without a brim; rimless.— **brimmed**, *a.* Having a brim.

brim[2], *n.* [U. S.] A bream or centrarchoid; especially, the long-eared sunfish (*Lepomis auritus*).

brim[3]†, *n.* The ocean; sea; flood; deep.

brim-bo'ri-um, 1 brim-bō'ri-um; 2 brim-bō'ri-ŭm, *n.* A foolish charm or gewgaw; worthless thing. [< F. *brimborion*, < L. *breviarium*; see BREVIARY.] **brim-bo'ri-on**†.

Brl'mer, 1 brl'mər; 2 brĭ'mer, *n.* See OKOLNER.

brim'ful", **brim'ful"ly**, etc. See under BRIM[1], *n.*

brim'mer, 1 brim'ər; 2 brim'er, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To fill (a glass) to the point of overflowing; drink brimmers.

brim'mer, *n.* **1.** A brimming cup, as of wine. **2.** That which fills to the brim. **3**†. A broad-brimmed hat.

brim'ming, 1 brim'iŋ; 2 brĭm'ing, *a.* Full to the brim; as, a *brimming* cup. Syn.: see ABUNDANT.—**-ly**, *adv.*

brim'ming, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Phosphorescence of the sea: so called by fishermen, aided by it in their search for herring. **brim'ingt**.

brim'sand", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Sand of the seashore.

brimse, 1 brimz; 2 brimz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A breeze-fly. **brims'ey**†.

brim'stone, 1 brim'stōn *or* -stən; 2 brĭm'stōn *or* -ston, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or composed of sulfur. **2.** Like sulfur in color; bright-yellow.

brim'stone, *n.* **1.** Sulfur: so called with reference to its burning qualities; sulfur in its solid state or in some form derived from the solid state: formerly the common vernacular name. **2.** A yellow papilionid butterfly (*Gonopteryx rhamni*). **3.** A spitfire; scold; virago. [ME. *brimston*, < *brennen* (< AS. *beornan*), BURN[1], *v.*, + *ston*, < AS. *stān*, STONE.] **bern'stont**; **brim'stoont**; **bron'stone**†; **bront'stane**† [Scot.]; **brym'stoont**.—**brim'stone-wort"**, *n.* The sulfurwort (*Peucedanum officinale*).— **brim'ston"ish**, *a.*— **brim'-ston"y**, *a.*

brin, 1 brin; 2 brĭn, *n.* [F.] **1.** One of the radiating sticks of a fan. **2.** One of the two circular filaments which a silkworm spins from its silk-secreting glands.

Brinck'er-hoff, 1 brink'ər-hof; 2 brĭnk'er-hŏf, *n.* **Walter Remsen.** An American physician (1875–[1]1911); professor of pathology at the Harvard Medical School; an expert in the study of leprosy.

Brin"da-ban', 1 brin'də-bun'; 2 brĭn'da-bŭn', *n.* A town in the district of Muttra, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India. **Bind"ra-ban'**‡.

brind'ed, 1 brind'ed; 2 brĭnd'ĕd, *a.* Brindled; streaked. [< Ice. *brōnd-* (in *brōndōttr*, brindled, said of a cow), < *brandr*, brand, flame, < *brenna*, burn.]

brin'di-si', 1 brin'di-zi; 2 brĭn'di-sē, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A drinking song, especially one containing a warble or yodel

Brin'di-si', *n.* A seaport town in the province of Lecce, Italy. **Bran-te'si-on**† [Gr.]; **Brun-du'si-um**† [Ancient].

brin'dle, 1 brin'dl; 2 brĭn'dl, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To show irritation: bridle.

brin'dle, *a.* Brindled.— **brin'dle-moth"**, *n.* [Eng.] A noctuid moth of the genus *Xylophasia*.

brin'dle, } *n.* **1.** A brindled color. **2.** A brindled ani-
brin'dl", } mal, especially a dog. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The bowfin.

brin'dled, } 1 brin'dld; 2 brĭn'dld, *a.* Tawny or gray-
brin'dld", } ish, with irregular streaks or spots; also, barred; streaked. [< BRINDED.]

Brind'ley, 1 brind'li; 2 brĭnd'lĭ, **James** (1716–1772). An English engineer; built the Bridgewater Canal, 1761, etc.

brine, 1 brain; 2 brīn, *vt.* [BRINED; BRIN'ING.] **1.** To wet, soak, or cover with brine. **2.** To salt, as hay.

brine, *n.* **1.** Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, as the water of the sea, that of salt-wells and -springs, or that in which meats are preserved; hence, the water of the sea; ocean.

It does not follow that I wish to be pickled in *brine* because I like a salt-water plunge at Nahant.
HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 10. [P. S. & CO. 1859.]

Like leviathans afloat, Lay their bulwarks on the *brine*.
CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* st. 2.

2. Tears: from their saltness.

Like a cloistress, she will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending *brine*.
SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth Night* act i, sc. 1.

[< AS. *bryne*, salt liquor, orig. burning, < *beornan*; see BURN[1], *v.*] **brynet.**— **brine'-cool"er**, *n.* In artificial ice-making, or cold-storage cooling, a coil of pipes for cooling the brine required.— **b.-fly**, *n.* A North-American ephydrid fly whose larvæ inhabit saline water, as *Ephydra gracilis* of Great Salt Lake.— **b.-gage**, *n.* A salinometer.— **b.-pan**, *n.* A pan in which brine is evaporated in salt-making.— **b.-pit**, *n.* A salt-spring, or a salt-well.— **b.-pump**, *n.* A pump to draw brine from a boiler.— **b.-shrimp**, *n.* A small branchiopodoid phyllopodous crustacean inhabiting the brines of salt-works and salt lakes.— **b.-spring**, *n.* A salt-spring.— **b.-valve**, *n.* A valve for blowing off brine from a boiler.— **b.-well**, *n.* A well which furnishes natural brine.— **b.-worm**, *n.* Same as BRINE-SHRIMP.— **brine'less**, *a.*

brin'er, 1 broin'ər; 2 brĭn'er, *n.* [Archaic.] One who boils salt; a salter.

bring, 1 briŋ; 2 brĭng, *vt.* [BROUGHT; BRING'ING.] **1.** To convey, carry, or conduct to the place where the speaker is or is about to be, or from a more distant place to one nearer the speaker; cause to come; fetch; as, to *bring* water from the spring; to *bring* apples to market. **2.** To cause to pass from a place, state, condition, opinion, or mood into another; influence; persuade; lead; as to *bring* an ignorant mind to knowledge.

Many of them were from the South, and could not *bring* themselves to the point of accepting the 'Force Bill.'
H. C. LODGE *Daniel Webster* p. 214. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

3. To produce as an increase, accession, or addition; cause to accrue.

Great powers and natural gifts do not *bring* privileges to their possessor, so much as they *bring* duties.
H. W. BEECHER in *Life Thoughts* p. 37. [P. S. & CO. 1858.]

4. To cause to come or be as a result or product; produce; yield; as, to *bring* lasting benefits.

It is a special gift, this power to *bring* tears and smiles.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Jo's Boys* p. 165. [R. BROS. 1886.]

5. To be the bearer or transmitter of; as, the messenger *brings* tidings; the telegraph *brings* the news. **6.** To be the active cause of; find, as the result of deliberation; as, to *bring* a suit against one; to *bring* a prisoner in guilty. **7.** To exchange for; sell for; fetch as a price; as, wheat *brings* one dollar a bushel. **8.** To cause to issue or appear; draw forth; as, it *brings* a blush to the cheek. **9**†. To escort; accompany; convoy. [< AS. *bringan*.] **bringet**; **brynget**. Syn.: see CARRY.
—**to bring about**, to accomplish; cause.— **to b. around.** **1.** To convert; bring to a desired position. **2.** To restore, as from a swoon.— **to b. a sail to**, to bend a sail to its spar.— **to b. by the lee** (*Naut.*), to yaw, as a ship, when running free, in such a manner as to bring the wind on the lee side, causing the sails to be taken aback.— **to b. down.** **1.** [Colloq.] To cause to fall; kill, as game; as, he *brought down* a partridge. **2.** To humiliate. **3.** To continue; as, to *bring down* the statistics to the present day.— **to b. down the house**, to call forth general applause.— **to b. down upon**, to cause to befall, as a curse or doom.— **to b. forth.** **1.** To produce, as young, leaves, or fruit. **2.** To disclose, as a secret.— **to b. forward.** **1.** To adduce, as a new argument. **2.** To carry forward, as a sum from one page to another. **3.** *Arch.* To render uniform in cases where new work has been superimposed on old.— **to b. home.** **1.** To prove conclusively, as a charge; make vividly felt, as the truth. **2.** *Naut.* To put back in its place, as an anchor.

The benevolences and forced loans which *brought home* the sense of tyranny to the subjects of her predecessors were . . . abandoned.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People*, § 5, p. 405. [H. 1888.]

—**to b. in.** **1.** To yield, as rent or revenue. **2.** To introduce, as a bill. **3.** To render, as a verdict. **4.** To persuade to unite with some body, as a church. **5.** *Card-playing.* To lead, as in whist or bridge, and take tricks by means of the lower cards of a suit, the higher ones having been played. **6.** *Baseball.* To bat (a base-runner) home.— **to b. off**, to rescue, as from a wreck; clear, as from condemnation; accomplish; cause.— **to b. on.** **1.** To cause to begin; as, to *bring on* a battle. **2.** To convey with one, as from a distance; as, to *bring on* samples. **3.** To originate.— **to b. on one's way**, to escort in one's journey.— **to b. out.** **1.** To set forth; introduce, as a young woman into society, or a foreign loan for subscription. **2.** To publish, as a new book. **3.** To produce, as a play, on the stage. **4.** To expose; elicit the truth of. **5.** To develop.— **to b. over**, to convert; persuade.— **to b. through**, to get safely through a critical period, as of a disease; as, the doctor *brings* his patient *through*.— **to b. to.** **1.** To resuscitate, as from a swoon. **2.** To bring (a ship) up to the wind. **3.** To cause (a ship) to lie to, as by a shot across her bows.— **to b. to bear.** **1.** To cause to weigh or have influence. **2.** To aim; as, to *bring* a gun *to bear*.— **to b. to book**, to call to account.

No delay in this Court: both parties, through their Advocates, are now *brought to book*.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. v, p. 280. [B.]

—**to b. to grass** (*Mining*), to convey to the earth's surface, as ore for smelting, etc.— **to b. to light**, to reveal clearly.— **to b. to pass**, to accomplish.— **to b. under**, to cause to yield; subjugate.— **to b. up.** **1.** To rear; educate, as a child. **2.** To call attention to; introduce. **3.** To come to a standstill; stop; as, we *brought up* outside the city. **4.** *Print.* To cause, as the whole or part of anything printed, to show with a proper color and distinctness: done by underlaying or overlaying.— **to b. up all standing** (*Naut.*), to come to anchor before the sails are taken in; stop abruptly against any hindrance, with sails set.— **to b. up the rear**, to form or move the rear.— **to b. up with a round turn**, to cause to stop suddenly; stop effectually: said especially of a course of conduct.

bring'er, 1 briŋ'ər; 2 bring'er, *n.* One that brings.

brin'ish, 1 brain'iʃ; 2 brīn'ish, *a.* Somewhat briny; salty.—**brin'ish-ness**, *n.* The quality of being brinish.

brin'jal, 1 brin'jəl; 2 brĭn'jal, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The fruit of the eggplant (*Solanum melongena*). **brin'gall**; **brin'ge-lat**; **brin'jaul**‡.

brink, 1 briŋk; 2 brĭnk, *n.* **1.** The verge of a steep place; a dangerous edge; as, the *brink* of a precipice. **2.** A position of nearness to an approaching or threatening condition, action, event, or time; as, the *brink* of eternity; the *brink* of revolution. **3.** The margin of land bordering water; bank; shore; as, the *brink* of the river. [< Dan. *brink*, verge.] **brynket**. Syn.: see MARGIN.

Brink'ley, 1 briŋk'li; 2 brĭnk'lĭ, *n.* A town in Monroe county, Ark.

Brin'ton, 1 brin'tən; 2 brĭn'ton, **Daniel Garrison** (3/11 1837–7/11 1899). An American surgeon, ethnologist, archeologist, and author.— **Brinton's disease**, a disease affecting the stomach, characterized by inflammation and hypertrophy of the tissue about the gastric blood-vessels.

Brin'ton-root", *n.* Same as CULVER'S-PHYSIC.

Bris"sil'liers', 1 brəs'vi'yē'; 2 brĭs'vi'yē', **Marchioness of** (1630?–7/11 1676), Marie M. d'Aubray; French poisoner; executed.

brin'y, 1 brain'i; 2 brīn'y, *a.* Of the nature of brine; impregnated with salt: used colloquially as a substantive, as, a dip in the *briny*.— **brin'i-ness**, *n.*

bri'o, 1 bri'o; 2 brī'o, *n.* [It.] Spirit; vivacity: usually in the musical direction *con brio*.

bri-oche', 1 bri-ōsh'; 2 brī-ŏch', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Cookery.* (1) A variety of soft, sweet roll made of butter, eggs, and flour. (2) A variety of cottage pudding. **2.** A knitted cushion for the feet. **3.** A knitting-stitch.

bri"o-lette', 1 bri"o-let'; 2 brī"o-lĕt', *n.* A diamond cut with triangular or long facets, generally pear- or drop-shaped. [F., < *brillant*; see BRILLIANT.] **bril"li-o-lette'**†; **bri"o-let'**‡.

bri'o-nin(es, bri'o-ny. Same as BRYONIN, etc.

Bri"oude', 1 bri"ūd'; 2 brī"ŭd', *n.* A town in the department of Haute-Loire, France.

bri-quet', 1 bri-ket'; 2 bri-kĕt', *vt.* To compress (minerals or mineral-dust) into bricks by pressure, heat, and binding material. [< BRIQUET, *n.*] **bri-quette'**‡.

bri-quet', *n.* **1.** A block of compressed coal-dust, used as fuel; also, a slab or block of artificial stone. **bri-quette'**‡. **2.** *Her.* A steel for striking light from a flint: a bearing on the collar of the Golden Fleece. **3.** *Math.* See TRAPEZET. [F., dim. of *brique*; see BRICK, *n.*]

Bris'bane, 1 briz'bēn; 2 brĭs'bān, *n.* **1. Sir Thomas Makdougal** (7/11 1773–1/11 1860), a British astronomer and general. **2.** A seaport city, capital of Queensland, Australia; named in honor of the above.

Bris'coe, 1 bris'ko; 2 brĭs'co, *n.* A county in Texas; 850 sq. m.; county-seat, Silverton.

bri"sé', 1 bri'zē'; 2 brĭ'sē', *a.* [F.] **1.** Broken, as music. See ARPEGGIO. **2.** *Her.* Bearing a difference or mark of cadency. See CADENCY.

brise, 1 briz; 2 brīs, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Fallow ground. **brizet**.

Bri-se'is, 1 brai-si'is; 2 bri-sē'ĭs, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad*, Achilles's concubine, seized by Agamemnon.

brise'wort", 1 briz'wurt'; 2 brīs'wŭrt', *n.* Same as BRUISEWORT. [the province of Ravenna, Italy.

Bri"si-ghel'la, 1 bri'si-gel'ə; 2 bri'sĭ-gĕl'lä, *n.* A town in

Bri"sin-ga'men, 1 bri'sin-gā'mən; 2 bri'sĭn-gä'mĕn, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Freya's necklace, stolen by Loki.

Bri-sin'gi-dæ, 1 bri-sin'ji-di; 2 bri-sin'gĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of asteroidean starfishes. **Bri-sin'ga**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Ice. *Brisingamen*.]— **bri-sin'gid**, *n.*— **bri-sin'goid**, *a.*

brisk, 1 brisk; 2 brĭsk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make brisk or lively; animate: often with *up*; as, to *brisk up* the horse's pace.

I like a cup, to *brisk* the spirits; but continuance dulls them.
OWEN FELTHAM *Resolves* p. 220. [H. & B. 1832.]

II. *i.* To become brisk or lively: used with *up*; as, he *brisked up* perceptibly at the news.

brisk, *a.* **1.** Moving, acting, or taking place with quickness or rapidity; spirited; lively; as, *brisk* breezes; *brisk* trade; a *brisk* fire.

He was himself at that time 'a *brisk* talker' about the matters of religion.
FROUDE *John Bunyan* ch. 2, p. 29. [H. 1880.]

2. Sharp or stimulating; effervescent; as, *brisk* air; *brisk* beer. **3**†. Luminous; vivid; distinct. **4**†. Gaily dressed; fashionably attired. [Probably Celt.; cp. W. *brysg*.] **brisquet**. Syn.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; ALIVE; NIMBLE.— **brisk'en**, *v.* [Rare.] To make or become brisk.— **brisk'ish**, *a.*— **brisk'ly**, *adv.*— **brisk'ness**, *n.*

bris'ket, 1 bris'ket; 2 brĭs'kĕt, *n.* The breast of an animal, especially the part covering the breast-bone; also, a joint cut from it. See illus. under BEEF. [< OF. *bruschet*, probably < Br. *bruched*, chest.]

briskt, *pp.* Brisked. S. S.

bris'mak, 1 bris'mak; 2 brĭs'măk, *n.* A fish, the cusk. **bris'mack**‡.

brisque, 1 brisk; 2 brĭsk, *n.* *Card-playing.* **1.** In bézique, an ace or ten, each of which scores ten. **2.** In cinq-cents, any card scoring for game at the conclusion of a hand, the ace counting 11, the king 4, the knave 2, and the ten 10.

briss, 1 bris; 2 brĭs, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Dust; rubbish.

Bris'si-dæ, 1 bris'i-di; 2 brĭs'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* The *Spatangidæ*.

Bris'sus, *n.* (t. g.) — **bris'sid**, *n.*— **bris'soid**, *a.*

bris'tle, *vi.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Same as BIRSLE.

Bris"son', 1 bri'sōñ'; 2 bri'sōñ, **Eugène Henri** (1/11 1835–4/11 1912). A French lawyer and statesman; premier, 1885–1886, and 1898.

Bris"sot' de War"ville', 1 bri'sō' də var'vil', 2 bri'sō' de vär'vil', **Jean Pierre** (1/11 1754–10/11 1793). A French writer; originator of the Girondists; guillotined.

Bris"so"tin', 1 bri'so'tañ'; 2 bri'so'tăn', *n.* [F.] A follower of Jean Pierre Brissot de Warville; a Girondist.

brist, 1 brist; 2 brist, *n.* A game played with a specific form of boomerang.

Bris'ted, 1 bris'ted; 2 brĭs'tĕd, **Charles Astor** (10/11 1820–1/11 1874). An American author; pen-name, "Carl Benson."

bris'tle, 1 bris'l; 2 brĭs'l, *v.* [BRIS'TLED; BRIS'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to stand erect like bristles; erect the bristles of: often with *up*; as, a cock *bristles up* his crest. **2.** To furnish with a bristle or bristles. **3.** To excite violently; raise, as in pride or rage; as, a storm *bristles* the lake.

II. *i.* **1.** To be thickly beset, as with bristles; as, the plain *bristled* with bayonets.

Coleridge remarked, justly, that 'The Excursion' *bristles* beyond most poems with what are called 'dictionary' words.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets* p. 8. [T. & F. 1859.]

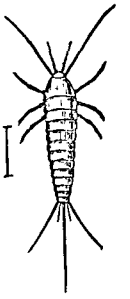
2. To erect the bristles in anger or excitement; show anger or irritation: often followed by *up*; as, a hog *bristles up*. **3.** To stand or become erect, like bristles.

Bristles the dusky forest Of Byrsa's thousand masts.
MACAULAY *Prophecy of Capys* st. 31.

4. To be full of life and assertiveness: a recent use.

bris'tle, *n.* **1.** One of the coarse, stiff hairs of swine: used in brush-making, etc. **2.** One of similar hairs or appendages on other animals, as on the face of men when unshaved, a cat's whiskers, the setæ of annelids, etc. **3.** *Bot.* A slender stiff hair; morphologically, a trichome. [ME. *bristle*, *berstle*, dim. of AS. *byrst*, bristle.]— **bris'tle-bird"**, *n.* [Austral.] One of various birds of the genus *Sphenura*; especially, *S. brachyptera*, the reed-warbler, and *S. longirostris*, the long-tailed bristle-bird.—

b.-fern, *n.* A fern of the genus *Trichomanes.*— **b.-grass,** *n.* A grass of the genus *Setaria.*— **b.-herring,** *n.* A gizzard-shad, as *Dorosoma cepedianum,* with the last ray of the dorsal fin elongated and bristle-like.— **b.-moss,** *n.* A bryaceous moss of the genus *Orthotrichum.*— **b.-pointed,** *a. Bot.* Ending in a bristle or in an exceedingly fine point, as some leaves, especially of mosses.— **b.-rat,** *n.* A hedgehog-rat.— **bris'tle-tail",** *n.* **1.** A cinurous insect, especially a lepismid, with bristle-like caudal filaments. **2.** The ruddy duck. **3.** [North. Eng.] A gadfly.



Bristletail (*Lepisma saccharina*). 5/1

bris'tle-cone", 1 bris'l-kōn; 2 bris'l-cōn", *a.* Bearing cones, each scale of which terminates in a bristle-like appendage.

— **bristle-cone fir,** a large tree (*Abies venusta*), 100 to 150 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, confined to the Santa Lucia Mountains of Monterey county, Cal. Its pale, purple-brown ovoid-cylindric cones, 3 to 4 inches long, are specially curious for the bristle-like tips, 1 to 2 inches long, that terminate the bracts subtending its scales and give the tree its distinctive epithet. It is ornamentally cultivated in Europe, but not successfully in the eastern United States. **fringed spruce†; Santa Lucia fir†; silver fir†.— b. pine,** a bushy cone-shaped tree (*Pinus aristata*), 40 to 50 feet high, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with stout, whorled, regular branches, leaves in fives, and ovoid cones 3 to 4 inches long, characterized by scales tipped with incurved brittle prickles 1/4 inch long. It is found in the mountains from Colorado to Nevada, Arizona, and southern California. **foxtail pine†; hickory pine†.**

bris'tle-cone", *n.* A tree with bristly cones.

bris'tled, } 1 bris'ld; 2 bris'ld, *a.* **1.** Having bristles;
bris'tld", } stiffly bearded. **2.** *Her.* Having bristles on the neck and back: said of a boar when used as a bearing.

bris'tler, 1 bris'lər; 2 bris'ler, *n.* One who or that which bristles.

bris'tle-wort", 1 bris'l-wûrt"; 2 bris'l-wûrt", *n.* Any plant of the bristlewort family (*Centrolepidiaceæ* or *Desvauxiaceæ*).

bris'tling, 1 bris'liŋ; 2 bris'ling, *n.* A small sardine-like fish of the Mediterranean sea and the Bay of Biscay, packed in oil for shipment.

bris'tly, 1 bris'li; 2 bris'ly, *a.* Having, of the nature of, or like bristles.— **bris'tli-ness,** *n.*

Bris'tol, 1 bris'təl; 2 bris'tol, *n.* **1.** A commercial seaport city and borough in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, England. **2.** A county in S. E. Massachusetts; 579 sq. m.; county-seats, Fall River, New Bedford, and Taunton. **3.** A county in Rhode Island; 25 sq. m. **4.** Its county-seat. **5.** A borough in Bucks county, Pa. **6.** A village, a county-seat of Hartford county, Conn. **7.** A town in Sullivan county, Tenn. **8.** A town (formerly Goodson) in Washington county, Va. **9.** A town in Lincoln county, Me. **10.** A town in Addison county, Vt. **11.** A town in Grafton county, N. H.— **Bristol diamond,** quartz or rock crystal embedded in the limestone around Bristol, England, and employed in the manufacture of vases and other ornaments. **B. gem†; B. stone†.— B. fashion** (*Naut.*), ship-shape; in good trim.— **B. metal,** an alloy of copper and zinc in the proportion of about 16 parts to 6.— **B. water,** water flowing from a spring near Bristol, England, and containing medicinal qualities. [Alaska.

Bris'tol Bay. An inlet of the Pacific, N. of Alaska peninsula,

bris'tol-board", 1 bris'təl-bōrd"; 2 bris'tol-bōrd", *n.* A fine quality of calendered cardboard: used for fine drawing, printing, etc. **Bristol paper†.** [and S. W. England.

Bris'tol Chan'nel. An arm of the Atlantic, between Wales

Bris'tol-weed", *n.* Same as DOG'S MERCURY, under MERCURY. It contains monomethyl and trimethylamin.

bris'ure, 1 briz'yur; 2 bris'yur, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A break in direction of a rampart, especially of the parapet of the curtain near a bastion with orillons. **2.** *Her.* A mark of cadency. [F., < *briser,* break; see BRUISE, *v.*] **briz'uret.**

brit, 1 brit; 2 brit, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To contuse; indent. **2†.** To break in pieces. **II.** *i.* To fade or fail to pieces. **britt†.**

brit, *n.* **1.** The food of the whalebone-whales, consisting of entomostracans, pteropods, etc. **2.** A young herring, once thought to be a distinct species; also, the fry of other fishes. **britt†.**

Brit., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION. [BRITAIN.

Brit'ain, 1 brit'ən; 2 brit'an, *n.* See GREAT BRITAIN; NEW

bri-tan'ni-a, 1 bri-tan'i-ə; 2 bri-tăn'i-a, *n.* **1.** An alloy, made of tin with varying proportions of copper and antimony. **Britannia metal†.** **2.** [B-] [Poet.] The United Kingdom of Great Britain, formerly England and Wales; also, a female figure symbolizing them.

Bri-tan'nic, 1 bri-tan'ik; 2 bri-tăn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Great Britain; as, his *Britannic* Majesty. [< L. *Britannicus,* < *Britannia,* < *Britanni,* Britons; cp. BRITISH.]

Bri-tan'ni-cus, 1 bri-tan'i-kus; 2 bri-tăn'i-cŭs, **Claudius Tiberius** (24–55). A Roman prince, son of Claudius and Messalina. [BRITTLE.

britch'el, 1 brich'l; 2 brich'l, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as

brite, 1 brait; 2 brit, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To be or become too ripe, as grain, so as to fall. **bright†; britt†.**

brith'er, 1 brith'ər; 2 brith'er, *n.* [Scot.] Brother.

Brit'i-cism, 1 brit'i-sizm; 2 brit'i-çizm, *n.* A word, idiom, or phrase characteristic of Great Britain or the British.

Perhaps the two most frequent *Britticisms* and the most obvious are the use of different to where the American more appropriately and logically says different from, and the employment of directly and its synonyme immediately for as soon as.

BRANDER MATTHEWS in *Harper's Monthly* July, 1891, p. 210.

Brit'ish-ism†; Brit'ti-cism†.

BRITICISMS.

The following is a partial list of Britticisms most commonly used, together with their American equivalents:

bag = grip	counter-jumper, counterman = sales-clerk
bagman = traveling salesman	cupboard = closet
beet-root = beets	draper = dry-goods merchant
berth = dock	drapery = dry-goods
bill = check	draughts = checkers
biscuit = cracker	driver = engineer (of a locomotive)
blind, *n.* = shade	dry-goods [Rare] = things sold by dry measure; also, groceries
board-residence = board and lodging	egg flip = milk punch
booking-agent = ticket-agent	flat = apartment
booking-clerk = ticket-seller	footpath = sidewalk
booking-office = ticket-office	frock = dress
boot = shoe	frock coat = Prince Albert coat
boots = shoeblack	galoshes = overshoes; rubbers
box = trunk	goods-shed = warehouse
buffer = bumper (on a railroad)	goods-train = freight-train
carriage = passenger-car	goods-truck, g.-van, g.-wagon = freight-car
chemist's shop = drug-store	gradient = grade (railroad)
guard = conductor	guard's van = caboose
gum = mucilage	haberdashery = men's furnishings
hall-porter = man on duty at entrance of hotel	innkeeper = tavern-keeper
ironmonger = hardwareman	jolly = remarkable, uncommon (used also adverbially as *very*)
jug = pitcher	leader = an editorial
leaderette = editorial paragraph	leader-writer = editorial writer
lift = elevator	lift-man = elevator-operator
luggage = baggage	luggage-van = baggage-car
material, for a suit or dress = goods.	mess about, to = to disorder; be "fresh" with
metals = rails (railroad)	motor-car = automobile
nasty = unpleasant, ill-natured	nursing-home = private hospital
omnibus = stage	pail (coal) = scuttle
pair of horses = team	pillar-box, p.-post = mail-box
points = switches	pointsman = switchman
post = mail	post-bag = mail-bag
postman = mail-carrier	pressman = journalist
publican = saloon-keeper	public house = drinking-saloon
railway = railroad	reel of cotton = spool of thread
ripping = enjoyable, "corking"	roll = biscuit
saloon-carriage = parlor-car	season ticket, subscription ticket } = commutation ticket
shoes = Oxford ties	shop = store
skylight = transom	shunt = switch
shunter = switchman	slow-combustion stove = base-burner
stall = orchestra-chair	steps (hall-door) = stoop
stoker = fireman	stop = stay
store = magazine, manufactory	sweets = candy
tariff = scale of charges, bill of fare (hotel, etc.)	ticket = check
tidy = good; pretty	tinned = canned
top-hat = high silk hat	tram = street-car, trolley
tram-car = street-car, trolley	tram-line, tramway = street-railroad
tub, *v.* = bathe	tub, *n.* = bath
typist = typewriter	waistcoat = vest
walking-stick = cane	wire, *v.* = telegraph
wire, *n.* = telegram	

Brit'ish, 1 brit'iṣh; 2 brit'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants; belonging to the United Kingdom or the British Empire. [< AS. *Bryttisc,* < *Bryttas,* Britons.] — **British America,** part of North America N. of the United States; comprises Canada and Newfoundland.— **B. Bechuanaland,** a former British crown colony, now part of Cape of Good Hope province.— **B. Central Africa,** see NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.— **B. Columbia,** a Pacific coast province of Canada; 355,855 sq. m.; capital, Victoria.— **B. East Africa,** a territory between German East Africa and the Juba river; 200,000 sq. m.; capital, Nairobi. **I-be'a†.— B. Empire,** the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with its colonies and dependencies in India, America, Africa, Australia, etc.; more than 11,000,000 sq. m. — **B. Guiana,** a territory on the N. E. coast of South America; 89,480 sq. m.; capital, Georgetown.— **B. Honduras,** a crown colony in Central America; 8,598 sq. m.; capital, Belize.— **B. India,** see INDIA.— **B. Isles, the,** Great Britain, Ireland, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands. **United Kingdom†.— B. lion,** Great Britain; the British. — **B. Museum,** a national institution in London, England; founded in 1753; contains collections of antiquities, library of more than 2,000,000 books and 56,000 MSS., etc.— **B. New Guinea,** former name of the Territory of Papua. See PAPUA.— **B. North-American Act** (*Law*), the act of 30-31 Vict. c. 3 (1867), which confederated the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, thereby forming the Dominion of Canada.— **B. North Borneo,** a territory in the island of Borneo; 31,106 sq. m.; capital, Sandakan.— **B. seas,** the four seas by which Great Britain is encompassed.— **B. Somaliland,** a protectorate in N. E. Africa, S. of the Gulf of Aden; 68,000 sq. m.— **B. West Indies,** islands of the West Indies under British control, the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica with Turks Island, Leeward Islands, Trinidad with Tobago, Windward Islands; 13,159 sq. m.

Brit'ish, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The people of Great Britain. **2.** The language of the ancient Britons.— **Brit'ish-hood,** *n.*— **Brit'ish-ness,** *n.*

Brit'ish-er, 1 brit'iṣh-ər; 2 brit'ish-er, *n.* **1.** A native or subject of Great Britain. **2.** A British soldier.

Brit'ish-ism, *n.* Same as BRITICISM.

Brit. Mus., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Brit'o-, 1 brit'o-; 2 brit'o-. British: a combining form.

Brit'o-mart, 1 brit'o-mart; 2 brit'o-märt, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* "a lady knight"; brave; chaste. [Gr., sweet maid.]

Brit"o-mar'tis, 1 brit'o-mär'tis; 2 brit'o-mär'tis, *n. Myth.* A nymph, daughter of Jupiter; escaped from Minos into the sea. **Bri'to†.**

Brit'on, 1 brit'ən; 2 brit'on, *n.* **1.** One of the ancient Celtic people of Great Britain. **2.** A native or legally constituted citizen of Great Britain. [< F. *Breton;* see BRETON.] — **Brit'ont,** *a.* British.— **Brit'on-ess,** *n.* [Rare.] A female Briton.

Brit'on Fer'ry. A seaport in Glamorganshire, Wales.

britt†, *n.* Same as BRIT.

Britt², 1 brit; 2 brit, *n.* A town in Hancock county, Ia.

Brit'ta-ny, *n.* See BRETAGNE.

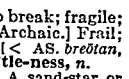
brit'tle, } 1 brit'l; 2 brit'l, *a.* **1.** Likely to break; fragile;
brit'tl", } frangible: opposed to *tough.* **2.** [Archaic.] Frail; weak; insecure. **3†.** Inconstant; fickle. [< AS. *brēotan,* break.] **brit'tel†.— brit'tle-ly,** *adv.*— **brit'tle-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: see FRAGILE.— **brit'tle-star",** *n.* A sand-star or ophiuran.— **b.-stem,** *n.* The bristly sarsaparilla.— **b. thatch,** a West-Indian thatch-palm (*Thrinax microcarpa*), less than 30 ft. high, and 8 to 10 in. in diameter, with fan-shaped leaves 2 to 3 ft. wide and the globose fruit 1/2 in. in diameter. The leaves are used for thatching and hat-making in the West Indies. The tree is planted in southern Florida for ornament.— **brit'tle-wood",** *n.* The yellow buckthorn.

brit'tle-worts", 1 brit'l-wûrts"; 2 brit'l-wûrts", *n. pl.* **1.** The *Diatomaceæ.* **2.** The *Characeæ.*

brit'tling, 1 brit'liŋ; 2 brit'ling, *n.* The slowworm.

Brit'ton, 1 brit'ən; 2 brit'on, *n.* **1. John** (1771–1857), an English antiquary; *Cathedral Antiquities of England,* etc. **2. Nathaniel Lord** (1/11 1859–), an American botanist and author.



A Britzska.

britz'ska, 1 brits'kə; 2 brits'ka, *n.* A light four-wheeled traveling-carriage with calash top, which originated in Poland. [< Pol. *bryczka,* dim. of *bryka,* freight-wagon.] **britsch'ka†; brits'ka†; britz'ka†.**

Brive, 1 briv; 2 briv, *n.* A city in the department of Corrèze, France. **Brives"-la-Gail-larde'†.**

Brix'ham, 1 briks'əm; 2 briks'am, *n.* A seaport town in Devonshire, England.

Brix'ton, 1 briks'tən; 2 briks'ton, *n.* A district in the parish of Lambeth, S. W. London, England.

Bri'za, 1 brai'zə; 2 bri'za, *n. Bot.* A small genus of grasses, the **quaking-grasses,** having flat leaves, and a loose, diffuse panicle with large showy spikelets, often on drooping pedicels. [< Gr. *brizō,* nod.]

brize†, *n.* The breeze-fly.

briz'ure, *n.* Same as BRISURE, 1.

bri., bro. See ABBREVIATION.

broach¹, 1 brōch; 2 brōch, *vt.* **1.** To mention for the first time; introduce for conversation or discussion; make public.

He is the honorable gentleman in opposition, whatever proposal or proposition may be *broached.*

GEORGE ELIOT *Theophrastus Such* p. 53. [ALL.]

2. To open for the first time in order to take out or let out contents; open; tap; as, to *broach* a cask of wine; to *broach* one's stores. **3.** To dress or make larger (a hole) with a broach. **4.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] To rough-hew, as a block of stone. **5.** To shed or let out (blood, etc.) **6†.** To cause the beginning or outbreak of. **7†.** To pierce with or as with a spit. **8†.** To spur. **9†.** To deflower. [< F. *brocher,* stitch, < *broche;* see BROACH, *n.*] Syn.: see PUBLISH.— **broach'ing-press",** *n.* A tool containing a broach, used to slot and finish iron.

broach², *vt. & vi. Naut.* To veer.— **to broach to** (*Naut.*), to veer or cause to veer suddenly to windward, so as to expose to the danger of upsetting: said intransitively of a ship when running before the wind.

broach³, *n.* **1.** A boring-bit or tapering tool for enlarging and smoothing holes; a reamer. **2.** A straight metal-working tool of steel with file-teeth, for dressing holes where rotating tools can not be worked. **3.** A narrow-pointed chisel for dressing stone. **4.** A boring-tool for sampling casks, as of wine. **5.** The part of the stem of a key extending beyond the web, and entering a socket inside of the lock, or the end of that key-hole opposite the one into which the key is inserted. **6.** A pin in a lock, which enters the barrel of a key. **7.** A sharp, spit-like start growing on a young stag's head. **8.** A stick from which candle-wicks are suspended for dipping. **9.** Same as BROOCH¹. **10.** [Eng.] A spire rising directly from the walls of its tower, without parapets; formerly, any spire. **11.** [Prov. Eng.] An awl; bodkin; sharp stick; a horned stick sharpened at each end, used to fasten thatch. **12.** [Scot.] A spool; spindle. **13†.** A standard for a candle. **14†.** A spur. **15†.** A spear. **16†.** A fish-hook. **17†.** A torch. **18†.** A spit. [< F. *broche,* < LL. *broca,* spike; cp. L. *brocus,* projecting.]

broche†.— broach'-hold"er, *n. Dentistry.* A tool used to secure the broach when working on a tooth.— **b.-post,** *n. Carp.* A king-post.

broach⁴, *n.* See BROOCH¹, *n.*

Broach², 1 brōch; 2 brōch, *n.* **1.** A district in N. Bombay; 1,463 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Ba-roach'†; Bha-ruch'†.**

broach'er, 1 brōch'ər; 2 brōch'er, *n.* **1.** One who broaches, especially a new idea or theory. **2†.** A spit.

broacht, *pp.* Broached. S. S.

broad, 1 brōd; 2 brôd, *a.* **1.** Extended in measurement in the direction from side to side; having considerable distance or space between the sides; of unusual width; wide: opposed to *narrow;* as, a *broad* shield; a *broad* street; *broad* gage.

I love a *broad* margin to my life.

THOREAU *Walden, Sounds* p. 122. [o. & co. 1875.]

2. Extended or expanded on all sides; vast; as, a *broad* prairie. **3.** Figuratively: (1) Of wide range; having wide application; as, a *broad* rule or principle. (2) Catholic or liberal in spirit; not biased; tolerant; comprehensive; as, a *broad* thinker. **4.** Fully or widely diffused or expanded; open and clear; as, the *broad* light of day. **5.** Having a strongly marked dialectal peculiarity; hence, marked by native vigor or roughness of speech; fully or strongly uttered; as, *broad* Scotch; a *broad* accent; a *broad* vowel. **6.** Strongly defined; not ambiguous; plain; clear; as, a *broad* line of distinction; a *broad* hint.

It would appear that St. Paul recognized a *broad* distinction between charity and money donations.

J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* p. 241. [R. BROS. 1871.]

7. Extending beyond the bounds of decency, delicacy, or propriety; loose; indelicate; hence, going beyond prudence; bold; as, a *broad* jest; a *broad* story; *broad* words. **8.** Marked by artistic breadth. See BREADTH. **9.** In the paper trade, folded the broad way; as, *broad* quarto, etc. **10.** Denoting the chief features or general aspect of a thing. **11.** *Phon.* (1) Very wide open: said of a vowel sound. (2) Uttered with a strong current of breath: said of consonants. **12.** [Australia.] Strong; having straight fibers: said of wool. [< AS. *brād.*] **braid†** [Scot.]; **brode†.** Syn.: see LARGE.— **as broad as it is long,** amounting or coming to the same thing.— **broad'ax",** *n.* An ax for hewing, having a broad edge and a short handle. **broad'-axe"†.— broad'bill",** *n.* **1.** A scaup-duck; especially, the North-American scaup. **2.** The shoveler-duck. **3.** The European spoonbill. **4.** Same as BROADMOUTH. **5.** (Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.— **B. Church,** a party in the Church of England advocating liberty of faith and practise, and toleration of doctrines and forms within the communion; also, the liberal wing of any church or of the whole Christian body.— **B.-churchism,** *n.*— **B.-churchman,** *n.*— **b.-gage,** *a.* **1.** Having a gage wider than the standard gage: said of a railway. **2.** Broad-minded; liberal; as, a *broad-gage* man. **b.-gaged†.— b. gage,** a distance between track-rails of more than 56 1/2 inches. It varies considerably in different parts of the United States, Canada, and Europe.— **b.-headed,** *a.* Same as BRACHYCEPHALIC.— **b.-headedness,** *n.*— **broad'horn",** *n.* A flatboat. See ARK, 4 (1).— **b.-horned,** *a.* Having the horns spread wide apart, as some cattle.— **broad'leaf",** *n.* **1.** A tree (*Terminalia latifolia*) of the myrobalan family (*Combretaceæ*), of Jamaica, with almond-like fruit. **2.** [New Zealand.] A large tree (*Griselinia littoralis*) of the dogwood family (*Cornaceæ*), with brilliant deep-green leaves, yielding a hard, red, durable timber. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] The common or greater plantain.— **b.-leaved apple,** *n.* **1.** A large myrtaceous tree (*Angophora subvelutina*) of Australia, with flowers divided into five or six segments. The fruit is dry, dehiscent, and many-seeded. **2.** A North Australian tree (*Careya australis*) bearing showy red or yellowish flowers and berry-like fruits.— **b. ligament,** the fold of peritoneum that contains the ovaries and the Fallopian tubes, and partially enfolds the uterus.— **b.-minded,** *a.* Characterized by liberality of belief, opinion, and toleration.— **b.-mindedness,** *n.*— **broad'mouth",** *n.* A small East-Indian eurylæmoid bird with a broad

bill. **broad'bill"†; broad'throat"†; ga'pert.— b. on or off** (*Naut.*), some distance from the bearing which serves as the basis.— **b.-piece,** *n.* Same as BROAD, *n.*, 4.— **b. seal,** the official or great seal of a government.— **b.-seal,** *tt.* To stamp with or as with the broad seal; hence, to guarantee; sanction; warrant.— **b.-shouldered,** *a.* Broad between or across the shoulders.— **broad'stone",** *n.* **1.** Freestone. **2.** Ashlar.— **broad'tail",** *n.* **1.** A platycercine parrot with broad tail-feathers. **2.** *Furriery.* The skin of a lamb of the broadtail family which has been taken from its mother, the latter being killed for the purpose.— **broad'throat",** *n.* Same as BROADMOUTH.— **b.-tread,** *a.* Having a wide tread or face, as a car-wheel.— **broad'ish,** *a.* Somewhat broad.— **broad'ly,** *adv.*— **broad'ness,** *n.*— **broad'wise,** *adv.* In a direction across the breadth. **broad'way†; broad'ways†.**

A Broadmouth. 1/4

Many self-explaining compound adjectives have *broad* as the first element; as, **broad-backed, b.-chested, b.-leaved,** etc.

broad, *n.* **1.** The broad part of anything, as of one's back, or of an oar. **2.** *Mech.* A lathe-tool for turning the bottoms and insides of cylinders. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] The broadening out of a river over flat land; a flooded fen; fenny lake. **4.** *Numis.* An English twenty-shilling gold coin of the reign of James II. **broad'-piece"†. 5.** *pl. Cant.* Playing cards. **6.** *Print.* Furniture 48 points, or two-thirds of an inch, wide.

broad, *adv.* Broadly; fully; as, to be *broad* awake.

Hath in it slaying and ruin *broad* writ out.
SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* l. 338.

Broad-al'bin, 1 brôd-al'bɪn; 2 brôd-ăl'bɪn, *n.* A village in Fulton county, N. Y.

broad'brim", 1 brôd'brim"; 2 brôd'brĭm", *n.* **1.** A hat with a broad brim, as those worn by men of the Society of Friends. **broad'-brim"mer†. 2.** [Colloq. or in contempt or ridicule.] One who wears a hat with a broad brim; a Quaker.— **broad'-brimmed",** *a.*

broad'cast", 1 brôd'kŭst"; 2 brôd'cäst, *vt.* [-CAST; (erroneously BROAD'CAST"ED); -CAST"ING.] **1.** To cast or scatter widely, as seed, grain, etc. **2.** To disseminate widely, as wireless messages.

broad'cast", **I.** *a.* Cast or scattered abroad, as seed; disseminated far and wide. **II.** *n. Agric.* A casting or scattering of seed, etc., over the ground.

broad'cast", *adv.* **1.** By casting or scattering over the ground by hand; as, to sow wheat *broadcast.* **2.** So as to be widely disseminated or diffused, as opinions.

broad'cloth", 1 brôd'klōth"; 2 brôd'clôth", *n.* A fine quality of black cloth having a nap finish, weighing 14 to 18 ounces to the yard, interlaced with the plain weave or three-harness twill. Woolen or worsted it is made in widths of 54 and 27 inches, which are known in the trade as *six-quarter* and *three-quarter* respectively. Formerly, black; now of various colors.

broad'en, 1 brôd'n; 2 brôd'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make broad or broader; as, to *broaden* a gangway; to *broaden* a conception.

He had a great deal of knowledge, and he was ever on the alert both to increase and *broaden* his stock.
J. MORLEY *Voltaire* p. 115. [A. 1872.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become broad or broader; as, the view *broadens.*

The Day *Broadened* in glory over Galilee.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. i, p. 101. [P. & W. 1891.]

2. To spread abroad; be diffused.

broad'end, *pp.* Broadened. S. S.

Broad Riv'er. A river in North Carolina and South Carolina; 220 m. long to Congaree river.

broad'share", 1 brôd'shâr"; 2 brôd'shâr". **I.** *vt.* To use a broadshare in plowing. **II.** *n.* A broad plowshare with which the surface ground is worked.

broad'sheet", *n. Print.* Same as BROADSIDE, 4.

broad'side", 1 brôd'said"; 2 brôd'sīd", *n.* **1.** The simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a man-of-war; also, these guns collectively; as, a ship's *broadside.* **2.** Figuratively, a volley, as of abuse or denunciation. **3.** A vessel's side above the water-line from bow to quarter. **4.** A large sheet of paper, having a ballad, squib, personal statement, or other matter printed on one side; a broad sheet.

Pamphlets and *broadsides* were scattered right and left.
FISKE *Crit. Period Am. Hist.* p. 341. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

5. The broad unbroken surface of anything, as the unornamented side of a house.— **broadside on,** with the side toward the object considered; sidewise.

broad'side", *adv.* **1.** With the broadside turned, presented, or exposed; as, the ship lay *broadside.* **2.** [Rare.] In a sweeping manner; pell-mell; as, he attacked them *broadside.*

Broad'stairs, 1 brôd'stârz; 2 brôd'stârs, *n.* A town in Kent, England; watering-place.

broad'sword", 1 brôd'sôrd"; 2 brôd'sôrd", *n.* **1.** Any sword with a broad cutting blade and obtuse point, as distinguished from a narrow thrusting blade. **2.** One armed with such a weapon.

Broad'top Moun'tain. A coal-field in Bedford and Huntingdon counties, Pa.; 80 sq. m.

Broad'us, 1 brôd'us; 2 brôd'ŭs, **John Albert** (1/21827–3/16 1895). An American theologian, educator, and author.

Broad'wa"ter, 1 brôd'wō"tar; 2 brôd'wa"ter, *n.* A county in Montana; 1,247 sq. m.; county-seat, Townsend.

brob, 1 brob; 2 brŏb, *tt.* [North. Eng.] To pierce with a bodkin.

brob, *n.* **1.** *Carp.* A brad-shaped spike driven alongside the end of an abutting timber to keep it from moving laterally. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A timber used to prop coal that is being undercut. [Cp. BRAD, *n.*, BROD[1], *n.*]

Brob'ding-nag, 1 brob'dĭng-nag; 2 brŏb'ding-năg, *n.* The giants' country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*

Brob"ding-nag'i-an, 1 brob"dĭng-nag'ɪ-ən; 2 brŏb"ding-năg'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Brobdingnag, or its gigantic inhabitants; gigantic; as, a *Brobdingnagian* hotel. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Brobdingnag; a person of immense size; a giant. **Brob"dig-nag'i-an†.**

Bro"ca', 1 brō"kä'; 2 brō"cä', **Paul** (1/11824–7/1880). A French surgeon and anthropologist.

bro-cade', 1 bro-kēd'; 2 bro-cād', *vt.* [BRO-CAD'ED; BRO-CAD'ING.] To weave or work with a raised pattern; hence, to adorn as with brocade; as, to *brocade* a garment.

The generality of writers were more pedantic then [16th century] than now, and sought . . . to *brocade* their composition with what were called inkhorn terms, and outlandish phrases. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Earlier Elizabethan Prose* vol. i, p. 500. [S. 1877.]

bro-cade', *n.* **1.** A silken or other fabric woven with raised figures, sometimes with gold or silver threads.

What an inundation of ribbons and *brocades* will break in upon us!
ADDISON *Spectator* Apr. 21, 1711.

2. A variety of bronze-powder. [< Sp. *brocado,* = It. *broccato;* see BROCATEL.] **bro-card'†; bro-car'do†.— bro-cade'-shell",** *n.* A highly variegated cone-shell (*Conus geographicus*).— **bro-cad'ed,** *a.* **1.** Wrought into or like brocade. **2.** Clothed in brocade.

bro'cage, 1 brō'kĭj; 2 brō'cāg, *n.* Brokerage; brokage.

broc'ard[2], 1 brek'ard; 2 brŏc'ard, *n.* **1.** A scholastic maxim or elementary principle. **2.** Cutting speech; a sharp gibe. [F., < *Burchard,* bishop of Worms.] **broc-car'dic†.**

broc'a-tel, 1 brok'ə-tel; 2 brŏc'a-tĕl (XIII), *n.* **1.** A coarse brocaded or figured fabric of silk and wool or cotton, or of wool, used for tapestry and upholstery, and sometimes for dresses. **2.** Same as BROCATELLE. [< F. *brocatelle,* < It. *broccatello,* dim. of *broccato,* brocaded, < *brocca,* stud, < LL. *broca,* stake.] **broc'a-tall†; broc'a-tell†; broc'a-telle‡.**

broc'a-telle, 1 brok'ə-tel; 2 brŏc'a-tĕl, *n.* [F.] A yellow variegated marble. See MARBLE. **broc"a-tel'la** or **-li,** or **-lo‡.**

Broc'chi, 1 brok'kĭ; 2 brŏc'cĭ, **Giovanni Battista** (2/11 1772–3/23 1826). An Italian mineralogist, geologist, and poet.

broc'co-li, 1 brok'o-lɪ; 2 broc'o-lɪ, *n.* [It.] A variety of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*), hardier and with a taller stem than the cauliflower, which it otherwise resembles. **broc'o-lɪ‡.**

broch, 1 brɒx; 2 brŏx, *n.* [Scot.] *Archeol.* A type of prehistoric round tower, usually with an outer and an inner circular wall, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands and northern Scotland. Called also a Pictish tower. [Special use of BOROUGH.] **brock‡; brogh†; brough‡; brugh‡; burgh†.**

Broch at Monsa, Scotland.

broch'an, 1 brɒx'ən; 2 brŏx'an, *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] Oatmeal porridge. [and partly covering. **brou'chant†.**

bro-chant, 1 brō'shənt; 2 brō'çhant, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Overlying

bro-chant'ite, 1 bro-shant'ait; 2 bro-çhänt'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, emerald-green, hydrous copper sulfate ($H_6Cu_4SO_{10}$). [< *Brochant* de Villiers, French mineralogist.]

bro'chate, 1 brō'kēt; 2 brō'cāt, *a.* Having projecting or persistently growing teeth, as elephants, rodents, etc. [< L. *brochus,* having projecting teeth.]

bro"ché', 1 brō"shē'; 2 brō"çhe', *a.* [F.] **1.** Woven with a raised design; brocaded: said of fabrics. **2.** Stitched: said of an unbound or paper-covered book.

brochet, *n.* **1.** A broach. **2.** A brooch. See BROOCH[1].

bro-chet', 1 bro-shē'; 2 bro-çhe', *n.* [F.] **1.** [Trinidad.] A gaily colored cichloid fish (*Crenicichla saxatilis*). **2.** A centropomoid fish, the snook. See SNOOK, *n.*, 1.

bro-chette', 1 bro-shet'; 2 bro-çhĕt', *n.* [F.] A small spit used in roasting; a skewer.

bro-chid'o-drome, 1 bro-kid'o-drōm; 2 bro-cĭd'o-drōm, *a. Bot.* Having loops: said of leaves in which the nerves form loops or nooses within the blade. [< Gr. *brochi(d-)s,* dim. of *brochos,* noose, + *dramein,* run.]

bro-chure', 1 bro-shūr'; 2 bro-çhūr', *n.* [F.] A brief treatise, printed and stitched; pamphlet; slight sketch.

The story of the life of Harman Blennerhassett . . . is told in a *brochure* published in Chillicothe, O., in 1850.
A. GILMAN *American People* p. 384. [D. L. CO. 1883.]

brock[1], 1 brok; 2 brŏk, *vi.* [Scot.] To break; break up; crumble.

brock[2], *vi.* To utter complaint; protest; mumble; grumble.

brock[1], *n.* **1.** A badger. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A foul, dirty fellow. [< AS. *broc.*] **brocket†; broket†.— brock'-faced",** *a.* Marked with white on the face like a badger.

brock[2], *n.* [North. Ir.] A pig; pig-swill.

brock[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A draft-horse. **2.** A cow.

brock[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The froghopper or its larva.

brock[5], *n.* A brocket. **brocket.**

brock[6], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cabbage.

brock[7], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A jagged fragment; piece.

Brock, Isaac (10/11 1769–10/13 1812). An English general in the war of 1812: captured Gen. Hull and his army at Detroit; fell at Queenstown, Canada.

brock'age, 1 brok'ĭj; 2 brŏk'ag, *n.* **1.** A faulty piece in coining; a damaged coin. **2.** [Scot.] Faulty, damaged, or broken goods, as pottery, glassware, etc.

brocked, 1 brekt, 2 brŏkt, *a.* [Scot.] Of mixed black and white; variegated. **broak'ĭt‡; brock'et‡; brock'ĭt.**

Brock'en, 1 brok'en; 2 brŏk'ĕn, *n.* One of the Harz Mountains, in Saxony; famous for its "specter," caused by the shadow cast upon clouds.

Brock'en-bow", 1 brok'en-bō"; 2 brŏk'ĕn-bō', *n. Meteor.* The colored fringe, or glory, surrounding the shadow in the specter of the Brocken. See under SPECTER.

brock'et, 1 brok'et; 2 brŏk'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A stag in its second year, with its first horns as simple spikes. **2.** One of the small South-American deer of the cariacine subgenus *Coassus,* characterized especially by short unbranched horns, as *C. rufus.* [< F. *brocart,* < *broche;* see BROACH, *n.*] **brok'et‡.**

Brock'haus, 1 brok'haus; 2 brŏk'hous, *n.* **1. Friedrich A.** (3/4 1772–8/20 1823), a German publisher of Leipzig; *Konversations-Lexikon,* etc. **2. Herman** (1/21 1806–1/21 1877), a German Orientalist, son of the preceding.

brock'le, 1 brok'l; 2 brŏk'l, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A cow with a black-and-white face. **2.** A person with a dirty face.

brock'le, 1 brok'l; 2 brŏk'l. **I.** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Apt to break out of a field, as cattle. **2.** Brittle. **3.** Apt to change, as the weather. [county, N. Y.

Brock'port, 1 brok'pōrt; 2 brŏk'pōrt, *n.* A village in Monroe

brock'ram, 1 brok'ram; 2 brŏk'ram, *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* Breccia. [county, Mass.

Brock'ton, 1 brok'tən; 2 brŏk'ton, *n.* A city in Plymouth

Brock'ville, 1 brok'vĭl; 2 brŏk'vĭl, *n.* A river port, chief town of Leeds district, Ontario, Canada.

Brock'way-ville, 1 brok'wā-vĭl; 2 brŏk'wā-vĭl, *n.* A borough in Jefferson county, Pa.

brod, 1 brŏd *or* brod; 2 brŏd *or* brŏd, *v.* (Scot.] **I.** *t.* To goad; prod; spur. **II.** *i.* To sprout; shoot.

brod[1], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A prod; goad. **2.** A prick from a brod; a stimulus; instigation. **3.** A round-headed hand-forged nail. **4.** A thorn; prickle. **brodd†.**

brod[2], *n.* [Scot.] A board. [prick.

brod'dle, 1 brod'l; 2 brŏd'l, *tt.* [Dial., Eng.] To pierce;

brodet, *a.* & *adv.* Broad; broadly.

brode'kin, 1 brōd'kɪn; 2 brōd'kin, *n.* [Rare.] A buskin or high-reaching boot. **brode'quint; brod'kin†.**

brod'er-er, 1 brod'er-ər; 2 brŏd'er-er, *n.* A member of the London liveried company representing the old embroiderers' gild, established 1561. [< *broder;* see BROIDER.]

Brod'e-rick, 1 brod'ɪ-rɪk; 2 brŏd'e-rĭk, **David Colbreth** (1/4 1820–9/16 1859). An American antislavery statesman; killed by Judge Terry in a duel.

bro"de-rie', 1 brō"de-rī'; 2 brō"de-rē', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Ceram.* Ornamentation, as on the borders of china plates and other dishes, resembling embroidery: first introduced by the French. **2.** *pl.* Music characterized by showy variations and embellishments.

Brod'head, 1 brod'hed; 2 brŏd'hĕd, *n.* **1. John Romeyn** (1/2 1814–5/8 1873), an American historian; *History of New York from 1609 to 1664.* **2.** A city in Green county, Wis.

Bro"di-æ'a, 1 brō"dɪ-ī'ə; 2 brō"dĭ-ē'a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of bulbous plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with linear leaves, and variously colored flowers in an umbel, rarely solitary, on a scape. Several species from the Pacific coast of America are cultivated for ornament. *B. uniflora,* the starflower, from South America, is common in gardens. **2.** [*b.*] Any plant of this genus. [< Scotch botanist, James *Brodie.*]

Bro'die, 1 brō'dɪ; 2 brō'dĭ, **Sir Benjamin C.** (6/21 1783–10/21 1862). An English surgeon and writer.

Bro'die's dis-ease', A disease affecting the knee and other joints, characterized by inflammation of the synovial membrane of a joint, reducing it to a soft, pulpy consistence.

Brod'rick, 1 brod'rɪk; 2 brŏd'rĭk, *n.* **1. George Charles** (3/4 1831–11/2 1903), an English barrister and educator; *History of the University of Oxford,* etc. **2. William St. John Freemantle,** see MIDDLETON.

Bro'dy, 1 brō'dɪ; 2 brō'dy, *n.* A frontier town in Galicia, Austria; captured by the Russians July 25, 1916.

Brof-fe'ri-o, 1 brof-fē'rɪ-ō; 2 brŏf-fe'ri-ō, **Angelo** (12/21 1802–8/21 1866). An Italian politician, advocate, and poet.

brog, 1 brŏg *or* brog; 2 brŏg *or* brŏg, *vt.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] **1.** To prick, as with a brog or other pointed instrument; prod. **2.** To broggle. **3.** To mark, as a channel, with sticks or branches.

brog[1], *n.* [Scot. or North. Eng.] **1.** A pointed instrument, especially an awl; a brad-awl. **2.** A sharp stick used in catching eels by thrusting it into their hiding-places. **3.** A stick or branch stuck in sands to mark a crossing. **4.** A pricking with a brog. [place; bog.

brog[2], 1 breg; 2 brŏg, *n.* [North. Eng.] A swampy or bushy

brog[3], *n.* A trick. **broguet.**

bro'gan, 1 brō'gan; 2 brō'găn (XIII), *n.* A coarse, heavy shoe kept on the foot by side-flaps laced or buckled over a short instep-piece, or tongue. [< Ga. *brōgan,* dim. of *brōg,* shoe.]

brog'gat†, *n.* Same as BRAGGET.

brög'ger-ite, 1 brŭg'ər-ait; 2 brûg'er-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of uraninite. Helium has been obtained from it. [< W. C. *Brögger,* Norse mineralogist.]

brog'gle, 1 breg'l; 2 brŏg'l, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To fish for eels with a brog; sniggle.

broght. See BROUGHT.

Bro"glie', 1 bro'lyĕ'; 2 bro'lyē', *n.* **1. Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de** (1785–1/23 1870), a French statesman; leader of the "Doctrinaires." **2. Claude Victor, Duc de** (1757–8/21 1794), a French soldier and politician; fought with Washington. **3. François Marie, Duc de** (1/11 1671–5/22 1745), a French marshal. **4. Jacques Victor Albert** (5/12 1821–1/13 1901), a French statesman.

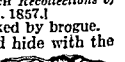
brogue, 1 brŏg; 2 brŏg, *vt.* To speak with a provincial accent.

brogue[1], *n.* Any dialectic pronunciation of English, especially that of the Irish people.[1] [< BROGUE[2], *n.*, as being the speech of those who wear brogues.]

His [Emmet's] Irish *brogue,* rich and sonorous, rolled from his lips like a cataract of music. S. G. GOODRICH *Recollections of a Lifetime* vol. ii, letter xxxii, p. 73. [H. O. & CO. 1857.]

— **bro'guer-y,** *n.* [Rare.] Speech marked by brogue.

brogue[2], *n.* **1.** A rude shoe of untanned hide with the hair outside, tied with thongs, worn formerly in Ireland and the Scotch Highlands. **2†.** *pl.* Breeches. **3†.** A fraud; a cheating trick. [< Ga. *brōg,* < OIr. *bróce,* prob. < OCel. *bracca.*] **brogʒ†; broget†.— bro'guer,** *n.* A maker of brogues.



An Irish Brogue.

broid†, *vt.* To interweave; plait.

broi'der, 1 broi'dər; 2 brŏi'der, *vt.* [Archaic.] To embroider. [Formerly *broder,* < F. *broder,* border, *border,* < D. *boord;* see BORDER.] **bro'der†; bro'dret.— brol'der-er,** *n.*— **brol'der-ess,** *n. fem.*— **brol'der-y,** *n.* Embroidery.

brol'derd, *pp.* Broidered. S. S.

broigne, 1 broin; 2 brŏin, *n.* [F.] *Medieval Armor.* A cloth- or leather-lined hauberk. See illus. under HAUBERK.

broil[1], 1 broil; 2 brŏil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cook over the coals, or on a gridiron, chiefly by direct radiation; grill.

He coulde roaste, and seethe, and *broil,* and fry.
CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 385.

2. To expose to great heat; scorch. **3†.** To burn; char. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become cooked, as meat, by direct heat; be very hot, or be exposed to great heat.

My companion, aglow with the delights of travelling, rejoices in the inconveniences thereof, and sits *broiling* in the sun.
LADY DUFFUS HARDY *Through Cities* p. 35. [D. C. & CO. 1882.]

2. To be heated by excitement or impatience. [< OF. *bruiller,* < *bruir,* < MHG. *brüen,* scald, < *brūejе,* broth.] **broyl†; broylet.— broil'a-bl(e†,** *a.*

broil[2], *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To embroil. **2†.** To mix confusedly; confuse. **II.** *i.* To engage in a broil; brawl. **broyl†; broylet.**

broil[1], *n.* A confused disturbance or turmoil; noisy quarrel; brawl; discord, as between persons or states. [< F. *brouiller,* confuse, earlier perhaps entangle, < *broil,* thicket, < LL. *broilus,* wood, < G. *brühl,* marshy thicket.] **brollet; broylet.** SYN.: see ALTERCATION; FEUD; QUARREL.

broil[2], *n.* **1.** Something cooked by broiling, as a chop, steak, etc. **2.** A broiling; great heat.

broil[3], *n.* [Cornwall.] *Mining.* An accumulation of fragments, usually discolored, on the surface, indicating a vein of mineral beneath; a bryle. S. S.

broild, *pp.* Broiled.

broil'er[1], 1 broil'er; 2 brŏil'ĕr, *n.* **1.** A device for broiling, especially one having some patent attachment. **2.** A chicken, or the like, suitable for broiling. **3.** One who broils. **4.** [Colloq.] A very hot day. **5.** [Slang, U. S.]

Theat. A small, active, well-formed dancer, as in a ballet.

broil'er[2], *n.* One who stirs up broils or brawls.

broil'er-y†, *n.* Strife; contention.

broil'ing, 1 breil'iŋ; 2 brȯil'ing, *pa.* Extremely hot; torrid; as, a *broiling sun.*— **broil'ing-ly**, *adv.*

broin'derg, 1 brein'dərg; 2 brȯin'dərg, *n.* [Scot.] The red-breast.

bro'kage, 1 brō'kij; 2 brō'kaj, *n.* Same as BROKERAGE.

broke, 1 brōk; 2 brōk, *vi.* [BROKED; BROK'ING.] **1.** To act as a broker. **2†.** To transact business through an agent. **3†.** To act as a go-between. [< BROKER.]

broke, *imp.* of BREAK, *v.*

broke, *n.* **1.** *pl.* [Dial., Eng.] Short wool sorted or "broken" from the fleece. **2†.** A breaking; breach. **3†.** A broken piece; brock. **4†.** That which breaks; affliction.

bro'ken, 1 brō'kn; 2 brō'kn, *pa.* **1.** Separated forcibly into parts; fractured; shattered; ruptured; as, a *broken* limb; *broken* skin; *broken* waves. **2.** Crushed in feeling or spirit by misfortune, sorrow, remorse, or the like; humbled; contrite; as, he was *broken* by remorse. **3.** Reduced to subjection; subdued; trained; as, a horse *broken* to harness. **4.** Made infirm; weakened; as, a *broken* constitution.

> The *broken* soldier, kindly bid to stay.
> GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 155.

5. Not kept intact; violated, transgressed, or disobeyed; as, *broken* commandments. **6.** Reduced or shattered in estate or fortune; deprived of pecuniary resources or funds; ruined; bankrupt; as, a *broken* bank. **7.** Incomplete or interrupted (see BREAK, *v.*); (1) in evenness: marked by elevations and depressions; as, a *broken* landscape; (2) in arrangement: with ranks disarranged; routed; as, *broken* battallons; (3) in continuance: interrupted; disturbed; as, *broken* sleep; (4) in utterance: disconnected; incoherent; as, *broken* tones; *broken* language; (5) in direction: abruptly deflected, as a *broken* line; (6) in extent or connection: rough; uneven; as, *broken* lands; (7) in amount: fractional; as, a *broken* number.

8. *Her.* Having the end splintered, as if violently torn off. **9.** Reduced in tone, as colors, by the addition of other colors. **10.** Plowed; turned or dug up; stripped of turf, as ground. **11.** *Mus.* Arranged for different instruments; arranged in parts. **12.** *Philol.* (1) Having the vowel sound imperfect. (2) Denoting certain Arabic plurals which differ widely from the singular forms. **13.** [Eng.] Soiled or spotted: said of paper which is inferior to retree and is sold in packages marked with three crosses. [< AS. *brocen*, < *brecan*, break.] **—-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*— **bro'ken-hacked"**, *a.* **1.** Having the back broken. **2.** Drooping at each end, as a ship, from having the frame loosened; hogged. **3.** *Vet.* Having an kyiotic, instead of ligamented bones in the back or loins.— **b. beer,** leavings of beer.— **b.-bellied,** *a.* [Rare.] Ruptured in the belly; wrecked. **b.-bodied‡.**— **b. breast,** a breast ruptured by an abscess.— **b. chord,** an arpeggio.— **b. coal,** coal next in size to steamboat-coal, the largest size sold. — **b.-down,** *a.* Broken in health and strength; ruined; wrecked; disintegrated; decomposed.

> *Never outrun health. A broken-down scholar is like a razor* without a handle. H.W. BEECHER *Norwood* ch. 24, p. 183. [s. 1868.]

— **b.-hairéd,** *a.* Shaggy-coated; having coarse tumbled hair: said of certain dogs.— **b.-hearted,** *a.* Crushed or overwhelmed in spirit.— **bro'ken-heart"ed-ly,** *adv.*— **bro'ken-heart"ed-ness,** *n.*— **b.-kneed,** *a.* Having the knees damaged by stumbling: said of a horse.— **b. line** (*Geom.*), a line composed of two or more straight sections having different directions.— **b. lot** (*Stock Exchange*), a number of shares or bonds with an aggregate value of less than $10,000.— **b. man** [Scot.], one of a clan that has been broken up; one outlawed from his clan; an outlaw.— **b.-mouthed,** *a.* Lacking some teeth: applied to horses and sheep.— **b. music,** music played on guitars, harps, or other instruments on which arpeggios are generally used.— **b. number** (*Math.*), a fraction.— **b. over** (*Bookbinding*), creased or folded near the back edge before binding: said of pictorial plates.— **b. pediment** (*Arch.*), a pediment interrupted at the apex, as in rococo style, thus leaving a space for an extraneous ornament, as a vase or statue.— **b. stowage** (*Naut.*), cargo stowed in separate lots or heaps.— **b. victuals,** fragments of food.— **b. weather,** unsettled weather.— **b.-winded,** *a.* **1.** Habitually short of breath. **2.** Affected with the heaves, as a horse. Compare ROARER.

Bro'ken Bow. A city, county-seat of Custer county, Neb.

Bro'ken Hill. A city in New South Wales.

bro'ker, 1 brō'kər; 2 brō'ker, *n.* **1.** *Com.* A person who negotiates sales or contracts as an agent, or makes sales and purchases for a commission, the business being often indicated by a word prefixed; as, *cotton-broker*, note-*broker*, etc. The difference between the broker and the factor lies chiefly in the legal inability of the former to lay claim to or take possession of the articles of sale or purchase, which, as a rule, are contracted for in the names of only the principal parties to the transaction.

> A kind of *broker* who stood between players and authors, buying from the one and selling . . . to the other.
> DOWDEN *Shakspere Primer* p. 12. [A. 1878.]

2. A pawnbroker. **3.** [Eng.] A person licensed to appraise and sell household furniture distrained for rent. **bro'ker-lack"ey‡.** **4†.** A procurer; pimp. **5†.** A pedler. [ME. *brocour*, < *broken*, use, < AS. *brūcan*; see BROOK[1], *v.*]— **broker's note,** a broker's memorandum to the parties between whom he acts, stating briefly the particulars of the contract; a bought-and-sold note.— **curbstone** or **street b.** [U. S.], a broker not a member of an exchange, who buys and sells securities or produce on the street or by going from one office to another.

bro'ker-age, 1 brō'kər-ij; 2 brō'ker-aj, *n. Com.* **1.** The business of a broker. **2.** The arrangement through such an agent. **3.** The commission payable as the broker's compensation for services.

bro'ker-ly†, *a.* Mean; contemptible; pettifogging.

bro'ker-ship, *n.* [Rare.] The business or office of a broker.

bro'ker-y†, 1 brō'kər-i; 2 brō'ker-y, *n.* **1.** A broker's calling. **2.** A broker's wares.

brokes, 1 brōks; 2 brōks, *n. pl.* The short-stapled wool found in the parts of the fleece from the sheep's neck and belly. [< BROKE.]

bro'king, *n.* The trade or business of a broker.

broll, 1 brōl; 2 brōl, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A child; brat; also, offspring.

brol'ly, 1 brel'i; 2 brȯl'y, *n.* [Slang.] An umbrella.

brom-, } 1 brōm-, brō'mo-; 2 brōm-, brō'mo-. From
bro'mo-, } BROMIN: combining forms used mostly in names of chemical compounds in which bromin is a principal element.

> Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

bro'ma[1], 1 brō'mə; 2 brō'ma, *n.* **1.** The dry powder of cacao-seeds after a thorough expression of the oil; also, the beverage prepared therefrom. See CHOCOLATE and COCOA. **2.** *Med.* Solid food. [< Gr. *brōma*, food, < *bibrōskō*, eat.]

bro'ma[2], *n.* [Sp.] A ship-worm.

bro-mac'e-tate, bro"ma-cet'ic, etc. Same as BROMO-ACETATE, etc.

bro'mal, 1 brō'məl; 2 brō'mal, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound ($CBr_3.COH$) resembling chloral, with a pungent taste and penetrating odor: obtained by the action of bromin on alcohol.

bro'ma-lid, 1 brō'mə-lid; 2 brō'ma-lĭd, *n. Chem.* A compound based on bromin as chloralid is on chlorin. [< BROM-IN + *-alid* in CHLORALID.]

bro'ma-lin, 1 brō'mə-lin; 2 brō'ma-lĭn, *n. Pharm.* Hexamethylentetramin-ethylbromid ($(CH_2)_6N_4C_2H_5Br$: a sedative compound used in epilepsy. [< BROMIN.]

bro-ma'li-um‡; brom-eth"yl-for'min‡; bro"mo-for'min‡.

bro'ma-loin, 1 brō'mə-loin; 2 brō'ma-lōin, *n.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{15}Br_3O_7$) obtained from barbaloin by the action of bromin. [< BROMIN + BARBALOIN.] **tri-bro'ma-loin‡.**

brom-an'il, 1 brōm-an'il; 2 brōm-ăn'il, *n. Chem.* A derivative of quinone similar to chloranil, but with bromin instead of chlorin. [< BROM-IN + *-anil* in CHLORANIL.]

bro-mar'gy-rite, 1 bro-mär'ji-rait; 2 bro-mär'gy-rĭt, *n.* Same as BROMYRITE.

bro'mate, 1 brō'mēt; 2 brō'māt, *vt.* [BRO'MAT-ED; BRO'MAT-ING.] To combine, saturate, or impregnate with bromin.

bro'mate, *n. Chem.* A salt of bromic acid.

bro"ma-tog'ra-phy, 1 brō"mə-teg'rə-fi; 2 brō"ma-tŏg'ra-fy, *n. Med.* A scientific account of food. [< Gr. *brōma(t-)*, food (see BROMA[1]), + -GRAPHY.]

bro"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 brō"mə-tel'o-ji; 2 brō"ma-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** Bromatography. **2.** The science of alimentation. [< Gr. *brōma*, food (see BROMA[1]), + -OLOGY.]— **bro"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

bro"ma-tox'ism, 1 brō"mə-teks'izm; 2 brō"ma-tŏks'ism, *n. Pathol.* A toxic condition caused by excessive or improper food. [< Gr. *brōma*, food, + *toxikon;* see TOXIC.]

Brom'berg, 1 brəm'bɛrH; 2 brŏm'bĕrH, *n.* A town in Poland.

brome[1], 1 brōm; 2 brōm, *n.* Same as BROMIN: generally in composition; as, *brome*-benzol.

Brome[2], *n.* **1. Richard** (–1652), an English dramatist; *Northern Lass*, etc. **2.** A district in Quebec, Canada; 835 sq. m.; capital, Knowlton.

brome'-grass", 1 brōm'-gras"; 2 brōm'-grăs", *n.* Any grass of the genus *Bromus*. *B. inermis*, an awnless European perennial, 2 to 5 ft. high, with creeping root-stocks and open panicles 5 to 7 in. long, has been introduced and cultivated in many parts of the United States for hay under the name of **smooth brome** or **Hungarian brome-grass.** [< *brome* (< Gr. *bromos*, kind of oats) + GRASS.]

Bro-me'li-a, 1 bro-mi'li-ə; 2 bro-mē'li-a, *n. Bot.* A small tropical American genus of hothouse herbaceous perennials allied to the pineapple and type genus of the *Bromeliaceæ*, with dense panicles of flowers which have a 3-parted corolla, a calyx of 3 sepals, succeeded by a large yellowish berry. *B. pinguin* is the **pinguin** or **wild pine** of Jamaica. See PINGUIN. [< Olaf *Bromel*, Swedish botanist.]

Bro-me"li-a'ce-æ, 1 bro-mi"li-ē'si-i; 2 bro-mē"li-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of tropical or subtropical American epiphytic, saxicolous or rarely terrestrial, monocotyledonous plants — the pineapple family — with rigid, channeled, often scurfy and spiny leaves and showy flowers; bromel-worts. It embraces about 35 genera and 900 species. *Ananas sativus*, the pineapple, and *Tillandsia usneoides*, the Spanish moss, are among the best known. [< Olaf *Bromel*, Swedish botanist.]— **bro-me"li-a'ceous,** *a.*— **bro-me'li-ad,** *n.* Any plant of the pineapple family. **brom'-el-wort‡; brome'wort"‡.**

bro'me-lin, 1 brō'mi-lin; 2 brō'me-lĭn, *n. Chem.* An enzym occurring in pineapple juice; it converts albuminous matter into proteoses.

brom"eth'y-lene, 1 brōm"eth'i-lin; 2 brōm"ĕth'y-lēn, *n. Chem.* Vinyl bromid (C_2H_3Br). [Watercress.

brom'grас", 1 brəm'gras"; 2 brŏm'grăs", *n.* [S.-Afr. D.]

brom-hy'drate, 1 brōm-hai'drēt; 2 brōm-hȳ'drāt, *n.* Same as HYDROBROMATE.— **brom-hy'dric,** *a.* Same as HYDROBROMIC.

brom-hy'drin, 1 brōm-hai'drin; 2 brōm-hȳ'drin, *n. Chem.* A compound like *chlorhydrin*, in which bromin is substituted for chlorin. Compare CHLORHYDRIN.

bro'mi-as, 1 brō'mi-əs; 2 brō'mi-as, *n.* [BRO-MI'A-DES, 1 bro-mai'ə-diz; 2 bro-mī'a-dēz, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Archeol.* A cup resembling the scyphus, but larger.

bro'mic, 1 brō'mik; 2 brō'mic (XIII), *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bromin, especially in its higher valence.— **bromic acid,** a liquid compound ($HBrO_3$) formed by treating bromin water with chlorin.— **b. silver** (*Mineral.*), same as BROMYRITE.

bro'mid, } 1 brō'mid, -mid *or* -maid; 2 brō'mid, -mid *or*
bro'mide[1], } -mīd (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A compound of bromin with an element or an organic radical; a salt of hydrobromic acid; as, potassium *bromid*. The bromids are of considerable importance *in the arts as well as in* medicine. **2.** A photograph printed on paper, porcelain, etc., that has been subjected to the effects of bromid of silver.— **acid bromid** (*Chem.*), a compound produced by the union of bromin with an acid radical such as acetyl.— **b. emulsion,** a silver-nitrate solution, containing also potassium iodid and bromid.— **b. paper** (*Phot.*), a paper which has been subjected to a coat of gelatin saturated with silver bromid: used in contact printing.— **silver b.,** a sensitive salt of silver used in photographic emulsions, for plates and developing papers.

bro'mide[2], 1 brō'maid; 2 brō'mid, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who utters platitudes; a commonplace bore.— **bro-mid'ic,** *a.* [Recent.] *Commonplace; inevitable; obvious; sedative.*

bro'mid-i'on, 1 brō'mid-ai'ən; 2 brō'mid-ī'ŏn, *n. Chem.* Ionic bromin. See ION. [< BROMID + ION.]

bro"mi-dro'sis, 1 brō"mi-drō'sis; 2 brō"mi-drō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A disorder of the sweat-glands, attended by fetid perspiration. [< Gr. *brōmos*, stench, + *hidrōs*, sweat.]

bro'min, } 1 brō'min, -min *or* -min; 2 brō'min, -min *or*
bro'mine, } -min (XIII), *n. Chem.* A dark reddish-brown, non-metallic liquid element with a suffocating odor; one of the halogens. It is never found free in nature, but in compounds it occurs in spring waters, salt deposits, certain silver ores, and to a small extent in sea-water. Commercially it is prepared from bittern. It forms a brownish vapor which is extremely irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. When dropped on the skin it forms sores which heal with difficulty and it is very poisonous when swallowed. Its most important antidotes are magnesia, white of egg, and starch-water. Chemically the element acts like chlorin and unites directly with the elements to form bromids. It is used in synthetic chemistry, medicine, and the color industry. See ELEMENT. [< F. *brome*, < Gr. *brōmos*, stench.] **brome‡.**

bro'mi-nate, 1 brō'mi-nēt; 2 brō'mi-nāt, *vt.* Same as BROMATE.— **bro"mi-na'tion,** *n.*

Bro'mi-os, 1 brō'mi-os; 2 brō'mi-ŏs, *n.* Same as DIONYSOS.

Bro'mi-us‡.— **Bro'mi-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **Bromian drink,** wine.

bro'mi-pin, 1 brō'mi-pin; 2 brō'mi-pĭn, *n. Chem.* A yellow oily liquid prepared in concentrations of 10 and 33⅓ per cent. brominized sesame-oil and administered in epilepsy. [< BROMIN.]

bro'mism, 1 brō'mizm; 2 brō'mizm, *n. Pathol.* Poisoning from excessive use of bromin or bromids. Its chief symptoms are an eruption of the skin accompanied by decrease in muscular power and mental activity. **bro'min-ism‡.**

bro'mite, 1 brō'mait; 2 brō'mit, *n. Mineral.* Same as BROMYRITE.

bro'mize, 1 brō'maiz; 2 brō'mīz, *vt.* [-MIZED; -MIZ-ING.] To combine, impregnate, or treat chemically with bromin or a bromid; as, to *bromize* collodion in photography. **bro'mise‡.**— **bro"mi-za'** [or -sa']**tion,** *n.*

Brom'ley, 1 brum'li; 2 brŏm'ly, *n.* **1. Sir Thomas** (1530-4/12 1587), an English Lord Chancellor; presided at the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. **2.** A market-town in Kent, England.

brom'lite, 1 brəm'lait; 2 brŏm'lit, *n. Mineral.* A barium-calcium carbonate, (Ba,Ca)CO_3, white to gray and pink, having a vitreous luster, and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Bromley* Hill, England.] **al'ston-ite‡.**

brom'ming, 1 brəm'iŋ; 2 brŏm'ing, *a.* Designating a sound made by the brom-vogel. [Imitative.]

bro"mo-ac'e-tate‡.— **bro"mo-a-ce'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to bromin and acetic acid; as, *bromo-acetic acid*, a crystalline compound ($CH_2Br.CO_2H$) formed by the bromination of acetic acid.— **bro"mo-ben'zene,** *n. Org. Chem.* A bromin substitution product of benzene, obtained by straight bromination or other process; specif., a colorless oily liquid (C_6H_5Br).— **bro"mo-bo'rate,** *n. Chem.* A double hydrobromic and boric-acid salt.— **bro'mo-form,** *n. Chem.* An oily liquid compound ($CHBr_3$) resembling chloroform, obtained by the action of bromin on alcohol in the presence of an alkali.— **bro'mo-for"min,** *n.* Same as BROMALIN. — **bro"mo-gel'a-tin,** *a.* Pertaining to or made from a mixture of bromid, silver nitrate, and gelatin, as a photographic emulsion. **bro"mo-gel'a-tine‡.**

bro-mog'ra-phy, 1 bro-meg'rə-fi; 2 bro-mŏg'ra-fy, *n.* Same as BROMATOGRAPHY.

bro"mo-i'o-dism, 1 brō"mo-ai'o-dizm; 2 brō"mo-ī'o-dism, *n. Pathol.* Poisoning resulting from excessive use of bromin and iodin or their compounds.— **bro"mo-i'o-dized,** *a.* Treated or charged with iodids and bromids.

bro'mol, 1 brō'mōl *or* -mel; 2 brō'mōl *or* -mŏl, *n. Chem.* Tribromphenol as an antiseptic and disinfectant. [< BROM- + *-ol* in TRIBROMPHENOL.]

bro"mo-ma'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Mania resulting from the excessive use of bromin.— **bro"mo-pi'crin,** *n. Chem.* A colorless pungent explosive liquid (CNO_2Br_3) corresponding to and resembling chloropicrin.

Bromp'ton, 1 bremp'tən; 2 brŏmp'ton, *n.* A district in S. W. London, England.

Broms'grove, 1 bremz'grōv; 2 brŏmz'grōv, *n.* A market-town in Worcestershire, England.

Bro'mus, 1 brō'mus; 2 brō'mŭs, *n. Bot.* A large genus of grasses — the brome-grasses — having the rather large spikelets, usually awned, in lax panicles. *B. secalinus* is the chess or cheat. [< Gr. *bromos*, kind of oats.]

brom'-yo"gel, 1 brem'-i-ō"gel: 2 brŏm'-ī-ō"ĕl, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] The ground-hornbill (*Bucoraz cafer*). [< D. *brom-men*, to buzz, + *vogel*, bird.]

Brom'wich, 1 brem'ich; 2 brŏm'ich, *n.* See WEST BROMWICH.

bro'my-rite, 1 brō'mi-rait; 2 brō'my-rit, *n. Mineral.* A transparent to translucent silver bromid (AgBr) with a resinous to adamantine luster, varying from bright yellow to olive-green, and crystallizing in the isometric system. [< BROMIN + ARGYRITE.] [source; well.

bron, 1 bren; 2 brŏn, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A spring; water-

bron-chad"e-ni'tis, 1 breŋ-kad"i-nai'tis *or* -ni'tis; 2 brŏŋ-cād'e-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bronchial glands. [< BRONCHO- + ADENITIS.]

bron'chi, 1 breŋ'kai; 2 brŏŋ'cī, *n.* Plural of BRONCHUS.

bron'chi-, } 1 breŋ'ki-, -ki-o-; 2 brŏŋ'ci-, -ci-o-. See
bron'chi-o-, } BRONCHO-: combining forms.

> Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

bron'chi-a, 1 breŋ'ki-ə; 2 brŏŋ'ci-a, *n. pl. Anat.* The larger air-passages of the lungs, subdivisions of the bronchi. [LL., < Gr. *bronchia*; see BRONCHITIS.]

bron'chi-al, 1 breŋ'ki-əl; 2 brŏŋ'ci-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composing the bronchia or bronchi of the lungs; as, the *bronchial* cells; *bronchial* membrane. **bron'chi‡.** — **bronchial arteries,** arteries that accompany the bronchial tubes and supply the substance of the lungs.— **b. tubes,** bronchi and their subdivisions.— **bron'chi-al-ly,** *adv.*

bron"chi-arc'ti-a, *n. Pathol.* Stenosis or narrowing of the bronchial passages.— **bron"chi-des'mus,** *n. Ornith.* A membrane uniting the bronchi.— **bron"chi-ec'ta-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid dilatation of the bronchial tubes.— **bron"chi-ec-tas'ic,** *a.*— **bron"chi-o-gen'ic,** *a.* Originating in the bronchial tubes or region.— **bron'chi-ole,** *n. Anat.* One terminal division of the bronchial tubes, about 1 mm. or less in diameter. **bron"chi-o'lus‡.**— **bron"chi-o-lec'ta-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Dilatation of the bronchioles.— **bron"chi-o-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bronchioles; capillary bronchitis.— **bron'chi-o-spasm,** *n. Pathol.* A spasmodic contraction of the bronchia.— **bron"chi-o-ste-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Contraction of a bronchus or *bronchial tube.* **bron"cho-ste-no'sis‡.**— **bron-chil'mus,** *n. Pathol.* Spasmodic contraction of the bronchia.

bron-chi'tis, 1 breŋ-kai'tis *or* -ki'tis; 2 brŏŋ-ci'tis *or* -ci'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, or, loosely, of the bronchi or trachea. [< Gr. *bronchia*, bronchial tubes, < *bronchos*, windpipe.]— **verminous bronchitis** (*Vet.*), bronchial inflammation in cattle caused by a parasitic worm, *Strongylus filaria*, finding lodgment in the tubes: called *husk* when occurring in sheep, and *hoose* in calves.— **bron-chit'ic,** *a.*

bron'cho, *n.* Same as BRONCO.

bron'cho-, 1 breŋ'ko-; 2 brŏŋ'co-. From Greek *bronchos*,

windpipe: a combining form.— **bron"cho-car-cin'i-a**, *n. Pathol.* Cancerous disease of the windpipe and its branches.— **bron"cho-cav'er-nous**, *a. Pathol.* Designating the sound heard in auscultation over a pulmonary cavity into which a bronchus opens.— **bron'cho-cele**, *n. Pathol.* Morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland: goiter.— **bron"cho-hem"or-rha'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Bronchial hemorrhage. **bron"chor-rha'gi-at.**— **bron'cho-lith**, *n. Pathol.* A calculus formed in or near a bronchus.— **bron"cho-my-co'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Any affection of the bronchi resulting from fungi.— **bron-chop'a-thy**, *n. Pathol.* Any morbid affection of the bronchi or their subdivisions.— **bron-chŏph'o-ny**, *n. Med.* The strong resonant sound of the voice as heard in auscultation of the larger bronchial tubes; also, that heard on occurrence of hepatization of the lungs. **bron-chŏph'o-nism†.**— **bron"cho-phon'ic**, *a.*— **bron'cho-plas"ty**, *n. Pathol.* Operation to close a tracheal fistula.— **bron"cho-ple'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Bronchial paralysis.— **bron"cho-pneu-mo'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* Bronchitis complicated with inflammation of the surrounding substance of the lungs; catarrhal pneumonia. **bron"cho-pneu"mo-ni'tis†.**— **bron"cho-pul'mo-na-ry**, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the lungs and bronchi.— **bron"chor-rha'gi-a**, *n.* Bronchohemorrhagia.— **bron"chor-rhe'a**, *n. Pathol.* Chronic inflammation of the bronchial tubes, with increased secretion and expectoration of mucous matter: bronchial catarrh. **bron"chor-rhœ'at.**— **bron'cho-scope**, *n.* An instrument for inspecting the interior of the bronchi by means of electric light.— **bron-chos'co-py**, *n.* Inspection of the bronchi by the bronchoscope.— **bron'cho-tome**, *n. Surg.* An instrument for cutting into the windpipe.— **bron-chot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* The operation of making an incision into the windpipe; tracheotomy.— **bron-chot'o-mist**, *n.*— **bron"cho-tra'che-al**, *a.* Situated in the bronchi and trachea, as the syrinx of oligomyodian birds.— **bron"cho-ve-sic'u-lar**, *a. Med.* Pertaining to both the air-passages and the air-cells of the lungs: said of a murmur heard on auscultation.

bron'chus, 1 breŋ'kus; 2 brŏŋ'cŭs, *n.* [-CHI, 1 -kai; 2 -cī, *pl.*] *Anat.* 1. Either of the two subdivisions of the trachea conveying air into the lungs. See illus. under PLEURA. 2. Erroneously, one of the bronchia. [< Gr. *bronchos*, windpipe.]

bron'co, 1 breŋ'ko; 2 brŏŋ'co, *n.* [-COS, 1 -koz, 2 -cōs, *pl.*] [W. U. S.] A nearly unbroken native horse, usually an Indian pony or one bred from Indian stock; a mustang. Its origin has been traced to New Mexico and California. Broncos are valued for their hardy constitution, tho their habits remain vicious even in the tamed state.

Small, active horses, called *broncos*, said to be from a Spanish word, signifying that they can never be broke.
ISABELLA L. BIRD *Life in Rocky Mountains* p.36. [G.P.P. 1885.]

[< Sp. *bronco*, rough.] **bron'cho†.— bron'co-bust"er**, *n.* [Slang, W. U. S.] One who breaks a bronco to the saddle.— **b.-busting**, *n.* [Slang, W. U. S.] The employment or process of taming broncos to submit to the saddle.

brondt, *n.* Brand; firebrand; sword.

Brönd'sted, 1 brün'sted; 2 brün'stĕd, **Peter Oluf** (11/17 1780–6/28 1842). A Danish archeologist and explorer; *Travels and Researches in Greece.*

bron'gie, 1 bron'ji; 2 brŏn'gi, *n.* [Shetland.] The cormorant.

bron-gniar'dite, 1 breŋ-yär'dait; 2 brŏŋ-yär'dĭt, *n. Mineral.* A grayish-black lead-silver sulfantimonite ($PbAg_2Sb_2S_5$) with a metallic luster, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< A. *Brongniart*, French mineralogist.]

Bron"gniart', 1 brŏŋ'nyär'; 2 brŏŋ'nyär', *n.* **1. Adolphe Théodore** (3/11 1801–2/13 1876), a French botanist. **2. Alexandre** (2/3 1770–8/7 1847), a French chemist and mineralogist.

Bron'son, 1 breŋ'sən; 2 brŏŋ'son, *n.* A village in Branch county, Mich.

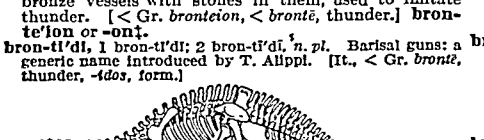
Bron'te, 1 breŋ'tē; 2 brŏŋ'te, *n.* A town in Sicily.

Bron'të, *n.* **1. Anne** (3/23 1820–5/28 1849), an English novelist; sister of Charlotte; pseudonym, "Acton Bell"; *Tenant of Wildfell Hall*, etc. **2. Charlotte** (4/21 1816–3/31 1855), an English novelist; pseudonym, "Currer Bell"; *Jane Eyre*, etc. **3. Emily Jane** (6/30 1818–12/19 1848), an English novelist; sister of preceding; pseudonym, "Ellis Bell"; *Wuthering Heights.*

Bron-te'i-dæ, 1 bron-tī'i-dī; 2 brŏn-tē'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of trilobites. **Bron'te-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Brontës*, one of the Cyclopes, < *brontē*, thunder.]— **bron'te-id**, *n.* — **bron'te-oid**, *a.*

bron-te'um, 1 bron-tī'um; 2 brŏn-tē'ŭm, *n.* [-TE'A, *pl.*] In the ancient theater, a device consisting of bronze vessels with stones in them, used to imitate thunder. [< Gr. *bronteion*, < *brontē*, thunder.] **bron-te'ion** or **-on†.**

bron-ti'di, 1 bron-tī'dī; 2 bron-tī'dī, *n. pl.* Barisal guns: a generic name introduced by T. Alippi. [It., < Gr. *brontē*, thunder, *-idos*, form.]



Reconstruction of the Brontosaurus. 1/250

Length, 66 ft. 8 in.; height, as mounted, 15 ft. 2 in.; weight of petrified thigh-bone, 570 pounds; estimated weight of animal when alive, 70,000 pounds. (American Museum of Nat. Hist., New York.)

bron'to-, 1 bron'to-; 2 brŏn'to-. From Greek *brontē*, thunder, or *Brontës* (Thunderer), one of the Cyclopes: a combining form, in paleontology usually denoting hugeness.— **bron'to-gram**, *n.* The record-sheet of a brontograph; also, any diagrammatic representation, by lines, of thunder-storm phenomena.— **bron'to-graph**, *n.* **1.** An instrument that records the occurrence of thunder. **2.** A chart showing the tracings made by such an instrument.— **bron'to-lith**, *n.* A meteoric stone; a thunder-stone. **bron'to-lite†.— bron-tol'o-gy**, *n.* A treatise on thunder.— **bron-tom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for the observation of thunder; properly, a brontograph.— **bron"to-sau'rus**, *n.* A huge atlantosauroid dinosaurian reptile (genus *Brontosaurus*) found fossil in western North America.

The *Brontosaurus* belongs to the Upper Jurassic Period, was probably a vegetarian and aquatic in habits, wading in shallow or moderately deep water. Besides the mounted skeleton in the American Museum there are skeletons in the Field Museum, Chicago (mounted), the Peabody Museum of Yale University (partly mounted), and the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg (unmounted). Less perfect specimens are to be found in various museums in this country and Europe.
W. D. MATTHEW *Letter to Standard Dict.* Sept. 1, '10.

— Bron"to-the-ri'i-dæ, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Menodontidæ* or *Titanotheriidæ*.— **bron"to-the'ri-id**, *n.*— **bron"to-the'ri-oid**, *a.* & *n.*— **bron"to-the'ri-um**, *n. Mam.* **1.** A fossil (Tertiary) rhinoceros-like ungulate of the genus *Menodus*, of elephantine size, found in western North America. It has a transverse pair of large bony prominences, probably horn-cores, in the nasal region. **bron'to-there†. 2.** [B-] A genus typical of *Brontotheriidæ*. **— bron"to-zo'um**, *n.* A gigantic Triassic reptile or bird (genus *Brontozoum*), whose footprints occur in the Connecticut Valley.

The Brontotherium (*B. gigas*).

Bronx, 1 breŋks; 2 brŏŋks, *n.* **1.** A river in S. E. New York, flowing through Bronx county to East River. **2.** A county of S. E. New York; 41 sq. m.; borough of New York city.

bronze, } 1 brenz; 2 brŏnz. [BRONZED, BRONZD[8]; BRONZ-
bronz[2], } ING.] *v. I. t.* **1.** To give the color or appearance of bronze to by a mechanical or chemical process; as, the cast was *bronzed*. **2.** To give a similar color to by natural means, as by exposure to the sun; brown; tan; as, a *bronzed* Arab.

Leaves of blackberry briers are *bronzed* and besprinkled with copper. BAYARD TAYLOR *August* st. 11.

3. To harden like bronze; make unfeeling or brazen; as, his brow was *bronzed* with assurance.

II. *i.* To become like bronze, as in color; be sunburned.— **bronzed skin-disease** (*Pathol.*), Addison's disease.— **bronz'er**, *n.* One who or that which bronzes; specif., a bronzing-machine, or brush for applying bronze-powder.

bronze, *n.* **1.** A reddish-brown alloy of copper and tin, sometimes containing small proportions of other metals. Bronze, which was known at a very early period, is an important material used for making weapons, coins, domestic utensils, bells, cannon, and statuary, and for many other purposes. Several varieties of bronze derive their names from a constituent alloy; as, **bismuth-bronze, carbon-b., cobalt-b., manganese-b., nickel-b., phosphorus-b., silicon-b.**, etc.

2. An artistic production in bronze, as a statue or statuette. **3.** One of various metallic powders or pigments more or less resembling bronze, used in decorative work; as, gold *bronze*, silver *bronze*, blue *bronze*. **4.** The color of bronze. **5.** Impudence; effrontery; brass. [F., < It. *bronzo*, brass, < *bruno*, brown, < OHG. *brûn*, brown.]

The following table shows the composition of different kinds of bronze in parts by weight:

USE OR NAME.	Copper.	Tin.	Zinc.	Cast iron.	Lead.
For cutting-instruments	100	14	..	..	..
For mortars	93	2	..	..	5
For medals	89	8	3	..	..
For statuary	88	9	2	..	1
For ornaments	82	3	18	..	2
Tobin bronze	60	..	30–40	..	..
Fontainemoreau's bronze	8	..	90	1	1
Bronze metal	7	2	3	..	..

— bronze age, see AGE.— **bronze'-back"er**, *n.* [U. S.] The black bass.— **b.-gold**, *n.* Any bronze resembling gold in color.— **b.-liquid**, *n.* Varnish mixed with bronze-powder.— **b.-liquor**, *n.* A solution of antimony trichlorid and copper sulfate, used in bronzing metals, as gun-barrels.— **b.-paint**, *n.* Gold paint; bronze-liquid.— **b.-powder**, *n.* See BRONZE, 3.— **bronze'wing"**, *n.* Any Australian phapine pigeon with bronze coloration.— **chemical b.**, a solution of platinum chlorid, used as a bronzing-liquid.— **bronz'en**, *a.* [Rare.] Made of or like bronze.— **bronz'i-fy**, *vt.* To make into bronze; represent or cast in bronze.— **bronz'in(es).** *I. a.* Having the color of bronze. **II.** *n.* A metal made in imitation of bronze.— **bronz'ist**, *n.* A bronze-founder; a worker or dealer in bronzes.— **bronz'-ite**, *n. Mineral.* A dark-colored variety of enstatite containing iron.— **bronz'i-tite**, *n. Petrol.* A massive rock composed wholly of bronzite.— **bronz'y**, *a.* Resembling bronze.

A Bronzewing (*Phaps chalcoptera*). 1/7

bronz'ing, 1 bronz'iŋ; 2 brŏnz'ing, *n.* **1.** Any process of giving metal, wood, plaster, rattan, etc., a surface resembling bronze. **2.** A metallic bronze tint. **3.** Any material for giving a bronze color.— **bronz'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for applying bronze-powder, as in decorative printing, wall-papers, etc.— **b.-salt**, *n.* Same as BRONZE-LIQUOR.

broo[1], 1 brū; 2 brōō, *n.* [Scot.] The brow.

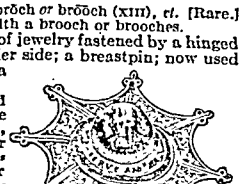
broo[2], 1 brū *or* brü; 2 brōō *or* brü, *n.* [Scot.] Juice; liquid; broth; bree.

brooch, 1 brōch *or* brūch; 2 brōch *or* brōōch (XIII), *vt.* [Rare.] To ornament with or as with a brooch or brooches.

brooch[1], *n.* **1.** An article of jewelry fastened by a hinged pin and hook on the under side; a breastpin; now used chiefly by women as a fastening or ornament.

Brooches are often named (1) from the place where worn; as, **neck-brooch, shoulder-b.**; (2) from their shape; as, **ring-b., shield-b.**; (3) from the material or design; as, **gold b., mourning-b.**

And thereon hung a *brooch* of gold full sheen.
CHAUCER *C. T. Prologue* l.160.



An Ancient Scottish Brooch.

2†. Any jewel, ornament, or trinket, as a bracelet, necklace, etc. [= BROACH, *n.*]

brooch†; **brochet.**

brooch[2], *n.* A monotint, as a sepia or India-ink sketch.

brood, 1 brūd; 2 brōōd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover beneath the body and wings; sit over, so as to give warmth and protection; as, a large hen can brood many eggs or chicks. **2.** To cherish or nurse. **3.** [Rare.] To meditate or ponder.

If a man *broods* dishonest thoughts, he is a knave.
H. W. BEECHER in *Life Thoughts* p. 115. [P. S. & CO. 1858.]

II. *i.* **1.** To sit, as a bird, on eggs, or to crouch over something with ruffled wings; hence, figuratively, to sit on or hang over something so as to cover, as darkness, silence, etc. **2.** To meditate long or moodily; think persistently; as, he *brooded* over his troubles. Syn.: see MUSE.— **brood'ing**, *pa.*— **brood'ing-ly**, *adv.*

brood[1], *a.* **1.** Having young, as a sow. **2.** Kept for breeding purposes, as a *brood* bitch. **3.** Broody.

brood[2]†, *a.* Broad.

brood, *n.* **1.** All the young birds hatched or cared for at one time by one mother, or in one artificial brooder; also, all the young of the same female; offspring; progeny; as, a *brood* of ducks; a serpent's *brood*.

A monstrous *brood* of vampyre bats. BROWNING *Pied Piper* st. 5.

2. Anything produced or bred; species; kind; race; as, the *broods* of the marshes; a heretical *brood*. **3.** Tin or copper ore mixed with impurities such as black-jack or mundic. **4.** *Zool.* (1) The larvæ or young of bees while in the brood-cells. (2) The pupæ of ants. (3) The spat of oysters in its second year. (4)† The process of hatching or breeding. **5†.** Fry of fishes. **6†.** Parentage; nativity. [< AS. *brōd.*] **brodt.** Syn.: see FLOCK.— **brood'-bud"**, *n. Bot.* **1.** A soredium. **2.** A bulbil.— **b.-cell**, *n.* **1.** A cell in honeycomb in which a larva is reared. **2.** *Bot.* Any unicellular reproductive body produced asexually and separating from the parent, as a gonidium.— **b.-comb**, *n.* That portion of the honeycomb in which young bees are reared.— **b.-cup**, *n. Bot.* A structure produced upon the thallus of liverworts, bearing buds or gemmæ.— **b.-food**, *n. Apiculture.* A substance derived from pollen by digestion, and serving as pap for a brood of bees.— **b.-gemma**, *n. Bot.* A multicellular propagative body not differentiated into stem and leaf, produced asexually and separating from the plant.— **b.-mare**, *n.* A mare used for breeding.— **b.-nest**, *n. Apiculture.* The space inside a hive occupied by the eggs and brood, or where the queen and bees are clustered.— **b.-pouch**, *n.* The pouch in which some animals, as crustaceans, carry their young or develop their eggs. **b.-cavity†; b.-space†.**

broode'axe"†, *n.* A broadax.

brood'er, 1 brūd'ər; 2 brōōd'er, *n.* **1.** A covered and warmed receptacle, usually with an outside run, for protecting chicks reared without a hen. **2.** One who broods over things in thought. [brooder.

brood'ered, 1 brūd'ərd; 2 brōōd'erd, *a.* Reared in a

brood'i-ness, 1 brūd'i-nes; 2 brōōd'i-nĕs, *n.* The state or condition of being, or the inclination to be, broody.

brood'let, 1 brūd'let; 2 brōōd'lĕt, *n.* [Rare.] A nestling; a chick. **brood'ling†.**

brood'-sploen", 1 brōt'-spyun"; 2 brōt'-spyōn", *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Literally, a bread-spy; specif., in Boer warfare, a forager.

brood'y, 1 brūd'i; 2 brōōd'y, *a.* **1.** Inclined to brood, or to sit on eggs, as a hen. **2.** Prolific; capable of breeding. [< AS. *brōdig*, < *brōd*, brood.]— **brood'i-ness**, *n.*

brook[1], 1 bruk; 2 brŏŏk, *vt.* **1.** To put up with; endure; bear; tolerate: used principally in negative propositions.

Fellow, be gone; I cannot *brook* thy sight.
SHAKESPEARE *King John* act iii, sc. 1.

2. [Scot. or Obs.] To make use of or enjoy; possess; profit by. [< AS. *brūcan*, use, enjoy.] Syn.: see ENDURE. **— brook'a-bl(e)†**, *a.*

brook[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To collect; draw together, as clouds threatening rain: followed by *up*.

brook, *n.* A natural stream smaller than a river or creek; a rivulet. [< AS. *brōc*, brook, = G. *bruch*, marsh.] **brooket.— brook'bean"**, same as BUCK-BEAN.— **b.-betony**, *n.* Same as WATER-BETONY.— **b.-celandine**, *n.* The spotted jewelweed.— **b.-fish**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] One of various killifishes or cyprinodontids (genus *Fundulus*).— **brook'flow"er**, *n.* The Virginia waterleaf.— **b.-mint**, *n.* The water-mint (*Mentha aquatica*).— **b.-ouzel**, *n.* [Eng.] The water-rail. **b.-runner†.— b.-sunflower**, *n.* The larger bur-marigold (*Bidens laxa*).— **b.-trout**, *n.* **1.** The speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) of eastern North America. **2.** The common European trout introduced into the United States.— **brook'weed"**, *n.* Either of two water-pimpernels, the European (*Samolus valerandi*), or the American (*S. floribundus*).

Brooke, 1 bruk; 2 brŏŏk, *n.* **1. Gustavus Vaughan** (4/11 1818–1/11 1866), an English tragedian. **2. Henry** (1703–10/19 1783), an Irish dramatist and novelist; *Fool of Quality*, etc. **3. Sir James** (4/23 1803–6/11 1868), an English soldier; Rajah of Sarawak, Borneo. **4. John Rutter** (7/21 1838–), an American general, Governor-General of Cuba in 1898–99. **5. Stopford Augustus** (11/11 1832–1/21 1916), an English clergyman and author; *English Literature*. **6.** A county in West Virginia; county-seat, Wellsburg.

brook'ed, 1 bruk'ed; 2 brŏŏk'ĕd, *a.* [Obs., Prov., Eng., or Scot.] Smeared; soiled; spotty.

Brook Farm Com-mu'ni-ty. A socialistic society at West Roxbury, Mass., from 1841 to 1847, of which some of the most distinguished members were George W. Curtis, Charles A. Dana, Margaret Fuller, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and George Ripley, the leader.

Brook'field, 1 bruk'fild; 2 brŏŏk'fēld, *n.* **1.** A town in Linn county, Mo. **2.** A town in Worcester county, Mass.

Brook'ha"ven, 1 bruk'hē"vn; 2 brŏŏk'hā"vn, *n.* A village, county-seat of Lincoln county, Miss.

brook'le, 1 bruk'i; 2 brŏŏk'i. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Dirty with soot; begrimed; sooty. **II.** *n.* A dirty-faced child; also, humorously, a blacksmith.

Brook'ings, 1 bruk'iŋz; 2 brŏŏk'ings, *n.* **1.** A county in South Dakota; 817 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

brook'ite, 1 bruk'ait; 2 brŏŏk'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A titanium dioxid (TiO_2) of metallic luster, yellowish- to reddish-brown, and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< H. J. *Brooke*, an English crystallographer.]

Brook'land, 1 bruk'land; 2 brŏŏk'land, *n.* A town in Lexington county, S. C.

brook'let, 1 bruk'let; 2 brŏŏk'lĕt, *n.* A little brook.

And the fields and their tiny *brooklet*
Lie clear in the light of day. BRYANT *A Lifetime* st. 2.

brook'lime", 1 bruk'laim"; 2 brŏŏk'lim", *n.* **1.** Any one of several veronicas common in ditches or other wet places, as a European speedwell (*Veronica beccabunga*), the water-speedwell (*V. anagallis*), or the American brooklime (*V. americana*). **2.** The watercress. **3.** [Austral.] An aquatic figwort (*Gratiola peduncularis*) known as **heartsease.** [county, Mass.

Brook'line, 1 bruk'lain; 2 brŏŏk'lin, *n.* A town in Norfolk

Brook'lyn, 1 bruk'lin; 2 brŏŏk'lyn, *n.* **1.** A former city, now a borough of New York city. **2.** A township in Cuyahoga county, O. **3.** A town, county-seat of Windham county, Conn. **4.** A township in Schuyler county, Ill. **5.** A village in St. Clair county, Ill. **6.** A town in Poweshiek county, Ia.

Brooks, 1 bruks; 2 brŏŏks, *n.* **1. Charles Timothy** (4/21 1813–4/14 1883), an American Unitarian clergyman, author, and translator. **2. Charles William Shirley** (4/21 1816–1/21 1874), an English dramatist, novelist, and humorist; editor of *Punch*. **3. Maria Gowen** (1795?–11/11 1845), an American poet; *Zophiel*. **4. Phillips** (12/13 1835–1/23 1893), an American divine, bishop of Massachusetts; *The Influence of*

Jesus, etc. 5. **William T. H.** (5/21821–3/11870), a United States general; at Chancellorsville, etc. 6. A county in Georgia; 463 sq. m.; county-seat, Quitman.

brookt, *pp.* Brooked. S. S.

Brook'ville, 1 bruk'vil; 2 bro͝ok'vil, *n.* 1. A borough in Jefferson county, Pa. 2. A town in Franklin county, Ind.

brook'y, 1 bruk'i; 2 bro͝ok'y, *a.* Abounding in brooks.

brool, 1 brūl; 2 bro͞ol, *n.* A low deep murmur or roaring, as of the wind in a forest.

List to the *brool* of that royal forest-voice.
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, p. 162. [H.]

[< G. *brüll*, roar, < *brüllen*, roar.]

broom[1], 1 brūm; 2 bro͞om, *vt.* To remove with a broom; sweep.

broom[2], *vt.* Same as BREAM.

broom, *n.* 1. A brush attached to a long handle for sweeping: made chiefly of broom-corn in the United States, and commonly of bristles or hair in England, but formerly of twigs, especially of the broom. Compare BESOM. 2. (1) Any shrub of the genus *Cytisus*, of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*) with stiff slender green branches, small leaves, and usually yellow flowers, especially the **common** or **Scotch broom** (*Cytisus scoparia*). (2) Any one of various other plants of the same family, as the **dyer's-broom** (*Genista tinctoria*), the **Spanish b.** (*Spartium junceum*), and the **yellow b.** or wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*). (3) Any one of several other plants used for sweeping, or otherwise likened to the broom (*Cytisus*), as the butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*). [< AS. *bröm*, broom; orig. a kind of shrub.] **bromet.**— **African broom**, any one of various South-African shrubs of the genus *Aspalathus*, of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*).— **base b.**, same as DYER'S-BROOM. — **broom'brush"**, *n.* [U. S.] A small short-handled broom-corn brush for dusting clothes, etc.: a whisk-broom.—**b.-bush**, *n.* 1. A weedy plant (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) of the aster family, of the warmer parts of America. **West-Indian mugwort**‡. 2. The shrubby St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum prolificum*).— **b.-corn**, *n.* A cane-like grass (*Sorghum saccharatum*, var. *technicus*) of India, cultivated in the United States. It somewhat resembles maize, and has a spreading panicle of which brooms, etc., are made.— **b.-corn millet**, the true millet. See MILLET, 1.— **b.-crowberry**, *n.* The berry of a shrub (*Corema conradii*) of the crowberry family, of the sandy pine-barrens and rocky places of New Jersey, and other similar localities.— **b.-cypress**, *n.* See CYPRESS, 3. **b.-goosefoot**‡; **b.-toadflax**‡.— **b.-dasher**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A maker and seller of brooms, etc.— **b.-grass**, *n.* 1. The grass *Andropogon scoparius*, or one of other species of *Andropogon*. 2. Brome-grass.— **b.-head**, *n.* A cap or clasp for holding broom-corn to a broom-handle.— **b.-heath**, *n.* A European plant, the cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*).— **b.-man**, *n.* A sweeper. **broom'er**‡.— **b.-rape**, *n.* Any one of various Old World fleshy herbs of the genus *Orobanche*, of the broom-rape family, destitute of green foliage and parasitic on the roots of other plants, as *O. major* on broom, *O. minor* on clover; also, any one of various other plants of the same family, as *naked broom-rape* (*Aphyllon uniflorum*), etc.— **b.-root**, *n.* A Mexican root used in making brushes. — **b.-sedge**, *n.* Broom-grass.— **b.-squire**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A moor-dweller who supports himself by making brooms out of the heath. **b.-squarer**‡.— **b. tea-tree**, see MANUKA. — **b.-toadflax**, *n.* Same as BROOM-CYPRESS.— **b.-tree**, *n.* A Jamaica shrub (*Baccharis scoparia*) of the aster family.— **b.-vise**, *n.* See VISE.— **broom'weed"**, *n.* Any one of several bushy plants sometimes used for brooms, as: (1) A tropical American herb (*Corchorus siliquosus*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*). (2) A somewhat shrubby branched plant (*Gutierrezia sarothræ*) of the aster family found in the western United States. (3) A Jamaica figwort (*Scoparia dulcis*), formerly a hothouse ornamental annual known as **sweet broom.**— **clover-b.**, *n.* Wild indigo (*Baptisia tinctoria*).— **native b.** [Austral.], a shrub or small tree (*Viminaria denudata*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), native in eastern Australia and Tasmania, yielding a soft, spongy timber. It is also found in greenhouse cultivation under the name of Australian rush-broom and Victorian swamp-oak.— **purple b.**, in Tasmania, a plant (*Comesperma retusum*) with racemes of purple flowers, a congener of the blue creeper.

Spanish-Broom Flowers.

The Naked Broom-rape.

broomd, *pp.* Broomed. S. S.

Broome, 1 brūm; 2 bro͞om, *n.* A county in S. New York; 696 sq. m.; county-seat, Binghamton.

broom'ster, 1 brūm'stər; 2 bro͞om'ster, *n.* [Scot.] One who uses a broom; one who sweeps the ice in curling.

broom'stick", 1 brūm'stik"; 2 bro͞om'stik", *n.* The handle of a broom. **broom'staff"**‡.— **to marry over the broomstick**, to go through a mock marriage ceremony, in which both parties jump over a broomstick.

broom'y, 1 brūm'i; 2 bro͞om'y, *a.* Covered with broom; of or pertaining to broom.

When we ran off to speel the braes,—
The *broomy* braes o' June. MOTHERWELL *Jeanie Morrison* st. 5.

broose, 1 brūz; 2 bro͞oz, *n.* [Scot.] A race for a prize at a wedding, as practised in the Highlands. **bruise**‡; **bruse**‡.

broo'zle, 1 brū'zl; 2 bro͞o'zl, *v.* [Scot.] To perspire freely.

broque, *n.* Same as BRUH.

brose, 1 brōz; 2 bro͞s, *n.* [Scot.] Porridge hastily made by pouring boiling water, or sometimes milk, beef broth, or the like, on meal, and stirring them together — **bro'sy**, *a.*

Brose'ley, 1 brōz'li; 2 bro͞s'ly, *n.* A town in Shropshire, England.

Bro-si'mum, 1 bro-si'mum; 2 bro-si'mum, *n. Bot.* A genus of seven or eight species of tropical American trees of the family *Moraceæ*, with milky juice, entire leaves, naked monœcious or sometimes diœcious flowers in globular heads, and small one-seeded berry-like fruit. The best-known species are *B. alicastrum*, the **breadnut** of Jamaica, *B. aubletii*, the **leopardwood, letterwood,** or **snakewood** of British Guiana and Trinidad, and *B. galactodendron*, the **cow-tree** of Venezuela. See COW-TREE, 1. [< Gr. *brōsimos*, edible.]

Bros"mi-i'næ, 1 bros'mi-ai'ni; 2 bro͞s'mi-i'nē, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of gadoid fishes with a single long dorsal and anal fin distinct from the caudal fin, including the cusk.

Bros'mi-us, *n.* (t. g.) [< Icc. *brosma*, name of a fish.]— **bros'mi-ine**, *a.* & *n.* [9,468 ft. high.

Bross, 1 bros; 2 bro͞s, **Mount.** A mountain in Colorado;

brot, 1 brət; 2 bro͞t, *n.* [Scot.] A quilted blanket used to protect the back of a horse.

brot'an, 1 brot'ən; 2 bro͞t'an, *n.* Southernwood. [< LL. *abrotanum*; see ABROTANUM.] **brot'a-ny**‡.

brot'el†, *a.* Brittle; fickle.— **brot'el-ness**†.

brot'-ground", 1 brət'-ground"; 2 bro͞t'-ground", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Ground newly plowed.

broth, 1 brȯth; 2 brȯth (XIII), *n.* A fluid food made by boiling flesh, fish, or vegetables, etc., in water; a thin soup; as, chicken *broth*; clam *broth*. [< AS. *broth*, < *breówan*, BREW.]

broth'el, 1 brȯth'əl *or* brəth'əl; 2 brȯth'el *or* brȯth'el (XIII), *n.* 1. A house of prostitution; bawdy-house. 2†. A lewd or depraved person. [ME. *brothel*, lewd person, < AS. *breóthan*, ruin. In sense 1, a contr. of *brothel-house*.]— **broth'el-ert**, *n.* One who frequents brothels.— **broth'el-ryt**, *n.* Lewdness; a brothel.

broth'er, 1 bruth'ər; 2 brȯth'er, *vt.* To make a brother of; admit to brotherhood; call brother.

broth'er, *a.* Having or being in a fraternal relation; of the nature of a brother; of one brotherhood or class.

Brother man's despairing sign Who may trust us to divine?
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Poor Matthias* l. 165.

broth'er, *n.* [BROTH'ERS or BRETH'REN, *pl.*] 1. A male person having the same parents or parent as another or others: applied also to animals. Sons of the same two parents are **full** or **whole brothers**, called in law **brothers german**. Those having only one common parent are **half-brothers**.

2. One of the same race, descent, association, trade, profession, class, condition, company, etc., with another or others; one of those among whom exists some sympathy, resemblance, or common or family bond; hence, a fellow clansman; fellow townsman; fellow creature; as, a *brother* of a lodge, church, congregation, or order of monks; a *brother* in misfortune; our English *brethren*.

In wounds and in misery the Gentile becometh the Jew's *brother*. SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 28, p. 226. [P. & C.]

3. *pl.* [B-] See BRETHREN. [< AS. *bröthor*.]

— **Brother Jonathan** [Humorous], the people of the United States considered collectively: said to have been derived from Washington's frequent allusion to *Jonathan* Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, by this name.— **Brothers and Sisters of the Free Spirit**, a pantheistic sect flourishing in Belgium and the Rhine country about the end of the 13th century. Its many licenses led to its dispersion in the 15th century.

Brethren of the Free Spirit is a name under which the heresiologists of the Middle Ages classed various extreme developments of quietistic and pantheistic mysticism. HERMAN HAUPT in *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.*, vol. iv, p. 380. [F. & W. '09.]

— **Brothers of the Christian Schools**, the Christian Brothers.— **Brothers of the Common Life**, a congregation approved by the pope in 1376 and advocating Christian education, the diffusion of religious knowledge, etc. It flourished in Germany and the Netherlands during the 14th and 15th centuries, its most illustrious member being Thomas à Kempis. **Clerks of the Common Lot**‡.— **Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis**, the Franciscan Brothers.— **broth'er-less**, *a.*— **broth'er-like**, *a.*

broth'er-hood, 1 bruth'ər-hud; 2 brȯth'er-ho͝od. *n.* 1. The relationship of, or state of being brothers, especially by blood.

It has never been questioned that the doctrine of the *brotherhood* of mankind and of the duty of universal benevolence is a main feature of Christianity.
J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* p. 188. [H. BROS. 1871.]

2. The fraternal bond of a common humanity or the common fatherhood of God; spiritual or social fellowship or solidarity.

The spirit of liberty embraces all races in common *brotherhood*.
DEPEW *Orations* p. 64. [CAS. CO. 1890.]

3. A social or spiritual confraternity, society, sodality, or association.

Next is a *brotherhood* of friars in brown cloaks. D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor. Enrica* p. 215. [a. 1851.]

4. A body of persons of the same occupation, profession, or the like; confraternity; as, the legal *brotherhood*; the *brotherhood* of engineers. 5. One of the representative assemblies to which the government of the Cinque Ports was formerly entrusted. See GUESTLING[2]. 6. Figuratively a collection or group of related things; as, a *brotherhood* of oaks.— **Irish Republican Brotherhood**, the Fenians.

broth'er-in-law", 1 bruth'ər-in-lō"; 2 brȯth'er-in-la", *n.* A husband's brother; a wife's brother; a sister's husband; loosely in England and legally in the United States, a wife's sister's husband.

Broth'er-ist, 1 bruth'ər-ist; 2 brȯth'er-ist, *n.* An adherent of Richard Brothers, a fanatic of the latter part of the 18th century.

broth'er-ly, 1 bruth'ər-li; 2 brȯth'er'ly, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a brother; fraternal; affectionate; kind.

Syn.: affectionate, amicable, devoted, *fraternal*, *friendly*, kind, loving, tender. See FRIENDLY. Compare ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.

— **broth'er-li-ness**, *n.*— **broth'er-ly**, *adv.* [high.

Broth'er Plott. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,246 ft.

Broth'ers, 1 bruth'ərz; 2 brȯth'ers, **Richard** (12/21757–1/21824). A British naval officer and religious enthusiast; prophesied the restoration of the Jews with himself as ruler.

broth'er-ship, 1 bruth'ər-ship; 2 brȯth'er-ship, *n.* [Rare.] 1. A gild; society; fraternity. 2. Brotherliness.

broth'er-wort", 1 bruth'ər-wūrt"; 2 brȯth'er-wu͝rt", *n.* The wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*). [shaggy.

broth'y, 1 brȯth'i; 2 brȯth'y, *a.* 1. Like broth. 2†. Stiff; **bro'ti-um**, 1 brō'ti-um; 2 brō'ti-ūm, *n. Bot.* A succession caused by man.

brot'o-chore, 1 brōt'o-kōr; 2 brōt'o-cōr, *n. Bot.* A plant distributed by man.

brott, 1 brət; 2 brȯt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. Shaken corn. 2. *pl.* Broken pieces; refuse. [< Icc. *brot*, fragment, < *brjóta*, break.]

Bro-tu'li-dæ, 1 bro-tū'li-dī; 2 bro-tu'li-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of ophidioideans, especially those having jugular 2- or 1-rayed ventrals. **Brot'u-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps < Gr. *brotos*, gore.]— **brot'u-lid**, *n.*— **bro-tu'li-form**, *a.* Having the form of a typical brotuloid fish.— **brot'u-loid**, *a.* & *n.*

Brot"u-loph'i-dæ, 1 brot'yu-lof'i-dī; 2 brȯt'yu-lȯf'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of ophidioidean fishes with thoracic simple-rayed ventrals. **Bro-tu'lo-phis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< BROTULA + Gr. *ophis*, serpent.] **Brot"u-lo-phid'i-a**‡.— **brot'u-lo-phid, brot"u-loph'i-did**, *n.*— **brot"u-loph'i-doid, brot'u-lo-phoid**, *a.* & *n.*

bro'tus, 1 brō'tus; 2 brō'tŭs. *n.* [So. U. S.] Anything given in addition to the specified number or quantity without charge, as in heaping up a measure. [Cp. BROTT.]

brou'chant, *n.* [F.] Same as BROCHANT.

broud†, *vt.* To braid; embroider. **browd**†. [carriage.

brou-ette', 1 brū-et'; 2 bru-ĕt', *n.* [F.] A small two-wheeled

brough, 1 bro͞h; 2 brȯh, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A halo around a luminous body, as the sun or the moon. 2. Several concentric circles forming bounds around the mark or tee in the game of curling. 3. A broch. **brogh**‡; **brugh**‡; **burg**‡.

brough'am[1], 1 brū'əm *or* (*Eng.*) brō'əm; 2 bru'am *or* (*Eng.*) brō'am, *n.* 1. A close four-wheeled vehicle with front wheels turning short on a pivot. Originally designed for two persons, it was drawn by one or two horses. 2. A motor-car named after it, accommodating from two to four persons and the driver. [< Lord *Brougham*.]

A Brougham.

Brough'am[2], 1 brō'əm; 2 brō'am, *n.* 1. **Henry, Lord** (9/11778–5/71868), a British lawyer, orator, writer, and statesman; Lord Chancellor. 2. **John** (5/81810–4/71880), an Irish-American comedian and dramatist; *The Duke's Motto*, etc.

brought, 1 brōt; 2 brȯt, *imp.* & *pp.* of BRING, *v.* **broght**‡.

Brough'ton, 1 brou'tən; 2 brou'ton, **Lord** (6/71786–6/71869). John Cam Hobhouse, an English statesman and writer; friend of Byron.

Brough'ty Fer'ry, 1 brō'ti; 2 brō'ty. A seaport in Forfarshire, Scotland; watering-place; castle.

brouket, *vt.* To brook; enjoy.

Brous'sa, 1 brū'sa; 2 bru'sä, *n.* Same as BRUSA.

Brous"sais', 1 brū'sē'; 2 bru'sä', **François Joseph Victor** (13/11772–11/11838). A French physician; founded the "Physiological School."

brous-sais'ism, 1 brū-sē'izm; 2 bru-sä'izm, *n. Pathol.* The theory that all diseases are caused by excess or defect of "irritation," especially of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal.

Brous"so-ne'tia, 1 brū'so-ni'sha; 2 bru'so-nē'sha, *n. Bot.* A genus of Eastern trees of the family *Moraceæ*, with milky juice, alternate entire or lobed, petioled, rugose or villous leaves, and diœcious flowers, including the paper-mulberry (*B. papyrifera*). [< M. *Broussonet*.]

Brou'wer, 1 brau'ər; 2 brow'er, **Adriaen** (1605 or 1606–1/? 1638). A Dutch painter of tavern scenes, etc. **Brau'wer**‡.

brow, 1 brau; 2 brow, *vt.* [Rare.] 1. To form the brow of; bound. 2. [Scot.] To face; browbeat.

brow, *n.* 1. The front upper part of the head, or some portion of it. Specif.: (1) The arched projection over the eyes: usually in the plural.

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the *brow*.
SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act iii, sc. 3.

(2) The eyebrow; usually in the plural. (3) The forehead.

And a *brow* of pearl Tressed with redolent ebony.
TENNYSON *Recollections of Arabian Nights* st. 13.

(4) The countenance in general, with its expression.

2. The upper edge of a steep place; also, a slope or incline. Specif.: (1) The upper part or projecting edge, as of a hill or precipice; as, the *brow* of the hill. (2) An inclined roadway for drawing up logs to a sawmill. (3) The ridge of land before a sawmill, on which logs are piled; the mill-brow. (4)† *Naut.* An inclined gangway from the wharf to a ship. 3. *Entom.* The portion of an insect's head between the clypeus and the vertex. 4. [Local, Eng.] In coal-mining, an underground gallery crossing the face of the coal; a pit-brow. 5. [Eng.] A coppice along the edge of a field. 6. [Canada.] In lumbering, logs piled on the steep bank of a stream to be rolled into the water when spring freshets come. [< AS. *brū*.] **browet**.— **brow'ache"**, *n.* Supra-orbital headache. **b.-pang**‡.— **b.-ague**, *n.* Malarial frontal neuralgia.— **b.-antler**, *n.* The tine next the head. See ANTLER. **b.-snag**‡.— **b.-band**, *n.* A band about the brow; specif., in saddlery, a band, as of a bridle or head-stall, passing across a horse's forehead. See illus. under HARNESS.— **b.-bound**, *a.* Wreathed; crowned.— **b.-post**, *n. Arch.* A cross-beam.— **b.-spot**, *n.* The interocular gland of a frog or a toad.— **b.-tined**, *a.* Designating certain deer having antlers which have a prominent brow-line, as in typically cervine deer: opposed to *fork-tined*.— **b.-transom**, *n.* An upper transom.— **browed**, *a.* Having brows, or a brow: chiefly in composition; as, dark-*browed*.— **brow'less**, *a.* [Archaic.] Shameless.

Bro-wal'li-a, 1 bro-wal'i-ə; 2 bro-wäl'i-a, *n. Bot.* 1. A small genus of tropical American ornamental annual herbs or shrubs of the family *Solanaceæ*, with showy blue or white flowers. 2. [b-] A plant of this genus. [< *Browall*, a Finnish bishop.]

brow'beat", 1 brau'bīt"; 2 brow'bēt", *vt.* [BROW'BEAT"; BROW'BEAT'EN; BROW'BEAT'ING.] To bear down or overwhelm, or attempt to do so, by stern, haughty, or rude address or manner; cow; bully; as, to *browbeat* a witness.

The great queen [Elizabeth] . . . was always too sagacious to doubt that the Dutch cause was her own—however disposed she might be to *browbeat* the Dutchmen.
MOTLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv, ch. 41, p. 137. [H. 1868.]

Syn.: bully, cow, crush, overawe, subdue. See FRIGHTEN.— **brow'beat"er**, *n.* One who browbeats; a bully.

browd, *pp.* Browed. S. S.

brow'dyng†, *n.* Embroidery.

brown, 1 braun; 2 brown, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to become brown, as the skin from exposure, meat by roasting, or metal by an oxidizing solution.

II. *i.* To become brown; as, the pottery *browns* slowly. [< AS. *brūnian*, become brown, < *brūn*, brown.]

brown, *a.* 1. Of the dark, dusky, or tawny color into which red, yellow, and black enter in varying proportions.

Time passed, and Autumn came to fold,
Green Summer in her *brown* and gold.
WHITTIER *Chapel of Hermits* st. 73.

2†. Dark-colored; dusky. [< AS. *brūn*.] **brount**.— **brown'back"**, *n.* 1. The red-breasted snipe. 2. The pectoral sandpiper.— **b.-bess**, *n.* The bronzed flint-musket formerly used in the British army.— **b. Betty**. 1. A baked pudding made of bread-crumbs, apple, and milk. 2. Same as BLACK-EYED SUSAN, 1.— **brown'bill"**, *n.* A halberd, painted brown, used by English foot-soldiers in the 16th and 17th centuries.— **b. coal**, same as LIGNITE.— **b.-crops**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Pulse.— **b.-eyed Susan**, either of two coneflowers, the black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) and the thin-leaved coneflower (*R. triloba*).— **b.-george**, *n.* 1. A brown earthen pitcher. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A coarse hard biscuit.— **b. jolly**, *n.* [W. Ind.] Corruption of BRINJAL.— **b.-leeming**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A ripened brown nut. **b.-leemer**‡.— **b. mixture**, a cough-medicine, the compound mixture of glycyrrhiza of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.— **b.-saddler**, *n.* [Eng.] A maker of riding-saddles.— **b.-shuller**, *n.* A brown-leeming.

—**b.-spar**, *n.* *Mineral.* Any light carbonate, colored brown by the presence of iron carbonate, as ankerite, dolomite, magnesite, or siderite.— **b. study**, a state of absent-mindedness, as in deep thought or abstract meditation.

My old Friend started, and recovering out of his *brown study*, told Sir Andrew, that once in his life he had been in the right.
BUDGELL *Spectator* Apr. 22, 1712.

—**b. thrasher, b. thrush**, see THRASHER.— **to do b.** [Colloq.], to impose upon or deceive or take in thoroughly or neatly.— **to do up b.** [Colloq.], to do thoroughly or completely.— **brown'ish**, *a.*— **brown'ness**, *n.* The quality of being brown.

brown[1], *n.* **1.** A dark color, shading toward red, yellow, or black, that may be made by the mingling of these three colors, as the color of faded leaves. **2.** A pigment or dye used to produce a brown color. See table below, the figures in which refer to the corresponding figures in the foot-note, while the asterisks indicate that the name is a synonym of the name in the first column. **3.** A thing or part of a thing that is brown; as, the *brown* of the meat. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] A copper coin. **5.** A gray or unbleached condition; as, nets in the *brown*. —**Hatchett's brown**, cupric ferrocyanid ($Cu_2Fe(CN)_6$).

VARIETIES OF BROWN.

D. = Dyestuff; P. = Pigment.

NAME.	Synonym or Source.	Use.
ac'id a-liz'a-rin b.	Coal-tar	D.
ac'id b.	Coal-tar	D.
a-liz'a-rin b.	Alizarin red and Prussian blue.	D.
a-liz'a-rin red b.	Coal-tar	D.
al'ka-li b.	Coal-tar	D.
al'pha-ni'tro-a-liz'a-rin b.	Coal-tar	D.
an'i-lin b.	Rosanilin.	D.
an'thra-cene ac'id b.	Coal-tar	D.
an'thra-cene b	Coal-tar	D.
an'thra-cene b.powder b.	Coal-tar	D.
Ant'werp b.	Asphalt or bitumen and oil	P.
ar'chil b.	Oxyazo derivative.	D.
as'phalt b.	Antwerp brown*	
az'o-ac'id b.	Coal-tar	D.
az'o b.	Coal-tar	D.
az'o-chro'min b.	Synthetic	D.
az'o or'chil b.	Coal-tar	D.
az'o or-sell'lin b.	Coal-tar	D.
ben'zo-black b.	Coal-tar	D.
ben'zo b.	Coal-tar	D.
ben'zo chrome b.	Coal-tar	D.
ben'zo dark b.	Coal-tar	D.
Bis'marck b.	Phenylene brown*	
bone-b.	Partly carbonized bone.	P.
brown N.P.b.	Coal-tar	D.
ca'chou de Laval b.	Organic	D.
cad'mi-um b.	Cadmium carbonate.	P.
Cal'e-do'nian b.[1]	Native English earth	P.
cam-pa'ni-a b.	Bituminous ocher	P.
ca-nelle' b.	Phenylene brown*	
Cap'pagh b.[2].	Manganese bog-earth.	P.
Cas'sel b.[3].	Bituminous earth	P.
Cas'tle earth.	For Cassel earth. See CASSEL	
cat'e-chu b.[4].	Catechu-bark and salts of iron	P.
Cha'lon b.	Earth	P.
chest'nut-b.	Horse-chestnut. / Coal-tar.	P. D.
Chi-ca'go b.	Coal-tar	D.
chlor-am'in b.	Coal-tar	D.
chrome b.	Chromium oxid	P.
chro'mo-gen b.	Coal-tar	D.
cin'na-mon-b.	Phenylene brown*	
Clay'ton cot'ton b.	Coal-tar	D.
Clay'ton wool b.	Coal-tar	D.
cloth b., red shade.	Coal-tar	D.
cloth b., yellow shade.	Coal-tar	P.
Co-logne' earth[5].	Native bituminous earth	P.
Co-lum'bi-a b.	Coal-tar	D.
cop'per b.	Copper ferrocyanid.	P.
Co'ry's mad'der.	Dark-yellow madder	P.
cot'ton b.	Coal-tar	D.
crump'sall direct fast b.	Coal-tar	D.
Cul'len's earth.	Cologne earth*	
di-am'in bronze b.	Coal-tar	D.
di-am'in b.	Coal-tar	D.
di-am'in catechin b.	Synthetic	D.
di-am'in cutch b.	Coal-tar	D.
di-am'in nitra-zol b.	Coal-tar	D.
di'a-mond b. paste	Coal-tar	D.
di-an'ol black b.	Coal-tar	D.
di-an'ol b.	Coal-tar	D.
di-az'in b.	Coal-tar	D.
di-az'o b.	Coal-tar	D.
di-phen'yl b.	Coal-tar	D.
di-rect'bronze	Coal-tar	D.
di-rect' b.	Synthetic	D.
di-rect' cotton b.	Coal-tar	D.
di-rect' fast b.	Coal-tar	D.
du'ro-phe'nin b.	Coal-tar	D.
e-clipse' b.	Coal-tar	D.
E-gyp'tian b.	Bituminous product and animal remains	P.
En'glish b.	Phenylene brown*	D.
eu'chrome.	Cappagh brown*	
fast b.	Oxyazo derivative	D.
gold b.	Phenylene brown*	D.
gren'ate b.	Potassium or ammonium isopurpurate	D.
Ha-van'a b.	Coal-tar derivative.	D.
Hes'sian b.	Coal-tar	D.
im-me'di-al b.	Synthetic.	D.
im-pe'ri-al or'chil b.	Synthetic.	D.
i'ron-b.[6]	Various iron oxids.	P.
i'vo-ry-b.	Partly carbonized ivory	P.
Ja'nus b.	Coal-tar	D.
kat'i-gen black b.	Synthetic.	D.
Kon'go b.	Coal-tar	D.
ky'ro-gen b.	Synthetic.	D.
leath'er-b.	Phenyl brown*	
Leitch's b.	A natural earth	P.
mad'der b.	Catechu and madder dyes.	P.
Man'ches-ter b.	Phenylene brown*	
manga-nese b.[7]	Manganese oxid / Manganous chlorid	P. D.
Mars b.[8]	Alum, iron sulfate, and potash	P.
mi-ka'do b.	Synthetic.	D.
min'er-al b.	Cappagh brown*	
mum'my-b.	Egyptian brown*	
naph-thyl-am'in b.	Coal-tar	D.
new to-lu'y-lene b.	Coal-tar	D.
nick'el b.[9]	Nickel salts	P.
ni'trol b.	Coal-tar	D.
nut b.	Synthetic.	D.
o'cher-b.[6]	Native earth	P.
or'chil b.	Archil brown*	
par-am'in b.	Synthetic.	D.
pe'gu b.	Synthetic.	D.
phen'yl b.	Aphenol derivative.	D.
phen'yl-eneb.	Amido-azo derivative.	D.
pig'ment b.	Coal-tar	D.
Plu'to b.	Coal-tar	D.
Prus'sian b.[10]	An aluminous Prussian blue.	P.
pur'ple-b.	Impure iron oxid.	P.
re-sor'cin b.	Diazo derivative.	D.
rhe'o-nine b.	Coal-tar	D.
Ru-bens' b.[11].	A native earth	P.
ru'fi-gal'lol b.	Coal-tar	D.
Span'ish b.	A native earth	P.
spir'it b.[12].	Peachwood, logwood, and alum.	D.
sulf-am'in b.	Coal-tar	D.
sulf-an'i-lin b.	Coal-tar	D.
sul'fon b.	Coal-tar	D.
sul'fon dark b.	Coal-tar	D.
tan'nin b.	Coal-tar	D.
ter'ra-cot'ta b.	Coal-tar	D.
thi-az'in b.	Coal-tar	D.
thi'o-cat'e-chin b.	Coal-tar	D.
tl'tan b.	Coal-tar	D.
to-lu'y-lene b.	Coal-tar	D.
tri-sul'fon b.	Phenylene brown*	D.
Van-dyke' b.[13]	A native bituminous ocher.	P.
Ve-ro'na b.[14].	A native ferruginous earth	P.
Ve-su'vine b.	Synthetic.	D.
Zam-be'si b.	Coal-tar	D.
zinc b.[9]	Zinc and other metals	P.

Synonym,*. Orange-russet[1], transparent brown[2], burnt umber[3], brown shades[4], dark b.[5], dark to light b.[6], semi-opaque[7], yellow to red[8], yellowish b.[9], orange-b.[10], light reddish b.[11], dark yellow[12], reddish b.[13], citrine b.[14].

Brown[2], *n.* **1. Aaron Venable** (8/13 1795–3/8 1859), an American statesman; Governor of Tennessee; Postmaster-general. **2. Albert Gallatin** (5/11 1813–6/11 1880), an American statesman; Governor of Mississippi; United States Senator. **3. Charles Brockden** (1/12 1771–2/22 1810), an American novelist; *Wieland, Ormond*, etc. **4. Elmer Ellsworth** (8/23 1861–), an American educator in science and pedagogy; United States Commissioner of Education, 1906–1911; Chancellor of New York University since 1911. **5. Ford Madox** (4/16 1821–10/6 1893), an English painter and architect; designed Manchester Town Hall; *The Last of England*, etc. **6. George** (11/29 1818–5/9 1880), a Canadian journalist and statesman; founded Toronto *Globe*. **7. Goold** (3/7 1791–3/11 1857), an American teacher; *Grammar of English Grammars*. **8. Harvey** (1795?–3/11 1874), an American colonel; served in Mexico; relieved Fort Pickens, 1861. **9. Henry Billings** (5/9 1836–9/4 1913), an American jurist, United States Supreme Court. **10. John** (1735–10/11 1788), a Scottish physician; author of Brunonian system; *Elementa Medicinæ*. **11. John** (5/9 1800–12/8 1859), an American abolitionist; hanged at Charlestown, Va. **12. Nicholas** (4/4 1769–8/27 1841), an American merchant and philanthropist; patron of Brown University, Providence, R. I. **13. Thomas** (3/9 1778–4/8 1820), a Scottish philosopher; *Relation of Cause and Effect*, etc. **14. Mount**, one of the Canadian Rocky Mountains; 16,000 ft. high. **15.** A county in Illinois; 306 sq. m.; county-seat, Mt. Sterling. **16.** A county in Indiana; 317 sq. m.; county-seat, Nashville. **17.** A county in Kansas; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Hiawatha. **18.** A county in Minnesota; 611 sq. m.; county-seat, New Ulm. **19.** A county in Nebraska; 1,223 sq. m.; county-seat, Ainsworth. **20.** A county in Ohio; 430 sq. m.; county-seat, Georgetown. **21.** A county in South Dakota; 1,745 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbus. **22.** A county in Texas; 911 sq. m.; county-seat, Brownwood. **23.** A county in Wisconsin; 518 sq. m.; county-seat, Green Bay.

brownd, *pp.* Browned. S. S.

Browne, 1 braun; 2 brown, *n.* **1. Charles Farrar** (4/28 1834–3/6 1867), an American humorist and lecturer; pseudonym, "Artemus Ward." **2. Hablot Knight** (6/15 1815–7/5 1882), an English caricaturist; illustrator of Dickens's novels, etc.; pseudonym, "Phiz." **3. Robert** (1550?–1633?), an English theologian; founder of the Brownists. **4. Sir Thomas** (10/19 1605–10/19 1682), an English physician and writer; *Religio Medici*, etc. **5. Thomas Alexander** (6/6 1826–8/11 1915), an Australian novelist; pseudonym, "Rolf Boldrewood." **6. William** (1591–1643?), an English pastoral poet; *Britannia's Pastorals*. **7. William Hand** (12/31 1828–12/19 1912), an American educator and author.

Brown'ell, 1 braun'el; 2 brown'ĕl, **Thomas Church** (10/19 1779–1/13 1865). An American clergyman; bishop of Connecticut; *Family Prayer*, etc. [Staffordshire, England.

Brown'hills, 1 braun'hilz; 2 brown'hĭlş, *n.* A town in

Brown'i-an, 1 braun'ı-ən; 2 brown'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by the Scottish botanist Dr. Robert Brown.— **Brownian movement**, the rapid oscillatory movement of small particles when suspended in liquids, discovered by Dr. Brown (about 1827).

brown'ie, 1 braun'ı; 2 brown'i, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A homely good-natured sprite supposed to haunt farmhouses, and to do useful work about the house at night.

We loved the fairies and the *brownies*, and felt even a little partiality for the mermaids. HOGG *Tales and Sketches, Duncan Campbell* vol. iii, p. 145. [D. & S. 1837.]

2. [Austral.] A coarse, sweet currant cake. **brown'y**†. SYN.: see FAIRY.

brown'ing[1], 1 braun'ıŋ; 2 brown'ing, *n.* **1.** The process of making or becoming brown. **2.** A preparation for coloring objects or substances brown; as, *browning* for gravy. **3.** In masonry, a coat, usually the second, of brown mortar, on which a final coat of plaster is spread.

Brown'ing[2], *n.* **1. Elizabeth** (*née* Barrett) (3/7 1806–6/29 1861), an English poet; married Robert Browning; *Aurora Leigh*, etc. **2. John** (1854–11/13 1926), an American inventor of a machine-gun and pistol that bear his name. **3. Robert** (5/7 1812–12/12 1889), an English poet; *Paracelsus*, etc.

Brown'ism, 1 braun'ızm; 2 brown'ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The theory of church government, afterward developed as Independency and Congregationalism, introduced by the Puritan Robert Browne (16th century) among the Dissenters. **2.** The style of Sir Thomas Browne. **3.** *Med.* The Brunonian theory. See BRUNONIAN.

Brown'ist, 1 braun'ıst; 2 brown'ĭşt, *n.* **1.** A follower of Robert Browne. **2.** An adherent of the Brunonian theory of medicine.— **Brown-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the system of Robert Browne.— **Brown-is'ti-cal**, *a.*

Brown Knob Peak. A mountain in Nevada; 6,202 ft. high.

Brown'low, 1 braun'lō; 2 brown'lō, **William Gannaway** (9/19 1805–4/29 1877). An American journalist and anti-Secession politician; Governor of Tennessee; Senator; familiarly known as "Parson Brownlow," and "the fighting parson."

Brown"-Sĕ'quard', 1 -sē-kär'; 2 -sē-kär', **Charles Edward** (4/1 1817–4/1 1894). A Franco-American physiologist and neurologist; *Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System*.

Brown"-Sĕ'quard's' disease. A disease affecting the spinal cord, characterized by paralysis of motion on one side of the body and of sensation on the other.

Brown'son, 1 braun'sən; 2 brown'sŏn, **Orestes Augustus** (9/13 1803–4/17 1876). An American theologian and writer; *Charles Elwood*, etc.

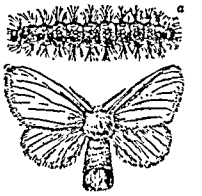
brown'stone", 1 braun'stōn"; 2 brown'stōn", *n.* A brownish-red sandstone used for building.

Browns'town, 1 braunz'taun; 2 browns'town, *n.* A town, county-seat of Jackson county, Ind.

Browns'ville, 1 braunz'vil; 2 browns'vĭl, *n.* **1.** A seaport city, county-seat of Cameron county, Tex.; site of Fort Brown. **2.** A city, county-seat of Haywood county, Tenn. **3.** A borough in Fayette county, Pa.

Brownsville affair or affray. *U. S. Hist.* A riot which occurred in Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 13, 1906, in which negro soldiers belonging to the 25th regiment of infantry participated and during which several persons were killed. It led to the dishonorable discharge of an entire battalion by President Roosevelt, and became the subject of Congressional investigation, and courts martial extending until July 15, 1910. Subsequently some members of the battalion were permitted to reenlist.

brown'tail", 1 braun'tāl"; 2 brown'tāl", *n.* **1.** A European liparid moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhœa*), white in color, deepening into reddish-brown toward the posterior end of the body, with a spread of wings of about 1½ in., recently accidentally naturalized in New England, where its larvæ defoliate shade-trees and cause much annoyance by irritation from their flying hairs. **brown-tailed moth**‡.



The Brown-tailed Moth. *a*, larva.

During the summer of 1908 more than 200,000 specimens of the most active foreign enemies of both gipsy moth and *brown-tail* moth have been imported and liberated under the most favorable conditions. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. of Agriculture* 1908, p. 103. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '09.]

2. A small bird (*Acanthiza diemenensis*), Tasmanian tit.

Brown'wood, 1 braun'wud; 2 brown'wōod, *n.* A city, county-seat of Brown county, Tex.; seat of Howard Payne Baptist College, founded in 1889.

brown'wort", 1 braun'wûrt"; 2 brown'wûrt", *n.* **1.** Any one of several species of figwort (*Scrophularia*), especially *S. nodosa* and *S. aquatica*, with brownish stems. **2.** The self-heal (*Brunella vulgaris*).

brown'y, 1 braun'ı; 2 brown'y. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Somewhat brown; as, *browny* hair. **II.** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The top-knot.— **brown'i-ness**, *n.* [taining currants. **brown'ie**‡.

brown'y[2], *n.* [Austral.] A cake or sweetened bread containing currants.

brown'y[3], *n.* Same as BROWNIE.

brows'age, 1 brauz'ıj; 2 brows'ăj, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** The browsing of cattle. **2.** That which may be browsed; coarse food. **3.** The right to browse cattle.

browse, } 1 brauz; 2 brows, *v.* [BROWSED, BROWZD[8]; **browz**F, } BROWS'ING, BROWZ'ING[8].] **I.** *t.* **1.** To feed upon, as twigs, grass, etc.; nibble off; also, sometimes, to graze; as, the goat *browsed* the hedge.

The fields between
Are dewy-fresh, *browsed* by deep-uddered kine.
TENNYSON *The Gardener's Daughter* st. 3.

2. To give (animals) opportunity to feed as described above; as, to *browse* cattle. **II.** *i.* To eat the twigs, etc., of growing vegetation; graze.

Wild beasts there *browse*, and make their food
Her grapes and tender shoots. MILTON *Psalm LXXX.* st. 13.

[For *broust*, < OF. *brouster*, nibble off the sprigs or buds, < *broust*; see BROWSE[1], *n.*] **brouse**‡; **browze**‡.— **browse'-wood"**, *n.* Bushes, shrubs, and twigs on which animals browse.— **brows'er**, *n.* **browz'er**‡.

browse[1], *n.* **1.** Growing shoots or twigs used as fodder.

My brute companion, . . . alert
Among the scanty *browse*, tugged at my wrist.
HOLLAND *Kathrina, Childhood and Youth* st. 23.

2. The act or process of browsing. [< OF. *broust*, sprout, prob. < MHG. *broz*, shoot.] **browze**‡.

browse[2], *n.* *Metal.* A mixture of slag and semireduced ore that collects in lead-smelting. **brouse**‡.

brows'ing, 1 brauz'ıŋ; 2 brows'ing, *n.* **1.** Growth on which animals browse. **2.** A place where animals may browse.

brow'spot", 1 brau'spŏt"; 2 brow'spŏt", *n.* The interocular gland of a toad or frog; possibly the source of the popular fiction as to their jeweled heads.

browst, 1 braust; 2 browst, *n.* [Scot.] A brewing.

brow'ster, 1 brau'stər; 2 brow'stər, *n.* [Scot.] A brewer.

Brox'burn, 1 broks'bərn; 2 brŏks'burn, *n.* A mining town in Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

broyl†, *v.* Same as BROIL.

Bro'zas, 1 brō'thas; 2 brō'thäs, *n.* A town in Cáceres province, Spain. [Italy, 6 m. W. of Florence.

Broz'zi, 1 bred'zi; 2 brŏd'zi, *n.* A commune and town in

br. p., *abbr.* Brown print.

Brt., brt., *abbr.* *Britannicus* (British); brought.

bru'ang, 1 brū'aŋ; 2 bru'ăng, *n.* [Malay.] The sun-bear.

Bru"ay', 1 brü"ē'; 2 brü"ā', *n.* **1.** A city in Pas-de-Calais department, France. **2.** A city in Nord department, France.

Bruce, 1 brūs; 2 bruc, *n.* **1. Blanche K.** (3/1 1841–3/1 1898), a colored American politician. **2. Sir David** (1/24 1855–), a British major-general; surgeon; scientist; investigator of sleeping-sickness, 1908. **3. Edward** (–10/1 1318), a Scottish leader; brother of Robert; king of Ireland; fell at Dundalk. **4. James** (12/14 1730–4/12 1794), a Scottish traveler in Abyssinia. **5. Michael** (3/2 1746–7/4 1767), a Scottish poet; *Poems*. **6. Robert de** (7/11 1274–6/7 1329), king of Scotland; defeated Edward II. of England at Bannockburn, 1314. **7.** A district in Ontario, Canada; 1,638 sq. m.; capital, Walkerton. [composer.

Bruch, 1 brun; 2 bruh, **Max** (1/6 1838–9/2 1907). A German

Bru'chi-dæ, 1 brū'kı-dē; 2 bru'cĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of phytophagous beetles having the front extending into a quadrate beak, antennæ in front of eyes, and submentum pedunculate. [< BRUCHUS.]— **bru'chi-an**, *n.*— **bru'chid**, *a.* & *n.*— **bru'chide**, *n.*— **bru'choid**, *a.* [many.

Bruch'sal, 1 bruh'sal; 2 bruh'săl, *n.* A town in Baden, Ger-

Bru'chus, 1 brū'kus; 2 bru'cŭs, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Bruchidæ*. **2.** [b-] A weevil-like beetle of this genus. [LL., < Gr. *brouchos*, a locust without wings.]

bru'cin, } 1 brū'sın; 2 bru'çin, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter

bru'cine, } poisonous crystalline alkaloid compound ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$) found, with strychnin, in the seed and bark of the nux-vomica, and in other species of *Strychnos*. [< J. *Bruce*, African traveler.] **bru'ci-a**‡; **bru-ci'na**‡.

bru'cite, 1 brū'sait; 2 bru'çīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A magnesium hydrate ($Mg(OH)_2$) with pearly luster, frequently massive or fibrous, white inclining to gray, green, or blue, and crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Dr. *Bruce*, New York mineralogist.]

bruck'led, 1 bruk'ld; 2 brŭk'ld, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Wet and dirty; begrimed.

Bruck'er, 1 bruk'ər; 2 bruk'er, **Johann Jakob** (1/22 1696–11/26 1770). A German Protestant divine and historian.

bruck'le, 1 bruk'l; 2 brŭk'l, *a.* [Scot.] Same as BRICKLE.

Bruck'ner, 1 bruk'nər; 2 bruk'ner, **Anton** (9/4 1824–10/11 1896). An Austrian composer.

Bruck's dis-ease'. A disease affecting the osseous and articular systems, characterized by multiple fractures and deformity of bones, ankylosis of joints, and muscular atrophy.

Bruff, 1 bruf; 2 brŭf, *n.* A town in Limerick county, Ireland.

Bru'ges, 1 brū'jiz *or* (*F.*) brüʒ; 2 bru'ğes *or* (*F.*) brüzh, *n.* A city, capital of W. Flanders province, Belgium, taken by the Germans in 1915; canal closed by British navy April 23, 1918, taken by the allied Belgians and British Oct. 18, 1918.

brugh[1], *n.* [Scot.] Same as BROCH.

brugh[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as BROUGH.

bruh, 1 brū: 2 bru, *n.* The pig-tailed macaque. **broquet.**

brulk, 1 bruk; 2 bruk, *vt.* [Scot.] To brook; endure; enjoy.

brull'zie, 1 brŭl'zi; 2 brŭl'zi, *n.* [Scot.] A noisy brawl.

bru'in, 1 brū'in; 2 bru'in, *n.* A bear: without the article, as if a proper name, and often capitalized. [D. *bruin*, brown.]

Bru'in Point. A mountain in Utah; 10,150 ft. high.

bruise, 1 brūz; 2 bruz, *v.* [BRUISED; BRUIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To injure by violent impact, usually without breaking the surface; batter in or dent without breaking; contuse; as, to *bruise* one's shoulder; to *bruise* fruit. **2.** To pound small; crush as in a mortar; bray; as, to *bruise* grain or roots. **3†.** To break; smash; squeeze; crush. **II.** *i.* To use the fists in boxing or fighting; box. [< OF. *bruiser, brtser*, break, prob. of Germanic orig.; cp. OHG. BROS-MA, crum, lit. broken bit.] **bruize†.** SYN.: see BEAT.— **to bruise along** [Hunting Slang], to ride recklessly, without sparing one's horse.— **to b. water** (*Naut.*), to pitch heavily and make little headway.— **bruis'a-bl(e)**[F], **bruise'a-bl(e)**[F], *a.*

bruise, *n.* A surface injury caused by violent contact, usually without perceptible laceration or fracture, as of flesh or fruit; contusion.— **bruise'wa"ter,** *n.* A blunt-prowed craft which thrashes the water heavily forward in its progress.

bruis'er, 1 brūz'ər; 2 bruz'er, *n.* **1.** One who bruises; especially, a pugilist; a hired fighting ruffian; footpad. **2.** A concave tool used in grinding lenses or specula. **3.** One of various machines for crushing or bruising grain or the like, as for fodder. **4.** [Eng.] A reckless rider in hunting. **5.** [Eng.] A bruisewort.

bruise'wort", 1 brūz'wŭrt"; 2 bruz'wŭrt", *n.* A plant supposed to heal bruises, as the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), etc.

bruis'ing, 1 brūz'iŋ; 2 bruz'ing, *n.* **1.** The art or practise of boxing; pugilism. **2.** The process of rubbing the grain side of skins with a graining-board; boarding. **3.** In wine-making, the pounding of grapes with a wooden beetle. **4.** The process of scutching flax.— **bruis'ing-ma-chine',** **b.-mill,** *n.* Same as BRUISER, 3.

bruit, 1 brūt; 2 brut, *v.* **I.** *t.* To spread abroad; report with noise; make known or famous; celebrate; talk about; as, the story has been *bruited* abroad.

Thy wild name Was ne'er more *bruited* in men's minds than now.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 37.

II. *i.* To sound forth. SYN.: see PUBLISH.— **bruit'er,** *n.*

bruit, *n.* **1.** A report or rumor noised abroad. **2.** A loud noise; din; clamor.

Bursts and *bruits* Of popular passion.
E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. *i*, st. 27.

3. *Pathol.* A sound, generally abnormal, heard in auscultation; as, the aneurismal **bruit, bruit de cuir neuf** (sound of new leather, characteristic of inflamed serous surfaces), **bruit de scie** (a saw-like cardiac sound), **bruit de pot fêlé** (cracked-pot sound, characteristic of lung-cavities). [F., < *brutre*, roar.]

Bru'lé', 1 brū'lē'; 2 bru'lę', *n.* A county in South Dakota; 808 sq. m.; county-seat, Chamberlain.

brû'lée, 1 brū'lē; 2 bru'lę, *n.* [F.] [Canada.] Burned woods.

Bru'lé' Moun'tain. A mountain in Minnesota; 2,044 ft. high.

brul'yie, 1 brŭl'yi; 2 brŭl'yi, *n.* [Dial. or Scot.] A broil; fray.

brul'zie†.— brul'yie-ment, brul'ye-ment, *n.* Broilment.

brum, 1 brum; 2 brŭm, *vt.* [Rare.] To hum; murmur.

Bru"maire', 1 brū"mār'; 2 brŭ"mār', *n.* The second month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR. [F., < *brume*; see BRUME.]

bru'mal, 1 brū'məl; 2 bru'mal, *a.* Of or pertaining to winter; wintry; brumous; as, *brumal* clouds.

brum'by, 1 brum'bi; 2 brŭm'by, *n.* [Austral.] A wild horse.

brume, 1 brūm; 2 brum, *n.* Fog; mist; vapor.

And suddenly through the drifting *brume*
The blare of the horns began to ring.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, King Olaf's War-Horns* st. 2.

[F., < L. *bruma*, winter, ult. < *brevis*, short.]

brum'ma-gem, 1 brum'ə-jem; 2 brŭm'a-ğĕm, *a.* **1.** Cheap and showy; spurious; bogus. **brum‡; brum'mish‡.** **2.** Made at Birmingham, England. [Cor. of *Birmingham.*]

brum'ma-gem, *n.* **1.** One of the cheap imitations made at Birmingham; hence, an imitation; sham. **2.** [B-] *Eng. Hist.* A Brummagem Protestant; a designation of reproach or ridicule applied to the supporters of the Exclusion Bill of 1680.

Brum'mell, 1 brum'el; 2 brŭm'ĕl, **George Bryan** (9/17 1778–3/20 1840). "Beau Brummell," an English exquisite; friend of the Prince Regent; died insane and in poverty.

brum'mock, 1 brum'ək; 2 brum'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A strong knife with short sharp curve used in hedge-trimming, pruning, etc.

bru'mous, 1 brū'məs; 2 bru'mŭs, *a.* Brumal; foggy; gloomy.

brun, 1 brun; 2 brŭn, *n.* [Scot.] A burn or brook.

Brun'nan-burh, 1 brū'nən-bŭr; 2 bru'nan-bŭr, *n.* The scene of battle (937) in the northeast of England between Athelstan and the Danes, Scots, and Cumbrians; exact site unknown.

brunch, 1 brunch; 2 brŭnch, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A repast, taken between breakfast and luncheon. [< BR(EAKFAST) + (L)UNCH.]

Brunck, 1 brŭŋk; 2 brŭŋk, **Richard François Philippe** (12/26 1729–8/21 1803). A French classical scholar; edited Anacreon, Aristophanes, Vergil, Sophocles, etc.

Brun-du'si-um, *n.* See BRINDISI.

Brune, 1 brün; 2 brün, **Guillaume Marie Anne** (2/13 1763–8/2 1815). A French marshal; served in Italy, Switzerland, and Holland; killed by a mob at Avignon.

Bru-ne'i, 1 bru-nē'i; 2 bru-ne'i, *n.* **1.** A sultanate in N. W. Borneo; 8,000 sq. m.; British. **2.** Its capital, a seaport. **Bru-na'i†.**

Bru-nel', 1 brū-nel'; 2 bru-nĕl', *n.* **1. Isambard Kingdom** (9/2 1806–1859), an English engineer and naval architect; son of Sir M. I.; built "Great Eastern." **2. Sir Marc Isambard** (9/21 1769–12/12 1849), an architect and civil engineer born in France; emigrated to United States 1793; built Bowery Theater, New York; settled in England 1799; built Thames tunnel.

Bru-nel'la, 1 brū-nel'ə; 2 bru-nĕl'a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of low perennial herbs of the family *Menthaceæ*, with petioled leaves, and dense, bracted spikes or heads of purple or white flowers. The strongly two-lipped corollas have didynamous stamens ascending beneath the upper lip. Of about four species, widely distributed, *B. vulgaris* is the common self-heal or allheal, of the Old World and the New. [Var. of PRUNELLA, < PRUNELLO[1].] **Pru-nel'la‡.**

Bru"nel-les'chi, 1 brū"nel-les'ki; 2 bru"nĕl-lĕs'ci, **Filippo** (1377–4/16 1446). An Italian architect and sculptor.

Bru-nel'li-a, 1 brū-nel'i-ə; 2 bru-nĕl'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trees constituting the family *Brunelliaceæ*, having simple or compound leaves, axillary or terminal panicles of apetalous, unisexual, 4- or 5-parted flowers, and fruit of 4 or 5 2-seeded capsules. They are natives of tropical America. [< G. *Brunelli*, Italian botanist.]— **bru-nel"li-a'ceous,** *a.*

Bru-nel'lo, 1 brū-nel'o; 2 bru-nĕl'o, *n.* In Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato* and Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, a dwarf of low birth, a servant of King Agramante, finally hanged as a thief and a knave.

Bru"ne-tière', 1 brü"nə-tyār'; 2 brü"ne-tyĕr', **Ferdinand** (7/12 1849–12/9 1906). A French literary critic.

bru-nette', 1 brū-net'; 2 bru-nĕt'. **I.** *a.* Dark-hued; having dark complexion, hair, and eyes; as, a *brunette* beauty. **II.** *n.* **1.** A woman or girl of dark complexion, eyes, and hair. **2.** *Mus.* A short love-song, characterized by simplicity and delicacy, very popular in France in the 18th century. [F., f. dim. of *brun*, brown, < OHG. *brûn*, brown.] **bru-net'‡; bru-nett'‡.—bru-nette'ness,** *n.*

Brun'hild[1], 1 brün'hild; 2 brun'hĭld, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A Valkyrie who, having presumed to give the victory to a king whom Odin had destined to defeat, was thrown into a trance, forbidden to enter the battle-field, and condemned to matrimony. She was found by Sigurd, and the two swore mutual fidelity. **Brun-hil'da‡; Brun-hil'de‡.**

Brun'hild[2], 1 brun'hilt; 2 brun'hĭlt, *n.* In the *Nibelungenlied*, a legendary queen who vows that he who wins her must first defeat her in hurling a spear, throwing a stone, and leaping. By the magical aid of Siegfried, King Gunther is successful, but, finding her unmanageable, he again appeals to Siegfried, who, by taking away her ring and girdle, effectually cures her. Discovering the secret of her conquest, she persuades Hagen to avenge her by murdering Siegfried. See BRÜNNEHILDE.

Bru'ni, 1 brū'ni; 2 bru'nī, **Leonardo** (1369–3/9 1444). An Italian scholar and humanist; *History of Florence, Life of Dante*, etc.

Bru"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 brū"ni-ē'si-ī; 2 bru"ni-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small family of usually much-branched heath-like South-African or Malay shrubs of the order *Rosales*, with mostly small, crowded, entire leaves without stipules and flowers in terminal heads. They are closely allied to the *Hamamelidaceæ* and embrace about 12 genera and 50 to 60 species. Of the type genus *Brunia*, *B. nodiflora*, an ornamental evergreen greenhouse shrub, 1 to 3 ft. high, has white flowers in globose heads the size of a cherry. [< K. de *Bruyn*, Dutch botanist.]— **bru"ni-a'ceous,** *a.*— **bru'ni-ad,** *n.* Any plant of this family.

brun'lont, *n.* A nectarine.

bru"nis"sure', 1 brū"ni"sür'; 2 brū"nĭ"sür', *n.* A disease of grape-vines producing brown spots on the leaves which ultimately cover more or less the whole surface, and supposed to be due to a myxomycetous fungus (*Plasmodiophora vitis*). [F., < OHG. *brûn*, brown.]

Brünn, 1 brün; 2 brün, *n.* A manufacturing city in Czecho-Slovakia. **Brno‡.**

Brünne-hil'de, 1 brün-hil'də; 2 brün-hĭl'de, *n.* In the *Ring of the Nibelungs*, by Wagner, a Valkyrie who incurs the anger of Wotan for assisting Siegmund and is put in a trance in a flame-encircled fastness. She is eventually released by Siegfried and later sacrifices herself upon his funeral pyre. See BRUNHILD[2].

brun'ne-ous, 1 brun'i-us; 2 brŭn'e-ŭs, *a.* Dark-brown. [< LL. *brunneus*, < OHG. *brûn*, brown.]

brun'ner-ite, 1 brun'ər-ait; 2 brŭn'er-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A blue to violet variety of calcite that is found both as cuboid crystals and massive.

Brun'now, 1 brun'o; 2 brun'o, **Philipp, Count von** (8/31 1797–4/12 1875). A Russian diplomat, born in Dresden; ambassador to London.

Bru'no, 1 brū'no; 2 bru'no, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Giordano** (1549–2/17 1600), an Italian philosopher; burned as a heretic. **3. Saint** (1040?–1101), a German monk; founded the Carthusian Order, 1086.— **Bru-nis'tic,** *a.*

Bru-no'ni-an, 1 brū-nō'ni-ən, braun'i-ən; 2 bru-nō'ni-an, brown'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to, discovered, or invented by any one named Brown, especially Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh (1735–1788).— **Brunonian** or **Brownian theory,** the medical theory of Dr. John Brown, which classifies diseases into those produced by too great and those produced by too little stimulus.

Bru-no'ni-an, *n.* **1.** An alumnus or student of Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island. **2.** One who adheres to the Brunonian medical theory. [Brimstone.

brun'stane, 1 brun'stēn; 2 brŭn'stān, *n.* [Dial. or Scot.]

bruns'wick[1], 1 brunz'wik; 2 brŭnz'wik, *n.* An outdoor coat for women, with open lapels and collar like a man's, fashionable in the 18th century. [< *Brunswick*, in Germany.]

Bruns'wick[2], 1 brunz'wik; 2 brŭnz'wik, *n.* **1.** A German republic; 1,418 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **3.** A county in North Carolina; 812 sq. m.; county-seat, Southport. **4.** A county in Virginia; 529 sq. m.; county-seat, Lawrenceville. **5.** A seaport city, county-seat of Glynn county, Ga. **6.** A village in Cumberland county, Me.; seat of Bowdoin College (non-sectarian), founded in 1794. **7.** A town in Chariton county, Mo. **8.** A town in Frederick county, Md. **9.** A town in Rensselaer county, N. Y. **10.** A town, N. W. suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Bruns'wick-Lü'ne-burg, 1 -lü'nə-bŭrh; 2 -lü'ne-bŭrg, **Karl W. F., Duke of** (10/9 1735–11/10 1806). A German commander in the Seven Years' war.

brunt, 1 brunt; 2 brŭnt, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To bear the brunt of. **II†.** *i.* To make a sudden forward movement or an attack.

brunt, *pp.* & *pa.* [Dial. or Obs.] Burnt.

brunt, *n.* **1.** The main shock or stress; severest part; as, to bear the *brunt* of an attack.

The '*brunt*' of the battle is the 'heat' of the battle, where it 'burns' the most fiercely.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vii, p. 217. [W. J. W.]

2. [Archaic.] A blow; assault; collision. [< Ice. *brunda*, advance with the speed of fire, < *bruni*, burning, heat, < *brenna*, burn.]

Bru'sa, 1 brū'sə; 2 bru'sa, *n.* **1.** A vilayet in N. W. Asia Minor; 25,400 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Bour'sa‡; Brous'sa‡.**

brush, 1 brush; 2 brŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To use a brush on, as in rubbing, smoothing, painting, or dusting; as, to *brush* a coat, a hat, or the hair. **2.** To remove or sweep up with or as with a brush; as, to *brush* up crums; to *brush* the dew from the grass with one's garments.

His words had *brushed* away her defences, like cobwebs.
A. S. HARDY *Wind of Destiny* ch. 25, p. 175. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. To touch with a light stroking or sweeping movement; sweep lightly against in passing; as, to *brush* the wall with one's skirts.

Brushed with extreme flounce The circle of the sciences.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. i, l. 404.

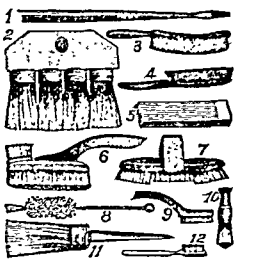
4. To furnish with brushwood for support; bush; as, to *brush* peas. **5.** To cover, as seed, with soil by dragging brushwood over the ground: followed by *in*; as, to *brush in* buckwheat. **6.** Figuratively, to excite; also, to thrash. **7.** *Mining.* To dislodge rock, etc., from (the roof or floor of an adit-level or drift) by blasting or other means, to increase head-room.

II. *i.* **1.** To move lightly and quickly, often with a touch; as, to *brush* past.

Friedrich *brushes* past the Liegnitz Garrison.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. v, bk. xviii, ch. 9, p. 186. [H.]

2. To interfere: said of a horse. [< OF. *brosser*, beat the thicket for game, < *brosse, broce*, brush; see BRUSH, *n.*] SYN.: see CLEANSE.— **to brush aside,** to put forcibly to one side as with a brush.— **to b. away. 1.** To brush vigorously. **2.** To remove with or as with a brush.— **to b. up,** to freshen; furbish or touch up; renovate; as, I must *brush up* my Greek.

brush, *n.* **1.** An implement made of bristles, hair, feathers, broom-corn, sea-grass, or other fibrous and flexible material, fixed to a handle or a back, and intended to be swept or rubbed over surfaces: for cleansing, furbishing, smoothing, applying colors or varnish, etc.



Brushes.

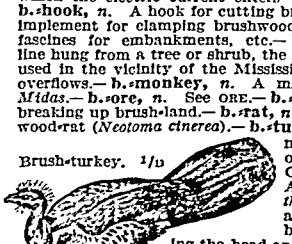
1. Artists' fitch-brush. 2. Roof paint-brush. 3. Crum-brush. 4. Hair-brush. 5. Brush for electric dynamo. 6. Shoe-brush. 7. Stove-brush. 8. Bottle-brush. 9. Brick-jointers' seam-brush. 10. Lather-brush. 11. Brush for house-painting. 12. Tooth-brush.

Some brushes are named (1) from the material of which they are made; as, **bristle brush, feather b., horsehair b., wire b.,** etc., and some (2) from their use; as, **clothes-b., flesh-b., flue-b., fly-b., hair-b., hat-b., hearth-b., lather-b., nail-b., paint-b., scrubbing-b., shaving-b., shoe-b., stove-b., table-b., tooth-b.**

2. The act of touching with a light brushing or sweeping movement; the act of applying a brush; as, to give one's coat a *brush.*

With a *brush* Of soft guitar-strings that obey the thumb.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. x, l. 2,067.

3. (1) A growth of small trees and shrubs; a thicket of such growth or a region covered by such growth or thickets; hence, wooded country sparsely settled; backwoods. (2) (*a*) Lopped-off bushes or branches of trees; brushwood. (*b*) *Agric.* A branch or cluster of branches or brushwood, dragged over the ground to cover grain or other seed sown. **4.** Any object resembling a brush. (1) The bushy tail or bushy part of the tail of various animals, especially the fox. (2) A cluster of fine twigs on various plants. (3) A bunch of hairs, as on the legs of various insects. (4) *Elec.* (*a*) A strip of metal, bundle of wire, or bunch of slit metal plates, bearing on the commutator cylinder of a dynamo, for carrying off the current, also for an external current through a motor. (*b*) The divergent rays of bluish light accompanying a discharge into the air from a blunt or rounded electrical conductor. (5) *Optics.* A brush-like appearance in certain phenomena of polarized light, as Haidinger's *brushes.* **5.** A short spirited fight; smart skirmish. **6.** A rapid ride over the country; chase; passage. **7.** One who uses a brush, especially a paint-brush; an artist. **brush'man‡. 8.** *Bot.* The long-headed prairie or coneflower (*Ratibida columnaris*) of the aster family, common on the northwestern prairies of America. Its disk is long, columnar, cylindrical, and brush-like. [< OF. *broce*, brushwood (of which brushes were orig. made), brush, < LL. *brustia, bruscta*, thicket, < OHG. *brusta*, bristle.]— **brush'-bird",** *n.* An Australian scrub-bird.— **b.-burn,** *n.* An injury from intense friction, as from sliding down a rope: similar to a burn from scalding water.— **b.-bush,** *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A Chilean ornamental shrub (*Eucryphia pinnatifolia*) of the family *Eucryphiaceæ.* It has large showy white flowers and very attractive rose-like foliage, which in autumn turns orange.— **b.-coal,** *n.* *Mining.* Coal dislodged in brushing the top of a level.— **b.-harrow,** *n.* A bush-harrow.— **b.-hat,** *n.* A hat having a nap produced by brushing.— **b.-holder,** *n.* *Elec.* The frame or clamp carrying the collecting brushes through which the electric current enters or leaves a dynamo.— **b.-hook,** *n.* A hook for cutting brush.— **b.-jack,** *n.* An implement for clamping brushwood while binding it into fascines for embankments, etc.— **b.-line,** *n.* A fishing-line hung from a tree or shrub, the hook being submerged: used in the vicinity of the Mississippi to catch catfish in overflows.— **b.-monkey,** *n.* A marmoset of the genus *Midas.*— **b.-ore,** *n.* See ORE.— **b.-plow,** *n.* A plow for breaking up brush-land.— **b.-rat,** *n.* A large bushy-tailed wood-rat (*Neotoma cinerea*).— **b.-turkey,** *n.* A talegalline mound-bird or megapod of Australia or New Guinea; especially, the Australian *Talegallus lathami*, about the size of a turkey, of a prevailing brownish color and having the head and neck nearly bare, the latter with a bright-yellow wattle.— **b.-wheel,** *n.* *Mech.* A wheel with bristles, buff leather, or the like, on its periphery: used to rotate a similar wheel, or for cleaning, polishing, etc.— **b.-wire,** *n.* A special variety of wire used in street-sweeping and other coarse brushes.— **drawn b.,** a brush in which the bristles are drawn in small bunches through holes passing entirely through the back, and are fastened with wire.— **electric b. 1.** A brush to which an electric current is applied. **2.** A



Brush-turkey. 1/10

bunch of wire used in some telegraphic instruments to close a circuit. See also BRUSH, 4 (4) (*b*).— **faradic b.**, a brush-shaped electrode, usually of nickel-plated copper wire, used in the medical application of electricity.— **Haidinger's brushes**, two aggregations of bluish diverging rays that may be seen when the eyes are directed toward a bright field of polarized light.— **hill b.**, a North-American sage-brush (*Artemisia californica*) found on the western coast.— **hydraulic b.**, a brush the handle of which is a tube to convey water to moisten the brush.— **negative b.** (*Elec.*), a dynamo brush connected with the negative terminal.— **trepanned b.**, a brush having the tufts of bristles drawn into holes partly drilled through the back, by strong thread passing out through lateral holes.

Brush, 1 brush; 2 brŭsh, **Charles Francis** (3/12 1849–). An American scientist; inventor of arc electric lighting.

brush'er[1], 1 brush'ər; 2 brŭsh'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which brushes. **2.** One who dyes skins for leather. **3.** *Mining.* A miner employed in enlarging roadways either by excavating rock from the floor or by breaking down that in the roof.— **brusher'-off",** *n. Ceram.* One who brushes dust off ware before it is placed in the kiln.

brush'er[2], *n.* [Austral.] A small and very active wallaby.— **to give brusher** [Slang, Austral.], to abscond, leaving debts unpaid.

brush'ful, 1 brush'ful; 2 brŭsh'fụl, *n.* The quantity, as of paint, that can be taken up at one time by a brush.

brush'-har"row, etc. See under BRUSH, *n.*

brush'i-ness, 1 brush'ı-nes; 2 brŭsh'i-nĕs, *n.* The quality of being brushy.

brush'ing-ma-chine", 1 brush'ıŋ-mə-shīn'; 2 brŭsh'ing-ma-chīn', *n.* **1.** A machine for laying the nap on cloth, dusting hats, etc. **2.** A cleaning-machine subjecting grain to severe friction by brushes.

brush'ite, 1 brush'ait; 2 brŭsh'it, *n. Mineral.* A colorless to pale-yellowish hydrous calcium phosphate ($HCaPO_4 + 2H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Prof. G. J. *Brush*, Yale.]

brush'let, 1 brush'let; 2 brŭsh'lĕt, *n.* The stiff hairs on the legs of various hymenopters, as bees, used to cleanse the body.

brush'-line", **b.-monkey,** etc. See under BRUSH, *n.*

brusht, *pp.* Brushed. S. S.

brush'-tur"key, **b.-wheel,** etc. See under BRUSH, *n.*

brush'wood", 1 brush'wud"; 2 brŭsh'wo͝od", *n.* **1.** A thicket of small trees or shrubs; underwood; brush. **2.** Cut bushes or branches of trees.

brush'y, 1 brush'ı; 2 brŭsh'y, *a.* **1.** Covered with brushwood. **2.** Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough; bushy.

Bru-si'lov, 1 bru-sī'lof; 2 bro͞-sē'lŏf, **Alexei Alexeievich** (1853–3/11 1926), a Russian general in World War.

brusk, } 1 brusk *or* brusk; 2 brŭsk *or* bro͞sk, *vt.* To
brusque, } treat bruskly or in an offhand way.

brusk, } *a.* Somewhat rough or rude in manner or
brusque, } speech; blunt; offhand.

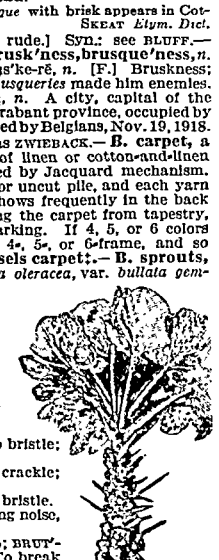
The notion of connecting *brusque* with brisk appears in Cotgrave: it seems to be wrong. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

[< F. *brusque*, < It. *brusco*, rude.] SYN.: see BLUFF.— **brusk'ly, brusque'ly,** *adv.*— **brusk'ness, brusque'ness,** *n.*

brus'que-rie, 1 brus'kə-rı; 2 bro͞s'ke-rē, *n.* [F.] Bruskness; a brusk act or speech; as, his *brusqueries* made him enemies.

Brus'sels, 1 brus'elz; 2 brŭs'ĕlz, *n.* A city, capital of the kingdom of Belgium and of S. Brabant province, occupied by the Germans 1914–1918; reentered by Belgians, Nov. 19, 1918.

— **Brussels biscuits,** same as ZWIEBACK.— **B. carpet,** a machine-made worsted carpet of linen or cotton-and-linen web, the pattern being produced by Jacquard mechanism. The surface is raised in ridges or uncut pile, and each yarn used is of different color and shows frequently in the back of the fabric, thus distinguishing the carpet from tapestry, or velvet, which shows no marking. If 4, 5, or 6 colors are used the carpet is called 4-, 5-, or 6-frame, and so on for each color. **body Brussels carpet**‡.— **B. sprouts,** a variety of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*, var. *bullata gemmifera*) with blistered leaves and stems covered with heads like little cabbages. These heads constitute the edible portion of the plant.


Brussels Sprouts.

brust, 1 brust; 2 brŭst, *v.* [Dial. or Scot.] Burst.— **brust'en,** *pp.* Burst.

brus'tle[1], 1 brus'l; 2 brŭs'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To parch.

brus'tle[2], *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To bristle; show defiance.

brus'tle[3], *v.* [Dial or Obs.] To crackle; rustle; bustle about.

brus'tle[4], *n.* [Dial or Obs.] A bristle.

brus'tle[5], *n.* A rustling, crackling noise, as of bank-note paper.

brut, 1 brut; 2 brŭt, *v.* [BRUT'TED; BRUT'TING.] [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *t.* To break off, as shoots. **II.** *t.* To browse.

brut, 1 brūt; 2 brŭt. **I.** *a.* [F.] Literally, rough; uncultivated; raw; crude: said commonly of wines. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sparkling wine to which from 1 to 3 per cent. of liqueur has been added. **2.** Sparkling wine which has not been subjected to dosage: former use. **3.** A precious stone in the rough.— **brut'er,** *n.* One who by chipping or grinding roughly shapes gems.— **brut'ing,** *n.* The shaping or roughing out of precious stones.

Brut[2], 1 brūt; 2 brŭt, *n.* A legendary king of Britain; a great-grandson of Æneas of Troy; his history is told in Geoffrey's *Chronicles*. The legend dates back to Nennius in the 9th century, grew under the pen of Geoffrey of Monmouth, whose Latin prose was rendered into Norman-French by Wace in 1155, and thus drifted through England, where in 1205 in Layamon's *Brut*, a poem of 30,000 lines in English alliterative verse, the Arthurian Cycle is enlarged and the legends of Wales, France, and England reconciled in one romantic poem.

Bru'ta, 1 brū'tə; 2 bro͞'ta, *n. pl. Mam.* An order variously limited, but now restricted to *Edentata*. [Neut. pl. of L. *brutus*, stupid.]— **bru'tan,** *a.* & *n.*

bru'tal, 1 brū'tel; 2 bro͞'tal, *a.* **1.** Characteristic of a brute; resembling the brutes; sensual; inhuman; cruel; vindictive.

If you are poor, woe be to you! Society, the *brutal* Snob autocrat, consigns you to solitary perdition. THACKERAY *Book of Snobs* p. 120. [L. CO.]

2. Unfeeling, rude, or ill-mannered, as a brute beast; coarse; unrefined.

The work of the great men [etchers] is usually . . . capable of demonstrations of strength so overpowering, that it seems *brutal* to minds which have neither its tenderness nor its force. HAMERTON *Etchers and Etching* p. 52. [R. BROS. 1876.]

3. [Archaic.] Of or belonging to brutes as distinguished from mankind; brutish. [< LL. *brutalis*, < L. *brutus*, stupid.] SYN.: see BARBAROUS; BRUTISH.— **bru'tal-ism,** *n.* Brutality; a brutalized condition.— **bru'tal-ly,** *adv.*

bru-tal'i-ty, 1 brū-tal'ı-tı; 2 bro͞-tăl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being brutal; coarse cruelty; savageness. **2.** A brutal or inhuman action. [< LL. *brutalita(t-)s*, < *brutalis*; see BRUTAL.]

bru'tal-ize, 1 brū'tel-aız; 2 bro͞'tal-ız, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make brutal, inhuman, or savage.

To the *brutalizing* effect of these exhibitions [of the circus] we are to ascribe . . . the early extinction of the Roman drama. DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* ch. 3, p. 117, note. [T. & F. 1851.]

2. [Recent.] To treat or handle brutally.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To be or become brutal; behave brutally.

The brute cannot descend to the plane of the vegetable; but man may, at will, surrender his liberty which constitutes him man, and *brutalize*. BARING-GOULD *Relig. Belief* p. 65. [R. 1878.]

bru'tal-ist, **bru't'ize**†.— **bru"tal-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*

brute, 1 brūt; 2 bro͞t, *a.* **1.** Wanting the rational faculty; lacking in reason or understanding; not human.

The difficulty in framing the theory of Eternal Life has been to construct one that will exclude the *brute* creation. DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Eternal Life* p. 246. [J. P. 1884.]

2. Like a brute or animal; unintelligent; senseless; stupid; also, sensual; brutal; as, a *brute* mind; a *brute* fellow.

One, whose *brute*-feeling ne'er aspires
Beyond his own more *brute* desires. SCOTT *Marmion* can. 2, st. 22.

3. Merely material in origin or character; hence, without life; unconscious; dead; as, *brute* matter.

Science is as far removed from *brute* force as this sword from a crowbar. BULWER-LYTTON *Leila* bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 33. [F. & W. 1887.]

4. [Rare.] Bare or hard; crude; as, a *brute* truth. [< F. *brut*, < L. *brutus*, stupid.] SYN.: see BRUTISH.— **brute'hood,** *n.* The character or state of being a brute or brutish.— **brute'ly,** *adv.*— **brute'ness,** *n.* The quality of being brutal; rudeness; materiality.

Through the *bruteness* and toughness of matter, a subtle spirit bends all things to its own will. EMERSON *Essays, History* in first series, p. 19. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

brute, *n.* **1.** One of the higher quadrupeds. **2.** Any animal other than man. **3.** A brutal, coarse, cruel, or sensual person.

Spurning manhood, and its joys to boot,
To be a lawless, lazy, sensual *brute*. SAXE *Spell of Circe* l. 56.

4. *Naut.* A yacht in the construction of which fulness replaces delicacy of lines so as to secure greater stability and power to carry larger sail-area. *Scientific American* May 9, '03, p. 354. SYN.: see ANIMAL.

Brute, Sir John. In Vanbrugh's *The Provoked Wife*, an insolent husband. [sensual; embruted.

brut'ed, 1 brūt'ed; 2 bro͞t'ĕd, *a. Poet.* Made stupid or

bru'tı-fy, 1 brū'tı-faı; 2 bro͞'ti-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make brutal; brutalize.

A most abject and *brutified* nature, totally beneath the human character. IRVING *Knickerbocker* p. 69. [G. P. P. 1860.]

II. *i.* To become brute-like. [< F. *brutifier*, < L. *brutus*, dull; and see -FY.]— **bru"tı-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

brut'ish, 1 brūt'ish; 2 bro͞t'ish, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling brutes; stupid; gross.

O judgment! thou art fled to *brutish* beasts.
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 2, l. 109.

SYN.: animal, base, beastly, bestial, brutal, brute, carnal, coarse, ignorant, insensible, lascivious, sensual, stolid, stupid, swinish, vile. A *brutish* man simply follows his *animal* instincts, without special inclination to do harm: the *brutal* have always a spirit of malice and cruelty. *Brutal* seems rather to imply coarseness or deficiency of feeling for other sentient beings; *brutish* refers more to coarseness or deficiency of intelligence, expressing itself in the form or manners. *Brute* has no special character, except as indicating what a brute might possess; much the same is true of *animal*, except that *animal* leans more to the side of sensuality, *brute* to that of force, as appears in the familiar phrase "*brute* force." Hunger is an *animal* appetite; it is a *brute* impulse that inclines one to strike a blow in anger. *Bestial*, in modern usage, implies an intensified and degrading animalism. Any supremacy of the *animal* or *brute* instincts over the intellectual and spiritual in man is *base* and *vile*. *Beastly* refers largely to the outward and visible consequences of excess; as, *beastly* drunkenness.— ANT.: elevated, enlightened, exalted, grand, great, humane, intellectual, intelligent, noble, refined.— **brut'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **brut'ish-ness,** *n.*

brut'ism, 1 brūt'ızm; 2 bro͞t'ism, *n.* Brutish character or behavior.

brut'ist†, *n.* One who considers or acts toward men as brutes.

Bru'ton, 1 brū'ten; 2 bro͞'ton, *n.* A town in Somersetshire, England.

Brut'ti-um, 1 brut'ı-um; 2 brūt'i-ŭm, *n.* The ancient name of Calabria, Italy, the country of the Bruttii.

Bru'tus[1], 1 brū'tus; 2 bro͞'tŭs, *n.* A lock brushed high from the forehead; formerly, disorderly hair, as in France during the Revolution, in fancied imitation of Lucius Brutus.

Bru'tus[2], 1 brū'tus; 2 bro͞'tŭs, *n.* **1. Decius,** properly **Decimus, Junius,** a conspirator who figures in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*. **2. Lucius Junius,** a semimythical Roman patriot who expelled the Tarquins, 509 B. C. **3. Marcus Junius** (85–42 B. C.), a Roman republican leader who conspired against Cæsar and was one of his assassins; introduced into Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*.

Brüx, 1 brüks; 2 brüks, *n.* **1.** A district in Bohemia, Austria. **2.** Its county-seat; mineral springs of Seidlitz and Püllna; coal-mines.

Bru"xelles', *n.* [F.] Same as BRUSSELS.

bru"yère', 1 brū"yār'; 2 brü"yĕr', *n.* [F.] The Scotch heather (*Calluna vulgaris*).

Bru"yère', Jean de la. See LA BRUYÈRE.

bruzet, *vt.* To bruise.

bruzz, 1 bruz *or* bruz; 2 brŭz *or* bro͞z, *n.* A corner chisel used by wheelwrights. **bruzz'i"ron**†.

Bry-a'ce-æ, 1 brı-ē'sı-ī; 2 brȳ-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of acrocarpous mosses, the true mosses, including most of the familiar mosses except the bog-mosses. See MUSCI. [< BRYUM.]— **bry-a'ceous,** *a.*

Bry-a'les, 1 brı-ē'lız; 2 brȳ-ā'lĭ̄z, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of mosses comprising, with the *Sphagnales* and the *Andreæales*, the entire class of the *Musci*. There are 27 families in the order. *Bryaceæ* is the most nearly typical. See MUSCI; BRYACEÆ. [< Gr. *bryon*, moss.]

Bry'an, 1 brai'ən; 2 brȳ'an, *n.* **1. William Jennings** (3/11 1860–1/21 1925), an American political leader, editor, and lecturer; Democratic Presidential candidate, 1896, 1900, and 1908; Secretary of State, 1913–15. **2.** A county in Georgia; 427 sq. m.; county-seat, Clyde. **3.** A county in Oklahoma; **4.** A village, county-seat of Williams county, O. **5.** A city, county-seat of Brazos county, Tex. See BRIAN.

Bry'an-ite[1], 1 brai'ən-ait; 2 brȳ'an-ĭt, *n.* A Bible Christian. See CHRISTIAN. [< William *O'Bryan*, founder of the sect.]

Bry'an-ite[2], *n.* [U. S.] A believer in and advocate of the political principles promulgated by William Jennings Bryan during his candidacy as nominee for the Presidency by the Democratic party in 1896, 1900, and 1908; especially, a supporter of the platform adopted at Chicago, 1896, by the Democratic National Convention that nominated Mr. Bryan as Presidential candidate, which approved the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio with gold of 16 to 1, and denounced "government by injunction," etc.

Bry'ant, 1 brai'ənt; 2 brȳ'ant, *n.* **1. Jacob** (1715–11/14 1804), an English writer, secretary to the Duke of Marlborough; *Analysis of Ancient Mythology*. **2. William Cullen** (11/13 1794–6/12 1878), an American poet and journalist; editor of the New York *Evening Post; Thanatopsis*, etc.

Bry-an'thus, 1 brai-an'thus; 2 brȳ-ăn'thŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of low, heath-like evergreen shrubs of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), with crowded, alternate, small linear leaves and delicate nodding pink, purple, or yellow flowers on slender pedicels in terminal umbels or racemes or solitary, found in the colder regions of both hemispheres and in the Rocky Mountains southward to California. Several species, as *B. empetriformis* of the Pacific coast, are in ornamental cultivation. **2.** [b-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *bryon*, moss, + *anthos*, flower.]

Bry-ax'is, 1 brai-aks'ıs; 2 brȳ-ăks'is, *n.* An Athenian sculptor in stone and bronze who adorned the Mausoleum with bas-reliefs in the 4th century.

Bryce, 1 brais; 2 brȳç, **James** (5/10 1838–1/22 1922). A British historian, diplomat, and statesman; British ambassador to the United States, 1907–1913; created **Viscount Bryce of Dechmont,** 1914; *The American Commonwealth*, etc.

brydet, *n.* A bride.

Brydg'es, 1 brıj'ız; 2 brȳdg'es, **Sir Samuel Egerton** (11/13 1762–9/31 1837). English lawyer, writer; *Censura Literaria*.

bryg'mus, 1 brig'mus; 2 brȳg'mŭs, *n. Pathol.* A gritting of the teeth during sleep. [< Gr. *brygmos*, gnashing of teeth, < *brykō*, gnash.] **bryg'ma**†.

bryle, 1 brail; 2 brȳl, *n.* Same as BROIL[3], *n.*

Bryn"hild'ı, *n.* See BRUNHILD.

Bryn Mawr. **1.** 1 brin mär; 2 brȳn mär. A village in Montgomery county, Pa., 10 m. W. N. W. of Philadelphia; seat of Bryn Mawr College for women, founded in 1885. **2.** 1 maur; 2 mour. A town in Brecknockshire, Wales.

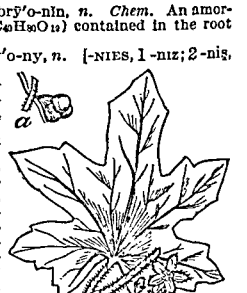
bryol., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

bry-ol'o-gy, 1 brai-el'o-jı; 2 brȳ-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of botany that treats of mosses. [< Gr. *bryon*, moss (< *bryō*, swell); and see -OLOGY.]— **bry"o-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **bry-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

Bry-o'ni-a, 1 brai-ō'nı-ə; 2 brȳ-ō'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A genus of Old World tuberous-rooted, perennial, herbaceous climbers of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceæ*), embracing 8 or 10 species, with dicœious or rarely monœcious flowers. *B. dioica* is the common English bryony. **2.** [b-] Same as BRYONY. [L., < Gr. *bryōnia*, < *bryō*, swell.]

bry'o-nin, 1 brai'o-nin; 2 brȳ'o-nin, *n. Chem.* An amorphous bitter compound ($C_{30}H_{50}O_{12}$) contained in the root of bryony. **bry'o-nine**†.

bry'o-ny, 1 brai'o-nı; 2 brȳ'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nız; 2 -nis, *pl.*] **1.** Any herb of the genus *Bryonia*, especially the black-berried bryony (*B. alba*) and the red-berried (*B. dioica*). **2.** In pharmacy, the root of bryony (*Bryonia alba*), used as a hydragog cathartic in dropsy, as a vesicant, etc. [< L. *bryonia*; see BRYONIA.]— **bastard bryony,** a West-Indian climber (*Vitis sicyoides*) of the vine family (*Vitaceæ*).— **black b.,** an Old World vine (*Tamus communis*) of the yam family (*Dioscoreaceæ*), with acrid black roots.



Common English Bryony (*Bryonia dioica*). *a*, fruit; *b*, section of a 3-seeded fruit.

Bry"o-phyl'lum, 1 brai'o-fil'um; 2 brȳ'o-fĭl'ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of curious fleshy plants of the houseleek family (*Crassulaceæ*), remarkable for the springing of new plants from the edges of the leaves when they are taken from the plant, whence the generic name signifying "sprouting leaf." *B. calycinum* from India, a window-plant, is the only one in common cultivation. **2.** [b-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *bryon*, moss (< *bryō*, swell), + *phyllon*, leaf.]

Bry-oph'y-ta, 1 brai-ef'ı-tə; 2 brȳ-ŏf'y-ta, *n. pl. Bot.* A phylum of cryptogamous plants including the liverworts (*Hepaticæ*) and the mosses (*Musci*). They are distinguished from the thallophytes by the structure of their sex-organs, antheridia, and archegonia, these resembling the sex-organs of the *Pteridophyta*, the most highly developed of the cryptogams. The life history of bryophytes presents a regular alternation of generations. The gametophyte, which constitutes the plant, is the conspicuous form. The the sporophyte is practically a sporogonium, it presents indications of differentiation of root and shoot but remains attached to the gametophyte. From the latter it draws most of its nutriment. Fertilization occurs when the plants are wet with rain or dew. A few bryophytes are true aquatics, but many species have adapted themselves to dry regions, altho most of these cryptogams prefer a moist habitat. Traces of bryophytes occur as far back as the early Jurassic, but do not become abundant until the Oligocene. [< Gr. *bryon*, moss (< *bryō*, swell), + *phyton*, plant, < *phyō*, produce.]— **bry'o-phyte,** *n.* A moss or liverwort.

bry"o-re'tin, 1 brai'o-rı'tın; 2 brȳ'o-rē'tin, *n. Chem.* An amorphous substance ($C_{21}H_{31}O_7$), soluble in ether, formed by the action of dilute sulfuric acid on bryonin. [Irregularly < BRYONIN.] **bry"or-rhe'tin**†.

Bry"o-zo'a, 1 brai'o-zō'ə; 2 brȳ'o-zō'a, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Polyzoa*. [< Gr. *bryon*, moss (< *bryō*, swell), + *zōon*, animal.]— **bry"o-zo'an, bry"o-zo'id,** *a.* & *n.*— **bry"o-zo'on, bry"o-zo'um,** *n.*

bryse'wort"†, *n.* Bruisewort.

Bry'son, 1 brai'son; 2 brȳ'son, *n.* A village, county-seat of Pontiac county, Quebec, Canada.

Bryth'on, 1 brith'on; 2 brȳth'ŏn, *n.* A Briton of the southern stock, including the Welsh, Cornish, and Cumbrian Celts: distinguished from *Goidel*. [W., < OCel. *Britton-*, Briton.]— **Bry-thon'ic,** *a.*

Bry'um, 1 brai'um; 2 brȳ'ŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of true mosses having a solid pyriform capsule with a double peristome of 16 teeth. [< Gr. *bryon*, moss, < *bryō*, swell.]

Brze-za'ny, 1 bzĕ-zä'nĭ; 2 bzhę-zhä'nў, *n.* **1.** A district of Galicia, Austria. **2.** Its chief town.
B. S.[1], **B. S.**[2], *abbr.* See DEGREE.
b. s., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.
B. S. A., *abbr.* See DEGREE.
B. S. C., *abbr.* Bengal Staff Corps.
B. Sc., *abbr.* See DEGREE. **B. N. S.‡; B. S.‡.**
B. S. D., *abbr.* See DEGREE.
B. S. F., *abbr.* See DEGREE.
B. S. G., *abbr.* British Standard Gage.
B. S. L., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.
Bt., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.
bt., *abbr.* Bolt.
B. Th., *abbr.* See DEGREE.
B. T. U., *abbr.* British thermal unit: Board of Trade unit.
btw., *abbr.* Between.
bu., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.
bu"a-bu'a, 1 bū"a-bū'a; 2 bų"ă-bų'ă, *n.* [Fiji Isls.] A tree (*Guettarda speciosa*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), with a light-yellow wood, dense like boxwood: native name.
Bu'an, 1 bū'ən; 2 bų'an, *n. Ir. Myth.* The father of Baile. See BAILE. **Bu'aln‡, Bu'ln‡.**
bu"an-su'ah, 1 bū"ən-sū'a; 2 bų"an-sų'ă, *n.* The wild dog (*Cyon primævus*) of northern India, supposed by some to be the original of the domestic dog; also, the dhole. **bu"an-su'‡.**
bu'at, 1 bū'at; 2 bų'ăt. *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A hand-lantern. **2.** Hence, the moon. **bow'et‡.**
bu'aze, 1 biū'ēz; 2 bū'ăz, *n.* [Zambezi.] The tough fiber of a South-African shrub (*Securidaca longipedunculata*) of the milkwort family (*Polygalaceæ*): native name. **bu'aze-fi"ber‡.**
bub[1], 1 bub; 2 bŭb, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A small boy; younger: used generally in address. [Cor. of BROTHER.]
bub[2], *n.* **1.** A mixture of flour or meal with a little yeast in warm wort and water: used as a ferment in brewing. **2.** [Slang.] Strong drink, especially malt liquor.
Drunk with Helicon's waters and double-brew'd *bub*.
PRIOR *To a Person who Wrote Ill* st. 2.
[Perhaps cognate with BUBBLE[1], *n.*]
bub[3], *n.* Same as BUBBY[2], *n.*
Bu'bach, 1 biū'bach; 2 bū'băch, *n.* A variety of strawberry.
bu'bal, 1 biū'bal; 2 bū'bal, *n.* An antelope of the genus *Bubalis*, especially *B. buselaphus* and *B. major*. The former is the *boubalos* of Herodotus and the *yachmur* of the Hebrew Scriptures. [< L. *bubalus*, < Gr. *boubalis*, African antelope.] **bu'bale‡; bu'ba-lis‡.**
bu'ba-line, 1 biū'bə-lin; 2 bū'ba-lin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a buffalo; bovine; as, the *bubaline* antelope or bubal.
bu'ba-lus, 1 biū'bə-lus; 2 bū'ba-lūs, *n.* [L.] A buffalo.
Bu"ban-ji'da, 1 bū"bən-ji'də; 2 bų"băn-ji'da, *n.* A country adjoining Adamawa, in the Sudan; capital, Rai Baba.
Bu-bas'tis, 1 biu-bas'tis; 2 bū-bās'tis, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* The Greek name of Bast, the Egyptian goddess who presided over childbirth. **2.** A ruined city in the province of Charkieh, lower Egypt, near Zagazig; now Tel Bast; the Pi-beseth of Ezek. XXX, 17.
Bu'bas-tite, 1 biu'bas-tait; 2 bū'bas-tīt, *a.* Of or pertaining to Bubastis, in ancient Egypt. **Bu-bas'tid‡.**
— **Bubastite kings,** the 22d dynasty (1000–900 B. C.).
bub'ble, } 1 bub'l; 2 bŭb'l, *v.* [BUB'BLED, BUB'LD'; **bub'l'**, } BUB'BLING.] *I. i.* **1.** To cause to bubble; form bubbles in, as a liquid. " **2.** To emit or utter by or as by bubbling.
He alighted on the roof . . . and *bubbled* out a few notes.
OLIVE T. MILLER *In Nesting Time* p. 43. [N. M. & co. 1888.]
3. To cheat; swindle; deceive.
II. i. **1.** To form or produce bubbles, as boiling water; rise in bubbles through a liquid, as a gas.
She stooped where the cool spring *bubbled* up.
WHITTIER *Maud Muller* st. 10.
2. To make a sound as if emitting bubbles, as a boiling liquid or a fountain; warble, as a nightingale. **3.** To give vent to some emotion as if unable to repress it; effervesce; as, to *bubble* over with merriment.
You so *bubbled* over with hot terms.
TENNYSON *Q. Mary* act i, sc. 2.
4. [North. Eng. & Scot.] To blubber. **—bub'bler[1],** *n.*
bub'ble[1], *n.* **1.** A vesicle of viscous, cohesive liquid, filled with air or other gas; as, a soap-*bubble*.
The *bubbles* of the latest wave Fresh pearls to their enamel gave.
EMERSON *Each and All* l. 20.
2. A globule of air or other gas (1) in the body of a liquid, as champagne; (2) in a solid, as glass; (3) or confined together with a liquid, as in the tube of a spirit-level. **3.** Anything without substance or foundation, or something true in appearance only; a dishonest or fictitious scheme or speculation; delusion; cheat; fraud.
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking.
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. i, prel., st. 4.
4. The process of bubbling, or the sound made by bubbling; agitation, as of a liquid. **5†.** A hollow bead or globe of glass, produced by blowing. **6†.** A victim of swindling or deception; a dupe. [Scan. or D.; cp. Sw. *bubbla*, Dan. *boble*, D. *bobbel*, bubble.] **— Bubble Act,** an act of Parliament, passed in 1720 and repealed in 1825, to prevent fraudulent speculative schemes. **— b. and squeak. 1.** Cabbage and beef fried together. **2.** In New England, hashed meat. **— bub'ble-bowl"†,** *n.* A lady's tweezer-case. **b.-boy†. — bub'ble-foot",** *n. Entom.* An insect of the order *Physapoda*, as a thrips, whose feet appear bladder-like. **— b.-shell,** *n.* A marine bulloid univalve with a ventricous oval convoluted shell. **— b.-tube,** *n.*
In leveling-instruments, the small glass tube containing the air-bubble. **— South Sea b.,** a vast stock enterprise for trading with Spanish South America, put in operation in England about 1711. It collapsed in 1720, causing wide-spread financial ruin. **— bub'blish,** *a.* Having the character of a bubble.

A Bubble-shell (*Bulla eburnea*).

bub'ble[2], *n.* [Scot.] Nasal mucus.
bub'bler[1], 1 bub'lər; 2 bŭb'ler, *n.* **1.** A sciænoid fish. (1) The fresh-water drumfish. (2) The maigre. **2.** A cheat.
bub'bling, 1 bub'liŋ *or* bub'liŋ; 2 bŭb'liŋ *or* bųb'liŋ, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An unfeathered nestling.
bub'bly[1], 1 *bub'li*; 2 *bŭb'ly*, *a.* Full of bubbles; bubbling.
bub'bly[2], *a.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Foul with mucus.
bub'bly-jock", 1 bub'li-jok"; 2 bŭb'ly-jŏk", *n.* [Scot.] A turkey-cock.
bub'by[1], 1 bub'i; 2 bŭb'y, *n.* Same as BUB[1], *n.*
bub'by[2], *n.* [Vulgar.] A woman's breast.
Bub'na and Litt'tiz, 1 bŭb'nə, lit'its; 2 bųb'nă, lit'its, **Count of** (1[2]/[12]1768–[6]/[12]1825). Ferdinand, an Austrian general; campaigned against Turks; governor of Lombardy.
bu'bo[1], 1 biū'bo; 2 bū'bo, *n.* [BU'BOES, 1 -boz; 2 -bōs, *pl.*] *Pathol.* An inflammatory swelling of a lymph-gland, due to infection; especially, a tumor of the inguinal glands, produced by venereal virus. [LL., < Gr. *boubōn*, groin.] **— bu'boed,** *a.* Affected with buboes. **— bu"bo-nal'gi-a,** *n.* Acute pain in the groin. **— bu-bon'ic,** *a.* Of the nature of a bubo; attended by buboes; specif., designating the bubonic plague. See PLAGUE.
Bu'bo[2], *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Bubonidæ*. **2.** [b-] An eagle-owl. [L., owl.]
Bu-bon'i-dæ, 1 biu-bon'i-dī; 2 bū-bŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of raptorial birds, especially owls, with the sternum double-notched or fenestrate, furculum free, facial disk circular, and middle claws not pectinate: including the eagle-owls and horned owls. **— bu'bo-nid,** *n.* **— bu'bo-noid,** *a.*
Bu"bo-ni'næ, 1 biū"bo-ni'nī; 2 bū"bo-ni'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of owls, especially *Bubonidæ* restricted. [< BUBO[2].] **— bu'bo-nine,** *a. & n.*
bu-bon'o-cele, 1 biu-bon'o-sīl; 2 bū-bŏn'o-çēl, *n.* Inguinal hernia. [< Gr. *boubōnokēlē*, < *boubōn*, groin, + *kēlē*, abscess.]
bu'buk-let, *n.* A facial blotch.
bu'bu-lin, 1 biū'biu-lin; 2 bū'bū-lin, *n.* A compound contained in cow's dung: of value in calico-printing. [< L. *bubulus*, relating to cattle, < *bos* (*bor-*), ox.]
buc'an, } 1 buk'ən; 2 bŭc'an, *vt.* To roast or smoke
buc'can, } on a bucan. [< F. *boucaner*, < *boucan*; see BUCAN, *n.*].
buc'an, } *n.* **1.** A wooden rack or frame on which meat
buc'can, } was smoked or dried by the Caribs and others. **2.** A place for smoking meat. **3.** [W. Ind.] A place for drying cocoa and coffee. [< F. *boucan*, < native Caribbee word.]
Bu"ca-ra-man'ga, 1 bū"ka-ra-mūn'ga; 2 bų"cä-rä-män'gä, *n.* The capital of the department of Santander, Colombia, South America.
bu'ca-ro, 1 bū'ka-rō; 2 bų'ca-rō, *n.* [Sp.] An earthenware water-jug.
bu'cas, 1 bū'kaz; 2 bų'cäs, *n. & adv.* [P. I.] To-morrow.
buc-buc', 1 bŭk-bŭk'; 2 bųc-bųc', *n.* [P. I.] A heavy whitish wood.
buc'ca[1], 1 buk'ə; 2 bŭc'a, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* The mouth, including the inner cheek.
buc'ca[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** A goblin or gnome supposed to haunt tin-mines in Cornwall. **2.** A dull, stupid person. *Compare* BUGABOO.
buc'cal, 1 buk'əl; 2 bŭc'al, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the mouth or cheek; as, the *buccal* artery; the *buccal* cavity. **— buccal mass** (*Zool.*), in mollusks, excepting *Acephala*, the compact mass of muscle forming the mouth and its adjacent parts.
buc"ca-neer', } 1 buk"ə-nīr'; 2 bŭc"a-nēr', *vi.* To act
buc"a-nier', } the buccaneer or pirate.
It was essentially a *buccaneering* expedition whose naked object was plunder and murder. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Prescott's Peru* in vol. ii, p. 195. [o. & co. 1871.]
buc"ca-neer', } *n.* **1.** A pirate or freebooter; espe-
buc"a-nier', } cially, one of the piratical rovers of the 17th and 18th centuries that preyed upon the Spaniards, along the Spanish coasts of America. **2†.** One who dries or smokes flesh on a bucan. The first buccaneers were Frenchmen whom the Spanish authorities had driven from their occupation of hunting and bucaning or curing meat in Hispaniola. [< F. *boucanter*, < *boucan*; see BUCAN, *n.*] **buc"a-neer'‡; buc"ca-nier'‡; buck"a-neer'†.** Syn.: see ROBBER. **— buc"ca-neer'ish,** *a.* Like a buccaneer.
buc'eate, 1 buk'ēt; 2 bŭc'ăt, *a. Entom.* Having swollen cheeks, as certain flies. [< L. *bucca*, cheek.]
buc-che'ro, 1 buk-kē'ro; 2 bųc-çe'ro, *n.* [It.] *Ceram.* An unglazed and unpainted black pottery found in ancient Etrurian tombs: often ornamented with figures in relief.
buc'ci-na, 1 *buk'si-nə*; 2 *bŭc'çi-na*, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] [L.] An ancient trumpet-like musical instrument; a shepherd's horn.
buc'ci-nal, 1 buk'si-nəl; 2 bŭc'çi-nal, *a.* Resembling a buccina or trumpet in shape or sound. **— buc"ci-nal'i-ty,** *n.*
buc'ci-na"tor, 1 buk'si-nē"tər *or* -tor; 2 bŭc'çi-nā"tor, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* A muscle of the middle cheek used in blowing; the trumpeter's muscle. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. **— buc'ci-na-to-ry,** *a.*
Buc-cin'i-dæ, 1 buk-sin'i-dī; 2 bŭc-çin'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods, especially those having a paucidentate median tooth and 2- to 4-cusped lateral teeth whose outer cusp is enlarged, including whelks and similar shells. [< L. *buccinum*, shell-fish, < *buctna*, trumpet.] **— buc'ci-nid,** *n.* **— buc-cin'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a buccinoid shell or whelk. **— buc'ci-nite,** *n.* A fossil of or allied to a buccinid. **— buc'ci-noid. I.** *a.* Like a buccinum or whelk; of or pertaining to the *Buccinidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Buccinidæ*. **— Buc"ci-nop'si-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods having a whelk-like shell, but a peculiar dentition, the median teeth of the radula being small and unarmed and the lateral unguiform. **Buc"ci-nop'sis,** *n.* (t. g.) **— buc"ci-nop'sid,** *n.* **— buc"ci-nop'soid,** *a.* **— Buc'ci-num,** *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Buccinidæ*. **2.** [b-] A gastropod of this genus; a whelk.
Buc'cleuch, 1 buk'lūċ; 2 bŭc'lū, *n.* A glen in Selkirkshire, Scotland; once a stronghold of the clan whence the title of the dukedom is derived.
Buc'co, 1 buk'o; 2 bŭc'o, *n. Bot.* **1.** Same as AGATHOSMA. **2.** [b-] *Chem.* Same as BUCHU. [< Zulu *bucu*, mixture.]
buc"co-fa'cial, 1 buk'o-fē'shəl; 2 bŭc'o-fā'shal, *a.* Relating to or in the region of the mouth and lower part of the cheeks. [< L. *bucca*, cheek, + FACIAL.]
buc"co-la'bi-al, 1 buk'o-lē'bi-əl; 2 bŭc'o-lā'bi-al, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cheek and the lip or lips; as, the *buccolabial* nerve. [< L. *bucca*, cheek, + LABIAL.]
buc"co-lin'gual, 1 buk'o-liŋ'gwəl; 2 bŭc'o-liŋ'gwal, *a.* Relating to the tongue and cheeks. [< L. *bucca*, cheek, + LINGUAL.]
Buc-con'i-dæ, 1 bu-kon'i-dī; 2 bū-cŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A tropical American family of zygodactylous birds: puff-birds. **Buc'co,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *bucco*, babbler, < *bucca*, cheek.] **— buc'co-nid,** *n.* **— buc'co-noid,** *a.*
buc"co-pha-ryn'ge-al, 1 buk"o-fə-rin'ji-əl; 2 bŭc"o-fa-ryn'ġe-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the cheek and the pharynx. [< L. *bucca*, cheek, + PHARYNGEAL.]
buc'cu-la, 1 buk'yu-lə; 2 bŭc'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Anat.* The fleshy protuberance beneath the chin; a double chin. [L., dim. of *bucca*, cheek.]
buc"cu-la'trix, 1 buk"yu-lē'triks; 2 bŭc"yu-lā'triks, *n.* A tineid moth; as, the apple-leaf *bucculatrix* (*B. pomifoliella*), whose larva feeds on apple-leaves.
Bu-cen'taur, 1 biu-sen'tər; 2 bū-çĕn'tar, *n.* **1.** The state barge of Venice, used by the Doge on Ascension day in the ceremony of wedding the Adriatic. **2.** A mythical monster, a centaur half bull and half man. [< Gr. *bous*, ox, + *kentauros*, centaur.]
bu-ceph'a-lus, 1 biu-sef'ə-ləs; 2 bū-çĕf'a-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A larval form of a trematode worm, as of the genus *Gasterostomum*, having a small oval body with two caudal appendages. **2.** An African tree-snake (genus *Bucephalus*). **3.** [B-] The war-horse of Alexander the Great; hence, humorously, any saddle-horse. [< Gr. *boukephalos*, < *bous*, ox, + *kephalē*, head.]
Bu'cer, 1 būt'sər; 2 bųt'çer, **Martin** (originally **Kuh'horn**) (1[1]/[12]1491–[2]/[12]1551). A German Lutheran reformer.
Bu"ce-rot'i-dæ, 1 biū'si-rot'i-dī; 2 bū"çe-rŏt'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A Paleotropical family of alcedinoidean birds; hornbills. **Bu'ce-ros,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *boukerōs*, < *bous*, ox, + *keras*, horn.] **Bu-cer'i-dæ‡. — bu-cer'o-tid,** *n.* **— bu-cer'o-toid,** *a.* **— Bu-cer"o-til'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Bucerotidæ*; tree-hornbills. **— bu-cer'o-tine,** *a. & n.*
Buch, 1 buh; 2 bųh, **Leopold von** (4/[12]1774–[3]/[4]1853). A Prussian geologist and author.
Buch'an, 1 buk'ən; 2 bŭk'an, *n.* **1. David** (1780–1822), a British arctic explorer whose fate has remained unknown. He commanded an expedition to Spitzbergen. **2. Earl of** (1380–1424), *John Stuart*, a Scottish soldier; constable of France; killed at Vernueil. **3. Elspeth** (*née* Simpson) (1738–[5]/[29]1791), a Scottish fanatic who claimed prophetic gifts; founded Buchanites. **4. William** (1729–[2]/[12]1805), a Scottish physician; *Domestic Medicine*. **5.** A district on the east coast of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
Bu-chan'an, 1 biū-kan'ən; 2 bū-căn'an, *n.* **1. Franklin** (8/[12]1800–[5]/[12]1874), an American Confederate naval officer; commanded the "Merrimac" and the "Tennessee." **2. George** (2/–1506–[9]/[29]1582), a Scottish scholar and poet; tutor to Mary Queen of Scots, and her son, James IV. **3. James** (4/[12]1791–[5]/1868), an American lawyer; U. S. Minister to Great Britain; Secretary of State; 15th President of the United States. **4. Robert** ([8]/[12]1841–[6]/[29]1901), an English poet and novelist; *God and the Man*. **5.** A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Independence. **6.** A county in S. E. Missouri; 417 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Joseph. **7.** A county in S. W. Virginia; 492 sq. m.; county-seat, Grundy. **8.** A village in Berrien county, Mich. **9.** *Geol.* The second of the interglacial periods recognized in the Pleistocene of North America, intervening between the Kansan and Illinoisan.
Buch'an Bull'ers. See BULLERS OF BUCHAN.
Buch'an-ite, 1 buk'ən-ait; 2 bŭk'an-īt, *n.* [Scot.] One of the followers of Mrs. Buchan, who in 1783 declared herself to be the woman of Rev. xii, and claimed that her disciples would be translated to heaven without dying.
Buch"an-Ness', 1 buk"ən-nes'; 2 bŭk"an-nĕs', *n.* A headland 5 m. south of Peterhead, the easternmost point of Scotland.
Bu"cha-rest', 1 biū"kə-rest'; 2 bū"ça-rĕst', *n.* A commercial city, capital of Roumania, taken by the Germans Dec. 6, 1916.
Bü'cher, 1 bü'hər; 2 bü'her, **Paul** (1504–1550?). A German Protestant theologian and Hebraist.
Bu"chez', 1 bü"shē'; 2 bü"çhē', **Philippe Joseph Benjamin** (1[2]/[12]1796–[3]/[12]1865). A French publicist and philosopher; *Complete Treatise on Philosophy*.
Bu'chi-o-e, 1 biū'ki-o-i; 2 bū'çi-o-e, *n. Bot.* Same as BULBILIS: a former name. [< Gr. *bous*, ox, + *chloē*, grass.]
Büch'ner, 1 büh'nər; 2 büh'ner, **Friedrich Carl Christian Ludwig** (2/[12]1824–5/[12]1899). A German physician and scientific writer; *Force and Matter*.
buch'olz-ite, 1 buk'əlz-ait; 2 bŭc'olz-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of fibrolite. [< *Buchholz*, chemist.]
Buch'tel, 1 buk'tel; 2 bųc'tĕl, **John R.** (1[2]/[12]1822–[5]/[29]1893). An American philanthropist; endowed Buchtel College, Akron, O.
bu'chu, 1 biū'kiū; 2 bū'cū, *n.* Any one of various South-African plants of the genus *Barosma*, of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), the aromatic leaves of which are used in diseases of the urinary organs, etc. There are about seventy varieties, the best-known being *B. betulina*. **bou'chue‡; buc'ku‡.**
buck[1], 1 buk; 2 bŭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mil.* To punish by lashing the wrists together, slipping the arms over the bent knees, and thrusting a stick between the joints of the knees and the elbows. **2.** To throw (a rider) by bucking, as, the mule *bucked* him off.
II. *i.* **1.** To spring from the ground, as a horse or mule, drawing the feet together, arching the back, and coming down with the fore legs stiff, the object being to unseat the rider or throw off a pack.
There are two ways, I understand, of sitting a *bucking* horse; . . . one is to 'follow the buck,' the other to 'receive the buck.'
BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps in the Rockies* p. 102. [S. 1882.]
2. [Slang, U. S.] To resist stubbornly; make determined opposition; as, to *buck* at any reform: perhaps connected with BUCK[2], *v.* **3.** [Local, U. S.] To double up; bend. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To spring lightly. [< BUCK[1], *n.*, but cp. MD. *bucken*, G. *bücken*, bend.] **— to buck the tiger** [Slang, U. S.], to gamble, as at faro. **— to b. up** [Colloq., Eng.], to brighten up, especially in spirits; brace up.
buck[2], *vt. & vi.* **1.** *Metal.* To break (ore) small with a hammer. **2.** To strike with prow or beak so as to force a passage, as a ship through ice. **3.** [Scot.] To push; thrust. **4.** In football, to charge, as in carrying the ball. **5.** [U. S. & Canada.] To saw (wood) with a buck-saw. **6.** [W. U. S.] To saw felled timber into log-lengths. **7.** To pare down staves for kegs to a required width.
buck[3], *vt. & vi.* **1.** To copulate, as deer or rabbits. **2.** To butt, as with the head: confused with BUCK[2].
buck[4], *vt.* **1.** To steep, wash, or boil in lye, as in bleaching. **2.** To cleanse by beating in water with a bat. [ME. *bouken*; cp. MHG. *büchen*, Sw. *byka*.]
buck[5], *vi.* [Local, U. S.] To carry; haul.
buck[6], *n.* **1.** The male of various animals, as of fallow deer, reindeer, chamois, antelopes, hares, rabbits, and goats: incorrectly applied to the male of the elk, properly termed *bull*, and of the red deer, properly *stag*. Compare FALLOW DEER. **2.** A dashing fellow; a young blood; dandy.
A most tremendous '*buck*' he was, as he sat there, serene, in state, driving his greys. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 31. [H. 1874.]
3. [U. S.] An adult male negro or Indian.
The shrill treble of the squaws mingles not discordantly with the guttural tones of the *bucks*.
H. R. LEMLY in *Harper's Monthly* Mar., 1880, p. 499.
4. [S. Afr.] Any antelope. [< AS. *bucca*, he goat, *buc*, male deer.] **buk†. — buck'-a"gue,** *n.* The nervous agitation by which an inexperienced hunter is often affected at sight of game. **b.-fever‡. — b.-and-ball,** *n.* A cartridge containing a spherical bullet and three buckshot, used in smooth-bore firearms. **— b. beer,** same as BOCK BEER. See under BEER[1], *n.* **— b.-brush,** *n.* **1.** A tall evergreen shrub of the genus *Ceanothus* (*C. velutinus*), native from British Columbia to California and Colorado, often cultivated for ornament. It has broadly elliptic, obtuse, shining, dark-green leaves, 2 to 3 inches long, and large terminal compound panicles of white flowers. See CEANOTHUS. **2.** The wolfberry. **3.** The coralberry. **— buck'finch",** *n.* The chaffinch. **— b.-fly,** *n.* A buck-moth. **— b.-grass,** *n.* A club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). **— b.-mackerel,** *n.* [Local, Scot.] The scad (*Trachurus trachurus*). **— b.-mast[1],** *n.* Beech-mast. **— b.-moth,** *n.* A bombycid moth (*Hemileuca maia*) which appears in the fall. **— b.-rake,** *n.* See RAKE. **— buck's-beard,** *n.* Same as GOAT'S-BEARD. **— buck's-horn,** *n.* **1.** The sea-plantain (*Plantago maritima*). **2.** Swine-cress. **3.** A club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).

— **b.-stall,** *n.* A net or toil to ensnare deer.— **b.-tooth,** *n.* A projecting tooth.— **great b.** See FALLOW DEER.

buck[2], *n.* The act of bucking; the spring of a horse or mule in trying to throw off its rider or load.

buck[3], *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A sawhorse. **2.** A padded frame in the shape of a sawhorse, used for vaulting exercises by gymnasts. **3.** A frame for holding leather in glazing.— **buck'-saw",** *n.* A saw set in an adjustable frame and worked with both hands, used for sawing fire-wood on a buck. See illus. under SAWBUCK.

buck[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Lye in which clothes, etc., have been soaked in bleaching; liquid for washing clothes. **2.** The clothes, etc., washed at once; a wash. **3†.** A wash-tub; a vat for steeping clothes in lye. **bock‡; bouk†; bucket.**

— **buck'-bas"ket,** *n.* A basket for soiled clothes.

buck[5], *n.* **1.** [Dial., Eng. & U. S.] The body of a wagon. **2.** The breast. **3†.** The body or carcass of an animal.

buck[6], *n* [Dial., Eng.] A trap for catching eels.

buck'[7], *n.* [Scot.] The beech.— **buck'-log",** *n.* A beech-log.

— **b.-mast†,** *n.* Beech-mast.

buck[8], *n.* A buckpot.

buck[9], *n.* [Card-players' cant.] **1.** An object laid on the table before a player as a reminder of his turn to deal, then passed to the next dealer. **2.** In poker, a marker occasionally put into a jack-pot, indicating that he who receives the buck must order another jack-pot when it is his deal.

buck[10], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The iron loop or piece at the front end of a plow-beam, to which the horses are attached.

buck[11], *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A dollar.

Buck, Dudley (3/10 1839–10/16 1909). An American composer of organ, orchestral, and vocal music.

Buck'au, 1 buk'ou; 2 bŭk'ou, *n.* A manufacturing town in Saxony; suburb of Magdeburg.

buck-ay'ro, 1 buk-ē'ro; 2 bŭk-ā'ro, *n.* [W. U. S.] A vaquero: a cowboys' corruption.

buck'-bean", 1 buk'-bīn"; 2 bŭk'-bēn", *n.* A perennial herb (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) of the gentian family (*Gentianaceæ*), of damp places, having racemed white or reddish flowers and a creeping rootstock sheathed by the bases of the petioles, which bear three leaflets. **bog'-bean"†.**

buck'ber"ry, 1 buk'ber'ı; 2 bŭk'bĕr'y, *n.* The deerberry.

buck'board", 1 buk'bōrd"; 2 bŭk'bōrd", *n.* [U. S.] A light four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board in place of body and springs. **buck'-wag"on†.**

Bück'e-burg, 1 bük'e-bûrn; 2 bük'e-bụrh, *n.* The capital of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany.

bucked, } 1 bukt; 2 bŭkt, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Soured; rancid:
buckt[3], } said of milk and butter.

buck-een', 1 buk-ın'; 2 bŭk-ēn', *n.* **1.** [Anglo-Ir.] In Ireland, formerly, a young man of the second-rate gentry, or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy who aped the manners of the wealthy.

The *buckeens* who had been his boon companions sate the night through drinking whiskey in the hall at Derreen.
FROUDE *Two Chiefs of Dunboy* p. 106. [s. 1889.]

2. [Guiana.] An Indian woman: an adopted Dutch term.

buck'el, 1 buk'el; 2 bŭk'ĕl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A shopkeeper; especially, a second-hand dealer. **bag'ualt.**

buck'er[1], 1 buk'ər; 2 bŭk'er, *n.* **1.** A horse that bucks.

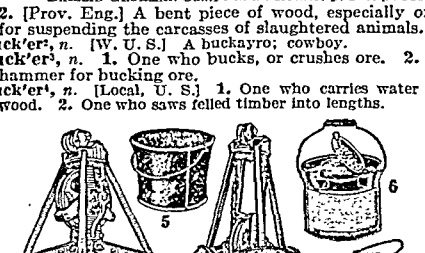
She is the only genuine '*bucker*' in the outfit, . . . the only bona fide bucking horse that ever threw me.
BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps in the Rockies* p. 100. [s. 1882.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] A bent piece of wood, especially one for suspending the carcasses of slaughtered animals.

buck'er[2], *n.* [W. U. S.] A buckayro; cowboy.

buck'er[3], *n.* **1.** One who bucks, or crushes ore. **2.** A hammer for bucking ore.

buck'er[4], *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** One who carries water or wood. **2.** One who saws felled timber into lengths.



Buckets.

1-2. Orange-peel bucket, closed (1) and open (2). 3-4. Clam-shell bucket, closed (3) and open (4). 5. Collapsible canvas bucket. 6. Fish-bucket (sectional view). 7. Ordinary bucket of galvanized iron. 8. Round bottomed bucket for water to be used in extinguishing fire.

buck'et[1], 1 buk'et; 2 bŭk'ĕt, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dip, draw, or carry (a liquid) in a bucket: often with *out* or *up.* **2.** To pour over by the bucketful; douse. **3.** To ride (a horse) hard or cruelly.

II. *i.* To move fast, as the body in the forward swing of rowing, or in galloping on horseback: used also transitively; as, to *bucket* the body; to *bucket* a crew.

buck'et[2], *v.* [Com. Slang, U. S.] **I.** *t.* To handle (an order) as in a bucket-shop; hence, to cheat; deceive. **II.** *i.* To conduct a bucket-shop.

buck'et[1], *n.* **1.** A deep cylindrical open vessel, commonly of wood, but for some purposes of metal or leather, with a handle or bail over the top: used for dipping or carrying liquids; a large pail; as, a tin *bucket;* the old oaken *bucket.*

Now up, now down, as *bucket* in a well.
CHAUCER *C. T., Knight's Tale* l. 774.

2. [Local, U. S.] Any pail; as, a tin lunch-*bucket.* **3.** A vessel or scoop for hoisting or moving mud, grain, coal, etc., as in a dredge or elevator. **4.** As much as a bucket will hold; specifically, half a bushel. **5.** One of the boxes or compartments on a water-wheel which receive the water that turns the wheel. **6.** A float of a paddle-wheel. **7.** A disk of a chain-pump. **8.** *Naut.* A globe made of canvas stretched upon circular hoops, used as a signal for recalling whale-boats. **9.** A piston, as in a lifting-pump, with a valve opening upward. **10.** A leathern holder for (1) the heel of a lance, whip, or portable banner; (2) a carbine on a cavalryman's saddle. **11.** [Slang, Local, U. S.] A letter filled with aspersion and abuse. **12.** *Rowing.* A hurrying of the forward swing after the completion of a stroke, before the arms have been extended or the hands have passed the knees. [ME. *boket,* dim. of AS. *būc,* pitcher.]

— **buck'et-en"gine,** *n.* An endless chain of buckets running over sprocket-wheels, to be operated by a small stream of water with considerable fall.— **b.-fever,** *n.* Dengue.— **b.-lift,** *n.* The discharge-pipe of a lifting-pump in a mine.— **b.-pump,** *n.* A lifting-pump.— **b.-stop,** *n.* A 16th-century top-boot.— **b.-wheel,** *n.* (1) A device for raising water by an endless chain or rope passing over a wheel, and having buckets which dip in the water below and discharge it above. (2) A norla.— **orange-peel b.,** a bucket used in dredging or coal-raising, consisting of four hinged wings or valves that open like a quartered orange-peel and sink into the substance to be raised when the bucket is lowered. The wings are closed by the hoisting-chain as the load is raised to the required height.— **to kick the b.** [Slang], to die.

Buck'et[2], *n.* In Dickens's *Bleak House,* a detective who traces the murder of Tulkinghorn to Hortense.

buck'et-ful, 1 buk'et-ful; 2 bŭk'ĕt-fụl, *n.* As much as will fill a bucket.

buck'et-shop", 1 buk'et-shep"; 2 bŭk'ĕt-shŏp", *n.* [U. S.] An office where people may gamble in fractional lots of stocks, grain, or other things which are bought and sold on the exchanges. The bucket-shop uses the terms and outward forms of the exchanges, but differs from exchanges in that there is no delivery, and no expectation or intention to deliver or receive securities or commodities said to be sold or purchased.

buck'et-y, 1 buk'et-ı; 2 bŭk'ĕt-y, *a.* Resembling a bucket: clumsy.

buck'et-y, *n.* [Scot.] Paste for dressing webs in weaving.

buck'eye", 1 buk'aı"; 2 bŭk'ȳ", *n.* **1.** The horse-chestnut (*Æsculus*) of the United States; as, the fetid or Ohio *buckeye* (*Æsculus glabra*). Compare HORSE-CHESTNUT. **2.** *Entom.* A nymphalid butterfly (*Junonia cœnia*), found throughout the southeastern United States. **3.** [B-] [Colloq.] A native of Ohio. **4.** Same as BUG-EYE.

Ohio Buckeye.
a, the fruit—"buckeyes."

— **big buckeye,** same as SWEET BUCKEYE.— **B. State,** Ohio.— **red b.,** a small tree (*Æsculus parta*) of the southern United States, with red flowers.— **small b.,** a shrub (*Æsculus parviflora*) of upper Georgia and South Carolina, with flowers in a long, slender thyrse.— **Spanish b.,** a small tree or shrub (*Ungnadia speciosa*) of Texas, closely akin to the true buckeyes, resembling them in flowers and fruit, but like the hickory in foliage.— **sweet** or **yellow b.,** a very variable species (*Æsculus flava*).

buck'-eyed", 1 buk'-aıd"; 2 bŭk'-ȳd", *a.* Having bad or speckled eyes: said of horses.

Buck'fast-leigh, 1 buk'fast-lı; 2 bŭk'fást-lē, *n.* A town in Devonshire, England.

Buck-han'non, 1 buk-han'ən; 2 bŭk-hăn'on, *n.* A town in Upshur county, W. Va.; cannon manufactured here for the Confederacy.

Buck-ha'ven, 1 buk-hē'vn; 2 bŭk-hā'vn, *n.* A village in Fifeshire, Scotland.

buck'head", 1 buk'hed"; 2 bŭk'hĕd", *tt.* [North. Eng.] To cut or lop off (a hedge).

buck'-heap", *n.* [Austral.] A haunt of male rabbits.

buck'horn", 1 buk'hôrn"; 2 bŭk'hôrn", *n.* **1.** The substance of a buck's antler: a material used for knife-handles, buttons, cane-heads, etc. **2.** Dried fish, especially whiting: so called from its hardness.— **buckhorn brake,** the royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*). **b. fern†.**— **b. plantain,** any plantain whose leaves resemble a buck's horns, as the European plantain (*Plantago coronopus*) and the American plantain (*P. aristata.*)— **b.-sight,** *n.* A gun-sight with a branch on each side of the notch.

buck'hound", 1 buk'haund"; 2 bŭk'hound", *n.* A small hound for hunting bucks.— **Master of the Buckhounds,** in England, formerly an officer of the royal household, having nominal charge of the hounds; the office was abolished in 1901.

buck'le[1], 1 buk'ı; 2 bŭk'l, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A marine spiral shell; especially, the whelk. **2.** A rose-haw. **3.** A mischievous fellow. **buck'y†.**

Buck'ie, *n.* A seaport in Banffshire, Scotland.

buck'ing[1], 1 buk'ıŋ; 2 bŭk'ing, *n.* The act of a horse that bucks. See BUCK[1], *v.*— **buck'ing-rail",** *n.* A leather attached to the saddle for the rider to grasp when a horse bucks.

buck'ing[2], *n.* Copulation: said of certain animals.

buck'ing[3], *n.* The pulverizing of ore.— **buck'ing-i"ron,** *n.* A hammer used in pulverizing ore. **b.-hammer†.**— **b.-plate,** *n.* A plate of iron forming the surface of a bucking-table.— **b.-table,** *n.* A strong table on which cobbed ore is placed for pulverizing.

buck'ing[4], *n.* **1.** The process of bleaching clothes in a solution of lye, etc. **2.** The washing of clothes by soaking and beating.— **buck'ing-kelr",** *n.* A boiler used in bleaching.— **b.-stool,** *n.* A washing-block. [C.]

Buck'ing-ham, 1 buk'ıŋ-əm; 2 bŭk'ing-am, *n.* **1. Duke of** (3/10 1592–8/11 1628), George Villiers, an English courtier; favorite of James I. and Charles I.; murdered by Felton. **2. Duke of** (1/10 1625–4/16 1687), George Villiers, son of preceding; favorite of Charles II.; formed "Cabal" ministry, 1667. **3.** A county in Virginia; 552 sq. m.; county-seat, Maryville. **4.** An ancient borough and former capital of Buckinghamshire, England. **5.** A village in Ottawa district, Quebec, Canada.

Buck'ing-ham Pal'ace. The official London residence of the British sovereign; remodeled 1825–1837.

Buck'ing-ham-shire, 1 -shir; 2 -shir, *n.* A county in England; 794 sq. m.; county-seat, Aylesbury. **Bucks‡.**

buck'ish, 1 buk'ısh; 2 bŭk'ish, *a.* **1.** Foppish; dandified.

The cut of the clothing of even the most *buckish* young fellows is behind the times.
C. D. WARNER *Saunterings, Amsterdam* p. 34. [M. M. & CO 1883.]

2. Like or pertaining to a he goat; ill-smelling.— **buck'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **buck'ish-ness,** *n.*— **buck'ism,** *n.*

buck'-jump", 1 buk'-jump"; 2 bŭk'-jŭmp", *ri.* Same as BUCK[1], *v.*, I.— **buck'-jump"er,** *n.* A horse or mule that bucks.

Buck'land, 1 buk'lənd; 2 bŭk'land, *n.* **1. Francis Trevelyan** (12/17 1826–12/19 1880), an English naturalist and editor; son of William; *Curiosities of Natural History.* **2. William** (3/11 1784–8/14 1856), an English geologist.

buck'land-ite, 1 buk'lənd-aıt; 2 bŭk'land-it, *n. Mineral.* An anhydrous variety of allanite that is found in small black crystals. [< William *Buckland.*]

buck'le[1], } 1 buk'l; 2 bŭk'l, *v.* [BUCK'LED; BUCK'LD";
buck'l'd, } BUCK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten or attach with or as with a buckle; as, to *buckle* a strap: with *on, to,* or *together.*

And I have *buckled on* my brand,
And waited but the sea-wind's wings. HALLECK *Magdalene* st. 3.

2. To apply (oneself) resolutely or assiduously; set earnestly to work: with *to* and usually a reflexive pronoun, as, to *buckle* oneself *to* a job. **3.** [Humorous.] To join in marriage.

Buckle them, my Lord Bishop, as fast as you can.
SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* p. 401. [D. P. & CO.]

4. [Dial. or Obs.] To come to close quarters with; join battle with.

II. *i.* **1.** To fall to work with energy; set about something; as, to *buckle* to a hard job. Also absolutely, *to buckle to;* to apply oneself vigorously; set to work.

I see small girls of ten who might well shame big men of forty as they *buckle to* their lessons.
R. COLLYER *Life that Now Is* p. 270. [H. H. P. 1871.]

2. To engage in battle; grapple. **3.** [Scot.] To join oneself in wedlock; marry.— **buck'le-beg"gar,** *n.* [Scot.] A clergyman who performs irregular marriages.

buck'le[2], *v.* [BUCK'LED; BUCK'LING.] **I.** *t.* To bend, warp, curl, or crumple; especially, in mechanics, to bend into a double curve by longitudinal pressure.

II. *i.* **1.** To bend under pressure; warp; especially, in mechanics, to be bent permanently sidewise, as a rod or pillar. **2.** [Dial.] To give way; yield; submit; as, he *buckled* to his opponents. **3†.** To curl; wrinkle; crumple. [< F. *boucler,* bulge, < *boucle;* see BUCKLE[1], *n.*]

buck'le[1], *n.* **1.** A device for fastening, consisting of a metal frame having one or more movable tongues, teeth, or catches. The buckle is usually fastened by one side to the end of a strap, and the tongues or teeth catch through another strap, or the other end of the same strap. **2.** A clasp for drawing together the upper part of the frame of a wood-saw to keep the saw-blade stretched; also, a hook or loop in the upper end of a strained saw by which it is attached to the frame or crosshead; a turnbuckle. **3.** *Her.* An arming-buckle. See ARMING. [< F. *boucle,* < L. *buccula,* dim. of *bucca,* cheek.]

Buckles.
Arms of Jerningham.

buck'le[2], *n.* **1.** A bend; in mechanics, a permanent distortion or bend, as in a plate, rod, or pillar. **2†.** The state of being curled, as hair after crimping; hence, a curl of hair; buckle-curl. **3†.** [Rare.] A twist or curl of the features.— **buck'le-chain",** *n.* A chain of twisted links; swivel-chain.— **b.-horn,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A short crooked horn that turns inward.— **b.-kneed,** *a.* Bent inward: said of horses.

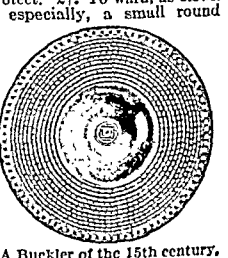
Buck'le[3], *n.* **1. George Earle** (6/10 1854–), an English lawyer; editor of the London *Times,* 1884–1912. **2. Henry Thomas** (11/12 1821–3/23 1862), an English historian; *History of Civilization in England.*

buck'led, 1 buk'ld; 2 bŭk'ld, *a.* Crumpled; bent up.— **buckled plate** (*Building*), iron plate bent into a peculiar concave and convex form; used principally for flooring.

buck'ler, 1 buk'lər; 2 bŭk'ler, *tt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To shield, as with a buckler; defend; protect. **2†.** To ward, as blows.

buck'ler, *n.* **1.** A shield; especially, a small round shield used to catch or stop blows.

Pepin was exalted on a *buckler* by the suffrage of a free people, accustomed to obey his laws and to march under his standard. GIBBON *Rome* vol. v. p. 29. [M. 1860.]



A Buckler of the 15th century, preserved in Alnwick Castle.

2. *Naut.* A shutter for closing a hawse-pipe or for filling the circular opening of a port-lid when there is no gun in it. A **riding-buckler** is pierced for the passage of a cable; a **blind buckler** is solid. **3.** *Zool.* (1) A plate or protective covering on various animals, as on the head of ganoid fishes or the body of some catfishes. (2) The anterior segment of the shell of a trilobite. **4.** The American blue crab after renewing the shell. Compare SOFT CRAB, SHEDDER, and PEELER. [< OF. *bocler,* < *bocle,* = F. *boucle;* see BUCKLE[1], *n.*]

— **buck'ler-fern",** *n.* One of various shield-ferns.— **b.-fish,** *n.* A fossil cephalaspidoid fish. **b.-head†.**

Buck'ley, 1 buk'lı; 2 bŭk'ly, *n.* **1. Arabella,** pen-name of Mrs. Arabella Buckley Fisher (10/21 1840–), author of books on popular science, etc. **2. James Monroe** (11/15 1836–2/21 1920), an American Methodist Episcopal clergyman and author; editor of the New York *Christian Advocate* from 1880. **3. Samuel Botsford** (3/5 1809–2/11 1884), an American botanist; State geologist of Texas. **4. Mount,** a peak in North Carolina; 6,599 ft. high. **5.** A town in Pierce county, Wash.

Buck'ley-a, 1 buk'lı-ə; 2 bŭk'ly-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of rare erect shrubs of the family *Santalaceæ,* natives of the southeastern United States. The only species, *B. distichophylla,* has opposite, distichous, lance-shaped leaves, and greenish dioecious flowers, the stigma being 4-lobed. The fruit is an oblong compressed drupe.

buck'ling[1], 1 buk'lıŋ; 2 bŭk'ling, *n.* **1.** The act of bending, crumpling under pressure, or the like; liability to bend. **2.** *Founding.* (1) Distortion of a surface from its true plane or form. (2) Imperfections on the surface of a casting, due to insufficient venting. **3.** The act of securing or fastening with a buckle.— **buck'ling-comb",** *n.* A comb to hold buckle-curls.

buck'ling², *n.* A large smoked salt herring. [< G. *bückling.*]

Buck Moun'tain. A peak in Colorado; 10,877 ft. high.

buck'o, 1 bŭk'o; 2 bŭk'o, *n.* [BUCK'OES, 1 -ōz; 2 -ōş, *pl.*] A bully; blusterer; especially, a tyrannical master or foreman.

buck'-plate", *n.* A bucking-plate. See BUCKING², *n.*

buck'pot", *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] A pot made of a peculiar local clay, used for cooking pepper-pot, etc. **buck‡.**

buck'ra, 1 bŭk'rə; 2 bŭk'ra. [Negro Dial.] **I.** *a.* White, or belonging to the white man; hence, good; strong. **II.** *n.* **1.** A white man; master. **2.** [Old Calabar.] A powerful demon. **bock'ra‡; buc'e-ra‡; buck'reet‡.**

buck'ram, 1 bŭk'rəm; 2 bŭk'ram, *tt.* To pad or stiffen with or as with buckram; hence, to give a false show of strength or importance, or a stiff pomposity, to.

It was . . . still more his *buckramed* habit of clerical decorum, that carried him safely through the latter crisis.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 250. [o. & co. 1875.]

buck'ram, *a.* Of or like buckram; stiff; precise; as, *buckram* dames. **buck'e-ram†; buck'rom†.**

'Give me an honest laugher,' said Scott, . . . when a *buckram* man of fashion had been paying him a visit at Abbotsford.
PRESCOTT *Biograph. Miscell., Walter Scott* p. 216. [H. 1845.]

buck'ram, *n.* **1.** A coarse glue-sized linen or hemp fabric used for stiffening garments, in bookbinding, etc.

Egotism is a kind of *buckram* that gives momentary strength and concentration to men.
EMERSON *Society and Solitude* p. 232. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

2. Stiffness of manner. **3.** *Bot.* (1) The ransom (*Allium ursinum*). (2) The European wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*). **4†.** A fine linen or cotton fabric. **5†.** A lawyer's bag made of buckram. **buck'ram-bag"†.** [ME. *bokeram*, < OF. *boucaran*, coarse kind of cloth, < LL. *boguerannus*, < *boquena*, goat's skin, < MHG. *boc*, he goat.] **buck'e-ram‡; buck'rom†.**

Bucks, 1 bŭks; 2 bŭks, *n.* **1.** Same as BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. **2.** A county in E. Pennsylvania; 620 sq. m.; county-seat, Doylestown.

buck'shee, *n.* [E. Ind.] See BUKSHEE.

buck'sheesh", *n.* Same as BAKSHISH.

buck'shot", 1 bŭk'shet"; 2 bŭk'shŏt", *n.* **1.** Shot of a large size, used in hunting deer and other large game. **2.** [Austral.] Granulated lava embedded in a sandy alluvium. — **buckshot cinder,** blast-furnace cinder containing grains of iron. — **b. land or soil. 1.** Land or soil filled with rounded lumps of the size of buckshot, or which, by weathering, breaks up into such lumps. **2.** Land or soil containing many limonitic nodules.

buck'skin", 1 bŭk'skin"; 2 bŭk'skin", *a.* **1.** Made of buckskin.

The hunter, in his fringed *buckskin* suit . . . was still a familiar figure on the streets of the town [Lexington, Ky., in 1797].
CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* p. 18. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. [W. U. S.] Having the color of buckskin; grayish-yellow: said especially of horses.

buck'skin", *n.* **1.** A soft, strong, pliable, grayish or yellowish oil-dressed or grain-dressed leather, properly made from deerskins, but now chiefly from sheepskins. **2.** *pl.* Breeches or a suit made of such skin. **3.** A person clad in such skin; especially, one of the American soldiers in the Revolution; a native American. **4.** The skin of a buck. **5.** [W. U. S.] A horse of a buckskin color. — **buck'skin-cloth"**, *n.* A sort of cream-colored woolen material of close weave. — **buck'skinned"**, *a.* Clad in buckskin.

Buck'skin Moun'tain. A mountain in central Colorado; [14,296 ft. high.

buck'stay", 1 bŭk'stē"; 2 bŭk'stā", *n.* One of the two girders used to reenforce the stonework of an arched furnace or flue; also, any girder thus used as a support.

Buck'stone, 1 bŭk'stən; 2 bŭk'ston, **John Baldwin** (⁹/₁₄ 1802–¹⁰/₃₁1879). An English comedian and dramatist; *The Rough Diamond*, etc.

Buck'tail", 1 bŭk'tēl"; 2 bŭk'tāl", *n.* A member of an organization using a deer's tail as a badge; specif., an adherent of the anti-Clinton faction of the Democratic-Republican party in the State of New York in 1817.

There was at that time an order in the Tammany Society who, on certain occasions, wore a portion of the tail of a deer in their hats. . . . The friends of Clinton gave to them the name of '*Bucktails*.'
LOSSING *Empire State* p. 453, note. [F. & W. 1887.]

buck'thorn", 1 bŭk'thôrn"; 2 bŭk'thôrn", *n.* **1.** Any shrub or small tree of the genus *Rhamnus*, of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*), having alternate pinnately veined leaves and axillary flowers. The American species are not thorny. The berry-like drupes of some species, as of the common *R. catharticus* of Europe, yield sap-green, and are cathartic. **2.** Any shrub or tree of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceæ*). — **Carolina buckthorn,** the yellow buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*). — **southern b.,** a tree (*Bumelia lycioides*) of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), of the southern United States.

Buckthorn. Leafy branch of the Christ-thorn buckthorn (*Zizyphus spina-Christi*).

buck'tooth", *n.* See BUCK¹, *n.*

buck'u, 1 bŭk'yu; 2 bŭk'yu, *n.* Same as BUCHU.

buck'-wag"on, 1 bŭk'-wag'ən; 2 bŭk'-wăġ'on, *n.* **1.** Same as BUCKBOARD. **2.** [S. Afr.] A wagon with a strong framework projecting laterally, for carrying heavy loads.

buck'wash", 1 bŭk'wosh"; 2 bŭk'wąsh", *v.* **I.** *t.* Same as BUCK¹, *v.* **II.** *i.* To perform the operation of washing clothes in lye, etc. — **buck'wash"er,** *n.* — **buck'wash"ing,** *n.* The process of washing dirty linen in boiling alkaline lye and then rinsing it in clear water.

buck'wheat", 1 bŭk'hwit"; 2 bŭk'hwēt", *n.* **1.** The large triangular seeds of a herb (*Fagopyrum esculentum*) of the buckwheat family (*Polygonaceæ*), used in North America, when ground, for making griddle-cakes. The resemblance of these seeds in shape to beechnuts gives them their common and their botanical name *buckwheat* and *Fagopyrum*, both signifying beech-wheat.

2. The plant *Fagopyrum fagopyrum* from eastern Europe or Asia, now widely cultivated, not merely as a cereal, but also as a bee-plant, its flowers yielding a large amount of dark-colored and strong-flavored honey. [See BEECH, *n.*] **bock'wheat"†; buck'wheate"†; buk'-wheate"†.** — **buckwheat cake,** a griddle-cake made of buckwheat-flour. — **buck'wheat"-itch",** *n.* A skin-eruption ascribed to eating buckwheat. — **b.-tree,** *n.* [S. U. S.] An evergreen shrub or small tree (*Cliftonia nitida*) of the cyrilla family (*Cyrillaceæ*). — **buck'wheat"er,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A green hand at lumbering. — **climbing false b.,** *Polygonum dumetorum*, var. *scandens*.

buc-ne'mi-a, 1 biŭk-nī'mi-ə; 2 būc-nē'mi-a, *n.* An inflammatory swelling of the leg; tropical elephantiasis. [< Gr. *bous*, ox, + *knēmē*, leg.] **bouc-ne'mi-a‡.**

bu-col'ic, 1 biu-kel'ik; 2 bū-cŏl'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of shepherds or herdsmen; pastoral.

Bucolic songs by Meli sung In the familiar peasant tongue.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Prelude* st. 9.

2. [Humorous.] Of or pertaining to the country; agricultural; rustic. [< L. *bucolicus*, < Gr. *boukolikos*, < *boukolos*, cowherd, < *bous*, ox.] **bu-col'i-cal‡.** — **bu-col'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bu-col'ic, *n.* **1.** A pastoral poem; a poem of rural scenes and occupations, sometimes allegorical: usually in the plural; as, the *Bucolics* of Vergil.

And with thy Eclogues intermixe
Some smooth and harmless *boucolicks*.
HERRICK *To his Muse* l. 10.

2. [Humorous.] A rustic; farmer. **3.** [Rare.] A pastoral poet. **beu-col'ick‡.** Syn.: see RUSTIC.

Bu"cor-vi'næ, 1 biū"kər-vai'nī; 2 bū"cŏr-vī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Bucerotidæ*; ground-hornbills. **Bu-cor'vus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< BUCEROS + CORVUS.] — **bu-cor'vine,** *a.* & *n.*

bu-cra'ni-um, 1 biu-krē'ni-um; 2 bū-crā'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Arch.* A sculptured ornament, representing the skull of an ox, occurring on friezes in the Roman orders and architecture derived from them. [< Gr. *boukranion*, < *bous*, ox, + *kranion*; see CRANIUM.] **bu'cranet.**

Bu-cy'rus, 1 biu-sai'rus; 2 bū-çy'rŭs, *n.* The county-seat of Crawford county, O.

bud¹, 1 bud; 2 bŭd, *v.* [BUD'DED; BUD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Hort.* To graft, as a tree or plant, by inserting a bud into the slit bark; as, to *bud* a brier with a rose. **2.** To propagate by inserting into a slit in the bark of a plant; cause to bud; as, to *bud* a rose on a brier. **3.** To put forth as buds; produce by budding.

II. *i.* **1.** To put forth a bud or buds.

Upon the *budded* apple-trees
The robins sing by twos and threes. ALDRICH *Castles* st. 2.

2. To begin to grow or develop; as, a *budding* beauty.

And all the *budding* honours on thy crest I'll crop.
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act v, sc. 4.

3. [U. S.] To nip off buds, as birds.

bud², *pp.* [Scot.] Behooved.

bud¹, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A nascent or undeveloped stem or branch; a protuberance containing an axis with its appendages in an early or undeveloped state. *Leaf-buds* are those containing undeveloped leaves; *flower-buds* are unexpanded blossoms; *mixed buds* are those containing both leaves and flowers.

The *buds* of the oak are different from the *buds* of the maple.
AGASSIZ *Structure of Animal Life* lect. iii, p. 56. [S. 1874.]

(2) In certain cryptogams, a modified embryonic shoot serving the purpose of vegetative reproduction. **2.** The act or stage of budding; as, the roses are in *bud*. **3.** *Zool.* A bud-like projection occurring in various animals, as polyps, polyzoans, etc., and developing into a new individual; also, a bud-like part. **4.** Something resembling a bud; as, a *bud* of a tail. **5.** *Something undeveloped.* (1) [Colloq.] A girl in her first season in society. (2) [Prov. Eng.] A weaned yearling calf. [ME. *budde*, perhaps cor. < OF. *boton*; see BUTTON.]

— **accessory bud** (*Bot.*), a supernumerary bud that grows near a regular axillary bud. — **bud'-moth",** *n.* A moth whose caterpillar feeds on buds of fruit-trees. — **bud-rudiment,** *n. Biol.* The mass of cells from which originates a shoot or branch. — **bud-sage,** *n.* A stout, thickly branched sage-bush (*Artemisia spinescens*) with rigid stem, 4 to 18 inches high, small, pedately 5-parted leaves, the divisions 3-lobed, common in the entire desert region of Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. **bud-brush‡.** — **bud-scale,** *n.* One of the scale-like leaves forming the outer covering of buds in winter: often made more protective by hairs, or excretions of gum or resin, as in the scaly buds of hickory, magnolia, etc. — **bud-sport,** *n. Biol.* A divergent branch appearing upon a plant, due to some disturbing factor of the bud in the somatic tissue from which the branch arose. — **bud-variation,** *n. Biol.* A departure from the normal form originating in the bud, as distinguished from one originating in the seed. — **bud-variety,** *n. Biol.* A variety which has arisen as a bud sport and which has been propagated sexually or asexually therefrom. — **bud-worm,** *n.* A caterpillar destructive to buds; especially, one of the genus *Heliothis*, as the tobacco-worm or the boll-worm. — **common bud,** a bud which is both a flower-bud and a leaf-bud.

bud², *n.* [Colloq., So. U. S.] Brother; lad.

Bu'da-pest", 1 bū'də-pest"; 2 bų'dă-pĕst", *n.* A city, capital of Hungary.

Bu"da-un', 1 bū'də-ūn'; 2 bų'da-ųn', *n.* A district in Rohilkhand division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 2,014 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Bu"da-on'‡.**

bud'dage, 1 bud'ij; 2 bŭd'ag, *n.* The process or operation of budding. [Same as BURRAWANG.

bud'da-wong, 1 bud'ə-wɔŋ; 2 bŭd'a-wŏng, *n.* [Austral.]

Bud'de-ize, 1 bu'də-aiz; 2 bų'de-īz, *tt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To sterilize (milk) by the method of the Swedish inventor, Budde, by heating to 48 to 50° C., adding about 0.038% H_2O_2 (30%), stirred vigorously at this temperature, then heating 2 to 3 hours at 52° C., finally cooling and bottling.

bud'den, 1 bud'n; 2 bŭd'n, *pp.* [Scot.] Bidden; invited.

Bud'dha, 1 bud'ə *or* bū'də; 2 bud'a *or* bų'da, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** Literally, the wise *or* enlightened; an incarnation of a divine intelligence or wisdom; a deified religious teacher. **2.** Specif.: Gotama, the last historical Buddha and the founder of Buddhism; born near Kapilavastu (the modern Kohāna), India, 568 B. C.; died near Kushinagara, Oudh, 488 B. C. (The Buddhists of Burma and Ceylon assign Gotama's birth and death to 623 and 543 B. C., respectively.) Spiritual awakening came to him while seated under a fig- or pippul-tree (see BO-TREE), and he thenceforward preached the gospel of Buddhism throughout the Ganges region. See BUDDHISM.

Colossal Buddha at Kamakura, Japan.

Gotama belonged to the Sakya tribe and is therefore frequently styled Sakyamuni ("Sakya sage"); he is called also Siddhartha, "he who gains his end."

The *Buddha* has not escaped the fate which has befallen the founders of other religions; and as late as the year 1854 Professor Wilson of Oxford read a paper before the Royal Asiatic Society of London in which he maintained that the supposed life of *Buddha* was a myth, and '*Buddha* himself merely an imaginary being.' No one, however, would now support this view, and *it is admitted that, under the mass of miraculous tales which* have been handed down regarding him, there is a basis of truth already sufficiently clear to render possible an intelligent history.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 737.

Boodh‡; Boodh'a‡; Boud'dha‡; Buddh‡. — **Bud'dha-hood,** *n.* — **Bud'dha-ship,** *n.*

Bud'dhi, 1 bud'i; 2 bud'i, *n.* [Sans.] The intelligence or faculty of understanding.

Know the soul [the embodied soul] as the rider, the body as the car; know the intellect, *Buddhi*, as the charioteer and mind again as the reins.
Katha Upanishad iii, 3.

Bud'dhic, 1 bud'ik; 2 bud'ic, *a.* Buddhistic.

Bud'dhism, 1 bud'izm; 2 bud'ism (XIII), *n.* A mystic and ascetic religious faith and cult, which originated in northern Hindustan as a reformation of Brahmanism, or the old Hindu pantheism, and is widely prevalent in central and southern Asia. Its adherents have been variously estimated at from 100,000,000 to 400,000,000.

The gospel of Buddhism, based on the teachings of Gotama Siddhartha (see BUDDHA, 2), may be epitomized as follows:

Ignorance is the root of all evil. Four sublime truths point out the path that leads to Nirvana, which renders one "above birth, disease, suffering, old age, and death." These four truths are: (1) Life is sorrow; (2) the cause of suffering is desire; (3) conquest of self means freedom from desire; (4) an eight-fold path leads to the cessation of sorrow. This path consists in: (1) Right comprehension; (2) right resolutions; (3) right speech; (4) right action; (5) right mode of life; (6) right efforts; (7) right thought; (8) right peaceful-mindedness. In the Buddhist temples the doctrines of Gotama Buddha are inculcated; and an order of monks, under vows of celibacy and poverty, exemplify and promote this faith. **Boodh'ism‡.**

Buddhism, as a religion and as a political fact, was a reaction against Brahmanism, though it retained much of that more primitive form of faith and worship.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, p. 234. [S. 1874.]

Buddhism is a . . . reformation of Brahminism, and an . . . advance upon it. It adds to Brahminism a proposed method of escape, from this perpetual round of life and death, into Nirvana, or the Buddhist perfect life or heaven. Its central idea is, 'the selfish salvation of the individual soul from the rounds and changes of continued earthly existence, by contemplation of truth, and good works.' Death is its salvation: personal annihilation, its heaven.
D. S. GREGORY *Christian Ethics* pt. i, p. 162. [E. & BRO. 1870.]

— **esoteric Buddhism,** theosophy in its latest development. See THEOSOPHY.

Bud'dhist, 1 bud'ist; 2 bud'ĭst, *a.* Of or pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism. — **Buddhist architecture,** the oldest style of Indian architecture. Among its characteristics are monasteries and halls cut out of the solid rock, high memorial mounds cased with masonry, usually hemispherical, monumental sculptured railings, and inscribed pillars called lâts.

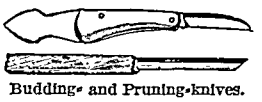
Bud'dhist, *n.* A disciple or follower of Buddha; a believer in Buddhism.

Bud-dhis'tic, 1 bud-is'tik; 2 bud-is'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Buddhism. **Bud-dhis'ti-cal‡.**

bud'ding, 1 bud'iŋ; 2 bŭd'ing, *pa.* Producing buds; being in bud; hence, figuratively, beginning to develop; germinating; as, a *budding* maple; a *budding* virtue.

There's not a *budding* boy, or girle, this day,
But is got up, and gone to bring in May.
HERRICK *Corinna's Going a Maying* st. 4.

bud'ding, *n.* **1.** The putting forth of buds; sprouting; hence, the first manifestation; beginning; as, spring is the time of the *budding* of plants; the *budding* of affection, or of genius. **2.** *Hort.* Grafting by the insertion of the stem of a bud beneath the slit bark of a plant. **3.** (1) *Biol.* A mode of asexual reproduction, as in various polyps, ascidians, etc., in which a small part of the substance of the parent is protruded as a bud or gemma and develops into a new organism; gemmation. (2) A somewhat similar mode of reproduction occurring in some cryptogams. — **bud'ding-ness,** *n.*



Budding- and Pruning-knives.

bud'dle¹, 1 bud'l; 2 bŭd'l, *tt.* [BUD'DLED; BUD'DLING.] *Mining.* To separate (ore) from slime or stamp-work by means of a buddle. [Cp. G. *butteln*, shake.] — **bud'dler,** *n.*

bud'dle², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To suffocate.

bud'dle³, *n. Mining.* (1) An inclined shallow trough for separating ores by shaking or raking in running water. **bud'dling-tank"‡; running buddle‡.** (2) One of various circular and conical machines, stationary or rotary, working on the same principle.

bud'dle⁴, *n.* The corn-marigold. **boo'dle†.**

Bud'dle-la, 1 bud'lə *or* bud-li'ə; 2 bŭd'le-a *or* bŭd-lē'a, *n.* A large genus of shrubs or trees of the logania family (*Loganiaceæ*), with generally 4-angled branches, opposite leaves, and small violet, lilac, or yellow tetramerous flowers in racemes, panicles, or clusters. Native in warm regions of America, Asia, and southern Africa. *B. globosa*, a shrub 3 to 10 feet high, from Chile, with large terminal globose pedunculed heads of fragrant orange flowers, is nearly hardy in ornamental cultivation. [< Adam *Buddle*, Eng. botanist.]

Bud'du, 1 bud'ū; 2 bud'ų, *n.* A country in E. Africa, W. of Victoria Nyanza.

bud'dy, 1 bud'i; 2 bŭd'y, *a.* Full of buds; like a bud.

bud'dy, *n.* [U. S.] A companion; chum. See BUTTY¹.

Bude, 1 biūd; 2 būd, *n.* A town, seashore resort in Cornwall, England. **Bude'ha-ven‡.** — **Bude Bay,** the harbor at the mouth of Bude river and Bude canal.

Bu"dé', 1 bū"dē'; 2 bū"dé', **Guillaume** (1467–1540). A French scholar and numismatist. **Bu-dæ'us‡.**

bu'deng, 1 bū'deŋ; 2 bų'dĕng, *n.* The negro-monkey.

budge, 1 buj; 2 bŭdġ, *v.* [BUDGED; BUDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To move a little, especially that which is firmly fixed; change *slightly the position of; stir; as, they could not budge* the boulder.

The latter [fencer] who demands that men toe the mark . . . and never *budge* the foot save in a classical lunge.
H. ECKFORD in *Century Magazine* Jan., 1887, p. 415.

II. *i.* To change the position; give way; go; move: generally used negatively; as, I shall not *budge*. **2†.** To flinch; shirk. [< F. *bouger*, stir, < L. *bullio*, boil.]

budge¹, *a.* **1.** Trimmed with budge or wearing budge. **2.** Hence, pompous; imposing; formal.

Oh foolishness of men! that bend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the Stoic fur. MILTON *Comus* l. 722.

— **budge bachelor†**, one of a number of old men clad in budge-lined gowns who formerly took part in the inaugural procession of the Lord Mayor of London.
— **budge'ly**, *adv.*— **budge'ness**, *n.*

budge[1], *n.* **1.** Lambskin prepared like fur, much used in the Elizabethan age, as by scholastics, for linings and edgings. **2.** A leather bag. **3.** [Local, U. S.] Alcoholic drink of any kind; booze. [< F. *bouge*, < L. *bulga*, bag.] — **budge'bar"rel**, A powder-keg for use in action, with a leather covering to guard against fire.

budge[2]†. [Slang.] **I.** *a.* Thieving. **II.** *n.* A sneak-thief.

budge'ness†, *n.* Severity; sternness. [flinches.

budg'er, 1 bŭj'ər; 2 bŭdg'ər, *n.* One who budges or

budg'er-ee, 1 bŭj'ər-ĭ; 2 bŭdg'ər-ē, *a.* [Austral.] Good; excellent: aboriginal term. **boo'je-ry†**.

budg"er-i-gar', 1 bŭj'ər-i-gär'; 2 bŭdg'ər-i-gär', *n.* [Anglo-Austral.] The shell or warbling grass-parrakeet.

budge'row, 1 bŭj'rō; 2 bŭdg'rō, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A barge without keel, used by travelers on the Ganges. **budge'ro†**.

budg'et, 1 bŭj'ĕt; 2 bŭdg'ĕt. **I.** *vt.* To provide for, as in a budget: with *for*. **II.** *n.* **1.** Formerly, a small sack; bag; pouch; wallet; also, the contents of such a sack; hence, a loose bundle; collection or store, as of news, anecdotes, etc.: at present widely used in a colloquial or in a figurative sense; as, he was carrying a *budget*.

Frank brought a *budget* of news from home.
THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. ii, p. 162. [H.]

2. A statement of probable revenue and expenditure and of financial proposals for the ensuing year as presented to or passed upon by a legislative body. **3.** Any of various receptacles made of leather; specifically, a pouch or pocket used by carpenters, lathers, or tilers to carry nails. [< F. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge;* see BUDGE[1], *n.*] — **to open the budget**, to make the annual financial statement to a representative assembly.— **budg'et-a-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a budget of revenue and expenditures.— **budg"et-eer'**, *n.* One who makes up a budget.— **budg'et-er**, *n.* One who carries a budget or leathern pouch; hence, an itinerant actor or musician.— **budg'et-less**, *a.* [used, enjoining secrecy.

budg'et, *interj.* An expression like *mum*, with which it is

budg'rook, 1 bŭj'rŭk; 2 bŭdg'rōōk, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A coin of low denomination, varying in metal and value, formerly current on the western coast of India.

bud'let, 1 bud'let; 2 bŭd'lĕt, *n.* A small or secondary bud. [Dim. of BUD[1], *n.*]

bud'mash, 1 bud'maṣh; 2 bŭd'măsh, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A wicked or disreputable fellow.

Bu"dor-ci'næ, 1 bū"der-sai'nī; 2 bū"dôr-ṣī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidæ*, comprising antelopes with approximated roundish horns and a goat-like tail, as in the takin.

Bu-dor'cas, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bous*, ox, + *dorkas*, gazel, < *derkomai*, see.]

Bud"ukh-shan', *n.* Same as BADAKHSHAN.

Bud'wels, 1 bud'vols; 2 bud'vls, *n.* **1.** A district in Czecho-Slovakia. **2.** Its chief town. [blackguard.

bud'zat, 1 bud'zat; 2 bŭd'zăt, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A low fellow;

Bu'el, 1 bū"el; 2 bū'ĕl, **Jesse** (1778–1839). An American journalist and agriculturist; established the *Argus*, at Albany, N. Y.

Bu'ell, Don Carlos (1/22 1818–11/16 1898). A United States major-general; commanded the Army of the Ohio in the Civil War.

Bue'na Vis'ta, 1 bū'nə vis'tə; 2 bu'na vls'ta. **1.** A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Storm Lake. **2.** A town, county-seat of Chaffee county, Colo. **3.** A city in Rockbridge county, Va. **4.** A town in Marion county, Ga. **5.** 1 bwē'nu vis'tə; 2 bwę'nä vis'tä. A village near Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, where Gen. Z. Taylor defeated Santa Anna, 1847. **6.** A town in Iloilo province, Panay, P. I.

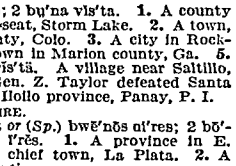
Buen Ay're. Same as BONAIRE.

Bue'nos Ai'res, 1 bō'nəs ē'riz *or* (*Sp.*) bwē'nōs ai'res; 2 bō'nos ā'rēs *or* (*Sp.*) bwę'nōs ī'rēs. **1.** A province in E. Argentina; 117,777 sq. m.; chief town, La Plata. **2.** A seaport city, capital of Argentina.

bu'ey, 1 bu'i; 2 bu'y, *n.* [W. U. S.] A measure of water equivalent in volume to the body of an ox.

buf†, *interj.* An exclamation imitative of belching. **boef†**.

buff[1], } 1 bŭf; 2 bŭf, *vt.* **1.** To polish with a buff. **2.**
buffe, } In leather-making, to shave, as cowskin, on the grain side until very thin, producing an imitation of calf leather. **3.** To make buff in color.


Buff-tip Moth (*Pygæra bucephala*). 1/1

buff[2], *vt.* **1.** To counteract and deaden; soften, as a shock or concussion. **2†.** To strike; buffet. **3†.** To cause to burst, as blood from a wound.

buff[3], *vt.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To emit a dull sound. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To stutter. **3.** [Scot.] To burst into a laugh.

buff[4], *n.* **1.** Of the color of buff-leather; brownish-yellow.

He wore an ancient long *buff* vest, Yellow as saffron.
BRET HARTE *John Burns of Gettysburg* st. 3.

2. Made of buff-leather; as, a *buff* jerkin.— **buff-tip moth**, see under MOTH.

buff[5], *a.* Solid; firm; unyielding; as, to stand *buff* against a shock or collision.

buff[1], *n.* **1.** The color of buff-leather; a brownish-yellow color. **2.** A thick, soft, flexible leather, undyed and unglazed, made from the skins of buffaloes, elks, oxen, and other animals.

But is in a suit of *buff* which 'rested him.
SHAKESPEARE *Comedy of Errors* act iv, sc. 2.

3. A stick or wheel covered with leather, velvet, or the like, and used with emery and other powders in polishing. **4.** [Colloq.] The bare skin; as, to stand in *buff*. **5.** *Pathol.* Buffy coat. See BUFFY. **6.** [B-] *pl.* The former 3d regiment of the line in the British army, now known as the East Kent regiment: so called from the original color of its facings. **7.** A coat made of buff-leather. **8†.** A buffalo: the original meaning. [Abbr. of F. *buffle*, buffalo, < LL. *bufalus;* see BUFFALO.]

buffet— **buff'leath"er**, *n.* See BUFF[1], *n.*, 2.— **b.-stick, b.-wheel**, *n.* See BUFF[1], *n.*, 3.— **in b.**, nude.— **iron b.**, a color resulting from dyeing with ferric oxid.

buff[2], *n.* A blow; buffet: now commonly used only in the phrase *blind man's buff*, or (sometimes) for the blindfold player in that game. [< OF. *buffe.*] [< It. *buffa.*]

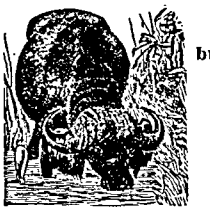
buff[3], *n.* The chin-piece of the burgonet, a light helmet.

buff[4], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A dull fellow; a muff. **2.** Same as BUFFALO, 6. **3.** Nonsense; balderdash.

buff[5], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bough.

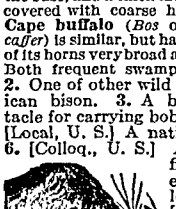
buf'fa, 1 buf'fə; 2 buf'fä. [It.] **I.** *a.* Comic. **II.** *n.* A comic actress in opera.— **aria buffa**, a buffo song.— **opera b.**, opera bouffe.

buf'fa-lo[1], 1 buf'ə-lō; 2 bŭf'a-lō, *n.* [-LOES or -LOS, 1-lōz; 2 -lōs, *pl.*] **1.** A large Old World bovine ruminant having flattened angulated horns inclined upward and backward and incurved at the tips. The **Indian buffalo** (*Bos* or *Bubalus buffelus*), now domesticated in southern Europe, Egypt, and southeastern Asia, has large crescentic horns widely separated at the base, and a thick hide sparsely covered with coarse hairs. The **Cape buffalo** (*Bos* or *Bubalus caffer*) is similar, but has the bases of its horns very broad and united. Both frequent swampy ground.

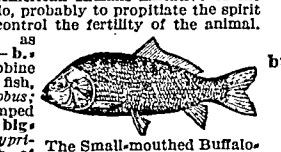

Cape Buffalo. 1/48

2. One of other wild oxen, especially the North-American bison. **3.** A buffalo-fish. **4.** A leather receptacle for carrying bobbins in a cotton factory. **5.** [B-] [Local, U. S.] A native of the North Carolina coast. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] A hanger-on about the houses of fire-companies, who does errands, etc., in return for trifling privileges: usually shortened to *buff*. **7.** [U. S.] A buffalo-robe. [It., < LL. *bufalus* (L. *bubalus*), < Gr. *boubalos*, African antelope.] **buf'fa-loet; buf'fe-[or -fo-] lot.— buf'fa-lo-ap"ple, b.-bean**, *n.* The ground-plum. — **b.-back**, *n.* Same as WHITEFISH, 1.— **b.-berry**, *n.* Either of two shrubs of the genus *Lepargyræa* of the oleaster family (*Elæagnaceæ*), or its fruit: (1) The **thorny silver-leaf** or **beef-suet tree** (*Lepargyræa argentea*), 6 to 18 feet high, with silvery buds and leaves, and acid scarlet edible drupe-like fruit, native from Minnesota to Saskatchewan and Nevada. (2) The **Canadian b.-berry** (*L. canadensis*), thornless, 4 to 8 feet high, with red or yellowish insipid fruit, native from Newfoundland to British Columbia southward to Vermont, New York, and Michigan.— **B. Bill**, sobriquet of William F. Cody: so called because of his contract with the Kansas Pacific Railway to supply its laborers with buffalo-meat. See CODY, WILLIAM F.— **b.-bird**, *n.* A bird that perches on buffaloes, etc., and devours their parasites, as an ox-bird (*Textor*) or oxpecker (*Buphaga*).

On her withers sat about twenty *buffalo-birds* which act the part of guardian spirit to the animals.
LIVINGSTONE *Africa*, p. 342. [H. BROS.]


Indian (Asiatic) Buffalo. 1/48. See illus. under CARABAO.

— **b.-bug**, *n.* A carpet-beetle.— **b.-bur**, *n.* Same as SAND-BUR, 2.— **b.-chip**, *n. pl.* [W. U. S.] The dried dung of the American bison, formerly used as fuel.— **b. cholera**, same as BARBONE. **b. disease†.**— **b.-cloth**, *n.* A rough fabric made to look like buffalo-fur.— **b.-clover**, *n.* A clover (*Trifolum reflexum* or *T. stoloniferum*) found in North-American prairies.— **b.-cod**, *n.* The cultus-cod.— **b.-currant**, *n.* Same as MISSOURI CURRANT. See CURRANT.— **b.-dance**, *n.* One of the religious dances of the plains tribes of North-American Indians imitative of the movements of the buffalo, probably to propitiate the spirit or spirits supposed to control the fertility of the animal. — **b. disease.** Same as BUFFALO CHOLERA.— **b.-fish**, *n.* A large ictiobine sucker or catostomoid fish, as one of the genus *Ictiobus;* named from the humped back. The **common big-mouthed b.-fish** (*I. cyprinella*) reaches a length of three feet and weighs 50 pounds; the **black** or **mongrel b.-fish** (*I. urus*) is of a dark color with black fins; the **small-mouthed** or **white b.-fish** (*I. bubalus*) weighs about 35 pounds and is of a silvery color.— **b.-gnat**, *n.* A small gnat of the genus *Simulium*, similar to the black-fly, and common in the southern and western United States. It is especially troublesome to cattle, and sometimes kills them. **b.-fly†.** — **b.-gourd**, *n.* A wild pumpkin (*Cucurbita fœtidissima*) of the great central plains of the United States.— **b.-grass**, *n.* **1.** A low, creeping, monœcious perennial (*Bulbilis dactyloides*) covering large prairies east of the Rocky Mountains, with close, fine-leaved herbage highly esteemed for winter forage. The staminate spikelets on culms 4 to 12 inches high exceed the leaves, while the pistillate ones are exceeded by the leaves in the true buffalo-grass of the great plains. **2.** Any one of various species of *Bouteloua*, especially *B. oligostachya*. **3.** [Austral.] The St. Augustine grass, introduced into Australia from the United States. See ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS.— **b.-horn**, *n.* A button made of real horn, or bone: a trade term.— **b.-jack**, *n.* [Bermuda.] A carangoid fish, the crevallé (*Caranx pisquetus*).— **b.-mange**, *n.* A contagious skin-disease caused by the mite *Psoroptes communis bovis*, common in cattle in winter in the southern United States. **Texas itch†.**— **b.-moth**, *n.* A carpet-beetle.— **b.-nut**, *n.* A shrub (*Pyrularia pubera*) of the sandal-wood family (*Santalaceæ*), in the eastern United States, or its fruit; oil-nut.— **b.-pea**, *n.* **1.** The ground-plum. **2.** The American vetch (*Vicia americana*).— **b.-perch**, *n.* **1.** The fresh-water drum. **2.** A buffalo-fish.— **b.-robe**, *n.* The skin of the North-American bison dressed with the hair on, formerly in use as a lap-covering in sleighs and wagons. — **b.-runner**, *n.* [W. U. S.] A large and supposedly extra-savage gray wolf.— **b.-weed**, *n.* The great ragweed.


The Small-mouthed Buffalo-fish (*Ictiobus bubalus*). 1/12

Some self-explaining compounds have *buffalo* as the first element; as, **buffalo-hide, b.-hunt, b.-hunter, b.-hunting, b.-range, b.-skin, b.-wallow.**

Buf'fa-lo[2], *n.* **1.** A county in Nebraska; 985 sq. m.; county-seat, Kearney. **2.** A county in South Dakota; 483 sq. m.; county-seat, Gaun Valley. **3.** A county in Wisconsin; 662 sq. m. **4.** A commercial city in Erie county, N. Y.; a port on Lake Erie and the W. terminus of the Erie canal. **5.** A village in Wright county, Minn. **6. B. creek**, a creek in Erie county, N. Y.; length, 50 m. to Lake Erie. **7. B. Mountain**, a mountain in Virginia; 3,971 ft. high. **8. B. Peak.** (1) A peak in the Park range, Colo.; 13,541 ft. high. (2) A peak in Nevada; 8,387 ft. high.

buf'fard†, *n.* A fool.

buff'coat", 1 buf'-kōt"; 2 bŭf'-cōt", *n.* **1.** A military coat of buff-leather: worn by soldiers of the 17th century as a defensive covering.

Then I cast loose my *buffcoat*, each hostler let fall.
BROWNING *How They Brought the Good News* st. 9.

2. A wearer of a buff-coat; soldier. **3.** Same as BUFFY coat.— **buff'-coat"ed**, *a.* Clad in a buff-coat.

buffed, } 1 bŭft; 2 bŭft, *a.* **1.** Clad in buff. **2.** Having **3†.** } a buffy coat, as coagulating blood. See BUFFY. — **buffed leather**, leather with a soft velvety surface, made so by buffing. [BUFFLE, *n.*]

buf'fel, 1 buf'l; 2 bŭf'l, *n.* A duck, the bufflehead. [=

buf'fel-horn", 1 buf'l-hôrn"; 2 bŭf'l-hôrn", *n.* A South-African tree (*Burchellia capensis*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), or its hard, tough wood. [< BUFFLE, *n.*, 2, + HORN.] **buf'fle-horn"†; buf'fle-wood"†.**

buff'er[1], 1 buf'ər; 2 bŭf'er, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for resisting and deadening the shock of concussion; specifically, a beam or plate acting horizontally on one or more springs attached to the end of a railroad-car.

Buffers are sometimes named from the character of the spring; as, **air-buffer, hydraulic b.**, etc.

2. Anything that lessens or neutralizes the shock of an opposing force: specif. (*Auto.*), a rod of brass or other metal, skirting the fore part of an automobile, to break the impact in collisions.

He was the *buffer* between the servants and his mamma's wrath.
KIPLING *Plain Tales* p. 128. [H. I. 1890.]

3. A tool suited to removing old nails from the hoofs of horses about to be reshod. **4†.** One who strikes or buffs. — **buf'fer-arm"**, *n.* A draw-bar timber.— **b.-bar**, *n.* A lengthwise bar at the end of some railroad-cars, bearing a buffer.— **b.-beam**, *n.* **1.** In a passenger-car, the end-timber of the platform. **2.** In a freight-car, a cross-timber on the end of the sill connected with the dead-block.— **b.-rod**, *n.* In railroad-car building, the rod supporting the buffer and transmitting the shock from the latter to a spring beneath.— **b. state**, in international relations, a country or state, *e. g.*, Switzerland, which intervenes geographically between larger states, and lessens the danger of rupture from immediate contact of their unfriendly elements.— **b.-thimble**, *n.* A cast-iron bushing on the end-timber of the platform of a car.

buff'er[2], *n.* **1.** One who buffs, as with a buff-stick or buff-wheel. **2.** Same as BUFF[1], *n.*, 3. **3.** *Phot.* A machine for polishing daguerreotype plates.— **buffer's consumption**, tuberculosis attributed to the flying particles which workers at metal-buffing inhale.

buf'fer[3], *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A fellow; duffer: a familiar and depreciatory epithet or address.

I made a first-rate booby-trap, though, one day for an old yellow *buffer* who came in to see you. F. ANSTEY *Vice Versa* p. 243. [A.]

2. A dog. **3.** A pistol. **4†.** A stammerer. [< BUFF[2], *v.*]

buf'fet, 1 buf'et; 2 bŭf'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To smite with or as with the hand or fist; cuff; thump; beat; especially, to knock or beat about as with repeated blows; as, a ship *buffeted* by the waves. **2.** To struggle against, with strokes, as the waves in swimming.

I plunged into the sea,
And, *buffeting* the billows to her rescue,
Redeemed her life with half the loss of mine.
OTWAY *Venice Preserved* act i, sc. 1.

3. To force or effect by or as by buffeting; as, to *buffet* one's way. **4.** To muffle, as the clapper of a bell.

II. *i.* To contend with blows, especially with the fists; box; also, to force one's way by so contending.
— **buf'fet-er**, *n.* A boxer.

buf'fet[1], 1 buf'et *or* bu-fē'; 2 bŭf'ĕt *or* bu-fę', *n.* [F.] **1.** A sideboard, or a cupboard for china, glass, etc. **2.** Hence, a public place for lunch or light refreshments: distinguished from a restaurant. **3.** The portion of an organ that encloses the pipes. **beau'fet†.— buf'fet-car"**, *n.* A railroad-car containing a buffet from which light lunches may be served to passengers.

buf'fet[2], 1 buf'et; 2 bŭf'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A blow, especially with the hand; a cuff; any blow or assault, as of waves; rough usage.

Thou also hast had the world's *buffets* and scorns.
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. ii, st. 5.

2†. A blast of wind; a storm. [< OF. *buffet*, dim. of *buffe*, blow.] Syn.: see BLOW.

buf'fet[3], *n.* **1.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] A square stool; foot-stool; any low stool. **2.** A hassock. **buf'fet-stool"†.**

buf'fet-ing, 1 buf'et-iŋ; 2 bŭf'ĕt-ing, *n.* A blow or succession of blows; buffet.

Buf"fier', 1 büf"yē'; 2 büf'ye', **Claude** (5/11 1661–1/11 1737). A French grammarian, historian, and metaphysician: *Primary Truths*, etc.

buf'fin†, *n.* A coarse cloth, or a garment made of it.

buff'ing[1], 1 buf'iŋ; 2 bŭf'ing, *n.* **1.** In leather-manufacturing, the process of removing a part of the thickness of a hide; also, the portion removed. **2.** The act or process of polishing, as with a buff-wheel.

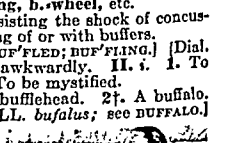
Practically self-explaining compounds with *buffing* as the first element are **buffing-block** (buffer-block), **b.-lathe, b.-machine, b.-spring, b.-wheel**, etc.

buff'ing[2], *n.* The act of resisting the shock of concussion, as by buffers; a meeting of or with buffers.

buf'fle, 1 buf'l; 2 bŭf'l, *v.* [BUFFLED; BUFFLING.] [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To handle awkwardly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak inarticulately. **2†.** To be mystified.

buf'fle, *n.* **1.** A duck, the bufflehead. **2†.** A buffalo. **3†.** A blockhead. [F., < LL. *bufalus;* see BUFFALO.]

buf'fle-head", 1 buf'l-hed"; 2 bŭf'l-hĕd", *n.* **1.** A North-American duck (*Charitonetta albeola*) having the feathers of the head elongated. The plumage is black above and white below, that of the head and neck being metallic with a white occipital space. **buf'felt.**


Bufflehead. 1/12

2. A blockhead.

buf'fle-head"ed, 1 buf'l-hed'ed; 2 bŭf'l-hĕd'ĕd, *a.* Having a large head like a buffalo's; hence, thick-headed; stupid.

buf'fle-horn", b.-wood, *n.* Same as BUFFEL-HORN.

buf'fo, 1 buf'o; 2 bu'o, *n.* [It.] A comic actor in opera; comic singer: used also attributively; as, a *buffo* song; *buffo* humor. **buf'fo-sing"er†.**

Buf'fon, 1 buf'ən *or* (*F.*) bü"fôṅ'; 2 bŭf'on *or* (*F.*) bü"fôṅ', **Comte de** (9/17 1707–4/16 1788). Georges (or Jean) Louis Leclerc, a French naturalist; *Histoire Naturelle.*

buf'font†, *n.* A projecting covering of gauze or linen, worn on the bosom by women in the 18th century. **buf'font.**

buf-foon', 1 bu-fūn'; 2 bū-fōōn', *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To ridicule; play the buffoon.

buf-foon', *a.* Of or pertaining to a buffoon.

buf-foon', *n.* **1.** One whose profession is to amuse others by coarse jokes, grotesque actions and gestures, and the like; a harlequin; clown; mimic. **2.** Any low jester, wag, or joker: generally used in contempt.

All *buffoons* have most in view
To please themselves by vexing you. SWIFT *To Delany* l. 77.

3†. A pantomimic dance. [< F. *buffon*, < It. *buffone*, < *buffa*, jest, connected with *buffare*, puff.] Syn.: see CLOWN. — **buf-foon"esque', buf-foon'ish**, *a.*— **buf-foon'ism**, *n.*— **buf-foon'ize†**, *v.*— **buf-foon'ly**, *a.*

buf-foon'er-y, 1 bu-fūn'ər-ɪ; 2 bŭ-fo͞on'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IṢ, *pl.*] The practises and art of a buffoon; low drollery, coarse jokes, etc.
Some, such as the two Chester mysteries, are in the lowest style of *buffoonery.* HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, p. 125. [ʜ. 1854.]

buf'fum, 1 buf'ʊm; 2 bŭf'ŭm, *n.* A mixture of inferior oils used to adulterate linseed-oil.

buf'fy, 1 buf'ɪ; 2 bŭf'y, *a.* Of a buff color; characterized by or resembling buff.— **buffy coat,** a yellowish or grayish coat or fibrin sometimes formed on coagulating blood: caused by a subsidence of the red corpuscles. **buff'-coat"†.**

bu-fon'-, } 1 bɪu-fɛn'-, bīū-fō'nɪ-; 2 bū-fŏn', bū-fō'nɪ-. From
bu-fo'nI-, } Latin *bufo* (*bufon-*), toad: a combining form.— **Bu-fon'I-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of amphibians, especially *Arcifera* with dilated sacral vertebræ, a broad tongue free backward, and no maxillary teeth: including the toads. **Bu'fo,** *n.* (t. g.)— **bu'fo-nid,** *n.*— **bu-fon'I-form,** *a.* Having the form of a toad; of or pertaining to the *Bufoniformia.*— **Bu-fon"I-for'mI-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily of amphibians comprising arciferous anurans without teeth. — **bu'fo-nite,** *n.* The fossil teeth and palatal bones of pycnodont ganoid fishes; toadstone. — **bu'fo-noid.** I. *a.* Toad-like; of or pertaining to the *Bufonidæ* or *Bufonoidea.* II. *n.* One of the *Bufonidæ.*— **Bu"fo-nol'de-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily of arciferous amphibians without ribs and whose tadpoles have a sinistral spiracle.— **bu"fo-nol'de-an,** *a. & n.*

Bu'ford, 1 bīū'fərd; 2 bū'fŏrd, *n.* **1. John** (1/1826–12/18 1863), a United States general; distinguished himself at Antietam, etc. **2.** A town in Gwinnett county, Ga.

bug[1], 1 bug; 2 bŭg, *vi.* [BUGGED, BUGD[6]; BUG'GING.] [Colloq., U. S.] To collect or destroy insects or bugs; as, to go *bugging.* [his eyes *bugged.*

bug[2], *vi.* [Local, U. S.] To grow big; stick out; bulge; as, **bug**[3], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To bend. [Threatening.

bug, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Self-important; conceited; big. **2†.**

bug[1], *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A heteropterous hemipterous insect; any hemipter. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] Specif., the bedbug. **3.** A beetle or other insect with hardened wing-covers; an insect or arachnid, usually exclusive of flies, bees, ants, moths, and butterflies: now chiefly in the United States and dialectally, and often the terminal element in a compound; as, June-*bug,* lady-*bug,* harvest-*bug,* etc. **4.** One of various small crustaceans, especially entomostracans; as, a sow-*bug.* **5.** *Elec.* A fault in the working of a quadruplex telegraph or in any electrical apparatus. **6†.** A spécter; bugbear; anything terrifying; the original meaning. [ME. *bugge,* < W. *bwg,* specter.] — **bug'a-gar"Ic,** *n.* Same as FLY-AGARIC.— **bug'fish",** *n.* The menhaden. **bug-shad‡.— bug-juice,** *n.* [Slang.] Poor liquor.— **bug-trap,** *n.* A device to overcome an electrical bug.— **bug-word†,** *n.* A word of terror; bugbear; also, blustering language.— **bugging machine,** a contrivance for removing insects from plants.

Bug[2], 1 būg; 2 bŭg, *n.* **1.** A river in Podolia and Kherson governments, Ukraine; length, 520 m. to Black Sea. **Hyp'a-nIs‡** [Ancient]. **2.** A river in Poland; length, 470 m. to Vistula river.

bug'a-boo, 1 bug'ə-bū; 2 bŭg'a-bo͞o, *n.* A bugbear. [< BUG, *n.*, 6, + BOO, *interj.*, used to frighten children.] Syn.: see SCARECROW.

bug'an, 1 bug'ən *or* bug'an; 2 bŭg'an *or* bŭg'an, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An evil goblin; tricksy sprite. [*sturus caryi*).

bug'a-ra, 1 bug'ə-rə; 2 bŭg'a-ra, *n.* A surf-fish (*Hyp-*
Bu"ga-son', 1 bū'gə-sən'; 2 bų'gă-sŏn', *n.* A town in Antique province, Panay, P. I.

bug'bane", 1 bug'bēn"; 2 bŭg'bān", *n.* A perennial herb of the genus *Cimicifuga,* of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), as the **European bugbane,** *C. fœtida,* used to drive away vermin, or the **American b.,** *C. americana.* — **false bugbane,** a perennial herb (*Trautvetteria carolinensis*) of the family *Ranunculaceæ,* growing from 2 to 3 feet high and bearing large root-leaves, 5–11 lobed.

bug'bear", 1 bug'bār"; 2 bŭg'bâr", *vt.* To frighten with imaginary terrors.

bug'bear", *n.* **1.** An imaginary object of terror, especially of needless fright.
Who would believe what strange *bugbears*
Mankind creates itself, of fears.
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. iii, can. 3, l. 1.
2†. A hobgoblin believed to devour naughty children.

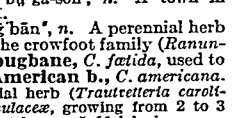
bug'a-boo‡. [< BUG, *n.*, 6, + BEAR[1], *n.*] Syn.: see SCARECROW.— **bug'bear"dom,** *n.*— **bug'bear"ish,** *a.*

Bu-ge'an, 1 bū-gī'ən; 2 bų-gē'an, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *Esth.* xii, 6.

Bu"geaud' de la Pl"conne"rle', 1 bū'zō' də la plˈkən'rˈ'; 2 bü'zhō' de lä plˈcōn'rē', **Thomas Robert** (10/15 1784–8/10 1849), Duc d'Isly. A French marshal.

Bu'gen-ha"gen, 1 bū'gen-hā"gen; 2 bų'gĕn-hä"gĕn, **Johann,** "Doctor Pommer" or "Pomeranus" (4/24 1485–4/20 1558). A German divine; supported Luther.

bug'-eye", 1 bug'-aɪ"; 2 bŭg'-y", *n.* A canoe made of several hewn planks, decked over and sharpie-rigged: the ordinary small sailing craft of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.


A Bug-eye.

bug'ga-low, 1 bug'ə-lō; 2 bŭg'a-lō, *n.* See BAGGALA. **bug'lah‡.**

bug'gard, 1 bug'ərd; 2 bŭg'ard, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A boggard. **bug'gart‡.**

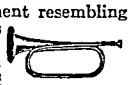
bug'ger[1], 1 bug'ər; 2 bŭg'er, *n.* One guilty of buggery. The term originally meant a Bulgarian, then a heretic, from a sect of heretics in Bulgaria in the 11th century, and it was later applied to one guilty of any abominable practises. It is now used only as a technical term in criminal law, or as a low term of disparagement or insult. [< OF. *bougre,* heretic, < LL. *Bulgarus,* Bulgarian, heretic. There were Bulgarian heretics to whom abominable practises were imputed.]

bug'ger-y, 1 bug'ər-ɪ; 2 bŭg'er-y, *n.* [Low.] Bestiality; sodomy.

Bug-gia'no, 1 būd-jū'no; 2 bųd-ja'no, *n.* A town in Lucca

bug'gy, 1 bug'ɪ; 2 bŭg'y, *a.* **1.** Infested with bugs. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] Insane.— **bug'gI-ness,** *n.*

bug'gy[1], *n.* [-GIES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IṢ, *pl.*] **1.** A light vehicle for one or two horses, having four wheels, and with or without a hood: when with a hood called a *top-buggy.* **2.** [Eng.] A light two-wheeled vehicle without a hood. **3.** [E. Ind.] A two-wheeled vehicle with a hood. **4.** The caboose of a freight train. [Cp. Hind. *baggī,* gig, < *bag,* move.]— **bug'gy-boat",** *n.* A boat to which wheels may be attached for use on land.— **b. cultivator, b. plow,** see CULTIVATOR; PLOW.— **Concord b.** or **wagon,** a hoodless, side-spring buggy, first made in Concord, N. H.— **fantail b.,** a buggy having the rear portion narrowed down to a slight depth.


A Bugle.

A Top-buggy.

bug'gy[2], *n.* A small wagon used in mines to carry coal, ore, etc., from the workings to the shafts or galleries.— **bug'gy-man",** *n.* [bugfish.

bug'head", 1 bug'hed"; 2 bŭg'hĕd", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The

bught, 1 bʊt; 2 bŭt, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BOUGHT[2], *n.*

bug'lard†, *n.* A liar.

Bu'gin-vil-læ'a, 1 bū'gɪn-vɪ-lɪ'ə; 2 bų'gĭn-vi-lē'a, *n.* *Bot.* See BOUGAINVILLEA.

bu'gis, 1 bū'jɪs; 2 bų'gis, *n.* [E. Ind.] A prahu or trading-boat of the Indian Archipelago.

bu'gle, 1 biū'gl; 2 bū'ğl, *v.* [BU'GLED; BU'GLING.] **I.** *t.* To give forth, as a sound, with a bugle; summon with a bugle.
II. *i.* **1.** To sound a bugle. **2.** [Slang, West Point.] To stay out of class until the attendance-bugle sounds.

bu'gle, *a.* Of, resembling, or adorned with bugles; of the color of bugles. See BUGLE[2], *n.*

bu'gle[1], *n.* **1.** A metallic wind-instrument resembling a horn or trumpet, with or without keys or valves.
Above the hum of the multitude and the roll of the drums, rose the clear and ringing blasts of the cavalry *bugles.* J. E. COOKE *Surry of Eagle's Nest* p. 444. [ʀ. ɪ. ʜ. 1876.]
2. A huntsman's horn. **3.** [Dial., Eng.] A young bull. **4†.** A wild ox. [OF., < L. *buculus,* dim. of *bos* (*bov-*), ox. In senses 1 & 2 < BUGLE-HORN.]— **bu'gle-call",** *n.* A signal-call sounded on a bugle.— **b.-horn,** *n.* **1.** Same as BUGLE[1], *n.*, 1 and 2.
One blast upon his *bugle-horn* Were worth a thousand men!
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 18.
2†. A drinking-vessel of horn.— **b.-rod,** *n.* A bishop's pastoral staff, or crook.— **Kent b.,** a key-bugle.

bu'gle[2], *n.* A tube-shaped glass bead, commonly black, used for ornamenting garments. [< LL. *bugoli,* pl. of *bugolus,* a kind of ornament, dim. of MHG. *bouc, boug,* ring, bracelet, < *biegen,* bend.]— **bu'gled,** *a.*

bu'gle[3], *n.* **1.** A British plant of the genus *Ajuga,* of the family *Menthaceæ;* as, the common *bugle* (*Ajuga reptans*); the yellow *bugle* (*A. chamæpitys*). **2.** The bugleweed. [F., < LL. *bugula,* plant.]— **bitter bugle,** see BUGLEWEED.

bu'gler, 1 biū'glər; 2 bū'ğler, *n.* **1.** One who plays the *bugle; specif.,* a *soldier who conveys officers' orders by signals* sounded on a bugle. **2.** [Tasmania.] A trumpet-fish (*Macrorhamphosus scolopax.*)

bu'glet, 1 biū'glet; 2 bū'ğlĕt, *n.* A small bugle, as that sometimes carried by cyclists.

bu'gle-weed", 1 biū'gl-wīd"; 2 bū'ğl-wēd", *n.* **1.** Any one of several low perennial herbs of the genus *Lycopus* of the family *Menthaceæ,* especially *L. virginicus,* the Virginian purple or **sweet bugleweed,** used as a remedy for hemorrhage and as an astringent and narcotic; also, *L. americanus,* the American **bitter bugle,** very similar but distinguished by its laciniate leaves, found in wet soils from Canada to Florida and Texas. **bu'gle-wort"†.** **2.** Same as BUGLE[2], *n.*, 1.

bu'gloss, 1 biū'glɔs; 2 bū'ğlŏs, *n.* The alkanet (*Anchusa officinalis*), or any one of several other plants of the same family; as, the **small bugloss** (*Lycopsis arvensis*); **viper's-bugloss** (*Echium vulgare*); and the **small wild b.** (*Asperugo procumbens*). [< F. *buglosse,* < L. *buglossa,* < Gr. *bouglōssos,* < *bous,* ox, + *glōssa,* tongue.]

bu'gong, 1 biū'gɔŋ; 2 bū'ğŏng, *n.* [Anglo-Austral.] A noctuid moth (*Agrotis spina*). They are crushed and eaten in the form of cakes by the natives of Australia.

bu'gor, 1 biū'gər; 2 bū'ğōr, *n.* An elevation of ground or succession of hillocks separating creeks or ravines, as on the shore of the Black Sea. [< Rus. *bugorĭ,* hillock.]

bug'seed", 1 bug'sīd"; 2 bŭg'sēd", *n.* A low branching annual herb (*Corispermum hyssopifolium*) of the goosefoot family.

Bu"gu-ey', 1 bū'gū-aɪ'; 2 bų'ğų-ў', *n.* A town in Cagayan province, Luzon, P. I. [government, Russia.

Bu-gul'ma, 1 bū-gul'mə; 2 bų-ğųl'ma, *n.* A town in Samara

Bu"gu-rus'lan, 1 bū'gū-rus'lan; 2 bų'ğų-rus'lăn, *n.* A town in Samara government, Tartar-Bashkir Republic.

bug'wort", 1 bug'wʊrt"; 2 bŭg'wŭrt", *n.* Bugbane.

bu'hach, 1 biū'hach; 2 bū'hăch, *n.* The powdered flower-heads of *Chrysanthemum turreanum* or *cinerariæfolium, C. roseum,* etc., used as an insect-powder.

bu-ha'ya, 1 bū-hā'yə; 2 bų-hä'yä, *n.* [P. I.] An alligator or a crocodile: native name. **bu-a'ya‡.** [Luzon, P. I.

Bu'hl, 1 bū'hɪ; 2 bų'hi, *n.* A town in Camarines province,

buhl, 1 būl; 2 bųl, *n.* Brass, white metal, or tortoise-shell inlaid in mosaic patterns in furniture; also, cabinet-work so decorated. This mode of ornamentation, mostly confined to tables, cabinets, etc., was perfected by a French wood-worker (18th century) named André Charles Boule. **boulе‡; buhl'work"‡.— buhl'saw",** *n.* See SAW.

Buhl's dis-ease'. Icterus of the new-born, resulting probably from septic infection, characterized by jaundice, diarrhea, vomiting, fatty degeneration of the heart, liver, and kidneys.

buhr, buhr'stone", etc. See BUR; BURRSTONE.

bulk[1], 1 bʊlk; 2 bŭk, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A book. **beuk‡.**

bulk[2], *n.* [Scot.] Bulk.

bulld, } 1 bɪld; 2 bĭld, *v.* [BUILT or BUILD'ED; BUILD'ING.]
bilds, } **I.** *t.* **1.** To frame, construct, or erect, as a dwelling, a ship, a wall, or other structure: used also figuratively; as, to *build* a house, city, etc.
I *built* my soul a lordly pleasure-house
Wherein at ease for aye to dwell. TENNYSON *Palace of Arts* st. 1.
2. To put together by successive additions; fabricate; form by art; as, to *build* a gun or an organ. **3.** To construct by a process analogous to building; as, to *build* a fire. **4.** To establish anew; renew; strengthen: usually followed by *up;* as, to *build up* one's constitution. **5.** To establish as on a foundation; found; as, to *build* one's faith on God's promises.
On God and God-like men we *build* our trust.
TENNYSON *Death of Wellington* st. 9.
II. *i.* **1.** To follow the occupation or business of building; form or construct anything.
Wrong ever *builds* on quicksands. LOWELL *Prometheus* st. 2.
2. To base one's plans, hopes, or confidence; rest confidently; rely; depend; followed by *on* or *upon.*
Build on no man's favour but mine.
SCOTT *Quentin Durward* vol. i, p. 208. [ʀ. & ʀ. 1858.]
3. *Card-playing.* In casino, to form a group of cards by combining in a pile several the aggregate of whose pips is equal to those on another card in the builder's hand. [< AS. *byldan,* < *bold,* house, perhaps < Ice. *ból,* house, farm, < *búa,* build.] Syn.: see CONSTRUCT.

build, *n.* **1.** The manner or style in which anything is built; form of construction; general figure; make.
There was something in his *build* and look . . . that marked out the keen, stirring . . . man of business.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 132. [ʜ. 1875.]
2. A vertical joint in masonry.

build, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

build'er, } 1 bild'ər; 2 bĭld'er, *n.* One who or that which
bild'ers, } builds; especially, one who follows the occupation of building or who controls or directs the actual work of building.
The carpenter at Nazareth — the Son of the *Builder* — . . . was in truth the very *Builder* of the world.
A. D. T. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* ch. 14, p. 114. [ʜ. M. & CO. 1885.]
Syn.: see ARCHITECT.

build'ing, } 1 bild'ɪŋ; 2 bĭld'ing, *n.* **1.** An edifice for any
bild'ings, } use; that which is built, as a dwelling-house, barn, etc.
And think ye that *building* shall endure
Which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?
LOWELL *A Parable* st. 7.
2. The occupation, business, or art of constructing; the act or process of erecting or establishing. **3†.** A company of rooks; rookery. Syn.: see EDIFICE; HOUSE.
The following list exhibits some of the terms used specifically in building. Additional terms will be found under ARCHITECTURE, BOND, CONSTRUCTION, etc.

BUILDING TERMS.

aggregate	elevation	lines and pins	scantling
air-brick,	English bond	lintel	sett
a.-flue	enrichment	loam	shingle
alcove	extrados	Louver *or*	shipper
annular vault	facing,	Louvre	shoe
apex-stone	f.-pavior	marchioness	sill
arch	fall	marezzo	sinking
arris, a.-gutter	fang	mastic	skew arch
ax	fat lime	matrix	slaked lime
axed arch,	faucet	meter	slating batten
a. work	feed-cistern	miter arch	sleeper wall
back	fender wall	mortar-mill	slip
back-hearth,	filleting	nosing	sneck
b.-putty	fine stuff	offset	sneck rubble
badigeon	finish	overhanging	snow-guard
banker	finishing	oversailing	soffit
barrel	fixing-fillet	parallel gutter	spewing
bastard tuck	flank, *t.* wall	parapet gutter	splay
bat	flap trap	parge *or* parget	splayed
batter	frame house,	patent glazing	springer
beam-filling	f. wall	paving-tile	springing-line
bed-plug	French	perforated	square
benched	casement	brick	squared rubble
beton	front hearth,	persienne	squint,
blank wall,	f. putty	pitching-piece	s.-brick
b. window	gage *or* gauge	pit-sand	staircase
block and start	gantry	place-brick	standard
block in course	garden-wall	plain tile	staying
bond	bond	plumber's iron	steam-coil
bond-block	gathering	plumb-line,	stool
bonder	grating	p.-rule	stop
bracket	grizzle	pocket	stop-cock
breaking-joint	grouting	pointing	stopping
breast-summer	gutter	poling-board	stove-screw
breeze	half-plain	pressed brick	straight arch
brick	work	pricking up	stretcher
bricknogging	half-space	pugging	stretching-course
bull-nosed	landing	purlin	strike
brick	half-timbered	putlog	stucco
bull's-eye	work	putty	sunk work
burnt ballast	hammer-dressed	quarter partition	surface water
buttress	hanging steps	queen-post	tail
camber	hard core	queens	tail-boy
cap	hard pavior	quoin [bate	taking off
cement, c.-fillet, c.-joggle	haunch	rabbet *or* rebate	tape
center-nailed	head	rack-back	tapered pipe
central load	heading-course	racking	template
chase	head-nailed	raddle	three-quarter
chimney-bar, c.-breast, c.-hearth	bond	rafter	bat
shaft, c.-herring-bone	hearth	rag-bolt	threshold
stack	bond	raglet	rain-water pipe
chuff	hipped roof	raking bond,	throating
closer	hip-rafter	r.-flashing	timber-work
color	hod	ramp	torching
concrete	hopper	rampant arch	tread
course	hot plate	random rubble	trimmer-arch
cover-stone	hydraulic lime	recess	trough
cramp	imperials	reduced work	truth
crampoon	internal miter	register stove	turning-bar,
creasing-course	*joist*	*reveal*	t.-piece
crown	jumper	rich lime	universal joint
dead wall	kick	ridge, r.-board, r.-course, r.-tiles	verge-board
deflection	king-rod	roll, r.-tiles	wainscot
derrick	kneeler	ripper	waling
diagonal bond	knuckle	rise	wall-plate
dog's-tooth	lacing-course	riser	waste-pipe
doubling-course	ladies	rod	water-bar
dressing	lancet	roof	water-joint
dry area	lay light	rough cast	weathering
eaves,	lean-to roof	rubblework	whitewash
e.-course,	ledger	run	window-board
e.-gutter	level	saddle-backed,	withe
	lewis *or* lewison	s.-boiler	
	light		

— **building and loan association,** a society, usually an incorporated joint-stock company, organized to aid some of its members in building homes or other edifices with money lent or subscribed by all the members. In the United States, national associations transact an interstate business, thus coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts; local associations are amenable to the laws of the State in which they are incorporated.— **build'ing-block",** *n.* **1.** A molded mass of concrete or other material suitable for use in construction. **2.** One of the blocks or supports on which the keel of a ship rests while building. **3.** One of a set of toy blocks for children's play.— **b.-iron,** *n.* In electrotyping, a pointed tool used when hot to build up wax in the blank spaces of a wax impression.— **b. lease,** a lease of land under an agreement by the lessee to build specified buildings upon it that revert to the landlord after an agreed term.— **b.-paper,** *n.* A heavy felt-like paper used as packing for walls or roofs.— **b.-slip,** *n.* A raised and inclined way for a vessel while being built.— **b.-wax,** *n.* A composition, in which wax is the chief ingredient, for building up blank spaces in an electrotype mold.

built, } 1 bilt; 2 bĭlt, *pa.* **1.** Made, shaped, or formed by
bilt‡, } or as by building; constructed; erected: often in compounds; as, stout-*built;* frigate-*built.* **2.** Built-up; as, a *built* beam.— **built'-up",** *a.* Formed of several parts

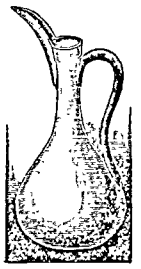
or pieces put together in a way to reenforce or strengthen each other; as, a *built-up* gun, mast, or arch.

built†, *n.* Shape; style of construction.

built'ly, 1 bŭrd'lı; 2 bŭrd'ly, *a.* [Scot.] Large and well made; stately; burly; stalwart; sturdy; stout. **blerd'-ly**†; **boord'ly**†. [jug with a spout.

bu"ire', 1 bū"ir'; 2 bū"ir', *n.* [F.] A lidless flagon or claret-

buis"son', 1 bwī'sŏn'; 2 bwī'sôn', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Hort.* A fruit-tree trained on a low stem and with the branches closely pruned. **2.** *Cookery.* A dish arranged in a prickly-appearing pyramidal form.



Buire.

buist[1], 1 būst; 2 būst. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To mark, as sheep or cattle. **II.** *n.* The owner's mark on animals. **boost**†.

buist, *n.* [Scot.] A box or casket. **boost**†.

Bul'ten-zorg, 1 bel'ten-zōrH; 2 bŏl'tĕn-zōrH, *n.* **1.** A Dutch province in Java. **2.** Its capital, a summer resort.

bu"l-trón', 1 bū"l-trōn'; 2 bų"l-trōn', *n.* [Sp.] *Metal.* A furnace of peculiar construction in which silver ore is reduced.

Bu"ja-lan'cé, 1 bū"ha-lān'chē; 2 bų"hä-lān'thę. *n.* A town in Cordova province, Spain.

bu'ke[1], 1 bū'kē; 2 bų'kę. *n.* *Jap. Hist.* The military class of feudal Japan; Samurai. [Chino-Jap.]

buke[2], 1 būk; 2 būk, *n.* [Scot.] A book.

Bu"kha-rest', *n.* See BUCHAREST. [*Chron.* vi, 5.

Buk'ki, 1 buk'ai; 2 būk'ī, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xxxiv, 22; *1 Chron.* xxv, 4.

Buk-ki'ah, 1 bu-kaī'ə; 2 bū-kī'a, *n.* *Bib.*

buk'ki-o, 1 būk'ī-o; 2 bųk'ī-o, *n.* [Jap.] See BUPPO.

buk'kum, 1 buk'um; 2 bŭk'ŭm, *n.* Same as SAPAN-WOOD.

Bu"ko-wi'na, 1 bū"ko-vī'na; 2 bų"ko-vī'na, *n.* A province of Roumania; 4,035 sq. m.; capital, Czernowitz.

buk'shee, 1 buk'shī; 2 bŭk'shē, *n.* [E. Ind.] A military paymaster. [< Pers. *bakhshi*, the giver.] — **buk'shee-kha'na**, *n.* Pay-office. **buck'shee**†; **buk'shi**†.

buk'shish, *n.* Same as BAKSHISH. **buk'sheesh**†. [38.

Bul, 1 bul; 2 bųl, *n.* [Heb.] Same as HESVAN. *1 Kings* vi,

bul., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION. [Luzon, P. I.

Bu'la, 1 bū'la; 2 bų'lä, *n.* A town in Camarines province,

Bu"la-can', 1 bū"la-kān'; 2 bų"lä-cän', *n.* **1.** A province in Luzon, P. I.; 965 sq. m.; capital, Malolos. **2.** A town in this province.

bu'la-fo, 1 biū'la-fō; 2 bū'la-fō, *n.* [Guinea.] A musical instrument resembling the xylophone, made of wooden pipes fastened together with thongs. [Cairo.

Bu-lak', 1 bū-lāk'; 2 bų-lāk', *n.* A town in Egypt, port of

bu'lam, 1 biū'lam; 2 bū'lăm, *n.* [Afr.] The yellow fever. — **bu'lam-ize**, *vt.* To affect with yellow fever. [M.]

Bu'la Ma-ta'ri, 1 bū'la ma-tā'rī; 2 bų'lä mä-tä'rī. [Afr.] Literally, the rock-breaker; name given by African natives to Henry Stanley, the explorer. See STANLEY.

Bu-lan', 1 bū-lān'; 2 bų-lān', *n.* **1.** A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I. **2.** [b-] Cotton: the Filipino name.

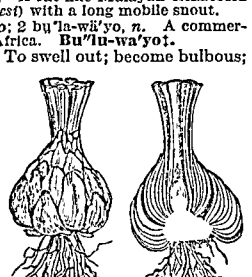
Bu"land-shahr', 1 bū"land-shār'; 2 bų"land-shär', *n.* **1.** A district in Meerut division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 1,910 sq. m.; capital, Khurja. **2.** A town in this district. **Ba-ran'**†.

bu'lau, 1 biū'lō; 2 bū'lą, *n.* A rat-like Malayan erinaceoid insectivore (*Gymnura rafflesi*) with a long mobile snout.

Bu"la-wa'yo, 1 bū"la-wā'yo; 2 bų"la-wä'yo, *n.* A commercial town in S. Rhodesia, Africa. **Bu"lu-wa'yo**†.

bulb, 1 bulb; 2 bŭlb, *vi.* To swell out; become bulbous; form a bulbous root.

bulb, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A spheroidal leaf-bud, usually developed underground, consisting of a cluster of appressed, thickened, scale-like leaves, growing from the top of a stem which is shortened to a mere disk, and throws out roots from its lower face. The true bulb has its scale-like leaves either narrow, thick, and imbricated like those of the lily, as in the adjoining cut, and distinguished as a **scaly bulb**, or broad and concentrically enwrapping like those of the onion, and called a **tunicated** or **coated bulb.**



Bulb.

Bulb of a lily, showing exterior and vertical section.

2. [Colloq.] Any one of several underground stems resembling bulbs, as the corm of a crocus or the tuber of a dahlia. In trade usage even rhizomes and underground stems of the iris, ginger, etc., are called bulbs. **3.** Any ornamental plant growing from a bulb. **4.** A protuberance or enlargement resembling a plant-bulb, as of a thermometer-tube, a hair, tooth, etc.; especially, that of the spinal cord (the medulla oblongata). [< L. *bulbus*, < Gr. *bolbos*, bulbous root.] — **bulb'-mite"**, *n.* A mite that bores into bulbs, as the bulbs of lilies, etc. — **b. of percussion** (*Archeol.*), a conchoidal protuberance on a flake of flint separated by a blow. — **b. of the aorta.** **1.** A division of the primitive aorta of the embryo from which is afterward formed the permanent aorta and the pulmonary artery. **2.** The enlarged part of the aorta where it unites with the heart. — **b. of the jugular vein**, the dilatation at the origin of the external jugular vein. — **b. of the urethra**, the posterior enlarged portion of the corpus spongiosum of the penis. — **b.-scale**, *n.* A leaf or bract of special form, serving chiefly as a storehouse for growth or for protection. — **detonating b.**, a Prince Rupert's drop. See DROP. — **Geissler b.** (*Chem.*), a potash bulb. — **Liebig b.**, a glass bulb used for holding caustic potash in solution. — **solid b.** (*Bot.*), a corm. — **bul-ba'ceous**, *a.* Bulbous; producing bulbs. — **bulbed**, *a.* Having a bulb; bulb-shaped. — **bul-bif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing bulbs. — **bulb'i-form**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of a bulb. — **bulb'less**, *a.* Having no bulb. — **bulb'-let**, *n.* A bulbil.

bul'bar, 1 bul'bər; 2 bŭl'bar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bulb, especially the bulb of the spinal cord or medulla oblongata.

bulbd, *pp.* Bulbed. S. S.

bul'bil, 1 bul'bil; 2 bŭl'bil, *n.* **1.** A small bulb. Specif. (*Bot.*): (1) In flowering plants, an aerial deciduous, fleshy leaf-bud, capable of developing at once into a new individual, as in the tiger-lily. (2) In *Characeæ*, an amylum-star. **2.** *Anat.* An enlargement or expansion of a small tube or vessel. [Dim. of BULB.] **bulb'el**†; **bulb'let**†.

Bul'bi-lis, 1 bul'bı-lis; 2 bŭl'bi-lis, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of grasses. See BUFFALO-GRASS. [< BULBIL.]

bul-bil'la, 1 bul-bil'ə; 2 bŭl-bĭl'a, *n.* *Zooph.* A bud of a hydroid zoophyte, which at an early stage becomes detached and capable of independent development. [Dim. of BULB.]

bulb'ing, 1 bulb'iŋ; 2 bŭlb'ing, *n.* The formation of a bulb, or a bulb-like swelling in plants.

" . . . the *bulbing* of the Swede, Turnip, and Kohl Rabi disappeared completely in crosses with non-bulbing kales. . . ."
W. BATESON *Mendel's Principles of Heredity*, p. 31. [CAMBRIDGE UNIV. PRESS '09.]

bulb'let, *n.* See under BULB, *n.*

Bul"bo-co'di-um, 1 bul'bo-kō'dı-um; 2 bŭl'bo-cō'di-ŭm, *n.* A monotypic genus of little bulbous plants of the family *Melanthaceæ*, native of the Mediterranean region, much resembling the crocus, from which it differs chiefly in the superior ovary and six stamens. *B. vernum*, the only species, 4 to 6 inches high, with long tubular, funnel-shaped, violet-purple flowers, 2 or 3 from each bulb, blooms very early in spring, before the appearance of its broad channeled leaves. [< Gr. *bolbos*, bulb, + *kôdion*, fleece.]

bul-bo'di-um, 1 bul-bō'dı-um; 2 bŭl-bō'di-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A corm. [< Gr. *bolbos*, bulb, + *eidos*, form.]

bul"bo-nu'cle-ar, 1 bul'bo-niū'klı-ər; 2 bŭl'bo-nū'cle-ar, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the nuclei of the cranial nerves found in the medulla oblongata. [< Gr. *bolbos*, bulb, + NUCLEAR.]

bul"bo-phyl'lum, 1 bul'bo-fil'um; 2 bŭl'bo-fĭl'ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of tropical, epiphytic, chiefly Old World orchids, more curious than handsome. They have a creeping rootstock, pseudobulbs, one or more stiff leaves, and flowers with a jointed sensitive lip in spikes or racemes, or solitary. *B. Lobbii*, from Java, with a single broadly lance-elliptic leaf and a large solitary yellow flower on a radical scape, has been cultivated in the United States. [< Gr. *bolbos*, bulb, + *phyllon*, leaf.]

bul'bo-sine, 1 bul'bo-sīn; 2 bŭl'bo-sīn, *n.* A very poisonous alkaloid isolated from an agaric (*Amanita phalloides*): probably identical with muscerine.

bul'bo-tu"ber, *n.* A corm. [< BULB + TUBER.]

bul'bous, 1 bul'bus; 2 bŭl'bŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having or growing from bulbs. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like a bulb. The dome, *bulbous*, like all oriental domes, is . . . elegant.
G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. 2, ch. 7, p. 178. [H. 1872.]

bul'bu-ceous†; **bul'bose**†; **bulb'y**†.

bul'bul[1], 1 bul'bul; 2 bųl'bųl, *n.* **1.** A pycnonotine bird of the tropics of the Old World, as the Persian nightingale or red-whiskered bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*), a green bulbul of *Chloropsis* or a related genus, or a fairy bluebird (*Irene*).

'Twas like the notes, half ecstasy, half pain,
The *bulbul* utters, ere her soul depart.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. i, st. 14.

2. A brachypodine babbling thrush. [Per., nightingale.]

Syrian Bulbul. 1/5

bul'bul[2], *n.* [E. Ind.] The yak.

bul'bule, *n.* A bulbil.

bul'bus, 1 bul'bus; 2 bŭl'bŭs, *n.* [-BI, 1 bal; 2-bi, *pl.*] [L.] A bulb. — **bulbus aortæ** (*Embryol.*), in the embryos of vertebrates, that part of the aorta where the aortic arches rise; also found in the adult of some of the lower vertebrates. **bulbus arteriosus**†. — **b. olfactorius**, same as OLFACTORY BULB. See OLFACTORY.

bul'card, 1 bul'kərd; 2 bŭl'card, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] The blenny. [dearment or contempt. **bul'chin**†.

bulch†, *n.* A bullock; bull calf: also a rude term of en-

Bul-da'na, 1 bul-dā'na; 2 bųl-dä'na, *n.* **1.** A district in Berar province, British India; 2,809 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

bul'der-ing, 1 bul'dər-iŋ; 2 bul'der-ing, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Hot; muggy.

bu"lé', 1 bū"lē'; 2 bų"lę', *n.* Same as BOULE[2].

bule, *n.* Same as BULLE.

Bul'finch, 1 bul'finch; 2 bųl'finch, **Charles** (8/9 1763–4/18 1844). An American architect; one of the designers of the Capitol at Washington.

Bulg., *abbr.* Bulgaria; Bulgarian.

Bul'gar[1], 1 bul'gar *or* bul'gər; 2 bųl'gar *or* bŭl'gar, *n.* **1.** One of the ancient Finnic or Ugrian tribe that conquered and settled what is now Bulgaria. **2.** A Bulgarian, or Slavic inhabitant of Bulgaria. [< OBulg. *Bŭlgarinŭ*, Bulgar.]

bul'gar[2], } 1 bul'gər, bŏl'-; 2 bŭl'gar, bŏl'-, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.]
bol'gar, } Russia leather.

Bul-ga'ri-a, 1 bul-gē'ri-ə; 2 bŭl-gā'ri-a, *n.* An independent kingdom in S. E. Europe; 39,824 sq. m.; capital, Sofia. Bulgarian independence of Turkish suzerainty was proclaimed Oct. 5, 1908. Surrendered to the Allies, Sept. 30, 1918.

Bul-ga'ri-an, 1 bul-gē'ri-ən; 2 bŭl-gā'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) the Bulgars, or (2) Bulgaria, south of the Danube and west of the Black Sea. **Bul-gar'ic**†. — **Bulgarian Church**, an offshoot of the Orthodox Greek Church, declared in 1870 by the Patriarch of Constantinople to be without the pale of the Orthodox communion. It is autonomous, and governed by a synod of bishops. — **Old Bulgarian**, same as CHURCH SLAVONIC.

Bul-ga'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One of the race of Slavic Bulgars; a native or legally constituted citizen of Bulgaria. **2.** The language of the present Bulgarians, a division of the eastern branch of the Slavonic Aryan.

Bul-gar'ic, 1 bul-gar'ik; 2 bŭl-găr'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Bulgars and their modern representatives, Mordvinians and Cheremissians — the Volga group of the Finno-Tatar or Uralo-Altaic stock or family.

Bul-gar'ic, *n.* The ancient language of the Bulgars, belonging to the Finnic or Uralic branch of the Uralo-Altaic family.

Bul"ga-ri'e-æ, 1 bul'ga-rai'ı-ī; 2 bŭl'ga-rī'e-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of discomycetous fungi having a usually sessile receptacle, with gelatinous or horny excipulum and usually oblong sporidia.

Bul-ga'rin, 1 bul-gā'rin; 2 bul-gä'rin, **Faddei Venediktovich** (1789–9/11 1859). A Russian journalist and novelist; *Ivan Vutzhegin.*

Bul-ga'ris, 1 bul-gā'ris; 2 bul-gä'ris, **Dimitri** (1/11 1803–1/11 1878). A Greek statesman; prime minister; regent.

bulge, 1 bulj; 2 bŭlg, *v.* [BULGED; BULG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to swell out or be protuberant; press out of shape.
How his Majesty is crushed down — quite *bulged* out of shape in that sad way by the weight of Time and its pressures.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii, bk. x, ch. 7, p. 522. [H.]

2. To stave in the bottom of, as a ship.

II. *i.* **1.** To swell out, as a wall or the side of a ship; be protuberant.
I see the hills, *bulging* with great drifts, lift themselves up cold and white against the sky. BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* sub-let iii, p. 55. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. To founder, as a ship; bilge. [OF. Scand. orig.; cp. Sw. dial. *bulgja*, swell out; *bolgin*, swollen, = AS. *bolgen*, pp. of *belgan*, swell.]

bulge, *n.* **1.** The swelled or most convex part, as of a cask or barrel; a protuberant part; bilge; swelling. **2.** The eddy made by a salmon in rising. **3.** [U. S.] *Finance.* A more or less sudden rise regarded as liable to an equally abrupt recession; as, a *bulge* in stocks. **4**†. A wallet. — **bulge'-wa"ter**, *n.* Same as BILGE-WATER. — **bulge'ways"**, *n. pl.* Bilgeways. — **to get the bulge on** [Slang], to get the advantage over; get beforehand with. — **bulg'y**, *a.* [Rare.] Unduly protuberant or bulging; swollen. — **bulg'i-ness**, *n.*

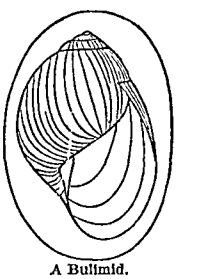
bulg'er, 1 bulj'ər; 2 bŭlg'er, *n.* *Golf.* A driver or a brassy having a convex face. [< BULGE.] **bulg'er-driv"er**†.

bu-lim'i-a, 1 biu-lim'ı-ə; 2 bū-lĭm'i-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid craving for food; voracious appetite. [< Gr. *boulimia*, *boulimos*, < *bous*, ox, + *limos*, hunger.] **bou-lim'i-a**†; **bu'li-my**†. — **bu-lim'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to bulimia; voracious. **bu-lim'i-ac**†. — **bu-lim'i-ous**, *a.* Having a voracious appetite.

Bu-lim'i-dæ, 1 biu-lim'ı-dī; 2 bū-lĭm'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Helicidæ* in part. — **bu'll-mid**, *n.* — **bu-lim'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a shell of the genus *Bulimus*. — **bu'li-mold**, *a.*

bul'i-mong, 1 bul'ı-muŋ; 2 bul'i-mŏng, *n.* Same as BULLIMONG.

Bu"li-mu'li-dæ, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of holognathous pulmonates having a thin jaw with imbricated plications and teeth helicoid. **Bu-lim'u-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **bu-lim'u-lid**, *n.* — **bu-lim'u-loid**, *a.*



A Bulimid.

Strophocheilus ovatus, within its egg, just before hatching.

Bu'li-mus, 1 biū'li-mus; 2 bū'li-mŭs, *n.* [-MI, 1 -mai; 2 -mi, *pl.*] *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Bulimidæ*. **2.** [b.] A general name for numerous land-shells of oblong or elevated form. [< Gr. *boulimos*, great hunger (see BULIMIA); but referred also by good authority to L. *bulla*, bubble.]

bu'li-my, *n.* Same as BULIMIA.

bulk, 1 bulk; 2 bŭlk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place, dispose of, or consider in mass or bulk; dispose of bodily; also, to ascertain the bulk of.
Or like an old-world mammoth *bulk'd* in ice,
Not to be molten out. TENNYSON *Princess* v, st. 4.

2. To pack, as bundles of tobacco, in regular layers.

II. *i.* To be of bulk, or grow or appear to grow in bulk.

bulk[1], *n.* **1.** The substance or body of anything material considered with reference to its magnitude, as of a ship or an elephant; a large body; mass; volume; size. **2.** The greater or principal part; main body; majority; as, the *bulk* of the population; the *bulk* of the exports. **3.** The whole space in a ship's hold for stowing goods; also, the whole cargo. **4.** The body of a man or an animal; trunk; carcass.
Beneath his tottering *bulk* it bends.
SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 2, st. 15.

5. A pile of tobacco in regular courses. **6**†. A ship's hold or hull. [< Ice. *būlki*, heap.] SYN.: see MAGNITUDE; MASS. — **in bulk**, loose; in mass; not in boxes, bales, sacks, or packages: said of commodities thus stowed, as when a ship's hold is filled with loose grain or the like. — **to break b.**, see BREAK.

bulk[2], *n.* [Eng.] A projecting part of a building; a framework in front of a shop; stall.
To sleep on a *bulk* in June, and amidst the ashes of a glasshouse in December, . . . was the fate of more than one.
MACAULAY *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 144. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

bulked, 1 bulkt; 2 bŭlkt, *a.* Possessing bulk.

bulk'er, 1 bulk'ər; 2 bŭlk'er, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** *Naut.* One who measures the bulk of goods with reference to freightage, etc. **2.** One who bulks tobacco.

bulk'-goose", 1 bulk'-gūs"; 2 bŭlk'-gōōs", *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A male goose. [partition off with a bulkhead.

bulk'head", } *n.* **1.** One of various partitions in a ves-
bulk'hed"[S], } sel, to separate it into desired rooms or to divide the hold into water-tight compartments; as, a cabin *bulkhead;* wardroom *bulkhead.* **2.** A partition or other structure of stone or wood to keep back earth, gas, etc., as in a mine or tunnel or along a water-front.
His [Landor's] station resembles that of a *bulkhead* defending the sea-wall of some lasting structure.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 33. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

3. [New Eng.] A horizontal or sloping door outside a house, giving entrance to the cellar. **4.** [Eng.] The roof of a bulk or stall; also, the stall itself. — **bulkhead line**, a line marking the extreme limit to which wharves or piers may extend along a water-front. — **col-li'sion-bulk"head**, *n.* A bulkhead across the bows of a ship to prevent further influx of water if the bows are stove in. — **splinter-b.**, *n.* *Naval Construction.* A steel partition between guns to restrict the range of flying splinters from shell-explosions.

bulk'head"ed, *a.* Furnished with bulkheads.

bulkt, *pp.* Bulked. S. S.

bulk'y, 1 bulk'ı; 2 bŭlk'y, *a.* [BULK'I-ER; BULK'I-EST.] Of great bulk; large; unwieldy; as, a *bulky* folio.
These despatches were too *bulky* to be concealed in the clothes of a single messenger.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 15, p. 467. [P. S. & CO.]

bulk'ish†. SYN.: see LARGE. — **bulk'i-ly**, *adv.* — **bulk'i-ness**, *n.*

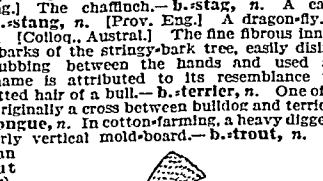
bulk'y, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A policeman.

bull, } 1 bul; 2 bul, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To speculate for an ad-
bul[2], } vance in the price of; as, to *bull* the market. **2.** To copulate with: said of a bull with a cow.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To be in heat: said of a cow.
— **to bull into** [Colloq.], to go into or at hastily, blindly, and with a rush; as, *to bull into* a piece of work. — **to b. a barrel**, to pour water into it when nearly empty.

bull[1], *n.* **1.** (1) The male of domestic cattle or of other bovine ruminants. (2) The male of various other animals, as of the elephant, seal, whale, walrus, giraffe, etc. **2.** *Finance.* At the financial or commercial exchanges: (1) One who anticipates a rise in prices, or endeavors by speculative purchases or otherwise to produce higher prices, through creating a demand. (2) One who buys in the belief that the value of what he purchases is to be enhanced; opposed to *bear.* He differs from an investor in that the latter purchases, usually, in the expectation that the property is to become or will be made more productive. **3.** [B-] The constellation and sign Taurus. **4.** The bull's-eye of a target. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] A policeman or detective, usually in plain clothes. **6.** [Slang, Eng.] A crown

piece. **7.** *Min.* (1) Same as COW², *n.*, 1. (2) Same as CLAY IRON. See under CLAY. [ME. *bole, bule*², < an AS. word seen in the dim. *bulluca;* see BULLOCK. Perhaps < root of BELLOW.]— **a bull in a china-shop** [Colloq.], one who, as through frenzy or lack of sense or judgment, commits grave errors or does havoc or damage.— **Brown B. of Cualigne,** see TAIN BO CUAILGNE.— **bull'-ant",** *n.* [Austral.] Same as BULLDOG, 5.— **b.-apple,** *n.* **1.** A sapotaceous tree (*Sideroxylon rugosum*) of tropical America. **2.** The tree's edible brownish fruit, about the size of an olive.— **b.-baiting,** *n.* The old English sport, once quite common, of baiting bulls with bulldogs: Bull-baiting was declared illegal in 1835. See BAIT¹, *v.*, 3.— **bull'bat",** *n.* [U. S.] The night-hawk (*Chordeiles virginianus*): named from the noise it makes while flying.— **b.-bay,** *n.* A large evergreen tree (*Magnolia grandiflora*) of the southern United States.— **bull'bear†,** *n.* A bugbear.— **b.-bee,** *n.* A bull-fly.— **b.-beef,** *n.* The beef of a bull; hence, colloquially, tough or coarse beef.— **bull'beg"gar,** *n.* [U. S. or Prov. Eng.] A bugbear; hobgoblin.— **bull'ber"ry,** *n.* The buffalo-berry.— **b.-bird,** *n.* **1.** The bullfinch. **2.** [Newfoundland.] The dovekie.— **b.-boat,** *n.* A boat made of skins of the male elk, formerly used by the American Indians.— **bull'bri"er,** *n.* A species of greenbrier or smilax (*Smilax pseudo-china*) of the United States, having tuberous roots and few or no prickles on the stems and branches; also, *Smilax bona-nox.*— **b.-calf,** *n.* A dull stupid fellow, as likened to a male calf.— **bull'comb"er,** *n.* A scarabæid beetle, especially *Typhæus vulgaris.*— **b.-daisy,** *n.* The oxeye daisy.— **b.-dance,** *n.* A dance in which only men take part; stag-dance.— **b.-earing,** *n. Naut.* An earing attached to a yard instead of to a sail.— **b.-face†,** *n.* A threatening face or appearance. So called from a likeness to an angry bull.— **b.-faced,** *a.* Having a broad coarse face.— **b.-feast†,** *n.* A bull-fight.— **b.-fiddle,** *n.* A tin can crossed by a taut string: used by boys.— **b.-fight,** *n.* A combat in an arena between men and bulls: a popular but brutal sport among the Spanish, Portuguese, and Spanish-Americans. **b.-feast†; b.-fighting†.— b.-fighter,** *n.*— **bull'fin",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The bowfin.— **bull'fish",** *n.* **1.** [Newfoundland.] A small solitary halibut or other food-fish. **2.** The great bearded seal.— **bull'fist,** *n.* A puffball (*Lycoperdon bovista*). **bull'feist‡; bull'fice‡.**— **bull'flow"er,** *n.* The marsh-marigold.— **bull'fly",** *n.* **1.** A gadfly or other fly that is troublesome to cattle. **2†.** A stag-beetle.— **b.-foot,** *n.* Coltsfoot. **bull's-foot‡.**— **b.-headed,** *a.* **1.** Having a head like a bull's; hence, stupidly obstinate; stubborn. **2.** *Railroad.* Having a blunt or massive head; as, a **bullheaded rail,** over 50 per cent. of the cross-section of which is located in the head.— **b.-headedness,** *n.*— **b.-hide,** *n.* **1.** The hide of a bull. Often used in an adjectival sense. **2.** A shield made from bull's hide.— **bull'hoof",** *n.* [W. Ind.] A passion-flower with cleft leaves (*Passiflora murucuja*). **Dutchman's-laudanum‡.**— **bull'huss",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A dogfish (*Scyllium catulus*).— **b. in the ring,** a child's game in which one player tries to escape in a prescribed way from a circle made by the others who have linked hands.— **bull'jub",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fish, the miller's-thumb. **bull'knob"†.**— **b.-luck,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Good luck that occurs accidentally or blunderingly; unexpected or undeserved luck.— **b.-mouse,** *n.* A meadow-mouse.— **b.-neck,** *n.* **1.** A short thick neck like that of a bull. **2.** [Local, U. S.] (1) The canvasback. (2) The American scaup-duck. **3.** [Scot.] An onion shaped like a leek.— **b.-necked,** *a.*— **b.-net,** *n.* A large hoop-shaped fish-net.— **bull'nose",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] An overgrown hard clam, unfit for food. **2.** A plane the iron of which is set close to the front end of the stock.— **b.-nosed,** *a.* Having the end rounded off; as, a *bull-nosed* step.— **bull'nut",** *n.* The mocker-nut or white-heart hickory (*Hicoria alba*) of the United States.— **b. of Bashan** (*Bib.*), one of a half-wild herd of cattle formerly roaming the country to the east of the Jordan: a term used figuratively in the Bible of fierce and powerful oppressors.— **b. of brass,** the bull in which Phalaris is said to have roasted his victims. See PHALARIS.— **b.-plum,** *n.* A sloe (*Prunus spinosa*).— **b.-poll,** *n.* The turfy hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*).— **b.-pump,** *n. Mining.* A direct-acting pumping-engine, having the cylinder over the pump and the piston-rod and pumping-rod connected and moved by their weight on the down stroke.— **b.-puncher,** *n.* [Slang, Austral.] A bullock-driver. **bull'lock-punch"er‡.**— **b.-rake,** *n.* A large hand-rake.— **b.-rattle,** *n.* **1.** The bladder-campion. **2.** Same as WHITE CAMPION, 1.— **b.-redfish,** *n.* Same as REDFISH, 1.— **b.-ring,** *n.* **1.** A circular enclosure for bull-fights. **2.** A nose-ring for a bull.— **b.-roarer,** *n.* Same as TUNDUN.— **b.-rope,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A rope rove from a swifter through a bull's-eye on a forward lower shroud, to restrain an upper yard when the latter is in the rigging. **2.** In well-boring, the rope from which the boring tools are suspended and by means of which they are operated.— **b.-rout,** *n.* A scorpænoid fish (*Centropogon robustus*) of New South Wales.— **b.-running,** *n.* Same as BULL-BAITING.— **bulls-and-cows,** *n.* The European wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*).— **b.-segg,** *n.* **1.** The broad-leaved cattail. **b.-sedge†. 2.** [Local, Brit.] A castrated bull.— **b.-set,** *n.* A small hammer used as a chisel in stone-breaking.— **bull's-feather†,** *n.* A horn.— **bull's-foot,** *n.* **1.** Same as BULL-FOOT. **2.** *Mech.* (1) A claw bar of the shape of a bull's foot. (2) A circular pile, having the handle bent at right angles to its length, for filing depressed surfaces.— **b.-shot,** *n. Mining.* A blast that blows out the tamping-material from the blast-hole.— **bull's-mouth,** *n.* A form of helmet or cameo-shell (*Cassis rufa*).— **b.-snake,** *n.* A pine-snake.— **bull's-nose,** *n.* [Rare.] An obtuse angle formed by two plane surfaces; an arris.— **b.-spink,** *n.* [North. Eng.] The chaffinch.— **b.-stag,** *n.* A castrated bull.— **b.-stang,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dragon-fly.— **bull's-wool,** *n.* [Colloq., Austral.] The fine fibrous inner portion of the barks of the stringy-bark tree, easily disintegrated by rubbing between the hands and used as tinder. The name is attributed to its resemblance to the reddish matted hair of a bull.— **b.-terrier,** *n.* One of a breed of dogs, originally a cross between bulldog and terrier. See DOG.— **b.-tongue,** *n.* In cotton-farming, a heavy digger-plow with nearly vertical mold-board.— **b.-trout,** *n.* **1.** The European salmon-trout (*Salmo trutta*), or one of other similar large species. **2.** The Dolly Varden trout (*Salvelinus malma*) of western America. **3.** The huso.— **b.-voiced,** *a.*— **b.-walloper,** *n.* [Colloq.] A teamster of oxen.— **bull'weed",** *n.* Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).— **b.-whack,** *n.* [S. W. U. S.] A heavy whip with a short handle and a long lash. Its use may have given rise to *bulldoze.* See BULLDOZE, 2.— **b.-whip‡.— b.-whack,** *tt.*— **b.-whacker,** *n.* [W. U. S.] A driver of ox-teams; a freighter.— **b.-wheel,** *n.* The windlass-wheel used in drawing up logs from the water in a sawmill, in withdrawing the tools in rope-drilling, etc.— **to take the b. by the horns,** to meet or grapple with a danger or difficulty resolutely or boldly.


Bull-trout. (Def. 1.) 1/7

bull², 1 bul; 2 bu͝l, *n.* **1.** An official and authoritative document issued by the Pope, usually an edict, decree, or other official proclamation, sealed with a bulla.

Bulls are named after the word or phrase introducing the main body of the subject-matter and are dated from "the day of the Incarnation." Among famous bulls are *Inter Cætera,* issued in 1493 by Alexander VI., settling upon a meridian 100 leagues west of the Azores as the dividing line between the Spanish and Portuguese empires in the New World, Spain taking all discoveries to the west and Portugal all those to the east of this line; on the strength of which Spain claimed the entire American continent; *Exsurge Domine,* issued by Leo X. against Martin Luther in 1520; *In Cœna Domini,* against heretics (see IN CŒNA DOMINI); and *Unigenitus,* issued by Clement XI. in 1713 against the Jansenists.

A papal *bull* bestowed on Spain all the countries which lay within the tropics west of the Atlantic.

FROUDE *Eng. in the West Indies* ch. 3, p. 27. [s. 1888.]

2. Same as BULLA, 1. **3.** Any official letter or edict, especially one anciently issued by the German or Roman emperor. [< LL. *bulla,* edict, seal, < L. *bulla,* boss.] **bullet.— Golden bull** (*Ger. Hist.*), one of several edicts, especially the one issued by the emperor Charles IV. in 1356 by which the election of the emperor was entrusted to seven electors: so called from the gold case which contained the seal.

bull³, *n.* An expression the terms of which are absurdly inconsistent or contradictory; a ridiculous contradiction in terms, as in "I make my own imported cigars."

Ireland makes up for her want of practical sagacity by the wit of her writers, the readiness of her repartees, and the drollery of her *bulls.* S. S. COX *Why we Laugh* p. 23. [b. 1876.]

No foundation appears for the guess that the word originated in a 'contemptuous allusion to papal edicts,' nor for the assertion of the 'British Apollo' . . . that 'it became a Proverb from the repeated Blunders of one Obadiah Bull, a Lawyer of London, who liv'd in the Reign of K. Henry the Seventh.' [M.] [Cp. OF. *boule,* fraud.] Syn.: see ERROR.

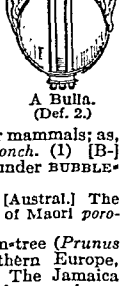
bull⁴, *n.* [Austral.] Same as BEAL².

bull⁵, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] One of the main bars of a harrow.

bull⁶†, *n.* A bubble.

Bull⁷, *n.* **1. George** (²/₂₃1634–²/₁₇17092), an English theologian; bishop of St. David's; *Defence of the Nicene Faith,* etc. **2. John** (15632–³/₁₂?1628), an English composer and organist. **3. Ole Bornemann** (²/₂1810–⁸/₁₇1880), a Norwegian violinist.

bul'la, 1 bul'a *or* bu͝l'a; 2 bu͝l'a *or* bŭl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A seal (1) of lead, used by the Pope, or (2) of gold or other metal, used by the Greek and early German emperors and sovereigns. **2.** *Rom. Archeol.* A locket-like ornament worn by the Roman children, suspended from the neck, and made of gold in the case of patrician children.


A Bulla. (Def. 2.)

The *bulla,* a round locket made of plates of gold, which every Roman boy wore till a solemn rite admitted him to be a youth instead of a child. CHARLOTTE M. YONGE *Slaves of Sabinus* p. 151. [r. w. 1890.]

3. *Pathol.* A small blister or large vesicle filled with watery serum; a bleb. **4.** *Anat.* A hollow, thin-walled, bony projection, or large air-cell, found about the cavities of the skull of some of the lower mammals; as, the tympanic or auditory *bulla.* **5.** *Conch.* (1) [B-] A genus typical of *Bullidæ.* See illus. under BUBBLE-SHELL. (2) A gastropod of this genus.

bull'a-ball", 1 bul'ə-bôl"; 2 bu͝l'a-bąl", *n.* [Austral.] The poroporo, or kangaroo-apple. [Corruption of Maori *poroporo.*] **bul'ly-bul"†.**

bul'lace, 1 bul'is; 2 bu͝l'ąc, *n.* **1.** A plum-tree (*Prunus insititia*) from Asia Minor and southern Europe, with spiny branches; also, its fruit. **2.** The Jamaica bullace-plum (*Melicocca bijuga*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*). **3.** [U. S.] The bullace-grape. [Cp. OF. *beloce.*] — **bul'lace-tree",** *n.* Same as BULLACE, 1.

bul-la-hoo', 1 bul-ə-hū"; 2 bu͝l-a-hō͞o', *n.* [W. Ind.] Same as BALLAHOU.

bul-lan'tic, 1 bu-lan'tik; 2 bu-lăn'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or used in papal bulls; as, *bullantic* capital letters. [< LL. *bullan(t-)s,* ppr. of *bullo,* affix a seal, < *bulla,* seal, < L. *bulla,* boss.]

bul'la-ry¹, 1 bul'ə-ri; 2 bu͝l'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A collection of papal bulls. **bul-la'ri-um†.**

bul'la-ry², *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A salt-house. [=BOILERY.]

bul'late†, *vt.* To boil; bubble.

bul'late, 1 bul'ēt *or* bul'ĕt; 2 bu͝l'ăt *or* bŭl'ăt, *a.* **1.** Having blister-like prominences, as a leaf or surface; swollen; inflated. **2.** Having bullæ; blistered. [< L. *bullatus,* pp. of *bullo,* bubble, < *bulla,* bubble.]

bul'lat-ed, 1 bul'ēt-ed; 2 bu͝l'ăt-ĕd, *a.* **1.** Bullate. **2†.** *Rom. Antiq.* Having a bulla.

bul-la'tion, 1 bu-lē'shən; 2 bu-lā'shon, *n.* A bullate formation; inflation.

bull'-bait"ing, etc. See under **bull¹,** *n.*

bull'dog", 1 bul'dŏg"; 2 bu͝l'dŏg", *n.* **1.** One of a breed of domestic dogs, squat and muscular, with flat head and projecting under jaw, remarkable for the tenacity of its hold: formerly used for bull-baiting. See DOG. **2.** A pistol; especially, a short-barreled revolver of large caliber. **3.** *Metal.* A refractory substance, principally decomposed ferrous silicate, used in lining puddling-furnaces, converters, etc. **4.** [Canadian.] A gad-fly. **5.** [Anglo-Austral.] An Australian ant with a fierce bite. **6.** [Univ. Slang, Eng.] A proctor's attendant.

The proctor and his *bulldogs* came up . . . and gave chase to the delinquents. BULWER-LYTTON *Night and Morning* bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 310. [r. 1874].

7. A brierwood tobacco-pipe with a short, thick stem and a large bowl.— **bulldog bat,** a molossine or noctilionoid bat with very thick pendulous lips suggesting a bulldog.— **b.-ox en,** *n.* Same as NIATA.— **b. revolver,** see def. 2.— **b. shark.** 1. The bullhead (*Heterodontus philippi*). See BULLHEAD, 1 (5). 2. [New Zealand.] Same as BIGHEAD.— **French b.,** a small variety of bulldog, with large square head, bat ears, and strong undershot jaw. See PLATE OF DOGS.

bull'doze, 1 bul'dōz; 2 bu͝l'dōz, *tt.* [BULL'DOZED; BULL'DOZ'ING.] **1.** [Slang, U. S.] To intimidate by threats or physical violence; bully: first applied to the treatment of negro voters in Louisiana. **2.** [Slang, Local, U. S.] To flog with a bull-whip, or bull-whack.

In Texas and western Louisiana the 'bull-whack' is a terrible whip with a long and very heavy lash and a short handle. It is used by drovers to intimidate refractory animals. The use of this weapon was the original application of *bulldoze.*

C. L. NORTON *Polit. Americanisms* p. 23. (t. c. & co. 1890.)

[Explained as <DOSE of the BULL-WHIP.] **bull'dose‡.**

bull'doz-er, 1 bul'dōz-ər; 2 bu͝l'dōz-er, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] **1.** One who bulldozes. **2.** [California.] A revolver of large caliber. **3.** A blacksmiths' machine tool. **bull'dos-er‡.**

bulle, 1 bül; 2 bu͝l, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A curved or bowed handle, as of a bucket, door, etc.; a boul. **bule‡.**

bulled†, *a.* **1.** Swollen. **2.** Having a seal attached.

bul'len¹, 1 bul'ən; 2 bu͝l'ĕn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The awn or chaff of hemp or flax.

Bul'len², 1 bul'ən; 2 bul'ĕn, *n.* **1. Anne,** see BOLEYN. **2. Arthur Henry** (1857–²/₂₃1920), an English editor of Elizabethan dramatists, etc. **3. Frank Thomas** (⁴/₂₃1857–⁵/₂₃ 1915), an English writer of sea-tales.

bull'en-bull"en, 1 bul'ən-bul'ən; 2 bu͝l'ĕn-bu͝l'ĕn, *n.* [Anglo-Austral.] The lyre-bird (*Menura superba*). [Imitative.]

bul'len-nail", 1 bul'ən-nēl"; 2 bu͝l'ĕn-nāl", *n.* A nail with a round head and short shank, pointed and lacquered: used principally by upholsterers.

bull'er, 1 bul'ər; 2 bu͝l'er. [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *vi.* To roar; bellow. **II.** *n.* **1.** The boiling noise made by the sea dashing against rocks or into a rocky recess; also, the recess itself. **2.** Any roaring or boiling, as of a pot or caldron.

Bull'er, 1 bul'ər; 2 bu͝l'er, **Sir Redvers Henry** (¹²/₂₇1839–⁶/₂ 1908). A British general; famous in various African wars; won Victoria Cross in Zulu war; commander-in-chief of British forces in South-African war, 1899, when at the Tugela river he stemmed the Boer invasion of Natal; relieved Ladysmith Feb. 28, 1900.

Bull'ers of Buch'an. A vertical well in the granite sea-cliff at Buchan Ness, 100 ft. deep and 50 ft. in diameter, into which the sea rushes through an archway, and in stormy weather dashes violently up the sides.

bul-les'cence, 1 bu-les'ens; 2 bu-lĕs'ĕnç, *n. Bot.* The state of being bullate. [< L. *bullescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *bullesco,* incept. of *bullio,* bubble, < *bulla,* bubble.]

bul'let, 1 bul'ət; 2 bu͝l'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small projectile discharged from a firearm: formerly spherical, now usually conical or conoid. See illus. under CARTRIDGE. **2.** A horse's fetlock. **3.** An anglers' sinker. **4.** *Her.* A black circle, representing a cannon-ball. **5.** *pl.* [Scot.] The game of bowls. **6.** [Slang, U. S.] An ace: a term in card-playing. **7†.** A cannon-ball; also, the missile of a sling; any small ball. [< F. *boulette,* dim. of *boule,* ball, < L. *bulla,* knob.] Syn.: see SHOT.— **bul'let-com"pass-es,** *n. pl.* Club-compasses. See CLUB.— **b.-grape,** *n.* Same as MUSCADIN.— **b.-head,** *n.* A round head.— **bul'let-head",** *n.* A bullet-headed person.— **b.-headed,** *a.* **1.** Hard-headed; shrewd. **2.** Obstinate; dull-witted.— **b.-headedness,** *n.*— **b.-machine,** *n.* A machine for making bullets from cold lead.— **b.-mold,** *n.* A mold, usually in the form of pincers, for casting bullets.— **b.-proof,** *a.* Not penetrable by bullets.— **b.-screw,** *n.* A screw on a slender rod for extracting bullets from the barrel of a firearm.— **b.-shell,** *n.* An explosive bullet for small arms.— **b.-tree, bul'le-trie,** *n.* Same as BULLY-TREE.— **b.-wood,** *n.* **1.** The wood of the bully-tree (*Mimusops globosa*) of Guiana. **2.** [Colloq., P. I.] The timber of the bansalaguin.— **dum-dum b.,** an expanding or man-stopping bullet; specif., a half-covered steel-cased bullet which expands or mushrooms on impact by reason of its soft core: so named from Dumdum, near Calcutta, the seat of the ammunition-factory for the Indian army. The majority of the International Peace Conference of 1899 decided against its use in war, the United States and England being in the minority.— **soft-nose b.,** a bullet with a comparatively soft point which causes it to flatten out or mushroom on impact and so increases the stopping-power.

bul'let-ed, 1 bul'ət-ed; 2 bu͝l'ĕt-ĕd, *a.* **1.** Bullet-shaped. **2.** Supplied with bullets.

bul'le-tin, 1 bul'ı-tin; 2 bu͝l'e-tĭn (XIII), *tt.* To make public by a bulletin; announce the delivery or representation of.

bul'le-tin, *n.* **1.** An announcement of news, orders, or the like, written or placarded in a conspicuous place. **2.** An official summary or statement of intelligence on some matter of public interest.

Every now and then an express arrived with the agitating *bulletin* of a fresh defeat.

DISRAELI *Coningsby* bk. ix, ch. 6, p. 339. [r. w. & co. 1868.]

3. A periodical publication, as of the proceedings of a society. [F., < It. *bullettino,* dim. of *bulletta,* dim. of *bulla,* bull, < LL. *bulla;* see BULL², *n.*] — **bul'le-tin-board",** *n.* A board on which bulletins are posted.

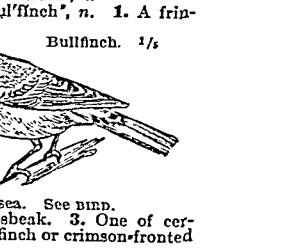
bul'le-tin-ist, 1 bul'ı-tin-ist; 2 bu͝l'e-tin-ist, *n.* One who prepares bulletins; also, one employed in posting up bulletins.

bul'le-trie, *n.* Same as BULLY-TREE.

bul'let-y, 1 bul'ət-ı; 2 bu͝l'ĕt-y, *a.* Having the form of a bullet.

bull'-face", **b.-feast,** etc. See under **BULL¹,** *n.*

bull'finch", 1 bul'finch"; 2 bu͝l'finch", *n.* **1.** A fringilloid singing bird (genus *Pyrrhula*) having a short, stout, turgid bill.


Bullfinch. 1/5

The common European bullfinch (*P. rulgaris*) is bluish-gray above, with a black crown, and tile-red below. It is often caged, and is noted for the readiness with which it learns to pipe a tune. Cassin's bullfinch (*P. cassini*) is found on both shores of Bering sea. See BIRD. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The pine-grosbeak. **3.** One of certain other birds; as, the house-finch or crimson-fronted *bullfinch.*

bull'finch", *n.* [Eng.] A strong high hedge.

bull'fish", etc. See under **BULL¹,** *n.*

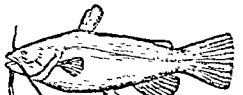
bull'frog"¹, 1 bul'frog"; 2 bu͝l'frŏg", *n.* A North-American frog (*Rana catesbiana*), about 8 inches long, with a bellowing cry; also an allied species (*R. aurora*) found west of the Rocky Mountains.

bull'frog"², *n. Mining.* Same as BARNEY, *n.*, 4.

Bull Head. A mountain in North Carolina; 5,935 ft. high.

bull'head", 1 bul'hed"; 2 bu͝l'hĕd", *n.* **1.** One of various fishes with the head more or less broad or large. (1) A North-American catfish of the genus *Ameiurus,* especially *A. nebulosus,* common in the eastern United States. (2) A cottoid, especially a miller's-thumb

(*Urantidea*), as *Urantidea richardsoni* in the United States and *U. gobio* in England, or a sculpin (*Cottus*). (3) The kingfish (*Menticirrus americanus*) in Florida. (4) A goblod (*Gobiomorphus gobioides*) in New Zealand. (5) [Anglo-Austral.] The Port Jackson shark (*Heterodontus philippi*). 2. (1) The black-bellied plover. (2) The American golden plover. (3) The golden-eye duck. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A tadpole. 4. A small black water-insect. 5. A stupid, thick-headed person. 6. *Mech.* (1) In a locomotive, a draw-head. (2) A head, as of a rivet or rail, having a more or less bulbous section. (3) A bull-headed rail. 7. *Bot.* A flowering plant that substitutes leaves for some or all of the petals. This excessive development of foliage leaves occurs most commonly in hothouse plants.



Common American Bullhead (*Ameiurus melas*). 1/10

bull'-head"ed, etc. See under BULL¹, *n.*

Bul'li-dæ, 1 bul'ı-dī; 2 bul'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, especially *Cephalaspidea* having a flat cephalic disk and no anterior tentacles, multiserial teeth, and an external shell with the spire undeveloped or rudimentary. [< BULLA.] — **bul'lid**, *n.*

bul'lie, 1 bul'ı; 2 bul'ı, *n.* 1. [Scot.] The bullfinch. 2. [Local, Eng.] The chaffinch.

bul'li-form, 1 bul'ı-fôrm *or* bul'ı-fōrm; 2 bul'ı-fôrm *or* bŭl'ı-fôrm, *a.* 1. Blister-like. 2. Having the form of a bulloid shell. [< L. *bulla*, bubble, + *forma*, form.]

bul'li-meg, 1 bul'ı-meg; 2 bul'ı-mėg, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Oats, peas, and mixed grains, sown for fodder. 2†. Buckwheat. **bo'ly-mong†**; **bul'li-mo-ny†**; **bul'li-mung†**.

bull'ing, 1 bul'ıng; 2 bul'ing, *n.* The process of detaching rock from its bed by exploding gunpowder in its fissures. — **bul'ling-bar"**, *n.* An iron rod used for ramming clay into cracks before blasting.

— **b.-shov"el**, *n.* A shovel used in dressing ore.

Bul'ling-er, 1 bul'ın-ər; 2 bul'ing-er, **Heinrich** (7/11 1504–9/11 1575). A Swiss Protestant reformer; friend of Zwingli.

bul'lion¹, 1 bul'yən; 2 bul'yon, *n.* 1. *Finance.* (1) Gold or silver in mass, or in the form of ingots, plate, or the like, as distinguished from coin; also, uncurrent coin, such as old or foreign coins in mass, intended for recoinage.

It would therefore pay to melt it up because it was worth more as *bullion* than as coin.

A. L. PERRY *Elements of Polit. Econ.* ch. 10, p. 319. [L. 1869.]

(2) Gold and silver coined but considered simply with reference to its commercial value as raw material. 2. Figuratively, solid gold and silver, as distinguished from mere imitations; hence, solid worth.

An orator like Lord Bacon . . . was too weighty, too massy with the *bullion* of original thought, ever to have realized the idea of a great popular orator.

MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 7, p. 197. [S. C. *a.* 1879.]

3†. Wealth; mammon. 4†. Any metal; base metal. 5†. A melting-place or mint. 6†. Impure or unrefined gold or silver. [< F. *billon*, ingot (altered through influence of *bouillon*, a boiling; see BULLION²); see BILLON.] Syn.: see MONEY.— **base bullion**, pig lead containing silver and sometimes gold.— **bul'lion-point"**, *n. Finance.* That point in the rate of foreign exchange at which bullion can be shipped in payment of accounts without entailing a loss.— **b.-van**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A special railway car of extra strength and security for conveying valuables.— **doré b.**, same as BASE BULLION.— **bul'lion-er**, *n.* A dealer in bullion.

bul'lion², *n.* 1. Bullion-fringe. See below. 2. The bullion-point. See below. 3†. An ornament of gold or other metal, as a clasp, buckle, button, etc. 4†. Trunk hose puffed out at the upper end in the Elizabethan manner. [< OF. *bouillon*, < *boule*; see BULLET.] — **bul'lion-bar"**, *n.* The bar upon which a glass bulb is repeatedly pressed while blowing.— **b.-fringe**, *n.* A heavy twisted cord fringe, especially that of which the cords are covered with fine gold or silver wire.— **b.-point**, *n. Glass-manuf.* The thick center of a bulb of blown glass while attached to the pontil. See BULL'S-EYE.

bul'lion-ism, 1 bul'yən-izm; 2 bul'yon-ism, *n.* The doctrine that advocates the maintenance of a currency exclusively metallic, or of paper convertible into gold and silver.— **bul'lion-ist**, *n.*

bull'ish¹, 1 bul'ısh; 2 bul'ish, *a.* 1. On the stock or commercial exchanges, tending to rise in price; on the rise; buoyant; as, a *bullish* market. 2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bull; of the nature of a bull.— **-ly**, *adv.*

bull'ish², *a.* Having the character of a bull or blunder.

bull'ism, 1 bul'ızm; 2 bul'ism, *n.* [Archaic.] 1. The act, practise, or habit of making bulls or blunders. 2. An absurd blunder. [bulls.

bull'ist, 1 bul'ıst; 2 bul'ist, *n.* [Rare.] A draftsman of papal

bul-li'tion†, *n.* Ebullition.

Bull'itt, 1 bul'ıt; 2 bul'it, *n.* A county in N. central Kentucky; 301 sq. m.; county-seat, Shepherdsville.

bull'jub, **bull'knob"**, **b.-luck**, **b.-mouse**, **b.-neck**, etc. See under BULL¹, *n.* [sq. m.; county-seat, Statesboro.

Bull'och, 1 bul'ək; 2 bul'ok, *n.* A county in E. Georgia; 980

bul'lock†, *vt. & vi.* To bully; domineer over.

bul'lock¹, 1 bul'ək; 2 bul'ok, *n.* 1. An ox, especially a beef-ox, over four years old. Compare STEER. 2. [Dial., Eng.] Any fatted beef-creature. 3. [Slang, Austral.] A bushman; a countryman. 4. A bull calf. [< AS. *bulluca*, dim. of a lost word, shown in ME. *bule*; see BULL¹, *n.*] — **bul'lock-punch"er**, *n.* [Austral.] A cowboy. **bull'-punch"er†**.— **bullock's-eye**, *n.* 1. See BULL'S-EYE, 5 (2). 2. The houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*).— **bullock's-heart**, *n.* The custard-apple (*Anona reticulata*); named from the large roundish fruit.— **b.-shell**, *n.* A pearl oyster of the genus *Meleagrina*.— **b.-sling**, *n.* A stout, broad canvas loop for lifting live cattle by the belly in transferring them from or into vessels.— **bullock's-lungwort**, *n.* The mullen (*Verbascum thapsus*).— **b.-wagon**, *n.* A wagon drawn by bullocks or oxen as used in South Africa.

Bull'ock, 1 bul'ək; 2 bul'ok, *n.* A county in S. E. Alabama; 609 sq. m.; county-seat, Union Springs. [driver.

bul'lock-y, 1 bul'ək-ı; 2 bul'ok-y, *n.* [Austral.] A bullock-

bul'loid, 1 bul'oid; 2 bul'oid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Bulloidæ*.

bul'lon, *n.* [W. Ind.] A parrot-fish (*Scarus croicensis*).

bul'lous, 1 bul'us; 2 bul'us, *a.* Characterized by blebs; vesicular. [< L. *bulla*, round object.] **bul'lose†**.

bull'pates", *n.* Same as BULL-ROLL. **bull'pates" grass†**.

bull'-pine", 1 bul'-pain'; 2 bul'-pin', *n.* Any one of various pines. Especially: (1) In the Pacific States, the bull-pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). (2) In Colorado, the rock-pine, a variety of the preceding (*P. scopulorum*), and the limber pine (*P. flexilis*). (3) In western California, the digger-pine (*P. sabiniana*). (4) In Texas and the Gulf region, the loblolly-pine (*P. taeda*). (5) In South Carolina and Georgia, the pond-pine (*P. serotina*). (6) In Virginia, the short-leaf pine (*P. echinata*).

bull'-plum", etc. See under BULL¹, *n.*

bull'pout", 1 bul'paut'; 2 bul'pout', *n.* [U. S.] A bullhead (*Ameiurus*), especially *Ameiurus nebulosus*.

bull'-pump", **b.-rake**, etc. See under BULL¹, *n.*

Bull Run. A creek in N. E. Virginia, near which occurred two battles of the Civil War: (1) July 21, 1861, in which the Federals under McDowell were defeated by the Confederates under Beauregard; (2) Aug. 29–30, 1862, in which Lee defeated the Federals under Pope; called by the Confederates the *second battle of Manassas*.

Bull Run Moun'tain. A mountain in Nevada; 9,040 ft. high.

bull's'-eye", 1 bulz'-ai'; 2 bulz'-ı', *n.* 1. The central division of a target; also, a shot that hits this division.

A little way from the centre there is a spot where the shots are thickly gathered, some few have hit the *bull's eye*.

FISKE *Excursions of an Evolutionist* p. 178. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. *Arch.* A circular opening or window to admit light or air. 3. A small lantern with a convex lens in one side to concentrate the rays of light. 4. *Micros.* A plano-convex lens of very short focus, for concentrating light. 5. *Naut.* (1) A small piece of hard wood having a score around it, and a hole through which to reeve a rope. (2) A bulb or a thick disk of glass, let into the deck or framed in the side of a vessel, for the passage of light. (3) A perforated ball on a gaff-jaw. 6. *Astron.* The star Aldebaran, or *a* Tauri, which, in the ancient figure of the constellation, formed the eye of the Bull. 7. *Meteor.* (1) A patch of clear sky at the center of a cyclonic storm; the "eye of the storm." (2) A small isolated cloud seen at the beginning of a bull's-eye squall, marking the top of the otherwise invisible vortex of the storm. (3) Same as BULL'S-EYE SQUALL. 8. The protuberance of a sheet of crown glass by which it has been attached to the pontil. Compare BULLION-POINT. 9. [Colloq.] A small globular watch of old style. 10. A thick, rounded lump of candy, usually flavored with peppermint. 11. *Bot.* (1) The oxeye daisy. (2) [Eng.] The black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*). 12. [Eng.] A circular ornament of gold lace. 13. [Local, Eng.] The oxeye sandpiper (*Tringa ruficollis*). 14. [Slang, Eng.] A crown piece. 15. [Prov. Eng.] A hole in a cheese, caused by imperfect making. — **bull's-eye cringle** (*Naut.*), a wooden ring or thimble used as a cringle in the leech of a sail. *Am. Mech. Dict.*— **b. fish**, *n.* [New South Wales.] A sea-bass (*Priacanthus macracanthus*).— **b. squall.** A fair-weather squall, characteristic of the ocean off the southern coast of Africa; so called on account of the peculiar appearance of a small isolated cloud that marks the top of an invisible spout at the center of a whirlwind.

bull's'-mouth", **b.-snake**, etc. See under BULL¹, *n.*

bull'ster"ri-er, etc. See under BULL¹, *n.*

bull'ule, 1 bul'yūl *or* bul'yül; 2 bul'yul *or* bŭl'yul, *n. Pathol.* A small bubble or blister; a vesicle. [< L. *bullula*, dim. of *bulla*, round object.]

bul"lum-teer', 1 bŭl'um-tīr'; 2 bul'ŭm-tēr', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A volunteer: an Anglo-Sepoy word.

bull'wal"lop-er, etc. See under BULL¹, *n.*

bull'wort", 1 bul'wūrt'; 2 bul'wûrt', *n.* 1. A European bishopweed (*Ammi majus*). 2. Figwort.

bul'ly¹, 1 bul'ı; 2 bul'y, *v.* [BUL'LIED; BUL'LY-ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To intimidate or overawe by threats, or by a menacing, blustering manner; terrorize. 2. To force into a certain course by bullying; drive; coerce.

There is nothing (if you will believe the Opposition) so difficult as to *bully* a whole people; whereas, in fact, there is nothing so easy.

SMITH in Lady Holland's *Sydney Smith* vol. ii, p. 210. [L. 1855.]

II. *i.* To act the bully; be quarrelsome and blustering.

Far off, men swell, *bully*, and threaten: bring them hand to hand, and they are a feeble folk. EMERSON *Essays, Prudence* in first series, p. 190. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

Syn.: see BLUSTER; BROWBEAT.

bul'ly², *vt.* In field-hockey, to commence or resume the game. **bully off†**.

bul'ly, *a.* [BUL'LI-ER; BUL'LI-EST.] 1. [Slang.] Excellent; splendid; capital; first-rate. 2. Disposed to quarrel; blustering. 3. [Rare or Obs.] Jolly; dashing; spirited; gallant.

Bless thee, *bully* doctor.

SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act ii, sc. 3.

— **bully for you** [Slang, U. S.], good for you; well done.

bul'ly³, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -IZ; -IS, *pl.*] 1. An insolent, quarrelsome, threatening, generally cowardly, fellow; one who tyrannizes over or terrorizes others, especially those weaker than himself; a browbeater; blusterer.

I can discover no political evil in suffering *bullies*, sharpers, and rakes to rid the world of each other.

SWIFT *Works, Good Manners* p. 488. [W. P. N. 1871.]

2. See BULLY-COD. 3. [Tasmania.] A blennioid fish (*Blennius tasmanianus*). 4. [Prov. Eng.] Brother; mate; associate. 5†. A gay, dashing fellow; gallant. 6†. A fellow who protects and is supported by prostitutes. 7†. Sweetheart; darling; a term of endearment formerly applied to both sexes. 8†. A hired bravo. [Cp. LG. *bullerjaan*, *bullerbrook*, boisterous fellow, < root of BELLOW.] — **bul'ly-boy"**, *n.* [Low.] A jovial, merry, first-rate fellow.— **b.-cod**, *n.* [Local Eng.] The smooth blenny or shanny.— **b.-off**, *n.* In field-hockey, the starting play of a game.— **b.-rook**, *n.* [Rare.] A low, insolent fellow; a bully. **b.-rock†**; **b.-ruffian†**.

— **bul'ly-dom**, *n.* The condition of a bully; bullies collectively.— **bul'ly-ism**, *n.* The spirit or practises of a bully.

Bullyism—petty tyranny—is perhaps as common among other animals as in man. W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Animals* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 20, p. 361. [K. P. & CO. 1879.]

bul'ly⁴, *n.* [Eng.] A miners' hammer. **bul'ly-head†**.

bul'ly⁵, *n.* Canned or pickled beef. [Cp. F. *bouilli*, boiled meat.] **bul'ly-beef"†**.

bul'ly⁶, *n.* 1. [Eton, Eng.] *Football.* A struggle; mêlée. 2. *Association Football.* Any confused struggle or hotly contested or exciting play. 3. In field-hockey, the prescribed method of beginning or resuming play. See HOCKEY, 4. In rackets and five, a rally.

bul'ly⁷, *n.* [Newfoundland.] A sailboat with two masts, used for fishing and carrying small cargoes.

bul'ly-bul", 1 bul'ı-bul'; 2 bul'y-bul', *n.* The kangaroo-apple; a corruption of the Maori word *poroporo*.

Bul'ly Choop Mount. A mountain in the Coast Range, Cal.; 7,073 ft. high.

bul'ly-rag, 1 bul'ı-rag; 2 bul'y-răg, *vt.* [Low.] 1. To bully, badger, or abuse. 2. To play a prank upon. **bul'li-rag†**.

bul'ly-tree", 1 bul'ı-trī'; 2 bul'y-trē', *n.* Any one of several tropical American trees of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), as the *Mimusops globosa* of Guiana, which yields balata-gum, or various species of the genera *Dipholis*, *Lucuma*, *Bumelia*, and *Achras*. [Perhaps < *balata*, the native name.] **bul'le-tree†**; **bul'let-tree"†**.— **bastard bully-tree**, see BUMELIA.

buln'buln", 1 buln'buln'; 2 bụln'bụln', *n.* [Anglo-Austral.] Same as BULLENBULLEN.

Bü'low, 1 bü'lo; 2 bü'lo, *n.* 1. **Bernhard, Prince von** (3/11 1849–), a German diplomat. 2. **Friedrich Wilhelm von** (2/11 1755–2/11 1816), a Prussian general; Count von Dennewitz. 3. **Hans Guido von** (1/11 1830–2/11 1894), a German pianist, conductor, and composer.

bul'rush", 1 bul'rush'; 2 bụl'rŭsh', *n.* 1. Any one of various tall rush-like plants growing in damp ground or water, as certain species of club-rush (*Scirpus*) and the common rush (*Juncus*), especially *Scirpus lacustris* and *Juncus effusus*. 2. In British popular usage, more frequently, but not so properly, one of the cattails *Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*, which, by reason of their leaves, are not truly rush-like. The bulrush of Ex. ii, 3, is supposed to be the papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*).

The summer airs blow cool
On the oat-grass and the sword-grass, and the *bulrush* in the pool.

TENNYSON *May Queen, New-Year's Eve* st. 7.

3. [New Zealand.] Same as RAUPO. [< BULL², *n.* (implying largeness), + RUSH¹, *n.*] **bull'rush"†**.— **bul'rush"y**, *a.* Of, like, or abounding in bulrushes.

bul'sak, 1 bul'sāk; 2 bụl'săk, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A mattress of straw. [Bombay, India.

Bul-sar', 1 bul-sār'; 2 bul-sär', *n.* A town in Surat district,

bulse, 1 buls; 2 bŭls, *n.* [E. Ind.] A bag or purse for diamonds and other valuables; a package or certain quantity of diamonds, gold-dust, etc.

bult†, *vt.* To bolt; sift. **bulte†**.

bult, 1 bult; 2 bŭlt, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The flounder.

bul'ter, 1 bul'tər; 2 bŭl'ter, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A boulter. **bul'tow†**.

bul'ti, 1 bul'tı; 2 bŭl'ti, *n.* Same as BOLTI. **bul'ty†**.

Bul'ti, 1 bul'tı; 2 bul'ti, *n.* Same as BALTISTAN.

bul'tong, 1 bul'tɔŋ; 2 bụl'tŏng, *n.* [Anglo-Afr.] The dried flesh of the antelope; dried beef.

Bu'lund-shahr', *n.* Same as BULANDSHAHR, 1.

Bu"lu-san', 1 bū'lu-sān'; 2 bụ'lu-sän', *n.* A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I. [*temista vulgaris*).

bul'wand", 1 bul'wond'; 2 bụl'wand', *n.* Mugwort (*Ar-*

bul'wark, 1 bul'wark; 2 bụl'wark, *vt.* To surround or fortify with a bulwark or wall; protect; shield.

bul'wark, *n.* 1. *Mil.* Any defensive wall or rampart; a fortification; parapet.

Broad battlements Crested the *bulwark*.

SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* bk. vii, st. 2.

2. Anything that gives security or defense; defense; protection; specif., a breakwater; sea-wall. 3. *Naut.* The raised side of a ship, above the upper deck, topped by the rail. [< Dan. *bulværk*, < *bul*, trunk of a tree, + *værk*, work.] **bull'wark†**. Syn.: see BARRIER; DEFENSE; RAMPART.— **bulwark plains**, dark areas on the moon having, in a small telescope, the appearance of plains encompassed by mountains.— **topgallant b.** (*Naut.*), one of the boards forming a vertical extension of the bulwarks aft; the quarter-boards.

Bul'wer, 1 bul'wər; 2 bụl'wer, *n.* 1. **Edward George Earle Lytton** (3/11 1803–1/11 1873), Baron Lytton, an English novelist, poet, and politician; *Pelham*, etc. 2. **William Henry Lytton Earle** (3/11 1801–4/11 1872), Baron Dalling, an English diplomat; made treaty with the United States April 19, 1850. [LYTTON, 1.

Bul'wer-Lyt'ton, 1 -lit'n; 2 -lyt'n, **Edward Robert.** See

bum¹, 1 bum; 2 bŭm, *v.* [BUMMED, BUMD⁵; BUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To spin and make hum, as a top. 2. [Scot.] To hurl, as a missile; pelt with missiles 3. [Prov. Eng.] To dun. 4†. To beat; strike.

II. *i.* 1. [Colloq., U. S.] To waste one's time in lounging or dissipation; live by sponging on others. 2. [Dial., Eng.] To make a booming, buzzing, humming, or murmuring noise. 3†. To drink; guzzle. [Onomatopœic.] [a bumboat.

bum², 1 bum *or* bum; 2 bŭm *or* bụm, *vi.* [Eng.] To operate

bum³, *n.* 1. [Colloq., U. S.] (1) An idle, dissolute fellow; worthless loafer; bummer. (2) A spree; debauch. 2. [Rare.] A humming, buzzing, or murmuring noise. 3†. A drink.

bum⁴, *n.* [Vulgar.] The buttocks. [Contr. of BOTTOM.]

bum"bai'liff, 1 bum'bē'lıf; 2 bŭm'bā'lif, *n.* [Eng.] A sheriff's deputy or county-court bailiff, whose duties are to levy and attach. **bumt**. [BOAT.

bum'barge", 1 bum'bārj'; 2 bŭm'bärj', *n.* Same as

bum'bar"rel, 1 bum'bar'el; 2 bŭm'bär'el, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The long-tailed titmouse; the barrel-bird.

bum'basti, *n.* Bombast.— **bum-bas'tic†**, *a.*

bum-baze', 1 bum-bēz'; 2 bŭm-bāz', *vt.* [Scot.] To amaze; perplex; bamboozle.

bum'bee", 1 bum'bı'; 2 bŭm'bē', *n.* [Scot.] The bumblebee.

bum'bel-o, 1 bum'bel-o; 2 bŭm'bĕl-o, *n.* Bombolo. **bum'-bo-lo†**.

bum'ble, } 1 bum'bl; 2 bŭm'bl, *v.* [BUM'BLED, BUM'BLD⁵;
bum'bl, } BUM'BLING.] **I.** *i.* 1. To buzz as a bee or fly. 2. [Archaic.] To cry as a bittern. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To make a quick start. 4. [Shetland.] To splash as in the sea. 5†. To scold.

II†. *t.* To grumble at; blame. [Freq. of BUM, *v.*]

bum'ble¹, *n.* 1. [Local, Eng.] A bittern. 2. [Scot.] A bumblebee. **bom'bel†**; **bum'mle†**. [*lacustris*).

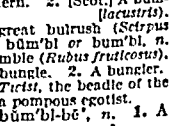
bum'ble², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The great bulrush (*Scirpus*

bum'ble³, 1 bum'bl *or* bum'bl; 2 bŭm'bl *or* bụm'bl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The blackberry or bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

bum'ble⁴, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] 1. A bungle. 2. A bungler.

Bum'ble, Mr. In Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, the beadle of the workhouse where Oliver was born; a pompous egotist.

bum'ble-bee", 1 bum'bl-bı'; 2 bŭm'bl-bē', *n.* 1. A large hairy social bee, especially of the genus *Bombus*; humble-bee. 2. [Local, U. S.] The semi-palmated sandpiper.



Bumblebee. 1/2

— **bum'ble-bee-root"**, *n.* The ill-scented wake-robin (*Trillium erectum*); birthroot.— **trumpeter b.**, a night-watchman bee in a community of bumblebees that awakes the others early in the morning.

bum'ble-ber"ry, 1 bum'bl-ber'ı; 2 bŭm'bl-bĕr'y, *n.* [Local, Brit.] 1. The blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*). **bum'ble-kite†**. 2. The hipberry.

bum'ble-dom, 1 bum'bl-dom; 2 bŭm'bl-dom, *n.* Fussy pomposity and stupidity, as exhibited by small officials, as vestrymen, etc.: likened to that of Mr. Bumble, the beadle, in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*; beadledom in its glory. [M.]

bum'ble-foot", 1 bum'bl-fut'; 2 bŭm'bl-fŏŏt', *n.* 1. An affection of domestic fowls, in which the foot is swollen and

inflamed and develops a soft tumor. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A club foot.

bum'ble-pup"py, 1 bum'bl-pup'i; 2 bŭm'bl-pŭp'y, *n.* 1. Whist played unscientifically, or regardless of rules; also, golf so played. 2. The game of nine-holes.— **bum'ble-pup"pist**, *n.*

bum'bler, 1 bum'blar; 2 bŭm'bler, *n.* [Eng.] 1. A bumble-bee. 2. A bungler; blunderer.

bum'bles, 1 bum'blz; 2 bŭm'blș, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. Blinkers. 2. Rushes.

bum'ble-staff", 1 bum'bl-staf; 2 bŭm'bl-stăf', *n.* [North. Eng.] A stout stick.

bum'bo[1], 1 bum'bo; 2 bŭm'bo, *n.* [W. Afr.] A large tree (*Dantellia thurifera*) of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, of Sierra Leone, that yields a fragrant gum.

bum'bo[2], *n.* [Archaic.] A punch, made variously of rum, gin, or other spirits mixed with sugar, water, and sometimes spices. [Cp. It. *bombo*, drink, a child's word.] **bom'bo‡**; **bum'boo‡**.

bum'boat", 1 bum'bōt'; 2 bŭm'bōt', *n.* 1. A clumsy boat employed in peddling provisions and small wares among vessels in port or off shore. 2†. A scavenger's boat used on the Thames. [Perhaps < D. *bumboot*, a wide fishing-boat, < *bum*, for *bun*, fish-cauf, + *boot*, boat.] **bom'boat"‡**; **bum'barge"‡**.— **bum'boat"ing**, *n.*

bum'-clock", 1 bum'-klok'; 2 bŭm'-clŏk', *n.* [Local, Brit.] A drone-beetle or other insect that makes a humming noise.

Bu-me'li-a, 1 biu-mi'li-a; 2 bū-mē'li-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of shrubs or small trees of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), of the Atlantic coast of the United States and tropical America, with milky juice, very hard wood, small white fascicled flowers, and a black cherry-like fruit: including the southern buckthorn (*B. lycioides*) and the bastard bully-tree (*B. retusa*). [L., < Gr. *boumelia*, < *bous*, ox (intens.), + *melia*, ash-tree.]

bum'ick-y, 1 bum'ik-i; 2 bŭm'ik-y, *n.* A combination of powdered stone and cement used to fill crevices made by accidental chipping, as of building-stones: a stone-mason's term.

bum'kin, 1 bum'kin; 2 bŭm'kin, *n. Naut.* A laterally projecting spar (1) at each side of the bow, to which to haul the fore-tack, (2) on the quarter, for the standing part of the main-brace, or (3) over the stern to extend the mizzen (sail). *Am. Mech. Dict.* [Dim. of BOOM[2], *n.*] **boom'kin‡**; **bump'kin‡**.

bum'ma-lo, 1 bum'a-lō; 2 bŭm'a-lō, *n.* [E. Ind.] A small, very ravenous synodontoid fish (*Harpodon nehereus*), caught in great numbers off the coast of India, and dried and salted; Bombay duck. **bum'ba-lo‡**; **bum"ma-lo'ti‡**; **bum'me-lo‡**.

bum'ma-ree, 1 bum'a-rī; 2 bŭm'a-rē, *n.* [Eng.] A fish-middleman at Billingsgate, London.— **bum"ma-ree'ing**, *n.*

bum'mel, *v.* & *n.* Same as BUMBLE, *v.* & *n.*

bum'mer, 1 bum'ar; 2 bŭm'er, *n.* 1. [U. S.] A plundering, scouting straggler of the army in the Civil War of 1861–1865; an irregular forager. 2. Same as BUM,[1] *n.*, 1. 3. *Lumber.* A two-wheeled truck used for skidding logs. 4. [Prov. Eng.] Same as TUNDUN. [Cp. G. *bummler*, loafer.]— **bum'mer-ish**, *a.*— **bum'mer-ism**, *n.*

bum'mer-y†, *n.* Same as BOTTOMRY.

bum'ming, 1 bum'iŋ; 2 bŭm'ing, *n.* [Scot.] *Mining.* 1. The bulging of the floor of a mine. 2. A resounding with a hollow note, by a floor, wall, etc., when struck.

bum'mle, 1 bum'l; 2 bŭm'l, *vt.* [BUM'MLED; BUM'MLING.] 1. [North. Eng.] To bungle; blunder. 2. See BUMBLE, *v.*— **bum'mler**, *n.*

bum'mle, *n.* 1. A bumblebee. 2. A bummer.

bum'mock†, *n.* [Scot.] 1. Ale brewed for a merrymaking. 2. A Christmas entertainment formerly given in Orkney by tenants to their landlords.

bump[1], 1 bump; 2 bŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To bring into contact with concussion; impinge upon heavily or forcibly; thump; knock; also, to cause to impinge forcibly; as, to *bump* two heads together; to *bump* one's head against a post. 2. [Eng.] In university boat-racing, to touch or strike (the boat in front) with the prow of the boat following. 3†. To cause to swell up.

II. *i.* 1. To come into concussion; strike heavily or with force; come (against something) with a heavy jolt; as, the vessel *bumped* against the pier.

Shivering and sad, he *Bumped* along the road.
THACKERAY *Pen of Limaraddy* st. 1.

2. *Chem.* To emit vapor explosively at intervals in boiling. 3†. To swell or bulge out. [Prob. an imitative word; cp. BOUNCE.]

bump[2]†, *vi.* To utter the cry of the bittern; boom.

bump[1], *n.* 1. A violent impact or collision; a blow with something heavy; a severe jolt. 2. A protuberance or swelling, as of flesh, caused by a blow or collision; in popular usage, a natural or fancied protuberance of the skull; the *organ* of phrenology. 3. *Boat-racing.* The act of bumping. See BUMP[1], *vt.*, 2. 4. The corner of a gun-stock, at the top of the heel-plate.

bump[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A variety of matting for covering floors. 2. A coarse cotton fabric for sheets.

bump[3]†, *n.* The cry of the bittern; boom.

bump'er[1], 1 bump'ar; 2 bump'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fill to the brim, or to overflowing; toast in a bumper. **II.** *i.* To drink bumpers; drink toasts from bumpers.

bump'er[2], *vt.* To cause jolts or bumps, as a hard-trotting horse.

bump'er[1], *n.* 1. Something that bumps or causes a bump. 2. A buffer, as on a railroad-car or a ship. 3. In a piano action, a countercheck used to deaden the shock when a key is struck. 4. A carangoid fish (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*) of West-Indian seas. [< BUMP[1], *v.*]

bump'er[2], *n.* 1. A cup or glass filled to the brim, especially one to be drunk as a toast or health: applied figuratively; as, a *bumper* audience; a *bumper* crop.

Gay pleasure ran riot as *bumpers* ran o'er.
BURNS *The Whistle* st. 13.

A fancied connection with bump, a swelling, has not only influenced the form of the word, but added the notion of fulness, so that a *bumper* generally means at present 'a glass filled to the brim.'
SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

2. *Whist.* A rubber of 8 points won before one's adversaries have scored. [Cor. of BOMBARD, *n.*]

bump'er-ize†, *vt.* To drink bumpers.

bump'ing, 1 bump'iŋ; 2 bump'ing, *a.* Universally large; bouncing.— **bump'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bump'kin, 1 bump'kin; 2 bŭmp'kin, *n.* 1. An awkward rustic; a clown; lout. 2. A bumkin. [For *boomkin*, small boom, metaphorically, blockhead; see BUMKIN.]— **bump'kin-et**, *n.* A little bumpkin.— **bump'kin-ish**, *a.*— **bump'kin-ly**, *a.* Awkward; clownish.

bump-ol'o-gy, 1 bump-ol'o-ji; 2 bŭmp-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Humorous.] The science of bumps; phrenology. [< BUMP[1], *n.*, + -OLOGY.]

bump-os'o-pher, 1 bump-os'o-far; 2 bŭmp-ŏs'o-fer, *n.* [Humorous.] A phrenologist.

bump'sy, 1 bump'si; 2 bŭmp'sy, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Tipsy.

bumpt, *pp.* Bumped. S. S.

bump'tious, 1 bump'shus; 2 bŭmp'shŭs, *a.* [Colloq.] Full of offensive and aggressive self-conceit; self-assertive.— **bump'tious-ly**, *adv.*— **bump'tious-ness**, *n.*

No pasha was so *bumptious* or overbearing to his inferiors.
BAKER *Nile Trib. Abyssinia* p. 19. [MACM. 1883.]

Bum'pus, 1 bum'pus; 2 bŭm'pŭs, **Hermon Carey** (4/7 1862–). An American zoologist and author; director of the American Museum of Natural History, New York city.

bump'y, 1 bump'i; 2 bŭmp'y, *a.* Having bumps; causing bumps or jolts; jolty.— **bump'i-ness**, *n.*

Bum'stead, 1 bum'sted; 2 bŭm'stĕd, **Freeman J.** (4/11 1826–11/21 1879). An American physician and writer.

bum'-wood", 1 bum'-wud"; 2 bŭm'-wo͝od', *n.* The coral sumac (*Rhus metopium*) of the West Indies and Florida.

bun[1], 1 bun; 2 bŭn, *n.* 1. A small cake raised and slightly sweetened, and often flavored or spiced. 2. [Scot.] A rich fruit-cake. 3. [North. Ir.] A round loaf. 4. [College Slang.] The banner awarded to the class that can make most noise without detection. [Cp. OF. *bugnete*, kind of fritter, dim. of *bugne*; see BUNION.]

bun[2], *n.* 1. The tail of a hare or rabbit. 2. Same as BUNNY. 3. A hollow stalk of a plant; the stalk or stalky portion of flax or hemp. [Perhaps < Gael. *bun*, stump.]

bun[3], *n.* [Canada.] A punt; pointer. [debauch; spree.

bun[4], *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A condition of intoxication; also, a

Bu-nab', 1 bu-nāb'; 2 bu-năb', *n.* Same as BINAB.

Bu'nah, 1 bū'na; 2 bu'na, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 25.

Bu"nar-ba'shi, 1 bū'nar-bū'shi; 2 bu'nar-bā'shĭ, *n.* A village in Bigha vilayet, N. W. Asia Minor; on the plain of ancient Troy.

Bu'nas, *n.* Same as BANAS.

Bu"nau'-Va"rill'la, 1 bū"nō'-va'ri'yā; 2 bū"nō'-vā'rĭ'yă, **Philippe Jean** (7/21 1859–). A French civil engineer and diplomat; minister from Panama to the United States.

Bun'bur-y, 1 bun'ber-i; 2 bŭn'bĕr-y, *n.* A town in W. Australia.

bunce, 1 buns; 2 bŭnç, *n.* [Slang.] Extra gain; bonus.

bunch[1], 1 bunch; 2 bŭnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To make into a bunch; gather (a dress) into folds; put into or consider in one amount, aggregate, or collection; group; as, to *bunch* tickets. 2. *Wireless Teleg.* To gather compactly (the turns of the secondary circuit of an oscillation transformer) in order to reduce the capacity between the primary and secondary circuits, and between the turns of the secondary circuit itself, without reducing the secondary terminal voltage or transformation ratio of the transformer.

II. *i.* 1. To stick out in a bunch; bulge out. 2. To form bunches or clusters, as oysters.

bunch[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To beat; thump; kick.

bunch, *n.* 1. A compact collection, usually of objects of the same kind; a group or cluster of objects either growing or fastened closely together; as, a *bunch* of grapes; a *bunch* light.

If I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of radish.
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act ii, sc. 4.

2. A definite quantity fastened together for trade purposes, as (1) of linen yarn, (2) of reeds, teasels, etc., (3) of shingles (250 packed and banded together), (4) of leaves of a plant held within a binder or arranged to be bound, as tobacco. 3. A hunch; hump; protuberance; as, a *bunch* on the face. 4. [North Ir.] A plump, strong calf. 5. *Mining.* A portion of a pipe-vein of greater thickness than the rest. 6†. A bundle (of straw). 7†. The horn of a young stag. [< Ice. *bunki*, heap, perhaps < a verb seen in OSw. *bunga*, strike.] Syn.: see COLLECTION.— **bunch'backed"**, *a.* Hunchbacked.— **bunch'ber"ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] 1. The dwarf cornel (*Cornus canadensis*), with bright-red, closely clustered berries. 2. [Prov. Eng.] The fruit of a species of brambleberry (*Rubus saxatilis*).— **b.-evergreen**, *n.* The tree club-moss (*Lycopodium obscurum*).— **bunch'flow"er**, *n.* A plant (*Melanthium virginicum*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), of the United States, having linear leaves and a pyramidal panicle of greenish flowers.— **b.-grass**, *n.* Any one of various grasses of western North America that usually grow in clumps, as species of *Stipa* and *Agropyrum*, *Poa tenuifolia*, *Festuca scabrella*, etc.— **b. of fives** [Slang], the clenched fist.— **b.-oyster**, *n.* A wild oyster growing in a close cluster; a coon-oyster.— **b.-plum**, *n.* Same as BUNCHBERRY, 1.— **b.-whale**, *n.* A humpback whale.

bunch'er, 1 bunch'ar; 2 bŭnch'er, *n.* One who or that which bunches; specif., a person or machine making bunches, as of asparagus, for the market. S. S.

buncht, *pp.* Bunched.

bunch'y, 1 bunch'i; 2 bŭnch'y, *a.* 1. Existing or growing in bunches; resembling a bunch; having bunches or protuberances. 2. *Mining.* Yielding irregularly: said of a lode where the ore occurs in scattered masses.— **bunch'i-ness**, *n.*

bun'co, 1 buŋ'ko; 2 bŭn'co, *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] To swindle or rob by the game of bunco, or in a similar manner. **bun'ko‡**.

bun'co, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A swindling game or trick by which two or more confederates decoy a stranger to a house, for the purpose of robbing or fleecing him; confidence-game.

The principal in the *bunco* game by which . . . Peck . . . was fleeced out of $10,000 has been arrested.
New-York Tribune Oct. 8, 1891, p. 1, col. 4.

[Cp. Sp. It. *banco*, BANK.] **bun'ko‡**.— **bun'co-joint"**, *n.* A haunt of bunco-men.— **b.-man**, *n.* One who swindles or robs by bunco.— **b.-steerer**, *n.* A person who serves as a decoy in bunco to bring in victims, usually by claiming acquaintance with strangers on the street.

bun'combe, 1 buŋ'kam; 2 bŭp'com, *n.* Inflated or bombastic speechmaking for effect only; any specious utterance of a legislator made to please his constituents.

The word is supposed to have had its origin in the remark of a member of Congress from Buncombe county, N. C., that he was "talking only for Buncombe." **bunk‡**.

America too will find that caucuses, division-lists, stump-oratory, and speeches to *Buncombe* will not carry men to the immortal gods. CARLYLE *Latter-Day Pamphlets, Parliaments* p. 93. [s. 1872.]

Syn.: see BALDERDASH; BOMBAST.— **bun'com-ize**, *vt.* To talk buncombe.

Bun'combe, *n.* A mountainous county in W. North Carolina; 624 sq. m.; county-seat, Asheville.

bund[1], 1 bund; 2 bŭnd, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] 1. An embankment; dike; mound; as, a paddy-*bund*. 2. [China & Far East.] A causeway on an embankment; esplanade; quay; specif., the thoroughfare on the water-front; as, the *bund* at Yokohama.

Along the water-front of the settlement runs a fine, wide, well-paved street called 'The *Bund*.'
GRIFFIS *Mikado's Empire* vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 330. [H. 1877.]

[< Pers. & Hind. *band*.] **band‡**; **bandh‡**.

bund[2], 1 bunt; 2 bunt, *n.* [G.] A confederation; league, particularly that of the German states.

Bun'da, 1 bŭn'da; 2 bun'da, *n.* A member of a Bantu tribe inhabiting Angola, W. Africa.

Bun'da-berg, 1 bun'da-bŭrg; 2 bŭn'da-bĕrġ, *n.* A town in Queensland, Australia.

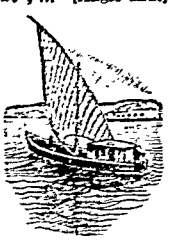
Bun'de-hesh, 1 bun'da-heș; 2 bun'de-hĕsh, *n.* [Old Per.] A Parsee work containing Mazdayasnian traditions, etc. The title means literally "creation of the beginning," or "original creation": translated by E. W. West in *Sacred Books of the East*, vol. v. **Bun'da-hiș‡**.

Of our important work (the *Bundehesh*) we may affirm with certainty that it had never existed in the Zend, or the older dialect of Persia, but was first compiled in the court-language of the restoration-period.
C. HARDWICK *Christ and other Masters* p. 527. [MACM. 1874.]

Bun-de'li, 1 bun-dē'li; 2 bun-dē'lĭ, *n.* A dialect of central India, of Sanskritic origin.

Bun"del-khand', 1 bun'del-kund'; 2 bŭn'dĕl-kŭnd', *n.* 1. A region which includes 5 districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and about 30 native states of central India; 20,559 sq. m. 2. An agency which includes about 30 native states (Gwalior, Rewa, etc.) in central India; 10,332 sq. m. [Country of the Bundelas.]

bun'der[1], 1 bun'dar; 2 bŭn'der, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] 1. A landing-place; as, the Apollo *bunder* at Bombay. 2. A trading-center; city; harbor; custom-house. [< Pers. & Hind. *bandar*.]— **bun'der-boat"**, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A boat plying between the bunder and vessels off shore, as well as for coasting purposes; specif., a Bombay surf-boat fitted with cabin and lateen sail.



A Bunder-boat.

bun'der[2], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A monkey; specif., the rhesus. **bhun'der‡**.

bun'der[3], 1 bun'dar; 2 bun'der, *n.* A Dutch land-measure equivalent to the hectare.

Bun'der[4], *n.* Same as MASULIPATAM.

Bun'des Con'fer-ence, 1 bun'des; 2 bun'dĕs. A branch of Mennonites, formed in Russia about 1840, of which there are members in the United States.

Bun'des-rath, 1 bun'dəz-rūt; 2 bun'deș-rāt, *n.* 1. A federal council of Germany, sharing with the Reichstag the legislative power. The members from each state vote as a unit. The presiding officer is the imperial chancellor. 2. The federal council of Switzerland. [G., < *bund*, confederation, + *rath*, *rat*, counsel.] **Bun'des-rat‡**.

Bun-des-Ver-samm'lung, 1 bun'dəz-fer-zam'luŋ; 2 bun'deș-fĕr-zăm'lung, *n.* [G.] A confederated assembly, as the federal council or legislature of Switzerland.

Bun'di, 1 bŭn'di; 2 bun'di, *n.* 1. A native state of Rajputana, India; 2,220 sq. m. 2. Its capital; a walled and fortified town.

bun'ding, 1 bun'diŋ; 2 bŭn'ding, *n.* [a mine to support deads; A staging of boards in

bun'dle, } 1 bun'dl; 2 bŭn'dl, *v.* [BUN'DLED, BUN'DLE'
bun'dle, } BUN'DLING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To bind, tie, roll, or otherwise make into a bundle: often with *up*; as, to *bundle up* one's clothes. 2. To dismiss or send away abruptly and unceremoniously; dispose of hurriedly or in a summary manner: frequently with *off*, *out*, etc.; as, to *bundle* a person *off* or *out*.

II. *i.* 1. To pack up and depart; make up one's bundle and go; depart in haste and unceremoniously; as, the fellow *bundled* off. 2. To lie or sleep together on or in the same bed without undressing: once a practise of lovers or of engaged couples in Wales, and in parts of New England and Pennsylvania.— **to bundle up**, to dress warmly; wrap up.— **bun'dler**, *n.*— **bun'dling-press"**, *n.* See PRESS.

bun'dle, *n.* 1. A number of things or a quantity of anything bound together; a single thing folded or doubled and tied up; a package; as, a *bundle* of sticks or of hay; a blanket made into a *bundle*. 2. A group or collection of material or immaterial objects considered together, or having some connection or common characteristic; as, "Man is a *bundle* of habits," BULWER *Caxtons* p. 5. 3. *Biol.* A firm elongated aggregation of one or more kinds of tissue, traversing other tissues. 4. A more or less definite measure or quantity, as of linen thread, paper, shingles, celery, etc. 5. *Bot.* A primary meristem aggregation of tissues, tracheary, fibrous, and sieve, together with a certain amount of parenchyma. Bundles clearly limited and outlined from the surrounding tissues first appear in the mosses. [ME. *bundel*, < AS. *byndele* (affected by *bunden*, pp., bound), < *bindan*, bind.] Syn.: see COLLECTION.— **bun'dle-pil"lar**, *n. Arch.* A clustered column. See under COLUMN.— **b.-sheath**, *n.* A layer of cellular tissue forming a sheath around a vascular bundle.— **closed b.** (*Bot.*), a vascular bundle containing no cambium.— **common b.** (*Bot.*), a vascular bundle which, passing out of the stele and into the leaves, opens out and forms veins. See CAULINE BUNDLE.— **concentric b.** (*Bot.*), any vascular bundle in which a strand of one element is wholly enveloped by another, as in some ferns which have the xylem completely enclosed by the phloem.— **radial b.** (*Bot.*), a bundle in which the strands of phloem and of wood are in different radii, as in roots usually.— **solitary b.**, a strand of fibers in the spinal cord and medulla oblongata connected with the origin of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves.

bun'dlet, 1 bun'dlet; 2 bŭn'dlĕt, *n.* A little bundle.

bun'do-bust, 1 bun'do-bust; 2 bŭn'dō-bŭst, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Literally, "binding and fastening"; settlement; arrangement; regulations; economy; as, to make a *bundobust* with the landlord. **ban'do-bast‡**.

bun-doc', 1 bŭn-dŏk'; 2 bun-dŏc', *n.* [P. I.] 1. A mountain. 2. *pl.* Upland country generally; wilderness: Tagalog term. [Igorot, *bontok*, *bontoc*.] [Same as PEASANTS' WAR.

Bund'schuh In"sur-rec'tion, 1 bunt'shū; 2 bunt'shu.

bund'weed", 1 bund'wid"; 2 bund'wēd', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any one of various Old World plants; specif.: (1) A cow-parsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*). (2) A ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*). (3) Devil's-bit (*Scabiosa succisa*). (4) A knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

Bu-ne'ne, 1 bu-nē'nē; 2 bu-ne'ne, *n. Babylon. Myth.* A lesser deity who attends on Shamash.

bung[1], 1 buŋ; 2 bŭng, *vt.* To close the entrance or opening of with or as with a bung: often with *up* or *down*.

bung[2], *vt.* [Slang.] To exhaust by exertion or rough usage; beat; bang; maul; also, to close, stop, or shut up as by beating or banging; as, *bunged* up in a fight.

bung, *a.* [Colloq., Austral.] Dead; bankrupt.— **to go bung,** to die: become bankrupt; fail. **bongt.**

bung, *n.* **1.** A large stopper, usually wooden, for the hole in the bulge of a cask, through which the cask is filled; also, the hole itself; bung-hole. **2.** A pile of the *clay saggars or cases in which fine pottery* is baked. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A brewer. **4.** [Slang.] *Naut.* An assistant who serves out grog. **5.** A bundle of hemp-stalks. **6.** [Slang, Eng.] A lie. **7.** [Cant.] A pocket; purse. **8†.** A cutpurse; pickpocket. [Cp. Middle D. *bonghe*, D. *bonde*, a stopper. For sense 8, cp. AS. *pung*, purse.]

— **bung'-buck"et,** *n.* A pipe or tube for withdrawing liquids through the bung-hole of a barrel; a velinche.— **b.-drawer,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A bung-starter.— **b.-hole,** *n.* The hole in the bulge of a cask through which the cask is filled.— **b.-lathe,** *n.* See LATHE.— **b.-plug,** *n.* The plug of a bung-vent.— **b.-seat,** *n.* A metal bushing for a bung, as of a beer-barrel; usually screwed in.— **b.-starter,** *n.* A mallet for starting a bung by hammering alongside of it on the cask. **b.-start†.**— **b.-stave,** *n.* The stave that contains the bung-hole.— **b.-vent,** *n.* A small hole in a bung, for the escape of gases during fermentation, or for the admission of air to facilitate the passage of liquid through the spigot.

bun'ga-low, 1 bun'ga-lō; 2 bŭn'ga-lō, *n.* In India and the East generally, a detached house or cottage, usually one-storied, tiled or thatched, with verandas on one or more sides; hence, any house of this kind; specif. [U. S.], a one-storied country house. [< Hind. *banglā*, lit. of Bengal, < *Banga*, Bengal.]— **dak bungalow,** see under DAK.

bun'ga-rum, 1 bun'ga-rum; 2 bŭn'ga-rŭm, *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian elapoid snake (*Bungarus*) related to the cobras, but hoodless. [< E. Ind. *bungar.*] **bun'gart.**

The '*Bungarums*' are thoroughly terrestrial; their bite is very dangerous.

G. A. BOULANGER *Fauna British India, Reptilia* p. 387. [1890.]

Bun'gay, 1 bun'gē; 2 bŭn'gā, *n.* A market-town in Suffolk, England.

bungd, *pp.* Bunged. S. S.

bung'er, 1 bung'ər; 2 bŭng'ĕr, *n.* [Colloq., W. Canada.] A big specimen; specif., a bighorn of unusual size.

bun'ger-some, 1 bung'gər-səm; 2 bŭn'gĕr-sŏm, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Bungling.

bun'gle, } 1 bung'gl; 2 bŭn'gl, *v.* [BUN'GLED, BUN'GLD'; **bun'gle,** } BUN'GLING.] **I.** *t.* To perform in an awkward and blundering manner; execute clumsily or faultily.

Major Lefebvre he rallied a little for losing heart, for *bungling* his business. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. vi, p. 238. [H.]

II. *i.* To act, or do anything, badly or clumsily; spoil things by bad workmanship; botch. [< Sw. dial. *bangla*, work ineffectually; prob. allied to BANG², *v.*] Syn.: see BOTCH.— **bun'gler,** *n.*— **bun'gle-some,** *a.* Awkward or clumsy.— **bun'gling,** *pa.* Inclined to bungle; characterized by awkwardness; clumsy; unskilful.— **bun'gling-ly,** *adv.*

bun'gle, *n.* An awkward, clumsy, and imperfect performance; an unskilful piece of work; botch; muddle.

I say 'tis a poor cheat, a stupid *bungle*, A wretched failure. BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. v, l. 286.

bun'go¹, 1 bung'go; 2 bŭn'gō, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A canoe or dugout of Central and South America.

bun'go², *n.* Same as BUMBO¹.

bun'go-tree"†.

Bun-gush', 1 bun-gūsh'; 2 bun-gŭsh', *n.* A warlike Pathan tribe of the Kohat district of Afghanistan.

bun'gy, 1 bung'gi; 2 bŭn'gy, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A servant of the low caste of sweepers; a mehtar.

bun'ion, 1 bun'yən; 2 bŭn'yon, *n.* A painful swelling of the foot, usually at the inner side of the base of the great toe, at first an enlarged bursa, eventually a distortion of the bony structure. [< It. *bugnone*, < OF. *bugne*, < Ice. *bunga*, elevation.] **bun'yont.**

bunk¹, 1 bungk; 2 bŭngk, *vt.* [Colloq. Northeastern U. S.] **1.** In coasting, to start (a sled.) **2.** [U. S.] *Lumber.* To set logs on (bunks).

bunk², *vi.* **1.** To sleep in a bunk or in rough quarters; hence, to go to bed; sleep; as, to *bunk* on the floor.

Six cents for his bed . . . are the rates of the boys' 'hotel' for those who *bunk* together in the great dormitories.

J. A. RIIS *How the Other Half Lives* ch. 17, p. 203. [s. 1890.]

2. [Slang, Eng.] To be off; as, I must *bunk* now.

bunk³, *n.* **1.** *A small compartment, shelf, or recess, as* in a vessel, lodging-house, sleeping-car, etc., used as a sleeping-place. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A stick of timber, as a heavy fence-rail; log. **3.** [U. S.] A piece of timber across a lumberman's sled, or a railroad-car, to support the ends of logs; also a sled or car. [Cp., OSw. *bunke*, planking of a ship.]

Syn.: see BED.— **bunk-and-rave,** *a.* Equipped with a bunk and side-pieces, as a sled.— **b.-chain,** *n.* A heavy toggle-chain used to bind a load of logs to a sled or car.— **b.-fence** [Northeastern U. S.], a heavy fence composed of logs laid slightly oblique to the general course, and held in place at the ends by toggles. **b.-and-toggle fence†.**— **b.-load,** *n. Logging.* A load of a single layer of logs so arranged that each member lies on the bunks or cross-beams of the car or truck.— **b.-truss,** *n.* An iron strap to strengthen the cross-piece on which lumber is loaded, as on a logging-car.

bunk⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any one of several plants. Specif.: (1) The poison-hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). (2) The roots of the hedge-bindweed.

Bun-kel'a, 1 bun-kel'ə; 2 bŭn-kĕl'a, *n.* The former capital of the Misiris country; now the capital of Katanga, Belgian Kongo.

bun'ker¹, 1 bung'kər; 2 bŭn'ker, *vt. Golf.* To drive (a ball) into a bunker.

bun'ker², *vt. Naut.* To fill the coal-bunkers of a ship; coal.

bun'ker³, 1 bung'kər; 2 bŭng'kĕr, *n.* **1.** A large fixed receptacle, as a bin or the like; especially, a coal-bin on a ship. **2.** A box or chest that serves also for a seat. **3.** [Dial.] A bank of earth in the fields. **4.** *Golf.* A pit or hole in the ground of natural or artificial origin, usually having sand at the bottom; loosely, any rough or hazardous ground.

bun'ker⁴, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A mossbunker; menhaden.

bun'ker⁵, 1 bung'kər; 2 bŭng'kĕr, *n.* [U. S.] In coasting, one who starts a sled.— **bun'kered,** *pa. Golf.* Characterizing the state of a player whose ball lies in a bunker; as, he was badly *bunkered.*

Bun'ker Hill. **1.** An eminence in Charlestown, Boston, Mass., which gave a name to the battle on a neighboring hill (Breed's) between American colonists and the British, June 17, 1775. **2. City,** a town in Macoupin county, Ill.

Bun'ker Hill Peak. The highest mountain in Nevada; altitude, 11,405 ft.

bun'ko, *v. & n.* Same as BUNCO.

bunkt, *pp.* Bunked. S. S.

bun'kum, *n.* Same as BUNCOMBE.

bunk'y, 1 bungk'i; 2 bŭngk'y, *n.* [U. S.] A berthmate; roommate; intimate comrade. **bunk'le†.**

bunn, 1 bun; 2 bŭn, *n.* Same as BUN¹, *n.*

bun'nell, 1 bun'el; 2 bŭn'ĕl, *n.* [Dial., Eng. or Obs.] A beverage made from crushed apples or pears after they have been used to make cider or perry.

Bun'ner, 1 bun'ər; 2 bŭn'ĕr, **Henry Cuyler** (⁸/₃₁1855–⁵/₁₁ 1896). *An American author; edited Puck, 1877–1896.*

Bun'ni, 1 bun'i; 2 bŭn'i, *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 15.

bun'ni-a, 1 bun'i-ə; 2 bŭn'i-a, *n.* [Hind.] A Hindu merchant or trader, especially one in the foreign trade acting also as a broker or banker: bunnias are of the Vaisya caste and abstain from meat.

A certain holy Suyd had raised from the dead the *Bunnia* who used to lend him money because the trader had left behind him no son to transact the Suyd's business.

R. A. LESLIE MOORE in *Jour. Roy. Soc. Arts.* Feb. 24, '11, p. 372.

Bun-nu', 1 bun-ū'; 2 bŭn-ŭ', *n.* A district in the Punjab, India; 3,148 sq. m.

bun'ny¹, 1 bun'i; 2 bŭn'y, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] A rabbit or a squirrel: a familiar name.

Bunny, lying in the grass, Saw the shining column pass. BRET HARTE *Battle Bunny* st. 1.

[Perhaps dim. of *bun*, < Ga. *bun*, stump.]

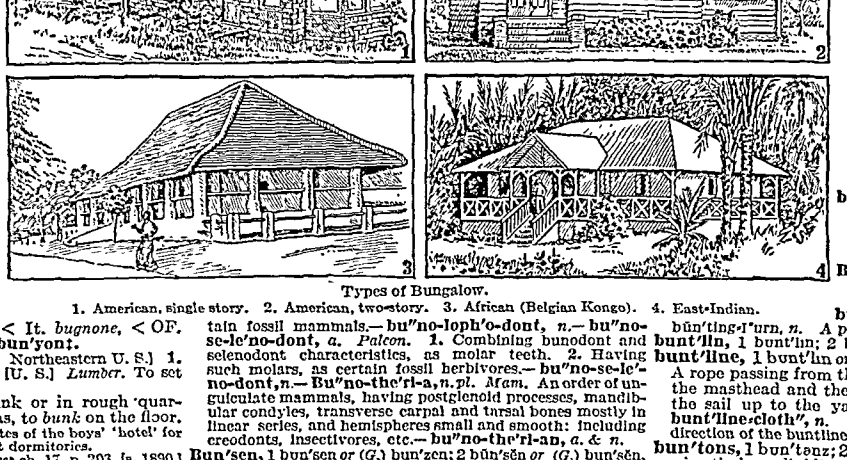
— **bun'ny-mouth",** *n.* The snapdragon.

bun'ny², *n.* [Local, Eng.] A ravine through a line of cliff bordering the sea; a drain. [gushed from a vein.

bun'ny³, *n. Mining.* A pipe or mass of ore, as distin-

bun'ny⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A swelling from a blow.

bu'no-, 1 biū'no-; 2 bŭ'no-. From Greek *bounos*, *hill*: a combining form signifying rounded.— **Bu-nod'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A Silurian family of synziphosuran merostomes with a rounded head and large telson. **Bu'no-des,** *n.* (t. g.) — **bu'no-did,** *n.*— **bu'no-doid,** *a.*— **bu'no-dont.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having tuberculated molars. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Bunodonta.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Bunodonta.*— **Bu"no-don'ta,** *n. pl. Mam.* A group of artiodactyls, embracing the non-ruminant forms, as swine.— **bu"no-loph'o-dont,** *a. Falcon.* **1.** Combining bunodont and lophodont characteristics, as a molar. **2.** Having such molars, as cer-



Types of Bungalow.

1. American, single story. 2. American, two-story. 3. African (Belgian Kongo). 4. East-Indian.

tain fossil mammals.— **bu"no-loph'o-dont,** *n.*— **bu"no-se-le'no-dont,** *a. Falcon.* **1.** Combining bunodont and selenodont characteristics, as molar teeth. **2.** Having such molars, as certain fossil herbivores.— **bu"no-se-le'no-dont,** *n.*— **Bu"no-the'ri-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* An order of ungiculate mammals, having postglenoid processes, mandibular condyles, transverse carpal and tarsal bones mostly in linear series, and hemispheres small and smooth: including creodonts, insectivores, etc.— **bu"no-the'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

Bun'sen, 1 bun'sen *or* (*G.*) bun'zen; 2 bŭn'sĕn *or* (*G.*) bun'sĕn, *n.* **1. Baron von** (⁸/₃₁1791–¹¹/₃₁1860) Christian K. J., a German diplomat and historian. **2. Robert Wilhelm Eberhard** (³/₃₁1811–⁸/₁₆1899), a German chemist and discoverer; invented spectroscope, etc.— **Bunsen burner,** see BURNER. **B. flame†.**— **B. cell** (*Elec.*), a cell in which are electrodes of zinc and carbon, separated by a porous cup or wall. The zinc is in dilute sulfuric acid and the carbon in concentrated nitric or chromic acid. A group of such cells forms a **Bunsen battery.**

bun'sen-ite, 1 bun'sen-ait; 2 bŭn'sĕn-it, *n. Mineral.* A nickel-oxid (NiO) of vitreous luster and pistachio-green color, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< It. W. *Bunsen.*]

Bun'sen Peak. A mountain in Yellowstone National Park; 8,475 ft. high.

bun'shle, 1 bun'shi; 2 bŭn'shl, *a.* [Scot.] Stout; thick-set.

bunt¹, 1 bunt; 2 bŭnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike or push with the head; butt; as, one goat *bunted* another. **2.** *Baseball.* To bat (the ball) lightly to the infield: used also intransitively.

II. *i.* **1.** To strike or knock; as, the boats *bunted* together. **2.** To spring; rear. **3.** *Railroad.* To collide with or push (a car) without being coupled to it: said of a locomotive or moving car. [Cp. BUTT¹, *v.*, and RUNT².]

bunt², *v. Naut.* **I.** *t.* To haul up the middle of (a squaresail) in furling. **II.** *i.* To swell out; belly, as a sail.]

bunt³, *vt.* [Dial.] To sift, as meal.

bunt⁴, *n.* A parasitic fungus (*Tilletia fœtens*), a species of smut, mostly confined to Europe, which destroys the grains of wheat by converting the interior portion into a fetid black powder. [< BURNT.]— **bunt'-ear",** *n.* The smut of wheat, oats, etc. (*Ustilago segetum*). See USTILAGO, 2.

bunt⁵, *n. Naut.* **1.** *The middle of a squaresail, when furled,* or of a fishing-net or the like. **2.** The middle of a yard, to which the rigging is attached. [Cp. Sw. *bunt*, Dan. *bundt*, bundle.]— **bunt'-gut",** *n.* A becket in the center of a squaresail, near the head.— **b.-jigger,** *n.* A whip attached to the bunt-gut for hauling up the bunt in furling. **b.-whipt.**

bunt⁶, *n.* **1.** A push or shove, especially with the head or horns; a butt. **2.** *Baseball.* A short hit to the infield; also, the ball thus batted.

bunt⁷, *n.* A hare's or rabbit's tail; bun. [Var. of BUN².]

bunt⁸, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fagot of medium quality.

bun-tal', 1 bun-tāl'; 2 bun-täl', *n.* [P. I.] The buri-palm fiber, used in weaving the best grade of hats made in the Philippine Islands.

bunt'bok, 1 bunt'bok; 2 bŭnt'bŏk, *n.* Same as BONTEBOK.

bunt'ed, 1 bunt'ed; 2 bŭnt'ĕd, *a.* Affected with bunt, or smut.

bunt'er¹, 1 bunt'ər; 2 bŭnt'ĕr, *n.* **1.** A bumper of a railroad-car. **2.** An air-chamber and piston at each end of a printing-press to reduce the momentum of the bed of the press when nearing the end of its journey, in order to avoid shock; a buffer.— **bunt'er-dog",** *n. Mech.* A device for gripping in some machines, as planers, to limit motion.

Buntings. 1/7
1. The Snow-bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). 2. The Corn-bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*).

bunt'er²†, *n.* [Cant.] A female ragpicker; any low woman.

bun'ter³, 1 bun'tər; 2 bun'tĕr, *n.* See chart of GEOLOGY.

bunt'ing, 1 bunt'iŋ; 2 bŭnt'ing, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Disorderly; shabby. **2.** Short; stocky; fleshy. **3.** Darling; as, "bye, baby *bunting.*"

bun'ting¹, 1 bun'tiŋ; 2 bŭn'ting, *n.* A light, loose woolen stuff used for flags; hence, collectively, flags, colors, etc.; a flag.

A nautical discoverer, who leaves a bit of *bunting* on the shore of his discovery, by way of warning off the ground the whole human race.

DE QUINCEY *Essays, Vision of Sudden Death* p. 178. [R. & F. 1854.]

[Regarded as a deriv. < G. *bunt*, perhaps < LL. *puntus*, L. *punctus*; see POINT, *n.*] **bun'tinet.**

bun'ting², *n.* **1.** One of various fringilloid birds, especially emberizine birds, as of the genera *Spiza*, *Plectrophenax*, etc. See EMBERIZINÆ. **2.** Specif., an Old World bird of the genus *Emberiza*; as, the corn-*bunting*; ortolan-*bunting* (*E. hortulana*). This genus, which is exclusively palearctic, represents a group to which some American fringilloids are related, as the evening grosbeak (*Hesperiphona*), the longspur (*Calcarius*), the dick-cissel (*Spiza*), etc. The term bunting is properly applied to no American bird except the snow-bunting, and that more and more rarely, but remains in many books for traditional reasons. **3.** One of certain other birds; as, the rice-*bunting* or bobolink. **4.** [Brit.] The shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*). [ME. *bunting*, *buntyle* (Sc. *buntlin*). Origin unknown; cp. G. *bunt*, spotted.]— **black-throated bunting,** the dick-cissel.— **bun'ting-crow",** *n.* The hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*).

bun'ting³, *n.* **1.** A stout timber; a support for heavy machinery, etc. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A boys' game with sticks and a piece of wood. [< BUNT¹, *v.*]

Bun'ting, Jabez (⁸/₃₁1779–⁶/₁₁1858). An English Wesleyan minister; influential in founding Methodism.

bun'ting-i'ron, 1 bun'tiŋ-ai'ərn; 2 bŭn'ting-ī'urn, *n.* A pontil. [TING².]

bunt'line, 1 bunt'lin *or* -lain; 2 bŭnt'lin *or* -līn, *n. Naut.* A rope passing from the foot-rope of a square sail up to the masthead and thence to the deck: used in hauling the sail up to the yard. [< BUNT², *n.*, + LINE¹.]— **bunt'line-cloth",** *n.* The lining sewed upon a sail in the direction of the buntline to prevent wear.

bun'tons, 1 bun'tənz; 2 bŭn'tons, *n. pl. Mining.* Crosswise timbers dividing a shaft into compartments, and serving to support the guides on which the cages run; dividers. Compare BUNTING³, 1. **by'atst.**

bunt'y, 1 bunt'i; 2 bŭnt'y, *a.* **1.** Bunted. **2.** [Colloq.] Stocky; short and broad.

bun'ya, 1 bun'yə; 2 bŭn'ya, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as BANYA.

bun'ya-bun"ya, 1 bun'yə-bun'yə; 2 bŭn'ya-bŭn'ya, *n.* **1.** [Austral. A tall evergreen tree of Australia (*Araucaria bidwillii*), of the pine family, bearing large cones containing edible seeds which form a staple article of diet among the natives. Each tribe possesses a certain number of these trees, which are protected by law, as representing the only form of property owned by the aborigines. **2.** [W. I.] The alligator-apple (*Anona palustris*).

bun'yah, 1 bun'yə; 2 bŭn'ya, *n.* Any of the various caciques: as, the yellow-backed *bunyah* or mocking-bird (*Cacicus persicus*).

Bun'yan, 1 bun'yən; 2 bŭn'yan, **John** (¹¹/₂-1628–⁸/₃₁1688). An English Baptist allegorist who spent 12 years in prison, on account of his belief; there wrote *Pilgrim's Progress*, etc.

bun'yip, 1 bun'yip; 2 bŭn'yip, *n.* [Austral.] **1.** A fabulous animal held in great terror by the aborigines: native name. **2.** An impostor; humbug. **bun'jup†; bun'yup†.**

bun'yon, *n.* Same as BUNION.

Bunz'lau, 1 bunts'lau; 2 bunts'lou, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing town in Silesia. **2.** A town in Bohemia.

buo"na-ma'no, 1 bwō"nə-mō'no; 2 bwō"nä-mä'no, *n.* [It.] A gratuity; tip.

buo"na-par'te, *n.* See BONAPARTE.

Buo"na-rot'ti, 1 bwō"nə-rot'ti; 2 bwō"nä-rŏt'tĭ, *n.* See MICHELANGELO.

buoy, 1 boi *or* bū'i; 2 bŏy *or* bŭ'y (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To keep or tend to keep from sinking in a liquid or gas; keep afloat or buoyant.

Fortune! Ye all would drop into your native void,
If by my hand ye were not held and *buoyed.*
BAILEY *Festus, Colonnade* sc. 24.

2. Figuratively, to keep from sinking into despondency, self-depreciation, or the like; support; sustain: said of

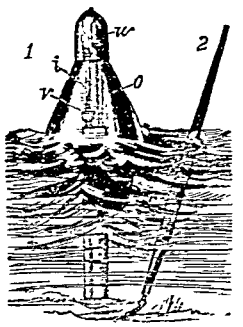
persons, courage, heart, hope, etc.: usually followed by *up;* as, to *buoy up* one's spirits.

It is the poem that keeps the language alive, and not the language that *buoys up* the poem. LOWELL *Among my Books, Spenser* in second series, p. 125. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

3. To place buoys in, on, or along; mark, as a channel, with buoys.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To float or rise in or as in a liquid: usually with *up.*

buoy, *n.* **1.** A floating object moored on a dangerous rock or shoal, or at the edge of a channel, as a guide to navigators.



Buoys.

1. Whistling buoy; *i*, inlet air-pipe; *o*, outlet air-pipe; *r*, rudder; *s*, valve; *w*, whistle. 2. Spar-buoy.

Some buoys are named (1) from the character of the floating object; as, **can-buoy, spar-b.;** or (2) from the way in which their presence is indicated; as, **alarm-b., bell-b., electric b., gas-b., luminous b.,** and **whistling b.**

2. Any device or object for keeping a person in the water afloat. [< OF. *boye* (= *boie,* fetter), or < Middle D. *boete:* both < L. *boia,* halter (of ox-hide), < *bos,* ox.] — **buoy'-rope",** *n.* A rope holding a buoy, as to an anchor. — **b.-safe,** *n.* A cork-armored metallic vessel with several compartments and water-tight doors, for keeping persons and merchandise safe and dry. — **swinging buoys,** a set of buoys conveniently placed to permit swinging ship. — **to stream the b.,** to drop the anchor-buoy into the water, prior to letting go the anchor.

buoy'age, 1 bei'ij; 2 bŏy'ag, *n.* Buoys collectively; a system of buoys to mark the course of vessels; the providing of or with buoys. — **buoyage and beaconage,** dues payable to the Trinity House on vessels entering the port of London.

buoy'an-cy, 1 bei'ən-si *or* bū'yən-si; 2 bŏy'an-çy *or* bụ'yan-çy, *n.* **1.** Power or tendency to float on or in a liquid or gas; specific lightness. It varies inversely to the weight of the substance concerned when compared with an equal volume of a standard substance, as water.

As I saw the ship staggering and plunging among these roaring caverns, it seemed miraculous that she regained her balance or preserved her *buoyancy.*

IRVING *Sketch-Book, The Voyage* p. 22. [G. P. P. 1863.]

2. Power or tendency of a liquid or gas to keep an object afloat; resultant upward pressure of fluid on an immersed or floating body. **3.** Power of resisting or recovering from depression, self-depreciation, discouragement, or the like; elasticity of spirits; cheerfulness; as, *buoyancy* of temperament. **4.** *Finance.* The likelihood of a continued advance in price; as, the *buoyancy* of a certain stock. **buoy'ance‡.** Syn.: see ANIMATION.

buoy'ant, 1 bei'ənt *or* bū'yənt; 2 bŏy'ant *or* bụ'yant, *a.* Having the power or tendency to float or keep afloat; having buoyancy, in any sense; as, a *buoyant* boat; *buoyant* spirits. — **buoy'ant-ly,** *adv.* — **buoy'ant-ness,** *n.*

So *buoyant* is the swallow that it is no more to him to fly, than it is to the fish to swim.

R. JEFFERIES *Field and Hedgerow* p. 100. [L. C. & CO. 1889.]

Syn.: see CHEERFUL.

buoyd, *pp.* Buoyed. S. S.

Bu'pa-lus and **A-the'nis,** 1 bū'pə-lus, ə-thī'nis; 2 bū'pa-lŭs, a-thē'nis. Brother sculptors of Chios I., Greece, 500 B. C. **Bou'pa-los‡** [Gr.].

Bu-phag'i-dæ, 1 biu-faj'i-dī; 2 bū-făj'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Buphaginæ* as a family. — **bu'pha-gid,** *n.* — **bu'pha-goid,** *a.*

Bu"pha-gi'næ, 1 biu'fə-jai'nī; 2 bū'fa-ĝī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of sturnoid birds with hind claw weaker than the middle claw: including the oxpeckers. **Bu'pha-gus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bouphagos,* ox-eating, < *bous,* ox, + *phagein,* eat.] — **bu'pha-gine,** *a. & n.*

buph-thal'mi-a, 1 bıf-thal'mi-ə; 2 bŭf-thăl'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A disease of the eye, generally congenital, characterized by the excessive collection of aqueous or vitreous humor, by which the cornea and iris are caused to bulge out. [< Gr. *bous,* ox, + *ophthalmos,* eye.] **buph-thal'mos‡.**

Buph-thal'mum, 1 bıf-thal'mum; 2 bŭf-thăl'mŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of hardy perennial ornamental herbs of the aster family from the mountainous regions of central and southern Europe and western Asia. They have alternate leaves and large heads with long yellow rays. *B. speciosum* or *cordifolium,* with large cordate leaves, is the best-known. [< Gr. *bouphthalmon,* oxeye, < *bous,* ox, + *ophthalmos,* eye.]

bup'po, 1 bup'ō; 2 bup'ŏ, *n.* [Jap.] Buddhism. **buk'ki-o‡.**

Bu-pres'ti-dæ, 1 biu-pres'ti-dī; 2 bū-prĕs'ti-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of serricorn beetles with the first and second ventral segments confluent and membranous-lobed tarsi, whose larvæ frequently bore in wood and cause much destruction to trees. Their very thick integument is often of a brilliant metallic luster. **Bu-pres'tis,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *bouprēstis,* beetle causing swelling in cattle, < *bous,* ox, + *prēthō,* swell.] — **bu-pres'tid, bu-pres'ti-dan,** *a. & n.* — **bu-pres'toid,** *a.*

Bu-pro'ri-dæ, 1 biu-prō'ri-dī; 2 bū-prō'ri-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of copepods. **Bu-pro'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *bouprōros,* ox-faced, < *bous,* ox, + *prōra,* fore part, < *pro,* before.] — **bu-pro'rid,** *n.* — **bu-pro'roid,** *a.*

Bu"quid-non', 1 bū'kid-nōn'; 2 bụ'kid-nōn', *n.* **1.** One of a Malay people in the interior of Mindanao, P. I., intellectually and ethnically superior to most Philippine tribes. **2.** A subprovince of the province of Agusan, Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Bu-quil', 1 bū-kil'; 2 bu-kil', *n.* A Mangulan of Mindoro, P. I.: loosely, some other tribesman.

bu"quin-gan', 1 bū'kiŋ-gān'; 2 bụ'king-ĝăn', *n.* [P. I.] A wild variety of the coloquintgan (*Clitoria ternceata*) peculiar to the island of Panay: Visayan term.

Bu"quit-non', 1 bū'kit-nōn'; 2 bụ'kit-nōn', *n.* A member of a heathenish mountain tribe of Negros, P. I.

bur[1], 1 būr; 2 bûr, *rt.* [BURRED, BURD[2]; BUR'RING.] **1.** To remove burs and other foreign substances from (wool) by carbonizing or with a bur-picker. **2.** In dentistry, to dress out (a cavity) with a burr. See BURR, *n,* 2. **burr‡.**

bur[2], 1 būr; 2 bûr, *rt.* [Prov. Eng.] To apply a brake to.

bur[1], **burr**[1], } *n.* [*Bur* and *burr* are both used, but *bur* prevails in literary and botanical senses, while *burr* is the common form in mechanical uses. For all senses not found here see BURR.] **1.** A rough or prickly seed-vessel, pericarp, flower-head, or the like, as of the chestnut and burdock.

Their very words [Clay's and Calhoun's] have clung like *burs* to our recollection.

MATTHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 11, p. 312. [S. C. G. 1879.]

2. The burdock (*Arctium lappa*), or other plant that bears burs. **3.** A protuberance, ridge, knot, or lump, more or less rough, or sharp and ragged. (1) A knot or excrescence on a tree. (2) A rough flange about the base of a deer's horn. (3) A knot in sewing-thread or thread woven into cloth. (4) Raw silk waste or refuse. (5) A mass of flint rock in a softer rock. (6) [Prov. Eng.] A wagon-brake.

4. The common club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). **5.** An impediment or adherent. (1) A person who sticks inconveniently close to one. (2) Phlegm in the throat; huskiness. **6.** The sweetbread or pancreas. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] A burrow in the ground. **8.** A burstone or buhr. [ME. *burre;* cp. Dan. *borre,* burdock. For sense 3, cp. OF. *bourre,* vinebud, *bourle;* see BURL[1], *n.*]

— **Bathurst bur** [Austral.], the spiny clot-bur (*Xanthium spinosum*). — **bur'-clo"ver,** *n.* Either of two Old World annual species of medic (*Medicago*), the spotted medic (*M. maculata*) or the toothed medic (*M. denticulata*), introduced and naturalized in the United States. Recommended [by Agricultural Department of U. S.] as "a valuable pasture-plant for early grazing." See MEDICAGO. — **bur-grass,** *n.* Same as HEDGEHOG-GRASS. See under HEDGEHOG and CENCHRUS. — **bur-marigold,** *n.* A herb of the genus *Bidens,* of the aster family; especially, *B. cernua* and *B. chrysanthemoides.* — **bur-nut,** *n.* The Old World land-caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*), now somewhat naturalized in the eastern United States. See CALTROP, **ground bur-nut‡.** — **bur-oak,** *n.* A North-American oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*). — **bur-parsley,** *n.* A low European herb (*Caucalis daucoides*) of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*). — **bur-reed,** *n.* Any herb of the genus *Sparganium,* of the cattail family (*Typhaceæ*), with ribbon-shaped leaves and spherical bur-like fruit. — **bur-seed,** *n.* An Old World stickseed (*Lappula lappula*), naturalized in Canada and the northern United States, a pale, leafy annual, 1 to 2 feet high, with linear, sessile, erect, or ascending leaves, bracted racemes of small blue flowers succeeded each by 4 nutlets armed on the margins with prickles. — **bur-tree,** *n.* The common European elder (*Sambucus nigra*). — **bur-weed,** *n.* Any one of various weed-bearing bur-like fruits, as the burdock, clot-bur, goose-grass, and other species of *Galium,* etc.

bur[2], **bur**[3]. Same as BURR[2], BURR[3].

bur[4], *n.* An Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest social rank.

bur[5], *n.* The banian-tree. **burr‡.**

bu'ra, 1 bū'ra; 2 bụ'ra, *n.* Same as BURAN.

bu-rach'a, 1 bu-rach'ə; 2 bụ-rách'a, *n.* **1.** [Cen. Am.] Hardened rubber gathered from the seared cuts in the trees. **2.** [Braz.] Para rubber. **bo-rach'a‡; bu-ruch'a‡.**

bu'ran, 1 bū'rən; 2 bụ'ran, *n.* [Rus.] A violent wind-storm of Siberia, and the Russian steppes; a hot dust-storm in summer and a blizzard in winter. **bour'ran‡; bu'ri-an‡.**

bu"ran-them', 1 bū'rən-yem'; 2 bụ'rân-yĕm', *n.* A Brazilian hard-wood tree, the bark of which contains a milky juice and is used in medicine as an astringent.

bu'ra-tite, 1 biū'rə-tait; 2 bū'ra-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of aurichalcite, containing lime. [< mineralogist *Burat.*]

bu"rat-ti'no, 1 bū'rat-ti'nō; 2 bụ'rât-tī'nō, *n.* [-NI, 1 -ni; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [It.] A puppet of peculiar make.

Bur'bage, 1 būr'bij; 2 bûr'baĝ, **Richard** (1567?-3/11619). An English actor and painter; an associate of Shakespeare.

Bur'bank, 1 būr'bank; 2 bûr'bănk, **Luther** (1/71849-1/11 1926). An American horticulturist; producer of new varieties of fruits, flowers, etc. — **bur'bank,** *vt.* To produce, as by hybridization.

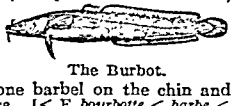
bur'-bark", 1 būr'-būrk"; 2 bûr'-bärk", *n.* The fibrous bark of a tropical shrub (*Triumfetta semitriloba*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*).

bur'ble, 1 būr'bl; 2 bûr'bl, *rt.* [Scot.] To confuse; perplex.

bur'ble, *n.* [Scot.] Perplexity; trouble.

Bur'bon, 1 būr'bən; 2 bûr'bon, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* Henry IV. of France; the betrothed of Fordelis (France).

bur'bot, 1 būr'bat; 2 bûr'bot, *n.* [BUR'BOTS or BUR'BOT, *pl.*] An elongate gadoid fish, the fresh-water cod (*Lota lota*), of the northern hemisphere, with a short anterior and a long posterior dorsal fin, and with one barbel on the chin and two smaller ones on the nose. [< F. *bourbotte,* < *barbe,* < L. *barba,* beard.] **bur'bolt‡.** — **bur'bot-eel",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The eel-pout (*Zoarces viviparus*).



The Burbot.

bur'bung, 1 būr'bun; 2 bûr'bŭng, *n.* [Austral.] A ceremony of initiating adolescent lads to the status of manhood among some native tribes of New South Wales. **bo'ra‡; bur'bong‡.**

Bur'chell, 1 būr'chel; 2 bûr'chĕl, *n.* In Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield,* the alias of Sir William Thornhill.

Burck'hardt. 1 būrk'hūrt *or* (*G.*) bürk'hürt; 2 bûrk'härt *or* (*G.*) burk'härt, **Johann Ludwig** (11/21784-16/21817). A Swiss Oriental explorer and writer.

burd, 1 būrd; 2 bûrd, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A maiden. **2†.** A bird. **burd'le‡.**

bur'da, 1 būr'da; 2 bûr'da, *n.* A straw-filled canvas pack-saddle. [< Ar. *barda'ah,* a pack-saddle.] **bar'dah‡.**

burd'a-lane, 1 būrd'ə-lēn; 2 bûrd'a-lān. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* All alone; companionless; solitary. **II.** *n.* The last surviving child of a family. **bird'a-lane‡; burd'a-lone‡.**

bur'dash†, *n.* A form of sash or cravat formerly worn by men. **ber'dash†.**

Bur'de-kin, 1 būr'di-kin; 2 bûr'de-kin, *n.* A river in N. E. Queensland, Australia, flowing 400 m. to Bowling Green and Upstart bays.

bur'de-lais, 1 būr'di-lē; 2 bûr'de-lā, *n.* A variety of grape. [< F. *Bordelais,* BORDELAIS.]

bur'den, 1 būr'dn; 2 bûr'dn, *vt.* **1.** To put a load upon; encumber; weigh down; as, the ass was *burdened* with panniers. **2.** To overload, as with labor, care, exactions, or the like.

A large part of the manors were *burthened* with special dues to the Crown. GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. i, p. 130. [H. 1878.]

3†. To lay upon: charge persistently. **bur'then‡.** Syn.: see LOAD. — **bur'den-er,** *n.*

bur'den[1], *n.* **1.** Something borne or carried, usually a heavy or taxing load.

Set an ass to carry an elephant's *burden,* and his back will be broken. HOLLAND *Plain Talks, Self Help* p. 13. [S. 1866.]

2. That which weighs heavily upon a person or a community; a load, as of responsibility, labor, care, trouble, annoyance, or the like; as, a *burden* of taxation. **3.** The carrying capacity of a vessel; also, the weight of the cargo; as, a brig of 300 tons *burden.* **4.** [Eng.] A fixed weight of certain articles; a load; as, a *burden* of gad-steel is 120 or 180 pounds. **5.** The proportion of ore and flux to fuel in the charge of a blast-furnace. **6.** The employment of carrying loads.

Corea is the land of the bull-driver. The chief beasts of *burden* are bullocks. *American Agriculturist* Oct. 1890, p. 512.

7. [Archaic.] A burdensome or heavy lot or fate; as, "the white man's *burden.*" **8.** [Prov. Eng.] The yield of a field. **9.** The ground overlying a deposit of tin, or a bed of China clay. **10.** *Naut.* Same as BOTTOM-BOARDS. **11†.** A customary load, as of a man or beast, taken as a measure. [< AS. *byrthen,* load, < *beran,* bear.] **bur'then‡.** Syn.: see LOAD.

— **burden of proof,** the obligation resting upon one or other of the parties to a controversy, or action at law to establish by proofs a given proposition, before being entitled to receive an answer from the other side.

To this general rule, that the *burden of proof* is on the party holding the affirmative, there are some exceptions. GREENLEAF *On Evidence* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 105. [L. B. & CO. 1852.]

— **real b.** (*Scots Law*), a money condition imposed on an estate in lands binding both as against creditors and heirs.

bur'den[2], *n.* **1.** Something often repeated or dwelt upon; the prevailing idea or tone; as, the *burden* of the speech was a desire for war. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A refrain repeated at the end of every stanza of a song. (2) The tune sung as an accompaniment to a dance when there are no instruments. (3) The drone of a bagpipe; a bourdon. (4)† A bass or undersong; bourdon. [< F. *bourdon,* bass in music, < LL. *burdo(n-),* drone; confused with BURDEN[1], *n.*] **bur'dount; bur'then‡.**

bur'den[3]**†,** *n.* Childbearing; a birth. [Confused with BURDEN[1], *n.*; < AS. *byrthor,* < *beran,* bear.] **bur'then†.**

bur'den-a-bl(e)", 1 būr'dn-ə-bl; 2 bûr'dn-a-bl, *a.* Capable of bearing a load.

bur'dend, *pp.* Burdened. S. S.

bur'den-less, 1 būr'dn-les; 2 bûr'dn-lĕs, *a.* Without a load; hence, free; careless.

bur'den-some, } 1 būr'dn-səm; 2 bûr'dn-som, *a.* Hard

bur'den-sum[2], } or heavy to bear; causing fatigue or distress; wearisome; grievous; oppressive. **bur'den-ous‡; bur'then-some‡.** — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see HEAVY.

Bur-dett', 1 bur-det'; 2 bûr-dĕt', **Sir Francis** (1/21770-1/21 1844). An English Liberal politician: M. P. for Westminster 1807-1837.

Bur-dett'-Coutts", 1 -kūts"; 2 -ċụts", **Baroness** (1/21814-12/21906), Angela Georgiana. An English philanthropist; daughter of Sir Francis Burdett.

Bur-dette', 1 bûr-det'; 2 bûr-dĕt', **Robert J.** (7/211844-11/21 1914). An American humorist and minister; *Hawkeyes,* etc.

bur'dock, 1 būr'dok; 2 bûr'dŏk, *n.* A coarse biennial weed (*Arctium lappa*) of the aster family of the Old World, and also naturalized in America, with a globular rough involucre or bur and large roundish leaves. [< BUR[1] + DOCK, plant.] **burr‡.** — **bur'dock-grass",** *n.* A European grass (*Tragus racemosus*) whose glumes have short hooks. — **lesser b.,** a bur-weed (*Xanthium strumarium*). — **narrow-leaved b.,** a British variety of *A. lappa.*

Narrow-leaved Burdock (*Arctium nemorosum*).

Bu're, } 1 bū'ri; 2 bụ'ri,

Bu'ri, } *n. Norse Myth.* The first God-man and father of the gods.

On what did the cow feed? She licked rime-stones, which were salt; and the first day that she licked the stones there came at evening out of the stones a man's hair, the second day a man's head, and the third day all the man was there. His name was *Bure.*

ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* p. 174. [S. C. G. 1879.]

bu'reau[1], 1 biū'rō; 2 bụ'rō (XIII), *n.* [BU'REAUS or BU'REAUX, 1 -rōz; 2 -rōz, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A chest of drawers for clothing, etc., now commonly provided with a mirror for use in the toilet. **2.** A department or force of men transacting a particular branch of public business: on the continent of Europe, generally a principal department of the government; in the United States and England, a subordinate department, or a division of a principal department; as, the Weather *Bureau* of the Department of Agriculture. **3.** A place, as an office, for the transaction of business. **4.** A writing-desk or table with drawers for papers, etc.: so called because originally covered with burrel; an escritoire; a secretary. [F., < OF. *burel,* dim. of *bure,* balze, < L. *burrus;* see BURRUS.] — **Bureau of Animal Industry** [U. S.], in the Department of Agriculture, a division having charge of the inspection of animals and meat-food products, which investigates communicable diseases and their prevention, the best methods of breeding and feeding animals, etc. — **B. of Appointments** [U. S.], in the Department of State, a division having charge of appointments to office, commissions, etc., also of the great seal. — **B. of Chemistry** [U. S.], in the Department of Agriculture, a division conducting investigations of food-products, fertilizers, and the like. — **B. of Corporations** [U. S.], in the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division conducting inquiries into the status and business of commercial alliances and partnerships, and publishing reports of its findings. — **B. of Engraving and Printing** [U. S.], in the Department of State, a division charged with the manufacture of the paper money, stamps, securities, etc., issued by the government; not connected with the Government Printing Office. — **B. of Fisheries** [U. S.], in the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division having charge of the propagation of useful food fishes, investigation of fishing grounds, and the care of the Alaskan salmon fisheries and of the seal rookeries on the Pribilof Islands. — **B. of Foreign Commerce** [U. S.], in the Department of State, a division tabulating and publishing consular and other reports of foreign trade. — **B. of Forestry** [U. S.], in the Department of Agriculture, a division in charge of government forests. **the Forest Service‡.** — **B. of Immigration** [U. S.], in the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division in charge of the enforcement of immigration, exclusion, and related laws. — **B. of Indexes and Archives** [U. S.], in the Department of State, a division having charge of the correspondence, records, etc., of the department. — **B. of Insular Affairs** [U. S.], in the Department of War, a division dealing with all insular affairs and records, especially those of the Philippine civil government. — **B. of Labor** [U. S.], in the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division which conducts investigations of wages, factory conditions, welfare of workers, and the like, and publishes bulletins and reports pertaining thereto. — **B. of**

Medicine and Surgery [U. S.], in the Navy Department, a division in charge of laboratories, hospitals, dispensaries, and medical supplies.— **B. of Navigation** [U. S.] 1. In the Navy Department, a division having charge of codes, fleet orders, naval education, records, enlistments, discharges, etc. 2. In the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division having supervision of the merchant marine.— **B. of Plant Industry** [U. S.], in the Department of Agriculture, a division in charge of investigations and economic studies of plants in their relation to agriculture.— **B. of Rolls and Library** [U. S.], in the Department of State, a division having charge of the promulgation of laws, and custody of various documents, such as treaties, etc.— **B. of Soils** [U. S.], in the Department of Agriculture, a division in charge of the studies and investigations of the soil in its relation to agriculture.— **B. of Standards** [U. S.], in the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division having custody of standard weights and measures, and conducting all necessary investigations related thereto.— **B. of Steam Engineering** [U. S.], in the Navy Department, a division dealing with all matters pertaining to steam-machinery of ships. — **B. of Supplies and Accounts** [U. S.], in the Navy Department, a division handling all affairs relating to commissary, clothing, and other supplies.— **B. of the Census** [U. S.], in the Department of Commerce and Labor, a division conducting census investigations and publishing the results.— **B. of Trade Relations** [U. S.], in the Department of State, a division transmitting consular reports, tabulating trade statistics, etc.— **B. Veritas**, an institution of maritime underwriters in Brussels, founded in 1828 for the inspection and rating of vessels of all nationalities.— **Consular B.** [U. S.], in the Department of State, a division charged with the government's relations to consuls and consulates.— **Freedmen's B.**, a bureau of the War Department of the United States, that existed from 1865 to 1872, for aiding emancipated Southern negroes.— **International B. of the American Republics**, a bureau established in 1890 to promote a better understanding among the republics of the American continent. It executes the instructions of international American conferences, and has charge of their archives.— **Passport B.** [U. S.], in the Department of State, a division conducting all matters relating to passports.— **Weather B.** [U. S.], see under WEATHER.

Bu'reau[2], 1 biū'rō; 2 bū'rō, *n.* A county in Illinois; 877 sq. m.; county-seat, Princeton.

bu-reau'cra-cy, 1 biu-rō'kra-sı; 2 bū-rō'cra-çy (XIII), *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] 1. Government by bureaus; the undue extension of bureaus in the departments of a government, or the use by them of undue influence or authority.

A *bureaucracy* is sure to think that its duty is to augment official power, official business, or official numbers, rather than to leave free the energies of mankind.

BAGEHOT *Eng. Constitution* p. 264. [A. 1877.]

2. Government officials collectively. [< F. *bureaucratie*, < *bureau* (see BUREAU) + Gr. *kratos*, strength.]

bu'reau-crat, 1 biū'ro-krat; 2 bū'ro-crăt, *n.* A member of a bureaucracy; an official who governs by rigid and arbitrary routine; an advocate or a supporter of bureaucracy. **bu'reau-crat-ısṭ**†.— **bu'reau-crat-ısm**, *n.*

bu"reau-crat'ic, 1 biū'ro-krat'ık; 2 bū'ro-crăt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bureaucracy or a bureaucrat. **bu"reau-crat'ı-cal**†.— **bu"reau-crat'ı-cal-ly**, *adv.*

bur'el, *n.* Same as BURREL.

Bu'ren, Van. See VAN BUREN.

bu-re'o, 1 bū-rē'o; 2 bụ-rę'o, *n.* [Sp.] A court for trying matters relating to the royal household.

bu-rette', 1 biu-ret'; 2 bū-rĕt', *n.* [F.] 1. *Chem.* A finely graduated glass tube from which a small quantity of a solution can be drawn off at a time: used chiefly with standard solutions in volumetric analysis. 2. A cruet highly decorated or of precious material; specifically, an altar-cruet.

bur'fish, 1 bûr'fish'; 2 bûr'fish', *n.* A spinose swellfish of the Atlantic coast of the United States; especially, *Chilomycterus geometricus*.

burg[1], 1 bûrg; 2 bûrg, *n.* 1. A borough. 2. [S. Afr.] A town. 3†. A fortified place. [< AS. *burg*; see BOROUGH[1].]

burg[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as BURGH. [Saxony.

Burg[3], 1 bûrg; 2 bụrh, *n.* A manufacturing town in

burg., abbr. Burgess; burgomaster.

bur'ga, *n.* [Rus.] Same as BURKA.

bur'gage, 1 bûr'gı; 2 bûr'gağ, *n.* 1. *Feudal Law.* A tenure by which houses and lands in an ancient borough were held of the lord at a certain yearly rent; land so held; specifically, borough-land; distinguished from the ordinary socage tenure by various peculiar customs. See BOROUGH-ENGLISH. 2. [Scot.] A form of tenure by which property in royal burgs is held of the king for the nominal service of watching and warding. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A small field near the house. [< BURG.]— **bur'gage-ten"ant**, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements by burgage.— **b.-tenement**, *n.* A holding of a burgage-tenant.

bur-gal'ı-ty, 1 bər-gal'ı-tı; 2 bur-găl'ı-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being a borough or burg.

bur'gall, 1 bûr'gôl; 2 bûr'găl, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The cunner, or blue perch. **ber'gallṭ.**

bur'ga-mot, *n.* Same as BERGAMOT.

bur'gan-der, *n.* Same as BERGANDER.

bur'ga-net, 1 bûr'ga-net; 2 bûr'ga-nĕt, *n.* A 16th-century helmet, in two forms, with and without a visor. [< OF. *bourguignote*, Burgundian helmet, < *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.] **bur'go-nettṭ.**

Bur-gas', 1 bûr-gäs'; 2 bur-găs', *n.* A seaport town in E. Roumelia, Bulgaria, on the Gulf of Burgas. **Bour-gas'**†; **Bur-ghaz'**†.

bur'gau, 1 bûr'gô; 2 bûr'gô, *n.* [F.] One of various univalve nacreous shells.— **bur"gau-dine'**, *n.* [F.] Mother-of-pearl from a burgau-shell.

Burg'dorf, 1 bûrg'dôrf; 2 bûrg'dôrf, *n.* A town in Bern canton, Switzerland; Pestalozzi established his school here in 1798. **Ber"thoud'**† [F.].

bur'gee, 1 bûr'jı; 2 bûr'ğē, *n.* 1. *Naut.* A triangular swallow-tailed pennant flown on yachts and merchant vessels; on the former it usually bears the device of the owner's yacht club, on the latter the name of the ship. 2. A small size of furnace-coal.

bur-gen'sic, 1 bər-jen'sık; 2 bur-ğĕn'sic, *a.* Of or relating to a burgh. [< LL. *burgensis*; see BURGESS.]

bur-geois'[1], *n.* [Rare.] Same as BOURGEOIS[1], *n.*

bur-geois'[2], *n.* Same as BOURGEOIS[2], *n.*

bur'geon, 1 bûr'jən; 2 bûr'ğon, ri. To put forth buds or shoots, as plants; sprout, as limbs, horns, etc., on animals. **bur'geinṭ; bur'genṭ.**

Thus 'to *burgeon*' had well-nigh disappeared from the language since the time of Dryden, but has by Tennyson on more occasions than one been employed. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. v, p. 229. [E. P. & CO. 1889.]

bur'geon, *n.* 1. A sprouting or swelling bud; shoot; specifically, the bud of a zoophyte.

All countries were bounteous with blossom and *burgeon* of birth. SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* l. 1,170.

2. A boss on a book-cover. **bur'genṭ.** 3†. A pimple. [< OF. *burjon*, bud, perhaps < OHG. *burjan*, raise.]

bur'geond, *pp.* Burgeoned. S. S.

burg'er, burg'er-ship, etc. See BURGHER, etc.

Bür'ger, 1 bür'gər; 2 bür'ger, **Gottfried August** (12/31747–6/31794). A German lyric poet; *Lenore*, 1772; *Wild Huntsman*, etc.

bür'ger-recht", 1 bür'gər-rent"; 2 bür'ger-rĕnt", *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Citizenship.

bür'ger-wacht", 1 bür'gər-vônt"; 2 bür'ger-vänt", *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Citizen soldiery; militia.

bur'gess[1], 1 bûr'jes; 2 bûr'ğĕs, *n.* 1. [U. S.] (1) In Connecticut, a member of the governing body of a borough. See BOROUGH. (2) In Pennsylvania, the chief administrative officer of an incorporated town or borough. (3) In colonial times, a member of the lower house of the legislature of Maryland or Virginia. 2. A freeman or citizen of a borough. In England the ancient privileges of the *burgesses* were swept away by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835. At the present day the *burgesses* are the electors of the borough council. 3. [Eng.] Formerly, a member of Parliament for a borough or university. 4. [Scot.] (1) An inhabitant of a burgh possessing full municipal rights. (2) One admitted to the freedom of a burgh. [ME. *burgeys*, < OF. *burgeis*, < LL. *burgensis*, belonging to a burg, < MHG. *burg(-)c*, = BOROUGH[1].] **bur'geyṣt.— burgess list**, a list of municipal voters, drawn up every year by the overseers of the poor in England.— **b. oath**, an oath of loyalty formerly taken by burgesses in Great Britain.— **b. roll** [Eng.], the list of burgesses entitled to vote for officers of the borough government.— **bur'gess-dom**, *n.* Burgesses as a body.— **bur'gess-ship**, *n.* The office or dignity of a burgess. **bur'gess-yṭ.**

Bur'gess[2], *n.* 1. **John William** (8/31844–), an American author and educator. 2. **Thomas** (11/181756–2/19 1837), an English divine, bishop of Salisbury, who founded the Society for the Promoting of Christian Knowledge.

burgh, } 1 bûrg *or* bur'o; 2 bûrğ *or* bûr'o, *n.* 1. *Scots* **burg**[2], } *Law.* A corporate body erected by charter of the sovereign, consisting of the inhabitants of the district designated in the charter; a borough. 2. Originally, a castle, or fortified place. [= BOROUGH[1].]— **burgh'botet**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A contribution toward building or repairing castles or walls for the defense of a city or town.— **burgh'brecht**, *n. Anglo-Saxon Law.* Violation by an inhabitant of a tithing of his pledge to keep the peace; breach of the peace. **burgh'-breche"**†; **burh'-bryce"**†.— **burgh'mas"ter**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A barmaster. — **burgh'mote"**†, *n. Anglo-Saxon Law.* The court or assembly of a burgh or borough.— **burgh of barony**, a borough having its charter from the crown but holding its lands by tenure under some feudal lord.— **b. royal**, a corporate municipality created by royal charter.— **Parliamentary b.** (since 1832), any designated place or district, other than counties at large, entitled to send a member to serve in Parliament.

Burgh, 1 bûrg; 2 bûrğ, **Hubert de** (–8/121243). An English statesman under Richard I., John, and Henry III.; introduced by Shakespeare into *King John*. **Bur'ghoṭ.**

burgh'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a burgh. **burg'alṭ.**

burgh'al-pen"ny†, *n. Eng. Law.* An ancient form of borough tax, from which certain monasteries were exempt.

burgh'er, 1 bûrg'ər; 2 bûrğ'er, *n.* 1. An inhabitant, citizen, or freeman of a borough, burgh, or corporate town.

They had gone down, too, but that a wise *burgher* put in for them. SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act i, sc. 2.

2. [B-] *Ch. Hist.* One of a section of the Scottish Secession Church (1747) that sustained the burgess's oath: opposed to *Antiburghers*. The two sections were reunited in 1820 under the title of the "United Associate Synod of the Secession Church." **Burgh'er-se-ced"er**†. 3. A South-African landowner, generally of Dutch descent; specifically, a citizen of the former South African Republic or the Orange Free State. 4. An inhabitant of Ceylon of Dutch descent now usually of mixed blood.— **burgh'er-age**, *n.* Burghers or citizens collectively. **burgh'er-domṭ; burgh'er-hoodṭ.— burgh'er-mas"ter**, *n.* Same as BURGOMASTER, 1.— **burgh'er-ship**, *n.* The rights and privileges of a burgher.

Burgh'ley, 1 bûr'lı; 2 bûr'ly, **Lord.** See CECIL, 2.

Burgk'maır, 1 bûrk'maır; 2 burk'mır, **Hans** (1473–1531?). A German painter and wood-engraver, who was a friend of Dürer, and executed *Triumph of Maximilian I.*, etc.

bur'glar, 1 bûr'glər; 2 bûr'ğlar, *n.* One who commits burglary; a nocturnal housebreaker. See BURGLARY. [< OF. *borg*, borough (< OHG. *burc*, + *latre*, < L. *latro*, robber.] **bur'glar-ert; bur-gla'rı-anṭ; bur'glar-ısṭ.** Syn.: see ROBBER.

— **bur'glar-a-larm"**, *n.* Any device, usually electric, designed to alarm the inmates of a building upon a forcible intrusion. In the modern forms an electric current is made to sound a gong or bell, or to light the gas. The opening of a door or window, or the stepping on a mat, closes a circuit and so sounds the alarm.— **b.-proof**, *a.* Capable of resisting a burglar's tools or skill.

bur-gla'rı-ous, 1 bər-glē'rı-us; 2 bur-glā'rı-ûs, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a burglary.— **-ly**, *adv.*

bur'glar-ize, 1 bûr'glər-aız; 2 bûr'ğlar-ız, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] [Colloq.] To commit the crime of burglary upon.

bur'gla-ry, 1 bûr'glə-rı; 2 bûr'ğla-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -riş, *pl.*] *Law.* The crime of breaking and entering in the night-time into the dwelling-house of another with felonious intent, whether the felony be actually perpetrated or not.

In most States of the United States the statutes define *burglary* as a breaking and entering at night only, but some include housebreaking by day. It is held to be night when a person's countenance can no longer be seen by the rays of the sun. In England it is technically night from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M. Statutory enactments also have modified the common-law specifications of *burglary*, extending it to various structures other than the dwelling-house of another. The *breaking* to constitute *burglary* may be constructive, as by lifting a latch, or gaining admission by a trick or a threat. The *entering* may also be constructive, as by breaking a window and putting the hand in with intent to steal, without bodily entrance. **bur'ghla-rieṭ; bur'gla-rieṭ.**

bur'gle, 1 bûr'gl; 2 bûr'ğl, *vt.* & *vi.* [BUR'GLED, BUR'GLD*; BUR'GLING.] [Humorous.] To commit burglary; burglarize.

If you are going to *burgle*, won't you please *burgle* as quietly as you can?

FRANCES H. BURNETT *Editha's Burglar* p. 35. [J. M. & CO. 1888.]

Bürg'len, 1 bürg'len; 2 bürğ'lĕn, *n.* A village in Uri canton, Switzerland; Tell's reputed birthplace.

bur'go-mas"ter, 1 bûr'go-mas'tər; 2 bûr'go-mâs'ter, *n.* 1. The chief magistrate of a town in Holland and Flanders, nearly answering to a mayor in England; hence, loosely, any member of the governing body of a municipality. 2. [Eng.] A boroughmaster: an official title in certain boroughs.

He suits me not at all, our new-made *Burgomaster*,
Since he's installed, his arrogance grows faster.
GOETHE *Faust* tr. by Bayard Taylor, pt. i, sc. 2.

3. The large glaucous gull (*Larus glaucus*) of arctic seas and coasts of the North Atlantic. [< D. *burgemeester*, < *burg* (= BOROUGH[1]) + *meester*, MASTER[1].] **burgh'er-(burg' or burgh')mas"terṭ.**

Bur'gon, 1 bûr'gən; 2 bûr'ğon, **John William** (8/31813–8/31888). An English divine and scholar; wrote many expository and historical books.

bur'go-net, *n.* Same as BURGANET.

bur'goo, 1 bûr'gû; 2 bûr'ğōō, *n.* 1. Oatmeal porridge; loblolly: a sailors' name. 2. [Local, U. S.] A stew or soup served especially in open-air feasts.

Four Kentucky experts were also brought over to prepare a sort of broth called '*burgoo*,' which is prepared from meat and vegetables and strongly seasoned with pepper and Kentucky whiskey. *New-York Tribune* Oct. 16, 1891, p. 7, col. 2.

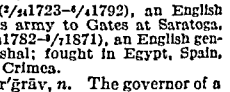
3. A feast where burgoo is served. **bur'gouṭ.**

bur'good, 1 bur'gûd; 2 bûr'ğōōd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Yeast.

Bur'gos, 1 bûr'gos; 2 bur'ğōs, *n.* 1. A province in N. central Spain; 5,480 sq. m. 2. Its capital, an ancient and picturesque city, the former capital of Castile (kingdom).

bur-goyne'†, *vt.* To capture completely, as Gen. Burgoyne was captured at Saratoga in 1777; once a favorite word in America. TRUMBULL *McFingal* can. 4, st. 22.

bur-goyne'[1], 1 bur-gein'; 2 bûr-ğōyn', *n. Mil.* A jointed spade-bladed trenching-tool, the sharp edge of which serves as an ax, while a hole in the blade permits its use as a mantelet.



A Burgoyne.

Bur-goyne'[2], *n.* 1. **John** (2/31723–6/41792), an English general who surrendered his army to Gates at Saratoga, 1777. 2. **Sir John Fox** (7/121782–4/71871), an English general of engineers; field-marshal; fought in Egypt, Spain, at New Orleans, and in the Crimea.

bur'grave, 1 bûr'grēv; 2 bûr'ğrāv, *n.* The governor of a fortified town or a military fortress; also, the hereditary lord of such a place, with its domain. [< G. *burggraf*, < *burg* (= BOROUGH[1]) + *graf*, count, earl, lit. commander: cp. Goth. *-grēfts*, in *gagrēfts*, decree.] **burg'gravet; burr'gravet.— bur'gra-vess**, *n.* The wife of a burgrave. **burg'gra-vessṭ.— bur-gra'vi-ate**, *n.* The jurisdiction, office, or rank of a burgrave.

Bur-gun'di-an, 1 bur-gun'dı-ən; 2 bûr-ğŭn'di-an. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to (1) Burgundy, or (2) the Burgundii or Burgundiones, a Germanic tribe that settled in Gaul in the 5th century. **II.** *n.* 1. One born or living in Burgundy. 2. One of the Burgundii.

Bur'gun-dy, 1 bûr'gun-dı; 2 bûr'ğŭn-dy, *n.* 1. A former kingdom, duchy, and later province of E. central France. 2. [-DIES, 1 -dız; 2 -diş, *pl.*] A wine made in Burgundy, or a similar wine made elsewhere. Burgundy is one of the oldest viticultural districts in Europe and produces many important wines, notably on the terraced slopes of the hills in the department of Côte d'Or, between Dijon and Châlons. The most famous red wines of Burgundy are Chambertin, Closvougeot, Nuits, Romanée-Conté, Pommard, and Richebourg. The white wines produced in this district, known under the name of Chablis, are the finest in France. The annual production of wine in Burgundy averages 77,000,000 gallons. See WINE.

burh†, **burh'-bote"**†, **b.-mote**†, etc. See BURGH.

Bur"ham-pur', *n.* Same as BERHAMPUR.

Bur"han-pur', 1 bur'han-pûr'; 2 bur'hän-pur', *n.* A manufacturing town, capital of Nimar district in the Central Provinces of India; it contains a palace built by Akhbar and a mosque by Aurungzebe.

Bur"ha-pa'tra, 1 bûr'ha-pā'trə; 2 bur'hă-pā'tra, *n.* A pergunnah in Gonda district, Oudh, India; 77 sq. m. [India.

bur'hel, *n.* Same as BURRHEL.

Bur-he'ya, 1 bur-hē'yə; 2 bûr-hę'ya, *n.* A town in Bengal.

burh'were"†, *n. pl.* Burgesses; especially, the armed burghers of an Anglo-Saxon town. **burh'ware"**†.

bu-rı', 1 bū-rı'; 2 bụ-rı', *n.* [P. I.] The talipot-palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*), yielding a sago-like food and a wine called **tuba.** See TALIPOT.

bu'rıb, 1 bû'rı; 2 bụ'rı, *n.* [Fiji Is.] A Polynesian tree (*Parinarium laurinum*) whose leaves are employed for thatching huts and whose wood is fashioned into spear handles, spars, and paddles. The seeds, ground into powder, are used as a cementing material.

Bu'rı, 1 bû'rı; 2 bụ'rı, *n. Norse Myth.* Same as BURE.

bur'ı-a-bl(e), 1 ber'ı-e-bl; 2 bĕr-ı-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being buried; fit or ready to be buried.

bur'ı-al, 1 ber'ı-əl; 2 bĕr'ı-al, *n.* 1. The act, fact, or process of burying, especially of a dead body; sepulture. See BURY, v.

Among the many curious habits of the Pagan Irish one of the most significant was that of perpendicular *burial*.

LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 208. [A. 1873.]

2. *Chr. Sci.* The annihilation of corporeality and physical sense, and the realization of immortality through submergence in spirit. 3†. A tomb; burying-place. [< AS. *byrgels*, tomb, < *byrgan*; see BURY, v.] **bur'ı-elṭ.** Syn.: see INTERMENT.

— **bur'ı-al-aisle"**, *n.* An aisle under which bodies are buried.— **b.-case**, *n.* A casket, coffin, or case for burying; a generic term.— **b.-ground**, *n.* A graveyard.— **b.-mound**, *n.* A mound over a grave or graves. **b.-hillṭ.**— **b. of Euclid** [U. S.], mock funeral exercises conducted by the sophomores of a college, as the final act in commemorating the completion of a course in Euclid.— **b.-robe**, *n.* A dress or robe for the dead; shroud.— **b. service**, the ceremonies attending a burial, or a liturgy for use at burials.— **b. society**, a society which insures burial.

Various self-explaining compounds have *burial* as the first element; as, **burial-clothes, b.-place, b.-vault**, etc.

— **bur'ı-al-er**, *n.* [Rare.] An assistant at a burial.

bur'ı-an, 1 bûr'ı-an; 2 bûr'ı-an, *n.* [Scot. *or* Obs.] 1. A prehistoric hill fortification. 2. A sepulchral cairn, tumulus, or barrow. 3†. Any tomb or burying-place.

Bu'rı-an, 1 bû'rı-an; 2 bụ'rı-ân. **Count Stephen** (1851–19/31922), Austro-Hungarian statesman.

Bu'rı-ats, 1 bû'rı-ats; 2 bụ'rı-âts, *n. pl.* A race of semi-Russianized Mongols inhabiting S. central Siberia near Lake Baikal; about 208,000 in number.— **Bu"rı-at'ic**, *a.*

Bu-ries', 1 bū-rĭks'; 2 bu-rīes', *n. pl.* A tribe of Malay-Negritos of northern Luzon, P. I., who cover their bodies with tattooing. **Bu-riks'**‡.— **Bu-ric'**, *a.*

Bur'i-dan, 1 bur'ı-dən *or* (*F.*) bü'rı'dăṅ'; 2 bür'ı-dan *or* (*F.*) bü'rı'dăṅ', **John.** A French philosopher and teacher of the 13th century; reputed author of the paradox that an ass, placed between two measures of oats making equal impressions on his senses, being unable to choose, would starve. Hence the phrase **Buridan's ass.**

bur'i-er, 1 ber'ı-ər; 2 bĕr'i-er, *n.* One who or that which buries.

bu'rin, 1 biū'rın; 2 bū'rin, *n.* **1.** A tool, with a lozenge-shaped point, used in engraving metal; a graver. **2.** An engraver's style or manner of execution. **3.** A stone-graving tool of square section sharpened diagonally so as to present a diamond-shaped point. [F., < It. *burino*, < OHG. *bora*, borer.] **bu'rine**‡.— **bu'rin-ist**, *n.*

A Burin.

bu'ri-on, 1 biū'rı-ən; 2 bū'ri-on, *n.* The house-finch. [Cp. Mex. Sp. *gorrion*, sparrow.] **bur'ri-on**‡.

bur'ka[1], 1 bûr'ka; 2 bûr'ka, *n.* [Rus.] A short round cloak of heavy woolen cloth. **bur'ga**‡.

bur'ka[2], *n.* [Ar.] In Mohammedan countries, a long strip of muslin worn by women as a veil, and concealing all of the face but the eyes.

burke, } 1 bûrk; 2 bûrk, *tt.* [BURKED, BURKT; BURK'-
burk, } ING.] **1.** To smother to death; murder by suffocation: so called from William Burke.

Toad-in-the-hole . . . endeavored to *Burke* him; in consequence of which he was put into a strait waistcoat.

DE QUINCEY *Essays, Second Paper on Murder* p. 69. [T. & T. 1854.]

2. *To do away with privately or quickly; suppress; in* parliamentary phraseology, to choke, as a bill in committee or elsewhere, by underhanded hostility; as, to *burke* a legislative investigation.

Reggie . . . put away—*'burked'*—the directors' letter, and went in to talk to Riley, who was as ungracious as usual.

KIPLING *Plain Tales, A Bank Fraud* p. 124. [M. T. 1890.]

— **burk'er**, *n.*— **burk'ing**, *n. Pathol.* Asphyxiation from muscular spasm of the respiratory apparatus.— **burk'ism**, *n.*

Burke, *n.* **1. Edmund** (1/12 1729–7/8 1797), an Irish orator, statesman, and writer; started the *Annual Register*; agent for New York Province in London, 1771; conducted prosecution of Hastings, 1786–1794; *The Sublime and the Beautiful*, etc. **2. John** (1787–1848), an Irish genealogist; *Peerage*, etc. **3. Robert O'Hara** (1820–6/8 1861), an Irish soldier; leader of first expedition which crossed Australia from S. to N., 1860–1861; died of starvation on the return journey. **4. Sir John** (3/5 1814–12/13 1892), an Irish genealogist; Ulster King-at-arms; *Peerage*, etc. **5. Thomas Henry** (5/28 1829–4/5 1882), Under-secretary for Ireland, 1869; assassinated in Phœnix Park, Dublin, May 6, 1882. **6. William** (1792–1829), an Irish laborer who with William Hare murdered 15 persons in Edinburgh to get money for their bodies; he was hanged Jan. 29, 1829, Hare having turned king's evidence. **7.** A county in Georgia; 1,043 sq. m.; county-seat, Waynesborough. **8.** A county in W. North Carolina; 534 sq. m.; county-seat, Morgantown. **9.** A village in Franklin county, N. Y.

burk'ite, 1 bûrk'ait; 2 bûrk'it, *n.* **1.** A burker. **2.** [Eng.] [B-] A follower of Edmund Burke in politics.

bur'kun-daz", 1 bûr'kun-dōz"; 2 bûr'kŭn-dąz', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An armed policeman, watchman, or escort; an armed servant or employee attached to one of the public offices; matchlockman. [< Hind. *barkandāz*, 'lightning-thrower,' < Ar. & Per. *barq* + *andāz*.] **bur'ken-doss**‡; **bur'kun-dauze**‡.

burl[1], 1 bûrl; 2 bûrl, *tt.* **1.** To remove or pick burls or knots from (cloth). **2.** To trim away rough edges from, as electroplates.— **burl'ing-i'ron**, *n.* A pair of nippers for burling cloth.

burl[2], *r.* Same as BIRL[1].

burl[1], *n.* **1.** A knot or lump in wool, thread, or cloth. **2.** A knot in a tree; veneer made therefrom. [< OF. *bourle*, < *bourre*, < LL. *burra*, tuft of wool, < L. *burrus*; see BIRRUS.]

burl[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pimple.

burl., *abbr.* Burlesque.

bur'lap, 1 bûr'lap; 2 bûr'lăp, *tt.* To cover with or wrap in (burlap).

bur'lap, *n.* A coarse stuff, made of jute, flax, hemp, or manila, used for wrapping merchandise; also, a finer kind used for curtains and in upholstery: mostly plural. [Cp. D. *boenlap*, rubbing-clout.] **bore'lap**‡.

bur'lapt, *pp.* Burlapped. S. S.

bur'law, bur'ley-bal'lie, etc. Same as BYELAW, etc.

burld, *pp.* Burled. S. S.

Bur'leigh, 1 bûr'lı; 2 bûr'le, *n.* **1.** A county in central North Dakota; 1,680 sq. m.; county-seat, Bismarck. **2.** Same as BURGHLEY.

burl'er[1], 1 bûrl'ər; 2 bûrl'er, *n.* A dresser of cloth.

burl'er[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] An overseer of the drinking at weddings. **birl'er**‡.

Bur'le-son, 1 bûr'lı-sən; 2 bûr'le-son, *n.* A county in central Texas; 667 sq. m.; county-seat, Caldwell.

bur-lesque', 1 bûr-lesk'; 2 bûr-lĕsk', *v.* [-LESQUED'; -LESQU'ING.] **I.** *t.* To represent mockingly or ludicrously; make a grotesque or ridiculous imitation of; travesty.

II. *i.* To make use of burlesque or ludicrous representation; produce caricatures.— **bur-lesqu'er**, *n.*

The *burlesquing* spirit which ranges to and fro and up and down on the earth, seeing no reason . . . why it should not appropriate every sacred, heroic, and pathetic theme.

GEORGE ELIOT *Theophrastus Such* ch. 10, p. 76. [ALL.]

bur-lesque', *a.* Characterized by a laughable or grotesque contrast between the subject or character and the ridiculous manner of treating or representing it.

Butler's principal title to immortality is his *burlesque* poem of Hudibras. T. B. SHAW *Eng. Literature* p. 208. [SH. & CO. 1872.]

[F., < It. *burlesco*, < *burla*, jest, perhaps dim. of LL. *burra*; see BURL[1], *n.*] — **bur-lesque'ly**, *adv.*

bur-lesque', *n.* **1.** Ludicrous or exaggerated imitation or representation; gross caricature; travesty.

'I shouldn't care for the paltry return in money,' said Fulkerson, with a *burlesque* of generous disdain, 'if it wasn't for the glory along with it.'

HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* vol. i. p. 294. [H. 1890.]

2. A product of such imitation or representation. (1) A literary composition that produces laughter by its grotesque satire or exaggerated caricature.

The real epos of society under Queen Anne, though designed as a *burlesque*, is Pope's Rape of the Lock. A. W. WARD *Intro. to Pope's Poetical Works* p. 15. [MACM. & CO. 1869.]

(2) A dramatic travesty, largely interspersed with music, of some popular legend, custom, romance, or play; a dramatic extravaganza; as, John Brougham's "*Burlesque* of Pocahontas." (3) Any ludicrous imitation, caricature, or travesty. SYN.: see CARICATURE.

bur'let‡, *n.* A coif or hood; also, a pad for a ruff.

bur-let'ta, 1 bûr-let'a; 2 bûr-lĕt'a, *n.* [It.] A light comic opera; musical farce. [heifer.

bur'ling, 1 bûr'lıŋ; 2 bûr'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A yearling

Bur'lin-game, 1 bûr'lıŋ-gēm; 2 bûr'liŋ-ğām, *n.* **1. Anson** (11/16 1820–2/23 1870), an American diplomat, who, when minister to China, negotiated the Burlingame treaty, 1868. **2. Edward Livermore** (3/10 1848–11/16 1922), son of Anson; editor of *Scribner's Magazine* from 1886. **3.** A city in Osage county, Kan.

Bur'ling-ton[1], 1 bûr'lıŋ-tən; 2 bûr'ling-ton, *n. Geol.* A subdivision of the Osage Group of rocks of the Mississippian series, in the Mississippi Valley region. [< BURLINGTON, Iowa.]

Bur'ling-ton[2], *n.* **1.** A county in S. central New Jersey; 860 sq. m.; county-seat, Mt. Holly. **2.** A city, county-seat of Des Moines county, Ia. **3.** A city, county-seat of Chittenden county, Vt.; seat of the University of Vermont (non-sectarian), founded in 1791. **4.** A city in Burlington county, N. J. **5.** A city, county-seat of Coffey county, Kan. **6.** A village in Racine county, Wis. **7.** A town in Alamance county, N. C. **8.** Same as BRIDLINGTON.

Bur'ling-ton Hawk'eye man. Pen-name of Robert J. Burdette, derived from his newspaper in Burlington, Ia.

Bur'los, 1 bûr'los; 2 bur'lós, *n.* A tidal lagoon 38 miles in length in the center of the Nile Delta, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow strip of land.

bur'ly[1], 1 bûr'lı; 2 bûr'ly, *a.* **1.** *Large of body; big and* strong; stout; lusty: now used chiefly of persons.

A priest *Burly* and big, and studious of his ease.

COWPER *Task* bk. i, l. 63.

2. [Archaic.] Bluff; rough-mannered; sometimes, domineering.

Burly English heartiness incarnated in Mr. Anthony Trollope, the novelist. S. S. COX *Three Decades* p. 291. [L. H. 1885.]

3‡. Stately; excellent. **4**‡. Heavy, as wool or a garment. [Cp. OHG. *burlīh*, lofty.] **bore'ly**‡. SYN.: see ATHLETIC; CORPULENT.— **bur'ly-boned"**, *a.*— **b.-headed**, *a.*— **bur'li-ly**, *adv.*— **bur'li-ness**, *n.*

bur'ly[2], *a.* Having burls or knots, as a tree.

Bur'ma, 1 bûr'ma; 2 bûr'ma, *n.* The largest province in British India, composed of the former provinces of Upper and Lower Burma, and the Shan States; 233,707 sq. m.; capital, Rangoon.

Bur'man, 1 bûr'mən; 2 bûr'man, *n.* [BUR'MANS, *pl.*] A native or naturalized inhabitant of Burma, especially one of the Mongolian race dominant in Burma before the British occupancy.

Bur-man'ni-a, 1 bər-man'ı-ə; 2 bur-măn'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of small, annual, mostly marsh herbs of the burmannia family (*Burmanniaceæ*), with simple stems, minute, alternate, scale-like leaves, with sometimes grass-like basal ones, and terminal racemed or clustered flowers, characterized specially by a 3-winged or 3-angled perianth and capsule. Of about 20 species, mostly tropical, two, *B. biflora* and *B. capitata*, are found in the southeastern United States. [< John *Burmann* (1707–1780), Dutch botanist.]

Bur-man"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 bər-man'ı-ē'sı-ī; 2 bur-măn'i-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of chiefly tropical monocotyledonous herbs — the burmannia family — differing from the *Orchidaceæ* mainly in having regular flowers. It embraces 10 genera and about 60 species.— **bur-man"ni-a'ceous**, *a.*

bur-man'ni-ad, 1 bər-man'ı-ad; 2 bur-măn'i-ăd, *n.* Any plant of the order *Burmanniaceæ*.

bur'-mar"l-gold, bur'-oak, etc. See under BUR[1], *n.*

Bur-mese', 1 bûr-mīs' *or* -mīz'; 2 bûr-mēs' *or* -mēz' (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma. **II.** *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A Burman or the Burmans collectively. **2.** The monosyllabic language of Burma, belonging to the southern division of the Turanian family of languages, and embracing Aracanese. It employs an alphabet derived from Pali.

Bur'mo-Chi-nese', 1 bûr'mo-chai-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 bûr'mo-chi-nēs' *or* -nēz', *a.* Belonging or pertaining to both Burma and China: used especially for naming a subregion in zoogeography, which includes southwestern Asia east of the Indian Peninsula, excluding the Malay Peninsula.

burn[1], 1 bûrn; 2 bûrn, *r.* [BURNED *or* BURNT, BURNDS; BURN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To destroy by combustion or by heat; consume; as, the fire *burned* all the woodwork. **2.** To subject to heat or combustion; *affect or change by* means of fire; as, to *burn* limestone. **3.** To hurt, wound, or damage by heat or fire; scorch; scald; as, the heat *burns* the grass; the soup is *burnt*.

And Love is fire, and *burns* the feet would trample it to dust.

TENNYSON *The Flight* st. 17.

4. To consume as a source of light and heat; as, to *burn* gas or coal. **5.** To perfect or finish by the application of fire; bake; as, to *burn* bricks or china. **6.** To produce by fire or heat; as, to *burn* a stamp on a box. **7.** *Chem.* To unite chemically with oxygen or other gas, either imperceptibly or so rapidly as to produce heat and light. **8.** *Surg.* To cauterize. **9.** To unite (two pieces of metal) by fusing, as in lining tanks with lead. **10.** To injure (the skin) by the exposure to the sun's rays or the action of an acid. **11.** To act upon in a similar manner to heat; as, to *burn* the tongue with pepper. **12.** To displace or move (a piece) by accident; as a bowl in bowling.

II. *i.* **1.** To be in a state of combustion; as, the fire *burns*. **2.** To be in process of consumption or destruction by fire; yield to the action of fire; as, dry wood *burns* readily. **3.** To appear *or feel hot as if* scorched by fire; as, he *burns* with fever; her skin *burns* and tans. **4.** To be vehemently active; glow; as, his rage *burns* insanely.

No hatred *burns* in the unconscious man.

BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things* p. 17. [S. 1868.]

5. To be full of passion, emotion, or desire; be eager or on fire; as, he *burns* to do great things.

The tribe of Miantonomoh *burned* to avenge the execution of their chief. BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 424. [L. B. & CO. 1874.]

6. To appear as if on fire; be bright with color; glow; as "Heaven *burns* with the descended sun," BRYANT *New Moon* st. 1. **7.** [Colloq.] To be or approach very near to a concealed object: said in certain games; hence to come near to the truth in a statement or guess. **8.** To form an arc at the brushes: *said of a dynamo.* [< AS. *beornan* and < *bærnan*, distinct in AS. but running together in ME.] **brent**; **brynt**; **burnet**.

SYN.: blaze, brand, cauterize, char, consume, cremate, flame, flash, ignite, incinerate, kindle, scorch, set fire to, set on fire, singe. To *burn* is to subject to the action of fire, or of intense heat, so as to effect either partial change or complete combustion; as, to *burn* wood in the fire; to *burn one's hand on a hot stove*; the *sun burns* the face. One *brands* with a hot iron, but *cauterizes* with some corrosive substance, as silver nitrate. *Cremate* is now used specifically for *consuming* a dead body by intense heat. To *incinerate* is to reduce to ashes; the sense differs little from that of *cremate*, but it is in less popular use. To *kindle* is to *set on fire*, as if with a candle; *ignite* is the more learned and scientific word for the same thing, extending even to the heating of metals to a state of incandescence without burning. To *scorch* and to *singe* are superficial, and to *char* usually so. Both *kindle* and *burn* have an extensive figurative use; as, to *kindle* strife; to *burn* with wrath, love, devotion, curiosity.— ANT.: cool, extinguish, put out, smother, stifle, subdue.— PREP.: to burn *in* the fire; burn *with* fire; burn *to* the ground; burn *to* ashes; burn *through* the skin, or the roof; burn *into* the soil, etc.

— **burn'-beat"**, *tt.* To pare off and burn the sod or peat of: done to obtain ashes for fertilizing. **burn'bake"**‡.— **to be burned out**, to have one's house, store, or the like, burned with the contents.— **to b. a bowl or curling-stone** (in the game of bowls or curling), to displace it accidentally.— **to b. away**, to destroy or be destroyed by gradual burning.— **to b. daylight**, to burn a candle, etc., during daylight; hence, to do something unnecessary.— **to b., b. in, or b. a hole in one's pocket**, to give one no peace till taken out: said usually of money.— **to b. in or into**, to eat into, as fire; impress or be impressed indelibly upon (the mind, etc.).— **to b. one's boats or bridges**, to cut off all hope of retreat.— **to b. one's fingers**, to suffer from meddling, or from taking part in anything: in card-playing, *to touch a card prematurely.*— *to b. the candle* **at both ends**, to live too fast or too extravagantly; exhaust one's strength by overwork or dissipation.— **to b. the water** [Eng.], to spear salmon by moonlight.— **to b. together**, to fuse and unite, as metals, by overlaying with molten metal of similar kind.— **burn'a-bl(e)"**, *a.*

burn[2]‡, *tt. To burnish.*

burn[1], *n.* **1.** An injury from burning; the effect of fire or heat; a burnt place. **2.** The process of burning, or its result; as, a good *burn* of lime or bricks. **3.** A brand. **4.** *Forestry.* An area over which fire has run to the noticeable injury of the forest. **5.** [Rare.] Hot haste. **6.** Same as BRAND[1], *n.* **7**‡. A branding-iron. **birn**‡; **burnet**‡.

burn[2], *n.* **1.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A brook or rivulet. **2.** *Clear water; specif., water required for brewing.* **3.** [Scot.] Urine. **bourn**‡; **bournet**‡.— **burn'-fish"ing**, *n.*— **burn'-gate"**, *n.* A small watercourse.— **b.-mouth**, *n.* The mouth of a brook.— **burn'side"**, *n.*— **b.-trout**, *n.*

burn[3], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A burden.

Bur'na-by, 1 bûr'nə-bı; 2 bûr'na-by, **Frederick Gustavus** (2/3 1842–1/17 1885). A British soldier, traveler, and writer; *Ride to Khiva*, etc.

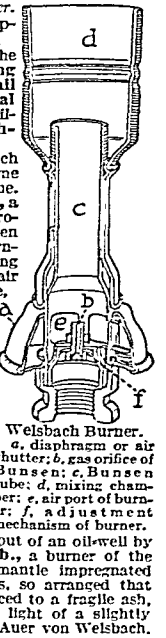
Bur'nand, 1 bûr'nand; 2 bûr'nănd, **Sir Francis Cowley** (11/23 1836–4/21 1917). An English playwright; editor of *Punch*, 1862–1906.

burned[1], *pp.* Same as BURNT. **burnds**‡.

burned[2]†, *pa.* Burnished.

Burne'-Jones", Sir Edward (8/23 1833–6/17 1898). A British romantic and decorative painter.

burn'er, 1 bûrn'ər; 2 bûrn'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which burns; as, a charcoal *burner*. **2.** Specif., that part of a lighting-apparatus from which the flame comes.



Welsbach Burner.
a, diaphragm or air shutter; *b*, gas orifice of Bunsen; *c*, Bunsen burner in which a fluid, as naphtha, ber; *e*, air port of burner is vaporized by heat, and the resulting gas is burned.

Many burners are named (1) from the shape of their flame: as, **bat's-wing burner, beak b., cockspur b., fish-tail b.**; (2) from their construction: as, **dual b., ratchet-wheel b.**; or (3) from the illuminating substance: as, **gas-b., naphtha-b., petroleum-b.**

— **albocarbon burner**, a burner which carburizes gas by passing it through some volatilized hydrocarbon, as naphthalene.— **Argand b.**, see ARGAND.— **Bude b.**, a burner invented by Sir G. Gurney, producing a bright light by mixing oxygen with the flame.— **Bunsen b.**, a gas-burner, invented by R. W. Bunsen, consisting essentially of a tube so arranged that air is drawn in through openings at the base, where it unites with the gas and produces an extremely hot non-luminous flame. **Bunsen's lamp**‡.— **flash'-burn"er**, a gas-burner having an arrangement whereby light is produced by an electric spark.— **Gurney b., Gurney light**, same as BUDE BURNER, etc.— **hydrocarbon b.**, one that carries a spray of liquid hydrocarbon under a boiler, to serve as fuel.— **regenerative b.**, see REGENERATIVE, 3.— **rose or rosette b.**, a gas-burner having a ring of jets.— **vaporizing b.**, a tube; *d*, mixing chamber; *f*, adjustment gas is burned.— **volcanic b.** [U. S.], mechanism of burner. a contrivance made to augment the output of an oil-well by heating the surface fluid.— **Welsbach b.**, a burner of the Bunsen type, having a cotton-gauze mantle impregnated with thorium and other metallic oxids, so arranged that upon ignition the cotton thread is reduced to a fragile ash, which, becoming incandescent, emits a light of a slightly greenish hue. Named for its inventor, Auer von Welsbach. See illus.

3. In a sulphuric-acid plant, a furnace for producing impure sulfur dioxid gas (**burner gas**) by burning pyrites or sulfur.

Burnes, 1 bûrnz; 2 bûrns, **Sir Alexander** (5/11 1805–11/2 1842). A Scotch diplomat and explorer of central Asia; *Travels into Bokhara.*

bur'nett. I. *a.* Brownish. **II.** *n.* Brown cloth. **bur-nett'**, } 1 bûr'net; 2 bûr'nĕt, *n.* **1.** Any one of several
bur'net, } perennial herbs of the genus *Sanguisorba*, formerly *Poterium*, of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), with alternate, pinnate leaves and small flowers in a dense head or spike. *S. minor* or *Poterium sanguisorba* is the **lesser, garden, or salad burnet**, naturalized in the United States from Europe; *S. canadensis* or *P. canadense* is the **American burnet**; *S. officinalis* or *P. officinale* of the Old World is the **great burnet.** See SANGUISORBA. **2.** A burnet-moth. **3**‡. The pimpernel. [< OF. *burnete*; see BRUNETTE.] — **bur'net-blood"wort**, *n.* The great burnet. — **b.-moth**, *n. A moth of the genus Zygæna, as the six-spotted Z. filipendulæ.*— **b.-rose**, *n.* A low shrub (*Rosa spinosissima*) of the Old World temperate regions, the original of the Scotch roses.— **b.-saxifrage**, *n.* See SAXIFRAGE.— **native b.** [Austral.], the Australian weed biddy-bid (*Acæna ovina*).

Bur'net[1], *n.* **1. Gilbert** (3/13 1643–1/7 1715), a Scotch minister, publicist, and historian; bishop of Salisbury; *Hist. of My Own Times*, 1724–1734. **2. Jacob** (5/22 1770–5/6 1853), an American jurist and Senator. **3.** A county in Texas; 1,010 sq. m.; county-seat, Burnet.

Bur-nett', 1 bûr-net'; 2 bûr-nĕt', *n.* **1. Frances Hodgson** (11/24 1849–10/21 1924), an Anglo-American novelist and playwright; *That Lass o' Lowrie's; Little Lord Fauntleroy; The Dawn of a To-morrow.* **2.** A county in Wisconsin; 881 sq. m.; county-seat, Grantsburg.

bur'nett-ize, 1 bûr'net-aiz; 2 bûr'nĕt-ĭz, *tt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To impregnate, as wood, fabrics, etc., with a preservative solution of zinc chlorid. **Burnett's fluid.** [< Sir Wm. *Burnett*, who patented the process.] **bur'-nett-ise‡.** [smith. **burn'-the-wind"‡.**

burn'e-win, 1 bûrn'ı-win; 2 bûrn'e-win, *n.* [Scot.] A blackbird.

Bur'ney, 1 bûr'nı; 2 bûr'ny, *n.* **1. Charles** (4/17 1726–4/12 1814), an English musical composer and writer; *History of Music.* **2. Frances** ("**Fannie**"), see D'ARBLAY.

Burn'ham Beech'es, 1 bûrn'am bich'ez; 2 bûrn'am bĕch'ĕs. The remains of an ancient beech forest in Buckinghamshire, England; 374 acres; were made public Oct. 3, 1883.

burn'le, 1 bûrn'ı; 2 bûrn'ĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A little burn; brooklet.

burn'le-bee", 1 bûrn'ı-bī"; 2 bûrn'ĭ-bē", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The ladybird.

burn'ing, 1 bûrn'ıŋ; 2 bûrn'ing, *pa.* **1.** Consuming or being consumed by fire; very hot; fiery; as, a *burning* house. **2.** Causing intense feeling; vehement; exciting: as a *burning* subject; *burning* passion.

Syn.: see ARDENT; ARID; HOT.

burn'ing, *n.* **1.** A state or sensation of inflammation: heated condition. **2.** A destruction or putting to death by fire. **3.** The baking, as of pottery. **4.** A quantity of articles baked or burned at once. **5.** *Metal.* The calcining or roasting of ores and other substances. **6.** The subjecting of a substance to fire for some specific purpose. Syn.: see FIRE.

— **burn'ing-bush",** *n.* **1.** Either of two shrubs of the staff-tree family (*Celastraceæ*), of the northern United States, the wahoo (*Evonymus atropurpureus*) and the strawberry-bush (*E. americanus*), remarkable for their crimson fruit in the late autumn. The name is sometimes applied also to the artillery-plant (*Pilea serpyllifolia*) and the fraxinella (*Dictamnus fraxinella*). **2.** The emblem of the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, in memory of the persecutions of the 17th century. *Ex.* ill, 2.— **b.-fluid,** *n.* An explosive illuminant composed of benzin or naphtha or a mixture of camphene with alcohol, formerly used in lamps.— **b.-glass,** *n.* A convex lens, usually of comparatively short focal length, for producing intense heat by concentrating the sun's rays at its focus.

Pliny states that a sphere of rock crystal was used as a *burning-glass* for collecting the sun's rays to a focus.

R. ROUTLEDGE *Popular Hist. Science* p. 47. [H. & S. 1881.]

— **b.-house,** *n.* A structure for roasting or baking materials at a high temperature; a kiln.— **b.-mirror,** *n.* A concave mirror for producing heat by concentrating the sun's rays.— **b.-point,** *n.* The temperature at which a volatile oil in an open vessel will take fire from a match held close to its surface: formerly used to determine the safety of kerosene and other illuminants. See FLASHING-POINT.— **burn'ing-ly,** *adv.*

bur'nish, 1 bûr'nish; 2 bûr'nish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To smooth, polish, or make lustrous, as by friction or compression, especially with something hard and smooth. **2.** To make brilliant or shining; as, the firelight *burnishes* the opposite wall.

And now comes bright day, *burnishing* the steeple-clock.

DICKENS *Dombey and Son* p. 511. [E. & L. 1886.]

3. To fix into a setting, as a lens, by pressing a metal rim over with a burnisher: followed by *into.* **4†.** To rub the dead skin from (the antlers): said of a stag.

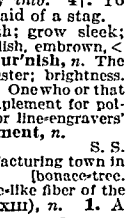
II. *i.* To become bright and smooth; grow sleek; thrive. [< ppr. stem of OF. *burnir*, polish, embrown, < *brun*, < MHG. *brūn*, brown.] **burnt†.— bur'nish,** *n.* The polish or gloss produced by burnishing; luster; brightness. — **bur'nish-a-bl(e)ness,** *a.*— **bur'nish-er,** *n.* One who or that which burnishes. (1) A smooth, hard implement for polishing, as by pressure. (2) An etchers' or line-engravers' instrument of tempered steel.— **bur'nish-ment,** *n.*

bur'nisht, *pp.* Burnished. S. S.

Burn'ley, 1 bûrn'lı; 2 bûrn'ly, *n.* A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England. [bonace-tree.

burn'-nose" bark. The delicate white lace-like fiber of the

bur-noose', 1 bûr-nūs'; 2 bûr-nōōs' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A woolen cloak with a hood, worn by Arabs and Moors.



A Burnoose.

The gold braided Arab *burnooses* were stolen below Ugarrowwa, by deserters. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, p. 242. [S. 1890.]

2. A loose sleeveless cloak with a hood, worn by women in Europe and America. [< F. *burnous*, < Ar. *burnus*, hooded cloak.] **ber-nouse'‡; boor-noose'‡; bor-nous'‡; bour-nous'‡; bur'nost; bur'nous‡; bur-nouse'‡.— bur-noosed',** *a.* Wearing a burnoose.

Bur"nouf', 1 bûr'nûf'; 2 bûr'nuf', **Eugène** (1/1 1801–1/12 1852). A French Orientalist; *History of Buddhism*, etc.

burn'o"ver, 1 bûrn'ō"vər; 2 bûrn'ō"ver, *n. Brickmaking.* An insufficiently burned brick.

Burns, 1 bûrnz; 2 bûrns, *n.* **1. John** (10/20 1858–), an English labor-leader, privy councilor, statesman, and member of Parliament. **2. Robert** (1/11 1759–7/21 1796), the national poet of Scotland; *The Jolly Beggars; The Cotter's Saturday Night*, etc.

Burn'side, 1 bûrn'said; 2 bûrn'sid, **Ambrose Everett** (1/22 1824–9/21 1881). An American general; Army of the Potomac, 1862.

burn'sides, 1 bûrn'saidz; 2 bûrn'sidz, *n. pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] Whiskers and mustache worn with closely shaven chin, as formerly by Gen. A. E. Burnside.

burn'stick"le, *n.* Same as BANSTICKLE.

burnt, 1 bûrnt; 2 bûrnt, *pa.* **1.** Affected, injured, or consumed by fire; calcined; charred; scorched. **2.** Affected as if by fire; diseased; as, *burnt* grain. **3.** *Vet.* Same as BAKED, 2.— **burnt'-ear",** *n.* A disease of oats, barley, etc., a form of smut caused by a fungus (*Ustilago carbo*).— **b. offering,** a sacrifice known to the Hebrew patriarchs, and afterward prescribed by the Levitical law. It consisted of an animal which was slain and then wholly consumed on an altar. It was always preceded by a sin-offering, and was brought of the free will of the offerer. The public burnt offerings were (1) the daily burnt offering morning and night, (2) The Sabbath burnt offering, and (3) those of feast-days. Private burnt offerings were also prescribed. See *Lev.* i. & vi. and *Num.* xxviii. **b. sacrifice‡.— b. sienna, b. umber,** etc., see SIENNA, etc.— **b.-stone,** *n.* An antique carnelian showing the action of fire applied to heighten the color.— **b.-stuff,** *n.* [Austral.] *Mining.* An intensely rocky stratum underlying the surface-soil.— **burnt'ish†,** *a.* Somewhat burnt.— **burnt'ness,** *n.*

Burnt Is'land. See CARELOT.

Burnt'is'land, *n.* A seaport town in Fifeshire, Scotland; near is Rossend Castle, where Chastelard was executed in 1563.

burn'weed", 1 bûrn'wid"; 2 bûrn'wēd", *n.* Stramonium.

burn'wood", 1 bûrn'wud"; 2 bûrn'wōōd", *n.* [W. Ind.] Same as BUMWOOD.

burr[1], *tt.* Same as BUR.

burr[2], } 1 bûr; 2 bûr, *v.* [BURRED, BURRS; BURR'ING.] **I.**
bur[1], } *t.* To pronounce with a burr; as, to *burr* one's words.

II. *i.* **1.** To pronounce the letter r uvularly, as in Northumberland, England; speak with a burr. See BURR[2], *n.*

He [Walter Welsh] was a most simple man, of stunted utterance, *burred* with his r and had a chewing kind of way with his words.

CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Jane W. Carlyle* p. 369. [S. 1881.]

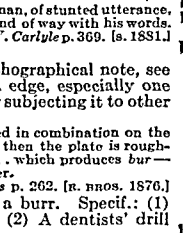
2. To whir; murmur.

burr[1], *n.* [For other senses and orthographical note, see BUR[1].] **1.** A roughness or rough edge, especially one left on metal in cutting, casting, or subjecting it to other mechanical process.

When etching and mezzotint are used in combination on the same plate, the etching is done first. . . . then the plate is roughened all over with a tool on purpose. . . . which produces *bur* — that is, a raising of little points of copper.

HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* p. 262. [R. BROS. 1876.]

2. A knot or device which raises a burr. Specif.: (1) A mortising-chisel of L section. (2) A dentists' drill with a rough knob-head; a burr-drill. (3) A small circular saw. (4) A fluted reamer. **3.** A blank punched out of sheet metal. **4.** A partly vitrified brick. **5.** A millstone made of burrstone; a buhr. **6.** A riveting-burr. **7.** A burr-pump. **8.** A metal ring or plate on the staff of a tilting-lance or on the handle of a battle-ax. **9.** The opening leading to the tympanum of the ear. **10.** A pad for a saddle. **11.** The bony ring at the base of an antler. **12.** *Vet. Surg.* A farcy-bud. **13.** (1) Same as SINKER, *n.*, 2. (2) Same as KNOCK-OFF, *n.* **14.** The inside of a dog's ear. [See BUR[1], *n.*]



Dentists' Burrs.
1. Round. 2. Wheel. 3. Oval. 4. Flat head.

— **3.** A halo or circle of light around the moon or a star.

Yonder *burr* of light we call a nebula.

EMERSON *Nature, Method of Nature* p. 194. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

[ME. *burwhe, burrowe*, < Icc. *borg*, enclosure.]

burr[4], 1 bûr; 2 bur, *n.* The banian-tree. [< Hind. *bar.*] **burt.**

Burr, 1 bûr; 2 bûr, **Aaron** (2/21 1756–9/14 1836). An American lawyer and politician; Vice-President of the United States 1801–1805; killed Hamilton in a duel; tried for treason, acquitted.

bur-rach'a, *n.* Same as BURACHA.

bur'rage, 1 bur'ij; 2 bûr'ăj, *n.* Borage. **bur'ridget.**

bur"ra-kha'na, 1 bur"a-kä'na; 2 bûr'a-kä'na, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An imposing entertainment; a feast; a big dinner. [< Hind. *barā*, great, + *khāna*, dinner.]

bur'ral, 1 bur'əl; 2 bûr'al, *n.* [Scot.] In poor land, narrow strips of plowing between wide balks. **bur'rel‡.**

bur"ra-mun'di, *n.* Same as BARRAMUNDA.

bur"ra-sa'hib, 1 bur"a-sä'hib; 2 bûr'a-sä'hĭb, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The head or principal European, as of a family, business, official department, or district; principal; master. [< Hind. *bārā*, great, + *sahib.*]

bur-ras'ca, 1 bur-rūs'ka; 2 bur-räs'că, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A composition of striking passages, in imitation of a storm.

bur'ras-pipe", 1 bur'as-paip"; 2 bûr'as-pīp", *n.* A tube used for holding any corrosive substance, as molded silver nitrate, while applying it. [< BORAX + PIPE.]

bur'ra-wang, 1 bur'a-wag; 2 bûr'a-wăng, *n.* [Austral.] A tree (*Macrozamia spiralis*) of the cycad family (*Cycadaceæ*), producing nuts that are eaten by the natives; also, the nut. The latter is freed from its poisonous properties by roasting and immersing in running water. **bud'da-wong‡; bur'ro-wang; bur'wan‡.** [< BURY[2], *n.*]

bur'rel[1], 1 bur'el; 2 bûr'ĕl, *n.* A pear. See BEURRÉ.

bur'rel[2], *n.* A coarse russet cloth of medieval times. [< OF. *burel*; see BUREAU.] **bor'rel†; bur'rell‡.— bur'rel-ler†,** *n.* A maker of burrel.

bur'rel-fly", *n.* A gadfly.

bur'rel-shot", *n.* A case-shot of stone, and scrap iron, to be fired from a cannon at short range; emergency-shot.

bur'lish", *n.* Same as BURFISH.

burrh, *n.* A burrstone

bur'rhel, 1 bur'el; 2 bûr'ĕl, *n.* [E. Ind.] The blue wild sheep (*Ovis burrhel*) of the Himalayas. **bur'el†; bur'rel‡.**

Bur"ri-a'na, 1 bur"ri-ä'na; 2 bur"rĭ-ä'nä, *n.* A town in Castellon province, Spain. [dence county, R. I.

Bur'rill-ville, 1 bur'il-vil; 2 bur'ĭl-vĭl, *n.* A town in Provi-

bur'ring, 1 bûr'iŋ; 2 bûr'ing, *n.* The act or process of separating the burs, etc., from wool, before carding.— **bur'ring-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine employed for burring wool.— **b.-saw,** *n.* A serrated blade in a burring-machine. — **b.-wheel,** *n.* A toothed drum in a burring-machine.

Bur"ri-saul', 1 bur'ı-saul'; 2 bûr'ĭ-soul', *n.* Same as BARISAL. **Bur"ri-sol'‡.** [burs; burry.

bur'rish, 1 bûr'ish; 2 bûr'ish, *a.* Abounding in or like

Burr'ite, 1 bûr'ait; 2 bûr'ĭt, *n.* One of the factions of the Democratic-Republican party in New York that supported Aaron Burr (1797–1807).

bur-ri'to, 1 bu-ri'to; 2 bu-rĭ'to, *n.* [-TOS, 1 -tōz; 2 -tōs, *pl.*] [Sp.] A hæmulonoid or grunter fish (*Brachydeuterus trucis-cus*) found in the Pacific ocean about tropical America.

Burr'itt, 1 bur'it; 2 bûr'ĭt, **Elihu** (12/3 1810–3/6 1879). An American linguist and reformer; "the learned blacksmith"; *Sparks from the Anvil*, etc.

bur'ro, 1 bur'o; 2 bur'o, *n.* **1.** [Sp. or Southwestern U. S.] A very small donkey, used as a pack-animal in mountainous districts. Compare BORRICO. **2.** A hæmulonoid fish (*Pomadasis macracanthus*) found off the southern Pacific coast of America. **3.** *Bot.* Any of several shrubs and small trees belonging to the genus *Capparis*, especially *C. frondosa*, a large greenish-flowered shrub found in Mexico and the West Indies.— **bur'ro-deer",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The mule-deer.

bur'rock†, *n.* A small weir, dam, or riprap in a river, to direct the current to fish-traps at one side. [ft. high.

Bur'ro Peak. One of the Uinta Mountains, Utah; 12,834

bur'rough†, *n.* **1.** Borough. **2.** Burrow. **3.** Borrow; pledge.

Bur'roughs, 1 bur'ōz; 2 bûr'ōs, **John** (4/3 1837–3/29 1921). An American naturalist and popular essayist on nature themes

bur'row, 1 bur'o; 2 bûr'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* To dig a burrow through; make burrows in; excavate: perforate.

The promontory of Gibraltar is so *burrowed* with caverns that it has been called the Hill of Caves.

TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 460. [A. 1871.]

II. *i.* **1.** To dig into the earth; dig into, under, or through something; as, to *burrow* like a mole.

Here Shanghu *burrowed* into a snow-bank and slept, the thermometer standing at — 30°.

KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 143. [C. & P. 1857.]

2. To make a burrow or hole, especially as a dwelling-place or hiding-place; live in a burrow or in the earth.

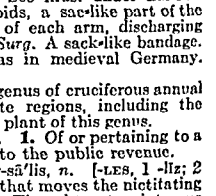
bur'row, *n.* **1.** An excavation or hole made in the ground by an animal, as a rabbit, woodchuck, prairie-dog, or fox, to live in or for other purposes. **2.** A mound or barrow; especially, the heap of refuse at the mouth of a mine. **3†.** A borough; town. [In senses 1 and 3, = BOROUGH[1]. In sense 2, = BARROW[3].]

bur'rowd, *pp.* Burrowed. S. S.

bur'row-duck", 1 bur'o-duk"; 2 bûr'o-dŭk", *n.* The sheldrake. [which burrows.

bur'row-er, 1 bur'o-ar; 2 bûr'o-er, *n.* One who or that

bur-row'ing owl. A small long-legged diurnal American owl (genus *Speotyto*) that nests in burrows, as the common *S. cunicularia*, found in the holes of prairie-dogs in the western United States.



Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*). 1/15

burr'stone", 1 bûr'stōn"; 2 bûr'stōn", *n.* A cellular but very compact siliceous rock from which the best millstones are made. **buhr'- [or bur' or burrh'] stone"‡.**

bur'ry, 1 bûr'ı; 2 bûr'y, *a.* Having burs; like or abounding in burs; rough; prickly.

bur'sa[1], 1 bûr'sə; 2 bûr'sa, *n.* [-SÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -sē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A pouch or sac; especially, a synovial cavity (*bursa mucosa*) where tendons pass over the harder parts of the body. See illus. under ELBOW-JOINT. **2.** *Zool.* In ophiuroids, a sac-like part of the genital system at the base of each arm, discharging through a bursal cleft. **3.** *Surg.* A sack-like bandage. **4.** A hostel for students, as in medieval Germany. [LL.; see BURSE.]

Bur'sa[2], *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A small genus of cruciferous annual herbs of northern temperate regions, including the shepherd's-purse. **2.** [b-] A plant of this genus.

bur'sal, 1 bûr'səl; 2 bûr'sal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a bursa. **2.** Of or pertaining to the public revenue.

bur-sa'lis, 1 bûr-sē'lis; 2 bûr-sā'lis, *n.* [-LES, 1 -līz; 2 -lēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A muscle that moves the nictitating membrane, as in birds. **2.** The obturator internus muscle.

bur-sal'o-gy, 1 bûr-sal'o-jı; 2 bûr-săl'o-gy, *n.* The study or description of bursæ. [< BURSA + -LOGY.]

bur'sar, 1 bûr'sər; 2 bûr'sar, *n.* **1.** A treasurer; purser; also, a bailiff; as, the *bursar* of the college or borough. **2.** [Scot.] A university student who receives a bursary. Compare SERVITOR; SIZAR. **3.** A student residing in a bursa. [< LL. *bursarius*, < *bursa*; see BURSE.]— **bur-sa'ri-al,** *a.*

Bur-sa'ri-a, 1 bûr-sē'rı-ə; 2 bûr-sā'rĭ-a, *n.* *Biol.* A genus of ciliate protozoans belonging to the group *Heterotricha.* They are free-swimming animalcules, broadly ovate in shape, 1/3 to 1/2 mm. long. Species of *Bursaria* sometimes occur in large numbers in reservoirs of drinking-water, to which they give an unpleasant odor.

bur'sar-ship, 1 bûr'sər-ship; 2 bûr'sar-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The office of bursar. **2.** Same as BURSARY, 2.

bur'sa-ry, 1 bûr'sə-rı; 2 bûr'sa-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** The treasury of a public institution or a religious order. **2.** [Scot.] A grant or foundation for the maintenance of beneficiary students in a university or school. [< LL. *bursaria*, < *bursa*; see BURSE.]

bur-sau'tee, 1 bûr-sō'tı; 2 bûr-są'tē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A disease of horses, characterized by a pustular eruption on the head and shoulders, appearing in the rainy season; the farcy. **2.** A water-proof coat or cloak. **bur-sat'i‡.**

bursch, 1 bursh; 2 bursh, *n.* [G.] A youth, especially one studying in a German university.

Bur'schen-schaft, 1 bur'shen-shaft; 2 bur'shĕn-shäft, *n.* [G.] A students' association, especially one similar to the student-corps founded for political purposes at Jena, 1815, which was suppressed by the government in 1819, but which held secret meetings and, after the repeal of the restrictive laws, it was revived as a social organization; a fraternity.— **Bur'schen-schaft"er, Bur"schen-schaft'ler,** *n.*

burse, 1 bûrs; 2 bûrs, *n.* **1.** A purse; especially, one of the official insignia of the Lord High Chancellor of England. **2.** *Eccl.* A cover or receptacle for a corporal, etc. **3.** A bursary. **4†.** A bourse. [< F. *bourse*, < LL. *bursa*, wallet, < Gr. *byrsa*, hide.]— **burse'hold"er,** *n.* Borsholder.— **bur-sic'u-ate,** *a.* **1.** Pouch-shaped; purse-like; bursiform. **2.** Having a bursicle.— **bur'si-cule,** *n.* A little pouch, such as encloses the disk or gland of a pollinium-stalk in some orchids. **bur-sic'u-la‡.— bur'si-form,** *a.* Pouch-shaped; sac-like.

burs'en, 1 bûrs'n; 2 bûrs'n, *pa.* [Scot.] Burst; exhausted.

Bur"ser-a'ce-æ, 1 bûr"sər-ē'sı-ī; 2 bûr'sĕr-ā'sĕ-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small family of tropical balsamiferous or resinous polypetalous trees or shrubs — the myrrh family — with alternate compound leaves and 3- to 5-parted usually perfect flowers. **Bur'ser-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Joachim *Burser*, German botanist.] **Bal"sa-me-a'ce-æ‡.— bur"ser-a'ceous,** *a.*

Bur'si, 1 bûr'sı; 2 bûr'sĭ, *n.* See BARSI.

bur-si'tis, 1 bûr-sai'tis *or* -sı'tis; 2 bûr-sī'tis *or* -sĭ'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of a bursa.

Burs'lem, 1 bûrz'lem; 2 bûrz'lĕm, *n.* A pottery manufacturing borough in Staffordshire, England.

burst, 1 bûrst; 2 bûrst, *v.* [BURST; BURST'ING. *Bursted* is illiterate.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To rend, break, or disrupt suddenly or violently; as, to *burst* a blood-vessel; to *burst* open a chest

That sound had *burst* his waking dream
As slumber starts at owlet's scream. BYRON *The Giaour* st. 8.

2. To make by bursting; as, to *burst* a hole in anything. **3†.** To break.

II. *i.* **1.** To be rent from within; suffer rupture from an internal force; hence, figuratively, to experience a feeling as of rending or breaking; as, the bomb *burst.*

All at once, and nothing first,
Just as bubbles do when they *burst.*
HOLMES *One-Hoss Shay* st. 12.

2. To exhibit some sudden and violent activity; break forth; as, to *burst* out laughing; to *burst* into tears; to *burst* into blossom. **3.** To break impetuously or with sudden irruption; break forth; come or go abruptly: with a preposition or adverb; as, the sun *burst* forth; he *burst* into the room. **4.** To be filled or stirred to overflowing or breaking, as with passion; as, *bursting* with rage. **5.** In certain games, as bottle-pool, to make an excessive count and have to begin anew or retire. [< AS. *berstan.*] Syn.: see BREAK; REND.— **burst'ing-charge",** *n.* **1.** A charge of powder of finer grain placed in the center of a larger charge of coarse blasting-powder, to permit ignition with voltaic electricity. **2.** A charge of powder sufficient to burst a shell, etc.— **burst'ing-heart",** *n.* The American burning-bush (*Euonymus americanus*); from its dehiscent fruit.— **burst'wort",** *n.* A low European herb (*Herniaria glabra*) of the knotwort family (*Illecebraceæ*), formerly used for curing rupture. **rup'ture-wort"†.— to burst up,** to fail, collapse suddenly, as an organization.— **burst'a-bl(e²,** *a.*— **burst'ent,** *pp.* Burst; ruptured.— **burst'er,** *n.*

burst, *n.* **1.** A sudden or violent explosion or breaking forth; as, a *burst* of artillery, thunder, or applause.

That *burst* against Walpole redeemed your whole speech.
BULWER-LYTTON *Walpole* act i, sc. 4.

2. A sudden rending or tearing apart; disruption; as, a *burst* in a boiler. **3.** A sudden effort; spurt; rush; as, a *burst* of speed. **4.** A sudden opening to view; prospect; as, a *burst* of landscape. **5.** A bursting, as in bottle-pool. See BURST, *vi.*, 5. **6.** [Colloq.] A prolonged drunken debauch; spree. **7†.** A hernia; rupture.

Burst Rock. A mountain in California; 9,157 ft. high.

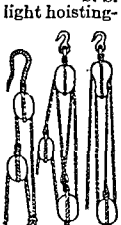
burt¹, *n.* Same as BRET.

Burt², 1 bûrt; 2 bûrt, *n.* A county in N. E. Nebraska; 476 sq. m.; county-seat, Tekamah.

bur'then, 1 bûr'ṫhn; 2 bûr'ṫhn, *v.* & *n.* Same as BURDEN.

bur'thend, *pp.* Burthened. S. S.

bur'ton¹, 1 bûr'tən; 2 bûr'ton, *n. Naut.* A light hoisting-tackle, usually one kept hooked to the pendant at the topmast-head. [Perhaps < a proper name *Burton.*]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1. Single Spanish. 2. Double Spanish. 3. Topburton.

Bur'ton², *n.* **1. John Hill** (⁸/₂₂1809–⁸/₁₀ 1881), a Scottish historian; *History of Scotland.* **2. Sir Richard Francis** (³/₁₉ 1821–¹⁰/₂₀1890), an English traveler and writer; translator of *The Arabian Nights.* **3. Robert** (²/₂1577–¹/₂₅1640), an English philosopher and humorist; *Anatomy of Melancholy.*

bur'ton-ize, 1 bûr'tən-oiz; 2 bûr'ton-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To harden (soft water) by adding gypsum, salt, and Epsom salts to give it the qualities of the waters of the Trent river: term used in brewing at Burton-on-Trent, England.

Bur'ton-up-on'-Trent', *n.* A borough in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, England; noted for its ales.

Burt'scheid, 1 bûrt'shait; 2 bụrt'shit, *n.* A manufacturing town in Rhine province, Prussia; suburb of Aachen: hot sulfur-springs.

Bu'ru, 1 bû'rû; 2 bụ'rụ, *n.* **1. Cape,** most S. point of Malay Peninsula and of Asia. **2.** An island E. of Celebes, Malay Archipelago; 3,360 sq. m.; Dutch possession.

Bu"ru-an'ga, 1 bû"rû-ăn'ga; 2 bụ'rụ-ăn'gă, *n.* A town in Capiz province, Panay, P. I.

bu-ruch'a, 1 bu-ruch'a; 2 bu-rûch'a, *n.* **1.** [Braz.] Para rubber. **2.** [Central Am.] Crude rubber which has hardened in the incisions made in the trees.

Bu"ru-jird', 1 bû"rû-jird'; 2 bụ'rụ-jird', *n.* A town in Luristan province, Persia; altitude, 5,400 ft.

bur'wan", *n.* [Austral.] Same as BURRAWANG.

Bur-wa'nl, 1 bur-wä'nĭ; 2 bụr-wä'nĭ, *n.* **1.** A native state in central India; 1,380 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Bur'wash, 1 bûr'wosh; 2 bûr'wąsh, *n.* A market-town in Sussex, England. [shire, England.

Bur'well, 1 bûr'wel; 2 bûr'wĕl, *n.* A village in Cambridge-

bur'y, 1 ber'ĭ; 2 bĕr'y, *vt.* [BUR'IED; BUR'Y-ING.] **1.** To put (a dead body) in a grave or tomb or final resting-place; perform the *acts of sepulture for; inter; inhume.* **2.** To put underground or under something; hide or cover up; inhume; hence, to consign to a position of obscurity or inaction; conceal; put out of sight or mind; as, to *bury* gold; to *bury* oneself; to *bury* wrongs; to *bury* a legislative bill in committee.

Deeply *buried* from human eyes.
WHITTIER *Maud Muller* st. 54.

3. To engross deeply; occupy wholly; absorb: used only in the past participle.

Buried as she seemed in foreign negotiations, . . . Elizabeth was above all an English sovereign.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 396. [H. 1875.]

4. To burrow; lie embedded or enclosed. **5.** Figuratively, to be bereaved of; as, *the mother recently buried* her child. [< AS. *byrgan,* < *beorgan,* hide, protect.]

Syn.: conceal, cover, entomb, hide, inter, overwhelm. Anything which is effectually *covered* and *hidden* under any mass or accumulation is *buried.* Money is *buried* in the ground; a body is *buried* in the sea: a paper is *buried* under other documents. Whatever is *buried* is *hidden* or *concealed;* but there are many ways of *hiding* or *concealing* a thing without *burying* it. So a person may be *covered* with wraps, and not *buried* under them. *Bury* may be used of any object, *entomb* and *inter* only of a dead body. Figuratively, one may be said to be *buried* in business, in study, etc. See IMMERSE.— Ant.: disinter, exhume, expose, raise, restore, uncover.— Prep.: buried *in* the potter's field; *under* the landslide.

bur'y¹, *n.* A borough; castle; manor; also, a manor-house: often in composition; as, Canter*bury;* Salis*bury.* [= BOROUGH¹.]

bur'y², *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A heap of potatoes or the like, usually covered with straw and earth for protection. **2†.** Same as BURROW, 2. [= BURROW.]

bur'y³, *n.* A pear, the beurré: same as BURREL².

Bur'y⁴, *n.* A manufacturing borough in Lancashire, England.

bur'y-ing, 1 ber'ĭ-ĭŋ; 2 bĕr'y-ĭng, *n.* The act of interring; burial. Syn.: see INTERMENT.— **bur'y-ing-bee"tle,** *n.* A sexton beetle.— **b.-ground,** *n.* A plot of ground set apart for burial of the dead; cemetery; graveyard. **b.-place†.** Syn.: see CEMETERY.

Bur'y St. Ed'munds. An ancient town in Suffolk, England; ruins of abbey founded by Canute, 1020. Here Magna Carta was drafted by the barons, who on Nov. 20, 1214, at St. Edmund's altar, swore to obtain its ratification by the king. [< *Edmund,* "the martyr," who was crowned and buried there.]

bus, 1 bus; 2 bŭs, *n* [BUS'ES or BUS'SES, 1 -ez; 2 -ĕs, *pl.*] [Colloq.] **1.** An omnibus, or any similar public vehicle.

Annie Brunel got out of the Hampstead 'bus, and found herself in the muddy highway. WM. BLACK *In Silk Attire* p. 268. [H.]

2. Same as BUS-BAR. [Abbr. of OMNIBUS.] **buss‡.— bus-bars, -rods,** or **-wires,** bars, rods, or wires carrying all the current produced by a powerful electric source.

bus, 1 bus; 2 bụs. *interj.* [Anglo-Ind.] Enough; stop!

bus., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Bu-sa'co, 1 bû-sä'ko; 2 bụ-sä'co, *n.* A ridge of land N. of Coimbra, Portugal; British defeated French, Sept. 27, 1810.

bus'by¹, 1 buz'bi; 2 bŭs'by, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -biz; 2 -bĭs, *pl.*] A tall fur cap, with or without a plume, and with a bag hanging from the top over the right side, worn by British hussars, artillerymen, and engineers: sometimes incorrectly applied to the bear-skin. [Perhaps < a proper name *Busby.*] **— bus'by-bag",** *n.* The bag on a busby. *It is said to be a relic of a Hungarian head-dress — a long padded bag that hung over* the right shoulder and served to fend off saber cuts.

Busby.

Bus'by², *n.* **1. Richard** (⁹/₂₂1606–⁴/₆1695), head master of Westminster school, England. **2.** A town in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

Bus'ca, 1 bus'ka; 2 bụs'cä, *n.* A town in Cuneo province, Piedmont, Italy.

bus'carl", 1 bus'kärl"; 2 bŭs'cärl", *n.* [Archaic.] A mariner; seaman.

Busch, 1 bush; 2 bush, **Moritz** (1821–¹¹/₁₆1899). A German publicist and author; *Bismarck.*

Büsch'ing, 1 büsh'ĭŋ; 2 büsh'ing, **Anton Friedrich** (1724–1793). A German theologian and geographer; one of the founders of modern scientific geography; *Description of the Earth,* etc.

bus'con, 1 bus'kŏn; 2 bŭs'cŏn, *n.* [BUS-CO'NES, 1 bus-kō'nĭz; 2 bŭs-cō'nĕs, *pl.*] [Western U. S.] **1.** A miner who works for a percentage of the ore raised; a tributer. **2.** A prospector. [< Sp. *buscon,* searcher, < *buscar,* search, prob. < OSp. *bosco,* BUSH¹, *n.*]

Bu-sen'to, 1 bû-sen'to; 2 bụ-sĕn'to, *n.* A river in Cosenza province, Italy; Alaric was buried in its bed, A. D. 410.

Bu-se'o, 1 bû-sē'o; 2 bụ-sę'o, *n.* **1.** A river in Transylvania and N. E. Wallachia; 200 m. long to Sereth river. **2.** A town in N. E. Wallachia. **Buz'au‡.**

bush¹, 1 bush; 2 bush, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prop with bushes; set bushes for; as, to *bush* peas or beans. **2.** To level or smooth with a bush harrow after plowing; as, to *bush* a field. **3.** To cover in the ground by means of a bush harrow; as, to *bush* grass-seed. **4.** To dress with a bush-hammer. **5†.** To conceal as in ambush.

II. *i.* **1.** To grow or stand as or like bushes; be or become bushy.

So thick the roses *bushing* round About her glow'd.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ix, l. 426.

2. To hide as in ambush.

— to bush a road [U. S.], to mark the way for logging-teams over ice or the like by setting up pieces of undergrowth.

bush², *vt.* To line with other material, as a gun-chamber, an axle-bearing, a pivot-hole, etc.

bush¹, *n.* **1.** A low tree-like plant, generally with many branches beginning near the root; a thickly branching shrub.

Some of us, at least, . . . are thankful if a *bush* is left of the old hedge-row. GEORGE ELIOT *Theophrastus Such* p. 26. [ALL.]

2. A scrubby growth, as of low-growing scattered shrubs, or a stretch of land covered by such growth; a forest with undergrowth: in this latter sense mainly used at the Cape of Good Hope, in Australia, New Zealand, and in Canada; as, to live in or take to the *bush.*

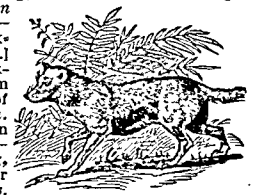
And after this comes the *bush* proper, the growth of a few years which admits no ingress whatever within its shade.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, p. 79. [S. 1890.]

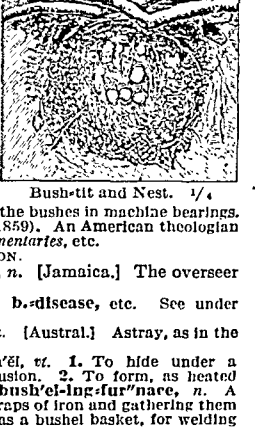
3. A bough used as a sign for a tavern; hence, a tavern. If it be true that 'good wine needs no *bush,*' 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* epilogue.

4. A fox's brush. **5.** A bushy growth of hair. [ME. *busch, busk,* < Dan. *busk,* bush.]— **bush'-bab"bler,** *n.* One of a group of thrush-like crateropodoid or related birds, widely distributed in the Old World tropics.— **b.-bean,** *n.* A low or dwarf bean.— **b.-beater,** *n.* One who beats about among bushes or in the bush; a bushwhacker.

Such was the legion of sturdy *bush-beaters* that poured in at the grand gate of New Amsterdam.
IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. vi, ch. 5, p. 353. [G. P. P. 1860.]

— bush'boy", *n.* A bushman.— **bush'buck",** *n.* **1.** A small South-African forest antelope (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*). **2.** A duyker (*Cephalopus*). **bosch'-bok"†; bush'-goat"‡.— b.-canary,** *n.* New Zealand.] A small native yellow bird (*Clitonyx ochrocephala*). W. L. BULLER, *Birds of New Zealand* vol. i, p. 56.— **bush'-cat",** *n.* The serval.— **b.-cattle,** *n. pl.* [Austral.] Stray cattle living wild in the bush.— **bush'-chat",** *n.* A bird of the genus *Saxicola,* as the stone-chat or whinchat. **— b.-chirper,** *n.* An African *eremomeline* warbler-like bird.— **b.-clover,** *n.* Any species of *Lespedeza;* especially *L. capitata,* a half-shrubby plant, with an erect, simple, woolly stem, 2 to 4 feet high, and globular-oblong, *sessile* heads of yellowish-white flowers, found in dry fields from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The Japan clover (*L. striata*) is sometimes erroneously called the bush-clover, when really it is only one of the bush-clovers, a name belonging to all the numerous species of *Lespedeza.* See LESPEDEZA.— **b.-coral,** *n.* A gorgonian, especially *Acanella normani,* of the north Atlantic — **b.-cow,** *n.* A tapir.— **b.-cranberry,** *n.* The cranberry-tree. See under CRANBERRY.— **b.-creeper,** *n.* An Indian warbler (genus *Thamnobia*).— **b.-disease,** *n.* The anemia which sometimes attacks New Zealand herds, supposedly due to malnutrition.— **b.-dog,** *n.* **1.** A small wild dog of Guiana and Brazil (*Icticyon venaticus*). **2.** The potto.— **b.-dove,** *n.* Same as STOCK-DOVE.— **b.-drive,** *n.* [S. Afr.] A hunt in which bushwhackers rout the game from cover, in the direction of the gunmen.— **b.-faller,** *n.* [Austral.] A wood-cutter in the bush.— **b.-falling,** *n.*— **b.-fighter,** *n.*— **b.-fighting,** *n.* Fighting or firing under the cover of bushes or trees. — **b.-fruit,** *n.* Any small fruit growing on a bush or small bushy shrub, as currants, blackberries, or huckleberries, as distinguished from those on trees, as apples, peaches, cherries, etc.: also, the bush or shrub bearing the fruit. In American usage, bush-fruits include all small fruits except strawberries and cranberries.— **b.-hammer,** *n.* One of various forms of masons' hammers, used in breaking and dressing stone, the most important composed of thin plates of steel bolted together, the striking faces being sharply grooved. **patent hammer‡.— b.-hammer,** *vt.*— **b. harrow,** a harrow made of bush or branches; a brush-harrow.— **b.-hawk,** *n.* The New Zealand sparrow-hawk (*Hieracidia novæ-zelandiæ*).— **b.-hog,** *n.* The boschvark.— **b.-honeysuckle,** *n.* See HONEYSUCKLE, 2; DIERVILLA.— **b.-hook,** *n.* A bill-hook for cutting brush-wood.— **b.-horse,** *n.* [Austral.] A horse that has strayed from its owner and is living wild in the bush.— **b.-house,** *n.* A thatched arbor-like pavilion used for plants in Australia. — **b.-lark,** *n.* An East-Indian lark of the genus *Mirafra.* **b.-lawyer,** *n.* **1.** [New Zealand.] A blackberry (*Rubus australis*). **2.** [Austral.] A layman who *fancies he knows* the law.— **b.-magpie,** *n.* [Austral.] The common magpie. — **bush'mas"ter,** *n.* A large and exceedingly venomous crotalid (*Lachesis mutus*) of South America.— **b.-oven,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The oven-bird (*Acredula rosea*); also, its nest. — **b.-quail,** *n.* **1.** An Indian perdicine bird of either of the genera *Perdicula, Ophrysia,* and *Microperdix.* **2.** A hemipod.— **b.-rat,** *n.* Same as WOOD-RAT.— **b.-rider,** *n.* [Austral.] A professional ranger on a bush-farm, who looks after cattle, fences, and the property in general.— **b.-rope,** *n.* One of several species of *Cissus* or wild vine. [M.]— **b.-scrubber,** *n.* [Austral.] A boor; slattern: a term of contempt.— **b.-shrike,** *n.* A tropical American ant-thrush.— **b.-telegraph,** *n.* [Austral.] A confederate who gives information to highwaymen.— **b.-tit,** *n.* A small titmouse of western America (genus *Psaltriparus*), having a long graduated tail, and building a large hanging nest, especially *Psaltriparus minimus* of the northwest coast. — **b.-vetch,** *n.* An Old World vetch (*Vicia sepium*), with slender stem 2 to 3 feet long, and pale purple flowers, adventive in Ontario.— **b.-warbler,** *n.* A sylvioid bird of Australia; any bird of the genus *Gerygone.* — **bush'wood",** *n.* Brushwood; underwood. — **b.-wren,** *n.* A passerine bird (*Xenicus longipes*) of New Zealand.


Bush-dog (*Icticyon venaticus*). 1/30


Bush-tit and Nest. 1/4

bush², *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A bouche or bushing. **2.** In milling, a system of wooden chocks around a millstone-spindle within the eye of the bedstone, forming the upper bearing of the spindle. [< D. *bus,* box, < L. *buxum,* boxwood article, < *buxus,* boxwood tree.]— **bush'met"al,** *n.* A bronze of a composition similar to that of gun metal: used for the bushes in machine bearings.

Bush, George (⁸/₁₂1796–⁹/₁₀1859). An American theologian and Orientalist; *Bible Commentaries,* etc.

bush., bush., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

bush'a, 1 bush'e; 2 bush'a, *n.* [Jamaica.] The overseer of an estate.

bush'-bab"bler, b.-canary, b.-disease, etc. See under BUSH¹, *n.*

bushed, 1 busht; 2 busht, *pa.* [Austral.] Astray, as in the bush; lost; bewildered.

bush'el¹, 1 bush'el; 2 bush'ĕl, *vt.* **1.** To hide under a bushel with Scriptural allusion. **2.** To form, as heated scrap-iron, into a bait.— **bush'el-ing-fur"nace,** *n.* A furnace for heating small scraps of iron and gathering them into masses about as large as a bushel basket, for welding into a billet.

bush'el², r. [U. S.] To mend or alter, as men's clothes.— **bush'el-er,** *n.* [U. S.] A repairer of men's garments; tailor's assistant. **bush'el-ler‡; bush'el-man‡; bush'el-wo"man‡.— bush'el-ing,** *n.* The repairing of garments by or for tailors. **bush'el-ling‡.**

bush'el¹, *n.* **1.** A dry measure of 8 gallons or 4 pecks. From Anglo-Saxon times the **Winchester bushel** of 2,150.42 cubic inches was the standard of measure, and a standard bushel was preserved in the town hall of Winchester; it has remained the standard dry measure in the United States, and contains 77.627 pounds of water. The **Imperial b.** of Great Britain was established by law in 1826, and holds 80 pounds of water, or 2,218.92 cubic inches. The **Scotch b.** was the equivalent of 1¼ Winchester bushels. For factors of conversion into metric measures see METRIC.

The following are minimum weights per bushel of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States: dried apples, 26 pounds; barley, 48; beans, 60; bran, 20; buckwheat, 48; clover seed, 60; corn, 56; corn in the ear, 70; corn meal, 48; flaxseed, 56; grass seed, 44; hemp seed, 44; malt, 34; oats, 32; onions, 57; dried peaches, 33; peas, 60; potatoes, 60; rye, 56; salt (coarse), 80 in Pennsylvania and 50 in Illinois; salt (fine), 62 in Pennsylvania and 55 in Illinois and Kentucky; wheat, 60.

In Great Britain the bushel for various commodities is reckoned in pounds, as follows:— barley (English) 52 and 56; barley (French), 52½; oats (English), 42; oats (foreign), 38; wheat (English), 63; wheat (foreign), 62; the Covent Garden bushel basket for fruit is 17½ inches in diameter at top, 10 inches at the bottom and 10 inches deep.

2. A vessel holding a bushel. **3.** *pl.* [Colloq.] A very large quantity; as, *bushels* of love. [< OF. *bussel*, < LL. *bussellus*, dim. of *buxis*, box, < Gr. *pyxis*, box, < *pyxos*, boxwood, < *pyknos*, dense, from the close grain.] — **bushel barrel,** a half-barrel, holding about a bushel and a half; used in measuring oysters.— **b. oysters** [New York Market], the smallest oysters, sold only by the bushel.— **bush'el-ful,** *n.* As much as a bushel measure will hold

bush'el², *n.* [U. S.] A tailors' thimble. [Cp. BUSH², *n.*]

bush'el³, *n.* [Eng.] The bush of a wheel. [the bushel.

bush'el-age, 1 bush'el-ıj; 2 bush'ĕl-āj, *n.* Duties levied by

bush'et, 1 bush'et; 2 bush'ĕt, *n.* [Rare.] A low thicket; a copse.

Bush'ey Park, 1 bush'ı; 2 bush'y. A royal park in Middlesex, England; area, 1,110 acres, site of the National Physical Laboratory (1902); contains a triple avenue 1 mile long of horse-chestnuts and limes planted by William III.

bush'-fight"er, b.-hammer, etc. See under BUSH¹, *n.*

bu'shi-do, 1 bû'shi-dō; 2 bų'shi-dō, *n.* [Jap.] The national spirit of Japan, especially the military spirit, traditional chivalry, as of the old Samurai class.

Bushido is the putting into practice of the principles of loyalty, filial piety, uprightness, and courage COUNT NOGI *Yamato-damashii* in *N. Y. Tribune* Dec. 10, '09, p. 6, col. 3.

bush'ing, 1 bush'ıŋ; 2 bush'ing, *n.* **1.** A lining, usually of metal, for a hole, to reduce friction or lessen wear. **2.** A tube for insertion into a pump-barrel or a pulley-bore to reduce the effective diameter. **3.** A hollow steel or iron cylinder fitted into the bore of a breech-loading cannon as a seat for the breech-block. **bouch'ing‡.**

Bu-shire', 1 bû-shīr'; 2 bų-shīr', *n.* A seaport town on the Persian Gulf, Fars province, Persia. **Ban'der Bu'shire‡.**

bush'-lark", etc. *See under* BUSH¹, *n.*

bush'less, 1 bush'lĕs; 2 bush'lĕs, *a.* Having no bush.

bush'let, 1 bush'let; 2 bush'lĕt, *n.* A very small bush.

bush'ling‡.

bush'man, 1 bush'mən; 2 bush'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A dweller in the interior of Australia; a bush-farmer, or settler in the bush; hence, one who has skill in finding his way in the bush; a woodsman; lumberman. **2.** [B-] A member of a numerous aboriginal tribe of South Africa. They are very small in stature, light colored, have no fixed habitation, but are found in the south-western portions of South Africa, chiefly in Namaqualand. See AFRICAN.

The *Bushmen*, Khuai or San, are an unselfish, merry, cheerful race, with an intense love of freedom. They frequently cut off the terminal joint of the little finger. Their dwellings are portable dome-shaped huts, but they often live in caves. For weapons they have small bows and poisoned arrows. The *Bushmen* were never cannibals. Cairns of stones are erected over the graves of their dead.
A. C. HADDON *Races of Man*, p. 34. [MI. & CO. '10.]

The *Bushmen* are exceptions in language, race, habits, and appearance. They are the only real nomades in the country; they never cultivate the soil, nor rear any domestic animal save wretched dogs. LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels* p. 55. [n 1858.]

—bush'man-ship, *n.*— **bush'wo"man,** *n.*

bush'man-ite, 1 bush'mən-ait; 2 bush'man-it, *n. Mineral.* A manganese alum intermediate in composition between apjohnite and pickeringite.

bush'mas"ter, *n.* See under BUSH¹, *n.*

bush'ment†, *n.* **1.** An ambush; ambuscade. **2.** A thicket.

Bush'nell, 1 bush'nel; 2 bush'nĕl, *n.* **1. Horace** (⁴/₁₁1802–²/₁₁1876), an American divine; tried for heresy and acquitted; *Nature and the Supernatural.* **2.** A city in McDonough county, Ill.

bush'-oy"en, b.-quail. See under BUSH¹, *n.*

bush'rang"er, 1 bush'rēnj"er; 2 bush'rānġ"er, *n.* One who ranges or roams through the bush; in Australia, a bushwhacker; an outlaw or escaped convict.— **bush'rang"ing,** *n.*

bush'scrub"ber, etc. See under BUSH¹, *n.*

bush't, *pp.* Bushed. S. S.

bush'whack", 1 bush'hwak"; 2 bush'hwăk", *v.* [U. S.] **1.** To range through the bush; attack or fight as a bushwhacker. **2.** To cut bushes with a bushwhacker. **3.** [Local.] To shoot (ducks) by aid of anchored decoys and boat.

bush'whack"er, 1 bush'hwak"ər; 2 bush'hwăk"er, *n.* **1.** One who ranges in the bush; hence, in the United States civil war, a guerrilla; also, a predatory deserter.

The country was said to be infested by *bushwhackers*, on the lookout for unprotected baggage trains.
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* p. 97. [H. M. & CO. 1880.]

2. A country bumpkin; clodpole. **3.** A stout scythe used for cutting down bushes, or one who uses it.— **bush'whack"er-ism,** *n.*

bush'whack"ing, 1 bush'hwak"ıŋ; 2 bush'hwăk"ing, *n.* **1.** The acts or practise of bushwhackers. **2.** The use of the bush-scythe called a bushwhacker. **3.** The act or process of forcing a way through bushes, as in a boat.

bush'y, 1 bush'ı; 2 bush'y, *a.* **1.** Covered with bush; full of bushes. **2.** Like a bush; shaggy; as, a *bushy* beard. — **bush'i-ly,** *adv.*— **bush'i-ness,** *n.*

bush'y¹, *n.* [Austral.] A rustic. [Richard.

Bush'y², *n.* In Shakespeare's *Richard II.*, a creature of King

Bu'si, 1 bû'sı; 2 bų'si, **Giovanni,** called **Cariani** (1480–1544). An Italian painter of the Venetian school.

bus'i-ly, 1 biz'i-lı; 2 bĭş'i-ly, *adv.* In a busy manner; actively; briskly; intently; industriously.

bus'i-ness, 1 biz'i-nĕs; 2 bĭş'i-nĕs, *n.* **1.** A pursuit or occupation that employs or requires energy, time, and thought; trade; profession; calling. **2.** Any occupation connected with the operations or details of trade or industry; also, commercial affairs; as, the banking *business*; the *business* of the country suffers.

Attention, application, accuracy, method, punctuality, and dispatch, are the principal qualities required for the efficient conduct of *business* of any sort. SMILES *Self-Help* p. 301. [n. 1874.]

3. Any matter or affair, especially one requiring attention or diligence; as, the King's *business* requires haste. **4.** That which one has the right to do or ought to do; interest; concern; duty; as, you have no *business* in this case; it is your *business* to see that it is done. **5.** The details of stage action and movement.

Then consider what scope the '*business*' of the scene gives to the actor's purpose. HENRY IRVING in *Good Words* Jan., 1883, p. 34. **6.** A commercial enterprise or establishment; as, to buy out a *business*. **7.** [Dial., Eng.] Trouble.

SYN.: affair, avocation, barter, calling, commerce, concern, craft, duty, employment, job, occupation, profession, trade, transaction, vocation, work. A *business* is what one follows regularly; an *occupation* is what he happens at any time to be engaged in; trout-fishing may be one's *occupation* for a time, as a relief from *business*; *business* is ordinarily for profit, while the *occupation* may be a matter of learning, philanthropy, or religion. A *craft* is some occupation requiring technical skill or manual dexterity, or the persons, collectively, engaged in its exercise; as, the weaver's *craft*. A *profession* implies scholarship; as, the learned *professions*. *Pursuit* is an *occupation* which one follows with ardor. An *avocation* is what calls one away from other work; a *vocation*, or *calling*, that to which one is called by some special fitness or sense of duty; thus, we speak of the gospel ministry as a *vocation* or *calling*, rather than a *business*. *Trade* or *trading* is, in general, the exchanging of one thing for another; in the special sense, a *trade* is an *occupation* involving manual training and skilled labor; as, the ancient Jews held that every boy should learn a *trade*. A *transaction* is a single action, whether in *business*, diplomacy, or otherwise; *affair* has a similar but lighter meaning; as, this little *affair*; an important *transaction*. The plural *affairs* has a distinctive meaning, including all activities in which men deal with one another on any considerable scale; as, a man of *affairs*. A *job* is a piece of work viewed as a single undertaking, and ordinarily paid for as such. *Trade* and *commerce* may be used as equivalents, but *trade* is capable of a more limited application; we speak of the *trade* of a village, the *commerce* of a nation. *Barter* is the direct exchange of commodities; *business*, *trade*, and *commerce* are chiefly transacted by means of money, bills of exchange, etc. *Business*, *occupation*, etc., may be what one does independently; *employment* may be in the service of another. *Work* is any application of energy to secure a result, or the result thus secured; thus, we speak of the *work* of God. See DUTY.— PREP.: the business *of* a druggist; in business *with* his father; doing business *for* his father; have you business *with* me? business *in* New York; business *about*, *concerning*, or *in regard to* certain property.

— to do the business for [Colloq.], to settle completely; hence, to kill, destroy, or ruin.— **to make (a thing) one's b.** [*Colloq.*], *to undertake to accomplish (a particular thing).* **— to mean b.,** to be in earnest.— **to mind one's own b.,** to refrain from meddling; attend to one's own affairs.

Mind your own business with your absolute heart and soul; but see that it is a good business first.
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. i, letter viii, p. 98. [J. B. A. 1885.]

— bus'i-ness-like, *a.* Methodical or systematic, as in matters of business; practical.— **bus'i-ness-like"ness,** *n.*

Bu'si-rane, 1 bû'sı-rēn; 2 bų'si-rān, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, an enchanter, whose spells to make Amoret love him are thwarted by Britomart.

Bu-si'ris, 1 biu-sai'rıs; 2 bū-si'ris, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* King of Egypt, son of Poseidon; sacrificed all foreigners to Zeus. **2.** An ancient city in the Nile delta, Egypt; ruins of a great temple of Isis are still standing, called Abousir.

busk¹, 1 busk; 2 bŭsk, *v.* [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dress; deck.

Busk ye, *busk* ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride.
WM. HAMILTON *The Braes of Yarrow* st. 1.

2. To get into a state of readiness; prepare; fit out. **3.** To employ; make use of.

II. *i.* **1.** To get ready; dress. **2.** Go; hasten.— **busk'er,** *n.*

busk², *vi.* **1.** *Naut.* To stand on and off shore; beat about. **2.** To cruise as a pirate. **3†.** To search everywhere; beat about. [< Sp. *buscar;* see BUSCON.]

busk³, *n.* **1.** A thin, elastic strip of wood, whalebone, or steel, placed in a corset or the like to stiffen the front of it. **2.** A corset. [< F. *busc*, perhaps doublet of *bois*, wood, < LL. *boscum*, wood, < OHG. *busc*, bush.]

busk⁴, *n.* A harvest-feast of the Creek Indians.

busk⁵†, *n.* A bush; shrub; thicket.

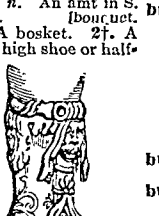
busked, } 1 buskt; 2 bŭskt, *a.* **1.** Stiffened with a busk,

busks², } as a corset. **2.** Wearing a busk.

Bus'ker-ud, 1 bus'kər-ŭd; 2 bųs'ker-ųd, *n.* An amt in S. Norway; 5,790 sq. m.; capital, Drammen. [BOUQUET.

bus'ket, 1 bus'ket; 2 bŭs'kĕt, *n.* **1.** A bosket. **2†.** A

bus'kin, 1 bus'kın; 2 bŭs'kin, *n.* **1.** A high shoe or half-boot reaching half-way to the knee, and strapped or laced to the ankle.



Our *buskins* on our feet we drew.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 5.

2. A woman's low-cut shoe; not in use. **3.** A half-boot with very thick soles worn by actors in ancient Athenian tragedy; the cothurnus.

The tragic actor was made up to look larger than human with the 'long tragic mask, a sort of high wig, padding, and very thick-soled boots or *buskins*. Milton speaks of tragedy as 'the buskin'd stage'—but alludes to Ben Jonson's comedies as 'Jonson's learned sock,' because the ancient *comic actors wore slippers (socci)*. R. C. JEBB *Greek Literature* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 77. [A.]

4. Hence, the tragic drama in general; Buskin. tragedy. **5** Same as CALIGA, 2 **6.** A stocking o' a bishop in full pontificals. [Orig. doubtful; cp. F. *brousequin*, D. *brōzeken*, Sp. *borceguí*.]

bus'kined, } 1 bus'kind; 2 bŭs'kind, *a.* Having the feet

bus'kinds, } laced in buskins, as on the stage; of or pertaining to the tragic drama; hence, tragic; lofty; dignified.

Of *buskin'd* limb, and swarthy lineament.
CAMPBELL *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt. i, st. 13.

bus'kle†, *vi.* To bustle; hurry about.

busk'y†, *a.* Bosky; burly.

Bus"quet's' dis-ease', A disease affecting the metatarsal bones, characterized by inflammatory changes leading to bone formation.

Bus'rah, 1 bus'rə; 2 bus'rä, *n.* Same as BASSORA.

buss¹, 1 bus; 2 bŭs, *v.* **I.** *t.* To salute with a smacking kiss; kiss. **II.** *i.* To kiss. [Cp. G. dial. *bussen*.]

buss², *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To get ready; dress; busk.

buss³, *n.* [Archaic or Dial.] A kiss; smack. **buss‡.**

But every satyr first did give a *buss* To Hellenore.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iii, can. 10, st. 46.

buss², *n.* **1.** A two-masted fishing-vessel of from 50 to 70 tons, with a cabin at each end; fly-boat. **2†.** Any vessel of burden. [< OF. *busse*, < LL. *bussa*, boat, box, < *buris;* see BUSHEL², *n.*]

buss³, *n.* An omnibus. See BUS.

buss⁴, *n.* [Scot.] A bush.

Bus'sa-her, *n.* Same as BASSAHIR.

Bus'sang, 1 bû'sang; 2 bų'sĭng, *n.* A walled town in northern Nigeria, W. Africa. Mungo Park was killed here, 1805.

Bous'sa‡; Bus'sa‡.

buss'er, 1 bus'er; 2 bŭs'er, *n.* A horse for omnibus work.

bus'sock, 1 bus'ək; 2 bŭs'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A tuft of grass, as in a swamp. **2.** A grain-sheaf. **3.** A fat dumpy person. **4.** A donkey.— **bus'sock-y,** *a.*

bus'su, 1 bus'ū; 2 bus'u, *n.* [Braz.] A palm (*Manicaria saccifera*) with leaves sometimes 30 feet long. The spathes furnish material for a coarse cloth. **bus'su-palm"‡.**

bus'sy, 1 bus'ı; 2 bŭs'y, *n.* [Tenn., U. S.] A sweetheart.

bust, *imp. & pp.* Bussed. S. S.

bust¹, 1 bust; 2 bŭst, *vt.* Same as BUIST.

bust², *v.* [Slang, U. S.] To burst. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To break or tame; as, to *bust* a bronco. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Dial. or Vulgar.] To burst. **2.** [Colloq. & Slang, U. S.] (1) To fail in a recitation. (2) To fail in examinations; also, to be dismissed from college in consequence of failure. **3.** [Slang.] To become ruined; fail in business or an enterprise.

bust¹, *n.* **1.** The human chest or breast; upper front part of the body; the bosom, especially of a woman. **2.** The human head, shoulders, and breast, generally without the arms, as represented in sculpture. [< F. *buste*, < It. *busto*, < LL. *bustum*, trunk of the body; cp. BOX¹, *n.*]

bust², *n.* Same as BUIST.

bust³, *n.* [Slang.] A drinking-bout; spree. **bust'er‡.**

Bus"ta-men'te, 1 bus'ta-men'tē; 2 bųs'tä-mēn'te, **Anastasio** (⁷/₁₁1780–²/₁₁1853). A Mexican revolutionist; President of Mexico.

bus'ta-mite, 1 bus'tə-mait; 2 bŭs'ta-mit, *n. Mineral.* A grayish-red variety of rhodonite containing lime. [< *Bustamente*, the discoverer.]

Bus'tar, *n.* Same as BASTAR.

bus'tard, 1 bus'tərd; 2 bŭs'tard, *n.* **1.** A large Old World otidoid bird, related to the plovers and cranes, having stout reticulated tarsi, three short toes, and stout vaulted bill: of high repute as a game-bird. The great **bustard** (*Otis tarda*) was formerly indigenous to Great Britain, and is the largest European bird. Both sexes have the ear-coverts elongated, and the male has a tuft of feathers on each side of the lower mandible. The **little b.** (*Otis tetrax*) inhabits southern Europe and Africa. The **thick-kneed b.** is the stone-curlew. See KHOORHAN.

Bustards. 1/20
1. The great bustard (*Otis tarda*). 2. The little or lesser bustard (*Otis tetrax*).

2. [F., Canada.] The Canada goose. **3.** The stone-curlew. **4.** [Local, Eng.] A large moth-like lure used in angling. [< OF. *bistarde*, also *oustarde*, cor. of L. *avis tarda*; *avis*, bird; *tardo*, slow.— **bus'tard-quail",** *n.* A small black-breasted hemipode (*Turnix taigoor*) of India.

bust'ed¹, 1 bust'ed; 2 bŭst'ĕd, *a.* [Slang, U. S.] Financially broken; wrecked; ruined; bankrupt.

bust'ed², *a.* [Rare.] Adorned with or containing busts.

bus'tee¹, 1 bus'tı; 2 bus'tē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A village; an inhabited quarter; a small native settlement; a group of humble and squalid tenements in a city, as in Calcutta. **bas'ti‡.**

Bus'tee², *n.* Same as BASTI.

bust'er, 1 bust'ər; 2 bŭst'er, *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) Something great or remarkable. (2) A wild carouse; bust. **2.** [Australasia.] A violent gale. [Vulgar for BURSTER.]

In the Southern Hemisphere the southerly *buster* occurs in New Zealand. A. W. GREELY *Am. Weather* ch. 12, p. 167. [D. M. & CO.]

Bus'tl, 1 bus'tı; 2 bŭs'tl, *n.* A village in Chautauqua county, N. Y.

bus'tic, 1 bus'tik; 2 bŭs'tic, *n.* The pigeonwood (*Dipholis salicifolia*) of southern Florida.

bus'tle, } 1 bus'l; 2 bŭs'l, *v.* [BUS'TLED, BUS'TLD²; BUS'-

bus'tl², } TLING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to move in haste or disorder; hurry; hustle; as, he *bustled* his men into the room; often reflexively.

II. *i.* **1.** To stir about actively or excitedly; keep up activity, stir, or excitement. **2.** To make a stir or fuss.

I sing: If these mortals, the critics, should *bustle*,
I care not, not I—let the critics go whistle.
BURNS *Fragment, To C. J. Fox* st. 1.

[< Ice. *bustla*, bustle, splash about as a fish; cp. Dan. *buse*, bounce.]— **bus'tler,** *n.* A bustling person.

bus'tle¹, *n.* **1.** Activity with excitement and hurry; noisy stir; fuss. **2.** [Archaic.] A conflict; fray.

bus'tle², *n.* A pad or frame worn by women on the back below the waist to distend the skirts. [< BUSK¹, *n.*, influenced in form by BUSTLE,¹ *v.*]

bus'tle-pipe", 1 bus'l-paip"; 2 bŭs'l-pip", *n.* The large outside air-supply pipe of a blast-furnace.

bus'tling, 1 bus'lıŋ; 2 bŭs'ling, *pa.* Full of or characterized by bustle; agitated; stirring. SYN.: see ACTIVE; ALERT; NIMBLE.

bus'to, 1 bus'to; 2 bŭs'to, *n.* [It.] [Rare or Obs.] A bust.

Bus'to-Ar-si'zi-o, 1 bus'to-ar-si'tsi-o; 2 bus'to-är-si'tsi-o, *n.* A town in Milan province, Italy.

Bus'tos, 1 bus'tōs; 2 bus'tŏs, *n.* A town in Bulacan province, Luzon, P. I.

Bu"su-an'ga, 1 bû"sū-āŋ'gə; 2 bų"su-äŋ'gä, *n.* An island of the Calamianes group, P. I.; 500 sq. m.

bus'y, 1 biz'ı; 2 bĭş'y, *v.* [BUS'IED; BUS'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make busy; keep in employment; engage; interest; oftenest reflexively; as, he *busies* himself about many things; to *busy* oneself with trifles. **2†.** To disturb or agitate, as the sea or other object.

II. *i.* To be busy; occupy oneself. [< AS. *bysgian*, < *bysig*, active.] SYN.: see OCCUPY.

bus'y, *a.* [BUS'I-ER; BUS'I-EST.] **1.** Actively engaged in something that engrosses the attention; constantly or habitually occupied, as in some employment; *devoted to* business; as, a *busy* housewife; *busy* in God's service.

It is possible that the word *busy* may have had that sort of share in the production of the great English word business which may be called the ushering of the word.
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 10, p. 90. [CL. P. 1873.]

2. Constantly active; as, *busy* tongues, feet, or hands. **3.** Temporarily engaged; not at leisure. **4.** Officiously active; prying; meddling; as, a *busy* gossip. **5.** Marked by or pertaining to active, continuous work or duty; filled with business; as, a *busy* day. **6.** *Telephone.* Engaged: said of a line or number. **7†.** Anxious; requiring care. [< AS. *bysig*, active.] **bes'y†.**

SYN.: active, diligent, employed, engaged, industrious, occupied. *Busy* applies to an activity which may be temporary, *industrious* to a habit of life. We *say* a man is *busy* just now; that he, *occupied* at the moment with something *that takes his full attention*. It would be ridiculous or satirical to say, he is *industrious* just now. But *busy* can be used in the sense of *industrious*, as when we say he is a *busy* man. *Diligent* indicates also a disposition, which is ordinarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and volition than *industrious*. We *say* one is a *diligent*, rather than an *industrious*, reader of the Bible. In the use of the nouns, we speak of plodding *industry*, but not of plodding *diligence*. See ACTIVE.— Compare AS-IDUITY.— ANT.: careless, dilatory, dull, idle, inactive, indolent, lazy, listless, negligent, remiss, slack, slothful.— PREP.: busy *at* work; *about*

trifles; *in* an enterprise; *with* the cashier; *with, about,* or *over* his accounts.

— **bus'y-ish,** *a.* Somewhat busy.— **bus'y-ness,** *n.* The state of being busy: distinguished from BUSINESS.

bus'y-bod‖'y, 1 biz'ı-bod'ı; 2 biz'y-bŏd'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] One who officiously or habitually meddles with the affairs of others; a meddler.— **bus'y-bod‖'ied, bus'y-bod‖'y-ish,** *a.* Meddlesome.— **bus'y-bod‖'y-ism,** *n.* The habit of being a busybody.— **bus'y-bod‖'y-ness,** *n.* The condition of being a busybody.

but[1], 1 but; 2 bŭt, *v.* [BUT'TED; BUT'TING.] To abut.

but[2], *v.* [Rare.] To exclaim 'but.'

but[1], *n.* A verbal objection, restriction, exception, or condition; as, without any ifs or *buts.*

but[2], *n.* [Scot.] The kitchen or outer room of a two-roomed house; as, a *but* and a ben are enough. **butt‡.**

but[3], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A flounder.

but, *adv.* **1.** Not otherwise than; no more than; only; merely; simply; as, there is *but* one God; we made *but* one trip; I left him *but* now.

Such lofty strains embellish what you teach;
Mean you to prophesy, or *but* to preach?
COWPER *Table Talk* l. 480.

But is sometimes used as a mere expletive; sometimes, perhaps, merely to add emphasis by repetition.

I conjure, only *but* to raise up him.
SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act ii, sc. 1.

2. [Scot.] In or to the outer room or outer air; to the outside; out; without; as, bring it *but;* gae *but.*

— **all but,** almost; nearly; as, he was *all but* dead.— **to be but and ben with,** to live in close intimacy with.

but, *prep.* **1.** Leaving out; with the exception of; except: in modern usage treated as a conjunction, an objective pronoun following being now considered colloquial; as, all *but he* agreed to it.

Since none puts by The curtain I have drawn for you, *but* I.
BROWNING *My Last Duchess* l. 9.

2. [Scot.] Apart from; without; destitute of; as, a child *but* a gown; a man *but* skaith or scar. **3.** [Scot.] Outside of; out of; without; as, to gang *but* the house.

but, *conj. But* has many and varied uses, so that it is often difficult or impossible to decide whether the word is a *conjunction,* a *preposition,* an adverb, or a particle having various offices. As the typical word used in the adversative coordination of sentences, *but* expresses fundamentally opposition, exception, or exclusion, but its meaning is often restricted to slight transition or simple continuance.

The most important of these particles [of adversative coordination] *is but,* which rules the whole adversative field, and always stands at the commencement of the sentence or member. MAETZNER *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Grece, vol. iii, p. 358. [H. BROS. 1874.]

1. Omitting or excluding the fact that; with the exception that; except: denoting simple omission, exception, or exclusion; as, the family went to church, *but* John stayed at home.

The waves do not rise *but* when the winds blow.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, p. 527. [A. 1890.]

But for conscience, there would be no check to vice.
R. WATSON *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 238. [M. & L. 1836.]

2. Otherwise than (that); in every direction except (that); more than (that): denoting opposition with difference; as, it can not be *but* (that) the man is honest.

But often indicates exclusion through necessity, impossibility, inability, etc., being preceded by a negative.

We cannot *but* believe that there is an inward and essential truth in art. CARLYLE *Essays, Goethe* vol. i, p. 237. [H. M. & CO.]

3. Still, on the contrary; yet, on the other hand; nevertheless; however: denoting opposition with contrast.

The cross their standard, *but* their faith the sword.
MONTGOMERY *The West Indies* pt. i, st. 11.

4. Tho it be true that; however that may be; notwithstanding; tho; even if: denoting opposition with concession; as, he is rich, *but* he might be richer; you must go now, *but* you may come again.

They prevented me in the day of my calamity: *but* the Lord was my stay. *Ps.* xviii, 18.

And, *but* she spoke it dying, I would not Believe her lips.
SHAKESPEARE *Cymbeline* act v, sc. 5.

5. In addition to that; moreover; besides; again: denoting slight opposition, transition, or continuance, and approaching the meaning of *and.*

But where is she, the bridal flower?
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* con., st. 7.

6. From the fact that; that it is a fact that; that: furnishing the explanation or ground of what precedes: often *but that,* either word being omitted at pleasure.

It must not be denied *but* I am a plain-dealing villain.
SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado About Nothing* act i, sc. 3.

7. When; before; than.

Scarce had I left my father, *but* I met him
Borne on the shields of his surviving soldiers.
ADDISON *Cato* act iv, sc. 4.

8. Who . . . not; that . . . not; where an omitted pronoun is the object of a main sentence or the subject of a dependent one *but* becomes a negative relative, equivalent to the Latin *quin;* as, No man *but* felt the terror.

As for the birds, I do not believe there is one of them *but* does more good than harm. LOWELL *My Study Windows, Garden Acquaint.* p. 23. [O. & CO. 1871.]

9. [Archaic.] If not; unless; as, It is ten to one *but* Peter is among them. [< AS. *būtan,* except, without, orig. adv., outside, < *be-* (see BE-) + *ūtan,* out.]

SYN.: and, barely, besides, except, however, just, merely, more, nevertheless, notwithstanding, only, provided, save, still, that, tho, unless, yet. *But* ranges from the faintest contrast to absolute negation; as, I am willing to go, *but* (on the other hand) content to stay; he is not an honest man, *but* (on the contrary) a villain. The contrast may be with a silent thought; as, *but* let us go (it being understood that we might stay longer). In restrictive use, *except* and *excepting* are slightly more emphatic than *but;* we say, no injury *but* a scratch; or, no injury *except* some painful bruises. Such expressions as "words are *but* breath" (nothing *but*) may be referred to the restrictive use by ellipsis. So may the use of *but* in the sense of *unless;* as, "It never rains *but* it pours." To the same head must be referred the conditional use; as, "you may go, *but* with your father's consent" (*i. e.,* "*provided* you have," "*except* that you must have," etc.). "Doubt *but*" is now less used than the more logical "doubt *that.*" *But* never becomes a full synonym for *and;* *and* adds something like, *but* adds something different; "brave *and* tender" implies that tenderness is natural to the brave; "brave *but* tender" implies that bravery and tenderness are rarely combined. For the concessive use, see NOTWITHSTANDING.

— **but and** [Scot.], and also; but also.— **but and if,** but if; if.— **but that,** otherwise than that: except for the fact that. *But* is in many cases redundant before *that,* but is often in other cases required by the sense. In "Each by the other would have done the like *but that* they lacked the courage," *but* is essential, as introducing a reason or consideration to the contrary. The omission or insertion of *but* often reverses the meaning. "I have no fear *that* he will do it" and "I have no fear *but that* he will do it" have contrary senses, the former indicating the feeling of certainty *that he will not do it,* and the latter the feeling of certainty *that he will do it.* Where ambiguity or haziness results from the use of *but that,* it can ordinarily be avoided by changing the form of the sentence; as, "There is no certainty *but that* he will come" may be changed to "There is no certainty *that* he will not come."— **but what,** an incorrect expression for *but that.*

but., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Bu-ta'la, *n.* Same as BATALA.

bu-tal'a-nin, } 1 biu-tal'a-nin, -nin *or* -nin; 2 bū-tăl'a-nin,
bu-tal'a-nine, } -nin *or* -nin, *n. Chem.* An acid compound of butane and alanin; alpha-amido normal valerianic acid. [< BUT-ANE + ALANIN.] **bu-tyl'a-nin‡.**

bu'ta-nal, 1 biū'tə-nal; 2 bū'ta-năl, *n. Chem.* Same as BUTYRIC ALDEHYDE. [< BUTANE.]

bu'tane, 1 biū'tēn; 2 bū'tān, *n. Chem.* A colorless, inflammable, gaseous compound (C_4H_{10}) of the marsh-gas series, contained in petroleum and formed synthetically by the action of zinc on ethyl iodid. [< L. *butyrum,* butter.] **butyl hydrid‡.** [Same as BUTYL ALCOHOL.

bu'ta-nol, 1 biū'tə-nōl *or* -nol; 2 bū'ta-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Chem.*

bu-tan'o-lid, 1 biū-tan'o-lid; 2 bū-tăn'o-lid, *n. Chem.* Same as BUTYROLACTONE ($C_4H_6O_2$).

bu'ta-none, 1 biū'tə-nōn; 2 by'ta-nōn, *n. Chem.* Methyl ethyl ketone. [< BUTANE + *-one* as in KETONE.]

butch, 1 buch; 2 bych, *tt.* [Dial., Eng.] To butcher.

butch, 1 buch; 2 bych, *n.* [Manx.] A witch.

butch'a, 1 buch'ə; 2 bych'a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The young of any animal; child: infant; hence, an object below the natural or usual size. [< Hind. *bachchā.*]

butch'er, 1 buch'ər; 2 bych'er, *tt.* **1.** To slaughter, especially for market; as, to *butcher* a calf. **2.** To kill barbarously, needlessly, or in cold blood; as, to *butcher* prisoners. **3.** [Colloq.] To ruin by bungling emendation, delivery, or the like; murder, as a part in a play.

SYN.: see BOTCH: KILL. Compare MASSACRE, *n.*

butch'er[1], *n.* **1.** One whose business it is to slaughter animals for market; also, one who dresses and deals in meats for food; originally, a killer of he goats for market. **2.** A bloody or cruel murderer; one who causes great or needless slaughter. **3.** A rough, unskilful, or rude workman or operator; a botch; a bungler; as, a mere *butcher* in literature. **4.** An artificial fly for salmon-fishing. [< F. *boucher,* < *bouc,* < OHG. *bocch,* he goat.]

Northern Butcher-bird. 1/6

butch'er-bird", *n.* **1.** A shrike, especially of the genus *Lanius:* named from the habit of impaling its prey (insects, small animals, birds, reptiles, etc.) upon thorns to devour it more readily. *L. excubitor* is the common European butcher-bird. *L. borealis* is the American northern butcher-bird. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The Canada jay.— **b.-crow,** *n.* A crow-shrike.— **butchers' blue,** the dull blue color, as that of the material from which butchers' aprons are made.— **butcher's-broom,** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Ruscus* of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*); especially, *R. aculeatus,* a curious low evergreen shrub with leathery leaf-like branches bearing scarlet berries.— **Butcher's cleaver,** same as ARTHUR'S or CHARLES'S WAIN. See under WAIN.— **butchers' meat,** the flesh of domesticated animals slaughtered by a butcher, as distinguished from that of wild animals or game.— **butch'er's-prick"wood,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The alder-buckthorn: from the use of its thorns as skewers by butchers.— **butch'er-dom,** *n.* The realm of butchers; the butchers' trade.— **butch'er-er,** *n.* A butcher.— **butch'er-ly,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a butcher.— **butch'er-li-ness,** *n.*— **butch'er-ous†,** *a.* Murderous.

butch'er[2], *n.* [Slang, Austral.] A drink of beer.

Butch'er, Samuel Henry (1/11850–12/23 1910). An Irish classical scholar, educator, translator, and author.

butch'erd, *pp.* Butchered. S. S.

butch'er-y, 1 buch'ər-i; 2 bych'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** Wanton or wholesale killing, especially of human beings; slaughter; carnage. See BUTCHER, *v.* & *n.*

Men shall wear softer hearts,
And shudder at the *butcheries* of war.
BRYANT *Jupiter and Venus* st. 4.

2. [Gt. Brit.] A slaughter-house; a slaughtering-pen in a ship or barracks. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] The butchers' trade: now only attributive; as, the *butchery* business. [< F. *boucherie,* < *boucher;* see BUTCHER, *n.*] SYN.: see MASSACRE.

butch'ing, 1 buch'iŋ; 2 bych'ing, *n.* [Rare.] Butchering.

bute[1], 1 biūt; 2 bŭt, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Same as BEAUT.

bute[2], *n.* Same as BUTTE.

Bute[1], 1 biūt; 2 bŭt, *n.* **1.** A pursuivant of the lyon king-at-arms. See LYON. **2. Earl of** (3/23 1713–3/16 1792), John Stuart, a British statesman; prime minister, 1762–1763. **3.** An island in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland; 49 sq. m.; part of Buteshire; chief town, Rothesay.

Bu-te'a, 1 biu-tī'ə; 2 bū-tē'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), with pinnately trifoliolate leaves and profuse racemes of orange-red or scarlet flowers. Of the three known species, natives of India and Burma, *B. frondosa* is the **dhawk or palas-tree,** which yields **butea gum, gum kino,** or **Bengal kino,** and other useful products; and the other two, *B. superba* and *B. parviflora,* are climbing shrubs, and are in ornamental hothouse cultivation. [< John, Earl of *Bute.*]

Bute Inlet. A bay in British Columbia. [LENE.

but'ene, 1 but'in; 2 bŭt'ēn, *n. Chem.* Same as BUTYLENE.

bu'te-nol, 1 biū'tı-nōl *or* -nel; 2 bū'te-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Chem.* Butenyl alcohol.

bu'te-nyl, 1 biū'tı-nil; 2 bū'te-nyl, *n.* The univalent unsaturated radical C_4H_7. [< BUTENE + -YL.]

Bu"te-o-ni'næ, 1 biū'tı-o-nai'nē; 2 bū"te-o-ni'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of falconoid birds, variously limited, but always typified by the common buzzards. **Bu"te-o,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *buteo,* BUZZARD.]— **bu"te-o-nine,** *a.* & *n.*

Bute'shire, 1 biūt'shir; 2 būt'shir, *n.* A county in Scotland; 218 sq. m.; capital, Rothesay. **Bute‡.**

Bu'thi-dæ, 1 biū'thi-di; 2 bū'thi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of scorpions with a triangular sternum. **Bu'thus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **bu'thid,** *a.* & *n.*— **bu'thoid,** *a.*

but'ic, 1 but'ik; 2 bu't'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from butter.— **butic acid** (*Chem.*), same as ARACHIC ACID.

bu-tin'gul, 1 bū-tin'gı; 2 bu-tin'gi, *n.* [P. I.] The kidney-bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*).

but'ler, 1 but'lər; 2 bŭt'ler, *n.* **1.** A man servant who has charge of the dining-room, wine, plate, etc.: usually the head servant in a household. **2.** Formerly, a court official who had charge of a royal wine-cellar, and *in some countries supervision over the wine-trade.* [< OF. *bouteillier,* < LL. *buticularius,* < *buticula,* see BOTTLE[1], *n.*]— **but'ler-age,** *n.* **1.** In housekeeping, the butler's department. **2.** [Eng.] Formerly, a duty on imported wines, payable to the king's butler; prisage.— **but'ler-dom,** *n.* Butlers as a class; the practises of butlers.— **but'ler-ess,** *n.*— **but'ler-ship,** *n.* The office or duties of a butler.— **but'ler-y,** *n.* The butler's pantry.

But'ler, *n.* **1. Benjamin Franklin** (11/16 1818–1/11 1893), an American lawyer, politician, and general. **2. Elizabeth,** English painter of battle scenes; *The Roll Call.* **3. Joseph** (3/16 1692–5/16 1752), an English theologian and bishop; *Analogy of Religion.* **4. Mrs. Pierce,** see KEMBLE. **5. Nicholas Murray** (1/2 1862–), an American educator. **6. Samuel** (2/3–1612–9/23 1680), and English humorous poet: *Hudibras.* **7. William Allen** (2/29 1825–9/19 1902), an American lawyer and poet. **8. Sir William Francis** (20/31 1838–6/11 1910), an Irish soldier and author. **9.** A county in Alabama; 769 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenville. **10.** A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Allison. **11.** A county in Kansas; 1,428 sq. m.; county-seat, El Dorado. **12.** A county in Kentucky; 409 sq. m.; county-seat, Morgantown. **13.** A county in Missouri; 702 sq. m.; county-seat, Poplar Bluff. **14.** A county in Nebraska; 586 sq. m.; county-seat, David City. **15.** A county in Ohio; 498 sq. m.; county-seat, Hamilton. **16.** A county in Pennsylvania; 765 sq. m. **17.** A borough, county-seat of Butler county, Pa. **18.** A city, county-seat of Bates county, Mo. **19.** A town in De Kalb county, Ind.

but'ment, 1 but'ment *or* -mənt; 2 bŭt'ment, *n.* **1.** Abutment. **2.** A small area of ground abutting a larger one. — **but'ment-cheek",** *n. Carp.* The border of a mortise, against which the tenon-shoulders bear.

But-ne'ri-a, 1 but-nī'rı-ə; 2 bŭt-nē'ri-a, *n. Bot.* Same as CALYCANTHUS. [< *Büttner,* German botanist.]

Bu'to, 1 biū'to; 2 bū'to, *n.* **1.** *Egypt. Myth.* Goddess of the night; nurse of Horus and Bubastis; identified by the Greeks with Leto. **2.** An ancient city on Lake Buto, Lower Egypt; chief seat of worship of the goddess Buto; the ruins now called Baltin are probably those of Buto. **Bou-tō'‡** [Gr.].

Bu"to-ma'ce-æ, 1 biū"to-mē'sı-ī; 2 bū"to-mā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of plants, the flowering-rush family; now referred to *Alismaceæ.* [< Gr. *boutomos,* flowering rush.] **bu"to-ma'ceous,** *a.*— **bu'to-mad,** *n.* A plant of this family.

Bu'to-mus, 1 biū'to-mus; 2 bū'to-mŭs, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of plants, consisting of the species *B. umbellatus,* a hardy perennial aquatic, the flowering rush, of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceæ*), or by some regarded as the type of its own family, the flowering-rush family (*Butomaceæ*). See BUTOMACEÆ, and FLOWERING RUSH, under RUSH[1]. [< Gr. *boutomos,* flowering rush.]

Bu-ton', 1 bū-ton'; 2 bu-tŏn', *n.* An island, S. E. of Celebes, Malay Archipelago; 1,800 sq. m.: Dutch possession.

Bü'tow, 1 bü'to; 2 bü'to, *n.* A town in Pomerania, Prussia.

Bu-tschet'je, 1 bū-chet'ya; 2 bu-chĕt'ye, **Mount.** A peak of the Karpathian mountains, S. E. corner of Transylvania; 9,258 ft. high.

butt[1], } 1 but; 2 bŭt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with or as
butt[2], } with the head or horns; drive or push away by blows with the head. **2.** To strike or push away so as to force a passage, as a ship through the ice.

When the ship was *butting* the ice, the shock of the impact would have made Morpheus himself sit up and rub his eyes. . . . ROBERT E. PEARY *Discovery of the North Pole,* p. 103. [F. A. S. & CO. '10.]

Till the peasant cow shall *butt* the 'Lion passant' from his field.
TENNYSON *Sixty Years After* st. 124.

3. To project or jut: with *out* or *into.* **4.** To touch or come against; as, the pinion teeth *butt* the wheel teeth. **5.** *Angling.* To turn the thick part of a fishing rod toward (a hooked fish) so as to strengthen the hold on the line; as, to *butt* a fish. **6.** To butt-joint (two pieces). **7†.** To aim.

II. *i.* **1.** To strike or be in the habit of striking with or as with the head or horns; as, he *butts* when disturbed. **2.** To abut; especially, to join or fit together at the ends, as planks in ship-building.

Yes, there are many ways *butt* down upon this. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 4, p. 98. [S. O. & CO. 1874.]

[< OF. *boter,* butt, strike, < OHG. *bōzan,* strike.]— **to butt in** [Slang], to join uninvited, or meddlesomely, as in conversation.

butt[3], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut off the end of smoothly, as a log that has been chopped, or any board or timber. **2†.** To bound; limit.

II. *i.* To cut through the butt of a log. **butt‡.— butt'-ing-ring",** *n.* A band around an axle to prevent the wheel from slipping inward along the axle.

butt[1], *n.* **1.** The larger end of anything; the thicker end, as of a log, fishing-rod, whip-stock, billiard-cue, rifle, pistol, or the like; as, to hew the *butt* of a log. **2.** The thick part of a tanned hide of leather. **3.** That end or edge of a piece of timber, or the like, where it comes squarely against another piece, or the joint thus formed, as between certain timbers in a ship's hull. **4.** *Mech.* (1) A butt-hinge: either a fast-joint or a loose-joint. (2) The end of a connecting-rod against which the box bears; the stub end. (3) The free end of a hose where the nozle is attached. **5.** (1) A ridge, gore, or irregular piece left unplowed in a plowed field; a selion. (2) [Prov.] A piece of land separated *in some way* from the adjacent land. **6.** (1) A target; a range or place for rifle or artillery practise; specif., a complex target of various thicknesses for gaging the penetration of a shell or bullet; also, the hood or shelter of the score-marker.

Tho' you make your *butt* too big, you overshoot it.
TENNYSON *Becket* act iii, sc. 3.

(2) In artillery and rifle practise, an earthen embankment behind a target to stop the shot that pierce or miss the target. **7.** A subject or person at which or whom satire, jibes, etc., are aimed; target for criticism.

The well-known *butt* of many a flinty joke.
BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* st. 8.

8. *Mining.* The surface of a cross-section of coal cut at right angles to the face. **9.** A limit; bound. **10.** [Local, Eng.] A shoemakers' knife. **11.** [Colloq., U. S.] A buttock. **12.** A tree trunk, especially the part near the roots; also, the base of a stalk. **13.** The stub of a cigarette or cigar. **14.** *Archery.* (1) A mark to shoot at; also, a mound on which a target is placed. (2) An archery range. **15.** [Rare.] An object desired; end; aim. **16.** [Austral.] A bundle of wool which weighs 196 pounds before scouring and 112 pounds after. **17.**

A distance equal to the length of an archery range; a rough unit of measure. [< OF. *but, bot,* < *boter;* see BUTT¹, *v.*] **butt**‡.— **butt and butt,** placed with the butt ends together.— **butt'-bolt"**, *n.* An arrow with a blunt head. **b.-shaft**‡.— **b.-chain,** *n.* A chain connecting a harness-tug with a whippletree. See HARNESS.— **b.-hinge,** *n.* A hinge composed of two plates or leaves which are screwed to the abutting surfaces of the door and the jamb. — **b.-howel,** *n.* A heavy shave or howel used by coopers. — **b.-joint,** *n.* A joint made by placing the component parts end to end and holding them in place either by welding or by side-plates riveted thereto.— **b.-joint,** *vt.*— **butts and bounds,** the end and side boundaries of land.— **butt's length,** the ordinary distance covered by a target-range.— **b.-stock,** *n.* That part of a gun-stock behind the breech-action.— **b.-strap,** *vt.* To weld so as to form a butting point: said of two pieces of metal.— **b.-tool,** *n.* A tool adapted to calking butt-joints.— **b.-weld,** *n.* A weld made between two abutting ends or edges without overlapping.— **close b.,** a joint that can not well be filled without cutting.— **crup-b.,** *n.* In leather manufacturing, the thickest and best part of a horse's hide, that covering the loins.— **full b.,** full tilt.— **to give the b.** (to), or **to show** (a fish) **the b.,** in angling, to bring the rod back over the shoulder as the last movement in playing a fish.

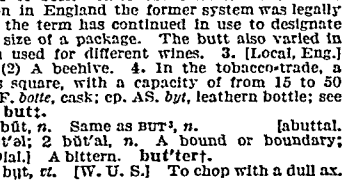
butt², *n.* **1.** A stroke, thrust, or push with the head, or with the heavier part or end of anything; as, a *butt* in the stomach; the goat gave the dog a heavy *butt.* **2.** A fencing-thrust. [< BUTT¹, *v.*] **butt**‡.

butt³, *n.* **1.** A large cask, chiefly for wine. **2.** A definite measure of wine in a cask, usually 126 United States gallons; a pipe. See MEASURE. As a measure of ale or beer the butt formerly contained 96 (= 97.64 imp. or 117.2 U. S.) gallons of ale, and 108 (= 109.84 imp. or 131.9 U. S.) gallons of beer. Since the establishment of the imperial gallon in England the former system was legally abolished, the the term has continued in use to designate the form and size of a package. The butt also varied in contents when used for different wines. **3.** [Local, Eng.] (1) A cart. (2) A beehive. **4.** In the tobacco-trade, a box 1½ inches square, with a capacity of from 15 to 50 pounds. [< F. *botte,* cask; cp. AS. *byt,* leathern bottle; see BOTTLE¹, *n.*] **butt**‡.

butt⁴, 1 but; 2 bŭt, *n.* Same as BUT³, *n.* [abuttal.

but'tal¹, 1 but'əl; 2 bŭt'al, *n.* A bound or boundary; **but'tal²,** *n.* [Dial.] A bittern. **but'ter**†.

butte, 1 būt; 2 bŭt, *vt.* [W. U. S.] To chop with a dull ax.



Buttes of the Cross, Green River Valley, Southern Wyoming.

butte¹, 1 būt; 2 bŭt, *n.* A conspicuous hill, low mountain, or natural turret, generally isolated, especially in the Rocky Mountain region. [F., hillock, = *but;* see BUTT³, *n.*] **bute**‡.

Butte², *n.* **1.** A county in California; 1,660 sq. m.; county-seat, Oroville. **2.** A county in South Dakota; 7,834 sq. m.; county-seat, Bellefourche. **3.** A city, county-seat of Silver Bow county, Mont.

but'ed, 1 but'ed; 2 bŭt'ĕd, *a.* Having a butt: chiefly in compounds: as, oak-*butted;* heavy-*butted.*

but'ter, 1 but'ər; 2 bŭt'er, *vt.* **1.** To put butter upon; spread, dish up, or dress with butter.

Who was the blundering idiot who said that 'fine words *butter* no parsnips'? Half the parsnips of society are served and rendered palatable with no other sauce.

THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* ch. 19, p. 90. [n. 1874.]

2. [Colloq.] To flatter fulsomely. **3.** In gambling, to increase, as one's bet, by the addition of one's previous winnings.

but'ter¹, *n.* **1.** The fatty constituent of milk, especially cow's milk, from which it is commonly separated by agitation, as in churning: largely used in the household economy as an article of food.

In the domestic manufacture of *butter* the cream is collected and set aside until sour, that is, until lactic fermentation has been set up. When this is sufficiently advanced the cream is placed in a churn. . . . When the churn is charged the butter is produced by agitation with the dasher. . . . In dairies and large establishments churning is accomplished by machinery. . . . The crude butter secured by churning is subjected to washing and seasoning processes in order to prepare it for the market. The washing or working of butter is accomplished by means of water. The object of this working is to separate from the crude butter as much of the curd and other non-fatty constituents of the cream as can be conveniently removed. . . . According to the standard established by the authority of Congress *butter* must not contain more than 16 per cent. of water and not less than 82.5 per cent. of *butter* fat. H. W. WILEY *Foods and Their Adulteration* pp. 182–186. [n. d. & co. '11.]

The word *butter* is in use in various terms describing dairy implements and products, or otherwise relating to butter; as, **butter-bowl, b.-carrier** (a box for conveying ball butter uninjured), **b.-cow, b.-crock, b.-dairy, b.-extractor** (for extracting butter from fresh milk), **b.-firkin** (sometimes a definite measure), **b.-knife, b.-ladle, butter-man** (a butter-dealer), **b.-mold, -print,** or **-stamp** (for molding or stamping butter), **b.-paddle, b.-pat, b.-rations** (given to cows to enrich the milk), **b.-tongs, b.-tub, but'ter-wife** or **b.-woman** (a woman who makes or sells butter), **b.-worker** (machine), **creamery b.** (made at a creamery), **dairy b.** (made at a private dairy).

2. A substance having the consistency or some of the qualities of butter: originally applied to the chlorids of some metals; as, *butter* of antimony, *butter* of bismuth, etc. **3.** One of the numerous easily fused oils of vegetable origin, resembling animal butter: called usually **vegetable butter.** Among the more common vegetable butters are **Bamboue** or **Bambuk butter,** from the kernels of the shea-tree (*Bassia parkii*): called by Mungo Park **Bambara b.** from the kingdom in which he found it, and **shea-b.** from the tree (see SHEA); **cacao-b.,** from the nuts of *Theobroma cacao:* **Canara b.,** from the fruit of *Vateria indica;* **cocum-(kokum-)b.,** from the seeds of *Garcinia indica;* **fulwa-b.,** from the seeds of *Bassia butyracea;* **galam-b.,** from the fruit of the *Bassia butyracea;* **macaja-b.,** from the seeds of *Cocos aculeata;* **mahwa-b.,** from the fruit of the *Bassia latifolia;* **nutmeg-b.,** from nuts of *Myristica fragrans;* **otoba-b.,** from the fruit of *Myristica otoba.*

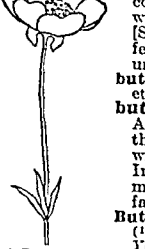
4. A fruit preserve of a semi-solid consistency; as, apple *butter.* **5.** [Colloq.] Insincere praise; flattery. [< AS. *butero,* < L. *butyrum,* < Gr. *boutyron,* prob. < *bous,* cow, + *tyros,* cheese.] — **but'ter-ale",** *n.* Beer brewed without bitter ingredients and flavored with butter, sugar, and spice. **buttered ale**‡.— **b.-and-eggs,** *n.* Any one of various species of plants having two shades of yellow in the flower, as the toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*) in the United States, and a variety of the *Narcissus auranitus* in England. — **b.-and-tallow tree,** see TALLOW-TREE (2).— **b.-ball,** *n.* Butter molded into a roll or ball.— **but"ter-ball",** *n.* A duck, the bufflehead.— **b.-bean,** *n.* A variety of Lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) cultivated in the United States. — **but'ter-bill",** *n.* The black scoter (*Œdemia americana*). — **b.-bird,** *n.* [Jamaica.] The bobolink.— **b.-boat,** *n.* A boat-shaped dish for serving melted butter or sauce; a sauce-boat.— **b.-box,** *n.* **1.** A box for holding butter. **2**†. [Slang.] A Dutchman.— **but'ter-box",** *n.* A duck, the bufflehead.— **but'ter-bump",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bittern. **but'ter-mump"**†.— **b.-burr,** *n.* An Old World herb (*Petasites petasites*), a sweet coltsfoot, with large round or roundish leaves often a foot wide, said to have been utilized by Scotch and English in wrapping up butter. Somewhat naturalized in southeastern Pennsylvania. See PETASITES. **b.-burt**‡; **b.-dock**‡.— **b.-bush,** *n.* [Austral.] A plant (*Pittosporum phillyroides*) bearing bitter, non-poisonous berries. Its leaves are used as fodder.— **b.-color,** *n.* A preparation used to impart a rich color to butter and allied substances.— **b.-cress,** *n.* Any one of several buttercups, as the bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) or the creeping buttercup (*R. repens*).— **b.-daisy,** *n.* **1.** The oxeye daisy. **2.** Butter-cress.— **b.-duck,** *n.* **1.** The bufflehead. **2.** The ruddy duck. **3.** The black surf-duck (*Fuligula perspicillata*) of the Pacific coast.— **b.-fat,** *n.* The fatty substance obtained from milk, and available for butter-making, milk being graded according to the proportion of butter-fat it contains. Its standard is 88 per cent. palmitin and 30 per cent. olein.— **b.-fingers,** *n.* One who drops that which he should hold; especially, one who fails to hold after touching with his hands, a thrown or batted ball in baseball, cricket, etc.— **b.-fingered,** *a.*— **but'ter-flip,** *n.* [Local, Brit.] The avoset.— **but'ter-flow"er,** *n.* The bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*).— **b.-jags,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The bird's-foot trefoil. **2.** The sickle-podded medic (*Medicago falcata*).— **b.-leaves,** *n. pl.* **1.** The leaves of the garden-orach. **2.** Monk's-rhubarb.— **but'ter-milk",** *n.* Milk from which the butter has been removed.— **but'ter-munk",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The black-crowned night-heron.— **b.-oil,** *n.* Refined cottonseed-oil used in manufacturing oleomargarin or other artificial butter.— **b.-root,** *n.* Same as BUTTERWORT.— **b.-scotch,** *n.* Candy made with sugar and butter; toffee.— **b.-snipe,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The spotted sandpiper.— **b.-tooth,** *n.* A wide front tooth.— **b.-tree,** *n.* Any one of various trees yielding vegetable butter, as the shea (*Bassia parkii*) of western Africa. See BUTTER¹, 3; SHEA.— **b.-trier,** *n.* A segment of a tube used to pierce a firkin of butter for sample.— **but'ter-weed",** *n.* Any one of various plants, as a cosmopolitan horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), a groundsel (*Senecio lobatus*) of the southern United States, and the Indian mallow.— **b.-weight**†, *n.* Good measure; overweight.— **drawn b.,** melted butter used in making gravy, etc.— **Dutch b.** [Colloq.], oleomargarin.— **lard-b.,** *n.* A substitute for butter, with a lard basis. **but'ter-int.— midshipman's b.,** the avocado.— **run b.,** butter clarified for cooking purposes. See GHEE.— **vegetable b.,** see BUTTER¹, 3.— **whey-b.,** *n.* An inferior butter produced from whey-fat.

butt'er², *n.* A person or an animal that butts.

butt'er³, *n.* A machine for sawing off butts, as of logs.

but"ter-a'ceous, 1 but'ər-ē'shus; 2 bŭt'er-ā'shŭs, *a.* Same as BUTTYRACEOUS.

but'ter-cup", 1 but'ər-kup"; 2 bŭt'er-cŭp", *n.* One of various species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*), as *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus,* with yellow cup-shaped flowers; also the flower. **but'ter-flow"er**‡, **gold'cup"**‡, **king'-cup"**‡.— **bristly buttercup,** an erect, hispid branching perennial (*Ranunculus pennsylvanicus*), 1 to 2 feet high, of wet, open places in the United States from the Atlantic to the Rockies, with ternately divided leaves and yellow flowers ¼ to ½ inch wide, the petals no longer than the reflexed sepals.



A Buttercup.

but'terd, *pp.* Buttered. S. S.

Butter-field, 1 but'ər-fild; 2 bŭt'er-fēld, **Daniel** (10/11 1831–7/11 1901). An American soldier and banker.

but'ter-fish", 1 but'ər-fish"; 2 bŭt'er-fish", *n.* **1.** One of various fishes with an unctuous coating. (1) A stromateoid, especially, the dollar-fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*). (2) The nigger-fish. (3) A kelpfish (*Cortodax pullus*) of New Zealand. (4) The moonfish (*Vomer setipinnis*). (5) A cirritoid fish (*Haplodactylus lophodon*) in New South Wales. (6) A blenny; the rock-eel. **2.** The soft clam.

but'ter-fly", 1 but'ər-flai"; 2 bŭt'er-flī", *n.* [-FLIES, 1 -flaiz; 2 -flīz, *pl.*] **1.** A diurnal rhopalocerous lepidopterous insect, having knobbed antennæ, and carrying its wings erect when in repose. **2.** Figuratively, a gay idler or trifler; also, one gaudily dressed.

'Spare him—he's none: a mere court *butterfly*
That flutters in the pageant of a monarch.'

BYRON *Sardanapalus* act v, sc. 1.

3. The rest for the reins on the front of the roof of a hansom cab. **4.** Anything light and flimsy or resembling a butterfly. **5.** [Railroad Cant, U. S.] A note thrown from the rear of a freight train. [< AS. *buttorflēoge* (so called after the yellow species, or from its excrement resembling butter; cp. OD. *boterschijte,* butterfly, lit. 'butter-voider'), < *butere* + *flēoge;* see BUTTER¹, *n.*, FLY¹, *n.*] **bot'er-flye"**†.

— **Antiopa butterfly,** a butterfly (*Evranessa antiopa*) of a brownish purple color with yellow border on the wings, found both in America and Europe.— **butterfly cock,** a butterfly valve. See VALVE.— **but'ter-fly-conch",** *n.* A Tasmanian volute shell (*Voluta papillosa*).— **b. damper** (*Mech.*), a damper composed of a disk turning on an axis across a flue or pipe so as to open or close it according to its position. — **b.-dock,** *n.* Same as BUTTER-BUR.— **b.-fish,** *n.* One of various fishes, as the eyed blenny (*Blennius ocellaris*), the Chinese fish-of-paradise (*Macropodus viridi-auratus*), or the butterfly-gurnard.— **b.-flower,** *n.* Same as FRINGE-FLOWER.— **b.-gurnard,** *n.* A trigloid fish (*Lepidotrigla cavessa*) of Australia, etc.— **b.-lily,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various showy Mexican and Californian lilyworts of the genus *Calochortus.* The three outer divisions of the perianth are linear and beardless, and the three inner are petaloid, much larger and broader, and bearded on the inside. **Mariposa lily**‡. **2.** See HEDYCHIUM.— **b.-lobster,** *n.* A Tasmanian scyllarid crustacean (*Ibacus peronii*).— **b.-nose,** *n.* A spotted or mottled nose, as of a dog.— **b.-nut,** *n.* A mechanical nut with wing-like projections to help turn it; wing-nut. See illus. under NUT.— **b.-orchid,** *n.* Any one of several epiphytic orchids: (1) An ornamental epidendrum (*Epidendrum venosum*) from Mexico. (2) A West-Indian orchid (*Oncidium papilio*), with the 3 upper segments of the flower erect and linear and the 3 lower yellow and brown, suggesting a butterfly. (3) An East-Indian orchid (*Phalænopsis amabilis*) bearing a panicle of pure white flowers often as much as 5 inches across, with the lip streaked with bright yellow and spotted with purple. **b.-plant**‡.— **b.-orchis,** *n.* Either of two British orchids, *Habenaria bifolia* and *H. chlorantha.*— **b.-pea,** *n.* **1.** A smooth, erect, ascending, or twining perennial herb (*Clitoria mariana*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), with pinnately compound leaves and very showy pale-blue flowers about 2 inches long, found in sandy soils from New Jersey to Florida and Texas. **2.** A nearly allied perennial (*Bradburya virginiana*), of similar habitat and range, with pinnate trifoliolate leaves and violet flowers, called **spurred b.-pea.**— **b.-plant,** *n.* **1.** Same as BUTTERFLY-ORCHID (2) & (3). **2.** [Austral.] A bladderwort (*Utricularia dichotoma*).— **b.-ray,** *n.* A broad sting-ray (*Pteroplatea maclura*).— **b.-shaped,** *a.* Papilionaceous.— **b.-shell,** *n.* **1.** A univalve of the genus *Voluta,* having a very large broad disk and found from Virginia southward. **2.** A pteropod or sea-butterfly.— **b.-tulip,** *n.* Any one of several butterfly-lilies, especially *Calochortus venustus.*— **b. valve,** see VALVE.— **b.-weed,** *n.* A bushy species of *Asclepias* (*A. tuberosa*), the **orange-milkweed,** common in the United States and Canada, and conspicuous in midsummer by its large masses of orange-red flowers. A variety with decumbent stems has been by some reckoned a distinct species (*A. decumbens*). The fleshy root, reputed to be diuretic, carminative, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and in large doses cathartic and emetic, is known as **pleurisy-root.**— **citron b.,** a large yellow butterfly *Callidryas,* without decided markings, found in the southern United States.— **four-footed butterflies,** the *Nymphalidæ.*— **orange-b.,** *n.* A large papilionid butterfly (*Papilio cresphontes*) whose caterpillars feed on the orange. **or'ange-dog"**†.— **pine-b.,** *n.* A pierid butterfly (*Pieris menapia*) whose caterpillar is destructive to young pines.

but'ter-in, } 1 but'ər-in, -in *or* ĭn; 2 bŭt'er-in, -ĭn or -ĭn,
but'ter-ine, } *n.* Artificial butter, variously manufactured, as from oleo-oil and other ingredients worked together, with the addition of some coloring compound. See OLEOMARGARIN.

but'ter-i-ness, 1 but'ər-i-nes; 2 bŭt'er-ĭ-nĕs, *n.* The state of being buttery.

but'ter-is, 1 but'ər-is; 2 bŭt'er-is, *n.* A hoof-paring tool with a bent shank, used by farriers. [Cp. F. *boutoir, boutereau, bouterolle,* boring-instruments.]

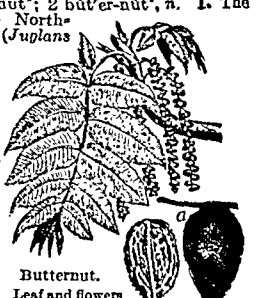
but'ter-jags", **b.-leaves, but'ter-milk",** etc. See BUTTER¹, *n.*

but'ter-nut", 1 but'ər-nut"; 2 bŭt'er-nŭt", *n.* **1.** The oily edible nut of the North-American white walnut (*Juglans cinerea*); also, the tree, or its cathartic inner bark.

The dark fruit
That falls from the gray *butternut's* long boughs.

BRYANT *The Fountain* st. 5.

2. An oily nut-like seed of a tall tree (*Caryocar nuciferum*), of the family *Caryocaraceæ,* a native of British Guiana, having a hard, brown, tubercled shell. **3.** A crude yellowish-brown color, as of cloth dyed with butternuts. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] A Confederate soldier in the Civil War: from the color of their uniforms, like a butternut-shell.



Butternut.
Leaf and flowers of *Juglans cinerea:* *a,* nut with and without shuck removed.

but'ter-oil", **b.-root, b.-scotch, b.-tooth, but'ter-weed",** etc. See BUTTER¹, *n.*

but'ter-wort", 1 but'ər-wûrt"; 2 bŭt'er-wûrt", *n.* **1.** Any small stemless herb of the genus *Pinguicula,* of the butterwort or bladderwort family (*Lentibulariaceæ*), with broad fleshy leaves that secrete a greasy substance. Insects are captured by the turning inward of the margins of the leaves. **2.** Any plant of the butterwort family.

But'ter-worth, 1 but'ər-wûrth; 2 bŭt'er-wûrth, **Hezekiah** (12/11 1839–9/11 1905). An American author; edited the *Youth's Companion,* 1870–1894.

but'ter-y, 1 but'ər-i; 2 bŭt'er-y, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or containing butter; like butter, as in consistence or appearance; soft. **2.** Smeared with butter. **3.** [Colloq.] Not holding things securely; butter-fingered.

but'ter-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** A room in a house where provisions, especially butter, milk, cheese, and the like, are kept; a pantry; originally, a place to keep bottles. **2.** [Eng.] A room where wines and other liquors are stored. **3.** In the English universities, a place in each college from which students are served with bread, butter, ale, and the like. **4.** A cellar where butts of wine are stored. [Seemingly < OF. *boterie,* < LL. *botaria,* < *bota,* var. of *butta,* bottle; see BOTTLE¹, *n.*] **but'try**†.— **but'ter-y-bar",** *n.* A ledge or shelf on a buttery-hatch.— **b.-hatch,** *n.* A half-door opening into a buttery.

butt'-hinge", *n.* See under BUTT¹, *n.* [fish.

but'thorn, 1 but'thôrn; 2 bŭt'thôrn, *n.* A European star-

butt'-how"el, *n.* See under BUTT¹, *n.*

but'ting, 1 but'ing; 2 bŭt'ing, *n.* An abuttal.

butt'-joint", *n.* See under BUTT¹, *n.* [in serving (drink).

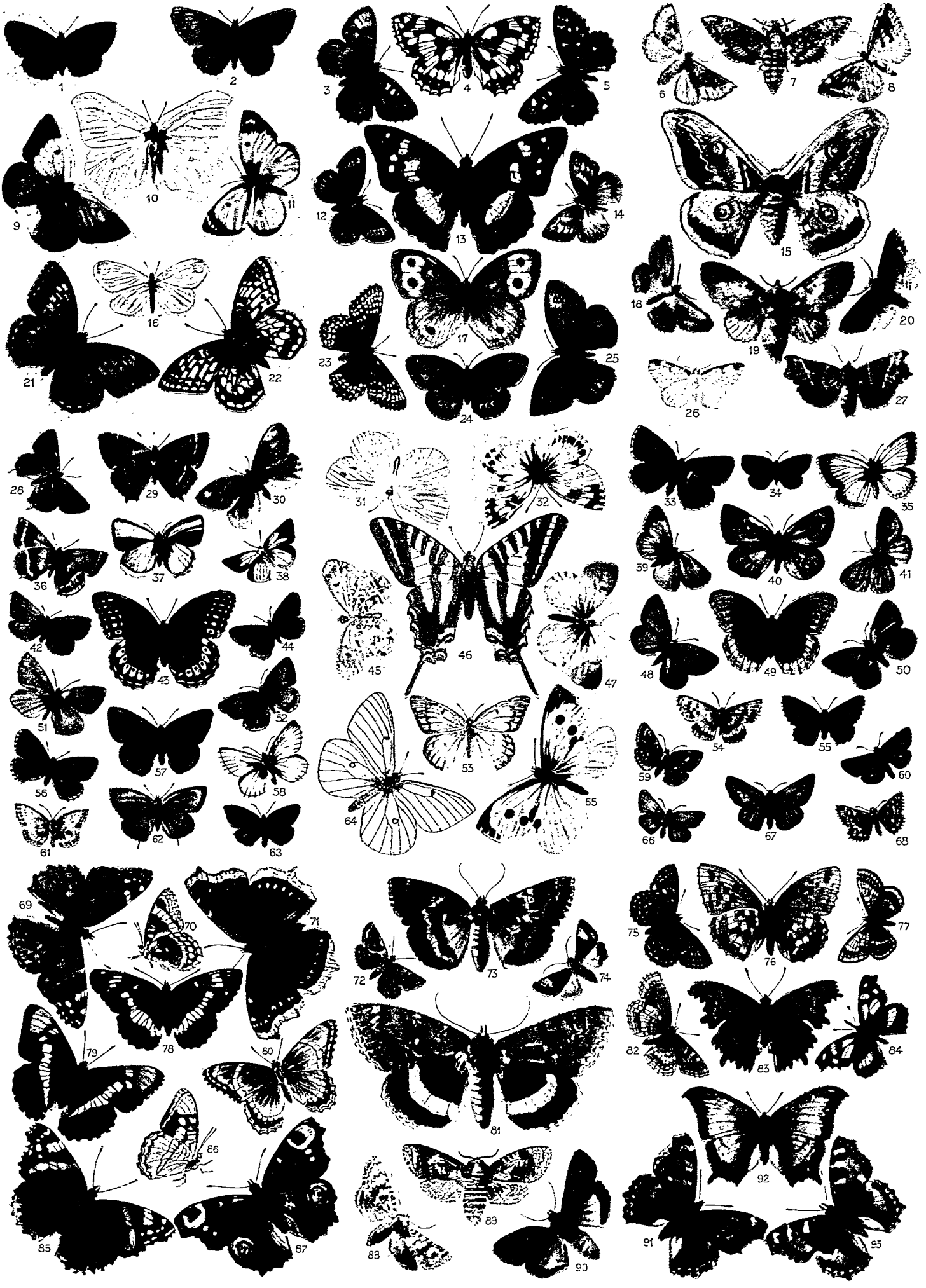
but'tle, 1 but'l; 2 bŭt'l, *vt.* [Colloq., Eng.] To act as a butler

but'tock, 1 but'ək; 2 bŭt'ok, *vt. Wrestling.* To throw or try to throw by the buttock.

but'tock, *n.* **1.** One of the two rounded fleshy prominences that the body rests on when sitting; one side of the rump. **2.** The hinder part of a ship's hull, above and in front of the rudder, and merging into the run. **3.** [Eng.] *Mining.* The portion of the face of the coal to be mined next. **4.** *Wrestling.* An action in which the buttock or hip is brought into play in order to effect a throw. Compare CROSS-BUTTOCK. [Dim. of BUTT¹, *n.*]

but'tock-er, 1 but'ok-er; 2 but'ok-er, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] *Mining.* One who works at breaking coal from the buttock. See BUTTOCK, 3. **2.** A wrestler who favors the buttock throw.

but'ton, 1 but'n; 2 bŭt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten by slipping buttons through buttonholes, as a garment: often with *up.* **2.** To secure by turning a button, as a lid or



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BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS
OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Lith by Taber Prang Art Co Springfield, Mass

For Key to this plate see next page. Scale about one-half natural size

Butterflies and Moths of North America and Europe.

1. Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary (*Argynnis Selene*).
2. Pearl-bordered Fritillary (*Argynnis Euphrosyne*).
3. Wall Butterfly (*Pararge Megæra*).
4. Marbled White (*Melanargia Galatea*).
5. Wood Argus (*Pararge Egeria*).
6. Scalloped Oak Moth (*Crocallis Elinguaria*).
7. Death's Head Moth (*Acherontia Atropos*).
8. Treble Bar Moth (*Anaitis Plagiata*).
9. Clouded Yellow (*Colias Edusa*).
10. Brimstone (*Gonopteryx Rhamni*).
11. Pale Clouded Yellow (*Colias Hyale*).
12. Small Ringlet (*Erebia Epiphron*).
13. Purple Emperor, Male (*Apatura Iris*).
14. Large Heath (*Epinephele Tithonus*).
15. Great Peacock Moth (*Saturnia Pyri*).
16. Wood White (*Leucophasia Sinapis*).
17. Blue-eyed Grayling or Satyr, Male (*Satyrus Alope*).
18. Waved Umber Moth (*Hemerophila Abruptaria*).
19. Grass Egger Moth (*Lasiocampa Trifolii*).
20. Brindled Beauty Moth (*Biston Hirtaria*).
21. Mead's Fritillary, Male (*Argynnis Meadii*).
22. Mead's Fritillary, Female (*Argynnis Meadii*).
23. The Baltimore, Female. (*Melitæa Phaeton*).
24. Ringlet (*Epinephele Hyperanthus*).
25. Meadow Brown, Female (*Epinephele Janira*).
26. Brimstone Moth (*Rumia Luteolata*).
27. Herald Moth (*Gonoptera Libatrix*).
28. Acadian Hairstreak, Male (*Thecla Acadica*).
29. Brown Hairstreak (*Thecla Betulæ*).
30. Marsh Ringlet (*Cænonympha Typhon*).
31. Green-veined White (*Pieris Napi*).
32. Bath White (*Pieris Daplidice*).
33. Chalk-hill Blue, Female (*Lycæna Corydon*).
34. Small Blue (*Lycæna Minima*).
35. Chalk-hill Blue, Male (*Lycæna Corydon*).
36. Purple Hairstreak, Underside (*Thecla Quercus*).
37. Green Hairstreak, Underside (*Thecla Rubi*).
38. Spring Beauty, Female (*Thecla Læta*).
39. Holly, Blue, Female (*Lycæna Argiolus*).
40. Large Blue (*Lycæna Arion*).
41. Holly Blue, Male (*Lycæna Argiolus*).
42. Silver-studded Blue, Male (*Lycæna Ægon*).
43. Diana Fritillary, Female (*Argynnis Diana*).
44. Silver-studded Blue, Female (*Lycæna Ægon*).
45. Orange Tip, Underside of Male (*Euchloe Cardamines*).
46. Zebra Swallowtail, Male (*Papilio Ajax*).
47. Orange Tip, Upperside of Male (*Euchloe Cardamines*).
48. Mazarine Blue, Male (*Lycæna Semiargus*).
49. Diana Fritillary, Male (*Argynnis Diana*).
50. Mazarine Blue, Female (*Lycæna Semiargus*).
51. Common Blue, Male (*Lycæna Icarus*).
52. Common Blue, Female (*Lycæna Icarus*).
53. Orange Colias, Female (*Colias Eurytheme*)
54. Duke of Burgundy Fritillary, Underside (*Nemeobius Lucina*).
55. Duke of Burgundy Fritillary, Upperside (*Nemeobius Lucina*)
56. Clifden Blue, Female (*Lycæna Bellargus*).
57. Large Copper, Male (*Polyommatus Dispar*).
58. Clifden Blue, Male (*Lycæna Bellargus*).
59. Dingy Skipper (*Nisoniades Tages*).
60. Checkered Skipper (*Carterocephalus Palæmon*).
61. Brown Argus, Underside (*Lycæna Astrarche*).
62. Tailed Blue (*Lycæna Bætica*).
63. Brown Argus, Upperside (*Lycæna Astrarche*).
64. [Unnamed], Female (*Colias Christina*).
65. Large White, Female (*Pieris Brassicæ*).
66. New Small Skipper (*Hesperia Lineola*).
67. Large Skipper, Male (*Hesperia Sylvanus*).
68. Grizzled Skipper (*Syrichthus Malvæ*).
69. Painted Lady (*Vanessa Cardui*).
70. Bastard Purple, Male, Underside (*Limenitis Proserpina*).
71. Camberwell Beauty (*Vanessa Antiopa*).
72. Mother Shipton Moth (*Euclidia Mi*).
73. Dark Crimson Underwing Moth (*Catocala Sponsa*).
74. Small Angle Shades Moth (*Euplexia Lucipara*)
75. Glanville Fritillary (*Melitæa Cinxia*).
76. High Brown Fritillary, Underside (*Argynnis Adippe*).
77. Greasy Fritillary (*Melitæa Aurinia*).
78. [Unnamed] (*Limenitis Bredowii*).
79. White Admiral (*Limenitis Sibylla*).
80. Bastard Purple, Male (*Limenitis Proserpina*).
81. Clifden Nonpareil Moth (*Catocala Fraxini*).
82. Heath Fritillary, Underside (*Melitæa Athalia*).
83. Green Comma, Male (*Grapta Faunus*).
84. Snout, Male (*Libythea Bachmanni*).
85. Red Admiral (*Vanessa Atalanta*).
86. [Unnamed] Underside (*Limenitis Bredowii*).
87. Peacock (*Vanessa Io*).
88. Marvel-du-Jour Moth (*Agriopis Aprilina*).
89. Goat Moth (*Cossus cossus*).
90. Large Yellow Underwing Moth (*Triphæna Pronuba*).
91. Large Tortoiseshell (*Vanessa Polychloros*).
92. Goatweed, Male (*Paphia Glycerium*).
93. Small Tortoiseshell (*Vanessa Urticæ*).

door. **3.** To furnish or adorn with buttons, as a garment. **4.** Figuratively, to make secure; close; enclose; fasten; confine; as, to *button* something in one's pocket. **5.** In fencing, to touch with the button of a foil.

II. *i.* **1.** To admit of being buttoned; as, the shoe *buttons* easily. **2.** To bud or form heads, as a cauliflower.

but'ton, *n.* **1.** A knob or disk of bone, metal, or other material, often covered, having a shank, perforations, or other means by which it may be attached to one part of a garment, which it joins to another part by passing through a buttonhole: used also merely for ornament.

Be known, if you can, for pre-eminence in one thing, even if it be but the making of a *button*. ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 221. [as. x.]

2. A fastener for a door, window, or the like, consisting of a piece of wood, metal, or other material, usually oblong and turning on a central pivot or pin. **3.** Any knob or protuberance having the appearance or use of a button, as the push-button of an electric bell, or the knob of a foil or of a cannon. **4.** *Zool.* A knob-like organ or appendage, as the terminal segment in the rattle of a rattlesnake (*Crotalus*), or at the hinder extremity of the larvæ of certain butterflies. **5.** A knob of gold or other material worn on the hat, as of civil and military officials in China, and indicating, in the case of *mandarins*, by its *material* or color, the *rank* of the wearer; also, the rank itself; as, a red-*button* mandarin. **6.** A small globular or disk-like mass of metal found in a crucible after fusion. **7.** *pl.* A boy in attendance; a page: so called from the number of buttons on his uniform.

The titter of an electric bell brought a large, fat *buttons*, with a stage effect of being dressed to look small.
HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* vol. i, p. 58. [n. 1890.]

8. A piece removed from a plate by a punch. **9.** [Slang, Eng.] An auctioneers' or thimbleriggers' decoy. **10.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Sheep's dung; figuratively, great terror. **11.** (1) A bud or other like protuberance on a plant. (2) A bud; also, the small round flower-head of some *Asteraceæ*. (3) A small round seed-vessel. (4) The head of an immature mushroom. **12.** [Prov. Eng.] A small cake. **13.** A movable leather ring for tightening the reins of a bridle. **14.** (1) A leather boss on an oar to prevent slipping. (2) A washer of leather for a screw, etc. (3) A piece of wood revolving on a nail or pin, and used to fasten a door or window. **15.** *Fencing.* A guard or knob on the tip of a foil. **16.** (1) The bud that forms at the initial stage of growth of a stag's horns. (2) The terminal joint of a rattlesnake's tail. **17.** An insignificant amount; as, not to care a *button*. **18.** [Slang, Eng.] A stool-pigeon. [< OF. *bolon*, bud, button, < *boter*; see BUTT[1], *v.*] **but'ten†.— bachelor's button.** [Slang, U. S.] **1.** A button with a shank that permits its attachment to men's clothing without the use of thread and needle. **2.** A wooden peg used to attach the suspenders to the trousers.— **Barton's b.,** a metal button engraved with fine lines and thus made iridescent; named from the inventor of this process of engraving.— **Biskra b.,** the Aleppo boil; venereal ulcer.— **but'ton-ball",** *n.* See BUTTONWOOD, 1.— **b.-blank,** *n.* See BLANK.— **b.-bush,** *n.* A North-American shrub (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), sometimes arborescent, of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*): so called from its spherical white flower-heads.— **b.-cautery,** *n.* A small disk of metal for producing counter-irritation.— **b.-disease,** *n.* A contagious disease, caused by a fungus of the *Blastomycetes* group, that attacks young chickens in tropical countries: so called because it raises button-like growths at the corners of the mouth.— **b.-ear,** *n.* An ear, as of a dog, that hangs down so as to hide the inside.— **b.-eared,** *a.*— **b.-fastener,** *n.* A hook, clasp, or the like, for fastening buttons.— **b.-grass,** *n.* **1.** The tall oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*). **2.** [Tasmania.] A sedge (*Schœnus sphærocephalus*) with a capitate flower-cluster on the end of a thin stalk 4 or 5 feet in length: found in barren, boggy land.— **b.-hook,** *n.* A hook for buttoning gloves or shoes.— **b.-lathe,** *n.* See LATHE.— **b.-loom,** *n.* A loom for weaving coverings for molds buttons.— **b.-metal,** *n.* A composition, one-fifth copper and four-fifths zinc, used for brass buttons. White button-metal contains copper 60, zinc 30, tin 7 to 10 per cent.— **b.-mold,** *n.* A disk of wood or other material for a covered button.— **b.-nosed,** *a.* Star-nosed: said of the condylure.— **b. of Naples,** a bubo.— **b.-pearl,** *n.* A pearl shaped like a convex disk.— **b.-piece,** *n.* A button-blank.— **b.-quail,** *n.* A hemipod.— **b.-regal,** *n. Mus.* A stop formerly used in reed-organs.— **b.-sedge,** *n.* A sedge with very narrow leaves (*Carex bullata*) found in swamps and wet grounds from Maine to Georgia.— **b.-shell,** *n.* A small marine univalve of the genus *Rotella* with a lenticular polished shell.— **b.-solder,** *n.* A white solder of tin, brass, and copper, used in making buttons.— **b.-stand,** *n.* A strip of stout cloth inside a garment or shoe where the buttons are to be sewed on. **b.-strap:.— b.-suture,** *n.* A modification of the twisted suture used in operations for hare-lip.— **b.-stool,** *n.* An annular tool for cutting out disks in button-making.— **b.-tree,** *n.* See BUTTONWOOD, 2.— **but'ton-weed",** *n.* **1.** Any species of *Diodia* or *Spermacoce*. **2.** The knapweed of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*). **3.** The Indian mallow.— **Corrigan's b.** (*Surg.*), a steel button, when heated to 100° C., used as a counter-irritant.— **to hold by the b.,** to buttonhole.— **to press the b.,** to complete an electric circuit, or take an instantaneous photograph, by pressing the proper knob; hence, colloquially, to perform any action from which important results may follow.

but'toned, } 1 but'nd; 2 bŭt'nd, *a.* **1.** Ornamented
but'tond', } with buttons or button-like protuberances, as some glassware; having or wearing buttons. **2.** Fastened with buttons. **3.** *Her.* Studded, as with knobs or buttons.

but'ton-er, 1 but'n-er; 2 bŭt'n-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which buttons; a button-hook. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A decoy; stool-pigeon.

but'ton-fast"en-er, etc. See under BUTTON, *n.*

but'ton-hole", 1 but'n-hōl"; 2 bŭt'n-hōl", *n.* [-HOLED"; -HOL'ING.] **1.** To work buttonholes in. **2.** To hold by the button or buttonhole for conversation; interview; hence, to detain persistently; bore with talk. **but'ton-hold":.— but'ton-hold"er, but'ton-hol"er,** *n.*

but'ton-hole", *n.* **1.** A hole or slit made to receive and hold a button. **2.** A boutonnière. **3.** *Surg.* A small incision in the flesh suggesting a buttonhole in appearance.

but'ton-hook", b.-loom, b.-mold, b.-nosed, b. of Naples, b.-piece, b.-quail, b.-regal, b.-sedge, b.-stool, etc. See under BUTTON, *n.*

But'ton's Coffee-House. A coffee-house situated in Russell Street, Covent Garden, London, in the early 17th century, noted as a resort of theatrical and literary men.

but'ton-weed", etc. See BUTTON, *n.*

but'ton-wood", 1 but'n-wud"; 2 bŭt'n-wo͝od", *n.* **1.** The plane-tree (*Platanus occidentalis*) of the United States. **but'ton-ball":; sycamore†. 2.** Either of two trees of the myrobalan family (*Combretaceæ*), native in the West Indies and southern Florida: (1) A small evergreen tree, the **Florida buttonwood** (*Conocarpus erecta*), or (2) the **white buttonwood** or **white mangrove** (*Laguncularia racemosa*).

but'ton-y, 1 but'n-y; 2 bŭt'n-y, *a.* Of the nature of or resembling a button; covered with buttons, as a hall-boy.

but'tress, 1 but'res; 2 bŭt'rĕs, *vt.* To set a buttress or buttresses under or against; prop; support; sustain; uphold; as, to *buttress* a wall.

We may not be concerned in *buttressing* any theology because it is old. DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Biogenesis* p. 93. [r. p. 1884.]

Syn.: see PROP.

but'tress, *n.* **1.** A structure of any material built against a wall to strengthen it.

Buttresses of North Front of Westminster Abbey.

Buttresses are of many kinds, according to the character and direction of the lateral forces they are intended to resist. RUSKIN *Stones of Venice* vol. i, p. 166. [w. & s. 1884.]

2. Hence, any support or prop; as, *buttresses* to faith. **3.** Any formation suggesting a buttress, especially a natural one; as (1) a projecting rock or hillside; (2) a horny growth on a horse's hoof. **4.** In fives as played at Oxford, Eton, and some other English towns, a low projection from the left wall. See illustration under FIVES. **5.** [U. S.] *Logging.* A structure intended to thrust away floating logs, and protect a river-bank from injury by them. [< OF. *bouterez*, < *bouter, boter*, push; see BUTT[1], *v.*]— **buttress pier.** *Arch.* **1.** A pier which acts as a buttress and also receives the thrust of an inner vaulting, for which purpose its shape is adapted, as the piers of the apse in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey. **2.** That part of a buttress which rises above the point of thrust which it is intended to maintain, or above the roof of the building to which it is attached. STURGIS *Dict. of Arch.*— **but'tress-root",** *n.* One of the roots projecting over as well as beneath the surface and serving as buttress-like props to a tree, as in the silk-cotton tree, or a species of *Sterculia*.— **b.-tower,** *n.* A tower projecting from a rampart.— **close b.,** a buttress that is not detached from what it supports and has no opening in it.— **flying b.,** a rampant arch extending from a wall or pier to a supporting abutment, usually receiving the thrust of another arch on the other side of the wall, which it supports by its upper end.— **hanging b.,** a buttress supported on a corbel.— **open b.,** a buttress with perforations in its side.

but'tressed, } 1 but'rest; 2 bŭt'rĕst, *pa.* Furnished with
but'trest', } a buttress or buttresses; supported by a buttress. [county-seat, Jackson.

Butts, 1 buts; 2 bŭts, *n. A county in Georgia*; 179 sq. m.;

but't'wo"man, 1 but'wu'man; 2 bŭt'wo͝o'man, *n.* [Eng.] A church-cleaner; pew-opener's assistant. **2.** A fishwife; a woman who sells flatfish, as flounder, sole, turbot.

but'ty[1], 1 but'i; 2 bŭt'y, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** A companion; chum. **bud'dy†. 2.** A mining contractor.— **but'ty-col"lier,** *n.* The foreman of a butty-gang.— **b.-gang,** *n.* A company of men who undertake work by contract, and divide the profits among themselves.— **b.-lark,** *n.* The meadow-pipit.— **b.-work,** *n.* Work by a butty-gang.

but'ty[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A slice of buttered bread.

bu'tu-a, *n.* Same as ABUTUA.

Bu-tuan', 1 bū-wän': 2 bo͞o-two͞an', *n.* **1.** The capital of Agusan. **2.** A sub-province of the province of Agusan, Mindanao, P. I.

but'wards, 1 but'wards; 2 bŭt'wards, *adv.* [Scot.] Toward the but; outward.

bu'tyl, 1 bū'til; 2 bū'tyl, *n. Chem.* A monatomic alcohol radical (C_4H_9) known only in combination. Called also *talyl, teryl,* and *quartyl.* [< BUTYRIC + -YL.]— **butyl chloral,** an oily, pungent liquid compound ($C_4H_9Cl_3O$) formed by the action of chlorin on aldehyde. Its hydrate has been used as an anesthetic. **croton-chloral:.— butyl'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to butyl.— **bu'tyl-am"in, butyl-am"ine,** *n. Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon ($C_4H_9NH_2$), existing in three isomeric forms; *normal butylamin, isobutylamin,* and *tertiary butylamin* or *butabutylamin*.— **bu'ty-late,** *n.* A derivative of butyl alcohol produced by replacing the hydroxyl hydrogen with a metal.— **bu'ty-lene,** *n. Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) of the olefin series, existing in three isomeric modifications called *normal butylene, pseudobutylene,* and *isobutylene*. **bu'tenet.. bu"tylen'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to butylene.

bu'tyr-, 1 bū'tur-; 2 bū'tyr-. Derived from Latin *butyrum*, butter (see BUTTER[1], *n.*): a combining form used chiefly in names of chemical compounds of the butyric series and those of some minerals.— **bu'ty-rate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of butyric acid.— **bu'ty-rin-ase,** *n. Chem.* An enzym found in the blood and capable of hydrolyzing the butyrin.— **bu"ty-ro-lac'tone,** *n. Chem.* A lactone ($C_4H_6O_2$) derived from butyric acid.— **bu"ty-rom'e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus for determining the amount of fat or butter in milk.— **bu'ty-rone,** *n.* A colorless liquid ($C_3H_7)_2CO$ obtained by distilling calcium butyrate. It is the *acetone* or *ketone of the butyric* series, and is called *dipropyl-ketone*.— **bu'ty-ryl,** *n. Chem.* The univalent radical of butyric acid (C_3H_7CO).

bu"ty-ra'ceous, 1 bū"ti-rā'shus; 2 bū"ty-rā'shŭs, *a.* Having the nature, qualities, or appearance of butter; yielding butter, as certain trees; buttery. [< L. *butyrum*; see BUTTER[1], *n.*] **bu'ty-rous†.**

bu'ty-rel'lite, *n.* A butter-like substance, shown to be of animal origin by the presence of hairs, resembling those of cows: found in the peat-bogs of Ireland. [< BUTTER + -LITE.] **bog'-but"ter; bu'ty-rite.**

bu-tyr'ic, 1 bu-tir'ik; 2 bū-tyr'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from butter. [< L. *butyrum*; see BUTTER[1], *n.*]— **butyric acid,** one of two isomeric volatile liquid compounds ($C_4H_8O_2$): homologous with acetic acid: especially, the common form (**normal butyric acid**), a colorless rancid-smelling liquid obtained variously and occurring as a natural product of the fermentation of sugar, starch, milk, fibrin, and most kinds of animal and vegetable matter. The other isomer (**isobutyric acid**) occurs free in carobs and as an ester in croton oil.— **b. ether** (*Chem.*), dibutyl oxid or ether ($C_8H_{18}O$).— **bu-tyl'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

bu'ty-rin, 1 bū'ti-rin; 2 bū'ty-rin, *n.* Any one of three analogous compounds formed by treating glycerin with butyric acid at a high temperature: called respectively **monobutyryl derivative** ($C_7H_{14}O_5$), **dibutyryl derivative** ($C_{11}H_{20}O_5$), and **tributyryl derivative** ($C_{15}H_{26}O_6$). [< L. *butyrum*, butter.] **bu'ty-rinet.**

bu'ty-rous, 1 bū'ti-rus; 2 bū'ty-rŭs, *a.* Butyraceous. [< L. *butyrum*, butter. See BUTTER[1], *n.*]— **bu'ty-rous-ness,** *n.*

Büt'zow, 1 bŭt'zō; 2 bŭt'zō, *n.* A city in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Bux-a'ce-æ, 1 buks-ā'si-ī; 2 bŭks-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of dicotyledonous trees, shrubs, or herbs of the order *Hypericales*— the box family— with alternate or opposite leaves, unisexual, apetalous, or naked flowers, and capsular or drupaceous fruit. Its six genera, which are of wide geographical distribution, include *Buxus* and *Pachysandra*, the sole North-American genus. [< L. *buxus*, box-tree.]— **bux-a'ceous,** *a.*

Bux-ar', 1 buks-ār'; 2 bŭks-ār', *n.* See BAZAR, *n.*

Bux-bau'mi-a, 1 buks-bō"mi-a; 2 bŭks-bą'mi-a, *n. Bot.* A singular genus of acrocarpous, bryaceous mosses, found in the north temperate regions of Europe and America. Its 2 to 4 species have little or no foliage, and the brown unsymmetrical capsules are but little raised above the surface. [< J. C. *Buxbaum*, German botanist.] [SHELL.

bux'ee, 1 buks'i; 2 bŭks'ē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as BUK-

bux'e-ous, 1 buks'i-us; 2 bŭks'e-ŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the box-tree (*Buxus*). [< L. *buxeus*, < *buxus*, box-tree.]

bux'er-ry, 1 buks'er-i; 2 bŭks'er-y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] A soldier armed with a matchlock. **buck'sa-ree:; bux'ar-ry†.**

bux'in, } 1 buks'in, -in *or* in; 2 bŭks'in, -in *or* -in, *n. Chem.*
bux'ine, } A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{14}H_{21}NO_3$) contained in the leaves of the box-tree. [< L. *buxus*, box-wood-tree.] **bux-i'na†.**

Buxine is now regarded as identical with bebeerine.
National Standard Dispensatory p. 613. [l. & r. '08.]

bux-in'i-din, } 1 buks-in'i-din, -din *or* -din; 2 bŭx-in'i-din,
bux-in'i-dine, } -din *or* -din, *n.* An alkaloid derived from the bark of the common box-tree (*Buxus sempervirens*). [< L. *buxus*, box-wood-tree.]

bux'om, } 1 buks'am; 2 bŭks'om, *a.* **1.** Characterized
bux'ume, } by health and vigor; plump; comely: said usually of women.

Your goddess of freedom, a tight, *buxom* girl,
With lips like a cherry, and teeth like a pearl
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 48.

2. Brisk and cheerful; lively; frolicsome.

And, while a merry catch I troll,
Let each the *buxom* chorus bear.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 4.

3†. Yielding; tractable; amorous: the original meaning.

I observed just now that words formed on certain patterns had a tendency to fall into disuse. . . . It has perhaps been thus with adjectives ending in 'some,' the Old English 'sum,' the German 'sam' ('friedsam,' 'seltsam'). It is true that of these many survive, as 'gladsome,' 'handsome,' 'wearisome,' '*buxom*' (in the Ancren Riwle 'bushum,' bendable, compliant). TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. v, p. 216. [e. p. & co. 1889.]

[< AS. *būgan* (see BOW[1], *v.*) + *-sum*, -SOME.]— **bux'om-ly,** *adv.*— **bux'om-ness,** *n.*

Bux'ton, 1 buks'tən; 2 bŭks'tŏn, *n.* **1. Sir Thomas Fowell** (1[1]1786–2[1]1845), an English philanthropist and anti-slave-trade agitator; author of *The Slave Trade and Its Remedy*. **2.** A town and watering-place in Derbyshire, England; renowned for its mineral springs.

Bux'torf, 1 buks'tōrf; 2 buks'tōrf, *n.* **1. Johann** (1[1]1564–2[1]1629), a German Hebraist and rabbinical scholar. **2. Johann** (2[1]1599–3[1]1664), a Swiss scholar and Hebraist; son of preceding.

Bux'us, 1 buks'us; 2 bŭks'ŭs, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A small genus of shrubs or small trees of the family *Buxaceæ* with opposite, short-petioled, entire, coriaceous leaves, and small, dioecious, apetalous flowers. *B. sempervirens* is the **common box-tree.** See BOX[2], *n.*

buy, 1 bai; 2 bȳ, *v.* [BOUGHT, 1 bôt, 2 bŏt; BUY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To acquire the ownership of, for money or other equivalent; obtain for a price; purchase. **2.** To obtain for a return in kind or otherwise; secure by some sacrifice; as, to *buy* wisdom with experience; to *buy* favors with gifts. **3.** To bribe; corrupt; as, that man was *bought* cheap. **4.** To be an equivalent for; be a *means of purchasing*; as, a dollar *buys* little nowadays.

II. *i.* To make a purchase or purchases; be a buyer; as, are you *buying* or selling to-day?

It was easy enough to *buy*, as nothing was ever given in payment but a promissory-note. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 110. [c. co. 1890.]

[< AS. *bycgan*.] **bye†; byet.** Syn.: see PURCHASE.— **to buy a horse** (*Card-playing*), to buy an additional counter, under certain rules.— **to buy in. 1.** To buy for the owner, as at auction when the bids are too low; also, to buy stock or an interest in a company or partnership. **2.** *Stock Exchange.* To buy stock and claim from the seller the difference in price between time of purchase and time of delivery, and broker's commission when such stock has been delayed in delivery.— **to buy off,** to get rid of a person or opposition, or to obtain exemption from something, by payment; also, to purchase discharge or release from military service, as his friends will *buy* him *off*.— **to buy on a scale** (*Finance*), to purchase at fixed prices as the market rises or falls.— **to buy one out,** to purchase all one's investments or interest in a company or concern; also, to buy off in a military sense.— **to buy over,** to win over to one's interest by a bribe or other inducement.— **to buy up,** to purchase the entire stock, edition, supply, or the like, of.— **buy'a-bil(e",** *a.*— **buy'er,** *n.*

Bu'yides, 1 bū'yidz *or* -yidz; 2 bu'yids *or* -yĭds, *n. pl.* A Persian dynasty of the Shiah sect in power at Bagdad from A. D. 933 for 124 years. [< *Buyeh*, name of founder of dynasty.] **Bou'ides:.**

bu'yo, 1 bū'yo; 2 bu'yo, *n.* [P. I.] A trailing plant, cultivated for its leaves, which the natives smear with lime, wrap about pieces of betel-nut, and chew. It forms a common article of trade: Tagalog term. WORCESTER *Philippine Islands*. [EXCAL. '01.]

Buys-Bal'lot, 1 bois-ba'lo; 2 bȳs-bă'lo, **Christophorus Henricus Didericus** (1[1]1817–2[1]1890). A Dutch meteorologist and founder of the system of storm signals that bears his name.

buz, 1 buz; 2 bŭz, *n.* [Eng.] In fly-tying, having the tackle thickly wrapped under the wings.

Buz, *n. Bib.* Second son of Nahor. *Gen.* xxii, 21.

buzz†, *interj.* Pshaw! pish! hist! silence! **buzzt.**

Buz'an, *n.* Same as BUZZO.

buzd, *pp.* Buzzed. S. E.

buzo'ni, *n.* A pipe to convey fresh air into a mine.

Bu'zen, 1 bū'zən; 2 bu'zĕn, *n.* A province in Japan comprising 22 islands.

Buz'fuz, 1 buz'fuz; 2 bŭz'fŭz, **Sergeant.** In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, the fussy important lawyer who undertakes the case of the widow Bardell against Mr. Pickwick.

Bu'zi, 1 biū'zəi; 2 bū'zi, *n. Bib.* Father of Ezekiel. *Ezek.* i, 3.

Buz'ite, 1 buz'əit; 2 bŭz'it, *n. Bib. Job* xxxii, 2.

Bu"zu-luk', 1 bū"zu-lŭk'; 2 bu"zu-lŭk', *n.* A town in Samara government, Russia.

bu'zy-lene, 1 biū'zı-lin; 2 bū'zy-lēn, *n.* A theoretical compound of hydrogen and nitrogen ($NH{:}N.NH.NH_2$) of which certain derivatives are known to exist. .[< BUTYLENE; *-z-* in AZOTE replacing *-t-*.]

buzz[1], } 1 buz; 2 bŭz, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter or express by
buzz[2], } buzzing; whisper; gossip; as, they *buzzed* the news everywhere.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity, . . .
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears?
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard II.* act ii, sc. 1.

2. [Rare.] To assail with buzzing or whispering.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a humming or sibilant sound, as a bee, a humming-bird, or a circular saw; drone.

Or how he fancied the hum of bees
Were bullets *buzzing* among the trees.
BRET HARTE *John Burns of Gettysburg* st. 1.

2. To whisper or speak in a low, indistinct, hissing tone; murmur sibilantly; make a low noise as of many voices or mingled sounds; as, the city *buzzed* beneath us. [Imitative.] **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To be in a great rush and hurry; to run about hurriedly; run back and forth; fussing; fuss about. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] To steal from the person; pickpocket.— **buzz'-plan"er,** *n.* A planing-machine in which the revolving cutter is set in the plane of the table, the wood to be planed being applied by hand.— **b.-saw,** *n.* A circular saw: so called because it emits a buzzing sound when in rapid motion.

buzz[2], *tt.* [Gt. Brit.] To drain to the last drop; share equally the last in (the bottle). **buz'za‡.**

buzz[3], *tt.* [Prov. Eng.] To thrust or throw with great force.

buzz[1], *n.* **1.** The noise of bees, humming-birds, or the like; a low murmur of talk or of distant sounds blended; as, the low *buzz* from the engines.

I first of all called in at St. James's, where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politics. ADDISON *Spectator* June 12, 1712.

2. Indistinct rumor; gossip; report.

Yes, that, on every dream,
Each *buz*, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may enguard his dotage.
SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act i, sc. 4.

3. [Gt. Brit.] A downy melolonthine beetle or cock-chafer (*Rhizotrogus solstitialis*), used as a bait, or a lure made in imitation of it. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A bur. **buz‡; buz'zle‡.**

buzz[2], *n.* A perforated disk, through which cords are passed or a flat piece of wood or bone attached to the end of a thong, which when whirled or twirled makes a buzzing noise: used as a toy and widely distributed among the North-American Indians and among the Australian aborigines. — **buzz'-fly",** *n.* [Austral.] A flesh-fly, the yellow-bottle; korrumburra.

buz'zard†, *a.* [Rare or Obs.] Dull; stupid; slow.

buz'zard[1], 1 buz'ərd; 2 buz'ard, *n.* **1.** Any large buteonine hawk. *Buteo vulgaris* is the common European buzzard. The most prominent American species (*B. borealis*, the red-tailed, *Archibuteo lagopus*, the rough-legged), the broad-winged (*B. platypterus*), and the red-shouldered (*B. lineatus*) are commonly known as *hen-hawks.*

American Red-tailed Buzzard. 1/10

2. Any of various hawks neither eagles nor falcons, including some harriers, kites, etc.: in this case usually with a descriptive adjunct; as, the honey-*buzzard;* bald *buzzard* (osprey); moor-*buzzard* (*Circus aeruginosus*).

The *buzzards* are fine-looking birds, but are slow and heavy of flight, so that in the old days of falconry they were regarded with infinite scorn, . . . and to call a man a *buzzard* is to denounce him as stupid.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 895.

3. A turkey-buzzard. **4†.** A blockhead; coward. [< OF. *busart* (F. *busard*), < buse, < L. *buteo*, buzzard.]

bus'ard†; bus'sard†; buz'zart‡ [Scot. & Dial.].— **buzzard dollar** [Slang, U. S.], the silver dollar of 412½ grains, coined under the Bland bill of 1878: in allusion to the appearance of the eagle on the reverse.— **buz'zard-ca"gle,** *n.* An eagle-hawk (*Morphnus*).— **b.-lope,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A noisy shuffling dance.— **white-tailed b.,** a buzzard (*Buteo albicaudatus*) ranging from Texas to Panama.— **buz'zard-ly,** *a.*

buz'zard[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A cockchafer, moth, or other noisy insect that flies by night. **buz'zard-clock"‡.**

Buz'zards Bay. A bay west of the "heel" of Cape Cod, S.E. Massachusetts; measures 30 by 10 m.; separated from Vineyard Sound by the Elizabeth Islands.

buzz'er, 1 buz'ər; 2 bŭz'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which buzzes. **2.** *Elec.* In high-frequency measurement, a device for interrupting the circuit, consisting of a thin plate adjusted over an electromagnet so as to vibrate 250–300 times a second. **3.** [Thieves' Cant.] A pickpocket. **buzz'-cove"‡; buzz'gloak"‡.** **4‡.** A whisperer; secret tale-teller.— **electric buzzer,** a call or signal making a buzzing sound, produced by an automatic electric make-and-break.— **steam-b.,** *n.* A hoarse, buzzing factory whistle. **buz'zard‡;**

buzz'ing-ly, 1 buz'ıŋ-li; 2 bŭz'ing-ly, *adv.* With a buzzing sound.

buzz'nack"ing, 1 buz'nak"ıŋ; 2 bŭz'nāk"ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Gossipy talk; idle chatter.

buz'zom, 1 buz'əm; 2 bŭz'om, *n.* [Dial.] Besom.

buzz'wig", 1 buz'wig"; 2 bŭz'wig", *n.* A large, thick wig; also, a person who wears such a wig; hence, a person of importance.

buzz'y, 1 buz'ı; 2 bŭz'y, *a.* Humming; buzzing.

B. V., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

B. V. M., *abbr. Beata Virgo Maria* (L., Blessed Virgin Mary).

Bwa'na, 1 bwä'na; 2 bwä'na, *n.* [SIA-SWANA, *local pl.*] [Swahili.] Master: a title given by slaves to the master of their establishment. SIR H. H. JOHNSTON. [< Ar. *Abuna,* our father.]

The porters speedily christened each of the white men by some title of their own, using the ordinary Swahili title of *Bwana* (master) as a prefix. T. ROOSEVELT *African Game Trails* in *Scribner's Mag.* Dec., '09, p. 668.

bwa'na ma-kub'wa, 1 bwä'no ma-kŭb'wa; 2 bwä'na mā-kub'wa. [Swahili.] Great master: a title used by natives to designate a British official.

I was . . . called . . . *Bwana Makuba* or 'Great Master,' the title always given to the head of a big expedition, or of a big trading post, or any thing of the kind.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT in Letter to *Standard Dict.* Aug. 1, '10.

Bwa'na Tum'bo, 1 bwä'na tum'bo; 2 bwä'nä tŭm'bo. Literally, chief with the stomach: name said to have been given to Theodore Roosevelt by the East-African natives.

B. W. G., *abbr.* Birmingham wire-gage.

B. W. T. A., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

bx., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

by, 1 bai; 2 bȳ, *a.* Bye: the adverb *by* used adjectively by some writers: now chiefly and properly in combination; as, *by*-path, *by*-law, *by*-way. See BYE, *a.*, and BY, *adv.*

by[1], } *n.* **1.** Something of minor or secondary impor-
bye, } tance; a side issue: used now only in the phrase *by the by.* **2.** A goal, as in the games of lacrosse, hide-and-seek, tag, etc. **3.** *Cricket.* A run made on a ball missed by the batsman and which has passed the wicket-keeper. **4.** The condition of a person left without a competitor, as in tennis; an odd. **5.** *Golf.* Any hole or holes remaining unplayed when the match ends. [< BY, *prep.*]— **bye'-bye",** *n. Golf.* A hole, or holes, remaining unplayed after a bye is played.— **by the bye or by,** incidentally; by the way.— **to draw a by.** **1.** In drawing for partners, to be left without a competitor in the earlier stages of any game or sport. **2.** To pass from one stage of any progressive game to another without a contest. See BY[1], *n.*, 4.

by-†, *n.* A town; dwelling-place: now only in place-names; as, Derby: originally Danish. See BYRLAW.

by[3]†, *n.* A ring; bracelet.

by, *adv.* **1.** In the presence or vicinity; at hand; near; as, the spectators stood *by;* the church is hard *by.*

I also was standing *by,* and consenting. *Acts* xxii, 20.

The adverb *by* is identical in origin with the prefix *be-,* and both at first meant about, around.
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 10, p. 512. [CL. P. 1873.]

2. Up to and beyond; past: of moving objects; as, the train flashed *by.*

Make hours like minutes, hand in hand,
Dance *by* fu' light. BURNS *To James Smith* st. 12.

3. On one side; aside, as discarded or for future use; apart; off; up; as, to lay a garment *by;* to lay money *by.*

Fixed in his right, and born to good estate,
From common ills set *by* and separate.
JEAN INGELOW *The Dreams that Came True* st. 5.

4. At an end; over; as, all that is *by* and gone.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure,—her triumphs are *by.*
W. KNOX *Mortality* st. 4.

By is an element of many compounds, the more important of which are defined in vocabulary place; others are grouped below for convenience and briefly defined; some self-explaining ones have been omitted; still others are self-explaining in classes, in the sense of:

(1) At one side; inconspicuous; sometimes, retired; as,		
by-alley	by-chapel	by-room
by-bit (bite)	by-conduit	by-turning
by-chamber	by-corner	by-walk
by-channel	by-passage	
(2) Incidental or secondary; as,		
by-act	by-bill	by-form
by-aim	by-business	by-speech
by-assembly	by-ceremony	by-stroke
by-authority	by-character	by-touch
by-battle	by-effect	
(3) Private or clandestine; sometimes, underhand; as,		
by-conference	by-doing	by-hint
by-contrivement	by-end	by-intent
by-design	by-errand	by-intimation
(4) Aside; as,		
by-glance	by-motive	by-step
by-glancing	by-regard	by-time
by-hour	by-start	by-view
(5) Near; as,		
by-dweller	by-stroller	by-walk
by-sitter	by-thing	

— **by'-al"tar,** *n.* **1.** A side or minor altar, as distinguished from the high altar. **2.** A table for the vestments, sacred vessels, etc., beside the altar.— **by and by. 1.** After a time; at some time in the future; before long.

By and by, I come.
SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act ii, sc. 2.

2. The hereafter; a common substantive use. **3.** [Archaic.] At once; immediately.

But the end is not *by and by.* *Luke* xxi, 9.

4†. Separately. **5†.** Close together, as if side by side.— **by and large.** [U. S.] **1.** In its fulness; in all respects; as, take the thing *by and large,* it is the best of its kind. **2.** Alternately well up to and off from the wind: said of the sailing of a vessel.— **by'-ball",** *n.* Same as BY, *n.*, 3.— **by-bidder,** *n.* A person who bids at a public auction, not to purchase, but only to raise the price.— **by-bidding,** *n.*— **by-blow,** *n.* **1.** A side or chance blow; a blow that fails of its aim. **2.** An illegitimate child.— **by-book,** *n.* A note-book; memorandum-book.— **by-cause,** *n.* A secondary cause.— **by-common,** *a.* [Scot.] More than common; extraordinary.— **by-course,** *n.* An erratic, inappropriate course of action.— **by-day,** *n.* A leisure day.— **by-dependence,** *n.* An appendage; accessory. **by-dependency‡.**— **by-drinking†,** *n.* A drinking between meals.— **by-election,** *n.* [Gt. Brit. & Canada.] A parliamentary election between the general elections, to fill a vacancy.— **by-end,** *n.* An incidental or secret end; a by-design.— **by-faith,** *n.* A secondary article of faith.— **by-fellow,** *n.* One holding an English university fellowship carrying only inferior privileges.— **by-fellowship,** *n.*— **by-foundation,** *n.* An endowment or gift added to an original benefaction.— **by-founder,** *n.*— **by-gold,** *n.* Mock gold; tinsel.— **by-hand,** *adv.* [Scot.] Out of the way; incidentally.— **by-hour,** *n.* A leisure or extra hour; an hour between times.— **by-interest,** *n.* Selfish or private interest.— **by-lane,** *n.* A byway; also, a side passage in a mine.— **by-lead,** *n.* See BY-WASH. — **by-legislation,** *n.* The making of minor laws, as by-laws.— **by-letter,** *n.* [Eng.] A letter forwarded by a provincial postmaster to any place other than to "London and beyond": so called in the early days of the post-office.— **by-motive,** *n.* A selfish or private motive.— **by-name,** *n.* A nickname; epithet.— **by-namet,** *tt.*— **by-note,** *n. Mus.* Either a harmonic or an overtone. **by-tone‡.**— **by-office,** *n.* An office other than the usual one; one, generally, for only set times and occasions.— **by-ordinary,** *a.* More than common or ordinary. **by-ordinar‡.**— **by-pass,** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A pipe or channel passing around a valve (operated by a special cock) allowing some fluid to flow by or out of the valve-chamber altho the valve be closed: often applied to gas-burners so as to leave a small flame burning continuously from which the burner is relighted by pulling a check-cord. **2.** *Elec.* A switch.— **by-pass,** *tt.*— **by-passer,** *n.* A passer-by.— **by-past,** *a.* Bygone.— **by-path,** *n.* A side or retired path; byway; figuratively, indirect or crooked means.— **by-plt,** *n. Coal-mining.* An air-shaft or a minor shaft coming nearer to the surface than the main hoisting-shaft.— **by-place,** *n.* An out-of-the-way place or nook.— **by-play",** *n.* **1.** Action on the stage conducted through asides or dumb show as an accompaniment to or explanation of the main action. **2.** Any diversion from the main action.— **by-plot,** *n.* **1.** A secondary plot in a story or play. **2.** A detached plot (of land).— **by-product,** *n.* An accessory product resulting from some specific process; as, coal-tar is a *by-product* in the manufacture of gas.— **by-production,** *n.*— **by-respect,** *n.* Private motive; personal end or interest.— **by-road,** *n.* A back road or cross-road; a private way; hence, secret means.— **by-stake.** *Basketwork.* **I.** *tt.* To supply with by-stakes. **II.** *n.* A basket-makers' framing-rod, smaller than a main stake.— **by-station,** *n.* A way-station.— **by-street,** *n.* A side street; byway.— **by-tall,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The right handle of a plow.— **by-term,** *n.* **1.** A term, as at school, out of the regular course: especially used at Cambridge University to designate a term other than the main one for examinations for honors. **2†.** A nickname. — **by-time,** *n.* Leisure time.— **by-wash,** *n.* A conduit for carrying off superfluous water from a dam, reservoir, etc.— **by-west,** *prep.* To the west of.— **by-wipe,** *n.* [Archaic.] A covert stroke, as of sarcasm.— **by-work,** *n.* Work for odd hours or during leisure time.

by, *prep.* **1.** Expressing relations of place or direction: (1) Alongside of; next to; near; as, "I dwell *by* the Capitol," SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 3. (2) Along the line of; beside; past; over (a course); as, they walked along *by* the river; the boat went *by* them.

The way to God is *by* the road of men.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. v, p. 225. [r. & w.]

2. Expressing the relation of agency, cause, means, or instrument: (1) Through the agency or means of; through; with; as, the rope hangs *by* a thread; he crossed the river *by* the bridge; he died *by* poison.

For we walk *by* faith, not *by* sight. *2 Cor.* v, 7.

(2) Through the direct action of; through the help of; as, he was helped *by* his father.

The distinction of the two particles in the modern language consists essentially in that *by* is referred to the object immediately operative as the independent bearer of the activity; with, on the other hand, to an object mediately operative, and participating in the activity. MAETZNER *Eng. Gram.* tr. by Greece, vol. ii, p. 414. [S. BROS. 1874.]

No one was ever yet made utterly miserable excepting *by* himself. J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* ch. i, p. 13. [J. B. A. 1887.]

(3) In accordance with; according to, taking, or regarding as a standard; as, they work *by* the month.

It was one *by* the village clock.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Paul Revere's Ride* st. 11.

(4) *Naut.* One point toward; as, to sail west *by* north.

3. Expressing relations of quantity: (1) To the extent, number, or amount of; as, they swarmed *by* hundreds; to reduce *by* half. (2) [North. Eng. & Scot.] More than; reaching beyond; in excess of. **4.** Expressing relations of time; not later than; in the time of; during; as, come *by* ten o'clock; the moon shines *by* night. **5.** Expressing possession; in possession of; with; as, he came honestly *by* it; there was no money *by* him. **6.** Expressing order, arrangement, etc.: (1) In connection with; alongside of; arranged with or in. (2) Multiplied into; in connection or measurement with; as, six *by* eight. **7.** Expressing the relation of an action to its object: (1) With regard to; for; to; as, to do well *by* one. (2) [Archaic.] Against; derogatory to.

I know nothing *by* myself [*against,* R. V.]. *1 Cor.* iv, 4.

This idiomatic use of 'by,' as equivalent to 'concerning,' . . . but with also a suggestion of 'against,' was not peculiar to our Translators. TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 37. [K. P. & CO. 1890.]

8. In the name, presence, or view of: used in oaths or adjurations; as, *by* the gods. [< AS. *bi, big.*] **byef.**

Syn.: by means of, through, with. *By* refers to the agent; *through,* to the means, cause, or condition; *with,* to the instrument. *By* commonly refers to persons; *with,* to things; *through* may refer to either; hence *by* is properly used before the agent or doer, *with* before the instrument or means; as, "He was killed *by* the assassin *with* a dagger." But active forces are often thought of as agents, so that we properly say "The house was destroyed *by* fire." "His friends were displeased *by* the selection of another chairman" means that the action displeased them; "his friends were displeased *with* the selection," etc., means that the man selected was not their choice. The road having become impassable *through* long disuse, a way was opened *by* pioneers *with* axes. *By* may, however, be applied to any object which is viewed as partaking of action and agency; as, the metal was corroded *by* the acid; skill is gained *by* practise. We speak of communicating *with* a person *by* letter. *Through* implies a more distant connection than *by* or *with,* and more intervening elements. Material objects are perceived *by* the mind *through* the senses. See AT.

— **by all means,** certainly; on every account.— **by north, south, east, northeast,** etc. (*Naut.*), with deflection toward the north, etc.; as, our course was northeast *by* east, i. e., between northeast and east: used in navigation or boxing the compass.— **by oneself,** alone; apart; unassisted. — **by the ears,** in disagreement; at variance: commonly in the phrase *to set by the ears.* See under EAR.— **by the head or stern** (*Naut.*), drawing most water forward or aft: said of a vessel.— **by the run** (*Naut.*), entirely and at once; as, to let go *by the run.*— **by the way. 1.** On or beside the road. **2.** Incidentally; by the by.— **by trade** [Colloq.], in the exercise of, or professing, a trade; as, a tailor *by trade.*— **day by day, one by one, piece by piece,** each day, one, or piece, as the case may be, individually and separately.— **to come by,** to acquire.— **to set store by,** to esteem; hold as valuable or of worth.— **to stand by,** to stand up for; support.

by'ard, 1 bai'ərd; 2 bȳ'ard, *n. Mining.* A leather breast-strap used by miners in drawing car-loads of ore or coal. [Special use of BAYARD[2].]

by'ast, *n.* Same as BIAS, *n.*

by'ats, 1 bai'ats; 2 bȳ'ats, *n. pl.* Buntons.

by'ball", etc. See under BY, *adv.*

Byb'lis, 1 bib'lis; 2 bȳb'lis, *n.* A nymph in love with her brother, who after pursuing him in many lands hangs herself, and, according to Ovid's *Metamorphoses,* is transformed into a well.

by'bloem-en, 1 bai'blum-ən; 2 bȳ'blum-ĕn, *n.* A variety of the garden tulip. [D., < *bij,* by, + *bloem,* flower.]

byb'lus, 1 bib'lus; 2 bȳb'lus, *n.* Same as BIBLUS.

Byb'lus, 1 bib'lus; 2 bȳb'lus, *n.* An ancient Phenician city, the center of the worship of Adonis or Tammuz, who was born there. **Bybloi** [Gr.].

by'-by', 1 bai'-bai'; 2 bȳ'-bȳ', *n. & interj.* [Colloq. or Child.] **1.** Good-by. **2.** Sleep. **3.** A walk. **bye'-bye'‡.**

by. c., *abbr.* Battery commander.

by-cock'et†, *n.* A medieval and early Renaissance hat, cap, or head-dress, with brim turned up and ending in a point or points before or behind; a cap of maintenance. **ab'a-cot†; ab'o-cock†** [corrupt forms].

Bycocket.

bye, 1 bai; 2 bȳ, *a.* Not principal or main; of secondary importance; situated aside or apart; privy: the adverb *by*, properly compounded, but used thus adjectively by some writers; as, a *bye* consideration; a *bye* debate. Sometimes spelled *by*, but more usually *bye* when not in combination. See BY, *a.*

Truth . . . is rigid and inflexible to any *bye* interests. LOCKE *Essays, Conduct of Understanding* in vol. ii, § 14, p. 228. [H. 1818.]

bye, *n.* Same as BY†, *n.* The *noun* is often spelled *bye*. We may write either *by the by* or *by the bye*, the last word being a noun, as in the kindred phrase *by the way*. In *by and by* both the first word and the last are adverbs, and the form should be *by*.

bye, *interj.* Good-by: a word used in lullabies and cradle-songs; as, *bye*, baby bunting.— **bye-low.** I. *interj.* A soothing lullaby-word suggesting slumber. II. *n.* Sleep; dreamland: used in the nursery. **by-lo‡.**

by'e-lec"tion, etc. See under BY, *adv.*

By-e'lo-stock, *n.* See BIELOSTOK.

by'er-ite, 1 bai'ər-ait; 2 bȳ'er-it, *n. Mineral.* A jet-black caking bituminous coal somewhat like albertite and torbanite. [< *Byers*, in Colorado.]

by'er-lite, 1 bai'ər-lait; 2 bȳ'er'lit, *n.* Devolatilized petroleum used as a substitute for asphalt.

By'ers, 1 bai'ərz; 2 bȳ'erz, **Mount.** A peak of the Sawatch range, Middle Park, Colo.; 12,778 ft. high.

By'es-ville, 1 bai'es-vil; 2 bȳ'ĕs-vil, *n.* A village in Guernsey county, O.

by'-faith", etc. See under BY, *adv.*

by-forn'†, *prep.* Before.

by'gir"dle†, *n.* A girdle; also, a purse, as hanging from it.

by'gone", 1 bai'-by'gon", ∫ gōn"; 2 bȳ'gŏn", *a.* Gone by; former; past; long past; out of date.

by'gone", *n.* That which has gone by; something said or done in the past; as, let *bygones* be *bygones:* usually in the plural. **by'-gane‡** [Scot.].

Healthy minds let *bygones* be.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. iv, l. 238.

Byg'ver, 1 big'ver; 2 bȳg'vẽr, *n. Norse Myth.* Frey's servant. **Bygg'vir‡.**

by'-hour", **by'-interest,** etc. See under BY, *adv.*

byke, bike, 1 baik; 2 bȳk, *n.* [Scot.] A hive, nest, or swarm of wild bees; hence, any crowd.

by'land-er, *n.* Same as BILANDER.

by'-law", 1 bai'-lō"; 2 bȳ'-lą", *n.* A rule or law adopted by an association, a corporation, or the like, for its government in the conduct of its own affairs, subordinate to its constitution or charter.

They were not joined thereto as principal laws but as *by-laws*.
COVERDALE *Writings, Old Faith* p. 41. [U. P. 1844.]

By-laws, that is Laws made obiter or by the By.
COWELL *Interpr. Bylaws* ed. 16. [M.]

[< BY, *adv.*, + LAW†.] **bye'-law"‡.**

By-lelpt', 1 bū-lępt'; 2 bū-lępt', *n. Norse Myth.* Literally, the dwelling destroyer, or raging flame; Loki's brother. **By-lelptr'‡; By-lelst'‡.**

byndet, *tr.* To bind.

byn"e-des'tin, 1 bin'i-des'tin; 2 bȳn"e-dĕs'tin, *n.* The edestin characteristic of barley-malt. [< Gr. *bynē*, malt, + *edestos*, eatable.]

Byng, 1 big; 2 bȳng, *n.* **1. Sir George** (1/21663–1/21733), Viscount Torrington, an English admiral; captured Gibraltar, 1704, and destroyed the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro, Sicily, July 31, 1718. **2. John** (1704–3/41757), an English admiral; shot for failing to relieve Minorca. **3. Julian Hedworth George, Viscount B. of Vimy** (8/111862–), British general; commanded first tank-attack (at Cambrai, against the Germans; Governor-General of Canada, 1921.

by'nin, 1 bai'nin; 2 bȳ'nin, *n.* A proteid found in barley-malt. [< Gr. *bynē*, malt.] [the Nile

byn'ni, 1 bin'i; 2 bȳn'i, *n.* A barbel (*Barbus bynni*) of

by'ous, 1 bai'us; 2 bȳ'us. I. *a.* [Scot.] Uncommon; extraordinary. **bi'as‡.** II. *adv.* Uncommonly; very.—**-ly,** *adv.*

Byrd, 1 bürd; 2 bȳrd, **W.** (1538?–7/41623). English composer.

byre, 1 bair; 2 bȳr, *n.* [Scot.] A cow-stable. **byar†; byert.**

The old cottage now only exists in part, and that part fulfils the homely office of a '*byre*' or cowshed.
AUSTIN DOBSON *Thomas Bewick* p. 9. [O. & CO. 1884.]

byrl, *v.* Same as BIRL†. **byrlet.** [of oath or expletive.

byr'la"dy†, byr'la"kin†, *interj.* By our lady: an old form

byr'law, 1 bir'lō; 2 bȳr'lą, *n.* **1.** Local custom or law administered by arbitration, called *byrlage, byrlawe*, in northern England and Scotland, A. D. 1257; *bilage* in Kent, 1283. **2.** A similar law passed by authorities of villages and administered in their courts, 1370. **3.** A place or district having a byrlaw-court. [< Icel. *býr*, BY², *n.*, a settlement (< *búa*, dwell), + *log*, pl. *lög*, LAW†.] **billage‡; birlaw‡; burley‡; by'-law‡.—by'r-law-court",** *n.* A court proceeding under byrlaw.—**by'r-law-man,** *n.* One of the judges of a byrlaw-court. **ber'lie-man‡; bir'law-man‡.**

Byrnes, 1 bürnz; 2 bürnz, *n.* **1. Thomas** (1850–1895), an Australian statesman; premier of Queensland. **2. Thomas F.** (1842–6/41910), an American detective, inspector, and superintendent of police, New York city.

byr'nief, *n.* A coat of mail.

By'rom, 1 bai'rəm; 2 bȳ'rom, **John** (2/21691–9/21763). An English poet who invented a system of shorthand; *Three Black Crows.*

By'ron, 1 bai'rən; 2 bȳ'ron, *n.* **1. George Gordon Noel, Lord** (1/221788–4/111824), an English poet; *Childe Harold, Don Juan*, etc. **2. Henry James** (1834–3/111884), an English dramatist; *Our Boys.* **3.** A village in Ogle county, Ill.

By-ron'ic, 1 bai-rən'ik; 2 bȳ-rŏn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lord Byron or his style; characterized by romanticism, sentiment, and passion, by striving after dramatic effect, or by cynicism and libertinism.

Her memory be nursed as a kind of a tonic,
Something bitter to chew when he'd play the *Byronic*.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 1.

By-ro'ni-an‡; By-ron'i-cal‡.—By-ron'i-cal-ly, *adv.*—**By'ron-ish,** *a.* Somewhat Byronic.—**By'ron-ism,** *n.* **1.** The characteristics of Byron or of his poetry. **2.** Imitation of Byron.

It is on the question how much of true poetry lies behind and independent of the scenery and properties of *Byronism* that the great debate arises. GEORGE SAINTSBURY *A History of Nineteenth Cent. Lit.* p. 80. [MACM. '06.]

—**By'ron-ite,** *n.* A student or admirer of Byron or his work. **By'ron-ist‡.—By'ron-ize,** *v.*

byss'ine. I. *a.* Made of byssus; flax-like; silken. II. *n.* A byssine garment. **byss'sin‡.—byss-si-no'sis,** *n.* Chronic inflammation of the lungs caused by the inhalation and lodgment of cotton-fibers.—**byss-sog'e-nous,** *a.* Producing a byssus.—**byss'soid,** *a.* Byssaceous.—**byss'o-lite,** *n. Mineral.* Same as AMIANTOID.

byss'sus, 1 bis'us; 2 bȳs'ŭs, *n.* [BYS'SI, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, or BYS'SUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A variety of flax, or the fine white cloth into which it was made; the "fine linen" of the Bible; also, in late times, any costly white stuff of cotton, silk, or linen.

Slaves Bearing red jars of *byssus*, sealed for Rome.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* p. 194. [r. & w. 1891.]

2. *Conch.* A bunch of silky threads secreted by the foot of certain stationary bivalve mollusks, as mussels or mytilids, pinnids, aviculids, etc., and serving as a means of attachment to an anchorage. The byssus of the pinna has been woven into fabrics. **3.** *Bot.* A filamentous fungus of the obsolete group *Byssi.*— **byssus silk,** a delicate quality of silk manufactured from the hair-like excrescences of a species of mussel found in the Mediterranean near Italy and Dalmatia. [L., < Gr. *byssos*, a fine yellowish flax.] **byssɪ; bysset.**

Byssus.

by'stand"er, 1 bai'stand'er; 2 bȳ'stănd'er, *n.* **1.** One who stands by or is passively present; a looker-on; a chance observer. **2.** In the early Church, one of the fourth order of penitents. See PENITENT.

by'start", 1 bai'stūrt"; 2 bȳ'stärt", *n.* [Scot.] An illegitimate child.

byth'i-um, 1 biθ'i-um; 2 bȳth'i-ŭm, *n.* A supposed chemical element claimed to have been discovered by subjecting sulfur to electrolysis. The claim has been disproved. [< Gr. *bythos*, depth.]

by'town-ite, 1 bai'taun-ait; 2 bȳ'town-it, *n. Mineral.* A triclinic feldspar nearly related to anorthite. [< *Bytown* (Ottawa), Ontario.]

By-tur'ney, 1 bai-tūr'ni; 2 bȳ-tūr'ny, *n.* A river in Keunjhar state, India; length, 300 to 400 m. to Bay of Bengal. **Val-tur"a-ni'‡.**

by'wa, 1 bai'wa; 2 bȳ'wā, *n.* [Jap.] The loquat. **bi'wa‡.**

by'wa"ter, 1 bai'wō'tar; 2 bȳ'wą'ter, *a.* Slightly yellowish or off color: said of diamonds.

by'way", 1 bai'wē'; 2 bȳ'wā', *n.* A branch or side road; a secluded or private road or path; by-road: opposed to *highway.*

Wails and strays these, who came to light
From highways and *byways*.
E. E. HALE *In His Name* p. 239. [R. BROS. 1886.]

by'word", 1 bai'wūrd"; 2 bȳ'wûrd", *n.* **1.** A phrase, person, institution, etc., that has become an object of derision or mockery.

Thou makest us a *byword* among the heathen.
Ps. xliv, 14.

Roman justice, above all things, is a *byword*.
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. i, ch. 23, p. 261. [O. & CO. 1876.]

2. A nickname, especially one given in contempt. **3.** A trite saying; proverbial phrase. [< AS. *bīword*, < *bī*, by, + *word*, word.] **bi'-word"†; by'-saw"et.** SYN.: see ADAGE.

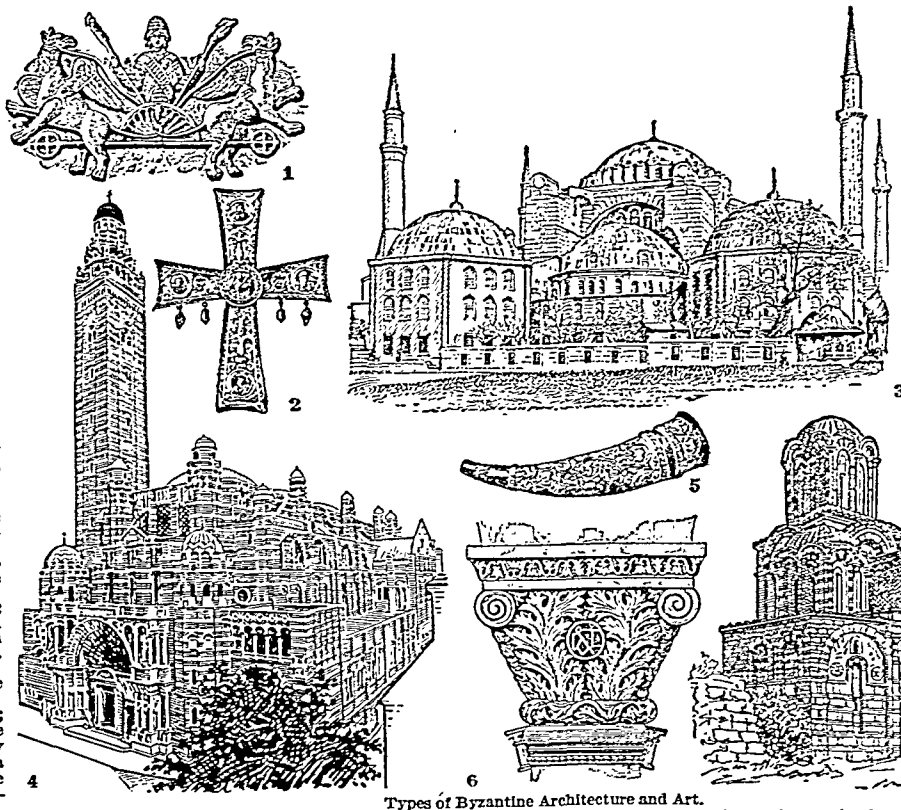
By-zan'tine, 1 bi-zan'tin *or* biz'-an-tin; 2 by-zăn'-tin *or* bȳz'an-tĭn (XIII), *a.* Of or relating to (1) ancient Byzantium, or (2) the Eastern or Greek empire. [< LL. *Byzantinus*, < L. *Byzantium*, < Gr. *Byzantion*, < *Byzas* (*Byzant-*), the founder.] **By-zan'tian‡.—Byzantine architecture,** the style of architecture developed in the Byzantine empire during the 4th century and continuing in modified forms in Eastern lands until the present day. Its characteristic forms are the round arch springing from columns or piers, and the dome resting on pendentives. The capitals in early medieval examples are often most delicately sculptured with arabesques or foliage ornament, and mosaic or other incrustation is a feature of the general ornamentation. See plate and chart at ARCHITECTURE.—**B. Church,** the Eastern or Greek Church.—**B. empire,** the Eastern or Greek empire from A. D. 395 to 1453.—**B. era** (*Gr. Ch.*), an era calculated as originating with the supposed date of the creation of the world, 5,508 years and four months before the birth of Christ.—**B. Greek,** the Greek language employed by the later Byzantine writers or medieval Greek.—**B. historians,** the Greek chroniclers of the Eastern empire from its beginning to its conquest by the Turks, 1453.—**B. period** (*Ch. Hist.*), a period in the Eastern Church which extended from the rise of Mohammedanism to the fall of Constantinople (650–1453).—**B. school,** a primitive school of painting emanating from Byzantium, and influencing the early Italian painters, which lent itself admirably to the early ecclesiastic mosaics.—**B. text,** one of the accepted readings of the text of Holy Scripture.—**By-zan'tine',** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Byzantium. **Bi-zan'tine‡; By-zan'tian‡.—By-zan"tin-esque',** *a.* After the Byzantine style of art.—**By-zan'tin-ism,** *n.* The style of art or architecture peculiar to the Byzantine empire.—**By-zan'tin-ize,** *tr.* To render Byzantine.

by-zan'tine', *n.* Same as BEZANT. **by'zant‡.**

By-zan'ti-um, 1 bi-zan'shi-um; 2 by-zăn'shi-ŭm, *n.* An ancient city founded by emigrants from Megara in 667 B.C.; in A. D. 330 it was known as New Rome, now Constantinople. **By-zan'ti-on†** [Gr.].

Bz., *abbr.* Benzoyl.

Bzu'ra, 1 bzū'ra; 2 bzu'ra, *n.* A tributary of the Vistula river in Poland, where Russians defeated the Germans Feb. 4-6, 1915.



Types of Byzantine Architecture and Art.

1. Bas-relief from St. Mark's, Venice. 2. Cross of Emperor Justinian II. (in the Vatican). 3. Santa Sophia, Constantinople. 4. Westminster Cathedral, London. 5. Ivory Oliphant. 6. Capital from Santa Sophia. 7. Church of the Twelve Apostles, Saloniks.

Byr'rhi-dæ, 1 bir'i-dī; 2 bȳr'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles with grooved posterior coxæ, convex oval body, and retractile legs. **Byr'rhus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *birrus*; see BIRRUS.]—**byr'rhid,** *a.* & *n.*—**byr'rhoid,** *a.*

byr'soid, 1 būr'soid; 2 bȳr'sŏid, *n. Anthrop.* A cranium somewhat resembling the shape of a purse. [< Gr. *byrsa*, skin, + *eidos*, form.]

Byr-son'i-ma, 1 bar-sən'i-mə *or* būr'so-nai'mə; 2 bȳr-sŏn'i-ma *or* bȳr'so-ni'ma, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American evergreen shrubs or small trees of the malpighiad family (*Malpighiaceæ*), with opposite, entire, glandless leaves and terminal racemes of generally yellow, but sometimes pink or white, flowers. The bark of all the species is used for tanning and for dyeing red, and the berries of some species are edible. Several species, as *B. altissima* with white and *B. chrysophylla* with yellow flowers, are in ornamental hothouse cultivation. [< Gr. *byrsenē*, tan.]

Byr-sop'i-dæ, 1 bar-sop'i-dī; 2 bȳr-sŏp'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of weevils with elytra strongly ridged on their inner surface, prosternum elevated, and tarsi setose. **Byr'-sops,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *byrsa*, skin, + *ōps*, face.]—**byr'so-pid,** *a.* & *n.*—**byr'so-poid,** *a.*

byr'thyn-sak", 1 bir'thin-sak"; 2 bȳr'thyn-săk", *n. Old Eng. Law.* A theft, as of a calf or sheep, or of as much as the thief can bear on his back. [< AS. *byrthen*, burden, + *saca*, said at law.]

by'sen, 1 bai'zin *or* biz'in; 2 bȳ'sen *or* bȳs'en, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sorry sight; disgraceful spectacle; bad example.

bys'ma-lith, 1 biz'mə-lith; 2 bȳs'ma-lith, *n. Geol.* A plug-like mass of igneous rock forced vertically into overlying strata, forming in them a dome-like uplift often accompanied by faulting. [< Gr. *byssma*, plug, + *lithos*, stone.]

by'spel, 1 bai'spel; 2 bȳ'spĕl, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A prodigy. **2.** [Dial.] A worthless fellow. **3†.** A proverb. **bi'spel‡; by'-spell‡.**

byss-, bys'i-, bys'so- } 1 bis-, bis'i-, bis'o-; 2 bȳs-, bȳs'i-, bȳs'o-. Derived from BYSSUS: combining forms.— **bys-sa'ceous,** *a.*

byss'so-. } Like a byssus; divided into fine threads like flax or wool.— **bys'sal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the byssus of a mollusk.— **bys-sif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing or having a byssus.—

C

Cc Roman. Black Letter. Script.

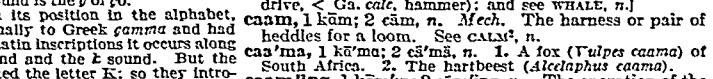
C, c, 1 sī; 2 çē. *n.* [CEES, C's, or *Cs*, 1 sīz; 2 çēş, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the third in the English, Latin, and Romanic alphabets; in Latin and Anglo-Saxon called *ce* = kē.

Its sound is made by bringing the back surface of the tongue into contact with the opposite part of the faucal passage. The exact place of the contact depends on the character of the neighboring sounds; thus, it is farther back in *call* and *book* than in *keel* and *speak*. The process of pushing forward the point of articulation toward the *t* position is called 'palatalization.' Technically the *k* sound is called a 'voiceless guttural mute' ('explosive,' or 'stop'). The corresponding voiced sound is the *g* of *go*.

As one would infer from its position in the alphabet, Latin C corresponded originally to Greek *gamma* and had the same sound. In early Latin inscriptions it occurs along with K, both for the *g* sound and the *k* sound. But the Romans seem to have disliked the letter K; so they introduced, as early as the 3d century B. C., a modified form of C, namely, G, for the voiced *g* sound, and restricted C to the voiceless *k* sound. This is the value of *c* in classical Latin. In Low Latin, however, *c* began to be palatalized before a high vowel (*e, i, ae, oe, y*), and out of this palatalized *c* have developed various modern sounds such as *ch, ts, s, sh,* and *th*. Where the Romans said kikero (Cicero), the Italians say chichero, the French siserā, the Germans tsitsero, the Spanish thithero, the English sisaro.

In the Anglo-Saxon alphabet *c* had at first only the *k* sound, the modern *child* having been spelled *cild*. When the inevitable process of palatalization set in, the new sound, really a combination of *t* and *sh*, came to be denoted by *ch*, sometimes by *tch*. Then came Norman-French, with a multitude of words in which *c* now had the sound of *s*. These were retained with their French spelling, the *s* sound before an unstressed high vowel giving rise to *sh*, as in *ocean*. Hence arises our modern rule that *c* has the *s* sound (or the *sh* sound) before *e, i, y, ae,* and *oe*, elsewhere the *k* sound. Strictly speaking, the letter *c* is now redundant in our alphabet, since its various sounds can all be otherwise denoted.

The history of the characters may be shown as follows:



Hieroglyphic Throne. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Early Latin.

C is from L. **C** (3d cent. B. C.), which stood for both Gr. *g* and Gr. *k*, K being an unmanageable form in a rounded alphabet. See G. The black letter is monkish cacography (14th cent.). **C** is a rounding of Gr. Γ, gamma (7th cent. B. C.), < Gr. right to left 𐤂 < Phenician 𐤂, gimel, camel, < Egyptian hieratic 𓃀, < the Egyptian hieroglyph 𓃀, called *throne*. For dates, see A.

2. An abbreviation: (1) *Chem.* The element carbon. (2) Centigrade: used with thermometer degrees, as 40° C. (3) *Naut.* Choppy or cross sea; also, cloudy: used in log-books. (4) Cutter: a signal in wigwagging. (5) Canine teeth. See DENTAL FORMULA. (6) *Elec.* Capacity; current; current-density. (7) *Base-ball.* Catcher: used in scoring. (8) *Cricket.* Caught: used in scoring. (9) [U. S. & Canada.] Cent or cents. (10) [F.] Centime. (11) Circa, circiter, circum: with figures, as *c.* 500, to express uncertainty. (12) Cubic: used in the measure of volume, as c.c., cubic centimeters. For other abbreviations, see below. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) The third in a class, order, group, or series; three as a number or numeral; also, a numeral in the Roman notation (C = 100; CC = 200; CCC = 300; C = 100,000). This symbol, which was originally ⊙, a modified form of the Greek Θ, was later changed to C and considered as the initial of the Latin *centum*. (2) *Mus.* (*a*) One of a series of tones, at intervals of an octave, given, in modern International pitch, by about 522 vibrations a second or by 522 multiplied or divided by any power of 2: used sometimes as a standard pitch-tone, especially in theoretical discussions; also, the third tone in the relative minor scale; A minor. See FIFTH; SCALE. (*b*) The key giving C for a key-note and beginning the natural or major scale. See KEY. (*c*) On a keyed instrument, any key giving C. See KEYBOARD. (*d*) In written music, any note representing C. See STAFF; KEY. (*e*) In a clef-signature, common (*i. e.*, 4–4) time. (3) *Astron.* A line in the spectrum denoting hydrogen (4) *Mech.* Coefficient of rigidity. (5) See DOMINICAL LETTER, under DOMINICAL. (6) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a white pennant containing a red circle. It denotes also assent, "Yes." (7) *Math.* A known quantity; also, a constant quantity. (8) An arbitrary designation for explanatory purposes applied to persons; as, A and B sued C. (9) The third letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol. — **C major** (*Mus.*), the major key or scale having C as the key-note. See C, 3 (2). — **C minor,** the key or scale relative to E♭ major having a signature of three flats. — **C sharp minor,** the minor key or scale relative to the E major having a signature of four sharps. — **C, sharp, C♯,** the semitone next above C. See KEY.

C, *a.* Shaped like the letter C: as, a *C* spring.

C., *c.,** *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

C°ı, *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Charles.

C., *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Charlotte.

ca', 1 kô; 2 cą, *v.* [Scot.] To call. **ca't:.**

ca', *n.* [Scot.] To push; drive. **ca'ţ; caa'.** — **ca me, ca thee,** you help me, and I'll help you.

ca', } *v.* [Scot.] To go: a common contraction, as in **ca' canny,** go cautiously or easily.

ca, *n.* [Scot.] A calf.

Ca. Calcium: a chemical symbol.

C. A., *abbr.* Chancery Appeals; chartered accountant; chief accountant; commercial agent; Confederate Army; controller of accounts; county alderman; Court of Appeal; Court of Arches; Church Association.

c. a., *abbr.* [It.] *Mus.* Coll' arco: with the bow.

Ca., ca., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Ca'a-ba, 1 kä"ə-bə; 2 cä"a-ba, *n.* Same as KAABA.

caa'ing-whale", 1 kō'ıŋ-hwēl"; 2 ca'ing-hwāl", *n.* A delphinoid cetacean, the blackfish (*Globicephalus melas*), about 20 feet long, often driven ashore on the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe islands. It associates in large schools, and feeds mainly on cephalopods. [< Sc. *caaing* (< *ca,* drive, < Ga. *cale,* hammer); and see WHALE, *n.*]

caam, 1 kām; 2 cām, *n. Mech.* The harness or pair of heddles for a loom. See CALM², *n.*

caa'ma, 1 kä"ma; 2 cä"mä, *n.* **1.** A fox (*Vulpes caama*) of South Africa. **2.** The hartbeest (*Alcelaphus caama*).

caam'ing, 1 kām'ıŋ; 2 cām'ing, *n.* The operation of the harness of a loom or the fastening of threads to it.

caa'ri-wan, 1 kä'rı-wən; 2 cä'ri-wän, *n.* The Australian spearwood.

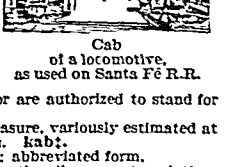
caas†, *n.* Case: ME. form of CASE¹ and CASE².

caa-tin'ga, 1 kə-tiŋ'gə; 2 cä-tiŋ'gä, *n. Bot.* A wooded area of slight rainfall in eastern and central Brazil. Dwarfed trees, with undergrowth of spiny bushes, herbs, and cacti, compose the vegetation. [< Tupi *caatinga,* white forest.]

cab¹, 1 kab; 2 cäb, *v.* [CABBED, CABB²; CAB'BING.] [Colloq.] To go in a cab: used also transitively with *it* as an object.

cab², *vt.* [Slang, Eng.] To steal; crib. **cab'bage†.**

cab³, *n.* **1.** A public carriage licensed to carry people for hire, having either one or two inside seats for passengers and an elevated seat for the driver, and commonly drawn by one horse. **2.** [U. S.] The covered part of a locomotive which shields the engineer and fireman from the weather. **3.** A cab-driver. [Abbr. of CABRIOLET.] — **cab'phae"ton,** *n.* A vehicle combining the cabriolet and the phaeton with a driver's seat in the rear. — **cab signal,** *n.* The automatic signal-lights, displayed in the cab of an engine. — **cab' stand,** *n.* A place where cabs stand ranged in a row, or are authorized to stand for hire. **cab-rank†.**



Cab of a locomotive, as used on Santa Fé R.R.

cab⁴, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure, variously estimated at from about 3 to about 5 pints. **kab†.**

cab⁵, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cabal: abbreviated form.

cab⁶, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A student's crib; pony; translation.

cab'a¹, 1 kab'ə; 2 cäb'a, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as CABAS.

ca-ba'², 1 kə-bā"; 2 cä-bä', *n.* [P. I.] A measure of capacity, about one and a third bushels. **ca-be'†.**

ca-baan', 1 kə-bān"; 2 cä-bän', *n.* A white scarf which the Arabs wear across their shoulders. **ca-ban'†.**

ca-back', 1 kə-bak"; 2 cə-bäk', *n.* An inn or tavern in Russia. **ka-bak'†** [Rus.].

ca-bag', 1 kə-bāg"; 2 cä-bäg', *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* Same as BANGCAL.

Ca"ba-gan', 1 kä"bə-gān"; 2 cä"bä-gän', *n.* A town in N. Luzon, P. I.

ca-bal', 1 kə-bal'; 2 ca-bäl', *vi.* [CA-BALLED', CA-BALD²; CA-BAL'LING.] To unite in a small party for purposes of plot or intrigue.

Thousands of Jacobites all over the country [were] clumsily *caballing.* THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* p. 252. [R.]

ca-bal', 1 kə-bal'; 2 ca-bäl' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A number of persons secretly united for effecting by intrigue some private or party purpose. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* The ministry formed in the reign of Charles II. after the fall of Clarendon (1667–1673). It was essentially a committee ("committee for foreign affairs") of the Privy Council, and was a forerunner of the modern cabinet. **cabţ.**

It happened by a whimsical coincidence that, in 1671, the cabinet consisted of five persons the initial letters of whose names made up the word *Cabal* — Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. These ministers were therefore emphatically called the *Cabal;* and they soon made that appellation so infamous that it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach. MACAULAY *Eng.* vol. i. p. 165. [R. & CO. 1849.]

3. A design or work of joint intrigue; a factious scheme; as, court *cabals.* **4.** A secret meeting, especially of a faction. **5†.** The cabala. [< F. *cabale,* < Heb. *qabbālāh;* see CABALA.]

SYN.: combination, conclave, confederacy, conspiracy, crew, faction, gang. A *conspiracy* is a *combination* of persons for an evil purpose, or the act of so combining. *Conspiracy* is a distinct crime under common, and generally under statutory, law. A *faction* is more extensive than a *conspiracy,* less formal in organization, less definite in plan. *Faction* and its adjective, *factious,* have always an unfavorable sense. *Cabal* commonly denotes a *conspiracy* of leaders. A *gang* is a company of workmen all doing the same work under one leader; the word is used figuratively only of combinations which it is meant to stigmatize as rude and mercenary; *crew* is used in a closely similar sense. A *conclave* is secret, but of larger numbers, ordinarily, than a *cabal,* and may have honorable use; as, the *conclave* of cardinals. — **cabal system,** a system for memorizing in which the initials of the words to be memorized are combined with a vocable.

cab'a-la, 1 kab'ə-lə; 2 cab'a-la, *n.* **1.** A system of theosophy, originating in a mystical interpretation of the Scriptures among Jewish rabbis and certain Christian sects of the Middle Ages. Upon the assumption that every letter, number, and even accent of Scripture has an occult meaning, it developed a semipantheistic doctrine of emanation of the universe, of the supremacy of man's spirit over the invisible powers of evil as well as over his own desires, and a claim to penetrate all mysteries and to foretell the future. Compare SEPHIRA.

The term *Cabala* designates the esoteric doctrines of Judaism. . . . Although it claims to be a product of the tannaitic period . . . modern investigation has proved that it is purely a product of the Middle Ages. AUGUST WÜNSCHE *New S.-H. Relig. Encyc.* vol. ii, p. 326. [r. & w. '08.]

2. Any occult or mystic system of doctrine; the mystic system of medieval theosophists.

The *cabala* on which is fairly writ The squaring of the circle. W. W. STORY *Blue Beard's Cabinet* st. 18.

[< LL. *cabbala,* < Heb. *qabbālāh,* reception, < *qāḇal,* receive.] **cab'ba-la†; kab'a-la†; kab'ba-la†.**

cab"a-las'sou, 1 kab'ə-las"ū; 2 cäb'a-läs"ų, *n.* [S. Am.] The great armadillo (*Priodontes giyas*).

ca"ba-let'ta, 1 kä"bə-let'tə; 2 cä"bä-lĕt'tä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A quick melody with accompaniments in triplets, imitating the galloping of a horse. **2.** The short, quick, final movement of an operatic aria. [Leyte, P. I.

Ca"ba-li'an, 1 kä"bə-lī'ən; 2 cä"bä-lī'än, *n.* A town in

cab'a-lism¹, 1 kab'ə-lizm; 2 cäb'a-lişm, *n.* **1.** The system of the Jewish cabala; mystery; occult doctrine. **2.** Superstitious devotion to one's religion. **cab'balism†.**

ca-bal'ism², 1 kə-bal'izm; 2 ca-bäl'işm, *n.* [Rare.] The principles or spirit of a cabal; cliquism.

A foreign greatness is the antidote for *cabalism.* EMERSON *Representative Men* p. 26. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

cab'a-list¹, 1 kab'ə-list; 2 cäb'a-list, *n.* **1.** A student or interpreter of the Jewish cabala. **2.** A mystic or occultist; one skilled in secret arts or doctrines. **cab'balist†; kab'a-list†.**

cab"a-lis'tic, 1 kab"ə-lis'tik; 2 cäb'a-lis'tic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the cabala. **2.** Having a mystic sense; mysterious. **ca-bal'ic†; cab"a-lis'ti-cal†; cab"ba-lis'tic†; kab"a-lis'tic†.** SYN.: see MYSTERIOUS. — **cab"a-lis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cab'a-lize, 1 kab'ə-laiz; 2 cäb'a-liz, *vt.* [Rare.] To use the language or manner of the cabalists. — **cab'a-liz"er,** *n.*

ca-bal-lad', } 1 kə"bal-yād', -yā'da; 2 cä"bäl-yäd', -yä'dä,
ca"bal-la'da, } *n.* Same as CAVALLARD.

cab"al-la'ri-a, 1 kab'ə-lē"rı-ə; 2 cäb'ä-lā'ri-a, *n.* [LL.] A feudal tenure by which the tenant furnished the lord with a horseman duly equipped for war or other required service.

cab"al-la'ya, 1 kab'ə-lī"yə; 2 cäb'ä-lī'ya, *n.* A pangolin (*Pholidotus javanicus*).

ca-bal'ler, 1 kə-bal'er; 2 ca-bäl'er, *n.* One who cabals.

ca"bal-le-ri'a, 1 kə"bal-yē-rī'ə; 2 cä"bäl-yę-rī'ä, *n.* **1.** *Sp. Am. Law.* An apportionment of land granted to a mounted soldier in consideration of military service. **2.** *pl.* Romantic tales of knighthood such as prevailed in the 15th and 16th centuries in the literature of the Peninsula and which inspired the satire in *Don Quixote.* [Sp., cavalry, < *caballo,* horse, < L. *caballus,* horse.]

ca"bal-le'ro, 1 kə"bal-yē'ro; 2 cä"bäl-yę'ro, *n.* **1.** A Spanish gentleman; cavalier: used in Spanish lands with as broad a signification as the English word *gentleman.*

This produced a distinction between the *caballeros,* or noble class, and the pecheros, or payers of tribute. HALLAM *Middle Ages* pt. ii, ch. 4, p. 200. [D. 1854.]

2. A stately Spanish dance. [Sp., < LL. *caballarius;* see CAVALIER, *n.*]

Ca"bal-le'ro, Fernan. Pen-name of Cæcilia Böhl de Faber (1797–¹/₂1877), a Spanish novelist, born in Switzerland; *La Gaviota,* etc. [A fish, the mangrove snapper.

ca-bal"le-ro'te, 1 kə-bāl"yə-rō"tē; 2 cä-bäl"yę-rō'tę, *n.* [Sp.]

cab'al-line, 1 kab'ə-lin; 2 cäb'a-lin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suited for a horse; as, *caballine* aloes. [< L. *caballinus,* < *caballus,* horse.] — **caballine fountain,** the fountain Hippocrene, said to have sprung from a stroke of the foot of Pegasus; hence, a fountain of inspiration.

ca-bal'lo, 1 kə-bāl'yo; 2 cä-bäl'yo, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A horse; particularly, a riding-horse. **2.** In games with cards, the card that bears the picture of a horse.

cab'an¹, 1 kab'ən; 2 cäb'an, *n.* [F. Canadian.] A cabin: especially, a fisherman's hut. **cab'ane†.**

ca-ban'², *n.* See CABAAN.

ca-bān', 1 kə-bān"; 2 cä-bän', *n.* [P. I.] A measure of capacity for grain, equal to about 7 liters: Tagalog term.

Ca"ba-na-tu'an, 1 kä"bə-nə-tū'ən; 2 cä"bä-nä-tų'än, *n.* A town in Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, P. I.

ca"bane', 1 kə"ban'; 2 cä"bän', *n.* In an air-plane, an arrangement of struts projecting above the wing or wings, to which sustaining wires are attached.

Ca"ba"nel', 1 kə"bə"nel'; 2 cä"bä"nĕl', **Alexandre** (¹⁰/₂₈ 1823–¹/₂1889). A French historical painter.

cab'a-nett†, *n.* See CABINET.

Ca"bang-ca'lan, 1 kə"bəŋ-kä'lən; 2 cä"bäng-cä'län, *n.* A town in Negros, P. I.

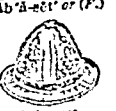
Ca"ba"nis', 1 kə"bə"nī'; 2 cä"bä"nī', **Pierre J. G.** (¹/₂1757–¹/₂1808). A French physician, author; *Relations between the Physical System and the Mental Faculties of Man.*

cab'a-ret, 1 kab'ə-ret; 2 cäb'a-rĕt (XIII), *n.* [F.] **1.** A tavern; wine-shop. **2.** A tea- or coffee-set. **3.** A cabaret show. See SHOW. **4†.** Asarabacca (*Asarum europæum*). — **cab"a-ret-ler',** *n.* A saloon-keeper.

Ca-bar'rus, 1 kə-bar'əs; 2 ca-bär'ŭs, *n.* A county in North Carolina; 387 sq. m.; county-seat, Concord.

cab'as, 1 kab'ə *or* kə-bā'; 2 cäb'ä *or* ka-bä', *n.* [F.] **1.** A woman's work-bag or reticule; also, a small satchel. **2.** In France, a form of rush basket for carrying figs, etc.; a frail.

cab"as-set', 1 kab'ə-set' *or (F.)* kə"bə"sĕ'; 2 cäb'ä-sĕt' *or (F.)* cä"bä"sę', *n. Archæol.* A form of open helmet with a rounded top and narrow brim, used in the 16th century.



Cabasset.

ca-bas'sou, 1 kə-bas'ū; 2 ca-bäs'ų, *n.* An armadillo, the tatouay. [S. Am.] **ka-bas'sou†.**

Ca"ba-tu-an', 1 kä"bə-tū-ən'; 2 cä"bä-tų-än', *n.* A town in Iloilo province, Panay, P. I.

ca-ba'ya, 1 kə-bā'yə; 2 ca-bä'ya, *n.* **1.** A light cotton outer coat worn by Europeans of both sexes in the Dutch East Indies. **2.** In the Levant and the Barbary States, the caftan. [< Ar. *kabā,* vesture.]

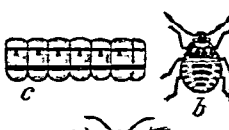
cab'back, 1 keb'ak; 2 cĕb'ak, *n.* [Scot.] A cheese.

cab'bage[1], 1 kab'ij; 2 căb'ag, *v.* [CAB'BAGED; CAB'BAG-ING.] **I.** *i.* To form a head, as cabbage. **II†.** *t.* Same as CABOCHE.

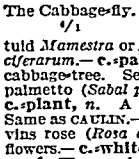
cab'bage[2], *tt.* & *rt.* **1.** To pilfer; purloin: said originally of a tailor who appropriates a part of his customer's cloth. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] To crib; use a pony: among schoolboys. Compare CAB[4]. [< OF. *cabasser*, < *cabas*, theft.]

cab'bage[3], *vi.* [CAB'BAGED; CAB'BAG-ING.] To grow to a head, as a deer's antlers. [< CABBAGE[2], *n.*]

cab'bage[4], *n.* **1.** The head formed by the leaves of many varieties of *Brassica oleracea*, usually compact and globular and much used as a vegetable. Among popular American varieties are the **curled** and **drumhead savoy, stone-mason drumhead, Schweinfurth, Marblehead, mammoth drumhead, red Dutch,** etc. Altho Brussels sprouts and the cauliflower are varieties of cabbage, they are distinct types. Of the diseases of the cabbage-plant, black rot and clubroot are the most serious and are controlled by the rotation method. **2.** A European plant (*Brassica oleracea*) of the mustard family (*Brassicaceæ*), or one of its cultivated varieties. **3.** The large terminal leaf-bud of certain palms (cabbage-trees), used as a vegetable. **4.** One of various other plants; as, dog-*cabbage*, skunk-*cabbage*, etc. See below. [< OF. *cabus*, *coboche*, < L. *caput*, head.] **cab'badget**; **cab'idget.**— **Arkansas cabbage,** an annual herb (*Streptanthus maculatus*) of the mustard family (*Brassicaceæ*) with oval-oblong glaucous leaves and showy bluish-purple flowers, of the western United States. It is cultivated for ornamental purposes.— **bargeman's c.,** the turnip.— **cab'bage-a"phis,** *n.* The plant-louse (*Aphis brassicæ*) of the cabbage.— **c.-bark,** *n.* The bark of the cabbage-tree.— **c.-bark tree,** same as CABBAGE-TREE, 2.— **c.-beetle,** *n.* A cabbage-flea.— **c.-bug,** *n.* A small subtropical pentalomid bug (*Murgantia histrionica*), of brilliant coloring, which has spread from Central America into the United States, and is destructive to cabbages.— **c.-butterfly,** *n.* A pierid butterfly of the genus *Pontia*, as *P. rapæ*, imported into North America from Europe, whose larvæ devour the leaves of cabbage and other cruciferous plants.— **c.-cole,** *n.* Same as CABBAGE[1], 2.— **c.-daisy,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The European globe-flower.— **c.-flea,** *n.* A flea-beetle, as *Haltica consobrina* or *Phyllotreta vittata*, that attacks the cabbage and other cruciferous plants.— **c.-fly,** *n.* A muscid fly (*Anthomyia brassicæ*), whose larvæ feed on the roots of cabbages.— **c.-gum,** *n.* [Austral.] A large tree (*Eucalyptus stiebriana*) of southeastern Australia and Tasmania, yielding a valuable, strong, and elastic timber. Known also as **mountain-ash** in Australia and **gum-top** and **iron-bark-tree** in Tasmania.— **c.-head,** *n.* **1.** See CABBAGE, 1. **2.** [Slang.] A stupid person; numskull.— **c.-leaf,** *n.* [Slang.] A bad cigar.— **c.-lettuce,** *n.* See LETTUCE.— **c.-maggot,** *n.* The larva of the cabbage-fly.— **c.-moth,** *n.* A moth whose larva feeds upon the cabbage, as the noctuid *Mamestra* or *Plusia brassicæ*, and the tineid *Plutella cruciferarum*.— **c.-palm,** *n.* *Oreodoxa* or *Areca oleracea*, or other cabbage-tree. See CABBAGE-TREE, 1.— **c.-palmetto,** *n.* A palmetto (*Sabal palmetto*) of the southern United States.— **c.-plant,** *n.* A young cabbage for planting.— **c.-red,** *n.* Same as CAULIN.— **c.-rose,** *n.* The hundred-leaved or Provins rose (*Rosa centifolia*), with large and very compact flowers.— **c.-white,** *n.* The cabbage-butterfly.— **c.-wood,** *n.* **1.** The wood of the cabbage-tree. **2.** The West-Indian silk-cotton tree (*Eriodrendon anfractuosum*).— **c.-worm,** *n.* The larva of a cabbage-butterfly, cabbage-fly, or cabbage-moth.— **Chinese c.,** a Chinese species of *Brassica* (*B. sinensis*), the *pak-choi*, allied to the common cabbage of Europe and America (*B. oleracea*), and similarly used. In Japan the seeds are pressed for oil.— **Kerguelen c.,** a cabbage-like plant (*Pringlea antiscorbutica*) of the mustard family, growing only in Kerguelen Island and of great service to ships' crews stopping there, on account of its antiscorbutic properties.— **Maori c.,** the wild cabbage of New Zealand sprung from plants left there by Captain Cook.— **native c.** [Austral.] **1.** The marsh or yellow watercress (*Nasturtium palustre*). **2.** The Maori cabbage.— **St. Patrick's c.,** same as LONDON-PRIDE.— **thousand-headed c.,** Brussels sprouts.



Harlequin Cabbage-bug. 2/1
a, adult of *Murgantia histrionica*; *b*, larva; *c*, eggs enlarged.



The Cabbage-fly. 4/1

cab'bage[2], *n.* **1.** The cloth appropriated by a tailor in cutting out garments; hence, anything purloined. **2.** [Schoolboys' Slang, Eng.] A crib; key; pony.

cab'bage[3]†, *n.* **1.** The part of a deer's head in which the antlers are set. **2.** A part of a former head-dress.

cab'bage-tree", *n.* **1.** A palm with a terminal leaf-bud (cabbage), as the cabbage-palmetto (*Oreodoxa oleracea*) of the West Indies, or a fan-palm (*Livistona australis*) or feather-palm (*Ptychosperma elegans*) of Australia. **2.** A tropical American tree of the genus *Andira*, of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), especially *A. inermis*, that yields a narcotic and anthelminthic bark. **3.** [New Zealand.] A tree (*Cordyline indivisa*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*). **4.** The black cabbage-tree.— **black cabbage-tree,** a tree (*Melanodendron integrifolium*) of the aster family (*Asteraceæ*), of St. Helena.— **c. hat** [Austral.], a hat with low crown and broad brim made of the leaves of the cabbage-tree (*Livistona australis*).— **c. mob** [Austral.], the larrikins: so called from their head-dress, the cabbage-tree hat.

cab'bag-y, 1 kab'ij-i; 2 căb'ag-y, *a.* Like cabbage or a quality (as the smell) of cabbage.

cab'ba-la, cab'ba-lism, etc. See CABALA, etc.

cab'ber, 1 kab'ər; 2 căb'er, *n.* [Colloq.] A cab-horse.

cab'bing, 1 kab'iŋ; 2 căb'ing, *n.* The business of driving or letting cabs.

cab'bit", *n.* See under BIT[1], *n.*

cab'ble, 1 kab'l; 2 căb'l, *rt.* & *ri.* [CAB'BLED; CAB'BLING.] [Eng.] To break into fragments, as puddled iron for reheating and rolling into bars.— **cab'bler,** *n.*

Cab'bon, 1 kab'ən; 2 căb'on, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xv, 40.

cab'by, 1 kab'i; 2 căb'y, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A cabman.

cab"ca-ban', 1 kūb"kə-būn'; 2 cāb"că-bān', *n.* [P. I.] A medicinal plant (*Polypodium quercinum*) used by the natives as a purgative.

cab'dom, 1 kab'dəm; 2 căb'dom, *n.* The cab-driving interest.

ca-be'ça, 1 kə-be'sə; 2 ca-be'ça, *n.* [Pg.] The finest India silk. **ca-besse'.**

ca"be-ce'ra[1], 1 kū"bē-thē'rə; 2 cā"be-the'rā, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** The head man of a barangay or district. **2.** The chief city of a province. [Sp., < CABEZA.]

Ca"be-ce'ra[2], *n.* A town in N. Luzon, P. I.

Cab'ell, 1 kab'el; 2 cāb'ĕl, *n.* A county in West Virginia; 261 sq. m.; county-seat, Huntington.

ca-bel"le-ro'te, 1 kə-bel"e-rō'tē; 2 cā-bĕl"e-rō'te, *n.* [W. Ind.] A large food-fish, the gray snapper (*Lutianus griseus*).

ca'ber, 1 kē'bər; 2 cā'ber, *n.* [Scot.] A pole or spar; round timber; the stem of a sapling thrown or tossed in a Highland athletic game. **ca'bir†; ka'bar‡; ke'bar‡.**

Cab"e-re'i-dæ, 1 kab'i-ri'i-di; 2 căb"e-re'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of polyzoans having filamentous appendages on the dorsal surface. [a rope used as a lariat.

ca-bes'tro, 1 kə-bes'trō; 2 cā-bĕs'tro, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A halter;

Ca"bet', 1 ka"bē'; 2 cā"be', **Étienne** (1/2 1788–11/2 1856). A French lawyer and socialist; *Travels in Icaria*, 1842.

ca-be'za, 1 kə-bē'thə; 2 cā-be'thā, *n.* [Sp.] Literally, a head; in the Philippines, a leader or important person.— **cabeza de barangay** [P. I.], an agent of the Spanish government; formerly, a chief of a barangay.

cab'e-zon, 1 kab'i-zən *or* kə-bē'sōn'; 2 căb'e-zŏn *or* cā"be-sōn', *n.* [Sp.] One of various fishes: especially (1) a sculpin (*Hemilepidotus spinosus*), of California; (2) a scænoid (*Larimus breviceps*), of the West Indies; (3) a toad-fish (*Porichthys notatus*), of California.

ca"be-zo'te, 1 ka"bē-thō'tē; 2 cā"be-thō'te, *n.* [Sp.] An atherinoid fish (*Atherina latteps*) living in the southern Atlantic waters of the United States.

cab'ful, 1 kab'ful; 2 cāb'ful, *n.* As many as a cab will hold.

ca-bi'al, 1 ka-bī'əl; 2 cā-bī'i, *n.* [Braz.] The capybara.

Ca"bi-a'o, 1 ka"bi-ā'o; 2 cā"bi-ā'o, *n.* A town in Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, P. I.

ca-bil'do, 1 kə-bil'do; 2 ca-bil'do, *n.* [So. U. S.] A chapter-house belonging to a cathedral or a collegiate church. [Sp., < L. *capitulum*; see CHAPTER.]

ca'bil-liau†, *n.* Codfish, or a dish of mashed cod.

cab'in, 1 kab'ın; 2 căb'in, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To shut up or confine in or as in a cabin; hamper; shelter or lodge as in a cabin. **2.** To divide; partition.

II. *i.* To dwell in or as in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries . . . And *cabin* in a cave.
SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act iv, sc. 2.

cab'in, *n.* **1.** A small, rudely constructed house; a hut; cottage. **2.** *Naut.* A compartment of a vessel constructed and arranged for the use of officers or passengers; especially, in passenger-steamers, a space divided into or surrounded by private rooms or staterooms; a general apartment for all the passengers, or all of a certain class; the saloon.

Our fathers, in the *cabin* of the Mayflower, drew up a civil compact.
JOSEPH COOK *Transcendentalism* p. 167. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

3. A small room; bedroom. **4.** [Eng.] *Railroad.* A signal-box; a place from which switches are operated. [< F. *cabane*, < LL. *capanna*, cabin; cp. W., Ir., Gael. *caban*, cabin.] **cab'an‡; cab'anet; cab'bin†; cab'inet.** — **cab'in-boy",** *n.* A boy who waits on the officers of a vessel: a steward's assistant in a steamer.— **c.-car,** *n.* A caboose.

cab'ined, 1 kab'ınd; 2 căb'ind, *pa.* Furnished with a cabin; made like a cabin; hence, confined in narrow space; hampered or confined, as in action or thought.

cab'i-net, 1 kab'ı-net; 2 căb'ı-nĕt, *rt.* [Rare.] To enclose in a cabinet.

cab'i-net, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cabinet or council of state. **2.** Worthy to be kept in or suitable for a cabinet on account of size, beauty, value, etc.; as, a *cabinet* picture or photograph; *cabinet* piano or organ. **3.** Secret; confidential.— **cabinet council.** **1.** The cabinet. **2.** A meeting of the cabinet; also, any council held with privacy. **3†.** Secret counsel or advice.— **c. photograph,** see under PHOTOGRAPH, *n.*— **c. picture,** a small and generally highly finished picture suitable to a small room and for close inspection.

cab'i-net, *n.* **1.** [C-] The body of men constituting the official advisers of the executive head of a nation, and charged with the administration of the executive departments of the government. (1) [U. S.] The advisers of the President on public affairs, composed of the heads of the several executive departments (as arranged in the order of their Presidential succession), the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, and Secretary of Labor. They are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are removable at the will of the President. The United States Cabinet as a body has no legal or constitutional authority, but is merely advisory. The President and ministers in the performance of their official duties may lawfully disregard its advice and act upon their individual responsibility.

At that time [1825] the notion that the accession of a new President must necessarily involve a thorough reconstruction of the *Cabinet*, was not yet invented.
CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* ch. 11, p. 258. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

(2) [Gt. Brit.] Those members of the Privy Council who hold the highest offices of the state and who, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, carry on the imperial government. The Cabinet Council dates from 1693, during the reign of William III., but it was not until modern times that it gained its present position. The Cabinet must have at least eleven members, who fill the following offices: First Lord of the Treasury (usually the Prime Minister), the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal (an office sometimes in commission), the five Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. Until 1850 the Cabinet usually consisted of twelve members. Since then the number has varied from twelve to twenty-three. The members are usually chosen by the Prime Minister from the party in office at the time, guided by the opinion of the electorate. To the first Cabinet of George V., the Chief Secretary for Ireland, President of Local Government Board, Postmaster-General, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster were added. The present Cabinet (1918) consists of only six members, of whom three do not have portfolios. Compare CABAL; PRIVY COUNCIL. The Cabinets of the British colonies are of like character. (3) [France.] A purely political body, which drafts legislation, but is not recognized by the constitution. It is known as the council. **2.** The secret council of a government or a church; a private meeting of state or church officials; in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a bishop with the district superintendents of a conference. **3.** The chamber in which a cabinet meets. **4.** Any room or rooms set apart for keeping or displaying works of art or virtu, scientific collections or apparatus, etc.; also, the articles so collected.

I am as proud of the specimens I gather into my *cabinet* as ever a collector of crystals was of his captured gems.
JOSEPH COOK *Orthodoxy* p. 225. [H. M. & CO. 1883.]

5. *Print.* An enclosed rack or receptacle with small cases or drawers for display-type, cuts, etc. **6.** A piece of furniture fitted with shelves and drawers for various purposes, as for keeping coins, medals, prints, pottery, and curiosities, or for the deposit of papers, manuscripts, etc.: often highly ornamented; as, a music-*cabinet*. **7.** [Archaic.] A private room for consultation, retirement, or intimate intercourse; a small private room; a study or closet. **8.** A little cabin. **cab"i-nette'‡.**

Can I ever forget that low-cowled *cabinette*, in its miniature pine grove, beside the queer little stream, upon the hill-side?
E. INGERSOLL in *Scribner's Monthly* Oct., 1879, p. 822.

9. A cabinet photograph. See PHOTOGRAPH. [F., closet, dim. of *cabane*; see CABIN, *n.*] **cab'a-net†; cab'bi-net†.**

SYN.: council, ministry.— **cabinet finish** (*Building*), finish, like cabinetwork, applied to hardwood trimming used for panels, frames, etc., in the interior of a house.— **cab'i-net-mak"er,** *n.* One who makes household furniture, such as cabinets, sideboards, bureaus, etc.— **cab'i-net-mak"ing,** *n.*— **c.-molding,** *n.* A molding resembling the twisted strands of a rope.— **c. trim** (*Building*), hardwood used for trimming interiors, as of rooms, polished or varnished like cabinetwork.— **cab'i-net-work",** *n.* Fine joinery-work, such as is put upon cabinets.— **kitchen c.,** a political coterie of intimate friends of President Jackson, who were supposed to have more influence in his administration than his cabinet and were said to have access to him metaphorically "through the kitchen." [Cabin.

Cab"i-re'an, 1 kab'ı-rī'ən; 2 cāb'i-rē'an, *n.* One of the

Ca-bi'ri, 1 kə-bai'rai; 2 ca-bi'rī, *n. pl.* *Gr. Myth.* Divinities of Oriental origin, worshiped especially in Lemnos, Samothraki, and Imbros, whence their cult spread over all Greece. They were connected with fire and with the mysteries of creative life, and were called sons of Vulcan as being masters in metal-working. [< L. *Cabiri*, < Gr. *Kabeiroi*.] **Ca-bei'ri‡.**

Roman antiquarians identified the *Cabeiri* with the three Capitoline deities or with the Penates. . . . By far the most important seat of their worship was Samothrace. Here, as early as the 5th century B. C. their mysteries . . . attracted great attention, and initiation was looked upon as a general safeguard against all misfortunes.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 916.

Ca-bir'i-an, 1 kə-bir'ı-ən, -bir'ik; 2 ca-bīr'i-an, -bīr'ic, **Ca-bir'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Cabiri. **Ca-bei'ri-an‡; Ca-bei'ric‡; Cab"i-rit'ic‡.**

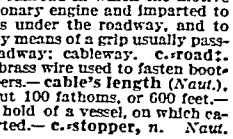
ca'ble, 1 kē'bl; 2 cā'bl, *v.* [CA'BLED, CA'BLD[3]; CA'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fast by or as by a cable; tie fast. **2.** To send by submarine telegraph.

An invitation to a club meeting was *cabled* across the Atlantic.
HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* p. 18. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

3. *Arch.* To put cables in (column-flutes). **4.** To form into rope-like thread; as, to *cable* yarn.

II. *i.* To send a message by submarine telegraph; as, he *cabled* to London.— **ca'bler,** *n.* One who dispatches messages by cable.

ca'ble, *n.* **1.** A heavy rope or chain used for mooring vessels or sustaining any other great strain; a hawser. A hempen cable is composed of three plain-laid ropes of three strands each, equal to nine strands. It measures from 10 to 26 inches in circumference, and 100 to 140 fathoms in length. Chain cables, used on all large vessels, are usually of 8 lengths of 15 fathoms each, in all 120 fathoms. **2.** Any heavy wire rope; also, a similar support made by binding together parallel wires, as for a suspension bridge. **3.** *Elec.* (1) A subaqueous conductor composed of a core of high conductivity surrounded by insulating material, which is protected by a layer of wire covered with a water-proof coat; a submarine telegraph. (2) An aerial or underground conductor or group of conductors, with an insulating covering, for telegraph, telephone, or electric light currents. **4.** A cable-molding. See below. **5.** A message sent by cable; cablegram. [< F. *câble*, < LL. *capulum*, < L. *capto*, take.] **ka'blet.**— **ca'ble-bell",** *n.* *Elec.* An enlargement filled with insulating material at the end of a cable-sheath.— **c.-bends,** *n.* *Naut.* **1.** Two small ropes for lashing the end of a ship's cable in a loop, to which the anchor is attached. **2.** The knot or fastening in a cable about the anchor-ring.— **c.-box,** *n.* A receptacle for the terminals of a cable.— **c.-buoy,** *n.* An anchor-buoy.— **c.-car,** *n.* A car fitted to run on a cable-railroad.— **c.-carrier,** *n.* A tub, basket, or the like, slung from a cable, for carrying earth or other material across a river or other space.— **c.-clip,** *n.* A device for hanging an electric cable.— **c.-drilling,** *n.* Rope-drilling.— **ca'ble-gram,** *n.* [Colloq.] A telegraphic dispatch sent by cable.— **ca'ble-gram"mic, ca'ble-graph"ic,** *a.*— **c.-grip,** *n.* The grip or gripping mechanism of a cable-car.— **c.-hanger,** *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A person who steals oysters from an oyster-bed; an oyster-poacher.— **c. hat-band,** a hatband of twisted cord.— **c.-laid,** *a.* Made up of three plain ropes; nine-stranded and left-handed: a technical term in rope-making.— **c.-molding,** *n.* A molding having the twisted appearance of a rope or cable, or a semi-cylindrical molding running partly up the flute of a column.— **c.-nipper,** *n.* Formerly a bit of rope, now a hinged iron clamp, for binding the chain to the messenger in heaving anchor.— **c.-railroad,** *n.* A railroad in which the motive power is generated in a stationary engine and imparted to an endless cable, which runs under the roadway, and to which the cars are attached by means of a grip usually passing through a slot in the roadway; cableway. **c.-road‡.** — **c.-screw,** *n.* A threaded brass wire used to fasten boot-soles together and to the uppers.— **cable's length** (*Naut.*), the tenth of a sea-mile; about 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.— **c.-stage,** *n.* A stage in the hold of a vessel, on which cables and hawsers are supported.— **c.-stopper,** *n.* *Naut.* A clamp or other device to prevent a cable from paying out.— **c.-tier,** *n.* *Naut.* **1.** A light platform in the wings, for stowing spare rigging. **2.** A platform on which to coil the ship's cables.— **c.-tire,** *n.* A large rope for lifting weights.— **c.-tools,** *n. pl.* The apparatus used in drilling deep holes, such as artesian wells.— **ca'ble-way",** *n.* A ropeway.— **c.-wheel,** *n.* *Naut.* A grooved wheel on a windlass, over which a cable is passed so that its speed may be regulated by catching on projections in the groove.— **concentric c.** (*Elec.*), a cable consisting of several conductors concentrically arranged, the innermost conductor



Electric Cables.
1. Aerial cable carrying telephone-wires. 2. Submarine cable with three cores, enclosing twisted copper wires surrounded by hemp bedding, and protected by an outer ring of iron wires.

being a wire and those enveloping it being tubes insulated from the wire as well as from the outer armor.— **electric c.** 1. A conductor containing two or more electric conducting wires, insulated from each other. See illus. on preceding page. 2. Less properly, a single insulated conductor.— **Ferranti c.**, an electrical conductor for conveying currents of high potential, consisting of concentric tubes of copper separated by insulating layers.— **messenger c.**, *n. Elec.* The supporting cable or cables in an overhead trolley system.— **Pupin c.** (*Elec.*), a telegraph or telephone cable through which transmission is made more effective by the use of inductances located at regular intervals.— **telodynamic c.**, an endless rope for the mechanical transmission of power.— **to pay (or veer) out the c.**, to let out more cable.— **to slip the c.**, to cut loose from the cable, as in cases requiring great haste: figuratively, to die. [Ican novelist; *Old Creole Days*, etc.

Ca'ble, George Washington (¹⁰/₁₂1844–¹/₂1925). An American novelist; *Old Creole Days*, etc.

ca'ble-bell", c.-car, etc. See under CABLE, *n.*

ca'bled, } 1 kē'bld; 2 cā'bld, *a.* **1.** Fastened with cables.
ca'bldˢ, } 2. *Arch.* Ornamented with cables, as a column.— **cabled flute** (*Arch.*), a flute having a cable-molding rising from its lower end.

ca'blet, 1 kē'blet; 2 cā'blĕt, *n. Naut.* A cable rope less than 10 inches in circumference; a hawser. [Dim. of CABLE.]

ca'ble-tow", 1 kē'bl-tō"; 2 cā'bl-tō", *n.* A rope or line for drawing or leading: in freemasonry, symbolizing, in the first, second and third degrees, the covenant by which masons are bound, and other things.

The *cable tow* is emblematic of the cord or band of affection which should unite the whole fraternity.

A. G. MACKEY *Lexicon of Freemasonry* p. 74. [E. M. & CO. 1890.]

ca'bling, 1 kē'blıŋ; 2 cā'bling, *n.* **1.** A sending by cable, as a message. 2. *Arch.* (1) The filling of the lower part of column-flutes with cables. (2) The cables in a column-flute. (3) A cable-molding; cable-moldings collectively. [by wind; also, brushwood.

ca'blishˢ, *n. Old Eng. Law.* Branches or trees blown down

cab'man, 1 kab'man; 2 cāb'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] The driver of a cab.

ca-bob', 1 kə-bŏb'; 2 ca-bōb', *vt.* To make cabobs of; roast on a spit with savory dressing at a quick fire; as, to *cabob* a kid. **co-bob'ţ; ka-bab'ţ; ka-bob'ţ.**

ca-bob', } *n.* **1.** A dish of meat cut into small pieces and
ka-bob', } roasted or broiled on skewers with condiments, and served with salad-dressing; also, roast meat in general. 2. A leg of mutton stuffed with garlic and herbs. [< Hind. *kabāb.*] **ka-bab'ţ.**

Ca-bo"bo-gan', 1 ka-bō"bo-gān'; 2 cā-bō"bo-gān', *n.* [P. I.] A fossil hill of the Quaternary epoch, about 300 ft. high, and one kilometer southeast of León, Panay. [< Visayan *bobog*, the tree *Sterculia fœtida.*]

cab"o-ceer', 1 kab'o-sīr'; 2 cāb'o-cēr', *n.* [W. Afr.] The native headman or chief of a town or district.

ca-bocheḍ, 1 kə-beshtˊ; 2 ca-bōshtˊ, *a. Her.* Full-faced: said of the head of a stag, bull, or other beast, when affronté. [< OF. *caboche*, head, < It. *capocchia*, knob, < *capo*, < L. *caput*, head. **ca-baged'ţ; ca-boshed'ţ; ca-bossed'ţ.— ca-boche'ţ,** *vt.* To cut off close behind the horns, as a deer's head.

A Stag's Head Cabocheḍ.
Arms of Mackenzie.

ca"bo"chon', 1 ka"bō"shōn'; 2 cā"bō"-chōn', *n.* [F.] A carbuncle-shaped precious stone cut but not faceted.

The princess wears her hair precisely as it is still worn in Nubia, and her necklace of *cabochon* drops is of a pattern much favored by the modern Ghawazi. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* ch. 22, p. 486. [n. & s. 1889.]

— cut en cabochon, made without facets; rounded, as a cat's-eye or a carbuncle.— **double c.**, a gem with the upper and lower surfaces convex and separated by a girdle-line. **— single c.**, a gem having the upper surface convex and the lower one flat or rounded.

ca-boc'le, 1 kə-bekˊl; 2 ca-bōc'l, *n.* [Braz.] *Mineral.* A compact rolled pebble resembling red jasper, supposed to be hydrous aluminum-calcium phosphate: found in the diamond-producing sands of Bahia, Brazil.

Ca-bo'clo, 1 ka-bō'klo; 2 cä-bō'clo, *n.* [Braz.] A civilized pure-blooded Amerindian belonging to the indigenous tribes of Brazil, as distinguished from the *Indio bravo* of the forest, who is uncivilized, and the *mameluco*, who is half white in blood.

Ca-bom'ba, 1 kə-bomˊbə; 2 ca-bōmˊba, *n.* [S. Am.] *Bot.* A small genus of American aquatic plants of the water-lily family (*Nymphæaceæ*), having finely dissected submerged leaves and peltate floating ones, and small 3-parted flowers on long axillary peduncles. *C. carolitana* occurs in the southern United States.

ca'bo ne'gro, 1 kā'bo nē'gro; 2 cä'bo nę'gro. The areng.

ca-boo'dle, 1 kə-būˊdl; 2 ca-bōōˊdl, *n.* [Slang, U.S.] Aggregate or collection, especially of people: with *whole* as an intensive. [Perhaps cor. of KIT AND BOODLE.]

ca-book', 1 kə-bŭkˊ; 2 ca-bōōkˊ, *n.* [Ceylon.] A gneissoid building-stone which when quarried is soft, but hardens on exposure.

Ca-bool', *n.* Same as KABUL.

ca-boose', 1 kə-būsˊ; 2 ca-bōōsˊ, *n.* **1.** A car attached to a freight-train for the use of the conductor, etc. 2. *Naut.* (1) The cook's galley on a merchantman. **cam-boose'ţ.** (2) A cooking-stove used on canal-boats or coasters. 3. [W. U. S.] A closed vehicle in which miners are carried to their work. [Formerly *camboose*, < D. *kombuis*, cook's cabin, also chimney in a ship, lit. 'dish-pipe,' < *kom*, dish, + *buis*, pipe.] **co-boose'ţ.**

ca-botˊ, 1 kə-bōˊ *or* kabˊot; 2 ca-bōˊ *or* cābˊot, *n.* [F.] **1.** The half-bushel of the Channel Islands. 2†. The miller's-thumb.

Cab'otˊ, 1 kabˊot; 2 cābˊot, *n.* **1. John or Giovanni** (——14987), a Venetian navigator; entered the service of Henry VII. of England, 1496; father of Sebastian C. 2. **Sebastian** (1474–1557), an English navigator; with his father, John, discovered the American continent (Labrador), 1497, before Columbus; commanded a Spanish expedition to La Plata, 1526.

cab'o-tage, 1 kabˊo-tij; 2 cābˊo-tāj, *n.* [F.] *Naut.* Coast-wise navigation; coast pilotage; coasting-trade.

ca-bou'ya, 1 ka-būˊyə; 2 cä-bu'yä, *n.* The giant lily (*Furcræa gigantea*). See FURCRÆA, also GIANT LILY, under LILY. [< Sp. *cabuya*, agave.] **ca-bou'ja'ţ; ca-bu'ja'ţ; ca-bu'ya'ţ.**

cab'pha"e-ton, *n.* See under CAB¹, *n.*

Ca'bra, 1 kāˊbrə; 2 cäˊbrä, *n.* A town in Cordoba province, Andalusia, Spain.

Ca-bral', 1 ka-brălˊ; 2 cä-brälˊ, **Pedro Alvarez** (1460?–1526?). A Portuguese navigator; established the first Portuguese factories in India, 1500–1501. [the rockbind.

ca'bra mo'ra, 1 kāˊbrə mōˊrə; 2 cäˊbrä mōˊrä. [Sp.] A fish,

cab'-rank", *n.* See under CAB¹, *n.*

Ca-bre'ra, 1 ka-brēˊrə; 2 ˚cä-breˊrä, *n.* **1. Don Ramon** (⁸/₁₁1810–⁵/₂₁1877), a Spanish Carlist general; took Valencia, 1837; defeated at Pasteral, 1849; died in exile. 2. **Manuel Estrada** (¹²/₂₁1856–), a President of Guatemala; Sept. 25, 1898 to Mar. 1920. 3. One of the Balearic Islands, E. of Spain, Mediterranean sea. **Ca-pra'ri-a** [Ancient].

ca-bre'rite, 1 kə-breˊrıt; 2 ca-breˊrıt, *n. Mineral.* An apple-green hydrous arseniate of nickel and magnesium ($(NiMg)_3As_2O_8+8H_2O$), fibrous in the mass. [< the Sierra *Cabreras* in Spain.]

Ca"bri-el', 1 kā"brı-elˊ; 2 cä"brı-ĕlˊ, *n.* A river in New Castile, Spain; 130 m. long.

ca-brill'la, 1 kə-brilˊə *or* (*Sp.*) ka-brilˊya; 2 ca-brilˊa *or* (*Sp.*) cä-brilˊyä, *n.* [Sp.] One of various serranoid fishes. (1) A grouper (*Epinephelus capreolus*) common on the West-Indian and Florida coasts. (2) A fish of the genus *Paralabrax*, as the California rock-bass (*P. clathratus*), the cabrilla verde, Johnny-verde, or green grouper (*P. nebulifer*), the spotted cabrilla (*P. maculatofasciatus*), etc., all locally important as food-fishes.

cab'ri-ole, 1 kabˊrı-ōl; 2 cābˊrı-ōl, *n.* **1.** A capriole or caper. 2. A cabriolet. 3†. A small armchair.

cab"ri-o-letˊ, 1 kabˊrı-o-lēˊ; 2 cābˊrı-o-lę́ˊ, *n.* A one-horse covered carriage with two seats, and originally with but two wheels, and a calash top; a cab. [F., dim. of *cabriole*, < It. *capriola*, spring, < *capriola*, kid, < L. *caprcolus*, dim. of *caper*, goat.] **cab"ri-o-let'-pha"e-ton,** *n.* A vehicle resembling the cab-phaeton but with the driver's seat in front instead of in the rear.

cab'rit, 1 kabˊrıt; 2 cābˊrit, *n.* The pronghorn or American antelope. [< Sp. *cabrito*, kid, < LL. *caprītus*, goat, < L. *caper*, goat.] **cab'rec'ţ; cab'rie'ţ.**

cab'rite, 1 kabˊrıt; 2 cābˊrit, *n.* An East-Indian lizard (*Cabrila leschnoulti*). [Cp. CABRIT.]

cab-rou'et, 1 kab-rūˊet; 2 cāb-ru'ĕt, *n.* [So. U. S.] A cart used on sugar-plantations. [Prob. cor. of CABRIOLET.]

Cab'se-cl, 1 kabˊsı-el; 2 cābˊse-ĕl, *n. Btb.* (Douai).

cab'sig"nal, etc. See under CAB¹, *n.*

Ca"bu-ga'o, 1 ka"bū-gäˊo; 2 cä"bu-gäˊo, *n.* A town in Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, P. I.

Ca-bu"ga-o'an, 1 ka-bū"ga-ōˊan; 2 cä-bu"gä-ōˊän, *n.* **1.** A district in Luzon, P. I. 2. Its capital. [six, 27.

Ca'bul', 1 kē'bul *or* -bul; 2 cä'bûl *or* -bul, *n. Bib. Josh.*

Ca'bulˢ, *n.* See KABUL.

Ca-bun'tog, 1 ka-bûn'teg; 2 cä-bun'tŏg, *n.* A town in Surigao district, Mindanao, P. I.

cab'urn, 1 kabˊûrn; 2 cābˊûrn, *n. Naut.* A small line of spun-yarn for worming cable-strands, or seizing.

ca-bu-y', 1 ka-bu-iˊ; 2 cä-bu-yˊ, *n.* [P. I.] A small evergreen tree (*Citrus hystrix*) yielding a heavy white wood. **ca"-bu-ya'oţ.**

Ca"bu-ya'o², 1 kaˊbū-yūˊo; 2 cäˊbu-yäˊo, *n.* A town in Laguna province, Luzon, P. I.

ca-ca', 1 kə-käˊ; 2 cä-cäˊ, *n.* [P. I.] An uncle or aunt; also, the eldest member of the family, brother or sister.

ca-cæ'mi-a, *n.* Same as CACHEMIA.

ca"ca-hu'at, 1 kāˊkə-hūˊat; 2 cäˊcä-hu'ät, *n.* [Sp.] [P. I.] The peanut. [< Sp. *cacahuete*, peanut, < Mex. *cacahuatl.*]

ca-ca'in, ca-ca'line, 1 kə-kēˊin, -in *or* -in; 2 ca-cäˊin, -in *or* -in, *n. Chem.* Same as THEOBROMIN. [< CACAO.]

ca"ca-jãoˊ, 1 kāˊkə-zauñˊ; 2 cäˊcä-zhouñˊ, *n.* [Pg.] A uakari monkey (*Ouakaria melanocephala*). **ca"ca-joˊţ.**

Ca-ca'll-a, 1 kə-kēˊll-ə; 2 ca-cäˊll-a, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of perennial senecio-like herbs; Indian plantain, now included in the genus *Mesadenta*. 2. [c-] Any plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *kakalia*, a plant.]

cac'am, 1 kakˊəm; 2 cäcˊam, *n.* [Ar.] Same as HAHAM.

ca-can'thrax, 1 kə-kanˊthraks; 2 ca-cänˊthräks, *n. Pathol.* A malignant ulcer; virulent carbuncle. [< Gr. *kakos*, bad, + *anthrax*, ulcer.]

ca-caˊo, 1 kə-kōˊo *or* kə-kāˊo; 2 ca-cāˊo *or* cä-cäˊo (XIII), *n.* **1.** The large nutritive seeds of *Theobroma cacao;* chocolate-nuts. The seeds, embedded in a whitish pulp enclosed by a capsule from 6 to 8 inches long, are the source of chocolate, cocoa, and broma. **2.** A small evergreen tropical American tree (*Theobroma cacao*) of the cola-nut family (*Sterculiaceæ*), usually from 12 to 20 feet in height; chocolate-tree. [Sp., < Mex. *cacauatl*, cacao.] **ca'co or -coat; co-ca'ot.— alligator cacao,** one of several other species of *Theobroma* (*T. pentagona*) in tropical America, yielding the cacao of commerce: named from the skin of the pod.— **ca-ca'o-but"ter,** *n.* See BUTTER.— **c.-nut,** *n.* The fruit of the cacao.— **c.-powder,** *n.* A powder obtained by pulverizing cacao-beans after the oil has been partly expressed from them.

Cac'a-pon, 1 kakˊə-pon; 2 cäcˊa-pōn, *n.* A river in West Virginia; 130 m. long. [RHIZUS.

Ca-ca'ra, 1 kə-käˊrə; 2 ca-cäˊra, *n. Bot.* Same as PACHY-

ca-ca'tion, 1 kə-kāˊshən; 2 ca-cäˊshon, *n.* [Rare.] Evacuation of the bowels. [< L. *caco*, void.]

Cac"a-tu'i-dæ, 1 kakˊə-tūˊı-dē; 2 cäcˊa-tūˊi-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An Australasian family of parrots, especially those with hooked part of bill file-like underneath, and sternum and orbital ring complete.— **cac"a-tu'id,** *n.*— **cac"a-tu'oid,** *a.*

Cac"a-tu-i'næ, 1 kakˊə-tiu-iˊnē; 2 cäcˊa-tū-iˊnę, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Cacatuidæ* with tail-feathers broad and not pointed, including the cockatoos. **Cac"a-tu'a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Malay *kakatúa*, cockatoo.]— **cac"a-tu'ine,** *a. & n.*

cac'en-goguę, *n. Med.* An ointment of honey and alum to promote evacuation. **cac'a-goguę'ţ.**

cacchef, *v.* Catch. **cachef.**

cac'cia, 1 kāˊcha; 2 cäˊchä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** Literally, the hunt; by extension, a poem or song glorifying the hunt. 2. Music written for a hunting-song or a hunt.

Ca'ce-res, 1 kāˊthē-rēs; 2 cäˊthę-rę́s, *n.* **1.** A province in W. Spain; 8,013 sq. m. 2. Its capital. 3. A town in Antioquia, Colombia.

cac"es-the'si-a, 1 kak"es-thīˊzı-ə; 2 cäc"ĕs-thēˊzhi-a, *n. Pathol.* Morbid languor: applied to malarial affections. [< Gr. *kakos*, bad, + *aisthēsis*, feeling.] **cac"æs-the'si-a'ţ; cac-es'[or -æs']the-sisţ.**

ca-chæ'mi-a, ca-chæ'mic. See CACHEMIA, etc.

cach'a-lot, 1 kaşhˊə-lot; 2 cächˊa-lŏt, *n.* The sperm-whale. [F., < Catalan *quichal*, tooth.] **cach'o-lotţ.**

Ca-char', 1 ka-chārˊ; 2 cä-chärˊ, *n.* A district in Assam province, India: 4,200 sq. m.; capital, Silchar. **Cachar Plainsţ.**

cacheˡ, 1 kaşh; 2 cächˊ, *rt.* [CACHED; CACH'ING.] To deposit in a cache; store in the earth or snow; conceal under a cairn; hide.

A depot of two hundred and forty rations was *cached* for a possible sledge party. A. W. GREELY *Three Years of Arctic Service* vol. i. p. 13. [s. 1886.]

cacheˢ, *rt.* To catch.

cacheˢ, *n.* A place for concealing or storing anything, as a hole in the ground or a cavity under a heap of stones; also, provisions, ammunition, etc., stored in such a place. [F., < *cacher*, hide, < L. *coacto*, freq. of *cogo*, force, < *co-*, together, + *ago*, drive.]

If everything went well the *cache* could be made use of in the hunting season. The supplies, in their wooden boxes, were simply piled upon the shore.

ROBERT E. PEARY *The North Pole* p. 110. [F. A. S. CO. '10.]

Cacheˢ, 1 kaşhˊ; 2 cächˊ, *n.* **1.** A river in N. E. Arkansas; 230 m. long to White River. **2.** A county in Utah; 1,181 sq. m.; county-seat, Logan.

ca-chec'tic, 1 kə-kekˊtık; 2 ca-cĕcˊtic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with cachexia. [< L. *cachecticus*, < Gr. *kachektikos*, < *kachexia;* see CACHEXY.] **ca-chec'ti-cal'ţ.**

cach"el-co'ma, 1 kakˊel-kōˊmə; 2 cächˊĕl-cōˊma, *n.* A malignant ulcer. [< CACO- + Gr. *helkōma*, sore, < *helkos*, ulcer.]

cache'mere, *n.* See CASHMERE¹. **cache'mireţ.**

ca-che'mi-a, 1 kə-kiˊmı-ə; 2 ca-cēˊmi-a, *n.* A morbid condition of the blood. [< Gr. *kakos*, bad, + *haima*, blood.] **ca-cæ'mi-a'ţ; ca-chæ'mi-a'ţ.— ca-che'mic,** *a.* Afflicted with cachemia. **ca-cæ'mic'ţ; ca-chæ'mic'ţ.**

Ca-che'o, 1 ka-shēˊo; 2 cä-cheˊo, *n.* A fortified seaport town in Portuguese Guinea, W. Africa. [ft. high.

Cache Peak, 1 kaşh; 2 cächˊ. A mountain in Idaho; 10,451

cache"-pe'gne, 1 kaşhˊ-peˊnyə; 2 cächˊ-pę́ˊnye, *n.* [F.] *Millinery.* Trimming, as a bandeau of tulle, placed on the under side of a hat at the back to conceal a comb or to support it and tilt it at an angle.

cache'-spotˊ, 1 kaşhˊ-potˊ *or* (*F.*) kaşhˊ-pōˊ; 2 cächˊ-pŏtˊ *or* (*F.*) cächˊ-pōˊ, *n.* [F.] An ornamental pot or casing concealing an ordinary flower-pot.

ca-chet', 1 ka-shēˊ; 2 cä-cheˊ, *n.* A seal; hence, a distinctive mark; stamp of individuality; as, the *cachet* of fashion. [F., < *cacher;* see CACHE, *n.*] **— lettre de cachet** (*F. Hist.*), a secret letter, sealed by the royal cachet, containing orders for arrest and imprisonment or exile without trial.

ca-chex'I-a, } 1 ka-kekˊsı-ə, -keksˊı; 2 ca-cĕksˊi-a, -cĕksˊy,
ca-chex'y, } *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Malnutrition and general bad health characterized by a waxy or sallow complexion, as in cancer, tuberculosis, or the like. 2. Figuratively, a vitiated moral or mental condition, as of a person or a community. [< Gr. *kachexia*, < *kakos*, bad, + *hexis*, habit, < *echō*, have.] **— cachexia thyreopriva** (*Pathol.*), same as MYXEDEMA.— **c. virginum** (*Pathol.*), the green-sickness; chlorosis.— **cancerous c.** (*Pathol.*), the debilitated, emaciated condition caused by the presence of a cancerous growth.— **malarial c.** (*Pathol.*), a debilitated anemic condition due to chronic malaria.— **negro c.**, a mania for eating earth, common among negroes of the West Indies and Africa.— **saturnine c.** (*Pathol.*), a debilitated state due to chronic lead-poisoning.— **splenic c.**, malnutrition attendant on diseases of the spleen.— **strumous c.** (*Pathol.*), same as SCROFULA.— **thyroid c.** (*Pathol.*), exophthalmic goiter.— **venous c.**, venosity.— **verminous c.**, the anemic debilitated condition caused by the presence of worms in the intestines, particularly *Ankylostoma duodenale.* See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

cach'I-bou, 1 kaşhˊı-bū; 2 cächˊi-bu, *n.* [W. Ind.] A tropical American tree (*Bursera gummifera*) of the myrrh family, or its aromatic gum resin. **chl'bou'ţ.**

ca"chi-ca'me, 1 kāˊchı-kūˊmē; 2 cäˊchi-cäˊmę, *n.* [S. Am.] An armadillo of the genus *Tatusia*, as the peba.

ca"chi-ca'ta, 1 kāˊchı-kāˊtə; 2 cäˊchi-cäˊtä, *n.* [W. I.] The grunt (*Hæmulon plumieri*).

ca'chill, 1 kāˊchıl; 2 cäˊchil, *n.* [P. I.] A white man. [Tagalog, prob. < Sp. *cachillada*, litter, < *cachorrillo*, cub or whelp, < L. *catulus.*]

ca-chil'ˢ, 1 ka-chilˊ; 2 cä-chilˊ, *n.* [P. I.] A prince of the ruling family among the Mohammedans of western Mindanao.

ca-chi'la, 1 ka-chiˊlə; 2 cä-chiˊlä, *n.* [Argentina.] A lark (*Anthus correderа*) of the pampas.

Ca"chi-may'o, 1 kāˊchı-maiˊo; 2 cäˊchi-myˊo, *n.* A river in Bolivia; 340 m. long.

ca"chi-mil'la, 1 kāˊchı-milˊə; 2 cäˊchi-milˊä, *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A composite shrub (*Pluchea sericea*) of western America, the wood of which is used by Indians for making arrows; hence, called **arrow-weed** and **arrow-wood.**

cach'In-nate, 1 kakˊı-nēt; 2 cäcˊi-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To laugh immoderately. [< L. *cachinnatus*, pp. of *cachinno.*] **— cach'in-na"tor,** *n.*

A red squirrel . . . peeked down from between the rafters and *cachinnated* till his sides must have ached. BURROUGHS *Locusts and Wild Honey* ch. 7, p. 180. [H. M. & CO. 1870.]

cach"in-na'tion, 1 kakˊı-nēˊshən; 2 cäcˊi-nāˊshon, *n.* Loud, immoderate, or uncontrollable laughter.

Some whiffling husky *cachinnation*, as if they were laughing through wool. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. i, ch. 4, p. 24. [M.] [< L. *cachinnatio(n-)*, < *cachinno*, laugh immoderately.] Syn.: see LAUGHTER.

ca-chin'na-to-ry, 1 kə-kinˊə-to-rı; 2 ca-cĭnˊa-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to cachinnation; as, *cachinnatory* indulgence.

ca-chi'ri, 1 kə-shīˊrı; 2 ca-chīˊrı, *n.* [Cayenne.] An intoxicating liquor made from manioc-root.

Ca"cho-e'i-ra, 1 kāˊshō-eˊī-rə; 2 cäˊcho-eˊi-rä, *n.* A district and a city in Brazil.

cach'o-long, 1 kaşhˊo-lonˊ; 2 cächˊo-lŏng, *n. Mineral.* An opaque white, yellowish, or reddish variety of opal. [Prob. < *Cach*, a river in Bokhara, + Kalmuck *cholong*, stone.]

ca"chou', 1 kaˊshūˊ; 2 cäˊchuˊ, *n.* [F.] **1.** An aromatic pill or pastil, used to perfume the breath. 2†. Catechu. **ca-shew'ţ.— cachou de Laval,** a dyestuff much used as a bottoming for other dyes and composed of sawdust, bran, etc., mixed with sodium sulfid. It dyes cotton a fast brown of various shades according to treatment, and is the first of the sulfid colors.

Cach'rys, 1 kakˊrıs; 2 cäcˊrys, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of plants of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*), confined to southern Europe, Siberia, and neighboring regions. The pungent, carminative seeds of *C. odontalgica* are chewed by the Cossacks as a remedy for toothache. Several species are in ornamental cultivation. 2. [c-] A catkin. [< Gr. *kachrys.*]

ca-chu'cha, 1 ka-chūˊchə; 2 cä-chuˊchä, *n.* [Sp.] An Andalusian dance or dance-tune in 3-4 time, closely resembling the bolero.

ca-chu'cho, 1 ka-chūˊcho; 2 cä-chuˊcho, *n.* [Sp.] A fish (*Etelis oculatus*) of the snapper family, found in the West Indies.

ca-chun'de, 1 ka-chūnˊdē; 2 cä-chunˊdę, *n.* [Sp.] A preparation of drugs and aromatics, used in China and India to perfume the breath and strengthen the stomach. **ca"-chun-di'ca'ţ.**

ca-chunk', *adv.* Same as KERCHUNK.

ca-ci'ca, 1 ka-thīˊkə; 2 cä-thīˊcä, *n.* [Sp.] A cacique's wife.

ca-cim'bo, 1 ka-kimˊbo; 2 cä-cimˊbo, *n.* [W. Afr.] The cool season of the year in the Kongo district.

ca-cique', 1 ka-sīkˊ; 2 cä-çīkˊ, *n.* **1.** A prince or chief among the Indians of New Spain: an aboriginal title.

Columbus was visited by a young *cacique*, . . . attended by two hundred of his subjects. IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, p. 215. [G. P. P. 1853.]

2. *Am. Hist.* A county dignitary in colonial Carolina. 3. A cassicine oriole of the warmer parts of America: noted for its lively song and for its long pendulous nests. [Sp.: Haitian word for 'chief.'] **cas-sique'‡; ca-zic'‡; ca-zique'‡.— ca-cique'ism.— ca-cique'-ship,** *n.*

Cacique (def. 3). 1/10

cac'ĭz, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] See CASIS. **cax'ĭs‡.**

cack, 1 kak; 2 ċăk. [Dial., Eng., or Obs.] **I.** *tr. & ri.* To void at stool; go to stool. **II.** *n.* Human excrement or its passage. **cack'le‡; cack'y‡.**

cack², *n.* A baby's shoe: shoemakers' cant.

cack'er-el†, *n.* **1.** The mendole (*Smaris gagarella*), or one of certain other small sea-breams of the Mediterranean. **2†.** Dysentery.

cack'l(er¹, 1 kak'l; 2 ċăk'l, *v.* [CACK'LED, CACK'LDF; CACK'LING.] **I.** *i.* To utter in a cackling manner.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a cry like that of a hen that has laid an egg; gaggle or gabble.

As housewives listen to a *cackling* hen.

GEORGE ELIOT *A Minor Prophet* st. 1.

2. To talk in a silly manner; chatter; also, to giggle. [Freq. form of imitative stem *cack.*] **cake†; cak'el†.** SYN.: see BABBLE.— **cack'ler,** *n.*

cack'le², *rt.* [CACK'LED; CACK'LING.] *Naut.* To wind (a cable) alternately right and left to prevent its chafing.

cack'le, *n.* **1.** The shrill, broken cry made by a hen after laying an egg; also, the gaggling of a goose.

The goose let fall a golden egg With *cackle* and with clatter.

TENNYSON *The Goose* st. 3.

2. Idle or silly talk; also, a chuckle. 3. A cackler.

ca-co', 1 ka-kō'; 2 ċā-ċō', *n.* [Braz.] A variety of quartz resembling sugar, found in seams containing gold.

cac'o-, 1 kak'o-; 2 ċăċ'o-. From Greek *kakos*, bad: a combining form in words of Greek origin, mostly in medical terminology.— **cac"o-cho'li-a,** *n.* A vitiated condition of the bile. **ca-coch'o-ly†.— cac"o-chyl'i-a,** *n.* Depraved chylification. **ca-coch'y-ly†.— cac'o-chy'lous,** *a.* Characterized by bad chyle.— **cac"o-chym'i-a,** *n.* A vitiated condition of the fluids of the body. **cac'o-chy-my†.— cac"o-chym'ic. I.** *a.* Affected with cacochymia. **cac"o-chym'i-cal†; cac"o-chym'i-ous†. II.** *n.* One suffering from cacochymia.— **cac"o-de'mon,** *n.* **1.** A devil or evil spirit; also, one possessed by an evil spirit. **2.** Nightmare. **3.** *Astrol.* The twelfth or baleful house in the heavens. **cac"o-dæ'mon†.— cac"o-de-mo'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* An insane delusion in which the patient believes himself possessed of an evil spirit. **cac"o-de-mon"o-ma'ni-a†.— cac"o-de-mo'ni-al,** *a.* **cac"o-de-mo'ni-ac†; cac"o-de-mon'ic†.— cac"o-de'mon-ize,** *rt.* To transform into a demon.— **cac-o'dor-ous,** *a.* Ill-smelling.— **cac"o-dox'i-cal,** *a.* Heterodox; heretical. **cac"o-dox'i-an†.— cac'o-dox"y,** *n.* Erroneous doctrine; heresy.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in appropriate place, either singly or in groups.

cac'o-dyl, 1 kak'o-dil; 2 ċăċ'o-dĭl, *n. Chem.* A stinking, colorless, oily compound that readily takes fire in the air; tetramethyl diarsenid ($As_2(CH_3)_4$). It acts like a radical and forms salts. [< CACO- + Gr. *ozō*, smell, + -YL.] **cac'o-dyle‡; Cadet's fuming liquid‡.— cacodyl oxid,** a heavy, oily, ill-smelling liquid, ($AsC_2H_6)_2O$, which is the main constituent of alkarsin.— **c. sulfid,** a colorless, oily, inflammable, ill-smelling liquid, $(AsC_2H_6)_2S$.— **cac'o-dyl-ate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of cacodylic acid.

cac"o-dyl'ic, 1 kak'o-dil'ik; 2 ċăċ'o-dĭl'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cacodyl.— **cacodylic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($AsO(CH_3)_2OH$), obtained by slow oxidation of cacodyl in the presence of water.

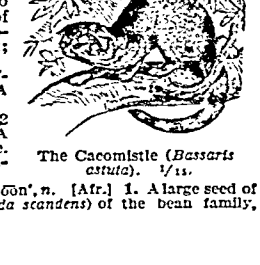
cac"œ-con'o-my, *n.* Bad management.— **cac"o-e-pis'-tic,** *a.* Due to mispronunciation: said of word-forms.— **cac'o-e-py,** *n.* Mispronunciation.— **cac"o-e'thes,** *n.* A bad propensity or habit: also, a malignant ulcer.— **cacoethes carpendi,** a morbid desire for finding fault.— **c. loquendi,** a morbid desire for talking or speechmaking.— **c. scribendi,** a morbid desire for scribbling or seeing oneself in print.— **cac"o-eth'ic,** *a. Med.* Malignant.— **cac"o-ga-lac'ti-a,** *n. Pathol.* A vitiated state of the milk. **cac"o-ga'li-a†.— cac"o-ga-lac'tic,** *a.*— **cac"o-gas'tric,** *a.* Relating to indigestion; dyspeptic.— **cac"o-gen'e-sis,** *n.* Morbid or defective formation; a monstrosity.— **ca-cog'ra-pher,** *n.* A bad writer or speller.— **cac"o-graph'ic,** *a.* **cac"o-graph'i-cal†.— ca-cog'ra-phy,** *n.*

A Cacolet.

ca"co"let', 1 ka"ko"lē'; 2 ċā"ċo"lę', *n.* [F.] A pack-saddle fitted with a litter or folding chairs, in which feeble persons or travelers may be carried sitting or reclining; a military mule-litter, first used by the French in the Crimean war.

ca-col'o-gy, *n.* Mischoice or misuse of words; also, bad pronunciation.— **cac"o-ma-gi'cian,** *n.* An evil magician; sorcerer.

cac'o-mis-tle, 1 kak'o-mis-l; 2 ċăċ'o-mĭs-l, *n.* [Mex.] A raccoon-like carnivore of the genus *Bassaris*, especially *B. astuta* of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States. **cac'o-mis-cle‡; cac'o-mix-l‡; cac'o-mix-le‡.**



The Cacomistle (*Bassaris astuta*). 1/12.

ca"co-net'ta, 1 kū"ko-net'-ta; 2 ċā"ċo-nĕt'tā, *n.* A requiem-shark.

cac'o-nym, 1 kak'o-nim; 2 ċăċ'o-nym, *n. Zool.* A bad or inappropriate name.— **cac"o-nym'ic,** *a.*— **ca-con'y-my,** *n.*

ca-coon', 1 ka-kūn'; 2 ca-ċo͞on', *n.* [Afr.] **1.** A large seed of a tropical climber (*Entada scandens*) of the bean family, used for making snuff-boxes, purses, etc.; also, the plant. **2.** A purgative and emetic seed of a climber (*Fevillea cordifolia*) of the gourd family, used as an antidote for poisons; also, the plant.

ca-coph'o-ny, 1 ka-kef'o-ni; 2 ca-ċŏf'o-ny, *n.* **1.** A dis-
ca-cof'o-ny², agreeable, harsh, or discordant sound or combination of sounds or tones; bad enunciation; the use of unpleasing combinations of words, sounds, or notes, or of a faulty style or tone. **2.** A morbidly bad condition of the voice. [< CACO- + Gr. *phonē*, sound.] **cac"o-pho'ni-a‡.— ca-coph'o-nous,** *a.* Having a harsh or disagreeable sound: opposed to *euphonious.* **cac"o-phon'ic‡; cac"o-phon'i-cal‡; cac"o-pho'ni-ous‡.— ca-coph'-o-nous-ly,** *adv.*— **ca-coph'o-nize,** *rt.* To make cacophonous.— **cac"o-pho-noph'i-list,** *n.* A lover of cacophony; one who prefers discordant sounds, especially in music.

That distinguished *cacophonophilist* [Richard Strauss] is said to be busy preparing to conduct his 'Electra' in London.

The Sun [New York] Feb. 5, '10.

— cac"o-pho-noph'i-ly, *n.*— **cac"oph-thal'mi-a,** *n.* A malignant inflammation of the eye.— **cac"o-plas'tic,** *a.* Defectively or imperfectly organized.— **cac"o-pra'gi-a,** *n.* Functional derangement, especially of the organs of nutrition. **ca-cop'ra-gy‡.— cac"o-rhyth'mic,** *a.* Not rhythmical; irregular. **cac"or-rhyth'mic‡.**

ca-cos'mi-a, 1 ka-kez'mi-a; 2 ca-ċŏz'mi-a, *n.* [Gr.] A foul smell; stench.

cac"o-so'mi-um, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] A pest-house; a hospital or lazaretto for incurables, as lepers.— **cac"o-sphyx'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* A bad or irregular state of the pulse. **cac'o-sphyx-y†.— cac"o-sto'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Gangrene of the mouth.— **cac"o-syn'the-ton,** *n. Rhet.* Incorrect arrangement of words in a sentence or composition.— **cac'o-tech"ny,** *n.* Bad art; depraved taste in art.— **cac"o-tha-na'si-a,** *n. Med.* A lingering or painful death.— **ca-coth'e-sis,** *n. Pathol.* A bad or faulty position of any part of the body. [M.]— **cac"o-thym'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* A malevolent disposition or state due to some morbid condition of body or mind. **ca-coth'y-my†.— Cac"o-to'pi-a,** *n.* An imaginary country with the worst form of government possible: opposed to *Utopia.*— **cac"o-tro'phi-a,** *n.* Impaired or disordered nutrition. **ca-cot'ro-phy†.— cac'o-type,** *n.* A faulty or imperfect description in print. [M.]

ca-cox'e-nite, 1 ka-keks'i-nait; 2 ca-ċŏks'e-nit, *n. Mineral.* A yellow or brownish-yellow hydrous ferric phosphate ($2Fe_2O_3.P_2O_5.12H_2O$) found in iron ore in radiated tufts. [< Gr. *kakoxenos*, inhospitable, < *kakos*, bad, + *xenos*, guest: probably so called because it is deleterious to the ore.] **ca-cox'ene‡; ka-kox'ene‡.**

cac'o-zyme, 1 kak'o-zaim; 2 ċăċ'o-zym, *n.* A micro-organism that causes disease. [< CACO- + Gr. *zymē*, leaven, prob. < *zeō*, boil up.]

Cac-ta'ce-æ, 1 kak-tē'si-i; 2 ċăċ-tā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of American plants of the order *Opuntiales* — the cactus family — green and fleshy, and mostly leafless, having globular or columnar, ribbed, or jointed and often flattened stems, usually armed with spines, and bearing large and often showy flowers with numerous sepals, petals, and stamens, and the fruit a pulpy berry. It embraces about 18 genera and about 1,000 species. [< CACTUS.] **Cac'te-æ‡.— cac-ta'ceous,** *a.*— **cac'tal,** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Cactaceæ.*

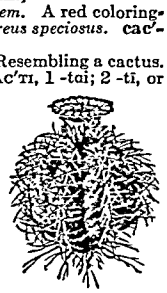
Cac-ta'les, 1 kak-tē'liz; 2 ċăċ-tā'lęs, *n. pl. Bot.* **1.** An alliance, in Lindley's classification, including the cactus family. **2.** Same as OPUNTIALES. [< CACTUS.]

cac'ti-form, 1 kak'ti-fōrm; 2 ċăċ'ti-fôrm, *a.* Formed like a cactus, as with fleshy joints, or with prickles instead of leaves. [< CACTUS + -FORM.]

cac'tin, 1 kak'tin; 2 ċăċ'tin, *n. Chem.* A red coloring-matter found in certain cacti, as *Cereus speciosus.* **cac'-tine‡.**

cac'toid, 1 kak'teid; 2 ċăċ'tŏid, *a.* Resembling a cactus.

cac'tus, 1 kak'tus; 2 ċăċ'tŭs, *n.* [CAC'TI, 1 -tai; 2 -tī, or CAC'TUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** [C-] A genus of plants, type of the family *Cactaceæ*, having about 300 species and native of America. **Mam"mi-la'ri-a‡. 2.** Any plant of the cactus family, as the prickly-pear or Indian fig (*Opuntia*), the melon-thistle cactus (*Melocactus*), the nipple-cactus (*Mamillaria*), the night-blooming cactus (*Cereus*). [L., < Gr. *kaktos*, a prickly plant.] **— bird's-cac'tus,** *n.* A tropical American shrub (*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*) with green stem, 4 to 6 feet high, deep-green, lance-ovate, acute leaves 1 to 3 inches long, and flowers, with red involucres, in terminal cymes. It is cultivated for ornamental purposes, and also yields a powerful emetic. See PEDILANTHUS. **Jew's bush"‡.— bird's-nest c.,** the nipple cactus (*Cactus missouriensis*).— **c.-bird,** *n.* A fringilline bird of the genus *Cactornis*, as *C. scandens* of the Galapagos.— **c.-wren,** *n.* A wren of the genus *Campylorkynchus*, as *C. brunneicapillus* of the Mexican border of the United States, noted for its song. See illus. under CANON-WREN.— **crab c.,** a handsome cactus with red flowers rising from the truncate tops of the branches. There are several cultivated varieties with white, purple, roseate, or variegated flowers.— **Easter c.,** a handsome climbing Brazilian cactus (*Epiphyllum gærtneri*) with drooping branches, oblong joints, and bright-red flowers borne at the ends of the flattened joints: a greenhouse favorite.— **giant c.,** same as SAGUARO.— **mistle-toe c.,** *n.* Same as WILLOW-CACTUS.— **Russian c.,** same as RUSSIAN THISTLE.— **spineless c.,** see under SPINELESS.— **yucca-c.,** *n.* Any one of the tree-cactuses. See YUCCA.



A Cactus (*Echinocactus horizontalonius*) in blossom.

ca-cu'men, 1 ka-kū'men; 2 ca-ċū'mĕn, *n.* [L.] The apex or top, as of plant or organ.— **ca-cu'mi-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to the top.— **ca-cu'mi-nous,** *a.* Having a pointed top.

Ca'cus, 1 kē'kus; 2 cā'cŭs, *n. Myth.* A giant, son of Vulcan, who lived in a cave on Mt. Aventine. He stole the cattle of Hercules and dragged them backward to his cave, hoping thus to conceal their whereabouts. Hercules traced them by their lowing and slew the giant.

cad, 1 kad; 2 căd, *ri.* To behave or act as a cad.

cad, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A vulgar, ill-bred fellow in any social sphere. **2.** [Eng.] A low fellow who caters to the sports of public-school boys or university students; at Oxford, a townsman. **3.** An assistant of a craftsman; as, a bricklayer's *cad.* **4.** [Eng.] The conductor of an omnibus. **5.** [Austral.] A cicada. **6†.** An unbooked passenger whose fare the coachman pockets. [< CADET¹.] **— cad'catch"er,** *n.* [Artists' Cant.] A picture painted to please cads or undiscriminating persons.— **cad'dess,** *n. fem.*

ca-dam'ba, *n.* Same as KADAMBA.

cad'an, 1 kad'an; 2 căd'an, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Coalfish-fry

ca-das'ter, 1 ka-das'tar; 2 ca-dăs'ter, *n.* A register,
ca-das'tre, survey, or map of the extent, ownership, value, etc., of the lands of a country, as a basis of taxation. When a map, it is prepared on a scale of 25 inches to the mile. [< F. *cadastre*, < LL. *capitastrum*, < L. *caput*, head.] **ca-tas'ter‡.— ca-das'tral,** *a.*— **cad"as-tra'tion,** *n.* The act or process of making an official survey and register of lands.

ca-da'ver, 1 ka-dē'vər; 2 ca-dā'ver, *n.* **1.** A human corpse as a subject for dissection. **2.** [Archaic.] Any dead body, especially of man. [L., < *cado*, fall.]— **ca-dav'er-ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to cadavers or dead bodies; as, *cadaveric* rigidity. **2.** Resembling a corpse; cadaverous; as, a *cadaveric* appearance.

ca-dav'er-in, 1 ka-dav'er-in, -in *or* -in; 2 ca-dăv'er-ĭn,
ca-dav'er-ine, -ĭn *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.* A pathogenic ptomain ($C_5H_{14}N_2$), formed in the decomposition of a corpse.

ca-dav'er-ous, 1 ka-dav'er-us; 2 ca-dăv'er-ŭs, *a.* Resembling a corpse; deathly-pale; ghastly.

A tall, meagre, *cadaverous*-looking priest.

IRVING *Alhambra, The Mason* p. 140. [G. P. P. 1865.]

— ca-dav'er-ize, *rt.* To make cadaverous.— **ca-dav'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **ca-dav'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

cad'bait", 1 kad'-bēt'; 2 căd'-bāt', *n.* A caddis-worm. **cad'-bit"‡; cad'-bote"‡; cad'-worm"‡; cod'-bait"‡.**

Cad'bur-y, 1 kad'ber-i; 2 căd'bĕr-y, *n.* Same as CAMELOT.

cad'die, *ri. Golf.* To act as a caddie.

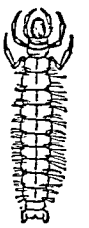
cad'die¹, 1 kad'i; 2 căd'i, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A messenger or errand-boy; especially, a lad who carries the clubs for golf-players. **2†.** A cadet. **cad'dy‡; cad'let‡; cad'y‡.— cad'-die-bag",** *n. Golf.* A bag of leather or canvas, about 3 feet in depth, for carrying golf-clubs.— **fore c.** (*Golf*), a caddie who precedes a player to watch where his ball alights.

cad'die², *n.* [Slang, Austral.] A slouch hat.

cad'dis¹, 1 kad'is; 2 căd'ĭs, *n.* **1.** A coarse serge-like fabric. **2.** A narrow ribbon-like or tape-like worsted fabric, for bindings, garters, etc. **3†.** Worsted yarn; crewel. **4†.** Lint, floss, cotton wool, or the like, used for wadding, etc. [ME. *cadas*; cp. W. *cadas*, a cloth, Ir. Gael. *cadan*, cotton.] **cad'das‡; cad'dice‡; cad'lis‡.**

Caddis-fly. 1/12

cad'dis², *n.* The larva of a caddis-fly; a case-worm. It lives in water, and forms for itself a tubular case of agglutinated sticks, grains of sand, shells, or the like. It feeds voraciously upon fish-spawn, etc., and is much used as bait. **cad'dice‡; cad'dis-bait"‡; cad'dis-worm"‡; cad'lis†.— cad'dis-fly",** *n.* A trichopterous neuropterous insect, as a phryganeid, the larva of which is a caddis-worm.— **c.-shrimp,** *n.* A corophioid amphipod (genus *Cerapus*) that lives in a tube, like the caddis-worm. [*I Mac.* ii, 2.



Caddis-worm (nat. size).

Cad'dis³, 1 kad'is; 2 căd'ĭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

cad'dised, 1 kad'ist; 2 căd'ist, *a.* Baited with a caddis-worm.

cad'dish, 1 kad'ish; 2 căd'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or like a cad; ungentlemanly; ill-bred.— **cad'-dish-ly,** *adv.*— **cad'dish-ness,** *n.*

cad'dle, 1 kad'i; 2 căd'i, *rt.* [Dial., Eng.] To trouble; tease; coax.

cad'dle, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Trouble; disorder.

Cad'do, 1 kad'o; 2 căd'o, *n.* **1.** A parish in Louisiana; 906 sq. m.; county-seat, Shreveport. **2.** A county in Oklahoma; 1,684 sq. m.; county-seat, Anadarko.

Cad'do, Lake. A lake between Marion and Harrison counties, Tex.

cad'dow¹, 1 kad'o; 2 căd'o, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A jackdaw.

cad'dow², *n.* [Dial., Eng. or Ir.] A rough woolen garment.

cad'dy¹, 1 kad'i; 2 căd'y, *n.* [-DIES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭş, *pl.*] **1.** A box, canister, or other small receptacle for tea; especially, a box holding several canisters. **2.** [U. S.] A tin can, usually with a lid; as, a water-*caddy.* **3.** Originally, a box of tea holding a catty. See CATTY. **4.** In the tobacco trade, a box 6 to 8 inches square, with a capacity of from 10 to 20 pounds. [Cor. of CATTY.]

cad'dy², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bugbear; ghost.

cad'dy³, *n.* Same as CADDIE.

cade¹, 1 kēd; 2 cād, *rt.* [Dial., Eng., or Obs.] To bring up tenderly. [or cade.

cade², *rt.* [Prov. Eng.] To place or pack into a barrel, keg,

cade, *a.* Brought up by hand; as, a *cade* colt.

It's ill bringin' up a *cade* lamb.

GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* p. 96. [H. 1876.]

cade³, *n.* A large, bushy shrub (*Juniperus oxycedrus*) of Spain and Portugal, with many slender pendulous branches. From its wood is obtained by destructive distillation a clear, brown, thick liquid of a tarry odor and a bitter burning empyreumatic taste, known as **oil of cade** or **juniper tar-oil,** and used as an ointment for skin-diseases. [F.]

cade⁴, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A barrel or cask. **2†.** A measure of 500 herrings or 1,000 sprats.

cade⁵, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** A pet animal brought up by hand. **2.** A spoiled child. **3.** [Rare.] Fallen or cast fruit. **4†.** A sheep-tick. [Cp. Ice. *kâd*, infant.]

Cade, 1 kēd; 2 cād, **John** (–1/12 1450). An English peasant, instigator of "Jack Cade's rebellion," killed while resisting arrest; introduced into Shakespeare's *King Henry VI.*

ca-delle', 1 ka-del'; 2 cā-dĕl', *n.* [F.] A larval beetle (*Trogositа mauritanica*) destructive to grain.

Cad'e-moth, 1 kad'i-moth; 2 căd'e-mŏth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

cad'e-nas, 1 kad'i-nas; 2 căd'e-năs, *n.* An ornamental table receptacle used for holding saltcellar, spices, and the like, common in the middle ages and for some time thereafter. [F., < L. *catena*, chain.]

ca'dence, 1 kē'dens; 2 cā'dĕnc, *rt.* [CA'DENCED; CA'DENC-ING.] *To regulate the cadence of; give a cadence to.*

He [Herder] does not find in the Hebrew poetry *cadenced* and measured syllables.

KITTO *Daily Bible Illus.* vol. i, p. 260. [C. & BROS. 1872.]

ca'dence, *n.* **1.** Rhythmical or measured flow or movement, as in poetry, music, oratory, or the time and pace of marching troops; measure; beat.

Men ceased to produce their thoughts in the fixed *cadences* of verse, and consigned them to the more elastic periods of prose.

J. A. SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vol. i, p. 17. [S. E. & CO. 1873.]

The elegancy, facility, and golden *cadence* of poesy.

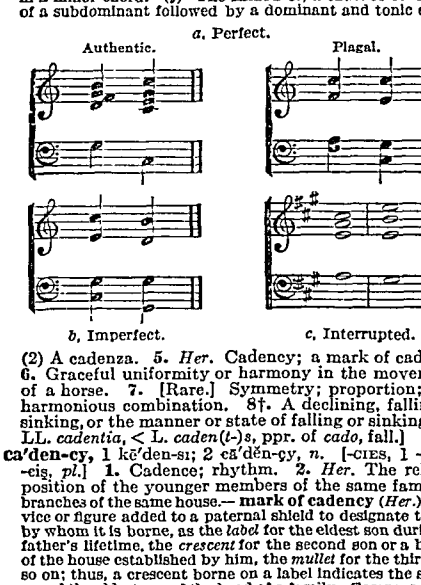
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act iv, sc. 2.

2. Modulation, as of the voice or of elemental sounds; accent; also, a fall of the voice, as at a period.

A voice to the *cadences* of which it was a physical delight to listen. CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* ch. 12, p. 326. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

3. Intonation or inflection of the speaking voice as distinctive of a language or locality. **4.** *Mus.* (1) A suc-

cession of chords naturally closing a musical phrase or period. (*a*) The **perfect, complete,** or **whole cadence,** proper at the end of a movement, one form being the **authentic,** and another the **plagal,** often applied to the word "Amen" at the close of a chant or hymn. (*b*) The **imperfect** or **half c.,** often a reversal of the dominant perfect. (*c*) The **interrupted, suspended,** or **deceptive c.,** closing with an unexpected chord. (*d*) The **immediate c.,** in which the dominant or subdominant chord is resolved immediately into the tonic. (*e*) The **inverted c.,** having the last chord inverted. (*f*) The **minor c.,** a cadence that ends in a minor chord. (*g*) The **mixed c.,** a cadence consisting of a subdominant followed by a dominant and tonic chord.



(2) A cadenza. 5. *Her.* Cadency; a mark of cadency. 6. Graceful uniformity or harmony in the movements of a horse. 7. [Rare.] Symmetry; proportion; also, harmonious combination. 8†. A declining, falling, or sinking, or the manner or state of falling or sinking. [< LL. *cadentia,* < L. *caden(t-)s,* ppr. of *cado,* fall.]

ca'den-cy, 1 kē'den-sı; 2 cā'dĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -SIZ; 2 -CIS, *pl.*] **1.** Cadence; rhythm. **2.** *Her.* The relative position of the younger members of the same family or branches of the same house.— **mark of cadency** (*Her.*), a device or figure added to a paternal shield to designate the son by whom it is borne, as the *label* for the eldest son during his father's lifetime, the *crescent* for the second son or a branch of the house established by him, the *mullet* for the third, and so on; thus, a crescent borne on a label indicates the second son of the eldest son of the head of a family. Compare BRISÉ.

cad"e-nette', 1 kad'ı-net'; 2 cād"e-nĕt', *n.* A long love-lock or tress. [F., < Marshal *Cadenet,* who affected this fashion.]

ca'dent, 1 kē'dent; 2 cā'dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Falling; as, *cadent* tears; *cadent* rain. **2.** Having cadence. **3.** *Astrol.* Declining; going down; said of a planet; as, *cadent* houses, in a scheme of the heavens. [< L. *caden(t-)s,* ppr. of *cado,* fall.]

ca'dent, *n.* One of the graces in old English music.

ca-den'tial, 1 kə-den'shəl; 2 ca-dĕn'shal, *a.* [Rare.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a cadence.

Ca-de'nus, 1 kə-dī'nus; 2 ca-dē'nûs, *n.* Dean Swift's pseudonym in his poem *Cadenus and Vanessa,* being "decanus" (Latin for "dean"), with the first two syllables transposed.

ca-den'za, 1 kə-den'za *or* (*It.*) kä-dent'sa; 2 ca-den'za *or* (*It.*) cä-dent'sä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An embellishment or flourish, prepared or improvised, for a solo voice or an instrument, before the close of a movement or between divisions of a movement. **ca'dence†.**

ca'der, 1 kē'dər; 2 cā'der, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** A small wooden frame on which a fish-line may be wound. **2.** A light frame for a sickle, like the cradle of a reaping-scythe. **ca'dar†.**

ca'der, *n.* See CADRE.

Cad'er Id'ris, 1 kad'ər id'rıs; 2 cād'er id'ris. A mountain in Merionethshire, Wales; 2,914 ft. high.

Ca'des, 1 kē'dız; 2 cā'dēs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xi, 63. [*Judith* v, 14.

Ca"des-bar'ne, 1 -bär'nı; 2 -bär'ne, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

ca-det', 1 kə-det'; 2 ca-dĕt', *n.* **1.** A pupil in a military or naval school, as at West Point, or at Woolwich or Sandhurst, England; a boy or young man who receives military or naval training. Formerly, also, a pupil at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis — now designated *midshipman.* **2.** A younger or the youngest son or brother; also, a junior member in some organizations. **3.** A younger branch of a family, or a member of it. **4.** A gentleman who entered the army without a commission to learn the art of war, as the younger sons of noble families in France before the Revolution. **5.** An appointee to the colonial service of England, after a civil service competitive examination, especially the **Eastern cadets,** in the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and Hongkong; also, formerly a junior clerk in the English East India Company. **6.** A student in a theological seminary who, on condition of submitting to certain regulations and performing certain missionary services, receives a large compensation wherewith to defray other expenses of his course. **7.** [New Zealand.] A young man who works without pay on a sheep-farm to gain experience. **8.** A student who seeks practical experience by working in a laboratory, workshop, etc., as in the study of electricity, etc. **9.** [New York.] A person who cohabits with a woman that he may subsist on her earnings as a prostitute; also, one who seduces an innocent girl so as to place her in a house of ill fame; a procurer: offensive uses. **10.** [Chicago.] A person qualified to teach in the public schools and employed as a substitute until assigned to a regular position. [F., < OF. *capdet,* < LL. *capitellum,* dim. of L. *caput,* head.]— **ca-det',** *vi.* To act as a cadet. See CADET, *n.* 10.— **ca-det' cloth",** *n.* A bluish-gray woolen fabric used for the uniforms of United States cadets, as at West Point Military Academy.

ca-det'², *n.* An East-Indian sunbird (*Æthopyga miles*).

Ca"det's' flu'id or **liq'uid,** 1 ka'dēz'; 2 cā'dēz'. *Chem.* A poisonous foul-smelling highly inflammable liquid resulting from the distillation of arsenious acid and potassium acetate first distilled by Cadet de Gassicourt in 1760. Its chief constituent is cacodyl oxid.

ca-det'ship, 1 kə-det'ship; 2 ca-dĕt'ship, *n.* The state or condition of being a cadet; appointment as cadet. **ca-det'cy†.**

ca-dette', 1 kə-det'; 2 ca-dĕt', *n. fem.* **1.** [F.] A younger daughter or sister. **2.** [New Zealand.] A woman who has passed a competitive examination and been appointed to the civil service. [worm"†.

cad'ew, 1 kad'yu; 2 cād'yu, *n.* A caddis-worm. **cade'.**

cadge, 1 kaj; 2 cāj, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Dial., Eng.] To carry about; hawk; peddle. **2.** [Colloq.] To get by begging. **3†.** To fill or stuff, as the belly. **4†.** To bind; tie.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To go about peddling, hawking, or begging.

cadge¹, *n.* The act of begging. [Var. of CATCH¹.]

The *cadge* for coppers and crusts ... had already begun by this time. W. BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* p. 7. [n. 1889.]

cadge², *n.* **1.** *Falconry.* A wooden frame on which hawks are carried for sale. **2.** A pannier. [Var. of CAGE.]

cadg'er¹, 1 kaj'ər; 2 cāj'er, *n.* **1.** A traveling pedler or huckster, especially one who exchanges small wares for butter, eggs, etc. **2.** [Colloq.] An itinerant beggar or sponger.

cadg'er², *n.* One who carries hawks; a hawk-bearer.

cadg'y, 1 kaj'ı; 2 cāj'y, *a.* **1.** Cheerful; frolicsome. **2.** Wanton; amorous. [< Dan. *kaad.*] **cadg'le†.— cadg'ly,** *adv.*— **cadg'l-ness,** *n.*

ca'dı, 1 kē'dı *or* kä'dı; 2 cā'dı *or* cä'dı, *n.* [Turk.] Among the Turks, Persians, Arabs, etc., a chief judge or magistrate: usually over a town or village. Specif., the judge of a Moslem ecclesiastical court. Compare CAZI. **ka'dı†.— ca"dı-les'ker,** *n.* A superior Turkish judge who formerly had jurisdiction over soldiers as well as civilians. **kad"ı-les'ker†.** [pear. [< *Cadillac,* in France.]

cad"ll-lac', 1 kad'ı-lak'; 2 cād'l-lăc', *n.* A variety of large

Cad"ll-lac'², *n.* A city, county-seat of Wexford county, Mich.

ca-dil'lo, 1 kə-dil'yo; 2 cä-dīl'yo, *n.* [Sp.] Same as CÆSAR-WEED.

cad'ı-nene, 1 kad'ı-nīn; 2 cād'ı-nēn, *n. Chem.* A hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{24}$) obtained from the oils of cubebs and patchouli. [< CADE².]

cad'ıs, *n.* Same as CADDIS.

cad'ish, 1 kad'ısh; 2 cād'ish, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Gentle; tame; also, spoiled by indulgence.

Ca'dız, *n.* 1 kē'dız *or* (Sp.) kä'dīth; 2 cā'dız *or* (Sp.) cä'dīth. **1.** A province in S. W. Spain; 2,834 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an ancient seaport city. **3.** 1 kad'ız; 2 cād'ız. A village, county-seat of Harrison county, O.

Ca'dız, Bay of. A bay in Cadiz province, Spain; 5 m. long.

cadj'an, 1 kaj'ən; 2 căj'an, *n.* **1.** A matting of palm-leaves, used for thatching. **2.** A strip of palm-leaf prepared to be written upon; also, a writing on such a strip. [< Malay *kajang.*]

Cadj'en, *a. & n.* [Louisiana, U. S.] Acadian. See CAJUN.

cadj'u, 1 kaj'ü; 2 cāj'u, *n.* Same as CASHEW.

cad'lock, 1 kad'lok; 2 cād'lŏk, *n.* Same as CHARLOCK.

Cad-me'an, 1 kad-mī'ən; 2 cād-mē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cadmus. [< Gr. *kadmos.*] **Cad-mæ'an†; Cad'mi-an†.— Cadmean letters,** the 16 simple letters of the Greek alphabet.— **C. victory,** a victory that is ruinous or fatal to the victor: a phrase of uncertain origin.

cad'mi-a, 1 kad'mı-ə; 2 cād'mi-a, *n.* **1.** An impure zinc oxid that forms on the walls of furnaces in the smelting of ores containing zinc: originally called *furnace-cadmia* (*cadmia fornacum*). **2.** Cadmium yellow. **3.** Calamin: formerly so called. [L.; see CADMIUM.]

Cad'mi-el, 1 kad'mı-el; 2 cād'mi-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 26.

cad'mi-um, 1 kad'mı-um; 2 cād'mi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A bluish-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< L. *cadmia,* < Gr. *kadmeia,* f. of *Kadmeios,* Cadmean, < *Kadmos,* Cadmus.]— **cad'mi-um-blende",** *n.* Greenockite.— **c. red, c. yellow,** see RED; YELLOW.— **cad'mic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or derived from cadmium.— **cad-mif'er-ous,** *a.* Containing or yielding cadmium.

Cad'mus, 1 kad'mus; 2 cād'mûs, *n. Myth.* Son of Agenor, king of Sidon; settled in Bœotia and founded Thebes; brought the old Phenician or Cadmean alphabet of 16 letters to Greece. **Kad'mos†** [Gr.].

ca-dog'an, 1 kə-dug'ən; 2 ca-dŏg'an, *n.* A form of knot or loop of ribbon for tying the hair at the back of the head: named for William, first Earl of Cadogan.

Ca-dog'an, Earl (1675?–7/11 1726), William, an English general and diplomat.

cad'o-phore, 1 kad'o-fōr; 2 cād'o-fōr, *n. Zool.* In tunicates, a bud-bearing process. [< Gr., *kados,* jar, + *phoros,* < *phero,* bear.]

Ca-do're, 1 kə-dō'rē; 2 cä-dō're, *n.* A town in N. Italy: scene of a French victory in 1797; birthplace of Titian.

Ca-do'rine, 1 kə-dō'rın; 2 ca-dō'rin, *a.* Relating or belonging to Cadore.

Ca-dor'na, 1 kə-dōr'nə; 2 cä-dōr'nä, **Luigi, Count** (1850–). An Italian general, Commander-in-chief of the Italian army in the World War, 1915–1917.

Ca"dou'dal', 1 kə'dū'dăl'; 2 cä'du'dăl', **Georges** (1/11771–6/11 1804). A French Royalist; fought in Vendean war, 1793; as a Chouan leader in 1795–1796; executed for conspiracy.

cad'rans, 1 kad'rənz; 2 cād'rans, *n.* A wooden instrument used for measuring the angle at which a facet of a gem is to be ground and holding the stone against the grinding-surface at that angle. [< F. *cadran,* QUADRANT.]

ca'dre, 1 kē'dr; 2 cā'dr, *n.* [F.] **1.** A nucleus; skeleton; framework; scheme. **2.** *Mil.* The officers, sergeants, etc., attached to a depot or otherwise kept in the service to form the nucleus of a regiment or other body, the ranks of which are to be filled when required, as in the reserve of a European army; also, the officers of a regiment as a body, or the roll of such officers. **ca'der†.** [L., see CADUCEUS.]

ca-du'ca, 1 kə-dū'kə; 2 ca-dų'ca, *n. pl. Anat.* The decidua.

ca-du'ce-an, 1 kə-dū'sı-ən; 2 ca-dū'çe-an, *a.* Pertaining to a caduceus; as, the *caducean* charm. KEATS *Lamia* pt. 1, st. 3.

ca-du'ce-us, 1 kə-dū'sı-us; 2 ca-dū'çe-ûs, *n.* [-I, 1 -aI; 2 -ı, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The wand of Mercury, the messenger of the gods, represented as surmounted by wings and with two serpents twined about it. Used in the United States Army as the emblem of the Army Medical Corps.

Mercury was the messenger of the gods; the sign of the planet so called . . . is deduced from the outline of his *caduceus.*
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* ch. 4, p. 71. [a. 1889.]

2. A herald's wand. [L., < Gr. *kērykeion,* herald's staff, < *kēryx,* herald, < *kēryssō,* proclaim.] **ca-duce't.**

ca-du'cı-a-ry, 1 kə-dū'shı-ē-rı; 2 ca-dū'shi-ā-ry, *a. Rom. Law.* **1.** Inheritable. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or subject to forfeiture or escheat. [< L. *caducarius,* < *caducus;* see CADUCOUS.] **ca-du'ca-ry†.**

Ca-du"cı-bran"chi-a'ta, 1 kə-dū"sı-brag"kı-ē'tə; 2 ca-dū"çi-brăg"ki-ā'ta, *n. pl. Herp.* A section of urodeles that lose their gills before maturity. [< L. *caducus* + *branchia;* see CADUCOUS and BRANCHIA.] **Ca-du"cı-bran'chi-at.— ca-du"cı-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.* **ca-du'cı-branch†.**

ca-du'cous, 1 kə-dū'kus; 2 ca-dū'cûs, *a.* **1.** (1) *Bot.* Dropping or falling off, especially at an early stage of development, as the sepals of a poppy. (2) *Zool.* Dropping or falling off, as the gills of salamanders, etc. **2.** Having a tendency to fall or perish; perishable.

This calamity which I fancied was a part of me . . . falls off from me and leaves no scar. It was *caducous.* EMERSON *Essays, Experience* in second series, p. 46. [n. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. *Rom. Law.* Subject to the laws of inheritance: said of property which has failed to reach a particular legatee. [< L. *caducus,* falling, < *cado,* fall.]— **ca-du'cı-corn,** *a.* Having antlers or horns that are shed periodically.— **ca-du'cı-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The state or quality of being caducous. **2.** [U. S.] *Louistana Law.* Failure or lapse, as of a legacy in a will, through the later birth of an heir.

ca'dus, 1 kē'dus; 2 cā'dûs, *n.* [CA'DI, 1 -dıI; 2 -dI, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A large terra-cotta jar with a wide mouth, used as a bucket, etc. **2.** The ballot-urn used by Athenian juries. **ka'dos†.**

Cad'wal, 1 kad'wəl; 2 cād'wal, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline,* the assumed name of Arviragus.

Cad-wal'a-der, 1 kad-wol'ə-dər; 2 cād-wal'a-der, *n.* **1.** Last king of Cumbria (died 703); hero of Welsh poems. **Cad-wal'a-dys†. 2. John** (1/10 1742–2/10 1786), an American Revolutionary general. [hat. **cad'dyt.**

cad'yı, 1 kad'ı; 2 cād'y, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] *Theat.* A man's

cad'y², *n.* [Scot.] See CADDIE¹.

cæ'ca, 1 sı'kə; 2 çē'ca, *n.* Plural of CÆCUM.

cæ'cal, } 1 sı'kəl; 2 çē'cal, *a.* Having one end closed; of,
ce'cal, } pertaining to, or like a cæcum; blind; as, a *cæcal* appendage; a *cæcal* extremity.— **cæcal pouch** (*Entom.*), one of the cæca of the mid-intestine.— **cæ'for ce'jcal-ly,** *adv.*

Cæ'cı-as, 1 sı'sı-əs; 2 çē'çi-as, *n.* [L.] [Archaic.] The northeast wind personified. **Ce'sı-as†.**

Cæ'cı-dæ, 1 sı'sı-dī; 2 çē'çi-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods with a curved tubiform shell and multispiral operculum. [< CÆCUM.]— **cæ'cid,** *n.*

cæ'cı-form, 1 sı'sı-fōrm; 2 çē'çi-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a cæcum. [< CÆCUM + -FORM.]

Cæ-cil'ı-a¹, 1 sı-sil'ı-ə; 2 çē-cil'i-a, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Cæcilidæ.* **2.** [c-] A snake-like amphibian of this or a related genus; a cæcilian. [L., < *cæcus,* blind.]

Cæ-cil'ı-a², *n.* See CECILIA. [ing the family *Cæcilidæ.*

Cæ-cil'ı-æ, 1 sı-sil'ı-ı; 2 çē-cil'i-ē, *n. pl.* An order constitut-

Cæ"cı-li'ı-dæ, 1 sı'sı-lıl'ı-dī; 2 çē'çi-li'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of apodal amphibians with a serpentiform body, no neck, and rudimentary eyes. **Cæ"cı-li'a-dæ†.— cæ-cil'ı-an,** *a. & n.*— **cæ-cil'ı-id,** *n.*— **cæ-cil'ı-oid,** *a. & n.*

cæ-cı'tis, 1 sı-saı'tıs *or* -sī'tıs; 2 çē-çī'tis *or* -çī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cæcum; typhlitis.

cæ'cı-ty, 1 sı'sı-tı; 2 çē'çi-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Blindness. **ce'cı-ty.**

cæ"co-col'ic, 1 sı"ko'kol'ık; 2 çē"co-cŏl'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with both the colon and the cæcum. [< CÆCUM + COLON.] [*Cæcidæ.* [< CÆCUM + -OID.]

cæ'cold, 1 sı'kold; 2 çē'cōld, *a.* Of or pertaining to the

Cæ'cu-lus, 1 sı'kiu-ləs; 2 çē'cū-lûs, *n. Rom. Myth.* Vulcan's son; founder of Præneste.

cæ'cum, } 1 sı'kum; 2 çē'cŭm, *n.* [CÆ'CA, 1 -kə; 2 -ca,
ce'cum, } *pl.*] **1.** A blind pouch, or cavity open only at one end, especially that situated at the beginning of the large intestine; the blind gut. In man the cæcum is small, and it attains its greatest development in herbivores, as the horse, in which it has twice the volume of the stomach. Birds commonly have two cæca. **2.** [C-] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Cæcidæ.* [L., < *cæcus,* blind.]— **cæca of the mid-intestine** (*Entom.*), pouches connected with the anterior end of the stomach of insects.— **hepatic cæcum. 1.** *Embryol.* The hollow outgrowth from the intestine of the embryo which becomes the liver. **2.** *Zool.* The pyloric cæcum in the starfish.— **pyloric c.,** the diverticula found at or in the region of the pylorus in many lower animals, as fishes, some insects (as *Blatta*), starfishes, etc.— **siphonal c.** (*Conch.*), the closed extremity of the siphon of a cephalopod. — **spiral c.,** the cæcal appendages of certain cuttlefishes, having a somewhat spiral arrangement.

Cæd'mon, 1 kad'mən; 2 cād'mon, **Saint.** An English poet of the 7th century, "the father of English song"; his *Ode to the Creator* is the oldest Anglo-Saxon poem in existence. — **Cæd-mo'ni-an,** *a.*

Cael, 1 kēl; 2 cāl, *n. Gaelic Legend.* In the third or Fenian cycle, one of the Fenians; the husband of Credhe, whose lament for him after his death in the battle of Ventry is one of the most beautiful passages of ancient Irish literature. See FENIAN, *n.*, 2.

cæ-la'tor, 1 sı-lē'tər; 2 çē-lā'tŏr, *n.* [CÆL'A-TO'RES, 1 sel'ə-tō'rız; 2 çēl'a-tō'rēs, *pl.*] One who makes cælatura.

cæ"la-tu'ra, 1 sı'lə-tū'rə; 2 çē"la-tų'ra, *n.* Decorative metal-work, as intaglio or engraving. [L., < *cælo,* engrave.]

Cæ-les'tis, 1 sı-les'tıs; 2 çē-lēs'tis, *n. Rom. Relig.* The tutelary goddess (Tanith) of Carthage, whose worship as Dea Cælestis was introduced by Septimius Severus. [L., heavenly.]

Cæ'll-a, *n.* See CELIA.

Cæ'll-an, 1 sı'lı-an; 2 çē'll-an. **I.** *a.* Naming or pertaining to one of the seven hills of Rome. **II.** *n.* The Cælian hill.

cæ-lom'e-ter, 1 sı-lom'ı-tər; 2 çē-lŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to illustrate celestial phenomena. [< L. *cælum,* sky, + -METER.] **cœ-lom'e-ter†.**

Cæ'lum, 1 sı'lum; 2 çē'lŭm, *n. Astron.* A constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **Cæ'la Sculp-to'rist.**

Caen, 1 kān; 2 căn, *n.* An ancient city, capital of the department of Calvados, France; formerly capital of Normandy; William the Conqueror was buried here. [as CENACLE.

cæ-nac'u-lum, 1 sı-nak'yu-ləm; 2 çē-năc'yu-lŭm, *n.* Same

cæ-nen'chyme, *n.* See CŒNENCHYMA.

cæ-no'bi-um, *n.* Same as CENOBIUM.

Cæ"no-gæ'a, 1 sı"no-jı'ə; 2 çē"no-ğē'a, *n. Zoogeog.* The division embracing the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Indian realms. [< 'Gr. *kainos,* recent, + *gaia,* earth.] **Ce"no-gæ'at.— Cæ"no-gæ'an,** *a.*

cæ"no-gen'e-sis, etc. See KENOGENESIS, etc.

Cæ"no-les'tis, 1 sı"no-les'tıs; 2 çē"no-lēs'tĭs, *n. Zool.* A genus of diprotodont marsupials having two known species in Ecuador and Colombia. This genus is remarkable for its carnivorous habits and is the only diprotodont found outside of Australia.

Cæ"no-pod'l-dæ, 1 sı"no-pod'ı-dī; 2 çē"no-pŏd'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A Miocene family of rhinoceros-like ungulates with premolars different from molars. **Cæ'no-pus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kainos,* new, + *pous,* foot.] **Cæ-nop'ı-dæt.— cæ-nop'o-did,** *n.*— **cæ-nop'o-doid,** *a.*

cæ"no-spinæ'ra, 1 sı"no-sıI'rə; 2 çē"no-spīē'ra, *n.* [-R.E, 1 -rı; 2 -rē, *pl.*] *Protoz.* A latticed spherical skeleton in radiolarians. [< Gr. *kainos,* recent, + *sphaira,* sphere.]

cæ-nos'ty-ly, 1 sı-nos'tı-lı; 2 çē-nŏs'ty-ly, *n.* A condition of the cephalic skeleton when the first and second visceral arches develop into prehensile non-gill-bearing organs attached by one or more parts to the cranium. [< Gr. *kainos,* recent, + *stylos,* pillar.]— **cæ"no-styl'ic,** *a.*

Cæ"no-the-rı'l-dæ, 1 sı"no-thı-rıl'ı-dī; 2 çē"no-the-rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Dichobunidæ.* **Cæ"no-the'ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kainos,* recent, + *thērion,* animal.]— **cæ"no-the'ri-id,** *a.*— **cæ"no-the'rı-oid,** *a. & n.*

Cæ"no-zo'ic, *a.* Same as CENOZOIC.

cæn"o-zo-ol'o-gy, *n.* See CENOZOOLOGY.

Cæ-o'ma, 1 sı-ō'mə; 2 çē-ō'ma, *n.* A form-genus of rust-fungi, having spores produced in chains and not enclosed in a pseudoperidium. *C. nitens* causes the red rust of blackberries. [CRADOCK HILL.

Caer"-Ca-rad'oc, 1 kīr'-kə-rad'ək; 2 cär'-ca-răd'oc, *n.* See

Cæ-re'tan, 1 sı-rı'tən; 2 çē-rē'tan, *a.* Of, from, or relating to ancient Cære, Etruria (now Cerveteri), or to vases discovered there and supposed to be Corinthian.

cær"i-mo"ni-a'ri-us, 1 ser'ɪ-mō"nɪ-ē'rɪ-ʊs; 2 çĕr'ɪ-mō"ni-ā'ri-ŭs, *n.* [-ɪ, 1 -ai, 2 -ī, *pl.*] *R. C. Ch.* A director of ceremonies in solemn offices, as in cathedral services. [< L. *cærimonia*, CEREMONY.]

Caer'le-on, 1 kār'lī-ən; 2 cār'le-ŏn, *n.* A Roman station in Britain in what is now Monmouthshire, on the river Usk; a ruined amphitheater is the supposed seat of King Arthur's court, where he held his Round Table.

Caer-phil'ly, 1 kar-fil'ɪ; 2 cār-fil'ly, *n.* A mining town in Glamorganshire, Wales.

cæ-ru'le-an, *a.* Same as CERULEAN.

Cæs"al-pin'i-a, 1 ses"al-pin'ɪ-ə; 2 çĕs"ăl-pin'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical or semitropical trees or shrubs of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. *C. echinata* furnishes brazil-wood, and *C. sappan* the sapan-wood of India. [< Andreas *Cæsalpinus*, an Italian botanist and physician.]

Cæs"al-pin"i-a'ce-æ, 1 ses"al-pin'ɪ-ē'sɪ-ī; 2 çĕs"ăl-pin'i-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* **1.** A family of trees, shrubs, or herbs — the brazilетto or senna family — formerly included in the family *Leguminosæ*, but separated from it by modern botanists on account of its flowers, which have nearly regular corollas, with the upper petal enclosed by the others and the stamens distinct. It embraces about 90 genera and 1,000 species, mostly tropical. Four or five genera, including *Cercis*, *Cassia*, *Gymnocladus*, and *Gleditschia*, are represented in the eastern United States by the Judas-tree, the Maryland senna, the Kentucky coffee-tree, and the honey-locust, respectively. **2.** Formerly a subfamily, tribe, or suborder of the *Leguminosæ* according to many botanists, some of whom designated it variously as *Cæsalpineæ*, *Cæsalpiniæ*, and *Cæsalpinoideæ*. [< Andreas *Cæsalpinus*, Italian botanist.] — **cæs"al-pin"i-a'ceous,** *a.*

Cæ'sar, 1 sī'zər; 2 çē'şar, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. *Cæ'sar*, 2 sē'sar, 2 çę'gār; F. *Cé"sar'*, 1 sē'zūr', 2 çę'şār'; G. *Cae'sar*, 1 tsē'sar, 2 tsę'sār; It. *Ce'sa-re*, 1 chē'sa-rē, 2 chę'sā-rę; Sp. *Ce'sar*, 1 thē'sar, 2 thę'sār. **2.** A Roman emperor, especially one of the Augustan line; figuratively, any powerful emperor or autocrat. The title was first assumed by Octavianus, as adopted son of the dictator (Julius *Cæsar*). When the emperors took the title *Augustus*, the heir apparent was entitled *Cæsar*.

> Go forth, and fetch their conquering *Cæsar* in.
> SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act v, cho.

3. [Archaic.] The temporal power; the state. **4.** An emperor of Germany or the Holy Roman Empire: supplanted by the German form *Kaiser*. **5.** In Byron's *The Deformed Transformed*, the demon who transforms Arnold into Achilles. **6. Julius** (100–44 B. C.), a Roman general, statesman, and historian; assassinated on the ides of March (Mar. 15). [L., hairy; or Punic, elephant.]

— **Cæsar's agaric,** the orange amanita. — **Cæ'sar-dom,** *n.* [Rare.] The dominion or dignity of a Cæsar. — **Cæ'sar-ship,** *n.* The office of a Cæsar.

cæ'sar', *n.* A hæmulonoid fish, the red-mouth grunt (*Bathystoma rimator*), of the West Indies and Brazil. — **cæ'sar-grunt",** *n.* A hæmulonoid fish (*Hæmulon carbonarium*) of the Bermudas, the West Indies, Cuba, and Brazil.

Cæs"a-re'a, 1 ses"ə-rī'ə; 2 çĕs'a-rē'a, *n.* An ancient seaport in Palestine, now a ruined village; 55 m. N. N. W. of Jerusalem. *Acts* x, 24.

Cæ-sa're-an, 1 sī-zē'rɪ-ən; 2 çē-şā're-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to a Cæsar or the Cæsars. **Cæ-sa'ri-an‡; Ce-sa're-an‡; Ce-sa'ri-on‡.** — **Cæsarean section** or **operation** (*Obstet.*), the delivery of a child by section of the abdominal walls and the womb of the mother when ordinary delivery is apparently impossible: reported to have been performed at the birth of Julius Cæsar.

Cæ-sa're-an, *n.* **1.** An adherent of Julius Cæsar or the Roman emperors, or of the German emperors in their conflict with the Pope; an advocate of Cæsarism. **2.** *Eccl. Hist.* One of the stricter Franciscan friars who followed Cæsar of Spires (13th century). **Cæ-sa'ri-an‡.**

Cæs"a-re'a Phil-lip'pi. A city in ancient Palestine at the head of the Jordan; originally **Pa'ni-um,** now **Pa'ne-as.**

Cæ'sar-ism, 1 sī'zər-izm; 2 çē'şar-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Government, whether in fact or theory, like that of the Cæsars, in which one person had autocratic powers; imperialism.

> We find an elaborate and formal system of titles substituted for the personal names of the Julio-Claudian emperors, an increasing tendency to insist on the inherent prerogatives of the Principate, and an attempt to invest *Cæsarism* with an hereditary character, either by natural descent or by adoption, while the worship of the deified Cæsars was made the symbol of its continuity and legitimacy. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 652.

2. A grasping after imperial or despotic power by one placed in power by the people. — **Cæ'sar-ist,** *n.* An imperialist; an advocate of Cæsarism. — **Cæ'sar-ize,** *v. t. & i.* To rule, or attempt to rule, despotically; act like a Cæsar.

Cæ"sar-o-pa'pism, 1 sī'zər-o-pē'pizm; 2 çē'şar-o-pā'pĭşm, *n.* The theory that the civil government has supreme authority over ecclesiastical affairs. [< CÆSAR + LL. *papa*, POPE.]

Cæ"sar-ot'o-my, 1 sī'zər-ot'o-mi; 2 çē'şar-ŏt'o-my, *n.* The Cæsarean section or operation. See CÆSAREAN, *a.* [< CÆSAR + Gr. *temnō*, cut.]

cæ'sar-weed", 1 sī'zər-wīd"; 2 çē'şar-wēd", *n.* A small tropical shrub (*Urena lobata*), used medicinally for its mucilaginous properties and yielding a jute-like fiber. See URENA.

cæ'si-ous, 1 sī'zɪ-ʊs; 2 çē'şi-ŭs, *a.* Pale-blue or greenish-blue. [< L. *cæsius*, bluish-gray.]

cæ'si-um, 1 sī'zɪ-um; 2 çē'şi-ŭm, *n.* A silver-white metallic element: named from the two sky-blue lines in its spectrum. See ELEMENT. [< L. *cæsium*, neut. of *cæsius*, bluish-gray.] **ce'si-um‡.**

cæs'pi-tose, cæs'tus, etc. Same as CESPITOSE, etc. [etc.

cæ-su'ra, cæ-su'ral, cæ'sure. Classic forms of CESURA, CESURAL, CESURE.

cæt. par., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Caf, *n.* Same as KAF.

ca"fé', 1 ka"fē'; 2 cā"fę', *n.* [F.] **1.** A coffee-house, refreshment-room, or restaurant; sometimes [U. S.] a barroom. **2.** Coffee. — **café au lait** [F.], equal parts of coffee and hot milk. — **c. chantant** [F.], a concert-hall or -garden where light refreshments are served. — **c. frappé,** equal parts of sweetened and frozen coffee and cream. — **c. noir** [F.], strong, black coffee, often served at the close of a meal. — **c. parfait,** whipped cream and sweetened coffee frozen.

ca"fe-cil'lo, 1 kā"fē-sīl'yo; 2 cā"fę-çĭl'yo, *n.* [Mex.] A tree of the genus *Citharexylum*, of the verbena family, whose roasted seeds taste like a mixture of coffee and chocolate. [C.]

ca'fe-net, 1 kā"fē-net; 2 cā"fę-nĕt, *n.* A Turkish inn where coffee is sold to travelers. [< Turk. *qahveh-khānch.*] **ca'fe-neh‡.** [plantation. **ca"fe-ta'le‡.**

ca'fe-tal, 1 kā"fē-tal; 2 cā"fę-tăl, *n.* [Sp.-Am.] A coffee-

caf"e-te'ri-a, 1 kaf'ɪ-tē'rɪ-ə; 2 căf'e-tę'ri-a, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A café where prepared food is displayed and the patrons wait upon themselves. Compare CAFFETIERE. [< Mex. *cafeteria*, store where coffee is sold at retail.]

caff, 1 kaf; 2 căf, *n.* [Scot.] Chaff. **caff‡ caffet.**

caf-fe'a-rin, } 1 ka-fī'ə-rin, -rin *or* -rin; 2 cā-fē'a-rĭn, -rĭn *or*
caf-fe'a-rine, } -rĭn, -rēn. *Chem.* A narcotic crystalline alkaloid ($C_{14}H_{18}O_4N_2$) found in coffee.

caf-fe'ate, 1 ka-fī'āt; 2 ca-fē'ăt, *n. Chem.* A salt of caffeic acid.

caf-fe'ic, 1 ka-fī'ɪk; 2 cā-fē'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from coffee. [< F. *caféique*, < *café*, COFFEE.] — **caffeic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($C_9H_8O_4$), obtained variously, as by treating a decoction of coffee with potassium hydroxid.

caf-fe'i-din, } 1 ka-fī'ɪ-din, -din *or* -dɪn; 2 cā-fē'ĭ-dĭn,
caf-fe'i-dine, } -dĭn *or* -dīn. *n. Chem.* A liquid compound ($C_7H_{12}N_4O$) obtained by treating caffein with concentrated baryta-water.

caf'fe-in, } 1 kaf'ɪ-in, -in *or* -ɪn; 2 căf'e-ĭn, -ĭn *or* -ĭn. *n.*
caf'fe-ine, } *Chem.* A crystallizable, slightly bitter, stimulating alkaloid ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$), found in the leaves and berries of coffee, and chemically identical with the thein found in tea-leaves, the guaranin of the *Paullinia sorbilis*, the leaves and twigs of *Ilex paraguayensis*, the seeds of the cola-nuts, and the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*. *Antidote:* morphine, stimulants. [< F. *caféine*, < *café*, COFFEE.] **caf'fe-a‡; caf'fe-la‡; caf'fe-in(e)‡.** — **caf"fe-in'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from caffein or coffee. — **caf'fe-in-ism,** *n.* A morbid condition induced by the use of coffee or caffein and characterized by extreme nervousness, etc. **caf'e-ism‡; caf'fe-ism‡; cof'fe-ism‡.**

caf'fe-ol, 1 kaf'ɪ-ōl *or* -ol; 2 căf'e-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* An aromatic volatile oily compound ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) formed during the roasting of coffee. [< *caffe-*, COFFEE, + -OL.] **caf'fe-one‡.**

caf"fe-tan'nic, 1 kaf'ɪ-tan'ɪk; 2 căf'e-tăn'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from caffein and tannin together. [< CAFFEIN + TANNIN.] **caf"fe-o-tan'nic‡.** — **caffetannic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{12}O_9$) contained in coffee-berries.

caf"fet"tier'e, 1 kaf'fet'tyār'e; 2 căf'fĕt'tyâr'e, *n.* [It.] The keeper of a coffee-house. — **caf"fet"tier'a,** *n.* [It.] **1.** A coffee-pot. **2.** [U. S.] A coffee-house. **ca"fe"ter'a‡** [Sp.].

caf"fi-a'ceous, 1 kaf'ɪ-ē'shʊs; 2 căf'ĭ-ā'shŭs, *a.* Coffeaceous.

caf'fle, 1 kaf'l; 2 căf'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To cavil.

Caf-fra'ri-an, *a. & n.* Same as KAFFRARIAN.

Caf'fre, *n.* Same as KAFIR.

caf-fu'ric, 1 ka-fīū'rɪk; 2 cā-fū'rĭc, *a.* Originating in coffee and allied to uric acid. — **caffuric acid,** a crystalline acid ($C_5H_5N_3O_4$) resulting from the oxidation of caffein. [< CAFF + URIC.]

Caf'fyn, 1 kaf'ɪn; 2 căf'yn, **Kathleen Mannington** (*née* Hunt) (1860?–1926). An Irish novelist.

ca'fi-la, *n.* Same as KAFILA. **caf'fi-la‡; ca'fi-lah‡.**

caf'tan, 1 kaf'tən; 2 căf'tan, *n.* An Arab and Turkish undercoat having long sleeves and girded with a sash.

> Picturesque merchants and their customers, no longer in the big trousers of Egypt, but the long *caftans* and abas of Syria. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* ch. 9, p. 122. [A. P. P. 1851.]

[< Ar. *qaftān.*] **caf'fe-tan‡; kaf'tan‡.** — **caf'taned,** *a.* Wearing a caftan.

ca-fu'so, 1 kə-fū'zo; 2 ca-fų'so, *n.* [Braz.] A half-breed of Indian and negro blood. **ca-fu'zo‡.**

cag, 1 kag; 2 căg, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To offend; affront.

cag, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** A keg. **2.** A stump. **3.** A small fishing-vessel.

Ca"gay-an', 1 kū"gaī-ūn'; 2 cā"gą̈-ān', *n.* **1.** A native of northern Luzon speaking the Ibanag dialect. **2.** A province in Luzon, P. I.; 6,587 sq. m.; capital, Tuguegarao. **3.** The largest of the six small islands known as the **Cagayan Sulu Group** in the Philippines, north of Borneo. Sold by Spain to U. S. in 1900 for $100,000; about 40 sq. m.

Ca"ga-yan-cil'lo, 1 kū"ga-yən-sīl'yo; 2 cā"gă-yăn-çĭl'yo, *n.* A town in the province of Antique, Panay, P. I.

cage, 1 kēj; 2 căg, *tt.* [CAGED; CAG'ING.] **1.** To shut up or place in or as in a cage; confine; imprison. **2.** To make like a cage or prison. — **ca'ger,** *n.*

cage, *n.* **1.** A box-like structure, made in part or wholly with openwork of wire or of osiers, or of wooden or metal rods or bars, as for confining birds or beasts. **2.** A room or place enclosed by a grating, for confining prisoners; also, any lockup, prison, or place of confinement, or anything that confines or imprisons. **3.** Any cage-like structure, framework, or grating. (1) A skeleton frame or grating, or wirework strainer, to prevent the escape or passage of something, as of a ball valve or of coarse filth or other solids. (2) A timber framework lining a shaft or the like. (3) A platform, elevator-car, or the like, protected by gratings. (4) The trundle-wheel or drum about which a hoisting-rope winds: a whim. (5) A metal framework or grate elevated on a pole to contain combustibles, as for illuminating the mouth of a harbor or designating a passable channel. (6) A wire mask: worn by the catcher in baseball. (7) An appliance to protect a wounded limb from pressure, as of bedclothes. (8) The iron or steel skeleton frame of a high building. See plate under CONSTRUCTION. (9) A table from which quick-firing guns are discharged. (10) An enclosure in a gymnasium for interior baseball practise. (11) A framework for a peal of bells. (12) *Mach.* The framework that keeps roller bearings in place; also, the solid portion containing the slot in which ball bearings move.

4. A chantry-chapel or the like enclosed with lattice-work. **5.** A double slide of glass with a cavity for holding a drop of water, etc., for microscopic examination. **6.** *Falconry.* Same as CADGE², *n.*, 1. [F., < L. *carea*, dungeon, < *carus*, hollow.] — **cage'-bird",** *n.* A bird kept or suitable for keeping in a cage. — **c. guide,** *n.* One of the upright pieces that hold in place the cage in an elevator- or mining-shaft. — **c. shuts,** *n. pl.* Catches for holding a cage while it is being loaded or unloaded. — **cage'way",** *n.* A cage-guide, or the part of a shaft containing the guides. — **cage'work",** *n.* **1.** Openwork like that of a cage. **2.** [Archaic.] *Naut.* The upper works of a ship. — **flying-c.,** *n.* A huge cage of light steel framework and wire netting, built in the open air, and usually enclosing water, trees, etc., for the free life and exercise of various hardy birds exhibited in zoological parks.

cage'ling, 1 kēj'lɪŋ; 2 căg'ling, *n.* A caged bird, especially when young.

ca"geot', 1 ka"jō'; 2 cā"zhō', *n.* [F.] A metal bowl in which the liver of cod is placed to extract the oil.

cag'gy, 1 kag'ɪ; 2 căg'y, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** Ill-natured. **2.** Tainted.

Ca-gi"di-o'can, 1 ka-gī"dɪ-ō'kan; 2 cā-gī"dĭ-ō'cān, *n.* A town in the province of Romblon, Visaya, P. I.

ca'git, 1 kē'jɪt; 2 cā'gĭt, *n.* [P. I.] A cockatoo.

Ca'gli, 1 kā'lyɪ; 2 cā'lyĭ, *n.* A town in the Marches, Italy.

Ca'glia-ri, 1 kū'lya-rɪ; 2 cā'lyā-rĭ, *n.* **1.** A province in Sardinia; 5,179 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, on the Gulf of Cagliari.

Ca'glia-ri, Paolo (1532–1588). A Venetian painter, noted for mastery of color; born at Verona, he is known as The Veronese.

Ca-glios'tro, 1 ka-lyōs'tro; 2 cā-lyŏs'tro, **Alessandro, Count** (4/11 1743–8/11 1795). Assumed name of Giuseppe Balsamo, an Italian impostor; professor of medicine; imprisoned in the Bastile for complicity in the Diamond Necklace affair, 1785–1786; condemned to death by the Inquisition at Rome; sentence commuted; died in prison at the Château of St. Leo; his adventures form the subject of Schiller's *Geisterscher*, Goethe's *Gross-Kophta*, and Dumas's *Joseph Balsamo.*

cag'mag, 1 kag'mag; 2 căg'măg, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Tainted; decaying. **kag'magt.**

cag'mag, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** Tainted meat; offal. **2.** An old goose. **3.** A small inferior breed of sheep. **4.** A loose character.

Ca-gno'la, 1 ka-nyō'la; 2 cā-nyō'lā, **Luigi, Marquis** (6/7 1762–8/14 1833). An Italian architect; his masterpiece is the famous Arco della Pace (Arch of Peace) in Milan, built 1807–1835.

ca'go, 1 kū'go; 2 cā'go, *n.* [Fiji.] A species of turmeric.

ca-gon' de lo al'to, 1 ka-gōn' dē lō āl'to; 2 cā-gōn' dę lō ăl'to. A food-fish, the bastard snapper (*Rhomboplites aurorubens*), of the West Indies and tropical America. See SNAPPER, 2.

Ca"got', 1 ka"gō'; 2 cā"gō, *n.* [F.] One of a degenerate race, formerly outcast, supposed to be of Gothic blood, found in some parts of France and Spain, especially in the valleys of the Pyrenees.

> It was felt by the proscribed millions, the *Cagots* and Pariahs of a merciless theocracy, that He [Jesus] was their champion, by the very fact that He was deemed an enemy by the dominant caste. GREIFE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, ch. 53, p. 347. [A. 1880.]

Cag-sau'a, 1 kag-sau'ə; 2 cāg-sou'ă, *n.* A town in the province of Albay, Luzon, P. I. [key.

ca'gui, 1 kū'gɪ; 2 cā'gĭ, *n.* [Braz.] A saki, or fox-tailed mon

ca'gy, 1 kē'jɪ; 2 cā'gy, *a.* [Slang.] Sly; artful; shrewd.

Ca-ha'ba, 1 kə-hū'bə; 2 ca-hă'ba, *n.* A river in central Alabama; 200 m. long to Alabama river.

ca-har', 1 kə-hār'; 2 cā-hăr', *n.* [Java.] A one-horse spring-cart for the conveyance of passengers. FORBES *Nat. Wand. in East. Arch.* 1885, p. 51.

Ca-hen'sly-ism, 1 kə-hen'slɪ-izm; 2 ca-hĕn'sly-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** A plan of polity for the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, submitted to Pope Leo XIII., in 1891, by Herr Peter Paul Cahensly of the German Parliament. According to it, bishops should be so chosen as to give due proportionate representation in the hierarchy to the different foreign nationalities to which Roman Catholics in the United States belong, and still other measures should be taken to maintain among this foreign element the use of their native tongues and foreign traditions.

2. Hence, by extension, foreignism among Roman Catholics in America.

> *Cahenslyism*, as commonly presented to the public, is simply a bugaboo — this and nothing more. There never has been and never could be any serious thought of introducing into the United States national extra-territorial bishops.
> J. L. SPAULDING *Letter to the Peoria* [Ill.] *Journal* Oct. 10, 1892.

ca"hier', 1 ka"yē'; 2 cā"yę' (XIII), *n.* [F.] **1.** A memorial, report of proceedings, or the like. **2.** A quarter of a quire of writing-paper. **3.** A few leaves, as of printed matter, loosely stitched together; a number of a book issued in parts.

ca-hin'ca-root", *n.* Same as CAINCA-ROOT.

ca-hin'cic, *a. Chem.* Same as CAINIC.

ca-hin'cin, *n. Chem.* Same as CAINCIC ACID. **ca-in'cin‡.**

Ca'hir, 1 kū'hər; 2 cā'hĭr, *n.* A town in Tipperary county, Ireland.

Ca"hir-ci-veen', 1 kū"hər-sɪ-vīn'; 2 cā"hĭr-sĭ-vēn', *n.* A town in County Kerry, Ireland; birthplace of Daniel O'Connell.

ca-hoot', 1 kə-hūt'; 2 ca-hōōt'. [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *v.* To be partners. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* Partnership. [< F. *cahute*, cabin.]

Ca"hors', 1 ka"ōr'; 2 cā"ōr', *n.* A town, capital of the department of Lot, France.

ca"hot', 1 ka"hō' *or* ka"ō'; 2 cā"hō' *or* cā"ō', *n.* [F.] [Canada.] **1.** The bump of a vehicle in passing over a rut. **2.** Any unevenness of surface causing such bounce.

ca-houn', *n.* See COHUNE.

ca'how, 1 kū'hau; 2 cā'how, *n.* A sea-bird of the Bermudas, formerly very abundant: generally identified with the dusky shearwater (*Puffinus obscurus*), but by some supposed to be an extinct species of unknown relations. **ca'howe‡; co'how‡.**

> Lefroy, in his Bermuda Ornithology, identified this bird with the dusky shearwater. . . . Bartram's idea is that the *cahow* was a species of Manx shearwater, the last specimen of which was picked up, unable to fly, in 1851, measuring 19.2 inches in length, with an expanse of wings of 44 inches.
> H. B. SMALL, Naturalist, Bermuda, in letter to *Standard Dict.*

ca-huy', 1 kə-wī'; 2 cā-wĭ', *n.* [P. I.] Timber; also, kindling-wood: a Tagalog term. **ca-hoy'‡.**

Cai'a-phas, 1 kē'[or kaī']ə-fəs; 2 cā'[or cī']a-fas, *n. Bib.* A Jewish high priest. *Luke* iii, 2.

Cai-bi'ran, 1 kaī-bī'rən; 2 cī-bĭ'răn, *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

caid, 1 kēd; 2 cād, *n.* An alcaide.

cai-i'dos, 1 ka-ī'dōs; 2 cā-ĭ'dŏs, *n. pl.* [P. I.] Rents or taxes not paid; the tax-money of subdued tribes appropriated by officials. [Sp.]

Cai'guas, 1 kaī'gwəs; 2 cī'gwăs, *n. pl.* An uncivilized native people of Paraguay. **Cay'uast.**

cail-ced'ra, 1 kaīl-sed'rə; 2 cīl-çĕd'ra, *n.* The Senegal mahogany. — **cail-ced'rin,** *n.* A bitter resinous substance found in the bark of the calicedra, used as a tonic.

ca-i"li-a'nes, 1 ka-ī"lɪ-ā'nēs; 2 cā-ĭ"lĭ-ā'nęs, *n. pl.* [P. I.] [Rare.] Slaves.

cai-lin', 1 kē-līn'; 2 cā-lĭn', *n.* [Ir.] A colleen.

ca'illet, *vt.* To curdle.

Cail"let', 1 kū'ye'; 2 cā'yĕ', **Guillaume.** *Fr. Hist.* A French peasant who, as Jacques Bonhomme, led the Jacquerie.

cail-lette', 1 kēl-yet'; 2 cāl-yĕt', *n.* [F.] The abomasum.

cail'llach, 1 kūl'yəh; 2 cāl'yah, *n.* [Scot. Highlands.] A crone; old woman. **cail'leach‡.** [parish, La.

Cail"lou' Lake, 1 kū'yū'; 2 cā'yu'. A lake in Terrebonne

cail"lou-tage', 1 kū'yū-tāj'; 2 cāl'yu-tăzh', *n.* [F.] *Ceram.* Fine earthenware; opaque pottery, especially of pipe-clay or hard paste.

Cail'te, *n.* [Ir.] Same as CAOILTE.

cai'mac, cai"ma-cam', cai"ma-can'. Same as KAIMAKAM.

cai'man, *n.* Same as CAYMAN.

cai-mi'to, 1 kaī-mī'to; 2 cī-mĭ'to, *n.* [Sp.] A Peruvian tree (*Lucuma caimito*), or its fruit, which resembles the marmalade-plum, but is smaller. Compare LUCUMA.

Cain', 1 kēn; 2 cān, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* Adam's eldest son, who slew his brother Abel. **2.** A fratricide or murderer. **3.** A psychological drama by Lord Byron dealing with original sin and final reprobation. — **Cain' and A'bel,** *n.* [Eng.] An orchid (*Orchis latifolia*), or its pair of tubers. — **C.-colored,** *a.* Red or reddish-yellow: said of the hair or beard. — **to raise C.** [Slang, U. S.], to make a disturbance; commit acts of violence. — **Cain'ish,** *a.* Having the disposition and temper of Cain. — **Cain'ism,** *n.* The doctrine of the Cainites. — **Cain'ite,** *n.* **1.** A descendant of Cain. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a Gnostic sect (2d century), who venerated Cain and other wicked Old Testament characters. — **Cain-it'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cain or the Cainites. **Cain'itet.**

cain', *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] **1.** Rent of land paid in produce, or the produce so paid. **2.** A penalty; fine. **kaint.**

Cai'nan, 1 kē'nən *or* kī-aī'nən; 2 cā'nan *or* cā-ĭ'nan, *n. Bib. Gen.* v, 9.

cai-na'na, 1 kaı-nä'nə; 2 cı-nä'nə, *n.* [Braz.] A snakeroot (*Chiococca brachiata*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), native of Brazil.

ca-in'ca-root", 1 kə-in'kə-rūt"; 2 ca-In'ca-rōōt", *n.* The root of a shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*) of the madder family, of Florida and tropical America, or of *C. anguifuga*, of Brazil. [< Braz. *cahinca.*] **ca-hin'ca-root"‡.— ca-in'cic,** *a.* Derived from cainca-root. **ca-hin'cic.— caincic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{16}O_{10}$), in cainca-root, tasteless at first and afterward bitter.

Caine, 1 kēn; 2 cān. **Sir Thomas Henry Hall** (1853–). An English novelist and poet; pen-name, "Hall Caine"; *The Christian, The Manxman,* etc.; knighted 1918.

Cain'guas, 1 kaın'gwəz; 2 cın'gwäs, *n. pl.* Same as CAIGUAS.

ca'ing-whale", *n.* Same as CAAING-WHALE.

Cain'ite, 1 kān'aıt; 2 cān'ıt, *n.* **1.** Any one of Cain's descendants. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* A member of an Antinomian sect, alleged to have existed in the 2d century and to have imitated Cain by practising whatever was forbidden in the Bible.

cai-ni'to, 1 kaı-nī'to; 2 cı-nī'tō, *n.* [W. Ind.] The star-apple.

cai'no-site, 1 kaı'no-sait; 2 cı'no-sit. *n. Mineral.* Cenosite.

Cæ'no-zo'ic, *a.* Same as CÆNOZOIC.

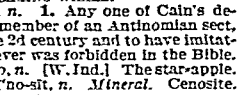
cai"no-zo-ol'o-gy, 1 kaı"no-zo-ol'o-ji; 2 cı"no-zo-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* Same as CENOZOOLOGY.

Ca"in-ta', 1 kā"ın-tä'; 2 cā"ın-tä', *n.* A town in the province of La Laguna, Luzon, P. I.

cai"per-cail'lie, *n.* Same as CAPERCAILLIE.

Ca'i-phas, 1 kē'ı-fas; 2 cā'ı-fäs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ca-ique', 1 ka-ik'; 2 cä-ēk', *n.* **1.** A long, narrow, pointed skiff, with from two to ten oars, used on the Bosporus. **2.** A small Levantine sailing vessel. [< F. *caïque,* < Turk. *kaik.*] **ca-ique'‡; ka-ique'‡. — ca-ique'jee,** *n.* One who rows a caique. **ca-ik'jee‡.**



A Caique.

Ça i-ra', 1 sa ı-rū'; 2 çä ı-rä'. [F.] The earliest (Oct., 1789) of the famous songs sung by the populace in the French Revolution, the refrain of which was suggested by Franklin's saying concerning the progress of the American Revolution. "Ça ira" (It will go), meaning "It will succeed."

caird, 1 kārd; 2 cārd, *n.* [Scot.] A tinker; gipsy. **cairdˈmant.**

Caird, Edward (3/21835–11/21908). A Scottish philosopher-theologian; master of Balliol College, Oxford, 1893–1907.

Cai"ri-ris', 1 kaı"rı-rıs'; 2 cı"rı-rıs', *n. pl.* A mountain range in Brazil; 300 m. long. **Jaˈbi-taˈcaṭ. C. Novos** and **C. Velhos** are also Brazilian mountain ranges, forming boundaries between provinces.

cairn, 1 kārn; 2 cārn, *n.* A mound or heap of stones erected for a memorial or mark, as a sepulchral monument, or a landmark, or to indicate the site of a cache. The prehistoric cairns were either chambered or unchambered, and often contained remains, implements, etc. Sometimes they were simply commemorative of local events. [Scot., < Gael. *carn,* heap.] **cairnet; carnet.— cairned,** *a.* Marked by a cairn.— **cairnˈy,** *a.* Abounding in cairns.

Cairnes, 1 kārnz; 2 cārns, **John Elliot** (12/21823–7/21875). An Irish economist and publicist; *Character and Logical Method of Political Economy.*

Cairnˈgorm, 1 kārnˈgōrm; 2 cārnˈgôrm, *n.* **1.** A mountain between Inverness-shire and Banffshire, Scotland; 4,095 ft. high. **2.** [*c-*] *Mineral.* A black or smoky-yellow to smoky-brown variety of quartz, often transparent, but sometimes nearly opaque, which, when heated, becomes dark brown, then yellow. See QUARTZ.

So great a favourite is the *Cairngorum* with the people of Scotland, that brooches, pins, bracelets, and a variety of ornaments are made with this stone. URE *Dict.*

[< Gael. *carn,* heap, + *gorm,* blue.] **Cairngorm stone‡; cairnˈgo-rumṭ.**

Cairns, 1 kārnz; 2 cārns, *n.* **1. Lord** (12/21819–4/21885), Hugh McCalmont, a British lawyer, orator, and statesman; Lord Chancellor, 1868, 1874–1880. **2.** A town in Queensland, Australia. [Same as SEA-TANGLE.

cairnˈ-tanˈgle, 1 kārnˈ-taŋˈgl; 2 cārnˈ-tăŋˈgl, *n.* [Scot.]

Caiˈro, *n.* **1.** 1 kaıˈro; 2 cıˈro. A governorship in Egypt; 42 sq. m. **2.** A city, capital of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile. **3.** 1 kēˈro; 2 cāˈro. A city in Illinois, county-seat of Alexander county. **4.** A village in Greene county, N. Y.

Cairˈtual, *n.* A city in Brittany. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 11,120.

Ca-isˈsa, 1 ka-ısˈə; 2 cä-ēsˈä, *n. Chess.* The presiding deity of the game of chess: a concoction of recent writers on chess.

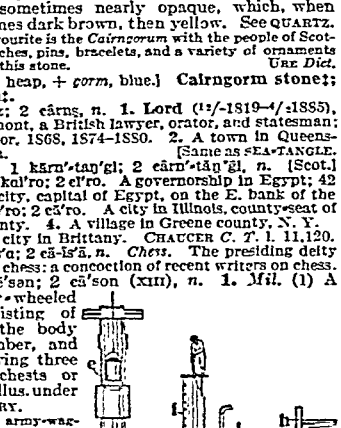
caisˈson, 1 kēˈsən; 2 cāˈson (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) A strong four-wheeled vehicle consisting of two parts, the body and the limber, and usually carrying three ammunition-chests or -boxes. See illus. under FIELD-BATTERY.

There were army-wagons, *caissons,* unharnessed horses, and all the paraphernalia of a camp. CHURTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln* ch. 44, p. 406. [n. 1891.]

(2) An ammunition-chest.

(3) A chest containing explosives to be set off in the track of an enemy.

2. *Engin.* (1) A large and strong water-tight box or casing in which work is conducted below water level, as on a bridge-pier.



Caisson.

a, air, or working chamber; *bb,* blow-pipe; *c,* pipe for signalling; *d,* roof, or deck, of caisson; *e,* excavating lock; *f,* manelock; *g,* pipe to supply caisson with compressed air; *h,* street level; *ii,* the high tow-water level; *iii,* concrete; *k,* quicksand; *l,* hardpan; *m,* bedrock.

Thus the two large river piers carrying the high tow-ers, bascules, and machinery of the Tower Bridge, London, were each founded and built within a group of twelve plate-iron *caissons* open at the top.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 958.

(2) A water-tight box, or other apparatus, to be placed beneath a sunken vessel and inflated in order to raise the latter; a floating dry dock. (3) A boat-gate for closing the entrance to a dry dock. **3.** *Arch.* A sunken ceiling-panel: a coffer. [F., < *caisse, casse,* chest; application to foundations; see CASE², *n.*] **caisˈsoon‡.— caisˈson-dis-ease",** *n.* A disease caused by repeatedly passing between the compressed air of a caisson and the ordinary atmosphere; it rarely occurs below 20 lbs. pressure per sq. inch, in addition to atmospheric pressure of 14.7 lbs. per sq. inch.; bends.— **c.-gate,** *n.* Same as CAISSON, 2 (3).— **pneumatic c.** (*Engin.*), a caisson used, in water more than 20 feet deep, for supporting a bridge or building under construction; it consists of a working or air-chamber but with no bottom. On the roof a concrete or masonry pier is built, usually in a coffer-dam, as the caisson is being sunk by the excavation of material in the air-chamber. The weight of the pier helps to overcome the force of the compressed air acting up against the roof of the working chamber and also the friction of the earth against the sides of the caisson and coffer-dam or pier above.

Cal'stor, 1 kē'stər; 2 cā'stor, *n.* **1.** An ancient parish in Norfolk, England; capital of the Iceni tribe. **2.** An ancient Roman town in Lincolnshire, England, anciently **Thongceaster,** supposedly because Hengist in rebuilding it used as much land as could be covered by an ox-hide cut in thongs.

Cal-tanˈyas, 1 chəl-tunˈyəz; 2 chı-tûnˈyəs, *n. pl.* A low-caste Indian sect, votaries of Krishna and of the deified Caitanya, a Bengali who flourished in the 15th century.

Caithˈness-shire, 1 kēthˈnes-shir; 2 cāthˈnēs-shir, *n.* A county in Scotland; 712 sq. m.; capital, Wick.

cal'tiff, } 1 kē'tıf; 2 cā'tif, *a.* **1.** Vile; cowardly; basely
cal'tifᴇ, } wicked.

This *caitif* Monk, for gold, did swear.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 2, st. 29.

2†. Captive; wretched; servile; base. **cal'tiveṭ.—-ly,** *adv.*

cal'tiff, *n.* **1.** A base, mean, wicked wretch.

Remember of what blood thou art, And strike the *caitiff* down!
AYTOUN *Execution of Montrose* st. 3.

2†. A miserable person. **3†.** Originally, a captive; prisoner. [< OF. *caitif,* < L. *captivus;* see CAPTIVE, *n.*] **cal'tiveṭ.— cal'tive-nessṭ,** *n.* Baseness. **cal'tif-nessṭ.**

Ca'ius, 1 kē'us *or* -yus; 2 cā'ûs *or* -yûs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ca'ius, *n.* **1. John** (12/21510–7/21573), an English physician; founder and master of Caius College, Cambridge. **2.** In Shakespeare's *King Lear,* assumed name of Kent when he attended on Lear. **3.** In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor,* a French physician.

Cai-vaˈno, 1 kaı-vāˈno; 2 cı-vāˈno, *n.* A town in Italy.

caˈja, 1 kāˈhə; 2 cāˈhä, *n.* [Sp.] Funds; means; moneys.

Caˈja-bamˈba, 1 kāˈhə-bāmˈbə; 2 cāˈhä-bāmˈbä, *n.* A city, capital of the province of Chimborazo, Ecuador; 30,000 lives were lost in an earthquake in 1797.

Caˈja-marˈca, 1 kāˈhə-mārˈkə; 2 cāˈhä-märˈcä, *n.* **1.** A department in Peru; 12,538 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; altitude, 9,400 ft. [or dhal.

caˈjan, 1 kēˈjən; 2 cāˈjan, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The pigeon-pea

Ca-jaˈnus, 1 kə-jēˈnus; 2 ca-jāˈnûs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of East-Indian shrubs of the bean family. *Cajanus indicus* is the pigeon-pea or Congo pea, the East-Indian cajan or dhal. [< Malay *kachang.*]

caj'a-put, 1 kajˈə-put; 2 cäjˈa-put, *n.* The cajuput.

caj'e-put, 1 kajˈı-put; 2 cäjˈe-put, *n.* **1.** The California laurel. **2.** The cajuput.

Caj'e-tan, 1 kajˈı-tən; 2 cäjˈe-tan, **Thomas de Vio** (2/12 1469–8/21534). An Italian monk; papal legate to Germany to induce Luther to recant, 1518; named from his birthplace, Caieta (Gaeta).

caˈjil, 1 kāˈhil; 2 cāˈhil, *n.* A Caribbean fish (*Neomænis apoda*) [of the snapper family.

ca-jole', 1 ka-jōl'; 2 ca-jōl', *v.* [CA-JOLED'; CA-JOL'ING.] **I.** *t.* To impose on or dupe by flattering speech, delusive promises, or the like; as, *cajole* one out of or into something.

You courtiers so *cajole* us. POPE *Satires of Donne* iv, l. 90.

II. *t.* To use cajolery. [< F. *cajoler* (OF. *cageoler,* chatter), < *cage;* see CAGE, *n.*] **ca-jolˈt; ca-joulˈt.— ca-jolˈer,** *n.*— **ca-jolˈing-ly,** *adv.*

ca-jolˈer-y, 1 kə-jōlˈər-ı; 2 ca-jōlˈer-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -ıs, *pl.*] The act or practise of cajoling; delusive speech; flattery. [< F. *cajolerie,* < *cajoler;* see CAJOLE.] **ca-jole'mentṭ.** SYN.: see BLANDISHMENT; FLATTERY.

ca-jonˈ, 1 ka-hōnˈ; 2 cä-hōnˈ, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** [S. W. U. S.] A cañon or narrow gorge with steep sides; a box-gorge. **2.** *Arch.* A Spanish method of building like the French *pisé.*

ca-joˈte, 1 ka-hōˈtē; 2 cä-hōˈte, *n.* Same as COYOTE.

ca-juˈ, 1 kə-jūˈ; 2 ca-juˈ, *n.* See CASHEW. [CAHUY.

ca-juˈi, 1 ka-hūˈi; 2 cä-huˈı, *n.* [P. I.] A log. Compare **caˈjunı,** 1 kēˈjun; 2 cāˈjûn, *n.* [Louisiana.] A reputed descendant of the Acadian French. **cadˈjenṭ.**

ca-junˈ², 1 ka-hūnˈ; 2 cä-hunˈ, *n.* A West-Indian plant (*Furcræa cubensis*), yielding a valuable strong white fiber. See FURCRÆA.

caj'u-put, 1 kajˈu-put; 2 cäjˈu-put, *n.* **1.** A small tree (*Melaleuca cajuputi*) of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), of the Moluccas, etc. **2.** Oil of cajuput. See table under OIL. [< Malay *kayu-puthi,* < *kayu,* tree, + *puteh,* white.] **cajˈa-putṭ; cajˈe-putṭ; kajˈe-putṭ.**

caj"u-put-eneˈ, 1 kajˈu-put-ınˈ; 2 cäjˈu-put-ēnˈ, *n. Chem.* A liquid compound ($C_{15}H_{24}$) having an aromatic odor, obtained with its isomers isocajuputene and paracajuputene by repeated distillation of cajuput-oil over phosphorus anhydrid. [< CAJUPUT.] **cajˈe-put-eneˈṭ; cajˈput-eneˈṭ.**

cakeˈ, 1 kēk; 2 cāk, r. [CAKED; CAKˈING.] **I.** *t.* To form into a cake or a hardened mass.

The big warm tears roll'd down, and *caked* the sand.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Sohrab and Rustum* l. 735.

II. *i.* To become formed into a solid or coherent mass.

cakeˈ², *rt.* [CAKED; CAKˈING.] [North. Eng.] To cackle.

cakˈelṭ.

cake, *n.* **1.** A composition of flour, eggs, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in various forms, distinguished from bread in being generally sweeter, richer, and more delicate. **2.** A small, and especially a thin, flattened mass of dough or other food, baked or fried; as, an oat-*cake;* fish-*cake;* short*cake.*

Many cakes are named (1) from their flavoring ingredients: as, **almond-cake, corn-c., fruit-c., musk-c., nut-c., oat-c., pepper-c., plum-c., wine-c.;** (2) from occasion of use: as, **bride-c., rout-c., shrove-c.** (at Shrovetide), **wedding-c.;** (3) from method of cooking: as, **drop-c.** or **dropped c., oven-c., pot-c.**

3. A small portion of batter baked on a griddle or in a pan; as, a buckwheat *cake;* pan*cake.* **4.** A mass of matter compressed or concreted; as, a *cake* of soap or ice; oil-*cake.* **5.** A morbid hardening or coagulation in the body; as, ague-*cake.* **6.** [Dial., Eng.] A simpleton; softy. [< Icel. *kaka.*] **— cakeˈal"um,** *n.* Same as ALUM-CAKE.— **c.-bread,** *n.* Bread having the form of cakes or the fineness of cake.— **c.-copper,** *n.* Refined copper in cakes. — **c.-house,** *n.* **1.** A shop where cakes are sold. **2.** A storage building for cakes, as of indigo.— **c.-lake,** *n.* A crimson pigment in square cakes obtained from stick-lac; lac lake; lac dye.— **c.-meal,** *n.* Meal made by grinding oil cake, and used as a fertilizer or for feeding cattle.— **cakes and ale,** same as BEER AND SKITTLES.— **c.-urchin,** *n. Zoöl.* A clypeastrid or flat sea-urchin.— **c.-walk,** *rt.* To perform a cake-walk.— **c.-walk,** *n.* An entertainment, originating among the negroes of the southern United States, in which a cake is the prize for the most graceful walking.— **fried c.,** same as CRULLER.— **Sefton c.,** same as RAMSKIN.— **to have one's c. dough,** to have one's plans or expectations miscarry.— **to take the c.,** to take or deserve a prize; excel.

cakˈy, 1 kēkˈı; 2 cākˈy, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or like a cake. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] Silly. **cakeˈy‡.**

cal, 1 kal; 2 cäl, *n.* [Cornwall.] Wolframite.

Cal., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

cal'a-ba, 1 kalˈə-bə; 2 cälˈa-ba, *n.* [S. Am.] A West-Indian tree (*Calophyllum calaba*) of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*), yielding a burning-oil and a dark-green balsam.

Ca"la-banˈga, 1 kāˈlə-bōnˈgə; 2 cāˈlä-bänˈgä, *n.* A town in the province of Camarines, Luzon, P. I.

cal'a-bar', 1 kalˈə-bārˈ; 2 cälˈa-bärˈ, *n.* **1.** The pelt of the Siberian squirrel, also, formerly, of a German squirrel. **2†.** The animal that yields the fur. [< L. *Calabria,* Calabria, whence it was exported.] **cal'a-berṭ.**

Cal"a-barˈ², 1 kalˈə-bārˈ; 2 cälˈa-bärˈ, *n.* **1.** A seaport, the capital of S. Nigeria in W. Africa. **2.** A river in Nigeria, flowing into Calabar estuary.— **Calabar bean.** See BEAN.— **Ca"la-baˈri,** *n.* A native of Calabar.

cal'a-barˈin, } 1 kalˈə-bārˈın, -ın *or* -ın; 2 cälˈa-bärˈin, -in
cal'a-barˈine, } *or* -in, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid said to exist in Calabar beans.

cal'a-bash, 1 kalˈə-bash; 2 cälˈa-băsh, *n.* **1.** The hard-shelled hollow fruit of the common gourd or of the calabash-tree. **2.** A vessel made of the dry shell of such a fruit.

South-African Calabashes.

Food for the departed is left by New Zealanders in sacred *calabashes.*
SPENCER *Sociol.* vol. i, p. 250. [a. 1891.]

3. The calabash-tree. **4.** The common gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). **5.** [U. S.] The head; especially, an empty head: used contemptuously. **6.** A tarboosh. **7.** A calabash pipe. [< F. *calebasse,* < Pg. *calabaça,* < Per. *kharbuz,* melon, < *khar,* large, + *buza,* odoriferous fruit.] **cal'a-bassṭ; cal"a-ba'zaṭ; cal'i-bashṭ; cal'la-bashṭ.— black calabash,** same as CALABASH-TREE. **2.** See below. **cal'a-bash-gourd",** *n.* The common gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*).— **c. pipe,** a smokers' pipe made from the gourd of the calabash.— **c.-tree,** *n.* **1.** A tropical American tree (*Crescentia cujete*) of the trumpet-flower family (*Bignoniaceæ*), that bears a gourd-like fruit or calabash. **2.** The African baobab.— **sweet c.** [W. Ind.], the edible fruit of a passion-flower (*Passiflora maliformis*).

caˈla-baˈza, 1 kāˈlə-bāˈthə; 2 cāˈlä-bāˈthä, *n.* **1.** The calabash. **2.** [P. I.] A round green variety of squash (*Cucurbita sulcata*) extensively cultivated for stewing.

caˈla-ba-zaˈte, 1 kāˈlə-bə-thūˈtē; 2 cāˈlä-bä-thāˈte, *n.* [Sp.] A confection made of pumpkin candied or preserved in sugar or treacle.

caˈla-ba-zil'la, 1 kāˈlə-bə-thılˈyə; 2 cāˈlä-bä-thılˈyä, *n.* [California.] A squash (*Cucurbita perennis*), the macerated root of which is used as a remedy for hemorrhoids, while the pulp of its green fruit is used as soap. **caˈla-ba-zilˈtaṭ.**

cal"a-boose', 1 kalˈə-būsˈ; 2 cälˈa-bōōsˈ, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A common jail; a lockup.

caˈla-boˈzo, 1 kāˈlə-bōˈthō; 2 cāˈlä-bōˈtho, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A calaboose. **2.** A knife used in pruning.

cal"a-bra-selˈla, 1 kalˈə-brə-selˈə; 2 cälˈa-bra-sělˈa, *n.* A game played by three persons — one against two — with an ordinary pack of cards lacking the ten, nine, and eight.

Cal"a-breseˈ, Il, 1 kalˈə-brīsˈ; 2 cälˈa-brēsˈ (1613–1699). A Sicilian painter; identical with PRETI.

Ca-laˈbri-a, 1 kə-lēˈbrı-ə *or* (*It.*) kə-läˈbrē-ə; 2 ca-lāˈbrı-a *or* (*It.*) cä-läˈbrī-ä, *n.* A former department in Italy; 5,819 sq. m.; now Catanzaro, Cosenza, and Reggio di Calabria provinces.

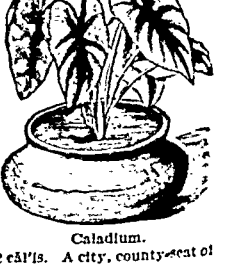
Ca-laˈbri-an, 1 kə-lēˈbrı-ən; 2 ca-lāˈbrı-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Calabria. **II.** *n.* A native of Calabria.

cal'a-bur-tree", 1 kalˈə-bûr-trīˈ; 2 cälˈa-bûr-trēˈ, *n.* A tropical American tree (*Muntingia calabura*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*), with cherry-like fruit, yielding wood for staves and bast for cords; silkwood.

Ca"la-caˈ, 1 kāˈlə-kāˈ; 2 cāˈlä-cäˈ, *n.* A town in the province of Batangas, Luzon, P. I.

ca-ladeˈ, 1 kə-lādˈ; 2 ca-lādˈ (XIII), *n.* [F.] A slope in a training-ground, down which horses are ridden rapidly to exercise their haunches.

Ca-laˈdi-um, 1 kə-lāˈdı-um; 2 ca-lāˈdi-ûm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of tropical herbaceous perennials belonging to the family *Araceæ.* Most of the species are cultivated for their tuberous roots, which yield taro. See CYRTOSPADIX. **2.** [*c-*] A plant of this genus. [< Malay *kĕlădy.*]



Caladium.

caˈla-faˈte, 1 kāˈlə-fāˈtē; 2 cāˈlä-fäˈte, *n.* A trigger-fish (*Melichthys piceus*). [< Sp. *calafate,* executioner.] **gaˈla-faˈteṭ.**

Caˈlah, 1 kēˈlə; 2 cäˈla, *n. Bib. Gen.* x. 11.

caˈla-haˈti, 1 kāˈlə-hāˈtē; 2 cāˈlä-häˈti, *n.* [P. I.] A halved portion; one-half.

Caˈlais', *n.* **1.** 1 kaˈlēˈ; 2 cäˈlāˈ. An ancient fortified seaport town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France; besieged in 1347, 1558, and 1596. **2.** 1 kaˈlıs; 2 cälˈıs. A city, county-seat of Washington county, Me.

cal'a-ite, 1 kalˈı-aıt; 2 cälˈa-ıt, *n.* Same as TURQUOISE.

caˈla-luˈ, 1 kāˈlə-lōˈ; 2 cāˈlä-luˈ, *n.* [West-Ind.] Any one of various plants used as vegetables by the natives, as the **branched calalu** (*Solanum nodiflorum*); the **spanish c.** (*Phytolacca octandra*); the **prickly c.,** the spiny amaranth.

caˈla-loeˈ‡; caˈla-looˈ‡; caˈla-luˈ‡; caˈle-loeˈ‡.

Cal"a-ma-gros'tis, 1 kalˈə-mə-grōsˈtıs; 2 cälˈa-ma-grŏsˈtis, *n. Bot.* A widely distributed genus of true grasses, often reed-like. [< Gr. *kalamos,* reed, + *agrōstis,* kind of grass.]

cal"a-manˈco, 1 kalˈə-manˈko; 2 cälˈa-măŋˈco, *n.* **1.** A glossy woolen fabric of Flanders, twilled or plain, often so dyed in the warp as to be striped or figured on one side; also, a garment made of this. **2.** A glazed linen stuff. **3.** A timber-and-plaster house. [< Sp. *calamaco,* < LL. *calamaucus,* < Gr. *kamelaukion,* head-covering.] **cal"i-man'coṭ; cal"la-man'coṭ.**

cal″a-man′der, 1 kăl′ə-man′dər; 2 căl′a-măn′der, *n.* The wood of various trees of the family *Ebenaceæ*, especially *Diospyros hirsuta* of Ceylon, finely veined, hard, and valuable for cabinetwork. [< *Coromandel* coast, India.] **cal″a-min′der‡.**

ca″la-man″sa-nay′, 1 kū′la-măn′sa-naĭ′; 2 cä′lä-măn′sä-nī′, *n.* [P. I.] A large tree (*Terminalia calamansary*) of the family *Combretaceæ*, 90 to 100 ft. high, yielding a solid, fine-grained, light-rose to bright-red wood, used in construction work, especially for flooring. Found chiefly in Luzon, Masbate, and Mindoro. [Tag., *calamansanay.*] **ca″la-man-saun′‡.**

cal′a-mar, *n.* Same as CALAMARY.

Cal″a-ma″ri-a′ce-æ, 1 kal′ə-mē″rı-ē′sı-ĭ; 2 căl′a-mā″ri-ā′çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of fossil plants, belonging to the *Calamariales;* ranging from the Devonian into the Mesozoic, but most developed in the Carboniferous, where it constitutes one of the chief classes of plant-life. [Cp. CALAMARY.]

Cal″a-ma″ri-a′les, 1 kal′ə-mē″rı-ē′lĭz; 2 căl′a-mā″ri-ā′lēç, *n. pl. Paleobot.* An order of fossil plants constituted by the family *Calamariaceæ.*

Cal″a-ma-ri′I-dæ, 1 kal′ə-mə-raĭ′ı-dĭ; 2 căl′a-ma-rī′i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Calamariinæ* as a family. [< CALAMARIA.] — **cal″a-ma′ri-id,** *n.*— **cal″a-ma′ri-oid,** *a.*— **cal′a-ma-roid,** *a.*

Cal″a-ma″ri-I′næ, 1 kal′ə-mē″rı-aĭ′nĭ; 2 căl′a-mā″ri-ī′nē, *n. pl. Herp.* A subfamily of colubroid snakes without a distinct neck. **Cal″a-ma′ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [Cp. CALAMARY.] — **cal″a-ma′ri-ine,** *a. & n.*

cal″a-ma′ri-ous, 1 kal′ə-mē′rı-us; 2 căl′a-mā′ri-ŭs, *a.* Like a reed.

cal′a-ma-ry, 1 kal′ə-mē-rı; 2 căl′a-mā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** One of various cuttlefishes with a horny internal shell shaped like a quill pen, especially a loliginid; a squid; inkfish or penfish. **2.** The horny internal shell or pen of such a squid. [< L. *calamarius*, pertaining to a pen, < *calamus*, pen, < Gr. *kalamos*, reed.] **cal′am-bar‡; cal′a-mer‡; cal′a-mur-y‡.**

Ca″la-ma′ta, *n.* See KALAMATA.

ca″la-may′, 1 kū′la-maĭ′; 2 cä′lä-mȳ′, *n.* [P. I.] A pastry-like dessert, made of flour or rice and coconut.

Ca-lam′ba, 1 ka-lūm′ba; 2 cä-lăm′bä, *n.* A town in the province of Laguna, Luzon, P. I.

cal′am-bac, 1 kal′əm-bak; 2 căl′am-băc, *n.* Agallochum, aloes-wood, or eaglewood. [Sp., < Per. *kalambak*, fragrant wood.] **cal″am-ba′o‡; cal′am-beg‡; cal′am-bour‡.**

ca-la′me-on, 1 ka-lē′mı-ən; 2 ca-lā′me-ŏn, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_{15}H_{26}O_{12}$), derived from calamus-oil, and melting at 168° C.

Ca″la-mi-a′nes Is′lands, 1 kā″la-mı-ā′nēs; 2 cä″lä-mi-ä′nes, *n. pl.* A group forming a part of the province of Palaroan, P. I.: capital, Cuyo.

cal″a-mif′er-ous, 1 kal′ə-mif′ər-us; 2 căl′a-mif′er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing reeds; reedy. [< CALAMUS + L. *fero*, bear.]

ca-lam′i-form, 1 kə-lam′ı-fôrm; 2 ca-lăm′i-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a reed. [< CALAMUS + -FORM.]

cal′a-min, 1 kal′ə-min; 2 căl′a-min, *rt.* [CAL′A-MINED; CAL′A-MIN-ING.] To apply to (pottery) a wash made from the pigment calamin. **cal′a-mine‡.**

cal′a-min, } 1 kal′ə-min, -mın *or* -mın; 2 căl′a-mĭn,
cal′a-mine, } -mĭn *or* -mĭn, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A white to yellowish or brown hydrous zinc silicate ($H_2Zn_2SiO_5$) crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, but found in stalactitic, mammillary, botryoidal, and fibrous forms, also massive and granular. It is an important ore of zinc. **2.** A special kind of so-called galvanized iron. [< F. *calamine*, < LL. *calamina*, cor. of L. *cadmia;* see CADMIA.] **kal′a-min‡.— electric calamin** (*Mineral.*), calamin having marked pyroelectric power: so called to distinguish it from zinc carbonate and smithsonite.— **ca-lam′I-nar‡, ca-lam′I-na-ry‡,** *a.*

cal′a-mint, 1 kal′ə-mint; 2 căl′a-mint, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Clinopodium;* especially, *C. calamintha.* [< F. *calament*, < LL. *calamintha*, < Gr. *kalaminthē*, possibly < *kalos*, beautiful, + *mintha*, mint.]

Cal″a-min′tha, 1 kal′ə-min′thə; 2 căl′a-mĭn′tha, *n.* [LL.] *Bot.* Same as *Clinopodium.*

cal′a-mist†, *n.* One who plays on a reed or pipe.

cal″a-mis′trate‡, *rt.* To curl or frizzle (the hair). — **cal″a-mis-tra′tion‡,** *n.*

cal″a-mis′trum, 1 kal′ə-mis′trum; 2 căl′a-mĭs′trŭm, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] A comb-like structure formed by a row of short, curved, spiny bristles on the upper metatarsal surface of the hind legs of certain spiders, used to tease the silk. [L., curling-iron, < *calamus;* see CALAMUS.] — **cal″a-mis′tral,** *a.*

cal′a-mite, 1 kal′ə-maĭt; 2 căl′a-mit, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* An asparagus-green variety of tremolite. **2.** A fossil equisetaceous plant of the coal-formations; one of the genus *Calamites.* [< L. *calamus;* see CALAMUS.]

Cal″a-mi′tes, 1 kal′ə-maĭ′tēz; 2 căl′a-mĭ′tēs, *n. Bot.* The principal genus in the *Calamariaceæ.* Plants of this genus are everywhere recognizable by their ribbed or fluted and articulated stems without sheaths. They are among the commonest coal-plants. [< Gr. *kalamitēs*, reed-like, < *kalamos*, reed.] — **cal″a-mi-te′an, cal″a-mi′toid,** *a.*

ca-lam′I-tous, 1 kə-lam′ı-tus; 2 ca-lăm′i-tŭs, *a.* **1.** Characterized by, of the nature of, or resulting from calamity; causing affliction or distress; disastrous. **2†.** Affected by calamity; wretched; miserable.— **ca-lam′I-tous-ly,** *adv.*— **ca-lam′I-tous-ness,** *n.*

ca-lam′I-ty, 1 kə-lam′ı-tı; 2 ca-lăm′i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** Any occurrence, especially when sudden and unexpected, that causes great or widespread distress, trouble, or affliction to individuals or the community, as the failure of crops, an earthquake, the devastation of war or plague, or an extensive fire or flood. **2.** A state or time of affliction, adversity, or disaster; great distress.

> Where'er I came I brought *calamity.*
> TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Women* st. 24.

[< F. *calamité*, < L. *calamita(t-)s*, perhaps < a lost *calamis*, injured, as seen in *incolumis*, uninjured.] SYN.: see ACCIDENT; ADVERSITY; CATASTROPHE.

Cal″a-mo-cla′dus, 1 kal′ə-mo-klē′dus; 2 căl′a-mo-clā′dŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of fossil plants of the family *Calamariaceæ*, in which the stems are found with the leaves still on. [< Gr. *kalamos*, reed, + *klados*, a branch.]

Cal″a-mo-den′dron, 1 kal′ə-mo-den′drən; 2 căl′a-mo-dĕn′dron, *n. Bot.* A genus of fossil plants, whose stems have a thick secondary structure, allied closely to the genus *Calamites.* [< Gr. *kalamos*, reed, + *dendron*, tree.]

cal″a-mog′ra-pher, } 1 kal′ə-mog′rə-fər; 2 căl′a-mŏg′ra-fer,
cal″a-mog′ra-fer‡, } *n.* One who writes with a reed. GEO. SMITH *Sacred Annals* p. 231. [< Gr. *kalamos*, reed, + *graphō*, write.]

Cal″a-mol′a-lus, 1 kal′ə-mel′a-lus; 2 căl′a-mŏl′a-lŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 22.

Cal″a-mo-sta′chys, 1 kal′ə-mo-stē′kıs; 2 căl′a-mo-stā′cys, *n. Bot.* A fruiting spike of some of the *Calamariaceæ*, including members of the genus *Calamites.* [< Gr. *kalamos*, reed, + *stachys*, ear of corn.]

cal′a-mus, 1 kal′ə-mus; 2 căl′a-mŭs, *n.* [-MI, 1 -maĭ; 2 -mī, *pl.*] **1.** (1) The sweet-flag (*Acorus calamus*). (2) A fragrant plant mentioned in the Bible (*Ex.* xxx, 23), identified with the Indian lemon-grass or with the sweet-flag. **2.** *Bot.* (1) [C-] A large genus of hooked, climbing palms of tropical or subtropical Asia, Africa, or Australia — the climbing rattans — having alternate, sheathing, equally pinnatisected leaves. The slender stems are variously used. See DRAGON'S-BLOOD; MALACCA CANE. (2) Any palm of the genus *Calamus.* (3) A culm. **3.** [C-] A large genus of fishes of the family *Sparidæ*, including many of the porgies, as *C. penna*, the little-mouth porgy, *C. proridens*, the little-head porgy, etc. **4.** *Chem.* The unpeeled dried rhizome of *Acorus calamus*, used as a tonic and stomachic. **5.** The quill of a feather. **6.** A reed or cane. **7.** *Mus.* A reed flute. **8.** *Anat.* The calamus scriptorius. See below. **9.** *Class. Antiq.* (1) A split reed, used as a writing-pen. (2) A Pan's pipe; shepherd's flute. (3) A Greek rod and measure of length, about 10 feet. **10.** *Eccl.* Same as FISTULA, 2. [L., < Gr. *kalamos*, reed.] — **calamus scriptorius** (*Anat.*), the point at the base of the brain where the posterior columns of the medulla oblongata diverge, leaving between them the space known as the fourth ventricle: named from the likeness to a writing-pen. See illus. under MEDULLA OBLONGATA. [Tagalog term.

ca-lan′, 1 ka-lān′; 2 cä-län′, *n.* [P. I.] A kitchen or galley: a

Ca″la-nag′, 1 kā″la-nūg′; 2 cä″lä-näg′, *n.* A town in Tayabas province, Luzon, P. I. [Laguna province, Luzon, P. I.

Ca″la-nang′, 1 kā″la-nāŋ′; 2 cä″lä-näng′, *n.* A town in La

ca-lan′do, 1 ka-lan′do; 2 cä-län′do, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Diminishing in strength of tone and in rapidity.

ca-lan′dra, 1 kə-lan′drə; 2 ca-lăn′dra, *n.* **1.** A lark (*Melanocorypha calandra*) of the Mediterranean region. **2.** [Porto Rico.] An American oriole (*Xanthornus portoricensis*) in its young stage. **3.** [C-] *Entom.* A genus typical of *Calandridæ.* [< F. *calandre*, < LL. *calandra*, < Gr. *kalandros*, kind of lark.] **ca-lan′der†.**

cal″an-drelle′, 1 kal′an-drel′; 2 căl′ăn-drĕl′, *n.* The European short-toed lark (*Alauda calandrella*). [Dim. of *calandre*, CALANDRA.] [oriole; any cacique.

ca-lan′dri-a, 1 kə-lan′drı-ə; 2 ca-lăn′dri-a, *n.* [Mex.] An

Ca-lan′dri-dæ, 1 kə-lan′drı-dĭ; 2 ca-lăn′dri-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of weevils with strong folds on the inner surface of the elytra and an undivided pygidium, including the grain-weevils. [< CALANDRA.] — **ca-lan′drid,** *a. & n.*— **ca-lan′droid,** *a.*

Cal″an-drin′I-a, 1 kal′an-drin′ı-ə; 2 căl′ăn-drĭn′i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual or perennial herbs of the purslane family (*Portulacaceæ*), with alternate or tufted, entire, fleshy leaves, and showy, purple, or rose-colored flowers, which are either solitary or in terminal racemes or umbels. Of about 60 enumerated species, a fourth are Australian, the rest of western America. Of those in ornamental cultivation and known as rock-purslanes, *C. grandiflora* from Chile, *C. umbellata* from Peru, and *C. menziesii* from California are the most common. [< J. L. *Calandrini*, magistrate in Geneva.]

Ca″lan-dri′no, 1 kā″lan-drī′no; 2 cä″län-drī′no, *n.* In Boccaccio's *Decameron*, a character whose "misfortunes," said Macaulay, "have made all Europe merry for more than four centuries." [GALE.

cal′an-gall, 1 kal′an-gōl; 2 căl′an-ġal, *n.* Same as GALIN-

ca″lan-gay′, 1 kā″lan-gaĭ′; 2 cä″län-ġȳ′, *n.* A cockatoo (*Cacatua hæmaturopygia*) of the Philippine Islands.

Ca-lan′I-dæ, 1 kə-lan′ı-dĭ; 2 ca-lăn′i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of typical copepods, especially those with long anterior and biramous posterior antennæ. **Cal′a-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cal′a-nid,** *n.*— **cal′a-noid,** *a.*

Cal′a-no, 1 kal′ə-nō; 2 căl′a-nō, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ca″lan-tas′, 1 kā″lan-tās′; 2 cä″län-täs′, *n.* [P. I.] A large tree, the **Philippine cedar** (*Cedrela foona*), yielding a reddish wood of various shades, very durable, nearly immune to attacks of insects, much used for canoes, ceilings, partitions, and a superior quality of cigar-boxes. The tree is common in the Archipelago as well as in India and New South Wales, and is closely allied to the fragrant Spanish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) of Central America and the West Indies. See CEDRELA: CEDAR, 3.

Ca-lan′the, 1 kə-lan′thı; 2 ca-lăn′the, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of terrestrial or subepiphytal orchids with broad, many-ribbed leaves, and white, pink, or rarely yellow flowers in racemes on erect scapes. They belong mostly to the eastern hemisphere, and many species are in hothouse cultivation. **2.** [c-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *anthē*, blossom.] [of Mindoro, P. I.

Ca″la-pan′, 1 kā″la-pān′; 2 cä″lä-pän′, *n.* A town, capital

Ca″la-pe′, 1 kā″la-pē′; 2 cä″lä-pę′, *n.* A town in Bohol, P. I.

cal′a-pitte, 1 kal′ə-pit; 2 căl′a-pit, *n.* A concretion sometimes found in the coconut, worn by the Malays as a charm. [< Malay *kalappa*, coconut.] **cal′a-pite‡.**

Cal″a-poo′ya, 1 kal′ə-pū′yə; 2 căl′a-pōō′ya, *n.* A river in Oregon; 130 m. long.

Ca-lap′pi-dæ, 1 kə-lap′ı-dĭ; 2 ca-lăp′i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of calappoidean crabs having the carapace rounded forward, the male organs at the bases of the hindmost legs, and chelipeds closing tightly against the front: including the box-crabs. **Ca-lap′pa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Malay *kalappa*, coconut.]— **ca-lap′pi-an, ca-lap′pid,** *n.*— **ca-lap′poid,** *a. & n.*

Cal″ap-pol′de-a, 1 kal′a-pel′dı-ə; 2 căl′ă-pŏl′de-a, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe or superfamily of brachyurans with the buccal cavity narrowed forward, so that the efferent branchial channels terminate at the middle of the endostome. [< CALAPPA + -OID.] — **cal″ap-pol′de-an,** *a. & n.*

Ca″la-ra′sI, 1 kā″la-rā′sı; 2 cä″lä-rä′sī, *n.* A town in Wallachia.

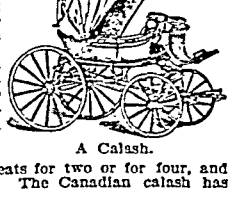
Ca″las′, 1 ka-lōs′ *or* ka-lä′; 2 cä″läs′ *or* cä″lä′, **Jean** (3/13 1698–3/13 1762). A French Protestant broken on the wheel in 1762; Voltaire procured annulment of sentence against Calas's family, 1765. [CARASA.

ca″la-sag′, 1 kā″la-sāg′; 2 cä″lä-säg′, *n.* [P. I.] Same as

Ca-la″sa-ga′san, 1 ka-lā″sa-gā′san; 2 cä-lä″sä-ġä′sän, *n.* A town in Camarines province, Luzon, P. I.

Ca-la″sci-bet′ta, 1 ka-lā″shı-bet′ta; 2 cä-lä″shi-bĕt′tä, *n.* A town in Caltanisetta province, Sicily.

ca″la-scio′ne, 1 kā″la-shō′nē; 2 cä″lä-shō′ne, *n.* A two-stringed guitar of southern Italy.



A Calash.

ca-lash′, 1 kə-lash′; 2 ca-läsh′, *rt.* To furnish with a calash.

ca-lash′, *n.* **1.** A low-wheeled light carriage, usually with a folding top, and sometimes with a removable front. A calash may have two or four wheels, seats for two or for four, and another seat for the driver. The Canadian calash has two wheels, a seat for two, and a driver's seat on the dash-board. **2.** The folding top or hood of a vehicle. **3.** A woman's hood having hoops like a calash-top: formerly much worn. [< F. *calèche*, < G. *kalesche*, < Boh. *koleska*, < *kolo*, wheel.] **ca-leche′‡; ca-lèche′‡; ca-lesh′‡.**

Ca-la″si-a′o, 1 ka-lā′sı-ō′o; 2 cä-lä′sī-ä′o, *n.* A town in Pangasinan province, Luzon, P. I.

Ca″la-spar′ra, 1 kā″la-spär′a; 2 cä″lä-spär′ä, *n.* A town in Murcia province, Spain. [sembling the galop.

ca-la′ta, 1 ka-lā′ta; 2 cä-lä′tä, *n. Mus.* An Italian dance re-

Ca-la″ta-bI-a′no, 1 ka-lā″ta-bı-ā′no; 2 cä-lä″tä-bi-ä′no, *n.* A town in Catania province, Sicily.

Ca-la″ta-fI′mI, 1 ka-lā″ta-fı′mı; 2 cä-lä″tä-fi′mī, *n.* A town in Trapani province, Sicily.

Ca-la″ta-yud′, 1 ka-lā″ta-yūth′; 2 cä-lä″tä-yuth′, *n.* A town in Saragossa province, Spain.

Ca-la′the-a, 1 kə-lē′thı-ə; 2 ca-lā′the-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American plants of the family *Marantaceæ*, with many large beautiful leaves springing from a short root-like stem. *Calathea zebrina* is the zebra-plant. [< L. *calathus;* see CALATHUS.]

cal′a-thide, 1 kal′ə-thaĭd *or* -thĭd; 2 căl′a-thid *or* -thĭd, *n. Bot.* An anthodium.

cal″a-thid′I-um, 1 kal′ə-thĭd′ı-um; 2 căl′a-thid′i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as ANTHODIUM. [< L. *calathus;* see CALATHUS.] **cal′a-this‡; ca-la′thI-um‡.**

cal′a-thi-form, 1 kal′ə-thı-fôrm; 2 căl′a-thi-fôrm, *a.* Cup-shaped; concave. [< CALATHUS + -FORM.]

cal′a-thus, 1 kal′ə-thus; 2 căl′a-thŭs, *n.* [-THI, 1 -thaĭ; 2 -thī, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A lily-shaped work-basket for holding wool for weaving or embroidery: often put on monuments as a symbol of maidenhood. **2.** A calathidium. [L., < Gr. *kalathos*, vase-shaped basket.] **kal′a-thos‡.**

Ca″la-tra′va, 1 kā″la-trā′va; 2 cä″lä-trä′vä, *n.* A town in Negros, P. I.

Cal″a-ve′ras, 1 kal′ə-vē′rəs; 2 căl′a-vę′ras, *n.* **1.** A river in Calaveras and San Joaquin counties, Cal.; 100 m. long to San Joaquin river. **2.** A county in California; 1,080 sq. m.; county-seat, San Andreas.— **Calaveras skull,** a human skull discovered by Prof. J. D. Whitney in 1886, embedded in a Tertiary gravel deposit superimposed by black lava: so called from Calaveras county, Cal., where found. If belonging to the deposit where embedded the discovery establishes a great antiquity for a highly developed human type.

cal″a-ve′rite, 1 kal′ə-vē′[*or* -vı′]raĭt; 2 căl′a-vę′[*or* -vē′]rit, *n. Mineral.* A massive bronze-yellow gold-silver telluride, (Au, Ag)Te_2. [< *Calaveras* county, Cal., where discovered.]

ca″lay-a′te, 1 kā″laĭ-ä′tē; 2 cä″lī-ä′tę, *n.* [P. I.] The teak (*Tectona grandis*). [Samar, P. I.

Cal″ba-yog′, 1 kāl″ba-yōg′; 2 cäl″bä-yōg′, *n.* A town in

Cal-bu′co, 1 kal-bū′ko; 2 căl-bu̯′cō, *n.* A town in Llanquihue province, Chile.

calc-, 1 kalk-; 2 călc-. From Latin *calx*, lime: a combining form.— **calc′-sau″r,** *n.* Same as DART-SAC.— **c.-sinter,** *n. Mineral.* A loose deposit of massive calcite in caverns or river-beds from water containing lime salts.— **c.-spar,** *n. Mineral.* Any crystallized variety of calcite.— **c.-tuff,** *n. Mineral.* A calc-sinter, especially one containing fossil leaves, twigs, etc. **c.-tufa‡.**

cal-ca′ne-al, 1 kal-kē′nı-al; 2 căl-cā′ne-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming the calcaneum; as, a *calcaneal* artery; the *calcaneal* process. **cal-ca′ne-an‡.**

cal-ca′ne-o-, 1 kal-kē′nı-o-; 2 căl-cā′ne-o-. From CALCANEUM: a combining form used in several adjectives, signifying relation to both the heel-bone and the part referred to by the terminal element; as, **cal-ca″ne-o-as-trag′a-loid, -cu′-boid, -fib′u-lar, -na-vic′u-lar, -plan′tar, -scaph′oid, -tib′i-al.**

cal-ca′ne-um, 1 kal-kē′nı-um; 2 căl-cā′ne-ŭm, *n.* [-NE-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A bone of the tarsus or ankle, forming in man the prominence of the heel. See illus. under FOOT. **2.** *Ornith.* The hypotarsus. [L., < *calx* (*calc-*), heel.]

cal-ca′ne-us, 1 kal-kē′nı-us; 2 căl-cā′ne-ŭs, *n. Pathol.* A disease of the foot in which only the heel rests on the ground; clubfoot.

cal′car‖, 1 kal′kar; 2 căl′căr, *n.* [-CA′RI-A, *pl.*] A spur or spur-like projection. Specif.: (1) *Bot.* A hollow and usually nectariferous prolongation from the base of a sepal or petal. (2) *Anat.* An eminence in the lateral ventricles of the brain, caused by the infolding of the calcarine fissure; the hippocampus minor or calcar avis. (3) *Zool.* (*a*) A bony or cartilaginous tarsal process that supports the interfemoral membrane in bats. (*b*) A setose process near the trochal disk in rotifers. [L., spur, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel.]— **calcar anis** (*Anat.*), the hippocampus minor. See HIPPOCAMPUS.— **c. femorale** (*Anat.*), an upright bony plate in the network of tissue and bone at the neck of the femur.— **cal′ca-rate, cal′ca-rat″ed,** *a.* Having a calcar; spurred.— **cal-car′I-form,** *a.*— **cal′ca-rin**(e)‡, *a.* Pertaining to a calcar, especially of the brain; like a calcar.

cal′car‡, *n.* **1.** *Glass-making.* An oven for the production of frit by the calcination of the proper materials. See FRIT. **2.** *Metal.* An arch or oven for annealing. [< It. *calcara*, < L. *calcaria*, lime-kiln, f. of *calcarius;* see CALCAREOUS.]

Cal-ca′re-a, 1 kal-kē′rı-ə; 2 căl-cā′re-a, *n. pl. Spong.* The *Calcisponglæ.* [< L. *calcarius;* see CALCAREOUS.]

cal-ca′re-o-, 1 kal-kē′rı-o-; 2 căl-cā′re-o-. From Latin *calcareous* (see CALCAREOUS): a combining form indicating the presence of lime with the substance referred to in the terminal element; as, **cal-ca″re-o-ar″gil-la′ceous, -bi-tu′mi-nous, -cor′ne-ous, -si-li′cious, -sul′fur-ous.**

cal-ca′re-ous, 1 kal-kē′rı-us; 2 căl-cā′re-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Composed of, containing, or of the nature of limestone or calcium carbonate.

> The *calcareous* matter of corals is sometimes replaced by hornblende, garnet, and azinite.
> ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book of Geology* p. 304. [MACM. 1882.]

2. Of or pertaining to the *Calcarea.* [< L. *calcarius*, < *calx* (*calc-*), lime.] **cal-ca′rI-ous‡.— calcareous spar** (*Mineral.*), calcite.— **cal-ca′re-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **cal-ca′re-ous-ness,** *n.*

cal″ca-rif′er-ous, 1 kal′kə-rif′ər-us; 2 căl′ca-rif′er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Bearing spurs. **2.** Calciferous.

Cal-ca′rI-us, 1 kal-kē′rı-us; 2 căl-cā′rī-ŭs, *n.* A genus of fringilline birds including the North-American longspurs.

cal″ca-ro′ne, 1 kal′kə-rō′nē; 2 căl′ca-rō′ne, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nī; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [It.] A kiln used in Sicily in which sulfur is separated from the crude ore by heat.

Cal′ca-sieu, 1 kal′kə-shū; 2 căl′ca-shu, *n.* **1.** A river in S. W. Louisiana; 230 m. long, through Lake Calcasieu to Gulf of Mexico. **2.** A lake in Cameron parish, La., 20 m. long. **3.** A parish in Louisiana; 3,629 sq. m.; parish-seat, Lake Charles.

cal″ca-vel′la, 1 kal′kə-vel′yə; 2 căl′ca-vĕl′ya, *n.* Same as CARCAVELHOS.

cal′ce-ate, 1 kal′sı-ĕt; 2 căl′çe-āt, *a.* [Rare.] Wearing shoes; shod. [< L. *calceatus*, pp. of *calceo*, shoe, < *calceus*, shoe, < *calx*, heel.] **cal′ce-at″ed‡.— Fathers Calceate,** the Calced Carmelites, who do not go barefoot.— **cal′ce-i-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of a slipper. **cal′ce-o-late‡.**

calced, 1 kalst; 2 călçt, *a.* Wearing shoes; shod; applied specifically to certain orders of friars; as, the *Calced* Carmelites; compare CALCEATE.

cal-ced'o-ny, *n.* See CHALCEDONY.

Cal"ce-o-crin'i-dæ, 1 kal'sı-o-krin'ı-dī; 2 călˈçe-o-crinˈi-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of fistulate crinoids with a monocyclic base, calyx laterally depressed, the basals located posteriorly, and the three radials at the opposite side. **Cal"ce-o-cri'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *calceus,* shoe, + Gr. *krinon,* lily.] — **cal"ce-o-cri'nid,** *n.*— **cal"ce-o-cri'noid,** *a.*

Cal-ce'o-la, 1 kal-sī'o-lə; 2 căl-çē'o-la, *n. Paleon.* A genus of cystiphyllid operculate corals occurring in great numbers in a division of the Middle Devonian rocks of western Germany and giving its name to the Calceola group. [< L. *calceolus,* dim. of *calceus,* shoe.]

Cal"ce-o-la'ri-a, 1 kal"sı-o-lē'rı-ə; 2 călˈçe-o-lāˈri-a, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of herbs and shrubs of the family *Violaceæ,* with opposite leaves and small axillary or racemose flowers having the lowest petal the longest. There are about 45 species, mostly tropical American. See FAGELIA. **2.** [c-] A plant of the above-named genus. [< L. *calceolus,* slipper, dim. of *calceus,* shoe; see CALCEATE.]

cal'ce-o-late, 1 kal'sı-o-lēt; 2 călˈçe-o-lāt, *a. Bot.* Slipper-shaped.— **cal'ce-o-late-ly,** *adv.*

cal-ce'o-lus, 1 kal-sī'o-lus; 2 căl-çē'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lı; 2 -lī. *pl.*] An undetermined sense-organ borne on the antenna of an amphipod. [< L. *calceolus,* little shoe.]

cal'ces, 1 kal'sız; 2 călˈçēs, *n.* [L.] Plural of CALX.

Cal"cha-quis', 1 kăl"chə-kīz'; 2 călˈchä-kīsˈ, *n. pl.* A highly civilized race of Kechuan stock found by the Spaniards in northwestern Argentina. See AMERICAN.

Cal'chas, 1 kal'kəs; 2 călˈcas, *n.* A legendary Greek soothsayer at the siege of Troy. **Kal'chas†** [Gr.].

cal'ci-, 1 kal'sı-; 2 călˈçi-. From Latin *calx,* lime: a combining form.— **cal-cic'o-lous,** *a.* Growing upon limestone: said of certain saxicolous lichens. **cal'ci-colet.**

Other words beginning with this combining form will be found in vocabulary place singly, or in groups.

cal'cic, 1 kal'sık; 2 călˈçic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing calcium. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.]

cal"ci-co'sis, 1 kal'sı-kō'sıs; 2 călˈçi-cōˈsis, *n. Pathol.* Pneumonia induced by inhaling stone-dust. [< L. *calx,* (*calc-*), lime.]

cal-cid'e-ra, 1 kal-sid'ə-rə; 2 căl-çidˈe-ra, *n.* [W. Afr.] A bark used as a febrifuge.

cal-cif'er-ous, *a.* **1.** Yielding or containing calcium carbonate, as the passage of "canals" in cartilage in process of ossification. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to that portion of the Lower Silurian system of North America which immediately overlies the Potsdam (Cambrian) group; as, the *calciferous* epoch. Originally applied to calcite-bearing sand-rock, but it includes much magnesian limestone, more or less siliceous. [< CALCI- + L. *fero,* bear.] **cal"ca-rif'er-ous†.— cal-cif'ic,** *a.* **1.** Forming lime; calcifying, as the part of the oviduct which secretes the egg-shell. **2.** Of or pertaining to calcification.— **cal"ci-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The conversion into chalk, stony, or bony substance by the deposition of lime salts, as in petrifaction and ossification. **2.** Such a lime formation. **3.** *Pathol.* A petrifactive retrogression observed in tissue which has degenerated, or is moribund or dead.

cal'ci-form¹, 1 kal'sı-fōrm; 2 călˈçi-fôrm, *a.* **1.** In the form of lime or chalk. **2.** Occurring in the shape of a calx or oxid; pebbly. [< L. *calx,* lime, + -FORM.]

cal'ci-form², *a.* Having a projection like a heel. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + -FORM.]

cal-cif'u-gous, *a.* Not growing on limestone: said of certain saxicolous lichens. [< CALCI- + L. *fugis,* flee.] **cal-cif'u-gal†; cal'ci-fuget.— cal'ci-fy,** *vt. & vi.* To make or become hard or stony by the deposit of lime salts.— **cal-cig'e-nous,** *a.* Forming a calx: said of certain metals.— **cal-cig'er-ous,** *a. Anat.* Producing lime, as the external cells of the dentine of the teeth.

cal'ci-grade, 1 kal'sı-grēd; 2 călˈçi-grād, *a.* Walking on the heel. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + *gradior,* walk.]

cal-cim'e-ter, 1 kal-sim'ı-tər; 2 căl-çimˈe-ter, *n.* An apparatus for determining the amount of lime, carbonic acid, etc., in certain substances, as bone-dust, soils, etc., by volumetric analysis. [< CALCI- + METER.]

cal'ci-mine, 1 kal'sı-main; 2 călˈçi-mīn (XIII), *vt.* [-MINED; -MIN'ING.] To apply calcimine to, as a ceiling. **cal'si-mine†; cal'so-mine†.— cal'ci-min"er,** *n.*

cal'ci-mine, *n.* A wash consisting of a mixture of whiting (formerly also zinc white) with glue and water, often tinted: used on ceilings and walls of rooms, etc. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.]

cal"ci-na'tion, 1 kal'sı-nē'shən; 2 călˈçi-nāˈshon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of calcining. See CALCINE. **2.** The last phase of calcino. **3.** That which is calcined; a product of calcination.

cal-cin'a-to-ry, 1 kal-sin'ə-to-rı; 2 çăl-çinˈa-to-ry (XIII), *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rig, *pl.*] An apparatus for calcining, as a calcining-furnace. [< LL. *calcinatorium,* < *calcino;* see CALCINE.]

cal'cine, 1 kal'sın *or* kal-sain'; 2 călˈçin *or* căl-çīnˈ (XIII), *v.* [CAL'CINED; CAL'CIN-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To expel volatile matter, as carbon dioxid or water, from by heat, for the purpose of rendering friable; as, to *calcine* limestone. **2.** To reduce to a calx, as copper ore, by subjecting to heat; roast. **3.** To dry, as air, by means of heat, so as to destroy germs; cleanse by fire. **4.** [Archaic.] To burn to ashes.

He fain had *calcined* all Northumbria
To one black ash. TENNYSON *Harold* act iii, sc. 1.

II. *i.* To become changed by the action of dry heat into a friable substance or powder. [< F. *calciner,* < LL. *calcino,* < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.] **cal'cin-ize†; cal'cin-atet.— cal'cin-a-bl(er,** *a.*— **cal'cin-er,** *n.* **1.** A calcining-kiln or -oven. **2.** One who calcines. **cal'cin-a"tort.**

cal'cine, *n.* Same as CHAMOTTE. [< CALCINE, *v.*]

cal-ci'no, 1 kal-chī'no; 2 căl-chīˈno, *n.* [It.] *Sericulture.* A disease of silkworms arising from the action of the fungous parasites *Botrytis bassiana* and *B. tenella* which paralyzes the worms and causes them to turn a reddish color before death, and afterward chalk-white.

cal"ci-o-cel'es-tite, 1 kal'sı-o-sel'es-tait; 2 călˈçi-o-çēlˈes-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of celestite containing calcium. [< CALCIUM + CELESTITE.]

cal"ci-o-fer'rite, 1 kal'sı-o-fer'ait; 2 călˈçi-o-fĕrˈīt, *n. Mineral.* A yellowish hydrated calcium-iron phosphate ($Ca_3Fe_2(OH)_2(PO_4)_4 8H_2O$), usually found in nodules. [< CALCIUM + FERRITE.]

cal'ci"on, 1 kal'sai"on; 2 călˈçi"ŏn, *n. Chem.* Ionic calcium.

cal"ci-o-tan'ta-lite, 1 kal'sı-o-tan'tə-lait; 2 călˈçi-o-tănˈta-līt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of tantalite containing calcium.

cal"ci-o-tho'rite, 1 kal'sı-o-thō'rait; 2 călˈçi-o-thōˈrīt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of thorite containing calcium. [< CALCIUM + THORIUM.]

cal"ci-o-vol'borth-ite, 1 kal'sı-o-vel'bôrth-ait; 2 călˈçi-o-vŏlˈbôrth-īt, *n. Mineral.* A green, hydrous copper-calcium vanadinate ($H(CuCa_2)VO_5$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< CALCIUM + VOLBORTHITE.] **calc-vol'borth-itet.**

cal-ciph'i-lous, 1 kal-sif'ı-lus; 2 căl-çifˈi-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Fond of chalk. **2.** *Bot.* Lime-loving; said of plants that grow best in soils containing lime. [< CALCI- + Gr. *philō,* love.]

cal-ciph'o-bous, 1 kal-sif'o-bus; 2 căl-çifˈo-bŭs, *a. Bot.* Not thriving on soils rich in lime. [< CALCI- + *phobeā,* fear.]

cal'ci-phyre, 1 kal'sı-fair *or* -fir; 2 călˈçi-fīr *or* -fīr, *n.* A lime-rock recrystallized through metamorphic agency. [< CALCI- + *-phyr-* in PORPHYRY.]

cal"ci'ru-dite, 1 kal'sı-rū'dait; 2 călˈçi-rųˈdit, *n. Petrol.* A conglomerate rock of broken or worn pieces of shell, coral, or limestone cemented with mud or limestone.

Cal"ci-spon'gi-æ, 1 kal'sı-spen'jı-ī; 2 călˈçi-spŏnˈgi-ē, *n. pl. Spong.* A section or subclass of sponges having a calcareous skeleton. [< CALCI- + L. *spongia;* see SPONGE.]— **cal'ci-sponge,** *n.*— **cal"ci-spon'gi-an,** *a. & n.*

cal'cite, 1 kal'sait; 2 călˈçit, *n. Mineral.* A widely diffused calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$), usually colorless or whitish, found crystallized in the hexagonal system, chiefly as rhombohedrons or scalenohedrons, and also massive or cryptocrystalline. The crystallized varieties of calcites include corn-spar, dog-tooth spar, hog-tooth spar, Iceland spar, nail-head spar, and satin-spar; the massive varieties include chalk, limestone, marble, stalactite, and stalagmite. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime.]— **cal-cit'ic,** *a.*

cal"ci-tes-ta'ceous, 1 kal'sı-tes-tē'shus; 2 călˈçi-tĕs-tāˈshus, *a.* Having a shell of calcium carbonate. [< CALCI- + TESTACEOUS.]

cal'ci-trant, 1 kal'sı-trənt; 2 călˈçi-trant, *a.* [Rare.] Kicking; hence, refractory; obstinate: more frequently, *recalcitrant.* [< L. *calcitran(t-)s,* ppr. of *calcitro,* kick, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel.]

cal'ci-trate, 1 kal'sı-trēt; 2 calˈçi-trāt, *vt. & vi.* [-TRAT'ED; -TRAT'ING.] To kick. [< L. *calcitratus,* pp. of *calcitro;* see CALCITRANT.]— **cal"ci-tra'tion,** *n.*

cal'ci-um, 1 kal'sı-um; 2 călˈçi-ūm, *n. Chem.* A silver-white, malleable, metallic element, never occurring free, but widely distributed in combination. See ELEMENT. [< L. *calx,* lime.]— **calcium acetate** (*Chem.*), a white soluble amorphous powder ($Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2$). It is obtained in the production of wood-alcohol and used in the manufacture of acetic acid and acetone, and in dyeing.— **c. bicarbonate** (*Chem.*), a compound ($CaH_2(CO_3)_2$), unobtainable in a free state, but supposed to exist in a solution of calcium carbonate in water saturated with CO_2.— **c. bisulfite** (*Chem.*), a compound in liquid form, produced by bringing milk of lime in contact with an excess of sulfur dioxid (SO_2): used as a disinfectant and antiseptic, also in brewing, paper-making, and the manufacture of cellulose from wood. **c. sulfite†.— c. carbonate** (*Chem.*), a fine white amorphous powder ($CaCO_3$); used as a tooth-wash.— **c. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a white, very deliquescent, granulated powder ($CaCl_2$): used as a drying agent.— **c. cyanamid** (*Chem.*), a compound ($CaCN_2$), produced in the electric furnace by bringing the nitrogen of the air in contact with carbon and calcium oxid: an artificial fertilizer.— **c. fluorid** (*Chem.*), a white powder (CaF_2), which becomes luminous on the application of heat: used for etching glass and in the manufacture of enamels.— **c. hydroxid** (*Chem.*), slaked lime ($Ca(OH)_2$): also used in solution; lime-water.— **c. hypochlorite** (*Chem.*), a poisonous compound ($Ca(ClO)_2$): used as a disinfectant and bleaching-agent.— **cal'ci-um-light",** *n.* A powerful light produced by the incandescence of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame; the Drummond light.— **c. oxid** (*Chem.*), lime.— **c. oxychlorid** (*Chem.*) chlorid of lime.— **c. permanganate** (*Chem.*), a compound ($Ca(MnO_4)_2+5H_2O$), used to destroy pathogenic bacteria in water, also internally in gastric and intestinal diseases of children.— **c. phosphate** (*Chem.*), a phosphate of calcium, particularly the neutral phosphate ($Ca_3(PO_4)_2$), found in the mineral apatite and in bones.— **c. phosphid** (*Chem.*), a compound (Ca_3P_2), made by subjecting phosphate of lime to red heat. When brought into contact with water it decomposes, generating hydrogen phosphid, which immediately takes fire: used for signal-lights.— **c. plumbate** (*Chem.*), a compound (Ca_2PbO_4) in the form of a flesh-colored powder soluble in acids, used in the making of matches, accumulator batteries, etc., and, by subjecting it to a high degree of heat, in the manufacture of oxygen gas.— **c. silicate** (*Chem.*), a compound, insoluble in water or acids, forming the chief ingredient of hydraulic cement when set and hardened, and used in the manufacture of artificial stone.— **c. sulfate** (*Chem.*), a white powder ($CaSO_4$) used in the arts and for making plaster bandages for fractures; gypsum.— **c. sulfid** (*Chem.*), a compound (CaS) having the property of phosphorescence on exposure to sunlight. **Bal'main's paintt.— c. tungstate** (*Chem.*), a compound ($CaWO_4$), in the form of shining crystalline scales, used in screens for photography by Roentgen rays.

cal-civ'o-rous, 1 kal-siv'o-rus; 2 căl-çivˈo-rŭs, *a.* Living upon limestone: said of certain lichens. [< CALCI- + L. *vors,* eat.]

cal"co-aph'a-nite, 1 kal'ko-af'ə-nait; 2 călˈco-ăfˈa-nīt, *n. Petrog.* An altered variolitic diabase having calcite kernels embedded in the green ground mass.

cal-co-glob'u-lin, 1 kal-ko-glob'yu-lin; 2 căl-co-glŏbˈyu-lin, *n. Chem.* Calcium salts and albumin combined in the process of ossification. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*) lime, + GLOBULIN.]

cal-cog'ra-phy, 1 kal-kog'rə-fi; 2 căl-cŏgˈra-fy, *n.* The art of drawing with colored chalks or pastels. [< L. *calx,* lime, + -GRAPHY.]— **cal-cog'ra-pher,** *n.*— **cal'-co-graph-ic, cal"-co-graph'i-cal,** *a.*

Cal'col, 1 kal'kol; 2 călˈcŏl, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.* ii, 6.

cal"co-mal'a-chite, 1 kal'ko-mal'ə-kait; 2 călˈco-măl'a-cīt, *n.* A malachite containing calcite and gypsum.

cal-coph'o-rous, 1 kal-kof'o-rus; 2 căl-cŏfˈo-rŭs, *a.* Producing or yielding lime. [< L. *calx,* lime, + Gr. *pherō,* bear.]

cal"co-sphæ-rit'ic, 1 kal'ko-sfı-rit'ik; 2 călˈco-sfĕ-rıtˈic, *a.* Calcareous and orbicular, as minute concretionary bodies in pearl-producing bivalves. [< L. *calx,* lime, + SPHÆRITE.]

cal'crete, 1 kal'krit *or* kal-krit'; 2 călˈcrēt *or* căl-crētˈ, *n.* A rock formed on the sea-bottom from sand, shell, etc., cemented by calcareous polyzoans. [< L. *calx,* lime; cp. CONCRETE.]

cal'cu-la-ble, } 1 kal'kiu-lə-bl; 2 călˈcu'la-bl, *a.* **1.** Ca-
cal'cu-la-bl", } pable of being calculated; that may be estimated by reckoning. **2.** Designating persons of dependable character.

The force of selfishness is as inevitable and as *calculable* as the force of gravitation. G. S. HILLARD *Six Months in Italy* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 94. [t. & r. 1854.]

2. [Rare.] That may be depended upon, as applied to personal actions or character. [< L. *calculo;* see CALCULATE.]— **cal"cu-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

cal'cu-la-graph, 1 kal'kiu-lə-graf; 2 călˈcū-la-grăf, *n.* A mechanism consisting of a clock and levers for recording elapsed time, as of a call in a telephone exchange, or for indicating the time taken to perform a piece of work. [< L. *calculo* (see CALCULATE), + Gr. *grapho,* write.]

cal'cu-lar, 1 kal'kiu-lar; 2 călˈcū-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a calculus. **cal'cu-la-ryt.**

cal'cu-la-ry, 1 kal'kiu-lē-rı; 2 călˈcū-lā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rig, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* An aggregation of stony knots or concretions found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits. **2.** *Pathol.* A calculus. [< L. *calcularius,* < *calculus,* pebble; see CALCULUS.]

cal'cu-late, 1 kal'kiu-lēt; 2 călˈcū-lat, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To compute mathematically; ascertain by computation; find out beforehand the time or circumstances of, as an eclipse; reckon; as, to *calculate* expenses; to *calculate* the return of a comet.

People in Ashurst moved in orbits *calculated* before they were born. A. S. HARDY *Wind of Destiny* p. 42. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. To think or study out; form an estimate of; as, to *calculate* the chances of success. **3.** To plan or arrange; think out; devise; as, the room is not *calculated* for such uses; a *calculated* slowness of speech. Compare CALCULATED. **4.** [Local, U. S.] To intend; purpose; as, do you *calculate* to ride?

We *calculate* to go down to the New Orleans Centennial.
C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgrimage* p. 17. [H. 1887.]

5. [U. S.] To think; guess; as, I *calculate* you are right.

II. *i.* **1.** To form an estimate; perform calculations; reckon; count; as, I *calculate* on a good trade. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To think, suppose, or believe after consideration or deliberation; reckon.

Your aunt sets two tables, I *calculate,* don't she?
SUSAN WARNER *Queechy* vol. i, p. 271. [L. 1873.]

3†. To speculate as to the future. [< L. *calculatus,* pp. of *calculo,* < *calculus,* pebble; see CALCULUS.]

SYN.: account, compute, consider, count, deem, enumerate, estimate, number, rate, reckon, sum up. *Number* is the generic term. To *count* is to *number* one by one. To *calculate* is to use more complicated processes, as multiplication, division, etc., more rapid but not less exact. *Compute* allows more of the element of probability, which is still more strongly expressed by *estimate.* We *compute* the slain in a great war from the number known to have fallen in certain great battles; *compute* refers to the present or the past, *estimate* more frequently to the future; as, to *estimate* the cost of a proposed building. To *enumerate* is to mention item by item; as, *enumerate* one's grievances. To *rate* is to *estimate* by comparison, as if the object were one of a series. We *count* upon a desired future; we do not *count* upon the undesired. As applied to the present, we *reckon* or *count* a thing precious or worthless. See ESTEEM.— Prep.: calculate *on* or *upon* the result.

cal'cu-lat"ed, 1 kal'kiu-lēt"ed; 2 călˈcū-lāt"ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Especially designed or adapted; planned. **2.** Hence, adapted; suited; proper; fit; tending: the common modern meaning; as, he is well *calculated* for a lawyer. Compare CALCULATE, 3.

An immense metropolis like London is *calculated* to make men selfish and uninteresting.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rural Life in Eng.* p. 82. [G. P. P. 1863.]

3. Likely to have a certain result.

cal'cu-lat"ing, 1 kal'kiu-lēt"ıŋ; 2 călˈcū-lāt"ing, *pa.* Inclined to reckon or estimate, especially one's own chances or interests; planning; scheming; as, a *calculating* politician. SYN.: businesslike, careful, cautious, circumspect, guarded, keen, mercenary, wary, watchful, wily. Compare synonyms for ASTUTE.— ANT.: careless, easy-going, free-and-easy, improvident, impulsive, incautious, neglectful, negligent, rash, short-sighted, thriftless.

— **cal'cu-lat"ing-ma-chine",** *n.* **1.** A machine for performing arithmetical operations, as a tide-predicting machine, an instrument for integrating differential equations, a machine for calculating eclipses, or a differential engine. See illus. under COMPTOGRAPH. **2.** One of various devices to aid computation, as the abacus, Napier's rods, planimeters, the celestial globe, etc.

— **cal'cu-lat"ing-ly,** *adv.*

cal"cu-la'tion, 1 kal'kiu-lē'shən; 2 călˈcū-lāˈshon, *n.* **1.** The act, art, manner, or practise of calculating, reckoning, or computing; as, *calculation* has to do with numbers.

Whenever we term arithmetic the science of *'calculation,'* we . . . allude to that rudimental period of the science of numbers, when pebbles (calculi) were used . . . to facilitate the practice of counting. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iv, p. 123. [W. J. W.]

2. An arithmetical computation and its result; as, the first *calculation* was erroneous. **3.** An estimate of probability; a forecast; as, my *calculations* failed.

The fate of the Triennial Bill confounded all the *calculations* of the best informed politicians of that time.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 20, p. 382. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

4. A planning, scheming, or politic habit of mind; as, a man of cool *calculation.*

Whether death or slavery should be inflicted on the conquered enemy was, in fact, not a question of morality or mercy, but a question of *calculation.* J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* p. 149. [L. BROS. 1871.]

[F., < L. *calculatio(n-),* < *calculatus,* pp.; see CALCULATE.]— **cal"cu-la'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or used in calculation.

cal'cu-la-tive, } 1 kal'kiu-lə-tiv; 2 călˈcū-la-tīv, *a.* Of
cal'cu-la-tivª, } or pertaining to calculation; given to calculation.

England, the most *calculative,* is the least meditative, of all civilised countries.
CARLYLE *Essays, Characteristics* in vol. iii, p. 39. [H. M. & CO.]

cal'cu-la"tor, 1 kal'kiu-lē"tər *or* -tor; 2 călˈcū-lā"tər, *n.* **1.** One who computes or reckons. **2.** One who schemes or forecasts. **3.** *Math.* (1) A calculating-machine. (2) A set of tables for ready reckoning.— **bar calculator,** a calculating-machine actuated by movable bars, used for addition and subtraction.— **single-axle c.,** a calculating-apparatus in which the slide-rules turn on a single axle.

cal'cu-la-to-ry, 1 kal'kiu-lə-to-rı; 2 călˈcū-la-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to calculation.

cal'cu-li, 1 kal'kiu-lai; 2 călˈcū-lī, *n.* Plural of CALCULUS.

cal'cu-li-form, 1 kal'kiu-li-fōrm; 2 călˈcū-li-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a pebble. [< CALCULUS + FORM.]

cal'cu-li-frage, 1 kal'kiu-li-frēj; 2 călˈcū-li-frăj, *n.* An instrument for reducing calculus, or stone in the bladder, by crushing it; a lithotrite. [< CALCULUS + L. *frango,* break.]— **cal"cu-lif'ra-gous,** *a.* Efficacious in reducing calculus; lithotritic.

cal'cu-list, 1 kal'kiu-list; 2 călˈcū-lĭst, *n.* One who calculates; a mathematician.

cal'cu-lous, 1 kal'kiu-lus; 2 călˈcū-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Hard like stone; stony; gritty; as, a *calculous* deposit. **2.** *Med.* Resembling, pertaining to, or affected with calculus.

[< L. *calculosus*, < *calculus*, pebble; see CALCULUS.]

cal'cu-lose†.

cal'cu-lus, 1 kal'kiu-lus; 2 căl'cū-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* A concretion formed in various parts of the body, as the kidneys, gall-bladder, joints, etc., resembling a pebble in hardness. A **biliary calculus** is one connected with the biliary passages; a **hepatic c.** is one found in the liver; a **cystic c.** is one found in the gall-bladder. For others see below.

2. *Math.* Any method of calculating or investigating by algebraic symbols.

While *calculus* is sometimes used in this wide sense, it is commonly used, when without a qualifying word, for the *infinitesimal calculus*, and includes *differential calculus* and *integral calculus*. See phrases below.

3. *Logic.* Inference from propositions or hypotheses indicated and treated algebraically. **4.** [Rare or Obs.] A reckoning; calculation. [L., dim. of *calx* (*calc-*), stone.] — **alternating calculus**, a calculus formed in one of the urinary organs, consisting of successive layers of different chemical composition.— **alvine calculi**, concretions due to the thickening and drying of portions of feces in the intestine.— **arthritic c.**, a pebbly concretion in the capsules of the joints, as in gout and like diseases.— **baricentric c.** (*Math.*), a geometrical method in which weight as well as position is assigned to a point.— **c. of enlargement** (*Math.*), a method of ascertaining algebraic developments or the like, in the calculus of finite differences, by the use of various symbols of operation, as E, Δ, and Σ.— **c. of extension**, a calculus for space-analysis, invented by Grassmann. **directional c.**‡.— **c. of finite differences**, the branch of analysis that treats of the ratios of finite corresponding increments of mutually dependent quantities.— **c. of fluxions**, or **fluxionary c.**, a form of the infinitesimal calculus used by Sir Isaac Newton, based on the conception of fluxions.— **c. of forms**, the theory of invariants or the like presented symbolically after the method of Jordan.— **c. of functions**, a method of finding functions that shall fulfil given conditions.— **c. of imaginaries**, algebra of two dimensions in which the so-called imaginary unit $\sqrt{-1}$ is used.— **c. of limits**, a method of proof by testing the convergence of a series satisfying a differential equation by comparison with another series known to be convergent and formed similarly from another differential equation.— **c. of operations**, that branch of analysis which treats of the laws governing the combinations of symbols of operation.— **c. of probabilities**, the mathematical method founded on the theory of probabilities.— **c. of variations**, that branch of analysis which inquires what form a function must take in order that some quantity depending upon it may be a maximum or minimum.— **coral c.**, a calculus having a branched form caused by its being a cast of the pelvis and calices of the kidney.— **differential c.**, that branch of analysis which investigates the infinitesimal changes of quantities when the relations between the quantities are given.— **exponential c. 1.** The discussion and interpretation of exponents as a branch of algebra. **2.** The division of infinitesimal calculus in which the exponential functions are treated.— **hedonic c. 1.** A proposed method of applying mathematics to the deduction of particular consequences from certain assumed principles of ethics or economics. **2.** A calculus in which a certain hypothetical quantity of eudemonistic good is made the unit of measurement. **c. of pleasure**‡.— **hemp-seed c.**, a small smooth calculus of calcium oxalate in or near the kidneys.— **infinitesimal c.**, the principles of reasoning by the use of symbols representing the infinitesimal increments or variations of quantities, comprehending the differential and integral calculus.— **integral c.**, that branch of analysis which, from the relations among the infinitesimal changes or variations of quantities, deduces relations among the quantities themselves.— **intestinal c.** (*Vet.*), a dust-ball.— **nephritic** or **renal c.**, a concretion formed in the kidney.— **sect c.**, a calculus dealing with sects, or portions, of straight lines.— **urinary c.**, a concretion formed in the urinary passages: the stone.

cal-cu'me-ter, 1 kal-kiū'mi-tər; 2 cal-cū'me-ter, *n.* A form of adding-machine.

Cal-cut'ta, 1 kal-kut'ə; 2 căl-cūt'a, *n.* A commercial and manufacturing city, on the Hugli river; capital of Bengal; captured from the British by Surajah Dowlah, 1756; prisoners kept in the "Black Hole"; recaptured by Clive after 7 months. Capital of India till 1911.

cald, *pp.* Called. S. S.

Cal-da'ra, 1 kal-dā'ra; 2 căl-dā'ră, **Polidoro** (1492–1543). An Italian painter; sometimes called **Caravaggio**, from his birthplace; murdered at Messina by his servant.

cal-da'ri-um, 1 kal-dē'ri-um; 2 căl-dā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A room for the hot bath in a bathing-establishment.

Cal'das, 1 kūl'das; 2 căl'dăs, *n.* A department of Colombia; 7,380 sq. m.; capital, Manizales.

Cal'dees, *n. pl. Bib.* Same as CHALDEES.

Cal'der, 1 kōl'dər; 2 cal'der, **Sir Robert** (?/₁1745–⁹/₁₁1818). A British admiral; fought indecisive action against French and Spanish fleet, July 22, 1805, which frustrated Napoleon's intended invasion of England.

cal-de'ra, 1 kal-di'ra; 2 căl-dē'ra, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** *Geol.* A large, roughly circular depression, in many cases with a partially broken-down rim, formed by the explosive disruption of a volcanic cone, or by the collapse of a crater-floor. **2.** A large caldron. **chal-de'ra**‡.

Cal"de-ra'ri, 1 kāl'dē-rā'ri; 2 căl"dę-rā'ri, *n. pl.* A Neapolitan secret society formed to oppose the revolutionary Carbonari, before the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. [It., pl. of *calderaro*, coppersmith, < *caldara*, < L. *caldaria*; see CALDRON.]

Cal"de-ra'ro, 1 -ro; 2 -ro, *n.* [It.] A member of the Calderari. See CALDERARI and CARBONARO.

cal"de-rīl'la, 1 kāl'dē-rīl'ya; 2 căl'dę-rīl'yă, *n.* [Sp.] The cuarto: also applied to any Spanish copper coin current among Spanish peoples.

cal'der-ite, 1 kal'dər-ait; 2 căl'der-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of garnet.

Cal'de-ron de la Bar'ca, 1 kal'də-rən *or* (*Sp.*) kūl'dē-rōn' dē la bär'ka; 2 căl'dę-ron *or* (*Sp.*) căl'dę-rōn' dę lä bär'că, **Pedro** (¹/₁₁1600–⁵/₂₁1681). A Spanish dramatist.

cal-dese'†, *vt.* To cheat: more correctly, *chaldese*.

Cal'dew-gate, 1 kūl'diu-gēt; 2 cal'dū-gāt, *n.* A suburb of Carlisle, Cumberland, England.

cald'rife, *a.* Cauldrife. See CAULD¹.

cal'dron, 1 kōl'drən; 2 cal'dron, *tt.* [Rare.] To place or enclose in a caldron.

cal'dron, *n.* **1.** A large kettle or boiler. **2.** Any object shaped like a caldron or represented as similar to a caldron of boiling liquid. [ME. *caudron*, < Old Norman F. *caudron*, = OF. *chaudron*, aug. of *caudiere*, < L. *cal-daria*, < *caldus*, hot, < *calco*, be hot.] **caul'dront**.— **cal'dron-bot"tom**, *n.* A cast of a vertical, Sigillarioid, tree-trunk above or below a coal-bed. Same as KETTLE-BOTTOM.

Cald'well, 1 kōld'wel; 2 cald'wĕl, *n.* **1.** A county in Kentucky; 338 sq. m.; county-seat, Princeton. **2.** A parish in Louisiana; 557 sq. m.; parish-seat, Columbia. **3.** A county in Missouri; 426 sq. m.; county-seat, Kingston. **4.** A county in North Carolina; 507 sq. m.; county-seat, Lenoir. **5.** A county in Texas; 530 sq. m.; county-seat, Lockhart. **6.** A city in Summer county, Kan. **7.** A town, county-seat of Burleson county, Tex. **8.** A village, county-seat of Noble county, O. **9.** A borough in Essex county, N.J.

cale, 1 kēl; 2 căl, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To throw. **II.** *i.* To caper.

cale, *n.* [North. Eng.] A turn; as, one's *cale* to watch.

ca'le-an, 1 kə'li-an; 2 că'le-an, *n.* The Persian water-pipe or narghile: hubble-bubble. **cal'e-ron**‡; **cal'le-an**‡; **cal'le-on**‡; **ka'le-an**‡.

Ca'leb, 1 kē'leb; 2 că'lĕb, *n.* A masculine personal name. *Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 9.

Ca"leb-eph'ra-tah, 1 -ef'rə-tə; 2 -ĕf'ra-ta, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 24.

cale-can'non, 1 kēl-kan'ən; 2 căl-căn'on, *n.* A stew composed principally of potatoes and greens: an Irish dish. [< COLE¹; orig. of *cannon* unknown.] **col-can'non**‡; **cole-can'non**‡.— **calecannon night** [St. Johns, Newfoundland], Hallowe'en: so called because *calecannon* is then eaten.

ca"lèche', 1 ka'lēsh'; 2 că'lāch', *n.* [F.] A calash.

Cal"e-do'ni-a, 1 kal'i-dō'ni-ə; 2 căl'e-dō'ni-a, *n.* **1.** Ancient and poetical name of Scotland. **2.** A county in Vermont; 652 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Johnsbury. **3.** A village in Livingston county, N. Y. **4.** A village in Houston county, Minn.

Cal"e-do'ni-an, 1 kal'i-dō'ni-ən; 2 căl'e-dō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Caledonia (northernmost Britain of Roman times) or its inhabitants, or, in modern rhetorical usage, of or pertaining to the Highlands, all Scotland, or the Scotch.— **Caledonian folding** (*Geol.*), a pre-Devonian mountain-building crumpling that affected the rocks of Northern Europe.

Cal"e-do'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A Scotchman. **2.** An ancient Briton of northern Scotland. **3.** *pl.* A dance similar to the quadrille.

Cal"e-do'ni-an Ca-nal'. A ship-canal from Moray Firth to Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire, Scotland; begun in 1805, opened in 1822, and completed in 1847. It is 60½ miles long (the canal itself being 22 and the remainder consisting of lakes), 110 ft. wide at water-level, 40 ft. wide at the bottom, and its average depth is 18 ft.

cal'e-do-nite, 1 kal'i-do-nait; 2 căl'e-do-nit (XIII), *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous, dark greenish, basic lead-copper sulfate ($H_2(Pb,Cu)_2SO_6$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Caledonia*, Scotland.]

ca-leer', 1 kə-lir'; 2 ca-lēr'. [Ir.] **I.** *v.* To spring or leap playfully; jump. **II.** *n.* A frolicsome skip; leap.

ca-lee'ver, 1 kə-li'vər; 2 ca-lē'ver. [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *v.* To frolic; play or run about aimlessly. **II.** *n.* A rough, noisy game; prank.

cal"e-fa'cient, 1 kal'i-fē'shent; 2 căl'e-fā'shĕnt, *a.* Causing heat or warmth. [< L. *calefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *calefacio*, make hot, < *caleo*, be warm, + *facio*, make.] — **cal"e-fac'tion**, *n.* The act or operation of heating, or the state of being heated.— **cal"e-fac'tiv(es**, *a.* Having a heating property or tendency.— **cal"e-fac'tor**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which warms. **2.** A small stove.

cal"e-fa'cient, *n.* Something that produces heat or warmth, especially a medical agent having this property.

cal"e-fac'to-ry, 1 kal'i-fak'to-ri; 2 căl'e-făc'to-ry, *a.* Adapted or used for heating or warming; communicating warmth. [< L. *calefactorius*, < *calefacio*; see CALEFACIENT.]

cal"e-fac'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl.* An artificially warmed sitting-room in a monastery. **2.** *Eccl.* A chafing-dish of burning charcoal, or a hollow sphere containing hot water, placed on an altar for warming the priest's hands in cold weather. **3**†. A calefacient.

cal'e-fy†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To heat or warm. **II.** *i.* To become hot or warm. **cal'i-fy**†.

cal"e-lec-tric'i-ty, 1 kal'i-lek-tris'i-ti; 2 căl'e-lĕc-trĭc'i-ty, *n.* Electricity generated by changes of temperature in the iron core of a transformer.— **cal"e-lec'tric, cal"e-lec'tri-cal**, *a.*

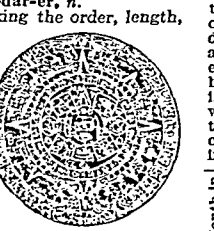
cal'em-bour, 1 kal'em-būr *or* (*F.*) kə'lañ'bur', *n.* A pun. **cal'em-bourg**‡.

cal'e-mes, 1 kal'i-miz; 2 căl'e-mēs, *n.* *Logic.* Same as CAMENES.

ca-len'dal, 1 kə-len'dəl; 2 ca-lĕn'dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to calends. **cal'en-dar**‡.

cal'en-dar, 1 kal'en-dər; 2 căl'ĕn-dar, *tt.* To register in a calendar or list; place in the calendar of saints; digest and index, as documents.— **cal'en-dar-er**, *n.*

cal'en-dar, *n.* **1.** A system of fixing the order, length, and subdivisions of years and months so as to define the dates of events; as, the Gregorian *calendar*. Compare BISSEXTILE; LEAP-YEAR.

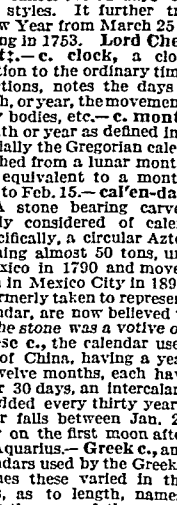


Aztec Calendar-stone, in the Mexican National Museum.

The period of seven days . . . was used by the Brahmins in India with the same denominations employed by us, and was alike found in the *calendars* of the Jews, Egyptians, Arabs and Assyrians. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of Phys. Sciences* §12, p. 80. [1. 1853.]

2. A table or series of tables giving the time of sunrise and sunset, and of other astronomical phenomena, for each day of the year; an almanac. **3.** A table showing all the several days or dates of the *months*, numbered in their order, and the dates of exercises or observances for the year; as, a church or university *calendar*. **4.** A schedule or list of things or events classified or chronologically or numerically arranged with details of information; as, a racing-*calendar*; a *calendar* of causes for trial in court (in this use limited in England to criminal cases). **5.** A sculptured or painted emblematic series of the months. **6.** A list in order of persons or occurrences. **7**†. *A guide for conduct.* **8**†. *A record.* [< L. *calendarium*, account-book, < *calendæ*, calends.]

— **Abyssinian Calendar** begins with the 1st of Maskarram, which corresponds to about September 10: the year consists of 365 days (366 in leap-year) divided into 12 months of 30 days, **Maskarram, Tekmet, Hadaz, Tahsas, Tarr, Yekatit, Magawit, Miazlat, Genbot, Sanni, Hamle, Nashi**, with 5 days known as Pagmen or Quagimi, and kept as holidays. In style this calendar is 7 years and 8 months behind the Gregorian, and Easter falls a week later.— **Calendar Amendment Act**, an English statute providing for the adoption of the Gregorian amendment of the Julian calendar, passed in 1751, and going into effect Sept. 3, 1752, which day was by its provisions reckoned as the 14th, to cancel the 11 days' difference between the old and new styles. It further transferred the beginning of the New Year from March 25 to Jan. 1, beginning in 1753. **Lord Chesterfield's Act**‡.— **c. clock**, a clock which, in addition to the ordinary time-recording functions, notes the days of the week, month, or year, the movements of the heavenly bodies, etc.— **c. month** or **year**, a month or year as defined in a calendar, especially the Gregorian calendar: distinguished from a lunar month; also, a period equivalent to a month, as from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15.— **cal'en-dar-stone"**, *n.* A stone bearing carved figures formerly considered of calendric value; specifically, a circular Aztec monolith, weighing almost 50 tons, unearthed in Mexico in 1790 and moved to the Museum in Mexico City in 1895. Its carvings, formerly taken to represent the Aztec calendar, are now believed to *indicate that the stone was a votive offering*.— **Chinese c.**, the calendar used by the people of China, having a year composed of twelve months, each having about 29 or 30 days, an intercalary month being added every thirty years. The New Year falls between Jan. 21 and Feb. 19, or on the first moon after the sun enters Aquarius.— **Greek c.**, any one of the calendars used by the Greeks. In ancient times these varied in the different states, as to length, names, and positions in the year, of the several months; and there is much uncertainty about some of the systems followed. But the year was generally based on lunar motions, and alterations were made from time to time to adjust the lunar and solar year. The following is a list of the Attic months, with the number of days in each and approximation to the months of our present system:



Runic Calendars. 1. From the Ashmolean Museum. 2. From the Bodleian Library.

Month.	No. of Days.	Approximating to	Month.	No. of Days.	Approximating to
Ga-me'li-on.....	30	Jan.	Hek'a-tom'bai-on	30	July
An'thes-te'ri-on.	29	Feb.	Met'a-gelt'ni-on..	29	Aug.
El'a-phe-bo'li-on	30	March	Bo'e-dro'mi-on...	30	Sept.
Mu-nych'i-on....	29	April	Py'a-nep'si-on...	29	Oct.
Thar-ge'li-on....	30	May	Ma'i-mak-te'ri-on	30	Nov.
Scir'o-phor'i-on .	29	June	Po-sei'de-on.....	29	Dec.

The Julian calendar is the one in use in modern Greece. — **Gregorian c.**, the calendar prescribed by Pope Gregory XIII., by which the Julian calendar was modified by calling Oct. 5, 1582, Oct. 15, and continuing the count ten days in advance, and by making the terminal years of the centuries, 1700, 1800, 1900, etc., common years of 365 days, except when the year was a multiple of 400, as 1600, 2000, etc.: the calendar now in use in nearly all Christian countries except Russia and Greece. **new style**‡. See CALENDAR AMENDMENT ACT. The months are:

Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.
January....	31	May.....	31	September.	30
February (1)	28	June.....	30	October...	31
March.....	31	July.....	31	November.	30
April	30	August...	31	December.	31

(1) In leap-years, 29.

— **Hebrew c.** The present calendar of the Jews: derived from the Babylonians and in use substantially in its present form since the Babylonian captivity. The present names of the months are all of Babylonian origin. A few of the months have older Hebrew names, given in the Bible, but in the main the months were given simply by number. The Hebrew calendar reckons the date of creation 3,760 years and 3 months before the birth of Christ. The Hebrew month is a lunar month, but the years are corrected to solar time. Its principal periods are the *cycle*, of 19 years; the *year*, either ordinary or embolismic, containing 12 and 13 lunar months respectively, or 353–355 and 383–385 days; the *month*, of 29 or 30 days; and the *intercalary month*, occurring only in the embolismic years, and containing 30 days intercalated. Of these 30 days, 29 belong to Ve-Adar; and the month Adar, which in ordinary years has 29 days, in embolismic years has 30 days. Each cycle contains 7 embolismic years. The adjustment of the months as above indicated precludes the comparison of the Hebrew months with those of the Gregorian calendar except by approximation based on an average. The following gives the results of such an average, with the length of the respective months in days:

No. of Month in the Year (present calendar).	No. of Month at Time of Babylonian Captivity.	Months.	No. of Days. Ordinary Year.	No. of Days. Embolismic Year.	Approximate Correspondence in Gregorian Calendar.
1	7	Tis'ri *or* Eth'a-nim' ...	30	30	October
2	8	Hes'van, Mai-ches'van, *or* Bul.....	29(2)	29(2)	November
3	9	Kis'leu *or* Chis'leu.....	30(2)	30(2)	December
4	10	Te'bet' *or* Te'beth'....	29	29	January
5	11	Se'bat'.....	30	30	February
6	12	A'dar'.....	29	30	March
—	—	Ve'a-dar'(1).....	—	29	.....
7	1	Ni'san' *or* A'bib'.....	30	30	April
8	2	Iy'yar' *or* Zif.....	29	29	May
9	3	Si'van'.....	30	30	June
10	4	Tam'muz' *or* Ta'muz'	29	29	July
11	5	Ab.....	30	30	August
12	6	E'lul'.....	29	29	September

(1) The additional Adar, or intercalary month. (2) One day more if required. (3) One day fewer if required.

— **Hindu c.**, the calendar in use in India. The Vedic races from whom the Hindus sprang divided the year into six seasons, **Vasanta**, or Spring, the "flowery"; **Grishna**, the "hot"; **Varsha**, the "rainy"; **Sarada**, the "sultry"; **Hemanta**, the "frosty"; and **Sisira**, the "dewy." In process of time

these seasons were subdivided in honor of the Solar and Lunar Dynasties who were believed to have held sway in India, and these lunisolar divisions were named after or held sacred to these legendary heroes or divinities. The months of the year, beginning with **Balsakh,** which corresponds to the latter part of April and the opening week of May, are **Jeth, Asarh, Sravana, Bhadra, Kuar, Kartika, Aghan, Pus, Magh, Phagun or Phalguna,** and **Chaitra.** The intercalary month takes the name of the month after which it is inserted. Phagun or Phalguna is a month of rejoicing, and from **Phag,** its eighth day, to **Poonini,** its last day, the festivities resemble the *Saturnalia* of ancient Rome. Bhadra is the month of the birth of Krishna, to whom the months of Sravana and Kartika are sacred.— **hundred-year c.,** a form of almanac giving the calendar and predictions of the weather for a hundred years: formerly common in Germany.— **Julian c.,** the calendar prescribed by Julius Cæsar, in which three years of 365 days each were always followed by one of 366 days, and the months, after some changes made by Augustus as to their number of days, had the length now adopted in Europe and America. This calendar is now 13 days behind the Gregorian calendar. **old style†.**— **Mexican c.,** a pre-Columbian calendar used by the inhabitants of Mexico and Yucatan, combining an astrological and a solar calendar, the first consisting of 13 and the second of 18 periods of 20 days each, or 260 and 360 days respectively. To the latter were added 5 days, making a year of 365. Each of the 360 days was dedicated to a deity; the last 5 were not, and were consequently deemed unlucky. The days of the astrological calendar bore the names of objects.— **Mohammedan c.,** the calendar generally used in almost all Mohammedan countries, reckoning time from July 16, A. D. 622, the day following Mohammed's flight from Mekka to Medina (the Hegira). The year consists of 12 lunar months of a mean duration of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes. A cycle consists of 30 years, of which 19 are ordinary years of 354 days each, and 11 are embolismic, with 355 days. The following list gives the names and durations of the months:

Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.
Mu-har'ram .	30	Ju-ma'da 'l-		Ram'a-dan'..	30
Sa'far'.....	29	u-la.....	30	Shaw'wal....	29
Ra-bi'u 'l-		Ju-ma'da 'l-		Zu 'l-Qa'-dah'	30
Aw-wal....	30	Ukh-ra'...	29	Zu 'l-Hij-jah'	29(1)
Ra-bi'zi"u 'l-		Raj'ab.....	30		
A-khir'....	29	Sha-ban'....	29		

(1) In embolismic years, 30. HUGHES *Dict. of Islam.*

— **Newgate c.,** see the quotation.

The New *Newgate Calendar,* or Malefactors' Bloody Register, containing Authentic and Circumstantial Accounts of the Lives, Transactions, Exploits, Trials, Executions, Dying Speeches, Confessions. And other Curious Particulars, Relating to all the most notorious Criminals . . . and Violators of the Laws of their Country, who have suffered Death and other Exemplary Punishments, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from the Commencement of the Year 1700 to the Present Time. *Newgate Calendar* title-page.

— **perpetual c.,** a calendar by which may be ascertained the day of the week in any given year during a widely extended period of time.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

To find the day of the week for any given date:

(1) Take the last two figures of the year, add ¼ of them, neglecting remainder. (2) Add for the month, if for Jan. or Oct., 1; May, 2; Aug., 3; Feb., Mar., or Nov., 4; June, 5; Sept. or Dec., 6; April or July, 0; if leap-year (that is, if it be divisible by 4 without remainder) Jan., 0; Feb., 3. (3) Add day of month. Divide the sum of these three by 7, and remainder gives the number of the day of the week. Thus:

What day of the week was August 28, 1911?

(1) 11+2 =13
(2) August= 3
(3) Date =28

44=7×6 + 2 or second day of the week=Monday.

The foregoing applies only to the 20th century. For 19th century, add 2; for 21st century, add 6; 18th century, 4; but before 1752 the "old style" was used.

— **Republican or Revolutionary c.** (*F. Hist.*), the calendar instituted on Oct. 5, 1793, by the first French republic, and abolished Dec. 31, 1805. Its scheme divided the year into 12 months of 30 days each, with five (or six) supplementary days (*Sansculottides*) at the end of the last month. The months were divided into 3 decades, every tenth day being a day of rest, Sundays being ignored. Provision was made for leap-years by adding a sixth day to the supplementary days whenever necessary to make the year terminate at the equinox, which was generally every fourth year. Each four-year period was termed a *franciade.* The calendar was retrospective in action, and its first year (Year I.) began Sept. 22, 1792. The months and their corresponding periods in the Gregorian calendar are as follows:

Vendémiaire, Sept. 22 to Oct. 21.	Floréal, April 20 to May 19.
Brumaire, Oct. 22 to Nov 20.	Prairial, May 20 to June 18.
Frimaire, Nov. 21 to Dec. 20.	Messidor, June 19 to July 18.
Nivose, Dec. 21 to Jan. 19.	Thermidor (or Fervidor),
Pluviose, Jan. 20 to Feb. 18.	July 19 to Aug. 17.
Ventose, Feb. 19 to Mar. 20.	Fructidor, Aug. 18 to Sept. 16.
Germinal, Mar. 21 to April 19.	Sansculottides, Sept. 17 to Sept. 21.

— **Roman c.,** the earliest Roman calendar, attributed to Romulus, is supposed to have been based upon a year of 10 months, or 304 days, viz.:

Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.	Month.	No. of Days.
Mar'tius...	31	Quin-ti'lis....	31	No-vem'ber..	30
A-pri'lis....	30	Sex-ti'lis....	30	De-cem'ber..	30
Ma'ius.....	31	Sep-tem'ber..	30		
Ju'nius.....	30	Oc-to'ber....	31		304

Like all lunar calendars, this had to be adjusted by intercalation to correct the difference between the lunar and solar years. Numa intercalated a month called Mercedinus; this consisted of 22 or 23 days alternately, and was inserted every second year. Other changes were made by decemviral legislation. Numa also added two months — February and January — which were inserted between December and March, but in 452 B. C. the Decemvirs changed their positions, and placed these months in the order they now occupy. In 46 B. C. Julius Cæsar ordained the Julian calendar, by which time was measured by most civilized nations till the accumulation of error necessitated the establishment of the Gregorian calendar.— **Russian c.,** the Julian calendar.

cal'en-der‡.— cal"en-da'ri-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a calendar. **cal"en-da'ri-an†; cal"en-da'ric†; cal"en-da-ry†. cal"en-da'ri-al†.— ca-len'dric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a calendar. **ca-len'dri-cal†.**

cal'en-dard, *pp.* Calendared. S. S.

cal"en-da'ri-um, 1 kal'en-dē'ri-um; 2 căl'ĕn-dā'ri-ŭm; *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A calendar. **2.** A thermometer or other device for indicating changes in atmospheric temperature.

cal'en-der, 1 kal'en-dər; 2 căl'ĕn-der, *vt.* To press in a calender in order to make smooth, glossy, or wavy, as paper.— **cal'en-der-er, cal'en-drer,** *n.*

cal'en-der[1], *n.* **1.** A machine of two or more cylinders, usually steam-heated, rotating practically in contact, for giving to cloth, paper, etc., a smooth, glossy surface or a wavy or watered appearance. See PAPER-MAKING MACHINE. **cal'en-der-mill"†. 2.** Sometimes, a place where such a machine is used. **3†.** A calenderer. [< F. *calandre,* < LL. *calendra,* cor. of L. *cylindrus;* see CYLINDER.]— **c.-roller,** *n. Textile Mach.* A roller for pressing and smoothing the face or nap of a fabric, or the fabric itself: used more particularly with cotton fabrics which have no pile surface. **c.-roll†.**

cal'en-der[2], *n.* A mendicant dervish of Persia or Turkey. [< Per. *qalandar.*] **kal'en-der†.**

Cal'en-der Breth'ren. Same as KALANDS.

cal'en-derd, *pp.* Calendered. S. S.

cal"en-dog'ra-pher, 1 kal'en-dog'rə-fər; 2 căl'ĕn-dŏg'ra-fer, *n.* [Rare.] A maker of calendars.

cal'en-dry, 1 kal'en-dri; 2 căl'ĕn-dry, *n.* [-DRIES, 1 -driz; 2-driz, *pl.*] A building or room in which calendering is done.

cal'ends, } 1 kal'endz; 2 căl'ĕnds, *n. pl.* **1.** The first day
kal'ends, } of the Roman month. Compare IDES and NONES. **2.** A day appointed, as for payment of debts or interest. **3.** [Rare.] A calendar. **4†.** The New Moon, a Jewish festival. **5†.** Figuratively, commencement; prelude; initial experience. **6†.** Forewarnings. [< AS. *calend,* month, < L. *calendæ, kalendæ,* calends, < root in L. *calo,* call.] — **at or on the Greek calends,** at a date that will never come, the Greeks having no calends.

Ca-len'du-la, 1 kə-len'diu-lə; 2 ca-lĕn'dū-la, *n. Bot.* A small genus of annual or perennial herbs of the aster family — the marigolds — having alternate entire leaves and heads of yellow or orange flowers. *C. officinalis,* the pot-marigold of country gardens, has been reputed medicinal, and an infusion of the leaves and flowers was formerly thought to be stimulant and antispasmodic, and a tincture made from the flowers alone has been used as an embrocation for sprains and bruises. [< L. *calendæ,* calends, from its blooming almost all the year round; see CALENDS.]

ca-len'du-lin, 1 kə-len'diu-lin; 2 ca-lĕn'dū-lĭn, *n.* A mucilaginous compound, analogous to bassorin, extracted from the flowers and leaves of the common marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). **ca-len'du-line†.**

cal'en-ture, 1 kal'en-chur *or* -tiur; 2 căl'ĕn-chur *or* -tūr, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Poet.] To experience hallucination as if from calenture. **II†.** *t.* To infect as with fever.

cal'en-ture, *n.* **1.** A delirious fever that was once believed to attack mariners within the tropics, causing vivid and dangerous hallucinations; hence, figuratively, blinding passion; delusive delight.

Several men died in my ship of *calentures.*
SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* pt. iv, ch. 1, p. 188. [W. P. N. 1871.]

2. Sunstroke. [F., < Sp. *calentura,* < *calentar,* heat, < L. *calen(t-)s,* ppr. of *caleo,* be hot.] — **cal"en-tur'al,** *a.*— **cal"en-tur'ist,** *n.*

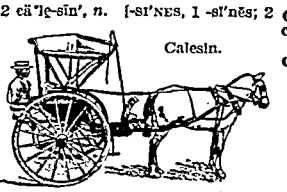
cal'e-pint, *n.* A manual of authority; lexicon.

Ca"le-pi'no, 1 kā"lē-pī'no; 2 cä"lę-pī'no, **Ambroglo** (⁶/₆ 1435–$^{11}/_{12}$1511). An Italian lexicographer.

ca-le'sa, 1 kə-lē'sə; 2 cä-lę'sa, *n.* [P. I.] A small two-wheeled carriage; Spanish chaise. [Sp.]

ca-les'cence, 1 kə-les'ens; 2 ca-lĕs'ĕnç, *n.* The condition of growing warm; increasing warmth. [< L. *calescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *calesco,* grow warm, < *caleo,* be warm.] — **ca-les'cent,** *a.*

ca"le-sin', 1 kā"lē-sin'; 2 cä"lę-sĭn', *n.* [-SI'NES, 1 -si'nēz; 2 -sĭ'nęs, *pl.*] [P. I.] A two-wheeled gig-like conveyance drawn by one horse; also, a light calesa. [Sp., Servian, *kolitza.*] — **ca-le"si-ne'ro,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The driver of a calesin. **2.** One who rents out calesines.


Calesin.

calf[1], 1 kaf; 2 căf, *n.* [CALVES, 1 kavz; 2 cávs, *pl.*] **1.** The young of the cow or other bovine ruminant, usually when under a year old. **2.** The young of various other mammals, as of cetaceans, elephants, seals, various deer, etc. **3.** Calfskin, especially when made into leather, as for shoemaking or bookbinding. **4.** [Colloq.] A raw, gawky young person, without wit or courage; a blockhead.

But Salisbury was a *calf* cowed by Mother Church.
TENNYSON *Becket* act iii, sc. 3.

5. A small island beside a large one; as, the *Calf* of Man. **6.** A floating fragment of ice near an iceberg. **7.** *Her.* A fawn. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] A mass of earth that caves in from the side of an excavation. [< AS. *cealf.*]

— **box calf,** calfskin rolled into squares or "boxes."— **calf'-clover,** *n.* Stone-clover.— **c.-feeder,** *n.* A vessel having at the bottom a nipple attached, on which the calf can suck as from an udder.— **calf'kill",** *n.* **1.** Sheep-laurel or lambkill (*Kalmia angustifolia*). **2.** Mountain-laurel (*K. latifolia*).— **c.-knee,** *n.* Same as KNOCK-KNEE.— **c.-lick,** *n.* A cow-lick.— **c.-love,** *n.* Childish affection; immature or foolish love.— **c.-lymph,** *n.* The vaccine lymph derived from the blood of calves.— **calf's-foot,** *n.* The European wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*).— **calf's-foot jelly,** gelatin extracted from calves' feet by boiling. When sweetened and flavored it is used as a dessert.— **calf's-head,** *n.* The pitcher-plant of California (*Chrysamphora californica*).— **calf'snout",** *n.* A snapdragon (*Antirrhinum orontium* or *A. majus*).— **c.-time,** *n.* [Colloq.] The period of adolescence.— **c.-ward,** *n.* [Scot.] A pen or pasture for calves. — **c.-wheel,** *n.* [U. S.] In oil-wells, a wheel fastened to the end of the band-wheel shaft to operate a second bull-wheel.— **divinity c.,** a bookbinding in dark-brown calf with blind-stamping, used on theological works.— **golden c. 1.** (1) The image made and set up by Aaron and worshiped by the Israelites while Moses was on Mount Sinai. *Ex.* xxxii. (2) Either of the two like images set up by Jeroboam at Bethel and Dan respectively. *1 Kings* xii, 28, 29. **2.** Figuratively, riches as coveted or unduly prized.— **half c.,** a bookbinding with only the back and corners in calf.— **ooze c.** (*Bookbinding*), calfskin with a soft velvety finish on the flesh side.

calf', *n.* [CALVES, 1 kavz; 2 cávs, *pl.*] The rounded prominence of the hinder part of the human leg below the knee.

Full longe were his legges, and full lean,
Ylike a staff, there was no *calf* ysceen.
CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 594.

[< Ice. *kálfi.*] — **calf'-bone",** *n.* The fibula. [ceived.

calf'ish, 1 kaf'ish; 2 căf'ish, *a.* Like a calf; inexperi-

calf'ling, 1 kaf'liŋ; 2 căf'ling, *n.* A small calf.

Calf Pas'ture river. A river in Augusta and Rockbridge counties, Va.; 100 m. long.

calf'skin", 1 kaf'skin"; 2 căf'skĭn", *n.* The skin of a calf, or leather made from it.

Cal'ga-ry, 1 kal'gə-ri; 2 căl'ga-ry, *n.* A city in Alberta, N. W. Canada.

Cal-houn', 1 kal-hūn'; 2 căl-hun', *n.* **1. John Caldwell** ($^{3}/_{18}$1782–$^{3}/_{31}$1850). An American Democratic statesman; States' rights advocate; Vice-President (1825–1832); favored adoption of ordinance to nullify the tariff. **2.** A county in Alabama; 636 sq. m.; county-seat, Anniston. **3.** A county in Arkansas; 646 sq. m.; county-seat, Hampton. **4.** A county in Florida; 1,067 sq. m.; county-seat, Blountstown. **5.** A county in Georgia; 276 sq. m.; county-seat, Morgan. **6.** A county in Illinois; 252 sq. m.; county-seat, Hardin. **7.** A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Rockwell City. **8.** A county in Michigan; 697 sq. m.; county-seat, Marshall. **9.** A county in Mississippi; 697 sq. m.; county-seat, Pittsboro. **10.** A county in Texas; 592 sq. m.; county-seat, Port Lavaca. **11.** A county in West Virginia; 276 sq. m.; county-seat, Grantsville.

Ca-li', 1 ka-li'; 2 cä-lī', *n.* A town in Cauca department, Colombia. [beautiful. **cal'li-†.**

cal'i-, 1 kal'ı-; 2 căl'ı-. [Gr.] A combining form signifying

cal'i-a-tour-wood", 1 kal'ı-ə-tūr-wud"; 2 căl'ı-a-tur-wood", *n.* A dyewood from the Coromandel coast, resembling sandalwood, but with brighter colors. **cal'e-a-tour-wood"†.**

Cal'i-ban, 1 kal'ı-ban; 2 căl'ı-băn, *n.* **1.** In Shakespeare's *Tempest,* a deformed savage slave of Prospero; the "freckled whelp" of Sycorax. **2.** A man of low and fierce temperament.— **Cal'i-ban-ism,** *n.*

cal'i-ber, } 1 kal'ı-bər; 2 căl'i-ber, *n.* **1.** The internal
cal'i-bre, } diameter of a tube, as of an artery; especially, such diameter of a gun-barrel, cannon, or the like; size of bore. In the United States and Great Britain, *caliber* of small arms is commonly expressed in decimals of an inch, otherwise in millimeters (see RIFLE); *calibers* of ordnance, in inches or centimeters (see CANNON).

The enemy had generally new arms which . . . were of uniform *caliber.* U. S. GRANT *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 39, p. 572. [c. L. w. 1885.]

2. Degree of individual capacity, especially of intellectual power; personal merit, ability, or importance. **3.** *Naut.* The combined weight of a vessel's armament; as, a ship's *caliber.* **4.** A mold or gage for carved stone cornicework. **5.** *Horol.* (1) The distance between the outside plates of a watch-movement. (2) A pattern-plate used in clock-making. **6.** [Rare or Obs.] Diameter of a round body: applied first to cannon-balls and bullets (whence came the common meaning), and in architecture to columns. [< F. *calibre,* bore of a gun, perhaps < Ar. *qâlib,* mold.] **cal'a-bart; cal'i-per†; cal'li-ber†.** Syn.: ability, capacity, diameter, force, gage, power, strength. Primarily, *caliber* is the internal diameter of a gun-barrel or the like. Figuratively, we may speak of *large* or *small calibers,* but *high* or *low caliber* involves a mixed metaphor.

— **cal'i-ber-com"pass,** *n.* A pair of calipers.— **c.-gage,** *n.* A gage for measuring calibers, external or internal.— **c.-rule,** *n.* A gunners' calipers for determining the weight of a ball from its diameter, and vice versa.— **c.-square,** *n.* A rule having two movable cross-heads adapted for measuring external and internal sizes.

cal'i-bered, } 1 kal'ı-bərd; 2 căl'i-berd, *a.* Possessing
cal'i-berd, } caliber: used in composition; as, *light-calibered.* **cal'i-bred‡.**

Ca-li'bo, *n.* See CALIVO.

cal"i-bo'gus, 1 kal'ı-bō'gus; 2 căl'ı-bō'gŭs, *n.* [Cant, Am.] A beverage composed of rum and spruce beer.

cal'i-brate, 1 kal'ı-brēt; 2 căl'i-brāt; *vt.* [-BRAT'ED; -BRAT'ING.] **1.** To graduate the tube of (a thermometer) so that it will indicate the temperature correctly; determine the errors of (the graduation) after they are made. **2.** To determine the indications of (the readings of any graduated instrument). **3.** *Mil.* To regulate the varying ranges of guns composing an artillery battery in order that all the projectiles reach the same target or distance. **cal'i-ber‡.**

cal"i-bra'tion, 1 kal'ı-brē'shən; 2 căl'i-brā'shon, *n.* The act, process, or result of calibrating.

Errors arise from the bore [of the thermometer] changing its diameter from point to point, unless suitable allowance is made for this in the graduation by putting the marks closer together in some places and farther apart in others. This process is called *calibration.* A. W. GREELY *Amer. Weather* p. 20. [D. M. & CO.]

— **cal'i-bra'tion-cham"ber,** *n.* A vacuous bulb at the stem of a mercurial thermometer-tube serving as a temporary reservoir for a part of the mercury, to ease calibration.

cal'i-bra"tor, 1 kal'ı-brē"tor; 2 căl'i-brā"tŏr, *n.* An instrument for determining the caliber of any channel.

Cal'i-burn, 1 cal'ı-bûrn; 2 căl'i-bûrn, *n.* King Arthur's sword. **Cal'i-bournt; Cal"i-bur"no.‡**

cal'ice, 1 kal'ıs; căl'ıç, *n.* [OF.] **1.** A calicle. **2†.** A chalice.

cal'i-ces, 1 kal'ı-siz; 2 căl'i-çęs, *n.* Plural of CALIX.

ca-li'che, 1 ka-lī'chē; 2 cä-lī'che, *n.* [S.-Am. Sp.] **1.** The native impure sodium nitrate of Chile; Chile saltpeter. **2.** A calcareous sediment, locally so named in Arizona. **3.** The compacted residual or alluvial surface deposits, cemented by infiltrated calcareous material, found over extensive areas in the semiarid regions of Mexico and S. W. United States.

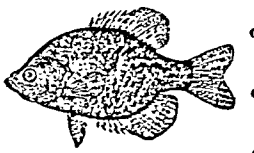
cal'i-ci-form, 1 kal'ı-si-fōrm; 2 căl'i-ci-fôrm, *a.* Cup-shaped; calyciform. [CALIX + -FORM.] **ca-lic'i-nat"ed†.**

cal'i-cle, } 1 kal'ı-kl; 2 căl'i-cl, *n.* A small cup-shaped part
cal'i-cle, } or organ, as a polyp-cell in corals or a hydrotheca in hydrozoans. [< L. *calículus,* dim. of *calix,* cup.]

cal'i-co, 1 kal'ı-kō; 2 căl'i-cō, *a.* **1.** Made of calico; as, a *calico* dress. **2.** [U. S.] Resembling printed calico; dappled or streaked; variegated; as, a *calico* cat. **3.** [Local, U. S.] Relating to female students; as, a *calico* course.

— **cal'i-co-as"ter,** *n.* A common and variable aster (*Lateriflorus*) ranging from Canada to Texas, with heads in one-sided racemes on short, small-leaved branchlets, the disk florets purple and the numerous short rays pale-purple or white.— **cal'i-co-back",** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] The turnstone. **2.** The cabbage-bug. **3.** The calico bass.— **c. bass,** a centrarchoid fish (*Pomoxys sparoides*) of the Mississippi valley, etc., of variegated coloration and much esteemed as food.— **c.-bird,** *n.* Same as CALICOBACK, 1.— **c.-bug,**

n. The cabbage-bug.— **c.-bush,** *n.* The mountain-laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*). **c.-flower‡; c.-tree‡.**— **c. horse.** [W. U. S.], a pied horse; pinto; paint-horse.— **c.-jacket,** *n.* Same as CALICOBACK, 1. — **c. marble,** see MARBLE. — **c. salmon,** the dog-salmon (genus *Oncorhynchus*).— **c.-wood,** *n.* The light, soft, close-grained light-brown wood of the silverbell-tree (*Mohrodendron carolinum*), or the tree itself.



The Calico Bass. 1/8

cal'i-co[1], *n.* [-COES or -COS, 1 -kōz; 2 -cōg, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] Cotton cloth with a figured design printed on one side. **2.** [Eng.] Any white cotton cloth. **3.** Originally, Indian cotton cloth, especially cloth having figured designs. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A woman; womankind: often abbreviated to *calic.* **5.** [E. U. S.] A disease of tobacco, characterized by yellow spots on the leaves. [< *Calicut* in India, whence it was first imported.] **cal'i-coe†; cal'i-cut†; cal'li-co†; cal'li-coe†; cal'li-cut†.** — **cal'i-co-print"er,** *n.* A person engaged in printing calico.— **c.-printing,** *n.* The art or process of producing designs or figures upon cotton cloth by printing, as in a machine, or the whole process of producing prints, including dyeing, etc. [thian Society of Iowa College.

Cal'i-co[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] A member of the Calocaga-

cal'i-co-blast, 1 kal'i-ko-blȧst; 2 cȧl'i-co-blȧst, *n.* A skeleton-secreting cell of a coral polyp. [< L. *calix,* cup, + Gr. *blastos,* germ.]

ca-lic'u-la, 1 kȧ-lik'yu-lə; 2 ca-lic'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A calycle. [< L. *caliculus,* dim. of *calix,* cup.] — **ca-lic'u-lar,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a calicle. **2.** Cup-like.— **ca-lic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*— **ca-lic'u-late,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having calicles: calicular. **2.** Calyculate: improper. **ca-lic'u-lat"ed‡.**

Cal'i-cut, 1 kal'i-kut; 2 cȧl'i-cŭt, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Malabar district, Madras, India.

cal'id, 1 kal'id; 2 cȧl'id, *a.* [Archaic.] Hot; warm.— **ca-lid'i-ty†,** *n.* [Same as CALDARIUM.

cal"i-da'ri-um, 1 kal'i-dē'ri-um; 2 cȧl'i-dā'ri-ûm, *n.* [L.]

Ca"li-da'sa, *n.* See KALIDASA.

cal'idge, 1 kal'ij; 2 cȧl'idg, *n.* Same as KALEEGE.

Cal'i-dore, 1 kal'i-dōr; 2 cȧl'i-dōr, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* a courteous knight, probably intended to represent Sir Philip Sidney. [Gr., beautifully gifted.]

cal'i-duct, 1 kal'i-dukt; 2 cȧl'i-dŭct, *n.* [Rare.] A pipe for hot air, hot water, or steam. **cal'e-duct‡.**

ca'lif, } 1 kē'lif; 2 cā'lif, *n.* A successor or vicegerent
ca'liph, } of Mohammed; the spiritual and civil head of a Mohammedan state: applied especially to the four immediate successors of Mohammed (Abu-Bekr, Omar, Othman, and Ali) and to sovereigns of The Ommiad, Abasside, and Ottoman dynasties, and to the Sultan of Turkey. [< F. *calife,* < LL. *calipha,* < Ar. *khalifah,* successor, < *khalafa,* succeed.] **ka'lif‡; ka'liph‡; kha'lif‡; kha-li'fa‡.**— **ca'lif-al, ca'liph-al,** *a.*

Calif., *abbr.* California (official).

cal'i-fate, } 1 kal'i-fēt; 2 cȧl'i-fāt, *n.* The office, dig-
cal'i-phate, } nity, dominion, or reign of a calif.

The *caliphate* or emirate was a truly absolute despotism. FISKE *Unseen World* essay vi, p. 140. [o. & co. 1876.]

cal'if-ship‡; cal'i-phat‡; cal'iph-ship‡.— **Western Califate,** the rule of the Ommiads at Cordova, Spain, from Abdurrahman I. (755–787) to Hashem III. (1027–1031), including the Arab or Moorish struggle with Charlemagne.

Cal"i-for'ni-a, 1 kal'i-fōr'ni-ə; 2 cȧl'i-fôr'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A Pacific State, U. S.; 158,297 sq. m.; capital, Sacramento. **2.** A city, county-seat of Moniteau county, Mo. **3.** A borough in Washington county, Pa.

Cal"i-for'ni-a, Gulf of. A gulf between Lower California and the mainland of Mexico, North America; 700 m. long.

Cal"i-for'ni-an, 1 kal'i-fōr'ni-ən; 2 cȧl'i-fôr'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native or legally constituted citizen of California. **2.** *Ethnol.* An aboriginal of California. **3.** *Hist.* One of the original Spanish settlers in California.— **Cal"i-for'ni-an,** *a.*

cal"i-for'nite, 1 kal'i-fōr'nait; 2 cȧl'i-fôr'nit, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact variety of vesuvianite, resembling green and yellow-green jade, found in Siskiyou county, Cal. [< *California* + -ITE.]

cal'i-ga, 1 kal'i-gə; 2 cȧl'i-ga, *n.* [-GÆ, 1 -jī; 2 -ġē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** An ancient Roman hob-nailed boot for the common soldiery. **2.** A bishop's stocking.— **cal'i-gate‡.** **I.** *a.* Wearing caligæ. **II.** *n.* **1.** One wearing caligæ. **2.** A soldier; also, a coward.— **cal'i-gat"ed,** *a. Ornith.* Laminiplantar.

cal"i-ga'tion†, *n.* *Med.* Caligo.

Ca-lig'i-dæ, 1 kȧ-lij'i-dī; 2 ca-lig'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of siphonostomatous copepods having a depressed peltate body and the anterior antennæ short and united into a frontal border: parasitic on fishes. **Cal'i-gus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *caligo,* boot.] **Cal"i-gi'na‡.**— **cal'i-gid,** *n.*— **cal'i-goid,** *a.*

ca-lig'i-nous, 1 kȧ-lij'i-nus; 2 ca-lig'i-nûs, *a.* [Archaic.] Obscure; misty; foggy; dim.— **ca-lig"i-nos'i-ty,** *n.*— **ca-lig'i-nous-ly,** *adv.*— **ca-lig'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

ca-li'go, 1 kȧ-lī'go; 2 ca-lī'go, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* Dimness of vision. **cal"i-ga'tion†.**— **caligo corneæ,** dimness of vision caused by opacity of the cornea — **c. lentis,** cataract.

Cal"i-gol'de-a, 1 kal'i-gol'di-ə; 2 cȧl'i-gōl'de-a, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe or superfamily of copepods, comprising *Caligidæ,* etc. [< CALIGUS + -OID.] — **cal"i-gol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

cal'i-graph, ca-lig'ra-pher, etc. Same as CALLIGRAPH, etc.

ca-lig'u-la, 1 kȧ-lig'yu-lə; 2 ca-lig'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] *Ornith.* A tarsal envelop when entire or scutellated only at the lower edge: boot.

Ca-lig'u-la, 1 kȧ-lig'yu-lə; 2 ca-lig'yu-la, **Caius Cæsar** (A. D. 12–41). A Roman emperor, 37–41; assassinated by Cassius Chærea: reputed to have said he wished the Roman people had but a single head, that he might decapitate it at one blow.

cal"i-man'co, *n.* Same as CALAMANCO.

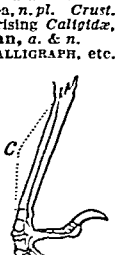
ca"li-man-la'o, 1 kō"li-man-lā'o; 2 cā"li-mān-lā'o, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A large tree of the ebony family (*Ebenaceæ*), yielding a yellowish-white wood.

ca'lin, 1 kē'lin; 2 cā'lin, *n.* [F.] A Chinese alloy of lead, tin, copper, and zinc, used to line tea-chests.

Ca-lin'ga, 1 kȧ-liŋ'gə; 2 cā-liŋ'gā, *n.* [P. I.] A member of an uncivilized tribe inhabiting northern Luzon.

Ca-li'nog, 1 kȧ-li'nog; 2 cā-li'nōġ, *n.* A town in Iloilo province, Panay, P. I.

ca'li-nut", 1 kā'li-nut'; 2 cā'li-nŭt', *n.* A flat round seed of an African plant (*Mucuna cylindrosperma*), sometimes substituted for the Calabar bean.



Foot of a Wood-thrush, showing Caligula (*c*).

cal"i-ol'o-gy, 1 kal'i-ol'o-ji; 2 cȧl'i-ōl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of ornithology that treats of birds' nests. [< Gr. *kalia,* a dwelling, + -OLOGY.] — **cal"i-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **cal"i-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

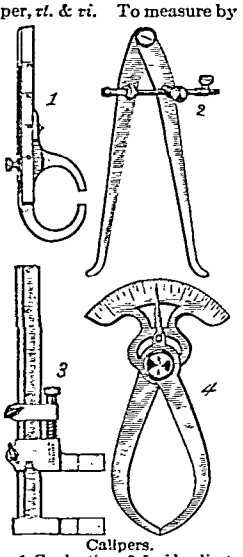
cal"i-pash', 1 kal'i-pash'; 2 cȧl'i-pāsh' (XIII), *n.* **1.** The part of a turtle next the upper shell: a greenish gelatinous substance. **2†.** The upper shell of a turtle. [Form of CALABASH.] **cal"a-pash'‡; cal"li-pash'†.**

cal"i-pee', 1 kal'i-pī'; 2 cȧl'i-pē' (XIII), *n.* **1.** The part of a turtle next the lower shell: a yellowish gelatinous substance. **2†.** The lower shell of a turtle: plastron. [Cp. CALIPASH.] **cal"li-pee'‡.**

cal'i-per, 1 kal'i-pər; 2 cȧl'i-per, *vt.* & *vi.* To measure by means of calipers; find the diameter of; use calipers. **cal'li-per‡.**— **cal'i-per-er, cal'li-per-er,** *n.*

cal'i-per, *n.* **1.** An instrument for the measurement of diameters, resembling a pair of compasses: usually in the plural.

Calipers are sometimes named (1) from their construction; as, **double calipers, gaping c., rack-and-pinion c., screw-c., spring-c.,** etc.; or (2) from their specific use; as, **inside c., outside c.** See also compounds under CALIBER. **2.** Same as CALIBER-RULE. **3.** The clip for holding the load in a crane. [M.] **4.** The disposition or arrangement of the works of a clock or watch. **5.** *Forestry.* A graduated beam with one fixed and one sliding arm at right angles to the beam: used to measure the diameter of trees and logs. [Cor. of CALIBER.] **cal'i-bert; cal'i-per-com"pass-es‡; cal'li-per‡; cal'lip-per†.**



Calipers.
1. Graduating. 2. Inside adjusting. 3. Caliper-square or beam-calipers. 4. Outside adjusting.

— **micrometer caliper,** an implement for measuring minutely the thickness of paper, sheet metal, etc.

cal'i-perd, *pp.* Calipered. S. S.

cal"i-pe'va, 1 kal'i-pī'və; 2 cȧl'i-pē'va, *n.* A gray mullet (*Mugil liza*) of the West Indies. **cal"i-pee'ver‡; cal"li-piv'er‡; cal"li-pe'va‡; cal"li-piv'er‡.**

ca'liph, ca'liph-al, etc. Same as CALIF, etc.

Ca-lip'o-lis, 1 kȧ-lip'o-lis: 2 ca-lip'o-lis, *n.* In Peele's *The Battle of Alcazar,* the wife of Muly Mahamet: alluded to by Shakespeare in *2 Henry IV.*

Ca-lip'pic, *a.* Same as CALLIPPIC.

cal"i-sa'ya, 1 kal'i-sē'yə; 2 cȧl'i-sā'ya, *n.* [S. Am.] A variety of Peruvian bark. See BARK.

Cal'i-spell Peak, 1 kal'i-spel; 2 cȧl'i-spēl. A mountain in Washington; 6,905 ft. high.

Ca-lis'ta, 1 kȧ-lis'tə; 2 ca-lis'ta, *n.* In Rowe's *Fair Penitent,* the lofty and arrogant daughter of Sciolto.

Ca-lis'the-nes, } 1 kȧ-lis'thi-nīz; 2 ca-lis'the-nēs, *n. Bib.*
Cal-lis'the-nes, } (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* viii, 33.

cal"is-the'ne-um, *n.* Same as CALLISTHENIUM.

cal"is-then'ic, cal"is-then'ics. Same as CALLISTHENIC, etc.

Cal'i-ta, 1 kal'i-tə; 2 cȧl'i-ta. *n. Bib.* (Douai). [Ix, 23.

Cal'i-tas, 1 kal'i-tas; 2 cȧl'i-tȧs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

cal'i-thump, etc. Same as CALLITHUMP, etc.

cal'i-ver†, *n.* **1.** A light musket of the 16th century. **2.** A soldier armed with this weapon. [Panay, P. I.

Ca-li'vo, 1 kȧ-lī'vo; 2 cā-lī'vo, *n.* A town in Capiz province,

ca'lix, 1 kē'liks *or* kal'iks; 2 cā'liks *or* cȧl'iks, *n.* [CALICES, 1 kal'i-sīz; 2 cȧl'i-çēġ, *pl.*] **1.** A cup-shaped organ or cavity. **2.** Same as CALYX. [L., cup.]

Ca-lix'tine, 1 kȧ-liks'tin; 2 ca-liks'tin, *a.* Relating to Calixtus, and to the controversy that his views excited.

Ca-lix'tine[1], *n.* A follower of the Lutheran theologian Georg Calixtus, who advocated the union of all denominations. See SYNCRETIST.

Ca-lix'tine[2], } *n.* One of a Hussite sect in Bohemia in
Ca-lix'tin, } the 15th century who demanded the cup in the eucharist and also a limitation of the exclusive rights of the clergy; a Utraquist. [< LL. *Calixtini,* < L. *calix,* cup.]

Ca-lix'to y Me"li-be'a, 1 kȧ-lis'to ī mē"lī-bē'a; 2 cā-lis'to ȳ me"lī-be'ä. A Spanish tragicomedy or comedy of manners of the 15th century, in which dialog is introduced in Spanish literature. The work has been translated into many European languages, and deals with the love-philters and witchcraft of La Celestina, a sorceress, by whose name it is often known.

Ca-lix'tus, 1 kȧ-liks'tus; 2 ca-liks'tûs, *n.* **1.** Name of 3 popes. **2. Georg** (12/13 1586–3/13 1656), a German liberal Lutheran theologian. **Cal'li-sen‡.**

ca"li-wa', 1 kā"li-wā'; 2 cā"li-wā', *n.* [P. I.] The left side or hand: Tagalog term.

calk[1], } 1 kōk; 2 cȧk, *vt.* **1.** To make tight, as a boat's
caulk, } seams, by plugging the crevices with a soft filling material, as oakum, well driven in, or by hammering together the plates, as of a boiler; to hammer, as a metal plate; jag, as a rivet-head.

They *calked* the seams with the long moss which hung in profusion from the neighboring trees. F. PARKMAN *Pioneers of France* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 39. [L., B. & co. 1883.]

2. To fasten together, as timbers, by plugs projecting from one into another. **coak‡.** [< OF. *cauquer,* < L. *calco,* tread, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel.] **cock‡.**

calk[2], 1 kalk *or* kōk; 2 cȧlk *or* cȧk, *vt.* & *ri.* **1.** To chalk; hence, to trace with a blunt point the outline of a print coated with colored chalk on its back and resting on a plain sheet. The pressure of the stylus transfers to the lower sheet the outline traced. **2.** To trace a design upon transfer-paper, oiled linen, or the like. [< F. *calquer,* < L. *calco,* trample.]

A Calking-boot.

calk[3], 1 kōk; 2 cȧk, *vt.* **1.** To furnish with calks, as a horse's shoe. **2.** To wound with a calk; as, a horse *calks* himself in overreaching.— **calk'ing-boot",** *n.* A hoof-covering designed to prevent a horse from calking himself or being calked.— **c.-rise,** *n.* An anvil-vise to grasp a horseshoe in swaging the calks.

calk[4]†, *vt.* To calculate, especially in astrology.

calk[5], *n.* **1.** A spur on a horse's shoe to prevent slipping. **2.** A plate with sharp points worn on the sole of a boot, shoe, or clog to prevent slipping. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel.] **calk'in‡; cauk‡; cork‡.**— **calk'-swage",** *n.* A tool for forming horseshoe-calks.

calk[6], *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Limestone; chalk.

calk'age, *n.* [Rare.] Material used in calking.

calk'er[1], 1 kōk'ər; 2 cȧk'er, *n.* **1.** One who calks; especially, one who calks the seams of vessels or of boilers. **2.** [Slang.] One who sleeps on deck in his clothes. **3.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A metal plate or rim placed on the heel of a shoe or clog to increase its durability. **4.** [Slang.] A drink of strong liquor. **caulk'er‡.**

calk'er[2], *n.* The calk of a horseshoe. [= CALK[1]. *n.*]

calk'er[3]†, *n.* An astrologer; magician.

Cal'ki, *n.* Same as KALKI.

calk'in, 1 kōk'in *or* kal'kin; 2 cȧk'in *or* cȧl'kin, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as CALK[1], *n.*

calk'ing, 1 kōk'iŋ; 2 cȧk'ing, *n.* **1.** The process of filling the seams of a vessel with oakum, or of making tight by hammering, as boiler-seams. **2.** *Carp.* A dovetail joint by means of which cross-timbers are fastened together. **caulk'ing‡.**— **calk'ing-butt",** *n.* An open end-joint between planks in a ship's side.— **c.-hammer,** *n.* *Mech.* A hammer with an elastic head, used for calking a boat.— **c.-iron,** *n.* **1.** A chisel-like tool used in calking a vessel's seams. **2.** One of numerous chisels or punches for tightening joints in metal, as boilers. **c.-chisel‡.**

calkt, *pp.* Calked. S. S.

call, 1 kōl; 2 cȧl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cite, bid, or command by word of mouth. (1) To summon; as, the boy was *called* by his mother. (2) To arouse; as, to *call* one from sleep. (3) To enjoin; command; demand; as, to *call* a halt. **2.** To utter aloud; read aloud from a list of names; as, to *call* one's name; to *call* a roll. **3.** To summon in any way. (1) To convoke; convene; issue a summons for; as, to *call* a meeting; to *call* men to arms. (2) To designate for or summon to a special work; as, to be *called* to the ministry. (3) To invoke solemnly; as, I *call* God to witness. **4.** To designate or characterize in any way. (1) To name; style; as, William I. of England was *called* the Conqueror.

The law requires that our national cruisers shall be *called* after cities. ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Following the Guidon* p. 4. [H. 1890.]

(2) To describe or qualify by a word or name; consider; style; as, I *call* that proceeding irregular.

I will not *call* you a liar . . . or villain; but with all the politeness imaginable, perhaps I may prove you so.

JUNIUS *Letters* vol. ii, p. 163. [B. M. 1851.]

(3) To estimate loosely; suppose; as, we will *call* the bill so much. **5.** To lure, as birds, by imitating their cry with a whistle, call, or otherwise. **6.** *Com.* To insist upon payment of, as by written notice. **7.** To conduct: used in change-ringing. **8.** [U. S.] (1) To give particulars (as to the pocket, balls, etc.) regarding (a shot before being made), as in the game of pool. (2) *Baseball.* To stop or suspend (a game), because of some extraneous cause, as rain, darkness, etc. **9.** [Dial., Eng., or Obs.] To address abusively; vituperate. **10.** [Obs. or Scot.] To visit; call upon. **11.** [Scot.] To drive; urge forward; as, to ("*ca'* ") the plow. **12†.** To dispute; blame; impeach. **13†.** To reveal; divulge.

II. *i.* **1.** To lift up the voice in address, command, or entreaty; send out a cry or summons; appeal; sound a signal; as, he *called* for help; the trumpet *calls.*

If Honour *calls,* where'er she points the way
The sons of Honour follow, and obey.
CHURCHILL *The Farewell* st. 7.

2. To make a brief stop, visit, or stay: followed by *at, on,* or *upon;* as, the steamer *calls at* Southampton.

Yet say the neighbors when they *call,*
It is not bad but good land. TENNYSON *Amphion* st. 1.

3. (1) In the game of poker, to demand a show of hands, upon staking an amount equal to the bet of each previous player. (2) To make a demand, or give a signal, as for trumps or for a particular card. **4.** [Scot.] To drive; be driven. [< AS. *ceallian;* cp. D. *kallen,* speak.] **cal†.**

SYN.: bawl, bellow, clamor, cry, cry out, ejaculate, exclaim, roar, scream, shout, shriek, vociferate, yell. To *call* is to send out the voice in order to attract another's attention, either by word or by inarticulate utterance. Animals *call* their mates, or their young; a man *calls* his dog, his horse, etc. The sense is extended to include summons by bell, or any signal. To *cry* is to *call* loudly or eagerly, in alarm, distress, or excitement. In the most common usage, however, to *cry* is simply to express grief or pain by weeping or sobbing. To *shout* is to *call* with the fullest volume of sustained voice; to *scream* is to utter a shriller cry; to *shriek* or to *yell* refers to that which is louder and wilder still. We *shout* words; in *screaming, shrieking,* or *yelling* there is often no attempt at articulation. To *bawl* is to utter senseless, noisy cries, as of a child in pain or anger. *Bellow* and *roar* are applied to the utterances of animals, and only contemptuously to those of persons. To *clamor* is to utter with noisy iteration; it applies also to the confused cries of a multitude. To *vociferate* is commonly applied to loud and excited speech where there is little besides the exertion of voice. In *exclaiming,* the utterance may not be strikingly, tho somewhat, above the ordinary tone and pitch; we may *exclaim* by mere interjections, or by connected words, but always by some articulate utterance. To *ejaculate* is to throw out brief, disconnected, but coherent utterances of joy, regret, and especially of appeal, petition, prayer; the use of such devotional utterances has received the special name of "ejaculatory prayer." To *cry out* is to give forth a louder and more excited utterance than in *exclaiming* or *calling;* one often *exclaims* with sudden joy as well as sorrow; if he *cries out,* it is oftener in grief or agony. In the most common colloquial usage, to *cry* is to express grief or pain by weeping or sobbing. One may *exclaim, cry out,* or *ejaculate* with no thought of others' presence; when he *calls,* it is to attract another's attention. See CHOOSE; CONVOKE; EXCLAIM; INVITE.— PREP.: call *to* a passer-by; call *after* one who is departing or fleeing; call *on* or *upon* a friend, or *at* his house; call *on* or *upon* one *for* aid or service; call *upon* the country *for* troops; he is called *by* the name of Lincoln, *after* the great emancipator; his integrity has never been called *in* question.

— **to be called within the bar** (*Eng. Law*), to be appointed king's (or queen's) counsel: in allusion to the fact that such counsel plead inside the bar.— **to be or feel called on,** to be or feel prompted by duty or necessity (to perform some act).— **to call a bond,** to give notice that the amount of a bond will be paid.— **to c. a card,** in whist-playing, to require a player who has improperly exposed a card to play it.— **to c. a party,** to summon a party who is

within the precincts of a court into or before the court by crying his name aloud in open court.— **to c. attention,** to direct another's attention specifically.— **to c. away,** to direct to go away; order off; figuratively to divert, as the mind.— **to c. back,** to summon back; recall; hence, to revoke or retract.— **to c. cousin, sister,** etc., to address one as "cousin," etc.; allege relationship: generally followed by *with*.— **to c. down. 1.** To pray heaven to send. **2.** [Slang.] To reprove; censure.— **to c. for. 1.** To demand; require; specifically, to require according to the express terms; as, the deed *calls for* twenty acres.

Our human need *calls for* divine help.

E. H. CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith* ser. v, p. 90. [U. P. H. 1885.]

2. To order, as refreshment at an inn. **3.** To stop for in passing; as, to *call for* a friend; to *call for* freight at a port. — **to c. forth,** to summon into action; draw out.— **to c. for trumps** (*Card-playing*), to indicate to one's partner that he should lead trumps.— **to c. home** [Dial., Eng.], to call again to memory.— **to c. in. 1.** To collect, as debts. **2.** To retire from circulation, as an issue of currency. **3.** To invite into one's house as assistance, or for merrymaking, etc.— **to c. in doubt,** to dispute; throw doubt upon. — **to c. in question,** to summon, as for examination; to cast doubt upon; dispute; also, formerly, to investigate into; examine.— **to c. into being, existence,** etc., to bring into being, existence, etc.— **to c. into play,** to bring into action or exercise.

Reading, like conversation, is an idealism most profitable, as it *calls* imagination *into play*.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Tablets* bk. i, p. 129. [R. BROS. 1868.]

— **to c. names,** to vituperate; address abusively: colloquial, abbreviated from *to call out of one's* (proper) *name, t. e.*, by other than one's own name.— **to c. off,** to summon away; divert, as the attention.— **to c. on or upon. 1.** To make a short visit to. **2.** To present a request or invitation to, as for a speech. **3.** To invoke; implore. **4.** To ask a payment from.— **to c. one's own,** to regard or claim as one's own.— **to c. out. 1.** To call loudly. **2.** To challenge to a duel. **3.** To order into service or action; as, to *call out* the cavalry. **4.** To elicit; evoke.— **to c. over,** to pronounce in order; enumerate, as a list of names or items.— **to c. the plaintiff** (*Law*), to call loudly the plaintiff's name in open court so that if not appearing nonsuit may be entered against him.— **to c. to account,** to demand explanation of; take to task.— **to c. to mind,** to bring back to memory.— **to c. to order. 1.** To summon to begin and proceed with business, as a deliberative assembly. **2.** To ask or command to obey a rule of order which is being violated.— **to c. to the bar** [Gt. Brit.] (*Law*), to admit to practise at the bar.— **to c. up. 1.** To bring before the memory or mind's eye, as the scenes of youth. **2.** To bring up for action or discussion, as a legislative measure. **3.** To demand payment of, as amounts due on shares. **4.** To notify to appear before some tribunal, as a court; cite. **5.** To urge or cause to stand up and speak. **6.** To summon by telephone.

call, l kōl; 2 eąl, *n.* **1.** A lifting up of the voice in speech or other utterance. (1) A summons; as, the muezzin's *call* to prayer.

Christ roused them to earnestness when He said, 'Rise.' A short, sharp, rousing *call*.

ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, p. 435. [H. 1876.]

(2) The cry of an animal, especially a bird; as, the plover's *call* to its mate. See also VOICE. **2.** Any form of summons or invitation; specif., a divine vocation; as, a *call* to the ministry; a bugle-*call;* a *call* before the curtain, (to an applauded actor).

Many a preacher becomes an author who has no other *call* to this vocation than the *call* of an admiring congregation for a volume of discourses.

PORTER *Books and Reading* ch. 20, p. 327. [S. 1873.]

Each man has his own vocation. The talent is the *call*. EMERSON *Essays, Spir. Laws* in first series, p. 114. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. Anything required by duty or the like; claim; right; obligation; as, the *call* of filial affection; you have no *call* to interfere. **4.** An instrument or a contrivance for giving an audible signal, as a boatswain's whistle. **5.** (1) Imitation of the note of an animal to lure it within range; also, the whistle with which such a note is produced. (2) *Hunting.* A blast on a horn to encourage the hounds. **6.** A brief visit; as, a morning *call.*

In Simla people make morning *calls* in the morning instead of after dark, as in more civilised countries.

F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* p. 62. [MACM. 1882.]

7. An assessment on the members of a corporation or joint-stock company for the payment of subscription instalments, or for cash to meet losses. **8.** A request from a government or corporation that holders of its redeemable bonds will present them for payment. **9.** [U. S.] A contract requiring, in consideration of money paid, the delivery of some article named, as stocks, wheat, or cotton, at a stipulated price: the opposite of *put*.

In practise, provision is usually made to pay only the difference between the price at date of contract and date of calling; no call is made if the price does not advance, the holder of the privilege sacrificing the money paid to secure the option. See OPTION; PUT[1], *n.*

10. *Law.* A natural object or an established point mentioned in the descriptive part of a deed for tracing a line of division or boundary; as, a *call* of the deed. **11.** (1) In the game of poker, a demand for a show of hands: made only after equaling preceding bets. (2) In whist, a signal to one's partner to lead trumps; also, a demand made by a player holding two honors on his partner to produce one and thereby win the game. **12†.** A vocation; calling. **13†.** A decoy bird.

— **at or on call,** payable on demand, or without previous notice, as a loan or deposit.— **call'-bell",** *n.* See BELL.— **c.-bird,** *n.* A bird trained to allure others into a snare.— **c.-box,** *n.* A bulletin-board for calls or rehearsals hung in the greenroom of a theater.— **c.-boy,** *n.* **1.** A boy who answers a call-bell: a bell-boy. **2.** A boy who transmits the captain's orders on shipboard. **3.** A boy who calls the actors upon the stage.— **c.-button,** *n.* A button for closing an electric circuit, thus sounding a call-bell or a buzzer.— **c.-change,** *n.* In bell-ringing, a change rung in conformity with specific instructions.— **c.-day,** *n.* [Eng.] The day set apart in each term in the Inns of Court to admit students to practise at the bar.— **c.-duck,** *n.* A decoy duck.— **c. game,** *n.* A game in billiards in which the player designates the particular shot he is about to play.— **c.-loan,** *n.* A loan of money to be repaid on demand.— **c.-meeting,** *n.* [U. S.] A meeting called, as for a special purpose.— **c.-money,** *n.* Money loaned, usually on stocks as security, payable on demand of the lender.— **c.-night,** *n.* [Eng.] The night of a call-day when law students are called to the bar.— **c.-note,** *n.* The note by which a bird or other animal calls its mate or young.— **c.-number,** *n.* In library use, the number indicating the location of a book.— **c. of the house,** the calling of the roll of members of a legislative body.— **c.-slip,** *n.* In library use, a slip for noting the titles of books desired.— **close c.** [Colloq.], a narrow escape from death or crushing calamity.— **to have the c. 1.** To be the leader or the most sought after. **2.** (1) *Whist.* To be entitled to call honors. (2) In napoleon and some other games, to have the right of declaring first.— **within c.,** readily accessible or easily called; also, subject to call.

cal'la[1], l kal'ə; 2 eal'a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A South-African plant (*Aroides æthiopicum*) of the arum family (*Araceæ*), with a large milk-white spathe, common in cultivation. **cal'la-lil"y‡. Egyptian calla‡; Egyptian lily‡; lily of the Nile‡. 2.** Any plant of the genus *Calla*. **3.** [C-] A monotypic genus of low perennial herbs of the arum family (*Araceæ*). *C. palustris*, the **water-arum,** found in cold bogs from Nova Scotia to Virginia, Minnesota, and northward, and in similar latitudes of the Old World; has a slender rootstock sending up long-petioled, broadly ovate, heart-shaped leaves and a solitary scape supporting an ovate-lanceolate persistent white spathe, 1 to 2½ inches long, and a shorter cylindric spadix, bearing red berries in fruit. [L., name of an unknown plant; perhaps < Gr. *kalyx;* see CALYX.]

Calla-lily.

— **black calla,** an ornamental arum (*Arum palestinum*) from Palestine, with cordate-hastate leaves and calla-like spathe green without and blackish-purple within.

cal'la[2], *n.* A long hooded cloak worn by Irish women.

call'a-ble, l kō'ə-bl; 2 eąl'a-bl, *a.* Subject to summons

call'a-bl[2], *y* or call, as a messenger or money. [lassie.

cal'lack, l kăl'ək; 2 eăl'ak, *n.* [Scot.] A young miss;

Cal-læ"a-ti'næ, l ka-lī'ə-tal'nē; 2 eă-lē"a-tī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of corvoid birds, variously limited, primarily including the tree-crows of Asia and Australasia.

Cal-læ'as, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kallaion,* cock's comb.] — **cal-læ'a-tin**(e[3], *a.* & *n.*

Cal'la-han, l kal'ə-han; 2 eăl'a-hăn, *n.* A county in Texas; 882 sq. m.; county-seat, Baird.

cal-lai'nite, l ka-lē'nait; 2 eă-lā'nīt, *n. Mineral.* A greenish massive phosphate of aluminum ($Al_2P_2O_8.5H_2O$.), of wax-like texture. [< Gr. *kallaïnos,* like the *kallaïs,* turquoise.]

cal"la-man'co, *n.* Same as CALAMANCO.

cal'lam-bac, *n.* Same as CALAMBAC. [Ireland.

Cal'lan, l kal'ən; 2 eăl'an, *n.* A town in Kilkenny county,

Cal-la'na, l ka-lā'nə; 2 eă-lā'nă, *n.* A district and town in Sudan, Africa.

Cal'la-nan, l kal'ə-nan; 2 eăl'a-năn, **Jeremiah Joseph** (1795–9/19 1829). An Irish poet, translator from Gaelic; *Gougane Barra,* etc.

Cal'lan-der, l kal'ən-dər; 2 eăl'an-der, *n.* A village in Perthshire, Scotland.

cal'lant, l kal'ənt; 2 eăl'ant, *n.* [Scot.] A lad; youth: also applied affectionately to an older person. **cal'lant‡.**

Cal-la'o, l ka-lā'o *or* kal-yā'o; 2 eă-lā'o *or* eăl-yā'o, *n.* **1.** A department in Peru; 14 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, port of Lima.

Cal'la-way, l kal'ə-wē; 2 eăl'a-wā, *n.* A county in Missouri; 830 sq. m.; county-seat, Fulton.

Call'cott, l kōl'kət; 2 eąl'cot, *n.* **1. Sir Augustus Wall** (2/29 1779–11/29 1844), an English landscape-painter; a brother of John W. **2. John Wall** (11/29 1766–6/11 1821), an English composer. **3. Maria, Lady** (*née* Dundas) (1785–11/29 1842), an English writer; wife of Sir Augustus; *Travels in India,* etc.

cal'le, l kāl'yē; 2 eăl'ye, *n.* [Sp.] A street.

calle[2]**†** *n.* **1.** A net for the hair; caul. **2.** A cap. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 6,600.

Cal-le'ja, l kal-yē'hə; 2 eăl-ye'hă, **Felix Maria del Rey** (1750–1820). A Spanish general; fought in Mexico.

Cal'len-berg, l kāl'en-berH; 2 eăl'ĕn-bĕrH, **Gerard** (1642–1722). A Dutch admiral; assisted the English in the capture of Gibraltar, 1704.

cal'ler, l kal'ər; 2 eăl'er. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To freshen; cool. **II.** *a.* **1.** Cool or refreshing. **2.** Fresh.

call'er, l kōl'ər; 2 eąl'er, *n.* One who pays a short or complimentary visit; one who calls.

Cal'ler-nish, l kal'ər-nish; 2 eăl'er-nish, *n.* A district in Lewis Island, Scotland; famous for antique stone circles.

Cal'les, l kōl'yeth; 2 eăl'yĕth, **Plutarco Elías** (9/29 1877–), Mexican general; elected president of Mexico, 1924.

cal"les-thet'ics, l kal"es-thet'iks; 2 eăl"ĕs-thĕt'ics, *n.* The science of the beautiful, or the theory of the fine arts: a term proposed by Whewell as a substitute for *esthetics,* which should then, according to Kant's usage, be extended to perception in general. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + ESTHETICS.] **cal"læs-thet'ics‡.— cal"les-[or -læs-]thet'ic,** *a.* **cal"les-[or -læs-]thet'i-cal‡.**

cal'let, l kal'et; 2 eăl'ĕt, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** A scolding or gossiping woman. **2.** A strumpet; prostitute.— **cal'let,** *vi.* To scold; rail.

cal'li, l kal'ai; 2 eăl'ī, *n.* Plural of CALLUS.

cal'li-, l kal'i-; 2 eăl'i-. From the Greek *kalli-,* from *kallos,* beauty (*kalos,* beautiful): a combining form.

Cal"li-a-nas'si-dæ, l kal'i-ə-nas'i-dē; 2 eăl'i-a-năs'i-dĕ, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of thalassinidean macrurans with only thoracic gills and with operculiform external maxillipeds. **Cal"li-a-nas'sa,** *n.* (t. g.) [Apparently < Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *anassa,* queen.] — **cal"li-a-nas'sid,** *n.*— **cal"li-a-nas'soid,** *a.*

Cal"li-an'dra, l kal'i-an'drə; 2 eăl'i-ăn'dra, *n. Bot.* A genus of 80 species of shrubs and trees of the family *Mimosaceæ,* almost all natives of tropical America. They have twice-pinnate leaves and globose flower-heads with numerous long purple or white stamens. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

Cal"li-a'nee, l kal'i-ē'nē; 2 eăl'i-ā'nē, *n.* Same as KALYAN.

Cal"li-a-nir'i-dæ, l kal'i-ə-nir'i-dē; 2 eăl'i-a-nir'i-dĕ, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of stenostomatous ctenophorans with two lateral tentacles turned from the mouth. **Cal"li-an'i-ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *anēr,* man.] — **cal"li-an'i-rid,** *n* — **cal"li-an'i-roid,** *a.* & *n.*

Cal"li-car'pa, l kal'i-kär'pə; 2 eăl'i-căr'pa, *n.* A genus of shrubs and trees of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*). The 35 species, natives of southeastern North America; tropical America, Asia, and Africa, are distinguished by opposite leaves, small axillary cymose purple or white flowers, with 4 stamens, and a short-tubed 4-lobed corolla. The fruits are berry-like drupes, lilac or violet, and very attractive. *C. americana,* the French mulberry, ranges from Virginia to Texas, and *C. purpurea,* introduced from Asia, is found in swamps in Delaware. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *karpos,* fruit.]

Cal"li-ce'bus, l kal'i-sē'bus; 2 eăl'i-cē'bŭs, *n. Zool.* A genus of monkeys, the *Callithrix.* [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *kebos,* monkey.]

Cal"lich-thy'i-dæ, l kal'ik-thai'i-dē; 2 eăl'ic-thī'i-dĕ, *n. pl Ich.* A family of catfishes with two interlocking rows of vertical plates and a reflected lip, including South-American fresh-water forms. **Cal-lich'thys,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kallichthys,* < *kalos,* beautiful, + *ichthys,* fish.] **Cal-lich"thy-ol'de-ī‡.— cal-lich'thy-id,** *n.*— **cal-lich'thy-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Cal-lic'ra-tes, l ka-lik'rə-tiz; 2 eă-lic'ra-tēs, *n.* An Athenian architect of from 600–500 B. C.; one of the two designers of the Parthenon.

Cal"li-crat'i-das, l kal'i-krat'i-das; 2 eăl'i-crăt'i-dăs, *n.* A Spartan admiral; defeated Conon at Mitylene, 406 B. C.; defeated by him and slain at Arginusæ.

cal'lid, l kal'id; 2 eăl'id, *a.* [Rare.] Expert; crafty; cunning; skilful.— **cal-lid'i-ty, cal'lid-ness,** *n.* Shrewdness.

cal'li-graph, } l kal'i-graf; 2 eăl'i-grăf, *n.* **1.** A speci-

cal'li-graf", } men of beautiful penmanship. **2.** [Rare.] A calligrapher. **cal'i-graph‡.— cal-lig'ra-pher,** *n.* One who writes beautifully or ornamentally; a professional copyist. **ca-lig'ra-pher‡; cal-lig'ra-phist‡.— cal"li-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to calligraphy; characteristic of calligraphers. **-i-cal‡.— cal"li-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cal-lig'ra-phy, } l ka-lig'rə-fi; 2 eă-lig'ra-fy, *n.* Beauti-

ca-lig'ra-fy[2], } ful writing; elegant penmanship; also, penmanship generally.

The monks of these foundations exercised themselves in copying manuscripts; the arts of *calligraphy,* and . . . of illumination, became their pride. HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, p. 68. [H. 1854.]

[< Gr. *kalligraphia,* < *kalos,* beautiful; and see -GRAPHY.] **ca-lig'ra-phy‡; ca-log'ra-phy‡.**

Care should be exercised in the use of this word. Not *beautiful, elegant, fine,* or *good calligraphy,* but *beautiful, elegant,* etc., *writing. Bad* or *poor calligraphy* is a contradiction in terms.

Cal-lim'a-chus, l ka-lim'ə-kus; 2 eă-lim'a-cŭs, *n.* **1.** A Greek sculptor and architect of the 5th century B. C.; reputed inventor of the Corinthian capital. **2.** A Greek poet and grammarian of the 3d century B. C.; librarian of Alexandrian library; born at Cyrene, Africa.

cal'li-mus, l kal'i-məs; 2 eăl'i-mŭs, *n.* Loose, stony matter found in the cavities of eaglestone. [< Gr. *kallimos,* poet. for *kalos,* beautiful.]

cal-li'na, l ka-lī'nə; 2 eă-lī'nă, *n.* In Spain, a dry fog or dust-haze, frequent in summer. [Sp. *calina,* < L. *caligo,* fog, mist.]

call'ing, l kōl'iŋ; 2 eąl'ing, *n.* **1.** A speaking, crying, or shouting to command attention; as, the *calling* of wild fowl; the *calling* of a roll. **2.** A convocation or summoning.

Make thee two trumpets of silver . . . that thou mayest use them for the *calling* of the assembly. *Num.* x, 2.

3. A solemn appointment, summons, or vocation, especially to repentance and faith, expressed in the gospel or felt in the heart. See EFFECTUAL CALLING, below. **4.** Habitual occupation; the regular work or duty to which one is called; a vocation in life; profession. **5.** Social condition or status; rank. **6.** The members collectively, of any given profession or occupation. **7.** An ethical requirement; claim; right. **8.** [Rare.] A title or name. Syn.: see BUSINESS.— **call'ing-crab",** *n.* The fiddler-crab, which extends the larger of its claws as if beckoning.— **c.-drop,** *n.* A drop-call.— **c.-hare,** *n.* A pika or lagomyoid rodent.— **c.-wire,** *n.* **1.** *Telec.* A wire in a telegraphic system by which a central office may communicate with another office or with a subscriber. **2.** *Teleph.* A circuit common to all subscriber operators in one exchange and communicating with a trunk operator in another; used for ordering up connections.— **effectual c.** (*Theol.*), the gospel calling of sinners to repentance accompanied by the efficacious influences of the Holy Spirit.

Cal"li-o-nym'i-dæ, l kal'i-o-nim'i-dē; 2 eăl'i-o-nĭm'i-dĕ, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygians with a flat triangular head and complete jugular ventrals separated by a wide flat interspace, including the dragonets. **Cal"li-on'y-mus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kallionymos,* kind of fish, < *kalos,* beautiful, + *onyma,* name.]— **cal"li-on'y-mid,** *n.*— **cal"li-on'y-moid,** *a.* & *n.*

Cal-li'o-pe, l ka-lai'o-pi; 2 eă-lī'o-pē, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse of eloquence and epic poetry, chief of the nine, and mother of Orpheus. **2.** [c-] A harsh-sounding instrument consisting of a series of steam-whistles played by means of a keyboard; a steam-organ. **3.** [c-] A humming-bird (*Trochilus calliope*) of the western United States and Mexico, golden-green above and with the feathers of the gorget white at the base and metallic-purplish at the end. **cal-li'ope-hum"mer‡.** [L., < Gr. *kalliopē,* lit. beautiful-voiced, < *kalos,* beautiful, + *ops,* voice.]

Cal"li-op'sis, l kal'i-op'sis; 2 eăl'i-ŏp'sis, *n.* See COREOPSIS

cal"li-pash', cal"li-pee', etc. Same as CALIPASH, etc.

cal"li-per, *n.* Same as CALIPER.

Cal-lip'pic, l ka-lip'ik; 2 eă-lip'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or devised by Callippus, a Greek astronomer (about 350 B. C.).— **Callippic period or cycle,** a period of 27,759 days, which corresponds at the same time to 76 years and to 940 lunar months: suggested by Callippus as an improvement on the Metonic cycle.

cal"li-py'ga, l kal'i-pai'gə; 2 eăl'i-pī'ga, *n.* A Himalayan hill-tit (*Leiothrix callipyga*). [< Gr. *kallipygos,* a statue of Venus, < *kalos,* beautiful, + *pygē,* buttocks.]— **cal"li-pyg'i-an,** *a.* Relating to or having well-shaped buttocks.

Cal-lir'rho-e, l ka-lir'o-i; 2 eă-lir'o-ē, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A small genus of North-American hardy annual or perennial herbs of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), natives from Minnesota to Kentucky, Texas, and northern Mexico. They have lobed or divided leaves, showy terminal or axillary pink or white to lilac, red or purple flowers with 5 wedge-shaped, truncate petals and the fruit of 10 to 20 circularly arranged, 1-seeded beaked carpels. Several species are in ornamental garden cultivation. (2) [c-] Any plant of this genus. See POPPY-MALLOW. **2.** *Class. Myth.* Either of two persons: (1) Alcmæon's wife, who indirectly caused his death; (2) Chrysaor's wife, an ocean nymph. [< Gr. *Kallirrhoē,* a famous fountain at Athens, < *kalos,* beautiful, + *rhoē,* flow.] **Cal-lir'rho-e‡.**

cal"li-sec'tion, l kal'i-sek'shon; 2 eăl'i-sĕc'shon, *n.* Vivisection of animals rendered insensible by anæsthetics. Compare SENTISECTION. [< L. *callo,* be callous, + SECTION.]— **cal"li-sec'tion-ist,** *n.*

Cal"li-se'i-dæ, l kal'i-si'i-dē; 2 eăl'i-sī'i-dĕ, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of thalassinidean macrurans with gill-appendages to the abdominal legs. **Cal-lis'e-a,** *n.* (t. g.).— **cal-lis'e-id,** *n.*— **cal-lis'e-oid,** *a.*

cal'lis sand, l kal'is; 2 eăl'is. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Any fine white sand, such as was used for drying ink, scouring, etc.; also, formerly, such sand imported from Calais.

Cal-lis'ta, l ka-lis'tə; 2 eă-lis'ta, *n.* A novel by John Henry Newman, dealing with primitive Christianity in Africa.

cal"lis-te'la, 1 kal'ıs-tī'ə; 2 căl'ıs-tē'a, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* Beauty contests held during certain festivals in ancient Greece.

Cal"li-ste'mon, 1 kal'ı-stī'mən; 2 căl'i-stē'mon, *n.* A genus of large Australian myrtaceous evergreen shrubs and trees, commonly called bottle-brushes, a name suggested by their cylindrical densely flowered spikes. Species introduced into Florida and California have proved hardy. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *stemon*, thread.]

Cal-lis'te-phus, 1 ka-lis'tı-fus; 2 ă-lis'te-fŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the aster family, embracing the China aster (*C. chinensis*). See illus. under ASTER. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *stephos*, crown, < *stephō*, crown.]

Cal-lis'the-nes, 1 ka-lis'thı-nīz; 2 ă-lis'the-nēs, *n.* A Greek philosopher and historian of the 4th century B. C.; put to death by Alexander for alleged conspiracy.

cal"lis-then'ic, 1 kal'ıs-then'ık; 2 căl'is-thĕn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to callisthenics; promotive of bodily vigor and grace. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *sthenos*, strength.] **cal"lis-then'i-cal‡.**

cal"lis-then'ics, 1 kal'ıs-then'ıks; 2 căl'is-thĕn'ics, *n. pl.* Light gymnastics suitable for or adapted to girls, designed to promote grace as well as health.

cal"lis-the'ni-um, 1 kal'ıs-thī'nı-um; 2 căl'is-thē'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] A place for callisthenic exercise. **cal"-is-the'ni-um‡.**

Cal-lis'to, 1 ka-lis'to; 2 că-lis'to, *n. Gr. & Rom. Myth.* A nymph of Arcadia who was transformed into a bear by Artemis, in which form she was about to be slain by Arcas (her own son by Zeus) when Zeus seized her from the earth and set her as a constellation in the heavens; the "Great Bear."

Cal"li-tham'ni-on, 1 kal'ı-tham'nı-ən; 2 căl'i-thăm'ni-ŏn, *n. Bot.* A large genus of delicate red marine algæ. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *thamnion*, dim. of *thamnos*, small shrub.]

Cal'li-thrix, 1 kal'ı-thriks; 2 căl'i-thriks, *n. Zool.* A genus including the true marmosets: by a number of writers used as the generic name of certain teetees. [< Gr. *kallithrix*, < *kalos*, beautiful, + *thrix*, hair.] Compare CALLICEBUS.

cal'li-thump, 1 kal'ı-thump; 2 căl'i-thŭmp, *n.* [U. S.] A noisy parade or serenade, in which horn-blowing, the beating of tin pans, and the use of other discordant instruments are the principal feature; charivari: done in rough *play* or to express hostility to some one. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + THUMP. Humorous.] **cal'l-thump‡.** — **cal'li-thump,** *vt.* — **cal"li-thump'pi-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a callithump; as, a *callithumpian* band. **II.** *n.* **1.** A participator in a callithumpian performance. **2.** Same as CALLITHUMP.

Cal-lit"ri-cha'ce-æ, 1 ka-lit'rı-kē'sı-ī; 2 că-lit'ri-că'ce-ē, *n. Bot.* A family of small aquatic or mud plants, consisting of one genus, *Callitriche*, and belonging to the order *Geraniales*. — **cal-lit"ri-cha'ceous,** *a.*

Cal-lit'ri-che, 1 ka-lit'rı-kī; 2 că-lit'ri-cē, *n. Bot.* A genus of small-leaved water- or mud-plants of the family *Callitrichaceæ*, the water-starworts or star-grasses. They have entire spatulate or linear leaves and minute perfect or monœcious axillary flowers. [< Gr. *kallitrichos*, = *kalli-thrix;* see CALLITHRIX.]

Cal-li'tris, 1 ka-laī'trıs; 2 că-lī'tris, *n. Bot.* A genus of pinaceous shrubs and trees, native in Africa and Australasia. Their cones have from 4 to 6 separating woody scales and 3- to 6-winged seeds to each scale. *C. quadrivalvis* and some other species yield sandarac. *C. robusta*, the **cypress-pine,** has been introduced into Florida. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful.] See SANDARAC.

cal"li-trol'ic, 1 kal'ı-trol'ık; 2 căl'i-trŏl'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from *Callitris*.

cal'li-type, 1 kal'ı-taıp; 2 căl'i-tīp. **I.** *vt.* To make a copy of (reading-matter) on printing-plates by typewriting and photoengraving. **II.** *n.* A plate or impression so produced. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + TYPE.] — **cal"li-typ'y,** *n.*

cal-loo', 1 ka-lū'; 2 că-lōō', *n.* A duck, the old-squaw: named from its note.

Cal"lo-rhyn'chus, 1 kal'o-rıŋ'kʉs; 2 căl'o-rīŋ'cŭs, *n. Ich.* A genus of holocephalous fishes of the family *Chimæridæ* of the southern hemisphere, the males having a prehensile organ on the snout. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *rhynchos*, beak.]

cal-lo'sal, 1 ka-lō'səl; 2 că-lō'sal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the corpus callosum; as, the *callosal* gyrus. — **callosal fissure,** a fissure between the corpus callosum and the callosal gyrus. — **c. gyrus,** a convolution surrounding the corpus callosum.

cal'lose, 1 kal'ōs *or* ka-lōs'; 2 căl'ōs *or* că-lōs', *a.* Having hardened spots; callous. [< L. *callosus;* see CALLOUS, *a.*] — **cal-los'i-fy,** *vt.* To make callous.

cal'lose, *n. Bot.* A substance largely developed in the walls of certain fungi, supposed to be distinct from cellulose and pectin compounds on account of its unlike reaction with certain anilin dyes.

cal-los'i-ty, 1 ka-los'ı-tı; 2 că-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** A thickened, hardened portion of the skin, as produced by pressure or friction, or as seen in old wounds, ulcers of long standing, etc.; a hard or thickened part, as on the buttocks of certain apes, on the legs of horses, on or in a plant, etc.

A large *callosity* forms on the shoulders of regular Unyamwesi porters, from the heavy weights laid on them.
LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ch. 4, p. 187. [H. 1875.]

2. The state of being hard and insensible. [< F. *callosité*, < L. *callositas*, < *callosus;* see CALLOUS, *a.*]

cal-lo"so-mar'gi-nal, 1 ka-lō'so-mār'jı-nəl; 2 că-lō'so-mär'gi-nal, *a. Anat.* Lying between the callosal and marginal convolutions; as, the *callosomarginal* sulcus.

cal-lo'sum, 1 ka-lō'sum; 2 că-lō'sŭm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The corpus callosum or great commissure connecting the hemispheres of the brain. [Neut. of L. *callosus;* see CALLOUS.]

cal'lot, 1 kal'ət; 2 căl'ot, *n.* **1.** Same as CALOTTE. **2.** [Scot.] An unbordered cap worn by women.

Cal"lot', 1 ka-lō'; 2 că-lō', **Jacques** (1592–²/₂₃1635). A French painter, engraver, and etcher.

cal"lo-tech'nics, 1 kal'o-tek'nıks; 2 căl'o-tĕc'nics, *n.* [Rare.] The ornamental fine arts. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *technē*, art.]

cal'lous, 1 kal'ʉs; 2 căl'ŭs, *vt.* To make callous; specifically, among nurserymen, to develop the parenchymal system in, as a graft or twig placed in the earth, resulting in the formation of rootlets.

cal'lous, *a.* **1.** Hardened, as the skin when habitually rubbed or pressed; indurated. **2.** Hardened in feeling; insensible; indifferent; unfeeling; as, *callous* to rebuke.

With that dull, rooted, *callous* impudence.
CHURCHILL *Rosciad* l. 135.

[< L. *callosus*, < *callum*, hard skin.] Syn.: see HARD. — **cal'-lous-ly,** *adv.* — **cal'lous-ness,** *n.*

cal'low, 1 kal'o; 2 căl'o, *a.* **1.** Not yet feathered out; unfledged, as a nestling bird; downy.

Like *callow* birds left desert to the skies.
E. B. BROWNING *Sonnets from the Portuguese* sonnet xxxi.

2. Of or pertaining to an unfledged bird; as, *callow* down. **3.** *Entom.* Just issued from the cocoon, as an insect. **4.** Without experience of the world; youthful.

Pluffles' Mamma adored him. She was only a little less *callow* than Pluffles, and she believed everything he said.
KIPLING *Plain Tales, Rescue of Pluffles* p. 53. [L. co.]

5. [Prov. Eng.] Bare: said of land. **6.** [Ir.] Swampy; low: said of meadow-land, etc. **7†.** Hairless; bald. [< AS. *calu*, bald.] — **cal'low-ness,** *n.* — **cal'low-y,** *a.*

cal'low¹, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The top stratum of gravel overlying the beds of a quarry; also, tillable earth covering a subsoil. **2.** [Ir.] Bottom-land; a water-meadow. **3†.** An unfledged bird or a youthful person.

cal-low'², *n.* Same as CALLOO.

Cal'low-way, 1 kal'o-wē; 2 căl'o-wā, *n.* A county in Kentucky; 402 sq. m.; county-seat, Murray.

Cal"lu-el'li-dæ, 1 kal'yu-el'ı-dī; 2 căl'yu-ĕl'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of firmisternial toad-like amphibians with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral apophyses, precoracoids apposed to coracoids, and small sternum: generally united with *Dyscophidæ*. **Cal"lu-el'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. < Gr. *kallos*, beauty.] — **cal"lu-el'lid,** *n.* — **cal"lu-el'loid,** *a. & n.*

cal'lum, 1 kal'um; 2 cal'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A limy septum formed by phoiad mollusks in the gape between the valves after they have finished the burrow.

Cal-lu'na, 1 ka-lū'nə; 2 că-lu'na, *n. Bot.* A genus of low and branched evergreen shrubs of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), with one species, the Scotch heather (*C. vulgaris*). See HEATH. [< Gr. *kallynō*, sweep, < *kalos*, beautiful.]

cal'lus, 1 kal'us; 2 căl'ŭs, *n.* [CAL'LI, 1 -aı; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** An unusually hardened or thickened part; a callosity; any thickening. **2.** The new bony tissue formed between and around the fractured ends of a broken bone in the process of reuniting. **3.** *Bot.* The parenchymatous tissue which forms over a cut on a stem and, by suberization, protects the exposed wood. Callus is essential to the rooting of cuttings **4.** *Conch.* A growth inside the umbilicus of certain mollusk-shells. [L., hardened skin.] — **cal'lus,** *vt.* **cal-lu"di-ca'tion,** *n.* The hardening of flesh.

Cal"lyn-te'ri-a, *n. pl.* Same as KALLYNTERIA.

calm, 1 kām; 2 cām, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into repose, mental or physical; make calm; soothe; tranquillize. **2†.** To becalm.

II. *i.* To become quiet or calm; subside: often with *down;* as, the multitude *calmed down.* **calmet.**

Syn.: see ALLAY. — **calm'ant,** *n.* A calmative. — **calm'-a-tive(ly),** *n. & a.* Sedative. **II.** *n.* A sedative; also, figuratively, anything that calms. — **calm'er,** *n.*

calm, *a.* Free from disturbance or agitation. (1) Without motion; in repose; as, the sea is *calm.*

Even in the most violent storms the water is probably *calm* at the depth of ninety or a hundred feet. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of Phys. Sciences* § 13, p. 91. [H. 1853.]

(2) Unmoved by passion or emotion; serene; as, a *calm* and tranquil heart.

In the *calm* lights of mild philosophy. ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc. 1.

[< F. *calme*, < LL. *cauma*, heat of the sun, < Gr. *kauma*, < *kaiō*, burn.] **calmet; cawmet.** — **calm'ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: collected, composed, cool, dispassionate, imperturbable, peaceful, placid, quiet, self-possessed, serene, smooth, still, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. We speak of a *calm* sea, a *placid* lake, a *serene* sky, a *still* night, a *quiet* day, a *quiet* home. We speak, also, of "*still* waters," "*smooth* sailing," which are different modes of expressing freedom from manifest agitation. Of mental conditions, one is *calm* who triumphs over a tendency to excitement; *cool*, if he scarcely feels the tendency. One may be *calm* by the very reaction from excitement, or by the oppression of overpowering emotion, as we speak of the calmness of despair. One is *composed* who has subdued excited feeling; he is *collected* when he has every thought, feeling, or perception awake and at command. *Tranquil* refers to a present state, *placid* to a prevailing tendency. We speak of a *tranquil* mind, a *placid* disposition. The *serene* spirit dwells as if in the clear upper air, above all storm and shadow.

The star of the unconquered will, He rises in my breast,
Serene, and resolute, and *still*, And *calm*, and *self-possessed*.
LONGFELLOW *Light of Stars* st. 7.

— Ant.: agitated, boisterous, disturbed, excited, fierce, frantic, frenzied, furious, heated, passionate, raging, roused, ruffled, stormy, turbulent, violent, wild, wrathful.

calm¹, *n.* The absence of disturbance, commotion, or turmoil; tranquillity; stillness. (1) Quiet of the elements, especially absence of wind to propel a vessel; as, a dead *calm* in the tropics; specif. [*pl.*], the calm-belt. (2) Repose of mind; serenity. (3) [Prov. Eng.] The scum of liquor. **calmet; cawmet.** Syn.: see CALMNESS; REST. — **calm'-belt",** *n.* The region of calms or calm latitudes, a zone from four to nine degrees wide, just north of the equator, where ships were likely to be becalmed. Compare DOLDRUMS; HORSE-LATITUDES. — **dead or flat c.** (*Naut.*), a complete or absolute lack of wind. — **calm'y,** *a.* [Poet.]

calm², 1 kām; 2 cām, *n.* [Prov. Eng., Scot., or Obs.] **1.** One of the heddles of a loom. **2.** A cog on a wheel. **3.** (1) A mold for metals; a frame. (2) A H-shaped strip of lead used in leaded windows. [Var. of CAM, *n.*] **caamt; caulmt.** — **in the calms,** in the course of making.

calmt, *n.* A qualm.

Cal'mar, *n.* **1.** See KALMAR. **2.** 1 kal'mər; 2 căl'mar. A village in Winneshiek county, Ia.

cal'ma-tiv(e), 1 kal'(or kū')mə-tiv; 2 căl'(or cā')ma-tiv. **I.** *a.* Having a soothing effect; sedative. **II.** *n.* A sedative.

calmd, *pp.* Calmed. S. S.

calm'ness, 1 kām'nes; 2 cām'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being calm, in any sense.

The real strength and majesty of the soul of man is *calmness.*
ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. xi, p. 529. [H. 1872.]

Syn.: apathy, composure, quietness, quietude, serenity, steadiness, stillness, tranquillity. *Calmness* is feeling without agitation; *apathy* is want of feeling. *Calmness* is the result of *strength, courage*, or trust; *apathy* is the result of dulness or weakness. See APATHY; REST. Compare synonyms for CALM, *a.* — Ant.: agitation, alarm, confusion, disturbance, excitement, frenzy, fury, passion, rage, storm, turbulence, violence.

calm'stone", *n.* Same as CAMSTONE.

Cal'muck, *n.* Same as KALMUCK.

Calne, 1 kān; 2 cān, *n.* A town in Wiltshire, England, where the Synod of St. Dunstan convened in 977. A figure of a white horse, 157 ft. high, is cut in the cliff 3 m. E. of Calne.

Cal'neh, 1 kal'nə; 2 căl'ne, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 10.

Cal'no, 1 kal'no; 2 căl'no, *n. Bib. Isa.* x, 9.

ca-ló', 1 ka-lō'; 2 că-lō', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A hat. **2.** A tackle-block. **3.** A small shield.

cal'o-, 1 kal'o-; 2 căl'o-. From the Greek *kalos*, beautiful: a combining form interchangeable in certain words with CALLI-.

Cal"o-chor'tus, 1 kal'o-kōr'tus; 2 căl'o-cōr'tŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of showy tulip-like plants of the lily family, mostly of western North America. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *chortos*, grass.]

ca'lo-cub, 1 kā'lo-kub; 2 că'lō-cub, *n. Bot.* A large tree (*Eugenia macrocarpa*), native of the Philippine Islands, with dark-brown, soft, and weak wood.

Ca"lo-da'sa, *n.* Same as KALIDASA.

Cal"o-den'dron, 1 kal'o-den'drən; 2 căl'o-dĕn'dron, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of South-African trees of the rue family. The only species (*C. capense*) is an ornamental evergreen tree with beautiful creamy-white flowers. **2.** [c-] A tree of this genus. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *dendron*, tree.]

Ca-lœ"na-di'næ, 1 kə-lī"nə-daı'nī; 2 ca-lē"na-dī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of pigeons with 12 tail-feathers and acuminate neck-feathers, including the Nicobar pigeon. **Ca-lœ'nas,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *oinas*, wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *oinē*, vine.] — **ca-lœ'na-din,** *a. & n.*

ca-log'ra-phy, *n.* Same as CALLIGRAPHY.

Ca-lol'bon, 1 ka-lōl'bon; 2 că-lōl'bŏn, *n.* A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I.

ca"lom-bi'ga, 1 kā"lom-bī'gə; 2 că'lŏm-bī'gä, *n.* [P. I.] A gold bracelet of varied pattern.

ca-lom'bo, *n.* Same as CALUMBA.

cal'o-mel, 1 kal'o-mel; 2 căl'o-mĕl, *n.* A heavy, white, tasteless compound (Hg_2Cl_2) used in medicine as a purgative, and found native as horn quicksilver. Chemically it is mercurous chlorid or mild chlorid of mercury. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *melas*, black.]

Cal"o-nec'tri-a, 1 kal'o-nek'trı-ə; 2 căl'o-nĕc'tri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous parasitic fungi of the family *Hypocreaceæ*. The perithecia are yellow or red and the asci contain spores composed usually of three or more cells. *C. pychrod* destroys the young leaves of plane trees.

Ca"lonne', 1 ka'len'; 2 că'lŏn', **Charles Alexandre de** (1/₂₀ 1734–¹⁰/₂₀1802). French Controller-general under Louis XVI.; brought national debt up to 115,000,000 francs; disgraced and banished.

Cal"o-nyc'ti-on, 1 kal'o-nik'tı-ən; 2 căl'o-nŷc'ti-ŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of twining herbs of the convolvulus family (*Convolvulaceæ*), natives of tropical America and Asia. They have alternate cordate leaves and large showy flowers. The corolla is funnel-shaped, with a long tube and spreading limb, and the 4-valved capsule contains 4 seeds. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *myktios*, nightly.] See IPOMŒA.

Ca"lo-o'can, 1 kā"lo-ō'kən; 2 că'lo-ō'căn, *n.* A town in the province of La Laguna, Luzon, P. I.

ca-lool', 1 kə-lūl'; 2 ca-lōōl', *n. Bot.* An Australian tree (*Sterculia quadrifida*) from which a gum resembling tragacanth is obtained.

Cal"o-phyl'lum, 1 kal'o-fil'um; 2 căl'o-fŷl'ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical clusiaceous trees, with handsome evergreen foliage and fragrant panicled flowers. Tacamahac is obtained from *C. apetalum* and *C. tacamahaca*. *C. wightianum* and *C. tomentosum* yield medicinal balsams, and the wood of the latter species is used in southeastern Asia for masts and spars. In southern California and Florida *C. inophyllum*, a very ornamental tree, is cultivated outdoors. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *phyllon*, leaf.]

Cal"o-pó'gon, 1 kal'o-pō'gən; 2 căl'o-pō'gon, *n. Bot.* The *Limodorum*.

Cal"op-sit-ti'næ, 1 kal'ep-sı-taı'nī; 2 căl'ŏp-si-ti'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Psittacidæ* with narrow and pointed tail-feathers, including the cockateels. **Cal"op-sit'ta,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *psittakos*, parrot.] — **cal"op-sit'tine,** *a.*

cal"o-res'cence, 1 kal'o-res'ens; 2 căl'o-rĕs'ĕnc, *n.* The generation of luminous heat-rays from obscure heat-rays by their passage through or reflection by a partially transparent body.

ca-lor'i-, 1 kə-lor'ı-; 2 ca-lŏr'i-. Derived from Latin *calor*, heat; (see CALORIC): a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ca-lor'ic, 1 kə-ler'ık; 2 ca-lŏr'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to heat. — **caloric paradox,** see SPHEROIDAL STATE.

ca-lor'ic, *n.* **1.** A hypothetical elastic imponderable fluid formerly supposed to produce the phenomena of heat. **2.** Heat.

This word [*caloric*] is still used loosely as a synonym for heat. . . . To me it has been new to find that this so familiar word *caloric* . . . was apparently coined only toward the last quarter of the last century. S. P. LANGLEY in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxvii, p. 7. [PUB. BY SEC.]

[< L. *calor*, heat, < *calco*, be hot.] — **ca-lor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cal"o-ric'i-ty, *n.* The power possessed by animals of developing heat and maintaining a nearly uniform internal temperature. — **ca-lor'i-duct,** *n.* A calliduct.

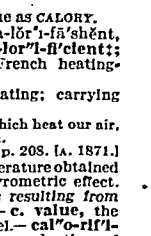
cal'o-rie, 1 kal'o-rı; 2 căl'o-re, *n.* [F.] Same as CALORY.

ca-lor"i-fa'cient, 1 ka-lor'ı-fē'shənt; 2 ca-lŏr'i-fā'shĕnt, *a.* Heat-producing. **ca-lor"i-fi'ant‡; ca-lor"i-fi'cient‡; ca-lor"i-fi'ent‡.** — **cal"or-i-fère',** *n.* A French heating-apparatus employing hot water.

cal"o-rif'ic, *a.* Able to produce heat; heating; carrying heat; thermal. **cal"o-rif'i-cal‡.**

It is the *calorific* waves emitted by the sun which heat our air, produce our winds, and hence agitate our ocean.
TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* lect. viii, p. 208. [A. 1871.]

— **calorific intensity,** the degree of temperature obtained by the complete combustion of a fuel; pyrometric effect. — **c. power,** the number of *gram-calories resulting from* complete combustion of a gram of fuel. — **c. value,** the number of calories present in a unit of fuel. — **cal"o-rif'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-lor"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The production of heat, especially of animal heat. — **cal"o-rif'ics,** *n.* **1.** The science of heating. **2.** The branch of physics that treats of heat, especially of the discarded caloric theory. — **ca-lor'i-fi"er,** *n.* A heating-apparatus. — **ca-lor'i-fy,** *vt.* To make hot; heat.



A Calorimeter. *b*, body whose specific heat is to be determined; *i*, ice-chamber in which chopped ice is melted; *o*, outer ice-chamber to counter-balance heat outside heat.

cal"o-rim'e-ter, 1 kal'o-rim'ı-tər; 2 căl'o-rĭm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** Any apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat generated in a body or emitted by it, as by observing the quantity of a solid liquefied or a liquid vaporized under given conditions, used in determining specific heat, latent heat, the heat of chemical combination, etc.

The amount of heat developed by chemical action is of great practical importance. . . . The first experiments upon this subject were made in 1790, by Lavoisier and Laplace, by means of their ice *calorimeter*.
B. SILLIMAN, Jr. *Physics* ¶ 751, p. 496. [I. B. & CO.]

2. The combined area of cross-section of smoke-flues or -passages, as in a locomotive-boiler. [CALORI- + -METER.] — **cal"o-res'pi-ra'tion** - **cal"o-rim'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the amount of heat exhaled by respiration. — **throttling c.,** a mechanism for determining the moisture

in steam.— **ca-lor"ı-met'rĭc,** *a.* Relating to or serving for calorimetry; as, a *calorimetric* unit. **ca-lor"ı-met'rı-cal‡.— calorimetric bomb,** an instrument for measuring the heat generated by combustion. — **ca-lor"ı-met'rı-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **cal"o-rim'e-try,** *n.* The art or process of measuring heat, especially the quantity of heat emitted or absorbed by a body.

ca-lor'ı-mo"tor, 1 kə-lor'ı-mō"tər *or* -tor, 2 ca-lŏr'ı-mō"tor *n. Elec.* A voltaic battery with two very large plates and great heat-producing power. [< CALORI- + MOTOR.]

cal'o-rist, 1 kal'o-rist; 2 căl'o-rist, *n.* A believer of the caloric hypothesis. [< L. *calor,* heat, < *caleo,* be hot.]— **cal"o-ris'tic,** *a.*

ca-lor"ı-trop'ic, 1 kə-lor"ı-trop'ık; 2 ca-lŏr"ı-trŏp'ic, *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to the growth or deflection of certain organisms under the effect of heat. [< CALORI- + TROPIC] — **ca-lor'ı-tro-pism,** *n.*

ca-lor'ı-za"tor, 1 kə-lor'ı-zē"tər; 2 ca-lŏr'ı-zā"tor, *n.* A cylindrical apparatus used in extracting beet-sugar to heat the juice and so promote diffusion. **cal'o-riz"er‡.**

cal'o-ry, 1 kal'o-rı; 2 căl'o-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] **1.** One of two recognized units of heat, of which the **greater calory** or **kilogram c.** is the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 kilogram of water 1° C.; the **lesser c.** or **small c.** being the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 gram of water 1° C.

The values of the equivalent in terms of the units most commonly employed at the present time are as follows:

777 foot-pounds (Lat. 45°) are equivalent to 1 B. Th. U. (lb. deg. Fahr.)

1399 foot-pounds (Lat. 45°) are equivalent to 1 lb. deg. C.

426.3 kilogrammetres are equivalent to 1 kilogram-deg. C or kilocalorie.

426.3 grammetres are equivalent to 1 gram-deg. C. or *calorie.*

4.180 joules are equivalent to 1 gram-deg. C. or *calorie.*

The water for the heat units is supposed to be taken at 20° C. or 68° F., and the degree of temperature is supposed to be measured by the hydrogen thermometer.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xiii, p. 145.

2. *Dietetics.* A unit to indicate heat- or energy-producing value of food; also, the amount of food required to produce them. [< F. *calorie,* < L. *calor;* see CALORIST.] **cal'o-rie‡.— Ostwald c.,** the quantity of heat necessary to bring a gram of water from 0° C. to 100° C. — **15° water c.,** a calory determined by using the thermometric scale of hydrogen and taking water at 15° C as the standard of heat capacity.

cal"o-so'ma, 1 kal"o-sō'mə; 2 căl"o-sō'ma, *n.* A carabid beetle (genus *Calosoma*), as *C. scrutator,* which preys upon canker-worms. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *sōma,* body.]

Cal"o-sphæ'rı-a, 1 kal"o-sfi'rı-ə; 2 căl"o-sfē'rı-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of fungi belonging to the class *Ascomycetes,* having one-celled transparent spores, and in which the perithecia occur grouped beneath the outer coat of the host. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *sphaira,* sphere.]

Cal"o-sto'ma, 1 kal'o-stō'mə; 2 căl'o-stō'ma, *n. Bot.* A genus of gasteromycetous fungi — the puffballs — of the order *Lycoperdales,* with the peridium situated at the head of a stalk which consists of gelatinous interwined filaments. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *stoma,* mouth.]

Ca-lot'ro-pis, 1 kə-lot'ro-pis; 2 ca-lŏt'ro-pis, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical shrubs or small trees of the milkweed family. *C. gigantea* of the East Indies furnishes a strong fiber and a medicinal bark. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *tropis,* keel, < *trepō,* turn.]

ca-lotte', 1 kə-lot'; 2 ca-lŏt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A skull-cap worn by the Roman Catholic clergy. **2.** The close-fitting crown of anything worn on the head; as, the *calotte* of a helmet. **3.** *Zool.* A cap-like part: (1) A patch of color covering a bird's crown. (2) The point of attachment of dicyemid parasites. (3) The aboral polar disk in an embryonic polyzoan. **4.** (1) A dome, cap-shaped ceiling of a room, or the like. (2) A cover or metal cap, as for a spire. **5‡.** [Eng.] The coif of a sergeant at law. **cal'lot‡; ca-lote'‡.— to assume the calotte,** to enter the priesthood.

cal'o-type, 1 kal'o-taip; 2 căl'o-tīp, *n.* **1.** A photograph made by the process invented in 1841 by Fox Talbot, now superseded. The image was received directly upon paper sensitized by silver iodid and a solution of silver nitrate in gallic acid, then developed by the two last-named agents and fixed by sodium hyposulfite.

2. The process of making such pictures. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *typos,* type.]— **cal'o-type,** *vt.* To make a calotype of.— **cal"o-typ'ic,** *a.*— **cal'o-typ"ist,** *n.*

cal'o-yer, 1 kal'o-yər *or* kə-loi'ər; 2 căl'o-yer *or* ca-lōy'er, *n. Gr. Ch.* A monk, especially one of the order of St. Basil. [F., < Gr. *kalogēros,* < *kalos,* beautiful, + *gēras,* old age.]

calp, 1 kalp; 2 călp, *n.* [Ir.] A bluish-black to grayish-blue limestone found in Ireland.

cal'pac, 1 kal'pak; 2 căl'păc, *n.* [Turk.] A black sheepskin or felt cap worn by Armenians and other Orientals. **cal'-packed,** *a.* Wearing a calpac.

calpe‡, 1 kalp; 2 călp, *n.* [Scot.] A Highlander's tribute, usually a cow or horse, paid to his chief for protection.

Cal'pe, 1 kal'pi; 2 căl'pe, *n.* The ancient name of Gibraltar.

Cal'phi, 1 kal'fai; 2 căl'fī, *n Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xi. 70.

cal'pis, *n.* Same as KALPIS.

cal-pul'll, 1 kal-pul'yī; 2 căl-pul'yī, *n.* [Mex.] A section of a city: also, the inhabitants of such a section.

Cal-pur'nı-a, 1 kal-pûr'nı-ə; 2 căl-pûr'nı-a, *n.* Julius Cæsar's fourth wife.

cal-put'tee, 1 kal-put'ı; 2 căl-pût'e, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** The calque. 1 kalk; 2 călk, *tt.* Same as CALK².

cal'so-mine, *tt.* Same as CALCIMINE.

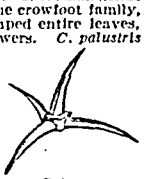
Cal"ta-bel-lot'ta, 1 kāl"ta-bel-lōt'ta; 2 căl"tä-bĕl-lōt'tä, *n.* A town in Girgenti province, Sicily.

Cal"ta-gi-ro'ne, 1 kāl"ta-jı-rō'nē; 2 căl"tä-jĭ-rō'ne, *n.* A manufacturing town in Catania province, Sicily.

Cal"ta-ni-set'ta, 1 kāl"ta-nı-set'ta; 2 căl"tä-nĭ-sĕt'tä, *n.* **1.** A province in Sicily; 1,263 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Cal"ta-nı-set'ta‡.**

cal"te-tep'on, 1 kal'tı-tep'ən; 2 căl'te-tĕp'on, *n.* [Mex.] A lizard (*Heloderma horridum*).

Cal'tha, 1 kal'thə; 2 căl'tha, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* **1.** A small genus of glabrous perennial marsh-herbs of the crowfoot family, having large heart-shaped or kidney-shaped entire leaves, and one or several yellow or white flowers. *C. palustris* is the marsh-marigold of Europe and North America. **2.** [c-] Any plant of the genus *Caltha.*



Caltrops.

cal'throps, 1 kal'thrəps; 2 căl'throps, *n. Spong.* A quadriradiate spicule. [< CALTROP.] **cal'trops‡.**

cal'trop, 1 kal'trəp; 2 căl'trop, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A small four-pronged iron instrument, formerly a ball with four spikes, of which one is always upright, used to impede the advance of an enemy's cavalry or infantry by piercing their feet with the spike that stands erect; also, in the plural, broken pottery or other material used in the place of such irons.

It was found necessary to erect a stockade about the town-hall and to plant *caltrops* and other obstructions in the squares and streets. MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, p. 135. [D.]

2. One of various plants with spiny heads or fruit that entangle the feet, as the star-thistle (*Centaurea calcitrapa*), the land-caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*), and the water-caltrop (*Trapa natans*). **3.** One of the sharp, curved, loose spicules in the skin of the stinging caterpillars of butterflies of the family *Limacodidæ,* to which urtication is due. **4‡.** A trap or snare for the feet. [< AS. *calcatrippe,* < LL. *calcatrippa,* < L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + LL. *trappa,* < OHG. *trapo,* trap.] **cal'thorp‡; cal'thrap‡.**

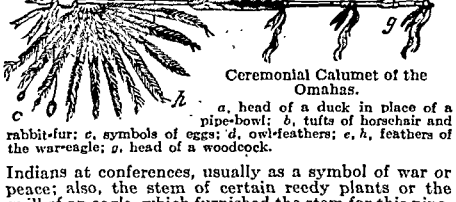
Ca-lu'bı, 1 kə-lū'bı; 2 ca-lų'bi, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ca"lure'set-Culre', 1 ka"lwir'e-kwir'; 2 că"lwir'e-cwĭr', *n.* A town, suburb of Lyons, in Rhone department, France.

ca-lum'ba, 1 kə-lum'bə; 2 ca-lŭm'ba, *n. Bot.* An evergreen menispermaceous climbing plant (*Cocculus fenestratum*) native in southern India. In medicine the dried root is sometimes substituted for the more valuable root of *Calumba radix,* an East-African twiner. See COLUMBA². **ca-lom'bat; ca-lum'bot; co-lom'bot; co-lum'-bot.— American calumba,** a herb (*Frasera carolinensis*) of the gentian family, the root of which is a bitter tonic.— **ca-lum'ba-wood",** *n.* The wood of a climbing shrub (*Cocculus fenestratum*) of the moonseed family, of Ceylon. **false calumba‡.**

ca-lum'bin, 1 kə-lum'bın; 2 ca-lŭm'bin, *n. Chem.* A very bitter crystalline compound ($C_{21}H_{22}O_7$) contained in calumba.

cal'u-met', 1 kal'yu-met; 2 căl'yu-mĕt, *n.* A tobacco-pipe with a stone bowl and long reed stem ornamented with eagles' feathers, used by the North-American



Ceremonial Calumet of the Omahas.

a, head of a duck in place of a pipe-bowl; *b,* tufts of horsehair and rabbit-fur; *c,* symbols of eggs; *d,* owl-feathers; *e, h,* feathers of the war-eagle; *g,* head of a woodcock.

Indians at conferences, usually as a symbol of war or peace; also, the stem of certain reedy plants or the quill of an eagle, which furnished the stem for this pipe. [F. (OF. *chalemel*), < LL. *calamellus,* dim. of L. *calamus,* reed; see CALAMUS.] — **cal'u-met-ea"gle,** *n.* [U. S.] Any eagle from which feathers to adorn a calumet were taken; especially, the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetus*).

Cal'u-met², *n.* A county in Wisconsin; 317 sq. m.; county-seat, Chilton.

ca-lum'ner, *n.* [Rare.] A calumniator.

ca-lum'nı-ate, 1 kə-lum'nı-ēt; 2 ca-lŭm'ni-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To attack or asperse with calumny or slander; speak falsely and maliciously concerning; accuse falsely.

Few are wronged who are not *calumniated.*

COOPER *Wing-and-Wing* vol. i, p. 60. [L. BROS. & CO. 1842.]

II. *i.* To utter calumnies; misrepresent.

High birth, vigour of bone, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subjects all
To envious and *calumniating* time.

SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act iii, sc. 3.

[< L. *calumniatus,* pp. of *calumnior,* < *calumnia;* see CALUMNY.] **cal'um-nize‡.** Syn.: see ASPERSE; REVILE.— **ca-lum"nı-a'tion,** *n.*— **ca-lum'nı-a"tor,** *n.*— **ca-lum'nı-a-to-ry,** *a.* Slanderous.

ca-lum'nı-ous, 1 kə-lum'nı-us; 2 ca-lŭm'ni-ŭs, *a.* Of the nature of or characterized by calumny; containing or spreading slander or misrepresentations; defamatory. — **ca-lum'nı-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **ca-lum'nı-ous-ness,** *n.*

cal'um-ny, 1 kal'um-nı; 2 căl'ŭm-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nız; 2 -nis, *pl.*] A false and malicious accusation or report; misrepresentation; defamation; slander.

Envy and *calumny* and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men miscall delight,
Can touch him not and torture not again.

SHELLEY *Adonais* st. 40.

[< F. *calomnie,* < L. *calumnia,* < *calvor,* deceive.] Syn.: compare synonyms for ASPERSE.

ca-lum'pang, 1 kə-lum'pag; 2 ca-lum'păng, *n.* A very large tree (*Sterculia fatida*) of the Philippine Islands. The wood is sometimes used for boards, but is not durable. [Pampanga.]

Ca"lum-pit'ı, *n.* A town in Bulacan province, Luzon, P. I.

ca-lut', 1 kə-lūt'; 2 ca-lųt', *n.* [P. I.] A plant, the yam (*Dioscorea triphylea*).

Cal"va"dos', 1 kal'və'dōs'; 2 căl'vä'dōs', *n.* A department in N. W. France; 2,197 sq. m.; capital, Caen.

Cal'vaert, 1 kāl'vart, 2 căl'vărt, **Denis** (1556–$^{3}/_{17}$1619). A Flemish painter; went to Italy when young and died at Bologna; *St. Michael Purgatory.*

cal-va'rı-a, 1 kal-vā'rı-ə; 2 căl-vā'rı-a, *n.* **1.** [-Æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] The calvarium. **2.** Plural of CALVARIUM. [L., skull, < *calvus,* bald.]— **cal-va'rı-al, cal-va'rı-an,** *a.*

cal-va'rı-um, 1 kal-vē'rı-um; 2 căl-vā'rı-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The vaulted upper portion of the cranium. [< L. *calvaria;* see CALVARY.]

Cal'va-ry, 1 kal'və-rı; 2 căl'va-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** The place where Christ was crucified; Golgotha. *Luke* xxiii, 33.

It was outside the city wall (*John* xix, 20), near a tomb, a gate, and a road, and in a prominent position (*Mark* xv, 29, 40; *John* xix, 20, 41). Two places answer to this description: (1) The Church of the Holy Sepulcher, which is identified by tradition with Golgotha. (2) A skull-shaped rock above the grotto of Jeremiah, not far from the Damascus gate, and near by a tomb has been discovered which seems to fulfil all the requirements of the gospel narrative. This site is known as Gordon's Calvary, but was proposed by Otto Thenius in 1849.

Toiling up new *Calvaries* ever with the cross that turns not back.

LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 13.

2. [c-] *R. C. Ch.* (1) A representation of the successive scenes of the Passion of Christ in a series of pictures or statues in a church or chapel; also, a chapel or shrine containing such a representation; as, the *calvary* of St. Valerien, near Paris. (2) A representation of the Crucifixion in the open air: often a group of three crosses on a height. [< L. *calvaria,* skull, < *calvus,* bald.]

Cal-va'ti-a, 1 kal-vē'shı-ə; 2 căl-vā'shi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of puffballs that rupture irregularly when mature. Many of the species are very large; they are found on the ground in pastures, etc. [< L. *calvus,* bald.]

calve¹, } 1 kav; 2 căv, *v.* [CALVED, CALVD⁸; CALV'ING.]
calv⁸, }

I. *t.* **1.** To bring forth (a calf): applied also figuratively to human or other births, in contempt. **2.** To throw off (a berg) from itself: said of a glacier.

II. *i.* **1.** To give birth to a calf, as a cow, a doe, or a whale. **2.** To loosen and throw off a body of ice. [< AS. *cealfan,* < *cealf,* calf.]— **calv'en,** *pa.* Having brought forth a calf; as, a *calven* cow.— **calv'er,** *n.* A calving cow.

calve², *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To cave in.

Cal"vé', 1 kal'vē'; 2 căl'vę', **Emma** (1866–). Emma de Roquet, a French operatic soprano singer, a famous *Carmen.*

calved, 1 kāvd; 2 căvd, *a.* With calves; as, large-*calved* limbs.

cal'ver, 1 kal'vər; 2 căl'ver, *v.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To prepare or dress (fish) by a particular process, perhaps by spicing and pickling, or by crimping. **II.** *i.* To admit of being thus prepared; as, to *calver* easily.

cal'ver, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Fresh; dressed when fresh, as salmon or trout; formerly, pickled and spiced.— **cal'ver-y‡,** *n.* The flesh of calver fish. **cal'vert.**

Cal'ver-ley, 1 kal'vər-lı; 2 căl'ver-ly, *n.* **1. Charles Stuart** ($^{12}/_{22}$1831–$^{2}/_{17}$1884), an English poet. **2.** A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Cal'vert, 1 kal'vərt; 2 căl'vert, *n.* **1. Leonard** (1606?–$^{4}/_{7}$, 1647), an English statesman; 1st governor of Maryland. 1634–1647. **2.** A county in Maryland; 222 sq. m.; county-seat, Prince Fredericktown. **3.** A city in Robertson county, Tex.

calves, 1 kavz; 2 căvs, *n.* Plural of CALF.— **Calves' Head Club** (1649–1734), an association formed in England to express contempt for Charles I.— **calves"-snout",** *n.* Same as CALF'S-SNOUT.— **c.-tongue,** *n.* A medieval tongue-shaped molding for an arched door or window.

Cal-vi'ga, 1 kal-vi'gə; 2 căl-vī'gä, *n.* A town in Samar, P. I.

Cal'vin, 1 kal'vın; 2 căl'vin, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Cal"vin',** 1 kal'vaṅ', 2 căl'văṅ'. **Cau"vin',** 1 kō'vaṅ', 2 cō'văṅ'; L. **Cal-vi'nus,** 1 kal-vai'nus, 2 căl-vī'nŭs; Sp. **Cal'vo,** 1 kāl'vō, 2 căl'vō. **2. John** ($^{7}/_{10}$1509–$^{5}/_{27}$1564), a French Protestant reformer.

Cal'vin-ism, 1 kal'vın-izm; 2 căl'vin-ĭsm, *n.* The system of doctrine taught by John Calvin in his *Institutes of Theology,* and accepted with various modifications by his followers and the churches called Calvinistic. The five points of Calvinism, defended by the Synod of Dort, 1618–1619, are: (1) God elects individuals to be saved. (2) He designs complete redemption for these elect only. (3) Fallen man is of himself incapable of true faith and repentance. (4) God's grace is efficacious for the salvation of the elect. (5) A soul once regenerated and converted is never ultimately lost. These doctrines are also known as particular election, definite redemption, total inability, efficacious grace, and final perseverance: opposed to the *five articles of the Arminians* put forth in 1610.

Calvinism is acknowledged, even by its foes, to have promoted powerfully the cause of civil liberty.

G. P. FISHER *Reformation* p. 239. [s. 1884.]

Cal'vin-ist, 1 kal'vın-ist; 2 căl'vin-ĭst, *n.* A follower of Calvin; a believer in Calvinism.— **Cal"vin-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism. **Cal-vin'ı-an‡; Cal"vin-is'tı-cal‡.— Cal"vin-is'tı-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **Cal'vin-ize,** *v.* To teach or imbue with the doctrines of Calvinism.

calv'ish, 1 kav'ısh; 2 căv'ish, *a.* Like a calf; stupid. **calf'ish‡.**

cal-vi'tı-es, 1 kal-vish'ı-iz; 2 căl-vish'ı-ēs, *n. Med.* Baldness on the top or back of the head. [L., < *calvus,* bald.] **cal'vi-ty‡.— cal'vous,** *a.* Bald.

calx¹, 1 kalks; 2 călks, *n.* [CALX'ES or CAL'CES, 1 kal's'z; 2 căl'çēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** The oxidized residue from the calcination of metals, etc. **2.** Lime or chalk. **3.** Broken glass for remelting; cullet.— **calx chlorinata,** bleaching-powder; so-called chlorid of lime.— **metallic c.,** a metallic oxid.

calx², *n.* [CAL'CES, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The heel. **2.** *Entom.* (1) The distal end of the tibia. (2) The curving basal portion of the first tarsal joint.

cal'y-bite, 1 kal'ı-bait; 2 căl'y-bit, *n.* One of the primitive saints in the East who passed their lives in huts. [< Gr. *kalybītēs,* inhabiting a hut, < *kalyptō,* cover.]

cal'yc-, } 1 kal'ık-, kal'ı-sı-, kal'ı-ko-; 2 căl'yc-, căl'y-
cal'y-ci-, } çi-, căl'y-co-. From Latin *calyx* (*calyc-*),
cal'y-co-, } calyx, bud, or pod of a flower; combining forms.— **Cal"y-can-tha'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of shrubby plants — the calycanth family of the order *Ranunculales* — having opposite leaves, axillary, solitary fragrant flowers with sepals and petals similar, and a fruit somewhat resembling a rose-haw. It includes but two genera.— **cal'y-canth,** *n.*— **cal"y-can-tha'ceous,** *a.*— **cal"y-can'the-mous,** *a. Bot.* Having the sepals petal-like.— **cal"y-can'the-my,** *n. Bot.* The petalody of the calyx of a flower.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cal"y-can'thin, 1 kal'ı-kan'thın; 2 căl'y-căn'thin, *n. Chem.* A glucosid obtained from *Butneria floridа* and other plants of the genus *Calycanthus.* [< CALYC- + Gr. *anthos,* flower.]

cal"y-can'thine, 1 kal'ı-kan'thin; 2 căl'y-căn'thin, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{12}N_2$)$_2$$H_2O$) obtained from the seeds of *Butneria fertilis,* occurring as very hard crystals, highly poisonous, and resembling strychnin in action.— **Cal"y-can'thus,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A small North-American genus of shrubs of the calycanth family. *C. floridus* is the sweet-scented shrub or Carolina allspice, with terminal purple flowers having the fragrance of strawberries. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus.— **cal'y-cate,** *a. Bot.* Furnished with a calyx. **cal'ı-cate‡.— Cal"y-cer-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of dwarf or procumbent herbs or subshrubs of the order *Campanulales.* They have alternate leaves and composite flower-heads, but differ from the composites in having the seed long and pendulous.— **cal"y-cer-a'ceous,** *a.*

cal'y-ces, 1 kal'ı-siz; 2 căl'y-çēs, *n.* Plural of CALYX, *n.*

cal"y-cif'er-ous, 1 kal'ı-sif'er-us; 2 căl'y-cĭf'er-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Bearing a calyx.— **Cal"y-ci-flo'ræ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A former series or division of dicotyledonous plants having the corolla and stamens inserted upon a disk which is more or less adnate to the calyx. It embraced the rose, bean, myrtle, and other related families (*Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Myrtaceæ,* etc.).— **cal"y-ci-flo'rous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Having the petals and stamens adnate to the calyx. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Calycifloræ.* **cal"y-ci-flo'ral‡; cal"y-ci-flo'rate‡.— cal'y-ci-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of a calyx.

cal'y-cin, 1 kal'ı-sin; 2 căl'y-cin, *n. Chem.* An orange-colored crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{12}O_4$) occurring in certain lichens. [< Gr. *kalyx,* cup.]

ca-lyc'ı-nar, *a. Bot.* **1.** Having the sepals changed into petals. **2.** Calycine.— **cal'y-cine,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a calyx; of the nature of, situated on, or like a calyx. **ca-lyc'ı-nal‡.— calycinal gemmation,** gemmation by budding in the calyx of the parent polyp.— **c. theory,** a theory concerned with the origin of the echinoderms based on the

belief that they exhibit evidence of a system of calcareous polygonal plates identical with that of a stalked crinoid.

cal'y-cle, 1 kal'ɪ-kl; 2 cāl'y-cl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An accessory calyx outside of the true calyx. **2.** *Zool.* A calicle. [< L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*.] **ca-lic'u-la‡.** — **ca-lyc'u-lar, ca-lyc'u-late,** *a.* Having calycles. **cal'y-cled‡; ca-lyc'u-lat-ed‡.**

cal'y-cold, *a.* Like a calyx. **cal"y-col'de-ous‡.** — **Cal"y-co-nec'tæ,** *n. pl.* *Zooph.* An order of siphonanthous siphonophores without a float, but with swimming-bells. — **cal"y-co'nect,** *a.* & *n.* — **cal"y-co-nec'tous,** *a.* — **Calyconectæ monogastricæ,** *Calyconectæ* having a stem represented by a single cormidium with a single siphon. — **C. polygastricæ,** *Calyconectæ* having a cormus represented by a long tubular stem with numerous cormidia, each with a siphon. — **Cal"y-coph'o-ra,** *n. pl.* *Zooph.* A suborder of siphonophores without an air-sac and with modified persons or appendages retractile into cavities of swimming-bells. **Cal"y-coph'o-ræ‡; Cal"y-co-phor'ĭ-dæ‡.** — **cal"y-coph'o-ran,** *a.* & *n.* — **cal'y-co-phore, cal"y-coph'o-rid,** *n.* — **cal"y-coph'o-rous,** *a.* — **Cal"y-co-zo'a,** *n. pl.* *Zooph.* An order of *Scyphomedusæ* without tentaculocysts and with the aboral pole extended into an adhesive disk and the enteric cavity divided into four perradial chambers; lucernarians. — **cal"y-co-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.* — **cal"y-co-zo'ic,** *a.* — **cal"y-co-zo'on,** *n.*

cal'y-cule, 1 kal'ɪ-kūl; 2 cāl'y-cūl, *n.* Same as CALYCLE.

Cal'y-don[1], 1 kal'ɪ-dŏn; 2 cāl'y-dŏn, *n.* In Arthurian legend, a forest believed to have formerly existed in the north of England.

Cal'y-don[2], *n.* An ancient city in Ætolia.

Cal"y-do'ni-an, 1 kal'ɪ-dō'nɪ-ən; 2 cāl'y-dō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Calydon, Ætolia, Greece. — **Calydonian boar-hunt** (*Myth.*), the hunt in which Meleager slew the boar sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon because its king, Œneus, had neglected her in sacrifice.

ca-lym'e-ne, 1 kə-lim'ɪ-nī; 2 ca-lym'e-nē, *n.* A fossil Silurian trilobite (genus *Calymene*). [Representing Gr. *kekalymmenē*, f. pp. pass. of *kalyptō*, conceal.]

Cal"y-men'ĭ-dæ, 1 kal'ɪ-men'ɪ-dī; 2 cāl'y-mēn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A Silurian family of trilobites. **Ca-lym'e-ne,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ca-lym'e-nid,** *n.* — **ca-lym'e-noid,** *a.*

Ca-lym"ma-to-the'ca, 1 kə-lim"ə-to-thī'kə; 2 ca-lym'a-to-thē'ca, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Paleozoic fossil plants allied to the sphenopterids, and belonging to the cycads, or "seed-bearing ferns" (*Pteridosperms*). [< Gr. *kalymma(t-)*, covering, + *thēkē*, case.]

ca-lym'na, 1 kə-lim'nə; 2 ca-lym'na, *n.* *Protoz.* The gelatinous outer envelop of a radiolarian. [Cp. Gr. *kalymma*, covering.]

cal"y-phy'o-my, 1 kal'ɪ-fī'o-mɪ; 2 cāl'y-fy'o-my, *n.* *Bot.* The adhesion of the calyx to the corolla. [< Gr. *kalyx*, calyx, + *phyō*, grow.]

Ca-lyp'so, 1 kə-lip'so; 2 ca-lyp'so, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A nymph of Ogygia, the island on which Ulysses was shipwrecked. **2.** A sobriquet for Madame de Montespan in Fénelon's *Télémaque*. **Ca-lyp'so‡** [Gr.]. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A genus of orchids with one species (*C. bulbosa*), found in high latitudes of the northern hemisphere. It is a little bog-herb with a solid bulb having a single heart-shaped thin leaf and a sheathed scape bearing a large, showy, variegated flower. (2) [c-] A plant of this genus.

ca-lyp'ter, 1 kə-lip'tər; 2 ca-lyp'ter, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as CALYPTRA. **2.** *Zool.* Same as ALULA, 2 (1).

cal"yp-te'rĭ-a, 1 kal'ɪp-tī'rɪ-ə; 2 cāl'yp-tē'rĭ-a, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The tail-coverts. [< Gr. *kalyptērion*, covering, < *kalyptō*, cover.]

ca-lyp'to-, 1 kə-lip'to-; 2 ca-lyp'to-. From Greek *kalyptos*, covered, hidden (< *kalyptō*, cover): a combining form used generally to denote investiture with a calyptra or the like. — **Ca-lyp"to-blas'te-a,** *n. pl.* *Zooph.* A suborder of hydroids with hydranths protected by hydrothecæ and sexual buds protected by gonangia. — **ca-lyp"to-blas'te-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **ca-lyp"to-blas'tic,** *a.* — **Ca-lyp"to-crin'ĭ-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* The *Eucalyptocrinidæ*. — **ca-lyp"to-crin'id,** *n.* — **ca-lyp"to-crin'oid,** *a.* — **ca-lyp'to-lite,** *n.* *Mineral.* Zircon. — **Ca-lyp"to-me-nī'næ,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of eurylæmoid birds with frontal plumes projecting forward and covering the nostrils. **Cal"yp-tom'e-na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cal"yp-tom'e-nine,** *a.* & *n.* — **Cal"yp-to-me'ra,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A suborder of entomostracans having the ambulatory feet lamellar and the shell well developed and enclosing the limbs. — **ca-lyp'to-mere,** *n.* — **cal"yp-tom'er'ous,** *a.* — **ca-lyp'to-pis,** *n.* *Crust.* The larval stage at which the thorax and abdomen are demarcated, as in schizopods.

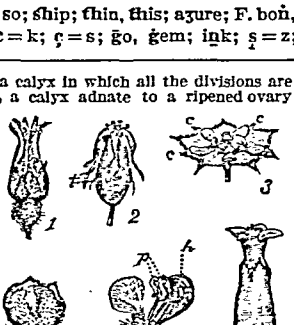
ca-lyp'tra, 1 kə-lip'trə; 2 ca-lyp'tra, *n.* A hood or lid. Specif.: (1) In mosses, the hood or covering of the capsule, being morphologically the upper part of the archegonium which is broken off and carried up on the top of the capsule as the seta elongates. (2) In flowering plants, any similar hood-shaped organ associated with or developed in a flower. (3) Rarely, the root-cap. [< Gr. *kalyptra*, veil, < *kalyptō*, cover.] **ca-lyp'ter‡.** — **Cal"yp-træ'a,** *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Calyptræidæ*. **2.** [c-] A gastropod of this genus; a bonnet-limpet. — **Cal"yp-træ'ĭ-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods having rigid narrow gill-filaments, a short oval foot, and a limpet-like or subspiral shell with a deck-like or variously contorted diaphragm; bonnet-limpets. — **cal"yp-træ'id,** *n.* — **cal"yp-træ'oid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Cal"yp-tra'tæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A section of muscid flies with teguliæ above the poising-wings. **Ca-lyp"ter-a-ta‡.** — **ca-lyp'trate,** *a.* **1.** Covered with, having, or like a calyptra. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Calyptratæ*. — **ca-lyp'trĭ-form,** *a.* Shaped like a calyptra. **ca-lyp"trĭ-mor'phous‡.** — **ca-lyp'tro-gen,** *n.* *Bot.* A special layer of cells from which the root-cap is developed.

Calyptra (*a*) of a moss, lifted from the capsule (*b*).

ca'lyx, 1 kē'lĭks *or* kal'ĭks; 2 cā'lyks *or* cāl'yks, *n.* [CAL'YCES, 1 kal'ɪ-sīz; 2 cāl'y-çēs, or CA'LYX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The outermost series of leaves of a flower, individually called sepals: usually green and more or less leaf-like, but frequently colored and petaloid. When there is but one series of floral envelops outside the stamen, this is usually called *calyx* or *perianth*.

The *calyx* is nothing but the swaddling clothes of the flower; the child-blossom is bound up in it, hand and foot.
RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* lect. x. p. 219. [W. & S.]

2. A cup-shaped part or organ. (1) *Zool.* The crinoid skeleton without the stem and the free part of the arms. (2) *Anat.* One of the expansions of the ureter in the kidney that embraces the papillæ where the uriniferous tubules discharge. (3) The cavity on an ovary caused by the rupture of a Graafian vesicle. [L., < Gr. *kalyx*, < *kalyptō*, cover.] — **calyx of the brain** (*Entom.*), the cup-shaped part of a mushroom body. See under BODY. — **ca'lyx-teeth"**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The tips of the calyx-divisions. — **c.-tube,** *n.* *Bot.* The tubular part of a calyx in which all the divisions are united. — **fruiting c.,** a calyx adnate to a ripened ovary and usually metamorphosed into part of the fruit; as in the American wintergreen.



Forms of the Calyx.
1. Gamosepalous calyx of a rose-bud. 2. The same ripened into a rose-hip: *t*, the calyx-tube. 3. Calyx of *Sibbaldia*, showing calycle (*c*). 4. Glandular calyx of *Bryophyllum*. 5. Irregular calyx of aconite, with sepals separated: *h*, hood; *p*, petals. 6. Tubular calyx.

cal-za'da, 1 kal-sā'də; 2 cāl-sā'-dā, *n.* [Sp.-Am.] **1.** A causeway built up with timbers, earth, stones, etc. **2.** A paved road; highway. **3.** A gravel walk. **4.** An avenue.

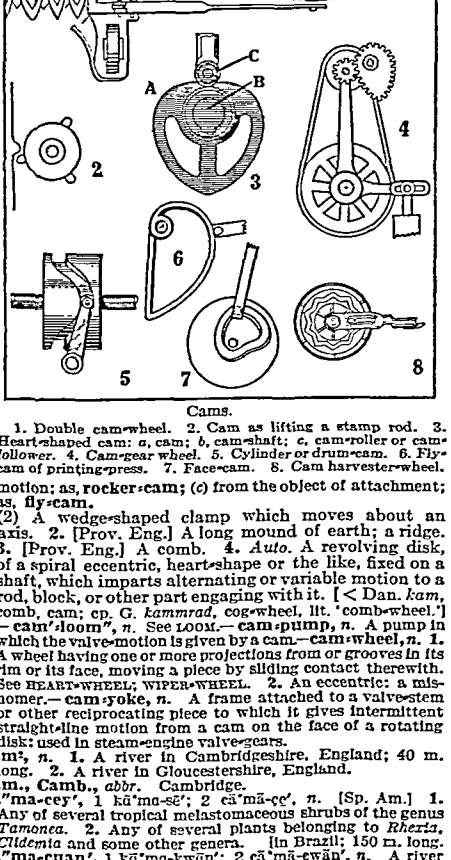
cam[1], 1 kam; 2 cām, *tt.* *Mech.* **1.** To impart a movement to or govern the movement of by means of a cam. **2.** To give the form of a cam to, as by making grooves: often used with *out*.

cam[2], *tt.* & *rt.* [Dial.] **1.** To contradict; cross. **2.** To tread down the shoe-heel. **kam‡.**

cam, *a.* & *adv.* [Dial. or Obs.] Crooked; awry; perverse.

cam[1], *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) A rotating piece, either non-circular or eccentric: used to convert rotary into reciprocating motion: often of irregular outline, and giving motion that is irregular in direction, rate, or time.

Some cams are named (*a*) from their shape; as, clover-leaf cam, elliptical cam, heart cam; (*b*) from their motion; as, rocker-cam; (*c*) from the object of attachment; as, fly-cam.



Cams.
1. Double cam-wheel. 2. Cam as lifting a stamp rod. 3. Heart-shaped cam: *a*, cam; *b*, cam-shaft; *c*, cam-roller or cam-follower. 4. Cam-gear wheel. 5. Cylinder or drum-cam. 6. Fly-cam of printing-press. 7. Face-cam. 8. Cam harvester-wheel.

(2) A wedge-shaped clamp which moves about an axis. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A long mound of earth; a ridge. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A comb. **4.** *Auto.* A revolving disk, of a spiral eccentric, heart-shape or the like, fixed on a shaft, which imparts alternating or variable motion to a rod, block, or other part engaging with it. [< Dan. *kam*, comb, cam; cp. G. *kammrad*, cog-wheel, lit. 'comb-wheel.'] — **cam'-loom",** *n.* See LOOM. — **cam-pump,** *n.* A pump in which the valve-motion is given by a cam. — **cam-wheel,** *n.* **1.** A wheel having one or more projections from or grooves in its rim or its face, moving a piece by sliding contact therewith. See HEART-WHEEL; WIPER-WHEEL. **2.** An eccentric: a misnomer. — **cam-yoke,** *n.* A frame attached to a valve-stem or other reciprocating piece to which it gives intermittent straight-line motion from a cam on the face of a rotating disk: used in steam-engine valve-gears.

Cam[2], *n.* **1.** A river in Cambridgeshire, England; 40 m. long. **2.** A river in Gloucestershire, England.

Cam., Camb., *abbr.* Cambridge.

Ca"ma-cey', 1 kā'mə-sē'; 2 cā'mā-çe', *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** Any of several tropical melastomaceous shrubs of the genus *Tamonea*. **2.** Any of several plants belonging to *Rhexia*, *Clidemia* and some other genera. [In Brazil; 150 m. long.

Ca"ma-cuan', 1 kā'mə-kwān'; 2 cā'mā-cwān', *n.* A river

ca"ma-gon', 1 kā'mə-gŏn'; 2 cā'mā-ĝŏn', *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* **1.** A tree (*Diospyros discolor*) of the ebony family. Its heart-wood is black with yellow streaks, takes a high polish, and is prized for making fine furniture; also, the timber of this tree. **2.** The Japanese persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*). [Visaya.]

Ca-ma'guey, *n.* Former name of PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.

ca"ma'leu', 1 kə'mə'yū'; 2 cā'mā'yū', *n.* [F.] **1.** A cameo. **2.** A painting or other reproduction (1) in a single color, or (2) in single colors not seeking to imitate those of nature. **3.** A style of printing pictures in imitation of pencil or pen-and-ink drawing. **ca"ma"yeu'‡.**

ca-mail', 1 kə-mēl'; 2 ca-māl', *n.* [F.] **1.** A piece of chain mail depending from a basinet and protecting the neck and shoulders; also, a hood of mail. **2.** A hood or short cloak worn by the Roman Catholic clergy; a mozetta. — **ca-mail(e)d'**, *a.* Provided with a camail.

Ca-mal'do-lese, 1 kə-mal'do-lēz; 2 cā-māl'do-lēs, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a rigid monastic order founded in the 11th century by St. Romuald at Camaldoli, a monastery in the Apennines, Italy. **Ca-mal"do-len'sĭ-an‡; Ca-mal'do-lite‡; Cam'al-dule** or **-du'lĭ-an‡.**

Ca-mal'do-li, 1 kə-mal'do-lī; 2 ca-māl'do-li, *n.* An Italian abbey. See CAMALDOLESE.

ca"ma-lig'[1], 1 kā'mə-lig'; 2 cā'mā-lig', *n.* [P. I.] A warehouse; also, a cabin; hut: a Tagalog term.

Ca"ma-lig'[2], *n.* A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I.

Ca-ma'li-gan, 1 kə-mā'lĭ-gən; 2 cā-mā'lĭ-gan, *n.* A town in Camarines province, Luzon, P. I.

Ca"ma-man', 1 kā'mə-mən'; 2 cā'mā-mān', *n.* A town in Camarines province, Luzon, P. I.

cam'an, 1 kam'ən; 2 cām'an, *n.* [Ir.] A stick with curved end, about 3 feet long, used in the game of hurling.

Ca-ma"na-lui'gan, 1 kə-mā"nə-lwī'gən; 2 cā-mā"nā-lwī'gan, *n.* A town in Cagayán province, Luzon, P. I.

ca"man-cha'ca, 1 kā'mən-chō'kə; 2 cā'mān-chā'cā, *n.* Same as GARUA.

Ca-man'che, *n.* Same as COMANCHE.

ca"man-chi'le, 1 kā'mən-chī'lē; 2 cā"mān-chī'lę, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A Mexican tree (*Pithecolobium dulce*), having edible pods and a bark rich in tannin. It has been introduced into the Philippine Islands and Guam. [< Mex. *guamachil*, < Aztec *quamochitl*.

ca"man-dag', 1 kā'mən-dŏg'; 2 cā'mān-dāg', *n.* [P. I.] Poison, whether of snakes or other animals.

Ca-ma'no Is'land, 1 kə-mā'no; 2 ca-mā'no. An island in Puget Sound, Washington; 14 m. long.

ca-man'si, 1 kə-mŏn'sī; 2 cā-mān'sī, *n.* [P. I.] A bread-fruit-tree (*Artocarpus camansi*) cultivated in the Philippine Islands for its edible fruits. It yields an oleoresin that is used medicinally. [durable wood of the tonka-bean tree.

cam'a-ra, 1 kam'ə-rə; 2 cām'a-ra, *n.* [Guiana.] *The hard*

ca"ma"ra"de-rie', 1 kə'mə'rə'də-rī'; 2 cā'mā'rā'de-rē', *n.* [F.] Comradeship; loyalty to one's comrades: a spirit of frankness and good fellowship as between comrades.

Cam"a-ral'za-man, 1 kam'ə-ral'zə-man; 2 cām'a-rāl'za-mān, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, a prince who, through fairy influence, loves and marries Princess Badoura.

cam'a-ran, 1 kam'ə-ran; 2 cām'a-rān, *n.* *Bot.* The aromatic nutmeg-like fruit of a Guiana tree (*Acrodiclidium camara*) of the laurel family. **cam'a-ra nut'meg‡.**

cam"a-ra-sau'rus, 1 kam'ə-rə-sô'rus; 2 cām'a-ra-sę'rūs, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rī; 2 -rī, *pl.*] A large fossil dinosaurian reptile (genus *Camarasaurus*). *Camarasaurus supremus*, from the Cretaceous of Dakota, was about 80 feet long. [< Gr. *kamara*, chamber arched over, + *sauros*, lizard.]

Cam"a-ra'ta, 1 kam'ə-rē'tə; 2 cām'a-rā'ta, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A suborder of crinoids with the test-plates united by suture and lower arm-plates forming part of the calyx. [< L. *cameratus*, pp. of *camero*, arch over, < *camera*; see CAMERA.] — **cam'a-rate,** *a.* & *n.*

cam"a-ril'la, 1 kam'ə-ril'ə *or* (*Sp.*) kā'mə-rēl'yə; 2 cām'a-ril'a *or* (*Sp.*) cā'mā-ril'yā, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A group of irregular advisers, as of a king; a clique of persons exercising political powers secretly and unofficially; a cabal. **2.** A little chamber; esp., the audience-chamber of a king. **3.** A small cell; esp., a brain-cell.

Now and then one has a new cell or *camarilla* opened in his brain. EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Fate* p. 15. [o. & co. 1876.]

ca"ma-rin', 1 kā'mə-rin'; 2 cā'mā-rin', *n.* [-RI'NES, 1 -rī'nēs; 2 -rī'nęs, *pl.*] [P. I.] **1.** A warehouse for the storage of merchandise. **2.** A sacristy or vestry of a church or other sacred edifice. **3.** A greenroom of a theater; also, the dressing-room of an actor. **4.** A shed or closet. [Sp.< L. *camera*.]

Ca"ma-rī'nes, 1 kā'mə-rī'nēs; 2 cā'mā-rī'nes, *n.* A province in Luzon, P. I.; 3,829 sq. m.; capital, Nueva Cáceres.

cam'a-ro-stome, 1 kam'ə-ro-stōm; 2 cām'a-ro-stōm, *n.* Same as LABRUM[1], *n.* (1). [< Gr. *kamara*, vault, + *stoma*, mouth.]

cam'as, 1 kam'əs; 2 cām'as, *n.* [Am. Ind.] *Bot.* **1.** Any species of plant belonging to the genus *Quamasia*. **2.** The edible bulbous roots of these plants. **3.** A forest glade. **4.** A basin-like region of prairie-land surrounded by hills or in forest lands. **cam'ash‡; cam'ass‡; cam'mass‡.** — **cam'as-rat",** *n.* A gopher or geomyine rodent (*Thomomys talpoides*), of western North America that feeds upon camas-bulbs. — **death camas** [N. W. U. S.], a melanthaceous perennial herb (*Zygadenus venenosus*) with bulbous roots, which are poisonous to animals. [QUAMASIA.

Ca-mas'sĭ-a, 1 kə-mas'ɪ-ə; 2 ca-mās'ĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* See **ca-ma'ta,** 1 kə-mē'tə; 2 ca-mā'ta, *n.* The half-grown acorns of the *Quercus ægilops*, imported for tanning: a trade name. Called **cam"a-tĭ'na** when in a younger condition.

ca-may', 1 kə-maĭ'; 2 cā-mȳ', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** The hand. **2.** Hand-weariness due to manual labor. **3.** Work done by hand. [Tag.] [Same as TAMAYUAN.

ca"may-uan', 1 kā'maĭ-wūn'; 2 cā'mȳ-wān', *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.*

Cam"ba"cé"rès', 1 kăn'bə'sē'rəs'; 2 cān'bā'çę'rēs', **Jean Jacques Regis de** (10/11 1753–3/11 1824). A French jurist and statesman; Duke of Parma; had the chief part in compiling the *Code Napoléon*; 2d consul.

Cam'ba-luc, 1 kam'bə-lŭk; 2 cām'ba-lųc, *n.* In Marco Polo's *Voyages*, the chief city of Cathay, now known to be Peking. **Cam'ba-lu‡.**

cam'ba-rine, 1 kam'bə-rin; 2 cām'ba-rin, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Cambarus*, an American genus of crawfishes. [< L. *cammarus*, sea-crab.] **cam'ba-roid‡.**

Cam'ba-rus, 1 kam'bə-rus; 2 cām'ba-rūs, *n.* *Ich.* A genus of crawfishes. — **cam'ba-rine,** *a.* **cam'ba-roid‡.**

Cam-bay', 1 kam-bē'; 2 cam-bā', *n.* **1. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Arabian sea, E. of Kathiawar peninsula, Bombay. **2.** A native state, N. Gujarat; 350 sq. m. **3.** Its capital, a seaport on the Gulf of Cambay.

cam-baye', 1 kam-bē'; 2 cām-bā', *n.* Cotton cloth made in Bengal and other parts of India. [< *Cambay*, in India.]

cam'ber, 1 kam'bər; 2 cām'ber, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make slightly convex above, as a deck or a horizontal piece. **II.** *i.* To have or assume a slightly arched or upwardly convex form, as a ship's deck-planking. [< F. *cambrer*, < L. *camero*, < *camera*, arch; see CAMERA.]

cam'ber[1], *n.* **1.** A slight upward bend or convexity, as of a timber or surface; a slight arch or rise in the middle, as of a ship's deck, or the plane or wing of an aeroplane.

Camber is an element of some compounds in which the second element is the name of something cambered: as, **camber-arch, c.-beam, c.-keeled, c.-window.**

2. A basin for small boats, etc., made by a wing-dock or breakwater. [< F. *cambre*, < *cambrer*; see CAMBER, *v.*] — **cam'ber-slip",** *n.* *Bricklaying.* A wooden strip with one edge curved to a slight rise, as of 1 inch in 6 feet: used in laying flat arches. **cam'ber-piece"‡.**

cam'ber[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A harbor. H. *Dict.*

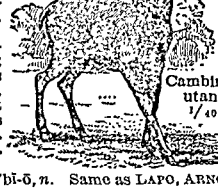
Cam'ber-well, 1 *kam'bər-wel*; 2 *cām'ber-wēl*, *n.* A borough in the S. E. district of London. — **Camberwell beauty,** a richly colored nymphalid butterfly (*Vanessa antiopa*).

cam'bi-al, 1 kam'bɪ-əl; 2 cām'bi-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Pertaining to exchange in commerce. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to cambium. **II.** *n.* A bill of exchange.

Cam″bi-a′so, 1 kŏm″bi-ä′so; 2 cäm″bi-ä′so, **Luca** or **Luchetto da Genova** (c. 1527–1585). An Italian painter; painted frescos in the Escurial, Spain.

cam′bi-form, 1 kam′bi-fôrm; 2 cäm′bi-fôrm, *a. Bot.* Having the form of or resembling cambium-cells. [< CAMBIUM + -FORM.]

cam′bing-u-tan″, 1 kam′bıŋ-u-tan″; 2 cäm′biŋ-u-tän″, *n.* A large goat-antelope (*Nemorhædus sumatrensis*) of Sumatra.



Cam″bins-kan′, 1 kam′bins-kan′; 2 cäm′bins-cän′, *n.* In Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, a king of Tartary, to whom the king of Arabia and India sends marvelous presents, each possessed of wondrous power. **Cam″bus-can′**.

cam′bi-o[1], 1 kam′bi-o; 2 cäm′bi-ō, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** Exchange; barter. **2.** A set of tables giving weights, measures, and moneys of different countries in the equivalents of a particular country. **3.** An exchange; a bourse. **4.** Bill of exchange.

Cam′bi-o[2], 1 kām′bi-ō; 2 cäm′bi-ō, *n.* Same as LAPO, ARNOLFO DI.

cam″bi-o-ge-net′ic, 1 kam′bı-o-jı-net′ık; 2 cäm′bi-o-ge-nĕt′ic, *a.* Formative of cambium. [< CAMBIUM + GENETIC.]

cam′bist, 1 kam′bist; 2 cäm′bist, *n.* **1.** A manual giving the moneys, weights, and measures of different countries, and their equivalents. **2.** One versed in exchange values; a dealer or speculator in bills of exchange. [< F. *cambiste*, < It. *cambista*, < L. *cambio*, exchange.] — **cam′bism**, *n.* [Rare.] The theory and practise of exchange. **cam′bist-ryt**.

cam′bi-um, 1 kam′bi-um; 2 cäm′bi-üm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A meristematic zone of cells between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants, from which new tissues are developed. It occurs also in fibrovascular bundles between the xylem and phloem. It was formerly regarded as merely a viscid secretion and was known as "descending sap." In some cases the cambial activity is confined to one side. A zone of tangentially dividing tissue, interfascicular cambium, develops in the primary medullary rays between the original bundles and, uniting with the cambium in them, forms a complete cambium ring. **2.** *Civ. Law.* Exchange of property. **3**†. A humor formerly supposed to repair waste of tissue in the body. [LL., exchange, < L. *cambio*, exchange.]

camb′let, *n.* Same as CAMLET.

Cam-bo′dI-a, 1 kam-bō′dı-ə; 2 cäm-bō′di-a, *n.* **1.** A province in French Indo-China; 38,600 sq. m.; capital, Pnompenh. **2.** Same as MEKONG. — **Cam-bo′dI-an**, *a. & n.*

cam-boge′†, *n.* Same as GAMBOGE. **cam-bo′gI-a**†.

Cam″bon′, 1 kaṅ″bōṅ′; 2 cäṅ″bōṅ′, **Pierre Paul** (1843–1924). A French diplomat.

cam-boose′, **cam-bouse′**, *n.* Same as CABOOSE.

Cam′borne, *n.* A town in Cornwall, England.

Cam″bral′, 1 kaṅ″brē′; 2 cäṅ″brä′, *n.* A fortified city in Nord department, France; scene of severe battles Sept. 15, 1916 (when military tanks were first used), Nov. 22–Dec. 13, 1917, March 20–24, 1918, and Oct. 18, 1918, when the British broke the German line.

cam′bra-sine, 1 kam′bra-zīn; 2 cäm′bra-sīn, *n.* A fine linen or cambric. [< F. *cambresine*; cp. CAMBRIC.] **cam′bre-sinet**. **cam′brIt**.

cam′brel, 1 kam′brel; 2 cäm′brĕl, *n.* Same as GAMBREL.

Cam′brI-a, 1 kam′brı-ə; 2 cäm′bri-a, *n.* **1.** The ancient name of Wales. **2.** A county in Pennsylvania; 680 sq. m.; county-seat, Ebensburgh.

Cam′brI-an, 1 kam′brı-ən; 2 cäm′bri-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Cambria, or Wales; Welsh. **2.** *Geol.* (1) Of or pertaining to the earliest of the periods of the Paleozoic era, following Archæan time, and preceding the Ordovician (Lower Silurian) period; also, referring to the system of rocks deposited during the Cambrian period: formerly called *Primordial*.

In Great Britain the rocks of the Cambrian system are divided into the **Lower** or **Olenellus** series, the **Middle** or **Paradoxides** series, and the **Upper** or **Olenus** series, each series being named from a characteristic genus of trilobites. In North America the corresponding divisions are known as **Lower** or **Georgian, Middle** or **Acadian,** and **Upper** or **Saratogan** series. See TABLE OF GEOLOGY.

(2) Belonging to the primordial strata between the base of the Lower Silurian as restricted and the Archæan, or the Algonkian series overlying the Archæan. See GEOLOGY. **Cam′ler-ict**. [Welshman.

Cam′brI-an, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The Cambrian strata. **2.** A

cam′bric, 1 kām′brik; 2 cäm′bric, *n.* **1.** A fine white linen fabric, often used for fine handkerchiefs, first made at Cambrai in France. **2.** A cotton fabric made in imitation of linen; also, a coarser glazed cotton fabric much used for linings. **cam′bric-mus″lin**†; **cot′ton cam′bric**†. [< Flem. *Kameryk*, city in French Flanders, < LL. *Cameracum*.] **cam′brick**†. — **cam′bric-grass″**, *n.* The ramie-plant. — **cam′bric-leaf″**, *n.* The common yellow pond-lily.

Cam′bridge, 1 kām′brij; 2 cām′bridğ, *n.* **1. Ada**, pen-name of Mrs. George Frederick Cross (1844–), an English novelist. **2.** A county in England; 822 sq. m. **Cam′bridge-shIre**. **3.** Its capital; seat of the university. **4.** A city, county-seat of Middlesex county, Mass.; seat of Harvard University (non-sectarian, 1636), Andover Theological Seminary (Congregational, 1808), Radcliffe College (non-sectarian, 1870). **5.** A city, county-seat of Guernsey county, O. **6.** A city in Wayne county, Ind. **7.** A town, county-seat of Dorchester county, Md. **8.** A village in Washington county, N. Y. **9.** A village, county-seat of Henry county, Ill. **10.** A village in Lamoille county, Vt. — **Cambridge Platonists**, a 17th century school of idealists and Christian apologists who, under the inspiration of Plato, Augustine, Aquinas, and the French Cartesians, combated the materialistic views of Hobbes and other writers of their time. They derived their name from the fact that their leaders, among whom Cudworth and Henry More were conspicuous, came chiefly from Emmanuel and Christ Colleges, Cambridge. **C. Latitudinarians**†. — **C. University**, one of the centers of British learning, which received its first charter from Henry III. in 1231 and was incorporated by Elizabeth in 1571.

Cam′bridge Springs, A borough in Crawford county, Pa.

Cam′bro-brIt″on, 1 kam′bro-brit″ən; 2 cäm′bro-brit″on, *n.* A Welshman.

Cam″bronne′, 1 kaṅ″bron′; 2 cäṅ″brōn′, **Pierre J. E., Baron de** (1770–1842). A French marshal; commanded a division at Waterloo.

Cambs., *abbr.* Cambridgeshire.

cam-bu′ca, 1 kam-bū′kə; 2 cäm-bū′ca, *n.* **1.** A curved stick used in the game of pall-mall. **2.** The pastoral staff or crook. [LL., of Celtic origin; cp. Gael. *camag*, a crook.] **cam-but′tat**. [CAMMOCK[1].

cam′buck[1], 1 kam′buk; 2 cäm′bůc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] See **cam′buck**[2], *n* [Prov Eng.] **1.** Same as CAMMOCK[2]. **2.** Dry stalks of dead plants. H. *Dict.* **cam′bock**†.

Cam-by′ses, 1 kam-bı′sēz, *n.* King of Persia, 529–522 B. C.; son of Cyrus. **Kam-by′sēs**† (Gr.).

Cam′den, 1 kam′den; 2 cäm′dĕn, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1714–1794), Charles Pratt, an English statesman; Lord Chancellor; opposed Lord North's policy in America. **2. William** (1551–1623), an English antiquary; historian; founded the Camden professorship of history at Oxford; *Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth*. **3.** A county in Georgia; 718 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Mary's. **4.** A county in Missouri; 702 sq. m.; county-seat, Creek. **5.** A county in New Jersey; 222 sq. m. **6.** Its county-seat. **7.** A county in North Carolina; 218 sq. m.; county-seat, Camden Court House. **8.** A town, county-seat of Kershaw county, S. C. **9.** A city, county-seat of Ouachita county, Ark. **10.** A village in Oneida county, N. Y. **11.** A village in Knox county, Me. [gland.

Cam′den Town. A district in the N. W. of London, En-

Camd. Soc., *abbr.* Camden Society.

camel[1], *n.* [Eng.] A leaden sash-bar or grooved strip for fastening panes in latticed or stained-glass windows.

camel[2], *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A comb: also, a ridge.

ca-meeze′, 1 kə-mīz′; 2 ca-mēz′, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A shirt; fine tunic. [graver, or collector of cameos.

cam′e-Ist, 1 kam′ı-list; 2 cäm′ē-ist, *n.* [Rare.] A maker, en-

cam′el, 1 kam′el; 2 cäm′ĕl, *n.* **1.** A large tylopodous ruminant of the genus *Camelus*, having a humped back. The toes are connected by a pad except at the ends, which bear nail-like hoofs. The humps are masses of fat, and small narrow-mouthed pouches in the paunch serve to store up water. There are two species, the Arabian or one-humped (*C. dromedarius*), and the Bactrian or two-humped (*C. bactrianus*). The camel was early domesticated, and is the chief beast of burden of western Asia and northern Africa. A few remnants of the wild stock are believed still to exist in the Pamir. **2.** Any other camelid, as a llama. **3.** A buoyant water-tight contrivance fastened to a ship's side below the surface to raise the vessel in passing bars, shallows, etc., and sometimes used for lifting sunken wrecks. **4.** A big, clumsy, slouching fellow; especially, a person of great size or one capable of bearing a heavy burden. **5.** Figuratively, anything too difficult to accept or believe. See *Matt.* xxiii, 24. **6.** [C-] Same as CAMELOPARD, 2. [OF., < L. *camelus*, < Gr. *kamēlos*, < Heb. *gāmāl*, camel.] **cam′all**†; **cam′alle**†; **cam′mel**†.

— **black camel**, a symbol of murder or violent death among Arab races. — **cam′el-bird″**, *n.* The African ostrich. — **c.-corps**, *n.* A corps of infantry or battery of artillery mounted on camels. — **c.-cricket**, *n.* A mantis. — **c.-grass**, *n.* One of various sweet-scented Asiatic grasses; especially, *Andropogon schœnanthus*. — **c.-gun**, *n.* A wheelless machine gun to be carried on a camel's back, usually furnished with a tripod. — **c.-gut**, *n.* The dried intestines of the camel, used as strings for musical instruments, etc. — **c.-insect**, *n.* A mantis. — **c.-kneed**, *a.* Having callosities on the knees, as in the camel. — **c.-load**, *n.* The load that a camel can bear, usually from 800 to 900 pounds for a short journey and from 300 to 400 pounds for a long one. — **c.-locust**, *n.* A mantis. — **camel's hair**, the hair of the camel, used in the manufacture of dress-goods, heavy warm cloth for travelers, and similar fabrics. — **camel's-hair cloth**, a fabric made entirely or partly of camel's hair. In cheaper grades cow-hair is frequently substituted, either partly or entirely, and these are called *camel's-hair back*. — **camel's-hair pencil**, a brush for water-colors, made of camel's hair or (usually) of the tail-hair of Siberian squirrels. — **camel's-hair shawl** [U. S.], a Cashmere shawl. — **camel's-hay**, *n.* Camel-grass. — **camel's-thorn**, *n.* **1.** A red-flowered shrub (*Alhagi maurorum*), a native of Arabian and Egyptian deserts. It exudes a kind of manna. **2.** A large South-African shrub (*Acacia giraffæ*) whose leaves are relished by cattle and browsing wild animals. **3.** A tropical Asiatic shrub (*Zizyphus nummularius*). Its foliage is used for fodder. — **c.-tree**, *n.* Same as CAMEL'S-THORN, 2. — **c.-wasp**, *n.* Any of the long-necked wasps of the genus *Xiphidria*. — **camel's wool**, camel's hair. — **c.-yarn**, *n.* Camel's-hair yarn. — **giraffe c.**, a species of camel that had a neck and leg-bones like those of a giraffe; now extinct. **giraffe-necked c.**, — **cam′el-cade′**, *n.* [Humorous.] A body of troops or other persons mounted on camels. — **cam″el-cer′**, *n.* A camel-driver; also, a soldier mounted on a camel. — **cam′el-ish**, *a.* Of the nature of a camel; obstinate, like a camel. — **cam′el-ish-ness**, *n.* — **cam′el-ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** Soldiers mounted on camels. **2.** A place for loading and unloading camels.

Cam′el-ford, 1 kam′el-fôrd; 2 cäm′ĕl-fôrd, *n.* A town in Cornwall, England; scene of a battle between King Arthur and his nephew Modred, 543.

Ca-mel′I-dæ, 1 kə-mel′ı-dī; 2 ca-mĕl′i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of tylopods, especially those with only lateral upper incisors. Including the camels, and the llama, guanaco, alpaca, and vicuña. **Ca-me′lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [L.: see CAMEL.] — **cam′e-lid**, *n.*

Cam″e-li′na, 1 kam′ı-lai′nə; 2 cäm″e-li′na, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the mustard family. *Camelina sativa* is the gold-of-pleasure, or false flax. [< Gr. *chamai*, on the ground, + *linon*, flax.]

Cam″e-li′næ, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cameloidea*.

cam′e-line, } 1 kam′ı-lin; 2 cäm′e-lin, *a.* Of or pertaining to
cam′e-lIne, } camels or the *Camelidæ*.

cam′e-line[1], *n.* Any plant of the genus *Camelina*.

cam′e-lIne[2], *n.* A medieval textile fabric said to have been made of camel's hair; also, a robe made from it.

Ca-mel′li-a, 1 kə-mel′ı-ə; 2 ca-mĕl′i-a (XIII), *n. Bot.* **1.** Same as THEA. **2.** [c-] The Japan rose (*Thea japonica*), an evergreen shrub with shining ovate-serrate leaves and large white or red double flowers. There are several varieties. [< George Joseph *Kamel*, a Jesuit traveler.]

ca-mel′lin, 1 kə-mel′ın; 2 ca-mĕl′in, *n. Chem.* A glucoside ($C_{31}H_{44}O_{19}$) obtained from the seeds of *Camellia japonica*. [< Joseph *Kamel*, traveler.]

cam′el-lo″eust, *n.* See under CAMEL.

cam′e-loid, 1 kam′ı-loid; 2 cäm′e-lōid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Camelidæ* or *Cameloidea*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Camelidæ*. [< Gr. *kamēlōdēs*, < *kamēlos* (see CAMEL); and see -OID.]

Cam″e-loi′de-a, 1 kam″ı-loi′dı-ə; 2 cäm″e-loi′de-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily of ruminants including all the *Tylopoda*. [< CAMELUS + -OID.] — **cam″e-loi′de-an**, *a. & n.*

Cam′e-lon, 1 kam′ı-lon; 2 cäm′e-lŏn, *n.* A village in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

ca-mel′o-pard, 1 kə-mel′o-pārd; 2 ca-mĕl′o-pärd (XIII), *n.* **1.** The giraffe: so named because formed like a camel and spotted like a pard. **2.** [C-] *Astron.* A northern constellation between Ursa Major and Cassiopeia. **Ca-mel″o-par′dus**†. **3.** *Her.* A bearing representing a camelopard with the horns of an ibex. [< LL. *camelopardus*, < Gr. *kamēlopardalis*, < *kamēlos* (see CAMEL) + *pardalis*, pard.] **ca-mel″o-par′dal**† or **-del**†.

ca″me-lot′[1], 1 kä″mə-lō′; 2 cä″me-lō′, *n.* [F.] A newsboy; hawker; faker; formerly, also, a thief.

came′lot[2], *n.* Camlet.

Cam′e-lot[2], 1 kam′ı-lot; 2 cäm′e-lŏt, *n.* The reputed seat of King Arthur's court, indefinitely located in Cornwall or Somerset or in the city of Winchester, England.

cam′el's-hair″, etc. See under CAMEL.

Cam′els Hump, 1 kam′elz; 2 cäm′ĕlz. **1.** One of the Green Mountains, in Vermont; 4,088 ft. high. **2.** One of the Adirondacks, New York; 3,548 ft. high.

Ca″mem″bert′, 1 ka″maṅ″bār′; 2 cä″mäṅ″bĕr′, *n.* See CHEESE.

Ca-me′næ, 1 kə-mī′nī; 2 ca-mē′nē, *n. pl. Rom. Myth.* Prophetic nymphs of the springs or fountains, particularly of those springs near the Porta Capena where the vestal virgins drew water: identified by the Roman poets with the muses. [L.] [mood of the fourth figure. See MOOD.

cam′e-nes, 1 kam′ı-nīz; 2 cäm′e-nēs, *n. Logic.* A valid

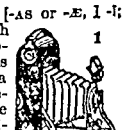
cam′e-o, 1 kam′ı-ō; 2 cäm′e-ō, *n.* **1.** A striated stone (as onyx, sardonyx, agate, or the like) or shell, carved in relief, so as to show the design in a layer of one color with another color as background.

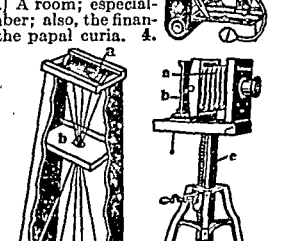
Cameo, National Library, Paris.

Most curious . . . is that false perception in vision by which intaglios are converted into *cameos* and *cameos* into intaglios. BREWSTER *Natural Magic* p. 98. [N. M. 1838.]

2. The method or art of so carving or engraving: opposed to *intaglio*. **3.** Any small engraved or carved work in relief; as, an ivory *cameo*. [< It. *cammeo*, < LL. *cammæus*, cameo.] — **cam′e-o-conch″**, *n.* A cameo-shell. — **c.-glass**, *n.* See GLASS. — **c.-shell**, *n.* A shell used in cameo-cutting, especially a helmet-shell, as the queen-conch. — **cam′e-o-type**, *n.* Formerly, a small daguerreotype. — **c.-ware**, *n.* Fine pottery with figures in relief of a different color from the ground, as Wedgwood ware and jasper-ware.

cam′er-a, 1 kam′ər-ə; 2 cäm′er-a, *n.* [-AS or -Æ, 1 -I; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** A chamber or box in which the image of an exterior object is projected upon a plane surface, as by a lens or lenses: usually, when unqualified, a photographic camera. See phrases below. **2.** *Anat.* A chamber, as of the heart. **3.** [It. or Sp.] A room; especially, a legislative chamber; also, the financial department of the papal curia. **4.** *Eng. Law.* A judges' chamber or private room. **5.** A device, somewhat resembling a photographic apparatus, used for examining tubes of colored solutions by means of transmitted light, all other light being shut off. [L., vault, < Gr. *kamara*, anything arched.]

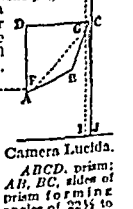




Cameras.

1. Folding pocket-camera, "kodak." 2. Enlarging-camera: *a*, negative; *b*, lens; *c*, image on sensitized paper. 3. "Studio" or photographers' camera: *a*, bellows; *b*, plate-holder; *c*, adjusting mechanism.

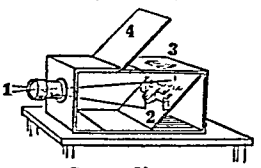
— **binocular camera**, a camera shaped like a pair of field-glasses and fitted with stereoscopic lenses. — **c. lucida**, a device by which the apparent image of a body seems to be projected on a sheet of paper, so that its outlines may be delineated with a pencil: usually brought about by internal reflection in a prism. — **c. obscura**. **1.** A camera in which the real image of an exterior object is projected upon a plane surface, either for the purpose of viewing it or of tracing its outlines: sometimes a structure large enough to hold spectators, who view the image on a white table in the center. See illus. on next page. **2.** A small dark room. — **cycloramic c.**, a camera fitted with mechanical devices for taking a whole panoramic view at a single exposure. — **detective c.**, a camera so small as to be readily concealed under the clothing, or made in the form of some other object, as a book, parcel, lunch-box, etc., so as to be of use in detective work. — **In c.** (*Law*), not in public court; privately; as, the case was tried *in camera*. — **kite c.**, a camera attached to a kite employed in taking bird's-eye views. — **m. camera**, a camera for exposing several sensitive plates, one after another, without reloading. — **panoramic** or **pantascopic c.** (*Phot.*), a wide-angled camera with a lens-tube which may be directed successively to various parts of the field, the sensitized plate moving with it. — **photographic c.**, a camera obscura, usually extensible, having at the front end a double convex lens or a combination of such lenses adjustable to a focus, and fitted at the back for the introduction of a sensitized plate or film so placed as to receive an image of an object or scene in the field of the lens.



Camera Lucida.

ABCD, prism; *AB*, *BC*, sides of prism forming angles of 22½° to the horizontal and vertical; *E*, object reflected at *F* and *G* to the eye at *H*; *I*, image of *E* seen by the eye; *HJ*, line of the eye to the image past the point *C* enabling the operator to trace the image at *I*.

Photographic cameras are named (1) from their structure; as, **bellows camera; hand and stand c.; hand c.; stand c.** (one used upon a tripod); **twin-lens c.**; or (2) from the manner or method of their use; as, **copying c., hand c., multiplying c.** (containing a number of small lenses), **reflecting c.— photomicrographic c.**, a microscope with a photographic camera attachment by which objects under the microscope are reflected on a sensitized plate.— **pinhole c.**, a photographic camera having a pinhole to take the place of the lens. See under PINHOLE.— **polariscopic c.**, a camera provided with a polariscope attachment used to examine the polarization of light from an object, as the corona of the sun. — **prismatic** or **spectroscopic c.**, a camera with prismatic attachments employed in observing the physico-astronomical phenomena during total eclipses of the sun.—**solar c.** (*Engrav.*), a camera designed for making enlargements by daylight.— **stereoscopic c.**, a camera with a partition and two separate lenses arranged for taking simultaneously right and left views for use in the stereoscope.— **watch'-case'-a**, *n.* A camera resembling a watch in shape and size.



Camera Obscura.
1. Convex lens through which the view passes to the mirror (2). 3. Ground-glass plate upon which the tracing is made of the view reflected from the mirror. 4. Shield for keeping the ground-glass plate in the shadow.

cam'er-al, 1 kam'ər-əl; 2 kăm'er-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a camera or chamber, or, specif., to the chambers administering state property in Germany.

When absolute government was supplanted by English constitutional ideas the *cameral* sciences retreated in their turn before political economy as represented by Adam Smith. Survivals of them exist, nevertheless, in Germany to the present day. *Dict. of Polit. Econ.* vol. i, p. 196. [MACM. 1896.]

— cam'er-al-ism, *n.* The theory or view of a cameralist. **— cam'er-al-ist**, *n.* One who is skilled in cameralistics.— **cam"er-al-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to state finances.— **cam"er-al-is'tics**, *n.* The science of state finances.

cam'er-a-phone, 1 kam'ər-ə-fōn; 2 kăm'er-a-fōn, *n.* [Trade term.] A kinetophonograph.

Ca"me-ra'ri-us, 1 kä"mə-rä'ri-us; 2 cä"me-rä'ri-us, **Joachim** (4/11 1500–4/11 1574). A German scholar; reformer; friend and biographer of Melanchthon; one of the principal restorers of ancient learning.

Cam"e-ra'ta, 1 kam'ı-rē'tə; 2 căm"e-rā'ta, *n. pl.* *Echin.* The second of the five orders of the crinoidean division. See CRINOIDEA. In the classification of Wachsmuth and Springer it is the largest. [< L. *cameratus*, arched.]

cam'er-ate‡, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To divide into chambers. **2.** [Rare.] To arch; vault.— **cam'er-ate**, *a.* Chambered. **cam'er-at"ed‡.— cam"er-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** Division into chambers. **2.** [Rare.] A vaulting or arching.

cam'er-ine, } 1 kam'ər-in; 2 căm'er-in, *n.* A nummu-
cam'er-ins, } lite. [< L. *camera*; see CAMERA.]

Ca"me-ri'no, 1 kä"mē-ri'no; 2 cä"me-ri'no, *n.* A town in Macerata province, Italy. [rapher.

cam'er-ist, 1 kam'ər-ist; 2 căm'er-ist, *n.* [Rare.] A photog-

cam"er-i-te'lous, 1 kam"ər-ı-tī'lus; 2 căm"er-i-tē'lŭs, *a.* Weaving webs in which to hide: said of certain spiders. [< L. *camera* (see CAMERA) + *tela*, web, < *texo*, weave.]

cam"er-lin'go, 1 kam"ər-liŋ'go; 2 căm"er-lin'gō, *n.* [It.] The Pope's financial secretary or chamberlain: always a cardinal, and generally known as the *cardinal camerlingo*. He is the ruler of the Church during a vacancy in the papacy. **cam"er-len'go‡.**

Cam'er-on, 1 kam'ər-ən; 2 căm'er-on, *n.* **1. Donald** (1695?–1748), a Highland chieftain of Lochiel; subject of Campbell's poem *Lochiel's Warning*. **2. Richard** (died 7/11 1680), a Scottish Presbyterian preacher; Covenanter; founder of the Cameronian sect. **3. Simon** (3/11 1799–6/11 1859), an American politician and diplomat. **4. Verney Lovett** (4/11 1844–3/11 1894), an English explorer; *Across Africa*, etc. **5.** A parish in Louisiana; 445 sq. m.; parish-seat, Cameron. **6.** A county in Pennsylvania; 375 sq. m.; county-seat, Emporium. **7.** A county in Texas; 2,203 sq. m.; county-seat, Brownsville. **8.** A city, county-seat of Milan county, Tex. **9.** A city in Clinton county, Mo. **10.** A village in Steuben county, N. Y. [high.

Cam'er-on, Mount. A mountain in Colorado; 14,000 ft.

Cam'er-on Cone. A mountain of Front Range, Colo.; 11,460 ft. high.

Cam"er-o'ni-an, 1 kam'ər-ō'nı-ən; 2 căm'er-ō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Richard Cameron or his doctrines or disciples.

Cam"er-o'ni-an, *n.* **1.** *Scot. Hist.* A follower of Richard Cameron, who in 1680 denied Charles II.'s ecclesiastical authority and refused the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy. The Cameronians became the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which in 1876 was mostly merged in the Free Church. They historically represented the Covenanters. **2.** *pl.* Formerly, the 26th regiment of British infantry, originally composed of followers of Richard Cameron: now known as the 1st battalion of Scottish Rifles. [KAMERUN.

Cam"er-oons', 1 kam"ər-ūnz'; 2 căm"er-o͞onz', *n.* Same as

cam"er-os'to-ma, 1 kam"ər-os'to-mə; 2 căm"er-ŏs'to-ma, *n.* *Arach.* The anterior part of the cephalothorax which forms an arch over the mouth-parts. [< L. *camera* (see CAMERA) + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]

ca-mes'tres, 1 kə-mes'trız; 2 ca-mĕs'trēz, *n.* *Logic.* A valid mood of the second figure. See MOOD.

cam'ford, *pp.* Camphored. S. S.

cam'-gear", 1 kam'-gır"; 2 căm'-gēr", *n.* *Mech.* A gear occupying an eccentric position upon a shaft; a gear of which the outline is elliptical. See illus. under CAM.

Ca"mi-guin', 1 kä"mi-gin'; 2 cä"mi-gĭn', *n.* **1.** One of the Babuyanes Islands, N. of Luzon, P. I.; 37 sq. m. **2.** An island off the N. coast of Mindanao, P. I.; 71 sq. m.

ca'mik, 1 kä'mik; 2 cä'mik, *n.* [Labrador.] A native boat made of sealskins. [province, Luzon, P. I.

Ca"mi-lig', 1 kä"mi-lig'; 2 cä"mi-lĭg', *n.* A town in Tarlac

Ca-mil'la, 1 kə-mil'ə; 2 ca-mĭl'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Ca"mille'**, 1 ka'mil', 2 cä"mĭl'; It. **Ca-mil'la**, 1 kä-mil'la, 2 cä-mĭl'lä; Sp. **Ca-mi'la**, 1 kä-mi'la, 2 cä-mi'lä. **2.** *Myth.* Virgin queen of the Volscians; one of the swift-footed servants of Diana. She aided Turnus against Æneas, but was killed by Aruns. **3.** In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, wife of Anselmo, who puts her fidelity to the test. **4.** A town in Mitchell county, Ga. [L. *fem.*, attendant at a sacrifice.]

Ca"mille', 1 kä"mi'yə *or* ka'mil'; 2 cä"mi'ye *or* cä'mĭl', *n.* **1.** The heroine of Corneille's *Horace*; sister of the Horatii. **2.** In the younger Dumas's *La Dame aux Camélias*, the heroine, drawn from a well-known courtesan, Margaret Gautier, who is represented as being saved from an evil life by her love for Armand Duval.

Ca-mil'lo, 1 kə-mil'o; 2 ca-mĭl'o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, a Sicilian lord through whose intervention Florizel and Perdita are united.

Ca-mil'lus, 1 kə-mil'ŭs; 2 ca-mĭl'ŭs, **Marcus Furius** (died 365 B. C.). A semimythical Roman hero; the subject of one of Plutarch's *Lives*.

ca"mi'on', 1 ka"mi'yoṅ'; 2 cä"mi'yŏṅ', *n.* [F.] A motor-driven military truck.

ca-mi'sa, 1 ka-mi'sa; 2 cä-mi'sä, *n.* [Sp.] A chemise; shirt; specif., a thin waist with large flowing sleeves, made of embroidered piña and worn by women.

cam"i-sa'do, 1 kam"ı-sā'do; 2 căm"i-sä'do, *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] **1.** A night attack, in which the soldiers wore shirts over their armor to enable them to recognize one another. **2.** Erroneously, a shirt worn in such an attack. **cam"i-sade'‡.**

Cam'i-sard, 1 kam'ı-zärd; 2 căm'i-särd, *n.* [F.] One of the French Calvinists who fought for their civil and religious liberties after the revocation of the edict of Nantes; literally, a shirt- or smock-wearer. **cam'i-sart.**

cam'i-sat"ed†, *a.* Having a shirt over other clothing.

ca-mise', 1 kə-mīs'; 2 ca-mīs', *n.* A loose shirt, worn by Orientals; a light, loose gown. [F., < LL. *camisia*, shirt.] **ca-mese'†; cam'ist; cam'iss‡.**

ca-mis'i-at, *n.* **1.** *Liturg.* A shrine in which was preserved the Book of the Gospels. **2.** A shirt; an alb.

cam'i-sole, 1 kam'ı-sōl; 2 căm'i-sōl, *n.* **1.** A woman's wrapper. **2.** A form of jacket. **3.** A straight-jacket having long sleeves that can be tied behind the patient's back. [F.]

cam'is-ter, 1 kam'ıs-tər; 2 căm'ıs-tĕr, *n.* [Thieves' Slang.] A clergyman.

Cam'lan, 1 kam'lən; 2 căm'lan, *n.* **1.** The Alan or Camel river, Cornwall, Eng. **2.** The battle-field where Arthur received his death-wound from his nephew, Mordred, 542.

cam'let, 1 kam'let; 2 căm'lĕt, *vt.* To mark in or make with wavy or undulating lines, like camlet.

cam'let, *n.* **1.** A fine, closely woven, nearly water-proof fabric of camels' hair or some imitation or substitute, as mixed wool and silk: once much used for cloaks. **2.** A garment made from this fabric. [< F. *camelot*, < LL. *camelotum*, < Ar. *khamlat*, < *khaml*, plush.] **camb'let†; came'lott; cham'let†.**

cam"let-een', 1 kam'let-ın'; 2 căm'lĕt-ēn', *n.* A worsted camlet; imitation camlet. **cam'let-ine‡; cam"let-teen'‡; cam-let'to‡.**

cam'-loom", *n.* See under LOOM.

cam'ma-ron, 1 kam'ə-ron; 2 căm'a-rŏn, *n.* A fresh-water shrimp (genus *Gammarus*) like a crawfish. [< Sp. *camaron*, < L. *cammarus*, sea-crab, < Gr. *kammaros*, lobster.]

Cam'ma-rum, 1 kam'ə-rum; 2 căm'a-rŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of low Eurasian ranunculaceous herbs with perennial tuber-bearing rootstocks. *C. hyemale* is the winter aconite, or hellebore.

cam'mas, *n.* Same as CAMAS.

cammed, 1 kamd; 2 cămd, *a.* **1.** Crooked. **2.** Ill-natured.

cam-min'di, 1 ka-min'di; 2 cä-mĭn'di, *n.* A lemur of Central Africa: probably *Galago senegalensis*.

cam'mish, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Clumsy; awkward. H. *Dict.*

cam'mock[1], 1 kam'ək; 2 căm'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] *Bot.* Any one of various common plants, as the ragwort, rest-harrow, St.-John's-wort, or Venus-comb. [< AS. *cammoc*, plant.] **cam'mick‡.— cam'mock-y**, *a.* Like cammock; ill-smelling, as cheese.

cam'mock[2], *n.* [Obs. or Scot.] A hockey-stick; shinny-club; also, the game. **cam'bock‡; cam'ock†.**

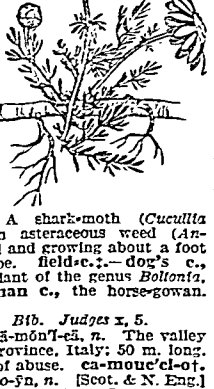
cam'ni-um, 1 kam'ni-um; 2 căm'ni-ŭm, *n.* *Ecol.* A succession due to cultivation.

cam'o-ca‡, *n.* A fine silk fabric. **cam'a-ca‡.**

Cam'o-ens, 1 kam'o-ens; 2 căm'o-ĕns, **Luis de** (1524–5/12 1580). A Portuguese poet; *The Lusiad*. **Ca-mões'‡.**

ca'moist. **I.** *a.* Low and curved inward, as the nose; pug; of persons, pug-nosed. **II.** *n.* A pug-nosed person. **ca'-mous; ca'moyst.— ca'moised†**, *a.* Camois. **ca'-moused†.— ca'mous-ly†**, *adv.*

cam'o-mile, 1 kam'o-mail; 2 căm'o-mīl, *n.* **1.** Any strong-scented herb of the genus *Anthemis*, of the aster family, with white rays and a yellow disk; especially, *A. nobilis*, the **Roman or garden camomile**, a European perennial the flowers of which have a bitter aromatic taste, and are used as a stomachic tonic, and in large doses as an emetic. **2.** One of various other plants; as, the wild *camomile* (*Matricaria*), the blue *camomile*, the Tripoli aster (*Aster tripolium*), etc. **3.** *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Matricaria*. [< F. *camomille*, < L. *chamomilla*, < Gr. *chamaimēlon*, < *chamai*, on the ground, + *mēlon*, apple.] **cham'o-mile‡.**


Camomile (*A. nobilis*).

— cam'o-mile-shark", *n.* A shark-moth (*Cucullia chamomillæ*).— **corn c.**, *n.* An asteraceous weed (*Anthemis arrensis*), much branched and growing about a foot high: naturalized from Europe. **field-c.‡.— dog's c.**, the mayweed.— **false c.**, any plant of the genus *Boltonia*, especially *B. glastifolia*.— **German c.**, the horse-gowan. See MATRICARIA.

Ca'mon, 1 kē'mən; 2 cā'mŏn, *n.* *Bib.* *Judges* x, 5.

Ca-mon'i-ca, 1 ka-mon'i-ka; 2 cä-mŏn'i-cä, *n.* The valley of the Oglio river, in Brescia province, Italy; 50 m. long.

cam'ooch†, *n.* A goat: a term of abuse. **ca-moue'ci-ot.**

cam'oo-yne, 1 kam'o-oin; 2 căm'o-ŷn, *n.* [Scot. & N. Eng.] **1.** The garden camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*). **2.** The mayweed or dog's camomile (*A. cotula*). [= CAMOMILE.] **cam'o-mine‡; cam'o-vine‡; cam'o-vyne‡; cam'o-wyne‡.**

Ca-mor'ra, 1 kə-mor'ə; 2 ca-mŏr'a, *n.* [It.] A secret society of Naples, Italy, and vicinity, organized in the 19th century by politicians and vigilantes. See MAFIA. **— Ca-mor'rism**, *n.* **— Ca-mor'rist**, *n.* [for the yam.

ca-mo'te, 1 ka-mō'tē; 2 cä-mō'te, *n.* [Sp.] The sweet potato

ca"mou"flage', 1 ka"mū"flāzh'; 2 cä"mu"flăzh', *n.* **1.** Disguise by masking, as artillery, with an arbor of leaves built around a gun, or as an observer on outpost duty, a sharp-shooter, etc., with wisps of straw to conceal his body, or as a ship painted in vari-colored designs. See quotation.

A smoke screen provided by destroyers for battleships is *camouflage*: so are cut shrubs and branches piled about a siege gun to hide it from aëroplanes; so are the mottled spots painted on the sides of British tanks [and ships], which make them invisible some distance away. *The Sun*, New York, Nov. 4, 1917.

2. Hence, deception. [F. < It. *camuffare*, to disguise.]— **ca"mou"flage'**, *vt.* To disguise or deceive by camouflage. **— ca"mou"fleur'**, *n.* One who devises camouflage.

ca"mou"flet', 1 ka'mū"flē'; 2 cä"mu"fle', *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A small mine producing no crater, for blowing in the side of a gallery, suffocating or cutting off miners, etc.

camp[1], 1 kamp; 2 cămp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in or as in a camp; encamp; furnish quarters for. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To bury (vegetables) in the ground. See CAMP[1], *n.*, 5. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go into camp; make an encampment. **2.** To live in a tent or a camp; also, to lodge; live temporarily: often with *out*.

Each day they *camped* in a new spot.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Under the Lilacs* p. 125. [R. BROS. 1887.]

camp[2], *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To fight; also, to play camp-ball.

camp[3], *vt.* [Slang, Austral.] To outrank; surpass.

camp[4], *n.* **1.** A group of tents, huts, barracks, or other shelters for the use of soldiers, travelers, hunters, etc.: usually for temporary quarters; also, a single tent or structure; as, a fisherman's *camp*; a lumber *camp*.

The *camp* and not the soil is the native country of the genuine Tartar. GIBBON *Rome* vol. iii, p. 7. [P. S. & CO. 1852.]

2. The place where such quarters are or were established; camping-ground; as, an old Roman *camp* in Yorkshire. **3.** The persons occupying an encampment; a body of troops in the field; a moving army; a party encamped for purposes of shooting, fishing, etc. **4.** The seat of war; military life; the field; also, a scene of preparation for war.

The European Continent is to-day a vast *camp*, in which the five Great Powers are beginning to count their armies by millions. BRYCE in *Contemporary Review* Jan., 1891, p. 22.

5. [Eng.] A trench for burying potatoes, etc., in winter, piled high and covered with clay, straw, etc.; a bury. **6.** [U. S.] A chapter or lodge of various fraternal organizations. **7.** [W. U. S.] A new community or town hastily gathered around the mines: so-called because the people originally lived in tents. **8.** A temporary rendezvous where ranchmen round up cattle or other animals. **9.** [Austral.] A fishing or shooting expedition during which the party camps out; also, in America, a similar expedition for boys during the school vacation in summer, where instruction is sometimes given. **10.** Fig.: (1) A mass of facts or arguments assayed in support or defense of any theory or doctrine. (2) The body of adherents who support or defend such a theory, doctrine, or cause. [F., < L. *campus*, field.] **campe†.— camp'-bed"**, *n.* *Mil.* A light portable folding bedstead, usually of iron.— **c.-chair**, *n.* A folding chair having a seat and back of canvas or other fabric, and crossed legs: so made that it can serve as a bed.— **c.-fever**, *n.* Any fever incident to camp-life; especially, typhus.— **c.-fire**, *n.* **1.** A fire, as for cooking, at an outdoor camp. **2.** [U. S.] Among veterans of the Civil War, a social entertainment.— **c.-follower**, *n.* One not a soldier who follows an army.— **c.-kettle**, *n.* A kettle used over an open fire in camp.— **c.-meeting**, *n.* A somewhat prolonged religious gathering or series of meetings held in a grove or field, usually in tents.

In this revival [of religion in Kentucky about 1801] originated our *camp-meetings*. P. CARTWRIGHT *Autobiography* p. 45. [C. & P.]

— c.-robber, *n.* The Canada jay. **c.-thief‡.— c. royal.** **1.** That part of an army under direct command of the commander-in-chief. **2.** A multitude; host.— **c.-sheathing**, *n.* A plank wall along a bank of earth, to keep it from falling or washing away. **camp'shed"‡; camp'-sheet"‡; c.-sheeting‡; camp'shot"‡.— c.-stool**, *n.* A light cross-legged stool with canvas or similar seat, made to be folded.— **concentration c.**, a camp for the segregation of non-combatants in an enemy's country so as to keep them from aiding the enemy, as in raids.— **flying c.**, a body of soldiers and their equipments, fitted for rapid movements; temporary encampment.— **intrenched c.** (*Mil.*), a system of fortification for the defense of cities, etc., consisting primarily of an outer line of forts near enough together to be of mutual support, and of intervening batteries with the area enclosed by them.— **camp'ish**, *a.* Smacking of camp-life; unconventional; rude.— **camp'ward, camp'-wards**, *adv.*

camp[5]†, *n.* **1.** Combat; fight; battle; war. **2.** An ancient English game of football; **camp'-ball".**

Camp[1], *n.* A county in Texas; 217 sq. m.; county-seat, Pittsburg.

cam-pa'gna[1], 1 kam-pā'nya; 2 căm-pä'nyä, *n.* [It.] **1.** A nearly level, open plain; especially [C-], the undulating, uncultivated plain surrounding Rome, 90 miles long by 40 broad, of volcanic origin, made malarial by the Tiber inundations and the Pontine marshes: now under reclamation. **2‡.** A military campaign. **Cam-pa'ni-a†.**

Cam-pa'gna[2], *n.* A town in Salerno province, Italy.

cam-pagne', 1 kam-pēn'; 2 căm-pān', *n.* A narrow lace used for edging. [< F., *campane*, fringe, bell, < LL. *campana*, bell.]

cam"pa-gnol', 1 kam"pə-nyel' *or* (F.) kaṅ"pa'nyōl'; 2 căm"pa-nyŏl' *or* (F.) cäṅ"pä'nyōl' (XIII), *n.* [F.] An arvicoline rodent, especially the short-tailed meadow-mouse.

cam'pa-gus, 1 kam'pə-gus; 2 căm'pa-gŭs, *n.* [-GI, 1 -jai; 2 -gi, *pl.*] [LL.] *Rom. Antiq.* An ornamented boot.

cam-paign', 1 kam-pēn'; 2 căm-pān', *vi.* To serve, operate in, or conduct a campaign, literally or figuratively.

cam-paign', } **1.** A complete series of connected mili-
cam-pain', } tary operations, as of a single season or in a given region; also, the time an army keeps the field without entering into winter quarters; as, the summer *campaign*; the *campaign* of Italy. **2.** Any organized action or movement suggesting a military campaign, as a political, social, or commercial contest; as, the Presidential *campaign* of 1872; the copyright *campaign*. **3.** The period during which a furnace is in operation; a run. **4†.** Same as CHAMPAIGN. [< F. *campagne*, < LL. *campania*, < L. *campus*, field.]— **barrel campaign** [Slang, U. S.], a contest for office marked by extensive bribery.

cam-paign'er, 1 kam-pēn'ər; 2 căm-pān'er, *n.* A person engaged in a campaign; especially, one of long experience in campaigning; a veteran.

cam-paind', *pp.* Campaigned. S. S.

Cam"pan', 1 kaṁ-pāṅ'; 2 căṁ-pāṅ', **Jeanne L. H., Madame de** (*née* Genest) (19/11 1752–7/11 1822). A French teacher and writer; confidante of Marie Antoinette: *Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette*, 1822.

cam-pa'na[1], 1 kam-pē'nə; 2 căm-pā'na, *n.* **1.** A bell-shaped vessel forming the upper portion of an alembic. See illus. under ALEMBIC. **2.** The pasqueflower (*Anemone pulsatilla*). **3.** *Arch.* Any bell-shaped member. **4†.** A church-bell. [LL., bell.]

Cam-pa'na[2], 1 kam-pā'na; 2 căm-pä'nä, *n.* A town in Seville province, Spain.

Cam-pa'ña, 1 kam-pā'nya; 2 căm-pä'nyä, *n.* An island off the W. coast of Chile; 55 m. long.

cam-pa'nal, 1 kam-pē'nəl; 2 căm-pā'nal, *a.* *Bot.* Relating or allied to the *Campanulaceæ*. [< CAMPANULA.]

Cam"pa-na'les, 1 kam'pə-nē'lız; 2 căm'pa-nā'lēz, *n.* *Bot.* A former botanical alliance comprising most of the species now included in the order *Campanulales*.

cam″pa-na′ri-an, 1 kam″pə-nē′ri-ən; 2 cām″pa-nā′ri-an, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to bell-founding or bells.

Cam″pa-na′ri-o, 1 kūm″pa-nē′ri-ō; 2 cām″pä-nä′ri-ō, *n.* A town in Badajos province, Spain.

cam-pane′, 1 kam-pēn′; 2 cām-pān′, *n. Her.* A bell. [F.; see CAMPAIGNE.] — **cam-paned′,** *a.* Furnished with bells.

Cam″pa-nel′la, 1 kūm″pa-nel′la; 2 cām″pä-nĕl′lä, *n.* **1. Tommaso** (5/21568–5/21639), an Italian Dominican monk and philosopher; *Introduction to Philosophy.* **2.** A cape, S. E. boundary of Naples Bay.

cam″pa-ne′ro, 1 kam″pə-nī′ro; 2 cām″pa-nē′ro, *n.* The bell-bird. [Sp., bellman, < *campana,* < LL. *campana,* bell.]

Cam-pa′nha, 1 kam-pū′nya; 2 cām-pä′nyä, *n.* A town in Minas-Geraes, Brazil.

cam-pa′ni-a‡, *n.* **1.** A champaign. **2.** A campagna.

Cam-pa′nia, 1 kam-pā′nya; 2 cām-pä′nyä, *n.* A compartimento of Italy; 6,289 sq. m.; containing Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Napoli, and Salerno provinces.— **Cam-pa′ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Campania or Campagna. **II.** *n.* A native of Campania or Campagna.— **Campanian disease,** a skin-disease characterized by an eruption accompanied with purple warts.

cam-pan′i-form, 1 kam-pan′ı-fôrm; 2 cām-păn′i-fôrm, *a.* Bell-shaped; campanulate. [< LL. *campana,* bell, + -FORM.]

cam″pa-ni′le, 1 kam″pə-nī′lı *or* (*It.*) kūm″pa-nī′lē; 2 cām″pa-nī′le *or* (*It.*) cām″pä-nī′le, *n.* [-LES, 1 -lız; 2 -lēs, *or* -LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [It.] *Arch.* A bell-tower, especially a detached bell-tower. The more famous campaniles are those of St. Mark's in Venice, that at Pisa, and Giotto's campanile in Florence.— **cam″pa-nil′i-form,** *a.* Shaped like a campanile.

Cam″pa-ni′ni, 1 kūm″pa-nī′nī; 2 cām″pä-nī′nī, *n.* **1. Cleofonte** (5/21860–12/21919), an Italian operatic conductor. **2. Italo** (5/21846–11/21896), a popular Italian operatic tenor.

cam′pa-nist, 1 kam′pə-nıst; 2 cām′pa-nıst, *n.* One versed in the subject of bells. [M.]

cam″pa-nol′o-gy, 1 kam″pə-nel′o-jı; 2 cām″pa-nŏl′o-gy, *n.* The science and art of casting and of ringing bells; study of bells. [< LL. *campana,* bell, + -OLOGY.] — **cam″pa-no-log′i-cal,** *a.*— **cam″pa-nol′o-gist,** *n.* One versed in campanology. **cam″pa-nol′o-ger‡.**

Cam-pan′u-la, 1 kam-pan′yu-lə; 2 cām-păn′yu-la, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A very large genus of plants of the bellwort family; the bellflowers. Several species are cultivated. *C. medium* is the canterbury-bell. *C. rotundifolia* is the harebell, called also the bluebell of Scotland. **2.** [c-] Any plant of this genus. **3.** [c-] *Zool.* A bell-shaped structure or part. [LL., dim. of *campana,* bell.] — **Cam-pan″u-la′ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees — the bellwort family — of temperate regions, with alternate simple leaves and regular blue or white bell-shaped 5-parted flowers, embracing 60 genera and 1,500 species.— **cam-pan″u-la′ceous,** *a.*— **Campan″u-la′les,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous plants comprising the families *Campanulaceæ, Calyceraceæ, Goodeniaceæ, Candolleaceæ,* and *Cucurbitaceæ,* of which anthers converging or united, 5 stamens, and a 5-lobed corolla are essential characters.— **Cam-pan″u-la′ri-a,** *n. Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Campanulariidæ.* **2.** [c-] A hydroid of this genus.— **cam-pan″u-la′ri-an.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having bell-shaped hydrothecæ. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Campanularoidea* or the *Campanulariidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Campanularoidea* or *Campanulariidæ.*— **Cam-pan″u-lar′i-da,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Campanularoidea.*— **cam-pan″u-lar′i-dan,** *a.* & *n.*— **Cam-pan″u-la-ri′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of campanularoidean hydroids, especially those with hydrothecæ pedunculated and campanulate or tubular, and planoblasts or hedrioblasts. **Cam-pan″u-lar′i-dæ‡.**— **campan″u-la′ri-id,** *n.*— **cam-pan″u-la′ri-oid,** *a.*— **Campan″u-la-rol′de-a,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A superfamily of calyptoblastic hydroids with hydrothecæ in the proximal part of the colony not adnate by their sides to the hydrocaulus. **Cam-pan″u-la′ri-æ‡.**— **cam-pan″u-la-rol′de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

cam-pan′u-late, 1 kam-pan′yu-lēt; 2 cām-păn′yu-lāt, *a.* Bell-shaped, as a corolla. **cam-pan′u-lat″ed‡; cam-pan′u-lous‡.**

Cam-pas′pe, 1 kam-pas′pı; 2 cām-păs′pē, *n. Gr. Hist.* **1.** A beautiful concubine of Alexander the Great, who bestowed her on Apelles; she is the reputed model of the *Venus Anadyomene.* **2.** In John Lyly's *Alexander and Campaspe* the heroine.

Camp′bell, 1 kam′el *or* kam′bel; 2 cām′el *or* cām′bel, *n.* **1. Alexander** (9/21788–3/41866), an Irish-American theologian; founder of the Disciples of Christ. **2. Sir Alexander** (3/41822–5/21892), a Canadian lawyer and statesman. **3. Archibald,** Marquis of Argyll. See ARGYLL. **4. Archibald,** Earl of Argyll. See ARGYLL. **5. Beatrice Stella** (*née* Tanner) (1867–), an English actress, better known as Mrs. Patrick Campbell. **6. Sir Colin,** see CLYDE. **7. John,** Duke of Argyll. See ARGYLL. **8. John, Lord** (9/21779–4/21861), a British jurist; Lord Chancellor of England, 1859; *Lives of the Lord Chancellors.* **9. Thomas** (7/21777–6/21844), a Scottish poet; *Pleasures of Hope.* **10.** The name of several characters in Scott's *Legend of Montrose* and *Heart of Midlothian.* **11.** A county in Georgia; 205 sq. m.; county-seat, Fairburn. **12.** A county in Kentucky; 145 sq. m.; county-seat, Newport. **13.** A county in South Dakota; 765 sq. m.; county-seat, Mound City. **14.** A county in Tennessee; 477 sq. m.; county-seat Jacksborough. **15.** A county in Virginia; 554 sq. m.; county-seat, Rustburg. **16.** A town in Steuben county, N. Y.

Camp′bell-Ban′ner-man, 1 -ban′ər-mən; 2 -băn′er-man, **Sir Henry** (9/21836–4/21908). An English statesman; premier (1905–1908).

Camp′bell-ford, 1 kam′el-ford; 2 cām′ĕl-ford, *n.* [In Ontario, Canada. A village

Camp′bell Is′land. A volcanic island in the Pacific ocean near New Zealand; 85 sq. m.

Camp′bel-lite, 1 kam′bel-ait; 2 cām′bĕl-ıt, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A member of the Disciples of Christ, founded by Thomas and Alexander Campbell. The name *Campbellite* is rejected by the denomination. See DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. **2.** [Scot.] A follower of Rev. John McLeod Campbell, who taught the universality of the Atonement, for which, in 1831, he was deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. **3.** [c-] [Local, U. S.] The crappie (*Pomoxys annularis*).

Camp′bells-ville, 1 kam′elz-vil; 2 cām′ĕlz-vil, *n.* A village, county-seat of Taylor county, Ky.

Camp′bel-town, 1 kam′el-ton; 2 cām′ĕl-ton, *n.* A seaport and borough in Argyllshire, Scotland.

camp′cell″ing, 1 kam′sel″ıŋ; 2 cām′çĕl″ing, *n. Arch.* A ceiling with a sloping or inclined margin following the rafters. **cam′cell″ing‡.**

May I hazard the suggestion that the word [*campcelling*] is an importation from the North country, and that the correct name and etymology are *camceiling,* from cam = 'crooked, twisted, bent from the straight'?

Notes and Queries [London] Sept. 3, 1892, p. 186.

Camp′den, 1 kam′den; 2 cām′dĕn, *n.* A town in Gloucestershire, England. **Chip′ping-Camp′den‡.**

Cam′pe, 1 kūm′pə; 2 cām′pe, **Joachim Heinrich** (7/21746–14/21818). A German author of stories for the young.

Cam-peach′y wood. Logwood.

Cam-pe″a-dor′, 1 kam-pē″a-dōr′; 2 cām-pe″ä-dōr′, *n.* [Sp.] Champion: a surname given to the Cid, the Spanish national hero.

cam-pe′che, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Same as CAMPEACHY WOOD.

Cam-pe′che, 1 kam-pī′chı *or* (*Sp.*) kam-pē′chē; 2 cām-pē′che *or* (*Sp.*) cām-pe′che, *n.* **1. Bay** or **Gulf of,** a large bay, S. W. part of the Gulf of Mexico. **2.** A state of Mexico; 18,087 sq. m. **3.** Its capital, a seaport. **Campea′chy‡.**

Cam-peg′gio, 1 kam-pej′o; 2 cām-pĕj′o, **Lorenzo** (1474–7/21539). An Italian cardinal, the *Campetus* of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*

cam″pe-ment′, 1 kūn′pə-mūn′; 2 cān′pe-mānt′, *n.* [F.] **1.** The act of camping. **2.** A place where troops are camped. **3.** A detachment or detail of officers ordered to reconnoiter and prepare a cantonment or bivouac.

Cam″pe-phag′i-dæ, 1 kam″pı-faj′ı-dī; 2 cām″pe-făg′i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of passerine birds having a strong broadish bill, hooked, and notched at the end, and rump-feathers with stiffened shafts, including the cuckoo-shrikes of India, etc. **Cam-peph′a-ga,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kampē,* caterpillar, + *phagein,* eat.] **Cam″po-phag′i-dæ‡.— cam-peph′or -poph′ja-gid,** *n.*— **cam-peph′or -poph′ja-gid,** *a.* **cam-peph′a-gine‡.**

Cam″pe-pha-gi′næ, 1 kam″pı-fə-jı′nī; 2 cām″pe-fa-gī′nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Campephagidæ* as a subfamily. **Cam″po-pha-gi′næ‡.— cam′peph′,** or **-poph′ja-gine,** *a.* & *n.*

Cam-peph′i-lus, 1 kam-pef′ı-lus; 2 cām-pĕf′i-lūs, *n. Ornith.* A genus which includes some of the largest woodpeckers, including their tropical American relatives, as the *C. principalis* or ivory-billed woodpecker.

camp′er¹, 1 kamp′ər; 2 cămp′er, *n.* **1.** One who lives in a camp; one of a camping party. **2†.** A soldier; camp-follower.— **camp′er-out″,** *n.* One who belongs to a camping party.

camp′er²†, *n.* **1.** A football-player. **2.** A wrangler.

Cam′per, 1 kām′pər; 2 cām′per, **Pieter** (5/11722–4/21789). A Dutch physician and naturalist.

Cam′per-down, *n.* **1.** 1 kam′pər-daun; 2 cām′per-down. A town, suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. **2.** 1 kam′pər-daun′; 2 cām′pĕr-down′. A Dutch village on the North Sea: scene of Admiral Duncan's naval victory over the Dutch, Oct. 11, 1797.

cam-pes′tral, 1 kam-pes′trəl; 2 cām-pĕs′tral, *a.* Growing in or pertaining to the fields or open country.

Campestral flowers gave their delicate colors and faint fragrances in whatever prim jug or sober vase the community could spare. HOWELLS *Undiscovered Country* ch. 13, p. 188. [H. M. & CO. 1880.]

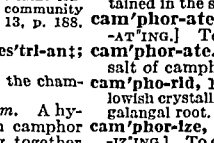
[< L. *campestris,* < *campus,* field.] **cam-pes′tri-an‡; cam-pes′trine‡.**

camp′-fight″, *n. Old Eng. Law.* The contest of the champions in a judicial combat or duel.

cam-phane′, 1 kam-fēn′; 2 cām-fān′, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{18}$) from which camphor and related compounds are derived, making together the camphane group. [< CAMPHOR.]

cam-phan′ic, 1 kam-fan′ık; 2 cām-făn′ic, *a. Chem.* Belonging to or characterizing a white crystalline acid ($C_{10}H_{14}O_4$) which is the first oxidation derivative of camphoric acid. [< CAMPHANE.]

cam′phene, } 1 kam′fīn *or* kam-fīn′; 2 cām′fēn *or* cām-
cam′fene‡, } fēn′ (XIII), *n. Chem.* **1.** One of a series of solid compounds ($C_{10}H_{16}$) like camphor, isomeric with oil of turpentine. **2.** Camphine. [< CAMPHOR.]


Camphene.

cam′phe-none, 1 kam′fı-nōn; 2 cām′fe-nōn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline unsaturated ketone ($C_{10}H_{14}O$), an indirect camphor derivative. [< CAMPHOR.]

cam′phi-done, 1 kam′fı-dōn; 2 cām′fi-dōn, *n. Chem.* A compound derived by electrolysis from camphoric imid in an acid solution, by means of a lead cathode. [< CAMPHOR.]

cam′phi-lene, 1 kam′fı-līn; 2 cām′fi-lēn, *n. Chem.* Camphene obtained by treating hydrochlorate of turpentine-oil with lime; also, any camphene of the third order. [< CAMPHOR.]

cam′phine, 1 kam′fin; 2 cām′fin, *n. Chem.* **1.** Rectified oil of turpentine, used as an illuminant before the introduction of petroleum: a trade name. **2.** Camphene.

cam′phire, 1 kam′fair; 2 cām′fīr, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Camphor. **2.** Henna or its flowers: a faulty rendering in Song of Sol. i, 14, and iv, 13. [CYMENE.

cam′pho-gen, 1 kam′fo-jen; 2 cām′fo-gĕn, *n.* Same as

cam′phold, 1 kam′foid; 2 cām′fōid, *n. Chem.* A pyroxylin solution of camphor dissolved in alcohol, used instead of collodion. [< CAMPHOR + -OID.]

cam′phol, 1 kam′fōl *or* -fel; 2 cām′fōl *or* -fŏl, *n. Chem.* Borneo camphor; borneol. See CAMPHOR. [< CAMPHOR + -OL.]

cam′pho-lene, 1 kam′fo-lin; 2 cām′fo-lēn, *n.* An oil of the hydrocarbon group (C_5H_{16}): a decomposition product of campholenic acid.

cam″pho-len′ic, 1 kam″fo-len′ık; 2 cām″fo-lĕn′ic, *a. Chem.* Describing one of two (known as *α* and *β*) isomeric, non-saturated acids ($C_9H_{15}CO_2H$), indirectly derived from the oxim of camphor.

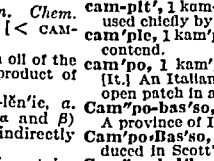
cam-phol′ic, 1 kam-fel′ık; 2 cām-fŏl′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, designating, resembling, or derived from camphor.— **campholic acid,** a white volatile compound ($C_{10}H_{18}O_2$) formed variously, as by passing camphor-vapor over nearly red-hot potash-lime.

cam-phol′id, 1 kam-fol′id; 2 cām-fŏl′id, *n. Chem.* A solid crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{16}O_2$) obtained from camphoric anhydrid by reduction.

cam″pho-lyt′ic, 1 kam″fo-lit′ık; 2 cām″fo-lyt′ic, *a. Chem.* Belonging to or describing one of two unsaturated acids allied to camphor and known as *α* and *β*. [< CAMPHOR + *-lytic* in ELECTROLYTIC.]

cam′phor, 1 kam′fər; 2 cām′for, *vt.* [Rare.] To camphorate.

cam′phor¹, } *n. Chem.* **1.** A white, volatile, tough, gum-
cam′for², } like translucent crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), with a penetrating fragrant odor and pungent taste, distilled from the wood and bark of the camphor-tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and purified by sublimation. It is a saturated ketone, and is used in medicine as a sedative, as an antispasmodic, in liniments, etc. Among its antidotes are purgatives, heat, and hypodermic injections. **2.** A ketonic or alcoholic compound resembling this, but derived from a terpene; as, *alant camphor,* Borneo *camphor,* etc.


Camphor.

The term *camphor* is applied also (1) to substances resembling it and (2) to the special camphors derived from natural products; as, **anemone camphor; asarum c.; buchu c.; cedar c.; chloral c.; colophene c.; cubeb c.; dextro-c.** (same as CAMPHOR, 1); **inula c.** (same as ALANT CAMPHOR); **Japan c.** (same as CAMPHOR, 1); **Ledum c.; levo-c.** (same as CAMPHOR, 2); **Matico c.; Matricaria c.** (same as CAMPHOR, 2); **mentha c.; patchouli c.; pichurim c.; pyrethrum c.** (same as PYRETHRIN); **sage c.; salol c.; sandalwood c.; tar c.** (same as NAPHTHALENE); **thyme c.**

[< F. *camphre,* < LL. *camphora,* < Ar. *kāfūr,* < Malay *kāpūr,* camphor.] **cam′phire‡** [Archaic.— **artificial camphor,** a compound ($C_{10}H_{16}HCl$) with properties like camphor, obtained by heating the oil of turpentine with hydrochloric-acid gas.— **bergamot c.,** same as BERGAPTENE.— **Borneo, Barus, or Sumatra c.,** a white, translucent crystalline solid ($C_{10}H_{18}O$) found in cavities in the camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*) of Borneo and Sumatra, and much used in the East in medicine and embalming. **bor′ne-ol‡; cam′phol‡.— cam′phor-glass″,** *n.* A hermetically sealed glass tube containing a camphor solution, or other chemical substance, impervious to moisture or barometric pressure. It serves as an imperfect thermometer.— **c.-ice,** *n.* A mixture of camphor, white wax, spermaceti, and castor-oil, used as a cerate or for external application.— **c.-laurel,** *n.* The camphor-tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*).— **c.-tree,** *n.* **1.** An evergreen lauraceous tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) of eastern Asia, yielding the camphor of commerce. **2.** A dipterocarpous tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*) of Borneo and Sumatra, yielding Borneo camphor.— **c.-wood,** *n.* **1.** The wood of the camphor-tree. **2.** The wood of an Australian timber-tree (*Callitris robusta*).— **inactive c.,** any one of the various camphors which have no action on the plane of polarization. GOULD *Med. Dict.*— **Matricaria c.,** a levorotary camphor derived from the oil of *Chrysanthemum parthenium,* isomeric with ordinary camphor. **levo-c.‡; mint c.** or **peppermint c.,** same as MENTHOL.— **Cam-pho′ra,** *n. Bot.* A genus of trees now referred to *Cinnamomum.*— **cam″pho-ra′ceous,** *a.* Of or like camphor. **cam′phor-ous‡; cam′phor-y‡.— cam-phor′ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from camphor. **cam-phret′ic‡.— camphoric acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{16}O_4$) formed by boiling camphor with nitric acid.— **cam′phor-one,** *n.* Same as PHORONE. **cam′phor-yl‡.— cam″phor-on′ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from camphor.— **cam′phor-onic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_9H_{14}O_6$) obtained in the same way as camphoric acid.

cam′phor-ate, 1 kam′fər-ēt; 2 cām′for-āt, *vt.* [-AT′ED; -AT′ING.] To impregnate or treat with camphor.

cam′phor-ate. **I.** *a.* Camphorated. **II.** *n. Chem.* A salt of camphoric acid.

cam′pho-rid, 1 kam′fo-rid; 2 cām′fo-rid, *n. Chem.* A yellowish crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{12}O_6+H_2O$) derived from galangal root.

cam′phor-ize, 1 kam′fər-aiz; 2 cām′for-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ′ING.] To camphorate.

cam′phyl, 1 kam′fil; 2 cām′fyl, *n. Chem.* The radical ($C_{10}H_{17}$) of Borneo camphor or borneol. [< CAMPHOR + -YL.] — **cam-phyl′ic,** *a.*

cam″phyl-am′in, 1 kam″fil-am′in; 2 cām″fyl-ām′in, *n. Chem.* A basic oil ($C_{10}H_{17}NH_2$), obtained from camphylenic nitrate by reduction. [< CAMPHYL + AMIN.]

Cam′pi Bi-sen′zi-o, 1 kām′pi bi-zen′dzi-ō; 2 cām′pi bi-sĕn′dzi-ō. A town in Firenze province, Tuscany, Italy.

cam″pi-lan′, 1 kam″pi-lān′; 2 cām″pi-lān′, *n.* [P. I.] A straight-edged two-handed Moro sword, with a blade wide at the tip and narrowing toward the hilt.

cam-pim′e-ter, 1 kam-pim′ı-tər; 2 cām-pim′e-ter, *n. Psychophysics.* An instrument with a screen used for mapping out retinal areas, such as that of the blind-spot, the range of color-sensitivity, etc. Compare PERIMETER. [< L. *campus,* field, + -METER.] — **cam-pim′e-try,** *n.*

Cam-pi′nas, 1 kam-pī′nəs; 2 cām-pi′năs, *n.* A town in Brazil, 44 m. N. W. of São Paulo.

cam-pine′¹, 1 kam-pīn′; 2 cām-pīn′, *n.* A Belgian breed of single-combed fowls. See FOWL. [< *Campine,* Belgium.]

Cam-pine′², *n.* A district in the provinces of Limburg and Antwerp, Belgium.

cam′pi-on, 1 kam′pı-on; 2 cām′pi-ŏn, *n.* One of various herbs of the pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*), especially of the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene;* as, the rose-*campion* (*Lychnis coronaria*), the berry-bearing *campion* (*Cucubalus bacciferus*), etc. [Prob. < L. *campus,* field.] — **alpine campion,** a north-temperate zone herb of the pink family. It grows 3 to 12 inches high and bears very attractive terminal pink flowers. **red alpine c.‡.**

Cam′pi-on, Edmund (1/21540–12/21581). An English Jesuit theologian and historian; executed for treason; *Decem Rationes,* etc.

cam-pit′, 1 kam-pit′; 2 cām-pĭt′, *n.* [P. I.] A small knife, used chiefly by women: Tagalog name.

cam′ple, 1 kam′pl; 2 cām′pl, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To dispute; contend.

cam′po, 1 kam′po *or* kūm′po; 2 cām′po *or* cām′po, *n.* **1.** [It.] An Italian land-measure, about an acre. **2.** [Pg.] An open patch in a Brazilian forest. **3.** Campoi.

Cam″po-bas′so, 1 kūm″po-bās′so; 2 cām″po-bās′so, *n.* **1.** A province of Italy; 1,691 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Cam′po Bas′so, *n.* An officer of Charles the Bold, introduced in Scott's *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein.*

Cam″po-bel′lo, 1 kam″po-bel′o; 2 cām″po-bĕl′o, *n.* An island in the Bay of Fundy; a summer resort.

Cam-po′de-æ, 1 kam-pō′dı-ī; 2 cām-pō′de-ē, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Campodeidæ.*— **cam-po′de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Cam″po-de′i-dæ, 1 kam″po-dī′ı-dī; 2 cām″po-dē′i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of thysanurous insects with an elongated abdomen of 10 segments, two long caudal filaments, and no eyes, including small hexapod insects resembling centipeds. **Cam-po′de-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kampē,* caterpillar, + *eidos,* form.] **Cam′pod′i-dæ‡.— cam-po′de-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **cam-po′de-oid,** *a.*

cam-po′de-i-form, 1 kam-pō′dı-ı-fôrm; 2 cam-pō′de-i-fôrm, *a. Zool.* Shaped like the wingless insects of the genus *Campodea.* [< CAMPODEA + -FORM.]

Cam′po For′mi-o, 1 kām′po fôr′mi-ō; 2 cām′po fôr′mi-ō. A market-town in Udine province, Italy; scene of treaty of peace between France and Austria, Oct. 17, 1797. **Cam′pi-o For′mi-o‡.**

cam-poi′, 1 kam-poi′; 2 cām-pŏi′, *n.* A choice grade of Congou tea. [Cor. of Chinese *kien,* picked, + *pei,* fire.] **cam′poi′,** 1 kam′pōi; 2 cām′pŏi, *n.* [Malay.] A Malay village. Compare COMPOUND.

Cam″po-no′tus, 1 kam″po-nō′tus; 2 cām″po-nō′tus, *n. Entom.* A large genus of ants of the family *Formicidæ* widely distributed throughout America and Europe. [< Gr. *kampē,* bending, + *notos,* back.]

cam′poo, 1 kam′pū; 2 cām′pŏo, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A camp; specif., a brigade of native troops under European commanders in the service of the Mahratta powers. [< Hind. *kampū,* < Pg. *campo.*]

Cam″po-phag′i-dæ, etc. Same as CAMPEPHAGIDÆ, etc.

Cam-pos′, 1 kăm′pŏs; 2 căm′pŏs, *n.* **1. Martínez Arsenio** (²⁶/₁₁1840–⁹/₁1900), a Spanish statesman and soldier; captain-general of Cuba, 1877–1896. 2. A town in Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil.

cam′po san′to, 1 kăm′po sän′to; 2 căm′po sän′to. [It.] Literally, holy field: said particularly of the burial-ground adjoining the cathedral at Pisa, Italy, for which Archbishop Ubaldo (1188–1200) brought 53 ship-loads of earth from Mt. Calvary; hence, any cemetery.

Cam-pos″to-mi′næ, 1 kam-pos′to-mī′nē; 2 căm-pŏs′to-mī′nē, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of cyprinoids with the air-bladder enveloped in folds of the elongated intestinal canal, including the North-American stone-rollers. **Cam-pos′to-ma**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kampē*, bending, + *stoma*, mouth.] **— cam-pos′to-mine**, *a. & n.*

Camp Point. A town in Adams county, Ill. [pricious.

camp′ru-ly, 1 kamp′rū-lı; 2 căm′pru-ly, *a.* [Scot.] Ca-

camp′sis, 1 kamp′sıs; 2 căm′sis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Any unnatural bend, as of a leg. 2. An enforced bending of a bone or cartilage without breaking. [< Gr. *kampsis*, bending.]

campt, *pp.* Camped. S. S.

camp-te′ri-um, 1 kamp-tī′rı-um; 2 căm-tē′ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The bend of the wing. [< Gr. *kamptēr*, a bending, < *kamptō*, bend.]

camp′to-drome, 1 kamp′to-drōm; 2 căm′to-drŏm, *a. Bot.* Having curved nerves: said of leaves in which the nerves curve near the margin, along which they arch. [< Gr. *kamptos*, bent, + *dramein*, run.] **camp-tod′ro-mous‡.**

Camp″to-læ′mus, 1 kamp′to-lī′mus; 2 căm″to-lē′mŭs, *n. Ornith.* A genus of ducks composed of the Labrador duck, recently extinct. [< Gr. *kamptos*, flexible, + *laimos*, throat.]

camp′ton-ite, 1 kamp′tan-ait; 2 căm′ton-it, *n. Petrol.* A lamprophyric aphanitic intrusive igneous rock, having phenocrysts of hornblende, and perhaps augite, in a ground-mass of andesine, hornblende, augite, and magnetite. [< *Campton*, New Hampshire.]

Camp″to-sau′rus, 1 kamp′to-sō′rus; 2 căm″to-są′rŭs, *n. Herp.* A genus of large dinosaurian reptiles of the family *Iguanodontidæ*, now extinct, specimens of which have been found in the Upper Jurassic deposits of Colorado, Wyoming, and England. [< Gr. *kamptos*, curved, + *sauros*, lizard.]

Camp″to-so′rus, 1 kamp′to-sō′rus; 2 căm″to-sō′rŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of small polypodiaceous ferns consisting of a simple frond taking root at the tip, including but two species, the walking-leaf or walking-fern (*C. rhizophyllus*) of eastern North America and *C. sibiricus* of eastern Asia. [< Gr. *kamptos*, flexible (< *kamptō*, bend), + *sōros*, heap.]

camp′to-trich, 1 kamp′to-trik; 2 căm′to-trĭc, *n.* A fin-ray of the class or subclass *Dipnoi*. [< Gr. *kamptos*, bent, + *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]

camp-tot′ro-pal, 1 kamp-tet′ro-pal; 2 căm-tŏt′ro-pal, *a.* Same as CAMPYLOTROPAL.

camp-tu′li-con, *n.* Same as KAMPTULICON.

cam″pu-lit′ro-pal, *a.* Same as CAMPYLOTROPAL.

cam′-pump″, *n.* See under CAM.

cam′pus, 1 kam′pus; 2 căm′pŭs, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The grounds of a college, or school, or the court enclosed by the buildings.

The buildings [of South Carolina College, founded in 1804] disposed about a square of ten acres, which is called the *Campus*. R. MILLS *Statistics of South Caroline* [Charleston, 1826] p. 701.

2. *Old Eng. Law.* The ground marked out for the combatants in a trial by battle. [L., field.]

Cam′pus Mar′tius, 1 kam′pus mär′shus; 2 căm′pŭs mär′shŭs. [L.] *Rom. Hist.* Literally, the field of Mars; specif., in ancient Rome, a field on the right bank of the Tiber where military drills, games, elections, etc., were held; hence, any field of action.

camp′y, 1 kamp′ı; 2 căm′py. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Courageous; full of vim. **II.** *n.* A bright, spirited young man.

Cam″py-las-pid′i-dæ, 1 kam″pı-las-pid′ı-dı; 2 căm″py-lăs-pid′i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of shrimp-like crustaceans with carapace enormous and vaulted and no telson. **Cam″py-las′pis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CAMPYLO- + Gr. *aspis*, shield.] **Cam″py-las′pid-dæ‡.— cam″py-las′pid**, **cam″py-las′pid-did**, *n.*— **cam″py-las′pi-doid**, *a.*

cam′py-lite, 1 kam′pı-lait; 2 căm′py-lit, *n. Mineral.* A yellowish to brown variety of mimetite, crystallizing in barrel-shaped forms. [< Gr. *kampylos*, bent; cp. *kamptō*, bend.]

cam′py-lo-, 1 kam′pı-lo-; 2 căm′py-lo-. From Greek *kampylos*, bent: a combining form.— **cam″py-lo-drome**, *a. Bot.* Having curved nerves: said of leaves of certain monocotyledonous plants in which the nerves run in a slight curve from the base to the apex of the blade. **cam″py-lod′ro-mous‡.— cam″py-lo-graph**, *n.* An instrument used in drawing the curves and figures in algebra and geometry.— **cam″py-lom′e-ter**, *n. Surv.* A pocket-instrument for giving the graphic or natural length of curved map-lines of any scale.— **Cam″py-lo-rhyn-chi′-næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Troglodytidæ*, including the fan-tailed wrens. **Cam″py-lo-rhyn′chus**, *n.* (t. g.) **— cam″py-lo-rhyn′-chine**, *a.*— **cam-py″lo-rhyn′chous**, *a. Paleon.* Curved with the upper border concave: applied to the mandibles of extinct saurians.— **cam″py-lo-sper′mous**, *a. Bot.* Having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin so as to form a longitudinal furrow on the ventral face: said of certain mericarps in the parsley family. **cam″py-lo-sper′mate‡.— cam″py-lot′ro-pal**, *a. Bot.* Bent on itself so as to bring the true apex or micropyle down to the base or hilum: said of an ovule. **camp-tot′ro-pal‡**; **cam″pu-lit′ro-pal‡**; **cam″pu-lit′ro-poust**; **cam″py-lot′ro-pous‡.**

Cam-rup′, *n.* Same as KAMRUP.

cam′shach, 1 kam′shaH; 2 căm′shaH, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Misshapen; deformed. 2. Bad-tempered; disgruntled.

cam-sha′chle, 1 kam-shā′HI; 2 căm-shā′HI, *tt.* [Scot.] To twist awry; crook. **cam-shauch′le‡.**

cam′shell″, 1 kam′shel″; 2 căm′shĕl″, *n.* [Orkney & Shetland.] Cuttlebone.

cam′sin, 1 kam′sın; 2 căm′sin, *n.* A hot wind, the khamsin.

cam-steer′le, 1 kam-stīr′ı; 2 căm-stēr′l, *a.* [Scot.] Riotous; quarrelsome. **cam-steal′rie‡**; **cam-stear′y‡.**

cam′stone″, 1 kam′stōn″; 2 căm′stōn″, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A compact whitish limestone. 2. A bluish-white clay used for whitening purposes. **calm′stone″‡.**

Ca-mu′el, 1 ka-mū′el; 2 ca-mū′ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ca″mu-ning′, 1 kā′mū-nıŋ′; 2 cā″mu-ning′, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A small tropical Asiatic tree (*Murraya exotica*) of the rue family. The wood, which is yellow and hard, is used for furniture and tool-handles. [Tag.]

cam′us, 1 kam′us; 2 căm′ŭs. **I.** *a.* Flat and short, as a nose. **II.** *n.* A flat- or pug-nosed person. [F., < Kelt. *cam*, crooked.] **— cam′used†**, *a.*

cam′us†, *n.* A camis; robe.

Ca″mus′, 1 ka′mū″; 2 cā′mū″, **Armand Gaston** (⁴/₁1740–¹¹/₁1802). A French lawyer and revolutionist; he voted for the death of Louis XVI. and against Napoleon's consulship for life.

cam′-wheel″, *n.* See under CAM. [WOOD.

cam′wood″, 1 kam′wud″; 2 căm′wŏod″, *n.* Same as BAR-

cam′-yoke″, *n.* See under CAM.

can¹, 1 kan; 2 căn, *v.* [COULD.] [A defective auxiliary now having no infinitive and used only in the present and imperfect indicative and in forming the subjunctive. Compare MAY and WILL.] **1.** To have physical, moral, or intellectual ability to; as, he *can* outdo every competitor. **2.** To have the skill or knowledge to; as, *can* you tell me?

Can is a variety of ken, 'to know,' and means etymologically 'to know how.'

WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* p. 111. [s. 1874.]

3. To be able under existing circumstances to; as, I *could* bear to see it. **4.** To have capacity to; as, my cup *can* hold more. **5.** To have the means to; as, when men *can* sail through the air. **6.** To be competent or permitted to; as, you *can* come and go as you please. **7.** To be possible to; as, *could* this but last forever. **8†.** To understand; be able to do; know; as, I *can* no Latin. [< AS. *cann*, 1st and 3d per. sing. of *cunnan*, know.] *Can* is constantly misused for *may*. *Can* always refers to some form of possibility. An armed guard may say "You *can* not pass," since he has physical power to prevent; hence the question "*Can* I pass the guard?" is perfectly natural. But where simple permission is referred to *may* should be used. "*May* I (not *can* I) use your ruler?"

Sometimes the terms "can but" and "can not but" are misused. They should be carefully distinguished. "I *can but* conclude" means that to the speaker no other conclusion is possible: "I *can not but* conclude" signifies that the speaker can not help drawing the conclusion.

can², *tt.* [CANNED, CANDᵉ; CAN′NING.] To put up for preservation in cans of metal or the like; as, to *can* tomatoes. See CANNING.— **canned goods**, prepared meat, vegetables, fish, fruit, etc., hermetically sealed in suitable receptacles, as cans, glasses, etc.— **canned music**, music impressed upon phonographic cylinders: in humorous allusion to its "preserved" state.

can²†, *imp.* Began: variant of GAN.

can³, *n.* **1.** A vessel for holding and carrying liquids, usually of tinned iron or other sheet metal and with a handle over the top; as, a milk-*can*; oil-*can*; watering-*can*. **2.** [U. S.] A vessel of tin-plate in which fruit, meat, or the like, is hermetically sealed: commonly called *tin* in Great Britain; also, loosely, a glass jar designed for preserved fruit. **3.** An open-top cylinder for receiving the sliver from a carding-machine. **4.** *Mech.* A hollow roller, as one for drying cloth by heat. **5.** A chimney-pot. **6.** [Archaic.] A mug or pot for wine, ale, or other liquor; drinking-cup. [< AS. *canna*, can.] **canned†.**

Many cans are named (1) from their contents; as, **fruit-can**, **milk-can**, **paint-can**, etc.; and (2) from their use; as, **filling-can**, **watering-can**, etc.

— can′-bot″tle, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The long-tailed titmouse.— **can-buoy**, *n.* A buoy consisting of a hollow iron cylinder or cone.— **can-cart**, *n.* A two-wheeled cart having a large can containing milk or some other fluid swung on trunnions between its wheels.— **can-disk**, *n.* A revolving plate of a machine with a sliver-can fitted upon it as part of the coiler-motion: used in cotton-factories.— **can-frame**, *n.* That part of a cotton-roving machine which holds the cans that receive the roving.— **can-house**, *n.* A canning-factory.

can⁴, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Skill; knowledge; power. **2.** An extension built on to a chimney; a chimney-pot.

Can., **can.**, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Ca′na, 1 kē′na; 2 cā′na, **of Gal′i-lee.** A ruined town 6 m. N. of Nazareth, Palestine; the scene of Christ's first miracle.

Ca′naan, 1 kē′nan; 2 cā′nan, *n.* **1.** The 4th son of Ham. **2.** The part of Palestine between the Jordan, Dead Sea, and Mediterranean, peopled by the descendants of Canaan. See PALESTINE. **3.** A village in Wayne county, O. **4.** A town in Grafton county, N. H. [Heb., low land.]

Ca′naan-ite, 1 kē′nan-ait; 2 cā′nan-it, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* (1) A dweller in the land of Canaan previous to the Israelitish conquest. (2) A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham. **2.** Same as CANANÆAN. **3.** [c-] *Mineral.* A massive whitish variety of pyroxede found near Canaan, Connecticut.— **Ca′naan-it″ess**, *n.* A Canaanitish woman.— **Ca′naan-it″ish**, *a.* Relating to Canaan or the Canaanites.

ca′ña-bo″ta, 1 kā′nya-bō″ta; 2 cā′nyä-bō″tä, *n.* [Sp. W. Ind.] A cow-shark, especially *Hexanchus griseus*.

Can′a-ce, 1 kan′a-sı; 2 cän′a-çē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Æolus; she loved her brother and was beloved by Poseidon. **2.** In Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, the daughter of Cambuscan, who received a ring that enabled her to understand the language of the birds.

ca-na′da¹, 1 ka-nā′da; 2 cä-nä′dä, *n.* [Pg.] A small Portuguese liquid measure. See MEASURE.

Can′a-da², 1 kan′a-da; 2 cän′a-da, **the Dominion of.** A federation, since 1867, of all the colonies and provinces in British North America, except Newfoundland. It includes as provinces Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada); New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island (the Maritime Provinces); Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta (the Northwest Territories); and British Columbia; and as territorial districts Yukon (western Alaska) and the subarctic regions north of the provinces; 3,729,665 sq. m.; capital, Ottawa.

ca-ña′da², 1 ka-nyū′da; 2 cä-nyä′dä, *n.* [Sp.] A narrow cañon; a small valley, usually with precipitous sides.

Ca-na′di-an, 1 ka-nē′dı-an; 2 ca-nā′di-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Canada. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the lowest series of strata comprised in the Ordovician system in North America. **II.** *n.* A native or legally constituted citizen of Canada.— **Canadian bur**, the Jerusalem artichoke.

Ca-na′di-an², *n.* A county in Central Oklahoma; 803 sq. m.; county-seat, El Reno. [river; 30 m. wide.

Ca-na′di-an Chan′nel. The N. estuary of the St. Lawrence

Ca-na′di-an riv′er. A river flowing from the southern Rocky Mountains through Oklahoma; 900 m. long to Arkansas river.

can′a-dine, 1 kan′a-din; 2 cän′a-din, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{22}H_{21}NO_4$) allied to berberin and obtained from the root of *Hydrastis canadensis*.

can′a-dol, 1 kan′a-dōl *or* -dol; 2 cän′a-dōl *or* -dŏl, *n.* A petroleum product resembling gasoline, obtained by fractional distillation and used as a local anesthetic in medicine. [< CANADA + -OL.]

ca″ña-fís′tu-la, 1 kū″nya-fis′tū-la; 2 cā″nyä-fis′tų-lä, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A handsome cæsalpiniaceous tree (*Cassia fistula*), a native of southeastern Asia, remarkable for its cylindrical woody pods, 1 to 2 feet long, containing seeds embedded in a pulp that is used medicinally. [Sp., < his botanical name.] **ca″ña-fís′to-lo‡**; **ca″ña-fís′tu-lo‡.**

can′age, 1 kan′ıj; 2 cän′ag, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Rent in kind. **2.** The amount of such rent; also, the collection of cane. See CANE².

ca-na′gila, 1 ka-nā′lya; 2 cä-nä′lyä, *n.* [It.] Canaille.

ca-na′gua, 1 ka-nā′gwa; 2 ca-nä′gwa, *n.* Same as KOTH.

ca-nal′gre, 1 ka-nē′gar; 2 ca-nä′ger, *n.* [Mex. Sp.] **1.** A dock (*Rumex hymenosepalus*) which grows profusely in Texas and New Mexico. **2.** A tanning-material from its rootstock.

It is said to tan quickly, making leather soft, plump, and tough, and imparting an inimitable orange color to all goods treated with it. *The Young Man* [London] Jan., 1892, p. 19.

ca-naille′, 1 ka-nēl′ *or* (*F.*) ka′nā″ya; 2 ca-nāl′ *or* (*F.*) cä′-nä″ye (XIII), *n.* **1.** The vulgar multitude; rabble; mob.

'Because,' said Alfred, . . . 'it is the educated, the intelligent, the wealthy, the refined, who ought to have equal rights, and not the *canaille*.' HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 23, p. 293. [s. M. & co. 1890.]

2. Middlings or shorts of an inferior quality. [F., < It. *canaglia*, orig. pack of dogs, < *cane*, < L. *canis*, dog.] **ca-nalle′†**; **ca-nal′‡**; **ca-nal′yie‡** [Scot.].

Can″a-jo-har′ie, 1 kan′a-jo-har′ı; 2 cän″a-jo-här′i, *n.* A village in Montgomery county, N. Y.

can′a-jong, 1 kan′a-jŏŋ; 2 cän′a-jŏng, *n.* [Austral.] *Bot.* The Australian fig-marigold: a name sometimes given to the fruit also, but the latter is commonly called pig-face. **can′a-gong‡.**

can′a-kin†, *n.* Cannikin.

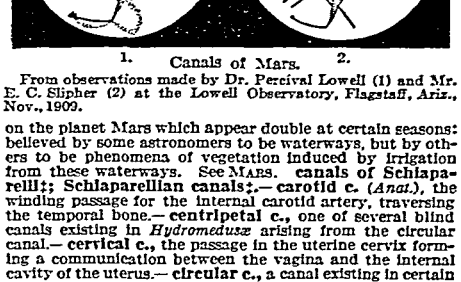
ca-nal′, 1 ka-nal′; 2 ca-näl′, *tt.* [CA-NALLED′, CA-NALD′ᵉ; CA-NAL-LING.] To dig a canal or canals across or through; canalize.

ca-nal′¹, *n.* **1.** An artificial waterway for inland navigation, the conveyance of water-power, or the irrigation of lands, often connecting large bodies of water; as, the Caledonian *canal*; the Erie *canal*; the Panama *canal*. See PANAMA.

The *canal* around the falls [Niagara] was built in 1796, and was of great benefit to the United States during the war with Great Britain. C. C. COFFIN *Building the Nation* p. 239. [H. 1883.]

2. An arm of the sea; as, Lynn *Canal*. **3.** *Arch.* (1) A flute of a column or pilaster. (2) A spiral channel or sinking on the face of an Ionic volute, beginning at the eye and extending until the whole number of turns is completed. (3) A channel or groove on the soffit of a larmier to keep rain-water from running down the lower part of a cornice. **4.** A passage or duct; as, the spinal *canal*: named (1) after various anatomists: as, **Arnold's canal**, **c. of Cuvier**, **c. of Ferrein**, **c. of Hensen**, **canals of Recklinghausen**, **Hunter's c.**, **Jacobson's c.**, **Saviotti's c.**, **Schlemm's c.**, etc.; or (2) from their location; as, **alveolar c.**, **inguinal c.**, **neural c.**, etc. **5.** *Zool.* A groove, as for the siphon in the shells of gastropods, or a pore, as in sponges, or the like. **6.** One of the peculiar markings visible on the face of the planet Mars. See CANALS OF MARS. [F., < L. *canalis*, channel.] **ca-nale′†**; **can-nal‡.**

— apertural canal, a canal existing in certain gastropods in which the siphon is situated.— **auditory c.** (*Anat.*), the passage leading from the auricle to the tympanic membrane. **auricular c.‡.— biliary c.**, same as HEPATIC DUCT. **— ca-nal′-boat″**, *n.* A long and heavy-decked barge, principally used on canals and usually drawn by horses or mules walking on a tow-path.— **c.-lift**, *n.* A cradle for carrying canal-boats up an incline or on a railway; also, a hydraulic elevator for raising boats in a tank from one level of a canal to another.— **c. of Hensen** (*Anat.*), a minute channel extending between the ductus cochlearis and the sacculus in the labyrinth of the ear.— **canals of Mars**, linear markings



1. Canals of Mars. 2.

From observations made by Dr. Percival Lowell (1) and Mr. E. C. Slipher (2) at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., Nov., 1909.

on the planet Mars which appear double at certain seasons: believed by some astronomers to be waterways, but by others to be phenomena of vegetation induced by irrigation from these waterways. See MARS. **canals of Schiaparelli‡**; **Schiaparellian canals‡.— carotid c.** (*Anat.*), the winding passage for the internal carotid artery, traversing the temporal bone.— **centripetal c.**, one of several blind canals existing in *Hydromedusæ* arising from the circular canal.— **cervical c.**, the passage in the uterine cervix forming a communication between the vagina and the internal cavity of the uterus.— **circular c.**, a canal existing in certain of the *Hydromedusæ* encircling the circumference of the bell and having a number of communicating canals leading into the cavity of the stomach.— **Curier's c.** (*Embryol.*), in a vertebrate embryo, one of two transverse venous trunks, on either side, which open into the auricle of the heart, each of them being formed by the junction of a superior vein, the primitive jugular, and an inferior vein. Both may persist; but in the higher *Vertebrata* the left usually disappears, the right becoming the superior vena cava.— **cystic c.**, same as CYSTIC DUCT.— **dorsal c.**, a canal existing in *Pelmatozoa* serving for the lodgment of the axial cord.— **facial c.**, the aqueduct of Fallopius.— **Gartner's c.** (*Anat.*), same as DUCT OF GARTNER.— **Hunter's c.**, a passage by which the femoral vessels and long saphenous nerve pass to the back of the leg: formed by aponeurotic tissue stretching over from the vastus internus to the adductor longus and adductor magnus muscles. **adductor c.‡.— infundibular c.**, a channel present in some ctenophores forming a communication between the infundibulum and the aboral poles and emptying through excretory pores.— **juice-c.**, *n.* One of the irregular lymphatic spaces present in connective tissues and regarded as the origin of the capillary lymph-vessels.— **lateral c.**, a canal connecting places in the same valley and having a fall in only one direction.— **Laurer's c.** (*Compar. Anat.*), a passage from the surface of the body in *Trematoda* to the ootype.

The ootype has an exit either in the dorsal or the ventral surface of the body through one more canal, *Laurer's Canal*.

ARNOLD LANG *Comp. Anat.* p. 159. [MACM. 1891.]

—meridional c. (*Zool.*), one of the canals forming part of the intestinal system of ctenophores.—**nutrient c.**, same as HAVERSIAN CANAL.—**obstetric c.**, the cavity formed by the uterus and vagina in a parturient female after complete dilatation of the os. **parturient c.**‡.—**pore c.**, *n.* A minute channel present in *Adelochorda* originating in the cavity of the proboscis and emptying exteriorly through a pore. **—pulp c.**, *n.* The canal present in the root of a tooth which contains dental pulp and through which nerves and blood vessels pass.—**radial c.** 1. An aquiferous canal present in echinoderms. 2. A canal existing in sponges which communicates with the paragastric cavity.—**sensory c.**, the subcutaneous tubules in fishes containing nerve-ends and sensory organs.—**serous c.**, a small canal connected with the lymph-vessels and believed to be filled with lymph.—**stomodeal c.**, one of two canals arising from the perradial canals of ctenophores.—**subtentacular c.**, either of the canals in crinoids, being continuations of the cœlom to the arms and pinnules.—**tentacular c.**, in ctenophores, a canal leading from the perradial canal to the base of the corresponding tentacle.—**tympanic c.**, same as JACOBSON'S CANAL.—**vestibular c.**, the urogenital sinus. See under UROGENITAL.—**Volkmann's canals**, passages for vessels in the subperiosteal layer of bones, communicating with the Haversian canals.—**Wirsung's c.** (or **duct**), the excretory duct of the pancreas.

can'al², *n.* Same as CANNEL.

ca-nal'age, 1 kə-nal'ıj; 2 ca-năl'ag, *n.* **1.** The construction of canals. **2.** Canals collectively. **3.** A charge for transportation on a canal.

Ca-nal' Do'ver. A village in Tuscarawas county, O.

Ca-na'le, 1 kə-nā'lē; 2 cä-nä'lę, **Antonio** (10/11 1697–3/21 1768), Italian painter, *mostly of scenes in Venice.* **Ca"na-let'to‡.**

Ca"na-le'jas y Men'des, 1 kā"na-lē'has ı men'dēs; 2 cä"nä-lę'häs ȳ mĕn'dęs, **José** (1850–11/12 1912). A Spanish statesman; premier; assassinated.

ca-nal'er, 1 kə-nal'ər; 2 ca-năl'er, *n.* **1.** One who works on a canal-boat. **2.** A canal-boat. **ca-nal'ler‡.**

ca"na-le'te, 1 kā"na-lē'tē; 2 cä"nä-lę'tę, *n.* Paddlewood.

Ca-nal' Ful'ton. A village in Stark county, O.

can'a-li-, 1 kan'ə-lı- *or* kə-nal'ı-; 2 căn'a-li- *or* ca-năl'i-. Derived from Latin *canalis*, canal or duct: a combining form.— **can"a-lic'u-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a minute canal or canaliculus.— **canalicular instrument** (*Surg.*), an instrument for operating upon the lacrimal duct. **—can"a-lic'u-late**, *a.* Having canaliculi; also, grooved; channeled or canalicular, as moss-leaves having the margins incurved. **can"a-lic'u-lat"ed‡.— can"a-lic"u-la'tion**, *n.* A small groove.— **ca-nal'ı-cule**, *n.* A little canal.— **can"a-lic"u-li-za'tion**, *n.* The first stage of ossification during which the canaliculi are formed.— **can"a-lic'u-lus**, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Anat.* A small tube or canal, as in bone, etc. See illus. under BONE.— **canaliculus laqueiformis**, the loop of Henle. See under LOOP¹, *n.*— **Can"a-lif'er-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* A group of siphonostomatous tænioglossate gastropods with a canal-like extension of the aperture of the shell forward. **—can"a-lif'er-ous**, *a.*— **ca-nal'ı-form**, *a.* **1.** Canal-shaped. **2.** Resembling a canal.— **Ca-nal"ı-ros'tra**, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of bugs with a long groove of the prosternum receiving the infolded rostrum, including the *Tingidæ*, *Aradidæ*, etc.— **ca-nal"ı-ros'trate**, *a.*

ca-na'lis, 1 kə-nē'lıs; 2 ca-nā'lis, *n.* [-LES, 1 -lız; 2 -lēs, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* A canal; duct; as, the **canalis reuniens**, or passage by which the sacculus is joined to the cochlea.

ca-nal"ı-za'tion, 1 kə-nal'ı-zē'shən; 2 ca-năl'i-zā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making canals. **2.** The system of conduits by which either water, gas, or electricity is conveyed and distributed.

> The *canalization* of the river [the Arno] to Leghorn.
> MOTLEY *Letters, Dec. 18, 1855*, p. 184. [H. 1889.]

3. *Med.* The opening of a path of nervous conduction; a figurative term. **ca-nal"ı-sa'tion‡.**

ca-nal'ize, 1 kə-nal'aız; 2 ca-năl'ız, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] **1.** To convert into a canal, as a stream or chain of lakes. **2.** To furnish with a canal, or a system of canals or waterways.

> The basin of the Paraguay . . . is *canalized* by a number of important rivers that are navigable by . . . barges, and . . . timber rafts. T. CHILD in *Harper's Monthly* July, 1891, p. 226.

ca-nal'ıse‡.

Ca-nal' Zone. **1.** A strip of territory, including the islands in Panama Bay, and extending a distance of 5 m. on each side of the Panama Canal, leased in perpetuity by the United States from the Republic of Panama, Nov. 18, 1903. Within this zone the United States has exclusive control and jurisdiction. **2.** A United States post-office district in Panama including a post-office station at Ancona and 16 substations.

Ca"na-mi'na, 1 kā"na-mī'na; 2 cä"nä-mī'nä, *n.* A town in Dahomey, Africa. **Ca'na‡.**

ca-ña'mo, 1 ka-nyū'mo; 2 cä-nyä'mo, *n.* [P. I.] A coarse fabric made from Manila hemp.

Ca"na-nae'an, } 1 kā"ne-nī'ən, kā"nen-ılt; 2 cā"na-nē'an,
Ca'nan-ite, } cā'nan-ıt, *n. Jewish Hist.* One of a sect of zealots who were especially hostile to the Romans. *Matt.* x, 4, R. V.

Can"an-dai'gua, 1 kan'ən-dē'gwə; 2 căn'an-dā'ĝwa, *n.* **1.** A lake between Ontario and Yates counties, N. Y.: 15 m. long. **2.** A village, county-seat of Ontario county, N. Y.

Can'a-nee‡, *a.* Canaanitish.

Can"a-ne'us, 1 kan'ə-nī'us; 2 căn"a-nē'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ca-nan'ga, 1 kə-nan'gə; 2 ca-năn'ĝa, *n.* Same as CANANGIUM.

Ca-nan'gi-um, 1 kə-nan'jı-um; 2 ca-năn'ĝi-ŭm, *n.* [Malay.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees of the custard-apple family. *C. odoratum* yields ihlang-ihlang oil.

Can"a-nore', *n.* Same as CANNANORE.

ca"na"pé', 1 ka"na"pē'; 2 cä"nä"pę', *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Bread fried in butter or fat and served with anchovies or other relishes as hors-d'œuvre.

Ca-ñar', 1 ka-nyär'; 2 cä'nyär', *n.* A province of Ecuador; capital, Azogues.

Ca-na'ra, *n.* See KANARA.

ca-nard', *vi.* [Rare.] **1.** To utter a harsh sound like that of a duck. **2.** To circulate abroad, as canards.

ca-nard', 1 kə-nārd'; 2 ca-nārd' (XIII), *n.* A fabricated sensational statement, especially one published in a newspaper; an extravagant report; hoax. [F., hoax, quack, duck, < *cane*, duck.]

ca-nard' bran-chu'. [F. Can.] The wood-duck.

can'a-rin, } 1 kan'ə-rın, -rin *or* -rīn; 2 căn'a-rĭn, -rīn *or*
can'a-rine, } -rīn, *n.* A dyestuff ($C_3N_2S_2H$) produced by oxidizing potassium sulfocyanid in the presence of hydrochloric and sulfuric acids: used in dyeing cotton or wool a fast bright yellow or orange. [< CANARY.]

Ca-na'ris, 1 ka-nā'rıs; 2 cä-nä'rĭs, **Constantine** (1790–9/11 1877). A Greek patriot in the war of independence, 1822–1827; prime minister. **Ka-na'rıs‡.**

Ca-na'ri-um, 1 kə-nē'ri-um; 2 ca-nā'rĭ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical trees of the family *Burseraceæ*. They have large odd-pinnate leaves, small flowers in axillary panicles, and three-angled or ovoid drupes, edible in some species. A few species yield oleoresins.

Ca-nar'sie, 1 kə-nār'sı; 2 ca-nār'sĭ, *n.* A village formerly of Kings county, N. Y.; now 32d ward of Brooklyn, New York city.

ca-na'ryt, *vi.* To perform the dance called canary.

ca-na'ry, 1 kə-nē'rı; 2 ca-nā'ry, *a.* **1.** Of a bright but delicate yellow. **2.** Designating the canary bird or anything that pertains to it. **3.** [C-] Designating that which pertains to the Canary Islands.

ca-na'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭg, *pl.*] **1.** A finch (*Serinus canarius*) of the Canary Islands, introduced into Italy in the 16th century, and now a common cage-bird, modified into various breeds. In domestication its color is usually of a prevailing yellow; in its wild state it is grayish-brown with a tinge of olive-green. **ca-na'ry-bird"‡.** **2.** The color of a canary-bird; bright yellow. **3.** [Austral.] Any one of various small birds, as *Clitonyx ochrocephala*, the yellowhead of New Zealand, or the orange-fronted *Ephthianura* of Australia. **4.** Wine from the Canary Islands. **5†.** An old dance in rapid 3/8, 6/8, or 12/8 time, consisting of two phrases: supposed to have originated in the Canary Islands. [< Sp. *canario*, dance, bird, < *Canaria*, the island, named from its large dogs, < L. *canarius*, < *canis*, dog.]— **blue canary** [Cal.], the lazuli-finch. **— ca-na'ry-bird"**, *n.* **1.** See CANARY, 1. **2.** [Thieves' & Austral. Slang.] A jailbird: formerly applied to convicts in Australia, because of the color of their prison garb. **3.** [Salvation Army.] A slip of paper (originally yellow) containing a promise of a donation.— **c.-bird flower. 1.** The canary-creeper. **2.** The bird-plant.— **c.-creeper**, *n.* A South-American trailing or climbing plant (*Tropæolum peregrinum*) of the geranium family, with orange-colored flowers, often cultivated.— **c.-finch**, *n.* The canary.— **c.-goldfinch**, *n.* See GOLDFINCH.— **c.-grass**, *n.* A grass (*Phalaris canariensis*), cultivated for its seeds, which are used as bird-food.— **c.-moss**, *n.* A lichen (*Parmelia perlata*) useful in producing a dye.— **c.-parrot**, *n.* The budgerigar.— **c.-seed**, *n.* The seed of the canary-grass.— **c.-stone**, *n. Mineral.* A pale-yellow variety of carnelian.— **c.-vine**, *n.* Same as CANARY-BIRD FLOWER, 1.— **c.-weed**, *n.* Canary-moss.— **c.-wood**, *n.* The wood of either of the trees *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis* of the laurel family, of the Canary Islands and Madeira.— **hot c.**, a canary whose color has been reddened by a diet of Cayenne pepper.— **lizard c.**, a variety of the canary bird with a distinct cap of yellow or gray, and plumage with dark centers and tips.— **Washoe c.** [Miners' Slang], a donkey; burro.— **wild c.** [U. S.], the yellow summer warbler (*Dendræca æstiva*).

1. The Wild Canary. 2. The Belgian variety. 3. Glasgow Don. 4. Norwich buff-crested variety.

Ca-na'ry Is'lands. A group in the N. Atlantic ocean off the N. W. coast of Africa; a province of Spain; 2,808 sq. m.; capital, Santa Cruz. **Ca-na'ries‡.**

ca-nas'ter, 1 kə-nas'tər; 2 ca-nās'tĕr, *n.* **1.** A rush basket used in South America for packing tobacco. **2.** A coarse-grained smoking-tobacco imported from South America into Europe and North America: formerly packed in rush baskets. [< Sp. *canastra*, rush basket, < Gr. *kanastron*, < *kanna*, reed.] **ka-nas'ter‡.**

Can"as-to'ta, 1 kan'əs-tō'tə; 2 căn'as-tō'ta, *n.* A village in Madison county, N. Y.

ca-naut', 1 kə-nōt'; 2 ca-nąt', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The side wall of a tent or of any structure of canvas. **ca-nat'‡; ca-naut"‡; ka-naut'‡.**

Can"a-va'li-a, 1 kan'ə-vē'lı-ə; 2 căn'a-vā'li-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of climbing herbs or subshrubs of the family *Fabaceæ*, with purple flowers in axillary racemes, the calyx being bell-shaped and 2-lipped. The pods are long. Most of the species are tropical, but *C. ensiformis* is grown in the southern United States, and the beans, known as *jack beans*, are fed to stock. They are sometimes used as a substitute for coffee.

Ca-nav'er-al, 1 kə-nav'ər-əl; 2 ca-năv'er-al, *n.* A cape on the E. coast of Florida.

Can-ber'ra, *n.* See YASS-CANBERRA.

can'-bot"tle, etc. See under CAN¹, *n.*

Can'by, 1 kan'bı; 2 căn'by, *n.* **1. Edward R. S.** (1817–4/11 1873), major-general U. S. A.; took Mobile, Apr., 1865; murdered by Modoc Indians in Oregon. **2.** A village in Medicine county, Minn. [ft. high.

Can'by, Mount. A peak in the San Juan range, Colo.; 13,356

Can"cale', 1 kaṅ'kāl'; 2 căṅ'căl', *n.* A town in Ille-et-Vilaine department, France.

can'can, 1 kan'kan *or* (*F.*) kaṅ'kāṅ'; 2 căn'căn *or* (*F.*) căṅ'căṅ', *n.* [F.] A dance, introduced at public balls in Paris about 1830, in which the usual figures of the quadrille are diversified by high kicking and other violent, grotesque, or indecently suggestive movements.— **can'can-ing**, *a.*

can'-cart", *n.* See under CAN¹, *n.*

can'cel, 1 kan'səl; 2 căn'çĕl, *vt.* [CAN'CELED or CAN'CELLED, CAN'CELD⁵; CAN'CEL-ING or CAN'CEL-LING.] **1.** (1) To mark out or off, as by drawing or stamping lines across to signify that it is to be omitted; blot or strike out; obliterate; as, to *cancel* figures or writing; to *cancel* a stamp. (2) To remove, as by cutting out; suppress, as pages of a book.

> It is not so easy to *cancel* all our preconceived beliefs as it is to burn one's own house down.
> F. BOWEN *Modern Philos.* ch. 2, p. 29. [S. 1877.]

2. To render null and void; annul, revoke, or set aside.

> The *canceling* of the Virginia patents had restored to the monarch the ample authority of his prerogative over the soil.
> BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 241. [L. p. & co. 1874.]

3. *Math.* To strike out (a figure or quantity) in eliminating a common factor, as from the numerator and denominator of a fraction. **4.** *Mus.* To counteract, as a sharp or flat, by inserting the sign ♮. **5.** *Railroad.* To put (a train) wholly out of service, suspending its rights until its proper schedule time next day. **6.** To make up for; compensate; neutralize; countervail. **7†.** To rail off with latticework, as the chancel of a church. [< F. *canceller*, < L. *cancello*, make like a lattice, < *cancelli*; see CANCELLI.] **can'cell†; can'sel†.**

SYN.: abolish, annul, blot out, cross off or out, discharge, efface, erase, expunge, make void, nullify, obliterate, quash, remove, repeal, rescind, revoke, rub off or out, scratch out, vacate. *Cancel*, *efface*, *erase*, *expunge*, and *obliterate*, have as their first meaning the removal of written characters or other forms of record. To *cancel* is, literally, to make a lattice by cross-lines, exactly our English *cross out*; to *efface* is to *rub off*, smooth away the face, as of an inscription; to *erase* is to *scratch out*, commonly for the purpose of writing something else in the same space; to *expunge* is to punch out with some sharp instrument, so as to show that the words are no longer part of the writing; to *obliterate* is to cover over or remove, as a letter, as was done by reversing the Roman stylus, and *rubbing out* with the rounded end what had been written with the point on the waxen tablet. What has been *canceled*, *erased*, *expunged*, may perhaps still be traced; what is *obliterated* is gone forever, as if it had never been. In many establishments, when a debt is *discharged* by payment, the record is *canceled*. The figurative use of the words keeps close to this primary sense. Compare synonyms for ABOLISH.— ANT.: approve, confirm, contract, enact, enforce, establish, maintain, perpetuate, record, reenact, sustain, uphold, write.— **canceled type** (*Print.*), a type the face of which is cast with a line across it, as some figures in arithmetics.

can'cel, *n.* **1.** *Print.* & *Bookbinding.* The striking or cutting out, omission, or suppression of a leaf, leaves, or any part of any printed matter or work; also, any printed matter substituted for that stricken out. **2.** *Mus.* A sign ♮ used to cancel the effect of a preceding flat or sharp; a natural. **3.** A stamp for defacing postage-stamps. **4.** An instruction to revoke a previous order. **5†.** Latticework; prison-bars; confines. [< OF. *chancel*, < LL. *cancellus*, < L. *cancelli*; see CANCELLI.]

can'cel-a-bl(eᴿ, 1 kan'səl-ə-bl; 2 căn'çĕl-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being canceled, **can'cel-la-bl(e"‡.**

can"cel-a'tion, 1 kan'səl-ē'shən; 2 căn'çel-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of canceling, or the state of being canceled; as, the *cancelation* of a deed. **2.** Reticulation; as, the *cancelation* of a paragraph. **can"cel-la'tion‡.**

can"ce-leer', 1 kan'sə-lır'; 2 căn'çe-lēr', *vi.* To turn upon the wing in a downward swoop to recover itself before striking its prey: said of a hawk. **can"ce-ler'‡.**

> I would show you a long-shanked fellow who would make your hawks *cancelier* till their brains were giddy.
> SCOTT *The Betrothed* p. 221. [D. P. & CO.]

[< F. *chanceler*, same as *canceller*; see CANCEL, *v.*]

can"ce-leer', *n.* [Archaic.] The movement of a hawk in canceleering. **can"ce-ller'‡; chan"ce-leer'‡.**

can'cel-er, 1 kan'səl-ər; 2 căn'çĕl-er, *n.* A person or thing that cancels; a device for canceling; as, a *canceler* for postage-stamps. **can'cel-ler‡; can'cel-lor‡.**

can"cel-la'ri-an¹, 1 kan"sə-lē'rı-ən; 2 căn"çĕ-lā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a chancellor. [< LL. *cancellarius*; see CHANCELLOR.] **can"cel-la're-an‡; can"cel-la're-ate‡.**
— can"cel-la'ri-ate, *n.* [Rare.] Chancellorship.

Can"cel-la-ri'i-dæ, 1 kan"sə-la-rı'ı-dı; 2 căn"çĕ-la-rĭ'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of toxoglossate gastropods having eyes at the external bases of the tentacles, an oval shell with a plicated columella, and no operculum. **Can"cel-la'ri-a, n.** (t. g.) [< L. *cancelli*; see CANCELLI.]— **can"cel-la'ri-an²**, *a.*— **can"cel-la'ri-id**, *n.*— **can"cel-la'ri-oid**, *a.*

can'cel-late, 1 kan'sə-lēt; 2 căn'çĕ-lāt, *a.* Latticed-like in structure, as a leaf without parenchyma; reticulated; having cancelli, as certain bones or parts of bones. [< L. *cancellatus*, pp. of *cancello*; see CANCEL, *v.*] **can'cel-lat"ed‡; can'cel-lous‡.**

can"cel-la'tion, 1 kan'sə-lē'shən; 2 căn'çĕ-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** A network formed by small interlacing bars; a reticulation. **2.** See CANCELATION. [< L. *cancellatio(n-)*, < *cancellatus*, pp.; see CANCELLATE.]

can-cel'li, 1 kan-sel'ı; 2 căn-çĕl'i, *n. pl.* **1.** Bars of latticework, as in a latticed window or in the screen separating the choir from the nave of a church; bars in the railing of a court. **2.** *Anat.* Reticulations; especially, the latticework of bony spicules that forms the spongy or interior portion of a bone. [L., dim. of *cancer*, lattice.]

can'cel-ment, 1 kan'sel-ment *or* -mənt; 2 căn'çĕl-ment, *n.* Cancelation.

can'cer, 1 kan'sər; 2 căn'çer, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A malignant growth of new tissue (neoplasm), usually in the form of a tumor, which tends to ulcerate, to recur if removed, to infect other parts or the system at large, and to prove fatal. Cancer includes many varieties of malignant epithelial tumors and ulcers which bear various specific names according to locality or special characteristics and of which there are four recognized groups: (1) **epithelial**, cancer of the skin or mucous membrane; (2) **scirrhous** or **hard**, usually found in the breast; (3) **medullary**, or **soft**; and (4) **colloid** or **alveolar**, which chiefly attack the alimentary canal, uterus, or peritoneum. The last three groups are generically known as **carcinomatous.** See EPITHELIOMA and CARCINOMA. **2.** Hence, figuratively, an inveterate and spreading vice or evil. **3.** Any evil corrupting or undermining the health of a body politic. **4.** [C-] *Astron.* (1) The Crab, a zodiacal constellation. See CONSTELLATION. (2) The fourth sign of the zodiac (♋), which the sun enters at the summer solstice. **5.** [C-] *Crust.* A genus typical of *Cancridæ*. [L., crab.]— **acinous cancer**, a cancer originating in and imitating the structure of the acinous gland.— **can'cer-cell"**, *n.* A cell in a cancer.— **c.-drops**, *n. Bot.* Beechdrops.— **c.-nest**, *n.* A nest of cancer-cells found in some malignant tumors.— **c.-parasite**, *n.* A parasitic body present in the cancerous cells of a tumor: so named upon the hypothesis that it is of parasitic origin and the etiological factor of the disease.— **can'cer-root"**, *n.* One of various root-parasites of the broom-rape family (*Orobanchaceæ*), as beechdrops (*Epiphegus virginiana*), squawroot (*Conopholis americana*), and naked broom-rape (*Aphyllon uniflorum*).— **can'cer-weed"**, *n.* The rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes alba*).— **can'cer-wort"**, *n.* **1.** A European weed (*Linaria spurta* or *L. elatine*). **2.** A veronica.— **chim'ney-sweep'ers' c.**, soot-wart.

can'cer-ate, 1 kan'sər-ēt; 2 căn'çer-āt, *vi.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To become cancerous; develop into a cancer; [< L. *canceratus*, cancerous, < *cancer*, cancer.]— **can"cer-a'tion, *n.***

can'cer-in, } 1 kan'sər-ın; 2 căn'çer-ĭn, *n.* A fertilizer made
can'cer-ine, } from crabs and other crustaceans. [< L. *cancer*, crab.]

can'cer-ism, 1 kan'sər-ızm; 2 căn'çer-ĭsm, *n. Pathol.* A tendency to cancer; cancerous diathesis.

can'cer-ite, 1 kan'sər-ıt; 2 căn'çer-ĭt, *n.* **1.** A fossil of or like a crab. **2.** An animal that feeds upon crustaceans; a crab-eater. *Stand. Nat. Hist.* vol. v, p. 362. **can'crite‡.**

can'cer-ous, 1 kan'sər-us; 2 căn'çer-ŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with a cancer; hence, virulent; incurable. [< LL. *cancerosus*, < L. *cancer*, cancer.] **can'cer-ate‡; can'cered‡; can'ker-ous‡.— can'cer-ous-ly**, *adv.*— **can'cer-ous-ness**, *n.*

canch, 1 kanch; 2 cănch, *n.* **1.** [Dial., Eng.] *Mining.* That part of the floor or roof of a gangway which must be removed so as to make an even grade at a fault in the strata. **2.** A small pile or stack, as of hay, bricks, etc. **3.** A short spell at a digging-job. **4.** A slice of bread or cheese; also, a cut from a hayrick. **5†.** A trench with sloping sides and very narrow bottom. **kanch‡; kench‡.**

can'cha, 1 kŭn'cha; 2 căn'cha, *n.* [Peru.] A cattle-yard.

can"cha-la'gua, 1 kŭn'cha-lŭ'gwa; 2 căn'chă-lă'gwă, *n.* [Chile.] *Bot.* A low hardy herb of Chile (*Erythræa chilensis*); also, the Mexican gentianaceous herbs *E. tetramera* and *E. stricta;* all of which contain bitter substances and are used as tonics.

can"ci-o-ne'ro, 1 kŭn"thi-o-nĕ'ro; 2 căn"thi-o-nę'ro, *n.* [Sp.] A collection of poems or songs; an anthology.

can'cri-, } 1 kaŋ'kri-, kaŋ'kro-; 2 căŋ'cri-, căŋ'cro-.
can'cro-, } From Latin *cancer,* crab: combining forms denoting relationship or likeness to a crab or to a cancer.— **Can'cri-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cancroideans, especially those with cursorial hindmost feet and with the palate nearly devoid of ridges, including common crabs.— **can'crid,** *n.*— **can'cri-form,** *a.* **1.** Having the form of or like a crab; cancroid. **2.** Like a cancer.— **can'crine,** *a.* Crab-like; cancroid.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

can'cri-nite, 1 kaŋ'kri-nait; 2 căŋ'cri-nit, *n. Mineral.* A subvitreous variously colored silicate ($H_6(Na_3Ca)Al_3C_3Si_9O_{42}$), that crystallizes in the hexagonal system. [< *Cancrin,* Russian minister of finance.]

can"cri-so'cial, *a.* Commensal with a crab, as a sea-anemone (on the shell of a hermit-crab).— **can-criv'orous,** *a.* Crab-eating.— **can'cri-zans,** *a.* Moving backward like a crab.— **can'croid,** *a.* **1.** Cancriform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cancridæ* or *Cancroidea.* **2.** Resembling a cancer; as, *cancroid* corpuscles.— **can'croid,** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A skin-disease resembling cancer. **2.** One of the *Cancridæ* or *Cancroidea.*— **Can-crol'de-a,** *n. pl. Crust.* A subtribe or superfamily of brachyurans, including those having the form and convex anterior margin of the common crabs.— **can-crol'de-an,** *a. & n.*— **Can-crom'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of herodionine birds; the boatbills. **Can-cro'ma,** *n.* (t. g.)— **can-cro'mid,** *n.*— **can-cro'moid,** *a. & n.*— **Can"cro-mi'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Cancromidæ* as a subfamily of *Ardeidæ.*— **can'cromine,** *a. & n.*— **can-croph'a-gous,** *a.* Crab-eating; cancrivorous.— **can'crum,** *n.* [CAN'CRA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A canker-sore.— **cancrum oris,** gangrenous sore mouth.

cand, 1 kand; 2 cănd, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Fluorite.

Can-da'ba, 1 kan-da'bŭ; 2 căn-dă'bă, *n.* A town in Pampanga province, Luzon, P. I.

Can'da-ce, 1 kan'da-sĭ; 2 căn'da-çē, *n. Bib.* An Ethiopian queen of the 1st century. *Acts* viii, 27.

Can"da-har', *n.* Same as KANDAHAR.

can"da-reen', 1 kan'da-rīn'; 2 căn'da-rēn', *n.* A Malaysian and Chinese weight and money of account. See COIN and WEIGHT.

Can-dau'les, 1 kan-dē'lĭz; 2 căn-dą'lēs, *n.* A king of Lydia (7th century B. C.) who exposed his wife unclothed to his officer Gyges, whereupon she induced the latter to kill Candaules, and married Gyges. **Myr'si-lus‡.**

can'da-valg, 1 kan'da-vĕg; 2 căn'da-văg, *n.* [Scot.]. A salmon that stays in fresh water till summer.

c. & b., *abbr. Cricket.* Caught and bowled.

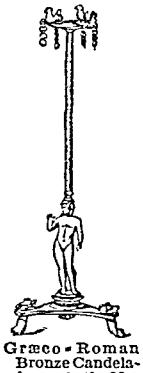
Can-deish', 1 kan-dēsh'; 2 căn-dęsh', *n.* Same as KHANDESH.

can"de-la'brum, 1 kan'dĭ-lē'brum; 2 căn'de-lā'brŭm, *n.* [-BRA, *pl.*] **1.** A candlestick or lamp-stand having several branches; a stand supporting several lamps.

Sometimes also **candelabra** is used as a singular, with *candelabras* as plural. The tall candelabra of ancient Rome, from 3 to 10 feet high, of bronze, marble, or precious metal, were often highly ornamented, the branches being supported by a plain, fluted, or ornamented shaft, resting on a base of animals' feet.

Giant cactus-like euphorbias, shaped like *candelabra.* ROOSEVELT *African Game Trails* p. 40. [s. '10.]

2. An arabesque ornament resembling ornamental candelabra. **3.** *Spong.* One of the terminal spines of a modified calthrops. [L., < *candela;* see CANDLE.]



Græco-Roman Bronze Candelabrum in the National Library, Paris.

can"de-la'brum-tree", *n. Bot.* A white-flowered evergreen tree (*Pandanus candelabrum*), 50 to 60 feet high, a native of tropical Africa. Its palm-like stem, propped on stout roots and crowned with a spreading head of long narrow leaves, suggested the English name. **chan"de-lier'-tree"†.**

Can"de-la'ri-a, 1 kan'dē-lū'rĭ-a; 2 căn'dę-lā'rĭ-ä, *n.* **1.** A town in Tayabas province, Luzon, P. I. **2.** A town in Zambales province, Luzon, P. I.

can"de-lil'a, 1 kŭn'dē-lĭl'a; 2 căn'dę-lĭ'ä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Wet or chilly weather accompanied by sleet, injurious to cattle or sheep.

can"de-lil'la, 1 kŭn'dē-lĭl'ya; 2 căn'dę-lĭl'yä, *n.* [Mex.] *Bot.* A tropical American euphorbiaceous plant (*Pedilanthus paronts*), which yields a yellowish wax.

can'dent, 1 kan'dent; 2 căn'dĕnt, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Glowing with heat; white-hot; incandescent.

The roof-ribs swarth, the *candent* hearth, the ruddy lurid row
Of smiths that stand, an ardent band, like men before the foe.
S. FERGUSON *Forging the Anchor* st. 2.

2. Making white.— **can'den-cy†,** *n.*

can'de-ros, 1 kan'dĭ-ros; 2 căn'de-rŏs, *n.* [E. Ind.] A gum resembling amber. See GUM.

can-des'cence, can-des'cent, etc. Same as INCANDESCENCE, etc.

can-des'cence, can-des'cent, etc. Same as INCANDESCENCE, etc.

c. and f., *abbr.* Cost and freight.

Can'dĭ-a, 1 kŭn'dĭ-a; 2 căn'dĭ-ä, *n.* **1.** The Italian name of Crete and of its principal seaport. See CRETE. **Can'dy†. 2.** 1 kan'dĭ-a; 2 căn'dĭ-a. A town in Rockingham county, N. H.

can'dĭ-cans, 1 kan'dĭ-kanz; 2 căn'dĭ-cans, *n.* [-CAN'TI-A, 1 -kan'tĭ-a; 2 -căn'tĭ-a, *pl.*] One of two rounded bodies at the base of the brain, caused by the flexure of the anterior pillars of the fornix; a mammillary tubercle, or *corpus albicans.* [L., whitish.]

can'did, 1 kan'did; 2 căn'did, *a.* **1.** Open and frank, especially in speech; ingenuous; straightforward; sincere; without concealment or evasion; as, a *candid* friend.

Authors are particularly *candid* in admitting the faults of their friends. IRVING *Traveller, Literary Life* p. 124. [c. P. F. 1863.]

2. Without bias or prejudice; impartial; fair; just; as, a *candid* critic or adviser; a *candid* judgment.

In argument, he was *candid* and liberal: there was nothing about him pragmatical or exclusive. T. N. TALFOURD *Essays, Hazlitt* p. 128. [c. & HT.]

3†. White; shining; pure. **4†.** Favorable; kindly; free from malice. **5†.** Illustrious; fortunate; splendid. [< F. *candide,* < L. *candidus,* < *candeo,* be white.]— **can'did-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: aboveboard, artless, fair, frank, guileless, honest, impartial, ingenuous, innocent, naive, open, simple, sincere, straightforward, transparent, truthful. A *candid* statement is meant to be just to all parties; a *fair* statement is really so. *Fair* is applied to the conduct; *candid* is not; as, *fair* treatment, "a *fair* field, and no favor." One who is *frank* has a fearless and unconstrained truthfulness. *Honest* and *ingenuous* unite in expressing contempt for deceit. On the other hand, *artless, guileless, naive, simple,* and *unsophisticated* express the goodness which comes from want of the knowledge or thought of evil. As truth is not always agreeable or timely, *candid* and *frank* have often an objectionable sense; "to be *candid* with you," "to be perfectly *frank,*" are regarded as sure preludes to something disagreeable. *Open* and *unreserved* may imply unstudied truthfulness or defiant recklessness; as, *open* admiration, *open* robbery. There may be *transparent* integrity or *transparent* fraud. *Sincere* applies to the feelings, as being all that one's words would imply.— Ant.: adroit, artful, crafty, cunning, deceitful, designing, knowing, maneuvering, sharp, shrewd, sly, subtle, tricky, wily.— Prep.: candid *in* debate; candid *to* or *toward* opponents: candid *with* friend or foe; to be candid *about* or *in regard to* the matter.

can'dĭ-da-cy, 1 kan'dĭ-da-sĭ; 2 căn'dĭ-da-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sĭz; 2 -çĭs, *pl.*] The state or position of being a candidate. **can'di-date-cy‡** [Rare]; **can'di-date"ship‡; can'di-da-ture‡.**

There were circumstances connected with this his last *candidacy* which excited his faithful followers to a peculiar intensity of devotion. NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol. i, p. 224. [c. co. 1890.]

can'di-date, 1 kan'dĭ-dēt; 2 căn'dĭ-dāt, *ti.* [-DAT'ED; -DAT'ING.] [Colloq.] To be or become a candidate; offer oneself or apply for an office, position, etc.

can'di-date, *n.* **1.** One who is nominated or put forward or who offers himself for an elective office; an aspirant or applicant for any post or preferment depending on the choice of others; as, a *candidate* for alderman. **2.** Any seeker or aspirant; also, one who has anything in prospect.

Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate* for praise?
POPE *Temple of Fame* l. 500.

3. In the (Dutch) Reformed Church, a licentiate who seeks ordination as a minister; in churches generally, (1) a student for the ministry; (2) an applicant for a pulpit engagement. **4.** *Rom. Hist.* One of the imperial body-guard after A. D. 237, called Cohors Candidatorum, from their white uniform. [< L. *candidatus,* < *candidus,* white (see CANDID), because office-seekers in Rome wore white togas.] **can'dĭ-da'tus†.**

Syn.: applicant, aspirant, competitor, office-seeker, place-hunter, postulant.— Prep.: the candidate *of* the Whig party *in* 1852 *for* the Presidency, *or for* President.

can'di-da-ture, 1 kan'dĭ-da-chur *or* -tiur; 2 căn'dĭ-da-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* Candidateship; candidacy.

I knew, from the commencement of *my candidature,* how it would be. TROLLOPE *Autobiography* p. 64. [H. 1883.]

Can"dide', 1 kon'dēd'; 2 căn'dēd', *n.* The title and hero of a story by Voltaire, 1759, written to cast ridicule on the optimism of Leibnitz then current, and on the theory that this is "the best of all possible worlds."

can'did-ly, 1 kan'dĭd-lĭ; 2 căn'did-ly, *adv.* In a frank, open manner; without subterfuge or disguise; honestly; fairly.

can'died, 1 kan'dĭd; 2 căn'did, *pa.* **1.** Converted into candy or something resembling candy; saturated or incrusted with sugar; almost solidified, as sirup; crystallized or granulated; as, *candied* sugar; *candied* orange-peel, *candied* honey. **2.** Coated with something resembling sugar; frosted. **3†.** *Flattering;* honeyed; sugared.

can'dĭ-fy, 1 kan'dĭ-fĭ; 2 căn'dĭ-fy, *tt. & ti.* **1.** [Rare.] To candy. **2†.** To make or become white. **can'de-fy†.**

Can"dĭ-jay', 1 kŭn'dĭ-bœf'; 2 căn'dĭ-hy', *n.* A town in Bohol, P. I.

can-dil', 1 kan-dĭl'; 2 căn-dĭl', *n. A holocentroid or squirrel-fish (Myripristis jacobus)* of the tropical parts of the Atlantic. [Sp., lamp, < Ar. *quandil,* < L. *candela;* see CANDLE.]

Can'dĭ-ot, 1 kan'dĭ-ot; 2 căn'di-ŏt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Candia: more commonly, Cretan. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Candia; a modern Cretan. **Can'dĭ-ote‡.**

can'disk", *n.* See under CAN², *n.* [LONITE.

can'dite, 1 kan'dait; 2 căn'dit, *n. Mineral.* Same as CEYLONITE.

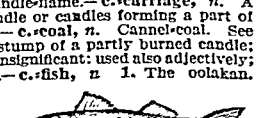
can'dĭ(e², 1 kan'dĭ; 2 căn'dĭ, *ti.* [-DLED, -DLD²; -DLING.] To test (eggs) by holding between the eye and a candle, translucency indicating soundness.— **can'dler,** *n.*

can'dle, } *n.* **1.** A cylinder of tallow, wax, spermaceti,
can'dl², } paraffin, or other solid fat, formed by molding, rolling, or dipping, and containing a central wick intended to burn with a light-giving flame; figuratively, a light or luminary of any kind; as, *candles* of the night.

He held a long, lank *candle* of yellow tallow.
COOPER *Spy,* p. 144. [A. 1884.]

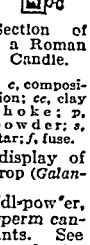
2. *Photom.* One-candle power. **3.** A yellow flame-jet shooting out from the ball in black-ash making **ash's can"dle‡.** [< AS. *candel,* < L. *candela,* < *candeo,* shine.] **can'delt; can'dellt.**

—**association candle,** same as STANDARD CANDLE.— **British standard c.,** same as STANDARD CANDLE.— **can's die-bal"ance,** *n.* A balance for indicating when a standard candle has consumed a given quantity of its material. — **c.-bark,** *n. Naut.* A cylindrical tin for holding candles. — **c.-beam,** *n.* A beam on which candles were once placed for lighting halls or churches. **c.-bearer‡.**— **can'dle-ber"ry,** *n.* **1.** The wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*); also, its fruit, which yields bayberry-tallow. **2.** A tree (*Aleurites moluccana*) of the spurge family, of the Southern Pacific, growing 30 to 40 feet high, or its fruit, the candlenut.— **c.-bomb,** *n.* A glass bulb filled with water that explodes on being held in a candle-flame.— **c.-carriage,** *n.* A holder for a standard candle or candles forming a part of a photometric apparatus.— **c.-coal,** *n.* Cannel-coal. See COAL.— **c.-end,** *n.* The stump of a partly burned candle; hence, a trifle; something insignificant: used also adjectively; as, *candle-end* economy.— **c.-fish,** *n* **1.** The oolakan. **2.** A mail-checked, cod-like fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*) of the Pacific coast of North America; the black candle-fish.— **c.-fly,** *n.* **1.** A lantern-fly, as *Fulgora candelaria* of China. **2†.** A moth.



Black Candle-fish, or Beshow. 1/15

— **c.-foot,** *n.* Same as FOOT-CANDLE.— **c.-hour,** *n. Photom.* The energy expended by a luminous body of one-candle power during a period of one hour: a unit of quantity of light.— **c.-lamp,** *n.* A lamp in which a candle is so held in a tube as to have its upper end constantly pressed by a spring against an orifice in the cap.— **c.-light,** *n.* **1.** Light given by a candle. **2.** The time of day when artificial light is first needed: primitively used as a standard of time; as, the meeting will be held at early *candle-light.* **3†.** Figuratively, the light of life. SPENSER. — **c.-lighter,** *n.* One who or that which lights a candle, as an acolyte, a taper, or spill.— **c.-lighting,** *n.*— **c.-lumen,** *n.* See LUMEN.— **c.-meter,** *n.* Same as METER-CANDLE.— **c.-mine,** *n.* A mass or mine of any fatty matter, as of tallow.— **can'dle-nut",** *n.* The fruit of the East-Indian and Polynesian candleberry-tree (*Aleurites moluccana*), with two walnut-like oily seeds which when dry are used as candles by the natives. **can'dle-ber"ry‡.**— **c.-pin,** *n.* (1) In the game of candle-pins, a slim nearly cylindrical pin. (2) *pl.* A game played with candle-pins.— **c.-plant,** *n. Bot.* A branching South-African shrub (*Kleinia articulata*) of the aster family. It bears white flowers in small clusters; common in cultivation.— **c.-rent,** *n.* [Archaic.] House-rent: so called because likely to be cut off by fire.— **c.-rush,** *n.* The common rush (*Juncus effusus*), from its use in rushlights.— **c.-shrift,** *n. R. C. Ch.* Confession where candles are borne.— **c.-snuff,** *n.* The charred wick of a burning candle.— **c.-snuffer,** *n.* One who or that which is employed to snuff candles.— **can'dle-stick",** *n.* A support with a socket or sockets for holding a candle or candles: used symbolically in Rev. i, 20, with reference to the seven-branched candlestick of the Jewish tabernacle.— **can'dle-sticked",** *a.*— **c.-tree,** *n.* **1.** A Central-American tree (*Parmentiera cerifera*) of the trumpet-flower family, with long yellow candle-shaped fruit. **2.** [U. S.] A catalpa (*Catalpa bignontoides*). **3.** The Chinese tallow-tree (*Saptum sebiferum*), the fruit of which yields an oil and is boiled to make candles.— **c.-waster,** *n.* [Rare.] One who wastes the night in profitless study or labor, or in dissipation.— **can'dle-wick",** *n. Bot.* Same as CATTAIL, I.— **composite c.,** a candle made by mixing two ingredients fusing at different temperatures, as stearin and stearic acid.— **decimal c.** (*Photom.*), a French standard candle of less intensity than the British standard (see below) and of one-twentieth the intensity of the Violle standard. **bou"gle' dē"cĭ"male'‡** [F.].— **drawn c.,** a candle made by drawing a wick through melted wax or paraffin and molding it to the size required by passing it through a plate perforated with holes of suitable diameters.— **English c.,** a standard candle.— **excommunication by c.,** an old rite in which a culprit was allowed time for repentance until a candle had burned out.— **German standard c.** (*Photom.*), a paraffin candle having a diameter of 20 millimeters and a length of 314 millimeters, with a wick of 25 threads of twisted cotton, producing under normal conditions of combustion a flame 50 millimeters in height.— **green c.** (*Photom.*), a standard candle of which the rays are made to pass through green glass: used in comparing light that radiates from different sources.— **Iodin c.,** a disinfecting candle made of tallow or paraffin impregnated with iodin which as the candle burns is given off in vapor.— **Jablochkoff's c.,** same as ELECTRIC CANDLE.— **medicated c.,** a candle impregnated with some disinfectant or deodorizer which is given off as vapor as the candle is consumed.— **mold** or **molded c.,** one cast in a mold, as distinguished from a dipped or a rolled candle.— **myrtle c.,** a candle made of bayberry-tallow.— **red c.** (*Photom.*), a standard candle whose rays are made to pass through red glass employed for comparing intensity of light radiating from different luminous bodies.— **Roman c.,** a firework consisting of a tube filled with a composition that burns with a brilliant and usually variously colored flame, out of which it discharges balls of fire.— **rush c.,** see RUSHLIGHT.— **standard c.** **1.** A spermaceti candle burning two grains a minute: used as a standard of light in Great Britain and the United States. **2.** The amount of light given out by such candle. **3.** The amount of light emitted by 1/20 sq. mm. of melted platinum at its temperature of solidification.— **star c.,** same as STANDARD CANDLE.— **sulfur c.,** *n.* A candle impregnated with sulfur, which gives off fumes of sulfur dioxid as it burns: used as a disinfectant, etc.— **the game is not worth the c.,** the object is not worth the labor, effort, or cost required to obtain it.— **to hold a c. to,** to compare with.



Section of a Roman Candle. *p,* powder; *s, c,* composition; *ee,* clay choke; *p, s,* star; *f,* fuse.

Can'dle-mas, 1 kan'dl-mas; 2 căn'dl-mas, *n. Eccl.* The feast of the Purification, or of the Presentation of Christ in the temple, held on Feb. 2; also, the day itself.

In Scotland Candlemas day is one of the quarter-days. In certain parts of the United States, it is popularly termed *ground-hog* or *woodchuck day.* See GROUND-HOG.

[< AS. *candelmæsse;* see CANDLE and MASS², *n.* The day is celebrated with a great display of candles.]— **Can'dle-mas-bell",** *n.* The snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*).

can'dle-pow"er, 1 kan'dl-pau'ər; 2 căn'dl-pow'er, *n.* The illuminating power of a standard sperm candle: used as a measure for other illuminants. See STANDARD CANDLE.— **horizontal candle-power,** the intensity of a luminous body measured in the horizontal plane.

can'dle-wood", 1 kan'dl-wud"; 2 căn'dl-wo͝od, *n.* **1.** Any one of several trees or shrubs; as (1) a California tree (*Fouquiera splendens*); (2) a climbing tropical American shrub (*Sciadophyllum capitatum*); (3) the rhodeswood; (4) a South-American tree (*Gomphia guianensis*) of the ochnad family (*Ochnaceæ*) **2.** Any resinous wood finely split so as to give light when burned on the hearth.

Cand'lish, 1 kand'lish; 2 cănd'lish, **Robert Smith** (3/16 1806–10/11 1873). A Scottish preacher; coorganizer of the Free Church of Scotland. [N. Dak.

Can'do, 1 kan'do; 2 căn'do, *n.* A town in Towner county.

can'dock, 1 kan'dok; 2 căn'dŏk, *n.* **1.** The European spatterdock (*Nymphæa lutea*). **2.** The white water-lily (*Castalea odorata*). **3.** One of various horsetails (*Equisetum*).

Can"dolle', 1 kaṅ'dōl'; 2 căṅ'dōl', *n.* **1. Alphonse L. P.** (10/12 1806–3/5 1893), son of Augustin; botanist and author. **2. Augustin Pyrame de** (2/3 1778–9/5 1841), a Swiss physician and botanist; *Elementary Theory of Botany.*

Can-dol'le-a, 1 kan-del'ĭ-ə; 2 căn-dōl'e-ä, *n. Bot.* A large genus of handsome evergreen shrubs, mostly Australian, typical of the family *Candolleaceæ.* Their flowers (yellow) are produced at the branch tips. Many of the species are cultivated.

Can-dol"le-a'ce-æ, 1 kan-del'ĭ-ē'sĭ-ĭ; 2 căn-dōl'e-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of dicotyledonous herbs and subshrubs of the order *Campanulates.* There are 3 genera and 100 species. The chief characteristic is the union of the 2 stamens with the style. [< A. L. P. *Candolle.*]— **can-dol"le-a'ceous,** *a.*

Can-don', 1 kan-dŏn'; 2 căn-dŏn', *n.* A town in Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, P. I.

can'dor¹, } 1 kan'dər; 2 căn'dor, *n.* **1.** Freedom from
can'dour, } mental reservation; openness; also, the quality of frankness or outspokenness.

This honest, worthy gentleman, . . . was immediately convinced of my *candour* and veracity.
SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* p. 161. [W. P. N. 1871.]

2. Freedom from prejudice or mental bias; impartiality; fairness.

Whoever has not *candor* enough, for good cause, to change his own opinions, is not safe authority to change the opinions of other men. WEBSTER *Speeches, The Judiciary* in vol. iii, p. 169. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

3†. Freedom from malice; purity. **4†.** Brightness; whiteness. [< F. *candeur*, < L. *candor*, < *candeo*, be white.]

Can'dor², *n.* A village in Tioga county, N. Y.

Can'dour, Mrs. In Sheridan's *School for Scandal*, a typical backbiter who slanders while posing as a candid friend.

can'droy, 1 kan'droi; 2 căn'drŏy, *n.* A machine consisting of scrimp-bars for smoothing cotton cloth for printing: now disused. [*adusta*).

can'duc, 1 kan'dŭk; 2 căn'dŭc, *n.* An African fox (*Vulpes*

can'dy, 1 kan'dı; 2 căn'dy, *v.* [CAN'DIED; CAN'DY-ING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To form into crystals of sugar, or to thicken, as a liquid, by the formation of crystals of sugar; as, to *candy* jelly or honey. **2.** To preserve, as fruits, by coating or incrusting with sugar, as by dipping in boiling sirup. **3.** To overlay with a coat of any crystalline substance, as of ice or frost.

II. *i.* **1.** To become covered or filled with crystals of sugar, as figs, or as molasses. **2.** To become hardened by crystallization.

can'dy¹, *n.* [-DIES, 1-dız; 2-dis, *pl.*] **1.** Sugar or molasses, or both, formed into a confection, usually by boiling: in England, commonly called a *sweet*, and in Australia, *lolly*.

Candy, which is made into a great variety of forms, is generally flavored and often colored with various substances, and sometimes combined with nuts, chocolate, etc. In England, the word is confined to confections of sugar, those of molasses being called toffy.

2. *Apiculture.* A preparation of sugar and honey employed as a food for bees, especially for the queen bee. [< F. *candi*, < A. *qandī*, < *qand*, sugar, < Per. *qand*, < Hind. *khānd*, < *khand*, piece, < Sans. *khanda*, < *khand*, break.] — **can'dy-pull"**, *n.* A social party at which molasses candy is made and whitened by pulling. **c.-pulling†.** — **Good c.**, a candy made of honey and sugar: used to provision cages for shipping queen bees: named after I. H. Good. **Scholtz c.†.**

can'dy², *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] **1.** An East-Indian measure of weight, varying in different localities, generally about 500 pounds. **kan'dy†.** **2.** A linear measure in Malabar, 28¹/₄ English inches. [< Tamil *kandi*, < Sans. *khanda*, piece, < *khand*, break.]

can'dys, 1 kan'dıs; 2 căn'dys, *n.* *Archeol.* A loose woolen outer garment having wide sleeves and resembling the burnoose worn by the Medes. [Gr.]

can'dy-tuft", 1 kan'dı-tuft"; 2 căn'dy-tŭft", *n.* Any plant of the genus *Iberis*, of the mustard family, cultivated in gardens; as, the bitter *candytuft* (*I. amara*).

cane, 1 kēn; 2 cān, *vt.* [CANED; CAN'ING.] **1.** To strike or beat with a cane.

If Mr. Grimshaw had *caned* this unknown youth, the punishment would not have been half so severe.
ALDRICH *Story of a Bad Boy* p. 74. [H. M. & CO.]

2. To bottom or back with cane or rattan, as a chair. **3.** [Humorous.] To present with a cane. — **can'er**, *n.*

cane¹, *n.* **1.** A walking-stick; in England, a slender stick: originally of rattan or bamboo.

No physician in Rome is without his *cane* — it is his badge of office. W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. ii, p. 544. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. A slender, hollow-jointed, flexible woody stem. **3.** A plant with such a stem, as a bamboo or one of other grasses, a rattan or one of other palms; especially, in the U. S., a tall, woody, arborescent or shrubby grass (*Arundinaria macrosperma*). **4.** The sugar-cane or its stem. **5.** The stem of a raspberry or allied plant. **6.** A rod for punishment **7.** Some object cane-like in form, as: (1) a glass tube; (2) a cylindrical stick, as of sulfur or striped candy, or, formerly, of tobacco. **8.** A measure. See CANNA¹, 5. **9.** Silk warp. [OF., < L. *canna*, < Gr. *kanna*, reed.] — **cane'-ap"ple**, *n.* *Bot.* The strawberry-tree. — **c.-blight**, *n.* *Bot.* Any of several diseases caused by certain fungi parasitic on the canes or stems of currant, raspberry, and blackberry bushes. — **c.-borer**, *n.* A cerambycid beetle (*Oberea bimaculata*) whose larva bores in the stems of the raspberry and similar plants. — **c.-brake**, *n.* Land overgrown with canes; especially, in the United States, a thicket of *Arundinaria*.

On the rich bottom-lands, oak, cottonwood, sycamore and pecan were festooned by vines burdened with delicious grapes, and inclosed by dense *canebrakes*. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 219. [NL. & CO. 1867.]

— **c.-fruit**, *n.* The fruit borne by any one of various plants whose stems are called *canes*, as the raspberry, blackberry, dewberry, and other plants of the genus *Rubus*. — **c. gun**, a gun made to resemble a walking-stick. — **c.-killer**, *n.* [W. Ind.] A herbaceous figwort (*Alectra brasiliensis*) parasitic on the roots of sugar-cane, etc. — **c.-mill, c.-press**, *n.* A roller-mill or other machine for crushing sugar-cane. — **c.-rush, c.-spree**, *n.* [U. S.] In some colleges and academies, a contest or rush between the freshman and sophomore classes for the possession of a cane carried with display by a freshman in defiance of the regulations of the higher class. — **c.-rust**, *n.* A disease of the raspberry and blackberry, caused by a fungus (*Glœosportium necator*) which appears first as spots or patches at the base of the canes and spreads upward and attacks the leaves. See GLŒOSPORIUM. — **anthrac'nose†.** — **c.-splitter**, *n.* A machine for riving rattan splints. — **c.-stripper**, *n.* A knife for removing the leaves and tops of sugar-cane. — **c.-sugar**, *n.* See SUGAR. — **c.-telescope**, *n.* A walking-stick arranged with an object-glass, for use as a telescope or a microscope. — **c.-trash**, *n.* **1.** In sugar-making, bagasse. **2.** The leaves and tops removed to hasten the ripening of sugar-cane. — **cane'-work"**, *n.* Strips of rattan or cane interlaced to make seats or backs for chairs, panels for vehicles, etc.; also, painting done, as on a vehicle, in imitation of such work. — **Malacca c.**, a Malayan palm (*Calamus sciptonum*) thicker than rattan, of a rich brown, mottled or clouded: used for walking-sticks, and sometimes called **clouded cane.**

cane², *n.* [Scot.] Rental or tax paid in kind, as in butter, cheese, poultry, etc. **cain†; kain†.**

cane³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The weasel.

Cane⁴, *n.* Same as KEN, 2.

Ca'ne't, 1 kā'ne; 2 cā'ne, *n.* Cana, in Galilee. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 5,593.

Ca-ne'a, *n.* See KHANIA. [vinegar.

caned, 1 kānd; 2 cānd, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Mothery: said of

can'el¹, *n.* [F.] Channel. CHAUCER *Du.* l. 943.

ca-nel'la, 1 kə-nel'ə; 2 ca-nĕl'a, *n.* **1.** [C-] *Bot.* A genus of trees of the canella family, having the inflorescence terminal and cymose. *C. winterana* of the Florida Keys and West Indies is the cinnamon-bark, whitewood, or wild cinnamon. **2.** The inner pale orange-yellow bark of *C. winterana*, which is used as a gentle tonic and as a condiment. **3.** [Braz.] One of various aromatic plants. **4†.** Cinnamon. [LL., dim. of L. *canna*, reed (see CANE¹, *n.*), from its form when dried.]

can'elt; ca-nelle'†. — **Jamaica canella. 1.** Ether of two West-Indian trees, *Cinnamodendron corticosum* and *C. macranthum*, belonging to the laurel family. **2.** The bark of these trees, often substituted for canella-bark.

Can"el-la'ce-æ, 1 kan"e-lē'sı-ī; 2 căn"ĕ-lā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small family of tropical American trees of the order *Hypericales*, comprising 4 genera, of which *Canella* is the type genus and first in importance. They produce actinomorphic flowers and berry-like fruits. — **can"el-la'ceous**, *a.*

ca-nel'lé, 1 kə-nel'ē; 2 ca-nĕl'e, *a.* [OF.] *Her.* Fluted; grooved.

ca-nel'lin, 1 kə-nel'ın; 2 ca-nĕl'in, *n.* Mannite obtained from *Canalla alba:* so named by Petros and Roninet, by whom it was erroneously considered a form of sugar. [< *canella.*]

Ca"ne-lo'nes, 1 kā'nē-lō'nēs; 2 cā'ne-lō'nes, *n.* A department of Uruguay; 1,833 sq. m.; capital, Guadalupe.

cane'-mill", *n.* See under CANE¹, *n.*

cane-of-Pro-vence' dis-ease'. A disease observed among basket-makers, characterized by an inflammation of the skin followed by toxic symptoms, caused by a fungus growing on the reed *Arundo donax.*

ca"ne-ol'o-gy, 1 kē"nı-el'o-jı; 2 cā"ne-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Humorous.] The doctrine of the use of the cane in corporal punishment. [M.] [< CANE + -OLOGY.]

ca-neph'o-ros, 1 kə-nef'o-rəs; 2 ca-nĕf'o-rŏs, *n.* [-ROI, *pl.*] The basket-bearer, one of the Athenian maidens selected to carry the baskets of sacred utensils in the processions of Demeter, Bacchus, and Athena: a frequent subject in Greek art. [< L. *canephora*, < Gr. *kanēphoros*, < *kaneon*, basket, + *pherō*, bear.] **can'e-phore†.**

Canephoros from the British Museum.

ca"ne-pin', 1 ka"nə-pan'; 2 cā"ne-păn', *n.* [F.] A leather of fine quality, as that made from kidskin, lambskin, etc.

ca'nes, 1 kē'nız; 2 cā'nēs, *n.* The lowest throw at dice. [L.]

ca-nes'cence, 1 kə-nes'ens; 2 ca-nĕs'ĕnc, *n.* A whitish color; hoariness. [< L. *canescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *canesco*, grow white, < *canus*, white.] — **ca-nes'cent**, *a.* Becoming or tending to become white or hoary.

cane'-split"ter, c.-telescope, c.-work, etc. See under CANE¹, *n.*

ca"ne-strel'la, 1 kā"nē-strel'ə; 2 cā"ne-strĕl'la, *n.* [It.] A fruit-basket made of majolica ware.

Ca'nes Ve-nat'i-ci, 1 kē'nız vı-nat'ı-saı; 2 cā'nēş ve-năt'ı-çi. *Astron.* A northern constellation. See table under CONSTELLATION. — **Ca'nes-Ve-nat'i-cid**, *n.* *Astron.* A meteor radiating from this constellation.

ca'net, 1 kē"net; 2 cā'nĕt, *n.* A bamboo-rat. [duckling.

ca"ne-ton', 1 ka"nə-tōn'; 2 cā"ne-tôn', *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A

ca-nette', 1 kə-net'; 2 ca-nĕt', *n.* [F.] *Ceram.* A conical can or drinking-jug, often made of fine clay, embossed with emblematic and ornamental designs.

can'e-va, 1 kan'ı-və; 2 căn'e-va, *n.* **1.** A modern woolen fabric. [M.] **2†.** Canvas. [= CANVAS.] **can'e-vas†.**

Can'field, 1 kan'fild; 2 căn'fĕld, **James Hulme** (³/₁₁1847–³/₃₀1909). An American author, educator, and librarian.

can'field-ite, 1 kan'fild-ait; 2 căn'fĕld-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic black-blue silver-tin-germanium sulfid ($Ag_8(Sn.Ge)S_6$), that crystallizes in the isometric system. [< F. A. *Canfield*, American engineer.]

can's'frame", *n.* See under CAN¹, *n.* [hold.

can'ful, 1 kan'ful; 2 căn'fŭl, *n.* As much as a can will

can'ga, 1 kaŋ'gə; 2 căŋ'ga, *n.* A breccia of brown iron ore, various colored slates, quartz, etc. [Abbr. of African *tapanhoacanga*, negro's head: from its rough surface.]

can'gan, 1 kaŋ'gən; 2 căŋ'gan, *n.* A coarse cotton cloth manufactured in China. **kan'gan†.**

can'gi-a, 1 kan'jı-ə; 2 căn'ġi-a, *n.* A sailboat used on the Nile. [< Ar. *kanjah.*]

All the steersman could do was just to . . . steer clear of some ten or twelve native *cangias* that had been driven in before us.
A. B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* p. 95. [H. & S. 1890.]

can'gi-an'te, 1 kan'jı-ən'tē; 2 căn'ġi-ăn'te, *a.* [It.] Variable; changeable: applied in ceramics to the iridescent or metallic luster of Moresque wares and the finer grades of majolica.

can'gi-ca-wood", 1 kan'jı-kə-wud"; 2 căn'ġi-ca-wood", *n.* A yellowish-brown Brazilian wood, used in cabinet-work. [cier, *n.*

can'gle, 1 kaŋ'gl; 2 căŋ'ġl, *vt.* [Scot.] To wrangle. — **can'-**

can'go, 1 kōŋ'go; 2 căŋ'go, *n.* [Jap.] Same as KAGO.

Can"go-zi'ma, *n.* Same as KAGOSHIMA.

cangue, 1 kaŋ; 2 căŋg, *vt.* [CANGUED; CANGU'ING.] To confine in a cangue. See CANGUE, *n.*

cangue, 1 kaŋ; 2 căŋg, *n.* A heavy wooden collar or yoke, worn around the neck by convicts in China as a punishment. It is sometimes combined with a cage, as in the illustration. [Pg., < Chin. *kang*, carry, + *kia*, collar.]

Cangue with a Cage.

can'gy, 1 kan'jı; 2 căn'ġy, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Cross; crotchety. **kan'gy†.**

can'-hook", 1 kan'-huk"; 2 căn'-hŏŏk", *n.* **1.** A short rope with a broad flat hook at each end, used in slinging barrels. See BARREL-LIFTER. **2.** A broad flat hook with a thimble inserted in its eye.

can'-house", *n.* Same as CAN¹, *n.*

Ca"ni-cat'tl, 1 kā"nı-kāt'tl; 2 cā"ni-căt'tl, *n.* A town in Sicily.

can'i-cide, 1 kan'ı-said; 2 căn'ı-çid, *n.* **1.** Dog-killing. **2.** A dog-killer. [< L. *canis*, dog, + *cædo*, kill.]

Ca-nic'u-la, 1 kə-nik'yu-lə; 2 ca-nic'yu-la, *n.* The star Sirius; the dog-star. See table under STAR. [< L. *Canicula*, dim. of *canis*, dog.] **Can'i-cule†.** — **ca-nic'u-lar**, *a.* **1.** Relating to the dog-star or to the dog-days; as, the *canicular* cycle or year.

I have shaken hands with delight, in my warm blood and *canicular* days. T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* p. 66. [MACM. 1881.]

2. [Humorous.] Relating to a dog.

can'i-cul"ture, 1 kan'ı-kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 căn'ı-cŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The rearing of dogs. [< L. *canis*, dog, + CULTURE.]

Can'i-dæ, 1 kan'ı-dī; 2 căn'ı-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of fissiped carnivores having from 38 to 46 teeth and non-retractile claws, including the dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes. [< CANIS.] — **can'id**, *n.*

Ca-nid'i-a, 1 ka-nid'ı-ə; 2 ca-nid'i-a, *n.* *Rom. Antiq.* A sorceress reviled by Horace in *Epode V*; she is possibly identical with Gratidia.

Ca"ni"gou', 1 ka'nı'gū'; 2 cā'nı'gū', *n.* A mountain in the Pyrenees, France; 9,137 ft. high.

ca-nin', 1 ka-nin'; 2 cā-nin', *n.* [P. I.] Rice boiled in water without the addition of salt.

Ca-ni'næ, 1 kə-naı'nī; 2 ca-nī'ne, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Canidæ* having typically 42 teeth and the sectorial teeth long.

Ca-nin'de, 1 ka-nin'dē; 2 cā-nin'de, *n.* A river in N. E. Brazil, flowing 200 m. to the Paraiba.

ca-nine', 1 kə-naın'; 2 ca-nin' (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of a dog. **2.** Of or pertaining to (1) a canine tooth, or (2) the *Canidæ* or *Caninæ*.

Savages now sometimes cross their dogs with wild *canine* animals. DARWIN *Origin of Species* p. 47. [A. 1864.]

[< L. *caninus*, < *canis*, dog.] **ca-nl'nal†.** — **canine appetite**, an abnormal appetite; bulimia. — **c. eminence, prominence**, or **ridge**, a ridge on the upper jaw, caused by the prominent root of the eye-tooth. — **c. fossa**, a depression on the upper jaw near the root of the eye-tooth. — **c. hunger**, same as CANINE APPETITE. — **c. letter**, the letter R. See R. **dog'-let"ter†.** — **c. madness**, rabies. — **c. tooth**, a tooth that grows directly behind the intermaxillary suture in the upper jaw, or the opposite one of the lower jaw; an eye-tooth of the upper jaw, or stomach-tooth of the lower jaw. There are four in most mammals, usually long, pointed, and adapted for tearing or stabbing. See illus. under DENTITION.

ca-nine', *n.* **1.** A canine tooth. **2.** One of the *Canidæ* or *Caninæ*. **3.** One of certain projecting teeth peculiar to some fishes. **4.** [Humorous.] A dog. — **ca-nin'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a canine tooth. — **ca-nin'i-ty**, *n.* The nature of a dog; a canine trait; sympathy with dogs.

Ca-nin'i-us Reb'i-lus, C., 1 kə-nin'ı-us reb'ı-lus; 2 ca-nin'i-ŭs rĕb'i-lŭs. Consul with Cæsar for part of one day in December, 45 B. C., in place of Fabius Maximus.

can'i-onst, *n. pl.* Sausage-like rolls worn, in the 16th and 17th centuries, as ornaments around the bottoms of breeches-legs. **can'ni-onst†; can'onst.**

Ca'nis, 1 kē'nıs; 2 cā'nis, *n.* *Mam.* A genus typical of *Canidæ*. [L., dog.] — **Canis Major**, a constellation including Sirius. — **Canis Minor**, an equatorial constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [Steuben county, N. Y.

Can"is-te'o, 1 kan"ıs-tī'o; 2 căn'is-tē'o, *n.* A village in

can'is-ter, 1 kan'ıs-tər; 2 căn'is-ter, *n.* **1.** A metal case or box for tea, coffee, spices, or the like. **2.** Canister-shot. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* The box in which the eucharistic bread is kept before consecration. **4.** [Archaic.] A basket of reeds or osiers. [< L. *canistrum*, < Gr. *kanistron*, < *kanna*, reed.] **can'nis-ter†.** — **can'is-ter-shot"**, *n.* A cannon-shot consisting of a metallic cylinder filled with small lead or iron balls. **case'-shot"†.**

ca-ni'ti-es, 1 kə-nish'ı-ız; 2 ca-nish'i-ēş, *n.* The turning gray of the hair; hoariness.

Dr. Ottolenghi, studying with me the frequency of *canities* (turning gray) and baldness in people, has demonstrated either absence or lateness of the same among criminals.
C. LOMBROSO in *The Monist* [Chicago] Jan., 1891, p. 191.

[L., < *canus*, white.] **can'i-tude†.**

ca-niv'o-rous, 1 kə-niv'o-rus; 2 ca-niv'o-rŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Dog-eating. [< L. *canis*, dog, + *voro*, eat.]

can'jar, 1 kan'jar; 2 căn'jär, *n.* Same as HANDJAR.

cank, 1 kaŋk; 2 căŋk. [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *vi.* To gaggle as a goose; chatter. **II.** *n.* A cackling; gabble; talk. — **cank'-ing**, *n.*

cank², *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To conquer; persevere; continue.

can'ker, 1 kaŋ'kər; 2 căŋ'ker, *v.* **I.** *t.* To infect with canker, or rot; eat away or into slowly, like a canker; corrupt; corrode; as, one sore will *canker* the whole body.

Goodness is twice blessed: but hatred *cankers* the soul. HARRIET MARTINEAU *Autobiography* vol. ii, p. 53. [H. M. & CO. 1881.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become corrupt or infected with canker; grow ill-conditioned; fester; as, the hand has *cankered.* **2†.** To rust or corrode.

can'ker, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Any ulcerous sore with a tendency to gangrene; especially, a small ulcer or group of ulcers in the mouth. **2.** *Vet.* (1) A malignant ulcer in a horse's foot, discharging from the frog. (2) An ulcer in a dog's ear. **3.** In fowls, an ulcerous affection of the windpipe, mouth, ear, and adjacent parts, producing an adhesive yellow cheesy substance. **4.** *Phytopathol.* Any of several tree diseases caused by various bacteria and parasitic fungi. The bark and wood of the infected trees decay. **5.** Any secret, corrupting, or spreading evil; a hurtful agency; secret grief; moral corruption.

My days are in the yellow leaf
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
The worm, the *canker*, and the grief
Are mine alone!
BYRON *On this day I complete my Thirty-sixth Year* st. 2.

6. A canker-worm.

In the sweetest bud The eating *canker* dwells.
SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act i, sc. 1.

7. [Local, Eng.] (1) The field-poppy (*Papaver rhœas*). (2) The dogrose (*Rosa canina*). (3) A toadstool. (4) Rust. [< AS. *cancer*, < L. *cancer*, canker.] — **apple-tree canker**, see CANKER, *n.*, 4. — **black c.**, a disease in certain root-crops, caused by a species of caterpillar. — **can'ker-er"ry**, *n.* The fruit (1) of the dogrose (*Rosa canina*), or (2) of the *Solanum bahamense* in Jamaica. — **c.-bird**, *n.* The cedar-bird, which devours canker-worms. — **c.-bit**, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Worm-eaten. **2.** Bitten with a poisoned fang. — **c.-bloom**, *n.* **1.** The blossom of the dogrose. **2.** A cankered blossom. — **c.-blossom**, *n.* **1.** A canker-bloom. **2.** That which cankers a blossom. — **c.-dort†**, *n.* Distress; anxiety. — **c.-fly**, *n.* A fly that preys on fruit. — **can'ker-fret"**, **I.** *t.* To corrode; rust; eat away. **II.** *a.* Corroded; rusted; eaten away. **III.** *n.* Corrosion; an eating sore in the mouth. — **c.-fungus**, *n.* See CANKER, *n.*, 4. — **c.-mall, m.** [Scot.] A haugmall. — **c.-rash**, *n.* *Pathol.* A malignant sore throat, as in scarlet fever. — **can'ker-root"**, *n.* One of various plants with astringent roots, as the marsh-rosemary and the British common sorrel. — **can'ker-wort"**, *n.* The dandelion. — **Pacific coast c.**, a troublesome disease of orchard trees in the Pacific Coast States. It is produced by the fungus *Macrophoma curtispora;* the black spot canker.

can'kered, } 1 kaŋ'kərd; 2 căŋ'kerd, *a.* **1.** Affected by or
can'kerd⁸, } as by canker. **2.** Ill-natured or embittered; malignant; venomous. **can'kert**; [Scot.].

There are men Of *canker'd* judgment everywhere.
TENNYSON *Becket* act v, sc. 2.

— **can'kered-ly**, *adv.* — **can'kered-ness**, *n.*

can'ker-fret", **c.-mall**, etc. See under CANKER, *n.*

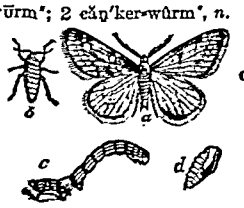
can'ker-ous, 1 kaŋ'kər-us; 2 căŋ'ker-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or affecting like canker. **2.** Corroding; fretting; blighting.

And to-morrow comes *cankerous* life again.
D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, Antiracte* p. 95. [S. 1851.]

can'ker-rash", etc. See under CANKER, *n.*

can'ker-weed", 1 kaŋ'kər-wēd'; 2 căŋ'ker-wēd', *n.* Any one of several of the ragworts, especially the common European ragweed (*Senecio jacobæa*).

can'ker-worm", 1 kaŋ'kər-wûrm'; 2 căŋ'ker-wûrm', *n.* **1.** One of various caterpillars destructive to fruit- and shade-trees; especially, a larval geometrid moth or spanworm (genus *Anisopteryx*) with wingless females. The fall canker-worm (*A. pometaria*) and the spring canker-worm (*A. vernata*) are found throughout the United States. The larvæ become chrysalids under ground.



Canker-worm.
a, male moth of *Anisopteryx pometaria*; *b*, female moth; *c*, larva (inch-worm); *d*, pupa.

2. *O. T.* A variety of locust or perhaps caterpillar; probably a locust with small short wings, not fully grown, and hence not able to fly.

That which the locust hath left hath the *canker-worm* eaten. *Joel* i. 4.

can'ker-y, 1 kaŋ'kər-i; 2 căŋ'ker-y, *a.* **1.** Affected with canker. **2.** [Scot.] Crabbed; cross; vexatious.

can'na[1], 1 kan'ə; 2 căn'a, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (I) [C-] A genus of erect, mostly tropical American plants of the family *Cannaceæ*, with generally red or yellow irregular flowers borne in terminal panicles or racemes, the stamens being represented by petaloid staminodia. Hybridization has produced many handsome forms, as the **dwarf** or **French cannas**, with large leaves and showy blooms, and the **Italian cannas**, whose flowers are orchid-like but short-lived. *C. edulis* is cultivated for its starchy rootstock; *C. flaccida* is found in miry seacoast swamps of South Carolina and Florida. (2) A plant of this genus. **2.** The eland (*Oreas canna*). **3.** The upright reed-like stem or shaft of a candlestick or other object of use or ornament. **4.** Same as FISTULA, 2. **5.** An old Italian fathom. [L., < Gr. *kanna*, reed.] — **can'na-dis-ease"**, *n.* A disease of the leaves of the canna caused by *Uredo cannæ*. — **c.-down**, *n.* *Bot.* A cyperaceous plant (*Eriophorum callitrix*) with stiff densely tufted culms, obovoid spikelets and numerous white glassy bristles; found from Labrador to Alaska and south to Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

can'na[2], *n.* A species of the sedge *Eriophorum*, or cotton-grass. [< Gael. *canach*.] **can'nach‡.**

can'na. [Scot.] Can not.

can'na-bene, 1 kan'ə-bīn; 2 căn'a-bēn, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless volatile oil ($C_{18}H_{20}$) contained in Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*). [< CANNABIS.]

can'na-bic, 1 kan'ə-bik; 2 căn'a-bic, *a.* Of or pertaining to hemp. [< L. *cannabis*, hemp.] **can'na-binc‡.**

can'na-bin, 1 kan'ə-bin; 2 căn'a-bin, *n.* *Chem.* A white poisonous resinous compound in Indian hemp, of which *it is believed to be the active principle.* **can'na-binc‡.** — **cannabin tannate** (*Chem.*), an ashen-yellow powder having astringent properties, and used as a hypnotic and narcotic. It is a precipitation product of a solution of cannabin and tannic acid.

can"na-bin'don, 1 kan'ə-bin'dən; 2 căn'a-bin'don, *n.* *Chem.* A thick reddish liquid ($C_8H_{12}O$), obtained from the wild hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), and used in medicine as a sedative and hypnotic. [< L. *Cannabis indica*, Indian hemp.]

can"na-bin'in, 1 kan'ə-bin'in; 2 căn'a-bin'in, *n.* An alkaloid derived from *Cannabis indica*. [< CANNABIN.]

can'na-bi-nol, 1 kan'ə-bi-nōl *or* -nel; 2 căn'a-bi-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n.* *Chem.* A highly poisonous, colorless, resinous compound ($C_{21}H_{26}O_2$) obtained from *Cannabis indica*. [< CANNABIN + -OL.]

Can'na-bis, 1 kan'ə-bis; 2 căn'a-bis, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of moraceous herbs, natives of southern Asia. They are hirsute annuals bearing dicœcious flowers. The dried tops of the pistillate plants furnish the Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*) of pharmacy. See HASHISH.

can'na-bism, 1 kan'ə-bizm; 2 căn'a-bism, *n.* A condition induced by the excessive use of hashish.

Can-na'ce-æ, 1 ka-nā'si-ī; 2 că-nā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous plants consisting of only one genus, *Canna*. — **can-na'ceous**, *a.* [ton-grass.

can'nach, 1 kan'əH; 2 căn'aH, *n.* [Scot.] A sedge, the cot-

can'nagh, 1 kan'əH; 2 căn'aH, *n.* [Scot.] In chickens, the pip.

Can"na-nore', 1 kān'ə-nōr'; 2 căn'a-nōr', *n.* A seaport and military station in Malabar, Madras, India.

can'nat, 1 ken'at; 2 eaŋ'at, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** A keen, droll person. **2.** A pedler.

Can'ne, 1 kān'nē; 2 căn'ne, *n.* A village in Bari province, Italy, where Hannibal defeated the Romans, 216 B. C.; called the "Field of Blood" from the heavy loss suffered by the Romans, which, according to Livy, amounted to 45,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry. **Can'næ‡.**

Can'neh, 1 kan'ə; 2 căn'e, *n.* *Bib. Ezek.* xxvii, 23.

can'nel, 1 kan'el; 2 căn'ĕl, *vt.* [Dial.] To groove; flute; chamfer.

can'nel[1], *n.* Cannel coal. See COAL. [= CANDLE.]

can'nel[2], *n.* **1.** The beveled edge of a tool. **2†.** The *throat; any duct or pipe; a channel.* [< OF. *canel*, < L. *canalis*, channel.] **can'elf.** — **can'nel-lat"ed**, *a.* Grooved; fluted. **can'nel-latę‡.**

can"ne-lē', 1 kā'nə-lē'; 2 eā'ne-lę', *n.* *Textile.* **1.** A weave producing a fluted surface. **2.** A cloth so woven, as rep. [< F. *cannelé*, pp. of *canneler*, to flute, < *canel*; see CANNEL.]

can"ne-lon', 1 kā'nə-lōn'; 2 eā'ne-lōn', *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* **1.** A hollow roll of puff-paste. **2.** A roll of richly seasoned chopped meat, either fried or baked.

Can'nel-ton, 1 kan'el-tən; 2 căn'ĕl-ton, *n.* A city, county-seat of Perry county, Ind.

can'ne-lure, 1 kan'ı-lūr; 2 căn'e-lūr, *n.* [F.] A groove or a fluting; specifically, a channel around a lead projectile. — **can'ne-lured**, *a.* Having grooves; channeled.

can'ne-quin, 1 kan'ı-kin; 2 căn'e-kin, *n.* [F.] An East-Indian white cotton cloth.

can'ner, 1 kan'ər; 2 căn'er, *n.* **1.** One engaged in the canning of fruits, meats, etc. **2.** A beef-animal classified as fit only for canning. — **can'ner-y**, *n.* A canning-factory.

Cannes, 1 kān; 2 căn, *n.* A town in Alpes-Maritimes department, S. E. France; seaside resort; here Napoleon landed from Elba. 1815.

can'net, 1 kan'et; 2 căn'ĕt, *n.* *Her.* A duck without feet or beak. [< F. *canette*, dim. of *cane*, duck.]

can"ne-til'le, 1 ka'nə-tī'yə; 2 eā'ne-tī'ye, *n.* [F.] Same as PURL[2], 2.

can'ni-bal, 1 kan'ı-bəl; 2 căn'i-bal, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of cannibals or their feasts. [< Sp. *Canibales* (< *Caribes*, Caribs, < W. Ind. *caribe*, brave, daring), as if < L. *canis*, dog.] **can'i-balf.** — **can'ni-bal-ish**, *a.* Somewhat like a cannibal. — **can"ni-bal-is'tic**, *a.* Cannibal. **can"ni-bal-e'an‡;** **can"ni-bal'ic‡.** — **can"ni-bal-is'ti-cal-ly**, **can'i-bal-ly†**, *adv.*

can'ni-bal, *n.* A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eating savage; also, an animal that devours its own species: used also figuratively. **can'i-balf.**

We are literary *cannibals*, and our writers live on each other and each other's productions to a fearful extent.
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* p. 23. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

— **cannibal bug**, a predatory insect of the family *Reduviidæ*.

can'ni-bal-ism, 1 kan'ı-bəl-izm; 2 căn'i-bal-izm, *n.* **1.** The act or practise of eating human flesh by human beings; anthropophagy; hence, inhuman cruelty; barbarity.

How can a nation, where human sacrifices prevail, and especially when combined with *cannibalism*, further the march of civilization? PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, p. 216. [H. 1851.]

2. The devouring of an animal by those of its own species. **can"ni-bal'i-tyf.**

can'nie, *a.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Same as CANNY.

can'ni-kin, 1 kan'ı-kin; 2 căn'i-kin, *n.* **1.** A small can or drinking-cup.

When the liquor's out why clink the *cannikin*?
BROWNING *Flight of the Duchess* st. 16.

2. A wooden pail. **can'a-kinf; can'i-kinf.**

can'ni-ly, 1 kan'ı-li; 2 căn'i-ly, *adv.* [Scot.] In canny manner; shrewdly; cautiously; softly; artfully.

can'ni-ness, 1 kan'ı-nes; 2 căn'i-nĕs, *n.* [Scot.] Gentle shrewdness; skilfulness.

can'ning[1], 1 kan'ıŋ; 2 çăn'ing, *n.* The act, process, or business of preserving fruits, vegetables, or meats, by partial cooking or other process, and hermetically sealing in tin cans, glass jars, etc.

Can'ning[2], 1 kan'ıŋ; 2 căn'ing, *n.* **1. Earl** (12/14 1812–6/17 1862), Charles John, an English statesman; son of George; Governor-general of India. **2. George** (4/11 1770–8/21 1827), an English statesman; orator; wit; wounded in duel with Castlereagh, 1809.

can'ni-pers, 1 kan'ı-pərz; 2 căn'i-perş, *n. pl.* Calipers.

Can'nock, 1 kan'ək; 2 căn'ok, *n.* A mining town in the Cannock Chase coal district, Staffordshire, England.

can'noid, 1 kan'oid; 2 căn'ŏid, *a.* Tubular, as certain radiolarian skeletons. [< Gr. *kanna*, tube, + -OID.]

can'non, 1 kan'ən; 2 căn'on, *v.* **I.** *t.* *Lumbering.* To hoist up (a log), in loading, so that it swings transversely instead of parallel with the load. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Eng.] In billiards, to carom. **2.** Hence, to rebound from one object to another. **3.** To cannonade.

can'non[1], *n.* [CAN'NONS or CAN'NON, *pl.*] **1.** A large tubular weapon of iron, steel, brass, or bronze, etc., which, by means of gunpowder or other explosive, hurls shot or shell; a piece of ordnance; mounted or heavy gun: often called simply *gun*. Cannons are either smooth-bore or rifled, and according to the length of bore may be classified as guns, howitzers, or mortars; or they may be classified according to their use, as field-, fortress-, mountain-, seacoast-, siege-artillery. They may also be divided into (1) those having the powder-charge in a metallic cartridge-case, as revolving cannons, machine guns, and rapid-fire guns, and (2) those employing a cartridge-bag. Cannons are either of a single piece or *built up*, the latter consisting of steel forgings with commonly a wire-bound tube *throughout the entire length of the bore*. With the exception of machine guns, cannons in the United States are usually built up. See illus. under GUN.

There is some doubt as to the exact period in which *cannons* were first known; but they were certainly used in war before the middle of the fourteenth century.
BUCKLE *Hist. Civilization* vol. i, p. 149, note. [A. 1866.]

2. *Mech.* A loose metallic sleeve on a shaft. **3.** [CAN'NONS, only *pl.*] [Eng.] In billiards, a carom.

Considered as an end in itself, the good *cannon* which a billiard player makes yields no pleasure.
SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ch. 9, p. 157. [A. 1879.]

4. A smooth round bit for a horse; a cannon-bit. **5.** The ear of a bell; one of the parts by which it is hung. **6.** The cannon-bone. **7.** A lock of hair rolled into a cylinder. **8.** A variety of bagatelle, played with three balls in the manner of billiards, and usually without the holes. [< F. *canon*, < LL. *canon*, tube, < L. *canna*, < Gr. *kanna*, reed. In sense 3 < CANNON, *v.*] **can-i-on†;** **can'ont.** — **bomb'-can"non**, *n.* A portable siege-gun discharging a high explosive shell which on bursting is accompanied by destructive air-pressure effects and poisonous gases; it has been suggested for use against aeroplanes in wartime. — **can'non-ball"**, *n.* **1.** A shot for a cannon: originally a spherical solid shot, but in modern military use sometimes including other projectiles. **2.** The large woody-shelled subglobose fruit of the cannon-ball tree. **3.** [Local, U. S.] An express train. **4.** [Eng.] A persistent protectionist; determined opponent of free trade. — **c.-ball tree.** **1.** A lecythidaceous tree (*Couroupita guianensis*), native in tropical South America. See CANNON-BALL, 2. **2.** An oil-producing and resin-bearing East-Indian tree (*Xylocarpus granatum*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*), with a hard woody fruit. — **c.-basketf**, *n.* A gabion. — **c.-bit**, *n.* See CANNON, 4, above. — **c.-bone**, *n.* The great bone between the fetlock and knee or hock; the third metacarpal or metatarsal of the horse and allied mammals; in *ungulates having the hoof cloven*, the metacarpals or metatarsals of the third and fourth digits usually more or less connected. — **c.-clock**, *n.* A cannon with a burning-glass so mounted as to concentrate the rays of the sun upon the touch-hole at a set time, usually noon. — **c. cracker**, a large-sized firecracker. — **c.-lock**, *n.* A contrivance for discharging cannon placed over the touch-hole. — **c.-metal**, *n.* Metal used in casting cannon: usually a kind of bronze, but sometimes iron, brass, or steel. — **c.-nail**, *n.* [Scot.] A nail used to attach a cart-body to the axle. — **c.-pinion**, *n.* In horology, a tubular piece squared externally and placed at one end of the center-wheel arbor, to hold the minute-hand. — **c.-proof**, *a.* Impenetrable by cannon-shot. — **c.-range**, *n.* The reach of cannon-shot. — **c.-revolver**, *n.* A machine gun; revolving cannon. — **c.-royalt**, *n.* An 8½-inch gun for throwing 60-pound shot. — **c.-shot**, *n.* **1.** A cannon-ball; collectively, the projectiles fired by cannons. **2.** Cannon-range. — **c.-stove**, *n.* See STOVE. — **nursery cannons** (*Billiards*), a succession of cannons made by nursing. — **can'non-arch-y**, *n.* [Rare.] Government maintained with artillery; cannon rule. — **can'noned**, *a.* [Poet.] Furnished with cannon; as, a *cannoned* battlement. — **can"non-eer'**, *n.* A soldier who serves a cannon: gunner. **can"non-ler'‡.** — **can"non-eer'ing, can"non-ler'ing**, *a.* & *n.* — **can'non-ry**, *n.* Artillery; also, its discharge.

Can'non[2], *n.* **1. Joseph G.** (1/7 1836–11/12 1926), an American Congressman; Speaker of the House of Representatives. **2.** A county in Tennessee; 325 sq. m.; county-seat, Woodbury.

can"non-ade', 1 kan'ən-ēd'; 2 căn'on-ād', *v.* [-AD'ED; -AD'ING.] **I.** *t.* To fire cannon at; attack with cannon-shot. **II.** *i.* To fire cannon repeatedly or continuously.

can"non-ade', *n.* **1.** A continued attack with or discharge of cannon for the purpose of destroying an army or town. **2.** *Billiards.* [Humorous.] The act of making caroms. [< F. *canonnade*, < *canon*; see CANNON, *n.*]

Can'non-ball" riv'er. A river in North Dakota; 150 m. long to the Missouri.

can'nond, *pp.* Cannoned. S. S.

Can'non Falls. A village in Goodhue county, Minn.

Can"no-py-le'a, 1 kan'o-pəl-ī'ə; 2 căn'o-pŷ-lē'a, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* The *Phæodaria*. [< Gr. *kanna*, reed, + *sphaira*, sphere.] — **can"no-py-le'an**, *a.* & *n.*

can'nose, 1 kan'ōs; 2 căn'ōs, *n.* Same as SUCROSE.

Can"no-sphæ'ri-dæ, 1 kan'o-sfi'ri-dī; 2 căn'o-sfē'ri-dē, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of phæosphærian radiolarians with a shell of hollow tangential tubes and doubled. **Can"no-sphæ'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kanna*, reed, + *sphaira*, sphere.] **Can"no-sphæ'ri-dal.** — **can"no-sphæ'rid**, *n.* — **can"no-sphæ'roid**, *a.*

Can-nos'to-mæ, 1 ka-nes'to-mī; 2 că-nŏs'to-mē, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A suborder of *Discomedusæ* having a square mouth without oral arms. [< Gr. *kanna*, reed, + *stoma*, mouth.] — **can-nos'to-mous**, *a.* [See CAN[1], *v.*

can'not, 1 kan'ət; 2 căn'ot. Can not: a common form.

Can-nou'chee riv'er. See CANOOCHEE RIVER.

Cann'statt, 1 kān'shtat; 2 căn'shtăt, *a.* Designating a prehistoric race of Europe: named after Cannstatt in Württemberg, where, in 1770, a human skull resembling the Neanderthal type of man was found. See NEANDERTHALOID. **Cann'stadtf.**

can'nu-la, 1 kan'yu-lə; 2 căn'yu-la, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A tube to be inserted by means of a trocar into a cavity, through which pus, etc., may escape, or medicine be introduced. **2.** *Eccl.* An altar-cruet. [L., dim. of *canna*, reed; see CANE[1], *n.*] **can'u-laf.** — **can'nu-lar**, *a.*

can'nu-late, 1 kan'yu-lēt; 2 căn'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To make hollow or tubular. **can'u-latef.** — **cannulated needle** (*Surg.*), a ligating-needle having a bore through which the wire or thread may pass.

can'ny, } 1 kan'ı; 2 căn'y, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Careful in ac-

can'nie, } tion or motion; quiet; gentle; free from noise or commotion; as, a *canny* lass; a *canny* brook.

But gie me a *canny* hour at e'en, My arms about my dearie, O.
BURNS *Green Grow the Rushes* st. 3.

2. Cautiously sagacious *in adapting means to ends*; circumspect; hence, frugal; thrifty; as, a *canny* Scot.

With *canny* shrewdness lent By his far-off Scotch descent.
WHITTIER *Abram Morrison* st. 9.

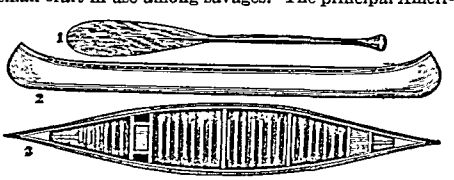
3. Pleasing to the eyes or perception; possessing agreeable qualities; comely; good; worthy; as, a *canny* face or figure. **4.** Lucky; safe. **5.** Deft-handed; expert. **6.** Skilled in magic. **7.** Sly; quiet; dry: said of humor as characteristically Scottish: a term frequently used by English writers. **8.** Comfortable; cozy; snug. [< CAN[2], *n.*] **con'nyf.** — **can'ny**, *adv.*

Ca'no, 1 kā'no; 2 eā'no, *n.* **1. Álonso** (3/13 1601–10/21 1667), a Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect; *Conception of the Virgin*. **2. Sebastian del** (1460?–8/4 1526), a Spanish sailor; first circumnavigator, 1519–1522; captain of a ship under Magellan.

Ca-nob'ic, 1 ka-neb'ik; 2 ca-nōb'ic, *a.* Same as CANOPIC.

ca-noe', 1 ka-nū'; 2 ca-nę', *vi.* [CA-NOED'; CA-NOE'ING.] To paddle a canoe; sail in a canoe. — **ca-noe'ist**, *n.*

ca-noe', *n.* **1.** Any boat propelled by paddling. **2.** Any small craft in use among savages. The principal Ameri-



Canoe.
1. Paddle. 2. Side view. 3. Interior view.

can forms are the kayak, oomiak, birch-bark canoe, bull-boat, and dugout or pirogue. See BIRCH-BARK. **3.** A very light pleasure-boat, pointed at both ends, propelled by a paddle and usually fitted with small sails. [< Sp. *canoa*, < Haitian *canoa*.] **can-noe'†; ca-no'at; ca-now'†.** — **ca-noe'-birch"**, *n.* The paper-birch or white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), from whose bark Indians and others make canoes. — **c.-gum**, *n.* A West-Indian mixture of boiled breadfruit-tree juice and coconut-oil, used for calking the seams of boats. — **ca-noe'man**, *n.* One who uses or is skilled in the management of a canoe. — **ca-noe'wood**, *n.* The tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), or its wood. — **Chesapeake c.** [Local, U. S.], a small open boat having two masts and a pointed stern: used on Chesapeake Bay. — **to paddle one's own c.**, to rely on one's own efforts for success; manage one's own affairs.

She had *paddled her own canoe* too long . . . to shrink from the responsibility of her own blunders.
E. E. HALE *Ups and Downs* p. 283. [H. BROS. 1884.]

can'old, 1 kan'oid; 2 căn'ŏid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Canidæ*. [< CANIS + -OID.]

Ca"no-ma', 1 kū'no-mā'; 2 eā'no-mā', *n.* A river in Pará, Brazil; 200 m. long.

can'on[1], 1 kan'ən; 2 căn'on, *n.* **1.** Any rule or law; especially, any practical law or rule of guidance; as, the *canons* of interpretation. **2.** A standard or test of judgment; criterion; specifically, in art, an established rule. The term was applied in antiquity to the principles of art, fixing the proper length of the finger of a statue, the height of the face, the proportions of the limbs, etc.

It is a greatly neglected *canon* of Art that no work founded on the principle of imitation possesses any real vitality or genuine worth. C. E. NORTON *Notes of Travel* p. 57. [H. M. & CO. 1881.]

3. *Theol.* The books of the Bible recognized by the Church as the inspired rule of faith and practise; also, the catalog or list of these books, or one such book.

The **Alexandrian canon**, or Septuagint, contains all the books of the Old Testament, together with the Apocrypha; the **Hebrew** or **Jewish**, or **Palestinian c.**, contains the Pentateuch, Prophets, and Hagiographa; the **Protestant c.** contains the books of the Palestinian canon and in addition the New Testament; the **Roman Catholic c.** contains the books of the Alexandrian canon, with the exception of 1st and 2d Esdras and the Prayer of Manasses, and adds the New Testament.

4. *Eccl.* A rule or decree of the Church. Especially: (1) A rule enacted by an ecclesiastical council. (2) A rule or regulation as established in decrees of the Pope or in statutes of councils. See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI. **canon law†; law canon‡.**

5. The rules of a religious order; also, the book containing such rules; as, the *canons* or the *canon* of St. Benedict. **6.** The catalog of canonized saints, or of the members of the chapter of a cathedral. **7.** *Liturg.* That portion of the mass included between the Sanctus and the Lord's Prayer. **8.** *Math.* A general formula or rule; also, mathematical tables for astronomical use. **9.** *Mus.* (1) A composition having "voices" or "parts" wherein each voice or part in turn takes up the same melody (called the subject), which is so combined as to make harmony: the strictest form of musical imitation. (2) A hymn of nine odes, derived from Scripture songs, and used by the Eastern Church. **10.** *Print.* A size of type nearly equal to four-line pica; 48-point type. **11.** One of the metal loops at the top of a bell, by which it is hung. **12.** In billiards, a carom; cannon. **13.** *Law.* A fixed sum or a sum based on custom paid annually to the church as a contribution or tribute; specifically, the annual rent secured by a lease under Roman law. **14.** *Kant. Philos.* The system of rules which determines the right use of any cognitive faculty; as the *canon* of the formal use of understanding in correct reasoning, or the *canon* of reason *a priori*.

I understand by a *canon* a system of principles a priori for the proper employment of certain faculties of knowledge in general.
KANT *Critique of Pure Reason*, Müller trans., ii, 639. [MACM.]

[< AS. *canon*, < L. *canon*, Gr. *kanōn*, rule, *kanē*, reed. In sense 12 < CANNON, *n.*, 3.] **can'non**†; **can'oun**†. Syn.: see LAW; RULE.— **Book of Canons.** *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A book of rules published by order of James I. of England in 1609 which bound the English clergy to episcopacy. **2.** A system of rules prepared for the guidance of the clergy of the Church of Scotland, published by order of Charles I. in 1636.— **canon of descent,** the legal rule of inheritance. **Canon of Ptolemy,** a chronological list of the kings of Babylonia and Persia compiled by the Alexandrian geographer Ptolemy, and extending from Nabonassar to Alexander the Great.— **Canons of Hippolytus,** a set of ritual rules in Arabic attributed to Hippolytus but of uncertain origin.— **doub'le c.** (*Mus.*), a canon consisting of two melodies which occur at nearly the same time.— **Great C.,** the longest canon of the Greek Church, consisting of a set of penitential odes, chanted at lauds on the Thursday next after the fourth Sunday in Lent at matins.— **infinite c.** *Mus.* **1.** A canon the melody of which is carried back to its own beginning, and thus can be endlessly repeated. **2.** A canon the repetitions of which pass by regular progression through a circle of keys. **circular c.**†.— **Lysippan c.,** the proportions of perfect manhood, as represented by his statue, Apoxyomenos.— **Polycletan c.,** the proportions of perfect manhood, as represented by the statue called Donyphorus.— **The Canons** (*Ch. of Eng.*), the canons and constitutions compiled by the Convocation of churchmen passed in 1603, and ratified by King James I. in 1604. They became the chief laws of the Church of England.

The Canons of 1604, though approved by James I., were not accepted by Parliament, and are therefore only binding on the clergy.
LOW AND PULLING *Dict. Eng. Hist.* p. 401. [c. 1885.]

can'on², *n.* A member of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church; one of a bishop's associate council who performs special duties in a cathedral church. Anciently canons, tho secular priests, conformed to canonical rules and lived in a cloister; but this monastic life was relaxed in the 10th century, and a system of prebends was substituted. A **minor canon** is one of inferior rank who receives no prebend, as distinguished from a **major** or **full canon**; an **honorary canon,** one appointed without pay. [< OF. *canone*, < LL. *canonicus;* see CANONICAL.] **can'oun**†; **chan'on**†.— **canon capitular, mansionary,** or **residentiary,** a canon of the Church of England who during 3 months or more of the year is in residence at the cathedral.— **regular canons** (*R. C. Ch.*), canons governed by the rule attributed to St. Augustine, obligating them to live a conventual life and to renounce private property. They include **Augustinian** or **black canons,** who wear a black mantle, and **Premonstratensian** or **white canons,** habited in white.— **secular canons** (*R. C. Ch.*), canons not bound by conventual rules or vows of poverty.

can'on³, 1 kan'ən; 2 căn'on, *n.* A cannon-bone. See CANNON.

ca'ñon, 1 kan'yən *or* (*Sp.*) kə-nyōn'; 2 căn'yon *or* (*Sp.*) cä-nyōn', *v.* **I.** *t.* To pierce or excavate with cañons. **II.** *i.* To flow into a narrow, steep gorge: said of a watercourse; to assume the shape of a cañon: said of valleys.

ca'ñon¹, **can'yon,** *n.* A deep gorge or ravine with steep sides, formed by fluvial erosion: originally narrow, but often broadened subsequently. See GRAND CAÑON OF THE COLORADO, under COLORADO.

The Colorado river flows through a great *canon* which in places has the depth of a mile.
N.S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth, Rivers and Valleys* p. 174. [s. 1889.]

[< Sp. *cañon*, < *caño*, tube, < L. *canna*, reed; see CANE¹, *n.*]— **ca'non-finch",** *n.* A towhee-bunting (*Pipilo fuscus*, var. *mesoleucus*) of New Mexico and Arizona. **c.-towhee**†.— **c.-wren,** *n.* A campylorhynchine bird (genus *Catherpes*) found in cañons, as *C. mexicanus*, of the southern United States, noted for its lively song.

1. A Cactus-wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*). See CACTUS. 2. A Cañon-wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*).

Ca'ñon², *n.* See CANYON.

ca"ñon-ci'to, 1 kä"nyon-sī'to; 2 cä"nyōn-çī'to, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** A narrow path through a dense growth of shrubs. **2.** A little cañon.

can'on-ess, 1 kan'ən-es; 2 căn'on-ĕs, *n.* A woman belonging to a conventual chapter. **Regular canonesses** are bound by the vow of poverty and a strict rule of life. **Secular canonesses** are entitled to hold private property and are not under perpetual vows.

ca-non'i-cal, 1 kə-non'ı-kəl, kə-non'ik; 2 ca-nŏn'i-cal, **ca-non'ic,** 2 ca-nŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Belonging to, included in, derived from, or characteristic of the canons of Scripture, music, etc. See CANONICAL BOOKS, below.

Those books, and those only, were regarded by the primitive Christians as of *canonical* authority, which were written by apostles, or by the companions of the apostles under apostolic superintendence. C.E. STOWE *Books of Bible* p. 143. [H. PUB. CO. 1868.]

2. In conformity with a canon or canons; regular; lawful; as, *canonical* authorities.

Stigand is not *canonical* enough
To save thee from the wrath of Norman Saints.
TENNYSON *Harold* act iii, sc. 1.

3. Accepted or approved as constituting a canon or rule. **4.** *Math.* See CANONICAL FORM. [< LL. *canonicalis*, < *canonicus*, < Gr. *kanonikos*, < *kanōn;* see CANON¹.] **ca-non'i-al**†.— **canonical books** or **Scriptures,** those writings or books of the Bible accepted by the Church as genuine and inspired. The Roman Catholic Church receives as canonical some of the books styled Apocryphal by other churches.— **c. distribution** (*Math.*), an arrangement, in statistical mechanics, whereby the index of probability of phase is shown as a linear function of the energy. — **c. ensemble** (*Math.*), a combination and arrangement of systems producing the same result as canonical distribution.— **c. epistles,** the catholic epistles of the New Testament.— **c. form** (*Math.*), the simplest and most comprehensive form in which certain functions or relations can be expressed.— **c. hours. 1.** *R. C. Ch.* Certain stated daily periods, fixed by canon, for prayer and devotion. The seven hours are named respectively matins (including nocturns and lauds), prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline. **2.** [Eng.] The hours (from 8 A. M. to 3. P. M.) during which marriage may be legally performed in parish churches.— **c. law,** the body of the ecclesiastical law of the Church of Rome. This law was introduced into England, but was greatly modified.— **c. letters,** letters (1) given by a bishop to inferior clergy as testimonials of their orthodoxy and good standing, or (2) exchanged between clergy in primitive and medieval times, to keep intact the catholic faith and communion.— **c. life,** a clerical rule of life, intermediate in rigor between the monastic and secular, framed by the ancient clergy living in community.— **c. obedience,** obedience required under the canons of the church, as that of a presbyter to a bishop.— **c. punishment,** punishment inflicted by ecclesiastical in distinction from secular law, as deposition or excommunication.— **c. sins,** formerly, those sins for which the canon decreed capital punishment or public penance.— **ca-non'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ca-non'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

ca-non'i-cals, 1 kə-non'ı-kəlz; 2 ca-nŏn'i-cals, *n. pl.* The habit or robes prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate; hence, any distinctive official costume.

ca-non'i-cate, 1 kə-non'ı-kēt; 2 ca-nŏn'i-cāt, *n.* The office of a canon.

can"on-ic'i-ty, 1 kan"ən-is'ı-ty; 2 căn"on-ĭç'i-ty, *n.* Conformity to or inclusion in the canon. [< LL. *canonicus;* see CANONICAL.]

ca-non'ics, } 1 kə-non'ıks, -ik; 2 ca-nŏn'ics, -ic, *n.* **1.**
ca-non'ic, } *Bib. Theol.* The scientific discussion of the Biblical canon.

Biblical *Canonics* considers the canon of sacred Scripture as to its idea, its historical formation, its extent, character, authority, and historical influence.
C. A. BRIGGS *Biblical Study* p. 21. [s. 1883.]

2. *Logic.* The science of the rules of thought; especially, the Epicurean logic. **3.** *Eccl.* A person in canonical orders: in this sense only *canonic.* **4**†. *Mus.* (1) The theory of harmony. (2) A student of music. **ca-non'icks**†.

Ca-non'i-cus, 1 kə-non'ı-kus; 2 ca-nŏn'i-cŭs, *n.* A chief of the Narragansett Indians (1565?–⁶/₁1647); friend of Roger Williams.

can"on-i-sa'tion, etc. Same as CANONIZATION, etc.

can'on-ism, 1 kan'ən-izm; 2 căn'on-ĭşm, *n.* Adherence to the principles of canon law, or to any set of canons.

can'on-ist, 1 kan'ən-ist; 2 căn'on-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in canon law. **can"on-eer'ı.**— **can"on-is'tic, can"on-is'ti-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a canonist.

ca-non'i-zant, 1 kə-non'ı-zənt; 2 ca-nŏn'i-zant, *n.* *Math.* A function by which a quantic is reduced to a canonical form.

ca-non'i-zate†, *a.* Canonized.

can"on-i-za'tion, 1 kan"ən-ı-zē'shən; 2 căn"on-i-zā'shon, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The formal enrolling of a deceased and beatified person in the calendar or canon of saints. Before any one can be canonized he must be beatified, and it must be shown that miracles were performed after his beatification by his intercession. **2.** The act of canonizing or regarding as a saint; the state of being canonized. **can"on-i-sa'tion**†.

can'on-ize, 1 kan'ən-aiz; 2 căn'on-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To place (a deceased person) in the canon, or catalog, of saints; declare to be or regard as a saint. **2.** To recognize as part of the canon of Scripture. **3.** To sanction as being conformable to the canons of the Church. [< LL. *canonizo*, < L. *canon;* see CANON¹.] **can'on-ıse**†.— **can'on-ız"er** or **-ıs"er,** *n.*

can'on-ry, 1 kan'ən-rı; 2 căn'on-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] The office or dignity of a canon; the benefice of a canon. **can'on-ship**†.

Can'ons-burg, 1 kan'ənz-bûrg; 2 căn'onş-bûrg, *n.* A borough in Washington county, Pa.

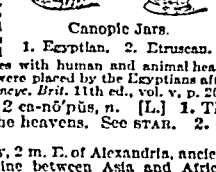
ca-noo'dle, 1 kə-nū'dl; 2 ca-nōō'dl, *v.* [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat with fondness or indulgence; embrace. **2.** To canoe.
II. *i.* **1.** To divide profits (not legitimately made) of a theatrical enterprise. **2.** To make love; spoon. **co-noo'dle**†. — **ca-noo'dler,** *n.*

ca-noos'kie, 1 kə-nūs'kı; 2 ca-nōōs'ki, *n.* [Alaska.] The crested auklet.

ca-noph'i-list, 1 kə-nof'ı-list; 2 ca-nŏf'i-lĭst, *n.* A lover of dogs. [< L. *canis*, dog, + Gr. *phileō*, love.]

Ca-nop'ic, 1 kə-nop'ik; 2 ca-nŏp'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Canopus. **Ca-nob'ic**†.— **Canopic vase,** a conical vase, usually of terra-cotta, closed with a top in the form of a human head: used in ancient Egypt to hold the viscera of embalmed bodies; also, a vase of similar type found in Etruscan tombs. **Canopic jar**‡.

Osiris was worshipped at Canopus under a peculiar form, a vase with a human head, and was identified with Canopus, the pilot of Menelaus, who was said to have been buried here: the name *canopic* has been applied, through an old misunderstanding, to the vases with human and animal heads in which the internal organs were placed by the Egyptians after embalming. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. v, p. 203.



Canopic Jars.
1. Egyptian. 2. Etruscan.

Ca-no'pus¹, 1 kə-nō'pus; 2 ca-nō'pŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** The second brightest star in the heavens. See STAR. **2.** A Canopic vase.

Ca-no'pus², *n.* A seaport city, 2 m. E. of Alexandria, ancient Egypt: ancient boundary-line between Asia and Africa: noted for a great temple of Serapis.

can'o-py, 1 kan'ə-pı; 2 căn'o-py, *vt.* [-PIED; -PY-ING.] To cover with or as with a canopy.

There is no rustling in the lofty elm
That *canopies* my dwelling. BRYANT *Summer Wind* l. 4.

can'o-py, *n.* [-PIES, 1 -pız; 2 -pis, *pl.*] **1.** A covering suspended over a throne, shrine, bed, or the like, or held over a person in a procession. **2.** Any covering overhead, as the arch of the sky; an overhanging screen or shelter.

That mossy slope, o'er which the woodbine throws
A *canopy*, is smoothed for thy repose. WORDSWORTH *The Triad* st. 5.

3. *Forestry.* An overhanging screen, as of tree-tops. See CROWN COVER. **4.** *Arch.* An ornamental feature covering a niche, or an altar or tomb, or placed over a statue. **5.** *Car-building.* A platform-hood. **6.** *Naut.* (1) A light awning over a boat. (2) The brass frame over a hatch. [< F. *canapé*, < LL. *canapeum*, < Gr. *kōnōpeion*, bed with mosquito-curtains, < *kōnōps*, mosquito, apparently < *kōnos*, cone, + *ōps*, face.] **can'a-pie**†; **can'o-pie**†.— **can'o-py-stand"ard,** *n.* A rod made of steel or iron serving as a support to the canopy top on a carriage.— **c. top,** a top of a carriage made of light material strengthened and supported by light metal ribs and by the canopy-standards.

Canopy over the Throne of Napoleon I. in the Palace of Fontainebleau, France.

ca-no'rous, 1 kə-nō'rus; 2 ca-nō'rŭs, *a.* Having a singing quality; tuneful; melodious; musical. [< L. *canorus*, < *cano*, sing.]— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

The Latin has given us most of our *canorous* words, only they must not be confounded with merely sonorous ones. LOWELL *Among my Books, Dryden* p. 75. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

Ca-no'sa di Pu'glia, 1 ka-nō'sa dı pū'lya; 2 cä-nō'sä dı pu'lyä. A town in Bari province, Italy; ancient Roman ruins. **Ca-nu'si-um**‡; **Ka-ny'si-on**‡ [Gr.].

Ca-nos'sa, 1 kə-nos'sa; 2 cä-nŏs'sä, *n.* A ruined castle in Emilia, Italy; scene of Henry IV.'s penance before Pope Gregory VII.

ca"no"tier', 1 kä"nō"tyē'; 2 cä"nō"tyc', *n.* [F.] A canoeist.

Ca-no'va, 1 kə-nō'va; 2 cä-nō'vä, **Antonio** (¹¹/₁1757–¹⁰/₁1822). An Italian sculptor.

Ca-no'vas del Cas-til'lo, 1 kə-nō'vas del kas-til'yo; 2 cä-nō'väs del käs-til'yo, **Don Antonio** (²/₁1828–⁸/₁1897). A Spanish statesman and historian; assassinated.

Can"ro"bert', 1 kañ'rō'bār'; 2 cäñ'rō'bĕr', **François Certain de** (⁷/₁1809–¹/₁1895). A French marshal and statesman.

can'roy, 1 kan'rol; 2 căn'rōy, *n.* In calico-printing, a machine used to free the surface of cotton cloth from lint.

cansh, 1 kanş; 2 căñsh, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small mow of corn, or pile of fagots.

Can'so, 1 kan'so; 2 căn'so, **Gut of.** The strait between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

can'statt, *a.* Same as CANNSTATT.

can'stick†, *n.* Candlestick.

canst'ow, 1 kanst'au; 2 cănst'ou. Canst thou: a contraction.

cant¹, 1 kant; 2 cănt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To set slantingly; tip up; tilt; as, to *cant* a table. **2.** To throw suddenly; toss; jerk; as, to *cant* a ball. **3.** To turn over; invert. **4.** To give a bevel to; as, to *cant* the edge of a beam. **5.** To throw out or off; empty; decant.
II. *i.* **1.** To tilt; pitch on one side; turn over. **2.** To slant or lie aslant; slope. **3.** *Naut.* To have or take a position oblique to any definite line or course; swing round or across, as a ship.

Syn.: see INCLINE.— **cant'ing-quoin",** *n.* *Naut.* A quoin used to keep casks from rolling.— **canting-wheel,** *n.* A star-wheel, having the teeth canted or beveled for use with an endless chain.

cant², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To say in a canting or hypocritical way. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To deceive or impose upon by pretense of piety or worthiness; humor; coax; wheedle.
II. *i.* **1.** To speak with hypocritical or exaggerated unction, especially about religion; talk in a singsong, preaching tone with affected solemnity; use with affectation any conventional phraseology; descant with false fervor or enthusiasm.

Zachary Macaulay, who never *canted*, . . . none the less took the same side as Wilberforce.
G. O. TREVELYAN *Macaulay* vol. i, p. 96. [D. 1877.]

2. To utter the jargon of thieves, tramps, or gipsies. **3.** To chant; whine, as a beggar; ask alms; beg. **4.** [Prov. or Scot.] To speak; talk; tell stories; gossip; scold; slander. **5**†. [Scot., Rare.] To chant; sing; intone. [< L. *canto*, freq. of *cano*, sing.]

cant³, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To recover strength or health.

cant. I¹. *v.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. & Ir.] To sell by auction. **2**†. To increase, as a price, by bidding. II¹. *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Ir.] An auction.

cant⁴, *a.* Having the character or of the nature of cant; conventional; hypocritical; as, a *cant* phrase.

cant⁵, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Bold; brisk; lively; canty.

cant⁶, *n.* **1.** An inclination from the vertical or horizontal; a slope or set to one side. **2.** A motion that produces a slant or an overturn; as, the carriage gave a *cant* as we crossed the ditch; I got a *cant* by a lurch of the ship. **3.** A salient angle, as of a bolt-head. **4.** A slant surface, as one produced by cutting off a corner or edge. **5.** A timber having the sides, corners, or edges canted; a squared or partly squared log. **6.** *Mech.* A segment of the rim of a wooden gear-wheel. **7.** In cooperage, a side-piece segment in a cask-head. **8.** *Naut.* (1) See CANT-FRAMES, below. (2) A piece of wood fastened to the deck of a vessel for various purposes, as to support a bulkhead. **9.** *Whaling.* A piece of blubber at a whale's neck, so cut as to permit the attaching of the cant-purchase. **10.** An end-piece attached to a bucket of a water-wheel. **11**†. An angle or corner, as of a room. [OF., < LL. *cantus*, corner; cp. L. *canthus*, tire of a wheel, and CANTHUS.] **kant**†.— **cant'-block",** *n.* A large block, with a rope rove through it, used in turning over whales in flensing.— **c.-board,** *n.* **1.** In milling, a division in a flour-bolt conveyor-box, to separate grades of material. **2.** A sloping board; specif., in carriage-building, a board

showing the cant of the side of a vehicle.— **c.-body**, *n.* In ship-building, that part of the plans which shows the outlines of the cant-timbers and the bevel-lines.— **c.-dog**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sling by which a cask may be raised and canted.— **c.-fall**, *n.* A fall or rope rove through the cant-blocks at the masthead of a whaler.— **c.-file**, *n.* A file with cutting faces at an obtuse angle to each other.— **c.-frames**, *n. pl.* The sloping ribs near each extremity of a ship.— **c.-hook**, *n.* **1.** A hook and lever for handling logs. **2.** Same as CANT-DOG.— **c.-molding**, *n.* A beveled molding.— **c.-piece**, *n.* In ship-building, one of the small timbers fastened to the angles of the fishes and side-trees to serve in case any of such pieces give out.— **c.-purchase**, *n.* A purchase in which the upper block is fastened to the masthead, and the lower to a dead whale to turn the latter over in stripping it of blubber.— **c.-rail**, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] In car-building, a horizontal timber with its upper edge beveled to the roof-angle, running along the upper ends of the uprights in a side-frame and supporting the roof and roof-sticks; a plate. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A triangular rail. (2) A fire-pole.— **c.-robin**, *n.* [Scot.] A dwarf dogrose.— **c.-spar**, *n.* A pole suitable for making a boom, yard, or small mast.— **c.-timbers**, *n. pl.* Cant-frames.— **c.-window**, *n.* A projecting window with an angled front, as distinguished from one with a curved or bow front.

Canting a Log with a Cant-hook.

cant[3], *n.* **1.** The hypocritical or perfunctory use of speech in order to obtain credit for piety or goodness; hypocritical or ill-timed religious or pietistic talk.

Cant is itself properly a double-distilled Lie; the second power of a Lie. CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, p. 52. [H.]

2. Any technical or professional phraseology; words peculiar to a class, set, sect, or calling; as, legal *cant;* sectarian *cant;* the *cant* of fashion. Specif.: (1) Slang or provincial jargon. (2) The dialect of thieves, gipsies, or beggars; argot; hence, any similar dialect or jargon employed for secrecy.

It is likewise to be observed that this society hath a peculiar *cant* and jargon of their own, that no other mortal can understand. SWIFT *Gulliver* pt. iv, ch. 5, p. 199. [W. P. N. 1871.]

3. Phraseology assumed as a fashion or for effect; insincere talk; show of feeling without reality; stock phrases; as, the modern *cant* of realism and romanticism. **4.** One who cants, in any sense; especially, a hypocrite. **5.** [Archaic.] A whining or singsong speech or tone; a chant, as of a beggar asking alms. [OF., < L. *cantus*, song, < *cano*, sing.] SYN.: see AFFECTATION; SLANG.

cant[4], *n.* [Dial.] Sale by auction; licitation: specifically, in Louisiana, the sale of property held by persons in common to the highest bidder among them.

cant[5], *n.* **1.** *Civ. Law.* A plan for the division of property the ownership of which is vested in two or more persons. **2.** [Dial.] A part or share: portion, as of standing grain, set apart for a reaper. [< CANTLE.] [traction.

can't, 1 kant; 2 cănt (XIII). Can not: a colloquial con-

Cant., *abbr.* Canterbury; Canticles. [brigian.

Can'tab, 1 kan'tab; 2 căn'tăb, *n.* [Colloq.] A Canta-

Cantab., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

cantab., *abbr.* Cantabile.

can'ta-bank, 1 kan'ta-baŋk; 2 căn'ta-băŋk, *n.* [Rare.] A platform singer; hence, a strolling ballad-singer: used contemptuously.

can-ta'bi-le, 1 kan-tä'bĭ-lē; 2 cän-tä'bĭ-lę. [*It.*] *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Melodious; flowing. **II.** *n.* Style or music characterized by melodious swing.

Can'ta-bri, 1 kan'ta-brī; 2 căn'ta-brī, *n. pl.* An ancient warlike people of N. Spain, perhaps the ancestors of the modern Basques.

Can-ta'bri-an, 1 kan-tē'brɪ-ən; 2 căn-tā'brĭ-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cantabri or their region.— **Cantabrian Mountains**, a range in N. Spain; highest peak, about 10,000 ft.

Can"ta-brig'i-an, 1 kan'ta-brij'ɪ-ən; 2 căn'ta-brĭg'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cambridge, especially Cambridge in England, or its university. [< LL. *Cantabrigiensis*, < *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge.]— **Can"ta-brig'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] After the manner of Cambridge or of a Cantabrigian.

Can"ta-brig'i-an, *n.* A resident of Cambridge; a student or graduate of Cambridge University.

can'ta-brize, 1 kan'ta-brɑiz; 2 căn'ta-brĭz, *vt.* [-BRIZED; -BRIZ'ING.] To adopt the language or ways of Cantabrigians.

Can"ta-cu-zene', 1 kan'ta-kiu-zin'; 2 căn'ta-cū-zēn', **John** (—1383). A Byzantine emperor (1341–1354) and historian. **Can"ta-cu-ze'nus**‡ [L.].

Can"ta-gal'lo, 1 kan'ta-gāl'lō; 2 căn'tä-găl'lo, *n.* A town in the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Can"tal', 1 kañ'tāl'; 2 cäñ'tăl', *n.* A department in central France; 2,217 sq. m.; capital, Aurillac.

can'ta-lev"er, can'ta-liv"er, *n.* Same as CANTILEVER.

can'ta-loup, 1 kan'ta-lūp *or* -lōp; 2 căn'ta-lup *or* -lōp (XIII), *n.* A variety of muskmelon, having a yellowish or pale-green skin and reddish flesh.

You call all kinds of melons *cantelopes* in Philadelphia, but permit me to say that it is a local error.
F. S. COZZENS *Sparrowgrass Papers* p. 134. [D. & J. 1856.]

[< F. *cantaloup*, < It. *cantalupo*, < *Cantalupo*, Italy, where it was first grown in Europe.] **can'ta-leup**‡; **can'ta-loupe** or **-lupe**‡; **can'te-lope** or **-loup**‡.

can-tan'ker-ate, 1 kan-taŋ'kər-ēt; 2 căn-tăŋ'kər-āt, *vt.* [Colloq.] To annoy by being cantankerous.

can-tan'ker-ous, 1 kan-taŋ'kər-us; 2 căn-tăŋ'kər-ŭs, *a.* [Colloq.] Given to contention and wrangling; disposed to find fault and contradict; ill-natured; contrary.

You won't be so *cantankerous* as to spoil the party by sitting out. SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act v, sc. 3.

[< ME. *conteckour*, a quarreler, < *conteck*, strife, cor. of CONTEST.] **can-tanc'ker-ous**‡; **can-tan'ker-some**‡.— **can-tan"ker-os'i-ty, can-tan'ker-ous-ness**, *n.*— **can-tan'ker-ous-ly**, *adv.*

can'tar, 1 kăn'tar; 2 cän'tär, *n.* **1.** The cental or hundredweight of countries around the Mediterranean, especially of Turkey, Egypt, or the Barbary States. An Oriental unit of weight, having a wide range of values, commonly between 100 and 130 pounds.

I . . . found that I had fifty-four *cantars* (100 lbs. each).
BAKER *Albert Nyanza* p. 73. [MACM. 1883.]

2. A measure of capacity in Spain, of 2 to 4 gallons. [In sense 1 < It. *cantaro*, < Turk. *qantār*, < Ar. *qintār*, hundredweight, < L. *centenarius;* see CENTENARY. In sense 2 < Sp. *cantaro*, < L. *cantharus;* see CANTHARUS.] **can-ta'ro**‡; **kan'tar**‡.

Can"ta-ri'ni, 1 kan'ta-rī'nī; 2 cän'tä-rī'nī, **Simone, or Il Pe"sa-re'se**, 1 Il pē'sa-rē'sē; 2 Il pę'sä-rę'sę (1612–1648). An Italian painter and engraver.

can-ta'ta, 1 kan-tū'ta; 2 cän-tä'tä (XIII), *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A choral composition, either sacred and in oratorio style, but shorter, or secular and in the form of lyric drama, written with or without a view to stage presentation.

Can-ta'te, 1 kan-tē'tī; 2 cän-tä'tē, *n.* [L.] The 98th Psalm (97th in Roman Catholic usage), used as an alternative canticle in the Book of Common Prayer at Evening Prayer: so called from the first words in Latin, *Cantate Domino* (Sing unto the Lord).— **Cantate Sunday** (*Eccl.*), the fourth Sunday after Easter, the introit for which is the first verse of the Cantate.

can-ta'tion†, *n.* Incantation; singing.

can-ta'tor, 1 kan-tē'ter; 2 cän-tä'tōr, *n.* [L.] [Rare.] A male singer. **can"ta-to'ret**‡.

Can"ta-to'res, 1 kan'ta-tō'rɪz; 2 cän'ta-tō'rēs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A former order or group of birds, containing primarily the singing birds, or *Oscines.* [< L. *cantator*, singer, < *cano*, sing.] **Can-to'res**‡.

can"ta-to'ri-um, 1 kan'ta-tō'rɪ-um; 2 cän'ta-tō'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] [L.] *R. C. Ch.* A book of services containing the antiphons and the gradual.

can'ta-to-ry, 1 kan'ta-to-rɪ; 2 cän'ta-to-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a singer or singing; also, singsong; canting.

can"ta-tri'ce, 1 kan'ta-trī'chē; 2 cän'ta-trĭ'che (XIII), *n.* [-TRI'CI, 1 -trī'chī; 2 -trĭ'chĭ, *pl.*] [It.] A female professional singer.

One has heard famous *cantatrici*, all art down to their finger-nails, who could not sing a simple ballad.
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* p. 264. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

cant'-block", **c.-dog**, etc. See under CANT[2], *n.*

cant'ed, 1 kant'ed; 2 cănt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Tilted up; sloping or slanting. **2.** *Arch.* Having cants or beveled corners, as polygonal pillars, turrets, or towers.

can-teen', 1 kan-tīn'; 2 cän-tēn', *n.* *Mil.* **1.** A drinking-flask used by soldiers for carrying water, liquor, etc.

While the border-tale's told and the *canteen* flits round.
LOWELL *Growth of the Legend* st. 5.

2. A sutler's shop, under control of military authorities, where refreshments and liquors are sold to soldiers. In Great Britain the canteen serves as a soldier's club. In the United States since 1901, the canteens are forbidden to sell liquor. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] A chest containing an officer's cooking-outfit. [< F. *cantine*, < It. *cantina*, cellar, dim. of *canto*, < LL. *cantus*, corner; see CANT[2], *n.*] **can-tine'**‡.

can'tel, *n.* Same as CANTLE.

can'te-loupe, -loup, *n.* Same as CANTALOUP.

can-tem', *n.* The Bulgarian centime.

Can"te-mir', 1 kan'te-mīr'; 2 cän'te-mīr', *n.* **1. Antiochus, Prince** (9/21 1709–4/21 1744), a Turkish poet in Russia; the father of Russian poetry. **2. Demetrius** (10/21 1673–8/21 1723), a Turkish Orientalist and historian; father of preceding; *History of the Ottoman Empire.*

can'ter, 1 kan'tər; 2 cän'ter, *v.* **I.** *i.* To cause to move in or with a canter; ride at a canter; as, to *canter* a horse. **II.** *i.* To move or proceed at a canter, as a horse or rider.

Dosn't thou 'ear my 'erse's legs, as they *canters* awāāy?
TENNYSON *Northern Farmer, New Style* st. 1.

[Abbr. of *canterbury* in same sense, < CANTERBURY, in allusion to the pace of pilgrims riding to Canterbury.] — **cantering rhythm**, rhythm with the two regular heart-sounds broken by the introduction of a third sound, due to reduplication of the second sound.

can'ter[1], *n.* **1.** A system of quadrupedal locomotion in which the feet are landed on the ground in the same consecutive order as in the walk, but at shorter or quicker comparative intervals of time. See WALK. Assuming that in the canter the notation is begun after a propulsion through the air with a final thrust by the left fore foot, the landing will take place on the right hind foot, followed in order by the right fore, the left hind, and the left fore, from which a succeeding thrust off the ground will be effected. The consecutive supporting feet are: (1) the right hind foot; (2) the right hind and right fore feet; (3) both hind and the right fore feet; (4) the left hind and right fore feet; (5) the left hind and both fore feet; (6) the left hind and left fore feet: (7) the left fore foot alone, from which the animal leaves the ground. See MOVEMENT, *n.*

The *canter* is usually regarded as a slow gallop, probably from the facility with which a change from one gait to the other can be effected; an important difference will, however, be observed.
EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE *On the Science of Animal Locomotion* p. 10. [I. C. GT. BRIT.]

2. A moderate, easy gallop; a hand-gallop.— **to win in a canter**, in horse-racing, to outstrip all competitors so far as to come leisurely to the winning-post; hence, to vanquish opponents with ease.

cant'er[2], *n.* One who or that which tilts. See CANT[1], *v.*

cant'er[3], *n.* **1.** A person given to hypocritical ranting; specif., in the 17th century, a Puritan. **2.** One who cants; hence, a beggar; rogue; vagabond. See CANT[2], *v.*

Can'ter-bur'i-an, 1 kan'tər-ber'ɪ-ən; 2 cän'ter-bĕr'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Canterbury or its archbishopric; hence, in the 17th century, designating High Church Anglicanism. — **Can'ter-bur"i-an-ism**, *n.*

Can'ter-bur-y, 1 kan'tər-ber-ɪ; 2 cän'ter-bĕr-y, *n.* **1.** An ancient city in Kent, England; its cathedral is the seat of an archbishop, the Primate of all England and contains the tomb of the Black Prince. It was formerly a pilgrim resort having the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket. **2.** A province in the South Island of New Zealand; 14,040 sq. m. **3.** An ornamented stand containing divisions for portfolios, music, etc. [< AS. *Cantwaraburh*, < *Cantware*, people of Kent (< *Cant*, Kent, + *ware*, people), + *burh*, town.]— **can'ter-bur-y-bells"**, *n.* One of various cultivated bellflowers, especially *Campanula medium.*— **C. gallop**, a canter: the original term. See CANTER, *v.*— **C. tale**, a tale told by or resembling those told by pilgrims to Canterbury; a fable; cock-and-bull story: as, Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales.*

can'terd, *pp.* Cantered. S. S.

can'ter-er, *n.* One who or that which canters.

can'te-roy, 1 kan'te-roɪ; 2 cän'tē-rŏy, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A gold coin of Madras. See COIN.

cant'-fall", etc. See under CANT[2], *n.*

can'thal, 1 kan'thal; 2 cän'thal, *a.* Of or relating to the canthus, especially the canthus rostralis. [< Gr. *kanthos*, corner.]— **canthal scale**, the scale overlying that section of a reptile's head between the eye and the rostrum (canthus rostralis). **c. shield**‡.

Can"tha-rel'lus, 1 kan'thə-rel'ʊs; 2 cän"tha-rĕl'ŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fungi of the family *Agaricaceæ*, differentiated from other white-spored agarics by blunt-edged forked gills. *C. cantharellus* is the well-known edible mushroom, the chanterelle. [Dim. of L. *cantharus*, drinking-cup; see CANTHARUS.]

can'tha-rene, 1 kan'thə-rīn; 2 cän'tha-rēn, *n.* *Chem.* A liquid having a terpene-like odor ($C_5H_4(CH_3)_2$), produced from cantharic acid and caustic potash by heat.

can-thar'ic, 1 kan-thar'ɪk; 2 cän-thăr'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cantharidin. [< CANTHARIC.] — **cantharic acid** (*Chem.*), a crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{12}O_4$) obtained by treating cantharidin with hydriodic acid.

Can-thar'i-dæ, 1 kan-thar'ɪ-dī; 2 cän-thăr'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Meloidæ.* [< CANTHARIS.]— **can'tha-rid**, *a.* & *n.*

can-thar'i-des, 1 kan-thar'ɪ-dīz; 2 cän-thăr'i-dēs, *n. pl.* **1.** *Pharm.* The Spanish fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*), or other cantharis dried in quantity and employed externally as a blister and internally as an irritant, diuretic, and aphrodisiac. **2.** [*c-*] *Entom.* A group of meloid beetles with elytra not covering the sides entirely and the third antennal joint longer than the second, including the Spanish flies and similar beetles. **3.** Plural of CANTHARIS. [< L. *cantharis* (*-rid-*); see CANTHARIS.]— **can-thar'i-dal**, *a.* **1.** Of or derived from cantharides. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Cantharides.*— **can-thar'i-date**, *v.* To treat with cantharides.— **can-thar'i-date**, *n.* A salt of cantharidic acid.— **can"tha-rid'i-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to cantharides or the *Cantharides.* **can"tha-ri-de'an**‡.— **can"tha-rid'ic**, *a.* Of or derived from cantharidin; as, *cantharidic acid* ($C_{10}H_{12}O_5$).— **can-thar'i-din**, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{12}O_4$) contained in Spanish flies and other insects, and having poisonous vesicating properties. It has extensive application in medicine and pharmacy. **can-thar'i-dine**‡.— **can-thar'i-dism**, *n.* The condition produced by poisoning with cantharides.— **can-thar'i-dize**, *vt.* To treat or poison with cantharides.

can'tha-ris, 1 kan'thə-ris; 2 cän'tha-rĭs, *n.* [CAN-THAR'I-DES, *pl.*] **1.** A beetle of the genus *Cantharis*, especially the Spanish fly, or blister-beetle (*C. vesicatoria*). These beetles are from half an inch to about an inch in length, of a shining coppery green, and with a fetid, somewhat mouse-like, odor. They come mostly from around the Mediterranean, but the most esteemed are from southern Russia. **2.** One of similar beetles having vesicatory properties, as *Mylabris cichorii* or *M. indica.* See CANTHARIDES, 2. **3.** [*C-*] *Entom.* A genus typical of *Cantharidæ.* [L., < Gr. *kantharis*, blistering fly, < *kantharos*, kind of beetle.] [tharus.

can'tha-roid, 1 kan'thə-roid; 2 cän'tha-rŏid, *a.* Like a can-

can"tha-roph'i-lous, 1 kan'thə-rof'ɪ-lus; 2 cän'tha-rŏf'i-lŭs, *a.* Having pollination effected by beetles.

can'tha-rus, 1 kan'thə-rus; 2 cän'tha-rŭs, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rɑi; 2 -rĭ, *pl.*] *Class. Antiq.* **1.** A large two-handled drinking-cup. Compare CARCHESIUM. **2.** A laver or basin placed in the courtyard before ancient churches. **3.** A disk-like candle-holder used in churches. [L., < Gr. *kantharos*, sea-fish, drinking-cup.]

can-thec'to-my, 1 kan-thek'to-mɪ; 2 cän-thĕc'to-my, *n.* *Surg.* Division or cutting away of an angle of the eye. [< CANTHUS, + Gr. *ektomē*, excision.]

Can"thi-gas-ter'i-dæ, 1 kan'thɪ-gas-ter'ɪ-dī; 2 cän'thi-găs-tĕr'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of gymnodont fishes, the sharp-nosed puffers. **Can"thi-gas'ter**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kanthos*, corner, + *gastēr*, belly.]— **can"thi-gas'ter-id**, *a.* & *n.*

can-thol'y-sis, 1 kan-thel'ɪ-sis; 2 cän-thŏl'y-sis, *n.* *Surg.* The act of dividing the canthus of the eye. [< CANTHUS + Gr. *lysis*, dissolution.]

cant'-hook", *n.* See under CANT[2], *n.*

can'tho-plas"ty, 1 kan'thə-plas'tɪ; 2 cän'tho-plăs'ty, *n.* *Surg.* The plastic surgery of the canthus of the eye. [< CANTHUS + -PLASTY.]— **can"tho-plas'tic**, *a.*

can-thor'rha-phy, 1 kan-thər'ə-fɪ; 2 cän-thŏr'a-fy, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of joining the slit between the eyelid at either canthus. [< CANTHUS + Gr. *rophē*, sewing.]

can-thot'o-my, 1 kan-thot'ə-mɪ; 2 cän-thŏt'o-my, *n.* *Surg.* The surgical division of a canthus, generally the outer one. [< CANTHUS + -TOMY.]

can'thus, 1 kan'thus; 2 cän'thŭs, *n.* [-THI, 1 -thɑi; 2 -thĭ, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A corner of the eye where the lids join. See illus. under EYE. **2.** *Entom.* A process of the face which enters the posterior notch of the eye. [< Gr. *kanthos*, corner of the eye.]— **canthus rostralis**, the angle between the upper and lateral surfaces of the head, between orbits and nostrils, in reptiles.

can'ti-cle, 1 kan'tɪ-kl; 2 cän'ti-cl, *n.* **1.** A non-met-

can'ti-cles, rical hymn or psalm, mostly taken from the Scriptures, and chanted in the prescribed services of the Church, as the Benedicite. **2.** [*C-*] *pl.* The Song of Solomon, or Song of Songs, one of the books of the Old Testament. **3**†. A canto of a poem. [< L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum*, < *cano*, sing.]

can'ti-coy, 1 kan'tɪ-kei; 2 cän'ti-cŏy, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A dancing party; an Indian ceremonial dance. **2.** A noisy conversation or company. **can'ti-ca**‡; **can'ti-co**‡.

can'ti-cum, 1 kan'tɪ-kum; 2 cän'ti-cŭm, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*][L.] **1.** A canticle. **2.** The part sung by ancient Roman actors.

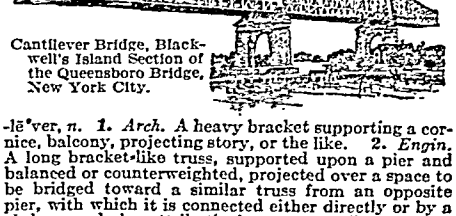
Can"tĭl'gny', 1 kañ'tĭ'nyĭ'; 2 cäñ'tĭ'nyĭ', *n.* A village, Somme department, France, captured by United States troops May 29, 1918, in their first engagement against the Germans.

can"ti-le'na, 1 kan'tɪ-lĭ'nə; 2 cän'ti-lē'na, *n.* **1.** A ballad or a song. **2.** A passage produced in a flowing style or with a vocal tone by a player of instrumental music.

His [Paganini's] *cantilena* was extremely expressive.
PAUL DAVID *Grove's Dict. of Music* vol. ii, p. 631.

3. In medieval music: (1) A singing exercise. (2) A church melody or plain-song. [L., song, < *cantillo*, dim. of *canto*, freq. of *cano*, sing.]

can'ti-lev"er, 1 kan'tɪ-lev'ər *or* -lĭ'vər; 2 cän'ti-lĕv'er *or*



Cantilever Bridge, Blackwell's Island Section of the Queensboro Bridge, New York City.

-lē'ver, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A heavy bracket supporting a cornice, balcony, projecting story, or the like. **2.** *Engin.* A long bracket-like truss, supported upon a pier and balanced or counterweighted, projected over a space to be bridged toward a similar truss from an opposite pier, with which it is connected either directly or by a girder: used also attributively; as, a *cantilever* bridge. [< CANT[2], *n.*, + LEVER.] **can'ta-lev"er**‡; **can'ta-[or -te-or -ti-]liv"er**‡.— **can'ti-lev"ered**, *a.*

can'til-late, 1 kan'tɪ-lēt; 2 cän'ti-lāt, *vt.* & *ri.* [-LAT'ED; LAT'ING.] [Rare.] To recite by intoning or chanting; said especially of the manner of rendering the service in Jew-

ish synagogs. **can'ti-late†.— can"ti-la'tion, can"til-la'tion,** *n.* A chanting or half-singing recitation.

Orientals generally read aloud . . . and utter the words with a tone which comes nearer to singing or *cantillation*, than to our unimpassioned mode of reading.

HACKETT *Illus. of Scripture* ch. 6, p. 233. [c. & L. 1860.]

— can'ti-[or -til-]la-to-ry, *a.* Fitted for chanting.

cant'i-ly, 1 kant'ı-lı; 2 cănt'ı-ly, *adv.* [Scot.] In a canty manner; cheerily. [saloon; a canteen.

can-ti'na, 1 kan-tī'nə; 2 căn-tī'nā, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A sutlers'

cant'i-ness, 1 kant'ı-nes; 2 cănt'ı-nĕs, *n.* [Scot.] The state of being canty or cheerful.

cant'ing, 1 kant'ıŋ; 2 cănt'ing, *pa.* **1.** Addicted to the use of cant; affectedly pious; hypocritical. **2.** *Her.* Containing a rebus or figured allusion to a family name; allusive.— **canting arms or coat** (*Her.*), a coat of arms containing an allusion to or a pun on a name. **allusive arms†.— c. heraldry,** allusive heraldry.— **cant'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **cant'ing-ness,** *n.*

cant'ing, *n.* The use of cant; the language or phraseology of cant.— **cant'ing-coat",** *n.* The Geneva gown worn by Puritan ministers.

cant'ing, [Dial., Eng.] Sale by auction.

cant'ing-quoin", c.-wheel. See under CANT[1], *v.*

can"ti"nière', 1 kăn'tı"nyâr'; 2 căn"tı"nyêr', *n.* [F.] A woman in charge of a military canteen; a female sutler; a vivandière. **can"ti"nier'** [*masc.*].

cant'ish, 1 kant'ısh; 2 cănt'ish, *a.* Smacking of or affected by cant.

can'tlet, *v.* To divide; also, to piece together. **can'tlet.**

can'tle, 1 kan'tl; 2 căn'tl, *n.* **1.** A piece or fragment cut or broken off; a wedge or hunch, as of cheese or bread; a segment or corner; as, a *cantle* of the moon.

I can spare to go to church now, without grudging the huge *cantle* which it used to seem to cut out of the holiday. LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Superannuated Man* p. 309. [w. L. & co.]

2. The hind bow of a saddle. See SADDLE. **3.** [Scot.] The crown of the head. [< OF. *cantel*, < LL. *cantellus*, dim. of *cantus*, corner; see CANT[2], *n.*] **can'tel†.— can'tle-bar",** *n.* A bar replacing a cantle in a camel-saddle.— **c.-piece,** *n.* A cant or side-piece in the head of a cask.— **cant'let,** *n.* A small cantle.

cant'ling, 1 kant'lıŋ; 2 cănt'ling, *n.* The under course of burned bricks enclosing a brick-clamp.

cant'-mold"ing, *n.* See under CANT[2], *n.*

can'to, 1 kan'to; 2 căn'to, *n.* [-TOS, 1 -toz; 2 -tōs, *pl.*] **1.** One of the divisions of an extended poem, as in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, or of a book in such a poem, as in Spenser's *Faerie Queene:* usually confined to narrative poetry, and originally embracing so much as a minstrel might recite at one singing. **2.** *Mus.* The part to which the melody is assigned; the air: in old church music carried by the tenor, in modern music by the soprano. **3†.** A poem; ballad. [It., < L. *cantus*, song, < *cano*, sing.] — **bel canto,** the traditional Italian method of singing, characterized by ease of production and purity of tone.— **c. fermo,** the simple unadorned melody of the hymns and chants of the church; plain-song; hence, any theme bearing resemblance thereto and suitable for contrapuntal treatment.— **c. figurato,** figured or florid music; counterpoint added to a melody.

can'ton, 1 kan'tən; 2 căn'ton, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide into cantons or districts; cut up into portions; as, to *canton* a country. **2.** To assign to or provide with quarters or cantonments; as, to *canton* troops.

The mob was *cantoned* at home among an overawed . . . people. EVERETT *Orations, July 4, 1826* p. 107. [A. S. co. 1836.]

3. *Her.* To furnish with a canton or cantons, as a shield or cross; to place upon a canton.

II. *i.* To enter into cantonments. **can'toon†.**

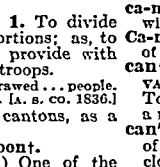
can'ton[1], *n.* **1.** A district. Specif.: (1) One of the 22 states of the Swiss confederation. (2) A group of communes in France, a subdivision of an arrondissement; an electoral district. **2.** *Her.* The diminutive of the quarter, occupying one-third of the chief, usually on the dexter side of the shield. **3.** In an ensign or flag, the rectangular part next to the staff containing the union or other device. **4.** In building, the angle formed by a pilaster with the general wall-face level. **5.** [C-] A minor branch of the Society of Odd Fellows known as Patriarchs Militant. **6.** An assemblage of village communities each having its own government and center of worship. **7†.** A portion of space, as of ground; a division; corner. [F., < LL. *canto(n-)*, < *cantus*, corner; see CANT[2], *n.*]

— can'ton-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a canton or cantons.— **can'ton-al-ism,** *n.* The system of cantonal division or government.

can'ton[2]†, *n.* A canto; song.

Can'ton[3], 1 kan'tən; 2 căn'ton, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Stark county, O. **2.** A city in Fulton county, Ill. **3.** A town in Lewis county, Mo.; seat of Christian University, founded in 1853. **4.** A village, county-seat of St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; seat of St. Lawrence University (non-sectarian), founded in 1858. **5.** A city, county-seat of Madison county, Miss. **6.** A town in Hartford county, Conn. **7.** A village in Norfolk county, Mass. **8.** A borough in Bradford county, Pa. **9.** A city in Lincoln county, S. Dak. **10.** 1 kan-tōn'; 2 căn-tōn'. A seaport city in Kwangtung province, China, on the Canton or Chu Klang river.

can'toned, 1 kan'tənd; 2 căn'tond, *a.* **1.** Separated into cantons, as a country. **2.** Quartered in cantonments, as troops. **3.** *Arch.* Ornamented, as at the corner or sides, with projecting pilasters or quoins: said especially of outside walls or buildings. **4.** *Her.* Placed in the midst of four bearings or groups of bearings, as a cross, or having a single canton, as a shield. **can'ton-né'†.**



A Cross Cantoned.

Arms of Wodehouse.

Can"ton-ese', 1 kan'tən-ĭs' *or* -ēz'; 2 căn'-ton-ēs' *or* -ēg'. **I.** *a.* Belonging to or concerning the Chinese city of Canton, its people, or their dialect. **II.** *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A native or natives of Canton. **2.** The dialect of Chinese spoken by the natives of Canton.

Can'ton flan'nel. See FLANNEL.

can'ton-ist, 1 kan'tən-ist; 2 can'ton-ist, *n.* A person born in a military cantonment.

can'ton-ite, 1 kan'tən-ait; 2 căn'ton-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of corvelite. [< *Canton* mine, Georgia.]

can'ton-ize, 1 can'tən-aiz; 2 căn'ton-iz, *vt.* [Rare.] To canton.

can-ton'ment, 1 kan-tūn'ment *or* kan'ton-ment *or* -ment; 2 căn-tọn'mĕnt *or* căn'ton-ment (XIII), *n.* **1.** The part of the town or district in which troops are quartered; one of several camps or grouns of lodgings where troops may rest and find subsistence, as after a campaign; in India, a military station.

The men were comfortably housed . . . and settled down into the monotonous routine of the *cantonment*.

R. L. DABNEY *T. J. Jackson* p. 632. [BLE. 1866.]

2. The act of locating troops for a protracted stay in some given place. **3.** Quarters in general. [< F. *cantonnement*, < *cantonner*, < *canton*; see CANTON[1], *n.*]

can-toon'ment†. {one side.

can-toon'†, *n.* A cotton stuff showing a corded surface on

can'tor, 1 kan'tər; 2 căn'tŏr, *n.* A precentor; a chief singer.

Cathedral choirs . . . have for ages been divided into two portions facing each other, and respectively named Decani, or the side of the Dean, . . . and Cantoris, or the side of the *Cantor*.

H. G. B. HUNT *Concise Hist. Music* § 3, p. 85. [s. 1890.]

[L., < *cano*, sing.] — **can'tor-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a precentor. **can-to'ri-al†. 2.** *Zool.* Having the power of song, as a bird: in this sense also **can'tor-ous.— can-to'ris,** *a.* Pertaining to a precentor or, specif., designating the side occupied by him (on the left of one facing the altar): opposed to *decani side.* **cantor side†.— can'tor-ship,** *n.* The office or position of a precentor.

can-to'ri-a, 1 kan-tō'ri-ə; 2 căn-tō'ri-a, *n.* *It. Arch.* The choir-gallery of a church.

cant'-piece, c.-rail, etc. See under CANT[2], *n.*

can'tred, 1 kan'tred; 2 căn'trĕd, *n.* A subdivision of a county; a hundred, as in Wales.

While the king was detained in the north, every *cantred* in Wales had risen in arms.

LINGARD *England* vol. ii, p. 131. [E. c. 1827.]

[< W. *cantref*, < *cant*, hundred, + *tref*, town.] **can'-thrift; can'tref†; can'trev†; kan'try†.**

can'trip, 1 kan'trıp; 2 căn'trip, *n.* An incantation; charm; piece of witchcraft; also, a mischievous trick or mad prank. [Cp. Ice. *gandr*, magic, and *trapp*, tramping.] **can'thrip†; can'tralp†; can'trap†; can'trop†.**

cant'-rob"in, c.-spar, c.-timbers. See under CANT[2], *n.*

Can-tū', 1 kan-tū'; 2 căn-tụ'. **Cesare** (1/5 1807–3/11 1895). An Italian historian; *Universal History.*

Cantuar., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Can"tu-a'ri-an, 1 kan'tū-ē'rı-ən; 2 căn'tụ-ā'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the city or archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. [< LL. *Cantuarius*, < AS. *Cantwara*; see CANTERBURY.]

can'tus, 1 kan'tus; 2 căn'tŭs, *n.* [CAN'TUS, *pl.*] A style of church song; a melody; also the principal voice. [L.; see CHANT, *n.*]— **cantus planus,** plain-song.

cant'-win"dow, *n.* See under CANT[2], *n.*

can'ty, 1 kan'tı; 2 căn'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Brisk; glad; lively. **can'tlet.**

Ca-nuck', 1 kə-nuk'; 2 ca-nŭk'. [Colloq., U. S.] **I.** *a.* Canadian. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Canadian; among Canadians, a French-Canadian only. **2.** [Colloq.] A small, rugged horse used in Canada. [Am. Ind.] **Ca-nuck'er†.**

can'u-la, can'u-lar, etc. Same as CANNULA, etc.

Ca"nu-ma', 1 kā"nū-mā'; 2 cā"nụ-mā', *n.* A lake in Pará province, Brazil; 30 by 10 m.

ca-nute'[1], 1 kə-nūt'; 2 ca-nụt', *n.* The knot (*Tringa canutus*). [< King *Canute*, who is said to have been fond of the bird's flesh.] **ca-nut'†.**

ca-nute'[2], *n.* [New Mex.] An Indian guessing-game played with sticks and nails.

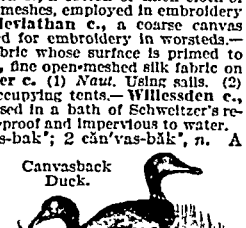
Ca-nute'[3], *n.* A Dane (994?–11/12 1035), king of England and of Denmark. **Cnutt.**

can'vas, 1 kan'vəs; 2 căn'vas, *vt.* [CAN'VASED or CAN'-VASSED, CAN'VAST[3]; CAN'VAS-ING or CAN'VAS-SING.] **1.** To cover, line, or furnish with canvas. **2†.** To catch in a net. **3†.** To toss, as in a sheet, in sport or malice.

can'vas, *n.* **1.** (1) A heavy, strong, closely woven fabric of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for sails, tents, seamen's clothing, etc. (2) *Cricket.* A white sheet of this fabric stretched as background on the boundary of a cricket-field to assist the players in seeing the ball. **2.** *Art.* A strong, closely woven cloth stretched on a frame and having its surface prepared for the reception of colors. The ordinary sizes of canvas are *kit-cat*, for portraits (28 or 29x36 in.) *three-quarters* (25x30); *half-length* (40x50); *bishops' half-length* (44x56 or 45x56); *bishops' whole-length* (58x94). They are primed with a ground of neutral tint. Four sorts of canvas are known to the trade— single prime, smooth, twilled, and Roman.

3. A square-meshed fabric of linen, silk, or the like, on which embroidery or tapestry is worked with the needle. **4.** That which is made of or with canvas, as sails, tents, or paintings; as, the *canvas* of Raffael. **5.** [Rare.] A rough outline of a poem for use in setting to music, or of a musical air for the use of a librettist. [< OF. *canevas*, < LL. *cannevasium*, < L. *cannabis*, hemp.] **cane'vas†; can'vast.— Berlin canvas,** a canvas with square meshes, used for embroidery, especially with worsted.— **can'vas-board",** *n.* Pasteboard, usually of extra thickness, over which sketching-canvas is stretched.— **c.-stretcher,** *n.* A wooden frame on which canvas is stretched for oil-painting; a stretcher.— **c.-work,** *n.* **1.** Embroidery on cloth over which canvas has been laid to guide the stitches, the canvas being then cut and pulled out. **2.** An embroidery of plush-stitch on canvas, resembling velvet pile.— **Java c.,** a cotton or linen cloth of a loose weave and regular meshes, employed in embroidery as a base or backing.— **leviathan c.,** a coarse canvas with open mesh, employed for embroidery in worsteds.— **prepared c.,** a textile fabric whose surface is primed to receive oil-colors.— **silk c.,** fine open-meshed silk fabric on which to embroider.— **under c.** (1) *Naut.* Using sails. (2) *Mil.* Furnished with or occupying tents.— **Willessden c.,** an ordinary canvas immersed in a bath of Schweitzer's reagent, which renders it rot-proof and impervious to water.

can'vas-back", 1 kan'vəs-bak"; 2 căn'vas-băk", *n.* A North-American sea-duck (*Aythya vallisneria*) much esteemed for the table: named from the wavy or vermiculated dusky markings on the white feathers of the upper parts. It has a reddish-brown head and neck. It winters in the Middle States and southward, being especially abundant in the neighborhood of Chesapeake Bay.



Canvasback Duck.

can'vass, 1 kan'vəs; 2 căn'vas, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go about (a region or district) to solicit votes, orders, subscriptions, or the like; traverse (a district or region) for inquiry, or in the effort to obtain something; solicit the support of (a constituency) by personal individual interview; as, to *canvass* a territory for a subscription-book; to *canvass* a district for Congress; to *canvass* a State. **2.** To examine searchingly; ascertain the number of or the facts concerning by going over in detail; scrutinize; sift; as, to *canvass* the prospective vote in an election; *canvassing* the votes cast. **3†.** To sue for, seek or solicit, as a title. **4†.** To criticize unsparingly; to subject to attack.

II. *i.* **1.** To go about soliciting votes, orders, or the like. **2.** To argue; to discuss; to debate. [< CANVAS, *n.*, the orig. meaning being "sift through canvas."] Syn.: see EXAMINE.— Prep.: canvass *for* votes: *for, in the interest of*, or *on behalf of* a candidate.

can'vass, *n.* **1.** The act of going about to solicit, as orders, interest, or votes; as, the political *canvass* has been very thorough in this State.

As the Republican party had as yet no enemy before it, the *canvass* . . . seemed stricken with languor and apathy. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ix, p. 244. [c. co. 1890.]

2. A detailed examination or inquiry; as, a *canvass* of voters on a train. **3.** An official scrutiny; as, a *canvass* of votes at an election. **4.** [Rare.] Discussion. **5†.** Canvas.

can'vass-er, 1 kan'vəs-ər; 2 căn'vas-er, *n.* **1.** One who canvasses; especially, one who solicits trade or orders from house to house, as for books or insurance. **2.** [U. S.] A member of a board of canvassers, who examines the returns of votes.

can'y, 1 kēn'ı; 2 cān'y, *a.* Full of canes; made of cane.

can'yon[1], *n.* Same as CAÑON.

Can'yon[2], 1 kan'yən; 2 căn'yon, *n.* **1.** A county in Idaho; 1,327 sq. m.; county-seat, Caldwell. **2.** A city, county-seat of Fremont county, Colo.

can-zo'ne, 1 kan-tsō'nē; 2 căn-tsō'ne, *n.* [It.] **1.** A Provençal or Italian song resembling a madrigal, but less regular. **2.** The music for such a song; also, an instrumental composition in the style of a madrigal. The canzone originally consisted of several stanzas of the same length, except that the last was shorter; but after Dante and Petrarch there was less uniformity both as to form and length. **can'zont** [Archaic]; **can-zo'nat.**

can"zo-net', 1 kan'zo-net'; 2 căn"zo-nĕt', *n.* A short song; one of the lighter airs of an opera; formerly, a short part-song; also, a solo in more than one movement. [< It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, < L. *cantio*, song, < *cano*, sing.] **can"zo-net'ta†; can"zo-nette'†.**

Ca-oa'yan, 1 ka-wā'yan, 2 cā-wā'yăn, *n.* **1.** A town in Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, P. I. **2.** Bamboo.

ca'o-ba, 1 kā'o-ba; 2 cā'o-bā, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The mahogany (*Swietenia mahogani*).

Caoil'te, 1 kwil'tyē; 2 cwĭl'tyę, *n.* [Ir.] In the third or Fenian cycle of Irish legend, one of the Fianna and their poet. See FENIAN, *n.*, 2. **Caol'te†.**

Caor'sin†, *n.* A banker or usurer of Cahors, France, famous in the middle ages as a financial center for Italian bankers given to usury. [head turtle. **ca-ouanne'†.**

ca-ouane', 1 ka-wān'; 2 cä-wän', *n.* [W. Ind.] The logger-

caout'chene, 1 kū'chīn; 2 cụ'chēn, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless mobile oily compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$) contained in the oil obtained by distilling caoutchouc. **caout'chin†.**

caout'chouc, 1 kū'chuk; 2 cụ'chuc, *n.* **1.** The resinous milky juice of various tropical trees of the dogbane, nettle, and spurge families, which coagulates when exposed to the air; india-rubber; gum elastic. **2.** One of several substances resembling caoutchouc which are produced artificially from certain oils and are used as adulterants for India-rubber. Caoutchouc is a compound of carbon and hydrogen and in a pure state is white. Central and South America, Asia, and Africa yield differing varieties of caoutchouc, but Brazil through the port of Pará furnishes the product of the highest grade. [F., < S. Am. *cahuchu.*] — **caoutchouc cement,** rubber cement.— **linseed-oil c.,** same as LINOLEUM.— **mineral c.,** same as ELATERITE.

caout'chou-cin, } 1 kū'chu-sin, -sin *or* -sin; 2 cụ'chu-
caout'chou-cine, } çin, -çin *or* -çin, *n.* *Chem.* A thin oily liquid mixture containing isoprene (C_5H_8), caoutchene ($C_{10}H_{16}$), and heveene, obtained by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc.

cap[1], 1 kap; 2 căp, *v.* [CAPPED, CAPT[3]; CAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a cap on, as the head; fit the summit or tip of with a cap or cover; as, a red-*capped* peasant; the building was *capped* with a dome; bees *cap* their cells. **2.** To serve as a cap to; crown; lie on top of; as, the cloud *capped* the mountain. **3.** To add a final touch to; complete; also, to excel; surpass; outdo. See phrases below.

And to *cap* the whole you enjoy the official dignity of 'Register of the Land Office.' JAMES MADISON in *Memoirs of Dolly Madison* p. 163. [H. M. & co. 1887.]

4. To doff the cap to in salutation.

Tom . . . *capped* the proctor with the profoundest of bows. THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* p. 69. [H.]

5. To strike off excess of clay from the top of (a brick-mold); deprive of a cap. **6.** To cover with a cap; specif., in university use, to confer a degree upon. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] To puzzle. **8.** *Vet.* To cause to swell through an injury.

II. *i.* To uncover the head as in salutation: with *to.* **— to cap all,** to surpass all; in addition to everything else. **— to cap off,** in window-glass making, to crack off (the closed end of a cylinder), and thus leave it ready to be split and opened out.— **to cap the climax,** to surpass expectation or what seems to be the limit.— **to cap the hocks,** to harm a horse by causing the swelling of the prominent parts just above the rear of its hocks.— **to cap verses,** to quote verses in turn, each beginning with the final letter of the preceding, or corresponding according to some other arbitrary method.

cap[2], *vt.* [CAPPED; CAP'PING]. **1.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To seize violently; take wrongfully. **2†.** To arrest.

cap[3], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To chap; wrinkle; curdle.

cap[4], *n.* **1.** A covering to be worn on the head. (1) A head-covering, designed primarily for a man or a boy, usually for outdoor wear, made of cloth, fur, or the like, without a brim, but often with a shade or vizor in front. (2) A head-covering for a woman or an infant, usually for indoor wear, made of lace or some soft fabric: generally small and loose. (3) Any head-gear of unique design to distinguish some order, office, dignity, or characteristic of the wearer, as the biretta, calotte, miter, etc.; as, a policeman's *cap;* the fool's *cap* with a peak. **2.** A covering at the top or end of anything; a crowning mass; a round or closely fitting top; a surmounting part; a coping; as, a *cap* of snow or of cloud. (1) *Ornith.* The pileum or top surface of a bird's head, especially when peculiarly marked or colored. (2) *Bot.* (a) The expanded upper portion of a mushroom; the pileus. (b) The calyptra of mosses. (3) *Arch.* (a) The upper member of a column or pilaster; a capital. (b) A wall- or parapet-coping. (c)

A door-cornice. (*d*) The upper member of a molding. (*e*) A lintel. (*f*) A horizontal member, as a beam, resting upon uprights, as in a frame, and connecting their tops. (*g*) The hand-rail of a stair or of a balustrade. (4) *Naut.* (*a*) A piece of leather or of tarred canvas over the end of a rope to protect it from the weather. (*b*) A stout block to join the bottom of one mast to the top of another, as where the maintopmast joins the mainmast. (*c*) A collar or band for joining spars. (5) In gas-fitting and in plumbing, a short closed cylinder to screw on the end of a pipe, etc. (6) In bookbinding, the covering of the head-band or the envelop of a book while being bound. (7) The inner case, covering the movement, in some hunting-case watches. (8) *Mach.* (*a*) The rotating upper story of a windmill. (*b*) The top of a journal-box. (*c*) The part connecting a pump-rod and a working-beam. (*d*) *The face or rim of a glaze-wheel.* (*e*) In an automobile, the upper half of a journal-box or bearing. Compare PILLAR. (*f*) *pl.* File-teeth with points curved back. (9) *Mining.* (*a*) Unproductive rock overlying or capping valuable ore; sometimes, an outcrop. (*b*) The blue circle of ignited gas about the flame of a safety-lamp, showing the presence of fire-damp. (10) A percussion-cap, as for a gun or torpedo. (11) In brick-making, a board to cover hacked bricks. (12) *Math.* (*a*) A part of a convex surface. (*b*) Any section, either plane or curved, of a solid. **3.** (1) Paper with a good finish suitable to be written on: usually qualified, as flat *cap*, legal *cap*, foolscap, etc. See PAPER. (2) A coarse wrapping-paper used by grocers, etc., for making caps or funnels to contain loose goods, as rice. **cap'-pa"per†.** **4.** The head, chief, or greatest. **5.** The act of uncovering the head in salutation. **6.** The covering of cells of honeycomb when filled with honey or brood. **cap'ping†.** **7.** *Naut.* One of the blocks supporting *the keel of a vessel under construction.* **8.** *Gaming.* See POLICY. **9.** In gunnery, an apron. **10.** A soft steel nose placed at the point of an armor-piercing projectile to prevent glancing when it strikes at an angle and thus to assist penetration. **11.** *Logging.* A sheet-iron cone fitted to the end of a log to facilitate its movement, over obstacles, as in skidding. [< AS. *cæppe*, < LL. *cappa*, hood, cape.] — **a feather in one's cap,** an achievement to be proud of; a thing to one's credit. — **cap and bells,** the insignia of the professional fool or jester. — **cap and gown,** the mortarboard cap and loose gown worn as in English universities, and adopted by various scholastic institutions in America; academic garb; hence, a person of scholarly attainments. See GOWN. — **cap'-bar",** *n.* An attachment of the drawing-frame of a spinning-machine serving to support draft-roll bearings. — **cap-cloud,** *n.* A soft white cloud that caps the top of a high mountain. — **cap in crown** (*Her.*), the cap encircled by the crown and covering the head. — **cap-jewel,** *n. Watchmaking.* An end-stone. — **cap-money,** *n.* Money collected for the huntsmen on their killing a fox. — **cap of a cannon,** the apron, or sheet of lead to protect the priming from moisture. — **cap of fence,** head-armor. — **cap of liberty,** see LIBERTY-CAP. — **cap of maintenance,** a state ornament of scarlet velvet and ermine borne before English sovereigns at their coronation, also before the mayors of some cities. — **cap-paper,** *n.* See CAP[1], *n.*, 3. — **cap-piece,** *n.* See CAP[1], *n.*, 2 (3) (*f*). — **cap-pot,** *n.*

Cap of Maintenance.

A crucible for glass-melting, having a lid. — **cap-rock,** *n.* See CAP[1], *n.*, 2 (9) (*a*), first clause. — **cap-screw,** *n.* A threaded bolt not requiring a nut. — **cap-scuttle,** *n.* A hatchway-covering with a ledge fitting over the coaming. — **cap-sheaf,** *n.* **1.** The top sheaf of a stack or shock of grain. **2.** The highest or extreme point; the crowning part. — **cap-shore,** *n. Naut.* A stay beneath the forward part of the cap of a lower mast. — **cap-spinning,** *n. Textile.* The spinning of worsted yarn with spindle and bobbin capped. — **cap-square,** *n.* One of the metal plates which fasten the trunnions of a gun on its carriage. — **college cap.** **1.** A cap made of college colors or bearing the device or monogram of a college. **2.** A mortarboard or trencher. — **fool's cap,** see FOOLSCAP. — **four-cornered cap,** a mortarboard cap. — **invisible cap,** a cap supposed to render invisible the person who wears it. — **nuclear cap,** a mass of chromophilic matter, situated on one side of the nucleus of a nerve-cell. — **Phrygian cap,** a conical cap with the top turned forward, used in Phrygia: considered by the Greeks a characteristic mark of Orientalism; the cap of liberty; an emblem of republicanism. — **pitch cap,** a plaster of pitch applied to the scalp, allowed to set and then quickly pulled off: used formerly to remove hair. — **polar cap of Mars** (*Astron.*), one of the white areas or spots seen at the poles of Mars. — **the cap fits,** the remark applies, or is felt to apply. — **to kiss caps with** [Scot.], to drink from the same vessel as another person. — **to put on one's thinking-cap,** to reflect or consider carefully. — **to set one's cap†,** *to stultify one.* — **to set one's cap at or for,** to try to gain the affections of (a man): said of a woman matrimonially inclined.

cap[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A wooden bowl or drinking-vessel. **2.** A measure of about 2 quarts. **caup‡.**

cap., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

ca'pa, 1 kä'pa; 2 cä'pä, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A fine Cuban tobacco used for cigar-wrappers. **2.** A Spanish cape or cloak.

ca"pa-bil'i-ty, 1 kē"pa-bil'i-ti; 2 cā"pa-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being capable; natural, legal, or moral ability or capacity. **2.** Susceptibility to some particular form of use, treatment, or development; the condition of having properties that may be further utilized: often in plural; as, the subject has great *capabilities.* Syn.: see ABILITY.

Ca"pa-blan'ca, 1 kū"pa-blon'ka; 2 cā"pä-blän'kä, **José R.** (11/13 1888–), a Cuban chess player; world champion, 1921.

ca'pa-bl(e[2]), 1 kē'pa-bl; 2 cā'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** Possessing power or capacity to do, perform, or undergo; as, he is *capable* of any crime; invalids are not *capable* of continued exertion. **2.** Able to receive and hold impressions and objects; receptive of treatment; susceptible to change; as, *capable* of improvement, of instruction, etc. In this meaning it may be equivalent to sufficiently capacious or extensive; as, a cathedral as *capable* of holding so many persons.

Etching tends to thinness and hardness, but is *capable* of any conceivable degree of firmness and precision in detail. HAMERTON *Etchers and Etching* p. 16. [H. BROS. 1876.]

3. Having adequate ability; efficient; able; qualified; as, a *capable* person is needed to superintend.

The neighbors called her then a nice, *capable* girl.
G. W. CURTIS *Prue and I* ch. 2, p. 39. [H.]

4. *Law.* Having legal capacity or competency; formerly, having the right or power to possess or receive. **5†.** Capacious. [F., < LL. *capabilis*, < L. *capio*, take.] Syn.: see ADEQUATE. — Prep.: *of.* — **ca'pa-bl(e-ness[2],** *n.* — **ca'pa-bly,** *adv.*

ca-pa'cious, 1 kə-pē'shus; 2 cə-pā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Able to contain or receive much; spacious; roomy. **2†.** Capable of holding. **3†.** Competent. [< L. *capax*, < *capio*, hold.] Syn.: see LARGE. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

ca-pac'i-tance, 1 kə-pas'i-tans; 2 cə-paç'i-tanç, *n. Elec.* Capacity reactance: a portmanteau-word. **cap'tance‡.**

ca-pac'i-tate, 1 kə-pas'i-tēt; 2 cə-päç'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'-ED; -TAT'ING.] *To render capable; fit; qualify in law.* — **ca-pac"i-ta'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] A making able.

ca-pac'i-ty, 1 kə-pas'i-ti; 2 cə-päç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** Ability to receive or contain; cubic extent; carrying power or space: said of that within which any solid or fluid may be placed, and also used figuratively; as, the keg has a *capacity* of 10 gallons; the ship's *capacity* is 1,000 tons.

The soul, in its highest sense, is a vast *capacity* for God.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Degeneration* p. 110. [J. P. 1884.]

2. Ability to absorb and retain, as heat, moisture, electricity, etc., especially under certain standard conditions; as, wool has a great *capacity* for moisture, water for heat. See phrase below. **3.** Adequate mental power to receive, understand, endure, or develop; measure of such ability; talent; especially, passive power, in distinction from ability as active power; as, genius has the *capacity* for great suffering and for great achievement.

Education cannot make *capacity*, but it controls the conditions by which the least or the most can be made of it.
YOUMANS *Culture Demanded* p. 19. [A. 1869.]

Capacity signifies greater passiveness or receptivity. . . . Hence it is more usually applied to that in the soul by which it does or can suffer, or to dormant or inert possibilities to be aroused to exertions of strength or skill, or to make striking advances through education and habit.
N. PORTER *Human Intellect.*, p. 36. [S.]

4. Productive *power in general; capability;* as, fire has an immense *capacity* for destruction; a man of great *capacity* for good or evil, the motor has a *capacity* of 20 horse-power. **5.** Specific position or relation; defined *character or office;* as, *he traveled in the capacity of* tutor. **6.** *Law.* The status necessary for a person in order that his (or her) act may be legally allowed and recognized; legal qualification; as, *capacity* to make a will.

The rule is that persons have *capacity* to contract; and the exception is their want of *capacity.*
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, p. 84. [L. B. & CO. 1860.]

7. *Phys. Geog.* Ability to transport detritus as indicated by the amount that is borne past a fixed point in a unit of time: used in referring to a stream. [< F. *capacité*, < L. *capacitas*, < *capax*; see CAPACIOUS.] **ca-pac'i-tief.** Syn.: see ABILITY. — Prep.: a capacity *of* 20 gallons; capacity *of* receiving; capacity *for* heat. — **atomic capacity,** the valence of an atom. — **breathing, differential,** or **vital c.,** the quantity of air that the lungs can expel after inspiring the greatest possible amount. — **calorific c.,** same as THERMAL CAPACITY. — **ca-pac'ity-cage",** *n.* A wire cage, usually round, that sometimes surmounts the antenna of a wireless-telegraph apparatus to increase its power. — **c. correction,** in barometry, a correction applied to the reading of a mercurial barometer with fixed cistern, to compensate for fluctuations in the level of the mercury in the cistern. — **c. for heat,** thermal capacity. — **c. ratio,** ratio of cubic contents: used in the comparison of engine-cylinder volumes. — **capillary storage c.,** the amount of moisture that can be retained by capillary attraction in a given volume of soil. — **distributed c.** (*Elec.*), the electrostatic capacity along the *entire length of a conductor or cable.* — **electric c.,** the ratio of the charge on a conductor to its potential; the quantity of electricity required to raise a conductor from zero to unit potential. Its unit is the farad. — **evaporative c.,** capacity to convert water into steam: applied to boilers or evaporators and usually reckoned by the number of pounds of water vaporized per hour. — **localized c.** (*Elec.*), *in a circuit* the electrostatic capacity which at different points is introduced by condensers as distinct from that due to the circuit itself. — **optimum c.** (*Elec.*), that capacity which if placed across the break of an induction-coil will yield the longest spark in the secondary circuit; also, the least capacity causing sparking at the break to disappear or become nearly indiscernible. — **specific inductive c.** (of a dielectric), the ratio of the charge on a conductor immersed in a dielectric to the charge on the same conductor raised to the same potential in air. — **thermal c.,** the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body 1° centigrade. See SPECIFIC HEAT, under HEAT.

ca-pade'i, *n. Hat-making.* Same as BAT[1], *n.* 7.

Ca"pa-lon'ga, 1 kū"pa-lōn'ga; 2 cā"pä-lōn'gä, *n.* A town in Camarines province, Luzon, P. I.

Ca-pan'no-ri, 1 kə-pān'no-ri; 2 cä-pän'no-rī, *n.* A commune in Lucca province, Italy.

cap"-a-pie', 1 kap"-ə-pī'; 2 cäp"-a-pē', *adv.* From head to foot; with thorough equipment; as, a knight armed *cap-a-pie.* [OF.; *cap* (< L. *caput*), head; *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *pie* (< L. *pes*), foot.] **cap"-a-pe'‡; cap"-a-pee'†; cap"-a-pee'†; cap"-a-pie'‡; cape"-a-pe'†.**

One of our party had equalled the *Don in the fullness of his* equipments: being attired *cap-a-pie* for the enterprise.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Angler* p. 405. [G. P. P. 1863.]

ca-par'i-son, 1 kə-par'i-sən; 2 cə-păr'i-son, *vt.* To put housings on; trap, as a horse; hence, to clothe richly, as a person; figuratively, to deck with ornament.

His mules, *caparisoned* and gay With bells and tassels.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Torquemada* st. 10.

ca-par'i-son, *n.* **1.** A richly ornamented cloth covering for a horse or other riding-animal; decorative trappings collectively. **2.** Hence, showy or sumptuous apparel. [< OF. *caparasson*, < Sp. *caparazon*, < *capa*, cape, < LL. *cappa*, cape.] **ca-par'a-son†; ca-par'is-on†.**

Syn.: accouterments, harness, housings, trappings. *Harness* was formerly used of the armor of a knight as well as of a horse; it is now used almost exclusively of the straps and appurtenances worn by a horse when attached to a vehicle; the animal is said to be kind in *harness.* The other words apply to the ornamental outfit of a horse, especially under saddle. We speak also of the *accouterments* of a soldier. *Caparison* is used rarely and somewhat slightingly, and *trappings* quite contemptuously, for showy human apparel. Compare synonyms for DRESS.

ca-par'i-soned, } *pa. Her.* Harnessed: said of a bear-
ca-par'i-sond[2], } *ing representing a war-horse fully* equipped for the field.

ca-par'ra, 1 kə-pär'ə; 2 cə-păr'a, *n.* [S. Am.] A large woolly monkey or barrigudo (*Lagothrix humboldti*). **ca-par're or -ro†.** [Luzon. P. I.

Ca-pas', 1 kə-pās'; 2 cä-pās', *n.* A town in Tarlac province, Luzon, P. I.

cap'case"†, *n.* A traveling-bag; box; case; wallet.

cape[1], 1 kēp; 2 cāp, *vi.* [CAPED; CAP'ING.] *Naut.* To keep a course; bear up, as in a current; point; as, "how does she *cape?*" *i. e.*, how does she head? [< CAPE[1], *n.*]

cape[2]†, *vt.* To gape: gaze.

cape[1], *n.* **1.** (1) *Geog.* A point of land extending into the sea or a lake; a headland. (2) [C-] Short for some definite cape; as, the *Cape* (of Good Hope): usually with *the.* **2.** [C-] A wine made at the Cape of Good Hope (see WINE): used also adjectively of other products of Cape of Good Hope province. [< F. *cap*, < It. *capo*, < L. *caput*, head.]

— **Cape Boy** [S. Afr.], a male of a mixed race resulting from the union of the native blacks with settlers and refugees of various nations; a half-caste. — **c. cat** (*Naut.*), a boat resembling a catboat, first used around Cape Cod, Mass. — **cape'-chis"el,** *n.* A narrow-pointed cold-chisel for grooving hard metal. — **C. hen. 1.** The greater puffin or shearwater.

We saw, to-day, large flocks of shearwaters . . . called by the sailors '*cape hens*,' from an idea that they are only to be found near Cape Farewell [Greenland].
PARRY *Voyage for a N. W. Passage* p. 5. [J. M. 1821.]

2. [Cape of Good Hope] A procellarioid bird (*Majaquesa æquinoctialis*). — **C. hunting-dog,** see CYNHYENA. — **c.-merchant†,** *n.* **1.** A head merchant. **2.** The supercargo of a ship. — **C. pigeon,** a petrel (*Daption capensis*) found off the Cape of Good Hope. — **c.-race,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The red-throated loon: so called by sailors because often met with off Cape Race, Newfoundland. — **C.-smoke,** *n.* An inferior brandy made in S. Africa. — **cape'weed",** *n.* One of various plants, as lichen, the archil (*Roccella tinctoria*), of Cape de Verde, and two weeds (*Cryptostemma calendulacea*, in Australia, and *Hypochæris radicata*, in New Zealand) of the aster family.

cape[2], *n.* A circular sleeveless garment worn over the shoulders; a short kind of cloak, separate or attached to a coat or gown. [F., < LL. *cappa*, cape.]

ca-pe"a-dor', 1 ka-pē"a-dōr'; 2 cä-pe"ä-dōr', *n.* [Sp.] A *participant in a bull-fight who excites the bull* by means of a red cape.

Cape Bret'on, 1 bret'an *or* brit'an; 2 brĕt'on *or* brit'on. **1.** An island N. E. of Nova Scotia, Canada; 5,229 sq. m. — **Cape Breton North and Victoria,** a *district in* Nova Scotia, Canada; capital, Sidney, site of a Marconi wireless station. — **C. B. South,** a district in Nova Scotia, Canada.

Cape Charles. 1. The S. point of an island in Northampton county, Va., at the N. entrance to Chesapeake bay. **2.** A town in Northampton county, Va.

Cape Coast Cas'tle. A seaport town, capital of Gold Coast Colony, British W. Africa.

Cape Cod. A strip of land 65 m. long, on the S. coast of Massachusetts, forming the S. E. boundary of **Cape Cod Bay;** site of a U. S. wireless-telegraph station. — **C. C. canal,** artificial waterway joining Buzzard and Barnstaple bays; length 13 m.; opened in 1914.

Cape Col'o-ny. Same as CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 2. [tippet.

caped, 1 kēpt; 2 cāpt, *a.* Having or wearing a cape or

Cape Di'a-mond. A cape on which is the citadel of Quebec, Canada; battle on Plains of Abraham, 1759.

Cape Fear river. A river in North Carolina; 250 m. long to Atlantic ocean.

Cape"figue', 1 kāp"fig'; 2 cāp"fig'. **Jean Baptiste Honoré Raymond** (1802–12/21872). A French historian.

Cape Gi"rar-deau', 1 ji"rar-dō'; 2 ǧi"rär-dō'. **1.** A county in Missouri; 517 sq. m. **2.** A city in this county.

Cape Guar"da-fui', *Ilgwār'da-fwī'*; 2 ǧwär'dä-fwī'. A cape on the Gulf of Aden, Africa. **Ras-Jer"daf-foon'‡** [Ar.].

Cape Hai'ti-en, 1 hē'ti-en; 2 hā'ti-ĕn. A seaport town in Haiti. **Le Cap†.**

ca'pel[1], 1 kē'pl; 2 cā'pl, *n.* A composite rock, forming part of the wall of a tin- or copper-lode: usually of quartz, black tourmalin, and hornblende; cab; casing. **ca'ple‡.**

ca'pel[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The horn joint that connects the two parts of a flail. [C.]

ca'pel[3]†, *n.* A horse. **ca'ple‡.**

Cap'el[1], 1 kap'el; 2 cap'ĕl, *n.* **1. Lord** (1600–3/41649), Arthur, an English royalist; "compounded" with Parliament, but revolted, 1648; was executed for treason. **2. Arthur** (1/21631–7/21683), Earl of Essex, an English statesman; accused of complicity in the Rye House plot; committed to the Tower, 1683, where he was found dead. **3. *Monsignor Thomas John*** (10/21836–10/21911), an English Roman Catholic prelate, preacher, and author.

cap'e-lan, 1 kap'ə-lan; 2 cāp'e-lăn, *n.* [F.] **1.** The caplin. **2.** A gadoid fish, the poor (*Gadus minutus*).

cap'e-lin, 1 kap'i-lin; 2 cāp'e-lin, *n.* The caplin.

cap'e-line, 1 kap'ə-lin; 2 cāp'e-lin, *n.* [F.] **1.** A skull-cap of iron used by archers in the middle ages. **2.** A loosely knit woolen hood worn by ladies in riding. **3.** *Surg.* A cap-like bandage for the head or for an amputated limb. **cap'-el-line‡; cap'pe-line‡; chap'e-line‡.**

Ca-pel'la, 1 kə-pel'ə; 2 ca-pĕl'a, *n.* The brightest star in Auriga. See STAR. [L., dim. of *capra*, she goat.]

Ca-pel'la, Martianus Mineus Felix. A poet and writer of the 5th century, who was born in Madaura, Africa. His encyclopedic work *Satyricon* dealt with grammar, logic, geometry, etc., and was introduced into the schools.

cap'el-let, 1 kap'e-let; 2 cāp'ĕ-lĕt, *n. Vet.* A wen-like lump or swelling on a horse's elbow, or on the point of his hock. [< F. *capelet*, < LL. *capelletum*, dim. of *capella*, cap, dim. of *capa*, cape.] **cap'u-lett.**

ca"pel-li'na, 1 kā"pel-yi'nə; 2 cā"pĕl-yī'nä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A utensil used in the Spanish process of separating mercury from gold; the bell.

ca-pell'mel"ster, *n.* [G.] Same as KAPELLMEISTER.

cap"e-loc'ra-cy, 1 kap'i-lek'rə-si; 2 cāp'e-lŏc'ra-çy, *n.* Shopkeepers and their interests. [< Gr. *kapelos*, chapman, + *kratéō*, rule.] [Cape Hatteras.

Cape Look'out. A cape in Cartaret county, N. C.; S. W. of

Cape Ma"ta-pan', 1 mə'tə-pān'; 2 mä'tä-pän'. A point; the southernmost of Morea peninsula, Greece.

Cape May. 1. The most S. point of New Jersey; N. of entrance to Delaware Bay. **2.** A county in New Jersey; 256 sq. m.; county-seat, Cape May Court-House. **3.** A city in Cape May county, N. J.; summer resort.

cape'net", 1 kēp'net"; 2 cāp'nĕt, *n.* A fabric resembling bobbinet. [< CAPE[2] + NET.]

Cape Nord'kyn, 1 nērt'kin; 2 nôrt'kŷn. A cape in Norwegian Lapland; the northern point of the mainland of Europe.

Cape of Good Hope. 1. A cape in South Africa, 30 m. S. of Cape Town; discovered by Diaz in 1486. **2.** A province of British South Africa; 276,995 sq. m.; capital, Cape Town.

Cape Or"te-gal', *1 ōr'tē-gāl'*; 2 ōr'tę-ǧāl'. *A headland of* N. W. Spain, in Galicia.

ca'per, 1 kē'pər; 2 cā'per, *vi.* To spring or leap playfully; frisk; capriole. [Short for *capriole*, < It. *capriolare*, < *capriolo*, kid, < L. *capreolus*, dim. of *caper*, *capra*, goat.] Syn.: see FRISK; LEAP.

ca'per[1], *n.* The act of leaping or frisking; a prancing movement; frolicsome skip, as of a playful young animal; also, a prank; an antic.

She has seen him rise six or seven *capers* together with the greatest ease imaginable. STEELE *Spectator* May 16, 1712.

Syn.: see FROLIC; PRANK.— **ca'per-cut"ting,** *a.* Addicted to cutting capers; frolicsome.— **c.-longtail,** *n.* [Eng.] The long-tailed titmouse.— **to cut a c.,** to take fantastic steps, as in dancing, leap, frisk; hence, to act in a fantastic or foolish manner.— **ca'per-some,** *a.*— **ca'per-y,** *a.*

ca'per[2], *n.* **1.** *pl.* The flower-buds of *Capparis spinosa*, often preserved in vinegar and used as a condiment. **2.** A low shrub (*Capparis spinosa*) of the caper family, of Mediterranean countries, growing on walls, rocks, etc.; also, one of other species of *Capparis*. **3.** Caper tea. [< F. *câpre*, < L. *capparis*, < Gr. *kapparis*, < Ar. *kabbār*, caper.]

— **African caper,** a shrub (*Capparis sodada*) of the caper family, native of northwestern Africa, bearing baccate fruits. The berries (capers) are edible, and the rootstocks, burned, yield salt.— **ca'per-ber"ry,** *n.* The fruit of either the common caper-bush (*Capparis spinosa*) or the African species named above.— **c.-bush,** *n.* **1.** See def. 2, above. **2.** The caper-spurge. **c.-plant†.— c. sauce,** a sauce flavored with capers.— **c.-spurge,** *n.* A species of spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*) whose seed-vessels are used as capers. See also MOLE-TREE.— **c. tea,** a black tea made from young leaves resembling capers.— **capuchin capers.** **1.** The pods of the nasturtium or Indian cress. **2.** The pods of the caper or myrtle spurge.

ca'per[3], *n.* A privateer (ship or captain) of the 17th century. [< D. *kaper*, < *kapen*, apparently < L. *capio*, take.]

cape'-race", *n.* See under CAPE[1], *n.*

Cape Race. A point on S. E. Newfoundland; it has a lighthouse.

The Capercaillie. 1/20

cap"er-cail'lie, 1 kap'ər-kē'lyi; 2 ăp'er-cā'lyi, *n.* [Scot.] A very large glossy-black grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*) irregularly distributed through the pine-forests of Europe (especially Norway and Sweden) and Siberia. It became extinct in Scotland and Ireland in the 18th century, but has been reintroduced into the Scottish Highlands. [< Gael. *capull-coille*, < *capull*, horse, + *coille*, wood.] **cap"er-cail'yet; cap"er-cail'zie†; cap"er-cal'y†; cock'-of-the-woods"†.**

ca'per-cut"ting, *a.* See under CAPER[1], *n.*

ca'pered, *pp.* Capered. S. S.

cap"er-dew'sie†. [Slang.] **1.** A jail. **2.** The stocks. **cap"-pa'do'chi-ot,** *n.* **cap"er-do'chy†.** [2. A caddis-fly.

ca'per-er, 1 kē'pər-ər; 2 eā'per-er, *n.* **1.** One who capers.

ca-per'i-din, 1 kə-per'ı-din; 2 ca-pĕr'i-dĭn, *n.* A neutral crystalline compound ($C_{24}H_{40}O_2$), found in the lichen *Parmelia caperata*. Its melting-point is 262° C.

ca'per-in, 1 kē'pər-in; 2 eā'per-ĭn, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_{36}H_{50}O_3$), obtained from the lichen *Parmelia caperata*. Its melting-point is 243° C. [< (*Parmelia*) *caperata* < L. *capero*, wrinkle.]

Cape riv'er. A river in Nicaragua; length, 250 m. to the Caribbean.

ca'per-lash, 1 kē'pər-lash; 2 eā'per-lăsh, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Harsh or abusive talk.

ca"per-lon'ger, 1 kē'pər-lon'gər; 2 eā'per-lŏn'gĕr, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The edible wing-shell (*Pinna pectinata*) of southern Europe.

ca'per-long"tail, *n.* See under CAPER[1], *n.*

Ca-per'na-ism, 1 kə-pūr'nı-izm; 2 ca-pĕr'na-ism, *n.* The doctrine of transubstantiation, from its having been held by the Capernaites. **Ca-phar'na-ism†.**

Ca-per'na-ite, 1 kə-pūr'nı-ait; 2 ca-pĕr'na-it, *n.* An inhabitant of Capernaum; hence (from *John* vi, 52), a believer in the doctrine of transubstantiation: much used in religious controversy in the 16th and 17th centuries. **Ca-per'na-i-tant.— Ca-per"na-it'ic,** *a.*

Ca-per'na-um, 1 kə-pūr'nı-um; 2 ca-pĕr'na-ŭm, *n. Bib.* An ancient town believed to have stood on the site of Tell Hum, N. W. coast of the Sea of Galilee. *Matt.* iv, 13.

ca"per-nol'ty, 1 kē'pər-nol'tı; 2 eā'per-nŏl'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Crabbed; peevish. **ca"per-nol'ted†.— ca"per-nol'tedness,** *n.*

ca"per-nol'ty, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A flightiness of head or mind; a muddled condition. **2.** The noddle. **ca"per-nol'tie†.**

Cape Ro-main', 1 ro-mēn'; 2 ro-măn'. A cape in N. Charleston county, S. C.; on Cape Island.

ca'pers, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The marsh-marigold.

ca'per-tree", *n.* **1.** The caper. **2.** An Australian tree (*Capparis arborea*) of the caper family.— **Jamaica caper-tree,** *n.* A small tree (*Capparis jamaicensis*) occurring in Florida and the West Indies. The wood is hard and heavy but useless for manufacturing purposes. **Florida caper-tree†.**

capes, 1 kēps; 2 eāps, *n. pl.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** Ears of grain or unhusked kernels broken off in thrashing. **2.** In milling, flakes of meal, due to imperfectly dried grain.

Cape Sa'ble, 1 sē'bl; 2 sā'bl. **1.** The southernmost point of Florida and the United States. **2.** The southernmost point of Sable island, Nova Scotia.

Cape Saint Au-gus'tine. A cape in E. Pernambuco state, Brazil; the first land discovered, of South America, first seen Jan. 26, 1500.

Cape Saint Law'rence. The northernmost point of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. [of Jutland, Denmark.

Cape Ska'gen, 1 skū'gen; 2 skā'gĕn. The northernmost point

Ca'pet, 1 kē'pet; 2 eā'pĕt, **Hugh** [F. **Hugues Ca"pet'**, 1 ūg ka'pē'; 2 ūg eā'pe'], King of France, 987–996; founder of third dynasty; his direct descendants reigned till 1328, the side-line Valois till 1589, the side-line Bourbon till 1792; made a character in Shakespeare's *Henry V*.

Ca-pe'tian, 1 kə-pi'shən; 2 ca-pē'shan, *a.* Of or belonging to the dynasty founded in France (A. D. 987) by Hugh Capet.

Cape Town. A seaport city, capital of Cape of Good Hope province, Spain, off Cape Trafal-gar', 1 traf'əl-gär' *or* tra-fal'gar; 2 trăf'al-gär' *or* tra-făl'gar. A point of S. W. Cadiz which Nelson defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets, Oct. 21, 1805, and was fatally wounded.

ca"pe-u'na, 1 ka'pē-ū'na; 2 eā"pe-u'na, *n.* [Braz.] The white grunt.

Cape Verde, 1 vŭrd; 2 vĕrd. A headland in Senegambia; [the most western point of Africa.

Cape Verde Is'lands. A group of islands W. of Senegambia, W. Africa; 1,650 sq. m.; capital, Porto Praya.

Cape Vin'cent, 1 vin'sent; 2 vin'çĕnt. A village; port of entry, in Jefferson county, N. Y.

cape'weed", *n.* See under CAPE[1], *n.*

cap'ful, 1 kap'ful; 2 eăp'ful, *n.* Enough to fill a cap.— **a capful of wind,** a light breeze.

caph, 1 kaf; 2 eăf, *n.* **1.** A Hebrew liquid measure of about 2½ pints. See MEASURE. **2.** The eleventh letter in the Hebrew alphabet, deriving its name from the resemblance of its oldest form to the bent or hollowed hand: numerical value, 20. [< Heb. *kaph.*] **kaph†.**

Ca-pha'ar, 1 kaf'ər; 2 eăf'ar, *n.* [Ar.] **1.** A toll-gatherer's station. **2.** Toll there collected. **kaph'ar†.**

Ca-pha'ra, 1 kə-fē'rə; 2 ca-fā'ra, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ca-phar'na-um, 1 kə-fūr'nı-um; 2 ca-fär'na-ŭm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Caph"ar-sal'a-ma, 1 kaf'ər-sal'ə-mə; 2 eăf'är-săl'a-ma, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* vii, 31.

Ca-phen'a-tha, 1 kə-fen'ə-thə; 2 ca-fĕn'a-tha, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xii, 37. [(Douai).

Ca-phet'e-tha, 1 kə-fet'ı-thə; 2 ca-fĕt'e-tha, *n. Bib.*

Ca-phi'ra, 1 kə-fai'rə; 2 ca-fī'ra, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 19.

Caph'tor, 1 kaf'tər; 2 eăf'tŏr, *n. Bib. Jer.* xlvii, 4.

Caph'to-rim, 1 kaf'to-rim; 2 eăf'to-rim, *n. pl. Bib. Gen.* x, 14.

Caph'to-rims, *n. Deut.* ii, 23 (a double plural: incorrect use).

ca'pi-as, 1 kē'pi-əs; 2 eā'pi-as, *n.* [-AS-ES, *pl.*] *Law.* A judicial writ issued to a sheriff or other ministerial officer commanding him to take and hold in custody the person named therein subject to the order of the court. [L., take, 2d per. s. pres. subj. of *capto*, take.]— **capias ad respondendum,** a writ issued at the commencement of a suit to take and bring the defendant before the court to answer.— **c. ad satisfaciendum,** a writ issued after judgment to take and hold the party named for satisfaction of judgment.— **c. ad testificandum,** a writ issued during trial to take and bring a disobedient witness before the court for testifying.— **c. utlagatum** (*Old Eng. Law*), a writ for the arrest of an outlaw.

ca'pi-at, 1 kē'pi-at *or* kap'ı-at; 2 eā'pi-ăt *or* eăp'i-ăt, *n. Surg.* An instrument used for the removal of polypi, etc., from the uterine cavity. [L., 3d pers. s., pres. subj. of *capio*, take.]

cap"i-ba'ra, *n.* Same as CAPYBARA.

Ca"pi-ba-ri'be, 1 kū"pi-bə-rī'bē; 2 eă"pi-bä-rī'bę, *n.* A river in Pernambuco, Brazil; 200 m. long to the Bay of Recife.

ca'ple-hole", 1 kē'pı-hōl"; 2 eā'pi-hōl", *n.* [Dial., Scot.] A game with marbles in which all try to throw into a hole.

cap"il-la'ceous, 1 kap'ı-lē'shus; 2 eăp'i-lā'shŭs, *a.* Hair-like. [< L. *capillaceus*, < *capillus*, hair; see CAPILLARY.]

cap"il-laire', 1 kap'ı-lār'; 2 eăp'i-lâr', *n.* **1.** A sirup of sugar or honey, flavored with orange-flower water; originally, a sirup extracted from the maidenhair fern. **2†.** The maidenhair fern. [F., < L. *capillaris;* see CAPILLARY.]

ca-pil'la ma-yor', 1 ka-pil'ya ma-yōr'; 2 eä-pil'yä mä-yōr'. [Sp.] In Spanish churches, the secondary choir.

cap"il-la-rim'e-ter, 1 kap'ı-lə-rim'ı-tər; 2 eăp'i-la-rĭm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for testing oils, etc., by their action under capillary attraction. [< L. *capillaris* (see CAPILLARY) + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

cap"il-la-ri'tis, 1 kap'ı-lə-rai'tıs *or* -ri'tıs; 2 eăp'i-la-rī'tis *or* -ri'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the capillary vessels.

cap"il-lar'i-ty, 1 kap'ı-lar'ı-tı; 2 eăp'i-lăr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The action or force recognized in or productive of capillary phenomena; capillary attraction.

So universal is the action of *capillarity*, that solids and liquids cannot touch one another without producing a change in the form of the surface of the liquid. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of Phys. Sciences* § 14, p. 110. [1. 1853.]

2. The state or quality of being capillary. **cap'il-la-ri-ness†** [Rare].— **constant of capillarity,** see CAPILLARY CONSTANT, under CAPILLARY.— **Laplace's theory of c.,** a theory of surface tension, formulated by Laplace, assuming the existence of molecular attraction.

cap'il-la-ry, 1 kap'ı-lē-rı; 2 eăp'i-lā-ry (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like hair; fine; very slender; specif., having a hair-like bore; as, a *capillary* vessel. **2.** Of or pertaining to the capillaries. **3.** *Bot.* Like hair in growth: said of ferns and similar plants. **4.** *Physics.* Pertaining to the phenomena exhibited by liquids in very fine tubes, to those of surface-tension and of films, and to others explicable by molecular attraction, especially as affecting the shape or extent of a fluid surface.

The absorption of moisture by sponges, sugar, salt, etc., are familiar examples of *capillary* attraction. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of Phys. Sciences* § 14, p. 110. [1. 1853.]

[< L. *capillaris*, < *capillus*, hair, < *caput*, head.]

— **capillary analysis,** see under ANALYSIS.— **c. attraction and repulsion,** the relative results attending the mutual attraction (cohesion) between the molecules of a liquid, and their attraction by a touching solid (adhesion), according to which the fluids rise above or sink away from their level about the sides of the containing vessel, or of capillary tubes or rods or plates immersed in them. When the fluid rises, the phenomenon is known as *attraction*, and cohesion dominates; when it sinks, the phenomenon is styled *repulsion*, and adhesion dominates. See SURFACE-TENSION, under SURFACE.— **c. bronchitis,** bronchitis affecting the minute bronchioles, or capillary air-passages, of the lungs.— **c. circulation,** the flow of blood to the veins from the arteries through the capillaries, in the course of which oxygenation of the tissues takes place.— **c. constant** (*Physics*), surface-tension when expressed symbolically (T) or numerically.— **c. depression of the barometer,** the amount by which the column of mercury in the barometric column is depressed by the repulsion between the mercury and the glass.— **c. lake,** the volume of blood circulating within the entire capillary system.— **c. nævus,** see NÆVUS.— **c. tube,** a tube with so fine a bore that the rise or fall of a liquid in it by capillary attraction is perceptible to the eye.

cap'il-la-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A minute vessel having walls composed of a single thin layer of cells, especially (1) one of the vessels of that character that connect by a network the arteries with the veins, or (2) one of the lymphatic or biliary passages.

The reddening of the face from a blush is due to the relaxation of the muscular coats of the small arteries, by which the *capillaries* become filled with blood. DARWIN *Emotions* p. 310. [a. 1873.]

2. A tube with a fine bore. **3†.** *Bot.* A fern or other capillary plant.

cap"il-la'tion†, *n.* **1.** A capillary. **2.** Hairiness.

ca-pil"li-fo'li-ous, 1 kə-pil'ı-fō'lı-us; 2 ca-pil'i-fō'li-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the leaves hair-like. [< L. *capillus*, hair, + *folium*, leaf.]

ca-pil'li-form, 1 kə-pil'ı-fōrm; 2 ca-pil'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of hair. [< L. *capillus*, hair, + -FORM.]

cap"il-li'ti-um, 1 kap'ı-lish'ı-um; 2 eap'i-lish'i-ŭm, *n. Biol.* The sterile, often branching or anastomosing, thread-like tubes or filaments mixed with the spores in a sporogenous body, as in myxomycetes or in the fruit-body of some genera of the gasteromycetes. [L., hair collectively, < *capillus*, hair; see CAPILLARY, *a.*]

cap'il-lose, 1 kap'ı-lōs; 2 eăp'i-lōs. **I.** *a.* Hairy. **II.** *n. Mineral.* Same as MILLERITE. [< L. *capillosus*, < *capillus*, hair; see CAPILLARY, *a.*]

ca-pis'cho-lus, 1 kə-pis'ko-lus; 2 ca-pis'co-lŭs, *n.* A kapellmeister. [< L. *caput scholæ*, head of the school.] **cap'-i-scholt; ca-pis'co-lust.**

cap-is'ter, 1 kap'ıs-tər; 2 eăp'is-ter, *n.* [Rare.] *Ornith.* The anterior part of the head of a bird; the part around the base of the bill. [= CAPISTRUM.]

ca-pis'trate, 1 kə-pis'trēt; 2 ca-pis'trāt, *a. Ornith.* Having the capister colored; hooded.

ca-pis'trum, 1 kə-pis'trum; 2 ca-pis'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] **1.** *Surg.* A bandage for the head, especially for the lower jaw. **2.** *Ornith.* (1) A capister. (2) A hood or mask of color. [L., halter, < *capio*, hold.]

cap'i-tainet, 1 kap'ı-tēn; 2 eăp'i-tān, *n.* [F.] **1.** The labroid hogfish. **2.** Same as CAPTAIN. [upon, as a column.

cap'i-tal, 1 kap'ı-tal; 2 eăp'i-tal, *et.* [Rare.] To set a capital

cap'i-tal, *a.* **1.** Standing at the head or beginning; of the first rank or importance; chief; principal; as, the *capital* city; a *capital* error.

Drake carried out four *capital* ships of the queen's, and twenty-six, great and small.

HUME *England* vol. iv, ch. 42, p. 250. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

2. Of or pertaining to the death-penalty; punishable with death, formerly by beheading; as, *capital* punishment; a *capital* crime. **3.** Of the first quality; excellent; admirable; as, a *capital* entertainment.

Talking French to Miss Pinkerton was *capital* fun.

THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* ch. 2, p. 12. [n.]

4. Of or pertaining to funds or capital; as, *capital* stock. **5†.** Placed at the beginning of a page, line, or paragraph; as, *capital* words. **6†.** Of or pertaining to the head. [F., < L. *capitalis*, < *caput* (*capit-*), head.] **cap'i-talli†.** Syn.: see EXCELLENT.— **capital letters,** see CAPITAL, *n.*, 2.— **c. sin,** a deadly, or mortal, sin. See under SIN[1], *n.*

cap'i-tal[1], *n.* **1.** A chief city or town; the seat of government; as, the national or State *capital;* the *capital* of a province or county.

Washington has now become one of the handsomest *capitals* in the world. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 71. [MACM. 1889.]

2. A letter larger and more conspicuous than others of the same font, and of different form, as the A in Africa: used to distinguish proper names, for the beginning of paragraphs or lines of poetry, and for titles and display. Called by printers a *cap* or *upper-case letter.* Capitals are derived from the forms used in ancient Roman inscriptions, while the small letters correspond to medieval modifications. [< CAPITAL, *a.*] **cap'i-talit.**

Syn.: chief city, metropolis, seat of government. The *metropolis* is the chief city in the commercial, the *capital* in the political, sense. The *capital* of an American State is rarely its *metropolis.*— **small capital** or **small cap** (*Print.*), a letter in form a capital, but smaller, being usually a trifle higher than the body of the small or lower-case letters.

THIS LINE IS IN CAPS AND SMALL CAPS.

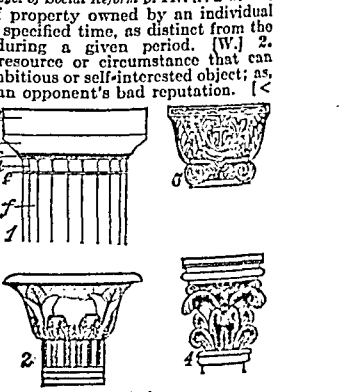
cap'i-tal[2], *n.* **1.** Wealth employed in or available for production. Specif.: (1) The property used in the business of a firm or corporation at a valuation on which profits or dividends are calculated. (2) The aggregate of the products of industry directly available for the support of human existence or for promoting additional production.

The problem in economics is to place production on a level with *capital.* F. W. CROMBIE in *Westminster Rev.* Oct., 1891, p. 359.

Says J. S. Mill ("Political Economy," i., iv., sec. 1): "What *capital* does for production is to afford the shelter, protection, tools, and materials which the work requires, and to feed and otherwise maintain the laborers during the process. Whatever things are destined for this use, destined to supply productive labor with these various prerequisites, are capital." . . . President Francis A. Walker ("Political Economy," sec. 73) defines capital as "that part of wealth, excluding unimproved land and natural agents, which is devoted to the production of wealth."

Encyc. of Social Reform p. 147. [r. & w. '10.]

(3) The amount of property owned by an individual or corporation at a specified time, as distinct from the income received during a given period. [W.] **2.** Figuratively, any resource or circumstance that can be utilized for an ambitious or self-interested object; as, to make *capital* of an opponent's bad reputation. [< F. *capital*, < LL. *capitale;* see CATTLE.] Syn.: see MONEY; STOCK.— **active capital** (*Polit. Econ.*), ready money, or property readily convertible into it. — **circulating c.,** capital that, once used for a purpose, is not again directly available for the same purpose, as wages.— **fixed c.,** property that has come to its final form and that may be used many times in production, as lands.



Capitals.

1. Greek Doric capital and part of shaft, exhibiting—*a*, abacus; *b*, echinus; *c*, annulets; *d*, neck; *e*, hypotrachelium; *f*, channel of fluted shaft. 2. Egyptian capital of temple of Edfu. 3. Byzantine capital, Church of St. Mark, at Venice. 4. Medieval capital, Boissons Cathedral.

The capital includes essentially an *abacus*, and a *cushion*, *echinus*, or bell, which may be plain or variously decorated. It is a characteristic mark of the order or style of architecture.

The figure (of an athlete), being in a sitting posture, had been placed on a stone *capital* of the Doric order, as upon a stool. R. LANCIANI in *Century Magazine* Feb., 1887, p. 603.

2. *Fort.* A line bisecting the prominent salient angles of a work, as a ravelin. **3.** The head of a chimney or still. [< L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head.] **cap'i-tellit.— angular capital,** same as ANGLE-CAPITAL.— **bracket c.** (*Arch.*), a form of capital occurring in Syrian and Indian architecture in certain primitive styles, and rarely in the Italian and the Spanish Renaissance, having projecting brackets to aid in supporting a beam or architrave.— **lotus c.,** see LOTUS, 4.

cap'i-tal†, *n.* A chapter of a book.

cap'i-tal-ism, 1 kap'ı-tal-izm; 2 eăp'i-tal-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A system that favors the concentration of capital in the hands of a few. **2.** The power and influence of concentrated capital. **3.** The possession of capital.

cap'i-tal-ist, 1 kap'ɪ-tə̆l-ist; 2 cā̆p'i-tal-ɪst, *n.* **1.** An owner of capital; *especially, one who has large means employed in productive enterprise.* **2.** A believer in capitalism.

The treatise on the Social Contract . . . assumes the existence of property just as completely as the theory of the most rigorous *capitalist* could do.

J. MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. ii, p. 120. [C. & H. 1873.]

— **cap"i-tal-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to capitalists or capitalism.— **cap"i-tal-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cap'i-tal-ize[1], 1 kap'ɪ-tə̆l-aiz; 2 cā̆p'i-tal-ɪz, *tr.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To begin with a capital letter; as, to *capitalize* a word. **cap'i-tal-iset.— cap"i-tal-i-za'tion** *or* **-sa'tion,** *n.*

cap'i-tal-ize[2], *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert into capital; put a value on, as stock in an enterprise or business; as, a mine *capitalized.* **2.** To convert (a periodical payment) into a sum in hand; also, to compute the value of in a single payment or capital sum. **II.** *i.* To be or become a capitalist; accumulate a capital. **cap'i-tal-iset.— to capitalize at,** to represent (at a given rate) the interest on (a certain principal); as, an annual income of $25,000 *capitalizes at* $500,000 at 5 per cent.— **cap"i-tal-i-za'tion** *or* **-sa'tion,** *n.*

Capitalization means the amount at which a property is valued, and it may be ten times the cost of capital actually invested.

R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 218. [CHAUT. 1889.]

cap'i-tal-ly, 1 kap'ɪ-tə̆l-ɪ; 2 cā̆p'i-tal-y, *adv.* **1.** In a capital, excellent, or admirable manner. **2.** In a manner involving capital punishment or the loss of life.

cap'i-tal-ness, 1 kap'ɪ-tə̆l-nes; 2 cā̆p'i-tal-nēs, *n.* [Rare.] The quality or condition of being capital or excellent.

ca"pi-tan', 1 kū"pi-tān'; 2 cä"pi-tän', *n.* [Sp.] A captain. — **ca"pi-tan'spa-sha',** *n.* The chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. **cap"u-dan'pa-sha'†.**

Ca"pi-tan' Moun'tains. A group of mountains in Lincoln county, S. E. New Mexico, including **C. Peak,** 10,023 ft. high, and **C. Pass,** 7,398 ft. high.

ca"pi-ta'no, 1 kə"pi-tā'no; 2 cä"pi-tä'no, *n.* [It.] A captain; leader; boss.

cap'i-tate, 1 kap'ɪ-tēt; 2 cā̆p'i-tāt, *tr.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] To provide with a head; specif. (*Math.*), to prefix to (a symbol) any number which is not less than the highest number contained in it, *e. g.,* 42 may be *capitated* into 442.

cap'i-tate, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Head-shaped, as an organ or a globular cluster of flowers. **2.** Enlarged terminally, as a feather; knobbed at the end, as tentacles. See illus. under ANTENNA. **3.** Having a distinct head. [< L. *capitatus,* < *caput* (*capit-*), head.] **cap'i-tat"ed†.**

cap"i-ta'tim, 1 kap'ɪ-tē'tim; 2 cā̆p'i-tā'tim, *a.* [L.] Of so much per head; as, a *capitatim* tax.

cap"i-ta'tion, 1 kap'ɪ-tē'shən; 2 cā̆p'i-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of assessing by heads or individuals, or the tax or fee so levied; a poll-tax or the like: used also attributively; as, a *capitation* grant. **2†.** A counting of heads or individuals. [< LL. *capitatio*(*n-*), < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head.]

cap'i-ta"tive, } 1 kap'ɪ-tē"tɪv; 2 cā̆p'i-tā"tiv, *a.* Reck-
cap'i-ta"tive[2], } oned by the head or person; per capita.

cap"i-ta'tum, 1 kap'ɪ-tē'tum; 2 cā̆p'i-tā'tūm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* The os magnum. [ling to a capitellum.

cap"i-tel'lar, 1 kap'ɪ-tel'ər; 2 cā̆p'i-tēl'ar, *a.* Of or pertain-

cap"i-tel'late, 1 kap'ɪ-tel'ēt; 2 cā̆p'i-tēl'āt, *a.* **1.** Having or terminating in a capitellum or capitulum. **2.** *Bot.* Having small heads.

Cap"i-tel'li-dæ, 1 kap'ɪ-tel'ɪ-dī; 2 cā̆p'i-tēl'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of tubicolous worms without a distinct head or appendages to anterior segments, and with vascular system obsolete. **Cap"i-tel'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. of L. *caput,* head.] **Cap"i-tel-la'ce-æ‡.— cap"i-tel'lid,** *n.*— **cap"i-tel'loid,** *a.* [Capituliform.

cap"i-tel'li-form, 1 kap'ɪ-tel'ɪ-fōrm; 2 cā̆p'i-tēl'i-fôrm, *a.*

cap"i-tel'lum, 1 kap'ɪ-tel'um; 2 cā̆p'i-tel'ūm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A small, rounded, bony process, especially one on the humerus at the elbow-joint, with which the radius articulates. See illus. under HUMERUS. **2.** *Zooph.* The part of a hydroid that bears tentacles; a hydranth. [L., dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head.]

cap'i-ti-, } 1 kap'ɪ-tɪ-, kap'ɪ-to-; 2 cā̆p'i-ti-, cā̆p'i-to-. From
cap'i-to-, } Latin *caput* (*capit-*), head: combining forms.— **Cap"i-ti-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Cephalobranchita* or *Sedentaria.* **Cap"i-ti-bran'chi-ate,** *a.*

Cap'i-tol, 1 kap'ɪ-tel; 2 cā̆p'i-tŏl, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) The building occupied by the national Congress at Washington. (2) A house occupied by the legislative body of a State; a State-house.

He [Gov. Nicholson of Va.] also caused to be erected, . . . a magnificent state house; which he honoured with the lofty title of The *Capitol* [A. D. 1698].

ABIEL HOLMES *Am. Annals* vol. i, p. 468. [H. & B. 1829.]

2. *Rom. Hist. & Arch.* A temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, especially that in Rome, called the *Capitolium,* it is said, because a human head was discovered in digging the foundations; also, the Capitoline Hill, on which it stood. [< L. *capitolium,* < *caput* (*capit-*), head.] **cap'i-tolet; cap'i-tol-let.** [Capitoline games. [L.]

Cap"i-to-li'na, 1 kap'ɪ-to-laɪ'nə; 2 cā̆p'i-to-lī'na, *n. pl.* The

Cap'i-to-line, 1 kap'ɪ-to-laɪn; 2 cā̆p'i-to-lin (XIII), *a.* Pertaining (1) to the Roman Capitol, to its presiding god, Jupiter Capitolinus, or to the Capitoline Hill, or (2) to the Capitol of any ancient Roman city.

Up to the everlasting gates Of *Capitolian* Jove.

MACAULAY *Prophecy of Capys* st. 30.

[< L. *capitolinus,* < *capitolium;* see CAPITOL.] **Cap"i-to'li-an†.— Capitoline games,** ancient Roman games, first held annually and then quinquennially, in commemoration of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls. **Cap"i-to-li'na†.** [rado; 13,997 ft. high.

Cap'i-tol Moun'tain. A peak of the Elk Mountains, Colo-

Cap"i-ton'i-dæ, 1 kap'ɪ-ten'ɪ-dī; 2 cā̆p'i-tŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Megalæmidæ.* **Cap'i-to,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ca-pit'o-nid,** *n.*— **ca-pit'o-noid,** *a.*— **Cap"i-to-ni'næ,** *n. pl.* A subfamily of *Megalæmidæ,* including the barbets of tropical America.— **cap'i-to-nine,** *a. & n.*

cap"i-to-ped'al, 1 kap'ɪ-to-ped'əl; 2 cā̆p'i-to-pĕd'al, *a.* Situated near the junction of the head and foot, as orifices in a limpet. [< CAPITO- + PEDAL.]

Cap"i-to-sau'rus, 1 kap'ɪ-to-sô'rus; 2 cā̆p'i-to-sa'rŭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil labyrinthodonts in the Trias of Silesia. [< *capito-* + Gr. *saurus,* lizard.] [Headstrong.

cap'i-tose, 1 kap'ɪ-tōs; 2 cā̆p'i-tōs, *a.* **1.** Big-headed. **2.**

ca-pit'u-la, *n.* Plural of CAPITULUM. [capitulates.

ca-pit'u-lant, 1 kə-pit'yu-lant; 2 ca-pit'yu-lant, *n.* One who

ca-pit'u-lar, 1 kə-pit'yu-lər; 2 ca-pit'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Capitulary. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or receiving a capitulum; as, the *capitular* process of a vertebra. **3.** Growing in a capitulum.

ca-pit'u-lar, *n.* **1.** Any of the collections of laws issued by Charlemagne and his successors. **2.** [Rare.] A heading or caption. **3†.** A member of a cathedral chapter. [< LL. *capitulare, capitularium,* < L. *capitulum,* chapter; see CAPITULUM.] [In the form of a chapter.

ca-pit'u-lar-ly, 1 kə-pit'yu-lar-lɪ; 2 ca-pĭt'yu-lar-ly, *adv.*

ca-pit'u-la-ry, 1 kə-pit'yu-lē-rɪ; 2 ca-pĭt'yu-lā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter; capitular. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A capitular.

A *capitulary* of Charlemagne . . . regulates their [the tithes'] division into three parts. HALLAM *Middle Ages* p. 263. [H. 1854.]

ca-pit'u-late, 1 kə-pit'yu-lēt; 2 ca-pĭt'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING. **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To surrender, as a fort or army, to an enemy on stipulated conditions. **2†.** To make terms or arrangements about. **3†.** To specify. **II.** *i.* **1.** To surrender on stipulated terms.

Leicester . . . *capitulated* without a shot being fired.

FROUDE *John Bunyan* p. 12. [H. 1880.

2. To make terms; come to terms.

Behold surrounding kings their power combine,
And one *capitulate,* and one resign.

JOHNSON *Vanity of Human Wishes* l. 197.

3†. To draw up items under heads or chapters; sum up; enumerate details. [< LL. *capitulatus,* pp. of *capitulo,* < L. *capitulum,* chapter; see CAPITULUM.]

SYN.: see SURRENDER.— **ca-pit'u-la"tor,** *n.* [lat"ed‡.

ca-pit'u-late, *a.* Headed; having a capitulum. **ca-pit'u-**

ca-pit'u-la'tion, 1 kə-pit'yu-lē'shən; 2 ca-pĭt'yu-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of capitulating; a conditional surrender; also, the instrument embodying the terms of surrender. **2.** A statement, summary, or enumeration; *summing up of a subject; recapitulation.* **3.** *Ger. Hist.* The declaration of rights sworn to by each emperor of the Holy Roman Empire at his election. **4.** *pl.* The articles by which the Sublime Porte granted to foreigners residing in Turkey and its dependencies extraterritorial rights and immunities, such as trial by consular courts (in cases in which Turkish subjects are not concerned): so called because reduced to chapters (*capita*). **5.** A treaty between the Swiss cantons and the Pope, Spain, etc., concerning the employment of Swiss mercenaries. [F., < LL. *capitulatio*(*n-*), < *capitulatus,* pp.; see CAPITULATE, *v.*]

ca-pit'u-la-to-ry, 1 kə-pit'yu-lə-to-rɪ; 2 ca-pĭt'yu-la-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to capitulation. **2.** Drawn up in heads or chapters; containing a capitulation or summary; as, a *capitulatory* inscription.

What, else, were the families of the great to us? What pleasure should we take in their tedious genealogies, or their *capitulatory* brass monuments?

LAMB *Last Essays of Elia* p. 243. [W. L. & CO.]

cap'i-tule, 1 kap'ɪ-tūl; 2 cā̆p'i-tūl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* See CAPITULUM. **2†.** A chapter; summary.— **ca-pit'u-li-form,** *a.*

ca-pit'u-lum, 1 kə-pit'yu-lum; 2 ca-pĭt'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A small head. Specif.: (1) *Bot.* (*a*) In phanerogams, a close head-shaped cluster of sessile flowers, as in the button-bush, daisy, etc. (*b*) In *Characeæ,* a roundish head-cell borne by each manubrium. (2) *Anat.* A small rounded body, as the head of a rib, or the bulb of a hair. (3) *Zool.* (*a*) The part of a cirriped borne by the peduncle. (*b*) An enlarged terminal part, as of antennæ, or halteres. **2.** *Eccl.* (1) A brief reading from the Scripture. (2) A chapter, as of a church or cathedral. [L., dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head.]

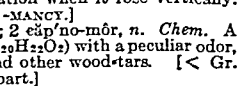
cap"i-va'ra, *n.* Same as CAPYBARA.

ca-pi'vi, 1 kə-pi'vɪ; 2 ca-pi'vi, *n.* Same as COPAIBA.

Ca-plz', 1 kə-plz'; 2 cä-plz', *n.* **1.** A province in Panay, P. I.; 1,543 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport. **Ca-pls'‡.**

ca'ple, *n.* Same as CAPEL[1] and CAPEL[2].

cap'lin[1], 1 kap'lɪn; 2 cā̆p'lin, *n.* An argentinoid smelt-like fish (*Mallotus villosus*) with many-rayed pectoral fins, found in shoals in the more northern seas and used as a bait for cod. [< F. *caplan, capelan.*] **cap'e-lan‡; cap'e-lin‡; cap'lan‡.**


The Caplin. 1/6

cap'lin[2], *n.* The cap on a flail-handle, through which pass the thongs connecting the swingel to the handle. **cap'e-lin‡; cap'ling‡.**

cap'-mon"ey, *n.* See under CAP[1], *n.*

Cap-nol'des, 1 kap-nol'dɪz; 2 cā̆p-nŏl'dēs, *n. Bot.* Same as CORYDALIS. [< Gr. *kapnos,* smoke, + *eidos,* form.]

cap'no-man"cy, 1 kap'no-man'sɪ; 2 cā̆p'no-măn'cy, *n.* Divination by the motions or forms of smoke, it being counted a favorable indication when it rose vertically. [< Gr. *kapnos,* smoke, + -MANCY.]

cap'no-mor, 1 kap'no-mōr; 2 cā̆p'no-môr, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound ($C_{20}H_{22}O_2$) with a peculiar odor, distilled from beech-tar and other wood-tars. [< Gr. *kapnos,* smoke, + *moira,* part.]

ca'po, 1 kē'po; 2 cä'po, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A work-horse.

cap'oc, 1 kap'ŏk; 2 cā̆p'oc, *n.* [E. Ind.] A fine cotton used in the East Indies to stuff mattresses, etc. [< Hind *kapas,* cotton.]

ca-poched'†, *pa.* Hooded; covered as with a hood.

Ca'po d'Is'tri-a, 1 kä'po dis'trɪ-ə; 2 cä'po dis'trī-ä. **1.** A district formerly in Istria, Austria, ceded to Italy by Treaty of St. Germain, Oct. 26, 1919. **2.** Its capital, a fortified seaport on the Gulf of Trieste.

Ca'po d'Is'tri-as, 1 kä'po dis'trɪ-əs; 2 cä'po dis'trī-äs, **Joannes Antonius, Count** (2/11 1776—10/9 1831). President of the Grecian republic, 1828–1831; assassinated. **Ca"po-dis'tri-as‡.**

ca'pon, 1 kē'pən; 2 cā'pon (XIII), *n.* **1.** A castrated cock; a male chicken, gelded to improve the flesh and increase growth; especially, such a chicken when fattened.

He that gives thee a *capon,* give him the leg and the wing.

HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* l. 114.

2. [Eng.] One of various fishes, especially any market fish in demand because of its fine quality, as a sole or red herring: chiefly humorously. **3.** [Prov. Brit.] The long-tailed titmouse. **4†.** A billet-doux; a letter: so called, perhaps, because letters were formerly conveyed inside of fowls. [< AS. *capun,* < L. *capo*(*n-*), < Gr. *kapon,* capon.] **ca'pount.— ca'pon's-feath"er,** *n.* The garden columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*).— **capon's-tail†,** *n.* A valerian (*Valeriana pyrenaica*).— **Norfolk capon,** a red herring.— **ca'pon-et†,** *n.* A little capon.— **ca'pon-ize,** *tr.* To castrate, as a cock; make a capon of. **ca'pon‡; ca'pon-ise‡.**

cap"o-niere', 1 kap'o-nīr'; 2 cā̆p'o-nēr', *n. Fort.* **1.** A defensive work made across or in a ditch, especially a single or double stockade or row of palisades, or a form of blockhouse.

A double *caponiere* is arranged to fire in two directions, and is usually placed at the middle of the ditch which it is to protect.

FARROW *Mil. Dict.*

2. A passage, sheltered by walls on each side, between two parts of a work. [< F. *caponnière,* < Sp. *caponera,* coop, < *capon,* CAPON.] **cap"on-niere'‡; cap"on-nière'†** [F.]

Ca"po-o'can, 1 kū"po-ō'kan; 2 cä"po-ō'cän, *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

ca"po-ral', 1 kū"po-rūl'; 2 cä"po-räl', *n.* [Sp. Am.] One who supervises laborers; a boss.

ca-pot', 1 kə-pot'; 2 ca-pŏt', *n.* [F.] The winning of all the tricks in the game of piquet.— **ca-pot',** *tr.* To win a capot from.

ca'po tas'to, 1 kū'po tūs'to; 2 cä'po täs'to. A clamp or nut attached to the finger-board of a guitar to raise uniformly the pitch of the strings. [It. *capotasto.*]

ca-pote', 1 kə-pōt'; 2 ca-pōt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A hooded coat or cloak: (1) a long military overcoat, (2) a woman's long cloak, or (3) an Oriental outer garment for both sexes.

A Monk of the 15th century, in a Capote.

The cloak of white, the thin *capote*
That decks the wandering Candiote.

BYRON *Bride of Abydos* can. 2, st. 9.

2. The adjustable top of a vehicle, as a buggy; hood.

ca-pote'ment, 1 kə-pōt'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ca-pōt-ment, *n. Med.* A splashing sound heard in the stomach and indicative of dilatation. [Cp. F. *capote,* hood.]

cap'pa-dine, 1 kap'ə-din *or* -dīn; 2 cā̆p'a-din *or* -dīn, *n.* Waste silk-flock from cocoons from which the good silk has been unreeled.

Cap"pa-do'ci-a, 1 kap'ə-dō'shɪ-ə; 2 cā̆p'a-dō'shi-a, *n.* An ancient province in Asia Minor; subdued by the Persians under Cyrus; reduced to a Roman province by Tiberius. **Kap"pa-do-ki'a‡** [Gr.].— **Cap"pa-do'cian,** *a. & n.*

cap'-spa"per, *n.* See under CAP[1], *n.*

Cap"pa-ri-da'ce-æ, 1 kap'ə-rɪ-dē'sɪ-ɪ; 2 cā̆p'a-ri-dā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and (rarely) trees of the caper family, belonging to the order *Paparerales,* with berry- or pod-like fruits. There are 35 genera and about 400 species, mostly tropical.— **cap'pa-rid,** *n.*— **cap"pa-ri-da'ceous,** *a.*

Cap'pa-ris, 1 kap'ə-ris; 2 cā̆p'a-rĭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs, the capers, typical of the family *Capparidaceæ.* The species are numerous; some are trailers, and all are of wide distribution in tropical and subtropical regions. The fruit is a berry. [L., see CAPER[2], *n.*]

cap'pel, 1 kap'ɪ; 2 cā̆p'el, *n.* [N. Ir.] A mare.

cap-pel'en-ite, 1 ka-pel'en-ait; 2 cä-pĕl'ĕn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous greenish-brown borosilicate of barium and yttrium, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< D. *Cappelen,* of Norway.]

cap-pel'la, 1 ka-pel'ə; 2 cä-pĕl'a, *n* [LL.] A chapel. **cap-pel'la‡.**

cap'per, 1 kap'ər; 2 cā̆p'er, *tr.* [Scot.] To seize and hold (a ship) as a prize; capture. Compare CAPER[3], *n.*

cap'per[1], *n.* **1.** One who or that which caps; specifically, in the canning business, a person or machine for fixing or soldering the tops on tin cans. **2.** A tool for fixing percussion-caps in the head of a shell. **3.** The man who receives the filled molds as they come from a brick-machine; a molder. **4.** A maker or seller of caps. **5.** [Dial., Eng.] Something striking, inexplicable, or hard to execute; as, that's a *capper.*

cap'per[2], *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A person employed by gamblers as a decoy, or by auctioneers as a bidder. **2.** A spider.

cap'ple, 1 kap'ɪ; 2 cā̆p'i, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Beer drunk formerly by the middle classes. **2.** A wooden drinking-cup.

cap'-plece", *n.* See under CAP[1], *n.*

cap'ping, 1 kap'ɪŋ; 2 cā̆p'ing, *n.* **1.** A covering, as with a cap; in architecture, a coping. **2.** *Mining.* The rock between the superincumbent soil and a vein of ore.

cap'pit, 1 kap'ɪt; 2 cā̆p'it, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Sensitive. **2.** Irritable.

Cap-po'ni, 1 kap-pō'nɪ; 2 cā̆p-pō'ni, **Gino, Marquis of** (9/11 1792—2/11 1876). A Florentine scholar, historian, and statesman; became blind about 1840; *History of the Republic of Florence,* 1875.

Cap"po-quin', 1 kap'o-kwin'; 2 cā̆p'o-kwin', *n.* A town in Waterford county, Ireland.

cap'-pot", *n.* See under CAP[1], *n.*

cap'py, 1 kap'ɪ; 2 cā̆p'y, *a.* Cap-like; wearing or given to wearing a cap; as, a *cappy* old age.

Ca'pra, 1 kē'pra; 2 cä'pra, *n. Mam.* A genus typical of *Caprinæ.* [L., she goat.]

cap"ran-til'o-pine, 1 kap'ran-tīl'o-pin; 2 cā̆p'răn-tīl'o-pin, *a.* Combining the characteristics of the goat and the antelope. [< CAPRA + ANTELOPE.]

Ca-pra'ra, 1 ka-prā'ra; 2 cä-prä'rä, **Giovanni Battista, Count** (5/2 1733—5/11 1810). An Italian cardinal from 1792; celebrated the reestablishment of public worship in France, Apr. 18, 1802.

cap'rate, 1 kap'rēt; 2 cā̆p'rāt, *n.* A salt of capric acid.

Ca-prel'li-dæ, 1 kə-prel'ɪ-dī; 2 ca-prĕl'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of amphipods with a linear body, rudimentary abdomen, and anterior legs directed forward, including the specter- or mantis-shrimps. **Ca-prel'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. of L. *capra,* she goat.]— **ca-prel'lid,** *n.*— **ca-prel'loid,** *a.*

Cap"rel-lid'e-a, 1 kap're-lid'ɪ-ə; 2 cap'rĕ-lid'e-a, *n. pl. Crust.* A subtribe of amphipods with elongated palpiform maxillipeds and obsolete abdomen.— **cap"rel-lid'e-an,** *a. & n.*

cap're-o-la-ry, 1 kap'rɪ-o-lē-rɪ; 2 cā̆p're-o-lā-ry, *a. Anat.* Capreolate.

cap're-o-late, 1 kap'rɪ-o-lēt; 2 cā̆p're-o-lāt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Tendril-bearing. **2.** *Anat.* Tendril-like, as contorted vessels.

cap're-o-line, 1 kap'rɪ-o-lin; 2 cap're-o-lĭn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus of deer (*Capreolus*) that includes the roebuck.

ca-pre'o-lus, 1 kə-prɪ'o-lus; 2 ca-prē'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -laɪ; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A tendril. **2.** A he goat; roebuck. **3.** [C-] A genus of *Cervidæ* which includes the roebuck. [L., dim. of *caper,* goat.] **cap're-ol†; cap're-ole†; cap'ret†.**

Ca-pre'ra, 1 kə-prē'ra; 2 cä-prē'rä, *n.* A small island off the N. E. coast of Sardinia; residence of Garibaldi.

Ca'pri, 1 kū'prɪ; 2 cä'pri, *n.* **1.** An island south of the Bay of Naples, Italy; noted for its beauty and much resorted to by tourists and artists. **2.** A light, dry, white wine produced on the island.— **Blue Grotto of Capri,** see BLUE GROTTO, under BLUE.

cap'ric, 1 kap'rɪk; 2 cā̆p'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or like a goat. [< L. *caper,* goat.] **ca-prin'ic‡.— capric acid** (*Chem.*), a colorless crystalline

compound ($C_{10}H_{20}O_2$), having a goat-like odor, contained in butter, coconut-oil, certain fusel-oils, and other compounds. **decoic acid†; rutic acid†.**

ca″pric-ciet′to, 1 kə″prĭ-chet′tō; 2 cä″prĭ-chĕt′to, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A small or short capriccio or fantastic piece.

ca-pric′cio, 1 kə-prĭ′cho; 2 cä-prĭ′cho, *n.* [It.] **1.** A musical composition fancifully irregular in form. **2.** Any expression of mere fancifulness in art or real life; a prank. **ca-pri′chio†; ca-pri′cio†.**

ca″pric-cio′so, 1 kə″prĭ-chō′sō; 2 cä″prĭ-chō′so, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a fanciful or fantastic style.

ca-price′, 1 kə-prēs′; 2 ca-prīç′, *n.* **1.** A sudden change of mood, opinion, purpose, method, etc., without adequate motive; a whim; freak.

'Caprice' is from capra, 'a goat.' . . . A *'caprice'* then is a movement of the mind as unaccountable,as little to be calculated on beforehand, as the springs and bounds of a goat.
TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. ii, p. 41. [w. j. w.]

2. A natural disposition to such changes; capriciousness; as, he acted not from reason, but from *caprice.*

Elizabeth united the occasional *caprice* of her sex with that sense and sound policy in which neither man nor woman ever excelled her. SCOTT *Kenilworth* p. 171. [BAL. 1821.

3. Anything capricious, fanciful, fantastic, or irregular, as in music, art, or life; an irregular composition. [F., < It. *capriccio,* < *capro,* < L. *caper,* goat.] **ca-prich′†; ca-priche′†.** SYN.: see FANCY; WHIM.

ca-pri′cious, 1 kə-prĭsh′ŭs; 2 ca-prĭsh′ŭs, *a.* Characterized by or resulting from caprice; subject to sudden, unexpected, or groundless changes of mind, mood, or method; not stedfast in opinion or purpose; fickle; whimsical; as, a stroke of *capricious* fortune.

His taste was *capricious* in the extreme. . . . No one could infer his judgment of to-morrow from his judgment of to-day. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Byron* vol. i, p. 296. [o. & co. 1871.]

[< F. *capricieux,* < It. *capriccioso,* < *capriccio;* see CAPRICE.] SYN.: see FICKLE.— **ca-pri′cious-ly,** *adv.*— **ca-pri′cious-ness,** *n.*

cap′ri-corn, 1 kap′rı-kōrn; 2 căp′rı-côrn, *a.* Long-horned, as a cerambycid beetle.

Cap′ri-corn, *n.* **1.** A zodiacal constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** The tenth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice: represented on ancient monuments by a goat-like figure. **3.** [c-] An ibex or chamois.

Game is found . . . on the ridges, *capricorns* and wild asses.
R. E. COLSTON in *Century Magazine* Mar., 1885, p. 654.

4. [c-] A cerambycid beetle. [< L. *capricornus,* < *caper* (*capr-*), goat, + *cornu,* horn.] — **tropic of Capricorn,** see TROPIC.

Cap″ri-cor′nid, 1[5]kap′rı-kōr′nıd; 2 căp′rı-côr′nid, *n. Astron.* A meteor radiating from the constellation Capricorn.

Cap′ri-dæ¹, 1 kap′rı-dī; 2 căp′rı-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Caprinæ* as a family. [< CAPRA.]— **cap′rid,** *a.*

Cap′ri-dæ², *n. pl. Ich.* The *Caproidæ.*

cap′ri-fi-cate, 1 kap′rı-fı-kēt; 2 căp′rı-fi-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT″ED; -CAT′ING.] To subject to caprification. [< L. *caprificatus,* pp. of *caprifico,* < *caprificus;* see CAPRIFIG.] **cap′ri-fyt.**— **cap′ri-fi-ca″tor,** *n.*

cap″ri-fi-ca′tion, 1 kap″rı-fı-kē′shən; 2 căp″rı-fi-cā′shon, *n.* The process (and the effect) of exposing the cultivated fig, at the time when the flowers are within the growing fruit, to the attack of a chalcid insect that infests the wild fig, with the intent to hasten the ripening and improve the quality of the fruit; also, artificial fertilization, as of the fig or date. See AGAONIDÆ; BLASTOPHAGA.

cap′ri-fig″, 1 kap′rı-fig″; 2 căp′rı-fig″, *n. Bot.* The male fig-tree in the fruits of which the fig-insect (*Blastophaga psenes*) lives in galls, which develop in place of seeds. [< L. *caprificus,* < *caper,* goat, + *ficus,* fig.] **cap″ri-fi′cus†.**

cap′ri-foil, 1 kap′rı-foil; 2 căp′rı-fȯil, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the honeysuckle family. **2.** Same as CAPRIFOLIUM. **cap′ri-foil†; cap′ri-fole†.**

Cap″ri-fo″li-a′ce-æ, 1 kap-rı-fō″lı-ē′sı-ı; 2 căp″rı-fō″li-ā′ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbs, woody shrubs, and vines or small trees—the honeysuckle family—belonging to the order *Rubtales.* They are chiefly north-temperate-zone plants, and have opposite leaves and a cymose inflorescence. The fruit is a berry, pod, or drupe. There are 10 genera and about 260 species, including the **elder viburnum** and **snowberry** as well as the **honeysuckle.**— **cap″ri-fo″li-a′ceous,** *a.*

cap″ri-fo′li-um, 1 kap″rı-fō′lı-um; 2 căp″rı-fō″li-ŭm, *n.* The honeysuckle or woodbine. [LL., lit. goat-leaf, < L. *caper,* goat, + *folium,* leaf.]

cap′ri-form, 1 kap′rı-fōrm; 2 căp′rı-fôrm, *a.* Having the form or appearance of a goat. [< L. *caper,* goat,+-FORM.]

ca-prig′e-nous, 1 kə-prĭj′ı-nus; 2 ca-prĭg′e-nŭs, *a.* Produced by or related to a goat. [< L. *caprigenus,* < *caper,* goat, + *geno,* produce.]

ca-pril′ic, *a.* Same as CAPRYLIC.

Cap″ri-mul′gi, 1 kap″rı-mul′jı; 2 căp″rı-mŭl′ĝı, *n. pl. Ornith.* A suborder of coraciiform birds including *Caprimulgidæ, Steatornithidæ,* and *Podargidæ*: formerly including only *Caprimulgidæ.* [< L. *caprimulgus,* lit. goat-sucker, < *caper,* goat, + *mulgeo,* milk.]— **Cap″ri-mul′gi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of picarian birds with a small depressed bill, deeply cleft mouth, small feet, and lax plumage, including the goat-suckers and similar forms. **Cap″ri-mul′gus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cap″ri-mul′gid,** *n.*— **cap″ri-mul′goid,** *a.*— **Cap″ri-mul-gi′næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ* with only four joints to the outer toe and the middle claw pectinated, including most of the species.— **cap″ri-mul′gine.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caprimulgidæ* or to the *Caprimulginæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Caprimulgidæ* or *Caprimulginæ.*

cap′rin, 1 kap′rın; 2 căp′rin, *n. Chem.* A tributyryl derivative of glycerin (C_3H_5)($C_4H_7O_2$)$_3$, contained in butter, and contributing to its peculiar odor and taste. [< CAPRIC.] **cap′rine†; tri-bu′ty-rin†.**

Ca-pri′næ, 1 kə-prı′nı; 2 ca-prī′nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidæ* with horns angulated by a ridge commencing in front of the base and curved backward or subspirally: including the goats. [< CAPRA.]

cap′rine¹, 1 kap′rın; 2 căp′rin (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caprinæ;* goat-like. **II.** *n.* One of the *Caprinæ.*

ca-prin′ic, 1 kə-prĭn′ĭk; 2 ca-prĭn′ic, *a.* Same as CAPRIC.

Ca-prin′i-dæ, 1 kə-prĭn′ı-dı; 2 ca-prĭn′ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Cretaceous family of *Rudista,* generally embracing those having a very inequivalve shell, the free valve spiral with two cardinal teeth, separated by a pit, the fixed valve with a tooth fitting between those of the free valve. **Ca-pri′na,** *n.* (t. g.) [Fem. of L. *caprinus,* goat-like, < *caper,* goat.]— **cap′ri-nid,** *n.*— **cap′ri-noid,** *a.*

cap′ri-ole, 1 kap′rı-ōl; 2 căp′rı-ōl (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Manège.* An upward leap made by a trained horse while standing, the hind legs being flung out at the height of the leap. **2.** [Archaic.] A leap, spring, or caper, especially in dancing.

He [Donatello] has not made one of those little *caprioles* in the air, which are a characteristic of his natural gait.
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. i, p. 117. [o. & co. 1876.]

3†. A woman's head-dress. [F., also *cabriole;* see CABRIOLET.] **cap′re-ol†.**— **cap′ri-ole,** *v.* To perform a capriole; leap; caper.

cap′ri-ped, 1 kap′rı-ped; 2 căp′rı-pĕd, *a.* Having feet like those of a goat. [< L. *caper,* goat, + *pes,* foot.]

cap′ri-tree″, 1 kap′rı-trī″; 2 căp′rı-trē″, *n.* The caprifig.

Ca-pri′vi de Ca-pre′ra de Mon″te-cu′cu-li, 1 kə-prī′vı; 2 cä-prī′vī, **Georg Leo, Count von** (2/24 1831–2/61 1899). A German soldier and statesman; chancellor of the empire.

cap′ri-zant, 1 kap′rı-zənt; 2 căp′rı-zant, *a.* Of irregular and uneven motion; leaping; bounding; as, a *caprizant* pulse. [< F. *caprisant,* < LL. *caprizan(t-)s,* < L. *caper,* goat.]

cap′ro-ate, 1 kap′ro-ēt; 2 căp′ro-āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of caproic acid.

cap′rock″, *n.* See under CAP¹, *n.*

ca-pro′ic, 1 kə-prō′ĭk; 2 ca-prō′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a goat. [< L. *caper,* goat.]—**caproic acid,** hexoic acid.

Ca-pro′i-dæ, 1 kə-prō′ı-dı; 2 ca-prō′ı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygians with a compressed body, ctenoid scales, and very protrusile intermaxillaries, including the boarfish of England. **Cap′ros,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kapros,* wild boar, also sea-fish.]—**cap′ro-id,** *a.* & *n.*

cap″ro-my′an, 1 kap″ro-maı′ən; 2 căp″ro-mȳ′an, *n.* An echimyine rat-like rodent (genus *Capromys*). [< Gr. *kaprος,* wild boar, + *mys,* mouse.]

cap′rone, 1 kap′rōn; 2 căp′rōn, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound ($C_{11}H_{22}O$) obtained by distilling calcium caproate. Compare CAPRIN. **diamyl ketone†.**

Ca-pro′ni, 1 kə-prō′nı; 2 cä-prō′nī, *n.* An Italian air-plane of giant size. [< Gianni *Caproni,* It. inventor.]

ca-pron′ic, 1 kə-prən′ĭk; 2 ca-prŏn′ic, *a.* Same as CAPROIC.

cap′ro-yl, 1 kap′ro-il; 2 căp′ro-ȳl, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical radical ($C_6H_{11}O$). [< CAPROIC + -YL.] **hexoyl†.**

cap′ryl, 1 kap′rıl; 2 căp′ryl, *n. Chem.* Same as OCTYL. [< CAPRIC + -YL.] **cap′ryl-ate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of caprylic acid; octoate.—**ca-pryl′ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from capryl. **ca-pril′ic†.**—**caprylic acid,** same as OCTOIC ACID.

cap″ryl-am′in, 1 kap″rıl-am′ın; 2 căp″ryl-ăm′in, *n. Chem.* Same as OCTYLAMIN. [< CAPRYL + AMIN.]

cap′ryl-ene, 1 kap′rıl-ın; 2 căp′ryl-ēn, *n. Chem.* Same as OCTYLENE.

cap″sa-cu′tin, 1 kap″sə-kiū′tın; 2 căp″sa-cū′tin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance of neutral reaction ($C_{35}H_{54}O_4N_3$) found in Guinea pepper (*Capsicum annuum*). [< CAPSICUM + ACUTE.]

cap-sa′i-cin, 1 kap-sē′ı-sın; 2 căp-sā′i-çĭn, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_9H_{14}O_2$) contained in Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum fastigiatum*). It is a powerful irritant, and begins to volatilize at 100° C. [< CAPSICUM.]

cap′sal, 1 kap′sal; 2 cap′sal, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A capstan.

cap′-scut″tle, *n.* See under CAP¹, *n.*

Cap-sel′la, 1 kap-sel′ə; 2 căp-sĕl′a, *n. Bot.* Same as BURSA.

cap′-sheaf″, *n.* See under CAP¹, *n.*

cap′-shore″, 1 kap′-shōr″; 2 căp′-shōr″, *n. Naut.* A support between the cap of a lower mast and the cross-tree.

cap′si-cin, } 1 kap′sı-sin, -sin *or* -sīn; 2 căp′si-çĭn, -çĭn
cap′si-cine, } *or* -çīn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid compound contained in the berries of capsicum.

Cap′si-cum, 1 kap′sı-kum; 2 căp′si-cŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of herbs and shrubs, mostly tropical, of the nightshade family. They bear small flowers, which are followed by dry baccate fruits, noted for their hot taste. The dried and ground pods obtained from the Guinea pepper (*C. annuum*), the bird-pepper (*C. baccatum*), and the spur-pepper (*C. frutescens*), furnish the condiment known as red or Cayenne pepper. **2.** [c-] The fruit of any species of *Capsicum.* In medicine, capsicum, obtained from *C. fastigiatum,* which is official in the American and British pharmacopœias, is employed as a counter-irritant and carminative tonic.

3. [c-] Any plant of the genus *Capsicum.* [< L. *capsa,* box, from the shape of the fruit; see CASE², *n.*]

Cap′si-dæ, 1 kap′sı-dı; 2 căp′si-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of saldoidean bugs with the beak reposing in a groove, not curved at the base, and wing-membrane with 1 or 2 cells.

Cap′sus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kaptō,* eat quickly.] **Cap-si′na or -nit.**— **cap′sid,** *a.* & *n.*— **cap′soid,** *a.*

cap-si′tis, *n.* See CAPSULITIS, under CAPSULE.

cap-size′, 1 kap-saiz′; 2 căp-sīz′, *vt.* & *vi.* [CAP-SIZED′; CAP-SIZ′ING.] **1.** To upset or overturn, as a boat or buggy.

Some *capsized* in an angry breeze. HOLMES *Old Cruiser* st. 11.
Capsize. . . . Perhaps a nautical corruption of Span. cabecear, to nod one's head in sleep, to incline to one side, to hang over, to pitch as a ship does. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

2. To lose alcohol and acid: said of wine when it becomes insipid and tasteless.

cap-size′, *n.* An upset; a capsizing. **cap-si′zal†.**

cap″so-ma′ri-a, 1 kap″so-mē′rı-ə; 2 căp″so-mā′ri-a, *n.* An excessive increase in the number of pistils.

cap′-square″, *n.* See under CAP¹, *n.*

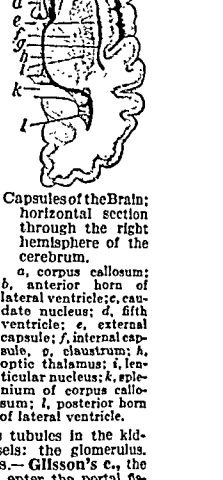
cap′stan, 1 kap′stən; 2 căp′stan, *n.* An apparatus for hoisting anchors or other weights or exerting traction upon a cable or the like, as on shipboard or in house-moving. It consists of an upright ribbed barrel or drum rotated by steam-power or by hand-levers inserted in its head, and has at the base pawls to prevent its turning back. [< F. *cabestan,* < Sp. *cabestrante,* < *cabestrar,* < L. *capistro,* tie with a halter, < *capistrum;* see CAPISTRUM.] **cap′stain†; cap′stand†; cap′stern†.**— **cap′stan-bar″,** *n.* A lever used in turning a capstan.— **c.-barrel,** *n.* The upright cylinder of a capstan.— **c.-headed,** *a.* Having a round head, with transverse holes for turning it, as a screw or bolt.— **c.-swifter,** *n.* A rope around the extremities of the capstan-bars to connect and steady them and give a hold for extra men.— **to rig the c.,** to adjust the capstan-bars, preparatory to use.— **to surge the c.,** to slacken the rope or cable around it.

cap′stone″, 1 kap′stōn″; 2 căp′stōn″, *n.* **1.** A top or crowning stone of a wall, turret, or other structure; coping. **2.** A fossil sea-urchin (*Conulus*).

cap′su-lar, 1 kap′sıu-lər; 2 căp′sŭ-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or of the nature of a capsule; as, a *capsular* or suprarenal vein; a *capsular* plant. [< L. *capsula;* see CAPSULE.] **cap′su-la-ry†.**— **capsular ligament,** fibers enveloping a joint.

cap′su-late, 1 kap′siu-lēt; 2 căp′sŭ-lāt, *a.* Enclosed as in a capsule; having or formed into a capsule or capsules. **cap′su-lat″ed†.**— **cap″su-la′tion,** *n.*

cap′sule, 1 kap′siūl; 2 căp′sŭl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A dry dehiscent seed-vessel made up of more than one carpel, as in the seed-vessels of a pink or a lily. (2) The spore-case of a moss or other cryptogam. **2.** A small gelatinous case for containing a dose of a nauseous drug. **3.** *Anat. & Zool.* (1) An enclosing membrane or structure; as, the *capsule* of a joint or of the spleen. See illus. under LIGAMENT.



Capsules of the Brain; horizontal section through the right hemisphere of the cerebrum.
a, corpus callosum; *b,* anterior horn of lateral ventricle; *c,* caudate nucleus; *d,* fifth ventricle; *e,* external capsule; *f,* internal capsule, *g,* claustrum; *h,* optic thalamus; *i,* lenticular nucleus; *k,* splenium of corpus callosum; *l,* posterior horn of lateral ventricle.

In the hemispheres of the brain the external capsule is a sheet of white fibers between the claustrum and the lenticular nucleus, the internal capsule a similar sheet separating the lenticular nucleus from the caudate nucleus and optic thalamus.

(2) A capsule-like organ; as, a suprarenal *capsule.* **4.** *Chem.* A small shallow dish, as an evaporating-dish, of various materials, as clay, porcelain, platinum, etc., used in chemical manipulations to hold substances while being highly heated. **5.** *Protoz.* The perforated membranous test or shell embedded in the protoplasm of radiolarians. Called also *central capsule.* **6.** A metallic shell, as of a cartridge or a percussion-cap. **7.** A thin soft metal cap or seal secured over the cork and mouth of a bottle, as of wine, to prevent evaporation of the contents or the drying of the cork. [F., < L. *capsula,* dim. of *capsa,* box; see CASE², *n.*] **cap′sult; cap′su-la†.**— **adipose capsule,** the fatty tissue that invests and sustains the kidney.

— **atrabiliary capsules,** the suprarenal capsules, formerly thought to have black bile in their medullary substance.— **Bowman-Müller capsule,** the membrane that forms the commencement of the uriniferous tubules in the kidney, enveloping a tuft of blood-vessels: the glomerulus. See illus. under URINIFEROUS TUBULES.— **Glisson's c.,** the fibrous sheath of the structures that enter the portal fissure of the liver: named after Francis Glisson, an English anatomist, 1596–1677.— **manometric c.,** a device used in the production of manometric flames, whereby sound-waves are made to produce a variation in the pressure of the gas-supply.— **nasal or olfactory c.** (*Embryol.*), in the embryos of the higher vertebrates and in sharks, the cartilaginous case that encloses the olfactory bulbs.— **spermatic c.,** a capsule containing a liquid holding the spermatophores of the male, ejected during coition by some of the gamasid mites.— **Tenon's c.,** aponeurotic tissue that forms a socket in which the eyeball revolves.— **cap′suled,** *a.* Having a capsule or capsules.— **cap″su-lif′er-ous,** *a.* Bearing capsules. **cap″su-lig′e-nous†;** **cap″su-lig′er-ous†.**— **cap″su-li′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye. **cap-si′tis†.**— **cap″su-log′e-nous,** *a.* Producing a capsule or capsules, as certain glands in earthworms.— **cap″su-lo-len-tic′u-lar,** *a.* Belonging to the crystalline lens and its capsule.— **cap′su-lo-tome,** *n. Surg.* An instrument for slitting the capsule of the crystalline lens.— **cap″su-lot′o-my,** *n. Surg.* The cutting of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Capt., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

cap-tac′u-lum, 1 kap-tak′yu-lum; 2 căp-tăc′yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] One of the contractile ciliated filaments on each side of the mouth of *Dentalia.* [< L. *capto,* take.]

cap′tain, 1 kap′tın; 2 căp′tin, *vt.* To be a captain over; act as captain to; command; lead; manage.

cap′tain†, *a.* Chief or principal in rank or character; hence, suited for leadership; head; superior.

cap′tain, *n.* **1.** One at the head of or who has command over others; a chief. Specif. (*Police*), the officer in charge of a precinct. See POLICE. **2.** *Mil.* The commander of a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery; an officer next in rank below a major and above a lieutenant.

Formerly every battery of artillery [in the British army] had two *captains*—a first and a second, the latter being called captain-lieutenant. Now, the first in command has the title of major, and the second that of *captain.* FARROW *Mil. Dict.*

3. *Navy.* (1) An officer entitled to command a man-of-war, who ranks between a commodore (or, in Great Britain, a rear-admiral) and a commander, and is equal in rank to a lieutenant-colonel in the army. The title is sometimes given also by courtesy to a commander or lieutenant-commander when in command of a ship. (2) The leader or chief of a squad of men to whom specific duties are assigned; as, *captain* of the forecastle; gun-*captain.* **4.** *Naut.* The commander or master of a merchant or passenger ship, yacht, or other vessel. **5.** A leader, superintendent, or foreman in general; as, *captain* of a mine, a baseball-team, a political club, or a form in a school. **6.** *Archery.* (1) One who wins the captaincy at a shooting-match. (2) One of the competitors at a shooting-match whose duty is to keep score at a particular target as well as to maintain order. **7.** [Poet.] A great military leader; an able general or strategist; as, Hannibal was a great *captain.* In the Bible the title is often applied to the leader of an army or of the people, to a king, prince, etc. **8.** [Colloq., U. S.] A title given familiarly to almost any one (without implying rank): abbreviated *capt.* or *cap.* [< OF. *capitain,* < LL. *capitanus,* < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head.] **cap′i-tain†; cap′i-tayn†; cap′tain†; cap′taynet.**

SYN.: see CHIEF; MASTER.— **cap″tain-gen′er-al,** *n.* **1.** The governor of a military division: a Spanish rank. **2.** The commander-in-chief of an army or of the militia.— **c.-generalcy,** *n.* Same as CAPTAINCY-GENERAL.— **c.-lieutenant,** *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, the captain of the first or colonel's company of a regiment, or any officer having the rank of a captain with a lieutenant's pay. See quotation under def. 2, above.— **c. of industry** [U. S.], one who undertakes the management of a great industrial enterprise.— **c.-pasha,** *n.* [Colloq.] Same as CAPITAN-PASHA.— **captain's biscuit,** a ship's biscuit of superior quality.

Captain Ab′so-lute. In Sheridan's *The Rivals,* the hero, a gallant and fortunate lover.

Cap′tain Cole′pep-per. In Scott's *The Fortunes of Nigel,* the bully of Alsatia.

Cap′tain Crowe. In Smollett's *Sir Launcelot Greaves,* Sir Launcelot's attendant; an excellent seaman, brave, active, and friendly, but little acquainted with the world.

Cap′tain Cuth′bert Clut′ter-buck. The hypothetical editor of Scott's *Monastery, Fortunes of Nigel,* etc., and the hypothetical patron to whom he dedicated *The Abbot.*

Cap′tain Cut′tle. In Dickens's *Dombey and Son,* an eccentric but kind-hearted sailor who shelters Florence Dombey

when she leaves her home; his favorite expression is, "When found make a note of."

cap'tain-cy, 1 kap'tin-si; 2 căp'tin-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çis, *pl.*] **1.** The position, rank, or term of office of a captain.

Of this embarrassment Lord Hartington had his full share during the term of his *captaincy*.
MCCARTHY *England Under Gladstone* ch. 2, p. 18. [C. & W. 1884.]

2. *Archery.* A rank awarded as a prize, regardless of his score, to the competitor at a shooting-match who makes the most hits.— **cap"tain-cy-gen'er-al,** *n.* **1.** The position, rank, jurisdiction, etc., of a captain-general. **2.** In Spain, one of the chief military divisions.

cap'tained, *pp.* Captained. S. S.

cap'tain-ess, *n.* [Rare.] A female captain.

Cap'tain Kidd. Same as KIDD, WILLIAM.

Cap'tain Lis"ma-ha'go, 1 lis"mə-hē'go; 2 lis'ma-hā'go. In Smollett's *Expedition of Humphry Clinker*, the conceited old officer who is the favored suitor of Miss Tabitha Bramble.

Cap'tain Raw'don Craw'ley, 1 krô'li; 2 crą'ly. In Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, a young officer who marries Becky Sharp, but separates from her when he discovers her infidelity.

Cap'tain Right. A fictitious commander implicitly obeyed by the peasantry of the south of Ireland, in the 18th century.

Cap'tain Rock. A fictitious name adopted by the real or imaginary leader of Irish moonlighters, and signed to threatening notices, etc., sent to their intended victims; frequently called also **Cap'tain Moon'light.**

cap'tain-ship, 1 kap'tin-ship; 2 căp'tin-shĭp, *n.* **1.** A captaincy. **2.** Skill displayed as a captain or commander; generalship; leadership; as, excellent *captainship*. **3†.** The district under the command of a captain.

cap-ta'tion, 1 kap-tē-shən; 2 căp-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** An endeavor to obtain something, especially favor or applause, by adroit appeals. **2.** The first stage of the hypnotic trance: a proposed name. **3.** *French Law.* The act of influencing improperly the will of another person. [< L. *captatio(n-)*, reaching after something, [< *captatus*, pp. of *capto*, reach after, freq. of *capio*, take.] — **cap'tate,** *vt.* To catch at.

cap'tion, 1 kap'shən; 2 căp'shon, *n.* **1.** In legal usage, the title or introductory part of a legal document, showing the time, place, circumstances, and authority under which it was made or executed; or a notary's affidavit, written on or affixed to the document.

The *caption* is a necessary part of the record.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, pt. iii, p. 649. [L. B. & CO. 1857.]

2. A heading, as of a chapter, section, document, etc.

The affectation of fine, big-sounding words which have a flavor of classical learning has had few more laughable or absurd manifestations than the use of *caption* (which means seizure, act of taking) in the sense . . . of heading.
R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* p. 98. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. The taking of a person under warrant of arrest.

He shall recover damages only for the detention and not for the *caption*, because the original taking was lawful.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, p. 151.

4. [Rare.] Any seizure or capture. **5.** [Scot.] A good catch; a stroke of luck. **6†.** Any instance or expression of captiousness; a caviling or quibbling. [< L. *captio(n-)*, < *captus*, pp.; see CAPTIVE, *n.*]

cap'tious, 1 kap'shus; 2 căp'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Apt to find fault, especially about unimportant things; disposed to raise objections; caviling; hypercritical; as, a *captious* person.

That microscopic distinctness in which all faults appear to *captious* men, who are forever blaming, dissecting, complaining.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* fourth series, p. 783. [H. 1872.]

2. Designed or fitted to perplex or insnare; sophistical; troublesome; as, *captious* questions. **3.** Captivating. **4†.** Capacious. [< F. *captieux*, < L. *captiosus*, deceptive, < *captio(n-)*; see CAPTION.] **Syn.:** carping, caviling, censorious, critical, cross, cynical, faultfinding, hypercritical. See CRITICAL.— **Ant.:** appreciative, approving, commendatory, complimentary, encouraging, eulogistic, flattering, laudatory.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

cap'tiv-ance†, *n.* Captivity. **cap'tiv-aunce†.**

cap'ti-vate, 1 kap'ti-vēt; 2 căp'ti-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT"ED; -VAT'ING.] **1.** To bring into subjection or enthrall the affections, judgment, etc., of, as by allurements or arguments; attract the profound admiration, respect, love, sympathy, or the like, of; fascinate, as by excellence, eloquence, or beauty; win; charm. **2†.** To capture; subdue. [< L. *captivatus*, pp. of *captivo*, < *captivus*; see CAPTIVE, *n.*] **Syn.:** see ALLURE.— **cap'ti-vate,** *a.* Captivated.— **cap'ti-vat"er, cap'ti-va"tor,** *n.*— **cap'ti-vat"ing,** *pa.* Having attractive qualities; charming.— **cap'ti-va"tiv(es†.— cap'ti-vat"ing-ly,** *adv.* In a charming manner.— **cap"ti-va'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or result of captivating, or the state of being captivated. **2.** A charm or fascination.

cap'tived, *pp.* Captived. S. S.

cap'tive, 1 kap'tiv; 2 căp'tiv, *vt.* [Rare.] To make captive; captivate.

Troy being *captived*, we shall see once more
Those whom we loved in days of old.
OWEN MEREDITH *Clytemnestra* div. ii.

cap'tive, } *a.* **1.** Taken pris-
cap'tiv[s], } oner, as in war or by force; held in confinement or bondage; not permitted to escape; as, a *captive* lion; a *captive* balloon. **2.** Charmed or subdued in will or feeling; enchained by appetite, etc.

3. Holding in captivity; of or pertaining to a captive or captivity; as, *captive* chains. **cap'tif†; cap'tyve†.**— **to take or lead captive,** to make prisoner.

cap'tive, *n.* **1.** One captured and held in confinement, restraint, or bondage; a prisoner.

Then when I am thy *captive*, talk of chains.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 970.

2. One who is enslaved by beauty, love, passion, or the like; one who is held captive in will and feeling. **3†.** A caitiff. [< L. *captivus*, < *captus*, pp. of *capio*, take.]

cap-tiv'i-ty, 1 kap-tiv'i-ti; 2 căp-tiv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being held a prisoner by a conqueror or enemy; servitude; bondage.

And it came to pass in the twelfth year of our *captivity*.
Ezek. xxxiii, 21.

Bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.
2 Cor. x, 5.

2. Subjection to mental control or servitude through influence exerted over the intellect, affections, or will; thraldom. **3.** [Archaic.] Captives collectively; a body of captives; as, I will bring again the *captivity* of my people Israel. *Amos* ix, 14. [< F. *captivité*, < L. *captivitas*, < *captivus*; see CAPTIVE, *n.*] **Syn.:** see BONDAGE.

cap'tor, 1 kap'tar *or* -tor; 2 căp'tor, *n.* One who takes or holds captive. [L., < *captus*, pp. of *capio*, take.]

When she her royal *captor* captive led.
BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk. ii, l. 902.

[L., < *captus*, pp. of *capio*, take.]

cap-to'ri-al, 1 kap-tō'ri-əl; 2 căp-tō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for seizing, as the appendages of cirripeds; raptorial.

cap'ture, 1 kap'chur *or* -tiur; 2 căp'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* [CAP'TURED; CAP'TUR-ING.] **1.** To take prisoner or catch, as by force, stratagem, or surprize; seize and hold or carry off, as in war; take as a prisoner.

Her heart is like some fortress that has been *captured*.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Broken Heart* p. 90. [G. P. P. 1863.]

2. To gain or win, as by skill, or in competition; take; as, to *capture* the medal for excellence in drawing. **3.** *Chess.* To take, by moving a piece to the square occupied by the one captured. **4.** *Phys. Geog.* To divert the upper waters of (a stream) into a new channel. See CAPTURE, *n.*, 3. **Syn.:** see ARREST; CATCH.— **cap'tur-a-bl(eF, *a.*— cap'tur-er,** *n.*

cap'ture, *n.* **1.** The act, fact, or result of capturing, or the state of being captured; as, the *capture* of a whale.

In marine insurance, *capture* includes every species of taking by force from without to which a vessel may be exposed during a voyage. 6 ALLEN'S *Rep.* 373.

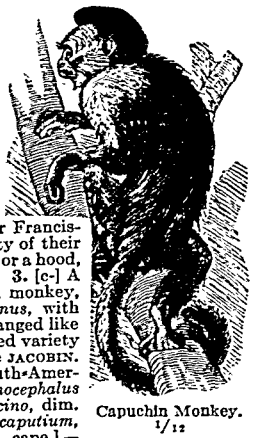
2. The person or thing captured; as, the vessel proved a valuable *capture*. **3.** *Phys. Geog.* A process whereby the water of one river is diverted into another when the latter erodes its way backward into a higher drainage-basin, thus tapping the upper waters and beheading the lower waters of the robbed stream; stream piracy. [F., < L. *captura*, < *captus*, pp. of *capio*, take.]

Cap'u-a, 1 kap'yu-ə *or* (*It.*) kä'pū-a; 2 căp'yu-a *or* (*It.*) cä'pu-ä, *n.* An ancient town in Caserta province, Italy; taken by Hannibal, by Cæsar Borgia, and by Garibaldi.

Cap'u-an, 1 kap'yu-ən; 2 căp'yu-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Capua. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Capua.

ca-puche', 1 kə-pūsh'; 2 ca-puçh', *n.* A hood or cowl, especially that worn by a Capuchin friar. [F., < It. *cappuccio*; see CAPUCHIN.] — **ca-poch't; ca-poche't; ca-puc'cio†; ca-puch't,**— **ca-puched't,** *a.* Hooded.

Cap'u-chin, 1 kap'yu-chin *or* kap'yu-shĭn'; 2 cap'yu-chĭn *or* căp'yu-çhĭn' (XIII), *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A mendicant Franciscan friar of the austere reform. The order was founded by Matteo di Bassi in 1526, and received the sanction of Clement VII. by a bull issued *May 18, 1528*. Its members are characterized by wearing the beard, by a peculiar capuche with a longer point than that of other Franciscans, and by the austerity of their rule. **2.** A hooded cloak, or a hood, formerly worn by ladies. **3.** [c-] A South-American sapajou monkey, especially *Cebus capucinus*, with the hair on the head arranged like a cowl. **4.** [c-] A hooded variety of domestic pigeon. See JACOBIN. **5.** [c-] A bald-headed South-American fruit-crow (*Gymnocephalus calvus*). [< It. *cappuccino*, dim. of *cappuccio*, < LL. *caputium*, cowl, < *cappa*, *capa*, cape.] — **Capuchin cross,** a cross the arms of which terminate with balls or disks.— **C. nun,** a Franciscan nun whose order, founded by Maria Longa, adopted Capuchin rule in 1538.


Capuchin Monkey. 1/12

cap'u-cine', *n.* Same as CAPUCHIN, 3.

cap'u-cine', 1 kap'yu-sin; 2 căp'yu-çĭn, *n.* **1.** A reddish-orange color. **2.** The nasturtium. [F., < It. *cappucina*, < *cappuccio*; see CAPUCHIN.]

Ca-pul', 1 kə-pūl'; 2 cä-pul', *n.* A town in Samar, P. I.

cap'u-let', 1 kap'yu-let; 2 căp'yu-lĕt, *n.* **1.** A hood worn by peasant women in southern France near the Spanish border. **2.** A capellet. [Var. of CAPELLET.]

Cap'u-let', *n.* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, Juliet's father, the head of the house of Capulet.

Cap'u-lets and Mon'ta-gues. Two noble families of N. Italy (Cappelletti and Montecchi), at feudal enmity with each other; famous in Veronese tradition; mentioned in Dante's *Purgatorio*; their history forms the basis of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, etc.

Ca-pu'li-dæ, 1 kə-pū'li-dē; 2 ca-pū'li-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods, especially those with rigid gill-filaments and a scarcely spiral conic shell. **Cap'u-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., handle, tomb, < *capio*, hold.] — **cap'u-lid,** *n.*— **cap'u-loid,** *a.*

cap'u-lin, 1 kap'yu-lin; 2 căp'yu-lĭn, *n.* **1.** A species of ground-cherry (*Physalis pubescens*); strawberry-tomato. **2.** The Mexican cherry (*Prunus salicifolia*). [W.] [< Sp. *capuli*.] **cap'u-lit‡.**

cap"u-lin-cil'lo, 1 kap'yu-lin-sil'o; 2 căp'yu-lin-çil'o, *n.* *Bot.* A small rhamnaceous Mexican tree (*Karwinskia humboldtiana*), which bears clusters of minute greenish flowers that are succeeded by small dark-colored berries. [Dim. < Sp. *capsuli*, cherry.]

cap'ut, 1 cap'ut *or* kē'put; 2 căp'ŭt *or* cā'pŭt, *n.* [-I-TA, 1 -i-tə; 2 -i-ta, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* (1) The head. (2) Any rounded extremity of an organ, as of the femur. (3) The origin of a muscle when well defined and rounded. **2.** *Law.* The person; a citizen; one holding civil rights; the status of a citizen before the law. **3.** A section or paragraph. **4.** [Eng.] The governing council of Cambridge University before the statutes were revised in 1858. **5.** *Bot.* The peridium of certain fungi. [L., head.] — **caput Draconis** (*Astrol.*), literally, *head of a dragon*; the ascending node of the moon; also, a figure in geomancy.— **c. Medusæ,** a varicose enlargement of the veins around the navel, caused by obstruction of portal circulation, as in cirrhosis of the liver.— **c. mortuum.** [L.] **1.** *Chem.* The residue of a distillation or a sublimation. **2.** Hence, any worthless residue. **3†.** A death's-head.— **c. succedaneum,** tumefaction of the presenting part of the head of the child at birth, caused by unequal pressure.

cap'ut-al, 1 kap'ut-əl; 2 căp'ŭt-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or situated on the head.

ca-pu'ti-um, 1 kə-pū'shi-um; 2 ca-pū'shi-ŭm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] [LL.] An ecclesiastic's or scholar's hood; a hooded cloak.

cap"y-ba'ra, 1 kap'i-bā'rə; 2 căp'y-bä'ra, *n.* [Braz.] A large stoutly built South-American rodent (*Hydrochærus capybara*) about 4 feet long, with coarse dark-brown fur, webbed feet, and a stumpy tail. It frequents the borders of lakes and rivers. **cap'i-bar†; cap"i-ba'ra†; cap"i-va'ra†; cap'y-bar†.**

Capybara. 1/18

ca'qua, 1 kā'kwə; 2 cä'kwa, *n.* [Canada.] The porcupine: so called by American Indians.

car[1], 1 kär; 2 cär, *n.* [CARRED, CARD[8]; CAR'RING.] **I.** *t.* To place or carry in or as in a car. **II.** *i.* To journey by car.

car[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To carry.

car, 1 kär *or* kūr; 2 cär *or* cär, *a.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Left; sinister; figuratively, perverse; wrong.

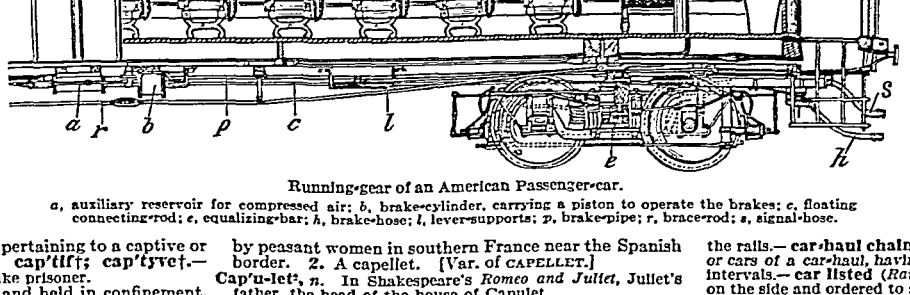
car[1], 1 kär; 2 cär, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A vehicle for use on a railroad, usually mounted on trucks, and often provided with mechanism for coupling, so as to form part of a train.

Railroad-cars are named (1) from the object for which they are fitted up, or their use; as, **dining-car, express-car, freight-car, palace-car, parlor-car, sleeping-car, smoking-car,** etc.; (2) from the means of traction or the road on which used; as, **cable-car, electric car, mine-car, steam-car,** etc.; (3) from their mechanical construction or arrangement; as, **drop-bottom car, dump-car, flat car, platform car, tank-car,** etc.; (4) from the article, matter, or freight which they are designed to carry, or the service in which they are engaged; as, **baggage-car, cattle-car, coal-car, mail-car, passenger-car, pay-car, postal car, tourist car,** etc.

Important *cars* not defined here, as *hand-car, jaunting-car*, etc., will be found in vocabulary place.

2. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance of either one of several kinds. (1) A large and magnificent vehicle, as for a parade; a chariot; as, a triumphal *car*; a funeral *car*. (2) An automobile. (3) A two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicle of various local forms and uses, as the two-wheeled jaunting-*car* (see JAUNTING-CAR), the Birmingham *car* (hackney-coach), the Irish *car* (similar to but less pretentious than the jaunting-*car*), the furniture-*car* (van or -truck), or a common cart or English dray. **3.** That part of a balloon in which the aeronaut rides; the basket. **4.** The cage of an elevator. **5.** A floating box for live fish; also, a railroad-car equipped with water-tanks for the transportation of live fish. **6.** [C-] A constellation, the Northern Car. See below. [< OF. *car*, < LL. *carrus*, L. *carrus*; of Celtic origin; cp. Bret. *karr*, chariot.] **carret.**

— **aerial car,** see under AERIAL.— **Alexandra car,** a pleasure-cart in which the riders sit back to back.— **bonded car** (*Railroad.*), a car under government seal, usually containing foreign freight, in transit to a foreign country.— **car carded** (*Railroad.*), designating cars having cards on them with printed directions (1) in reference to the goods contained and points of destination, for facilitating the handling and forwarding of freight, as rush, danger, perishable, and route (*e.g.*, via N. P., meaning by way or route of the North Pacific R. R.), or (2) of repairs necessary, for which the carding company holds itself responsible.— **car'-float",** *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat fitted with railroad-tracks, for transporting trains of freight-cars from one wharf to another.— **car-haul,** *n.* A system of transportation used largely in coal-mines, in which the cars or ships are pulled along the tracks by means of endless chains in motion between the rails.— **car-haul chain,** the chain used to drag the ships or cars of a *car-haul*, having lugs fastened to it at certain intervals.— **car listed** (*Railroad.*), designating cars marked on the side and ordered to a particular yard, freight-house, side-track, or terminal point.— **car-loader,** *n.* A machine or other contrivance for loading freight-cars, as with coal, sand, grain, etc., in bulk.— **car-mile,** *n.* *Railroad.* The unit used for the computation of the number of miles covered by a car within a given time.— **car-mileage,** *n.* **1.** Car-miles in the aggregate. **2.** Payment made by one railroad company to another for the use of cars.— **car-replacer,** *n.* A device by means of which derailed rolling-stock is replaced on the tracks.— **car-service,** *n.* *Railroad.* The use to which a car is put. The rental of cars is termed **car-service charges.— convertible car,** a street or suburban car which can be converted from a closed into an



Running-gear of an American Passenger-car.

a, auxiliary reservoir for compressed air; *b*, brake-cylinder, carrying a piston to operate the brakes; *c*, floating connecting-rod; *e*, equalizing-bar; *h*, brake-hose; *l*, lever-supports; *p*, brake-pipe; *r*, brace-rod; *s*, signal-hose.

open car.— **foreign car**, a railway-car belonging to another road than the one on which it is in use.— **gondola car** [U. S.], a flat car having low sides.— **governess car**, a two-wheeled vehicle having its seats placed sidewise and entered from the rear; a pony cart.— **housing cars** (*Railroad.*), the landing of cars at a freight-house for the discharge of shipments.— **local car** (*Railroad.*), a car belonging to an outside company used to transport line freight.— **push-pole car**, a car used between an engine and the cars to be drilled by poling. It is a flat car, and has a permanent push-pole hinged to the sill.— **reefer car** (*Railroad.*), a cold-storage car for holding perishable goods; a corruption of *refrigerator-car*. See REFRIGERATOR.— **the Northern Car**, a group of stars in Ursa Major; the Dipper.— **through car** (*Railroad.*), a car destined for a point beyond the road of departure.— **tubular car**, a railway-car framed of iron or steel pipes.— **way car** (*Railroad.*), a car filled with freight for or from various stations.

Many compounds more or less self-explaining have *car* as the first element; as, **car-brake, car-bumper, car-conductor, car-coupler, car-cylinder** (a brake-cylinder), **car-driver, car-horse, car-jack** (a car-lifting hydraulic jack), **car-load** (usually 20,000 pounds), **car-seal** (a seal on the fastening of a freight-car door), **car-seat, car-spring, car-starter, car-wheel.**

car[2], *n.* Same as CARR.

car[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rocky shelf or islet; rock. **carr**†.

Car., *abbr. Carolus* (Charles).

car., *abbr.* Carat.

car'ab, 1 kar'ab; 2 căr'ab, *n.* A beetle of the family *Carabidæ*; a dung-beetle. **car'a-bus**†.

ca"ra-ba'o, 1 kä"ra-bä'o; 2 cä"rä-bä'o, *n.* [P. I.] A water-buffalo used as a draft-animal. It is found wild in the forests of certain parts of the Malay Archipelago. [< Malay *kerbau.*]

Carabao.

The *carabao* is very dependent on his daily mud-bath and will seldom work without it for more than a couple of hours. DEAN C. WORCESTER *Philippine Islands* p. 511, App. [MACM. '01.]

Car'a-bas, 1 kar'ə-bas; 2 căr'a-bȧs, *n.* See MARQUIS OF CARABAS.

Car"a-ba'si-on, 1 kar"ə-bē'zi-ən; 2 căr"a-bā'si-ŏn, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 34.

car'a-been, 1 kar'ə-bin; 2 căr'a-bēn, *n.* [Austral.] *Bot.* A tall tree (*Sloanea woollsii*) of the family *Tiliaceæ* with large feather-veined leaves and small clustered greenish flowers; also a gum yielded by the tree.

Ca-rab'i-dæ, 1 kə-rab'ı-dē; 2 ca-rȧb'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* An important family of predatory beetles of cosmopolitan distribution: commonly known as *ground-beetles*. [< CARABUS.] — **car'a-bid**, *a.* & *n.*— **ca-rab'i-dan**, *n.*— **car"a-bid'e-ous**, *a.*— **ca-rab'i-doid**, *a.* **[a-binet.**

car'a-bin†, *n.* A mounted musketeer; carabineer. **car'-car"a-bin-eer'**, 1 kar'ə-bın-ır'; 2 căr'a-bin-ēr', *n.* A soldier who carries a carbine, as one of the 4th Dragoon Guards in the British army. **car"a-bin-ier'**†.

ca"ra-bi-ne'ro, 1 kä"ra-bi-nē'ro; 2 cä"rä-bī-ne'ro, *n.* [Sp., P. I.] A custom-house officer, or coast-guard.

ca"ra-bi-nie'ri, 1 kä"ra-bi-nyē'rı; 2 cä"rä-bī-nye'rī, *n. pl.* [It.] Military police, recruited from the regular army for a term of five years.

Ca"ra-bo'bo, 1 kä"ra-bō'bo; 2 cä"rä-bō'bo, *n.* A state in N. Venezuela; 2,984 sq. m.; capital, Valencia.

Car"a-bo-crin'i-dæ, 1 kar"ə-bo-krin'ı-dı; 2 căr"a-bo-crin'ı-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of fistulate crinoids with dichotomous arms, a brachianal, large radianal, and the radianal in the basal circlet. **Car"a-bo-cri'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *karabos*, horned beetle, + *krinon*, lily.] — **car"a-boc'ri-nid**, *n.*— **car"a-boc'ri-noid**, *a.*

car'a-boid, 1 kar'ə-boid; 2 căr'a-bȯid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Carabidæ*; like a carabus: specifically said of the second stage in the larval development of hypermetamorphic beetles, as oil-beetles. [< Gr. *karaboeidēs*, < *karabos*, horned beetle; and see -OID.]

car'a-boid, *n.* A carabus.

Car"a-boi'de-a, 1 kar"ə-boi'dı-ə; 2 căr"a-bȯi'de-a, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Adephaga*.— **car"a-boi'de-an**, *a.*

Car'a-bus, 1 kar'ə-bus; 2 căr'a-bŭs, *n. Entom.* 1. A genus typical of *Carabidæ*. 2. [c-] [-ni, 1 -bai; 2 -bī, *pl.*] A beetle of this genus; a carabid. [< Gr. *karabos*, horned beetle.]

car'a-cal†, 1 kar'ə-kal; 2 căr'a-căl, *n.* 1. The Persian lynx (*Felis* or *Lynx caracal*) of southwestern Asia and the greater part of Africa, somewhat larger than a fox, and uniformly reddish-brown above with long upright black ears tipped with black hairs. 2. Its pelt or fur. [F., < Turk. *qara qulaq*, black ear.] **car'a-cul**†.

car'a-cal[2], *n.* An ancient Gallic outer garment.

Caracalla . . . distributed among the people the long Gallic coats, named *Caracals*, whence he derived the appellation.
KRIGOUTLET *Roman Empire* pt. ii, p. 209. [H. G. & CO. 1841.]

[< LL. *caracalla*; of Celtic origin.]

Car"a-cal'la, 1 kar"ə-kal'ə; 2 căr"a-căl'a, **Marcus Aurelius Antoninus**, originally **Bassianus** (4/4 or 188–4/217). A Roman emperor (212–217); murdered by Macrinus at Edessa, in Asia. **Car"a-cal'lus**†.

ca"ra-ca'ra, 1 kä"ra-cä'ra; 2 cä"ra-cä'ra, *n.* A large polyborine hawk of the warmer parts of America, vulture-like in aspect and habits, and with relatively long wings and legs and toothless beak; a carrion-buzzard or American vulture-hawk. *Polyborus cheriway* and *P. lutosus* reach the southern borders of the United States. [From their cry.]

Ca-rac'as, 1 kə-rak'əs or (*Sp.*) ka-rä'kas; 2 ca-răc'as or (*Sp.*) cä-rä'cäs, *n.* 1. A federal district in Venezuela; 45 sq. m. 2. Its capital, also the capital of Venezuela.

Ca-rac'el, *n.* See CARRACET.

Ca-rac'cio-lo, 1 kə-rät'cho-lō; 2 cä-rät'cho-lō, **Francesco, Prince** (1/11 1752–4/15 1799). A Neapolitan admiral who resisted the attempts of British and Sicilian naval forces to land at Naples in 1799; was arrested and, in violation of capitulatory terms, hanged; acts for which Nelson was blamed.

ca-ra'cho, 1 ka-rä'cho; 2 cä-rä'cho, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A musical instrument made from a grooved gourd.

car'ack, 1 kar'ək; 2 căr'ak, *n.* A large Portuguese or Spanish merchantman usually carrying guns: formerly used in the East-Indian and American trade.

The rich laden *carack*, bound to distant shore.
POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. vii, l. 60.

[< F. *caraque*, < LL. *carraca*, < *carrico*, load a car, < L. *carrus*, car.] **car'act**†; **car'rack**†; **car'ryk**†.

car"a-co'a, 1 kar"ə-kō'ə; 2 căr"a-cō'a, *n.* Same as CARACORA.

car'a-col, 1 kar'ə-kol; 2 căr'a-cŏl, *n.* The climbing snail-flower (*Phaseolus caracolla*).

car'a-cole, 1 kar'ə-kōl; 2 căr'a-cŏl, *v.* [-COLED; -COL'-ING.] **I.** *i.* [Rare.] To cause to make caracoles.

The Count . . . was a bold and graceful rider. He was fond, too, of *caracoling* his horse.
IRVING *Crayon, Tour on the Prairies* p. 41. [G. P. P. 1861.]

II. *i.* To make or cause one's horse to make caracoles; prance; wheel in line, or by files, as cavalry; hence, loosely, to caper about.— **car'a-col"er, car'o-col"ler**, *n.*

And Tristram round the gallery made his horse
Caracole; then bow'd his homage.
TENNYSON *Last Tournament* st. 16.

car'a-cole, *n.* 1. A sudden half-turn or -wheel, or a succession of them, as of a horse, horsemen, or body of troops; also, an oblique spring or curvet.

Whatever her [the horse's] *caracoles* or escapades, they caused Florimel nothing but amusement.
MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* ch. 22, p. 52. [L. 1878.]

2. [Archaic or Obs.] *Arch.* A spiral staircase. **3**†. A spiral shell. [F., < It. *caracollo*, < Sp. *caracol*, snail.] **car'a-colt**.

car'a-co-lite, 1 kar'ə-ko-lait; 2 căr'a-co-lit, *n. Mineral.* A colorless hydrous lead-sodium chlorosulfate ($Pb(OH).Cl.Na_2SO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Caracoles*, Chile, where found.]

car'a-col-y, 1 kar'ə-kol-ı; 2 car'a-cŏl-y, *n.* An alloy of gold, silver, and copper used first by the Caribs in making ornaments. **car'a-col-it**.

car"a-co'ra, 1 kar"ə-kō'rə; 2 căr"a-cō'ra, *n.* [Malay.] A proa of Borneo and Malacca. **car'a-colt**; **car'a-core**†.

car'act†, *n.* 1. A character; sign; mark; specif., a magical symbol or formula; an enchantment. 2. Character; sort. 3. Estimate.— **car'act**†, *vt.* To mark.

Ca-rac'ta-cus, 1 kə-rak'tə-kus; 2 ca-răc'ta-cŭs, *n.* 1. King of the Silures, a British tribe of South Wales; defeated by the Romans and taken prisoner, 50; sent to Rome, 51, where his noble bearing impelled Claudius to release him; died probably in 54. **Ca-rad'oc**‡; **Crad'ock**‡. 2. *Romance.* A Knight of the Round Table, distinguished for valiant deeds; surnamed *Brief-Bras*; the victim of a serpent; hero of an old ballad *The Boy and the Mantle.*

car'a-cul, *n.* Same as CARACAL[1].

Ca-rad'oc[2], 1 kə-rad'ək; 2 ca-răd'oc, *n.* 1. *Geol.* The uppermost division of the Silurian rocks of Great Britain, or Ordovician of Europe: so named from Caer Caradoc, Shropshire, England. See chart of GEOLOGICAL HISTORY, under GEOLOGY. 2. See CARACTACUS, 1.

Ca-ra'fa, 1 ka-rä'fa; 2 cä-rä'fä, **Michele** (11/22 1785–7/25 1872). An Italian soldier; composer; fought for the French under Murat in Russia, 1812; removed to Paris, 1821; *Masaniello*, 1828, and other operas.

ca-rafe', 1 ka-rāf'; 2 cä-rāf', *n.* [F.] A glass water-bottle; decanter. **ca-raffe'**†; **craft**†; **croft**†.

Ca-ra'ga, 1 ka-rä'ga; 2 cä-rä'gä, *n.* 1. A town in Dávao district, Mindanao, P. I. 2. A town in Matti district, Mindanao, P. I.

Car"a-ga'na, 1 kar"ə-gē'nə; 2 căr"a-gā'na, *n.* [Mogul Tatar.] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic trees of the bean family having abruptly pinnate yellowish-green leaves and axillary yellow flowers. The Siberian pea-tree (*C. arborescens*) and other species are cultivated for ornament.

car'a-geen, etc. Same as CARRAGEEN, etc.

car"a-ge'nine, *n.* Same as CARRAGEENIN.

Car"a-gua'ta, 1 kar"ə-gwē'tə; 2 căr"a-gwā'ta, *n.* Same as GUZMANNIA.

car"a-ı'pi, 1 kar"ə-ı'pı; 2 căr"a-ı'pī, *n.* [S. Am.] The pottery-tree (*Moquilea utilis*).

Ca'ra-ite, *n. Ch. Hist.* Same as KARAITE.

car"a-ju'ra, 1 kar"ə-hū'rə; 2 căr"a-jų'ra, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American climbing plant (*Bignonia chica*) of the trumpet-flower family (*Bignoniaceæ*), or its red coloring-matter, chica. **car"a-ja'ra**†; **car"a-ju'ru**†.

car"a-lef'ic, *a.* Same as COROLLITIC. **car"ol-lit'tic**†.

ca-ram'ba, 1 ka-rām'bə; 2 cä-rām'bä, *interj.* [Sp.] An exclamation expressing annoyance, pleasure, or surprize.

ca-ram'bo-la, 1 ka-ram'bo-lə; 2 ca-răm'bo-la, [E. Ind.] The acid pulpy fruit of a tree (*Averrhoa carambola*) of the wood-sorrel family (*Oxalidaceæ*), of eastern Asia; also, the tree. **ca-ram'ba**†; **Coromandel gooseberry**‡.

car"am-bole'†, *v.* & *n.* Carom.

car'a-melle, 1 kar'ə-mĕl; 2 căr'a-mĕl, *n.* Same as CARMELE.

car'a-mel, *vt.* & *i.* To caramelize.

car'a-mel, 1 kar'ə-mel; 2 căr'a-mĕl, *n.* 1. A confection, variously colored and flavored, composed of sugar, butter, and other ingredients. 2. Burnt sugar; the black, soluble compound obtained by heating sugar or molasses to about 200° C., or from starch by converting it into glucose. It is used to color liquids, soups, gravies, and the like. [F., prob. < LL. *calamellus*, sugar-cane, dim. of L. *calamus*; see CALAMUS.]

car'a-mel-ize, 1 kar'ə-mel-aiz; 2 căr'a-mĕl-ız, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To convert into caramel, as sugar or the like.— **car"a-mel"i-za'tion**, *n.*

Ca"ram-nas'sa, 1 kä"rəm-nās'ə; 2 cä"ram-nas'a, *n.* A river in Bengal, India; length, 150 m. to the Ganges; water clear as crystal, but nauseous and noxious: known to rise 25 *ft.* in one night.

Ca"ra-mo'an, 1 kä"ra-mō'an; 2 cä"rä-mō'ăn, *n.* A town in Camarines Province, Luzon, P. I.

car'a-mote, 1 kar'ə-mōt; 2 căr'a-mōt, *n.* [F.] A large shrimp (*Penæus caramote*) caught in the Mediterranean and salted.

ca-ra"mu-sal', 1 ka-rä"mų-säl'; 2 cä-rä"mų-säl', *n.* [Turkey.] A trading-vessel with high poop of the type used by the Moors in the 17th century. **ca-ra"mous-sal'**†.

ca-ran'cha, 1 ka-ran'chə; 2 ca-răn'cha, *n.* A caracara, especially *Polyborus tharus*. **ca-ran'cho**†.

Ca-ran'das, 1 kə-ran'dəs; 2 ca-răn'das, *n. Bot.* A genus of ornamental shrubs of the family *Apocynaceæ*, indigenous in West Africa and Australia, some of the flower-stalks of which bear no flowers and are reduced to spines. The fruit is a 2-celled berry with but few seeds. Certain species are of use medicinally. [< Hindu *karaundā*.]

ca-rang', 1 ka-rāng'; 2 cä-rāng', *n.* [P. I.] A thatch-like awning made of woven palm-leaves and used to shelter the crew of a vessel: native name. [Tag.]

Ca-ran'gi-dæ, 1 kə-ran'jı-dı; 2 ca-răn'gı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroideans, especially those with about 24 vertebræ, a short or obsolete spinous dorsal, and usually two anal spines forming a detached portion, as in cavallies, pompanos, etc. [< CARANX.] **Car"an-gol'de-ı**‡.— **ca-ran'gid**, *n.*— **ca-ran'goid**, *a.* & *n.*

Ca-ran'gus, 1 kə-ran'gus; 2 ca-răn'gŭs, *n. Ich.* A genus of carangoid fishes differing in dentition from the genus *Caranx*, and including many species, as the cavallies, formerly referred to that genus.

ca-ran'na, 1 kə-ran'ə; 2 ca-răn'a, *n.* [S. Am.] A dark-colored, brittle, resin-like substance obtained from various trees in Mexico and South America: used formerly in pharmacy. **ca-ra'ña**‡; **ca-rau'na**‡.

Car'anx, 1 kar'ənks; 2 căr'ănks, *n. Ich.* 1. A genus typical of *Carangidæ*. 2. [c-] A fish of this genus. [< Sp. *Carangue*, kind of flatfish.]

Car'a-pa, 1 kar'ə-pə; 2 căr'a-pa, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of pinnately leaved trees of the family *Meliaceæ*, natives of tropical America. They bear nuts, often called **carap-nuts** or **crab-nuts**, which yield the **carap-oil** or **crab-oil** of commerce. See OIL. The wood, which is light but durable and is known as **carap-wood** or **crab-wood**, is used for furniture and in boat-building. *C. guianensis* and *C. moluccensis* are cultivated. 2. [c-] A tree of this genus. [< *carapi* (Guiana).]

car'a-pace, 1 kar'ə-pēs; 2 căr'a-pās, *n.* The hard case or shell of various animals; especially the upper shell of a tortoise or turtle, or the shell covering the cephalothorax of the lobster and similar crustaceans.

Will is involved in the opening and shutting of the *carapace* of the common Cypris. W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in the Lower Animals* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 6, p. 54. [K. P. & CO. 1879.]

[F., < Sp. *carapacho*, perhaps for *caparazon*, caparison, < LL. *capara*, hood, < *capa*, cape.] **car'a-past**‡.— **car'a-paced**, *a.*— **car"a-pa'cial**, *a.*— **car"a-pac'ic**, *a.*

ca"ra-pa'to, 1 kä"ra-pä'to; 2 cä"rä-pä'to, *n.* A South-American tick of the genus *Amblyomma*. [< Sp. *garapata*, tick.] — **carapato disease**, an affection occurring in tropical Africa, probably caused by the presence of some protozoan in the blood.

Ca"ra-pe-gua', 1 kä"ra-pē-gwä'; 2 cä"rä-pe-gwä', *n.* A town and commune in Paraguay.

ca-ra'po, 1 ka-rä'po; 2 cä-rä'po, *n.* A sternopygoid fish (*Carapus fasciatus*) of South America. [Tupi.]

car"a-ra'ra, 1 kä"ra-rä'ra; 2 cä"rä-rä'rä, *n.* [S. Am.] A sapajou monkey.

ca-ra'sa, 1 ka-rä'sə; 2 cä-rä'sä, *n.* [P. I.] A light wooden shield used by the natives; also, the handles by which it is held: native name. [< Visaya *calasag*.] **ca-la-sag'**‡.

ca-ras'in, 1 kə-ras'ın; 2 ca-răs'in, *n.* A cyprinoid fish (*Carassius vulgaris*), the crucian carp or gibel. Compare CARP, *n.* [< F. *carassin*; see CRUCIAN.] **[ras'owt.**

ca-ras'sow, 1 kə-ras'o; 2 ca-răs'o, *n.* The curassow. **ca-rat'**, 1 kar'ət; 2 căr'at, *vt.* To refine, as gold.

car'at, *n.* 1. A twenty-fourth part, formerly the twenty-fourth part in weight of a gold marc: used to express the proportion of gold in an alloy; thus, gold 18 carats fine is 18/24 or 3/4 pure gold. 2. A unit of weight for precious stones, standardized by the United States Government at exactly 200 milligrams. This value is accepted by the leading governments of the world. **3**†. The carob-bean. **4**†. Figuratively, value; worth. [F., < Ar. *qīrāt*, < Gr. *keration*, dim. of *kera(t-)s*, horn.] **car'ack**†; **car'act**†; **car'ract**†; **car'rat**†; **car'rett**; **char'ract**†; **kar'at**‡.

— **car'at-goods"**, *n. pl.* Packets of diamonds having an average weight of about one carat.

ca-ratch', 1 kə-rach'; 2 ca-răch', *n.* A tax paid by Christian and heretical Mohammedan subjects to the Turkish government. [< Turk. *kharaj*.]

ca"ra-u', 1 kä"ra-ū'; 2 cä"rä-ų', *n.* [S. Am.] A courlan.

ca-rau'na, 1 kə-rō'nə; 2 ca-rą'na, *n.* Same as CARANNA.

Ca-rau'sius, 1 kə-rō'shus; 2 ca-rą'shŭs, **Marcus Aurelius Valerius** (–293). A Roman insurgent; born in Batavia (now Belgium); master of Britain; assumed title of emperor, 286; murdered by Allectus.

Ca"ra-va'ca, 1 kä"ra-vä'ka; 2 cä"rä-vä'cä, *n.* A town in Murcia province, Spain.

Ca"ra-vag'gio, 1 kä"ra-vä'jo; 2 cä"rä-vä'ğo, *n.* 1. **Michel Anglolo Amerighi da** (1569–1609), an Italian painter; *Supper at Emmaus*, etc. 2. **Polldoro da**, see CALDARA. — **Ca"ra-vag-ges'chi**, *n. pl.* Same as TENEBROSI.

car'a-van, 1 kar'ə-van; 2 căr'a-văn (XIII), *n.* 1. An Oriental convoy of travelers or merchandise; a camel's train in the desert; an armed company of traders, pilgrims, or the like, as in Asia or Africa.

While o'er the neighbouring bridge the *caravan*
Winds slowly in one line interminable
Of camel after camel. R. M. MILNES *The Kiosk* st. 1.

2. Any body of individuals on a journey; as, a *caravan* of emigrants.

Where beasts and men together o'er the plain
Move on — a mighty *caravan* of pain.
WORDSWORTH *Descriptive Sketches* st. 8.

3. A van. 4. A house on wheels, as of an itinerant photographer, or of a gipsy family, or of a party on a pleasure-tour.

On the border of this common . . . a *caravan* was drawn up to rest. DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop* p. 118. [P. & C.]

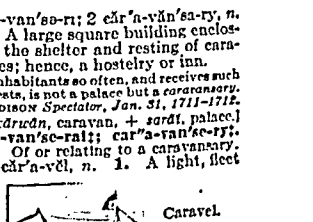
5. A wheeled cage of wild beasts; hence, a traveling menagerie. 6. [Eng.] A covered third-class railway-carriage used early in the 19th century. 7. [Rare or Obs.] A campaign or cruise of the Knights of Malta against the Turks and corsairs. **8**†. A fleet of vessels; also, the cruise of such a fleet: used of Oriental or Russian vessels. **9**†. A calash. [< F. *caravane*, < Sp. *caravana*, < Per. *kārwān* caravan.] — **car'a-van-cer'**, *n.* The director of an Oriental caravan.— **car'a-van-ing**, *a.* & *n.*— **car'a-van-ist**, *n.*— **car'a-van-nish**, *a.*

car"a-van'sa-ry, 1 kar"ə-van'sə-rı; 2 căr"a-văn'sa-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] A large square building enclosing a spacious court for the shelter and resting of caravans in Oriental countries; hence, a hostelry or inn.

A house that changes its inhabitants so often, and receives such a perpetual succession of guests, is not a palace but a *caravansary*.
ADDISON *Spectator, Jan. 31, 1711–1712.*

[< Per. *kārwānsarāī*, < *kārwān*, caravan, + *sarāī*, palace.] **car'a-van'se-ra**‡; **car"a-van'se-rai**‡; **car"a-ran'se-ry**‡. — **car"a-van-se'ri-al**, *a.* Of or relating to a caravansary.

car'a-vel, 1 kar'ə-vel; 2 căr'a-vĕl, *n.* 1. A light, fleet type of vessel which originated in Spain and Portugal in the 15th century. See CARVEL.



Caravel.

The mariner . . . steered his *caravel* across the Caribbean seas. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 216. [H.]

2. Later, a fast galley of the Spanish and Portuguese type, used often as a dispatch-boat. 3. A Turkish frigate. **car"a-vel'la**‡. 4. A small French fishing-boat. 5. An ianthina. [< Sp. *carabela*, dim. of *caraba*, < LL. *carabus*, < Gr. *karabos*, light ship.] **car'a-val**‡; **car"a-re'la**‡.

car"a-vi'na, 1 kar"ə-vi'nə; 2 căr"a-vi'na, *n.* Same as CORVINA.

car"a-wa'ta, 1 kar"ə-wā'tə; 2 căr"a-wā'ta, *n.* [E. Ind.] A poisonous crotaloid snake (*Hypnale nepa*) of southern India and Ceylon.

car'a-way, 1 kar'ə-wē; 2 căr'a-wā, *n.* 1. A biennial herb (*Carum carui*) of the parsley family, native in Asia, but now extensively cultivated in Europe and the United States. 2. The fruit of the plant, the so-called **cara-**

way-seeds, employed in cookery, confectionery, and medicine. 3. [Rare or Obs.] A cake or confection flavored with caraway. [< Sp. *alcarahueya*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *karwiyā*, perhaps < Gr. *karon*, caraway.]

—**black caraway**, a small ranunculaceous annual (*Nigella sativa*), native in the Mediterranean region but cultivated in India and southern Europe. Its seeds are used as a substitute for caraway. **black cumin‡; nutmeg-flower‡.**— **car'a-way-worm"**, *n.* The larva of the *Papilio polyxenes*, an American papilionid butterfly, which feeds on caraway, parsley, celery, and similar plants.

carb, 1 kärb; 2 cärb, *v.* [Scot.] To carp; cavil.

car-bac"i-dom'e-ter, 1 kar-bas'i-dem'i-tər; 2 cär-băç'i-dŏm'e-tər, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of carbon dioxid in the air. [< CARBON + ACID + -METER.]

car"bal-lyl'ic, 1 kär"ba-lil'ik; 2 cär"bă-lĭl'ic, *a. Org. Chem.* Consisting of three carboxylic groups; tricarballylic. [< CARBON + ALLYL.]

car'ba-mate, 1 kär'bə-mēt; 2 cär'ba-māt, *n. Chem.* **1.** A salt or ester of carbamic acid. **2.** Same as EUPHORIN.

car-bam'ic, 1 kar-bam'ik; 2 cär-băm'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the amid of carbonic acid and the amid radical NH_2. [< CARBONIC + AMID.]—**carbamic acid**, a theoretical compound (CH_3NO_2), known by its compounds, as carbamic salts and carbamic ethers.

car-bam'id, 1 kar-bam'id; 2 cär-băm'id, *n. Chem.* Urea or one of its isomers. [< CARBON + AMID.] **car-bam'ide‡.**

car-bam'i-din, 1 kar-bam'i-din; 2 cär-băm'i-din, *n. Chem.* Same as GUANIDIN.

car-bam'in, } 1 kar-bam'in, -in *or* în; 2 cär-băm'in, -in
car-bam'ine, } *or* -în, *n.* A compound of cyanogen with a hydrocarbon radical; any one of a series of volatile, vile-smelling, poisonous oils.—**carb"a-min'ic**, *a.* Same as CARBAMIC.

car-ban'il, 1 kar-ban'il; 2 cär-băn'il, *n. Chem.* Phenyl cyanate. [< CARBONYL + ANILIN.]—**car"ba-nil'ic**, *a.* Derived from anilin and carbonic acid.—**carbanilic acid**, the chemical compound $HO.CONHC_6H_5$, existing only in its esters.—**car-ban'i-lid**, *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5NH)_2CO$, obtained by heating anilin with urea. **car-ban'i-lide‡.**

car'ba-sus, 1 kär'bə-sus; 2 cär'ba-sūs, *n.* Gauze for use in surgery. [L., < Gr. *karpasos*, fine flax.]

car'ba-zid, } 1 kär'bə-zid, -zid *or* -zaid; 2 cär'ba-zĭd,
car'ba-zide, } -zĭd *or* -zīd, *n. Chem.* A compound (CO $(N_2)_2$ derived from urea by substituting hydrazin residues for both its amid groups. [< CARBON + AZOTE.]

car'ba-zol, } 1 kär'bə-zōl; 2 cär'ba-zōl, *n. Chem.* A
car'ba-zole, } white crystalline compound derived from coal-tar and formed when the vapor of anilin is passed through a red-hot tube. [< CARBON + AZOTE + -OL.]—**car"ba-zo'line**, *n. Chem.* A basic compound ($C_{12}H_{11}N$) made by subjecting carbazol to the reducing action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus.

car-baz'o-tate, 1 kar-baz'o-tēt; 2 cär-băz'o-tāt, *n. Chem.* A picrate.

car"ba-zot'ic, 1 kär"bə-zet'ik; 2 cär"ba-zŏt'ic, *a. Chem. Of or pertaining to carbon and azote (nitrogen).*—**carbazotic acid**, same as PICRIC ACID.

car'been, 1 kär'bin; 2 cär'bēn, *n.* [Austral.] A eucalypt from which a white crystalline kino is obtained.

car'ber"ry, 1 kär'ber'i; 2 cär'bĕr'y, *n.* [North. Eng.] The gooseberry.

car'bid, } 1 kär'bid, -bid *or* -baid; 2 cär'bid, -bid *or*
car'bide, } -bīd, *n. Chem.* A compound of carbon with one or more positive elements. **car'bu-ret‡.**—**calcium carbid (calcium acetylid)**, a compound made from quicklime and carbon in an electric furnace. See ACETYLENE.—**iron c.**, a compound of carbon and iron. Several such compounds exist in steel and in cast iron.

car-bim'id, 1 kar-bim'id; 2 cär-bĭm'id, *n. Chem.* Isocyanic acid or one of its salts. [< CARBON + IMID.] **-ide‡.**

car'bine, 1 kär'bain *or* -bin; 2 cär'bin *or* -bīn (XIII), *n.* **1.** A short rifle or musket, especially designed for mounted troops. **2†.** A light harquebus. [< F. *carabin* (OF. *calabrin*, carbineer), < *calabre*, *caabre*, *caable*, < LL. *cadabula*, catapult, < Gr. *katabolē*, *kata*, down, + *ballō*, throw.] **car'a-bine‡.—car'bine-thim"ble**, *n.* A stiff leather socket on the right side of a saddle, to receive the muzzle of a carbine.

car"bi-neer', 1 kär"bi-nir'; 2 cär"bi-nēr', *n.* A soldier armed with a carbine.

> He had therefore left the Rhinegrave with his company of mounted *carbineers* to guard the passage.
> MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, pt. i, p. 179. [H. 1862.]

car'bin-ol, 1 kär'bin-ōl *or* -ol; 2 cär'bin-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* Methyl alcohol (HCH_3O_4), or a monatomic alcohol derived therefrom by replacing the hydrogen of the methyl group by an alcohol radical; as, methyl *carbinol* ($CH_3CH_2.OH$). [< CARBON + -OL.]

car'bin-yl, 1 kär'bin-il; 2 cär'bin-ĭl, *n. Chem.* The alcohol radical of a carbinol. [< CARBON + -YL.]

car-blot', 1 kar-blō'; 2 cär-blŏ', *n.* A cartridge of calcium carbid employed in acetylene lamps.

car'bo, 1 kär'bo; 2 cär'bo, *n. Chem.* Charcoal.

car'bo-, 1 kär'bo-; 2 cär'bo-. From Latin *carbo*, coal: a combining form, denoting, in chemistry, combination with carbon.

car"bo-gel'a-tin, } 1 kär"bo-jel'a-tin, -tin *or* -tin; 2 cär"bo-
car"bo-gel'a-tine, } ğĕl'a-tin, -tin *or* -tin, *n.* An explosive composed of wood-flour, guncotton, charcoal, nitroglycerin, and saltpeter.

car"bo-hem"o-glo'bin, } 1 kär"bo-hem'o-glō"bin; 2 cär"bo-
car"bo-hæm"o-glo'bin, } hĕm'o-glō"bin, *n. Chem.* A compound of carbonic dioxid with hemoglobin.

car"bo-hy'drate, 1 kär"bo-hai'drēt; 2 cär"bo-hȳ'drāt, *n.* Any one of a group of compounds containing carbon combined with hydrogen and oxygen according to the formula $Cx(H_2O)y$, in which x is 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, or 12, and y 5, 6, or 11. The carbohydrates include the glucose group ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), the cane-sugar group ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$), and the cellulose group $(C_6H_{10}O_5)n$. **carb-hy'drate‡.—car"bo-hy'drous**, *a.*

car"bo-hy"dra-tu'ri-a, 1 kär"bo-hai'dra-tiū'ri-ə; 2 cär"bo-hȳ'dra-tū'ri-a, *n.* Same as GLUCOSURIA.

car"bo-hy'dra-zid, *n.* Same as CARBAZID.

car"bo-hy'drid, } 1 kär"bo-hai'drid; 2 cär"bo-hȳ'drid, *n.*
car"bo-hy'dride, } Same as HYDROCARBON.

car'bo-late, 1 kär'bo-lēt; 2 cär-bo-lāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of carbolic acid; phenate; phenolate. [bolized.

car'bo-lat"ed, 1 kär'bo-lēt'ed; 2 cär'bo-lāt'ĕd, *a.* Car-

car'bol broth, 1 kär'bōl *or* -bel brōth; 2 cär'bŏl *or* -bŏl brŏth. Meat broth containing 1/10 of 1 per cent. carbolic acid, used as a medium for testing water for the presence of sewage-bacteria.

car-bo'le-um, 1 kar-bō'li-um; 2 cär-bō'le-ūm, *n. Chem.* Liquid carbonic acid.

car"bol-fuch'sin, 1 kar"bōl-fūk'sin; 2 cär"bŏl-fu͝e'sin, *n. Micros.* A stain made by dissolving 1 part of basic fuchsin in 100 parts of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid, and 10 parts of absolute alcohol.

car-bol'ic, 1 kar-bel'ik; 2 cär-bŏl'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from carbon and oil; of or pertaining to coal-tar oil. [< CARBON + -OL.]—**carbolic acid**, a white crystalline deliquescent compound ($C_6H_5.OH$) with a burning taste and odor resembling that of creosote, contained in the heavy oil of coal-tar, from which it is distilled at between 165° and 190° C. It is a caustic poison, largely used as an antiseptic and disinfectant, especially in surgery, and its antidotes are epsom salts, alcohol, and heat.

car"bo-lin'e-ate, 1 kär"bo-lin'i-ēt; 2 cär"bo-lin'e-āt, *tt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To saturate with carbolineum.

car"bo-lin'e-um, 1 kär"bo-lin'i-um; 2 cär"bo-lin'e-ūm, *n.* A dark-brown greasy compound composed of zinc chlorid and anthracene-oil, or chlorinated anthracene-oil, used as a wood-preservative: proprietary name. [acid poisoning.

car'bol-ism, 1 kär'bəl-izm; 2 cär'bol-ĭsm, *n.* Carbolic-

car'bo-lite, 1 kär'bo-lait; 2 cär'bo-līt, *n.* A by-product in iron-smelting, consisting of calcium-aluminum-silicon carbid, and used as a substitute for calcium carbid.

car'bo-lize, 1 kär'bo-laiz; 2 cär'bo-līz, *tt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] To treat or impregnate with carbolic acid. **car'bo-lise‡.**

car"bo-lu'ri-a, 1 kär"bo-liū'ri-ə; 2 cär"bo-lū'ri-a, *n.* The presence in the urine of carbolic acid. [< CARBOLIC + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

car"bo-lu'tite, 1 kär"bo-liū'tait; 2 cär"bo-lū'tīt, *n.* A carbonaceous rock of elastic composition having a fine granular texture, as a mud-bed or bed of coal-dust. [< CARBO- + L. *lutum*, clay.]

car"bol-xy'lol, 1 kär"bol-zai'lōl *or* -lel; 2 cär"bŏl-zȳ'lŏl *or* -lŏl, *n. Chem.* A mixture of xylene and phenol. [< CARBO- + OX (-YGEN) + -YL + -OL.]

car'bon‡, 1 kär'bən *or* -bon; 2 cär'bon, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A non-metallic element found in all organic substances, and in carbonates, as chalk and limestone, also in anthracite and other coals, in charcoal, in lampblack, etc.

> The volume of *carbon in the atmosphere* . . . exceeds in amount all the *carbon* that is stored in the earth in the form of coal, or spread over its surface in the form of animals or vegetables.
> D. A. WELLS *Sci. of Common Things* p. 211, note. [I. B. & CO.]

2. Bort; carbonado. **3.** One of various things made of carbon, as the rod of an arc lamp, an element of a voltaic cell, etc. [< L. *carbo(n-)*, coal.]—**car'bon-black"**, *n.* Gas-black. See BLACK.—**c.-bronze**, *n.* A variety of bronze used in journal-bearings to reduce friction.—**c. compounds** (*Chem.*), compounds consisting largely of carbon, as differing from those compounds composed of metallic elements. Compare ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—**c. dioxid**, same as CARBONIC ACID.—**c.-light**, *n.* An electric arc-light, formed between carbon-points.—**c. monoxid**, same as CARBONOUS OXID.—**c. oxychlorid**, same as CARBONYL CHLORID.—**c.-paper**, *n.* **1.** Tissue-paper so prepared with carbon or other material that it will reproduce on paper underneath a copy of anything impressed on it, as by a pencil or typewriter. **2.** Paper used in carbon-printing (see below).—**c.-point**, *n.* In the electric arc-light, one of the two carbon rods between which the light is formed.—**c.-printing**, *n. Phot.* A photographic process employing a tissue or film of gelatin colored with a permanent and insoluble pigment (for black, lampblack, whence the name of the process). This tissue is sensitized with a bichromate, and then becomes insoluble on exposure to light. After exposure under a negative, the tissue is transferred to a suitable support and developed with hot water. In the single-transfer process it remains on this support and is reversed as to right and left. In the double-transfer process, it is again transferred to its final support and reproduces the subject as in nature. **c. process‡.**—**c. silicid**, same as CARBORUNDUM.—**c.-spot**, *n.* A dark spot in a diamond.—**c. tetrachlorid**, a colorless liquid produced by the action of chlorin on carbon bisulfid: used as a solvent, local anesthetic, etc.—**c. theory** (*Biol.*), the theory of the origin of life from inorganic carbonates.—**c. wool**, a by-product in the manufacture of coke consisting of a mass of fine carbon threads.—**combined c.**, in steel and iron, carbon in chemical combination with some other element in the form of carbids.—**fixed c.** (*Chem.*), the nonvolatile solid constituent of coal which is entirely consumed in combustion at certain temperatures. Together with ash and volatile matter it forms the substance of coal, usually representing about 90 per cent. of the compound. See COAL.—**graphitic c.**, in steel and iron, carbon present as graphite. Compare COMBINED CARBON, above.—**car'bon-less**, *a.* Without carbon.

Car'bon², *n.* **1.** A county in Pennsylvania; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Mauch Chunk. **2.** A county in Wyoming; 8,018 sq. m.; county-seat, Rawlins. **3.** A county in Montana; 2,472 sq. m.; county-seat, Red Lodge. **4.** A county in Utah; 1,596 sq. m.; county-seat, Price.

car-bo'na, 1 kar-bō'nə; 2 cär-bō'na, *n.* A mass of ore-bearing rock not sufficiently pure, regular, or vein-like to be called a lode. [< L. *carbo(n-)*, coal.]

car"bon-a'ceous, 1 kär"bən-ē'shus; 2 cär"bon-ā'shŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or yielding carbon; as, *carbonaceous* shale.

car"bo-na'do, 1 kär"bo-nē'do; 2 cär"bo-nā'do, *tt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To hack or slash; stripe like a carbonado. **2†.** To score and broil. **car"bo-nade'†.**

car"bo-na'do†, *n.* A bird, chop, or fish scored and broiled. **car'bon-adet.** [Same as BORT.

car"bo-na'do², 1 kär"bo-nā'do; 2 cär"bo-nā'do, *n.* [Sp.]

car"bon-an'i-on, 1 kär"bən-an'ai-ən; 2 cär"bon-ăn'i-on, *n. Chem.* The anion evolved from carbonic acid (CO_3).

Car"bo-na'ro, 1 kär"bo-nā'ro; 2 cär"bo-nā'ro, *n.* [-RI, 1 -ri; 2-rī, *pl.*] A member of a Neapolitan secret society organized in 1808–1814, for the purpose of expelling Murat and the French and establishing a republic. [It., < L., *carbonarius*, collier, < *carbo(n-)*, coal.]—**Car"bo-na'rism**, *n.*

car'bon-ate, 1 kär'bən-ēt; 2 cär'bon-āt, *tt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To impregnate or charge with carbonic acid, as by pressure. **2.** [Rare.] To reduce to carbon; carbonize.—**car'bon-at-ing-col"umn**, *n.* An iron cylinder used in the Solvay or ammonia process of making sodium carbonate from common salt. **car'bon-at-ing-tow"er‡.**

car'bon-ate, *n.* **1.** A salt or ester of carbonic acid. **2.** [Western U. S.] *Mining.* Any ore, as of silver, largely composed of cerussite. **3.** Same as BORT.—**carbonate of potash**, potassium carbonate.—**hard c.** (*Mining*), an iron carbonate.—**lead c.**, cerusite, which in commerce consists of a white powder, the principal constituent of painters' white lead.—**primary c.**, same as BICARBONATE.—**soft c.**, a lead carbonate.

car"bon-a'tion, 1 kär"bən-ē'shən; 2 cär-bon-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of carbonating, especially in the purification of beet-, cane-, or sorghum-juice; the precipitation of the lime salts from the juice by means of carbon-dioxid gas. **2.** *Petrog.* The chemical combination of carbonic acid with a base, resulting in the production of carbonates. **car"bon-a-ta'tion‡; car-bon"a-ti-za'tion‡.**

car'bon-a"tor, 1 kär'bən-ē'tər *or* -tor; 2 cär'bon-ā'tor, *n.* One who or that which carbonates.

Car'bon-dale, 1 kär'bən-dēl; 2 cär'bon-dāl, *n.* **1.** A mining city in Lackawanna county, Pa. **2.** A city in Jackson county, Ill.

car'bone‡, *tt.* To broil.

car"bo-ne'mi-a, 1 kär"bo-ni'mi-ə; 2 cär"bo-nē'mi-a, *n.* An abnormal amount of carbon dioxid in the blood. [< CARBON + Gr. *haima*, blood.]

car"bo-ne'ro, 1 kär"bo-nē'ro; 2 cär"bo-ne'ro, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A carangoid fish (*Caranx ruber*) of the West Indies. **cl'bit.**

Car'bon Hill. A village in Grundy county, Ill.

car-bon'ic, 1 kar-ben'ik; 2 cär-bŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or obtained from carbon. **2.** [C-] Same as CARBONIFEROUS.—**carbonic acid.** **1.** A heavy, colorless, incombustible gas (CO_2) that may be liquefied and solidified by cold and pressure, produced in the respiration of animals and in the decay or combustion of organic matter. It forms 1/2500 of the atmosphere, is found in mineral waters and in combination as carbonates, and is a common ingredient of many minerals, of which limestone is typical. Carbonic acid is dissolved by water, the amount taken up increasing with the pressure. See SODA-WATER. The gas, which will support neither respiration nor combustion, is taken from the air by plants, which decompose it, the oxygen being given off while the carbon is retained for the gradual building up of the plant. **2.** An unisolated compound ($CO_2.H_2O$) supposed to be formed by dissolving carbon dioxid in water: it forms salts called carbonates.—**c. oxid**, a colorless, poisonous, inflammable gas (CO) formed by the incomplete combustion of carbon with oxygen, or by de-oxidizing carbon dioxid. Its blue flame may be seen on the surface of a clear coal-fire.

car'bon-id, } 1 kär'bən-id, -id *or* -oid; 2 cär'bon-id, -id *or*
car'bon-ide, } -id, *n.* [Rare.] Same as CARBID.

car"bon-if'er-ous, 1 kär"bən-if'ər-us; 2 cär"bon-ĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Containing or yielding carbon or coal. **2.** [C-] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Carboniferous age. [< L. *carbo(n-)*, coal, + *fero*, bear.] **car-bon'ic‡.—Carboniferous period**, the middle division of the Carboniferous age.

> It is indeed wonderful that the mode of growth of animals which died out in the *carboniferous period* should be better known to us than that of many living.
> AGASSIZ *Geological Sketches* sketch xi, p. 53. [T. & F. 1866.]

Car"bon-if'er-ous, *n. Geol.* One of the periods of the Paleozoic era, characterized in many parts of the world by luxuriant land vegetation, the remains of which have formed extensive coal-beds; also, the system of rocks deposited in the Carboniferous period. See TABLE OF GEOLOGY. The Carboniferous was preceded by the Devonian period, and, according to the scheme adopted by most European geologists, was followed by the Permian. By most American geologists the Permian is included in the Carboniferous, which thus lasted until the close of the Paleozoic era, and was followed by the Triassic period. In North America the Carboniferous system of strata is divided into the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian series; in Europe, excluding the Permian, it is divided into the Culm or Dinantian, the Westphalian (Moscovian), and the Stephanian (Uralian) series. **Car-bon'ic‡.**

car-bon'i-fy, 1 kar-ben'i-fai; 2 cär-bŏn'i-fȳ, *tt.* To carbonize. [< CARBON + -FY.]—**car-bon"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

car"bon-ig'e-nous, 1 kär"bən-ij'i-nus; 2 car'bon-ĭg'e-nŭs, *a.* Producing carbon. [< CARBON + -GENOUS.]

car"bon-im'id, 1 kär"bən-im'id; 2 cär"bon-im'id, *n. Org. Chem.* Same as CARBIMID.

car'bon-ist, 1 kär'bən-ist; 2 cär'bon-ĭst, *n.* One who holds the view that the hardness of steel which has been quickly cooled is entirely due to its carbon constituent: opposed to *allotropist*.

car"bo-ni'trid, 1 kär"bo-nai'trid; 2 cär"bo-nī'trid, *n. Chem.* Any compound of carbon and nitrogen with a third element, as, for example, C_2NS_2.

car-bo'ni-um, 1 kar-bō'ni-um; 2 cär-bō'ni-ŭm, *n. Chem.* The monovalent radical CH_3 in the relation of a base-former resembling ammonium. [< CARBO- + (AMM) -ONIUM.]

car"bon-i-za'tion, 1 kär"bən-i-zē'shən; 2 cär"bon-i-zā'shon, *n.* **1.** The conversion of organic matter, as wood, into charcoal or coal. **2.** Carburization. **3.** Carbonation.—**car"bon-i-za'tion-bed"**, *n.* A kiln used in charcoal-burning.

car'bon-ize, 1 kär'bən-aiz; 2 cär'bon-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to carbon, as by the action of heat or acids; char. **2.** To coat, as paper, with charcoal, lampblack, or the like. **3.** To free wool and other animal fiber from vegetable admixture, as straw, by chemical saturation and heat (**wet carbonizing**), or by exposure to dry hydrochloric-acid gas at 100° C. (**dry carbonizing**). **4.** To charge with carbon.

> The colder the country is in which a people live, the more highly *carbonized* will be their food.
> BUCKLE *Hist. Civilization* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 44. [A. 1866.]

II. *i.* To become charred or carbonized.

—**carbonized cloth** (*Elec.*), cloth charred *in vacuo*: used for high resistance.—**car'bon-iz"a-bl(e)**, *a.*

car'bon-iz"er, 1 kär'bən-aiz'ər; 2 cär'bon-īz'er, *n.* Same as CARBURETER, 1.

car"bon-o-hy'drous, 1 kär"bən-o-hai'drus; 2 cär"bon-o-hȳ'drŭs, *a.* Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

car"bon-om'e-ter, 1 kär"bən-em'i-tər; 2 cär"bon-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for estimating the amount of carbon or of carbon dioxid in a substance, as by the use of lime-water.—**car"bon-om'e-try**, *n.*

car'bon-ous, 1 kär'bən-us; 2 cär'bon-ŭs, *a.* Carbonic.—**carbonous oxid**, see CARBONIC OXID, under CARBONIC.

car'bon-yl, 1 kär'bən-il; 2 cär'bon-ĭl, *n.* A divalent organic radical (CO), known only in combination.—**carbonyl chlorid**, a colorless gas ($COCl_2$) with a pungent odor: formed variously, as by the action of sunlight on dry chlorin and carbon monoxid. [< CARBON + -YL.]—**car"bon-yl'ic**, *a.* [a. Relating to carbon and pyridin.

car"bo-py-rid'ic, 1 kär"bo-pi-rid'ik; 2 cär"bo-py-rĭd'ic, *a.*

car-bo'ra, 1 kar-bō'rə; 2 cär-bō'ra, *n.* [Aboriginal Austral.] **1.** The koala. **2.** A worm that bores into timber, as of piers, exposed at low tide.

car"bo-ru'dite, 1 kär"bo-rū'dait; 2 cär"bo-ry'dīt, *n.* A coarse-grained carbonaceous elastic conglomerate. [< CARBO- + L. *rudus*, rubble.]

car"bo-run'dum, 1 kär"bo-run'dum; 2 cär"bo-rŭn'dŭm, *n.* An artificial compound of carbon and silicon made in the electric furnace and used for abrasive purposes. [< L. *carbo(n-)*, coal, + (CO-)RUNDUM.]—**car"bo-run'-**

dum·cloth" or **-pa"per**, *n.* Cloth or paper coated with pulverized carborundum.

car"bo-styr'il, 1 kär"bo-stir'il; 2 cär"bo-stȳr'il, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound (C_9H_7NO) formed variously, as by heating nitrocinnamic ether with ammonium sulfid to 100° C. under pressure. [< CARBON + STYRENE.]

car-box'id, } 1 kar-bŏks'id, -id or -oid; 2 cär-bŏks'id, -id
car-box'ide, } *or* -īd, *n. Chem.* A combination of carbon monoxid with a base; as, potassium *carboxid* (KCO).

car-box'y-, 1 kar-bŏks'ɪ-; 2 cär-bŏks'y-. Combining form for *carboxyl*.

car-box'yl, 1 kar-bŏks'il; 2 cär-bŏks'yl, *n. Chem.* A monovalent acid radical (CO.OH). [< CARBON + (OXYGEN) + -YL.] — **car"box-yl'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to carboxyl. **2.** Rhodizonic.

car'boy, 1 kär'boi; 2 cär'bŏy, *n.* **1.** A large globular glass bottle enclosed in a box or in wickerwork: used mainly for the transportation of corrosive acids and the like. **2†.** A demijohn. [< Per. *qarābah*, demijohn.] — **car'boyed**, *pa.*

car'-brake", etc. See under CAR, *n.*

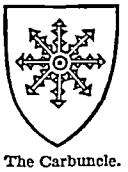
car'bun-cle, } 1 kär'bun-kl; 2 cär-bŭn-cl, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* **car'bun-cle**, } An inflammatory gangrenous tumor involving the skin and cellular tissue beneath; a malignant boil; an anthrax. **2.** *Mineral.* (1) A garnet cut *en cabochon*, flat or concave below to show the color. (2) Anciently, any stone of brilliant fire, especially if red, as a ruby: in the Authorized Version of the Bible, one of the stones in the breastplate of the high priest, the Hebrew *bareketh*. (3) A mythical stone supposed to give light in the dark.

> Truth may perhaps come to the price of a pearl, . . . but it will not rise to the price of a diamond or *carbuncle*.
> BACON *Works, Essays, Of Truth* in vol. i, p. 261. [M. O. B. 1871.]

3. A pimple or blotch on the nose or face, caused by intemperance. **4.** A substance having the transparency and brilliance of a carbuncle.

> You will have pure . . . *carbuncle* to make the brain transparent.
> EMERSON *Rep. Men, Swedenborg* ch. i, p. 313. [B. 1847.]

5. *Her.* (1) A charge or bearing generally composed of eight radii, four being arranged crosswise and four saltierwise. See SALTIRE. (2) The red tincture of a nobleman's escutcheon. [OF., < L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo(n-)*, coal.] **car'bun-kled**, *a.* — **car'buncle cut**, the convex or en cabochon cut. — **car'bun-cled**, *a.* **1.** Set with carbuncles. **2.** *Pathol.* Affected with carbuncles or pimples. — **car-bun'cu-lar**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to, resembling, or resulting from a carbuncle; as, a *carbuncular* suppuration. — **car-bun'cu-late†**. — **car-bun"cu-la'tion**, *n.* The blasting of newly sprouted buds by either heat or cold. — **car-bun'cu-lous**, *a.* Like a carbuncle; abounding in or afflicted with carbuncles.


The Carbuncle.

car-bun'cu-lo, 1 kar-bŭŋ'kŭ-lō; 2 cär-bun'cu-lō, *n.* [Sp.] An animal, fabled to exist in South America, which has in its forehead a carbuncle-stone of great value and capable of emitting a brilliant red light at night.

car-bun"cu-lo'sis, 1 kar-bun"kiu-lō'sis; 2 cär-bŭn"cŭ-lō'sis, *n.* The constitutional condition that favors the formation of carbuncles.

car'bu-rant, 1 kär'biu-rənt; 2 cär'bū-rant, *n.* Any material furnishing carbon to a mixture of gases for the production of light or of mechanical energy. [< CARBURET.]

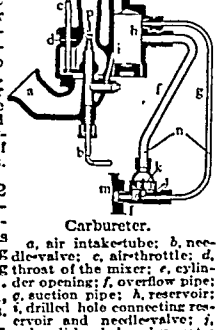
car'bu-rate, 1 kär'biu-rēt; 2 cär'bū-rāt, *vt.* To carburize. — **car"bu-ra'tion**, *n.* — **car'bu-ra"tor**, *n.*

car'bu-ret, 1 kär'biu-ret; 2 cär'bū-rĕt, *vt.* To carburize. [< CARBON.]

car'bu-ret, *n.* A carbid.

car'bu-ret"ant, 1 kär'biu-ret"ant; 2 cär'bū-rĕt'ant, *n.* A liquid hydrocarbon used to enrich illuminating-gas.

car'bu-ret"er, 1 kär'biu-ret"er; 2 cär'bū-rĕt'er, *n.* **1.** An apparatus used to charge air or gas with volatilized hydrocarbons to give it illuminating power. **car'bon-iz"er†.** **2.** A device for carrying a current of air through or over a liquid fuel, so that the air may take up the vapor to form the explosive mixture, as in some motor-engines. **3.** A hydrocarbon so used. **car'bu-ret"or** or **-ter†.** — **compensating carbureter** (*Mech.*), a carbureter whose regulation of the supply of fuel to the engine is automatic, varying with the power or speed of the motor. — **car'bu-re'tion**, *n.* The act of carburizing.


Carbureter.

a, air intake-tube; *b*, necktube; *c*, air-throttle; *d*, throat of the mixer; *e*, cylinder opening; *f*, overflow pipe; *g*, suction pipe; *h*, reservoir; *i*, drilled hole connecting reservoir and needle-valve; *j*, valve-disk; *k*, *l*, valve-seats; *m*, opening to gasoline tank; *n*, surface of the gasoline in the suction and the overflow pipes at starting of the engine; *o*, Venturi, or funnel-shaped tube; *p*, opening to the needle-valve, at which point the gasoline is broken into fine particles by the air suction, and passes into the cylinder.

car'bu-rize, 1 kär'biu-raiz; 2 cär'bu-rīz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZING.] To combine or impregnate with carbon, as gas to increase its illuminating power, or as iron in making cement-steel. **car'bu-rist.** — **car"bu-ri-za'tion**, *n.* **car'bu-riz"er** [or **-ris"er**], *n.*

car"bu-rom'e-ter, 1 kär"biu-rom'ɪ-ter; 2 cär"bū-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for determining the amount of carbon, hydrogen, etc., in fuels. [< CARBURET + -METER.]

car'byl, 1 kär'bil; 2 cär'byl, *n. Chem.* **1.** (1) Carbon, or (2) ethylene, viewed as radicals. **2.** Same as CARBONIUM. [< CARBON + -YL.]

car"byl-am'in, 1 kär"bil-am'in; 2 cär"byl-ăm'in, *n. Chem.* Same as CARBAMIN.

Car'ca-s, 1 kär'ki-s; 2 cär'cā-s, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Car"ca-jen'te, 1 kär"ka-hen'tē; 2 cär"cā-hĕn'tę, *n.* A town in Valencia, Spain. **Car"ca-gen'te†.**

car'ca-jou, 1 kär'ke-jū; 2 cär'ca-jū, *n.* [F.] **1.** The wolverene. **2.** Erroneously: (1) The puma. (2) The Canadian lynx.

> The elk has other enemies. . . . The most terrible of all these is the *Carcajou* or Quincajou, a kind of cat . . . with a skin of brownish-red. CHARLEVOIX *Voyage to N. Am.* vol. i, letter vii, p. 201. [OOD. 1761.]

(3) The American badger.

car'cake", 1 kär'kēk'; 2 cär'cāk', *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A small griddle-cake eaten on Shrove Tuesday. **ker'cake"†.** — **blood carcake** [North. Eng. & Scot.], a cake which is mixed with hog's blood. It is eaten on Easter Sunday.

car-ca'na, } 1 kar-kā'nə, -kən'ə; 2 cär-cā'na, -cən'a, *n.*
car-con'na, } [Anglo-Ind.] A workshop; hence, a place where the business of a department, as of the commissariat, is transacted.

car'ca-net, 1 kär'kə-net; 2 cär'ca-nĕt, *n.* **1.** An ornamental chain, collar, or necklace, usually of gold with jewels.

> And from the crown thereof a *carcanet*
> Of ruby swinging to and fro.
> TENNYSON *Last Tournament* st. 1.

2†. A jeweled circlet formerly worn in the hair. [< F. *carcan*; cp. OHG. *quercka*, throat.] **car'canet**; **car'canet†**; **car'ka-net†.** — **car'ca-net-ed**, *a.* Possessing or wearing a carcanet.

Car-car', 1 kar-kär'; 2 cär-cär', *n.* A town in Cebú, P. I.

car-ca'ra, *n.* Same as CARACARA.

Car'cas, 1 kär'kəs; 2 cär'cas, *n. Bib. Esth.* i, 10.

car'cass, 1 kär'kəs; 2 cär'cas, *vt.* To put up the frame or carcass of, as a building. See CARCASS, *n.*, 4.

car'cass, } *n.* **1.** The dead body of an animal, espe-
car'case, } cially of one of the larger beasts: sometimes, in contempt, used of a human corpse.

> His heirs, that he might safely rest,
> Have put his *carcase* in a chest.
> SWIFT *Elegy on the Death of Demas* l. 41.

2. The living body of an animal, especially of one of large size: sometimes used, in ridicule or contempt, of the living human body.

> For every day of this week must I preach if this . . . *carcase* will permit. KNOX in McCrie's *John Knox* period iii, p. 94. [E. K. 1813.]

3. The wasting structure of some bulky thing, as a stranded ship. **4.** The frame of a structure before it is covered, as of a house or a ship.

> *Carcases* of houses, inauspiciously begun and never finished, rotted away. DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 47, p. 750. [T. B. P.]

5. A projectile (case or shell) filled with an inflammable substance, designed to set fire to houses, vessels, etc.

> Charlestown, at the foot of the eminence, having been fired by a *carcass* from Copp's Hill, sent up dense columns of smoke.
> LOSSING *United States* fifth period, ch. 2, p. 236. [T. B.]

6. Figuratively, something from which the essential part, soul, or the like has departed; as, the mere *carcass* of aristocracy. [< OF. *carcas*, perhaps, < *tarquais*, quiver, prob. cor. of LL. *tarcasius*, < Per. *tarkash*, quiver.] **car'kels†**; **kar'cass†.** — **car'cass-floor"ing**, *n.* The framework supporting the boarding, lathing, etc., between floors. — **c.-roofing**, *n.* The framework of a roof supporting the covering.

Car"cas"sonne', 1 kar'ka-sen'; 2 cär"cā'sŏn', *n.* A manufacturing city, capital of Aude department, France; famous since the 12th century for woolen clothes.

car"ca-vel'hos, 1 kär'ka-vēl'yos; 2 cär'cā-vęl'yōs, *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese sweet wine. See WINE. **cal"ca-vel'la†**; **car"ca-vel'los†.**

car'ce-ag, 1 kär'si-ag; 2 cär'ce-ăg, *n.* Icterohematuria.

car-cel'[1], 1 kar-sel' *or* kär'sel; 2 cär-cĕl' *or* cär'cĕl, *n.* The light of a Carcel lamp burning 42 grams of colza-oil an hour with a flame 40 mm. high: a photometric standard, equal to about 9½ candle-power. [< *Carcel*, French inventor.] — **car-cel'-hour"**, *n.* A unit of light-energy; the amount of such energy given off in one hour by a body having a light-flux equal to that of a Carcel lamp. — **C. lamp**, a lamp in which oil is constantly pumped up to the wick: used in lighthouses and as a photometric standard. — **c.-meter**, *n.* A unit of illumination equal to that furnished by a Carcel lamp at a distance of one meter. See ILLUMINATION. — **c.-second**, *n.* A unit of light-energy in which the standard of intensity is that of a Carcel lamp.

car'cel[2], 1 kär'sel; 2 cär'cĕl, *n.* [P. I.] A prison. [Sp.]

car'cel-age†, *n.* Prison fees.

car'cer, 1 kär'sər; 2 cär'cer, *n.* [L.] A prison or place of confinement; especially, in a German university, a place of detention for unruly students.

> There had been very little chance of her . . . coming out, if she had once gone into the formidable *Carcer*.
> NEWMAN *Callista* p. 304. [B. & O. 1873.]

— **car'cer-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a prison. — **car'cer-ate**, *vt.* [Rare.] To incarcerate. — **car"cer-a'tion**, *n.* Imprisonment.

car'cer-ule, 1 kär'sər-ūl; 2 cär'cer-ul, *n. Bot.* A component carpel of a schizocarp: formerly used. [< L. *carcer*, prison.] — **car-cer'u-lar**, *a.*

Car-cha', 1 kar-chē'; 2 cär-chā', *n.* A town in Guatemala.

Car-cha'ni, 1 kar-chē'ni; 2 cär-chā'ni, *n.* A mountain 20 m. N. N. W. of Arequipa, Andes, Peru; 19,500 ft. high.

Car"cha-ri'i-dæ, 1 kär"ke-rai'i-di; 2 cär"ca-rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of typical sharks. (1) The *Odontaspididæ*. (2) The *Galeorhinidæ*. **Car-cha'ri-as**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *karcharias*, kind of shark having jagged teeth, < *karcharos*, jagged.] **Car"cha-ri-ol'de-ī†**; **Car"cha-rol'dæ†.** — **car-cha'ri-id**, *n.* — **car-cha'ri-oid**, *a. & n.* — **car-cha"ri-ol'de-an**, *n.*

car-char'o-don, 1 kar-kar'o-don; 2 cär-cär'o-dŏn, *n.* A very large living or extinct lamnoid shark (genus *Carcharodon*) with erect triangular crenulate teeth. [< Gr. *karcharodōn*, with jagged teeth, < *karcharos*, jagged, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

car-char'o-dont, 1 kar-kar'o-dont; 2 cär-cär'o-dŏnt, *a.* Having sharp-pointed teeth, as a snake.

Car'che-mish, 1 kär'ki-mish; 2 cär'ce-mish, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xxxv, 20.

car-che'si-um, 1 kar-kī'si-um; 2 cär-cē'sī-ŭm, *n.* [-SI-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A drinking-cup with two raised handles connected with the rim by crossplieces; more loosely, any similar cup (see illus.). **2.** [C-] *Prot.* A genus of infusorians of the family *Vorticellidæ*.

Bœotian Carchesium from Athens.

Car-chi', 1 kar-chī'; 2 cär-chī', *n.* A province in Ecuador; capital, Tulcan.

carcin., *abbr.* Carcinology.

car"ci-nel-co'sis, 1 kär"si-nel-kō'sis; 2 cär'ci-nĕl-cō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Cancerous ulceration. [< Gr. *karkinos*, crab, + *helkosis*, ulceration.] **car"ci-no-mel-co'sis†.**

car"ci-ne'mi-a, 1 kär"si-nī'mi-ə; 2 cär'ci-nē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A cachectic condition due to cancer. [< Gr. *karkinos*, crab, + *haima*, blood.]

car'ci-noid, 1 kär'si-noid; 2 cär'ci-nŏid, *a.* Like or relating to the crabs. [< Gr. *karkinos*, crab, + -OID.]

car"ci-nol'o-gy, 1 kär"si-nol'o-ji; 2 cär'ci-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* That branch of zoology that treats of crustaceans, as lobsters, crabs, etc.; crustaceology; malacostracology. [< Gr. *karkinos*, crab, + -LOGY.] — **car"ci-no-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **car"ci-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

car"ci-no'ma, 1 kär"si-nō'mə; 2 cär'ci-nō'ma, *n.* [-MATA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A malignant tumor that arises from epithelial cells. [L., < Gr. *karkinōma*, < *karkinos*, cancer.] **car'ci-nus†.** — **car"ci-nom'a-toid**, *a.* Cancerous. **car"ci-nom'a-tous†**; **car'ci-nous†.**

car"ci-no-ma-to'sis, 1 kär"si-no-mə-tō'sis; 2 cär'ci-no-ma-tō'sis, *n. Pathol.* The constitutional state in which carcinomata develop simultaneously in different parts of the body. [< CARCINOMA.]

car"ci-no-mel-co'sis, 1 kär"si-no-mel-kō'sis; 2 cär'ci-no-mĕl-cō'sis, *n.* Same as CARCINELCOSIS.

Car"ci-no-mor'pha, 1 kär"si-no-mōr'fə; 2 cär'ci-no-mōr'fa, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Brachyura*. [< Gr. *karkinos*, crab, + *morphē*, form.] — **car"ci-no-mor'phic**, *a.*

car"ci-noph'a-gous, 1 kär"si-nof'ə-gus; 2 cär'ci-nof'a-gŭs, *a.* Eating crustaceans; cancrivorous. [< Gr. *karkinos*, crab, + *phagein*, eat.]

car"ci-no'sis, 1 kär"si-nō'sis; 2 cär'ci-nō'sis, *n. Pathol.* The growth or development of a cancer; any form of cancerous disease. [< Gr. *karkinos*, cancer.]

car'ci-nus, 1 kär'si-nus; 2 cär'ci-nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -nī, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A cancer. [< Gr. *karkinos*, cancer, crab.]

car'con-duc"tor, *n.* See under CAR, *n.* [**car'koon'†**.

car-coon', 1 kar-kūn'; 2 cär-cōōn', *n.* [E. Ind.] A clerk.

car'cou"pler, etc. See under CAR, *n.*

card[1], 1 kärd; 2 cärd, *vt.* **1.** To comb out, dress, or cleanse with a card: said of cotton, flax, wool, etc.

> And the wind is beating the ice-blocks in,
> As she *cards* the wool for her gown
> ALICE CARY *Seal Fisher's Wife* st. 3.

2. To comb and cleanse the hair or hide of, as cattle or horses, with a card. **3.** To tear or scratch with a card: a method of torture. **4.** [Scot.] To scold sharply. **5†.** To stir (originally with a card); mix; adulterate.

card[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To fasten or write upon a card or cards; provide with a card; in library usage, to make out a book-card for (a book).

II†. *i.* To play at cards.

card[1], *n.* **1.** A piece of cardboard, especially a rectangular piece bearing or intended to bear written or printed words; as, a *card* of invitation.

> Cards are often named from their use or the period of their use; as, **birthday-card**, **business-c.**, **calling-c.**, **Christmas c.**, **Easter c.**, **New-year c.**, **picture-c.**, **playing-c.**, **post-c.**, **postal c.**, **visiting-c.**, etc.

2. *pl.* Any or all games played with playing-cards.

> The cards, called collectively a *pack*, are divided into four suits of 13 each, called clubs, diamonds, hearts, and spades, each suit including a king, queen, and knave (called *face-cards* or *court-cards*), and ten spot-cards or cards bearing from 1 to 10 spots, the one-spot being known as the *ace*. An extra card, used in some games, is called the *joker*. Compare EUCHRE, WHIST, etc.
>
> *Cards* (in 1730) were the resource of all the world.
> THACKERAY *Four Georges, George II.*, p. 28. [O. & CO. 1875.]

3. A personal statement in a newspaper or periodical, or a small advertisement similar to a business-card; as, a *card* of thanks; a professional *card*. **4.** A chart, usually printed on cardboard, giving a table of information or the like; as, a compass-*card*, race-*card*, storm-*card*, etc. **5.** Cardboard. **6.** A program or a menu; hence, an authorized announcement of a coming event; something purposed or expected: usually in the phrase *on the cards*. **7.** A person manifesting some peculiarity.

> You're one of the Patriarchs; you're a shaky old *card*; and you can't be in love with this Lizzie?
> DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend* bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 192. [T. B. P.]

8. The pattern-card of a Jacquard machine. **9.** A piece of cardboard to which manufactured articles, as buttons, are affixed. [< F. *carte*, < LL. *carta*, < L. *charta*, < Gr. *chartē*, leaf of paper.] **cardet†.** — **author-card**, *n.* In a card-catalog, a card in which the first and principal entry is the name of the author of the book cataloged. — **burnt c.** (*Card-playing*), a card on the bottom of the pack placed face upward in certain banking-games. — **c.-case**, *n.* **1.** A case to hold playing or other cards; specif., a pocket-case for calling-cards. **2.** In library use, a case of drawers for card catalogs, etc. — **c. catalog**, a catalog, as of books, on separate cards, which are usually arranged in drawers. — **c.-cradle**, *n. Weaving.* A receptacle attached beneath the cylinder of a Jacquard loom, to receive the cards as they fall. — **c.-cutter**, *n.* A device for cutting sheets of cardboard into cards. — **c.-money**, *n.* **1.** An allowance of money to a person for the purpose of enabling him to gamble. **2.** A heavy paper currency issued as legal tender by the French Canadians toward the end of the 17th century. — **c. of reentry** (*Bridge & Whist*), a card which by winning a trick will bring into play the established cards of another suit. — **c.-pocket**, *n.* A pocket on the inside of the cover of a public-library book, for holding the reader's card, etc. — **c.-recorder**, *n.* A clockwork apparatus having mechanism for recording on cards the time occupied on a particular piece of work. Compare CALCULAGRAPH. — **c.-repeating machine**, a machine which serves to repeat or copy pattern-cards used for a Jacquard loom. — **c. system**, a system of card indexing or cataloging in which a separate card is used for each item. — **caution-c.** (*Railroad.*), in the block system, a card instructing the locomotive engineer to go ahead with great care. — **correspondence c.**, a card, of a size suitable for enclosure in an envelop, on which a note or brief letter may be written. — **defect c.** (*Railroad.*), a card on which is written by a delivering company such defects as it is responsible for and will pay the owners, or pay an intermediate company. — **dumb c.**, a compass-card without a magnetic needle. — **established cards** (*Card-playing*), cards that have become of the highest value in a suit, the higher cards of that suit having been played. — **exposed c.** (*Whist*), a card accidentally exposed or played in error. — **fall of the cards** (*Whist*), the order in which the cards of a suit are played, from which the players may deduce the hands in which the other cards of the suit lie. — **false-c.**, *vt. Whist.* To play a false card. — **false c.** (*Card-playing*), a card played contrary to the accepted rules of the game with the intent to mislead an adversary. — **glass c.**, a card-shaped transparent piece of gelatin. — **hockelty c.** See SODA CARD. — **horn c.**, a transparent horn sheet graduated to enable the direction of a cyclone to be shown on a chart. — **leading c.** (*Whist*), a card led first, to indicate the strength of a suit; hence, a principal or valuable feature; as, the star actor is the *leading card*. — **long cards** (*Whist*), cards held by one player in a suit of which the other three players have none. — **mariner's c.†**, a mariner's chart. — **master c.** (*Whist*), the best unplayed card in any suit. **king c.†.** — **reentry c.**, same as CARD OF REENTRY. — **soda c.** (*Faro*), the card shown

face upward in the box before the game begins: opposed to *hockelty-card.*— **strengthening or supporting c.** (*Bridge & Whist*), a card led in order to give the third hand an advantage.— **subject c.**, *n.* In a card-catalog, a card in which the first and principal entry is that of a subject treated by the book catalogd. One book may have a considerable number of subject-cards.— **sure c.** [Slang], an act or project of assured success.— **the c.** [Slang], the right thing; what is correct.— **title c.**, *n.* In a card-catalog, a card in which the first and principal entry is that of the title of the book catalogd.— **to have the cards in one's own hands**, to have the means of success at command.— **to make a c.** (*Whist*), to win a trick with a particular card.— **to play one's best c.**, to employ the agency from which one hopes the most.— **to play one's cards well, badly**, etc., to display shrewdness or clumsiness in the management of one's schemes.— **to speak by the c.**, to speak from exact knowledge.— **to throw up one's cards**, to abandon one's projects.

Many compounds with *card* as the first element are self-explaining; as, (1) those pertaining to playing-cards: **card-cheat, c.-cheating, c.-party, c.-player, c.-playing, c.-room, c.-sharp** or **c.-sharper, c.-sharping, c.-table**; (2) those pertaining to visiting-*cards, business-cards, etc.*: as, **card-basket, c.-rack, c.-tray**, etc.

Card-table of President Washington.

card[2], 1 kārd; 2 cärd, *n.* **1.** (1) A wire-toothed brush for carding. (2) Sometimes, a carding-machine. **2.** A similar instrument for currying cattle and horses. **3.** Something resembling a carding-brush; as, a *card* of matches. **4.** A sliver of fiber from a carding-machine. [< LL. *cardus*, < L. *carduus*, thistle, < *caro*, card.] — **card'-bend"**, *n.* Same as CARD[2], *n.*, 4.— **c.-clothing**, *n.* The wire-toothed cloth or leather covering the cylinders, rollers, doffers, etc., of a carding-machine. **c.-cloth‡.— c.-end**, *n.* Same as CARDING, *n.*, 2.— **c.-gatherer**, *n.* A gatherer of teazels.— **c.-grinder**, *n.* An emery cylinder for sharpening card-teeth, or a machine embodying such a cylinder.— **c.-tenter**, *n.* One who tends a carding-machine. See TENTER.— **c.-thistle**, *n.* The teazel.— **revolving-flat c.**, a cotton-carding machine whose flats run over the top of the main cylinder.— **roller-and-clearer c.**, a machine for carding cotton having revolving cylinders or rollers to work the stock.— **set of cards**, a series of carding-machines, usually three in number, constituting a unit of capacity in woolen-factories.— **stationary-flat c.**, a machine for carding cotton in which the flats are stationary.

Card., *abbr.* Cardinal.

car'da-min, } 1 kar'da-min; 2 cär'da-min, *n.* A plant of
car'da-mine, } the genus *Cardamine.* [< F. *cardamine*, < L. *cardamina*; see CARDAMINE[2].]

Car-dam'i-ne[2], 1 kar-dam'i-nī; 2 cär-dăm'i-nē, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of smooth, leafy-stemmed perennial herbs of the mustard family, of temperate or alpine regions, with simple or pinnate leaves and racemes of white or purple flowers. *Cardamine pratensis* is the cuckoo-flower. [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *cardamina*, < Gr. *kardaminē*, < *kardamon*, kind of cress.]

car'da-mom, 1 kär'da-məm; 2 cär'da-mom, *n.* **1.** The fruit of various East-Indian or Chinese plants of the genera *Elettaria* and *Amomum*, of the ginger family (*Zingiberaceæ*), especially of *E. cardamomum* of Malabar. The fruit is a 3-celled capsule containing numerous small aromatic seeds, used as a condiment, carminative, and stomachic tonic. **2.** A plant that bears cardamoms. **3.** [Austral.] An Australian tree (*Myristica insipida*) with a fruit somewhat similar to the real cardamom. **4†.** A sweetened beverage consisting of spirits flavored with aromatic seeds, etc. [< F. *cardamome*, < L. *cardamomum*, < Gr. *kardamōmon*, < *kardamon*, cress, + *amōmon*, kind of spice-plant.] **car'da-mum‡.— Bengal** or **Nepal cardamom**, the capsular fruit of a reed-like plant (*Amomum subulatum*) of northern India.— **car'da-mom-pest"**, *n.* The boring larva of a moth (*Lamphides elpis*), very injurious to cardamom-capsules in the East Indies.

Car'dan, 1 kär'dan; 2 cär'dăn, **Jerome** (9/24 1501–3/22 1576). An Italian physician; mathematician; astrologer; discovered "Cardan's formula" for solving equations of the 3d degree, 1545.— **Car-dan'ic, a.— Cardanic suspension**, a form of suspension in which an instrument is hung on gimbals so as to oscillate freely in all directions. **Cardan's suspension‡.**

The apparatus [Cryptophone], as used for field service, consists of a highly sensitive vibrator, with *cardanic suspension*, and a microphone suitably arranged in a pine box.
Review of Reviews July, 1892, p. 718.

car-dass', 1 kar-das'; 2 cär-dăs', *n.* Same as CARD[2] (1).

card'board", 1 kärd'bōrd"; 2 cärd'bōrd", *n.* A thin pasteboard of fine quality and finish, used in making cards, etc.

card'-case", etc. See CARD[1], *n.*

car'de-cu‡, *n.* An old French coin. See COIN.

car'del, 1 kär'del; 2 cär'dĕl, *n.* A hogshead containing from 64 to 90 imperial standard gallons: used in the Dutch whale-fishery. [< D. *kardeel.*] **quar'deel‡.**

car"de-nal', 1 kär'dē-näl"; 2 cär'dę-näl', *n.* [Sp.] A cardinal-fish (*Apogon retrosella*).

Car'de-nas, 1 kär'dē-nas; 2 cär'dę-năs, *n.* A seaport of Cuba.

Car-de'ni-o, 1 kar-dē'ni-ō; 2 cär-dē'ni-ō, *n.* In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, Lucinda's lover.

card'er[1], 1 kärd'ər; 2 cärd'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which cards; specifically, the overseer in the carding department of a textile manufactory. **2.** [C-] One of a body of Irish insurrectionists (19th century) who tore *the backs of their victims with wool-cards.* **3.** A bumblebee, as *Bombus muscorum*, that cards and felts moss for its nest. **card'er-bee"‡.**

card'er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A jackdaw.

card'er[3]†, *n.* One who plays cards; a gamester.

car'di-a, 1 kär'di-ə; 2 cär'di-a, *n.* *Anat.* **1.** The upper orifice of the stomach, where the esophagus discharges. See illus. under STOMACH. **2.** Improperly, the heart: especially in composition [< Gr. *kardia*, heart.] — **car-di'a-cet**, *n.* A heart-shaped precious stone.— **Car"di-a'ce-a**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* **1.** A suborder or superfamily of bivalves, variously defined, including *Cardiidæ*, etc. **2.** The *Cardiidæ.* **Car"di-a'ce-æ‡.— car"di-a'ce-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **car'di-a-cle†**, *n.* Heart-disease, or pain about the heart.— **car"di-a'gra**, *n.* *Pathol.* Pain or rheumatism of the heart. **— car'di-a-graph, car"di-ag'ra-phy**, *n.* Same as CARDIOGRAPH, etc.— **car'di-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the heart.— **car"di-al'gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* A burning sensation of the stomach, caused by indigestion, etc.; gastric neuralgia; heartburn: once thought to be an affection of the heart. **car"di-al'gy‡.— car"di-al'gic**, *a.*— **car"di-am'e-ter**, *n.* A hemodynamometer.— **car"di-a-mor'phi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Deformity or malformation of the heart.— **car"di-a-nas'tro-phe**, *n.* *Terat.* A reversion of the position of the heart, in which it is placed on the right instead of the left side.— **car"di-a-neu'ri-a**, *n.* *Deficiency of nervous tone in the* heart.— **car"di-a-tax'i-a**, *n.* Irregularity in the heart's action.— **car"di-a-tro'phi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* A wasting of the heart, as from defective nutrition. **car"di-at'ro-phy‡.— car"di-ec'ta-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Dilatation of the heart.— **car"di-el-co'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Ulceration of the heart.

car'di-ac, 1 kär'di-ak; 2 cär'di-ăc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, situated near, or affecting the heart; as, the *cardiac* arteries; a *cardiac* medicine. **2.** Of or pertaining to or designating the upper or esophageal orifice of the stomach; as, *cardiac* glands. See PEPTIC. **3.** Promoting heart-action; stimulating or enlivening.— **cardiac asthma**, difficulty of breathing, from derangement of the heart.— **c. insufficiency**, a condition in which the valves of the heart do not close sufficiently, resulting in an inadequate circulation of the blood. **c. inadequacy‡.— c. notch**, the depression on the anterior surface of the left lung in which the heart is situated.— **c. passion** (*Pathol.*), same as CARDIALGIA.— **c. sac** (*Helminth.*), the contractile bulbous part of the dorsal blood-vessel in the *Annulata.*— **c. valvule** (*Entom.*), a protrusion of the esophagus into the proventriculus, which prevents the passage of large pieces of food into the chylific stomach.— **c. wheel**, a heart-shaped cam-wheel.

car'di-ac, *n.* A medicine stimulative of the heart and stomach; a cordial.

car"di-ac-pul-mon'ic, *a.* Cardiopulmonary.

car'di-ant, 1 kär'di-ənt; 2 cär'di-ant. **I.** *a.* *Med.* Acting upon the heart. **II.** *n.* A remedy that affects the heart. [< Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

car"di-cen-te'sis, *n.* Same as CARDIOCENTESIS.

Car'diff, 1 kär'dif; 2 cär'dif, *n.* A mining and seaport town; county-seat of Glamorganshire, Wales; ancient castle where Robert, Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror, was imprisoned, 1106–1134.

Car'diff gi'ant. A rude statue, 10½ ft. high, discovered in 1869 near Cardiff, Onondaga county, N. Y., where it had been secretly buried. It was exhibited as a petrified giant.

card'i-form, 1 kärd'i-ferm; 2 cärd'i-fôrm, *a.* *Ich.* Having the form of a wool-card, as the teeth of some fishes. [< LL. *cardus* (see CARD[2], *n.*) + -FORM.]

car'di-gan[1], 1 kär'di-gan; 2 cär'di-ğan, *n.* A jacket of knitted wool. [< the Earl of *Cardigan.*]

Car'di-gan[2], *n.* **1. Earl of** (10/11 1797–2/11 1868), James T. Brudenel, an English general; commanded the Light Brigade at Balaklava, Oct., 1854. **2.** A county in S. Wales; 693 sq. m. **Cardiganshire‡. 3.** Its capital.

Car'di-gan Bay. A bay on the W. coast of Wales.

Car-dil'i-dæ, 1 kar-dil'i-dē; 2 cär-dĭ'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of dimyarian bivalves having unequal gills, the external appendiculate, two short siphons, a geniculate foot, and an equivalve shell, heart-shaped from a front view, with two cardinal teeth in each valve: including the cockles. **Car'di-um**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kardia*, heart.] **Car-di'a-dæ‡; Car'di-dæ‡.— car'di-id**, *n.*— **car'di-oid**, *a.*

Car"di-ll'i-dæ, 1 kär"di-lil'i-dē; 2 cär"di-lĭ'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of dimyarian bivalves with an equivalve cordiform shell, an internal cartilage on cardinal ledges, an external ligament and no pallial sinus. **Car-dil'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kardia*, heart.] — **car-dil'i-id**, *n.*— **car-dil'i-oid**, *a.*

car'di-nal, 1 kär'di-nəl; 2 cär'di-nal, *a.* **1.** Being that on which *something else hinges or depends; hence, of* prime or special importance; chief; fundamental; principal; as, *cardinal* duties or faults; a *cardinal* argument.

Righteousness is . . . a *cardinal* principle of the gospel.
J. B. WALKER *Doctrine of Holy Spirit* ch. 7, p. 154. [s. c. a. 1874.]

2. Of a rich red color, like the vestments of a cardinal; vermilion. **3.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a cardo, especially the hinge of a bivalve; as, *cardinal* teeth. **4.** Of or relating to a cardinal or cardinals. [< L. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, important, < *cardo*, hinge.] **car'di-nall†.— car'di-nal-ly**, *adv.*

— cardinal area, the triangular area delimited by the hinge-line and the beaks of the valves in certain orders of *Brachiopoda.*— **c. numbers**, those numbers that directly express how many digits are considered, as one, two, three, four, etc., as distinguished from *ordinal numbers*, first, second, etc.— **c. point. 1.** *Psychol.* A point in sensation at which a stimulus produces its maximum effect. **2.** *Rhet.* A point about which the argument turns; as, a *cardinal point* in his address. **3.** Any one of the four principal points of the compass, north, south, east, and west. **4.** *pl.* *Astrol.* The rising and setting of the sun, *the zenith, and the nadir.* [C.] **5.** [*pl.*] *Biol.* The three points or conditions of intensity (minimum, maximum, and optimum) to which vital forces may be exposed.— **c. points of the ecliptic**, the two points of the equinox and the two points of the solstice.— **c. process** (*Zool.*), in *Brachiopoda*, a projection at the hinder edge of the dorsal valve which, by interlocking with the teeth on the ventral valve, *forms the hinge.*— **c. red**, see CARDINAL, *a.*, 2.— **c. signs. 1.** *Astron.* Aries, Cancer, Capricorn, and Libra. **2.** The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth houses of a horoscope. [W.] — **c. tanager. 1.** The summer-tanager (*Piranga rubra*). **2.** A scarlet-crested South-American tanager-like finch (genus *Paroarta*).— **c. vein**, either of the two large trunks that in the embryo ascend beside the aorta.— **c. virtues** (*Ethics*), virtues of the first importance or rank. In ancient philosophy these were justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude, or "natural virtues." By adding the "theological virtues" of faith, hope, and charity we have the seven cardinal virtues of which some modern writers speak — the two classes constituting the seven *cardinal virtues*, in the wide sense.— **c. winds**, winds from the four cardinal points.

car'di-nal, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* One of the ecclesiastical body known as the sacred college, an electoral college by which the Pope is elected and constituting his chief advisory council; a prince and senator of the Church.

Cardinals now rank above all other clergy, the Pope alone appointing to the office. Their complement is fixed at 70, of whom 6 rank as cardinal bishops, 50 as cardinal priests, and 14 as cardinal deacons. Upon the death of a pope the cardinals become responsible for the interests of the Church; they also assemble in conclave (see CONCLAVE) and elect his successor from among themselves. The most distinctive feature of the cardinal's habit is the red hat. See CARDINAL'S HAT, under HAT. His other robes are similar to those of a bishop, but the red color and the watered silk are peculiar to him.

2. A cardinal-bird or cardinal-fish. **3.** A short, hooded cloak worn by women, in the 18th century. **4.** A bright and rich red color: so called from the color of the vestments worn by the cardinals. **5.** A hot drink made with claret. **6.** A dyestuff, derived from magenta, for dyeing cardinal-red. [< LL. *cardinalis*, < L. *cardinalis*; see CARDINAL, *a.*]

— alizarin cardinal, an alizarin colored garnet. See under GARNET.— **car'di-nal-bird", n. 1.** Any of the *large American cardinal-red crested finches of the genus Cardinalis*; especially, the redbird (*C. cardinalis*), common in the southern United States. **2.** One of other similar finches, as the Texas cardinal (*Pyrrhuloxia sinuata*).— **c. bishops**, the 6 cardinals who are bishops of suburban *sees of Rome.*— **c. deacons**, deacons, originally seven in number (but now fourteen), who supervised charities in Rome and who now, as the work is done through deaconries in different parts of the city, are the titular chief officers of these institutions.— **c. dean**, *the senior of the* cardinal bishops.— **c.-fish**, *n.* One of the *Apogontidæ* inhabiting tropical seas and most abundant in the East Indies. The red species is the Spanish *cardenal.*— **c.-flower**, *n.* A perennial North-American herb (*Lobelia cardinalis*) having large deep-red flowers; also, the plant itself.— **c. in *petto***, *an ecclesiastic whose appointment as* cardinal is announced, but whose name has not been formally mentioned; upon the publication of his name he takes precedence over subsequent nominations.— **c. priests**, cardinals who are titulary priests in charge of certain parish churches in Rome. As members of the sacred college they may be either bishops or archbishops.

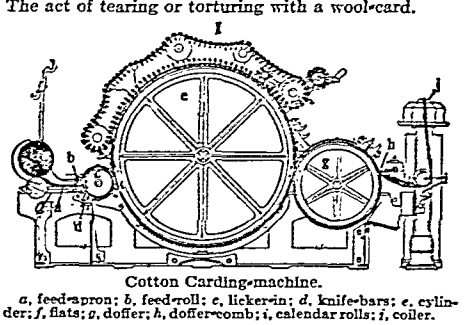
Cardinal-bird. 1/8

— car'di-nal-ate†, *vt.* To make a cardinal of.— **car'di-nal-ate**, *n.* The rank, dignity, or term of office of a cardinal. **car'di-nal-ship‡; car"di-nal'i-ty†.— car'di-nal'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or like a cardinal. **car"di-nal'i-cal‡.— car'di-nal-ish**, *a.* Somewhat like a cardinal.— **car'di-nal-ism**, *n.* The system or practises of cardinals.— **car'di-nal-ist**, *n.* An advocate or partizan of cardinals or the cardinalate.— **car"di-nal-i'tial**, *a.* [Rare.] Having the rank or dignity of a cardinal. **car"di-nal-i'tian‡.— car'di-nal-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To raise to the position of cardinal. **2†.** [Humorous.] To give a cardinal color to.

Car"di-na'lis, 1 kär"di-nē'lis; 2 cär'di-nā'lis, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A genus of the family *Fringillidæ*, consisting of the cardinal-birds. **2.** [c-] [-LES, 1 -liz; 2 -lēz, *pl.*] A muscle that opens the shell in brachiopods. [< L. *cardinalis*, < *cardo*, hinge.]

car'di-nes, 1 kär'di-niz; 2 cär'di-nēz, *n.* [L.] Plural of CARDO.

card'ing, 1 kärd'iŋ; 2 cärd'ing, *n.* **1.** The preparing of wool, flax, or cotton fibers before drawing or spinning. **2.** Material as it comes from the carding-machine. **3.** The act of tearing or torturing with a wool-card.



Cotton Carding-machine.

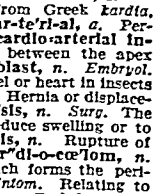
a, feed-apron; *b*, feed-roll; *c*, licker-in; *d*, knife-bars; *e*, cylinder; *f*, flats; *g*, doffer; *h*, doffer-comb; *i*, calendar rolls; *j*, coiler.

— card'ing-bee", *n.* Same as CARDER, 3.— **c. flax, c. hair**, etc., short-staple flax, hair, etc., left from the process of combing.— **c.-machine**, *n.* A machine for carding material for textile fabrics, as cotton, wool, flax, etc., by the action of wire-toothed cylinders. As ordinarily constructed, there is a large rotating main cylinder covered with card-clothing, the teeth of which engage in succession the teeth of the clothing of smaller cylinders, the material being carried through these until properly straightened and laid parallel. Carding-machines for wool are usually arranged in series of three, styled *first breaker, second breaker*, and *finisher* or *condenser.* For cotton the modern form is one main cylinder with revolving flats in place of small cylinders, a breaker and finisher being used in the better grades. For worsted a double-cylinder arrangement is used. For flax and jute the clothing is coarser, and fewer small cylinders are required. **c.-engine‡.— c.-stock**, *n.* In hand-carding, a bench provided with a fixed card at one end while the other end serves as a seat for the operator.

Car'ding-ton, 1 kär'diŋ-tən; 2 cär'ding-ton, *n.* A village in Morrow county, O.

Car"di-ni'i-dæ, 1 kär"di-nai'i-dī; 2 cär'di-ni'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of dimyarian shell-fish with an equivalve suboval shell, external ligament, feeble cardinal and lateral teeth, and simple pallial line, including Paleozoic and Mesozoic marine species. **Car-din'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge.] **car-din'i-id**, *n.*— **car-din'i-oid**, *a.*

car'di-o-, 1 kär'di-o-; 2 cär'di-o-. From Greek *kardia*, heart: a combining form.— **car"di-o-ar-te'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the heart and arteries.— **cardio-arterial interval** (*Med.*), the time intervening between the apex heart-beat and the pulse.— **car'di-o-blast**, *n.* *Embryol.* One of the cells whence the dorsal vessel or heart in insects originates.— **car'di-o-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* Hernia or displacement of the heart.— **car"di-o-cen-te'sis**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of piercing the heart to reduce swelling or to introduce stimulants.— **car"di-o-cla'sis**, *n.* Rupture of the heart. **car"di-o-cla'si-a‡.— car"di-o-cœ'lom**, *n.* *Anat.* That part of the cœlom which forms the pericardium.— **car"di-o-cœ-lom'ic**, *a.* *Entom.* Relating to the heart-cavity.— **car"di-o-de'mi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Fatty degeneration of the heart.— **car"di-o-dyn'i-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Pain in the heart or near it; angina pectoris.— **car'di-o-gram**, *n.* The record made by a cardiograph.— **car'di-o-graph**, *n.* *Med.* An instrument for tracing and recording the force of the movements of the heart. **car'di-a-graph‡.— car"di-o-graph'ic**, *a.* **— car"di-og'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** A description of the heart. **2.** The use of the cardiograph. **car"di-ag'ra-phy‡.— car"di-o-he-pat'ic**, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to or affecting the heart and the liver.— **car'di-oid**, *n.* A heart-shaped curve generated by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on another circle of the same size.— **car"di-o-in"hi-bi'tion**, *n.*— **car"di-o-ki-net'ic.** **I.** *a.* *Med.* Stimulating heart-action. **II.** *n.* An agent that excites the action of the heart.



Cardioid.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Car"di-ol'i-dæ, 1 kär"di-ol'i-dē; 2 cär"di-ōl'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of dimyarian shell-fish with a suboval equivalve shell, rectilinear toothless hinge, and deck-like interumbonal area, including Paleozoic species. **Car-di'o-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kardia,* heart.] — **car-di'o-lid,** *n.* — **car-di'o-loid,** *a.*

car'di-o-lith, *n. Pathol.* A concretion in or upon the heart. — **car"di-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Anatomical knowledge of the heart and its physiology and pathology. — **car"di-o-ly'sin,** *n. Med.* A poison that especially affects the muscle-cells of the heart. — **car"di-ol'y-sis,** *n. Surg.* Resection of a part of the sternum and of certain of the costal cartilages. — **car"di-o-ma-la'ci-a,** *n. Pathol.* Softening of the substance of the heart. — **car"di-om'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for determining the power of the heart's action. **car"di-am'e-ter.** — **car"di-o-met'ric, car"di-o-met'ri-cal,** *a.* — **car"di-om'e-try,** *n. Med.* The measurement of the heart by sounding or percussion. — **car"di-o-pal'mus,** *n. Pathol.* Palpitation of the heart. — **car"di-o-pa-rap'la-sis,** *n. Terat.* Malformation of the heart. — **car"di-o-path'ic,** *a. Pathol.* Of or pertaining to diseases of the heart. — **car"di-op'a-thy,** *n.* — **car"di-o-per'i-car-di'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the heart and its enveloping membrane. — **car"di-o-ple'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* 1. Sudden heart-failure; paralysis of the heart. 2. Spasmodic movements of the upper opening of the stomach. — **car"di-o-pneu-mat'ic,** *a. Med.* Relating to the heart as connected with the lungs in modifying respiration. — **car"di-o-pneu'mo-graph,** *n. Physiol.* An apparatus for recording the movements of the heart and of respiration. — **car"di-op-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A prolapse or displacement of the heart in a downward direction. — **car"di-o-pul'mo-na-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both the heart and the lungs. **car"di-ac-pul-mon'ic.** — **car"di-o-punc'ture,** *n. Surg.* Same as CARDIOCENTESIS. — **car"di-o-py-lor'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the cardiac and pyloric orifices of the stomach. — **car"di-o-re'nal,** *a. Physiol.* Relating to the heart and kidneys. — **car"di-o-re-spir'a-to-ry,** *a. Physiol.* Relating to, affected by, or involving the action of both the heart and lungs. — **car"di-or-rhex'is,** *n. Pathol.* Rupture or laceration of the heart. **car"di-o-rhex'ist.** — **car"di-o-scle-ro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Hardening of the tissues of the heart. — **car'di-o-spasm,** *n. Pathol.* A spasm of the esophagus at its point of entrance into the stomach. — **Car"di-o-sper'mum,** *n. Bot.* A genus of widely distributed sapindaceous climbing herbs and shrubs, natives of tropical America, having biternate leaves and small white or greenish racemose flowers. *C. halicacabum* is the well-known **balloon-vine** or **heartseed.** — **car"di-o-sphyg'mo-graph,** *n.* A combination cardiograph and sphygmograph. — **car"di-o-ste-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Constriction of any of the cavities or openings of the heart. **car"di-o-ste-no'mat.** — **car"di-ot'o-my,** *n.* Dissection of the heart. — **car"di-o-tor'ic,** *a. Med.* Having a toxic effect upon the heart. — **car"di-ot'ro-mus,** *n. Med.* A feeble fluttering movement of the heart. — **car"di-o-val'vu-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Any inflammatory condition affecting the valves of the heart. — **car"di-o-vas'cu-lar,** *a. Anat.* Relating to the heart and the blood-vessels. **car"di-o-va'sal.** — **car"di-o-vis'cer-al,** *a. Physiol.* Involving or affecting both the heart and the viscera. — **cardioviscral vessel** (*Zool.*), in ascidians, a blood-vessel which, originating in the dorsal surface of the heart, divides into several branches which spread over the digestive tract.

car"di-pho'ni-a, 1 kär"di-fō'ni-ə; 2 cär"di-fō'ni-a, *n.* [Rare.] Utterance of the heart: originally, the title of a collection of letters by the Rev. John Newton (1725–1807). [< Gr. *kardia,* heart, + *phōnē,* sound.]

Car"di-ta'ce-a, 1 kär"di-tē'si-ə; 2 cär"di-tā'çe-a, *n. pl. Conch.* 1. A superfamily of dimyarian shell-fish with large unequal gills connected behind and the branchial and pedal orifices confluent, including *Cardtidæ* and *Astartidæ.* 2. The *Cardtidæ.* — **car"di-ta'ce-an,** *a. & n.*

car'dite, 1 kär'doit; 2 cär'dit, *n.* A bivalve of the genus *Cardita.*

Car-dit'i-dæ, 1 kar-dit'i-dē; 2 cär-dit'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family, variously defined, of dimyarian lamellibranchiate shell-fish having an open mantle, no siphons, and a cordiform solid equivalve shell, generally radiately ribbed, with a wide hinge and one or two oblique cardinal teeth. **Car'di-ta,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kardia,* heart.] — **car-dit'tian,** *a.* Related or belonging to the genus *Cardita.* — **car-dit'id,** *n.* — **car'di-told,** *a.*

car-di'tis, 1 kar-doi'tis *or* -di'tis; 2 cär-di'tis *or* -di'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart. [< Gr. *kardia,* heart.]

card'mon"ey, *n.* See CARD¹, *n.*

car'do, 1 kär'do; 2 cär'do, *n.* [-DI-NES, 1 -di-nīz; 2 -di-nēs, *pl.*] 1. *Conch.* The hinge of a bivalve shell. 2. *Entom.* (1) The basal maxillary sclerite supporting the stipes. (2) The distal portion of the protomala of a myriapod. 3†. *pl.* Cardinal points. 4†. A crisis; turning-point. [L., hinge.]

card'ol, 1 kärd'öl *or* -ol; 2 cärd'öl *or* -ōl, *n.* A yellow oily compound contained in the shell of the cashew-nut; used as a vesicatory. [< ANACARD + -OL.]

Car-do'na, 1 kar-dō'nə; 2 cär-dō'nä, *n.* A town in Morong province, Luzon, P. I.

car-doo'er, 1 kar-dū'ər; 2 cär-dōō'er, *n.* [Scot.] An itinerant bushcler or mender.

car-doon', 1 kar-dūn'; 2 cär-dōōn', *n.* 1. A perennial herb of the aster family, the prickly artichoke (*Cynara cardunculus*), of the Mediterranean region. The fleshy inner leafstalks are blanched and eaten as a vegetable. 2†. A thistle. [< F. *cardon,* < LL. *cardo(n-),* for *cardus,* thistle; see CARD², *n.*]

card're-cord"er, c.-system, etc. See CARD¹, *n.*

car'driv"er, *n.* See CAR¹, *n.*

Car'dross, 1 kär'dros; 2 cär'drŏs, *n.* A village and parish in Dumbartonshire, Scotland; here Robert Bruce died.

Car"du-a'ce-æ, 1 kär"diu-ē'si-ī; 2 cär'dū-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as ASTERACEÆ. — **car"du-a'ceous,** *a.* [< CARDUUS.]

Car'du-el, 1 kär'diu-el; 2 cär'dū-ĕl, *n.* In the Arthurian legends, a name given to the town of Carlisle, Cumberland.

Car"du-e'lis, 1 kär"diu-i'lis; 2 cär'dū-ē'lis, *n. Ornith.* A genus of *Fringillidæ,* including the European goldfinch, and formerly several similar finches. [L.]

car-dul', 1 kar-dūl'; 2 cär-dūl', *n.* [Scot.] A species of trout found in Loch Leven.

Car'du-us, 1 kär'diu-us; 2 cär'dū-us, *n. Bot.* An extensive genus of prickly herbs of the aster family — the thistles — having alternate or basal spiny leaves and large many-flowered heads of purple, yellow, or white flowers, which are generally perfect and fertile. The pappus consists of several series of bristles. Some botanists refer these plants to *Cirsium* and *Cnicus.* See THISTLE. [L.]

Card'well, 1 kärd'wel; 2 cärd'wĕl, *n.* 1. **Edward, Viscount** (⁹/₁₁1813–²/₁₁1886), an English statesman; Secretary for Ireland, 1859–1861; Secretary of War, 1868–1874. 2. A county in Ontario, Canada; 380 sq. m.; capital, Bolton.

care, 1 kār; 2 cār, *v.* [CARED; CAR'ING.] **I.** *i.* 1. To have or show regard, interest, or concern, as respecting some person, thing, or event; as, do you not *care*?

And when she rolls her hoople well, She knows some one will *care.*
MARY M. DODGE *Motherless* st. 3.

2. To be wishful or inclined; desire; consider it worth while; as, I do not *care* to go.

And leaving human wrongs to right themselves,
Cares but to pass into the silent life.
TENNYSON *Holy Grail* st. 58.

3. [Colloq.] To feel disposed to object or be troubled; as, I don't *care* if I admit it; do you *care* if I take this? 4†. To be in sorrow or affliction.

II†. *t.* 1. To trouble. 2. To care for; regard. 3. To take care of; guard; preserve. — **to care for.** 1. To like; be inclined to; value; desire; as, do you *care for* any more light? I don't *care for* that.

For who, if the rose bloomed forever, so greatly would *care for* the rose?
OWEN MEREDITH *Apple of Life* st. 9.

2. To look after; take care of; as, to *care for* one's horses properly. 3. To be interested in; as, to *care for* his fate. 4. [Colloq.] To be influenced by; object to; mind; as, I don't *care for* his opposition. 5†. To sorrow or grieve.

care¹, *n.* 1. The state of being mentally oppressed, as by anxiety or concern about some matter of interest or importance; solicitude; as, *care,* not work, wearies men.

The weight of *care* That crushes into dumb despair
One-half the human race. LONGFELLOW *Goblet of Life* st. 10.

2. Responsible charge or oversight, often implying concern for safety and prosperity; guardianship; as, the watchman has the *care* of the building. 3. Watchful regard and attention, with a view to safety or protection or to the result or effect; solicitous caution; heed; watchfulness; as, take *care* or you will fall!

Careful with the *care* that shuns a lapse Of faith and duty.
E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. 1, st. 13.

4. Any cause or ground of watchfulness or concern; any object of solicitude or guardianship; as, business was his constant *care;* the building was his *care.* 5†. Affliction; distress. [< AS. *caru, cearu.*]

Syn.: anxiety, attention, caution, charge, circumspection, concern, direction, forethought, heed, management, oversight, precaution, prudence, solicitude, trouble, wariness, watchfulness, worry. *Care* concerns what we possess; *anxiety,* often, what we do not; riches bring many *cares; poverty* brings many *anxieties. Care* signifies also watchful *attention,* in view of possible harm; as, "This side up with *care;*" "Take *care* of yourself;" or, as a sharp warning, "Take *care!*" *Caution* has a sense of possible harm and risk only to be escaped, if at all, by careful deliberation and observation. *Care* inclines to the positive, *caution* to the negative; *care* is shown in doing, *caution* largely in not doing. *Precaution* is allied with *care, prudence* with *caution;* a man rides a dangerous horse with *care; caution* will keep him from mounting the horse; *precaution* looks to the saddle-girths, bit and bridle, and all that may make the rider secure. *Circumspection* is watchful observation and calculation, but without the timidity implied in *caution. Concern* denotes a serious interest, milder than *anxiety;* as, *concern* for the safety of a ship at sea. *Heed* implies *attention* without disquiet; it is now largely displaced by *attention* and *care. Solicitude* involves especially the element of desire, not expressed in *anxiety,* and of hopefulness, not implied in *care.* A parent feels constant *solicitude* for his children's welfare, *anxiety* as to dangers that threaten it, with *care* to guard against them. *Watchfulness* recognizes the possibility of danger, *wariness* the probability. A man who is not influenced by *caution* to keep out of danger may display great *wariness* in the midst of it. *Care* has also the sense of responsibility, with possible control, as expressed in *charge, management, oversight;* as, these children are under my *care;* send the money to me in *care* of the firm. See ANXIETY; PRUDENCE. Compare synonyms for ALARM. — Ant.: carelessness, heedlessness, inattention, indifference, neglect, recklessness, remissness. — Prep.: care *of* the house; *for* the future; *about* the matter. — **care'-a-way"†,** *n.* A roisterer. — **c.-crazed,** *a.* Crazed by sore troubles. — **c.-lined,** *a.* Creased by care, as the brow. — **c.-tuned,** *a.* Attuned by care. — **c.-weeds,** *n. pl.* [Scot.] Mourning-clothes.

care², *n.* [Local, Eng.] *Bot.* The European mountain-ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). **quick'beam"†; row'an-tree"†.**

Ca-re'ah, 1 kə-ri'ə; 2 ca-rē'a, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xxv, 23.

care'cloth"†, *n.* A square cloth resting upon, or held over, the heads of a bride and groom during a marriage ceremony: probably for *carre-cloth.*

Ca-re'e, 1 kə-ri'ī; 2 ca-rē'ĕ, *n. Bib.* (Doual). Same as CAREAH.

ca-reen', 1 kə-rin'; 2 ca-rēn', *v. Naut.* **I.** *t.* 1. To cause to heel over; turn over on one side, as for repairing or cleaning the bottom; as, to *careen* a vessel.

It was necessary to *careen* his ship and to send men . . . for . . . water. IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. vii, ch. 2, p. 423. [G. P. P. 1863.]

2. To clean, repair, or calk (a ship turned over).

II. *i.* 1. To turn so as to lie upon or lean to one side when sailing in the wind; heel over, as a vessel.

The breeze had come, the bay was rippled, the sail-boats *careened* to the wind. T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days, Haunted Window* p. 66. [O. & co. 1873.]

2. To clean, repair, or calk a ship when turned over. [< F. *carener,* < *carène,* < L. *carina,* keel.] **ca-rene'†; ca-rine'†; car-reen'†.** Syn.: cant, heel over, incline, list. See INCLINE. A vessel *careens* in the wind; *lists,* usually, from shifting of cargo, from water in the hold, etc. *Careening* is always toward one side or the other; *listing* may be forward or astern as well. To *heel over* is the same as to *careen,* and must be distinguished from "keel over," which is to capsize. — Prep.: careen *in* the wind; *to* port; *under* sail.

ca-reen', *n.* 1. The act, process, or result of careening. 2. The position of a ship careened or heeled over, especially for repairs. 3. The place where a vessel is careened for repairs; carenage. 4. A rocking sidelong movement, as of a camel.

The charm is not in the figure [of the camel], which not even love can make beautiful; nor in the movement, the noiseless stepping, or the broad *careen.* L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* p. 10. [H.]

ca-reen'age, 1 kə-rin'ij; 2 ca-rēn'aġ, *n.* 1. The act of careening. 2. The charge for careening. 3. A place where a ship is careened for repairs.

ca-reend', *pp.* Careened. S. S.

ca-reer', 1 kə-rir'; 2 ca-rēr', *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] 1. To cause to rush freely and swiftly. 2. To pass over rapidly.

II. *i.* To move at high speed with a free and headlong motion; as, the comet *careers* through space.

The cyclonic storms which stir the fiery breath of the solar flames career often with the inconceivable velocity of more than a hundred miles in every second of time.
R. A. PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* ch. 1, p. 17. [A. 1874.]

ca-reer', *n.* 1. A complete course or progress extending through the life or a portion of it, especially when abounding in remarkable actions or incidents, or when publicly conspicuous: said of persons, political parties, nations, etc.; a period of conspicuous activity; as, his was a remarkable *career.*

The Americans opened their *career* of independence by a declaration of the self-evident rights of man.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. v, epoch iv, ch. 9, p. 125. [A. 1883.]

2. A course of business, activity, or enterprise; especially, a course of professional life or employment that offers advancement or honor; as, no *career* is possible in that village.

It is easier for women to find a *career* [in America], to obtain remunerative work of an intellectual as of a commercial or mechanical kind, than in any part of Europe.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 112, p. 797. [MACM. '11.]

3. A free and swift course; running (usually implying swiftness): originally in terms of horsemanship; as, in full *career;* the yacht was in full *career.* 4. In falconry, a hawk's ordinary flight, about 120 yards. 5†. A short rapid gallop or encounter, as in a tournament; a charge; an assault. 6†. Originally, the course on which a race is run; a race-course. [< F. *carrière,* < OF. *cariere,* road, < *carier;* see CARRY.]

Syn.: charge, course, flight, line of achievement, passage, public life, race, rush. *A career* was originally the ground for a race, or, especially, for a knight's *charge* in tournament or battle; whence *career* was early applied to the *charge* itself.

If you will use the lance take ground for your *career.*
SCOTT *Quentin Durward* p. 104. [D. P. & co.]

In its figurative use *career* signifies some continuous and conspicuous work, usually a life-work, and most frequently one of honorable achievement. See BUSINESS.

ca-reerd', *pp.* Careered. S. S.

ca-reer'er, 1 kə-rir'ər; 2 ca-rēr'er, *n.* One who or that which careers. [roseate tern.

ca-ree'te, 1 kə-ri'tē; 2 ca-rē'te, *n.* [Grenada, W. I.] The

care'ful, 1 kär'ful; 2 cär'ful, *a.* 1. Exercising care; giving close or watchful attention; attentive and prudent, as in business or duty; circumspect; as, a *careful* physician or buyer. 2. Marked by care or attention; done with care; as, a *careful* estimate; a *careful* toilet. 3. [Archaic.] Over-anxious or solicitous; deeply concerned.

And Jesus answered and said unto her, Martha, Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things. *Luke* x, 41.

4†. Grieving; sorrowful. **care'full†.** Syn.: see ANXIOUS; ATTENTIVE; CALCULATING; PRECISE; PRUDENT. Compare synonyms for CARE. — Prep.: careful *of* the rights of others; careful *in* speech; careful *about, concerning,* or *in regard to* the matter; "be careful [anxious] *for* nothing," *Phil.* iv, 6. — **care'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **care'ful-ness,** *n.*

Car'e-him, 1 kar'i-him; 2 cär'e-him, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

care'less, 1 kär'les; 2 cär'lĕs, *a.* 1. Without proper care; neglectful of danger, interest, responsibility, or duty; unconcerned; negligent; not attentive to what one is about; heedless. 2. Free from care; without solicitude or anxiety; light-hearted; as, a *careless,* happy life; an innocent, *careless* child. 3. Attended by or indicating want of care. (1) Marked by neglect; not carefully done or performed; as, a *careless* job; a *careless* rendering. (2) Not studied or constrained; easy; as, a *careless* attitude or walk. (3)† Uncared for. Syn.: see APATHETIC. Compare synonyms for APATHY; NEGLECT. — Prep.: careless *of* his own safety; careless *in* his work; careless *about* his appearance. — **care'less-weed",** *n.* Any one of several species of *Amaranthus,* as the slender pigweed, the rough pigweed, or the spiny amaranth. — **care'less-ly,** *adv.* — **care'less-ness,** *n.*

Care'less, *n.* In Sheridan's *School for Scandal,* a boon companion of Charles Surface.

Car"en-chel'y-i, 1 kar"eŋ-kel'i-ai; 2 cär"ĕŋ-cĕl'y-i, *n. pl. Ich* An order of long-necked eels found in the depths of the Gulf Stream. It has but one family (*Derichthyidæ*) and one genus (*Derichthys*). [< Gr. *kara,* head, + *enchelys,* eel.] — **ca"ren-chel'y-ous,** *a.*

ca-rene'†, *n.* A forty days' fast.

car'en-tene†, *n.* A period of forty days; an indulgence remitting a forty days' fast or penance. Compare QUARANTINE. **car'en-tane†.**

ca. resp, *abbr. Capias ad respondendum.* See CAPIAS.

ca-ress', 1 kə-res'; 2 ca-rĕs', *vt.* 1. To touch, stroke, or handle endearingly, or in an affectionate manner; fondle; embrace.

Caress'd or chidden by the dainty hand.
TENNYSON *Sonnets to a Coquette.*

2. To be gently complaisant to; treat with favor; pet.

All political parties esteemed and *caressed* him [Sackville].
MACAULAY *England* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 250. [P. S. & co. 1853.]

[< F. *caresser,* < *caresse;* see CARESS, *n.*] Syn.: coddle, court, embrace, flatter, fondle, pamper, pet. To *caress* is less than to *embrace;* more dignified and less familiar than to *fondle.* A visitor *caresses* a friend's child; a mother *fondles* her babe. *Fondling* is always by touch; *caressing* may be also by words, or other tender and pleasing attentions. See PAMPER. — Ant.: see synonyms for ANNOY. — Prep.: caressed *by* or *with* the hand; caressed *by* friends; caressed *at* court. — **ca-ress'a-bl(e",** *a.* — **ca-ress'er,** *n.*

ca-ress', *n.* The act of fondling or treating affectionately; an expression of affection or attachment by touching, as by patting, stroking, or embracing. [< F. *caresse,* < It. *carezza,* < LL. *carilia,* dearness, < L. *carus,* dear.] **ca-resse'†; car-resse'†.** — **ca-ress'ant,** *a.* [F.] [Rare.] Caressing; fondling. [M.] — **ca-ress'ing,** *pa.* Giving caresses; fondling; hence, ingratiating; courting; as, *caressing* manners. — **ca-ress'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **ca-ress'iv(e",** *a.* Of the nature of a caress; caressing. S. S.

ca-rest', *pp.* Caressed.

ca'ret¹, 1 kĕ'ret *or* kar'et; 2 cā'rĕt *or* cär'ĕt (XIII). *n.* A sign (∧) placed below a line, indicating where omitted words, letters, etc., should be inserted: sometimes inverted (∨) and above the line. [L., there is wanting, 3d per. sing. pres. ind. of *careo,* want.]

ca'ret², 1 kĕ'ret; 2 cā'rĕt, *n.* The hawk-bill turtle. [F., < Sp. *carета,* mask, < *cara,* < LL. *cara;* see CHEER¹, *n.*]

care'tak"er, 1 kär'tek"ər; 2 cär'tāk"er, *n.* One who takes care of a place, thing, or person; especially, one employed to watch over or keep in order property, as a house in the absence of the family, or the property of an insolvent, to see that nothing is removed. — **care'tak"ing,** *n.*

Ca-ret"to-che-ly'i-dæ, 1 kə-ret"o-ki-lai'i-di; 2 ca-rĕt'o-ce-lī'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of turtles with 2-clawed paddle-shaped limbs and no scutes. **Ca-ret"to-chel'ys,** *n.* (t. g.) [< *caretto-* (cp. CARET²) + Gr. *chelys,* tortoise.] **Ca-ret"to-che-lyd'i-dæ:.** — **ca-ret"to-chel'y-id,** *n.* — **ca-ret"to-chel'y-oid,** *a. & n.*

Ca-rew', 1 kə-rū'; 2 ca-rụ', *n.* 1. **Bamfylde Moore** (?-1693–1770?), an English adventurer who joined the Gipsies and

was called "King of Beggars." 2. **Thomas** (1598?–1639), an English poet and courtier; *Calum Britannicum*, 1634.

care'-worn", 1 kār'-wōrn'; 2 cā̆r'-wôrn'. *a.* Tired and harassed with care; having the expression produced by care or anxiety.

Ca'rex, 1 kē'rĕks; 2 cā'rĕks, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A very large genus of perennial grass-like plants of the sedge family, of temperate and frigid regions, having solid, mostly triangular culms, 3-ranked leaves, usually with rough margins, and spikes of unisexual flowers. **2.** [c-] [CAR'I-CES. 1 kar'ı-sīz; 2 cā̆r'ı-çēz, *pl.*] A plant of this genus. [L., sedge.]

Ca'rey, 1 kē'rı; 2 cā'ry, *n.* **1. Henry** (1696–10/41743), an English poet and musical composer; *Sally in Our Alley*, etc. **2. Henry C.** (12/11 1793–10/12 1879), an American economist; advocate of protection; *Principles of Political Economy*, 1837–1840. **3. William** (8/17 1761–6/8 1834), a poor cobbler who became a famous Indian missionary and Sanskrit scholar at Calcutta and Serampore; translated the Bible into 25 Hindu dialects. **4.** A village in Wyandot county, O.

carf†, *imp.* of CARVE, *v.* [as KERF.

carf, 1 kûrf *or* kärf; 2 cĕrf *or* cärf, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as **car'fare"**, *n.*

car'fax, 1 kär'faks; 2 cär'fāks, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The place of intersection of principal streets: now applied only to certain principal crossings in Oxford, Exeter, etc. **2†.** A place where four or more ways meet. **car'four†**; **car'fox‡.**

car'fer-al, 1 kär'fər-əl; 2 cär'fer-al, *n.* A filtering-material consisting essentially of iron, carbon, and alumina. [< CARBON + L. *ferrum*, iron, + ALUMINA.]

carf'in, 1 kûrf'ın *or* kärf'ın; 2 cĕrf'ın *or* cärf'ın, *n.* Same as BASKING SHARK.

car-fuf'fle, 1 kər-fuf'l; 2 car-fuf'l. [North. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To throw out of order. **II.** *n.* Discomposure; disorder.

car"ga-dor', 1 kär"ga-dōr'; 2 cär"gā-dôr', *n.* [-DO'RES, 1 -dō'rēs; 2 dō'rĕs, *pl.*] [Sp.] [P. I.] Literally, a freighter; one who carries; a porter.

car'ga-son†, *n.* A cargo; a ship-load. **car'ga-zon†.**

car'geese", *n.* Plural of CARGOOSE.

car'go, 1 kär'go; 2 cär'go, *n.* [-GOES, 1 -goz; 2 -gōs, *pl.*] Goods and merchandise taken on a vessel for transportation; the lading of a vessel in general; hence, a load or burden of any kind which is carried, as on a camel. Legally, the term denotes the entire load carried by any water-borne craft, and in its strictest application refers to *goods* only and excludes human beings. In a broader and less technical sense *cargo* includes persons; as, a *cargo* of emigrants. [Sp., < *cargar*, < LL. *carrico*, load; see CHARGE, *v.*] Syn.: see LOAD.— **car'go-block"**, *n.* A hoisting-block which releases a load automatically when relieved of its weight.— **c.-book**, *n.* A register of the particulars concerning a cargo to be shown to customs officers.— **c.-port**, *n.* A port in a vessel's side, for receiving cargo.— **c.-rice**, *n.* Rice with a large grain, grown principally in Bengal.— **general c.** (*Law*), a cargo of miscellaneous merchandise which ships acting in the capacity of common carriers accept for transportation from all shippers, without preference.

car'goose", 1 kûr'gūs"; 2 cär'gōōs', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The crested grebe.

car'-haul", etc. See under CAR1, *n.*

Ca'ri-a, 1 kē'rı-ə; 2 cā'ri-a, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). An ancient country in S. W. Asia Minor. *1 Mac.* xv, 22.

car'i-a-cine, 1 kar'ı-ə-sin; 2 cär'ı-a-çin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the group of deer (genus *Cariacus*) that includes the Virginia deer.

car'i-a-cou, 1 kar'ı-ə-kū; 2 cär'ı-a-cu, *n.* [S. Am.] An American deer of the genus *Cariacus*, as the Virginia deer.

car'iage†, *n.* See CARRIAGE.

ca"ri-a'ma, 1 kā"rı-ā'mə; 2 cā'ri-ā'ma, *n.* [Braz.] **1.** A bird, the seriema. **ca"ri-a'ma†.** **2.** [C-] *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Cariamidæ*.— **Car"i-am'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of birds of doubtful affinities, resembling the birds of prey in osteology and the cranes in splanchnology, and having a crane-like form and slightly hooked bill: including the South-American seriema.— **car'i-a-mid**, *n.*— **car'i-a-moid**, *a.* & *n.*— **Car"i-a-mol'de-æ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A superfamily of birds, including the *Cariamidæ*.— **car"i-a-mol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Ca'ri-an, 1 kē'rı-ən; 2 cā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient kingdom of Caria in southwestern Asia Minor. **II.** *n.* A native of Caria, especially of pre-Grecian times; also, the language of that race.

Ca'ri-ath, 1 kē'rı-aθ; 2 cā'ri-āth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ca"ri-a-tha'im, 1 kē"rı-ə-thē'ım; 2 cā"ri-a-thā'im, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). [*n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ca"ri-ath"i-a'rim, 1 kē"rı-aθ'ı-ē'rım; 2 cā"ri-āth'i-ā'rim, **car"i-at'id**, *n.* Same as CARYATID.

car'ib[1], 1 kar'ıb; 2 cär'ib, *n.* A large humming-bird of the Antilles (*Eulampis jugularis*), green and velvety-black, with the breast garnet-purple in hue.

Car'ib[2], *n.* One of a native American race, constituting a great linguistic stock, the first encountered by the Spanish discoverers: formerly found in the West Indies, Central America, and northern South America, but now almost extinct. [< Sp. *Caribe*, Carib, cannibal, < W. Ind. *caribe*, brave.] **Car'ib-bee†.**— **black Carib**, one having a mixture of negro and Carib blood, in the West Indies and Central America.— **C. basket**, see PEGALL.

Car"ib-be'an, 1 kar'ı-bī'ən; 2 cär'ı-bē'an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Caribs and the sea whose islands they formerly inhabited. **Car'ib-al†**; **Car'ib-ant.** **II.** *n.* A Carib.— **Caribbean sea**, a sea between the West Indies and Central and South America.

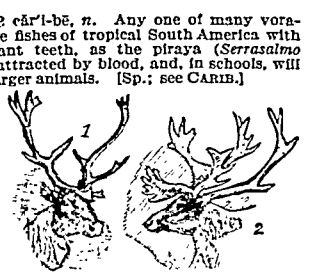
Car'ib-bees, 1 kar'ı-bīz; 2 cär'ı-bēs, *n.* A section of the West Indies, known as the Windward and Leeward Islands; the Lesser Antilles.

car'i-be, 1 kar'ı-bī; 2 cär'ı-bē, *n.* Any one of many voracious serrasalmonine fishes of tropical South America with very sharp trenchant teeth, as the piraya (*Serrasalmo piraya*). They are attracted by blood, and, in schools, will attack man or the larger animals. [Sp.; see CARIB.]

ca"ri-bo'co, 1 kā"rı-bō'ko; 2 cā"ri-bō'co, *n.* [Tupi, Braz.] Same as SAMBO[1], 2.

Car'i-boo, 1 kar'ı-bū; 2 cär'ı-bōō, *n.* A district in British *Columbia*; *capital*, Hillooet.

car'i-bou[1], 1 kar'ı-bū; 2 cär'ı-bu, *n.* [Canadian F.] The North-American reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*). The woodland caribou (var. *caribou*) is found from Maine to Lake Superior and northward; the smaller and lighter-colored (sometimes white) Barren Grounds caribou (var. *arcticus*), in the treeless arctic regions. **car'i-boo‡.**



Caribou Antlers.
1. Woodland caribou. 2. Barren Grounds caribou. Compare REINDEER.

Car'i-bou[2], *n.* **1.** A mountain in Idaho; height, 9,854 ft. **2. Lake**, see REINDEER LAKE. **3.** A village in Aroostook county, Me.

Car'i-ca, 1 kar'ı-kə; 2 cär'ı-ca, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of small unbranched tropical American trees of the papaw family, having large alternate leaves and racemose white, yellow, or greenish flowers. Of the 20 species *C. papaya*, the papaw, is the most important. [L.; see CARICIN.]

Car"i-ca'ce-æ, 1 kar'ı-kē'sı-ı; 2 cär'ı-cā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small family of trees of the order *Hypericales*, natives of the warm parts of North America. [< CARICA.]— **car"i-ca'ceous**, *a.*

Car"i-cal', *n.* Same as KARIKAL.

car'i-ca-ture, 1 kar'ı-kə-chûr *or* -tiūr; 2 cär'i-ca-chur *or* -tūr (XIII), *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR'ING.] To exaggerate the characteristic traits of in a reproduction or description, so as to make ridiculous; especially, to travesty; burlesque; draw or write a caricature of.— **car'i-ca-tur"a-bl(e)**, *a.*

car'i-ca-ture, *n.* **1.** A picture or description in which natural characteristics are exaggerated or distorted so as to produce an absurd effect; burlesque; hence, any exaggerated or distorted reproduction or resemblance; as, his manner is a *caricature* of his father's.

All the men who are distinguished in political life become so familiar to the readers of 'Punch,' in their *caricatures*, that we know them at sight. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* ch. 2, p. 62. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. The act or process of caricaturing, in any sense; as, *caricature* is a deadly weapon; burlesque representation: used also attributively; as, a *caricature* drawing.

In dazzling and irresistible *caricature* Voltaire has no equal. J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 3, p. 141. [A. 1872.]

3. A picture or likeness undesignedly humorous through bad execution or inartistic exaggeration. [F., < It. *caricatura*, < *caricare*, load, overload, < LL. *carrico*; see CHARGE, *v.*] **car"i-ca-tu'ra†.** Syn.: burlesque, exaggeration, extravaganza, imitation, mimicry, parody, travesty. A *caricature* is a grotesque *exaggeration* of striking features or peculiarities, generally of a person; a *burlesque* treats any subject in an absurd or incongruous manner. A *burlesque* is written or acted; a *caricature* is more commonly in sketch or picture. A *parody* changes the subject, but keeps the style; a *travesty* keeps the subject, but changes the style; a *burlesque* does not hold itself to either subject or style, but is content with a general resemblance to what it may imitate. A *caricature*, *parody*, or *travesty* must have an original; a *burlesque* may be an independent composition. An account of a schoolboys' quarrel after the general manner of Homer's *Iliad* would be a *burlesque;* the real story of the *Iliad* told in newspaper style would be a *travesty*. An *extravaganza* is a fantastic composition, musical, dramatic, or narrative. *Imitation* is serious; *mimicry* is either intentionally or unintentionally comical.— **car'i-ca-ture-plant"**, *n.* *Bot.* An East-Indian evergreen shrub (*Graptophyllum pictum*), much cultivated in the tropics for its crimson blooms and variocolored leaves.— **car'i-ca-tur-al**, *a.* Of the nature of or like caricature.— **car'i-ca-tur-ish**, *a.*— **car'i-ca-tur-ist**, *n.* One given to caricature; especially, a maker of pictorial caricatures for the press.

car'i-ces, 1 kar'ı-sīz; 2 cär'ı-çēs, *n.* Plural of CAREX, 2.

car'i-cin, 1 kar'ı-sin; 2 cär'ı-çin, *n.* Same as PAPAIN. [< L. *carica*, dry fig, lit. Carian, < *Caricus*, < *Caria*, Caria.] **car'i-cine†.**

car"i-cog'ra-phy, } 1 kar'ı-keg'rə-fı; 2 cär'i-cēg'ra-fy, *n.*
car"i-cog'ra-fy", } The branch of botany that treats of sedges (*Carex*); also, a treatise on sedges. [< L. *carex*, sedge, + -GRAPHY.]— **car"i-cog'ra-pher**, *n.*

car"i-col'o-gy, 1 kar'ı-kel'o-jı; 2 cär'ı-cōl'o-ġy, *n.* Same as CARICOGRAPHY.— **car"i-col'o-gist**, *n.*

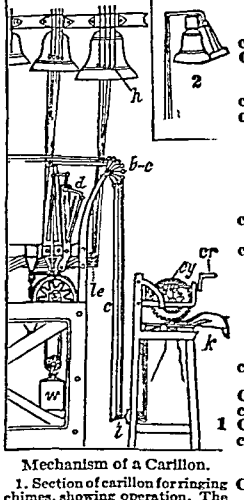
car'i-cous, 1 kar'ı-kus; 2 cär'ı-cūs, *a.* Fig-shaped: said of certain tumors. [< L. *carica*, kind of dry fig, prop. f. of *Caricus*; see CARICIN.]

Ca"ri-dad', **La**, province, Luzon, P. I.

Ca-rid'e-a, 1 kə-rid'ı-ə; 2 ca-rid'e-a, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A subtribe of *macrurans without a transverse dorsal suture to the* carapace and with large scale-like lamellæ to the external antennæ, including shrimps, etc. [< Gr. *karis* (*karid-*), shrimp.] **Car'i-dat**; **Car"i-do-mor'phat.**— **ca-rid'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **car'i-doid**, *a.*— **car"i-do-mor'phic**, *a.*

car'ief, *vt.* To carry.

ca'ri-es, 1 kē'rı-īz; 2 cā'ri-ēs, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Pathol.* (1) Ulceration and death of a bone; a gangrenous destruction of bony tissue. (2) A similar disease of teeth, supposed to be caused by bacilli. **2.** One of various diseases of plants, in which there is a wasting of the tissues: usually caused by a parasitic fungus.— **ca'ried**, *a.* Decayed.



Mechanism of a Carillon.
1. Section of carillon for ringing chimes, showing operation. The *depression of a key (k) operates* through levers (*l*), cords (*c*), and bell-cranks (*b-c*), to move a detent (*d*), releasing a weight (*w*), which moves a lever (*le*), operating the hammer (*h*); *cy* is a cylinder studded with pins, for playing tunes automatically by revolving the crank (*cr*). 2. Side view of bell and hammer.

Ca"ri-ga'ra, 1 kā"rı-gā'rə; 2 cā'ri-gā'rā, *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

Ca"ri-hua"i-ra'zo, 1 kā"rı-hwā"ı-rā'zo; 2 cā"ri-hwā"i-rā'zo, *n.* A mountain in the Andes, Ecuador, South America: 16,515 *ft.* high.

car'il-lon, 1 kar'ı-lən *or* (*F.*) ka'rı'yôn'; 2 cär'i-lon *or* (*F.*) cā'rī'yôn', *n.* [F.] *Mus.* **1.** A set of stationary bells so hung and arranged as to be capable of being played upon, either by hand or by machinery, as a musical instrument. **2.** A small instrument provided with bells, played upon by means of a pianoforte keyboard. **3.** An air arranged for a chime of bells, or any rapid ringing of changes on a chime.

The chimes under the bulbous spire of the tower jangled their four o'clock *carillon*. A. S. HARDY *Wind of Destiny* ch. 3, p. 14. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

— **ca"ril"lon"neur'**, *n.* [F.] One who rings or performs upon a carillon.

ca-ri'na, 1 kə-rai'nə; 2 ca-rī'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A keel or keel-shaped formation or part. Especially: (1) *Bot.* A keel, whether the two anterior united petals of a papilionaceous flower, or the dorsal ridge on the glumes of certain grasses. (2) *Zool.* (*a*) *Ornith.* The ridge of the breast-bone. (*b*) *Crust.* The part of the shell of a cirriped intermediate between the terga and scuta. (*c*) A line which runs vertically along the septum of a coral. (*d*) *Entom.* A keel or a projection like a keel on the body-wall of some insects.

2. [C-] *Astron.* See CONSTELLATION, 77.— **carina tracheæ**, a protuberance at the point where the trachea divides.— **ca-ri'nal**, *a.*— **Car"i-na'ri-a**, *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Carinariidæ*. **2.** [c-] A heteropod of this genus.— **Car"i-na"ri-a'ce-a**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* **1.** A suborder including the *Carinariidæ*. **2.** The *Carinariidæ*.— **car"i-na'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Carinariacea* or *Carinariidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Carinariacea* or *Carinariidæ*.— **Car"i-na-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of heteropods, especially those with a visceral hump reduced in size and surmounted by a thin hyaline cap-like shell. **Car"i-na'ce-at.**— **car"i-na'ri-id**, *n.*— **car"i-na'ri-oid**, *a.*— **Car"i-na'tæ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A section of birds having a carinate or keeled breast-bone, including most of the species: opposed to *Ratitæ*.— **Car"i-nel'li-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of palæonemertine worms with the lateral nerves between the basal stratum of the skin and the external circular stratum of muscles. **Car"i-nel'la**, *n.* (t. g.) — **car"i-nel'lid**, *n.*— **car"i-nel'loid**, *a.*— **ca-rin'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a keel.— **ca-ri"no-lat'er-al**, *a.* Situated on each side of the carina, as a compartment in cirripeds.

car'i-nate, 1 kar'ı-nēt; 2 cär'ı-nāt, *a.* **1.** Having a carina, as the glumes of certain grasses, a papilionaceous blossom, or the breast-bone of the *Carinatæ*; keeled; keel-shaped. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Carinatæ*. [< L. *carinatus*, *pp.* of *carino*, furnish with a keel, < *carina*, keel.] **car'i-nat"ed†.**— **carinate folds** (*Geol.*), isoclinal folds.— **car'i-nate-ly**, *adv.*

car"i-na'tion, 1 kar'ı-nē'shən; 2 cär'ı-nā'shon, *n.* *Bot.* The state of having a keel; a carinate condition.

Ca"ri-nhe'nha, 1 kū"rı-nyē'nyə; 2 cä"ri-nyę'nyä, *n.* A river in Goyaz, Brazil; length, 160 m.

Ca-ri'ni, 1 kə-rī'nı; 2 cä-rī'ni, *n.* A town in Sicily; 12 m. W. N. W. of Palermo.

Ca-rin'thi-a, 1 kə-rin'thı-ə; 2 ca-rin'thi-a, *n.* A country of Jugo-Slavs in southern Europe; 3,989 sq. m.; capital, Klagenfurth.

Ca-ri'nus, 1 kə-rai'nus; 2 ca-rī'nûs, **Marcus Aurelius** (−284?). Profligate and brutal son of Carus; Diocletian's predecessor as emperor of Rome; killed by a soldier, the army declaring for Diocletian.

car'i-ole, 1 kar'ı-ōl; 2 cär'ı-ōl, *n.* [F.] **1.** A small open carriage. **2.** A light cart with a top. **3.** [Canada.] A form of sledge. **car'ri-ole†.**— **car'i-ol"ing**, *n.* The act or amusement of riding in a cariole.

car"i-op'sis, *n.* Same as CARYOPSIS.

Ca'ri-oth, 1 kē'rı-oθ; 2 cā'ri-ōth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

ca'ri-ous, 1 kē'rı-us; 2 cā'ri-ûs, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Affected with caries; decayed, as the teeth. **2.** Irregularly pitted, as if corroded. [< L. *cariosus*, < *caries*, decay.]

The central and main portion of the stream consists of solid lava, often, however, with a more or less *carious* and vesicular texture. ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. iii, pt. i, p. 228. [MACM. 1882.]

— **ca"ri-os'i-ty**, *n.*— **ca'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

Car'is-brooke, 1 kar'ız-bruk; 2 cär'iş-brōōk, *n.* An ancient town in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England; site of the castle where Charles I. was imprisoned, 1647–1648, and where his daughter Elizabeth died, 1650.

car'is-quis, *n.* See KARISKIS.

Ca-ris'sa, 1 kə-ris'ə; 2 ca-ris'a, *n.* *Bot.* Same as CARANDAS.

ca-ris'sin, 1 kə-ris'ın; 2 ca-ris'in, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter glucosid obtained from an Australian apocynaceous plant (*Carissa ovata stolonifera*). It is a powerful heart-poison. [< CARISSA.]

car'i-ta"tive, } 1 kar'ı-tē"tıv; 1 cär'i-tā"tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Be-
car'i-ta"tiv[s], } nevolent; charitable. [< LL. *caritativus*, < L. *caritā(t-)s*; see CHARITY.]

car'itch, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CARRITCH. **car'ltch-est.**

Car'i-tes, 1 kar'ı-tīz; 2 cär'i-tēs, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *2 Kings* xi, 4.

car'jack", etc. See under CAR1, *n.*

car'ja-cou, 1 kär'ja-kū; 2 cär'ja-cu, *n.* Same as CARIACOU.

cark, 1 kärk; 2 cärk, *v.* [Archaic.] **1.** *t.* To load down with care or worry; vex; harass. **II.** *t.* To be full of care, trouble, or anxiety.

cark, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Stark; rigid; stiff.

cark, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A burden of care; condition of anxiety respecting the means of living, one's business, or the like. **2†.** A load; also, an old weight for wool. [< Anglo-F. *kark*, = OF. *charge*; see CHARGE, *n.*]— **cark'ful†**, *a.*

car'kasse†, *n.* Same as CARCASS. **car'kels†.**

Car'ker, 1 kär'kər; 2 cär'ker, *n.* In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, Dombey's business manager, a plausible villain, with a smile like "the snarl of a cat." [CARCANET.

car'ket, 1 kar'ket; 2 cär'kĕt, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Same as

cark'ing, 1 kärk'ıŋ; 2 cärk'ing, *pa.* Causing worry; vexing; harassing; wearing, as a care or trouble.

For the most part, our distress, our poverty, our *carking* care come, not from the smallness of our provisions, but from the largeness of our pampered desires.

HENRY VAN DYKE *Story of the Psalms* ser. iii, p. 33. [S. 1887.]

— **cark'ing-ly**, *adv.*

car'kled, 1 kär'kld; 2 cär'kld, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Wrinkled; wavy.

carl[1], 1 kārl; 2 cärl, *n.* [Dial. or Poet.] **1.** A rustic; a lusty, robust fellow; churl. **2.** Carl-hemp. **3.** See CARLING[1]. [< AS. *carl*, man.] **carle[1]†.**— **carl'-cat"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A tom-cat.— **c.-hemp**, *n.* [Archaic.] The seed-bearing or female hemp-plant, the coarser and stronger: so named because formerly supposed to be the male hemp. **carle'-hemp"†.**— **to play c. again**, to give tit for tat; retaliate.

carl[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as CAROL[1]. **2.** The donations, usually cakes, received by singers at Yule-tide. **carle‡.**

Carl, Car'lo, *n.* See CHARLES.

carle[2], *n.* Same as CAUBALE. [trict, Panay, P. I.

Car-lés', 1 kar-lēs'; 2 cär-lęs', *n.* A town in Concepción dis-

car'let, 1 kär'let; 2 cär'lĕt, *n.* A comb-makers' three-sided single-cut file. [< F. *carrelet*, dim. of OF. *carrel*, square. < L. *quadrum*, square.]

Carle'ton, 1 kär'ltən; 2 cär'lton, *n.* **1. Henry Guy** (6/29 1856–12/29 1910), an American author and playwright. **2. Will** (12/21 1845–12/15 1912), an American poet, author, editor, and lecturer; *Farm Ballads*. **3. William** (3/4 1794–1/29 1869), an Irish novelist; *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, etc. **4.** A district in New Brunswick, Canada; 1,310 sq. m.; capital, Woodstock. **5.** A district in Ontario, Canada; 650 sq. m.; capital, Ottawa.

Carle'ton Place. A village in Ontario, Canada.

Car'li, 1 kär'lı; 2 cär'li, **Giovanni Rinaldo, Count** (4/11 1720–2/22 1795), an Italian antiquary and economist; author of *Italian Coins and the Mint*. **Car'li-Rub'bi†.**

car'lick, 1 kär'lık; 2 cär'lik, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as CHARLOCK.

carl'ie, 1 kûrl'i; 2 ärl'i, *n.* [Scot.] A mannish or precocious boy.

Car'ille, 1 kär'ĭl; 2 ärl'ĭl, **Richard** (12/21790–2/101843). An English radical editor and publisher; persecuted for attempting to establish freedom of the press in England; finally successful.

car'lin, 1 kär'lĭn; 2 ärl'ĭn, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] An old woman. **car'linet.** **2.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] A bluff, good-natured man. WRIGHT *Dial. Dict.*

Car-li'na, 1 kär-laĭ'nə; 2 ärl-ĭ'na, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Old World thistle-like plants of the aster family. [Said to be < LL. *Carlus,* < OHG. *Karl,* the emperor Charlemagne.]

car'line, } 1 kär'lĭn; 2 ärl'ĭn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the
car'lins, } genus *Carlina;* as, the *carline* thistle (*C. vulgaris*), named after the emperor Charlemagne from a tradition that his soldiers were cured of an epidemic by its use.

car'line[2], *n.* A plant of the genus *Carlina.*

car'line[2], *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A short fore-and-aft timber connecting the beams on which the deck is laid. Carlines are named from their location; as, mast-*carline,* upper-deck *carline,* etc. **2.** One of the crosspieces supporting the roof-boards of a railway-car; rafter. [< F. *carlingue.*] **car'lint; car'lingt.— car'line-box",** *n. Naut.* A box fastened under a ship's deck between the carlines and used for storing various articles.— **c.-knee,** *n.* A knee in the angle between a deck-beam and a carline.

car'line[3], *n.* **1.** A silver coin once current in Sicily, Naples, and Rome, varying in value respectively from 4 to 8 and 16 cents. **2.** A gold coin of Charles Emmanuel I. of Sardinia, worth $28. [< F. *carlin,* < It. *carlino,* < *Carlo,* Charles VI., or Charles Emmanuel I.] **car-ll'not.**

car'line[4], *n.* Same as CARLIN.

car'line[5], *n. Billiards.* A Russian game with five balls.

car'ling[1], 1 kär'lĭng; 2 ärl'ing, *n.* [Obs. or Dial.] **1.** A dish of gray peas steeped in water and fried in fat: eaten on Carling Sunday. **2†.** [C-] Care Sunday. See SUNDAY. **car'lint.**

car'ling[2], *n.* Same as CARLINE[2].

Car'lin-ville, 1 kär'lĭn-vĭl; 2 ärl'ĭn-vil, *n.* A city, capital of Macoupin county, Ill; seat of Blackburn College (Presbyterian), founded in 1857. [— **carl'ish-ness,** *a.*

carl'ish, 1 kûrl'ĭsh; 2 ärl'ish, *a.* Churlish; boorish; rude.

Car-lisle', 1 kar-laĭl'; 2 ärl-ĭl', *n.* **1. Earls of,** see HOWARD. **2. John Griffin** (9/211835–3/11910), an American statesman; Speaker of U. S. House of Representatives, 1883; Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, 1893. **3.** A county in Kentucky; 190 sq. m.; county-seat, Bardwell. **4.** An ancient city, capital of Cumberland, England; has a cathedral and the castle where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, 1568. **5.** A town in Nicholas county, Ky. **6.** A borough, county-seat of Cumberland county, Pa.; seat of Dickinson College (non-sectarian), founded in 1783.

Carl'ism, 1 kärl'ĭzm; 2 ärl'ĭsm, *n.* The theory or principles of the Carlists. See CARLIST.

Carl'ist, 1 kärl'ĭst; 2 ärl'ĭst. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Carlists or their principles. **II.** *n.* **1.** A supporter of Charles X. of France and his line; a Legitimist, as opposed to an Orleanist. **2.** An adherent of the pretender Don Carlos de Bourbon (1788–1855), second son of Charles IV. of Spain, and of his representatives, of whom the present, Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, duke of Madrid, still claims the throne of Spain.

car'lis"ted, *n.* See under CAR[1], *n.*

Carl Junc'tion. A town in Jasper county, Mo.

car'load", 1 kär'-lōd'; 2 ärl'-lōd', *n.* A minimum load for or carried by a railroad car. It varies on different railroads and in different territories as a unit of calculation or as actual weight from 10,000 to 100,000 pounds, and varies also with different articles. The following table gives an approximate idea of some common measures, which are given on the authority of the Freight Traffic Department of the New York Central Railroad.

SOME CAR-LOAD MEASURES IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES.
D.D. = double decker. S. D. = single decker.

Apples, 24,000 lbs.	Flour, 40,000 lbs.	Salt, 36,000 lbs.	
Barley, 1,200 bushels.	Hogs, D.D., 22,000 lbs. S.D., 16,000 lbs.	Sheep, D.D., 18,000 lbs. S.D., 16,000 lbs.	
Bran, 30,000 lbs.	Lime, 36,000 lbs.		
Cattle, 20,000 lbs.	Lumber, 34,000 lbs.	Wheat, 1,000 bushels.	
Corn, 1,000 bushels.	Oats, 1,500 bushels.		
Flaxseed, 1,000 bushels.	Potatoes (Irish and sweet), 30,000 lbs.	Whisky, 30,000 lbs.	

car'lock[1], 1 kär'lok; 2 ärl'ŏk, *n.* A variety of Russian isinglass used to clarify wines, made from a sturgeon's bladder. [< Rus. *karlukŭ.*]

car'lock[2], *n. Bot.* Same as CHARLOCK.

Car'lo Khan, 1 kär'lo kän; 2 ärl'o cän. Nickname of Charles James Fox, an English statesman; his efforts to reform British rule in India led many to think that he aimed at an Oriental dictatorship.

Car'los, 1 kär'los; 2 ärl'ŏs, *n.* **1. Don** (?/211545–?/211568), son of Philip II. of Spain; imprisoned by his father, Jan. 18, 1568; died mysteriously in prison: subject of tragedies by Alfieri and Schiller. **2. Don,** Count de Molina (?/21,1788–3/101855), claimant to the Spanish throne. **3.** Duke of Madrid (9/211848–3/111909), claimant to the Spanish throne. **4. C. Ferdinand Luis** (9/211863–3/11908), king of Portugal; son of King Luis I. and Maria Pia; crowned Oct. 19, 1889; assassinated with eldest son. **5. C. Luis Philippe** (9/211887–3/11908), duke of Braganza; eldest son of King Carlos, crown prince of Portugal; assassinated.

car'lot†, *n.* A churl or carl; a peasant.

Car-lo'ta, La, 1 kar-lō'tə; 2 ärl-lō'tä. A town in Negros, P. I.

Car-lot'ta, 1 kar-lot'tə; 2 ärl-lōt'tä, *n.* See CHARLOTTE.

Car"lo-vin'gi-an, 1 kär'lo-vin'ji-ən; 2 ärl'o-vin'ji-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the dynasty or family of Charlemagne (768–987). **II.** *n.* A member of the royal house of Charlemagne, or a sovereign in that line.

The word *Carlovingians* is formed on a false analogy from Merovingians or Merwings; it should be Carolings or Karlings, and means pertaining to, or descendants of, Karl the Great, or Charlemagne. *Columbian Cyc.* vol. vi. [o. c. 1891.]

[< F. *Carlovingien,* < LL. *Carolingi,* < OHG. *Karling,* < *Karl,* Charles.] **Car'o-ling†; Car"o-lin'gi-an†.**

Car'lo-vitz, 1 kär'lo-vits; 2 ärl'o-vits, *n.* A town in Slavonia, Austria, with a cathedral. A treaty of peace between the Turks, Austrians, and Russians was signed there in 1699.

Car'low, 1 kär'lo; 2 ärl'o, *n.* **1.** A county in the province of Leinster, Ireland; 346 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; castle was besieged in 1577 and 1650; insurgents defeated there, 1798.

Carls'bad, 1 kärls'bot; 2 ärls'bät, *n.* [Modern name, **Karl'o-vy Va'ry.**] **1.** A district of Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. **2.** Its county-seat; a manufacturing town and health resort; 116 m. W. N. W. of Prague; has hot mineral springs yielding 2,000,000 gallons a day.

Carls-cro'na, *n.* Same as KARLSKRONA.

Carls'ru"he, *n.* See KARLSRUHE.

Carl'stad, 1 kärl'stot; 2 ärl'stät, *n.* See VERMLAND.

Carl'stadt, 1 kärl'stat; 2 ärl'stät, *n.* **1.** (1483?–12/211541.) A name assumed by Andreas Rudolf Bodenstein, a German reformer and iconoclast who sided with Luther, 1517; excommunicated by the Pope, 1520; opposed Luther regarding the eucharist, 1524. **2.** A borough in Bergen county, N. J.

Carl'ton, 1 kärl'tən; 2 ärl'ton, *n.* **1.** A county in Minnesota; 856 sq. m.; county-seat, Thomson. **2.** A town in Nottinghamshire, England. **3. C. Club,** a famous English political club, London; established in 1832; now Conservative or Tory.

Car"lu-do-vi'ca, 1 kär'lŭ-do-vaĭ'kə; 2 ärl'ŭ-do-vi'ca, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical American herbs or climbing shrubs of the family *Cyclanthaceæ,* with long stems and large stiff plaited leaves. Panama hats are made from the leaves of *C. palmata.* [< Sp. *Carlos* (Charles IV. of Spain) + LL. *Ludovica,* Louisa (Maria Louisa of Parma).] [Scotland.

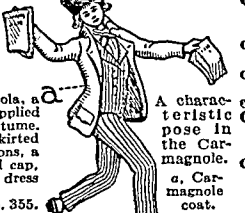
Car'luke, 1 kär'lŭk; 2 ärl'ŭk, *n.* A borough in Lanarkshire,

Car-lyle', 1 kar-laĭl'; 2 ärl-lĭl', *n.* **1. Thomas** (12/41795–2/4 1881), a Scottish author, historian, and essayist; lived in London, 1834–1881; *Sartor Resartus,* 1834; *French Revolution,* 1837; *Life of Frederick the Great,* 1858–1865, etc. **2.** A city, county-seat of Clinton county, Ill.

Car-ly'le-an, 1 kar-laĭ'lē-ən; 2 ärl-lĭ'le-an, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the style or views of Thomas Carlyle: the former marked by irregular sentences, heavy Germanic construction, the coinage of words, and the use of vigorous metaphor; the latter characterized by independence and vigor of thought and uttered with an air of supreme authority; especially, marked by condemnation of democratic tendencies in governments and the idealizing of the hero or strong ruler. **Car-ly'lean†; Car-lyle'i-ant; Car"ly-lese'†; Car"ly-lesque'†.— Car-ly'lism,** *n.*

Car"ma-gno'la, 1 kär'mə-nyō'lə; 2 ärl'mä-nyō'lä, *n.* **1. Count** (1390–3/211432), Francesco di Bartolommeo Bussone, an Italian general; executed by the Venetians. **2.** a town in Turin, Piedmont, Italy.

car"ma'gnole', 1 kär'mə'nyōl'; 2 ärl'mä'nyŏl', *n.* **1.** [C-] A wild dance and song popularized by the French revolutionists of 1789; also, the coat and general costume worn by them, which gave a name to the dance.


a

A characteristic pose in the Carmagnole. *a,* Carmagnole coat.

Carmagnole (from Carmagnola, a town in Italy), a word first applied to a Piedmontese peasant costume. . . . It consisted of a short skirted coat with rows of metal buttons, a tricoloured waistcoat and red cap, and became the most popular dress of the Jacobins.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. v, p. 355.

2. An extreme revolutionist; also, a soldier of the French Revolution. **3.** A turgid or extravagant address or document, like many military manifestoes of the first French Revolution. [F., < *Carmagnola* in Piedmont.]

car-mal'um, 1 kar-mal'um; 2 ärl-mäl'ŭm, *n. Micros.* A stain having carminic acid, alum, and water as its constituents. [< CARMINIC + ALUM.]

car'man[1], 1 kär'mən; 2 ärl'man, *n.* [CAR'MEN, *pl.*] One who drives a car or cart; a truckman or carter.

Car'man, (William) Bliss (9/211861–). A Canadian poet, engineer, and journalist in the United States; *Songs from Vagabondia,* etc.

Car-ma'ni-a, 1 kar-mē'ni-ə; 2 ärl-mä'ni-a, *n.* An ancient province of Asia on the Persian Gulf.

Car-ma'ni-ans, 1 kar-mē'ni-ənz; 2 ärl-mä'ni-ang, *n. pl. Bib. 2 Esd.* xv, 30. **Car-mo'ni-anst** [R. V.].

Car-mar'then, 1 kar-mär'then; 2 ärl-mär'thĕn, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Carmarthenshire, Wales.

Car-mar'then Bay. A bay south of Carmarthenshire, Wales.

Car-mar'then-shire, 1 kar-mär'then-shir; 2 ärl-mär'thĕn-shir, *n.* A county in Wales; 947 sq. m.; capital, Carmarthen.

Car"maux', 1 kär'mō'; 2 ärl'mō', *n.* A town in Tarn department, France.

Car'mel, 1 kär'mĕl; 2 ärl'mĕl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 2.

Carmet†, *a.* & *n.* [F.] Same as CARMELITE. **Car'mel-int.**

Car'mel, 1 kär'mel; 2 ärl'mĕl, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A town in Judah. *Josh.* xv, 55. **2.** A village, county-seat of Putnam county, N. Y.

Car'mel, Mount. *Bib.* A mountain in central Palestine; near the Mediterranean; 1,742 ft. high; famous for its connection with Elijah, Elisha, etc.; convent founded here about 1156, the origin of the Carmelites. *1 Kings* xviii, 19. [Heb., fruitful place, wooded place.]

car'mele, 1 kär'mēl; 2 ärl'mel, *n.* [Scot.] The heath-pea (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*). **car'a-melet; car'my-liet.**

Car'mel-ite, 1 kär'mel-aĭt; 2 ärl'mĕl-ĭt, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* An inhabitant of Carmel. **2.** (1) *Ch. Hist.* A member of the mendicant order of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, founded in Syria in 1156 or perhaps earlier.

In 1431 a new and less stringent rule was introduced. Many of the members, however, adhered to the older rule, and these were termed **Observantines,** those who followed the more modern one being known as **Conventuals.** At the instance of St. Teresa in 1562, the discipline was made much stricter and a return to the eremitical life attempted. Members of the reformed type wore sandals instead of shoes and stockings and were called **Discalced** in distinction from the fully shod, or **Calced.** The Carmelites were called in England White Friars, from the fact that they wore a white mantle over a brown habit.

(2) A nun of this order. **3.** [c-] A fine woolen stuff, usually in beige or gray. **4.** [c-] A variety of pear.— **Car'mel-ite,** *a.* Of or relating to the Carmelites.— **Car'mel-it"ess,** *n., fem.* of CARMELITE.

Carmelite Nun.

Car-me'lus, 1 kar-mē'lus; 2 ärl-mĕ'lus, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Car'men[1], 1 kär'men; 2 ärl'mĕn, *n.* **1.** In Bizet's opera *Carmen,* a fascinating, deceitful, Spanish Gipsy girl, stabbed for unfaithfulness by her lover, Don José. **2.** In Merimée's romance *Carmen,* the heroine of the story.

Car'men[2], *n.* **1.** A town in Bohol province, Visaya, P. I. **2.** A town in Cebú, P. I.

Car'men Syl'va. The pen-name of Queen Elizabeth of Roumania. See ELIZABETH.

Car-men'ta, 1 kar-men'tə; 2 ärl-mĕn'ta, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A goddess of prophecy and childbirth, her temple being at the foot of the Capitoline; regarded as one of the Camenæ: reputed as the mother of Evander by Hermes; first worshiped as two goddesses, **Prorsa** and **Postverta,** invoked according to the position of the child at birth or for her knowledge of the past and future; later considered as one goddess with these two sisters or companions. **Car-men'tist.— Car"men-ta'li-a,** *n. pl.* The festival of Carmenta, which was celebrated Jan. 11 and 15.

Car'mi, 1 kär'maĭ; 2 ärl'mi, *n. Bib.* **1.** The fourth son of Reuben. *Gen.* xlvi, 9. **2.** The father of Achan. **3.** A city, county-seat of White county, Ill.

car'mile", *n.* See under CAR[1], *n.*

car'mi-natet, *v.* **I.** *t.* To expel (wind) from the bowels. **II.** *i.* To card wool. [minic acid.

car'mi-nate, 1 kär'mĭ-nēt; 2 ärl'mi-nāt, *n.* A salt of car-

car-min'a-tive, } 1 kar-min'ə-tiv; 2 ärl-min'a-tiv (XIII).
car-min'a-tivs, } *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to relieve flatulence; warming. **II.** *n.* A remedy for flatulence. [< L. *carminatus,* pp. of *carmino,* cleanse, < *caro,* card.]

car'mine, } 1 kär'mĭn *or* -maĭn; 2 ärl'min *or* -mĭn (XIII).
car'mins, } *n.* **1.** A rich purplish-red color like that of the pigment originally extracted from kermes and cochineal. **2.** The coloring-matter of cochineal; loosely, any pigment resembling it; rouge. See RED, *n.*

Carmine, as a pigment, has the disadvantage of fading quickly. It is much used as a stain in microscopic work. **3.** That lake which contains the greatest proportion of coloring-matter to the metallic oxid with which it is made; as, cochineal *carmine,* madder *carmine,* etc. **4.** Carminic acid. [< Sp. *carmin,* contr. of *carmesin,* < Ar. *qirmazi,* < *qirmiz,* scarlet grain-insect; see KERMES.]

— **burnt carmine,** a rich reddish-purple pigment, made by partly charring the carmine of cochineal.— **c. of indigo,** same as INDIGO-CARMINE.— **car'mi-nat"ed,** *a.* Mixed with carmine.

car-min'ic, 1 kar-min'ik; 2 ärl-min'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from carmine.— **carminic acid,** a purplish amorphous compound obtained from the insects of the genus *Coccus,* from which the pigment cochineal is made. **car'minet.**

car'min-ite, 1 kär'mĭn-aĭt; 2 ärl'min-it, *n. Mineral.* A carmine to tile-red lead-iron arsenate ($Pb_3As_2O_8.10FeAsO_4$).

Car'mites, 1 kär'maĭts; 2 ärl'mits, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 6.

Car-mo'na, 1 kar-mō'nə; 2 ärl-mō'nä, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing town in Sevilla, S. W. Spain. **2.** A town in Cavite province, Luzon, P. I.

car'moot, 1 kär'mūt; 2 ärl'mōōt, *n.* A clarioid fish (*Clarias anguillaris*) of the Nile and Sea of Galilee. **kar'mouth†.**

car'mot, 1 kär'mot; 2 ärl'mŏt, *n. Alchemy.* The material of the philosopher's stone.

carn, 1 kärn; 2 ärn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cairn.

Car"nac', 1 kar'näk'; 2 ärl'näc', *n.* A village in Morbihan department, France; has Celtic monuments and Gallo-Roman ruins; 1,000 granite monoliths.

car'nage, 1 kär'nĭj; 2 ärl'nag, *n.* **1.** Extensive and bloody slaughter; massacre; butchery.

They had come from the *carnage* of Taunton in a fierce and excited state. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 521. [P. S. & CO. 1849.]

2. [Archaic.] The flesh or bodies of slain animals or men. **3†.** The part of game given to the dogs. [F., < It. *carnaggio,* < LL. *carnaticum,* flesh-meat, < L. *caro,* flesh.] Syn.: see MASSACRE.

Car'na-im, 1 kär'nĭ-im *or* kar-nē'im; 2 ärl'na-im *or* ärl-nā'im, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* v, 26.

car'nal, 1 kär'nəl; 2 ärl'nal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the fleshly nature; relating to bodily appetites; sensual; as, *carnal* desires.

And when, at length, the mind shall be . . . Reft of its *carnal* life.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 74.

2. Belonging merely to this world; not spiritual; unregenerate; earthy; as, *carnal* ambitions; a *carnal* mind.

I will now call to mind my past foulness and the *carnal* corruptions of my soul. AUGUSTINE *Confessions* ed. by W. G. T. Shedd, bk. ii, p. 28. [W. F. P. 1885.]

3†. Flesh-eating; bloody. **4†.** Related by blood or descent. [< L. *carnalis,* < *caro,* flesh.] **car'nallt.** Syn.: see BRUTISH.— **carnal knowledge,** sexual intercourse.— **c. mentality** (*Chr. Sct.*), see MORTAL ERROR; MORTAL MIND. — **car'nal-mind"ed,** *a.* Ruled by fleshly desires and appetites; worldly-minded; unspiritual.— **c.-mindedness,** *n.* — **car'nal-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] Carnality; sensualism.— **car'nal-ist,** *n.* An unspiritual or sensual person. **car'nal-itet.** — **car-nal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being carnal. (1) Fleshliness; sensuality. (2) Unspirituality; worldliness. **2.** Any carnal propensity or act.— **car'nal-ize,** *vt.* To make carnal: attribute carnality to; sensualize.

At a very early age in the history of the world there was a tendency to *carnalize* the Divine character by representing it in symbol. McCOSH *Divine Government* p. 21. [c. & BROS. 1883.]

— **car'nal-ly,** *adv.*

car'nal-lite, 1 kär'nal-aĭt; 2 ärl'nal-it, *n. Mineral.* A massive, greasy, milk-white, soluble hydrous magnesium-potassium chlorid ($KCl.MgCl_2.CH_2O$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Von *Carnall,* mineralogist.]

Car-na'ri-a, 1 kar-nē'ri-ə; 2 ärl-nā'ri-a, *n. pl.* [L.] *Zool.* An obsolete group embracing the flesh-eating mammals.

Car-nar'von, 1 kar-när'vən; 2 ärl-när'von, *n.* An ancient town; county-town of Carnarvonshire, Wales; castle where Edward II. was born. [glesey, Wales.

Car-nar'von Bay. A bay between Carnarvonshire and An-

Car-nar'von-shire, 1 kar-när'vən-shir, 2 ärl-när'von-shir, *n.* A county in Wales; 564 sq. m.; county-town, Carnarvon. **Car-nar'vont.**

car-nas'si-al, 1 kar-nas'i-əl; 2 ärl-näs'i-al. **I.** *a.* Adapted for tearing flesh; sectorial: specifically said of the last upper premolar and the first lower molar in carnivores. **II.** *n.* A carnassial tooth. [< F. *carnassier,* carnivorous, < Pr. *carnacier,* < *carnaza,* flesh, < L. *caro,* flesh.]

car'natet, *a.* Of or in the flesh; incarnate.

Car-nat'ic, 1 kar-nat'ik; 2 ärl-nät'ic, *n.* A former division on the E. coast of S. India; acquired by Great Britain, 1801; now a part of Madras province.

car-na'tion[1], 1 kar-nē'shən; 2 ärl-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The color of human flesh; flesh-color, ranging from pink to a deep crimson. **2.** *Paint.* The flesh-tints in the human face and figure. **3.** A pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) of southern Europe, or any of its cultivated varieties, usually having white, red, yellow, or pink flowers variously striped and dotted. **4.** A tropical shrub of the bean family, the Spanish carnation (*Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*). [F., < It. *carnagione,* < L. *carnatio(n-),* fleshiness, < *caro,* flesh.]— **carnation gillyflower** (*Bot.*), the carnation. **coronation gillyflower.**— **car-na'tion-grass,** *n.* A sedge with leaves like those of the carnation pink, as *Carex panicea, C. hirta,* or *C. glauca.*— **car-na'tioned,** *a.* Colored like the carnation; pink.— **car-na'tion-ist,** *n. Bot.* An expert in cultivating carnations.

car-na'tion[2]†, *n.* Incarnation.

car"na-ú'ba, 1 kär'na-ū'bə; 2 ärl'nä-ū'ba, *n.* [Braz.] The Brazilian wax-palm (*Copernicia cerifera*); also, the wax from its leaves.

Car-ne'a, 1 kar-nī'ə; 2 ärl-nē'a, *n. pl. Gr. Relig.* A festival of the Peloponnesian Dorians, particularly the Spartans, honoring Apollo, held for nine days in the second month of

the Greek year, the last of our August, and following the Olympian games. **Car-nel'a‡.**

Car-ne'a-des, 1 kar-nī'a-dīz; 2 cär-nē'a-dēs, *n.* A Greek philosopher and orator (213–129 B. C.); delivered two orations on justice before Cato at Rome, presenting arguments so ably for and against that Cato urged his removal to his home, believing his influence harmful to the youth of Rome. **Kar-ne-a'des‡** [Gr.].

Car-neg'ie, 1 kar-neg'i; 2 cär-nĕg'i, *n.* **1. Andrew** (11/25 1837–3/11 1919), an American manufacturer and benefactor; born in Scotland. **2.** A borough in Allegheny county, Pa. — **Carnegie Institution,** an institution for the encouragement of investigation, research, and discovery for the advancement of knowledge and improvement of mankind, founded at Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1902, by Andrew Carnegie.

car-ne'lian, 1 kar-nīl'yan; 2 cär-nēl'yan, *n.* *Mineral.* A clear light- or dark-red variety of chalcedony, generally obtained by staining with an iron solution and calcium, often cut as a gem for seals; a sard. [< F. *cornaline,* < It. *cornalina,* dim. < L. *cornu,* horn, or It. *carne,* flesh.] **car'ne-lion‡; car'ne-ol‡; cor-ne'lian‡.**

car-ne'li-on'yx, 1 kar-nī'li-ōn'iks; 2 cär-nē'li-ōn'yks, *n.* An agate onyx with intermediate strata the color of a carnelian.

Car"ne-o-spon'gi-æ, 1 kär'nī-o-spon'ji-ī; 2 cär'ne-o-spŏn'ji-ē, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A section or subclass of sponges with a ceratodous or siliceous skeleton, embracing the fleshy sponges. [< L. *carneus* (see CARNEOUS) + *spongia,* sponge.] — **car"ne-o-spon'gi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

car'ne-ous, 1 kär'nī-us; 2 cär'ne-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or like flesh; fleshy; as, *carneous* columns (muscular bundles attached to the inside of the wall of the heart). **2.** Flesh-colored. [< L. *carneus,* < *caro,* flesh.]

car'ney, 1 kär'nī; 2 cär'ny, *vt.* & *vi.* [Slang, Prov. Eng.] To act in a wheedling manner; coax. **car'ny‡.**

car'ney[1], *n.* A disease of horses, in which the mouth is furred. [Perhaps < L. *carneus;* see CARNEOUS.]

car'ney[2], *n.* [Slang, Prov. Eng.] Flattery. **car'ny‡.**

Carn'forth, 1 kärn'forth; 2 cärn'forth, *n.* A market-town in Lancashire, England.

Carn'gham, 1 kärn'gam; 2 cärn'gam, *n.* A town in Grenville [county, Victoria, Australia.

car'nic, 1 kär'nik; 2 cär'nic, *a.* Consisting of flesh; obtained from flesh. [< L. *caro,* flesh.] [Flesh-bearing.

car-nif'er-ous, 1 kar-nif'ər-us; 2 cär-nif'er-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.]

car"ni-fer'rin, 1 kär'nī-fer'in; 2 cär'ni-fĕr'in, *n.* A proprietary meat preparation consisting of phosphocarnic acid and iron: used as a blood-tonic. [< L. *caro,* flesh, + *ferrum,* iron.]

car'ni-fex, 1 kär'nī-feks; 2 cär'ni-fĕks, *n.* **1.** *Archeol.* An executioner; specifically, the public executioner of criminals in ancient Rome: sometimes used as a word of reproach or abuse. **2†.** A butcher. [L., < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *facio,* make.]

Car'ni-fex Fer'ry. A locality in Nicholas county, W. Va.; scene of a battle of the American civil war, 1861.

car"ni-fi-ca'tion, 1 kär'nī-fi-kā'shən; 2 cär'ni-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A morbid change of a tissue to the consistence of flesh or liver, as in hepatization of the lungs. **2.** The conversion of the consecrated elements into flesh by transubstantiation: generally used opprobriously. [F., < L. *carnificatus,* pp. of *carnifico;* see CARNIFY.]

car"ni-fi'cial, 1 kär'nī-fish'əl; 2 cär'ni-fĭsh'al, *a.* Of or befitting a carnifex or butcher.

car'ni-form, 1 kär'nī-fōrm; 2 cär'ni-fôrm, *a.* Like or resembling flesh; flesh-like. [< L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + -FORM.]

car'ni-fy, 1 kär'nī-fai; 2 cär'ni-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.]
I. *t.* *Pathol.* To change (tissues) to the consistence of flesh.

Induration due to condensation is exemplified, in a striking manner, by the *carnified* lung in cases of pleuritis with large effusion. FLINT *Prin. and Prac. of Med.* p. 31. [L. BROS. & CO. 1868.]

II. *i.* **1.** *Pathol.* To change to a flesh-like consistence. **2.** To form flesh; grow fleshy. [< F. *carnifier,* < L. *carnifico,* behead, < *caro,* flesh; and see -FY.]

car'nin, } 1 kär'nin, -nin *or* -nin; 2 cär'nin, -nin *or* -nin, *n.*
car'nine, } *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_7H_{18}N_4O_3$) contained in extract of meat and in the product of boiling yeast with water. [< L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.]

Car"ni-o'la, 1 kär'nī-ō'lə; 2 cär'ni-ō'lä, *n.* A country of Jugo-Slavs in southern Europe; 3,856 sq. m.; capital, Laibach. **Krainˆ** [G.].

Car"ni-o'lan, 1 kär'nī-ō'lən; 2 cär'ni-ō'lan. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the province of Carniola. **II.** *n.* See BEE.

Car'ni-on, 1 kär'nī-ən; 2 cär'ni-ŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). [? *Mac.* xii, 21.

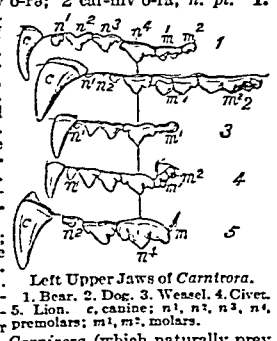
car'ni-val, 1 kär'nī-vəl; 2 cär'ni-val, *n.* **1.** A period of festival and gaiety immediately preceding Lent, observed in Roman Catholic countries and districts, also in some cities in the United States, especially by the Latin races. *It commonly includes from three days to a week, Shrove* Tuesday being the conclusion. It is marked by street revelry, masking, pageants, and the like. See MARDI GRAS. **2.** Any gay festival, wild revel, or masquerade, sometimes characterized by excesses and indecorous behavior; riotous sport and confusion.

Topsy would hold a perfect *carnival* of confusion. HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 20, p. 277. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

[< It. *carnevale,* < LL. *carnelevarium,* < L. *caro,* flesh, + *levo,* take away, lighten, < *levis,* light.] **car'na-val‡; car'ne-val‡; car'ni-val‡.** Syn.: see CAROUSAL; REVEL. — **car'ni-val-er,** *n.* A celebrant of a carnival. **car'ni-val-ler‡.**

car"ni-val-esque', 1 kär'nī-vəl-esk'; 2 cär'ni-val-ĕsk', *a.* [Rare.] Befitting a carnival.

Car-niv'o-ra, 1 kar-niv'o-rə; 2 cär-nĭv'o-ra, *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* An order, sub-order, or family of mammals; especially, the order *Feræ,* including cats, dogs, bears, seals, etc. **2.** [c-] Animals that feed on flesh. [L., neut. pl. of *carnivorus;* see CARNIVOROUS.] — **car-niv"o-rac'i-ty,** *n.* [Humorous.] Greediness for flesh. — **car-niv'o-ral,** *a.*


Left Upper Jaws of *Carnivora.*
1. Bear. 2. Dog. 3. Weasel. 4. Civet. 5. Lion. *c,* canine; n^1, n^2, n^3, n^4, premolars; m^1, m^2, molars.

car'ni-vore, 1 kär'nī-vōr; 2 cär'ni-vōr, *n.* **1.** One of the *Carnivora.* **2.** An insectivorous plant.

car-niv'o-rous, 1 kar-niv'o-rus; 2 cär-nĭv'o-rus; 2 cär-nĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Eating or living on flesh, as the *Carnivora* (which naturally prey on other animals), certain beetles (*Adephaga*), the insectivorous plants *Dionæa, Drosera,* etc.

In North America the *carnivorous* mammals, much fewer in number than in the Old World, have never adopted the use of caves as lairs.

N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth, Caverns* p. 119. [S. 1889.]

2. Of or pertaining to the *Carnivora.* **3.** Carnassial. **4.** *Med.* Caustic. [< L. *carnivorus,* < *caro,* flesh, + *voro,* devour.] — **car-niv'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **car-niv'o-rous-ness,** *n.*

Car-no'sa, 1 kar-nō'sə; 2 cär-nō'sa, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A subclass of sponges without sexradiate spicules, embracing the families *Corbiculdæ, Plakinidæ, Chondrosidæ,* etc., and belonging to the order *Demospongiæ.* [L., fem. of *carnosus;* see CARNOUS.]

car'nose, 1 kär'nōs *or* kar-nōs'; 2 cär'nōs *or* cär-nōs', *a.* **1.** Of or relating to flesh; fleshy. **2.** *Bot.* Of the consistence of flesh: applied to succulent leaves or stems.

car'no-sin, } 1 kär'no-sin, -sin *or* -sin; 2 cär'no-sin, -sin *or*
car'no-sine, } -sin, *n.* *Chem.* A base ($C_3H_{14}N_4O_2$) of crystalline nature, one of the derivatives of meat-extract. [< CARNOUS.]

car-nos'i-ty, 1 kar-nes'i-ti; 2 cär-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* An abnormal fleshy growth or excrescence upon any bodily organ. **2†.** Fleshiness; flesh or pulp. [< F. *carnosité,* < LL. *carnositas,* < L. *carnosus;* see CARNOUS.]

Car"not', 1 kar'nō'; 2 cär'nō', *n.* **1. Lazare Nicolas Marguerite, Comte de** (1/11 1753–8/11 1823), a French statesman; member of National Convention, 1792. **2. Marie François Sadi** (6/11 1837–6/24 1894), grandson of the preceding; 4th President of the French republic; assassinated at Lyons by Caserio Santo, an Italian anarchist.

car'no-tine, 1 kär'no-tait; 2 cär'no-tit, *n.* *Mineral.* A yellow, earthy vanadate containing potassium, uranium, and slight traces of radium, found in western Colorado. [< A. *Carnot,* Paris.]

Car"not's' cy'cle. *Thermodynam.* A series of four operations on a so-called "working substance," usually a mass of gas, taken to show the law of maximum efficiency of any heat-engine. The changes are adiabatic and isothermal in alternation: first studied by the French physicist Sadi Carnot (6/11 1796–8/12 1832).

car'nous, 1 kär'nus; 2 cär'nŭs, *a.* Of or like flesh; fleshy. [< L. *carnosus,* < *caro,* flesh.] **car'ne-ous‡; car'nose‡.**

Car-nou'stie, 1 kar-nau'sti; 2 cär-nou'sti, *n.* A village in Forfarshire, Scotland.

carn'tan"gle, *n.* Same as SEA-TANGLE.

Car-nun'tum, 1 kar-nun'tum; 2 cär-nŭn'tŭm, *n.* An ancient and important Celtic town, north of Pannonia, on the south bank of the Danube; headquarters of Valentinian; destroyed during Magyar war; ruins extant.

Car-nu'tes, 1 kar-nū'tiz; 2 cär-nu'tēs, *n. pl.* A Celtic people, holding territory from the Seine to the Loire, France; subdued by Cæsar.

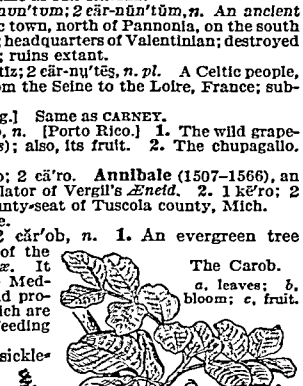
car'ny, *v.* & *n.* [Slang.] Same as CARNEY.

ca'roi[1], 1 kä'ro; 2 cä'ro, *n.* [Porto Rico.] **1.** The wild grape-vine (*Vitis sicyoides*); also, its fruit. **2.** The chupagallo. **3.** The chino.

Ca'ro[2], *n.* **1.** 1 kā'ro; 2 cā'ro. **Annibale** (1507–1566), an Italian writer; translator of Vergil's *Æneid.* **2.** 1 kē'ro; 2 cā'ro. A village, county-seat of Tuscola county, Mich.

Caro., *abbr.* Caroline.

car'ob, 1 kar'əb; 2 cär'ob, *n.* **1.** An evergreen tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ.* It is indigenous in the Mediterranean region and produces long pods which are used in Europe for feeding hogs and cattle.


The Carob.
a, leaves; *b,* bloom; *c,* fruit.

2. The fruit or sickle-shaped fleshy pods of the carob-tree, locust-bean, or St.-John's-bread: identified by some with the husks of the prodigal or with the locusts of John the Baptist. **al"gar-ro'ba-bean"‡; car'ob-bean"‡.** [< F. *caroube,* < It. *carrubo,* < Ar. *kharrūb,* bean-pods.] **car'obet; ca-rou'bat; car'ubbet.**

ca-ro'ba, 1 kə-rō'bə; 2 ca-rō'ba, *n.* [Tupi.] *Bot.* A tree (*Jacaranda procera*) native in tropical America. Its leaves and bark are used in the treatment of syphilis.

car'o-bin, 1 kar'o-bin; 2 cär'o-bin, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance found in the leaves of the caroba. [< CAROBA.]

ca-roche'‡, *v.* To convey or travel in a caroche.

ca-roche', 1 kə-rōch'; 2 ca-rōch', *n.* *Archeol.* **1.** A pleasure-carriage of the 16th and 17th centuries. **ca-roach'‡; ca-roch'‡; ca-rosse'‡; car-roch'‡.** **2.** The car of state bearing the standard of the army of an Italian republic. [M.] [OF., < It. *carroccio,* < *carro,* < LL. *carrus;* see CAR[1], *n.*]

car'old, 1 kar'əld; 2 cär'old, *n.* A preparation derived from the fruit of the papaw (*Carica papaya*), said to be useful as a digestant. [< CARICA + -OID.]

car'olget, *n.* Carrion.

car'ol, 1 kar'əl; 2 cär'ol, *v.* [CAR'OLED *or* CAR'OLLED, CAR'OLD[3]; CAR'OL-ING *or* CAR'OL-LING.] **I.** *t.* To utter in song, as a bird; sing.

When beside me in the dale, He *carrolled* lays of love.
GOLDSMITH *Hermit* st. 30.

II. *i.* **1.** To sing in a cheerful or joyous strain; warble. **2†.** To sing for a dance; dance and sing. **car'ole†.** — **-er,** *n.*

car'ol[1], *n.* **1.** A song of joy, exultation, or cheerfulness; a gladsome singing, as the warbling of birds. **2.** A song or hymn of religious joy; especially, a festal hymn sung at Christmas.

What sweeter musick can we bring
Than a *caroll,* for to sing
The birth of this our heavenly King?
HERRICK *Christmas Caroll* l. 1.

3†. A dance performed in a circle: also, the song accompanying it; a choral dance; as, the *carol* accompanying the revolutionary ballad of Carmagnola. **4†.** A circle, as formed by standing stones or rails. [< OF. *carole;* cp. LL. *choraula,* flute-player, < Gr. *choraulēs,* < *choros,* chorus, + *aulos,* flute.] **car'olet; car'oll†; car'-roll†.** — **car'ol-wiset,** *adv.* In a caroling manner.

car'ol[2]**†,** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A cell or stall on one side of a cloister. (2) A seat within a window-opening: a bay-stall. **2.** A circlet of stones or flowers. **3.** A chain.

car'o-li, 1 kar'o-lai; 2 cär'o-lī, *n.* Plural of CAROLUS.

car'o-lin, 1 kar'o-lin; 2 cär'o-lin, *n.* See COIN.

Car"o-li'na, 1 kar'o-lai'nə; 2 cär'o-lī'na, *n.* The name of the colonial settlement which, prior to 1729, formed what is now North Carolina and South Carolina.

Car'o-line, 1 kar'o-lin *or* -lain; 2 cär'o-lin *or* -lin, *a.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Charles, especially Charles I. and II. and their times, or Charles I. of Spain. **2.** Carolingian or Carlovingian. — **Caroline Books,** four books, containing a defense of Christian art and an arraignment of image-worship, written under the patronage of Charlemagne, A. D. 787.

Car'o-line, 1 kar'o-lain; 2 cär'o-lin, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Li'na‡.** Dan. G. **Ca"ro-li'ne,** 1 kā'ro-li'nə, 2 cā'ro-lī'nä; F. **Ca"ro"line',** 1 ka'rō'lin', 2 cä'rō'lin'; L. **Car"o-li'na,** 1 kar'o-lai'nə, 2 cär'o-li'nə. **2.** (3/11683–11/20 1737.) Queen of George II. of England, and four times regent; born in Anspach, Germany; married Prince George of Hanover, 1705; became queen June 10, 1727; introduced in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian.* **3. C. Amelia Elizabeth** (5/11 1768–8/11 1821), queen of George IV. of England, 1820; daughter of the Duke of Brunswick; married George, 1795; separated. 1796; tried for adultery but prosecution abandoned, 1820; presented herself for coronation at Westminster Abbey, July 19, 1821, but was refused admittance. **4.** A county in Maryland; 320 sq. m.; county-seat, Denton. **5.** A county in Virginia; 562 sq. m.; county-seat, Bowling Green. [Teut., noble-spirited.]

Car'o-line Is'lands. An extensive group, east of the Philippine Islands; 560 sq. m. [Carlovingian.

Car"o-lin'gi-an, 1 kar'o-lin'ji-an; 2 cär'o-lĭn'gi-an, *a.*

Car"o-lin'i-an, 1 kar'o-lin'i-an; 2 cär'o-lin'i-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to North Carolina or South Carolina. **2.** Same as CAROLINE, *a.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized citizen of North Carolina or South Carolina. **2.** A life-zone of the eastern United States.

car"o-lin'i-um, 1 kar'o-lin'i-um; 2 cär'o-lĭn'i-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A hypothetical element supposed to exist in thoria. [< *North Carolina.*]

car"o-lit'ic, 1 kar'o-lit'ik; 2 cär'o-lit'ic, *a.* *Arch.* Same as COROLLITIC. [ford county, N. C.

Car"ol-leen', 1 kar'ə-lin'; 2 cär'o-lēn', *n.* A town in Ruther-

Car'o-lus, 1 kar'o-lus; 2 cär'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, or -LUS-ES, *pl.*] One of several coins issued and named for a King Charles; specif., an English gold coin. See COIN. [LL., Charles.] — **Carolus dollar,** a peso issued by Charles IV. and V. of Spain bearing the likeness of these kings.

car'om, 1 kar'əm; 2 cär'om, *vi.* To make a carom; move in a glancing manner after impinging, as from one billiard-ball to another; cannon. **car'rom‡.**

This Chinook wind is a hot cyclone that leaps up from the Gulf of California, *caroms* from mountain-top to mountain-top . . . till it . . . takes possession of the coldest and bleakest spot on the continent. JOAQUIN MILLER *Memorie and Rime* p. 113. [F. & W. 1884.]

car'om, *n.* **1.** *Billiards.* The impact of the cue-ball against two other balls in succession, or the stroke by which it is effected: in England called a *cannon.* **2.** In other games, the glancing or rebounding of one object from another; as, a *carom* at pool or in curling; also, generally, any impact followed by a rebound. [Abbr. of CAROMBOLE.] **car'rom‡.** — **ca-rom'ic,** *a.* — **car'om-ta"ble,** *n.* A billiard-table of the American or French type. See BILLIARDS. [as CARROMATA.

ca"ro-ma'ta, 1 kā'ro-mā'tə; 2 cä'ro-mä'ta, *n.* [P. I.] Same as **ca-rom"bo-lette',** 1 kə-rom'bo-let'; 2 ca-rŏm'bo-lĕt', *n.* [F.] A game combining pool and bagatelle and played with balls and cues.

car'omd, *pp.* Caromed. S. S.

car'o-mel, 1 kar'o-mel; 2 cär'o-mĕl, *n.* Same as CARAMEL.

Ca"ron', 1 ka'rōñ'; 2 cä'rōñ', **Pierre Augustine.** Same as BEAUMARCHAIS.

car'one, 1 kar'ōn; 2 cär'ōn, *n.* *Chem.* A ketone derivative ($C_{10}H_{14}O$) of carvol, having an oily nature and odor resembling peppermint and camphor.

Ca"ro-ni', 1 kā'ro-ni'; 2 cä'ro-ni', *n.* An unnavigable river in S. E. Venezuela; length, 400 m. to Orinoco river. **Ca"ro-ny'‡.**

ca-ron'ic, 1 kə-ron'ik; 2 ca-rŏn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, relating to, or indicating a dibasic acid, derivative of trimethylene and an oxidation product of carone.

Ca-ro'ny bark. Same as ANGUSTURA BARK.

ca-roon'†, *n.* A license to keep a cart, issued by the Lord Mayor of London. **car-roon'†.**

car'op-san, 1 kar'ap-san; 2 cär'op-san, *n.* [P. I.] A white-flowered evergreen tree (*Linociera luzonica*) yielding a grayish wood, heavy but of little manufacturing value.

ca"ro-sa', 1 kā'ro-sā'; 2 cä'ro-sä', *n.* [P. I.] A sledge used for the transportation of goods, especially in the country districts. [< Sp. *carroza,* CAROCHE.]

ca-rosse'†, *n.* Same as CAROCHE, 1.

car"o-teel', 1 kar'o-til'; 2 cär'o-tēl', *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** *Com.* A cask for dried fruits, holding about 700 pounds. **2.** A varying Oriental unit of weight. **car"o-tel'‡.**

ca-rot'ic, 1 kə-rot'ik; 2 ca-rŏt'ic, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by carus or stupor; stupefying. **2.** Carotid. [< Gr. *karōtikos,* < *karos,* stupor.]

ca-rot"i-co-tym-pan'ic, 1 kə-rot'i-ko-tim-pan'ik; 2 ca-rŏt'i-co-tym-păn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the carotid artery and the cavity of the middle ear. [< CAROTIC + TYMPANIC.]

ca-rot'id, 1 kə-rot'id; 2 ca-rŏt'id, *a.* *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or near one of the carotids; as, a *carotid* gland; *carotid* canal. **ca-rot'i-dal‡; car"o-tid'e-an‡.** — **carotid artery,** same as CAROTID, *n.* — **c. body** or **gland,** a small body of unknown function, situated near the division of the common carotid. It contains sympathetic nerve-fibers, ganglion-cells, and vessels. — **c. canal** (*Anat.*), a canal in the temporal bone through which the internal carotid passes. — **c. plexus,** a network of sympathetic nerves situated in the carotid canal about the internal carotid artery and connected with the Vidian nerve. — **c. triangles,** certain triangles of the neck. See under TRIANGLE. — **c. tubercle,** a prominence upon the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra, near the carotid artery.

ca-rot'id, *n.* One of the great arterial trunks of the neck that convey blood to the brain. The left common carotid in man rises from the arch of the aorta, and the right from the innominate artery. Each divides midway of the neck into the external carotid, for the supply of the face, and the internal carotid, for the brain. See illus. under ARTERY. [< Gr. *karōtid(-)s,* carotid artery, < *karos,* stupor (because compression of these arteries was thought to produce stupor).]

car'o-tin, *n.* *Chem.* Same as CARROTIN.

ca-rotte', 1 kə-rot'; 2 ca-rŏt', *n.* A roll of tobacco: applied especially to the perique tobacco of Louisiana. [F., also *carote;* see CARROT, *n.*, 3.]

car'ou-bin, 1 kar'u-bin; 2 cär'u-bĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A viscid starchy substance derived from certain grains, especially the carob-bean. [< F. *caroube;* see CAROB.]

car"ou-bin-ase', 1 kar'u-bin-ēs'; 2 căr'u-bin-ās', *n. Chem.* A hydrolytic enzym obtained in connection with caroubin.

ca-rouge', 1 ka-rūj'; 2 ca-ruzh', *n.* [F.] An American oriole.

ca-rou'sal, 1 ka-rou'zal; 2 ca-rou'sal, *n.* A jovial feast or banquet; an occasion of riotous or drunken revelry; a frolic of revelers. SYN.: carouse, debauch, orgy, revel, saturnalia, spree, wassail.

car'ou-sal‡, 1 kar'u-zal; 2 căr'u-sal, *n.* Same as CAROUSEL.

ca-rouse', 1 ka-rouz'; 2 ca-rous', *v.* [CA-ROUSED'; CA-ROUS'ING.] **I.** *i.* To engage in a carousal; drink deeply and in a boisterous or jovial manner; as, to *carouse* with comrades.

He ate as much as a hundred porters, and *caroused* in proportion. BECKFORD *Vathek* trans., p. 29. [J. B. A. 1887.]

II†. *t.* To drink, especially to drink freely of, or the whole of; drain; quaff; as, to *carouse* a cup. [< OF. *carousser*, < *carous*; see CAROUSE, *n.*] **ca-rousse'**†; **ca-rouze'**†; **ca-rouse'**†.— **ca-rous'er**, *n.*— **ca-rous'ing-ly**, *adv.*

ca-rouse', *n.* **1.** A carousal; the act, time, or scene of carousing.

It was the custom, too, of these devout vagabonds, after leaving the chapel, to have a grand *carouse*. IRVING *Astoria* ch. 13, p. 126. [G. P. P. 1861.]

2. A deep draft or full bumper of liquor. [< OF. *carous*, < G. *garaus*, a finishing, < *gar*, completely, + *aus*, out.] **ca-rouze'**†; **ca-rowse'**†.

car'ou-sel, 1 kar'u-zel; 2 căr'u-sĕl, *n.* **1.** A merry-go-round. **2.** A tournament, tilting-match, or military pageant. [< F. *carrousel*, < It. *carosello*, < *gara*, strife, < OHG. *werra*, war.] **car'ou-sal**‡; **car'rou-sel**‡.

carp, 1 kärp; 2 cärp, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To find fault unreasonably, censoriously, or petulantly; be hypercritical; cavil: originally with the idea of boasting or prattling, rather than implying malicious intent.

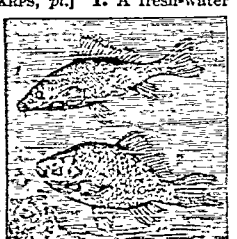
It would be well for us to admire what is worthy of admiration in such a people, rather than to *carp* at their errors. R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without and Within* ch. 25, p. 599. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. [Archaic.] To sing, talk, or recite; babble.

II†. *t.* **1.** To find fault with; criticize; blame. **2.** To utter; say. [ME. *carpen*, cavil (this sense being due to L. *carpo*, pluck), talk, < Ice. *karpa*, boast.] SYN.: cavil, censure, disparage, find fault, object, pick flaws, scold. See DISPARAGE.— ANT.: applaud, approve, compliment, eulogize, praise.— PREP.: *at*.

carp², *vt.* To prepare teasels before they are set in the teasel-card. [Perhaps < L. *carpo*, pluck.]

carp, *n.* [CARP, formerly CARPS, *pl.*] **1.** A fresh-water fish (*Cyprinus carpio*) having a compressed body, long dorsal fin with a strong spine, short anal fin, and (normally) large scales. It is commonly domesticated and bred in ponds. The leather-carp, a variety scaleless or nearly so, and the mirror-carp, with very large scales, especially near the unpaired fins, have been widely distributed in the U. S.



Carp.

2. One of various other cyprinoid fishes, as the gold-fish (*Carassius auratus*). **3.** [U. S.] A carp-sucker. **4.** [Ir.] The sea-bream (*Pagellus centrodontus*). **5.** The opah. **6.** A cirritoid fish. (*Cyprinus carpio*). 2. The Cru- (1) [Tasmania.] *Chilodac-* cian or Prussian carp, gibel, or *tylus allportii*. (2) [New carassin (*Carassius vulgaris*). South Wales.] *Chilodactylus fuscus*. **7.** A scorpænoid fish, as the Norwegian carp (*Sebastes marinus*). [< OF. *carpe*, < LL. *carpa*, carp; cp. OHG. *charpho*, Ice. *karfi*, Sw. *karp*, a carp.] **carpe**†.— **carp'louse"**, *n.* One of various crustaceans, as an argulid, parasitic on carp.— **c.-sucker**, *n.* An ictiobine sucker or catostomoid fish, as of the genus *Carpiodes*, of carp-like form, of the Mississippi valley.— **German c.** 1. [U. S.] The common carp, introduced into this country from Europe. 2. [Brit.] The crucian carp.

-carp. *Bot.* A suffix from the Greek *carpos*, signifying *fruit*; as, *pericarp*, *mericarp*, *cremocarp*, *sarcocarp*.

carp., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Car-pac'cio, 1 kär-pät'cho; 2 cär-pät'cho, **Vittore** (1450?–1522). An Italian painter of the Venetian school; *St. Ursula and Her Companions*, 1493–1495; *Presentation in the Temple*.

car"pa-de'll-um, 1 kär"pa-di'li-um; 2 cär"pa-dē'll-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A cremocarp. [< Gr. *karpos*, fruit, + *adēlos*, hidden.]

car'pa-in, } 1 kär'pi-in, -in *or* -ĭn; 2 cär'pa-in, -in *or* -ĭn, *n.*
car'pa-ine, } *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid ($C_{14}H_{21}NO_2$), obtained from the leaves of the tropical melon-tree (*Carica papaya*), and used in medicine. [< NL. *carica papaya*; see CARICIN and PAPAYA.]

car'pal, 1 kär'pal; 2 cär'pal. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the carpus or wrist; as, the *carpal* ligaments. **II.** *n.* **1.** A carpal bone: a carpale. **2.** *Ich.* Same as ACTINOST. [< Gr. *karpos*, wrist.]— **carpal angle**, the anterior extremity of a bird's wing when folded, whence measurement for length is made to the tip of the longest quill.

car-pa'le, 1 kar-pā'lē; 2 cär-pā'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* A bone of the carpus or wrist, especially one articulating with the metacarpal bones. [< CARPUS.]

Car-pa'thi-an, *a.* See KARPATHIAN.

Car"peaux', 1 kar'pō'; 2 cär'pō'. **Jean Baptiste** (1/11827–10/11875). A French sculptor; his masterpiece is the fountain of the "Quatre Parties du Monde" in the Avenue de l'Observatoire at Paris.

car'pe di'em, 1 kär'pi dai'em; 2 cär'pē dī'ĕm. [L.] Seize the day; enjoy the present time: an epicurean maxim.

car'pel, 1 kär'pel; 2 cär'pĕl, *n.* A modified ovule-bearing leaf; a simple one-celled pistil or seed-vessel, or one of the component members of a compound pistil, or seed-vessel; a carpid, carpidium, or carpophyl. See illus. under APPLE. [< Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] **car-pel'lum**‡.

car'pel-la-ry, 1 kär'pe-lē-ri; 2 cär'pĕ-lā-ry, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like a carpel.

car'pel-late, 1 kär'pe-lāt; 2 cär'pĕ-lāt, *a. Bot.* Possessing or like carpels.

car'pene, 1 kär'pin; 2 cär'pēn, *n. Chem.* A hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{24}$), derived from the distillation of calcium salts of podocarpic acid. [< -CARP- in PODOCARPIC.]

Car"pen-ta'ri-a, 1 kär"pen-tē'ri-a; 2 cär"pĕn-tā'ri-a, **Gulf of.** A gulf north of Australia.

car'pente†, *n.* A carpet: erroneous form.

car'pen-ter, 1 kär'pen-ter; 2 cär'pĕn-ter, *vt.* & *vi.* To make by carpentry; do carpentry. **car'pent**‡ [Rare].

car'pen-ter', *n.* **1.** An artificer who builds with timber or wood, as in the construction of houses or ships. The cabinetmaker works in wood in the construction of furniture; the wheelwright in the construction of wagons, carriages, etc.; the cooper in the construction of barrels, casks, etc. Strictly, the *carpenter* does the framing and other heavy woodwork, specifically in the construction of houses and other edifices and ships, while the joiner does the lighter work, supplying doors, casings, and finishing. In the United States the work of the *carpenter* is commonly understood to include that of the joiner.

Jesus of Nazareth was a common working *carpenter* till he was thirty years of age! JOHN YOUNG *Christ of History* bk. ii, pt. i, p. 39. [C. & BROS. 1860.]

2. *Naut.* A warrant officer of the navy whose duty it is to see that a vessel and its boats are kept in repair, and to attend to a vessel in the course of construction. **3.** A carpenter-ant, -bee, or -moth. [< OF. *carpentier*, < It. *carpentiere*, < LL. *carpentarius*, < L. *carpentum*, two-wheeled carriage; cp. Ir. Gael. *carbad*, carriage.]— **car'pen-ter-ant"**, *n.* An ant that bores into wood, as *Formica pennsylvanica* in the United States.— **c.-bee**, *n.* A large solitary bee (genus *Xylocopa*) that bores tunnels in wood for its nest, as *Xylocopa violacea* of Europe or *X. virginica* of the United States.— **c.-bird**, *n.* A bird that bores in wood, as a carpintero or other woodpecker.— **c.-grass**, *n.* [Eng.] *Bot.* The yarrow.— **c.-moth**, *n.* A large epialid, as a goat- or ghost-moth, or other moth, the larvæ of which bore beneath the bark of trees.— **carpenter's-herb**, *n.* A herb supposed to heal wounds from edged tools, as the common selfheal (*Brunella vulgaris*). **carpenter's-weed**‡.— **c.-worm**, *n. Entom.* The larva of a carpenter-moth.

Car'pen-ter, *n.* **1. Mary** (4/31807–6/11877), an English philanthropist; one of the originators of ragged and reformatory schools. **2. William Benjamin** (10/23 1812?–11/19 1885), an English physiologist and writer; brother of Mary; *Human Physiology*.

car'pen-ter-ing, 1 kär'pen-ter-ing; 2 cär'pĕn-ter-ing, *n.* The work or trade of a carpenter; carpentry.

Car"pen-ters-ville', 1 kär'pen-terz-vil; 2 cär'pĕn-terz-vĭl, *n.* A village in Kane county, Ill.

Car"pen"tras', 1 kar'pon'trās'; 2 cär'pän'träs', *n.* A town in Vaucluse department, France.

car'pen-try, 1 kär'pen-tri; 2 cär'pĕn-try, *n.* **1.** The art or calling of cutting or framing timber or wood, as for houses or ships or for their appurtenances: a carpenter's craft or trade, or the exercise of that trade. **2.** Something made by a carpenter, as frames, door-casings, floors, etc.

He can paint, he can whittle, chisel; at last they even mount him a table in his bed . . . where he makes small *carpentry*. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii, bk. x, ch. 8, p. 528. [H.]

[< OF. *carpenterie*, < LL. *carpentaria*, carpenter's shop, prop. f. of *carpentarius*; see CARPENTER.]

The following list exhibits some of the principal terms, etc., used in carpentry and joinery (apart from ship-carpentry and wood-working by power-machinery), of which the most important and those not self-explaining will be found defined in their appropriate places. Reference to the words printed below in SMALL CAPITALS will show supplementary lists or groups.

CARPENTRY TERMS.

abutment	bullnosed step	marker, d.-	heading-joint-
accouplement	bullnose-plane	saw, d.-tenon	er
adz, adz-block	bull's-nose	dragon-beam	heart-wood
angle-bead, a.-	butment-	draw-bore	herring-bone
block, a.-	cheek	drawing-knife	hinge-joint
board, a.-	butt-joint	DRILL	hollow
brace, a.-rib, a.-tie	button	edging	horn
apron	cage	face-mold	housing
architrave-	caliper	facing	inter-tie
block	camber	falling-mold	jack-rafter, j.-
arris	cant	fanlight	timber
assemblage,	cap	fascia	jamb
assembling	capping	fay	jib-door
astragal	careass	feather-edge	jig-saw
AUGER	carriage	fender	joggle
awl	case-bay	fielded-panel	joiner
ax	cased frame	FILE	JOINT
back, b.-lining	casement	fillet	jointing-plane
badger-plane	casing	fillister	joist
balk	ceiling-joist	fixed cutter	kerf
baluster	center-bit	flitch	key
balustrade	chair-rail	flog	keyhole-saw
band-saw	chamfer	floor	king-bolt
bank	chantlate	flooring	knee
bareface tenon	chase-mortise	flue	knuckle
barge-couple	cheek	flush-panel	lagging
base, b.-board	CHISEL	flute	lamb's-tongue
batten	circle-on-circle	folding-door	lap, lap-joint
batten door	circular plane	fox-bolt, fox-	lathe
bay, bay win-	CLAMP, c.-	wedge *or* fox-	lattice
dow	screw	tail-wedge	layer-board
bead, b.-and-	cleat	frame, f.-house,	ledge, ledged-door
butt, b.-and-	clinch	f. level, f.-	lining
flush work	close-string	saw	list
beading	coach-screw	framed-and-	lock-rail, l.-
BEAM	coak	braced-door	saw
bed-molding	cocked bead	frank	lumber
bench, b.-	cog	free-stuff	lying-pan
hook, b.-	cogged joint	fret-saw	mallet
plane, b.-	compass, c.-	frieze-panel, f.-	match-board
screw	saw	rail	maul
bent	core	frow	miter-block,
bevel	counter-floor,	frowy	m.-box, m.-
beveled halv-	c.-gage, c.-	furring	gage, m.-
ing	sink	gage	jack, m.-
beveling	couple, c.-close	gain	square
binder	cradle	general joiner	mitering-ma-
binding-joist	cramp	geometrical	chine
birkhead	crib	stairs	MOLDING, m.-
BIT	cripple	gimlet	cutter
block *or* block-	cross-tongue	girder	monkey-tail
ing	culver-tail	glue	mopboard
board	curb	going	mortise, m.-
bolection	curtail-step	gouge, g.-bit,	chisel, m.-
bolster, b.-	cut-string	g.-slip	gage, m.-
piece	cutting-gage	grafting	lock
BOLT	dado	ground	mudsill
bond-timber	dead-shore, d.-	ground-plate	NAIL
bore	wall	*or* groundsill	nail-set
boxed shutter	deal, d.-frame	gullet	naked
box-frame	defendu-tenon	half-rip-saw,	needle
boxing-shutter	dimension-	h.-space, h.-	newel
brace	lumber	timbered	nicker
BRACKET	diminished bar	halve	nogging-piece
brad, b.-awl	dish	HAMMER	notch-board
brandering	dog *or* lathe-	hanging-post,	notching
bridging-piece	dog	h.-stile	old-woman's-
bridle-joint	DOOR	hatchet	tooth
brob	dormant-tree	haunch	open-string
built-up ribs	dovetail, d.-	head	paling
palisade	riser	slab	sweep-saw
panel, p.-fur-	roof	sleeper	tabling
ring	rose-bit	smoothing-	tailbay
paring-chisel	round-plane	plane	tail-in
parting-head,	router	socket, s.-	tang
p.-strip	rubber	chisel	templet
pin	rule	sommer	tenon, t.-saw
pincers	sarking	sound-board-	thicknessing
pin-tool	sash, s.-clamp,	ing	tilting-fillet
pitchboard	s.-door, s.-	spike	tongue, t.-and-
pit-saw	frame	spile	groove-
plane	SAW, saw-	spoke-shave	joint, t.-
plate	frame	spoon-bit	joint
plow	scantling	sprig	torsel
plug	scarf, s.-joint	square	transom
plummet	scorer	stair	tread
pocket-knife	scorper	stall-board	treenail
pole-plate	scraper	standard	trellis
post	screen	stile	trestle
post-and-pane	SCREW, s.-driv-	stirrup	trimmer
punch	er, s.-nail	stock	truss
puncheon	scribe, s.-awl	stop	trying-plane
put-log	*or* scriber	story-rod	try-up
quarter	scroll	straight-edge	turning-saw
rabbet	secret-dovetail	straining-	tusk, t.-tenon
rafter	set	beam, s.-sill	twisted bit
rail	shake	strap	veneer
railing	shingle	stretcher	vise
raising-piece	shooting-	striking-plate	wainscot
rasp	board	stringer	wall-plate
reamer	shore	string-piece	warp
rebate	shoulder	strip	wash-board
reed	side-post	strut	weather-
relish	sill	stub-tenon	boarding
reveal	sinking	stud	wedge
rib	skew-plane	sun-plane	wimble
rip-saw	skirting-board	surbase	winding-sticks

carp'er¹, 1 kär'pər; 2 cär'pər, *n.* **1.** One who carps or cavils.

Not that . . . I would be thought blind to certain flaws, which a cunning *carper* might be able to pick in this Joseph's vest. LAMB *Essays of Elia, Oxford* p. 12. [W. L. & CO.]

2†. A talker.

carp'er², *n.* [Ir.] A person who takes herrings from a net when landed.

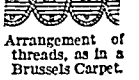
carp'er³, *n.* One who prepares teasels.

car'pet, 1 kär'pet; 2 cär'pĕt, *vt.* **1.** To furnish, spread, or cover with or as with a carpet.

I haunt the pine-dark solitudes, With soft brown silence *carpeted*. LOWELL *L'Envoi; To the Muse* st. 1.

2. To place or bring upon the carpet, as for examination or censure.

car'pet, *n.* **1.** A floor-covering made of heavy fabric of wool or other woven or felted fiber, usually with ornamental figures; also, the fabric itself.



Arrangement of threads, as in a Brussels Carpet.

This way we set The purple *carpets*, as these mats are laid, Woven of fern and rush and blossoming flag. BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. ii, l. 824.

The fabric is usually made in long strips of a yard or less in width, from which "breadths" are cut and sewed together; but carpets are also woven whole, of sizes to fit a room, and distinguished from rugs or mats, which cover only a portion of the floor. Several varieties of carpet are named from their material; as, **chenille carpet, felt c., paper c., rag c.,** etc. See also ART SQUARE; AXMINSTER; COTTON CHAIN; DUTCH; EXTRA-SUPER; INGRAIN; KIDDERMINSTER; MOQUETTE; RUG; SCOTCH; SMYRNA; TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; TAPESTRY VELVET; THREE-PLY; TWO-PLY; WILTON; see also VENETIAN CARPET below.

2. Any smooth, soft, or variegated surface upon which one may walk; as, a grassy *carpet*. **3.** Same as CARPET-MOTH, 2. **4.** A thin covering of boards placed over a floor to save it from wear and also to keep it clean. **5**†. A heavy fabric for covering tables, etc.

The covering of floors only at present, but once of tables as well. It was in this sense that a matter was 'on the *carpet*' (i. e., of the council table). TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 41. [E. P. & CO. 1890.]

[< OF. *carpite*, < LL. *carpita*, thick woolen cloth, < L. *carpo*, pluck.] **car'pit**†.— **carpet bed**, a garden bed in which short plants with attractive blooms or leaves form carpet-like designs.— **car'pet-bee"tle**, *n.* A dermestid beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*) whose larva is hairy along the sides; buffalo-bug. It destroys carpets and woolen fabrics. **c.-bug**;.— **c.-dance**, *n.* An informal dance on a carpeted floor.— **c.-friend**, *n.* A fair-weather friend.— **c.-grass**, *n.* A pasture-grass (*Paspalum platycaule*), with prostrate creeping stems, spreading rapidly and forming a dense growth. It belongs to the warmer regions of America, and is cultivated in the southern United States.— **c.-knight**, *n.* One knighted for other than military achievements; a stay-at-home soldier; used derisively.

Carpet-beetle and Its Larva. 2/1

The subordinate commands fell to young patricians, *carpet knights* who went on campaigns with their families of slaves. FROUDE *Cæsar* ch. 4, p. 31. [H.]

— **c.-monger**, *n.* **1.** A dealer in carpets. **2.** A lover of ease and pleasure.— **c.-moth**, *n.* **1.** A tineid or other moth or insect destructive in the larval state to carpets or other fabrics. **2.** One of various geometrid moths with variegated coloration.— **c.-rag**, *n.* A strip of cloth used in making rag carpet.— **c.-rod**, *n.* A stair-rod.— **c.-shark**, *n.* A scyllioid shark (*Crossorhinus barbatus*) of Australia; a wobbegong.— **c.-shell**, *n.* A small clam (*Tapes staminea*) extensively used as food in California.— **c.-snake**, *n.* **1.** A harmless pythonoid snake (*Morelia variegata*) of Australia. **2.** [Tasmania.] A venomous elapoid snake (genus *Hoplocephalus*).— **c.-stretcher**, *n.* A device or tool, usually a rod armed with teeth, for stretching a carpet that is being laid. **c.-strainer**;.— **c.-strip**, *n.* A strip placed across the bottom of a doorway so that the door will swing clear of the carpet.— **c.-sweeper**, *n.* An apparatus for sweeping carpets, having a revolving brush and a closed dust-pan.— **car'pet-way"**, *n.* A strip of greensward left in plowing.— **car'pet-weed"**, *n. Bot.* A prostrate North-American herbaceous annual (*Mollugo verticillata*) of the family *Aizoaceæ*. Its leaves, clustered in whorls, form mats on the ground.— **c.-worsted**, *n.* Coarse worsted thread or yarn for sewing.— **cork c.**, same as KAMPTULICON.— **to be on the c.** 1. To be under consideration or discussion. See quotation under CARPET, 4.

An alliance between France and England, and perhaps between Alençon and Elizabeth, was *on the carpet*. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. iv, ch. 3, p. 44. [H. 1862.]

2. [U. S.] To be open for matrimony.— **to be up on the c.**, to be summoned before one in authority for a reprimand. — **to have on the c.**, to chide; reprimand.— **Venetian c.**, a worsted carpet for stairs and hallways, commonly of a simple striped pattern.

Car″pe-ta′ni, 1 kär′pi-tē′nī; 2 cär′pe-tā′nī, *n. pl.* An ancient people of Hispania, who inhabited Carpetania; they opposed Hannibal with a large force during his Spanish campaign.

car′pet-bag″, 1 kär′pet-bag″; 2 cär′pĕt-bă̆g″, *n.* A handbag for travelers, especially one made of carpeting. — **carpetbag government** [U. S.], the government of a reorganized State in the South by the participation or through the alleged efforts of so-called carpetbaggers.

car′pet-bag″ger, 1 kär′pet-bag″ər; 2 cär′pĕt-bă̆g″er, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A Northern man who settled in the Southern States at the close of the Civil War (1865): commonly used invidiously: so called from reckless speculating bankers of the West, who decamped with funds entrusted to them. **2.** Hence, an adventurer.— **car′pet-bag″ism**, *n.*

car′pet-ing, 1 kär′pet-iŋ; 2 cär′pĕt-ing, *n.* **1.** Material or fabric used for carpets; carpets in the piece or in general. **2.** The act of covering with or as with carpet or carpets.

car′pho-lite, 1 kär′fo-lait; 2 cär′fo-lit, *n. Mineral.* A silky, yellowish hydrous silicate ($H_4MnAl_2Si_2O_{10}$). [< Gr. *karphos*, straw (< *karphō*, dry up). + -LITE.]

car-phol′o-gy, 1 kar-fel′o-ji; 2 cär-fŏl′o-jy, *n. Pathol.* A delirious automatic picking at the bedclothes in low forms of fever, considered as a fatal symptom; floccillation. [< Gr. *karphologia*, gathering of dry sticks, < *karphos* (see CARPHOLITE) + *legō*, pluck.] **car-phol′e-gy‡**; **car″pho-lo′gi-a‡.**

car″pho-sid′er-ite, 1 kär′fo-sid′ər-ait; 2 cär′fo-sid′er-it, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, straw-yellow basic hydrous iron sulfate ($3Fe_2O_3.4SO_3.10H_2O$). [< Gr. *karphos*, straw, + *sidēritēs*, of iron. < *sidēros*, iron.]

car′pho-spore, 1 kär′po-spōr; 2 cär′po-spōr, *n. Bot.* A plant with disseminules possessing a scaly or chaffy pappus.

Car′pi, 1 kär′pi; 2 cär′pī, *n.* A manufacturing town in Modena province, Emilia, Italy.

car′pid, 1 kär′pid; 2 cär′pid, *n.* A carpel. **car-pid′i-um‡.**

car-pin′cho, 1 kar-pin′cho; 2 cär-pin′cho, *n.* [Braz.] The capybara.

carp′ing, 1 kärp′iŋ; 2 cärp′ing. **I.** *a.* Censorious; querulous; hypercritical; faultfinding. **II.** *n.* **1.** Unreasonable faultfinding; censorious or captious criticism; caviling. **2†.** Speech.— **carp′ing-ly**, *adv.*

Car-pi′ni, 1 kar-pi′ni; 2 cär-pī′nī, **Johannes de Plano** (1182?–1252). An Italian Dominican; sent by Pope Innocent IV. on a mission to Tatary, 1246–1248, of which he wrote a narrative.

car″pin-te′ro, 1 kär′pin-tē′ro; 2 cär′pin-te′ro, *n.* **1.** [S. W. U. S.] One of various woodpeckers; especially, the acorn-storing woodpecker of California (*Melanerpes formicivorus*). **2.** [S. Am.] A toucan. [Sp., < LL. *carpentarius*; see CARPENTER, *n.*]

Car-pi′nus, 1 kar-pai′nus; 2 cär-pī′nŭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of trees of the birch family — the hornbeams — of the northern hemisphere, having alternate doubly serrate leaves, monœcious flowers, and a small ovate nut. [L., hornbeam.]

Car′pi-o, 1 kär′pi-o; 2 cär′pi-o, **Bernardo del.** A semi-mythical hero in Spanish romances and ballads; reputed slayer of Orlando or Roland, at Roncesvalles.

car-pi′tis, 1 kar-pai′tis *or* -pi′tis; 2 cär-pi′tis *or* -pī′tis, *n. Pathol.* An inflammatory condition affecting the synovial membranes of the carpal joint in animals and men. [< CARPUS.]

carp′-louse″, *n.* See under CARP, *n.*

car′po-¹, 1 kär′po-; 2 cär′po-. From Greek *karpos*, fruit: a combining form.— **car″po-bal′sa-mum**, *n.* The dried fruit of the Oriental balm-of-Gilead tree (*Balsamodendron opobalsamum*), or an aromatic oil that it yields.— **car″po-ceph′a-lum**, *n.* [-A-LA, *pl.*] *Bot.* The fruit-bearing receptacle of certain *Hepaticæ*.— **car″po-der′mis**, *n.* Same as PERICARP.— **Car-pod′e-tus**, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of New Zealand trees and shrubs of the family *Escalloniaceæ*. They have attractive white flowers and baccate fruits with a leathery skin. *C. serratus* is the **white mapau** or **piripiri = whata.**— **car″po-ge′ni-um**, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The female organ of certain algæ: more properly, in the *Floridæ*, the carpogenous cell or cells of the procarpium which after fertilization develop a sporocarpium. **car′po-gon‡**; **car′po-gone‡.**— **car″po-go′ni-al**, *a.*— **car-pog′e-nous**, *a. Bot.* Fruit-producing: said of the cell or group of cells from which the spores are formed in certain algæ. **car″po-gen′ic‡.**— **Car-pol′de-a**, *n. pl. Paleon.* An order or class of Paleozoic stalked pelmatozoans with a body much compressed and probably with two rays.— **car′po-lite**, *n.* A fossil fruit. **car′po-lith‡.**— **car″po-log′i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to carpology.— **car-pol′o-gist**, *n.*— **car-pol′o-gy**, *n.* That department of botany which treats of fruits in general.— **car″po-ma′ni-a**, *n.* **1.** The gritti-ness sometimes caused in fruits by the woody deposits formed by the development of sclerenchyma. **2.** *Hort.* The excessive production of fruit by cultivated trees.— **Car″po-nyc″ter-i-I′næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of pteropodoid bats with a very long tongue. **Car″po-nyc′teris**, *n.* (t. g.) — **car″po-nyc-ter′i-ine**, *a.* & *n.*— **Car-poph′a-ga**, *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* A group of marsupials adapted for a frugivorous diet, including the *Phalangeridæ*, etc. **2.** *Ornith.* A genus of Oriental fruit-pigeons. See FRUIT-PIGEON. — **car-poph′a-gous**, *a.*— **car′po-phore**, *n.* **1.** In flowering plants, a portion of the receptacle prolonged between the carpels, as in the geraniums and many umbelliferous plants. **2.** In fungi, any fruit-bearing structure or organ. — **car′po-phyl**, *n. Bot.* A carpel. **car′po-phyll‡.**— **Car-poph′y-ta**, *n. pl. Bot.* A former group of cryptogams including the *Floridæ*, *Uredinæ*, *Ustilaginæ*, etc.— **car′po-phyte**, *n.*— **car′po-sperm**, *n. Bot.* The impregnated oosphere in floideous algæ.— **car″po-spo-ran′gi-al**, *a. Bot.* Relating to or possessing carpospores.— **car″po-spo-ran′gi-um**, *n. Bot.* One of the sporangia composing the cystocarp in the *Rhodophycæ*.— **car′po-spore**, *n. Bot.* A spore produced in a sporocarp.— **Car″po-spo′re-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A former division of thallophytes, including the *Floridæ*, *Ascomycetes*, *Basidiomycetes*, etc.— **car′po-stome**, *n. Bot.* The opening at the apex of the cystocarp through which the carpospores escape.— **car′po-strote**, *n. Bot.* A plant migrating by means of fruits.— **car″po-trop′ic**, *a.* Applied to the movements of a plant for the protection of its fruit or the scattering of its seed.

car′po-², 1 kär′po-; 2 cär′po-. From Greek *karpos*, the wrist: a combining form.— **car″po-car′pal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to two separated portions of the carpus; as, the *carpocarpal* articulations.— **car-poc′er-ite**, *n. Crust.* The fifth joint of the antenna, or the one borne by the ischiocerite.— **Car-pod′a-cus**, *n. Zool.* A genus of finches distinguished by having the plumage flushed with carmine, especially in the males, and by a brilliant song: including the eastern purple finch and the western house-finch.— **car-pog′na-thite**, *n.* The fifth joint of a gnathite.— **car″po-me′la**, *n.* The skeleton of the thoracic limb of vertebrates; the arm of man.— **car″po-met″a-car′pal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the carpus and metacarpus.— **car″po-met″a-car′pus**, *n. Zool.* The merged carpal and metacarpal bones of birds; also, the section of the wing which these bones sustain.— **car-pop′e-dal**, *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the wrist and the foot.— **car″po-pha-lan′ge-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or involving both the wrist and the phalanges.— **car-pop′o-dite**, *n. Crust.* The fifth joint of a developed endopodite. **car′po-dite‡**;— **car-pop″o-dit′ic**, *a.*— **car″pop-to′sis**, *n.* Wrist-drop.— **car′pos**, *n. Crust.* A carpopodite or carpognathite.

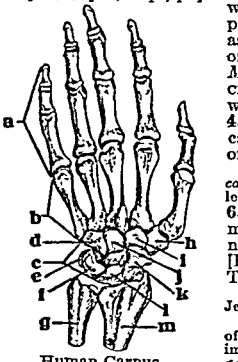
Car″po-cra′tian, 1 kär′po-krē′shən; 2 cär′po-crā′shan, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a Gnostic sect founded by Carpocrates of Alexandria (2d century). They believed in metempsychosis and the mere humanity of Christ, and held that a soul which remembered its past existence was rewarded by union with God and freedom from the Jewish ceremonial law, and that this was notably the case with Christ, Plato, and certain philosophers.

-car′pous, *suffix. Bot.* Adjectival form of the suffix **-CARP**, signifying characterized by such a kind or number of fruit or fruits, or carpels (little fruits); as, acro*carpous*, pleuro*carpous*, poly*carpous*.

carp′-suck″er, *n.* See CARP.

carpt, *pp.* Carped. S. S.

car′pus, 1 kär′pus; 2 cär′pŭs, *n.* [-PI, 1 -pai; 2 -pī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* That segment of the skeleton between the forearm or antebrachium and the metacarpus; the wrist. It consists, in man, of eight bones in two transverse rows. **2.** (1) *Crust.* The fifth joint of a maxilliped or foot-jaw. (2) *Entom.* (*a*) The pterostigma in the wing of a dragon-fly. (*b*) The club of the stigmal vein in the fore wing of a chalcidid. [< Gr. *karpos*, wrist.]



Human Carpus.

a, phalanges; *b*, metacarpal bones; *c*, bones of the wrist; *d*, unciform; *e*, pisiform; *f*, cuneiform; *g*, ulna; *h*, trapezium; *i*, trapezoid; *j*, os magnum; *k*, scaphoid; *l*, semilunar; *m*, radius.

Car′pus², 1 kär′pus; 2 cär′pŭs, *n. Bib. 2 Tim.* iv, 13.

car-quaise′, 1 kar-kēz′; 2 cär-kāz′, *n.* An annealing-arch for plate glass. [F., < *carquois*, OF. *carquais*, quiver; see CARCASS.]

Car-qui′nez, 1 kar-ki′nēs; 2 cär-ki′nes, *n.* A strait connecting Suisun and San Pablo Bays, Cal.; 8 by 1 m.

carr, 1 kär; 2 cär, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A wet, or a boggy, grove; bog or marsh, or such a spot reclaimed by drainage. **2.** A yellow or dark-colored sediment from humate of iron which has exuded from bogs or coal deposits. [< Ice. *kjarr*.] — **carr′-swal″low**, *n.* The black tern. **c.-crow‡.**

Carr, Robert. See SOMERSET.

Car′ra, 1 kar′e; 2 cär′a, *n.* A barony in Mayo county, Ireland; 22 8½ m.

Car″rac-cesque′, 1 kar′ə-chesk′; 2 cär′a-chĕsk′, *a.* Characteristic of or like Ludovico Carracci and his cousins Agostino and Annibale (16th and 17th centuries), founders of the Bolognese school of painting.

Car-rac′ci, 1 kar-rūt′chi; 2 cär-rät′chi, *n.* **1. Agostino** (1557–1602), an Italian painter and engraver; cousin of Ludovico; *Last Communion of St. Jerome*. **2. Annibale** (1560–1609), an Italian painter; brother of Agostino; decorated the Farnese Palace, Rome, 1600–1608. **3. Ludovico** (1555–1619), an Italian painter; founder of the Bolognese school, 1589; *Preaching of St. John the Baptist*. **Ca-rac′ci‡**; **Carric′ci‡.**

car′rack, *n.* Same as CARACK.

car″ra-geen′, 1 kar′ə-gīn′; 2 cär′a-ġēn′, *n.* A small purplish-colored edible marine alga (*Chondrus crispus*) of rocky coasts: when bleached, the *Irish moss* of commerce. [< *Carragheen*, near Waterford, Ireland, where it is abundant.] **car″a-gheen′‡**; **car″ra-gheen′‡.**

car″ra-gee′nin, 1 kar′ə-gī′nin; 2 cär′a-ġē′nin, *n.* The peculiar gelatinous substance ($C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$), resembling pectin contained in carrageen. **car″ra-gee′nine‡.**

car-ran′cha, *n.* Same as CARANCHA.

Car″ran-tuo′hill, 1 kar″an-twō′il; 2 cär″ăn-twō′il, *n.* A mountain in Macgillicuddy Reeks, Kerry county, Ireland; 3,414 ft. high; highest peak in Ireland. **Car″ran-tu′al‡.**

Car-ran′za, 1 kū-run′sə; 2 cä-rän′çä. **Venustiano** (1859–1920), president of Mexican republic, 1915–1920.— **Car″ran-zis′ta**, 1 kū″ran-sis′tə; 2 cä″rän-sis′tä, *n.* [Mex.] An adherent of Carranza and his political principles.

car-ra′o, 1 kə-rā′o; 2 cä-rä′o, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A courian.

Car-ra′ra, 1 kar-rā′rə; 2 cär-rä′rä, *n.* A town in Massa e Carrara province, Italy; its famous marble-quarries have been worked since the time of the Romans.

Car″ra′ Saint″-Cyr′, 1 kə″rū′ saṅ″-sir′; 2 cä″rä′ săṅ″-çÿr′, **Jean François, Count** (1756–1834). A French general who participated in the American war of the Revolution; fought at Marengo, Hohenlinden, and Eylau; governor of French Guiana, 1817–1819.

Car-ras′co, 1 kə-rās′ko; 2 cä-räs′co, **Sanson.** In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, a witty bachelor of Salamanca addicted to practical joking.

car′ra-way, *n.* Same as CARAWAY.

car″rē¹, 1 kə′rē′; 2 cä′re′, *n.* [F.] **1.** A tracing-paper of demy size. **2.** *Roulette.* A stake deposited on the intersecting lines of a square so as to include four separate numbers in the bet. [calf or lamb.

car″rē², *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* The breast of a small animal, as a

car″reau′, 1 kə′rō′; 2 cä′ro′, *n.* [-REAUX, 1 -rō′; 2 -ro′, *pl.*] [F.] **1.** A pane, small square, or diamond of plain or colored glass, or an encaustic tile. **2.** *Textile.* A square or diamond-shaped figure. **3.** An old French game of bowls. **4.** A cushion used in the making of lace. **5†.** A carrel, quarrel, or arrow.

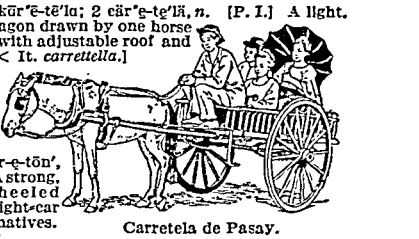
car″re-I′ra, 1 kā″rē-i′rə; 2 cä″re-i′rä, *n.* [Sp.] A quarry; specif., in Sephardic cemeteries, a row of gravestones.

Car″rel′, 1 kə′rel′; 2 cä′rĕl′, **Alexis** (¹/₂1873–). A French surgeon and scientist; gained Nobel prize for medicine in 1912; associate member of Rockefeller Institute.

car′rel-age, 1 kar′el-ij; 2 cär′ĕl-aġ, *n.* [F.] Tiling; a pavement or similar work of terra-cotta or encaustic tiles, bricks, or the like.

car-re′ta, 1 kə-rē′tə; 2 cä-re′tä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A cart; especially, a long, narrow cart used for moving household goods, etc.

car″re-te′la, 1 kūr″ē-tē′lə; 2 cär″e-te′lä, *n.* [P. I.] A light, two-wheeled wagon drawn by one horse and provided with adjustable roof and covers. [Sp., < It. *carretella*.]


Carretela de Pasay.

car″re-te′ra, 1 kūr″ē-tē′rə; 2 cär″e-te′rä, *n.* [P. I.] [Sp.] A highway.

car″re-ton′, 1 kūr″ē-tōn′; 2 cär″e-tōn′, *n.* [P. I.] [Sp.] A strong, small two-wheeled dray-like freight-car used by the natives. See illus. below.

car″re-to-ne′ro, 1 kūr″ē-to-nē′ro; 2 cär″e-to-ne′ro, *n.* [P. I.] [Sp.] A native carter. See illus. below.

car′ri-a-bl(e), 1 kar′i-ə-bl; 2 cär′i-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being carried. **car′ry-a-bl(e)‡.**

car′riage, 1 kar′ij; 2 cär′aġ, *n.* **1.** A wheeled vehicle for carrying persons, in distinction from those used for transporting goods; especially, an elegant conveyance in general, partly or wholly enclosed, drawn by one or more horses, and with seats for two or more persons. Such vehicles as the brougham, landau, landaulet, phaeton, coach, and even the top-buggy, are loosely included under this general term. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A railway passenger-car; as, a first-class or second-class *carriage*. **3.** That which supports or carries something. Specif.: (1) A portion of a machine carrying another part, as a tool; as, the *carriage* of a lathe. (2) A vehicle or support for ordnance. (3) The running-gear as of a carriage. (4) *Mech.* The bearing for a running part. (5) Same as CHAIR¹, 3. (6)† A support for a whetstone at a mower's waist. (7)† A hanger or loop upon the belt for a sword. **4.** A frame, as for supporting stairs or a bell. **5.** A carrying or being carried; transportation; the business of carrying.

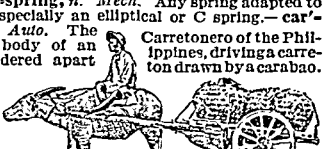
Nothing so difficult to send, or which is so easily spoilt in the *carriage*, as news. SMITH in Lady Holland's *Sydney Smith* vol. ii, letter cxcvi, p. 210. (H. 1855.)

6. Execution; management; control. **7.** (1) Deportment; bearing; behavior. (2) Good conduct or manner. **8.** The charge for or expense of carrying. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] A conduit; water-furrow. **10.** [Archaic.] That which is carried; baggage; burden; luggage.

And after those days we took up our *carriages*, and went up to Jerusalem. *Acts* xxi, 15.

Carriage now signifies a vehicle for carrying; but in the Bible of 1611 it occurs eight times as the collective for things carried, impedimenta. EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 314. [CL. P. 1873.]

11. The act or service of carrying. **12.** The carrying of a besieged place. **13†.** *Law.* A feudal service of transportation or the money equivalent which a lord might demand from a tenant. **14†.** Ability and aptitude for carrying. **15†.** Direction; trend; tendency. **16†.** Import; meaning. [< OF. *cariage*, < *carier*; see CARRY, *v.*] **car′iage‡**; **car′ry-age‡.** Syn.: see AIR; BEHAVIOR; MANNER.— **car′riage-bolt″**, *n.* A bolt having the shank partly square, and a snap-head, threaded at the tip, and used in the manufacture of vehicles.— **c.-bow**, *n. Archery.* A long bow capable of disjointing in the middle to facilitate carriage. See illus. under BOW.— **c.-bridge**, *n. Mil.* A bridge on wheels or rollers, for use in sieges.— **c.-bridle**, *n.* A bridle provided with square blinkers but having no chin-piece or nose-band.— **c.-cloth**, *n.* A cloth with a rather short and bristly nap which can not be smoothed down as other nap-cloths.— **c.-free**, *a.* Free of charge for carrying. — **c.-gain**, *n. Spinning.* The gain made during the outward ride of a spindle-carriage.— **c.-guard**, *n.* A friction-plate on a carriage-body to prevent the forward wheels from injuring the box when the vehicle turns.— **c.-horse**, *n.* A horse used or suitable for use with a carriage; also, a pack-horse.— **c.-jack**, *n.* See JACK.— **c.-lock**, *n.* A brake attached to a carriage.— **c.-piece**, *n.* One of the sloping supports of a wooden staircase; a rough-string.— **c.-porch**, *n.* A roof or canopy extending over a driveway at the entrance of a building.— **c.-spring**, *n. Mech.* Any spring adapted to a light vehicle, especially an elliptical or C spring.— **car′riage-work″**, *n. Auto.* The construction or body of an automobile considered apart from the chassis, wheels, etc.— **c.-wrench**, *n.* A wrench, usually double-ended, fitted for nuts upon the bolts of a carriage and especially for the axle-nuts.— **disappearing c.**, a movable mechanical appliance on which a coast-gun is mounted and by means of which it is quickly raised for firing and is quickly lowered behind the parapet for protection. See GUN-CARRIAGE.— **hydraulic-recoil c.**, a gun-carriage fitted with a hydraulic appliance which checks recoil.— **car′riage-less**, *a.*


Carretonero of the Philippines, driving a carreton drawn by a carabao.

Carriage is sometimes used colloquially with adjectival force, to designate a condition of wealth or persons of distinction, as in **carriage company, c. lady, c. people.**

car′riage-a-bl(e), 1 kar′ij-ə-bl; 2 cär′aġ-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being carried; portable. **2.** Suitable for the passage of carriages; as, a *carriageable* road.

car′riaged, 1 kar′ijd; 2 cär′aġd, *a.* **1.** Furnished with carriages; as, well *carriaged*. **2†.** Behaved; mannered.

car′riage-way″, 1 kar′ij-wē″; 2 cär′aġ-wā″, *n.* A road for vehicles.

Car′ri-bee, Car′rib-be′an. Same as CARIBEE, etc.

car′ri-boo, car′ri-bou, *n.* Same as CARIBOU.

Car″ri-cal′, *n.* See KARIKAL.

car′rick¹, 1 kar′ik; 2 cär′ĭk, *n.* [Scot.] The block or ball that is knocked about in hocky, shinny, or shinty; also, the game itself. **car′rik‡.**

car′rick², *n. Naut.* A carack.— **car′rick-bend″**, *n. Naut.* A knot used for joining two hawsers, etc. See KNOT.— **c.-bitt**, *n. Naut.* One of the bitts which support the ends of a windlass.

Car′rick³, *n. Her.* A pursuivant of the Lyon king-at-arms. See HERALDS' COLLEGE, under HERALD¹, *n.*

Car″rick-beg′, 1 kar′ik-beg′; 2 cär′ĭk-bĕġ′, *n.* A town in Waterford, Ireland.

Car″rick-fer′gus, 1 kar′ik-fūr′gus; 2 cär′ĭk-fûr′gŭs, *n.* A seaport town in Antrim county, Ireland; castle built about 1178.

Car″rick-ma-cross′, 1 kar′ik-mə-krōs′; 2 cär′ĭk-ma-crŏs′, *n.* A town in Monaghan county, Ireland.

Car′rick-on-Suir′, 1 -shūr′; 2 -shûr′, *n.* A town in Tipperary county, Ireland.

car″ri-co′che, 1 kā′rɪ-kō′chə: 2 că′rɪ-cō′che, *n.* [S. Am.] A two-wheeled carriage used in Buenos Aires.

car′ried, 1 kar′ɪd; 2 căr′id, *pa.* **1.** *Mil.* Held in a position known as *carry:* said of arms. **2.** [Scot.] Beside oneself; transported; rapt; absent-minded; distraught.

car′ri-er, 1 kar′ɪ-ər; 2 căr′i-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which carries. Specif.: (1) A person or company that undertakes to carry or makes a business of carrying persons or goods for hire, as a railroad company, expressman, etc. (2) One who or that which carries or delivers messages, letters, newspapers, etc. (3) A carrier-pigeon. (4) A conduit. (5) [Austral.] A water-bag, as for transportation on a pack-animal. (6) *Mach.* Something that conveys, drives, moves, or supports something else. (*a*) A lathe-dog or -driver. (*b*) A roller carrying the material in a carding- or scribbling-machine. (*c*) A device for holding or carrying spools or bobbins, as in a braiding-machine. (*d*) An automatic hoist or elevator. (*e*) The part of a magazine gun that brings the cartridge to the breech of the barrel. (7) *Elec.* Same as PROOF-PLANE. (8) A material used as an intermediary or vehicle, as: (*a*) A catalytic agent acting to transfer an element between compounds, as a carrier of hydrogen. (*b*) One of the materials used as a base to receive the coloring-matter in making certain coloring-substances. (9) A carrying-vessel between a fishing-fleet and the market. **2.** [U. S.] Anything of a kind that will bear transportation without injury. **3.** One who carries in his system virulent bacteria of a disease, as typhoid fever, or diphtheria, that may be conveyed to others while he himself is immune or has himself recovered from the disease; also, any other medium, *as an animal, that causes like dissemination.* **4.** A hanger or supporting piece, as in car-building. **car′ry-er†.** **—car′ri-er-bird″,** *n.* **1.** A carrier-pigeon. **2.** A pelican.— **c.-pigeon,** *n.* A domestic pigeon, having a slender form and great powers of flight, trained to convey from one place to another written messages fastened upon its neck, wing, or leg; a homing pigeon. See illus. under PIGEON.—**c.-rings,** *n. pl.* Metal rings for supporting the breech-pin of a gun while loading.—**c.-shell,** *n.* A xenophoroid univalve that attaches shells, corals, stones, or other foreign substances to its shell.—**common c.,** a person or company that undertakes to carry persons or goods for pay when called to do so, whether by land or by water, and that is liable for all loss or damage during transportation except such losses as arise from natural causes.

Common carriers are those persons who undertake to carry goods generally, and for all persons indifferently, for hire.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xl, p. 464. [o. H. 1827.]

—private c., one who undertakes to carry persons or goods only by special agreement, and who is liable only for such injuries as are caused by negligence.

Car″rier′, 1 kar′yē′; 2 căr′ye′, **Jean B.** (1756–12/11 1794). A French Jacobin, with an infamous record; ordered the noyades at Nantes, Nov., 1793; guillotined by the revolutionary tribunal.

Car″ri-ga-line′, 1 kūr′ɪ-gə-lain′; 2 căr′ɪ-gə-lin′, *n.* A village and parish in Cork county, Ireland.

car′riket, *n.* [F.] Same as CARACK. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 7,270.

car′ri-ole, *n.* Same as CARIOLE.

car′ri-on, 1 kar′ɪ-ən; 2 căr′i-on, *n.* **1.** Dead and putrefying flesh; meat unfit for food; a carcass.

Where'er ye fling the *carrion,* the raven's croak is loud.
MACAULAY *Virginia* st. 2.

2. Any worthless or loathsome person or thing. [< OF. *caroigne,* < LL. *caronia,* < L. *caro,* flesh.] **car′i-on†.**

—car′ri-on-bee″tle, *n.* A beetle that eats carrion or deposits its eggs therein. **—c.-buzzard,** *n.* A caracara.— **c.-crow,** *n.* **1.** The common crow (*Corvus corone*) of Europe, that often eats carrion; rarely, *C. americanus* of America. **2.** The black vulture or urubu (*Catharista atrata*), that feeds wholly on carrion. **3.** One of other large black carrion-eating birds.— **c.-flower,** *n.* Any plant whose flowers have a putrid odor, as a greenbrier (*Smilax herbacea*) of the United States, and various species of *Stapelia* of the Old World.— **c.-fly,** *n.* A fly which deposits its eggs in carrion.— **c.-hawk,** *n.* Same as CARACARA.

American Carrion-beetle. 5/8

Car″ri-on's′ dis-ease′. Same as VERRUGAS.

car′ritch, 1 kar′ɪch; 2 căr′ich, *vt.* [Scot.] To catechize.

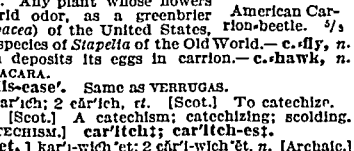
car′ritch, *n.* [Scot.] A catechism; catechizing; scolding. [Cor. of CATECHISM.] **car′itch†; car′itch-es†.**

car′ri-witch″et, 1 kar′ɪ-wɪch′ət; 2 căr′i-wich′ĕt, *n.* [Archaic.] A hoaxing or absurd question; conundrum; as, "How far is it from New York to next week?" **car′ra-witch″et†; car′which-it†; car′witch-et†.**

car′ro, 1 kōr′o; 2 căr′o, *n.* [Madeira.] A vehicle on runners used as a conveyance or to carry freight.

car-roch′, *n.* Same as CAROCHE.

car-roc′cio, 1 kar-rot′cho; 2 căr-rōt′cho, *n.* [It.] The great car or chariot on which the standard of any of the mediæval Italian republics was borne, as in battle. **car′-rocht.**


Bullock Carro of Madeira.

car′rol†, *n.* Same as CAROL[1], *n.*: CAROL[2], *n.*

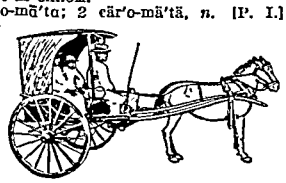
car′rol-ite, 1 kar′əl-ait; 2 căr′ol-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic steel-gray copper cobalt sulfid ($CuCo_2S_4$). [< *Carroll* county, Md.]

Car′roll, 1 kar′əl; 2 căr′ol, *n.* **1. Charles** (9/22 1737–11/14 1832), an American patriot; delegate to Continental Congress, 1776; signed the Declaration of Independence; Senator, 1789. **2. Lewis,** pen-name of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832–1898), an English mathematician and story-writer; *Alice in Wonderland.* **3.** A county in Arkansas; 645 sq. m.; county-seats, Berryville and Eureka Springs **4.** A county in Georgia; 486 sq. m.; county-seat, Carrollton. **5.** A county in Illinois; 462 sq. m.; county-seat, Mount Carroll. **6.** A county in Indiana; 370 sq. m.; county-seat, Delphi. **7.** A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m. **8.** Its county-seat. **9.** A county in Kentucky; 178 sq. m.; county-seat, Carrollton. **10.** A county in Maryland; 437 sq. m.; county-seat, Westminster. **11.** A county in Mississippi; 612 sq. m.; county-seats, Carrollton and Vaiden. **12.** A county in Missouri; 686 sq. m.; county-seat, Carrollton. **13.** A county in New Hampshire; 939 sq. m.; county-seat, Ossipee. **14.** A county in Ohio, 379 sq. m.; county-seat, Carrollton. **15.** A county in Tennessee; 624 sq. m.; county-seat, Huntingdon. **16.** A county in Virginia; 445 sq. m.; county-seat, Hillsville.

Car′roll-ton, 1 kar′əl-tən; 2 căr′ol-ton, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Greene county, Ill. **2.** A city, county-seat of Carroll county, Mo. **3.** A town, county-seat of Carroll county, Ky. **4.** A suburb of New Orleans, Jefferson parish, La. **5.** A town in Carroll county, Ga. **6.** A village in Carroll county, O.

car′rom, *v.* & *n.* Same as CAROM.

car′ro-ma′ta, 1 kār′o-mā′tə; 2 căr′o-mā′tă, *n.* [P. I.] [Sp.] **1.** A long, narrow two-wheeled covered vehicle with the driver's box in front, on a level with the seat for the two passengers. **2.** Any public cab.


Carromata of the Philippines.

car″ron-ade′, 1 kar′ən-ēd′; 2 căr′on-ād′, *n.* A short, chambered ordnance-piece of large caliber, first made at the Carron Iron-works in Scotland, and formerly much used in naval engagements at close quarters.

car′ron-oil″, 1 kar′ən-oil′; 2 căr′on-ōil″, *n.* A mixture of one part lime-water and two parts flaxseed- or cotton-seed-oil: used for recent burns and scalds.

car′rot, 1 kar′ət; 2 căr′ot, *vt.* To dress, as furs, pelts, etc., with carrot-oil or a similar compound to prepare them for felting.

car′rot, *n.* **1.** The reddish-yellow and usually spindle-shaped edible fleshy root produced the first year by any cultivated variety of *Daucus carota,* of the parsley family. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Daucus;* especially, any cultivated variety of *Daucus carota,* a biennial which *in the wild state is a widely naturalized noxious* weed with a white root. **3.** One of other plants of the same family; as, the deadly carrot (*Thapsia garganica*). **4.** Anything resembling a carrot in shape or color, as a plug of tobacco or a lock of hair. [< F. *carote,* < L. *carota,* < Gr. *karōton,* carrot.] **car′ot†; car′ote†; car′ret†.** **— bristly carrot,** a wild carrot (*Daucus pusillus*), of the southern United States, with slender, bristly stem and barbed prickles on the fruit: a very troublesome weed.— **car′rot-bee″tle,** *n.* A large, almost black scarabæid beetle (*Ligyrus gibbosus*) that destroys carrots, parsnips, etc., by feeding on their roots.— **c.-fly,** *n.* A small fly (*Psila rosæ*) the larva of which feeds on carrots; the negro-fly.— **c.-top,** *n.* [Slang.] A red-haired person.— **c.-tree,** *n.* A shrub (*Montzia edulis*) of the parsley family, with an edible root, found only on the desert islands southeast of Madeira. **—car′rot-weed″,** *n.* Ragweed.— **deadly c.,** a stout, yellow-flowered apiaceous perennial (*Thapsia garganica*) of the Mediterranean region. Its root-bark yields thapsia resin.— **native c. 1.** In Australia, a small annual (*Daucus brachiatus*) growing abundantly on sand-hills and rich soil, and greedily eaten by stock. **2.** In Tasmania, a species of cranesbill (*Gerantum dissectum*).

car′rot-age, 1 kar′ət-ij; 2 căr′ot-ăj, *n.* The act or process of carroting, as furs.

car′ro-tin, 1 kar′o-tin; 2 căr′o-tin, *n.* *Chem.* A red crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{38}$) contained in carrots, of which it is the coloring-matter, also in the leaves of certain plants, and in the tomato. **car′o-tin†; car′ro-tene†; car′ro-tinet.**

car′rot-y, 1 kar′ət-ɪ; 2 căr′ot-y, *a.* Like a carrot, especially in color; reddish-yellow; as, *carroty* hair.— **car′rot-i-ness,** *n.* The condition or quality of being carroty.

car′rou-sel, *n.* Same as CAROUSEL.

car′row, 1 kar′o; 2 căr′o, *n.* An old Irish measure of land; a quarter. [Cp. CARUCA.] [horse carriage or barouche.

car″ru-a′ge, 1 kăr″ū-ā′hē; 2 căr″u-ā′he, *n.* [P.I.] [Sp.] A two-

car′rub, 1 kŭr′ub; 2 căr′ŭb, *n.* A small striped sciænoid fish (*Eques acuminatus*) found in the waters of the Atlantic, from South Carolina to Brazil, and in the West Indies.

car-ruth′ers, 1 kə-ruth′ərz *or* -rūth′ərz; 2 ca-rūth′ers *or* -ru′thers, **Sir Joseph Hector McNeil** (12/21 1857–). An Australian statesman; Premier of New South Wales, 1904–1907.

car′ry, 1 kar′ɪ; 2 căr′y, *v.* [CAR′RIED; CAR′RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear or cause to be borne, as from one place, or to another; bear away; transport; convey; as, to *carry* goods to a storehouse; to *carry* away rubbish; *carry* the news to the king; his words *carried* me back to the old time.

This language *carries* us into the tenderest scenes of domestic life. GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* ser. iv, p. 63. [c. & BROS. 1859.]

Whatever comes from the brain *carries* the hue of the place it came from. HOLMES *Professor* ch. 6, p. 185. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. To have or bear upon or about one's person or in one's mind; hence, to contain: include; comprise; as, to *carry* a watch or a scar; to *carry* away an impression; ore which *carries* silver.

And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could *carry* all he knew.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 216.

3. To serve as a means or medium of conveyance or transportation for; comprise; involve; imply; as, the wind *carries* sounds; the words *carry* a great idea.

The newspapers of the day . . . *carried* the letter of Washington into every home.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. vi, bk. i, ch. 7, p. 86. [A. 1883.]

4. To cause to go or come; lead; urge; move; influence; as, love for art *carried* him abroad.

There are men who, by their sympathetic attractions, *carry* nations with them, and lead the activity of the human race.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life* p. 47. [H. M. & CO. 1883.]

5. To transfer, as from one place, grade, or stage to another; remove; extend; continue; as, to *carry* the war into Africa; to *carry* the viaduct to the city; *carry* the history back to the first century. **6.** To accomplish the conquest of; secure favorable action upon or about, as by contest or effort; succeed in; win; capture; as, to *carry* an election; to *carry* a bill in the legislature.

It is easy enough, after the ramparts are *carried,* to find men to plant the flag on the highest tower.
MACAULAY *Essays* p. 297. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

7. To hold in position; bear up; sustain; hold; as, a pillar that can *carry* a great weight; the horse *carries* his head high; the ship *carries* sail well. **8.** To demean or conduct; bear; behave; as, to *carry* oneself gracefully. **9.** (1) *Arith.* To transfer, as a number or figure, to another column, as in the process of addition. (2) *Bookkeeping.* To transfer, as an entry, from one account-book to another, as in posting. **10.** [U. S.] To have or keep on hand; maintain; keep up; support; hold; as, to *carry* a full stock; to *carry* a life insurance; to *carry* (as a broker for a customer) wheat, merchandise, or securities on which there are speculative transactions.

Operators can . . . *carry* such an amount of stocks as astounds the weaker ones of the street.
J. H. BROWNE *Great Metropolis* ch. 3, p. 48. [AM. P. CO. 1869.]

11. *Golf.* To cover or pass, as a distance or an object, at one stroke. **12.** *Hunting.* To follow or trail by scent. **13.** To bear, as crops; also, to sustain (cattle). **14.** To give support to, as evidence: corroborate; confirm; validate. **15.** [Archaic or Dial.] To guide or conduct; as, to *carry* a visitor up-stairs.

II. *i.* **1.** To act as a bearer or carrier; as, to fetch and *carry.* **2.** To have or exert impelling or propelling power; as, the rifle *carries* nearly a mile. **3.** To hold the head and neck habitually in a given manner; as, the *horse carries* well. **4.** *In hunting,* to take up frost or earth on the feet, as a fox. **5.** In falconry, to fly off with the game, as a hawk. [< OF. *carier,* < L. *carrus,* cart; see CAR[1], *n.*] **car′ier†.**

Syn.: bear, bring, convey, lift, move, remove, take, transmit, transport. A person may *bear* a load either when in motion or at rest; he *carries* it only when in motion. The stooping Atlas *bears* the world on his shoulders; swiftly moving Time *carries* the hour-glass and scythe; a person may be said either to *bear* or to *carry* a scar, since it is upon him whether in motion or at rest. If an object is to be moved from the place we occupy, we say *carry;* if to the place we occupy, we say *bring.* A messenger *carries* a letter to a correspondent, and *brings* an answer. *Take* is often used in this sense in place of *carry;* as, *take* that letter to the office. *Carry* often signifies to *transport* by personal strength, without reference to the direction; as, that is more than he can *carry;* yet, even so, it would not be admissible to say *carry* it to me, or *carry* it here; in such case we must say *bring.* To *lift* is simply to raise from the ground, tho but for an instant, with no reference to holding or moving; one may be able to *lift* what he could not *carry.* The figurative uses of *carry* are very numerous; as, to *carry* an election, *carry* the country, *carry* (in the sense of *capture*) a fort, *carry* an audience, *carry* a stock of goods, etc. See CONVEY; KEEP; SUPPORT.— Ant.: drop, fall under, give up, let go, shake off, throw down, throw off.— Prep.: to carry coals *to* Newcastle; carry nothing *from,* or *out of,* this house; he carried these qualities *into* all he did; carry *across* the street, *over* the bridge, *through* the woods, *around* or *round* the corner; *beyond* the river; the cable was carried *under* the sea.

— carry arms (*Mil.*), a command formerly given to soldiers to hold their rifles in the right hand, the barrel nearly perpendicular and resting against the hollow of the shoulder, the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard.— **car′ry-log″,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] In northern timber regions, a set of wheels used for transporting heavy logs.— **c. swords** (*Mil.*), a command to hold the drawn sword vertical, the blade against the shoulder.— **car″ry-ings-on′,** *n. pl.* Questionable or outré proceedings; games; pranks.— **to c. a bone in the mouth or teeth** (*Naut.*), to cause water to foam about the bow, by reason of high speed.— **to c. all before one,** to overcome every obstacle and opposition; meet with unimpeded and uniform success.— **to c. arms. 1.** To belong to the army. **2.** To bear weapons.— **to c. a scent,** in hunting, to follow the trail.— **to c. away. 1.** To move the feelings of greatly; make beside oneself, as with passion or rapture.

He [Klopstock] writes almost with the dignity and power of the psalmist, and the reader is *carried away* as by a sounding storm. J. K. HOSMER *Short Hist. German Lit.* ch. 11, p. 305. [o. N. D. 1879.]

2. *Naut.* To break off; lose by breaking off, as in a collision or gale; as, the bowsprit was *carried away.*— **to c. coals to Newcastle,** to take goods to a place where they already abound; hence, to throw away one's labor.— **to c. forward,** to transfer (an item) to the next column or page on which an account is continued.— **to c. into effect,** to accomplish; perform.— **to c. off. 1.** To wipe out of existence; as, he was *carried off* by cholera. **2.** To take (a person or thing) to a distance, by force or otherwise; take from the control or grasp of others; abduct. **3.** To secure by competition; win. **4.** To face the consequences boldly; brave out.— **to c. on. 1.** To keep up; keep going; continue; maintain. **2.** *Naut.* To keep the sails spread. **3.** *Naval.* To continue the work on which a gang of men was engaged, after being ordered to stop. **4.** [Colloq.] To behave in a frolicsome, romping, or improper manner.— **to c. out.** To accomplish; continue until completed.— **to c. (out) one's bat** (*Cricket*), to be "not out" at the close of a completed or declared innings.— **to c. over. 1.** *Bookkeeping.* To repeat (an item or entry) on another page, as in posting. **2.** *Stock Exchange.* To advance the date of settlement of an account. **3.** To influence to join the opposed party.— **to c. silk.** (*Racing*). **1.** To act as jockey. **2.** To carry a jockey; to race: said of a horse.— **to c. the day,** to gain the day, as in a contest.— **to c. the wind** (*Man'ge*), to throw the nose above a horizontal position, as a horse tossing its head.— **to c. through. 1.** To carry to completion or success, as an enterprise. **2.** To sustain or support to the end.— **to c. up. 1.** To raise, as by building; as, the structure was *carried up* a story. **2.** To increase, to make to come into proper relation; as, India is unable to *carry up* its receipts to the level of taxation. **3.** To trace back in time.— **to c. weight. 1.** To have influence. **2.** To be handicapped or penalized, as by weight in a race.

car′ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A portage, as between navigable streams, or past obstructions in a stream. **2.** The act of carrying a boat, etc., over a portage.

Not far above the fall ended our longest and most terrible *carry.*
T. G. APPLETON *Windfalls* p. 55. [R. BROS. 1878.]

3. The act or power of propulsion; range, as of a gun. **4.** *Mil.* The position of carry arms, or carry swords, etc.; as, to stand at a *carry;* to bring a rifle to a *carry.* **5.** *Golf.* The distance which a ball traverses when driven from the place where it is struck to that where it pitches: used with adjectives in phrases, as **long carry,** and **short carry. 6.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The motion of clouds; drifting clouds; the sky. **7.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A vehicle.

car′ry-a-bl(e″, *a.* Carriable.

car′ry-all″, 1 kar′ɪ-ōl″; 2 căr′y-ol″, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A light four-wheeled family vehicle, covered, with adjustable curtains and seats, usually drawn by one horse. **2.** Originally, a packing-bag for a hunter, now a type of traveling-bag. [Cor. of CARIOLE.]

car′ry-ing, 1 kar′ɪ-ɪŋ; 2 căr′y-ĭng, *pa.* **1.** Of or pertaining to transportation; conveying; bearing; as, the *carrying* capacity of a barge. **2.** Of, for, or requiring portage. **3.** Propulsive; propelling.

car′ry-ing, *n.* The act of transporting or bearing.— **car′ry-ing-place″,** *n.* A portage.— **c.-trade,** *n.* The business of transporting goods or any kind of freight from one place to another, especially by water; freight.

car′ryk†, *n.* Same as CARACK.

car′ry-tale″†, *n.* A tale-bearer.

car-sack′le, 1 kar-sak′l; 2 căr-săk′l, *n.* [Scot.] A workman's loose jacket: a jumper.

carse, 1 kûrs; 2 cărs, *n.* [Scot.] A stretch of intervale beside a river; alluvial land. [Pl. < CARR.] **— carse′-clay″,**

n. The clay-deposit found at the bottom of bogs, swamps, or fens; swamp-clay.— **c.-deposit,** *n.* Clay formations found in estuaries which are deposited in valleys of erosion and which are often transformed in the upper banks of a stream into deposits of sand, gravel, and mud.— **c.-land,** *n.* Land formed from a once submerged valley which has been elevated to the surface; a carse formation which is lifted up.— **C. of Falkirk,** a district in Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire, Scotland; from Borrowstounness to Airth.— **C. of Gowrie,** a district in Perthshire, Scotland; extends 15 m. between the River Tay and the Sidlaw Hills.— **C. of Stirling,** a district in Stirlingshire, Scotland; 30,000 acres.

car'-seal", etc. See under CAR, *n.* [Surrey, England.

Car-shal'ton, 1 kär-shal'tən; 2 cär-shâl'ton, *n.* A village in

Car'she-na, 1 kūr'shi-na *or* kər-shī'nə; 2 cär'she-na *or* cär-shē'na, *n. Bib. Esth.* i, 14.

Car'son, 1 kūr'sən; 2 cär'son, *n.* **1. Christopher,** known as **Kit** (12/11 1809–5/22 1868), an American trapper and hunter. **2.** A county in Texas; *860 sq. m.; county-seat, Panhandle.*

Car'son Cit'y. A city, county-seat of Ormsby county, and capital of Nevada. [Cal.; elevation, 7,952 ft.

Car'son Pass. A pass in the Sierra Nevadas, Alpine county.

Car'son riv'er. A river in W. Nevada; 170 m. long to Carson Lake.

Car'stairs, 1 kūr'stārz; 2 cär'stârs, **William** (2/11 1649–12/23 1715). A Scottish divine and politician; chaplain and private secretary of William of Orange. **Car'stares†.**

Car'stens, 1 kūr'stens; 2 cär'stẽns, **Asmus Jakob** (5/10 1754–5/21 1798). A Danish historical painter; *Visit of the Argonauts to the Centaur Chiron.*

cart, 1 kȯrt; 2 cärt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To convey or carry in or as in a cart.

It is a light hour's work . . . to cut and *cart* to a dozen or twenty head as much grass or corn as they will eat during the day. GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* ch. 6, p. 43. [TR. ASS. 1871.]

2†. To carry ignominiously through the streets in a cart as a punishment.

II. *i.* **1.** To drive or use a cart. **2.** To be a carter by trade.— **cart'a-bl(eF),** *a.* That can be carted or traversed by a cart.— **cart'age,** *n.* **1.** Carting; transportation. **2.** The price paid for carting.

cart, *n.* **1.** A heavy, two-wheeled, nearly square vehicle, without top and usually without springs, used for carrying loads; as, an ox-*cart.*

Cape Cart.

Carts are named (1) from that which they are designed to carry; as, **apple-cart, ash-c., dust-c., mail-c.;** (2) from their mechanical arrangement or use; as, **dump-c., hand-c., tip-c.,** etc. **2.** A light two-wheeled vehicle with springs, used for business or pleasure; as, a village *cart;* a dog-*cart.* **3.** [Colloq.] A four-wheeled wagon or vehicle for various uses; as, an ice-*cart.* **4.** A cart-load. **5†.** A chariot or car. [< Ice. *kartr;* cp. AS. *cræt,* cart.] **carte†.— Cape cart,** a two-wheeled, four-seated vehicle in general use in South Africa; it has a top and a pole.— **cart'-bote",** *n. Old Eng. Law.* Wood that a tenant is entitled to take as material for carts and agricultural implements.— **cart'-ful,** *n.* As much as a cart will hold.— **c.-ladder,** *n.* A lattice framework or rack used to increase the carrying capacity of a wagon or cart, as in harvesting hay.— **cart'-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A cart-driver or teamster.— **c.-stall,** *n.* The rear of a cart-body.— **cart'way",** *n.* A roadway suitable for heavy carts.— **c.-wheel,** *n.* **1.** A large wheel, as of a cart. **2.** [Colloq.] A large coin. **3.** [Colloq.] A lateral somersault.— **cart'wright",** *n.* A maker or repairer of carts.— **cart'wright'ing,** *n.*— **cocking-c.,** *n.* [Eng.] A conveyance with short body and large wheels, used for carrying game-cocks to a cock-fight.— **hockey-c.,** *n.* The cart containing the last load of the harvest.— **jockey-c.,** *n.* [Local.] A light cart set on springs in distinction from one without springs.— **to put the c. before the horse,** to reverse the proper order of things or ideas; get things transposed.

Some self-explaining compounds have *cart* as the first element; as, **cart-body, c.-horse, c.-load, c.-rope, c.-rut, c.-saddle, c.-whip.** [CHARTACEOUS.

car-ta'ceous, 1 kär-tē'shus; 2 cär-tā'shûs, *a.* Same as

Car"ta-ge'na, 1 kūr'tə-jī'nə *or* (*Sp.*) kōr'tə-hē'na; 2 cär'tə-ǧē'na *or* (*Sp.*) cär'tä-hę'nä, *n.* **1.** A seaport city in Murcia province, Spain. **2.** A seaport city, capital of Bolivar, Colombia. **Car"tha-ge'na‡.**

Car-ta'go, 1 kär-tä'go; 2 cär-tä'ǧo, *n.* **1.** A city, capital of Cartago province, Costa Rica. **2.** A town in Cauca, Colombia.

car'ta-ret, 1 kär'tə-ret; 2 cär'ta-rĕt, *n.* A cot (for sleeping).

cart'a"ver, 1 kärt'-ē'vər; 2 cärt'-ā'ver, *n.* [Scot.] A cart-horse. [province, Spain.

Car-ta'ya, 1 kär-tä'yə; 2 cär-tä'yä, *n.* A seaport in Huelva

cart'-bote", etc. See under CART, *n.*

carte[1], 1 kärt; 2 cärt, *n.* [F.] **1.** A card or paper; especially, a carte-de-visite, a playing-card, or a bill of fare. **2†.** A chart, a charter, or other document. **carte† blanche,** 1 kärt blänsh; 2 cärt blänch. [F.] **1.** A blank paper, especially a blank form or order duly signed by some person and given to another person to be filled up at his discretion. **2.** Hence, unconditional permission or authority to do what one pleases in a given matter.

Buy any thing you will — do any thing you please — I give you *carte-blanche.* MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales, Good French Governess* p. 80. [L. 1887.]

3. In the game of piquet, a hand without a face-card; in some other games, a no-trump hand.— **carte'-de-vi-site',** *n.* [CARTES'-DE-VI-SITE', *pl.*] [F.] **1.** A visiting-card. **2.** A photograph, size 2¼×3¼, mounted on a small card: originally intended to be used as a visiting-card.

carte[2], 1 kärt; 2 cärt, *n.* A position in fencing, sword-play, and bayonet-exercise, in which the closed hand is turned palm upward and the weapon directed upward toward the adversary's left; as, to engage or recover in *carte.* [< F. *quarte,* lit. fourth: see QUARTE.] **quarte‡.**

On Guard in Carte.

Carte, 1 kärt; 2 cärt, **Thomas** (1686–4/7 1754). An English historian; *History of England,* 1747–1755, etc.

car'tel†, *n.* To call out; challenge. **char'tel†.— car'tel-ler† or -list†,** *n.* One who challenges.

car'tel, 1 kūr'tel; 2 cär'tĕl (XIII), *n.* **1.** A written agreement between governments (especially when belligerent) and commonly concerning the exchange of prisoners of war. **2.** A written challenge or defiance, as to single combat.

Benvenuto's retort was so swaggeringly insolent that it amounted to throwing down a *cartel.* *Benvenuto Cellini* tr. by J. A. Symonds, vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 112, p. 23. [S. 1888.]

3. A vessel under a flag of truce, engaged in the exchange of prisoners, negotiations with an enemy, or the like. **car'tel-ship"†.**

A *cartel* had arrived with American prisoners, in exchange for those whom Jones had retained on board of the Alliance.

A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. ii, p. 15. [H. 1878.]

4. A combination or clubbing together, as of political or commercial interests; especially in Germany and Austria, a combination of producers to regulate the prices and the output of a commodity.

In German politics the Cartel of 1887 was an agreement of several political parties to support the candidate of the strongest of these parties in each electoral district. Its purpose was to support Prince Bismarck's policy, and to secure the renewal of the military laws. Renewed in 1890 it had little significance after the resignation of Bismarck in that year. **car'tel‡.**

Our trusts are no worse than the British syndicates, the German *Cartells,* and like bodies under different names in all nations where they give less trouble than here.

New York Times May 3, 1910, p. 12, col. 2.

5. A written or printed paper, card, or tablet. **6.** *Arch.* A cartouch. [F., < It. *cartello,* < LL. *cartellus,* dim. of *carta,* paper; see CARD[1], *n.*] **car'tall†; char'tel†.** Syn.: see CONTRACT.

cart'er[1], 1 kūrt'ər; 2 cärt'er, *n.* **1.** One who drives a cart, or who makes a business of carrying loads in wheeled vehicles; a teamster. **2.** A phalangiid arachnid; a harvestman. **3.** A flatfish, the whiff. **4†.** A charioteer.

Car'ter, *n.* **1.** A county in Kentucky; 515 sq. m.; county-seat, Grayson. **2.** A county in Missouri; 506 sq. m.; county-seat, Van Buren. **3.** A county in Oklahoma. **4.** A county in Tennessee; 345 sq. m.; county-seat, Elizabethton.

Car'ter-et, 1 kūr'tər-et; 2 cär'ter-ĕt, *n.* **1. John,** see GRANVILLE. **2.** A county in North Carolina; 538 sq. m.; county-seat, Beaufort. **3.** A village in Middlesex county, N. J.

cart'er-ly, 1 kūrt'ər-li; 2 cärt'er-ly, *a.* Having the bearing or manners of a carter; rude; boorish.

Car'ters-ville, 1 kär'tərz-vil; 2 cär'terz-vil, *n.* A city in Bartow county, Ga.

Car'ter-ville, 1 kūr'tər-vil; 2 cär'ter-vil, *n.* **1.** A city in Jasper county, Mo. **2.** A city in Williamson county, Ill.

Car-te'sian, 1 kär-tī'ʒən; 2 cär-tē'zhan, *a.* Of or pertaining to René Descartes, a French philosopher and geometer of the 17th century, or his doctrines and methods. [< F. *Cartesien,* < *Cartesius,* L. form of *Cartes,* in *Descartes.*]— **Cartesian coordinates,** see AXES OF COORDINATES, under AXIS.— **C. curve** (*Geom.*), any curve of the fourth order having two cusps on the absolute. These curves are divided into three genera: (1) Curves of the sixth class, consisting of two Cartesian ovals, one within the other; (2) curves of the fourth class, or limaçons; (3) curves of the third class, with a real cusp, or cardioids.— **C. devil, C. diver,** a hollow figure partly filled with air, and immersed in water in a glass jar, the jar being provided with an elastic cover, by pressure upon which the immersed figure is made to sink, rising again when the pressure is removed. — **C. geometry,** analytical geometry using Cartesian coordinates.— **C. oval,** a curve in which the position of the describing point always gives the equation $mr + m'r' = c$, r and r' being the variable distances of the point from the foci of the curve, m, m', and c being constants.— **C. vortex,** see VORTEX.

Cartesian Devil. *a,* hollow glass figure.

Car-te'sian, *n.* **1.** A follower of Descartes, or believer in his doctrines. **2.** A Cartesian curve.

Car-te'sian-ism, 1 kär-tī'ʒən-izm; 2 cär-tē'zhan-ĭsm, *n.* The philosophy of Descartes, sometimes called the "father of modern philosophy." The special characteristics of Cartesianism are involved in its method, which aimed to start from the postulate that the being of the Self is intuitively known in every act of self-consciousness (cogito; ergo sum), and then proceed by demonstrative arguments, after the analogy of mathematics, to indisputable propositions with regard to the Being of God and of an external world. Inasmuch, however, as the conception of God was made a matter of irresistible and clear perception, and the existence of an external world only an inference from the divine veracity, and because the distinction between thought and extension was so emphasized, the system resulted in an extreme form of dualism. See DESCARTES.

Car-te'sius, 1 kär-tī'ʒus; 2 cär-tē'zhûs, *n.* See DESCARTES.

cart'ful, *n.* See under CART, *n.*

Carth., *abbr.* Carthaginian.

Car'thage, 1 kär'thij; 2 cär'thaǧ, *n.* **1.** An ancient country in N. Africa. **2.** Its capital, a seaport, destroyed by the Romans, 146 B. C. **3.** A city, county-seat of Jasper county, Mo. **4.** A town, county-seat of Hancock county, Ill.; seat of Carthage College (Lutheran), founded in 1870. **5.** A town in Jefferson county, N. Y. **6.** A village in Hamilton county, O. **7.** A town in Rush county, Ind.

Car"tha-gin'i-an, 1 kär'tha-jin'i-ən; 2 cär'tha-ǧĭn'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Carthage, especially ancient Carthage. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Carthage. — **Carthaginian Lion,** Hannibal.

car'tha-min, 1 kär'tha-min; 2 cär'tha-mĭn, *n. Chem.* A red amorphous compound ($C_{14}H_{16}O_7$), the coloring principle of the safflower. It is used as a dyestuff and mixed with chalk forms the cosmetic rouge. [< CARTHAMUS.] **car'tha-mine‡.— car-tham'ic,** *a.*

A Carthusian.

Car'tha-mus, 1 kär'tha-mus; 2 cär'tha-mŭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Old World herbs of the aster family, including the safflower or saffron-thistle (*C. tinctorius*). [< Ar. *ḳartum,* < *ḳartama,* paint.]

cart'horse", *n.* See under CART, *n.*

Car-thu'sian, 1 kär-thiū'ʒən; 2 cär-thū'zhan, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating (1) the order founded by St. Bruno, its members or houses, or (2) the Charterhouse school. See CHARTERHOUSE.

Car-thu'sian, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A monk or nun of the austere order founded by St. Bruno in 1086 in the sterile valley of Chartreuse in the French Alps. Carthusians live an essentially solitary and contemplative life; eat no flesh meat and observe perpetual silence. It is the most severe of all the monastic orders.

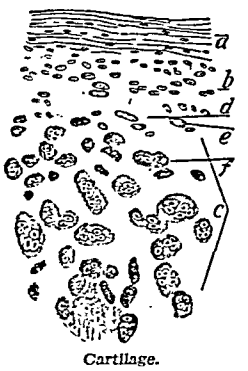
The *Carthusian* is bound to his brethren by this agreeing spirit of incommunicativeness.

LAMB *Essays of Elia, Quaker Meeting* p. 10. [W. L. & CO.]

2. An inmate or pupil of the Charterhouse school. [< LL. *Cartusiensis,* < *Calorissium,* Chartreuse, in Dauphiné, near which their first monastery was founded.]

Car"tier', 1 kär'tyē'; 2 cär'tyę', *n.* **1. Sir George Étienne** (9/11 1814–5/22 1873), a Canadian statesman. **2. Jacques** (12/11 1491–9/11 1557), a French navigator; discovered the St. Lawrence river, 1535.

car'ti-lage, 1 kär'ti-lij; 2 cär'ti-laǧ, *n.* **1.** An elastic animal tissue of firm consistence, composed of cells embedded in an opalescent matrix, either homogeneous or fibrous; gristle. At first cartilage forms the entire skeleton, but in most adult vertebrates it is restricted to the ends of bones and a few other localities.



Cartilage.

a, perichondrium; *b,* cartilage-cells; *c,* cartilage-capsules; *d,* matrix; *e,* mother-cell; *f,* daughter-cells.

2. A structure or part consisting of cartilage; as, an articular or costal *cartilage.* [F., < L. *cartilago,* gristle.]— **calcified cartilage,** cartilage hardened by the deposition of lime salts. Such formation differs from true bone-structure and is formed chiefly in the sternal ribs of old mammals and also in the head-bones of sharks.— **car'ti-lage-bone",** *n.* A bone formed by ossification of cartilage.— **c.-plt,** *n.* In bivalve mollusks, a concavity, sometimes spoon-shaped, into which the ends of the internal ligaments fit.— **epistapedial c.** (*Herp.*), a cartilaginous extension of the columella of a reptile's cranium in contact with the tympanic membrane.— **floating c.,** a cartilaginous body insulated in the cavity of a joint, and sometimes interfering with its free movement.— **Santorinian c.** (*Anat.*), one of two small, movable, conical cartilages articulated with the arytenoid cartilages of the larynx; corniculum laryngis. **corniculate c.‡.— Welfbrecht's c.,** an interarticular cartilage sometimes found in the joint between the acromion and the clavicle.— **Wrisberg's cartilages,** small nodules found in the upper part of the larynx.— **Y c.,** a piece of cartilage shaped like the letter Y, situated at the bottom of the socket of the hip-bone where the ilium, ischium, and pubic bones join.

Cartilages are known also (1) from the region near which they are situated; as, the **aortic cartilage, arytenoid c., auricular c., ciliary c., cranial c., nasal c., septal c., sternal c.;** and (2) from anatomists after whom they have been named; as, **c. of Meckel, Jacobson's c., Luschka's c., Reichert's c.,** etc.

— **Car"ti-la-gin'e-i,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Chondropterygii.* **Car"ti-lag'i-nes‡.— car"ti-la-gin'e-an,** *n.*— **car"ti-la-gin"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The formation of cartilage; the conversion of other tissue into cartilage.— **car"ti-lag'i-noid,** *a.* Similar to cartilage; cartilaginous. **car"ti-la-gin'i-form‡. — car"ti-lag'i-nous,** *a.* **1.** Composed of or having the consistency or texture of cartilage; gristly. **2.** Having a gristly skeleton; chondropterygian, as sharks. **car"ti-la-gin'e-ous‡.**

car'ti-sane, 1 kär'ti-zēn; 2 cär'ti-ǧān, *n.* [F.] A parchment strip with threads of gold, silver, or silk wound on it: formerly used to give a raised effect to embroidery and lace.

Car"tis-man'du-a, 1 kär'tis-man'du-ə; 2 cär'tis-măn'du-a, *n.* A queen of the British tribe of Brigantes who betrayed Caractacus to the Romans.

Car'tist, 1 kär'tist; 2 cär'tĭst, *n.* One who supports the charter or constitution in Spain or Portugal. [< Sp. *carta,* charter, < LL. *carta;* see CARD[1], *n.*]

cart'-load", **c.-man,** etc. See under CART, *n.*

car'to-gram, 1 kär'to-gram; 2 cär'to-ǧrăm, *n.* A map giving statistical information by means of comparative diagrams.

car-tog'ra-phy, 1 kär-tog'rə-fi; 2 cär-tŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The art of drawing or compiling maps or charts. [< L. *charta* (see CHART, *n.*) + -GRAPHY.]

— **car-tog'ra-pher,** *n.* A drawer of charts or maps. **car-tog'ra-phist‡.— car"to-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to cartography. **car"to-graph'i-cal‡.— car"to-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

car-tol'o-gy, 1 kär-tel'o-ji; 2 cär-tŏl'o-ǧy, *n.* The science that treats of or relates to charts or maps. [< L. *charta* (see CHART, *n.*) + -OLOGY.]

car'to-man"cy, 1 kär'to-man'si; 2 cär'to-măn'çy, *n* Divination, or fortune-telling, by means of cards. [< LL. *carta,* card (see CARD[1], *n.*), + -MANCY.]

car'ton, 1 kär'tən *or* -ton; 2 cär'ton, *n.* **1.** A box made of fine pasteboard, or the pasteboard for making such boxes. **2.** A cartoon. **3.** A small disk within the bull's-eye of the target; also, a shot striking this disk. [F.; see CARTOON, *n.*]— **car"ton"-pierre',** *n.* A composition usually consisting of paper-pulp and plaster of Paris, used for moldings, statuettes, etc. **car"ton"-pâte'‡.**

car'ton-nage, 1 kär'tən-ij; 2 cär'ton-aǧ, *n.* **1.** Pasteboard such as is used for book-covers or boxes. **2.** The material used as casing for mummies. See the quotation. [F., < *carton;* see CARTOON, *n.*]

The material of the mummy-case is the usual *'cartonnage,'* consisting of many layers of linen hardened together by glue, and coated outside with stucco. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs, Fellahs and Explorers* ch. 4, p. 156. [H. 1891.]

car-toon', 1 kär-tūn'; 2 cär-tōōn', *vt.* **1.** To make a cartoon or working design for, as for a fresco, tapestry, or painting; sketch; design. **2.** To represent by or make the subject of a cartoon, either in caricature or otherwise.

car-toon', *n.* **1.** A design or drawing on strong paper or pasteboard of the full size of an intended work to be copied from it in fresco, mosaic, oil, tapestry, or the like; as, the *cartoons* of Raffael. A cartoon is usually made with chalk or distemper on several sheets pasted together, and its outline is transferred by dusting charcoal or the like through holes pricked in it, or by tracing with a hard point.

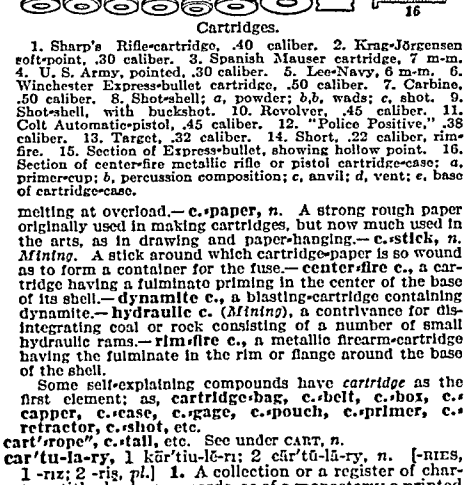
Raphael's *cartoons* were designs for tapestries to be worked in Flanders. JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Art* p. 246. [P. & H.]

2. A large picture or caricature in sketchy style, as in a newspaper or periodical, especially one intended to affect public opinion as to some matter or person. [< F. *carton,* < It. *cartone,* pasteboard. < LL. *carta;* see CARD[1], *n.* **car'ton‡; car-tone'‡.** Syn.: see PICTURE.

car-toond', *pp.* Cartooned. S. S.
car-toon'er-y, 1 kar-tūn'ər-ɪ; 2 cär-tōōn'er-y, *n.* The art of making cartoons.
car-toon'ist, 1 kär-tūn'ist; 2 cär-tōōn'ist, *n.* One who draws cartoons.
car-touch', } 1 kar-tūsh'; 2 cär-tuch' (XIII), *n.* **1.**
car-touche', } *Egypt. Antiq.* An oblong figure with rounded ends, containing the name of a king, queen, or deity, as on monuments and papyri. **2.** *Arch.* (1) An ornamental tablet, escutcheon or scroll, with a space in its center to receive an inscription or emblem. (2) A scroll-shaped modillion, bracket, volute, or similar ornament. **3.** *Her.* An oblong escutcheon with rounded ends, as that of an Italian ecclesiastic. **4.** *Mil.* (1) A cartridge. (2) A cartridge-box. (3) A wooden case filled with balls: formerly fired from a cannon or howitzer. (4) An ammunition-bag. **5.** *Pyrotechnics.* The case containing the inflammable materials in some fireworks. [< F. *cartouche*, < It. *cartoccio*, cartridge, < A Carta, < LL. *carta;* see CARD¹, *n.*]

Cartouche

Car"touche', 1 kar'tūsh'; 2 cär'tuch', **Louis Dominique** (1693–1721). A French robber: executed.
car'tridge, 1 kär'trij; 2 cär'tridg, *n.* **1.** A charge for a firearm, or for blasting, in a case or shell of metal, paper, pasteboard, or cloth; as, a ball-*cartridge*. **2.** *Phot.* (1) A small tube of chemicals prepared for immediate use after solution. (2) A roll of sensitized films so protected by non-actinic paper wrapping that it can be loaded into or removed from the camera in full daylight. [Cor. of CARTOUCH.] **car'trage†**; **car'trouche†**; **car'truce†.— ball'-car"tridge**, *n.* A cartridge containing both powder and ball.— **blank c.**, a cartridge containing powder only.— **c.-block**, *n.* A wooden block bored to receive cartridges, and attached to the side of a breech-loading rifle to facilitate rapid loading.— **c.-clip**, *n.* An appliance made of sheet metal which holds together a number of cartridges at their bases, and facilitates the rapid loading of cartridges into the magazine of a repeating rifle.— **c.-fuse**, *n. Elec.* A fuse enclosed in a fiber tube with terminals at its ends, which serves to open a circuit by



Cartridges.

1. Sharp's Rifle-cartridge, .40 caliber. 2. Krag-Jörgensen soft-point, .30 caliber. 3. Spanish Mauser cartridge, 7 m-m. 4. U. S. Army, pointed, .30 caliber. 5. Lee-Navy, 6 m-m. 6. Winchester Express-bullet cartridge, .50 caliber. 7. Carbine, .50 caliber. 8. Shot-shell; *a*, powder; *b,b*, wads; *c*, shot. 9. Shot-shell, with buckshot. 10. Revolver, .45 caliber. 11. Colt Automatic-pistol, .45 caliber. 12. "Police Positive," .38 caliber. 13. Target, .32 caliber. 14. Short, .22 caliber, rim-fire. 15. Section of Express-bullet, showing hollow point. 16. Section of center-fire metallic rifle or pistol cartridge-case; *a*, primer-cup; *b*, percussion composition; *c*, anvil; *d*, vent; *e*, base of cartridge-case.

melting at overload.— **c.-paper**, *n.* A strong rough paper originally used in making cartridges, but now much used in the arts, as in drawing and paper-hanging.— **c.-stick**, *n. Mining.* A stick around which cartridge-paper is so wound as to form a container for the fuse.— **center-fire c.**, a cartridge having a fulminate priming in the center of the base of its shell.— **dynamite c.**, a blasting-cartridge containing dynamite.— **hydraulic c.** (*Mining*), a contrivance for disintegrating coal or rock consisting of a number of small hydraulic rams.— **rim-fire c.**, a metallic firearm-cartridge having the fulminate in the rim or flange around the base of the shell.

Some self-explaining compounds have *cartridge* as the first element; as, **cartridge-bag, c.-belt, c.-box, c.-capper, c.-case, c.-gage, c.-pouch, c.-primer, c.-retractor, c.-shot**, etc.

cart'-rope", **c.-tail**, etc. See under CART, *n.*
car'tu-la-ry, 1 kär'tiu-lē-rɪ; 2 cär'tū-lā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** A collection or a register of charters, title-deeds, or records, as of a monastery; a printed copy of such register or records; also, the room in which such records are kept.

> Could you fail read this *cartulary* aright
> On head and front of Franceschini there?
> BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. vi, l. 1788.

2. An officer in charge of such records. [< LL. *cartularium*, < L. *chartula;* see CHARTER.] **char'tu-la-ryt.**
cart'-whip", 1 kärt'-hwip; 2 cärt'-hwip, *v.* **I.** *t.* To move or act like a cart-whip. **II.** *i.* To move or act like a cart-whip.
Cart'wright, 1 kärt'rait; 2 cärt'rit, *n.* **1. Edmund** (⁸/₂₁ 1743–¹⁶/₂₁1823), an English clergyman, poet, and mechanician, inventor of the power-loom. **2. Peter** (⁸/₁1785–⁸/₂₁ 1872), an American Methodist preacher. **3. Thomas** (1535–¹²/₂₂1603), an English Puritan controversialist.
ca-ru'bi-o, 1 ka-rū'bi-o; 2 cä-ru'bi-o, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A small tree (*Fagara monophylla*) whose bark yields a yellow dye.
ca-ru'cat, *n.* A plow; a plow-team of four oxen or horses yoked abreast. **car-ru'cat.**
ca-ru'cage, 1 ka-rū'kij; 2 ca-ru'caj, *n.* **1.** The plowing of land. **2.** A tax on each carucate. [< LL. *caruca*, ult. < *carrus;* see CAR¹, *n.*] **ca-re'agt**; **car-ru'cagt**; **ca-ru'agt**; **car'u-ca-tagt.**
car'u-cate, 1 kar'u-kēt; 2 cär'u-cāt, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A Norman measure of land, of what could be tilled with a caruca; a plowland. It was originally 80 acres in the two-field or 120 in the three-field culture, not including fallow. **car'ru-catet**; **ca'ruct.— car'u-cat"ed**, *a.* Reckoned by carucates, as for taxing.
Ca'rum, 1 kē'rum; 2 cā'rūm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed annual or perennial herbs of the family *Apiaceæ*, with pinnate leaves and umbels of white or yellow flowers. *C. carui* is the caraway. [< Gr. *karon*, caraway.]
car'un-cle, } 1 kar'uŋ-kl *or* kə-ruŋ'kl; 2 car'ŭŋ-cl *or* ca-
car'un-cl§, } rŭŋ'cl (XIII), *n.* **1.** A fleshy excrescence, as (1) the comb or wattles on the head of a bird, and (2) a reddish elevation (the lacrimal caruncle) at the inner angle of the eye. **2.** *Bot.* A protuberant growth of the seed-coat at or near the hilum. [< L. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, flesh.] **ca-run'cu-lat**; **car'un-culet.— ca-run'-cu-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a caruncle.— **ca-run'-cu-late**, *a.* Having a caruncle or caruncles. **ca-run'cledt**; **ca-run'cu-lat"edt.— ca-run"cu-la'tion**, *n.*— **ca-run'cu-lous**, *a.* Caruncular; carunculate.
Ca-ru'pa-no, 1 ka-rū'pa-nō; 2 cä-ru'pä-nō, *n.* A seaport in Bermudez department, Venezuela.
ca'rus¹, 1 kē'rus; 2 cā'rŭs, *n. Pathol.* Extreme insensibility to stimulus; profound coma. [< Gr. *karos*, heavy sleep.]
Ca'rus², *n.* **1. Julius Victor** (⁸/₂₁1823–³/₁₀1903), a German zoologist, author, and educator. **2. Paul** (⁷/₁₁1852–²/₁₁ 1919), a German-American scientific and philosophic author; editor of the *Open Court* and the *Monist* (Chicago).
Ca-ru'so, 1 ka-rū'so; 2 cä-ru'so, **Enrico** (²/₂₁1873–⁶/₂₁1921). An Italian operatic tenor.
Ca-ru'thers-ville, 1 ka-rū'thərz-vil; 2 cä-ru'thers-vil, *n.* A town in Pemiscot county, Mo.
ca-ru'to, 1 ka-rū'to; 2 ca-ru'to, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** A blue-black dyestuff obtained from genip-fruit. **2.** A tropical American shrub (*Genipa americana*) of the madder family.
car'va-crol, 1 kär've-krōl *or* -krel; 2 cär'va-crōl *or* -crŏl, *n. Chem.* A light oily compound ($C_{10}H_{14}O$) resembling creosote in odor and taste, contained in various oils, as the oils of caraway, thyme, etc.: used as a remedy for toothache. [< F. *carvi*, CARAWAY, + L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, + -OL.] **— carvacrol iodid** (*Chem.*), a yellowish brown amorphous powder, used as a substitute for iodoform.
car'val, 1 kär'val; 2 cär'val, *n.* [Manx.] A carol or ballad, often on a religious topic. **car'velt.**

Sometimes he crooned a Manx *carval*, and sometimes whistled it, as he worked. HALL CAINE *The Deemster* p. 219. [A. 1888.]

carve¹, } 1 kärv; 2 cärv, *v.* [CARVED, CARVD⁸; CARV'ING.]
carv§, } **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut raised or incised figures or designs upon; as, a *carved* bedstead. **2.** To fashion by cutting or chiseling: sometimes with *into* or *out of;* as, the figures that Japanese artists *carve out of*, or *into* which they *carve* ivory. **3.** To cut up or into pieces or slices, as cooked meat; as, to *carve* roast meat or a fowl; also, to divide for apportionment. **4.** To accomplish or achieve as by cutting or cleaving. **5.** To hew out or cut, as a path; also used figuratively.

Francis, Duke of Guise, . . . was a skilful and high-spirited soldier, whose trusty blade had *carved* its way to renown. W. M. PUNSHON *Lectures and Sermons, Huguenots* p. 246. [E. & L. 1873.]

6. To mark with lines or furrows; as, his face is *carved* with wrinkles.

II. *i.* **1.** To make carved work or figures. **2.** To cut up cooked meat served at table. [< AS. *ceorfan.*] **carft; corret.** Syn.: see CUT.— **to carve out. 1.** To secure by forcing or cutting apart; as, *to carve out* a way through a dense crowd. **2.** *Law.* To create; as, *to carve out* a term from a freehold.— **to c. the blood-eagle**, see BLOOD.
carve²†, *vt.* To become sour, as milk; curdle.
carve³, *n.* A cut or stroke in carving. **carf†.**
carve²†, *n.* A carucate: misspelling of *carue.*
car'vel, 1 kär'vel; 2 cär'vĕl, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A caravel. **2†.** (1) The argonaut or paper-nautilus. (2) An ianthin. (3) A jellyfish, the Portuguese man-of-war. [Contr. of CARAVEL.] **— car'vel-built"**, *a. Naut.* Built with carvel-joints: distinguished from *clinker-built.* **c.-planked†.— c.-joint**, *n.* A flush joint, as of two planks or plates in a vessel's side.— **c.-work**, *n.* Work with flush joints.
car'ven, 1 kär'vn; 2 cär'vn, *a.* [Poet.] Wrought by carving or graving; carved.
car'vene, 1 kär'vin; 2 cär'vēn, *n. Chem.* A colorless mobile oily compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$) of aromatic taste, contained in oil of caraway. [< F. *carvi*, CARAWAY.] **car'vent.**
car've-none, 1 kär'vɪ-nōn; 2 cär've-nōn, *n. Org. Chem.* An oil-like ketone ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) obtained from carvone and characterized by a caraway odor. **car've-olt.** [< G. *carve*, CARAWAY.]
carv'er¹, 1 kärv'er; 2 cärv'er, *n.* **1.** One who carves; as, a glass-*carver*, ship-*carver*, etc.; the *carver* of a turkey. **2.** A carving-knife.— **a pair of carvers**, a carving-knife and carving-fork.— **carv'er-ship**, *n.* The office of carver as for a royal table.
Carv'er², *n.* **1. John** (1575–⁴/-1621), an English Puritan; one of the Pilgrim Fathers; 1st governor of Plymouth colony, 1620–1621. **2. Jonathan** (1732–¹/₂₁1780), an American explorer; *Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America.* **3.** A county in Minnesota; 360 sq. m.; county-seat, Chaska. **4.** A town in Plymouth county, Mass.
car-ves'trene, 1 kar-ves'trin; 2 cär-vĕs'trēn, *n. Chem.* An optically inactive terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$) derived from carvone. [< CARVONE + SYLVESTRENE.]
Car"vin', 1 kar'vaⁿ'; 2 cär'văⁿ', *n.* A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France.
carv'ing, 1 kärv'iŋ; 2 cärv'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or art of carving, especially of cutting wood and ivory in artistic forms.

The detail of a single weedy bank laughs the *carving* of ages to scorn. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 197. [w. & s. 1858.]

2. A piece of carved work, or carved work in general. **3.** Decorative sculpture, as opposed to statuary, etc.— **carv'ing-chis"el**, *n.* See CHISEL.— **c.-lathe**, *n.* A lathe used for ornamenting various articles of woodwork.— **c.-machine**, *n.* An apparatus for carving wood (as panels, moldings, fretwork or bracket-work, etc.), or for roughing out carved work to be finished by hand.— **c.-table**, *n.* A metal-topped table heated by hot water or steam, on which meats are kept hot for carving.— **chip-c.**, *n.* Soft-wood carving by hand with a knife.— **flat c.**, carving whose design is represented by flat surfaces brought into relief.
car'vone, 1 kär'vōn; 2 cär'vōn, *n. Chem.* An oil-like ketone ($C_{10}H_{14}O$) found in the oils of caraway, mint, etc., and characterized by a caraway odor: formerly called **carvol.** [< F. *carvi*, CARAWAY, + -OL.]
car'vy, 1 kär'vɪ; 2 cär'vy, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Caraway.
Car-war', 1 kar-wär'; 2 cär-wär', *n.* A seaport in Bombay, India.
car'-wheel", *n.* See CAR¹, *n.* [RIWITCHET.
car'witch-et, 1 kär'wich-et; 2 cär'wich-ĕt, *n.* Same as CAR-
Ca'ry, 1 kē'rɪ; 2 cā'ry, *n.* **1. Alice** (⁴/₂₁1820–³/₁₁1871), an American poet and novelist; *Clovernook*, etc. **2. Henry Francis** (¹²/₂₁1772–⁸/₂₁1844), an English clergyman and poet; translated Dante's *Divina Commedia*, 1806–1814. **3. Phœbe** (⁴/₂₁1824–³/₂₁1871), an American poet; sister of Alice; *Poems and Parodies*, 1854.
Ca'ry-a, 1 kē'rɪ-ə; 2 cā'ry-a, *n. Bot.* Same as HICORIA.
car'y-ate, 1 kar'ɪ-ēt; 2 cär'y-āt, *n.* A caryatid.
car"y-at'ic, 1 kar'ɪ-at'ɪk; 2 cär'y-ăt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by caryatids. **2.** [C-] Of or pertaining to Caryæ, in ancient Greece, or its people. [< L. *caryatides;* see CARYATID.] **car"y-at'idt.**
car"y-at'id, 1 kar'ɪ-at'id; 2 cär'y-ăt'id, *n.* [-IDS or -ɪ-DES, 1 -idz *or* -ɪ-dīz; 2 -ids *or* -i-dēs, *pl.*] *Arch.* A column in the form of a sculptured female figure, usually with full draperies, used to support an entablature or the like. [< L. *Caryatides*, < Gr. *karyatides*, lit. women of Caryæ, < *Karyai*, Caryæ, town of Laconia, Greece.] **car"i-at'idt.— car"y-at"i-de'an**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or upheld by caryatids. **car"y-at'i-dalt; car"y-a-tid'ict.**

Caryatids of the Erechtheum at Athens.

car'y-in, 1 car'ɪ-in; 2 cär'y-in, *n. Chem.* A crystallizable principle contained in the bark of the thick-shelled hickory (*Carya tomentosa*) and believed to be the same as quercitrin. **car'y-inet.**
ca-ry'i-nite, 1 ka-raɪ'ɪ-nait; 2 ca-ry'i-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A greasy brown arsenate (Mn, Ca, Pb, Mg)$_2As_2O_8$; found massive.
car'yl, 1 kar'il; 2 cär'yl, *n. Chem.* The univalent radical ($C_{10}H_{17}$), of which the hydrid is carane ($C_{10}H_{18}$). [< CARANE + -YL.]
car'y-o-, 1 kar'ɪ-o-; 2 cär'y-o-. From Greek *karyon*, nut; a combining form.— **Ca-ry'o-car**, *n. Bot.* A small genus of South-American trees of the camellia or tea family (*Ternstræmiaceæ*), having opposite digitate leaves with from 3 to 5 leaflets, and flowers in terminal racemes. The species yield Souari-nuts, known in the United States as *butternuts.* **— Car"y-o-ca-ra'ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of dicotyledonous tropical American trees belonging to the order *Hypericales.*— **car"y-o-ca-ra'ceous**, *a.*— **car'y-oc'e-rite**, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, nut-brown, translucent borosilicate of complex composition containing the rare oxids of cerium, didymium, yttrium, thorium, and lanthanum.— **car'y-o-chrome.** *Ncurol.* **I.** *a.* Designating the method of staining, invented by Franz Nissl. **II.** *n.* **1.** The Nissl method of staining. **2.** A nerve-cell with a nucleus as large as that of an ordinary nerve-cell, but with a cell-body imperfectly developed. See NISSL.— **car'y-o-cl-ne'sis**, **car"y-o-ki-ne'sis**, etc. Same as KARYOKINESIS, etc.— **Car"y-oc'ri-nus**, *n.* A genus of fossil echinoderms and cystideans found in the Upper Silurian of New York and Tennessee.— **Car"y-o-phyl-la'ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as SILENACEÆ. **Car"y-o-phyl'le-æt.— car"y-o-phyl-la'ceous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caryophyllaceæ.* **car"y-o-phyl'le-oust; car"y-o-phyl'loust.— Car"y-o-phyl-læ'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of tapeworms having a clove-shaped, unsegmented body, head bilobed and hookless, and a single set of sexual organs behind: parasitic in fishes. **Car"y-o-phyl-læ'us**, *n.* (t. g.) **Car"y-o-phyl'li-dæt.— car"y-o-phyl-læ'id**, *n.— car"y-o-phyl-læ'oid*, *a.— car"y-o-phyl'lene**, *n. Chem.* A sesquiterpene ($C_{15}H_{24}$) which constitutes about 10 per cent. of clove-oil.— **car"y-o-phyl'lin**, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{24}O_8$) contained in varieties of cloves.— **car"y-o-phyl'lic**, *a.— car"y-o-phyl-lin'ic*, *a.— Car"y-o-phyl'lus**, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical evergreen trees of the myrtle family, having cymose pink or white flowers, and several species of which bear edible fruit. *C. aromaticus* is the clove. This genus is included by some botanists in *Eugenia* and by others in *Jambosa.*— **car"y-op'i-lite**, *n. Mineral.* A fibrous brown hydrous silicate ($H_6Mn_5Si_3O_{12}$): found massive.— **car'y-o-plasm**, *n.* Same as NUCLEOPLASM.— **car"y-o-plas'mic**, *a.*

For other words, in which the Greek form is preferred, see under KARYO-.

car"y-op'sis, 1 kar'ɪ-op'sɪs; 2 cär'y-ŏp'sis, *n.* [-OP'SES or -OP'SI-DES, *pl.*] A seed-like fruit in which the thin seed-coat is firmly consolidated throughout with the thin pericarp, as the grains of wheat and rye. [< CARYO- + Gr. *opsis*, appearance.] **car"i-op'sist.**
Car"y-op'ter-is, 1 kar'ɪ-op'tər-ɪs; 2 cär'y-ŏp'ter-is, *n. Bot.* A small genus of ornamental undershrubs, indigenous in China and Japan, belonging to the vervain family and bearing blue or violet flowers in axillary cymes.
car"y-or-rhex'is, 1 kar'ɪ-o-reks'ɪs; 2 cär'y-o-rek's is, *n.* The breaking apart of the nucleus of a cell. [< CARYO- + Gr. *rhexis*, breaking.]
Car"y-o'ta, 1 kar'ɪ-ō'tə; 2 cär'y-ō'ta, *n. Bot.* A genus of lofty palms, comprising 9 species, all natives of southeastern Asia. They have bipinnate leaves with remarkably short broad leaflets. Most of the species yield jaggery, sago, rope-fiber, palm wine, and hard wood. *C. urens* is cultivated in India. [Gr. *karyon*, nut.]
car"y-o-zy'mo-gen, 1 kar'ɪ-o-zaɪ'mo-jen; 2 cär'y-o-zȳ'mo-jĕn, *n.* Nuclear particles collectively of which zymogens are partly composed. [< CARYO + ZYMOGEN.]
Car'ys-fort Reef, 1 kar'ɪs-fərt; 2 cär'ys-fort. A dangerous coral reef near the southern end of Florida, at the edge of the Gulf Stream. It has a lighthouse. [*C. T.* l. 846.
cast, *n.* [F.] **1.** Chance. **2.** A case; quiver. CHAUCER
ca'sa, 1 ka'sə; 2 cä'sä, *n.* [Sp., Pg., or It.] A house.
ca. sa., *abbr. Capias ad satisfaciendum.* See CAPIAS.
Ca-sa'ba, *n.* **1.** Same as KASSABA. **2.** [c-] A winter variety of muskmelon with sweet white flesh and yellow rind.
ca-sa'be, 1 ka-sā'bē; 2 cä-sä'be, *n.* Same as BUMPER, *n.*, 3.
Ca"sa-bi-an'ca, 1 ka"sə-bi-āⁿ'kə; 2 cä"sä-bi-äⁿ'cä, **Louis** (1752–1798). A French naval officer; born in Corsica; killed at the battle of the Nile by an explosion on the "Orient," of which he was captain; his son is the hero of Mrs. Hemans's poem *Casabianca.*
Ca"sa-blan'ca, 1 kä"sə-blāⁿ'kə; 2 cä"sä-blāⁿ'kä, *n.* A seaport on the N. W. coast of Morocco.
Ca'sa Grande. The principal structure of an extensive prehistoric ruin in Pinal county, Ariz., erected perhaps by ancestors of the present Zuñi people; now reserved and protected by the Federal government.
ca'sal, 1 kē'səl; 2 cā'sal, *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to a case or cases.
ca'sal, *n.* [Rare.] A hamlet; village. **ca-sa'le"s.**
Ca'sal, 1 kā'səl; 2 cā'sal, **Manuel Ayres** (1754–1840). A Brazilian geographer; born in Portugal; *Corografica Brazilica* (1817), the first circumstantial account of the interior provinces of South America.
Ca-sa'le, 1 ka-sā'lē; 2 cä-sä'le, *n.* A strongly fortified town in Alessandria province, Piedmont, Italy.
Ca"sa'lis', 1 ka"sə'lī'; 2 cä"sä'lī', **Eugène** (1812–1891). A French Protestant missionary.

Ca-sal' Mag-gio're, 1 ka-sāl' mad-jō'rē; 2 cä-sāl' mäd-jō'rę. A manufacturing town in Cremona province, Lombardy, Italy.

Cas'a-loth, 1 kas'ą-loth; 2 cäs'a-lōth, *n.* *Bth.* (Douai).

cas'al-ty, 1 kaz'ol-tı; 2 cäs'al-tı, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Uncertain; changeable; weakly. **cas'el-ty‡.**

Ca"sa-no'va, 1 kū"sa-nō'vą; 2 cä"sä-nō'vä, **Giovanni Giacomo de Seingalt** (4/11725–1803). An Italian adventurer; "the Gil Blas of the 18th century"; wrote sprightly *Memoirs* (12 vols.).

ca"saque', 1 ka"sak'; 2 cä"säk', *n.* A short basque. [F., < *case,* < L. *casa,* house.]

cas'a-reep, *n.* Same as CASSAREEP.

Ca'sas, 1 kū'sas; 2 cä'säs, **Bartolomé de las** (1474–1566). A Spanish Dominican missionary and historian; called "Apostle of the Indies" because of heroic labors in behalf of the Indians against oppression.

Ca'sas Gran'des, 1 kū'sas grăn'dēs; 2 cä'säs grän'dęs. A village in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, noted for its ruins of early Mexican buildings. From artificial mounds in the vicinity prehistoric stone axes and utensils have been excavated.

ca'sate, 1 kē'sāt; 2 cä'sāt, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* A grant of land sufficient for the support of a family. [< LL. *casata,* < L. *casa,* house.]

Ca-sa'ti, 1 ka-sā'tı; 2 cä-sä'tı, **Gaetano** (1838–1/11902). An Italian explorer of Central Africa and a companion of Emin Pasha.

Ca-sau'bon, 1 kə-sō'bən *or* (*F.*) ka'zō'bōn'; 2 ca-sa'bọn *or* (*F.*) cä'zō'bōn', **Isaac** (2/11 1559–2/11614). A Swiss scholar and theologian; librarian to Henry IV. of France, 1603–1610; *Athenæus; Ecclesiastical Liberty.*

ca-sa'va, *n.* Same as CASSAVA. **ca-sa've‡.**

cas'ban, 1 kas'bən; 2 cäs'bän, *n.* A stiff cotton fabric smooth on one side and embossed on the other, used for dress-facings.

Cas'bin, *n.* Same as KAZVIN.

Cas'ca, 1 kas'kə; 2 cäs'ca, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar,* a Roman citizen, one of the conspirators against Cæsar.

cas'ca-bel, 1 kas'kə-bel; 2 cäs'ca-bēl, *n.* **1.** A knob or breeching-loop behind the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon, to facilitate handling; sometimes, all back of the base-ring. **2.** A rattlesnake or its rattle. [< Sp. *cascabel,* little bell.] **cas'ca-ble‡.**

cas-cade', 1 kas-kēd'; 2 cäs-cād', *vi.* [CAS-CAD'ED; CAS-CAD'ING.] **1.** To fall in or as in a cascade; form cascades. **2.** [Low.] To vomit.

cas-cade'ı, *n.* **1.** A waterfall of moderate volume, or one of a series of small waterfalls, natural or artificial.

They tumble like natural *cascades* from rock to rock, sending their murmur afar, to make the quiet and silence more appreciable. HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. i, p. 95. [o. & co. 1874.]

2. Anything resembling a waterfall, as in the trimmings of a dress. **3.** Series-connection, as of electrical sources, or of successive operations in physics, as cooling a gas by utilizing the effect of a previously expanded gas. **4.** A pyrotechnic device to imitate a waterfall by Chinese fire. [F., < It. *cascata,* < *cascare,* fall, prob. < L. *casso, quasso,* freq. of *quatio,* shake.] — **cas-cade'-bot"tle,** *n.* *Manuf. Chem.* A hollow stone vessel, open at the top, through which a tube is passed filled with charcoal or other material of like character, thus enabling any fluid passing over the contents to be charged with gas which is circulated through the jar. — **charging by c.,** the process of charging a series of Leyden jars by connecting the outer coating of each with the inner coating of the next one, so that, by charging the first, the others are charged successively by induction. — **Gasslot's c.,** an electric discharge in a vacuum, having the appearance of a cascade of light.

Cas-cade'2, *n.* **1.** A county in Montana; 2,764 sq. m.; county-seat, Great Falls. **2.** A town in Dubuque county, Ia.

Cas-cade' moun'tains or range. That part of the great Cordillera extending from northern California to British Columbia; highest peaks: in California, Mt. Shasta, 14,380 ft.; in Oregon, Mt. Hood, 11,225 ft.; in Washington, Mt. Rainier, 14,526 ft.; in British Columbia none exceeds 7,000 ft.

cas"ca-do'ce, 1 kūs"ka-dō'sē; 2 cäs"ca-dō'sę, *n.* [Braz.] A large tree (*Pradosia lactescens*) belonging to the family *Sapotaceæ:* native name.

cas-cal'ho, 1 kas-kal'yo; 2 cäs-cäl'yo, *n.* [Braz.] A stratum of gravel, sand, or other detritus, that contains diamonds and sometimes gold; mellan. [Same as DIVI-DIVI.

cas"ca-lo'te, 1 kūs"ka-lō'tē; 2 cäs"ca-lō'te, *n.* [Mex.] *Bot.*

cas-can', 1 kas-kan'; 2 cäs-cän', *n.* *Mil. Engin.* A well-like hole, as for giving access to an underground gallery or for tapping an enemy's mine. [< F. *cascane.*] **cas-cane'‡.**

Cas"ca-pe'di-ac, 1 kas"ka-pē'di-ak; 2 cäs"ca-pę'di-äc, *n.* A river in Bonaventure county, Quebec province, Canada; 150 m. long to Chaleur Bay.

cas'ca-ra, 1 kas'kā-ra; 2 cäs'cä-ra, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** See BARK3, *n.* **2.** A bark canoe. **3.** 1 kas-kē'rə *or* kas-kar'ə; 2 cäs-cā'ra *or* cäs-cär'a. A cathartic or laxative drug from the cascara-buckthorn. — **cas'ca-ra-buck"thorn,** *n.* *Bot.* A large deciduous-leaved shrub or small tree (*Rhamnus purshiana*) of the buckthorn family, indigenous in the northwestern United States and adjacent Canadian provinces. The bark yields **cascara sagrada.** See BARK2, *n.*

cas"ca-ril'la, 1 kas'ka-ril'ə; 2 cäs'ca-ril'a, *n.* The aromatic bark of a West-Indian euphorbiaceous shrub (*Croton eleuteria*), sometimes used as a tonic; also, the shrub. [Sp., dim. of *cascara,* bark, < *cascar,* break, prob. < L. *casso;* see CASCADE, *n.*] — **native cascarilla** [Austral.], a small tree (*Croton verreauxii*) yielding a yellowish, firm, close-grained timber. — **cas"ca-ril'lin,** *n.* *Chem.* A white, crystalline, bitter compound ($C_{12}H_{18}O_6$) contained in cascarilla-bark. **cas"ca-ril'line‡.**

cas'ca-rob, 1 kas'ka-reb; 2 cäs'ca-rōb, *n.* [Trinidad, W. Ind.] A cichloid fish (genus *Cichlasoma*).

Casch'casch, 1 kash'kash; 2 cäsh'cäsh, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights* (*Camaralzaman and Badoura*), a genius, "hunch-backed, lame, and blind in one eye, with six horns on his head, and both his hands and feet crooked"; slave to the fairy Maimoune.

ca"schie-law'lıst, *n.* [Scot.] An instrument of torture.

cas'chive, 1 kas'chaiv; 2 cäs'chīv, *n.* [Afr.] A mormyroid fish, especially *Mormyrus caschive.*

cas'chrom, 1 kas'krom; 2 cäs'crōm, *n.* A Highland pick or bog-hoe for stony ground. [Gael., < *cas,* foot, + *chrom,* crooked.] **crook'-spade"‡; foot'-plow"‡.**

cas'co, 1 kas'ko; 2 cäs'co, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A square-ended flat-bottomed boat of the Philippine Islands, used as a lighter. **2.** [So. Am.] The offspring of mulatto parents.

Cas'co Bay. An island-studded inlet of the sea in S. W. Maine, including Portland harbor: a favorite summer resort.

case1, 1 kās; 2 cās, *vt.* [CASED; CAS'ING.] **1.** To cover with a case; put into a case; incase; as, to *case* oneself in armor; to *case* a wall with stone.

Look! the massy trunks Are *cased* in the pure crystal. BRYANT *Winter Piece* st. 2.

2. To cover (a sheet or object of glass) with a layer of glass of another color fused *on,* as in making cameo-glass. **3.** To render (tobacco-leaves) pliable and bring them into a proper condition as regards moisture, flavor, etc. **4†.** To strip off the skin or case from; flay.

case2‡, *v.* [CASED; CAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To mention as a case or instance. **II.** *i.* To give instances; put cases.

case3, *n.* **1.** The state of things in a given instance. (1) A special condition of affairs; juncture; as, what shall be done in the present *case?* in the *case* of Mr. X. there was no excuse. (2) Also, the fact; as, this is not the *case.*

A hard *case* that hereupon I should be justly condemned of sin. HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* p. 139. [E. & S. 1888.]

(3) The amount of elasticity possessed by tobacco-leaves; also, their condition as regards moisture, at the time of their curing and afterward. **2.** An event; contingency; as, in *case* of fire, sound the alarm. **3.** A particular instance or example; as, a *case* of destitution; a *case* of embezzlement. Specifically: (1) *Med. & Surg.* An example, instance, or condition; sometimes, a subject of disease or injury; a statement of the history, etc., of a particular instance; as, a *case* of fever. (2) *Law.* (*a*) A cause of action; a suit; an action. (*b*) A state of facts constituting a cause of action submitted for judicial decision. (*c*) The printed report of a legal proceeding. "A *case* in law or equity consists of the right of one party as well as of the other." WHEATON *U. S. Supreme Court Reports* vol. vi, p. 379.

4. A particular group of facts, conditions, or circumstances under discussion: often, a hypothesis; as, *Case* I. involves such and such mathematical considerations. **5.** State (of circumstances, material or moral); physical condition or situation; plight; as, the shipwrecked party *arrived in wretched case; he is in too good case to run far.*

Full of sad anguish and in heavy *case.* SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iv, can. 7, st. 38.

6. *Gram.* The relation of a noun, pronoun, or, in inflected languages, an adjective to other words in the sentence, or its form indicating the relation.

In English *case* has for the most part come to signify a relation, the inflection or case-endings being confined to the possessive ('s) of the noun, and to the pronouns; as, nominative *case,* thou; possessive, thine; objective, thee. The French has no case-ending save for pronouns, Latin has six, German has four, Greek has five (including the vocative), Sanskrit has eight (nominative, accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, locative, and vocative); some Semitic and other languages have an elaborate case system, but the general tendency is to replace inflections by prepositions.

A *case,* in the declension of a noun, means a falling away, or a deflection from the upright nominative.

DE QUINCEY *Literary Reminiscences* vol. ii, p. 300. [r. & r. 1854.]

7. [Colloq., U. S.] A "specimen"; a peculiar person; as, he is a regular *case,* or a hard *case.* [< F. *cas,* < L. *casus,* event, < *casus,* pp. of *cado,* fall.] **caas†; cas†.**

Syn.: accident, action, cause, circumstances, condition, conjuncture, contingency, event, example, fact, incident, instance, occurrence, plight, predicament, situation, specimen, state, suit. — PREP.: a case *of* conscience; the case *with* children; [Archaic] in case *for* action.

— **action on the case** (*Law*), a common law remedy peculiar to and appropriate for injuries committed without force where the damage is only consequential: more comprehensive than **assumpsit** or **trover.** — **agreed c.,** a case in which the facts are agreed upon as between the parties to a suit, reduced to writing, and submitted to the court for its decision thereon without further testimony. — **all a c.†,** all the same; all one; immaterial. — **American Tobacco Company c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in which the Supreme Court of the United States, on May 29, 1911, declared the American Tobacco Company and its accessories to be cooperators in a combination illegal under the Sherman anti-trust law. — **bank-tax c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in which the U. S. Supreme Court held unconstitutional a State tax upon Federal securities. (2 *Wall.* p. 200.) — **Beef Trust c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case wherein the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that combinations in restraint of trade affecting interstate commerce were unlawful. (196 *U. S.* p. 375.) — **Bradlaugh's c.** (*Eng. Law*), a case holding that a legislative body, as the House of Commons, has entire control of its own internal proceedings, with which the courts will not interfere. (48 *Vict.* 1884; 12 *Q. B. D.* p. 271.) — **Bushell's c.** (*Eng. Law*), a habeas corpus case deciding that a jury may not be punished for its findings. — **case'-book",** *n.* *Law & Med.* A book, as of a lawyer or surgeon, containing records of cases. — **c. certified** (*U. S. Law*), a single question of law submitted for determination to the U. S. Supreme Court by the judges of the Circuit Court. — **c.-divinity†,** *n.* Sophistical reasoning. — **c.-ending,** *n.* *Gram.* An inflection; one of the terminations that distinguish cases. — **c.-examination,** *n.* *U. S. Postal Service.* An examination as to the ability of applicants to distribute mail in cases, as in the railway service or in large cities. — **c. for motion** (*Eng. Law*), an abstract of the proceedings in a divorce or probate action, together with a statement of the relief desired, which is filed before the *making of a motion.* — **c. law,** law based upon or settled by decided cases: distinguished from *statute law.* — **c. lawyer,** one better versed in reported cases. — **c. made,** a form of procedure in code States under which a statement of facts regarding a disputed point of law agreed to by both parties is submitted without any preceding action to the court. — **c. of conscience,** a matter for the decision of *conscience.* — **c. of Lord Shaftesbury** (*Eng. Law*), a habeas corpus case in King's Bench where it was held that the lower court could not pass on a commitment by the High Court of Peers. — **c. of monopolies** (*Eng. Law*), a case holding a monopoly granted by the crown void as against the authority and the statutes of Parliament. — **c. of the Caroline,** see MCLEOD CASE. — **c. of the slave Grace** (*Eng. Law*), a case in the Admiralty Court deciding that a slave, having been in England but having returned voluntarily to a slaveholding country, reverted to a condition of slavery. (8 *Geo. IV.* 1827; 2 *Hagg. Adm. R.* p. 94.) — **c. on appeal.** **1.** The form of presentation of facts by the appellant to an upper court, together with the record of the proceedings in the action, as a basis of the appeal. **2.** *Eng. Law.* The written statement of the inferior court in crown cases reserved and similar references to higher courts. — **c. stated,** a written statement of the facts in the case consented to by plaintiff and defendant and submitted to the court by their agreement for a *decision without a trial by jury.* — **c. system,** that *system of* law-teaching in which selected cases form the basis for study, supplemented by text-books. — **Chinese exclusion c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court determining the right of Congress to modify treaties with foreign nations, and determining the absolute control of Congress over immigration. (130 *U. S.* p. 581.) — **Clinton Bridge c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court, in 1867, giving effect to an act of Congress establishing a bridge as a post-route, and giving railroads the right to bridge waterways permanently. (10 *Wall.* p. 454.) — **crown cases,** or **crown cases reserved** (*Eng. Law*), legal questions in English criminal law reserved by the trial judges for determination by a special tribunal or by the High Court of Justice. — **Dartmouth College c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case upon the vested rights of corporations, deciding that the grant of a corporate charter by a State creates contract rights in the grantee which a later statute of the State can not alter, because of the provision of the Federal Constitution forbidding States to "pass" any "law impairing the obligation of contracts." This decision led the States to reserve expressly the right to alter their grants. — **direct cases** (*Gram.*), the nominative and vocative: in Latin, *casus recti.* — **equity c.,** a cause properly cognizable in a court of equity or a chancery court. — **five per cent. case** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court, relative to the allotment of proceeds of lands sold, deciding that lands disposed of to satisfy military land-warrants were not *sold* within the meaning of the act granting to States a portion of the proceeds. (110 *U. S.* p. 471.) — **Hayburn's c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court holding it beyond the power of Congress to assign other than judicial duties to members of the judiciary. (2 *Wall.* p. 81.) — **head-money c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court determining the right of Congress to regulate immigration by taxation and otherwise. (112 *U. S.* p. 580.) — **in any c.,** whatever may happen; under any circumstances. — **in c. (that, or of),** if it should appear (that); provided; assuming; if; as, *in case* it rains, do not expect me. — **Income-Tax cases** (*U. S. Law*), cases in which the U. S. Supreme Court held unconstitutional the Federal income-tax law of 1894, in that it provided for a direct tax not apportioned among the States according to representation. (158 *U. S.* p. 601.) — **in good c.,** in good physical condition or form. — **Koszta's c.,** see KOSZTA. — **legal-tender c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court determining that *Congress has the right to declare the treasury* notes of the United States a legal tender. (110 *U. S.* p. 421.) — **license case** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the right of individual States to impose a license tax upon the sale of intoxicating liquors. (5 *How.* p. 504.) — **license-tax cases** (*U. S. Law*), cases in the U. S. Supreme Court which held that the imposition of a license was a method of indirect taxation and ruled that therein the right of the States and the right of the nation to tax the same article are consistent. (5 *Wall.* p. 462.) — **lottery c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court deciding that lottery tickets are subjects of interstate commerce, the sale and circulation of which Congress, under its constitutional powers to regulate commerce, can prohibit. (188 *U. S.* p. 321.) — **McLeod c.** (*International Law*), a diplomatic controversy between Great Britain and the United States in which Great Britain denied the right of the courts of New York to try a member of the Canadian militia who had under proper authority come across the Niagara river during the insurrection of 1837 and destroyed the "Caroline," a filibustering steamer, and killed two persons. The United States acknowledged the right of Great Britain, but pleaded the inability of the Federal authorities to prevent the trial. This case led to the act of Congress of 1842 by which cases involving international relations may be removed from State to Federal courts. (25 *Wendell* 483; 26 *Wendell* 663.) — **McNaghten's c.,** an English case in which *the House of Lords requested the judgment of the Judges of* Queen's Bench upon certain propositions relating to legal insanity where it was decided that "the responsibility of an insane person must depend upon his power to distinguish between right and wrong," and that an insane delusion pleaded as a defense must be such that, if true, it would justify the act committed. (8 *Eng. Rul. Cas.* 29, 41.) — **negro c.,** see SOMMERSETT'S CASE (below). — **Northern Securities c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court in which it was held that a holding company, which in effect centered the control and regulation of various railroads, was a combination in restraint of trade. (193 *U. S.* p. 197.) — **oblique** or **indirect cases** (*Gram.*), all cases (in inflected languages) other than the nominative and vocative. — **particular c.** (*Math.*), the form that a general problem assumes by assigning values to some of the quantities entering into it. — **passenger cases** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court *determining* that a tax levied upon *immigrants* by a State was unconstitutional as being a regulation of commerce reserved to Congress. (7 *How.* p. 283.) — **Railroad Commission c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the rights of the States to regulate railroads in their territory by fixing rates and otherwise and to appoint commissions for this purpose. (116 *U. S.* p. 307.) — **Semayne's c.** (*Law*), a leading case in England, followed in America, determining when an officer may break into a man's house, and involving the interpretation of the maxim "Every man's house is his castle." (5 *Coke* p. 91.) — **Shelley's c.** (*Law*), a case deduced from feudal tenure, involving the effect of words of devise, which became the leading case upon that subject, was adopted as part of the common law of the United States, and still prevails in some jurisdictions: "When the ancestor, by any gift or conveyance, taketh an estate of freehold, and, in the same gift or conveyance an estate is limited, either mediately or immediately, to his heirs, in fee or in tail, *the heirs* are words of limitation of the estate and not words of purchase." (1 *Coke* p. 104.) — **Sheriff of Middlesex's c.** (*Eng. Law*), a habeas corpus case in which it was held that an English court of law could not inquire into the merits of a commitment by the House of Commons. (3 *Vict.* 1840; 11 *Ad. & E.* p. 273.) — **slaughter-house cases** (*U. S. Law*), two cases in the U. S. Supreme Court, growing out of exclusive State grants to a corporation to slaughter animals in certain territory, construing the XIIIth and XIVth Constitutional Amendments and defining police powers. (10 *Wall.* p. 273; 16 *Wall.* p. 36.) — **Somersett's c.** (*Eng. Law*), a case deciding that a slave, once brought into England, could not be sent thence against his will. It became authority for the rule that a slave, coming under jurisdiction of the English law, was free thereby. (12 *Geo. III.* 1771–2; 20 *S. T.* p. 1.) — **Standard Oil c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in which the Supreme Court of the United States, on May 15, 1911, declared the Standard Oil Company to be a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade, monopolizing commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and ordered its dissolution within six months. — **State Tax cases** (*U. S. Law*), a series of cases decided by the U. S. Supreme Court between 1870 and 1875 in which the constitutional limitations upon individual States to tax *the means or materials of commerce were defined.* — **Tarble's c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case in the U. S. Supreme Court defining the relative authority of State and Federal courts and holding specifically that habeas corpus would not lie in a State court for the discharge of a Federal prisoner. (13 *Wall.* p. 397.) — **to make out one's c.,** to demonstrate what one has asserted. — **to put a c.** **1.** To state a question. **2.** To suppose an instance; present a supposed event or condition. — **Tweed's case** (*U. S. Law*), the various proceedings against the Tweed Ring in New York for municipal frauds, forming a mass of litigation. Principally cited

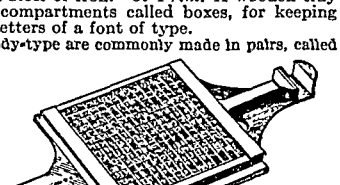
as to State control over county rights, questions of New York practise and, in criminal law, the effect of cumulative sentences. Tweed escaped to Spain, with which country the United States had no extradition treaty; Spain, however, as a matter of diplomatic courtesy surrendered Tweed in 1876.— **Twyne's c.** (*Eng. Law*), a case establishing the rule that conveyances of property for the purpose of defrauding creditors are void. (3 *Coke* p. 80.) — **Virginia coupon cases** (*U. S. Law*), a number of cases in the U. S. Supreme Court in 1884, determining that a State, having once by legislative act declared its bond coupons receivable for its taxes, could not alter their properties by revoking the act.— **Wheeling bridge c.** (*U. S. Law*), a case determining the right of Congress, under the commerce clauses of the Constitution, to decide what shall be deemed an obstruction to navigation and, by its action, to abrogate the effect of a judicial decision declaring a bridge unlawful.

case[2], *n.* **1.** Anything intended to enclose or contain something. **2.** A box, sheath, bag, or other covering in which something is or may be kept; as, a packing-*case;* spectacle-*case;* pillow-*case;* show-*case.*

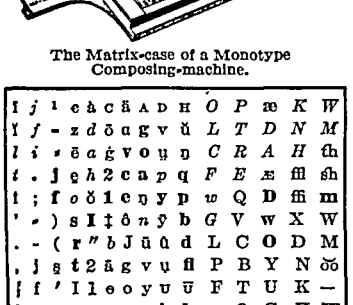
With bow in hand, and arrows in a *case.*
CHAUCER *C. T., Knight's Tale* l. 1,221.

3. A box and the quantity or number contained in it; a set; as, a *case* of wine, of glass, of knives, or the like. **4.** An outer and enclosing part that protects what is within; as, the *case* of a watch or clock; the *case* of a seed-vessel or a pupa; also, the hardened coating of case-hardened steel or iron. **5.** *Print.* A wooden tray divided into compartments called boxes, for keeping separate the letters of a font of type.

Cases for body-type are commonly made in pairs, called **upper** (or **cap**) **case** and **lower c.** respectively. Various printers' cases are named also from their use; as, **music-c.** (for music-type), **rule-c.** (for holding brass rule), **job-c.** (for holding display-type used in job-work). **6.** *Book-binding.* A binding or cover made separately. **7.** *Building.* (1) The frame or casing for a door, window, stairway, or the like, or a hollow box beside a casing, as for sash-weights. (2) An outer facing of a building, as of stone over brick. **8.** *Mining.* (1) [Cornwall.] A fissure that admits water into the workings. (2) A quartz-vein at an angle with a lode, and not containing ore. **9.** *Naut.* (1) The outside planking of a vessel. (2) The cavity in the upper anterior part of the head of a sperm-whale containing the spermaceti. **10.** *Mil.* (1) Case-shot. (2) A charge-holder for a mine, or a lining for a gallery. **11.** *Postal Service.* A framework containing a number of boxes for receiving mail-matter in the process of assortment. **12.** [Archaic.] The skin of an animal (now only in heraldic use); the clothes of a person; the exterior, in any sense. **13.** *Foundry.* A cope. **14.** 225 square feet of crown glass. **15.** *Faro.* Each fourth card dealt. **16.** [Slang.] A dollar. [< OF. *casse,* F. *caisse,* < L. *capsa,* < *capio,* receive.] **caast†.— case'-bay",** *n.* The space between two girders before boarding.— **c.-binding,** *n.* A method of binding books in which the case or cover is made separately and the sheets are fastened in it, the book being then styled **c.-bound.**— **c.-bottle,** *n.* A bottle belonging to a case; usually, one containing spirits or a cordial.— **c.-fly,** *n.* A caddis-fly.— **c.-keeper,** *n. Faro.* **1.** A contrivance for recording the number of cards drawn. **2.** The operator of such contrivance.— **c.-knife,** *n.* **1.** A knife provided with a sheath or case. **2.** A table-knife, as having originally had a sheath.— **c.-lock,** *n.* A lock having a case, so that it can be fastened to the face of a door.— **c.-maker,** *n.*— **c.-mold,** *n. Ceram.* A reproduction in plaster or clay of the original model from which all subsequent casts are made. It is molded either from a hollow form or from a solid mold of the original. See BLOCK-MOLD; WORKING-MOLD.— **c.-shot,** *n.* A projectile made of a metal case filled with balls, etc., as shrapnel or canister-shot.— **c.-smoother,** *n.* A machine that by means of rollers attaches a glued cloth to its backing-board.— **case'weed",** *n.* Shepherd's-purse.— **c.-work,** *n.* **1.** *Bookbinding.* The making of cases. **2.** *Print.* Hand composition.— **c.-worm,** *n.* A caddis-worm. — **lower c.** *Print.* **1.** That one of a pair of cases which contains the small letters, spaces, points, etc. **2.** The small letters, commonly kept in a lower case: often attributively. **matrix-c.,** *n. Print.* A case to hold the matrices of types to be produced by a casting-machine.— **upper c.** *Print.* **1.** That one of a pair of cases which contains the capitals, small capitals, accents, fractions, etc. **2.** Capital letters: often attributively.



The Matrix-case of a Monotype Composing-machine.



Arrangement of Type-matrices as in the Matrix-case of a Monotype Composing-machine, as used in casting the Type for this Dictionary.

Ca"se-a'ri-a, 1 kas'ı-ē'ri-ə; 2 cās'e-ā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed tropical trees or shrubs of the samyda family (*Samydaceæ*), with alternate coriaceous leaves covered with pellucid dots. [< J. *Cæsarius,* Dutch botanist (17th century).

ca'se-ase, 1 kē'sı-ēs; 2 cā'se-ās, *n. Chem.* A tryptic enzym of bacterial origin which dissolves casein and hastens ripening in cheese. [< CASEIN.]

ca'se-ate, 1 kē'sı-ēt; 2 cā'se-āt, *ri.* [CA'SE-AT'ED; CA'SE-AT'ING.] To become cheesy; undergo caseation. [< L. *caseus,* cheese.]

ca'se-ate, *n. Chem.* A salt of caseic acid. **ca'se-in-ate†.**

ca"se-a'tion, 1 kē'sı-ē'shən; 2 cā'se-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** Conversion into cheese or curd; coagulation. **2.** *Pathol.* Caseous degeneration.

case'-bay", *n.* See under CASE[2], *n.*

case'-bear"er, 1 kēs'-bār'er; 2 cās'-bār'er, *n.* An insect-larva that bears a case, as a phryganeid or beetle.— **apple case-bearer,** a moth (*Coleophora malivorella*), belonging to the family *Elachistidæ,* whose larvæ are very destructive to apple-leaves in the eastern part of the United States.— **cigar case-bearer,** an American moth, the *Coleophora bletcherella,* whose larvæ are exceedingly destructive to the leaves of apple- and pear-trees. The insect incases itself in a cigar-shaped protective covering.

case'-bind"ing, etc. See under CASE[2], *n.*

case'-book", **c.-ending,** etc. See under CASE[1], *n.*

ca'se-fy, 1 kē'sı-fai; 2 cā'se-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make or become cheesy. [< L. *caseus,* cheese, + -FY.]

case'-hard"en, 1 kēs'-hārd'n; 2 cās'-hārd'n, *vt.* **1.** To carbonize the surface of (iron) by moderately heating in contact with charcoal or charred animal matter in a case or closed box; coat superficially with steel by any process of cementation. **2.** To make callous or insensible to external influences, especially good influences.— **case'-hard"ened,** *pa.* Steeled or toughened on the outside; also figuratively made callous; hardened; no longer affected by reproof, persuasion, punishment, or shame.— **case-hardening,** *n.*

ca'se-ic, 1 kē'sı-ik; 2 cā'se-ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from cheese or casein. [< L. *caseus,* cheese.] — **caseic acid,** same as LACTIC ACID.

ca'se-id, 1 kē'sı-id; 2 cā'se-id, *n.* Any form of nitrogenous substance in cheese after all water and fat have been expressed from it. [< CASEIN.] [CASEOUS.

ca'se-i-form, 1 kē'sı-ı-fōrm; 2 cā'se-ĭ-fōrm, *a.* Same as

ca'se-in, 1 kē'sı-in; 2 cā'se-ĭn, *n. Chem.* **1.** A proteid compound found variously in the animal economy, but especially in milk, of which it is a principal ingredient. When coagulated by acids or rennet it forms the principal ingredient in cheese. Modern chemistry distinguishes between casein proper which is the result of precipitation, and caseinogen the substance in solution; since in the process, by some unknown action of the acid or rennet on the calcium phosphate present, a chemical change has been effected. Pure casein, containing approximately carbon, 53, hydrogen, 7, nitrogen, 16, sulfur, 1, phosphorus, 1, oxygen, 22, is a white friable substance of acid character. It is used commercially in preparing cotton-cloth for calico-printing and as an adhesive in certain varieties of cement. **2.** Legumin. **vegetable casein†.** [< L. *caseus,* cheese.] **ca'se-ine†.— ca"se-in-dys-pep'tone,** *n.* A compound resulting from the action of hydrochloric acid and pepsin upon milk-casein. **— c.-lime,** *n.* A paste-like substance, resulting from a mixture of burnt chalk and a powdered cheese of inferior quality: used as glue in the arts.— **ca'se-in-ate,** *n.* See CASEATE.

ca"se-in'o-gen, 1 kē'sı-in'o-jen; 2 cā'se-ĭn'o-ĝĕn, *n. Chem.* The casein-bearing proteids of milk. [< L. *caseus,* cheese, + INOGEN.]

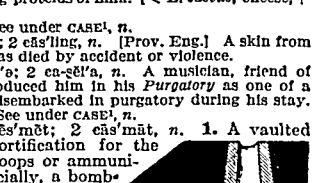
case'-law", etc. See under CASE[1], *n.*

case'ling, 1 kēs'lin; 2 cās'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A skin from an animal that has died by accident or violence.

Ca-sel'la, 1 kə-zel'ə; 2 ca-sĕl'a, *n.* A musician, friend of Dante, who introduced him in his *Purgatory* as one of a freight of souls disembarked in purgatory during his stay.

case'lock", etc. See under CASE[1], *n.*

case'mate, 1 kēs'mēt; 2 cās'māt, *n.* **1.** A vaulted chamber in a fortification for the protection of troops or ammunition, etc.; especially, a bomb-proof arch in the masonry, with embrasures for guns; also, an armored screen or bulkhead on ship-board, pierced for broadside guns. **2.** *Arch.* See CASEMENT, 2: erroneous use. [F., < It. *casamatta,* < *casa,* (< L. *casa*), house, + *matta,* f. of *matto,* feeble, false, < LL. *mattus,* dull, < Per. *mât,* confounded.] — **case'mate-car"riage, c.-gin,** or **c.-truck,** *n.* A carriage, gin, or truck for use with a casemate-gun.— **c.-gun,** *n.* A gun mounted in a casemate.



Casemate (sectional view).

case'mat-ed, 1 kēs'mēt-ed; 2 cās'māt-ĕd, *a.* Furnished with a casemate or casemates.

case'ment[1], 1 kēs'ment *or* -mant; 2 cās'ment (XIII), *n.* **1.** The sash of a window when arranged to open on hinges at the side, or a window arranged with such sashes; also, a long narrow window or light, as between two mullions; loosely, any window.

Soul, from thy *casement* look.
LOPE DE VEGA *To-Morrow* tr. by Longfellow, l. 10.

2. A hollow molding, or cavetto. **3.** A case; covering; incasement.

Although wheels, axles, levers, move within the old *casements,* the watch, in fact, is new.
GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* p. 254. [c. & BROS. 1859.]

[For ENCASEMENT, < OF. ENCASSEMENT, < *encaisser,* incase, < L. *in,* in, + *capsa,* see CASE[2], *n.*] — **case'ment-ed,** *a.* Furnished with casements.

Case'ment[2], **Sir Roger** (°/1864–³/₄1916), British Consul-General of Irish birth; hanged for treason.

ca"se-o-i'o-din, 1 kē'sı-o-ai'o-din; 2 cā'se-o-ī'o-din, *n.* A pharmaceutical preparation in the form of a white powder used medicinally in myxedema. It has 8.7 per cent. iodin and is much like thyroiodin. [< L. *caseus,* cheese + IODIN.]

ca'se-one, 1 kē'sı-ōn; 2 cā'se-ōn, *n.* A substance extracted from cheese by the action of alcohol and water. [< L. *caseus,* cheese.]

ca'se-ose, 1 kē'sı-ōs; 2 cā'se-ōs, *n. Chem.* An intermediary product in the hydration of caseins, either artificial or in the digestive process. See GLOBULOSE; PROTEOSES; VITELLOSE. [< L. *caseus,* cheese.]

ca"se-o-se'rum, 1 kē'sı-o-si'rum; 2 cā'se-o-sē'rūm, *n.* An antiserum produced by immunizing with casein. [< L. *caseus,* cheese, + SERUM.]

ca'se-ous, 1 kē'sı-us; 2 cā'se-ŭs (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or of the nature of cheese; cheesy. [< L. *caseus,* cheese.] — **caseous degeneration,** a transformation of tissues or morbid exudations into a cheesy substance.

cas'er, 1 kēs'er; 2 cās'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which cases. **2.** An apparatus used to moisten tobacco-leaves: a term used in the tobacco-trade. **kas'er;.**

Ca-se'ri-o, 1 ka-sē'ri-o; 2 cā-sē'rī-o, **Santo Ironimo** (1873–1894). An Italian anarchist; guillotined at Lyons for assassinating Sadi Carnot, President of the French republic.

ca-sern', 1 kə-zūrn'; 2 ca-sẽrn', *n.* A lodging for soldiers in a garrison town, usually near the ramparts; a barrack. [< F. *caserne,* < Sp. *caserna,* < *casa,* house, < L. *casa,* cottage.] **ca-serne'†.**

Ca-ser'ta, 1 ka-zer'ta; 2 cä-sẽr'tä, *n.* **1.** A province of Campania, Italy; 2,033 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

case'-shot", etc. See under CASE[2], *n.*

ca'se-um, *n.* Same as CASEIN.

case'weed", etc. See under CASE[2], *n.*

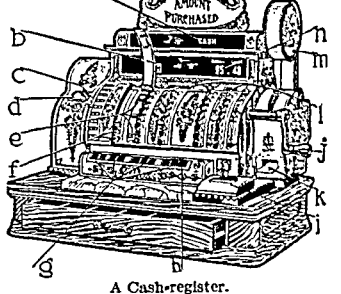
Ca'sey, 1 kē'sı; 2 cā'sy, *n.* **1. John Keegan** (⁵/₂₁1847–¹/₁₇ 1870), an Irish poet-patriot; Fenian; died from the effects of imprisonment; *Maire, My Girl; The Rising of the Moon,* etc. **2. Silas** (⁷/₁₂1807–¹/₂₁1882), American major-general; served in the Mexican war, 1846; commanded a division at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; *Infantry Tactics.* **3. Thomas Lincoln** (⁵/₁₀1831–³/₂₁1896), American military engineer, constructor of the Washington Monument. **4.** A mountainous county in Kentucky; 371 sq. m.; county-seat, Liberty. **5.** A city in Clark county, Ill.

cash[1], 1 kash; 2 cäsh, *vt.* To convert into cash (a check, draft, etc.).— **to cash in,** to exchange one's checks for money when leaving a gambling game; hence, in colloquial use, to die.

cash†[2], *vt.* To disband; dismiss; cashier.

cash[1], *n.* **1.** Current money in hand or readily available, especially coin or government notes and bank-notes actually in one's possession. **2.** Money paid down; immediate payment; as, 5 per cent. discount for *cash.* Compare SPOT CASH. **3†.** A place for keeping money; a money-box; pouch. [< OF. *casse,* box; see CASE[2], *n.*] Syn.: see MONEY.

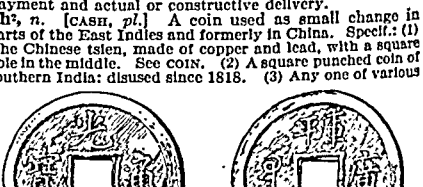
— **cash'-ac-count",** *n.* **1.** A record, in bookkeeping, of the amount of cash received, paid out, and in hand. **2.** A bank-credit.— **c.-book,** *n.* A book devoted to a cash-account.— **c.-boy, c.-girl,** *n.* A boy or girl employed to carry money between a sales-counter and a cashier.— **c.-carrier,** *n.* A mechanical device that takes the place of a cash-boy or cash-girl. **c.-railway†.— c.-credit,** *n.* Bank-credit. — **c.-keeper,** *n.* A cashier. — **c.-overs,** *n. pl. Railroad.* Various items of cash not refunded if unclaimed within ninety days.— **c.-register,** *n.* An automatic mechanical device with keyboard for recording, adding, and displaying the amount of cash placed in its money-drawer.— **c. sale,** a sale for ready money, goods, or stocks, for immediate delivery. The usual custom in retail trade. — **c. surrender value** (*Life Insur.*), the value in cash of a policy to a policy-holder in the event of his surrendering it to the company by which he is insured.— **net c.** (*Com.*), subject to no extra discount for immediate payment: the custom being to allow an additional discount for *cash* payment, or payment in full within 30 days.— **spot c.,** immediate payment and actual or constructive delivery.



A Cash-register.

a, space in which is indicated the kind of sale; *b,* space in which appears the initial of the clerk making the sale; operated by the clerk's position lever, *c; d,* reel counter showing the total amount of each clerk's sales; *e,* special key counters operated by the special sales keys; *f,* registering cord received on account, charge accounts and cash paid out; *g,* spaces in which are registered the number of sales made by each clerk; *h,* indicator showing the total number of customers; *i,* autographic attachement or memorandum-slip; *j,* operating handle; *k,* receipt showing its consecutive number, date, clerk, kind of sale and amount; *l,* total counter of cash received; *m,* check-paper roll feeding into the printing device; *n,* indicators showing the amount of each sale. The mediate delivery printing device prints and delivers receipt, *k,* and a sale-slip which records each transaction in duplicate.

cash[2], *n.* [CASH, *pl.*] A coin used as small change in parts of the East Indies and formerly in China. Specif.: (1) The Chinese tsien, made of copper and lead, with a square hole in the middle. See COIN. (2) A square punched coin of southern India: disused since 1818. (3) Any one of various



Example of Cash formerly current in China.

little coins of lead or tin used in Farther India and the Malayan Islands. [< Tamil *kāsu,* small coin.] — **cash's-sword",** *n.* Chinese coins strung together in the shape of a sword to form a charm or an ornament.— **c.-tree,** *n.* Coins joined by metal pieces made by the Chinese from an original type of stone or metal.

cash[3], *n.* [Ir.] **1.** A path. **2.** A small covered waterway.

cash., *abbr.* Cashier.

ca-shaw', 1 kə-shô'; 2 ca-shą', *n.* **1.** The honey-mesquit. **2.** The cushaw.

cash'el, 1 kash'el; 2 cäsh'ĕl, *n.* A circular bulwark or wall enclosing buildings, as in ancient Ireland. See BEEHIVE HOUSE. [< Ir. *caiseal,* bulwark, prob. < L. *castellum:* see CASTLE.]

Cash'el, *n.* A city in Tipperary county, Ireland; ancient capital of Munster, with Norman and Saxon remains.

cash'er-box", 1 kash'er-boks'; 2 cäsh'er-bŏks', *n. Glass-making.* A cinder-covered table on which a glass globe is rested while the blowing-tube is being detached. [Cp. F. *casier,* pigeonhole, ult. < L. *casa,* house.]

ca-shew', 1 ka-shū'; 2 ca-shu', *n.* **1.** A tropical American tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), now naturalized in Africa and Asia; also, its fruit, the cashew-nut, from which a fixed oil is obtained. See ACAJOU. **2.** Same as CACHOU. [< F. *acajou,* < Malay *kayu,* tree.] **ca-ju'; ca-sheu'†; ca-shoe':.— ca-**

shew'ap"ple, *n.* The fleshy pear-shaped receptacle on which cashew-nuts are borne.— **c.-bird**, *n.* **1.** A tanager (*Spindalis nigricephala*) of Jamaica. **2.** The galeated curassow.— **c.-nut**, *n.* The kidney-shaped fruit of the cashew, consisting of a double shell with a black acrid corrosive juice between the outer and inner layers and a sweet edible kernel.

Cashew and its "Nuts."

cash'le, 1 kąsh'ĭ; 2 cąsh'ĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Growing luxuriantly; succulent; hence, delicate; soft; also flabby; of poor quality.

cash-ier', 1 *kąsh-ĭr'*; 2 cąsh-ēr', *tt.* **1.** To discharge or dismiss in disgrace, as by revoking the commission by which an office is held; as, to *cashier* a military officer. **2.** To dismiss or discard in any way.

The Cæsar was already born [in Diocletian's time] whose destiny it was to *cashier* the metropolis of the world, and to appoint her successor. De Quincey *The Cæsars* p. 248. [T. & F. 1854.]

3. *Bee-culture.* To break up (a colony of bees) or to unite (it) with another colony. **4.** [Rare.] To disregard; reject; annul. **5†.** To disband; break up, as troops or an assembly. [< D. *casseren*, < OF. *casser*, discharge, < L. *casso*, destroy, < *cassus*, empty.] **cash-ire'†**; **cas-ier'†.** Syn.: see DISMISS.— **cash-ier'er**, *n.*— **cash-ier'ment**, *n.*

cash-ier', *n.* A custodian of money, especially one who has charge of the receipts, disbursements, cash on hand, and ordinary financial transactions of a banking or mercantile house or the like; a cash-keeper or paymaster: in many United States banks the chief executive officer. In some banks the cashier attends to loans and discounts. Compare TELLER. [< F. *cassier*, < *caisse*, *casse*, money-box; see CASE², *n.*] **cash-eer'†**; **cas-sier'†.**

cash-ierd', *pp.* Cashiered. S. S.

cash'-keep"er, *n.* See under CASH¹, *n.* [less.

cash'lick, 1 kąsh'lĭk; 2 cąsh'lĭk, *a.* [Scot.] Heedless; reck-

cash'mere, 1 kąsh'mīr; 2 cąsh'mēr, *n.* **1.** A fine and soft woolen dress-fabric, usually made in plain colors; also, a cotton-and-wool imitation of it. Compare CASSIMERE. **2.** A fine, soft, costly fabric made in Kashmir and neighboring regions, from yarn hand-spun from the flossy wool of the Cashmere goat. **3.** Anything (as a dress or shawl) made of cashmere. **4.** [C-] A Cashmere goat. [< *Cashmere*, state in the western Himalayas.] **cache'mere** or **-mire†**; **cash'-meer‡.**— **Cashmere goat**, a variety of goat found in Kashmir, Tibet, and the Himalayas; the shawl-goat. It has long, coarse hair of various colors, with an undergrowth in fall and winter of soft, fluffy, down-like, grayish-white wool. See illus. under GOAT.— **c. shawl**, a costly shawl, often figured or embroidered, made from the wool of the Cashmere goat; an India shawl. **camel's-hair shawl†.**— **royal c.**, a thin woolen stuff.

Cash-mere', *n.* Same as KASHMIR.

cash"me-rette', 1 kąsh'mi-ret'; 2 cąsh'me-rĕt', *n.* A soft, glossy dress-fabric resembling cashmere, but sometimes wholly of cotton.

Cash-me'ri-an, 1 kąsh-mī'ri-ən; 2 cąsh-mē'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the vale or native state of Cashmere (see KASHMIR) in India, famous in literature for its scenery and climate.

ca-shoo', 1 kə-shū'; 2 ca-sho͞o', *n.* Same as CATECHU.

cash'o"vers, **c.-register**. See under CASH¹, *n.*

cash'-sword", *n.* See under CASE², *n.*

casht, *pp.* Cashed. S. S.

cas'la, *n.* Same as CASSIA¹.

Ca"si-gu'ran, 1 kū"si-gū'rən; 2 cä'sĭ-gu'rän, *n.* **1.** A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I. **2.** A town in Tayabas province, Luzon, P. I.

Cas'i-mir, 1 kąs'i-mir; 2 cąs'ĭ-mĭr. *n.* **1. C. III.**, "the Great" (1309–11/12 1370), king of Poland, 1333–1370; conquered Silesia, 1343; published his code, 1347; founded University of Krakow, 1364. **2. C. V.** (1609–1672), king of Poland, 1648–1668; defeated Cossacks and Russians; abdicated. [< Slav., show forth peace.]

cas'i-mire†, *n.* Same as CASSIMERE.

Cas"i-mir'o-a, 1 kąz'i-mir'o-ə; 2 cąs'ĭ-mĭr'o-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of rutaceous trees, natives of Mexico and Central America, remarkable for their racemes of green flowers. The bark, leaves, and seeds, dried and powdered, are used medicinally. [< *Casimiro*, Spanish botanist.]

Ca"si"mir'-Pé"rier', 1 kə'zi'mir'-pē'ryē'; 2 cä'sĭ'mĭr'-pē'ryĕ'. **Jean Paul Pierre** (11/21847–1/121907). A French statesman; President of France, 1894–1895.

cas'ing[1], 1 kēs'ıŋ; 2 cās'ing, *n.* **1.** Anything with which a thing or place is incased or lined. Specif.: (1) A framework about a door or window. (2) An ornamental facing on the outside of a structure, etc.: a case. (3) A cylindrical curb, jacketing, or covering around a funnel, pipe, etc., to prevent the radiation of heat. (4) A wooden tunnel for blasting-fuse. (5) That one of the walls of a blast-furnace which is outside of the stuffing. (6) A wooden partition or brick lining in a mine, or a zone of changed material between an ore-vein and the unchanged rock. (7) *Auto.* A shoe. (8) A large pipe forming the upper portion of an oil- or gas-well, and lending its name to many tools; as, **casing-cutter**, **c.-elevator**, **c.-packer**, **c.-spear**, etc.

2. *Dressmaking.* A sheath of cloth to protect and secure in place strips of whalebone, steel, etc.; also a double edge for inclosing a gathering string or wire. **3.** The act of inclosing something in a case.

cas'ing[2], *n.* The process of rendering tobacco of the proper degree of moisture and flavoring; a putting tobacco into the proper "case."

cas'ing-boards", 1 kēs'ıŋ-bōrdz'; 2 cās'ing-bōrdș', *n. pl.* *Mining.* Boards used in dividing a shaft of a mine.

cas'ings, 1 kēs'ıŋz; 2 cās'ings, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Dried cattle-dung, used for fuel. **cas'son†**; **caz'zan†**; **caz'zon†.**

ca-si'no[1], 1 kə-si'no; 2 ca-sĭ'no, *n.* **1.** A room or building used as a public resort, as for dancing, musical entertainments, social or club meetings, etc. **2.** A summer-house, country house, or the like, as in Italy. **3.** [U. S.] A house built in imitation of the Italian casino. **4.** A game of cards, in which any card in a player's hand may capture from the pool one or more cards having collectively an equal number of spots. Cards that count specially toward game are spades, *big* (or *great*) *casino* (the ten of diamonds), and *little casino* (the two of spades). [It., dim. of *casa*, house, < L. *casa*, cottage.]

cas-si'no[2].— **royal casino**, a form of casino in which the jack, queen, and king count as 11, 12, and 13 respectively, so that a king takes a queen and an ace counting one, a jack and a 2, or a 10 and a 3, etc.— **spade c.**, a form of casino in which each spade counts as one point and each point is pegged as soon as made, 61 points constituting the game.— **twenty-one-point c.**, a form of casino in which 21 points only must be made to win the game, with special rules for counting the different points in case of a tie.

Ca-si'no[3], *n.* A town in New South Wales.

Ca-siph'i-a, 1 kə-sif'i-ə; 2 ca-sĭf'i-a, *n. Bib. Ezra* viii, 17.

cas'ls, 1 kas'ıs; 2 cās'ĭs, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A theologian or priest; a Mohammedan mollah. **cac'izt**; **cax'ıs‡.**

cask, 1 kusk; 2 cąsk, *tt.* **1.** To put into a cask; draw from butts to casks. **2.** To furnish with a casque.

cask, *n.* **1.** A barrel-shaped wooden vessel or receptacle, made of staves, hoops, and flat heads. A cask for liquor or liquids may be larger or smaller than a barrel, and is usually of heavier material. Casks for nails or the like are usually smaller than a barrel and often loosely put together. **2.** In dyeing, a steaming-vessel for fixing mordanted colors. **3.** A varying measure of capacity: the quantity a cask will hold. **4.** A casque or helmet. **5†.** A casket. [< F. *casque*, helmet, < Sp. *casco*, cask, < *cascar*, break, < L. *casso*; see CASCADE, *n.*] **casket†.**— **cask or package**, in the usage of the United States internal-revenue authorities, any portable vessel capable of being gaged with the standard combination gaging-rod as directed in the *Gauger's Manual*.

cas'ket, 1 kas'kĕt; 2 cąs'kĕt, *tt.* To place in a casket.

cas'ket[1], *n.* **1.** A small box or chest, especially an ornamented one used for jewels, trinkets, or other small articles of value; by extension, a receptacle for something of value, as a book; as, a *casket* of song.

Therefore, I pray you, lead me to the *caskets*,
To try my fortune.

Shakespeare *Merchant of Venice* act ii, sc. 1.

I feel impelled to select a few of the little gems from this *casket* of song. Joaquin Miller in *Overland Monthly* Oct., 1887, p. 445.

2. [U. S.] A burial-case with vertical or slightly flaring sides and elliptic, square, or polygonal ends; also, in loose use, any coffin. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A stalk. [< F. *cassette* (confused with *casquet*, dim. of *casque*, helmet; see CASK), dim. of *casse*, chest; see CASE², *n.*]

cas'ket[2], *n. Naut.* A gasket.

Cas'kets, 1 kas'kets; 2 cąs'kĕts, *n. pl.* A group of dangerous rocks in the English Channel, 7 m. W. of Alderney.

cask'ing, *n.* **1.** Casks collectively, or their contents. **2.** The process of filling casks. **3.** *pl.* Wines in casks.

Cas-ko'den, 1 kas-kō'den; 2 cąs-kō'dĕn, **Edwin.** Charles Major: a pen name.

Cas'leu, 1 kas'lıu; 2 cąs'lū, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* i, 54.

Cas'lon, *n.* A family of English type-founders: (1) **William**, the Elder (1692–1/21766); (2) **William**, the Younger (1720–1778); (3) **Henry William** (–7/11 1874).

Cas'lu-him, 1 kas'lu-him *or* kas-lū'him; 2 cąs'lų-hĭm *or* cąs-lų'hĭm, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 14.— **Cas'lu-im**, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

cas'ma-los, 1 kas'ma-les; 2 cąs'ma-lŏs, *n.* A great black cockatoo (*Microglossus aterrimus*) of the Papuan Islands.

Ca'so-li, 1 kä'so-li; 2 cä'so-lĭ, *n.* A town in Chieti province, Italy. [bardy, Italy.

Ca"so-ra'te, 1 kə'so-rā'tē; 2 cä'so-rä'tę, *n.* A town in Lom-

Ca"so-ri'a, 1 kə'zo-ri'ə; 2 cä'so-rĭ'ä, *n.* A town in Naples province, Italy.

ca-so'y, 1 kə-sō'i; 2 cä-sō'y, *n.* A tree, the kasoi. [Spain.

Cas'pe, 1 kūs'pē; 2 cäs'pe, *n.* A town in Saragossa province,

Cas'phon, 1 kas'fən; 2 cąs'fŏn, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* v, 36. **Cas'phor‡.**

Cas'pi-an Sea, 1 kas'pi-ən; 2 cąs'pi-an. An inland salt sea between Europe and Asia; 169,381 sq. m.; 84 ft. below the level of the Black Sea.

Cas'pis, 1 kas'pıs; 2 cąs'pĭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* xii, 13. **Cas'pin** (Margin).

casque, 1 kusk; 2 cąsk, *n.* **1.** Any piece of armor to cover the head; hence, a helmet, either for ornament or use: now chiefly historic or poetic.

On earth his *casque* and corslet rung.
Scott *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 20.

2. *Zool.* A helmet-like protuberance, as the bony crest of a cassowary, the horn on the beak of a hornbill, etc.; a galea. [F.; see CASK, *n.*]— **casqued**, *a.* Furnished with a casque.— **cas'quet†**, *n.* A light, open helmet. **cas'quet-el†.**— **cas-quette'**, *n.* A head-dress resembling a casque.

cass, 1 kas; 2 cąs, *tt.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** To annul; quash. **2.** To discharge; cashier. [M.]

Cass, *n.* **1. Lewis** (10/21782–6/17 1866), an American statesman. **2.** A county in Illinois; 388 sq. m.; county-seat, Virginia. **3.** A county in Indiana; 420 sq. m.; county-seat, Logansport. **4.** A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Atlantic. **5.** A county in Michigan; 500 sq. m.; county-seat, Cassopolis. **6.** A county in Minnesota; 2,977 sq. m.; county-seat, Walker. **7.** A county in Missouri; 712 sq. m.; county-seat, Harrisonville. **8.** A county in Nebraska; 540 sq. m.; county-seat, Plattsmouth. **9.** A county in North Dakota; 1,752 sq. m.; county-seat, Fargo. **10.** A county in Texas; 945 sq. m.; county-seat, Linden.

cas"sa-ba-na'na, 1 kas"ə-bə-nā'nə; 2 cąs'a-ba-nä'na, *n. Bot.* An ornamental climbing vine, the curuba (*Sicana odorifera*), belonging to the gourd family, and probably native of Brazil. The fruits resemble vegetable marrows and are edible and strongly aromatic.

cas-sa'da, **cas-sa'do**, *n.* Same as CASSAVA.

cas-sage', 1 ka-sāj'; 2 cä-säzh', *n.* The condition of deterioration or cause that occasionally occurs in wines.

Cas"sa'gnac', 1 ka'sa'nyūk'; 2 cä'sä'nyäc', **Paul Adolphe Granier de** (12/21843–11/41904). A French journalist and historian.

Cas-san'der, 1 ka-san'dər; 2 cä-sän'der, *n.* (354?–297 B. C.) Son of Antipater, regent of Macedonia; became master of Macedonia and Greece by the battle of Ipsus, 301; assumed title of king, 306.

Cas-san'dra, 1 ka-san'drə; 2 cä-sän'dra, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A Trojan prophetess, daughter of Priam, captive of Agamemnon, killed at Mycenæ with him, by Clytemnestra: introduced in Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida*. **2.** *Bot.* Same as CHAMÆDAPHNE. **3.** One who utters true but unheeded prophecies. [< L. *Cassandra*, < Gr. *Kassandra*, Cassandra.]

Cas-sa'no, 1 kas-sā'no; 2 cäs-sä'no, *n.* **1.** A town in Cosenza province, Italy. **2.** A town in Bari province, Italy. **3.** A village in Lombardy, Italy, near Milan.

cas'sa-reep, 1 kas'ə-rip; 2 cäs'a-rĕp, *n.* [S. Am.] A condiment made from the juice of the cassava-plant.

cas-sa'tion, 1 ka-sē'shən; 2 cä-sä'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of making null or abrogating, especially by a judicial authority.

The confederacy of nobles . . . lost all credit with the people by the formal *cassation* of the Compromise.
Motley *Dutch Republic* vol. ii, p. 38. [In. 1863.]

2. *F. Law.* Annulment of a judgment or decree. **3.** *Mus.* A composition in several movements similar to a suite. [F., < L. *casso*, annul, < *cassus*, *empty.*]— **Court of Cassation**, the supreme court of France or Belgium, having power to reverse the judgments of other courts on points of law or procedure.

cas-sa'va, 1 ka-sā'və; 2 cä-sä'va (XIII), *n.* **1.** One of various tropical or subtropical American shrubs or herbs of the genus *Manihot*, of the spurge family, with fleshy, farinaceous, tuberous roots; manioc. The root of the bitter cassava (*Manthot manthot*) contains an acrid, poisonous, milky juice that may be removed by heat, while that of the sweet cassava (*M. palmata aipi*) is eaten as a kitchen vegetable and is used also as cattle-food. See illus. under MANIOC.

2. The starch prepared by grating and pressing the juice from cassava-roots, which, when dried in the sun or heated on plates, becomes tapioca; also, the bread made from it. [< F. *cassave*, < Sp. *casabe*, < Haitian *kasabi*.] **cas-sa'vit.**

cas-sa'va-wood", 1 ka-sā'və-wud'; 2 cä-sä'va-wo͝od', *n.* A West-Indian tree (*Turpinia occidentalis*) of the soapberry family.

cas'sa-wa-ry, *n.* Same as CASSOWARY.

Cass Clt'y. A village in Tuscola county, Mich.

casse, 1 kas; 2 cäs, *n.* **1.** An attachment for joining the line of a secondary kite to the string of the principal one; a kite-bridle. **2.** A small piece of copper wire introduced by Marvin, forming a part of the bridle of a kite, used as a safety-line to protect the kite and kite-line when exposed to a very strong wind. See BRIDLE. **3.** A disorder produced in wine by an enzym that oxidizes the juice of ripe grapes, causing loss of color in the wine. [< F. *casser*, break, < L. *quatis*, fall.] [telescope.

Cas'se-grain, 1 kas'ı-grēn; 2 cäs'e-grän, *n.* A Cassegrainian

Cas"se-grain'i-an, 1 kas'ı-grēn'i-ən; 2 cäs'e-grän'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cassegrain or his telescope.— **Cassegrainian telescope**, a form of reflecting telescope proposed in 1672 by Cassegrain, a French astronomer, in which the rays are reflected from the concave mirror to a smaller convex mirror, and thence back through an opening in the concave mirror to the eye of the observer.

Cas'sel, 1 kās'el; 2 cäs'ĕl, *n.* A manufacturing city, one of the capitals of Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia. See WIESBADEN.

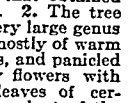
Cas'sel-ton, 1 kas'el-tən; 2 cäs'ĕl-ton, *n.* A city in Cass county, N. Dak.

cas-se'na, 1 ka-sī'nə; 2 cä-sē'na, *n.* The yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*). **cas-si'na‡.**

casse'-pa"per, 1 kas'-pē'pər; 2 cäs'-pā'per, *n.* [Eng.] The paper forming the top and the bottom quires of a ream of paper. [< F. *cassé*, broken (see CASSE), + PAPER.]

cas'se-role, 1 kas'ə-rōl; 2 cäs'e-rōl, *n.* **1.** A stew-pan.

2. A dish (usually of porcelain) with a handle, used by cooks or chemists for heating, etc. **3.** *Cookery.* (1) A stew. (2) A mold, cup, or border of rice or the like to contain a made dish. [F., dim. of OF. *casse*, basin, < OHG. *chezzi*, kettle.]—**cas'se-role-fish"**, *n.* The king-crab (*Limulus polyphemus*).



A Casserole.

casse'-tête', 1 kas'-tēt'; 2 cäs'-tęt', *n.* [F.] A war-club, as the stone-headed club of American tribes; a pogamoggan.

cas-sette', 1 ka-set': 2 cä-cĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A casket, as for jewels or documents. **2.** A small flat box used by a photographer as a plate-holder in transporting a plate. **3.** A vessel or case of potters' clay and sand, in which chinaware is baked. **cof'fin†.** **4†.** A writing-case.

cas'sia[1], 1 kash'ə *or* -i-ə; 2 cäsh'a *or* -i-a (XIII), *n.* **1.** A coarse variety of cinnamon, especially that obtained from *Cinnamomum cassia*; cassia-bark. **2.** The tree *Cinnamomum cassia*. **3.** [C-] *Bot.* A very large genus of shrubs or herbs of the bean family, mostly of warm regions, having abruptly pinnate leaves, and panicled or solitary racemes of mostly yellow flowers with 5 petals and 5 or 10 stamens. The leaves of certain species constitute senna. **4.** Any plant of the genus *Cassia*. **5.** A medicinal product of a plant of the genus *Cassia*; especially, the laxative pulp obtained from the pods of the pudding-pipe tree (*Cassia fistula*) of the East Indies. **6.** An unidentified fragrant shrub mentioned in Psalm xlv, 8, and elsewhere. [L., < Gr. *kasia*, < Heb. *qetsīāh*, < *qātsa'*, cut.] **cas'la‡.**— **cas'sia-bark"**, *n.* Same as CASSIA, 1.— **c.-buds**, *n. pl.* The clove-like flower-buds of *Cinnamomum cassia* or other species of cinnamon.— **c.-lignea**, *n.* Cassia-bark; Chinese *cinnamon.*— **c.-nut**, *n.* The cashew-nut.— **c.-oil**, *n.* See OIL.— **c.-pods**, *n. pl.* See def. 5, above.— **c.-stick tree**, the pudding-pipe tree, or the Indian laburnum.

Cas'sia[2], 1 kash'ə; 2 cäsh'a, *n.* A county in Idaho; 4,511 sq. m.; county-seat, Albion.

Cas'si-a[3], 1 kash'i-ə; 2 cäsh'i-a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Cas'sian, 1 kash'ən; 2 cäsh'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cassius, a Roman gentile name; specifically, of or pertaining to Cassius Longinus.— **Cassian Way**, a Roman military road, which, branching from the Flaminian Way, connected Rome with Florence and the Tuscan and Ligurian towns.

cas'si-can, 1 kas'ı-kən; 2 cäs'ĭ-can, *n.* **1.** A bird of the genus *Cassicus*; a cacique. **2.** A piping crow.

Cas"si-ci'næ, 1 kas'ı-sai'nī; 2 cäs'ĭ-çĭ'nĕ, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of icteroid birds with exposed nostrils and a frontal shield, including the caciques. **Cas'si-cus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CACIQUE.]— **cas'si-cine**, *a. & n.*

cas-sid'e-ous, 1 ka-sid'ı-us; 2 cä-sĭd'e-ŭs, *a.* Helmet-shaped, as a sepal or petal. [< L. *cassi(d-)s*, helmet.] **cas-sid'i-form‡.**

Cas-sid'i-dæ[1], 1 ka-sid'ı-dī; 2 cä-sĭd'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of tetramerous beetles with a roundish body and dilated thorax like a helmet over the head: including the helmet- or tortoise-beetles. **Cas'si-da**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cassis*, helmet.] **Cas'si-dæ‡.**— **cas'si-did**, *a. & n.*— **cas'si-doid**, *a.*

Cas-sid'i-dæ[2], *n. pl. Conch.* A family of canaliferous taenioglossate gastropods with a moderate foot, the operculum semilunar with a median nucleus, and a ventricose shell with a short spire and varices: including the helmet-shells. [< CASSIS.]— **cas'si-did**, *n.*— **cas'si-doid**, *a.*

cas'si-do-ny, 1 kas'ı-dō-nı; 2 cäs'ĭ-dō-ny, *n.* **1.** The French lavender (*Lavandula stæchas*). **2.** The gold-flower or God's-flower (*Helichrysum stæchas*). [< OF. *cassidoine*, *calcidoine*, < L. *chalcedonius*; see CHALCEDONY.]

Cas"si-du'li-dæ, 1 kas'ı-dū'lı-dī; 2 cäs'ĭ-dū'lĭ-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of *Cassiduloidea*, especially those with crowded doubling of the pairs of pores close to the peristomial region. **Cas-sid'u-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. of L. *cassis*, helmet.]— **cas-sid'u-lid**, *n.*— **cas-sid'u-loid**, *a. & n.*

Cas"si-du-loi'de-a, 1 kas'ı-dū-loi'di-ə; 2 cäs'ĭ-dū-loi'de-a, *n. pl. Echin.* A suborder of spatangoidan echinoideans with ambulacra usually similar, abactinally simple, petaloid,

or subpetaloid. [< CASSIDULUS + -OID.] — **cas"si-du-loi'-de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

cas'sie, 1 kas'ı; 2 căs'ı, *n.* [Dial.] A straw basket or creel: used in the Orkney Islands. **cas'sy†; caz'zle†; co'sie†.**

cas'sie², *n. Bot.* A sponge-tree, the huisache.

Cas'sim Ba'ba, 1 kūs'ım bā'bə; 2 căs'ım bä'bä. In the *Arabian Nights* (*Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*), brother of Ali; obtained entrance to the robbers' cave, forgot the pass-word, and was killed.

cas'si-mere, 1 kas'ı-mîr; 2 căs'ı-mēr, *n.* A smooth woolen cloth sheared close to the face when woven: used for men's clothing. Compare CASHMERE. [< F. *casimir* = CASHMERE.] **cas'i-mere†; ker'sey-mere†.— cas'si-mere-twill",** *n.* A twilled weave produced with four harnesses, of which two are up and two down.

Cas'sin, John, 1 kas'ın; 2 căs'ın (⁹/₁₆1813–¹/₁₆1869). An American ornithologist.

cas-sine'ı, 1 ka-sīn'; 2 că-sīn', *n.* [F.] A small country house more or less fortified, as of the nobility in Flanders.

cas-si'ne², 1 ka-saı'nı; 2 că-sı'nē, *n.* **1.** A shrub, the yaupon. **2.** [Am. Ind.] The black drink used by Indians on festive or ceremonial occasions. See YAUPON. [province, Italy.

Cas-si'ne³, 1 ka-sı'nē; 2 că-sı'ne, *n.* A town in Alessandria

cas"si-nette', 1 kas'ı-net'; 2 căs'ı-nĕt', *n.* A waistcoating having cotton warp and fine wool or wool-and-silk filling; kerseynette. [< CASSIMERE.] **cas'si-nett.**

Cas"si"ni', 1 ka'sı'nı'; 2 că'sı'nı', *n.* **1. César François** (⁶/₁₇1714–⁹/₁₇84), a French astronomer; son of Jacques; the three generations were in successive charge of the Paris Observatory for 115 years, 1669–1784. **2. Giovanni Domenico** (⁸/₁₆25–⁹/₁₇12), an Italian astronomer. **3. Jacques** (²/₁₇1677–⁴/₁₆1756), a French astronomer.— **Cassini's division,** a dark spot in Saturn's ring discovered by G. D. Cassini.

Cas-sin'i-an, 1 ka-sin'i-ən; 2 că-sin'i-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to any of the French family Cassini, including four generations of mathematicians and astronomers. **II.** *n.* The locus of a point the product of whose distances from two fixed points (foci) is constant. **Cassinian ovalt.**

cas'si-nite, 1 kas'ı-nait; 2 căs'ı-nıt, *n. Mineral.* A dull bluish-green, subtransparent, aventurine orthoclase containing albite and hyalophane.

cas-si'no, *n.* Same as CASINO.

cas'si-noid, 1 kas'ı-noid; 2 căs'ı-nŏid, *n. Math.* The locus of a point the product of whose distances from a number of fixed points is constant. [< CASSINIAN + -OID.]

Cas'si-o, 1 kash'ı-o; 2 căsh'ı-o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Othello*, Othello's lieutenant, dupe of Iago, who inspires Othello with the belief that Cassio is Desdemona's lover.

cas'si-o-ber"ry, 1 kas'ı-o-ber'ı; 2 căs'ı-o-bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ıs, *pl.*] The shining black edible drupe of a North-American shrub (*Viburnum obovatum*) of the honeysuckle family. [Of Am. Ind. origin.]

Cas"si-o-do'rus, 1 kas'ı-o-dō'rus; 2 căs'ı-o-dō'rŭs, **Magnus Aurelius** (468–568). A Roman historian; minister of Theodoric, 497–524; *History of the Goths.*

Cas-si'o-pe, 1 ka-saı'o-pı; 2 că-sı'o-pē, *n. Bot.* A genus of low ericaceous shrubs, comprising about ten species, natives of the north-temperate zone. They are distinguished by small imbricated leaves and solitary, nodding flowers, white or pink, having the corolla 5-lobed.

Cas"si-o-pe'ia, 1 kas'ı-o-pı'yə; 2 căs'ı-o-pē'ya, *n. Astron.* A circumpolar constellation opposite the Great Bear. See CONSTELLATION. [L., < Gr. *Kassiopeia*, in myth. wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia.] **Cas-si'o-pe†; Cas"si-o-pe'a†.— Cas"si-o-pe'ian,** *a.*

cas-sique', 1 ka-sīk'; 2 că-sīk', *n.* Same as CACIQUE.

Cas"si-qui-a're, 1 kūs'ı-kı-ā'rē; 2 căs'ı-kı-ä'rę, *n.* A river in S. Venezuela; 130 m. long from the Orinoco to the Rio Negro.

cas'si-reepe, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as CASSAREEP.

Cas'sis¹, 1 kas'ıs; 2 căs'ıs, *n. Conch.* A genus typical of *Cassididæ*. [L., helmet.]

cas'sis², *n.* [F.] **1.** A cordial prepared from black currants. **2.** The black currant (*Ribes nigrum*), or its fruit.

Cas'site, 1 kas'ait; 2 căs'ıt, *n. Babylon. Hist.* Same as KASSHITE.

cas-sit'e-rite, 1 ka-sit'ı-rait; 2 că-sıt'e-rıt, *n. Mineral.* A tin dioxid (SnO_2) usually brown or black, having an adamantine luster, and crystallizing in the tetragonal system: the most important ore of tin. According to its appearance, it is called *tinstone, needle-tin ore, wood-tin, toad's-eye tin,* and *stream-tin.* [< Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.]

cas'sius, 1 kash'ıus; 2 căsh'ıŭs, *n.* Purple of Cassius. See PURPLE. [< Andreas *Cassius*, German chemist.]

Cas'sius, 1 kash'ıus; 2 căsh'ıŭs, **Spurius** (—485 B. C.). A Roman consul, put to death by the patricians.

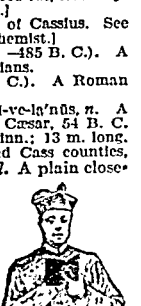
Cas'sius, Lon-gi'nus Ca'lus (—42 B. C.). A Roman general, one of Cæsar's murderers.

Cas"si-ve-lau'nus, 1 kas'ı-vı-lō'nus; 2 căs'ı-ve-lą'nŭs, *n.* A king of two British tribes; submitted to Cæsar, 54 B. C.

Cas-sib'e-lan†. [Minn.; 13 m. long.

Cass Lake. A lake between Beltrami and Cass counties,

cas'sock, 1 kas'ək; 2 căs'ok, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A plain close-fitting garment, reaching to the feet, worn under vestments by the Roman Catholic and many of the Anglican clergy, and also habitually, without vestments, in many countries. Choristers, lay readers, and others engaged in church functions, wear the cassock when officiating. **2.** A short garment or loose jacket worn under the Geneva gown by Presbyterian ministers and others. **3.** [Archaic.] Any long coat or gown; especially, a military cloak. **4.** Figuratively: (1) A clergyman. (2) The clerical office. [< F. *casaque*, < It. *casacca*, great-coat, < *casa*, house, < L. *casa*, house.]


Paulist wearing Cassock.

cas'socked, 1 kas'əkt; 2 căs'okt, *pa.* Dressed in a cassock.

cas'so-lette, 1 kas'o-let; 2 căs'o-lĕt, *n.* [F.] A vessel with perforated lid, for holding perfumes to be diffused by burning or otherwise: an incense-burner.

cas'son, 1 kas'ən; 2 căs'on, *n.* **1.** [Old Slang.] Beef. **2.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Droppings of cattle.

cas"son-ade', 1 kas'ən-ēd'; 2 căs'on-ād', *n.* Raw or unrefined sugar, especially that carried in boxes or casks. [F., < *caisson*; see CAISSON.]

cas-son'ic, 1 ka-son'ık; 2 că-sŏn'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to an amorphous dibasic acid ($C_4H_2O_5$) resulting from the oxidation of cane-sugar.

cas-soon', 1 ka-sūn'; 2 că-sōon', *n.* A deep panel in a ceiling or soffit; caisson. [< It. *cassone*, = F. *caisson*; see CAISSON.]

Cas-sop'o-lis, 1 ka-sop'o-lis; 2 că-sŏp'o-lis, *n.* A village, county-seat of Cass county, Mich.

cas'so-wa-ry, 1 kas'o-wē-rı; 2 căs'o-wā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] A large, very fleet, ostrich-like ratite bird (genus *Casuarius*), of Australia and the Papuan islands, having a horny helmet or excrescence on the head, very short wings with 4 or 5 barbless, spine-like shafts, the neck more or less bare and caruncuated, and the inner toe with a long claw. The legs are stouter and shorter than in the ostrich, and the plumage is loosely webbed and forms a hair-like covering. [< Malay *kasuwaris*, cassowary.] **cas'sa-war-way or -wa-re†; cas'so-wart; cas'su-a-ry†.— New Holland cassowary,** the emu.

Helmeted Cassowary. 1/50

Cass riv'er. A river in Sanilac county, Mich.; 150 m. long to Saginaw river.

cas"su-mu'nar, 1 kas'u-mū'nar; 2 căs'u-mų'nar, *n.* [E. Ind.] The ginger-like, aromatic root of the East-Indian *Curcuma zedoaria*, of the ginger family: formerly supposed to be the root of the kindred *Zingiber cassumunar;* also, the plant. **cas"su-mu'ni-ar†.**

Cas-sy'tha, 1 ka-saı'thə; 2 că-sŷ'tha, *n. Bot.* A genus of parasitic, leafless, thread-like plants of the laurel family— the dodder-laurels — known in Australia as the **scrub-vines,** widely distributed in the tropics. *C. filiformis,* used medicinally in the East Indies, has been introduced into Florida. [L. *cassytu.*]

cast, 1 kast; 2 cást, v. [CAST; CAST'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw with force; drive by force, as from the hand or from an engine; fling; hurl; as, to *cast* a dart; to *cast* a stone. **2.** To cause to fall upon or over an object; throw in a particular direction; throw off, out, or over; emit; as, to *cast* light; to *cast* a halo; to *cast* a shadow; to *cast* seed over the field. **3.** To place as if by throwing; put with violence or force; throw; drive; toss; as, *cast* ashore; *cast* into prison. **4.** To throw out or forth; throw off; as, to *cast* a net; the horse *cast* his rider. **5.** To throw down, especially with the feet upward, or so as to prevent rising again; as, the horse was *cast* in his stall. **6.** To let down; put out; let drop; as, to *cast* anchor. **7.** To deposit; give; as, to *cast* a vote. **8.** To shed or throw off in process of growth; also, to lose prematurely; drop; as, a snake *casts* its skin; the mare *cast* her foal. **9.** To direct or turn; turn in a given direction.

He *cast* his hard and cruel eye over the multitude.
HAWTHORNE *Twice Told Tales* vol. i, p. 22. [T. & F. 1863.]

10. To draw by chance; as, to *cast* lots. **11.** To shape in a mold; make a cast of; found; specif., to stereotype or electrotype; as, to *cast* a statue; to *cast* a page of a book.

As the great anatomist Bichat long ago said, if everyone were *cast* in the same mold, there would be no such thing as beauty.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, p. 338. [A. 1871.]

12. To compute or reckon; reckon up; calculate; as, to *cast* accounts; to *cast* a horoscope.

Interest is always *cast* on debts in this country. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 10, § 11, p. 666. [L. B. & CO. 1860.]

13. To impute or place as a reproach; as, to *cast* a slur. **14.** *Theat.* (1) To assign, as for a part; as, he was *cast* for Macbeth. (2) To distribute the parts of, as a play. **15.** *Law.* To defeat in a suit. **16.** To winnow by throwing in the air. **17.** To reject; discard; disqualify; as, horses *cast* for vice. **18.** [Eng.] *Agric.* To furrow (the ground) in one certain direction by going over it again with a plow; replow (the old ridges), having the furrows all in one direction. **19.** [Archaic.] To throw up, as with spade and shovel; as, to *cast* a mound. **20.** In falconry, to place upon the perch, as a hawk. **21.** To cause to fall or happen; as, his lot was happily *cast.* **22.** [Archaic.] To cashier. **23.** [Archaic.] To impose or devolve. **24†.** To contrive; plan.

II. *i.* **1.** To revolve something in the mind; meditate; scheme; consider. See TO CAST ABOUT, below.

But first he *casts* to change his proper shape.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 634.

2. To take shape in a mold, as metal. **3.** To add up a column of figures; make a computation. **4.** *Naut.* (1) To turn from the wind; fall off, especially in getting under way. (2) To tack; put about; wear. **5.** To warp, as timber. **6.** To throw a fish-line. **7.** [Scot.] To lose color; fade. **8.** In hunting, to make a run or detour in search of the scent or trail. **9.** [Scot.] To swarm, as bees. **10.** [Scot.] To clear of clouds; clear up. **11†.** To vomit. [< Icc. *kasta*, throw.] Syn.: see ABANDON; ABASE; THROW.— Prep.: cast *to* the ground; *into* the sea; *upon* the shore; *out of* the synagog; cast a cloak *about* or *over;* cast a trench *about* or *around.*— **casting of the withers,** a condition of eversion of the uterus sometimes occurring to mares after parturition.— **casting vote,** a vote given, as by a presiding officer, to prevent a tie; a deciding vote.— **casting weight,** a weight that brings down a balance; figuratively, something that turns the scale.— **cast'-line",** *n.* A gut line about 8 feet long, attached to a rod-line and having drops fastened to it.— **c.-weld,** *vt.* To weld through applying heat as if to cast.— **to c. about. 1.** To consider ways and means; observe or seek warily; scheme. **2.** To warp. See CAST, v., II, 5. **3.** *Naut.* Same as CAST, v., II, 4.— **to c. aside,** to reject as worthless or cumbersome.— **to c. a traverse** (*Naut.*), to determine a ship's bearing.— **to c. away. 1.** To wreck, as a ship. **2.** To throw away; waste; as, will you *cast away* your life? **3.** To reject.— **to c. by,** to throw away.— **to c. down. 1.** To overthrow. **2.** To cause to feel dejection; as, he was much *cast down* by his loss.— **to c. forth. 1.** To eject. **2.** To disseminate; spread forth.— **to c. in one's lot with,** to share the fate or fortunes of.— **to c. in the teeth of,** to make a reproach to; twit with.— **to c. off. 1.** To reject; discard; disown. **2.** *Naut.* To loosen or let go (a rope, boat, etc.). **3.** To finish (a piece of knitting) by working the stitches off the needle. **4.** *Print.* To make an estimate concerning (any type-space). **5.** *Hunting.* (1) To set free, as dogs. (2) To leave behind.— **to c. on,** to make (loops or stitches) on a needle, in beginning a piece of knitting.— **to c. oneself on or upon,** to submit to; take the chances of; rely hopefully upon; as, to *cast oneself upon* the mercy of the court.— **to c. out. 1.** [Scot.] To quarrel. **2.** To repel.— **to c. over the bar** [Scot.], to disbar.— **to c. the lead** (*Naut.*), to take soundings.— **to c. the water†** (*Med.*), to diagnose a disease by examination of urine.— **to c. up. 1.** To compute. See CAST, v., I, 12. **2.** To use in upbraiding or twitting. **3.** To vomit.

cast, 1 kast; 2 cást, *n.* **1.** The act of casting or throwing; as, a *cast* of a fly in angling; a *cast* of a net; a *cast* of the dice.

The destinies of the human race were staked on the same *cast* with the freedom of the English people.
MACAULAY *Essays* p. 10. [H. S. & CO. 1854.]

2. The distance to which a thing may be thrown; as, a stone's *cast.* **3.** Anything that is thrown out or off, as: (1) An insect's skin; (2) the dung of an earthworm; (3) the undigested matter ejected from the stomach of an owl or hawk; (4) in angling, a leader, sometimes including the flies; also, improperly, a salmon-pool. **4.** An object founded or run in or as in a mold, as of metal, plaster, wax, etc. (1) *Pathol.* A morbid substance molded as in one of the urinary tubules; as, a renal *cast.* (2) *Mech.* (*a*) A stereotype or electrotype plate. (*b*) A reverse copy, in plaster of Paris or similar material, of a mold: usually distinguished from a *casting,* which is of iron or other metal or alloy. (*c*) The material run into molds at one operation. **5.** An impression as of a harder in a softer body; as, a *cast* of a man's face. **6.** An impressed form of the inner surface of an animal or plant, either of the bony outline or particularly of the organs of an animal: distinguished from *mold.* **7.** A characteristic formation or inclination; stamp; shade; dash; tinge; as, the *cast* of a sentence; white, with a bluish *cast.*

There are many distinct *casts* of goodness, as there are many distinct *casts* of beauty.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 162. [A. 1873.]

8. A twist or perversion; warp; squint; as, a *cast* in a plank; a *cast* in the eye. **9.** *Theat.* The distribution of parts to performers; as, a strong *cast* in the play. **10.** [Local.] A chance help; a lift; as, a *cast* in a cart.

In literature, quotation is good only when the writer whom I follow goes my way, and, being better mounted than I, gives me a *cast,* as we say. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Quotation and Originality* p. 180. [A. M. & CO. 1889.]

11. In hunting, a detour in search of the scent. **12.** *Archery.* The distance an arrow may be cast by a bow. **13.** A customary quantity, as of water used at one operation in brewing, a warp of herrings, etc. **14.** [Archaic.] A stroke or turn; as, a *cast* of one's skill. **15.** [Eng.] A couple of hawks. **16.** [Eng.] An after-swarm of bees. **17.** *Bowling.* A point made by throwing the bowl nearest the jack. **18.** A course or change in a course. **19.** A touch or portion; as, a *cast* of one's office. **20.** A forecast or conjecture. **21†.** A contrivance; scheme.— **bridling cast,** the stirrup or parting drink.— **c. after c.,** a throwing up of earth from one level to another.— **fatty casts,** urinary tube-casts made up of material charged with globules of fat.— **open c.** (*Mining*), a working open to the day.— **the last c.,** the final chance; last effort. [articles.

cast'a-ble, *n.* [Rare.] The waste metal adhering to cast

Cas-ta'gno, 1 kas-tā'nyo; 2 căs-tä'nyo, **Andrea del** (1390–⁸/₁₉1457). An Italian painter of the Florentine school.

cas"ta"gnole', 1 kas'ta'nyōl'; 2 cás'tä'nyōl', *n.* [F.] A fish, the sea-bream (*Brama raji*). See SEA-BREAM, 2.

Cas-ta'li-a, 1 kas-tē'lı-ə; 2 căs-tä'lı-a, *n.* **1.** A fountain on Mount Parnassus, near Delphi, in which the Pythia used to bathe; sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and supposed to give inspiration to those who drank of it. **Cas'ta-lyt** [Poet.]. **2.** *Bot.* A genus of nymphaceous aquatic plants — the water-lillies — with perennial rootstock, submerged, floating, or aerial leaves, and handsome fragrant white, pink, yellow, or bluish flowers, with many petals. The carpels are united into a compound pistil. There are about 32 species, widely distributed. *C. odorata* is the pond-lily, *C. alba* the European water-lily. Numerous hybrids are in cultivation.— **Cas-ta'li-an,** *a.* [breadfruit.

cas-ta'ña, 1 kas-tā'nyo; 2 căs-tä'nyä, *n.* [P. R.] The

cas-ta'ña-nut", 1 kas-tā'ne-nut'; 2 căs-tä'na-nŭt', *n. Bot.* The Brazil-nut. **cas-ta'nhat.**

Cas-ta'ne-a, 1 kas-tē'nı-ə; 2 căs-tā'ne-a, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A small genus of trees and shrubs of the beech family, producing sweet edible nuts in a prickly involucre. *C. dentata* is the common American chestnut; *C. sativa* is the closely related European chestnut; *C. pumila* is the chinkapin. A Japanese species, *C. crenata,* yields larger nuts.— **cas-ta'ne-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the chestnut. **cas-ta'ni-an†.— cas-ta'ne-ous,** *a. Of the color of a chestnut.*

cas-ta"ne-o-pi'ceous, 1 kas-tē"nı-o-pish'ŭs; 2 căs-tā"ne-o-pish'ŭs, *a.* Of a blackish-brown or blackish-chestnut color. [< L. *castanea*, chestnut, + *piceus*, pitchy.]

cas'ta-net, 1 kas'ta-net *or* kas'tə-net'; 2 căs'ta-nĕt *or* căs'tə-nĕt', *n.* An instrument consisting of a pair of small concave disks of wood or ivory, usually in the form of scallop-shells, held lightly in the palm of the hand with their hollows inward and clapped together with the fingers, as an accompaniment to song or dance. [< Sp. *castañeta*, dim. of *castaña*, < L. *castanea*, CHESTNUT; from the shape.]

Castanets, showing manner of holding.

cas'ta-nin, 1 kas'ta-nin; 2 căs'ta-nin, *n.* An albuminous proteid compound obtained from the Spanish chestnut. [< L. *castanea*, chestnut.]

cas'ta-nite, 1 kas'ta-nait; 2 căs'ta-nıt, *n. Mineral.* A chestnut-brown hydrous ferric sulfate ($Fe_2S_3O_{12}8H_2O$). [< L. *castanea*, CHESTNUT.]

cas-ta'no, 1 kas-tā'nyo; 2 căs-tä'nyo, *n.* [Porto Rico & Cuba.] *Bot.* The breadfruit.

Cas"ta-nop'sis, 1 kas'ta-nop'sıs; 2 căs'ta-nŏp'sis, *n. Bot.* A genus of evergreen shrubs and trees of the beech family, of which most of the species are Asiatic and tropical or subtropical. One species is found in California and Oregon. *C. chrysophylla* is cultivated for ornament. [< Gr. *kastanos*, chestnut-tree, + *opsis*, appearance.]

Cas-ta'ños, 1 kas-tā'nyos; 2 căs-tä'nyŏs, **Francisco Xavier de** (⁴/₁₇1756–⁹/₁₇1852). A Spanish general, who defeated the French at Bayien, July 22, 1808.

Cas"ta-no-sper'mum, 1 kas'ta-no-spēr'mum; 2 căs'ta-no-spĕr'mŭm, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of Australian trees of the family *Fabacer*, with large odd-pinnate leaves. The fruit is a brown pod, 6 to 8 inches long, containing 4 seeds chestnut-like in size and shape and edible when roasted. [< Gr. *kastanos*, chestnut-tree, + *sperma*, seed.]

cast'a-way, 1 kast'ə-wē; 2 cást'a-wā, *a.* Cast away or off; lost; wrecked; rejected.

cast'a-way, 1 kast'ə-wē; 2 cást'a-wā, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* One who is wrecked or cast adrift; also, one who is put ashore from a ship and left. **2.** One who is cast out from his family or from society, or from the favor of God; a reprobate; outcast.

caste, 1 kast; 2 cast, *n.* **1.** One of the hereditary classes into which society is divided among Hindu peoples by the religious laws of Brahmanism; also, the principle or custom of this division. The principal castes are the **Brahmans** (priests), **Kshatiyas** (warriors and rulers), **Vaisyas** (husbandmen and merchants), and **Sudras** (mechanics and laborers), besides Pariahs, or outcasts, who are considered to be of no caste. The first three castes represent the Aryan races, or the *twice-born*, while the Sudras, or the *once-born*, comprise the non-Aryan races vanquished by the Aryan invaders. These primal divisions, from various causes, have been split up into multitudinous septs, tribes, and sections, the Brahmans alone now forming a distinct group in Hindu society. There are many mixed castes, the object being always to make employments hereditary; as, the *caste* of sweepers; the *caste* of tanners and shoemakers. Socially the distinction of "high" and "low" caste is observed. The term is also applied to breed-animals; as, a high-*caste* Arab (horse).

Educate the people of India, govern them wisely, and gradually the distinctions of *caste* will disappear.

JOHN BRIGHT *Speeches, India, June 3, 1853* p. 17. [MACM. 1878.]

2. The division of society on artificial grounds, such as hereditary religious distinctions, privilege, wealth, etc.; a social class.

How cruel and unchristian are the pride and prejudice which form the enlightened into a *caste* . . . !

CHANNING *Works, Ministry for the Poor* p. 77. [A. U. A. 1878.]

3. *Zool.* The condition of certain social insects, as the ant or the bee, when exhibiting one phase of polymorphism. [< Pg. *casta*, < L. *castus*, pure.] SYN.: see CLASS.— **caste production** (*Zool.*), the causing of polymorphism, as in ants and bees, probably through different ways of nurturing the larvæ.— **to lose c.,** to lose favor with one's associates in society; be socially degraded.

Cas-teg'glo, 1 kas-ted'jo; 2 cäs-tĕd'jo, *n.* A town in Piedmont, Italy.

cas'telt, *n.* Castle. **cas'tellt.**

Cas"te-lar', 1 kas"tē-lūr'; 2 cäs"te-lär', **Emilio** (⁹/₁₁1832–⁵/₁₁1899). A Spanish statesman and author.

Cas-tel"-Fran'co, 1 kas-tel'-frăŋ'ko; 2 cäs-tĕl'-frăŋ'co, *n.* **1.** A town in Bologna province, Italy. **2.** A fortified town in Treviso province, Italy.

Cas-tel"la-ma're, 1 kas-tel'la-mā"rē; 2 cäs-tĕl'lä-mä"re, *n.* A seaport town in Trapani province, Sicily.

Cas-tel"la-ma're di Sta'bi-a, 1 di stū'bi-a; 2 di stä'bi-ä. A fortified seaport town in Naples province, Italy.

cas'tel-lan, 1 kas'te-lan; 2 cäs'tĕ-lan, *n.* The keeper, warden, or commander of a castle. [< OF. *castellain*; < LL. *castellanus*, < L. *castellum;* see CASTLE, *n.*] **cas'tel-lainț.**

cas'tel-la-ny, 1 kas'te-lē-ni; 2 cäs'tĕ-lä-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -niş, *pl.*] The lordship or jurisdiction of a castle or castellan; the castle-lands. [< LL. *castellania*, < *castellanus;* see CASTELLAN.] **cas'tel-lateț; chat'el-la-ny.**

cas'tel-lar, 1 kas'te-lər; 2 cäs'tĕ-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a castle. [< L. *castellum;* see CASTLE, *n.*]

cas'tel-late, 1 kas'te-lēt; 2 cäs'tĕ-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To build or ornament like a castle.

II. *i.* To grow into the form or likeness of a castle. — **cas'tel-late. I.** *a.* Castellated. **II.** *n.* A district attached to a castle; lordship.

cas'tel-lat"ed, 1 kas'te-lēt"ĕd; 2 cäs'tĕ-lāt"ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Provided with or protected by turrets or battlements; built like a castle; fortified. **2.** Having a castle or castles; dotted with castles.

And thence, through Berlin, Dresden, and the like,
Until he reach'd the *castellated* Rhine.

BYRON *Don Juan* can. 10, st. 61.

3. Living within or protected by a castle or castles; as, *castellated* aristocracy. **4.** Enclosed within a building, as a cistern or fountain. [< LL. *castellatus*, pp. of *castello*, fortify, < L. *castellum;* see CASTLE, *n.*]

cas"tel-la'tion, 1 kas"te-lē'shən; 2 cäs"tĕ-lā'shon, *n.* The act or process of castellating, or the state of being castellated; also, a battlement, or a castellated structure.

cas'tel-let, 1 kas'te-let; 2 cäs'tĕ-lĕt, *n.* [Rare.] A little castle. **cas'tel-etț; cast'lettț.**

Cas-tel'lo Bran'co, 1 kas-tel'lo brăŋ'ko; 2 cäs-tĕl'lo brăŋ'co. **1.** A district in Beira province, Portugal; 2,558 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Cas"tel-lon' de la Pla'na, 1 kās"tel-yōn' dē la plā'nɑ; 2 cäs"tĕl-yōn' dę lä plä'nä. **1.** A province in Valencia, Spain; 2,496 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Cas"tel"nau', 1 kas"tel'nō'; 2 cäs"tĕl'nō', *n.* **1. Jacques, Marquis de** (1620–1658), a French marshal killed at the siege of Dunkirk. **2. Michel de** (1520–1592), a French diplomat and general; fought against the Huguenots, 1562,1569.

Cas"tel"nau"da"ry', 1 kas'tel'nō'dɑ'rī'; 2 cäs'tĕl'nō'dä'rī', *n.* A town in Aude department, France; founded by the Visigoths.

cas'tel-ry, 1 kas'l-ri; 2 cäs'l-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] The government, tenure, or jurisdiction of a castle; the territory subject to the lord of the castle. **cas'tle-ryț.**

Cas-tel' San Pi-e'tro, 1 kas-tel' san pi-ē'tro; 2 cäs-tel' san pi-e'tro. A town in Bologna province, Italy.

Cas-tel' Sant An'ge-lo, 1 kas-tel' sant ăn'jē-lo; 2 cäs-tĕl' sänt än'ge-lo. A castle in Rome, Italy, built by the Emperor Hadrian as a mausoleum. In the middle ages it was a papal fortress and now is a barracks and museum.

Cas"tel"sar"ra'sin', 1 kas'tel'sa"ra'sañ'; 2 cäs'tĕl'sä"rä'sän', *n.* A town in Tarn-et-Garonne department, France.

Cas-tel"ve-tra'no, 1 kas-tel'vē-trā'no; 2 cäs-tĕl'vę-trä'no, *n.* A town in Trapani province, Sicily.

cast'er, } 1 kast'ər, -ėr *or* -er; 2 cast'er, -or, *n.* **1.** One
cast'or, } who casts, in any sense, as in founding, in assigning parts to actors, in throwing, etc. **2.** Anything that casts. (1) A cruet for condiments; as, a pepper-*caster;* also, a stand for holding cruets; a set of casters. (2) Any bottle or vessel for dispersing powders, perfumes, or liquids; a censer. **3.** A small swiveling roller or wheel, as under an article of furniture or a trunk, to aid in moving it about.

Casters are named from their mechanism; as, **ball-caster** (having a ball with trunnions instead of a wheel: used on piano-legs, etc.), **socket-c.** (having a socket to surround the leg, as of a table), etc.

4. [Colloq., Brit. Army.] A horse discarded from regimental use. **5.** In horses, a chestnut. See CHESTNUT, *n.*, 5.—**cast'er-sug"ar,** *n.* Sugar in a powdered form.—**c.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel turning on an axis fixed in the socket of a rotating spindle set forward of the bearing-point of the wheel: used in plows, etc.

cas'ti-gate, 1 kas'ti-gēt; 2 cäs'ti-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To punish with or as with the rod; correct; chastise; chasten; rebuke; discipline.

He came, the gentle satirist [Addison], who hit no unfair blow; the kind judge who *castigated* only in smiling.

THACKERAY *English Humorists* lect. ii, p. 83. [M.]

2. To criticize sharply; expurgate; emend. [< L. *castigatus*, pp. of *castigo*, < *castus*, pure, + *ago*, make.] SYN.: see BEAT; CHASTEN.— **cas"ti-ga-bl(e",** *a.*— **cas'ti-gate†,** *a.* Chastened; subdued; also, revised and corrected.— **cas'ti-ga-ty†,** *adv.*— **cas'ti-ga-tiv(e",** *a.* Castigatory.— **cas'ti-ga"tor,** *n.*— **cas'ti-ga-to-ry. I.** *a.* Pertaining to or like castigation; corrective; retributive. **II.** *n.* An instrument of punishment; especially, a ducking-stool.

cas"ti-ga'tion, 1 kas"ti-gē'shən; 2 cäs"ti-gā'shon, *n.* The act of castigating. (1) Corrective punishment, especially, a whipping; discipline; rebuke.

In the very infancy of criminal justice punishment was looked upon, not simply as a retribution or revenge, but as a correction, a removal of guilt. . . . *Castigation* was originally 'chastening,' from castus, pure.

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 25, p. 254. [S. 1873.]

(2) Critical correction or emendation.

Cas"ti-glo'ne, 1 kās"ti-lyō'nē; 2 cäs'ti-lyō'ne, *n.* **1. Baldassare** (¹²/₂₁1478–²/₂₁1529), an Italian writer and diplomat; *The Courtier*, 1528. **2. Giovanni Benedetto** (1616–1670), an Italian painter and etcher; *The Nativity*, in Genoa.

Cas"ti-glo'ne del'le Stiv"i-e're, 1 sti"vi-ē"rē; 2 sti"vi-ę're. A town in Mantua province, Italy.

Cas"ti-glo'ne Fi"o-ren-ti'no, 1 fi"o-ren-ti'no; 2 fi"o-rĕn-ti'no. A town in Arezzo province, Italy.

Cas-ti'la, 1 kas-ti'lɑ; 2 cäs-ti'lä, *n.* [P. I.] A foreigner; especially, a Spaniard: native name.

Cas-tile', 1 kas-tīl'; 2 cäs-tīl', *n.* **1.** A former kingdom, now divided into provinces, in Spain. **Cas-til'laț** [Sp.]. **2.** A village in Wyoming county, N. Y.

Cas-tile' soap. See SOAP.

Cas-til'ian, 1 kas-til'yən; 2 cäs-tīl'yan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Castile. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or legally constituted citizen of Castile. **2.** The Spanish speech of Castile; pure Spanish. [< Sp. *Castellano*, < *Castilla*, Castile (so called from its numerous forts), < L. *castellum;* see CASTLE, *n.*]

Cas-til'la, 1 kas-til'ə; 2 cäs-tīl'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of Mexican and Central-American trees of the family *Moraceæ*, yielding a milky juice containing caoutchouc. Most of the rubber exported from Central America is obtained from *C. elastica.* [< *Castillo*, Spanish botanist.] **Cas-til-lo'aț.**

Cas-til'la, 1 kas-til'yɑ; 2 cäs-tīl'yä, *n.* **1. Don Ramon** (⁸/₂₀1796–⁵/₂₁1867), a Peruvian general and statesman; fought for independence, 1821–1824. **2.** A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I.

Cas"til-le'ja, 1 kas"ti-lī'yɑ; 2 cäs"ti-lē'ya, *n. Bot.* An extensive genus of annual or perennial plants of the figwort family, having alternate laciniate leaves and red-yellowish or whitish flowers, solitary in the axils. About 30 species are found in the western United States. They are commonly known as **painted-cups** and **painter's-brushes.** [< *Castillejo*, Spanish botanist.] **Cas"til-le'laț.**

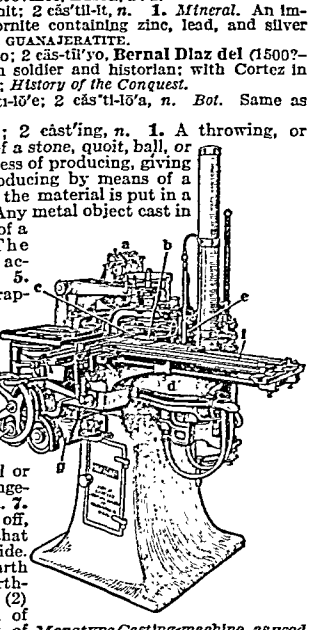
Cas"til-le'jos, 1 kās"til-yē'hōs; 2 cäs"til-yę'hōs, *n.* A town in Zambales province, Luzon, P. I.

cas'til-lite, 1 kas'til-oit; 2 cäs'til-it, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* An impure variety of bornite containing zinc, lead, and silver oxids. **2.** Same as GUANAJERATITE.

Cas-til'lo, 1 kas-til'yo; 2 cäs-til'yo, **Bernal Diaz del** (1500?–1560?). A Spanish soldier and historian; with Cortez in Mexico, 1519–1522; *History of the Conquest.*

Cas"til-lo'a, 1 kas"ti-lō'e; 2 cäs"ti-lō'a, *n. Bot.* Same as CASTILLA.

cast'ing, 1 kast'iŋ; 2 cast'ing, *n.* **1.** A throwing, or throwing out, as of a stone, quoit, ball, or net. **2.** The process of producing, giving shape to, or reproducing by means of a mold, into which the material is put in a liquid state. **3.** Any metal object cast in a mold, as a part of a machine. **4.** The computing, as of accounts; addition. **5.** *Fine Arts.* A draping, as in statues or other art objects; an arrangement of draperies into folds. **6.** Aplan, or the making of a plan, outline, pattern, or estimate, as for a sail or its parts; arrangement; distribution. **7.** A throwing aside, off, out, or up, or that which is thrown aside. Especially: (1) Earth voided by an earthworm; worm-cast. (2) The regurgitation of indigestible parts of food or prey by a hawk or similar bird, or the mass so thrown up. (3) Any indigestible food given to a hawk with a view to cleansing the throat by its regurgitation. **8.** Animal excrement.



Monotype Casting-machine, as used in casting type for this dictionary.

a, paper-tower through which passes the ribbon of paper perforated at the keyboard, automatically controlling the casting-machine, causing it to produce the letters and spaces required; *b*, mold in which the body of the type is cast; *c*, matrix-case, in which 225 matrices are carried, and which moves to present to the mold the matrix required for the character to be cast; *d*, melting-pot, in which is carried the molten type-metal; *e*, pump, which forces the metal into the mold at each revolution of the machine; *f*, galley on which the type is assembled in lines as it is delivered from the mold, the lines, when completed, assembling in a column on the galley-pan ready for proving; *g*, water-circulation, which controls the water used for cooling the mold; *h*, cam-shafts, carrying the cams which drive the various mechanisms.

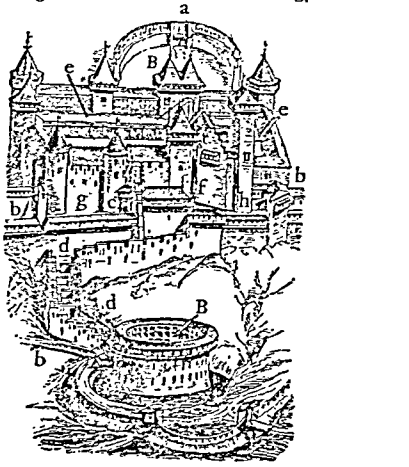
cast'ing-bot"tlet, *n.* A sprinkling-bottle for perfumes. **c.-glassț.** — **c.-box,** *n.* **1.** A founders' flask. **2.** In stereotyping, a cast-iron box in which casts are made.— **c.-gate,** *n.* The channel through which molten metal flows into a mold.— **c.-ladle,** *n.* An iron ladle having long handles on opposite sides, used in pouring molten metal.— **c.-line,** *n.* In angling, that part of a fly-line which is not wound on a reel; the leader.— **c.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A machine used in casting iron in a molten state into pig iron. **2.** A type-molding machine or a machine for casting type.— **c.-net,** *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, not set; specif., a circular hand-net, weighted at the margin and suspended at the center from a long recovering-rope: used mainly for mullet-fishing in shallow water. **cast-netț.**— **c. of draperies,** the arrangement of draperies or depending garments, in painting and sculpture.— **c.-pit,** *n.* That part of a foundry where the molds are filled, usually an earth floor on a low level.— **c.-pot,** *n.* A crucible in which metals are melted. — **c.-press,** *n.* An apparatus for subjecting molten metal to pressure in casting.— **c.-slab,** *n.* A table on which molten glass is spread in manufacturing plate glass. **c.-tablet.**— **inlay c.** (*Ceram.*), a process for producing a designed inlay of another color on the surface of a casting. See THIMBLE-SURFACE.— **malleable castings,** malleable iron. See under IRON.

cast"-i'ron, 1 kast"-aiˈərn; 2 cast'-i'ern, *a.* **1.** Made of cast iron. **2.** Like cast iron; rigid; unyielding; as, a *cast-iron* rule.

cas'tle, } 1 kas'l; 2 cäs'l, *v.* [CAS'TLED; CAS'TLING.] **I.** *t.*
cas'tlf, } **1.** To place or enclose in or as in a castle or place of safety; fortify. **2.** *Chess.* To cause (a king) to exchange relative positions with a castle or rook; protect with a castle. **3†.** To enclose with or in a building; cause to look like a castle.

II. *i. Chess.* To move the king two squares either to the right or left, at the same time bringing the castle from that side of the board toward which the king is moved to the square over which the king has passed. This move, which is made for the protection of the king, is not permitted if either the king or castle has been previously moved, or if the king is in check, or if the square over which he passes or that to which he goes is commanded by a hostile piece. See CHESS.

cas'tle, *n.* **1.** A strong fortress or fortified building; a stronghold; as, Dover *Castle.* It is often a fortified residence, sometimes including many buildings; as, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Windsor *Castle.* Castles in this sense are medieval and feudal in origin, the finest types being found in France, and in England after the Norman conquest. A commanding site was usually chosen and surrounded by a large deep ditch called the moat, and by strong walls flanked with towers. The buildings varied from a mere keep or donjon to a group including family apartments, hall, chapel, barracks, stables, etc.



Castle of Carcassonne, France.

a, principal gate; *BB*, barbican; *bbb*, gates; *c*, postern; *dd*, passage to the castle; *ee*, portico surrounding the courtyard; *f*, donjon; *g*, quarters of the guard; *h*, great watch-tower.

2. A large modern mansion, solidly built, often in imitation of the medieval castle, but unfortified; also, figuratively, any imaginative construction resembling imposing mansions or lordly castles; any building having the general appearance of a castle.

I lay on the grass and built *castles* in a bright pile of clouds, until I fell asleep. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 407. [G. P. P. 1860.]

3. A place where one should be able to rest in safety, or should be secure from attack or molestation; as, an Englishman's house is his *castle;* a floating *castle* (a large vessel, especially when armed). **4.** A wooden tower or defensive structure, as on the back of an elephant or on the deck of a medieval ship. **5.** *Chess.* A piece shaped like a battlemented tower or castle and capable of being moved up or down a file or along a row as far as the board is clear. It ranks next in importance to the queen. See CHESS. **6.** A close helmet; casque. **7.** *Her.* A castle or some suggestive feature, as an embattled gateway, as a bearing. **8.** [New York.] An Indian tribe's chief settlement. **9.** In rabbit-hunting, a rabbit's hiding-place, as in brushwood enclosure. [< AS. *castel*, village, < L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, fort.] **cas'telț; cas'tellț.** SYN.: see FORTRESS.— **cas'tle-garth"†,** *n.* The enclosure or grounds of a castle.— **c.-gillyflower,** *n. Bot.* The common autumnal Queen or Brompton stock (*Matthiola incana*).— **c.-guard,** *n.* **1.** The defenders of a castle, or those bound to serve in its defense. **2.** A feudal tenure involving obligation to do service in defense of the lord's castle; also, the service or a tax in commutation thereof, or the land held by such tenure. **c.-ward‡.**— **c. in the air, c. in Spain,** a baseless vision.

Where willows are weeping, Where shadows are sleeping.
Where the frown of the mountain lies dark on thy crest;
Arcturus now shining, Arbutus now twining,
And '*my castles in Spain*' gleaming down in thy breast.

B. F. TAYLOR *Rhymes of the River* st. 4.

— **c. nut** (*Mech.*), a nut having grooves in its upper face to receive a split pin.— **c.-stead,** *n.* A castle and its adjoining buildings.— **c.-top,** *n.* A peg-top.— **c.-town,** *n.* A town built around about or protected by a castle.— **The C.,** in Dublin, the seat of the viceregal government; hence, figuratively, English rule in Ireland; used also attributively; as, *Castle* government.— **cas'tle-wick,** *n.* The domain of a castle.— **cas'tle-wise,** *adv.*

Cas'tle, Egerton (⁹/₁₁1858–⁹/₁₁1920). An English playwright and novelist.

Cas'tle-bar, 1 kas'l-bär; 2 cäs'l-bär, *n.* A town in Mayo county, Ireland. **Ag'hishț.**

Cas'tle Blay'ney. A town in Monaghan county, Ireland.

Cas'tle Ca'rey. A town in Somersetshire, England.

cas'tled, 1 kas'ld; 2 cäs'ld, *a.* **1.** Having or furnished with a castle or castles; as, the *castled* hill. **2.** Castellated; fortified; as, a *castled* town. **3.** Dwelling or ensconced in a castle.

Where breathes no *castled* lord. HALLECK *Connecticut* st. 1.

Cas'tle Dan'ger-ous. A narrative by Scott, in *Tales of my Landlord*, of a castle of the Scottish Douglas family, which is the scene of repeated battles.

Cas'tle Don'ing-ton, 1 don'iŋ-tən; 2 dŏn'ing-ton. A market-town in Leicestershire, England.

Cas'tle Doug'las. A town in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

Cas'tle-ford, 1 kas'l-fərd; 2 cäs'l-ford, *n.* A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

Cas'tle Gar'den. A round fort in Battery Park, S. Manhattan Island or New York city; originally Castle Clinton; built in 1807; successively a fort, place of entertainment, garden, and from 1855 to 1890 immigrants' depot; now an aquarium.

cas'tle-garth" etc. See under CASTLE, *n.*

Cas'tle Is'land. A town in Kerry county, Ireland.

Cas'tle-maine, 1 kas'l-mēn; 2 cȧs'l-mān, *n.* A borough in Talbot county, Victoria, Australia.

Cas'tle of In'do-lence. A poem by James Thomson, 1748. The castle was situated in the land of Drowsiness; its owner was an enchanter who enticed passers-by to enter, so that he might engage them in sensual pleasures.

Cas'tle Peak. **1.** One of the Elk Mountains, Colo.; 14,115 ft. high. **2.** One of the Sierra Nevada, Cal.; 13,000 ft. high.

Cas'tle-reagh, 1 kas'l-rē; 2 cȧs'l-rā, **Robert Stewart, Viscount** (6/12 1769–6/12 1822). A British statesman.

Cas'tle Rock. A mountain in Idaho; 9,610 ft. high.

cas'tle-ry, *n.* Same as CASTELRY.

cas'tle-stead", *n.* See under CASTLE, *n.*

cas'tlet, 1 kas'let; 2 cȧs'lĕt, *n.* A diminutive castle.

Cas'tle-ton, 1 kas'l-tən; 2 cȧs'l-ton, *n.* **1.** A village in Rutland county, Vt. **2.** A village in Rensselaer county, N. Y.

Cas'tle-town, 1 kas'l-taun; 2 cȧs'l-town, *n.* An ancient town, capital of Isle of Man, England.

cas'tle-ward", etc. See under CASTLE, *n.*

Cas'tle-wood, 1 kas'l-wud; 2 cȧs'l-wo͝od, **Lady.** In Thackeray's *Henry Esmond,* the widow of the second Lord Castlewood, who marries Henry, after he had vainly courted her daughter Beatrix.

cast'ling†. **I.** *a.* Abortive. **II.** *n.* Anything born prematurely; abortion.

Cast-ni'l-dæ, 1 kast-nī'l-dī; 2 cȧst-nī'l-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of lepidopterous insects, by some combined with the *Zygænidæ,* but by others separated on account of their superficial resemblance to butterflies. **Cast-ni'l-a,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cast'nī-an, cast'nī-ld,** *a. & n.* — **cast'nī-old,** *a.*

cas'tock, 1 kas'tok; 2 cȧs'tŏk, *n.* Same as CUSTOCK.

cast'-off", 1 kast'-ôf"; 2 cȧst'-ôf", *a.* Thrown or laid aside; discarded; as, *cast-off* garments.

cast'-off", *n.* **1.** The amount of bend or twist given to a gun-stock; offset. **2.** *Print.* A computation of the space required by any matter to be printed. **3.** A person or thing no longer wanted or used.

cas'tor[1], 1 kas'tər *or* -tor; 2 cȧs'tor, *n.* **1.** A beaver or its fur. **2.** [C-] A genus typical of *Castoridæ.* **3.** A hat of beaver or other fur; hence, a silk hat. **4.** A small piece of wood formerly used as a money-counter in the Hudson Bay Company's fur-trade.

An Indian who came in with furs threw them down, and when they were counted received the right number of *castors* . . . with which . . . he bought what he wanted.
J. RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Mar., 1892, p. 496.

5. A heavy, milled, face-finished, all-wool fabric, not quite as heavy as beaver cloth, used for overcoats, etc. **6.** A drab or pale-brown color, as of hats, gloves, etc. **7.** Goatskin made into a fine soft leather, used in the manufacture of gloves. **8.** [C-] [Canada.] A member of an ultra-clerical section of the Conservative party in Lower Canada. The name was applied by opponents in derision implying the least admirable qualities of the beaver, its tendencies to burrow and to cut down.

9. A chestnut on a horse's leg. [L., < Gr. *kastōr,* beaver, of Eastern origin.] — **cas'tor-tree",** *n.* The beaver-tree; sweet bay. — **dry c.,** parchment beaver.

cas'tor[2], *n.* An oily odorous brownish-red compound secreted by the preputial glands of beavers: used in medicine and perfumery; also, the dried preputial follicles of the beaver and their contents. [< L. *castoreum,* < Gr. *kastorion,* < *kastōr,* beaver.] **cas-to're-um†.** — **cas-tor'ic,** *a.* — **cas'tor-in,** *n.* A crystalline compound contained in castor. **cas'tor-inet.**

cas'tor[3], *n.* Same as CASTER. [nut.

cas'tor[4], *n.* An excrescence on a horse's foreleg; a chest-

cas'tor[5], *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Same as CASTORITE. **2.** [C-] A star. See phrase. **3.** [C-] *Gr. Myth.* A son of Jupiter and Leda. See phrase. [< L. *Castor;* see def. 3.] — **Castor and Pollux.** **1.** The two brightest stars in the constellation Gemini. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* Twin sons of Jupiter and Leda, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta. Called the *Dioscuri,* or sons of Zeus. **3.** St. Elmo's fire; corposant: the classical name. **4.** *Mineral.* A variety of petalite found in granite on the island of Elba.

Cas'tor, *n. Bib. Acts* xxviii, 11.

cas'tor-bean", 1 kas'tər-bīn"; 2 cȧs'tor-bēn", *n.* The seed of the castor-oil plant. [CASTOR[2].

cas-to're-um, 1 kas-tō'rı-um; 2 cȧs-tō're-ŭm, *n.* Same as CASTOR[2].

Cas-tor'i-dæ, 1 kas-tor'ı-dī; 2 cȧs-tŏr'ı-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of rodents, variously limited, especially *Sciuromorpha,* with molars rootless and having recentering enamel-folds, and with a broad flat tail; beavers. [< CASTOR[1].] — **cas'to-rid,** *n.* — **cas'to-roid,** *a. & n.*

cas'tor-ite, 1 kas'tər-aıt; 2 cȧs'tor-ıt, *n. Mineral.* A transparent variety of petalite, found on the island of Elba. [< CASTOR[4].] **cas'torı.**

Cas"to-rol'di-dæ, 1 kas"to-rol'dı-dī; 2 cȧs"to-rŏl'dı-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of sciuromorphic rodents having a skull superficially resembling that of a beaver, but with teeth consisting of laminæ of dentin enclosed by enamel held together by a thin coat of cement; including large recently extinct animals. **Cas"to-rol'des,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kastōr,* beaver, + *eidos,* form.] — **cas"to-rol'did,** *n.* — **cas"to-rol'doid,** *a.*

cas'tor-oil", 1 kas'tər-oil"; 2 cȧs'tor-ŏil", *n.* A thick white to yellowish oil expressed from the castor-bean: used as a purgative and in hair-oil, etc. See OIL. [< CASTOR[2] + OIL.] — **castor-oil plant,** the palma-Christi.

cas'to-ryt, *n.* An unknown color, said to have been extracted from castoreum. [CASTRUCCIO.

Cas"tra-ca'ni, 1 kās"tra-kā'nī; 2 cȧs"trā-cā'nī, *n.* See

cas'tral, 1 kas'trəl; 2 cȧs'tral, *a.* Of or pertaining to a camp. [< L. *castra,* camp.]

cas"tra-me-ta'tion, 1 kas"trə-mı-tē'shən; 2 cȧs"tra-me-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The art or act of marking or laying out a camp. **2.** The outline or plan of a camp. [< LL. *castrametatio(n-),* < L. *castra,* camp, + *metor,* measure, < *meta,* boundary.]

cas'trate, 1 kas'trēt; 2 cȧs'trāt, *vt.* [CAS'TRAT-ED; CAS'TRAT-ING.] **1.** To remove the sexual germ-bearing glands (especially of the male) or testicles from; geld; emasculate.

The ancient Persians used to *castrate* the young men and boys of their vanquished enemies.
SPENCER *Principles Sociol.* vol. ii, p. 66. [A. 1891.]

2. *Bot.* To remove the anthers from (a flower). **3.** To expurgate, as a book; mutilate. **4.** To take the force or vigor from; mortify, as the passions. [< L. *castratus,* pp. of *castro,* castrate.] — **cas-tra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or result of castrating. **2.** *Bot.* The removal of the androecium from a flower. — **cas'trat"er,** *n.* — **cas'tra"tor,** *n.*

cas'trate. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Without an anther or anthers: said of a stamen or a flower. **2.** Emasculated; gelded.

II†. *n.* A castrated person; eunuch.

cas-tra'to, 1 kas-trā'tō; 2 cȧs-trā'to, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tī; 2 -tı, *pl.*] [It.] A man who has been castrated in boyhood, for the purpose of preserving the soprano voice for singing.

cas'trel, cas'tril, *n.* Same as KESTREL.

Cas-tren', 1 kas-trēn'; 2 cȧs-trẹn', **Matthias Alexander** (12/21813–5/71852). A Finnish philologist and traveler; translated the *Kalevala* into Swedish, 1841.

cas-tren'sian, 1 kas-tren'shən; 2 cȧs-trĕn'shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to a camp; military. [< L. *castrensis,* < *castra,* camp.] **cas-tren'sialt; cas-tren'siet.**

Martial discipline and *castrensian* life.
DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* ch. 4, p. 130. [T. & F. 1854.]

Cas'tres, 1 kūs'tr; 2 cȧs'tr, *n.* A manufacturing town in Tarn department, France.

Cas-tries', 1 kas-trī'; 2 cȧs-trē', *n.* A port of entry, capital of St. Lucia, British West Indies. [DERBEG.

Cas'tri-ot, 1 kas'trı-ət; 2 cȧs'trı-ot, **George.** See SCANDERBEG.

Cas'tro, 1 kās'tro; 2 cȧs'tro, *n.* **1. Cipriano** (10/12 1860–12/8 1924), President of Venezuela from 1899 until his deposition in 1909. **2. Guillen de** (1569–7/28 1631), a Spanish dramatist. His drama *Spantsh Cid* was the original of Corneille's *Le Cid.* **3. Inez de** (–1355), daughter of Pedro Fernandez of Portugal; secretly married to Dom Pedro, heir to the throne of Portugal; Alfonso, his father, caused her murder; Pedro, on his accession, caused her body to be disentombed and crowned. **4. João de** (1500–6/81548), a Portuguese navigator and general. **5.** A county in Texas; 870 sq. m. **6.** A town in Asiatic Turkey, capital of Mitylene; ruins of ancient Mitylene. **7.** A town in Chiloe province, Chile. [Spain.

Cas'tro del Ri'o, 1 rī'o; 2 rī'o. A town in Cordova province,

Cas"tro-gio-van'ni, 1 kūs"tro-jo-vūn'nī; 2 cȧs"tro-ĝo-vän'nī, *n.* A town in Caltanisetta province, Sicily; reputed as the birthplace of Ceres and site of her temple.

cas-trog'ra-phy, 1 kas-treg'rə-fı; 2 cȧs-trŏĝ'ra-fy, *n.* The art of cutting letters or figures in relief on cardboard, as with a penknife. *Scientific American* May 16, 1891, p. 313. [< *castro-* (cp. CASTRATE, 3) + -GRAPHY.]

Cas"tro-vil-la'ri, 1 kūs'tro-vil-lā'rī; 2 cȧs'tro-vil-lä'rī, *n.* A town in Cosenza province, Italy.

Cas-truc'cio Cas"tra-ca'ni, 1 kas-trūt'cho-kūs'tra-kū'nī, 2 cȧs-trut'cho-cȧs'trä-cä'nī, *n.* An Italian general and poet (1283?–1328); chief of the Ghibellines.

cas'trum, 1 kas'trum; 2 cȧs'trŭm. *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] [L.] A Roman military camp. Compare CHESTER.

cast'weld", 1 kast'weld"; 2 cȧst'wĕld", *vt.* To weld by the action of heat as if for casting.

cas'u-al, 1 kaz'u-əl; 2 cȧzh'u-al, *a.* **1.** Occurring by chance or accident or without design; accidental; unexpected.

The *casual* meeting of a friend on the street may have led to the most important crisis in our history.
J. R. MCDUFF *Noontide at Sychar* p. 60. [C. & BROS. 1869.]

2. Occurring at irregular intervals; occasional; as, *casual* visits. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] Of or pertaining to (1) vagrants, paupers, or laborers who receive occasional public aid, or (2) non-inhabitant dependents of this class who are given temporary aid or shelter, as in the casual ward of a workhouse. **4.** [Colloq.] Unmethodical; haphazard. **5.** Characterized by nonchalance; unconcerned really or apparently, as a *casual* motion. **6†.** That may occur; precarious; subject to vicissitude. [< F. *casuel,* < LL. *casualis,* < L. *casus,* chance; see CASE[1], *n.*] **cas'u-all†; cas'u-el†.** Syn.: see INCIDENTAL. Compare ACCIDENT. — **casual water,** water which has temporarily accumulated on a golf-course, but is not treated as a hazard, except where it lodges in a bunker. — **cas'u-al-ism,** *n.* (1) The doctrine that chance prevails in all things. (2) A condition in which all events happen by chance. — **cas'u-al-ist,** *n.* — **cas'u-al-ly,** *adv.* In a casual manner; without premeditation; by chance; occasionally. **cas'u-el-ly†.**

cas'u-al, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** The occupant or occasional occupant of a casual ward; a casual laborer, patient, or pauper.

A *casual* in the streets of London, homeless, friendless, weary with looking for work all day and finding none.
WM. BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 96. [F. & W. 1891.]

2. A casual ward. **3.** A chance visitor; hence, a bastard. **4.** *Mil.* A casualty. — **casual ward,** a ward, as in a workhouse, for the reception of casuals.

cas"u-al'ı-ty†, *n.* **1.** Casualness. **2.** A casualty.

cas'u-al-ness, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being casual.

cas'u-al-ty, 1 kaz'u-əl-tı; 2 cȧzh'u-al-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tıs, *pl.*] **1.** A fatal or serious accident or disaster; accidental death or disablement; as, a *casualty* at a fire. **2.** *pl.* In time of war, losses arising from any cause, as from death, disablement, capture, or desertion. **3.** That which occurs by chance; chance.

The world is mathematical, and has no *casualty,* in all its vast and flowing curve.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life* p. 68. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

4. *Law.* Inevitable accident; an event not to be foreseen or guarded against. **5.** *Scots Law.* Rent depending on the happening of contingent events. **6†.** Causality: incorrect use. [< F. *casualité,* < LL. *casualitas,* < *casualis;* see CASUAL.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT; HAZARD. — **casualty ward,** the accident ward of a hospital.

Cas"u-a-ri'i-dæ, 1 kas'yu-ə-rı'ı-dī; 2 cȧs'yu-a-rī'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of ratite birds with rudimentary wings, well-developed aftershaft to the feathers, and three toes, including the cassowaries, and according to some the emus also. **Cas"u-a'ri-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Malay *kasuwcarts,* cassowary.] **Cas"u-ar'ı-dæt.** — **cas'u-a-rid, cas"u-ar'ı-id,** *n.* — **cas"u-a'ri-oid, cas'u-a-roid,** *a.*

Cas"u-ar"i-i'næ, 1 kas'yu-ar'ı-ı-ī'nē; 2 cȧs'yu-ăr'ı-ı-ī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Casuariidæ,* restricted to the cassowaries. [< CASUARIUS.] **Cas"u-a-ri'næt.** — **cas"u-ar'i-line, cas'u-a-rine,** *a. & n.*

Cas"u-a-ri'na, 1 kas'yu-ə-rī'nə; 2 cȧs'yu-a-rī'na, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of remarkable trees and shrubs composing a family (*Casuarinaceæ*) and an order (*Casuarinales*). Classed as dicotyledonous, their branches are jointed and leafless with toothed sheaths at the joints, thus suggesting gigantic equisetums. The wood, which is hard and red, is called beefwood in Australia, where most of the species are found. **2.** [c-] A tree of this genus. [< CASUARIUS, from a resemblance in appearance.]

Cas"u-ar"i-na'ce-æ, 1 kas'yu-ar'ı-nē'sı'ī; 2 cȧs'yu-ăr'ı-nā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of jointed leafless apetalous trees — the beefwood family — with one genus (*Casuarina*) and about 20 species. [< CASUARINA.] **Cas"u-a-rin'e-æt.** — **cas"u-ar"i-na'ceous, cas"u-a-rin'e-ous,** *a.*

Cas"u-a-rol'de-æ, 1 kas'yu-ə-rol'dı-ī; 2 cȧs'yu-a-rŏl'de-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of ratite birds, including the *Casuariidæ* and *Dromaiidæ.* [< CASUARIUS + -OID.] — **cas"u-a-rol'de-an,** *a. & n.*

cas'u-a-ry, 1 kas'yu-ə-rı; 2 cȧs'yu-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] A cassowary or an emu. [< CASUARIUS.]

Ca-su'bi-an, *n.* Same as KASUBIAN.

cas'u-ist, 1 kaz'u-ıst; 2 cȧzh'u-ist, *vi.* To practise casuistry; a theologian versed in that department of morals. **2.** A moral sophist; confounder of right and wrong. [< F. *casuiste,* < L. *casus;* see CASE[1], *n.*] — **cas'u-ist-ess,** *n.* [Rare.] A female casuist.

cas"u-is'tic, 1 kaz"u-is'tık; 2 cȧzh"u-ĭs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to casuists or casuistry; as, *casuistic* reasoning. **cas"u-is'ti-cal†.** — **cas"u-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cas"u-is'tics, 1 kaz"u-is'tıks; 2 cȧzh"u-ĭs'tics, *n. Med.* A record or group of cases; as, the *casuistics* of phthisis.

cas'u-ist-ry, 1 kaz'u-ist-rı; 2 cȧzh'u-ist-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] **1.** The science or doctrine of resolving doubtful cases of conscience or questions of right and wrong, according to the injunctions of sacred books or of individual authority or social conventions, rather than on grounds of moral reason.

Casuistry, regarded as the science or doctrine of cases of conscience, is therefore entitled to rational consideration. . . . For it is a species of ethical discipline.
G. T. LADD *Philos. of Conduct,* p. 417. [S.]

2. Undue subtlety or sophistical reasoning resulting in hair-splitting distinctions in cases of conscience.

cas'u-la, 1 kas'u-lə; 2 cȧs'u-la, *n.* [LL.] A chasuble. **cas'ulet.**

ca'sus, 1 kē'sus; 2 cā'sŭs, *n.* [L.] That which happens; an occurrence; an accident or calamity; an occasion; case: used in various legal phrases. — **casus belli** [L.] (*Law*), an occurrence held to warrant hostilities; cause of war. — **c. conscientiæ,** a matter of conscience. — **c. fœderis,** a case coming within the terms of a treaty, constitution, or contract. — **c. fortuitus,** a mishap or chance; an unavoidable accident. — **c. major,** a great catastrophe, as a conflagration, earthquake, shipwreck, etc. — **c. omissus** (*Law*), a case for which the statute makes no provision and which therefore comes under the common law.

Cas'well, 1 kaz'wel; 2 cȧs'wĕl, *n.* A county in North Carolina; 396 sq. m.; county-seat, Yanceyville.

cas'well-ite, 1 kaz'wel-aıt; 2 cȧs'wĕl-ıt, *n. Mineral.* A bronzy copper-red altered mica closely related to phlogopite. [< John H. *Caswell,* American chemist.]

cat, 1 kat; 2 cȧt, *v.* [CAT'TED; CAT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hoist or raise to and fasten at the cat-head, as an anchor.

The decks were all life and commotion; the sailors on the forecastle singing 'Ho, cheerly men!' as they *catted* the anchor.
H. MELVILLE *Omoo* ch. 38, p. 191. [H. 1863.]

2. To fill with clay, as the space between laths. **3.** To flog with the cat-o'-nine-tails. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] To vomit.

II. *i.* **1.** [W. U. S.] To fish for catfish. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] To vomit.

cat[1], *n.* **1.** A well-known domesticated carnivorous mammal of the genus *Felis,* kept to kill mice and rats and as a house pet: commonly of smaller size than the other members of the family, and having a longer and more slender tail than the European or American wild cats. The early domesticated in Egypt, the cat is scarcely mentioned in the literature of the ancient Jews, Greeks, and Romans, and was rare and costly in the early middle ages, tho it seems to have been long known in China. All domestic cats, except those of the Orient, are descended from the North-African, or Egyptian, *Felis lybica,* with possibly some slight mixture of local wild-cat blood; the long-haired and other Oriental cats are probably descended from Eastern wild species. The number of distinct breeds is very small as compared with those of the dog. Among them are the **Angora** or **Persian, blue** or **Maltese, Chartreuse** (uniformly bluish-gray), **Chinese** (with pendulous ears), **Madagascar** (with twisted tail), **Malayan** (with short truncated tail), **Manx** (tailless), **Siamese** (with brown markings), **Tobolsk** (red), **tortoise-shell** or **Spanish** (mottled with black and yellow).

2. Any other one of the *Felidæ,* as a lion, tiger, wildcat, or lynx. **3.** One of various other animals likened to a cat, as a polecat. **4.** Any one of various silurioid catfishes, as the **Florida cat, Mississippi cat, Potomac cat, Sacramento cat, spotted cat,** etc. See CATFISH, *n.,* 1. **5.** *Naut.* (1) A freight-vessel of Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, deep waist, and no figurehead. (2) A purchase by which an anchor is hoisted from the hawse-hole to the cat-head. (3) A catboat. (4) A cat-o'-nine-tails.

Many more times was I compelled to hear the sharp whistle of the *cat* as it swung through the air, and the dull sound of the blow as it met the quivering flesh.
NORDHOFF *Man-of-War Life* ch. 7, p. 151. [D. M. & CO., 1892.]

6. A double tripod with six feet: so called because, no matter how placed, it always rests on three feet. **7.** A double-pointed piece of wood used in the game of tip-cat; also, the game itself. **8.** [U. S.] A boys' game of ball, called from the number of batters *one old cat, two old cat,* etc. **9.** That part of the first rough coat of plaster that passes between the laths; the clinch. **10.** The salt crystallizing on the stakes beneath a draining-trough of salt. **11.** [Colloq.] A spiteful woman given to gossip and scandal. **12.** Same as CATAMARAN, 2. **13.** An extra hand in card-playing. **14.** Same as CAT-CASTLE. [< AS. *cat*] **cattet.** — **a cat in the meal,** something concealed or underhanded. — **a cat may look at a king,** the humblest have some privileges in the presence of the greatest. — **Bashaw cat,** a species of catfish (*Leptops olitcarts*), having very long jaws. — **brown cat** [Local, U. S.], a catfish (*Ameturus platycephalus*), of Carolinian and Georgian waters. — **cat-and-dog.** **I.** *a.* Filled with strife; quarrelsome as a cat and a dog.

There will be jealousies, and a *cat and dog* life over yonder, worse than ever.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii, bk. ix, p. 360. [L.]

cat-and-doggisht. **II.** *n.* Tip-cat. — **cat'-back",** *n. Naut.* A small rope for hooking the cat-block into the anchor-ring. — **cat-beam,** *n. Naut.* The beak-head beam, to which the cat-heads were formerly fastened. — **cat'bill",** *n.* [North. Eng.] A woodpecker. — **cat-block,** *n. Naut.* A heavy hoisting-block used in catting an anchor. — **cat'-brain",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A soil of coarse clay and stones. **cat's-brainst.** — **cat'bri"er,** *n.* [U. S.] A smilax. — **cat-castle,** *n.* A movable shield or tower for sappers, used in sieges in the middle ages. **cat-houset.** — **cat-chain,** *n.* A chain working in a block at the end of the cat-head, or the cat-davit, used in catting an anchor. — **cat-chop,** *n.* [S. Afr.] *Bot.* A low yellow-flowered stemless herb (*Mesembryanthemum felinum*) of the family *Aizoaceæ.* — **cat-cluket,** *n.* Same as BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL. — **cat-crane,** *n. Naut.* A crane suspended on the forecastle and having steps like a boat-davit. — **cat-crann,** *n.* [Ir.] The pine-marten. — **cat-davit,** *n.* An iron davit, which is a substitute for the wooden cat-head of old. — **cat-eyed,** *a.* Able to see in the dark. — **cat-face,** *n.* A knot or blemish on lumber. — **cat-faced,** *a.* — **cat-fall,** *n. Naut.* The tackle for catting an anchor. — **cat-foot,** *n.* A short, high-arched foot. — **cat-foot,** *adv.* [Prov.] Silently; stealthily, as a cat. — **cat-footed,** *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Having digitigrade feet with claws retractile like a cat's. **2.** Soft; stealthy;

as, a *cat-footed* tread.— **cat-gold**, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A yellowish mica schist. **2.** Iron pyrites.— **cat-hammed**, *a.* Having hams like those of a cat: said of horses and cattle. — **cat-harpin**, *n. Naut.* One of the iron cramps or short ropes for binding in the shrouds at the masthead to make room for bracing the yard sharp. **cat-harping‡**.— **cat-hole**, *n. Naut.* A hawse-hole in a vessel's stern. — **cat-hook**, *n. Naut.* A cat-block hook.— **cat-hop**, *n.* In faro, two cards of the same value remaining in a dealing-box for the last turn.— **cat-ice**, *n.* Thin ice left over grass-land or shallows whence the water has receded.— **cat-in-clover**, *n.* Same as BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL.— **cat-ladder**, *n.* A ladder fastened permanently upon a wall or roof.— **cat-lap**, *n.* Drink fit for cats' slops.— **cat'like"**, *a.* Like a cat; stealthy; noiseless; treacherous; feline.— **cat-nap**, *n.* A short light nap.— **cat-owl**, *n.* One of various large hooting owls; especially, the barred owl (*Syrnium nebulosum*).— **cat-pipe**, *n.* A pipe on which catcalls are made; also, one who makes catcalls.— **cat-purchase**, *n.* Cat-tackle.— **cat-rake**, *n.* A ratchet-drill — **cat-rig**, *n. Naut.* A rig like that of a catboat, the ordinary rig of small American sailboats.— **cat-rigged**, *a.* **1.** Rigged like a catboat. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Rumpled, creased, or wrinkled.— **cat-rope**, *n.* See CAT-BACK.— **cat-salt**, *n.* A variety of granulated salt formed from bittern or leach-brine: used in the making of hard soap.— **cats and dogs**, with extreme vehemence; as, it rains *cats and dogs*. Compare CAT-AND-DOG.— **cat's auricle**, a condition in man in which the auricle is doubled upon itself. — **cat's brains**, *n.* [Eng.] Sandstone traversed by fine streaks of calcite.— **cat's-cradle**, *n.* A child's game played by means of a loop of string stretched on the fingers, and taken from one player's hands to another's, so as to produce various geometrical figures. **cratch-cradle; scratch-cradle‡.— cat's-eye**, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A gem-stone, either chrysoberyl or quartz, which when cut en cabochon shows a line of light across the dome. The oriental is the chrysoberyl variety of cat's-eye; the occidental is the quartz variety. See GEM. **2.** *Pathol.* An eye that has an opalescent appearance of the retina like the tapetum of the cat, due to glioma. **3.** [Austral.] The opercula of *Turbo smaragdus*, a marine mollusk.— **cat's-foot**, *n.* **1.** Ground-ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*). **2.** A cudweed (*Antennaria dioica*).— **cat's-gold**, *n.* Stannic sulfid.— **cat's-grass**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The sun-spurge.— **cat-shark**, *n.* A galeorhinoid shark (*Triacis semifasciatus*) common on the coast of California.— **cat's-head**, *n.* **1.** A large green cooking-apple. **2.** [Local, Ir.] A nodule of gritstone in shale.— **cat-silver**, *n.* [Archaic.] A mica with a silvery luster.— **cat's-kin**, *n.* **1.** The pelt of a cat. **2.** *Naut.* The ruffled appearance caused by a catspaw breeze on the water. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A silk hat of poor quality.— **cat's meat**, horse-flesh or refuse meat retailed, often on skewers, as food for cats.— **cat's-milk**, *n.* The sun-spurge.— **cat's-nose**, *n.* A popular designation of the stormy northwest wind in the Harz mountains.— **cat-spruce**, *n. Bot.* The white spruce.— **cat's-purr**, *n. Pathol.* A peculiar thrilling sound heard on auscultation as characterizing certain diseases of the heart.— **cat-squirrel**, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** (1) The northern fox-squirrel. (2) The southern variety of the gray squirrel. **2.** The cacomistle.— **cat's-tail**, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** Cattail. **2.** Horsetail.— **cat's-tail** grass [Eng.], timothy.— **cat-stane**, *n. Archeol.* **1.** A round cairn found in different parts of Scotland and believed to mark battle-sites. **2.** One of the side stones that support a grate. **cat-stone‡**.— **cat-step**, *n. Arch.* A corbel-step.— **cat'stick"**, *n.* The bat used in the game of cat or tip-cat.— **cat-stitch**, *n.* [Colloq.] Herring-bone stitch.— **cat's-tongue**, *n.* A slender, worthless oyster; a strap-oyster.— **cat-stopper**, *n.* A cat-head stopper. See CAT-HEAD.— **cat-tackle**, *n.* The cat-head tackle for raising the anchor.— **cat-thrasher**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The alewife.— **cat'tish**, *a.*— **cat-tree**, *n. Bot.* Same as SPINDLE-TREE.— **cat-whistle**, *n.* The marsh-horsetail. — **cat'wise**, *adv.* After the manner of a cat.— **cat-witted**, *a.* Small-minded; self-conceited.— **gay cat** [Thieves' Cant], one of a gang of thieves who, under various disguises, enter a bank to investigate its condition as regards protection against burglars.— **thieves' cat**, a cat-o'-nine-tails.— **to let the cat out of the bag**, to let out a secret.

She *let the cat out of* her *bag* of verse before the multitude; she almost proposed to her hero in her rhymes.

GEO. MEREDITH *The Egoist* ch. 3, p. 14. [R. BROS. 1889.]

— **to let the old cat die**, to allow a swing gradually to cease oscillating till it comes to a stop: a children's phrase. — **to see which way the cat will jump**, to await the turn of events before acting.

cat², *n.* [Newfoundland.] A catamaran.

Cat., *abbr.* Catechism.

Cat., Catal., *abbr.* Catalan.

cat., catal., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

cat'a-, 1 kat'ə-: 2 căt'a-, *prefix.* Down; against; under; wholly: used in words of Greek origin, becoming *cat-* before a vowel and *cath-* before the aspirate. [< Gr. *kata-*, < *kata*, down, against, through, concerning.]

cat"a-bap'tist†, *n.* A profaner or opposer of baptism: applied satirically (in the 16th and 17th centuries) to those rejecting the orthodox doctrine of baptism.— **cat"a-bap'tism**, *n.*— **cat"a-bap-tis'ti-cal†**, *a.*— **cat"a-bap'tist-ry†**, *n.*

cat"a-ba'si-al, 1 kat'ə-bē'si-əl; 2 căt'a-bā'si-al, *a.* Having the basion lower than the opisthion: said of skulls. [< CATA-, down, + BASION.]

cat"a-ba'si-on, 1 kat'ə-bē'si-ən; 2 căt'a-bā'si-on, *n.* [-si-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A place or vault under the altar, where relics are kept. [< Gr. *katabasion*, < *katabainō*; see CATABASIS.] **ca-tab'a-sis‡**.

ca-tab'a-sis, 1 kə-tab'ə-sis; 2 ca-tăb'a-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sĭz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] **1.** A going downward; descent: opposed to *anabasis*. **2.** *Pathol.* The decreasing of a disease. **3.** A catabasion. [L., < Gr. *katabasis*, < *katabainō*, descend, < *kata*, down, + *bainō*, go.]

cat"a-bat'ic, 1 kat'ə-bat'ik; 2 căt'a-băt'ic, *a.* Gradually abating: said of a fever. [< Gr. *katabatikos*, < *katabainō*; see CATABASIS.]

cat"a-bi-o'sis, 1 kat'ə-bai-ō'sis; 2 căt'a-bī-ō'sĭs, *n. Physiol.* That property of living matter which causes it to develop adjoining cells in harmony with and adaptable to primary structures. [Gr., < *kata*, down, + *biosis*, mode of life.]

cat"a-bi-ot'ic, 1 kat'ə-bai-ot'ik; 2 căt'a-bī-ŏt'ic, *a. Biol.* Causing adjoining cells to be developed in harmony with the primary structures: said of the force exerted by living structures. [< CATA- (intens.) + Gr. *bios*, life.]

cat"a-bol'ic, 1 kat'ə-bol'ik; 2 căt'a-bŏl'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to catabolism.

Males, as the more *katabolic* organisms, are more active and variable than the anabolic females, who are more passive and stable. *The Monist* (Chicago) APR., 1891, p. 442.

ca-tab'o-lism, 1 kə-tab'o-lizm; 2 ca-tăb'o-lĭsm, *n. Biol.* The series of changes by which living matter or protoplasm breaks down into less complex and more stable substances within a cell or organism; destructive metabolism: opposed to *anabolism*. See METABOLISM.

[< Gr. *kataballē*, casting down, < *kataballō*, cast down, < *kata*, down, + *ballō*, throw.]

cat"a-ca-thar'tic, 1 kat'ə-kə-thär'tik; 2 căt'a-ca-thär'tic, *a.* & *n.* [Rare.] Same as CATOCATHARTIC.

cat"a-caus'tic, 1 kat'ə-kŏs'tik; 2 căt'a-ca-stic. **I.** *a.* Belonging to a caustic curve or surface produced by reflection: distinguished from *diacaustic*. **II.** *n.* A catacaustic curve. [< CATA-, against, + CAUSTIC, 3.]

cat"a-chre'sis, 1 kat'ə-kri'sis; 2 căt'a-crē'sis, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* The faulty or mixed use of metaphors; a strained use of a word, as, for example, "the *fruitful river* in the eye," SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act i, sc. 2. **2.** *Philol.* The use of a false form under a misunderstanding of its origin, as *penthouse* (from *appentice*), as if from *pent* + *house*. [L., < Gr. *katachrēsis*, < *kata*, against + *chraomai*, use.]— **cat"a-chres'tic**, *a.* Containing or exhibiting catachresis: far-fetched.— **cat"a-chres'ti-cal**, *a.*— **cat"a-chres'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat"ach-thon'ic, 1 kat'ak-thon'ik; 2 căt'ac-thŏn'ic, *a.* Situated under ground; subterranean. [< CATA-, under, + Gr. *chthōn*, earth.] **cat"ach-tho'ni-an†**.

cat'a-clasm, 1 kat'ə-klazm; 2 căt'a-clăşm, *n.* A breaking or rending asunder; a violent disruption. [< Gr. *kataklasma*, < *kata*, down, + *klaō*, break.]— **cat"a-clas'mic**, *a.*

cat"a-clas'tic, 1 kat'ə-klas'tik; 2 căt'a-clăs'tic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resulting from a cataclasm. **2.** Specif., in geology, having a fragmentary structure due to the action of shearing forces subsequently to the original formation: said of rocks or minerals. [< Gr. *kata*, down, + *klaō*, break.]

cat"a-cli'nal, 1 kat'ə-klai'nəl; 2 căt'a-cli'nal, *a. Geol.* Running in the direction of the dip: said of a valley. See VALLEY. [< Gr. *kataklinēs*, sloping, < *kata*, down, + *klinō*, bend.]

cat"a-cli'sis, 1 kat'ə-klai'sis; 2 cat'a-cli'sis, *n. Pathol.* A morbid closing and adhesion of the eyelids. [< Gr. *kataklеisis*, < *kata*, down, + *kleiō*, close.] **cat"a-clei'sis‡**.

cat'a-clysm, 1 kat'ə-klizm; 2 căt'a-clĭşm, *n.* **1.** Any overwhelming flood of water; especially, the Noachian deluge. **2.** *Geol.* Any violent and extensive subversion of the ordinary phenomena of nature; an extensive stratigraphic catastrophe.

The mystery and the magnitude of geological changes seems to relegate them to the remote ages of convulsion and *cataclysm*.

WINCHELL *Preadamites* ch. 27, p. 437. [S. C. G. 1890.]

3. Any sudden overwhelming change: erroneous use.

Such a *cataclysm* as the French Revolution seems to interrupt the continuity of history.

DOWDEN *Studies in Lit.* p. 2. [E. P. & CO. 1887.]

[< L. *cataclysmos*, < Gr. *kataklysmos*, < *kata*, down, + *klyzō*, wash.] SYN.: see CATASTROPHE.

cat"a-clys'mal, } 1 kat'ə-kliz'məl, -mik; 2 căt'a-clĭş'-
cat"a-clys'mic, } mal, -mic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a cataclysm; characterized by a cataclysm or cataclysms. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or advocating the theory of cataclysms in geological history. **cat"a-clys-mat'ic†**.— **cataclysmal theory** (*Geol.*), the theory which upheld the belief that geologic history was interrupted by great cataclysms during which all living matter underwent destruction and that during each period succeeding a cataclysm living forms were created altogether distinct from the forms existing during any preceding period.— **cat"a-clys'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat"a-clys'mist, 1 kat'ə-kliz'mist; 2 căt'a-clĭş'mĭst, *n.* One holding the cataclysmal theory in geology. **cat"a-clys'ma-tist‡**.

cat'a-comb, 1 kat'ə-kōm; 2 căt'a-cōm, *n.* **1.** A long underground gallery with excavations in its sides for tombs or in which human bones are stacked or piled.

The name *catacombs*, before the 17th century, was applied exclusively in English to the subterranean cemeteries under and around the Church of St. Sebastian on the Appian Way, near Rome. Subsequently it was given to all the similar cemeteries around Rome, and near other cities, including those of Paris, which are abandoned stone-quarries, set apart in 1786 for charnel-houses.

The most awful idea connected with the *catacombs* is their interminable extent, and the possibility of going astray into this labyrinth of darkness.

HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* p. 39. [H. M. & CO.]

2. A place having alcoves and recesses like a catacomb; especially, a wine-cellar with these characteristics. [< F. *catacombe*, < It. *catacomba*, < LL. *catacumba*, < Gr. *kata*, down, + *kymbē*, hollow.]— **cat'a-comb-ish**, *a.*

cat'a-cor"nered, *a.* [Prov.] Same as CATER-CORNERED.

cat"a-co-rol'la, 1 kat'ə-ko-rol'ə; 2 cat'a-co-rŏl'a, *n. Bot.* A second corolla formed inside or outside the original one. [< CATA- + COROLLA.]

cat"a-cous'tics, 1 kat'ə-kūs'tiks *or* -cous'tiks; 2 căt'a-cus'tics *or* -cous'tics, *n. Physics.* That branch of acoustics which treats of the reflection of sound. [< CATA- + ACOUSTICS.]

ca-tac"ro-my-o'di-an, 1 kə-tak'ro-mai-ō'di-ən; 2 ca-tăc'ro-mĭ-ō'di-an, *a. Ornith.* Having the muscles of the syrinx attached ventrally. [< CATA- + ACRO- + MYO.]

ca-tac'ro-tism, 1 kə-tak'ro-tizm; 2 ca-tăc'ro-tĭşm, *n.* In sphygmography, an irregularity of the descending curve of a pulse-tracing. [< CATA- + Gr. *krotos*, a rattling noise.] **cat"a-di'cro-tism‡**.— **cat"a-crot'ic**, **cat"a-di-crot'ic**, *a.*

cat"a-cum'bal, 1 kat'ə-kum'bəl; 2 căt'a-cŭm'bal, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a catacomb, or the Catacombs (of Rome).

cat"a-di'cro-tism, 1 kat'ə-dai'kro-tizm; 2 căt'a-di'cro-tism, *n.* A condition of the circulatory system characterized by faint secondary heart-beats during the phase of diastole: shown upon the sphygmographic tracing as two upward strokes upon the descending line. [< CATA- + Gr. *di-*, two, + *krotos*, pulse.]

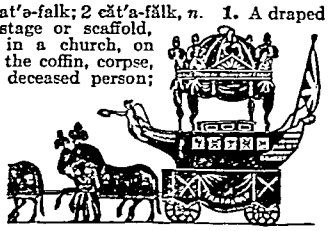
cat"a-di-op'tric, 1 kat'ə-dai-ep'tik; 2 căt'a-di-ŏp'tric, *a.* Pertaining to or involving both the reflection and refraction of light. [< CATA- + DIOPTRIC.] **cat"a-di-op'tri-cal‡**.— **cat"a-di-op'trics**, *n. Physics.* That part of optics which treats of the reflection and refraction of light.

cat'a-drome, 1 kat'ə-drōm; 2 căt'a-drōm, *n.* **1.** A crane-like machine formerly used in handling heavy weights. **2.** A catadromous fish.

ca-tad'ro-mous, 1 kə-tad'ro-mus; 2 ca-tăd'ro-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Running down: said of fishes, as eels, that go down rivers to the sea to spawn. **2.** Tending downward: said of ferns having the lowest secondary branches rising from the posterior side of the pinnæ. **3.** Having the first set of nerves in a frond-segment (of ferns) given off on the basal side of the midrib, as in *Osmunda*. [< Gr. *katadromos*, overrun, < *kata*, down, + *dramein*, run.]

Cat"a-dys'i-dæ, 1 kat'ə-dis'i-di; 2 căt'a-dŷs'i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* An American family of spiders with fangs moving vertically and one pair of lung-slits. **Ca-tad'y-sas**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *katadysis*, < *kata*, down, + *dyō*, dive.] **Cat"a-dy-sol'dæ‡**.— **ca-tad'y-sid**, *a.* & *n.*— **ca-tad'y-soid**, *a.* & *n.*

cat'a-falque, 1 kat'ə-falk; 2 căt'a-fălk, *n.* **1.** A draped and canopied stage or scaffold, usually erected in a church, on which is placed the coffin, corpse, or effigy of a deceased person; sometimes, by restriction, the drapery or hangings over such a structure.



Processional Catafalque of Lord Nelson.

The interestand the veneration of the people still centered in the White House, where, under a tall *catafalque* in the east room, the late chief of the state lay in the majesty of death. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. x, p. 316. [c. co. 1890.]

2. A movable structure, similar to that defined above, used to convey the remains to the burial-place. [F., < It. *catafalco*, SCAFFOLD.] **cat'a-falc‡**; **cat"a-fal'co‡**; **cat'a-falk‡**.

cat"a-gen'e-sis, 1 kat'ə-jen'i-sis; 2 căt'a-ğĕn'e-sĭs, *n. Biol.* Creation by retrograde metamorphosis of energy. [< CATA- + GENESIS.]— **cat"a-ge-net'ic**, *a.*

cat"ag-mat'ic, 1 kat'ag-mat'ik; 2 căt'ăg-măt'ic, *a. Med.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a fracture. **2.** Efficacious in promoting the healing of a fractured bone. [< F. *catagmatique*, < Gr. *katagma(t-)*, breakage, < *kata*, intens. + *agnymi*, break.] **cat"ag-mat'i-cal‡**.— **cat"ag-mat'ic**, *n.* A remedy promotive of the union of a fractured bone.

Cat"a-hou'la, 1 kat'ə-hū'lə; 2 căt'a-hu'la, *n.* A parish in Louisiana; 1,399 sq. m.; county-seat, Harrisonburg.

Ca-tal'an†. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cathay, the mediæval name of China. **II.** *n.* A man from Cathay; Chinese barbarian; hence, scoundrel; blackguard. **Ca-thal'an†**.

Cat'a-lan, 1 kat'ə-lan; 2 căt'a-lăn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Catalonia, former province of Spain, its people, or their language. [Sp., < *Cataluña*, Catalonia, < *Gothalania*, land of the Goths.]— **Catalan furnace**, see FURNACE.

Cat'a-lan, *n.* **1.** One of Catalonian descent or blood. **2.** The language of Catalonia and Valencia, in eastern Spain, related to the Provençal. **3.** A small Spanish fishing-boat.

Ca"ta-lan-ga'ne, 1 kū"tə-lan-gā'nē; 2 cā"tā-lăn-gā'nę, *n. pl.* Same as KALINGA¹.

Ca"ta-la'ni, 1 kū"tə-lā'ni; 2 cā"tā-lā'nī, **Angelica** (1779–⁶/₁₂1849). An Italian soprano opera-singer.

cat'a-lase, 1 kat'ə-lēs; 2 căt'a-lās, *n. Chem.* An enzym resolving peroxid of hydrogen into water and oxygen.

cat"a-lec'tic, 1 kat'ə-lek'tik; 2 căt'a-lĕc'tic, *a. Pros.* Lacking one or two syllables at the end; terminating in an incomplete foot, as the verse

⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ –.

In dactylic verse, if the last foot wants one syllable, the verses are called *catalectic on two syllables;* if two syllables are wanting, *catalectic on one syllable.* Verses in which the last dipody (a pair of feet) wants an entire foot are called brachy*catalectic;* e. g., ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ –. Verses which have one or two syllables more than enough are called hyper*catalectic;* e. g., ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑. KÜHNER *Gr. Gram.* tr. by Edwards and Taylor, app. a, § 352, p. 578. [A. 1853.]

Compare ACATALECTIC. [< LL. *catalecticus*, < Gr. *katalēktikos*, < *kata* intens. + *lēgō*, cease.]

cat"a-lec'ti-cant, 1 kat'ə-lek'ti-kant; 2 căt'a-lĕc'ti-cant, *n. Math.* An invariant that vanishes when a quantic of order 2*n* can be reduced to the sum of *n* powers of degree 2*n*. [< Gr. *katalekteon*, to be counted, < *katalegō*, to count.]

cat'a-lects, 1 kat'ə-lekts; 2 căt'a-lĕcts, *n. pl.* **1.** Certain short poems alleged to have been written by Vergil. **2.** Fragmentary literature. [L. *catalecta.*]

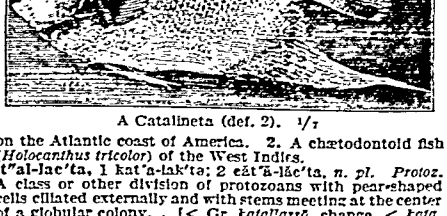
cat'a-lep-sy, 1 kat'ə-lep-si; 2 căt'a-lĕp-sy, *n.* A nervous affection characterized by sudden attacks resembling hysterical coma, with a peculiar condition of obstinate muscular rigidity, associated with plasticity, so that a limb remains in any position given it. [< LL. *catalepsia*, < Gr. *katalēpsis*, grasping, < *kata*, down, + *lambanō*, seize.] **cat"a-lep'sis‡**.— **cat"a-lep'tic**. *Pathol.* **I.** *a.* Relating to, resembling, or affected with catalepsy. **II.** *n.* A person affected with catalepsy.— **cat"a-lep'ti-form**, *a.* Resembling catalepsy. **cat"a-lep'toid‡**.— **cat"a-lep'tize**, *tt.* To make cataleptic; throw into a cataleptic fit.

cat"a-lex'is, 1 kat'ə-leks'is; 2 căt'a-lĕks'ĭs, *n. Pros.* Omission of a final syllable, especially in the last foot. [< Gr. *katalēxis*, ending, < *kata* intens. + *lēgō*, cease.]

cat"a-li'na¹, 1 kat'ə-li'nə; 2 căt'a-lī'na, *n.* [Sp.] A fish (*Anisotremus tæniatus*) of the grunter family, found along the Pacific coast of tropical America. Compare CATALINETA.

Cat"a-li'na², *n.* See SANTA CATALINA.

cat"a-li-ne'ta, 1 kat'ə-li-nē'tə; 2 căt'a-li-ne'ta, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A fish (*Anisotremus virginicus*) of the grunter family, found



A Catalineta (def. 2). 1/7

on the Atlantic coast of America. **2.** A chætodontoid fish (*Holacanthus tricolor*) of the West Indies.

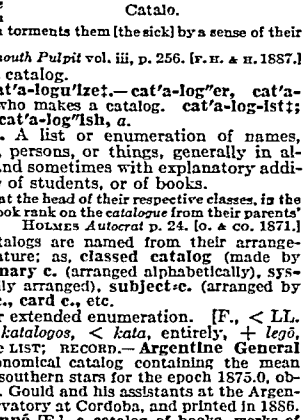
Cat"al-lac'ta, 1 kat'ə-lak'tə; 2 căt'ă-lăc'ta, *n. pl. Protoz.* A class or other division of protozoans with pear-shaped cells ciliated externally and with stems meeting at the center of a globular colony. [< Gr. *katallassō*, change, < *kata*, wholly, + *allassō*, change.]— **cat'al-lact**, *a.* & *n.*

cat"al-lac'tic, 1 kat'ə-lak'tik; 2 căt'ă-lăc'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to exchange. [< Gr. *katallaktikos*, < *katallassō*; see CATALLACTA.]— **cat"al-lac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cat‴al-lac'tics, 1 kat'a-lak'tıks; 2 căt'ă-lăc'tics, *n.* That branch of political economy which treats of commercial exchanges.

ca-tal'lum, 1 kə-tal'um; 2 ca-tal'ŭm, *n.* [LL.] *Feudal Law.* A chattel: movable property; originally, any sort of wealth.

cat'a-lo, 1 kat'ə-lō; 2 căt'a-lō, *n.* [U. S.] A hybrid between a native buffalo and a domestic cow. [< CAT(-TLE) + (BUFF)-ALO.] **cat'a-low†.**



Catalo.

cat'a-log, } 1 kat'-
cat'a-logue, } ə-log; 2 căt'a-lŏg, *v.* [-LOGD or -LOGUED; -LOG'ING or LOGU'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make a catalog of; also, to insert in a catalog or list.

No one can *catalogue* all the various forms in which the imagination torments them [the sick] by a sense of their uselessness.
H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit* vol. iii, p. 256. [F. H. & H. 1887.]

II. *i.* To make a catalog.

cat'a-log-ize†; cat'a-logu'ize†.— cat'a-log"er, cat'a-logu"er, *n.* One who makes a catalog. **cat'a-log-ist†; cat'a-logu"ist†.— cat'a-log"ish,** *a.*

cat'a-log, } **cat'a-logue,** } *n.* **1.** A list or enumeration of names, titles, persons, or things, generally in alphabetical order, and sometimes with explanatory additions; as, a *catalog* of students, or of books.

You will find them at the head of their respective classes, in the days when students took rank on the *catalogue* from their parents' condition. HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 24. [o. & co. 1871.]

Some library catalogs are named from their arrangement, form, or nature; as, **classed catalog** (made by class-entry), **dictionary c.** (arranged alphabetically), **systematic c.** (logically arranged), **subject-c.** (arranged by subjects), **author-c., card c.,** etc.

2. Any long list or extended enumeration. [F., < LL. *catalogus,* < Gr. *katalogos,* < *kata,* entirely, + *legō,* reckon.] SYN.: see LIST; RECORD.— **Argentine General Catalog,** an astronomical catalog containing the mean positions of 32,448 southern stars for the epoch 1875.0, observed by Dr. B. A. Gould and his assistants at the Argentine National Observatory at Cordoba, and printed in 1886. — **catalogue raisonné** [F.], a catalog of books, works of art, etc., arranged according to their subjects, with the addition of descriptions or notes.

cat"a-log'ic, } 1 kat'ə-loj'ık, -ı-kal; 2 căt"a-lŏg'ic,
cat"a-log'i-cal, } -ı-cal, *a.* Of the nature of or belonging to a catalog.

cat"a-lo-gis'tic, 1 kat'ə-lo-jis'tık; 2 căt'a-lo-ĝis'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to cataloging.

ca"ta-lo'na, 1 kä"ta-lō'nə; 2 cä"tä-lō'nä, *n.* **1.** [P. I.] A Tagalog sorceress. **2.** [Sp.] A wizard; priest.

Cat"a-lo'ni-a, 1 kat'ə-lō'nı-ə; 2 căt'a-lō'ni-a, *n.* An ancient division of N. E. Spain; now divided into four provinces; 12,613 sq. m. See CATALAN. **Ca"ta-lu'na†** [Sp.].— **Cat"a-lo'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*

ca-tal'pa, 1 kə-tal'pə; 2 ca-tăl'pa, *n.* **1.** Any tree of the genus *Catalpa,* as the Indian bean (*C. catalpa*). **2.** [C-] *Bot.* A genus of trees of the *trumpet-flower* family (*Bignoniaceæ*), natives of China, Japan, and North America, having large, mainly opposite, ovate, cordate leaves, terminal panicles of large bell-shaped flowers, and very long slender pods. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A heavy black-coated steer. [Am. Ind.]— **ca-tal'pa-midge",** *n.* A gall-gnat (*Cecidomyia catalpæ*) infesting the foliage of the catalpa-tree.

ca-tal'pic, 1 kə-tal'pık; 2 ca-tăl'pic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the catalpa.— **catalpic acid** (*Chem.*), a dibasic acid ($C_{15}H_{16}O_8$), obtained in the form of crystals from the seeds of *Catalpa bignonioides* before they ripen. [< CATALPA.]

ca-tal'pin, 1 kə-tal'pın; 2 ca-tăl'pin, *n.* A glucosid derived from the bark and seed of *Catalpa bignonioides* in crystalline form. [< CATALPA.]

ca"ta-lu'fa, 1 kä"ta-lū'fə; 2 cä"tä-lų'fä, *n.* [Sp.] Any of several priacanthoid fishes of the tropical Atlantic; a bigeye.

ca-tal'y-sis, 1 kə-tal'ı-sıs; 2 ca-tăl'y-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** A chemical change brought about in a compound by an agent that itself remains stable; contact-action; cyclical action, as the change of cane-sugar and water into glucose by the action of sulfuric acid. Catalysis is usually accelerative or positive, as in enzym-action, etc.; but sometimes it is negative, the catalyzer retarding the reaction. See CATALYTIC.

2. [Rare.] Dissolution; decay. [< Gr. *katalysis,* < *kata,* entirely, + *lyō,* loose.]

cat"a-lys'o-type, 1 kat'ə-lıs'o-taip; 2 căt'a-lŷs'o-tŷp, *n.* *Phot.* **1.** A photographic process in which the paper is treated with iron iodid before sensitizing with a silver salt. **2.** A picture produced by this process. [< CATALYSIS + TYPE.]— **cat"a-lys'o-itype,** *tr.*

cat'a-lyst, 1 kat'ə-list; 2 căt'a-lŷst, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A catalytic agent. See CATALYTIC.

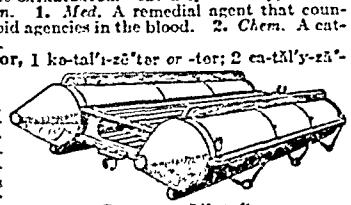
cat"a-lyt'ic, 1 kat'ə-lit'ık; 2 căt"a-lŷt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to catalysis; as, a *catalytic* agent.

The *catalytic* agent may be regarded as tending to form, with one of the constituents of the system, a compound too unstable to exist under the conditions, which compound immediately breaks up, leaving the so-called *catalytic agent* in the original condition, free to react with a fresh portion of the system.
J. J. HOOD in Watts's *Dict. Chem.*

[< Gr. *katalytikos,* < *katalysis;* see CATALYSIS.] **cat"a-lyt'i-cal†.— catalytic agent,** a substance that produces catalysis. See CATALYZATOR.— **cat"a-lyt'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cat"a-lyt'ic, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A remedial agent that counteracts morbid agencies in the blood. **2.** *Chem.* A catalytic agent.

ca-tal'y-za"tor, 1 kə-tal'ı-zē"tər *or* -tor; 2 ca-tăl'y-zā"tor, *n.* A chemical body which, by its presence, is capable of inducing chemical changes in other bodies while remaining unchanged itself. [< CATALYSIS.] **ca-tal'y-sa"tor; cat'a-lys"er†; cat'a-lyz"er†.**



Catamaran Lifecraft.

cat'a-lyze, 1 kat'ə-laiz; 2 căt'a-lŷz, *tr.* [-LYZED; -LYZ'ING.] *Chem.* To submit to or decompose by catalysis.

cat"a-ma-ran', 1 kat'ə-mə-ran'; 2 căt'a-ma-răn' (XIII), *n.* **1.** (1) A long and narrow raft formed of two or more logs lashed together and cut away or turned up so as to form a bow, and sometimes carrying sails by aid of an outrigger.

Quaint vessels, if vessels they can be called, which are known as *catamarans,* from two Tamil words meaning 'tied trees.'
M. E. GRANT DUFF in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept., 1891, p. 313.

(2) A life-saving appliance made of two pointed metal cylinders joined together with a wooden platform and used on steamships as an auxiliary to the life-boats. **2.** A very stable pleasure-boat having two parallel hulls bearing a cross-deck, and propelled by either sail or steam; a cat. **3.** [Colloq.] A vixen; a scolding woman: an arbitrary use.

No, you old *catamaran,* though you pretend you never read novels, some of your confounded good-natured friends will let you know of this one. THACKERAY *Works, Lovel the Widower* in vol. xxvii, ch. 1, p. 233. [E. & L.]

4. [U. S.] In lumbering, a raft fitted with a grapple and windlass: used for raising sunken logs. **5†.** A crude torpedo-boat formerly used in naval warfare. [< Tamil *katta-maram,* tied wood, < *katta,* tie, + *maram,* wood.]

Ca"ta-mar'ca, 1 kä"ta-mär'ka; 2 cä"tä-mär'cä, *n.* **1.** A province in Argentina, South America; 47,531 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Cat-am"bly-rhyn'chi-dæ, 1 kat-am"bı-rıŋ'kı-dı; 2 căt-ăm"bly-rŷŋ'ci-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A South-American family of passerine birds related to the finches, but with bill conspicuously flattened laterally. **Cat-am"bly-rhyn'chus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kata,* thoroughly, + *amblys,* blunt, + *rhynchos,* snout.]— **cat-am"bly-rhyn'chid,** *a.* & *n.*

cat"a-me'ni-a, 1 kat'ə-mī'nı-ə; 2 căt'a-mē'ni-a, *n. pl.* *Med.* The menses. [< Gr. *katamēnia,* prop. neut. pl. of *katamēnios,* monthly, < *kata,* by, + *mēn,* month.]— **cat"a-me'ni-al,** *a.*

cat"a-me-tad'ro-mous, 1 kat'ə-mı-tad'ro-mus; 2 căt'a-me-tăd'ro-mŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Having the first set of nerves in a fern-frond segment given off on both the basal side and the upper side of the midrib.

cat'a-mite, 1 kat'ə-mait; 2 căt'a-mīt, *n.* A boy kept for unnatural purposes. [F., < L. *catamitus,* < *Catamitus,* for *Ganymedes,* Ganymede.]— **cat'a-mi"tid†,** *a.*

cat"a-mor'phism, 1 kat'ə-mōr'fizm; 2 căt'a-môr'fĭşm, *n.* *Geol.* The change in rock-formations from an original complex texture to a simpler one, due to fracturing and granulation. Gneiss and schist are examples of catamorphism in granite. Compare ANAMORPHISM; METAMORPHISM.

cat'a-mount, 1 kat'ə-mount; 2 căt'a-mount, *n.* A wildcat. (1) [U. S.] The cougar or panther (*Felis concolor*). (2) A lynx.

The brinded *catamount* that lies
High in the boughs to watch his prey.
BRYANT *Hunter of the Prairies* st. 3.

(3) The European wildcat (*Felis catus*). [Contr. of CATAMOUNTAIN.]

cat"a-moun'tain, 1 kat'ə-moun'tın; 2 căt'a-moun'tin, *n.* A catamount; used also attributively; as, "*cat-a-mountain* looks," SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act ii, sc. 2. [For CAT OF MOUNTAIN.]

ca'tan, 1 kä'tan; 2 cä'tăn, *n.* [P. I.] A Japanese sword; native name. [< Jap. *katana.*]

cat"a-nad'ro-mous, 1 kat'ə-nad'ro-mus; 2 căt'a-năd'ro-mŭs, *a.* Same as ANADROMOUS. **ca-tan'dro-mous†.**

Cat"a-nan'che, 1 kat'ə-nan'kı; 2 căt'a-năn'ce, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of handsome annual or perennial herbs, natives of South Europe, belonging to the chicory family. The pappus is scaly-pointed and the involucre scarious. *C. cærula,* a cultivated species, has large blue or blue-and-white flower-heads. [< L. *catanance,* < Gr. *katananke,* lit. force; used for love-potions.] [In Tayabas province, Luzon, P. I.

Ca"ta-nau'an, 1 kä"ta-nou'an; 2 cä"tä-nou'ăn, *n.* A town

Ca-tan"du-a'nes, 1 ka-tän"dū-ā'nēs; 2 cä-tän"dų-ā'nęs, *n.* An island E. of Luzon, P. I.; 40 m. long.

Ca-ta'ni-a, 1 kə-tē'nı-ə *or* (*It.*) ka-tā'nı-ä; 2 ca-tā'ni-a *or* (*It.*) cä-tä'nı-ä, *n.* **1.** A province in E. Sicily; 1,917 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an ancient seaport, S. of Mt. Etna; almost destroyed by eruption of Etna, 1669; earthquake, 1693, killed 18,000 of its people; again ravaged by earthquake in 1909. **Cat'a-na†** [L.]; **Ka-ta'nē†** [Gr.].

Ca"tan-za'ro, 1 kä"tan-dzä'ro; 2 cä"tăn-dzä'ro, *n.* **1.** A province in Calabria, Italy; 2,030 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport.

cat'a-pasm, 1 kat'ə-pazm; 2 căt'a-păşm, *n.* *Med.* A powder anciently used to sprinkle on ulcers and to dry up perspiration. [< Gr. *katapasma,* < *kata,* over, + *passō,* sprinkle.]

cat"a-pel'tic, 1 kat'ə-pel'tık; 2 căt'a-pĕl'tic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a catapult. **II.** *n.* A catapult. [< Gr. *katapeltikos,* < *katapeltēs;* see CATAPULT.]

cat"a-pet'a-lous, 1 kat'ə-pet'ə-lus; 2 căt'a-pĕt'a-lŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Having the petals adhering to the base of a column of stamens, as in the mallow (*Malva*). [< CATA- + Gr. *petalon,* leaf.]

cat"a-pe-tas'ma, 1 kat'ə-pı-taz'mə; 2 căt'a-pe-tăş'ma, *n.* *Gr. Ch.* The curtain that veils the altar from the congregation. [< Gr. *katapetasma,* < *kata,* over, + *petannymi,* spread.]

cat"a-pha'sia, 1 kat'ə-fē'ʒə; 2 căt'a-fā'zha, *n.* *Pathol.* A derangement of speech characterized by the frequent repetition of a word in answer to a question. [< CATA- + Gr. *phasis,* saying, < *phēmi,* speak.]

cat"a-phe'be, 1 kat'ə-fī'bı; 2 căt'a-fē'be, *n.* A bright-colored serranoid fish (*Hypoplectrus puella*) frequenting the coral-reefs of Bermuda and the West Indies; the vaca.

cat"a-phon'ic, 1 kat'ə-fon'ık; 2 căt'a-fŏn'ic, *a.* Relating to or produced by the reflection of sound. [< CATA- + PHONIC.]— **cat"a-phon'ics,** *n.* Same as CATACOUSTICS.

ca-taph"o-re'sis, 1 kə-taf'o-rī'sıs; 2 ca-tăf'o-rē'sis, *n.* Electric osmose. See OSMOSE.— **anemic cataphoresis,** cataphoresis into an area rendered temporarily anemic so that the medicament applied remains confined to that area.

cat"a-phor'ic, 1 kat'ə-for'ık; 2 căt'a-fŏr'ic, *a.* **1.** Causing or exhibiting electric osmose. See OSMOSE.

The second action of a continuous galvanic current is to move along with it the fluids which lie in its path. This is called its *cataphoric* action. M. A. STARR in *Electricity in Daily Life, Human Body* p. 271. [s. 1891.]

2†. Of or pertaining to cataphora. [< Gr. *kataphorikos,* < *kataphora,* lethargy, < *kata,* down, + *pherō,* bring.]

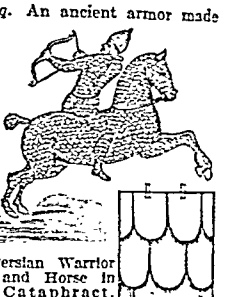
ca-taph"o-ret'ic;— cataphoric demedication, removal of extraneous materials from tissue by the process of cataphoresis.— **c. medication,** introduction of medicinal substances into the tissues by the process of cataphoresis.

ca-taph'o-rite, 1 kə-taf'o-rait; 2 ca-tăf'o-rit, *n.* An amphibole with alkalis and iron or metallic bases, first found in Norway. [< Gr. *kataphoros,* bearing down.]

cat'a-phract, 1 kat'ə-frakt; 2 căt'a-frăct, *a.* **1.** Enclosed with bulwarks. Compare APHRACTA. **2.** Cataphracted.

cat'a-phract, *n.* **1.** *Antiq.* An ancient armor made of plates or scales of metal fixed upon leather or other material.

Virtue is a *Cataphract.*
OWEN FELLTHAM *Resolves, Virtuous Man* p. 176. [A. S. 1870.]



Persian Warrior and Horse in Cataphract, from Trajan's Column; also Mode of Attaching the Scales.

2. A warrior clad in a cataphract. **3.** *Zool.* (1) A protective covering; especially, the strong scaly armor of certain fishes. (2) One of the *Cataphracti.* [< L. *cataphracta,* < Gr. *kataphraktēs,* < *kata,* against, + *phrassō,* fence in.]— **cat'a-phract"ed,** *a.* *Zool.* Covered with scaly armor.— **cat"a-phrac'tic,** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a cataphract.

Cat"a-phrac'ta, 1 kat'ə-frak'tə; 2 căt'a-frăc'ta, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A division of reptiles, variously limited, having the quadrate united with the cranium by suture, including at least crocodilians and tortoises. [L.; see CATAPHRACT.]

Cat"a-phrac'ti, 1 kat'ə-frak'tai; 2 căt'a-frăc'ti, *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** *Ich.* (1) A family or superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, especially mail-cheeks, with enlarged scales or plates. (2) The *Ostracontidæ.* **2.** [c-] Roman legionaries clad in the cataphract.

Cat"a-phryg'i-an, 1 kat'ə-frij'ı-ən; 2 căt'a-frŷg'i-an, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A Montanist: so called because the sect originated in Phrygia. **Kat"a-phryg'i-an†.**

cat"a-phyl'lum, 1 kat'ə-fil'um; 2 căt'a-fŷl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A rudimentary leaf or scale-leaf, as a cotyledon, bud-scale, scale of a rhizome, stem, etc. [< CATA- + Gr. *phyllon,* leaf.] **cat'a-phyll†; cat'a-phyll†.— cat"a-phyl'la-ry,** *a.* Of the nature of a cataphyllum.

cat"a-phys'ic, } 1 kat'ə-fiz'ık, -ı-kal; 2 căt'a-fŷş'ic, -i-cal,
cat"a-phys'i-cal, } *a.* [Rare.] Contrary to nature; unnatural. [< CATA- + PHYSICAL.]

ca-tap'la-sis, 1 kə-tap'lə-sıs; 2 ca-tăp'la-sis, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* In ontogeny, the period of decline. **2.** *Med.* The coating or overlaying of a part, as with plaster. [< Gr. *kataplasis,* < *kata,* down, + *plassō,* form.]

cat'a-plasm, 1 kat'ə-plazm; 2 căt'a-plăşm, *n.* *Med.* A poultice. [< L. *cataplasma,* < Gr. *kataplasma,* < *kata,* down, + *plassō,* form.]— **cat"a-plas'mic or -mi-cal,** *a.*

cat"a-plei'ite, 1 kat'ə-plī'ait; 2 căt'a-plī'ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A dull, brown, hydrous silicate, $H_4(Na_2Ca)ZrSi_2O_{11}$, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< CATA- + Gr. *pleiōn,* more.]

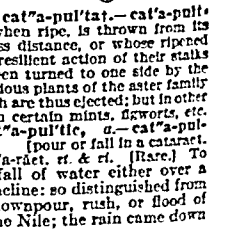
cat"a-plex'i-a, 1 kat'ə-pleks'ı-ə; 2 căt'a-plĕks'i-a, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A condition of muscular rigidity, following a terrific nervous shock or emotion. **2.** A hypnotic sleep. **3.** *Zool.* A death-feigning condition of an animal. [< Gr. *kataplex,* stricken, < *kata,* down, + *plēssō,* strike.] **cat'a-plex-is†; cat'a-plex-y†.— cat"a-plec'tic,** *a.*

cat"a-poph'y-sis, 1 kat'ə-pof'ı-sıs; 2 căt'a-pŏf'y-sis, *n.* *Anat.* Same as HYPOPOPHYSIS.— **cat"a-po-phys'i-al,** *a.*

cat'a-pucet, *n.* The caper-spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*).

cat'a-pult, 1 kat'ə-pult; 2 căt'a-pŭlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To hurl from or as from a catapult. **II.** *i.* To manage a catapult.

cat'a-pult, *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A military engine used for projecting spears or other heavy missiles: before Julius Cæsar's time distinguished from, afterward synonymous with, *ballista.* **2.** A toy consisting of an elastic band attached to the prongs of a forked stick: used by boys for throwing missiles. [< L. *catapulta,* < Gr. *katapeltēs,* prob. < *kata,* against, + *pallō,* hurl.] **cat'a-pelt†; cat"a-pul'ta†.— cat'a-pult fruit",** *n.* A fruit which, when ripe, is thrown from its receptacle to a greater or less distance, or whose ripened seeds are so thrown, by the resilient action of their stalks or stems when these have been turned to one side by the wind or other agent. In various plants of the aster family it is the achenia or fruits which are thus ejected; but in other families it is the seeds, as in certain mints, figworts, etc. Compare SLING-FRUIT.— **cat'a-pul"tier,** *n.* [pour or fall in a cataract.



One Form of Catapult.

cat'a-ract, 1 kat'ə-rakt; 2 căt'a-răct. rt. & ct. [Rare.] To
cat'a-ract, *n.* **1.** A great fall of water either over a precipice or down a steep incline: so distinguished from *cascade*; also, any heavy downpour, rush, or flood of water; as, the *cataracts* of the Nile; the rain came down in *cataracts.*

In all nature there is not an object so essentially at war with the stiffening of frost, as the headlong and desperate life of a *cataract.*
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets* p. 32. fr. a r. 1859.]

2. *Pathol.* Opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye or its enclosing capsule, resulting in complete or partial blindness. Cataracts are named (1) from their character: as, **black cataract** (causing discoloration by extravasation), **lamellar c.** (a zonular cataract), **nuclear** or **hard c.** (beginning at the center of the lens), **soft c.** (without a hard nucleus), **spindle-shaped c.** (uniform in shape and running through the entire anteroposterior diameter of the crystalline lens); (2) from their location: as, **capsular** or **membranous c.** (occurring in the capsule of the lens), **cortical c.** (originating in the periphery of the lens and travelling toward its center), **lenticular c.** (in the crystalline lens); (3) from their cause or time of occurrence: as, **diabetic c.** (due to *diabetes mellitus*), **senile c.** (a hard cataract in the lens center occurring late in life).

He was then couched for a *cataract,* by which operation he received his sight. BURKE *Sublime and Beau.* p. 108. [FELL. 1858.]

3. *Mach.* A hydraulic governor used in connection with a Cornish pumping engine. It consists of a vertical cylinder in which is a plunger, flexibly connected with the beam of the engine. During each stroke of the engine, the plunger is drawn upward by the beam, while water enters to take its place through an inlet valve at the bottom of the cylinder. When the stroke is completed, the inlet valve closes and a finely adjusted discharge valve opens, permitting the water to escape and the plunger to descend by its own weight. At a certain point in its descent, steam is automatically admitted to the engine cylinder and the cycle

of operations is repeated, the interval between strokes being regulated by the rapidity with which the water in the cylinder is permitted to escape. **4.** *Fort.* A herse. **5†.** A waterspout. **6†.** *pl.* Flood-gates; as, the *cataracts* of heaven. [< L. *cataracta*, < Gr. *katarakti̇̄s*, < *kata*, down, + *arassō*, dash.] **cat'a-rect†**; **cat'a-ract†**.— **cat'a-ract bird"**, *n.* The Australian rock-warbler.— **c.-needle**, *n. Surg.* A lance-shaped needle used in operations for cataract.— **glacier c.**, a crevassed part of a glacier where it passes over some abrupt change of gradient: an ice-fall or ice-cascade.— **cat"a-rac'tine**, *a.* [Rare.] Of the nature of a cataract. **cat"a-rac'tic†**; **cat"a-rac'ti-cal†**.— **cat"a-rac"to-cat"a-pi-e'sis**, *n. Surg.* The couching of a cataract. — **cat"a-rac'tous**, *a. Pathol.* Of the nature of cataract; affected with or produced by cataract.

cat'a-ran, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CATERAN.

ca-ta'ri-a, 1 kə-tā'ri-ə; 2 ca-tā'ri-a, *n.* The catnip (*Nepeta cataria*). [< LL. *catus*, cat.]

cat"a-ri'na, 1 kat'ə-ri'nə; 2 cät'a-ri'na, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A small Mexican parrot or love-bird (*Psittacula insularis*), very gentle and often tamed.

cat"a-ri'nite, 1 kat'ə-ri'nait; 2 cät'a-ri'nit, *n. Mineral.* A native alloy of iron and nickel (Fe_2Ni).

Ca-tar'man, 1 ka-tär'mən; 2 cä-tär'män, *n.* [Samar, P. I.] A town in

ca-tarrh', 1 kə-tär'; 2 ca-tär', *n. Pathol.* **1.** Exaggerated secretion from a mucous membrane, especially the membranes of the respiratory channels of the throat and head: applied in the United States usually to such secretion accompanied by chronic inflammation; in England, to that due to an ordinary cold in the head. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A suppurating sore, especially on the hand, caused by a bruise: so used in northwestern Arkansas and southern Illinois. [< L. *catarrhus*, < Gr. *katarrhoos*, < *kata*, down, + *rheō*, flow.] — **autumnal catarrh**, same as HAY-FEVER.— **gastric c.**, a chronic inflammatory condition of the gastric mucous membrane accompanied by a secretion of mucus.— **lightning c.**, acute catarrh of the nasal mucous membrane of very rapid onset.— **nasal c.**, coryza; also, ozena.— **Russian c.**, same as GRIPPE. — **suffocative c.**, a form of bronchitis in which the minute capillary bronchioles are affected; capillary bronchitis.— **vernal c.**, an inflammatory condition of the conjunctiva occurring during the spring.

ca-tarrh'al, 1 kə-tär'əl; 2 ca-tär'al, *a. Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of catarrh; as, *catarrhal* pneumonia. **ca-tarrh'ish†**; **ca-tarrh'ous** or **-e-ous†**.

Cat"ar-rhi'na, 1 kat'ə-rai'nə; 2 cät'a-ri'na, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of quadrumanes with the nostrils separated by a narrow septum, and directed downward: including the apes and monkeys of the Old World. [< CATA- + Gr. *rhi(n-)s*, nose.] **Cat"a-rhi'na** or **-ni†**; **Cat"ar-rhi'ni†**.— **cat'a-rhine**, **cat'ar-rhine**, *a. & n.*

cat"a-sar'ca, 1 kat'ə-sär'kə; 2 cät'a-sär'ca, *n. Gr. Ch.* The inner or under altar-cloth. [< CATA- + Gr *sarx*, flesh.]

Cat"a-sau'qua, 1 kat'ə-sō'kwə; 2 cät'a-są'kwa, *n.* A borough in Lehigh county, Pa.

Cat"a-se'tum, 1 kat'ə-si'təm; 2 cät'a-sē'tŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of orchids, epiphytic and terrestrial, mostly natives of tropical America, remarkable chiefly for their odd flower-structure and the violent manner in which the pollen-masses are ejected. Numerous species and varieties are cultivated. [< *cata-* + L. *seta*, bristle.]

Ca-tas'man, 1 ka-tăs'mən; 2 cä-tăs'män, *n.* A town in Misamis province, Mindanao, P. I.

cat"a-spil'ite, 1 kat'ə-spil'ait; 2 cät'a-spil'it, *n. Mineral.* A variety of mica, pseudomorphous after iolite. [< Gr. *kataspilos*, spotted, < *kata*, down, + *spilos*, spot.]

ca-tas'ta, 1 ka-tas'tə; 2 ca-tăs'ta, *n.* [L.] **1.** A slave-block. **2.** A rack for torture, used in early Christian days.

cat"a-stal'tic, 1 kat'ə-stal'tik; 2 cat'a-stăl'tic, *a. Med.* Efficacious in checking morbid evacuations; astringent; styptic. [< LL. *catastalticus*, < Gr. *katastaltikos*, < *kata*, down, + *stellō*, arrange.]

ca-tas'ta-sis, 1 kə-tas'tə-sis; 2 ca-tăs'ta-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** The third part of the ancient drama, in which the action is heightened in preparation for the catastrophe. **2.** *Rhet.* The exordium, especially the part designed to conciliate the audience. **3.** *Med.* (1) A settled habit of body; constitutional condition. (2) Restoration of dislocated bones or parts to their normal position. (3) The subsidence of disease. [< Gr. *katastasis*, settling, < *kata*, down, + *histēmi*, set.]

cat'a-state, 1 kat'ə-stēt; 2 cät'a-stāt, *n.* One of the series of products of a catabolic progress: opposed to *anastate*. [< Gr. *kathistēmi*, settle down, < *kata*, down, + *histēmi*, stand.] **kat'a-statet**.— **cat"a-stat'ic**, *a.*

ca-tas'ter, *n.* Same as CADASTRE.

ca-tas'ter-ism, 1 kə-tas'tər-izm; 2 ca-tăs'ter-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** A cataloging or a catalog of the stars. **2.** A constellation.

In the astronomical tablets there is frequent reference to the *catasterism* of the 'Fish of Ea.' LENORMANT *Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by Mary Lockwood, p. 425. [a. 1883.]

[< Gr. *katasterismos*, < *kata*, down, + *astēr*, star.]

Cat"a-stom'i-dæ, etc. Same as CATOSTOMIDÆ, etc.

ca-tas'tro-phe, 1 kə-tas'tro-fi; 2 ca-tăs'tro-fe, *n.* **1.** **ca-tas'tro-fe"**, A final event, especially a disastrous one; a fatal conclusion; hence, any great and sudden misfortune or calamity. **2.** The conclusion or unraveling of the plot in a drama; the denouement: now said mostly of tragedies. **3.** *Geol.* A sudden, violent change in the physical conditions of the earth's surface; a cataclysm.

At present, old-fashioned *catastrophes*, involving repeated world-wide destruction of all life, . . . are justly repudiated. CLARENCE KING in *American Naturalist* [Salem, Mass.] Aug., 1877, p. 462.

4. *pl.* [Scot.] Fragments. [< L. *catastropha*, < Gr. *katastrophē*, < *kata*, down, + *strephō*, turn.] **ca-tas'tro-phyt.** Syn.: calamity, cataclysm, denouement, disaster, mischance, misfortune, mishap. A *cataclysm* or *catastrophe* is some great convulsion or momentous event that may or may not be a cause of misery to man. In *calamity*, or *disaster*, the thought of human suffering is always present. Many geologists believe that numerous *catastrophes* or *cataclysms* antedated the existence of man. In literature, the final event of a drama is the *catastrophe* or *denouement*. In history, the end of every great war or the fall of a nation is a *catastrophe*, tho it may not be a *calamity*. Yet such an event, if not a *calamity* to the race, will always involve much individual *disaster* and *misfortune*. Pestilence is a *calamity*; a defeat in battle, a shipwreck, or a failure in business is a *disaster*; sickness or loss of property is a *misfortune*; failure to meet a friend is a *mischance*; the breaking of a teacup is a *mishap*.— Ant.: benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, favor, help, pleasure, privilege, prosperity, success.— Prep.: the catastrophe *of* a play; *of* a siege; rarely, *to*.

cat"a-stroph'ic, 1 kat'ə-strof'ik; 2 cät'a-strŏf'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a catastrophe. **2.** Holding the catastrophic theory or doctrine of catastrophism; as, the *catastrophic* school of geologists. **ca-tas'tro-phal†**; **cat"a-stroph'i-cal†**.— **catastrophic theory**, catastrophism.— **cat"a-stroph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ca-tas'tro-phism, 1 kə-tas'tro-fizm; 2 ca-tăs'tro-fĭşm, *n. Geol.* The theory or doctrine which attributes the principal stratigraphic and paleontological changes to the sudden and violent action of physical causes: opposed to *uniformism*, or *uniformitarianism*.

By *Catastrophism* I mean any form of geological speculation, which, in order to account for the phænomena of geology, supposes the operation of forces different in their nature, or . . . in power, from those which we at present see in action in the universe. HUXLEY *Lay Sermons* ch. 2, p. 229. [a. 1871.]

ca-tas'tro-phist, 1 kə-tas'tro-fist; 2 ca-tăs'tro-fĭst, *n.* One who holds the catastrophic theory.

cat"a-syl'lo-gism, 1 kat'ə-sil'o-jizm; 2 cät'a-sŷl'o-ğŷşm, *n. Logic.* A syllogism which enables one to confute an opponent from the premises adduced by that opponent.

cat"a-to'ni-a, **ca-tat'o-ny**, etc. See KATATONIA, etc.

cat'a-type, 1 kat'ə-taip; 2 cät'a-tŷp. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a process of making photographic prints without the use of light by contact with the negative, through catalytic action. **II.** *n.* A print so made.— **cat'a-ty-py**, *n.*— **cat"a-typ'ic**, *a.*

cat"a-wam'pous, 1 kat'ə-wem'pus; 2 cät'a-wąm'pŭs, *a.* [Slang, U. S.] Fierce; furious; voracious: a Southwestern nonsense-word. **cat"a-wamp'tious†**.— **cat"a-wam'pously**, *adv.* [Slang, U. S.] In a furious and mixed-up manner; as, to be *catawampously* chewed up.— **cat"a-wam'pus**, *n.* A fierce creature; vermin. [M.]

Ca-taw'ba', 1 kə-tō'bə; 2 ca-tą'ba, *n.* **1.** A reddish variety of the American fox-grape (*Vitis labrusca*). See GRAPE. **2.** A white wine made from the Catawba grape. See WINE. **3.** A large tribe of American Indians, of Siouan stock. See AMERICAN. [< *Catawba* (river).] — **Catawba rhododendron**, an attractive evergreen ericaceous shrub (*Rhododendron catawbiense*), 3 to 20 feet high, with oval or oblong leaves and lilac-purple flowers. It grows on the Alleghanies from Virginia to Georgia. **Carolina rhododendron†**; **mountain rose-bay†**.— **Catawba tree"**, *n.* **1.** The western catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), a tall tree, native in the lower Mississippi valley and much planted for ornament, its dark-green foliage and abundant white flowers being very attractive. **2.** The *Catalpa catalpa*, a shorter, more widely branched tree, indigenous in the Gulf States. It is also cultivated for ornament and shade.

Ca-taw'ba², *n.* **1.** A river flowing from the Blue Ridge in North Carolina to the Santee river in South Carolina; its valley formerly was the special home of the Catawba Indians; in South Carolina the river is called **Wateree**. **2.** A county in North Carolina about the head-waters of the Catawba river; 408 sq. m.; county-seat, Newton.

American Catbird. 1/8

Cat"a-wis'sa, 1 kat'ə-wis'ə; 2 cät'a-wis'a, *n.* A village in Columbia county, Pa.

cat'-back", *n.* See under CAT¹, *n.*

Cat"ba-lo'gan, 1 kăt'ba-lō'gan; 2 cät'bā-lō'ğān, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Samar, P. I.

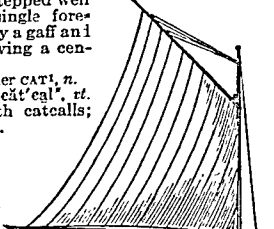
cat'-beam", etc. See under CAT¹, *n.*

cat'ber"ry, 1 kat'ber'i; 2 cät'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** The wild or mountain holly (*Ilicioides mucronata*). **2.** The common gooseberry (*Ribes grossularia*).

cat'bird", 1 kat'bûrd"; 2 cät'bŭrd", *n.* **1.** A North-American mimine bird or mocking-thrush (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*), slate-colored with black cap and tail and reddish under tail-coverts: named from its cry of alarm. **2.** One of two Australian timelioid birds of the group *Ptilonorhynchinæ*: (1) the **spotted catbird** (*Ælurædus maculosus*); (2) the **tooth-billed catbird** (*Scenopœus dentirostris*), whose cry resembles the cry of a cat.

cat'-block", *n.* See under CAT¹, *n.*

cat'boat", 1 kat'bōt"; 2 cät'bŏt", *n.* A one-masted sail-boat having its mast stepped well forward, carrying a single fore-and-aft sail extended by a gaff and boom, and usually having a center-board.


Catboat.

cat'brain", etc. See under CAT¹, *n.*

cat'call", 1 kat'kōl"; 2 cät'cą', *rt. & vi.* To deride with catcalls; sound or utter catcalls.

cat'call", *n.* **1.** A shrill discordant call or whistle, especially at a theater or entertainment, as if to deride the performance, or in token of impatience at delay. **2.** An instrument formerly used for producing this sound.

Sound, sound, ye viols, be the *cat-call* dumb!
POPE *Dunciad* bk. i, l. 301.

catch, 1 kach; 2 cĕch, *v.* [CAUGHT; CATCH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **cach²**, **1.** To take, seize, or come upon, as something departing or fleeing; come upon after pursuit; take captive; capture; as, to *catch* a prisoner. **2.** To come to, as a train or boat, before its departure. **3.** To take by trapping or snaring; take with a bait or by stratagem; entrap; ensnare; hence, to come upon and detect unexpectedly; surprize; as, to *catch* fish, game, etc.; he was *caught* napping. **4.** To arrest the motion of; receive and hold; grasp and retain; grasp; hence, to attract and hold; engage; captivate; as, to *catch* a ball; the basin *catches* the overflow. **5.** To apprehend or perceive clearly, as something sudden, faint, or evanescent; as, to *catch* a sound or idea.

To *catch* the music of the pealing bell. HEBER *Europe* st. 1.

6. *To lay hold of so as to detain; entangle; as, the nail caught* her dress; his feet were *caught* in the ropes. **7.** To become affected with, as by infection or contagion; contract, as an ailment; incur; as, to *catch* a cold.

The disease of old age is epidemic, endemic, and sporadic, and everybody that lives long enough is sure to *catch* it.
HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 7, p. 188. [P. S. & CO. 1859.]

8. To seize (as something fleeting or evanescent), with rapidity and brief or only momentary possession; as, to *catch* a glimpse of; or with suddenness; as, to *catch* sight of. **9.** To reach (a person) with a blow (the part reached being introduced by a preposition); as, she *caught* him a box on the ear. **10†.** To approach. **11†.** To arrive at. **12†.** To chase. **13†.** To get or acquire. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a movement of grasping or seizing; figuratively, to receive or attempt to receive something eagerly; as, he *caught* at the idea.

We but *catch* at the skirts of the thing we would be.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 5, st. 1.

2. *Baseball.* To act as catcher.

'An' will you pitch or *catch*?' Says I, 'I'll *catch*, if so desired.'
WILL CARLETON *Father Stebbins at the Bat* st. 3.

3. To become entangled or fastened; take hold; as, the hook *caught* in her dress; does the bolt *catch* properly? Specif.: [U. S.] (1) To adhere to natural resting-places or to cultch, as the spawn of oysters and the like. (2) To take root and sprout, as a crop. (3) [Dial.] To scorch something cooking. **4.** To communicate or be communicable, especially by infection or contagion; as, his enthusiasm *catches*; will the disease *catch*? **5.** [Colloq.] To take fire; kindle; ignite; as, the wood *caught* instantly; the matches will not *catch*. **6.** To obtain possession. **7.** *Naut.* To catch the wind: an elliptical expression. [< OF. *cacher*, < L. *capto*, freq. of *capio*, take.] See CACH. **cacche†**; **kacchet**; **ketch†**.

Syn.: apprehend, capture, clasp, clutch, comprehend, discover, ensnare, entrap, grasp, grip, gripe, lay hold of (on, upon), overtake, secure, seize, snatch, take, take hold of. To *catch* is to come up with or take possession of something departing, fugitive, or elusive. We *catch* a runaway horse, a flying ball, a mouse in a trap. We *clutch* with a swift, tenacious movement of the fingers; we *grasp* with a firm but moderate closure of the whole hand; we *grip* or *gripe* with the strongest muscular closure of the whole hand possible to exert. We *clasp* in the arms. We *snatch* with a quick, sudden, and usually a surprizing motion. In the figurative sense, *catch* is used of any act that brings a person or thing into our power or possession; as, to *catch* a criminal in the act; to *catch* an idea, in the sense of *apprehend* or *comprehend*. See ARREST.— Ant.: fail of, fall short of, give up, let go, lose, miss, release, restore, throw aside, throw away.— Prep.: to catch *at* a straw; to catch a fugitive *by* the collar; to catch a ball *with* the left hand; he caught the disease *from* the patient; the thief was caught *in* the act; the bird *in* the snare.— **catch'all"**, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A place for odds and ends, as a closet, basket, bag, etc. **2.** In well-drilling, an extracting-tool. **3.** *Chem.* A receptacle to catch any liquid drawn over with gases.— **c.-as-c.-can**, *n.* In wrestling, a style admitting of any ordinary grip.— **c.-bar**, *n.* A bar-like part of a lace-making machine securing uniformity of movement by the carriages.— **c.-basin**, *n.* A pit or reservoir at the point where a pipe or gutter empties into a sewer to catch coarse matter not readily floated off in the sewer.— **c.-bolt**, *n.* The bolt in a spring-lock.— **c.-boom**, *n.* A heavy piece of timber placed across a stream to intercept floating logs.— **c.-box**, *n.* A clutch on a cotton-spinning device.— **c.-crane**, *n.* A crane beside a railway-track, from which mail-pouches may be taken by a moving train.— **c.-crop**, *n.* A quick-growing crop raised between two main crops, when the ground would otherwise have been idle.— **c.-cropping**, *n.*— **c.-drain**, *n.* A drain made on a slope to catch and run off the surface-water from above; also, a ditch along a canal to carry surplus water. — **c.-fake**, *n. Naut.* An unsightly doubling in a badly coiled rope.— **c.-feeder**, *n.* An irrigating ditch.— **c.-land**, *n.* [Eng.] Land on or near a parish boundary, the benefit of which for the year formerly went to the minister first claiming it.— **c.-line**, *n. Print.* **1.** A short line set in small display type. **2.** A line which contains the catchword at the bottom of a page; a guide line.— **c.-meadow**, *n.* A meadow irrigated by the water flowing from the springs of an adjacent hill.— **c.-pan**, *n. Mech.* A pan for receiving lubricating-drippings from the joints of machinery.— **c.-piece**, *n.* A spring-bumper serving to receive and stop the stroke of a Cornish pump.— **c.-pit**, *n.* A catch-basin. — **c.-plate**, *n.* An iron plate used in collieries to prevent overwinding and dumping of the load.— **c.-rack**, *n.* A rack provided with ratchet-teeth which are engaged by a pawl.— **c.-reservoir**, *n.* A catch-basin.— **c.-siding**, *n.* A railway siding put on steep inclines to receive a car accidentally running back down the slope; a safety-switch. — **c.-station**, *n. U. S. Postal Service.* A railway station at which the mails are taken aboard trains by means of a catcher.— **c.-stitch**, *n.* **1.** *Bookbinding.* Kettle-stitch. **2.** *Needlework.* Herring-bone stitch.— **c.-title**, *n.* A short descriptive book-title used as an abridgment of the title itself, as in library or trade book-lists.— **c. up** [W. U. S.], awaken! get up!— **catch'wa"ter**, *n.* **1.** A catch-drain. **2.** Catchwork.— **catch'weed"**, *n.* A weed that catches or clings; cleavers. **bur'weed"†**; **grip'-grass"†**.— **c.-weight.** *Sport.* **I.** *n.* A weight at discretion, as for a horse or prize-fighter. **II.** *adv.* Without being handicapped or overweighted; as, to ride *catch-weight*.— **catch'work"**, *n.* One or more artificial watercourses for irrigating hillside land or spreading water over the levels below; a catch-drain. — **to c. a crab**, see CRAB¹, *n.*— **to c. and bowl** (*Cricket*), to bowl a ball to the batsman and then catch him out on the hit.— **to c. a Tatar** or **Tartar**, to meet with more than one's match; encounter an unexpected resistance.— **to c. a weasel asleep** [U. S.], to catch a shrewd person off his guard: commonly used interrogatively.— **to c. it** [Colloq.], to receive a reprimand, scolding, drubbing, or the like.— **to c. on** [Colloq.] **1.** To apprehend; understand.

'No, no,' said Fulkerson, 'you don't *catch on* to . . . this thing.'
HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* vol. ii, p. 46. [H. 1890.]

2. To take the popular fancy; as, the play *caught on* well.— **to c. one's eye**, to meet one's glance, intentionally or otherwise.— **to c. one up**, to break in sharply on one who is speaking.— **to c. out.** **1.** To put out (the striker) by catching a batted ball before it touches ground, as in baseball, cricket, etc. **2.** *Baseball.* To *put out* (the batsman) by catching the ball on which he strikes out: said of the catcher only.— **to c. up.** **1.** To snatch or pick up suddenly. **2.** To raise by attaching something; festoon; loop up; as, her dress was *caught up* with ribbons. **3.** To overtake, in any sense: often followed by *with*. **4.** To raise aloft suddenly: usually in the passive; as, *caught up* to the third heaven. *2 Cor.* xii, 2. **5.** To adopt eagerly or quickly. **6.** To interrupt captiously, as you *catch* me *up* so very short. **7.** [W. U. S.] To prepare for the *march*, as horses or mules.— **catch'a-bl(e)**, *a.* That may be caught.

catch¹, *n.* **1.** The act of catching; the act of grasping or seizing. Specifically: (1) The act of catching a batted or thrown ball before it reaches the ground, as in baseball, cricket, etc. (2) A hold or grip, as in wrestling. **2.** *Mech.* A plate-like part in a machine for holding a tool or an adjustable attachment, or for engaging at intervals with some other mechanism.

3. That which catches, holds, or fastens; a pawl or hook; as, a door-*catch;* a window-*catch.* **4.** That which is or may be caught or gained. (1) [Colloq.] A person or thing worth obtaining, as in marriage. (2) The amount of fish or the like caught at one time or in a given period; as, the annual *catch* off Block Island.

They . . . had to . . . save their net from breaking with the *catch.* GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 32, p. 544. [A. 1880.]

5. An artful or entangling device; trick; as, there is some *catch* in your question. **6.** An impediment; a break; as, a *catch* in the voice or in the breath. **7.** A quick attack of pain. **8.** *Mus.* (1) An unaccompanied round for three or more voices, with amusing effects produced by the catching up of one another's words by the respective singers. See ROUND. (2) A scrap of song; little tune.

And while a merry *catch* I troll, Let each the buxom chorus bear.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 4.

9. Something that takes the popular fancy; an attraction. **10.** *Cricket.* A smart catcher. **11.** A sudden advantage taken; brief opportunity. **12.** The case or retaining member adapted to receive the bolt of a bolting-lock in which no key is used. **13.** *Agric.* The state in which or the extent to which a crop germinates.— **catch of the glottis** (*Phonol.*), the glottal stop.— **dolly c.** [Slang] (*Cricket*), a ball that is easy to catch; a ball improperly struck with the bat, flying slowly toward a fielder.— **fair c.** (*Football*), a ball caught in a manner that entitles the catching team to an extra kick.— **holding-out c.,** the mechanism of a spinning-mule which serves to hold the carriage in place when it reaches the end of its outward run.

catch[2], *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A ketch.

The master or commander of any ship, bark, pink, or *catch.* LONGFELLOW *New England Tragedies, John Endicott* act ii, sc. 2.

— **catch'man,** *n.* The skipper of a catch.

cat'-chain", *n.* See under CAT[1], *n.*

catch'er, 1 kach'ər; 2 cȧch'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which catches. Specifically: (1) *Baseball.* The player who stands behind the batter. See illus. under BASEBALL. (2) *Mining.* An arrangement to prevent accident in a shaft, as from overwinding. (3) A contrivance to enable a passing railway-train to catch a mail-bag or mail-bags. (4) The drum about which passes the endless felt in a paper-making machine. **2†.** A singer of catches.

catch'-fake", etc. See under CATCH, *v.*

catch'fly", 1 kach'flaı"; 2 cȧch'flī", *n.* *Bot.* Any one of several weeds belonging to the genus *Silene.* The stem and calyx exude a viscid fluid which holds fast small insects that alight on it.— **alpine catchfly,** an ornamental perennial species (*Silene alpestris*) from the Austrian Alps, with tufted, forked stems about 6 inches high, mostly radical leaves and panicled corymbs of white flowers.— **autumn c.,** a little ornamental perennial (*S. schafta*) from the Caucasus, with woody root, obovate, acute radical leaves, many ascending simple stems, 6 inches high, each bearing 1 or 2 erect purple flowers.— **Lobel's c.,** the Deptford pink. [by masons.

catch'le, 1 kach'ı; 2 cȧch'ı, *n.* [Scot.] A small hammer used

catch'ing, 1 kach'ıŋ; 2 cȧch'ing, *pa.* **1.** Having communicable qualities; infectious; as, a *catching* disease.

I believe courage must be *catching!* I certainly do feel a kind of valor rising. SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act iii, sc. 4.

2. Having the power or quality of attracting; captivating; taking; as, a *catching* style. **3.** [Eng.] Fitful; changeable: said of the weather. **4.** Overreaching; entrapping: said in law of an unrighteous bargain.

catch'land", etc. See under CATCH, *v.*

catch'ment, 1 kach'ment *or* -mənt; 2 cȧch'ment, *n.* **1.** Drainage. **2.** The collection of water over a natural drainage area; also, the water so collected.— **area of catchment,** the space or extent of country that may be utilized for a supply of water at a given point or in a reservoir. **catch'ment-a're-a†.— catch'ment-ba'sin,** *n.* The area drained by a river or river system.

cat'-chop", *n.* See under CAT[1], *n.*

catch'-pan", etc. See under CATCH, *v.*

catch'pen"ny, 1 kach'pen"ı; 2 cȧch'pĕn"y. **I.** *a.* Cheap, poor, and showy; made to sell. **II.** *n.* [-NIES, 1 -ız; 2 -is, *pl.*] An inferior article made to attract buyers.

catch'pole"[1], 1 kach'pōl"; 2 cȧch'pōl", *n.* A medieval weapon used for catching a person out of arm's reach: employed by soldiers to unhorse a knight. Compare BILL-HOOK.

catch'pole"†, *n.* Tennis.

catch'pole"[2], *n.* A catchpoll.

catch'poll", *n.* **1.** One who arrests for debt; a bailiff.

As if they were but matters for under-sheriffs and *catch-poles.* BACON *Works, Essays, Of Praise* vol. i, p. 303. [R. c. 0. 1871.]

2†. A tax-gatherer. [< LL. *cacepollus, chassipullus,* < *cacto,* catch (< L. *capto,* take), + *pullus,* fowl.]

catch'rack", c.-stitch, c.-title, etc. See under CATCH, *v.*

catch'up, 1 kach'up; 2 cȧch'ŭp, *n.* Originally, an East-Indian pickle; now, a spiced condiment for meats, prepared from tomatoes, mushrooms, or the like. Called also *catsup* and *ketchup.* [< Malay *kĕchap,* < (by folk etymology) *ketchup,* < *catchup.*]

catch'word", 1 kach'wûrd"; 2 cȧch'wûrd", *n.* **1.** A word or phrase to catch the popular fancy or attention.

Whose patriotism was not a clamorous *catch-word,* but a breathing inspiration, a silent heart-fire. E. H. CHAPIN *Humanity in the City* ser. iv, p. 114. [D. W. & D. 1854.]

2. *Theat.* A cue. **3.** A word so placed as to catch the attention. Specifically: (1) An *isolated word* at the bottom of a page in old books, inserted to connect the text with the beginning of the next page. (2) A word at the head of a page or column, as of a dictionary, encyclopedia, etc.— **catchword entry,** the registry of a book in a catalog by some word in the title likely to be easily remembered.

catch'y, 1 kach'ı; 2 cȧch'y, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Attractive; catching the fancy; taking; also, easily caught up; as, the comic opera has many *catchy* airs. **2.** Abounding in catches. (1) Entangling; deceptive; as, a *catchy* business. (2) Broken; short-tempered; fitful; as, *catchy* winds. **3.** [Scot.] Merry. **catch'i-ness,** *n.*

cat'-cluke"†, cat'-davit, etc. See under CAT[1], *n.*

cate, 1 kēt; 2 cāt, *n.* [Archaic.] Provisions, in general; especially, delicate or luxurious food: usually in plural, *cates.*

Ca"teau' Cam"bre"sis', 1 ka"tō' kaṁ"brē"sı'; 2 cā"tō'-kȧṁ"-brē"zi'. A manufacturing town in Nord department, France.

Ca"teau', Le. See LE CATEAU.

cat"e-che'sis, 1 kat"ı-kī'sıs; 2 cȧt"e-cē'sis, *n.* [L.] Oral instruction, especially to catechumens. **cat'e-chesel.**

cat"e-chet'ic, } 1 kat"ı-ket'ık, -ı-kal; 2 cȧt"e-cĕt'ic,
cat"e-chet'i-cal, } -i-cal, *a.* Of the nature of catechesis or oral instruction; consisting of question and answer; devoted to catechetics. [< L. *catecheticus,* < Gr. *katēchētikos,* < *katēchētēs,* instructor, < *kata,* down, + *ēchō,* sound.] **cat"e-chet'ical†.— cat"e-chet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cat"e-chet'ics, 1 kat"ı-ket'ıks; 2 cȧt"e-cĕt'ics, *n. pl.* **1.** The art or theory of catechetical instruction, especially as a branch of Christian theology. **2.** Catechetical writings.

cat'e-chin, 1 kat'ı-chin; 2 cȧt'e-chĭn, *n.* Any one of several white crystalline compounds contained in catechu, used in dyeing. **cat'e-chine†; cat"e-chu'in‡.**

cat"e-chi-sa'tion, cat'e-chise, etc. Same as CATECHIZATION, etc.

cat'e-chism, 1 kat'ı-kizm; 2 cȧt'e-cĭsm, *n.* **1.** A short treatise giving in catechetical form an outline of the fundamental principles of a religious creed.

Among the familiar catechisms are: **Anglican catechism,** 1549, and afterward enlarged; **Geneva c.,** written by Calvin (1536); **Heidelberg c.,** adopted by the Synod of Heidelberg (1563), not a confession of faith, but venerated, together with the Belgic confession, by the Reformed Churches throughout the world as being of symbolic authority. **Larger** (or **Longer**) **c.** and **Shorter c.,** adopted by the Westminster Assembly of Divines (1647), used especially by Presbyterians: **Lutheran catechisms,** two smaller and one larger, written by Luther (1520-1529); **Tridentine c.,** prepared in 1566, and expressing the sentiment of the Council of Trent.

2. Any brief manual of instruction by questions and answers; an examination of candidates by interrogatories. **3.** Catechetical instruction, especially in religious doctrine; as, we have *catechism* on Fridays. [< LL. *catechismus,* < Gr. *katēchizō;* see CATECHIZE.]— **cat"e-chis'mal,** *a.* Of the nature or in the manner of a catechism.

cat'e-chist, 1 kat'ı-kist; 2 cȧt'e-cĭst, *n.* One who teaches by question and answer; especially, an instructor of catechumens or new converts. [< LL. *catechista,* < Gr. *katēchizō;* see CATECHIZE.]

cat"e-chis'tic, } 1 kat"ı-kis'tik, -tı-kal; 2 cȧt"e-cĭs'-
cat"e-chis'ti-cal, } tic, -ti-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a catechist or a catechism; catechetical.
— **cat"e-chis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cat'e-chize, } 1 kat'ı-kaız; 2 cȧt'e-cĭs, *vt.* [-CHIZED;
cat'e-chise, } -CHIZ'ING.] **1.** To interrogate seriously as to conduct or belief; question in a searching manner, especially with a view to judgment or reproof.

Pierce my vein,
Take of the crimson stream meandering there,
And *catechise* it well. COWPER *Task* bk. iii, l. 203.

2. To give systematic oral instruction to; instruct in elementary truths of religion; teach by means of a catechism. **3.** To teach the catechism to, as in preparation for confirmation. [< LL. *catechizo,* < Gr. *katēchizō,* < *kata,* down, + *ēchō,* sound.] **cat'a-chize†.— cat'e-chiz"a-tor** *or* **-chis"a-bl(e",** *a.*— **cat"e-chi-za'tor** *or* **-sa'tion,** *n.*— **cat'e-chiz"er** *or* **-chis"er,** *n.* [as PYROCATECHIN.

cat'e-chol, 1 kat'ı-chōl *or* -chel; 2 cȧt'e-chōl *or* -chŏl, *n.* Same

cat'e-chu, 1 kat'ı-chū; 2 cȧt'e-chu, *n.* Any one of several astringent extracts rich in tannin, obtained from various East-Indian and African plants; especially, that from the *Acacia catechu,* called *cutch,* and that from *Uncaria gambier,* called *gambier.* They are used medicinally and in tanning, dyeing, etc. [< Malay *kachu.*] **ca-shoo'†; catch'oo†; cutch‡; Bengal catechut.— Bombay catechu,** a decoction of the nut of the areca-palm (*Areca catechu*), used in dyeing brown.— **cat"e-chu'ic,** *a. Med.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from catechu. — **catechuic acid,** same as CATECHIN.— **cat"e-chu-tan'nic,** *a.* Pertaining to the tannic acid of catechu.— **catechutannic acid** (*Chem.*), an acid tannin ($C_{14}H_{12}O_9$), derived from catechu. See TANNIC ACID, under TANNIC.

cat"e-chu'men, 1 kat'ı-kiū'men; 2 cȧt'e-cū'mĕn, *n.* **1.** One who is under instruction in the elements of Christianity; especially, a new or a young convert in the ancient church; a beginner. **2.** One undergoing initiation in any science, art, set of opinions, etc. [< LL. *catechumenus,* < Gr. *katēchoumenos,* ppr. pass. of *katēchō,* instruct, < *kata,* down, + *ēchō,* sound.] **cat"e-chu'-menet; cat"e-chu'men-ist†.**

— **cat"e-chu'me-nal,** *a.*— **cat"e-chu'me-nate,** *n.* **1.** Catechumenism. **2.** A house for catechumens.— **cat"e-chu-men'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a catechumen.— **cat"e-chu'men-ism,** *n.* The condition of a catechumen. **cat"e-chu'men-ship†.— cat"e-chu'men-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -I'ZING.] To prepare doctrinally for baptism: a term used when, as a rule, only those were baptized who could give answer as to their belief. [Mindanao, P. I.

Ca-teel', 1 ka-tēl'; 2 cā-tēl', *n.* A town in Darao district.

cat'e-go"rem, } 1 kat'ı-gō"rem, -rı'mə; 2 cȧt'e-gō"rĕm,
cat"e-go-re'ma, } -rē'ma, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* A word that can be employed by itself and does not involve reference to anything else, whether it is used as subject, or especially as predicate; a category. **2.** *Philos.* The thing corresponding to a category. In ancient philosophy, the former use was more by the Stoics, the latter by the Peripatetics. [< Gr. *katēgorēma,* predicate, < *katēgoreō,* assert; see CATEGORY.]

cat"e-go"re-mat'ic, 1 kat"ı-gō"rı-mat'ık; 2 cȧt"e-gō"-re-mȧt'ic, *a. Logic.* Having the nature of a categorem: opposed to *syncategorematic:* said of nouns, adjectives, and parts of the verb that can be used alone.

Words which stand, or appear to stand, alone as complete terms; namely, the substantive and adjective, and certain parts of a verb, are called *categorematic* words.
W. S. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* p. 18. [MACM. 1878.]

cat"e-go"re-mat'i-cal†.— cat"e-go"re-mat'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

cat"e-gor'i-cal, 1 kat"ı-gor'ı-kəl; 2 cȧt"e-gŏr'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the form of a category. **2.** Without qualification or condition, whether expressing affirmation or negation; absolute; positive; unequivocal; as, a *categorical* question or answer; the *categorical* proposition that the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.

A *Categorical* Judgment asserts or denies the agreement between the subject and predicate, simply and unconditionally, as, 'Brutus killed Cæsar,' 'a traitor is not a patriot.'
L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* p. 92. [L.]

3. Applicable to the fact; pertinent; positive; unequivocal. [< LL. *categoricus,* < Gr. *katēgorikos,* < *catēgoria;* see CATEGORY.] **cat"e-gor'ic†.— categorical syllogism,** a *syllogism composed of categorical propositions.*— **the c. imperative,** the absolute claim of moral law to our obedience; the legal supremacy of the right, as asserted by conscience or the moral sense, over human life: a phrase derived from Kant.— **cat"e-gor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* In a categorical manner; with absolute assertion; unconditionally.— **cat"e-gor'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

cat"e-gor'i-cal, *n. Logic.* An absolute proposition.

cat"e-gor'i-co-al-ter'na-tive, *a.* Having premises one of which is an alternative and the other a categorical proposition, the latter denying one of the members of the former.

cat'e-go-rize, 1 kat'ı-go-rəiz; 2 cȧt'e-gō-rīz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] [Rare.] To arrange in categories; classify.— **cat"e-go-ri-za'tion,** *n.*— **cat'e-go-rız"er,** *n.* **1.** One who classifies. **2.** One who deals with the logical or metaphysical categories. **cat'e-go-rist‡.**

cat'e-go-ry, 1 kat'ı-go-rı; 2 cȧt'e-gō-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** Any comprehensive class or description of things; a class, condition, or predicament.

With the softening manners of the closing years of the century, benevolence and philanthropy had undoubtedly acquired a higher place in the *category* of virtues.
LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. vi, p. 274. [A. 1887.]

2. Any summum genus; as, one of the *categories* of being or of relation. **3.** *Logic.* One of the several forms of conception or knowledge that together embrace everything that is predicable. **4.** *Metaph.* One of the several highest classes or conceptions that embrace everything that exists.

In regard to the meaning of the word *category,* it is a term borrowed from the courts of law. . . . I may here notice that in modern philosophy it has been very arbitrarily, in fact very abusively, perverted from both its primary and its secondary signification among the ancients.
SIR WM. HAMILTON *Lect. on Logic,* p. 139. [G. & L. 1862.]

[< LL. *categoria,* < Gr. *katēgoria,* accusation, assertion, < *katēgoreō,* assert, < *kata,* against, + *agoreuō,* declaim, < *agora,* assembly.] SYN.: see CLASS; LIST.— **categories of Aristotle,** the ten categories — substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, posture, possession, action, passion.— **categories of Hegel,** the categories as arranged by this philosopher in a system of triads, on the basis of the assumption that the evolution of reality corresponds to a rational development, or progress in the triumph of spirit over the material which it molds. Other thinkers have adopted this triadic arrangement in a different way; while still others have proposed a dyadic, or even with Schelling a quadrate scheme of the categories.— **categories of Kant,** those formulated by this great German philosopher, who, dissatisfied with the haphazard way in which, as he thought, Aristotle had derived the categories, proposed an exhaustive and final selection and division of them on the basis of the twelve possible forms of all judgment. He therefore prepared a table with four classes and three in each class, as follows: (1) *quantity,* embracing unity, plurality, and totality; (2) *quality,* embracing reality, negation, limitation; (3) *relation,* embracing substance and attribute, cause and effect, action and reaction; (4) *modality,* embracing possibility, actuality, and necessity. With Kant, therefore, a category means one of the constitutional forms of the functioning of intellect in all kinds of judgment. Since Kant, the word *category* has come to be used more loosely for any fundamental conception.

cat'el†, cat'elle†, *n.* Property; goods; chattels. See CATTLE.

Ca-tel', 1 ka-tel'; 2 cā-tĕl', *n.* A town in Surigao district, Mindanao, P. I.

cat"e-lec'trode, 1 kat'ı-lek'trōd; 2 cȧt'e-lĕc'trōd, *n.* A negative electrode; the cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery. [< CATA- + ELECTRODE.]

cat"e-lec-trot'o-nus, 1 kat'ı-lek-trot'o-nus; 2 cȧt'e-lĕc-trŏt'o-nŭs, *n. Physiol.* The state of increased tension produced in a nerve-fiber or muscle at the negative pole by an electric current passing through it. See ANELECTROTONUS. [< CATA- + ELECTROTONUS.]— **cat"e-lec"tro-ton'ic,** *a.*— **cat"e-lec"tro-ton'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ca-te'na, 1 ka-tī'na; 2 ca-tē'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] [L.] A chain or closely connected series, usually with reference to succession in time; specifically, a series of excerpts, especially from the works of the fathers of the Church, intended to clear up some point of Scriptural exegesis or of systematic theology.

The *catena* of well-linked testimonies, with its bridge of safe footing. MARTINEAU *Studies of Christianity* p. 362. [A. U. A.]

Cat"e-na-ri'i-dæ, 1 kat'ı-ne-raı'ı-dī; 2 cȧt'e-na-rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of cellularoidean polyzoans with the zoarium jointed and a single cell to each joint. **Cat"e-na'-ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *catenarius;* see CATENARY, *a.*]— **cat"e-na'ri-id,** *n.*— **cat"e-na'ri-oid,** *a.*

cat'e-na-ry, 1 kat'ı-nē-rı; 2 cȧt'e-nā-ry, *a. Math.* **1.** Relating to or shaped like a catenary. **2.** Related or pertaining to a catena or series. [< L. *catenarius,* < *catena,* chain.] **cat"e-na'ri-an†.**

cat'e-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] *Math.* **1.** The curve formed by a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely slender cord suspended by its ends. **2.** The curve of a wire, cord, or rope under these conditions.

The speaker had given the differential Equations of the *Catenary* formed by a submarine cable between the ship and the bottom, during the submergence, under the influence of gravity and fluid friction and pressure. WM. THOMSON *Math. and Phys. Papers* vol. ii, p. 164. [C. P. 1884.]

cat"e-na'ri-an†.— common catenary, the curve assumed by a heavy cord of uniform weight when the forces are parallel and proportional to its length, as under the influence of gravity: of interest for the light which it throws on the theory of arches and for its application to the construction of suspension bridges.

cat'e-nate, 1 kat'ı-nēt; 2 cȧt'e-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'-ING.] To connect like the links of a chain; form into a chain or series; concatenate.— **cat"e-na'tion,** *n.*

cat'e-nat"ed, 1 kat'ı-nēt"ed; 2 cȧt'e-nāt"ĕd, *pa.* Chain-like; having the surface colored or incised in a broken line resembling a chain. **cat'e-nate‡.**

cat'e-ni-pore, 1 kat'ı-nı-pōr; 2 cȧt'e-ni-pōr, *n. Zool.* A coral of the obsolete group *Catenipora;* a chain-coral. See HALYSITIDÆ. [< L. *catena,* chain, + *porus,* pore.]

cat'e-noid, 1 kat'ı-noid; 2 cȧt'e-nōid, *n. Geom.* A surface generated by the rotation of a catenary upon its axis. [< L. *catena,* chain, + Gr. *eidos,* form.]

ca-ten'u-late, 1 kə-ten'yu-lēt; 2 ca-tĕn'yu-lāt, *a.* Consisting of little links; made up of parts united end to end in a chain-like series, as the markings on the wings of butterflies, etc. [< L. *catenula,* dim. of *catena,* chain.]

Cat"e-nu'li-dæ, 1 kat'ı-nıū'lı-dī; 2 cȧt'e-nū'li-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of aproctous turbellarians with asexual reproduction effected by transverse fission, before the completion of which the incipient animals swim in chains.

Ca-ten'u-la, *n.* (t. g.) [L., dim. of *catena,* chain.]— **ca-ten'u-lid,** *n.*— **ca-ten'u-loid,** *a.*

ca'ter[1], 1 kē'tər; 2 cā'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To provide, as refreshment or entertainment; purvey; as, to *cater* dainties.

Strange pleasures Do we poor mortals *cater* for ourselves.
WORDSWORTH *The Borderers* act i, sc. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To furnish provision or food. **2.** To provide for the gratification of any need or taste; as, this enter-

tainment *caters* to the lower nature. [< CATER²†, *n.*, < OF. *acator*, < *acater*, buy, < LL. *accapto*, < L. *ad*, to, + *capto*, freq. of *capio*, take.] Syn.: see PROVIDE.

ca'ter², *v.* **I.** *i.* [Colloq.] To proceed diagonally or obliquely; as, the road runs *catering*; also, to stand at an angle; be set in a diamond form. **II†.** *t.* To cut diagonally.

ca'ter³†, *n.* **1.** The four-spot on a card or a die. **2.** *pl.* Changes on a chime of nine bells.— **ca'ter-cap"**, *n.* An academic mortarboard; hence, a collegian.— **c.-cornered**, *a.* [Prov.] Placed cornerwise or diagonally: commonly pronounced as if spelled *cattacornered*, and often used adverbially.— **c.-cousin**, *n.* [Archaic.] A fourth cousin; remote relative; hence, an intimate or friend.— **c.-cousinship**, *n.*— **c. trey†**, in old dicing, a false die.

ca'ter⁴†, *n.* A caterer.

cater³, *n.* [Scot.] Coin; currency.

cat'er-an, 1 kat'ər-ən; 2 ċăt'er-an, *n.* [Scot.] A Highland freebooter. **cat'ar-an†; ket'er-in†; ket'te-in†.**

ca'terd, *pp.* Catered. S. S.

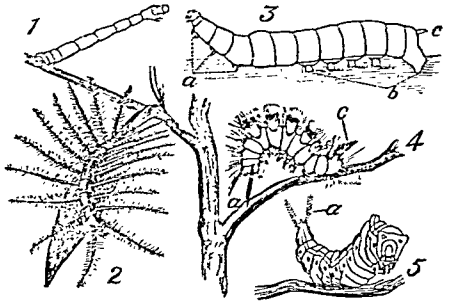
ca'ter-er, 1 kā'tər-ər; 2 cā'ter-er, *n.* **1.** One who furnishes everything needful for entertainments; a purveyor. **2.** One who ministers to any desire or need.

The rain and sunshine are my *caterers*. LOWELL *Rhœcus* st. 3.

— **ca'ter-ess**, *n.* A female caterer.

Ca'ter-ham, 1 kē'tər-ham; 2 cā'ter-năm, *n.* A town in Surrey, England.

cat'er-pil"lar, 1 kat'ər-pil'ər; 2 ċăt'er-pil"ar, *n.* **1.** The larva of a lepidopterous insect, as a butterfly, in the first stage of metamorphosis.



Various Examples of Caterpillars.

1. Caterpillar (inchworm) of a geometrid moth. 2. A plumose caterpillar (*Acanthea*). 3. Caterpillar of the hawk-moth: *a*, 6 legs; *b*, 10 prolegs; *c*, anal horn. 4. Caterpillar of *Laria fasceline*: *a*, pencil of hairs; and *c*, fascicule of hairs. 5. Caterpillar of puss-moth: *a*, anal mastigia.

Caterpillars are worm-like and have three pairs of true legs, and several pairs of prolegs or fleshy supports, under the abdomen. They feed chiefly on leaves and vegetables, and are usually designated by the name of their food-plant. **2.** The larva of some other insects, as of a saw-fly or tenthredinid. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A cockchafer. **4.** (1) A plant of the European genus *Scorpiurus*, of the bean family, with caterpillar-like pods. (2) Alfalfa or lucern. (3) A hardy deciduous trailing plant (*Astragalus hamosus*) with yellow flowers. (4)† The forget-me-not. **5.** A form of tractor: trade name. **6.** [Archaic.] A rapacious or extortionate person. [< OF. *chatepelose*, perhaps, < *chatte* (< L. *catta*), cat, + *pelous*, < L. *pilosus*, hairy, < *pilus*, hair.] **cat'er-pil"ler†; cat'ter-pil"lar.**— **black caterpillar.** **1.** The hairy larva of the English turnip saw-fly. **2.** An angler's artificial fly made to imitate the above.— **bul'rush-cat'er-pil"lar**, *n.* A plant-caterpillar. See CORDYCEPS.— **c.-catcher**, *n.* A cuckoo-shrike.— **c.-eater**, *n.* A bird or other animal that feeds on caterpillars; especially, an ichneumon-larva that is hatched within a caterpillar's body and gnaws its way out.— **c.-fern**, *n.* The hart's-tongue.— **c.-fungus**, *n.* A fungus of the genus *Cordyceps*, infesting insect-larvæ, especially the New Zealand *C. robertsii*.— **c.-hunter**, *n.* **1.** A caterpillar-catcher. **2.** A beetle, as one of the *Callosoma*, or a wasp, as one of the *Ammophila*, that preys upon caterpillars.— **c.-plant**, *n.* Same as CATERPILLAR, 4. **plant-ct.**— **deaf c.**, see CHENILLE, 3. **leaf c.†**— **false c.**, the grub of a saw-fly.— **hedgehog c.**, a woolly-bear.— **red-humped c.**, the larva of a notodontid moth (*Schizura concinna*) which defoliates the apple and allied fruit-trees.— **royal-horned c.** [U. S.], the larva of the walnut-moth.— **scale-c.**, *n.* Any phycitid scale-eating caterpillar.— **vegetable c.**, a plant caterpillar.— **yellow-necked c.**, see HANDMAID-MOTH.— **cat'er-pil"lared**, *a.* Infested with caterpillars.

cat'er-waul, 1 kat'ər-wōl; 2 ċăt'er-wąl, *ri.* **1.** To utter the hideous cry peculiar to cats at rutting-time. **2.** To make any discordant squalling or screeching.

Was no dispute afoot between The *caterwauling* Brethren? S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i. can. 2, l. 702.

3. To be in rut, or heat, or lecherous; also, contemptuously, to woo. [Extended < ME. *caterwawen*, < *cater-*, for CAT¹, + *wawen*, waul, an imitative word.] **cat'er-waule†.**— **cat'er-waul**, *n.* The cry of cats at rutting-time; also, any similar cry. **cat'er-waul"ing‡.**— **cat'er-waul"er**, *n.*

cat'er-wauld, *pp.* Caterwauled. S. S.

Cates'by, 1 kēts'bi; 2 ċāts'by, *n.* **1. Mark** (1679–¹²/₂₂1749), an English naturalist and traveler in America; *Nat. Hist. Carolina, Florida*, etc. **2. Robert** (1573–¹¹/₃₁1605), an English conspirator; took part in Essex's insurrection, February, 1601; originated the Gunpowder Plot, 1605; shot while resisting arrest, Nov. 8. **3. William** (–⁵/₁₅1488), a minister of Richard III. of England; captured at Bosworth battle and put to death by order of Henry VII.; introduced in Shakespeare's *Richard III.*

cat'-eye", 1 kat'-ai"; 2 ċăt'-ȳ", *n.* A large, spiny, brilliant-red scorpænoid fish (*Helicolenus maderensis*) of the North Atlantic, occurring in deep water from New York to Cape Hatteras and elsewhere.

cat'eyed", **cat'face**, etc. See under CAT¹, *n.*

cat'fish", 1 kat'fish"; 2 ċăt'fish", *n.* **1.** A North-American siluroid fish, as a bullhead (*Ameiurus*), a stone-cat (*Noturus*), a channel-cat (*Ictalurus*), a mud-cat (*Leptops*), a sea-cat (*Arius*): so named from its purr when caught, from the barbels about its mouth, which resemble a cat's whiskers, or from some other fancied resemblance to the cat. They have a short dorsal, with an anterior spine, an adipose fin, and eight barbels. One of the Mississippi catfishes (*Ameiurus ponderosus*) often weighs upward of 100 pounds. **2.** Any other siluroid or nematognathous fish. **3.** An anarrhichadoid fish, especially the wolf-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*). **4.** [Local, Eng.] (1) The spotted log-fish (*Scylliorhinus catulus*). (2) The cusk (*Brosmius brosme*). (3) The weever (*Trachinus draco*). **5.** The angler. **6.** [Austral.] A uranoscopoid fish, as of the genus *Kathetostoma*. **7†.** A cuttlefish or other cephalopod.— **Bermuda catfish**, an edible gempyloid fish (*Promethichthys prometheus*) of Bermuda, the West Indies, and Madeira; a rabbit-fish.— **blind c.**, a variety of catfish (*Grontas nigrilabris*), having atrophied eyes, found in caverns in Pennsylvania.— **blue** (or **Mississippi**) **c.**, the largest of the channel catfishes (*Ictalurus furcatus*) of the southern United States. It is of commercial importance.— **flannel-mouth c.†; Florida c.†; great fork-tailed c.†; meth'meg†.**— **electric c.**, a species of catfish (*Malapterurus electricus*) inhabiting the Nile, which possesses an electric organ capable of producing a shock.— **Great Lakes c.**, a large catfish (*Ameiurus lacustris*) of the Great Lakes of America and kindred waters, not yet clearly differentiated from *Ictalurus furcatus*.— **land"cod'†; ug'ly-fish"†.**— **spotted c.**, a channel catfish (*I. punctatus*) of the Mississippi valley.— **willow c.**, a yellow catfish (*Ictalurus anguilla*) of Louisiana.— **eel'-cat"fish.**

cat'-foot", **cat-gold**, etc. See under CAT¹, *n.*

cat'gut", 1 kat'gut"; 2 ċat'gŭt", *n.* **1.** A kind of very tough, strong, and slender cord, made from the dried intestines of sheep or other animals: used for stringing musical instruments, tennis-rackets, etc. **2.** [Humorous.] Stringed instruments generally; especially fiddles. **3.** A coarse cloth or canvas used in the 18th century for lining and stiffening skirts, etc. **4.** An erect perennial fabaceous herb (*Cracca virginiana*), indigenous in the eastern half of the United States, having long string-like tough roots; goat's rue.— **cat'gut"-scrap"er**, *n.* [Slang.] A fiddler.— **chromic** (or **chromicized**) **c.**, catgut subjected to treatment with chromic acid, thus being rendered sterile and less easily absorbable when used in surgery.— **iodized c.**, catgut subjected to treatment with a strong alcoholic solution of iodin, thus being rendered sterile and not so rapidly absorbable as plain catgut.

Cath., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Ca'tha, 1 kē'thə; 2 cā'tha, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the family *Celastraceæ*, found in North Africa and Arabia, the leaves of which are used by the Arabs as a substitute for tea. There is only one species, *C. edulis*. [< Ar. *kat*.]

cat'hag, 1 kat'əh; 2 ċăt'ah, *n.* [Scot.] The jackdaw. [Gael., jackdaw.]

Ca-thal'an†, *a.* & *n.* Same as CATAIAN.

cath'am-ma, 1 kath'am-ə; 2 ċăth'ăm-a, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Zooph.* The place at which the dorsal and ventral walls of the umbrella are fused or grown together, as in craspedote medusæ. [< Gr. *kathamma*, knot, < *kata*, on, + *haptō*, fasten.] — **cath'am-mal**, *a.*

cat'-hammed", *a.* See under CAT¹, *n.*

Cath'a-ri, 1 kath'ə-rai; 2 ċăth'a-rī, *n. pl.* *Ch. Hist.* Various sects aiming at or claiming peculiar purity of life or doctrine.

Under this general name were included, in the 3d century, the *Novatians*, who held peculiar ideas as to the obligations incurred by baptism; in the 12th century, the *Albigenses* of France, holding anti-sacerdotal views; later the *Waldenses*, of France, Germany, and Italy, a reformatory body, and various others. In Italy the Cathari were known as *Patarini*, and in Albania as *Albanenses*, holding strict dualistic views, from which split off the less strict *Concorezenses*.

Cath'a-rans†; Cath'a-rists†; Cath'arst. [< LL. *Catharus*, puritan, < Gr. *katharos*, pure.]

Cath"a-ri'na, *n.* Same as CATHERINE. **Cath'a-rine†.**

cath'a-rine-wheel", *n.* Same as CATHERINE-WHEEL.

cath'a-rism, 1 kath'ə-rizm; 2 ċăth'a-rĭşm, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making chemically clean, as a surface. **2.** [C-] The doctrine of the Catharists. [< Gr. *katharismos*, cleansing, < *katharizō*; see CATHARIZE.]

Cath'a-rist, 1 kath'ə-rist; 2 ċăth'a-rĭst, *n.* **1.** One professing exceptional purity of life or doctrine; a puritan; as, an Indian *Catharist* (a Brahman). **2.** One of the Cathari. [< LL. *Catharistæ*, < Gr. *katharos*, pure.] **Ca-thar'ri-ant; Cath'a-rite†.**— **Cath"a-ris'tic**, *a.*

cath'a-rize, 1 kath'ə-raiz; 2 ċăth'a-rīz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] **1.** To make chemically clean, as a surface. **2.** To purify ceremonially. [< Gr. *katharizō*, < *katharos*, clean.] — **cath"a-ri-za'tion**, *n.*

ca-thar'ma, 1 kə-thär'mə; 2 ca-thär'ma, *n.* *Med.* Matter voided from the bowels by purgation, natural or remedial. [< Gr. *katharma*, < *katharos*, pure.]

cat'har"pin, etc. See under CAT¹, *n.*

ca-thar'sis, 1 kə-thär'sis; 2 ca-thär'sis, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Purgation or cleansing of any passage of the body, especially of the alimentary canal. **2.** *Philos.* A word of doubtful meaning as used by Aristotle, probably expressing the effect of art, especially in the Greek tragedies, in purging the soul of sordid and base ideas and desires; a sort of moral cathartic. [< Gr. *katharsis*, < *katharos*, pure.]

ca-thar'tate, 1 kə-thär'tēt; 2 ca-thär'tāt, *n.* A salt of cathartic acid.

ca-thar'tic, 1 kə-thär'tik; 2 ca-thär'tic, *a.* *Med.* Producing purgation; purgative; hence, purifying. [< Gr. *kathartikos*, < *katharos*, pure.] **ca-thar'ti-cal‡.**— **ca-thartic acid**, the active principle of senna; cathartin.— **ca-thar'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **ca-thar'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

ca-thar'tic, *n.* A purgative medicine; a moderate purgative; a laxative: strictly, more purgative than a *laxative* and less so than a *drastic*.

Ca-thar'ti-dæ, 1 kə-thär'ti-di; 2 ca-thär'ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of raptorial birds having a featherless head and large nostrils with a perforate septum and feeding chiefly on carrion: including the American vultures. See illus. under TURKEY-BUZZARD. **Ca-thar'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *catharticus*, cleanser; < *katharos*, pure.] — **ca-thar'tid**, *n.*— **ca-thar'toid**, *a.*— **Cath"ar-ti'næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Cathartidæ* as a subfamily of *Vulturidæ*.— **ca-thar'tine**, *a.* & *n.*

ca-thar'tin, 1 kə-thär'tin; 2 ca-thär'tin, *n.* **1.** The purgative principle of senna as originally isolated: now known to be a mixture. **2.** A bitter principle contained in the berries of buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*). [< CATHARTIC.]

ca-thar"to-gen'ic, 1 kə-thär'to-jen'ik; 2 ca-thär'to-ġĕn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, derived from, or produced by cathartic acid. [< CATHARTIC + -GEN.] — **cathartogenic acid**, a brownish compound obtained by decomposing cathartin with acids. **cath"ar-toc'e-nin‡.**

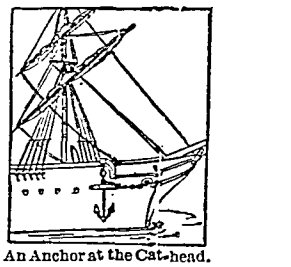
ca-thar"to-man'nite, 1 kə-thär'to-man'ait; 2 ca-thär'to-măn'it, *n.* *Chem.* A non-fermentable crystalline saccharine compound ($C_{21}H_{44}O_{19}$), contained in senna. [< CATHARTIC + MANNA.] **ca-thar"to-man'nit‡.**

cat'shaw", 1 kat'-shō"; 2 ċăt'-ṣha", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common haw or fruit of the hawthorn.

Ca-thay', 1 kə-thē'; 2 ca-thā', *n.* [Poet.] China.

Cath'cart, 1 kath'kart; 2 ċăth'cărt, *n.* **1. Sir George** (¹/₁₂ 1794–¹¹/₃1854), an English general, aide-de-camp of Wellington at Waterloo, 1815; Governor of Cape Colony, 1851–1852; killed at Inkerman. **2. William Shaw** (⁹/₁₂1755–⁶/₁₁1843), an English soldier and diplomat; served in the American Revolution.

cat'head", 1 kat'hed"; 2 ċăt'hĕd", *vt.* *Naut.* To make **cat'head"s**, fast, as an anchor, to the cat-head; cat.



An Anchor at the Cat-head.

cat'-head", *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A beam of wood or iron, projecting over the bow, by which the anchor is supported clear of the ship. **2.** *Mining.* A small capstan. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A nodule of ironstone containing fossil remains. **4.** A sleeve in a lathe supporting a delicate piece of work.— **cat-head stopper**, the rope or chain attaching the anchor to the cat-head.

cath'e-dra, 1 kath'i-dra; 2 ċăth'e-dra (XIII), *n.* **1.** A bishop's seat or throne in the cathedral or chief church of his diocese; hence, the see or dignity of a bishop. **2.** A professor's chair. [L., < Gr. *kathedra*, seat, < *kata*, down, + *hezomai*, sit.] — **ex cathedra** [L.], after the manner of one speaking from a seat of office or a professors' chair; officially or with authority: specif., applied to a formal decision or pronouncement of the Pope, which is absolutely binding on all Roman Catholics. Used also attributively: officially uttered.— **cath'e-drat"ed†**, *a.* Emanating from the professorial chair.— **cath"e-drat'ic.** [Rare.] **1.** *a.* Issued ex cathedra; authoritative. **cath"e-drat'i-cal‡. II.** *n.* A slight tax paid to the bishop by his clergy. **cath"e-drat'i-cum‡.**— **cath"e-drat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ca-the'dral, 1 kə-thi'dral; 2 ca-thē'dral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or containing a bishop's chair or see; hence, of or pertaining to any chair of authority; authoritative; dogmatic; as, a *cathedral* church; a *cathedral* style.

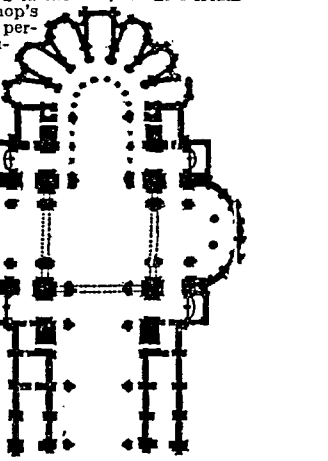
The removal of a bishop's cathedra from a church deprives that church of its *cathedral* dignity; altho often the name clings in common speech, as for example at Antwerp, which was deprived of its bishop at the French Revolution. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. v, p. 519.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a cathedral; as, a *cathedral* choir.

Through the proud aisles of old *cathedral* woods. J. T. FIELDS *In the Forest* l. 1.

[< LL. *cathedralis*, of the bishop's seat, < L. *cathedra*; see CATHEDRA.]

ca-the'dral, *n.* **1.** The church containing the cathedra or official throne of the bishop; the mother church of a diocese. See ARCHITECTURAL PLATE, fig. 6.



Ground-plan of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city.

The medieval cathedrals of Europe furnish many superb examples of architecture and decoration. Every English cathedral is in charge of a corporate body of clergy, known as a *chapter*, the presiding officer being the *dean*. See CANON; CHAPTER; DEAN; PREBEND.

The Gothic *cathedrals* were built when the builder and the priest and the people were overpowered by their faith. EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Art* p. 51. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. An important church belonging to a non-episcopal body; as, the *Cathedral* of Berlin, which belongs to the Prussian State Church.

Syn.: see SANCTUARY.— **ca-the'draled**, *a.* Possessing a cathedral.— **ca-the"dral-esque'**, **cath"e-dral'ic, ca-the'dral-ish**, *a.* Like a cathedral.— **ca-the'dral-ism**, *n.* The cathedral system.— **ca-the'dral-ist**, *n.* **1.** A believer in and supporter of cathedralism. **2.** One of the clergy connected with a cathedral.— **ca-the'dral-ize**, *vt.* To convert into a cathedral. [M.] [as HEGUMENOS.

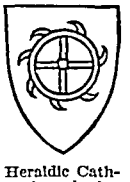
cath"e-gu'men, 1 kath'i-gū'men; 2 ċăth'e-ġu'mĕn, *n.* Same **cath'el**, 1 kath'l; 2 ċăth'l, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CAUDLE.— **cath'el-nail"**, *n.* A king-bolt.

cath"e-ret'ic, 1 kath'i-ret'ik; 2 ċăth'e-rĕt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Erosive; consuming. **II.** *n.* A mild caustic, used for eating away fleshy excrescences, as warts. [< Gr. *kathairetikos*, destructive, < *kata*, down, + *haireo*, take.]

Cath'e-rine, 1 kath'i-rin; 2 ċăth'e-rin, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Cath"a-ri'na†; Cath'a-rine†; Kath'a-rine†; Kath'leen‡.** Cas'sie, **Kate, Ka'tie, Kit, Kit'ty** (dims.). Dan. G. **Ca"tha-ri'ne**, 1 kā'tə-ri'nə, 2 cā'tă-ri'ne; F. **Ca"the-rine'**, 1 ka'tə-rin', 2 cā'te-rīn'; It. **Ca"te-ri'na**, 1 kā'tē-ri'na, 2 cā'te-ri'nă; L. **Cath"a-ri'na**, 1 kath'ə-ri'na, 2 cāth'e-ri'na; Pg. **Ca"tha-ri'na**, 1 kā'tə-ri'nə, 2 cā'tă-ri'nă; Rus. **E"ka-te-ri'na**, 1 ĕ'ka-tĕ-ri'na, 2 e'cā-te-rī'nă; **Ye"ka-te-ri'na†**; Sp. **Ca"ta-ri'na**, 1 kā'ta-ri'na, 2 cā'tă-rī'nă; Sw. **Ka"ta-ri'na**, 1 kā'ta-ri'na, 2 cā'tă-rī'nă. **2. C. I.** (1680?–⁹/₁₂1727), empress of Russia; wife of Peter the Great; proclaimed empress on Peter's death, 1725. **3. C. II.** (⁹/₂1729–¹¹/₁₉1796), empress of Russia; married the nephew of Empress Elizabeth, 1745; he became emperor as Peter III., 1762; she deposed him and reigned alone, 1762–1796; took part in partitions of Poland, 1772, 1793, 1795; annexed the Crimea, 1783. **4. C. de Medici** (1519–¹/₅ 1589), the Italian queen of Henry II. of France, 1547–1559; instigated the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug., 1572; regent of France, 1560. **5. C. Howard** (1522?–²/₁₂1542), queen of England; daughter of Lord Edmund Howard; married Henry VIII., July 28, 1540; executed for adultery. **6. C. of Aragon** (¹⁷/₁₂1485–¹/₇1536), daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; wife of Henry VIII. of England, 1509; mother of Mary I. of England; divorced 1533; introduced into Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.* **7. C. of Braganza** (1638–¹²/₁₁1705), daughter of John IV. of Portugal; wife of Charles II. of England; introduced into Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*. **8. C. of France**, or **C. of Valois** (¹⁸/₁₂1401–¹/₁₂1437), queen of England; daughter of Charles VI. of France; married Henry V. of England, 1420;

introduced into Shakespeare's *Henry V.* **9. C. of Sienna, Saint** (1347–1380), an Italian Dominican nun; reputed to have received the stigmata. **10. C. Parr** (1513–1548), queen of England; daughter of Sir Thomas Parr; married successively Lord Borough, 1527(?), Lord Latimer, 1529, Henry VIII., July, 1543, Sir Thomas Seymour, 1547. **11. Saint,** an Alexandrian virgin who confessed Christianity at a feast of Maximinus in the 4th century; died by torture on a wheel. [Gr., pure.]

cath'e-rine-wheel", 1 kaf'ə-rin-hwēl'; 2 căth'e-rin-hwēl', *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A circular window, or compartment of a window, with radiating divisions arranged like spokes; a wheel window. **2.** *A rotating* firework; a pinwheel, especially a large showy one. **3.** A wheel-like design in embroidery. **4.** *Her.* The figure of a wheel with the tire armed with hooks, to represent the legendary instrument of St. Catherine's martyrdom. **cath'ar-ine-wheel"‡.**


Heraldic Catherine-wheel.

cath'e-ter, 1 kaf'ı-tər; 2 căth'e-tər, *n.* *Surg.* A slender tubular instrument for *introduction into canals or passages:* used chiefly for passing through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine or to widen the passage; as, a prostatic *catheter.* [LL., < Gr. *katheter,* < *kata,* down, + *hiēmi,* send.]— **elbowed catheter,** a catheter curved at one end.— **Eustachian c.,** a catheter for passing into the Eustachian tube and inflating the middle ear.— **female c.,** a straight, short catheter used to pass into the urethra of a female.— **prostatic c.,** a catheter made with a large curve for use in certain forms of prostatic enlargement.— **cath'e-ter-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To introduce a catheter into.— **cath'e-ter-ism,** *n.*— **cath"e-ter-i-za'tion,** *n.*

cath"e-ter'o-stat, 1 kaf'ı-ter'o-stat; 2 căth"e-tĕr'o-stăt, *n.* A copper utensil in which catheters are boiled for purposes of sterilization. [< Gr. *katheter,* catheter, + *statos,* < *histēmi,* place.]

cath"e-tom'e-ter, 1 kaf'ı-tom'ı-tər; 2 căth"e-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument consisting of a small telescope or two such telescopes sliding on a graduated rod, for measuring small differences in height, or vertical length, especially at some distance. [< Gr. *kathetos,* perpendicular (see CATHETUS), + *metron,* measure.]— **cath"e-to-met'ric,** *a.*

cath'e-tus, 1 kaf'ı-tus; 2 căth'e-tŭs, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tai; 2 -tī, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* An imaginary vertical line through the middle of a cylindrical body, as a column, or the axis of an Ionic volute. **2.** *Geom.* A perpendicular upon a line or surface. [L., < Gr. *kathetos,* < *kata,* down, + *hiēmi,* send.]— **cath'e-tal,** *a.*

cath'i-on, 1 kaf'aı-on; 2 căth'ī-on, *n.* Same as CATION.

ca-this'ma, 1 ka-thiz'ma; 2 ca-thĭs'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* **1.** A portion of the psalter. **2.** A hymn used as a response. [< Gr. *kathisma,* seat, < *kata,* down, + *hizō,* sit.] **cath'ism‡.**

cath'o-dal, 1 kaf'o-dəl; 2 căth'o-dal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cathode. **2.** [Rare.] *Bot.* Situated on the lower side. [< Gr. *kathodos;* see CATHODE.] **kath'o-dal‡.**

cath'ode, 1 kaf'ōd; 2 căth'ōd, *n.* The electrode or conducting terminal by which the electric current leaves any vessel, electrolytic bath, or a Crookes, or Geissler tube: opposed to the *anode,* by which the current enters. [< Gr. *kathodos,* going down, < *kata,* down, + *hodos,* way.] **cat"e-lec'trode‡.— cathode luminescence,** the luminescence generated by cathode rays.— **c. photograph,** see SKIAGRAPH.— **c. photography,** the making of skiagraphs.— **c. rays,** rays that pass straight from the cathode to the opposite wall of a Crookes tube, when it is excited by an alternating high-potential current of electricity, or by a series of spark discharges. They produce a fluorescent spot by striking upon the glass. Crookes and most English physicists believe them to be radiant matter (see under MATTER), but many German physicists ascribe them to a progressive disturbance in the ether. The rays may be deflected by a magnet or by a conductor connected to the earth. Compare ROENTGEN RAYS. **c. streams‡.**

ca-thod'ic, 1 ka-thod'ik; 2 ca-thŏd'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cathode. **2.** *Bot.* Same as KATHODIC. **ca-thod'i-cal‡.** **3.** *Physiol.* Taking a downward or outward way: said of efferent nervous influence.

— cathodic dark space, the unillumined space around the cathode in a vacuum-tube.

ca-thod'o-graph, 1 ka-thod'o-graf; 2 ca-thŏd'o-grăf, *n.* A skiagraph. [< CATHODE + -GRAPH.]— **cath"o-dog'ra-phy,** *n.* The science and art of making X-ray pictures: sometimes erroneously written *cathography.* [CENCE.

cath'o-do-lu"mi-nes'cence, *n.* Same as CATHODE LUMINES-

cat'-hole", *n.* See under CAT[1], *n.*

cath'o-lic, 1 kaf'o-lik; 2 căth'o-lic, *a.* **1.** [C-] *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to the whole Christian church; in accordance with the decrees of the seven general councils; not heretical; not schismatic.

Whosoever will be saved: before all things it is necessary that he hold the *Catholick* faith. *Athanasian Creed.*

2. [C-] Specifically: (1) Of or pertaining to the Church of Rome, as according to its title, the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church. (2) Of or pertaining to the Anglican Church; Anglo-Catholic.

The Church is essentially *Catholic,* and only incidentally national. W. J. H. CAMPION in Gore's *Lux Mundi* p. 387. [L. CO.]

(3) Of or pertaining to the Greek Church, as according to its title, the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church. (4) Comprehending all true believers; universal; pertaining to the universal faith.

I believe in . . . the holy *Catholic* Church. *Apostles' Creed.*

(5) General; addressed to all believers; as, a *Catholic* Epistle. See phrases below. (6) Belonging to the church at large: said of cathedral or other churches not owned by a parish or religious order. **3.** Broad-minded, as in belief, tastes, or views; liberal; comprehensive; large.

A *Catholic* intellect is not to be created by resolve.
MARTINEAU *Essays, Mill* p. 68. [L. N. & CO. 1875.]

4. Universal in reach; comprehensive; general: the original sense.

Neither moral philosophy nor poetry condescends to the monstrous or the abnormal; both one and the other deal with the *catholic* and representative.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Pope* p. 178. [T. & Y. 1853.]

[< F. *catholique,* < L. *catholicus,* < Gr. *katholikos,* < *kata,* entirely, + *holos,* whole.] **ca-thol'i-cal‡; cath'o-lick‡.— Catholic Apostolic Church,** a body of Christians often called Irvingites, but recognizing no other title than the above-named, which they consider themselves as sharing with the universal church. They inaugurated a fourfold ministry of apostles, prophets, evangelists, and pastors, based upon St. Paul's words (*Eph.* iv, 11), and developed an elaborate ritual. They are premillenarians and believe in the revival of the supernatural gifts recorded in the New Testament. See IRVINGITE.— **C. Emancipation Act,** an act of the English Parliament passed in 1829, mainly through the efforts of Daniel O'Connell, by which some of the civil disabilities of Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland were removed.— **C. epistles,** certain epistles addressed to the church at large, including the epistles of James, Peter, and Jude, the first epistle, and commonly the 2d and 3d epistles, of John. See def. 2 (5), above.— **C. King, His C. Majesty,** a title of the Spanish king.— **C. reaction,** a revival of activity and of measures of reform in the Roman Catholic Church immediately following the reformatory movement developed by Luther; hence, known also as **counter-Reformation.— cath'o-lic-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In accordance with the faith or practise of the Catholic Church. **ca-thol'i-cal-ly‡.** **2†.** Universally.— **cath'o-lic-ness** or **ca-thol'i-cal-ness,** *n.* Catholicity.

Cath'o-lic, *n.* *Eccl.* **1.** A member of the Catholic Church, in any of the senses recorded under the adjective.

We are many of us *Catholics,* but few Papists.
TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act i, sc. 1.

2. A member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Catholics, while giving to God alone adoration strictly so called, honour the saints because of the Divine supernatural gifts which have earned them eternal life. *Cath. Encyc.* vol. ii, p. 364.

3. [c-] Same as CATHOLICOS.— **Old Catholics** (*Ch. Hist.*), a party of reform in the Roman Catholic Church, constituted in 1870 to oppose the doctrine of papal infallibility then proclaimed at Rome. They afterward relinquished the Roman obedience, and consolidated into a separate church.— **Christian Catholics‡.— Roman Catholic,** see ROMAN.

ca-thol'i-cate, 1 ka-thol'ı-kēt; 2 ca-thŏl'i-căt, *n.* The jurisdiction of a catholicos.

Ca-thol'i-cism, 1 ka-thol'ı-sizm; 2 ca-thŏl'i-çĭşm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine, system, and practise of the Church universal. **2.** The system, doctrine, and practise of the Roman Catholic Church.

Catholicism obeys the orders of one man, and has therefore a unity, a compactness, a power, which Protestant denominations do not possess. DRAPER *Conflict bet. Relig. and Sci.* p. 329. [A. 1876.]

3. Adherence to the doctrine, etc., of the Church universal, or of the Roman Catholic Church. **4.** A trait or characteristic of an observant Catholic. **5.** [c-] Catholicity.— **Ca-thol'i-cist,** *n.*

cath"o-lic'i-ty, 1 kaf'o-lis'ı-tı; 2 cath"o-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality of being large-minded or comprehensive in views, feeling, taste, and sympathies; freedom from sectarian narrowness or exclusiveness; liberality; breadth.

He must have a *catholicity,* a power to see with a free and disengaged look every object.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Culture* p. 108. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. Universal prevalence or acceptance; universality. **3.** The quality of being accepted by the whole church, or of being universally diffused; as, the *catholicity* of a doctrine. **4.** [C-] Catholicism.

Ca-thol'i-cize, 1 ka-thol'ı-saiz; 2 ca-thŏl'i-çiz, *v.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [c-] To make to become catholic. **2.** To convert to Roman Catholicism.

II. *i.* To become Roman Catholic or catholic. **Ca-thol'i-cise‡.**

ca-thol'i-con, 1 ka-thol'ı-ken; 2 ca-thŏl'i-cŏn, *n.* **1.** A supposed universal remedy; a panacea. **2†.** A comprehensive treatise. [LL., < Gr. *katholikon,* neut. of *katholikos,* universal; see CATHOLIC, *a.*]

ca-thol'i-cos, 1 ka-thol'ı-kes; 2 ca-thŏl'i-cŏs, *n.* [-COI, *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl.* An Oriental primate, or head of a sect. Specif.: [C-] (1) The spiritual head of the Armenian Church, residing at Etchmiadzin, under whom are several prelates all bearing the title *catholicos.* **ca-thol'i-cus‡.**

To-day there are no less than five Armenian *catholicoi.*
Cath. Encyc. vol. iii, p. 454.

(2) The spiritual head of the Nestorian Church, usually known as **Catholicos of the East.**

The *Catholicos* or Pope of Bagdad exercised away more extensive than that ever obtained by the successor of St. Peter. BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths, Prester John* p. 48. [R. BROS. 1882.]

2. An officer who controlled certain moneys in the early church. [< Gr. *katholikos,* universal; see CATHOLIC, *a.*]

cath'o-lyte, 1 kaf'o-lait; 2 căth'o-lĭt, *n.* *Chem. & Physics.* That part of an electrolyte adjacent to the cathode. [< CATHODE + ELECTROLYTE.]

cat'hood, *n.* The state of a (full-grown) cat.

cat'-hook", etc. See under CAT[1], *n.*

Ca"thos', 1 ka"tōs'; 2 că"tōs', *n.* In Molière's *Les Précieuses Ridicules,* the niece of Gorgibus; a silly girl whose head is turned by novel-reading.

cath'o-scope, 1 kaf'o-skōp; 2 căth'o-scōp, *n.* *Physics.* A fluoroscope and its adjuncts by means of which the optical effects of X-rays are shown. [< CATHODE + -SCOPE.]

ca'"-through', 1 kō"-thrū'; 2 cə"-thru', *n.* [Scot.] A great disturbance. **ca'"-thro"‡.**

Ca-thu'a, 1 ka-thū'ə; 2 ca-thu'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 30.

cat'-lee", *n.* See under CAT[1], *n.*

Ca"tig-bi'an, 1 kā"tig-bi'ən; 2 că"tĭg-bi'ăn, *n.* A town in Bohol province, Visaya, P. I.

Cat'i-line, 1 kat'ı-lain; 2 căt'ı-lin, **Lucius Sergius.** A Roman demagog and conspirator of the 1st century; denounced by Cicero and slain at Pistoja; became the subject of Ben Jonson's *Catiline* and Voltaire's *Rome Sauvée.*— **Cat"i-li-na'ri-an.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Catiline or his conspiracy. **II.** *n.* One who imitates or is like Catiline. **— Cat'i-li-nism‡,** *n.* Unscrupulous and profligate conspiracy.

Cat"il-lo-cri'ı-dæ, 1 kat'ı-lo-kri'ı-di; 2 căt'ı-lo-crĭ'ı-dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of fistulate crinoids having a monocyclic base and the anterolateral radials much enlarged and supporting numerous arms: including Devonian and Carboniferous forms. **Cat"il-lo-cri'nus,** *n.* (L. *f.*) [APPR. < L. *catillus,* plate, + Gr. *krinon,* lily.]— **cat"il-lo-cri'nid,** *n.*— **cat"il-lo-cri'noid,** *a.* & *n.*

Ca"il"nat', 1 ka"tı"nā'; 2 că"tĭ"nă'. **Nicolas** (1637–1712). A French marshal who defeated the Duke of Savoy at Staffarda, 1690.

ca-tin'ga, 1 ka-tiŋ'gə; 2 ca-tĭŋ'ga, *n.* An area of stunted tree-growth. See CAATINGA.

ca-tin'gin, 1 ka-tin'jın; 2 ca-tĭn'ĝĭn, *n.* A tree, the calantas.

cat'i-on, 1 kat'ai-on; 2 căt'ī-ŏn, *n.* **1.** An element which in electrolysis is evolved at the cathode. **2.** A positive ion. [< Gr. *katiōn,* ppr. of *kateimi,* go down, < *kata,* down, + *eimi,* go.] **cath'i-on‡; electropositive element‡.**

Ca"ti-pu-nan', 1 kā"tı-pū-nān'; 2 că"tĭ-pu-năn', *n.* A secret society. See KATIPUNAN.

Cat Island (Gua"na-ha'ni, 1 gwā"na-hā'ni; 2 ĝwā"nă-hă'nĭ). One of the Bahama Islands, British West Indies; 36 m. long. This is the long island of the group, and has been dubiously identified as Guanahani, Columbus's landing-place.

cat'jang, 1 kat'jaŋ; 2 căt'jăng, *n.* A tropical shrub (*Cajanus indicus*) covered with silky hairs and bearing racemose flowers. It is cultivated for its pea-like pod-seeds. In India these form an article of food.

cat'-keys", *n.* *Bot.* The ash-tree's samaras, or keys.

cat'kin, 1 kat'kın; 2 căt'kĭn, *n.* *Bot.* A deciduous scaly spike of unisexual apetalous flowers, as in the pussy-willow; an ament or cattail.

See the yellow *catkins* cover All the slender willows over.
MARY HOWITT *Voice of Spring* st. 2.

[< MD. *katteken,* dim. of *katte,* cat; named from its soft, downy appearance.]— **cat'kin-ate,** *a.*

cat'kined, 1 kat'kınd; 2 căt'kĭnd, *pa.* Bearing catkins.

cat'-lad"der, *n.* See under CAT[1], *n.*

cat'lap", 1 kat'lap'; 2 căt'lăp', *n.* [Colloq.] A thin weak beverage, fit only for cats.

Cat'letts-burg, 1 kat'lets-bûrg; 2 căt'lĕts-bûrg, *n.* A town in Boyd county, Ky.

cat'like", *a.* See under CAT[1], *n.*

Cat'lin, 1 kat'lın; 2 căt'lĭn, **George** (1796–1872). An American artist and explorer of the northwestern frontier; painted extensively portraits and scenes of Indian life.

cat'ling, 1 kat'liŋ; 2 căt'lĭng, *n.* **1.** A kitten. **2.** *Surg.* A delicate, double-edged amputating-knife. **cat'lin‡.** **3.** Catgut, or (in plural) stringed instruments.

cat'lin-ite, 1 kat'lin-ait; 2 căt'lĭn-ĭt, *n.* An indurated red clay of the Upper Missouri region which was much valued by the American Indians for making tobacco-pipes; red pipestone. [< George *Catlin,* Am. traveler and painter.]

cat'-locks", *n.* *The sheathed cotton-grass (Eriophorum caginatum).*

cat'mal"li-son, 1 kat'mal'ı-sən; 2 căt'măl'ı-sŏn, *n.* [North. Eng.] A cupboard near a chimney, for dried meats, etc.

Cat'man, 1 kāt'mən; 2 căt'măn, *n.* A town in Cebú, P. I.

cat'mint", 1 kat'mint'; 2 căt'mĭnt', *n.* An aromatic herb (*Nepeta cataria*) of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), of which cats are fond, and which is used as a domestic remedy, being slightly stimulant and tonic.

cat'mon, 1 kat'mən; 2 căt'mon, *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A tree (*Dillenia philippinensis*) yielding a heavy wood resembling rosewood.

cat'na-che, 1 kat'nə-kı; 2 căt'na-çe, *n.* A herb, the succory.

cat'-nap", *n.* See under CAT[1], *n.*

cat'nip", 1 kat'nip'; 2 căt'nĭp', *n.* Same as CATMINT.

Ca'to, 1 kē'to; 2 cā'to, *n.* **1. Marcus Porcius (Censorius),** "the Elder" (234–149 B. C.), a Roman patriot and statesman; fought against Hannibal and Hasdrubal; author of the phrase *Delenda est Carthago.* **2. Marcus Porcius (Uticensis),** "the Younger" (95–46 B. C.), a Roman patriot and Stoic philosopher who killed himself on the overthrow of the republic by Cæsar: the hero of Addison's *Cato,* 1713. Plutarch compares him with Phocion. [L., cautious.]

cat'o-, 1 kat'o-; 2 căt'o-. From Greek *katō,* down: a combining form.

ca-tob'le-pas, 1 ka-tob'lı-pas; 2 ca-tŏb'le-păs, *n.* **1.** An unidentified African quadruped, possibly the gnu. **2.** [C-] A genus of *Antelopinæ,* including the gnus. [L., < Gr. *katōbleps,* < *katō,* down, + *blepō,* look.]

Cat"o-ca'la, 1 kat'o-kē'lə; 2 căt'o-cā'la, *n.* *Entom.* A genus of large noctuid moths, the underwings. [< CATO- + Gr. *kalos,* beautiful.]

cat"o-ca-thar'tic, 1 kat'o-ka-thär'tık; 2 căt'o-ca-thär'tĭc. **I.** *a.* Producing alvine discharge. **II.** *n.* A purgative medicine; a cathartic. **cat"a-thar'tic‡.**

cat'o-chet, *n.* Catalepsy. **cat'o-chus‡.**

Ca-to'che, 1 ka-tō'chē; 2 cā-tō'çhe, **Cape.** The N. E. point of Yucatan; first landing-place of Spaniards on the American continent.

ca-toc'tin, 1 ka-tok'tın; 2 ca-tŏc'tĭn, *n.* *Geol.* A boss of rock which has resisted erosion, by reason of its superior hardness. [< *Catoctin* Mountain, Frederick Co., Maryland.]

cat'o-dont, 1 kat'o-dont; 2 căt'o-dŏnt. **I.** *a.* Having teeth in the under jaw only, as sperm-whales. **II.** *n.* One of the *Catodonta.* [< CATO- + Gr. *odous,* tooth.]

Cat"o-don'ta, 1 kat'o-don'tə; 2 căt'o-dŏn'ta, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A suborder of serpents, with the maxillary fixed to the prefrontal and premaxillary, and with a pubis: including the *Stenostomidæ.* [eadogan.

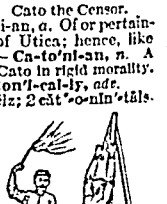
cat'o-gan, 1 kat'o-gan; 2 căt'o-găn, *n.* A ribbon-knot, the

cat"o-gen'ic, 1 kat'o-jen'ık; 2 căt'o-ĝĕn'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to decomposition.

Ca"ton', 1 ka'tōñ'; 2 cā'tōñ', *n.* [F.] Cato the Censor.

Ca-to'ni-an, 1 ka-tō'nı-ən; 2 ca-tō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cato the Censor or Cato of Utica; hence, like Cato; severe; austere. **Ca-ton'ic‡.— Ca-to'ni-an,** *n.* A follower of Cato; one who resembles Cato in rigid morality. **— Ca'to-ism, Ca'ton-ism,** *n.*— **Ca-ton'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cat"o'-nine'tails, 1 kat'o-nain'-tēlz; 2 căt'o-nin'-tālş.


Flogging on the Triangle with Cato'-nine-tails.

n. **1.** An instrument consisting of nine pieces of cord, each with three knots, attached to a thick rope handle: formerly used for flogging in the army and navy.

I'll bring him to the gangway, and anoint him with a *cato'-nine-tails.*
SMOLLETT *Roderick Random* p. 70. [D. & J.]

2. The cattail (*Typha latifolia*).— **cat"o'-nine'-tail,** *n.* [Humorous.]

Ca'tons-ville, 1 kē'tənz-vil; 2 cā'tonş-vĭl, *n.* A village in Baltimore county, Md.

Ca-too'sa, 1 ka-tū'sə; 2 ca-tū'ça, *n.* A county in Georgia; 171 sq. m.; county-seat, Ringgold.

ca-toose', 1 ka-tūs'; 2 ca-tūş', *n.* *Her.* An ornamental scroll. [< F. *cartouche;* see CARTOUCH.]— **ca-toosed',** *a.* Decorated with catooses.

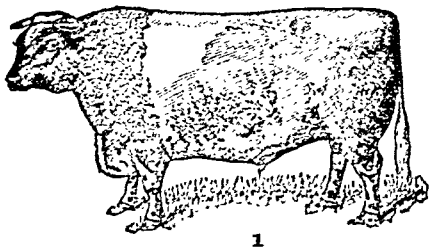
ca-top'ter, 1 ka-top'tər; 2 ca-tŏp'ter, *n.* A reflecting instrument; mirror. [< Gr. *katoptron,* < *kata,* against, + √ *op* in *opsomai,* used as fut. of *horaō,* see.] **ca-top'tron‡. — ca-top'tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to catoptrics; produced by reflection from mirrors; reflecting; as, a *catoptric* telescope. **ca-top'tri-cal‡.— catoptric light,** a lamp or lantern built on catoptric or reflecting principles, especially in a lighthouse.— **ca-top'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ca-top'tro-man"cy,** *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* Divination by means of a mirror let *down into water.*— **ca-top"tro-man'tic,** *a.*

ca-top'trics, 1 ka-top'triks; 2 ca-tŏp'trĭcş, *n.* *Physics.* That branch of optics which investigates the phenomena arising from the reflection of light from polished surfaces, including the bringing of reflected rays to foci and the formation of caustics with them, etc.

Ca-tor'ce, 1 ka-tôr'sē; 2 cā-tôr'çe, *n.* A mining-town in San Luis Potosí, Mexico.

ca"to-ri'na, 1 kā"to-ri'nə; 2 că"to-rī'nă, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A small Mexican parrot or love-bird (*Psittacula leucotis*).

Ca-tos'to-mi, 1 ka-tos'to-mai; 2 ca-tŏs'to-mī, *n. pl.*



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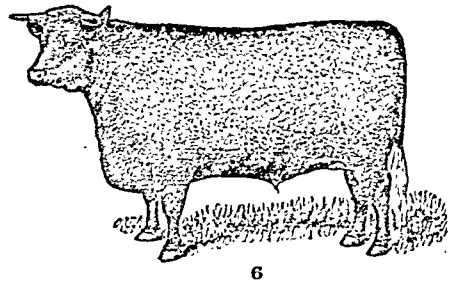

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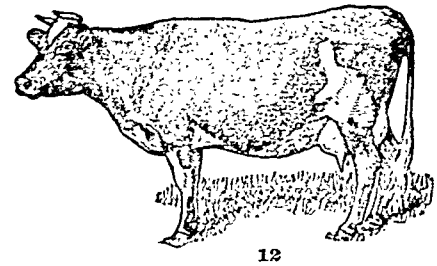

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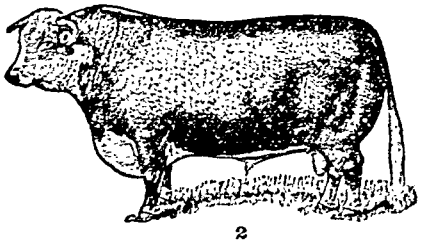

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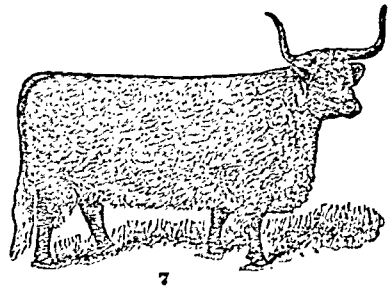

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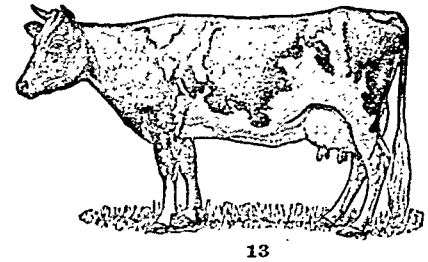

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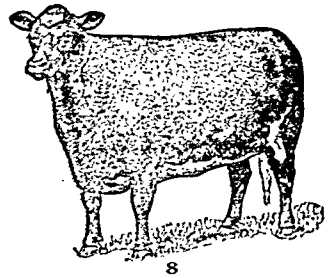

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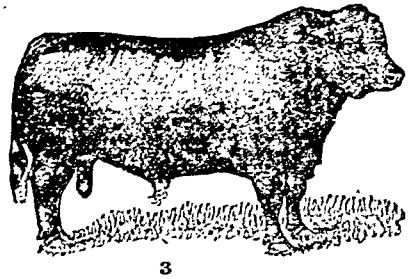

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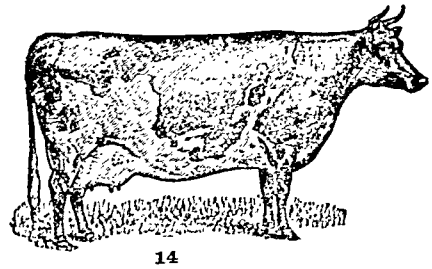

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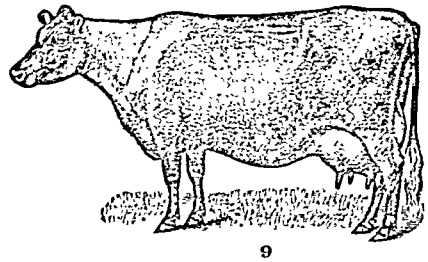

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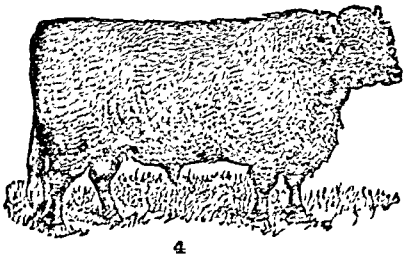

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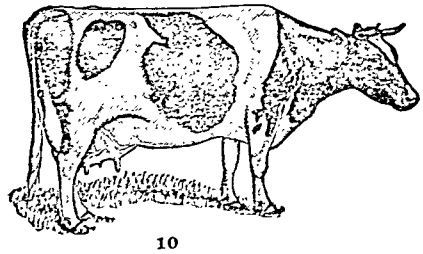

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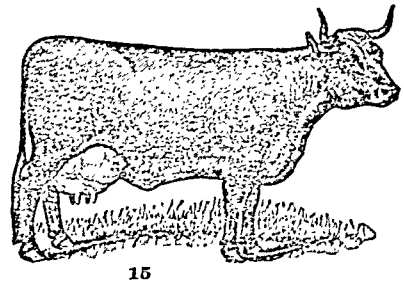

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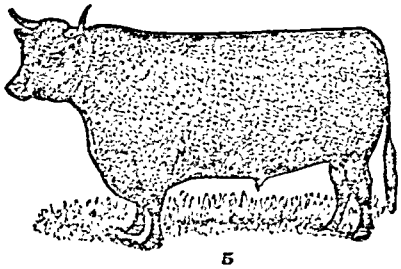

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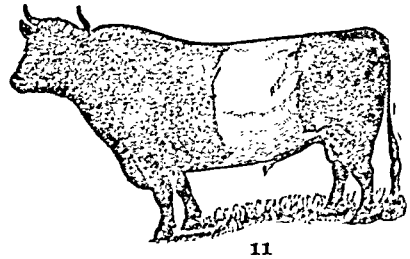

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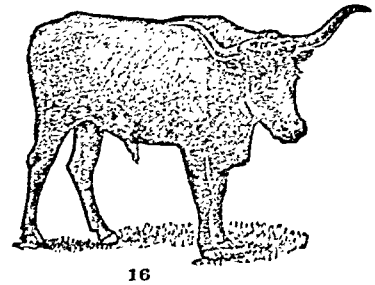


16

REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF CATTLE.

1. Shorthorn bull.
2. Hereford bull.
3. Aberdeen-Angus bull.
4. Galloway bull.
5. Devon bull.
6. Sussex steer.
7. West Highland cow.
8. Polled Durham cow.
9. Red Polled cow.
10. Holstein-Friesian cow.
11. Dutch Belted bull.
12. Jersey cow.
13. Guernsey cow.
14. Ayrshire cow.
15. Brown Swiss cow.
16. Texas Longhorn steer.

(For definitions of these varieties, see vocabulary.)

The *Catostomidæ* as a tribe of cyprinoid fishes. [Pl. of CATOSTOMUS.]— **cat-os'tome,** *n.*

Cat"o-stom'i-dæ, 1 kat"o-stom'ɪ-dē; 2 căt"o-stŏm'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of eventognathous fishes with uniserial numerous teeth to the pharyngeals and the supramaxillaries bounding the mouth at the sides: including the American fresh-water suckers. **Ca-tos'to-mus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *katō*, down, + *stoma*, mouth.]

— **ca-tos'to-mid,** *n.*— **ca-tos'to-mold,** *a. & n.*

Ca'to Street Con-spir'a-cy. A plot, discovered 1820, to murder Lord Castlereagh and his cabinet in Cato street, London, England; Thistlewood and four others hanged.

ca-tot're-tous, 1 kə-tŏt'rɪ-tus; 2 ca-tŏt're-tus, *a.* Having ventral apertures, as certain infusorians. [< Gr. *katō*, down, + *trētos*, va. of *tetrainō*, pierce.]

cat'piece", 1 kat'pīs"; 2 căt'pēç", *n. Logging.* A movable top-bar by which the width of a gate in a floating boom may be adjusted.

cat'-pipe", cat-rake, etc. See under CAT[1], *n.*

cat'rick, 1 kat'rɪk; 2 căt'rik, *n.* [Scot.] Cataract of the eye.

Ca'trine, 1 kē'troin; 2 cā'trin, *n.* A village in Ayrshire, Scotland.

cat'rup, 1 kat'rup; 2 căt'rŭp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Catmint.

Cats, 1 kûts; 2 cāts, **Jakob** (21/10 1577–9/12 1660). A Dutch poet and statesman.

cat'-salt", cat's-brains. See under CAT[1], *n.*

cat'scaup", 1 kat'skâp"; 2 căt'scap", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A nodule of ironstone. **cat'-scalp"‡.**

cat's'-claw", 1 kats'-klō"; 2 cāts'-clą", *n. Bot.* **1.** A twining fabaceous vine (*Dolichos filiform*) which bears white flowers, and is a native of China. **2.** A yellow-flowered evergreen climber (*Bignonia unguis-cati*), common in tropical South America. **3.** An evergreen mimosaceous tree (*Inga unguis-cati*), a native of the West Indies.

cat's'-ear", 1 kats'-ir"; 2 cāts'-ēr", *n.* **1.** An Old World weed (*Hypochæris radicata*) allied to and resembling in aspect and habit the hawkweeds (*Hieracium*), but with its hairy basal leaves shaped like those of the dandelion. It is adventive in the eastern United States and in California. **2.** The hairy hawkweed (*Hieracium gronovii*). **3.** Any one of various other plants with leaves suggestive of a cat's ear, as several species of *Antennaria*, especially the mountain-everlasting (*A. dioica*). **4.** A malformation of the ear of a human being, resembling in some degree that of a cat.— **long-rooted cat's-ear,** same as CAT'S-EAR, 1.

cat's'-eye", cat's-foot, cat's-gold, cat-shark, etc. See under CAT[1], *n.*

Cats'kill, 1 kats'kĭl; 2 cāts'kĭl, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* A proper name used to indicate certain strata. See GEOLOGY. **2.** A village, county-seat of Greene county, N. Y.

Cats'kill moun'tains. A mountain group in Greene and Ulster counties, N. Y.; highest peak, Slide Mountain; 4,205 ft. high.

cat'skin", cat's-milk, cat's-nose. See under CAT[1], *n.*

cat'so†, *n.* A base fellow; rogue; cheat.

cats'paw", 1 kats'pō"; 2 cāts'pą", *vt. Naut.* **1.** To ripple, as with a catspaw. **2.** To fasten together or form (a union) by means of a catspaw hitch.

cats'paw", *n.* **1.** A person used as the tool of another, especially for doing discreditable work: in allusion to the fable of the monkey's using the cat's paw to draw chestnuts from the fire.

He shrewdly provided himself with a *cat's paw* in the person of Bishop Paul of Hamar, who was his devoted adherent.
H. H. BOYESEN *Norway* ch. 27, p. 420. [G. P. P. 1886.]

2. *Naut.* (1) A light wind barely ruffling the water.

We feel a light *cat's paw* now and then, from the land.
COOPER *Pilot* ch. 4, p. 29. [T. Y. C.]

(2) A twisting hitch in the bight of a rope, by which to attach a tackle. **3.** *Bot.* Cat's-foot. **4.** In Tasmania, a plant (*Trichinium spathulatum*) of the amaranth family. **cat's'-paw"‡.**

cat'-spruce", cat's-tail, etc. See under CAT[1], *n.*

cat'sup, 1 kat'səp; 2 căt'sup, *n. Same as* CATCHUP.

cat'-tail", 1 kat'-tēl"; 2 căt'-tāl", *n. Naut.* The inner part of a cat-head, which laps under the forecastle beams.

cat'tail", *n.* **1.** An aquatic perennial herb of the genus *Typha*, of the cattail family, with long leaves sheathing the base of the stem, flowers in cylindrical terminal spikes, and downy fruit. *T. latifolia* is the common cattail. **2.** A catkin. **3.** A form of cirrus cloud. **4.** *Cotton-spinning.* A tuft of cotton that becomes cord-like or stringy owing to an improper adjustment of the machinery. [high.

Cat'tail Peak. A mountain in North Carolina; 6,611 ft.

cat'tair, 1 kat'ār; 2 căt'ār, *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] A boil or an inflammatory gangrenous tumor on the hand.

cat'ta-lo, 1 kat'ə-lō; 2 căt'a-lō, *n.* A catalo. **cat'ta-low‡; cat'te-lot.**

Cat"ta-rau'gus, 1 kat'ə-rō'gus; 2 căt'a-rą'gŭs, *n.* **1.** A county in New York; 1,330 sq. m.; county-seat, Little Valley. **2.** A village in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

Cat-ta'ro, 1 ka-tä'ro; 2 ca-tä'ro, *n.* **1.** A district in Dalmatia, Austria. **2.** Its county-seat; seaport.

cattet, *n.* Same as CAT.

Cat'te-gat", *n.* Same as KATTEGAT.

Cat-tell', 1 ka-tel'; 2 cā-tĕl', **James McKeen** (5/28 1860–). An American psychologist.

cat'ter, 1 kat'ər; 2 căt'er, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To thrive; flourish.

Cat'ter-mole, 1 kat'ər-mōl; 2 căt'er-mōl, **George** (5/28 1800–7/24 1868). An English painter.

cat'tern, 1 kat'ərn; 2 căt'ern, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] St. Catherine's day, Nov. 25, when children go from house to house asking for apples, etc.

cat'ter-y, 1 kat'ər-ɪ; 2 căt'er-y, *n.* A place where cats are kept, specifically for breeding.

cat'-thrash"er, *n.* See under CAT[1], *n.*

Cat'ti, 1 kat'ɑl; 2 căt'i, *n. pl.* A Teutonic tribe belonging to the Istævones, that in the time of Tacitus occupied what is now Hesse, but later were absorbed by the Franks.

cat'tie, 1 kat'ɪ; 2 căt'e, *n.* A coin. See CATTY.

cat"ti-man'doo, 1 kat'ɪ-man'dū; 2 căt'ĭ-măn'dōō, *n.* [E. Ind.] A resinous compound obtained from the milky juice of *Euphorbia cattimandoo;* used as a cement and for rheumatism; also, the plant producing the gum.

cat'tish, 1 kat'ɪsh; 2 căt'ish, *a.* Cat-like; feline; hence, vindictive or treacherous; as, a *cattish* woman. **cat'ty‡.— cat'tish-ness,** *n.*

cat'tle, 1 kat'l; 2 căt'l, *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** Domesticated bovine animals, as oxen, cows, bulls, and calves; also, the seldom now as compared with former times, any live stock kept for use or profit, as horses, camels, sheep, goats, swine, etc.

In the time of Chaucer and Wiclif catel was still used in the sense of wealth, substance generally, whereas now its equivalent *cattle* is only used to express property in living animals, the form chattel being reserved for non-living personal property.
TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 42. [E. P. & CO. 1890.]

He throws down the reins . . . and abandons the *cattle* to the . . . hostler. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Stage-Coach* p. 234. [G. P. P. 1860.]

2. Human beings: said contemptuously. **3.** [Archaic or Obs.] Vermin, birds, etc. **4†.** A chattel; chattels; property. [< OF. *catel*, < LL. *capitale*, property; prop. neut. of L. *capitalis*; see CAPITAL, *a.*] **cat'el†; cat'tel†; cat'tell†.**

— **banded, belted,** or **blanket cattle,** a Dutch breed of solid black or bay color save a band of white about their bodies.— **black c. 1.** Originally, the black breeds of Scotland and Wales; now also, in a restricted but loose British use, neat cattle in general. **2.** African slaves: especially so called on slave-ships.— **c. and game disease,** an infectious disease of animals affecting the blood, characterized by hemorrhages, and intestinal and pulmonary lesions, caused by the *Bacillus cuniculicidus.*— **cat'tle-bush",** *n.* [Austral.] An Australian tree (*Atalaya hemiglauca*) of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), whose leaves are greedily eaten by cattle, and utilized for fodder in dry seasons.— **c.-camp,** *n.* [Austral.] A place where cattle are herded; a round-up.— **c.-duffer,** *n.* [Austral.] A cattle thief. See DUFF[2], *v.*— **c.-egret,** *n.* A small Egyptian heron (genus *Bubulcus*).— **c.-fever,** *n.* Texas fever. See under TEXAS.— **c.-guard,** *n.* A ditch at a railway crossing, open or so covered with bars as to prevent cattle from passing along the track.— **c.-heron,** *n.* A cattle-egret.— **c.-leader,** *n.* A ring to guide cattle. See LEADER, 2 (7).— **c.-louse,** *n.* A species of lice that infests cattle.— **cat'tle-man,** *n.* A raiser or tender of cattle.— **c.-plague,** *n.* A contagious typhoid fever attacking cattle; the Steppe disease of Russia; *rinderpest of Germany.*— **c.-pump,** *n.* A pump operated by the weight of cattle coming to drink at a source of supply. — **c.-racket,** *n.* [Austral.] Public excitement or tumult: from that caused in early times by the discovery of the stealing of cattle.— **c.-range,** *n.* An extensive unenclosed tract for grazing cattle. **c.-runt.— c.-scab,** *n.* A contagious disease affecting the skin of cattle, caused by the presence of a parasite and producing scabs with loss of hair. — **c.-wire,** *n.* Barbed fencing-wire.— **Lakenfeld c.,** Dutch banded or belted cattle. See above.— **neat c.,** see NEAT[2], *a.* — **Padolian c.,** an Italian breed of cattle with very long horns.

Various self-explaining compounds have *cattle* as the first element; as, **cattle-beef, c.-bell, c.-cabbage, c.-chain, c.-farm, c.-feed, c.-gate, c.-herd, c.-market, c.-pen, c.-ranch, c.-stall, c.-stanchion, c.-trade, c.-trail, c.-trough,** etc.

cat'tle-less, 1 kat'tl-les; 2 căt'tl-lĕs, *a.* Lacking cattle.

Cat'tley-a, 1 kat'lɪ-ə; 2 căt'le-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of beautiful epiphytic tropical American orchids prized in cultivation for their large many-colored flowers.. [< Wm. *Cattley*, an English collector.]

Cat-tol'i-ca E"ra-cle'a, 1 kat-tol'ɪ-ka ē"ra-klē'a; 2 căt-tŏl'ĭ-cä ę"rä-clę'ä. A town in Girgenti province, Sicily.

cat'ty', 1 kat'ɪ; 2 căt'y, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -ĭş, *pl.*] An Oriental and Asiatic weight varying in different countries; the Chinese pound, about 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois. See WEIGHT. **cat'tie‡.**

cat'ty', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The game tip-cat; also, the pointed piece of wood used in the game.

cat'ty-man, 1 kat'ɪ-man; 2 căt'y-măn, *n. Lumbering.* A skilled river-driver.

Ca"tu-big', *n.* A town, Samar, P. I. **Ca"tu-beg'‡.**

Ca-tul'lus, 1 kə-tul'us; 2 ca-tŭl'ŭs, **Calus Valerius** (87–54? B. C.). A Latin poet; "the greatest lyric poet of ancient Italy"; *Atys*, etc.— **Ca-tul'li-an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Catullus, or his style; hence, lyrical; elegant.

Ca"tum-bel'la, 1 kā"tum-bel'a; 2 cā"tŭm-bĕl'ä, *n.* A large town in Benguela, Angola.

ca'tur, 1 kā'tur; 2 cā'tur, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A light rowing-vessel formerly used on the coast of Malabar: suggested by some as the origin of *cutter.*

ca"tu-ray', 1 kā"tu-raɪ'; 2 cā"tŭ-rā', *n.* [P. I.] A tree (*Sesbania grandiflora*), the resin of which is used in medicine. **ca"tu-raɪ't.**

Ca-tu'ri-dæ, 1 kə-tū'rɪ-dɪ; 2 ca-tū'rĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A Mesozoic family of amioidean fishes with the notochord persistent. **Cat-u'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< CATA- + Gr. *oura*, tail.]— **cat-u'rid,** *n.*— **cat-u'roid,** *a. & n.*

cat'-whis"tle, etc. See under CAT[1], *n.*

cat'wood", *n. Bot.* The spindle-tree.

cat'wort", 1 kat'wūrt"; 2 căt'wŭrt", *n.* Catmint.

ca'ty-did, *n.* Same as KATYDID.

cat'y-o"gle, 1 kat'ɪ-ō"gl; 2 căt'y-ō"gl, *n.* [Shetland.] The eagle-owl.

ca"ua-yan'ɪ, 1 ka"wa-yān'; 2 cä"wä-yän', *n.* [P. I.] A species of bamboo found in Panay: Visayan term.

Ca"ua-yan'ᵊ, *n.* A town in Negros, P. I.

cau-been', 1 kō-bin'; 2 cą-bēn', *n.* A hat. [< Ir. *caipin*, dim. < CAP[1], *n.*]

Cau'ca, 1 kau'ka; 2 cou'cä, *n.* **1.** A department in Colombia, South America; 26,030 sq. m.; capital, Popayan. **2.** A river in Colombia, South America; length, 600 m. to Magdalena river.

cau'ca-rouse†, *n.* Same as COCKAROUSE.

Cau-ca'sian, 1 kō-kash'ən *or* -kē'shən; 2 cą-căsh'an *or* -kā'shan (XIII), *a.* **1.** Belonging to the region of the Caucasus mountains. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the white race of mankind; Indo-European. **Cau-ca'sic‡.**

Cau-ca'sian, *n.* **1.** A member of the white division or branch of the human species; one of the xanthochroic or melanochroic groups, including nearly all Europeans, both Semitic and Aryan; an Indo-European. **Cau-ca'sic‡.**

Caucasian, Coptic, or Malay, . . .
Are kindred and allied by birth.
LONGFELLOW *Keramos* st. 23.

2. A member of any of the fair peoples of the Caucasus mountains, including: (1) Kartvelians (Georgians, Mingrelians, etc.); (2) Cherkessans (Circassians, Abkhasians, Kabards); (3) Chechenzans; and (4) Lesghians. **3.** The group language spoken by the peoples of the Caucasus region: usually classified as (1) **North Caucasian,** comprising Circassian, Kistian, Lesghian, and numerous subdialects, which are related geographically rather than linguistically, the possessing many points of resemblance; and (2) **South Caucasian,** including Georgian, Mingrelian, and Suanian, with other dialects, the relationship of which is distinctly recognizable.

The *Caucasian* speeches fall into two groups. There is no sufficient proof that the several languages are derivable from a common parent. It is highly probable that the Caucasus district has been the refuge of a number of different stocks forced into the hills by pressure from both north and south. T. G. TUCKER *Intro. to Nat. Hist. of Language* p. 149. [D., L. & SON '03.]

— **black Caucasian,** a member of the Eurafrican race belonging to the Hamitic stock, characterized by copper-colored skins, features like those of the Caucasian race, and inhabiting northern Africa and Abyssinia.

Cau'ca-soid, 1 kō'kə-soid; 2 cą'ca-sŏid, *a. Ethnol.* Resembling or allied to the Caucasian race. [W.] [< *Caucasus* + Gr. *eidos*, form.]

Cau'ca-sus, 1 kō'kə-sus; 2 cą'ca-sŭs, *n.* **1.** A mountain range between the Black and Caspian seas; length, 700 m.; highest peaks, Mt. Elburz, 18,526 ft., the highest mountain in Europe, and Mt. Kozbek, 16,546 ft. **2.** A division of Russia, between the Black and Caspian seas; divided by Caucasus mountains into Northern Caucasia and Transcaucasia; 180,843 sq. m.; chief town, Tiflis.

cau'cho, 1 kau'cho; 2 cou'cho, *n.* [Sp.] Caoutchouc obtained from *Castilla ulei*, a tree of Brazil, or from *C. elastica*, of Central America.

Cau"chon', 1 kō"shôn'; 2 cō"chŏn', **Pierre** (–11/18 1442). A French ecclesiastic; Bishop of Beauvais; presiding judge of the court that condemned Joan of Arc, May, 1431.

Cau"chy', 1 kō'shɪ"; 2 cō"chĭ', **Augustin Louis** (8/21 1789–5/22 1857). A French mathematician.

cau'cus, 1 kō'kus; 2 cą'cŭs, *v.* [CAU'CUSED or CAU'-CUSSED, CAU'CUS[2]; CAU'CUS-ING or CAU'CUS-SING.] **I.** *t.* To control or work by caucus.

II. *i.* To hold a caucus.

This occasioned great excitement, much *caucusing* and threatening on the part of the Southern members, but nothing else. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, p. 286. [C. CO. 1890.]

— **cau'cus-er,** *n.* An advocate of the caucus system in politics; a participant in a caucus.

cau'cus, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A private meeting of members of a political party to select candidates or concert measures for adoption by the party. **2.** Specifically: (1) A meeting of local voters to nominate for local offices, elect delegates to a nominating convention, or the like; a primary. (2) A meeting of representative members of a party, as in a legislative body, to determine on a policy or on special measures which shall be unitedly supported by the party membership in the deliberations or actions of the body. **3.** Any meeting of similar character or for similar purposes, held by business men, as railway officials. **4.** [Eng.] A political committee or other body in charge of a local canvass or election: often used in contempt or reproach: a misuse.

It was to this supposed imitation of the American political 'machine' that Lord Beaconsfield gave the name *caucus*, and the name came to be used, not in the American sense of a meeting, but of a closely disciplined system of party organization.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. v, p. 556.

5. [Austral.] (1) A cabal, as of the Labor party in the federal or state parliaments to determine its vote on any issue before Parliament. (2) Hence, the Labor party itself: an opposition name.

Dr. William Gordon, author of the *History of the American Revolution*, writing in 1774, said: "More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town, where all ship business is carried on, used to meet and make a *caucus*, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power." John Pickering, in his *Vocabulary of Words Peculiar to the United States* (Boston, 1816), assumed that the word was a corruption of *calkers*, and that *calkers' meetings* was meant, and he found that old residents of Boston and Salem had the same impression. The existence of a *caucus club* in Boston before the Revolution is attested in the quotation from John Adams, and Dr. J. H. Trumbull suggested in 1872 that the word might be derived from the Algonkin *cau'-cau-as'-u*, one who advises, as Indian names were not infrequently adopted, in New England, for political societies and clubs.

This day learned that the *Caucus Club* meets, at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the Adjutant of the Boston Regiment.
JOHN ADAMS *Diary, Feb., 1763* vol. ii, p. 164. [L. B. & CO. 1850.]

[See above, and cp. LL. *caucus*, a drinking-vessel, the "caucus club" perhaps having convivial features.]

caud, 1 kâd; 2 cąd, *a.* [Scot.] Cold.

cau'da, 1 kō'də; 2 cą'da, *n.* [-DÆ, 1 -dī; 2 -dē, *pl.*] A tail, or tail-like appendage. [L., tail.]

— **cauda draconis** [L.], literally, the dragon's tail; specifically, the lower node of the moon. See DRAGON'S TAIL, under DRAGON.— **c. equina,** the bundle of nerves that occupies the spinal canal beyond the distal termination of the spinal cord. See illus. under SPINAL CORD.— **c. galli** (cock's tail), a plume-like fossil supposed to be a seaweed, and described under the generic name *Spirophyton*, characteristic of the Upper Paleozoic, particularly the Lower Devonian in eastern North America.— **c. helicis** (*Anat.*), an adjunct of the cartilage of the ear at the junction of the helix and anthelix.— **cau'dad,** *adv.* Toward or in a direction relatively nearer the tail or caudal extremity: a relative term: opposed to *cephalad.*

cau'dal, 1 kō'dal; 2 cą'dal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or near the tail or posterior part of the body; having the nature or form of a tail. **2.** Relatively nearer the pole of the body farthest from the head; as, the *caudal* end of the sternum. — **caudal artery,** in the lower vertebrates, the end of the aorta that extends into the tail.— **c. fin,** the tail-fin.— **c. ray,** one of the rays of the tail-fin of fishes.— **c. style,** one of the stylous processes of the anal segment of some arthropods.— **c. vesicle,** the bulbous posterior extremity of a cysticercus in which the bladder is situated.— **c. vomer,** see PYGOSTYLE.— **cau-da'lis,** *n.* [-LES, *pl.*] A caudal fin.— **cau'dal-ly,** *adv.*— **Cau-da'ta,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Urodela.* — **cau-dis'o-nant,** *a.* Producing a sound with the tail, as a rattlesnake.— **cau'du-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Entom.* A tail-like appendage.

cau'dal, *n.* **1.** The caudal fin. **2.** [Rare.] A caudal vertebra.

Cau"dan', 1 kō'dāñ'; 2 cō"dän', *n.* A town in Morbihan department, France.

cau'date, 1 kō'dēt; 2 cą'dāt, *a.* Having a tail or tail-like appendage or extremity. **cau'dat-ed†.— caudate nucleus,** a collection of gray matter at the base of the brain, extending with a narrow prolongation along the floor of the lateral ventricle; the intraventricular portion of the corpus striatum. See illus. under CAPSULE.— **cau-da'tum,** *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The caudate nucleus.— **cau-da'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to the caudatum.

cau-da"to-len-tic'u-lar, 1 kō-dā"to-len-tik'yu-lər; 2 cą-dā"to-lĕn-tic'yu-lar, *a. Anat.* Relating to the caudate and lenticular nuclei of the corpus striatum. **cau"do-len-tic'u-lar‡.**

cau'da-to-ry, 1 kō'də-to-rɪ; 2 cą'da-to-ry, *n.* [Rare.] One who depends on another for support. [< L. *cauda*, tail.]

Caude"bec'-les-El"beuf', 1 kōd"bek'-lēz-el"bŭf'; 2 cōd"-bĕc'-lęş-el"bŭf', *n.* A manufacturing town in Seine-Inférieure department, France.

Caude"ran', 1 kōd"rāñ'; 2 cōd"rän', *n.* A town in Gironde department, France. [province, Spain.

Cau-de'te, 1 kau-dē'tē; 2 cou-dę'tę, *n.* A town in Albacete

cau'dex, 1 kō'deks; 2 cą'dĕks, *n.* [-DI-CES, 1 -dɪ-sɪz; 2 -di-çēş, or -DEX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A stem. (1) The stem or trunk of a palm or tree-fern; also, the persistent base of an otherwise annual herbaceous plant. (2) Formerly, any tree-trunk. **2.** The main trunk of the fibers that

pass up from the spinal cord to the hemispheres of the brain. [L., later *codex*, stem of a tree.]

cau-dic'i-form, 1 kȯ-dis'ı-fôrm; 2 ȼą-dic'ı-fôrm, *a. Bot.* Resembling a caudex in shape.

cau'di-cle, 1 *kȯ'dı-kl; 2 ȼą'di-cl, n. Bot.* The elastic stalk of the pollen-masses of certain orchids. [Dim. < L. *caudex* (*caudic-*), stem of a tree.] **cau-dic'u-la†.**

cau'di-duct, 1 kȯ'dı-dukt; 2 ȼą'di-dūct, *rt. Biol.* To draw or carry back toward the tail.

cau'di-form, 1 kȯ'dı-fôrm; 2 ȼą'di-fôrm, *a. Zool.* Tail-shaped; resembling a tail.

cau'di-trunk, 1 kȯ'di-truŋk; 2 ȼą'di-trūŋk, *n.* In fishes and fish-like mammals, that part of the body lying behind the head.

cau'dle,) 1 kȯ'dl; 2 ȼą'dl, *vt.* [CAU'DLED, CAU'DLD[P]; CAU'-**cau'dl[e],** ∫ DLING.] **1.** To make into caudle. **2.** To act upon as caudle; refresh.

cau'dle, *n.* A warm, nourishing drink of wine, eggs, etc., spiced and sweetened, for the sick and their visitors. [< OF. *caudel*, dim. of *caut*, < L. *calidus*, warm.] — **hempen caudle,** same as HEMPEN COLLAR.

Cau'dle, Mrs. Margaret. In Douglas Jerrold's *Caudle Papers*, the wife of Job C., to whom she delivered curtain-lectures from 11 P. M. to 7. A. M. — **Caudle lecture,** same as CURTAIN-LECTURE.

cau'do-, 1 kȯ'do-; 2 ȼą'do-. Derived from Latin *cauda*, tail: a combining form. — **cau'do-dor'sal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both tail and back. — **cau"do-fem'o-ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tail and thigh. — **cau"do-lat'er-al,** *a.* Of or relating to the side of the body and its caudal extremity. — **cau"do-tib'i-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tail and tibia. — **cau"do-tib"i-a'lis,** *n.* [-LES, 1 -liz; 2 -lēȿ, *pl.*] A caudotibial muscle, as in seals. [ment, France.

Cau"dry', 1 kȯ'drı'; 2 ȼȯ'drẏ', *n.* A town in Nord depart-

cauf[1], 1 kȯf; 2 ȼąf, *n.* **1.** A submerged perforated chest for keeping fish alive in water. **2.** In mining, a coal- or ore-hoisting basket; a corf. [< L. *corbis*, basket.] **cawl†.**

cauf[2], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** *Chaff.* **2.** *A calf.* **cawf†.**

cau'ffe, *n.* Same as COFFLE.

Caugh"na-wa'ga, 1 kȯ"na-wā'ga; 2 ȼą'na-wā'ga, *n.* A village in Laprairie district, Quebec province, Canada.

caught, 1 kȯt; 2 ȼąt, *imp. & pp.* of CATCH, *v.* **caughtet.**

cauk, 1 kȯk; 2 ȼąk, *vt.* Same as CALK[1, 2, 3].

cauk, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Barite. **2.** [Scot.] Chalk; limestone. [Form of CHALK.] **cawk†.** — **cauk'y, cawk'y,** *a.*

cauk'er[1], 1 kȯk'er; 2 ȼąk'er, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** An audacious lie. **2.** A dram of spirits. [Scot., perhaps < Ice. *kalkr*, < L. *calix*, cup.] **caulk'er†.**

cauk'er[2], *n.* A calk; spur.

cauk'ing, 1 kȯk'ıŋ; 2 ȼąk'ing, *n.* Same as CALKING, 2.

caul[1], 1 kȯl; 2 ȼąl, *n.* **1.** The apron-like fold of peritoneum that passes from the stomach to the large intestine; the great omentum. **2.** That part of the amniotic sac which sometimes envelops the head of a newly born child. "To be born with a caul" was formerly regarded as lucky, and the caul itself as a preservative against drowning.

> But still that jolly mariner Took in no reef at all,
> For in his pouch, confidingly, He wore a baby's *caul.*
> HOOD *The Sea-Spell* st. 2.

3. Any thin serous membrane. **4.** A net, especially a net or similar covering for a woman's hair. **5†.** The web of a spider. [< OF. *cale*, kind of cap; of Celtic orig.; cp. Ir. *calla*, veil.] **callet; cawl†.**

caul[2], *n.* A curved form for pressing large veneers in gluing. [< F. *cale*, wedge; cp. L. *cala*, piece of wood.]

caul[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hollow tray of wooden splints, used as a carrying basket.

Cau"lain"court', 1 kȯ"laṅ"kūr'; 2 ȼȯ"lāṅ"cuŗ', *n.* **1. Armand A. L. de** (1[12]/13–2/13 1827), a French general; diplomat. **2. Auguste J. G. de** (1777–9/13 1812), brother of preceding; fought in Spain, 1809; killed at Borodino.

cauld[1], 1 kȯld; 2 ȼąld, *a. & n.* [Scot.] Cold. — **cauld'ness,** *n.* — **cauld'rife,** *a.* [Scot.] Chilly; cold in feeling or manners; lifeless. **cald'rife†.** — **cauld'steer,** *n.* [Scot.] Oatmeal and water, uncooked. [Scot.] To dam.

cauld[2], *n.* [Scot.] *A dam or weir.* **caul†.** — **cauld,** *vt.*

caul'dron, 1 kȯl'drən; 2 ȼąl'dron, *n.* Same as CALDRON.

Cau-ler'pa, 1 kȯ-lūr'pə; 2 ȼą-lēr'pa, *n. Bot.* A large genus of handsome green algæ forming the family *Caulerpaceæ*, with a unicellular plant-body remarkably developed into a creeping stem-like axis with green leaf-like branches on one side and colorless root-like ones on the other. Its more than 70 species are found in tropical seas on sand, shaded rocks, or at the bottom of deep water. [< Gr. *kaulos*, stalk, + *herpō*, creep.]

cau'les, 1 kȯ'liz; 2 ȼą'lēȿ, *n.* Plural of CAULIS.

cau-les'cent, 1 kȯ-les'ent; 2 ȼą-les'ent, *a. Bot.* Having a clearly defined stem. [< L. *caulis*; see CAULIS.]

Caul'field, 1 kȯl'fild; 2 ȼąl'fēld, *n.* A borough of Victoria, Australia.

cau'li-, 1 kȯ'lı-; 2 ȼą'li-. From Latin *caulis*, stalk (< Gr. *kaulos*, stalk): a combining form. — **cau'li-cle,** *n. Bot.* A little stem; specif., the rudimentary stem in the embryo of a seed (incorrectly called the *radicle*). **cau'li-cule†.** — **cau-lic'o-lous,** *a.* Living upon a plant-stem. — **Cau-lic"u-la'ta,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Antipatharia*. — **cau-lic'u-late,** *a.* — **cau-lic'u-lus,** *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* One of the slender stems or stocks springing from the caules beneath the abacus of a Corinthian capital. See CORINTHIAN. **cau'l-cole†.** **2.** *Bot.* A caulicle. — **cau-lif'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Same as CAULESCENT. — **cau'li-flo-ry,** *n. Bot.* A growth of flowers, as on branches or trunks of old trees. — **cau"li-flo'rous,** *a.* Characterized by cauliflory. **cau'li-flo'ral‡.**

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cau'li-flow"er, 1 kȯ'lı-flau"ər; 2 ȼą'li-flow'er, *vt.* [Rare.] To give the appearance of a cauliflower to, as a wig.

cau'li-flow"er, *n.* **1.** The compact edible head formed by the young flowers of a cultivated variety of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*); also, the plant. **2.** A cauliflower-shaped cloud of steam and smoke emitted by a volcano. **3.** [Scot.] The froth on ale. [< L. *caulis*, cabbage (see CAULIS), + FLOWER; representing F. *chou flori*, flowered cabbage; *chou*, < L. *caulis*; *flori*, pp. of *florir, fleurir*; see FLOURISH.] **cole'flo-ric†; cole'flow"er†; col'ly-flow"er†.** — **cauliflower excrescence** or **growth** (*Pathol.*), a morbid growth like a cauliflower.

cau'li-form, *a. Bot.* Stem-like. — **cau-lig'e-nous,** *a. Bot.* Borne upon a stem.

cau'lin,) 1 kȯ'lin, -lin *or* -lin; 2 ȼą'lin, -lin *or* -lin, *n.* A **cau'line,** ∫ coloring-matter contained in red cabbage. [< L. *caulis*, cabbage; see CAULIS.]

cau'line, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or growing on a stem. [< Gr. *kaulinos*, < *kaulos*, stalk.] **cau'li-nar‡; cau'li-na-ry‡.** — **cauline bundle,** a vascular bundle which always remains in the stem and is unconnected with any other organ.

cau'lis, 1 kȯ'lis; 2 ȼą'lis, *n.* [-LES, 1 -liz; 2 -lēȿ, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The stem of a plant. **2.** One of the eight greater stems at the angles of the capital of a Corinthian column. [L., < Gr. *kaulos*, stalk.]

caulk, caulk'age, caulk'ing. Same as CALK, etc.

caulk'en, *n.* [Eng.] Same as CALK, *n.*

caulk'er, *n.* **1.** Same as CALKER. **2.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng. & Austral.] A drink of spirits.

caulm, *n.* Same as CALM[2], *n.*, 1.

cau'lo-, 1 kȯ'lo-; 2 ȼą'lo-. From Greek *kaulos*, stem: a combining form. — **cau'lo-bulb",** *n.* A stem bulbous at the base. — **cau"lo-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing flowers and fruit more than once, or indefinitely, on the same stem, as most trees and shrubs. **cau"lo-car'pic†.** — **cau'lome,** *n. Bot.* The axial portion or stem of a plant as distinguished from phyllome, trichome, and root. — **cau'lo-mer,** *n. Bot.* A secondary axis in a sympodium. — **cau-lom'ic,** *a.* — **cau"lo-phyl'lin,** *n.* A resinous compound from the alcoholic tincture of the papoose-root, used in medicine. — **Cau"lophyl'lum,** *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the barberry family, with one species, the papoose-root or blue cohosh (*C. thalictroides*) of North America and Japan. — **cau"lorhi'zous,** *a. Bot.* Putting forth roots from the stem. — **cau"lo-tax'is,** *n. Bot.* The arrangement of the branches on a stem. **cau'lo-tax"y‡.**

cau'ma, 1 kȯ'mə; 2 ȼą'ma, *n.* [Archaic.] *Pathol.* Excess of bodily heat; fever-heat; fever. — **cau-mat'ic,** *a.*

Cau"mont', 1 kȯ"mōn'; 2 cō"mōn', **Arcisse** (8/13 1801–4/15 1873). A French antiquary.

caun'ter, caun'ter-lode". Same as COUNTER, etc.

cau'ong, 1 kau'eŋ; 2 cou'ōng, *n.* [P. I.] A palm-tree (*Caryota ornusta*) from the trunk of which a sago-like product is obtained. **ne'gro ca'bo‡.**

caup, 1 kȯp; 2 ȼąp, *vt.* [North. Eng.] To exchange. — **cau'po-nate†,** *vt. & vt.* To sell liquor or victuals; huckster. **cau'po-nize†.** — **cau"po-na'tion†,** *n.* Small dealing; huckstering; also, unfair dealing; trickery; adulteration of liquors.

caup, *n.* [Scot.] A bowl. [= CUP.] [Innkeepers.

cau-po'nes†, 1 kȯ-pō'nīz; 2 ȼą-pō'nēȿ, *n. pl.* [L.] *Law.*

Cau-que'nes, 1 kau-kē'nes; 2 cou-ḳe'nēȿ, *n.* A town, capital of Maule province, Chile, South America.

Cau'ra, 1 kau'rə; 2 cou'rä, *n.* **1.** A river of Guiana and Venezuela; length, 150 m. to Orinoco river. **2.** A territory in central Venezuela; 22,564 sq. m.

cau'rale, 1 kȯ'rēl; 2 ȼą'rāl, *n.* The sun-bittern.

caure, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Calves.

Cau'rus, 1 kȯ'rus; 2 ȼą'rūs, *n.* [L.] The northwest wind, which is stormy in Italy: an ancient Roman name.

caus., *abbr.* Causative.

cau'sa, 1 kȯ'zə; 2 ȼą'ça, *n.* [-SÆ, 1 -zī; 2 -çē, *pl.*] [L.] A cause; agent. — **causa cognoscendi,** the cause of knowing; the reason which effects the conclusion of the cognitive powers. — **c. essendi,** the cause essential to the existence of the effect; the cause of the effect's being. — **c. fiendi,** the cause of becoming; the agency which occasions or stimulates an event.

caus'a-ble,) 1 kȯz'ə-bl; 2 ȼąs'a-bl, *a.* That may be **caus'a-bl[e],** ∫ caused. — **caus"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

caus'al, 1 kȯz'əl; 2 ȼąs'al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a cause; containing or involving a cause; indicating or expressing a cause; causative; as, a *causal* condition; a *causal* antecedent.

The idea which lies back of every great *causal* fact or event in the history of civilization is the idea of God.
AUSTIN PHELPS *My Note Book* ch. 2, p. 43. [s. 1891.]

[< L. *causalis*, < *causa*, cause.] **caus'ant†.** — **causal conjunction,** a coordinate conjunction implying a cause or reason, as *for, since, because, therefore, accordingly*, etc.

caus'al, *n.* **1.** A word expressive of cause or reason. **2.** Something involving a cause.

caus-sal'gi-a, 1 kə-zal'ji-ə; 2 ȼą-şal'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* A burning pain, such as frequently follows gunshot wounds, etc. [< Gr. *kausos*, burning (< *kaiō*, burn), + *algos*, pain.]

caus-sal'i-ty, 1 kə-zal'ı-tı; 2 ȼą-şal'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The relation between cause and effect, as a law of the universe; the law of causation. **2.** The character of being a cause; causal activity or agency.

In a word, we have here discovered the genesis of the conception of 'Substantial *Causality.*' This is a conception which arises inevitably out of our experience with things, and which in the way of analogy, is carried over into the constitution of the things themselves.
G. T. LADD *A Theory of Reality* p. 261 *f.* [s. 1899.]

3. *Phren.* The faculty of tracing effects to causes. Syn.: see CAUSE. — **principle of causality,** see THE LAW OF CAUSATION, under CAUSATION.

caus'al-ly, 1 kȯz'ə-lı; 2 ȼąs'a-ly, *adv.* In a causal manner; by way of cause and effect; as a cause.

caus'ate, *rt. & vt.* [Rare.] To cause; originate.

cau-sa'tion, 1 kə-zē'shən; 2 ȼą-şā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of causing; also, the relation of cause and effect.

We cannot disassociate the idea of *Causation* from the idea of Force or Energy.
DUKE OF ARGYLL *Unity of Nature* ch. 4, p. 138. [G. P. P. 1884.]

2. The principle of causality; causative power or agency.

Causation is . . . a power in the object, that is, substance, acting as the cause to produce the effect.
MCCOSH *Scottish Philos. art.* xix, p. 143. [C. & BROS. 1875.]

Syn.: see CAUSE. — **the law of causation,** the law that every event, whether a beginning or a change, requires an appropriate and adequate cause. In the view of the Associationalists, causation is merely immediate and invariable antecedence in time. — **uniformity of c. 1.** The law of causation. **2.** Improperly, the *uniformity of nature.* — **caus-sa'tion-al,** *a.* Of or relating to causes, causation, or the principle of causality. — **caus-sa'tion-ism,** *n.* The theory and the belief that all events take place according to the law of causation. — **caus-sa'tion-ist,** *n.*

caus'a-tive,) 1 kȯz'ə-tiv; 2 ȼąs'a-tiv, *a.* **1.** Effective as **caus'a-tiv[e],** ∫ a cause; partaking of the nature or character of a cause. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing cause; causal; as, a *causative* verb. [< L. *causativus*, < *causa*, cause.] — **caus'a-tiv(e-ly[2], *adv.*** — **caus'a-tiv(e-ness[2], caus"a-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* [of a cause.

caus'a-tive, *n.* A word that is expressive or suggestive

cau-sa'tor†, *n.* One who causes. [caused; the effect.

cau-sa'tum, 1 kə-zē'tum; 2 ȼą-şā'tūm, *n.* That which is

cause, 1 kȯz; 2 ȼąs. r. [CAUSED; CAUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be the cause or occasion of; produce; effect; bring to pass.

Reformers . . . forget that the evils they suffer from are *caused* not solely by . . . [bad] institutions, but by permanent faults of human nature. BRYCE in *Contemporary Review* Jan., 1891, p. 25.

2. To lead, induce, make, or compel (one to do something): as, it *caused* him to smile.

II. *t.* To show cause or reason; make excuse. **caus'atet.**

Syn.: see MAKE; PRODUCE.

cause, *n.* **1.** The thing or the force that effects the existence of, or the changes in, some other thing; agent or agency producing a result; as, gravitation is the *cause* of the stone's falling; malice is a *cause* of crime. See phrases below.

One of these self-evident, necessary truths is that every change or new existence requires a cause.
MIVART *Nature and Thought* ch. 5, p. 180. [K. P. & CO. 1882.]

2. Any occasion or condition upon the occurrence of which an event takes place; an occasion; a condition; as, darkness was the *cause* of the man's losing his way: low water in the boiler was the *cause* of the explosion. See CONDITION; OCCASION.

May there not be more than one *cause* singly adequate to produce enhanced wages? *Westminster Review* Oct., 1891, p. 354.

3. Any rational ground for choice or action; reason: motive; as, there is *cause* for joy; *cause* for complaint.

Say first, what *cause*
Moved our grand parents in that happy state?
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 28.

4. In a comprehensive sense, all the circumstances (*powers, occasions, actions, and conditions*) necessary for an event and necessarily followed by it; the entire antecedent of an event; the fundamental and philosophical conception of cause; in general, whatever in reality stands in relations analogous to those between a necessitated conclusion and its antecedent grounds. See CAUSALITY.

The modern conceptions of the nature of cause have chiefly divided into two groups, either that which follows Kant, who regarded cause as an *a priori* form of the understanding, or that which agrees with Hume in denying all knowledge of causal efficiency and regarding the conception of cause as simply the impression made by a uniform sequence of phenomena.

It is generally assumed that when two things are spoken of as cause and effect that their relation is a necessary one, or, in other words, that given the cause the effect must follow. . . . In so far as causation is regarded as necessary connexion, it can form no part of a purely empirical theory of existence. The senses can say only that in all observed cases B follows A and this does not establish necessary connexion.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. v, p. 557.

5. A great enterprise or movement supported by moral reasons and motives; an aim or object that engages the special interest, discussion, or efforts of an individual, *association*, or *party*; an *important principle* or aim; as, the *cause* of charity; the temperance *cause.*

Then conquer we must, when our *cause* it is just.
F. S. KEY *Star-spangled Banner* st. 4.

6. *Law.* (1) A ground of action. (2) An action or suit conducted in a court, or an entire judicial proceeding. **7.** *Civ. Law.* The consideration of a contract; the motive of the party for entering into it. **8.** [Archaic.] Behalf; interest; as, for his *cause.* **9.** [Archaic.] The object or end toward which action is directed; purpose; aim. See FINAL CAUSE, under ARISTOTELIAN CAUSES, below. [F., < L. *causa*, cause.] — **cause'ful†,** *a.*

Syn.: actor, agent, antecedent, author, causality, causation, condition, creator, designer, former, fountain, occasion, origin, originator, power, precedent, reason, source, spring. The efficient material, or substantial *cause*, that which makes anything to be or to be done, is the common meaning of the word, as in the saying "There is no effect without a *cause.*" Every man instinctively recognizes himself acting through will as the *cause* of his own actions. The *Creator* is the Great First *Cause* of all things. A *condition* is something that necessarily precedes a result, but does not produce it. An *antecedent* simply precedes a result, with or without any agency in producing it; as, Monday is the invariable *antecedent* of Tuesday, but not the *cause* of it. The direct antonym of *cause* is *effect*, while that of *antecedent* is *consequent.* An *occasion* is some event which brings a *cause* into action at a particular moment; gravitation and heat are the *causes* of an avalanche; the steep incline of the mountain-side is a necessary *condition*, and the shout of the traveler may be the *occasion* of its fall. *Causality* is the doctrine or principle, *causation* the action or working of causes. See ANTECEDENT; CASE; DESIGN; PURPOSE; REASON. — Ant.: consequence, creation, development, effect, end, event, fruit, issue, outgrowth, product, result. — Prep.: the cause *of* the disaster; cause *for* interference.

— **accidental cause** (*Med.*), any etiological factor which acts *occasionally only, and which does not always* produce the same morbid result. — **adequate c.,** in Spinoza's philosophy, a cause clearly sufficient to produce its effect. — **Aristotelian causes,** the four following forms, as given by Aristotle: (1) **formal c.,** the conception or idea of that which is to be realized, whether this idea exists in the nature of things or in the mind; (2) **material c.,** that which is to be wrought upon by the idea, or formal cause; (3) **efficient c.,** the force or agent that does the work; (4) **final c.,** the object or end to be reached by the process. This division is architectonic and may be illustrated by the process of building, which involves (*a*) a plan, (*b*) some kind of material, (*c*) workmen, and (*d*) a completed and serviceable structure. — **centrifugal c.** (*Biol.*), the interaction of one cell of a multicellular organism with the rest of the cells regarded as the determining factor of its differentiation and development. — **centripetal c.** (*Biol.*), the physical environment in which a cell or an organism lives regarded as a causative factor in the cell-development. See CENTRIFUGAL CAUSE. — **First C.,** God as uncaused and as the original source of all power, change, motion, and life: styled by Plato and Aristotle the Prime Mover. — **for c.,** in law, for good and sufficient reason. — **for one's c.** [Archaic], for one's sake; for one's advantage; as, "I did it not *for his cause*," *2 Cor.* vii, 12. — **immanent c.,** in Spinoza's philosophy, a cause which works within, and is intrinsic to, that which appears as the effect. — **inadequate c.,** in Spinoza's philosophy, a cause not clearly sufficient to produce its effect. — **occasional c. 1.** See OCCASIONAL. **2.** Occasionalism. — **proximate c.,** a cause directly producing a result; specif., in law, the direct, immediate cause to which a loss is to be attributed: distinguished from the *remote cause.* — **second c.** (*Theol. & Philos.*), a cause other than the First Cause and itself an effect of that cause. — **short c.** (*Law*), a case which the court will permit to be advanced for hearing upon proof that such case will take *no more time than allowed by the court's rules.* — **testamentary c.** (*Law*), any case coming under the jurisdiction of probate courts, dealing with wills, testamentary documents, etc. — **to make common c.** with, to take the same side with; engage in anything with. — **transeunt c.,** in Spinoza's philosophy, a cause producing an *effect differing from itself.*

causet, 'cause, *conj.* Because; an abbreviated form.

cause'less, 1 kȯz'les; 2 ȼąs'leȿ, *a.* **1.** Having no just ground or reason; groundless.

The shot at Garfield was the most *causeless*, purposeless, and wicked crime of the century.
Depew Orations and Speeches, Sept. 26, 1881 p. 176. [CAB. ed.]

2. Being without cause; self-produced; uncreated; also, sometimes, fortuitous; accidental. **cause'les†.**
— **cause'less-ly,** *adv.*— **cause'less-ness,** *n.*

caus'er, 1 kôz'ər; 2 cąs'er, *n.* One who or that which causes.

cause"rie', 1 kōz'rī'; 2 cōs'rē', *n.* A free and unconventional treatment or discussion, as of literary or historical facts; familiar or conversational criticism. [F., < L. *causa*, reason.] [two persons.

cau"seuse', 1 kō'zūz'; 2 cō'sûs', *n.* [F.] A small sofa for

cause'way, 1 kōz'wē; 2 cąs'wā, *vt.* To make a causeway for or through, as a marshy tract; pave, as a road.

cause'way, *n.* A made or raised road, as over marshy ground or through shallow water; also, a sidewalk above the street level. [< CAUSEY (< OF. *cauchie*, < LL. *calciata*, t. pp. of *calcto*, tread, < L. *calx*, heel) + WAY.] **cau'sey†.**
— **cause'way-grass",** *n.* [Eng.] *Bot.* A common annual grass (*Poa annua*), which grows at the roadside. **low spear-grass†; suffolk-grass†.**— **Giant's Causeway,** a remarkable formation of columnar basalt off Antrim county, on the northern Irish coast, in the shape of a causeway projecting into the sea. See illus. COLUMNAR STRUCTURE.

cau'sey, 1 kô'zɪ; 2 cą'sy, *vt.* [Dial., Eng., or Scot.] To pave with small pebbles.

cau'sey, 1 kô'zɪ; 2 cą'sy, *n.* **1.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A flagged or paved yard, as of a farmhouse. **2.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A street or sidewalk. **3.** Same as CAUSEWAY. **4†.** A road. **5†.** A dike; mound.

cau'si-a, 1 kô'sɪ-ə; 2 cą'si-a, *n.* The national hat of the ancient Macedonians, etc., of felt, low-crowned and broad-brimmed. [< Gr. *kausia*, < *kaiō*, burn.] **kau'si-a†.**

Cau'si-dæ, 1 kô'sɪ-dī; 2 cą'si-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of solenoglyph snakes with fangs grooved in front. [< CAUSUS.] — **cau'sid,** *n.*— **cau'soid,** *a.*

cau-sid'i-cal, 1 ko-sid'ɪ-kəl; 2 cą-sid'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits. [< LL. *causidicalis*, < L. *causidicus*, advocate, < *causa*, cause, + *dico*, say.]

Caus"sin' de Perce"val', 1 kō'sąn' də pers'vāl'; 2 cō'sąn' də pĕrç'vąl', **Armand Pierre** (6/14 1795–1/12 1871). A French Orientalist; *History of the Arabs Before Islamism*, 1847.

caus'son, *n.* See CAVESSON.

caus'tic, 1 kôs'tɪk; 2 cąs'tic, *a.* **1.** Capable of corroding or eating away tissues; burning; corrosive. **2.** Causing to smart; stinging; biting; sarcastic and severe.

Her wit had grown *caustic* with age and bit hard.
A. S. HARDY *Wind of Destiny* ch. 22, p. 141. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. *Physics.* Designating a surface or curve to which all rays reflected or refracted from a curved surface are tangents: so called because along such a surface the heating effect is at the maximum. [< L. *causticus*, < Gr. *kaustikos*, < *kaiō*, burn.] **caus'ti-cal†.**

Syn.: see ACRID; ACRIMONIOUS. — **caustic ammonia,** gaseous or dissolved ammonia.— **c. arrow,** silver nitrate or other caustic material made in the shape of a pencil with a wooden holder, used wherever deep cauterization of tissue is necessary. **c. dart†.**— **c. liquor,** a solution of caustic soda or sodium hydroxid before it is evaporated to dryness, in Leblanc's process of making soda.— **c. potash,** potassium hydroxid or hydrate (KOH).— **c. soda,** sodium hydroxid or hydrate (NaOH).— **caus'ti-cal-ly, caus'tic-ly,** *adv.*

caus'tic, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A substance that burns animal or other organic tissues by chemical action; a corrosive.

That *caustic* which you handle in order to scorch others may happen to sear your own fingers.
GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* ch. 13, p. 143. [B. C. & CO. 1887.]

2. Hence, something cutting or biting, as sarcasm. **3.** *Physics.* A caustic surface or curve: called a *catacaustic* or a *diacaustic*, according as it is produced by reflected or refracted rays.— **caus'tic-creep"er,** *n.* [Austral.] A Queensland weed (*Euphorbia drummondii*) of the spurge family, poisonous to sheep. In New South Wales it is known as **milk-plant** and **pox-plant.**— **c.-plant,** or **c.-vine,** *n.* [Austral.] A shrubby vine (*Sarcostemma australe*) of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), poisonous to cattle and sheep.— **cream c.,** a caustic soda composed of from 60 to 70 per cent. sodium hydroxid.— **lunar c.,** silver nitrate formed into pencils and used for cauterizing.— **mitigated c.,** a caustic consisting of equal parts of silver nitrate and potassium nitrate.

caus-tic'i-ty, 1 kes-tis'ɪ-tɪ; 2 cąs-tiç'i-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being caustic, or of eating away or corroding; corrosiveness; figuratively, biting satire or sarcasm; satiricalness. **caus'tic-ness†.**

Dunning's cross-examination of this villain was carried on with an indignant *causticity* which was long reckoned among his finest efforts. GEO. CROLY *George IV.* ch. 4, p. 36. [H. 1839.]

caus'ti-cize, 1 kôs'tɪ-sɑɪz; 2 cąs'ti-çiz, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] [Rare.] To render caustic. **caus'ti-cate†; caus'ti-fy†.**

cau'sus, 1 kô'sus; 2 cą'sûs, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Acute, burning fever. **2.** [C-] *Herp.* A genus typical of *Causidæ*. [< Gr. *kausos*, < *kaiō*, burn.]

cau'tel†, *n.* **1.** Caution; wariness. **2.** A precautionary measure or proceeding; specif., an ecclesiastical caution or admonition as to the proper administration of the sacraments. **3.** Craftiness; a trick.— **cau'tel-ous†,** *a.* Cautious; wary; crafty; cunning. — **cau'tel-ly†,** *adv.* — **cau'tel-ness†,** *n.*

cau'ter, 1 kô'tər; 2 cą'ter, *n.* [Rare.] A searing-iron. [LL., < Gr. *kautēr*, < *kaiō*, burn.]

cau'ter-ant, 1 kô'tər-ənt; 2 cą'ter-ant. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to cautery or a caustic. **II.** *n. Surg.* A cauterizing substance.

Cau"te-rets', 1 kô"tə-rē'; 2 cô"te-rę', *n.* A town and watering-place in Hautes-Pyrénées department, France; 25 sulfur-springs, producing 300,000 gallons per day.

cau'ter-ism, 1 kô'tər-ɪzm; 2 cą'ter-ɪsm, *n.* The application of cautery.

cau'ter-ize, 1 kô'tər-ɑɪz; 2 cą'ter-ɪz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** *Surg.* To burn or sear as with a caustic drug or with a heated iron; as, to *cauterize* the wound made by the bite of a dog. **2.** To make callous or insensible; sear; as, to *cauterize* the conscience. **3†.** To mark or brand with a hot iron. [< LL. *cauterizo*, < Gr. *kautēriazō*, < *kautērion*; see CAUTERY.] **cau'ter-ist†.** Syn.: see BURN. — **cau"ter-i-za'tion, cau"ter-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

Cau'ters-kill creek. Same as KAATERSKILL CREEK.

cau'ter-y, 1 kô'tər-ɪ; 2 cą'ter-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -is, *pl.*] *Med.* The searing of the flesh so as to prevent bleeding or the spread of disease; also, the instrument or agent employed, as a hot iron or acid. [< L. *cauterium*, < Gr. *kautērion*, dim. of *kautēr*; see CAUTER.]— **actual cautery,** cautery by hot iron.— **electrical c.** **1.** Burning by platinum wires heated to incandescence by an electric current. **2.** The instrument so employed.— **potential c.,** cautery by applying a corrosive substance.— **solar c.,** a cautery consisting of a powerful lens which is made to converge the sun's rays as a cauterizing-agent.

Cau-tin', 1 kau-tīn'; 2 cou-tīn', *n.* **1.** A river in Chile; length, 180 m. **2.** A province in Chile; 5,830 sq. m.; capital, Temuco.

cau'ting-i"ron, 1 kô'tɪŋ-ɑɪ'ərn; 2 cą'ting-ɪ'ĕrn, *n. Surg.* A searing-iron or cautery. [For CAUTERIZING-IRON.]

cau'tion, 1 kô'shən; 2 cą'shon, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To advise or charge to take heed or be cautious; give warning to; warn: often with *against;* as, he *cautioned* them *against* impostors. **2†.** To provide with a caution or saving clause; guard; limit, as a statement.
II. *i.* To give a caution or warning.
Syn.: see ADMONISH.

cau'tion, *n.* **1.** Careful consideration of the outcome of any act or course; care to avoid injury or misfortune; circumspection; prudence; wariness; as, he has more *caution* than boldness; use *caution* in crossing the ice.

Hidden reefs make *caution* necessary.
DANA *Corals and Coral Islands* ch. 2, p. 130. [D. M. & CO. 1870.]

2. An admonition to be wary or careful; counsel to prudence or care; a warning. **3.** *Phren.* The faculty that gives circumspection or prudence. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] Something alarming or uncommon; as, the state of the streets is a *caution.* **5.** [Scot.] Security given for the performance of some engagement; pledge; bail: said also of the person giving security: pronounced to rime with *nation.* **6.** *Eng. Law.* A caveat in relation to certain land-titles filed with the registrar. **writ of caution‡.** **7.** [Rare.] Same as CAUTION-MONEY. **8†.** A bond; obligation. [< L. *cautio(n-)*, < *cautus*, pp. of *caveo*, beware.] **caw'tion†.** Syn.: see CARE; PRUDENCE.— Prep.: a caution *to* his friends, *against* stratagems.— **a caution to snakes** [Slang, U. S.], something of such singularity as to evoke surprize or elicit remark; something to be remembered for its peculiarity.— **cau'tion-mon"ey,** *n.* Money deposited in advance as security.— **cau'tion-ment,** *n.* Same as CAUTION, 5.

cau'tion-a-ry, 1 kô'shən-ē-rɪ; 2 cą'shon-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Constituting or conveying a warning; admonitory; as, *cautionary* signals were displayed. **2.** Constituting a pledge or security; as, a *cautionary* town (one whose revenues are pledged to a foreign power as security for a loan or the like).

Barneveld then and there formed the resolve to relieve the country of the incubus, and to recover those *cautionary* towns and fortresses. MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 18. [H.]

3. [Obs. or Rare.] Exercising or manifesting caution; watchful.— **cautionary block** (*Railroad.*), in the block system, a block in which two or more trains are permitted to travel simultaneously under the speed-restrictions, etc., imposed by cautionary cards.

Cau'tion-a-ry Towns. Collective name of Briel, Flushing, Rammekin, and Walcheren, handed over to England, 1585, to secure payment of English troops in the Netherlands; released by treaty, 1616.

cau'tiond, *pp.* Cautioned. S. S.

cau'tion-er, 1 kô'shən-ər; 2 cą'shon-ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who cautions. **2.** *Eng. Law.* One who serves a writ of caution in a land case. **3.** *Scots Law.* One who stands security.

cau'tion-ry, 1 kô'shən-rɪ; 2 cą'shon-ry, *n. Scots Law.* The giving of bail; suretyship. **cau'tion-a-ry†.**

cau'tious, 1 kô'shus; 2 cą'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Exercising or manifesting caution; considering the consequences before acting; reluctant to incur danger; wary; prudent; watchful.

Cautious everywhere else, when power was at stake, he had all the boldness of Wolsey or Chatham.
MACAULAY *Essays, Walpole's Letters* p. 220. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

2. [Scot.] Unpretentious; courteous. **3†.** Fearful; timid. Syn.: see AFRAID; CALCULATING; PRUDENT.
— **cau'tious-ly,** *adv.* With caution; warily.

cau'tious-ness, 1 kô'shus-nes; 2 cą'shŭs-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being cautious; prudence; caution; wariness. **2.** *Phren.* The faculty or organ that is the seat of fear, prudence, or solicitude.

cau-tī'vos, 1 kau-tī'vos; 2 cou-tī'vŏs, *n. pl.* Captives: a term specifically applied [C-] to a fund established by Sephardic Jews for the purpose of ransoming such of their people as were captured by Algerine pirates. This fund still exists in some places, and the Sephardic congregation of London still has a warden of the Cautivos. [Sp., < L. *captivus*, captive.]

cau'tor, 1 kô'tər; 2 cą'tŏr, *n.* [L.] [Rare.] One who gives a caution, or is cautious.

Cau'ver-y, 1 kô'vər-ɪ; 2 cą'ver-y, *n.* Same as KAVERI.

Cau"vin', *n.* [F.] See CALVIN.

cau'zɪ, 1 kô'zɪ; 2 cą'zi, *n.* Same as CAZI. **cau'zee†.**

Cav., *abbr.* Cavalier; cavalry.

ca'va1, 1 kē'və; 2 cā'va, *n.* [-VÆ, 1 -vī; 2 -vē, *pl.*] *Anat.* A cavity, tube, or channel through which fluids of the body pass; specifically, one of the great venous trunks that discharge into the heart; a vena cava. [< L. *cavus*, hollow.]

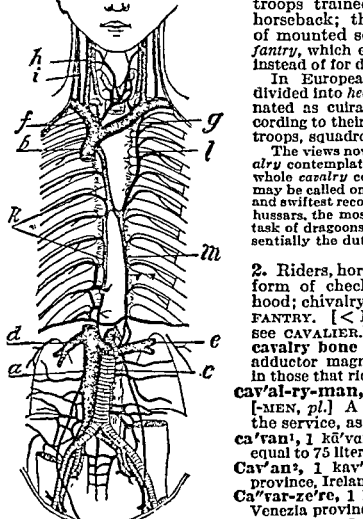
ca'va2, *n.* Same as KAVA.

Ca'va3, 1 kā'va; 2 cā'vä, *n.* A town in Salerno province, Campania, Italy. **Ca'va dei Tir-re'nɪ†.**

Ca"va-gna'ri, 1 kā"va-nyā'rɪ; 2 cā"vä-nyä'rī, **Sir Louis** (7/14 1841–9/15 1879). British political envoy to the Ameer of Afghanistan; born in France; educated in England; murdered at Kabul.

Ca"val"gnac', 1 kə"vē"-nyăk'; 2 cā"vą"nyäc', *n.* **1. Jacques Marie Eugène Godefroi** (5/22 1853–9/25 1905), a French statesman; minister of war, 1898. **2. Louis Eugène** (10/11 1802–10/22 1857), a French general; statesman; chief of the Executive Committee of the French Republic, June–Dec., 1848.

Ca"vail"lon', 1 kə"vē"yŏn'; 2 cā"vä"yôn', *n.* A town in Vaucluse department, France.



Cavæ.
a, inferior vena cava; *b*, superior vena cava; *c*, aorta; *d*, *e*, right and left renal veins; *f*, *g*, right and left innominate veins; *h*, *i*, internal and external jugular veins; *k*, azygous vein; *l*, superior, and *m*, inferior hemi-azygous vein.

ca'val, 1 kē'vəl; 2 cā'val, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cava or cavæ. **2.** Large and hollow. [< L. *cavus*, hollow.]

cav"al-cade', 1 kav'əl-kēd'; 2 căv'al-cād', *vi.* [-CAD'ED; -CAD'ING.] **1.** To ride in a procession or in company with others. **2†.** To ride for sport on horseback.

cav"al-cade', 1 kav'əl-kēd'; 2 căv'al-cād' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A company of riders, or, loosely, of carriages on the march or in procession; a parade. **2†.** A ride or raid on horseback. [F., < It. *cavalcata*, < *cavallo*, < L. *caballus*, horse.] Syn.: see PROCESSION.

ca"va-let'ta, 1 kā"və-let'tə; 2 cä"vä-lĕt'tä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A melody, the cabaletta.

cav"a-lier', 1 kav'ə-līr'; 2 căv'a-lēr', *v.* **I.** *t.* To escort or play the gallant to (a lady). **II.** *i.* To behave like a cavalier; show arrogance.

cav"a-lier', *a.* **1.** [C-] Of or pertaining to the Royalists under Charles I. and Charles II. of England; Royalist; as, he comes of *Cavalier* stock. **2.** Resembling the typical Cavalier or his manners: (1) Free and easy; offhand; as, *cavalier* manners. (2) Abrupt; haughty; supercilious; as, a *cavalier* response. **3†.** High-spirited; brave; gallant.— **cav"a-lier'ness,** *n.*

cav"a-lier'1, *n.* **1.** [C-] An adherent of Charles I. or Charles II. of England, as opposed to the Parliament and to the Roundheads or Puritans.

A bitter experience had taught men that a hundred of Oliver's Ironsides might easily chase a thousand *Cavaliers.*
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. ix, p. 539.

2. A man acting as escort to a woman, especially as a partner in dancing; gallant; as, the women at summer resorts often lack *cavaliers.* **3.** A horseman, especially an armed rider; a knight. **4.** A gay, dashing man; a court gallant. **5.** The crab-plover. **6.** [Rare.] *Mil.* A defensive work within a fortification, rising above the main rampart. [F., < It. *cavaliere*, < LL. *caballarius*, < L. *caballus*, horse.] **cav"a-le'ro†; cav"a-lie'ro†.**
— **cav"a-lier'ish,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like or somewhat like a cavalier or the Cavaliers.— **cav"a-lier'ism,** *n.* The conduct or principles of the Cavaliers; something characteristic of the Cavaliers.— **cav"a-lier'ly.** **I.** *a.* Like or characteristic of a cavalier; haughty. **II.** *adv.* After the manner of a cavalier; haughtily; arrogantly.
— **cav"a-lier'ship,** *n.* The condition of a cavalier.

Ca"va"lier'2, 1 kə"və"lyē'; 2 cä"vä"lye', *n.* **1. Jean** (11/23 1681–5/17 1740), a French peasant; leader of the Camisard revolt, 1702–1704; entered service of England; made governor of Jersey. **2.** A county in North Dakota; 1,512 sq. m.; county-seat, Langdon.

ca"va-lie're ser-ven'te, 1 kā"və-lyē'rē ser-ven'tē; 2 cä"vä-lye'rę sĕr-vĕn'tę. [It.; literally, gentleman-in-waiting.] Same as CICISBEO, 1: a euphemism.

Ca"va-li-e'rɪ, 1 kā"və-lī-ē'rī; 2 cä"vä-lī-ę'rī, **Bonaventura** (1598–12/21 1647). An Italian geometer.

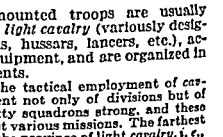
cav"al-lard', 1 kav'əl-yārd'; 2 căv'al-yärd', *n.* **1.** [S. W. U. S.] A caravan of pack-horses or -mules. **2.** [Sp. Am.] An extra number of horses, as for a train, used as remounts to replace those worn on the road; also, any herd of horses. [< Sp. *caballada*, < *caballo*, < L. *caballus*, horse.] **cav"a-yard'†; cav"l-ar'de†.**

Ca"val-le-ri'a Rus"ti-ca'na, 1 kā'vəl-lē-rī'ə rus'tī-kā'nə; 2 cä'väl-lę-rī'ä rus'tī-cä'nä. A one-act prize opera of rustic life in Sicily, the music of which was written by Pietro Mascagni and the book by G. Targioni-Tozzetti and G. Menasci; first produced in Rome, May 17, 1890.

Ca"val-li'ni, 1 kā'vəl-lī'nɪ; 2 cä'väl-lī'ni, **Pietro** (1259?–1344?). A Roman painter; sculptor; *Crucifixion*, at Assisi.

Ca-val'lo, 1 kə-vāl'lo; 2 cä-väl'lo, *n.* **1. Tiberio** (2/10 1749–12/21 1809), an Italian physicist; *Treatise on Electricity*, 1777; *Magnetism*, 1787. **2.** A cape in Italy, Straits of Messina.

ca-val'ly, 1 kə-val'ɪ; 2 cə-väl'y, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A carangoid fish of the genus *Caranx*, especially the horse-crevallé (*Caranx hippos*) of the American North Atlantic. **2.** One of other carangoid fishes. **3.** The cero. [< Sp. *caballa*, horse-mackerel, < *caballo*; see CAVALLARD.] **ca-val'la‡; ca-val'li‡.**


The Cavally or Crevallé (*Caranx hippos*). 1/20

cav'al-ry, 1 kav'əl-rɪ; 2 căv'al-ry, *n.* **1.** Collectively, troops trained primarily to maneuver and fight on horseback; that arm of the military service consisting of mounted soldiers: distinguished from *mounted infantry*, which employs the horse to expedite transportation instead of for direct attack.

In European countries mounted troops are usually divided into *heavy cavalry* and *light cavalry* (variously designated as cuirassiers, dragoons, hussars, lancers, etc.), according to their weight and equipment, and are organized in troops, squadrons, and regiments.

The views now current as to the tactical employment of *cavalry* contemplate the employment not only of divisions but of whole *cavalry* corps, forty to sixty squadrons strong, and these may be called on to fulfil the most various missions. The farthest and swiftest reconnaissances are the province of light *cavalry*, i. e., hussars, the most obstinate attack and defence of localities, the task of dragoons, and the decisive charges on the battle-field essentially the duty of the heavy *cavalry.*
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. v, p. 570.

2. Riders, horsemen, or horses, collectively. **3.** An old form of checkers. **4†.** Knights collectively; knighthood; chivalry; also, horsemanship. See MOUNTED INFANTRY. [< F. *cavallerie*, < It. *cavalleria*, < *cavaliere*; see CAVALIER.] **cav'al-la[or -le]-rie†; cav'el-rie†.**— **cavalry bone** (*Med.*), an ossification of the tendon of the adductor magnus, a muscle of the thigh, sometimes seen in those that ride much.

cav'al-ry-man, 1 kav'əl-rɪ-man; 2 căv'al-ry-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A soldier belonging to the mounted arm of the service, as a dragoon, lancer, hussar, etc.

ca'van1, 1 kā'van; 2 cä'vän, *n.* [P. I.] A measure of rice equal to 75 liters: native term.

Cav'an2, 1 kav'ən; 2 căv'an, *n.* **1.** A county in Ulster province, Ireland; 746 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Ca"var-ze're, 1 kā'vər-zē'rē; 2 cä'vär-zę'rę, *n.* A town in Venezia province, Italy.

cav'a-scope, 1 kav'ə-skōp; 2 căv'a-scōp, *n.* A physician's instrument to light up a cavity, as the throat, for examination. [< L. *cavus*, hollow, + -SCOPE.]

Cav"a-si'na, 1 kav'ə-sɑɪ'nə; 2 căv'a-sī'na, *n.* [California.] A carangoid fish, the yellowtail (*Seriola lalandi*).

ca-vass', *n.* Same as KAVASS.

ca'vate, 1 kē'vēt; 2 cā'vāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To hollow out; excavate. [< L. *cavatus*, pp. of *caro*, < *cavus*, hollow.]
— **ca'vate,** *a.* Hollowed out. **ca'vat-ed†.**— **cavate dwelling,** an artificial cave-home of savages, abundant in New Mexico and Arizona.

ca"va-ti'na, 1 kä"vą-ti'ną; 2 cä"vä-ti'nä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A short and simple form of aria: strictly, a song without a second part or da capo. **ca-va'ta‡; ca-va-ti'ne‡.**

ca-va'tion, 1 kē-vē'shən; 2 cā-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or result of excavating, as for cellars or foundations; excavation. **2.** *Fencing.* A method of avoiding a thrust by making a hollow or bend of the body where the point was aimed. **ca-vai'son‡; ca-va'sion‡; ca-va'zion‡.**

cave[1], 1 kēv; 2 cāv, *v.* [CAVED; CAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hollow out; cause to fall in or down, or to become hollowed by a partial falling away. **2.** To place in or as in a cave. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fall in or down, or give way, as when undermined; have the sides or top fall in or down; as, the bank *caved* suddenly. **2.** [Colloq.] To give way; back down; yield; as, when pressure came he soon *caved.* **3.** [Rare.] To live or lurk in a cave. **4.** [Eng.] To form a political cabal. See CAVE[1], *n.*, 4.— **to cave in.** [Colloq.] **1.** To yield utterly; give up. **2.** To fall in or down as when undermined; cause to fall in, as by undermining.

cave[2], *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To toss or throw up; push; especially, to toss (the horns, head, etc.) haughtily, or clumsily, as cattle. **2.** To tilt; overturn; also, to set up in a tilted position. **3.** To separate, as grain from chaff, by tossing or raking; also, to thresh.

II. *i.* **1.** To fall heavily or helplessly. **2.** To move swiftly; rush; plunge; toss. **3.** [S. W. U. S.] To become enraged; also, to utter wildly; rant.

cave[1], *n.* **1.** A natural cavity, recess, chamber, or series of chambers and galleries beneath the surface of the earth, within a mountain, a ledge of rocks, etc.: sometimes a similar cavity artificially excavated.

Caves occur in calcareous, gypseous, and igneous strata, and are often formed by the constant flow of water following natural fissures or lines of cleavage in the rocks.

Umbrageous grots and *caves* Of cool recess.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 257.

2. [Local.] A cellar or underground room. **3.** The ash-pit in a glass-furnace. **4.** A falling in or falling away, literal or figurative; a breaking or backing down; yielding; concession; secession. **5.** [C-] *Eng. Polit.* A member of the Cave party. See ADULLAMITE. **6.** The ante or stake in certain games of cards. **7.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] The chaff of grain. **8.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A large, awkward foot. **9†.** Any hollow or cavity. [F., < L. *carea,* < *cavus,* hollow.] **kaave†.** Syn.: see HOLE.

— cave'-dwell"er, *n.* **1.** A member of one of the savage races supposed to have inhabited the caves of western Europe in Paleolithic times; a troglodyte. **c.-keeper‡; cave'-man‡. 2.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Hussites that arose in Prague in the 15th century, and lurked in caves to escape persecution.— **c.-dwelling,** *n.* A natural or artificial underground home; in the Colorado basin, a cliff-dwelling. See CLIFF-DWELLING.— **c.-hunter,** *n.* One who searches for and makes a study of prehistoric caves and their inhabitants.— **c.-in,** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A complete failure, moral, physical, or financial. **2.** The act or process of caving in; the site where earth or the like has fallen in or down.— **C. of Mammon,** in Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* the abode of the god of wealth.— **C. of Montesinos,** in Cervantes's *Don Quixote,* a cave in La Mancha, said to have been the abode of a French legendary hero named Montesinos; Don Quixote visited it.— **c. period,** that part of the Paleolithic age of western Europe when man dwelt in caves.

Other compounds with *cave* as the first element are used to name something (1) found fossilized in caves; as, **cave-bear** (*Ursus spelæus*), **c.-hyena** (*Hyæna spelæus*), **c.-lion** (probably *Felis leo*); (2) inhabiting caves; as, **c.-cricket** (*Hadenœcus*), **c.-fish** (an amblyopsid), **c.-swallow** (*Htrundo pœciloma*); (3) inscribed on the walls of caves: as, **c.-drawing.** (the head or a limb.

cave[2], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] An ungainly toss or push, as of

Cave[3], *n.* **1. Edward** (?/₂₁1691–¹/₁₀1754), an English printer; founded *Gentleman's Magazine,* 1731; patron of Dr. Johnson. **2. George, Viscount Cave** (?/₂₁1856–), an English lawyer and statesman; Home Secretary (1916–1919); Lord Chancellor (1922–1924).

ca've-a, 1 kē'vi-ə; 2 cā've-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] The auditorium of an ancient theater or amphitheater; also, a cave, den, or enclosure for animals, as under an amphitheater.

ca-veach', 1 cə-vich'; 2 ca-vēch', *n.* [W. Ind.] Mackerel or other fish cut up, pickled, and fried in oil, as in the West Indies.— **ca-veach',** *tr.* To make into or treat like caveach.

ca-vear', 1 kə-vir'; 2 ca-vēr', *n.* [Sp.] An old Spanish coin.

ca've-at, 1 kē'vi-at; 2 cā've-ăt, *vi.* **1.** *Law.* To enter or file a caveat. **2.** *Fencing.* To shift a sword from one side to the other of the adverse sword.— **ca've-a"tor,** *n.* One who enters or files a caveat.

ca've-at, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A formal notification to a court or ministerial officer warning him from taking some particular step till the notifier is heard; a caution; warning; as, a *caveat* filed against the probate of a will. **2.** [U. S.] A description of an invention not fully perfected, formerly filed in the private archives of the Patent Office, which entitled the person filing it to three months' notice before the issuing of a patent for a like invention to another; discontinued July, 1910. See PATENT RIGHT. **3.** [Eng.] A notice filed by a person in opposition to the application for renewal of a patent. **4.** A gentle reproof; warning. **5†.** Precaution; stipulation. [L., let him beware; 3d per. s. pres. subj. of *careo,* beware.]—**caveat emptor** [L.] (*Law*), literally, let the purchaser beware: a legal maxim which implies that in the absence of a warranty, express or implied, a purchaser must see that goods which he purchases are what they purport to be, the purchase being made at his risk.

cave'-bear", c.-cricket, c.-dweller, etc. See under CAVE[1], *n.*

cav'el[1], 1 kav'el; 2 cāv'ĕl, *v.* [Dial., Eng., or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To assign by lot. **II.** *i.* To cast lots.

cav'el[2], *v.* Same as CAVIL, *v.*

cav'el[3], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** Lot cast or assigned; allotted portion, especially of land or other property; joint lot or share. **2.** A staff formerly used in casting lots. **3.** A sneaking, despicable person. **cav'il‡; kev'el‡; kev'il‡.**

cav'el[4], *n.* **1.** Same as CAVIL[2], *n.*, 1. **2.** A stone-masons' spalling-ax having a flat face and a pointed peen; a jedding-ax. **3†.** A bit; gag. [< Ice. *kefli,* stick; gag; *kafli,* bit.]— **cav'el-head",** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A top rising above the gunwale and used as a cavel. **2.** Any projecting end of timber.

cave'let, 1 kēv'let; 2 cāv'lĕt, *n.* [Rare.] A miniature cave.

Ca"re-ller', 1 ka"ve-lyĕ'; 2 cā've-lyĕ'. **Pierre Jules** (²/₂₁1814–¹/₂₁1894). A French sculptor.

Cav'ell, 1 kav'l; 2 cāv'l. **Edith Louisa** (¹²/₂1865–¹⁶/₁₂1915). English nurse, head of the Surgical Institute, Brussels; shot by order of the Imperial German Council of War, for succoring fugitives during the World War.

cav'en-dish[1], 1 kav'en-dish; 2 cāv'ĕn-dish, *n.* A brand of American chewing- or smoking-tobacco, prepared for use by softening, sweetening with molasses, and pressing into plugs; negro-head. [< *Cavendish,* the maker.]

Cav'en-dish[2], *n.* **1. Charles** (³/₁₀1620–⁷/₂₁1643), an English royalist general; defeated Parliamentarians at Donnington, 1643; killed at Gainsborough. **2. Frederick, Lord** (¹¹/₂₂ 1836–⁶/₂1882), an English statesman; chief secretary for Ireland; assassinated in Phœnix Park, Dublin. **3. George** (1500?–1561?), biographer of Cardinal Wolsey; served Wolsey in capacity of confidential attendant, from beginning to end of his career. **4. Henry** (¹⁰/₁₀1731?–³/₁₀1810), an English chemist; physicist; born at Nice; demonstrated the composition of air, 1783, and water, 1784. **5. Sir Thomas** (1564–1592), 2d English circumnavigator, 1586–1588. **Can'dish‡. 6. William** (1592–¹²/₁₀1676), duke of Newcastle. See NEWCASTLE. **7.** Pseudonym of Henry Jones, an English writer on whist, 1831–²/₁₀1899. **8.** A town in Windsor county, Vt.— **Cavendish experiment,** a method of determining the force of gravitation exercised between small bodies, first demonstrated by Henry Cavendish in 1797 with a form of torsion-balance.— **C. hand** (*Whist*), one consisting of four trumps and three cards of each plain suit.— **C. lead** (*Whist*), the leading trumps from a Cavendish hand.

"Cavendish"[3], *n.* See JONES, HENRY.

cave period. See under CAVE[1], *n.*

cav'er[1], 1 kēv'ər; 2 cāv'er, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A thief who steals ore or coal at a mine, or the officer appointed to guard a mine.

cav'er[2], *n.* [Scot.] A gentle breeze.

cav'ern, 1 kav'ərn; 2 cāv'ern, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make like a cavern; excavate; hollow out. **2.** To enclose, shut up, or place in or as in a cavern.

II. *i.* To dwell or lurk in or as in a cavern.

cav'ern, *n.* **1.** A large natural underground cavity or cave; a den; any cavity.

In any great district of *caverns,* we usually have the underground spaces divided into distinct classes.
N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth, Caverns* p. 114. [s. 1889.]

2†. Any cavity; specif., that of the ear or the frontal sinus. [< L. *caverna,* < *cavus,* hollow.] Syn.: see HOLE.

cav'ern-al, *a.* [Rare.] Cavernous.

cav'erned, } 1 kav'ərnd; 2 cāv'ernd, *a.* **1.** Having,
cav'ernd[3], } containing, or penetrated by a cavern or caverns; having the form of a cavern; hollowed out. **2.** Inhabiting or ensconced or shut up in or as in a cavern.

cav"er-nic'o-lous, 1 kav"ər-nik'o-lus; 2 cāv'er-nĭc'o-lŭs, *a.* Inhabiting caves. [< L. *caverna,* cavern, + *colo,* dwell.]

cav"ern-i'tis, 1 kav"ərn-ai'tis *or* -i'tis; 2 cāv"ern-i'tis *or* -ī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the corpora cavernosa of the penis.

cav"er-no'ma, 1 kav"ər-nō'mə; 2 cāv"er-nō'ma, *n. Pathol.* A cavernous vascular tumor. See ANGIOMA.

cav'ern-ous, 1 kav'ərn-us; 2 cāv'ern-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or containing caverns; formed into or situated in a cavern or caverns; like a cavern; hollow; sunken; deep-set; as, *cavernous* regions.

Carlyle, speaking of his [Webster's] large, dark, and *cavernous* eyes, overhung by shaggy brows, said that, when in repose, they were 'like blast furnaces blown out.'
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 11, p. 323. [s. c. a. 1879.]

2. Full of cavities; of a porous texture, as coral or sponge. **3.** Sounding as if issuing from a hollow place; as, a *cavernous* roar. **4.** *Anat.* (1) Divided into small spaces by intersecting trabeculæ. (2) Of, pertaining to, or situated near the cavernous body or sinus. [< L. *cavernosus,* < *caverna;* see CAVERN, *n.*] **cav'ern-ose‡.**

— cavernous body, one of the rod-like masses of erectile tissue, with cavities distensible by blood, found in the penis or clitoris; a corpus cavernosum.— **c. plexus,** a plexus of the sympathetic nerve-system, lying in the cavernous sinus of the cranium.— **c. sinus,** a large venous channel at the base of the brain on the sphenoid bone. Its cavity is crossed by many trabeculæ, which retard the flow of the blood. See illus. under SINUS.— **c. voice** (*Med.*), a hollow sound of the voice heard on auscultation of a chest containing cavities or dilated bronchi.— **c. whisper,** in auscultation, a blowing sound indicative of cavities in the lungs, heard when the patient whispers.— **cav'ern-ous-ly,** *adv.*

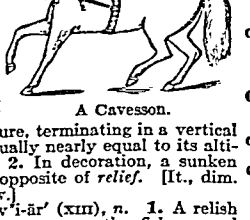
Cav"er-nu-lar'i-dæ, 1 kav"ər-niu-lar'i-di; 2 cav"er-nūlār'i-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of veretillieous polyps of the order *Alcyonaria,* having long spicules. [< L. *caternula;* see CAVERNULE.]

cav'er-nule, 1 kav'ər-niūl; 2 cāv'er-nūl, *n.* A small cavity. [< L. *caternula,* dim. of *caverna;* see CAVERN, *n.*]— **cav'er-nu-lat"ed, ca-ver'nu-lous,** *a.* Formed into or permeated or marked by minute cavities.

Cav'er-sham, 1 kav'ər-shəm; 2 cāv'er-sham, *n.* **1.** A town in Oxfordshire, England. **2.** A borough of South Island, New Zealand.

Ca'ver-y, 1 kē'vər-i; 2 ca'ver-y, *n.* Same as KAVERI.

cav'es-son, 1 kav'ə-sən; 2 cāv'ĕ-son, *n.* [F.] A headstall furnished with a nose-band having rings attached for a rein or cord by which the trainer on foot directs a horse in circles about him. **caus'son‡; cav'e-zon‡.**


A Cavesson.

cave'swal"low, *n.* See under CAVE[1], *n.*

ca-vet'to, 1 ka-vet'to; 2 cā-vĕt'to, *n.* [-TI, 1 -ti; 2 -tī, or -TOS, 1 -toz; 2 -tōs, *pl.*] *Arch.* **1.** A molding having a concave profile of not more than 90° curvature, terminating in a vertical fillet, with a projection usually nearly equal to its altitude. See CORINTHIAN. **2.** In decoration, a sunken or impressed design: the opposite of *relief.* [It., dim. of *cavo,* < L. *carus,* hollow.]

cav"i-ar', 1 kav'i-ār'; 2 cāv'i-ār' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A relish consisting of the roe of the sturgeon or other fish, pressed and salted, especially as prepared in Russia. **2.** Something choice that the vulgar taste does not appreciate, as a play. SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act ii, sc. 2. [< F. *caviar,* < It. *caviale,* < Turk. *khāryār.*] **cav"i-are'‡; cav"i-ar'y†; ka-vire'‡.**

cav'i-corn, 1 kav'i-kōrn; 2 cāv'i-cōrn. **I.** *a.* Having hollow horns; of or pertaining to the *Caricornia.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Caricornia.* [< L. *carus,* hollow, + *cornu,* horn.]

Cav"i-cor'ni-a, 1 kav'i-kōr'ni-ə; 2 cāv'i-cōr'ni-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A group of ruminants, embracing those with hollow horns.

ca'vie, 1 kē'vi; 2 cā'vi, *vi.* [CA'VIED; CA'VY-ING.] [Scot. & Eng.] To prance or toss the head.

ca'vie, *n.* [Scot.] A hen-coop; chicken-house. **ca'vey‡.**

Ca-vi'i-dæ, 1 ka-vai'i-di; 2 ca-vī'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of hystricoidean rodents, especially those having long curved paroccipitals, 4 front and 3 hind toes, and molars with few transverse enamel-folds: including the guinea-pigs, etc. **Ca'vi-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [Pg., of Am. Ind. origin.] **Ca-vi'a-dæ‡; Cav'i-dæ‡.— cav'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **cav'i-id,** *n.*— **cav'i-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

cav'il, 1 kav'il; 2 cāv'il, *v.* [-ILED or -ILLED, -ILD[8]; -IL-ING or -IL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To find fault with or object to captiously. **2†.** To do (away) with, or bring (out) by captious objections.

II. *i.* To pick flaws or raise frivolous objections; argue or object captiously.

There is always a disposition, also, to *cavil* at the conduct of those in command.
IRVING *Alhambra, Governor Manco* p. 401. [G. P. P. 1889.]

[< OF. *caviller,* < L. *cavillor,* < *carilla,* jeering.] **cav'el†; cav'ill‡.**

Syn.: see CARP.— Prep.: *at.*— **cav'il-er, cav'il-ler,** *n.*

cav'il[1], *n.* A captious or hypercritical objection; a frivolous, carping argument; also, the raising of such objections; caviling.

He has not only the documents in his pocket, to answer all *cavils,* and to prove all his positions, but he has the eternal reason in his head. EMERSON *Society and Solitude* p. 81. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

cav'il[2], *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A large belaying cleat. (2) A large belaying pin for belaying the topsail halliards on square-rigged vessels. (3) A heavy iron bolt passing through the cable bitts. **2.** same as CAVEL[2], *n.*, 2. **cav'el‡.**

cav'il-ing, 1 kav'il-iŋ; 2 cāv'il-ing, *pa.* Inclined to cavil; carping. **cav'il-ing-ly.** Syn.: see CAPTIOUS.— **cav'il-ing-ly, cav'il-ling-ly,** *adv.*— **cav'il-ing-ness, cav'il-ling-ness,** *n.*

cav'il-ing, *n.* The practise of a caviler; captious fault-finding, arguing, or objecting. **cav"il-la'tion†; cav'il-ling‡.**

All *carilling* against God is wicked.
C. HODGE *Epistle to the Romans* ch. 9, p. 511. [W. M. 1864.]

cav'il-ous, 1 kav'il-us; 2 cāv'il-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Disposed to cavil; captious; quibbling. **cav'il-lous‡; cav'il-some†.— cav'il-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **cav'il-ous-ness,** *n.*

cav'in, 1 kav'in; 2 cāv'in, *n.* [F.] [Rare.] *Fort.* A natural hollow affording shelter, or cover for an approach or attack.

cav'ings, 1 kēv'iŋz; 2 cāv'ings, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Screenings; chaff.

ca-vin'a-wood", 1 kə-vin'ə-wud'; 2 ca-vĭn'a-wo͝od', *n.* The wood of a tree (*Amerimnon nigrum*) of the bean family; Brazilian rosewood.

Ca-vin'ti, 1 ka-vin'ti; 2 cā-vĭn'ti, *n.* A town in La Laguna province, Luzon, P. I.

cav'i-ta-ry, 1 kav'i-tē-ri; 2 cāv'i-tā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having a cavity; hollow; specif., having a body-cavity or intestinal tract, as the threadworms (*Nematoidea*). **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] A cavitary worm.

cav'i-tate, 1 kav'i-tēt; 2 cāv'i-tāt, *tr.* To create a vacuum in agitated air or water, as by a screw propeller or fan. [< CAVITY.]

cav"i-ta'tion, 1 kav'i-tē'shən; 2 cāv'i-tā'shon, *n.* The causing of a vacuum to form about a revolving propeller or fan, thereby reducing its efficiency. Specifically, in marine engineering, a condition in water in which the space immediately in the rear of the propeller-blade of a ship is rendered more or less empty on account of the rapid cleavage of the water by the propeller-blade and the relatively slow action of the water in closing in behind the moving blade.

Ca-vi'te, 1 ka-vi'tē; 2 cā-vī'te, *n.* **1.** A province in Luzon, P. I.; 610 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; a fortified seaport.

Ca-vi'te-el-Vi-e'jo, 1 el-vi-e'ho; 2 ĕl-vi-ĕ'ho, *n.* A town in Cavite province, Luzon, P. I. [cavitary.

cav'i-tied, 1 kav'i-tid; 2 cāv'i-tid, *a.* Having cavities;

cav'i-ty, 1 kav'i-ti; 2 cāv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** A hollow space within a body or thing; a hollow opening; interior, as of a shell or case; hollow; hole.

The brain is that large organized mass which, along with its enveloping membranes, completely fills the *cavity* of the scull.
COMBE *Physiology* ch. 8, p. 232. [n. 1861.]

2. *Naut.* The space or volume below the water-level occupied by a ship's hull. **3.** *Bot.* The depression in the stem end of an apple. [< F. *cavité,* < L. *carus,* hollow.] Syn.: see HOLE.— **atrial cavity,** a peribranchial cavity.— **peribranchial c.,** a space between the outer body and the internal organs, as of a squid.— **splanchnic c.,** one of the great visceral cavities of the body, as the **abdominal c., the thoracic c.,** or the **cranial c.**

ca'vi-ya, 1 kā'vi-ə *or* kav'i-ə; 2 cā'vi-a *or* cāv'i-a, *n.* [W. U. S.] A drove of horses.

Cav"o-li-ni'i-dæ, 1 kav'o-li-ni'i-di; 2 cāv'o-li-nī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of the cosomatous pteropods with a calcareous non-spiral shell and no operculum. **Cav"o-lin'i-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< *Cavolini,* Neapolitan naturalist.]

— cav"o-lin'i-id, *n.*— **cav"o-lin'i-oid,** *a.*

ca'vo-ri-lie'vo, 1 kā'vo-ri-lyĕ'vo; 2 cā'vo-rī-lyĕ'vo, *n.* [-VI, 1 -vi; 2 -vī, *pl.*] [It.] Sculpture made by cutting in intaglio into a flat surface so as to leave the figures standing in relief on a sunken ground. **ca'vo-re-lie'vo†.**

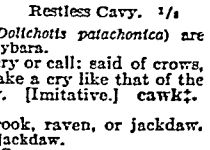
ca-vort', 1 kə-vōrt'; 2 ca-vôrt', *vi.* [Slang, U. S.] To prance about, as a horse; curvet; hence, to bustle about in a showy, important manner. [Perhaps cor. of CURVET.]— **ca-vor'tion,** *n.*

cav'o-scope, 1 kav'o-skōp; 2 cāv'o-scōp, *n. Med.* An electrical apparatus serving to illuminate for examination the cavities of the body. [< L. *carus,* hollow, + SCOPE.]

Ca-vour', 1 ka-vūr'; 2 cā-vur', **Count Camillo Benso di** (¹/₁₀1810–⁶/₁1861). An Italian statesman; first premier of new kingdom of Italy, Apr., 1861.

ca'vum, 1 kē'vum; 2 cā'vŭm, *n.* [CA'VA, 1 kē'və; 2 cā'va, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A cavity of considerable size.

ca'vy, 1 kē'vi; 2 cā'vy, *n.* [-VIES, 1 -viz; 2 -viş, *pl.*] [S. Am. Ind.] A small South-American burrowing cavioid rodent with the tail absent or rudimentary. The guinea-pig (*Cavia cobaya*), the **restless cavy** (*C. porcellus*), which is probably the ancestral form of the guinea-pig, the **southern cavy** (*C. australis*), common on the Patagonian coast, and the hare-like **Patagonian cavy** (*Dolichotis patachonica*) are examples.— **giant cavy,** the capybara.


Restless Cavy. 1/4

caw[1], 1 kō; 2 cą, *vi.* **1.** To cry or call: said of crows, rooks, etc. **2.** To emit or make a cry like that of the crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw. [Imitative.] **cawk‡.**

caw[2], *tr.* [Scot.] To drive.

caw, *n.* The cry of a crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw. **cawk‡.— caw'-daw",** *n.* The jackdaw.

ca-wass', 1 kə-wās'; 2 ca-wäs', *n.* Same as KAVASS.

caw'bawn, 1 kō'bōn; 2 ca'ban, *a.* Of great size; large.

cawd, *pp.* Cawed.

Caw'dor, 1 kɑ'dər *or* -dor; 2 cą'dor, *n.* A parish in Nairnshire and Inverness-shire, Scotland; its castle was the hiding-place of Lord Lovat; is also the reputed place wherein Duncan was murdered by Macbeth. **Cal'der†.**

caw'dy, 1 kō'di; 2 cą'dy, *n.* [Rare.] A caddie; an errand-boy.

cawf, *n.* Same as CAUF.

cawk, *v.* & *n.* See CAW; CAULK.

cawk'er, cawk'y. Same as CAUKER, etc.

cawl, 1 kōl; 2 cąl, *n.* [Cornish.] A fish-basket; creel.

Caw'line, 1 kō'lain; 2 cą'lin, **Sir.** The hero of an old English ballad, who in one version slays a giant soldan and wins the king's daughter, Christabel, and in another (Percy's *Relïques*) is killed by the soldan.

Cawn-pur', 1 kōn-pūr'; 2 cąn-pųr', *n.* **1.** A district in Allahabad division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 2,366 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a manufacturing city; massacre by Nana Sahib, 1857. [porcupine.

caw'quaw, 1 kō'kwō; 2 cą'kwą, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The Canada

Ca"xa-mar'ca, *n.* Same as CAJAMARCA.

ca'xi, *n. Zool.* Same as CAJI. [hão state, Brazil.

Ca"xi-ās', 1 kā'shi-ōsh'; 2 cä'shi-ăsh', *n.* A town in Maran-

Ca'xi-nes, 1 kō'hi-nēs; 2 cä'hi-nęs, *n.* A cape which forms the western point of the Bay of Algiers.

cax'on¹, 1 kaks'ən; 2 căks'on, *n.* A style of wig of the 18th and early part of the 19th century.

cax'on², *n.* A chest of ores ready prepared for refining. [ΟSp., < *caxa*, chest, < L. *capsa*; see CASE², *n.*] **cax'ot.**

Cax'ton, 1 kaks'tən; 2 căks'ton, *n.* **1.** Any book printed by William Caxton, who introduced printing into England. **2.** A style of type imitating that used by Caxton.— **Cax-to'ni-an,** *a.*

Cax'ton, William (1422–1491). An English merchant; scholar; printer; translated and published *The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troyes*, about 1475, the first book printed in English; printed and published *Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, Nov., 1477, first book printed in England.

cay, 1 kē; 2 cā, *n.* A coast reef or sandy islet, as in the Gulf of Mexico. Compare KEY. [< Sp. *cayo*, shoal; of Celtic origin; cp. KEY, quay.]

ca'ya, 1 kā'yɑ; 2 cä'yä, *n.* A species of satinwood obtained from Santo Domingo.

cay'ak, *n.* Same as KAIAK.

Ca-yam'be, 1 kɑ-yūm'bē; 2 cä-yäm'bę, *n.* A mountain in the Andes, Ecuador, South America; 19,186 ft. high.

Ca"ya-pas', 1 kā'yɑ-pōs'; 2 cä'yä-päs', *n.* **1.** A district in Luzon, P. I. **2.** Its capital.

cay-enne', 1 kē-en' *or* kai-en'; 2 cā-ĕn' *or* cȳ-ĕn', *vt.* To put Cayenne pepper into (food) for seasoning.

Cay-enne', } *n.* **1.** Cayenne pepper. See phrase be-
Cay-en'', } low, and also CAPSICUM. **2.** A canary artificially colored red or reddish by feeding with Cayenne pepper before maturity. **3.** A small marine copepod, of reddish color, eaten by various fishes, particularly the mackerel. [< F. *Cayenne*, a town in French Guiana; but cp. Tupi (Braz.) *kyỹnha, qutya.*] — **Cayenne pepper,** a pungent red powder made from the fruit of various capsicums; red pepper.— **cay-enned',** *a.* Spiced with Cayenne; hot.

Cay-enne', *n.* A seaport town on Cayenne island; capital of French Guiana, South America; convict settlement; taken by British, 1809; restored to French, 1814.

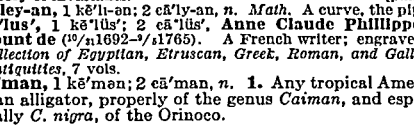
Ca-yey', 1 kɑ-yē'; 2 cä-ye', *n.* A city in Guayama department, Porto Rico.

Cay'ley, 1 kē'li; 2 cā'ly, **Arthur** (⁸/₁₆1821–¹/₂₆1895). An English mathematician and author.— **Cay'ley-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mathematics of Arthur Cayley, as the theory of invariants. [plan.

Cay'ley-an, 1 kē'li-ən; 2 cā'ly-an, *n. Math.* A curve, the pip-

Cay"lus', 1 kē'lūs'; 2 cā'lüs', **Anne Claude Phillippe, Count de** (¹⁰/₂₁1692–⁹/₂₁1765). A French writer; engraver; *Collection of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, Roman, and Gallic Antiquities*, 7 vols.

cay'man, 1 kē'mən; 2 cā'man, *n.* **1.** Any tropical American alligator, properly of the genus *Caiman*, and especially *C. nigra*, of the Orinoco.



Cayman (*Caiman nigra*). 1/60

In Central and South America alligators are represented by five species of the genus *Caiman*, which differs from Alligator by the absence of a bony septum between the nostrils, and the ventral armour is composed of overlapping bony scutes, each of which is formed of two parts united by a suture.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. i, p. 696.

2. Any crocodilian. **3.** A goby (*Gobius soporator*). [< Sp. *caiman*, of Carib. origin.] **cal'man†.**

Cay-mans', 1 kai-manz'; 2 cȳ-mănz', *n. pl.* An island group northwest of Jamaica, British West Indies; 225 sq. m.; attached to Jamaica for government purposes.

cay'nard†, *n.* A worthless fellow; a rascal. **kay'nard†.**

ca'yo, 1 kā'yo; 2 cä'yo, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Same as CAY.

ca"yo-lac', 1 kā'yo-lāk'; 2 cä'yo-läc', *n.* [Malay.] *Bot.* An aromatic tropical tree (*Myristica iners*) yielding a red wood, which is burned for incense in southeastern Asia. **ca"yo-laque'†.**

Cay-or', 1 kai-ōr'; 2 cȳ-ôr', *n.* A maritime state in Senegambia, N. W. Africa; capital, Macaye.

cay'ote, 1 kai'ōt; 2 cȳ'ōt, *n.* Same as COYOTE.

Ca-ys'ter, 1 kē-is'tər; 2 cā-ȳs'ter, *n.* A river in Asia Minor; length, 75 m.; the ruins of Ephesus are near its mouth.

Ca-yu'ga, 1 kɑ-yū'gɑ; 2 ca-yų'gą, *n.* A county in New York; 722 sq. m.; county-seat, Auburn.— **Cayuga lake,** a lake between Cayuga and Seneca counties, N. Y.; length, 38 m.

Ca-yu'gan, 1 kɑ-yū'gən; 2 ca-yų'gan, *a.* & *n.* See GEOLOGICAL CHART, under GEOLOGY.

Ca-yu'gas, *n. pl.* A tribe of Iroquois. See AMERICAN.

cay-use', 1 kai-yūs'; 2 cȳ-yųs', *n.* [Western U. S.] **1.** An Indian pony; a bronco, originally one bred by the Cayuse Indians of eastern Oregon; also, an inferior horse.
You can light your pipe as you let your bridle fall on your *cayuse's* neck. R. F. ZOGBAUM in *Harper's Monthly* July, 1885, p. 192.
2. [C-] A member of a Waïlatpuan tribe of Indians now on an Oregon reservation.

ca"za-dor', 1 kā'zɑ-dōr'; 2 cä'zä-dōr', *n.* [Sp.] A foraging ant: so called in Peru.

Ca-zal'la de la Si-er'ra, 1 kɑ-thāl'yɑ dē lɑ si-er'ɑ; 2 cä-thäl'yä dę lä si-ĕr'ä. A town in Seville province, Spain.

Ca-zem'be, 1 kɑ-zem'bi; 2 ca-zĕm'be, *n.* A country of Africa; ruled by a prince; tributary to king of Molua; 120,000 sq. m.; peopled by savages.

Caz"e-no'vi-a, 1 kaz'i-nō'vi-ə; 2 cāz'e-nō'vi-a, *n.* A village in Madison county, N. Y.

ca-zern', *n.* Same as CASERN.

ca'zi, 1 kā'zi; 2 cä'zi, *n.* One of two high modern officials next to the chief priest of Islam (Sheikh ul Islam) in religious authority. [< Hind. *kāzi*, < Turk. *qadi*, cadi; cp. CADI.] **cau'zi†; ca'zee†.**

ca-zi'mi, 1 kə-zi'mi; 2 ca-zi'mi, *n. Astrol.* The center of the solar disk. A planet was said to be in **cazimi** when in that part of the zodiac comprised within a circle around the sun of twice the sun's diameter. [Cp. Ar. *qalb*, heart, and *shams*, sun.]

ca-zique', 1 kə-zīk'; 2 ca-zīk', *n.* Same as CACIQUE. **ca-zic'†.**

ca'zo, 1 kā'tho; 2 cä'tho, *n.* [Sp.] *Metal.* A copper-bottomed vessel for the amalgamation of silver ores by the caldron process; also, any large vessel of iron or copper.

Ca-zor'la, 1 kɑ-thōr'lɑ; 2 cä-thōr'lä, *n.* A city in Jaen province, Spain.

Ca"zotte', 1 kɑ'zot'; 2 cä'zŏt', **Jacques** (¹⁰/₂₁1720–⁹/₂₁1792). A French poet; romance-writer; guillotined by the terrorists as a Royalist; *Olivier.*

caz'zan, *n.* Same as CASINGS. **caz'zon†.**

caz'zie, *n.* Same as CASSIE¹.

C. B., *abbr.* **1.** See DEGREE. **B. C.³†; B. S.³†; Chir. B.†.** **2.** See ABBREVIATION.

Cb., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

C. B. S., *abbr.* Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.

C. B. U., *abbr. U. S. Naval Code.* Cipher "B" use.

C. C., *abbr.* Calus College; Cape Colony; Catholic Curate; Chess Club; Christ Church; Circuit Court; City Council or Councilor; Civil Court; Clerk of the (Privy) Council; Common Councilman; Consular Clerk; County Clerk; County Commissioner; County Council or Councilor; County Court; Cricket Club; Crown cases; Crown Clerk; Cycling Club.

c. c., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

cc., *abbr.* Chapters.

C.·. C.·., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Celestial Canopy.

C. C. A., *abbr.* Chief Clerk of the Admiralty; Circuit Court of Appeals; County Court of Appeals. [College.

C. C. C., *abbr.* Christ's College; Cambridge; Corpus Christi

C clef. *Mus.* Pitch of the middle C. See CLEF. [Pleas.

C. C. P., *abbr.* Code of Civil Procedure; Court of Common

C. C. R., *abbr.* Crown Cases Reserved.

Cr. P., *abbr.* Code of Criminal Procedure.

C. C. S., *abbr.* Casualty Clearing Station; Ceylon Civil Service.

C. C. U., *abbr. U. S. Naval Code.* Cipher "C" use.

C. D., *abbr.* Chancery Division.

c. d., *abbr.* [It.] *Colla destra* (with the right hand); [L.] *Cum dividendo* (with dividend).

Cd. Cadmium. See ABBREVIATION.

C. d. v., *abbr.* Carte de visite.

C. E., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION; DEGREE.

cead mi'le fail'te, 1 kad mi'lə fəl'tə; 2 cād mē'la fal'te. [Ir.] One hundred thousand welcomes! A Gaelic greeting.

Ce'an, 1 si'ən; 2 cē'an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the isle of Ceos (now Zia), or the poetry of Simonides of Ceos. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ceos.

ce"a-no'thin, 1 si"ə-nō'thin; 2 cē"a-nō'thin, *n.* An alkaloid derived from the redroot (*Ceanothus americanus*).

Ce"a-no'thus, 1 si"ə-nō'thus; 2 cē"a-nō'thŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of North-American shrubs or undershrubs of the buckthorn family — the redroots — having alternate coriaceous, usually entire, 3-nerved leaves, and small white, yellow, or blue flowers in terminal clusters. *C. americanus* is the New Jersey tea. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *keanōthos*, kind of thistle.]

Ce"a-rá', 1 sē"ɑ-rō'; 2 cę"ä-rä', *n.* **1.** A state in Brazil, South America; 40,240 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

ce'a-rin, 1 si'ə-rin; 2 cē'a-rin, *n. Med.* An ointment vehicle made of carnauba wax and ceresin. [< *Ceará*, Brazil, where the wax is found.]

cease, 1 sīs; 2 cęs, *v.* [CEASED, CEAST⁸; CEAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To leave off or discontinue (one's own action): used formerly of passions and emotions also.
Cease, then, this impious rage. MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 845.
2†. To make an end of; put a stop to; stop: used of the action of others, or of conditions.
II. *i.* **1.** To come to an end; stop; as, the pain will *cease* when life *ceases;* the rain will *cease* when the wind changes. **2.** To desist, as from any effort, movement, or action; stop; as, *cease* from striving.
We would have misery cease, Yet will not *cease* from sin.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* act i, sc. 2, st. 42.
3. [Obs. or Rare.] To die; pass away. [< F. *cesser*, < L. *cesso*, freq. of *cedo*, yield.] — Syn.: abstain, bring to an end, come to an end, conclude, desist, discontinue, end, finish, give over, intermit, leave off, pause, quit, refrain, stop. Strains of music may gradually or suddenly *cease.* A man *quits* work on the instant; he may *discontinue* a practise gradually; he *quits* suddenly and completely; he *stops* short in what he may or may not resume; he *pauses* in what he will probably resume. What *intermits* or is *intermitted* returns again; as, a fever that *intermits.* See ABANDON; DIE; FINISH; REST.— Prep.: *from.* [*without.*

cease, *n.* [Archaic.] End; stopping: obsolete except after
O let thy graces *without cease*, Drop from above.
HERBERT *Grace* st. 1.

cease'less, 1 sīs'les; 2 cęs'lĕs, *a.* Continuing without pause or stop; continuous; incessant; endless. Syn.: see CONTINUAL; PERPETUAL.

ceb"a-dil'la, *n.* Same as CEVADILLA.

Ce-be'ra, 1 thē-bē'rɑ; 2 thę-bę'rä, *n.* A cape on the coast of Valencia, Spain.

ce'bi-an, 1 si'bi-ən; 2 cē'bi-an, *a.* Same as CEBINE.

Ceb'i-dæ, 1 seb'i-di; 2 cĕb'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of platyrhine monkeys, either including all the American monkeys or limited to those with 36 teeth. **Ce'bus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kēbos*, long-tailed monkey.] — **ceb'id,** *n.*

Ceb"i-dich-thy'i-dæ, 1 seb"i-dik-thai'i-di; 2 cĕb"i-dic-thȳ'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of blennioidean fishes having an elongated body, a long dorsal with nearly equal spinous and articulated portions, and no ventrals. **Ceb"i-dich'thys,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kēbos*, monkey, + *ichthys*, fish.] — **ceb"i-dich'thy-id,** *n.*— **ceb"i-dich'thy-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Ce-bi'næ, 1 si-bai'ni; 2 ce-bī'nę, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Cebidæ*, especially those with incisors not procliyous, cerebellum covered by cerebrum, and moderate hyoid apparatus. Compare SAPAJOU.— **ce'bine,** *a.* & *n.*

Ceb-lep'y-ri'næ, 1 seb-lep'i-rai'ni; 2 cĕb-lĕp'y-rī'nę, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Campephaginæ.* **Ceb-lep'y-ris,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *keblēpyris*, < *keblē*, head, + *pyr*, fire.] — **ceb-lep'y-rine,** *a.* & *n.*

ce"bo-ce-pha'lic, 1 si"bo-si-fal'ik; 2 cē"bo-ce-făl'ic, *a. Terat.* Monkey-headed. [< Gr. *kēbos*, monkey, + *kephalē*, head.]

ceb'oid, 1 seb'oid; 2 cĕb'ŏid. **I.** *a.* Of, belonging, or pertaining to the *Cebidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Cebidæ.* [< CEBUS + -OID.]

ce'boo, 1 si'bū; 2 cē'bōō, *n.* A Central-American spider-monkey (*Ateles panïscus*).

Ce-bú', 1 sē-bū'; 2 ce-bų', *n.* **1.** An island of the Philippine group; 139 by 24 m.; 1,668 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a pueblo on the E. coast. **3.** A province of Visayos department, including Cebú and 29 adjacent islands, 1,782 sq. m.

ce-bur', 1 sē-būr'; 2 cę-bųr', *n.* [P. I.] An oleaginous decoction composed of the oil of coconut and the acrid milky juice of the shoots and root of *Parameria vulnerarta:* used as a remedy for cutaneous affections and cuts. **cebur balsam†.**

ce'cal, *a.* Same as CÆCAL.

Cec'chi, 1 chek'ki; 2 chĕc'cī, **Giovanni Maria** (¹/₁₄1518–¹⁰/₂₃1587). An Italian dramatist and poet.

ce-cid"i-ol'o-gy, 1 si-sid"i-ol'o-ji; 2 ce-cid"i-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science that treats of cecidia. See CECIDIUM.— **ce-cid"i-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **ce-cid"i-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

ce-cid'i-um, 1 si-sid'i-um; 2 ce-cid'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] An excrescence like a gall produced on vegetable organs by irritation due to insects. [< Gr. *kēkis*, anything bubbling forth.]

Cec"i-do-my'ia, 1 ses'i-do-mai'yə; 2 cĕc'i-do-mȳ'ya, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Cecidomyiidæ.* **2.** [c-] An insect of this genus. [< Gr. *kēkis* (*kēkid-*), gallnut, + *myia*, fly.]

cec"i-do-my'ian, 1 ses'i-do-mai'yən; 2 cĕc'i-do-mȳ'yan. **I.** *a.* Making galls; of or pertaining to the *Cecidomyiidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Cecidomyiidæ.*

Cec"i-do-my-i'i-dæ, 1 ses'i-do-mi-ai'i-di; 2 cĕc'i-do-my-ī'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of nemocerous dipterous insects having wings with very few nerves, and producing galls: including the Hessian-flies and wheat-flies.— **cec"i-do-my'i-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **cec"i-do-my'i-oid,** *a.*— **cec"i-do-my-i'i-dous,** *a.* Related to or resulting from a cecidomyiid, as a gall.

Cec'il, 1 ses'il *or* si'əl; 2 cĕc'il *or* cē'cil, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **D. Ce-cil'il-us,** 1 sē-si'li-us, 2 cę-cī'li-us; **F. Cé"cile',** 1 sē'sil', 2 cę'cil'; **L. Cæ-cil'i-us,** 1 si-sil'i-us, 2 cē-cil'i-ūs. **2. Robert** (1563?–⁹/₂₁1612), earl of Salisbury; an English statesman; son of Lord Burghley; minister to Queen Elizabeth, 1598–1603; to James I., 1603–1612. **3. William** (⁹/₁₁1520–⁸/₂1598), Lord Burghley; an English statesman; Secretary of State for nearly forty years under Elizabeth; introduced in Scott's *Kenilworth.* **4.** A county in Maryland; 360 sq. m.; county-seat, Elkton. [L., blind.]

Ce-cil'i-a, 1 si-sil'i-ə; 2 ce-cil'i-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Cec'i-ly†. Sise'ly, Sis** (dims.). **D. Ce-ci'li-a,** 1 sē-si'li-ə, 2 cę-cī'li-a; **F. Cé"cile',** 1 sē'sil', 2 cę'cil'; **G. Cae-ci'li-a,** 1 tsē-tsi'li-ɑ, 2 tsę-tsī'li-ä; **It. Ce-ci'li-a,** 1 chē-chi'li-ɑ; 2 chę-chī'li-ä; **L. Cæ-cil'i-a,** 1 si-sil'i-ə, 2 cę-cil'i-a; **Sp. Ce-cil'i-a,** 1 thē-thi'li-ɑ, 2 thę-thī'li-ä. **2. Saint** (– 176), supposedly a Roman virgin who suffered martyrdom in Sicily: patroness of music. Her festival falls on Nov. 22. [L., blind.]

Ce"ci-li'i-dæ, etc. Same as CÆCILIIDÆ, etc.

ce'cils, 1 si'əlz; 2 cē'cils, *n. pl.* Meat croquettes. [Perhaps < *Cecil*, proper name.]

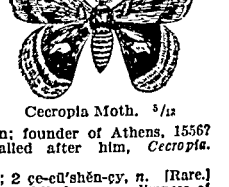
ce'ci-ty, 1 si'si-ti; 2 cē'ci-ty (XIII), *n.* [Rare.] Blindness. **cæ'ci-ty†.** [Caceres province, Spain.

Ce"cla-vin', 1 thē"klɑ-vin'; 2 thę"klä-vīn', *n.* A town of

ce'co-graph, 1 si'ko-graf; 2 cę'co-ġraf, *n.* A writing-apparatus for the use of the blind. [< F. *cécographe*, < L. *cæcus*, blind, + Gr. *graphō*, write.] **chi'ra-gon†.**

Ce"co-mor'phæ, 1 si"ko-mōr'fi; 2 cē"co-mōr'fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of schizognathous birds including the longipennate and tubinarine families. [< Gr. *kēz* (*kēk-*), seabird, + *morphē*, form.] — **ce'co-morph,** *n.*— **ce"co-mor'phic, ce"co-mor'phous,** *a.*

Ce-cro'pi-a, 1 si-krō'pi-ə; 2 ce-crō'pi-a, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American trees of the nettle family, with milky juice. *C. pellata* is the trumpet-tree. **2.** [c-] A bombycid moth (*Platysamia cecropia*). **3.** See CECROPS. [< *Cecrops*, first king of Attica.]



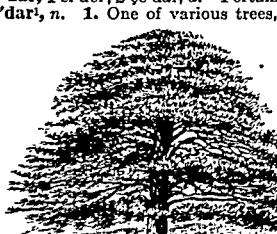
Cecropia Moth. 3/12

Ce'crops, 1 si'kreps; 2 cē'crŏps, *n. Myth.* Legendary first king of Attica: said to have instituted marriage and initiated other practises of civilization; founder of Athens, 1556? B. C.; its citadel was called after him, *Cecropia.* **Ke'krops‡** [Gr.].

ce-cu'tien-cy, 1 si-kiū'shen-si; 2 ce-cū'shĕn-cy, *n.* [Rare.] Partial blindness; tendency to blindness or dimness of sight. [< L. *cæcutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *cæcutio*, be blind, < *cæcus*, blind.]

ce'dar, 1 si'dər; 2 cē'dar, *a.* Pertaining to cedar.

ce'dar, *n.* **1.** One of various trees, mostly of the pine family and fragrant; as, the **common red cedar** (*Juniperus virginiana*), with shreddy bark and red aromatic heart-wood used for lead-pencils; the **white cedar** (either *Thuya occidentalis* or *Chamæcyparis sphæroidea*); the **Washington cedar** or big tree (*Sequoia gigantea.*)



A Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*).

2. A large tree of the genus *Cedrus*, of the pine family, having fascicled evergreen leaves, erect cones with the carpels separating from the axis, and fragrant wood. The **cedar of Lebanon** (*C. libani*), the **deodar** or **Indian cedar** (*C. deodara*), and the **African** or **Mt. Atlas cedar** (*C. atlantica*) are the only species. See DEODAR.
The righteous shall flourish like the palm tree: he shall grow like a *cedar* in Lebanon. *Ps.* xcii, 12.
3. One of various tropical trees of the bead-tree family, as *Cedrela odorata*, the Spanish, Jamaica, or Honduras cedar, the wood of which is used for cigar-boxes. **4.** The wood of the cedar-tree. **5.** In New Zealand, a large tree (*Libocedrus bidwillii*) of the pine family, called **pahautea** by the Maoris, yielding a dark-red, easily worked timber. **6.** In Tasmania, any one of the 3 species of *Arthrotaxis* of the pine family, all known as **pencil-cedars:** (1) *A. cupressoides;* (2) *A. laxifolia;* (3) *A. selaginoides.* **7.** In Australia, any one of various trees differing in family as well as in genus from the true cedars. See phrases and compounds below. [< OF. *cedre*, < L. *cedrus*, < Gr. *kedros*, cedar-tree.]
— **Alaska cedar,** same as YELLOW CYPRESS.— **bastard pencil-c.** [Austral.], *Dysoxylon rufum* of the bead-tree family.— **Bermuda c.,** a juniper (*Juniperus bermudiana*) found in the Bermuda and the Bahama islands. Its wood is dark-

red and hard.— **Brazilian c.**, a tall tropical American tree (*Cedrela fissilis*) having compound leaves, regular flowers, and capsular fruits.— **brown c.** [Austral.], *Ehretia acuminata* of the borage family.— **California c.**, the redwood.— **California post-c.**, the incense-cedar. See under INCENSE.— **canoe-c.**, *n.* A tall tree (*Thuja plicata*) found in river-bottoms in the northwestern United States.— **Cape c.** (*Forestry*), a large tree (*Callitris juniperoides*) of South Africa of the pine family.— **Carolina c.**, the red cedar.— **ce'dar-ap"ple**, *n.* A globular horned excrescence produced on twigs of red cedar by a parasitic rust-fungus of the genus *Gymnosporangium*, which when mature appears in damp weather with bright-orange tentacles arising from a central ball.— **c.-bird**, *n.* The common American waxwing (*Ampelis cedrorum*). It is mainly soft brown, with a tall crest, yellowish flanks, and slate-gray wings, often having red waxy tips to the secondaries. It feeds upon berries of the red cedar, small fruits, etc. **c.-waxwing†.**— **c.-gum**, *n.* **1.** A yellowish resin derived from a South-African coniferous tree (*Callitris arborea*). **2.** A gum resembling acacia obtained from the East-Indian toon.— **c.-nut**, *n.* The edible seed of the stone-pine or Siberian pine (*Pinus cembra*). **cem'bra-nut"†.** — **c.-tineid**, *n.* An insect (*Argyresthia thuiella*), infesting the foliage of the arbor-vitæ.— **Chilean c.**, a valuable timber-tree (*Fitzroya patagonica*) of the pine family, allied to the cypress, of the Island of Chiloe.— **common or red c.** [Austral.], *Cedrela australis*, of the bead-tree family.— **Dominica c.**, a West-Indian tree (*Bignonia leucoxylon*) bearing evergreen leaves and pink flowers.— **feather-leaf c.**, the American arbor-vitæ.— **ground-c.**, *n.* **1.** The false heather. **2.** The trailing Christmas-green.— **Himalayan c.**, the deodar.— **Japan c.** or **Japanese c.**, the sugi (*Cryptomeria japonica*). See CRYPTOMERIA and SUGI.— **Moulmein c.**, toon-wood. See TOON.— **Philippine c.**, same as CALANTAS.— **Port Orford c.**, a very tall ground-cypress (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*) found in Oregon and California. — **prickly c.** **1.** A shrub (*Stylphelia oxycedrus*) of the family *Epacridaceæ*, native in Tasmania and Australia. **2.** The cade.— **rock-c.**, *n.* A pinaceous tree (*Juniperus mexicana*) common in the limestone regions of Texas and Mexico. The wood is hard and is used for fuel, for railroad-ties, and in general construction.— **scrub white c.** [Austral.], *Pentaceras australis* of the rue family.— **yellow c.**, *Rhus rhodanthema* of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*).— **ce'dared**, *a.* Covered with cedars.— **ce'dar-like**, *a.*— **ce'darn**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made of cedar.

And the *cedarn* woods of Maine.
WHITTIER *The Poet and the Children* st. 3.

Ce'dar¹, *n.* **1.** A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Tipton. **2.** A county in Missouri; 497 sq. m.; county-seat, Stockton. **3.** A county in Nebraska; 725 sq. m.; county-seat, Hartington.

Ce'dar-burg, 1 sĭ'dər-bûrg; 2 çē'dar-bûrg, *n.* A city in Ozaukee county, Wis.

Ce'dar Cit'y. A city in Iron county, Utah.

Ce'dar Falls. A city in Blackhawk county, Ia.

Ce'dar Moun'tain. A mountain in Culpeper county, Va.; Confederate victory, Aug. 9, 1862. [Hope province, Africa.

Ce'dar moun'tains. A mountain range in Cape of Good

Ce'dar Rap'ids. A city in Linn county, Ia.; seat of Coe College (Presbyterian), *founded* in 1881.

Ce'dar riv'er. **1.** A river in Minnesota and Iowa; length, 400 m. to Iowa river in Louisa county, Ia. **2.** A river in northern Michigan; length, 100 m. to Green Bay.

Ce'dar-town, 1 sĭ'dər-taun; 2 çē'dar-town, *n.* A town, county-seat of Polk county, Ga.

Ce'dar-ville, 1 sĭ'dər-vĭl; 2 çē'dar-vĭl, *n.* A village in Greene county, O.; seat of Cedarville College (Ref. Presbyterian), founded in 1887.

cede, 1 sīd; 2 çēd, *v.* [CED'ED; CED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To yield or give up; pass title to; transfer: especially of territory and as between nations.

For several years the raids of the old Sac Chieftain upon that portion of his patrimony which he had *ceded* to the United States had kept the settlers . . . in terror. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 87. [c. & co. 1890.]

2. [Rare.] To grant or admit; concede; as, to *cede* the claims of another.

II†. *i.* To give way; yield; be given up or transferred. [< L. *cedo*, yield.] Syn.: see ABANDON; GIVE.

— **ce'dent**, *n.* *Law.* One who transfers or conveys property to another. [M.] — **ced'er**, *n.*

ce-dil'la, 1 sĭ-dĭl'ə; 2 çe-dĭl'a, *n.* *Gram.* A mark under the letter *c* (ç) when it occurs before *a*, *o*, *u*, in some Romance languages, to indicate that it has the sound of *s*, as in French *François* and Portuguese *cabeça*. [Sp., dim. of *zeda*, < L. *zeta*, < Gr. *zēta*, Gr. name of letter *z*.]

Ced'i-moth, 1 sed'ĭ-moth; 2 çĕd'i-môth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ced'mi-hel, 1 sed'mi-hel; 2 çĕd'mi-hĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ced'mon-ites, 1 sed'mən-aits; 2 çĕd'mon-its, *n. pl.* *Bib.* (Douai). [*medica*). **ce'drate†.**

ce'drat, 1 sĭ'drat; 2 çē'drăt, *n.* [F.] The citron (*Citrus*

Ced're-la, 1 sed'rĭ-lə; 2 çĕd're-la, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A small genus of large tropical trees of the family *Meliaceæ*, with mahogany-like wood. *C. odorata* is the Spanish cedar. **2.** [c-] A tree of this genus. [< L. *cedrelate*, < Gr. *kedrelatē*, < *kedros*, cedar, < *elate*, silver fir.]

Ced"re-la'ce-æ, 1 sed'rĭ-lē'sĭ-ī; 2 çĕd're-lā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs, mostly tropical, the mahogany family: formerly used. See MELIACEÆ. [< CEDRELA.]

Ce-drel'e-æ†. — **ced"re-la'ceous**, *a.* — **ced're-lad**, *n.* A plant of this family.

ce'drene, 1 sĭ'drĭn; 2 çē'drēn, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A yellowish or greenish oily hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{24}$) contained in oil of sage. **2.** Any hydrocarbon with the formula $C_{15}H_{24}$, with optical properties resembling those of the terpenes, contained in various essential oils, as those of calamus, cascarilla, cedar patchouli, rosewood, etc. [< L. *cedrus*, CEDAR.] **ce'dren†.**

Ced'ric, 1 sed'rĭk *or* ked'rĭk; 2 çĕd'rĭc *or* çēd'rĭc, *n.* In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, Ivanhoe's father, the Saxon thane of Rotherwood.

ce'drin, 1 sĭ'drĭn; 2 çē'drin, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter crystalline compound contained in cedron, of which it is supposed to be the active principle. **ce'drinet.**

ce'drine, 1 sĭ'drin; 2 çe'drin (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining **ce'drin**², } to cedar. [NONE.

ced'ri-ret, 1 sed'rĭ-ret; 2 çĕd'rĭ-rĕt, *n.* Same as CERUIG-

ce'dri-um, 1 sĭ'drĭ-ŭm; 2 çē'dri-ŭm, *n.* [L.] The resinous exudation from the cedar, used by the Egyptians in embalming.

ce'dron¹, 1 sĭ'drən; 2 çē'dron, *n.* A small tree (*Simaba cedron*) of the quassia family of New Granada and Central America; also, its fruit (drupe), with one large intensely bitter almond-like seed, used for snake-bites, intermittent fever, etc. [< CEDRUS.]

Ce'dron², 1 sĭ'drən; 2 çē'dron, *n.* *Bib.* (Apoc.). *1 Mac.* xv, 39.

Ce'drus, 1 sĭ'drŭs; 2 çē'drŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of large Old World evergreen trees of the pine family. See CEDAR, 2. [L.; see CEDAR.] [cedar.

ce'dry, 1 sĭ'dri; 2 çē'dry, *a.* *Bot.* Like or pertaining to **ced'ū-la**, 1 sed'yu-lə *or* (*Sp.*) thē'du-la; 2 çĕd-yu-la *or* (*Sp.*) thē'du-lä, *n.* **1.** *Sp. Law.* A bill, order, or written obligation for the payment of money. **2.** [S. Am.] (1) An obligation of the government. (2) One of certain securities, as mortgage-bonds on lands, issued by national and provincial fiscal institutions, and circulating as money. **3.** [P. I.] (1) A personal registration tax certificate. (2) Personal registration tax. **4.** *Old Eng. Law.* A schedule.

— **cedula personal**, a certificate of identification: used in the Philippines.— **c. real** [Sp.], literally, royal seal; a document issuing from the royal chancery; king's writ; also, royal letters patent.

ced'u-ous†, *a.* Fit for felling.

cee, 1 sĭ; 2 çē, *n.* The letter c.

Ce-el'a-tha, 1 sĭ-el'ə-thə; 2 çe-ĕl'a-tha, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

ce-fa'lo, 1 sĭ-fā'lo; 2 çe-fā'lo, *n.* [Sp.] A fish, the striped mullet. See MULLET¹, *n.*, 1.

Ce"fa-lu', 1 chē"fa-lū'; 2 chę"fä-lų', *n.* A seaport town in Palermo province, Italy. [Italy.

Ce'glie, 1 chē'lyē; 2 chę'lyę, *n.* A city in Lecce province,

Ce"he-gin', 1 thē"ē-hĭn'; 2 thę"e-hĭn', *n.* A town in Murcia province, Spain.

ce'i-ba, 1 sĭ'i-bə; 2 çē'i-ba, *n.* [Sp.] *Bot.* **1.** A West-Indian and Mexican species (*Ceiba pentandra*), the ceiba-tree, god-tree, or silk-cotton tree. It has a large buttressed trunk, digitate leaves and campanulate flowers, followed by pods containing seeds covered with a cottony fiber. This is the kapok of commerce, the ceibo and pochote of Mexico and Central America, and the Bombay cotton of India. In this last country and in West Africa the tree is cultivated. *C. occidentalis* is grown for ornament. **2.** [C-] A genus of tropical American trees belonging to the family *Bombaceæ*. They are distinguished by the rose-colored or white flowers with stamens having fine branches at the top, each one bearing two or three anthers.— **Bombay ceiba**, the silk-cotton tree.

ceil, 1 sĭl; 2 çēl, *tt.* **1.** To furnish with a ceiling; line the roof of; roof; as, to *ceil* a room with plaster or wood. **2.** To sheathe internally; line, as a ship or an apartment, with wood, plaster, marble, or the like. **3†.** To cover with a canopy, tapestry, etc. [< F. *ciel*, < L. *cælum*, heaven.] **seele†**; **sellet.**

ceil, *n.* [Rare.] Ceiling; canopy.

Cei-la, 1 sĭ'lə; 2 çē'la, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Cei'lan, 1 sĭ'lən; 2 çē'lan, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 15.

ceild, *pp.* Celled. S. S.

ceil'ing, 1 sĭl'ĭŋ; 2 çēl'ing, *n.* **1.** The overhead covering of a room or apartment, which hides the joists or rafters above: commonly of laths and plaster.

The *ceiling* is arched and lofty.
IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 334. [G. P. P. 1860.]

2. Internal sheathing, especially of a roof or covering surface, as the sheathing of a car-roof. **3.** *Naut.* That part of the inside skin of a vessel between the deck-beams and the limber-strakes on each side of the keelson, composed of plank-strakes, and including those (1) between the clamps and the waterways on the berth-deck, (2) between the thick strakes and clamps, and (3) between the thick clamps and the bilge-strakes. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Wainscoting. **5†.** A canopy; tapestry; hangings. **seel'ing†**; **siel'ing†.** — **ceil'ing-joist"**, *n.* A small rectangular joist fastened transversely below a floor joist, to which the laths are nailed.— **c.-plate**, *n.* A metal ring fitted around a pipe where it comes in contact with the ceiling.— **ceil'inged**, *a.* Having a ceiling.

cein'ture, 1 saṅ'tūr; 2 çăṅ'tūr, *n.* [F.] A cincture. **ceintt**; **ceintet.**

ce'ja, 1 sē'hə; 2 çe'hä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A thick growth of shrubs extending in a long, narrow ridge. [Sp., < L. *ciltum*, eyebrow.]

Cel., **Cels.**, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

cel., *abbr.* Celebrated.

cel'a-don¹, 1 sel'ə-dən; 2 çĕl'a-dŏn, *n.* **1.** A pale-green or grayish-green color; sea-green. **2.** Porcelain of this color: sometimes characterized, as **celadon fleuré** [F.], literally, flowered celadon, from the raised flower-like decorations it bears. [< F. *céladon*, sea-green color, sentimental lover, < L. *Celadon*, comrade of Phineus, < Gr. *keladōn*, roaring, < *kelados*, noise.]

Cel'a-don², *n.* In Thomson's *Seasons*, the lover of Amelia, who is struck dead by lightning while in his arms: used poetically for any rustic lover.

cel'a-don-ite, 1 sel'ə-don-ait; 2 çĕl'a-dŏn-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A green earthy silicate. [< CELADON.] **green earth of Verona†.**

Ce-læ'no, 1 sĭ-lĭ'no; 2 çe-lē'no, *n.* *Classic Myth.* **1.** A Harpy, the third. **2.** One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione.

Cel'a-l, 1 sel'ə-al; 2 çĕl'a-l, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ce-la'la, 1 sĭ-lē'yə; 2 çe-lä'ya, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ce"la-kov'sky, 1 chē"lə-kov'skĭ; 2 chę"lä-kôv'skў, **Frantisek Ladislaw** (²/₁1799–³/₁1852). A Bohemian poet and philologist. **Cze"la-kow'sky†.**

cel'an-dine, 1 sel'ən-dain; 2 çĕl'an-dīn, *n.* **1.** A European perennial herb (*Chelidonium majus*) of the poppy family, adventive in the United States, with small yellow umbellate flowers, pinnately divided leaves, and a yellow acrid poisonous juice, used for jaundice, etc. and externally for warts, diseases of the eyes, etc. **greater celandinet.** **2.** The pilewort. **lesser c.†.** **3.** The tall meadow-rue (*Thalictrum polygamum*). [< OF. *celidoine*, < LL. *celidonia*, < L. *chelidonia*, < Gr. *chelidonion*, < *chelidōn*, swallow.] **cel'a-dinet**; **cel'en-dinet.**

And out once more in varnish'd glory shine
Thy stars of *celandine*.
TENNYSON *Progress of Spring* st. 3.

ce-la'rent, 1 sĭ-lē'rent; 2 çe-lā'rĕnt, *n.* *Logic.* A valid mood of the first figure. See MOOD¹.

Cel"as-tra'ce-æ, 1 sel"as-trē'sĭ-ī; 2 çĕl"as-trā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of polypetalous trees or shrubs — the staff-tree family — of the order *Sapindales*. The species are mostly tropical, having simple, coriaceous leaves, small regular flowers with imbricated sepals and petals, and 4 or 5 perigynous stamens inserted on a fleshy disk alternately with the petals. It includes 40 genera and about 400 species. [< CELASTRUS.] — **cel"as-tra'ceous**, **cel"as-trin'e-ous**, *a.*

ce-las'trin, 1 sĭ-las'trĭn; 2 çe-lăs'trin, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound contained in various species of *Celastrus*, as *C. obscurus* and *C. scandens*: believed to be their bitter principle. **ce-las'trinet.**

Ce-las'trus, 1 sĭ-las'trus; 2 çe-lăs'trŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of unarmed, mostly climbing, shrubs or trees of the staff-tree family with tree ovary and arillate seeds. *C. scandens* of North America is the climbing bittersweet, staff-tree, or waxwork. [< Gr. *kēlastros*, an evergreen tree.]

ce-la'tion, 1 sĭ-lē'shən; 2 çe-lā'shon, *n.* Concealment; specif., in law, the concealment of pregnancy or parturition. [< L. *celatus*, pp. of *celo*, conceal.]

cel'a-tive, } 1 sel'ə-tiv; 2 çĕl'a-tĭv, *a.* In animal colora-
cel'a-tive', } tion, serving or fitted to conceal; procryptic or anticryptic.

cel'a-ture, 1 sel'ə-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 çĕl'a-chur *or* -tiūr, *n.* **1.** The art of engraving, chasing, or embossing metals. **2.** Chased or embossed work. [< L. *cælatura*, < *cælo*, carve, < *cædo*, cut.]

-cele, *suffix.* Used in medical terms, signifying a diseased state involving the existence of a tumor; as, gastrocele. [< Gr. *kēlē*, tumor.]

cel'e-be, 1 sel'ĭ-bi; 2 çĕl'e-be, *n.* Same as KELEBE.

Cel'e-bes, 1 sel'ĭ-biz; 2 çĕl'e-bēs, *n.* An island E. of Borneo, Malay Archipelago; 71,470 sq. m.; Dutch possession.— **Cel"e-be'sian subregion** (*Zoögeog.*), a division of the Oriental region taking in Celebes and its outlying islands.

cel'e-bra-blet, *a.* Suitable to be celebrated.

cel'e-brant, 1 sel'ĭ-brənt; 2 çĕl'e-brant, *n.* One who celebrates; especially, the officiating priest, as at the eucharist. [< F. *célébrant*, < L. *celebran(t)-s*, ppr. of *celebro*; see CELEBRATE.]

cel'e-brate, 1 sel'ĭ-brēt; 2 çĕl'e-brāt, *v.* [-BRAT'ED; -BRAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a demonstration of respect or rejoicing because of or in memory of; commemorate or rejoice over, especially by ceremonies or observances; observe; as, to *celebrate* an important anniversary; to *celebrate* a victory.

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. *I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated* by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. JOHN ADAMS in *Familiar Letters, July 3, 1776* p. 193, [H. & H. 1876.]

2. To make known; make famous; sound the praises of, as by song or poem; extol; honor; as, to *celebrate* a *hero*. **3.** *To perform or observe with solemn rites; as,* to *celebrate* the eucharist; to *celebrate* a marriage. **4†.** To execute; as, to *celebrate* a contract. **II.** *i.* To observe the eucharist. [< L. *celebratus*, ppr. of *celebro*, < *celeber*, renowned.]

Syn.: commemorate, keep, observe, solemnize. We *celebrate* the birth, *commemorate* the death of one beloved or honored. We *celebrate* with music and song, with firing of guns and ringing of bells; we *commemorate* by any solemn and thoughtful service, or by a monument or other enduring memorial. We *keep* the Sabbath, *solemnize* a marriage, *observe* an anniversary. We *celebrate* or *observe* the Lord's Supper, in which believers *commemorate* the sufferings and death of Christ.— Ant.: contemn, despise, disregard, forget, ignore, neglect, overlook, profane, violate.— Prep.: we celebrate the day *with* appropriate ceremonies; the victory was celebrated *by* the people, *with* rejoicing.— **cel'e-brat"er**, **cel'e-bra"tor**, *n.*

cel'e-brat"ed, 1 sel'ĭ-brēt"ed; 2 çĕl'e-brāt"ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Famous, as for great achievements or remarkable qualities, etc.; much talked about; well known; distinguished.

Perhaps the earliest literary merchant we have on record is the *celebrated* Athenian law-giver, Solon.
WAYLAND *Pursuit of Knowledge* vol. i, p. 130. [H. 1859.]

2. Performed with customary rites. Syn.: distinguished, eminent, exalted, famed, famous, glorious, illustrious, noted, renowned.— Ant.: degraded, disgraced, mean, obscure, unknown.— Prep.: celebrated *for* valor; *in* song; *by* poets and historians; *amid* or *among* his contemporaries; *above* his companions.

cel"e-bra'tion, 1 sel'ĭ-brē'shən; 2 çĕl'e-brā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, time, or means of celebrating; as, a Fourth-of-July *celebration*; specif., the ceremonial of the eucharist; as, there will be two *celebrations* on Sunday. **2†.** Celebrity. [< L. *celebratio(n-)*, < *celebratus*; see CELEBRATE.]

cel"e-bra"tive, } 1 sel'ĭ-brē"tĭv; 2 çĕl'e-brā"tĭv, *a.* [Rare.] Of
cel"e-bra"tive', } or pertaining to celebration.

ce-le'bri-ous†, *a.* **1.** Celebrated; renowned. **2.** Crowded; festive; thronged.— **-ly†**, *adv.*— **-ness†**, *n.*

ce-leb'ri-ty, 1 sĭ-leb'rĭ-ti; 2 çe-lĕb'ri-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being celebrated; great distinction; renown; fame. **2.** A celebrated person; a public character. **3†.** A celebration. [< L. *celebritia(t-)s*, < *celeber*, famous.] Syn.: see FAME.

cel'el-minth, 1. sel'el-minth; 2 çĕl'ĕl-minth, *n.* *Zool.* Same as CŒLELMINTH. See CŒLELMINTHA.

Cel"e-o-mor'phæ, 1 sel"ĭ-o-mōr'fĭ; 2 çĕl"e-o-môr'fē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The Woodpeckers as a superfamily of ægithognathous birds. [< Gr. *keleos*, woodpecker, + *morphē*, form.] — **cel"e-o-morph**, *n.*— **cel"e-o-mor'phic**, *a.*

cel'e-res, 1 sel'ĭ-rĭz; 2 çĕl'e-rēş, *n. pl.* *Rom. Antiq.* The king's body-guard of horsemen, who became the equites or knights: a title resumed under the empire. [L., pl. of *celer*, swift.]

ce-ler'i-ac, 1 sĭ-ler'i-ak; 2 çe-lĕr'i-ăc, *n.* *Bot.* A large-rooted variety of celery (*Apium graveolens rapaceum*) of which the root is eaten.

ce-ler'i-ty, 1 sĭ-ler'i-ti; 2 çe-lĕr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Quickness of motion; speed; rapidity: in modern usage chiefly of the actions or movements of living beings, and distinguished from *velocity*.

I like not the French *celerity*,—a new church and state once a week. EMERSON *Rep. Men.* p. 143. [H. M. & Co. 1890.]

The march was made with all possible *celerity*.
P. H. SHERIDAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 15, p. 276. [C. L. W. 1888.]

2†. Velocity. [< F. *célérité*, < L. *celeritas*, < *celer*, swift.] Syn.: dispatch, fleetness, haste, quickness, rapidity, speed, swiftness, velocity.— Ant.: slowness, sluggishness, tardiness.

cel'er-y, 1 sel'ər-i; 2 çĕl'er-y, *n.* *Bot.* A biennial apiaceous herb (*Apium graveolens*) which is native of Eurasia, and cultivated mainly for its leafstalks, which are blanched and eaten. Celery is subject to blight, leaf-spot, rust and other diseases caused by various parasitic fungi, especially *Phyllosticta apii*, *Septoria petroselinii* and *Macrosporium ramulosum*. [< L. *céleri*, < It. *sellari*, < L. *selinon*, < Gr. *selinon*, parsley.] **cel'er-it†**; **cel'or** [or **sel'-ler-y†**; **sal'la-ry†.**— **cel'ery-cat"er-pil"lar**, *n.* The larva of *Papilio polyxenes*, an American butterfly, which attacks celery.— **c.-fly**, *n.* A fly (*Tephritis onoperdinis*), native of Europe, whose larvæ attack the celery-plant and parsnip.— **c.-looper**, *n.* A measuring-worm, the larva of *Autographa simplex*, a common American noctuid moth.

ce-les'ta, 1 sĭ-les'tə; 2 çe-lĕs'ta, *n.* A musical instrument, invented by Victor Mustel of Paris, consisting of a key-board of five octaves and hammers that strike steel plates backed by wooden resonators.

ce-leste', 1 sĭ-lest'; 2 çe-lĕst', *a.* [F.] **1.** Sky-blue: said of ceramic decoration. **2†.** Celestial. **ce-lest'†.**

ce-leste', *n.* **1.** The color sky-blue. **2.** An organ- or harmonium-stop. **3.** A style of soft piano-pedal. [F., see CELESTA.]

Cé"leste', 1 sē"lest'; 2 çę"lĕst', **Madame** (⁸/₁1814–²/₁1882). A French actress and danseuse; made her début in the

U. S., 1829; there married a Mr. Elliot; lived mostly in London after 1837.

Ce-les'ti, 1 chē-les'tī; 2 chę-lĕs'tī, **Andrea** (1637–1706). A Venetian historical and landscape-painter.

ce-les'tial, 1 sı-les'chəl; 2 ȩe-lĕs'chal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sky or heavens; as, *celestial* phenomena. **2.** Of or pertaining to heaven; heavenly; having divine attributes or qualities; divinely excellent. **3.** [C-] Of or pertaining to the Chinese dynasty or dominion; as, the *Celestial* Empire. **4.** In the system of Swedenborg, of or pertaining to one of the three grades or divisions of life: correlated with *spiritual* and *natural*. See SWEDENBORGIANISM. [OF., < L. *cælestis*, < *cælum*, heaven.] **cæ-les'tial†; cœ-les'tial†.** Syn.: aerial, angelic, beatific, divine, elysian, ethereal, godlike, heavenly, spiritual, supernal, supreme.— Ant.: base, beastly, brutal, earthly, human, sublunary, terrestrial, worldly.— **ce-les"ti-al'ı-ty,** *n.* **1.** Heavenliness. **2.** [C-] [Humorous.] A Chinese dignitary.— **ce-les'tial-ize,** *vt.* To make celestial. **ce-les'tial-ise†.**— **ce-les'tial-ly,** *adv.*— **ce-les'tial-ness,** *n.*

ce-les'tial, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of heaven; a heavenly being. **2.** [C-] A Chinese.

The terms Tien-Hwa-Kwoh and Tien-Chao—'Heavenly Flowery Kingdom' and 'Heavenly Dynasty'—are sometimes used, the word 'heavenly' presenting the Chinese idea that the empire is established by the authority of heaven and that the Emperor rules by divine right. This title has given rise to the contemptuous epithet applied to this race by Europeans—'The *Celestials*.' J. L. NEVIUS *China* ch. 1, p. 22. [In. 1869.]

— **Celestial City,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the heavenly Jerusalem; the goal of Christian's pilgrimage.

ce-les'tial-ism, 1 sı-les'chəl-ızm; 2 ȩe-lĕs'chal-ızm, *n.* **1.** A characteristic expression of the Celestials or Chinese. **2.** The dominating features of Celestial or Chinese life embracing religion, ethics, customs, government, etc.

ce-les'tial-ite, 1 sı-les'chəl-ıt; 2 ȩe-lĕs'chal-ıt, *n. Mineral.* A crystalline compound contained in various meteors: once thought to be a sulfohydrocarbon. [< CELESTIAL.]

ce-les'ti-fy†, *vt.* To make heavenly.

cel"es-ti'na, 1 sel"es-taı'nə; 2 çĕl"ĕs-tī'na, *n.* An organ-stop, the bifara. [< L. *cælestinus*, heavenly, < *cælum*, heaven.]

Ce-les'tine, 1 sı-les'tın; 2 ȩe-lĕs'tin, *n.* [F. **Cé"les"tin',** 1 sē"les'tĭn', 2 ȩe"lĕs'tin'.] **1.** One of five popes; especially, **C. V.** (1214?–5/12 1296), resigned the papacy, Dec. 13, 1294, imprisoned by his successor, Boniface VIII.; subsequently canonized. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* (1) A disciple of the Pelagian Cœlestius. **Ce-les'ti-an‡.** (2) A member of a Benedictine order of hermits, whose founder became Pope Celestine V. in 1294. **Cel"es-tin'i-an†; Cœ-les'tine†.**

cel'es-tite, 1 sel'es-taıt; 2 çĕl'ĕs-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, often bluish strontium sulfate ($SrSO_4$) crystallizing in the orthorhombic system and isomorphous with barite. [< L. *cælestis*, heavenly, < *cælum*, sky.] **cæ-les'tine†; cel'es-tine‡.**

ce-les"to-bar'ite, 1 sı-les"to-bar'aıt; 2 ȩe-lĕs"to-băr'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of barite containing strontium. [< CELESTITE + BARITE.]

Cel"e-syr'i-a, 1 sel"ı-sir'ı-ə; 2 çĕl"e-sȳr'i-a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ce'li-a, 1 sī'lı-ə or sī'lyə; 2 çē'lĭ-a or çē'lya, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Cé"lie',** 1 sē"lī'; 2 çę"lī'; It. **Cē'li-a,** 1 chē'lī-a, 2 chę'lī-ä. **2.** In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, the daughter of the usurping duke, Frederick, cousin and companion in exile of Rosalind. **3.** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the mother of Faith, Hope, and Charity; lived in the hospice called Holiness. **Cæ'li-a†.**

ce'li-ac, } sī'lı-ak; 2 çē'lĭ-ăc, *n.* Of or pertaining to
cœ'li-ac, } the abdomen or abdominal cavity. [< L. *cœliacus*, < Gr. *koiliakos*, < *koilia*, stomach, < *koilos*, hollow.]— **celiac axis,** a short arterial trunk arising from the abdominal aorta and supplying the liver, stomach, and spleen. **c. artery†.**— **c. flux,** a diarrheal discharge of chyle and undigested food.— **ce"li-al'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the bowels. **cœ"li-al'gi-a†.**— **ce"li-a'gra,** *n. Pathol.* Abdominal gout. **cœ"li-a'gra†.**

cel'i-ba-cy, 1 sel'ı-bə-sı; 2 çĕl'ĭ-ba-çy (XIII), *n.* The state of an unmarried person or celibate, especially of an unmarried man; abstinence from marriage; as, the *celibacy* of the priesthood. [< L. *cælibatus*, < *cælebs*, unmarried.] **cel'i-bate-ness‡; cel'i-bate-ship†; cœl'i-ba-cy†.**

cel"i-ba-ta'ri-an, 1 sel'ı-ba-tē'rı-ən; 2 çĕl"ĭ-ba-tā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to celibacy; advocating celibacy; unmarried. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] One vowed to or living in celibacy; a bachelor. **cel"i-ba-tair'‡; cel'i-ba-to-ry†.**

cel'i-bate, 1 sel'ı-bēt; 2 çĕl'ĭ-bāt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-BAT'ED; -BAT'ING.] [Rare.] To live or cause to live a life of celibacy.

cel'i-bate, *a.* [Rare.] Unmarried; vowed to remain single. [< F. *célibat*, < L. *cælibatus*; see CELIBACY.] **cel"i-ba-tair'‡; cel"i-ba-taire'‡; ce-lib'i-an†.**

cel'i-bate, *n.* **1.** One who remains unmarried; especially, a man bound to single life by religious vows.

How much we lose, we *celibates*,
Lacking the love of woman, and of child.
TENNYSON *Becket* act v, sc. 2.

2. [Archaic.] The rule of religious celibacy; the class of unmarried clergy and monastics. **cæ'li-bat†; cæ'li-bate†.** — **cel"i-bat'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to celibacy.— **cel'i-ba"tist,** *n.* An advocate of celibacy; a celibate.— **cel'i-ba-to-ry,** *n.* A practiser or advocate of celibacy.

cel"i-dog'ra-phy, *n.* sel'ı-dog'ra-fı; 2 çĕl'ĭ-dŏg'ra-fy, *n. Astron.* The scientific observation and description of spots on the sun or on planets. [< Gr. *kēlis* (*kēlid-*), spot, + -GRAPHY.]— **cel"i-dog'ra-pher,** *n.*

cel'i-do-ny†, 1 sel'ı-do-nı; 2 çĕl'ĭ-do-ny, *n.* A gem fabled as found in the swallow's crop and said to have healing power.

ce"li-ec'to-my, 1 sī"lı-ek'to-mı; 2 çē"lĭ-ĕc'to-my, *n. Surg.* Excision of an abdominal organ.

Cé"li"mène', 1 sē"lī"mēn'; 2 çę"lĭ"mĕn', *n.* In Molière's *Le Misanthrope*, a coquet, co[illegible]ted unsuccessfully by Alceste, the misanthrope.

Ce-li'na, 1 sı-laı'nə; 2 çe-lī'na, *n.* [illegible] village, county-seat of Mercer county, O.

ce"li-o-my-al'gi-a, 1 sī'lı-o-maı-al'[illegible]; 2 çē"lĭ-o-mȳ-ăl'ĝi-a, *n. Pathol.* Pain in the abdominal [illegible]uscles.

ce"li-ot'o-my, 1 sī'lı-et'o-mı; 2 çē"lĭ-[illegible]o-my, *n.* [Gr. *koilia*, cavity, + -TOMY.] Same as LAP[illegible]. (Douai).

Cel'i-ta, 1 sel'ı-tə; 2 çĕl'ĭ-ta, *n.*

ce-li'tis, 1 sı-laı'tıs or -lī'tıs; 2 çę[illegible]'tis *or* -lī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the large intes[illegible]

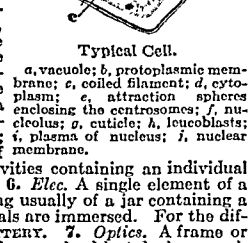
cell, 1 sel; 2 çĕl, *vt.* [Rare.] To [illegible] into or shut up in a cell.

cell, } *n.* **1.** A small, close ro[illegible], as for a recluse or pris-
celr, } oner; a hermit's hut or c[illegible].

EMERSON *Dirge* st. 8.

A *cell* for prayer, a hall for [illegible]

2. *Arch.* See CELLA. **3.** *Biol.* The smallest element of an organized body that manifes[illegible] independent vital activities; a morphological or st[illegible]tural unit. Cells are composed of a jelly-like materi[illegible] (protoplasm), and are also usually provided with an er[illegible]op and a central body (nucleus). The envelop is absent [illegible]he white blood-corpuscles, in some of the lowest organisms, etc., as is the nucleus in certain unicellular organisms. The whole organism in certain lower animals and plants is composed of, and all forms of life originate in, a simple cell, and the tissues of the more developed structure are an aggregate of cells and their products. The cells of the human body are from 1/125 to 1/8000 of an inch in diameter.



Typical Cell.

a, vacuole; *b*, protoplasmic membrane; *c*, coiled filament; *d*, cytoplasm; *e*, attraction spheres enclosing the centrosomes; *f*, nucleolus; *g*, cuticle; *h*, leucoblasts; *i*, plasma of nucleus; *j*, nuclear membrane.

These particles into which all primitive tissues break up are called *cells*.

HUXLEY *Origin of Species* p. 12. [A. 1863.]

4. A small chamber, enclosed space, or cavity, as those bounded by the veins or nervures on the wing-surface of an insect's wing, in the ethmoid bone, in a porous substance, honeycomb, etc.; an areola; a loculus. **5.** One of the cases or cup-like cavities containing an individual zooid, as in polyzoans. **6.** *Elec.* A single element of a voltaic battery, consisting usually of a jar containing a liquid in which two metals are immersed. For the different varieties, see BATTERY. **7.** *Optics.* A frame or shallow box to hold a microscopic object during examination. **8.** One of the ventricular cavities in the brain, formerly supposed to be the seat of special mental faculties. **9.** *A.* linkage. **10.** *Math.* The space within a primitive parallelogram of periods. **11.** *Aero.* Any part of a cellular construction. **12.** *Typog.* (1) One of the series of small rectangular apertures in a braille guide through which are impressed the groups of embossed points representing letters, etc. (2) The rectangular space required for these points. **13.** *Archeol.* The inner space found in megalithic structures which is enclosed by stones and roofed by a slab. **14.** *Spectroscopy.* A glass vessel to hold liquids whose absorption of light is to be studied. **absorption-cell‡. 15.** A water-tight compartment between the inner and outer shell of a steamship. **16.** *Physics.* In kinematics, a combination of links in symmetrical form. **17.** *Engin.* A girder or truss compartment. **18.** *Musical Acoustics.* A four-toned harmonic unit containing a fundamental tone, a fifth and a two-thirds. **19.** A small monastery or nunnery dependent on a larger one. [< OF. *celle*, < L. *cella*, small room.] **cellet.** Syn.: see PRISON.— **adelomorphous cell,** a central cell. See below.— **adhesive c.,** a specialized cell present upon the tentacles of ctenophora and having a glandular character.— **alar c.** (*Cytol.*), a cell at the basal angle of a moss-leaf.— **aluminum c.** (*Elec.*), a cell having aluminum electrodes in a solution of sodium potassium tartrate, citric acid, and alum, serving to rectify an alternating current.— **cadmium c.,** an electric cell having cadmium for its positive element: sometimes employed as a standard of electromotive force.— **ca-nal'-cell",** *n.* Same as NECK-CELL.— **cap-c.,** *n. Bot.* In angiosperms, one of the sister cells in the upper layer of the embryo-sac in the ovule which are compacted as the embryo-sac enlarges and for a time form a cap on its apex.— **c.-bridge,** *n. Bot.* Any of the protoplasmic threads uniting the sieve-tubes.— **c.-formation,** *n.* Same as CYTOGENESIS.— **c.-layer,** *n.* Same as GERM-LAYER.— **c.-mass,** *n.* A close, distinct aggregation of cells.— **c.-nesting,** *n. Med.* The occurrence of pearly bodies or epithelial pearls in epithelioma.— **c.-parasite,** *n.* A microscopic parasite that inhabits a single cell, as a coccidioid protozoan.— **c.-parasitism,** *n.*— **c.-plate,** *n.* A membranous formation appearing in direct cell-division and marking the last stage before final separation of two newly formed protoplasts.— **c.-sap,** *n.* The hyaloplasm or watery fluid of a cell. It constitutes the bulk of the protoplasm.— **cells of Corti,** a form of cells found upon the organ of Corti.— **c.-spot,** *n.* A color-spot found in lepidoptera in the area of the wing-cells.— **c.-tester,** *n. Elec.* An instrument for testing the condition of voltaic cells.— **c. theory,** the theory that the tissues of animals and plants consist of cells which are developed from preexisting cells. — **central c. 1.** *Histol.* One of the columnar cells along the lumen of the gastric glands; believed to secrete pepsinogen. **chief c.‡; peptic c.‡. 2.** *Cytol.* The archegonium venter cell from which the oosphere (ovum) is formed.— **Clark c.** (*Elec.*), a cell adopted as a standard of electromotive force, consisting of mercury and zinc, with mercurous sulfate as the excitant and depolarizer.— **columnar c.** (*Histol.*), a cell whose length is greater than its width, and which usually possesses secretory qualities.— **companion c.** (*Bot.*), any of the cells connected by elongated pores with the phloem sieve-tubes and originating from the same cells as the corresponding sieve-tube segments. Companion cells are filled with granular proteids and occur only in angiosperms. Each cell has a well-marked nucleus.— **contractile c.,** one of the anther-wall cells which, by their sensitiveness to moisture, produce dehiscence of the anther. — **contracting c.,** same as MYOCYTE.— **cuboid c.** (*Histol.*), a cell which is distinguished from pavement and columnar cells by having all its dimensions nearly equal.— **Deiters's cells.** *Anat.* **1.** Peculiar cell-structures between the outer hair-cells of the organ of Corti. **2.** Nucleated cells found at the intersection of the fibers of the white substance of nerves. GOULD, *Med. Dict.* **3.** Cells found in the skeleton-work of the brain and spinal cord, especially in deceased brain-tissue.— **delomorphous c.,** a parietal cell.— **digestive cells,** epithelial cells of hydromedusæ performing the function of digestion and excretion as evidenced by the presence of particles of food and of excrementitious matter in them. Some of these are also vacuolated and possess amœboid properties.— **dry c.** (*Elec.*), a voltaic cell with its electrolyte distributed in plaster or other porous substance.— **dynelectron c.** (*Elec.*), a primary cell so constructed that its action will not take place except at high temperature.— **emigrated c.,** a white blood-corpuscle which has moved from the interior of a capillary into the neighboring tissues.— **ethmoidal cells** (*Anat.*), spaces present in the ethmoid bone which are lined with mucous membrane. — **false c.,** a post-discoidal areola present upon the wings of lepidopterous insects.— **ganglionic c.,** see GANGLION.— **germinal c.,** a large spherical cell of ectodermic origin which undergoes karyokinesis, giving rise to neuroblasts or ganglionic cells.— **giant c.,** any cell of unusual size, particularly a myeloplax or an osteoclast.— **gland c.** (*Anat.*), a secreting cell.— **goblet c.,** one of the peculiar cells that occur on mucous membranes. It becomes enlarged at its free end, and finally ruptures, discharging mucus. **beaker c.‡; chalice c.‡.**— **granule-c.,** *n. Anat.* A variety of pigment-cell characterized by pigment-granules distributed throughout its body and processes.— **gravity-c.,** *n. Elec.* A cell with a zinc electrode in dilute sulfuric acid and a copper electrode in concentrated sulfate solution, the former solution floating on the latter because of its smaller specific gravity. Compare GRAVITY-BATTERY, under BATTERY.— **grove c.,** an elementary galvanic cell consisting of platinum and nitric acid contained in a porous cup as one component, and zinc and dilute sulfuric acid as the other in which the cup is placed. Compare BATTERY.— **Hart's c.,** a contraparallelogram formed of jointed links.— **Hensen's supporting cells,** cells on the outer side of the outermost of Deiters's cells.— **interstitial c.,** a nearly spherical cell found in the ectoderm of hydroid polyps.— **Jacques c.** (*Elec.*), a cell in which the elements are carbon, iron, and fused sodium hydrate.— **Lalande-Chaperon c.** (*Elec.*), a cell having zinc and copper-oxid electrodes in a caustic-soda electrolyte.— **liber-c.,** *n.* A bast-cell.— **Meidinger c.,** a voltaic zinc-copper cell, with magnesium sulfate and copper-sulfate solutions: similar to the Daniell cell.— **parietal cell** (*Anat.*), secreting cells situated between the basement membrane and the central cells of the gastric glands.— **pavement c.** (*Histol.*), a flat, polygonal cell found in epithelium or endothelium.— **Peaucellier c.,** a form of linkage, the first that accurately solved the problem of parallel motion: invented by Lieut. Peaucellier in 1864.— **pericardial c.** (*Entom.*), a cell associated with the hearts of insects and regarded as possessing blood-purifying functions.— **polarization c.** (*Elec.*), an electrolytic cell in which the electrodes are adapted to become polarized upon the passage of a current.— **prickle c.,** one of the cells of the deeper layers of the epidermis, which is beset with peripheral extensions like spines.— **provost-c.,** *n. Mil.* A cell attached to a guard-room for the temporary confinement of military prisoners.— **psychic cells,** those cells of the brain that are thought to be connected with the higher mental functions. — **Purkinje's cells,** large flask-like cells found in the deep layers of the cortex of the cerebellum.— **pyramidal c.,** see PYRAMIDAL.— **royal c.,** a cell in which a young queen bee is reared; queen-cell.— **Ruhmer c.,** a vacuum bulb containing two conductors with a film of selenium between them by means of which electric conductivity is increased in the presence of light-rays: used in giving light-signals. — **scavenger cells,** the lymph-cells present in the tissues and regarded as carriers of waste materials.— **Schwann c.,** one of the cells in the *sheath of Schwann*. See SHEATH.— **selenium c. 1.** A photo-electric couple of selenium and other metal, usually copper, producing an electric current under the action of light. **2.** A mass of crystalline vitreous selenium the resistance of which is reduced by placing it between the edges of broad brass conducting strips; a selenium resistance: used in the photophone.— **sensory c.,** a cell entering into the formation and performing the function of peripheral sense-organs.— **stellate c.,** a connective-tissue cell having projections from the body of the cytoplasm, as neuroglia cells of nervous tissue.— **supporting cells,** same as DEITERS'S CELLS.— **sustentacular cells,** epithelial cells serving as a support upon which other more specialized structures are superimposed.— **tipping c.** (*Electrolysis*), a cell made to oscillate so as to displace a mercury electrode and then to make and break a current at stated intervals. — **transition c.** (*Entom.*), a form of cell in the trachea of insects marking the transition from the tracheal to the tracheolar cells.— **wandering c.,** see WANDERING.

cel'la, 1 sel'ə; 2 çĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* The enclosed interior of a temple. **2.** *Anat.* A cavity; as, the *cella* media of the brain. [L., small room.]

cel'læ-form, *a.* Same as CELLIFORM.

cel'lar, 1 sel'ər; 2 çĕl'ar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cell.

cel'lar, *n.* **1.** A room or enclosed space partly or wholly below the surface of the ground, and usually under a building: used as a place of storage.

Down in the *cellars* merry bloated things
Shoulder'd the spigot, straddling on the butts.
TENNYSON *Guinevere* st. 15.

2. A room for storing wines; by extension, the wines themselves; as, his *cellar* is famous. **3†.** A case for bottles. **4†.** A storehouse for provisions, above or below ground: extant [Dial., Eng.] in the word *fish-cellar*. [< F. *cellier*, < L. *cellarium*, pantry, < *cella*, cell.] **cel'lert; sel'lart; sel'lert.— cel'lar-age,** *n.* A cellar or system of cellars; accommodation in a cellar; payment for storage in a cellar.— **cel'lared,** *a.* Put or kept in a cellar, as wine. — **cel'lar-ing,** *n.* **1.** A system of cellars; cellarage. **2.** The storing of goods in cellars.— **cel'lar-ous,** *a.* [Rare.] Belonging to or like a cellar.— **cel'lar-way",** *n.* A passage to or through a cellar.

cel'lard, *pp.* Cellared. S. S.

cel'lar-er, 1 sel'ər-ər; 2 çĕl'ar-er, *n.* **1.** The official keeper of the cellar of a monastery or the like. **2.** A server of wine; a butler, as in a monastery.

I shall remember . . . whenever I have the pleasure of entertaining you, that I am *cellarer* of that wine.
GEO. MEREDITH *Egoist* ch. 20, p. 185. [In. BROS. 1880.]

3. One who keeps a wine-cellar; a wine-merchant. [< F. *cellérier*, < L. *cellararius*, < *cellarium*; see CELLAR, *n.*] **cel'er-er†; cel'lar-ist†; cel'ler-er†.**

cel'lar-ess, *n.* [Rare.] A female cellarer.

cel'lar-et, 1 sel'ər-et; 2 çĕl'ar-ĕt, *n.* A case or small cabinet for bottles or decanters, glasses, etc. **cel'lar-ette‡.**

Cel"la-ri'i-dæ, 1 sel"ə-raı'ı-dī; 2 çĕl"a-rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of escharoidean polyzoans with the zoarium adherent and zoœcia immersed. **Cel-la-ri'a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cellarius*, < *cella*, cell.] **Cel"la-ri'a-dæ.†— cel-la'ri-id,** *n.*— **cel-la'ri-oid,** *a.*

cel"la-ri'no, 1 chel"la-ri'no; 2 chĕl"lä-rī'no, *n.* [It.] The neck between the ovolo and the astragal of a capital: existing in the Tuscan and Roman-Doric orders of architecture.

cel'lar-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] The man in charge of a cellar.

cel'late, 1 sel'ēt; 2 çĕl'ăt, *a.* Having cells: usually in combination; as, multi*cellate*.

cel'lat-ed, 1 sel'ēt-ed; 2 çĕl'ăt-ĕd, *a.* Divided into or having cells.

cel'l-bridge", *n.* See under CELL, *n.*

cel"l-di-vi"sion, 1 sel"l-di-vız'ən; 2 çĕl"l-di-vĭzh'on, *n.* The process of multiplication in cells, direct or indirect. See MITOSIS; AMITOSIS.— **differential cell-division,** karyokinesis resulting in differentiated daughter-cells which have different hereditary tendencies.— **qualitative c.-division,** the condition of heterokinesis.— **quantitative c.-division,** cell-division in which the resulting cells have the same hereditary tendencies or homœokinesis, the daughter-cells being like the mother-cell.

Cel'le, 1 tsel'e; 2 tsĕl'e, *n.* A town in Hanover, Prussia.

celled, } 1 seld; 2 çĕld, *a.* **1.** Furnished with or contain-
celds, } ing cells; cellular. **2.** Enclosed in a cell.

Cel"le-por'i-dæ, 1 sel"ı-por'ı-dī; 2 çĕl"e-pŏr'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of escharoidean polyzoans with zoœcia erect. **Cel-lep'o-ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< CELLA; and see PORE, *n.*] — **cel'le-pore, cel-lep'o-rid, cel-lep'o-rite,** *n.*— **cel-lep'o-roid,** *a.*

cel·lic'o·lous, 1 se·lik'o·lus; 2 çĕ·lĭc'o·lŭs, *a.* Living in cells. [< CELL + L. *colo,* dwell.]

cel·lif'er·ous, 1 se·lif'ər·us; 2 çĕ·lĭf'er·ŭs, *a.* Bearing or producing cells. [< CELL + L. *fero,* bear.]

cel'li·form, 1 sel'ı·fôrm; 2 çĕl'i·fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a cell, while morphologically different. [< CELL + -FORM.] **cel'læ·form‡.**

cel·lif'u·gal, 1 se·lif'yu·gəl; 2 çĕ·lĭf'yu·gal, *a. Biol.* Passing in a direction away from a cell. [< CELLA + L. *fugio,* flee.]

Cel·li'ni, 1 chel·lē'nı; 2 chĕl·lī'nī, **Benvenuto** (1500–²/₁₃ 1571). An Italian engraver, sculptor, and goldsmith; his autobiography was not published till 1728.

cel·lip'e·tal, 1 se·lip'ı·tal; 2 çĕ·lĭp'e·tal, *a.* Passing in a direction toward a cell. [< L. *cella,* cell, + *peto,* seek.]

Cel·li'tæ, 1 se·laı'tı; 2 çĕ·lī'tē, *n. pl.* Alexians; Cellites.

Cel'lite, 1 sel'aıt; 2 çĕl'īt, *n.* Same as ALEXIAN.

cell'·mass", c.·**nesting,** etc. See under CELL, *n.*

cel'lo, 1 chel'o; 2 chĕl'o, *n.* A violoncello: an abbreviation. **'cel'lo‡.** — **cel'list,** *n.* One who plays the cello.

cel"lo·bi'ose, 1 sel"o·baı'ōs; 2 çĕl"o·bī'ōs, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) resulting from the action of acetic anhydrid and sulfuric acid on cellulose through saponification. It is dextrorotary, forms glucose on hydrolysis, and is used in reducing Fehling's solution. [< CELLULOSE + BIOSE.]

cel'loid, 1 sel'oid; 2 çĕl'ŏid, *a.* Cell-like; celliform. [< CELL + -OID.] **cel·loi'din,** 1 se·loi'dın; 2 çĕ·lŏi'din, *n. Micros.* A substance composed of pyroxylin, used for embedding specimens so that they may be cut in thin sections.

cel·lox'in, 1 se·loks'ın; 2 çĕ·lŏks'in, *n. Chem.* A supposed oxidation product ($C_6H_{10}O_6$ or $C_6H_{10}O_5$) of cellulose and hydrogen peroxid: a constituent of oxycellulose. [< CELLULOSE + OXYGEN.]

cell'·par"a·site, c.·**sap,** c.·**tester,** etc. See under CELL, *n.*

cel'lu·la, 1 sel'yu·lə; 2 çĕl'yu·la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A cellule. [Dim. of L. *cella,* cell.] — **Cel"lu·lic'o·læ,** *n. pl. Arach.* A group of pulmonarian spiders secreting themselves in cavities. — **cel"lu·lic'o·lous,** *a.* — **Cel"lu·lif'er·a,** *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Polyzoa.*

cel'lu·lar, 1 sel'yu·lər; 2 çĕl'yu·lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a cell or cells; consisting of or containing cells, cavities, or interspaces; as, *cellular* tissue. **2.** Of or pertaining to a monastic cell.

I was a poor Carthusian, from strict *cellular* discipline suddenly by some revolution returned upon the world. LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Superannuated Man* p. 308. [w. L. & co.]

[< L. *cellula,* dim. of *cella,* cell.] — **cellular spore** (*Bot.*), a compound or composite spore, *i. e.,* a body consisting of several cells, each of which may germinate independently; a sporidesm. — **c. system.** **1.** The part of a plant that is composed of cellular tissue or parenchyma. **2.** The system of imprisoning convicts or condemned persons in separate cells.

In Prussia the *cellular system* has not had a good influence on the recidivists.

A. MACDONALD *Criminology* pt. i, ch. 8, p. 158. [F. & w. 1893.]

— **c. texture** (*Petrog.*), the porous texture produced in lava by gas-bubbles. According to the number, size, and shape of the cavities the texture is said to be vesicular, scoriaceous, or pumiceous. — **c. theory,** see CELL THEORY. — **c. tissue.** **1.** *Anat.* A loose form of connective tissue with large interspaces found under the skin and lining the cavities of the body. **2.** *Bot.* Parenchyma. — **cel'lu·lar,** *n. Bot.* A plant without spiral vessels, as a moss, lichen, fungus, etc. — **Cel"lu·la'res,** *n. pl. Bot.* The *Cryptogamia.* — **Cel"lu·la·ri'dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of cellularoidean polyzoans with the zoarium jointed and several cells in each joint. **Cel"lu·la'ri·a,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cel"lu·la'ri·id,** *n.* — **cel"lu·la'ri·oid,** *a.* — **cel"lu·lar'i·ty,** *n.* — **Cel"lu·la·roi'de·a,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A superfamily of radicellate chilostomatous polyzoans with the zoarium horny. — **cel"lu·la·roi'de·an,** *a. & n.*

cel'lu·lase, 1 sel'yu·lēs; 2 çĕl'yu·lās, *n. Chem.* An enzym capable of hydrolyzing cellulose. [< CELLULOSE.]

cel'lu·late, 1 sel'yu·lēt; 2 çĕl·yu·lāt, *a.* Of, having, or formed into cells. **cel'lu·lat"ed‡.** — **cel"lu·la'tion,** *n.*

cel'lule, 1 sel'yul; 2 çĕl'yul, *n.* A small cell, as on the wing of an insect or the leaf of a moss. — **cel'lu·lic,** *a.* — **cellulic acid,** an acid of an unknown composition regarded as the result of the action of acids or bases upon cellulose.

cel"lu·li·cl'dal, 1 sel"yu·lı·sal'dəl; 2 çĕl"yu·li·çl'dal, *a. Pathol.* Destructive of living cells. [< CELLULA + L. *cædo,* kill.]

cel"lu·lic'o·lous, 1 sel"yu·lik'o·lus; 2 çĕl"yu·lĭc'o·lŭs, *a.* Inhabiting minute cells, after the manner of certain pulmonarian spiders. [< CELLULA + L. *colo,* dwell.]

cel"lu·lif'er·ous, 1 sel"yu·lif'ər·us; 2 çĕl"yu·lĭf'ĕr·ŭs, *a.* **1.** Bearing or producing cellules. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Cellulifera.* [< CELLULA + L. *fero,* bear.]

cel"lu·lif'u·gal, 1 sel"yu·lif'yu·gəl; 2 çĕl"yu·lĭf'yu·ğal, *a.* Receding from cells. [< CELLULA + L. *fugio,* flee.] — **cellulifugal current,** a nerve-impulse arising in a nerve-cell and transmitted through the axis-cylinder. — **cel"lu·lif'u·gal·ly,** *adv.*

cel'lu·lin, 1 sel'yu·lın; 2 çĕl'yu·lin, *n.* Cellulose, especially that of which animal bodies are formed. **cel'lu·line‡.**

cel"lu·lip'e·tal, 1 sel"yu·lip'ı·təl; 2 çĕl"yu·lip'e·tal, *a.* Proceeding in a direction toward a cell. Compare CELLIPETAL. [< CELLULA + L. *peto,* seek.] — **cellulipetal current,** a nerve-impulse in the direction toward a nerve-cell. — **cel"lu·lip'e·tal·ly,** *adv.*

cel'lu·lith, 1 sel'yu·lith; 2 çĕl'yu·lith, *n.* A horn-like substance produced by beating wood-pulp with water until the fibrous structure is entirely destroyed, and then gradually evaporating the resulting mass till completely dry: used as a substitute for ebonite. [< CELLULA + Gr. *lithos,* stone.]

cel"lu·li'tis, 1 sel"yu·laı'tıs *or* -lı'tıs; 2 çĕl"yu·li'tis *or* -li'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue.

cel"lu·lo·fi'brous, 1 sel"yu·lo·faı'brus; 2 çĕl"yu·lo·fī'brŭs, *a.* Same as FIBROCELLULAR. [having the shape of cells.

cel'lu·loid, 1 sel'yu·loid; 2 çĕl'yu·lŏid, *a.* Resembling or

cel'lu·loid, *n. A hard elastic compound made by subjecting guncotton (pyroxylin) mixed with camphor and other substances to hydraulic pressure: an imitative substitute for ivory, tortoise-shell, coral, etc., used in making toilet articles, jewelry, etc.* [< CELLULA + -OID.] **parkes'ine‡; xy'lo·nite‡.**

cel'lu·lose, 1 sel'yu·lōs; 2 çĕl'yu·lōs, *a.* Full of, containing, or consisting of small cells or cavities, as membrane. **cel'lu·line‡; cel'lu·lous‡.** — **cellulose feed,** ground cornstalks, from which the pith has been taken: used as feed.

cel'lu·lose, *n.* An amorphous white compound, isomeric with starch, insoluble in all ordinary solvents, forming the fundamental material of the structure of plants, and contained in the mantle of tunicates. The absorbent qualities of cellulose have made it of value in the arts. Filter-paper, bleached cotton, etc., are nearly pure cellulose; and the cellulose from coconut-fiber is used as packing in the sides of war-vessels to prevent leakage through shot-holes.

Cellulose has the property of swelling when wet to such an extent that if perforated by a projectile it will rapidly close the aperture by its own action until water-tight.

New York Times Nov. 28, 1890, p. 4, col. 4.

[< L. *cellula;* see CELLULAR.] — **cellulose nitrate** (*Chem.*), any of the compound esters of nitric acid produced by the action of the acid on cellulose, especially cotton; nitrocellulose. — **corn-pith c.,** a cellulose made from corn-stalk pith. It rapidly absorbs water, swelling to several times its own size. — **cel"lu·lo'sic,** *a.* — **cel"lu·los'i·ty,** *n.* The condition of being cellulose; cellulose substance.

cel"lu·lo'sin, 1 sel"yu·lō'sın; 2 çĕl'·yu·lō'sin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline unfermentable carbohydrate ($C_6H_{10}O_5 + 1^1/_2$ H_2O) resulting from the butyric acid fermentation of starch. It yields glucose when subjected to hydrolysis.

cc'lo, 1 sī'lo; 2 çĕ'lo, *n.* The acceleration of one velo per second. [< L. *celer,* swift.]

Ce·lo'si·a, 1 sı·lō'sı·ə; 2 çe·lō'si·a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of tropical annual herbs of the amaranth family. *C. cristata* is the common cockscomb. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *kēlos,* dry, < *katō,* burn.]

ce·los'to·my, 1 sı·les'to·mı; 2 çe·lŏs'to·my, *n.* [Rare.] Hollowness of voice.

Ce"lo·syr'i·a, 1 sī"lo·[*or* sel"o·]sır'ı·ə; 2 çē"lo·[*or* çĕl"o·]sŷr'i·a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd.* ii, 17.

ce·lot'o·my, 1 sı·let'o·mı; 2 çe·lŏt'o·my, *n. Surg.* An operation for the relief of hernia, by either cutting or ligation. [< Gr. *kēlotomia,* < *kēlē,* rupture, + *temnō,* cut.] **cel"o·to'mi·a‡; ke·lot'o·my‡.**

cel'si·an, 1 sel'sı·ən; 2 çĕl'si·an, *n. Mineral.* A white vitreous barium-aluminum silicate ($BaAl_2(SiO_4)_2$), that crystallizes in the triclinic system. [< Anders *Celsius,* Swedish astronomer.]

cel'si·an·ite, 1 sel'sı·ən·aıt; 2 çĕl'si·an·īt, *n.* An aluminum and barium silicate found in Swedish manganese-mines.

cel'si·tude†, *n.* **1.** Loftiness; height; altitude. **2.** High rank or character; dignity.

Cel'sius, 1 sel'sı·ʊs *or* sel'shı·ʊs; 2 çĕl'si·ŭs *or* çĕl'shi·ŭs, *n.* **1. Anders** (ª/₂₇1701–⁴/₂₇1744), a Swedish astronomer. **2. Olaus** (⁷/₁₀1670–⁶/₂₄1756), a Swedish botanist and Orientalist; *Sacred Botany,* 1745. **3.** The centigrade thermometer or scale: common but erroneous use. **4.** A thermometrical scale divided like the centigrade, except that the numeration runs downward: invented by Anders Celsius.

Cel'sus, 1 sel'sus; 2 çĕl'sŭs, *n.* **1. Aurelius Cornelius,** a Roman medical writer of the 1st century. **2.** An Epicurean philosopher of the 2d century, supposed author of the *True Discourse,* opposing Christianity; replied to by Origen.

Celt[1], 1 selt; 2 çĕlt, *n.* A member of that western European branch of the Aryan family that includes the Gadhelic peoples (the Irish, Erse, and Manx) and the Cymric (the Welsh, Cornish, and Brezoneks or Low Bretons). The *Celts* were known to the Romans as *Galli,* or Gauls, while those of South Britain were named *Cymry.* At one time they constituted the most powerful confederacy of nations in Europe, until driven back by the Latin and Teutonic peoples.

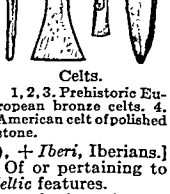
At the beginning of the historic period, the domain of the *Celts* included no mean portion of the soil of Europe. Britain, Gaul, a part of Spain, and the north of Italy, together with some of the provinces of central Europe, were in their possession.

W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* p. 190. [s. 1874.]

2. One of the fair-haired tall-statured people living in northern Europe and known to the Greeks as *Keltoi* and to the Romans as *Celtæ.*

[< F. *Celte,* < L. *Celta,* sing. of *Celtæ,* Celts. < Gr. *Keltoi,* Celts.]

celt[2], *n.* A prehistoric implement or weapon of stone or bronze, somewhat resembling a chisel or ax. It sometimes takes the form of an amgarn. [< L. *celtes,* stone-chisel.]



Celts.
1, 2, 3. Prehistoric European bronze celts. 4. American celt of polished stone.

Celt., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Celt"i·be'ri·an, 1 selt'ı·bī'rı·ən; 2 çĕlt'i·bē'ri·an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celtiberi or their country. **II.** *n.* One descended from the *Celtiberi,* a people of supposed mixed blood, Celt (Aryan) and Iberian (Basque), that dwelt in central Spain. [< L. *Celtiberi,* < *Celtæ,* Celts (see CELT), + *Iberi,* Iberians.]

Celt'ic, 1 selt'ık; 2 çĕlt'ic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celts or their languages; as, *Celtic* features.

It is notorious that, in the United States, the descendants of the immigrant Irish lose their *Celtic* aspect, and become Americanized. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 248. [A. 1872.]

II. *n.* The language or group of languages of the Celts, or any one of them, including Welsh, Gaelic, Irish, Armorican (Low-Breton), Manx, and Cornish (dead.)

The language of the first inhabitants of our island, beyond doubt, . . . was the *Celtic,* or Gaelic, common to them with Gaul. BLAIR *Rhetoric* p. 85. [e. d. 1817.]

— **Celtic architecture,** a phrase sometimes applied to the prehistoric megalithic monuments often called Druidic remains, which are especially abundant in some regions of western Europe that were peopled by Celtic races. — **C. ornament,** an ornament consisting of a design of very intricate geometric formations: present upon early Irish manuscripts and early English monumental crosses. — **C. religion,** See DRUIDISM. — **Celt'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Celt'i·cism, 1 selt'ı·sizm; 2 çĕlt'i·çizm, *n.* **1.** A custom, idiom, or peculiarity of the Celts. **2.** Devotion to Celtic customs; exhibition of Celtic qualities and traits. **Celt'·ism‡.**

Celt'i·cize, 1 selt'ı·saiz; 2 çĕlt'i·çiz, *rt. & ri.* To render or become Celtic. **Celt'i·cise‡.**

Celt·In'dic, 1 selt·in'dık; 2 çĕlt·în'dic, *a.* Same as INDO-CELTIC.

Cel'tis, 1 sel'tıs; 2 çĕl'tis, *n. Bot.* [L.] A genus of trees and shrubs of the elm family, found in both temperate and tropical regions. There are about 60 species with alternate leaves, small apetalous flowers, and baccate fruits. *C. occidentalis* and *C. mississippiensis* are called *hackberries.*

Celt'ish, 1 selt'ısh; 2 çĕlt'ish, *a. & n.* [Rare.] Celtic.

Celt'ist, 1 selt'ist; 2 çĕlt'ist, *n.* One devoted to or versed in Celtic studies.

cel'ti·um, 1 sel'tı·ʊm; 2 çĕl'ti·ŭm, *n.* An element whose dimagnetism is three or four times that of lutecium: discovered while experimenting with gadolinite earth, revealed by the spectroscope, and announced by M. G. Urbain, of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, Jan. 16, 1911.

Celt"i·za'[*or*·sa']tion, 1 selt'ı·zē'shən; 2 çĕlt'i·zā'shon, *n.* A process of making Celtic.

Celt'o-, 1 selt'o-; 2 çĕlt'o-. From CELT: a combining form. **Kelt'o-‡.** — **Celt-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One who makes a study of the Celtic race, its antiquities and languages. **Celt'o-logue‡.** — **Celt"o-ma'ni-a,** *n.* Exaggeration of the ethnic importance of the Celtic race and language and the value of Celtic studies. — **Celt'o-phil,** *n.* One who loves the Celtic race and Celtic studies. — **Celt"o-Ro'man,** *a.* Celtic and Roman mixed; as, the *Celto-Roman* blood and culture of southwestern Europe. — **Celt"o-Slav'ic,** *a.* Relating to Celts and Slavs. — **Celt"o-Slav'ic,** *n.* A type of human morphology found in the district of the Alps. — **Celt"o-Teu'ton,** *n.* One descended from the mixed types of Celt and Teuton. **Kelt"o-Teu'ton‡.**

cel'uret†, *n.* A canopy, a screen, or a ceiling; hangings or tapestry; the sculptured or carved decoration of a canopy.

cem'ba-list, 1 sem'bə-list; 2 cĕm-ba-list, *n.* A player on the cembalo; the pianist in an orchestra.

cem'ba-lo, 1 sem'bə-lō; 2 çĕm'ba-lō, *n.* A musical instrument with wire strings, whether played with hand-hammers or with a keyboard, as a dulcimer, harpsichord, or piano; also, a keyboard for such an instrument. [It., cymbal.]

cem'bra, 1 sem'brə; 2 çĕm'bra, *n. Bot.* See STONE-PINE. [< G. dial., *zember,* timber.] **cem'bra-pine"‡.** — **cem'bra-nut",** *n. Bot.* See PINE-NUT.

ce·ment', 1 sı·ment'; 2 çe·mĕnt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite by means of cement; serve as a cement for; hence, to hold together firmly.

The blood of the assassin *cemented* the union between the Cæsarian leaders. CHAS. MERIVALE *Rome* p. 389. [h. 1879.]

2. To coat or line with cement, as a cistern or floor. **3.** *Metal.* To subject, as iron, to the process of cementation. **II.** *i.* To become firmly bound or knit together; cohere; unite. Syn.: see UNITE; ATTACH. — **ce·ment'ing-ma·chine",** *n.* A special machine used in shoemaking to bind the layers of leather together.

ce·ment', 1 sı·ment'; 2 çe·mĕnt' (XIII), *n.* **1.** (1) Any substance, as a preparation of glue, red lead, or lime, which by hardening causes objects between which it is applied to adhere firmly. (2) Any compound or substance applied in the form of a mortar and used for producing a hard and stony or smooth or a water-proof surface, coating, filling, or lining, as for a floor or cistern; also, the surface, etc., so produced. See PORTLAND CEMENT, etc., below. Cements are named (1) from some substance prominent in their composition; as, **chalcedony cement, glycerin c., glue c.;** (2) from the material to which they are to be applied; as, **amber-c., floor-c., glass-c., lamp-c., marble-c., porcelain-c.,** etc. **2.** That which unites or serves to bind together persons or interests; bond of union.

One invaluable merit of out-door sports is to be found in this, that they afford the best *cement* for childish friendship.

T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* p. 17. [r. & r. 1863.]

3. *Metal.* (1) A finely divided metal obtained by precipitation. The word in this sense is generally used in combination; as, *cement*-copper; *cement*-gold; *cement*-silver. (2) The substance in which iron is packed in the process of cementation. **4.** *Mining.* Auriferous gravel held together by a clayey or silicious bond; also, the binding substance. **5.** *Anat.* A layer of modified bone that invests the root and neck and occasionally parts of the crown of a tooth; the crusta petrosa. [OF., < L. *cæmentum,* < *cædo,* cut.]

cy·ment'†.

— **beeswax cement,** a cement composed of beeswax, rosin, and Venetian red in different percentages; capable of cementing glass and metal. — **ce·ment'·gland",** *n.* **1.** Any gland secreting a viscid sticky substance. **2.** The glands of platyhelminths which secrete a sticky substance serving to make the eggs cohesive or cause them to stick to some foreign body. **3.** Glands, present in some insects which secrete cement, *e. g.,* bees and ants. — **c.-mill,** *n.* A mill for crushing cement-stone. — **c.-organ,** *n. Embryol.* An aggregation of embryonal cells from which the cement layer of the teeth is derived. — **c.-plugger,** *n.* A dentists' instrument for packing a cavity with cement. — **c. silver,** silver obtained by the cementation process, which causes it to precipitate from solution. — **c. steel,** same as CEMENTATION STEEL. — **c.-stone,** *n. Any stone from which cement* may be manufactured, as the limestone from Rosendale, N. Y. — **diamond-cement,** *n.* A cement used by jewelers to set diamonds with. — **hydraulic c.,** any cement, as Portland cement, that sets under water. — **Iron c.,** a pasty mass of powdered iron, sulfur, and sal ammoniac: used for luting iron joints and seams. — **Keene's c.,** a special kind of cement manufactured from pure gypsum and alum. It is used as stucco and can be very highly polished. — **Parian c.,** a cement made with borax and gypsum: used as stucco. — **Portland c.,** a hydraulic cement made by calcining limestone with clayey matter, as chalk and river-mud. — **pozzuolana c.,** a hydraulic cement made by mixing pozzuolana with slaked lime. — **Roman c.,** a quick-setting cement made by burning nodules of hardened clay containing lime and iron, and mixing the result with lime and sand. — **rubber c.** **1.** Virgin rubber rubbed up with a little sulfur, dissolved in a hydrocarbon, and used for coating cloth, for shoes, clothing, and belts; caoutchouc cement. **2.** A solution of shellac in ammonia for uniting rubber to wood or the like. — **rust c.,** iron cement. — **silicious c.,** a substance consisting of a sirupy solution of soluble glass mixed with marble-dust, chalk, or other material. — **slag c.,** a hydraulic cement consisting of a mixture of lime and slag obtained from blast-furnaces. — **Sorel's c.,** a cement consisting of a mixture of a concentrated solution of magnesium chlorid and calcined magnesia. — **Sorel's magnesia c.,** a cement made from the oxychlorid of magnesium, and used as stucco. — **ce-ment'al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to cement, as of a tooth. — **ce-ment'a-to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to cement or cementation; cementing. — **cem"en-ti'tious,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the properties of cement. — **ce-ment'less,** *a.* — **ce-ment'o-blast,** *n. Anat.* One of the cells concerned in forming the cement of a tooth.

cem"en-ta'tion, *1 sem"en-tē'shən; 2 çĕm"ĕn-tā'shon, n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of cementing. **2.** *Metal.* (1) A process of causing a chemical change in a substance by heating it while embedded in a powdered mass of another substance, as in making steel by heating wrought iron in charcoal until it is carburized, or in making so-called malleable iron by heating cast iron in a bed of red hematite until it is partly decarburized. (2) The method of precipitating a metal from its solution, as the precipitation of metallic copper from a copper sulfate solution by means of metallic iron. **3.** *Bot.* The concrescence of hyphæ. — **cementation steel,** a variety of steel manufactured by cementation.

ce-ment'ite, 1 sı-ment'ait; 2 çe-mĕnt'ĭt, *n.* Iron combined with carbon as it exists in steel before hardening. [< CEMENT.]

cem"en-to'ma, 1 sem"en-tō'mə; 2 çĕm"en-tō'ma, *n.* [-MATA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A growth having a structure similar to that of dental cementum.

ce-men'tum, 1 sı-men'tum; 2 çe-mĕn'tŭm, *n. Anat.* Same as CEMENT.

cem"e-te'ri-al, 1 sem"ı-tı'rı-əl; 2 çĕm"e-tē'ri-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or for a cemetery, burial-place, or burial.

cem'e-ter-y¹, 1 sem'ı-ter-ı; 2 çĕm'e-tĕr-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IṢ, *pl.*] A place for the burial of the dead; formerly, a churchyard or a catacomb; now, usually, a large park-like enclosure, regularly laid out and kept for purposes of interment.

The crust of our earth is a great *cemetery*, where the rocks are tombstones on which the buried dead have written their own epitaphs. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch xi, p. 31. [T. & F. 1866.]

[< L. *cemeterium*, < Gr. *koimētērion*, < *keimai*, lie down.] **clm'ĭ-ter-ĭ†; cœm'e-[or -ĭ-]ter-y†.** Syn.: burial-place, burial-ground, burying-ground, churchyard, God's acre, graveyard, necropolis.

Cem'e-ter-y², *n.* A village in Shelby county, Tenn., near Memphis; national cemetery.

cen., Cen. Am., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

ce'na, 1 sī'nə; 2 çē'na, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* The chief meal, **cœ'na,** at midday, or, in the later period, from 3 P. M. on. **2.** *Art.* A representation of the Last Supper.

cen'a-cle, 1 sen'ə-kl; 2 çĕn'a-cl, *n.* **1.** A supping-room; **cen'a-cl²,** especially [C-], the upper chamber in which Christ ate the Last Supper with his disciples. **2.** [C-] One of several literary groups in France, the most famous of which contained Victor Hugo, de Musset and Sainte Beuve. [< F. *cénacle*, < L. *cenaculum*, < *cena*, dinner.] **ce-[or cœ-]nac'u-lum†.**

ce-nan'thy, 1 sı-nan'thı; 2 çe-năn'thy, *n. Bot.* The abnormal suppression of the stamens and pistils of a flower. [< Gr. *kenos*, empty, + *anthos*, flower.]

ce-nat'i-cal, 1 sı-nat'ı-kəl; 2 çe-năt'i-cal, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to dinner or supper. **cen'a-to-ry†.— ce-na'-tion†,** *n.* The act of dining or supping. **cæ-na'tion†.**

cen-cer'ro, 1 sen-ser'o; 2 çĕn-çĕr'o, *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] The leader in a train of pack-mules.

Cen-chre'a, 1 sen-krī'ə *or* sen'krı-ə; 2 çĕn-crē'a *or* sĕn'cre-a, *n. Bib. Acts* xviii, 18.

cen'chrus, 1 sen'krus; 2 çĕn'crŭs, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* One of two minute marks on the metathorax: often white, with a saw-fly or insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*. **2.** [C-] *Bot.* A genus of annual or perennial grasses with flowers in spikes and a spiny involucre forming prickly burs. *C. tribuloides*, the **bur-grass, hedgehog-grass,** or **sand-bur,** is a troublesome weed in the southeastern United States. [< Gr. *kenchros*, kind of millet.]

Cen'ci, 1 chen'chı; 2 chĕn'chı, **Beatrice** (?/₁₂1577–9/₁₁1599). A Roman lady, beheaded for taking part in the murder of her father.

cen'dal, *n.* Same as SENDAL.

Cen"de-be'us, 1 sen'dı-bī'us; 2 çĕn'de-bē'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Mac.* xv, 38.

Cen'e-reth, 1 sen'ı-reth; 2 çĕn'e-rĕth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Cen'e-roth, 1 sen'ı-roth; 2 çĕn'e-rŏth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ce-nes'the-sis, *n.* Same as CŒNESTHESIS.

Ce-nis', 1 sə-nī'; 2 çe-nī', **Mont.** An Alpine peak, 6,775 ft. high; railway tunnel nearly 8 m. long, connecting France and Italy.

Ce'niz-ites, 1 sī'nız-aits; 2 çē'nız-ĭts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

Ce-ni'zo, 1 sē-nī'zo *or* (*Sp.*) thē-nī'tho; 2 çe-nī'zo *or* (*Sp.*) thę-nī'tho, *n. Bot.* A silvery-leaved chenopodiaceous shrub, the bushy atriplex (*Atriplex canescens*), a native of the southwestern United States.

ce-no'bi-an, 1 sı-nō'bı-ən; 2 çe-nō'bi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cenobium. **ce-no'bi-ar†.**

ce-no'bi-an, *n.* A monk who lived in a community, as a monastery, under rule, in distinction from one who lived apart, as an anchorite.

cen'o-bite, 1 sen'o-bait; 2 çĕn'o-bīt (XIII), *n.* **1.** A member of a religious community (convent or monastery); a monk, as distinguished from a religious recluse, or *anchorite*.

Now the flashing phantom of heavenly choirs, and then the dim response of cowled and earthly *Cenobites*.
DISRAELI *Lothair* ch. 38, p. 152. [A. 1870.]

2. A social bee. See BEE. [< LL. *cœnobita*, < *cœnobium*, monastery, < Gr. *koinobion*, < *koinos*, common, + *bios*, life.] **cœ'no-bīte†.**

cen"o-bit'ic, 1 sen"o-bit'ık; 2 çĕn"o-bĭt'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a cenobite or cenobitism. **cen"o-bit'i-cal†: cœ"no-bit'ic or -i-cal†,— -i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cen'o-bit"ism, 1 sen'o-bait"ızm; 2 çĕn'o-bĭt"ĭsm, *n.* The theory or practise of conventual life. **cœ'no-bit"-ism†.**

ce-no'bi-um, 1 sı-nō'bı-um; 2 çe-nō'bi-ŭm, *n.* [-BIA, *pl.*] **1.** The abode of a society that has all things in common; a monastery or other such religious community.

These *cœnobia* resembled villages, peopled by a hard-working religious community, all of one sex. The buildings were detached, small, and of the humblest character.
E. VENABLES in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. i, p. 12.

2. *Zool.* A cluster or colony of protozoans. **3.** *Bot.* (1) In unicellular algæ, a colony consisting of a definite number of independent individuals united by a common matrix. [< LL. *cœnobium*, < Gr. *koinobion*, < *koinos*, common, + *bios*, life.] **cen'o-by†; cœ-no'bi-um†; cœ'-no-by†.**

cen'o-cyte, 1 sen'o-sait; 2 çĕn'o-çyt, *n. Bot.* A vegetative body consisting of many cells with no intervening partitions, as in the algæ of the genus *Vaucheria*. [< Gr. *koinos*, common, + *kytos*, body.] **cœn'o-cyte†.— cen"o-cyt'ic,** *a.*

Ce"no-gæ'a, *n.* Same as CÆNOGÆA.

ce-nog'a-mous, 1 sı-nog'ə-mus; 2 çe-nŏg'a-mŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to cenogamy. **cœ-nog'a-mous†.**

ce-nog'a-my, 1 sı-nog'ə-mı; 2 çe-nŏg'a-my, *n.* Community of wives or husbands, as in certain communistic societies as well as in some primitive tribes. [< Gr. *koinos*, common, + *gamos*, marriage.] **cœ-nog'a-my†.**

Ce"no-ge'a, *n.* Same as CÆNOGÆA.

cen"o-gen'e-sis, 1 sen'o-ǰen'ı-sis; 2 çĕn'o-ǰĕn'e-sis, *n.* Same as KENOGENESIS. **cœ"no-gen'e-sis†; ce-nog'e-ny†.— cen"o-ge-net'ic, cen"o-gen'ic,** *a.*— **cen"o-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ce-nog'o-nous, 1 sı-nog'o-nus; 2 çe-nŏg'o-nŭs, *a.* Producing young at one time oviparously and at another viviparously, as plant-lice. [< Gr. *koinos*, common, + *gonos*, generation, < *gignomai*, be born.]

Cen"o-ma'ni-an, 1 sen'o-mē'nı-ən; 2 çĕn'o-mā'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to one of the tribes (called the *Cenomani*) of Celtic origin which inhabited Gaul.

cen"o-psy'chic, 1 sen'o-sal'kık; 2 çĕn'o-sŷ'cic, *a. Psychol.* Appearing late in the evolution of mind: opposed to *paleopsychic*.

cen"o-py-thag"o-re'an, 1 sen'o-pı-thag'o-rı'ən; 2 çĕn'o-py-thăg'o-rē'an, *a.* Pertaining to a modern belief which is similar to Pythagoreanism. [FLUORESCENT.

cen"o-res'cent, 1 sen'o-res'ent; 2 çĕn'o-rēs'ĕnt, *a.* Same as **cen'o-site,** 1 sen'o-sait; 2 çĕn'o-sīt, *n. Mineral.* A greasy, yellow-brown, translucent carbonate-silicate ($HCa_2(Yt, Er)_2CSi_4O_{17}$) containing yttrium and erbium, crystallizing in either the orthorhombic or monoclinic system. [< Gr. *kainos*, new, from its unusual composition.]

ce-nos'i-ty, 1 sı-nes'ı-tı; 2 çe-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Filthiness; squalor.

cen"o-sphæ'ra, 1 sen'o-sfī'rə; 2 çĕn'o-sfē'ra, *n. Protoz.* [-RÆ, 1 -rī; 2 -rē, *pl.*] A fenestrated or lattice-like skeleton, as of certain acantharian radiolarians. [< Gr. *kenos*, empty, + *sphaira*, sphere.]

cen'o-taph, 1 sen'o-taf; 2 çĕn'o-tăf, *vt.* To commem-**cen'o-taf²,** orate by or as by a cenotaph.

And fate that then denied him,
And envy that decried him,
And malice that belied him,
Have *cenotaphed* his fame.
J. H. BONER *Poe's Cottage at Fordham* st. 7.

cen'o-taph, *n.* An empty tomb; a monument erected to the dead but not containing the remains. Originally cenotaphs were erected to those drowned at sea, killed in battle, etc., whose bodies were not recovered. [< F. *cénotaphe*, < L. *cenotaphium*, < Gr. *kenotaphion*, < *kenos*, empty, + *taphos*, tomb.] **cen'o-taph"y†.— cen"o-taph'ic,** *a.*

ce-no'te, 1 sē-nō'tē; 2 çe-nō'te, *n.* [Sp. Am.] An underground natural reservoir of water.

Ce"no-zo'ic, 1 sī'no-zō'ık; 2 çē'no-zō'ic. **I.** *a. Geol.* Of **Cœ"no-zo'ic,** or pertaining to the fourth and latest of the great eras into which geological time, as recorded in the rocks of the earth's crust, is divided, following the Mesozoic, and extending to and including the present. See TABLE OF GEOLOGY.

By the International Geological Congress the Cenozoic rocks are divided into the Paleogene and Neogene systems; by more or less general custom, followed by the U. S. Geological Survey, into the Tertiary and Quaternary (or Pleistocene) systems. Some authorities recognize five systems, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene, but these, except the last-mentioned, are more generally considered to be series.

II. *n.* A Cenozoic rock or its period. [< Gr. *kainos*, new, + *zōē*, life, < *zaō*, live.]

ce"no-zo-ol'o-gy, 1 sī"no-zo-el'o-jı; 2 çē"no-zo-ŏl'o-ǵy, *n.* The study of the animal life still existent on the earth: opposed to *paleozoology*. [< Gr. *kainos*, recent, + ZOOLOGY.] **cæ"no-zo-ol'o-gy†.**

cen'quad, 1 sen'kwəd; 2 çĕn'kwąd, *n.* Any four-sided geometric figure in which the diagonals bisect each other.

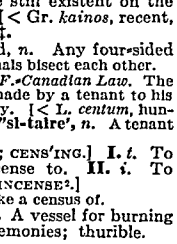
cens, 1 sens; 2 çĕns, *n.* [F.] *Old F. & F.-Canadian Law.* The yearly payment, apart from rent, made by a tenant to his landlord as tribute to his superiority. [< L. *centum*, hundred, + *quadrus*, four-sided.] — **cen"si-taire',** *n.* A tenant who pays the cens.

cense¹, 1 sens; 2 çĕns, *v.* [CENSED; CENS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To perfume with incense; offer incense to. **II.** *i.* To burn incense. [Shortened from INCENSE².]

cense²†, *vt.* To estimate; assess; take a census of.

cen'ser, 1 sen'sər; 2 çĕn'ser, *n.* **1.** A vessel for burning incense, especially in religious ceremonies; thurible.

Then, methought, the air grew denser,
perfumed from an unseen censer.
POE *Raven* st. 14.



Censer or Thurible. Medieval English, silver-gilt.

2. One who censes. [< OF. *censier*, < *encensier*, < L. *incensarium*, < *incensum*, INCENSE.] **cen'-sor†.**

cen'sive, 1 sen'sıv; 2 çĕn'siv, *a.* **cen'siv²,** Assessed; rated.— **censive tenure** (*Feudal Law*), a tenure by which the tenant paid his lord in money or in kind: opposed to *military tenure*.

cen'so, 1 then'so; 2 then'so, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** *Sp. & Sp.-Am. Law.* An agreement for settling an annuity upon a person. **2.** A quit-rent; also, an annual ground-rent.

cen'sor, 1 sen'sər *or* -sor; 2 çĕn'sor, *vt.* **1.** To examine, as books, letters, manuscripts, or plays, for the purpose of determining the character of their contents. **2.** To expurgate before granting license to publish, as a play. **3.** *Mil.* To sanction after examination the forwarding of (correspondence, news, etc.) during war.

cen'sor, *n.* **1.** An official examiner, as of manuscripts, plays, etc., in some European countries, empowered to prohibit their publication if offensive to the government or subversive of good morals. Specif., an official who examines dispatches, letters, etc., and, if necessary, prohibits forwarding or publication, especially during war. **2.** Any one who censures or arraigns; a critic.

The critic . . . was not . . . the rigid *censor* that he is often assumed to be. H. JAMES, JR. in *North Am. Review* Jan. 1880, p. 56.

3. A pupil of a school appointed to mark the absence, etc., of other pupils. **4.** In English universities, (1) an official appointed to reform discipline, methods, etc., or, (2) a college officer similar to a dean. **5.** In ancient Rome, one of two magistrates who kept the public register of citizens and of their property, for taxation and classification of rank, and were entrusted with the supervision of public manners and morals. **6.** In China, one of a board appointed to see that all decrees and acts of the government conform to ancient precedents, and who is privileged to memorialize the emperor on any subject. **7.** [U. S.] One of a council formerly employed in some States to preserve the constitution inviolate. [L., < *censeo*, judge.] **cen'sour†.— cen'sor-ate,** *n.* A body of censors.— **cen'sor-ess,** *n.*— **cen-so'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a censor. **2.** [Rare.] Censorious. **cen-so'ri-an†.— cen'sor-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To play the censor over; assume a censorious attitude toward.

cen'sord, *pp.* Censored. S. S.

cen-so'ri-ous, 1 sen-sō'rı-us; 2 çĕn-sō'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Given to censure; judging severely or harshly; fault-finding; as, a *censorious* person; a *censorious* spirit. **2.** Containing or involving censure, as remarks. Syn.: see ACRIMONIOUS; CAPTIOUS.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

cen'sor-ship, 1 sen'sər-ship; 2 çĕn'sor-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The office, functions, or powers of a censor or critic; criticism. **2.** The term of office of a Roman censor. **cen'-sure-ship†.— censorship of the press,** official inspection and regulation of matter intended for publication or for public production, as a play.

It was not till after the Revolution . . . that the *censorship of the press* was given up by the law of England.
G. P. FISHER *Reformation* p. 529. [S. 1884.]

cen'su-al, 1 sen'shu-əl; 2 çĕn'shu-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a census. [< LL. *censualis*, < L. *census*; see CENSUS.]

cen'sur-a-ble, 1 sen'shur-ə-bl; 2 çĕn'shur-a-bl, *a.* **cen'sur-a-bl²,** Deserving censure; culpable; blameworthy.

Syn.: blamable, blameful, blameworthy, culpable, faulty, reprehensible. These words are used of acts which are less than criminal or wicked. To call theft *blameworthy* or *censurable* would seem like apologizing for it. *Reprehensible* is the strongest of these words, yet it is a guarded term. Compare synonyms for CRIMINAL; REPROVE.— Ant.: excellent, faultless, good, praiseworthy, well done.— **cen'sur-a-bl(e-ness², *n.*— cen'sur-a-bly,** *adv.*

cen'sur-al†, *a.* Pertaining to assessment or rating.

cen'sur-ate, 1 sen'shur-ēt; 2 çĕn'shur-āt, *n.* [Rare.] A body with censorial powers or functions.

cen'sure, 1 sen'shur; 2 çĕn'shur, *v.* [CEN'SURED; CEN'-SUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pronounce an adverse judgment upon; express disapproval of; criticize adversely; find fault with as wrong or improper; blame.

No man can justly *censure* or condemn another.
T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* p. 84. [S. & W. 1869.]

2. *Eccl.* To punish by a public reprimand with or without some other penalty. **3†.** To pass judgment or judicial sentence upon; pronounce an opinion of; estimate; criticize. **4†.** To exercise censorship over.

II†. *i.* To form or give an opinion or judgment. [< F. *censurer*, < *censure*; see CENSURE, *n.*] Syn.: see ADMONISH; ARRAIGN; BLAME; CARP; CHIDE; CONDEMN; REPROVE.— Prep.: *for*.— **cen'sur-er,** *n.*

cen'sure, *n.* **1.** The act of censuring; expression of disapproval or blame, as in an authoritative manner or by way of admonition; adverse criticism; reproach.

A man must serve his time to every trade
Save *censure*—critics all are ready made.
BYRON *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* st. 5.

2. Reprimand or discipline administered by ecclesiastical or political authority.

The bishops and abbots . . . engaged to enforce the due execution of the treaty by ecclesiastical *censures*.
LINGARD *England* vol. ii, p. 149. [S. C. 1827.]

3. [Rare.] The office or function of a censor; censorship. **4.** Critical recension of a literary work; revision. **5†.** A formal judgment or judicial sentence; opinion. **6†.** An assessment. [F., < L. *censura*, < *censeo*, judge.] **sen'sure†.** Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION.— **cen'-sure-less,** *a.*— **cen'sure-ship,** *n.* Censorship.— **cen'-sur-ist†,** *n.* A professed censurer.

cen'sus, *vt.* [Rare.] To take a census of; to count in a census.

cen'sus, 1 sen'sus; 2 çĕn'sŭs, *n.* **1.** An official numbering of the people of a country or district, with the collecting of various statistics of nativity, age, sex, employment, possessions, etc.; also, the printed record of it made in the United States since 1790, and in Great Britain since 1801, every ten years. Decennial censuses of the British Empire have been taken since 1871. **2.** In ancient Rome, a somewhat similar enumeration of the people, but with special reference to their property, in order to determine taxation. **3.** Hence, any enumeration.

A *census* of all those who have received legacies.
BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* p. 132. [S. & S.]

4. *Law.* A ground-rent. **5†.** A poll-tax. [L., < *censeo*, pp. *census*, assess.] — **Bureau of the Census** [U. S.]. See under BUREAU.

cent, 1 sent; 2 çĕnt, *n.* **1.** The hundredth part of a dollar, in the United States, Liberia, Canada, and many other British colonies: equal to a halfpenny English: in the United States a coin now weighing 48 grains — 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. tin and zinc. It is a legal tender for all sums not exceeding twenty-five cents.

He introduced the system of decimal notation, invented the word '*cent*,' . . . and nationalized the already familiar word 'dollar.'
T. ROOSEVELT *Gouverneur Morris* p. 104. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. Centum or cento, hundred: an abbreviation: chiefly in the phrase *per cent*. See PER. **3.** The hundredth part of a standard unit in other money systems besides that of the United States, as of the florin of the Netherlands. Equivalent forms are the centime, centavo, and centesimo (which see in the table of coins, under COIN). **4.** A centime. **5.** In Ceylon, British East Africa, etc., the hundredth part of a rupee. **6.** *Mus.* The hundredth of an equal semitone. **7†.** An old game of cards in which 100 was the game; also, in ombre, a large counter. [F., < L. *centum*, hundred.]

— **elephant cent,** a copper token that bore the figure of an elephant on one side, struck in England for the Carolinas

Fugio Cent of 1782, showing obverse and reverse.

in 1694.— **Franklin c.,** same as FUGIO CENT.— **fugio c.,** a copper coin authorized by the Congress having "Fugio" as its inscription.

The *Fugios* or Franklin cents are the earliest coins issued by authority of the United States.
EVANS *Hist. of the U. S. Mint* p. 73. [AUTHOR 1856.]

— **per cent.,** see PER.— **ring c.,** a fugio cent: so called because one side bore thirteen rings linked together.— **silver-center c.,** a cent coined in 1792 that had a silver centerpiece.— **sun-dial c.,** a fugio cent: so called because a sun-dial formed a part of the device it bore.— **wreath c.,** a copper cent coined by the United States in 1793 that bore the design of a wreath.

cent., *abbr.* Centimeter; central; centum; century.

Cent., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

cent'age, 1 sent'ı]; 2 çĕnt'ag, *n.* [Rare.] Rate by the hundred; percentage.

cen'tal, 1 sen'tal; 2 çɛn'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a hundred.

cen'tal, *n.* An English weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois, the same as the hundredweight of the United States: used in the Liverpool grain-market since 1859 and legalized in 1879. [< L. *centum,* hundred.] **cent'ner‡; quin'tal†.— cental system,** the system of buying and selling by the cental.

cen'tare, 1 sen'târ *or* (*F.*) saṅ'târ'; 2 çɛn'târ *or* (*F.*) çäṅ'târ', *n.* In the metric system, a square meter = 1.1959 or nearly 1 1/5 square yards; the hundredth part of an are. [< F. *centiare,* < L. *centum,* hundred, + *area,* piece of ground.] [See table of MEASURES.

cen-ta'ro, 1 sen-tä'ro; 2 çɛn-tä'ro, *n.* [Cen. Am.] A cantar.

cen'taur, 1 sen'tôr; 2 çɛn'tar, *n.* **1.** A fabled monster having the head, arms, and body of a man from the waist up, united to the body and legs of a horse. In the earliest type the trunk and hind quarters of a horse are joined to a complete human body. See CHIRON, IXION, LAPITHÆ, NESSUS.

A Centaur. Statue in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

Cavalry . . . riding as if they were *centaurs,* horse and man one entity. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iii, p. 350. [ʜ.]

2. Figuratively, a person or thing viewed as an incongruous union of diverse natures. **3.** [C-] Centaurus. See CONSTELLATION. [< L. *centaurus,* < Gr. *kentauros,* centaur, perhaps < *kenteō,* goad.] **— cen'taur-dom,** *n.* The condition of centaurs.— **cen"taur-esque',** *a.* Having the style of a centaur.— **cen'taur-ess,** *n.*— **cen-tau'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a centaur.— **cen-tau'ri-an,** *a.* Having the nature of a centaur. **cen-tau'ric†.— cen'taur-ize,** *vi.* [Rare.] To behave as brutishly as a centaur.— **cen'taur-like",** *a.*

Cen-tau're-a, 1 sen-tô'ri-ə; 2 çɛn-tą're-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A very large genus of Old World herbs of the aster family, chiefly perennial; the star-thistles. They have radical or alternate leaves and solitary or panicled heads of usually purplish tubular flowers. Several European species are roadside weeds in the United States or are cultivated in old gardens. See illus. under BLUEBOTTLE. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *centaureum,* < Gr. *kentaureion,* < *kentauros,* centaur.]

cen'tau-rin, cen'tau-rite, 1 sen'tô-rin, -rait; 2 çɛn'tą-rin, -rit, *n.* Same as ERYTHROCENTAURIN.

cen"tau-rom'a-chy, 1 sen"tô-rem'ə-ki; 2 çɛn"tą-rŏm'a-cy, *n.* A battle between centaurs, or between centaurs and men; a subject treated in Greek mythology and art. [< L. *Centauromachia,* a poem, < Gr. *Kentauromachia,* < *kentauros,* centaur, + *machē,* fight, < *machomai,* fight.] **cen"tau-ro-ma'chi-a‡.**

cen'tau-ry, 1 sen'tô-ri; 2 çɛn'tą-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riz, *pl.*] **1.** One of various herbs of the gentian family, as of the genera *Sabbatia* and *Erythræa,* and *Chlora perfoliata;* especially, *Erythræa centaurium.* **2.** A centaurea. **3.** A milkwort (*Polygala polygama*). [< L. *centaureum;* see CENTAUREA.] **cen'taure†.— American centaury,** any species of *Sabbatia,* especially the rose-pink (*S. angularis*). **American red centaury‡.— lesser centaury,** the European garden annual *Erythræa centaurium.*

cen-ta'vo, 1 chĕn-tä'vo; 2 thɛn-tä'vo, *n.* **1.** [Sp. and Sp.-Am.] A small nickel or copper coin of Central and South America, in value from six-tenths of a cent (actual) to one cent (nominal); the hundredth part of a peso. **cen-ta'va‡; cen-te'na‡; cen-tes'im-o†. 2.** A Portuguese coin. [COIN[1], *n.*

cen-ten', 1 sen-ten'; 2 çɛn-tɛn', *n.* A Spanish coin. See

cen"te-na'ri-al, 1 sen"ti-nē'ri-əl; 2 çɛn"te-nā'ri-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a centenary or centennial.

cen"te-na'ri-an, 1 sen"ti-nē'ri-ən; 2 çɛn"te-nā'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the age of a hundred years, or to a centenary. [< L. *centenarius;* see CENTENARY, *a.*]

cen"te-na'ri-an, *n.* One who has reached the age of a hundred years.— **cen"te-na'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The state of being a centenarian.

cen"te-na'ri-us, 1 sen"ti-nē'ri-us; 2 çɛn"te-nā'ri-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] [LL.] *Salic Law.* The chief of a hundred, probably chosen by the people.

cen-ten'a-rize, 1 sen-ten'ə-raiz; 2 çɛn-tɛn'a-riz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To honor with a centenary or centennial.

cen'te-na-ry, 1 sen'ti-nē-ri; 2 çɛn'te-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a hundred or a period of a hundred years. Careful writers often make the adjective *centenary* refer to 100 and *centennial* to 100 years; as, a *centenary* (or hundredth) celebration; a *centennial* celebration (on the hundredth anniversary). A *centenary* may be a period of a hundred years; a *centennial* is the close of that period or its commemoration.

2. Of or pertaining to a county subdivision, the hundred of a shire or pagus, as in England; as, *centenary* deputies. [< L. *centenarius,* < *centeni,* a hundred each, < *centum,* hundred.] **cen"te-na'ri-ous‡.**

cen'te-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riz, *pl.*] **1.** A hundredth anniversary or its celebration; centennial occasion. **2.** A hundred years in the life of a person or institution; a period of a hundred years; centennium. **3.** [Rare.] A centenarian. **4†.** A hundredweight.

cen'tencef, *n.* A sentence.

cen'te-nier, 1 sen'ti-nir; 2 çɛn'te-nēr, *n.* [F.] **1.** In the Channel Islands, a constable. **2†.** A centurion.

cen-ten'ni-al, 1 sen-ten'i-əl; 2 çɛn-tɛn'i-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a hundredth anniversary; a hundred years old or more; completing a century; as, a *centennial* celebration. [< L. *centum,* hundred, + *annus,* year.]

> *Under this ancient olive-tree, that spreads*
> *Its broad centennial branches like a tent,*
> *Let us lie down and rest.*
> LONGFELLOW *Christus* iii, 4, l. 4.

— Centennial State (*U. S. Hist.*), Colorado, because admitted into the Union in 1876, the hundredth year of American independence.— **cen-ten'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

cen-ten'ni-al, *n.* The hundredth anniversary of an event, or its commemoration; a centenary: first applied to the United States Centennial Exhibition of 1876.— **cen-ten'ni-al-ize,** *v.*

cen-ten'ni-um, 1 sen-ten'i-um; 2 çɛn-tɛn'i-ŭm, *n.* A century.

cen'ter, cen'tre, 1 sen'tər; 2 çɛn'ter, *v.* [CEN'TERED or CEN'TRED; CEN'TERS; CEN'TER-ING or CEN'TRING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To place in the center; fix on a center; supply with a center.

> The hero is he who is immovably *centred.* EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Considerations* p. 217. [ʜ. M. & CO. 1883.]

2. To draw to a center; concentrate. **3.** To determine the center of; shape (a lens) so as to have it thickest in the center.

II. *i.* **1.** To be in the center. **2.** To gather or converge in a center.

> Manī know thyself. All wisdom *centres* there.
> YOUNG *Night Thoughts* iv, l. 484.

cen'ter[1], cen'tre, *n.* **1.** The point or place equally distant from the extremities, or from the different sides of anything; the middle; as, the *center* of the town; the *center* of the throng.

> Had earth been then, all earth Had to her *centre* shook.
> MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 217.

2. The point, object, or place about which things cluster or to which they converge; a fixed point or line about which a thing or things revolve; point of attraction or convergence; focal point; as, the *center* of interest.

> Athens was the intellectual *centre* of Greece, and of ancient Europe. T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, p. 70. [ʟ. & s. 1889.]

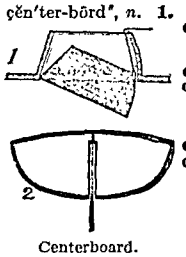
3. The point of divergence, emanation, or radiation; nucleus; origin; as, the *center* of corruption. **4.** *Geom.* The middle point of a closed curve or surface; properly, a point such that any straight line drawn through it will meet the curve or surface at equal distances on each side of the point. **5.** The part of a target next the bull's-eye, or a shot striking this part. **6.** *Anat.* (1) A region of special activity; as, a *center* of ossification. (2) An aggregation of nerve-cells related to some special physiological function; as, the respiratory *center.* **7.** [C-] In Continental legislatures, the members sitting on the middle benches and holding usually intermediate views between the Left, or Radicals and Liberals, and the Right, or Conservatives; in Germany, the Clerical or Ultramontane party. The Moderate Conservatives and the Moderate Liberals are often called respectively the *Right* and the *Left Center,* whether acting with or independently of the Ministry. **8.** A leader, as among the Fenians, the chief one being the *head center.* **9.** *Mil.* (1) The middle part of an army in order of battle, occupying the front between the wings. (2) The middle soldier in a line. **10.** *Naut.* In the order of sailing of a fleet, the division between the weather and the lee; in line of battle, that between the van and the rear. **11.** *Arch.* The support, usually a timber framework, of an arch, or of a concrete lintel, floor, roof, or dome, while building; centering. **12.** *Steam-engin.* One of the two points in the rotation of a crank at which the middle points of the crank-pin, the crosshead-pin, and the main shaft are in line. **13.** *Physics.* The point in which the entire mass of a body or system of bodies could be concentrated without affecting some particular result; as, the *center* of gravity; *center* of oscillation. See phrases. **14.** *Mech.* One of two conical points, as in a lathe, between which an object is held and rotated on an axial line. The one at the end from which the object is rotated is the *live-center,* the other the *dead-center.* **15.** The person who takes the middle position of the forward line in many athletic games, as football, basketball, etc. **16.** Same as CENTER FIELD, CENTER-FIELDER. **17.** One of the standard openings in the game of checkers. **18.** A thin piece of celluloid or similar material used as a foundation for the sharp point of compasses. [F., < L. *centrum,* < Gr. *kentron,* < *kenteō,* prick.]

Syn.: middle, midst. We speak of the *center* of a circle, the *middle* of a room, the *middle* of the street, the *midst* of a forest. The *center* is equally distant from every point of the circumference of a circle, or from the opposite boundaries on each axis of a parallelogram, etc., the *middle* is more general and less definite. The *center* is a point; the *middle may be a line or a space. We say at the center; in* the *middle. Midst* commonly implies a group or multitude of surrounding objects. Compare synonyms for AMID.— Ant.: circumference, perimeter, rim.

— accelerating center, the nerve-center situated in the medulla oblongata whose stimulation produces increased cardiac action.— **apperception c.,** any cortical center to which are hypothetically assigned the functions connected with the mental process of clear perception.— **association c.,** any cortical area whose function is to associate the functions of neighboring or more distant areas.— **auditory c.,** the center for the auditory nerve. See under AUDITORY. — **Broca's c.,** same as SPEECH-CENTER.— **cen'ter-bar",** *n.* The arbor of a drill-press or some similar machine.— **c.-bit,** *n.* See BIT.— **c.-chisel,** *n.* A sharp-pointed cold-chisel for marking a starting-point, as for a drill.— **c.-chuck,** *n. Mech.* A lathe-chuck with a hardened cone center and a projecting driver, screwed on the mandrel.— **c. field** (*Baseball & Cricket*), the middle portion of the outfield.— **c.-fielder,** *n. Baseball.* The player at center field.— **c.-fire,** *a.* Having the fulminate in the center, instead of about the edge of the head of the cartridge.— **c.-gage,** *n.* **1.** An outside angle-gage for lathe-center points. **2.** In carbuilding, a gage for fixing the center of length of an axle. — **c.-lathe,** *n. Mech.* **1.** A lathe in which the work is carried in centers: the ordinary form. **2.** A pole-lathe. — **c. of action** (*Meteor.*), a term applied to each of certain large areas of high or low barometric pressure that are more or less permanent through a season of the year. Variations in their intensity or position are associated with wide-spread weather changes.— **c. of a locus,** a point bisecting all chords of the locus drawn through it.— **c. of area. 1.** In an area of regular shape, the geometrical center. **2.** In any area, the center of gravity.— **c. of a sheaf** (*Math.*), that point through which all its lines or planes pass.— **c. of attraction,** a point toward which attracting forces are directed; figuratively, a person or object that attracts the regard of all.— **c. of Budge,** a nerve-center located in the lumbar region of the spinal cord, whose stimulation causes penile erection in males and uterine contractions in females.— **c. of buoyancy,** *the center of mass of the volume of water that a* floating body displaces.— **c. of cavity,** a metacenter.— **c. of collineation,** the joint in the same straight line with each pair of corresponding points of two perspective figures. — **c. of compression,** in a body under stress, the point at which the resultant of the compressive forces acts; the compressional center of gravity.— **c. of contact,** the intersection point of two lines drawn tangent at two contact points of two plane curves or conics.— **c. of conversion,** the point about which a body turns under the force of an impact.— **c. of curvature,** the center of the osculating circle of any point of a curve.— **c. of effort,** that theoretical point at which the force of the wind, if it could be applied there, would impel a vessel in the same way as if uniformly distributed among all the sails.— **c. of figure** (*Math.*), a point which is at the mean distance of all points of the figure from any plane of the figure.— **c. of flotation,** the geometrical center of a section produced by the intersection of a plane, represented by the surface of the water, with a body floating in the water. Compare METACENTER. — **c. of form,** the geometric center as opposed to mechanical centers such as those of gravity or oscillation.— **c. of friction,** a point in the base of a body which is revolving around a vertical axis, the base acting as a bearing, upon which the whole weight of the body could be concentrated without changing its present frictional resistance to rotary motion.— **c. of gravity,** see CENTER OF MASS.— **c. of gyration,** a point in which the whole mass of a body might be concentrated without altering its moment of inertia.— **c. of homology,** the intersection of the junction-lines of corresponding points in two homologous figures.— **c. of homothety,** same as CENTER OF SIMILITUDE.— **c. of immersion,** same as CENTER OF BUOYANCY.— **c. of inertia,** same as CENTER OF GRAVITY. — **c. of inversion, c. of involution,** see under INVERSION, etc.— **c. of lateral resistance** (*Naval Arch.*), the resultant center of the water-pressures which act in an opposite direction to the sidewise pressure caused by the action of the wind on the sail.— **c. of mass,** the point in which a body acted on by gravity or other parallel forces is balanced in all positions: commonly but incorrectly called the *center of gravity.*— **c. of mean distances** (*Math.*) a point in a line of which the algebraic sum of its distances from a series of other points on the same line *is equal to zero.*— **c. of motion,** *that point in a body* which remains at rest while all the other parts of such body continue to revolve around it.— **c. of oscillation,** the point *in which if the whole mass of a pendulum were concentrated* it would oscillate in the same time that it actually does.— **c. of ossification,** the point from which the ossification of a bone starts.— **c. of percussion,** that point in which a body *rotating round an axis might be struck without causing any* pressure on the axis.— **c. of perspective,** same as CENTER OF COLLINEATION.— **c. of population,** the point in a country on which its map would balance were it made of sheet metal and varied in thickness proportionately to population. Thus, in calculating the center, the distance of a region as well as the number of its inhabitants must *be taken into account. The center of population in the* United States was in 1790 23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.; in 1890 it had moved to a point 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind., and in 1910 it was located in the western part of Bloomington, Monroe county, Ind.— **c. of pressure. 1.** *Physics.* A point on a body at which the application of a given pressure will produce the same result as the same pressure when distributed over the body. **2.** Specif.: (1) the point of a body that must receive support in order to retain equilibrium when a wind is blowing upon its surface. (2) the point in a surface immersed in a fluid at which a pressure equal to that of the fluid, if exerted in a contrary direction, will balance or counteract the pressure of the fluid. **3.** The point at which an aeroplane surface is intersected by the resultant of all the pressures acting on the surface. ORVILLE WRIGHT.— **c. of projection. 1.** Any one of several motor and sensory areas or centers in the brain-cortex. **2.** A point from which straight lines are drawn to all the points, and planes to all the lines, in a geometric figure.— **c. of resistance,** in a joint, the intersection of the resultant stress with the joint.— **c. of similitude** (*Math.*), the point of intersection of all the straight lines connecting corresponding points in two similar geometric figures which are similarly or oppositely placed.— **c. of spherical curvature,** the geometric center of an osculating sphere.— **c. of symmetry,** the center of a symmetrical figure.— **c. of tension,** in a body under tension, the point at which the resultant of the tensile forces may be assumed to act.— **c. of vision. 1.** The point of keenest vision upon the retina of the eye; the yellow spot or macula lutea. **2.** Same as POINT OF VIEW.— **cen'ter-piece",** *n.* An ornament in the center of a ceiling, table, etc., or between other ornaments.— **c.-pin,** *n. Mech.* A pin which is at the center of rotation of the object which it supports.— **c.-plate,** *n. Mech.* Any plate serving as a central support, etc.— **c.-pop. 1.** *Mech.* A center-punch. **2.** A mark made by a center-punch in a piece of metal to be drilled.— **c.-saw,** *n.* A sawing-machine that rips logs radially toward their center, as for spokes, ax-handles, etc.— **c. seal,** *n.* Same as CENTER-VALVE.— **c.-second,** *a.* Having the second hand mounted on the same arbor as the other hands.— **c.-square,** *n.* An instrument which, when adjusted, finds the center of a circle.— **c.-table,** *n.* A table for the center of a room.— **c.-tester,** *n.* An apparatus serving to locate accurately the center of a piece of work in a lathe and also for verifying the exactness of the center of a lathe. — **c.-valve,** *n.* In gas-making, a large four-way valve allowing the gas to separate into the purifiers.— **c.-velle,** *n.* Same as CENTER OF EFFORT.— **dead c.,** same as CENTER, 12. — **diabetic c.,** the nerve-center in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, that controls carbohydrate digestion and assimilation, and that when diseased or injured gives rise to diabetes.— **direct c. of similitude,** a center of similitude which has the perspective sects, which correspond to each other, occurring on the same side of it.— **eruptive c.** (*Geol.*), the locality in a volcanic region where the eruptive activity is the greatest; a place whence volcanic rocks issue.— **genital or genitospinal c.,** same as CENTER OF BUDGE.— **gustatory c.,** *the nerve-center believed to be situated in the* gyrus uncinatus in the brain, which receives the sense-impressions of taste.— **heat-c.,** *n. Physiol.* A nerve-center that controls or regulates the heat of the body. A center for the production of heat (**thermogenic c.**) is thought to exist in the optic thalamus or corpus striatum of the brain, and one for lowering heat (**thermolytic c.**) in the medulla oblongata.— **instantaneous c. 1.** *Mech.* A point about which a moving part in a mechanism is supposed to rotate at a given instant. **2.** *Kinematics.* The intersection of the instantaneous axis with the guide plane in motion of two dimensions. — **kinetic c.** (*Embryol.*), the centrosomes or centrospheres at the poles of the nucleus of the fertilized ovum.— **motor c.,** any nerve-center that controls muscular action; often used specifically for the centers along the fissure of Rolando of the brain that, through the spinal cord, induce muscular contraction.— **olfactory c.,** the nerve-center in the brain which receives the impressions of smell, *thought to be situated in the cortex of the hippocampal* gyrus.— **oval c.,** the white matter of the cerebrum when the upper parts of the cerebral hemispheres are removed.— **phrenic c.,** the central tendon of the diaphragm. — **psychical c.,** one of those aggregations of *nerve-cells in the brain* that are not motor, sensory, or sensory-motor, but which deal with higher mental functions.— **speech c.,** the cortical area specially concerned with the movements necessary for articulate speech.— **thermogenic c., thermolytic c.,** see under HEAT CENTER.— **virtual c.,** same as INSTANTANEOUS CENTER.— **visual c.,** the center in the brain that controls the faculty of sight; apparently situated in the cuneus.

Cen'ter, *n.* A county in Pennsylvania; 1,130 sq. m.; county-seat, Bellefonte.

cen'ter-board", 1 sen'tər-bōrd"; 2 çĕn'ter-bōrd", *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A movable vertical device, as of wood, pivoted or hung on a rod at the lower forward end, and enclosed within the well or slot of a water-tight compartment in the bottom of a vessel so that it can be lowered or raised to increase or lessen the draft. The centerboard, sometimes called in England *drop-keel* or *sliding keel*, is used in the United States largely on fore-and-aft rigged vessels, especially yachts and catboats. It is usually lowered when sailing on the wind, to prevent leeway, and raised when sailing before the wind.



Centerboard.
1. Side view, lowered.
2. End view, lowered.

2. A boat having a centerboard. — **cen'ter-board"-trunk**, *n. Naut.* The box in which the centerboard is moved up or down, as required.

cen'ter-ing, 1 sen'tər-ıŋ; 2 çĕn'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of bringing an object within the focus of a microscope, telescope, etc. **2.** The act or operation of cutting a shallow hole in the center of an object, for mounting between lathe- or planer-centers. **3.** *Arch.* See CENTER, *n.*, 11. **cen'tringt.**

— **cen'ter-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A device for marking a center. See CENTERING, 2.— **c.-rest**, *n. Mech.* A V-shaped device attached to a lathe which enables the turner to ascertain and mark the center of any cylindrical piece when placed in the machine.— **c.-tool**, *n.* A tool for making a central conical hole in the end of work to be mounted between lathe-centers.

Cen'ter-ville, 1 sen'tər-vil; 2 çĕn'ter-vĭl, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Appanoose county, Iowa. **2.** A small village in Fairfax county, Va., near the scene of the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. **3.** A town in Queen Anne county, Md.

cen-tes'i-mal, 1 sen-tes'ı-məl; 2 çĕn-tĕs'i-mal, *a.* **1.** Hundredth. **2.** Belonging to a system in which one unit is the hundredth of the next higher one, especially the angular units formed by dividing the right angle into 100 degrees, or grades, the grade into 100 minutes, and the minute into 100 seconds. **3.** Graduated to a scale of a hundred; as, the *centesimal* thermometer, a term applied to the centigrade thermometer. [< L. *centesimus*, < *centum*, hundred.] — **cen-tes'i-mal-ly**, *adv.*

cen-tes'i-mal, *n.* A hundredth part or division.

cen-tes'i-mate, 1 sen-tes'ı-mēt; 2 çĕn-tĕs'i-māt, *vt.* [-MAT"ED; -MAT"ING.] To take one in every hundred of for punishment, as mutineers or deserters.— **cen-tes"i-ma'tion**, *n.*

cen-tes'i-mo, 1 sen-tes'ı-mō; 2 çĕn-tĕs'i-mō, *n.* [It. & Sp.] The hundredth part of various monetary units. See COIN.

cen-te'sis, 1 sen-ti'sıs; 2 çĕn-tē'sis, *n. Surg.* Perforation, as of the walls of the abdomen for the relief of ovarian dropsy. [< Gr. *kentēsis*, a pricking, < *kenteō*, prick.] **par"a-cen-te'sist.**

cen'tesmt, *n.* A hundredth.

Cen-tet'i-dæ, 1 sen-tet'ı-dī; 2 çĕn-tĕt'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of insectivores, especially those without constriction between the orbits, and with a retractile penis: including the hedgehog-like tenrecs of Madagascar. **Cen-te'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kentētēs*, piercer, < *kenteō*, pierce.] — **cen-tet'id**, *n.*— **cen-tet'oid**, *a.* & *n.*

Cen"te-ti'næ, 1 sen"tı-tai'nī; 2 çĕn"te-tī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Centetidæ* with spinous hairs.— **cen'te-tine**, *a.* & *n.*

cent'ge-ner, 1 sent'ji-nər; 2 çĕnt'ge-ner. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to one hundred or smaller number of members of a breed or variety when looked upon as representative of an entire class, or as of animals or plants.

II. *n.* **1.** A hundred or smaller number of members of a race or breed regarded as typical of the whole: said of animals or plants. **2.** *Plant-breeding.* A group of a hundred selected plants, all the progeny of a single parent, which are grown to determine the hereditary qualities of the parental stock. This system of selection has been applied primarily to the breeding of wheat. [< CENTI- + L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind.] — **centgener power**, the capacity of parents to transmit hereditary tendencies.— **c. tests**, comparison of the reproductive capacity of various plants or animals.

cent'grave"t, *n.* **1.** The lord of a hundred (subdivision of a county). **2.** A judge of a criminal court.

cen'ti-, 1 sen'tı-; 2 çĕn'ti-. Derived from Latin *centum*, hundred: a combining form.— **cen'ti-are**, *n.* Same as CENTARE.— **cen"ti-cip'i-tous**, *a.* [Rare.] Hundred-headed.— **cen-tif'i-dous**, *a.* [Rare.] Split or divided into a hundred parts.— **cen"ti-fo'li-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Hundred-leaved.

Other words beginning with this combining form will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cen'ti-bar, 1 sen'tı-bār; 2 çĕn'ti-bâr, *n.* One-hundredth of a bar. See BAR.

Centig., *abbr.* Centigrade.

cen'ti-grade, 1 sen'tı-grēd; 2 çĕn'ti-grād, *a.* Graduated to a scale of a hundred; of or pertaining to such a scale. On the centigrade thermometer the freezing-point of water is zero and its boiling-point 100°.

If any degree on the *Centigrade* scale, either above or below zero, be multiplied by 1.8, the result will, in either case, be the number of degrees above or below 32°, or the freezing point of Fahrenheit. *U. S. Dispensatory* p. 1996. (t. 1890.)

[F., < L. *centum*, hundred; and see GRADE, *n.*]

cen'ti-gram, 1 sen'tı-gram; 2 çĕn'ti-grăm, *n.* A weight in the metric system, a hundredth of a gram. See WEIGHT. [< F. *centigramme;* see CENTI- and GRAM.] **cen'ti-grammet.**

cen'ti-graph, 1 sen'tı-graf; 2 çĕn'ti-grăf, *n.* An adding-machine consisting of a wheel bearing the figures 0 to 100, a dial for recording hundreds, and finger-keys by which it is worked. [< CENTI- + GRAPH.]

cen'tile, 1 sen'til; 2 çĕn'til, *n.* Any term placed so that its ordinal equals 100 or a multiple thereof. [< L. *centum*, hundred.]

cen'ti-lingued, 1 sen'tı-lıŋd; 2 çĕn'ti-lingd, *a.* [Rare.] Hundred-tongued.

cen'ti-li"ter, 1 sen'tı-li"tər; 2 çĕn'ti-lī"ter, *n.* In the metric system, dry or liquid measure, a hundredth of a liter. See MEASURE. [< F. *centilitre;* see CENTI- and LITER.] **cen'ti-li"tret.**

cen-til'lion, 1 sen-til'yən; 2 çĕn-tĭl'yon, *n.* **1.** A cardinal number. (1) In the French system of numeration, usually followed in the United States, the product of the hundredth multiplication of 1,000 by 1,000. (2) In the English system, the hundredth power of a million. **2.** The symbols representing either of these numbers. See NOTATION. [< CENTI- + *-illion*, as in MILLION.] — **cen-til'lionth**, *a.* & *n.*

cen-til'o-quy, 1 sen-til'o-kwı; 2 çĕn-tĭl'o-kwy, *n.* [Rare.] A work consisting of a hundred parts; as, the *Centiloquy* of Ptolemy.

cen'tim, 1 sen'tım; 2 çĕn'tim, *n.* Same as CENTIMETER.

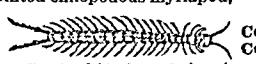
cen"time', 1 saⁿ'tim'; 2 çäⁿ'tim', *n.* [F.] The smallest unit in the French monetary system, used also in Belgium, Spain, and Switzerland; a hundredth of a franc, nearly one-fifth of a cent.

cen'ti-me"ter, } 1 sen'tı-mī"tər; 2 çĕn'ti-mē"ter, *n.* In
cen'ti-me"tre, } the metric system, a length of one hundredth of a meter. See MEASURE and METRIC SYSTEM. [< F. *centimètre;* see CENTI- and METER³.] **cen'ti-mē"tret.** — **cen'ti-me"ter-gram-sec"ond**, *a.* Belonging to a system of units for measurement in which the unit of length is the centimeter, the unit of mass the gram, and the unit of time one second: commonly abbreviated to C. G. S. Thus, the C. G. S. unit of force is the force that can so move a body weighing a gram that at the end of a second it will have a velocity of one centimeter per second. **cen'ti-me"tre-gramme-sec"ondt.**— **cubic c.** See METRIC SYSTEM.

cen'ti-mo"lar, 1 sen'tı-mō"lər; 2 çĕn'ti-mō"lar, *a. Chem.* Containing one hundredth part of a mole. [< CENTI- + MOLAR.]

cen"ti-nor'mal, 1 sen"tı-nōr'məl; 2 çĕn"ti-nôr'mal, *a.* Being one hundredth of a definite strength of solution, termed a normal solution. [< CENTI- + NORMAL.]

cen'ti-ped, } 1 sen'tı-ped, -pīd; 2 çĕn'ti-pĕd, -pēd, *n.*
cen'ti-pede, } **1.** A many-jointed chilopodous myriapod, having a pair of legs to each joint. The bite of the larger and tropical species, as of the genus *Scolopendra*, is highly venomous. **2.** *Naut.* A rope that runs along the head booms and has short crosspieces attached, used in stowing jibs. [< L. *centipeda*, < *centum*, hundred, + *pe(d-)s*, foot.] — **house'cen"ti-ped**, *n.* A cermatiid centiped which frequents damp places and preys upon bugs, flies, roaches, etc.— **cen'ti-pe"dal**, *a.*


A Centiped (*Scolopendra*). 1/5

cen'ti-plume, 1 sen'tı-plūm; 2 çĕn'ti-plum, *a.* Having a hundred feathers.

cen'ti-stere, 1 sen'tı-stīr *or* (*F.*) saⁿ'ti-stēr'; 2 çĕn'ti-stēr *or* (*F.*) çäⁿ'ti-stęr', *n.* In the metric system, a hundredth of a stere or cubic meter. See MEASURE. [< F. *centistère;* see CENTI- and STERE.]

Cent-li'vre, 1 sent-li'vər *or* -liv'ər; 2 çĕnt-li'ver *or* -liv'er, **Susanna, Mrs.** (1667?–12/1723). An English dramatist; *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*, etc.

cent'ner, 1 sent'nər; 2 çĕnt'ner, *n.* **1.** The hundredweight of various European countries, now assimilated to the metric system, equal to 50 kilograms in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Switzerland, and varying somewhat therefrom in Scandinavian countries. **2.** *Metal.* A hundred pounds. **3.** In assaying, one dram. [G., < L. *centenarius;* see CENTENARY, *a.*]

cen'to, 1 sen'to; 2 çĕn'to, *n.* **1.** A writing composed of selections from various authors; a patchwork composition.

We have . . . Comédie des Comédies, which is a *cento* made up of extracts from Balzac. SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. Fr. Lit.* bk. iii, p. 306. (CL. P. 1882.]

2. A musical medley. **3†.** A piece of patchwork; patched cloth. [L., patchwork.] — **cen'to-ist**, *n.* A compiler.— **cen-ton'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cento.— **cen'to-nism**, *n.* The practise of composing by borrowing scraps. **cen'to-ismt.**— **cen'to-ize**, **cen'to-nize**, *vi.*

Cen'to², 1 chĕn'to; 2 chęn'to, *n.* A town in Ferrara province, Italy.

cen-toc'u-lat"ed, 1 sen-tok'yu-lēt"ed; 2 çĕn-tŏc'yu-lāt"ĕd, *a.* [Rare.] Hundred-eyed. [music.

cen-to'ne, 1 chen-tō'nē; 2 chĕn-tō'ne, *n.* [It.] A cento in

centr-. Same as CENTRO-.

cen'tra, 1 sen'trə; 2 çĕn'tra, *n.* Plural of CENTRUM.

cen-trac'ti-nate, 1 sen-trak'tı-nēt; 2 çĕn-trăc'ti-nāt, *a.* Having a central actine or ray: said of sponge-spicules. [< Gr. *kentron*, center, + *aktis*, ray.]

cen'trad, 1 sen'trad; 2 çĕn'trăd, *n.* A hundredth of a radian in angular measure; about 0.57°.

cen'trad, *adv. Anat.* & *Zool.* Toward the center or interior. [< L. *centrum* (see CENTER, *n.*) + *ad*, to.]

cen"tra-de'ni-a, 1 sen"trə-dī'nı-ə; 2 çĕn"tra-dē'ni-a, *n.* A collection of cells, the chief organ in some siphonophorous medusans. [< Gr. *kentron*, center, + *adēn*, gland.]

cen"tra-di-aph'a-nes, 1 sen"trə-dai-af'ə-nīz; 2 çĕn"tra-dī-ăf'a-nēs, *n. Pathol.* That form of cataract in which the opacity of the crystalline lens begins in the center; nuclear cataract. [< Gr. *kentron* (see CENTER, *n.*) + *a-* priv. + *diaphanēs*; see DIAPHANE.]

cen'tral, 1 sen'trəl; 2 çĕn'tral, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the center; situated at or near the middle; traversing central portions; supplying central organs; acting from the center; as, a *central* force; a *central* county; *central* line of railway; *central* artery of the retina; *central* telephone exchange. **2.** Figuratively, constituting the principal point; hence, most important; chief; as, a *central* event in history; a *central* thought.

Jesus of Nazareth is the *central* miracle of history. SCHAFF *Through Bible Lands* pt. iii, ch. 32, p. 321. [A. T. S.]

3. *Neurol.* Pertaining to a nerve-center in distinction from the peripheral sense-organs and musculature, or the nerve-tracts which connect the centers with the periphery. [< L. *centralis*, < *centrum;* see CENTER, *n.*] — **central particle** (*Embryol.*), a centrosome.— **cen'tral-ly**, *adv.*— **cen'tral-ness**, *n.*

cen'tral, *n.* **1.** An operator of a telephone exchange. **2.** The office of a telephone exchange. **3.** A centrale. **4.** [Sp. Am.] A sugar-mill grinding for a number of plantations.

Cen'tral A-mer'i-ca. The S. part of North America, between Mexico and Colombia, comprising Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Cen'tral Cit'y. **1.** A mining town, county-seat of Gilpin county, Colo. **2.** A town in Muhlenberg county, Ky. **3.** A town in Merrick county, Neb. **4.** A town in Cabell county, W. Va.

Cen'tral Cov'ing-ton. A town in Kenton county, Ky.

cen-tra'le, 1 sen-trē'lı; 2 çĕn-trā'le, *n. Anat.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A bone of the carpus or tho tarsus between the proximal and distal rows, as in many apes, reptiles, amphibians, etc.; the os centrale. In the human embryo it unites with the scaphoid in the carpus, with the navicular in the tarsus. [< L. *centralis*, central.]

Cen'tral Falls. A city in Providence county, R. I.

Cen-tra'li-a, 1 sen-trē'lı-ə; 2 çĕn-trā'li-a, *n.* **1.** A city in Clinton county, Ill. **2.** A mining borough in Columbia county, Pa. **3.** A city in Lewis county, Wash. **4.** A city in Boone county, Mo.

Cen'tral In'di-a. A political agency in British India; 78,800 sq. m.; includes many native states.

cen'tral-ism, 1 sen'trəl-ızm; 2 çĕn'tral-ĭşm, *n.* The principle of centralizing power, as in government; political centralization; a centralizing tendency or system.

cen'tral-ist, 1 sen'trəl-ist; 2 çĕn'tral-ĭst, *n.* An advocate of centralism. **cen'tral-iz"ert.**— **cen"tral-is'tic**, *a.*

cen-tral'i-ty, 1 sen-tral'ı-tı; 2 çĕn-trăl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tig, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being central. **2.** Tendency toward a center.

cen"tral-i-za'tion, 1 sen"trəl-ı-zē'shən; 2 çĕn"tral-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act or result of centralizing; concentration: especially, in politics, concentration of control in a central authority. **cen"tral-i-sa'tiont.**

In England, the *centralization* of the government is carried to great perfection. TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy* tr. by H. Reeves, vol. i, ch. 5, p. 109. [s. & F. 1863.]

cen'tral-ize, 1 sen'trəl-aiz; 2 çĕn'tral-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make central; concentrate; esp., to concentrate power, control, or authority of or in.

A *centralized* democracy may be as tyrannical as an absolute monarch. FROUDE *Short Studies, Scientific Method* in second Series, p. 446. [a. 1873.]

2. To assign a center to; bring to a center.

II. *i.* To come to a center; concentrate. **cen'tral-ise†.** Syn.: see CONCENTRATE.—**cen'tral-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n.*

Cen'tral Lake. A village in Antrim county, Mich.

cen"tral-las'site, 1 sen"trə-las'ait; 2 çĕn"trăl-lăs'īt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly-white or yellowish-white hydrous calcium silicate. [Appar. < Gr. *kentron*, point, + *allassō*, exchange.]

Central Powers. See under POWER.

Cen'tral Prov'inc-es and Be-rar'. A province in Central British India; 100,345 sq. m.; capital, Nagpur.

cen-tran'gu-late, 1 sen-traŋ'gıu-lēt; 2 çĕn-trăŋ'gu-lāt, *a.* Having an angular structure at the center, as some sponge-spicules. [< Gr. *kentron*, center; and see APORIA.]

Cen-tran'thus, 1 sen-tran'thus; 2 çĕn-trăn'thŭs, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of perennial or annual herbs of the valerian family, of the Mediterranean region, having a spurred corolla-tube and one or rarely two stamens. *C. ruber* is cultivated under many names, as *red valerian, spur-valerian*, etc. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *kentron*, spur (see CENTER, *n.*), + *anthos*, flower.]

cen"tra-po'ri-a, 1 sen"trə-pō'rı-ə; 2 çĕn"tra-pō'ri-a, *n. pl.* Organic structures of irregular shape, having no planes or axes, as sponges.

Cen-trar'chi-dæ, 1 sen-trär'kı-dī; 2 çĕn-trär'ci-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of percoidean fishes with a compressed body, equally balanced above and below, and about 30 vertebræ, including the sunfishes and black basses of North America. **Cen-trar'chus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kentron*, spine (see CENTER, *n.*), + *archos*, rectum.]— **cen-trar'chid**, *n.*— **cen-trar'choid**, *a.* & *n.*— **Cen"trar-chi'næ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of *Centrarchidæ*, especially those with the dorsal and anal subequal and the latter farther backward than the former.— **cen-trar'chine**, *a.* & *n.*

cen-tra'tion†, *n.* Placing in the center; centering.

cen"trax-o'ni-a, 1 sen"traks-ō'nı-ə; 2 çĕn"trăks-ō'ni-a, *n. pl. Biol.* Organisms having the center of the body defined by a line. [< Gr. *kentron*, center (see CENTER, *n.*) + *axōn*, axle.]— **cen"trax-o'ni-al**, *a.*

cen'tre, *n.* Same as CENTER. [See CENTRO-.

cen'tri-, 1 sen'trı-; 2 çĕn'tri-. Center: a combining form.

cen'tric, 1 sen'trık; 2 çĕn'tric, *a.* **1.** Central; centrally situated; belonging to or described around a center. **2.** *Physiol.* Related to or connected with a nerve-center. **3.** *Geol.* Having the material more or less arranged either radially or concentrically around centers, a crystal often forming the center: said of rock-texture. **4.** *Bot.* Terete; cylindrical or slightly tapering: applied to leaves like those of the rush. [< Gr. *kentrikos*, < *kentron;* see CENTER, *n.*] **cen'tri-cal'i-ty**, *n.* Central position; centrality.— **cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.* **1.** Centrally. **2.** On or with the center.— **cen-tric'i-ty**, *n.* Centric relation or quality. **cen'tri-cal-nesst.**

cen'tric, *n. Astron.* A circular orbit whose center is the earth. Compare DEFERENT, EPICYCLE, and PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM.

cen-tric'i-put, 1 sen-tris'ı-put; 2 çĕn-trĭç'i-pŭt, *n. Anat.* The part of the head between the occiput and the sinciput. [< L. *centrum*, center, + *caput*, head.]— **cen"tri-cip'i-tal**, *a.* [ugalized.

cen-trifled', 1 sen-trift'; 2 çĕn-trift', *a.* [Colloq.] Centrif-

cen-trif'u-gal, 1 sen-trif'yu-gəl; 2 çĕn-trĭf'yu-gal, *a.* **1.** Directed or tending away from a center; radiating: opposed to *centripetal;* as, *centrifugal* rays. **2.** Employing centrifugal force; as, a *centrifugal* pump. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Developing from the center or apex outward, or toward the base, as in a flower-cluster; determinate. (2) Turned from the center toward the side of the fruit, as a radicle. [< L. *centrum*, CENTER, + *fugio*, flee.] **cen'tri-fuget.**— **centrifugal force**, see FORCE.— **c. machine**, an apparatus for extracting moisture from wet articles, as yarns, or for separating cream from milk, etc., by rotation in a rapidly whirling basket or case.— **c. railway**, a railway having a car which moves around the inner surface of a loop and is held to the track through centrifugal force: a feature of amusement resorts.— **cen-trif'u-gal-ly**, *adv.*

cen-trif'u-gal, *n.* **1.** Any mechanism serving to cause solids or liquids to separate from liquids of lower specific gravity, the heavier settling to the bottom, with the light liquid floating on top. **2.** A drum-like part of a centrifugal machine.

The sugar . . . is . . . put into open round boxes called *centrifugals.* TROLLOPE *West Indies* p. 159. [t. 1860.]

3. *pl.* Sugars from which the molasses has been removed by a centrifugal machine.

cen-trif'u-gal-ize, 1 sen-trif'yu-gəl-aiz; 2 çĕn-trĭf'yu-gal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To cause to move centrifugally. **cen-trif'u-gal-iset; cen'tri-fugeţ.**— **cen-trif"u-gal-i-za'tion**, *n.*

cen-trif'u-gate, 1 sen-trif'yu-gēt; 2 çĕn-trĭf'yu-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED; -GAT"ING.] [Rare.] To scatter as from a center.

cen-trif"u-ga'tion, 1 sen-trif'yu-gē'shən; 2 çĕn-trĭf'yu-gā'shon, *n.* The process of separation as performed by a centrifugal machine.

cen'tri-fuge, 1 sen'trı-fiūj; 2 çĕn'tri-fūj, *n.* **I.** *a.* Centrifugal.

II. *n.* An instrument by which the heavier constituents of a fluid (blood-corpuscles, bacteria, sediments, etc.) may be separated by centrifugal action from the lighter portions.

cen-trif'u-gence, 1 sen-trif'yu-jens; 2 çĕn-trĭf'yu-ĝenç, *n.* [Rare.] Tendency to fly from the center. **cen"tri-fu'gi-encet.**

cen'tring, *n.* See CENTERING.

cen'tri-ole, 1 sen'trı-ōl; 2 çĕn'tri-ōl, *n. Embryol.* A granule in the center of an attraction-sphere, regarded variously as the centrosome or as its central part. [< L. *centrum*, center.]

cen-trip'e-tal, 1 sen-trip'ı-tăl; 2 çĕn-trĭp'e-tal, *a.* **1.** Directed or tending toward a center; as, *centripetal* force.

Were the centrifugal tendency to cease, the *centripetal* force would be uncontrolled, and the body would fall upon the attracting mass.

J. N. Lockyer *Elements of Astron.* ch. 16, p. 281. [A. 1889.]

2. Acting by drawing toward a center; as, a *centripetal* pump, in which revolving blades draw the water to a discharge-pipe at the axis. **3.** *Bot.* (1) Developing from without toward the center or in the direction of the apex; acropetal; indeterminate, as an inflorescence. (2) Turned toward the axis of the fruit, as a radicle. **4.** *Physiol.* Advancing gradually from the outer portions to the center; as, *centripetal* calcification. [< L. *centrum*, CENTER, + *petō*, seek.] — **cen-trip'e-tal-ism,** *n.* Centripetal tendency or motion. — **cen-trip'e-tal-ly,** *adv.*

cen-trip'e-tence, 1 sen-trip'ı-tens; 2 çĕn-trĭp'e-tĕnç, *n.* Centripetal motion; inclination toward a center.

All philosophy, of east and west, has the same *centripetence.*

Emerson *Representative Men, Plato* p. 44. [H. M. & Co. 1890.]

[< L. *centrum*; CENTER, + *petent(-)s*, ppr. of *petō*, seek.] **cen-trip'e-ten-cy‡.**

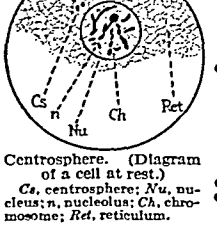
cen-trip'e-ty, 1 sen-trip'ı-tı; 2 çĕn-trĭp'e-ty, *n. Paleon.* The tendency to move toward a center.

Cen-tris'ci-dæ, 1 sen-tris'ı-dī; 2 çĕn-tris'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, variously limited: including (1) both the *Amphistiidæ* and the *Macrorhamphosidæ*, (2) the *Macrorhamphosidæ* only, or (3) the *Amphistiidæ* only. **Cen-tris'cus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kentriskos*, dim. of *kentron*, spur; see CENTER, *n.*] — **cen-tris'cid,** *n.* — **cen-tris'cold,** *a.* & *n.* — **Cen-tris"ci-for'mes,** *n. pl. Ich.* A division of acanthopterygians, including the *Centriscidæ* in the widest limits. — **cen-tris'ci-form,** *a.*

Cen'trist, 1 sen'trist; 2 çĕn'trĭst, *n.* A member of the Center in a Continental Parliament.

cen'tro, 1 sen'tro; 2 çĕn'tro, *n.* [P. I.] A center, as of a barrio, formed by a cluster of dwellings, and sometimes forming a small town.

cen'tro-, 1 sen'tro-; 2 çĕn'tro-. From Greek *kentron*, a point, horn, sting, center, or Latin *centrum*, center (see CENTER, *n.*): a combining form. — **cen"tro-ac'i-nar,** *a. Anat.* In the center of an acinus; characterizing a class of spindle-shaped cells in the center of the acini of the pancreas. — **cen"tro-bar'ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to the center of mass of a body. **2.** According to a mathematical method in which the properties of the center of mass are introduced. **cen"tro-bar'i-cal‡.** — **cen"tro-cil'nal,** *n. Geol.* An uplift of strata which gives them a partial quaquaversal dip. — **cen'trode,** *n.* In kinematics, a locus traced out by the successive positions of an instantaneous center of pure rotation. When the plane is fixed, it is the **space centrode**; when it is a moving plane, it is the **body centrode.** — **cen"tro-des'mus,** *n. Cytology.* The fibrillar network joining the two centrosomes at the poles. — **cen"tro-deu'to-plasm,** *n. Cytology.* Granular material in cells of the testis. — **cen"tro-dor'sal,** *a. Zool.* Aboral: applied to the central ossicle in certain stalkless crinoids. — **cen"tro-dor'sal-ly,** *adv.* — **cen'tro-gen,** *a.* Radiating from the center of the central capsule, as the skeleton of acantharians. **cen-trog'o-nous‡.** — **cen"tro-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* The tendency of the organs of an organism to be distributed round a center, as among plants: opposed to *dipleurogenesis* or *bilateralism*, as among animals. — **cen"tro-ge-net'ic, cen"tro-gen'ic,** *a.* — **Cen"tro-gon'i-da,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Rhizocephala.* — **cen'troid,** *n.* **1.** The center of mass. **2.** *Phonol.* A point, in a sequence of speech-sounds, which is stressed or on which emphasis is placed. — **centroid of a coil** (*Math.*), the curve made by the axis of the coil. — **cen-troi'dal,** *a.* — **cen"tro-lec'i-thal,** *a. Embryol.* **1.** Having the food-yolk in the center: said of certain ova, as of arthropods, with both regular and unequal segmentation. **2.** Of or pertaining to such ova. — **Cen"tro-lep"i-da'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of tufted sedge-like monocotyledonous herbs of Australia, with setaceous radical leaves and a slender one-headed scape. It includes only 4 genera and about 30 species. **Cen"tro-le'pis,** *n.* (t. g.) **Cen"tro-lep"i-di'e-æ‡.** — **cen"tro-lep"i-da'ceous, cen"tro-lep"i-di'ceous,** *a.* — **cen"tro-lin'e-ad,** *n.* An instrument for drawing converging lines: used in perspective drawing. — **cen"tro-lin'e-al.** **I.** *a.* Converging to a center. **II.** *n.* A centrolinead. — **Cen-tro'ni-æ,** *n. pl. Zool.* The radiates. — **Cen"tro-not'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Pholidida* or *Murænotidæ.* **Cen"tro-no'tus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cen'tro-note,** *n.* — **cen"tro-no'tid,** *n.* — **cen"tro-no'told,** *a.* — **cen"tro-pla'na,** *n. pl.* Bilateral organic structures or organisms symmetrically constructed on either side of a median plane. — **cen'tro-plasm,** *n. Embryol.* The protoplasm of the attraction-sphere. — **Cen"tro-po-dl'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Cuculidæ* with 10 tail-feathers, upper tail-coverts moderate, and hind claw straight: including the coucals. **Cen'tro-pus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cen-trop'o-din(e)s,** *a. & n.* — **Cen"tro-pom'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of percoidean fishes with elongated body, lateral line continuous on the caudal, and two distinct dorsals: including the robalos and snooks of the American tropical seas. **Cen"tro-po'mus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cen"tro-po'mid,** *n.* — **cen"tro-po'moid,** *a. & n.* — **Cen"tro-se'ma,** *n. Bot.* Same as Bradburya. — **cen'tro-some,** *n. Cytol.* **1.** An organ of the cell found in the protoplasm but usually occurring only in close connection with the nucleus. When active the centrosome is at the center of a system of rays and is supposed to be the dynamic center governing karyokinesis and cell-division. Compare MITOSIS. **2.** A small deeply staining granule at the center of the centrosphere or attraction-sphere. — **cleavage centrosome,** the centrosome arising during karyokinesis and taking its position at one of the poles of the fibrillar spindle. — **sperm'-cen"tro-some,** *n. Cytol.* A centrosome said to enter the egg with the spermatozoon at the initiation of the process of fertilization. — **Cen"tro-sper'mæ,** *n. pl. Bot.* Same as CHENOPODIALES. — **cen'tro-sphere,** *n.* **1.** *Geol.* The central portion of the terrestrial globe. **2.** *Cytol.* In living cells the centrosome and the surrounding attraction-sphere from which the astral rays diverge. See ASTROSPHERE, ECTOSPHERE, and ENTOSPHERE.



Centrosphere. (Diagram of a cell at rest.)

Cs, centrosphere; *Nu*, nucleus; *n*, nucleolus; *Ch*, chromosome; *Ret*, reticulum.

cen'tro-spore, 1 sen'tro-spōr; 2 çĕn'tro-spōr, *n. Ecol.* A plant with spiny disseminules.

cen'tro-stal'tic, *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to activity of nervous energy in the spinal center. — **cen"tro-stom'a-tous,** *a.* Having a mouth centrally placed, as a starfish. — **cen"tro-sym'me-try,** *n.* Symmetry with reference to a point or center. — **cen"tro-sym-met'ric, -ri-cal,** *a.* — **cen-trot'y-lote,** *a. Spong.* Thickened in the center, as spicules.

cen'trum, 1 sen'trum; 2 çĕn'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA or -TRUMS, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A center or central mass; specif., in anatomy, the body of a vertebra. **2.** *Geol.* The point, line or area of origin of an earthquake-shock; the focus. **3.** In a legislative assembly, those members whose seats are in the center of the chamber. — **centrum ovale,** same as OVAL CENTER.

cen'tum, 1 sen'tum; 2 çĕn'tŭm, *n.* [L.] Hundred: used in the phrase *per centum*, usually contracted to *per cent.* See PER. Used also by philologists as a test-word.

cen-tum'vir, 1 sen-tum'vər; 2 çĕn-tŭm'vir, *n.* [-VIRS, or -VI-RI, 1 -vərz or -vı-raı; 2 -vĭrs or -vi-rī, *pl.*] In ancient Rome, one of the judges (105 in number) appointed yearly to try common causes, the pretor presiding. [L., < *centum*, hundred, + *vir*, man.] — **cen-tum'vi-ral,** *a.*

cen-tum'vi-rate, 1 sen-tum'vı-rēt; 2 çĕn-tŭm'vi-rāt, *n.* **1.** The office or term of a centumvir. **2.** The centumviri as a body. **3.** Any body of 100 men.

cen'tu-ple, } 1 sen'tiu-pl; 2 çĕn'tū-pl, *vt.* [-PLED, -PLᴰ‡;
cen'tu-plᴱ, } -PLING.] To increase a hundredfold.

cen'tu-ple, *a.* Increased a hundredfold. [F., < LL. *centuplus*, < L. *centuplex*, < *centum*, hundred, + *plico*, fold.] — **centuple calory,** same as OSTWALD CALORY. See CALORY. — **cen-tu'pli-cate,** *vt.* To increase a hundredfold; centuple. **cen-tu'ply†.** — **cen-tu'pli-cate,** *a. & n.* — **cen-tu"pli-ca'tion,** *n.* **cen"tu-pla'tion†.**

cen-tu'ri-a, 1 sen-tiū'rı-ə; 2 çĕn-tū'ri-a, *n.* [L.] An ancient Roman land-measure, varying at different periods from 50 to 400 Jugera, or about 35 to 280 acres.

cen-tu'ri-al, 1 sen-tiū'rı-əl; 2 çĕn-tū'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a century of the Roman army or people; as, *centurial* organizations or assemblies. **2.** Of or pertaining to a hundred years; as, a *centurial* history; *centurial* oration. [< L. *centuriālis*, < *centuria*; see CENTURY.] **cen-tu'ri-ate†.**

cen-tu'ri-ate†, *vt.* To divide into hundreds or centuries.

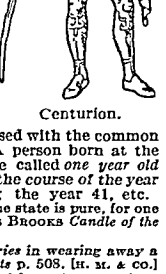
cen-tu'ri-ate, *a.* Pertaining to, divided into, or consisting of centuries or hundreds.

cen-tu"ri-a'tion, 1 sen-tiū'rı-ē'shən; 2 çĕn-tū'ri-ā'shon, *n.* A centurial mode of distributing land, especially among soldiers in ancient Rome. [< L. *centuriatio(n-)*, < *centuria*; see CENTURY.]

cen-tu'ri-a"tor, 1 sen-tiū'rı-ē'tər; 2 çĕn-tū'ri-ā'tŏr, *n.* One of the Magdeburg Centuries writers. **cen'tu-ristˌ.**

cen'tu-ried, 1 sen'chu-rıd *or* -tiu-rıd; 2 çĕn'chu-rid *or* -tū-rid, *a.* Continued or maintained for one or more than one century.

cen-tu'ri-on, 1 sen-tiū'rı-ən; 2 çĕn-tū'ri-on, *n.* A captain of a century or company of one hundred infantry in the ancient Roman army.


Centurion.

Rom.: Have you an army ready, say you?

Vols.: A most royal one; the *centurions* and their charges . . . to be on foot at an hour's warning. Shakespeare *Coriolanus* act iv, sc. 3.

[< L. *centurio(n-)*, < *centuria*; see CENTURY.]

cen'tu-ry, 1 sen'chu-rı *or* -tiu-rı; 2 çĕn'chu-ry *or* -tū-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** One hundred consecutive years; a period of 100 years in any system of chronology, especially in reckoning from the Christian era. In common usage *first century* means the years A. D. 1–100; *second century*, the years A. D. 101–200; and *twentieth century*, A. D. 1901–2000. The *fifth century* before Christ was 500–401 B. C. A century begins with the beginning of the first day in its first year and does not end till the close of the last day in its hundredth year. This mode of reckoning is often confused with the common mode of stating the age of a person. A person born at the beginning of the Christian era would be called *one year old* during his second year, *that is, during the course of the year 2, two* during the year 3, *forty* during the year 41, etc.

A thousand men to-day care whether the state is pure, for one who cared in the last *century.* Phillips Brooks *Candle of the Lord* ser. ix, p. 156. [E. P. D. 1881.]

The sea . . . can afford to *spend centuries* in wearing away a rock. Hawthorne *T.-T. Tales, Footprints* p. 508. [H. M. & Co.]

2. *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A body of foot-soldiers (at one time 100 men) commanded by a centurion and constituting the sixtieth part of a legion.

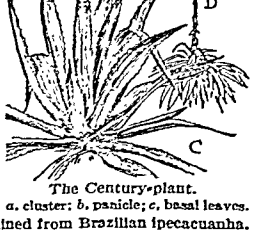
The Roman military force at Sicca was not more than a *century* of men. Newman *Callista* p. 277. [D. & O. 1873.]

(2) One of the 193 divisions (instituted by Servius Tullius) into which the Roman people were divided, according to their incomes. (3) An allotment of land, as in a conquered country. **3.** A hundred; a hundred things of the same kind, collectively; as, a *century* of prayers, or of poems; he rode a *century* (a hundred miles) awheel.

Rafael made a *century* of sonnets.

Browning *One Word More* st. 2.

[< L. *centuria*, < *centum*, hundred.] **cen'tu-ri-ate.** Syn.: see AGE. — **Centuries of Magdeburg,** or **The Magdeburg Centuries,** the thirteen volumes in which some Magdeburg scholars (Protestants) of the 16th century arranged the ecclesiastical history of the first thirteen centuries of the Christian era. — **cen'tu-ry-plant",** *n.* The American aloe (*Agave americana*), formerly supposed to flower only once in a century. See AGAVE. **c. aloe‡.**



The Century-plant.

a, cluster; *b*, panicle; *c*, basal leaves.

ce-orl', 1 ke-ôrl' *or* cherl; 2 çĕ-ôrl' *or* chĕrl, *n. Hist.* In ancient England, a freeman of the lowest rank; a churl.

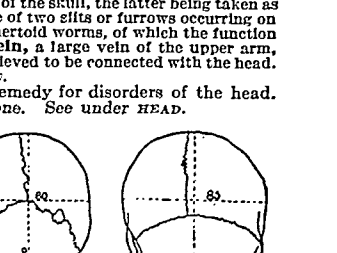
Among the Anglo-Saxons the free population was divided into eorl and *ceorl*, the men of noble and of ignoble descent. Lingard *England* vol. i, ch. 7, app. 1, p. 287. [E. C. 1827.] — **ceorl'ish,** *a.* [AS., CHURL.]

ce'pa, 1 sī'pə; 2 çē'pa, *n.* [L.] The onion (*Allium cepa*). **cæ'pa‡.** — **ce-pa'ceous,** *a.* Onionlike in odor; alliaceous. — **ce-pev'o-rous,** *a.* [Rare.] Onion-eating. **ce-plv'o-rous‡.**

ceph"a-e'lin, } 1 sef'a-ı'-
ceph"a-e'line, } lin, -lin *or* -lın; 2 çĕf'a-ē'lin, -lin *or* -līn, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from Brazilian ipecacuanha. [< CEPHAELIS.]

Ceph"a-e'lis, 1 sef'a-ı'lis; 2 çĕf'a-ē'lis, *n. Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, undershrubs, or herbs of the madder family, mostly tropical American, with opposite oblong leaves and terminal or axillary heads of small flowers. The root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* furnishes ipecacuanha. [< Gr. *kephalē*, head, + *elō*, compress.]

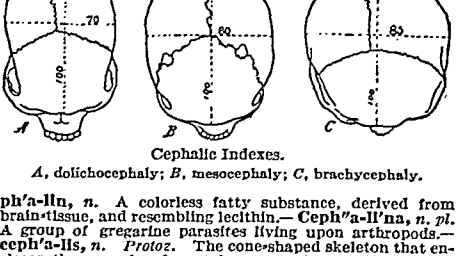
ceph'al-, } 1 sef'al-, sef'a-lo-; 2 çĕf'al-, çĕf'a-lo-. From
ceph'a-lo-, } Greek *kephalē*, head: combining forms. — **Ceph"a-la-can'thi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Dactylopteridæ.* **Ceph"a-la-can'thus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ceph"a-la-can'thid,** *n.* — **ceph"a-la-can'thoid,** *a. & n.* — **ceph'a-lad,** *a. & adv. Anat.* Toward the head or cephalic extremity. — **ceph"a-læ"ma-to'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A swelling or tumor caused by a collection of blood beneath the pericranium of new-born children, due to injury during delivery. **ceph"al-hæ"ma-to'ma‡; ceph"al-he"ma-to'ma‡.** — **ceph"a-lag'ra,** *n.* Rheumatic or gouty headache. — **ceph"a-lal'gi-a,** *n.* Spasmodic, bilious headache; sick-headache. **ceph'a-lal-gy‡.** — **ceph"a-lal'gic.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with headache. **II.** *n.* **1.** A remedy for headache. **2.** A person subject to headaches. — **ceph"a-lan'the-in,** *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_{16}H_{18}O_3$), resulting from the hydrolysis of the glucosid cephalanthin. — **ceph"a-lan'thin,** *n.* A bitter white glucosid ($C_{22}H_{34}O_8$) obtained from *Cephalanthus occidentalis.* It is an amorphous powder, dextrorotatory, and melts at 180° C. — **ceph"a-lan'thl-um,** *n. Bot.* Same as ANTHODIUM. — **ceph"a-lan'thous,** *a.* — **Ceph"a-lan'thus,** *n. Bot.* A small genus of shrubs of the madder family, with opposite ovate lanceolate leaves and dense terminal or axillary heads of small white flowers, including the button-bush (*C. occidentalis*) of North America. — **Ceph"a-las-pid'e-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* A group of *tectibranchiate gastropods* with a distinct cephalic disk, including *Bullidæ*, etc. — **ceph"a-las-pid'e-an,** *a. & n.* — **Ceph"a-las-pid'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A Devonian family of osteostracous fishes with the surface of the shield tuberculated and a fixed interorbital piece. **Ceph"a-las'pis,** *n.* (t. g.) **Ceph"a-las'pi-dæ‡.** — **ceph"a-las'pid,** *n.* — **ceph"a-las'pi-did,** *n.* — **ceph"a-las'pi-doid,** *a.* — **Ceph"a-la'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Cephalophora.* — **ceph'a-late.** **I.** *a.* Having a head, as some mollusks. **II.** *n.* One of the *Cephalata.* — **ceph"a-le'ma-to-cele,** *n.* A sanguineous tumor beneath the pericranium, that communicates with a blood-sinus of the cranium. — **ceph"a-le-on'o-man"cy,** *n.* See CEPHALOMANCY. — **ceph"a-le'tron,** *n. Crust.* The head or first division of the body, as in the king-crab. — **ceph"al-hy'dro-cele,** *n.* A gathering of watery fluid between the scalp and the skull.


Cephalaspis. (Front and side view.)

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ce-phal'ic, } 1 si-fal'ik; 2 çe-făl'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining
ce-fal'icᴱ, } to, on, or in the head; performing the functions of a head. **2.** Relatively nearer the head or the end of the body where the head is situated; as, the *cephalic* end of the sternum. **3.** Good for disorders of the head; as, *cephalic* medicines. [< L. *cephalicus*, < Gr. *kephalikos*, < *kephalē*, head.] **ce-phal'i-cal‡; ceph"a-lis'tic‡.** — **cephalic index,** the figures that express the ratio of the greatest breadth to the greatest length (anteroposterior diameter) of the skull, the latter being taken as 100. — **c. slit,** either one of two slits or furrows occurring on the head of certain nemertoid worms, of which the function is undetermined. — **c. vein,** a large vein of the upper arm, which was formerly believed to be connected with the head. — **ce-phal'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ce-phal'ic, *n.* **1.** A remedy for disorders of the head. **2.** *Phonol.* A head-tone. See under HEAD.



Cephalic Indexes.

A, dolichocephaly; *B*, mesocephaly; *C*, brachycephaly.

ceph'a-lin, *n.* A colorless fatty substance, derived from brain-tissue, and resembling lecithin. — **Ceph"a-li'na,** *n. pl.* A group of gregarine parasites living upon arthropods. — **ceph'a-lis,** *n. Protoz.* The cone-shaped skeleton that encloses the capsule of certain monopylean radiolarians. — **ceph'a-lism,** *n.* The classification of mankind based on measurements of the head, as in craniometry. — **ceph"a-lis'tic,** *a.* [Rare.] See CEPHALIC, in vocabulary. — **ceph"a-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain or its membranes. — **ce-phal'i-um,** *n.* A woody growth at the apex of certain cactus-plants from which the flowers grow. — **ceph"a-li-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n. Zool.* The act, process, or result of cephalizing; concentration or localization of functions, powers, or parts in or toward the head. — **ceph'a-lize,** *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] To organize with a head; develop or concentrate powers or parts in or toward the head. **ceph'a-lise‡.** — **ceph"a-lo-au-ric'u-lar,** *a.* Of, relating to, or involving both the external ear and the head. — **cephalo-auricular angle,** the angle existing between the side of the head and the plane of the external ear. — **Ceph"a-lo-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl. Helminth.* An order or group of annelids with cephalic gills, including the tubicolous worms. **Ceph"a-lo-bran"chi-a'ta‡.** — **ceph"a-lo-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.* — **ceph"a-lo-ca-thar'tic.** **I.** *a.* Causing nasal discharge: errhine. **II.** *n.* Any drug that causes a nasal discharge. — **ceph'a-lo-cele,** *n.* Hernia of the brain. — **ceph"a-lo-cen-te'sis,** *n.* The operation of puncturing the skull to allow escape of fluid. — **ceph"a-lo-cer'cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the head and tail, or the long axis of the body. **ceph"a-lo-cau'dal‡.** — **ceph'a-lo-chord,** *n.* The part of the notochord within the head. — **Ceph"a-lo-chor'da,** *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of vertebrates with the notochord continued into the head, represented only by the leptocardians or amphioxus. — **ceph"a-lo-chor'dal,** *a.* — **ceph'a-lo-cone,** *n. Conch.* One of the cone-shaped bodies on the head of a pteropod, bearing minute sucker-like processes. **ceph"a-lo-co'nus‡.** — **ceph"a-lo-con'ic,** *a.* — **ceph'a-lo-cyst,** *n.* A cestode worm. — **ceph"a-lo-di-if'e-rous,** *a. Bot.* Producing cephalodia. — **ceph'a-lo-dine,** *a. Bot.* Capitate. — **Ceph"a-lo-dis'ci-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of pterobranchiate hemichordates with flattened proboscis which overhangs the mouth and a collar produced into 4 to 6 pairs of plume-like arms. **Ceph"a-lo-dis'cus,** *n.* (t. g.) —

ceph″a-lo-dis′cid, *a. & n.*— **ceph″a-lo′di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A small, regular or irregular growth appearing on the surface of a few lichen-thalli, containing algal cells and fungal hyphæ, usually enclosed finally in cellular cortex. — **ceph″a-lo-dyn′i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the head; cephalalgia.— **ceph″a-lo-fa′cial,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving both the face and skull.— **cephalofacial index,** the ratio between the capacity of the skull and that of the cavities of the nose, orbits, and other cavities of the face.— **ceph′a-lo-gas″ter,** *n. Embryol.* The forward or cephalic portion of the intestinal canal.— **ceph″a-lo-gen′e-sis,** *n.* The development of the head.— **ceph″a-lo-ge-net′ic,** *a.*— **ceph′a-lo-gram,** *n. Anthrop.* A drawing showing the outline of the skull taken by the cephalograph.— **ceph′a-lo-graph,** *n.* An instrument for drawing on paper the outline of the head.— **ceph″a-log′ra-phy,** *n. Anat.* A description of the head.— **ceph″a-lo-he″ma-to′ma,** *n.* See CEPHALÆMATOMA.— **ceph″a-lo-he-mom′e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus for measuring cranial blood-pressure.— **ceph″a-lo-hu′mer-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the head and the humerus. **II.** *n.* The cephalohumeralis.— **ceph″a-lo-hu″mer-a′lis,** *n.* [-LES, *pl.*] A muscle corresponding to the clavicular portions of the human sternomastoid and of the deltoid, as in the horse.— **ceph′a-loid′,** *a.* Resembling a head; capitulate. **ceph″a-loi′de-ous†.**— **ceph′a-loid².** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cephaloidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Cephaloidæ*. — **Ceph″a-loi′dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of heteromerous beetles with the head gradually narrowed and prolonged behind. **Ceph′a-lo-on,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ceph″a-lo-lat′er-al,** *a.* Relating to the head or skull and to the side.— **ceph″a-lol′o-gy,** *n.* The science of the head, or a treatise thereon.— **ceph″a-lo′ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A soft cancer.— **ceph′a-lo-man″cy,** *n.* Divination by means of a head. See CEPHALONOMANCY.— **ceph″a-lo-men″in-gi′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.— **ceph′a-lo-mere,** *n.* One of the head-segments of an arthropod.— **ceph″a-lom′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the head or skull, as for ascertaining the size of a fetal head (in parturition): craniometer.— **ceph″a-lom′e-try,** *n.* Craniometry.— **ceph″a-lo-met′ric,** *a.*

ceph′a-lon, 1 sef′ə-lon; 2 çĕf′a-lŏn, *n. Zool.* The head.

ceph′a-lone, 1 sef′ə-lōn; 2 çĕf′a-lōn, *n. Anthrop.* **1.** A head or skull of abnormal capacity, but without disease. **2.** A person whose head or skull is of unusual size.— **ceph′a-lo-noid,** *a.* Resembling a cephalone.

Ceph″a-lo′ni-a, 1 sef″ə-lō′nı-ə; 2 çĕf′a-lō′nı-a, *n.* One of the Ionian Islands, Greece, forming with Ithaca a nome; 302 sq. m.; capital, Argostoli. **Ke-phal-lē-nī′a†** [Gr.].

ceph′a-lo-no-man″cy, *n.* Divination by means of an ass's head.— **ceph′a-lont,** *n. Protoz.* A septate gregarine at the stage when it has an anterior proboscis-like appendage (epimerite).— **ceph′a-lo-oid,** *a.* Same as CEPHALOID², *a.*— **ceph″a-lo-or′bi-tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium and the orbit of the eye.— **ceph″a-lop′a-thy,** *n. Pathol.* Any disease of the head.— **ceph″a-lo-pha-ryn′ge-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the head and pharynx.— **Ceph″a-lo-phī′næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of African antelopes with an occipital hairy crest and simple horns directed backward: including the duikerboks. **Ce-phal′o-phine,** *a. & n.*— **Ceph″a-loph′o-ra,** *n. pl. Conch.* A section of mollusks with a distinct head: contrasted with *Acephala*.— **ceph″a-loph′o-ran,** *a. & n.*— **ce-phal′o-phore,** *n.*— **ceph″a-loph′o-rous,** *a.*— **ceph′a-lo-phragm,** *n. Entom.* A V-shaped partition which divides the head of some orthopterous insects into an anterior and a posterior chamber.— **ceph″a-lo-phy′ma,** *n.* A tumor of the head.

ceph′a-lo-pod, } 1 sef′ə-lo-ped; 2 çĕf′a-lo-pŏd (XIII). **I.**
cef′a-lo-pod², } *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cephalopoda*.
ceph″a-lop′o-dal‡. **II.** *n.* One of the *Cephalopoda*.
ceph″a-lop′o-dan†; ceph′a-lo-pode‡.

Ceph″a-lop′o-da, 1 sef″ə-lop′o-də; 2 çĕf″a-lŏp′o-da, *n. pl. Conch.* A class of mollusks with a distinct subcentral head, a beaked mouth, and tentacles or arms taking the place of a foot, including cuttlefishes, etc. They are generally divided into *Tetrabranchiata* and *Dibranchiata*. [< CEPHALO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] — **ceph″a-lo-pod′ic, ceph″a-lop′o-dous,** *a.*

Ceph″a-lop-ter′i-dæ, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of rays with widely extended pectorals, peculiar lateral head-fins, and weak teeth: including the gigantic devil-fishes; Mantidæ. **Ceph″a-lop′ter-a,** *n.* (t. g.) **Ceph″a-lop′ter-æ†.**— **ceph″a-lop′ter-id,** *n.*— **ceph″a-lop′ter-oid,** *a. & n.*— **ceph″a-lop′ter-ous,** *a.*— **Ceph″a-lop′ter-us,** *n.* A genus of birds of the suborder *Clamatores*, embracing the umbrella-bird and allied species, having well-developed crests and neck-wattles.— **ceph″a-lo-ra-chid′i-an,** *a.* Relating to or contained within the head and the spinal canal; as, the *cephalorachidian* fluid.— **ce-phal′o-some,** *n.* The head of an arthropod.— **ceph″a-lo-spi′nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both head and spine.— **ceph″a-los′te-gite,** *n. Crust.* The head-shield, or front division of the carapace.— **ceph′a-lo-style,** *n.* The cranial end of the notochord.— **ceph′a-lot,** *n.* A yellowish fatty compound contained in cerebral tissue. **ceph′a-lote‡; cer″a-naph′a-lote‡.**— **Ceph″a-lo-ta′ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of Australian archichlamydeous plants of the order *Rosales*.— **ceph″a-lo-ta′ceous,** *a.*— **Ceph″a-lo-tax′us,** *n. Bot.* A genus of taxaceous evergreen trees and shrubs with linear leaves and dicœcious flowers, and having seeds contained in a plum-like fruit. The shrubs resemble yew but are of more graceful habit. All the species are natives of eastern Asia.

ceph″a-lo-the′ca, 1 sef″ə-lo-thī′kə; 2 çĕf′a-lo-thē′ca, *n. Entom.* The part of the pupa-case covering the head.— **ceph″a-lo-the′cal,** *a.*

ceph″a-lo-tho′rax, *n.* The anterior portion of certain arthropods, as crustaceans and arachnids, consisting of the united head and thorax.— **ceph″a-lo-tho-rac′ic,** *a.*— **ceph″a-lot′ic,** *a. Biol.* Relating to, or indicating the presence of ears along the median line.— **ceph′a-lo-tome,** *n. Obstet.* A cutting-instrument used in cephalotomy.— **ceph″a-lot′o-my,** *n.* **1.** The operation of opening or dividing the head of a fetus to facilitate delivery. **2.** Anatomical dissection of the head.— **ceph″a-lot′o-mist,** *n.*— **ceph″a-lo-trac′tor,** *n.* A pair of obstetrical forceps.— **ceph′a-lo-tribe,** *n. Obstet.* An instrument used in cephalotripsy. **ceph′a-lo-trite‡; ceph″a-lo-thryp′tor‡.**— **Ceph″a-lo-tri′chi-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians without cephalic slits or lateral organs. **Ceph″a-loth′rix,** *n.* (t. g.) **Ceph″a-lo-thri′ci-dæ‡; Ceph″a-lo-thri′chi-dæ‡.**— **ceph″a-lot′ri-choid,** *a.*— **ceph″a-lot′ri-chid,** *n.*— **ceph′a-lo-trip″sy,** *n. Obstet.* The operation of crushing the skull of a fetus to facilitate delivery.— **ceph′a-lo-troch,** *n.* A preoral ciliated band, as in larval polyzoans, rotifers, etc.— **Ceph″a-lot′ro-cha,** *n.* **1.** *pl. Helminth.* A group of polychætous worms whose larvæ have a preoral row of cilia, as in *Polynoe*. **2.** [c-] [-CHÆ, *pl.*] A chætopod larva with a single preoral ring.— **ceph″a-lot′ro-chous, ceph″a-lot′ro-chal,** *a.* **ceph″a-lo-troch′ic‡.**— **Ceph″a-lo′tus,** *n. Bot.* A genus of perennial plants of the family *Cephalotaceæ*, with one known species, the Australian pitcher-plant (*C. follicularis*).— **ceph′a-lous,** *a.* Cephalate.

Ceph′a-lus, 1 sef′ə-lus; 2 çĕf′a-lus, *n. Gr. Myth.* The husband of Procris, whom he accidentally killed: called a solar myth, Cephalus being the sun, Procris the dew.

Ce′phas, 1 sī′fəs; 2 çē′fas, *n. Bib.* *John* i. 42.

Ce′phe-id, 1 sī′fı-id; 2 çē′fe-id, *n. Astron.* A meteor emanating from the constellation Cepheus.

Ce′pheus, 1 sī′fiŭs *or* sī′fı-us; 2 çē′fŭs *or* çē′fe-ŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Ethiopia, father of Andromeda by Cassiopeia; one of the Argonauts and changed into a constellation at his death. **2.** *Astron.* A northern constellation near Draco and Cassiopeia. See CONSTELLATION.— **Ce′phe-id,** *a.*

Ce-phi′ra, 1 sı-fal′rə; 2 çe-fī′ra, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ce′phren, 1 sī′frən *or* ke-frēn′; 2 çē′frĕn *or* çē-frçn′, *n.* A king of Egypt; successor to Cheops; built the 2d pyramid of Gizeh. **Ke-phrēn′†** [Gr.].

Ce-pol′i-dæ, 1 sı-pol′ı-dē; 2 çe-pŏl′ı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially those with a band-like body, complete thoracic ventrals, and long undivided dorsal. **Cep′o-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *cepola*, dim. of L. *cepa*, onion.]— **cep′o-lid,** *n.*— **cep′o-loid,** *a. & n.*

ce′po-taph, 1 sī′po-taf; 2 çē′po-tăf, *n.* [Rare.] A tomb or cinerary urn in a garden or court.

Cep′phi, 1 sep′fai; 2 çĕp′fī, *n. pl. Ornith.* A suborder of pygopodous birds with a tail, including auks and loons. [< Gr. *kepphos*, light sea-bird; hence, simpleton.]

cep′phic, 1 sep′fik; 2 çĕp′fic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Cepphi*. **2.** [Rare.] Feather-brained; light; trifling.

cep′po, 1 chep′po; 2 chĕp′po, *n.* [It.] Cemented gravels occurring in the north of Italy, of fluvioglacial origin.

cep′tre†, *n.* A scepter. [TREE (1).

ce′ra, 1 sē′rə; 2 çē′rä, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* Same as TALLOW-TREE (1).

ce-ra′ceous, 1 sı-rē′shus; 2 çe-rā′shŭs, *a.* Of the nature of or like wax; waxy. [< L. *cera*, wax.]

Ce-ra′di-a¹, 1 sı-rē′dı-ə; 2 çe-rā′dı-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of composite Southwest-African shrubs, comprising only one species, *C. furcata*. It has forking branches of horn-like appearance, veinless leaves and axillary heads of yellow flowers. A resin obtained from the trunk is used as a substitute for myrrh.

ce-ra′di-a², *n.* A yellow-colored oleoresin extracted from *Ceradia furcata*.

cer′a-gate, 1 ser′ə-gēt; 2 çĕr′a-gāt, *n.* Carnelian of a yellow color, made artificially by treatment with a solution of chromium. [< L. *cera*, wax, + AGATE.]

ce-ra′go, 1 sı-rē′go; 2 çe-rā′go, *n.* Bee-bread. [< L. *cera*, wax.]— **ce-rag′i-nous,** *a.*

ce′ra-in, 1 sī′rə-in; 2 çē′ra-ĭn, *n.* That portion of beeswax that is slightly soluble in alcohol and is not saponified by potash. It is probably an impure myricin. [< L. *cera*, wax.]

ce′ral, 1 sī′rəl; 2 çē′ral, *a.* **1.** *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the cere. **2.** Wax-like; ceraceous.

Ce-ram′, 1 sə-ram′ *or* (*Pg.*) sē-rauń′; 2 çe-răm *or* (*Pg.*) çe-rouń′, *n.* An island W. of New Guinea; 6,800 sq. m.; Dutch.

ceram., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Cer″am-byc′i-dæ, 1 ser″am-bis′ı-dī; 2 çĕr″ăm-bŷç′ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of phytophagous beetles having antennæ greatly developed and with sensitive surface and distinct tibial spurs. **Ce-ram′byx,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kerambyx*, < *karabos*, beetle.]— **ce-ram′by-cid,** *a. & n.*— **ce-ram′by-cold,** *a.*

ce-ra′me, } 1 sı-rā′mı, kə-rā′mı; 2 çe-rā′me, ça-rā′me, *n.*
ca-ra′me, } [Anglo-Ind.] A gate-house, or a room over a gate: a feature of temples and princely residences in Malabar.

Ce-ra″mi-a′ce-æ, 1 sı-rē″mı-ē′sı-ī; 2 çe-rā″mı-ā′çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of widely distributed marine algæ, including many beautiful plumosely branched species. The thallus is either corticated or else uncorticated and monosiphonous. [< CERAMIUM.] **Cer″a-mi′e-æ†.**— **ce-ra″mi-a′ceous,** *a.*— **ce-ra′mi-oid,** *a.*

ce-ram′ic, 1 sı-ram′ık; 2 çe-răm′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to pottery (including porcelain and terra-cotta) or its manufacture, fictile art, or ceramics in general. See CERAMICS. **ke-ram′ic‡.**

The *ceramic* art is the art of manufacturing objects of all sorts in every kind of clay, and of decorating them by means of painting or modelling or both. ADELINE *Art Dict.*

ce-ram′ics, 1 sı-ram′ıks; 2 çe-răm′ics, *n.* **1.** That department of plastic art which includes the production of all objects formed by molding, modeling, and baking clay, such as vases, bas-reliefs, cornices, cups, articles of porcelain, terra-cotta, and pottery in general; fictile art. **2.** *pl.* The objects so made. **ke-ram′ics‡.**

cer″a-mid′i-um, 1 ser″ə-mid′ı-um; 2 çĕr″a-mĭd′ı-ŭm, *n. Bot.* An ovate or urn-shaped capsule in which the spores of certain red algæ (*Floridæ*) are produced. [< Gr. *keramidion*, dim. of *keramis*, tile, < *keramos*, pottery.] **ker″a-mid′i-um‡.**

cer′a-mist, 1 ser′ə-mist; 2 çĕr′a-mĭst, *n.* One skilled in ceramics, as a craftsman or as a connoisseur. **ker′a-mist‡.**

Ce-ra′mi-um, 1 sı-rē′mı-um; 2 çe-rā′mı-ŭm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large widely diffused genus of red ceramiaceous algæ — the rose-tangles — with delicate filiform dichotomous fronds. **2.** [c-] [-MI-A, *pl.*] A liquid measure of ancient Greece and Egypt, varying from 6¼ to 23½ gallons. [< Gr. *keramion*, jar, dim. of *keramos*, pottery.]

cer″a-meg′ra-phy, 1 ser″ə-meg′rə-fı; 2 çĕr″a-mĕg′ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES, 1 -fiz; 2 -fis, *pl.*] **1.** A description of pottery; the art or literature of ceramics historically considered; the study of ceramics. **2.** Ceramic decoration. [< Gr. *keramos*, pottery, + -GRAPHY.] — **cer″a-mo-graph′ic,** *a.*

cer″a-naph′a-lote, *n.* Same as CEPHALOT.

ce-rar′gy-rite, 1 sı-rār′jı-rait; 2 çe-rär′gy-rīt, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, variously colored silver chlorid (AgCl) crystallizing in the isometric system; horn-silver. It occurs massive or crystallized, is colorless (when perfectly pure) to brown, and is easily cut. [< Gr. *keras*, horn, + *argyritēs*, of silver, < *argyros*, silver.]

cer′as¹, 1 ser′əs; 2 çĕr′as, *n.* [-A-TA, *pl.*] A horn, or horn-like appendage; specif., in the plural, horn-like papillæ or branchial processes, as in ceratonotal gastropods. [< Gr. *keras*, horn.]

Ce′ras², 1 sī′rəs; 2 çē′ras, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha), *1 Esd.* v, 29.

cer′a-sin, 1 ser′ə-sin; 2 çĕr′a-sĭn, *n.* **1.** The insoluble part of cherry, peach, and similar gums. **2.** *Chem.* A brown powder obtained from a tincture of the wild cherry, used as a tonic, sedative, and expectorant. **3.** A compound ($C_{70}H_{138}N_2O_{12}$), resembling cerebrin and made by treating the brain of a cow with warm barium hydroxid solution. **4.** The azo compounds, fast red A or B. **5†.** Cerasite. [< L. *cerasus*; see CHERRY, *n.*]

cer′a-sine, *a.* Horny; as, *cerasine* minerals. **ker′a-sine‡.**

ce-ras′i-nous, 1 sı-ras′ı-nus; 2 çe-răs′ı-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing cerasin. **2.** [Rare.] Cherry-colored.

cer′a-site, 1 ser′ə-sait; 2 çĕr′a-sīt, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A variety of iolite from Japan characterized by symmetrically arranged inclusions. **2.** A cherry-shaped fossil. [< L. *cerasus*; see CHERRY, *n.*] **ker′a-site†.**

ce-ras′tes, 1 sı-ras′tiz; 2 çe-răs′tēs, *n.* [L.] A horned viper.

Ce-ras′ti-um, 1 sı-ras′tı-um; 2 çe-răs′tı-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of slender pubescent herbs of the pink family — the mouse-ear chickweeds — bearing terminal cymes of white flowers with emarginate or bifid petals.

Cer′a-sus, 1 ser′ə-sus; 2 çĕr′a-sŭs, *n. Bot.* Same as PRUNUS.

cerat., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

cer′a-ta, 1 ser′ə-tə; 2 çĕr′a-ta, *n. pl. Zool.* Literally, horns; the papillæ on the backs of *Ceratobranchia*. [< Gr. *keras*, horn.]

ce′rate, 1 sī′rēt; 2 çē′rāt, *a. Ornith.* Having a cere. [< L. *cero*, pp. *ceratus*, wax, < *cera*, wax.]

ce′rate², 1 sī′rıt; 2 çē′rat, *n. Pharm.* A compound of oil or lard with wax, spermaceti, or resin, to which medicaments are often added: used for blisters, wounds, etc. Cerates are intermediate between ointments and plasters, and their consistence should be such that when spread upon leather or cloth at ordinary temperatures they will not be melted by the heat of the skin.— **blistering cerate,** a cerate made of spermaceti and cantharides.— **Goulard's c.,** a cerate mixed with lead subacetate.— **Hufeland's c.,** a cerate mixed with zinc oxid.— **simple c.,** 30 parts of white wax and 70 of lard.— **spermaceti c.,** a cerate of white wax, olive-oil, and spermaceti.

cer′ate², 1 ser′ēt; 2 çĕr′āt, *n.* Same as CERARGYRITE.

cer″a-tec-ta′si-a, 1 ser″ə-tek-tē′zı-ə *or* -si-ə; 2 çĕr″a-tĕç-tā′zhi-a *or* -si-a, *n. Pathol.* Protrusion of the cornea.

cer″a-tec′to-my, 1 ser″ə-tek′to-mı; 2 çĕr″a-tĕç′to-my, *n. Surg.* Excision of the cornea, either wholly or in part. **ce-rec′to-my†.** [< Gr. *kerat(i-)s*, horn, + *ektomē*, cutting.]

ce′rat-ed, 1 sī′rēt-ed; 2 çē′rāt-ĕd, *a.* Covered or coated with wax.

cer″a-ten′chy-ma, 1 ser″ə-teŋ′kı-mə; 2 çĕr″a-tĕŋ′cy-ma, *n. Bot.* A tissue of horny texture composed of worn-out sieve-cells. [< Gr. *kera(t-)s*, horn, + *enchyma*, infusion.]

Cer″a-ter′pe-tum, 1 ser″ə-tûr′pı-tum; 2 çĕr″a-tĕr′pe-tŭm, *n.* A genus of fossil salamander-like microsaurian amphibians, characterized by two slanting horns growing on the posterior cranial bones, occurring in the coal regions of Ohio and Ireland. [< Gr. *kera(t-)s*, horn, + *herpeton*, reptile.]

cer″a-ti′a-sis, *n.* Same as KERATIASIS.

Cer″a-ti′i-dæ, 1 ser″ə-tai′ı-dī; 2 çĕr″a-tī′ı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of pediculate fishes without ventral fins, represented by many deep-sea species. **Ce-ra′ti-as,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L., < Gr. *keratias*, < *keras*, horn.]— **ce-ra′ti-id,** *a. & n.*

cer′a-tin, ce-rat′i-nize, etc. Same as KERATIN, etc.

ce-rat′i-na, 1 sı-rat′ı-nə; 2 çe-răt′ı-na, *n.* The horn-layer or epidermis.

cer′a-tine, 1 ser′ə-tin; 2 çĕr′a-tĭn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ceratina; epidermal; horny. **ce-rat′i-nous†.** **2.** [Rare.] Sophistical: in allusion to the old fallacy that one who has not lost horns has them yet.

ce-rat′i-oid, 1 sı-rat′ı-oid; 2 çe-răt′ı-ŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratiidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Ceratiidæ*. [< L. *ceratias* (< Gr. *keratias*, a fish, < *keras*, horn) + -OID.]

cer-a′tion†, *n.* **1.** The operation of waxing. **2.** The softening of any hard substance not fusible.

cer′a-tite, 1 ser′ə-tait; 2 çĕr′a-tīt, *n.* An ammonite of the genus *Ceratites*. [CERATITIDÆ.

Cer″a-tit′i-da, 1 ser″ə-tit′ı-də; 2 çĕr″a-tīt′ı-da, *n. pl.* See **Cer″a-tit′i-dæ,** 1 ser″ə-tit′ı-dī; 2 çĕr″a-tīt′ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Permian and Triassic family of latisellate ammonites with the habitation-chamber short and sutural saddles mostly simple. **Cer″a-ti′tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *keras*, horn.] — **ce-rat′i-tid, ce-rat′i-toid,** *a.*— **cer″a-ti′tis,** *n.* Same as KERATITIS.

ce-ra′ti-um, 1 sı-rē′shı-um; 2 çe-rā′shi-ŭm, *n. Bot.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] A silliquiform capsule such as in *Cleome* or *Corydalis*. [L., < Gr. *keration*, dim. of *keras*, horn.]

cer′a-to-, 1 ser′ə-to-; 2 çĕr′a-to-. From Greek *keras* (*kerat-*), a horn: a combining form.— **cer″a-to-an″gi-o′ma,** *n.* See ANGIOKERATOMA.— **cer′a-to-blast,** *n. Spong.* A spongoblast.— **Cer″a-to-bran′chi-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* A group of nudibranchiates having club-shaped branchiæ: *Ceratonota*. **Cer″a-bran′chi-at,** — **cer″a-to-bran′chi-ate,** *a.* — **cer″a-to-bran′chi-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the bone or cartilage between the epibranchial and hypobranchial in a branchial arch. **II.** *n.* A ceratobranchial bone or cartilage.— **cer″a-to-co′nus,** *n.* A conical protrusion of the conical cornea.— **cer″a-to-cri′coid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lower horn of the thyroid cartilage and the cricoid ring. **II.** *n.* The ceratocricoid muscle.— **Cer″a-to′da,** *n. pl. Spong.* The *Ceratosa*.— **cer′a-tode,** *n.* Same as CERATOSE, 1.— **cer″a-to-der′ma,** *n.* **1.** The cornea. **2.** A skin-disease characterized by thickening and horny hardening of the epidermis. **cer″a-to-der′mi-at.**— **Cer″a-to-don′ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of monopneumonous dipnoan fishes with an eel-like body, large scales, flat head, and acutely lobate paired fins, living from the Triassic to the present period: the so-called mudfishes, now confined to Australia. **Cer″a-tod′i-dæ‡.**— **ce-rat′o-dont,** *a. & n.*— **cer″a-to-don′tid,** *n.*— **cer″a-to-don′toid,** *a. & n.*— **ce-rat′o-dous,** *a.* Composed of horny fibers or ceratose. **cer″a-to-fi′brous‡.**— **ce-rat′o-dus,** *n. Ich.* **1.** A ceratodontoid fish, as the barramunda. **2.** [C-] *Ich.* A genus typical of *Ceratodontidæ*.— **cer″a-tog′e-nous,** *a.* Horn-producing.— **cer″a-to-glo′bus,** *n.* See BUPHTHALMIA.— **cer″a-to-glos′sal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tongue and the greater horn of the hyoid bone. **II.** *n.* The ceratoglossus.— **cer″a-to-glos′sus,** *n.* [-SI, *pl.*] *Anat.* The fibers of the hyoglossus muscle of the tongue that arise from the greater horn of the hyoid bone.— **cer″a-to-hy′al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone or its representative. **II.** *n.* That part of the hyoid arch lying between the epihyal and basihyal, represented in man by the lesser horn of the hyoid bone.— **cer″a-to-hy′a-lin,** *n.* The granular material of the stratum granulosum of the skin.— **cer″a-to-hy′a-line,** *a.* Having a horny consistency and glassy appearance, as the cells in the stratum granulosum.— **cer″a-to-hy′oid.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or arising from the horns of the hyoid bone. **II.** *n.* A ceratohyoid muscle.— **cer′a-toid.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Horny **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Ceratoidea*. **II.** *n.* Same as CORNEA.— **Cer″a-toi′de-a** *n. pl. Spong.* The *Ceratosa*.— **cer″a-toid′i-tis,** *n.* Same as KERATITIS.— **cer″a-to-ir″i-do-cy-cli′tis,** *n.* An inflammatory condition involving the ciliary body, iris and cornea.— **cer″a-to-i-ri′tis,** *n.* An inflammatory condition of the cornea and iris.— **cer″a-toi′y-sis,** *n.* A shedding of the skin; also, atrophy of the horny layer of the epidermis.— **cer″a-to′ma,** *n.* **1.** A hard, thickened space on the skin caused by a more than normal accumulation of the horny layers. **2.** Congenital ichthyosis; the existence of scaly plates upon the skin which have their origin in fetal life.— **cer″a-to-ma-la′ci-a,** *n.* A softening of the cornea.— **cer″a-to-man-dib′u-lar,** *a.* Hyomandibular.— **cer′a-tome,** *n.* An instrument for cutting the

cornea; *keratome*.— **cer'a-tom'e-ter**, *n. Surg.* A surgical instrument by which the curvature of the cornea is ascertained.— **cer'a-tom'e-try**, *n.*— **cer'a-to-my-co'sis**, *n.* Inflammation of the cornea accompanied by a fungoid growth; also, the fungoid growth.— **Cer'a-to'ni-a**, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees of the family *Caesalpiniaceæ*, of the Mediterranean region, with one species, the carobtree (*C. siliqua*). — **Cer'a-to-no'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of mollusc-shaped with ocelus; *Cerophilida*.— **cer'a-to-no'tal**, **cer'a-to-no'tous**, *a.*— **cer'a-to-nyx'is**, *n. Surg.* Puncture of the cornea for the purpose of depressing the lens in an operation for cataract.— **cer'a-to-phore**, *n.* A part, as in certain worms, which bears processes or cerata.— **Cer'a-to-phyl-la'ce-æ**, *n. pl.* A family of submersed dicotyledonous herbs having finely dissected whorled leaves and small solitary monœcious flowers without floral envelops. It embraces one species, the hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*). **Cer'a-to-phyl'le-æ**.— **cer'a-to-phyl-la'ceous**, *a.*— **cer'a-to-phyl'le-ous**, *a.*— **cer'a-toph'yl-lin**, *n.* An ester ($(CH_3)_2CH(OH)$-CO-CH_3) a decomposition product of arsenic acid.— **cer'a-to-phyl'lous**, *a.* Having linear horn-like leaves or appendages.— **Cer'a-to-phyl'lum**, *n.* A genus typical of the *Ceratophyllaceæ*.— **Cer'a-to-phy'ta**, *n. pl.* A tribe of cormiferous polyps with a horny axis, including the *Antipathidæ*.— **cer'a-to-phyte**, *n.*— **cer'a-to-plas'ty**, *n. Surg.* The operation of replacing an opaque spot on the cornea with a piece taken from the eye of an animal.— **cer'a-to-plas'tic**, *a.*— **Cer'a-top'si-a**, *n. pl.* A suborder limited to the *Ceratopsidæ*.— **cer'a-top'si-an**, *a. & n.*— **Cer'a-top'si-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A group and suborder of North American dinosaurs. **Cer'a-tops**, *n.* (L.)

The *Ceratopsidæ* were quadrupedal with huge triangular skull, a pair of horns above the eyes and usually a median nasal horn, and a broad bony crest at the back of the skull protecting the neck. A mounted skeleton in the U. S. National Museum measures 22 ft. 9 in. along the backbone, the skull being 6 ft. 2 in. long. W. D. MATTHEW, of the American Museum of Natural History *Letter to Standard Dict.*, Sept. 9, 1910.

— **cer'a-top'sid**, *a. & n.*— **cer'a-top-ter'i-da'ceous**, *a.* Of, belonging, or pertaining to the floating fern *Ceratopteris*.— **Cer'a-top'ter-is**, *n. Bot.* A genus of aquatic tropical ferns, the type of the family *Ceratopteridaceæ*. The plants root in mud. There is only one species, *C. thalictroides*. It is found in tropical waters in both hemispheres; comes in Florida.— **Cer'a-to'sa**, *n. pl. Spong.* An order or suborder of sponges with a skeleton of horn-like fibers of spongin.— **cer'a-to-sau'rus**, *n.* An American mesaleosaurioid dinosaurian reptile (genus *Ceratosaurus*), with a bony horn-core on the nasals.— **cer'a-to-scope**, *n.* An instrument with which the cornea is examined.— **cer'a-tos'co-py**, *n.*— **cer'a-tose**. L. *a.* **1.** *Horny.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Ceratosa*. **IL** *n.* **1.** The horn-like fibrous substance constituting the skeleton of certain sponges; *spongin*. **2.** One of the *Ceratosa*.— **Cer'a-to-sil'i-coi'de-a**, *n. pl. Spong.* An order or suborder of sponges with a skeleton of horn-like fibrous and siliceous spicules.— **Cer'a-to-spon'gi-æ**, *n. pl. Spong.* The *Ceratosa*.— **cer'a-to-spon'gi-an**, *a. & n.*— **cer'a-tos'to-ma**, *n.* [NL.-L., < Gr. *keras*, horn, + *stoma*, mouth.] *Bot.* A peristomium with an elongated neck. **cer'a-to-stome**.— **cer'a-to-the'ca**, *n. Entom.* The covering of the antenna of a chrysalis. **cer'a-the'ca**.— **cer'a-to-the'cal**, *a.*— **cer'a-to-tome**, *n.* Same as CERATOME.— **cer'a-tot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* Incision into the cornea for extracting a cataract or for forming an artificial pupil; keratotomy.— **ce-rat'o-trich**, *n.* A fibrous, horny, flexible, branchless rod supporting the fin of an elasmobranchian vertebrate, as a ray or shark. **cer'a-to-trich'i-um**.

ce-ra'tum, 1 *se-rē'tum*; 2 *çe-rā'tŭm*. *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Simple cerate. See CERATE.

ce-rau'nic, 1 *se-rô'nik*; 2 *çe-rā'nic*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced or characterized by thunder and lightning; of or pertaining to ceraunics. **ce-rau'ni-ant**.

ce-rau'nics, 1 *se-rô'niks*; 2 *çe-rā'nics*, *n. Physics.* The science of heat and electricity and their phenomena, as thunder and lightning. [< Gr. *keraunos*, thunderbolt.]

ce-rau'nite, 1 *se-rô'nait*; 2 *çe-rā'nit*, *n.* A belemnite. [< Gr. *keraunitēs*, < *keraunos*, thunderbolt].

ce-rau'no-gram, 1 *se-rô'no-gram*; 2 *çe-rā'no-grăm*, *n.* The record traced by a ceraunograph.

ce-rau'no-graph, 1 *se-rô'no-graf*; 2 *çe-rā'no-grăf*, *n.* An instrument used for obtaining a chronographic record of lightning and thunder. [< Gr. *keraunos*, thunder, + -GRAPH.]

ce-rau'no-pho'bi-a, 1 *se-rô'no-fō'bi-e*; 2 *çe-rā'no-fō'bi-ă*, *n.* Excessive fear of thunder and lightning. [< Gr. *keraunos*, thunder, + -PHOBIA.]

ce-rau'no-phone, 1 *se-rô'no-fōn*; 2 *çe-rā'no-fōn*, *n. Meteor.* A thunderstorm recorder in which the etheric waves set up by a more or less distant lightning-discharge, acting through a coherer or similar apparatus, produce an audible record in a telephone receiver.

ce-rau'no-scope, 1 *se-rô'no-skōp*; 2 *çe-rā'no-scōp*, *n.* An apparatus for imitating thunder and lightning, as in ancient mysteries. [< Gr. *keraunoskopeion*, < *keraunos*, thunderbolt; and see -SCOPE.]

cer'au-nos'co-py, 1 *ser'o-nos'ko-pi*; 2 *çĕr'ā-nŏs'cō-pi*, *n.* The practice of divination by means of lightning.

Cer'be-ra, 1 *sûr'be-re*; 2 *çĕr'bĕ-rā*, *n. Bot.* A small genus of smooth trees of the dogbane family of tropical Asia, Madagascar, and the Pacific Islands, with milky, usually poisonous, juice. The seeds of several of the species, as *C. ahovai*, are violently poisonous. [< L. *Cerberus*; see CERBERUS.]

Cer-be're-an, 1 *sûr-bi'ri-an*; 2 *çĕr-bē'rē-an*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Cerberus. **Cer'be-ri-et**.

cer'be-rin, 1 *sûr'bi-rin*; 2 *çĕr'bĕ-rĭn*, *n. Chem.* A poisonous crystalline glucoid ($C_{28}H_{42}O_{21}$) contained in the seeds or leaves of certain tropical apocynaceous trees, as *Cerbera odallam* and *Thevetia nereifolia*.

cer'ber-ite, 1 *sûr'ber-ait*; 2 *çĕr'bĕr-īt*, *n.* An explosive consisting of nitroglycerin, nitrobenzene, and wood-pulp, with charcoal or wood-pulp as an absorbent. [< CERBERUS.]

Cer'be-rus, 1 *sûr'bi-rus*; 2 *çĕr'bĕ-rŭs*, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The sleepless dog fabled to guard the portals of the infernal regions; hence, any surly, vigilant and strict guardian.

Cerberus was commonly represented as having three heads, the tail of a serpent, and a necklace of serpents, but was also said to have fifty or even as many as a hundred heads.

Cerberus, from an antique bronze.

Cerberus, cruel monster, fierce and strange,
Through his wide threefold throat, barks as a dog.
DANTE *Vision* tr. by H. F. CARY *Hell* can. 6, l. 12.

2. [*c-*] An East-Indian homalopsoid snake (genus *Cerberus*), as the bolaadam. [L., < Gr. *Kerberos*.]

cer'bi-re'tin, 1 *sûr'bi-rē'tin*; 2 *çĕr'bĭ-rē'tĭn*, *n.* A compound of citron-yellow color obtained by subjecting cerberin to hydrolysis. [< CERBERIN.]

cer'ca, 1 *sûr'ke*; 2 *çĕr'cə*, *n.* [-æ, 1 -ē; 2 -ē, *pl.*] Cercus: an erroneous form. [< Gr. *kerkē*, tail.]

cer'cal, 1 *sûr'kal*; 2 *çĕr'cal*, *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the cerci. **2.** [Rare.] Caudal.

cer-ca'ri-a, 1 *ser-kē'ri-e*; 2 *çer-ā'ri-ă*, *n.* [-æ, 1 -ē; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A larval distome or fluke originating as a bud from a redia and having a tail that is lost in the adult: formerly supposed to be a mature animal. [< Gr. *kerkos*, tail.]— **cer-ca'ri-al**, *a.*— **cer-ca'ri-an**, *a. & n.*— **cer-car'i-form**, *a.* Shaped like a cercaria.

cer'ci, 1 *sûr'sai*; 2 *çĕr'çī*, *n.* Plural of CERCUS.

Cer'ci-di-phyl'lum, 1 *sûr'si-di-fil'um*; 2 *çĕr'çĭ-dĭ-fĭl'ŭm*, *n. Bot.* A small Japanese genus of trees of the magnolia family. [< Gr. *kerkis*, Judas-tree, + *phyllon*, leaf.]

Cer'ci-do-pleu'ra, 1 *sûr'si-do-plū're*; 2 *çĕr'çĭ-dō-plū'rə*, *n. pl. Herp.* A section of pleurodiranes with single-headed or skew-necked cervical ribs, as *Elseneuridæ*. [< Gr. *kerkis*, tail, + *pleura*, rib.]— **cer'ci-do-pleu'rous**, *a.*

Cer'cis, 1 *sûr'sis*; 2 *çĕr'çĭs*, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of trees of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, with rounded, simple, entire or two-lobed leaves, and abundant clusters of red-purple flowers, appearing before the leaves. *C. siliquastrum* is the Judas-tree of the Old World; *C. canadensis* is the redbud of North America. **2.** [*c-*] A tree of this genus. [< Gr. *kerkis*, kind of poplar, < *kerkē*, shuttle.]

cer'clé', 1 *ser'klē'*; 2 *çĕr'clā'*, *a.* [F.] **1.** Decorated with encompassing circles, as a jar. **2.** *Her.* Encircled by a crown, garland, or the like.

cer'cle', *n. & a.* Circle.

cer'co-, 1 *sûr'ko-*; 2 *çĕr'co-*. From Greek *kerkos*, tail: a combining form.— **Cer'co-ceb'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cercopithecidæ*. **Cer'co-ce'bus**, *n.* (L. g.)— **cer'co-ce'boid**, *a.*— **cer'co-cys'tis**, *n. Helminth.* A cysticercoid with a tail.— **Cer'co-la-bi'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hyænoid rodents with prehensile tail, embracing South American porcupines. **Cer-col'a-bes**, *n.* (L. g.)— **cer-col'a-bine**, *a. & n.*— **Cer'co-lep'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of arctoid carnivores with a robust mandible, tuberculate molars, and prehensile tail, including the kinkajou. **Cer'co-lep'tes**, *n.* (L. g.)— **cer'co-lep'tid**, *n.*— **cer'co-lep'toid**, *a. & n.*— **Cer'co-lep-ti'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cercoleptidæ* as a subfamily of *Procyonidæ*.— **cer'co-lep'tine**, *a. & n.*— **Cer'co-mo-nad'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of flagellate infusorians having a minute oblong cell-body, a large flagellum, and mouth at base of flagellum. **Cer'co-mo'nas**, *n.* (L. g.) **Cer'co-mo'na-di'næ**.— **cer'co-mon'a-did**, *n.*— **cer'co-mon'a-doid**, *a.*— **cer'co-myd**, *n. Mam.* A rat-like echimyine rodent (genus *Ceramys*) of South America.— **Cer-cop'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of homopterous insects with a projecting head, anteriorly truncated prothorax, and leathery basal areas to wing-covers, embracing the froghoppers and cuckoospits. **Cer-co'pis**, *n.* (L. g.)— **cer'co-pid**, *a. & n.*— **cer'co-poid**, *a.*— **Cer'co-pi-the'ci-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of catarrhine primates with anapophyses, moderate sacrum, and narrow sternum, including the tailed monkeys of the Old World. **Cer'co-pi-the'cus**, *n.* (L. g.)— **cer'co-pi-the'cid**, *n.*— **cer'co-pi-the'coid**, *a. & n.*— **Cer'co-pith'e-el'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of catarrhine monkeys with cheek-pouches and a simple stomach, comprising the baboons, etc.— **cer'co-pith'e-cine**, *a. & n.*— **cer'co-pod**, *n.* One of the jointed antennicorn appendages at the posterior extremity of certain insects and crustaceans.— **Cer-cos'po-ra**, *n. Bot.* A genus of parasitic *Fungi imperfecti* having long septate conidia borne on short dark conidiophores. They cause various diseases of crop plants.— **Cer-cos'po-rel'la**, *n. Bot.* A form-genus of *Fungi imperfecti* having long hyaline septate conidia. **C. persicæ** causes frosty mildew of the peach.— **cer-cos'po-rose**, *n. Phytopath.* A disease of cultivated plants caused by parasitic fungi belonging to the form-genus *Cercospora*.

cer'cus, 1 *sûr'kus*; 2 *çĕr'cŭs*, *n.* [-ci, 1 -sai; 2 -çī, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of a pair of jointed anal appendages, as in the cockroach. [< Gr. *kerkos*, tail.] [cons.

cer'da, 1 *ser'de*; 2 *çĕr'da*, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Hair of horses or

Cer-dal'i-dæ, 1 *ser-dal'i-dē*; 2 *çer-dăl'ĭ-dē*, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of ophidioidean acanthopterygian fishes with an eel-like form and small gill-apertures. **Cer'da-le**, *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *kerdalē*, *kerdalis*, fox, the crafty one, < *kerdos*, gain.]— **cer'da-lid**, *n.*— **cer'da-loid**, *a. & n.*

Cer'dic, 1 *ker'dik* or *ser'dik*; 2 *çĕr'dic* or *çĕr'cic*, *n.* A Saxon chief: invaded Britain, 495; became 1st king of the West Saxons (Wessex), 519.

From *Cerdic* all our kings, with the exception of Canute, Hardicanute, the two Harolds, and William the Conqueror, are descended. *Diet. of Eng. Hist.* p. 243, col. 2. [E. & CO. 1856.]

Cer'don, 1 *sûr'don*; 2 *çĕr'dŏn*, *n.* In Butler's *Hudibras*, the boldest of the rabble-leaders at the bear-baiting: supposed to represent Heresy, a cowardly cobbler, colonel in the "Rump army."

Cer-do'ni-an, 1 *ser-dō'ni-en*; 2 *çer-dō'ni-ăn*, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Cerdo, a Syrian Gnostic dualist (2d century), who held that the Creator of the Old Testament was not the Father of the New, and that the principle of evil is revealed in the law and the prophets, and the principle of good in Jesus Christ. **Cer'do-nist**; **Cer'do-nite**.

cere, 1 *sir*; 2 *çēr*, *tr.* To cover or seal with or as with wax or cerecloth; wax; hence, to embalm.

She was wrapped in *cered* clothes, and laid in a coffin of marble. BUSHNELL *Age of Chivalry* p. 251. [L. B. & B. 1859.]

cere, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* (1) A wax-like membrane covering over the base of the upper mandible, as in parrots and birds of prey. (2) A somewhat similar fleshy growth about the base of the bill in other birds, as the jaegers. **2.** Wax. [< F. *cire*, < L. *cera*, wax.]

ce're-al, 1 *si'ri-el*; 2 *cē'rē-al*, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to edible grain or farinaceous seeds, or to grasses that produce them.

The various kinds of *cereal* grain—such as corn, wheat, rice, and maize—are the produce of true grasses.
HUGH MACMILLAN *Bible Teachings* ch. 3, p. 45. [MACM. 1865.]

2. [*C-*] *Class. Myth.* Of or pertaining to Ceres, the goddess of grains and of the harvest.

The news of the death of Otho reached Rome during the celebration of the *Cereal* games.
EDGEWORTH *Roman Empire* pt. 8, ch. 1, p. 123. [E. G. & CO. 1841.]
[< L. *Cerealis*, < *Ceres*, goddess of corn.] **ce're-al'ist**; **ce're-al'ous**.— **Cereal games**, same as CEREALIA, 2.

ce're-al, *n.* **1.** A plant yielding grain or farinaceous seeds used for food, as wheat, maize, rye, oats, barley, and millet. **2.** The grain produced by such a plant, or a foodstuff made from it.— **ce're-al-ism**, *n.* The theory or practice of living only or mainly upon cereals.— **ce're-al-ist**, *n.*

ce're-a'li-a, 1 *si'ri-ē'li-e*; 2 *çē'rē-ā'lĭ-ă*, *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** The cereals. **2.** [*C-*] *Rom. Antiq.* Games or festivals in honor of Ceres.

Ce're-a'li-an, 1 *si'ri-ē'li-en*; 2 *çē'rē-ā'lĭ-ăn*, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ceres or the Cerealia. **2.** [*c-*] Cereal.

ce're-a-lin, 1 *si'ri-e-lin*; 2 *çē'rē-ə-lĭn*, *n. Chem.* A nitrogenous compound, resembling diastase, contained in bran. **ce're-e-line**.

ce're-al-ose, 1 *si'ri-e-lōs*; 2 *çē'rē-ə-lōs*, *n.* A sugary substance produced by submitting cereals to the action of an enzym.

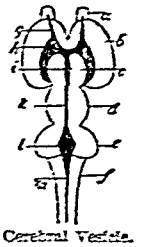
cer'e-bel'lar, 1 *ser'i-bel'er*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-bĕl'ar*, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cerebellum. **cer'e-bel'lic**; **cer'e-bel'lous**.— **cerebellar gait**, the peculiar staggering gait of persons afflicted with tumor of the middle lobe of the cerebellum.— **c. tract**, a bundle of fibers in the lateral part of the spinal cord, traceable to the cerebellum.

cer'e-bel-lif'e-gal, 1 *ser'i-bel-lif'i-gal*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-bĕl-lĭf'ĭ-gal*, *a.* Extending from the cerebrum. [< CEREBELLUM + L. *fugio*, flee.]

cer'e-bel-lip'e-tal, 1 *ser'i-bel-lip'i-tal*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-bĕl-lĭp'ĕ-tal*, *a.* Extending toward the cerebrum. [< CEREBELLUM + L. *peto*, seek.]

cer'e-bel'lo-pon'tile, 1 *ser'i-bel'o-pon'til*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-bĕl'ō-pŏn'tĭl*, *a.* Pertaining to or involving both the cerebellum and the pons. [< CEREBELLUM + L. *pon(t)s*, bridge.]

cer'e-bel'lum, 1 *ser'i-bel'um*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-bĕl'ŭm*, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A principal organ of the central nervous system, below and behind the hemispheres of the brain, composed of external gray matter in lamine around a fibrous center; the little or hinder brain. See illus. under NERVOUS SYSTEM; optic THALAMUS.



Cerebral Vesicle.

a, Nosencephalon or rhinencephalon; *b*, first vesicle, forebrain or prosencephalon; *c*, second vesicle, interbrain or diencephalon; *d*, third vesicle, midbrain or mesencephalon; *e*, fourth vesicle, hindbrain or epencephalon; *f*, fifth vesicle, afterbrain or metencephalon; *g*, rhinocœle; *h*, prosocœle; *i*, diacœle; *k*, mesocœle; *l*, epicœle; *m*, metacœle.

The *cerebellum* . . . consists of two hemispheres or lateral lobes, and of a median or central lobe, which in human anatomy is called the vermis. It is connected below with the medulla oblongata by the two restiform bodies which form its anterior peduncles, and above with the corpora quadrigemina of the cerebrum by two bands, which form its superior peduncles; whilst the two hemispheres are connected together by the transverse fibers of the pons, which form the middle peduncles of the *cerebellum*.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 294.

2. *Entom.* The subesophageal ganglion. [L., dim. of *cerebrum*, brain.] **cer'e-bel'-**
— **cer'e-bel-li'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cerebellum.— **cer'e-bel'lo-spi'nal**, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebellum and the spine.

cer'e-bral, 1 *ser'i-bral*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-brăl*, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like the cerebrum or brain, whether considered as the whole brain, or more fully as the upper and anterior part, the "brain proper."

There are certain intellectual products which are only possible in hours or minutes of great *cerebral* excitement.
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. 2, letter v, p. 360. [E. BROS. 1875.]

2. Of or pertaining to the brain-like anterior ganglia of certain invertebrates. **3.** Pertaining to the head or the roof of the mouth; cephalic. [< F. *cérébral*, < L. *cerebrum*, brain.] **cer'e-bric**.— **cerebral anemia** (*Vet.*), a form of milk-fever attacking middle-aged cows at parturition.— **c. apoplexy** (*Pathol.*), an apoplectic condition caused by a lesion (especially hemorrhage) of the brain.— **c. consonants**, same as PALATAL CONSONANTS. See PALATAL, *n.*, 2.— **c. index**, the figures expressing the relation between the longitudinal and transverse diameters of the cerebrum, the longitudinal being taken as 100.— **c. letter**, a liquid or continual consonant, especially in Sanskrit.— **c. organ**, one of the sense-organs associated with the hind part of the brain of cephalopods and nemerteans.— **c. sinuses**, see SINUS.— **c. sound**, a sound given to a letter by touching the under surface of the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, then pronouncing it.— **c. trigone**. Same as FONTIL, 1.— **c. vesicle** (*Embryol.*), one of the enlargements at the end of the primitive medullary tube, afterward forming the brain.— **cer'e-bral**, *n.* **1.** A cerebral letter. **2.** *Phonet.* A cerebral sound. Compare CEPHALIC and see HEAD-TONE.— **cer'e-bral-ism**, *n.* The theory that all conscious activities and states are to be explained as functions of the cerebrum, or brain.— **cer'e-bral-ist**, *n.*— **cer'e-bral-ize**, *tr.* To pronounce as a cerebral letter.— **cer'e-bral-i-za'tion**, *n.*— **cer'e-bral-ly**, *adv.*

cer'e-bral, 1 *ser'i-brel*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-brăl*, *n. Phon.* A cerebral consonant.

cer'e-bral'gi-a, 1 *ser'i-bral'ji-e*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-brăl'jĭ-ă*, *n. Pathol.* Deep-seated severe pain in the head. [< CEREBRO- + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

cer'e-bras-the'ni-a, 1 *ser'i-bras-thī'ni-e* or *-thin'i-e*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-brăs-thē'nĭ-ă* or *-thĕ-nī'ă*, *n.* Cerebral weakness due to nervous debility. [< CEREBRO- + ASTHENIA.]— **cer'e-bras-then'ic**, *a.*

cer'e-brate, 1 *ser'i-brēt*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-brāt*, *v.* [-BRAT'ED; -BRAT'ING.] *Physiol.* **I.** *t.* To perform by brain-action. **II.** *i.* To have or to manifest brain-action, especially unconscious or mechanical.

cer'e-bra'tion, 1 *ser'i-brē'shon*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-brā'shŏn*, *n.* Brain-action.— **unconscious cerebration**, the action of the cerebrum in reaching, without any consciousness on the part of the subject, elaborate intellectual results such as might have been attained by the intentional direction of the mind to the matter. See CARPENTER *Mental Physiology* § 416. [L. 1874.]— **cer'e-bra'tion-al**, *a.*— **cer'e-bra'tion-ist**, *n.* One who holds that the brain is the seat of mental processes.

Cer'e-bra'tu-lus, 1 *ser'i-brat'yu-les*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-brăt'yu-lŭs*, *n.* A genus of nemertean worms, including large species inhabiting seashore mud, in which they lie half-buried waiting for passing prey that they capture by means of a very long, protrusile proboscis. *Cerebratulus lacteus*, of the Atlantic coast, is flat and normally 10 to 12 inches long, but can extend itself to 12 or more feet.

cer'e-bri-, 1 *ser'i-bri-*; 2 *çĕr'ĕ-brĭ-*. From Latin *cerebrum*, brain: a combining form.— **cer'e-bric** (-BRIK), *a.* Same as CEREBRAL.— **cerebric acid**, same as CEREBRIN.— **cer'e-bric'i-ty**, *n.* Brain-cell power. HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 1, p. 15. [E. M. & CO. 1891.]— **ce-reb'ri-form**, *a.* Like the cerebrum in shape or substance; simply plicate: as, *cerebriform* cancerous matter.— **ce-reb'ri-form-ly**, *adv.*— **cer'e-bril'u-gal**, *a.* Transmitting impulses from the brain outward: said of nerve-fibers.— **cer'e-brin**, *n.* Any one of several nitrogenous non-phosphorized compounds, as $C_{73}H_{141}NO_{11}$, contained in the white substance of nerve tissue. **cerebric acid**;; **cer'e-brine**.— **cer'e-brine**, *a.*

Same as CEREBRAL.— **cer"e-brip'e-tal,** *a.* Transmitting impulses toward the brain: said of certain nerve-fibers and their action.— **cer"e-bri'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain; encephalitis.— **cer'e-brize,** *rt.* To cerebrate.— **cer"e-bri-za'tion,** *n.*

cer'e-bro-, 1 ser'ı-bro-; 2 çĕr'e-bro-. Same as CEREBRI-: a combining form.— **cer"e-bro-buc'cal,** *a.* Of or relating to cerebral and to buccal ganglia.— **cer"e-bro-car'di-ac,** *a.*— **cer"e-bro-ga-lac'tose,** *n.* A galactose containing cerebrose.— **cer"e-bro-gan'gli-on,** *n. Zool.* In invertebrate animals, the cerebral ganglion.— **cer"e-bro-gan"gli-on'ic,** *a.*— **cer'e-broid,** *a.* Resembling the cerebrum or brain.— **cer'e-brol,** *n.* A red oily liquid obtained from brain-tissue: probably a mixture.— **cer"e-brol'o-gy,** *n.* The science or doctrine of the brain and its functions.— **cer"e-bro-ma-la'ci-a,** *n.* Softening of the brain-tissue.— **cer"e-bro-med'ul-la-ry,** *a.* Same as CEREBROSPINAL.— **cer"e-bro-me-nin'ge-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the cerebrum and its meningeal coverings.— **cer"e-bro-men"in-gi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* An inflammatory condition of the cerebral hemispheres and their meningeal coverings.— **cer"e-brom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument by means of which changes in brain-volume under certain conditions may be determined.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place either singly or in groups.

cer'e-bron, 1 ser'ı-bron; 2 çĕr'e-brŏn, *n.* A crystalline cerebrosid.

cer"e-bro-pa-ri'e-tal, *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the brain and the parietes.— **cer"e-brop'a-thy,** *n. Med.* Brain-sickness; morbid nervous depression, with mental aberration, due to overwork or anxiety.— **cer"e-bro-pe'dal,** *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the cerebral and pedal ganglia of mollusks.— **cerebro-physiology,** *n.*— **cer"e-bro-pleu'ral,** *a.* Relating to a compound of the cerebral and pleural ganglia, as in bivalve mollusks.— **cer"e-bro-pon'tile,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the brain and the pons Varolii.— **cer"e-bro-psy'chic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the brain regarded as the seat of all mental functions.— **cerebro-rachidian,** *a.*— **cer"e-bros'co-py,** *n.* The act or process of examining the interior of the eye with an ophthalmoscope in order to ascertain the condition of the brain.

cer'e-brose, 1 ser'ı-brōs; 2 çĕr'e-brōs, *a.* [Archaic.] Brain-sick; mad.— **cer"e-bros'i-ty,** *n.*

cer'e-brose, *n.* A sugar found (chemically) in the brain-substance. [< L. *cerebrum,* brain.]

cer'e-bro-sid, } 1 ser'ı-bro-sid, -sid *or* -sid; 2 çĕr'e-bro-sid,
cer'e-bro-side, } -sid *or* -sid, *n. Phys. Chem.* One of a class of nitrogenous substances that contain cerebrose, found in brain-tissue. [< CEREBROSE.]

cer"e-bro'sis, 1 ser'ı-brō'sıs; 2 çĕr'e-brō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Disease of the cerebrum.

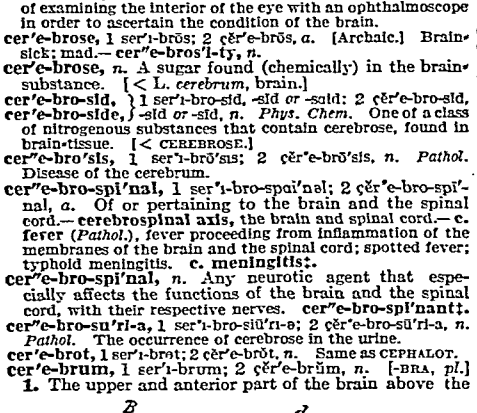
cer"e-bro-spi'nal, 1 ser'ı-bro-spaı'nal; 2 çĕr'e-bro-spı'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.— **cerebrospinal axis,** the brain and spinal cord.— **c. fever** (*Pathol.*), fever proceeding from inflammation of the membranes of the brain and the spinal cord; spotted fever; typhoid meningitis. **c. meningitis‡.**

cer"e-bro-spi'nal, *n.* Any neurotic agent that especially affects the functions of the brain and the spinal cord, with their respective nerves. **cer"e-bro-spi'nant‡.**

cer"e-bro-su'ri-a, 1 ser'ı-bro-sıū'rı-ə; 2 çĕr'e-bro-sū'rı-a, *n. Pathol.* The occurrence of cerebrose in the urine.

cer'e-brot, 1 ser'ı-brŏt; 2 çĕr'e-brōt, *n.* Same as CEPHALOT.

cer'e-brum, 1 ser'ı-brum; 2 çĕr'e-brŭm, *n.* [-BRA, *pl.*]
1. The upper and anterior part of the brain above the



Human Cerebrum, seen from the side.

A, frontal lobe; *B*, parietal lobe; *C*, occipital lobe; *D*, temporal lobe; 1, fissure of Sylvius; 2, central sulcus; 3, parietooccipital fissure; *a*, convolutions or gyri; *b*, Broca's convolution; *c*, precentral convolution; *d*, postcentral convolution.

pons Varolii and the cerebellum, consisting of two hemispherical masses; the hemispheres collectively: the prosencephalon. It constitutes the chief bulk of the brain in man and the higher animals, and is assumed to be the seat of thought and will.

2. The whole brain. **3.** In insects, the supra-esophageal ganglion. [L., brain.]

— **cerebrum abdominale,** the solar plexus.

cere'cloth", 1 sır'klōth"; 2 çĕr'clōth", *n.* A cloth coated or saturated with wax, or cerate, or some gummy or glutinous substance, used as a water-proof covering, as a medicinal application to wounds, or as a wrapping or winding-sheet for the dead.

The tombs of the ancient Electors were broken open; the corpses, stripped of their *cerecloths* and ornaments, were dragged about the streets.

MACAULAY *England* vol. iv. ch. 20, p. 343. [r. s. & co. 1856.]

[< L. *cera,* wax, + CLOTH.] **scar'cloth"†.**

cered, 1 sırd; 2 çĕrd, *a.* **1.** *Ornith.* Cerate. **2.** Smeared or saturated with wax.

Ce-re'do, 1 sı-rī'do; 2 çe-rē'do, *n.* A town in Wayne county, W. Va.

cere'less, 1 sır'les; 2 çĕr'lĕs, *a.* Without a cere: said of birds.

cere'ment, 1 sır'ment *or* -mənt; 2 çĕr'ment, *rt.* [Rare.] To wrap as in cerements.

cere'ment, *n.* **1.** A garment, covering, or wrapping for the dead, especially a waxed wrapping; a cerecloth or winding-sheet used in embalming, etc.; hence, grave-clothes: in this sense usually plural. **2.** Any wrapping that binds like grave-clothes; any wax-like coating.

This is . . . the man who loosed Christianity from the *cerements* of Judaism, and inspired the world of Paganism with joy and hope. FARRAR *St. Paul* p. 3. [E. P. D. 1880.]

3. The act or process of coating with wax or wrapping in cerecloth. **4.** A waxed cloth forming an under-covering for an altar. [< F. *cirement,* a waxing, < *cirer,* < *cire;* see CERE, *n.*] **cear'ment†; sear'ment†.**

cer"e-mo'ni-al, 1 ser'ı-mō'nı-əl; 2 çĕr'e-mō'ni-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, according to, or characterized by outward form or ceremony; ritual; formal.

It was *ceremonial* holiness that betrayed the Pharisees.

R. PHILIP *The Martyrs* p. 113. [C. & BROS. 1851.]

2. [Archaic.] Regardful of forms; ceremonious. [< LL. *cæremonialis,* < L. *cæremonia,* ceremony.] **cer"e-mon'i-cal†.**— **ceremonial stone,** see CALENDAR STONE, under CALENDAR.— **cer"e-mo"ni-al'i-ty,** *n.*— **cer"e-mo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*— **cer"e-mo'ni-al-ness,** *n.*

cer"e-mo'ni-al, *n.* **1.** A system of rules or of rites and forms observed at or prescribed for certain places or occasions, as in a royal court or a place or time of worship; ritual; etiquette; sometimes, a rite or ceremony.

The Aztec worship was remarkable for its burdensome *ceremonial,* and prepared its votaries for the pomp and splendors of the Romish ritual. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, p. 254. [L. 1880.]

2. The rules for rites in the Roman Catholic Church, or the books containing them. **cer"e-mo'ni-a-ry†. 3.** The observance of conventional forms in social intercourse; a formal courtesy; ceremony. SYN.: see FORM.

cer"e-mo'ni-al-ism, 1 ser'ı-mō'nı-əl-ızm; 2 çĕr'e-mō'ni-al-ızm, *n.* Regard for ceremonial forms; ritualism. — **cer"e-mo'ni-al-ist,** *n.*

cer"e-mo'ni-al-ize, 1 ser'ı-mō'nı-əl-aız; 2 çĕr'e-mō'ni-al-ız, *rt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make ceremonial, formal, or ritualistic. **cere-mo'ni-al-ise‡.**

cer"e-mo'ni-ous, 1 ser'ı-mō'nı-us; 2 çĕr'e-mō'ni-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Observant of ceremony, ritual, or etiquette; adhering to forms; studiously polite; formal. **2.** Having a formal character; consisting of, conducted with, or characterized by ceremony; as, a *ceremonious* meeting or visit.

His host treated him with a studied and *ceremonious* courtesy. THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* p. 92. [H.]

3†. Ceremonial. [< LL. *cæremoniosus,* < L. *cæremonia,* ceremony.] SYN.: exact, formal, pompous, precise, prim, punctilious, stately, stiff.— ANT.: see synonyms for BLUFF.— **cer"e-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **cer"e-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

cer'e-mo-nize†, *rt.* To observe or perform ceremonies.

cer'e-mo-nyt, *rt.* To perform ceremonies over; unite, induct, etc., with ceremonies.

cer'e-mo-ny, 1 ser'ı-mo-nı; 2 çĕr'e-mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nız; 2 -niş, *pl.*] **1.** A formal act, rite, or observance, or a series of them, as on religious and state occasions; the doing of some formal act in the manner prescribed by authority or usage; as, the *ceremonies* at an ordination, inauguration, or coronation.

Tradition cannot enjoin a *ceremony,* still less establish a doctrine. BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, p. 88. [L. B. & CO. 1876.]

2. Observance of etiquette or conventional forms, as in social matters; formal civility; adherence to the prescribed forms of amenity. **3†.** A ceremonial emblem or ornamentation. **4†.** A portent; prodigy. [< F. *cérémonie,* < L. *cæremonia,* ceremony.] **cer'e-mo-nie†; cer'e-mo-nye†; cer'y-mo-nye†.** SYN.: see FORM.— **master of ceremonies,** one who superintends and directs the carrying out of the program on any public occasion.— **to stand on ceremony,** to observe the formalities of social customs and practises of polite usage: commonly used with a negative; as, I never *stand on ceremony* with him.

Cer"e-op'si-dæ, 1 ser'ı-op'sı-dī; 2 çĕr'e-ŏp'sı-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of anatoid birds of goose-like aspect, with a short bill very thick at the base, and covered with a tumid cere nearly to the nail. **Cer"e-op'sis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cereus* (see CEREOUS) + Gr. *opsis,* appearance.] — **cer"e-op'sid,** *n.*— **cer"e-op'soid,** *a.*— **Cer"e-op-si'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Cereopsidæ* as a subfamily of *Anatidæ.*— **cer"e-op'sine,** *a. & n.*

ce're-ous, 1 sı'rı-us; 2 çē're-ŭs, *a.* Made of or like wax; waxen; waxy. [< L. *cereus,* < *cera,* wax.]

cer'er, 1 sır'ər; 2 çĕr'er, *n.* One who clothes a corpse in cerements; one who ceres.

cere'rite, cere'ri-um. Same as CERITE, CERIUM.

Ce'res, 1 sı'rız; 2 çē'rēş, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* The goddess of corn and harvests, sister of Jupiter and mother of Proserpine: the Roman name applied to the Greek Demeter. Compare DEMETER.

The rites of *Ceres* were Greek in language and form. . . . Her chief festivals were the *ludi Cereris* or *Cerealia* (more correctly *Cerialia*), games held annually from April 12–19; a second festival in August, to celebrate the reunion of Ceres and Proserpine . . . and the *Jejunium Cereris,* a fast also introduced (191 B. C.) by command of the Sibylline books, at first held only every four years, then annually on the 4th of October.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. v, pp. 760–1.

2. A more ancient Italian goddess of agriculture. **3.** *Astron.* The first asteroid. See PLANET. **4.** A town of the Cape province, South Africa.

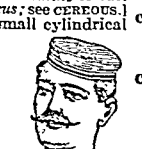
ce're-sin, 1 sı'rı-[*or* ser'ı-]sın; 2 çē're-[*or* sĕr'e-]sın, *n.* A white or yellow wax derived from ozocerite, used as a substitute for beeswax. [< L. *cera,* wax.] **ce're-sinet‡.**

Cer'e-thi, 1 ser'ı-thaı; 2 çĕr'e-thı, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Cer'e-thites, 1 ser'ı-thaıts; 2 çĕr'e-thıts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

Ce're-us, 1 sı'rı-us; 2 çē're-ŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A very large genus of cactuses, mostly of tropical America and the United States, with short or elongated, creeping or erect stems, and large lateral tubular flowers often nocturnal, whence several have the name of *night-blooming cereus.* **2.** [c-] Any plant of this genus. [< L. *cereus;* see CEREOUS.]

cer'e-vis, 1 ser'ı-vis; 2 çĕr'e-vıs, *n.* A small cylindrical cap, usually with a society monogram, worn by corps-members in German universities. [< L. *cerevisia,* beer.]



Cerevis.

cer"e-vis'i-a, 1 ser'ı-vis'ı-ə; 2 çĕr'e-vıs'i-a, *n.* [L.] Beer. **cer-vis'i-at.**— **cer"e-vis'i-al,** *a.* **cer"e-vis'ious‡.**

Ce-re'za, 1 sē-rē'sa; 2 çe-rē'sa, *n. Bot.* Any of several West-Indian cherry-like fruits.

ce'ri-a, 1 sı'rı-ə; 2 çē'rı-a, *n.* An infusible compound (CeO_2) used in the manufacture of incandescent mantles; cerium oxid. [< CERIUM.]

Ce"ri-a'li-a, 1 sı'rı-ē'lı-ə; 2 çē'rı-ā'lı-a, *n.* A festival celebrated in ancient Rome on April 19, in honor of Ceres.

cer'i-a'ma, *n.* Same as SERIEMA.

Cer"i-an'the-æ, 1 ser'ı-an'thı-ī; 2 çĕr'ı-ān'the-ē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A tribe of actinarians with numerous unpaired septa and a single ventral esophageal groove. [< Gr. *keras,* horn, + *anthos,* flower.] — **cer"i-an'the-an,** *a. & n.*

Cer"i-an'thi-dæ, 1 ser'ı-an'thı-dī; 2 çĕr'ı-ān'thı-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of elongated actinozoans. **Cer"i-an'thus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cer"i-an'thid,** *n.*— **cer"i-an'thoid,** *a.*

cer'ic¹, 1 ser'ık; 2 çĕr'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing cerium, especially in its tetrad valence.

ce'ric², *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from wax. [< L. *cera,* wax.]

cer'if, *n.* Same as CERIPH.

ce-rif'er-ous, 1 sı-rif'er-us; 2 çe-rif'er-ŭs, *a.* Yielding or producing wax. [< L. *cera,* wax, + *fero,* bear.]

ce-rig'er-ous, 1 sı-rij'er-us; 2 çe-rij'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** *Ornith.* Having a cere. **2.** Yielding or producing wax. [< CERE, *n.,* + L. *gero,* bear.]

Ce"ri-gno'la, 1 chē'rı-nyō'la; 2 chç'rī-nyō'lā, *n.* A town in Foggia province, Apulia, Italy.

Cer'i-go, 1 cher'ı-gō; 2 chĕr'ī-gō, *n.* An island of the Ionian Islands, Greece; 116 sq. m.; chief town, Capsali.

cer-il'la¹, 1 sē-rıl'ya; 2 çe-rīl'yä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A thin wax taper or match. **ce-ril'lo‡.**

ce-ril'la², *n.* [Archaic.] Same as CEDILLA.

Cer'i-mon, 1 ser'ı-mən; 2 çĕr'ı-mŏn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Pericles,* a physician of Ephesus; restores Thaisa, wife of Pericles, from apparent death.

ce'rin, 1 sı'rın; 2 çē'rin, *n.* **1.** A crystalline compound contained in cork, from which it is extracted by chloroform or alcohol. **2.** Cerotic acid. **3.** *Mineral.* A variety of allanite. [< L. *cera,* wax.] **ce'rinet.**

cer'i-nin, 1 ser'ı-nin; 2 çĕr'ı-nin, *n.* A product of lignite resembling wax, found in the vicinity of Gerstewitz, Prussian Saxony. [< Gr. *kērinos,* < *kēros,* wax.]

Ce-rin'thi-an, 1 sı-rin'thı-ən; 2 çe-rin'thi-an, *n.* A follower of Cerinthus, a heretical Jew, who came from Egypt into Asia Minor toward the end of the 1st century and taught a strange mixture of Judaism, Christianity, and paganism, leaning toward Gnosticism.— **Ce-rin'thi-an,** *a.*

Ce-rin'thus, 1 sı-rin'thus; 2 çe-rin'thŭs, *n.* The founder of the sect of Cerinthians; flourished about 100 A. D.

Ce'ri-on, 1 sı'rı-on; 2 çē'rı-ŏn, *n.* A genus of fossil shells found in the Bahamas, Cuba, etc.

Cer"i-o-por'i-dæ, 1 ser'ı-o-por'ı-dī; 2 çĕr'ı-o-pŏr'ı-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of gymnolæmatous polyzoans. **Cer"i-op'o-ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *keras,* horn, + *poros,* passage.] — **cer"i-o-por'oid,** *n.*— **Cer"i-o-por'oid,** *a.*

Cer"i-or'nis, 1 ser'ı-ōr'nıs; 2 çĕr'ı-ôr'nis, *n.* A genus of East-Indian horned pheasants. See TRAGOPAN. [< Gr. *keras,* horn, + *ornis,* bird.]

cer'iph, 1 ser'ıf; 2 çĕr'if, *n.* A hair-line; a light line or stroke crossing or projecting from the end of a main line or stroke in a letter, as at the top and bottom of the letter M. Gothic letters have no ceriphs. [Cp. D. *schreef,* line.]

ce-rise', 1 sə-rīz'; 2 çe-rīş'. [F.] **I.** *a.* Of a cherry-red color. **II.** *n.* **1.** Cherry-red; a light clear red. **2.** A dyestuff composed of fuchsin and phosphin.

ce'rite¹, 1 sı'raıt; 2 çē'rit, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A dull, resinous, brown, orthorhombic hydrous cerium silicate ($H_3(Ce,La,Di)_3(Ca,Fe)Si_3O_{12}$). **2.** Allanite. [< *cer-* (in CERIUM).]

ce'rite², *n.* A cerithiid. [< *cerit-* (in CERITHIUM).]

Cer"i-thi'i-dæ, 1 ser'ı-thaı'ı-dī; 2 çĕr'ı-thı'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods, especially those having a long rostrum, securiform lateral and long marginal teeth, and a turreted shell with a short canal. **Ce-rith'i-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *keration,* dim. of *keras,* horn.] **Cer"i-thi'na-cea-a;** **Ce-rith"i-a'ce-a** or **-æ;** **Cer"i-thi'a-dæ‡.**— **ce-rith'i-id,** *n.*— **ce-rith'i-oid,** *a.*

Ce-rith"i-op'si-dæ, 1 si-rith'ı-op'sı-dī; 2 çe-rith'ī-ŏp'sı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods, especially those with a short rostrum, densely pectinated teeth, and a cerithioid shell. **Ce-rith"i-op'sis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< CERITHIUM + Gr. *opsis,* appearance.] — **ce-rith"i-op'sid,** *n.*— **ce-rith"i-op'soid,** *a.*

ce'ri-um, 1 sı'rı-um; 2 çē'rı-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A rare steel-gray metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< CERES, an asteroid, discovered shortly before this metal.] — **cerium metals,** a group of rare metallic elements which embraces neodymium, praseodymium, lanthanum, and cerium.

Cer"ma-ti'i-dæ, 1 sūr"mə-taı'ı-dī; 2 çĕr"ma-tī'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of chilopods with tarsi and setaceous antennæ many-jointed. **Cer-ma'ti-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kerma(t-),* slice, < *keirō,* shear.] **Cer-mat'i-dest.**— **cer-ma'ti-id,** *n.*— **cer-ma'ti-oid,** *a.*

cern¹, 1 sūrn; 2 çĕrn, *rt. Rom. Law.* To announce acceptance of an inheritance; make public such intention of acceptance. [< L. *cerno,* decide.]—**cer'ni-ture,** *n.* The act of formally accepting an inheritance.

cern², *rt.* To concern: an abbreviation.

cer'ni-er, 1 sūr'nı-ər; 2 çĕr'nı-er, *n.* [F.] A fish, the stone-bass.

cer'nu-ous, 1 sūr'nıu-us; 2 çĕr'nū-ŭs, *a.* Having the top or apex bent downward or inclining; drooping; nodding, as a flower. [< L. *cernuus,* stooping.]

The Caucasian lily, . . . owing to the *cernuous* habit of its flower, is not seen at its best until well established and its stems rise to their full height. GEO. H. ELLWANGER *The Garden's Story* ch. 7, p. 170. [A. 1889.]

ce'ro, 1 sı'ro; 2 çē'ro, *n.* [-ROS, 1 -roz; 2 -rōş, *pl.*] A scombroid fish (*Scomberomorus regalis,* or *S. caballa*) closely related to, but larger than, the Spanish mackerel. The common cero (*S. regalis*) is sometimes 20 and the spotted or king cero (*S. caballa*) 100 pounds in weight. [< Sp. *sierra,* < L. *serra,* saw.]

ce'ro-, 1 sı'ro-; 2 çē'rō-. From Latin *cera,* wax: a combining form.

ce'ro-fert, *n.* A wax-taper bearer; an acolyte. [M.] **ce'ro-pher†; ce-roph'e-ra-ry†.**

ce'ro-graph, 1 sı'ro-graf; 2 çē'ro-ğraf, *n.* **1.** An engraving or writing on wax. **2.** A painting made by the encaustic method. **ke'ro-graph‡.**— **ce"ro-graph'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by cerography. **-i-cal‡.**

ce-rog'ra-phy, 1 sı-rog'ra-fı; 2 çe-rŏğ'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The art or process of engraving or writing on wax. **2.** Painting by the encaustic method. **3.** The production of plates for printing by electrotyping engraved sheets of wax, or of copper covered with wax; the wax process. [< Gr. *kērographia,* < *kēros,* wax; and see -GRAPHY.] — **ce-rog'ra-phist,** *n.* One who is skilled in or practises cerography.

ce-ro'le-in, 1 sı-rō'lı-in; 2 çe-rō'le-ın, *n.* A soft compound extracted from beeswax by treatment with boiling alcohol. [< L. *cera,* wax, + OLEIN.]

cer'o-lin, 1 ser'o-lin; 2 çĕr'o-lin, *n.* A fatty product of yeast, having laxative properties. [< Gr. *kēros,* wax.]

ce'ro-lite, 1 sı'ro-laıt; 2 çē'ro-lit, *n.* A vitreous or resinous yellowish to greenish, transparent to translucent, waxy hydrous silicate of magnesium, which is probably a variety of serpentine. [< Gr. *kēros,* wax, + *lithos,* stone.]

ce-ro'ma, 1 sı-rō'mə; 2 çe-rō'ma, *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* (1) An ointment of wax and oil used by wrestlers. (2) A wax tablet for writing. (3) A place for wrestling or the wrestling itself. **2.** *Ornith.* A cere. [L., < Gr. *kērōma,* < *kēros,* wax.]

ce're-man"cy, 1 sı're-man'sı; 2 çē'ro-măn'cy, *n.* Divination by inspection of melted wax dropped into water. [< Gr. *kēros,* wax, + -MANCY.]

ce'ro-mel, 1 sĭ'ro-mel; 2 çē'ro-mĕl, *n.* [F.] An ointment of wax and honey, used in India and elsewhere on indolent ulcers, etc.

Cer"o-my'ĭ-dæ, 1 ser"o-maĭ'ĭ-dĭ; 2 çĕr"o-mȳ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Triassic and Jurassic family of anatinaceous bivalves with an inequivalve cordiform shell, toothless hinge, and ligament external in the left valve and internal in the right. **Cer"o-my'a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kēr,* heart, + *mys,* mussel.] — **cer"o-my'id,** *n.*— **cer"o-my'oid,** *a.*

ce-roon', 1 sĭ-rūn'; 2 çe-rōōn', *n.* Same as SEROON.

ce'ro-plast. **I.** *a.* Ceroplastic. **II.** *n.* A mold in wax.

ce"ro-plas'tic, 1 sĭ'ro-plas'tĭk; 2 çē"ro-plăs'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of wax-modeling; modeled in wax. [< Gr. *kēroplastikos,* < *kēros,* wax, + *plassō,* mold.]

ce"ro-plas'tic, *n.* **1.** The art or practise of modeling or of producing figures in wax: often in the plural form. **ce'ro-plas"ty†.**

This art, derived from the Egyptians, was practised by the Romans and Greeks for portraiture, and at the Renaissance by many artists.

2. A wax figure or model: usually in the plural; as, a fine collection of *ceroplastics.*

ce-ro'sic, 1 sĭ-rō'sĭk; 2 çe-rō'sic, *a.* Obtained from cerosin, as **cerosic acid** ($C_{24}H_{48}O_2$), by heat.

ce-ro'sĭ-line, 1 sĭ-rō'sĭ-lĭn; 2 çe-rō'sĭ-lĭn, *n.* Wax obtained from the wax-tree and used in making candles.

ce'ro-sin, 1 sĭ'ro-sĭn; 2 çē'ro-sin, *n. Chem.* A waxy crystalline compound ($C_{24}H_{48}O$) found on the stem of sugar-canes. [< Gr. *kēros,* wax.] **ce'ro-sinet.**

ce'ro-tate, 1 sĭ'ro-tēt; 2 çē'ro-tāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of cerotic acid.

ce'ro-tene, 1 sĭ'ro-tĭn; 2 çē'ro-tēn, *n.* A paraffin-like compound ($C_{27}H_{54}$) contained in Chinese wax, from which it is obtained by distillation.

ce-rot'ic, 1 sĭ-rŏt'ĭk; 2 çe-rŏt'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from beeswax. [< Gr. *kērōton,* waxed, < *kēros,* wax.] — **cerotic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{21}H_{43}O_2$) forming the principal constituent of beeswax, and found as ceryl cerotate in Chinese wax.

ce'ro-tin, 1 sĭ'ro-tĭn; 2 çē'ro-tĭn, *n.* Ceryl alcohol. See CERYL. **ce'ro-tinet.**

ce'ro-tyl, 1 sĭ'ro-tĭl; 2 çē'ro-tȳl, *n.* Same as CERYL. [< Gr. *kēros,* wax, + -YL.]

cer'o-type, 1 ser'o-taĭp; 2 çĕr'o-tȳp, *n.* A process of engraving in which a metal plate is coated with wax, the latter being cut away according to some design, and a cast made therefrom in plaster; also, a printing-plate so produced. [< L. *cera,* wax, + TYPE.]

ce'rous¹, 1 sĭ'rus; 2 çē'rŭs, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing cerium in its lower valence.

ce'rous², *a. Ornith.* Of the nature of a cere.

ce-rox'yle, 1 sĭ-rŏks'ĭl; 2 çe-rŏks'yl, *n.* Ceroxylon palm-wax.

Ce-rox'y-lon, 1 sĭ-rŏks'ĭ-lon; 2 çe-rŏks'y-lŏn, *n. Bot.* A small genus of lofty South-American palms. *C. andicola* is the wax-palm. [< Gr. *kēros,* wax, + *xylon,* wood.]

cer-re'ro, 1 se-rē'ro; 2 çĕ-re'ro, *a.* [Southwestern U. S.] Untamed; unbroken: said of horses.

Cer-re'to Gul'dĭ, 1 cher-rē'to gwĭ'dĭ; 2 chĕr-re'to ġwĭ'dĭ. A town in Florence province, Italy.

cer'ri-al, 1 ser'ĭ-ăl; 2 çĕr'i-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the cerris. **cer'ĭ-alt.**

cer'ris, 1 ser'ĭs; 2 çĕr'is, *n.* The European bitter oak (*Quercus cerris*); Turkey oak. [< L. *cerrus,* bitter oak.]

cer'ro, 1 ser'o; 2 çĕr'o, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A ridge with a sharp outline; a hogback ridge.

Cer'ro Blan'co, 1 ser'o blăŋ'ko; 2 çĕr'o blăn'ço. The highest mountain in New Mexico; 14,269 ft. high.

Cer'ro de Pas'co, 1 dē pās'ko; 2 de päs'ço. A town, capital of Junin department, Peru; 14,200 ft. above sea-level.

Cer'ro Gor'do, 1 gōr'do; 2 ġōr'do. **1.** A mountain pass; 30 miles N. E. of Mexico city, E. Cordilleras, Mexico. The United States troops defeated the Mexicans there Apr. 18, 1847. **2.** A county in Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Mason City. **3.** A village in Platt county, Ill.

Cer'ro Gor'do de Po"to-sĭ', 1 dē pō"to-sĭ'; 2 de pō"to-sĭ'. A mountain in the Andes, Bolivia, South America; 16,037 ft. high.

Cer'ro Lar'go, 1 lär'go; 2 lär'ġo. A department in Uruguay, South America; 5,755 sq. m.; capital, Melo.

Cer'ros Is'land, 1 ser'os; 2 çĕr'ŏs. An island W. of Lower California Peninsula, Mexico; length, 30 miles.

cers, 1 ser; 2 çĕr, *n.* A moist westerly wind of southern France. [F., < L. *circius,* WNW. wind.]

cert, 1 sŭrt; 2 çĕrt. **I.** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Certainty. **II†.** *adv.* Certes.

cert., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

cer'tain, 1 sŭr'tĭn; 2 çĕr'tin, *a.* **1.** Established as fact or truth so as to be absolutely known, accepted as true, and depended upon; beyond doubt or question; demonstrated or demonstrable: said of an object of knowledge; as, these things are *certain;* the fact of existence is *certain.*

That which is *certain* can alone set free;
It is uncertainty that makes us bondsmen.
BONAR *My Old Letters* bk. i, l. 749.

2. Absolutely confident as to truth or reality, (strictly) on the ground of assured knowledge or infallible evidence, or (loosely) on the ground of evidence accepted and rested upon as sufficient; perfectly convinced; entertaining no doubt or mental question; assured: said of the mind knowing, and often followed by *of* or *about;* as, he is *certain of* the correctness of his view; *certain of* success.

Sic.: Art thou *certain* this is true? is it most certain?
2 Mess.: As *certain* as I know the sun is fire.
SHAKESPEARE *Coriolanus* act v, sc. 4.

3. Definitely settled so as not to be variable or fluctuating; fixed; determined; as, the hands are paid weekly on a *certain day;* this *train* runs at a *certain* rate. **4.** That may be absolutely predicted; sure to come; inevitable; as, death is *certain.*

The fact that Christ lives, renders it *certain* that his people shall live in holiness here, and in glory hereafter.
C. HODGE *Epistle to the Romans* p. 316. [W. M. 1864.]

5. Sure in its workings or results; sure to accomplish its purpose; instrumentally reliable; *effectual; as, a certain* cure; a *certain* cause of failure.

Certain to undergo like doom. MILTON *P. L.* bk. ix, l. 958.

6. Determinate, but not particularized; indefinite, but assumed to be determinable.

A *certain* man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho. *Luke* x, 30.

7. Designating one or several among possible others: often used disparagingly of prominent persons with the object of belittling their importance; as, a *certain* Senator aspired to the Presidency. [OF., < L. *certus,* orig. pp. of *cerno,* determine.] **cer'talne†; cer'teln†; cer'teine†; cer'teyne†.** Syn.: see ACTUAL; AUTHENTIC; AWARE; INCONTESTABLE. — **for certain** [Colloq.], without doubt; surely; certainly; as, we start to-morrow *for certain.*

cer'tain, *n.* **1.** An indefinite number or quantity: the adjective with the ellipsis of a plural noun; as, *certain* of the Pharisees. **2†.** *R. C. Ch.* A definite number of daily prayers for specified persons. **3†.** Certainty. **cer'teynt.**

cer'taint, *adv.* Certainly.

cer'tain-ly, 1 sŭr'tĭn-lĭ; 2 çĕr'tin-ly, *adv.* With certainty; in perfect assurance; inevitably; undoubtedly. **cer'tainț; cer'taynț; cer'teln-lyț; cer'teynț.**

cer'tain-ty, 1 sŭr'tĭn-tĭ; 2 çĕr'tin-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tĭz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or fact of being certain. (1) Subjectively, assured conviction or belief; assurance; subjective certitude, or certitude of mind. (2) Objectively, the reality of the facts or truths believed in; objective certitude, or certitude of fact or reality.

It is the sentiment of an ingenious writer . . . that crimes are more effectually prevented by the *certainty,* than by the severity of punishment. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, p. 17.

2. A positively known truth; something indubitable and beyond question, as the existence of oneself.

Should possibilities be worse to bear than *certainties?*
DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop* p. 169. [H. & H. 1871.]

3. Unfailing precision; accuracy. **4.** *Law.* Freedom from intricacy, obscurity, or ambiguity; perspicuity. **5†.** A definitely settled or fixed quantity or number. **6†.** Security against damage or loss; a guaranty. [< OF. *certaineté,* < *certain;* see CERTAIN, *a.*] **cer'taineț; cer'tain-nessț** [Raré.]; **cer'tain-tieț.** Syn.: assurance, certitude, confidence, conviction, demonstration, *evidence, infallibility, positiveness, proof, surety.* — Ant.: conjecture, doubt, dubiousness, hesitation, indecision, misgiving, precariousness, uncertainty. — **demonstrative certainty,** certainty that may be arrived at by demonstration. — **empirical c.,** certainty founded upon experience. — **immediate c., intuitive c.,** certainty that arises without a process of thought, as in consciousness or in the perception of axiomatic truth. — **moral c.,** probability so strong that the opposite may be disregarded, especially as a basis for conduct or action. — **objective c.,** that aspect of a fact which does not depend for its reality on our opinion or attitude regarding it; incontrovertible existence. — **of or to a c.,** assuredly. — **rational c.,** certainty based on reason. — **subjective c.,** unwavering belief or conviction as of a fact, doctrine, or proposition.

Cer-tal'do, 1 cher-tăl'do; 2 chĕr-täl'do, *n.* A town in Florence province, Italy.

cer'tes, 1 sŭr'tĭz; 2 çĕr'tēş, *adv.* [Dial. or Archaic.] Truly; certainly; verily. [F., < L. *certus;* see CERTAIN, *a.*] **cer'tist.**

Cer-thi'dæ, 1 sĕr-thaĭ'ĭ-dĭ; 2 çer-thi'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of tenuirostral passerine birds, especially oscines with ten primaries, scutellate tarsi longer than middle toes, and stiff-pointed tail-feathers, including the creepers. **Cer-thi-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kerthios,* tree-creeper.] **Cer-thi'a-dæt.** — **cer'thi-id,** *n.*— **cer'thi-oid,** *a.*

Cer"thi-i'næ, 1 sŭr"thĭ-aĭ'nĭ; 2 çĕr"thi-i'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Certhiidæ,* especially the typical creepers.— **cer'thi-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

Cer"thi-o-mor'phæ, 1 sŭr"thĭ-o-mōr'fĭ; 2 çĕr"thi-o-mōr'fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of turdiform birds with tongue not extensile and upper mandible unnotched. [< CERTHIA + Gr. *morphē,* form] — **cer"thi-o-mor'phic,** *a.*

cer'tie, 1 ser'tĭ; 2 çĕr'te, *n.* [Scot.] Good faith; troth. **cer'tyț.**

certif., *abbr.* Certificate; certificated.

cer'ti-fi"a-bl(e, 1 sŭr'tĭ-faĭ'ə-bl; 2 çĕr'ti-fi"a-bl, *a.* That may be certified.

cer-tif'i-cate, 1 sər-tif'ĭ-kēt; 2 çer-tĭf'i-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To give a certificate to, as a teacher. **2.** To attest by a certificate.— **cer-tif'i-ca"tor†,** *n.*

cer-tif'i-cate, 1 sər-tif'ĭ-kĭt; 2 çer-tĭf'i-cat, *n.* **1.** A documentary declaration regarding qualifications, service, conduct, or other advantageous facts: more official than a *recommendation,* but usually not proceeding directly, like a *license,* from the public authority, or only so as an attestation of facts contained in a public record.

Certificates are, for the most part, like ostrich eggs; the giver never knows what is hatched out of them.
HOLMES *Elsie Venner* ch. 2, p. 32. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. *Law.* A writing so signed and authenticated as to be legal evidence; or, espec. [Eng.], one agreeing to the discharge of an insolvent debtor and duly signed by a majority of his creditors; as, a *certificate* of naturalization; a bankrupt's *certificate.* **3.** *Com.* A transferable security consisting of an official voucher, as to the ownership of a share, as in a joint-stock company. **4†.** The act of certifying or verifying; attestation. [< LL. *certificatus,* pp. of *certifico;* see CERTIFY.] **cer-tif'i-catț.** — **attorney's certificate.** **1.** *U. S. Law.* A certificate granted by the court to duly qualified attorneys permitting them to practise. **2.** *Eng. Law.* The certificate of the Inland Revenue Office that the attorney named has paid the annual license duty. — **audit c.,** the certificate issued by an auditor as to the accuracy of accounts. — **benefit c.,** the form of contract for life insurance used by an assessment or *fraternal association.* — **c. of deposit** (*Banking*), a statement, issued by a bank, certifying that a person has on deposit a specified sum. — **c. of merit** [U. S.] (*Mil.*), a documentary certificate granted by the President of the United States, on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment or corps, to an enlisted man who has distinguished himself. It entitles the recipient to extra pay, and his name is entered in the annual Army Register. — **c. of service** [U. S.] (*Mil.*), a document issued by the Secretary of War in lieu of an original discharge that has been lost or destroyed. — **clearing-house c.** **1.** [U. S.] A document used during a financial crisis which enables banks or trust companies to discharge their mutual obligations without a transfer of cash; a guaranty by the clearing-house. **2.** [*Gt. Brit.*] The result of the balancing of accounts between banks in a city, the receipt and payment of which is a clear discharge to the holder. — **custom-house c.** [Gt. Brit.], a document issued to an importer by a custom-house when goods are accepted in bond and entitling him to recover duties paid in the event of the exportation of the goods. — **gold and silver certificates** [*U. S.*], *certificates issued by the* government and used as currency, on the basis of gold and silver bullion of equal amounts deposited with the government for their redemption. — **leaving c.,** a certificate presented to a student on leaving school, as a testimony to the completion of his course. — **Treasury c.** [U. S.], during a stringency of the currency, a document, guaranteed by the government, which takes the place of bills. — **trial by c.,** a form of trial in which the point at issue is determined by the certificate of another court or of any proper authority. — **weight c.** (*Railroad.*), a weigh-master's certificate of gross, net, and tare weight of freight weighed by track scales.

cer"ti-fi-ca'tion, 1 sŭr"tĭ-fĭ-kē'shən; 2 çĕr"ti-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The giving of information, as of a fact; the act of notifying (a person); notification; as, (in Scots law) the *certification* in a writ of the consequences of a refusal to obey it. **2.** The act of guaranteeing the truth of a statement; attestation; asseveration; as, the *certification* of a man's name. **3.** The act of accrediting or of declaring to be trustworthy or marketable; as, the *certification* of an agent. [< LL. *certificatio(n-),* < *certificatus;* see CERTIFICATE, *n.*]

cer-tif'i-ca-to"ry, 1 sər-tif'ĭ-kə-tō"rĭ; 2 çer-tĭf'i-ca-tō"ry, *a.* Having the nature or function of a certificate.

cer'ti-fy, 1 sŭr'tĭ-faĭ; 2 çĕr'ti-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give certain knowledge or information of; make evident; vouch for the truth of; attest. **2.** To make statement to as matter of fact; assure.

When Galba was *certified* of the death of Nero, he assumed the title of Cæsar, and set out for Rome.
KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. ii, p. 125. [H. G. & CO. 1841.]

3. To testify to in writing; give a certificate of; make a declaration about in writing, under hand, or hand and seal; as, the secretary *certified* his appointment. **4.** [U. S.] *Com.* To mark (a check) to guarantee its genuineness. See phrase below.

II. *i.* To make attestation either in writing or orally as to the truth or excellence of something; as, he *certified to* the character of his friend; he *certified* to the truth of the statement. [< F. *certifier,* < LL. *certifico,* < L. *certus* (see CERTAIN); and see -FY.] Syn.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; ASSURE. Compare synonyms for ASSERT; AVER; AVOW. — Prep.: certify *to* the facts; certify a fact *to* a person; certify a person *of* a fact.

— **to certify a check** [U. S.], to write or stamp the word "accepted," "certified," "good," or an equivalent upon the face of a bank-check, with the signature of the cashier or the paying teller. The check is then a **certified check,** and the act is held to certify that the signature is genuine, that the drawer has enough funds in the bank to meet it, and binds the bank to pay the check.— **cer'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

cer"ti-o-ra'rĭ, 1 sŭr'shĭ-o-rē'raĭ; 2 çĕr'shi-o-rā'rĭ, *n. Law.* A writ from a superior to an inferior court directing a certified record of its proceedings in a designated case to be sent up for review. The writ is issued upon the complaint of a party that justice has not been accorded him in the inferior court, and that he can not have an impartial trial there. [LL., to be certified, < *certioro,* certify, < L. *certior,* compar. of *certus;* see CERTAIN, *a.*]

cer'ti-o-rate, 1 sŭr'shĭ-o-rēt; 2 çĕr'shi-o-rāt, *vt.* [Archaic.] To inform positively.

cer'ti-tude, 1 sŭr'tĭ-tiūd; 2 çĕr'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** Perfect assurance in belief; assured mental conviction that the fact or reality is so and so; freedom from doubt; mental or subjective certainty.

That *certitude* was a habit of mind, that certainty was a quality of propositions; that probabilities which did not reach to logical certainty, might create a mental *certitude.*
NEWMAN *Apologia* pt. iii, p. 80. [L. G. & CO. 1864.]

2. Less properly, objective certainty, as of fact or truth; assured fact or reality.

I have proceeded on the idea that there is a difference in the *certitude* of truths. MCCOSH *Tests of Truth* p. 101. [H. & E. 1889.]

3. Sureness and precision in workings or results. [F., < LL. *certitudo,* < L. *certus;* see CERTAIN, *a.*]

cer-to'sa, 1 cher-tō'sa; 2 chĕr-tō'sä, *n.* [It.] A Carthusian monastery.— **cer"to-sĭ'na-work",** *n.* Fine inlaid work on wood, like that done by the Carthusians. **cer"to-sĭ'na.**

cer'ty, 1 sŭr'tĭ; 2 çĕr'ty, *n.* Same as CERTIE.

ce'rule, 1 sĭ'rūl; 2 çē'rul, *a.* [Poet.] Cerulean.

ce-ru'le-an, 1 sĭ-rū'lĭ-ən; 2 çe-ru'le-an, *a.* Of the color of the clear sky; of a deep clear blue; sky-blue.

The soft glacis stretching before her was in spring *cerulean* with lupins. BRET HARTE *Cressy* p. 182. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

[< L. *cæruleus,* dark-blue.] **cæ'rulet; cæ-ru'le-ant; ce'rulet; ce-ru'le-oust.— ce-ru'le-an,** *n.* **1.** A deep-blue color. **2.** [Humorous.] A literary or learned woman; blue-stocking.— **ce-ru'le-at"ed,** *a.* [Rare.] Colored sky-blue. **cæ-ru'le-at"edț.— ce-ru'le-in,** *n.* **1.** A coal-tar dyestuff ($C_{20}H_{20}O_4$) obtained by dehydrating gallein: used to produce brownish-green colors on cotton, wool, and silk. **2.** Same as AZULENE. **cæ-ru'le-inț; cœ-ru'le-inț.— ce-ru'le-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A turquoise-blue massive hydrated aluminum copper arseniate ($CuO.2Al_2O_3.As_2O_5$) found at Huanaco, Chile.— **ce-ru'lene,** *n.* An Australian gem composed of calcium carbonate colored green and blue by malachite and azurite.—**ce-ru'le-o-lac'tite,** *n. Mineral.* A whitish to light-blue hydrated phosphate of aluminum.— **ce"ru-les'cent,** *a.* Tending toward blue; bluish. **cæ"ru-les'centț.— ce-ru'le-um,** *n.* A greenish-blue pigment compound of cobalt and tin oxids with calcium sulfate. **cæ-ru'le-umț; cœ-ru'le-umț.— ce-ru'lic,** *a.* Sea-blue.— **ce"ru-lif'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Producing a deep-blue color. **cæ"ru-lif'icț.— ce"ru-lig'nol,** *n.* A colorless oily compound ($C_{10}H_{12}O.OH$), derived from beech-tar oil.— **ce-ru'lig-none,** *n.* A steel-blue crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_6$) contained in beech-wood tar: a quinone derivative of diphenyl. **cæ-ru'lig-noneț; cœ-ru'lig-noneț.**

ce-ru'men, 1 sĭ-rū'men; 2 çe-ru'mĕn, *n.* The waxy substance secreted by glands lining the passage of the external ear; ear-wax. [< L. *cera,* wax.] — **ce-ru"mi-nif'erous,** *a.* Producing cerumen. **ce-ru"mi-nip'a-roust.— ce-ru"mi-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* An abnormal secretion of ear-wax.— **ce-ru'mi-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing cerumen; as, the *ceruminous* glands. **ce-ru'menoust; ce-ru'mi-nalt.**

ce'ruse, 1 sĭ'rūs; 2 çē'rus, *vt.* [CE'RUSED; CE'RUS-ING.] To put ceruse upon, as the face.

ce'ruse, *n.* **1.** White lead; also, a cosmetic made from it.

Let them paint their faces with minion and *ceruse,* they are but . . . signs of a corrupt soul. BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* pt. iii, § 2, subs. 3, p. 476. [J. W. M. 1857.]

2. *Mineral.* Same as CERUSITE. [< F. *céruse,* < L. *cerussa,* < *cera,* wax.] **ce'ruceț.— ce-ru'sal,** *a.*

ce'ru-site, 1 sĭ'ru-sait; 2 çē'ru-sit, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine white to grayish-black lead carbonate ($PbCO_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< L. *cerussa;* see CERUSE, *n.*] **ce'rus-sitet.**

Cer-van'tes, 1 ser-vän'tēs; 2 çĕr-vän'tes, *n.* The capital of the subprovince of Lepanto, Luzon, P. I.

Cer-van'tes Sa"a-ve'dra, 1 ther-vän'tēs (*E.* sər-van'tĭz) sä"a-vē'drä; 2 thĕr-vän'tes (*E.* ser-vän'tēş) sä"ä-vę'drä, **Miguel de** (1547–1616). A Spanish writer; author of *Don Quixote* (1st part, 1605; 2d part, 1615).

Cer-van'tic, 1 sər-van'tĭk; 2 çer-vän'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cervantes or his literary style.

Cer-van'tist, 1 sər-van'tĭst; 2 çer-vän'tĭst, *n.* A student or admirer of Cervantes.

cer-van'tite, 1 sər-van'tait; 2 çer-vän'tit, *n. Mineral.* An orthorhombic massive or pulverulent yellow antimony oxid (Sb_2O_4). [< *Cervantes,* in Spanish Galicia.]

cer"ve-lat', 1 ser"və-lū' *or* sûr'vı-lat; 2 çĕr"ve-lä' *or* çĕr've-lät, *n.* [F.] **1.** A lean, peppery, smoked sausage. **2.** *Mus.* An old wind-instrument like a bassoon in tone. **cer'va-lat‡.**

cer"ve-lière', 1 ser"və-lyâr'; 2 çĕr"ve-lyâr, *n.* [OF.] A close-fitting steel cap worn by medieval foot-soldiers; a military coif.

Cervellière with Flexible Gorget. Facsimile of a MS. of time of Edward I.

Cer-ve'ra, 1 ther-vē'ra; 2 thĕr-vç'rä, y **To"pe-te'**, 1 tō'pe-tē'; 2 tō'pe-te', **Pascual** (1833–1/21909). A Spanish admiral, commander during the Spanish-American war of a Spanish squadron which entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba May 19, 1898, and was destroyed in trying to force the blockade of that harbor by the United States war-ships, under Admiral William T. Sampson, on July 3.

Cer'vi-a, 1 ther'vi-ə; 2 thĕr'vi-ä, *n.* A town in Ravenna province, Italy.

cer'vi-cal, 1 sûr'vi-kal; 2 çĕr'vi-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in or near a neck or cervix; as, *cervical* vertebræ. [< L. *cervix*, neck.] — **cervical cross**, a cross-shaped structure, seen in the embryo of *Pentastoma tænioides*, and representing the remains of the dorsal cone.

Cer"vi-ca-pri'næ, 1 sûr'vı-kə-prai'nı; 2 çĕr'vi-ca-pri'nĕ, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Bovidæ*, embracing goat-like antelopes of Africa. **Cer"vi-ca'pra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CERVUS + CAPRA.] — **cer"vi-ca'prine**, *a. & n.*

cer"vi-ci-car'di-ac, 1 sûr'vı-sı-kär'dı-ak; 2 çĕr'vi-çi-cär'di-ăc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the neck and the heart. [< CERVIX + Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

cer'vi-cide, 1 sûr'vı-said; 2 çĕr'vi-çid, *n.* [Rare.] The slaughter of deer. [< L. *cervus*, deer, + *cædo*, kill.]

cer"vi-ci-spi'nal, 1 sûr'vı-sı-spai'nəl; 2 çĕr'vi-çi-spi'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the spinal parts of the neck. [< CERVIX + SPINAL.]

cer"vi-ci'tis, 1 sûr'vı-sai'tıs *or* -sī'tıs; 2 çĕr"vi-çi'tis *or* -çi'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the neck of the uterus.

cer'vi-co-, 1 sûr'vı-ko-; 2 çĕr'vi-co-. From Latin *cerviz* (*cervic-*), neck: a combining form, self-explaining in many adjectives, in the sense of pertaining to the neck and the thing referred to in the terminal element; as, **cervico-axillary, cervicofacial, cervicooccipital,** etc.— **Cer"vi-co-bran'chi-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of scutibranchiate gastropods with a limpet-like shell and supposed to have cervical gills.— **Cer"vi-co-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of gastropods with a limpet-like or imperfectly spiral shell.— **cer"vi-co-bran'chi-ate**, *a.*— **cer"vi-co-dor'sal**, *a. Anat.* Of or relating to both neck and back.— **cer"vi-co-dyn'i-a**, *n.* Rheumatism in the muscles of the neck.

cer-vic'o-lor, 1 sər-vik'o-lər; 2 çer-vic'o-lôr, *a.* Same as CERVINE, 2. [< L. *cervus*, deer, + COLOR.]

cer'vi-corn, 1 sûr'vı-kôrn; 2 çĕr'vi-côrn, *a.* **1.** Having antler-like appendages. **2.** Ramifying or branching, like antlers. [< L. *cervus*, deer, + *cornu*, horn.]

cer'vi-cose, 1 sûr'vı-kōs; 2 çĕr'vi-cōs, *a.* Having a hard, strong neck. [< L. *cervicosus*, < *cervix*, neck.]

cer"vi-co-tho-rac'ic, *a.* Of or relating to or involving both neck and thorax.

cer-vic'u-late, 1 sər-vik'yu-lēt; 2 çer-vic'yu-lāt, *a. Entom.* Slender-necked, as a prothorax. [< L. *cervicula*, dim. of *cervix*, neck.]

Cer'vi-dæ, 1 sûr'vı-dī; 2 çĕr'vi-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of ruminants with deciduous antlers generally developed in the males; the deer. [< CERVUS.] — **cer'vid**, *n.*

Cer"vin', 1 ser"vañ'; 2 çĕr"vañ', **Mont.** Same as MATTERHORN.

Cer-vi'næ, 1 sər-vai'nı; 2 çer-vi'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Cervidæ*, especially those with antlers in the male and canines little developed or wanting, as the typical deer.

Cer"vi-na'ra, 1 ther"vi-nā'ra; 2 thĕr"vi-nä'rä, *n.* A town in Avellino province, Italy.

cer'vine, 1 sûr'vın; 2 çĕr'vin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to deer, or the *Cervidæ* or *Cervinæ*. **2.** Dun-colored. **II.** *n.* One of the *Cervinæ*. [< L. *cervinus*, < *cervus*, deer.]

cer-vis'i-a, 1 sər-vis'ı-ə; 2 çer-vis'i-a, *n.* [L.] Beer. **cer"e-vis'i-at.**— **cer-vis'i-al, cer"e-vis'i-al, a.**

cer'vix, 1 sûr'vıks; 2 çĕr'vix, *n.* [-VI-CES, 1 -vı-sīz; 2 -vi-çēs, *pl.*] [L.] The neck, especially the back of the neck, or a neck-like part, as of the uterus.

cer'void, 1 sûr'veid; 2 çĕr'vŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cervidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Cervidæ*. [< CERVUS + -OID.]

Cer"vu-li'næ, 1 sûr"vu-lai'nı; 2 çĕr"vû-li'nĕ, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Cervidæ* with simple antlers and (in males) tusk-like canines; the muntjacs. **Cer'vu-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. of L. *cervus*, deer.] — **cer'vu-line**, *a. & n.*

Cer'vus, 1 sûr'vus; 2 çĕr'vûs, *n. Mam.* A genus typical of *Cervidæ*, including most of the Old World deer. [L., deer.]

ce'ryl, 1 sī'rıl; 2 çē'ryl, *n.* A hypothetical organic radical ($C_{27}H_{55}$) known in combinations, as in beeswax. [< L. *cera*, wax, + -YL.] **ce'ro-tyl‡.— ceryl alcohol**, a waxy crystalline compound ($C_{27}H_{55}OH$) contained in Chinese wax.— **ce'ryl-ene**, *n.* Same as CEROTENE.— **ceryl'ic**, *a.* [fisher.

cer'y-le, 1 ser'ı-lı; 2 çĕr'y-le, *n.* [W. Ind.] The belted king-

Cer"y-ne'an, 1 ser'ı-nī'ən; 2 çĕr'y-nē'an, *a. Gr. Myth.* Of or pertaining to the golden-horned stag, the capture of which, in its haunts in Cerynea, was the third labor of Hercules.

Ce'sar, 1 sī'zər; 2 çē'sar, *n.* Same as CÆSAR. **Ce'sa-re‡** [It.]; **Ce'sar‡** [Sp.].

Cé"sar' Bl"rot'teau', 1 sē'zär' bı'ret'tō'; 2 çe"sär' bi'rŏt'tō'. [A novel by Balzac.

ce'sa-re, 1 sī'zə-rī; 2 cē'sa-rē, *n.* [LL.] *Logic.* A valid mood of the second figure. See MOOD.

Ces"a-re'a, *n.* Same as CÆSAREA.

Ce-sa're-an, *a* Same as CÆSAREAN. **Ce-sa'ri-an‡.**

Ces"a-re'a Phi-lip'pi. Same as CÆSAREA PHILIPPI.

Ce-sa'ri, 1 chē-sā'rı; 2 çhe-sā'ri, **Giuseppe** (1565–1640). An Italian historical painter.

ce-sar'o-witch, 1 sı-zär'o-vich; 2 çe-sär'o-vich, *n.* Same as CZAREVITCH. **ce-sar'o-witz‡.** [*n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ces"e-leth'tha'bor, 1 ses'ı-leth'thē'ber; 2 çĕs'e-lēth'thā'bôr.

Ce-se'na, 1 chē-sē'na; 2 che-se'nä, *n.* A town in Forlì province, Emilia, Italy; noted for its sulfur-mines.

Ces'li, 1 ses'lı; 2 çĕs'li, *n. Bib. Job* ix, 9, margin.

Ce'si-on, 1 sī'sı-ən; 2 çe'si-on, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ce'si-ous, *a.* Same as CÆSIOUS.

ce'si-um, *n.* Same as CÆSIUM.

Ces'no-la, 1 ches'no-lə; 2 chĕs'no-lä. **Count Luigi Palma di** (7/21832–11/21904). An Italian-American archeologist and author; director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, 1879–1904.

Ces'pe-des, 1 thes'pē-dēs; 2 thĕs'pe-deş, **Pablo** (1538–7/21608). A Spanish painter, scholar, and writer on art; his masterpiece is the *Last Supper*, in Cordoba cathedral.

ces"pi-ti'tious, 1 ses"pı-tish'us; 2 çĕs'pi-tish'ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Composed of turf; resembling turf; turfy. **ces"pi-ti'tious‡.**

ces'pi-tose, 1 ses'pı-tōs; 2 çĕs'pi-tōs, *a.* Growing in tufts or clumps, as a plant with many stems from one root; densely matted; turfy. [< L. *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] **ces'pi-tose‡; ces'pi-tous‡.— ces'pi-tose-ly**, *adv.*— **ces-pit'u-lose, ces-pit'u-lous**, *a. Bot.* Growing in little tufts.

cess, 1 ses; 2 çĕs, *tl.* **1.** To tax; assess; rate. **2.** In Ireland, formerly, to billet (soldiers): with *upon*.

Though *cessing* of men might seem strange here [in England], it was not so there [in Ireland].

STRAFFORD in Goodrich's *British Eloquence* p. 11. [n. 1887.]

[Short for ASSESS.]

cess[1], *n.* **1.** [Anglo-Ir. or Prov. Eng.] A public rate; local tax; assessment. **2.** [Scot.] The fixed annual land-tax. **3.** In India, a tax for a special object; as, the education *cess*. **4†.** In Ireland, the billeting of soldiers upon the people. [*bad cess.* [Contr. of SUCCESS.]

cess[2], *n.* [Ir.] Luck; success: used in the imprecatory phrase

cess[3], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** A peat-bog; also, a piece of peat. **2.** The low ground extending from the foot of the bank of a drain or stream to the water's edge. **3.** A quantity of unthreshed grain stored in a barn.

cess[4]**†**, *n.* Cessation; interruption; abdication.

ces-sa'tion, 1 se-sē'shən; 2 çĕ-sā'shon, *n.* Discontinuance, as of action or motion; a leaving off, temporary or final; as, a *cessation* of hostilities.

Rest of brain does not require *cessation* of work, but change of work.

AUSTIN PHELPS *Men and Books* lect. xxi, p. 323. [s. 1882.]

[< L. *cessatio(n-)*, < *cesso*; see CEASE.]

Syn.: abeyance, check, close, completion, conclusion, discontinuance, end, finish, halt, intermission, lull, pause, respite, rest, stay, stop, suspension, termination. Compare synonyms for CEASE.— Prep.: the cessation *of* the noise; cessation *from* strife.— **cessation of arms**, an armistice.

ces-sa'vit, 1 se-sē'vıt; 2 çĕ-sā'vit, *n. Eng. Law.* Formerly, a judicial proceeding for recovering possession of lands from a tenant because of his ceasing to pay rent for two years. [L., 3d per. sing. perf. ind. act. of *cesso*; see CEASE.]

cesset†, *v.* To cease. CHAUCER *T. & C.* II, 433.

ces'ser[1], 1 ses'ər; 2 çĕs'er, *n. Law.* An ending; cessation. (1) Neglect or ceasing to do a thing, as to pay rent or perform service. (2) A cessation of liability. (3)† Relinquishment of office. [< F. *cesser*; see CEASE.]

ces'ser[2], *n.* An assessor.

ces'si-o, 1 sesh'ı-o *or* ses'hı'o; 2 çĕsh'i-o *or* çĕsh'o, *n.* [L.] *Civ. Law.* The act of surrendering or assigning.— **cessio bonorum** (*Law*), a voluntary assignment by a debtor of all his property for the benefit of his creditors; an act of bankruptcy.

ces'sion, 1 sesh'ən; 2 çĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of ceding; a yielding or giving up; surrender, as of possessions or rights; as, the *cession* of Alaska to the United States; a deed of *cession*. **2.** *Law.* (1) An assignment of a debtor's property to his creditors. (2) Same as CESSIO BONORUM. **3.** *Eccl. Law.* The vacating of a benefice by accepting another that is incompatible. **4.** A section of surrendered territory. **5.** A discontinuance or cessation: erroneous usage. **6†.** Submission; concession; compliance. [F., < L. *cessio(n-)*, < *cessus*, pp. of *cedo*, yield.] Syn.: see SURRENDER, *n.* Compare ABANDON.

ces'sion-a-ry, 1 sesh'ən-ē-rı; 2 çĕsh'on-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Giving up; surrendering; as, a *cessionary* bankrupt. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] *Civ. Law.* **1.** An assignee or grantee. **ces"sio"nalre'‡. 2.** A bankrupt. [< LL. *cessionarius*, < L. *cessio*; see CESSION.]

ces'sor[1], 1 ses'ər; 2 çĕs'or, *n.* Same as CESSER[1].

ces'sor[2], *n.* An assessor. [drain-pipe.

cess'pipe", 1 ses'paip'; 2 çĕs'pip', *n.* A waste-pipe;

cess'pool", 1 ses'pūl'; 2 çĕs'pōol', *n.* A covered well or pit for the reception of filth from drains, sinks, etc.: used also figuratively. **cess'pit"‡.**

Oriental in its appearance, Mohammedan in its religion, Arabian in its morals, this *cesspool* of wickedness is a fit capital for the Dark Continent.

DRUMMOND *Tropical Africa* p. 5. [s. & w. 1889.]

— **cess'pool"age**, *n.* [Rare.] A system of collecting sewage in cesspools and carting it away: opposed to *sewerage*.

cest, 1 sest; 2 çĕst, *n.* Same as CESTUS[1], 1.

ces'ta, 1 thes'tə; 2 thes'tä, *n.* [Sp.] A basket fastened to the hand, used to catch the ball in pelota.

ces'tal, 1 ses'təl; 2 çĕs'tal, *n.* Plural of CESTUS[1], 1.

Ces'til-dæ, 1 ses'tı-dī; 2 çĕs'til-dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of ctenophores with a band-like body. [< L. *cestus*; see CESTUS[1].] — **ces'tid**, *n.*

Ces-to'da, 1 ses-tō'də; 2 çĕs-tō'da, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Cestoidea*.— **ces'tode**, *a. & n.*

Ces"to-da-ri'i-dæ, 1 ses'tō-də-raı'ı-dī; 2 çĕs'to-da-ri'i-dē, *n. Zool.* A family of worms belonging to the order *Cestoda*, characterized by unsegmented bodies; monozoa.

ces'toid, 1 ses'tɔid; 2 çĕs'tŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cestoidea*; like a tapeworm: specif., said of an adult tapeworm, and opposed to *cystic*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Cestoidea*.

Ces-tol'de-a, 1 ses-tol'dı-ə; 2 çĕs-tŏl'de-a, *n. pl.* 1. *Helminth.* A group of platyhelminthic worms, variously ranked; especially, a class without cilia or intestine and with numerous testes and two germaria. It embraces the tapeworms. **2.** *Zooph.* The *Cestidæ*. [< Gr. *kestos* (see CESTUS[1]) + -OID.] — **ces-tol'de-an**, *a. & n.*— **ces-tol'de-ous**, *a.*

ces'tont, *n.* Same as CESTUS[1], 1.

Ces-tra'ci-on, 1 ses-trē'sı-ən; 2 çĕs-trā'çi-ŏn, *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Cestraciontidæ*. **2.** [c-] A shark of the genus *Heterodontus* (*Cestracion*); a Port Jackson shark. [< Gr. *kestra*, kind of hammer, < *kenteō*, goad.]

Ces-tra"ci-on'tes, 1 ses-trē'sı-on'tız; 2 çĕs-trā'çi-ŏn'tēs, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Cestraciontidæ*.— **ces-tra'ci-ont**, *a. & n.*

Ces-tra"ci-on'ti-dæ, 1 ses-trē'sı-on'tı-dī; 2 çĕs-tra'çi-ŏn'ti-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Heterodontidæ*. [< CESTRACION.] **Ces"tra-ci'i-dæ‡; Ces-tra"ci-on-toi'dæ‡** or **-de-i‡.**— **ces-tra"ci-on'tid**, *n.*— **ces-tra"ci-on'toid**, *a.*

Ces-traph'o-rı, 1 ses-traf'o-rı; 2 çĕs-trăf'o-ri. *n. pl.* A suborder of plagiostomes, including *Cestraciontidæ*, etc. [< Gr. *kestra*, weapon (< *kenteō*, goad), + *pherō*, bear.] **Kestraph'o-ri‡.— ces-traph'o-ran**, *a. & n.*

Ces'tri-an, 1 ses'trı-ən; 2 çĕs'tri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the town of Chester or the county of Cheshire, England. **II.** *n.* A resident or native of Chester or Cheshire, England.

ces'trum[1], 1 ses'trum; 2 çĕs'trŭm, *n.* A metal instrument formerly used in encaustic painting to fuse the wax and fix the colors. [L., < Gr. *kestron*, < *kenteō*, prick.]

Ces'trum[2], *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of tropical American plants of the family *Solanaceæ*. The species are numerous and are distinguished by cymes of white, red, or yellow flowers, followed by berry-like fruits. A few species are greenhouse favorites. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [L.; see CESTRUM[1].]

ces'tui, 1 ses'twı; 2 çĕs'twi, *n.* [OF.] He; the person; the one (who): used in law in such expressions as **cestui que, or qui, use**, the person entitled to a use; **cestui que, or qui, trust**, the one for whose benefit a trust has been created; **cestui que, or qui, vie**, the individual whose life determines the continuance of an estate. **ces'tuy‡.**

Ces'tum, 1 ses'tum; 2 çĕs'tŭm, *n. Zooph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Cestidæ*. **2.** [c-] A ctenophore of this genus, as Venus's girdle (*Cestum veneris*).

ces'tus[1], 1 ses'tus; 2 çĕs'tŭs, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tai; 2 -ti, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A belt or girdle; especially, the fabled zone of Venus, potent to excite love.

Poetry, Tradition, and Love, these are the Graces that have invested with an ever-charming *cestus* this Aphrodite of cities [Venice]. DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* pt. iii, p. 192. [r. 1846.]

2. [C-] Same as CESTUM. [L., < Gr. *kestos*, < *kenteō*, prick.]

ces'tus[2], *n.* [CES'TUS, *pl.*] *Class. Antiq.* Among the Romans, a device consisting of heavy leather thongs, often loaded with lead or iron, wound round the hands and forearms, to give effect to the blows of boxers.

Roman Pugilist Armed with the Cestus. From the Dresden Museum.

We are to fight first with the *cestus:* afterwards, if both survive, with swords. BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. ii, p. 102. [r. y. c.]

[L., also *cæstus*, < *cæsus*, pp. of *cædo*, strike.] **cæs'tus‡.**

cest'va-en, *n.* Same as KISTVAEN.

ce-su'ra, } 1 sı-ziū'rə *or* sı-siū'rə; 2 çe-ş̄ū'ra *or* çe-sū'ra,
cæ-su'ra, } *n.* **1.** *Pros.* A break or pause in the middle of a foot, usually near the middle of a verse, especially where the sense or rhythm requires a slight pause in utterance at the end of a word; also, such a division at the end of a foot. In addition to the main cesura there may be subordinate ones in a line.

I am not going to change my *cæsuras* and cadences for anybody. HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 49. [o. & co. 1871.]

2. A break or interruption. **3.** *Mus.* A rest or pause indicating a rhythmic division point in an air or melody; also, the stressed note preceding. [< L. *cæsura*, cutting, < *cæsus*, pp. of *cædo*, cut.] **ce'sure‡.— epic cesura** (*Pros.*), a feminine cesura occurring after the first member of an incomplete foot.— **feminine c.**, a cesura that occurs in the unaccented part of a foot.— **masculine c.**, a cesura that occurs after an accented syllable.— **cæ-su'ric, ce-su'ral, ce-su'ric**, *a.*

cet-, } 1 set-, sī'to-; 2 çĕt-, çē'to-. From Latin *cetus* or
ce'to-, } Greek *kētos*, whale: combining forms (*Chem.*) noting connection with spermaceti; as *cetaceune*; *cetolog.*

Other words beginning with either of these combining forms will be found in vocabulary place, either singly or in groups.

Ce'tab, 1 sī'tab; 2 çē'tăb, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 30.

Ce-ta'ce-a, 1 sı-tē'sı-ə; 2 çe-tā'çe-a, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cete*. — **ce-ta'ceous**, *a.*

ce-ta'cean, 1 sı-tē'shən; 2 çe-tā'shan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cete* or *Cetacea*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Cete* or *Cetacea*, as a whale or porpoise. [SPERMACETI.

ce-ta'ce-um, 1 sı-tē'sı-um; 2 çe-tā'çe-ŭm, *n.* Same as

ce'tane, 1 sī'tān; 2 çē'tān, *n.* Same as HEXADECANE.

ce'tate, 1 sī'tēt; 2 çē'tāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of cetic acid.

Ce'te[1], 1 sī'tı; 2 çē'tē, *n.* **1.** *pl. Mam.* An order of mammals, especially those of a fish-like form with teeth conic or absent, embracing the whales and porpoises. Ce'ta‡. The *Cete* include the *Balænotidea* or *Mystacocete, Delphinoidea* or *Odontocete*, and *Zeuglodontia* or *Archæocteti*. **2.** [c-] A whale or similar sea-monster. [< Gr. *kētē*, pl. of *kētos*, whale.]

cete[2]**†**, *n. sing.* A company (of badgers).

Ce-te'ans, 1 sı-tī'ənz; 2 çe-tē'ans, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

ce'tene, 1 sī'tin; 2 çē'tēn, *n.* A colorless oily compound ($C_{16}H_{32}$) formed when cetyl alcohol is distilled.

ce"te-o-sau'rus, *n.* Same as CETIOSAURUS. **ce'te-o-saur‡.**

cet'e-rach, 1 set'ı-rak; 2 çĕt'e-răc, *n. Bot.* **1.** The European scale-fern. **2.** [C-] A former genus of ferns now divided between *Asplenium* and *Gymnogramme*. [LL., of Eastern origin.]

cet'e-ris par'i-bus, 1 set'ı-ris par'ı-bus; 2 çĕt'e-ris păr'i-bŭs. [L.] Literally, other things being equal; conditions remaining the same; as, *ceteris paribus*, a fleet horse is better than a slow one.

cete'walet, *n.* The setwall.

Cet"e-wa'yo, 1 set'ı-wā'yo *or* kech-wā'yo; 2 çĕt'i-wā'yo *or* cĕch-wā'yo, *n.* King of Zululand, South Africa, 1859–1880; defeated by the British at Ulundi, July 4, 1879; deposed, and later visited England in 1883; restored to his throne, but driven therefrom by Usibepu, his rival, 1883; died Feb. 8, 1884.

ce'tic, 1 sī'tık; 2 çē'tic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the whale.— **cetic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{29}O_2$) formed when spermaceti is saponified. [< L. *cetus*, whale.] **ce'tine‡.**

ce'tin, 1 sī'tin; 2 çē'tin, *n. Chem.* A fatty crystalline compound ($C_{31}H_{61}O_2$), the essential constituent of spermaceti. [< L. *cetus*, whale.] **ce'tine‡.**

ce"tin-e-la'ic, 1 sī'tın-ı-lē'ık; 2 çe'tin-e-lā'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cetin-elain.— **cetinelaic acid** (*Chem.*), an oily compound obtained by saponifying cetinelain.

ce"tin-e-la'in, 1 sī'tın-ı-lē'ın; 2 çē'tin-e-lā'in, *n. Chem.* An oily compound deposited from an alcoholic solution of spermaceti. [< CETIN + ELAIN.]

Cet'lin-je, 1 set'ın-yē; 2 tsĕt'lin-ye, *n.* The capital of Montenegro; fell to the Austrians Jan. 13, 1916. **Cet'tin-je‡.**

Ce"ti-o-sau'ri-a, 1 sī"tı-o-sô'rı-ə; 2 çē"ti-o-sa'ri-a, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Opisthocælia*. [< CET- + SAURIA.] — **ce"ti-o-sau'ri-an**, *a.*— **ce"ti-o-sau'rus**, *n.* A large fossil morosauroid dinosaurian reptile (genus *Cetiosaurus*).

Ce"to-chil'i-dæ, 1 sī'to-kil'ı-dī; 2 çē'to-cil'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of copepods. **Ce"to-chi'lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CETO- + Gr. *chilos*, fodder.]— **ce"to-chi'lid**, *n.*— **ce"to-chi'loid**, *a.*

Ce"to-don'ta, 1 sī'to-don'tə; 2 çē'to-dŏn'ta, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Denticete*. [< CET- + Gr. *odous*, tooth.]

ce-tol'o-gy, 1 sı-tol'o-jı; 2 çe-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the cetaceans. [< CETO- + -LOGY.] — **ce"to-log'i-cal**, *a.*— **ce-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

Ce"to-mim'i-dæ, 1 sī'to-mim'ı-dī; 2 çē'to-mim'i-dē, *n. pl.* A small family of inlomous fishes with large mouth, wide gill-opening, and no pseudobranchiæ. **Ce"to-mim'us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CETO- + Gr. *mimos*, mimic.] — **ce"to-mim'id**, *a. & n.*

Ce"to-mor'pha, 1 sī'to-mōr'fə; 2 çē'to-môr'fa, *n. pl. Mam.* A combination of mammals of whale-like form, including cetaceans and sirenians. [< CETO- + Gr. *morphē*, form.] — **ce"to-mor'phic**, *a.*

Ce-to"ni-i'næ, 1 sı-tō"nı-ai'nı; 2 çe-tō"ni-i'nĕ, *n. pl.* A subfamily of *Scarabæidæ*, constituting a group of hand-

some beetles, living chiefly on plants, some of which are popularly known as flower-beetles, sap-chafers, etc.

Ce-to'ni-a, *n.* (t. g.) **Ce"to-ni'i-des‡.**— **Indian cetonia,** a brown fruit-chafer. See CHAFER.— **melancholy c.,** a sap-chafer. See CHAFER.— **ce-to'ni-an,** *a. & n.*

Ce"to-rhin'i-dæ, 1 si"to-rin'i-dē; 2 çē"to-rin'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of sharks with many rows of very small teeth and five deeply cleft branchial apertures, including the basking shark. **Ce"to-rhi'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< CETO- + Gr. *rhinē,* shark.] — **ce"to-rhin'id,** *n.*— **ce"to-rhin'oid,** *a. & n.*

ce-tot'o-lite, 1 si-tot'o-lait; 2 çe-tŏt'o-lit, *n.* A fossil cetacean ear-bone. [< CETO- + Gr. *lithos,* stone.]

cet. par., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

ce-tra'rate, 1 si-trē'rēt; 2 çe-trā'rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of cetraric acid.

Ce-tra'ri-a, 1 si-trē'ri-ə; 2 çe-trā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens. *C. islandica* furnishes the Iceland moss. [< L. *cetra,* short Spanish shield.] — **ce-tra'ric,** *a.* Derived from *Cetraria.*— **cetraric acid,** a bitter crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{16}O_8$) contained in Iceland moss.— **ce-tra'ri-æ-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of plants of the genus *Cetraria.*— **ce-tra'rin,** *n.* 1. Same as CETRARIC ACID (above). 2. A bitter white compound consisting of cetraric acid and other ingredients found in Iceland moss. **ce-tra'rine‡.**— **ce-tra'ri-oid,** *a.* Like *Cetraria.*

Ce-tra'ro, 1 chē-trä'ro; 2 che-trä'ro, *n.* A town in Cosenza province, Italy.

Cette, 1 set; 2 çĕt, *n.* A manufacturing seaport town in Hérault department, France.

Ce-tu'ra, 1 si-tū'rə; 2 çe-tu'ra, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ce'tus, 1 si'tus; 2 çē'tūs, *n.* [L.] *Astron.* A constellation near Aries and Pisces. See CONSTELLATION.

ce'tyl, 1 si'til; 2 çē'tyl, *n. Chem.* The unisolated organic radical $C_{16}H_{33}$, contained in spermaceti compounds. [< L. *cetus,* whale, + *-yl.*] **ce'tyle‡.**— **cetyl** or **cetylic alcohol,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{34}O$) formed by the saponification of spermaceti; ethal.— **ce'ty-late,** *n.* A compound of cetyl with a basic radical.— **ce'ty-lene,** *n.* Same as CETENE.— **ce-tyl'ic,** *a.*— **ce'ty-lid,** *n. Chem.* A substance ($C_{32}H_{32}O_3$) obtained by dissolving cerebrin in concentrated sulfuric acid and adding water. **ce'ty-lide‡.**

Ceu'ta, 1 siū'tə *or* (*Sp.*) thē'ū-ta; 2 çū'ta *or* (*Sp.*) the'u-tä, *n.* A seaport town in Morocco, Africa, opposite Gibraltar; on Mount Abyla, the southern pillar of Hercules; taken by Belisarius, 534, by the Goths, 618, by the Moors, 709, by the Portuguese, 1415, and acquired by Spain, 1580.

ce-vad'ic, 1 si-vad'ik; 2 çe-văd'ic, *a.* Of or derived from cevadilla. [Abbr. of CEVADILLIC.] **cev"a-dil'ic‡.**

— **cevadic acid** (*Chem.*), a white crystalline compound ($C_{21}H_{42}O_2$) in cevadilla. **methylcrotonic acid‡.**

cev"a-dil'la, 1 sev"ə-dil'ə; 2 çĕv"a-dil'a, *n.* The dark, acrid, barley-like seeds of a Mexican and Central-American bulbous plant (*Schœnocaulon officinale* or *Asagræa officinalis*) of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), used as a source of veratrin, and formerly as an anthelmintic; also, the plant. [Sp., ult. < L. *cibus,* food.] **ceb"a-dil'la‡.**— **cev"a-dil'lin, cev"a-dil'line,** *n. Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid ($C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$) contained with veratrin in cevadilla.— **cev'a-din, cev'a-dine,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$) contained in cevadilla; probably identical with veratrin.— **ce'vin, ce'vine,** *n. Chem.* An amorphous compound ($C_{27}H_{43}NO_3$) formed on the decomposition of cevadin, with alcoholic potash.

Cé"vennes', 1 sē"ven'; 2 çe"vĕn', *n.* **1.** Mountains, chiefly in Lozère, Ardèche, and Gard departments, southern France; highest peak, Mont Mézenc, 5,743 ft. high. **2.** A former country; northern part of Languedoc province, France; capital, Mende.

Ce-y-lon', 1 si-lən'; 2 çe-lŏn', *n.* An island south of India; a British crown colony, partly representative; 25,364 sq. m.; capital, Colombo; pearl-fisheries; precious stones. **Taprob'a-ne;** [Ancient].

Cey"lon-ese', 1 si"lən-īs' *or* -īz'; 2 çē"lon-ēs' *or* -ēz'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Ceylon or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Ceylon; also, a member of the Singhalese race. See SINGHALESE.

cey'lon-ite, 1 si'lən-ait; 2 çē'lon-it, *n. Mineral.* A dark-green, dark-blue, or black iron-magnesium spinel. [< *Ceylon,* the island.] **can'dite‡; cey'lan-ite‡; zey'lan-ite‡.**

Ce'yx, 1 si'iks; 2 çē'yks, *n. Class. Myth.* The husband of Alcyone. See ALCYONE.

Ce-zim'bra, 1 sē-zim'brə; 2 çe-zĭm'brā, *n.* A town in Lisbon district, Estremadura, Portugal.

C. F., *abbr.* Chaplain to the Forces.

cf., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

C. G., *abbr.* Captain-general; Captain of the Guard; center of gravity; Coast Guard; Coldstream Guards; Commissary-general, Consul-general.

C. G. H., *abbr.* Cape of Good Hope.

cg., C. G. S., C. H., ch., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

C. G. T., *abbr.* See WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Ch., *abbr.* Chancery; Charles; Chief; China; Church.

cha, 1 chä; 2 chä, *n.* [Jap. & Mandarin Chin.] Tea; specifically, a variety of rolled tea used in central Asia.

chaar', *n.* See CHAR⁴, *n.*

chab, 1 kab; 2 căb, *n.* The red-bellied woodpecker.

Cha"bannes', 1 sha"ban'; 2 çhā"băn', **Antoine de** (1410?–1488). A French general; fought under Joan of Arc; imprisoned by Louis XI. in the Bastille, 1461; escaped, 1465; pardoned, 1468; in chief command against Charles the Bold, 1471.

Cha"bas', 1 sha"bäs'; 2 çhā"bäs', **François Joseph** (1817–1/11882). A French Egyptologist.

chab'a-zite, 1 kab'ə-zait; 2 căb'a-zīt, *n. Mineral.* A rhombohedral, vitreous, white or flesh-red hydrous silicate, $(CaNa_2)\ Al_2Si_4O_{12}+6H_2O$, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [Misspelling of *chalazite.* < Gr. *chalaztos,* precious stone, < *chalaza,* hail.] **chab'a-site‡; chab'a-zite‡.**

Cha"bert', 1 sha"ber'; 2 çhā"bĕr', **Joseph Bernard, Marquis de** (1723–1805). A French naval explorer; *Voyage on the Coasts of North America in 1750.*

Cha"bert's' dis-ease', Same as BLACK LEG, 2 (1).

Cha"blais', 1 sha"blē'; 2 çhā"blĭs', *n.* A district in Haute-Savoie department, France; chief town, Thonon.

Cha"blis', 1 sha"blī'; 2 çhā"blī', *n.* **1.** A town in Yonne department, France. **2.** A white wine made near the town.

cha-boo'tra, 1 chə-bū'trə; 2 chă-bo͞o'tra, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A stone or plastered terrace or raised platform without a cover for sitting and conversing on. **2.** A tribunal. **3.** A guard-house; police-station. **4.** A market-place. **cha-bū'trā‡** [Hind.].

cha-bot', 1 sha-bō'; 2 çhā-bō', *n.* [F.] *Her.* The European bullhead or miller's-thumb, used as a bearing. **chal-bot'‡.**

cha'bouk, 1 shə'būk; 2 çhā'bu͝k, *n.* [E. Ind.] A horsewhip; specif., a long whip for inflicting corporal punishment. **cha'buk‡; chaw'buck‡.**

Cha'bri-as, 1 kē'bri-əs; 2 cā'bri-as, *n.* An Athenian general; defeated the Spartans at Ægina, 388 B. C., and off Naxos, 376 B. C.; was killed at the siege of Chios, 357 B. C.

Cha'bris, 1 kē'bris; 2 cā'bris, *n. Bib.* (Apoc.). *Judith* vi. 15.

cha-bru'tha, 1 chə-brū'thə; 2 hă-bru'thä, *n.* [Heb.] A party or set of persons associated for a common object; also, a clique.

cha-bu'tra, *n.* Same as CHABOOTRA.

Cha'ca, 1 kē'kə; 2 cā'ca, *n.* [E. Ind.] *Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Chacidæ.* **2.** [c-] A fish of this genus.

cha"ca-la'ca, 1 chä"kə-lä'kə; 2 chä"ca-lä'ca, *n.* A guan of the genus *Ortalis;* especially, the Texan guan (*O. vetula,* var. *maccalli*). [< the bird's cry.] **cha"-cha-la'ca‡.**

Chacalaca. 1/23

cha-ca'te, 1 chə-kä'tē; 2 chă-cä'te, *n.* [Sp.] *Bot.* An evergreen undershrub (*Krameria canescens*) found in Mexico and the southwestern portion of the United States. The bark has astringent properties and a dye is obtained from it and the roots.

chac'-chac", 1 chak'-chak"; 2 chăc'-chăc", *n.* [W. Ind.] A rattle made by putting hard seeds into a bladder: used by negroes to accompany the tom-tom.

chace, *v. & n.* Chase

Cha"cha-co-ma'ni, 1 chä"chə-ko-mä'ni; 2 chä"chä-co-mä'ni, *n.* A mountain in the Andes, Bolivia; 20,235 *ft.* high.

Cha'chak, 1 chä'chak; 2 chä'chăk, *n.* A department in Servia; 1,466 sq. m.

cha'cham, 1 hä'ham; 2 hä'ham, *n.* [Ar.] A Jewish rabbi or sophist.

Cha"cha-po'yas, 1 chä"chə-pō'yəs; 2 chä"chä-pō'yäs, *n.* A town, capital of Amazonas department, Peru.

chachet, *v.* To pursue; also, to capture. **chacche‡.**

Cha'cí-dæ, 1 kē'si-dē; 2 cā'çi-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of catfishes with a depressed head and body, a short anterior dorsal, and posterior anal fin confluent with the caudal. [< CHACA.] — **cha'cid,** *n.*— **cha'coid,** *a. & n.*

chack[1], 1 chak; 2 chăk, *rt.* [Scot.] **1.** To bruise or pinch accidentally; as, to *chack* one's finger in the door. **2.** To snap, as with the teeth; squeeze or crush. **3.** [Rare or Obs.] To jerk or toss (the head) as a horse to ease the pressure of the bridle.

chack[2], *v.* [Scot.] To check.

chack[1], *n.* [Scot.] A check. [horse.

chack[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] The peculiar gait of an ill-broken

chack[3], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The act of chacking. **2.** A slight or simple meal; a snack.

chack[4], *n.* [Local, Brit.] The wheatear. **chack'-bird"‡; chack'er‡.**

chack'ase, *n.* [Hind.] Same as CHAKAZI. [cackle.

chack'le, 1 chak'l; 2 chăk'l, *rt.* [Prov. Eng.] To chatter;

chack'ra, *n.* [Sans.] Same as CHAKRA. [stone.

chack'stone", 1 chak'stōn"; 2 chăk'stōn", *n.* [Eng.] A jack-

chack'ur, 1 chak'ər; 2 chăk'ur, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as CHAKAR.

chac'ma, 1 chak'mə; 2 chăc-ma, *n.* [Hottentot.] A large black-and-gray South-African baboon (*Cynocephalus porcarius*).

Chacma. 1/20

chac'o'i, 1 chak'o; 2 chăc'o, *n.* [S. Am.] An unctuous earth eaten in Bolivia with chocolate.

cha'co', *n.* A shako. [< Hung. *csákó.*]

Cha'co', *n.* Same as GRAN CHACO.

cha"conne', 1 sha"kon'; 2 chā"eŏn', *n.* [F.] An old stage dance supposed to be Spanish; also, the music for it, usually in 3/4 time and rather slow. **cha-cone'‡.**

Chac'tas', 1 shak'tə'; 2 çhăc'tä', *n.* See ATALA.

cha-cu'ru, 1 chə-kū'rū; 2 chä-cu'ru, *n.* [S. Am.] A puff-bird (*Bucco chacuru*).

chad[1], 1 shad; 2 çhăd, *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] A young sea-bream (*Pagellus centrodontus*). **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A shad. **3.** [Dial., Eng.] The mackerel, or any of certain allied fishes.

chad[2], 1 chad; 2 chăd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dried twig; dried woody fragments found in food.

chad[3], *n.* [Dial., Scot. & Eng.] A mixture of sand and small stones; specifically, compacted gravel.

Chad[4], 1 chād; 2 chād, *n.* A fresh-water lake in the Sudan, central Africa; area, 10,000 sq. m. in dry season, 40,000 to 50,000 sq. m. in rainy season; 830 feet above sea, no outlet; discovered by Dixon Denham, 1824.

cha'dar, *n.* [Hind.] Same as CHUDDER. **cha'der‡.**

Chad'band, 1 chad'band; 2 chăd'bănd, **Rev. Mr.** In Dickens's *Bleak House,* a clergyman who affects to despise the carnal world, but nevertheless indulges in the good things of life.

Chad'der-ton, 1 chad'ər-tən; 2 chăd'er-ton, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

Chadds Ford, 1 chadz; 2 chădz. A village in Delaware county, Pa., on Brandywine river; scene of the battle of the Brandywine. See BRANDYWINE. **Chads Ford‡.**

Cha'di-as, 1 kē'di-əs; 2 cā'di-as, *n.* (Apocrypha.) *1 Esd.* v, 20.

Chad"i-a'sal, 1 kad'i-ē'səl; 2 căd'i-ā'sĭl, *n. pl.* (Apocrypha, R. V.) The people of Chadias. *1 Esd.* v, 20.

Cha"do-bets', 1 cha'do-bets'; 2 chă'do-bĕts', *n.* A river in Siberia: length, 200 m.

Chad'-pen"ny, 1 chad'-pen'i; 2 chăd'-pĕn'y, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The Whitsuntide offering at St. Chad's Cathedral, Lichfield, England, for keeping it in repair.

Chad'ron, 1 chad'rən; 2 chăd'ron, *n.* A town, county-seat of Dawes county, Neb.

Chad'wick, 1 chad'wik; 2 chăd'wik, *n.* **1. Sir Edwin** (1801–1/11890), an English philanthropist and sanitary reformer. **2. George Whitefield** (1/11854–), an American composer, organist, and conductor; *Judith,* an oratorio.

Chæ-nac'tis, 1 ki-nak'tis; 2 çē-năc'tis, *n. Bot.* A genus of western North-American herbs and undershrubs of the aster family. They are characterized by alternate mostly pinnately dissected leaves and cymose heads of white, yellow, or flesh-colored flowers. A few species are cultivated in flower-gardens. [< Gr. *chainō,* yawn, + *aktis,* ray.]

Chæ"nich-thy'i-dæ, 1 ki"nik-thoi'i-di; 2 çē"nic-thÿ'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes with a produced snout, short spinous and long rayed dorsal fins, and complete subbrachial ventrals: including a few antarctic species. **Chæ-nich'thys,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chainō,* yawn, + *ichthys,* fish.] **Chæ-nich"thy-ol'dæ‡.— chæ-nich'thy-id,** *n.*— **chæ-nich'thy-oid,** *a. & n.*

Chæ-nol'o-bus, 1 ki-nol'o-bus; 2 çē-nŏl'o-bŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs belonging to the family *Asteraceæ,* natives of tropical and subtropical regions. [< Gr. *chainō,* yawn, + *lobos,* lobe.]

Chæ-nop'si-dæ, 1 ki-nep'si-di; 2 çē-nŏp'si-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of blennioidean fishes with an elongated naked body, head much developed behind the eyes, and few spines and many rays to dorsal. **Chæ-nop'sis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chainō,* yawn, + *opsis,* face.] — **chæ-nop'sid,** *n.*— **chæ-nop'soid,** *a. & n.* [2 *Mac.* x, 32.

Chæ're-as, 1 ki'ri-əs; 2 çē're-as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.)

Chær"o-ne'a, 1 ker"o-ni'ə; 2 çĕr"o-nē'a, *n.* A ruined town in Bœotia, Greece; scene of Philip of Macedon's victory, 338 B. C., and of Sulla's, 86 B. C.; birthplace of Plutarch.

Chæ"ro-phyl'lum, 1 ki"ro-fil'əm; 2 çē"ro-fÿ'lŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbaceous annuals belonging to the parsley family. There are about 30 species, natives of the north temperate zone. *C. bulbosum,* the turnip-rooted chervil, is cultivated in South Europe for its small parsnip-like root, which is cooked as a kitchen vegetable. [< Gr. *chairephyllon,* chervil: CHERVIL.]

chæt-, } 1 kit-, ki'to-; 2 çĕt-, çē'to-. From Greek

chæ'to-, } *chaitē,* mane, flowing hair: combining forms, chiefly in zoology.— **chæ'ta,** *n.* A bristle or seta.— **Chæ-tet'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of fossil corals, found in numerous geological formations. **Chæ-te'tes, Chæ-ti'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) **Chæ-tit'i-dæ‡.— Chæt"el-min'tha,** *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Chætopoda.* **Chæt"hel-min'tha‡.— Chæ-tif'er-a,** *n. pl.* A section of gephyrean worms with bristles. — **chæ-tif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing chætæ or bristles; of or pertaining to the *Chætifera.*— **chæ-tig'er-ous,** *a.* Having chætæ.— **Chæ"to-chlo'a,** *n. Bot.* Same as SETARIA.— **chæ'to-derm,** *n.* One of the *Chætodermata.*— **Chæ"to-der'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* An order or suborder of isopleurous gastropods with a vermiform body, and having a gill-plume on each side of the anus, and no shell: including the *Chætodermidæ.*— **chæ"to-der'ma-tous,** *a.*— **Chæ"to-der'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of aplacophorous gastropods with a vermiform body, pedal groove obsolete, and a median pharyngeal tooth.— **chæ"to-der'mid,** *n.* — **chæ"to-der'moid,** *a.*— **Chæ'to-don,** *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Chætodontidæ.* **2.** [c-] A fish of this genus. — **Chæ"to-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially chætodontoideans with the spinous larger than the soft portion of the dorsal fin and not separated: including angel-fishes. **Chæ"to-don'i-dæ‡; Chæ"to-don-toi'de-i‡.— chæ'to-dont,** *a. & n.*— **chæ"to-don'tid,** *n.*— **Chæ"to-don'ti-form,** *a.*— **chæ"to-don'toid,** *a. & n.*— **Chæ"to-don-toi'de-a,** *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes with ribs inserted low on the vertebral centra and upper pharyngeals compressed.— **chæ"to-don-toi'de-an,** *a. & n.*— **Chæ-tog'natha,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A class, order, or other division of worms with a transparent body, horizontal rayed fins, and a peculiar mouth-armature: including *Sagittidæ.* **Chæ-tog'na-thi‡.— chæ'tog-nath,** *a. & n.*— **chæ-tog'na-than,** *a.* — **chæ-tog'na-thous,** *a.*— **Chæ"to-not'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of *Gasterotricha* with a forked tail and spines. **Chæ-ton'o-tus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **chæ-ton'o-tid,** *n.*— **chæ-ton'o-toid,** *a.*— **Chæ-toph'o-ra',** *n. pl.* A genus of algæ, typical of *Chætophoraceæ.*— **Chæ-toph'o-ra',** *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Chætopoda.*— **Chæ-toph"o-ra'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of fresh-water or rarely terrestrial confervoid algæ having filamentous branched fronds ending in a chæta or bristle.— **chæ-toph"o-ra'ceous,** *a.*— **chæ-toph'o-rous,** *a.* Having setæ or bristles, as certain worms; specif., of or pertaining to the *Chætophora.*— **Chæ-top'o-da,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of worms, especially a subclass of annelids with bristles in cavities or foot-like appendages, as in the earthworms and sea-worms. **Chæ-top'o-des‡.** — **chæ'to-pod,** *a. & n.*— **chæ-top'o-dan,** *n.*— **chæ-top'o-dous,** *a.*— **Chæ"top-ter'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of polychætous worms having the body divided into several unequal regions or tracts and inhabiting parchment-like tubes. **Chæ-top'ter-us,** *n.* (t. g.) — **chæ-top'ter-id,** *n.* — **chæ-top'ter-in,** *n.* A coloring matter occurring in *Chætopterus.*— **chæ-top'ter-oid,** *a.*— **Chæ"to-som'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of free parasitic worms having the fore part dilate and a distinct head, and covered with fine bristles. **Chæ"to-so-mat'i-dæ‡. Chæ"to-so'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) — **chæ-tos'o-mid,** *n.*— **chæ-tos'o-moid,** *a.*— **Chæ"to-stro'ma,** *n. Zool.* A genus of fungi of the family of *Hyphomycetes,* characterized by dark, one-celled conidia.— **chæ'to-tax-y,** *n. Entom.* The manner in which bristles or hairs are arranged on the bodies of insects.— **chæ"to-tac'tic,** *a.* — **Chæ"tu-ri'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of cypseloid birds with the toe-phalanges normally developed: including the chimney-swallow, etc. **Chæ-tu'ra,** *n.* (t. g.) — **chæ-tu'rine,** *a. & n.*

chaf'ant, 1 chaf'ənt; 2 chăf'ant, *a. Her.* Chafing; furious: applied to a boar thus represented.

chafe, 1 chēf; 2 chāf, *v.* [CHAFED; CHAF'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make sore or sensitive by rubbing; wear by rubbing; gall; abrade; rub; fret; as, the yoke *chafes* the ox's neck.

> The rocking shallop *chafes* its chain.
> BAYARD TAYLOR *Life of Earth* st. 1.

2. To arouse ill feeling in; fret; irritate; annoy; as, the delay *chafed* him.

> Vainly dost thou *chafe* My soul with exhortation.
> E. B. BROWNING *Prometheus Bound* l. 1297.

3. To try to make warm or bring to a glow by rubbing.

> There in the naked hall, propping his head,
> And *chafing* his pale hands. TENNYSON *Enid* st. 77.

4†. To warm; stimulate; revive. **5†.** To upbraid; scold.

II. *i.* **1.** To rub so as to wear; become abraded; fret; as, the rope *chafes* against the branch. **2.** To become sore or irritated in spirit; fret; fume; as, the horse *chafes* under the check-rein; *chafing* with impatience. **3†.** To become warm. [< OF. *chaufer,* < L. *calefacio,* < *caleo,* glow, + *facio,* make.] **chafft; chaufe‡.** SYN.: see ANNOY; INCENSE; PIQUE; WEAR.— PREP.: chafe *on, upon,* or *against* the rocks; chafed *by* the rough surface; *by* annoyances; chafing *at* the affront; *under* the restraint.

chafe, *n.* **1.** Soreness or wear from friction. **2.** Irritation or vexation of soul; restlessness. **chafft; chaufe‡.** — **chafe'd"ron,** *n.* An iron so attached to a carriage-body that it protects it from injury when the wheels are turned.

chaf'er[1], 1 chēf'ər; 2 chāf'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which chafes. **2.** A small portable furnace; chaffer. **3†.** A vessel for heating something, as a chafing-dish, saucepan, or portable grate. **chaf'fert; chau'fert.**

chaf'er[2], *n.* The cockchafer or one of other scarabæid beetles, as the **rose-chafer** (*Euphoria melancholica*). Compare illus. under BEETLE.

> A shady freshness, *chafers* whirring.
> JEAN INGELOW *Divided* pt. vi, st. 1.

[< AS. *ceafor, ceafer.*] **chaf'fer‡.— brown fruit-chafer,** a beetle (*Euphoria inda*) which attacks Indian corn (hence, sometimes called *Indian cetonia,* because originally classed in the genus *Cetonia*), and fruit that is overripe.— **garden-c.,** *n.* A small European scarabæid beetle which attacks roses and fruit-trees.— **leaf-c.,** *n.* Any one of various leaf-eating beetles, akin to the cockchafer or May-beetle.— **melancholy sap-c.,** a sap-beetle (*Euphoria melancholica*) often called *melancholy cetonia* because originally classed in

the genus *Cetonia*.— **pear fruit-c.**, a scarabæid beetle (*Euryomia inda*) which eats into ripe pears, peaches, etc.— **willow-c.**, *n.* A scarabæid beetle, as the goldsmith, whose grubs attack willow-trees.

chaf'er-y, 1 chēf'ər-ı; 2 chăf'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -is, *pl.*] *Metal.* A forge in which iron is reheated previous to being wrought into bars. [< F. *chaufferie*, < *chaufer*, < OF. *chaufer;* see CHAFE, *v.*]

chafe'wax", 1 chēf'waks"; 2 chăf'wăks", *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, a chancery official employed to prepare wax for sealing documents. **chaff'wax"†.**

chafe'weed", 1 chēf'wĭd"; 2 chăf'wēd", *n.* [Local, Eng.] A cudweed, or a plant of the allied genus *Filago*. **chaff'-weed"†.**

chaff[1], 1 chaf; 2 chăf, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To poke fun at; banter; ridicule. **II.** *i.* To make use of banter or ridicule. [Variant of CHAFE, *v.*] — **chaff'ing-ly**, *adv.*

chaff[2], *vt.* To mix with chaff; also, to cut fine for fodder.

chaff[1], *n.* **1.** The external envelops, husks, or glumes of grain and grasses, especially when separated from the seed by threshing, etc.; also, straw or hay cut fine.

> We are glad to gather thirty bushels of wheat from an acre of ground, but there were two tons of straw and *chaff* required to grow the wheat. H. W. BEECHER *Norwood*, p. 223. [S.]

2. Any light refuse matter; dirt; winnowings; anything of trifling value.

3. *Bot.* (1) Dry, depauperate scales or bracts, as those subtending the flowers in the heads of certain *Compositæ*. (2) The glumes and glumelles of grasses. [< AS. *ceaf.*] **chaffe†.** Syn.: see WASTE.— Prep.: the chaff *of* the summer threshing-floor.— **chaff'-cut"ter**, *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting up straw or hay. **2.** One who cuts chaff or straw.— **c.-flower**, *n. Bot.* A tropical plant (*Achyranthes aspera*) with chaffy rough flower-spikes.— **c.-halter**, *n.* A double-reined bridle for the use of women.

chaff[2], *n.* Good-natured raillery or ridicule; banter.

chaff[3], 1 chaf; 2 chăf, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as CHAFT.

Chaf'fee, 1 chaf'ı; 2 chăf'e, *n.* **1. Adna Romanza** (1/14 1842–11/21914), an American soldier in the Civil War, the Spanish-American war, etc.; served in the Philippines and was appointed leader of expedition to relieve the United States Legation at Peking, June 24, 1900; effected relief, Aug. 14. He was nominated major-general, Feb. 4, 1901, and lieutenant-general, Jan. 9, 1904. Retired, Feb. 1, 1906. **2.** A county in Colorado; 1,224 sq. m.; county-seat, Buena Vista.

chaf'fer, 1 chaf'ər; 2 chăf'ĕr, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To dispute about price; haggle over a bargain; higgle.

> He [Jesus] had swept the courts of the Temple clear from the crowd of *chafferers* and traffickers.
> FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity*, p. 287. [E. P. D.]

2. To talk idly; make a chattering noise; chatter. **3†.** To deal; bargain; traffic. **II†.** *t.* **1.** To buy or sell; barter. **2.** To bandy, as hasty words. **3.** To cause to exist, elapse, go, or the like, by chaffering: usually with *away* or *down*; as, to *chaffer away* an hour. **chaf'far†; chaf'fret.— chaf'fer-er**, *n.*

chaf'fer[1], *n.* **1.** A haggling about terms; a bargaining.

> *Chaffer* was scarce his meat and drink,
> Nor all his music — money-chink.
> BROWNING *Shop* st. 19.

2†. Trade; traffic; also, merchandise. [< ME. *chapfare, chaffare*, bargaining, < AS. *ceāp*, bargain (see CHEAP, *a.*), + *faru*, journey, < *faran;* see FARE[1], *v.*] **chaf'er†; chaf'far†; chaf'faret.— chaf'fer-whale"**, *n.* The grampus (*Orca*). [a tease; quiz.

chaf'fer[2], *n.* [Colloq.] One who makes use of banter or chaff; **chaf'fer**[3], *n.* Same as CHAFER[2].

chaf'ferd, *pp.* Chaffered. S. S.

chaf'fer-ing, 1 chaf'ər-ıŋ; 2 chăf'er-ing, *n.* **1.** A buying and selling; trading. **chaf'fer-y†.** **2.** Wordy talk; haggling.

chaf'fern†, *n.* A vessel for heating water.

chaf'finch, 1 chaf'ınch; 2 chăf'ĭnch, *n.* **1.** A familiar European finch (*Fringilla cælebs*) having a short clear note, and building a cup-shaped downy nest. **2.** [Australian.] A finch (*Chælbia gouldiæ*). [< CHAFF[1], *n.*, + FINCH.] [chaff.

chaff'less, 1 chaf'les; 2 chăf'lĕs, *a.* Without or free from

chaf'fron, 1 chaf'rən; 2 chăf'ron, *n.* Same as CHAMFRAIN.

chaff'-scale", 1 chaf'-skēl"; 2 chăf'-scāl", *n.* **1.** A bark-louse (*Parlatoria pergandii*) infesting the orange and lemon. **2.** *Bot.* A palea.

chaff'seed", 1 chaf'sēd"; 2 chăf'sēd", *n.* A perennial herb (*Schwalbea americana*) of the figwort family with loose chaff-like seed-coats.

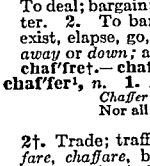
chaff'weed", 1 chaf'wĭd"; 2 chăf'wēd", *n.* **1.** The bastard or false pimpernel (*Centunculus minimus*). **2†.** Chafeweed.

chaff'y[1], 1 chaf'ı; 2 chăf'y, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like chaff; full of, covered with, or having chaff, as the receptacles of certain composite flowers. **2.** Light as chaff; unsubstantial; empty.

chaf'fy[2], *a.* Disposed to joke or tease; bantering.

chaf'fy, 1 chaf'ı; 2 chăf'y, *n.* A chaffinch.

chaf'ing, 1 chēf'ıŋ; 2 chāf'ing, *n.* **1.** Impatience under restraint; restlessness; irritation. **2.** The act of warming or of wearing by friction; a rubbing; abrasion.— **chaf'ing-cheeks"**, *n. pl. Naut.* Cleats; sailors' term. See CHEEK-BLOCK. **c.-check‡.— c.-dish**, *n.* A vessel for holding live coals, a lamp, or hot water, for heating or cooking; a pan with a coal-basin or lamp attached. **c.-pan‡.— c.-gear**, *n. Naut.* Wrappings to keep ropes or sails from chafing.— **c.-plate**, *n.* A metal plate between two moving parts to lessen wear.


Chafing-dish.

chaft, 1 chaft; 2 chăft, *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A jaw. **2.** *pl.* The jaw-bones; chops. S. S.

chaft, *pp.* Chaffed.

Chag'a-i and Nush'ki, 1 chag'ı-ə, nush'kı; 2 chăg'a-ı, nŭsh'kı. A district in Baluchistan, British India.

cha-gi'gah, 1 hə-gī'gə; 2 hə-gī'ga, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Offerings made by the Jews along with the paschal sacrifice.

Cha'gos Is'lands, 1 chā'gos; 2 chāi'gŏs. A group of islands in the Indian ocean; about 100 sq. m.; British dependency of Mauritius.

cha-green', *n.* Same as SHAGREEN.

Cha'gres, 1 chā'gres; 2 chāi'grĕs, *n.* A river and seaport of the republic of Panama.— **Chagres fever**, a malignant malarial fever of Panama, formerly common near the river Chagres.

cha-grin', 1 shə-grin' *or* -grin'; 2 cha-grĭn' *or* -grĭn', (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To cause chagrin in; mortify.

> If the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much *chagrined*. LINCOLN in Nicolay and Hay's *Abraham Lincoln* vol. I, p. 106. [c. co. 1890.]

2. [Archaic.] To afflict mentally; worry; harass.

cha-grin'†, *a.* Chagrined; grieved; melancholy.

cha-grin'[1], *n.* **1.** Keen vexation, annoyance, or mortification, as at one's failures or errors, or at a humiliation to which one is subjected; the sorrow of injured pride. **2.** Same as SHAGREEN. **3†.** That which frets or worries the mind; fretting trouble; carking care; melancholy. **4†.** Originally, rough fish-skin used for filing or smoothing. [F.; see SHAGREEN.] Syn.: disappointment, humiliation, mortification, shame, vexation. *Chagrin* unites *disappointment* with some degree of *humiliation*. A rainy day may bring *disappointment;* needless failure in some enterprise brings *chagrin*. *Shame* involves the consciousness of fault, guilt, or impropriety; *chagrin* of failure of judgment, or harm to reputation. A consciousness that one has displayed his own ignorance will cause him *mortification*, however worthy his intent; if there was a design to deceive, the exposure will cover him with *shame*.— Ant.: delight, exultation, glory, triumph.— Prep.: chagrin *at, because of, on account of* failure.

cha-grin'[2], *n.* [Seychelles.] The whale-shark.

cha-grind', *pp.* Chagrined. S. S.

Cha-grin' Falls. A village in Cuyahoga county, O.

cha-gul', 1 chə-gūl'; 2 chā-gul', *n.* [E. Ind.] A leather canteen for drinking-water.

Chah'ta, *n.* Same as CHOCTAW.

chai, 1 chaı; 2 chī, *n.* Feminine of CHALA.

chaiere†, *n.* A chair. CHAUCER. *C. T.* l. 14,531.

Chai"lé"-Long', 1 sha"yē"-lōŋ'; 2 chā"ye"-lōng', **Charles** (7/21842–3/211917). An American soldier, diplomat, and author.

chai'mu-i, 1 chaı'mu-ı; 2 chī'mu-ı, *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese game of forfeits played with the fingers and with cups of wine or arrack.

chain, 1 chēn; 2 chān, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten, bind, confine, or join with or as with a chain; bind securely; fetter; as, to *chain* timbers, prisoners, or a dog.

> This *chains* me to your service.
> TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act i, sc. 5.

2. *Surv.* To measure with a chain. **3.** To block or obstruct with a chain; as, to *chain* a harbor. **4.** To bring into or hold in subjection or subserviency; enthrall.

> What *chains* one to the poem [Piers Plowman] is its deep under-tone of sadness.
> GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People*, § 5, p. 270. [H. 1875.]

5†. To embrace. **II.** *i.* To make into or as into a chain. **chainet†; chaynet; cheynet.— chain'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine by means of which yarn or cotton warp is made into links in order to facilitate bleaching.

chain, *n.* **1.** A string of interlinked rings or links otherwise joined together, usually of metal, serving to bind, connect, drag, fasten, ornament, or hold; as, an ox-*chain;* a watch-*chain;* an iron *chain*.

Chains are commonly defined by names derived from: (1) The form of the link (as **open-link chain, stud chain**); (2) the name of the inventor (as **Gunter's chain**); (3) the uses to which they are put (as **chain cable, crane chain, bicycle chain**). The designation of the size of a *chain* is based on the thickness of its links (as a **half-inch chain**).

2. The jointed shackles that bind a captive or a prisoner; hence, bonds; captivity; slavery; enthralment: usually in the plural; as, the *chains* of love.

> My very *chains* and I grew friends.
> BYRON *Prisoner of Chillon* st. 14.

3. Any connected series; a succession; range; as, a *chain* of events; a mountain *chain*. **4.** Specif., in pigeon-fancying, a collar-like line of peculiar feathers enclosing the neck in certain breeds, as the jacobin. **5.** A surveyors' measuring-line of 100 links; also, a land-measure of length.

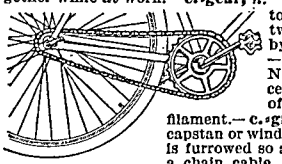
Gunter's chain, ordinarily used in land-surveying, is 66 feet, or 4 rods, the length of each link being 7.92 inches. **Ramsden's chain** has 100 links of 1 foot each, as has also an **engineers' chain.** A square chain as a land-measure is 16 square rods, or one-tenth of an acre. In the United States public surveys, Gunter's chain is used; and it is the standard in legal documents, as deeds of conveyance, etc., wherever the word *chain* is used.

6. *Textile.* (1) The warp-threads of a fabric. (2) The pattern-chain of a loom. **7.** *Naut.* The flat iron bars on the side of a ship that receive the strain of the shrouds, with which they are connected by the dead-eyes; a chain-plate or channel-plate: named from the masts to which they belong, **forechains, main chains,** and **mizzen chains,** respectively. See SHIP. **8.** A chain-shaped cavesson. **9.** *Chem.* A group of atoms combined serially: specif., an open chain as opposed to a ring, or closed chain. **10.** *Elec.* A circuit. **11.** *Kinematics.* A device composed of two or more links; specif., a closed chain.

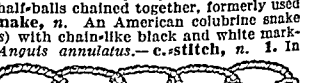
A chain of two links only is termed a **simple chain;** one of more than two links, a **compound chain.** Kinematic chains are formed by pulleys, cranks, screw-pairs, etc., and are consequently designated as **pulley chains, crank-chains, screw-chains, cam chains,** and **ratchet chains** respectively.

12. *Math.* Any part of an aggregate of which each element is represented as allied with two other elements. **13.** *Geog.* A series of mountainous or volcanic heights. **14.** A line of air-bubbles on the surface of a stream indicating the track of an otter under water. [< F. *chaine*, < L. *catena*, chain.] **chainet; chaynt; chaynet; cheynt; cheynet.** Syn.: see FETTER.

— bull chain. *Logging.* **1.** A very heavy chain, to which a number of short chains, with hooks on one end and dogs on the other, are attached. It is used to draw logs from the mill-pond up the gangway. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF, '05.] **2.** Same as JACK CHAIN, 3. See under JACK[1], *n.*— **chain'-ball"**, *n.* A projectile with a light body fastened to its posterior end to prevent its rotation.— **c.-bearer**, *n.* One who carries a surveyors' chain.— **c.-belt**, *n. Mech.* **1.** A belt for mechanical gearing, formed of metal links running over a sprocket-wheel. **2.** A flexible belting of leather links on wire pins used with pulleys. **3.** A belt made of leather strips wound about a chain.— **c.-bit**, *n.* A driving-bit having a mouth-chain.— **c.-block**, *n.* A hoist used to raise heavy loads, worked by hand: a trade-name.— **c.-board**, *n.* A movable surface of an arithmachine operated by hand, and consisting of parallel flat endless chains on which figures are stamped.— **c.-boat**, *n.* An anchor-hoy.— **c.-bolt**, *n.* **1.** A bolt securing a chain-plate to the vessel's side. **2.** A door-bolt with chain attached. **3.** A door-chain.— **c.-bond**, *n.* An iron chain or securing-bar, built into masonry.— **c. bridge,** a suspension-bridge with supporting chains instead of wire cables.— **c.-bucket**, *n.* A disk on the chain of a chain-pump.— **c. bullet†**, *n.* A chain shot.— **c.-chest**, *n. Naut.* One of the lockers in the channels or chainwales, in which the deck-washing apparatus is kept.— **c.-closure**, *n. Mech.* Constraint of a machine by use of a chain.— **c. coral** (*Paleon.*), a fossil coral (*Catenipora escharoides*), somewhat resembling a chain, frequently found in the upper Silurian period.— **c.-coupling**, *n.* **1.** *Railroad.* A chain attached to a car-end and used as a supplemental coupling. **2.** A coupler for connecting lengths of chain or for attaching a chain to any object.— **c.-course**, *n.* A course of stone headers united uninterruptedly by cramps.— **c.-cover**, *n.* A movable metal covering for a chain-board.— **c.-dog**, *n.* A lumber-chain having on each end a hook to be driven into logs that are to be fastened together into a raft.— **c.-drive**, *n.* Same as CHAIN-GEAR.— **c.-driven**, *a.*— **c.-feed**, *n Mech.* A feed attached to an endless chain which passes over sprockets: used in coal-yards, metal-foundries, rolling-mills, saw-mills, etc.— **c.-fern**, *n.* A fern of the genus *Woodwardia*, with chain-like arrangement of the sori.— **c.-gang**, *n.* A gang of convicts chained together while at work.— **c.-gear**, *n.* An endless chain used to transmit motion between sprocket-wheels by engaging the teeth.


Chain-gear of a Bicycle.

— **c.-gemma**, *n. Bot.* Non-sexual reproductive cells having the form of a septoid confervoid filament.— **c.-grab**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A capstan or windlass in which the drum is furrowed so as to catch the links of a chain cable. **2.** A device fixed at the end of a chain connected with a crane: used for detaching and raising earth or mud as in dredging or cutting new works.— **c.-grapples**, *n. pl.* In logging, dogs which are joined by a short chain. See COUPLING-GRAB.— **c.-grate**, *n.* An endless apron of bars upon the upper surface of which fuel is deposited and then carried into a fire-box within which the fuel is consumed before the apron passes out of the box, dumping the ashes on beginning its return motion; a fuel-supplier.— **c.-guard**, *n.* A device to prevent overwinding of a watch having a fusee.— **c.-hitch**, *n.* Same as CHAIN-COUPLING, 1.— **c.-hoist**, *n.* A hoisting device in which a chain moving over pulleys takes the place of a rope.— **c.-hole**, *n.* A buttonhole in a waistcoat so made that a watch-chain may be readily passed through it.— **c.-hook**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A hooked iron rod for handling a chain cable. (2) A hook acting as a cable-stopper. **2.** *Anat.* A chain having claw-hooks at its ends, to keep parts of the body distended in dissecting.— **c.-horse**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A horse ahead of the one in the shafts of a cart.— **c.-inclinometer**, *n.* A device attachable to a surveyors' chain to show its inclination from the horizontal.— **c.-knot**, *n.* See LOOP-STITCH.— **c.-locker**, *n.* **1.** A compartment in a vessel's hold where chain cables are stowed. **2.** [Naut. Slang.] A barroom.— **c.-loom**, *n.* A loom in which the movement of the harness is controlled by patterns on the bars of a chain.— **chain'man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A chain-bearer.— **c.-molding**, *n.* An ornamental molding sculptured in looped links.— **c.-oiler**, *n.* A slack endless chain which passes through a reservoir of oil and moving with the shaft keeps it constantly oiled.— **c.-pier**, *n.* A suspension pier supported by chains.— **c.-pillars**, *n. pl. Mining.* Rocks left standing, as on a principal level, to sustain the roof and protect the air course.— **c.-pin**, *n.* A surveyors' pin.— **c.-pipe**, *n.* The iron bushing of a deck-hole through which a chain cable passes.— **c.-plate**, *n.* **1.** See CHAIN, 7, above. **2.** One of a number of united plates fixed in the walls of a structure to strengthen it.— **c.-pulley**, *n.* See CHAIN-WHEEL.— **c.-pump**, *n.* A pump that raises water by means of buckets or disks attached to an endless chain passing through a tube.— **c.-road**, *n.* An endless moving platform formed of closely meeting links.— **c.-rule**, *n.* A mathematical rule for compound proportion for ascertaining the relation between the first antecedent and last consequent in a series where each consequent is the same as the next antecedent.— **c.-saw**, *n.* A tool like a chain for sawing. Specifically: (1) *Surg.* A fine saw consisting of serrated jointed links. (2) A large saw used for cutting coal, particularly one set with chisel-shaped points.— **c.-shot**, *n.* Cannon-balls or half-balls chained together, formerly used in warfare.— **c.-snake**, *n.* An American colubrine snake (*Ophibolus getulus*) with chain-like black and white markings; also, the *Anguis annulatus*.— **c.-stitch**, *n.* **1.** In sewing, a loop-stitch. **2.** A chain-like ornamental stitch used in crochet-ing, embroidery, and sewing; also, work performed in this style. See CHAINWORK, 2.— **c.-tender**, *n.* Same as SLED-TENDER.— **c.-timber**, *n. Building.* A large timber which is built into a wall as a bond.— **c.-towing**, *n.* A system of propelling canal-boats by an engine on board hauling on a chain laid along the canal.— **c.-wales**, *n. pl.* The wales or strakes of planking on a ship's side, on which the chains are bolted: usually pronounced *chan'nels.*— **c.-wall**, *n. Mining.* A method of mining coal in which the roof is supported by pillars of coal between which the coal is mined away.— **c.-well**, *n. Naut.* A place for storing a chain cable.— **c.-wheel**, *n.* A toothed wheel which receives or transmits power through an endless chain passing over it; a sprocket-wheel.— **chain'work"**, *n.* **1.** A fabric consisting of loops made in succession, as in some kinds of hosiery. **2.** Embroidery or carved work having the appearance of chains or links.— **closed c. 1.** *Physics.* A construction in which two or more links operate mutually, one being taken as a basal element. **2.** *Chem.* A graphic formula showing atoms united in a circle, their bonds forming a complete ring.— **endless c. 1.** A chain the series of whose links returns upon itself, so that there is no end link. **2.** [U. S.] *Finance.* The continuation of greenbacks in circulation after they have once filled their office, and been discharged and become legally voidable or void by government payment of their face value in full; the reissue of such notes without cancelation and retirement. **3.** A device for obtaining subscriptions, as for a charitable purpose, by sending a letter of appeal to each of several, as, for instance, 3 persons, each of whom, on subscribing, is to make the same request to 3 other persons, making an additional 9, each of whom in turn shall solicit another 3, thus adding a further 27, and so on, increasing the numbers in geometrical ratio, indefinitely.


Chain-stitch.

> "*Endless chain*" enterprises designed for the sale or disposition of merchandise or other things of value through the circulation or distribution of "coupons," "tickets," "certificates," "introductions," and the like, are held to embrace the elements of a lottery, and also to be fraudulent. *U. S. Official Postal Guide, Endless Chain Enterprises* Order No. 2923, Feb. 23, 1910, p. 90. [LYON '11.]

— fifth c., the chain by which the leader is hitched to the pole in a five-horse team.— **ground c.** (*Naut.*), a length of chain used, when weighing the anchor, to swing it clear of the vessel.— **ladder c.** (*Mech.*), a chain ladder-like in form.

—**ladies' c.** (*Dancing*), a movement in the second figure of a quadrille.—**lateral c. theory** (*Pathol.*), a theory advanced by Professor Ehrlich to account for cell-nutrition, immunity, etc. It assumes that every active living cell possesses two chemical groups; a central one which carries on the ordinary vital activities, and a substitution or "side-chain" group that combines with nutrient materials, toxins, etc. The arrest of function caused by the saturation of the side-chain group causes the central group to generate new side-chains, which may be formed in considerable numbers. The superfluous side-chains are thrown off from the cell, circulate in the blood, and act as antitoxins by their power to arrest the toxins of invading organisms. See HAPTOPHORIC; TOXOPHOROUS; ZYMOTOXIC.—**machine c.** (*Mech.*), *any machine-made chain*; especially a chain made up of oval-shaped links in which the small end of each link is passed through the large end of the following link and twisted at right angles, after which it is welded.—**monobar c.**, a chain-like arrangement of endless knuckle-jointed bars to which short projecting flights or boards are attached that act as conveyers by pushing coal, grain, etc., along a fixed trough-like channel to a loading-place.—**open c.** (*Chem.*), a number of atoms so united as to form a chain whose ends are open and not joined together. This structure is characteristic of the aliphatic compounds.—**side c. theory**, Ehrlich's lateral-chain theory.—**silent c.**, a power-chain which passes noiselessly over sprocket-wheels.—**steeple top c.**, an endless chain to the upper part of the links of which projecting covers are fitted that may be used as conveyers when two or more chains are placed side by side.—**surveyors' c.**, see CHAIN, 5.

chal'na, *n.* [India.] See CHENA[3].

chain'age, 1 chēn'ij; 2 chān'aġ, *n.* The act of surveying with a chain.

chaine, 1 shēn; 2 ċhān, *n.* [F.] *Building.* A system, usually vertical, of large and perfectly dressed stones in a wall of lighter or rougher materials.

chained, } 1 chēnd; 2 chānd, *a.* **1.** Fettered; secured or
chaind[5], } bound with a chain. **2.** Adorned or furnished with a chain or chains.—**Chained Lady**, Andromeda.

chain'less, 1 chēn'les; 2 chān'lēs, *a.* **1.** Free from chains; incapable of being fettered or bound.

> The *chainless* winds were all at rest.
> BRYANT *Romero* intro., l. 25.

2. Operated without a chain-gear.

chain'let, 1 chēn'let; 2 chān'lēt, *n.* A little chain.

chain'wise, 1 chēn'wīz; 2 chān'wīs, *adv.* In a linked or connected manner.

chair, 1 chār; 2 ċhâr, *rt.* **1.** *To put into a chair*, especially a chair of office; install.

> Yea, and thou *Chair'd* in his place.
> TENNYSON *Harold* act i, sc. 2.

2. To carry in a chair; bear aloft triumphantly in a chair; as, to *chair* a successful candidate. **3.** To furnish with a chair or chairs.

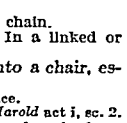
chair[1], *n.* **1.** A *single seat*, usually movable and with four legs, having always a back, and often arms.

Chairs are named (1) from the material used; as, **cane chair, bent-wood c.**, etc.; (2) from the purpose for which they are designed; as, **barbers' c., dentists' c., obstetrical c.**, etc.; (3) from their construction; as, **double c., folding c., rocking-c.**, etc.

2. A seat of office; also, the office itself. Specifically: (1) A college professorship.

> The Frémont campaign of 1856 taught Americans more than a hundred colleges; and John Brown's pulpit at Harper's Ferry was equal to any ten thousand ordinary *chairs*.
> PHILLIPS in Martyn's *Wendell Phillips* p. 578. [r. & w. 1890.]

(2) The seat or post of the presiding officer in a deliberative body; sometimes, by metonymy, the officer himself; as, address the *chair*. See CHAIRMAN. (3) [U. S.] The office of President; also, that of Governor. (4) [Gr. Brit.] Mayoralty. (5) [Archaic.] Same as SEE[1], *n.*, 1. (6) [Archaic.] A pulpit. (7)† The office of a judge. **3.** *Railway.* An iron block (1) for fastening rails to the ties where exposed to lateral strain, as at curves and switches, or (2) for supporting rails or raising them above the sleepers, as in street-railway tracks. **4.** [Archaic.] A conveyance with or without wheels for one person, as a sedan-chair, or a light chaise or gig.



Railway Chair. *r*, rail; *c*, *c*, clamp; *ch*, chair.

His majesty [George I.] only uses a *chair* with six footmen walking before and six yeomen of the guard at the sides of the sedan.
THACKERAY *Four Georges, Geo. I.* p. 295. [L. CO.]

[< F. *chaire*, < L. *cathedra*; see CATHEDRA.] **chayret.**

—**boatswain's chair**, a strip of wood slung by ropes through the ends, and used as a hanging seat, as for a ship's painter, or other worker. See illus. under BOATSWAIN.—**chair's-bal'ance**, *n.* A spring balance having a suspended chair in which to seat persons to be weighed.—**c.-bed**, *n.* A support for a sick person. See BED-CHAIR.—**c.-board**, *n.* A chair-rail.—**c.-car**, *n.* A parlor-car having single arm-chairs instead of the usual double seats.—**c.-days**, *n. pl.* Old age, as the time for repose in a chair.—**c. of St. Peter**, the office of the Pope of Rome: so called from the tradition ascribing its foundation to St. Peter; also, the seat from which he is said to have presided.—**c. of state**, the seat or office of a ruler or chief executive.—**c.-rail**, *n.* A narrow strip of board around the walls of a room as a guard against chair-backs.—**c.-web**, *n.* A scroll-saw.—**conversation c.**, a chair of the Louis Seize or kindred Sheraton style, provided with a cushion upon the top of the back to support the arms of the sitter who sits astride the seat and facing the back.—**double c.**, a sofa for two.—**electric c.**, a chair used in electricution. See illus. under ELECTRICUTE.—**grandfather c.**, a wing chair of Queen Anne's period.—**hackney c.**, *n.* A public chair let out for hire; as in old usage, a sedan or Bath chair.—**locomotive c.**, a wheeled chair that may be propelled by its occupant.—**Morris c.**, a large easy chair with arms usually extending beyond the back of the chair, which is adjustable at various angles, usually fully fitted with cushions: named after William Morris, the poet, its reputed designer.—**St. Peter's c.**, either of the two Roman Catholic festivals occurring on Jan. 18 and Feb. 22, in commemoration of the supposed founding of the Roman and Antiochian episcopates by St. Peter on those dates respectively.—**tailors' c.**, a chair without legs, but having a back and a knee-rest: used on a bench or table.—**to take the c.**, to undertake the duties of chairman or presiding officer.—**whirling c.**, a chair made to revolve rapidly in which insane patients were formerly fastened in an attempt to subdue them.—**Windsor c.**, a strong rail-back chair of the early part of the 18th century, usually of ash or of oak; popular in the American colonies.

Other compounds having *chair* as the first element are self-explaining; as, **chair-arm, c.-back, c.-leg**, etc.

chair†, *n.* A car; chariot. **charf**; **charet.**

chair[2]†, *n.* See CHARE[2].

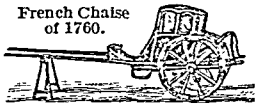
chaird, *pp.* Chaired. S. S.

chair'man, ċhâr'mən; 2 châr'man. *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who presides over an assembly or in the meeting of a corporation, company, committee, or the like. **2.** One who wheels an invalid's chair; formerly, one of the carriers of a sedan-chair.—**chair'man-ship**, *n.* The office of a chairman, or the discharge of its duties.

Chal-rō'nei-a, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CHÆRONEA.

chair'wo"man, *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Rare.] A female chairman. **2**†. A charwoman.

chaise[1], 1 shēz; 2 ċhāş, *n.* **1.** A one-horse vehicle for two persons, with the body usually hung on long leather straps, having long elastic shafts, a calash top, and two high wheels. **2.** Any light four-wheeled carriage, usually without a top, drawn by one or more horses: frequently with facing seats; as, a pony-*chaise*.


French Chaise of 1760.

Very nice four-wheeled *chaise*, sir — seat for two behind — one in front for the gentleman that drives.
DICKENS *Pickwick Papers* p. 37. [r. & r. 1867.]

3. A closed carriage used for traveling, having the driver seated on one of the horses; a post-chaise. [F., var. of *chaire*; see CHAIR[1], *n.*] **chaizt.—Boston chaise**, a two-wheeled vehicle with chaise-like body hanging on leather braces attached to the shafts: invented by Chauncey Thomas, of Boston, Mass.

chaise[2], *n.* [F.] An old French gold coin. See COIN.

Chal'tra, 1 ċhait'rə; 2 chit'ra, *n.* [Hind.] See HINDU CALENDAR, under CALENDAR.

chait'ya, 1 ċhait'yə; 2 chit'ya, *n.* [Sans.] A Buddhist sacred place or object, such as a temple, the birthplace of a Buddha, or a holy relic.

cha'ja, 1 ċhā'hə; 2 chā'hā, *n.* [Braz.] A crested screamer. See SCREAMER. **cha'haţ.**

chak, 1 ċhak; 2 chāk, *n.* [Hind.] An estate or a plot of assigned land.

cha'ka[1], 1 kē'kə; 2 cā'ca, *n.* A chaca.

cha'ka[2], *n.* The chaja. [attendant.

cha'kar, 1 ċhā'kər; 2 chā'kar, *n.* [Hind.] A menial servant;

cha"ka-ran', 1 ċhā"kə-rūn'; 2 chā"ka-rän', *n. pl.* [Hind.] Lands exempted from revenue dues and reserved for the use of public officers and servants; service lands held rent free or at a nominal rental. **cha"ka-ran'-za-min'‡; chak"ran'†.**

cha'ka-ri, 1 ċhā'kə-ri; 2 chā'ka-rī, *n.* [Hind.] **1.** Service, usually *menial*; attendance. **2.** A grant, as of land, or a money payment, in return for personal services. Compare CHAKARAN.

cha-ka'zi, 1 ċhu-kä'zi; 2 chä-cä'zī, *n.* [Ar.] Tree copal of Zanzibar; literally, fresh copal: so called to distinguish it from the more valuable copal found embedded in the ground, where it has through centuries undergone certain chemical changes that have matured it and improved its qualities. In the mouths of English traders *chakazi* becomes *jackasy-copal*.

chak-dar', 1 ċhuk-dār'; 2 chūk-där', *n.* [Hindu.] One in charge of the *chak* or wheel of a well or of a mill.

cha'ki, 1 ċhā'ki; 2 chä'kī, *n.* An Egyptian silk-and-cotton fabric.

chak'kar, *n.* [Hind.] See CHUCKER[4].

chak'ra, 1 ċhuk'rə; 2 chūk'ra, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** A circle; a cycle of years. **2.** A discus or weapon of circular form used by the Sikhs, and commonly placed in the hands of Hindu gods. **chack'ra‡; chak'kar‡.—chak'ra-vär"ti**, *n.* A ruler or emperor; sovereign of the world.

chak'si, 1 ċhuk'si; 2 chūk'si, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A villager of Lahoul, India, who holds land in return for service to the thakur.

chal[1], 1 ċhal; 2 chäl, *n.* [Gipsy.] A person or fellow: feminine *chat* or *cht*.

chal[2], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Rice husked and not dressed. **cha'walţ** [Hind.].

chal[3], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native tenement in Bombay, consisting usually of one room divided by partitions into smaller ones, with a narrow passage common to all; a *lodging-house*. **chaulţ.**

Chal., Chald., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

chal., chald., *abbr.* Chaldron.

cha-la'na, 1 ċhu-lä'nə; 2 chä-lä'nä, *n.* [Arg. Rep.] A flat-bottomed river-boat about 20 feet long and of light draft.

Chal'a-ne, 1 kal'ə-nī; 2 cäl'a-nē, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Chal"a-ras-pid'i-dæ, 1 kal"ə-ras-pid'ı-dī; 2 cäl"a-räs-pid'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of schizopods with four pairs of thoracic legs. **Chal"a-ras'pis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chalaros*, loose, + *aspis*, shield.] **Chal"a-ras'pi-dæţ.—chal"a-ras'pi-doid**, *n.*—**chal"a-ras'pi-doid**, *a.*

cha-las'tic, 1 kə-las'tik; 2 ca-läs'tic. **I.** *a.* Laxative. **II.** *n.* A laxative. [< Gr. *chalastikos*, laxative.]

Cha"la-te-nan'go, 1 ċhä"lə-tē-nūn'go; 2 ċhä"lä-tę-nän'go, *n.* A department in Salvador.

cha-la'za, 1 kə-lē'zə; 2 ca-lā'za, *n.* [-ZÆ, 1 -ZĪ: 2 -zē, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* One of the two spirally twisted albuminous threads that are attached to the lining membrane of an egg at each end and keep the yolk in position with the germinating-spot uppermost; treadle; pullet-sperm. See illus. under EGG. **2.** *Bot.* The part of an ovule where the coats are united to each other and to the nucleus. **3.** See CHALAZION. [< Gr. *chalaza*, hailstone.] **cha-laze'ţ.—cha-la'zal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing the chalaza or chalazæ. **cha-la'zi-anţ.—chal"a-zif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing chalazæ; as, the *chalaziferous* membrane.

cha-la'zi-on, } kə-lē'zı-ən, -um; 2 ca-lā'zi-ŏn, -ŭm, *n.*
cha-la'zi-um, } [-ZI-A, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A small, hard tumor, especially one on the eyelid; a sty. [< Gr. *chalazion*, dim. of *chalaza*, pimple.]

chal"a-zo-der'mi-a, 1 kal"ə-zo-dūr'mi-ə; 2 cäl"a-zo-dēr'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Dermatolysis. [< Gr. *chalaza*, hailstone, + *derma*, skin.]

cha-la'zo-gam, 1 kə-lē'zo-gam; 2 ca-lā'zo-ġăm, *n. Bot.* A chalazogamic plant.

chal"a-zog'a-my, 1 kal"ə-zoġ'ə-mi; 2 cäl"a-zŏġ'a-my, *n. Bot.* Fecundation through the chalaza: a mode in which the pollen-tube, instead of entering the ovule through the micropyle, pierces through the chalaza's tissue. [< Gr. *chalaza*, hailstone, + *gamos*, marriage.] **—chal"a-zo-gam'ic**, *a.*—**chal"a-zog'a-mous**, *a.*

Chal-bak', 1 *chal-bāk'*; 2 chäl-bäk', *n.* A river in Russia; 150 m. long to the Sea of Azof.

chal-can'thite, 1 kal-kan'thait; 2 cäl-cän'thīt, *n. Mineral.* A hydrous copper sulfate ($CuSO_4+5H_2O$). [< L. *chalcanthum*, copperas-water, < Gr. *chalkanthon*, < *chalkos*, copper, + *anthos*, flower.] **blue vitriol‡.**

Chal'ce-don, 1 kal'sı-don; 2 cäl'çe-dŏn, *n.* An ancient seaport city in Asia Minor opposite Byzantium. Kadiköé occupies its site. **Chal-kē-dōn'‡** [Gr.].

Chal"ce-do'ni-an, 1 kal"sı-dō'ni-ən; 2 cäl"çe-dō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) Chalcedon, or (2) the fourth Ecumenical Council, held there A. D. 451, or its teachings. **Chal"ce-don'ic‡.—Chalcedonian Council**, the fourth Ecumenical Council, which condemned Eutychianism and affirmed the union in Christ of two distinct natures in one person.

chal"ce-don'ic, 1 kal"sı-don'ik; 2 cäl"çe-dŏn'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like chalcedony. **chal-ced'o-nous‡.**

chal-ced'o-nize, 1 kal-sed'o-nīz; 2 cäl-çĕd'o-nīz, *tt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To preserve or replace by chalcedony, as fossil sponges occurring in beds of chalk.

chal-ced'o-ny, 1 kal-sed'o-nı *or* kal'sı-do-nı; 2 cäl-çĕd'o-ny *or* cäl'çe-do-ny (XIII), *n. Mineral.* A waxy, transparent or translucent, crypto-crystalline quartz; specif., such quartz, stained by modern lapidaries any color, into black (onyx), red (carnelian), translucent or subtranslucent red (sard); in ancient times often used in the natural gray, yellow or blue color. [< L. *chalcedonius*, < Gr. *chalkēdōn*, precious stone, < *Chalkēdōn*, town in Asia Minor.] **cal'ce-donţ; chal'ce-donţ.**

> *Chalcedony* . . . is harder than steel; and few minerals assume so many varieties of form and color, many of them very beautiful and much prized as ornamental stones — e. g., agate, carnelian, cacholong, bloodstone, jasper, plasma, onyx, and heliotrope. NELSON'S *Perpetual Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 6. [r. N. '11.]

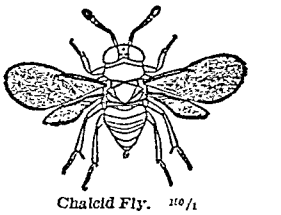
And brightly in his stirrup glanced The purple *calcedon*.
BRYANT *Love in the Age of Chivalry* st. 1.

> There the ancient Arrow-maker
> Made his arrow-heads of sandstone,
> Arrow-heads of *chalcedony*,
> Arrow-heads of flint and jasper.
> LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. iv, st. 32.

chal-ced'o-nyx, 1 kal-sed'o-niks; 2 cäl-çĕd'o-nyks, *n. Mineral.* A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate. [< CHALCEDONY + ONYX.]

chal'chu-ite, 1 chal'chu-ait; 2 chäl'chu-īt, *n. Mineral.* The sacred greenstone of the ancient Mexicans, said to have been either the bluish-green turquoise of Los Cerillos, New Mexico, or a variety of jadeite. [< Mex. *chalchihuitl*.] **chal'chi-hul"tl‡.**

chal'cid, 1 kal'sid; 2 cäl'çid. *Entom.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chalcididæ*. **II.** *n.* A chalcidoid insect. —**chal'cid-fly"**, a hymenopter of the family *Chalcididæ*.


Chalcid Fly. 10/1

chal'cid[2], *n. Herp.* A chalcidoid lizard.

Chal'ci-dæ[1], 1 kal'sı-dī; 2 cäl'çi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* Same as CHALCIDIDÆ[1].

Chal'ci-dæ[2], *n. pl. Herp.* Same as CHALCIDIDÆ[2].

chal-cid'i-an[1], 1 kal-sid'ı-ən; 2 çäl-çid'i-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as CHALCID[1].

chal-cid'i-an[2]. *Herp.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chalcididæ*. **II.** *n.* A tropical American snake-like chalcidoid lizard.

Chal-cid'i-an[3]. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city Chalcis or the alphabet used by its inhabitants who settled in Sicily and southern Italy. It constituted the basis of the Roman alphabet. **Chal-cid'içţ. II.** *n* A native or an inhabitant of Chalcis.

chal-cid'i-cum, 1 kal-sid'ı-kum; 2 cäl-çid'i-cŭm, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] *Arch.* An annex to a basilica or to a modern church, as a portico, a columned hall, or the like. [L., neut. of *Chalcidicus*, < Gr. *Chalkidikos*, of Chalcis, < *Chalkis*, Chalcis, < *chalkos*, copper.]

Chal-cid'i-dæ[1], 1 kal-sid'ı-dī; 2 cäl-cid'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of parasitic hymenopters, including those with fore wings almost veinless, prothorax not reaching tegulæ, antennæ elbowed, and ovipositor issuing before the apex of the abdomen. [< CHALCIS[1].] **—chal'cid-did**, *n.*—**chal-cid'i-dan**, *n.*—**chal'ci-doid**, *a.*—**Chal"ci-dol'de-a**, *n. pl.* The *Chalcididæ* considered as a superfamily.

Chal-cid'i-dæ[2], *n. pl. Herp.* A family of lizards variously limited: species now mostly referred either to the *Tetidæ* or *Scincidæ*. [< CHALCIS[2].]—**chal'ci-did**, *n.*—**chal'ci-dine**, *a.*—**chal'ci-doid**, *a.* & *n.*

chal-cid'i-form[1], 1 kal-sid'ı-fôrm; 2 cäl-çid'i-fôrm, *a.* Resembling an insect of the genus *Chalcis*. [< CHALCIS[1] + -FORM.]

chal-cid'i-form[2], *a.* Resembling a lizard of the genus *Chalcidæ*. [*Chalcides*. [< CHALCIS[2] + -FORM.]

Chal'cis[1], 1 kal'sis; 2 cäl'çis, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A genus typical of *Chalcididæ*. [< Gr. *chalkos*, copper.] **2.** [*c-*]. A fly of this genus. Same as CHALCID-FLY.—**Cecropia chalcis-fly**, a large black-and-yellow parasitic fly (*Spilochalcis mariæ*) which preys upon and transforms within the body of caterpillars, as the larvæ of the Cecropia moth, which feed on forest- and fruit-trees.—**clover-seed c.-fly**, the larva of *Bruchophagus funebris*, an American chalcidid found in red-clover seeds.

Chal'cis[2], *n. Herp.* A genus typical of *Chalcididæ*. [< Gr. *chalkis*, a species of lizard, < *chalkos*, copper.]

Chal'cis[3], *n.* An ancient seaport, capital of Eubœa Island and nome, Greece. **Chal-kis'‡** [Gr.].

chal-ci'tes, 1 kal-sai'tīz; 2 cäl-çi'tēs, *n.* A decomposition product of either iron or copper pyrites, hence described as iron sulfate (green vitriol), copper sulfate (blue vitriol), or iron oxid (colcothar). [L., < Gr. *chalkitis*, containing copper, < *chalkos*, copper.] **chal-ci'tisţ.**

chal'co-, 1 kal'ko-; 2 cäl'co-. From Greek *chalkos*, copper, brass: a combining form.—**chal'co-cite**, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, blackish, lead-gray copper sulfid (Cu_2S) which crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. **chal'co-sineţ.** —**chal'co-dite**, *n. Mineral.* A minutely scaly, brass-like variety of stilpnomelane.—**chal'co-graph**, *n.* A copperplate engraving.—**chal-cog'ra-pher**, *n.* An engraver on copper or brass. **chal-cog'ra-phistţ.—chal-cog'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of engraving on plates of copper or steel for printing; line-engraving: invented in Florence in the 15th century.

> Horace Walpole, preoccupied with the more delicate effects of *chalcography*, stigmatized the wood-blocks of his day as 'slovenly stamps.'
> AUSTIN DOBSON *Thomas Bewick* p. 4. [o. & co. 1884.]

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place either singly or in groups.

—**chal"co-graph'ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.*

Chal'col, 1 kal'kel; 2 cäl'cŏl, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 31.

chal"co-iam'prite, *n. Mineral.* A grayish-brown to red octahedral silicate ($RNb_2O_6F_2RSiO_4$), occurring at Narsarsuk, in Greenland.—**chal'co-lite**, *n.* A green crystalline micaceous mineral; same as TORBERNITE.—**chal"co-lith'ic**, *a.* Relating to or having the characteristics of the bronze age. See AGE, *n.*, 2 (4).—**chal'co-man"cy**, *n.* Divination with a copper cup.—**chal"co-me'nite**, *n. Mineral.* A bright-blue, transparent hydrous copper selenite (H_4CuSeO_5).—**chal"co-mor'phite**, *n. Mineral.* A

vitreous hydrous calcium aluminum silicate.— **chal-coph'a-nite,** *n. Mineral.* A drusy, metallic, bluish to iron-black hydrous zinc manganite, $H_4(Zn,Mn)Mn_2O_7$.— **chal"co-phyl'lite,** *n. Mineral.* A pearly, green, transparent to translucent hydrous copper arsenate ($H_{28}Cu_7As_2O_{20}$), found usually in hexagonal tabular crystals. **copper mica†.**— **chal"co-py'rite,** *n. Mineral.* A metallic, brass-yellow copper sulfoferrite ($CuFeS_2$). **copper pyrites†.**— **chal"co-pyr'rho-tite,** *n. Mineral.* A brownish, brass-yellow iron copper sulfid (Fe_4CuS_6) that is found massive.— **chal"co-sid'er-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A bright-green hydrous phosphate ($H_{11}CuFe_6P_4O_{28}$).— **chal"co-stib'ite,** *n. Mineral.* A metallic lead-gray to iron-gray copper sulfantimonite ($CuSbS_2$).— **chal"co-the'ca,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* A building where bronzes and arms were stored.— **chal-cot-rī'chite,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of cuprite in capillary or acicular crystals. **plush copper ore†.**

Chal-dæ'an, *a. & n.* Same as CHALDEAN.

Chal'dæ-ism, 1 kal'dī-izm; 2 căl'dē-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The combination of astronomy and magic practised by the ancient Chaldeans; also, astrology. **2.** Less correctly, a Chaldaism.

Chal-da'ic, 1 kal-dā'ık; 2 căl-dā'ĭc, *a.* Same as CHALDEAN, *a.* **Chal-da'i-cal†; Chal'dic†.**

Chal-da'ic, *n.* **1.** The Eastern Aramaic dialect of the Semitic family of languages, less correctly called *Chaldee;* opposed to the Western Aramaic, called *Syriac.* **2.** A native or inhabitant of Chaldea.

Chal'da-ism, 1 kal'dē-izm; 2 căl'dā-ĭşm, *n.* A Chaldaic idiom or dialectical peculiarity. **Chal'dæ-ism†.**

Chal'da-ize, 1 kal'dē-aız; 2 căl'dā-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To copy or follow the Chaldeans. **Chal'da-ise†.**

Chal-de'a, 1 kal-dī'ə; 2 căl-dē'a, *n.* An ancient kingdom at the head of the Persian Gulf; conquered Babylon, 722 B. C.; capital first Nipur, afterward Ur. **Chal-dal'a†** [Gr.].

Chal-de'an, 1 kal-dī'ən; 2 căl-dē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lower Mesopotamia, a region embracing ancient Chaldea and Babylonia, or its people, language, civilization, etc. See AKKADIAN; CUNEIFORM. The earliest Chaldean inscriptions reveal a people who spoke a Ugro-Finnic dialect of the Turanian family. Semites succeeded Turanians, and assimilated with their Sumero-Akkadian masters. They used the cuneiform character, and the Canon of Kings dates from 2200 B. C. [< L. *Chaldæus,* < Gr. *Chaldatos,* Chaldean.]

Chal-de'an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Chaldea. **2.** One versed in the occult learning of the Chaldeans; an astrologer; hence, a magician; a soothsayer. **3.** The Chaldean language. **4.** One of a tribe of modern Nestorian Christians of Persia and Kurdistan.

Chal'dee, 1 kal'dī; 2 căl'dē. **I.** *a.* Chaldean. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Chaldea. **2.** The Chaldean language; Chaldaic. [< L. *Chaldæus;* see CHALDEAN.] **— Chaldee Church,** the East Syrian Church.— **C. paraphrase,** see TARGUM.

chal'der[1], 1 chōl'dər; 2 chąl'der, *n.* **1.** A measure of 32 to 96 bushels formerly used in Scotland. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A caldron. **3†.** Chaldron. [< OF. *chaldere,* < L. *caldaria,* pot for boiling, < *caleo,* be hot.]

chal'der[2], *n.* [Eng.] *Naut.* A rudder-brace; gudgeon. [M.]

chal'der[3], *n.* A chaldrick. [oyster-catcher. **chal'drich†.**

chal'drick, 1 chōl'drık; 2 chąl'dric, *n.* [Orkneys.] The

chal'dron, 1 chōl'drən; 2 chąl'dron (XIII), *n.* A weight or measure, used chiefly for coal and coke, of varying amount: in England, generally 32 to 36 bushels, and in the United States, 2,500 to 2,900 pounds. A Newcastle chaldron is a measure of 53 cwt. [< F. *chaudron,* < *chaudère,* kettle, < L. *caldaria;* see CHALDER[1].]

Chalet.

chal'enge†, *v. & n.* Same as CHALLENGE.

cha"let', 1 sha"lē' *or* shal'ı; 2 çhā"lę' *or* çhăl'e, *n.* **1.** A Swiss peasant's cottage. **2.** A summer mountain hut for Alpine herdsmen: often incorrectly written *châlet.* **3.** A dwelling built in the Swiss style, with peaked roof and wide projecting eaves. **4.** A public urinal or lavatory: from F. *châlet de nécessité.* [F., < Swiss *châlet,* < LL. *castelletum,* dim. of L. *castellum;* see CASTLE.]

Cha-leur' Bay, 1 shə-lūr' *or* -lür'; 2 çha-lųr' *or* -lür'. An inlet of St. Lawrence Gulf, between Quebec and New Brunswick provinces, Canada.

Chal'font St. Giles, 1 chal'fənt; 2 chăl'fŏnt. A parish in Buckinghamshire, England, where William Penn was buried and where Milton finished *Paradise Lost.*

Chal'grove, 1 chal'grōv; 2 chăl'grōv, *n.* A parish in Oxfordshire, England, where the Royalists under Prince Rupert defeated the Parliamentarians, and mortally wounded John Hampden, June 24, 1643.

Cha"li-a'pin, 1 sha"lı-ä'pın; 2 çhā"lī-ä'pĭn. **Fedor Ivanovitch** (?/11873–). A Russian operatic singer; debut at Tiflis in "A Life for the Czar," 1892; sang at Metropolitan Opera House, New York, 1921. [plant.

chal'i-cad, 1 kal'ı-kad; 2 căl'ĭ-căd, *n. Ecol.* A gravel-slide

chal'ice, 1 chal'ıs; 2 chăl'ĭç, *n.* **1.** A consecrated cup used in the celebration or administration of the Lord's Supper. **2.** [Poet.] Any drinking-cup, goblet, or bowl: the original sense.

Spanish Chalice of 1549.

The buttercup catches the sun in its *chalice.* LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. i, prel., st. 5.

[< F. *calice,* < L. *calix (calic-),* cup.]

cal' ice†; chal' lice†.— chal'ice-cells", *n. pl.* Cells of columnar epithelium that have become distended by the formation of mucus.— **c.-flower,** *n.* [Eng.] *Bot.* The common daffodil. **— c.-veil,** *n. Eccl.* A silk or lawn cover, the color of which is determined by the season in the ecclesiastical year, used in Anglican and Roman Catholic churches to cover the chalice and paten.— **mixed c.,** sacramental wine diluted with water; also, the practise of so diluting sacramental wine.

chal'iced, 1 chal'ıst; 2 chăl'ĭst, *a.* [Poet.] **1.** Shaped like a cup, as a flower. **2.** Contained in a chalice or cup, as wine.

cha-li'ci-um, 1 kə-lish'ı-um; 2 ca-lish'ĭ-ŏm, *n. Ecol.* A gravel-slide formation.

chal"i-co'sis, 1 kal'ı-kō'sıs; 2 căl'ĭ-cō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* An affection of the lungs caused by inhalation of stone-dust. [< Gr. *chaliz (chalik-),* gravel.]

Chal"i-co-the-ri'i-dæ, 1 kal'ı-ko-thı-rı'ı-dī; 2 căl'ĭ-co-the-rī'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of chalicotheroideans with grinders like those of a rhinoceros, and long claws. **Chal"i-co-the'ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chaliz (chalik-),* gravel, + *thērion,* dim. of *thēr,* wild beast.] — **chal"i-co-the'ri-id,** *n.*— **chal"i-co-the'ri-oid,** *a. & n.*

Chal"i-co-the"ri-oi'de-a, 1 kal'ı-ko-thı"rı-ōī'dı-ə; 2 căl'ĭ-co-thē"rĭ-ōĭ'de-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily or order of ungulates with carpal and tarsal bones alternating, mandibular condyles transverse, and claws, as the *Chalicotheriidæ.* [< CHALICOTHERIUM + -OID.] — **chal"i-co-the"ri-oi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

cha'lit-za, 1 hä"lıt-sa; 2 hä"lĭt-sä, *n.* [Heb.] A ceremony used among the Jews on renouncing the obligation to marry a deceased brother's widow.

chalk, 1 chȯk; 2 chąk, *vt.* **1.** To put chalk on or in; treat or dress with chalk, as milk or land. **2.** To mark with chalk, as one's back or a blackboard. **3.** To write or draw with chalk; record, as debits; score. **4.** Figuratively, to whiten; make pale; blanch.

Fear Stared in her eyes, and *chalk'd* her face.
TENNYSON *Princess* pt. iv, st. 28.

chalke†; chaulke†; chawke†.— to chalk out, to mark out roughly; outline; as, to *chalk out* a plan of operations. **— to c. the door** (*Scots Law*), to give a tenant a warning or notice by making a chalk-mark on a door.— **to c. up,** to give or take credit: referring to the recording of a score on the wall with chalk.— **chalk'er,** *n.* One who chalks.

chalk, *n.* **1.** *Petrol.* A soft white, grayish-white, or yellowish compact limestone, largely composed of the shells of rhizopods.

Chalk is but the dried mud of an ancient sea, the cemetery of countless animalcules that lived and died long ago.
JAS. ORTON *Comparative Zoology* p. 11. [H. 1880.]

2. [C-] *Geol.* Certain Cretaceous beds consisting of chalky limestone, with or without layers of flint; also, the entire Cretaceous. **3.** A piece of chalk or chalk-like material, frequently colored, either natural or artificial, used for marking or drawing; as, **black chalk** (colored with carbonaceous material), **brown chalk** (colored with umber), **red chalk** (colored with iron oxid). **4.** A score in a game, because often recorded with chalk. **5.** A debit, formerly often marked with chalk upon the wall or door, as of an ale-house. [< AS. *cealc,* < L. *calx (calc-),* lime.] **calc†; chalke†; chaulke†. — a long chalk** [Colloq.], a long distance; a good deal; as, to beat by *a long chalk.*— **chalk'-bod"y,** *n.* A thin, chalk-like, fragile, ornamental earthenware, made during the closing years of the 18th century, at the potteries of Robert Wilson in Hanley, England.— **c.-cutter,** *n.* One who digs chalk.— **c.-drawing,** *n.* Drawing with crayon or pastel.— **c.-engraving,** *n.* A stipple-engraving producing imitations of chalk-drawings.— **c.-line,** *n.* **1.** A cord chalked for marking straight lines. **2.** A mark made by such a cord. **3.** A chalk-mark on shipboard along which a sailor is made to walk as a test of sobriety. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The little green heron (*Butorides virescens*); shitepoke.— **c. mixture,** a preparation of cinnamon, sugar, chalk, and gum water, used as a remedy in infantile diarrhea.— **c. period,** the Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY.— **c. process,** a method of making printing-plates by casting stereotypes from letters, designs, or illustrations engraved on prepared chalk baked on steel plates.— **chalk'stone",** *n.* **1.** A gouty concretion in the joints, especially of the feet and hands. **2.** A piece of chalk, as in Isaiah xxvii, 9.— **chalk'ston"y,** *a.*— **c. talk** [Colloq.], a talk or lecture illustrated with chalk-drawings by the speaker.— **c.-talker,** *n.*— **French c.,** steatite or soapstone used for marking on cloth, as by tailors, or for removing grease from clothing.

French chalk, a very resinous mineral, is . . . highly absorbent of grease.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* pt. v, p. 430. [A. 1857.]

— fullers' c., same as FULLERS' EARTH.

Chal-kis', *n.* [Gr.] See CHALCIS.

chalkt, *pp.* Chalked. S. S.

chalk'y, 1 chȯk'ı; 2 chąk'y, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or abounding in chalk; characterized by chalk; in pathology, of the nature of chalk or of a chalkstone; containing chalkstones. **2.** Like chalk, as in color, consistency, or character.— **chalk'i-ness,** *n.*

Chal'lans', 1 sha"lāñ'; 2 çhā"lāñ', *n.* A town in Vendée department, France.

chal'lenge, 1 chal'enj; 2 chăl'ĕnğ, *v.* [CHAL'LENGED; CHAL'LENG-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dare to trial or contest; specif., to defy (one) to establish by argument or evidence; defy (one) to show superiority in a trial of ability, strength, or skill; as, Christianity *challenges* infidelity; to *challenge* one to a debate, or to a game.

I *challenge* any man to show me a single patriot of the Revolution who was in favor of slavery, or who advocated its extension.
H. R. HELPER *Impending Crisis* p. 191. [H. R. & CO. 1857.]

2. To invite or defy, as a test, scrutiny, or alleged proof of the contrary; call for, with the implication that the demand can not be met.

The Bible, free to us as are the fields of science, *challenges* the severest scrutiny.
W. FRASER *Blending Lights* p. 2. [C. & BROS. 1874.]

3. To invite to personal combat; call out to a duel. **4.** To claim as one's due.

He that undertakes God's work may, by a legitimacy of claim, *challenge* His assistance.
R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 99. [H. G. B. 1870.]

5. To call in question; dispute; as, to *challenge* the wisdom of a measure or the truth of a remark.

The doctrine of yesterday is *challenged* by a fresh philosophy today. DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Eternal Life* p. 238. [J. P. 1884.]

6. *Law.* To object or take exception to; demand the rejection of; as, to *challenge* a juror; *challenge* a vote. **7.** *Mil.* To demand the countersign from; as, the sentinel *challenged* every passer. **8†.** To blame; reprove; accuse.

II. *i.* **1.** *Hunting.* To open and cry, as hounds when they get the first scent of their quarry. **2.** To dare or defy any one. **3†.** To assert a right. [< OF. *chalenger,* < L. *calumnior,* < *calumnia;* see CALUMNY.] **cal'enge†; chal'enge†.** SYN.: see QUESTION.

chal'lenge, *n.* **1.** A call or defiance, whether spoken or written, to a personal contest, especially to a duel.

Life, that dares send A *challenge* to his end,
And when it comes say, 'Welcome, friend.'
CRASHAW *Wishes to His Supposed Mistress* st. 29.

2. A formal objection to a statement as inaccurate or false; a calling in question or disputing. **3.** *Law.* An exception taken against either a person or a thing, as against a juror or a voter. In the challenge of jurors, objection to the whole panel is called a **challenge to the array;** to one or more members of the panel, a **c. to the polls;** if made on a ground that disqualifies the juror legally, a **principal c., or c. for cause;** if on the suspicion or probability of such a ground, a **c. to the favor;** if without assignment of any ground, a **peremptory c.** The four causes for challenge, according to Coke on Littleton, are **propter honorio respectum** (from regard to rank), which does not exist in the United States; **propter defectum** (on account of some defect); **propter affectum** (on account of partiality); and **propter delictum** (on account of crime).

4. The demand of a sentry to halt and give the countersign or show a pass. **5.** The cry of hounds when they first scent the game. **6†.** A formal demand. **7†.** An accusation. [< OF. *chalenge,* < L. *calumnia;* see CALUMNY.] **cal'enge†; chal'enge†.— chal'lenge-a-bi(e,** *a.* Liable to be challenged.— **chal"leng-ce',** *n.* One who is challenged.— **chal'leng-er,** *n.*— **Challenger Expedition,** a British exploring party (1872–1876), under Capt. George Nares, sent to investigate hydrographic conditions of the Atlantic, Southern, and Pacific oceans; sailed in H. M. S. "Challenger."

Chal"len-ge-ri'i-dæ, 1 chal"en-jı-rı'ı-dī; 2 chăl"ĕn-ğe-rī'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of phæogromian radiolarians with a diatomaceoid shell and no articulated feet. [< the British ship *Challenger,* used in a scientific expedition.] **Chal"len-ger'i-da†.— chal-len'ge-rid, chal"len-ger'i-id,** *n.*— **chal"len-ger'i-oid,** *a.*

chal'lis, 1 shal'ı; 2 çhăl'ĭ, *n.* A light all-wool fabric, resembling muslin-de-laine; formerly, a fine, soft, silk-and-worsted fabric for women's dresses. [= Anglo-Ind. *shalee,* < Hind. *sālā,* soft cotton stuff.] **chal'lyı.**

chal'mer, 1 chō'mər *or* chū'mər; 2 chą'mer *or* chä'mer, *n.* [Scot.] A room, generally the best chamber in the house.

Chal'mers, 1 chal'mərz *or* (*Sc.*) chō'mərz; 2 chäl'mers *or* (*Sc.*) chą'mers, *n.* **1. Alexander** (?/11759–12/11834), a Scottish editor and writer; *General Biographical Dictionary,* 32 vols. **2. George** (1742–5/11825), a Scottish antiquary and writer; *Caledonia.* **3. George Paul** (1833–3/11878), a Scottish painter; *Running Water.* **4. Thomas** (3/11 1780–5/11847), a Scottish divine and writer.

chal'mers-ite, 1 chal'mərz-aıt; 2 chăl'merg-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A reddish-yellow copper-and-iron sulfid, resembling chalcocite in form; discovered in Brazil. [< G. *Chalmers,* Brazil.]

cha'lon†, *n.* A bed-cover; blanket. **cha'loun†.**

cha-lo'na, 1 cha-lō'na; 2 chä-lō'nä, *n.* [S. Am.] Meats dried in the sun.

Châ"lons'-sur-Marne', 1 sha"lōñ'-sür-mārn'; 2 çhä"lōñ'-sür-märn', *n.* An ancient city, capital of Marne department, France. Ancient **Cat"a-lau'num.**

Cha"lon'-sur-Saône', 1 -sōn'; 2 -sōn', *n.* A town, capital of Saône-et-Loire department, France. Ancient **Cab"il-lo'num.** [*I Mac.* xi, 70.

Chal'phi, 1 kal'faı; 2 căl'fĭ, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

cha'lu-ka, 1 hū'lu-ka; 2 hä'lu-kä, *n.* [Heb.] Donations or bequests made by the Jews for the support of such of their coreligionists as dwell in Palestine.

Cha-luk'yan, 1 chə-lūk'yən; 2 cha-lųk'yan, *a.* Of or belonging to Chalukya, a province of India: also a noun. **— Chalukyan architecture,** a style of Indian architecture allied to the Jain, developed by the Chalukya kings of the Dekkan from about the 6th century, exhibiting Dravidian and Northern characteristics, and exemplified mainly in star-shaped temples with the roof rising in steps, pierced slabs for windows, and decorated pillars. See INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, under INDIAN.

chal"u-meau', 1 shal'ū-mō'; 2 çhăl'ų-mō', *n.* [F.] **1.** The lowest register of the clarinet. **2.** An instrument of the clarinet type not now in use.

Cha"lus', 1 sha"lüs'; 2 çhā"lüs', *n.* A town in Haute-Vienne, France; Richard I. of England mortally wounded, 1199.

Chal"y-be'an, 1 kal'ı-bī'ən *or* kə-lib'ı-ən; 2 căl'y-bē'an *or* ca-lỹb'e-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Chalybes, in Asia Minor, famous workers in iron and steel. [< L. *chalybeius,* < Gr. *chalybēis,* < *chalyps (chalyb-);* see CHALYBEOUS.]

chal"y-be'an, *n.* A bird of paradise, a manucode.

cha-lyb'e-ate, 1 kə-lib'ı-ēt; 2 ca-lỹb'e-āt, *a.* **1.** Impregnated with iron: said of mineral waters.

Chalybeate, from . . . chalups, steel or hardened iron, a Greek word derived from the people called Chalybes, who dwelt on the southern shore of the Black Sea and were famous iron-workers.
HUXLEY *Physiography* p. 26, note. [A. 1883.]

2. Resembling iron in taste or action.

cha-lyb'e-ate, *n.* A medicine or water containing iron in solution.

cha-lyb'e-ous, 1 kə-lib'ı-us; 2 ca-lỹb'e-ŭs, *a.* Steel-blue; dark-blue with a metallic luster. [< L. *chalybeius,* of steel, < *chalybs,* < Gr. *chalyps,* steel, < *Chalybes,* Chalybes.] [SIDERITE.

chal'y-bite, 1 kal'ı-baıt; 2 căl'y-bĭt, *n. Mineral.* Same as

cham, 1 cham; 2 chăm, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To champ; chew.

cham[1], 1 kam; 2 căm, *n.* [Archaic.] A Tatar or Mogul ruler; khan. [See NOR.

Cham[2], 1 kam; 2 căm, *n.* Pseudonym of Amedée de Noé.

Cham., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

cha'ma, 1 kē'mə; 2 cā'ma, *n. Conch.* **1.** A bivalve now or formerly referred to the genus *Chama,* as the giant clam or chama (*Tridacna gigas*), the largest mollusk known, attaining a weight of 500 pounds. **2.** [C-] A genus typical of *Chamidæ.* [L., < Gr. *chēmē,* < *chainō (cha-),* gape.]

Cham'a-al, 1 kam'ı-al; 2 căm'a-ăl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Cham'a-am, 1 kam'ı-am; 2 căm'a-ăm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Cha-ma'ce-a, 1 kə-mē'sı-ə; 2 ca-mā'çe-a, *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** The *Chamidæ* as a superfamily. **2.** The *Chamidæ.* [< CHAMA.] **Cha-ma'ce-æ†.— cha-ma'ce-an,** *a. & n.*

cha"made', 1 shə'mād'; 2 çhā'măd', *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A signal for a parley with drum or trumpet.

Stralsund instantly beat the *chamade,* . . . and all was surrender and subjection in these regions.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 5, p. 335. [H.]

cham'æ-, 1 kam'ı-; 2 căm'ĕ-. From Greek *chamai,* on the ground: a combining form.— **cham"æ-ceph'a-lous,** *a. Craniom.* Having a flattened skull of a height not more than 7/10 of its length. **cham"æ-ce-phal'ic†.— cham"æ-ceph'a-ly,** *n.*— **cham"æ-con'chy,** *n. Craniom.* A condition in which the orbital index is 80 or less. **cham"æ-con'chic,** *a.* **cham"æ-con'chous†.— cham"æ-cra'ni-al,** *a.* Characterizing a skull with a height-length index of no more than 70.— **Cham"æ-cyp'a-ris,** *n. Bot.* A genus of evergreen trees of the pine family, sometimes included in the genus *Thuya* and also closely allied to *Cupressus.* It embraces three American and three Japanese species. *C. thyoides* is the white cedar of the Atlantic coast. *C. nootkatensis* is the Oregon or white cedar and *C. lawsoniana* is the Port Orford cedar.— **Cham"æ-daph'ne,** *n. Bot.* A genus of ericaceous shrubs, natives of the north temperate

zone. They are characterized by alternate, narrow, leathery leaves and white, racemose flowers with simple stigma and ten stamens. There is only one species, *C. calyculata*, the leatherleaf or dwarf cassandra.— **Cham"æ-do're-a**, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American palms with erect or procumbent reed-like stems marked with rings or scars, and bearing tufts of pinnate or entire leaves. The stems are used for walking-sticks.— **Cham'æ-form**, *a.* Chamiform.— **Cham"æ-l'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Paridæ* with bill stout and nostrils entirely exposed. **Cha-mæ'a**, *n.* (t. g.)— **cha-mæ'ine**, *a. & n.* — **Cha-mæ'le-on**, *n.* **1.** *Herp.* A genus typical of *Chamæleontidæ*. **2.** [c-] Same as CHAMELEON.— **Cha-mæ"le-on'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* The only family of rhiptoglossate lizards; chameleons. **Cha-mæ"le-on'i-dæ‡.**— **cha-mæ"le-on'tid**, *n.*— **Cha-mæ"le-on'toid**, *a. & n.*— **Cham"æ-lir'i-um**, *n. Bot.* A genus of North American herbs of the lily family, with one species, the devil's-bit or blazing-star (*C. luteum*).— **cham"æ-pros'ope**, *n. Anthrop.* One who has a facial index of 90 or less.— **cham"æ-pro-sop'ic**, *a.* Low- or broad-faced: said of one of the three subspecies of mankind as classified by the face. See MESOPROSOPIC and LEPTOPROSOPIC.— **cham"æ-pros'o-py**, *n.* Broad-facedness.— **Cha-mæ'rops**, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of low gregarious palms bearing large, plaited fan-shaped, deeply incised leaves with spiny petioles. *C. humilis* is the only cultivated palm. **2.** [c-] A palm of this genus.

cha'mal, 1 kŭ'məl; 2 cä'mal, *n.* The Angora goat.

Cham"al-ha'ri, 1 chum'al-hŭ'ri; 2 chûm'ŭl-hä'ri, *n.* A peak of the Himalaya mountains in Bhutan, N. E. India; 23,944 ft. high. **Cha"ma-la'ri‡.**

cham-ar', 1 chum-ŭr'; 2 chûm-ür', *n.* [Hind.] **1.** A shoemaker, or any worker in leather. **2.** [C-] One of a low Hindu caste, traditional workers in hides and leather and sprung mainly from a Dravidian stock. **chu-mar'‡.**

cham'ar², 1 chum'ər; 2 chûm'ar, *n.* [Hind.] **1.** A fan used as a mark of royalty and in temple service. **2.** A fly-flapper, made usually of a cow's tail.

cha-marre'†, *n.* Chimere.

cham'a-site, *n.* Same as KAMACITE.

Chamb., *abbr.* Chamberlain.

Cham'ba, 1 chum'bə; 2 chûm'ba, *n.* **1.** A native state in the Punjab, India; 3,216 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

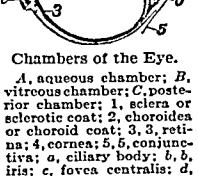
Cham'bal, 1 chum'bəl; 2 chûm'bal, *n.* A river in Rajputana, India; 750 m. long to Jamna river.

cham'ber, 1 chēm'bər; 2 chām'ber, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make chambers in; provide with a chamber, as a gun. **2.** To fit into; as, to *chamber* shot into a gun-barrel or cartridge. **3.** [Archaic.] To place or shut in or as in a chamber.

Nor night-bird, *chambered* in the rocks.
WORDSWORTH *Peter Bell* pt. ii, st. 18.

II. *i.* **1.** To fit compactly, as the layers of shot in a gun-barrel or cartridge. **2.** [Archaic.] To practise lewdness; wanton. **3†.** To lodge as in a chamber.

cham'ber, *n.* **1.** (1) An upper room in a dwelling-house; a room, especially a bedroom. (2) A room in which a monarch or other great personage gives audience; as, a presence *chamber*. **2.** *pl.* [Eng.] A set or suite of rooms used as offices or a dwelling; specif., a lawyer's office or department in the Inns of Court. **3.** A hall where an assembly or a council meets; also, the assembly itself; especially, the popular branch of a legislature; lower house; as, the French *Chamber;* the *chamber* of commerce. **4.** A hollow or enclosed space in the body of an animal or plant; as, the *chambers* of the brain; the *chamber* of a shell. **5.** A tight room used for a mechanical purpose; a hollow part in a piece of mechanism. Specif.: (1) A room in which vapors of sublimated substances are condensed. (2) The space between two canal-lock gates. (3) A pump-plunger cavity. (4) The space or cavity at the breech of a gun that contains the explosive charge. (5) A lubricant cavity in an axle-box. (6) A steam-room for fixing colors on printed fabrics. (7) In mining, the breast or room. (8) One of the cavities of a revolver into which the cartridges are inserted. (9) *Elec.* The bulb of an incandescent lamp: a disused term. (10)† An upright mortar for salutes. **6.** A chamber-pot. [< F. *chambre*, < L. *camera;* see CAMERA.] **cham'bre†.— aqueous chamber**, see CHAMBERS OF THE EYE.— **cham'ber-ac"id**, *n.* Sulfuric acid in its crude state.— **c. barrister** [Eng.], a barrister who specializes in conveyancing, reading titles, etc.— **c. counsel**, *n.* An attorney or counsellor-at-law who acts as counsel only in private.— **c. gas**, *n.* Any gas or combination of gases present in the lead-chambers in which sulfuric acid is manufactured.— **c. kiln**, *n.* See KILN.— **c. lye**, *n.* Urine.— **c. master**, *n.* A shoemaker who works at home on contract for the shops, or disposes of the product of his work to them.— **c. music**, *n.* Music suitable for a private house or small hall; specif., concerted pieces of instrumental music in the sonata form, as string quartets, quintets, etc.— ELSON: musica di camera.— **c. of commerce**, an association for the protection and regulation of the commerce of a city, including leading merchants, financiers, and other citizens.— **c. organ**, *n.* A portable organ suitable for a room or small hall; a cabinet organ.— **c. piece**, *n. Her.* A short cannon or mortar.— **c. pot**, *n.* A vessel used in bedrooms for urine and slops.— **c. practise** (*Law*), that part of a lawyer's practise which is conducted in his chambers or offices; the giving of advice by counsel as distinguished from his appearance in court.— **chambers of rhetoric**, politically powerful literary gilds of the Netherlands of the 15th and 16th centuries.— **chambers of the eye**, spaces within the eyeball. Behind the lens is the *vitreous chamber;* in front is the *aqueous chamber*, which is subdivided by the iris into the *anterior* and *posterior chambers*.— **c. stool**, *n.* A close-stool.— **c. story**, *n.* A story of a house appropriated for bedrooms.— **c. study**, *n.* A private study.— **c. tomb**, *n.* An underground chamber or vault for the dead.— **explosion c.**, *n.* The space in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine in which the motive fluid is ignited.— **gilded c.** [Colloq., Eng.], the House of Lords.— **Jerusalem c.** [Eng.], a large hall in the deanery of Westminster Abbey, the meeting-place of the Westminster Assembly and many other ecclesiastical convocations.— **king's chambers**, portions of the sea included within headlands.— **lead c.**, a leaden receptacle, reenforced with a wooden or iron outer frame, used in the manufacture of sulfuric acid.— **moist or wet c.**, a round glass dish, having a glass cover, used in the culture of bacteria in a moist atmosphere.— **organ c.**, *n.* The room occupied by the body of an organ, as distinguished from allotted space, screened or unscreened, not planned to contain it.— **privy c.** [Eng.], a waiting-room for the officers of the royal household.— **suprabranchial c.**, a cavity above the gills of bivalve *mollusks.*— ***to sit in chambers,*** *to transact the business of* a court in chambers, as a judge.— **vitreous c.**, see CHAMBERS OF THE EYE.



Chambers of the Eye.

A, aqueous chamber; *B*, vitreous chamber; *C*, posterior chamber; 1, sclera or sclerotic coat; 2, choroidea or choroid coat; 3, 3, retina; 4, cornea; 5, 5, conjunctiva; *a*, ciliary body; *b*, *b*, iris; *c*, fovea centralis; *d*, optic excavation; *e*, optic nerve; *f*, lens.

cham'bered, 1 chēm'bərd; 2 chām'berd, *a.* **1.** Having a **cham'berd⁸**, chamber or chambers; as, a *chambered* shell. **2.** Confined in a chamber. **3†.** Cambered; convexed or arched.— **chambered veins**, mineral veins having marked cave-like characteristics.

cham'ber-er, 1 chēm'bər-ər; 2 chām'ber-er, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A frequenter of ladies' chambers; intriguer; gallant.

Mark how the yellow iris wearily
Leans back its throat, as though it would be kissed
By its false *chamberer*, the dragon-fly.
OSCAR WILDE *Garden of Eros* st. 43.

2†. A valet or a chambermaid.

cham'ber-gas". See under CHAMBER, *n.*

cham'ber-ing, 1 chēm'bər-iŋ; 2 chām'ber-ing, *n.* **1.** A division into compartments; cameration. **2.** [Archaic.] Amorous intrigue; lewdness. **3†.** The furniture or hangings of a chamber.

cham'ber-lain, 1 chēm'bər-lin; 2 chām'ber-lĭn, *n.* **1.** A palace official who regulates the ceremonial and the etiquette of a court. **2.** A steward of corporation property and receiver of the rents and fees of a municipality. **3.** An ecclesiastical official who has charge of revenues; as, the Pope's *chamberlain*. **4.** Formerly, the officer who superintended the bedchambers and domestic arrangements of a royal or other great household, apart from the wardrobe, kitchen, and stable. **5.** [Archaic.] The chamber attendant of a monarch or lord; a chamber servant; attendant, as at an inn.

Guilt was my grim *chamberlain* That lighted me to bed.
Hood *Dream of Eugene Aram* st. 2.

[OF., <OHG. *chamarling*, < *chamara*, chamber, < L. *camera;* see CAMERA.]— **Lord Chamberlain** [Eng.], the chief officer of the royal household, who has to say who shall be received at court, appoints the royal physicians, purveyors, and personal attendants, and licenses plays.— **the Lord Great C. of England**, a hereditary officer, whose duties consist in attending upon and robing the sovereign at his coronation and caring for the houses of Parliament.— **cham'ber-lain-ship**, *n.* **The office of a chamberlain.— cham'ber-lain-ry‡** [Scot.].

Cham'ber-lain², *n.* **1. Basil Hall** (10/18 1850–), an English educator in Japan. **2. J. Austen** (10/18 1863–), an English statesman; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1903–1906, and 1919–1921; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1924– . Son of Joseph. **3. Joseph** (7/8 1836–7/8 1914), an English statesman: leading advocate of tariff reform and colonial reciprocity; Colonial Secretary 1895–1903

cham'ber-let, 1 chēm'bər-let; 2 chām'ber-lĕt, *n.* A small chamber or cavity, as in a foraminifer.— **cham'ber-let-ed**, *a.* Having chamberlets. **cham'ber-let-ted‡.**

Cham'ber-lin, 1 chēm'bər-lin; 2 chām'ber-lin, **Thomas Chrowder** (9/28 1843–). An American geologist, educator, and author.

cham'ber-lye", *n.* See under CHAMBER, *n.*

cham'ber-maid", 1 chēm'bər-mēd"; 2 chām'ber-mād", *n.* **1.** A woman having care of bedchambers. **2.** *Theat.* An actress of pert comedy parts; a soubrette. **3†.** A lady's-maid.— **house chambermaid** [Eng.], a domestic who works as chambermaid and housemaid.

Cham'bers, 1 chēm'bərz; 2 chām'berz, *n.* **1. Charles Haddon** (4/22 1860–8/28 1921), an Australian-English journalist, story-writer, and dramatist. **2. Ephraim** (1680?–1740), an English encyclopedist; author of *Chambers's Cyclopædia*, 1728. **3. George** (1800?–10/28 1840), an English marine painter. **4. Robert** (7/16 1802–2/11 1871), a Scottish publisher, brother and partner of William; *Vestiges of Creation*, 1840. **5. Robert William** (8/28 1865–), an American artist and novelist. **6. Sir William** (1726–3/8 1796), a British architect. **7. William** (4/16 1800–8/20 1883), a Scottish editor and publisher: started *Chambers's Journal*, 1832; published *Chambers's Encyclopædia*. 1859–1868. **8.** A county in Alabama; 590 sq. m.; county-seat, Lafayette. **9.** A county in Texas; 648 sq. m.; county-seat, Wallisville.

Cham'bers-burg, 1 chēm'bərz-bûrg; 2 chām'berz-bûrg, *n.* A borough, county-seat of Franklin county, Pa.; seat of Wilson College (Presbyterian, 1870).

Cham"ber"tin', 1 shañ'ber'tañ'; 2 chäñ'bĕr'tăñ', *n.* A vineyard in Côte-d'Or, France, noted for its brand of Burgundy wine.

Cham"bŏ"ry', 1 shañ'bē"ri'; 2 chäñ'bę"rÿ', *n.* A manufacturing town, capital of Savoie department, France.

Cham-be'si, 1 cham-bē'zi; 2 chăm-bę'şi, *n.* A river in British Zambesia, S. Central Africa; 250 m. long to Lake Bangweolo.

Cham"bly' and Ver"cheres', 1 shañ'bli', ver'shâr; 2 chäñ'-blÿ", vĕr'chĕr. A district in Quebec, Canada; 157 sq. m.; capital, Longueuil.

Cham"bon'-Feu"ge-rolles', 1 shañ'bōñ'-fū"zhe-rōl'; 2 chäñ'bōñ'-fû"zhe-rōl', *n.* A town in Loire department, France.

Cham"bord', 1 shañ'bōr'; 2 chäñ'bōr', *n.* **1. Count de** (9/28 1820–8/24 1883), duke of Bordeaux, a French prince, grandson of Charles X.; recognized by the Bourbonists as heir to the throne as Henry V. **2.** A village in Loir-et-Cher department, France; walled park 21 m. in circumference.

cham'bran'le, 1 shañ'brāñ'l; 2 chäñ'bräñ'l, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* An exterior or interior decoration band usually flat and molded, applied around doors and window openings.

cham'bray, 1 sham'brē; 2 chăm'brā, *n.* A gingham with linen finish. [Cp. CAMBRIC.]

Cham'bre Ar"dente', 1 shañ'br ar'dañt'; 2 chäñ'br är'däñt'. *F. Hist.* One of a number of special courts set up for the trial of those suspected of heresy or poisoning: probably named from the torches originally used in the rooms where they were held.

Cham'bre In"trou"va'ble, 1 añ'trū"vā'bl; 2 äñ'trų"vą'bl. *F. Hist.* The French Chamber elected in 1815 after the restoration of the Bourbons and dissolved by the Duc de Richelieu, the prime minister, in 1816: a nickname bestowed by Louis XVIII. on account of its reactionary tendencies.

cham'brel, 1 kam'brel; 2 căm'brĕl, *n.* Same as GAMBREL.

cha-meck', 1 cha-mek'; 2 chä-mĕk', *n.* [Braz.] A small spider-monkey (*Ateles chameck*). [able, like the chameleon.

cha-me'le-on, 1 kə-mi'li-ən; 2 ca-mē'le-on, *a.* Changeable,

I fear thee and thy sly *chameleon* spirit.
SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* st. 88.

Sully knew his master as well as any man knew him, but it was difficult to fix the *chameleon* hues of Henry at this momentous epoch. MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 189. [H.]

cha-me'le-on, *n.* **1.** A chamæleontid or arboreal Old World rhiptoglossate lizard, with toes arranged in two grasping opposable bundles, and a very extensile club-shaped tongue, viscous at the end, for capturing insects. The body is granular and much compressed, the back and belly often crested and the tail prehensile. The capacity of changing color, either on irritation or to resemble surrounding objects, is due to layers of contractile pigment-bearing cells which can be pressed toward the surface of the skin, and to the inflation of air-vessels in connection with the lungs. Its ability to fast for long periods gave rise to the belief that it fed on air. The chameleons are mostly Madagascan and African, but *Chamæleo vulgaris* extends into Europe and Asia.

Chameleon. 1/6

Like the *Chameleon*, take the hue of the company you are with. CHESTERFIELD *Letters* vol. ii, letter ccxiii, p. 300. [D. & J. 1858.]

2. An American anolidid or iguanid that has the power of changing its colors, as the green anoli (*Anolis principalis*) in the southern United States. **3.** One of various plants, as the black *chameleon* (*Cardopatium corymbosum*) and the white *chameleon* (*Carlina gummifera*): both thistle-like plants of the aster family, and of the Mediterranean region. **4.** See CHAMELEON MINERAL, below. **5.** [C.] A southern constellation between Carina and Octans. See CONSTELLATION. **6.** A person like a chameleon in character or habits. [< L. *chamæleon*, < Gr. *chamaileōn*, < *chamai*, on the ground, + *leōn*, lion.] **ca-me'le-[or -ll-]on†; cha-mæ'll-on†.— cha-me'le-on-fly"**, *n.* A dark-colored spotted fly (genus *Stratiomyia*) found on flowers near water, as *S. chamæleon*.— **c. hygroscope**, paper treated with chlorid of cobalt, etc.; blue when the air is dry, pink when it is moist; often accompanied by a scale of tints, so as to form a crude hygrometer. **c. barometer†; chemical hydrometer†.— c. mineral** (*Chem.*), potassium manganate.— **c. moth**, *n.* A South-African moth (*Achæa chamæleon*), exceedingly variable in color.— **cha-me"le-on'ic**, *a.* Chameleon-like; changeful; variable.— **cha-me'le-on-ize**, *vi.* [Rare.] *To change like the chameleon.*

cha-mel'er-in, 1 kə-mel'er-in; 2 ca-mĕl'er-in, *n. Chem.* A very bitter amorphous glucosid ($C_{28}H_{32}O_{16}$) obtained from *Chamælirium luteum*, and used as a uterine stimulant. [< G. CHAMALERIN.]

cham"e-log'na-thous, 1 kam'i-log'na-thus; 2 căm'e-lŏg'-na-thûs, *a. Anthrop.* Low-faced, computing the distance from the median point of the naso-frontal suture to the point between the two middle incisors of the upper jaw.

cham'e-lot†, *n.* Same as CAMLET. [< Gr. *chamēlos*, low, + *gnathos*, jaw.]

cha'metz, 1 hŭ'metz; 2 cä'mĕtz, *n.* [Heb.] Same as CHOMETZ.

cham'fer, 1 cham'fər; 2 chăm'fer, *vt. Carp.* **1.** To cut a channel in; groove; furrow. **2.** To cut away the angle or arris formed by two faces of; bevel; as, to *chamfer* a stone. [< OF. *chanfraindre*, perhaps <LL. *cantus*, edge, + *frango*, break.]— **cham'fer-ing-bit"**, *n.* See BIT.— **cham'fer-tool"**, *n.* A paring-tool for thinning or beveling the edge of a strap.

cham'fer, *n.* **1.** A groove or channel. **2.** A corner or edge, produced by chamfering a square edge or arris to a flattened or hollow surface.

cham'fered, 1 cham'fərd; 2 chăm'ferd, *a.* **1.** Fluted; **cham'ferd⁸**, furrowed. **2.** Beveled.

cham'frain, 1 cham'frēn; 2 chăm'frān, *n.* Armor for the front of a war-horse's head. [< OF. *chanfrain.*] **cham'-fron†; chan'fron†.** Compare CHANFRIN.

cham'fret, 1 cham'fret; 2 chăm'frĕt, *n.* Same as CHAMFER.

cham'fret-ing, 1 cham'fret-iŋ; 2 chăm'frĕt-ing, *n.* A splay, as of a window.

Cham'i-dæ, 1 kam'i-di; 2 cam'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of dimyarian bivalves having the adductors of two elements very near the margins and gills united behind, and the shell inequivalve, irregular, with subspiral umbones, fixed to foreign bodies. [< CHAMA.]— **cham'id**, *n.*— **cham'oid**, *a.*

cham'i-form, 1 kam'i-fōrm; 2 căm'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a chamid or chama. [< CHAMA + -FORM.]

Cha"mi"nade'-Car"bo"nel', 1 sha'mi'nād'-kar'bo'nel'; 2 chä'mi'näd'-cär'bo'nĕl', **Cécile** (8/28 1861–). A French pianist and composer. [thicket of chamiso; chaparral.

cha"mi-sal', 1 chū'mi-sōl'; 2 chä'mi-säl', *n.* [Sp. Am.] A

cha-mi'so, 1 cha-mi'so; 2 cha-mi'so, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A shrub of the California genus *Adenostoma* of the rose family, with rigid awl-shaped evergreen leaves and racemes of small white flowers. The shrubs form dense thickets.

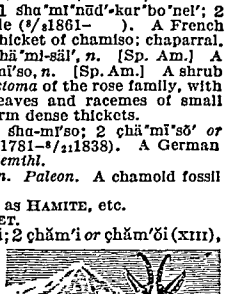
Cha"mis"so', 1 sha'mi'sō' *or* sha-mi'so; 2 chä'mi'sō' *or* chä-mi'so, **Adelbert von** (1/27 1781–8/21 1838). A German poet and naturalist; *Peter Schlemihl.*

cha'mite, 1 kŭ'mit; 2 cä'mit, *n. Paleon.* A chamoid fossil shell. [< CHAMA.]

Cham'ite, Cha-mit'ic. Same as HAMITE, etc.

cham'let†, *n.* Same as CAMLET.

cham'ois¹, 1 sham'i *or* sham'oi; 2 chăm'i *or* chăm'ŏi (XIII), *n.* **1.** A small chestnut-brown to grayish goat-like antelope (*Rupicapra tragus*) of lofty peaks of Europe and western Asia, with short horns rising perpendicularly from the forehead and bent backward: famed for its agility and keenness of scent. The outer edges of the hoofs are higher than the soles, giving a foothold on the slightest roughness. **2.** A soft, pliable leather originally prepared from the skin of the chamois; shammy. [F., < OHG. **gamuz*; MHG. *gamz.*] See SHAMMY.— **cham'ois, cl.** To tan; shamoy.— **cham'ois, a. 1.** Made of chamois. **2.** Fawn-colored.


The Chamois. 1/10

cham'ois², *n.* Same as IRON BUFF. [MILE.

cham'o-mile, 1 kam'o-mil; 2 căm'o-mil, *n.* Same as CAMO-

Cha"mo"nix', 1 sha'mō'ni'; 2 chä'mō'ni', *n.* The valley of Arve river, N. of Mont Blanc, in Haute-Savoie department, France; beautiful mountain scenery. **Cha"mou"ni'‡.**

cha-mor'ro, 1 sha-mer'o; 2 chä-mŏr'o, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A grassquit.

Cha-mor'ro², *n.* 1. A native of the Ladrones and Guam Islands, chiefly of Malayo-Polynesian origin, with European and Filipino admixture. 2. The language of this people.

cham'o-site, 1 shăm'o-sait; 2 çhăm'o-sīt, *n. Mineral.* A compact or oolitic greenish-gray to black hydrous silicate of iron. [< *Chamoson,* Switzerland, where first found.]

cham'ot-site‡.

Cham"os-tre'i-dæ, 1 kam"es-trī'ɪ-dī; 2 çăm"ŏs-trē'ɪ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anatinacean bivalves having a fixed chamiform shell nacreous internally, with a submarginal internal ligament and an osselet. **Cha-mos'tre-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< CHAMA + Gr. *ostreon,* oyster.] — **cha-mos'tre-id,** *n.* — **cha-mos'tre-oid,** *a.*

cha-motte', 1 sha-mot'; 2 çhă-mŏt', *n.* [F.] The refractory portion of a mixture used in the manufacture of fire-brick, composed of calcined clay or of reground bricks.

Cha"mou-chou-an', 1 shū"mū-shū-ān'; 2 çhă"mu-çhu-ăn', *n.* A river in Canada, the Ashuapmouchouan.

champ, 1 champ; 2 chămp, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To bite upon repeatedly; hence, to gnash violently or noisily, as the teeth, or to produce by gnashing, as foam.

The horses stood *champing* the bits, and panting.
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* p. 212. [H. M. & CO. 1880.]

2. To crush and chew noisily; munch: often followed by *up.* 3. [Scot.] To mash, as potatoes; trample under foot. 4†. To make jagged by biting, as bullets.

II. *i.* To make a biting or chewing movement with the jaws; as, horses *champing* at the bit. [For *cham* or *chamm,* < Swed. dial. *kämsa,* chew with difficulty; cp. Ice. *kiaptr,* jaw.] **chompt.**

champ, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Solid; firm; hard.

champ¹, *n.* 1. The action of champing.

White is the foam of their *champ* on the bit.
BYRON *Siege of Corinth* st. 22.

2. [Dial., Eng.] Anything champed, or reduced to a soft mass; mashed potatoes.

champ², } *n.* [F. or Obs.] A field. Specif.: (1) A battle-
champe, } field or the lists: in full, **champ clos** or **champ of battle.** (2) In tapestry, painting, or carving, the ground. (3) *Her.* The field.

champ³, *n.* The wood of the champak-tree. **champ'wood"**‡.

Cham'pa, 1 cham'pa; 2 chăm'pa, *n.* One of a tribe of Tibetans inhabiting eastern Kashmir.

cham'pa-ca, 1 cham'pə-kə; 2 chăm'pa-ca, *n.* [P. I.] Same as CHAMPAK.

cham'pa-col, 1 cham'pə-kōl *or* -kel; 2 chăm'pa-cŏl *or* -cōl, *n. Chem.* A camphor ($C_{17}H_{26}O$) obtained from the wood of the champak. [< CHAMPACA + -OL.]

cham-pagne', 1 sham-pēn'; 2 çhăm-pān', *n.* **1.** (1) A highly effervescent wine, typically amber-colored, made in Marne and adjoining departments in France, or a wine in imitation of it (see quotation).

Champagne-bottle and -glass.

Into this [champagne] district are imported every year, from almost every wine-producing portion of France, large quantities of white wine, none of it having the peculiar virtue of *champagne,* which causes the latter to effervesce of itself. Several of the important houses of Reims and Epernay use this imported wine by blending it with the juice of the real champagne grapes and adding to it what is known as 'liqueur de champagne' to insure a characteristic fermentation and effervescence.
The New York Times, Feb. 12, '11, § 5, p. 1, col. 3.

Champagne effervesces through liberation of carbon-dioxid gas generated during the fermentation in bottle, or, in spurious varieties, forced in. See WINE. (2) A wine made elsewhere in imitation of it. (3) Loosely, any sparkling wine.

Good *champagne* is usually of a pale straw colour, but with nothing of a yellow tinge about it. Rose-coloured *champagnes* are simply tinted with a small quantity of deep red wine. The alcoholic strength of the drier wines ranges from 18° of proof spirit upwards. HENRY VIZETELLY *A History of Champagne* pt. iii, p. 259. [VIZ. 1882.]

Of all the wines, *champagne* is essentially the one that depends upon the grape. . . . The perfection of *champagne* is derived from the quality of the wine used, and in the careful and judicious selection of the grapes to make the original blend. EDWARD R. EMERSON *The Story of the Vine* p. 249. [G. P. P. '02.]

2. Originally, any wine, still or sparkling, white or red, produced in the old province of Champagne, France. **champaigne'**‡. — **champagne brandy,** brandy distilled from wine made in the region about Cognac, in France. It is classified as *grandes champagnes,* or pure champagne brandy, and *fines champagnes,* or brandy blended with alcohol. — **c. cider,** cider charged with carbonic acid. — **c. cup,** an iced beverage of which champagne is the base, flavored with liqueur, fruits, herbs, and sweetened. — **c. rose,** champagnes lightly reddened with red wine. — **still c.,** non-effervescing or slightly effervescing champagne. — **whey c.,** an effervescent alcoholic beverage made by the fermentation of the lactose in milk-whey. — **cham-pagn'ish, cham-pagn'y,** *a.*

cham-pagn'ize, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] To give to wines the qualities of champagne.

Cham"pa"gny', 1 shoñ"pa'nyī'; 2 çhăñ"pă'nyī', **Jean B. N. de,** duke of Cadore (⁹/₁₁1756–²/₁1834). A French statesman.

cham-paign', 1 sham-pēn'; 2 çhăm-pān' (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to level ground or the open country; flat; unenclosed; formerly, common, as distinguished from *several.*

cham-paign', *n.* 1. Flat and open ground; a clear, level landscape; a broad, treeless plain; hence, any level or unruffled surface. 2. Figuratively, field, as of observation; expanse. 3†. Unenclosed or common land. Compare CHAMPIAN. 4†. The field of military operations. [< OF. *champaigne,* < LL. *campania;* see CAMPAIGN.] **cham-paigne'**‡; **cham-paigne't.**

Cham-paign², *n.* 1. A county in Illinois; 1,000 sq. m.; county-seat, Urbana. 2. A county in Ohio; 419 sq. m.; county-seat, Urbana. 3. A city in Champaign county, Ill.

Cham"pal'gne, 1 shoñ"pā'nya; 2 çhăñ"pă'nye, *n.* 1. **Philippe de** (⁹/₁₁1602–³/₁₁1674), a Flemish historical painter. 2. A former province of France, now Ardennes, Marne, Aube, and Haute-Marne departments; celebrated for its wines.

cham'pak, 1 cham'pak *or* chum'puk; 2 chăm'păk *or* chŭm'pŭk, *n.* [Hind.] A sacred Indian tree (*Michelia champaca*) of the magnolia family, bearing golden-yellow highly fragrant flowers. **champac'**‡; **chum'puk**‡.

The maid of India, blest again to hold
In her full lap the *Champac's* leaves of gold.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. ii, st. 3.

cham-pa'na, 1 cham-pū'nə; 2 chăm-pă'nă, *n.* [Pg.] Same as SAMPAN.

cham"part', 1 shoñ'pār'; 2 çhăñ'păr', *n.* [F.] A land-rent consisting of a part of the produce: in use in the Channel Islands.

Champ de Mars, 1 shoñ də mārs; 2 çhăñ də mārs. [F.] Literally, field of Mars: specif., a square, with an area of 125 acres, situated in the Grenelle quarter of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine, used for public exhibitions and military evolutions. On this field was held the "Fête de la Fédération" on July 17, 1791. The name was given in imitation of the Roman *Campus Martius;* it was given under the Merovingian dynasty to an annual military assembly, called the "Field of March" and under the Carlovingian kings the "Field of May." BAEDEKER'S *Paris* p. 283.

Cham"peaux', 1 shoñ'pō'; 2 çhăñ'pō', **Guillaume de** (–1121). A French philosopher; teacher of Abelard; bishop of Châlons.

champ'er, 1 champ'ər; 2 chămp'er, *n.* **1.** One who champs. 2. [Ir. & Scot.] A potato-masher.

cham'per-tor, 1 cham'pər-tər; 2 chăm'per-tŏr, *n.* One who is guilty of champerty.

cham'per-ty, 1 cham'pər-ti; 2 chăm'per-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* A bargain made by one not a party to the suit to bear expenses of litigation in consideration of a share of the matter sued for; a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment. Compare MAINTENANCE.

Champerty is treated as a worse offense; for by this a stranger supplies money to carry on a suit, on condition of sharing in the land or other property.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, p. 264. [L. B. & CO. 1860.]

2†. Joint lordship or power. [< F. *champart,* < L. *campi pars; campi,* gen. s. of *campus,* field; *par(t-)s,* part.] **cham'par-tie**‡; **cham'par-ty**‡. — **cham'per-tous,** *a.*

Champ"fleu"ry', 1 shoñ'flū"rī'; 2 çhăñ'flū"rī', *n.* Pen-name of Jules Fleury-Husson (⁹/₁₀1821–¹²/₂₁1889), a French novelist and miscellaneous writer.

champ'frain, *n.* Same as CHAMFRAIN. **champ'freint.**

cham'pi-an‡. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of champaign land; level and open; also, unenclosed; common. **II.** *n.* 1. Same as CHAMPAIGN. 2. A dweller in or farmer of champaign land. 3. Field of inquiry, study, etc. [M.] **cham'pi-on**‡.

cham-pi'gnon, 1 sham-pin'yən *or* (*F.*) shoñ"pī"nyôñ'; 2 çhăm-pĭn'yon *or* (*F.*) çhăñ"pī"nyôñ', *n.* **1.** The fairy-ring mushroom (*Marasmius oreades*); in France, the common agaric (*Agaricus campestris*). 2†. A choice edible mushroom. 3. *Vet.* In a horse, suppurative inflammation of the spermatic cord. [F., < L. *campus,* field.]

Cham"pl"gny', 1 shoñ"pl"nyī'; 2 çhăñ"pl"nyī', *n.* A town in Seine department, France, the scene of engagements (Nov. 30 and Dec. 2, 1870) during the Franco-Prussian war.

cham'pi-on, 1 cham'pi-ən; 2 chăm'pi-on, *vt.* **1.** To act as the champion of; defend; contend for; advocate; as, to *champion* one's rights or a cause. 2. [Rare.] To make a champion of. 3†. To challenge; defy.

cham'pi-on, *a.* Acknowledged superior to all competitors; holding the first prize or claiming first excellence; as, the *champion* pugilist; the *champion* grape.

— **champion tooth,** a double tooth in a crosscut saw.

cham'pi-on, *n.* 1. Originally, one who fought in wager of battle, especially in behalf of another; hence, one who stoutly or earnestly defends or upholds any person, principle, cause, party, or institution; as, a *champion* of liberty; a *champion* of the truth.

John Milton, . . . the *champion* and the martyr of English liberty. MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 2. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

2. The victor in an open competitive trial, especially in sports; one who holds a trophy that he must defend against all comers; that to which a first prize is awarded; as, the *champion* in baseball; that cauliflower is *champion.* [F., < LL. *campio(n-),* < L. *campus,* field.]

— **champion of the king, queen, realm,** or **England** (*Eng. Hist.*), one who formerly rode into Westminster Hall at a coronation, and through a herald announced himself ready to defend the title of the sovereign against any person who should deny it. The office is supposed to have been instituted by William I., and since 1377 has gone with the manor of Scrivelsby. The ceremony was last observed at the coronation of George IV.

cham'piond, *pp.* Championed. S. S.

cham'pi-on-ize, 1 cham'pi-ən-aiz; 2 chăm'pi-on-ĭz, *vt.* & *ri.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To champion; play the champion. **cham'pi-on-ise**‡.

Cham"pl"on"net', 1 shoñ'pl"on"nē'; 2 çhăñ'pl"ŏn"ne', **Jean Étienne** (1762–1800). A French general.

cham'pi-on-ship, 1 cham'pi-ən-ship; 2 chăm'pi-on-shĭp, *n.* The state of being a champion; position or honor gained by a champion; as, to hold the *championship.*

Cham-plain'¹, 1 sham-plēn'; 2 çhăm-plān', *n. Geol.* **1.** The epoch of the Quaternary immediately following the Glacial epoch, or its deposits. 2†. Formerly, a division of the New York strata equivalent to the present Lower Silurian with the Potsdam. See GEOLOGY. — **Cham-plain',** *a.* — **Cham-plain'ic,** *a.*

Cham-plain'², 1 sham-plēn' *or* (*F.*) shoñ'plañ'; 2 chăm-plān' *or* (*F.*) çhăñ'plăñ', *n.* **1. Samuel de** (1570–¹²/₂₁ 1635), a French maritime discoverer; founder of Quebec. 2. A lake. See CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, below. 3. A district in Quebec, Canada; 4,512 sq. m.; capital, Batiscan. 4. A village in Clinton county, N. Y.

Cham-plain', Lake. A deep narrow lake, 130 m. long by from 700 ft. to 15 m. wide, lying N. and S. between Vermont and New York. It was the scene of naval engagements Oct. 11, 1776 (British victory), and Sept. 11, 1814 (American victory).

champ"le-vé', 1 shamp'lə-vē'; 2 chămp'le-vę', *n.* [F.] A method of enameling by inserting the paste colors in depressions or furrows cast or cut on a metal field; also, the result of such process. When fired, the colors can not mix, being separated from one another by a thin, sharp line of metal. Compare CLOISONNÉ¹. — **champ"le-vé',** *a.*

Champ'lin, John Denison (¹/₂₁1834–¹/₂₁1915). An American author; encyclopedist; *Cyclopædia of Painters.*

Cham"pol"lion', 1 shāñ'pōl'yôñ'; 2 çhăñ'pōl'yôñ', **Jean François** (¹²/₂₁1790–³/₁1832). A French Egyptologist.

Cham"pol"lion'-Fl"geac', 1 -fl'zāk'; 2 -fl'zhăc', **Jacques Joseph** (¹⁵/₂₇1778–¹/₁1867). A French archæologist.

Cham"po-sau'rus, 1 kam"po-sō'rus; 2 căm"po-są'rŭs, *n.* A genus of large extinct aquatic archisaurian reptiles found in the Lower Eocene and Laramie Cretaceous.

Champs É"ly"sées', 1 shoñz ē"lī'zē'; 2 shāñş ę"lĭ'şę', [F.] Literally, Elysian fields; a fashionable promenade and driveway in Paris, stretching for 1¼ miles from the Place de l'Étoile to the Place de la Concorde.

champt, *pp.* Champed. S. S.

champ'y, 1 champ'i; 2 chămp'y, *a.* Trampled into a soft and miry condition: said of a road.

cham'sin, *n.* Same as KHAMSIN.

Chan., **Chanc.,** *abbr.* Chancellor; chancery.

Cha'naan, 1 kē'nən *or* kē'ni-ən; 2 cā'nan *or* cā'na-an, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, A. V.). *Judith* v. 3.

Cha-na'a-na, 1 kə-nē'ə-nə; 2 ca-nā'a-na, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Cha'naan-ite, 1 kē'nən-ait; 2 cā'nan-ĭt, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, A. V.). *Judith* v. 16. [(Douai).

Cha'naan-it"ess, 1 kē'nən-ait-es; 2 cā'nan-ĭt'ĕs, *n. Bib.*

Chan'a-na, 1 kan'ə-nə; 2 căn'a-na, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Chan"a-ne'us, 1 kan'ə-nī'us; 2 căn'a-nē'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Chan'a-ni, 1 kan'ə-nai; 2 căn'a-nĭ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

cha-ñar', 1 cha-nyär'; 2 chă-nyär', *n. Bot.* An Argentinian tree (*Gourliea decorticana*) producing edible pods. Its hard wood is used for furniture and tool-handles. [Native name.]

chance, 1 chans; 2 chanç, *v.* [CHANCED; CHANC'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. [Colloq.] To take the chance of; risk; hazard. 2. [Archaic.] To befall; happen to.

II. *i.* 1. To occur accidentally; happen: said of events and often preceded by *it,* in which case *it* is followed by *that* introducing a clause; as, unless rain *chanced* to fall; *it chanced that* tidings came.

This sad affair had *chanced* about thirty years before the action of our story commences.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 1, p. 27. [O. & CO. 1875.]

2. To come without previous purpose or design: said of persons, and followed by an infinitive or the preposition *on* or *upon;* as, he *chanced* to mention; he *chanced upon* a passage in a book. **chancet.** Syn.: see HAPPEN. — **how chance?** [Archaic], how chances it that? how is (was) it that?

chance, *a.* Occurring by chance; not prearranged; casual; as, a *chance* encounter; a *chance* acquaintance. Syn.: see INCIDENTAL.

chance, *n.* 1. The unknown or undefined cause of events that to us are uncertain or not subject to calculation; luck; fortune; as, the market prices seem subject to *chance.*

There is a large amount of *chance* in the judgments which history ultimately forms of statesmen.
LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. vi, p. 60. [A. 1887.]

2. An unknown agency, independent of causation, that is assumed to account for unusual or unexplained events; absolute fortuity; also, the operation of this agency; accident apparently uncaused: often personified or (by the ancients) deified; as, some philosophers attribute the origin of the world to *chance.* Science and philosophy, as well as religion, assume the law of causation to be universal in its reach, and all men practically act upon the assumption of this law. *Chance* and *accident* as facts are thus excluded from the universe, except as the indeterminable operation of laws and causes.

We deny in history an atomistic conglomerate of *chances,* or the despotic rule of a mute fate.
MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, p. 5. [S. 1873.]

3. An event resulting from an assumed fortuitous agency; an accident; as, their meeting was a mere *chance.* 4. A favorable conjuncture of circumstances more or less contingent; an opportunity; as, you have your *chance* to-day. 5. Undetermined probability in general; contingency; likelihood; as, there is some *chance* of his being elected. 6. *Logic & Math.* (1) One of several events of which some one must and only one can follow a given antecedent, and no one of which is more likely to follow than any other; as, in the toss of a die there is one *chance* in six that ace will turn up; he has only one *chance* in a thousand of escaping. (2) Probability. See PROBABILITY. 7. *Baseball.* An opportunity for a player to make a play which counts as an error if not successful. [F., < LL. *cadentia,* < L. *cado,* ppr. *caden(t-)s,* fall.] **chancet.** Syn.: see ACCIDENT; EVENT; HAZARD; OPPORTUNITY. — Prep.: a chance *of* success; a chance *at* the table; a chance *for* the prize; one chance *in* a thousand. — **absolute chance,** same as def. 2. — **by c.,** accidentally. — **main c.** [Colloq.], the direction in which success, advantage, or profit seems most readily attainable. — **theory of chances,** a theory which exhibits the nature and operation of chances as equal conflictive possibilities, and which lays the foundation for the mathematical calculation of probability. — **to take the chances,** to accept the risks, as of a venture. — **total chances** (*Baseball*), in scoring, the number of chances had by a fielder during a definite period, from which his average is computed.

chance, *adv.* Haply; perchance; by chance.

chance'a-ble‡, *a.* Fortuitous. — **chance'a-bly**‡, *adv.*

chance'ful, 1 chans'ful; 2 chanç'ful, *a.* 1. [Rare.] Full of chance or chances; eventful. 2. [Archaic.] Dependent on chance. 3†. Perilous; dangerous. — **chance'ful-ly,** *adv.*

chan'cel, 1 chan'sel; 2 chăn'çĕl, *n. Arch.* 1. The space in a church reserved for the officiating clergy, often separated from the rest of the building by a screen or railing. (1) All beyond the nave and transepts; the choir.

Till that the bell of laudes 'gan to ring,
And friars in the *chancel* went to sing.
CHAUCER *C. T., Miller's Tale* l. 470.

(2) An enclosure beyond or within the choir, containing the altar; the sanctuary. (3) In churches other than the Roman Catholic and Anglican, a space railed off in front of the pulpit. 2. In ancient secular basilicas, a space railed off to separate the judges and council from the spectators. [OF., < LL. *cancellus,* < L. *cancelli;* see CANCELLI.] **chan'ceilt.**

chan'celled, 1 chan'seld; 2 chăn'çĕld, *a.* Having or situated in a chancel; as, a *chancelled* church; *chancelled* stalls.

chance'less, 1 chans'les; 2 chanç'lĕs, *a.* Without opportunity or chance; also, not subject to chance.

chan'cel-ler-y, } 1 chan'sel-ər-i; 2 chăn'çĕl-er-y, *n.* [-IES,
chan'cel-ry, } 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** The office or dignity of a chancellor. 2. The building or room in which a chancellor has his office. 3. A court and its officials. 4. An office or department connected with a consulate or embassy. **chan'cel-la-[or -lo-]ry**‡.

chan'cel-lor, } 1 chan'se-lər *or* -ər; 2 chăn'çĕ-lor, *n.* **1.**
chan'cel-or, } A keeper of the great seal under the Eastern Empire, the Holy Roman Empire, etc.

The office of *chancellor* was known to all the European governments, who honoured it, like many other institutions, from the usage of the vanquished Romans.
MACKINTOSH *Brit. Essayists, T. More* p. 64. [C. & HT. 1846.]

2. In Germany, the President of the Federal Council. 3. In France, formerly, the keeper of the great seal and President of the Councils. 4. A judicial officer sitting in a court of chancery or equity. In most States of the United States chancery jurisdiction is given to common-law courts; in some, separate chancery courts are maintained, the judges in which are called *chancellors.* 5. The head of a university. In some universities, the officer who confers degrees and affixes the seal of the university to diplomas. 6. A chief secretary, as of an embassy. [< OF. *chancelier,* < LL. *cancellarius,* usher of a law-court. See CANCELLI.] **chan'cel-lourt.** — **chancellor of a cathedral,** an officer who writes the letters of the chapter, keeps

Key 1: ąisle; ąu = out; oil; ĭū = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; azure; F. boṅ, düne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fo͝ull, rule, cûre, bŭt, bûrn; ŏll, bŏy; ċ = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; iṅk; ș = z; thin, this; F. boṅ, düne; ʜ = loch.

the seal and the books, lectures on theology, and inspects schools.— **c. of a diocese,** the official adviser of a bishop in all matters concerning the civil and canon law, and his vicar-general. **c. of the bishop‡.**— **C. of the Exchequer,** the minister of finance in the British cabinet.— **C. of the Order of the Garter,** an officer who seals the commissions of the *chapter and assembly of the Knights of the Garter,* keeps the minutes of their proceedings, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order.— **Lord C. of Ireland,** an official performing in Ireland functions similar to those of the Lord Chancellor of England but not enjoying so high a rank.— **Lord High C.,** in Great Britain, the highest judicial officer of the crown, the custodian of the great seal, charged with supervision of charters and other instruments. The Chancellor is ex officio a privy councilor and Speaker of the House of Lords, is a cabinet minister, *and the highest civil subject* outside of the royal family, and the highest of the law-lords who decide appeal cases. He is a patron of many crown livings, official guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and appoints all justices of the peace. He presides over the Chancery Division of the Judicature and over the Court of Appeal. His jurisdiction extends over Great Britain and, in certain cases, over Ireland; but his purely judicial and administrative functions are confined to England and Wales. The office, anciently held invariably by an ecclesiastic of high rank, who was usually the chief adviser and official confessor of the sovereign, has since 1535 been held by laymen.— **chan'cel-lor-[or -or-]ess,** *n.*— **chan'cel-lor-[or -or-]ism,** *n.*

chan'cel-lor-ship, ⌋ *n.* The office or the term of office
chan'cel-or-ship, ⌠ of a chancellor. **chan'cel-or-ate‡.**

Chan'cel-lors-ville, 1 chan'sĕ-lərz-vĭl; 2 chăn'çĕ-lorz-vil, *n.* A village in Spottsylvania county, Va.; Lee defeated Hooker, May 1-4, 1863.

chance'-med"ley, 1 chans'-med"lĭ; 2 chanç'-mĕd"lĭ, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Unpremeditated wounding or killing in self-defense in a casual affray; homicide upon a sudden encounter. The original phrase was *chaud-medley* (*chaude meslé*), a killing in the heat of passion while in combat; but *as chaud grew obsolete chance was substituted, and came to* imply killing in self-defense in a casual affray. In modern usage both have nearly the same meaning. **2.** A haphazard combination or mixture.

chan'cer-y, 1 chan'sər-ĭ; 2 chăn'çer-y, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A court of equity, as distinguished from a common-law court. The terms *chancery* and *equity* are commonly used as synonymous. In some of the States the equity jurisdiction is virtually identical with that of the English courts of chancery. In a few States the courts of *chancery* and *equity* are distinct. **2.** [Eng.] (1) Previously to 1873, the court presided over by the Lord High Chancellor of England, the highest court next to the House of Lords. (2) Since the judicature act of 1873, one of the five divisions of the High Court of Justice.

The Court of Chancery, which was developed subsequently to the establishment of the English courts of law, dates back to the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was so called because it was presided over by the Lord Chancellor. In the early days of the common law, all petitions addressed to the king passed through the chancellor's hands, and in time these became so numerous that in 1280 under Edward I. an ordinance was issued empowering the chancellor *to deal with most of them. Later, in the reign of* Edward III., matters which were of grace were referred directly to the chancellor for settlement and thus the practise of obtaining relief in this manner assumed the character of a judicial proceeding, and the chancellor's office, or chancery, became known as the Court of the Chancellor or the Court of Chancery.

3. [Scot.] An office in the General Register House, Edinburgh (formerly called *Chancellary*), in which is kept a record of writs, crown charters, etc. [M.] **4.** A court of records; archives. **5.** See CHANCELLERY, 2 and 3. **6†.** Chancellorship. **7†.** A treasury. [< F. *chancellerie,* < LL. *cancellaria,* < *cancellarius;* see CHANCELLOR.] — **in chancery. 1.** Pending in a court of chancery. **2.** [Slang.] (1) In a hopeless predicament. (2) In boxing, said of the head caught and securely held under the arm of an opponent.

When I can perform my mile in eight minutes or a little less, then I feel as if I had old Time's head *in chancery.*
HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 7, p. 191. [r. s. & co. 1859.]

chan'cre, 1 shan'kar; 2 chăn'cer, *n. Pathol.* A primary syphilitic ulcer. [F., < L. *cancer,* cancer.] — **chan'cri-form,** *a.*— **chan'crous,** *a.*

chan'croid, 1 shan'kroid; 2 chăn'croid. *Pathol.* **I.** *a.* Resembling chancre. **II.** *n.* A venereal sore resembling chancre, but not infecting the system; soft chancre. [< CHANCRE + -OID.] **chan-crol'dal†.**

chanc'y, 1 chans'ĭ; 2 chanç'y, *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Subject to chance; risky; uncertain; unsafe. **2.** [Scot.] Favored by chance; auspicious; favorable; lucky; as, a *chancy* birth.— **chan'ci-ness,** *n.*

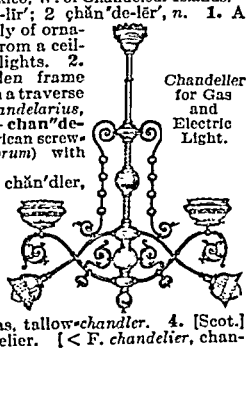
Chan'da, 1 chŭn'da; 2 chăn'dä, *n.* **1.** A district in the Central Provinces, India; 9,700 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

chan-da'la, 1 chun-dä'la; 2 chŭn-dä'la, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A person of mixed caste, and therefore an outcast; originally, one sprung from a Sudra father and Brahman mother. Chandalas are scavengers and executioners: used as an abusive epithet. **chan-daul'‡.**

Chan'dar-nag"ar, 1 chun'dər-nug"ər; 2 chŭn'der-nŭg"ar, *n.* A French colonial town on Hugli river, Bengal, India; 20 m. N. of Calcutta; taken by the British, 1793; restored to the French, 1818.

Chan"de-leur', 1 shan"də-lūr'; 2 chăn"de-lur', *n.* **1.** Islands W. of and part of St. Bernard parish, La. **2. Sound** or **Bay,** a channel in the Gulf of Mexico, W. of Chandeleur Islands.

chan"de-lier', 1 shan"də-lir'; 2 chăn"de-lēr', *n.* **1.** A branching frame, generally of ornamental design, hanging from a ceiling or roof, to support lights. **2.** *Mil.* A movable wooden frame filled with fascines to form a traverse in sapping. [F., < LL. *candelarius,* < L. *candela,* CANDLE.] — **chan"de-lier'-tree",** *n.* A West-African screw-pine (*Pandanus candelabrum*) with chandelier-like branching.


Chandelier for Gas and Electric Light.

chan'dler, 1 chan'dlər; 2 chăn'dler, *n.* **1.** A trader; dealer: only in composition; as, ship-*chandler.* **2.** [Eng.] A retailer of common groceries, provisions, and the like; a petty shopkeeper. **3.** One who makes or sells candles: usually in composition; as, tallow-*chandler.* **4.** [Scot.] A candlestick or chandelier. [< F. *chandelier,* chandler, candlestick; see CHANDELIER.] — **chan'dler-ing,** *n.* The occupation or dealing of a chandler.— **chan'dler-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Chandler-like; petty.

Chan'dler, *n.* **1. Abiel** (²/₂₈1777–³/₂₈1851), an American merchant and philanthropist; founded scientific department of Dartmouth College; endowed N. H. Asylum for the Insane. **2. Zachariah** (¹²/₁₀ 1813–¹¹/₁1879), *an American statesman;* Secretary of the Interior, 1875–1877. **3.** A town in Lincoln county, Okla.

chan'dler-y, 1 chan'dlər-ĭ; 2 chăn'dler-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The goods sold by a chandler: often in the plural. **2.** A chandler's shop. **3.** A place for keeping candles. **chan'drie†; chan'dry‡.**

Chand'ney Chowk, 1 chad'nĭ chōk; 2 chăd'ny chôk. ["Silver Street."] In large Indian cities, a wide native street or market; usually one in which metal-workers ply their trade in view of passers-by, and dispose of wares; as, the *Chandney Chowk* at Delhi. **Chand'nĭ Chauk‡.**

chan-doo', 1 chan-dū'; 2 chăn-dōō', *n.* [Ind. & Chin.] An opium extract or preparation to be smoked. **chan-du'‡.** — **chan-du'kha"na,** *n.* An opium-smoking den.

Chan'dos, 1 chan'dos; 2 chăn'dos, **Sir John** (–¹/₁1370). An English general and regent in France.

Chand-pur', 1 chand-pūr'; 2 chănd-pur', *n.* A town in Bijnaur district, United Provinces, India.

Cha-ne'ĭ-dæ, 1 kə-nī'ĭ-dĭ; 2 ca-nē'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of clupeoideans with a distinct lateral line and supramaxillaries connected with the intermaxillaries: including the milkfish. [< CHANOS.] **Cha-nĭ'dæ‡; Cha-noi'dæ‡.** — **cha-ne'id,** *n.*— **cha-ne'oid,** *a. & n.*

chan'el†, *n.* Same as CHANNEL.

chan'frin, 1 chan'frĭn; 2 chăn'frin, *n.* A horse's forehead. [Cp. CHAMFRAIN.]

chan'fron, 1 chan'frən; 2 chăn'fron, *n.* Same as CHAMFRAIN.

chang, 1 chaŋ; 2 chăng, *vi. & n.* [North. Eng.] Sudden noise; twang; clang.

chan'ga, 1 chan'ga; 2 chăn'gä, *n.* A mole-cricket (*Scapteriscus didactylus*), which infests and destroys corn, cabbage, turnips, lawns, and general crops in South America, the West Indies, etc., and attacks sugar-cane and tobacco in Porto Rico. [Porto Rico.]

Chang and Eng, 1 chaŋ, eŋ; 2 chăng, ĕng [said to mean "left and right"] (⁴/₁₁1811–¹/₁7 1874). The Siamese twins. See SIAMESE.

Chan"gar"nier', 1 shăn"gär'nyē'; 2 çhăn"gär'nyę', **Nicolas A. T.** (⁴/₂₈1793–²/₁₄1877). A French general.

Chang Bhauk'ar, 1 chuŋ buk'ər; 2 chŭng bŭk'ar. A native state in Chutia Nagpur division, Behar and Orissa province, British India, 906 sq. m.; capital, Janakpur.

Chang"chow"fu', 1 chŭŋ'chō"fū'; 2 chăng'chō"fų', *n.* **1.** A city on the Lung Kiang river, Fukien province, China. **2.** A city in Kiangsu province, China.

change, 1 chēnj; 2 chāng, *v.* [CHANGED; CHANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to vary or become different in appearance, form, or nature; make other than it was; transform or transpose; convert; alter; as, to *change* a sentence by correcting it: followed by *into* when the alteration is regarded as producing a thing of another nature.

You can burn the egg-shell and see for yourself that it becomes *changed into* lime.
HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* p. 188. [r. br. & co. 1883.]

2. To exchange for something else; replace by substitution; as, to *change* horses; to *change* one's dress. **3.** To give, or cause another to give, the equivalent of in smaller parts: said of money; as, to *change* a dollar. **4.** To give and take in exchange; exchange or interchange: displaced by *exchange,* and archaic or dialectical except in certain phrases; as, to *change* places. **5.** [Colloq.] To cause to deteriorate; sour; as, the thunder-storm *changed* the milk.

II. *i.* **1.** To become of different appearance, form, character, or condition; as, to *change* for the worse. **2.** To enter upon a new phase; as, the moon has *changed.* **3.** To make a change or an exchange. **4.** [Colloq.] To transfer from one train to another. **5.** [Colloq.] To take off a garment and put on another. **6†.** To turn red or white in the face. [< OF. *changer,* < LL. *cambio,* exchange.] **chaunge†.**

Syn.: alter, commute, convert, diversify, exchange, metamorphose, modify, qualify, shift, transfigure, transform, transmute, vary. To *change* is distinctively to make a thing other than it has been, in some respect at least; to *exchange* is to put or take something else in its place; to *alter* is ordinarily to *change* partially, to make different in one or more particulars. To *exchange* is often to transfer ownership; as, to *exchange* city for country property. *Change* is often used in the sense of *exchange;* as, to *change* horses. To *transmute* is to *change* the qualities while the substance remains the same; as, to *transmute* the baser metals into gold. To *transform* is to *change* form or appearance, with or without deeper and more essential change; it is less absolute than *transmute,* tho sometimes used for that word, and is often used in a spiritual sense as *transmute* could not be; "Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind," *Rom.* xii, 2. *Transfigure* is, as in its Scriptural use, to change in an exalted and glorious spiritual way; "Jesus . . . was *transfigured* before them, and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light," *Matt.* xvii, 1, 2. To *metamorphose* is to make some remarkable change, ordinarily in external qualities, but often in structure, use, or chemical constitution, as of a caterpillar into a butterfly, of the stamens of a plant into petals, or of the crystalline structure of rocks, hence called "metamorphic rocks," as when a limestone is *metamorphosed* into a marble. To *vary* is to *change* from time to time, often capriciously. To *commute* is to put something easier, lighter, milder, or in some way more favorable in place of that which is *commuted;* as, to *commute* capital punishment to imprisonment for life; to *commute* daily fares on a railway *to a monthly payment.* To *convert* (*L. con, with, and* verto, *turn*) is to primarily *turn* about, and signifies to *change* in form, character, use, etc., through a wide range of relations; iron is *converted* into steel, joy into grief, a sinner into a saint. To *turn* is a popular word for *change* in any sense short of the meaning of *exchange,* being often equivalent to *alter, convert, transform, transmute,* etc. We *modify* or *qualify* a statement which might seem too strong; we *modify* it by some limitation, *qualify* it by some addition. — Ant.: abide, bide, continue, endure, hold, keep, persist, remain, retain, stay.— Prep.: to change a home toilet *for* a street dress; to change *from* a caterpillar *to* or *into* a butterfly; to change clothes *with* a beggar.— **to change about. 1.** To leave one's party or side, and join another. **2.** To be inconstant or fickle.— **to c. a horse** (*Manège*), to turn a horse's head from one side to the other. **to c. hand‡.**— **to c. arms,** to shift the musket or rifle from one shoulder to the other.— **to c. color,** to blush; sometimes, to turn pale.— **to c. front. 1.** *Mil.* To face a different way; alter the direction of a line of attack or defense. **2.** Figuratively, to alter one's attitude on a subject or question.— **to c. hands,** to pass into a new ownership; change owners.— **to c. one's mind,** to alter one's opinion or purpose.— **to c. one's note** or **tune** [Colloq.], to alter one's manner of speaking.— **to c. sides,** to desert one's party.

change, *n.* **1.** An alteration, variation, or transition, in any respect, whether of condition, form, order, or relation; vicissitude; as, a *change* of circumstances; a *change* in voice, manner, or occupation.

The progress of a nation from barbarism to civilization produces a *change* similar to that which takes place during the progress of an individual from infancy to mature age.
MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 38. [r. s. & co. 1854.]

2. A substitution, succession, or supplanting of one thing by another of the same general kind; as, a *change* of rulers, or of seasons. **3.** That which is used in the substitution; as, a *change* of clothes. **4.** The money due to a purchaser who gives a bill or coin of greater value than his purchase, and therefore returned to him. **5.** Money of smaller denominations given in exchange for larger; small coins collectively. **6.** A passage from one phase to another; as, the *change* of the moon. **7.** Any one of the possible arrangements of a series; permutation; as, the *changes* of the letters of the word 'love' are 24; the *changes* in a peal of bells. **8.** A place for general transaction of business between merchants, bankers, or brokers. See EXCHANGE.

Mighty in ledgers and great upon *'Change.* HARRIET B. STOWE *Pearl of Orr's Island* p. 202. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

9. *Metaph.* Any alteration, succession, beginning, or termination; one of the ultimate modes of being or fact, immediately connected with action and distinguished from substance and power in being transitory. **10.** [Scot.] An ale-house, or house of refreshment. **change'house"†. 11.** *Mus.* Modulation or variation of key. **12†.** Want of constancy; caprice. **13†.** Exchange. [OF., < LL. *cambium,* exchange.] **chaunge†.**

Syn.: innovation, mutation, novelty, revolution, transition, variation, variety, vicissitude. See CONVERSION. A *change* is a passing from one state or form to another, any act or process by which a thing becomes unlike what it was before, or the unlikeness so produced; we say a *change* was taking place, or the *change* that had taken place was manifest. *Mutation* is a more formal word for *change,* often suggesting repeated or continual *change;* as, the *mutations* of fortune. *Novelty* is a *change* to what is new, or the newness of that to which a change is made; as, he was perpetually desirous of *novelty. Revolution* is specifically and most commonly a *change* of government. *Variation* is a partial *change* in form, qualities, etc., but especially in position or action; as, the *variation* of the magnetic needle or of the pulse. *Variety* is a succession of *changes* or an intermixture of different things, and is always thought of as agreeable. *Vicissitude* is sharp, sudden, or violent *change,* always thought of as surprizing and often as disturbing or distressing; as, the *vicissitudes* of politics. *Transition* is *change* by passing from one place or state to another, especially in a natural, regular, or orderly way; as, the *transition* from spring to summer, or from youth to manhood. An *innovation* is a *change* that breaks in upon an established order or custom; as, an *innovation* in religion or politics. For the distinctions between the other words compare the synonyms for CHANGE, *v.*— Prep.: change *of* particles; change *in* temperature; change *from* heat *to* cold; *of* water *into* wine.

— **Book of Changes,** one of the five Chinese classics said to have been written by Wun Wang in the 12th century B. C. Its commentaries are ascribed to Confucius.— **change'-key",** *n.* A key capable of opening a single lock of a set.— **c.-of-day line,** same as DATE-LINE.— **c. of life,** the cessation of the menses and of the power of child-bearing in women. **cli-mac'ter-ic†; men'o-pause†; turn of life†.**— **c. of voice,** the gradual change in the pitch and quality of boys' voices occurring about the age of puberty.— **c.-pocket,** *n.* An outer pocket of a garment for small coins, easily accessible to thumb and finger.— **c.-point,** *n. Kinematics.* In any mechanism, a position in which, owing to momentary removal of pressure, the mechanism is resolved into two or more elements, or modified into a different and essentially simpler form.— **c.-ratio,** *n. Math.* A multiplier by which to change a ratio from one unit (of anything, as velocity) to another; the number of the new units (of velocity) equivalent to one of the old units; as, the *change-ratio* for changing velocity expressed in miles per day to one expressed in feet per minute.— **c.-speed,** *n.* See CHANGE-SPEED GEAR, under GEAR, *n.*— **on 'change** (*Com.*), specif., in London usage, on the foreign exchange market; by extension, and loosely, on the stock exchange.— **secondary c.** (*Biol.*), a cenogenetic change in life-history as opposed to palcogenetic or ancestral modifications.— **to give c. to** [Slang, Eng.], to render a service to: sometimes used ironically.— **to ring the changes. 1.** To operate a chime of bells so as to produce a variety of tuneful combinations. **2.** To repeat something with every possible variety of language and illustration. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] To palm off bad coin for good, as in giving change.— **to take c. out of** [Slang, Eng.], to get even with; get an advantage over: generally used negatively.

change"a-bil'ĭ-ty, 1 chēnj"ə-bil'ĭ-tĭ; 2 chāng"a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Tendency to change; changeableness.

change'a-ble, ⌋ 1 chēnj'ə-bl; 2 chāng'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capa-
change'a-bl', ⌠ ble of being changed; alterable; as, a *changeable* arrangement. **2.** Likely to change or vary; changeful; inconstant; as, a *changeable* disposition. **3.** Reflecting light so as to appear of different color from different points of view: said of fabrics; as, *changeable* silk. **change'ant†.** [F., < *changer;* see CHANGE, *v.*] **chaunge'a-ble†.** Syn.: see FICKLE; MOBILE.
— **change'a-bl(e-ness**[F], *n.*— **change'a-bly,** *adv.*

change'ful, 1 chēnj'ful; 2 chāng'ful, *a.* Full of change or variety; given to change; varied or variable; mutable; inconstant.— **change'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **change'ful-ness,** *n.*

Glorious fountain! let my heart be
Fresh, *changeful,* constant, upward, like thee!
LOWELL *The Fountain,* st. 8.

change'less, 1 chēnj'les; 2 chāng'lĕs, *a.* Free from change; also, without change; monotonous.

Weep not that the world changes—did it keep
A stable, *changeless* state, 'twere cause indeed to weep.
BRYANT *Mutation* l. 14.

Syn.: abiding, consistent, constant, continual, durable, enduring, fast, firm, fixed, immovable, immutable, invariable, monotonous, permanent, persevering, persistent, persisting, regular, settled, stationary, steady, sustained, unchangeable, unchanging, undeviating, undying, unintermitted, unintermitting, unvaried, unvarying, unyielding.— Ant.: see synonyms for FICKLE.— **change'less-ness,** *n.*

change'ling, 1 chēnj'lıŋ; 2 chānġ'ling, *a.* **1.** Subject to change; fickle; inconstant. **2.** In folk-lore, substituted by the fairies, as a child.

change'ling, *n.* **1.** (1) An ill-favored child left by fairies for a beautiful one stolen away; hence, an imbecile. (2) Any child substituted for another.

It would amount to treason of the highest kind in a monarchy to substitute a *changeling* for the legitimate infant who is heir of the crown. LIEBER *Polit. Ethics* vol. ii, p. 243. [L. 1890.]

2. A fickle person. **3†.** Anything substituted for another, or the act of so substituting. **chaunge'lingt.**

change'ment, 1 chēnj'ment *or* -mənt; 2 chānġ'ment, *n.* [Rare.] Change; alteration.

chang'er, 1 chēnj'ər; 2 chānġ'er, *n.* **1.** One who changes; specifically, a money-changer. *John* ii, 15. **2.** One given to change. **3.** [Scot.] A keeper of a change-house.

chang'er-wife", 1 chēnj'er-wıf"; 2 chānġ'er-wīf", *n.* [North. Eng.] A female huckster.

chang'ling, 1 chēnj'lıŋ; 2 chānġ'ling, *ppr. & verbal n. of* CHANGE, *v.*— **chang'ling-house",** *n.* The house in which miners undress and dress on their way to and from the mine.— **c.-notes,** *n. pl.* Appoggiaturas or grace-notes.— **c.-piece,** *n.* A fickle person.— **chang'ling-ly,** *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Alternately.

Chang"-Mai', *n.* Same as CHIENGMAI.

chan'go, 1 chaŋ'go; 2 chäŋ'gō, *n.* [Sp.] An icteroid bird (*Chalcophanes brachypterus*) of Porto Rico.

Chang"sha', 1 chāŋ"shä'; 2 chāng"shä', *n.* A city, capital of Hunan province, China.

Chang'teh, 1 chāŋ'te; 2 chāng'tĕ, *n.* A commercial city in N. Hunan province, central China.

Chang"wa', 1 chāŋ'wä'; 2 chāng'wä', *n.* A seaport town on the W. coast of Taiwan. **Kuang"wa'†.**

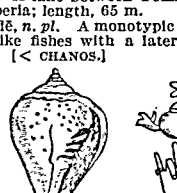
chang'y, 1 chēnj'ı; 2 chānġ'y, *a.* [Scot.] Changeable; fickle.

Cha'ni, 1 chō'nı; 2 chā'nī, *n.* A lake between Tomsk and Tobolsk governments, W. Siberia; length, 65 m.

Cha'ni-dæ, 1 kē'nı-dı; 2 cā'nı-dē, *n. pl.* A monotypic family of malacopterygian herring-like fishes with a lateral line and no teeth; the milkfishes. [< CHANOS.]

chank†, *vt. & vi.* To champ.

chank¹, 1 chaŋk; 2 chăŋk, *n.* **1.** A gastropod (*Turbinella pyrum*) having a pear- or top-like shell, which is carved into ornaments by the Singhalese and is held sacred by the Hindus. **2.** One of other East-Indian shells. [< Hind. *çankh,* < Sans. *chankha,* conch-shell.]



1. The Chank. 2. Conventionalized Sacred Chank held in the hand of a statue of Vishnu.

shankt. [chough.

chank², *n.* [Local, Eng.] The

chank'lings, 1 chaŋk'ıŋz; 2 chăŋk'lıngs, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Chewed bits rejected as inedible or unsavory; champings; as apple-*chankings.*

When Adam walked the garden round
He spied the *chankings* on the ground. *College Song.*

chan'nel, 1 chan'el; 2 chăn'ĕl, *v.* [CHAN'NELED or CHAN'NELLED; CHAN'NEL-ING or CHAN'NEL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut or wear channels in or into; make gutters in, as a street; furrow; groove. **2.** To convey through or as through a channel; as, gifts of mind are *channeled* to the many through the few.

II. *i.* To cut or wear a channel.

chan'nel¹, *n.* **1.** The bed of a long body of water; especially, the hollowed course of a stream. **2.** The deep part of a river, harbor, strait, or estuary, where the current or tide is strongest; especially, a navigable passage between the shoal parts; as, Bristol *Channel.* **3.** A wide strait; as, the British *Channel.* **4.** That through which anything flows or passes, as a vein or artery, an air-conduit to a mine, a trough to convey melted metal to the molds: used figuratively; as, the news was spread through various *channels.*

Smiles form the *channel* of a future tear.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 2, st. 97.

5. Any furrow or groove, as in a stone that is to be split, in a shoe-sole to protect the stitching, a vertical groove, of elliptical section, in a tackle-block, in the shaft of a Greek Doric column, etc.; specif.: (1) the groove under the thorax of a hemipterous insect, to receive the rostrum; (2) the trough in a horse's lower jaw accommodating the tongue; (3†) the throat. **6.** Line of activity; direction of effort. **7†.** Same as CANAL.

Had Ruskin's energies been early directed into a different *channel,* he might have been a profound and sagacious writer on political or social subjects. PETER BAYNE *Essays, Ruskin* in first series, p. 312. [c. & L. 1857.]

[< OF. *chanel,* < L. *canalis,* water-pipe.] **chan'elt.**

— chan'nel-bar", *n.* A flanged iron beam having a bracket-shaped section ([); an I beam lacking the flanges on one side.— **c.-bass,** *n.* A sciænoid (the redfish).— **chan'nel-bill",** *n.* A large Australian cuckoo (*Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*); the giant, or horn-billed cuckoo.— **c.-board,** *n.* **1.** *Organ-building.* Same as GROOVE-BOARD. **2.** Same as CHANNEL².— **c.-bolt,** *n.* A bolt by means of which the channel of a ship is secured to the side.— **c.-bonet,** *n.* The collar-bone.— **c.-cat,** *n.* A catfish, especially of the genus *Ictalurus,* found in the channels of rivers. — **c.-duck,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The velvet scoter.— **c.-goose,** *n.* The gannet, common in the Irish Channel.— **c.-iron,** *n.* **1.** An angle-iron having two flanges projecting at right angles on one side of a web; a channel-bar. **2.** The iron channel of a wheel in which the rubber tire sets.— **c.-stane,** *n.* [Scot.] A curling-stone.— **c.-turner,** *n.* A machine for turning back the channel cut in the sole of a shoe to permit of stitching.— **chan'nel-way",** *n.* The bed or course of a stream.

chan'nel², *n.* A flat piece of wood or iron fastened edgewise to the side of a vessel, to spread the shrouds and keep them clear of the bulwarks. [Cor. of CHAIN-WALE.] **— chan'nel-board"†.— c.-plate,** *n.* See CHAIN, def. 7, and PLATE.— **c.-wales,** *n. pl.* Strakes between the gun-deck and upper-deck ports of a large war-vessel.

chan'nel³, *n.* [Scot.] Gravel.— **chan'nel-ly,** *a.* Gravelly.

chan'neled, 1 chan'eld; 2 chăn'ĕld, *a.* **1.** Worn into channels; guttered; grooved; canaliculate. **2.** Conveyed by or formed with a channel. **chan'nelled†.**

chan'nel-er, 1 chan'el-ər; 2 chăn'ĕl-er, *n.* A quarrying-machine or rock-channeler. **chan'nel-ing-ma-chine"†.**

chan'nel-ing, 1 chan'el-ıŋ; 2 chăn'ĕl-ing, *n.* **1.** The forming of channels; channeled work. **2.** A system of channels, gutters, or grooves; a channel or channels. **3.** [North. Eng.] The game of curling. **chan'nel-lingt.**

Chan'nel Is'lands. A group of British islands in the English Channel, near the French coast, comprising Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and several islets; 75 sq. m.; capital, St. Helier, Jersey.

chan"nel-i-za'tion, *n.* Same as CANALIZATION.

chan'ner, 1 chan'er; 2 chăn'er, *vi.* [Scot.] To grumble; mutter.

chan'ner, 1 chăn'er; 2 chän'er *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] Gravel.

Chan'ning, 1 chan'ıŋ; 2 chăn'ing, *n.* **1. Edward Tyrrel** (12/13 1790–3/31856), an American scholar and writer; assisted in founding *North American Review,* 1815; became *professor of rhetoric in Harvard University,* 1819. **2. William Ellery** (4/7 1780–10/2 1842), an American Unitarian divine, pulpit orator, and writer; *Evidences of Christianity,* etc.; brother of preceding, E. T. **3. William Ellery** (11/23 1818–12/23 1901), an American writer; *Thoreau, the Poet Naturalist,* etc.; nephew of W. E. **4. William Henry** (4/23 1810–12/23 1884), an American Unitarian minister; nephew of 1st W. E., of whom he wrote a *Memoir.*

Chan"nu-ne'us, 1 kan'yu-nı'us; 2 cän'yu-nē'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha), *1 Esd.* viii, 48.

Cha'noch, 1 kē'nek; 2 cā'nŏc, *n. Bib.* Same as ENOCH.

Cha-no'i-dæ, 1 kə-nō'ı-dı; 2 ca-nō'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Chanidæ.*— **cha'noid,** *a. & n.*

chan'ont, *n.* A canon (church dignitary).

Chan'os, 1 kan'os; 2 cān'ŏs, *n. Ich.* A genus typical of *Chanidæ,* including the milkfish (*Chanos chanos*). [< Gr. *chanos,* open mouth, < *chaino,* yawn.] **chanit.**

chan'son, 1 shan'sən *or* (*F.*) shaṅ'sōṅ'; 2 chăn'son *or* (*F.*) çhäṅ'sōṅ', *n.* [F.] **1.** A song or ballad; originally, a lyric of couplets with a refrain.

The tender pathos of his voice In one low *chanson* held us fast.
WHITTIER *A Sea Dream* st. 7.

2. A posy-ring or itsmotto.— **chan"son' de geste',** 1 shaṅ"-sōṅ' də jest'; 2 çhäṅ'sōṅ' de zhĕst', any old French epic, originally written in 12-syllabled assonant verse. The most celebrated one is the *Chanson de Roland.*

chan"son-nette', 1 shan"sə-net'; 2 çhăn'so-nĕt', *n.* [F.] A little chanson.

The wood-birds sang the *chansonnette*
That here a wandering poet sings.
LONGFELLOW *To the River Yvette* st. 5.

chant, 1 chant; 2 chănt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mus.* To sing to a chant, as in public worship.

Songs . . . were *chanted* at the religious festivals of Rome.
MACAULAY *Battle of Lake Regillus* pref., p. 95. [n. bros. 1883.]

2. [Poet.] To sing in praise or adoration; carol; warble.

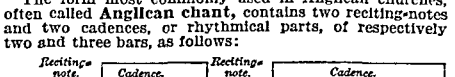
The bluebird *chants,* from the elm's long branches,
A hymn to welcome the budding year.
BRYANT *Invitation to the Country* st. 2.

3. To celebrate in song; praise continually; as, to *chant* the praises of a person.

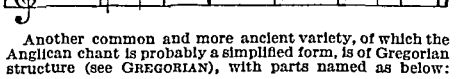
II. *i.* **1.** *Mus.* To sing chants. **2.** To make melody; sing. [< F. *chanter,* < L. *canto,* intens. of *cano,* sing.] **chantt.** Syn.: see SING.— **to chant a horse** [Slang], to cry up a horse in a trade.— **chant'a-bl(eF),** *a.*

chant, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A melody adapted to words without strict rhythm, or containing both recitative and rhythm: the most ancient and simple form of choral music.

The form most commonly used in Anglican churches, often called **Anglican chant,** contains two reciting-notes and two cadences, or rhythmical parts, of respectively two and three bars, as follows:



Another common and more ancient variety, of which the Anglican chant is probably a simplified form, is of Gregorian structure (see GREGORIAN), with parts named as below:



2. A psalm or canticle so recited.

A low *chant* Swelled through the hollow arches of the roof.
N. P. WILLIS *The Leper* st. 3.

3. Any measured monotonous singing or reciting of words. **4.** A singing intonation in speech; twang.

Observe too how all passionate language does of itself become musical; . . . the speech of a man even in zealous anger becomes a *chant,* a song. CARLYLE *Heroes* p. 99. [c. & H. 1870.]

5. A song; melody. [F., < L. *cantus,* < *cano,* sing.] **chauntt.** Syn.: see ANTHEM; SONG.— **Chant du Dé"-part',** 1 shäṅ dü dē'pär'; 2 çhäṅ dü dĕ'pär', **Le** [F.], literally, the song of departure; a popular military song of the Revolutionary period, by Marie Joseph de Chenier, music by Étienne Nicolas Méhul.— **c. royal** [F.], formerly, in French poetry, a poem of five eleven-line stanzas and one stanza in conclusion, with a refrain to each.— **free c.** (*Mus.*), a variety of recitative, giving each hemistich a phrase of two chords; used in singing the psalms and canticles.— **mountain c.,** a chant sung by Navajo Indians in connection with their Shamanistic rites.

Chan"ta-bon', 1 chāṅ'ta-buṅ'; 2 chăṅ'ta-bôṅ', *n.* A seaport town on the Gulf of Siam. **Chan"ti-bun'†.**

chant'age, 1 chant'ıj; 2 chănt'ăġ, *n.* The extortion of money by threats of exposure; blackmailing.

chan"tant', 1 shaṅ'taṅ' *or* chant'ant; 2 çhäṅ'täṅ' *or* çhănt'-ant, *a.* [F.] Written in a smooth and singing style: said of instrumental music.

chan'ta-relle', *n.* Same as CHANTERELLE². **chan"ta-rel'-la‡.**

Chan"te-cler', 1 shaṅ'ta-klē'; 2 çhäṅ'te-clĕ', *n.* [F.] A drama by Edmond Rostand, satirizing society in which all the characters are birds or other animals. First produced at the Porte Saint Martin Theater, Paris, Feb. 9, 1910.

Chan"te-nay', 1 shaṅ'tə-nē'; 2 çhäṅ'te-nā', *n.* A manufacturing town in Loire-Inférieure department, France.

chantepleuret, *n.* [F.] **1.** A hysterical condition of alternate singing and weeping.

Lyke *chantepleure,* now singing now weping.
CHAUCER *An. & Ar.* l. 323.

2. [C-] The title of a French song of the 13th century.

chant'er, 1 chant'er; 2 chănt'er, *n.* **1.** A singer; especially, a singer in a chantry; a chorister; precentor.

Chanter of the Pollio, glorying in the blissful years again to be.
TENNYSON *To Virgil* st. 5.

2. The finger-pipe of a bagpipe: distinguished from *drone.* **3.** The hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*). **4.** [Slang.] One who chants horses; a tricky horse-dealer. **5.** [Slang, Eng.] A street vender of ballads, etc. See CHANT, v. **chant'ort; chaunt'ert.— chant'er-ship,** *n.*

chan"te-relle'¹, 1 shan"te-rel'; 2 çhăn"te-rĕl', *n.* [F.] The highest string of certain stringed instruments, as a violin.

chan"te-relle'², *n.* An edible yellow mushroom (*Cantharellus cibarius*), with a short thick stem expanding into a funnel-shaped pileus, of a fragrant fruity smell; also, any other of the same genus. [< CANTHARELLUS.]

chan"te-relle'³†, *n.* [F.] A decoy bird.

chant'e-rie, *n.* Same as CHANTRY.

chant'ey, 1 chant'ı; 2 chănt'y, *n.* A song of sailors, when heaving or hauling, to mark rhythm and enliven work. It is characterized by the emphatic ictus and use of strong, open vowel sounds in the chorus. The tunes and words are transmitted orally where the latter are not improvised by the leader, or *chantey-man.* The chantey-man sings one or two lines, and the crew sing the chorus, the pull, in *hauling-chanteys,* being made at the accented words. *Capstan-* or *heaving-chanteys* are smoother in their rhythm and have less ictus. **chant'let; chant'yt; chaunt'ey‡; shant'y‡.— chant'ey-man",** *n.*

chan'ti-cleer, 1 chan'tı-klır; 2 chăn'ti-clēr, *n.* **1.** A cock: used as either a proper or generic name. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A dragonet (*Callionymus draco*). [< F. *chanteclair,* name of the cock in "Reynard the Fox," < *chanter* (see CHANT, *v.*) + *clair;* see CLEAR.]

chan"tier', 1 shaṅ'tyē'; 2 shăṅ'tyĕ', *n.* [French Canadian.] A log hut; cabin; shanty.

Chan"til'ly', 1 shaṅ'tı'yı'; 2 çhăṅ'ti'yī', *n.* An ancient town in Oise department, France; 25 m. N. of Paris; lace and porcelain manufactures; resort of Condé, Molière, etc.; its castle, restored by Condé, is now a national museum of art.— **Chantilly lace,** a French lusterless silk blond lace with openwork flowers. See chart of HAND-MADE LACES.

chant'late, 1 chant'lēt; 2 chănt'lāt, *n.* In building, a projection of the roof-sheathing at the eaves to carry the roof-drip clear of the wall. [< F. *chanlate,* dim. of OF. *chanel;* see CHANNEL¹, *n.*]

chant'menti, *n.* Enchantment.

chant'or, *n.* Same as CHANTER.

chant'ress, 1 chant'res; 2 chănt'res, *n.* A female singer.

Chan'trey, 1 chan'trı; 2 chăn'try, **Sir Francis** (4/7 1781–11/23 1842). An English sculptor; his masterpiece, the *Sleeping Children* (daughters of Rev. W. Robinson), is in Lichfield Cathedral; a *Washington* in the State House, Boston, Mass.

chant'ry, 1 chant'rı; 2 chănt'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭş, *pl.*] **1.** A chapel in or attached to a church or monastery, endowed for maintaining daily masses for the soul of the founder or of others nominated by him; the chapel usually contains the tomb of the founder. Also, formerly, the endowment itself.

A common fund was raised by contributions among the members, which . . . sufficed to found *chantries* and masses.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 218. [n. 1879.]

2. A chapel for subsidiary church services; as, the *chantry* of Grace Church, New York. **3.** A grated or openwork enclosure or structure containing a tomb. [< OF. *chanterie,* < F. and OF. *chanter;* see CHANT, v.]

chan'ty, 1 chun'tı; 2 chăn'ty, *n.* [Scot.] A chamber-vessel. **chan'tiet.**

Cha'nu-ca, 1 hū'nu-kə; 2 hä'nu-ca, *n.* [Heb.] The chief post-Biblical festival of the Jews, held for eight days, from Chisleu 25th, in memory of the restoration of the temple service during the time of the Maccabeans, 164 B. C. The chief event of the festival was the lighting of the **Chanuca light,** and from this ceremony the Greek Jews call it the **Feast of Lights.** It is known also, usually by Christians, as the **Feast of Dedication.** *John* x. 22. Compare HEBREW CALENDAR, under CALENDAR.

Chan"u-ne'us, *n.* Same as CHANNUNEUS.

Cha-nute', 1 shə-nūt'; 2 çha-nut', *n.* A city in Neosho county, Kan.

Cha'ny, *n.* Same as CHANI.

Chan"zy', 1 shaṅ'zı'; 2 çhäṅ'zȳ', **Antoine Eugène Alfred** (3/13 1823–1/4 1883). A French general; defeated by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, at Le Mans, Jan. 11, 1871.

cha'os, 1 kē'es; 2 cā'ŏs, *n.* **1.** The "matter unformed and void," or first state of the universe, from which it is held that the cosmic order and harmony were evolved.

In the beginning, how the heav'ns and earth
Rose out of *chaos.* MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 10.

2. Any thing or condition of which the elements or parts are in utter disorder and confusion.

Their clothes are a *chaos* of patches, but one sees no rags.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Atlantic Essays* p. 239. [o. & co. 1871.]

3. [C-] *Gr. Myth.* The most ancient of the gods; the father of Erebus and Nox. **4.** Any vast gulf or chasm; an unfathomable abyss. **5.** *Philos.* A condition in which chance rules and uniformity and all evidence of law or of ideal ends are lacking; ontological anarchy. **6†.** The expanse of the atmosphere: so used by Paracelsus and the alchemists. [L., < Gr. *chaos,* < *chainō,* gape.] Syn.: see ANARCHY.— **cha-og'e-nous,** *a.* [Rare.] Chaos-born.— **cha-ol'o-gy,** *n.* A treatise on chaos.— **cha'-o-man"cy,** *n.* Fortune-telling by aerial apparitions.— **cha"o-the-ls'tic,** *a.* Regarding chaos or crude unformed matter as identical with God.

cha-ot'ic, 1 kē-et'ık; 2 cā-ŏt'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like chaos; unformed; disordered; jumbled. **cha-ot'i-cal‡.**

In dreams . . . our whole consciousness sometimes passes into a *chaotic* or amorphous state.
W. KNIGHT *Essays on Philos.* p. 335. [n. d. & co. 1890.]

— chaotic hypothesis (*Geol.*), the Neptunian theory that the primitive crystalline rocks were deposited chemically from a "chaotic liquid" forming a primeval ocean. **— cha-ot'i-cal-ly,** *n.*— **cha-ot'ic-ness,** *n.*

Chao-tung', 1 chau-tūŋ'; 2 chou-tuŋg', *n.* A commercial city in N. Yunnan province, China.

chap¹, 1 chap; 2 chăp, *v.* [CHAPPED or CHAPT; CHAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to crack, split, or become rough; as, cold *chaps* the skin; drought *chaps* the earth. **2.** [Scot.] To strike with a hammer; pound on.

II. *i.* **1.** To split, crack, or roughen, as the skin.

Pomegranates were *chapping* and splitting in halves on the tree.
BROWNING *Englishman in Italy* st. 2.

2. [Scot.] To beat or knock, as on a door; strike, as a clock. [Cp. OD. *kappen,* cut, *koppen,* cut off; G. *kappen,* cut, lop.] **— to chap out** [Scot.], to call one by a tap, as on the window.

chap², *v.* [CHAPPED; CHAP'PING.] [Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To accept or agree to, as in a bargain; hence, to choose and claim as in making a division. **2.** To trade; exchange.

II. *i.* To buy and sell; bargain; cheapen.

chap¹, *n.* **1.** A crack, as in the skin, or in dried mud; a chink or fissure. **2.** [Scot.] A rap on the door; a knock of any sort. **3.** The act of choosing; selection.

chap², *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A fellow: usually qualified: as, a queer old *chap;* a funny little *chap;* the **Old Chap** (Satan).

2. [Dial. or Obs.] A chapman; dealer; buyer. [Short for CHAPMAN.] 3. [Dial., Brit.] A beau; also, a husband.

chap[3], 1 ċhep; 2 ċhap, *n.* **1.** A jaw, either upper or lower mandible, with its fleshy covering: usually in the plural, the mouth and cheeks. See CHOP[2].

The jests, half-jests, quarter-jests, and quibbles that have come o' these *chaps* that yawn so!

RANDOLPH *The Jealous Lovers* act iv, sc. 3.

2. The jaw of a vise. **3.** [Archaic.] The mouth of a channel, or the points of land forming it. See CHOP[2]. [< Ice. *kiaptr* (see CHAMP, *v.*); cp. AS. *ceaft*, the jowl.]

Chap., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

chap., *abbr.* Chapter; chaplain; chap-book [rare].

cha'pa, 1 ċhā'pa; 2 ċhä'pä, *n.* [Sp.] A metal plate worn for ornamental purposes by Mexicans upon their sombreros; a scutcheon.—**chapa de freno**, the boss borne on either side of a bridle-bit.

cha'pah, *n.* A Malakkan measure; chupa.

Cha-pa'la, 1 ċha-pā'la; 2 ċhä-pä'lä, *n.* A large lake in Jalisco, Mex.; 1,300 sq. m. [(of Afghans or Baluchis).

cha-pao', 1 ċha-pau'; 2 ċhä-pou', *n.* [Turk.] A night raid

cha"pa-po'te, 1 ċhā"pa-pō'tē; 2 ċhä"pä-pō'tē, *n.* [Cuban Sp.] A variety of asphalt found in Cuba. **Mexican asphalt‡.**

cha"pa-re'jos, 1 ċhā"[*or* shū"]pa-rē'hos; 2 ċhä"[*or* shä"]pä-rē'hōs, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Strong leather breeches or overalls to protect the legs from trees and brush while riding: worn by cowboys on the plains and by them commonly called *chaps*. **cha"pa-ra'-jos‡; cha"pa-re'ras‡** [Mex.].

Chaparejos, as worn.

chap"ar-ral', 1 ċhap"[*or* shap"]a-ral'; 2 ċhăp"[*or* ċhăp"]a-răl', *n.* [S. W. U. S.] A thick tangle of dwarf oak, low thorny shrubs, or sometimes of cactus.

Nobody will ever, by pencil or brush or pen, fairly render the beauty of the mysterious, undefined, undefinable *chaparral*. H. H. JACKSON *Glimpses of Three Coasts* p. 26. [R. BROS. 1888.]

[Sp., < *chaparra*, evergreen oak.]

— **chap"ar-ral'-cock"**, *n.* A bird, the road-runner.

Cha-pat', 1 shą-pūt'; 2 ċhä-pät', *n.* Same as CHUBUT.

cha-pat'ty, *n.* Same as CHUPATTY.

chap'-book", 1 ċhap'-buk"; 2 ċhăp'-bo͝ok", *n.* One of the cheap books, usually in pamphlet form, once popular in England, Scotland, and the American colonies, containing tales, ballads, lives, tracts, etc.: sold by chapmen. [Compare CHAPMAN.]

chapet†, *vt.* To furnish with a chape or chaper.

chape, 1 ċhēp; 2 ċhāp, *n.* **1.** *The metal tip of a scabbard.* 2. The catch or piece by which some object, as a bayonet-scabbard or a buckle, is attached to a belt or a strap. **3.** The outer case of a bronze-casting mold. **4.** A barrel enclosing a powder-barrel. **5.** The part of a rein or strap which enters the buckle; as, the *chape* of a rein. **6.** The back-piece by which a buckle is fastened *to a strap or the like; any attaching loop of metal or* leather. **7†.** The tip of the brush of a fox. [F., < LL. *capa*, *cappa*, cap.]

cha"peau', 1 sha"pō'; 2 ċhä"pō', *n.* [-PEAUX', 1 -pōz'; 2 -pōz', *pl.*] [F.] **1.** A hat; especially, a plumed or military hat. **2.** *Her.* A cap of maintenance.

— **chapeau bras**, a three-cornered dress hat that can be folded flat and carried under the arm: worn commonly in the 18th century, and still as part of the full dress of certain officials, officers, and diplomats.— **c. chinois**, a pavilion chinois. See under PAVILLON.— **c. de poil**, a beaver or fur hat.

Cha-peau' Rouge, 1 sha-pō' rūʒ; 2 ċhä-pō' rųzh. A promontory in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland; 800 ft. high.

chaped, 1 ċhēpt; 2 ċhāpt, *a. Her.* Chappé.

chap'el, 1 ċhap'el; 2 ċhăp'ĕl, *vt.* [CHAP'ELED or CHAP'-ELLED; CHAP'EL-ING or CHAP'EL-LING.] **1.** *Naut.* To turn (a close-hauled vessel) completely around upon the same tack, making a circle. **2.** [Rare.] To bury in a chapel.

chap'el, *n.* **1.** A place of worship other than a large or regular church. (1) A compartment or recess of a church, often separately dedicated, where independent services may be held; as, the *chapel* of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey.

The room is a *chapel* or small church.

BACON *Works, Nat. Hist.* vol. i, p. 113. [H. G. B. 1871.]

(2) A building separated from a parish church, but dependent on it; as, a mission *chapel*. See phrases below. (3) Any place of worship maintained for special purposes; an oratory; as, a hermit's *chapel*; the *chapel* of a cemetery or mausoleum. (4) A place of worship in a secular building, residence, or institution; as, the *chapel* of a castle, a college, a hospital, or a prison.

She [Mary, Queen of Scots] was allowed . . . to have her own *chapel* and priest. W. M. BLACKBURN *Hist. Christian Church* p. 502. [P. & H. 1879.]

(5†) Vestments and utensils needed for a service in a chapel. (6) Any place of worship not connected with the state or established church, as, in England, any dissenting church or meeting-house; in Ireland or Scotland, a Roman Catholic church. In an act of Parliament *chapel* means a Church-of-England chapel only, unless qualifying words are used. **2.** A chapel service; as, at what time is morning *chapel*? **3.** An official choir or orchestra, as of a court or nobleman's establishment; a chapelle. **4.** *Print.* (1) The body of journeymen printers in a given office: usually organized under a chairman, known in Great Britain as the *father of the chapel*. (2) Formerly, a printing-house. [< OF. *chapele*, < LL. *capella*, dim. of *cappa*, cape, cope. Originally *capella* was the sanctuary in which was preserved the *cappa* or cope of St. Martin, and thence it was expanded to mean any sanctuary containing relics. BRACHET.] **chap'elle†; chap'pell†.** Syn.: see SANCTUARY.

— **chap'el-clerk"**, *n.* In English universities, the scholar or other undergraduate who records the daily attendance of college students at the chapel services, directs the reading of the Scripture lessons, etc.— **c.-folk**, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Episcopalians. **2.** [Eng.] Dissenters.— **chap'el-mas"ter**, *n.* See KAPELLMEISTER.— **c. of ease** [Gt. Brit.], a chapel for the accommodation of parishioners residing at a distance from the parish church.— **c. royal**, a chapel attached to a royal palace, or connected with a royal court.— **c. text**, a type somewhat more ornate than common church-text type.— **c.-warden**, *n.* An officer of a chapel in the Church of England whose duties correspond to those of a churchwarden.— **free c.** [Eng.], a chapel established by the king and free from ordinary legal jurisdiction.— **Lady c.**, see under LADY.— **minion c.**, a chapel which has remained unconsecrated, and may be used for secular purposes.— **mortuary c.**, the chapel of a tomb or for the reception of the unburied dead.— **parochial c.**, a chapel of ease which has been separated from the mother church.— **proprietary c.** [Eng.], a chapel that is the property of private persons, and in which sittings may be rented by any one. Such a chapel may at any time be converted to secular uses.— **to build a c.** (*Naut.*), to execute the maneuver of chapeling.— **to call a c.**, to summon the printers of a house for a trade conference.

cha"pel'-de-fer', 1 sha"pel'-da-fer'; 2 ċhä"pĕl'-de-fĕr', *n.* [F.] *Medieval Armor.* An iron or steel cap; a cap-like helmet.

Chap'el-en-le-Frith, *n.* A town in Derby county, England.

chape'less, 1 ċhēp'les; 2 ċhāp'lĕs, *a.* Having no chape.

chap'el-et', 1 ċhap'el-et; 2 ċhăp'ĕl-ĕt, *n.* **1.** A pair of stirrups attached to the straps that fasten them to a saddle-frame or pommel. **2.** *Hydraul.* (1) A machine for raising water, or for dredging, by buckets on an endless chain passing between two rotating sprocket-wheels. (2) A chain-pump having buttons or disks at intervals along its chain; a paternoster pump. **3.** A device for holding the end of heavy work, as a cannon, in a turning-lathe. **4.** Same as CHAPLET, 4. [F., see CHAPLET[1].]

chap'el-let‡; chap'let.

Chap'el Hill. A town in Orange county, N. C.; seat of University of North Carolina (non-sectarian), founded in 1789.

chap'el-ine, 1 ċhap'el-in; 2 ċhăp'ĕl-in, *n.* Same as CAPELINE.

chap'el-lage, 1 ċhap'el-ij; 2 ċhăp'ĕl-aġ, *n.* The vicinity or precincts of a chapel.

chap'el-ry, 1 ċhap'el-ri; 2 ċhăp'ĕl-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** The territorial jurisdiction of a chapel; a chapel and its accessory buildings. **2.** [Eng.] An endowment for a chantry chaplain. **3†.** A Non-conformist congregation. [< OF. *chapelerie*, < LL. *capellaria*, < *capella*; see CHAPEL, *n.*]

chap'er-on, 1 shap'er-ōn; 2 ċhăp'er-ōn (XIII), *vt.* To act as a chaperon to; accompany in public places for considerations of propriety. **chap'er-one‡.**

Above the bones St. Ursula owns,
And those of the virgins she *chaperones*.

BRET HARTE *Legend of Cologne* st. 1.

chap'er-on, *n.* **1.** The attendant or protector of a young unmarried woman in public, especially a matron so acting. **2.** A hood or cap, especially one worn in full dress by Knights of the Garter. **3.** A small device or shield formerly placed on the foreheads of horses in stately funerals. **chap'er-onne‡.** **4.** *Entom.* The clypeus; epistoma. [F., dim. of *chape*; see CHAPE.] **chap'er-one‡; chap'er-oon†.**— **chap'er-on-age**, *n.* The care, protection, or attendance of a chaperon. **chap'er-on-ship‡.**

chap"er-o-nee', 1 shap"er-o-nī'; 2 ċhăp"er-o-nē', *n.* [Colloq.] A chaperoned young woman.

chap'fall"en, 1 ċhep'fōl"n; 2 ċhap'fąl"n, *a.* Having **chop'fall"en**, } the chap or jaw drooping; hence, dejected; crestfallen. **chap'fall"en-ly**, *adv.*

They have never been able to get over the *chap-fallen* looks of their ancestors. IRVING *Knickerbocker* p. 392. [G. P. P.]

Chaph"e-na'tha, *n. Bib.* Same as CAPHENATHA.

Cha'pin, 1 ċhē'pin; 2 ċhä'pin, **Edwin Hubbell** (11/29 1814–11/29 1880). An American Universalist divine and pulpit orator; *The Crown of Thorns*, etc.

cha'pin, 1 ċhē'pin; 2 ċhä'pin, *n.* [Cuban.] A trunkfish (*Ostracion*).

chap'i-ter[1], 1 ċhap'i-tar; 2 ċhăp'i-ter, *n.* [Archaic.] The capital of a pillar. [= CAPITAL[2].]

Wrought up to the brazen *chapiters*
Of the Sidonian artificers.

OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, King Solomon* st. 2.

chap'i-ter[2], *n.* **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* A brief schedule delivered to the judges in eyre from the king before they set out on their circuits, instructing them as to what crimes were to be inquired of by the grand inquests: later called *articles*. **2†.** A chapter. [< F. *chapitre*; see CHAPTER, *n.*] **chap'i-tre‡.**

chap'i-tral, 1 ċhap'i-tral; 2 ċhăp'i-tral, *a.* Of or pertaining to a chapter or capital. [< F. *chapitre*; see CHAPTER, *n.*]

chap'kan, *n.* [Hind.] See CHUPKUN.

chap'lain, 1 ċhap'lin; 2 ċhăp'lin, *n.* **1.** A clergyman with special functions, such as conducting religious services in a legislative assembly, in a public institution, in secret societies, in a regiment, or on board a ship, etc. **2.** A clergyman attached to a chapel for permanent or occasional duty; as, the Queen's *chaplains*. **3.** A nun who recites certain services in a convent chapel. [< F. *chapelain*, < LL. *capellanus*, < *capella*; see CHAPEL, *n.*] **chap'el-leyn†.** Syn.: see CLERGYMAN.— Prep.: the chaplain *of the Senate*: *a chaplain in the army*; a chaplain *to the king*.

— **bishop's chaplain, episcopal c.**, an ecclesiastic who performs service in the bishop's chapel, attends him in public, acts as private secretary, etc.— **chap'lain-cy**, *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] The office or function of a chaplain. **chap'-lain-ry‡, chap'lan-ry‡.**— **chap'lain-ship**, *n.* **1.** A chaplaincy. **2.** The income or possession of a chapel.

Cha"pleau', 1 sha'plō'; 2 ċhä'plō', **Joseph Adolphe** (11/10 1840–1/12 1898). A Canadian statesman and orator.

chap'less, 1 ċhep'les; 2 ċhap'lĕs, *a.* [Rare.] Not having the lower jaw, as a skull; also, fleshless. [chaplet.

chap'let, 1 ċhap'let; 2 ċhăp'lĕt, *vt.* To deck with a

chap'let[1], *n.* **1.** A wreath or garland for the head; a coronal. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A rosary, or, more strictly, the third part of a rosary, or fifty-five beads. See ROSARY.

The *chaplet de roses* placed on the statues of the virgin (shortly called a rosaire, or rosary), came later to mean a sort of chain, intended for counting prayers, made of threaded beads, which at first were made to resemble the *chaplets* of the Madonna.

SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

3. A string of beads, or anything resembling it, as a necklace, an astragal molding, or a rope of frog or toad spawn.

Certain male toads take the *chaplets* of eggs from the females and wind them around their own thighs, keeping them there until the tadpoles are born.

DARWIN *Descent of Man* ch. 6, p. 202. [A. 1871.]

4. In founding, a metal support for holding a mold-core in place. **5.** A string of shells, etc., made to collect the spawn of oysters. **6.** A tuft of feathers on a fowl's head. **7.** Any head-dress, as a hood or cap of mail. **8†.** A circular griddle. [< F. *chapelet*, dim. of *chape*; see CHAPE.] Syn.: see CROWN.

chap'let[2], *n.* [Rare.] A little chapel.

chap'let-ed, 1 ċhap'let-ed; 2 ċhăp'lĕt-ĕd, *a.* Having a chaplet, as of leaves or flowers.

chap'man[1], 1 ċhap'man; 2 ċhăp'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A pedler of trifles or cheap wares. **2†.** A trader; merchant. **3†.** A customer; purchaser. [< AS. *ceăp-man*, < *ceăp* (see CHEAP, *a.*) + *man*, man.]

— **chap'man-hood**, *n.* Performance of the functions of a chapman; trading. **chap'man-ship‡.**

Chap'man[2], *n.* **1. George** (1557–1/12 1634), an English dramatic poet who made the first English translation of Homer's *Iliad*, 1598, and *Odyssey*, 1614. **2. John Gadsby** (1808–11/22 1889), an American painter; *The Baptism of Pocahontas* in the Capitol at Washington. **3. Nathaniel** (1/22 1780–1/12 1853), an American physician; *Elements of Therapeutics*.

chap'mon"ey, 1 ċhap'mun'i; 2 ċhăp'mŏn'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rebate allowed by a seller for cash down.

Cha-pone', 1 sha-pōn'; 2 ċhä-pōn', **Hester** (*née* Mulso) (1727–1801). An English writer; *Letters on the Improvement of the Mind*, 1773.

cha-po'te, 1 ċha-pō'tē; 2 ċhä-pō'tę, *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican or black persimmon (*Diospyros texana*).

cha-pour'net, 1 sha-pūr'net; 2 ċha-pur'nĕt, *n. Her.* A shapournet.— **cha-pourned'**, *a.* **cha-pour'net-ted‡.**

chap'pa, 1 ċhap'a; 2 ċhăp'a, *n. Pathol.* A disease peculiar to West Africa, characterized by swelling of the joints and *subcutaneous nodules which ulcerate*.

Chap'pa-qua, 1 shap'a-kwō; 2 ċhăp'a-kwą, *n.* A village and summer resort in Westchester county, N. Y.; country home of Horace Greeley.

chap-paul', 1 ċha-pōl'; 2 ċhä-pąl', *n. Pathol.* The squawfish.

chappe, 1 shap; 2 ċhăp, *n.* [F.] A cape; cloak.

Chappe, 1 shūp; 2 ċhăp, **Claude** (1763–1/21 1805). A French *physician and inventor; devised a telegraphic system used* extensively in France after 1794.

chapped[1], 1 ċhapt; 2 ċhăpt, *pa.* **1.** Cracked, as the lips with cold; fissured, as parched ground. **2.** Cut small; chopped. [jaw or chap.

chapped[2], 1 ċhept *or* ċhapt; 2 ċhapt *or* ċhăpt, *pa.* Having a

chap-pee', 1 ċha-pī'; 2 ċhä-pē', *n.* [India.] A rupee which *has* been marked.

chap'pell†, *n.* A chapel.

Chap'pell, 1 ċhap'el; 2 ċhăp'ĕl, **William** (11/29 1809–8/29 1888.) An English composer and publisher of musical works; *History of Music*, etc.

chap'pie, } 1 ċhap'i; 2 ċhăp'i, *n.* [Colloq.] A little chap: a

chap'py, } familiar diminutive. [Same as CHOPIN.

chap'pin, 1 ċhap'in *or* ċhop'in; 2 ċhăp'in *or* ċhap'in, *n.* [Scot.]

chap'ping, 1 ċhap'ing; 2 ċhăp'ing, *n.* **1.** The cracking of the ground; a chap or crack. **2.** [Scot.] Striking; knocking.— **chap'ping-stick"**, *n.* [Scot.] A cudgel. [foray.

chap-pow', 1 ċha-pau'; 2 ċhä-pow', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A raid;

chap'py, 1 ċhap'i; 2 ċhăp'y, *a.* Full of or affected with chaps; chapped; cleft; as, *chappy* lips. **chop'py‡.**

Cha-pra', 1 ċha-prā'; 2 ċhä-prä', *n.* A town in Patna division of Bihar province, Bengal. **Chu-pra'‡.**

cha-pras', 1 ċha-prūs'; 2 ċha-präs', *n.* [Hind.] Same as CHUPRASSY. **cha-pra's‡.**

Chap"tal', 1 shap'tāl'; 2 ċhăp'tăl', **Jean Antoine** (*/31 1756–*/30 1832). A French chemist and statesman; Minister of the Interior, 1800–1804; *Chemistry Applied to the Arts*, 1806, etc.

chap'tal-ize, 1 shap'tal-aiz; 2 ċhăp'tal-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] *Wine-making.* To improve the must of by correcting the proportions of sugar and free acid, the excess of the latter being neutralized by means of marble-dust. Compare GALLIZE. [< *Chaptal*, French chemist.]— **chap"-tal-i-za'tion**, *n.*

chap'ter, 1 ċhap'tar; 2 ċhăp'ter, *vt.* **1.** To divide into chapters, as a book. **2.** *Horol.* To mark (a dial) with Roman numerals or chapters. **3†.** To call to account; reprove.

chap'ter, *n.* **1.** A division of a book or treatise, usually marked by a number and heading.

It would form a strange *chapter* in literary history to trace the alternate rise and fall in poetic reputations.

J. C. SHAIRP *Poetry and Philos.* essay i, p. 4. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

2. Any analogous division; a category, series; an entire subject; as, "little *chapters* in everybody's life," THACKERAY *Vanity Fair*. **3.** The body of clergy connected with a cathedral or other collegiate church; a council of such body, or their place of assembly; a chapter-house; also, the meeting of any order; as, a *chapter* of knights.

Even among the bishops themselves, the more prominent saw the need for consenting to the abolition of *Chapters* and Bishop's Courts. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 529. [H. 1875.]

4. A branch of a society or fraternity. **5.** A decretal epistle. **6.** *Horol.* Any of the Roman numerals employed to mark the hours on a timepiece: so called from their use as chapter numbers in the Bible. **7.** *Liturg.* In certain services of the Latin church, a short Scriptural passage read immediately after the psalms. [< F. *chapitre*, < L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head.] **chap'i-ter†; chap'i-tre‡.**— **chap'-ter-bread"**, *n.* In certain chapters, bread for daily distribution to the canons; hence, bread of superior quality. — **c.-house**, *n.* A house of assembly for a chapter or fraternity, especially such a structure connected with a cathedral.— **c.-lands**, *n. pl.* Lands controlled by a council or cathedral chapter.— **the c. of accidents**, a series or group of chances or mischances.— **to read one a c.**, to reprimand or reprove one.— **to the end of the c.**, to the *close or end*.— **chap'ter-al**, *a.*

chap'terd, *pp.* Chaptered. S. S.

chap'trel, 1 ċhap'trel; 2 ċhăp'trĕl, *n. Arch.* An impost. [< CHAPITER[1].]

Cha-pu', 1 ċha-pū'; 2 ċhä-pų', *n.* A seaport, Chekiang province, China. **Cha"poo'‡.**

Cha-pul"te-pec', 1 ċha-pūl'tē-pek'; 2 ċhä-pųl'tę-pĕc', *n.* A strongly fortified hill, 3 m. S. W. of Mexico city, Mexico; *taken by U. S. army in 1847*.

chap'wo"man, 1 ċhap'wu"man; 2 ċhăp'wo"man, *n.* [-WO"MEN, *pl.*] [Rare.] A woman who peddles or traffics.

cha-que'ta, 1 ċha-kē'ta; 2 ċhä-ke'tä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A leather jacket, worn by cowboys in a bushy region.

char[1], 1 ċhār; 2 ċhär, *vt.* [CHARRED, CHARD[3]; CHAR'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To burn or scorch the surface of, as timber. **2.** To convert into charcoal by incomplete combustion. **3.** To outline or mark by partial burning or scorching. **II.** *i.* To become charred. [< *char-* in CHARCOAL.] Syn.: see BURN.

char,[2] } 1 ċhār, ċhăr; 2 ċhär, ċhăr, *v.* [CHARRED or CHARED;

chare, } CHAR'RING or CHAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To separate; winnow, as grain. (2) [Archaic.] To turn back; lead or drive aside or away. More frequently *chare* in both senses. **2.** [Archaic.] To do; accomplish. **3.** To chisel or hew, as stone. **II.** *i.* [Prov. Eng.] to do chores or chares. [< AS. *cerran*, *cyrran*, turn.]

char, 1 ċhūr; 2 ċhär, *a.* & *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Open; ajar.

char[1], *n.* **1.** Fine carbon obtained by the incomplete combustion of organic matter. **2.** Same as CHARCOAL. **3.** *Animal* black.

char[2], } 1 ċhūr, ċhār; 2 ċhär, ċhär, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.**

chare, } Work done by the day; an odd job; a household task; chore. **2.** A turn; a set time.

char[3], 1 ċhūr; 2 ċhär, *n.* A salmonoid fish (genus *Salvelinus*) with toothless vomer and red spots, as the saibling

or European char (*S. alpinus*). It is represented in American waters by the **arctic char** (*S. arcturus*), the **Greenland c.** (*S. stagnalis*), the **long-finned c.** (*S. alipes*), the **Oregon c.** (*S. malma*), commonly called the Dolly Varden red-spotted trout, and the **brook-trout c.** (*S. fontinalis*), esteemed as food. [< Gael. *ceara.*] **charr‡.—rain'char"**, *n.* The iwana (*S. pluvius*) of Japan.

char[4]**†**, *n.* A car; chariot. **chaar†; charet.**

char[5], *n.* [E. Ind.] A bar or sand-bank in a river or tideway.

char[6]**†**, *n.* [Eng.] A weight of lead, consisting of thirty pigs, each weighing 70 lbs. **charret.**

Cha'ra, 1 kā'rə; 2 cā'ra, *n. Bot* **1.** A genus of cryptogams, typical of *Characeæ* — the brittleworts or stoneworts — having the power of extracting calcium carbonate from the water in which they grow, and frequently becoming incrusted with lime. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *chara,* delight, < *chairō,* rejoice.]

Char"a-ath'a-lar, 1 kar'ı-ath'ə-lər; 2 cär'a-äth'a-lär, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 36. **Char"a-ath'a-lan†** (R. V.).

char"à-bancs', 1 shär'ə-bäⁿ'; 2 shär'ə-bäⁿ', *n.* [CHARS'-A-BANCS', *pl.*] [F.] A long-bodied carriage with curtains and several transverse seats. **char"a-banc'‡.**

Char'a-ca, 1 kar'ə-kə; 2 cär'a-ca, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* xii, 17.

Cha-ra'ce-æ, 1 kə-rē'sı-ī; 2 ca-rā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small group of slender chlorophyl-bearing aquatic cryptogams, allied to the algæ, having delicate jointed stems and verticils of slender leaves. They grow in deep or shallow, stagnant or running, rarely in brackish, water. [< CHARA.] **— cha-ra'ceous,** *a.*

Char"a-cin'ı-dæ, 1 kar'ə-sin'ı-dī; 2 cär'a-çin'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of plectospondylous fishes, especially those with brain-case not produced between orbits, cypriniform body and fins, and generally toothed jaws: including many South-American and African species. **Cha-rac'i-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *charax,* sea-fish, < *charassō,* sharpen.] **Cha-rac'i-dæ‡; Cha-rac"i-noi'dæ‡; Cha-rac"i-noi'de-ı‡. — char'a-cin, cha-rac'i-nid,** *n.*— **char'a-cine,** *a.* & *n.* **— cha-rac'i-noid, char'a-coid,** *a.* & *n.*

char'act†, *n.* **1.** A written charm, or other cabalistic sign. **2.** A distinctive characteristic.

char'ac-ter, 1 kar'ək-tər; 2 cär'ac-ter, *tf.* **1.** To impress, engrave, or depict; as, let this law be *charactered* on thy heart.

> Upon whose wings
> There must be surely *character'd* strange things.
> KEATS *Endymion* bk. ii, st. 2.

2. [Rare.] To impart characteristic marks or lines to; as, the soul *characters* the countenance. **3.** [Archaic.] To describe as having a certain character; characterize.

> Nor was it well
> To *character* by such unkindly phrases
> The stir and workings of that love.
> COLERIDGE *Remorse* act i, sc. 2.

char'ac-ter, *n.* **1.** The combination of qualities distinguishing any person or class of persons; any distinctive mark or trait, or such marks or traits collectively, belonging to any person, class, or race; the individuality which is the product of nature, habits, and environment.

> A *character* is only formed through a man's conscious presentation of himself of objects as his good, as that in which his self-satisfaction is to be found.
> T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena of Ethics* §108.

2. The quality or qualities commonly attributed to any person or thing; standing; reputation; as, an excellent *character* for honesty; his work has a good *character.*

> *Character* . . . means the estimate attached to the individual by the community.
> F. WHARTON *Law of Evidence* vol. i, p. 63. [K. & BRO. 1877.]

3. Admirable qualities or acknowledged reputation; strongly marked traits; moral force or influence; as, he is a man of *character.*

> *Character* is like an inward and spiritual grace, of which reputation is, or should be, the outward and visible sign.
> R. G. WHITE *Words and Their Uses* p. 99. [SH. & CO. 1870.]

4. A representation or characterization, as of one's qualities or abilities; especially, in colloquial use, a written testimonial given by an employer to an employee to aid in obtaining employment.

> A daughter of Eve. . . and it's all the *character* I intended to give of her. STERNE *Tristram Shandy* p. 441. [L. 1876.]

5. The appropriate quality, course of action, or function of a person or class, as holding some position, office, etc.; capacity; hence, an assumed part or function; rôle; as, he acted in the *character* of sovereign. **6.** An individual considered as possessing a combination of distinctive qualities, more or less dependent on choice: the complement of an individual's ethical traits, natural and acquired; as, an odd or disreputable *character;* the *characters* of history. **7.** An individual conceived of in the abstract as a personality embodying distinctive characteristics and traits; a personage made to play or take a part, as by an author in a poem, play, or similar work of fiction.

> Coleridge truly says in one of his lectures, that Shakespeare never copied a *character* from a mere individual—never painted a unique *character* at all.
> HUTTON *Essays* vol. ii, p. 110. [MACM. 1880.]

8. *Theat.* Hence, the personality with which an actor temporarily identifies himself or the rôle illustrating or embodying it; as, Portia is a *character* in Shakespeare's comedy *A Merchant of Venice.* **9.** That by which a thing is especially known or distinguished; a quality; property; condition; characteristic; as, ductility is a *character* of gold; deciduous antlers are a *character* of deer; the cap is a *character* of mushrooms. **10.** A significant or representative mark; a sign; letter; especially, one of the written or printed letters, or the system of letters, of any alphabet or ideographic system; as, musical *characters;* the Hebrew or Greek *characters:* more rarely referring to one's chirography; as, he writes an elegant *character.*

> It is the greatest invention man has ever made, this of marking down the unseen thought that is in him by written *characters.*
> CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. i, p. 25. [C. & H.]

11. A figure engraved or indented on any hard surface; a stamp; as, the *character* on a coin. **12.** *Biol. Evol.* (1) A feature, as of color, form, or size, possessed by the individuals of a variety, species or other taxonomic group and serving to distinguish such category. For example, a varietal, specific, or generic character. (2) A single definable hereditary quality.

> There is a *character* of ages, as well as of nations.
> W. BAGEHOT *Physics and Politics* p. 31. [A. 1873.]

13. *Cath. Theol.* The ineffaceable mark received by the soul through the sacraments of baptism, confirmation, and holy orders. **14.** A form of secret writing; a cipher; also, a cabalistic or magical sign. **15.** Fidelity and vigor in representing the characteristic features of objects; as, the painting lacks *character.* [< F. *caractère,* < L. *character,* < Gr. *charaktēr,* < *charassō,* engrave.] **car'rec-ter†; char'rec-ter†.** SYN.: constitution, disposition, genius, nature, record, reputation, spirit, temper, temperament. *Character* is what one is; *reputation,* what he is thought to be; his *record* is the total of his known action or inaction. As a rule, a man's *record* will substantially express his *character;* his *reputation* may be higher or lower than his *character* or *record* will justify. *Repute* is a somewhat formal word, with the same general sense as *reputation.* One's *nature* includes all his original endowments or propensities; *character* includes both natural and acquired traits. We speak of one's physical *constitution* as strong or weak, etc., and figuratively, always with the adjective, of his mental or moral *constitution.* See CHARACTERISTIC; LETTER; SORT.— PREP.: a character *for* veracity; *above* suspicion.

— acquired character (*Biol.*), a modification of bodily structure or habit which is impressed on the organism in the course of individual life.— **aggressive c.** (*Zool.*), in animals, coloration which is developed by them in order better to facilitate concealment from prey. Compare ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR, *n.*— **aposematic, pseudaposematic, pseudepisematic, pseudosematic, sematic c.** See APOSEMATIC, PSEUDAPOSEMATIC, etc.— **Arabic c.,** see ARABIC.— **arrow-headed or cuneiform c.,** see CUNEIFORM.— **c. actor,** a comedian whose forte lies in rôles of eccentric individuality, whether of action or of speech. **— c. part** (*Theat.*), a part displaying pronounced or unusual characteristics or peculiarities.— **c. sketch** (*Theat.*), a sketch depicting a character or characters of unusual or pronounced characteristics.— **c.-unit,** *n.* **1.** In Mendelian inheritance, the smallest heridable character of an organism supposed to be dependent on the smallest units of the chromatic substance. **2.** *Biol.* The id or smallest unit of chromatic matter or idioplasm supposed to govern some particular character of the organism.— **compound c.** (*Biol.*), a character which may be inherited in its entirety, or which, in its development, may divide into its component hypallelomorphs. **— congenital c.** (*Biol.*), a character or property with which the organism is originally endowed.— **in c.,** in accordance with the part assumed; hence, in keeping; appropriate. **— innate c.** (*Biol.*), hereditary as opposed to acquired characters.— **out of c.,** not according to the part assumed; unnatural.— **protective c.** (*Zool.*), in animals, a character, as coloration, which is developed in order better to facilitate concealment. Compare ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR.— **signaling c.,** sematic character. See SEMATIC.— **warning c.,** aposematic character. See APOSEMATIC.— **wedge-formed c.,** compare CUNEIFORM, *a.,* 1 (2).— **char"ac-te'ri-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to (dramatic) characterization.— **char"ac-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*— **char'ac-ter-ist,** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] One who portrays character. **2†.** One who uses magical characters or symbols. [M.] — **char'ac-ter-less,** *a* Without character.— **char'ac-ter-less-ness,** *n.*

char'ac-ter-ism, 1 kar'ək-tər-izm; 2 cär'ac-ter-ism, *n.* **1.** Representation by signs or characters. **2.** A characteristic; characteristics collectively. **3.** Characterization. [< L. *characterismus,* < Gr. *charaktērismos,* < *charaktērizō;* see CHARACTERIZE.]

char"ac-ter-is'tic, 1 kar'ək-tər-is'tık; 2 cär'ac-ter-is'-tic, *a.* **1.** Distinguishing or contributing to distinguish; marking; characterizing; as, a *characteristic* gesture or fault; showing the character, traits, and disposition of persons; typical; constituting or pertaining to the character. **2.** Symbolic. **3.** Showing the position in a scheme of classification. **char"ac-ter-is'ti-cal‡.**

— characteristic curve, a diagram in which curves are used to represent the relations of certain values, as rotation-speed and electromotive force.— **char"ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **char"ac-ter-is'ti-cal-ness,** *n.* The quality of being characteristic. **char"ac-ter-is'tic-ness‡.**

char"ac-ter-is'tic, *n.* **1.** Something that characterizes, distinguishes, or helps to distinguish; a distinctive feature; peculiarity; as, reason is a *characteristic* of man. **2.** *Logic.* In a natural classification, a character or group of characters indicating the place of an object. [< Gr. *charaktēristikos,* < *charaktērizō;* see CHARACTERIZE.] SYN.: attribute, character, distinction, indication, mark, peculiarity, property, quality, sign, singularity, trace, trait. A *characteristic* belongs to the nature or *character* of the person, thing, or class, and serves to identify an object; as, a copper-colored skin, high cheek-bones, and straight, black hair are *characteristics* of the American Indian. A *sign* is manifest to an observer; a *mark* or a *characteristic* may be more difficult to discover; an insensible person may show *signs* of life, while sometimes only close examination will disclose *marks* of violence. Pallor is ordinarily a *mark* of fear; but in some brave natures it is simply a *characteristic* of intense earnestness. *Mark* is sometimes used in a good but often in a bad sense; we speak of the *characteristic* of a gentleman, the *mark* of a villain Compare synonyms for ATTRIBUTE; CHARACTER.— **the characteristic of a logarithm,** its integral part, whether positive or negative.

char"ac-ter-i-za'tion, 1 kar'ək-tər-ı-zē'shən; 2 cär'ac-ter-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act, process, or result of characterizing; a representation or description. **char"ac-ter-i-sa'tion‡.**

char'ac-ter-ize, 1 kar'ək-tər-aiz; 2 cär'ac-ter-ız, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To delineate or set forth the character of; describe by distinctive marks or peculiarities.

> If any person is in doubt about the moral quality of an act, let him *characterize* it in plain Saxon and he will see it in its true colors. MATHEWS *Words* ch. 2, p. 96. [S. C. G. 1888.]

2. To enter into or mark the character of; distinguish; as, levity *characterized* the age. **3†.** To mark especially by stamping or engraving. [< Gr. *charaktērizō,* < *charaktēr;* see CHARACTER, *n.*] **char'ac-ter-ıse†.— char'ac-ter-iz"a-bl(e†,** *a.*— **char'ac-ter-iz"er,** *n.*

char"ac-ter-ol'o-gy, 1 kar'ək-tər-ol'o-jı; 2 cär'ac-ter-ol'o-gy, *n.* The science or doctrine of character; a form of ethology.

char'ac-ter-y, 1 kar'ək-tər-ı; 2 cär'ac-ter-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] **1.** That which characterizes; a distinctive mark; impression. **2.** A system of characters or signs; a mode of representation; characterization.

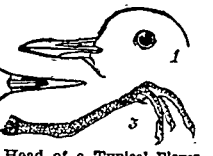
> Here be facts, *charactery:* what they spell
> Determine! BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. iii, l 834.

3. [Archaic.] The act or art of representing; characterization; symbolism. **4†.** That which is represented; meaning. **5†.** Shorthand.

cha'rad, 1 kə'rad; 2 cä'răd, *n.* A stonewort of the family *Characeæ.*

cha-rade', 1 shə-rēd' or -rūd'; 2 ça-rād' or -rād', *n.* An enigma consisting of a word or phrase which is to be guessed from the dialogistic, scenic, or other representation of it, it being represented either all at once or in its separate syllables or parts. [F.; cp. Sp. *charrada,* speech of a clown, < *charro,* churl; cp. MHG. *karl.*] **charade'‡.**

Char"a-dri'i-dæ, 1 kar'ə-drai'ı-dī; 2 cär'a-dri'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of limicoline birds, especially those having the tarsi moderately long (less than twice the middle toes) with small irregular scales in front, and the bill shorter than tarsi and not compressed; including plo-vers. **Cha-ra'dri-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *charadrius,* yellowish bird, < Gr. *charadrios,* < *charadra,* cleft, < *charassō,* cut.] **Char"a-dri'a-dæ‡. — cha-rad'ri-an,** *a.*— **cha-rad'ri-id,** *n.*— **cha-rad'ri-oid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Cha-rad"ri-i-for'mes,** *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of homalogonatous birds, especially those with a schizorhinal skull; including *Charadriidæ* and most wading birds, as well as gulls, etc.— **cha-rad'ri-i-form,** *a.*— **Cha-rad"ri-i'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Charadriidæ,* especially including the typical plovers.— **cha-rad'ri-ine, cha-rad'rine,** *a.* & *n.*— **Char-rad"ri-o-mor'phæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A large group of schizognathous birds with a long slender bill: including *Charadriidæ.* — **cha-rad'ri-o-morph,** *n.* — **cha-rad"ri-o-mor'phic,** *a.* Plover-like; of or pertaining to the *Charadriomorphæ.*



1. Head of a Typical Plover (*Charadrius squatarola*). 2. Top view of bill. 3. Leg and foot.

Cha-ra'les, 1 kə-rē'lız; 2 ca-rā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of green algæ, found in fresh and brackish waters and consisting of the family *Characeæ.* They are characterized by bicellate spermatozoids and large-sized cells in leaves and internodes. By many botanists the *Charales* are considered a distinct class.

Char'a-shim, 1 kar'ə-shim; 2 cär'a-shim, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 14. **Char'a-sim‡.**

Cha'rax, 1 kē'raks; 2 cā'răks, *n.* Same as CHARACA.

char'bo-cle†, *n.* Carbuncle. **char'bon-cle†; char'bun-kle†.**

char'bon, 1 shär'bən; 2 çhär'bŏn, *n.* **1.** The small black spot remaining in the cavity of a horse's corner-tooth after the large spot disappears, at about the age of seven years. **2.** [Splenic fever; anthrax. [F., < L. *carbo(n-),* coal.]

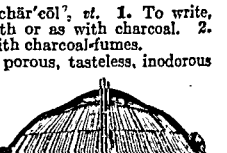
— charbon roux [F.] red charcoal; see under CHARCOAL.

Char'ca-mis, } 1 kär'kə-mis, kär'kı-mish *or* kar-kī'mish·
Char'cha-mis, } 2 cär'ca-mis, cär'ca-mish *or* cär'cə'mish *n.*
Char'che-mish, } Same as CARCHEMISH.

Char'co, 1 chär'ko; 2 chär'co, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** A spring. **2.** A pool; puddle.

char'coal", 1 chär'kōl"; 2 chär'cōl", *vt.* **1.** To write, draw, mark, or blacken with or as with charcoal. **2.** To subject to or suffocate with charcoal-fumes.

char'coal", *n.* **1.** A black, porous, tasteless, inodorous substance, burning without smoke or flame, obtained by the imperfect combustion of organic matter, as of wood in a kiln from which air is excluded. It consists of carbon mixed with inorganic ash, and is used as a fuel, an absorbent, a filter, etc. According to its source, it is known as *vegetable-* and *wood-charcoal.* **2.** A drawing-pencil or crayon made of charcoal-dust. **3.** A charcoal-drawing [ME. *charcole, charkole,* < *charken,* CHARK[2], + *cole,* COAL.]



Wood Prepared for Burning into Charcoal.

— animal charcoal, same as ANIMAL BLACK.— **char'coal"-black",** *n.* Any black pigment made from a calcined animal or vegetable substance as ivory, bone, vine-twigs, nut-shells, etc. See BLACK.— **c.-burner,** *n.* A person engaged in the production of charcoal. **char'coal-er†. — c.-drawing,** *n.* The art of drawing with charcoal or with crayons or pencils made of it; also, the drawing so produced.— **c.-filter,** *n.* A filter in which charcoal is used. **— c.-furnace,** *n.* A furnace in which wood or any other substance is reduced to charcoal by dry distillation.— **c.-iron,** *n.* Iron made in a furnace where charcoal is used as the fuel.— **c.-paper,** *n.* A soft uncalendered paper for charcoal-drawing.— **c.-pencil,** *n.* A crayon of charred wood specially prepared. **c.-crayon‡.— c.-pig,** *n.* Pig-iron free from sulfur and other impurities produced by smelting with charcoal as fuel; formerly considered the best grade of iron. **— c.-pit,** *n.* A slight excavation for receiving closely laid wood which, after being covered with earth and fired, slowly chars into charcoal.— **c.-plate,** *n.* A tin-plate of superior quality made with charcoal-iron. **char'coal"t.— c.-point,** *n.* A carbon-point. See CARBON.— **coal-gas c.,** gas-carbon. See GAS.— **fossil or mineral c.** (*Geol.*), fibrous layers of charcoal found in beds of bituminous coal. **mother-of-coal‡.— molded c.,** briquets of refuse charcoal.— **red c.,** a reddish-brown charcoal produced by heating wood to a lower temperature than that necessary for the ordinary black charcoal. **charbon roux‡.— char'coal-y,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like charcoal.

Char"cot', 1 shar'kō'; 2 çhär'cō', *n.* **1. Jean** (7/11 1867–), a French explorer of antarctic regions, 1908–10; conducted the "Pourquoi Pas?" expedition. **2. Jean Martin** (11/11 1825–1/11 1893), a French physician, neuropathist, and medical writer.— **Charcot's crystals** (*Med.*), minute crystals occurring in the sputum of persons suffering from bronchitis or asthma.— **Charcot's disease,** sclerosis of the spinal cord, with accompanying inflammation in the joints; progressive muscular atrophy. [*Esd.* v, 32.

Char'cus, 1 kär'kus; 2 cär'cŭs. *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1* **char"cu"te-rie',** 1 shar'kü"te-rī'; 2 çhär'cü"te-rē', *n.* [F.] **1.** The occupation of a pork-butcher; by extension, table delicacies as prepared by a pork-butcher **2.** The shop of a pork-butcher. [pork-butcher

char"cu"tier', 1 shar'kü"tyē'; 2 çhär'cü"tye'. *n.* [F.] A

chard[1], 1 chärd; 2 chärd, *n.* **1.** The blanched leaves, leafstalks, or midribs of certain plants, as of the globe artichoke and white beet. **2.** A variety of white beet (*Beta cicla*) cultivated for its large leaves, leafstalks, and midribs; Swiss chard-beet; leaf-beet. [< F. *carde,* < L. *carduus;* see CARD[2], *n.*]

Chard[2], 1 chärd; 2 chärd, *n.* **1. John Rouse** (12/11 1847–12/11 1898), a British soldier; defender of Rorke's Drift in the Zulu war. **2.** A town in Somerset county, England.

Char'din, 1 shär'din *or* (F.) shar'daⁿ'; 2 chär'din *or* (F.) chär'dáⁿ', *n.* **1. Jean Baptiste Siméon** (11/11 1699–12/11 1779), a French painter of still life. **2. Sir John** (11/11 1643–1/11 1713), a French Oriental traveler and, later, an English knight and diplomat; lived in Persia, 1664–1681 and wrote *Travels in Persia and the East Indies,* 3 vols.

char'dock, *n.* Same as CHARLOCK. [county, O.

Char'don, 1 shär'dən; 2 çhär'don, *n.* A village in Geauga

Char"don' de la Ro"chette', 1 shar'dōṅ' də la rō'shet'; 2 çhär'dōṅ' de lä rō'çhĕt', **Simon** (1753–1814). A French philologist; *Greek Anthology*.

char-doon', 1 char-dūn'; 2 chär-dōōn', *n.* Same as CARDOON.

char'don‡.

chare[1], 1 chär; 2 châr, *v.* & *n.* Same as CHAR[2].

chare[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A narrow lane, street, wynd, or alley, as in Newcastle. **chair†.** [v, 32.

Cha're-a, 1 kē'ri-ə; 2 cā're-a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

Char'e-gite, 1 kar'i-gait; 2 căr'e-gīt, *n.* One of a Mohammedan puritanical sect of the 7th century.

Cha"rente', 1 shą'rąṅt'; 2 çhä'rąṅt', *n.* **1.** A river in western France; length 200 m. to the Bay of Biscay. **2.** A department of France; 2,294 sq. m.; capital, Angoulême.

Cha"rente'-In"fé"ri-eure', 1 ◦ąṅ'fē'ri-ūr'; 2 ◦ăṅ'fę'ri-ûr', *n.* A department in France; 2,635 sq. m.; capital, La Rochelle.

Cha"ren"ton'-le-Pont', 1 sha'rąṅ'tōṅ'-lə-pōṅ'; 2 çhä'rąṅ'tōṅ'-le-pōṅ', *n.* A town of the Seine department, France, 1³/₄ m. S. E. of Paris; site of the national lunatic asylum; connected with St. Maurice by a bridge over the Seine, famous in many battles.

Cha'res, 1 kē'riz; 2 cā'rēş, *n.* A Greek (Rhodian) sculptor of the 3d century B. C.; erected the Colossus of Rhodes, about 290 B. C.

Cha"rette' de la Con"trie', 1 sha'ret' də la kōṅ'tri'; 2 çhä'rĕt' delä cōṅ'trē', *n.* **1. Athanase** (1/10 1796–3/10 1848), nephew of *François*; *Bourbon chief and revolutionist.* **2. François Athanase** (1/10 1763–1/22 1796), a French Vendean chief; defeated republicans in several battles, 1793–1794; taken prisoner by Gen. Hoche and shot.

charge, 1 chärj; 2 chärġ, *v.* [CHARGED; CHARG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put something into or upon, as a load, burden, or charge; cause to receive something, and hold, contain, or bear it (*temporarily or permanently*); *load*; *fill*; *also*, to place in or on, or diffuse or distribute through (anything), that which or so much as it is intended, adapted, or able to receive, carry, or use, or so much as will accomplish a given purpose; load; as, to *charge* a gun with powder and ball; to *charge* a furnace with ore.

A metallic sphere, . . . supported by a glass rod, may be strongly *charged* by slapping it smartly with a piece of dry flannel.
C. F. BRACKETT in *Electricity in Daily Life* p. 5. [S. 1891.]

2. To lay or impose something upon, or intrust or burden with something to be done, borne, attended to, remembered; as, to *charge one's mind with some* business. **3.** To give command, instruction, direction, or advice to, especially in an official or formal address; exhort or instruct earnestly, solemnly, or authoritatively; enjoin; urge; adjure; as, to *charge* one to be careful; to *charge* a jury or a council. **4.** To set or state as a price or sum due; ask or require as compensation; demand; as, to *charge* two dollars a barrel for apples. **5.** To set down or record something as due from or delivered to or for, or to be paid or accounted for by; hold responsible for the payment or return of something; debit; as, to *charge* a man with the price of goods; to *charge* a workman with tools or materials. **6.** To subject to or make liable for a tax, lien, or other financial burden; put to expense; as, to *charge* land with a ground-rent. **7.** To bring or make an accusation against; lay or impute something to; ascribe something, or the responsibility for or guilt of something, to; arraign; accuse; also, to blame; censure; as, to *charge* a man with theft.

Ignorance, when it is voluntary, is criminal; and he may be properly *charged* with evil who refuses to learn how he might prevent it. JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 102. [A. 1869.]

8. To make an impetuous onset or attack upon; rush violently upon, against, or toward, as in hostility; fall upon; as, the cavalry *charged* the battery **9.** *Her.* To emblazon, as with a heraldic bearing. **10.** To place in position for use, as in fighting. **11†.** To call to account; challenge; also, to take or make account of; attach weight to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To demand or fix a price; ask payment; make a charge or an entry to one's debit; as, he *charges* extravagantly. **2.** To make an onset or sudden and impetuous attack; dash forward suddenly and rapidly; make a sudden rush, as in polo or football; as, the cavalry *charged* furiously; to *charge* across a field. **3.** To crouch or lie down: said of hunting-dogs when they obey the command "charge." [< F. *charger*, < LL. *carrico*, < L. *carrus*, car.] SYN.: see ARRAIGN; ATTACK; ATTRIBUTE.— PREP.: to charge a person *with* a fault or *with* a commission; to charge a fault *on* or *upon* (formerly *against*) one; charge the sum *to* my account; the estate is charged *with* the indebtedness.

—**charge bayonet** (*Mil.*), a command to hold a gun with fixed bayonet in position for attack.— **charg'ing-box"**, *n.* A box-like contrivance for conveying pig-iron, ore, etc., to a furnace.— **c.-machine**, *n.* A loading-machine used in conveying fuel, ore, etc., to a retort or furnace.— **c.-scale**, *n.* A scale employed in weighing materials used in blast-furnaces.— **c.-spoon**, *n.* (*Mining.*) An apparatus of zinc or copper used to introduce gunpowder into holes for blasting purposes.— **c.-tube**, *n.* A tube employed in charging vessels or tanks with gas or with fluids under pressure.— **to c. as foragers** (*Mil.*), to charge, as in a maneuver of United States cavalry, with intervals of three yards, afterward in couples, the revolver being usually the sole weapon used.

charge†, *a.* Heavy.

charge, *n.* **1.** The quantity that is put upon or into anything, as a piece of mechanism or a receptacle, or that it is intended or fitted to bear or hold: generally to be expended in some work or operation; as, a *charge* of gunpowder, of electricity, of gas; a furnace-*charge*.

Our life's a load; encumber'd with the *charge*,
We long to set the imprison'd soul at large.
DRYDEN *Palamon and Arcite* bk. ii, l. 265.

2. A position of care and custody, or that which is under one's care and oversight; as, a church and congregation, or a political district; custody; responsible keeping; hence, formerly, anxiety or care; as, I am in *charge* of this business; this lady is my *charge*.

If ye can conscientiously undertake this *charge*, speak, that the brethren may not doubt of your fitness. HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales, Shaker Bridal* p. 473. [H. M. & CO. 1883.]

3. The price fixed or demanded for anything, as for a service rendered or merchandise sold; as, the *charge* is reasonable. **4.** An entry in bookkeeping, setting down or debiting an item or sum to some account; as, a *charge* of $10 dated Oct. 1. **5.** Any burden or encumbrance upon public or private property or resources; tax; lien; expense; cost, as of living or administration; also, any accessory or incidental expense; as, the invoice showed the cost and *charges*.

He seems to claim the exclusive merit of a disposition to reduce the public *charge*. WEBSTER *Works* vol. iii, p. 303. [1858.]

6. An address, as of authoritative or special instruction, admonition, or advice; as, the *charge* of a judge to a jury, or of a bishop to his clergy or diocese; a solemn command or direction; in Scots law, a written command of the crown or the document containing it. **7.** An accusation, allegation, or imputation, or the subject-matter thereof; the fault or crime alleged to have been committed; as a *charge* of theft. **8.** An impetuous attack or onset, as upon an enemy or his works; also, the signal or command for it sounded by a trumpeter.

The grandest *charge* of cavalry That ever was seen or sung.
B. F. TAYLOR *Hero of New Hamburg* st. 1.

9. The position of a weapon held ready to make or receive an assault. **10.** The act or position of crouching down flat, or the command to do so: said of or to hunting-dogs. **11.** An ointment used for sprains and other affections of animals. **12.** (1) Improperly, same as CHAR[6] †, *n.*: a mistake perpetuated by some lexicographers since 1721; (2) in France, a measure of capacity, varying in different districts from 160 lbs. to 352 lbs. **13.** *Her.* Any figure or device borne on an escutcheon or shield; a bearing. **14†.** A burden; load; also, serious importance; weight. [F., < *charger*; see CHARGE, *v.*] SYN.: see CARE; CAREER; COMMISSION; LOAD; OVERSIGHT; PRICE.— PREP.: in charge *of* a servant; his charge *for* the service; a charge *upon* the enemy; the charge *of* the judge *to* the jury; a charge *of* theft *against* the prisoner.

—**advanced charges** (*Railroad.*), intermediate charges received by expressmen or connecting railways for goods billed to a farther point.— **back charges**, charges added after an account has been made up.— **carrying charges** (*Finance*), charges representing the cost of housing, interest, and insurance on grain or other commodities pending delivery.— **charge and discharge** (*Law*), the presentation in a chancery court of the claims and accounts of the plaintiff *against the defendant*, and *of those of the defendant* against the plaintiff, so that the balance of account may be determined by the court.— **c. and specifications** (*Law*), the general allegation of some form of guilt together with a statement of the particular actions by means of which it has been incurred.— **fixed c.**, a charge that can not be changed or escaped; specif., such a charge becoming payable at fixed intervals: opposed to *floating charge*. In railroad reports, fixed charges include interest calculated on funded and floating debts, rentals, taxes, and sinking-funds.— **floating c. or lien** (*Law*), a charge or lien that attaches successively to the assets which a person may from time to time possess, leaving him free to a certain extent to deal with such assets, as if no such charge or lien existed.— **free c.** (*Elec.*), a charge which is not influenced inductively by a neighboring charge. Compare BOUND CHARGE.— **ignition c.**, a small charge of readily ignitible powder employed with a main charge of slow-igniting powder to expedite explosion of the latter by receiving ignition from the primer.— **impulse c.** (*Gunnery*), the charge of powder which causes the expulsion of a missile from a weapon, as a torpedo from its tube, a projectile from a firearm; etc.— **ocean charges** (*Railroad.*), charges made by steamship companies.— **outward charges** (*Naut.*), charges against a vessel for pilotage, etc., on leaving port.— **overhead charges, or cost, or expense.** [Eng.] *Com.* All charges against, or expenses of, a manufacturing business, beyond the cost of raw material, labor, and the selling of the product; in transportation, all bond interest and other expenses previous to operating expenses, taxes, etc.— **residual c.** (*Elec.*), the electric charge due to absorption, manifest in a condenser after the principal discharge; dielectric after-working.— **switching c.** (*Railroad.*), a charge made for shifting cars within yard limits.— **transfer c.** (*Railroad.*), a charge for reloading cars or for switching them from road to road.

charge'a-bl(e), 1 chärj'ə-bl; 2 chärġ'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being or rightfully to be charged, as a compensation, obligation, expense, task, duty, fault, crime, or accusation; as, the support of children is *chargeable* upon parents. **2.** Liable to be charged or rendered subject to some duty, expense, burden, defect, or crime; responsible or indictable, as for debt or crime; as, parents are *chargeable* with the care of their children.

The structure [of Landor's 'Gebir'] is noble in the main, though *chargeable*, like Tennyson's earlier poetry, with vagueness here and there. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 40. [o. & co. 1876.]

3. [Archaic.] Involving expense; burdensome.

We find ourselves almost inextricably involved in a bloody and *chargeable* civil war. BURKE *Correspondence, Amendment to the Address, 1776* in vol. ii, p. 122. [B. 1844.]

4†. Causing care; troublesome; weighty; important.

—**charge"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **charg'a-bl(e-ness**[2], *n.*

charged, 1 chärjd; 2 chärġd, *pa.* **1.** Containing or having received a charge; made a charge; loaded; filled. **2.** *Her.* Bearing or being a charge. **3†.** *Paint.* Having a full, bold style; exaggerated.

char"gé' d'af"faires', 1 shar"zē' da'fâr'; 2 çhär"zhę'dā" fâr". [CHAR'GÉS' D'AF'FAIRES', *pl.*] [F.] **1.** The officer in charge of diplomatic business in the absence of a minister or ambassador: often contracted to **chargé. 2.** A diplomatic agent accredited to the department of foreign affairs (not to the government) of a state where his government has no representative of higher rank.— **char-gé'ship**, *n.*

char-gee', 1 char-jī'; 2 chär-ġē', *n.* The holder of a charge upon property, or of a security over a contract. [M.] **charge'ant‡.**

charge'ful†, *a.* **1.** Burdensome; costly. **2.** Responsible.

charge'-house", 1 chärj'-haus"; 2 chärġ'-hous", *n.* **1.** A building where cartridges are loaded. **2†.** A boarding-school.

charge'less, 1 chärj'les; 2 chärġ'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Having no charge, as a minister. **2.** Not costly; inexpensive.

charge'ling, 1 chärj'liŋ; 2 chärġ'ling, *n.* A youthful charge.

charge'man, 1 chärj'man; 2 chärġ'măn, *n.* A workman in charge of men employed on a certain job; a foreman or overseer.

charge'ous†, *a.* Onerous or expensive. **charge'use†.**

charg'er[1], 1 chärj'er; 2 chärġ'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which charges; especially, a war-horse.

And furious every *charger* neigh'd To join the dreadful revelry.
CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* st. 3.

2. An instrument in mining or gunnery for measuring a charge of powder or placing it properly. **3.** *Law.* One who has a charge on a revenue or an estate.

charg'er[2], *n.* **1.** A large shallow dish for meat; as, a silver *charger*.

Fierce the Saxon gazed
On goblet, and huge *charger* carved with gold.
H. H. MILMAN *Samor* bk. i, st. 5.

2. A pan or like receptacle for holding liquids. **3.** In medieval times, a servant who brought the meats to the banqueting-table.— **charg'er-pit"**, *n.* A shelter or cover for an officer's horse under fire.

charge'-sheet", 1 chärj'-shit"; 2 chärġ'-shĕt", *n.* The police blotter, or daily register of arrests and charges against prisoners.

Char"i-cle'a, 1 kar'i-kli'yə; 2 căr'i-clē'ya, *n.* In Heliodorus's *Ethiopica*, an Ethiopian princess who marries a Thessalian named Theagenes.

char'i-ly, 1 chär'i-li; 2 châr'i-ly, *adv.* In a chary manner; warily.

char'i-ness, 1 chär'i-nes; 2 châr'i-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being chary; wariness; sparingness in giving. **2.** Integrity; scrupulousness. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives* ii, 1. 102.

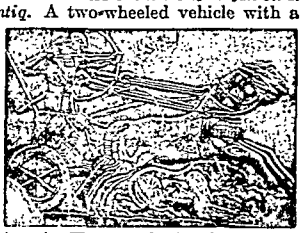
Char'ing Cross, 1 chär'iŋ; 2 châr'ing. A district of London, between the Strand and Whitehall, on the site of the former village of Cherringe, deriving its name from one of the monumental crosses erected by Edward I. of England in cities wherein the body of Queen Eleanor rested on its way from Grantham to Westminster for burial. The cross in the Strand is a copy (erected in 1865) of the original which was destroyed by the Parliamentarians in 1647.

Cha-rin'i-dæ, 1 kə-rin'i-dī; 2 ca-rin'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of peropodous snakes without supraorbital, postfrontal, and coronoid bones, and with toothless premaxillaries. **Cha-ri'na**, *n.* (t. g.) — **char'i-nid**, *n.*— **char'i-noid**, *a.* & *n.*

char'i-ot, 1 char'i-ət; 2 chăr'i-ot, *vt.* & *vi.* To convey, ride, or drive in or as in a chariot.

Not *charioted* by Bacchus and his pards.
KEATS *Ode to a Nightingale* st. 4.

char'i-ot, *n.* **1.** *Antiq.* A two-wheeled vehicle with a pole: used in war in processions, and in racing. **2.** An ornate, stately, four-wheeled vehicle; as, a circus *chariot*. **3.** Any carriage, or vehicle, as one for pleasure, especially a light 18th-century coach with only a back seat and a seat for the coachman. **4.** *Watch-making.* In a cylinder watch, a bar on the pillar-plate, holding the lower pivot of the cylinder and furnishing a seat for the balance-cock. **5.** *Teleg.* In certain type-printing telegraphs, an adjustable part whose movements govern the transmission of the current. **6.** [Colloq., London.] A wheeled frame with swivel attachment supporting a large milk-can from which milk is peddled. **7†.** [C-] The constellation Ursa Major, called in England Charles's Wain. [OF., aug. of *char, car*; see CAR[1], *n.*] **char'i-ette†.**


Assyrian Hunting-chariot. (Carving on a marble slab from ruins of Nimroud, near Nineveh.)

—**char'i-ot-buzz"ing**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Picking pockets in an omnibus.— **c.-man†**, *n.* A charioteer. Other compounds are self-explaining; as, **c.-course, c.-driver, c.-horn, c.-race**, etc.

char"i-ot-ee', 1 char'i-ət-i'; 2 chăr'i-ot-ē', *n.* A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two seats and a calash top.

char"i-ot-eer', 1 char'i-ət-ir'; 2 chăr'i-ot-ēr', *v.* **I.** *t.* To act as driver of (a vehicle) or for (a person). **II.** *i.* To be or act as a charioteer; drive.— **char"i-ot-eer'ing**, *n.*

char"i-ot-eer', *n.* **1.** One who drives a chariot; a carriage-driver; bold and skilful driver.

He was the *charioteer*, and he guided the mettled animals . . . along the precipice, with a fearless eye and a steady hand.
COOPER *Pioneers* p. 53. [H. & H. 1870.]

2. [C-] The constellation Auriga. **3.** A serranoid fish, the coachman.— **char"i-ot-eer'ship**, *n.*

char'i-ot-ry, 1 char'i-ət-ri; 2 chăr'i-ot-ry, *n.* **1.** Soldiers who fought from chariots. **2†.** The act of chariot-driving.

Cha'ri riv'er. See SHARI.

Cha'ris, 1 kē'ris; 2 cā'ris, *n. Myth.* The personification of beauty and grace; in the *Iliad*, wife of Hephæstus; in the *Odyssey*, expanded into the three Charites or GRACES; see under GRACE, *n.*

char'ism, 1 kar'izm; 2 căr'ĭsm, *n.* A gift or power bestowed by the Holy Spirit for use in the propagation of the truth, or the edification of the church, as in working miracles, healing, prophecy, or speaking with tongues, as in the early church. [< Gr. *charisma*, < *charizomai*, show favor, < *charis*, grace, < *chairō*, rejoice.] **cha-ris'ma‡** [-MA-TA, *pl.*] — **char"is-mat'ic**, *a.*

cha-ris'ti-ca-ry, 1 kə-ris'ti-kē-ri; 2 ca-ris'ti-cā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* In the Greek Church, one who enjoyed the revenues of a monastery, benefice, or hospital. **2.** The allowance of food from the common store to which each member of a monastery was entitled. [< Gr. *charistikos*, given of grace, < *charis*, grace.]

char'i-ta-bl(e[2], 1 char'i-tə-bl; 2 chăr'i-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to charity or almsgiving; beneficent; eleemosynary; as, a *charitable* enterprise.

'*Charitable*' (when not used in reference to a mild and candid judgment of others) seems to be restricted to one kind of benevolence, that which consists in almsgiving.
WHATELY *Eng. Synonyms, Adjectives* p. 84. [J. W. P. 1852.]

2. Generous in gifts to the poor; liberal; as, a *charitable* man. **3.** Characterized by love and good will; inclined to look upon the best side; benevolent; kindly; lenient; as, a *charitable* disposition. [F., < *charité*; see CHARITY.] **char'i-ta-tive†; char'i-tous†.**

SYN.: beneficent, benevolent, benign, benignant, compassionate, considerate, forgiving, indulgent, kind, lenient, liberal, loving, merciful, mild, patient, placable.— ANT.: implacable, relentless, revengeful, unforgiving.

—**Charitable Trusts Acts**, the statutes regulating the administration of charities in England.— **c. uses** (*Law*), uses that render a bequest or trust a legal charity.

—**char'i-ta-bl(e-ness**[2], *n.*— **char'i-ta-bly**, *adv.*

Char'i-tes, 1 kar'i-tiz; 2 căr'i-tēş, *n. pl.* See CHARIS.

Char'i-ton, 1 shar'i-tən; 2 chăr'i-ton, *n.* **1.** A river of Iowa; length, 100 m. **2.** A county in Missouri; 740 sq. m.; county-seat, Keytesville. **3.** A city, county-seat of Lucas county, Iowa.

char'i-ty[1], 1 *char'i-ti*; 2 *chăr'i-ty*, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** Liberality to the poor; the spirit of charitable giving; benevolence; as, a woman of large and unwearied *charity*.

We are beginning to hear of a science of *charity*; and it is sorely needed, for old-fashioned almsgiving is a curse.
R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Economy* p. 261. [CHAUT. 1889.]

2. That which is given to relieve the needy; any act of help to the needy; almsgiving; alms.

His *charities* were very numerous.
J. H. GLADSTONE *Michael Faraday* p. 100. [CHAUT.]

3. An institution established for the help of the needy; a property entrusted for some general benevolence; as, a richly endowed *charity;* he subscribes to several *charities.* **4.** Readiness to overlook faults; disposition to put a good construction on men's actions. **5.** Love for rational beings as such; benevolence in the widest sense; especially, Christian good will; love.

Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor . . . and have not *charity,* it profiteth me nothing. *1 Cor.* xiii, 3.

6. A light repast served between meals in a monastery; a bever. **7.** *Law.* A gift of real or personal property for the public benefit. **8†.** Fairness; equity. **9.** *Bot.* The common Jacob's-ladder, or Greek valerian (*Polemonium cæruleum*). [< F. *charité,* < L. *caritā(t)s,* < *carus,* dear.]

char'itet†; char'i-teet; char'i-tiet. Syn.: see BENEFACTION; BENEVOLENCE; LOVE.— Prep.: charity *to* or *toward* the poor; *for* the weak and erring; in charity *with* all mankind.

—**Brothers of Charity.** **1.** A lay order in the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1540 in Portugal by John of God, for the care of the sick and fallen. **2.** An order founded in 1828 in Italy by Antonio Rosmini-Sebati.— **c. boy, child, or girl,** one brought up on a charitable foundation or in a charity school.— **c. school,** a school maintained by charitable bequests or trusts, in which poor children are taught, and often provided with lodging, clothing, and food.— **Sister of C.,** a member of either one of several sisterhoods, especially in the Roman Catholic Church, who are bound by temporary or permanent religious vows, and visit and minister to the poor and sick.

Char'i-ty†, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Cher'ry** (dim.).

char'i-ty-less, 1 chăr'ı-tı-les; 2 chăr'i-ty-lĕs, *a.* Devoid of charity.

char"i-var'i, 1 shăr'ı-vär'ı; 2 çhär'i-vär'i, *n.* [F.] **1.** A burlesque serenade with a medley of music and harsh incongruous noises, as on tin pans, horns, etc.: sometimes given in rural neighborhoods to newly married people.

Never, since the beginning of opera, had the like *charivari* greeted the ears of men. J. MORLEY *Rousseau* p. 59. [c. & H. 1873.]

2. A medley of noises; tumult.

Char"ju-i', 1 chär"ju-ı'; 2 chär"ju-i', *n.* A railway town in W. Bokhara, Central Asia; trade center.

chark[1], 1 chärk; 2 chärk, *vt.* To reduce to charcoal; burn to a cinder; char; coke. [< CHARCOAL.]

chark[2], *vi.* **1.** [Scot.] To grate the teeth; also, to complain. **2†.** To creak; crack, as a loaded cart. [< AS. *cearctan,* var. of *cracian,* crack.]

chark[1], *n.* [Prov.] Charcoal; cinder; coke. [FIRE, *n.*

chark[2], *n.* A fire-producing drill. See FIRE-DRILL, 3, under **chark'er,** 1 chärk'er; 2 chärk'er, *n.* [Scot.] A cricket.

char'kha, *n.* [Hind.] See CHURKA.

char-kha'na, 1 char-kä'na; 2 chär-kä'na, *n.* [Hind.] A checkered muslin made in India.

Char-ki'eh, *n.* Same as SHARKIEH.

char'la-tan, 1 shăr'lə-tən; 2 çhär'la-tan, *n.* One who makes unwarranted or extravagant pretensions, as to the possession of knowledge or skill; a pretender; quack; originally, a street mountebank who talked volubly of his wares.

A pretentious man, by token of his pretentiousness, is a *charlatan* always. HOLLAND *Letters to the Joneses* p. 172. [s. 1864.]

[F., < It. *ciarlatano,* < *ciarla,* prattle.] **char"la-tan'ic** or **char"la-tan'i-cal,** *a.*— **char'la-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **char'la-tan-ish,** *a.* Savoring of the charlatan.

char"la-tan-is'tic, 1 shăr'lə-tən-is'tık; 2 çhär'la-tan-is'tic, *a.* Inclined to charlatanism; having a tendency to quackery.

char'la-tan-ry, 1 shăr'lə-tən-rı; 2 çhär'la-tan-ry, *n.* The arts or practises of a charlatan; undue or fraudulent pretensions to skill; quackery.

Sylla . . . was free from any touch of *charlatanry.* FROUDE *Cæsar* ch. 8, p. 75. [H. 1881.]

char'la-tan-er-y†; char'la-tan-ism†.

Char"le-magne', 1 shăr'lı-mān' *or* (*F.*) sharl'mā'nya; 2 çhär'le-mān' *or* (*F.*) çhärl'mā'nye, *n.* (Ger. **Karl der Grosse**) (*/$_{32}$742–*/$_{28}$814), king of the Franks; b. in Bavaria; crowned at Rome by Pope Leo III. as Emperor of the West, 800; died at Aix-la-Chapelle, his capital.

Charle'mont, 1 chärl'mənt; 2 chärl'mont, *n.* A town in Franklin county, Mass.

Char"le-roi', *n.* **1.** 1 shar'le-rwä'; 2 çhär'le-rwä'. A mining and manufacturing town in Hainaut province, Belgium; strongly fortified; captured and recaptured 6 times by the French and Spanish, prior to 1748. **2.** 1 chär'le-roi'; 2 chär'le-rōi'. A borough in Washington county, Pa.

Charles, 1 chärlz; 2 çhärls, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Char'lie, Char'licy** (dim.). Dan. **Carl,** 1 kärl, 2 cärl; D. **Ka'rel,** 1 kä'rəl, 2 cä'rel; F. **Charles,** 1 shärl, 2 çhärl; G. Sw. **Karl,** 1 kärl, 2 kärl; It. **Car'lo,** 1 kär'lō, 2 cär'lō; L. **Car'o-lus,** 1 kar'o-lus, 2 cär'o-lus; Pg. Sp. **Car'los,** 1 kär'lōs, 2 cär'lōs. **2. Charles Martel** (68S–10/$_{22}$741), duke of Austrasia, 715; Mayor of the Palace (virtually king) to Chilperic II. and Thierry IV., kings of the Franks, 719–737; called "Martel" (hammer), from his victory over the Saracens near Poitiers, 732; grandfather of Charlemagne. **3. C. I. of Anjou** (1226–1/$_{17}$1285), king of Sicily, 1265–1282; of Naples, 1266–1285; born in France; brother of Louis IX. of France; conquered Sicily, 1265, and Naples, 1266; caused massacre of the French in Palermo, March 30, 1282. **4. C. V.,** "The Wise" (1/$_{21}$1337–9/$_{10}$1380), king of France, 1364–1380; regent during his father's captivity in England; reconquered territory taken by Edward III. of England, 1370–1380. **5. C. VII.,** "The Victorious" (7/$_{22}$1403–7/$_{21}$1461), king of France, 1422–1461; crowned at Reims, 1429; reconquered territory taken by Henry V. of England, 1429–1451; established the Pragmatic Sanction, 1438. **6. C.,** "The Bold" (11/$_{10}$ 1433–1/$_{21}$1477), duke of Burgundy, 1467–1477; warred against France, etc.; killed in battle near Nancy; introduced in Scott's *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein.* **7. C. V.** (2/$_{24}$1500–9/$_{21}$1558), king of Spain (C. I.), 1506–1556; emperor of Germany, 1519–1556; abdicated; retired to monastery of St. Just in Estremadura, 1557. **8. C. IX.** (9/$_{27}$1550–5/$_{30}$1574), king of France, 1560–1574; consented to massacre of St. Bartholomew; died of remorse. **9. C. I., Stuart** (11/$_{19}$1600–1/$_{30}$1649), king of England, 1625–1649; born in Scotland; caused civil war, 1642–1645; defeated by Cromwell at Naseby, June 14, 1645; surrendered to the Scotch, 1646, and delivered to the English Parliament, 1647; tried and beheaded. **10. C. II., Stuart** (9/$_{29}$1630–2/$_{16}$85), king of England, 1660–1685; defeated by Cromwell at Worcester, 1651; fled to France; chartered the Royal Society; introduced in Scott's *Peveril of the Peak* and *Woodstock.* **11. C. II.** (11/$_{19}$1661–11/$_{21}$1700), king of Spain, 1665–1700; childless, he willed his throne to a Bourbon prince, who became Philip V., leading to the war of Spanish Succession, 1701–1714. **12. C. XII.** (6/$_{27}$1682–11/$_{11}$1718), king of Sweden, 1697–1718; killed at the siege of Frederickshall in Norway, Dec. 11. **13. C. VI. Joseph Francis** (12/$_{19}$1685–10/$_{20}$1740), Holy Roman Emperor, emperor of Germany, 1711; claimed Spanish throne; caused War of Spanish Succession, 1701–1714. **14. C. III.** (1/$_{20}$1716–12/$_{14}$1788), king of the Two Sicilies, 1735–1759, of Spain, 1759–1788; war against England, 1762–1779; expelled Jesuits from his dominions, 1767. **15. C. IV.** (11/$_{12}$1748–1/$_{19}$1819), king of Spain, 1788–1808; abdicated in favor of Napoleon I., May, 1808; died at Rome. **16. C. X., Philippe, Comte d'Artois** (9/$_{9}$1757–11/$_{4}$1836), king of France, 1824–1830, brother of Louis XVIII.; commanded Quiberon expedition, 1795; Paris revolted against his rule, July, 1830; abdicated, Aug. 2, 1830; died at Göritz in Austria. **17. C. I.** (4/$_{20}$1839–10/$_{10}$1914), king of Roumania from 1881. **18. C. Louis de Lorraine** (8/$_{21}$1771–9/$_{10}$1847), archduke of Austria; Austrian commander; son of Leopold II.; born at Florence; fought against the French; defeated Napoleon at Aspern or Essling, 1809; defeated at Wagram, 1809; *Principles of Strategy,* 1814, etc. **19. C. Albert** (10/$_{2}$1798–7/$_{26}$1849), king of Sardinia, 1831–1849; headed movement for Italian independence against Austria, 1848; defeated at Novara, 1849, he abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel. **20. C. XIV.,** king of Sweden. See BERNADOTTE. **21.** In Shakespeare's *As You Like It,* "The Wrestler." **22.** A county in Maryland; 451 sq. m.; county-seat, Port Tobacco. **23. C. I., Francis Joseph** (8/$_{18}$1887–4/$_{21}$1922), emperor of Austria; king of Hungary (1916–18); abdicated Nov. 12, 1918. [Teut. man, manly, noble-spirited.]

Charles, Jacques Alexandre César (11/$_{12}$1746–5/$_{7}$1822). A French aeronaut; first (with M. Robert) to ascend in a gas-balloon, Aug. 27, 1783, in Paris.

Charles Cit'y. **1.** A county in Va.; 183 sq. m.; its county-seat is Charles City Court House. **2.** A city; county-seat of Floyd county, Iowa; seat of Charles City College (Methodist, 1891). [free.

Charles Eg'bert Crad'dock [Pseud.], Mary Noailles Murfree.

Charles Lou'is moun'tains. A range in the western part of Dutch New Guinea; highest peak, 16,730 ft.

Charles Mix. A county in S. D.; 1,123 sq. m.; county-seat, Wheeler.

Charles riv'er. A stream between Cambridge and Boston, E. Mass.; length to Boston harbor 75 m.

Charles's Wain. See WAIN.

Charles'ton, 1 chärlz'tən; 2 chärls'ton, *n.* **1.** A county in S. C.; 687 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat; siege, 1780; bombardment of Fort Sumter, Apr. 12–13, 1861; partially destroyed by fire, Dec., 1861, Feb., 1865; earthquake, 1886: seat of Charleston College (non-sectarian, 1785); S. C. Military Academy (1842). **3.** A city, county-seat of Kanawha county and capital of W. Va. **4.** A city, county-seat of Coles county, Ill. **5.** A city in Mississippi county, Mo. **6. C. of A-boyne',** a village in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Charles'ton Peak, a mountain in Nevada; 10,874 ft. high.

Charles'town, 1 chärlz'toun; 2 chärls'town, *n.* **1.** Part of Boston, Mass.; has a navy-yard. **2.** A town, capital of the British West-Indian island of Nevis. **3.** A town in Sullivan county, N. H. [Va.

Charles Town. A town, county-seat of Jefferson county, W.

Char"let', 1 shar'lē'; 2 çhär'le'. **Nicolas Toussaint** (12/$_{20}$ 1792–12/$_{20}$1845). A French painter and engraver.

Char"le-ville', 1 shar'lə-vil'; 2 chär'le-vil', *n.* **1.** A town in Ardennes department, France. **2.** A town in Cork county, Ireland.

Char"le-voix', 1 shar'lə-vwä'; 2 chär'le-vwä', *n.* **1. Pierre F. X. de** (1682–1761), a French Jesuit; missionary in Canada who explored lakes Huron and Michigan; *Hist. of Canada.* **2.** 1 shar'lə-voi; 2 chär'le-vōi. A county in Mich.; 423 sq. m.; its county-seat is Charlevoix. **3.** A district in Quebec, Canada; 2,273 sq. m. **4.** County-seat of Charlevoix county, Mich.

Char'ley, } 1 chär'lı; 2 chär'ly, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Same as
Char'lie, } CHARLES. **2.** A short pointed beard like that worn by Charles I. **3.** A night-watchman. **4.** A fox: applied as a proper name.

char'lie, 1 chär'lı; 2 chär'll, *n.* [Dial., Gt. Brit.] A toad or frog.— **Charlie Noble** (*Naut.*), a galley-funnel.— **Char'lie-pitch'er,** *n.* [Slang.] A thimblerigger.

Char'lie horse. [Slang, U. S.] *Baseball.* The stiffening of the muscles in the leg or arm, as of a baseball player, from excessive running, etc. **Charley horse†.** [partment, France.

Char"lieu', 1 shar'lyū'; 2 chär'lyū', *n.* A town in Loire de-

char'lin, 1 chär'lın; 2 chär'lin, *n.* A dowel. [C.]

char'lock, 1 chär'lək; 2 chär'lok, *n.* *Bot.* A troublesome brassicaceous weed (*Brassica arvensis*) common in grain-fields. It is adventive from Europe, but is now widely distributed in America. In England it has several names.

O'er the young shoot the *charlock* throws a shade. CRABBE *The Village* bk. i, st. 8.

[< AS. *cerlic.*] **car'lick†; chad'lock†; cher'lock†.**— **char'lock-wee"vil,** *n.* A small beetle (*Ceuthorhynchus contractus*) feeding upon charlock.— **jointed or white c.,** wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum.*)

char'lotte[1], 1 shăr'lət; 2 çhär'lot, *n.* [F.] A dish made of fruit, cream, or like delicacy, enclosed in a form of bread or cake.

— **apple charlotte,** sweetened and spiced apple or apple custard, baked in a form made of slices of bread or toast soaked in milk.— **c. russe, c. à la russe,** whipped cream or custard in a form made of sponge-cake.

Char'lotte[2], 1 shăr'lət; 2 çhär'lot, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. G. **Char-lot'te,** 1 shar-lot'ə, 2 chär-lōt'e; D. Sw. **Char-lot'ta,** 1 shar-lot'a, 2 çhär-lōt'a; F. **Char'lotte'**, 1 shăr'lət', 2 çhär'lōt'; It. **Car-lot'ta,** 1 kar-lot'ta, 2 cär-lōt'tä; L. **Car"o-let'ta;** 1 kar'o-let'ə; 2 cär'o-lēt'a; Pg. **Car-lo'ta,** 1 kar-lō'tə, 2 cär-lō'ta; Sp. **Car-lo'ta,** 1 kar-lō'ta, 2 cär-lō'tä. **Lo'la†. Lot'ta, Lot'tie, Lot'ty** (dim.). **2. Marie Charlotte Amélie Auguste Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine** (9/$_{7}$1840–1/$_{19}$1927), daughter of Leopold I., king of Belgium; wife of Maximilian; ex-empress of Mexico; lived with reason shattered in Château de Bouchoute near Brussels. **Car-lot'ta†. 3.** In Goethe's *Sorrows of Werther,* Albert's wife, loved by Werther. **4.** A county in Virginia; 479 sq. m.; county-seat, Smithville. **5.** A district in New Brunswick, Canada; capital, St. Andrews. **6.** A manufacturing city, county-seat of Mecklenburg county, N. C. **7.** A city, county-seat of Eaton county, Mich. **8.** A village in Monroe county, N. Y. [Teut. *fem.,* noble-spirited.]

Char'lotte A-ma'li-e, 1 ə-mā'lı-ə; 2 ä-mā'li-e. A seaport, on the south coast of St. Thomas Island, Virgin Islands.

Char'lotte Au-gus'ta, commonly called **Princess Charlotte** (1/$_{7}$1796–11/$_{5}$1817). Daughter of George IV. of Eng.; heiress to the throne; married Leopold of Saxe-Gotha, afterward king of the Belgians, 1816; died in childbirth.

Char'lotte M. Braeme, 1 brēm; 2 brēm [Pen-name], Bertha M. Clay, novelist.

Char-lot'ten-burg, 1 shar-lot'en-būrn; 2 çhär-lōt'ĕn-burn, *n.* A city in Prussia; a residential suburb W. of Berlin.

Char'lottes-ville, 1 shăr'lats-vil; 2 çhär'lots-vil, *n.* A city; county-seat of Albemarle county, Va.; seat of the University of Va. (1819).

Char'lotte-town, 1 shăr'lət-toun; 2 çhär'lot-town, *n.* A seaport city; county-seat of Queens county, and capital of Prince Edward Island, a province of Canada.

Charl'ton, 1 chūrl'tən; 2 chärl'ton, *n.* **1.** A county in Georgia; 1,063 sq. m.; county-seat, Trader's Hill. **2.** A village in Worcester county, Mass.

Charl'ton Kings. A town in Gloucestershire, England.

Charl'ton-next-Wool'wich, 1 -wul'ıch; 2 -wōol'ich, *n.* A village in Kent, England.

char'ly-muf"ti, 1 chär'lı-muf'tı; 2 chär'ly-mūf'ti, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A bird, the whitethroat.

charm, 1 chärm; 2 chärm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a spell upon; attract irresistibly; bewitch; enchant; as, to *charm* an audience. **2.** To overcome as by magic power; soothe; assuage; allay; as, to *charm* her melancholy. **3.** To influence the senses or the mind of by some quality or attraction; fascinate; enchant; delight; as, the landscape *charms* me. **4.** To protect as by a spell; as, he bears a *charmed* life. **5.** To entreat; invoke; conjure. **6†.** To tune or play, as an instrument or an air. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act like a charm; work as a spell; be bewitching, fascinating, pleasing, or delightful; as, she has the power to *charm.* **2.** To use charms, as in black art. **3†.** To sound melodiously. [< F. *charmer,* < *charme;* see CHARM,[1] *n.*]

Syn.: bewitch, captivate, delight, enchant, enrapture, entice, entrance, fascinate, ravish. Compare synonyms for ALLURE.— Ant.: annoy, disenchant, disgust, distress, disturb, irritate, repel.— Prep.: charm *from* or *out of* anger, melancholy, etc.; I was charmed *with* your friend; the serpent was charmed *by* the music.— **charm'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a charmed manner.

charm[1], *n.* **1.** The power of alluring or delighting; fascination; also, whatever gives this power; as, solitude has a *charm* for some minds; her eyes are her *charm.*

Love is the fountain of *charm.* MATTHEW ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* st. 12.

2. Any formula, act, or object supposed to have a magical influence or power, so as to fascinate or to help or protect; a spell; an enchantment.

Then in one moment she put forth the *charm*
Of woven paces and of waving hands.
TENNYSON *Vivien* st. 46.

3. A small ornament worn on a watch-guard, bracelet, or the like, to avert evil or insure good fortune, or worn for ornament merely; an amulet. **4.** Originally, the chanting of a verse supposed to possess magical power; an incantation. [< F. *charme,* < L. *carmen,* song.]

Syn.: see ATTRACTION; TALISMAN.

charm[2], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A blended noise or confusion of voices, as of a flock of birds or of a bevy of children.

charmd, *pp.* Charmed. S. S.

Char'me, 1 kūr'mı; 2 cär'mē, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha R. V.) *1 Esd.* v, 25. [vated field.

char'mel, 1 kūr'mel; 2 cär'mĕl, *n.* [Heb.] A park; a culti-

charm'er, 1 chärm'er; 2 chärm'er, *n.* One gifted with the power to charm. (1) A magician; enchanter. (2) One who bewitches or fascinates as if magically. (3) A delightful and attractive person: applied usually to a woman. **charm'er-ess†,** *n.* An enchantress.

Charmes, 1 shärm; 2 çhärm, **François** (11/$_{22}$1849–1/$_{4}$1916). French editor, author, and deputy.

char"meuse', 1 shär'mūz'; 2 chär'müz', *n.* [F.] A soft, dull, satiny dress-goods used for women's gowns.

charm'ful, 1 chärm'ful; 2 chärm'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Possessing many charms; full of melody.— **charm'ful-ness,** *n.*

Char'mi-an, 1 chär'mı-ən; 2 chär'mi-an, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra,* an attendant on Cleopatra, on whose death she kills herself with an asp.

Char'mi-des, 1 kūr'mı-dīz; 2 cär'mi-dēs, *n.* In Plato's dialog *Charmides,* a young man, a model of temperance, who with Socrates and two others holds a conversation on abstinence; he was the maternal uncle of Plato, cousin of Critias, and one of the Thirty Tyrants.

charm'ing, 1 chärm'ıŋ; 2 chärm'ing, *pa.* **1.** Having power to charm, as by the use of spells or black art. **2.** Delightful or attractive in a marked degree; enchanting; fascinating; bewitching. **3†.** Having a musical or melodious sound.

Syn.: bewitching, captivating, delightful, enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing, fascinating. That is *charming* or *bewitching* which is adapted to win others as by a magic spell. *Enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing,* represent the influence as not only supernatural, but irresistible and delightful. That which is *fascinating* may win without delighting, drawing by some unseen power, as a serpent its prey; we can speak of horrible fascination. *Charming* applies only to what is external to oneself; *delightful* may apply to personal experiences or emotions as well; we speak of a *charming* manner, a *charming* dress, but of *delightful* anticipations. See AMIABLE; ATTRACTIVE; BEAUTIFUL.— Prep.: charming *in* manner; charming *to* all.— **charm'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **charm'ing-ness,** *n.*

Char'mis, 1 kūr'mıs; 2 cär'mis, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* vi. 15. [charms; unattractive.

charm'less, 1 chärm'les ; 2 chärm'lĕs, *a.* Destitute of

Char'mouth, 1 chär'məth; 2 chär'muth, *n.* A village and summer resort in Dorsetshire, England.— **Char-mouth'i-an,** *a.*— **Charmouthian stage,** a geological formation characteristic of France and Switzerland, belonging to the Lower Jurassic, and akin to the English formation of the middle Lias.

charm'wise, 1 chärm'waız; 2 chärm'wis, *adv.* In the manner of a charm; in a magical way.

charn, 1 chärn; 2 chärn, *n.* [North. Eng.] A churn.— **charn'cur"dle,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A churn-dasher.

Char"nay', 1 shar'nē'; 2 çhär'nā', **Claude Joseph Désiré** (9/$_{2}$1828–10/$_{21}$1915). A French traveler, explorer, and writer; *The Ancient Cities of the New World.*

char'ne-coţ, *n.* A sweet Portuguese wine. **char'nl-coţ.**

char'nel, 1 chär'nel; 2 chär'nĕl, *a.* Fitted or used for the reception of dead bodies; sepulchral; ghastly.

char'nel[1], *n.* **1.** A charnel-house.

But seek some *charnel,* when, at full,
The moon gilds skeleton and skull. SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 2, st. 18.

2†. A burial place; cemetery.

[OF., < LL. *carnale,* < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.— **char'nel-house",** *n.* A depository under or near churches for dead men's bones; mortuary chapel; originally, a place where the bones were laid after the flesh was consumed.

Char'nock, 1 chär'nək; 2 chär'nok, *n.* **1. Job** (–1/? 1693) founder of Calcutta, India. **2. Stephen** (1628–7/$_{27}$ 1680), an English theologian; ejected for non-conformity, 1662: *Existence and Attributes of God.*

char'nock-ite, 1 chär'nək-aıt; 2 chär'nok-it, *n.* *Petrog.* A variety of granite containing hypersthene, found in India. [< Job CHARNOCK.]

Cha'ron, 1 kā'rən; 2 cā'ron, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The son of Erebus and Nox, who ferried the souls of the dead over the Styx, a river of Hades. **2.** [Humorous.] A ferryman. [L., < Gr. *Charōn,* Charon.]— **Cha'ron's toll,** the amount paid to Charon for ferrying

spirits across the Styx to the Elysian Fields; hence, the custom of placing a coin in the mouth of the dead.— **Cha-ro'ni-an, Cha-ron'ic,** *a.*

Charon, Mercury, and Soul. (From an ancient sepulchral lamp engraved in Spence's "Polymetis.")

Cha-ron'das, 1 kə-rən'dəs; 2 ca-rōn'das, *n.* (5th century B. C.) A Greek lawgiver; born in Catania, Sicily; his laws were adopted by Athens and other states.

cha-ro'seth, 1 hə-rō'seth; 2 hä-rō'sēth, *n.* [Heb.] A condiment of mixed apples, eggs, spices (especially cinnamon), and wine, used at the seder service. Compare SEDER. It is symbolic of the bricks and mortar which the Israelites prepared while in Egypt.

Cha"rost', 1 shə'ro'; 2 chä"-ro', **Duc de** (?/₁ 1735–¹⁰/₂₇ 1800), Armand Joseph de Bethune. A French philanthropist, economist, and lieutenant-general.

char'-oy"en, 1 chär'-ȯy'n; 2 chär'-ȯy'n, *n.* A kiln for charring turf.

Char"pen"tier', 1 shar'pan'tyē'; 2 chär'pän'tyę'. **Marc Antoine** (1634–³/₄–1702). A French dramatic composer.

char'pie, 1 shär'pi; 2 chär'pi, *n.* [F.] Lint made from old linen.

char'poy, 1 chär'pȯi; 2 chär'pȯy, *n.* A Hindu bedstead, consisting usually of a bamboo framework filled in with interlaced twine or tape.

Throwing myself upon the bare *charpoy* bedstead [I] fell asleep. BAYARD TAYLOR *Visit to India* ch. 7, p. 97. [G. P. P. 1864.]

[< Hind. & Pers. *chārpāī*, < *chār*, four, + *pāī*, foot.] **char'-pai‡.**

char'qui, 1 chär'ki; 2 chär'kī, *n.* [Chile.] Thin strips of sun-dried meat; jerked beef. **char"qué'‡.— charqued,** *a.* Jerked.

charr, 1 chär; 2 chär, *n.* Same as CHAR².

Char'ran, 1 kar'an; 2 cär'an, *n. Bib. Acts* vii, 2.

char'ras, *n.* Same as CHURRUS.

Char"ron', 1 sha'rōn'; 2 chä'rōn', **Pierre** (1541–¹¹/₁₆1603). A French priest and philosopher; *Treatise on Wisdom.*

char'ry, 1 chär'i; 2 chär'y, *a.* Pertaining to or like charcoal.

Char'sad-da, 1 chär'sa-da; 2 chär'sä-dä, *n.* A town in Peshawur division, Punjab, British India.

Char-sa'na, 1 kar-sē'na; 2 cär-sā'na, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

chart, 1 *ch*ärt; 2 chärt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To represent or lay out on a chart; as, to *chart* a district or part of the sea. **II.** *i.* To make charts.

chart, *n.* **1.** A delineation of a part of the earth or the heavens on a plane projection; especially, a map for the use of navigators, showing a part of the sea with its coast, depths, shoals, rocks, soundings, harbors, etc.

Every ship that comes to America got its *chart* from Columbus. EMERSON *Representative Men* p. 16. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. An outline or diagram having some geographical or physical application; as, a military, magnetic, or climatic *chart.* **3.** A graph showing changes and variation, as of temperature, population, circulation of publications, death-rate, etc. Compare BAROGRAPH. **4.** A sheet showing facts graphically or in tabular form; as, a genealogical or a statistical *chart.* **5.** A patent, deed, or charter. [< OF. *charte*, < L. *charta*, < Gr. *chartē*, leaf of paper.] **charte†.— astrographic chart,** one of a number of maps of the heavens and stars, which forms part of an astrophotographic survey.— **bathygraphic c.,** a chart showing the depths of the ocean.— **chart'-room",** *n.* A room, as on a ship, in which charts are kept and consulted.— **cosmogony c.,** a pictorial representation of the creation of the world cut in birch-bark, and used by the Ojibwa Indians as a part of their religious cult.— **great-circle c.** (*Navig.*), a chart on which the routes are laid down on any of the great circles for great-circle sailing.— **Halley's c.,** a map indicating the compass-variation curves.— **heliographic c.,** a chart showing the sun's spots and their physical peculiarities.— **hydrographic c.,** a chart for the use of navigators.— **Mercator's c.,** a chart invented by the Flemish cartographer Gerardus Mercator, in the 16th century, on which the meridians and parallels of latitude are projected in straight lines, the former parallel and equidistant, the latter with the distances between them increased from the equator to each pole, so that at any point the degrees of latitude and longitude are in correct proportion to each other. See PROJECTION. — **meteorological c.,** same as WEATHER-CHART.— **physical c.,** a chart to illustrate physical geography.— **plane c.,** a chart usually of limited portions of the earth, in which its globular form is disregarded, the meridians and parallels being straight lines, equidistant, and in their respective sets parallel.— **thermal c.,** a map indicating the temperatures of land, water, or air; usually by means of isotherms.— **topographic c.,** a chart showing minutely the topographical features of a country as viewed from above, sometimes showing the positions of fortifications and of bodies of troops.

chart., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

char'ta, 1 kär'tə; 2 cär'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A paper or parchment; charter. See MAGNA CARTA. **2.** *Med.* (1) A medicated paper, or one used especially for powders. (2) A dose of a powder.

— **charta cantharidis** (*Chem.*), a paper medicated with turpentine, olive-oil, and cantharides, used for blistering. **c. epispastica‡.— Charta de Foresta** or **Charter of the Forest** (*Eng. Hist.*), a charter delimiting the bounds and defining the rights of king and people in relation to the royal forests.

The first *charter of the forest* is that of Henry III., issued in 1217 [revised 1224]. As an important piece of legislation . . . it must be compared with the forest assize of 1184. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. x, p. 645.

— **c. potassii nitratis,** a paper impregnated with potassium nitrate which when burned gives off fumes that are beneficial in asthma.— **c. sinapis,** same as MUSTARD-PAPER.

char-ta'ceous, 1 kar-tē'shus; 2 cär-tā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the texture of writing-paper. [< L. *chartaceus*, < *charta*; see CHART, *n.*] **car-ta'ceous‡.**

Charte, 1 shärt; 2 chärt, *n.* [F.] **1.** The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1814: analogous to Magna Carta and consisting of 59 articles. [*D. Dict.*] **2†.** [*c*-] Chart.

char'ter, 1 chär'tər; 2 chär'ter, *vt.* **1.** To hire (a vessel) by charter-party; hence [Colloq.], to hire by contract any means of conveyance, as a train or a car.

When one or more merchants contract for the ship exclusively, it is said to be a *chartered* ship. KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, pt. v, lect. xlvii, p. 158. [O. H. 1828.]

2. To establish by charter, as a railroad or bank.— **char'ter-a-bl(eᴿ,** *a.*— **char'ter-age,** *n.* The act or business of chartering vessels; ship-brokerage; also, a ship-broker's fee.

char'ter, *n.* **1.** An act of the sovereign power incorporating a municipality, company, institution, or the like, and specifying the purpose and privileges thereof.

Our general principle of unlimited *charters* has enriched enormously a few individuals, but the country as a whole is correspondingly poorer. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 99. [CHAUT. 1889.]

2. A writing issued by the authorities of an order or society, empowering certain persons to establish a branch or chapter. **3.** A formal instrument by which a sovereign or a government grants special rights or privileges to a person, a company, or the people; as, a royal *charter.* **4.** *Com.* The leasing of a vessel; also, the contract, or the terms of a contract, by which it is leased. See CHARTER-PARTY. **5.** A written evidence of agreement or contract, as a deed. **6.** [Rare.] Privilege; exemption. **7.** [C-] Same as PEOPLE'S CHARTER, under CHARTISM. **8†.** A written paper of any kind, as a document or letter. [< OF. *chartre*, < L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*; see CHART, *n.*] **char'tret.— blank charter** (*Eng. Hist.*), a charter issued in blank to an agent of the Crown in the time of Richard II: hence, any unrestricted license; carte blanche.— **Charter boy, Charter brother,** see CHARTERHOUSE.— **c. by progress** (*Scots Law.*), a writ giving a renewed tenure of a fee.— **c. colony, government,** one established under a royal charter, which freed it from direct parliamentary control, as Massachusetts.— **c.-hold,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* A freehold guaranteed by charter.— **char'ter-land",** *n. In England, freehold land; land held by charter; bookland.* — **c.-master,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A coal-mining contractor. — **c. member,** an original member of a corporation, or of an order or society or branch thereof.— **C. Oak,** an ancient oak-tree at Hartford, Connecticut, in a cavity of which the charter of the colony of Connecticut, given by Charles II. of England, was hidden in November, 1687, when James II. had sent Sir Edmund Andros to resume all charters granted to the colonies. The tree was blown down in 1856.— **c. of pardon** (*Eng. Law*), a document issued under the great seal, granting pardon to one who has committed a felony or misdemeanor.— **c.-party,** *n.* The instrument of contract of affreightment between owner and freighter for the letting of a vessel or a part thereof: originally divided (F. *partie*) and half given to each contracting party. Said to have been first used in England in 1243.— **c. school,** one of a class of schools founded in Ireland in 1733 to provide Protestant education for the poor. — **Great C.,** see MAGNA CARTA —**char'ter-less,** *a.*

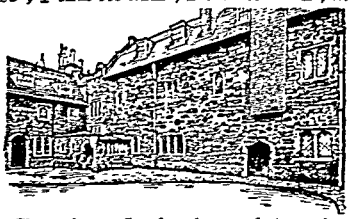
char'tered, 1 chär'tərd; 2 chär'terd, *pa.* **1.** Granted **char'terd**ᴮ, or protected by charter; as, *chartered* rights; a *chartered* company; also, incorporated; as, a *chartered* institution. **2.** Privileged; licensed; as, a *chartered* freedom of behavior.

And let the *charter'd* wind that sweeps the heath
Beat his gray locks against his wither'd face.
WORDSWORTH *Old Cumberland Beggar* st. 6.

3. Hired or let by charter-party; as, a *chartered* vessel.

char'ter-er, 1 chär'tər-ər; 2 chär'ter-er, *n.* **1.** One who charters. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A freeholder.

Char'ter-house", 1 chär'tər-haus"; 2 chär'ter-hous", *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A school and asylum established in London in 1611 in a suppressed Carthusian monastery. The Charter-house, which is a celebrated public school, gives free instruction to pupils, called *Charter boys,* and maintains as pensioners old men, called *Charter brothers.* The school was removed in 1872 to Godalming in Surrey; but the brothers remain in the original buildings in London. **2†.** [c-] A monastery of the Carthusians. See CHARTREUSE. [Cor. of F. *chartreuse*, f. of *chartreux*, Carthusian, < L. *Carthusius*, < *Caturissium*, Chartreuse, village in France.]



Charterhouse, London, from a photograph.

Charters Towers. A town in Queensland, Australia.

Char"tier', 1 shär'tyē'; 2 chär'tyę', **Alain** (1390?–1440?). A French writer who contributed to the formation of the French language: *Book of the Four Ladies,* etc.

Chart'ism, 1 chärt'izm; 2 chärt'ism, *n.* The principles and demands embodied in the so-called People's Charter, a document set forth in 1838 by a party of English radicals, chiefly workingmen, intended as the basis of a bill to be presented in Parliament. Chartism demanded universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, a new system of equal electoral districts, the abolition of a property qualification for Parliament, and a salary for members. It died out after the fiasco of Kennington Common, 1848. Of the six points of the Charter, vote by ballot was granted in 1872, and something like equal electoral districts by the Reform Act, 1884–1885.

Chartism means the bitter discontent grown fierce and mad, the wrong condition therefore or the wrong disposition, of the Working Classes of England. CARLYLE *Chartism* p. 2. [H.]

[< L. *charta*; see CHART, *n.*] **Chart'er-ism†.**

Chart'ist, 1 chärt'ist; 2 chärt'ist, *n.* One who advocates or supports Chartism. **Chart'er-ist†.**

chart'less, 1 chärt'les; 2 chärt'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Not laid down in a chart; not mapped; as, a *chartless* ocean. **2.** Without a chart; hence, unguided; as, a *chartless* rover of the sea. [Same as CARTOGRAPHY, etc.

char"tog'ra-phy, char"tol'o-gy, char'to-man"cy, etc.

char-tom'e-ter, 1 kar-tom'i-tər; 2 cär-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* A device used in measuring distances on charts. [< L. *charta* (see CHART, *n.*) + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

char"to-phyl'a-cium†, *n.* [-CIA, *pl.*] A recess or room for preserving records or valuable writings.

Chartres, 1 shärtr; 2 chärtr, *n.* **1. Duc de** (¹¹/₁₆1840–), Robert Philippe Louis Eugène Ferdinand d'Orléans, a French prince and soldier; grandson of Louis Philippe. **2.** A manufacturing city; capital of Eure-et-Loire department, France; has a cathedral; was taken from the English, 1432.

char-treuse', 1 shar-trūz'; 2 chär-trûz', *n.* **1.** [C-] A Carthusian monastery, especially the original mother house and monastery, *La Grande Chartreuse,* near Grenoble, France, from which the monks were expelled on April 19, 1903, under the Association Laws of 1901.

2. A liqueur in three colors — green, yellow, and white — distilled by a secret formula from aromatics by the monks of La Grande Chartreuse; now made at Tarragona, Spain; the green liqueur is the most prized. **3.** A pale-green color. **4.** *Cookery.* A dish of selected vegetables, prepared in a plain mold or sometimes garnished with game or other savory meats. [F.; see CHARTERHOUSE.] — **Chartreuse pottery,** an enameled pottery of the 18th century, made near Bordeaux for the Carthusians.

Char"treux', 1 shar'trū'; 2 chär'trû', *n.* [F.] **1.** A Carthusian monk. **2†.** The Charterhouse.

char'tu-la-ry, 1 kär'tiu-lē-ri; 2 cär'tu-lā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] Same as CARTULARY.

char"vo-lant', 1 shar'vo-lāṅ'; 2 chär'vo-lāṅ', *n.* [F.] A conveyance on four wheels, propelled by the pressure of the wind on a kite attachment made under an English patent dated 1826.

char'wo"man, 1 chär'wu'mən; 2 chär'wo"man, *n.* [WO'MEN, *pl.*] [Eng.] A chorewoman.

char'work", 1 chär'wȯrk"; 2 chär'wȯrk", *n.* [Eng.] Odd work done by the day or job.

char'y, 1 chär'i *or* chē'ri; 2 chär'y *or* chā'ry (XIII), *a.* **1.** Guarding with care; reluctant or cautious, as in committing oneself; prudent; wary.

For all God ever gave to her, She kept with *chary* care. N. P. WILLIS *Unseen Spirits* st. 2.

2. Careful of one's means; reluctant, as in giving; frugal; sparing. **3.** Characterized by self-restraint and circumspection; nice in taste or feelings; diffident; reserved. **4†.** (1) Sorrowful; distressing; grievous. (2) Held dear; cherished; prized. [< AS. *cearig*, sorrowful, sad, < *cearu*, care.]

Cha"ryb-de'i-dæ, 1 kē'rib-di'i-di; 2 cā"rȳb-dē'i-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of *Cubomedusæ,* especially those with a campanulate umbrella and entire velarium. **Cha"ryb-de'a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Charybdis*, < Gr. *Charybdis.*] **Cha"ryb-dæ'i-dæ‡.**

— **cha-ryb'de-id,** *n.*— **cha-ryb'de-oid.** *a.*

Cha-ryb'dis, 1 kə-rib'dis; 2 ca-rȳb'dis, *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* A ravenous woman, whom Jupiter transformed into a treacherous whirlpool on the Sicilian coast. In attempting to avoid this whirlpool mariners were in danger of the opposite Italian rock Scylla: hence the proverb "**to sail** (or **to be**) **between Scylla and Charybdis,**" *i. e.,* between dangers or difficulties from opposite sides.

Cha-rytch', 1 cha-rich'; 2 chä-rȳch', *n.* A river in Siberia; 220 m. to Obi river. **Tcha-rytch'‡.**

Chas., *abbr.* Charles.

chase¹, 1 chēs; 2 chās, *v.* [CHASED; CHAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To follow with intent to catch or seize, especially with hostile intent to kill or capture; as, to *chase* a thief; to *chase* a piece over the board in a game of chess.

It [the crocodile] is habitually inert: not *chasing* prey, but lying in wait for it. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 126. [A. 1872.]

2. To follow in order to drive away, or so as to drive away or cause to move on: often with *away, out,* or *off*; also, to cause to depart quickly; as, they *chased* him into banishment. **3.** To pursue eagerly in order to obtain and enjoy.

And each one, as before, will *chase* his favorite phantom. BRYANT *Thanatopsis* st. 2.

4. To follow regularly or persistently, but with no purpose.

See the small ripples in curving ranks *chasing*
Every light breeze running out from the shore.
ROSSITER JOHNSON *On the Cliff* st. 2.

5. To suggest the filling of (a glass), as by pushing a bottle toward a companion. **6.** [Rare.] To set (a stone, gem, etc.,) in. **7†.** To persecute; harass.

II. *i.* **1.** To follow in pursuit. **2.** To run swiftly; as, *chasing* up and down. **3.** *Mining.* To follow a vein by its range or direction. **4†.** To run in the hunt, as a dog. [< OF. *chacier*, < L. *capto*; see CATCH, *v.*] **chace‡.** Syn.: see FOLLOW.— **to chase the duck** [U. S. Slang], to procure or fetch intoxicants, as beer.

— **chas'a-bl(eᴿ, chase'a-bl(eᴿ,** *a.*

chase², *vt.* [CHASED; CHAS'ING.] **1.** To ornament by indenting; also, to form as by indenting and finishing tools; as, to *chase* silverware. **2.** *Metal-working.* To cut in a lathe, as a rod, by a tool or comb, so as to make a screw-thread; cut, as a thread, in a rod or screw. [Abbr. of ENCHASE¹.]

chase³, *vt.* [Artizans' Slang.] To surpass an established standard of excellence in workmanship.

chase¹, 1 chēs; 2 chās, *n.* **1.** The earnest pursuit of or endeavor to attain any object or desire; as, the *chase* for honors; a stern *chase.*

Sir Walter Scott intimates more than once that the joy is in the *chase,* whether in the prose or the poetry of life. PRESCOTT *Biog. Miscell., Scott* p. 243. [H. 1845.]

2. That which is hunted or pursued, as game, an enemy, or a ship. **3.** The practise of hunting game, as with horses and dogs; formerly, the right to hunt on a certain tract; also, hunters collectively; the hunt.

The *chase* formed the principal amusement of our Norman kings. LINGARD *England* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 229. [E. c. 1827.]

4. [Eng.] The unenclosed hunting-ground of a private owner; a private game-preserve: to be distinguished from a forest, which belongs to the state, and from a park, which is enclosed. Written also *chace.*

A man may have a *chase* in another man's ground, . . . being indeed the liberty of keeping beasts of chase or royal game therein. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 38.

5. *Court-tennis.* (1) One of the numbered lines marked on the floor of the court as aids in scoring. (2) A scoring stroke, as one in which the ball strikes the floor on the service side on the second bounce, unless it enters a gallery or has been played to win a chase. **6.** *Spinning.* One traverse of a faller in a cop-winding machine. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] Hurry; haste; urgency. **8†.** *The chase-guns* of a war-ship; also, the parts of a vessel where they are mounted. [< OF. *chace*, < *chacier*; see CHASE¹, *v.*] **chace‡.**

Syn.: see HUNT; WOOD.— Prep.: *of* or *for.*

— **chase'-grace",** *n.* Same as SCAPEGRACE¹.— **c.-gun,** *n. Naut.* A gun mounted at the bow or stern of a vessel to fire at another vessel in pursuit or at one that is being pursued. **chase'-piece‡.— c.-halter,** *n.* A strong halter, having a rein, sometimes 18 feet in length: used in breaking young horses. **c.-port,** *n. Naut.* A port, forward or aft, used for a chase-gun.— **to give c.,** to pursue.— **to have a good c.** (*Naut.*), to be built so as to be able to fire several guns right ahead or right aft: said of a vessel.— **wild-goose c.,** pursuit of the unknown or unattainable; a bootless enterprise.

chase², *n.* **1.** *Print.* A strong rectangular iron frame into which pages of type are fastened, as for printing or

stereotyping. 2. *Ordnance.* That part of a cannon which is between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle. 3. In ship-building, a joint in which an overlapping joint merges into a flush-joint at both the stem and the stern of a clinker-built boat. 4. A groove or slot; as, the *chase* of a breast-wheel; the *chase* in the arm-piece of a crossbow. 5. *Carp.* A longitudinal groove for a tenon or tongue; a form of rabbet. 6. The circular trough of a cider-mill where the apples are crushed by the runner. 7. A trench for drain-tiles. 8†. The mounting or setting of a jewel. [< OF. *chasse,* < L. *capsa;* see CASE², *n.*] — **chase'-hoop"**, *n.* One of the hoops or bands about the chase of a built-up gun. — **c.-hooped**, *a.* — **c.-hooping**, *n.* — **c.-mortise**, *n. Arch.* A way of mortising transverse pieces into fixed pieces overhead so that the lower surfaces shall be flush; a pulley-mortise. — **c.-mortised**, *a.* — **c.-ring**, *n.* A band at the front end of the chase of a gun.

Chase, 1 chēs; 2 chās, *n.* **1. Philander** (¹²/₁₁1775–⁹/₁₀1852), an American divine who went to Ohio as missionary and established an Episcopal church there; bishop of Ohio, 1819, of Illinois, 1835; founded Kenyon College, Ohio, and Jubilee College, Illinois. **2. Salmon Portland,** (¹/₁₁1808–⁴/₇1873), an American lawyer; antislavery statesman; Secretary of the Treasury, 1861–1864; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1864–1873; presided at the impeachment of President Johnson, March, 1868. **3. Samuel** (⁴/₁₇1741–⁴/₁₉1811), an American lawyer; patriot; signer of the Declaration of Independence; Justice of Supreme Court, 1796–1811; impeached by John Randolph, but acquitted, 1805. **4.** A county in Kansas; 750 sq. m.; county-seat, Cottonwood Falls. **5.** A county in Nebraska; 901 sq. m.; county-seat, Imperial.

Chas'e-ba, 1 kas'ı-bə; 2 cās'e-ba, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v., 31.

Chas'e-lon, 1 kas'ı-lən; 2 cās'e-lŏn, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

chas'er¹, 1 chēs'ər; 2 chās'er, *n.* **1.** One who chases or pursues, as a hunter.

> At once the *chaser,* and at once the prey.
> POPE *Windsor Forest* l. 82.

2. Same as STEEPLECHASER. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A pursuing or following vessel. (2) A chase-gun; as, a bow-*chaser* and a stern-*chaser* (named from the station of the gun).

Chas'ka, 1 chas'kə; 2 chās'ka, *n.* A village, county-seat of Carver county, Minn.

Chasles, 1 shȧl; 2 chāl, *n.* **1. Michel** (¹¹/₂₁1793–¹²/₂₁1880), a French geometer. **2. Victor Euphémion Philarète** (¹⁰/₂₁1798–⁷/₁₁1873), a French writer; *Studies on America, Life of Galileo.*

Chas'lu-im, 1 kas'lu-ım; 2 cās'lu-ım, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

chasm, 1 kazm; 2 cāsm, *n.* **1.** A yawning hollow or rent, as in the earth's surface; any wide and deep gap; a cleft; fissure. **2.** Any great and abrupt interruption of continuity; a break in a line or series; gap or void; hence, a serious breach of friendly relations, or any great difference. [< L. *chasma,* < Gr. *chasma,* < *chainō,* gape.] **chas'mal;** *a.* Of or pertaining to a chasm. **chas-mat'ı-cal†**, — **chasmed**, *a.* Cleft by a chasm or chasms. — **chas'my**, *a.* Full of or marked by chasms; chasm-like; abyssal.

> They cross the *chasmy* torrent's foam-lit bed.
> WORDSWORTH *Descriptive Sketches Among the Alps* st. 20.

chas-mog'a-my, 1 kaz-meg'ə-mı; 2 cās-mŏg'a-my, *n. Bot.* The opening of the perianth at flowering-time: opposed to *cleistogamy.* [< Gr. *chasma* (see CHASM) + *gamos,* marriage.] — **chas"mo-gam'ıc,** *a.* — **chas-mog'a-mous,** *a.*

chas'mo-phyte, 1 kaz'mo-fıt; 2 cās'mo-fīt, *n. Bot.* A plant growing in a cleft in a rock. Compare LITHOPHYTE. [< Gr. *chasma* (see CHASM) + *phyton,* plant.]

Chas'phi-a, 1 kas'fı-ə; 2 cās'fi-a, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

chasse¹, 1 shūs; 2 chās, *n.* [F.] A small glass of spirit or liqueur served at dinner after the coffee. **chasse"-ca-fé'†.**

chasse², *n.* [F.] **1.** A casket for the relics of a saint. **2.** A shrine devoted to a saint.

chas"sé', 1 sha'sē'; 2 chā'sē', *v.* [CHAS-SĒD'; CHAS-SĒ'ING.] [F.] **I.** *i.* In dancing, to perform the movement called a chassé. **II.** *t.* [Slang.] To dismiss. **chas'sey†; chas'sezt.**

chas"sé, *n.* [F.] In dancing, a movement across, or to right and left; also, the gliding step used in performing it.

chas'sis, the rear frame of a motor-car, having a frame for each axle.

chaste, 1 chēst; 2 chāst, *a.* **1.** Free from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; continent: said of persons or of their lives or conduct. **2.** Free from and adverse to impurity in character or conduct; pure in thought; stainless; as, a *chaste* mind. **3.** Free from vulgarisms or extravagances or from meretricious ornaments; pure in literary or artistic style; chastened; subdued; modest; as, a *chaste* essay or design.

> *Chaste* and decorous garb. BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. iii. ch. 8, p. 195. [T. T. C.]

4†. Free from all excess, indecency, or offensiveness; hence, morally pure; innocent. **5†.** Unmarried; single. [F., < L. *castus,* pure.] **chast†.** SYN.: see MODEST; PURE; SIMPLE. — **chaste'-eyed"**, *a.* Modest in look or glance. — **c. week** (*Eccl.*), the week beginning with Quinquagesima Sunday, during which Lent begins, which is to be observed with strict continence. — **chaste'ly**, *adv.* — **chaste'ness**, *n.*

Chaste"lard', 1 shat'lär'; 2 chāt'lär', **Pierre de Boscosel de** (1540?–1563). A French poet, whose imprudences and love for Mary Queen of Scots led to his execution at Edinburgh; subject of a drama by Swinburne, 1865. **Chas"tel-let'†.**

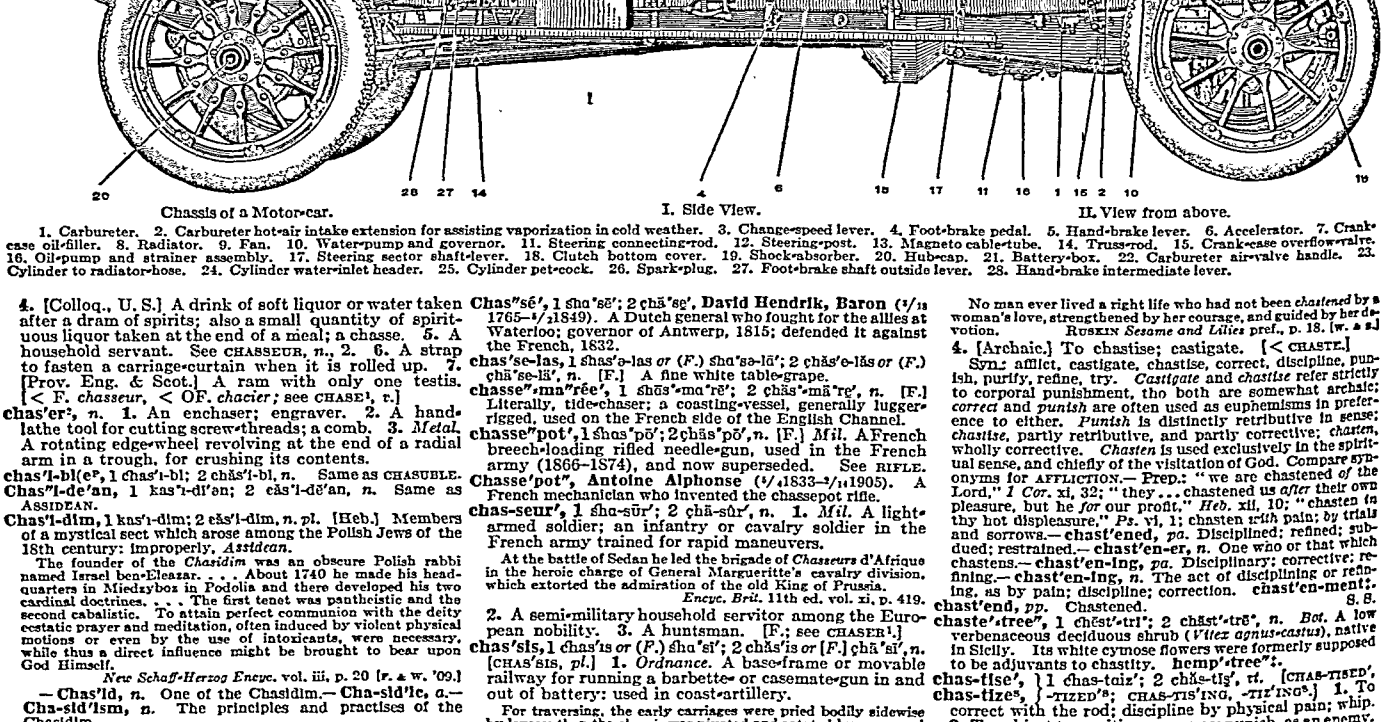
Chaste"let', 1 shat'lē'; 2 chāt'le', **Gabrielle Émilie, Marquise du** (1706–1749). A French savante who lived with Voltaire at Cirey; died in childbirth; *Institutions de Physique,* etc.

Chas"tel-lux', 1 sha'tə-lü'; 2 chā'te-lŭ', **François Jean, Marquis de** (1734–¹⁰/₂₁1788). A French general and writer who fought in the American Revolutionary war; *Travels in North America.*

chast'en, 1 chēs'n; 2 chās'n, *vt.* **1.** To discipline by pain or trial; purify by affliction; as, a spirit *chastened* by adversity.

> That good God, who *chastens* whom he loves.
> SOUTHEY *Madoc* pt. iii, st. 17.

2. To moderate or restrain; soften; subdue; as, his style was *chastened* by study of great models. **3.** To make chaste or pure; free from errors or faults; refine; purify; elevate.



Chassis of a Motor-car.

I. Side View.

II. View from above.

1. Carbureter. 2. Carbureter hot-air intake extension for assisting vaporization in cold weather. 3. Change-speed lever. 4. Foot-brake pedal. 5. Hand-brake lever. 6. Accelerator. 7. Crank-case oil-filler. 8. Radiator. 9. Fan. 10. Water-pump and governor. 11. Steering connecting-rod. 12. Steering-post. 13. Magneto cable-tube. 14. Truss-rod. 15. Crank-case overflow-valve. 16. Oil-pump and strainer assembly. 17. Steering sector shaft-lever. 18. Clutch bottom cover. 19. Shock-absorber. 20. Hub-cap. 21. Battery-box. 22. Carburetor air-valve handle. 23. Cylinder to radiator-hose. 24. Cylinder water-inlet header. 25. Cylinder pet-cock. 26. Spark-plug. 27. Foot-brake shaft outside lever. 28. Hand-brake intermediate lever.

4. [Colloq., U. S.] A drink of soft liquor or water taken after a dram of spirits; also a small quantity of spirituous liquor taken at the end of a meal; a chasse. **5.** A household servant. See CHASSEUR, *n.*, 2. **6.** A strap to fasten a carriage-curtain when it is rolled up. **7.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A ram with only one testis. [< F. *chasseur,* < OF. *chacier;* see CHASE¹, v.]

chas'er², *n.* **1.** An enchaser; engraver. **2.** A hand-lathe tool for cutting screw-threads; a comb. **3.** *Metal.* A rotating edge-wheel revolving at the end of a radial arm in a trough, for crushing its contents.

chas'I-bl(e², 1 chas'ı-bl; 2 chās'i-bl, *n.* Same as CHASUBLE.

Chas"I-de'an, 1 kas'ı-dı'ən; 2 cās'i-dē'an, *n.* Same as ASSIDEAN.

Chas'I-dim, 1 kas'ı-dim; 2 cās'i-dim, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Members of a mystical sect which arose among the Polish Jews of the 18th century: improperly, *Assidean.*

> The founder of the *Chasidim* was an obscure Polish rabbi named Israel ben-Eleazar. . . . About 1740 he made his headquarters in Miedzyboz in Podolia and there developed his two cardinal doctrines. . . . The first tenet was pantheistic and the second cabalistic. To attain perfect communion with the deity ecstatic prayer and meditation, often induced by violent physical motions or even by the use of intoxicants, were necessary, while thus a direct influence might be brought to bear upon God Himself.
> *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 20 [T. & W. '09.]

— **Chas'Id**, *n.* One of the Chasidim. — **Cha-sId'Ic**, *a.* — **Cha-sId'Ism**, *n.* The principles and practises of the Chasidim.

chas'Ing¹, 1 chēs'ıŋ; 2 chās'ing, *n.* **1.** The art of ornamenting metal by cutting it with a graver, or the product of this art. **2.** The cutting of the threads of a screw. **3.** The process of grinding and truing metal castings in the final finishing.

— **chas'Ing-bar"**, *n. Mech.* The bar in a screw-cutting lathe upon which the slide-rest for the chaser moves. — **c.-chisel, c.-hammer, c.-lathe, c.-tool,** implements used in chasing. — **c.-head**, *n. Mech.* That part of a turret lathe used in cutting external threads, usually the middle head with its saddle. — **flat c.**, the ornamentation of silverware by a tool giving the outline in dots or lines.

chas'Ing², *n.* **1.** Pursuit; hunting. **2.** Steeplechasing. **3.** [Slang.] The exceeding by a workman of a given average of production. **4†.** Dancing.

Chas"sé', 1 sha'sē'; 2 chā'sē', **David Hendrik, Baron** (¹/₁₂ 1765–⁴/₂₁1849). A Dutch general who fought for the allies at Waterloo; governor of Antwerp, 1815; defended it against the French, 1832.

chas'se-las, 1 shas'ə-las *or* (*F.*) sha'sə-lā'; 2 chās'e-lās *or* (*F.*) chā'se-lā', *n.* [F.] A fine white table-grape.

chasse"-ma"rée', 1 shās'-ma'rē'; 2 chās'-mā'rę', *n.* [F.] Literally, tide-chaser; a coasting-vessel, generally lugger-rigged, used on the French side of the English Channel.

chasse"pot', 1 shas'pō'; 2 chās'pŏ', *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A French breech-loading rifled needle-gun, used in the French army (1866–1874), and now superseded. See RIFLE.

Chasse'pot", Antoine Alphonse (¹/₂1833–³/₁₁1905). A French mechanician who invented the chassepot rifle.

chas-seur', 1 sha-sūr'; 2 chā-sŭr', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A light-armed soldier; an infantry or cavalry soldier in the French army trained for rapid maneuvers.

> At the battle of Sedan he led the brigade of *Chasseurs* d'Afrique in the heroic charge of General Margueritte's cavalry division, which extorted the admiration of the old King of Prussia.
> *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. xi, p. 419.

2. A semi-military household servitor among the European nobility. **3.** A huntsman. [F.; see CHASER¹.]

chas'sis, 1 chas'ıs *or* (*F.*) sha'sı'; 2 chās'is *or* [*F.*] chā'si', *n.* [CHAS'SIS, *pl.*] **1.** *Ordnance.* A base-frame or movable railway for running a barbette- or casemate-gun in and out of battery; used in coast-artillery.

> For traversing, the early carriages were pried bodily sidewise by levers; then the *chassis* was pivoted and rotated by ropes and pulleys or later by gearing. . . . Still later the chassis was fixed upon a turntable rotated by a pinion working in a circular rack in the foundation and operated by gearing.
> *New International Encyc.* vol. xv, p. 72.

2. *Auto.* The rectangular metal framework of a motor-car as distinguished from its body and seats, but including its accessories for propulsion, as the tanks, motor, generator, gear, springs, axles, wheels, tires, fan, and general running-gear. See illustrations above. **3.** *Aero.* The part of the lower frame of a flying-machine upon which the motor is placed and to which the wheels or skids for starting and alighting are attached. **4.** A framework of wood before or after it has been fitted with a sheet of glass, paper, cloth, etc.; a sash. [< F. *châssis,* < OF. *chasse;* see CHASE², *n.*] — **carrosserie chas-**

> No man ever lived a right life who had not been *chastened* by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage, and guided by her devotion. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* pref., p. 18. [W. & S.]

4. [Archaic.] To chastise; castigate. [< CHASTE.]

SYN.: afflict, castigate, chastise, correct, discipline, punish, purify, refine, try. *Castigate* and *chastise* refer strictly to corporal punishment, tho both are somewhat archaic; *correct* and *punish* are often used as euphemisms in preference to either. *Punish* is distinctly retributive in sense; *chastise,* partly retributive, and partly corrective; *chasten,* wholly corrective. *Chasten* is used exclusively in the spiritual sense, and chiefly of the visitation of God. Compare synonyms for AFFLICTION. — Prep.: "we are chastened *of* the Lord," *1 Cor.* xi, 32; "they . . . chastened us *after* their own pleasure, but he *for* our profit," *Heb.* xii, 10; "chasten *in* thy hot displeasure," *Ps.* vi, 1; chasten *with* pain; *by* trials and sorrows. — **chast'ened**, *pa.* Disciplined; refined; subdued; restrained. — **chast'en-er**, *n.* One who or that which chastens. — **chast'en-ing**, *pa.* Disciplinary; corrective; refining. — **chast'en-ing**, *n.* The act of disciplining or refining, as by pain; discipline; correction. **chast'en-ment;.** S. S.

chast'end, *pp.* Chastened.

chaste'-tree", 1 chēst'-trī'; 2 chāst'-trē', *n. Bot.* A low verbenaceous deciduous shrub (*Vitex agnus-castus*), native in Sicily. Its white cymose flowers were formerly supposed to be adjuvants to chastity. **hemp'-tree"†.**

chas-tise', } 1 chas-taiz'; 2 chās-tīz', *vt.* [CHAS-TISED', **chas-tize'**, } -TIZED'; CHAS-TIS'ING, -TIZ'ING.] **1.** To correct with the rod; discipline by physical pain; whip. **2.** To subject to punitive measures; punish, as an enemy. **3.** [Rare.] To refine or subdue; chasten.

> What chiefly distinguished him from other men was the . . . courtesy of his manner, . . . at once animated, and *chastised* by good-breeding. DE QUINCEY *Literary Reminiscences, Sir H. Davy* in vol. i, p. 38. [T. & F. 1854.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] To accuse; distrust. **5†.** To correct the errors of; reform. [< CHASTEN.] SYN.: see BEAT; CHASTEN. — PREP.: "My father chastised you *with* whips, but I will chastise you *with* scorpions." *2 Chron.* x, 14; chastise him *for* his fault. — **chas-tis'a-bl(e²,** *a.* — **chas-tis'er**, *n.*

chas'tise-ment, } 1 chas'tız-ment *or* chas-taiz'ment *or* **chas'tiz-ment²,** } -ment; 2 chās'tiz-ment *or* chās-tīz'-ment, *n.* The infliction of punishment, especially its infliction for the benefit of the sufferer; discipline:

chastening; also, the pain or evil so inflicted. **chast'en-ment**‡.

chas'ti-ty, 1 *chas'tı-tı; 2 chăs'ti-ty, n.* **1.** *The state or* quality of being chaste; sexual purity; continence; sometimes, virginity or celibacy; as, vows of *chastity.*

Chastity was the supreme virtue in the eyes of the church, the mystic key to Christian holiness.
J. Morley *Voltaire* ch. 3, p. 145. [a. 1872.]

2. Purity and simplicity of style in art or literature. In this sense *chasteness* is preferable. **3.** Purity of ritual observance. [< F. *chasteté*, < L. *castitas*, < *castus*, chaste.]

chas'u-ble, } 1 *chas'yu-bl; 2 chas'u-bl*‡, } *chăs'yu-bl, n. Eccl.* The outer vestment, varying in color, worn by a priest over the alb and stole in celebrating the mass or eucharist; a sleeveless mantle falling low in front and behind, and having a cross on the back: used in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and by some in the Anglican Church. [F., < LL. *casubula, casubla*, < L. *casula*, dim. of *casa*, house.]

chas'u-bled, 1 *chas'yu-bld; 2 chăs'yu-bld, a. Eccl.* Wearing or provided with a chasuble.

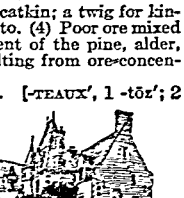
chat, 1 *chat*; 2 *chăt, v.* [CHAT'TED; CHAT'TING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To converse in an easy or gossipy manner; talk familiarly. **2**†. To talk idly; speak foolishly; babble.

II†. *t.* To speak of familiarly; converse about; chatter; prate. [Short for CHATTER.]

Syn.: see BABBLE; TALK.— Prep.: chat *with* friends *about* our affairs.

Chasuble of St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.

chat[1], *n.* **1.** Easy and familiar speech; informal conversation. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] The subject of a discussion; matter under consideration. **3.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) The fact of the matter; the right talk. (2) Impudence; babble; gabble. **chatt**†. Syn.: see CONVERSATION.



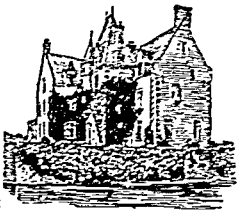
chat[2], *n.* One of various birds. Specifically: (1) An Old World saxicolid, as a stonechat or whinchat. (2) An American warbler (genus *Icteria*), olive or olive-green above and yellow below anteriorly and white posteriorly. The yellow-breasted chat (*I. virens*), a voluble songster, is common in the United States. [< CHAT, *v.*]

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*). 1/2

chat[3], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A catkin; a twig for kindling. (2) A cat. (3) A small potato. (4) Poor ore mixed with rock. (5) [Prov.] The ament of the pine, alder, etc. **2.** *pl.* Waste material resulting from ore-concentration; tailings.

chā"teau, 1 *shu'tō*; 2 *chă-tō,' n.* [-TEAUX', 1 *-tōz*'; 2 *-tōz', pl.*] [F.] A castle or manor-house; a country mansion; specifically, one in a French-speaking country, or resembling in style a French château or country-house.

Wines, especially in France, are often named after the manors on which the vine is grown. The best-known are **Château Lafitte, C. La Rose, C. La Tour,** and **C. Margaux,** red Bordeaux wines, and **C. Yquem,** a white Bordeaux wine. See WINE. [F., < OF. *chastel*, < L. *castellum*; see CASTLE, *n.*]



Château of Thell, France.

— château en Espagne [F.], literally, a castle in Spain; a castle in the air. See CASTLE.

chā"teau"bri"and, 1 *shu'tō"bri"ăn*; 2 *chă'tō"bri"ăn', n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A fillet of beef grilled between two other slices of beef and served garnished with butter and fine herbs.

Chā"teau"bri"and, François René, Vicomte de (9/41768–7/41848). A French writer; ambassador; visited the United States; fought as a royalist at Thionville, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany; exiled; *Atala; Genius of Christianity.*

Chā"teau"bri"ant, 1 *shu'tō"bri"ăn*; 2 *chă'tō"bri"ăn', n.* A town in Loire-Inférieure department, France.

Chā"teau"dun, 1 *shu'tō"dun*; 2 *chă'tō"dŭn', n.* An ancient city in Eure-et-Loire department, France; taken by Germans, 1870; Jean Dunois is buried in the castle-chapel.

Chā"teau-gay, 1 *shat'ō-gē'*; 2 *chăt'ō-gā', n.* **1.** A lake in Franklin county, N. Y. **2.** A river 50 m. from Lake Châteaugay to St. Lawrence river.

Chā"teau'-Gon"tier, 1 *shu'tō'-gōn"tyē'*; 2 *chă'tō'-gŏn"tyę', n.* A town in Mayenne department, France.

Chā"teau"guay, 1 *shu'tō"gē'*; 2 *chă'tō"gā', n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada; 250 sq. m.; capital, Saint Martine.

Chā"teau'-Re-gnaud, 1 *shu'tō'-re-nyō'*; 2 *chă'tō'-re-nyō',* **François-Louis Rousselet, Comte de** (1637–11/51716). A French vice-admiral; marshal; defeated Dutch, 1673, 1678, and the English, 1688. **-Re-nault'**‡; **-Re-naut'**‡.

Chā"teau"re-nard, 1 *shu'tō"re-nār'*; 2 *chă'tō"re-nār', n.* A town in Bouches-du-Rhône department, France.

Chā"teau' Ri"cher, 1 *ri'shē'*; 2 *ri'chę'.* A village and parish in Montmorency district, Quebec province, Canada.

Chā"teau"roux, 1 *shu'tō"rō'*; 2 *chă'tō"ru', n.* A manufacturing town; capital of Indre department, France; its castle was the prison of Princess of Condé, niece of Richelieu.

Chā"teau'-Thier"ry, 1 *shu'tō'-tye"ri'*; 2 *chă'tō'-tyĕ"rỹ', n.* A town in Aisne department, France, where United States troops defeated the Germans, June–July, 1918.

Chā"tel, 1 *shu"tel'*; 2 *chă"tĕl'*, **François du** (1616–1694). A Flemish historical painter; *King of Spain Receiving Fealty from Flanders and Brabant*, 1661. [CASTELLAN.

cha"te-lain, 1 *sha'tə-lan'*; 2 *chă"te-lăn', n.* [F.] Same as **chat'e-laine**, 1 *shat'ə-lēn*; 2 *chăt'e-lān, n.* **1.** A chain or chains, hanging from a woman's belt, to which a watch, keys, scissors, or other useful or ornamental articles are attached; also, any article so worn: used as an adjective in the phrase, *chatelaine* bag. **2.** The mistress of a château or castle; a female castellan. [< F. *châtelaine*, f. of *châtelain*, < LL. *castellanus*; see CASTELLAN.]

chat'e-let†, *n.* A little castle; specifically, a former palace and prison of Paris.

Chā"te-let', 1 *sha'tə-lē'*; 2 *chă'te-lę', n.* Same as CHASTELET.

chat'el-is-ny, 1 *shat'e-lē-nı*; 2 *chăt'ē-lē-nỹ, n.* Same as CASTELLANY. **chat'e-lain-ry**‡.

Cha"telle"rault', 1 *sha'tel'rō'*; 2 *chă'tĕl'rō', n.* A manufacturing town in Vienne department, France.

Chat'field, 1 *chat'fild*; 2 *chăt'fēld, n.* A village in Fillmore county, Minn.

Chat'ga-ri, 1 *chu'gə-ri*; 2 *ċhŭt'ga-rĭ, n.* A frontier district in Assam Valley, near Bhutan, British India.

Chat'ham, 1 *chat'əm*; 2 *chăt'am, n.* **1. Earl of** (11/15 1708–5/11 1778), William Pitt, an English statesman; orator; denied the right to tax British colonies; opposed Lord North's American policy, 1774–1777; seized with illness in the House of Lords, Apr. 7, 1778. **2.** A county in Ga.; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Savannah. **3.** A county in N. C.; 785 sq. m.; county-seat, Pittsborough. **4.** A town, fort and seaport in Kent, England; government dockyard; Roman remains. **5.** A town; county-seat of Kent county, Ontario province, Canada. **6.** A village in Columbia county, N. Y. **7.** A village in Barnstable county, Mass. **8.** A village in Morris county, N. J. **9.** A town in Northumberland county, New Brunswick; port of entry. **10.** A town in Middlesex county, Conn.

Chat'ham Islands. A group in the Pacific ocean attached to, and 360 m. E. of, New Zealand; 375 sq. m.

chat'ham-ite, 1 *chat'əm-ait*; 2 *chăt'am-ĭt, n. Mineral.* A variety of chloanthite containing much iron.

cha'than, 1 *hū'thən*; 2 *hā'than, n.* [Heb.] Bridegroom.

cha-tī', 1 *cha-tī'*; 2 *cha-tī', n.* [S. Am.] A small spotted South-American wildcat (*Felis mitis*).

Cha"til"lon', 1 *sha'tī'yōn'*; 2 *chă'tĭ'yôn', n.* In Shakespeare's *King John*, an ambassador of the king of France to John, king of England.

Chat'is-ghar', 1 *chut'ıs-gär'*; 2 *chŭt'ĭs-ġär', n.* The S. E. division of the central provinces of British India; including districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sumbulpur.

Chat'moss", 1 *chat'mōs"*; 2 *chat'mŏs", n.* A bog in Lancashire, England; 10 sq. m.; partially reclaimed by Roscoe, the historian; Stephenson laid a railroad across it.

cha"ton', 1 *sha'tōn'*; 2 *chă'tôn', n.* [F.] A bezel; also, a jewel.

cha-toy'ant, 1 *shə-toi'ənt or (F.) shu'twa'yän'*; 2 *cha-tŏy'ant or (F.) chă'twă'yän'.* **I.** *a.* Possessing a changeable luster, like a cat's eye in the dark.

II. *n.* A stone having such a luster, when cut and polished; cat's-eye. [F., < *chatoyer*, change color as a cat's eyes, < *chat* (< LL. *catus*), cat.] **— cha-toy'an-cy**, *n.* **— cha-toy'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] Variable luster; play of colors: said chiefly of minerals. **cha-toye'ment**‡.

Cha"tri"an, 1 *sha'tri"ān'*; 2 *chă'trĭ"ăn', Alexandre* (12/15 1826–9/21890). A French novelist who collaborated with Emile Erckmann.

chat'some, 1 *chat'səm*; 2 *chăt'som, n.* Chatty; gossipy.

Chats'worth, 1 *chats'wərth*; 2 *ċhăts'worth, n.* **1.** A seat and estate of the duke of Devonshire, Derbyshire, Eng.; 10 m. in circuit; Mary Queen of Scots imprisoned here. **2.** A town in Livingston county, Ill.

chat'ta-bl(e), 1 *chat'ə-bl*; 2 *chăt'a-bl, a.* Disposed to *chat* or be chatted with; chatty.

chat'tah, 1 *chat'ə*; 2 *chăt'a, n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An umbrella, often by its form or color, denoting the rank or privilege of the bearer. **chat'ta**‡; **chha'ta**‡.

A poor *chatta*-maker, who was quite blind. J. W. Palmer *Up and Down the Irrawaddi* ch. 17, p. 146. [p. & c. 1859.]

Chat"ta-hoo'chee, 1 *chat'ə-hū'chi*; 2 *chăt'a-hōō'chē, n.* **1.** A river in N. Georgia; length, 500 m. on the W. boundary of Georgia to the Apalachicola river. **2.** A county in W. Georgia; 231 sq. m.; county-seat, Cusseta.

Chat"ta-noo'ga, 1 *chat'ə-nū'gə*; 2 *chăt'a-nōō'ġa, n.* A manufacturing city; county-seat of Hamilton county, Tenn.; battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Nov. 24–25, 1863; seat of the University of Chattanooga (Methodist Episcopal, 1867).

chat'tel, 1 *chat'el*; 2 *chăt'ĕl, n. Law.* **1.** Any article of personal property; a movable; also, any property, as money, capital, live stock: often in the plural; as, our goods and *chattels* were destroyed. *Chattel* includes *goods* and much more. Thus, a bond, bill, or promissory note is a *chattel*, but not *goods*. So, too, a leasehold estate in lands for a determinate period, however long, being less than the freehold, is a *chattel*, tho not *goods*, and is called a *chattel real*, because it pertains to real estate. In some of the United States, however, perpetual leaseholds, as those for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, have been declared by statute to be real estate, equally with freeholds, and are not *chattels*.

Chattel . . . includes every species of property which is not real estate, or a freehold.
Kent *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, lect. xxiv, p. 278. [o. h. 1829.]

2. Any limited interest or estate in land, as for a term of years. **3.** A bondman; a serf. [< OF. *chatel, catel*; see CATTLE.] **chat'tell**†. Syn.: see PROPERTY.— **chattel interest**, an interest in corporeal hereditaments not amounting to a freehold, as an estate for years in land. **— c. mortgage**, a conditional transfer of movable property as security for a debt or obligation.— **c. personal**, property in movables, as jewels, furniture, or animals.— **chat'tel-hood**, *n.* The condition or state of being a chattel; especially, slavery. **chat'tel-ship**‡.— **chat'tel-ism**, *n.* **1.** The holding of chattels. **2.** Chattelhood.— **chat'tel-ize**, *tr.* To make a chattel of.— **chat"tel-i-za'tion**, *n.*

chat'ter, 1 *chat'ər*; 2 *chăt'er, v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike (the teeth) rapidly together, as in shivering. **2.** To utter in gibbering; jabber; as, birds *chattering* their cries. **3.** To speak volubly and idly; as, to *chatter* nonsense. **4.** To form an uneven surface on, as with a tool. **5.** [Dial., Brit.] To wear away; fray by use; also, to gnaw; rend.

II. *i.* **1.** To talk fast and trivially or foolishly; gabble; gossip.

Much, too, it *chatter'd* of dramatic laws,
Misjudging critics, and misplaced applause.
Churchill *Rosciad* l. 159.

2. To make rapid and indistinct sounds, somewhat resembling language; especially, to produce high-pitched inarticulate sounds in quick succession; jabber; babble; as, the monkey, or the starling, *chatters.*

The man rushed to my rescue and delivered me from the long hairy arm of the bad old monkey, who retired, *chattering*, to the end of the cage. Christine C. Beush *Inside Our Gate* ch. 8, p. 176. [a. Bros. 1889.]

3. To click together rapidly, as the teeth; clatter; jar.

Cover me, for I freeze, and my teeth *chatter.*
N. Lee *Rival Queens* act v, sc. 1.

4. To clatter while cutting unevenly, as a tool that works improperly.

[ME. *chatteren*, an imitative word; cp. D. *kwetteren*, warble, chatter.] Syn.: see BABBLE; TALK.— Prep.: to chatter *at* or *to* a person, *about* or *of* a matter.

— chat"ter-a'tion, *n.* [Colloq.] Excessive chattering. **— chat'ter-y.** **I.** *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Chattering. **2.** [Dial.] Stony; pebbly. **II**†. *n.* Chatter: chat.— **chat'ter-ing**, *n.* **— chat'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.*— **chat'ter-ment**, *n.* Chattering.

chat'ter, *n.* **1.** Fast and trivial talk; idle prattle. **2.** The jabbering of monkeys, magpies, etc. **3.** A rattling of the teeth, as from cold. **4.** The jar or vibration of a chattering tool.— **chat'ter-box"**, *n.* One who chatters, especially a child. **c.-bags**‡; **c.-basket**‡ [Prov. Eng.].— **c.-marks**, *n. pl.* **1.** Irregular tool-markings caused by vibration due to lack of stiffness in a lathe or similar machine. **2.** *Geol.* Transverse crescentic marks in a continuous series, sometimes occurring in deeply gouged glacial striæ as the result of vibration.— **c.-pie**, *n.* A magpie.— **c.-water**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Tea: in reference to a gossiping tea-party.

chat'terd, *pp.* Chattered. S. S.

chat'ter-er, 1 *chat'ər-ər*; 2 *chăt'er-er, n.* One who or that which chatters; specif., a passerine bird, as a waxwing or cotingine, esp. the Bohemian waxwing. **chat'ter-ster**†.

Chat'ter-is, 1 *chat'ər-is*; 2 *chăt'er-ıs, n.* A town in Cambridge county, England.

Chat"ter-pur', 1 *chat'ər-pūr'*; 2 *chăt'er-pur', n.* **1.** A native state in Bundelkhand, central India; 1,240 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Chat'ter-ton, 1 *chat'ər-tən*; 2 *chăt'er-ton,* **Thomas** (11/22 1752–8/21 1770). An English poet; a precocious literary impersonator of rare imagination; committed suicide while starving; subject of a drama by Alfred de Vigny, 1835.

chat's'thrush", 1 *chat's'-thrush'*; 2 *chăt's'-thrŭsh', n.* A mina-bird.

Chat'ti, *n. pl.* Same as CATTI.

chat'ting, 1 *chat'ıŋ*; 2 *chăt'ing, ppr. & verbal n.* of CHAT, *v.* **— chat'ting-ly**, *adv.*

chat'tle, 1 *chat'l*; 2 *chăt'l, tr.* [Scot.] To eat daintily; nibble.

chat'tocks, 1 *chat'əks*; 2 *chăt'oks, n.* [Prov. Eng.] The [refuse of fagot-wood.

Chat-too'ga, 1 *cha-tū'gə*; 2 *chă-tōō'ga, n.* A county in N. W. Georgia; 331 sq. m.; county-seat, Summerville.

chat'ty[1], 1 *chat'ı*; 2 *chăt'y, a.* [CHAT'TI-ER; CHAT'TI-EST.] **1.** Given to chat; loquacious. **2.** Easy and familiar; gossipy.— **chat'ti-ly**, *adv.*— **chat'ti-ness**, *n.*

chat'ty[2], *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Of neat, attractive make or finish.

chat'ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 *-ız*; 2 *-ĭz, pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] An earthen jar, especially a porous vessel for cooling water.

Then a water carrier with latticed *chatties* swaying from side to side. Grant Duff in *Contemporary Review* Sept., 1891, p. 315.

chat'-wood", 1 *chat'-wud"*; 2 *chăt'-wo͝od', n.* Twigs for fuel; chat. [chabouk. **chaw'buck**‡.

chau'buck, 1 *chô'buk*; 2 *chą'bŭk, n.* A horsewhip, the

Chau'cer, 1 *chô'sər*; 2 *chą'cer,* **Geof'frey** (1340–10/11 1400). "Father of English poetry"; *Canterbury Tales*, 1388, etc.

Chau-ce'ri-an, 1 *cho-sī'ri-ən*; 2 *cha-ċē'rĭ-an.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Geoffrey Chaucer, or his writings.

Even here, however, the piece [Mother Hubbard's Tale] still keeps the *Chaucerian* form and manner, and is only a kind of exercise. Saintsbury *Elizabethan Lit.* ch. 4, p. 87. [macm. 1887.]

II. *n.* A student or admirer of Chaucer.

Chau'cer-ism, 1 *chô'sər-izm*; 2 *chą'cer-ĭsm, n.* A phrase, word, or spelling characteristic of Chaucer's writings.

Chau'ci, 1 *kô'sai*; 2 *cą'cĭ. n. pl.* [L.] A people of the Teutonic tribe formerly dwelling along the shores of the North sea. Compare INGÆVONES.

Chau"det', 1 *sho'dē'*; 2 *cho'dę',* **Antoine Denis** (2/21 1763–4/11 1810). A French sculptor; *Œdipus, Paul and Virginia*, etc.

chaud"froid', 1 *shō'trwū'*; 2 *chō'trwā', n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A dainty dish of fowl or game cooked tender, then chilled and served with jelly or mayonnaise.

Chau"dière', 1 *sho'dyâr'*; 2 *cho'dyâr', n.* A river in Quebec province, Canada; 102 m. to St. Lawrence river.

chaud'-mel"lé, 1 *shōd'-mel"ē*; 2 *chōd'-mĕl'ę, n.* **1.** Homicide in a sudden affray in the heat of passion; unpremeditated but inexcusable homicide: improperly confounded with *chance-medley.* See CHANCE-MEDLEY. **2.** [Scot.] A wrangle; blow; beating. [< OF. *chaude* (< L. *calidus*, CALID) + *meilee*, MELEE.] **chaud'-med"ley**‡; **chaud's mel"la**‡.

Chau"doc', 1 *sho'dok'*; 2 *cho"dŏc', n.* A province in French Cochin-China. **Nan"gi-ang'**‡. [colored.

chau"dron', 1 *shō"drōn'*; 2 *chō"drôn', a. & n.* [F.] Copper-

chauf'fer[1], 1 *shō'fər*; 2 *chą'fer, n.* A small portable furnace used in chemical manipulations. [Variant of CHAFER[1], < CHAFE, *v.*] **chauf'fer**‡.

chauf'fer[2], *n.* [Scot.] An ill-natured person.

chauf'feur, 1 *shō'fər or (F.) sho'fūr'*; 2 *chō'fer or (F.) cho'fûr', n.* **1.** One who drives or operates an automobile as a private servant or as a licensed public driver.

The Calian law . . . defines the word *chauffeur* as . . . 'any person operating or driving a motor vehicle as an employee or for hire.' *The Evening Sun* [New York] Sept. 23, 1910, p. 6, col. 1.

2. A member of the organized bands of brigands, that pillaged in France and terrorized the people by burning the feet of victims to discover concealed property; suppressed by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1803. [F., a fireman, < *chauffer*, heat; see CHAFE.] **— chauf'feuse'** (*fem.*).— **chauf-feur'-ship**, *n.* The occupation or duty of a chauffeur.

chauk, 1 *chōk*; 2 *chąk, n.* [Local, Brit.] The chough.

chauk'-daw"‡.

Chau"lieu', 1 *sho'lyū'*; 2 *cho'lyū',* **Guillaume Amfrye de** (1639–6/21 1720). A French lyric poet.

Chau'li-o-don'ti-dæ, 1 *kô'lı-o-don'tı-dī*; 2 *cą'lĭ-o-dŏn'tĭ-dē, n. pl. Ich.* A family of infomous fishes having a long body and deeply cleft mouth bounded by supramaxillaries laterally: including deep-sea fishes. **Chau-li'o-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chaulıodōn*, with projecting teeth.]

— chau'li-o-dont, *a. & n.*— **chau"li-o-don'tid**, *n.*— **chau"li-o-don'toid**, *a. & n.*

chaul-moo'gra, 1 *chôl-mū'grə*; 2 *chąl-mōō'ġra, n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian tree (*Gynocardia odorata*) of the Indian plum family with a succulent fruit yielding a fixed oil used in leprosy. **chaul-mu'gra**‡.— **chaul-moo'gric**, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to an ethereal acid ($C_{18}H_{32}O_2$) obtained from chaulmoogra-oil.

chaum[1], 1 *chōm*; 2 *chąm.* [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *tr. & ri.* To gape; yawn; open. **II.** *n.* A gape; yawn; gap.

chaum[2], *v.* [Scot.] To eat greedily; champ.

Chau"mette', 1 *sho'met'*; 2 *cho'mĕt',* **Pierre Gaspard** (1/21 1763–4/11 1794). A French demagog and Jacobin; proscribed by Robespierre and guillotined.

chau"mière', 1 *sho"myâr'*; 2 *cho"myâr', n.* [F.] A cottage with thatched roof; commonly a humble dwelling.

Chau"mont', 1 *sho"mōn'*; 2 *cho"môn', n.* A manufacturing town in Haute-Marne department, France; here a treaty of the allies was made against Napoleon I., 1814.

chau"mon"telle', 1 *sho"mōn"tel'*; 2 *cho"môn"tĕl', n.* [F.] A large pear of the Channel Islands and the south of England. **chau"mon"tel'**‡.

Chau'na, 1 *chô'nə*; 2 *chą'na, n. Zool.* **1.** A genus of birds embracing the crested screamer, or chaja, of South America. **2.** [c-] The crested screamer or chaja.

Chaun'cey, 1 *chôn'sı or chōn'sı*; 2 *chăn'cy or chan'cy, n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Isaac** (3/22 1772–1/27 1840), an American commodore; he defeated the British fleet on Lake Ontario, Oct. 5, 1813.

chaunt, chaunt'er, etc. Same as CHANT, etc.

Chau"ny', 1 shō"nī'; 2 chō"nȳ', *n.* A town in Aisne department, France.

chaup. [Scot.] Same as CHAP[1], 2.

cha'us[1], 1 kē'us; 2 cā'ŭs, *n.* The jungle-cat (*Felis chaus*), or a related aquatic form, as the Kafir cat (*F. caffer*).

Chaus. 1/36

chaus[2], 1 chous, *n.* Same as CHOUSE.

chaus"sée', 1 shō"sē'; 2 chō"sę', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* The level of the soil. **2.** A paved road; highway.

chaus"sée', 1 shō"sē'; 2 chō"sę', **Pierre C. N. de la** (1692–[3]/[14]1754). A French dramatist, originator of a pathetic comedy; *Préjudice à la mode*, etc.

chaus'ses, 1 shō'sez *or (F.)* shōs; 2 chō'sęs *or (F.)* chōs *n.* [F.] **1.** Medieval leg-harness or hose of mail. **2.** Tight pantaloons covering the hips, legs, and feet.

chaus"sure', 1 shō"sūr'; 2 chō"sür', *n.* [F.] Foot-covering.

Chau-tau'qua[1], 1 shō-tō'kwə; 2 chą-tą'kwą, *n.* **1.** A lake in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; 16 by 2 m. **2.** A county in S. E. Kan., 651 sq. m.; county-seat Sedan. **3.** A county in S. W. New York; 1,062 sq. m.; county-seat Mayville. **4.** A summer resort, on Lake Chautauqua; headquarters of Chautauqua Literary & Scientific Circle.

Chau-tau'qua[2], *n.* [U. S.] A meeting or a series of meetings of an educational character in imitation of the Chautauqua Assembly and its literary and scientific Circle.

Chau-tau'quan, 1 shə-tō'kwən; 2 chą-tą'kwan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Chautauqua, or the Chautauquan system of education. **Chau-tau'qua†.** **II.** *n.* One who is enrolled under the Chautauquan system, or is attached to its schools or circles.— **Chautauquan system,** a system of academic or collegiate education conducted through home studies and summer assemblies. It originated with an assembly held at Chautauqua, N. Y., in 1874, and in 1878 a literary and scientific circle was organized by John H. Vincent. **Chautauqua system†.**

chauve, 1 chōv; 2 chąv, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To be heated or angry; fume; also, to fray; wear by friction.

Chau"veau'-La"garde', 1 shō"vō'-lä"-gärd', **Claude François** (1/21 1756–2/25 1841). A French advocate who defended Charlotte Corday and Marie Antoinette.

Chau"ve-net', 1 shō"və-nē'; 2 chō"ve-nę', **William** (5/24 1820–12/13 1870). An American mathematician; director of Annapolis Observatory, etc.

Chau've-net, Mount. An elevation in Wyoming; 13,000 ft.

Chau"vin', 1 shō"vaN'; 2 chō"vǎN', *n.* **1.** In Scribe's *Soldat Laboureur*, the hero, a veteran soldier of Napoleon; drawn from life from Nicolas Chauvin of Rochefort, who acquired such notoriety through his exaggerated and demonstrative devotion to the emperor and the imperial cause that he was caricatured on the stage by Scribe, Cogniard, and others, and thus his name came to characterize the type of people who work mischief by their unreasoning, irascible, and vainglorious patriotism. **2.** [c-] One who is absurdly jealous of his country's honor or puffed up with an exaggerated sense of national glory; an extravagant glorifier of his country. **chau'vin-ist†,** 1 shō'vin-ist; 2 chō'vin-ıst.— **chau'vin-ism,** *n.*— **chau"vin-is'tic,** *a.*

Chaux"-de-Fonds', 1 shō"-də-fōN'; 2 chō"-de-fōǹ', *n.* A manufacturing town in Neuchâtel canton, Switzerland; watchmaking is the chief industry.

Cha'vah, 1 kē'və; 2 cā'va, *n. Bib. Gen.* iii, 20 (margin).

chave'ling, 1 shēv'liŋ; 2 chāv'liŋ, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SPOKE-SHAVE.

chav'en-der†, *n.* The chub or cheven. [sq. m.

Cha'ves, 1 chā'ves; 2 chä'vęs, *n.* A county in N. M.; 11,520

chav"i-be'tol, 1 chav'ı-bī'tōl *or* -tol; 2 chăv'ı-bē'tōl *or* tŏl, *n. Chem.* An allylic guaiacol ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$), an isomer of eugenol, found in the essential oil of betel-leaves. [< CHAVICA + BETEL + -OL.]

Chav'i-ca, 1 chav'ı-kə; 2 chăv'ı-ca, *n.* [South-Sea Islands.] *Bot.* A genus now mostly included in *Piper*, including the long pepper and betel-pepper.— **cha-vic'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from plants of the genus *Chavica.*— **chavicic acid,** an amorphous resinous compound contained in pepper.— **chav'i-cin, chav'i-cine,** *n.* A yellowish-brown amorphous compound with an extremely acrid taste, contained in black pepper. [quinnat salmon.

chav'i-cha, 1 chav'ı-chə; 2 chăv'ı-cha, *n.* [Alas.] The

chav'i-col, 1 chav'ı-kōl *or* -kol; 2 chăv'ı-cōl *or* -cŏl, *n. Chem.* An oil ($C_3H_{10}O$), an allylic phenol derivative obtained from bay-oil and betel-pepper. [< CHAVICA + -OL.]

chav'ish, 1 chav'ısh; 2 chăv'ish, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Fretful; peevish.

chav'ish, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A chattering; prattling.

chaw, 1 chô; 2 cha, *v.* **I.** *t.* To chew; especially, to chew roughly: now vulgar or contemptuous; as, to *chaw* tobacco. **II†.** *i.* To ruminate; sulk.— **chaw'er,** *n.*

— **chaw'ba"con,** *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A country bumpkin; oaf.— **chawed up** [Slang, U. S.], thoroughly beaten; disabled in a contest, like one mangled by a wild beast.— **chaw'-tooth",** *n. Law.* A molar.

chaw. *n.* **1.** [Vulgar.] That which has been or appears as if chewed; a bite or mouthful; a chew, as of tobacco; quid. **2.** [Eng. Dial. or Vulg.] (1) A clodhopper; chawbacon. (2) Relish for food; appetite. **3†.** *pl.* The jaws; chaps.

chaw'an, 1 chô'ən; 2 chą'an, *n.* [W. Ind.] A barn-owl (*Strix flammea*, var. *nigrescens*).

chawd, *pp.* Chawed. S. S.

chaw'dron, 1 chô'drən; 2 chą'dron, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A calf's haslet; also, poultry-dressing. **2†.** A spicy sauce made of minced liver, lights, and heart.

chawl[1], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A cheek or jaw of pork.

chawl[2], *n.* Same as CHAL.

chawn, 1 chōn; 2 chąn. [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *v.* To gape; yawn; open; cleave. **II.** *n.* A gape; yawn; gap; cleft. **chaun†.**

chaw'-stick", 1 chô'-stik"; 2 chą'-stik", *n.* A West-Indian climbing shrub (*Gouania domingensis*) of the buckthorn family; also, one of its stems, chewed as a stomachic or used as a tooth-brush. **chew'-stick"†.**

chay[1], 1 shē; 2 chā, *n.* [Colloq.] A chaise. See SHAY.

In the last century, if not a little sooner, arose the vulgar *chay*, from the notion that chaise was a plural.

FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 4. [s. 1872.]

chay[2], 1 chē; 2 chā, *n.* Chaya-root. **cha'ya†.**

cha'ya-root", 1 chē'ya-rūt"; 2 chā'ya-rōōt", *n.* The root of an East-Indian biennial herb (*Oldenlandia umbellata*) of the madder family, yielding a red dye. [< Tamil *chaya*, the root. + ROOT.]

cha'yim, 1 hā'yim; 2 hä'yim, *n.* [Heb.] Literally, life! among the Jews, a toast, "For life!" Equivalent to "Your health!"

cha-yo'te, 1 chə-yō'tē; 2 chä-yō'tę, *n.* [Cuba & Mex.] The edible fruit of *Sechium edule.* See SECHIUM. **cha-yo'ta†** [Madeira]; **cha-yo'tli†;** **cha"yo-tl'to†;** **cha'yotli†;** and **cha-yot'li†** [Mex.].

Cha"zal', 1 shə"zāl'; 2 chä'zäl', **Pierre Emanuel Felix, Baron de** (1808–1/25 1892). A Belgian general.

cha'zan, 1 hä'zan; 2 hä'zăn, *n.* [Heb.] A cantor; in Jewish synagogs, the reader at public service who formerly recited the piyutim, but who now conducts the entire service.

chaz-zan't.— cha'za-nuth, *n.* The chanting of a cantor.

Cha-zar', 1 hə-zär'; 2 hä-zär', *n.* [Heb.] A member of a ruling Tatar tribe that inhabited the Crimea in the 8th century. The Chazars became converts to Judaism, and for two centuries practised its precepts; they were subdued by the Russians in the 10th and 11th centuries.

Cha"zelles'-sur-Ly"on', 1 shə"zel'-sür-lī"ôN'; 2 chä"zĕl'-sür-lȳ"ôn', *n.* A town in Loire department, France.

Cha'zy, 1 chē'zı; 2 chā'zy, *n. Geol.* One of the formations comprised in the Canadian series of the Ordovician system of rocks in New York State. [From *Chazy*, Clinton county, N. Y.]

Ch. B., *abbr.* See DEGREE.

Ch. C., Ch. Ch., *abbr.* Christ Church.

Ch. Clk., *abbr.* Chief Clerk.

Ch. D.[1,2], *abbr.* See DEGREE.

Ch. E., *abbr.* Chemical Engineer.

Chea'dle, 1 chī'dl; 2 chē'dl. **1.** A town in Cheshire. **2.** A town in Staffordshire, England.

Chea'dle-Bar'low's dis-ease'. See BARLOW'S DISEASE.

Cheadle's disease†.

chea'dle-dock", 1 chī'dl-dək"; 2 chē'dl-dŏk', *n. Bot.* The common ragwort.

cheap†, 1 chip; 2 chēp, *vt.* & *vi.* To buy; sell; trade; bargain; price. [< AS. *ceâptan*, < *ceâp*, bargain.]

cheap, *a.* **1.** Bearing or bringing a low price in the market; that may be bought at low price; inexpensive, either absolutely, or in proportion to value or to price elsewhere; said of a commodity, its price, or the place where it is bought: opposed to *dear;* as, *cheap* furniture.

For nature with *cheap* means still works her wonders rare.

LOWELL *Indian-Summer Reverie* st. 15.

2. (1) Being of comparatively little value; hence, poor; mean. (2) *Finance.* That may be obtained at a low rate: said of money. [< CHEAP, *n.* (< AS. *ceâp*, trade), in phrase *good cheap.*] **cheapet†.** Syn.: see BASE; COMMON.— Prep.: cheap *at* that rate; cheap *for* cash.— **cheap Jack, c. John,** one who offers his goods at an arbitrary price and gradually diminishes it.— **c. off,** better off than one's deserts. —**good cheap†** [BETTER CHEAP; BEST CHEAP], easily procured; abundant; cheap. **great c.t.— cheap'ingt,** *n.* **1.** Buying and selling; bargaining; trade. **2.** A market or market-place.— **cheap'ish,** *a.*— **cheap'ly,** *adv.* **cheapt.— cheap'ness,** *n.*

cheapt, *n.* **1.** A bargain. **2.** A market; found in some proper names; as, *Cheap*side and East*cheap* in London. **3.** Price. **4.** Merchandise. **5.** Cheapness.— **on the cheap** [Colloq.], spending little money; as, he traveled *on the cheap.*

cheap, *adv.* **1.** At low price; cheaply. **2†.** *Naut.* Rapidly.

cheap'en, 1 chīp'n; 2 chēp'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lower in value or in price; make of less account; render common or mean; depreciate; as, to *cheapen* commodities; to *cheapen* one's reputation. **2.** [Archaic.] To chaffer or bargain for; price. **cheapt.** **II.** *i.* To become cheap; also, higgle.— **cheap'en-er,** *n.*

cheap'end, *pp.* Cheapened. S. S.

cheart, *v.* & *n.* Same as CHEER, *v.*, CHEER[1], *n.*

chear'full, *a.* Same as CHEERFUL.

cheat, 1 chīt; 2 chēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deceive or defraud in a bargain; deceive for the purpose of gain in selling; cozen; overreach; as, to *cheat* a creditor. **2.** To mislead by deception; impose upon; beguile. **3.** To take (the property of another) with consent unjustly or fraudulently obtained; gain by fraud.

The steps by which 'escheat' has yielded '*cheat*,' . . . are interesting to trace. The 'escheatour' was an officer in each county who took notice of fines and forfeitures technically called 'escheats' on the royal manors, which had fallen in to the Crown, and certified these to the Exchequer. But he had commonly such a reputation for fraud and extortion in the execution of his office, that by an only too natural transition the 'escheatour' passed into the 'cheater,' and 'escheat' into '*cheat.*'

TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 44. [E. P. & co. 1890.]

4†. To escheat or confiscate.

II. *i.* To practise fraud; act dishonestly; as, to *cheat* in business or in a game. [Abbr. of ESCHEAT, *v.*]

Syn.: beguile, circumvent, cozen, deceive, defraud, delude, dupe, fleece, fool, gull, hoodwink, outwit, overreach, swindle, trick.— Prep.: to cheat *in* trade; cheat *of* one's right (now more commonly *out of;* as, to cheat one *out of* his eye-teeth); to cheat *at* cards; *in* a contest, etc.; cheat *by* false pretenses; *with* unfounded hopes.— **to cheat the gallows,** to escape hanging as a deserved or expected punishment.— **to c. the glass** (*Naut.*), to reverse the hour-glass prematurely as in shortening a watch.

—**cheat'a-bl(e"ness[2],** *a.*— **cheat'ee,** *n.* [Rare.] One who is cheated.— **cheat'er-y,** *n.* Systematic cheating.— **cheat'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Disposed to cheat; fraudulent: said of persons. **2.** Calculated to deceive; fraudulent: said of things.— **cheat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

cheat[1], *n.* **1.** (1) An act of cheating; fraud; imposture. (2) *Law.* The obtaining of property by such imposture: indictable in common law when the act injures the public weal.

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat;*
Yet, fooled with hope, men favour the deceit.

DRYDEN *Aurengzebe* act iv, sc. 1.

2. A systematic cheater; swindler. **3.** An article or object of fictitious value; a sham. **4.** An escheat. **5†.** Plunder, booty. [Short for ESCHEAT, *n.*] **cheatet†; chetet†.**

Syn.: see ARTIFICE; CHICANERY; FRAUD; HYPOCRITE.

cheat[2], *n.* Coarse wheat bread. **cheat bread†.**

cheat[3], *n. Bot.* The European chess or wild oat (*Bromus secalinus*). **cheats†.** See CHESS[2].

cheat'er, 1 chīt'ər; 2 chēt'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which cheats. **2†.** An escheator.— **tame cheater,** an animal of a domestic or tame variety employed for decoying purposes.

Cheat'ham, 1 chīt'əm; 2 chēt'am, *n.* **1. Benjamin F.** (10/29 1820–8/4 1886), an American Confederate general; divisional commander. **2.** A county in N. Tennessee; 347 sq. m.; county-seat, Ashland City.

Cheat riv'er. A river in West Virginia; 150 m. to Monongahela river.

Che-bac'co, 1 chi-[*or* shi-]bak'o; 2 che-[*or* che-]băc'o, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A full-bowed, decked, two-masted boat formerly used in the shore cod- and mackerel-fisheries. The style having a sharp stern was called *pink-stern* or *pinkie;* that with a square stern was a *dogbody.* [< *Chebacco*, lake and old town, now Essex, in Massachusetts.] **Chebacco boat†.**

Che'bar, 1 kī'bar; 2 cē'bär, *n. Bib. Ezek.* i, 3.

che'bec[1], 1 chī'bek *or* shī'bek; 2 chē'bĕc *or* chē'bec, *n.* **1.** A Chebacco boat. **2.** A xebec.

che-bec'[2], 1 chi-bek'; 2 che-bĕc', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The least flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*). [Imitative.]

che'bog, 1 chī'bog; 2 chē'bŏg, *n.* The menhaden. [Am. Ind., Algonq. dial.]

Che-boy'gan, 1 shi-boi'gən; 2 che-bōy'gan, *n.* **1.** A county in N. Michigan; 785 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

che-bule', 1 ki-būl'; 2 ce-bul', *n.* The dried astringent prune-like fruit of an East-Indian tree (*Terminalia chebula*) of the myrobalan family, a kind of myrobalan. [< F. *chébule*, < Hind. *Kābulī*, of Cabul.]— **che-bu'lic,** *a.*

che-but'su, 1 chi-but'sū; 2 che-bŭt'su, *n.* [Chin.] Manufactured goods given as a payment of taxes.

che-chah'co, 1 chi-chä'ko; 2 che-chä'co, *n.* [Colloq., Northwestern U. S. and Alaska.] A newly arrived miner; tenderfoot. **che-chaw'co†.**

Che-chent'sī, 1 chē-chent'sī; 2 chę-chĕnt'sī, *n. pl.* A people of eastern Circassia; principally herdsmen. They have an independent language and in religion observe a crude Islamism. **Tchet-chent'zī†.**

che-chia', 1 shē-shyä'; 2 chę-chyä', *n.* An Arab skull-cap with a tuft. Worn also by French soldiers in African campaigns. [< Berber *tishushat*, skull-cap.] Compare TARBOOSH.

check[1], 1 chek; 2 chĕk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To restrain by force or suddenly; slacken the speed of; hold back; stop; curb; moderate; as, to *check* the speed of a train. **2.** To test the accuracy of by comparison; verify or mark as verified; control, as accounts, facts, figures, etc.; as, to *check* the items of a day-book; to *check* a poll-list.

'If Mr. Fortescue had *checked* his data,' he says, 'he would never have penned his accusation.'

J. W. FORTESCUE in *Nineteenth Century* Sept., 1891, p. 443.

3. To attach a check or ticket to, or obtain one for; as, to *check* one's baggage. **4.** To put in check: said of an opponent's king in chess. **5.** *Naut.* To let slip a little, as a rope when too taut. **6.** [Dial. or Archaic.] To restrain by words of caution or censure; rebuke; mock. **7.** To curb with a check-rein, as a horse. **8.** To join (two parts) in such a way that only a blow perpendicular to the joint can thrust them apart. **9.** *Irrigation.* To flood (one of a number of sections which are bounded by levees or embankments). **10†.** To penalize, as by reduction or retention of wage. **11†.** To meet violently; hit. **12†.** To drive back; expel; reject.

II. *i.* **1.** To come to a pause; halt.

We will follow them wherever they choose to lead; we will *check* at nothing. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. ii, § 6, ch. 3, p. 417. [w. & s. 1858.]

2. *Chess.* To give a check to a king. **3.** *Gunnery.* To stop by means of a pad, ring or cap, as gas after a discharge. **4.** In falconry, to forsake the quarry for other birds: said of a hawk. **5.** *Hunting.* To come to a momentary halt, as in trying to regain the scent: said of hounds. **6.** To break into checks or chinks, as paint, varnish, or timber in drying; crack. **7.** [Colloq. U. S.] To draw from an account by check; as, to *check* out from a bank. **8†.** To be or to exercise a check. **9†.** To interfere with. [< OF. *eschecquer*, < *eschec;* see CHECK[1], *n.*] **checket†.— to check stick** (*Lacrosse*), to strike or push (with a crosse) an opponent's crosse so that it can not touch the ball.

Syn.: bridle, control, curb, hinder, impede, inhibit, interrupt, obstruct, rebuff, rebuke, repress, reprove, restrain, stay, stop.— Ant.: abet, accelerate, advance, allow, encourage, favor, forward, further, help, indulge, instigate, let go, let loose, liberate, license, push on, push forward; speed.— Prep.: check *in* full career; check *with* a word; the advance was checked *by* the river.— **checked over** (*Railroad.*), designating freight received in cars unaccompanied by a revenue manifest. When it has been waybilled but not received in the specified cars, it is termed **checked short.**

check[2], *vt.* **1.** To make checks or squares on; mark with a chess-board pattern; produce a checkered effect; hence: (1) To variegate with bands of different colors. (2) To form in a checkered pattern; checker. (3) To make checks in, in irrigating. (4) To cut into square pieces. (5) To cause to crack; to make chinks or checks in. **2†.** To diversify; cloud. [< CHECKER, *v.*]

check, *a.* Formed in a checkered pattern.

check[1], *n.* **1.** The act of checking; the condition of being checked; restraint; stoppage; rebuff; reverse; a break in a progress or advance; as, to receive a *check.*

The journey of life is a series of *checks*, disappointments, and sorrows.

JOHN TODD *Student's Manual* ch. 9, p. 326. [s. & c. 1866.]

2. That which checks; any means or device to restrain, curb, or stop motion or action; a restraint; obstacle; a checking influence or power. Specifically: (1) A check-rein. (2) The part of a bit outside the horse's mouth; a cheek. (3) A padded post at the back of a key in the action of a grand pianoforte to prevent the hammer's rebounding. (4) *Angling.* A form of brake designed to control the passage of a line from a reel. (5) *Naut.* A cable used to regulate the headway of a vessel entering its berth. (6) *Irrigation.* One of the spaces in which water is confined by banks and levees. (7) In a joint, a projecting part, such as a dowel-pin or tenon serving as a guide. **3.** *Com.* An order, in writing, upon a bank or banker for the payment of a designated amount of money to some designated person or order. [In this sense written also **cheque,** commonly so in England.] A check differs from an ordinary bill of exchange in that (1) it is due only on presentation; (2) it is payable on demand. Undue delay in presenting a check discharges the drawer only to the amount of the actual damage that he can prove he has suffered thereby. Death rescinds the authority of the bank to honor his signature.

The use of money is immensely economized by the *cheque* and clearing system. W. S. JEVONS *Money and Mechanism* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 1. [HUM. 1883.]

4. Same as CHECK-ROLL, 3. **5.** A numbered card, tag, or metallic disk used in duplicate to identify the owner of an article, as a railroad-passenger's baggage or a garment left in a cloak-room, or one serving as a tally for refreshments consumed by a customer, or to enable a seat-holder who leaves a theater to return. **6.** Same as CHIP[1], 4. **7.** Any mark or register used as a means of verification or identification, as in a book; as, the *check* against a voter's name. **8.** A square in a checker-board or other checkered surface; any

checkered pattern, or any fabric woven or stamped with such pattern. **9.** A crack, as in timber, caused by uneven seasoning, or, in steel, caused by defective tempering. **10.** *Building.* A notch or rabbet in a piece of wood or stone into which another piece fits. **11.** In chess, an attack or menace offered to the king by any opposing piece or pawn. Formerly, a player who brought a piece to bear on his opponent's king was required to say "check," and the other player had to move the king out of check, capture the opposing piece, or interpose one of his own men. See CHECKMATE. **12.** (1) In falconry, the movement of a hawk in forsaking the quarry to chase small birds; also, any small winged game thus diverting the hawk. (2) *Hunting.* A temporary halt in the chase due to the loss of the scent by the hounds. **13.** That part of a substance under test which is allowed to remain untreated for comparison with the portion which has been subjected to the test. **14.** In mining, a slight fault. **15.** A consonant produced by sudden stopping of the breath; a mute. **16.** [Local, U. S.] An impromptu meal of cold provisions. **17†.** The stub to which a bank-draft is attached; also the draft with its stub. **18†.** An aggressive move; attack. **19†.** An insult; affront. **20†.** [Eng.] A fine to which servants of a royal household were subject as a penalty for neglect of duty. **21†.** Rebuke; reproof. [< F. *échec*, OF. *eschec*, < Per. *shāh*, king. In sense 8 < CHECKER¹, *n.*] **chek†.**

Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; CESSATION.

— **cashier's check** (*Banking*), a check upon its own funds by a bank's cashier.— **certified c.**, see CERTIFY.— **check'-hand"**, *n. Textile.* A contrivance used to check the speed of a spindle-carriage as it moves backward and forward.— **c.-bar**, *n. Harness.* A metal rod having loops at either end for holding a bridle check-rein and one in the middle for fastening to the check-hook.— **c.-battery**, *n. Mining.* A wooden contrivance for checking the outlet of a chute or for closing an intake for air.— **c.-book**, *n.* **1.** A book of bank-checks in blank, usually with marginal stubs for date, amount, and name of payee. **cheque-book†. 2.** A book used for checking or verifying any matter, as the record of customer's checks kept in a bank.— **c.-brace**, *n.* Any one of four leather thongs which check the endwise motion of a chaise or phaeton.— **c.-bridge**, *n.* Same as FIRE-BRIDGE.— **c.-chain**, *n.* A chain from the side sills of a railroad-car to the side of the truck, to prevent the latter from swinging crosswise on the track if derailed.— **c.-chamber**, *n. Mech.* The chamber or cavity which contains the gate of a check-valve.— **c.-clerk**, *n.* A clerk who keeps and checks the time of employees, etc.— **c.-cord**, *n.* **1.** A cord fastened to the collar of a dog, and held by one who is training him. **2.** A check-string. — **c.-damper**, *n.* A contrivance which allows cold air to enter a door or an opening at the bottom of a chimney so as to prevent a direct draft, thus reducing the rate of combustion of fuel.— **c.-end**, *n.* The end (left) of a bank-check, engraved with special words or devices to prevent counterfeiting.— **c.-exchange**, *n.* [Colloq.] *Finance.* Sight exchange.— **c.-flooding**, *n. Irrigation.* A system of dams or dikes retaining water on irrigated fields.— **c.-folio**, *n.* See SIZES OF PAPER, under PAPER.— **c.-gate**, *n. Irrigation.* A gate in a low embankment or dam which is built across fields to hold back the waters of irrigation.— **c.-grieve**, *n. Mining.* [Scot.] An overseer or steward who checks, for the owner, the weighing of coal taken from a mine.— **c.-hook**, *n.* **1.** A check-rein hook on a harness-saddle. **2.** Part of a safety device in a mine hoisting-apparatus, consisting of hooks on the rim of the rope-drum, which, when the speed becomes excessive, fly out and engage stop-pins.— **c.-key**, *n.* [Eng.] A latch-key.— **c.-line**, *n.* A check-rein.— **c.-list**, *n.* **1.** A list by which something may be checked or verified; specifically, a roll or list of voters used at polling-places on election-days for checking off the names of those who vote, as a guard against repeating. **2.** A list of genera, species, etc., usually limited to one natural division, for students and collectors, to check when recognized or acquired.— **c.-lock**, *n.* A lock for covering the keyhole or for preventing a door-bolt's being moved.— **c.-loop**, *n.* A metallic open loop for receiving an overdrawn check-rein where it passes over the horse's head.— **c.-nut**, *n.* A nut for preventing the turning of another one; a jam-nut, lock-nut, or pinching-nut.— **c.-out**, *n.* A place in a coal-mine where the floor and roof meet and end the seam.— **c.-rail**, *n.* **1.** A device for permitting railway-trains to run along a main line or move to a siding as desired. **2.** An auxiliary rail placed just inside of the inner rail of a railroad curve to relieve the outer rail of undue pressure.— **c.-rein**, *n.* **1.** A looped rein passing from the bits to a hook in the saddle to keep the horse's head up. **2.** The branch rein connecting a driving-rein of one horse to the bit of his mate in a double team.— **c.-ring**, *n.* A ring by which a check-brace is attached to a carriage.— **c.-roll**, *n.* **1.** (1) Any check-list. (2) Same as MUSTER-ROLL. **2.** See CHECKER-ROLL. **3.** A list of household servants, especially when numerous.— **c.-row**, *n.* One of the standing rows, as of trees, in an orchard or farm that partitions it into squares.— **c.-rower**, *n.* **1.** A corn-planter. **2.** An attachment to a corn planter by which it drops the seeds at regular distances so as to produce check-rows.— **c.-stop**, *n.* A rubber safety-drum on a deep-sea dredge.— **c.-stopper**, *n. Naut.* A light rope used to check the run of the cable or of a rope in paying out. — **c.-strap**, *n.* **1.** A strap connecting the collar and the belly-band of a harness. **2.** A strap coupling the bit of the off horse to the gears of the near one to hold back the former when harnessed in the Western single-line method; a hold-back strap. **choke-strap†. 3.** A cord or strap by which the occupant of a closed carriage, omnibus, or car may attract the driver's attention. **4.** *Weaving.* A leather strap or band used to steady the shuttles in a loom. **5.** A leather strap or belt connecting the carriage proper with the seat and restraining the upward motions of the latter.— **c.-strings**, *n.* Same as CHECK-STRAP, 3.— **c.-valve**, *n.* A valve through which fluid can pass in only one direction. — **c.-weigher**, *n. Coal-mining.* An agent of the miners who verifies the weight of coal at the mouth of the shaft. — **c.-work**, *n. Mach.* The periodic detention and release of a moving part, as an escapement.— **cross-c.**, *n. Lacrosse.* The act of stopping or hindering an opponent by holding a crosse against his body: forbidden by the rules of the game.— **crossed c.** [Gt. Brit.] (*Banking*), a check across the face of which is printed or written the symbol "& Co.," or the name of some bank, between two cross-lines, thus making the collection of the face value of the check impossible except through a bank.— **delivery c.** (*Railroad.*), a voucher received by the consignee after paying a freight bill, which enables him to receive freight.— **discovered c.**, in chess, a check caused by the removal of a piece that permits another piece of the same color to bear on the opposing king.— **double c.** (*Chess*), a position in which the king is checked by two pieces at once.— **initialed c.**, a check which has been initialed by the cashier or other authority of a bank, as evidence of genuineness of signature, but not of the holding of deposits to make it good: differing thus from a *certified check.*— **perpetual c.** (*Chess*), a continuation of checks that can not mate, but from which there is no escape, the result being a drawn game.— **simple c.** (*Chess*), a form of checking the opponent's king with another piece.— **storage c.** (*Railroad.*), a bill for storing goods, which must be paid at the cashier's office before the goods may be delivered. — **to take c.**, to be offended.— **travelers' c.** (*Banking*), a check to the order of a traveler which, when endorsed by the latter, serves as cash.— **waived storage c.** (*Railroad.*), an order authorizing delivery and rescinding storage charges, where freight has been stored by mistake.

check², *n.* [Scot.] The wheatear or chack.

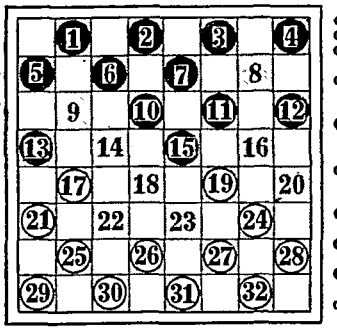
check'a-bl(e"), 1 chek'ə-bl; 2 chĕk'a-bl, *a.* Susceptible of being checked.

check'age, 1 chek'ij; 2 chĕk'ag, *n.* A checking, as of an account or the like, or an entry that is checked.

check'bird", 1 chek'bûrd"; 2 chĕk'bird", *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] The chack; wheatear.

check'er, 1 chek'ər; 2 chĕk'er, *vt.* **1.** To mark, decorate, or arrange with squares or crossed lines; streak. **2.** To fill with variations or vicissitudes; diversify. **cheq'uer‡.**

check'er¹, *n.* **1.** One of the pieces used in a game of draughts, usually a small disk. **2.** One of the squares or spots in a checker- or chess-board or other checked surface; a square in a mosaic or architectural design. **3.** *pl.* The game of draughts: the more familiar name in the United States. It is played with 24 pieces, 12 on each side, arranged and moved upon a board divided into 64 squares. The object of the game and the aim of each player are to capture all his opponent's pieces by moving over each with an adjacent one of his own into an opposite vacant square, or so to block them with his own that they can not be moved. If a player neglects to take an opposing piece when in a position to do so, his adversary *has the option of compelling him to take it, of removing* from the board the piece that should have jumped, or of allowing the play to stand. When a piece reaches the last row on the opponent's side of the board, it becomes a *king*, and can be moved either forward or backward. The position of the board and pieces at the commencement of the game is shown in the illustration. The black squares, on which the plays are made, are numbered from 1 to 32, as indicated, the numbers always commencing at the side of the board occupied by the black men. The moves are indicated as follows: 14–18, a move from square 14 to square 18; 9–18, a jump from square 9 to square 18, involving the capture of an opposing piece; 16-30, a double jump, with the capture of two opposing pieces, etc.



Checker-board, after black's third move. *Laird and Lady opening.*

The following are the best-known checker openings, the *moves of the two players being given alternately in each* case. (1) **Alma.** 11–15, 23–19, 8–11, 22–17, 3–8. (2) **Ayrshire Lassie.** 11–15, 24–20, 8–11, 28–24. (3) **Bristol.** 11–16, 24–20, 16–19. (4) **Cross.** 11–15, 23–18. (5) **Defiance.** 11–15, 23–19, 9–14, 27–23. (6) **Dyke.** 11–15, 22–17, 15–19. (7) **Fife.** 11–15, 23–19, 9–14, 22–17, 5–9. (8) **Glasgow.** 11–15, 23–19, 8–11, 22–17, 11–16. (9) **Kelso Cross.** 10–15, 23–18. (10) **Laird and Lady.** 11–15, 23–19, 8–11, 22–17, 9–13. (11) **Maid of the Mill.** 11–15, 22–17, 8–11, 17–13, 15–18. (12) **Old Fourteenth.** 11–15, 23–19, 8–11, 22–17, 4–8. (13) **Second Double Corner.** 11–15, 24–19. (14) **Single Corner.** 11–15, 22–18. (15) **Souter.** 11–15, 23–19, 9–14, 22–17, 6–9. (16) **Switcher.** 11–15, 21–17. (17) **Whilter.** 11–15, 23–19, 9–14, 22–17, 7–11. (18) **Will o' the Wisp.** 11–15, 23–19, 9–13.

4. Any pattern laid by lines in regular squares of a single color or of various colors. **5.** *pl.* Same as CHECKERWORK, 2. **6.** *pl.* Small stones; pebbles; also, checkstones. **7.** [Hist. or Obs.] (1) The state or royal treasury. (2) An audit-room, as in a monastery, abbey, etc. **cheq'uer‡. 8.** *Metal.* Same as CHECKERWORK, 2. **9.** A peculiar marking, frequently triangular in shape, on a pigeon's wing. **10.** *Bot.* (1) The cultivated service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*). (2) The wild service-tree (*Sorbus torminalis*). **check'er-tree"‡.** (3) *pl.* The fruit of either tree. **11†.** The game of chess; also, a chessman. **12†.** A checker- or chess-board; hence, an inn whose sign was a chess-board. **13†.** Exchequer. **14†.** [C-] The court of Exchequer. [< OF. *eschekier*, chess-board, < LL. *scaccarium*, < *scacci*, chess, < Per. *shāh*, king.] **check'er-et†; cheq'uer‡.**

— **check'er-board"**, *n.* A board on which checkers are played. See CHECKER, 3.— **c.-roll†.**, *n.* A roll of the king's household. **check-roll†.— c.-work**, *n.* **1.** Any work or pattern showing alternate colors arranged checkerwise. **2.** *Metal.* The fire-brick alternating with openings, as arranged in the chambers of a regenerative furnace. **3.** A condition marked by contrasted events or experiences.— **check'er-wise**, *adv.* In checkered form or pattern.

check'er², *n.* One who checks.

check'er-ber"ry, 1 chek'er-ber'i; 2 chĕk'er-bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1-iz; 2-is, *pl.*] **1.** The wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), or its red aromatic berry. **2.** Improperly, the partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*).

check'ered, } 1 chek'ərd; 2 chĕk'erd, *pa.* **1.** Divided
cheq'uered, } into squares of different colors; checked,
check'erd‡, } as with black and white; hence, showing any alternating spaces of color or of light and darkness.

The foliage glittered with the *checkered* beauties of the October leaf. COOPER *Spy* ch. 4, p. 57. [A. 1884.]

2. Marked by vicissitudes; alternating, as between good and evil fortune; as, a *checkered* career.

check'er-mint, 1 chek'ər-mint; 2 chĕk'er-mint, *n.* [U. S.] A confection flavored with wintergreen.

check'ing, 1 chek'iŋ; 2 chĕk'ing, *n.* **1.** A system of fine lines incised in a gun-stock to prevent its slipping in the hand. **2.** The act of assembling the different parts for a checked joint. **3.** *Agric.* A system of sowing seeds or placing plants apart at regular distances so as to permit of growth on either side.

check'la-ton†, *n.* A costly fabric of the middle ages; also, a cloak of this fabric. Considered as a gilded leather by Spenser. **cle'la-tount.**

check'le, 1 chek'l; 2 chĕk'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To scold or cackle. **2†.** To laugh boisterously.

check'less, 1 chek'les; 2 chĕk'lĕs, *a.* That can not be restrained; unchecked.

check'man, 1 chek'man; 2 chĕk'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who compares and verifies, as tickets, lists, etc.

check'mate", 1 chek'mēt"; 2 chĕk'māt", *v.* [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] **1.** *Chess.* To put (an opponent's king) in a check from which no escape is possible, thus winning the game. See the noun. **2.** Hence, to discomfit or defeat (a person, plan, etc.), as by a skilful maneuver; as, the diplomatist was *checkmated* by the council.

check'mate", *n.* **1.** *Chess.* The final position in a game of chess, in which the king of the losing player is placed in check and can not be extricated: commonly shortened to *mate.* **2.** Figuratively, complete discomfiture; final defeat. [< F. *échec et mat*, < Ar. *shāh-māt*, < *shāh* (< Per. *shāh*), king, + *māt*, is dead.] — **to give checkmate** or **a c. to**, to effect defeat by checkmating an opponent.

check'mate", *interj.* An exclamation declaring checkmate.

check'stone", 1 chek'stōn"; 2 chĕk'stōn", *n.* Same as CHUCK¹, *n.*, 4.

check'stone², *n.* [Local, Eng.] Same as STONECHAT.

checkt, *pp.* Checked. S. S.

check'work", 1 chek'wûrk"; 2 chĕk'wûrk", *n.* **1.** Same as CHECKERWORK. **2.** *Mech.* An escapement.

check'y, 1 chek'i; 2 chĕk'y, *a. Her.* Checked or checkered: said of a field or charge. [< OF. *eschecqué*, pp. of *eschecquer*; see CHECK¹, *v.*]

Ched'dar, 1 ched'ər; 2 chĕd'ar, *n.* A village in Somersetshire, England, noted for its cheese and immense stalactite caverns.

che'der, 1 hē'dər; 2 hę'der, *n.* [CHE'DOR-IM or CHE'DAR-IM, 1-im; 2-im, *pl.*] [Heb.] A Jewish elementary school where children are taught Hebrew and religion.

Ched"or-la-o'mer, 1 ked"ər-li-ō'mər; 2 cĕd"ŏr-la-ō'mar, *n. Bib. Gen.* xiv, 1.

Che-dreux', 1 shē-drū'; 2 çhę-drû', *n.* A type of wig or peruke worn in the 17th century, named for its maker.

Che-du'ba, 1 chi-dū'bə; 2 che-dų'ba, *n.* An island in the Bay of Bengal, British India; 240 sq. m.

chee'cha, 1 chī'chə; 2 chē'cha, *n.* [Ceylon.] A small familiar gecko-lizard (*Hemidactylus frenatus*), easily tamed.

chee'-chee", 1 chī'-chī'; 2 chē'-chē", *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A *half-caste* or Eurasian. **2.** The mincing speech of half-castes.

cheek, 1 chik; 2 chĕk, *vt.* **1.** [Slang.] To confront or address impudently; face out brazenly.

I . . . *cheeked* the doctor, telling him he didn't understand his work; result, got three days' imprisonment. WM. BOOTH *In Darkest England* [quot.], pt. i, ch. 9, p. 71. [F. & W. 1891.]

2†. To border; flank.

cheek, *n.* **1.** Either side of the face between the eye and temple and the chin; the fleshy covering of the jaw and cheek-bone; chap; jowl.

Those *cheeks* that hold
Like some harsh landscape all the Summer's gold.
R. W. GILDER *Life-Mask of Lincoln* l. 3.

2. A side or part analogous to the side of a face; as, the *cheek* of a vise, or the *cheek* (one of the ways) of a lathe. (1) One of the pieces forming the side of a pulley-block. (2) One of the outside branches of a horse's bit; also, in a harness, the part of a bridle next to a horse's cheek. **check‡.** (3) In mining, the side or wall of a vein. (4) The side part of a three-part flask used in molding. (5) *Fort.* The interior facing of an embrasure. (6) *Naut.* One of two corresponding projections on either side of a mast, supporting the trestletrees. (7) The upright side of a window-frame; also, one of the side-pieces of a door or gate. (8) *Carp.* The blocks cut from the sides of a piece to form a tenon; also, the surfaces on the sides of a mortise. (9) The ends of a hide which covered the cheeks of the animal. (10) One of the narrow pieces extending from the head of a pike, pick, hammer, etc., along the handle. **3.** [Slang.] (1) In manner or conduct, brazen assurance; cool impudence or presumption; effrontery. (2) An expression in speech of impudence or presumptuousness.

He looked at her blankly a moment, and then said, 'By George, of all the *cheek* I ever knew, the *cheek* of a woman is the cheekiest!'
R. G. WHITE *Mansfield Humphreys* p. 195. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

4. *Entom.* The side of the head, between the eyes and the mouth; the gena. **5.** *Ordnance.* One of the two side-pieces of a gun-carriage between which the piece is placed and on which the trunnions rest. **6.** [Local, U. S.] The edible part of the sea-clam. **7.** [Slang.] A share; allowance. **8†.** The cheek-bone; jawbone. [< AS. *cēace.*] — **cheek'-band"**, *n.* **1.** A cheek-strap. **2.** The band of an ancient head-dress passing under the chin.— **c.-blade**, *n.* [Scot.] The cheek-bone.— **c.-block**, *n. Naut.* A block having only half a shell, bolted against a mast or spar, which serves as the other side.— **c.-bone**, *n.* The bone that produces the prominence of the cheek; the malar bone.— **c. by jowl**, with cheek close to cheek; hence, confidential; intimate.— **c.-knee**, *n. Naut.* One of the knees between which the hawse-hole is placed.— **c.-piece**, *n.* **1.** A piece intended as part of a cheek, lying near the cheek, or to protect the cheek, as a cheek-strap or the end of a horse's bit; especially the part of a helmet covering the cheek. **2.** A crank having a uniform thickness throughout.— **c.-pouch**, *n.* A pouch-like dilatation of the cheeks for holding food, as in baboons and certain rodents. The opening may be on the cheeks outside the mouth, and the pouch lined with true furry skin, as in the pocket-gophers.— **c.-strap**, *n. The side-strap of a bridle.*— **c.-tooth**, *n. Anat.* A molar or grinding-tooth.— **to one's own c.** [Colloq., Eng.], for, or of, oneself; for personal use; alone.— **to put up to the c.**, to fasten the reins to the top or first ring on the cheek of a horse's bit, easing the pressure on the mouth.— **cheeked**, *a.* Having a cheek: In composition; as, *rosy-cheeked.*— **cheek'ish**, *a.* Somewhat cheeky.— **cheek'less**, *a.* Having no cheek.

cheek'er, 1 chik'ər; 2 chĕk'er, *n.* One who faces impudently.

cheekt, *pp.* Cheeked. S. S.

cheek'y, 1 chik'i; 2 chĕk'y, *a.* [Slang.] Characterized by cheek; as, a *cheeky* rascal. See CHEEK, 3.— **cheek'i-ly**, *adv.*— **cheek'i-ness**, *n.*

chee'la¹, 1 chī'lə; 2 chē'la, *n.* [E. Ind.] The crested serpent-eagle (*Spilornis cheela*).

chee'nar, 1 chī'nər; 2 chē'nar, *n.* Chinar.

cheep¹, 1 chip; 2 chĕp, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter in an acute, faint tone. **II.** *i.* To make the faint, shrill sound of a young bird or mouse, or a bat; peep; squeak. [Imitative.] **cheap†.**

cheep², *vi.* [Local, U. S.] To tell secrets; blab.

cheep, *n.* A weak chirp or squeak, as of a bird or mouse. — **cheep'y**, *a.* Given to cheeping.

cheep'er, 1 chip'ər; 2 chĕp'er, *n.* **1.** One that cheeps or peeps, as a young pheasant, grouse, or partridge; a house-cricket. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The common European titlark.

cheer, 1 chĭr; 2 chēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make cheerful or joyous; brighten; enliven; gladden; comfort; solace: sometimes with *up* as intensive when applied to persons; as, to *cheer* one's drooping spirits.

So *cheer'd* he his fair spouse, and she was *cheer'd.*
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 129.

2. To applaud by shouts, cheers, or the like; as, to *cheer* a speaker. **3.** To urge with words or cries; encourage; incite; as to *cheer* the hounds. **4.** [Archaic.] To act on like cheer; invigorate; as, " the cup that *cheers.*"

II. *i.* **1.** To be or become cheerful: usually with *up;* as, to *cheer up* at good news. **2.** To utter cheers. **3†.** To be affected; feel; fare. **cheart.** Syn.: see AMUSE; ANIMATE; APPLAUD; CHERISH; ENCOURAGE.

cheer[1], *n.* **1.** A shout of applause; a cry of encouragement or approbation; a hurrah or huzza; acclamation. **2.** Disposition or frame of mind, as showing itself in external appearance or demeanor; state of the spirits; especially, a buoyant mood; cheerfulness. **3.** Something that promotes cheerfulness or good spirits; provisions for a feast; entertainment.

I have not yet seen your kitchen, though I have often witnessed the excellence of its *cheer.* BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 34. [T. Y. C.]

4. [Archaic.] The expression of the countenance; look; visage; as, a man of sorrowful *cheer.* [< OF. *chere,* F. *chère,* < LL. *cara* (< Gr. *kara*), head.] **chearet; cheret; chieret.** Syn.: see ACCLAMATION; AMUSEMENT; APPLAUSE; COMFORT.— Prep.: the cheers *of* the crowd; *for* the President; *over* the victory.

— what cheer? what fare? what fortune or tidings?

cheer[2], *n.* A large pheasant (*Phasianus wallichi*) of the western Himalayas.

cheerd, *pp.* Cheered. S. S.

cheer'er, 1 chĭr'ər; 2 chēr'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that cheers. **2.** [Scot. or Obs.] A cheering drink.

cheer'ful, 1 chĭr'fuł; 2 chēr'fuł, *a.* **1.** Animated by agreeable feelings; having good spirits; joyous; lively; cheery.

There seem to be some persons . . . who are born *cheerful.*
E. P. WHIPPLE *Success, Cheerfulness* p. 197. [o. & co. 1871.]

2. Causing or characterized by pleasant feelings or good spirits; enlivening; gladdening; cheering; as, a *cheerful* day; *cheerful* tidings; *cheerful* music. **3.** Willing in effort; alacritous; unsparing; as, a *cheerful* worker or giver. **chear'fuł; cheere'fuł.**

Syn.: blithe, bright, buoyant, cheering, cheery, enlivening, gay, genial, happy, jocund, joyous, lively, merry, mirthful, smiling, sprightly, sunny. A *cheery* word spontaneously gives cheer to others; a *cheering* word is more distinctly planned to cheer and encourage. "A *cheerful* person smiles; a *merry* person laughs; a *sprightly* person dances; a *gay* person takes his pleasure." CRABB *English Synonymes.* See BRIGHT.— Ant.: dejected, depressed, despondent, desponding, dispirited, dreary, dull, forlorn, gloomy, hopeless, joyless, lifeless, melancholy, sulky, sullen, unhappy, wretched, wobegone. wofui.

— cheer'ful-ize, *vt.*— **cheer'ful-ly,** *adv.*

cheer'ful-ness, 1 chĭr'fuł-nes; 2 chēr'fuł-nĕs, *n.* A state of moderate joy or gaiety; good spirits; alacrity. **cheer'-ish-ness†.**

cheer'ing, 1 chĭr'ıŋ; 2 chēr'ing, *pa.* Promoting cheerfulness. Syn.: see BRIGHT; CHEERFUL.— **cheer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

cheer'less, 1 chĭr'less; 2 chēr'lĕs, *a.* Destitute of cheer or gladness; dreary; gloomy; joyless; as, a *cheerless* house. Syn.: see BLEAK.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

cheer'ly, 1 chĭr'lı; 2 chēr'ly. **I.** *a.* Cheerful; cheery. **II.** *adv.* Cheerfully; heartily; cheeringly; cheerily.

cheer'up-ing[1]**†,** *a.* Chirping: a corruption.

cheer'up-ing[2]**†,** *a.* Cheering up; as, a *cheeruping* cup. **chirp'-ing†; chir'rup-ing†.**

cheer'y, 1 chĭr'ı; 2 chēr'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding in or showing cheerfulness; sprightly; gay; as, a *cheery* voice.

Ever in motion, Blithesome and *cheery.*
LOWELL *The Fountain* st. 4.

2. Fitted to cheer; cheering; as, a *cheery* room. Syn.: see CHEERFUL; HAPPY.— **cheer'i-ly,** *adv.*— **cheer'i-ness,** *n.*

Cheer'y-ble Brothers, 1 chĭr'ı-bl; 2 chēr'y-bl. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby,* Ned and Charles, warm-hearted, benevolent, wealthy London merchants, who had been waifs when boys.

cheese, 1 chiz; 2 chēs, *vt.* [Thieves' Slang.] To stop; quit: in the imperative. [Cp. CEASE.]— **cheese it,** leave off; run away.

cheese[1], *n.* **1.** The curd of milk, with or without the butter, separated from the whey, compacted in various forms, and used when ripened as food; also, a cake of this substance. Rennet, prepared from the gastric juice of calves, is the agent most commonly used to coagulate the milk. The ripening, on which the characteristic flavors of the various kinds depend, is due to the action of different kinds of bacteria. Cheese consists of casein united with animal fats, water, milk-sugar, and a small percentage of mineral matter. For the principal varieties of cheese, see below.

Experimental studies have shown that in a well ripened American cheese of the Cheddar type, 93 per cent. of the protein present in the cheese and 95 per cent. of the fat are digested. HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY *Foods and Their Adulteration* p. 214. [F. D. & CO. '11.]

2. One of various articles ground and compacted like cheese, as hog's-head cheese, a cake of pomace in a cider-press, etc. **3.** Something formed like a cheese, as a roll of yarn, a warp-beam, or warp on a beam. **4.** [Colloq.] An inflated gown or petticoat, formed by whirling round and suddenly bobbing as in a courtesy; also, a courtesy. **5.** The unripe fruit of the common low or high mallow, consisting of compactly and circularly disposed carpels. [< AS. *cēse,* < L. *caseus,* cheese.] **cheset.— cheese'-bas"ket,** *n.* A box with perforated bottom and flaring sides, used in draining curds. **c.-drainer†.— c.-block,** *n. Logging.* A block or wedge for chocking a log.— **c.-cake,** *n.* **1.** A pie containing curd or cheese. **2.** *Bot.* See CHEESE[1], 5.— **c.-cement,** *n.* A cement made of casein and an alkaline carbonate.— **c.-clack,** *n. Mining.* A temporary valve, hinged at one edge, placed between two pipes.— **c.-cloth,** *n.* A thin fabric in which a cheese is wrapped after pressing: used also for other purposes, as for light curtains, etc.— **c.-cutter,** *n.* **1.** A device for cutting up curd; also, an instrument with a broad curved blade for cutting cheese. **2.** [Eng.] (1) A cap with a square peak. (2) [Slang.] A prominent and aquiline nose. [M.]— **computing c.-cutter,** a knife that cuts cheese and at the same time records the weight of the cuts.— **c.-fingers,** *n.* Same as CHEESE-STICK.— **c.-fly,** *n.* A small muscid fly (*Piophila casei*) with a very extensile ovipositor, that breeds in cheese and also in hams, etc.— **c.-grease,** *n.* Whey-butter; so called because occasionally used in connection with cheese-making.— **c.-hoop,** *n.* A hoop in which curds are pressed. **c.-ball†.— cheese'hop"per,** *n.* A cheese-maggot. **— cheese'lip",** *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Rennet. **2†.** The hog-louse. [C.] **cheese'lep"†; kes'lop†.— c.-maggot,** *n.* The legless larva of the cheese-fly, which moves by bringing itself into a circle and making jerky leaps.— **c.-mite,** *n.* A minute acarid (*Tyroglyphus siro*), infesting cheese, flour, and milk.— **c.-paring. I.** *a.* Miserly; parsimonious. **II.** *n.* A paring of cheese; hence, figuratively, a meanly economical practise or disposition.— **c.-press,** *n.* A press, usually operated by hand with a screw, for pressing the curd into a mold, and squeezing out the whey.— **c.-rennet,** *n.* The yellow bedstraw (*Galium verum*), used for curdling milk. **c.-running†.—c.-skipper,** *n.* A cheese-fly larva.—**c.-stick,** *n.* A crisp, slender stick of baked dough or wheat-bread into which cheese has been grated or rolled: eaten with salad. **c.-finger†; c.-straw†.— c.-trier,** *n.* A scoop-like implement to thrust into cheese in sampling it. **c.-pale†; c.-scoop†; c.-taster†.— c.-toaster,** *n.* A fork for toasting cheese; hence, in old slang, a sword.— **c.-turner,** *n.* A reversible shelf for turning cheese in ripening. **c.-shelf†.— c.-vat,** *n.* A vat in which milk is curdled for the manufacture of cheese, usually including some means of preserving a warm temperature, as by coils of heated pipes, and a stop-cock or the like for drawing off the whey. **c.-fat†.**

Varieties of cheese are commonly named from the place of their origin; as, **American cheese,** rich, rather strong flavor, and yellow or white; **Brie c.** [F.], a soft, white cream cheese; **Cambridge c.,** an English soft cheese; **Camembert c.** [F.], a rich, sweet cream cheese; **Cantal c.,** a variety of hard cheese manufactured in southern France; **Cheddar c.** [Eng.], originally a rich, now [U. S.] any double thick cheese of 40 to 55 pounds; **Cheshire c.** [Eng.], a dry, reddish cream cheese; **Coulommier c.,** a variety of soft cheese; **Dunlop c.** [Scot.], a cream cheese resembling single Gloucester; **Dutch c.,** a hard round skim-milk cheese (also cottage-cheese); **Edam c.** [D.], round, mild, long-keeping; **Emmenthal c.,** a hard variety of Swiss cheese; **Gloucester c.** [Eng.], rich and mild, called *double Gloucester* when made with double cream, and *single Gloucester* when of whole milk; **Gorgonzola c.** [It.], rich and strong, with green and red mold; **Gouda c.,** a variety of Holland cheese resembling Edam, having a mild taste, yellow in color, thin, small and disk-shaped; **Gruyère c.** [Swiss or F.], full-milk, yellowish, cylindrical; **Limburger c.** [Bel.], soft, very strong in taste and smell; **Lincolnshire c.** [Eng.], small and soft; **Livarot c.,** a soft cheese of Normandy; **margarin c. 1.** A cheese made in England, adulterated with fat. **2.** [U. S.] Same as FILLED CHEESE. **Neufchâtel c.,** a small, delicate cream cheese: made at Neufchâtel-en-Bray, France (not Neuchâtel, Switz.); **Parmesan c.** [It.], a hard, greenish skim-milk cheese, of rich delicate flavor; **Roquefort c.** [F.], mold-streaked, made from ewes' milk and ripened in caves; **Stilton c.** [Eng.], a rich and strong double-cream cheese, white, or streaked with mold; **Swiss c.,** a cheese made in Switzerland, which is neither hard nor soft but medium and resembles in its qualities Gruyère cheese. Other varieties are **basswood c.,** same as SAPSAGO CHEESE; **brickbat c.** [Eng.], a whole-milk cheese named from its form; **chive c.,** a variety tasting of chives; **cottage c.** [U. S.], fresh curds, usually mixed with milk or cream; **cream c.,** made of milk unskimmed or with added cream; **double-cream c.,** made from whole milk to which cream has been added from an equal quantity of milk; **enriched c.,** made from skim-milk with the addition of lard or oleomargarin; **filled c.,** made from lard and skim-milk; **flat c.** [U. S.], single thick, of 20 to 35 pounds; **green c.,** a name occasionally applied to a poor quality of cheese derived from whey; **lard c.,** a form of cheese made from lard in imitation of real cheese; **pine-apple c.,** hard, yellow, conform; **pot c.,** same as COTTAGE-CHEESE; **sage c.,** colored with sage-leaves; **sapsago c.,** a strong, dry, green cheese, flavored with melilot, and eaten grated; **sour-milk c.,** a cheese made from milk which has been soured by the aid of heat; **white-oak c.,** same as SAPSAGO CHEESE.

cheese[2], *n.* [Slang.] The correct thing; as, quite the *cheese.* [< Per. *chiz,* thing.]

cheese'mon"ger, 1 chiz'muŋ"gər; 2 chēs'mòn"ger, *n.* A dealer in cheese.— **cheese'mon"ger-ing,** *a.* & *n.*— **cheese'-mon"ger-ly,** *a.*— **cheese'mon"ger-y,** *n.* The business or wares of a cheesemonger.

chees'er-y, 1 chiz'ər-ı; 2 chēs'er-y, *n.* [Colloq.] [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] A cheese-factory.

cheese'wood", 1 chiz'wud"; 2 chēs'wōōd", *n.* [Austral.] The hard, yellowish-white wood of an Australian tree (*Pittosporum bicolor*): so called in Victoria; in Tasmania, known as **whitewood** and **waddywood.**

cheese'wring", 1 chiz'riŋ"; 2 chēs'ring", *n.* **1.** [Cornwall, Eng.] A form of press used in the making of cheese and of cider. **2.** [C-] A pile of granite blocks resembling in form a cider or cheese press, which stands in Cornwall, England, and is one of the natural curiosities of the country.

chees'ine, 1 chiz'ın; 2 chēs'in, *n.* An artificial cheese made of skim-milk, animal fat, or oil, and other ingredients. **cheese'inet.**

chees'y[1], 1 chiz'ı; 2 chēs'y, *a.* Containing or resembling cheese; of the consistency of cheese; of the taste or smell of cheese, as milk.— **chees'i-ness,** *n.*

chees'y[2], *a.* [Slang.] Smart; fine; handsome; also used ironically.

cheet, *interj.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] Puss; a call, usually doubled.— **cheet'ie,** *n.* Pussy.

cheet, 1 chit; 2 chēt, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To chirp; squeak.

chee'tah, 1 chi'tə; 2 chē'tä, *n.* Same as CHETAH. **chee'tat.**

chee'tal, 1 chi'tal; 2 chē'tal, *n.* [E. Ind.] The axis-deer; also, a fish common in Bengal. [bird.

chee'ter, 1 chi'tər; 2 chē'ter, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The butcher-

Chee'ver, 1 chi'vər; 2 chē'ver, **George Barrell** (4/17 1807—10/1 1890). An American Congregational minister and author; imprisoned for libel for writing *Deacon Giles's Distillery.*

chee-wink', 1 chi-wiŋk'; 2 chē-wiŋk', *n.* Same as CHEWINK.

chef, 1 shef; 2 chēf, *n.* **1.** A male head cook, especially a French cook. **2.** A reliquary in the form of a head or bust. [C.] **3.** Any chief or director: now only in French phrases, such as *chef d'orchestre.* [F. (< L. *caput*), head.]

chef"-d'œu'vre, 1 shē"-dū'vr; 2 chē"-dū'vr, *n.* [F.] [CHEFS"-D'ŒU'VRE, *pl.*] The most important work; any conspicuously excellent production; a masterpiece; as, this portrait is the artist's *chef-d'œuvre.*

It was reserved for the pencil of Gustave Doré to treat it [the story of the Wandering Jew] with the originality it merited, . . . to produce . . . a *chef-d'œuvre* of art. BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths, Wandering Jew* p. 29. [n. BROS. 1882.]

Che"foo', 1 chi'fū'; 2 chē'fōō', *n.* A commercial city in Shantung province, China; a treaty port. **Che"fu'†; Chi"fu'†.**

cheg'oe, 1 cheg'ō; 2 chēg'ō, *n.* Same as CHIGOE.

Che-ha'lis, 1 chi-hē'lis; 2 chē-hā'lis, *n.* **1.** A river in Washington; 120 m. long to Pacific ocean. **2.** A former county in Washington, now Grays Harbor. **3.** A city, county-seat of Lewis county, Wash.

Cheh"ki-ang', *n.* See CHEKIANG.

Chel-lan'thes, 1 kıl-lan'thiz; 2 cl-lăn'thēs, *n. Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns — the lip-ferns — mostly tropical or temperate American, having roundish sori terminal on the veins. [< Gr. *cheilos,* lip, + *anthos,* flower.]

chel-il'tis, 1 kıl-lal'tis *or* -il'tis; 2 cl-il'tis *or* -il'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the lip. [< Gr. *cheilos,* lip.] **chi-il'tis†.**

Chel"lo-bran-chi'dæ, Chel-lop'o-da, etc. Same as CHILOBRANCHIDÆ, etc.

chel-lod'ro-mous, 1 kıl-lod'ro-mus; 2 cl-lŏd'ro-mûs, *a.* Same as CRASPEDODROMOUS. **chel'lo-drome†.**

chel'lo-glos'sa, 1 kıl'lo-gles'ə; 2 cl'lo-glŏs'ə, *n. Crust.* A membranous protuberance in front of and continued under the mandibles; anterior lip. [< Gr. *cheilos,* lip, + *glōssa,* tongue.]

Chel'lon, *n.* Same as CHILON.

cheir, 1 kair; 2 clr, *n.* The wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*). [Abbr. of CHEIRANTHUS.]

chei'ra-gra, etc. Same as CHIRAGRA, etc.

Chei-ran'thus, 1 kaı-ran'thus; 2 cl-răn'thûs, *n. Bot.* A genus of biennial or perennial plants of the cabbage family, of many species found in the north temperate zone. They have linear leaves, yellow racemose flowers, and long seed-pods. [< Gr. *cheir,* hand, + *anthos,* flower.]

chei-ret'ta, etc. Same as CHIRETTA, etc.

chei'ro-, *prefix.* Same as CHIRO-.

chel"ro-meg'a-ly, 1 kaı'ro-meg'ə-lı; 2 cl'ro-mĕg'ə-ly, *n. Pathol.* Morbid enlargement of the hands. [< CHEIRO- + Gr. *megas,* large.]

chel"ro-pom'pho-lyx, 1 kaı'ro-pom'fo-liks; 2 cl'ro-pŏm'fo-lŷks, *n. Pathol.* A disease characterized by the occurrence of bullæ and vesicles (blebs) on the hands and feet. [< CHEIRO- + POMPHOLYX.]

chei'ro-spasm, 1 kaı'ro-spazm; 2 cl'ro-spăşm, *n. Pathol.* Writers' cramp. [< CHEIRO- + SPASM.]

Che'ka, 1 chē'kə; 2 chę'kä, *n.* [Rus.] The secret service of Soviet Russia. **Tche'ka†.**

che-ka'ko, 1 chı-kä'ko; 2 che-kä'ko, *n.* [Alas.] A tenderfoot or novice: a Chicago man.

Cheke, 1 chik; 2 chēk, **Sir John** (6/11 1514—3/11 1557). An English scholar; Secretary of State for Lady Jane Grey, 1553.

Chekh, *n.* Same as CZECH.

Che"ki-ang', 1 chĭ'kı-äŋ'; 2 chē"ki-äng', *n.* A province in E. China; 36,680 sq. m.; capital, Hangchow.

chek'mak, 1 chek'mak; 2 chĕk'măk, *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish fabric of silk, cotton, and gold thread.

che'la[1], 1 kī'lə; 2 cē'la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] The terminal pincer-like claw of certain anterior appendages in crustaceans and arachnids, as in lobsters and scorpions. See CRAB. [< Gr. *chēlē,* claw.] **che'le†.**

che'la[2], **che'læ,** etc. Same as **cheela**[1], etc.

che'la[3], 1 chī'lə; 2 chē'la, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A slave disciple brought up in the house; pupil; novice; especially, the disciple of a guru. **chee'la†.— che'la-ship,** *n.*

Che'lal, 1 kī'lal; 2 cē'lăl, *n. Bib. Ezra* x, 30.

Che-lan', 1 shı-lan'; 2 che-lăn', *n.* **1.** A lake in Chelan county, Wash.; 40 m. long. **2.** A county in Washington; 3,070 sq. m.; county-seat, Wenatchee.

che'late, 1 kī'lēt; 2 cē'lāt, *a.* Having a chela or pincer-like claw. [*Bar.* i, 1.

Chel'cias, 1 kel'shəs; 2 cĕl'shəs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Che'le-ab, 1 kī'ı-ab; 2 cē'le-ăb, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

chelem, 1 shlem; 2 chlĕm, *n.* [F.] A card term, meaning to defeat an opponent by winning every trick. Same as SLAM.

chel"e-ryth'rin, } 1 kel'ı-rith'rın; 2 chĕl'e-ryth'rin, *n.*
chel"e-ryth'rine, } *Chem.* An acrid poisonous alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{17}NO_4$) contained in the root and unripe fruit of celandine (*Chelidonium majus*), and in the root of the yellow sea-poppy (*Glaucium luteum*): probably identical with sanguinarin. [< *chel-* (in CHELIDONIUM) + Gr. *erythros,* red.] **chel"e-ryth'ri-at.**

Che"lī-a'ta, 1 kī"lı-ā'tə; 2 cē"lı-ā'ta, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

che-lic'e-ra, 1 ki-lis'ı-rə; 2 ce-lĭç'e-ra, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -rī; 2 -rē, *pl.*] *Zool.* One of the most anterior pair of appendages in arachnids, as scorpions and spiders, or in xiphosurans, as the king-crab.

On each side of it [the scorpion's mouth] is attached a three-jointed, pincer-ended appendage, the *chelicera.*
HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* ch. 7, p. 322. [A. 1888.]

[< Gr. *chēlē,* claw, + *keras,* horn.] **chel'i-cer†; chel'i-cere†.— che-lic'e-ral,** *a.*— **che-lic'e-rate,** *a.* Armed with chelicera.

che-lich'nite, 1 kı-lik'nait; 2 ce-lĭc'nīt, *n.* The fossil track of a chelonian. [< Gr. *chelys,* tortoise, + *ichnos,* track.]

chel"i-dam'ic, 1 kel'ı-dam'ık; 2 cĕl'ı-dăm'ic, *a.* Obtained from a chemical combination of ammonia and chelidonic acid. [< CHELID-(ONIC) + AM(MONIA).] — **chelidamic acid** (*Chem.*), same as CHELIDONAMIC ACID.

chel'i-don, 1 kel'ı-don; 2 cĕl'ı-dŏn, *n. Anat.* The hollow at the flexure of the elbow. [< Gr. *chelidōn,* swallow, as resembling the fork of the swallow's tail.]

chel"i-don-am'ic, 1 kel'ı-don-am'ık; 2 cĕl'ı-dŏn-am'ic, *a.* Pertaining to celandine and ammonia.— **chelidonamic acid** (*Chem.*), an acid ($C_7H_7NO_5$) obtained from chelidonic acid and ammonia by heat.

chel'i-don-ate, 1 kel'ı-don-ēt; 2 cĕl'ı-dŏn-āt, *n. Chem.* A chelidonic-acid salt or ester.

chel"i-do'ni-an, 1 kel'ı-dō'nı-ən; 2 cĕl'ı-dō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to swallows: applied to the west wind of spring, when the swallows return. [< Gr. *chelidōn,* swallow.]

chel"i-don'ic, 1 kel'ı-don'ık; 2 cĕl'ı-dŏn'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in celandine. [< CHELIDONIUM.] **— chelidonic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_4O_5$) found in combination with calcium in the sap of the celandine.

chel"i-do'nin, } 1 kel'ı-dō'nın, -nin *or* -nin; 2 cĕl'ı-dō'-
chel"i-do'nine, } nin, -nin *or* -nin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{19}NO_5 + H_2O$) contained in the root of celandine (*Chelidonium majus*). [< CHELIDONIUM.] **chel"i-do'ni-at.**

Chel"i-do'ni-um, 1 kel'ı-dō'nı-um; 2 cĕl'ı-dō'ni-ûm, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the poppy family, with one species, the celandine (*C. majus*). [< L. *chelidonia;* see CELANDINE.]

chel"i-do'ni-us, 1 kel'ı-dō'nı-us; 2 cĕl'ı-dō'ni-ûs, *n.* [L.] A stone from the gizzard of a young swallow: anciently used as a charm.

chel'i-don-ize, 1 kel'ı-don-aiz; 2 cĕl'ı-dŏn-īz, *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To twitter like a swallow; sing the "swallow-song" in seeking gifts from house to house, as done by boys among the ancient Greeks. [< Gr. *chelidonizō,* < *chelidōn,* swallow.] **chel'i-don-ize†.**

chel"i-dox-an'thin, 1 kel'ı-doks-an'thın; 2 cĕl'ı-dŏks-ăn'thin, *n.* A yellow neutral crystallizable bitter compound from celandine (*Chelidonium majus*). [< CHELIDONIUM + Gr. *oxys,* sharp, + *anthos,* flower.] **chel"i-dox-an'thine†.**

chel'i-fer, 1 kel'ı-fər; 2 cĕl'ı-fer, *n. Arach.* **1.** A false scorpion, as a book-scorpion. **2.** [C-] A genus typical of *Chel-*

feridæ. [< CHELA[1] + L. *fero*, bear.]— **Chel"i-fer'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of *Pseudoscorpiones* of minute size with an oblong flat body and no tail.— **che-lif'er-id**, *a.* & *n.*— **che-lif'er-oid**, *a.*— **Chel"i-fer-id'e-a**, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Pseudoscorpiones.*

che-lif'er-ous, 1 ki-lif'ar-us; 2 ce-lif'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing a chela or pincer-like part.

chel'i-form, 1 kel'i-fōrm; 2 cĕl'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a chela or claw of a lobster; pincer-like. [< CHELA[1] + -FORM.]

che-lif'o-rus, 1 ki-lif'o-rus; 2 ce-lif'o-rŭs, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rai; 2 -rī, *pl.*] *Crust.* One of the cheliferous anterior leg-like appendages springing forward from each side of the neck of a pycnogonidean. [< CHELA[1] + L. *fero*, bear.]

che-lin'go, 1 chi-lin'go; 2 che-liṅ'go, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as MASOOLAH-BOAT.

Che-li'on, 1 ki-loi'an; 2 ce-li'on, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

che'li-ped, 1 ki'li-ped; 2 cē'li-pĕd, *n.* A prehensile or chelate appendage of a crustacean. [< CHELA[1] + L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

Chel'e-an, 1 shel'i-an; 2 ċhĕl'e-an, *a.* *Anthrop.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Chelles, a town in France. **2.** Designating the stone age, corresponding in time to the second Glacial period in N. E. France. **Chel'li-an‡.** [*Judith* II, 23.

Chel'li-ans, 1 kel'i-anz; 2 cĕl'i-ans, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Chel'luh, 1 kel'ū; 2 cĕl'ų, *n.* *Bib.* *Ezra* x, 35.

Chel'us, 1 kel'us; 2 cĕl'ŭs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* i, 9.

Chelms'ford, 1 chemz'ferd; 2 cħĕms'ford, *n.* **1. Lord** (4/11 1794–19/5 1878), Sir Frederick Thesiger, an English lawyer; lord chancellor. **2. Lord** (3/11 1827–4/5 1905), Frederick Augustus Thesiger, an English general in Zulu war; defeated Cetewayo at Ulundi, July 4, 1879. **3. Viscount** (8/12 1868–), Frederick John Napier Thesiger, Viceroy *of India, 1916–1921.* **4.** *A town, county-town of Essex,* England. **5.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass.

Che'lod, 1 ki'lad; 2 cē'lod, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* i, 6.

chel'o-dine, 1 kel'o-din; 2 cĕl'o-dīn, *n.* A chelyoid turtle; a river-tortoise (*Chelodina longicollis*) of Australia.

Chel"o-di'nes, 1 kel'o-doi'niz; 2 cĕl'o-dī'nēs, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Pleurodira.* [< Gr. *chelys*, tortoise, + *deinos*, terrible.]

che'loid[1], 1 ki'loid; 2 cē'lŏid, *n.* A cutaneous tumor, having claw-shaped processes radiating from its extremities. [< CHELA[1] + -OID.] **che-lo'ma‡.**

che'loid[2], *n.* Same as CHELYOID.

chel'on-, 1 kel'on-; 2 cĕl'on-. From Greek *chelōnē*, tortoise: a combining form.— **Che-lo'ne**, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of North-American figworts—the turtle-heads or snakeheads—with opposite serrate leaves and axillary or terminal spikes of large white or purple flowers. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. **3.** *Herp.* A genus typical of *Chelonidæ.*— **Che-lo'ni-a**, *n.* *Herp.* **1.** *pl.* The *Testudinata*; tortoises and turtles. **2.** A genus typical of *Chelonidæ.* **Che-lo'ne-a‡.**— **che-lo'ni-ad**, *n.*— **che-lo'ni-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **Che-lon'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of *Testudinata*, especially those with a complete carapace and paddle-shaped limbs: including the green turtle. **Chel"o-ni'i-dæ‡**; **Chel"o-nol'dæ‡.**— **chel'o-nid**, **che-lo'ni-id**, *n.*— **che-lo'ni-oid**, **chel'o-noid**, *a.* & *n.*— **chel'o-nite**, *n.* A fossil cidaroid sea-urchin.— **chel"o-nog'ra-phy**, *n.* A treatise on tortoises or other chelonians.— **Chel"o-nol'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A superfamily of cryptodirous turtles with the limbs paddle-shaped: including the *Chelonidæ.*— **chel"o-nol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **chel"o-nol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of chelonians.— **chel"o-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

Chel'sea, 1 chel'si; 2 cħĕl'se, *n.* **1.** A borough, S. W. suburb of London, England; hospital for veteran soldiers. **2.** A city in Suffolk county, Mass.: N. E. suburb of Boston. **3.** A village in Washtenaw county, Mich. **4.** A town in Kennebec county, Me. **5.** A village in Orange county, Vt. — **Chelsea Philosopher, The**, Thomas Carlyle, who was for some time a resident of Chelsea, England.

Chel'ten-ham, 1 chel'tn-am; 2 cħĕl'tn-am, *n.* A town, fashionable watering-place, in Gloucestershire, England; mineral springs.— **Cheltenham salt** (*Med.*), a purgative salt either derived from the mineral water of Cheltenham or made in imitation of it.

Che'lub, 1 ki'lub; 2 cē'lŭb, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* iv, 11.

Che-lu'bai, 1 ki-lū'bai; 2 ce-lų'bī, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* ii, 9.

Che-lu'hi, 1 ki-lū'hai; 2 ce-lų'hī, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Ezra* x, 35. **Che-lu'hu‡** (R. V., margin).

Che-lu'ri-dæ, 1 ki-lū'ri-di; 2 ce-lū'ri-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of grammaridean amphipods with body subcylindrical, last 3 abdominal segments connate, and caudal styles very unequal: including the wood-shrimps. **Che-lu'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CHELA[1] + Gr. *oura*, tail.] **Chel"u-ra'ce-a‡.**— **che-lu'rid**, *n.*— **che-lu'roid**, *a.*

che'ly‡, *n.* A claw or chela.

chel'y-, 1 kel'i-; 2 cĕl'y-. From Greek *chelys*, tortoise: a combining form.— **Che-ly'ri-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of testudinoidean tortoises, especially those having a nuchal bone with costiform processes, caudal vertebræ mostly opisthocœlous, and small shell; snapping turtles. **Chel'y-dra**, *n.* (t. g.) **Chel"y-drol'dæ‡.**— **chel'y-drid**, *n.*— **chel'y-droid**, *a.* & *n.*— **Che-ly'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of pleurodirous tortoises, especially those with 9 plastral bones, as in the matamata. **Che-ly'd'i-dæ‡**; **Chel"y-ol'dæ‡.**— **chel'y-did**, *n.*— **chel'y-doid**, *a.* & *n.*— **chel'y-id**, *n.*— **chel'y-oid.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chelyidæ.* II. *n.* One of the *Chelyidæ* — **Chel"y-ol'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A superfamily of pleurodirous tortoises with epidermic shields, containing most of the species.— **chel"y-ol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

chel'ys, 1 kel'is; 2 cĕl'ys, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Hermes's lyre of strings stretched across a tortoise-shell. **2.** A bass viol and division-viol of the 16th and 17th centuries. **3.** [C-] *Herp.* A genus typical of *Chelyidæ.* [< Gr. *chelys*, tortoise.]

Chem., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Chem'a-rim, 1 kem'a-rim; 2 cĕm'a-rim, *n. pl.* *Bib.* Priests of Baal. *Zeph.* i, 4. **Chem'a-rims‡** (R. V.).

che-ma'win-ite, 1 chi-mō'win-ait; 2 che-mą'win-īt, *n.* A fossil resin resembling amber. [< *Chemawin*, a port in Hudson Bay.]

chem-es'the-sis, 1 kem-es'thi-sis; 2 cĕm-ĕs'the-sis, *n.* Response of matter to chemical stimuli considered as a primordial form of sensation. [< CHEMIC + Gr. *aisthesis*, sensation.]

chem"i-at'ric, 1 kem'i-at'rik; 2 cĕm'i-ăt'ric. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a medical theory followed by Paracelsus and others that the functions of the body in health and disease were explained by the chemical doctrines of the time. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **2.** Iatrochemical. **II.** *n.* One who believed in a chemiatric theory. **chem'i-a"ter‡.**

che-mi'a-try, 1 ki-mai'a-tri; 2 ce-mī'a-try, *n.* A science of medical treatment, based on the theories of Paracelsus, that all body-functions, whether normal or diseased, are of a chemical nature. [< Gr. *chēmia*, as in chemistry, + *iatreia*, medicine.]

chem'ic, 1 kem'ik; 2 cĕm'ic, *tt.* [CHEM'ICKED; CHEM'ICK-ING.] To treat with chlorid of lime in bleaching.

The pieces [of cloth] are passed through a very dilute solution of chloride of lime or 'bleaching-powder,' in a '*chemicking*' machine, which is exactly similar to that employed for washing. J. J. HUMMEL *Dyeing of Textile Fabrics* ch. 5, p. 83. [CAS. CO. 1886.]

chem'ick‡; **chym'ick‡.**

chem'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** [Poet.] Of or pertaining to chemistry; chemical. **2.** [Archaic.] Alchemic. **3†.** Iatrochemical. **II.** *n.* **1.** Chlorid of lime: so called by bleachers. **2†.** An alchemist. [< F. *chemique*, < LL. *alchimicus*, < *alchimia*; see ALCHEMY.] **chem'ick‡**; **chim'ick‡**; **chym'ic‡.**

chem'i-cal, 1 kem'i-kal; 2 cĕm'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to chemistry, its phenomena, laws, operations, or results; as, *chemical* analysis.

In all parts of the universe that have fallen within our ken we find a unity of *chemical* composition.

FISKE *Idea of God* ch. 13, p. 147. [R. M. & CO. 1886.]

2. Obtained by or used in a process of chemistry; as, *chemical* paper. **3†.** Alchemic. **chym'i-cal†.— chemical attraction,** that inherent force which causes atoms to unite to form molecules; chemical affinity.— **c. operations**, the chemical manipulations included in synthesis, metathesis, and analysis.— **c. restraint**, the use of narcotics for restraining the insane.— **chem'i-caled**, *a.* [Rare.] Treated with chemicals.— **chem'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

chem'i-cal, *n.* A substance obtained by or used in a chemical process.

chem"i-cal"i-za'tion, or **-sa'tion**, 1 kem'i-kal-i-zē'shan; 2 cĕm'i-cal-i-zā'shon, *n.* *Chr. Sci.* The process which mortal mind and body undergo in the change of belief from a material to a spiritual basis. MARY BAKER G. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 168.

chem'i-cal-ize, 1 kem'i-kal-aiz; 2 cĕm'i-cal-īz, *tt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To change in chemical properties: *often used in an occult sense to signify mysterious alterations of property.* **chem'i-cal-ise‡.**

chem'i-co-, 1 kem'i-ko-; 2 cĕm'i-co-. Derived from CHEMIC, *a.*: a combining form.— **chem"i-co-bi-ol'o-gy**, *n.* That branch of chemistry that deals with living matter.— **chem"i-co-bi"o-log'ic**, *a.*— **chem"i-co-dy-nam'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a change of chemical energy into kinetic energy.— **chem"i-co-e-lec'tric**, *a.* Pertaining to electricity or galvanism in its relation to chemistry. **chem"i-co-gal-van'ic‡.**— **chem'i-co-graph**, *n.* A graphic formula of the supposed arrangement of the atoms of a chemical compound, by means of symbols connected by bonds.— **chem"i-co-med'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to the medical uses of chemistry; relating to both medicine and chemistry.— **chem"i-co-min"er-a-log'i-cal**, *a.* *Having characteristics that partake of the nature of chemistry and mineralogy.*— **chem"i-co-phys'i-cal**, *a.* — **chem'i-co-phys"ics**, *n.* The science of physical chemistry.— **chem"i-co-phys"i-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*— **chem"i-co-tech'ni-cal**, *a.*— **chem"i-co-vi'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the chemistry of living things.

chem'ics, 1 kem'iks; 2 cĕm'ics, *n.* Same as CHEMISTRY.

chem"i-glyph'ic, 1 kem'i-glif'ik; 2 cĕm'i-ğlŷf'ic, *a.* Engraved by chemical action. [< CHEMIC + GLYPHIC.]

chem'i-graph, 1 kem'i-graf; 2 cĕm'i-grâf, *n.* A process of printing pictures in which a rich effect is obtained by two printings from the same plate in different shades of the same color. [< CHEMIC + Gr. *graphō*, write.] **che-mig'ra-phy‡.**— **che-mig'ra-pher**, *n.*— **chem"i-graph'ic**, *a.*

chem"i-gra-vure', 1 kem'i-gra-viūr'; 2 cĕm'i-gra-vūr', *n.* A process of engraving in which a half-tone plate is employed with an over-etched plate from the same negative. [< CHEMIC + F. *gravure*, engraving.]

chem"i-loon', 1 shem'i-lūn'; 2 cħĕm'i-lōōn', *n.* [U. S.] An undergarment for women, comprising chemise and drawers in one. [< CHEMISE + *-loon* in PANTALOON.]

chem"i-lu"mi-nesc'ence, 1 kem'i-liū'mi-nes'ens; 2 cĕm'i-lū'mi-nĕs'ĕnċ', *n.* Luminosity connected with chemical changes in the luminous substance.

Che"min' des Dames, 1 shə'mañ' dē dam; 2 she'măñ' de dām. Roadway by the Aillette river in Aisne, France, where Americans and French defeated Germans, June, 1918.

chem"i-o-tax'is, 1 kem'i-o-taks'is; 2 cĕm'i-o-tăks'is, *n.* *Physiol.* The property of causing leucocytosis. [< CHEMIC + Gr. *taxis*, order.] — **chem"i-o-tac'tic**, *a.*

che-mise', 1 shi-miz'; 2 ċhe-miş', *n.* **1.** A woman's undergarment or shift. **2.** A short and loose outer garment worn early in the 19th century. Compare KAMIS. **3.** *Medieval Fort.* An additional escarp or counter-guard wall covering the lower part of the escarp. **4.** The iron lining or core on which a gun-barrel is welded. **5†.** Any envelop. [F., < LL. *camisia*, shirt.]

chem"i-sette', 1 shem'i-zet'; 2 cħĕm'i-şĕt, *n.* **1.** A woman's light undergarment for the neck and shoulders. **2.** *Medieval Fort.* A small or partial chemise. [F. dim. of *chemise*; see CHEMISE.]

chem'ism, 1 kem'izm; 2 cĕm'ism, *n.* Chemical affinity or attraction, especially considered as a manifestation of energy; chemical properties or activities collectively.

chem'ist, 1 kem'ist; 2 cĕm'ist, *n.* **1.** One who is versed in or practises chemistry. **2.** One who makes or deals in chemicals; a druggist. **3.** A title or degree granted by some schools and colleges upon the fulfilment of a certain chemical course of study. **4†.** An alchemist. [Abbr. of ALCHEMIST.] **chym'ist‡.— pharmaceutical chemist**, one who practises chemistry in its relation to pharmacy; specif., in Great Britain, an apothecary registered under the acts of 1868 and 1869, who has a diploma from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain: distinguished from a *chemist and druggist*, who is registered as such, but has no diploma.— **technical c.**, an industrial chemist, or one who supervises chemical work carried on in factories or other establishments.

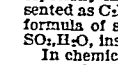
chem'is-try, 1 kem'is-tri; 2 cĕm'is-try, *n.* **1.** The science dealing with the constitution of matter considered as composed of ultimate integral particles, be they electrons, atoms, or molecules; the study of the intra-atomic or intramolecular changes which material things undergo under various influences, that is, the changes which modify or alter the physical properties of matter. *Inorganic chemistry* treats of the metallic and non-metallic elements and their compounds, distinguished from *organic chemistry*, which is devoted to the investigation of carbon and its compounds. It is *pure* or *theoretical*, and *applied* or *practical*. *Theoretical chemistry* has to do with the laws governing chemical action, while *applied chemistry* treats of the application and economic relation of chemistry to the arts. According to its special application, applied chemistry may be considered as *agricultural, analytical, medical, metallurgical, pharmaceutical, physical, physiological, sanitary*, etc.

In chemistry, the elements are represented by accepted abbreviations, called *symbols*, each of which indicates a single atom of the element. (See table under ELEMENT.) When more than one atom is to be represented, figures are placed to the right of the symbol either above or below the line; thus, O^2, or O_2. A molecule representing a compound is indicated by a series of such symbols called a *formula*; thus, alcohol has for its formula C_2H_6O, which shows that a molecule of this substance contains two atoms of carbon, six of hydrogen, and one of oxygen. To indicate more than one molecule, various expedients are used; thus, each of the groups of symbols 2HCl, 2(HCl), and $(HCl)_2$, stands for two molecules of hydrochloric acid.

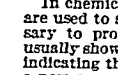
The atoms of a group within a molecule are frequently separated from others by means of periods or commas, especially in complex formulas; thus, alcohol may be represented as $C_2H_5.HO$ or C_2H_5,HO, instead of C_2H_6O, and the formula of sulfuric acid was formerly written $H_2O.SO_2$, or SO_2,H_2O, instead of H_2SO_4.

In chemical reactions, the signs + (plus) and − (minus) are used to show that the formulas so connected are necessary to produce a desired reaction, and the results are usually shown as immediately following the sign = (equals), indicating that the original groups have reacted to produce a new compound; thus, the action of sulfuric acid on zinc, formerly indicated by the symbols $Zn + SO_2.H_2O = ZnO.SO_2 + H_2$, and now by $Zn + H_2SO_4 = ZnSO_4 + H_2$, shows in the latter case that one molecule of sulfuric acid acting on one molecule of zinc yields one molecule of zinc sulfate and one of hydrogen.

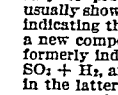
Valence, or combining power, may be represented by prime-marks or Roman numerals; thus, Ca″ or Ca^{II} shows that calcium is bivalent; Bi‴ or Bi^{III} that bismuth is trivalent. In graphic formulas straight dashes, each of which signifies a single unit of affinity, and which, when they connect two symbols, are called *bonds*, serve to indicate *chemical union or saturation; thus, H — indicates univalent hydrogen, O =, or O —, or O = indicates bivalent oxygen, Bi≡* indicates trivalent bismuth, and so on. (The position of the lines is determined merely by convenience.) By means of these graphic formulas the constitution of very complex bodies may be expressed, especially in organic chemistry:



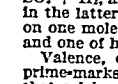
thus, methane, or marsh-gas, CH_4, or C(—H)(—H)(—H)(—H) is frequently



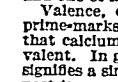
represented H — C(—H)(—H) — H, and any one or more of the four



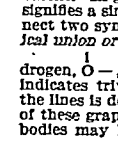
hydrogen atoms may be substituted by a monovalent atom

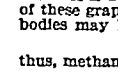


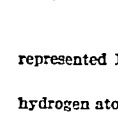
or group; thus, Cl — C(—H)(—H) — Cl or $CH.Cl_3$ represents chloro-



form. The so-called benzene ring,



sometimes condensed into  , represents C_6H_6. Correspondingly, in this any one of the hydrogen atoms may be substituted by a monovalent group, or two hydrogen atoms by a bivalent group, etc.; thus,



is $C_6H_5(NH_2)$, amidobenzene, or aniline.

In thermochemistry a superior c (c), signifying calories, is used in exothermic reactions, to represent the heat-units evolved in the combination of the elements; thus, $H_2 + O = H_2O + 59258^c$. When the reaction is endothermic, a minus-sign is used before the number of calories, thus, $C + H + N = CNH - 37700^c$.

2. A treatise on the science defined above, or a book containing such a treatise. **3†.** Alchemy. [<CHEMIST.] **chem'y‡** [*Rare*]; **chym'is-try†.— col'or-chem"is-try**, *n.* A branch of chemistry that deals with dyes, colors, and coloring-matter.— **photographic c.**, same as PHOTO-CHEMISTRY.— **pure c.**, a branch of chemistry dealing with scientific facts and theories which are deprived of all practical or industrial associations.— **tinctorial c.**, same as COLOR-CHEMISTRY.

chem'i-type, 1 kem'i-taip; 2 cĕm'i-tīp, *n.* **1.** A process for producing maps, etc., by means of chemical reagents, by etching lines in a zinc plate, filling them with fusible metal, and then eating away the zinc with acid, leaving the lines in relief. **2.** The relief plate so obtained. [< *chemi-* (in CHEMICAL) + TYPE.] — **chem'i-ty"py**, *n.*

Chem'nitz, 1 kem'nits; 2 cĕm'nits, *n.* **1. Martin** (11/12 1522–4/5 1586), a German Protestant divine; his confession of faith adopted in Saxony, 1571. **2.** A manufacturing town in Saxony, Germany.

chem'o-cen"trum, 1 kem'o-sen'trum; 2 cĕm'o-çĕn'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Cytol.* A nucleus which is assumed to be the center governing chemical phenomena which take place in a living cell. [< CHEMIC + CENTER.]

chem"o-cep'tors, 1 kem'o-sep'terz; 2 cĕm'o-çĕp'tōrs, *n. pl.* *Psychophys.* End-organs or receptors of sense which are excited by chemical stimuli, such as the taste-buds, or the rods and cones of the retina, the latter by photochemical changes.

chem"o-ki-ne'sis, 1 kem'o-ki-ni'sis; 2 cĕm'o-ki-nē'sis, *n.* An unusual state of activity, due to chemical stimulation, *which takes place in organic bodies.* [< CHEMIC + *Gr. kinēsis*, movement.] — **chem"o-ki-net'ic**, *a.*

che-mol'y-sis, 1 ki-mel'i-sis; 2 ce-mŏl'y-sis, *n.* Chemical analysis. [< CHEMIC + Gr. *lysis*, loosening, < *lyō*, loosen.] — **chem"o-lyt'ic**, *a.*

chem'o-lyze, 1 kem'o-laiz; 2 cĕm'o-lŷz, *tt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ'ING.] To decompose by chemicals; analyze. **chem'o-lyse‡.**

chem"o-re'flex, 1 kem'o-ri'fleks; 2 cĕm'o-rē'flĕks, *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to a reflex action produced by a chemical stimulus. [< CHEMIC + REFLEX.]

chem'osed, 1 kem'ōst; 2 cĕm'ōst, *a.* Having marks of chemosis.

Che'mosh, 1 kī'mosh; 2 cē'mōsh, *n. Bib.* The god of the Moabites to whom living persons were sacrificed. *Num.* xxi. 29.

che-mo'sis, 1 kı-mō'sıs; 2 ce-mō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye, with infiltration of fluid into the underlying tissue, whereby the conjunctiva is raised above the cornea. [< Gr. *chēmōsis*, < *chēmē*, cockle-shell.] **chy-mo'sis†.**

chem"os-mo'sis, 1 kem"os-mō'sıs; 2 cem"ŏs-mō'sis, *n.* Chemical action transmitted through a membrane, such as parchment; chemical osmose. [< CHEMIC + OSMOSIS.] — **chem"os-mot'ic**, *a.*

chem"o-syn'the-sis, 1 kem"o-sin'thı-sis; 2 cĕm"o-sĭn'-the-sis, *n. Plant-physiol.* Synthesis of organic compounds from inorganic constituents without the aid of light. See PHOTOSYNTHESIS. [< CHEMIC + SYNTHESIS.] — **chem"o-syn-thet'ic**, *a.*

chem"o-tac'tism, 1 kem"o-tak'tızm; 2 cĕm"o-tăc'tism, *n.* Same as CHEMOTAXIS.

chem"o-tax'ic, 1 kem"o-taks'ık; 2 cĕm"o-tăks'ic, *a.* Chemotactic: erroneous form.

chem"o-tax'is, 1 kem"o-taks'ıs; 2 cĕm"o-tăks'is, *n.* The property which certain motile living cells possess of approaching (positive chemotaxis) or moving away from (negative chemotaxis) chemical substances of various kinds. Chemotaxis seems to play an important part in some phases of inflammation. Thus it appears to be, in part at least, through the incitement of chemotaxis, by the chemical substances which they contain or eliminate, that bacteria act in inducing suppuration. [< CHEMIC + Gr. *taxis*, order, < *tassō*, arrange.] — **chem"o-tac'tic**, *a.* — **chem"o-tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

chem"o-ther'a-py, 1 kem"o-ther'a-pı; 2 cĕm"o-thĕr'a-py, *n.* The treatment of internal microbic diseases by injecting into the blood chemical substances that destroy the parasitic germs, but are not poisonous to the human tissues. The principle is the same as that of serum-therapy, but the material injected is a synthetic chemical compound, not a product of a living organism. Syphilis has been successfully treated by this method. See SALVARSAN.

che-mot'ic, 1 kı-met'ık; 2 ce-mŏt'ic, *a.* Relating to or indicating chemosis.

che-mot'ro-pism, 1 kı-met'ro-pizm; 2 ce-mŏt'ro-pism, *n.* Same as CHEMOTAXIS. [< CHEMIC + Gr. *tropos*, turning.] — **chem"o-trop'ic**, *a.* — **chem"o-trop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Che-mul'po, 1 chı-mul'po; 2 che-mŭl'po, *n.* A town on the W. coast of Chosen; a treaty port. **Ten-chuan'†.**

Che-mung', 1 shı-mun'; 2 che-mŭng', *n.* **1.** A river in Steuben county, N. Y.; 50 m. long to Susquehanna river. **2.** A county in New York; 394 sq. m.; county-seat, Elmira. **3.** *Geol.* Name of certain strata. See GEOLOGY.

che'na¹, 1 chī'nə; 2 chē'na, *n.* [Hind.] A large ophiocephaloid fish of India (*Ophiocephalus striatus*).

che'na², 1 chē'nə; 2 chę'na, *n.* [Ind.] *Bot.* Either of two kinds of millet, *Panicum pilosum* and *P. miliaceum*. **chal'-na†.** [vii. 10.

Che-na'a-nah, 1 kı-nē'a-nə; 2 ce-nā'a-na, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.*

Che-nab', 1 chī-nāb'; 2 chē-näb', *n.* A river in Kashmir and Punjab, India; 800 m. long to Indus river.

che-nam', 1 chı-nam'; 2 che-năm', *n.* Same as CHUNAM.

Che-nan'go, 1 shı-nan'go; 2 che-năn'go, *n.* **1.** A river in Chenango and Broome counties, N. Y.; 100 m. long to Susquehanna river. **2.** A county in New York; 847 sq. m.; county-seat, Norwich.

Che-na'ni, 1 kı-nē'nı *or* ken'ə-nı; 2 ce-nā'nı *or* cĕn'a-nı, *n. Bib. Neh.* ix, 4. [xxvi. 29.

Chen"a-ni'ah, 1 ken"ə-nı'ə; 2 cĕn"a-nī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.*

che-nar', 1 chı-nār'; 2 che-när', *n.* [Per.] The Oriental plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*).

chêne, 1 shēn; 2 chęn, *n.* [F.] Literally, oak or oak-tree; in dress-goods, a printed or stamped design of an oak-leaf pattern, as on cloth.

Chen'er-y, 1 chen'ər-ı; 2 chĕn'er-y, **Thomas** (1826–1/11 1884). A British journalist and Orientalist; Old Testament reviser.

chen'e-vix-ite, 1 shen'ı-viks-ait; 2 chen'e-viks-it, *n. Mineral.* A massive, vitreous, dark-green hydrous arsenate ($Cu_5(FeO)_2As_2O_8+3H_2O$). [< *Chenevix*, Irish chemist.]

cheng, 1 cheng; 2 chĕng, *n.* The Chinese organ. See SANG.

Chen"gal-pat', *n.* Same as CHINGLEPUT.

Cheng"-ju', 1 chen"-jū'; 2 chĕng"-ju', *n.* The capital of Chunchon, Puku province, S. Chosen.

Cheng"teh-fu', 1 cheŋ"te-fū'; 2 chĕng"tĕ-fu', *n.* A city in Chihli province, China; 100 m. N. E. of Peking.

Cheng"tu', 1 cheŋ"tū'; 2 chĕng"tu', *n.* A walled city on the Min river; capital of Szechwan province, China. **Ching"tu'†.**

Ché"nier', 1 shē'nyē'; 2 che"nye', *n.* **1. André Marie de** (10/81762–7/21794), a French poet; guillotined; *Poems*, 1819. **2. Marie Joseph** (2/11764–1/101811), a French poet and dramatist; brother of preceding; *Charles IX.*, etc.

che-nille', 1 shı-nīl'; 2 che-nil', *n.* **1.** A soft tufted or fluffy cord of cotton, wool, silk, or worsted, made by weaving four warp-threads or crossing three warp-threads about soft filling-threads, that are afterward cut: made into trimmings, fringes, etc., and woven into curtains, table-covers, and rugs. The warp is generally cotton, the filling of cotton, wool, etc. **2.** A florideous alga (*Dasya elegans*). **3.** [So. U. S.] The caterpillar of a noctuid moth (*Alabama* or *Aletia argillacea*) destructive to the cotton-plant. **leaf'-cat"er-pil"lar†.** [F., caterpillar, < L. *canicula*, dim. of *canis*, dog.]

Chen"-ju', 1 chen"-jū'; 2 chĕn"-ju', *n.* The capital of Chorura, Puku province, S. W. Chosen.

Che-no'a, 1 shı-nō'ə; 2 che-nō'a, *n.* A city in McLean county, Ill.

chen"o-chol'ic, 1 ken"o-kol'ık; 2 cĕn"o-cŏl'ic, *a.* Obtained or extracted from the bile of geese. [< Gr. *chēn*, goose, + *cholē*, bile.] **chen"o-cho-lal'ic†.** — **chenocholic acid** (*Chem.*), a compound ($C_{21}H_{34}O_4$) resulting from the action of barium hydroxid on taurochenocholic acid. It is dibasic and is in powder form.

Che"no-mor'phæ, 1 kī'no-mōr'fē; 2 cē"no-môr'fĕ, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of desmognathous birds, including ducks, etc. [< Gr. *chēn*, goose, + *morphē*, form.] — **che'no-morph**, *n.* — **che"no-mor'phic**, *a.*

Che"no-po"di-a'ce-æ, 1 kī'no-pō"dı-ē'sı-ī; 2 cē"no-pō"di-ā'ce-ĕ, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of more or less succulent apetalous annual or perennial herbs — the goosefoot family — with usually alternate exstipulate leaves and minute greenish flowers. It embraces about 80 genera and over 500 species, among them being several garden vegetables and a number of weeds. [< CHENOPODIUM.] — **che'no-pod**, *n.* Any plant of the goosefoot family. — **che"no-po"-di-a'ceous**, *a.*

Che"no-po"di-a'les, 1 kī'no-pō"dı-ē'līz; 2 cē"no-pō"di-ā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous herbs or small woody plants belonging to the subclass *Archichlamydæ* and containing 10 families, of which the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), the amaranth family (*Amaranthaceæ*), and the pink family (*Silenaceæ*) are the best-known. In all the ovary is one-celled and free from the calyx and the embryo is curved. Formerly called *Centrospermæ*. [< CHENOPODIUM.]

Che"no-pod'i-dæ, 1 kī'no-pod'ı-dī; 2 cē'no-pŏd'i-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* Same as APOBRRHAIDÆ. **Che-no'pus**, *n.* (t. g.)

Che"no-po'di-um, 1 kī'no-pō'dı-um; 2 cē'no-pō'di-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of herbs of the *Chenopodiaceæ* family — goosefoot or pigweed — growing in temperate regions, being mostly weeds with usually a white mealiness and dense spiked panicles of minute flowers. [< Gr. *chēn*, goose, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

Che"no-tau'ro-chol'ic, 1 kī'no-tō'ro-kol'ık; 2 cē'no-tą'ro-cŏl'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to the bile of the ox and the goose: applied to taurocholic acid as found in goose-bile. [< Gr. *chēn*, goose, + *tauros*, bull, + *cholē*, bile.]

che"o-plas'tic, 1 kī'o-plas'tık; 2 cē'o-plăs'tic, *a.* Formed by pouring into a mold: designating a process of making artificial teeth with an alloy (called *cheoplastic metal*) of tin, silver, and bismuth. [< Gr. *cheō*, pour, + PLASTIC.]

Che'ops, 1 kī'eps; 2 cē'ŏps, *n.* A king of Egypt, 4th dynasty, said to have built the first pyramid at Gizeh, near Cairo.

chep, 1 chep; 2 chĕp, *n. Agric.* A piece of timber framing the sole of a turn-wrest plow. [Var. of CHAPE.] Am. *Mech. Dict.*

chepe†, *v.* To cheapen; bargain for; buy. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 5,850. — **Chepe†**, *n.* Cheapside, in London. CHAUCER *C. T.* ll. 756, 4,375.

chepe†. I. *a.* Cheap. II. *n.* Cheapness; a cheap time.

Chep'e-ra, 1 kep'ı-rə; 2 cĕp'e-ra, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The god of the rising sun, "father of the gods," universal creator; represented by or with the scarabæus, or beetle: sometimes written *Kheperi*.

The *Scarabæus Sacer*, or beetle of the Nile valley, was sacred to this divinity, and was his symbol. Kheperi is represented as a man with a scarabæus beetle for his head. Compare Anglo-Saxon *ceafer*, *ceafor* — German *käfer*.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS Letter to *The Standard Dictionary*.

Che"phar-ha-am'mo-nai, 1 kī'far-hē-am'o-nıı; 2 cē'fär-hā-ăm'o-nī, *n. Bib. Josh.* xviii, 24.

Che-phi'rah, 1 kı-fai'rə; 2 ce-fī'ra, *n. Bib. Josh.* ix, 17.

Cheph'ren, 1 kef'ren; 2 cĕf'rĕn, *n.* The son or brother of Cheops, king of Egypt; said to have built 2d pyramid at Gizeh, near the Sphinx.

Chep'sa, 1 chep'sə; 2 chĕp'sa, *n.* A river in Vlatka government, Russia; 250 m. long to Vlatka river. **Chept'sa†.**

chep'ster, 1 chep'stər; 2 chĕp'ster, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The starling. [< CHEEP, *v.*] **sheep'stare"†.**

Chep'stow, 1 chep'sto; 2 chĕp'sto, *n.* A town and river port in Monmouthshire, England; famous ruined castle.

cheque, 1 chek; 2 chĕk, *n.* [Eng.] Same as CHECK, 3.

cheq'uer, cheq'uer-ber"ry, etc. Same as CHECKER, etc.

Cher, 1 sher; 2 chĕr, *n.* **1.** A river in Creuse department, France; 220 m. long to Loire river. **2.** A department in France; 2,819 sq. m.; capital, Bourges.

Cher'an, 1 kī'rən; 2 cē'ran, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 26.

Che-ra'na, 1 che-rā'nə; 2 che-rä'na, *n.* A river in S. E. Washington; 120 m. long to Palouse river.

che-ras'si, 1 chı-ras'ı; 2 che-räs'i, *n.* [Per.] A medal struck at coronations in Persia: often used as coin, in value from $1 to $7. [county, S. C.

Che-raw', 1 chı-rō'; 2 che-rą', *n.* A town in Chesterfield

Cher"bourg', 1 sher'būr'; 2 chĕr'bur', *n.* An ancient fortified seaport city in Manche department, France; naval arsenal and harbor.

Cher"bu"liez', 1 sher'bū"lyē'; 2 chĕr'bū"lyę', **Victor** (7/11 1829–7/11899). A French novelist and critic.

cher'cock, 1 cher'kok; 2 chĕr'cŏk, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The missel-thrush.

cheret, *n.* Cheer; countenance. **chert.**

Che're-as, 1 kī'rı-əs; 2 cē're-as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* x, 32.

che'rem, 1 hē'rem; 2 hę'rĕm, *n.* [Heb.] Excommunication from the Jewish Church, pronounced against persons who cause public scandal or hold doctrines contrary to Judaism.

Che"rem-shim', 1 kē'rem-shim'; 2 cā'rĕm-shĭm', *n.* A river in Orenburg, Russia; 130 m. long to Volga river.

Cher'e-thim, Cher'e-thims, 1 ker'ı-thim, -thimz; 2 cĕr'e-thim, -thĭms, *n. pl. Bib. Ezek.* xxv, 16.

Cher'e-thites, 1 ker'ı-thaits; 2 cĕr'e-thits, *n. pl. Bib. 1 Sam.* xxx, 14. [N. coast of Java.

Cher'i-bon, 1 cher'ı-ben; 2 chĕr'i-bŏn, *n.* A seaport town,

cher-if', *n.* [F.] Same as SHERIF.

cher'i-moy"er, 1 cher'ı-moi'ər; 2 chĕr'i-mŏy'er, *n.* The heart-shaped, scaly, pulpy fruit of a small tree (*Anona cherimolia*) of Colombia and Peru; also, the tree. [Cor. of Peru. *cherimoles.*] **cher'i-moy'at; chir'i-moy'at.**

cherisance†, *n.* [F.] Comfort. CHAUCER *Rom. of R.* l. 3,337.

cher'ish, 1 cher'ısh; 2 chĕr'ish, *vt.* **1.** To treat with tenderness; care for kindly; foster or nurture with care; as, they have *cherished* the child as one of their own.

Therefore bid I thee *Cherish* thy wife.
CHAUCER *C. T., Merchant's Tale* l. 173.

2. To foster in the mind; entertain, as a hope or idea; hold closely to; as, these are our *cherished* beliefs.

The principles of a pure democracy which had marked the early institutions of Switzerland, have ever been cherished by the people.
T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 415. [A. & S. 1889.]

3. [Archaic.] To give physical comfort to; entertain as a guest; warm and refresh. **4†.** To caress; fondle. [< F. *chérissant*, ppr. of *chérir*, < *cher* (< L. *carus*), dear.] **cher'ished; cher'y-ing; cher'y-set.**

SYN: cheer, comfort, encourage, entertain, foster, harbor, hold dear, nourish, nurse, nurture, protect, shelter, value. To *cherish* is both to hold dear and to treat as dear. Mere unexpressed esteem would not be *cherishing*. In the marriage vow, "to love, honor, and *cherish*," the word *cherish* implies all that each can do by love and tenderness for the welfare and happiness of the other, as by support, protection, care in sickness, comfort in sorrow, sympathy, and help of every kind. To *nurse* is to tend the helpless or feeble, as infants, or the sick or wounded. To *nourish* is strictly to sustain and build up by food; to *nurture* includes careful mental and spiritual training, with something of love and tenderness; to *foster* is simply to maintain and care for, to bring up; a foster-child will be *nourished*, but may not be as tenderly *nurtured* or as lovingly *cherished* as if one's own. In the figurative sense, the opinion one *cherishes* he holds, not with mere cold conviction, but with loving devotion. Compare CARESS. — ANT: see synonyms for ABANDON. — **cher'ish-a-bl(e)**, *a.* — **cher'ish-er**, *n.* — **cher'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **cher'ish-ment**, *n.* The act of cherishing; hence, encouragement; nourishment.

cher'ished, *pp.* Cherished. S. S.

Che'rith, 1 kī'rith; 2 cē'rith, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* xvii, 3.

Cher'i-ton, 1 cher'ı-tən; 2 chĕr'i-ton, *n.* A town in Kent, England. [government, Ukraine.

Cher-ka'si, 1 cher-kū'sı; 2 chĕr-kä'si, *n.* A town in Kief

cherlt, *n.* A churl.

cher'mes, 1 kūr'mız; 2 cĕr'mēs, *n.* Same as KERMES.

cher'na, 1 cher'nə; 2 chĕr'na, *n.* [Sp.] The red grouper or one of other serranoid fishes. [(*Polyprion cernium*).

cher'ne, 1 cher'nə; 2 chĕr'ne, *n.* [Madeira.] The stone-bass

Cher-net'i-dæ, 1 kər-net'ı-dī; 2 cer-nĕt'i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* The *Cheliferidæ*. **Cher'nes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chernēs*, day-laborer.] — **cher'ne-tid**, *a.* & *n.* — **cher'ne-toid**, *a.*

cher-nette', 1 cher-net'; 2 chĕr-nĕt'. *n.* A young or small cherne.

Cher"ni-gof', 1 cher'nı-gof'; 2 chĕr'ni-gŏf', *n.* **1.** A government in Ukraine; 20,232 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Cher"ni-gov'†.**

cher-nı'tes, 1 kər-nai'tiz; 2 cer-nī'tēs, *n.* [Gr.] A variety of marble resembling ivory.

Cher"no-morsk', 1 cher"no-mōrsk'; 2 chĕr"no-môrsk', *n.* A district in Transcaucasia, Kuban Republic (Russia); 2,741 sq. m.

cher'no-zem, 1 cher'no-zem; 2 chĕr'no-zĕm, *n.* Fertile black soil found in the country between the Ural and Carpathian mountains; the "black earth" of Russia. [< Rus. *chernozemü*, < *chernuĭ*, black, + *zemlya*, earth.]

Cher"o-kee', 1 cher'o-kī'; 2 chĕr"o-kē', *n.* One of a great tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly occupying northern Georgia and the neighboring hilly regions, but now dwelling in Oklahoma: the most enlightened of the Indian peoples of America. See AMERICAN.

Cher"o-kee', *n.* **1.** A county in N. E. Alabama; 552 sq. m.; county-seat, Center. **2.** A county in N. Georgia; 434 sq. m.; county-seat, Canton. **3.** A county in N. W. Iowa; 576 sq. m. **4.** A county in S. E. Kansas; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbus. **5.** A county in S. W. North Carolina; 451 sq. m.; county-seat, Murphy. **6.** A county in Oklahoma. **7.** A county in E. Texas; 990 sq. m.; county-seat, Rusk. **8.** A town, county-seat of Cherokee county, Ia. **9.** A city in Crawford county, Kan.

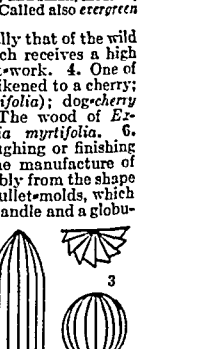
che-root', 1 shı-rūt'; 2 che-rōōt' (XIII), *n.* A type of inferior cigar, usually cut off straight at both ends and not rounded to a point: originally from southern India, and Manila in the Philippine Islands. [< F. *cheroute*, < Hind. *shurutta*, roll.] **she-root'†.**

cher'ry¹, 1 cher'ı; 2 chĕr'y, *vt.* [CHER'RIED; CHER'RY-ING.] To make ruddy; give a cherry color to; veneer with cherry.

cher'ry², *vt.* To cheer.

cher'ry, *a.* **1.** Like a cherry in color; ruddy; red. **2.** Made of cherry-wood; as, a *cherry* pipe.

cher'ry¹, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ız; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The fruit of any one of several trees or shrubs of the genus *Prunus*. **2.** A tree or shrub that bears cherries: (1) Of the section *Cerasus*, with very smooth bloomless fruit (drupe) enclosing a smooth stone, and umbel-like clustered flowers appearing before or with the leaves. *Prunus cerasus* and *P. avium*, or *Cerasus vulgaris* and *C. avium*, are the ancestors of the cultivated varieties. (2) Of the section *Padus*, with smaller and less edible fruit, and racemed flowers appearing after the leaves; as, the choke-*cherry* (*Prunus* or *Cerasus virginiana*); the wild black *cherry* (*P.* or *Cerasus serotina*) in North America. (3) Of the section *Lauro-Cerasus*, with laurel-like evergreen leaves, and small, inedible, berry-like fruit; as, the *cherry*-laurel. Called also *evergreen cherry*. See plate of LEAVES. **3.** The wood of a cherry-tree, especially that of the wild black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), which receives a high polish and is much used in cabinet-work. **4.** One of various plants or their fruits like or likened to a cherry; as, the bastard *cherry* (*Ehretia tinifolia*); dog-*cherry* (*Cornus sanguinea*). **5.** [Austral.] The wood of *Exocarpus cupressiformis* and *Eugenia myrtifolia*. **6.** A coffee-berry. **7.** A reamer for roughing or finishing cavities in molds or dies used in the manufacture of bullets, ramrods, etc.: so called probably from the shape of the reamers made to cut the first bullet-molds, which resembled a cherry, having a slender handle and a globular head. [ME. *chery* (cp. AS. *ciris*), < F. *cerise*, < L. *cerasus*, cherry-tree, < Gr. *kerasos*, < *Kerasos*, Cerasus, town in Pontus, or < *keras*, horn.] **cher'let.** — **beech'-cher"ry**, *n.* Same as BRUSH-CHERRY, 2. — **bird-c.**, *n.* **1.** A common Old World cherry-tree (*Prunus padus*) or its small black globular fruit succeeding white flowers on leafy often drooping racemes: common in ornamental cultivation in many varieties in both Europe and America. **2.** The American pin-cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*). — **bitter c.**, a medium-sized tree (*Prunus emarginata*) with very bitter bark, leaves, and fruit, the latter thin-fleshed, astringent, and of no value. **c. blight**, *n.* A disease of cherry-leaves and -twigs, caused by a fungus (*Podosphæra oxyacanthæ*) of the family *Erysiphæ*; also, the fungus. — **c.-borer**, *n.* An insect larva of an Australian moth (*Maroga gigantella*), which injures fruit-trees, particularly the apricot, cherry, nectarine, and plum, by making borings in their branches and trunks. — **c. bounce**, *n.* A decoction of burnt brandy and sugar, in which cherries have been steeped. **2.** Cherry brandy. **c. cordial†.** — **c. brandy**, brandy in which cherries have been steeped for a lengthened period. — **c.-bug**, *n.* A bug (*Metapodius femoratus*) of the family *Coridæ*, which preys upon the fruit of the sweet cherry of the southwestern United States. — **c.-chopper**, *n.* The spotted flycatcher. **c.-snipe†; c.-sucker†.** — **c.-coal**, *n.* See COAL. — **c.-cob**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cherry-stone. — **c.-colored**, *a.* — **c.-finch**, *n.* The hawfinch. **c.-cracker†.** — **c. fruit-fly**, a small two-winged fly (*Rhagoletis cingulata*) that deposits its larva in the fruit of the cherry. — **c.-gum**, *n.* Cerasin. — **c.-laurel**, *n.* Any one of certain plants of the section *Lauro-Cerasus* of *Prunus*. (1) *Prunus* or *Cerasus carolinian* of the southern United States. (2) *Prunus* or *Cerasus lauro-cerasus* of Asia Minor, the common laurel of English gardens. — **c. leaf-beetle**, a small red beetle (*Galerucella cavicollis*) that feeds on the leaves of cherry- and peach-trees. — **c.-louse**, *n.* A cherry-aphis which infests the trees. — **c.-orange**, *n.* The buds and leaves of the cherry-tree. — **c.-pepper**, *n.* A West-Indian pepper (*Carsi-*



Cherry (def. 7).
1. Form of cherry for reaming the mold for a modern cartridge-ball. 2. Globular shape. 3. Semi-cross-section of 1 and 2.

kumquat. — **c.-pepper**, *n.* A West-Indian pepper (*Carsi-*

cum cerasiforme) with cherry-like fruit.— **c.-pit**, *n.* **1.** A cherry-stone. **2.** A juvenile game in which cherry-stones are tossed into a small hole.— **c.-plum**, *n.* See PLUM.— **c.-scale**, *n.* An American scale-insect (*Aspidiotus forbesi*), injurious to various kinds of fruit-trees.— **c.-slug**, *n.* A pear-slug.— **c.-snipe**, **c.-sucker**, *n.* Same as CHERRY-CHOPPER.— **c.-stick**, *n.* The stem of a Turkish pipe, made of a cherry sprout or shoot.— **c.-tree plant-louse**, a cherry-aphis.— **c.-tree scale-insect**, the scurfy bark-louse.— **c.-tree Thecla**, a butterfly, the coral hairstreak.— **fire c.**, same as PIN-CHERRY.— **Herbert river c.**, the cherry-like fruit of a Queensland tree (*Antidesma dallachyanum*) of the spurge family.— **holly c.**, same as HOLLY LAUREL.— **Indian c.** **1.** A small tree, the Carolina buckthorn (*Rhamnus carolinianа*); *has a laxative bark.* **2.** *The shadbush* (*Amelanchier canadensis*).— **Jerusalem c.**, a small ornamental evergreen shrub (*Solanum pseudo-capsicum*) of the night-shade family from Mauritius, with white flowers succeeded by scarlet cherry-like berries. **winter c.**‡.— **May c.**, the June-berry, service-berry, or shadbush.— **native c.** [Australian.], the edible, enlarged, cherry-like stalk of the single-seeded nut borne by an Australian tree (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*) of the sandalwood family; also, the tree.— **pigeon c.**, same as PIN-CHERRY.— **pin-c.**, *n.* An American wild cherry (*Prunus or Cerasus pennsylvanica*).— **Spanish wild c.**, the islay.— **Surinam c.** **1.** A South-American tree (*Malpighia glabra*) of the family *Malpighiaceæ*; also, its fruit: sometimes called **Brazil** or **Cayenne c.** and **pitanga.** **2.** The *Eugenia uniflora*, a Brazilian evergreen shrub, with cherry-like fruits of very agreeable flavor. This tree has been grown in the open in Florida and California.— **sweet c.**, the mazzard.— **wild c.**, the fruit of any uncultivated cherry-tree.— **wild black c.**, a large tree (*Prunus serotina*) of the rose family, producing an edible cherry-like fruit. It occurs in woods in the eastern part of the United States and as far west as North Dakota and Arizona.— **wild red c.**, same as PIN-CHERRY.— **Zulu c.**, a South-African shrub (*Dombeya burgessiæ*) with large white flowers in huge clusters: often cultivated in hothouses.

Many other compounds with *cherry* as the first element are self-explaining; as, **cherry-stone**, **c.-tree**, etc.

SOME VARIETIES OF CHERRIES CULTIVATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXPLANATION.

a = amber	e = early	o = oblate	v. = very
b = black	h = heart-shaped	p = purple	w = white
c = compressed	l = late	r = round	y = yellow
d = dark	m = medium	s = small	

For names of places, the regular abbreviations are used.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

NAMES.	Origin.	Form.	Color.	Season.	NAMES.	Origin.	Form.	Color.	Season.
Bing	Ore.?	...	b	l	Lake	Ore.?	...	...	...
Black Heart	Eur.?	ch	b	ve	Lam'bert	Ore.	h	pr	*mi*
Cen-ten'-ni-al	Cal.	oh	yr	...	Le-wel'ling[2]	Ore.	rh	b	...
Chap'man[1]	Cal.	h	b	e	Me'zel[12]	Eur.	oh	rb	*m*
Cleve'land[3]	O.	ch	yr	*m*	Na-po'-le-on[13]	Eur.	h	yr	*m*
Coe[4]	Conn.	r	yr	e	Ox'heart[14]	...	oh	r	*m*
Down'er[4]	Mass.	rh	r	*ml*	Re-pub'li-can[15]	Ore.	...	*b*	*vl*
Ea'gle[4]	Eng.	oh	*b*	*m*	Rock'port[16]	O.	oh	ra	*m*
Earl'y Pur'-ple[6]	Eur.?	*rh*	pb	ve	Span'ish[17]	Eur.	oh	yr	*em*
Elk'horn[7]	...	h	*b*	*l*	Tar-ta'ri-an[18]	Rus.	h	*b*	*em*
El'ton	Eng.	h	yr	e	Wind'sor	Ont.	h	yr	*l*
Hos'kins	Ore.	rh	pr	*lm*	Wood[19]	O.	rh	yr	*em*
I'da	...	...	yr	e					
Knight[8]	Eng.	oh	*b*	e					

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

Am'a-relle Hat'ive[11]	Rus.	*r*	...	e	Mag'ni-fique'[20]	F.	rh	r	*l*
An'gou-lême'[12]	Rus.	roh	r	e	May Duke[20]	F.	rh	r	e
Arch'duke	Eur.	oh	r	*em*	Mont'mo-ren'cy'[21]	F.	*r*	r	*em*
Bald'win	Kan.?	*r*	dr	*me*	Mon'-treuil'[22]	F.	h	rb	*m*
Bes'sa-ra'-bi-an[20]	Rus.	*r*	r	*l*	Mo-rel'lo[23]	Eng.?	rh	rb	*l*
Car-na'-tion[24]	Eur.	*r*	yr	*em*	Ol'i-vet	F.	*r*	r	e
Choi'sy'[25]	F.	*r*	ra	e	Ost'heim[24]	Rus.	*cr*	*rb*	*m*
Dye'house	Ky.	*ro*	r	ve	Phi-lippe'[26]	F.	*r*	r	e
Eu'gé'nie'[27]	F.	*r*	ra	e	Plum'-stone[28]	Am.	rh	r	*m*
Hor'tense'[24]	F.	*rh*	r	*ml*	Rich'-mond[27]	Eur.	*r*	r	e
King[25]	...	*r*	r	*l*	Roy'al Duke	F.	rh	r	e
Large Mont'mo-ren'cy	F.	*ro*	r	*em*	Shad'ow				
Late Duke[29]	Eng.	oh	r	*l*	Am'a-relle	Eur.	*r*	r	*m*
Late Kent'-ish	Am.	*r*	r	*lm*	Su'da[30]	Mo.	c	r	*m*
Lit-hau'er[31]	Rus.	ro	r	. .	Timme	Ger.?	o	r	*me*
Lu-tov'ka[32]	Rus.	*r*	r	*em*	Vlad'i-mir	Rus.	*r*	rb	...

SYN.: California Advance[1]; Cleveland Bigarreau[2]; Coe's Transparent[3]; Downer's Late Red[4]; Black Eagle[5]; Early Purple Guigne[6]; Black Oxheart[7]; Knight's Early[8]; Black Oregon[9]; Black Bigarreau[10]; Royal Ann[11]; Major Francis[12]; Black Republican[13]; Rockport Bigarreau[14]; Yellow Spanish[15]; Black Tartarian[16]; Governor Wood[17]; Morello Hative[18]; Duchess of Angoulême[19]; No. 62[20]; English Bearer[21]; Belle de Choisy[22]; Empress Eugénie[23]; Reine Hortense[24]; King Amarelle[25]; Angloise Tardive[26]; Lithauer Weichsel[27]; Galopin[28]; Belle Magnifique[29]; Early Duke[30]; Montmorency Ordinaire[31]; Belle de Montreuil[32]; English Morello[33]; Wragg[34]; Russian Cherry[35]; Louis Philippe[36]; Plumstone Morello[37]; Early May[38]; Early Richmond[39]; Suda Hardy[40].

Cher'ry, *n.* **1.** See CHARITY. **2.** A county in N. W. Nebraska; 5,891 sq. m.; county-seat, Valentine.

cher'ry-pie", *n.* **1.** The common heliotrope or turnsole (*Heliotropium peruvianum*). **2.** The codlins-and-cream or hairy willow herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*). **cher'ry-pie-flow"er‡.**

Cher'ry-vale, 1 cher'i-vēl; 2 cher'y-vāl, *n.* A city in Montgomery county, Kan. [county, N. C.

Cher'ry-ville, 1 cher'i-vil; 2 cher'y-vil, *n.* A town in Gaston

cher-sad', 1 ker-sad'; 2 cer-sād', *n. Ecol.* A plant of a dry waste.

cher'si-an, 1 kūr'si-an; 2 cer'si-an, *n.* A land-tortoise.

cher'site‡.

Cher'si-dæ, 1 kūr'si-dī; 2 cēr'si-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Testudinidæ*.

Cher'sus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chersos*, dry.]— **cher'sid**, *n.*— **cher'soid**, *a.* & *n.*

Cher'si-phron, 1 kūr'si-fron; 2 cēr'si-frōn, *n.* A Cretan architect, 6th or 7th century B.C.; designed the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

cher'si-um, 1 kūr'si-um; 2 cēr'si-ūm, *n. Ecol.* A dry waste formation.

Cher'so, 1 ker'so; 2 cēr'so, *n.* **1.** An Italian island in Quarnero Gulf, in the Adriatic; 127 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

cher'so-nese, 1 kūr'so-nīs; 2 cēr'so-nēs, *n.* [Rare.] A peninsula; as, the Tauric *Chersonese.* [< L. *chersonesus*, < Gr. *chersonēsos*, < *chersos*, land, + *nēsos*, island.]

Cher"so-ne'sus, 1 kūr'so-ni'sus; 2 cēr'so-nē'sūs, *n.* Ancient name of several European peninsulas, applied to the Crimea, Gallipoli, and Jutland. The Malay Peninsula is usually called *The Chersonese.* **Cher-so'ne-sos**‡ [Gr.].

cher-soph'y-tes, 1 kar-sef'i-tīz; 2 cer-sŏf'y-tēs, *n. pl. Phytogeog.* Plants inhabiting waste or almost sterile soil.

Cher-syd'ri-dæ, 1 kar-sid'ri-dī; 2 cer-sŷd'ri-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of snakes with the heart in the center of the body, and without lumen in the tracheal lung. [< Gr. *cherydros*, water-serpent.]

chert, 1 chūrt; 2 chĕrt, *n. Mineral.* A dull-colored, subtranslucent, somewhat brittle, impure variety of chalcedony with splintery fracture. [Cp. Ir. *ceart*, pebble.] **horn'stone"‡**; **rock'-flint"‡.**— **chert'y**, *a.*

Chert'sey, 1 chūrt'si; 2 chĕrt'sy, *n.* **1.** A town in Surrey, England; site of the ruins of an abbey where Henry VI. was buried. **2.** A village in Montcalm district, Quebec.

cher'ub, 1 cher'ub; 2 chĕr'ŭb, *n.* [CHER'UBS or CHER'UBIM, 1 -ubz, -u-bim; 2 -ŭbz, -ŭ-bim, *pl.*] **1.** *Mod. Art & Poet.* The representation of a beautiful winged child, or the winged head of a child, the accepted type of the angelic cherub; any beautiful angel. In this sense the plural is always *cherubs.*

> He seemed a *cherub* who had lost his way,
> And wandered hither. LOWELL *Threnodia* st. 7.

2. A beautiful child or infant: in allusion to the artists' type described above. **3.** One of an order of angelic beings ranking second to the seraphim in the celestial hierarchy, and held to excel in knowledge; also, in Scripture, the symbolic representation of such a being, as on the ark of the covenant, typifying the presence and power of the Deity. See *Ps.* xviii, 10; *Ezek.* x; *Heb.* ix, 5. [LL., < Heb. *k'rūbh*, cherub.]

Che'rub², 1 kī'rub; 2 cē'rub, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 59.

che-ru'bic, 1 chi-rū'bik; 2 che-ru'bic, *a.* Of, resembling, or characteristic of a cherub; angelic; as, *cherubic* innocence.

> And the *Cherubic* host in thousand quires
> Touch their immortal harps of golden wires.
> MILTON *At a Solemn Musick* l. 12.

che-ru'bi-cal‡.— Cherubic Doctor, Thomas Aquinas.— **c. hymn**, in the Greek and other Eastern liturgies, a processional hymn beginning with the words "We who mystically represent the cherubim."— **che-ru'bi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cher'u-bim, 1 cher'u-bim; 2 chĕr'ŭ-bĭm, *n.* **1.** Plural of CHERUB¹. **2.** [Erroneous.] A cherub: with plural *cherubims.*— **cher"u-bim'ic**, **cher"u-bim'i-cal**, *a.*

cher'u-bin†. **I.** *a.* Cherubic. **II.** *n.* A cherub; in the Hierarchy of Dionysius, the second emanation from the divine; also, a beautiful woman. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* iv: 2, 63.

Che"ru-bi'ni, 1 kē'ru-bi'ni; 2 eg'ru-bi'ni, **Maria Luigi C. Z. S.** (⁹/₁₁1760–³/₁₁1842). An Italian operatic composer.

cher'up, 1 cher'ap; 2 chĕr'up, *v. & n.* Chirrup; chirp.

cher'vice, 1 chūr'vis; 2 chĕr'vis, *n.* A cooking-tallow much used in Turkey, imported from Russia.

cher'vil, 1 chūr'vil; 2 chĕr'vil, *n.* **1.** A European garden herb (*Anthriscus cerefolium* or *Chærophyllum sativum*) of the parsley family, the young leaves of which are used for soups, salads, etc. Cow-chervil or wild chervil is *Chærophyllum sylvestre.* Parsnip chervil is *Anthriscus bulbosus.* The common or bur chervil (*A. vulgaris*) is poisonous. **2.** Any one of several other plants of the same family; as, the great or sweet *chervil* (*Myrrhis odorata*), and the needle-*chervil* (*Scandix pecten-veneris*). [< AS. *cerfille*, < L. *chærephyllum*, < Gr. *chairephyllon*, < *chairō*, *rejoice*, + *phyllon*, leaf.] — **sweet chervil**, the sweet cicely.

Ches'a-lon, 1 kes'a-lon; 2 cĕs'a-lŏn, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 10.

Ches'a-peake, 1 ches'a-pik; 2 chĕs'a-pēk, *n. Geol.* The uppermost of the formations into which the Miocene strata of the middle Atlantic coast of the United States are divided. See GEOLOGY.

Ches'a-peake², *n.* **1. Bay**, the largest inlet on the Atlantic coast, in Maryland and Virginia. **2.** A town in Cecil county, Md.—**Chesapeake Bay dog**, a web-footed retrieving hunting or field dog common to the Chesapeake Bay region.

Ches'a-peake³, *n. U. S. Hist.* An American frigate, commanded by Captain James Lawrence, who, with 376 men and 50 guns, fought and was defeated by Captain Philip Vere Broke with the British frigate "Shannon" with 330 men and 38 guns, in Boston Harbor, June 1, 1813. The engagement lasted 15 minutes. Captain Lawrence, altho mortally wounded, exclaimed "Don't give up the ship."

Ches'ed¹, 1 kes'ed; 2 cĕs'ĕd, *n. Occult.* See SEPHIRA.

Che'sed², 1 kī'sed; 2 cē'sĕd, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxii, 22.

Ches'el-den, 1 chez'el-den; 2 chĕz'ĕl-dĕn, **William** (1688–⁴/₁₁ 1752). An English surgeon and anatomist: operated successfully on a man blind from birth; *Treatise of Anatomy*, etc.

Chesh'am, 1 chesh'am; 2 chĕsh'am, *n.* A town in Buckinghamshire, England.

Chesh're, 1 chesh'ir; 2 chĕsh'ĭr, *n.* **1.** A county in England, 1,102 sq. m.; capital, Chester. **Ches'ter‡.** **2.** A county in S. W. New Hampshire; 734 sq. m.; county-seat, Keene. **3.** A village in New Haven county, Conn.— **Cheshire cat**, in C. L. Dodgson's ("Lewis Carroll") *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, a grinning cat which, in withdrawing from Alice's view, disappears so gradually that last of all to vanish is its grin. See also under GRIN.— **C. Cheese.** **1.** A famous inn on Wine Office Court, Fleet street, London, which Samuel Johnson is said to have frequented. **2.** A variety of cheese. See under CHEESE.

Ches'hunt, 1 ches'hunt; 2 chĕs'hŭnt, *n.* A town in Hertfordshire, England. [ches'sil‡; chis'el‡.

ches'il, 1 ches'il; 2 chĕs'ĭl, *n.* [Eng.] Small pebbles; shingle.

Che'sil², 1 kī'sil *or* kes'il; 2 cē'sĭl *or* cĕs'ĭl, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 30.

ches'il-bob", 1 ches'il-bob"; 2 chĕs'ĭl-bŏb, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A wood-louse.

ches'lip, *n.* Same as CHEFSELIP.

Ches'ney, 1 ches'ni; 2 chĕs'ny, *n.* **1. Charles Cornwallis** (⁹/₁₁1826–³/₁₁1876), an English soldier and writer; *Military View of Recent Campaigns in Virginia*, etc. **2. Francis Rawdon** (1789–¹/₁₁1872), a British general, born in Ireland; chief, Euphrates Valley Exploration Expedition, 1835. **3. Sir George Tomkyns** (⁵/₁₁1830–³/₁₁1895), an English general and author. *The Battle of Dorking*, etc.

chess¹, 1 ches; 2 chĕs, *n.* A game played by two or more persons on a checkered board divided into 64 squares alternately light and dark, with 16 men or pieces on each side, arranged at the beginning as shown in the illustration. The term *piece* in its restricted sense designates each of the eight men in the first row, namely, a *king*, a *queen*, two *bishops*, two *knights*, and two *castles* or *rooks*, of which the king, queen, and castle are known as **major pieces** and the bishop and knight as **minor pieces.** The second row contains eight *pawns.* The opposing pieces are distinguished by their color, those on one side being white and those on the other either black or red, now usually the former. The rows of squares running perpendicularly, or from one player toward the other as they sit at the board, are termed *files*, those running horizontally, *rows.* The squares are numbered from the players along the files, those in each file taking the name of the major piece occupying the first square; thus, the square on which the king stands is called the *king's square*, the next in front *king's 2*, the next *king's 3*, and so on. As the board is numbered from one side for one player and from the other side for the other, it will be noted that black *king's 5* will be the white *king's 4*, and so on. The values of the pieces are graded according to their mobility, which is the measure

Chess-board.

The pieces (indicated by their respective equivalents in chess notation) are arranged as at the beginning of a game, the conventional symbol for each piece being set opposite the square it normally occupies, or, in the case of the pawns, at either end of the pawn row.

of their power for attack or defense, the queen being the most powerful, the rook next, etc. The aim of each player is to checkmate the opponent's king.

At the beginning of a game each major piece has a pawn on the square immediately in front of it, as shown by the abbreviations in the illustration, such pawn being known by the name of that piece before which it is set, as *queen's rook's pawn.* The major pieces themselves, when in play, are known from the side of the board on which they originally stood, as *king's rook*, *queen's bishop*, etc. To commence a game the pieces must be moved alternately, white always moving first save when the odds of a pawn are given. Certain initiative moves and replies have been analyzed and classified. See list of openings below. For the moves, see the names of pieces in the vocabulary, also CHECK, CHECKMATE, and KNIGHT'S TOUR. Chess is one of the few games of pure skill. It is played in one form or another in all parts of the civilized world, and comes down from so great antiquity that its origin is lost in obscurity. It was known in the Orient for centuries before it penetrated to Europe.

> They dancen, and they play at *chess* and tables.
> CHAUCER *C. T., Franklin's Tale* l. 172.

The following system of notation is used for the purpose of recording games as played between experts and also for the setting forth and solution of chess problems. Compare NOTATION, *n.*

B = bishop. K = king. Kt = knight. R = rook (castle). Q = queen. P = pawn. e. p. = en passant. ch = check. x = takes. O–O = castles on the king's side. O–O–O = castles on the queen's side. sq. = square. ~ = to; as, P–K4 = pawn to king's 4. S = knight in some systems, being taken from the German *springer.*

LIST OF TERMS USED IN CHESS.

The following list contains a number of terms used in the game of chess. Definitions of those which are not self-explaining will be found in vocabulary place.

attack	diagonal	j'adoube	perpetual
bishop	discovered	king	check
black	check	knight	piece
blindfold chess	doubled pawn	KNIGHT'S TOUR	queen
capture	drawn game	major piece	queened pawn
castle	en passant	mate	rank
castling	en prise	minor piece	rook
check	exchange	move	row
checkmate	fianchetto	notation	smothered
chess-board	file	odds	mate
chessman	GAMBIT	OPENING	square
CLOSE GAME	gluoco piano	passed pawn	stalemate
defense	isolated pawn	pawn	white

The following are the best-known chess openings, the moves being given in each case:

I. King's Knight's Opening, the most important of those springing from 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt.–KB3. (1) **Petroff's Counter Attack** or **Defense.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt–KB3, Kt–KB3. (2) **Philidor's Defense.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt–KB3, P–Q3. (3) **Three Knights' Game.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt–KB3, Kt–KB3; 3. Kt–QB3; or 2. Kt–KB3, Kt–QB3; 3. Kt–QB3. (4) **Staunton's Opening.** 1. P–K4, P– K4; 2. Kt–KB3, Kt–QB3; 3. P–B3. (5) **Scotch Gambit.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt–KB3, Kt–QB3, P–Q4. (6) **Two Knight's Defense.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt–KB3, Kt–QB3; 3. B–B4, Kt–KB3. (7) **Gluoco Piano** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt–KB3, Kt–QB3; 3. B–B4, B–B4. See illustration under NOTATION, *n.* (8) **Max Lange's Attack.** A Gluoco Piano followed by 4. Castles, Kt–B3; 5. P–Q4.(9) **Evans Gambit.** A Gluoco Piano followed by 4. P–QKt4, BxKtP. (10) **Evans Gambit Declined.** Same as (9), save that the second player declines to capture the proffered pawn on his 4th move, moving instead either B–QKt3 or P–Q4. (11) **Ruy Lopez Knights' Game.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt–KB3, Kt–QB3; 3. B–Kt5. (12) **Four Knights' Game.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt–KB3, Kt–QB3; 3. Kt–B3. Kt–B3; 4. B–Kt5, B–Kt5; 5. Castles, Castles.

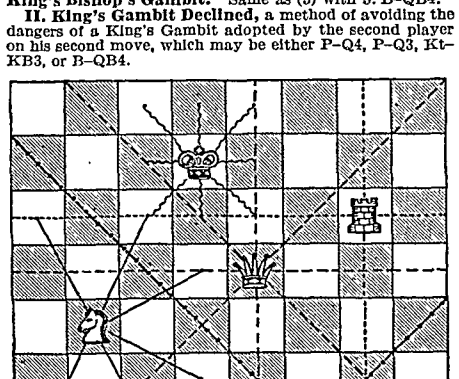
II. King's Bishop's Opening, similar in general to the King's knight's opening, save that the King's bishop is developed instead of the Knight, leaving white free to move his King's bishop's pawn before moving the Knight. The moves are 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. B–B4. (1) **Berlin** or **Prus-**

slan Defense. 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. B–B4, Kt–KB3. (2) **Boden-Kieseritzky Gambit.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. B–B4, Kt–KB3; 3. Kt–KB3, KtxP; 4. Kt–B3.

Some of the principal gambits (see GAMBIT) are:

I. King's Gambits, designed for the rapid development of the pieces on the King's side of the board: usually commencing 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2 P–KB4. (1) **Salvio Gambit.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. P–KB4, PxP; 3. Kt–KB3, P–KKt4; 4. B–B4, P–Kt5. (2) **Muzio Gambit.** Same as (1) until move 5, when white moves either Kt–QB3, BxPch, P–Q4, or castles. (3) **Cunningham Gambit.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. P–KB4, PxP; 3. Kt–KB3, B–K2; 4. B–B4, B–R5ch. (4) **King's Bishop's Gambit.** Same as (3) with 3. B–QB4.

II. King's Gambit Declined, a method of avoiding the dangers of a King's Gambit adopted by the second player on his second move, which may be either P–Q4, P–Q3, Kt–KB3, or B–QB4.



Moves of Chess Pieces.

The radiating lines indicate the moves possible for each piece when the board is clear. In actual play a move stops short in any direction (save in the case of the Knight) when it encounters a square occupied by an adverse piece, which is then taken, or, if such piece belongs to the player making the move, it stops short on the square immediately before the one so occupied.

III. Miscellaneous Gambits, or Queen's Side Developments, having for their object the development of the Queen's knight at an early stage of the game. (1) **Vienna Opening.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt–QB3. (2) **Hamppe-Allgaier Gambit.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt–QB3, Kt–QB3; 3. P–KB4, PxP; 4. P–KR4, P–Kt5; 5. Kt–Kt5. (3) **Steinitz Gambit.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. Kt–QB3, Kt–QB3; 3. P–KB4, PxP, 4. P–Q4, Q–R5ch; 5. K–K2, P–Q4. (4) **Center Gambit.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. P–Q4. (5) **Danish Gambit.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. P–Q4, PxP; 3. P–QB3, PxP; 4. B–QB4. (6) **Center Counter Gambit.** 1. P–K4, P–Q4; 2. PxP, QxP, or Kt–KB3. (7) **Queen's Gambit.** 1. P–Q4, P–Q4; 2. P–QB4, PxP. (8) **Rice Gambit.** 1. P–K4, P–K4; 2. P–KB4, PxP; 3. Kt–KB3, P–KKt4; 4. P–KR4, P–Kt5; 5. Kt–K5, Kt–KB3; 6. B–B4, P–Q4; 7. PxP, B–Q3; 8. Castles, BxKt; 9. R–Ksq, Q–K2; 10. P–B3.

The principal openings occurring in the close game (see CLOSE GAME under GAME) are:

(1) **French Defense.** 1. P–K4, P–K3. (2) **Sicilian Defense.** 1. P–K4, P–QB4. (3) **Queen's Gambit Declined.** 1. P–Q4, P–Q4; 2. P–QB4, which pawn the second player declines to take. (4) **English Opening.** 1. P–QB4, to which the second player replies by P–K4, P–KKt3, P–K3, or P–KB4. (5) **Van't Kruy's** or **Flanchetto Openings.** 1. P–K3, or P–QKt3, or P–KKt3.

[< OF. *eschès*, pl. of *eschec;* see CHECK[1], *n.*] **chesse†,** — **blindfold chess,** a game in which one or both of the players make their moves without looking at a chess-board, retaining a visual memory of the board at each stage of the game. — **chess'-board",** *n.*— **chess'man,** *n.* One of the men or pieces in chess.— **c.-player,** *n.*— **c.-rook,** *n. Her.* The rook or castle as a bearing.

chess[2], *n.* **1.** Any of several kinds of brome-grass, especially *Bromus secalinus,* a pernicious weed in grain-fields in America and Europe. **2.** The darnel. **cheat†.** [Cp. CHEAT[2], *n.*]

chess[3], *n.* A set of three of the cross-planks in a pontoon bridge. [Cor. of CHESTNUT.]

chess[4], *n.* [Scot.] A window-frame or -sash.

chess'-ap"ple, 1 ches'-ap'l; 2 chĕs'-ăp'l, *n.* [Eng.] The fruit of the service-tree (*Pyrus aria*). **hen'-ap"ple†.**

ches'sart, 1 ches'ərt; 2 chĕs'art, *n.* [Scot.] A cheese-vat.

ches'sel, 1 ches'el; 2 chĕs'ĕl, *n.* A cheese-hoop or mold. [< CHEESE[1] + WELL[1], *n.*]

ches'som†, *a.* Friable; loose; mellow.

chess'-tree", 1 ches'-trī"; 2 chĕs'-trē", *n. Naut.* A timber to which formerly the clew of a ship's mainsail was hauled down.

ches'sy, 1 ches'ı; 2 chĕs'y, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of well played chess; as, a *chessy* situation.

ches'sy-ite, 1 ches'ı-īt; 2 chĕs'y-īt, *n. Mineral.* A crystallized variety of azurite, especially that found in Chessy, France. **Chessy copper†.**

chest, 1 chest; 2 chĕst, *vt.* **1.** To put into or keep in a chest, hoard. **2.** To encounter or strike against with the chest; as, the horse *chested* the tangled branches. **3†.** To put into a coffin.

chest[1], *n.* **1.** A box of wood, metal, or other material, of any size, but commonly large, usually with a hinged cover, and sometimes containing trays, drawers, tills, and compartments: used as the repository of treasure, tools, fabrics, and other articles of personal property. **2.** A case used for packing certain commodities; as, a *chest* for indigo. **3.** The quantity customarily carried in certain chests: used often as an indefinite measure; as, a *chest* of tea. **4.** *Mech.* A receptacle or box fitted to contain gases, liquids, etc.; as, the wind-*chest* of an organ; a steam-*chest.* **5.** *Paper-making.* The receptacle in which pulp is bleached. **6.** The part of the body enclosed by the ribs and breast-bone; the thorax. **7.** *Mil.* A caisson. **8.** [Dial. or Obs.] A coffin. [< AS. *cest,* < L. *cista,* < Gr. *kistē,* box.] **chestet; chist†** [Dial. or Obs.]. — **chest'-bel"lows,** *n.* A piston-bellows.— **c.-founder,** *n.* A rheumatism of the chest in horses, impeding locomotion and accompanied by atrophy of the muscles of the chest. **c.-foundering†.**— **c.-foundered,** *a.*— **c.-measure,** *n.* Girth around the chest.— **c.-measurer,** *n.* A variety of stethometer.— **c. of drawers,** a box-like frame containing drawers in which wearing-apparel, etc., may be stored: in the United States generally called a *bureau.*— **c.-protector,** *n.* A pad or covering, as of flannel, chamois, leather, etc., for the chest.— **c.-register,** *n.* The chest-tones of the human voice, collectively.— **c.-rope,** *n.* An extra tow-rope for a boat.— **c.-saw,** *n.* A hand-saw without a back. — **c.-tone,** *n.* A tone of the voice produced in the chest. **c. voice†.— cobbler's c.,** a chest which, from long-continued pressure upon the lower end of the sternum due to the habitual posture of a cobbler, acquires a funnel-shaped depression over that region.— **German c.,** a slime-box used in washing ore, having several holes closed by pegs, which are drawn in succession from the bottom as the chest fills up.— **keeled c.,** a chicken- or pigeon-breast.— **military c.,** the funds required for the maintenance of an army.— **phthinoid c.,** a chest of which the antero-posterior diameter is very small and the general appearance flat: found in many consumptives.— **pigeon c.,** *n.* Same as PIGEON-BREAST.

chest†, *n.* Contention; strife; dispute. **chestet†.**

chest'ed, 1 chest'ed; 2 chĕst'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having a chest: used in composition; as, deep-*chested;* broad-*chested;* hollow-*chested,* etc. **2.** *Archery.* Made larger in the middle, as an arrow. See illus. under ARROW.

ches'ten†, *n.* A chestnut; chestnut-tree. **chas'teyn†.**

ches'ter[1], 1 ches'tər; 2 chĕs'tər, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon walled town, built on the site of a Roman military post; preserved in various forms in the names of places; as *Chester;* Win*chester;* Wor*cester;* Lan*caster.* See CASTRUM. [< AS. *ceaster,* < L. *castra,* camp.]

Ches'ter[2], *n.* **1.** A county in S. E. Pennsylvania; 760 sq. m.; county-seat, Westchester. **2.** A county in N. South Carolina; 592 sq. m.; county-seat, Chester. **3.** A county in S. W. Tennessee; 300 sq. m.; county-seat, Henderson. **4.** A manufacturing city in Cheshire, England. **5.** A manufacturing city in Delaware county, Pa.; seat of Pennsylvania Military College, founded in 1858. **6.** A city, county-seat of Randolph county, Ill. **7.** A town, county-seat of Chester county, S. C. **8.** A village in Windsor county, Vt. **9.** A town in Middlesex county, Conn. **10.** A town in Hampden county, Mass. **11.** A village in Orange county, N. Y.

ches'ter-field[1], 1 ches'tər-fīld; 2 chĕs'tər-fēld, *n.* **1.** An overcoat of medium length, fly-front, and single-breasted: the plain back sometimes has a center seam. **2.** A four-buttoned cutaway coat of which only the top button is fastened. [< Earl of *Chesterfield.*]

Ches'ter-field[2], *n.* **1. Earl of** (9/22 1694–8/24 1773), Philip Dormer Stanhope, an English courtier, orator, and wit; *Letters to His Son,* published in 1774. **2.** A county in N. E. South Carolina; 823 sq. m.; county-seat, Chesterfield. **3.** A county in central Virginia; 484 sq. m.; county-seat, Chesterfield. **4.** A manufacturing borough in Derbyshire, England.

Ches'ter-field or Bow'den In'let, 1 bau'dn; 2 bow'dn. An arm of Hudson Bay in Keewatin district, Canada; 250 m. long.

Ches"ter-field'i-an, 1 ches"tər-fīld'ı-ən; 2 chĕs"tər-fēld'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Earl of Chesterfield; hence, suave; polished.— **Ches'ter-field-ism,** *n.*

Ches'ter-le Street", 1 ches'tər-lı-strīt"; 2 chĕs'tər-le-strēt', *n.* A town in Durham county, England.

ches'ter-lite, 1 ches'tər-lait; 2 chĕs'tər-lit, *n. Mineral.* A variety of .microcline. [< *Chester* county, Pennsylvania, + -LITE.]

Ches'ter-ton, 1 ches'tər-tən; 2 chĕs'tər-ton, *n.* **1. Gilbert Keith** (5/25 1874–), an English journalist and author; *Heretics,* etc. **2.** A town in Cambridgeshire, England.

Ches'ter-town, 1 ches'tər-taun; 2 chĕs'tər-town, *n.* A town, county-seat of Kent county, Md.; seat of Washington College (non-sectarian), founded in 1782.

Ches'ter White. A breed of hogs named from Chester county, Pa., where the strain was originally developed. See illus. under SWINE.

chest'i-ness, 1 ches'ı-nes; 2 chĕst'ı-nĕs, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] The bearing of a chesty person. See CHESTY.

chest'nut, 1 ches'nut; 2 chĕs'nŭt, *a.* **1.** Having the same color as a ripe chestnut; rich red-brown.

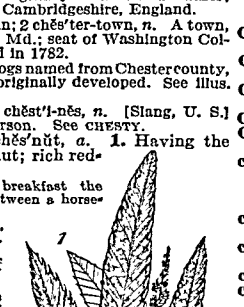
Between jentaculum and breakfast the differences are as wide as between a horse-chestnut and a *chestnut* horse.

DE QUINCEY *Miscell. Essays, Dinner* p. 215. [T. Y. & CO. 1854.]

2. Made of the wood of the chestnut-tree.

chest'nut, *n. Bot.* **1.** The edible nut of any species of *Castanea* which is coriaceous and enclosed, usually 2 or 3 together, in a prickly involucre or bur. **2.** Any one of three trees: the **European chestnut** (*Castanea sativa*); the **Japanese chestnut** (*C. crenata*), a smaller species, and the **American chestnut** (*C. dentata*), a tall, vigorous tree, producing small but finely flavored nuts.

Castanea crenata and *C. sativa* are the chief species of chestnut cultivated in the United States. These are grown chiefly in New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and California and each variety bears a distinct name. See list below.



Chestnut.

1. Leaf of American chestnut.
2. Leaves of European chestnut: *a,* a bur; *b,* a nut.

Al'pha	Coop'er	Kerr	Par'ry
An'der-son	Cor'son	Kil'len	Pro-lif'ic
Bar'tram	Da'ger	Mc-Far'land	Re-li'ance
Be'ta	Dar'ling-ton	Mar'tin	Ridge'ley
Bid'dle	Fel'ton	Mil'ler	Scott
Black	Hale	Mon'cur	Sty'er
Coe	Hath'a-way	Num'bo	Suc-cess'
Com'bale*	Kent	Par'a-gon	Su-perb'
Com'fort			

*Marron Combale†.

3. One of certain other plants; as, the horse-*chestnut* (*Æsculus hippocastanum*), or the Moreton Bay *chestnut* (*Castanospermum australe*), of the bean family in Queensland. **4.** The wood or timber of the chestnut. **5.** A reddish-brown color like that of a chestnut. **6.** A small horny wart-like callosity on the inner surface of the leg, as of a horse. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] A worn-out joke or any saying which has become stale and flat: in allusion to a worm-eaten chestnut. [< *chesten* (< OF. *chastaine,* < L. *castanea,* < Gr. *kastanea,* < *Kastanaia,* city of Pontus, or < *Kastana,* Castana, in Thessaly) + NUT.]

ches'nut†; chess'nut†.— Cape chestnut, an African evergreen wide-spreading tree (*Pallasia capensis*), cultivated for ornament in tropical countries. It belongs to the family *Rutaceæ* and is distinguished by its large cluster of pink and white flowers and its angular capsular fruit.— **chest'nut-blight",** *n.* A parasitic fungus (*Diaporthe parasitica*), which, by girdling, destroys the chestnut-trees of the eastern United States.— **c.-borer,** *n.* An insect which bores into chestnut-trees.— **c.-bur,** *n.* The prickly outer husk or envelop of a chestnut.— **c. coal,** a size of anthracite coal from half an inch to one inch in diameter.— **c.-disease,** *n.* A disease of North-American plants, of uncertain origin, in which they die from the top downward.— **c.-oak,** *n.* See OAK.— **c.-sedge,** *n. Bot.* A perennial, a sedge (*Cyperus erythrorhizos*) found in the prairie region of the United States, where it is used for forage. It has simple stems, grass-like leaves, and chestnut-brown spikelets.— **c.-sided warbler,** a common American wood-warbler (*Dendroica castanea*), streaked above and white beneath, and with purplish-chestnut sides.— **c.-tongue,** *n.* The beefsteak-fungus.— **Chinese c.** (*Bot.*), a low-growing ornamental tree (*Xanthoceras sorbifolia*) of the soapberry family. It bears pinnate leaves and terminal clusters of white flowers: cultivated in Europe and the United States.— **Fiji** or **Otahelte c.,** the seed of a large Polynesian tree (*Inocarpus edulis*) forming a large part of the food of the natives. See INOCARPUS. **Polynesian c.†; Tahiti c.†.— Kaffir c.,** the one-seeded nut of *Brabetum stellatifolium.*— **wild c. 1.** Same as KAFIR CHESTNUT. **2.** An evergreen tree (*Calodendron capense*). See CALODENDRON.— **chest'nut"ting,** *n.* The gathering of chestnuts.

Chest'nut Ridge. A mountain range; S. W. Pennsylvania; 130 m. long; highest peak, about 2,000 ft. high.

chest'-worm", 1 chest'-wûrm"; 2 chĕst'-wûrm", *n.* A wood-louse or a pill-bug.

chest'y, 1 chest'ı; 2 chĕst'y, *a.* [Slang, U. S.] Manifesting aggressive self-conceit; inflated, as with a feeling of self-importance; puffed up; bumptious; affected; pretentious.

Che-sul'loth, 1 ki-sul'əth *or* -ōth; 2 ce-sūl'ŏth *or* -ōth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 18.

Che-sun'cook Lake, 1 chı-sun'kuk; 2 che-sūn'cŏŏk. A lake in Piscataquis county, Me.; 20 m. long.

chet, 1 chet; 2 chĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A kitten.

che'tah, 1 chī'tə; 2 chē'ta, *n.* The hunting-leopard (*Guepardа jubata*), a feloid carnivore of southwestern Asia and northern Africa, yellowish-brown, spotted with black, and having short non-retractile claws and long legs and tail. It is trained for hunting antelopes and other game. [< Hind. *chītā,* < Sans. *chitraka,* speckled.] **chee'-tah†; chel'tat.**

Chetahs are very docile creatures, and, when tame, seem to be as fond of notice as cats. J. G. WOOD *Uncivilized Races* vol. ii, p. 1, 421. [J. B. B. 1871.]

Chetah, from a specimen in the N. Y. Zoological Park.

cheth, 1 heth; 2 hĕth, *n.* [Heb.] The eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet (ח), equivalent to the German *ch.*

It may have derived its name from the resemblance of its oldest form to a fence or wall. Its numerical value is eight.

Che-thl'im, 1 ki-thul'ım *or* ke-thī'ı-ım; 2 ce-thl'ım *or* cĕth'ı-im, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* i, 1 (margin).

Chet'i-camp, 1 chet'ı-kamp; 2 chĕt'ı-cămp, *n.* A post-settlement in Cape Breton, Inverness district, Nova Scotia.

Che"to-don'ti-dæ, Che-top'o-da. Same as CHÆTODONTIDÆ, etc. [county, Kan.

Che-to'pa, 1 shı-tō'pe; 2 che-tō'pa, *n.* A city in Labette

Chet-tl'im, 1 ke-tal'ım *or* ket'ı-ım; 2 cĕ-tl'ım *or* cĕt'ı-im, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* i, 1.

chet'tik, 1 chet'ık; 2 chĕt'ik, *n.* [Java.] A climbing shrub (*Strychnos tieuté*) of Java; also, the poison obtained from it (*upas tieuté*), used as a constituent of arrow-poison. The pulpy berry is edible.

chet'ty, 1 chet'ı; 2 chĕt'y, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A shopkeeper or trader, especially of southern India. Compare BANIAN.

chet'vert, 1 chet'vərt; 2 chĕt'vert, *n.* [Rus.] A Russian grain-measure. See MEASURE. [(*Pteroptochus rubecula*).

cheu'can, 1 chū'kən; 2 chu'can, *n.* [Chile.] A rock-wren

che-val', 1 shə-văl'; 2 che-văl', *n.* [-VAUX', 1 -vō'; 2 -vō', *pl.*] [F.] A horse: used in compounds, meaning a support.— **à cheval.** **1.** Astride; so arranged as to command two roads at their forking: said of the posting of troops. **2.** Placing wagers on two events simultaneously.— **che-val'-de-frise',** *n.* **1.** Same as CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE. **2.** A trimming in a pattern of cross-lines.— **c.-glass,** *n.* An upright mirror swinging on horizontal pivots.— **c.-screen,** *n.* A screen hung on horizontal pivots in a frame.— **che-vale'ment,** *n.* A temporary prop or shore for the floor of a building.— **chev'a-let,** *n.* **1.** [F.] The bridge of a stringed instrument. **2.** *Glass-making.* A bench with a groove in it which holds glass cylinders during their manufacture.

chev"a-lier'[1], 1 shev"ə-līr'; 2 shĕv"a-lēr', *n.* **1.** *Hist.* A knight or cavalier; especially, a French knight or nobleman. **2.** [Archaic.] Hence, a gallant or chivalrous man.

And cannot help the noble *chevalier.*
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry VI.* act iv, sc. 3.

3. A member of the French Legion of Honor or of any other order of knighthood. **4.** *F. Hist.* A cadet of the old noblesse who went into the army. **5.** *Her.* An armed knight mounted. **6.** *Chess.* A knight. **7.** A scolopacoid bird (genus *Totanus*), as the greenshank. **8.** An ocypodoid crab; a sand-crab. [F., < LL. *caballarius,* < L. *caballus,* horse.]— **chev"a-lier'-crab",** *n.* A horseman-crab.— **c. d'industrie, of industry,** or **of fortune,** one who lives by his wits or by cheating; a sharper; a pickpocket.— **c. d'or,** a louis d'or of France impressed with a Maltese cross.— **the C.** or **the C. de St. George** (*Eng. Hist.*), James Stuart, the Pretender.— **the Young C.** (*Eng. Hist.*), Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender.

Che-val'ier[2], 1 shə-val'yər; 2 she-văl'yer, **Albert** (9/11 1861–7/11 1923), an English character actor and author.

Che-va"lier'[3], 1 shə-vā'lyē'; 2 che-vā'lyc, *n.* **1. Michel** (1/11 1806–11/21 1879), a French economist; *Ways of Communication in the United States,* etc. **2. Sulpice Paul,** see GAVARNI. [BEAUMONT.

Che-va"lier' d'É"on', 1 dē-ōn'; 2 de'ōn'. See ÉON DE

chev'a-line, 1 shev'ə-lin or -lin; 2 chĕv'a-lin *or* -lin. [F.] I. *a.* Composed of horse-meat. II. *n.* Horse-flesh as human food.

chev'ancet, *n.* 1. Acquisition of wealth: raising of money. 2. Wealth; fortune. 3. Achievement. **chiev'ancet**.

che-vaux', 1 shə-vō'; 2 çhe-vō', *n.* Plural of CHEVAL.

—che-vaux'-de-frise', *n.* 1. *Mil.* An obstacle or obstruction, commonly on land, tho sometimes placed in shallow water, and usually in the form of a beam or beams of wood having iron or iron-pointed spikes, projecting radially, used to obstruct progress, as of cavalry, or to stop a breach; literally, Friesland horses: so called because first used by the Frisians in the wars of the Low Countries, to supply their lack of cavalry. 2. A row of spikes or nails projecting from the top of a wall or fence. **che-val'-de-frise'**†.

Chevaux = de = frise, sunk in the Hudson opposite Polopel's Island, 1777.

From various parts of our lines the houses inside of Atlanta were plainly visible, though between us were the strong parapets, with ditch, fraise, *chevaux-de-frise*, and abatis, prepared long in advance.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 73. [A. 1875.]

—petits-c., *n.* [F.] Literally, little horses; specif., a gambling game in which model horses are moved in concentric circles by mechanical means over a fixed course and the players bet on selected horses, the winner being the one whose horse is nearest to the winning point when the machinery stops. [forth, as light from a star.

cher"e-lē', 1 shev"ə-lē'; 2 çhĕv"e-lē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Blazing

cher"e-lure', 1 shev"ə-lūr'; 2 çhĕv"e-lūr', *n.* [F.] 1. The hair on one's head, whether natural or a peruke. 2. The coma or tail of a comet; also, a diffused nebulous light about a heavenly body.

cher'ent, *n.* The chub. **chiv'ent**.

cher'er-el†, *n.* 1. *Kid leather; any similar flexible leather:* used figuratively to denote great flexibility. 2. A kid. 3. [Eng.] A goldfinch with white-spotted throat. **cher'er-ilt**.—**cher'er-el-ize**†, *vt.* To render pliable.

Cher'e-rus, 1 shev'ə-rus *or* (*F.*) shə-vrüs'; 2 çhev'e-rüs *or* (*F.*) çhe-vrüs', **Jean L. A. M. L. de** (1/22 1768–7/19 1836). A French missionary and cardinal. [American statesman.

Cheves, 1 chivz; 2 chēvs, **Langdon** (8/17 1776–6/22 1857). An

cher'e-sailet, *n.* A richly decorated collar worn by both sexes in the 14th century. **cher'e-sailt**.

che-ves'tre, 1 shə-ves'tər; 2 çhe-vĕs'ter, *n. Surg.* A head-bandage used in treating fracture of the lower jaw. [OF., < L. *capistrum*, bridle, < *capio*, take.] **che-ras'tert**.

Chevesaile.

che-vet', 1 shə-vē'; 2 çhe-vę', *n.* [F.] The eastern termination of a church, especially when of polygonal or semicircular plan, as is typical in French cathedrals.

cheve'taint, *n.* Chieftain. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 2,557.

che-ville', 1 shə-vil'; 2 çhe-vil', *n.* [F.] 1. A redundant word or phrase introduced solely to round a period or fill out a verse. 2. *Mus.* The peg of a stringed instrument.

Collar or necklace worn by Queen Margaret, wife of James III. From portrait in Hampton Court Gallery.

Chev'i-ot, 1 chev'i-ət; 2 chĕv'i-ot (XIII), *n.* 1. One of a breed of large mountain sheep, originating in the Cheviot Hills, much esteemed for their wool. See plate of SHEEP. 2. [*c-*] (1) A cloth made from the wool of Cheviot sheep or from common grades of wool in imitation. (2) A cotton cloth for making shirts, etc.—**cheviot finish**, a rough finish for woolen cloths sold as cheviots.

Cher'i-ot Hills, 1 chev'i-ət; 2 chĕv'i-ot. A range between Scotland and England; highest peak, Cheviot, 2,422 ft. high.

chev'i-sance†, *n.* 1. Achievement; prowess. 2. Outcome; issue; end. 3. Resource; shift; aid. 4. Provision; supply. 5. Booty; spoil. 6. Borrowing; lending; dealing; a loan; an unlawful dealing. 7. Merchandise. **chev'i-saunce**†.

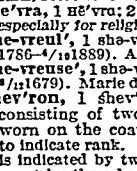
cher'ise†, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To achieve. 2. To supply; procure; earn; borrow. 3. To aid. **II.** *i.* To get on; succeed, issue.

che'vra, 1 hē'vrə; 2 ĥę'vrä, *n.* [Heb.] An association of Jews, *especially for religious and charitable purposes.*

Che-vreul', 1 shə-vrül'; 2 çhe-vrül', **Michel Eugène** (8/31 1786–4/19 1889). A French chemist; *Laws of Contrast of Color.*

Che-vreuse', 1 shə-vrüz'; 2 çhe-vrüs', **Duchesse de** (12/?1600–8/21 1679). Marie de Rohan, a French intriguer.

chev'ron, 1 shev'rən; 2 çhĕv'ron, *n.* 1. A device, consisting of two or more bars meeting at an angle; worn on the coat-sleeve by non-commissioned officers to indicate rank. In the U. S. service the rank of corporal is indicated by two bars, sergeant by three bars, first sergeant by three bars and a diamond, and color-sergeant by three bars and a ring.



Chevronny.

2. Any V-shaped mark or zigzag pattern; especially, a zigzag fret or molding, as used in Romanesque architecture. **chevron molding**‡. 3. *Her.* An honorable ordinary consisting of two bars one-fifth the width of the shield, issuing obliquely from the dexter and sinister bases and joined at the center.

He beareth gules upon his shield, A *chevron* argent in the field.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn* pt. i, prel., st. 8.

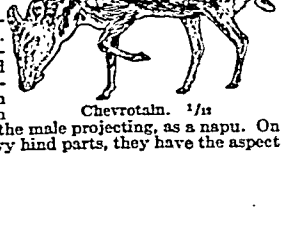
4. *Ich.* The front of the vomer. 5. *pl.* Rafters, in a gable roof, that meet at the ridge. 6. Same as CHEVRON-BONE. [F., < LL. *capro(n-)*, rafter, < L. *capra*, goat.] **chev'e-ront**‡.—**chev'ron-bone"**, *n.* One of a pair of bones forming a nearly V-shaped arch beneath the spinal column, especially in the caudal region, as in cetaceous and other mammals with well-developed tails, in lizards, etc.

chev'ron-el, 1 shev'rən-el; 2 çhĕv'ron-el, *n. Her.* A bent bar like a chevron, of half its width. See illus. under BRACED.—**chev'ron-el-ly**, *a.* Bearing chevronels.

chev'ron-ny, 1 shev'rən-i; 2 çhĕv'ron-y, *a.* 1. *Her.* Divided, as a shield, into several parts by chevrons. 2. Having a chevron or a zigzag pattern. See illus. above. **chev"ro-né'**‡; **chev'roned**‡; **chev"ron-né'**‡.

chev'ron-wise, 1 shev'rən-wiz; 2 çhĕv'ron-wīz, *adv. Her.* So as to be divided by a chevron. **chev'ron-ways**‡.

chev'ro-tain, 1 shev'ro-tān; 2 çhĕv'ro-tān, *n.* A small traguloid ruminant of Africa and the East Indies, intermediate between deer and swine, with the upper canines of the male projecting, as a napu. On account of their heavy hind parts, they have the aspect of certain rodents, as the agoutis, but are often confounded with musk-deer. They are timid, usually hiding in thickets, but are easily tamed. They are supposed to be descended from a Miocene form. [F., < OF. *chevrot*, dim. of *chèvre*, < L. *capra*, goat.] **chev'ro-tin**‡.



Chevrotain. 1/12

chev'y, 1 chev'i; 2 çhĕv'y, *v.* [CHEV'IED; CHEV'Y-ING.] [Eng.] **I.** *t.* To chase about; worry; hunt. **II.** *i.* To race; scamper. **chev'ey**‡; **chiv'y**‡.

chev'y[1], *n.* [Eng.] 1. A hunt; chase. 2. The game of prisoners' base; the set of players chased. 3. A cry or shout used in hunting. **chev'ey; chev'y-chase'**‡; **chiv'y**‡.

chev'y[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] The lesser redpoll.

Chev'y Chase, 1 chev'i chēs; 2 chĕv'y chās. An old English ballad, in which the battle of Otterburn, Aug. 10, 1388, and the chase of the Earl of Douglas in the "Chyviat Hyls" after Harry Percy (Hotspur), are intermingled.

chew, 1 chü; 2 chu, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To cut and crush, or grind, with the teeth, as in preparation for swallowing; masticate; as, to *chew* food. 2. To consider carefully; plan. **II.** *i.* 1. To work the jaws and teeth; bite repeatedly; champ: with *on* or *upon*. 2. [Colloq.] To use chewing-tobacco habitually. 3. To ruminate; meditate: with *on* or *upon*. [Also *chaw;* < AS. *cēowan*, chew, eat.]—**chew'ing-ball"**, *n.* A bolus given to horses as an appetizer.—**chew'ing-gum"**, *n.* See GUM.—**to chew oakum** or **pitch** (*Naut.*), to expel the oakum from the seams by the working of the ship, thereby causing leakage.—**to c. the cud**, to ruminate; figuratively, to meditate.—**to c. upon**, to meditate over.—**chew'er**, *n.* One who chews, especially tobacco.

chew, *n.* The act of chewing, or that which is chewed; a quid; as, a *chew* of tobacco. [Varden trout.

chew'agh, 1 chi-wü'; 2 che-wä', *n.* [Chinook.] The Dolly

chewd, *pp.* Chewed. S. S.

chew'ett, *n.* A chough; hence, a chattering person.

Peace, *chewet*, peace!
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act v, sc. 1.

che-wink', 1 chi-wiŋk'; 2 che-wiŋk', *n.* A towhee-bunting, especially the eastern towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), a large finch, black, white, and bay-red. [Imitative.] **chee-wink'**‡.

Chewink. 1/7

chew'-stick", 1 chü'-stik"; 2 chu'-stik', *n.* Same as CHAW-STICK.

Cheyenne'[1], 1 shai-en'; 2 çhȳ-ĕn', *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Algonkian Indians formerly inhabiting Wyoming, now in Oklahoma. See AMERICAN.

Chey"enne'[2], *n.* 1. **C. Mountain**, Front Range, Colo.; 9,884 ft. high. 2. **C. river**, Wyoming and South Dakota, N. and S. forks, each 350 m. long; 150 m. from junction to Missouri river. 3. A county in E. Colorado; 1,787 sq. m.; county-seat, Cheyenne Wells. 4. A county in N. W. Kansas; 1,020 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Francis. 5. A county in W. Nebraska; 2,601 sq. m.; county-seat, Sidney. 6. A city, county-seat of Laramie county and capital of Wyoming.

cheynet, *n.* A chain.

Chey'ne, 1 chē'n; 2 çhe'ne, **Thomas Kelly** (9/18–1841–2/18 1915). An English Bible scholar, editor, and critic; *Encyclopædia Biblica.*

Cheyne's English disease. Hypochondria.

Che'zib, 1 kī'zib; 2 çē'zib, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxviii, 5.

Chē"zy', 1 shē'zi'; 2 çhę"zȳ', **Antoine Léonard de** (1/15 1773–6/21 1832). A French Orientalist.

Chf., *abbr.* Chief.

chhan'das, 1 chun'dəs; 2 chün'das, *n.* [Sans.] Literally, desire. Specif.: (1) A sacred verse or hymn, as distinguished from the verses of the four Vedas. (2) The sacred text of the Vedic hymns. (3) Metrical rhythm; meter. The earliest period of Vedic literature, productive of sacred poetry only, is called the **Chhandas period.**

Chhandas, metre, is connected with scanders, in the sense of stepping; . . . the last three or four steps of a dancing movement . . . [the vritta] determined the whole character of dance and of a metre. MÜLLER *Hibbert Lectures* p. 147. [L. G. & CO. 1878.]

He [Dr. Haug] doubts whether it will be possible to draw a sharp line between what has been called the '*Chhandas' period*, representing the free growth of sacred poetry, and the 'Mantra' period, during which the ancient hymns were supposed to have been collected and new ones added.
MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, p. 105. [S. 1874.]

Chhân-do'gya-u-pan'i-shad, *n.* [Sans.] A part of the Sāma-Veda. Together with the Brihadāranyaka (which belongs to the Yajur-Veda) it has contributed the most important materials to the Vedānta.

The two first *adhyāyas* [parts] of this [Chhāndogya] Brāhmana are still missing. . . . the last eight only are preserved, which bear the special title of *Chhandogyaupanishad.*
A. WEBER *Hist. Indian Lit.* tr. by Mann, p. 70. [TR. & CO. 1878.]

Chhat"is-garh', 1 chut'is-gur'; 2 chŭt'is-gŭr', *n.* A division in the Central Provinces, British India; 25,013 sq. m.; capital, Raipur. **Chut"tis-gurh'**‡.

Ch. hist., *abbr.* Church history.

chi, 1 chī; 2 chi, *n.* [Chin.] A civil magistrate or prefect having judicial charge of a department or of a district within a province.—**chi'-fu"**, *n.* The principal magistrate or prefect of a fu department, who acts as a subordinate of the governor (*tsungtuh*) of the province.—**chi'-hsien**, *n.* The administrative magistrate of a hsien, or subdivision of a fu department (corresponding to justice of the peace), and subordinate to the *chi-fu.*

chi[2], 1 kai, kī, *or* hī; 2 çi, çĭ, *or* hī, *n.* The twenty-second letter in the Greek alphabet (Χ, χ), transliterated into Latin, English, or German by *ch.*

chi[3], 1 chai; 2 chi, *n.* A cyprinoid fish (*Lavinia exilicauda*) found in the streams of the Coast Range of California.

Chi., *abbr.* Chicago.

chi'a, 1 chī'ə; 2 chi'a, *n.* [Sp.] A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbariæ*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a flaxseed-like meal used for food and as a demulcent; also, other species of the same genus.

Chi"a-bre'ra, 1 chī"ə-brē'rə; 2 chi"ä-brę'ra, **Gabriello** (3/5 1552–10/14 1637). An Italian lyric poet.

Chi'an, 1 kai'ən; 2 çi'an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced in Chios, an island of the Grecian archipelago now called Scio; as, *Chian* earth; *Chian* turpentine.

Chi-an'ti, 1 ki-ăn'ti; 2 çi-ăn'ti, *n.* [It.] A red or white wine of Tuscany. See WINE.

Chi-ant'la, 1 chī-ănt'lə; 2 chi-ănt'lä, *n.* A river in Guatemala; 150 m. long.

Chi-a'pas, 1 chī-ā'pəs; 2 chi-ä'pās, *n.* A S. E. state, Mexico; 27,222 sq. m.; capital, Tuxtla-Gutiérrez.

chia"ro-scu'ro, 1 kyä"ro-skü'ro; 2 cyä"ro-scu'ro, *n. Art.* 1. The distribution or the blending of the lights and shades in a picture; the art or practise of harmoniously reproducing, blending, or balancing lights and shades. also, the general effect in a picture resulting from the management and relations of the lights and shades: applied figuratively to literary criticism or method of treatment, etc.

Chiar'oscuro . . . is rather the art of representing light in shadow and shadow in light, so that the parts represented in shadow shall still have the clearness and warmth of those in light, and those in light the depth and softness of those in shadow.
Chambers's Encyc. vol. iii, p. 171. [L. '01.]

2. A black-and-white drawing. 3. An old method of printing engravings, in which separate blocks were used to make different shades or tints. [It., < *chiaro* (< L. *clarus*), clear, + *oscuro*, obscure, < L. *obscurus*, covered.] **chia"ro-scu'ro**‡.—**chia"ro-scu'rist**, *n.*

chi'asm, 1 kai'azm; 2 çi'ăşm, *n.* 1. *Anat.* A decussating or X-like commissure, especially the optic chiasm, which unites the optic nerves at the base of the brain. **chi-as'ma**‡. 2. A chiasmus. [< Gr. *chiasma*, < *chiazō*, mark crosswise, < *chi*, name of Gr. letter X.]—**chi-as'mal**, *a.*

Chi-as"mo-don'ti-dæ, 1 kai-az'mo-don'ti-di; 2 çi-ăş'mo-dŏn'ti-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes with a very deep gape, some large teeth, and reduced opercular apparatus: including the deep-sea black swallower. **Chi-as'mo-don** or **-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chiasma* (see CHIASM) + *odous, odōn*, tooth.]—**chi-as"mo-don'tid**, *n.*—**chi-as"mo-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

chi-as'mus, 1 kai-az'mus; 2 çi-ăş'mŭs, *n. Rhet.* Contrast by parallelism in reverse order; as, we live to die, but we die to live. See CONTRAST. [< Gr. *chiasmos*, < *chiazō*; see CHIASM.]—**chi-as'tic**, *a.*—**chi-as'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

chi-as'ter, 1 kai-as'tər; 2 çi-ăş'ter, *n.* 1. A variety of sponge found in Porto-Rican waters. 2. A star-like spicule in certain sponges. [< Gr. *chi*, letter X, + *astēr*, star.]

chi-as'to-lite, 1 kai-as'to-lait; 2 çi-ăş'to-lit, *n. Mineral.* An andalusite in which black inclusions are so arranged that the crystals in transverse section show a crossed or checkered appearance. [< Gr. *chiastos*, va. of *chiazō* (see CHIASM), + -LITE.]

Chi-as"to-neu'ra, 1 kai-as'to-nü'rə; 2 çi-ăs'to-nū'ra, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Streptoneura.* [< Gr. *chiastos* (see CHIASTOLITE) + *neuron*, nerve.]—**chi-as"to-neu'ral** or **-rous**, *a.*

chiaus, 1 chaus; 2 chous, *n.* [Turk.] Same as CHOUSH.

Chi-a'va-ri, 1 ki-ā'va-ri; 2 çi-ä'vä-ri, *n.* A manufacturing town in Genoa province, Liguria, Italy.

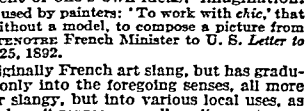
Chi'ba, 1 chī'bə; 2 chi'bä, *n.* 1. A ken in Japan; 1,942 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

chib'i-a, 1 chib'i-ə; 2 chib'i-a, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian drongo-shrike (genus *Chibia*).

Chi-bi'ne el Kōm, 1 hi-bi'nə el kōm; 2 hi-bi'ne ĕl kōm. A town in Menoufieh government, Egypt.

chi'bou, *n.* [W. Ind.] Same as CACHIBOU.

chi-bouk', 1 chi-būk'; 2 chi-bu̯k', *n.* A Turkish pipe, having a long straight stem of wood, with a mouthpiece, usually of amber, and a bowl of red clay. [<



1. Persian Chibouk. 2. Chibouk of an Arab Sheik.

Turk. *chibūk*, pipe-tube, pipe.] **chi-bouque'** or **-buk'**‡.

chic, 1 shik; 2 çhic, *a.* [F.] [Colloq.] 1. Natty, as in dress; stylish. 2. Possessed of taste and originality; hence, having facility or cleverness, as in decorative work. 3. Bright, pert, or witty, as in manner; saucy. 4. Possessing or characterized by nobility or dignity. 5. Brave or chivalrous, as in manner or act.

chic, *n.* [F.] 1. Originality and taste, as exhibited in ornament, decoration, or dress.

What *chic* really means is neither 'style,' 'form,' nor 'fashion,' so called, but originality combined with correct taste and a complete absence of affectation.
N. Y. Tribune Mar. 13, 1892, p. 16, col. 6.

2. A talent for rapid and effective art-work; facility and cleverness in execution, as distinguished from talent. 3. Brightness or cunningness of manner; pertness; knowingness. 4. [Only in French use.] (1) Action suited to or befitting rank or station; dignity or nobility, as of an act. (2) Gallantry; chivalrous courtesy. (3) The employment of one's own ideas; imagination.

A term frequently used by painters: 'To work with *chic*,' that is to say, to paint without a model, to compose a picture from imagination. J. PATENOTRE French Minister to U. S. *Letter to Standard Dict.* Mar. 25, 1892.

The word was originally French art slang, but has gradually expanded not only into the foregoing senses, all more or less colloquial or slangy, but into various local uses, as "swagger" in London, "gorgeousness" or "sumptuousness" (of attire) in Vienna and Berlin, and "genuineness," as of a particular brand, in Japan.

chi'ca[1], 1 chī'kə; 2 chi'cä, *n.* [Old Sp.] An old Spanish dance, the precursor of the fandango, bolero, and cachuca.

chi'ca[2], *n.* [Am.] 1. An orange-red dyestuff obtained from a decoction of the leaves of a South-American climbing shrub (*Bignonia chica*). **ca"ra-ja'ra**‡. 2. A South-American fermented liquor made from a decoction of maize, or from other substances. **chi'co**‡.

Chic"a-cole', 1 chik'ə-kōl'; 2 chic'a-cōl', *n.* A town in Ganjam district, N. E. Madras, British India.

chi-ca'go, 1 shi-kō'go; 2 çhi-cą'go, *v.* [Slang. U. S.] To prevent (an opponent) from scoring points or runs, as in card-playing, baseball, etc.; generally, to win a game in which the opposing side *fails to score.*

Chi-ca'go, 1 shi-kō'go; 2 çhi-cą'go, *n.* A city and lake port, county-seat of Cook county, Ill. It is the second in commerce, manufactures, and population in the United States; 190 sq. m.; situated at the south-western end of Lake Michigan; famous for its meat-packing industry; scene of a great fire in 1871; seat of the following educational institutions: the University of Chicago, founded in 1855, as a small Baptist college, which lasted until in 1886, reopened under Baptist auspices in 1892, and heavily endowed; Lake Forest University (Presbyterian), founded in 1856; North Western University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1851; and Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational), that opened in 1858.

Chi-ca'go, Lake. *Geol.* One of the earlier Glacial Great Lakes, which occupied the southern part of the present basin of Lake Michigan, and discharged southward through the Illinois River into the Mississippi.

Chi-ca'go Heights. A town in Cook county, Ill.

chi"ca-lo'te, 1 chi"kə-lō'tē; 2 chi"cä-lō'te, *n.* [Mex.] A prickly poppy (*Argemone platyceras*). **chi'ca-lot-l**‡.

chi-cane', 1 shi-kēn'; 2 çhi-cān', *v.* [CHI-CANED'; CHI-CAN'ING] **I.** *t.* 1. To overreach by chicanery. 2. To quibble about. **II.** *i.* To resort to quibbles, shifts, or tricks.

Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chicane* about the motives. CHESTERFIELD *Letters* vol. ii, p. 82. [L. 1868.]
[< F. *chicaner;* see CHICANE, *n.*]— **chi-can'er,** *n.*

chi-cane', *n.* **1.** A sort of trickery that has a show of legality or honesty; the use of petty evasions, shifts, or subterfuges to gain one's end; sophistry in conduct.
There is no *chicane* of the pen; he has some pleasant matters to tell of, and he tells of them — straight.
D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* p. 183. [S. 1865.]
2. A Languedoc game like polo. **3.** *Whist.* (1) A hand containing no trumps. (2) The possession of such a hand. [F., < *chicaner,* quibble, < OF. *chic,* small; cp. L. *ciccus,* trifle.]

chi-can'er-y, 1 shı-kān'ər-ı; 2 çhi-cān'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] The use of mean or paltry artifices, subterfuges, or shifts; chicane.
Charges of political *chicanery* were brought against him [Van Buren]. . . . But he invariably extricated himself by artifice and choice management. BEN: PERLEY POORE *Reminiscences* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 130. [W. A. H. 1886.]
[< F. *chicanerie,* < *chicaner;* see CHICANE, *n.*]
Syn.: cheat, chicane, dodge, mystification, pettifogging, prevarication, quibble, shift, sophistry, stratagem, subterfuge, subtlety, trickery, underhandedness.—Ant.: candor, fairness, frankness.

Chi"card', 1 shı'kār'; 2 çhi'cär', *n.* The harlequin of the modern French carnival: so called from its originator.

chic'a-ric, 1 chik'ə-rik; 2 chic'a-ric, *n.* [Eng.] The turnstone.

chi-car'ro, 1 chi-kär'o; 2 chi-cär'o, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A carangoid fish, the goggler, or big-eyed scad. **2.** A young tunny.

chi-char'ro‡.

chic'o-ry, *n.* Same as CHICORY.

chi'cha, 1 chi'cha; 2 chi'cha, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A South-American tree (*Sterculia chica*) of the sterculia family; also, its edible seeds. **2.** Same as CHICA².

Chich'e-ly, 1 chich'ı-lı; 2 chich'e-ly, **Henry** (1362?-4/12 1443). An archbishop of Canterbury who persecuted Lollards; founded All Souls College, Oxford.

Chi-chen', 1 chi-chēn'; 2 chi-chen', *n.* A village in Yucatan, containing ruins of ancient Indian buildings, 450 ft. long, including a pyramid 550 ft. square.

Chi-chen' It-za'‡.

chich'e-ree, 1 chich'ı-rı; 2 chich'e-rē, *n.* The petchary. [Imitative.]

Chich'es-ter, 1 chich'es-tər; 2 chich'ĕs-ter, *n.* A cathedral city in Sussex, England.

Reg'num‡ [ancient].

chiche'vache"†, *n.* [F.] A cow fabled to be fed on patient wives, and consequently always very lean.

chi"chi-ri'ka, 1 chi'chi-ri'ka; 2 chi'chi-rī'cä, *n.* A fan-tailed flycatcher (*Rhipidura uraniæ*) of Guam.

chick, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Chipper.

chick¹, *n.* **1.** The young of the domestic hen, especially when just hatched or when still within the shell; also, the young of other birds. **chiket.** **2.** A (show) specimen less than one year old. **3.** A child: a term of endearment.
Chick is a young and deductive singular, derived from the imaginary plural chicken.
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 352. [CL. P. 1873.]

chick², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A check; crack; flaw; nick.

chick³, *n.* [E. Ind.] Poppy-juice.

chick⁴, *n.* [E. Ind.] A screen of thin slips of bamboo, laced with twine, admitting air and light, but excluding observation: used in doors, windows, etc. **chikt.**— **chick'-house",** *n.* A structure of chicks, to shelter plants.

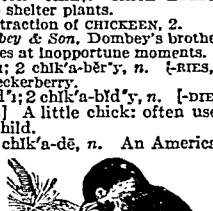
chick⁵, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Contraction of CHICKEEN, 2.

Chick⁶, *n.* In Dickens's *Dombey & Son,* Dombey's brother-in-law, who hums and whistles at inopportune moments.

chick'a-ber"ry, 1 chik'ə-ber'ı; 2 chik'a-bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] [U. S.] A checkerberry.

chick'a-bid"dy, 1 chik'ə-bid'ı; 2 chik'a-bĭd'y, *n.* [-DIES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A little chick: often used also as a pet name for a child.

chick'a-dee, 1 chik'ə-di; 2 chik'a-dē, *n.* An American titmouse (genus *Parus*) without a crest and with the top of the head and the throat black or dark-colored, especially *Parus atricapillus* of eastern North America. [< its note.]


Chickadee. 1/5

Chick"a-hom'i-ny riv'er, 1 chik'ə-hem'ı-nı; 2 chik'a-hŏm'ı-ny. A river in S. E. Virginia, 90 m. long to James river; battles of McClellan's campaign in the Civil War, especially at Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1, 1862.

Chick"a-mau'ga, 1 chik'ə-mō'gə; 2 chik'a-mą'ga, *n.* A small tributary (**C. creek**) of Tennessee river, in Walker county, Ga., where the Confederates won an indecisive victory in 1863; the battle-field has been since 1895 a national military park.

chick'a-ree, 1 chik'ə-rī; 2 chik'a-rē, *n.* [Archaic.] The American red squirrel. [< its cry.]

Chick'a-saw, 1 chik'ə-sō; 2 chik'a-są, *n.* **1.** One of a tribe of Muskhogean Indians, formerly of the Creek Confederacy, and occupying the country along the Mississippi river and eastward, but now dwelling in Oklahoma. See AMERICAN. **2.** A county in N. E. Iowa; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, New Hampton. **3.** A county in N. Mississippi; 507 sq. m.; county-seat, Houston.— **Chick'a-saw,** *a.*— **Chickasaw plum,** see PLUM.

Chick"a-sa'wha riv'er, 1 chik'ə-sō'wə; 2 chik'a-są'wa. A river in S. E. Mississippi; 200 m. long to Leaf river.

Chick"a-sha', 1 chik'ə-shō'; 2 chik'a-shŏ', *n.* A Chickasaw town in Oklahoma.

chick'chack, 1 chik'chak; 2 chik'chăk, *n.* The gecko (*Ptyodactylus gecko*). [< its cry.]

chick'een, 1 chik'ın; 2 chik'ĕn, *n.* **1.** [E. Ind.] Four rupees. **2†.** A Venetian sequin. **chaqu'een‡.** [ear. **chick'ert.**

chick'ell, 1 chik'el; 2 chik'ĕl, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The wheatear.

chick'en¹, 1 chik'ən; 2 chik'ĕn, *n.* **1.** The young of the common domestic fowl, in any of its breeds or varieties, at any age between birth and maturity; specifically, such a fowl less than a year old; loosely, a cock or hen of any age, or its flesh.
Chicken is sometimes used as a plural or collective noun; as, "the *chicken* were her delight." SOUTHEY.
2. [Local, U. S.] (1) A prairie-hen. (2) A young or small lobster. **3.** A child, or a young, helpless, or inexperienced person: often used satirically, with a negative.
She's *no chicken;* she's on the wrong side of thirty, if she be a day. SWIFT *Works* vol. ii, p. 337. [BELL 1880.]
4. A turtle the shell of which is used commercially. **5.** Contraction for (1) Mother Carey's chicken; (2) Chicken-hazard. [< AS. *cicen,* for **cycen,* dim. of *coc,* cock.] **chik'net.**
—Blue Hen's Chicken [Colloq., U. S.], a native or inhabitant of Delaware: a name thought to have been first given to the members of the Delaware regiment in the Revolutionary war whose colonel raised a famous breed of game-cocks.— **chick'en-bill",** *n.* The sora.— **c.-bird,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The turnstone. **c.-plover‡.**— **c.-breast,** *n.* A malformed prominent sternum or breast-bone, with lateral flattening of the chest; pigeon-breast.— **c.-breasted,** *a.*— **c.-cholera,** *n.* An infectious diarrheal disease of fowls.— **c.-coop,** *n.* A cage, or latticed box, pen, or crib, for the confinement of a hen with a brood; a hen-coop; any enclosure for poultry or chickens; also, a shipping-coop.— **c.-corn,** *n.* A variety of non-saccharin sorghum (*Andropogon sorghum,* var. *cernuus*), largely cultivated in tropical and northern Africa as a cereal, and occasionally grown in some parts of the United States for the seeds, which are prized as food for poultry. **white or Egyptian corn‡.**— **c.-feed,** *n.* [Colloq.] Small change, minute gems, etc.— **c.-feeder,** *n.* An épinette.— **c.-fixings,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Especially nice food: opposed to *common-doings.*— **c.-grape,** *n.* A small, black, shining American grape (*Vitis cordifolia*); frost-grape.— **c.-halibut,** *n.* A halibut of less than 20 pounds weight.— **c.-hawk,** *n.* A hawk that preys on chickens, especially *Accipiter cooperi* or the sharpshin (*A. velox*) of North America.— **c.-hazard,** *n.* A game with dice for very small stakes, originally sequins or chickeens.— **c.-hearted,** *a.* Faint-hearted or cowardly in disposition; timorous; fearful.— **c.-meat,** *n.* Any plant eaten by fowls, especially chickweed or endive; also, grain or other food for fowls. **chick'en's-meat"‡; chick'-meat"‡.**— **c.-pecked,** *a.* Subject to a child's rule; harassed by a domineering child. **chick-pecked‡.**— **c.-plover,** *n.* The chicken-bird.— **c.-snake,** *n.* A snake destructive to chickens and eggs, especially *Coluber quadrivittatus* of the southern United States.— **c.-stake,** *n.* A small (gambling) stake.— **c.-tortoise,** *n.* [U. S.] An edible fresh-water tortoise (*Chrysemys reticulata*). **c.-turtle‡.**— **chick'en-weed",** *n.* **1.** Chickweed. **2.** An archil (*Roccella tinctoria*).— **meadow-c.,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The sora or chicken-billed rail (*Porzana carolina*).— **Mother Carey's c.,** a stormy petrel, or other small petrel.— **Pharaoh's c.,** the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*). **Pharaoh's hen‡.**— **to count one's chickens before they are hatched,** to base one's expectations, beliefs, hopes, or plans upon something that has not yet happened and that may not happen.— **chick'en-hood,** *n.* The state or time of being a chicken. **chick'hood‡.**

chick'en², 1 chik'en; 2 chik'ĕn, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Artistic needlework; embroidery; embroidered goods, as handkerchiefs or scarfs. **chick'en-work"‡; chick'un‡.**— **chick'en-wal"la,** *n.* [Ind.] A dealer in or peddler of embroideries or embroidered goods.

chick'en-pox", 1 chik'en-peks'; 2 chik'ĕn-pŏks', *n.* A mild febrile infectious disease of children, characterized by eruptions of scattered vesicles which form scabs and occasionally leave a pockmark; varicella.
—chick'en-pock", *n.* The pustule of chicken-pox.

chick'en-snake", **c.-tortoise,** etc. See under CHICKEN.

chick'er, 1 chik'ər; 2 chik'er, *vi.* [Dial., Eng.] To chirp or chitter.

chick'e-ra, 1 chik'ə-rə; 2 chik'e-ra, *n.* Same as CHIKARA².

Chick'er-ing, 1 chik'ər-ıŋ; 2 chik'er-ing, **Jonas** (4/31798-12/31853), An American piano-manufacturer; lived in Boston. [window.

chick'et, 1 chik'et; 2 chik'ĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dormer-

chick'ling¹, 1 chik'lıŋ; 2 chik'ling, *n.* **1.** A small chicken. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The turnstone.

chick'ling², *n.* A plant of the bean family, a vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*), cultivated for fodder and for its seed. [< CHICH¹, *n.*] **chich'ling‡; chich'ling‡.**

chick'ore, *n.* See CHUKOR.

chick'-pea", 1 chik'-pī'; 2 chik'-pē', *n.* A plant (*Cicer arietinum*) of the bean family, of Mediterranean regions and central Asia; also, its seed, somewhat larger than a pea, enclosed in short, thick, hairy pods, forming, when roasted, the parched pulse of the East; Egyptian pea. [< CHICH¹, *n.*, + PEA¹.]

chick'sa, 1 chik'sə; 2 chik'sa, *n.* The trailing tendrils of the crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*), used as fuel on some parts of the coast of Alaska. [stonechat.

chick'stone, 1 chik'stən; 2 chik'ston, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The

chick'weed", 1 chik'wid'; 2 chik'wēd', *n.* **1.** A spreading herb (*Stellaria media*) of the pink family, with small white flowers and ovate leaves: much used for feeding cage-birds. **2.** Any one of several other herbs of the same family; as, the **mouse-ear chickweed** (*Cerastium*); the **jagged chickweed** (*Holosteum*).
The first thing that defies the frost in the spring is the *chickweed.*
H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers* p. 97. [J. C. D. 1855.]
—blinking chickweed, same as WATER-CHICKWEED.— **chick'weed-moth",** *n.* A sterrhid moth (*Hæmatopsis grataria*) the larva of which feeds on chickweed: common in all parts of the United States.— **germander-c.,** *n.* The field-speedwell.— **great c.,** same as STELLARIA.— **ivy c.,** the germander chickweed.— **jagged c.,** see HOLOSTEUM.— **star-flowered c.,** see STAR-FLOWER.— **water mouse-ear c.,** a water-chickweed (*Alsine aquatica*).

chick'-wheat", 1 chik'-hwit'; 2 chik'-hwēt', *n.* [Austral.] Inferior wheat and siftings prepared as a poultry-food.

chick'y, 1 chik'ı; 2 chik'y, *n.* A chicken: used in calling fowls, etc.

Chi-clay'o, 1 chi-klaı'o; 2 chi-clȳ'o, *n.* A town in Lambayeque department, Peru.

chic'le, 1 chik'lē *or* chik'ı; 2 chic'le *or* chic'ı, *n.* [Mex.] **1.** The milky juice of the sapodilla (*Achras sapota*), of a rubber-like consistency, used as the basic principle of chewing-gum; also, a form of prepared gum. **2.** An exudate of a tropical American tree, the bully-tree, *Mimusops globosa.*

chi'co¹, 1 chi'ko; 2 chi'co, *n.* **1.** An intoxicating beverage made in South America from Indian corn. **2.** Same as CHICA. **3.** [P. I.] The sapote. **4.** A western American greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*).

Chi'co², *n.* A city in Butte county, Cal.

chic'o-lar, 1 chik'o-lar; 2 chic'o-lär, *n.* Same as OIL-FISH.

Chic'o-pee, 1 chik'o-pi; 2 chic'o-pē, *n.* A city in Hampden county, Mass.

Chic'o-pee Falls. A former manufacturing village, Hampden county, Mass., on **Chicopee river,** a tributary of the Connecticut. Now incorporated with Chicopee.

chic"o-ri-a'ceous, *a.* Same as CICHORIACEOUS.

chic'o-ry, 1 chik'o-rı; 2 chic'o-ry, *n.* A perennial herb (*Cichorium intybus*) of Europe, naturalized in the United States, with heads of large bright-blue flowers and dandelion-like root; succory. The roasted and pulverized root is used in adulterating coffee or as a substitute for it. [< F. *chicorée,* < L. *cichorium,* < Gr. *kichora,* chicory.] **chic'co-ry‡; cich'o-ry‡.**

chi"cot'¹, 1 shı'kō'; 2 çhi'cō', *n.* **1.** The Kentucky coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), so called, probably, from its stumpy or stump-like branches. **chicot du Canada‡.** **2.** The seed of the horseradish-tree (*Moringa moringa*). [< F. *chicot,* dead branch.]

Chi'cot², 1 shı'ko; 2 çhi'co, *n.* A county in Arkansas; 616 sq. m.; county-seat, Lake Village.

chi-co'te, 1 shı-kō'tē; 2 çhi-cō'te, *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] A whip. Specif.: (1) [Sp. Am.] A cowboys' whip with short wooden handle. (2) [Pg. Afr.] A sjambok. (3) [Belgian Kongo.] A leathern thong of hippopotamus-hide. **chi"cotte'‡.**

Chi-cou"ti-mi' and Sag"ue-nay', 1 shı-kū'ti-mı', sag'ə-nē'; 2 çhi-cu'ti-mi', săg'e-nā'. A district in Quebec province, Canada; 137,179 sq. m.

child'dush, 1 hid'ush; 2 hid'ŭsh, *n.* [Heb.] News; gossip: applied to new points in the interpretation of the law.

childe, 1 chaid; 2 chīd, *v.* [CHID, CHID'ED, or CHODE; CHID'DEN or CHID, CHID'N⁸; CHID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak reprovingly to; find fault with; blame; rebuke; scold; admonish. **2.** To fret at or against; make a loud or a murmuring and chafing noise against; as,
His angry steed did *chide* his foaming bit.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 1, st. 1.
3. To drive or compel by or as by reproof or scolding; as, he *chides* me hence.
And *chide* the waters back to their abyss.
JEAN INGELOW *Story of Doom* bk. i, st. 5.
II. *i.* **1.** To utter reproof or reprimand; scold; find fault; also, to quarrel; dispute angrily.
I will leave off now to *chide,* and will not further rebuke you.
BUNYAN *Works, Holy War* p. 384. [B. C. & CO. 1874.]
2. To make a clamorous, vehement, or murmuring noise; chafe; bay, as hounds. [< AS. *cīdan.*]
Syn.: blame, censure, rate, rebuke, reprimand, reprove, scold, upbraid. See REPROVE; compare synonyms for ARRAIGN. *Chide* implied much more of vehemence and anger formerly than now.— Ant.: applaud, approve, eulogize, extol, laud, praise.— Prep.: the pupil was chidden *by* the teacher *for* his fault.
—chid'er, *n.*— **chid'ing,** *n.*— **chid'ing-ly,** *adv.*

chide, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A continued murmuring, chafing, or brawling sound, as of running water. **2.** [Archaic.] An angry rebuke; a reprimand; reproof.

chid'lings, 1 chid'lıŋz; 2 chid'lings, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as CHITTERLINGS. **chit'lings‡.**

Chi'don, 1 kai'don; 2 cī'dŏn, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xiii, 9.

chief, 1 chif; 2 chēf, *a.* **1.** Highest in rank or authority; first; head; as, the *chief* magistrate. **2.** Principal, most important, or most eminent, in any respect; most distinguished, influential, valuable, or active; foremost; greatest; leading; main.
Not in the riches of omnipotence is the *chief* glory of God, but in self-denying, suffering love. HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 470. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]
3. Of great importance; very eminent: in this sense admitting comparison.
Truth, the best and *chiefest* thing on this earth, is about the only luxury that costs nothing.
JOAQUIN MILLER *Memorie and Rime* p. 22. [F. & W. 1885.]
4. [Archaic or Scot.] Intimate; specially near, close, or familiar. **cheef‡; cheife‡; chiefet.**— **chief baron,** the chief judge of the former English Court of Exchequer, or one of other English officials; as, the *chief baron* of the Cinque Ports.— **c. mate** (*Naut.*), a first mate.— **c. officer** (*Naut.*), the first mate, or officer next below the captain.
— **chief'-rent",** *n.* Rent paid by a tenant in chief; quit-rent.

chief, *n.* **1.** A head man, or person highest in authority; a ruler, commander, leader, or head, as of a tribe, party, army, fleet, police force, government bureau, or establishment of any kind; an official superior to another or others in office or authority; one having authority. **2.** One who or that which is specially eminent, esteemed, efficient, or active; a principal actor or agent. **3.** The principal, largest, most valuable, or most important part of anything. **4.** *Her.* The head or upper part (properly the upper third) of a shield, which as an ordinary is divided into dexter, sinister, and middle chief. **5†.** A head; heading; top; upper part; as the *chief* of a hall. [< F. *chef;* see CHEF.] **cheefet; chiefet.**
Syn.: captain, chieftain, commander, head, leader, master, principal, ruler, sachem. A *chief* is either the *ruler* of a tribe or the *head* of some department of established government; as, the *chief* of police. The word is rarely, and for the most part colloquially, applied to one holding some analogous position in literary or mercantile life, etc. *Chieftain* is now mainly employed in poetic and literary use; it has special historic application to the *head* of a Scottish clan. A *leader* is one who is voluntarily followed because of ability to overcome and control, or as the choice of a party. A *master* is one who can enforce obedience. The highest officer of any considerable military force is called the *commander;* of all the forces of a nation, the *commander-in-chief.*— Ant.: adherent, attendant, follower, minion, retainer, satellite, subaltern, subordinate, vassal.
— **chief of ordnance** (*U. S. Army*), the ranking officer of the army ordnance department.— **c. of staff** (*Mil.*), the senior staff-officer of the general under whom he is serving.
— **in c.** **1.** At the head; in or having the highest place or authority. **2.** Principal; direct; original; first; as, an examination *in chief.* **3.** *Eng. Law.* (1) Directly from the sovereign, crown, or lord paramount; as, tenure *in chief.* (2) Perpetual ground-rent; feu duty: opposed to a restricted *lease.* **4.** *Her.* Borne in the upper part of the shield.— **Maori c.,** a nototheniold fish (*Notothenia maoriensis*) of New Zealand.— **chief'dom,** *n.* Headship; leadership; dominion.— **chief'ess,** *n.* A female chief: used especially of women in savage or semicivilized tribes.— **chief'less,** *a.* Having no leader.— **chief'let,** *n.* A petty chief.— **chief'ship,** *n.*

chief'aget, *n.* A poll-tax; head-money. **cher'aget.**

chief'est, 1 chif'est; 2 chēf'ĕst, *a.* [Archaic.] Most important or esteemed; foremost: superlative of CHIEF.

chief jus'tice. *Law.* The presiding judge in a court composed of several judges or justices. **chief judget.**
— **Chief Justice of the United States,** the presiding judge of the U. S. Supreme Court.— **Lord C. J. of England,** the judge of the High Court of Justice, who presides over the King's Bench Division.— **chief"-jus'tice-ship,** *n.*

chief'ly, 1 chif'lı; 2 chēf'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to a chief.
But much of the territory of the larger tribes has been permanently assigned to *Chiefly* families.
H. S. MAINE *Early Hist. Institutions* p. 156. [H. H. & CO. 1888.]

chief'ly, *adv.* Most of all or above all; preeminently; especially; particularly; generally. **chieft** [Poet.].

chief'ry, 1 chif'rı; 2 chēf'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -RIZ; 2 -RIS, *pl.*] **1.** Rent or tribute paid to a lord paramount, sovereign, or landowner. **2.** The domain, territory, or office of a chief (especially an Irish chief); also, the system of government by chiefs, or a collective body of chiefs and great men; as, the *chiefry* of Ulster. **chief'e-ry‡; chief'ries.**

chief'tain, 1 chĭf'tın; 2 chēf'tin, *n.* The civil or military head of a clan, tribe, army, or other body of men; a chief. [< OF. *chevetaine,* < LL. *capitanus,* < L. *caput,* head.] **chief'taynt; chief'tayne†.— chief'tain-cy,** *n.* The rank, position, authority, or territory of a chieftain. **chief'tain-ryt; chief'tain-shipt‡.— chief'tain-ess,** *n.*

chiel, 1 chĭl; 2 chēl, *n.* [Scot.] A lad; a fellow. **chield‡.**

Chieng"mai', 1 kyeŋ"maĭ'; 2 cyĕŋ"maĭ'. *n.* A town in the Shan states, N. W. Siam. **Ki-ang"mai';; Zim'me‡.**

chiertet, *n.* Same as CHERT.

Chi-e'ti, 1 kı-ē'tı; 2 ci-ę'tı, *n.* 1. A province in Abruzzi Molise department, Italy; 1,138 sq. m. 2. Its capital, with commune.

Chieve'ley, 1 chĭv'lı; 2 chēv'ly, *n.* A village south of Ladysmith, Natal, Africa, where in 1899 the Boers captured a small British force.

chiff'chaff", 1 chĭf'chaf"; 2 chĭf'cháf", *n.* A small European warbler (*Phylloscopus rufus*). [< its note.] **chif'-chaff"‡.**

chif'fer, } 1 shĭf'ər; 2 çhĭf'er, *n.* A cipher, character, or
chif'fre, } figure, as that used in music to mark the harmony in figured bass. [< F. *chiffre,* < LL. *cifra;* see CIPHER, *n.*]

Chif'finch, 1 chĭf'ınch; 2 chĭf'ĭnch, *n.* In Scott's *Peveril of the Peak,* an emissary of Charles II., employed by Buckingham to abduct Alice Bridgenorth.

chif'fon, 1 shĭf'an *or* (*F.*) shĭ'fôñ'; 2 çhĭf'on *or* (*F.*) çhĭ'fôñ, *n.* [F.] 1. Any decorative object worn by women, as a ribbon or sash; hence, in the plural, finery and dress in general. 2. A very thin gauze used for trimmings, etc.— **chif'fon lace,** chiffon embroidered with silk.

chif"fo-nier', 1 shĭf"o-nīr'; 2 çhĭf"o-nēr' (XIII), *n.* 1. An ornamental cabinet. 2. A high chest of drawers. 3. A ragpicker; collector of odds and ends. The feminine form *chiffonière* is sometimes used to specify a female ragpicker, but has been used in all the senses. [F., < *chiffon,* rag, < *chiffe,* rag.] **chef"fo-nier'‡; chif"fo-nière'‡; chif"fon-nier'‡.**

Chignon.
(1) 1840. (2) 1850. (3) 1855. (4) 1860.

chi'fu'ı, chi'-hsien, 1 *n.* See CHI.

Chi-fu'², *n.* See CHEFOO.

chig, 1 chĭg; 2 chĭg. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *tr.* To chew. **II.** *n.* A chew.

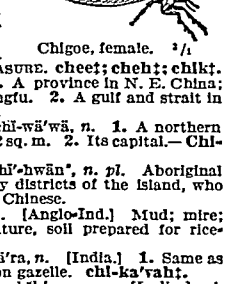
chig'ger-weed", 1 chĭg'er-wīd"; 2 chĭg'er-wēd", *n.* A plant, the dog-fennel.

chigh, 1 chaĭ; 2 chĭ, *n. Zool.* A fish. See CHI.

Chig-nec'to, 1 shĭg-nek'to; 2 çhĭg-nĕc'to, *n.* 1. **Bay,** northeastern extension of the Bay of Fundy; 30 *m. long.* 2. **Cape,** N. W. Nova Scotia, Canada, at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

chi"gnon', 1 shĭ"nyôñ' *or* shĭn'yən; 2 çhē"nyôñ' *or* çhĭn'yon, *n.* A roll or mass of hair, natural or artificial, worn on the back of the head by women; especially such a roll when large and containing a cushion or pad. [F., < *chaîne;* see CHAIN.]— **chi"gnon'-fun"gus,** *n.* A fungus popularly supposed to be peculiar to false hair, but this is uncertain.

chig'oe, 1 chĭg'o; 2 chĭg'o, *n.* [W. Ind.] 1. A very small flea (*Sarcopsylla penetrans*) of sandy places in the West Indies and South America, the female of which burrows beneath the human skin, especially of the feet. Called also *jigger.* 2. [So. U. S.] A mite, as the harvest-mite (*Leptus irritans*), with similar habits. **chig'ger‡; chig'o‡; chig're‡; chig'ua‡.**



Chigoe, female. ³/₁

chi-guán'guan, 1 shĭ-gwŏn'-gwan; 2 çhĭ-gwän'gwän, *n.* A flycatcher (*Myiagra freycineti*) of Guam. [Native.]

chih, 1 chĭ; 2 chĭ, *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese unit of length. See MEASURE. **chee‡; cheh‡; chik‡.**

Chih'li, 1 chı'lī; 2 chi'lĭ, *n.* 1. A province in N. E. China; 115,830 sq. m.; capital, Paotingfu. 2. A gulf and strait in the N. W. Yellow Sea, China.

Chi-hua'hua, 1 chı-wā'wa; 2 chĭ-wä'wä, *n.* 1. A northern inland state of Mexico; 87,802 sq. m. 2. Its capital.— **Chihua'huan,** *a.*

chi'-hwan", 1 chı'-hwōn"; 2 chĭ'-hwän", *n. pl.* Aboriginal Formosans occupying the hilly districts of the island, who have not assimilated with the Chinese.

chik'al, 1 chĭk'al; 2 chĭk'al, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Mud; mire; specifically, in Hindu agriculture, soil prepared for rice-culture. **chik'li‡.**

chi-ka'ra¹, 1 chı-kā'ra; 2 chi-kä'ra, *n.* [India.] 1. Same as CHOUSINGHA. 2. The common gazelle. **chi-ka'vah‡.**

chik'a-ra², 1 chĭk'a-ra; 2 chĭk'a-ra, *n.* [India.] A stringed musical instrument allied to the violin. **chick'e-ra‡.** [SHIKAREE.

chi-ka'ry, 1 shı-kā'rı; 2 çhi-kä'ry, *n.* [India.] Same as **chik'ore,** 1 chĭk'ōr; 2 chĭk'ōr, *n.* See CHUKOR. **chick'ore‡.**

chik-wan'ga, 1 chĭk-wän'ga, 2 chĭk-wän'ga, *n.* [Afr.] Bread made from manioc-flour (cassava).

chi"la-ca-yo'te, 1 chĭ"la-ka-yō'tē; 2 chĭ"lä-cä-yō'tę, *n. Bot.* Several species of plants belonging to the family *Cucurbitacex.* They occur in Mexico and the southwestern United States.

chi-lal'gi-a, 1 kaĭ-lal'jı-a; 2 ci-lăl'ği-a, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the lips. [< CHILO- + Gr. *algos,* pain.]

chil'blain, 1 chĭl'blēn; 2 chĭl'blān, *tr.* To affect with chilblains.

chil'blain, *n. Pathol.* A blain or sore of the hands or feet, usually accompanied by heat and itching, resulting from exposure to extreme cold or to chilling dampness. **chil'blad"der‡** [Prov. Eng.]; **chill'blaint.— chil'blain-y,** *a. Affected with chilblains.*

chil'blaind, *pp.* Chilblained. S. S.

child, 1 chaĭld; 2 chĭld, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. [Archaic.] To deliver in childbirth.

And the glad queen was *childed* with a son.
E. C. STEDMAN *The Blameless Prince* st. 15.

2†. To give birth to; be delivered of.

II†. *i.* To give birth to a child; produce young.

child, *n.* [CHIL'DREN, *pl.*] 1. An offspring of either sex, considered with reference to the parent or parents; usually applied to the human race only, rarely and figuratively to other creatures. 2. A young person at any age less than maturity, but most commonly one between infancy and youth.

Happy the *child* who is suffered to be and content to be what God meant it to be—a *child* while childhood lasts.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, p. 355. [H. 1872.]

3. A descendant in any degree; as, a *child* of Abraham; the *children* of Israel. 4. A childish person; one immature, as in judgment or discretion.

In simplicity, and freshness, and enthusiasm, and a fine guileless inaptitude for all worldly affairs, he is a perfect *child.*
DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 6, p. 102. [E. & L. 1886.]

5. A person or thing considered as an offspring or product, or otherwise in close relation; as, his poems are the *children* of fancy; a *child* of sorrow; specifically, a *child* of God, a person as related to God by creation, or, as more commonly used, by regeneration. 6. *Law.* Strictly, a legitimate son or daughter; also, as in wills, one of more remote relationship, or even an illegitimate son or daughter. In some States, as in Louisiana, the term includes all descendants in the direct line. 7. [Archaic.] A youth of gentle or noble birth, especially one preparing for knighthood, as a page. Usually spelled *childe.*

Childe Harold was he hight:—but whence his name
And lineage long, it suits me not to say.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 3.

8. [Prov. Eng.] A girl; a daughter. 9†. A singing or acting boy: now used only in the title *children* of the Chapel Royal. [< AS. *cild;* cp. Goth. *kilthei,* womb.] **— child'-bear"ing,** *a.* Bearing or able to bear children.— **c.-bearing,** *n.* Parturition; also, gestation.— **child'bed",** *n. The state of being in labor, or confined to bed as the* result of it.— **child'birth",** *n.* Parturition; labor; travail. **— c.-crowing,** *n.* Spasmodic or false croup.— **child's play,** something easily done or brought about; as, it was *child's play* to make that journey.— **with child,** pregnant. **— child'ed,** *a.* [Archaic.] Having a child or children.— **— chil'der,** *n. pl.* [Dial. or Obs.] Children. **chil'dern‡. — child'le,** *n.* A little child: a term of affection.— **child'ing,** *a.* [Archaic.] *Child*-bearing; pregnant; hence, fruitful; fertile.— **child'less,** *a.*— **child'less-ness,** *n.*— **child'ling,** *n.* A little child.— **child'ly,** *a.* & *adv.* Childlike; childish; in the manner of a child.— **child'li-ness,** *n.*— **child'-ness,** *n.* [Archaic.] Childish nature, humor, character, or manners.— **child'ship,** *n.* [Rare.] The relation of being a child; as, our *childship* toward God.

Child, Lydia Maria (*née* Francis) (²/₁₁1802–¹⁰/₂₀1880). An American writer and reformer; editor of *National Anti-Slavery Standard, The Mother's Book, Miria,* etc.

childe, 1 chaĭld; 2 chĭld, *n.* See CHILD, 7. **chylde†.**

Childe Har'old, 1 chaĭld har'əld; 2 chĭld hăr'old. The hero of Byron's poem *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage,* who roams from country to country in the effort to "flee from himself"; drawn from the poet's own experiences.

Chil'der-mas, 1 chĭl'dər-məs; 2 chĭl'der-mas, *n.* Same as INNOCENTS' DAY. [< AS. *cyldamæsse,* < *cild,* child, + *mæsse,* MASS².] **Childermas day‡.**

Childe Row'land, 1 rō'lənd; 2 rō'land. The hero of an ancient Scottish supernatural ballad, only fragments of which are extant; it is alluded to by Shakespeare (*Lear,* III, iv.) and Browning. **Ro'land‡.**

child'hood, 1 chaĭld'hud; 2 chĭld'ho͝od, *n.* 1. The state of being a child; *the period from birth to puberty:* sometimes restricted to the time or state between infancy and youth. 2. [Archaic.] Filial relation; relation of child to parent. 3. Children collectively. [< AS. *cildhād,* < *cild,* child, + *hād,* condition.] **child'head†; child'-hedet.— second childhood,** a time or state in which the powers are enfeebled or impaired by old age; dotage.

child'ing-pink", 1 chaĭld'ıŋ-pıŋk"; 2 chĭld'ing-pĭnk", *n. Bot.* A hardy annual herb (*Dianthus prolifera*) of the family *Caryophyllacex,* common in English pastures and waste places. It bears clustered pink flowers.

child'ish, 1 chaĭld'ısh; 2 chĭld'ish, *a.* Characteristic of or like children or childhood; immature; hence (of adults), weak, mentally or physically; puerile; as, a *childish* fancy. [< AS. *cildisc,* < *cild,* child.]

SYN.: babyish, childlike, foolish, imbecile, infantile, infantine, paltry, petty, puerile, silly, trifling, trivial. *Childlike* refers to the lovely qualities, *childish* rather to the less desirable traits, of childhood.— ANT.: bold, manly, masculine, resolute, strong, vigorous.

— child'ish-ly, *adv.*— **child'ish-ness,** *n.*

child'learnt", *a.* [Rare.] Learned in childhood.

child'like", 1 chaĭld'laĭk"; 2 chĭld'lĭk", *a.* Like or characteristic of a child or of childhood; hence, artless; confiding; docile; as, a *childlike* spirit.— **child'like"ness,** *n.*

chil'dren, 1 chĭl'drən; 2 chĭl'drĕn, *n.* Plural of CHILD. **— children of Eden** (*Bib.*), Mesopotamians, the inhabitants of Adiabene.— **c. of Israel** (*Bib.*). 1. The descendants of Jacob, Jews. 2. *Chr. Sci.* The representatives of soul-life in the midst of those living according to corporeal sense; the offspring of Spirit, guided and illumined by divine Science, who have power over error and sickness. M. B. EDDY *Science and Health* 1910. p. 583.— **c. of Lir.** *Ir. Myth.* Four children who were turned into swans by a jealous stepmother, and doomed to wander on various waters for nine hundred years. They received mortal shape again when Christianity was established in Ireland, only to die of age.— **c. of the East** (*Bib.*), the people dwelling between Canaan and the Euphrates.— **C. of the Mist,** in Scott's *Legend of Montrose,* a branch of the McGregors, who fight against the soldiers in search of Dalgetty.— **C. of the Wood,** in the Percy *Reliques,* a ballad of two children who perished in Wayland Wood, England. **— C. of Turenn** (*Ir. Myth.*), three warriors condemned for a murder to perform impossible tasks, which, with supernatural aid, they succeed in doing.

Chil'dren, John George (¹/₁₁1777–¹/₁1852). An English chemist and electrician; discoveries in electrometry.

chil'dren-ite, 1 chĭl'dren-aĭt; 2 chĭl'drĕn-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, yellowish-white translucent hydrous phosphate ($2Al_2PO_4(FeMn)(OH)_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< J. G. *Children,* English mineralogist.]

Child'ress, 1 chaĭld'res; 2 chĭld'rĕs, *n.* A county in N. W. Texas; 660 sq. m.; county-seat, Childress.

child'rid"den, 1 chaĭld'rıd'n; 2 chĭld'rĭd'n, *a.* Overridden with children.

Childs, 1 chaĭldz; 2 chĭlds, **George William** (¹/₁₁1829–²/₃ 1894). Publisher; philanthropist; proprietor and editor of *Philadelphia Public Ledger,* after 1864.

child'-stud"y, *n.* The systematic study of children with especial reference (1) to pedagogy; (2) to their psychology.

child'wit", 1 chaĭld'waĭt"; 2 chĭld'wit", *n. Old Eng. Law.* A fine for getting a bondwoman unlawfully with child. [< CHILD + WITE.] **child'wite"‡.**

Chi'le, 1 chı'lē; 2 chi'lę, *n.* A republic in S. W. South America; 292,580 sq. m.; capital, Santiago. **Chi'li‡.— Chil'e-an,** *a.* & *n.* **Chil'i-an‡.** [2 *Sam.* iii. 3.

Chil'e-ab, 1 kĭl'ı-ab *or* kaĭl'ı-ab; 2 chĭl'e-ăb *or* cĭl'e-ăb, *n. Bib.*

chi'le-ite, 1 chĭl'ı-aĭt; 2 chĭ'le-it, *n. Mineral.* A brownish lead-copper vanadate *from Chile that is closely related to* psittacinite. [< *Chile.*]

chil'e-nite, 1 chĭl'ı-naĭt; 2 chĭl'e-nit, *n. Mineral.* A soft silver-white amorphous silver bismuthid (Ag_6Bi). [< Sp. *Chileño,* Chilean.]

Chi'li, *n.* Same as CHIHLI.

chil'i-a-, 1 kĭl'ı-ə-; 2 cĭl'i-a-. Derived from Greek *chilioi,* thousand: a combining form.

chil'i-ad, 1 kĭl'ı-ad; 2 cĭl'i-ăd, *n.* A thousand; complete thousand in a series of thousands; as, the first *chiliad;* specifically, a period of a thousand years; the millennium. [< L. *chilia(d-)s,* < Gr. *chilia(d-)s,* < *chilioi,* thousand.] **— chil'i-ad-al, chil"i-ad'ic,** *a.*

chil"i-a-e'dron, 1 kĭl'ı-ə-ī'drən; 2 cĭl'i-a-ē'dron, *n.* A solid having a thousand faces. [< CHILIA- + Gr. *hedra,* base.] **chil"i-a-he'dront.**

chil'i-a-gon, 1 kĭl'ı-ə-gən; 2 cĭl'i-a-gŏn, *n.* A plane figure of a thousand sides and angles. [< CHILIA- + Gr. *gōnia,* angle.] [men.

chil'i-an, 1 kĭl'ı-ən; 2 cĭl'i-an, *n.* The chief of a thousand

chil'i-arch, 1 kĭl'ı-ārk; 2 cĭl'i-ärc, *n. Gr. Hist.* A commander of a thousand men. [< Gr. *chiliarchēs.*]

chil'i-ar"chy, 1 kĭl'ı-ār"kı; 2 cĭl'i-är"cy, *n.* A thousand soldiers or men; the office of chiliarch.

chil'i-asm, 1 kĭl'ı-azm; 2 cĭl'i-ăsm, *n.* 1. The doctrine that Christ will reign upon earth a thousand years visibly and personally; millenarianism. 2. The millennium. [< Gr. *chiliasmos,* < *chilias;* see CHILIAD.] **— chil'i-ast,** *n.* A millenarian.— **chil"i-as'tic,** *a.* Pertaining or adhering to chiliasm or the chiliasts; millenarian. *chil"i-as'ti-cal‡.— chil"i-as'ti-cal-ly, adv.*

chi-lid'i-um, 1 kaĭ-lĭd'ı-um; 2 ci-lĭd'i-ūm, *n. Zool.* A convex envelop developing over the cardinal process of the dorsal valve during maturation of some species of the *Brachiopoda.* [< Gr. *chellos,* beak.]

chil"i-fac'tive, etc. See CHYLIFACTIVE, etc.

Chil"i-fer'i-dæ, 1 kaĭ"lı-fer'ı-dī; 2 cĭl"i-fĕr'i-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of protozoans belonging to the order *Holotricha.* [< CHILO- + L. *fero,* bear.]

chil'in-dret, *n.* A cylinder; sun-dial. **chil'yn-dret.**

Chi-lin'i-dæ, 1 kı-lĭn'ı-dī; 2 çi-lĭn'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A South-American family of basommatophorous gastropods having wide tentacles with eyes at their hinder base, no jaw, and a bulimiform shell. **Chi-li'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< *Chile,* S.-Am. republic.]— **chil'i-nid,** *n.*— **chil'i-noid,** *a.*

chil'i-o-gramme, etc. Same as KILOGRAM, etc.

chil'i-omb, 1 kĭl'ı-am; 2 cĭl'i-om, *n.* [Rare.] A sacrifice of a thousand victims: formed in imitation of *hecatomb.*

Chil'i-on, 1 kĭl'ı-ən; 2 cĭl'i-on, *n. Bib. Ruth* i, 2.

chil"i-os'tys, 1 kĭl'ı-es'tıs; 2 cĭl'i-ŏs'tys, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A group of Greek citizens, one thousand in number.

chi-li'tis, *n. Pathol.* Same as CHEILITIS.

Chil'ka Lake, 1 chĭl'kə; 2 chĭl'ka. A great inlet of the Bay of Bengal on the coast of Orissa.

Chil'koot Pass, 1 chĭl'kūt; 2 chĭl'kōōt. A pass (3,502 ft. high) through the coast range of S. Alaska, on route from Dyea to the headwaters of the Yukon.

chill, } 1 chĭl; 2 chĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to a low tem-
chil', } perature; affect unpleasantly or injuriously with cold; make chilly.

Snow and ice lower the temperature by *chilling* the air.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. i, p. 26. [MACM. 1882.]

2. To diminish the ardor or warmth of; check; depress; discourage.

He *chilled* the popular praises of the King
With silent smiles of slow disparagement.
TENNYSON *Guinevere* st. 2.

3. To cool suddenly for the purpose of hardening, especially the surface of cast iron by contact with cold metal in the mold. 4. To produce a bloom upon a surface, as of a varnished picture. 5. [Prov. Eng.] To remove the chill from (liquor or beer); warm.

II. *i.* **1.** To become or feel unpleasantly cold. 2. [Colloq.] To suffer an ague-chill; feel suddenly cold through an attack of disease. 3. *Metal.* To harden by cooling off suddenly, as the surface of cast metal. 4†. To shiver; shudder.— **chill'-proof",** *a.* Insensible to cold, as beer.— **c.-room,** *n.* A room in which provisions are preserved by refrigeration.— **chill'er,** *n.*

chill, *a.* **1.** Of a temperature to produce a moderate sensation of cold; unpleasantly or injuriously cold.

The morning was *chill.* OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 1, st. 3.

2. Somewhat affected by cold; chilly. 3. Cold in manner or disposition; distant; formal.

The story of thy better deeds engraved
On fame's unmouldering pillar puts to shame
Our *chiller* virtue. BRYANT *The Ages* st. 17.

4. Dispiriting; discouraging. SYN.: see BLEAK; COLD.— **chill'ish,** *a.* Somewhat chill.— **chill'ness,** *n.* **chil'ness‡.**

chill¹, *n.* **1.** The sensation of cold which precedes a fever: often with shivering or shaking, as in an ague. 2. A disagreeable feeling of coldness; a sensation of coldness penetrating, benumbing, or depressing.

A *chill* no coat . . . could quite shut out.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 1.

3. A check to ardor, warmth, joy, enthusiasm, or sociability, etc.; a feeling of discouragement or depression.

A *chill* sharper than that of the frosty air—a *chill* of fear—smote him. LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. i, p. 61. [H.]

4. A metal mold so constructed as to cool suddenly the surface of iron, cast therein, and give it a special hardness: also, the surface so hardened. 5. A cloudiness of paint or varnish; a bloom. 6. An attachment to the handle of a hand printing-press which actuates the piston-rod. [< AS. *ciele, cyle;* cp. COOL.]

— chills and fever [U. S.], fever and ague.

chill², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A lamp consisting of an open metallic or earthenware saucer turned up on four sides, with openings at the corners for wicks.

Chil-lan', 1 chĭl-yān'; 2 chĭl-yän', *n.* The capital of Nuble province, Chile.

Chil"lan' Vi-e'jo, 1 vī-ē'ho; 2 vī-ę'ho. A town in Nuble province, Chile.

chilled, } 1 chĭld; 2 chĭld, *pa.* **1.** Made cold; affected
chilld³, } with cold. 2. Surface-hardened, as iron, by sudden cooling at the time of casting. 3. *Paint.* Dimmed or clouded in appearance, as varnish on a picture. See BLOOMING¹, *n.*

chill'-hard"en, 1 chĭl'-hārd'n; 2 chĭl'-härd'n, *tr.* To harden (steel) by heating red-hot and cooling suddenly by an air-blast.

chil'li, 1 chĭl'ı; 2 chĭl'i, *n.* [CHIL'LIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] The acrid red pod or fruit of certain peppers, as of

Capsicum fastigiatum and the smaller varieties of *C. annuum*, much used as a condiment; also, the plant. [< Mex. *chilli.*] **chil'et**; **chil'it**; **chil'iy†.**— **chilli vinegar**, a sauce of vinegar flavored with chillies.

Chil"li-an-wal'la, 1 chil'ı-ən-wol'ə; 2 chil'ı-an-wal'a, *n.* A village in the Punjab, India, where, in an indecisive engagement of the second Sikh war, Jan. 13, 1849, 14 per cent. of a British force was killed.

Chil"li-coth'e, 1 chil'ı-keth'ı; 2 chil'ı-cŏth'e, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city, county-seat of Ross county, O. **2.** A city, county-seat of Livingston county, Mo. **3.** A city in Peoria county, Ill.

chill'ing, 1 chil'ıŋ; 2 chil'ing, *pa.* Producing, or tending to produce, a chill; depressing; distant.— **-ly**, *adv.*

Chil'ling-ham, 1 chil'ıŋ-əm; 2 chil'ing-am, *n.* A parish in the north of Northumberland, England, noted for its ancient castle and park; and, especially, for the long-horned white cattle maintained there, which are regarded as the nearest extant representatives of the native European ox. Compare URUS.

Chil'ling-worth, 1 chil'ıŋ-wərth; 2 chil'ing-worth, **William** (¹⁰/₃₁-1602–¹/₃₀1644). An English Arminian theologian; imprisoned by Parliamentarians; *Religion of Protestants.*

chil"li-pep"per, 1 chil'ı-pep"ər; 2 chil'ı-pĕp"er, *n.* Same as CHILLI.

chil'lo, 1 chil'o; 2 chil'o, *n.* A colored cotton cloth made in England for the African trade. [< Sp. *chillas.*]

Chil'lon, 1 shī'yōñ'; 2 chī'yōñ', **Château de.** An ancient castle at the eastern end of Lake Geneva, Switzerland; the prison of François Bonnivard, the subject of Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon.*

chil'lum, 1 chil'ŭm; 2 chil'ŭm, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The receptacle on a hookah for holding the tobacco and the charcoal; hence, the tobacco itself; pipe. **chil'am†.— chil'lum-chee**, *n.* [Ind.] **1.** A metallic wash-bowl or -basin; usually fitted with a cover. **2.** The bowl of a hookah fixed under the chillum. **chil'am-chi†.**

chill'y, 1 chil'ı; 2 chil'y, *a.* Producing or feeling a sensation of cold or a chill; as, a *chilly* wind.— **chill'i-ly**, *adv.* **chill'y†.— chill'i-ness**, *n.*

chil'ly, *n.* Same as CHILLI.

Chil'mad, 1 kil'mad; 2 cil'măd, *n.* *Bib. Ezek.* xxvii, 23.

chi'lo-, 1 kaı'lo-; 2 ci'lo-. From Greek *cheilos*, lip: a combining form. **chei'lo-†.— Chi"lo-bran'chi-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* An Australian family of eel-like symbranchiate fishes with a short abdomen and anterior anus. **Chi"lo-bran'chus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **chi"lo-bran'chid**, *n.*— **chi"lo-bran'choid**, *a & n.*— **Chi-loc'o-rus**, *n. Entom.* A genus of coccinellid beetles that destroy the scale-insects.— **Chi"lo-dip-ter'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of percoideans with 2 separated dorsal fins, first with 6 or 7 spines, large deciduous scales, and preoperculum ridged; *Apogonidæ.* **Chi"lo-dip'ter-us**, *n.* (t. g.)— **chi"lo-dip'ter-id**, *n.*— **chi"lo-dip'ter-oid**, *a. & n.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Chi"lo-e', 1 chi'lo-ē'; 2 chi'lo-ę', *n.* An island and province of southern Chile; 8,590 sq. m.; capital, Ancud.

Chi-log'na-tha, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of myriapods, especially an order of diplopods with anus in last segment and second pair of jaws laminiform.— **chi'log-nath, chi-log'na-than**, *n.*— **chi-log'na-thous**, *a.*— **chi"log-nath'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a chilognath, as certain caterpillars. **chi"log-nath"o-mor'phous†.— chi-lo'ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] The upper lip of a mammal when tumid and continued without interruption from the nose, as in the camel.— **chi"lo-ma-la'ci-a**, *n. Pathol.* Noma; a form of gangrenous inflammation.

Chi'lon, 1 kaı'lon; 2 ci'lon, *n.* One of the Seven Sages of Greece; ephor of Sparta, 6th century B. C. **Chel'lōn†** [Gr.]; **Chi'lo†.— Chi-lon'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or like Chilon; hence, terse; compendious. **Chi-lo'ni-an†.**

chi'lo-plas"ty, *n. Surg.* The operation of supplying a deficiency of the lip by inserting a portion of the adjacent healthy flesh.— **Chi-lop'o-da**, *n. pl. Entom.* A subclass or other division of myriapods with numerous legs but not more than one pair to any segment: including centipeds, etc.— **chi'lo-pod, chi-lop'o-dan**, *a. & n.*— **chi"lo-pod'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a chilopod, as certain caterpillars. **chi"lo-pod"o-mor'phous†.— Chi-lop'sis**, *n. Bot.* A genus of bignoniaceous shrubs found in the arid southwestern United States. The only species, *C. linearis*, is cultivated for its reddish racemose flowers; desert willow.— **chi-los'chi-sis**, *n.* Harelip.— **Chi"lo-stom'a-ta**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A suborder or order of gymnolæmatous polyzoans with a movable lip-like operculum.— **Chi"lo-sto-mel'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of foraminifera that is characterized by having chambers more or less embracing, following each other from the same end, or alternately at either end, or in cycles of three.

Chil"pan-cin'go, 1 chil'pan-siŋ'go; 2 chil'păn-cĭŋ'go, *n.* A city, capital of Guerrero state, Mexico; earthquake in 1902.

Chil'pe-ric, 1 chil'pə-rik *or* (*F.*) shīl'pē'rik'; 2 chil'pe-ric *or* (*F.*) chil'pę'ric', *n.* **1. C. I.** (539–584), king of the Franks, 561–584; married Fredegunda, and murdered by her. **2. C. II.** (670–720), king of France.

chil'py, 1 chil'pı; 2 chil'py, *a.* [Scot.] Cold; freezing.

Chil'tern Hills, 1 chil'tern hilz; 2 chil'tern hils. A range of chalk hills from 15 to 20 miles broad extending through Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford counties, England, once densely forested and infested with robbers, on account of which an official named the Steward of the **Chiltern Hundreds** was appointed by the sovereign (James I.) to protect the people and vicinage from depredation. The Chiltern Hundreds comprise the hundreds of Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke in Buckingham county, and the acceptance of the nominal stewardship of this district by a member who wishes to resign his seat in the House of Commons effects his release, simple resignation being illegal. The custom dates from 1750.

Chil'ton, 1 chil'tən; 2 chil'ton, *n.* **1.** A county in central Alabama; 703 sq. m.; county-seat Clanton. **2.** A city in Calumet county, Wis.

chil'ver, 1 chil'vər; 2 chil'ver, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A ewe or its flesh; especially, a ewe lamb.

Chil'vers Co'ton, 1 chil'vərz kō'tən; 2 chil'vers cō'ton. See NUNEATON.

Chil'wa, 1 chil'wa; 2 chil'wä, *n.* A shallow lake in S. E. Africa, between Mozambique and S. Nyasaland Protectorate; length, 50 m.; dry in 1903.

chim, 1 chim; 2 chim, *vt.* [Cornish.] *Mining.* To toss.

chim, 1 chim; 2 chim, *n.* [Scot.] A comrade.

chi-ma'chi-ma, 1 chi-mā'chi-ma; 2 chi-mä'chi-mä, *n.* A South-American caracara or carrion-buzzard (*Milvago chimachima*).

chi-mæ'ra, 1 kı-mi'rə; 2 ci-mę'ra, *n.* **1.** Same as CHIMERA. **2.** [C-] *Ich.* A genus typical of *Chimæridæ.* **3.** A chimæroid selachian. The males have a movable cartilaginous hook, prickly at the end, on the forehead. [Var. of CHIMERA.]

Chi-mæ'ri-dæ, 1 kı-mi'rı-dī; 2 ci-mę'ri-dē, *n. Ich.* A family of holocephalous selachians having a smooth skin, 2 pairs of upper and 1 of lower dental plates, and a short anterior dorsal with a spine in front. [< CHIMÆRA.]

— chi-mæ'roid, *n.*— **chi-mæ'roid**, *a. & n.*

Chim"a-ku'an, 1 chim'ə-kū'ən; 2 chim'a-kų'an, *n.* See AMERICAN.

Chi-mal"te-nan'go, 1 chı-māl'tē-nāŋ'go; 2 chi-mäl'tę-näŋ'go, *n.* A town in Guatemala, Central America.

chi-man'go, 1 shı-[*or* kı-]man'go; 2 chi-[*or* ci-]măn'go, *n.* [S. Am.] A caracara.

Chi-maph'i-la, 1 kaı-maf'ı-lə; 2 ci-măf'i-la, *n. Bot.* A genus of low perennial plants of the family *Pyrolaceæ*, with thick, shining, toothed leaves and a terminal naked peduncle of white waxy-looking flowers. *C. umbellata*, the pipsissewa or prince's-pine, is the best-known species. [< Gr. *cheima*, winter, + *philos*, loving.]

chi-maph'i-lin, 1 kaı-maf'ı-lin; 2 ci-măf'i-lin, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{34}H_{32}O_4$) found in the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata.* [AMERICAN.

Chim"a-ri'can, 1 chim'ə-ri'kən; 2 chim'a-rī'can, *n.* See **Chi"may'**, 1 shī'mē'; 2 chī'mā', **Jeanne Marie, Princesse de** (*née* Cabarras) (⁶/₃₁1773–¹/₁₈1835). A Spanish beauty who married successively Marquis de Fontenay, Tallien, and Prince de Chimay, Belgian diplomatist; imprisoned by Robespierre. [**chimbe†.**

chimb, 1 chaim; 2 chim, *v. & n.* Same as CHIME², *v. & n.*

Chim"ba-ron'go, 1 chim'ba-ron'go; 2 chim'bä-rōn'go, *n.* A town in Colchagua province, Chile.

chim'ble, 1 chim'bl; 2 chim'bl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To gnaw; nibble. **2.** To crumble.

chim'bley, 1 chim'blı; 2 chim'bly, *n.* [Dial.] A chimney.

Chim"bo-ra'zo, 1 chim'bo-rō'zo; 2 chim'bo-rä'zo, *n.* **1.** A volcanic peak in the Andes of Ecuador; 20,498 ft. high. **2.** A province of Ecuador containing the mountain; 5,544 sq. m.; capital, Cajabamba.

chim'•cham", 1 chim'-cham"; 2 chim'-chăm". **I.** *v.* [Dial. Scot.] To talk in a high-flown, pointless fashion; to beat around a subject. **II.** *n.* Pointless or aimless conversation.

chime¹, 1 chaim; 2 chim, *v.* [CHIMED; CHIM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to ring musically; play tunefully with or upon.

A bell is said to be *chimed* when she is swung through the smallest part of a circle possible so as to make the clapper strike; or when a separate hammer is fixed apart from her and she is struck by it. GROVE *Dict. Mus.* vol. i, p. 346. [MACM. 1890.]

2. To announce the hour of by the sound of bells; as, the village clock *chimed* six. **3.** To produce or recite musically or rhythmically; repeat in unison. **4.** To call, welcome, put into a condition, etc., by chiming; as, the bells *chimed* him home. **5.** To cause to jingle; make (a word) rime. **6.** [Archaic.] To produce (sound or music) by chiming.

II. *i.* **1.** To ring in harmony or unison; ring a chime; give out a musical sound; ring out melodiously; accord in sound or rhythm; as, the bells are *chiming.* **2.** To harmonize; agree; accord.

All things fair and strange did *chime*
With his thoughts then, as rhyme to rhyme.
E. B. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* st. 10.

3. [Archaic.] To ring; jingle; tingle, as a single bell; also, to rime. **4.** To recite in cadence. **chimbt; chimbet.— to chime in**, to express agreement or assent; take part, as in conversation; join in.— **to c. in with**, to be in accord or harmony with.

Everything *chimed in with* such a humor in this old mermaid of a city [Venice]. IRVING *Tales of a Traveller* p. 76 [G. P. P. 1861.]

chime², } *vt.* [CHIMED or CHIMBED; CHIM'ING or CHIMB'-
chimb, } ING.] *Naut.* To make a chime in (a cask); hollow out slightly (the end of a stave).

chime¹, *n.* **1.** A set of bells so arranged and tuned as to produce musical intervals or melodies when struck or rung successively; also the mechanism for ringing the changes on the bells. The set of bells is commonly called *chimes.* They are usually hung in the tower of a church, and properly numbered from five to twelve. See CARILLON.

We waited to hear the *chimes* [of Bruges], which are said to be the finest in Europe. B. TAYLOR *Views A-foot* ch. 8, p. 91. [G. P. P. 1881.]

2. A harmony of sounds, as of bells or of an instrument; melody; rhythm, as of a speech or poem; bell-like barking, as of a pack of foxhounds, or beagles. **3.** Exact correspondence; accord; harmony; as, the *chime* of the sound with the sense. **4†.** A cymbal. [ME. *chimbe*, < AS. *cimbal*, < L. *cymbalum*; see CYMBAL.] **chymet.— chime'-bar"rel**, *n.* The revolving cylinder in an apparatus for playing chimes.

chime², } *n.* **1.** The edge or rim formed by the ends of
chimb, } the staves projecting beyond the head or bottom of a cask, barrel, or tub. **2.** The chamfered end of a stave. **3.** *Naut.* Same as CHINE², 2. [< AS. *cim-*, in *cimstanas*, bases of a pillar.] **chimbet; chinet; chymbet.**

— chime and chime (*Naut.*), end to end: said of casks.

Chime"pa-nipe-stick', 1 shim'pə-nip-stik'; 2 chim'pa-nip-stik', *n.* A river of Quebec; 100 m. long to Gulf of St. Lawrence.

chim'er', 1 chaim'ər; 2 chim'er, *n.* One who or that which chimes, or plays a set of chimes.

chi-me'ra, } 1 kı-[*or* kaı-]mi'rə; 2 ci-[*or* cī-]mē'ra, *n.*
chi-mæ'ra, } **1.** An absurd creation of the imagination; a groundless or impracticable conception or fancy; also, any horrible and fear-inspiring fantasm.

Full of pale fancies and *chimeras* huge.
THOMSON *Seasons, Autumn* l. 1,146.

2. [C- or c-] *Gr. Myth.* A fire-breathing monster, variously described as a combination of lion, goat, and serpent.

The Chimera.

In numerous works of art . . . the *chimæra* is represented as a lion, with a goat's head in the middle of its back, and tail ending in a snake's head. SEYFFERT *Dict. Antiq.*

3. Any grotesque monster or grotesque and incongruous structure in painting, architecture, or like artistic work. [< L. *chimæra*, < Gr. *chimaira*, < *chimairos* he goat.] **chyme'ra†.**

chi-mer'e, 1 shı-mir'; 2 chi-mēr', *n.* **1.** The sleeveless upper robe of a bishop. Among Roman Catholic prelates it is purple; with Anglicans it is now ordinarily of black satin with lawn sleeves attached. **2.** [Archaic.] A loose upper robe. [< F. *simarre*, OF. *chamarre*, < Sp. *chamarra*, shepherd's sheepskin coat.] **cha-marre'†; chi-mar'†; chi-mer'†; chy-mere'†.**

chi-mer'i-cal, 1 kı-mer'ı-kəl; 2 ci-mēr'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a chimera; impracticable. Enterprises, which appear *chimerical*, often prove successful from that very circumstance. J. SPARKS *Washington* vol. iii, pt. ii, p. 48. [H. G. & co. 1834.]

2. Given to impracticable or absurd schemes or fanciful dreams; visionary; whimsical. **chi-mer'ic†.— chi-mer'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **chi-mer'i-cal-ness**, *n.* [Rare.]

Syn.: see ABSURD; FANCIFUL; IMAGINARY.

Chi-mer'i-dæ, etc. Same as CHIMÆRIDÆ, etc.

chi-me'rize, 1 kı-mi'raız; 2 ci-mē'riz, *vi.* [Rare.] To indulge in or invent chimeras; entertain absurd fancies.

Chim'ham, 1 kim'ham; 2 cim'hăm, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xix, 37.

chim'ic†, chim'i-cal†, *a.* Same as CHEMIC, CHEMICAL.

chim'i-nage†, *n.* Toll for passage through a forest.

chim'ins, 1 chim'ınz; 2 chim'ins, *n. pl.* [Scot.] A jelly-like preparation of oatmeal. Compare CHIMPINGS.

chim'la, 1 chim'lə; 2 chim'la, *n.* [Dial.] A chimney.

chim'lay†; chim'ley†.

Chim'me-syan, 1 chim'ı-syan; 2 chim'e-syăn, *n.* See AMERICAN.

chim'ney, 1 chim'nı; 2 chim'ny, *n.* **1.** A vertical or nearly vertical flue or passage to conduct combustion-gases from a fire to the outer air; an upright structure of brick, stone, or the like, containing a flue and usually extended some distance above a building; also, the funnel or stack of a steam-boiler.

Chimneys were unknown in such dwellings [cottages] till the early part of Elizabeth's reign. HALLAM *Middle Ages* p. 492. [H. 1854.]

2. Any one of various things resembling a chimney in form or use. (1) A tube, usually of glass, for enclosing the flame of a lamp or gas-jet. (2) *Geol. & Mining.* (*a*) Any extended and continuous rich streak of ore in a vein, especially if vertical. (*b*) A pit, canal, or crevice of decomposition in strata, or its filling. (*c*) A cylindrical vent for volcanic rock: opposed to *fissure-vent.* (*d*) [Rare.] The column of igneous rock filling a pipe-shaped vent. (3) A slender tube inserted in the cover of a stopped organ-pipe to sharpen the sound. (4) A tall head-dress worn in the 14th century by women. (5) In a steep mountain cliff, a cleft which is sometimes ascended by pressing against opposite sides. **3†.** A fireplace, hearth, or forge. [< F. *cheminée*, < LL. *caminata*, fireplace, < L. *caminus*, < Gr. *kaminos*, furnace.] **chem'i-ney†.**

— chim'ney-board", *n.* A fireboard.— **c.-breast**, *n.* A projecting part of a wall forming a chimney.— **c.-can**, *n.* A chimney-pot.— **c.-cap**, *n.* **1.** An ornamental top for a chimney, as a cover to keep out rain and snow. **2.** A cowl or revolving device to improve the draft of a chimney.— **c.-cheek**, *n.* One of the stone pillars at the side of a fireplace; hence, the fireside.— **c.-corner**, *n.* The space between the jamb or side of a large old-fashioned fireplace and the fire, where one might sit; the fireside.— **c.-crane**, *n.* A swinging arm of iron pivoted to the back of a fireplace, upon which to hang pots or roasts of meat. See CRANE², 2.— **c.-crook**, *n.* A bar of iron, hooked at the lower end, and adjustable in length, upon which to suspend pots from a crane or other support.— **c.-glass**, *n.* [India.] *Bot.* A vine (*Allamande cathartica*).— **c.-groove**, *n. Vet.* The hollow behind a horse's lower lip in which the curb-chain of a bit rests.— **c.-head**, *n.* A chimney-top.— **c.-hook**, *n.* A hook for holding a kettle over the fire in a fireplace, formerly for holding the shovel and tongs.— **c.-jack**, *n.* A revolving cowl or chimney-cap.— **c.-lug**, *n.* The side-wall or jamb of the fireplace; hence, the chimney-corner or -nook used as a household center.— **c.-nook**, *n.* Chimney-lug; chimney-corner.— **chim'ney-piece"**, *n.* A mantelpiece.— **c.-pink**, *n.* [U. S.] *Bot.* The soapwort.— **c.-plant**, *n. Bot.* A cultivated bellflower (*Campanula pyramidalis*) of southeastern Europe.— **c.-pot**, *n.* A pipe of earthenware or metal on the top of a chimney, to extend the flue and improve the draft.— **c.-pot hat** (Eng.), a high silk hat.— **c.-rock**, **1.** A mass of rock suggesting a chimney by its form. **2.** [Florida.] A porous phosphatic building-stone which hardens after exposure to the air.— **c.-shaft**, *n.* The part of a chimney or of a chimney-stack that is above the roof.— **c.-stack**, *n.* A number of chimneys grouped together or united in one structure; also, a tall, one-flued chimney, as of a steamboat.— **c.-stalk**, *n.* **1.** A very tall chimney. **2.** A chimney-stack.— **c.-swallow**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The chimney-swift. **2.** The common European swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).— **c.-sweep**, *n.* **1.** One who cleans chimneys, especially a boy who ascends the flue. **2.** An apparatus for cleaning flues. **3.** Rib-grass. **4.** The soot-like powder of smut in grain. **c.-sweeper†.— c.-swift**, *n.* A North-American spine-tailed swift (*Chætura pelagica*) that builds a semilunar glutinous nest commonly in chimneys, but also in hollow trees, etc.; also, a related species, as Gaumer's chimney-swift (*C. gaumeri*).— **c.-throat**, *n.* The contracted part of the chimney just above the fireplace.— **c.-top**, *n.* **1.** The top of a chimney. **c.-head†. 2.** Same as CHIMNEY, 2. (3).— **c.-tun**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A chimney-shaft.— **c.-valve**, *n.* A ventilator operated by the draft of a chimney.— **c.-wing**, *n.* One of the side-walls in the throat.— **c.-work**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] In mining, a system of working from the bottom beds or levels upward.— **chim'neyed**, *a.* Having a chimney or chimneys.

Chimneypiece in the Banqueting Hall of the Archiepiscopal Palace at Reims, France.

Chi"mo-nan'thus, 1 kaı'mo-nan'thus; 2 ci'mo-nān'thŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** Same as CALYCANTHUS. **2.** [c-] The Japan allspice (*Butneria fragrans*).

chi"mo-pe-lag'ic, 1 kaı'mo-pı-laj'ık; 2 ci'mo-pe-lăj'ic, *a. Biol.* Coming to the surface of the ocean only in winter: applied to certain deep-sea lower organisms. [< Gr. *cheimōn*, winter, + *pelagos*, sea.]

chimp, 1 chimp; 2 chimp. *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as CHUN.

chim-pan'zee, 1 chim-pan'zi *or* chim'pan-zī'; 2 chim-păn'ze *or* chim'pan-zē' (XIII), *n.* [Angola or W. Afr.] A West-African arboreal anthropoid ape (*Anthropopithecus troglodytes*) about 5 feet in height, with darker hair than the gorilla, very large ears, and distinct eyebrows, eyelashes, and whiskers. In the length of its arms and in its dentition it approximates to man.

Chimpanzee, male. 1/20

chimp'ings, 1 chimp'iŋz; 2 chimp'ings, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Grits.

chim'y, 1 shim'i; 2 chim'y, *n.* [Prov.] A chemise.

chin, 1 chin; 2 chin, *v.* [CHINNED, CHIND[8]; CHIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To bring up or hold to, or measure by, the chin; as, to *chin* a fiddle; to *chin* a horse. 2. To lift (oneself) by the hands until the chin is level with the hands' hold. 3. [Slang.] To talk to; hence, to cheer or encourage. **II.** *i.* [Slang.] To talk; chatter

chin[1], *n.* 1. The central and anterior part of the lower jaw, below the mouth. 2. *Zool.* (1) The mentum. (2) A small ciliated muscular process below the mouth, as in certain rotifers (genus *Pedalion*). 3. [Slang.] Talk; chatter. [< AS. *cin. The orig. meaning was 'cheek'*; cp. Goth. *kinnus*, Ice. *kinn*, cheek; G. *kinnbein*, cheek-bone.] **chinnet.—chin'band",** *n.* A band passing under the chin, as to hold on a head-dress or to protect the chin; chin-piece.— **c.-cloth,** *n.* A muffler formerly worn by women. **c.-clout†.— c.-fly,** *n.* A reddish, pubescent bot-fly (*Gastrophilus nasalis*) which seeks to lay its eggs upon the lower lips of horses and mules.— **c.-jerk,** *n.* The spasmodic muscular reaction which brings up the lower jaw after it has been suddenly depressed or struck down. **jaw' jerk"‡.— c.-key,** *n. Psychophysics.* An electric key by which an apparatus for studying reactions is controlled, opening and closing in harmony with the movements of the chin. **— c.-music,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Talk; chatter; loquacity.— **c.-piece,** *n.* A chin-band. See illus. under ARMOR, 3.— **c.-scab,** *n.* A disease of sheep; darters.— **c.-stay,** *n.* 1. A band passing under the chin for holding on a hat or cap; chin-strap. 2. A support for the chin. 3. A tie passing over the head and holding a compress on the throat.— **c.-strap,** *n.* 1. Same as CHIN-STAY, 1. 2. A strap connecting the throat-strap of a halter with the nose-band.— **c.-whelk,** *n.* Sycosis. **c.-welk‡.— to wag the c.,** to talk; especially, to talk loquaciously.— **up to the c.,** deeply sunk or immersed.

Chin[2], *n.* Same as Ts'IN.

Chin., *abbr.* China; Chinese.

chi'na[1], 1 chai'nə; 2 chi'na, *n.* 1. Porcelain or porcelain-ware (so called because originally brought from China in the 16th century); chinaware.

Certain events in the history of the United States have been commemorated on chinaware expressly made in Staffordshire, England, for the American trade; as, **Antislavery** (1830–1862), **Burning of the Exchange** (1833), **Columbian Star** (1840: showing Harrison's log-cabin birthplace), **Cornwallis** (1790: Surrender of Cornwallis), **Landing of the Pilgrims** (1820: 200th anniversary), **Martha Washington** (end of 18th cent.: given by French officers in Revolution to Martha Washington). Other popular varieties are **Don Quixote** (1818–1834), **Syntax** (early 19th cent.: pictures from *Dr. Syntax*) and **Willow pattern** (1780: human figures, birds, trees, and bridge, treated in Chinese manner). For varieties of porcelain, as **Dresden, Sèvres,** etc., see under PORCELAIN, and for types of ancient pottery, as **Arabic, Assyrian, Egyptian,** etc., or of modern pottery, as **English, French,** etc., see under POTTERY.

2. (1) The china-root. (2) [C-] China silk. (3) [C-] The China orange.

— blue chi'na, Chinese porcelain with blue designs under the glaze.— **chi'na-ale",** *n.* Ale mixed with china-root and coriander-seed.— **C. aster, C. ink, C. pink, C. rose,** etc., see ASTER, etc.— **C. bean,** the cowpea.— **chi'na-ber"ry,** *n. Bot.* The baccate fruit produced by either of two trees of the soapberry family — *Sapindus saponaria* and *S. marginata.* They are found in Mexico and the southwestern United States, where each is known as the *Wild China-tree.*— **C. blue.** 1. Soluble blue. 2. The permanent pale tint characteristic of Chinese cottons, produced by fixing an indigo dye.— **c.-brier,** *n.* Same as BULLBRIER.— **c. broth,** a thin soup prepared from china-root.— **c.-clay,** *n.* Same as KAOLIN.— **C. crape,** Canton crape or an imitation of it.— **c.-grass,** *n.* The grass-cloth plant (*Bæhmeria nivea*), or its fiber.— **c.-maniac,** *n.* One who has a mania for collecting china.— **c.-mania,** *n.*— **c.-mark,** *n.* [Eng.] A pyralid moth of either of the genera *Hydrocampa* and *Margaritia.*— **c. pea-tree** (*Bot.*), a hardy deciduous shrub (*Caragana chlamlagu*) of the bean family, a native of China, which bears handsome yellow flowers and the seeds of which are used for animal food.— **c.-shell,** *n.* A porcelaneous shell (*Amphiperas ovum*).— **c.-shop,** *n.* A shop or store where china and crockery are sold.— **c.-shot,** *n.* A plant of the genus *Canna* with large hard black seed resembling swan-shot.— **C. silver,** silver-plated articles made of an alloy, usually of nickel and silver.— **c.-steps,** *n. pl.* A pyramidal structure for displaying chinaware.— **c.-stone,** *n.* 1. Kaolin. 2. Petuntze.— **c. straw,** the ramie-plant. **— c.-token,** *n.* A bit of porcelain or china with a promise to pay inscribed upon it: used as a money-token among English china-manufacturers and their employees.— **C.-tree,** *n.* A shade-tree from India; pride-of-India (*Melia azedarach*); the azedarach; also, an American soapberry (*Sapindus marginatus*).— **chi'na-ware",** *n.* Ware made of porcelain; also, any fine crockery.— **c.-withe,** *n.* A West-Indian smilax (*Smilax celastrodes*).— **hawthorn c.,** an Oriental porcelain with a dark-blue or black background, decorated in white with flowering branches of a plum-tree, known as the *prunus pattern.*— **ironstone c.** (*Ceram.*), a china made by using with the clay the pulverized slag or scoria of *ironstone.*— **syntax c.,** a *tableware* bearing Rowlandson's illustrations of the Tours of Dr. Syntax by Wm. Combe.

Chi'na[2], *n.* The S. E. division of the Chinese Republic, formerly part of the Chinese empire: 1,532,420 sq. m.; capital, Peking. [Perh. < Central Asian *Sina, Tshinar.*]

— China sea, that part of the Pacific ocean between China and Siam on the W., the Philippine Islands on the E., Borneo on the S., and Taiwan on the N.; chief ports, Canton, Manila, Saigon, and Singapore.— **Great Wall of C.,** a fortification about 2,000 years old along the northern and northwestern frontiers of ancient China. It consists of a massive wall, constructed of local materials, stone, brick or sun-dried bricks, studded with 25,000 or more capacious defensive towers and lesser watch-towers, having short strategic spurs, and in the west a long branch southward; its length, from the seacoast to Kiayukwan, its northwestern end, is, according to Geil, 1,145 miles in a straight line, or about 2,550, measuring along its curves and undulations.

Chi'na-dom, 1 chai'nə-dəm; 2 chi'na-dom, *n.* The dominion of China, combined with the principles and peculiarities which characterize China and the Chinese.

chin-al'din, chin-am'in, chin-az'ol, etc. Same as QUINALDIN, etc.

chi-nam', *n.* See CHUNAM.

Chi'na-man, 1 chai'nə-mən; 2 chi'na-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] 1. A man of Chinese blood; one of the Chinese. 2. [Archaic.] A maker of or dealer in china.— **Chi'na-man's-hat",** *n.* A *cup-and-saucer limpet-shell* (*Calyptræa sinensis*).

chi-nam'pa, 1 chi-nam'pə; 2 chi-năm'pa, *n.* [Mex.] A floating garden. [town in Nicaragua.

Chi"nan-de'ga, 1 chi"nan-di'gə; 2 chi"năn-dē'gă, *n.* A

chi-naph'thol, 1 kai-naf'thōl *or* -thol; 2 kī-năf'thōl *or* -thŏl, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline powder ($C_{10}H_7NO_2$.($C_{10}H_8(OH)SO_3H$)$_2$) derived from *β*-naphthol and monosulfonate of quinin: used as a remedy in intestinal disorders. [< *chin* (< QUININ) + NAPHTHOL.]

chi-nar', 1 chi-nār'; 2 chi-năr', *n.* The Oriental plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*). [Hind., < Per. *chenār.*] **chenar'-tree"‡; chi-nar'-tree"‡.**

chi'na-root", 1 chai'nə-rūt'; 2 chi'na-rōōt', *n.* 1. The knotty rootstock of an Oriental shrubby climber (*Smilax china*), or of various American smilaxes, as the bastard china-root (*S. pseudo-china*). 2. Galangal.— **Carolina china-root,** *n. Bot.* The bristly greenbrier.

chin"a-sep'tol, 1 kin'ə-sep'tōl *or* -tel; 2 ein'ə-sĕp'tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_9H_5(OH).SO_2H.N$) consisting of yellow crystals: used as an antiseptic. [< *china* (< *quinin*) + SEPTO-[2] + -OL.]

Chi'na-town", 1 chai'nə-taun'; 2 chi'na-town', *n.* [U. S.] The part of a city occupied by Chinese; as, *China-town* in San Francisco.

chin'band", *n.* See under CHIN, *n.*

chin'ca-pin, *n.* Same as CHINKAPIN.

chinch, 1 chinch; 2 chinch, *tt.* Same as CHINSE.

chinchť, *a.* Niggardly; parsimonious. **chinchet.**

chinch[1], *n.* 1. A lygæid bug (genus *Blissus*), especially *Blissus leucopterus,* brown and black, with a white band across the back, of offensive odor like the bed-bug, and destructive to grain in the United States. 2. The bedbug. [< Sp. *chinche,* < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), bug.] **chinch'-bug"‡.— false chinch,** a lygæid bug (*Anthocoris insidiosus*) that preys upon the true chinch-bug, which it somewhat resembles.

The Chinch-bug. The figures are magnified about 12 times. The small figure shows the half-developed, feeding young.

chinch[2]†, *n.* A miserly, niggardly, or avaricious wretch. **chinch'er†; chynchet.— chinch'er-y,** *n.* Niggardliness; avarice. **chinch'er-let.**

chin'cha[1], 1 chin'chə; 2 chin'cha, *n.* 1. [S. Am.] A chinchilloid rodent of the genus *Lagidium,* with 4-toed feet. 2. [C-] A genus of *Mustelidæ,* including the northern skunks.

Chin'chas, 1 chin'chəz; 2 chin'chas, *n. pl.* A prehistoric Peruvian tribe of advanced culture conquered by the Incas.

Chin"chay-co'cha, 1 chin'chai-kō'chə; 2 chin'chy-cō'cha, *n.* An Andean lake in central Peru; area, 300 sq. m.; alt. 13,330 ft.; outlet, Mantaro, one of the principal sources of the Amazon.

chin'che, 1 chin'chə; 2 chin'che, *n.* The [Spanish-American] skunk. **chin'cha[2]‡.**

Chinche'vache", *n.* Same as CHICHEVACHE.

chin-chil'la, 1 chin-chil'ə; 2 chin-chil'a, *n.* [Sp.] 1. The soft costly pearly-gray fur of the chinchilla (see def. 3), much used in women's dress. 2. A heavy woolen fabric for overcoatings, women's cloaks, etc., with a short, wavy rubbed nap. Coarse-rubbed chinchillas are called *Whitneys;* fancy and large effects, *Flocconé.* 3. (1) An Andean squirrel-like rodent (*Chinchilla lanigera*). (2) A related rodent, as the chincha (*Lagidium cuvieri*). 4. [C-] *Mam.* A genus typical of *Chinchillidæ.*

Chin-chil'li-dæ, 1 chin-chil'i-di; 2 chin-chil'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of simplicidentate rodents with molars divided by continuous folds into transverse laminæ: including the chinchilla and viscacha.— **chin-chil'lid,** *n.*— **chin-chil'loid,** *a.*

chin'-chin", 1 chin'-chin"; 2 chin'-chin". [Pidgin-English.] **I.** *tt.* To salute; greet. **II.** *n.* Salutation; greeting; compliment.

chin-cho'na, 1 chin-chō'nə; 2 chin-chō'na, *n.* Same as CINCHONA. **chin-co'na‡.**

chin'-choo", 1 chin'-chū'; 2 chin'-chōō', *n.* [Chin.] The "true Lord" of the Chinese Mohammedans; the Supreme Being. [with bedbugs.

chinch'y, 1 chinch'i; 2 chinch'y, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Overrun

chin'-cloth", *n.* See under CHIN, *n.* [cough.

chin'-cough", 1 chin'-kōf'; 2 chin'-cŏf', *n.* Whooping-

Chin'de, 1 chin'də; 2 chin'de, *n.* A seaport in Portuguese E. Africa, at the navigable mouth of the Zambezi.

Chind-wa'ra, 1 chind-wā'rə; 2 chind-wă'ra, *n.* A district in the Central Provinces of India; 3,852 sq. m.; capital, Chindwara.

chine[1], 1 chain; 2 chin, *v.* [CHINED; CHIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cut through the back-bone of; cut across the back into chines; hence, to cut up.

By all the honour of my ancestors, I'll *chine* the villain!
OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* act ii, sc. 1.

II. *i.* To become cut or ridged; have the back broken or split. [< AS. *cinan,* crack.]

chine[2], *tt.* Same as CHIME[2], *v.*: the commoner form, colloquial in the United States.

chine[3]†, *tt.* & *t.* To split; lay open; crack; chap.

chine[4], 1 chain; 2 chin, *n.* 1. A piece (or sometimes the whole) of the back-bone of an animal with the adjoining flesh or parts, for cooking; as, a *chine* of pork or beef. 2. The spine, back-bone, or back, as of an animal.

He will see him transfixing one with his lance, and cleaving the other to the *chine* with a back stroke of his sword.
IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* p. 128. [o. p. p. 1855.]

3. A ridge. [< OF. *eschine,* back-bone, < OHG. *skina,* needle, prickle.]— **chine'-gall",** *n.* Rheumatism affecting the loins of cattle and horses: lumbago. **chine'-felon‡. c.-marrow,** *n.* The spinal cord.— **chinked in the chine.** See CHINK.

chine[5], *n.* The chine, as of a cask. See CHIME[2].

chine[6], *n.* 1. *Naut.* A hollowed or beveled channel in the waterway of a vessel's deck. 2. A deep and narrow ravine or fissure.

That cottage in a *chine,* We were not to behold it.
JEAN INGELOW *A Cottage in a Chine* st. 19.

3†. A crack; chink. [< AS. *cinu,* < *cinan,* crack.]

chi"nĕ', 1 shi"nē'; 2 chi"ng'. [F.] **I.** *a.* Dyed, woven, or figured in Chinese fashion, so as to produce a mottled, speckled, or clouded effect. **II.** *n.* A dress-fabric so woven or colored.

chined, 1 chaind; 2 chind, *a.* 1. Having a back-bone or chine; as, a well-*chined* horse. 2. Having the back broken. [man.

Chi-nee', 1 chai-ni'; 2 chi-nē', *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A China-

chi-ne'la, 1 chi-nē'lə; 2 chi-ne'lä, *n.* [P. I.] A wooden-soled slipper with a narrow strip of leather over the toes, and no heel. [Sp. < *chopin,* slipper, < *choclo,* < L. *socculus.*]

Chi-nen'ses†, *n. pl.* Chinese. **Chi'nisht.**

Chi-nese', 1 chai-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 chi-nēs' *or* -nēz' (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived or named from China or the Chinese; designating the Chinese Republic or Empire. **Chi'ne-[or -ni-]ant; Chi-ne'si-an** or **-ont.— Chinese annals,** astronomical records kept by the Chinese since the 8th century.— **C. annals of Matuoan-lint.— C. architecture,** the type of buildings and decoration peculiar to China, characterized mainly by the extensive use of the bamboo, the shape of stone and brick structures being influenced by the forms common in wood. Roof-slopes are made concave, and roofs are often turned up abruptly at the corners, frequently built in two or more widely projecting tiers, one over another. The walls are sometimes incrusted with porcelain and marble. Grotesque forms are common in all buildings and ornament. See ARCHITECTURAL PLATE, fig. 14.— **C. copy,** a slavishly exact imitation, as a copy in which all marks in the original document, including blots, blurs, erasures, etc., are exactly reproduced.— **C. cycle,** see CHINESE ERA.— **C. date-plum,** the Japanese persimmon. See PERSIMMON.— **C. date-tree** (*Bot.*), a medium-sized tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*) of the buckthorn family, with prickly branches, oval leaves, and sweet and mealy fruits. It is cultivated in Asia and Australia.— **C. dog.** 1. The chow. 2. The Pekinese pug.— **C. era,** the era of the present system of reckoning time among the Chinese, which began 2697 B. C. and is divided into 60-year cycles.— **C. Exclusion Act,** one of the acts of Congress in 1882, 1892, or 1902, excluding Chinese laborers from the United States. An act in April, 1902, not only reenacted and continued previous legislation relating to the prevention of Chinese immigration, but made it applicable to the islands belonging to the United States.— **C. fire,** a compound used for colored lights.— **C. gelatin,** see AGAR-AGAR.— **C. Gordon,** sobriquet for General Charles George Gordon.— **C.-houses,** *n.* A Californian plant (*Collinsia bicolor*) with whorled purple and white inflorescence, resembling a pagoda.— **C. ink,** see INDIA INK, under INDIA.— **C. lantern.** 1. See LANTERN. 2. The scarlet inflated fruit-pod of an annual physalis (*P. franchetti*). — **C. layering** (*Hort.*), pot-layering. — **C. parasol,** an Oriental tree (*Sterculia platanifolia*) with a far-spreading crown of branches, which is planted for shade.— **C. preserving melon,** a young tallow-gourd.— **C. pug,** the Pekinese pug.— **C. puzzle,** an intricate puzzle made by the Chinese; hence, any problem difficult to solve.— **C. roller,** an Asiatic magpie. See SIRGANG.— **C. sacred lily,** a polyanthus.— **C. snowball,** a cultivated variety of guelder rose, with undivided foliage, derived from *Viburnum macrocephalum* of China.— **C. sumac,** the tree-of-heaven (*Ailantus glandulosa*).— **C. thistle,** the cockle-bur (*Xanthium spinosum.*)— **C. tumbler,** a figurine which always returns to the upright position after displacement.— **C. varnish,** a lacquer derived from *Aleurites cordata.* See VARNISH-TREE.— **C. Wall,** the Great Wall of China. See under CHINA[2].— **C. wisteria,** the common cultivated wisteria.— **C. wood-oil,** oil from the tung-tree.— **C. year,** see CHINESE CALENDAR, under CALENDAR.

Chi-nese', *n. sing.* & *pl.* 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of China; the people of China; specifically, a member or members of the Mongoloid race who form the bulk of the people of China; also, the race collectively or ethically, as distinguished from the Manchus, etc. 2. The monosyllabic language of China, forming an independent stock.

The Mandarin (*Kuan hua,* official language) is the literary dialect. It has neither alphabet, inflection, declension, nor conjugation, and consists of 400 to 500 spoken monosyllables, which have different meanings according to intonation and connection, or syntactical "position." Altho in some dialects there are found eight intonations, pitches, or "tones," the Mandarin recognizes only five. In addition to "position" and "tone," "help" words, which Chinese scholars term "empty," corresponding to our prepositions and auxiliaries, are employed. While the written language is uniform throughout China, there are many dialects, mutually unintelligible and differing among themselves somewhat as do the Romance languages of southern Europe. Besides the Mandarin, which dominates nearly four-fifths of China proper, the chief dialects are those of Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Wenchow, and Ningpo. Time, number, gender, etc., are expressed by using two or more words. In the written language there are more than 40,000 characters, each representing one sense of a word. The characters are written or printed in vertical columns, beginning at the right-hand top corner of the page.

Chi-nese' Republic. A former empire in E. Asia including China, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet (N. of the Trans-himalaya range), and E. Turkestan, 3,913,560 sq. m.; capital, Peking. Scene of revolutionary disturbances in 1912, when a republic was proclaimed.

Chin-gach'gook, 1 chin-gāch'guk; 2 chin-găch'gŏŏk, *n.* In Cooper's *Leather Stocking Tales,* a Mohican Indian chief, father of Uncas. Called the "Great Serpent."

Ching"chiao-pei', 1 chin'chau-pai'; 2 ching'chow-pi', *n.* [Chin.] The Nestorian Tablet. See NESTORIAN.

chin'gle, 1 chin'gl; 2 chĭn'gl, *n.* Same as SHINGLE[2].

Ching"le-put', 1 chin'lə-put'; 2 ching'le-pŭt', *n.* A district in Madras presidency, India; 2,824 sq. m.; capital, Saidapet.

Ching"tu', 1 chin'tū'; 2 ching'tu'. A city, capital of Szechwan province, China.

Ching"wang-ta'o, 1 chin'wan-tā'o; 2 ching'wăng-tä'o, *n.* A treaty-port in Chihli province, China.

Chin Hills. A state of Burma.

Chin'i-ot, 1 chin'i-ət; 2 chin'i-ŏt, *n.* A town in Lahore division, Punjab, India.

Chin"ju', 1 chin'jū'; 2 chin'ju'. *n.* A city, capital of Kyong-shan Namu province, S. Chosen.

chink[1], 1 chink; 2 chĭnk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to make a short sharp metallic sound by striking together, as small articles of metal or glass, etc.; shake or move so as to cause such a sound; as, to *chink* a purse.

II. *i.* 1. To make a sound like that caused by the collision of small pieces of metal. [Imitative.]— **chink'er,** *n.* Anything that chinks, as coin.

chink[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make cracks or fissures in.
For Age will *chink* the face. TENNYSON *Happy* st. 12.
2. To fill the chinks of or in; fill or stuff (cracks).
The single room of the dwelling . . . had a huge fireplace, and was neatly '*chinked*' and 'daubed.' A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 55. [BL. & CO. 1867.]
II. *i.* **1.** To open in cracks or chinks; crack; chap; split. **2.** *Phon.* To exaggerate the act of opening the mouth, so as to pronounce with great distinctness.— **chinked in the chine,** said of horses when the ligaments uniting bones of the back or loins have become ossified; broken-backed.

chink[3], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To catch or lose one's breath; make a noise in or as in laughing, chuckling, or coughing. **kink‡.**

chink[4], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To lame or injure the back of; twist or crook; sprain; disable; as, a *chinked* horse.

chink[1], *n.* **1.** A comparatively long and narrow cleft or crack; a narrow fissure, slit, or gap; a crevice. **2.** The pattern that sections of lumber, as oak, show when sawed across the grain. [< ME. *chine* (+ dim. suf. *-k*), < AS. *cinu*, chink, < *cinan*, split.]— **chink'y,** *a.* Full of chinks. Syn.: see BREACH.

chink[2], *n.* **1.** A short, sharp sound, as of two pieces of metal or glass striking together.
Charles's counsellors love the *chink* of French gold as well as thou dost the clatter of a wine-pot.
SCOTT *Quentin Durward* ch. 17, p. 221. [D. F. & CO.]
2. [Slang.] Coin; ready money; cash.

chink[3], *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The chaffinch. **2.** [Scot.] The reed-bunting. [Imitative.]

chink[4], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A fit or kink, as of laughing.

chink[5], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A twist or sprain in the loins.

Chink[6], *n.* [Slang.] A Chinaman. **Chink'let‡.**

chin'ka, 1 chĭng'ka; 2 chĭn'ka, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian single-cable bridge along which the passenger is conveyed in a basket or a yoke-shaped seat. **chin'kah‡.**

Chin"kal', 1 chĭn'kal'; 2 chĭn'kl', *n.* A seaport and bay on the S. coast of Chosen.

chin'ka-pin, 1 chĭn'ka-pin; 2 chĭn'ka-pĭn, *n.* **1.** A shrub or small tree (*Castanea pumila*) growing chiefly in eastern parts of the United States, or its edible nut, allied to the chestnut, but smaller, and solitary in the involucre.
O hickory nuts and *chinkapins*, what an aroma! WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* p. 95. [T. & F. 1862.]
2. The edible nut of the *Castanopsis chrysophylla*, native to the Pacific coast of the United States; or the tree itself. Called also **golden-leaf chinkapin.** [< Am. Ind. *chechinquamin.*] **chin'ca-pin‡; chin'qua-pin‡.— chin'ka-pin-oak",** *n.* See OAK.— **c.-perch,** *n.* The crappie.

Chinkapin.
a, flowering branch; *b*, fruit in its bur; *c*, a single "chinkapin."

chin-ka'ra, 1 chĭn-kē'rə; 2 chĭn-kä'ra, *n.* A gazel, the chikara.

chink'-bug", 1 chĭngk'-bug"; 2 chĭngk'-bŭg", *n.* A chinch-bug.

chink'ers, 1 chĭngk'ərz; 2 chĭngk'ers, *n.* [Slang.] Handcuffs.

Chin"ki-ang', 1 chĭn'kĭ-äng'; 2 chĭn'kĭ-äng', *n.* A manufacturing and commercial city; a treaty port on the Yangtze river, near its mouth, in Kiangsu province, China.

chin'kle, 1 chĭn'kl; 2 chĭn'kl, *n.* [Scot.] The chin.

chink'ing, 1 chĭngk'ĭng; 2 chĭngk'ing, *n.* The act of filling chinks or crevices, or that with which they are filled.

chin'kle, 1 chĭng'kl; 2 chĭng'kl, *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to jingle or tinkle.

chin'kle, *n. Naut.* The kink of a rope.

chinks, 1 chĭngks; 2 chĭngks, *n.* [U S.] The checkerberry.

chinkt, *pp.* Chinked. S. S.

chin'lle, 1 chĭn'lĭ; 2 chĭn'll, *a.* [Scot.] Gravelly.

chin'-mu"sic, *n.* See under CHIN, *n.*

Chin-nam'po, 1 chĭn-nŏm'po; 2 chĭn-năm'po, *n.* A treaty port of W. Chosen.

chinned, 1 chĭnd; 2 chĭnd, *a.* Having a chin: used chiefly as part of a compound word; as, double-*chinned*; square-*chinned*. [35.

Chin'ne-reth, 1 kĭn'ı-rĕth; 2 cĭn'e-rĕth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix.

Chin'ne-roth, 1 kĭn'ı-rŏth *or* -rōth; 2 cĭn'e-rŏth *or* -rōth, *n. Bib. Josh* xii. 3. [Slang.] Talkative.

chin'ny, 1 chĭn'ı; 2 chĭn'y, *a.* **1.** Covering the chin. **2.**

chi'no, 1 shī'no; 2 chī'no, *n.* [Peru.] A half-breed (metis) between a negro and an Indian.

Chi'no-, 1 chaı'no-; 2 chī'no-. Derived from *China;* a combining form, signifying belonging to or connected with China or the Chinese; as, the *Chino*-Japanese botanical region.

chin'o-form, *n.* Same as QUINOFORM.

chi-nol'din, chi-nol'dine, *n.* Same as QUINOIDIN.

chi"nol"se-rie', 1 shĭ'nwō'ze-rĭ'; 2 chī'nwā'se-rē', *n.* [F.] A Chinese mannerism or characteristic; also, a sample of Chinese art, decoration, etc.

chin'ol, 1 kĭn'ōl *or* -ol; 2 cĭn'ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Pharm.* A derivative of quinoline in the form of a crystalline powder (C_9H_6NClO), acting as an antipyretic.

chin'o-lin, chin'o-line, 1 kĭn'o-lĭn; 2 cĭn'o-lin, *n.* Same as QUINOLIN. [SINOLOGIST.— **Chi-nol'o-gy,** *n.*

Chi-nol'o-gist, 1 chı-nol'o-jĭst; 2 chī-nel'o-gĭst, *n.* Same as

Chi"non', 1 shĭ'nōn'; 2 chī'nōn', *n.* A town in Indre-et-Loire department, France.

chin'one, 1 kĭn'ōn; 2 cĭn'ōn, *n.* Same as QUINONE.

Chi-nook', 1 chı-nuk'; 2 chi-nōōk', *n.* [Am. Ind.] **1.** A jargon of Indian, French, English, and other words, named after the Chinook Indians, on the Columbia river; once much used by traders and Indians in that region, but now nearly abandoned. **2.** A North-American Indian stock. See AMERICAN. **3.** [c-] *Meteor.* A warm, dry wind that descends the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in the northwestern U. S. and western Canada. In winter it causes a rapid disappearance of the snow, and is called colloquially "snow-eater." In scientific use the term *chinook* applies only to a wind heated and dried by the foehn process (see FOEHN); but it is applied popularly in the western U. S. to other warm winds occurring during the cold season.
— **Chinook salmon,** the quinnat.— **Chi"nook'an,** *a.*

chi-no'ral, 1 kı-nō'rəl; 2 cı-nō'ral, *n.* A very bitter oily antiseptic liquid composed of chloral hydrate and quinin. **qui-no'ral‡.**

chin'o-vin, chin-ox'a-lin, etc. Same as QUINOVIN, etc.

chin'-piece", *n.* See under CHIN, *n.*

chin'quis, 1 chĭn'kwĭs; 2 chĭn'kwis, *n.* [E. Ind.] A peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*).

chin'-scab", *n.* See under CHIN, *n.*

chinse, 1 chĭns; 2 chĭns, *vt.* [CHINSED; CHINS'ING.] **1.** To close by thrusting in oakum with a knife-blade or chinsing-iron; calk in a slight way. **2.** [Local, U. S.] To chink with clay, as the interstices of a log cabin. [Cor. of CHINK[2], *v.*] **chinch‡.— chins'ing-i"ron,** *n.* A chisel-like edged tool for chinsing seams in a ship.— **chins'ing-stick",** *n. Founding.* A stick used, previous to finishing, to smooth the walls of a mold.

chin'stay", etc. See under CHIN, *n.*

Chin-su'ra, 1 chĭn-sū'rə; 2 chĭn-sų'ra, *n.* A part of the city of Hugli; it was the chief Dutch settlement in Bengal; ceded to British 1824.

chints[1], 1 chĭnts; 2 chĭnts, *n.* A cotton fabric printed with designs of flowers, etc., in several colors, usually glazed. [< Hind. *chint*, < Sans. *chitra*, variegated.] **chintz‡.**

chints[2], *n.* [So. U. S.] **1.** A chinch-bug. **2.** A bedbug.

chintze, 1 chĭnts; 2 chĭnts, *v.* Same as CHINSE.

chin'uk, 1 hĭn'uk; 2 hĭn'uk, *n.* [Heb.] **1.** Among the Jews, the ceremony of consecrating a new house. **2.** The initiation of an individual to some special study or course of training. **3.** The dedication, as of a building, to some specific purpose.

Chin'vat, 1 chĭn'vat; 2 chĭn'văt, *n.* [Zend.] In the Zoroastrian belief, a bridge at which the souls of all the dead must arrive. The good pass over it easily, the wicked fall off into hell. Compare ALSIRAT.
I enter on the shining way (to Paradise); may the fearful terror of hell not overcome me! May I step over the bridge *Chinvat. Avesta* ed. by A. H. Bleeck, vol. iii, p. 15. [CAMA 1864.]

Chin"wang-tao', 1 chĭng'wąng-tau'; 2 chĭng'wäng-tou', *n.* A treaty port in Chihli province, China.

chin'-welk", etc. See under CHIN, *n.*

Chi"o-coc'ca, 1 kaı'o-kek'ə; 2 cī'o-cŏc'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs of the madder family. The roots of most of the species possess medicinal properties. *C. brachiata* yields the *cahinca-root* of commerce. From their white baccate fruits, most species are called *snowberry.* [< CHION-, + Gr. *kokkos*, berry.]

Chi-og'e-nes, 1 kaı-ej'ı-nĭz; 2 cī-ŏj'e-nēs, *n. Bot.* A genus of hardy North-American creeping evergreen shrubs of the huckleberry family. They have oval leaves and small white axillary flowers, which are followed by aromatic globose berries, snow-white and many-seeded. The only species, *C. hispidula*, is commonly called *creeping snowberry, moxie-plum,* or *capillaire.* [< CHION-, + -GEN.]

Chi-og'gia, 1 kĭ-oj'ə; 2 cī-ŏj'ä, *n.* A seaport in Venezia province, Italy; built on piles. **Fos'sa Clo'di-a** [Ancient].

chi'o-lite, 1 kaı'o-laıt; 2 cī'o-lĭt, *n. Mineral.* A snow-white translucent fluorid ($Na_5Al_2F_{14}$) crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< Gr. *chiōn*, snow, + -LITE.] **ark'su-tite‡.**

chi'on-, 1 kaı'ən-; 2 cī'on-. From Greek *chiōn*, snow: a combining form.— **chi"o-na-blep'si-a,** *n.* Snow-blindness.— **Chi"o-nan'thus,** *n. Bot.* A genus of low trees or shrubs of the olive family, with opposite entire leaves and delicate white flowers in drooping panicles. *C. Virginica* is the fringe-tree.— **Chi"o-nid'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of grailine birds with a saddle-shaped horny sheath partly concealing the nostrils: including the sheathbills. **Chi-o'nis,** *n.* (t. g.) **Chi-on'i-dæ‡.— chi-o'nid, chi-on'i-did,** *n.*— **chi-on'i-doid,** *a.* & *n.*— **chi'o-noid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Chi"o-no-dox'a,** 1 kaı'o-no-doks'ə; 2 cī'o-no-dŏks'a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of hardy bulbous plants of the lily family. The flowers, red, blue, or white, appear very early in spring. *C. luciliæ*, the best-known species, is popularly known as *glory-of-the-snow.*— **chi'o-no-graph,** *n. Meteor.* A self-registering snow-gage.

chi"o-nom'e-ter, 1 kaı'o-nem'ı-tər; 2 cī'o-nŏm'e-ter, *n. Meteor.* A snow-gage; nivometer.

Chi"o-no-mor'phæ, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Chionididæ* as a superfamily.— **chi'o-no-morph,** *n.*— **chi"o-no-mor'phic,** *a.*— **chi"o-noph'i-lous,** *a.* Thriving in winter, as the winter foliage of *Helleborus fœtidus.*— **chi"o-noph'o-bous,** *a.* Dreading or avoiding winter, as the summer leaves of *Helleborus fœtidus.*

chio-pine', *n.* Same as CHOPINE.

Chi'os, 1 kaı'es *or* kĭ'ŏs; 2 cī'ŏs *or* cī'ōs, *n.* **1.** A Greek island in the Ægean sea near Smyrna; 320 sq. m.; reputed birthplace of Homer. **2.** Its capital; burned by the Persians, 494 B. C.— **Chi'ote,** *a.* & *n.* Same as SCIOT.

chip[1], 1 chĭp; 2 chĭp, *v.* [CHIPPED, CHIPT[3]; CHIP'PING.]
I. *t.* **1.** To break off a small thin piece or pieces from by a quick blow; cut small pieces from; also, to split from something, as chips; as, to *chip* a block of marble.
To *chip* a flint into the rudest tool . . . demands the use of a perfect hand. DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, p. 133. [A. 1871.]
2. To break or crack open; burst; as a chick in attempting to escape from the egg.
When this name [Christian] was given, the church, even in the world's eyes, had *chipped* its Jewish shell.
TRENCH *Study of Words* p. 135. [W. J. W. 1861.]
3. [Austral.] To break ground with a harrow. **4.** [Scot.] To cut the surface of water, without jumping, as salmon. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To walk trippingly. (2) To stumble. (3) To overthrow by tripping up, as in wrestling.
II. *i.* **1.** To scale off in small pieces: often followed by *off;* as, the earthy matter *chips off.* **2.** [Slang.] To stake a chip or chips. [Cp. CHAP[1], CHOP[1].]— **chip'-ax",** *n.* A small ax used with one hand to chip a timber.— **chipping up,** the process of rough-tuning of piano-strings by the use of a chip. See CHIP, *n.*, 7.— **to c. in** [Slang], to put chips into the pot or pool in playing cards; hence, to contribute.— **chip'pa-bl(e",** *a.*

chip[2], *vi.* [U. S.] To cheep. [Imitative.]
— **chip'-bird",** *n.* [U. S.] One of various sparrows with a sharp metallic note, especially the chipping sparrow, or [Canada] the slate-colored snowbird (*Junco*).

chip[3], *v.* [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *t.* To trip up. **II.** *i.* **1.** To trip along. **2.** To quarrel.— **to chip at,** to strike at; peck at.— **to c. out,** to fall out.

chip[1], *n.* **1.** A small piece cut or broken off. (1) A small thin or flattish piece of wood or stone cut or chopped out. (2) A small fragment, with at least one feather-edge, broken off from any hard or brittle body; spall.
The *chips* of the mountain strew the cone for eight hundred feet below.
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 19, p. 108. [CHAUT. 1890.]
(3) A splinter from a diamond less than $^1/_4$ carat in weight. (4) A part of (and deriving its characteristics from) anything larger and more important: figuratively said of persons; as, a true *chip* of Apollo; a *chip* of the university. (5) One of the dried droppings of animals available for fuel: usually in the plural; as, buffalo *chips;* argols. **2.** Anything insipid, vain, or worthless; a juiceless, overdone piece of meat, or the like; as, honors are but *chips;* they roast everything to a *chip.* **3.** Wood or woody material cut into strips for making hats. **4.** A small ivory or bone disk or counter used in some games. **5.** *Naut.* The quadrant-shaped piece of wood at the end of the log-line; the log. **6.** One of the wooden keys in a harpsichord or spinet. **7.** A piece of ivory used in piano-tuning. **8.** [Slang.] *Naut.* A carpenter; usually in the plural. **9.** *Brewing.* A thin strip of beech or maple wood used for clarifying beer. A number of these suspended in the liquor during storage clear it by attracting to their surfaces the suspended particles.
— **brother chip,** brother carpenter; mate at the bench; hence, in general, fellow craftsman.— **chip'-bas"ket,** *n.* [U. S.] A basket or a box to hold chips (of logs, for fuel). **c.-box‡.— c.-beef,** *n.* Smoked or dried beef, usually served in thin, chip-like slices.— **c.-break** or **-breaker,** *n.* **1.** A flat piece of metal in front of the bit of a hand-plane, to turn up the shaving or break the chip. **back-iron‡. 2.** A piece on the side cutter-head frame of a matching-machine, to break the chip and thus prevent splitting the edge of the board.— **c.-cask,** *n. Brewing.* A large barrel-shaped receptacle in which beer is stored for the purpose of clarification, etc. See CHIP, *n.*, 9.— **c. in porridge, pottage,** or **broth,** an addition doing neither good nor harm, and so of no consequence.— **c.-log,** *n.* See LOG[2], *n.*— **c. of the old block,** a person resembling his father.— **c.-shot,** *n. Golf.* A short lofted approach to a green from just off its edge.— **c.-stone,** *n.* A game with a peg-top.— **c.-syringe,** *n.* A rubber-bulb syringe used in dentistry for washing away small particles or chips from a tooth-cavity. — **Saratoga chips,** potatoes sliced very thin while raw, and fried crisp.— **to go about with a c. on one's shoulder,** to appear in the attitude of a challenger provoking assault or attack, like one who defies another to strike a chip off his shoulder.— **chip'let,** *n.* A tiny chip.

chip[2], *n.* The cry of a bat. [Imitative.]

chip[3], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** A trick; trip. **2.** A quarrel.

chip[4], *n.* [U. S.] *Lumbering.* A resin drawn from trees by incision into the sapwood: used in the turpentine industry.

chi'pa, 1 chĭ'pə; 2 chī'pä, *n.* [S. Am.] A leather net in which fruit and other goods are packed for transportation.

chip'-bas"ket, etc. See under CHIP[1], *n.*

chip'-chop"t, *a.* Harsh-sounding; consonantal.

chip'-chop", *n.* [Eng.] The chiffchaff. [< its note.]

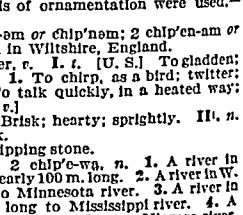
chi-peen'er, *n.* See CHOPINE.

Chi"pi-ca'ni, 1 chĭ'pı-kä'nı; 2 chī'pī-cä'nī, *n.* A peak of the Andes in Tacna province, N. Chile; 19,742 ft. high.

chip'-log", *n.* See LOG[2], *n.*

Chip'man, 1 chĭp'mən; 2 chĭp'man, *n.* **1. Daniel** ($^{11}/_{16}$ 1765–$^4/_{12}$1850), an American lawyer and law-writer. **2. Nathaniel** ($^{11}/_{16}$1765–$^2/_{16}$1843), an American lawyer, brother of Daniel; Chief Justice of Vermont, 1789; *Principles of Government.*

chip'munk, 1 chĭp'mųnk; 2 chĭp'mŭnk, *n.* A North-American sciuroid or squirrel-like rodent (genus *Tamias*) with internal cheek-pouches and light and dark stripes on the back, especially the common *Tamias striatus* of the eastern United States. A wide-spread western species is the 13-lined (*T. tridecemlineatus*). [Am. Ind.] **chip'monk‡; chip'muck‡; chip'-muk‡.**


Chipmunk. $^1/_4$

chi-poch'l-at, *n.* A fool; dolt.

chip'page, 1 chĭp'ıj; 2 chĭp'-ag, *n.* Articles, as of pottery or porcelain, that are chipped; also, the state of being chipped.

Chip'pen-dale, 1 chĭp'en-dēl; 2 chĭp'ĕn-dāl, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the style of the furniture said to have been designed by Thomas Chippendale, an English cabinet-maker of the 18th century. **2.** Characteristic of a style of book-plates of the same period.— **Chinese Chippendale,** English chippendale furniture of the 18th century, characterized by Chinese ornamentation.— **French C.,** English chippendale furniture of the late 18th century, decorated with Louis Quatorze characteristics.— **Gothic C.,** a variety in which medieval details of ornamentation were used.— **Chip'pen-dal-ism,** *n.*

Chip'pen-ham, 1 chĭp'en-əm *or* chĭp'nem; 2 chĭp'en-am *or* chĭp'nam, *n.* A borough in Wiltshire, England.

chip'per, 1 chĭp'ər; 2 chĭp'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* [U. S.] To gladden; cheer: with *up.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To chirp, as a bird; twitter; babble, as a brook. **2.** To talk quickly, in a heated way; be rude. [Freq. of CHIP[2], *v.*]

chip'per[1], **I.** *a.* [U. S.] Brisk; hearty; sprightly. **II.** *n.* Twitter; light, trivial talk.

chip'per[2], *n.* A tool for chipping stone.

Chip'pe-wa[1], 1 chĭp'ı-wā; 2 chĭp'e-wą, *n.* **1.** A river in Midland county, Mich.; nearly 100 m. long. **2.** A river in W. Minnesota; 120 m. long to Minnesota river. **3.** A river in N. W. Wisconsin; 300 m. long to Mississippi river. **4.** A river in S. Ontario, Canada; 60 m. long to Niagara river. **5.** A county in E. Michigan; 1,580 sq. m.; county-seat, Sault Ste. Marie. **6.** A county in S. W. central Minnesota; 583 sq. m.; county-seat, Montevideo. **7.** A county in Wisconsin; 1,938 sq. m.; county-seat, Chippewa Falls.

Chip'pe-wa[2], *n.* One of a tribe of North-American Indians of the Algonkin stock, formerly inhabiting the regions around Lake Superior. See AMERICAN. **Chip'-pe-way‡; O-jib'way‡.** [Wis.

Chip'pe-wa Falls. A city, county-seat of Chippewa county,

chip'ping[1], 1 chĭp'ıng; 2 chĭp'ing, *n.* **1.** A piece cut or split off; chip. **2.** The act of cutting or breaking off in chips. **3.** The splitting or scaling off in small pieces; as, the *chipping* of a chilled iron wheel.— **chip'ping-ax",** *n.* See AX.— **c. bit,** same as CHIPPING-PIECE.— **c.-hammer,** *n.* A hammer with a spherical head with which a cold-chisel is hit or cut; a pneumatic hammer used as a chipper.— **c.-machine,** *n.* A machine for converting a log of dyewood into chips.— **c.-piece,** *n.* **1.** A sprue left on a casting: usually removed with a chipping-chisel. **2.** A projection left on a cast member that is to be bolted to another, and which is chipped true before assembling.— **c.-strip,** *n.* Same as CHIPPING-PIECE.

chip'ping[2], *n.* Cheaping, or bargaining; a market: obsolete except in some English place-names.— **Chipping Norton,** a town in Oxfordshire, England.— **Chipping Wycombe,** a town in Buckinghamshire, England.

chip'ping spar'row, *n.* A small common sparrow (*Spizella socialis*) of eastern North America, with chestnut-red cap; the hair-bird. **chipping bird‡.**

chip'ping-squir"rel, *n.* A chipmunk.

chip'py, 1 chĭp'ı; 2 chĭp'y, *a.* **1.** Abounding in chips of wood. **2.** Having chips; dry; chapped.
Eyes, nose, and mouth *chippy* with lampblack and undue evaporation. KANE *U. S. Grinnell Exped.* p. 301. [C. & P. 1857.]
3. Suffering from over-indulgence in drink; seedy.

chip'py, *n.* [-PIES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IŞ, *pl.*] **1.** The chipping sparrow. **2.** [Vulgar, U. S.] A giddy young girl who frequents the city streets; a female gamin. **3.** A squirrel or chipmunk: so called by children.

chip'stone", etc. See CHIP[1], *n.*

chique, 1 shĭk; 2 chīk, *n.* [F.] Same as CHIGOE.

Chi"qui-mu'la, 1 chī'kĭ-mū'lȧ; 2 chī'kĭ-mu͝'lä, *n.* **1.** A department in Guatemala; 4,000 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Chi-quin"qui-ra', 1 chĭ-kĭŋ'kĭ-rā'; 2 chī-kĭŋ'kĭ-rä', *n.* A town in Boyaca department, Colombia; place of pilgrimage.

chir-, 1 kir-; 2 cir-. Same as CHIRO-: a combining form used before vowels. **cheir-‡.**

Chi'ra, 1 chī'rȧ; 2 chī'ra, *n.* A town in S. Chinese Turkestan. **Tchi'ra‡.**

chir'a-gon, *n.* A cecograph.— **chi-ra'gra,** *n. Pathol.* Gout in the hand.— **chi-rag'ric†, chi-rag'ri-cal†,** *a.*

chi'ral, 1 kai'rȧl; 2 ci'ral, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving the hand.

chi-ral'i-ty, 1 kai-ral'ĭ-tĭ; 2 ci-răl'ĭ-ty, *n. Physics.* The property, possessed by some substances, as certain crystals, of rotating the plane of polarization of light.

chi-rap'si-a, chi-rap'sy, *n. Med.* Rubbing or massage.— **chir"ar-thri'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the joints of the hand.

chi-ra'tin, 1 kĭ-rē'tĭn; 2 ci-rā'tin, *n.* A resinous compound ($C_{28}H_{48}O_{15}$) contained in the stalks of the chiretta. [< CHIRETTA.]

chir"a-tog'e-nin, 1 kir"ȧ-toj'ĭ-nin; 2 cir"a-tŏġ'e-nin, *n. Chem.* An amorphous compound ($C_{12}H_{21}O_3$) of neutral reaction resulting from the hydrolytic decomposition of chiratin. [< CHIRATIN + -GEN.]

Chi-raz', *n.* Same as SHIRAZ.

Chir. B., *abbr.* See DEGREE.

chirch'awe"†, *n.* A churchyard.

chirchet, *n.* Church. [6,889.

chirche'reve"†, *n.* A churchwarden. CHAUCER *C. T.* l.

Chir. Doct., *abbr.* See DEGREE.

chi-ret'ta, 1 chĭ-ret'ȧ; 2 chi-rĕt'a, *n.* **1.** An annual herb (*Ophelia chirata*) of the gentian family, of northern India. **2.** The bitters extracted from the dried plant, used medicinally, especially in India. [< Hind. *chirēṭā*, Kind of gentian.] **chi-ra'ta‡; chi-ray'ta‡; chi-ree'ta‡.**

Chi'ri-dæ, 1 kai'rĭ-dĭ; 2 ci'ri-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Hexagrammidæ.* [< CHIRUS, < Gr. *cheir,* hand.]— **chi'rid,** *n.*— **chi'roid,** *a.* & *n.*

chir'ĭk, 1 hĭr'ĭk; 2 hir'ik, *n.* [Heb.] The Hebrew vowel point or sign (') corresponding to English *i* either as in *machine* or as in *it:* written below its consonant.

Chi"ri-qui', 1 chĭ'rĭ-kĭ'; 2 chī'ri-kī', *n.* **1.** A river, a lagoon, and an archipelago in Panama. **2.** A province in Panama; adjoins Costa Rica; 6,500 sq. m.

chi"ri-ri'a, 1 chĭ'rĭ-rĭ'ȧ; 2 chī'ri-rī'ä, *n.* A tree-duck.

chi"ri-vi'ta, 1 chĭ'rĭ-vī'tȧ; 2 chī'ri-vī'tä, *n.* A chætodontoid fish (*Pomacanthus arcuatus*), the black angel. [Sp.]

chirk[1], 1 chûrk; 2 chirk, *vt.* & *i.* [Colloq., N. E.] To cheer; brighten; become or make cheerful. [Cp. CHIRP.]

chirk[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic or Dial.] To chirp; chirrup; squeak. **2.** [Scot. or Obs.] To make a screeching or gritting noise; creak; shriek. **II†.** *t.* To urge on; incite.

chirk, *a.* [Colloq.] Having good spirits; chipper.

chirk, *n.* Chert or hornstone: used for grinding-stones in pottery-mills.

chirkt, *pp.* Chirked. S. S.

chirl, 1 chûrl; 2 chirl, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as CHIRM.

chiris, 1 chûrĭz; 2 chirĭs, *n. Mining.* A variety of small coal from which all dirt has been removed; coal passed through a screening-shovel.

chirm, 1 chûrm; 2 chirm, *v.* [Scot. or Dial., Eng.] **1.** To warble, as birds; twitter melodiously together; hum or murmur with an agreeable sound, as children or insects. **2†.** To cry out.

chirm, *n.* Low warbling. [< AS. *cirm,* noise.] **charm‡.**

chi'ro, 1 chĭ'ro; 2 chī'ro, *n. Ich.* A surmullet (*Upeneus grandisquamis*) found along the Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America. [combining form. **chei'ro-‡.**

chi'ro-, 1 kai'ro-; 2 cī'ro-. From Greek *cheir,* hand: a Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

chi-ro'a, 1 chĭ-rō'ȧ; 2 chi-rō'a, *n.* [E. Africa.] The gemsbok: Swahili name.

Chi"ro-cen'tri-dæ, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of clupeoideans with intermaxillaries and supramaxillaries firmly united, and a spiral fold within the intestine. **Chi"ro-cen'trus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Chi"ro-cen'trĭd; Chi"ro-cen-troi'de-ĭ‡.— chi"ro-cen'troid,** *n.*— **chi"ro-cen'troid,** *a.* & *n.*— **chi"ro-cos-met'ics,** *n.* The art of caring for and improving the hands. — **chi'ro-gale,** *n.* A small long-tailed lemur (genus *Chirogaleus*) of Madagascar — **Chi-rog'ĭ-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of extinct marsupials; the *Plagiaulacidæ.*— **chi-rog'no-my,** *n.* The art of determining character by the shape or lines of the hand.— **chi"rog-nom'ic,** *a.*— **chi-rog'no-mist,** *n.*

chi'ro-graph, } 1 kai'ro-graf; 2 cī'ro-ġrăf, *n.* **1.** A deed
chi-rof'ĕr, } or charter executed in part and counterpart; an indenture. In early Saxon conveyancing a deed of mutual covenant was made and executed in a "script and rescript" on the same parchment; in the middle between the copies was drawn a word in capital letters — commonly the word *chirographum.* The parchment being cut asunder by an indented or waving line through this written word, each party took one part, and either part was authenticated by its matching the indented line of the other part.

2. *Civ. Law.* A written acknowledgment of a debt subscribed with his own hand by a borrower of money; evidence or voucher of a debt. **3.** A charter or instrument of grant signed by a prince or sovereign with his own hand; an autograph.

> The Holiness of our Lord the Pope . . .
> Saw fit, by his particular *chirograph,*
> To derogate, dispense with privilege.
> BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. xii, l. 255.

4. The foot or last part of a fine of land. **5†.** A charter-party. [< L. *chirographus,* < Gr. *cheirographos,* < *cheir,* hand, + *graphō,* write.]— **chi-rog'ra-phal,** *a.* Connected with or given in one's own handwriting. **chi-rog'ra-pha-ry†.**

chi-rog'ra-pher, *n.* **1.** One who makes a business of writing or copying. **2.** *Eng. Law.* Formerly, an official engrosser of chirographs or fines. **3.** Improperly, a chiromancer.— **chi"ro-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of chirography or handwriting. **chi"ro-graph'i-cal‡.— chi-rog'ra-phist,** *n.* **1.** A chirographer or copyist. **2.** Improperly, a chiromancer.

chi-rog'ra-phy, } 1 kai-rog'rȧ-fi; 2 cī-rŏġ'ra-fy, *n.* **1.**
chi-rog'ra-fy‡, } Handwriting. **2.** Improperly, chiromancy.

chi"ro-gym'nast, 1 kai'ro-jim'nast; 2 ci'ro-ġym'năst, *n.* Any apparatus for exercising the hand and fingers, as of an organist or pianist; especially, one consisting of a cross-bar from which are suspended rings attached to springs. [< CHIRO- + GYMNAST.]

chi'rol, 1 kai'rŏl *or* -rol; 2 ci'rŏl *or* -rōl, *n.* An antiseptic varnish made by dissolving antiseptic oils, resins, and formaldehyde in a mixture of ether and alcohol. [< CHIRO- + -OL.]

chi-rol'o-gy, 1 kai-rol'o-ji; 2 cī-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The art of speaking by signs made with the hand and fingers. **2.** The study of the hand. [< CHIRO- + -LOGY.] **chi"ro-lo'gi-cal,** *a.*— **chi-rol'o-gist,** *n.*

chi'ro-man"cy, 1 kai'ro-man'si; 2 ci'ro-măn'çy (XIII), *n.* The art of predicting events or telling fortunes by inspecting the hand; palmistry. [< CHIRO- + -MANCY.] — **chi'ro-man"cer,** *n.* One who divines, or tells fortunes, by inspecting the hand. **chi'ro-man"ist‡; chi'ro-mant‡; chi'ro-man"tist‡.— chi"ro-man'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to chiromancy. **chi"ro-man'ti-cal‡.**

chi"ro-meg'a-ly, 1 kai'ro-meg'ȧ-lĭ, 2 ci'ro-mĕġ'a-ly, *n.* Enlargement in the size of the hand. [< CHIRO- + Gr. *megalia,* largeness.]

chi-rom'e-ter, 1 kai-rem'ĭ-tər; 2 cī-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument, similar to a sextant, with which vertical angles may be measured. [< CHIRO- + -METER.]

Chi"ro-my'i-dæ, 1 kai'ro-mai'ĭ-dĭ; 2 ci'ro-mȳ'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Daubentoniidæ.* **Chi'ro-mys,** *n.* (t. g.) [< CHIRO- + Gr. *mys,* mouse.] **Chi"ro-my-i'nĭ‡.— chi-ro'my-id,** *a.*— **chi-ro'my-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

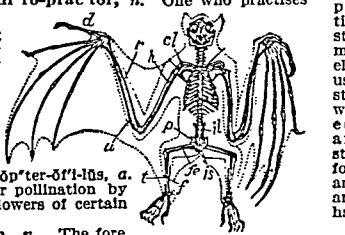
Chi'ron, *n.* **1.** kai'rən; 2 ci'ron. *Gr. Myth.* The wisest of the centaurs; son of Kronos and Philyra; placed among the stars as constellation Sagittarius by Jupiter. **Chei'ron‡** [Gr.]. **2.** 1 chi'rən; 2 chī'ron. A town in Adamawa, Central Africa.

Chi"ro-nec'ti-dæ, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Antennariidæ.* **Chi"ro-nec'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) — **chi"ro-nec'toid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Chi"ro-nom'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of nemocerous dipters. **Chi-ron'o-mus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **chi-ron'o-mid,** *a.* & *n.*— **chi-ron'o-moid,** *a.*— **chi-ron'o-my,** *n.* **1.** The art of gesticulation. **2.** The art of directing a chorus by movements of the hands without written or printed notes, as practised in the early Western church.— **chi-ron'o-mer,** *n.* A teacher of chironomy.— **chi"ro-nom'ic,** *a.*— **chi'ro-nym,** *n.* [Rare.] An unpublished or manuscript name of an animal or plant.— **chi'ro-plast,** *n.* A contrivance for guiding the hands, training the fingers, and giving them facility in playing the piano. **chi'ro-plase‡.— Chi-rop'o-da,** *n. pl. Mam.* An order of mammals with hand-like feet.— **chi'ro-pod,** *n.*— **chi-rop'o-dous,** *a.*— **chi"ro-po-dal'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain affecting the hands and feet in acrodynia.— **chi"ro-pod'i-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affecting chiropody.

chi-rop'o-dist, 1 kai-rep'o-dist; 2 cī-rŏp'o-dist, *n.* One who treats ailments of the hands and feet, as bunions; a corn-doctor.

chi-rop"o-dol'o-gy, *n. Med.* The science of the causes and cures of abnormal growths on the hands and feet, as corns and bunions.— **chi-rop'o'dy,** *n.* The art of treating diseases or removing excrescences of the hands and feet, especially corns and bunions. **chi-rop'o-dism‡; chi-rop'o-dist-ry-‡**

chi"ro-prac'tic, 1 kai'ro-prak'tĭk; 2 ci'ro-prăc'tic, *n.* A drugless method of treating disease chiefly by manipulation of the spinal column.— **chi"ro-prac'tor,** *n.* One who practises chiropractic.



Structure of the (barbastel) *Chiroptera.*
cl, clavicle; *h,* humerus; *r,* radius; *u,* ulna; *d,* thumb; *p,* pelvis; *fe,* femur; *t,* tibia; *is,* ischium; *il,* ilium; *f,* fibula.

Chi-rop'ter-a, *n. pl. Mam.* An order of mammals; bats. **Chei-rop'ter-a‡. — chi-rop'ter, *n.* —chi-rop'ter-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **chi-rop'ter-ous,** *a.*

chi-rop"ter-oph'i-lous, 1 kai-rep'tar-ef'ĭ-lus; 2 cī-rŏp'ter-ŏf'ĭ-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Adapted for pollination by bats: said of the flowers of certain higher plants.

chi-rop"ter-yg'i-um, *n.* The fore limb of a vertebrate when morphologically hand-like.— **chi-rop"ter-yg'i-an, chi-rop"ter-yg'i-ous,** *a.*— **chi"ro-scop'i-cal,** *a.* Of or relating to a chiromancer or to chiromancy.— **chi-ros'o-phist,** *n.* **1.** One who is proficient in chirosophy or palmistry; a chiromancer. **2†.** A sleight-of-hand performer; conjurer.— **chi-ros'o-phy,** *n.* Chiromancy.— **chi"ro-soph'i-cal,** *a.*

Chi"ro-teu'thi-dæ, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of teuthidoidean cephalopods having long free clavigerous arms tipped with a spoon-shaped organ. **Chi"ro-teu'this,** *n.* (t. g.) — **chi"ro-teu'thid,** *n.*— **chi"ro-teu'thoid,** *a.* & *n.*— **chi"ro-the'ca,** *n.* **1.** A bishop's official glove. **2.** A knight's metal gauntlet.— **Chi-rot'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A Mexican family of amphisbænoidean lizards with hand-like fore limbs. **Chi-ro'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) — **chi-rot'id,** *n.*— **chi'ro-toid,** *a.* & *n.*— **chi-rot'o-ny,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* **1.** Voting by a show of hands. **2.** A laying on of hands in ordaining priests.

Chi"ro-the'ri-um, 1 kai'ro-thĭ'rĭ-um; 2 ci'ro-thē'ri-ŭm, *n. Paleon.* A genus of supposed labyrinthodont amphibians identified only by their fossil hand-like foot-prints.— **chi"ro-the'ri-an,** *a.*

Chi"ro-trich'i-dæ, 1 kai'ro-trik'ĭ-dĭ; 2 ci'ro-tric'i-dē, *n. pl.* A cretaceous family of malacopterygian fishes with the pectoral fins excessively enlarged and expansile outward. **Chi'ro-thrix,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *cheir,* hand, + *thrix,* hair.] **Chi"ro-thric'i-dæ‡.— chi-rot'ri-chid,** *a.* & *n.*— **chi-rot'ri-choid,** *a.* & *n.*

chi'ro-type, 1 kai'ro-taip; 2 ci'ro-tȳp, *n.* A specimen which serves to determine the name or chironym of a manuscript. [< CHIRO- + TYPE.]

chirp, 1 chûrp; 2 chirp, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter with a quick, sharp sound, characteristic of small birds and some insects.

II. *i.* **1.** To give the short, acute cry or natural sound of the sparrow, the locust, the cricket, etc.; to cheep, as a young bird.

> The domestic cock crows, and the humming-bird *chirps,* in triumph over defeated rivals.
> DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, p. 49. [A. 1871.]

2. To make a somewhat similar sound by drawing the breath through the closed lips, as in greeting an infant, urging on a horse, etc.: in England commonly *chirrup.* **3.** To cry out in delight; express cheerful feelings; talk in a quick vivacious way; also, *to speak faintly.* [Imitative; cp. CHIRE[1], *v.*, CHIRR.] **chirpe†.**

chirp, *n.* The short, high-pitched, cheerful sound made by some birds and insects, as sparrows and crickets; also, a sound resembling it.

> The cricket's *chirp* but makes the silence more.
> CELIA THAXTER *Twilight* st. 3.

Chir-pan', 1 chĭr-pān'; 2 chir-pān', *n.* Same as TCHIRPAN.

chirp'er, 1 chûrp'ər; 2 chirp'er, *n.* One who or that which chirps.

chirp'ing, 1 chûrp'ĭŋ; 2 chirp'ing, *a.* Lively; cheering.— **chirp'ing-cup"†,** *n.* An exhilarating draft; a merry glass. **cheer'up-[or chir'rup-]ing-cup"†.— chirp'ing-ly,** *adv.*

chirp'ling, 1 chûrp'lĭŋ; 2 chirp'ling, *n.* A little chirper.

chirpt, *pp.* Chirped. S. S.

chirp'y, 1 chûrp'ĭ; 2 chirp'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Disposed to chirp or characterized by chirping; merry; talkative; as, a *chirpy* little man; *chirpy* ways. **chir'rup-y‡.— chirp'i-ness,** *n.*

chirr, 1 chûr; 2 chir, *vi.* **1.** To make a sharp trilling sound, as that of the grasshopper, cicada, and some birds; chirp. **2.** [Archaic.] To make a continuous tremulous sound; coo; as, the cushats *chirr.* [Imitative; cp. D. *kirren,* G. *girren,* coo.] **chirret.**

chirr, *n.* The trilling sound made by crickets, etc., or the coo of a dove.

chir're, 1 chĭr'ē; 2 chĭr'ę, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A tern.

chir'rup, 1 chĭr'ŭp; 2 chĭr'ŭp, *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To chirp cheerfully and with a sustained note; trill or twitter. **2.** To chirp with the lips. See CHIRP. **3.** To cheer up: by confusion of etymologies. [< CHIRP.]

chir'rup, *n.* A chirp; a cheering or lively sound.

chir'rupt, *pp.* Chirruped. S. S.

chirt, 1 chûrt; 2 chirt, *v.* [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *t.* To squirt, as saliva; squeeze out. **II.** *i.* **1.** To chirp. **2.** To squirt; spurt. **3.** To press; throng.— **chirt,** *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] **1.** A chirp. **2.** A squeeze that forces out liquid; a squirt.

chir'u, 1 chĭr'ū; 2 chĭr'ų, *n.* [Hind.] An antelope (*Panholops hodgsoni*) of western Tibet and Turkestan, with the horns of the male very long, black, compressed, and lyrate. **chir'a‡.**

chi-rur'geon, 1 kai-rūr'jən; 2 ci-rûr'ġon, *n.* [Archaic.] A surgeon. **ci-rur'gi-an†; si-rur'ji-en†.— chi-rur'geon-ly†,** *adv.* With surgical skill.— **chi-rur'ge-ry,** *n.* [Archaic.] Surgery. **chi-rur'gy†.— chi-rur'gic,** *a.* [Archaic.] Surgical. **chi-rur'gi-cal‡.** [*Chiridæ.*

Chi'rus, 1 kai'rus; 2 ci'rus, *n. Ich.* A genus typical of

Chi"sa-go', 1 chĭ'sȧ-gō'; 2 chī'sa-ġō', *n.* A county in E. Minnesota; 440 sq. m.; county-seat, Center City.

chis'el[1], 1 chiz'el; 2 chĭş'ĕl, *vt.* [CHIS'ELED or CHIS'-ELLED; CHIS'EL-ING or CHIS'EL-LING.] **1.** To cut, engrave, or carve with or as with a chisel; as, to *chisel* stone.

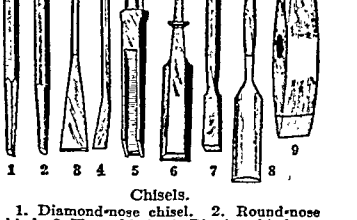
> You may *chisel* a boy into shape, as you would a rock.
> RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 112. [w. & s. 1883.]

2. To produce by using a chisel; as, to *chisel* a face, or an epitaph.— **chis'el-er,** *n.*

chis'el[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To press in a chessel. **chiz'zel‡.**

chis'el[3], *vt.* [Slang.] To cheat; chouse. **chiz'zle‡.**

chis'el[4], *n.* A cutting-tool with a beveled edge on one end (sometimes serrated), and usually fitted with a handle to receive pressure or a blow: used for chipping, paring, mortising, etc., wood, stone, or other material. Chisels for wood are usually of iron, steel-faced, and with thin sharp-edged blades, and wooden stocks. Those for iron and stone are usually stout and blunt, and have no stock.



Chisels.
1. Diamond-nose chisel. 2. Round-nose chisel. 3. Floor-chisel. 4. Ripping-chisel. 5. Machine mortising-chisel. 6. Beveled-edge firmer-chisel. 7. Plumbers' chisel. 8. Slicker chisel. 9. Blacksmiths' cold-chisel.

The sculptor must paint with his *chisel.*
RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* p. 158. [w. & s. 1883.]

[< OF. *ctisel,* < LL. *cisellum,* forceps, dim. < L. *cæsus,* pp. of *cædo,* cut.] **ches'el†; chiz'zel‡.**

Chisels are named (1) from their use; as, **box-chisel** (provided with two blades for opening heavy boxes), **calking-c., carving-c., center-** or **centering-c., chasing-c., chipping-c., corner-c., cross-cut c., dental c., drove-c.** (for droving ashlar), **file-c.** (for nicking files), **floor-c.** (for cutting through floors), **framing-c., grafting-c., ice-c., mortise-** or **mortising-c., paring-c., parting-c.** (for cutting off work in a lathe), **pruning-c., rod-c.** (for cutting off metal rods or bars), **sash-c.** (for mortising sash-stiles), **slick-c.** (for paring or slicking), **splitting-c., tenoning-c.,** and **turning-c.**; (2) from their shape or construction; as, **dented c., indented c., round c., round-nosed c., S c.,** skew **c.** (with an oblique edge or a bent shank), **socket-c., step-faced c., tang-c., tooth-edged c.,** and **tongued c.**; (3) from the artisans who use them; as, **blacksmiths' c., carpenters' c.,** and **joiners' c.— chis'el-draft",** *n.* In masonry, one edge of a stone block dressed true to serve as a guide by which to square the other edges and sides.— **c.-gage,** *n.* A depth-gage connected with a chisel.— **c.-point,** *n.* A chisel-shaped point.— **c.-rod,** *n.* A rod of steel from which cold-chisels and other chisels are made.— **c.-shaped,** *a.* Shaped like a chisel; scalpriform.— **c.-tooth,** *n.* One of the bevel-edged front teeth of a rodent.— **cross-cut c.,** a narrow-edged chisel for grooving iron in order to break it.— **cross-mouth c.,** a round-shanked chisel for boring.— **diamond-point c.,** one with the edge-corners ground off obliquely.— **dog-leg c.,** a bent chisel for smoothing the bottoms of grooves.— **double c.,** a double-pointed chisel for cutting both *sides of a mortise at one operation.*— **flat c.,** a *sculptors'* smoothing-chisel.— **marteline c.,** a sculptors' boasting-chisel, usually with serrated edge.— **mortising-machine c.,** one adapted for use in a mortising-machine.— **small c.,** an engravers' burin or chasing-tool.

For **boasting-c., cape-c., cold-c., driving-c., entering-c., firmer-c., flogging-c., heading-c., ripping-c.,** and **spoon-c.,** see BOASTING, CAPE, COLD, etc.

chis'el[2], *n.* **1.** *sing.* & *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Unbolted flour; middlings; sharps. **chis'el‡. 2†.** Gravel. See CHESIL. — **chis'el-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Dial., Eng.] Gravelly, as land; gritty to the teeth; grittily. **chis'ley‡; chiz'zly‡.**

chis'eled, } 1 chiz'eld; 2 chĭş'ĕld, *pa.* **1.** Distinctly out-
chis'elds, } lined; finely molded; clear-cut; sculpturesque; as, the *chiseled* lip; *chiseled* style. **2.** Having a shape or edge like that of a chisel; as, a crowbar with *chiseled* edge. **chis'elled‡.**

Chis'el-hurst, 1 chiz'el-hûrst; 2 chĭş'ĕl-hûrst, *n.* A town in Kent, England, where Napoleon III. died and was buried.

chis'el-man-ship, 1 chiz'el-man-ship; 2 chĭş'ĕl-man-ship, *n.* [Rare.] Skill in carving with the chisel.

chis'el-mouth", 1 chiz'el-mouth"; 2 chĭş'ĕl-mouth", *n. Ich.* Same as HARDMOUTH.

Chi'shi-ma, 1 chĭ'shĭ-mȧ; 2 chī'shī-mä, *n.* A chain of Japanese islands between Kamchatka and Hakushu; 6,023 sq. m.

Chis'holm, 1 chiz'əm; 2 chis'om. **Caroline** (1810–3/21877). An English philanthropist; founded Female Immigrants' Home, Sydney, Australia, 1839; Family Colonization Society, London, England, 1846.

Chis'leu, 1 kis'lū; 2 cis'lū, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish month. See CALENDAR. **Cis'leu‡; Kis'leu‡.**

Chis'lon, 1 kis'[*or* kiz']lən; 2 cis'[*or* cis']lon, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiv, 21.

Chis"loth-ta'bor, 1 kis'lō-thə-[*or* kiz'lō-thə-]tā'bər; 2 cis'lō-thə-[*or* cis'lō-thə-]tā'bor, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 12.

Chi-sus'ti, 1 chi-sus'ti; 2 chi-sus'ti, *n.* A town in Lahore, Punjab.

Chis'wick, 1 chiz'ık; 2 chis'ık, *n.* A suburb of London, England, where Hogarth was buried.

chit[1], 1 chit; 2 chĭt, *v.* [CHIT'TED; CHIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* To remove the chits or young sprouts from; as, to *chit* potatoes. **II.** *i.* To sprout, as a seed or plant.

chit[1], *n.* **1.** The germ or embryo of a seed. [C.] **2.** [Dial., Eng.] A budding shoot; first sprout. **3.** *pl.* [Southern U. S.] Small broken rice. **4†.** A wart; a freckle. [For *chith*, < AS. *cīth*, germ, sprig.]

chit[2], *n.* **1.** A girl or young woman regarded as little more than a child; a very young boy or girl; a baby: contemptuous, but not insulting like *hussy* and *brat*.

While yet thou wast a grovelling, puling *chit*.
COWPER *Expostulation* l. 474.

2†. A young animal; whelp; cub. [CP. CAT[1], KITTEN.]

chit[3], *n.* A coopers' tool for cleaving laths.

chit[4], *n.* [Asia.] **1.** A note; letter; especially, one written on a folded slip of paper not enclosed in an envelop. **2.** A pass; memorandum. **3.** A voucher, as for refreshments in a club or hotel; an I. O. U., especially for a small amount. **4.** A servant's certificate or recommendation. [< Hind. *chiṭṭhī*.] **chit'ty‡.**

chi-tai', 1 chū-tī'; 2 chû-tī', *n.* [Chin.] Same as TSUNG-TUH.

chit'al, 1 chit'əl; 2 chit'al, *n.* [Hind.] **1.** The axis-deer. **2.** A venomous sea-snake (genus *Hydrophis*). **chit'tul‡.**

Chit"al-drug', 1 chit'əl-drūg'; 2 chit'al-druğ', *n.* **1.** A district in Mysore, India; 4,871 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Chit"-tel-drug'‡.** [cotton-and-silk fabric.

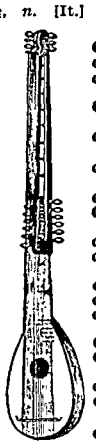
chit'a-rah, 1 chit'ə-ra; 2 chit'a-rä, *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish

chi"ta-ri'na, 1 ki"tə-ri'nə; 2 ci"tä-ri'nä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A small guitar, used by the Neapolitan street singers and dancers.

chi-tar'ra, 1 ki-tär'ra; 2 ci-tär'rä, *n.* [It.] An Italian form of the guitar, strung with wires: used in the 16th century.

chi"tar-ra'ta, 1 ki"tar-rā'tə; 2 ci"tär-rä'tä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A composition for the piano which imitates the notes of a guitar.

chi"tar-ro'ne, 1 ki"tar-rō'nē; 2 ci"tär-rō'ne, *n.* [It.] [-RO'NI, 1 -rō'ni; 2 -rō'nī, *pl.*] *Mus.* A lute-like, double-necked, stringed instrument with two sets of tuning pegs, of the 16th century.


Chitarrone.

chit'-chat", 1 chit'-chat"; 2 chĭt'-chăt", *n.* Careless prattle; familiar conversation; tittle-tattle. [Reduplication of CHAT[1].]

chi-ten'i-din, } 1 ki-ten'i-din, -din *or* -dīn; 2
chi-ten'i-dine, } ci-tĕn'i-dīn, -dĭn *or* -dīn, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$), obtained in crystalline form by subjecting quinidine to oxidation with potassium permanganate.

chi'te-nin, 1 kai'tı-nin; 2 ci'te-nĭn, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{32}N_2O_4 + 4H_2O$) obtained in crystalline form from oxidizing quinin sulfate with potassium permanganate. [< *china*, NL. for QUININ.]

Chith'lish, 1 kith'lish; 2 cith'lish, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.* xv, 40.

chit'i, 1 chit'i; 2 chĭt'i, *n.* [Sans.] Perception; abstract consciousness; intelligence; potential understanding.

Chiti is that by which the consequences of acts and species of knowledge are selected for the use of soul. *Vishnu Purana* tr. by H. H. Wilson, vol. i, p. 32. [TRÜBNER & CO. 1864.]

chi-ti'[2], 1 chi-ti'; 2 chi-tī', *n.* [Bengali.] Same as JETEE. **chit'tee‡.**

chi-tien', 1 chŭ-tyen'; 2 chû-tyĕn', *n.* [Chin.] An officially recognized taxable pawnbroking institution.

chi'tin, 1 kai'tin *or* kit'in; 2 ci'tin *or* cĭt'in, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless, hard, amorphous compound that is the principal constituent of the hard enveloping integument of insects and crustaceans. [< F. *chitine*, < Gr. *chitōn*, tunic.] **chi'tinet.— chi'tin-ize,** *vt.* To convert into or harden by the deposition of chitin. **chi'tin-ise‡.— chi"tin-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.— chi"ti-no-sar"e-na'ceous,* *a.* Composed of a chitinous and sandy material.— **chi"ti-no-cal-ca're-ous,** *a.* Composed of chitinous and calcareous material.— **chi"ti-nog'e-nous,** *a.* Producing chitin.— **chi'ti-noid,** *a. Chem.* Like chitin.— **chi'ti-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like chitin.— **chitinous degeneration** (*Pathol.*), a process of retrogression caused by the presence of chitin in various organs of the body.

Showing two sets of tuning-pegs.

Greek Chitons.
1. Ionic chiton (diploidion). 2. Dorian chiton.

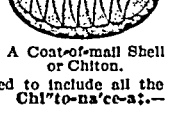
The ancestors of our existing Ants . . . had a large poison apparatus, with a *chitinous* support like that now present in Formica. J. LUBBOCK *Ants, Bees, and Wasps* ch. 1, p. 14. [A. 1882.]

chit'ling, 1 chit'liŋ; 2 chĭt'-ling, *n.* Same as CHITTERLING.

chit'lins, 1 chit'linz; 2 chĭt'-lins, *n. pl.* [Local, U. S.] Slivers; tatters. [MUNK.]

chit'munk, *n.* Same as CHIPMUNK.

chi'ton, 1 kai'tən; 2 ci'ton, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** A gown or tunic worn by the ancient Greeks. The Dorian or short sleeveless woolen chiton was worn commonly by men; the Ionian or long linen chiton, with sleeves, by women. **2.** *Zool.* Any membrane that serves as a covering for delicate structures or important organs. **3.** *Conch.* (1) A polyplacophorous gastropod, one of the *Chitonidæ*; found mostly on rocks in all parts of the world; a coat-of-mail shell. (2) [C-] A genus typical of *Chitonidæ*.


A Coat-of-mail Shell or Chiton.

Chi"to-nel-loi'de-a, 1 kai'to-ne-loi'-di-ə; 2 ci'to-nĕ-lōi'de-a, *n. pl.* A division of chitons of irregular form with funnel-like posterior valves and laminæ pointing forward. [< CHITON + -OID.]

Chi-ton'i-dæ, 1 kai-ton'i-di; 2 ci-tŏn'-i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of polyplacophorous gastropods, formerly extended to include all the species of the order. [< CHITON.] **Chi"to-na'ce-a‡.— chi'to-nid,** *n.— chi'to-noid,* *a.*

chi"to-sam'in, 1 kai'to-sam'ın; 2 ci'to-săm'ın, *n. Physiol. Chem.* Glucosamin. [< CHITIN + AMINE.]

chi'to-san, 1 kai'to-san; 2 ci'to-săn, *n. Chem.* A derivative from chitin obtained by alkalization at high temperature. [< CHITIN.]

chi'tose, 1 kai'tōs; 2 ci'tōs, *n. Chem.* A sugar that will not ferment, made by nitrous acid acting on glucosamin. [< CHITIN.] **[chit'tra‡.**

chit'ra[1], 1 chit'rə; 2 chit'ra, *n.* [Hind.] The axis-deer.

Chit'ra-dæ, 1 chit'rə-dī; 2 chit'ra-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of trionychoidean turtles, generally united with the *Trionychidæ*. **Chit'ra'**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CHITRA[1].]

Chi-tral', 1 chu-trāl'; 2 chi-träl', *n.* **1.** A state in N. W. British India; S. E. of Badakhshan. **2.** Its capital.

Chi-tra'li, 1 chu-trā'li; 2 chi-trä'lī, *n.* **1.** A native of Chitral, Asia. **2.** The language spoken in Chitral; Khowar.

chit"ta-gong'[1], 1 chit'ə-gəŋ'; 2 chĭt'a-gŏng', *n.* A variety of the domestic hen of the Malayan type, large, with scanty plumage and long legs and neck. [< CHITTAGONG.]

Chit"ta-gong'[2], *n.* **1.** A division in Eastern Bengal; 12,118 sq. m. **2.** A district in this division; 2,567 sq. m. **3.** A town, capital of division and district. **Is"lam-a-bad'‡.**

Chit"ta-gong' Hill Tracts. A district in Bengal.

chit"ta-gong'-wood", 1 chit'tə-gəŋ'-wud"; 2 chĭt'a-gŏng'-wŏod", *n. Bot.* The close-grained brown wood of either of two East-Indian trees, *Chakastra tabularis* and *Toona ciliata*, of the family *Meliaceæ*. The wood takes a high polish and is prized for cabinetwork.

chit"tam-wood", 1 chit'am-wud"; 2 chĭt'am-wŏod", *n.* **1.** A sumac (*Rhus cotinoides*) of the southern United States; also, its orange-colored wood. **2.** The cascara-buckthorn.

chit"ta-ri'na, 1 kit"tə-ri'nə; 2 cit"tä-ri'nä. Same as CHITARINA.

Chit'ten-den, 1 chit'en-den; 2 chit'ĕn-dĕn, *n.* **1. Russell Henry** (2/181856–), an American physiological chemist. **2.** A county in N. W. Vermont; 515 sq. m.; county-seat, Burlington.

Chit'ten-den, Mount. A mountain in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming; 10,027 or 10,190 *ft.* high.

chit'ter, 1 chit'ər; 2 chĭt'ĕr, *vi.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] To twitter. **2.** [Scot.] To shiver, as with cold. **3.** [Scot.] To chatter, as the teeth.— **chit'ter-ing-bite",** *n.* A piece of bread taken in the mouth to prevent chattering of the teeth as after swimming. **chit'ter-ing-crust"‡; chit'ter-ing-piece"‡.**

chit'ter, *n.* [Dial.] **1.** Twitter. **2.** A wren.

chit'ter-ling, 1 chit'ər-liŋ; 2 chĭt'er-ling, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The small intestines of the pig or calf prepared for eating or as casings for sausages. **2.** Formerly, a short frill having wrinkled folds. [Cp. G. *kutteln*, entrails.] **child'ling‡; chit'ling‡; chit'ter‡; chit'ter-ling‡.**

Chit'tim, 1 kit'ım; 2 cit'ım, *n. Bib. Num.* xxiv, 24.

chit'tish, 1 chit'ish; 2 chĭt'ish, *a.* Somewhat like a chit.

chit'tra, 1 chit'rə; 2 chit'ra, *n.* An East-Indian deer, the axis. **chit'ra‡.**

Chit-tur', 1 chi-tūr'; 2 chi-tur', *n.* A town, capital of North Arcot district, Madras, India.

chit'ty[1], 1 chit'i; 2 chĭt'y, *a.* **1.** Having chits or sprouts. **2†.** Covered with warts or pimples; freckled.

chit'ty[2]**†,** *a.* **1.** Lean and pinched: said of the face. **2.** Childish; babyish.

chit'ty, *n.* Same as CHIT[4].

Chit'ty, Joseph (1776–1/111841). An English lawyer and author of legal works.

chit'ty-face"†, *n.* Thin-face: applied contemptuously.

chit'ty-faced"[1]**,** *a.* [Archaic.] Having a pale pinched face like a puny child; girl-faced; baby-faced.

chit'ty-faced"[2]**†,** *a.* Pimply-faced.

chit'wah, 1 chit'wa; 2 chĭt'wä, *n.* [Hind.] The panda.

chi'ule, 1 chi'ūl; 2 chi'ul, *n.* A ship of war of the Northmen and Old English. [< AS. *ciol.*] **cy-u'la‡.**

Chi'un, 1 kai'ən; 2 ci'ŭn, *n. Bib. Amos* v, 26.

Chi-u'si, 1 ki-ū'si; 2 ci-u'sī, *n.* A town in Siena province, Italy. **Clu'si-um‡** [Anc.].

chiv'a-chief, *n.* A raid; foray. **chiv'a-chyef.**

chiv"al-resque', 1 shiv"əl-resk'; 2 chĭv"al-rĕsk', *a.* Marked by the style or spirit of chivalry.

chiv'al-ric, 1 shiv'əl-rik *or* shi-val'rik; 2 chĭv'al-rĭc *or* chi-văl'ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to chivalry; chivalrous; knightly; gallant.

chiv'al-rous, 1 shiv'əl-rus; 2 chĭv'al-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Characterized by the qualities of an ideal knight; brave; gallant; magnanimous.

The instinct of the *chivalrous* gentleman asserted itself above the dread of death or the feeling of rank. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ix, p. 232. [C. CO. 1890.]

2. Of or pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry.

Syn.: see BRAVE.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

chiv'al-ry, 1 shiv'əl-ri; 2 chĭv'al-ry (XIII), *n.* **1.** The knightly system of feudal times with its code, usages, and practises, social, moral, and religious; especially, the system as marked by the championship of woman and of knightly honor, protection of the weak, and mercy to defeated foes.

I much regret that some dictionaries mark the old word *chivalry* with *ch* = *sh*, which is detestable. W. W. SKEAT *Principles of Eng. Etym.* second series, p. 13. [CL. P. 1891.]

2. The spirit of knighthood, as distinguished for its heroic and romantic deeds; knight-errantry; hence, disinterested courtesy; bravery; magnanimity; honor.

The only *chivalry* worth having is that which is the readiest to pay deference to the old, protect the feeble, and serve womankind, regardless of rank, age, or color.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* p. 526. [R. BROS. 1880.]

3. A body of knights; any body of knightly or gallant men; knights, illustrious warriors or gallant gentlemen collectively.

'*Chivalry*,' which of course is but a doublet of 'cavalry,' could once be used as convertible with army.
TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 47. [E. P. & CO. 1890.]

4. *Feudal Law.* A tenure by which lands were held, requiring knight's service in the field at the summons of the lord. **5.** A knightly exploit. [< F. *chevalerie*, < *chevalier*; see CHEVALIER.] **chiv'al-ryet.— age of chivalry,** the historic period from the 10th to the 14th century, in which chivalry flourished.— **court of c.** (*Medieval Hist.*), a military court (in England) or court of honor when held before the earl marshal only, but having criminal jurisdiction when held before the lord high constable jointly with the earl marshal.— **flower of c.,** the highest type of knighthood.

chi-var'ras, 1 chi-vär'əs; 2 chi-vär'ăs, *n. pl.* [Sp. Am.] Galligaskins; leggings. **chi-var'ros‡.** [knife.

chive, 1 chiv; 2 chiv, *vt.* [Thieves' Slang.] To stab with a

chive[1], 1 chiv; 2 chiv, *n.* A small perennial herb (*Allium schænoprasum*) of the lily family, allied to the leek and onion, with awl-shaped leaves, used in cooking: commonly in the plural. **2.** A bulbil or little bulb, as the clove in a garlic bulb. [< F. *cive*, < L. *cæpa*, onion.] **chive'gar"lic‡; clve‡.**

chive[3], *n.* [Thieves' Slang.] A knife.

chiv'er, 1 chiv'ər; 2 chiv'er, *vi.* [Obs. or Scot.] To shiver.

chiv'ey, 1 shiv'i; 2 chĭv'y, *n.* [Maine, U. S.] The Menominee whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).

chiv'i-a-tite, 1 chiv'i-ə-tait; 2 chiv'i-a-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A foliated, massive, metallic, lead-gray, lead-copper sulfobismuthite ($Pb_3Bi_2S_{11}$). [< *Chivitato*, Peru.]

Chi"vil-coy', 1 shi"vil-koi'; 2 chi"vil-cōy', *n.* A town in Buenos Aires province, Argentina.

chi'vo, 1 chi'vo; 2 chi'vo, *n.* A fish (*Upeneus grandisquamis*) frequenting the Pacific between Panama and Guaymas.

chiv'y, 1 chiv'i; 2 chĭv'y, *v.* & *n.* Same as CHEVY. **chiv'ey‡.**

Chi'ze-rot, 1 shi'ze-rō; 2 chi'ze-rō, *n.* One of a race of supposed descendants of the Saracens inhabiting parts of the department of Ain, France.

chizz, 1 chiz; 2 chiz, *n.* Same as CHIRR, *n.*

Ch. J., *abbr.* Chief Justice.

Chlad'ni, 1 klād'ni; 2 clăd'nī, **Ernst Florens Friedrich** (11/201756–4/231827). A German physicist.— **Chladni's figures,** see SOUND-FIGURES, under SOUND.— **Chladni's plate,** a vibrating plate used in producing Chladni's figures.

chlad'nite, 1 klad'nait; 2 clăd'nīt, *n. Mineral.* A magnesium metasilicate found in meteorites. [< E. F. F. *Chladni*, German physicist.]

chlæ'na, 1 kli'nə; 2 clē'na, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A shaggy woolen upper garment or cloak worn by men.

chlam'y-, } 1 klam'ı-, klam'id-, klăm'ı-do-; 2 clam'y-,
chlam'yd-, } clam'yd-, clăm'y-do-. From Greek *chlamys*
chlam'y-do-, } (*chlamyd-*), cloak, mantle: combining forms.— **chlam'y-date,** *a. Conch.* Having a mantle, as certain mollusks; pallate.— **chla-myd'e-ous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Pertaining to the floral envelop of a plant. **2.** [Rare.] Provided with a perianth.— **Chlam"y-do-bac-te"ri-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bacteriol.* A family of rod-shaped bacteria with long sheathed filaments, including iron and sulfur bacteria. The spores are motile or non-motile.— **chlam"y-do-bac-te"ri-a'ceous,** *a.*— **Chlam"y-do-con'chi-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of acephalous mollusks with the rudimentary shell internal and destitute of muscles. **Chlam"y-do-con'cha,** *n.* (t. g.)— **chlam"y-do-con'chid,** *n.*— **chlam"y-do-con'choid,** *a.*— **Chlam"y-do-mo-nad'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Zool.* A family of protozoans belonging to the order *Phytoflagellida*. **Chlam"y-dom'o-nas** (t. g.)— **Chlam"y-doph'o-ra,** *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of heliozoans with a jelly-like or fibrous envelop.— **chlam"y-doph'o-ran,** *a.* & *n.*— **Chlam"y-do-phor'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Chlamyphoridæ*.— **chlam'y-do-phore,** *n.*— **Chlam"y-doph"o-ri'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Chlamyphoridæ* as a subfamily of *Dasypodidæ*. **Chlam"y-doph'o-rus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **Chlam"y-do-sau'rus,** *n. Zool.* A genus of *Agamidæ* which includes the frilled lizards of Australia. See FRILL-LIZARD.— **Chlam"y-do-se-lach'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of opistharthrous sharks of an elongate form with a terminal mouth and single dorsal behind the ventrals. **Chlam"y-do-sel'a-chus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **chlam"y-do-sel'a-chid,** *n.*— **chlam"y-do-sel'a-choid,** *a.* & *n.*— **chlam'y-do-spore,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A non-sexual accessory spore in hymenomycetous and other fungi, possessing a very thick membrane.

The discovery of the yeast-conidia of these fungi (smuts and bunts) . . . have thrown new lights on the group, as also have the results elucidating the nature of the ordinary dark spores — smuts, bunts, etc.— which by their mode of origin and development are *chlamydospores*. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xi, p. 339.

2. A spore with protective envelop, as formed by fission from an encysted protozoan.— **Chla-myd'o-thrix,** *n.* A genus of rod-like bacteria of filiform cylindrical cells in non-motile filamentous sheaths.— **Chlam"y-phor'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of loricate edentates with a blanket-like continuous carapace and pelvic region truncate behind: including the pichiciagos.— **chlam'y-phore,** *n.*— **chla-myph'o-rid,** *n.*— **chla-myph'o-roid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Chla-myph'o-rus,** *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Chlamyphoridæ*. **2.** [c-] An armadillo of this genus.

chla'mys, 1 klē'mis; 2 clā'mys, *n.* [CHLAM'Y-DES, 1 klam'ı-dīz; 2 clăm'y-dēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A short loose cloak, in the oldest form having two long pointed ends, worn by hunters, soldiers, and horsemen. It was caught up on the shoulder and fastened with a fibula. **2.** A purple pontifical cope. [L., < Gr. *chlamy(d-)s*, mantle.]

chla'nis, 1 klē'nis; 2 clā'nis, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* An upper garment of wool, finer than the chlæna, worn by the Greeks for ornament. LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr. Lexicon.*

Chlid"o-ni'i-dæ, 1 klid'o-ni'i-dī; 2 clĭd"o-ni'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of chilostomatous polyzoans with bicamerate zoœcia. **Chil-do'ni-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chlidōn*, ornament.]— **chil-do'ni-id,** *n.*— **chil-do'ni-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

chlo-an'thite, 1 klo-an'thait; 2 clo-ăn'thīt, *n. Mineral.* A tin-white nickel arsenid ($NiAs_2$). [< Gr. *chloanthēs*, budding, < *chloē*, young shoot, + *anthos*, flower.]

chlo-as'ma, 1 klo-az'mə; 2 clo-ăz'ma, *n. Pathol.* A skin-disease characterized by brownish-yellow patches. [< Gr. *chloazō*, become green, < *chloē*, young shoot.] **— chloasma cachecticorum** (*Pathol.*), blotches of the skin appearing upon persons affected with chronic and exhaustive diseases.— **c. hepaticum** (*Pathol.*), skin-discolorations occurring in persons suffering from liver-disease.— **c. uterinum** (*Pathol.*), yellowish-brown spots that appear on the skin of pregnant women.

Chlod'wig, *n.* Same as CLOVIS I.

Chlo'e, 1 klō'ı; 2 clō'e, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Chlo"ē'**, 1 klō'ē'; 2 clō'ē'; L. **Chlo'e.** **2.** *Bib. I Cor.* i, 11. **3.** The Athenian surname of Ceres. **4.** In Longus's *Daphnis and Chloe*, the heroine of the pastoral.

chlor-, 1 klōr-; 2 clōr-. From Greek *chlōros*, green (< *chloē*, verdure): a combining form denoting (1) a greenish color or (2) combination with chlorin.— **chlo-rac'e-tate,** *n.* A salt of chloracetic acid.— **chlo"ra-cet'ic,** *a.* Derived from chlorin and acetic acid.— **chloracetic acid,** any one of three compounds formed by replacing one, two, or three hydrogen atoms of acetic acid by chlorin.— **chlo-rac'e-tol,** *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid ($CH_2ClCl_2CH_2$) resulting from the action of phosphorus pentachlorid on acetone.— **chlo-rac'e-tone,** *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid (C_3H_4ClO) obtained chiefly by chlorinating acetone.— **chlo-rac'id,** *n. Chem.* An acid in which chlorin is either the negative radical or a part of it.— **Chlo-ræ'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of filnivorous worms with a subterminal mouth and cephalic gills. **Chlo-ræ'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) **Chlo-ræ'me-a‡.— chlo-ræ'mid,** *n.*— **chlo-ræ'moid,** *a.*— **chlo"ra-gog'ic,** *a.* Of a greenish color and entering into the formation of ducts: said of certain modified perivisceral cells in earthworms, etc.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in vocabulary place, either singly or in groups.

chlo'ral, 1 klō'rəl; 2 clō'ral, *n.* **1.** A colorless oily liquid compound ($CCl_3.CHO$) with a penetrating odor, obtained variously, as by the action of chlorin on alcohol. **anhydrous chloral‡.** **2.** A white crys-

talline pungent compound ($CCl_3CH(OH)_2$), used medicinally as a hypnotic, etc., which in large doses acts as a poison, paralyzing the heart. **chloral hydrate‡.** [< *chlor-* (in CHLORIN) + *al-* (in ALCOHOL).] — **chlo″ral-am′id** or **-am′lde**, *n. Chem.* A sedative, $CCl_3CH(NH_2)OH_2$, resembling aldehyde ammonia, formed by compounding chloral and ammonia. **chloral formamid‡.** — **chlo″ral-am-mo′ni-um**, *n. Chem.* A colorless compound occurring in crystals, obtained by combining chloral and ammonium in chloroform solution. — **chlo″ral-im′id** or **-im′ide**, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($(CCl_3CH:NH)_2$), used as a hypnotic. — **chlo′ral-ism**, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the system due to the habitual use of chloral. — **chlo′ral-ist**, *n.* One addicted to the use of chloral. — **chlo′ral-ize**, *tt.* To put under the influence of chloral. **chlo′ral-ise‡.** — **chlo′ral-ose**, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_{11}Cl_3O_6$) of chloral and grape-sugar: used in medicine as a hypnotic. — **chlo″ral-ox′im** or **-ox′ime**, *n. Chem.* Any one of a series of crystalline compounds, used as hypnotics, that result from subjecting chloral to the action of different oxims.

chlo-ral′bin, 1 klo-ral′bin; 2 clo-răl′bin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_6H_4Cl_2$) consisting of white needles obtained by passing chlorin through coal-tar. [< CHLORIN + L. *albus*, white.]

chlo-ral′ic, 1 klo-ral′ik; 2 clo-răl′ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to chloral. **2.** Derived from chloralose. — **chloralic acid** (*Chem.*), a crystalline compound ($C_7H_8Cl_2O_6$), the oxidation product of chloralose.

chlo′ral-id, 1 klō′ral-id; 2 clō′ral-id, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_8H_7O_2Cl_3$) formed by treating chloral with trichlorolactic acid. **chlo′ral-ide‡.**

chlo-ral′o-in, *n.* A yellow amorphous compound formed by the action of chlorin on barbaloin. — **chlo′ral-um**, *n.* A disinfectant containing aluminum chlorid. — **chlo″ral-lu′mi-nite**, *n. Mineral.* A hydrous aluminum chlorid ($AlCl_3+2H_2O$) that occurs as a volcanic product. — **chlor-am′in**, or **-am′ine**, *n.* A secondary or primary amin in which chlorin has been substituted for the ammoniacal hydrogen. — **chlo-ram′y-lite**, *n. Chem.* The chlorophyl obtained from starch. — **chlo″ra-nem′ic**, *a.* Same as CHLOROTIC. **chlo′ran-il**, *n.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_6Cl_4O_2$) formed by the action of chlorin on phenol and other benzene derivatives. **chlo′ran-ile‡.** — **chlor″an′i-late**, *n. Chem.* A salt resulting from the action of chloranilic acid. — **chlo″ran-il′ic**, *a.* — **chloranilic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_6Cl_2O_2(OH)_2$) of chloranil with an alkali. — **chlor″an′i-on**, *n.* The anion (ClO_2-) formed when chloric acid or a chlorate becomes dissociated. — **chlo′ranth**, *n.* Any plant of the order *Chloranthaceæ*. — **Chlo″ran-tha′ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of tropical apetalous herbs, trees, or shrubs — the chloranth family of the order *Piperales* — allied to the *Piperaceæ*, often aromatic, with opposite leaves and small spicate unisexual flowers. It embraces 3 genera and about 33 species. — **chlo″ran-tha′ceous**, *a.* — **Chlo-ran′thus**, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic shrubs or perennial herbs, typical of the family *Chloranthaceæ*. — **chlo′ran-thy**, *n. Bot.* The transformation into green leaves of the colored leaves of a flower. — **chlor-ap′a-tite**, *n. Mineral.* A variety of apatite in which the fluorin is replaced by chlorin. — **chlor-as′tro-lite**, *n. Mineral.* A radiated pearly bluish-green variety of prehnite or thomsonite. [acid.

chlo′rate, 1 klō′rēt; 2 clō′rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of chloric

chlor-au′rate, *n.* A compound of gold trichlorid with a metallic chlorid. — **chlor-aur′ic**, *a.* Of or relating to chlorauric acid. — **chlorauric acid** (*Chem.*) a yellow crystalline compound ($HAuCl_4.4H_2O$) formed by treating gold with aqua regia. — **chlor′a-zol**, *n. Chem.* A greasy liquid resulting from the treatment of albumen with hydrochloric and nitric acids. — **chlor-ben′zene**, *n.* Same as CHLOROBENZENE. — **chlor-ben′zyl**, *n.* Benzyl chlorid.

chlore, 1 klōr; 2 clōr, *vt.* [CHLORED; CHLOR′ING.] To impregnate with chlorin, as in bleaching.

Chlo-rel′la, 1 klo-rel′a; 2 clo-rĕl′a, *n.* A genus of bright-green, symbiotic, monocellular algæ, found in association with *Hydra paramæcium* and other like forms.

chlo-re′mi-a, *n.* Same as CHLOROSIS. **chlor-ræ′mia‡.**

chlor-en′chy-ma, 1 klōr-eŋ′ki-ma; 2 clōr-ĕn′cy-ma, *n. Bot.* Tissue containing chlorophyl. **chlor-en′chym‡.**

chlo-ret′ic, *a.* Same as CHLORITIC.

chlor′e-tone, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline substance, $(CH_3)_2C(OH)CCl_3$, with a camphor-like taste and odor: used as an antiseptic and a local anesthetic. — **Chlor-hæ′ma**, *n.* Same as CHLORÆMA. — **Chlor-hæ′mi-dæ**, *n. pl.* Same as CHLORÆMIDÆ. — **chlor-hy′drate**, *n. Chem.* Same as HYDROCHLORATE. — **chlor-hy′dric**, *a.* Same as HYDROCHLORIC. — **chlor-hy′drin**, *n. Chem.* A compound formed by replacing from one to three hydroxyl groups in glycerin by chlorin. — **chlor-hy″dro-quin′one**, *n. Chem.* A colorless substance, $C_6H_3Cl(OH)_2$, obtained in crystals by subjecting quinone to the action of strong hydrochloric acid. — **chlor-hy″dro-sul-fu′ric**, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to chlorhydrosulfuric acid. — **chlorhydrosulfuric acid** (*Chem.*), an acid produced by the combination of chlorhydric acid and sulfur trioxid.

chlo′ric, 1 klō′rik; 2 clō′ric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or combined with chlorin: specifically said of chlorin compounds containing relatively more oxygen than the chlorous compounds: as *chloric* acid. — **chloric acid**, a monobasic, pungent-smelling acid ($HClO_3$), oxidizing less strongly than nitric acid, and bleaching vegetable colors. — **c. ether.** **1.** *Chem.* A gaseous compound (C_2H_5Cl) formed by treating alcohol with hydrochloric acid; ethyl chlorid. **2.** Chloroform: so named at first by its discoverer. **3.** A mixture of chloroform and alcohol used as an anesthetic: a pharmaceutical misnomer.

chlo′rid, } 1 klō′rid, -rid *or* -raid; 2 clō′rid, -rid *or* -rīd,
chlo′ride, } *n. Chem.* A compound of chlorin with a more positive element or radical; as, hydrogen *chlorid* (muriatic acid); sodium *chlorid* (common salt). — **alkaline chlorid**, any chlorid resulting from the union of chlorin with an alkaline base. — **c. of ammonium**, same as SAL AMMONIAC. — **c. of calcium**, calcium chlorid. — **chlorid of gold cure**, a treatment for the cure of drunkenness, the morphin and opium habits, etc., based largely on a hypodermic injection of a secret fluid, popularly believed to contain gold. — **c. of lime**, bleaching-powder. See BLEACHING. — **c. of silver**, same as SILVER CHLORID. — **cupric c.**, a yellow to green crystalline compound ($CuCl_2$). — **chlo′rid-ate**, *tt.* **1.** *Phot.* To treat with a chlorid, as to cover a plate with silver chlorid. **2.** Same as CHLORIDIZE. **2.** — **chlo″ri-da′tion**, *n.* The process of combining a substance with chlorin. — **chlo′ri-din**, *n. Chem.* A compound (CH_3CHCl_2) formed by the chlorination of ethyl chlorid. — **chlo-rid′ic**, *a.* — **chlo″rid-i′on**, *n. Chem.* The anion of hydrochloric acid or a chlorid. — **chlo′rid-ize**, *tt.* **1.** *Phot.* To chloridate. **2.** To convert into a chlorid. **chlo′rid-ise‡.**

chlo-rim′e-ter, chlo″ri-met′ric, etc. Same as CHLOROMETER, etc.

chlo′rin, } 1 klō′rin, -rin *or*- rīn; 2 chlō′rin, -rin *or* -rīn,
chlo′rine, } *n. Chem.* A greenish-yellow, very poisonous, liquefiable gaseous element with an offensive odor. See ELEMENT. *Its remarkable affinity for hydrogen* enables it to decompose compounds containing that element: hence its power for bleaching, deodorizing, and disinfecting. *Antidote:* white of egg or magnesia.

It (*chlorin*) can be liquefied at −34° C. under atmospheric pressure, and at −102° C. it solidifies and crystallizes. . . . *Liquid and solid chlorin are both yellow in color.* . . . Chlorin *is* used commercially for the extraction of gold and for the manufacture of "bleaching powder" and of chlorates. It also finds an extensive use in organic chemistry as a substituting and oxidizing agent, as well as for the preparation of addition compounds.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 255.

[< Gr. *chlōros*; see CHLOR-.] — **chlorin dioxid** (*Chem.*), an unstable, heavy, orange-colored gas (ClO_2), which, when subjected to cold, is condensed into a red fluid. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and is produced by the action of concentrated sulfuric acid on potassium chlorate: formerly called *hypochloric acid*. — **c. family** (*Chem.*), a group consisting of the halogens. — **c. peroxid**, same as CHLORIN DIOXID. — **c. water**, water which contains chlorin gas. At ordinary temperatures water will absorb over twice its own volume of chlorin gas, and the yellow fluid so produced is used for bleaching purposes. — **chlo′rin-ate.** **I.** *tt.* To treat, impregnate, or cause to combine with chlorin, as in whitening fabrics or separating gold from ore. **II.** *n.* A soluble bleaching compound made by subjecting potassium or sodium hydroxid to the action of chlorin. — **chlo′rin-at″ed**, *pa.* Impregnated with chlorin. **chlo′ru-ret-ed‡.** — **chlo″rin-a′tion**, *n.* The act or process of chlorinating, as the extraction of gold by exposing its ore to chlorin gas and then dissolving the resulting gold chlorid with water, from which solution the metal is then precipitated. — **chlo″rin-if′er-ous**, *a.* Producing or yielding chlorin. — **chlo′rin-ize**, *vt.* To chlorinate. **chlo′rin-ise‡.** — **chlo′rin-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like chlorin. [green, as *chlorine* foliage.

chlo′rine, 1 klō′rin *or* -rīn; 2 clō′rin *or* -rīn, *a.* [Rare.] Light

chlor″i-od′ic, 1 klōr″ai-ed′ik; 2 clōr″i-ōd′ic, *a.* Containing, or made up of, both chlorin and iodin. — **chlor-i′o-did**, *n. Chem.* A compound resulting from the union of chlorin and iodin with some other radical or element. **chlor-i′o-dide‡.** — **chlor″i-o′do-form**, *n. Chem.* A yellowish liquid ($HCCl_2I$) consisting of chloroform in which an atom of chlorin is replaced by one of iodin.

Chlo′ris, 1 klō′ris; 2 clō′ris, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Same as FLORA. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Niobe and Amphion. . She was one of the two children of Niobe who were not destroyed by Artemis and Apollo. **3.** *Bot.* A genus of grasses containing about 50 species of wide geographical distribution. They have flat leaves and spicate inflorescence. The spikelets, 1-flowered, are arranged in two rows on one side of the rachis. About 12 species occur in the United States; finger grasses.

chlo′rite, 1 klō′rait; 2 clō′rit, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Any one of several green, crystallized, tabular or scaly, cleavable, monoclinic secondary hydrous magnesium, aluminum, and iron silicates, closely related to the micas; clinochlore; prochlorite. **2.** *Chem.* One of the salts of chlorous acid. [< L. *chloritis*, < Gr. *chlōritis*, greenstone, < *chlōros*; see CHLOR-.] — **chlorite slate**, a slate or schist largely of chlorite. — **chlo-rit′ic**, *a.* Of, containing, or like chlorite. **chlo′ri-tous‡.** — **chlo″ri-ti-za′(or -sa′)tion**, *n. Geol.* Metamorphic alteration of other material into chlorite. — **chlo′ri-tize**, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ′ING.] *Geol.* To change into chlorite. — **chlor′i-toid**, *n. Mineral.* A cleavable, dark-gray to greenish-black, brittle hydrous silicate ($H_2Al_2(FeMg)SiO_7$), of micaceous habit and crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

chlo′rize, 1 klō′raiz; 2 clō′riz, *vt.* To chlorinate. **chlo′rise‡.**

chlor-meth′ane, 1 klōr-meth′ēn; 2 clōr-měth′ān, *n.* A colorless gas (CH_3Cl). **chlo″ro-meth′ane‡.**

chlo′ro-, 1 klō′ro-; 2 clō′ro-. Same as CHLOR-: a combining form. — **chlo″ro-a-ne′mi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Chlorosis. — **chlo″ro-au′rate**, *n. Chem.* Aurochlorid. — **chlo″ro-ben′zene**, *n. Chem.* A compound derived from benzene by replacing its hydrogen with chlorin. — **chlo″ro-bro′mid**, *n. Chem.* Chlorin and bromin compounded with some element or radical. — **chlo″ro-caf′fe-in**, *n.* A drug derived from caffein and chlorin. — **chlo″ro-cal′cite**, *n. Mineral.* Same as HYDROPHILITE. — **chlo″ro-car′bon**, *n. Chem.* Tetrachlorid of carbon (CCl_4). — **chlo″ro-car′bon-ates**, *n. pl. Chem.* Certain esters of chlorocarbonic acid which are reaction products of various alcohols on carbon oxychlorid. — **chlo″ro-car-bon′ic**, *a.* Produced by the combination of carbonic acid and chlorin; as, *chlorocarbonic* acid. See CARBONYL CHLORID. **chlo″ro-car′bon-ous‡.** — **chlorocarbonic acid gas.** Same as CARBONYL CHLORID. — **chlo″ro-chro′mic**, *a. Chem.* Holding or relating to both chlorin and chromium. — **chlorochromic acid.** **1.** A hypothetical acid ($Cl.CrO_2.OH$) forming a number of salts called *chlorochromates*, and not found except in combination. **2.** Chromyl chlorid. — **chlo′ro-chrous**, *a.* Green-colored. — **Chlo″ro-coc′cum**, *n.* A genus of chlorophyllous, monocellular algæ: formerly named *Cystococcus*. — **chlo″ro-cru′o-rin**, *n.* A green coloring-matter, as of polychætous annelids. — **chlo″ro-cy-an′ic**, *a. Chem.* Of or relating to a combination of chlorin and cyanogen. — **chlo′ro-dyne**, *n.* An anodyne nostrum of varying composition, now largely superseded by *tincture of morphin and chloroform*. **chlo′ro-dine‡.**

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

chlo′ro-form, 1 klō′ro-fōrm; 2 chlō′ro-fôrm, *vt. Med.* To administer chloroform to; bring under the influence of chloroform.

chlo′ro-form, *n.* A colorless, volatile, sweetish liquid compound ($CHCl_3$), used as an anesthetic and anodyne, formed by distilling alcohol or acetone, water, and chlorinated lime; by distilling chloral with alkalis; by boiling trichloracetic acid with ammonia; by the action of nascent hydrogen (from HCl and Zn) on carbon tetrachlorid; or by passing vapors of methyl chlorid and chlorin through red-hot charcoal.

Dr. Guthrie, of Sackett's Harbor, New York, . . . was an original discoverer of *chloroform*, quite independently of the contemporaneous [1831] researches of Soubeiran, Liebig, and Dumas — made at the same time, but . . . unknown to Guthrie.

B. SILLIMAN in *Am. Chemist* [N. Y.] Aug.-Sept., 1874, p. 86.

[< *chlor-* (in CHLORIN) + *form-* (in FORMYL).] SYN.: methenyl trichlorid; trichlormethane. — **acetone chloroform** (*Chem.*) same as CHLORETONE. — **methyl c.** (*Chem.*), a volatile liquid (CH_3Cl_3), formed by the action of chlorin on ethyl chlorid, and having *anesthetic qualities*. — **spirit of c.**, same as CHLORIC ETHER. **3.** — **chlo″ro-for′mic**, *a.* — **chlo′ro-form-ism**, *n. Pathol.* Diseased condition from use of chloroform. — **chlo″ro-form-i-za′(or -sa′)tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of administering chloroform. **2.** The effects produced by chloroform. — **chlo′ro-form-ize‡**, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ′ING.] To chloroform. **chlo′ro-form-ise‡.**

chlo″ro-fu′cine, *n.* A yellowish-green modification of chlorophyl. — **Chlo-rog′a-lum**, *n. Bot.* A small genus of California plants of the lily family with a narrow tunicate bulb and a loose raceme of white purplish-veined flowers. *C. pomeridianum is the soap-plant, the roots of which* are used by some Indian tribes. — **chlo-rog′e-nate**, *n.* A salt of chlorogenic acid. — **chlo″ro-gen′ic**, *a.* Caffeic. — **chlo-rog′e-nin, chlo-rog′e-nine**, *n.* Same as ALSTONIN. **chlo″ro-go-nid′i-um**, *n. Bot.* A gonidium with green contents. — **chlo″ro-hem′a-tin**, *n.* Same as HEMIN. — **chlo″ro-hy′drate**, *n. Chem.* A chlorhydrate. — **chlo″ro-hy′dric**, *a.* Same as HYDROCHLORIC. — **chlo″ro-hy′drin**, *n.* Same as CHLOROHYDRATE.

chlo′roid, 1 klō′roid; 2 clō′rōid, *a.* Resembling chlorin, especially in its powers of attraction; as, the *chloroid* or chlorous pole in a voltaic cell. [< CHLOR- + OID.]

chlo′rol, 1 klō′rōl *or* -rel; 2 clō′rōl *or* -rōl, *n.* A liquid disinfectant and deodorizer made by dissolving copper sulfate in the proportion of 3 parts to 1 part each of corrosive sublimate, sodium chlorid, and hydrochloric acid in water. [< CHLOR- + OL.]

chlo″ro-leu′cite, *n.* Same as CHLOROPLASTID.

chlo-ro′ma, 1 klo-rō′ma; 2 clo-rō′ma, *n. Pathol.* Green cancer, a rare form of sarcoma which sometimes occurs in the periosteum of the skull. [< Gr. *chlōros*, green.]

chlo″ro-mag′ne-site, *n. Mineral.* A colorless to white magnesium chlorid ($MgCl_2$) from Vesuvius. — **chlo″ro-mel′a-nite**, *n. Mineral.* A dark-green variety of jadeite. — **chlo-rom′e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for determining the chlorin in a compound, as in bleaching-powder. **chlo″ro-meth′ane**, *n. Chem.* Chlormethane. — **chlo-rom′e-try**, *n.* The process of determining the available chlorin in a compound. — **chlo′ro-met′ric, chlo′ro-met′ri-cal**, *a.* — **chlo-ro′ni-um**, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical radical ClH_3. It is univalent and supposedly basic.

chlor-o′pal, 1 klōr-ō′pel; 2 clōr-ō′pal, *n. Mineral.* A massive, opaline, greenish-yellow to pale-green, subtranslucent hydrous silicate of iron. [< CHLORO- + OPAL.]

Chlo″ro-pel-ti′na, 1 klō″ro-pel-tai′na; 2 clō″ro-pĕl-ti′na, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of mastigophorous protozoans belonging to the order *Flagellata*. They resemble the *Euglena*, but are differentiated from them by a thicker cuticle. [< CHLORO- + Gr. *pelte*, shield.]

chlo′ro-phane, 1 klō′ro-fēn; 2 clō′ro-fān, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A variety of fluorite emitting a green phosphorescence when heated. **2.** Chromophane of a greenish-yellow color. [< CHLORO- + Gr. *phainō*, show.] — **chlo″ro-phan′ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from chlorophane. — **chlorophanic acid** (*Chem.*), a black organic acid resulting from the decomposition of chlorophane and occurring in crystalline form.

chlo″ro-phen′in, *n. Dyeing.* An oxidation product of primulin which yields a yellow solution in water and is used for dyeing unmordanted cotton or wool. — **chlo″ro-phe′nol**, *n. Chem.* A chlorin derivative of phenol.

Chlo-roph′o-ra, 1 klo-ref′o-ra; 2 clo-rŏf′o-ra, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees belonging to the family *Moraceæ* and occurring in Africa and South America. The wood is hard and yellow. See FUSTIC. [< CHLORO- + Gr. *pherō*, bear.]

Chlo″ro-phyc′e-æ, 1 klō″ro-fis′i-i; 2 clō″ro-fŷc′e-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A class of thallophytic plants, the green algæ, which occur mostly in fresh water. [< CHLORO- + Gr. *phykos*, seaweed.] — **chlo″ro-phy′ceous**, *a.*

chlo′ro-phyl, } 1 klō′ro-fil; 2 clō′ro-fŷl, *n.* The green
chlo′ro-phyll, } coloring-matter contained in plants; leaf-green. Chlorophyl is formed in the exposed parts of plants, coloring certain definite portions of the protoplasm, the coloring-substance proper being the chlorophyl-pigment, and the protoplasmic bodies thus colored the chlorophyl-bodies or -grains. The function of chlorophyl consists in the absorption and decomposition of carbon-dioxid gas, resulting in the evolution of oxygen and the formation of new organic substance. The action takes place only in sunlight. Chlorophyl is obtained as a bright-green residue from an alcoholic extract of leaves. Fungi are without chlorophyl, and certain animals, as some infusorians, possess it. [< F. *chlorophylle*, < Gr. *chlōros* (see CHLOR-) + *phyllon*, leaf.]

Chlorophyll appears to be intimately connected with the conversion of the radiant energy of the sun's light into the chemical energy by which plants build up their structure from the elements of carbon dioxid and water. Technically, *chlorophyll* is utilized to a small extent as a coloring matter in cookery, and in the manufacture of liqueurs.

Nelson's Perpetual Encyc., vol. iii, p. 105. [N. '11.]

— **chlorophyl-body, -corpuscle, -grain** or **-granule**, the elements forming the cytoplasm; same as CHLOROPLASTID. — **chlo″ro-phyl-la′ceous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or bearing chlorophyl. **chlo″ro-phyl-lif′er-ous‡**; **chlo″ro-phyl-lig′er-ous‡.** — **chlo″ro-phyl′lan**, *n.* A green crystalline compound obtained by evaporating an alcoholic extract of chlorophyl: probably an impure product. — **chlo″ro-phyl′il-an**, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorophyl. — **chlo″ro-phyl′lic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to chlorophyl. — **chlo″ro-phyl-lig′e-nous**, *a.* Producing or produced by chlorophyl. — **chlo″ro-phyl′lin**, *n.* **1.** The coloring-principle of chlorophyl. **2.** A green coloring-matter, resembling chlorophyl, occurring in the *Dinoflagellata*.

chlo-roph′yl-lite, 1 klo-ref′i-lait; 2 clo-rŏf′y-lit, *n.* A green micaceous mineral allied to fahlunite. — **chlo-roph′yl-loid**, *a.* Resembling chlorophyl.

chlo-roph′yl-lous, *a.* Same as CHLOROPHYLLACEOUS. **chlo″ro-phyl′lose‡.**

chlo″ro-pic′rin, *n. Chem.* A colorless oil ($C.NO_2Cl_3$), whose fumes strongly irritate the eyes, obtained by distilling chlorid of lime with picric acid. [< CHLORO- + Gr. *pikros*, sharp.] **chlo″ro-pik′rin‡.**

chlo″ro-plas′tid, *n. Bot.* Any of the plastids, found in the cell cytoplasm. Their activity and growth vary with the intensity of the light to which they are subjected. [< CHLORO- + PLASTID.] **chlo′ro-plast‡.**

chlo″ro-plat′i-nate, *n. Chem.* A compound of platinum tetrachlorid with the hydrochlorate of a different base. [< CHLORO- + PLATINUM.] **chlor-plat′i-nate‡.**

chlo″ro-pla-tin′ic, *a. Chem.* Formed by direct union of platinic chlorid with hydrochloric acid; as, *chloroplatinic* acid (H_2PtCl_6).

chlo″ro-plat′i-nite, *n.* A salt of chloroplatinous acid.

chlo″ro-plat′i-nous, *a. Chem.* Indicating an acid (H_2PtCl_4) resulting from platinous chlorid when dissolved in aqueous hydrochloric acid.

chlo″ro-pro″te-in′o-chrome, *n.* A substitution product formed by the chlorination of tryptophane.

chlo-rop′si-a, *n. Pathol.* A defect of vision in which every object appears to be green. [< CHLORO- + Gr. *opsis*, view.]

chlo″ro-sar-co′ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A greenish tumor occurring on the periosteum of the skull; green cancer. [< CHLORO- + SARCOMA.]

chlo-ro′sis, 1 klo-rō′sis; 2 clo-rō′sis, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An anemic disease affecting young women about the age of puberty, characterized by a greenish pallor, depraved appetite, languor, irregular heart-palpitation, fainting or hysteria, etc.; greensickness. **2.** *Bot.* (1) The blanching or etiolation of plants, usually caused by lack

of iron and other mineral salts. (2) Same as CHLORANTHY. [< Gr. *chlōros*, green, < *chloē*, verdure.] **chlor's'ma‡.— Egyptian chlorosis** (*Pathol.*), ankylostomiasis. **— false c.**, yellow discoloration of plants when their roots become water-clogged.

Chlo"ro-sper'me-æ, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of algæ with bright-green fronds, now variously distributed. [< CHLORO- + L. *sperma*, seed.] **— chlo'ro-sperm**, *n.*— **chlo"ro-sper'ma-tous**, *a.*— **chlo"ro-sper'mous**, *a.*

chlo"ro-spin'el, *n. Mineral.* A grass-green variety of spinel in which the aluminum is partially replaced by iron. [< CHLORO- + SPINEL.]

Chlo"ro-spo're-æ, *n. pl. Bot.* The *Confervoideæ*. [< CHLORO- + Gr. *sporos*, seed.] **— chlo-ros'po-rous**, *a.*

chlo"ro-sul-fon'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to an acid ($ClSO_3OH$) resulting from the union of sulfur trioxid and hydrochloric acid gas.

chlo"ro-thi'on-ite, *n. Mineral.* A bright-blue crystalline potassium copper chlorosulfate ($K_2SO_4CuCl_2$). [< CHLORO- + THIONIC.]

chlo-rot'ic, 1 klo-rĕt'ık; 2 clo-rŏt'ic, *n.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling chlorosis; affected with chlorosis.

chlo'ro-tile, 1 klō'ro-tăl; 2 clō'ro-tīl, *n. Mineral.* A green hydrated copper arsenate ($Cu_3(AsO_4)_2.6H_2O$) that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *chlōrotēs*, greenness.]

chlo'rous, 1 klō'rus; 2 clō'rŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or combined with chlorin, especially in its compounds having a triad valence; as **chlorous acid** ($HClO_2$); **chlorous oxid** (Cl_2O_3).

Chlo-rox'y-lon, 1 klo-rŏks'ı-lŏn; 2 clo-rŏks'y-lŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*). The satinwood of India (*C. swietenia*) is the only species. [< CHLORO- + Gr. *xylon*, wood.]

chlor-o'zone, 1 klōr-ō'zōn; 2 clōr-ō'zōn, *n. Chem.* A solution of sodium hypochlorite ($NaClO$), used as a bleaching agent; trade name. [< CHLOR- + Gr. OZONE.]

Chlo"ro-zo"o-spo're-æ, 1 klō"ro-zō"o-spō'rı-ı; 2 clō"ro-zō'o-spō're-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of aquatic green algæ including many of the green seaweeds and many microscopic forms.

chlor-pic'rin, *n.* Same as CHLOROPICRIN.

chlor-sal'ol, 1 klōr-sal'ōl *or* -ol; 2 clōr-săl'ōl *or* -ŏl, *n.* A white compound ($C_6H_4(OH)CO.OC_6H_4Cl$) used medicinally as an antiseptic for the gastro-intestinal tract. [< CHLOR- + SALOL.]

chlo'ru-rat"ed, 1 klō'ru-rēt'ed: 2 clō'ru-rāt'ĕd, *pa.* Same as CHLORINATED. **chlo'ru-ret-ed‡; chlo'ru-ret-ted‡.**

chlo'ru-ret, *n. Chem.* A chlorid: not now used.

chlor-u'tah-lite, 1 klōr-yū'ta-lait; 2 clōr-yų'tä-līt, *n. Mineral.* A form of variscite found in Utah. [< CHLOR- + *Utah*.]

Ch. M., *abbr.* Master of Surgery.

ch. m., *abbr. Veter.* Chestnut mare.

chm., *abbr.* Chairman; checkmate.

Chmyel-nic'ki, 1 Hmyel-nits'kĭ; 2 Hmyĕl-nĭts'kī, **Bogdan** (1593–$^8/_{23}$1657). Hetman of the Cossacks, leader of Tatar and Cossack revolt against the Poles about 1648.

chn., *abbr.* Chain (a measure); chairman.

Chne'mu, 1 Hnē'mū; 2 Hnę'mų, *n. Egypt. Myth.* An ancient god worshiped as the Creator, particularly in the country of the cataracts. He was represented as being ram-headed, and was supposed to have used a potter's wheel when he created man.

choak†, *v.* & *n.* Choke.

cho'a-na, 1 kō'ə-nə; 2 cō'a-na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A funnel, or opening into a funnel-like cavity, especially one of those between the nasal passages and the pharynx. **2.** *Protoz.* The collar of a choanoflagellate infusorian. [< Gr. *choanē*; see CHOANO-.] **— cho'a-nate**, *a.*

cho'a-nite, 1 kō'ə-nait; 2 cō'a-nīt, *n.* A sponge-like fossil zoophyte.

cho'a-no-, 1 kō'ə-no-; 2 cō'a-no-. From Greek *choanē*, funnel (< *cheō*, pour): a combining form.— **cho'a-no-cyte**, *n. Spong.* One of the collared flagellated cells of the flagellated chambers.— **Cho"a-no-flag"el-la'ta**, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of flagellate infusorians with a collar-like expansion of the sarcode and a lash-like flagellum.— **Cho"a-no"fla-gel'li-da**, *n. pl.* An order of unicellular organisms belonging to the *Mastigophora* characterized by collar-like structures surrounding the base of the flagellum.— **cho'a-noid. I.** *a.* Funnel-like: specif., said of a muscle that retracts the eyelid in various vertebrates. **II.** *n.* A choanoid muscle.— **cho'a-no-some**, *n.* The inner part of a sponge, characterized by the presence of choanocytes or flagellated chambers: opposed to *ectosome*.— **cho"a-no-so'mal**, *a.*

choar, 1 chōr; 2 chōr, *n.* [Hind.] A mountain thief or robber.

Choate, 1 chōt; 2 chōt, *n.* **1. Joseph Hodges** ($^1/_{24}$1832–$^8/_{14}$1917), an American lawyer and ambassador. **2. Rufus** ($^{16}/_{17}$–1799$^9/_{14}$1859), an American lawyer and statesman.

choat'y, 1 chōt'ı; 2 chōt'y, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Plump; chubby; fat.

Cho'ba, 1 kō'bə; 2 cō'ba, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha), *Judith* iv, 4.

Cho'ba-ı, 1 kō'bı-aı *or* kob'ı-aı; 2 cō'ba-ı *or* cŏb'a-ı, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha) *Judith* xv, 4.

chob'dar, 1 chob'dar; 2 chŏb'där, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The staff-bearer or attendant before an official of rank. **‡chub'dar‡.**

cho'ca, 1 chō'kə; 2 chō'ca, *n.* Chocolate and coffee mixed.

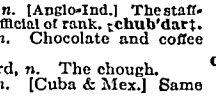
cho'card, 1 chō'kərd; 2 chō'card, *n.* The chough.

cho'cho, 1 chō'chō; 2 chō'cho, *n.* [Cuba & Mex.] Same as CHAYOTE. **cho'cot.**

chock[1], 1 chek; 2 chŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make fast, scotch, support, or furnish with a chock or chocks, as a barrel, wheel, or boat. **II.** *i.* To fill a cavity exactly; fit or wedge in tightly.

chock[2], *rt.* & *zt.* To chuck; toss. [Old form of CHUCK[1], *v.*]

chock, *n.* **1.** A block or wedge of wood or other material used to prevent or limit motion, form a support, or fill a cavity, as by wedging it under a wheel or the bilge of a barrel. **2.** In ship-building, a block driven back of the props to keep the cradle from slipping. **3.** A pillar formed of short blocks of timber set one on another to support the roof of a coal-mine. **4.** A heavy piece of metal or wood fastened to a deck, wharf, or the like, and having jaws between which a rope or cable may pass; a warping-chock. **5.** See CHUCK[2], *n.*, 1. [< CHOKE, *v.*] **— chock'-a-block"**, *a.* & *adv.* Hoisted as high or drawn as close as the blocks will permit; in or to a position which precludes further motion.— **c.-block**, *n.* Same as CHOCK, *n.*, 1.— **c.-cheese**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The high mallow (*Malva sylvestris*).— **closed c.**, a chock with its arms joined together.— **combination c.**, a chock with a pivoted arm or keeper to prevent the rope from slipping out.— **roller c.**, a chock provided with a single arm and with a roller to facilitate the hauling in of a cable or chain.


Chock.

chock, *adv.* As far or as close as possible; entirely; quite; fully; as, *chock* against the wheel; *chock* home. [< CHOCK, *n.* in CHOCK-FULL, CHOKE-FULL.] **chuck†.**

chock'-and-log", *n.* [Austral.] A fence made by laying the ends of rough-hewn logs in chocks, or short transverse wooden blocks hollowed to receive them, and so building up layer by layer to the required height.

chock'-full", 1 chek'-ful'; 2 chŏk'-ful', *a.* Completely full; full to crowding or choking; choke-full. **chuck's full"‡.**

The prevailing form in American usage and in English, colloquially, is *chock-full;* in English literary usage more frequently *choke-full;* in American colloquial usage, *chuck-full.*

AYT was holding some grand market; streets and inn had been *chokefull* during the sunny hours. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. i, letter lxxxvii, p. 275. [s. 1883.]

chock'ling, 1 chok'lıng; 2 chŏk'ling, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Scolding.

chockt, *pp.* Chocked. S. S.

chock'y, 1 chek'ı; 2 chŏk'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Having blocks or chocks or holes: said of a road.

choc'o-late, 1 chok'o-lıt; 2 chŏc'o-lat, *a.* **1.** Of the color of chocolate (dark reddish-brown); as, *chocolate* paint. **2.** Flavored or made with chocolate.

choc'o-late, *n.* **1.** A paste or cake made of cacao-seeds roasted and ground and often mixed with sugar and some flavoring ingredient.

I ate a little *chocolate* from my supply, well knowing the miraculous sustaining powers of the simple little block.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* ch. 12, p. 268. [MACM. 1882.]

2. A beverage made from the paste or cake, as with boiling water and milk. **3.** Dark-brown color. [Sp., < Mex. *chocolatl*, < *choco*, cacao, + *latl*, water.] **— choc'o-late-bean"**, *n.* The seed of the cacao-plant (*Theobroma cacao*). **— c.-corn**, *n.* Guinea corn. **— c.-flower**, *n.* The wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*). **— c.-nut**, *n.* The cacao-bean. **— c.-root**, *n.* The astringent reddish-brown root of the water or purple avens (*Geum rivale*). **— c.-tree**, *n.* The cacao (*Theobroma cacao*). **— Indian c.**, chocolate-root.

cho"co-la-te'ro, 1 chō"co-lə-tē'ro; 2 cho"co-lä-tę'ro, *n.* A moderate norther on the Gulf of Mexico: so called from the fancied resemblance of the sea during the storm to a kind of chocolate confection. [< Sp. *chocolatero*, chocolate-maker.] **choc'o-late-gale"‡.**

Cho-cor'u-a, 1 cho-kōr'u-ə; 2 cho-cōr'ų-a, *n.* A mountain in Carroll county, N. H.; 3,540 ft. high.

Choc'taw[1], 1 chok'tō; 2 chŏc'tą, *n.* **1.** One of a main division of the Muskhogean stock of American Indians. The Choctaws formerly lived in Mississippi and Alabama, but are now in Oklahoma. They have always been chiefly cultivators of the soil, are generally Christianized and civilized, number more than 16,000, and have a constitution, elective government, etc. See AMERICAN. **2.** The language spoken by this people. **Chah'ta‡.**

Choc'taw[2], *n.* **1.** A county in S. W. Alabama; 912 sq. m.; county-seat, Butler. **2.** A county in N. E. central Mississippi; 392 sq. m.; county-seat, Chester. **3.** A county in Oklahoma.

Choc'taw[3], *n.* In figure-skating, a step performed on the right foot outside forward, and the left outside backward.

Choc"taw-hatch'ee, 1 chok"tō-hach'ı; 2 chŏc"tą-hăch'ē, *n.* A river in Alabama and Florida; 180 m. long to Choctaw-hatchee bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico.

chode, 1 chōd; 2 chōd [Archaic], *imp.* of CHIDE, *v.*

Chod"or-la'ho-mor, 1 ked"or-lē'ho-mer; 2 cŏd"or-lä'ho-mŏr, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Cho"do-wi-ec'ki, 1 kō'do-vı-ets'kı; 2 cō'do-vī-ĕts'kī, **Daniel Nikolaus** ($^{10}/_{11}$1726–$^2/_{31}$1801). A Prussian engraver and miniature-painter; "the Hogarth of Germany."

chœ-ro'di-an, 1 kī-rō'dı-ən; 2 cē-rō'di-an, *a.* Swine-like. [< Gr. *choiros*, pig, + *eidos*, form.]

Chœ"rop-si'næ, 1 kī"rop-saı'nī; 2 cē"rŏp-sī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of hippopotamids with orbits incomplete behind. **Chœ-rop'sis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *choiros*, pig, + *ōps*, aspect.] **— chœ-rop'sine**, *a.* & *n.*

chœ-ro'pus, 1 kī-rō'pus; 2 cē-rō'pŭs, *n.* [Austral.] A peramelold marsupial, the pig-footed bandicoot (*Chœropus castanotis*). [< Gr. *choiros*, pig, + *pous*, foot.]

Cho'es, 1 kō'ız; 2 cō'ēş, *n. pl.* See ANTHESTERIA.

chof'fer, 1 chef'ər; 2 chŏf'er, *n.* A small portable furnace; chafer.

cho'ga, 1 chō'gə; 2 chō'ga, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A loose long-sleeved outer garment worn by Afghans, and by Europeans as a dressing-gown.

chog'set, 1 cheg'set; 2 chŏg'sĕt, *n.* [Local, U. S.] An edible fish, the cunner. [Am. Ind.]

choice, 1 choıs; 2 chŏiç, *a.* [CHOIC'ER; CHOIC'EST.] **1.** Meriting preference; having special excellence; select; precious; as, *choice* society, books, or hours.

Carrying a *choicer* sunlight in their smile.
GEORGE ELIOT *How Lisa Loved the King* st. 8.

2. Carefully discriminative; fastidious: used with *of;* as, *choice of* one's company, clothes, food, etc. **choist†.** Syn.: cherished, chosen, costly, dainty, elegant, excellent, exquisite, nice, picked, precious, rare, select.— Ant.: cheap, common, inferior, mean, ordinary, poor, valueless, worthless. See synonyms for BASE.— **choice'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a choice manner; with care or judgment in choosing; discriminatingly. **2.** With great care; carefully. **3.** Excellently; eminently.— **choice'ness**, *n.* The quality of being choice.

choice, *n.* **1.** The act or fact of choosing or deciding; the selection by an act of will, of one thing, condition, or course, in preference to another or others; election; as, he made *choice* of duty above comfort or gain.

Our *choices* are our destiny. Nothing is ours that our *choices* have not made ours.
A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Table-Talk* p. 157. [R. BROS. 1877.]

2. *Psychol.* That power by which, after deliberation, one freely prefers and selects as an end of action some one good out of those presented to the mind. In its most elaborate form *choice* includes the following elements or processes: (1) mental representation of two or more ends; (2) excitement of sensibility; (3) estimation of values; (4) decision between reciprocally exclusive actions; (5) executive volition.

In *choice* and volition we have the two factors of the will, the constituents of man as a free agent.
HOPKINS *Script. Idea of Man* p. 65. [s. 1883.]

3. The privilege, liberty, right, or opportunity of choosing; an option; as, you have a *choice* between evils.

And the *choice* goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.
LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 5.]

4. That which, in idea or in fact, is the end of desire or effort as preferred to some other end; an object or result of preference or choosing; as, this flower is my *choice*.

My love-mate thou shalt be, and true heart's *choice*.
HOOD *Hero and Leander* st. 54.

5. The finest or most perfect of its kind; the best of a class or collection; as, the *choice* of the fruit.

The flower and *choice* Of many provinces.
MILTON *P. R.* bk. iii, l. 314.

6. A variety from which to choose; as, they kept an abundant *choice* of dress-goods in stock. **7.** [Rare.] Discrimination or care in choosing; good judgment. **8†.** Special esteem. [< OF. *chois*, < *choisir, coisir*. Of Germanic orig.; cp. Goth. *kiusan* = AS. *cēosan*, choose.] **choiset.**

Syn.: election, option, preference, selection, volition. *Option* is the right or privilege of choosing; *choice* may be either the right to choose, the act of choosing, or the thing chosen; *volition* is the determination to perform the act or attain the end which has become the object of *choice*. See ALTERNATIVE.— PREP.: a choice *between* (or *betwixt*) two; *by* vote or lot; *of, among, out of*, or *from among* many; *for* the service; best choice *for* him.— **at choice**, at one's wish.— **choice'-drawn"†**, *a.* Carefully selected.— **c.-note**, *n. Mus.* One of several notes printed together on a score so that a singer may take his choice of them.— **c.-reaction**, *n. Psychol.* A reaction involving choice between different stimuli.— **Hobson's c.**, this or nothing; something with no alternative. Thomas Hobson, a livery-stable keeper of Cambridge, England, who required his customers to take the horse nearest the door.]— **to be at one's c.†**, to behave as one prefers.— **with c.** **1.** As one prefers. **2.** In a discriminating or refined manner.— **without c.**, without discrimination; promiscuous.— **choice'ful**, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Fickle; changeable. **2.** Varied.— **choice'less**, *a.* [Rare.] — **choice'ness**, *n.*

choil, 1 choıl; 2 chŏil, *n.* The rounding off or indentation at the butt of a knife-blade, between the cutting edge and the tang or the bolster.— **choil**, *vt.* To finish the choil of, as a knife, with a file.— **choil'er**, *n.* A tool (as a three-sided file) used in choiling; also, one who uses it.

choile, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To overreach.

choir, } 1 kwoir; 2 kwĭr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To form into a choir;
quire, } cause to sing together.

Elohim: We hung with Thee the curtains of the heavens,
And *choired* the morning stars.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Masque of the Gods* sc. 3.

2. To sing as in a choir; as, to *choir* a hymn. **II.** *i.* To sing together, or resound, as in a chorus.

The organ grand, and the *choiring* band,
And the priest with his shaven crown.
ALICE CARY *My Picture* st. 4.

choir, } *n.* **1.** A body of singers; especially, such a body
quire, } trained to conduct the musical part of a church service; choral society; a chorus or part of a chorus. **2.** That part of a church where the singers are placed. **3.** *Arch.* (1) That portion of a church devoted to the seats of the singers; in the earlier churches, an enclosure in the nave in front of the bema; in later churches, the extreme eastern portion, usually beyond the transepts in cruciform churches. (2) The eastern arm of a cruciform church edifice not including the apse or altar; used without reference to the actual location of the singers. **4.** A collection of instruments of the same kind; as, a *choir* of cornets; also, a group of organ-stops of like character. **5.** [Rare.] Originally, a company of dancers; hence, loosely or figuratively, any band or organized company of men or things, especially when moving or acting rhythmically; as, a *choir* of planets. **6.** Any one of the nine orders in the angelic hierarchy. [< OF. *cuer*, < L. *chorus;* see CHORAL, *a.*] **— choired**, *a.*— **choir' boy"**, *n.* One of a choir of boys.— **c.-leader**, *n.* Same as CHOIRMASTER.— **choir'man**, *n.* A man who sings in a choir. — **choir'mas"ter**, *n.* One who directs or drills a choir: often the organist.— **c.-office**, *n.* **1.** A service recited in that part of the church between the sanctuary and the nave; as, prime is a *choir-office*. **2.** The book of prayers for the seven canonical hours; also the hours themselves.— **c.-organ**, *n.* That part of a church organ used principally for accompaniment, embracing the lighter stops: so named generally only in organs having three or more manuals. See ORGAN.— **c.-pitch**, a varying pitch to which A is tuned. See PITCH.— **c.-ruler**, *n.* The actual precentor; the musician who drills the choir and leads it.— **c.-screen**, *n.* An ornamental partition or fence of wood or metal, often in openwork, which encloses the choir or separates the choir from the nave.— **c.-service**, *n.* **1.** A choir-office. **2.** That part of divine service which is rendered by the choir.— **c.-tippet**, *n.* Same as AMICE[2], 1.— **choir'wise**, *adv.* In an antiphonal or choir-like manner.

choir'is-ter†, *n.* A chorister.

Chol"seul', 1 shwə"zūl'; 2 shwä"sûl', *n.* **1. César, Duc de** ($^2/_{12}$1598–$^{12}/_{23}$1675), a French marshal. **2. Étienne François, Duc de** ($^8/_{23}$1719–$^8/_{17}$85), a French statesman.

Chol"seul'-Gouf"fier', 1 -gū'fyē'; 2 -gų'fyę', **Marie Gabriel, Comte de** ($^9/_{23}$1752–$^6/_{23}$1817). A French traveler and writer; *Picturesque Journey in Greece.*

Chol"sy'-le-Rol', 1 shwɑ"zī'-le-rwō'; 2 shwä"sŷ'-le-rwä', *n.* A town in Seine department, France.

cho'ka, 1 chō'kə; 2 chō'kä, *n.* [Bolivia.] A large red-billed water-hen (*Fulica gigas*), native to the Bolivian lakes.

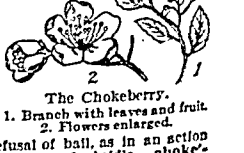
chok'age, 1 chōk'ıj; 2 chōk'ağ, *n.* A choked condition, or that which chokes; as, the *chokage* of a pipe.

choke, 1 chōk; 2 chōk, *v.* [CHOKED; CHOK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stop or hinder the breathing of, as by obstruction or irritation of the throat within or constriction without; throttle; strangle; also, to kill by so doing. **2.** To hinder, as from speech or mental action: sometimes with *off;* as, sobs *choked* her utterance; to *choke off* discussion. **3.** To obstruct or close up.

The wells were empty and *choked* with sand.
BRET HARTE *Miracle of Padre Junipero* st. 2.

4. *Naut.* To foul: said of a rope in a block. **5.** To keep back; suppress; stifle. **6.** To fill completely. **7.** To fit closely; crowd; force; ram: usually with *in*. **8.** To stop: said of electrical machinery. **9.** To make a choke-bore.

II. *i.* **1.** To become suffocated, partially or completely; be smothered; as, he *choked* on a bone. **2.** To become clogged; as, the drain has *choked*. **3.** To be arrested or entangled; as, the logs *choked* in the chute. [< AS. **cocctan* in *āceoctan;* perhaps imitative.] **choak†.** Syn.: garrote, hang, stifle, strangle, suffocate, throttle.— PREP.: choke *with* hemp; *with* smoke, dust, etc; choked *with* rage; "choked *in* the sea." *Mark* v, 13; choked *by* a tough beefsteak; choked *by* the ruffian. **— choke'-ap"ple**, *n.* The crab-apple.— **c.-ball†**, *n.* Refusal of bail, as in an action at law.— **c.-band**, *n.* The neck-strap of a bridle.— **choke'-ber"ry**, *n. Bot.* **1.** Any of several species of shrubs of


1. Branch with leaves and fruit. 2. Flowers enlarged.
The Chokeberry.

the genus *Aronia*. They belong to the apple family, grow from 2 to 10 feet high, and are common in the eastern part of the United States. **2.** The small astringent baccate fruit of this shrub.— **c.-bore**, *n.* **1.** The bore of a gun when narrowed at the muzzle to concentrate the shot. **2.** A gun, usually a shotgun, so bored.— **c.-bore**, *a.*— **c.-cherry**, *n.* A North-American wild cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), or its red astringent fruit, growing in racemes.— **c.-crushing**, *n.* A process of feeding ore to a crusher with such pressure that it is turned out banded or caked.— **c.-damp**, *n.* *Mining.* Black damp; carbon-dioxid gas.— **choked disk**, same as PAPILLITIS.— **c.-pear**, *n.* **1.** A pear with a very harsh astringent taste. **2†.** Anything that silences or prevents reply.— **c.-stop**, *n.* *Phon.* A reduced stop which produces a suppressed effect resulting from a coincident closing of the glottis and the oral stoppage.— **c.-strap**, *n.* A strap from the lower part of a horse-collar to the belly-band; a check-strap.— **choke'weed"**, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** The broom-rape. **2.** One of various weeds that choke other plants. **choke'wort†.**— **to c. off**, to stop, hinder, or free, as by choking. **to c. the luff** (*Naut.*), to jam the hauling part of the fall of a tackle, when taut, between the adjoining part of the fall and the block, so as to prevent its slacking up.— **to c. up.** **1.** To block or fill up, as the entrance to a creek. **2.** [Rare.] To fill completely. **3†.** To envelop or shut in so as to smother or choke.

choke[1], *n.* The internal capillary part of the artichoke.

choke[2], *n.* **1.** The act or noise of choking. **2.** Anything that chokes or causes choking. **3.** *Mech.* An obstructing device to check an outflow. **4.** The narrowest part of the bore of a choke-bored gun. **5.** The neck of a rocket, to which the stick is bound. **6.** The terminal part of a non-metallic cartridge, where it is tied. **7.** *Elec.* [Colloq.] Same as CHOKING-COIL.

choke'full", 1 chōk'-ful'; 2 chōk'-fųl', *a.* Same as CHOCK-FULL.

chok'er, 1 chōk'ər; 2 chōk'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which chokes. **2.** An argument or sarcasm that silences an opponent. **3.** [Colloq.] A large neckerchief or cravat, formerly worn on dress occasions, or a high straight collar. **4.** *Mil.* A chain used with levers for compressing fascines. **5.** A noose, as of wire rope, used in hauling logs.

chok'er-man", 1 chōk'ər-man"; 2 chōk'er-măn', *n.* *Lumbering.* One who handles the choker.

chokes, 1 chōks; 2 chōks, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The fleshy parts about and under the jaws: chops.

cho'ki-dar, 1 chō'ki-dar; 2 chō'ki-dār, *n.* [Hind.] A gate-keeper, watchman, or policeman. **cho'ke-dar‡; chow'key-dar‡.**

chok'ing-ly, 1 chōk'iŋ-li; 2 chōk'ing-ly, *adv.* In a choking manner.

Chok'mah, 1 Hɛk'ma; 2 hōk'mä, *n.* *Occult.* See SEPHIRA.

cho'kra, 1 chō'kra; 2 chō'kra, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A youngster; a boy; especially, a boy employed as a servant.

chok'y, 1 chōk'i; 2 chōk'y, *a.* **1.** Causing one to choke; stifling; suffocating; as, a *choky* air. **2.** Somewhat choked, or affected as if being choked; as, to feel *choky.*

cho'ky, 1 chō'ki; 2 chō'ky, *n.* **1.** [Anglo-Ind.] A station: variously applied, as to a guard-house, a lockup or prison, a custom-house, and a palanquin-station. **2.** The act of keeping guard. **cho'key‡.**

chol-, chol'e-, chol'o-, 1 kel-, kel'i-, kel'o-; 2 cŏl'-, cŏl'e-, cŏl'o-. From Greek *cholē*, bile, gall: combining forms.— **chol'a-gog(ue)"**, *n.* A purgative causing evacuations of bile.— **chol"a-gog'ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Tending to produce a flow of bile. **II.** *n.* A cholagog.— **cho-lal'ic**, *a.* Same as CHOLIC.— **cho-lan"gi-o-i'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the biliary ducts. **chol"an-gel'tis‡; chol"an-gi'tis‡.**— **cho-lan"gi-os'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The opening of a bile-duct through the substance of the liver, to remove gall-stones.— **cho-lan'ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Made by oxidation of choleic acid; as, *cholantic* acid.— **chol'ate**, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of cholic acid.— **chol'e-ate**, *n.* *Chem.* Same as TAUROCHOLATE.— **chol"e-chlo'in**, *n.* A green pigment; biliverdin.— **chol"e-chro'in**, *n.* A mixture of biliverdin and other biliary substances.— **chol'e-chrome**, *n.* An orange-colored fatty animal pigment extracted from the livers of invertebrates.— **cho-lech'y-sis**, *n.* *Med.* **1.** Effusion of bile from the liver. **2.** Bilious evacuation from the bowels.— **chol"e-cy'a-nin**, *n.* Same as BILICYANIN.— **chol'e-cyst**, *n.* *Anat.* The gall-bladder. **chol"e-cys'tis‡.**— **chol"e-cys-tal'gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Biliary colic.— **chol"e-cys-tec'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The cutting out of the gall-bladder.— **chol"e-cys-ten"ter-os'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of establishing a permanent passage between the gall-bladder and the intestine by incision and suturing.— **chol"e-cys'tic**, *a.*— **chol"e-cys-ti'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gall-bladder.— **chol"e-cys"to-co-los'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The sewing of the gall-bladder to the colon, making a permanent passage between the two.— **chol"e-cys"to-du"o-de-nos'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The joining of the gall-bladder on to the duodenum, making a permanent passage of communication between them.— **chol"-e-cys-tor'ra-phy**, *n.* *Surg.* The opening of the gall-bladder and sewing the separated edges to the sides of the abdominal wound.— **chol"e-cys-tot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* Opening the gall-bladder by incision through the abdominal walls for the removal of gall-stones.— **chol'e-doch.** **I.** *a.* Carrying bile. **II.** *n.* The duct formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic ducts, carrying the bile to the duodenum; the common bile-duct.— **cho-led'o-chus‡.**— **chol"e-do-chi'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Any inflammatory condition of the common bile-duct. **chol"e-do"cho-du"o-de-nos'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The joining of the common bile-duct on to the duodenum, making a permanent passage of communication between them.— **chol"e-do"cho-en"-ter-os'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The joining of the common bile-duct on to the small intestine, making a permanent passage of communication between them.— **chol"e-do"cho-li-thot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* Cholelithotomy.— **chol"e-do-chos-to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The opening of the common bile-duct and sewing the separated edges on to the sides of the abdominal wound so that the opening remains permanent.— **chol"e-do-chot-o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* A cutting into the gall-duct to remove gall-stones.— **chol"e-dog'ra-phy**, *n.* A description of the organs and parts concerned in biliary secretion.— **chol"e-dol'o-gy**, *n.* A treatise on the bile or biliary secretion.— **chol"e-ful'vin**, *n.* Same as CHOLO-FULVIN.— **cho-le'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from bile.— **choleic acid**, same as TAUROCHOLIC ACID.— **chol'e-in**, *n.* Same as CHOLIN.— **chol"e-li-thi'a-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Formation of biliary calculus; the phenomena attending the presence of gall-stones.— **chol"e-lith'ic**, *a.*— **chol"e-li-thot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation for removing gall-stones. **cho-lem'e-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* The vomiting of bile. **chol"e-me'si-a‡.**— **cho-le'mi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* The presence of bile in the blood; jaundice. **cho-læ'mi-a‡.**— **cho-le'mic, cho-læ'mic**, *a.*— **chol"e-o-cam-phor'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to cholic acid and camphor.— **chol"e-po-et'ic**, *a.* Secreting or making bile. **chol"e-pol-et'ic‡.**— **chol"e-pyr'rhin**, *n.* Same as BILIRUBIN.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cho'lem, 1 hō'lem; 2 hō'lĕm, *n.* [Heb.] The Hebrew vowel-point or sign (ׂ) corresponding to English long *o:* written over the left edge of its consonant.

chol'er, 1 kel'ər; 2 cŏl'er, *n.* **1.** Heat or hastiness of temper: formerly supposed to be due to disturbance of the liver. **2.** One of the humors of ancient physiology. See HUMOR. **3†.** Bile: the original meaning. [< F. *colère*, anger, < L. *cholera;* see CHOLERA.] **col'ere†.** Syn.: see ANGER.

chol'er-a, 1 kel'ər-ə; 2 cŏl'er-a, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** An acute epidemic disease, due to a spirillum; Asiatic cholera. It has three stages: (1) diarrhea; (2) rice-water evacuations, vomiting, cramps, coldness, collapse; and (3) in favorable cases reaction and consecutive fever, after which convalescence. See plate of BACTERIA. **2.** An active disease of the stomach and bowels, not epidemic, characterized by vomiting, purging, cramps, colicky pains, and prostration; cholera morbus. **3.** Chicken-cholera or hog-cholera. [L., < Gr. *cholera*, < *cholē*, bile.]

— **buf'fa-lo-chol"e-ra** or **-dis-ease"**, *n.* A contagious epizootic disease destroying large herds of buffaloes in Italy and Hungary, caused by a minute bacterium resembling that of swine-plague.— **c.-gnat**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The turkey-gnat (*Simulium meridionale*), supposed to cause chicken-cholera.— **c. infantum**, the choleraic fever of infants; summer complaint. It is characterized by continuous vomiting, diarrhea, with rapid emaciation, coma, and generally convulsions.— **c. morbus**, see CHOLERA, 2.— **c. nostras**, same as CHOLERA MORBUS. See CHOLERA, 2.— **c.-red**, *n.* A red color produced in bouillon cultures of the spirillum of Asiatic cholera by adding very strong sulfuric acid.— **English c.**, same as SPORADIC CHOLERA.— **Indian c.**, same as CHOLERA, 1.— **serous c.**, same as CHOLERA, 1.— **sporadic c.**, same as CHOLERA, 2.— **summer c.**, same as CHOLERA INFANTUM.— **typhoid c.**, a severe form of Asiatic cholera which is characterized by extreme prostration.— **chol"e-ra'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to cholera.— **cho-ler'i-form**, *a.* *Med.* Resembling cholera.— **chol"e-rig'e-nous**, *a.* Cholera-producing.— **chol"er-i-za'** [or **-sa']tion**, *n.* *Med.* Inoculation with a modified form of cholera to prevent the malignant form.— **chol'er-oid**, *a.* Of the nature of cholera.— **chol"er-o-pho'bi-a**, *n.* Morbid fear of cholera.— **chol"er-o-pho'ni-a**, *n.* *Med.* The faint, hoarse tone of the voice of persons suffering from cholera in the stage of collapse.

chol'er-ic, 1 kel'ər-ik; 2 cŏl'er-ic, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Of a bilious temperament; in a bilious condition. **2.** Easily provoked to anger; high-tempered; fiery; irascible.

> Let a man beware how he keepeth company with *choleric* and quarrelsome persons.
> BACON *Essays, Of Travel* in vol. i, p. 62. [L. & co. 1886.]

3. Of the nature of or caused by anger; as, *choleric* speech. **4.** Choleraic. [< F. *cholérique*, < L. *cholericus*, < Gr. *choleríkos*, < *cholera;* see CHOLERA.]

Syn.: angry, hasty, hot, impatient, irascible, irritable, passionate, peppery, testy, touchy, wrathful, wrathy.— Ant.: calm, cool, genial, gentle, good-natured, kind, pleasant, phlegmatic, serene, stoical.— **cho-ler'i-cal-ly, chol'er-ic-ly**, *adv.* **chol'er-ic-ness**, *n.*

chol'er-ine, 1 kel'ər-in *or* -īn; 2 cŏl'er-in *or* -īn, *n.* *Med.* **1.** The first stage of epidemic cholera. **2.** The morbific principle that was formerly supposed to engender cholera. **3.** A modified or mild form of cholera. **4.** A form of influenza that appeared in Paris in 1831.

chol"e-ryth'rin, 1 kel'i-rith'rin; 2 cŏl'e-ryth'rin, *n.* Bilirubin.

cho-les"te-a-to'ma, 1 kō-les'ti-ə-tō'mə; 2 co-lĕs'te-a-tō'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* An encysted tumor containing a spermaceti-like material. [< CHOLE- + Gr. *stear*, fat.]

cho-les'ter-ate, 1 kō-les'tər-ēt; 2 cō-lĕs'ter-āt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of cholesteric acid. [< CHOL- + ERYTHRIN.]

cho-les"ter-e'mi-a or **-æ'mi-a**, 1 kō-les'tər-i'mi-ə; 2 co-lĕs"ter-ē'mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* The presence of cholesterin in the circulation. [< CHOLESTERIN, + Gr. *haima*, blood.]

cho"les-ter'ic, 1 kel"es-ter'ik; 2 cŏl"es-tĕr'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or derived from cholesterin; as **cholesteric acid** ($C_{12}H_{16}O_7$), obtained by treatment with nitric acid.

cho-les'ter-id, 1 kō-les'tər-id; 2 co-lĕs'ter-id, *n.* *Chem.* An ester of cholesterin with an acid.

chol"es-ter'i-lene, 1 kel"es-ter'i-lin; 2 cŏl"ĕs-tĕr'i-lēn, *n.* *Chem.* A hydrocarbon compound ($C_{27}H_{42}$) obtained by subjecting a mixture of cholesteryl chlorid and sodium ethylate in alcoholic solution to moderate heat.

chol"es-ter'i-lin, 1 kel"es-ter'i-lin; 2 cŏl"ĕs-tĕr'i-lin, *n.* A hydrocarbon made by subjecting cholesterol to the action of sulfuric acid.

cho-les'ter-in, 1 kō-les'tər-in; 2 co-lĕs'ter-in, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{27}H_{44}O$) contained in gall-stones, nerve-tissue, blood, bile, egg-yolks, etc. [< CHOLE- + Gr. *stereos*, solid.] **cho"les-te'a-rin‡; cho-les'ter-ine‡; cho-les'ter-ol‡.**

cho-les"ter-in'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Cholesteric.

cho-les'ter-yl, 1 kō-les'tər-il; 2 co-les'tĕr-ŷl, *n.* *Chem.* The univalent radical ($C_{27}H_{43}$). [< CHOLESTERIN + -YL.]

cho-les'tro-phane, 1 kō-les'tro-fēn; 2 co-lĕs'tro-fān, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_8H_4O_3N_2$) obtained in different ways, as by the action of chlorin on caffein in water. [< CHOLE- + Gr. *strophē*, turning.]

Cho"let', 1 shō'lē'; 2 çō'lg', *n.* A town in Maine-et-Loire department, France.

cho-let'e-lin, 1 kō-let'i-lin; 2 co-lĕt'e-lin, *n.* *Chem.* An amorphous yellow pigment ($C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_6$), derived from bilirubin as the final product in the oxidation of bile-pigments. [< CHOLE- + Gr. *telos*, end.]

chol"e-u'ri-a, 1 kel'i-yū'ri-ə; 2 cŏl'e-yu'ri-a, *n.* *Med.* Same as CHOLURIA.

Chol-ho'za, 1 kel-hō'zə; 2 cŏl-hō'za, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

cho'li-ah, 1 chō'li-ə; 2 chō'li-ä, *n.* [E. Ind.] A native coasting-vessel used on the Coromandel coast. **choo'li-a‡.**

cho'li-amb, 1 ko'li-amb; 2 cō'li-ămb, *n.* *Class. Pros.* An irregular iambic verse used in satire, the sixth or last foot being a trochee instead of an iambus; a scazon or limping verse. [< L. *choliambus*, < Gr. *chōliambos*, < *chōlos*, lame, + *iambos;* see IAMBUS.] — **cho"li-am'bic**, *a.* & *n.*— **cho"li-am'bist**, *n.*

cho"li-am'bus, *n.* [L.] Same as CHOLIAMB.

chol'ic, 1 kel'ik; 2 cŏl'ic, *a.* Of or derived from bile.— **cholic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{24}H_{40}O_5$) obtained by the decomposition of the bile-acids. [< Gr. *cholē*, bile.] **cho-lin'ic‡.— chol'in, chol'ine**, *n.* *Chem.* An alkaline compound ($C^5H_{13}NO_2$), difficultly crystallizable, originally obtained from bile, but found also in egg-yolk, and in nervous tissue. — **cho-lil'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or acting on the bile.

chol'la, 1 chōl'ya; 2 chōl'yä, *n.* A tree-like cactus (*Opuntia fulgida*), one of the prickly pears, a native of Mexico and the southwestern United States. The plant's surface is covered with long sharp spines.

chol'ler, 1 chel'ər; 2 chŏl'ĕr, *n.* [Dial., Eng., & Scot.] **1.** The jaw, especially a fleshy and overhanging part of it; double chin. **2.** *pl.* The gills of a fish. **chul'ler‡.**

cho'lo, 1 chō'lo; 2 chō'lo, *n.* [Peru.] A person of mixed white and Indian blood; a mestizo.

chol'o-. A combining form. See CHOL-.

cho-loch'lo-in, 1 ko-lek'lo-in; 2 co-lōc'lo-in, *n.* The green coloring-matter of bile. [< CHOLO- + Gr. *chloē*, verdure.] **cho-lech'lo-rin‡; cho-loch'lo-rin‡.**

chol'o-chrome, *n.* A bile-pigment.

chol"o-ful'vin, *n.* A yellow coloring-matter obtained from the bile. **chol"e-ful'vin‡.**

chol"o-ge-net'ic, *a.* Bile-producing or -secreting.

chol"o-he'ma-tin, 1 kel'o-hi'mə-tin *or* -hem'ə-tin; 2 cŏl'o-hē'ma-tin *or* -hĕm'a-tin, *n.* *Chem.* A pigment formed in the bile of oxen or sheep when exposed to the air. [< CHOLO- + Gr. *haima*, blood.]

chol'oid, 1 kōl'oid; 2 cŏl'oid, *a.* Bile-like. [< CHOL- + -OID.]

cho-lol'dic, 1 kō-lol'dik; 2 co-lŏl'dic, *a.* Resembling or derived from bile. **cho"lol-din'ic‡.— choloidic acid**, an acid formed by the dehydration of cholic acid.

chol'o-lith, 1 kōl'o-lith; 2 cŏl'o-lith, *n.* Gall-stone.— **chol'o-lith'ic**, *a.*

chol"o-li-thi'a-sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A condition of body tending to the formation of biliary calculi. **chol"e-li-thi'a-sis‡.— cho-lol'o-gy**, *n.* *Med.* The branch of medical science that treats of the bile and the biliary organs. **chol"e-dol'o-gy‡; cho-lel'o-gy‡.— chol"o-phæ'in**, *n.* Same as BILIPHÆIN.— **cho-lo'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition arising from a perverted secretion or resorption of bile.

Cho"lon', 1 shō'lōn'; 2 çō'lōn', *n.* A town in French Cochin-China.

cho-lon'ic, 1 ko-lon'ik; 2 co-lŏn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid ($C_{23}H_{41}NO_5$) formed by subjecting glycocholic acid to the action of sulfuric acid and heat. [< Gr. *cholē*, bile.]

chol"o-phe'in, *n.* Same as CHOLOPHÆIN.

Cho"lo-po-di'næ, 1 kō"lo-po-dai'ni; 2 cō"lo-po-dī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of bradypodids with 23 or 24 ribs, including the two-toed sloths. **Cho'lo[or lœ]-pus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chōlopous*, < *chōlos*, lame, + *pous*, foot.] — **cho-lop'o-dine**, *a.* & *n.*

chol'try, 1 chōl'tri; 2 chōl'try, *n.* [CHOL'TRIES, 1 -triz; 2 -tris, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A Hindu caravansary; also, a public hall. **2.** The colonnade of a temple, or a columned hall: an erroneous use. **choul'try‡.**

cho-lu'ri-a, 1 ko-liū'ri-ə; 2 co-liū'ri-a, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** The presence of bile-pigments in the urine. **2.** Greenish discoloration of the urine suggestive of bile. [< CHOL- + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

cho-mage', 1 shō-māj'; 2 çō-măzh', *n.* [F.] **1.** The insurance of workmen's wages during idleness, specifically in case employment shall be interrupted by fire. **2.** A period of inactivity. **3.** Cessation (of work); inactivity.

Cho"ma-to-ceph'a-lus, 1 kō"mə-to-sef'ə-lus; 2 cō"ma-to-çĕf'a-lus, *n.* *Anthrop.* An abnormally high and rounded skull. [< Gr. *choma*, mound, + *kephalē*, head.]

chom'o-phyte, 1 kem'o-fait; 2 cŏm'o-fŷt, *n.* *Phytogeog.* A plant confined to the detritus of rocks, whether in crevices or on the surface of the bed-rock. [champ.

chomp, 1 chemp; 2 chŏmp, *v.* [Dial., Eng. & U. S.] To

chon'dr-, 1 ken'dr-, ken'dro-; 2 cŏn'dr-, cŏn'dro-. From Greek *chondros*, cartilage, grain, groat: combining forms.— **Chon'dra-can'thi-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of lernæoideans, especially those with thorax very large, abdomen rudimentary, antennæ prehensile, and antennules short and few-jointed. **Chon"dra-can'thus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **chon"dra-can'thid**, *n.*— **chon"dra-can'thoid**, *a.*— **chon'dral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to cartilage; cartilaginous. **chon'drlet.**— **chon-dral'gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Pain in or near a cartilage.— **chon-drar'se-nite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A yellow translucent hydrous granular manganese arsenate ($H_3Mn_3AsO_7$.— **chon"drar-throc'a-ce**, *n.* *Pathol.* A disease affecting the articular cartilages.— **chon'dre**, *n.* Same as CHONDRULE.— **chon-drec'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The cutting away of cartilage. **chon-dren'chy-ma, chon-dren'chyme**, *n.* A cartilage-like tissue found in certain sponges.— **chon"dren-chym'a-tous**, *a.*— **chon'dric**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling cartilage.— **chon'dri-fy**, *v.* [-FIED; FY'ING.] To convert into cartilage; become cartilage.— **chon"dri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*— **chon'dri-gen**, *n.* The organic base of hyaline cartilage.— **chon-drig'e-nous**, *a.* Yielding chondrin, as unossified cartilage.— **chon"dri-glu'cose**, *n.* A sugar from animal gum.— **Chon-dril'la**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Eurasian herbs of the chicory family, having basal leaves, mostly pinnatifid, and yellow flower-heads; *C. juncea*, the gum succory, has become naturalized in the United States.— **chon'drin**, *n.* A transparent gelatin-like compound ($C_{19}H_{32}N_4O_{12}$) obtained by long boiling of cartilage. **chon'drinet.— chon-drin'o-gen**, *n.* Same as CHONDRIGEN.— **chon'dri-nous**, *a.*— **chon'dri-o-some**, *n.* *Biol.* A protoplasm particle; mitochondrium.— **chon'drite**, *n.* **1.** A fossil marine plant resembling Irish moss (*Chondrus crispus*). **2.** *Mineral.* A meteoric stone containing chondrules.— **chon-drit'ic**, *a.*— **chon-drit'is**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of cartilage.— **chon"dro-ad"e-no'ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A mixed neoplasm or tumor having the structural characteristics of chondroma and adenoma.— **chon"dro-an'gi-o'ma**, *n.* A mixed growth or tumor having the structural characteristics of chondroma and angioma.— **chon'dro-blast**, *n.* A cartilage-producing cell. **chon'dro-plast‡.— chon'dro-clast**, *n.* *Anat.* A cartilage-absorbing cell.— **chon"dro-cos'tal**, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the ribs and the costal cartilages.— **chon"dro-cra'ni-um**, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A cartilaginous skull, or part of the skull, as of fishes. **2.** *Embryol.* The part of the skull that is preformed in cartilage.— **chon"dro-cra'ni-al**, *a.*— **Chon"dro-den'dron**, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of South-American climbing shrubs of the moonseed family. *C. convolutaceum*, with acid grape-like fruits, is called the *wild grape* by the Peruvians, and the root of *C. tomentosum* is the source of the true pareira brava.— **chon'dro-dite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A monoclinic variously shaded yellow to red, resinous, translucent silicate ($H_2(MgFe)_{15}Si_{11}O_{37}F_6$). — **chon"dro-dit'ic**, *a.*— **chon"dro-dyn'i-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Pain in a cartilage.— **chon"dro-dys-tro-phy‡.**— **chon"dro-en"do-the"li-o'ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A mixed neoplasm or growth having the structural characteristics of chondroma and endothelioma.— **chon"dro-fi-bro'ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A mixed neoplasm or tumor having the structural characteristics of chondroma and fibroma.— **Chon"dro-ga-nol'de-a**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A superorder of ganoid fishes having the notochord more or less persistent, and axonosts and baseosts of median fins in simple regular series: including *Chondrostei*, *Selachostomi*, and *Lysopteri*.— **chon-drog'a-noid, chon"dro-ga-nol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **chon'dro-gen**, *n.* Same as CHONDRIGEN.— **chon"dro-gen'e-sis**, *n.* Development of cartilage; morbid con-

version of parts into cartilage. **chon″dro-ge-ne′si-a†; chon-drog′e-nyt.**— **chon-drog′e-nous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the formation or development of cartilage. **chon″dro-ge-net′ic†.**— **chon″dro-glos′al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid and the tongue. **II.** *n.* The part of the hyoglossus that rises from the lesser horn of the hyoid.— **chon″dro-glos′sus**, *n. Anat.* A small separate slip of the hyoglossus muscle, arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone and inserted into the side of the tongue.— **chon″dro-glu′cose**, *n. Chem.* A reducing agent derived from chondrin.— **chon-drog′ra-phy**, *n. Anat.* A description of cartilages.— **chon″dro-graph′ic**, *a.*— **chon′droid**, *a.* Resembling cartilage.— **chon″dro-it′ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling cartilage.— **chondroitic acid**, an ethereal sulfuric acid derived from cartilage. **chondroitin sulfuric acid†.**— **chon-dro′i-tin**, *n. Chem.* A nitrogenous substance existing in cartilage, in composition with sulfuric acid.— **chon″dro-li-po′ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A mixed growth having the structural characteristics of chondroma and lipoma.— **chon-drol′o-gy**, *n.* The anatomy of cartilages.— **chon″dro-log′ic**, *a.*— **chon-dro′ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A cartilaginous tumor.— **chon″dro-ma-la′ci-a**, *n. Pathol.* A softened condition of cartilage.— **chon-drom′a-tous**, *a.*— **chon-drom′e-ter**, *n.* A grain-weighing implement like a steelyard.— **chon″dro-mu′coid**, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A compound of a proteid with chondrotin sulfuric acid, found in cartilage as a white amorphous powder.— **chon″dro-myo′ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A mixed tumor having the structural characteristics of a chondroma and a myoma.— **chon″dro-myx-o′ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A mixed tumor having the structural characteristics of a chondroma and a myxoma.— **chon″dro-myx″o-sar-co′ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] A mixed growth or tumor having the structural characteristics of chondroma, myxoma, and sarcoma.— **chon″dro-os′se-ous**, *a.* Having both cartilaginous and osseous tissue.— **chon″dro-pha-ryn′ge-us**, *n.* The uppermost part of the middle constrictor of the pharynx, arising from the lesser horn of the hyoid.— **chon″dro-pha-ryn′ge-al**, *a.*— **Chon-droph′o-ra**, *n. pl. Conch.* A section of decacerous cephalopods with horny inner shell.— **chon′dro-phore**, *n. Conch.* A process inside the hinge of a shell which bears the cartilage that closes the bivalve.— **chon-droph′o-rous**, *a.*— **chon″dro-pro′te-id**, *n. Chem.* Any proteid found in cartilage.— **Chon″drop-ter-yg′i-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* A group of fishes, especially the class of selachians, including sharks and rays.— **chon″drop-ter-yg′i-an**, *a. & n.*— **chon″drop-ter-yg′i-ous**, *a.*— **chon′dros**, *n.* A cartilage, especially the xiphoid cartilage.— **chon″dro-sar-co′ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A cartilaginous tumor with tissue exhibiting all the characteristics of a sarcoma.— **chon″dro-sar-com′a-tous**, *a.*— **chon′drose**, *n.* Same as CHONDRIGLUCOSE.— **chon-dros′i-din**, *n.* A hyalin having the properties of chondrosin.— **chon′dro-sin**, *n. Chem.* An acid hydrolitically obtained from chondroitin.— **chon-dro′sis**, *n.* The formation of cartilage.— **chon″dro-skel′e-ton**, *n. Anat.* The cartilaginous portion of a skeleton.— **Chon″dro-spon′gi-æ**, *n. pl. Spong.* A division of sponges, comprising a great part of the Myxospongiæ, especially an order of *Tetrazonta*, generally having a skeleton of tetraxon or monaxon megasclere spicules, usually connected by spongin.— **chon″dro-spon′gi-an**, *a. & n.*— **Chon-dros′te-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* A group of fishes, especially an order of *Chondroganoidea* without branchiostegal rays, as the sturgeons.— **Chon″dros-te′i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A Mesozoic family of lysopterous fishes with a sturgeon-like form, but with branchiostegal rays. **Chon-dros′te-us**, *n.* (t. g.)— **chon-dros′te-id**, *n.*— **chon-dros′te-oid**, *a. & n.*— **chon″dros-te-o′ma**, *n.* A mixed growth having the structural characteristics of chondroma and osteoma.— **chon″dro-ster′nal**, *a. Anat.* Of or relating to the sternum and the costal cartilages.— **chon″dros-to′sis**, *n.* The formation of bone in cartilage.— **chon′dro-tome**, *n. Surg.* A cartilage-knife.— **chon-drot′o-my**, *n. Surg. & Anat.* The cutting of cartilages.— **chon-drox′i-phoid**, *a. Anat.* Relating to a costal cartilage and the xiphoid cartilage.

chon′drule, 1 ken′drūl; 2 cŏn′drul, *n.* A small spherical grain of some mineral or minerals, as enstatite, often with an imperfectly radial structure, embedded in meteoric stones; chondrus. **chon′dret.**

chon′drus, 1 ken′drus; 2 cŏn′drŭs, *n.* [-DRI, 1 -drai; 2 -drī, *pl.*] **1.** A chondrule. **2.** Same as CHONDROS. **3.** [C-] *Bot.* A small genus of gigartinaceous algæ, the best-known species being *C. crispus*, the carrageen or Irish moss. [< Gr. *chondros*, grain, cartilage.]

chone, 1 kōn; 2 cōn, *n. Spong.* A cortical dome-like cavity opening below into a subdermal chamber. [< Gr. *chōnē*, contr. of *choanē*; see CHOANO-.]

Cho″ne-ni′as, 1 kō″nı-nai′es; 2 cō″ne-nī′as, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Chon″e-rhin′i-dæ, 1 ken″ı-rin′ı-di; 2 cŏn″e-rin′i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of tetraodontoidean fishes with about 29 vertebræ and many-rayed dorsal and anal fins. **Chon″e-rhi′nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chōnē* (see CHONE) + *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.]— **chon″e-rhin′id**, *n.*— **chon″e-rhin′oid**, *a. & n.*

Cho′nos Ar″chi-pel′a-go, 1 chō′nos; 2 chō′nŏs. An island group, off the W. coast of S. Chile; lat. 45° S.

Chon′su, 1 kōn′sū; 2 cōn′sụ, *n. Egypt. Myth.* A god, Chunsu.

chon′ta, 1 chōn′tə; 2 chōn′tä, *n.* [Peru & Bolivia.] **1.** One of several species of palms the wood of which is used by the Indians in making weapons. **2.** A hoe of wood or iron.

Chon-tal′, 1 chon-tāl′; 2 chōn-täl′, *n.* One of the members of a group of Mayan Indian tribes living in Tabasco, Mexico.

Chon-ta′les, 1 chon-tū′lēs; 2 chōn-tä′les, *n.* A department in Nicaragua; capital, Acoyapa.— **Chon-ta′lan**, *n.* A native of Chontales. [least auklet.

chooch′kie, 1 chūch′kı; 2 chōōch′ke, *n.* [Alaskan.] The

choor, 1 chûr; 2 chōōr, *n.* [Dial.] Same as CHORE.

choor′y, 1 chûr′ı; 2 chōōr′y, *ri.* [Prov. Eng.] To do chore-work; char.

choos′a-bl(e), 1 chūz′ə-bl; 2 chōōs′a-bl, *a.* Worthy or capable of being chosen; inviting choice. **choose′a-bl(e)†.**— **choos′a-bl(e-ness)†, choose′a-bl(e-ness)†**, *n.*

choose, 1 chūz; 2 chōōs, *v.* [CHOSE; CHOS′EN; CHOOS′-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To select as most desirable; take by preference; pick out; elect; as, to *choose* a house or study.

I may neither *choose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 2.

2. [Colloq.] To desire or have a preference for; wish; as, do you *choose* a high room or a low one? **3.** To be pleased; be determined (to do something); used with the infinitive.

II. *i.* To make selection or decision; exercise the power of choice; as, come or not, as you *choose*.

To *choose*, we must not only know, but we must also feel. If an object could be simply known, and excite no feeling, it could not be chosen nor rejected.
PORTER *Human Intellect* § 28, p. 43. [s. 1870.]

[ME. *chusen*, usually *chesen*, < AS. *cēosan.*] **chese†; chose†; chuse†.**

Syn.: cull, elect, pick, pick out, prefer, select. *Prefer* indicates a state of desire and approval; *choose*, an act of will. Prudence or generosity may lead one to *choose* what he does not *prefer*. *Select* implies a careful consideration of the reasons for preference and choice. Among objects so nearly alike that we have no reason to *prefer* any one to another we may simply *choose* the nearest, but we could not be said to *select* it. Aside from theology, *elect* is popularly confined to the political sense; as, a free people *elect* their own rulers. *Cull*, from the Latin *colligere*, commonly means to collect, as well as to *select*. In a garden we *cull* the choicest flowers.— Ant.: cast away, cast out, decline, disclaim, dismiss, leave, refuse, reject, repudiate, throw aside.— Prep.: choose *from* or *from among* the number; choose *out of* the army; choose *between* (or *betwixt*) two; *among* many; choose *for* the purpose.— **can not choose but**, can not help doing otherwise than.— **to pick and c.**, to select with great deliberation.— **choos′er**, *n.* One who chooses or has the privilege of choosing.— **choos′ing-ly**, *adv.*

choos′ing, 1 chūz′ıŋ; 2 chōōs′ing, *n.* The act of making a choice.— **choos′ing-stick″**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A divining-rod.

chop¹, 1 chop; 2 chŏp, *v.* [CHOPPED, CHOPT[S]; CHOP′PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut by a blow or blows of a sharp tool; cut to pieces; cut fine; hew; mince: often followed by *off*, *up*, *down*, *away*, *in pieces*, etc.; as, to *chop* firewood; to *chop up* vegetables; to *chop down* a tree. **2.** To make by cutting as above; as, to *chop* a path through the forest. **3.** To cause to cleave or crack; split; chip; chap; as, the frost *chopped* the varnish. **4.** To utter in a rapid and jerky manner; as, to *chop* one's sentences or words. **5.** To intrude; interject: followed by *in*; as, to *chop in* a remark. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To harrow. (2) To flog. **7†.** To gobble up.

II. *i.* **1.** To make cutting strokes with an ax, knife, or the like. **2.** To interrupt abruptly: followed by *in* or *between*; as, he *chopped in* with the objection. **3.** To split or crack open; chap; as, his hands have *chopped*. **4†.** To make a sudden movement: sometimes followed by *at*. [ME. *choppen*; cp. CHAP[1], *v.*] **choppe†.** Syn.: see CUT.— Prep.: chop *with* an ax *in* or *into* pieces; *on* the block; chop *at* a tree.

chop², *v.* [CHOPPED, CHOPT[S]; CHOP′PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deal in; barter; exchange. **2†.** To change. **3†.** To debate; argue. **II.** *i.* **1.** To change one's course rapidly; veer suddenly, as the wind; turn; shift.

How the House of Lords and House of Commons *chopped* round!
THACKERAY *Four Georges, Geo. I.*, p. 25. [s. E. & CO. 1885.]

2†. To argue; dispute. **3†.** To bargain; haggle. [ME. *copen*, < D. *koopen*, = AS. *ceāpian*, cheapen, < *ceāp*; see CHEAP, *a.*] **choppe†.**— **chop′-church″†**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A parson who exchanged his benefice for gain: in opprobrium.— **c.-logic**, *n.* **1.** Hair-splitting argumentation; pretentious and captious disputation. **2.** A contentious, argumentative person.—**to c. about**, to change direction suddenly: said of the wind.— **to c. and change.** **1.** To barter or sell. **2.** To change frequently: used also nominally.— **to c. logic**, to dispute with a showy use of the words, phrases, and methods of logic.

chop³, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize, as prey in hunting. **2†.** To take into the chops; snap up. **II†.** *i.* To bite at; snap.

chop⁴, *vt.* [Colloq.] To eat a chop; hence, to take a meal.

chop¹, *n.* **1.** That which results from chopping, in any sense. Hence: (1) A slice of meat, especially a cutting of pork or mutton containing a rib; as, a mutton-*chop*. (2) Coarsely ground or broken grain, consisting of bran, flour, and middlings: the first product in ordinary burr-milling. (3) A cleft, crack, or fissure. (4) *pl.* Pieces of apple, usually of inferior fruit, coarsely chopped and dried by evaporation. **2.** An act of chopping; a blow with a cutting-instrument, or a quick broken motion, as of a wave; a sudden bite or snap. **3.** An implement for chopping. **4.** *Cricket.* A jerky downward stroke, with the bat held in a horizontal position. **5†.** Any sudden stroke, act, change, or vicissitude. **choppe†.**— **chop′-cher″ry**, *n.* A children's game, bob-cherry.— **c.-house¹**, *n.* An eating-house where chops and steaks are served; a lunch-room.

John Bull . . . would set up a *chop-house* at the very gates of paradise. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 61. [c. P. P. 1861.]

— **c.-separator**, *n.* A bolting-machine for separating the meal or flour from the rest of the chop.

chop², *n.* **1.** A jaw: commonly in the plural, the jaws or parts about the mouth. **2.** Figuratively, anything resembling a jaw. (1) A movable jaw of a carpenters' bench-vise; a chap. (2) One of the shores or headlands at the entrance of a harbor or channel; also, in the plural, the entrance to a harbor, channel, cañon, or valley.

That well-seasoned mariner . . . cruised thenceforth with great assiduity in the *chops* of the channel.
MOTLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv, p. 227. [H. 1868.]

[Same as CHAP[3], *n.*] **choppt.**

chop³, *n.* An official stamp or seal in India, China, etc. Hence: (1) A clearance, passport, or permit. (2) Brand or quality; as, opium of the first *chop*, second *chop*, etc. (3) Any inscription which is authenticated or which furnishes proof of authenticity. [< Hind. *chhāp*, stamp.] — **chop′-boat″**, *n.* In China, a lighter licensed to carry passengers or freight.— **c.-dollar**, *n.* In Chinese and Indo-Chinese ports, a dollar stamped by one or more business firms in token of its genuineness.— **c.-house²**, *n.* A Chinese custom-house.— **c. of tea, c. of silk**, etc., a collection of cases or pieces bearing the same brand.— **chow-chow c.**, see CHOW-CHOW.— **the grand or red c.**, a port-clearance certificate given in Chinese ports.

chop⁴, *n.* **1.** A change, turn, alteration, or vicissitude, as of affairs. **2†.** A barter; an exchange.

chop⁵, *n.* [Cant, West Afr.] Food.— **palm-oil chop**, a savory dish consisting of meat stewed in palm-oil.

cho′pa, 1 chō′pə; 2 chō′pä, *n.* [Sp.] A fish (*Kyphosus elegans*) of the tropical American Pacific coast; a rudder-fish.— **chopa amarilla**, a fish (*Kyphosus incisor*), found in Cuba.— **c. blanca**, a fish (*Kyphosus sectatrix*), found in the West Indies.— **c. spina**, a sparoid fish (*Lagodon rhomboides*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

cho′pag, 1 chō′pag; 2 chō′păg, *n. Bot.* A clusiaceous tree, native in Guam, the wood of which is used in house-building and in furniture-making.

chop′-chop″, 1 chop′-chop′; 2 chŏp′-chŏp″, *interj.* [Pidgin-Eng.] Make haste; hurry up. [ward.

chope, 1 chōp; 2 chōp, *n.* A tankard with sides sloping in-

chop′fal″len, 1 chop′fôl″n; 2 chŏp′fal″n, *a.* Same as CHAP-FALLEN.

chop′in, 1 chep′ın; 2 chŏp′in, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A drinking-vessel of earthenware. **2.** A liquid measure varying from half a pint to a quart. [< F. *chopine*, a liquid measure, < G. *schoppen.*] **chap′pin†; chop′ine†; chop′pin†.**

Cho″pin′, 1 shō″pan′; 2 chō″păn′, **Frédéric François** (3/11 1809–17/10 1849). A Polish composer and pianist; settled in Paris in 1832.

cho-pine′, 1 cho-pīn′; 2 cho-pīn′ (XIII), *n.* A high clog worn under the shoe to make one appear taller: introduced into the West from Turkey; also, the clog and shoe combined.

And so I will but take my *chopins* and my cloak . . . and cross the street. SCOTT *Fortunes of Nigel* ch. 8, p. 103. [D. F. & CO.]

[< Sp. *chapín*, clog, < *chapa*, plate of metal.] **chop-pine′†; chi-peen′er†; cho-pin′†; chop-pine′†.**

chop′per¹, 1 chep′ər; 2 chŏp′er, *n.* One who chops, or an instrument used for chopping (in either sense); as, a wood-*chopper*; a meat-*chopper*; a copy-*chopper*.

chop′per², *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A grass thatch; a thatched roof. — **chop′per-cot″**, *n.* A curtained bed.— **chop′pered**, *a.* Thatched.

chop′ping¹, 1 chep′ıŋ; 2 chŏp′ing, *pa.* Shifting suddenly from one direction to another; as, a *chopping* wind.

chop′ping², *pa.* Full of short broken waves, as water in a channel when the wind is blowing against the tide; as, a *chopping* sea.

chop′ping³, *pa.* [Archaic.] Stout; strapping; bouncing.

chop′ping, *n.* **1.** The act of cutting with quick blows. **2.** [U. S.] *Forestry.* A tract of woodland where the trees have been felled.

— **chop′ping-block″**, *n.*— **c.-board**, *n.*— **c.-bowl**, *n.*— **c.-grate**, *n.* A grate with toothed bars which when moved break up the cinders.— **c.-knife**, *n.* A curved blade fixed to a handle above it, for mincing meat, etc.— **c.-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding grain coarsely. **chop-milli.**— **c.-note**, *n.* A low-pitched note of the nightingale, used at intervals in its singing and repeated so as to sound like "chop, chop."

chop′py¹, 1 chep′ı; 2 chŏp′y, *a.* Full of fissures or crevices.

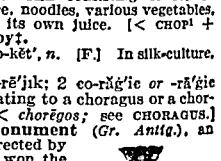
One *choppy* finger was on his lip.
SHELLEY *The Sensitive Plant* pt. iii, st. 23.

chop′py², *a.* Full of small rough waves; chopping.

Cho′prah, 1 chō′prə; 2 chō′prä, *n.* A town in Khandesh district, Bombay. [dipsy. See illus. under DIPSY.

chop′stick″, 1 chep′stik″; 2 chŏp′stik″, *n. Fishing.* A

chop′-sticks″, 1 chep′-stiks″; 2 chŏp′-stiks″, *n. pl.* Slender tapering rods of ivory, bone, or wood, about 15 inches long, used in pairs, in China, Japan, and Chosen, to convey food to the mouth. These sticks, called *kwi-tsze*, "lively lads," are manipulated between the thumb and fingers with great dexterity in taking up food, the meats, etc., being previously cut into morsels. [< *chop* (cor. of *cup*, Cantonese for Chin. *kih*, quick) + STICK[1], *n.*]



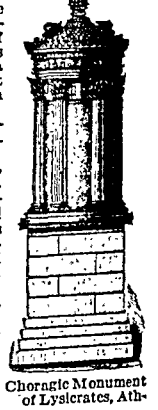
Chop-sticks as used.

chop″-su′ey, 1 chep′-sū′ı; 2 chŏp″-sụ′y, *n.* [U. S.] *Cookery.* A dish consisting of stewed or fried chicken or pork, rice, noodles, various vegetables, and sesame-seeds served in its own juice. [< CHOP[1] + Chin. *sui*, bits.] **chop″-so′oy†.**

cho-quette′, 1 sho-ket′; 2 cho-kĕt′, *n.* [F.] In silk-culture, an imperfect cocoon.

cho-rag′ic, 1 ko-raj′ık *or* -rē′jık; 2 co-răg′ic *or* -rā′gic (XIII), *a.* Belonging or relating to a choragus or a choragy. [< Gr. *chorēgikos*, < *chorēgos*; see CHORAGUS.]

cho-reg′ic†.— **choragic monument** (*Gr. Antiq.*), an edicule, pedestal, or shrine erected by the choragus whose chorus won the prize at the Dionysia, to display the bronze tripod, his prize. The monument of Lysicrates in the Street of Tripods, at Athens (335–334 B. C.), is the finest existing example of such a monument and one of the earliest and best specimens of the Corinthian order.



Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens.

cho-ra′gi-um, 1 ko-rē′jı-um; 2 co-rā′gi-ŭm, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Gr. Antiq.* An open space for choral dances.

cho-ra′gus, 1 ko-rē′gus; 2 co-rā′gŭs, *n.* [-GI, 1 -jai; 2 -ğī, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* The leader and superintendent of a chorus or a theatrical performance at various religious festivals at Athens. He was generally a man of wealth and was required to collect and train a chorus of citizens, who were drilled by choirmasters. One choragus was chosen from each tribe; the victorious one was crowned, and his tribe was presented with a bronze tripod. **2.** Any leader of a chorus or band. **3.** An assistant to the professor of music in Oxford University, England: originally appointed in 1626 to superintend the practise of music. [L., < Gr. *chorēgos*, < *choros*, chorus, + *agō*, lead.] **chore′gus†.**

chor′a-gy, 1 ker′ə-jı; 2 cŏr′a-ğy, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The office or duty of a choragus. **chor′e-gy†.**

cho′ral, 1 kō′rəl; 2 cō′ral, *v.* [Rare.] To sing in chorus.

cho′ral, *a.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) Pertaining to, intended for, or performed by a chorus or choir; as, a *choral* arrangement or festival. (2) Of the nature of or containing a choral or choruses; as, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is often called the *Choral* Symphony.

Rung the full choir in *choral* stave.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 5, st. 29.

2. *Gr. Lit.* Of or pertaining to the dramatic chorus.

They . . . had a great advantage over me in the more elaborate difficulties of Greek, and of *choral* Greek poetry.
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater* p. 269. [T. & F. 1852.]

[< LL. *choralis*, < L. *chorus*, chorus, < Gr. *choros*, dance.] — **choral ode** or **song**, a lyric poem recited or sung by the ancient Greek chorus, as in praise of Apollo, victors in the games, etc.

The deities in whose honor *choral odes*, accompanied with music and dancing, were sung, were Apollo and Dionysus. . . . The other *choral songs* (besides the pæan) were nomes, hypor-chemes, parthenia, prosodia, and dithyrambs.
R. W. BROWNE *Hist. Classical Lit.* p. 143. [D. & CO. 1852.]

— **c. service**, the service of the Anglican Church rendered by intoning and chanting, the latter, as far as may be, by the choir.

cho-ral′, } 1 ko-rāl′ *or* kō′rəl; 2 co-rāl′ *or* cō′ral, *n. Mus.*
cho-rale′, } A simple harmonized composition, generally with slow and stately rhythm, fitted to sacred words, intended for choral performances, especially when used in the German Reformed or Lutheran Churches. [< LL. *choralis*; see CHORAL, *a.*]

— **cho-ra′le-on**, *n.* An organ-like musical instrument in-

vented in 1825 at Warsaw, Poland.— **cho'ral-ist,** *n.* 1. One who composes or sings chorals. 2. A member of a chorus or choir.— **cho'ral-ly,** *adv.* In the style of or adapted for a chorus or choir.

cho'ra-po'ka, 1 kō'ra-pō'kə; 2 cō'ra-pō'ka, *n.* [E. Ind.] An insect of India, probably *Carbula biguttata*, destructive to garnered sesamum-seeds. [xxx, 30.

Chor"ash'an, 1 kōr'-ash'ən; 2 cōr'-ăsh'an, *n. Bib. I Sam.*

cho-rau'la, 1 ko-rō'lə; 2 co-rą'la, *n.* 1. The rehearsal-room in a church for the choir-boys. 2. The space behind the high altar, where certain liturgies are sung. [< CHORUS + AULA.]

Cho-ra'zin, 1 ko-rē'zin; 2 co-rā'zin, *n. Bib. Matt.* xi, 21.

chor'bah, 1 kōr'bə; 2 cōr'bă, *n.* [Turk.] Mutton broth thickened with rice or barley.

Chor'be, 1 kōr'bi; 2 cōr'be, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 12.

chord, 1 kōrd; 2 cōrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To furnish (a musical instrument) with chords or strings. 2. To bring into harmony or accord. **II.** *i.* To be in harmony; accord.

chord, *n.* 1. *Mus.* A combination of musical tones selected according to the laws of harmony. The most important chords are the **common chord,** consisting of a fundamental tone with its (major or minor) third and its perfect fifth, and the **chord of the seventh,** especially that founded on the fifth degree of the scale, called the dominant seventh. The chord of the seventh consists of a fundamental tone, with its third, fifth, and seventh.

2. Hence, a harmonious combination, especially of color. 3. A string; cord, especially of a musical instrument. 4. Figuratively, a power of emotion or feeling excited, touched, or played upon. 5. *Math.* A straight line connecting the extremities of an arc. 6. *Engin. One of the principal members of a bridge-truss,* commonly horizontal and in tension. 7. *Anat.* A cord; connective ligament; tendon; tendinous cord; as, the spermatic *chord.* 8. *Aero.* The length from the leading edge to the trailing edge of a plane. 9†. A musical tone. [< L. *chorda,* < Gr. *chordē,* string of a musical instrument.]

chordet; cordi; cordet.—accidental chord (*Mus.*), a chord containing one or more tones belonging to another chord.—**altered c.** (*Mus.*), a chord in which chromatic modification has been made for increased melodic effect without incurring a modulation or change of key.—**attendant c.** (*Mus.*), an altered chord; especially, a chord changed from its original harmony by adding an accidental sharp, flat, or natural to an interval of the chord.—**characteristic c.,** same as TONIC CHORD.—**c. of an angle,** the chord of the arc intercepted by the sides of an angle which has its vertex at the center of the circle, measured by the radius of the circle assumed as unity.—**c. of an arch,** a straight line connecting the extremities of the arch.—**c. of curvature,** a chord of the osculating circle, from the point of osculation.—**c. of the major ninth,** a chord composed of the dominant seventh to which is added the interval of a ninth. **added ninth†.—c. of the minor ninth,** a chord composed of the dominant tone, the major third and fifth, and minor seventh and ninth.—**c. of the ninth,** a chord composed of a dominant seventh chord and a single third.—**c. of the suspended ninth,** a chord based on the keynote. Frequently used as a discord in cacophony.—**chords of contact,** *the chords by which in each of two circles* the points of contact of two lines tangent to both circles are joined.—**common c.** 1. *Geom.* The chord connecting the point of intersection of two or more circles. 2. *Mus.* See CHORD, *n.,* 1.— **dominant c.,** the triad or seventh chord which is built up on the dominant fifth, or principal note, of the scale. **dominant seventh†.**— **essential c.,** same as COMMON CHORD.— **ideal c.** (*Math.*), the intercept between a given pair of points conjugate to a conic, on a line which does not intersect such conic in real points and whose center of involution bisects such intercept.— **imperfect c.** or **triad** (*Mus.*), a chord lacking one or more of its constituents; the chord whose basis is the third, fifth, and eighth on the seventh of the key, containing two minor thirds; a chord having a tone omitted. **diminished triad†.—inversion of a c.,** see INVERSION.— **leading c.** (*Mus.*), the chord of the dominant: so named as leading naturally into the chord of the tonic.— **ninth c.** (*Mus.*), a chord whose lowest and highest notes are a ninth apart.— **secondary c.** or **triad** (*Mus.*), any triad other than those of the tonic, dominant, and subdominant; especially, any chord of the seventh based on some other tone than the dominant.— **sensitive c.** (*Mus.*), a chord consisting of a major third and fifth in harmony with other notes.— **tendency c.** (*Mus.*), an altered chord in which the necessary minor seventh of the root is invariably the subject of chromatic alteration.

chor'da, 1 kōr'də; 2 cōr'da, *n.* 1. [-DÆ, 1 -dī; 2 -dē, *pl.*] *Anat.* A structure resembling a cord; especially, the notochord (chorda dorsalis). 2. [C-] A small genus of laminariaceous algæ with very long, slender, hollow olive-brown fronds. *C. filum* is the sea-lace. [L.; see CHORD, *n.*] — **chor'da-cen"trum,** *n. Zool.* The centrum of a vertebra formed by the diarthrotic articulation of the envelop of the notochord: a condition found in the sharks and their allies.— **chordæ dorsalis** (*Anat.*), the notochord. — **chordæ tendineæ** (*Anat.*), fine, tendinous cords arising from the papillary muscles of the heart, and affixed to the free edges of the auriculo-ventricular valves, preventing them from folding backward into the auricles during contraction of the ventricle.— **c.-neuroplasm,** *n. Embryol.* The structure of the embryo from which the notochord and the medullary plate originate.— **c. pistillaris** (*Bot.*), the filiform tissue which extends from the ovary to the stigma.— **c. tympani** (*Anat.*), that branch of the seventh cranial nerve which, after traversing the cavity of the tympanum of the ear, unites with the lingual branch of the fifth nerve.

chord'al, 1 kōrd'əl; 2 cōrd'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a chord; pertaining to, situated near, or like the notochord.

Chor-da'ta, 1 kor-dē'tə; 2 cōr-dā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A subkingdom or branch of animals with a notochord persistent or evanescent: including the *Craniota* or *Vertebrata, Cephalochorda,* and *Urochorda.* [< CHORDA.] — **chor'date,** *a.* & *n.*

chor"dau-lo'di-on, 1 kōr'de-lō'di-ən; 2 cōr'da-lō'di-on, *n.* A musical instrument having both strings and pipes, invented in Dresden in 1812. [< Gr. *chordē,* string, + *aulos,* pipe, + *ōdē,* song.]

chor-dee', 1 kor-dī'; 2 cōr-dē', *n.* [F.] A downward incurvation of the penis during erection, *occurring at night* in gonorrhea.

Chor-del'les, 1 kor-del'lēz; 2 cōr-dī'lēs, *n. Zool.* A genus of birds belonging to the goatsucker family, in which the night-hawks are included. [< Gr. *chordē,* string of a harp, + *dellē,* evening.]

Chor-deu'mi-dæ, 1 kor-diū'mi-dī; 2 cōr-dū'mi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of tuloidean chilognaths with 30 segments and repugnatorial pores obsolete. **Chor-deu'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chordeuma,* sausage, < *chordē,* gut.] — **chor-deu'mid,** *n.*— **chor-deu'moid,** *a.*

chor-di'tis, 1 ker-dai'tis *or* -di'tis; 2 cōr-di'tis *or* -dī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the vocal or spermatic cords.

chor"do-cen'tra, 1 kōr'do-sen'trə; 2 cōr'do-çēn'tra, *n. pl.* The centra of the vertebræ formed in the notochord by the process of ossification. [< Gr. *chordē,* cord, + *kentron,* center.]

chor'doid, 1 kōr'doid; 2 cōr'dōid, *a.* Characterized by a structure similar to that of the vacuolated-looking cells which give origin to the vertebral notochord. [< CHORD + -OID.]

chor'do-ma, 1 kōr'do-mə; 2 cōr'do-ma, *n.* A rare form of neoplasm occurring at the base of the brain on the clivus, and originating from the remains of the notochord. [< Gr. *chordē,* cord.]

chor-dom'e-ter, 1 ker-dem'i-tər; 2 cŏr-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* A gage for ascertaining the diameter of strings. [< L. *chorda,* CHORD, + -METER.]

Chor-do'ni-a, 1 ker-dō'ni-ə; 2 cōr-dō'ni-a, *n. pl. Zool.* A hypothetical type of worm-like animals with a notochord: supposed to be ancestral to the tunicates. [< Gr. *chordē,* string.]

chor'do-skel"e-ton, 1 kōr'do-skel'i-tən; 2 cōr'do-skĕl'e-ton, *n. Embryol.* That part of the skeleton formed about the notochord, comprising the spinal column and part of the base of the skull. [< Gr. *chordē,* string, + SKELETON.]

chor'do-to"nal, 1 kōr'do-tō'nəl; 2 cōr'do-tō'nal, *a.* Responsive to sound-vibrations, as certain organs in the legs of insects. [< Gr. *chordē,* string, + *tonos,* tone.]

chore, 1 chōr; 2 chōr, *vi.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To do chores; char.

chore[1], *n.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] A small job, as one of the routine duties of the house or stable; a char.

> I love *to start out arter night's* begun,
> An' all the *chores* about the farm are done.
> LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, ii, st. 1.

[Var. of CHAR[3], *n.,* CHARE[2], *n.,* < AS. *cerr.*]

chore[2]†, *n.* A chorus; choir.

cho-re'a, 1 ko-rī'ə; 2 co-rē'a, *n. Pathol.* A nervous affection characterized by involuntary muscular twitchings and irregular movements, as of the limbs; St. Vitus's dance. [L., < Gr. *choreia* (< *choros*), dance.] — **chorea cordis,** a chorea accompanied by very irregular heart-action.— **c. electrica,** chorea characterized by convulsive, sudden, sharp and short movements of the neck and shoulders as if induced by electrical stimulation.— **c. saltatoria,** chorea characterized by involuntary jumping motions.— **c. scriptorum,** writers' cramp.— **c. senilis,** paralysis agitans; shaking palsy.— **electric c.,** same as CHOREA ELECTRICA.— **epidemic** or **saltatory c.,** the dancing mania widely prevalent during the middle ages.— **facial c.,** same as TIC NON-DOULOUREUX.— **hereditary** or **Huntington's c.,** a rare form of chorea affecting adults and hereditary in families. Speech, deglutition, and voluntary movements are affected, and mental disturbance ensues sooner or later.— **laryngeal c.,** a form of spasmodic laryngitis characterized by the emission of sound similar to the bark of a dog.— **malleatory c.,** chorea in which the affected person moves his arms as if he were wielding a hammer. — **saltatory c.,** same as CHOREA SALTATORIA.— **cho-re'al,** *a.* Relating to, partaking of, or caused by chorea. **cho"re-at'ic†; cho-re'let.— cho-re'l-form,** *a.*— **cho-re'oid,** *a.* Resembling chorea.

cho-ree', 1 ko-rī' *or* kō'ri; 2 co-rē' *or* cō'rē, *n. Pros.* A trochee. [< L. *choreus,* < Gr. *choreios,* < *choros,* dance.] **cho-re't; cho-re'us†.— cho-re'ic,** *a.* Consisting of or characterized by trochees.

cho"re-graph'ic, etc. Same as CHOREOGRAPHIC, etc.

cho-re'gus, cho're-gy. Same as CHORAGUS, etc.

Cho-ren'tæ, 1 ko-ren'ti; 2 co-rēn'tē, *n. pl.* See MASSALIAN.

chor'e-o-graph, 1 kor'i-o-graf; 2 cōr'e-o-grāf, *n.* One who composes or arranges a ballet. [< Gr. *choreia,* dancing, + *graphō,* write.] **chor"e-og'ra-pher†.— chor"e-o-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to dancing as an art, especially ballet-dancing. **chor"e-graph'ic** or **-i-cal†; chor"o-graph'ic** or **-i-cal†.— cho"re-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **chor"e-og'ra-phy,** *n.* 1. The written representation of figures and steps of dancing. 2. The art of dancing. **cho-reg'[or -rog']ra-phy†; chor"i-og'ra-phy†.**

cho"re-o-ma'ni-a, 1 kō'ri-o-mē'ni-ə; 2 cō"re-o-mā'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Same as TARANTISM. **cho"re-ma'ni-a†.**

cho"re-pis'co-pus, 1 kō'ri-pis'ko-pus; 2 cō"re-pĭs'co-pŭs, *n.* [-PI, 1 -pai; 2 -pī, *pl.*] A subordinate or assistant bishop of the 3d century. [LL., < Gr. *chōrepiskopos,* < *chōra,* place, + *episkopos;* see BISHOP.] — **cho"re-pis'co-pal,** *a.*

cho-re'us, 1 ko-rī'us; 2 co-rē'ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] Choree.

cho-reu'tæ, 1 ko-rū'ti; 2 co-rų'tē, *n. pl.* [Gr.] Same as CHORUS, 4 (1). See ODE.

cho-reu'tes, 1 ko-rū'tiz; 2 co-rų'tēs, *n. Gr. Drama.* A dancer in the chorus.

chore'wo"man, 1 chōr'wu'mən; 2 chōr'wo"man, *n.* A woman hired to perform some small job of domestic service.

cho'ri-, 1 kō'ri-; 2 cō'ri-. Derived from Greek *chōris,* asunder: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cho'ri-al, 1 kō'ri-əl; 2 cō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the chorion.

cho'ri-amb, 1 kō'ri-amb *or* ker'i-amb; 2 cō'ri-ămb *or* cŏr'i-ămb, *n. Anc. Pros.* A quadrisyllabic foot, composed of a choree and an iambus (– ⏑ ⏑ –). [< L. *choriambus,* < Gr. *choriambos,* < *choreios* (see CHOREE) + *iambos;* see IAMBUS.] **cho"ri-am'bus†.**

cho"ri-am'bic, 1 kō'ri-[*or* ker'i-]am'bik; 2 cō'ri-[*or* cŏr'i-]ăm'bic. **I.** *a.* Relating to or composed of choriambs. **II.** *n.* A choriamb, or a verse composed of choriambs.

cho'ric, 1 kō'rik *or* ker'ik; 2 cō'ric *or* cŏr'ic, *a.* Relating to a chorus, especially a Greek dramatic chorus. [< L. *choricus,* < Gr. *choritos,* < *choros,* chorus.] **cho'ri-cal†.**

cho'ri-o-, 1 kō'ri-o-; 2 cō'ri-o-. Derived from Greek *chorion,* membrane: a combining form.— **cho"ri-o-blas'to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A disease of the skin due to abnormal conditions in the corium, or deep layer.— **cho"ri-o-cap'il-la'ris,** *n.* [-RES, *pl.*] *Anat.* The middle layer of the choroid coat of the eye, consisting of closely meshed capillary vessels.— **cho"ri-o-cap'il-la-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the capillaries of the choroid coat in the eye.— **cho"ri-o-car"ci-no'ma,** *n.* Same as SYNCYTIOMA.— **cho"ri-oi-di'tis,** *n.* Same as CHOROIDITIS.— **cho"ri-o'ma,** *n.* A severe form of deciduoma. See DECIDUOMA.

cho'ri-on, 1 kō'ri-ən; 2 cō'ri-on, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] 1. *Embryol.* The external membrane that invests the fetus of the higher vertebrates and attaches it to the uterus. See illus. under ALLANTOIS. 2. Some covering like or likened to a chorion, as the outer membrane of an insect-ovum or of a seed. 3. The corium, or deep layer of the skin. [< Gr. *chorion,* membrane.] — **cho-rion frondosum** (*Biol.*), that portion of the chorion which is covered with villi and is opposite the decidua serotina of the uterus.— **c. læve** (*Biol.*), a part of the chorion from which the villi, or vascular processes, have vanished, or on which they have not developed.— **cho"ri-on'ic,** *a.*

cho"ri-o-ni'tis, 1 kō'ri-o-nai'tis *or* -ni'tis; 2 cō'ri-o-ni'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* 1. Any inflammatory condition affecting the chorion. 2. Any inflammatory condition involving the corium of the skin.

Cho"ri-op'tes, 1 kō'ri-op'tiz; 2 cō'ri-ŏp'tēs, *n. Zool.* A genus of mites, parasitic on the skin and hair of domestic animals, causing many kinds of mange, notably foot-scab in sheep. [< CHORIO- + Gr. *optikos,* visible.] — **cho"ri-op'tic,** *a.*

cho"ri-o-ret'i-nal, 1 kō'ri-o-ret'i-nəl; 2 cō'ri-o-rĕt'i-nal, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to both choroid and retina.

cho"ri-o-ret"i-ni'tis, *n.* See CHOROIDORETINITIS.

Cho"ri-pet'a-læ, 1 kō'ri-pet'ə-li; 2 cō'ri-pĕt'a-lē, *n. pl. Bot.* A division of plants belonging to the *Archichlamydeæ* and having the corolla cleft into distinct parts. [< CHORIO- + Gr. *petalon,* leaf.]

cho"ri-pet'a-lous, *a. Bot.* Having free, unconnected petals; polypetalous.— **cho"ri-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Having separate leaves, as a perianth. **cho"ris-toph'yl-lous†.**

Cho'ris, 1 kō'ris; 2 cō'ris, **Louis** (1/22:1795–3/22:1828). A Russian painter and traveler.

cho"ri-sep'a-lous, 1 kō'ri-sep'ə-lus; 2 cō'ri-sĕp'a-lus, *a. Bot.* Having free, unconnected sepals; polysepalous.

cho'ri-sis, 1 kō'ri-sis; 2 cō'ri-sis, *n.* 1. *Bot.* The congenital development of two or more members when there should be but one. In **typical** or **collateral chorisis** the members normally stand side by side, while in **parallel** or **median chorisis** they are one in front of the other. 2. *Geom.* The number of separately bounded regions in a space. [< Gr. *chōristis,* < *chōrts,* apart.] **cho'rism†; cho"ri-za'tion†.**

cho'rist, 1 kō'rist *or* ker'ist; 2 cō'rist *or* cŏr'ist, *n.* 1. *Gr. Antiq.* A member of the chorus of a drama. 2. A singer in a chorus. 3†. A chorister. [< F. *choriste,* < LL. *chorista,* < L. *chorus,* CHORUS.] — **cho-ris'tic,** *a.*

cho-ris'tate, 1 ko-ris'tēt; 2 co-ris'tāt, *a. Bot.* Affected with chorisis.

chor'is-ter, 1 ker'is-tər; 2 cŏr'is-ter, *n.* 1. A member of a choir; specif., a male singer in a church choir.

> The gentlemen *choristers* had evidently been chosen, like old Cremona fiddles, more for tone than looks.
> IRVING *Sketch-Book, Christmas Day* p. 264. [G. P. P. 1861.]

2. [U. S.] A leader of a choir or of congregational singing; a precentor. 3. Any singer, as a bird. **choir'is-ter†.**

chor'is-ter-ship, *n.* The office of a chorister.

cho-ris'ti-, 1 ko-ris'ti-, ko-ris'to-; 2 co-rĭs'ti-, co-rĭs'to-.

cho-ris'to-, } From Greek *chōristos,* separate (< *chōris,* apart): combining forms.— **Cho-ris'ti-da,** *n. pl. Spong.* An order of tetractinellids with quadriradiate or triæne spicules loosely set in sponge-mass.— **Cho-ris'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of gastropods, generally referred to tectibranchiates, having frontal tentacles united by a fold, small posterior tentacles, teeth in 3 median rows and on each side, 1 lateral and 2 marginal, and a helliciform shell and paucispiral operculum. **Cho-ris'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cho-ris'tid,** *n.* — **cho-ris"ti-de'an, cho-ris'toid,** *a.*— **Cho"ris-tod'er-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* An order of extinct amphibious, diapsidan reptiles of the Cretaceous and lower Eocene periods.— **cho"ris-tod'er-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **cho-ris"to-phyl'lous,** *a.* Having separate leaves.— **Cho"ris-top'o-da,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Tetradecapoda.*— **cho-ris'to-pod,** *a.* & *n.*— **cho"ris-top'o-dous,** *a.*

chor'is-try, 1 ker'is-tri; 2 cŏr'is-try, *n.* [Rare.] The performance of choristers. [M.]

cho"ri-za'tion, 1 kō'ri-zē'shən; 2 cō'ri-zā'shon, *n.* Same as CHORISIS.

Cho"ri-ze'ma, 1 kō'ri-zi'mə; 2 cō'ri-zē'ma, *n. Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous shrubs, numbering about fifteen species, having red or yellow bean-like flowers and evergreen leaves. Two species are cultivated in the United States as greenhouse plants— *C. ilicifolium* and *C. rarium.* [< Gr. *chōrizō,* separate.]

cho"ri-zon'tes, 1 kō'ri-zon'tiz; 2 cō'ri-zŏn'tēs, *n. pl.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* Separators, or grammarians who assigned the Iliad and the Odyssey to different authors.— **cho"ri-zon'tal, cho"ri-zon'tic,** *a.*— **cho'ri-zont, cho"ri-zon'tist,** *n.*

Chor'ley, 1 chōr'li; 2 chōr'ly, *n.* 1. **Henry Fothergill** (12/11: 1808–3/11:1872), an English musical critic and author. 2. A mining and manufacturing town in Lancashire, England. 3. A town in Cheshire, England.

chor-li'to, 1 cher-li'to; 2 chōr-lī'to, *n.* [Porto Rico.] The curlew or gray plover.

chor'lo, 1 chēr'lo; 2 chōr'lo, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A tattler.

chor"o-di-das'ca-lus, 1 kōr'o-di-das'ka-lus; 2 cōr'o-di-dăs'ca-lus, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] [LL.] *Gr. Antiq.* The trainer of a dramatic chorus.

cho'ro-gi, 1 chō'ro-gi; 2 chō'ro-gī, *n.* The Chinese artichoke.

cho'ro-graph, } 1 kō'ro-graf; 2 cō'ro-grāf, *n.* A survey-
cho'ro-graf[2], } ing-instrument for determining the position of a station from the angles made by lines to three points of known position. [< Gr. *chōrographos,* describing countries, < *chōros,* country; and see -GRAPH.]

cho"ro-graph'ic[1], *a.* Same as CHOREOGRAPHIC.

cho-rog'ra-phy[1], } 1 ko-rog'ra-fi; 2 co-rŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The
cho-rog'ra-fy[2], } delineation or mapping of regions or districts, particularly ancient localities; regional geography or topography. [< L. *chorographia,* < Gr. *chōrographia,* < *chōros,* land; and see -GRAPHY.] — **cho-rog'ra-pher,** *n.*— **cho"ro-graph'ic**[2] or **-i-cal,** *a.*— **cho"ro-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cho-rog'ra-phy[3], *n.* Same as CHOREOGRAPHY.

cho'roid, 1 kō'roid; 2 cō'rŏid, *a.* 1. Resembling the chorion: specif. said of highly vascular membranes. 2. Of or pertaining to the choroid coat or the choroid plexus; as, the *choroid* vessels. [< Gr. *choroeidēs,* < *chorion,* membrane; and see -OID.] **cho'ri-oid†; cho-rol'dal†.— choroid coat,** the middle or vascular tunic of the eyeball. See EYE, also illus. under RETINA.— **c. muscle,** the ciliary muscle of the eye.— **c. plexus,** one of the convoluted vascular fringes formed in the pia mater, where it lies over the ventricles of the brain.

cho'roid, *n.* The choroid coat. **cho-rol'de-a†.**— **cho"roi-di'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the choroid. **cho"ri-oi-di'tis†.— choroiditis myopica,** an inflammatory condition of the choroid coat of the eye due to overstrain resulting from myopia.— **cho-roi"do-cy-cli'tis,** *n.* Any inflammatory condition of the choroid and ciliary body.— **cho-roi"do-i-ri'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the choroid, extending to the iris.— **cho-roi"do-ret"i-ni'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the choroid involving the retina. **cho"ri-o-ret"i-ni'tis†.**

cho"ro-i'so-therm, 1 kō'ro-oi'so-thûrm; 2 cō'ro-ĭ'so-thĕrm, *n. Meteor.* An isotherm used in representing the distribution of temperature in space: distinguished from the *chronoisotherm,* representing its distribution in time. [< Gr. *chōros,* space, + ISOTHERM.]

cho'rok, 1 chō'rok; 2 chō'rŏk, *n.* The Siberian mink or pole-cat.

cho-rol'o-gy, 1 ko-rel'o-ji; 2 co-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** Same as CHOROGRAPHY[1]. **2.** *Biol.* The science that treats of the distribution of organisms. [< Gr. *chōros*, place, + -LOGY.] — **marine chorology,** the study of the habitat and distribution of marine animals both regarding extent and depth of the water in which they live.— **cho"ro-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **cho-rol'o-gist,** *n.*

Cho"ro-ma'ni-a, 1 kō"ro-mē'ni-ə; 2 cō"ro-mā'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* A nervous affection characterized by involuntary muscular twitching, as in St. Vitus's dance. [< Gr. *chōros*, dance, + MANIA.]

cho-rom'e-try, 1 ko-rem'i-tri; 2 co-rŏm'e-try, *n.* Land-surveying. [< Gr. *chōros*, land, + *metron*, measure.]

Chor-re'ans, 1 ke-ri'anz; 2 cō-rē'ans, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

chor-ten', 1 chôr-ten'; 2 chôr-tĕn', *n.* Same as CHAITYA.

chor'tle, 1 chôr'tl; 2 chôr'tl, *vt.* [Colloq.] To chuckle or make loud noises to express joy. [A portmanteau-word, combining "chuckle" and "snort," invented by Lewis Carroll.]

'O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!'
He *chortled* in his joy.

L. CARROLL *Through the Looking-glass* p. 25. [MACM. 1885.]

Cho-ruk', 1 cho-rūk'; 2 cho-ruk', *n.* A river in Armenia and Transcaucasia; 200 m. long to the Black Sea at Batum.

Cho'ru-ra Na'mu, 1 chō'ru-ra nä'mu; 2 chō'ru-rä nä'mu. A province in S. W. Chosen; capital, Kwangju.

Cho'ru-ra Pu'ku, 1 chō'ru-ra pū'ku; 2 chō'ru-rä pu'ku. A province in S. W. Chosen; capital, Chenju.

cho'rus, 1 kō'rus; 2 cō'rŭs, *vt. & vi.* [CHO'RUSED or CHO'-RUSSED; CHO'RUS-ING or CHO'RUS-SING.] **1.** To sing the chorus of; sing in concert. **2.** To exclaim in concert; repeat together; echo.— **cho'rus-er,** *n.*

cho'rus, *n.* **1.** A song for several voices. Specif.: (1) A burden or refrain in which the company join. (2) A composition for a choir, usually in four parts. **2.** The body of singers in an opera, or the like, who perform the choral parts; a body of singers who sing refrains or sing in concert. **3.** Any set of individuals giving utterance to sounds or ideas in concert, or the utterance so made.

The merchants closed their shops, and came out to swell the general *chorus* of alarm and clamor.

THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 310. [D. F. & CO.]

4. *Gr. Antiq.* (1) A company of masked men or boys who in tragedies and comedies sang choral songs expressing the sentiments evoked by the action as sympathizers or interpreters; also, the parts sung by the chorus, usually a series of odes antiphonally rendered. (2) Originally, a ceremonial dance performed in honor of Bacchus, accompanied with the singing of the dithyrambic odes. (3) An open place for dancing. **5.** In the old English drama, the actor who completes in narrative, in the prolog or interludes, the story of the plot. [L.; see CHORAL, *a.*] — **cho'rus-mas"ter,** *n.* **1.** The chief singer in a chorus. **2.** One who directs or trains a chorus. — **in chorus,** giving voice simultaneously; in unison.— **mixed c.,** a chorus containing both male and female voices.

Chos"a-me'us, 1 kes'ə-mi'us; 2 cŏs'a-mē'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 32.

chose, 1 chōz; 2 chōs, *tmp.* of CHOOSE, *v.*

chose, } 1 shōz; 2 çhōs, *n. Law.* Anything that is per-
choze[F], } sonal property. [F., < LL. *cosa, causa*, thing, < L. *causa*, cause.] — **chose in action,** a right to personal property or money not in possession, but recoverable in an action at law; also, a note, bond, or other written obligation upon which suit may be instituted.— **c. in possession,** any item of personal property in actual rightful possession.— **c. local,** something attached to a locality, as a factory.— **c. transitory** [Rare], something that can be moved.

cho'sen, } 1 chō'zn; 2 chō'sn, *pa.* **1.** Made an ob-
cho'zen[F], } ject of choice; selected; elect.

The *Chosen* People have been commonly treated as a people chosen for the sake of somebody else. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 32, p. 371, (H. 1876.]

2. Worthy of special preference; select; choice.

The ministers and Christians by whom New England was first planted, were a *chosen* company of men. COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. i, bk. iii, remark xxvi, p. 240. [s. 1855.]

Syn.: see CHOICE.

Cho"sen', 1 chō'sen'; 2 chō'sĕn', *n.* A state and peninsula of E. Asia; 84,421 sq. m.; capital, Seoul; the former kingdom of **Korea**; annexed to the Japanese empire, Aug. 29, 1910. [< Jap. *Cho Sen*, < Ainu, *Chao-Hsien*, the land of the morning calm.] [Honshu Island, Japan.

Cho'shi, 1 chō'shi; 2 chō'shi, *n.* A town in W. Chiba ken,

Cho'shu, 1 chō'shū; 2 chō'shu, *n.* A powerful Japanese faction, one of the four clans that brought about the revolution of 1867, overthrew the shogunate which had existed since the 12th century, and restored the ancient dynasty. **Cho'shiu‡.**

Chos'ro-es, 1 kos'ro-iz; 2 cŏs'ro-ēs, *n.* **1. C. I. Nushirvan** ("generous soul"), "the Great" (–579), king of Persia; conquered Yemen and Armenia. **2. C. II. Parwiz** or **Perwis,** "the Conqueror" (–628), king of Persia; grandson of the preceding; he was deposed and murdered.

cho'ta-haz'ri, 1 chō'ta-hāz'ri; 2 chō'ta-hăz'ri, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Lit., little breakfast; the slight repast taken at daybreak or before the regular breakfast. **cho'ta-haz'ree‡; cho'ta-haz'ry‡.**

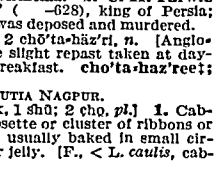
Cho'ta Nag-pur'. Same as CHUTIA NAGPUR.

chou[1], 1 shū; 2 chu, *n.* [CHOUX, 1 shū; 2 cho, *pl.*] **1.** Cabbage. **2.** In dressmaking, a rosette or cluster of ribbons or laces. **3.** A variety of pastry usually baked in small circular cakes filled with cream or jelly. [F., < L. *caulis*, cabbage, < Gr. *kaulos*, stalk.]

Chou[2], 1 chau; 2 chou, *n.* A Chinese dynasty lasting from 1122 to 255 B.C., the era of Confucius, Mencius, and Lão-tse.

Chou'an, 1 shū'an *or* (F.) shū'äN'; 2 chu'an *or* (F.) chu'äN', *n.* [F.] One of those royalists of western France who began an irregular warfare against the French republic in 1792.— **Chou'an-ize,** *vt.* To act the Chouan.— **Chou-an'ner-ie,** *n.* The Chouan insurrection; the Chouans as a body.

chough, } 1 chuf; 2 chŭf, *n.* **1.** A fregiline corvoid bird,
chuff[r], } especially the red-legged or Cornish crow (*Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax graculus*) with black plumage and red beak and feet. The *choughs* that call about the shining cliff. COVENTRY PATMORE *St. Valentine's Day* l. 28. **2.** A jackdaw. **3.** A prater. [< AS. *ceō*; imitative of its cry.]



Chough. 1/12

— **Alpine chough,** a small yellow-billed bird of the crow family (*Pyrrhocorax alpinus*), native to the mountains of northeastern Europe.— **Cornish c.** (*Her.*), the chough as a heraldic emblem of many Cornish families. Called also *aylet.* [Same as CHAVICHA.

chou'l-cha, 1 chau'[or chū']l-cha; 2 chou'[or -chu']l-cha, *n.*

chou'ka, 1 chau'ka; 2 chou'ka, *n.* Same as CHOUSINGHA.

choul'try, *n.* Same as CHOLTRY.

chouse, 1 chaus; 2 chous, *v.* [CHOUSED; CHOUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cheat; swindle: often with *of* or *out of.* The word is supposed to come from the swindling of Turkish and Persian merchants in London in 1609 by a Turkish *chaus*, or interpreter attached to an embassy.

Freedom and zeal have *choused* you o'er and o'er.

DRYDEN *Albion and Albanius* prol., l. 27.

II. *i.* To cheat or swindle. **chowse'r,** *n.* — **chous'er,** *n.*

chouse, *n.* **1.** A trick; fraud. **2.** A sharper. **3**†. A dupe. **4**†. A choush. [< Turk. *chāush*, < Ar. *khas*, noble.]

choush, 1 chaush; 2 choush, *n.* [Turk.] A sergeant at arms; official messenger.

chou'sing-ha, 1 chau'siŋ-ha; 2 chou'sing-hä, *n.* [E. Ind.] The four-horned antelope (*Tetraceros quadricornis*) of India.

chout, 1 chaut; 2 chout, *n.* [Hind.] The fourth part of any income; a levy of one-fourth of the revenue, once exacted by the Mahrattas; hence, extortion; blackmail. **chauth‡.**

Chou-teau', 1 sho-tō'; 2 cho-tō', *n.* A county in N. central Montana; 16,049 sq. m.; county-seat, Fort Benton.

cho'vy, 1 chō'vi; 2 chō'vy, *n.* [CHO'VIES, 1 -viz; 2 -vis, *pl.*] [Local, Eng.] The June-bug. **cho'vee‡.**

chow[1], 1 chau; 2 chow, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To chew.

chow[2], *v.* [Colloq., P. I.] **1.** To eat; take refreshment. **2.** To feed animals. [*chow*," cheek by jowl.

chow[1], *n.* [Scot.] The jowl: only in the phrase "cheek for

chow[2], *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese subordinate district or its chief city: frequent in place-names; as, *Foochow.*

chow[3], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A unit of weight. See WEIGHT.

chow[4], *n.* A breed of dogs, originating in northern China, of moderate size but powerful build, with a large, broad head, small, bright eyes, short, pricked ears, black tongue, very long, upstanding fur, and a bushy, up-curled tail. The general aspect is that of a small Eskimo dog, properly whole-colored, and usually black or brown. **Chow-dog‡.**

Chow.

Chow[5], *n.* [Slang, Australian.] A Chinaman.

chow[6], *n.* [Slang, P. I.] Food; fodder.

Cho-wan', 1 cho-wān'; 2 cho-wăn', *n.* A county in N. E. North Carolina; 161 sq. m.; county-seat, Edenton.

chow'-chow", 1 chau'-chau'; 2 chow'-chow', *a.* [Pidgin-Eng.] Made up of different ingredients; mixed; miscellaneous.— **c.-chow box,** a Japanese lacquered luncheon-box.— **c.-c. cargo,** a mixed cargo.— **c.-c. chop** (*Naut.*), in China, a provision-boat or lighter.— **c.-c. shop,** a general variety-shop.

chow'-chow", *n.* A mixture; an olla podrida. (1) A pickle of mixed vegetables and mustard. (2) Chinese mixed preserves. (3) Food; especially, food cut or broken up in Chinese fashion; hence, also, a luncheon.

chow'der, 1 chau'dər; 2 chow'der, *vi.* To make chowder of.

chow'der[1], *n.* **1.** A dish of clams or fish stewed with salt pork, vegetables, biscuits, etc. **2.** A picnic, usually on the seashore, where chowder is served. The word originated probably among the fishermen of Brittany and was thence transferred to the coasts of New England and British America, where it is in common use. [Perhaps < F. *chaudière*, kettle, < L. *caldaria*; see CALDRON.] — **chowder beer,** a beverage made by boiling black spruce and adding molasses.

chow'der[2], *n.* Same as JOWTER.

chow'der-head"ed, 1 chau'dər-hed'ed; 2 chow'der-hĕd'-ĕd, *a.* Stupid.

chow'dry, 1 chau'dri; 2 chow'dry, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A head man of a craft or of a village; also, a landholder.

chow'er, 1 chau'ər; 2 chow'er, *vi.* [Dial. or Obs.] To scold; grumble.

chowk, 1 chauk; 2 chowk, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A square; an open space or market-place in a city. **2.** A courtyard. Compare CHANDNEY CHOWK. [< Hind. *chauk.*]

Chow"kia-kow', 1 chō'kya-kō'; 2 chō'kyä-kō', *n.* A commercial city in E. Honan province, China. [PATTY.

chow-pat'ty, 1 chau-pat'i; 2 chow-păt'y, *n.* Same as CHU-

chow'ry, 1 chau'ri; 2 chow'ry, *n.* [CHOW'RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A fly-flapper or whisk, usually made from the bushy tail of the yak: it was formerly one of the insignia of royalty in eastern Asia. **2.** In the Central Provinces, a police station. Compare CHAMAR[2]. **chow'ree‡.**

Chow"tsun', 1 chō'tsün'; 2 chō'tsun', *n.* A treaty port on the Hwang river, Shantung province, China.

choy, 1 choi; 2 choy, *n.* The chaya-root. **choy'a‡; choy's root"‡.**

Cho-ze'ba, 1 ko-zi'bə; 2 co-zē'ba, *n. Bib.* *1 Chron.* iv, 22.

chq., *abbr.* Cheque.

Chr., chr., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

chre"ma-tis'tics, 1 kri"mə-tis'tiks; 2 crē"ma-tĭs'tics, *n.* The branch of economics that treats of the accumulation of wealth; also, political economy as a whole. [< Gr. *chrēmatistikos*, of money-making, < *chrēma(t-)*, money, < *chraomai*, use.] — **chre"ma-tist,** *n.* One versed in the science of wealth.— **chre"ma-tis'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to chrematistics; money-making.

chre"o-tech'nics, 1 kri"o-tek'niks; 2 crē"o-tĕc'nics, *n.* [Rare.] The science of the useful arts, as agriculture, commerce, manufactures. [< Gr. *chreia*, use (< *chraomai*, use), + *technē*, art.]

chres'ard, 1 kres'ərd; 2 crĕs'ard, *n. Ecol.* The available water of the soil; the physiological water-content.

chres'tic, 1 kres'tik; 2 crĕs'tic. **I.** *a.* Characterizing the ability to use tools and instruments produced by human skill: contrasted with the ability to devise or make them. **II.** *n.* The branches of art and applied science that deal with skill in the use and handling of artificial objects. [< Gr. *chrēstikos*, able to use things.]

chres"to-math'ic, 1 kres'to-ma-th'ik; 2 crĕs'to-măth'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the learning of useful things, or to a chrestomathy. **chres"to-math'i-cal‡.**

chres"to-math'ics, 1 kres'to-ma-th'iks; 2 crĕs'to-măth'ics, *n.* [Rare.] The science of useful matters.

chres-tom'a-thy, 1 kres-tom'ə-thi; 2 crĕs-tŏm'a-thy, *n.* [-THIES, 1 -thiz; 2 -this, *pl.*] A collection of choice extracts, especially one compiled for instruction in a language; as, a Hebrew *chrestomathy.* [< Gr. *chrēstomatheia*, < *chrēstos*, useful (< *chraomai*, use), + *manthanō* (*math-*), learn.]

chri'a, 1 krai'ə; 2 cri'a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] A short essay on a famous saying or action.

Chriem'hild, 1 krim'hild; 2 crēm'hĭld, *n.* In the *Nibelungenlied*, the heroine, wife of Siegfried and rival of Brunhild.

Chris., *abbr.* Christopher.

chrism, 1 krizm; 2 crism, *vt.* [Archaic.] To anoint with chrism. **chresmet; chris'ma-tize‡.**

chrism, *n.* **1.** A mixed unguent of oil and balm, for anointing in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, consecrated by a bishop on Maundy Thursday and used for sacramental unction; hence, that with which one is anointed.

She touched my lips with *chrism* of song.

ALDRICH *Flight of the Goddess* st. 11.

2. Sacramental unction, as in baptism, confirmation, and orders. **3.** The rite of confirmation in the Oriental Church. **4.** Same as CHRISOM. **5.** Extreme unction: an erroneous use. [< AS. *crisma*, < LL. *chrisma*, < Gr. *chrisma*, < *chriō*, anoint.]

chris'ma, 1 kriz'mə; 2 cris'ma, *n.* [CHRIS'MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** Same as CHRISM. **2.** [C-] Same as CHRISMON.

chris'mal, 1 kriz'məl; 2 cris'mal, *a.* Of the nature of or used in chrism; of or pertaining to unction; as, a *chrismal* balm.

chris'mal, *n.* In the early church, (1) a vessel to contain chrism; (2) a receptacle for reserving the consecrated host; (3) a cloth for covering relics; (4) a chrisom-cloth.

chris'ma-ry, 1 kriz'mə-ri; 2 cris'ma-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A vessel for chrism; a chrismatory.

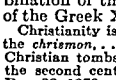
chris-ma'tion, 1 kriz-mē'shən; 2 cris-mā'shon, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of anointing; consecration.

chris'ma-tite, 1 kriz'mə-tait; 2 cris'ma-tit, *n. Mineral.* A butter-like greenish to wax-yellow mixture of hydrocarbons of the marsh-gas series. [< Gr. *chrisma(t-)*, ointment.] **chris'ma-tin(e)‡.**

chris'ma-to-ry, 1 kriz'mə-to-ri; 2 cris'ma-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to chrism or unction. **II.** *n.* **1.** [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A vessel, as a cruet or a case of cruets, for chrism; specif., a stock containing three divisions for the chrism, the oil of the sick, and the oil of the catechumens, respectively.

2†. Anointment with chrism. **chris-ma'ri-um‡.** [< LL. *chrismatorium*, < *chrisma*; see CHRISM.]

Chris'mon, 1 kriz'mən; 2 cris'mon, *n.* The monogram of Christ, formed by the combination of the first two letters of the Greek ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (Christ).



Several Forms of the Chrismon.

Christianity is but little older than the *chrismon*, . . . [which] is found on Christian tombs of the beginning of the second century. J. D. CHAMPLIN in *Appleton's Journal* Dec. 28, 1872, p. 723.

[< CHRIST + MONOGRAM.]

chris'om, 1 kriz'əm; 2 cris'om, *n.* **1.** A baptismal robe; originally, a white cloth placed over a babe's head after anointment with chrism: in full, **chrisom-robe** or **chrisom-cloth.** **2.** A child dying within a month after baptism, formerly buried in its baptismal robe; a child in its first month; an innocent babe: in full, **chrisom-child** or **chrisom-babe.** **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Same as CHRISM. **4.** The alb or surplice of a priest. **chris'omet; chrys'omet; crys'-omet.** [bore (*Helleborus viridis*).

chris'-root", 1 kris'-rūt"; 2 cris'-rōōt", *n.* The green hellebore.

Christ, 1 kraist; 2 crist, *n.* **1.** The Annointed; the Messiah, of which word this is the English form of the Greek translation. Specif.: (1) The expected redeemer of Israel foretold by prophecy. (2) A title of Jesus the Savior: at first with the article, as a title: later used as if part of a proper name, Jesus Christ.

And Peter answereth and saith unto him, Thou art the *Christ.* *Mark* viii, 29.

2. The ideal man or perfected humanity as symbolized by Jesus Christ.

The natural man is born into the spiritual kingdom, through *Christ*, the type-life.

ISAAC K. FUNK *Next Step in Evolution* ch. i, p. 33. [F. & W. '02.]

[< AS. *Crist*, < L. *Christus*, < Gr. *Christos*, orig. va. of *chriō*, anoint.] — **Brothers of Christ,** same as CHRISTADELPHIAN.— **Christ'-child",** *n.* Christ as a child; especially, a representation of Christ as a child, associated by the Germans with Christmas.— **Christ's-eye,** *n. Bot.* A European composite plant (*Inula oculus-christi*) of the aster family.— **Christ's-hair,** *n.* The hart's-tongue fern.— **Christ's-herb‡,** *n.* The black hellebore or Christmas rose.— **Christ's-thorn,** *n.* Any one of several Palestinian shrubs of the buckthorn family, especially *Paliurus aculeatus*, with long and sharp thorns: so called from a belief that Christ's crown of thorns was made of it; also, *Ziziphus spina-christi* and *Z. vulgaris*, the **Jews'-thorn.**— **Christ'-tide"‡,** *n.* Christmas.

Chris'ta-bel, 1 kris'tə-bel; 2 cris'ta-bĕl, *n.* The heroine of Coleridge's poem *Christabel.*

Chris"ta-del'phi-an, 1 kris"tə-del'fi-ən; 2 cris"ta-dĕl'-fi-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect founded in the United States in 1833 by John Thomas, M.D. They are annihilationists and deny the Trinity, but believe in Christ as a Savior from sin. Called also *Thomasites* and *Brothers of Christ.* [< Gr. *Christadelphos*, in brotherhood with Christ, < *Christos* (see CHRIST) + *adelphos*, brother, < *a-* copulative + *delphys*, uterus.] — **Chris"ta-del'phi-an-ism,** *n.*

Christ'church, 1 kraist'chûrch; 2 crist'chûrch, *n.* **1.** A city on South Island, New Zealand. See LYTTLETON. **2.** A seaport town in Hampshire, England.

Christ'-cross", 1 kris'-krōs"; 2 cris'-crŏs", *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] The mark of the cross (+), formerly placed before the alphabet in horn-books, before and after treatises, inscriptions, etc. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] A mark or cross made by a person who can not sign his name. **3.** [Dial., Eng.] Same as CHRIST-CROSS-ROW. [Cor. of *Christ's cross.*] **Chriss's crossse"†; Christes crosse‡; Cris'-cross"‡.**

christ'-cross"-row', *n.* [Archaic.] The alphabet: because once printed with a cross at the beginning.

Christ'dom, 1 kris'dəm; 2 cris'dom, *n.* [Rare.] The kingdom of Christ.

Christ'ed, 1 kraist'ed; 2 crist'ĕd, *a.* Ingrafted into Christ.

When a man of the highest order met Jesus he was lifted into the heavenly places and became a *Christed* man whose eyes saw with the vision of Christ, whose pulse beat with the heart of Christ.

IAN MACLAREN *The Mind of the Master* p. 191. [D. M. & CO. 1896.]

Christ'te e-lei'son, 1 kris'ti i-lai'sən *or* i-lē'i-sən; 2 cris'te e-lĭ'son *or* e-le'i-son. [Gr.] *Eccl.* Christ have mercy! a phrase offered in petition or as a response in certain liturgies, etc., and in association with the Kyrie eleison.

chris'ten, 1 kris'n; 2 cris'n, *vt.* **1.** To name in baptism; as, he was *christened* John. **2.** To administer the rite of Christian baptism to. **3.** To give a name to in baptism, or in some ceremony considered as analogous; dedicate; hence, in general, to name; as, the ship was *christened.* **4.** [Rare.] To make Christian in form. **5.** [Colloq.] To use for the first time. **6.** [Thieves' Cant.]

To remove all signs of former ownership on (stolen silverware, jewelry, etc.), in order to prevent identification. [< AS. *cristnian*, < *cristen*, Christian, < L. *christianus*; see CHRISTIAN, *a.*] **cris'ten†.**

chris'ten†, *a.* & *n.* Christian. **cris'ten†.**

chris'tend, *pp.* Christened. S. S.

Chris'ten-dom, 1 kris'n-dəm; 2 cris'n-dom, *n.* **1.** That part of the world where Christianity is generally professed; Christian countries collectively. **2.** Christians collectively; the Christian world.

One thousand eight hundred years since their creation, the Pagan tales of Ovid . . . are read by all *Christendom*.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Pope* p. 157. [T. & F. 1859.]

3. [Archaic.] The Christian faith or system; Christianity. **4†.** [c-] Christening; hence, a name given. [< AS. *cristendom*, < *cristen*; see CHRISTEN.] **chris'ten-die†** [Scot.].

chris'ten-er, 1 kris'n-ər; 2 cris'n-er, *n.* [Rare.] A person who christens or baptizes.

chris'ten-ing, 1 kris'n-iŋ; 2 cris'n-ing, *n.* Any Christian baptismal ceremony; particularly, the baptizing and naming of an infant, with the accompanying festivities.

Christ'hood, 1 kraist'hud; 2 crist'ho͝od, *n.* The condition of being the Christ; the Messiahship.

Chris'tian, 1 kris'chən; 2 cris'chan (XIII), *a.* **1.** Relating to or derived from Christ or his doctrine. **2.** Professing or belonging to the religion established by Christ; as, a *Christian* church. **3.** Manifesting the spirit of Christ or of his teachings; as, *Christian* kindness. **4.** Characteristic of Christianity or Christendom; as, *Christian* art. **5.** [Colloq.] Human; civilized; decent. [< L. *christianus*, < Gr. *christianos*, < *Christos*; see CHRIST.] SYN.: see DEVOUT.— **Christian Brethren,** the Plymouth Brethren.— **C. Brothers,** a Roman Catholic lay order devoted to educating the poor. **Brothers of the C. Schools†.**— **C. Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion,** a body organized in 1896 by an Australian minister, John Alexander Dowie (d. 1907), calling himself the prophet Elijah III., the members being frequently designated Dowieites. Faith-healing is one of the prominent doctrines of the organization, and Zion City, Illinois, is its center. Wilbur Glenn Voliva was its head in 1910.— **C. Circo,** an appellation of Lactantius.— **C. Commission** (*U. S. Hist.*), an organization founded in New York city in 1861 for the benefit of soldiers and seamen during the Civil War. — **C. Connection,** a sect of Christians resulting from the union of three independent secession movements, from the Methodists in North Carolina (1793), the Baptists of Vermont (1800), and the Presbyterians of Kentucky and Tennessee (1801). The body rejects formulated creeds, accepts the Bible, insists upon a fellowship as inclusive as the Universal Church of Christ, and prefers to use the name Christian to the exclusion of all party names. Compare DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, under DISCIPLE.— **C. era,** the period beginning January 1, 754 A. U. C., or nine months and seven days after March 25, 753 A. U. C., the date of the incarnation of Christ as calculated by Dionysius Exiguus in 527. Previously the years were distinguished by their number in the cycle of indiction. The new Dionysian year began on March 25, and was adopted in many countries; some chroniclers, while adopting the new era, preferred to have the year coincide with the Roman Civil year, which began on January 1: hence arose a double chronology which existed down to the acceptance of the Gregorian calendar. In England the year began on March 25, and during the 17th and 18th centuries it was not uncommon to employ double dates for events between December 25 and March 25, as February 14, 160³/₄. See CALENDAR; ERA. The actual year of the birth of Christ is now placed by scholars as far back as 6 or 7 B. C.— **C. Missionary Association,** a loosely federated group of independent unsectarian churches for the most part in Kentucky, which, altho accepting the usual doctrines of Christianity, have neither ecclesiastical system, creed, nor name.— **C. name,** the name given in baptism; first name: distinguished from the *family name*. — **C. Plato,** see ST. AUGUSTINE.— **C. Reformed Church,** see under REFORMED.— **C. Royalists†,** see FIFTH MONARCHY MEN, under FIFTH.— **C. Science,** a system of moral and religious instruction, founded upon principles formulated by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy (d. 1910), and combined with a method of treating diseases mentally. As presented in Mrs. Eddy's *Science and Health*, " Christian Science is based on teachings of Scripture which it interprets, giving the Christ Principle and rule in Divine metaphysics which heals the sick and sinner. It explains all cause and effect as mental, and shows the scientific relation of man to God."— **C. Scientist,** a person who believes in or practises Christian Science.— **C. Seneca,** a sobriquet of Bishop Joseph Hall. See under HALL.— **C. Vergil,** a sobriquet of Marco Girolamo Vida. See VIDA, MARCO GIROLAMO.— **C. year,** the division of the year according to the events in the history of redemption, beginning with the season of Advent.— **Court C.,** an ecclesiastical court.— **Most C.,** a title of address formerly applied to kings of France.— **Chris'tian-like",** *a.* Becoming to a Christian.— **Chris'tian-ly.** **I.** *a.* Christianlike. **II.** *adv.* [Rare.] In a Christian manner.

Chris'tian¹, *n.* **1.** A disciple of Jesus Christ; one whose profession and life conform to the teaching and example of Christ; a member of a Christian church.

And the disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch.
Acts xi, 26.

2. One of a nation of which Christianity is the prevailing religion: opposed to *Jew*, *Mohammedan*, etc. **3.** [Colloq.] A converted person; a professor of religion.

To be a *Christian* is not to get somewhere, but to be something, to be recreated in the image of the Father, the living God, after the pattern Jesus Christ. ISAAC K. FUNK *Next Step in Evolution* p. 64. [F. & W. '02.]

4. [Colloq.] (1) A civilized person as opposed to a savage; as, the food isn't fit for a *Christian*. (2) [Eng.] A human being as distinguished from a brute; as, that dog knows as much as a *Christian*. **5.** [Eng.] A member or scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, or of Christ's College, Cambridge. **6.** *pl. Ch. Hist.* (1) Same as CHRISTIAN CONNECTION. (2) Same as DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.— **Advent Christians,** a sect, organized in 1861, whose members maintain that all the dead remain unconscious and are resurrected, the wicked receiving the punishment of annihilation.— **Bible Christian,** one of a sect founded by William Bryan, who separated from the English Wesleyans in 1815. **Bry'an-ites†.**— **C. of St. Thomas,** a member of a native Christian church on the Malabar coast, S. W. India, which holds that the apostle St. Thomas was its founder.— **Christians of St. John,** see MANDEAN.— **Chris'tian-dom†,** *n.* Christendom.— **Christian-hood,** *n.* The profession and condition of a Christian; Christianity.

Chris'tian², *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Chris'ty** (dim.). Dan. G. **Chris'ti-an,** 1 kris'ti-ən, 2 cris'ti-ān; F. **Chré"ti"en',** 1 krē"ti"āṅ', 2 cre"ti"āṅ', **Chres"ti"en';** It. Pg. Sp. **Cris"ti-a'no,** 1 kris'ti-ā'nō, 2 cris'ti-ā'nō; L. **Chris"ti-a'nus,** 1 kris'ti-ē'nus, 2 cris'ti-ā'nūs. **2. Fletcher,** mate of the "Bounty"; leader of mutineers (1790); introduced in Byron's *Island*. **3. C. IX.** (⁴/₂₁1818–¹/₂₂ 1906), king of Denmark from 1863 until his death. **Christiern IX.†.** **4.** In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the hero. **5.** A county in S. central Illinois; 688 sq. m.; county-seat, Taylorsville. **6.** A county in S. W. Kentucky; 694 sq. m.; county-seat, Hopkinsville. **7.** A county in S. W. Missouri; 551 sq. m.; county-seat, Ozark.

Chris"ti-an'a, 1 kris'ti-an'ə; 2 cris'ti-ăn'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Chris-ti'na†.** **Chris'sie, Ti'na** (dims.). D. It. Sp. **Cris-ti'na,** 1 kris-tī'nə, 2 cris-tī'nä; F. **Chris"tine',** 1 kris'tīn', 2 cris'tīn'; G. **Chris"ti-a'ne,** 1 kris'ti-ā'nə, 2 cris'ti-ā'ne, **Chris-ti'net†;** Pg. **Cristi'nya,** 1 kris-tī'nyə, 2 cris-tī'nyä. **2.** In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Christian's wife, who leaves the City of Destruction long after her husband.

Chris"ti-a'ni-a, 1 kris'ti-ə'ni-ə; 2 cris'ti-ā'ni-a, *n.* A manufacturing seaport city, capital of Norway; a province in itself; 6 sq. m. In 1925 the ancient name **Os'lo** was officially readopted.

Chris'tian-ism, 1 kris'chən-izm; 2 cris'chan-işm, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Christianity. **2†.** Christendom.

chris'tian-ite, 1 kris'chən-ait; 2 cris'chan-it, *n. Mineral.* **1.** Same as PHILLIPSITE. **2.** Anorthite found on Mt. Vesuvius. [< Prince *Christian* Frederick of Denmark.]

Chris"ti-an'i-ty, 1 kris'chi-an'i-ti; 2 cris'chi-ăn'i-ty (XIII), *n.* **1.** The doctrines and teachings of Jesus Christ; the Christian religion.

Christianity proclaimed 'One God and one mediator between God and Man, the man Christ Jesus.'
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, p. 131. [H. 1870.]

2. The state of being a Christian or of living in conformity with the teachings of Jesus Christ; as, his *Christianity* was earnest and active. **Chris'tian-ness‡.**

Let us beware . . . of a *Christianity* without Christ. J. NEWTON *Letters and Sermons* vol. iv, ser. iii, p. 39. [T. N. 1795.]

3. [Eng.] Ecclesiastical jurisdiction; as, a court of *Christianity*. **4†.** Christians as a body; Christendom. [< OF. *crestienté*, < LL. *christianita(t-)s*, < L. *christianus*; see CHRISTIAN, *a.*] **Chris'ten-tie†; Chris'tenty†; Chris"ti-an'i-tie†; Chris'tian-tie†.— dean of Christianity** (*Eccl.*), a cognomen, formerly signifying a rural dean, which survives in the title of certain rural deaneries.— **dogmatic C.,** the various bodies of systematic divinity founded on the New Testament and the interpretation of the Church.— **historical C.,** the history of Christ and the Christian church as given in the New Testament.

Chris"tian-i-za'tion, } 1kris'chən-ı-zē'shən; 2 cris'chan-
Chris"tian-i-sa'tion, } ı-zā'shon, *n.* The act or process of making or becoming Christian; evangelization.

Chris'tian-ize, } 1 kris'chən-aiz; 2 cris'chan-ız, *v.* [-IZED;
Chris'tian-ise, } -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To convert to Christianity; imbue with Christian ideas, principles, or faith. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To adopt Christianity; become Christian. [< LL. *christianizo*, < Gr. *christianizō*, profess Christianity, < *christianos*; see CHRISTIAN, *a.*] — **Chris'tian-ız"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

Chris"ti-a'no-, 1 kris'chi-ā'no-; 2 cris'chi-ā'no-. Derived from Latin *Christianus* or Greek *Christianos*, Christian: a combining form.— **Chris"tian-og'ra-phy†,** *n.* A descriptive account of Christians.

Chris'ti-ans, 1 kris'ti-ənz; 2 cris'ti-ăns, *n.* A province in S. Norway; 9,786 sq. m.; capital, Lillehammer.

Chris'ti-an-sand, 1 kris'ti-ən-sūnd; 2 cris'ti-ăn-sănd, *n.* A seaport town in Lister og Mandal province, Norway.

Chris'ti-an-stad, 1 kris'ti-ən-stōt; 2 cris'ti-ăn-stät, *n.* **1.** A province in S. Sweden; 2,486 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Chris'ti-an-sted, 1 kris'ti-ən-stēd, *n.* A seaport town, capital of St. Croix Island, Virgin Islands, West Indies.

Chris'ti-an-sund, 1 kris'ti-ən-sūnd; 2 cris'ti-ăn-sund, *n.* A seaport town in Romsdal province, Norway.

Chris'tic, 1 kris'tik; 2 cris'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to Christ.

Chris-tic'o-list, 1 kris-tik'o-list; 2 cris-tic'o-list, *n.* [Rare.] One who worships Christ.

Chris'ti-form, 1 kris'ti-fōrm; 2 cris'ti-fôrm, *a.* [Rare.] Christlike.

Chris-ti'na, 1 kris-tī'nə; 2 cris-tī'na, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Chris-tine'†.** **2.** Daughter of Gustavus Adolphus (¹²/₁₃1626–⁴/₁₁1689); queen of Sweden, 1632–1654.

Chris'ti-son, 1 kris'ti-sən; 2 cris'ti-son, **Sir Robert** (⁷/₁₁ 1797–¹/₂₂1882). A Scottish physician and toxicologist; *Treatise on Poisons*; created baronet 1871.

chris'tle, 1 kris'l; 2 cris'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To cry.

Christ'less, 1 kraist'les; 2 crist'lĕs, *a.* Without Christ; hence, contrary to Christ's teachings; unchristian.

Christ'like", 1 kraist'laik'; 2 crist'lik", *a.* Resembling Christ; worthy of Christ; Christly.— **Christ'like"ness,** *n.*

Christ-like is it for sin to grieve, God-like is it all sin to leave.
LONGFELLOW *Poetic Aphorisms, Sin* l. 3.

Christ'ly, 1 kraist'li; 2 crist'ly, *a.* **1.** Christlike. **2.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to Christ.— **Christ'li-ness,** *n.*

Christ'mas, 1 kris'məs; 2 cris'mas, *v.* [CHRIST'MASED or -MASSED; CHRIST'MAS-ING or -MAS-SING.] [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To decorate for Christmas. **II.** *i.* To celebrate Christmas.— **Christ'mas-ing,** *n.* Christmas celebration.

Christ'mas, *n.* **1.** The 25th of December, celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of Christ: widely observed as a holy day or a holiday. **Christmas day‡. 2.** *Eccl.* A church festival observed annually at this date in memory of the birth of Christ; the Feast of the Nativity: especially, the anniversary day, the 25th of December. The season of Christmas extends from Christmas eve (Dec. 24) to Epiphany (Jan. 6), and is known as **Christmastide.**

At *Christmas* play, and make good cheer,
For *Christmas* comes but once a year.
THOMAS TUSSER *The Farmer's Daily Diet* st. 7.

3. [Colloq.] Christmas decorations. **4.** [Colloq. or Prov.] Any gift or present bestowed at Christmas time; as, he received a valuable *Christmas*. [< CHRIST + MASS, religious service.] **Christ'mass†.— Christ'mas-bells",** *n. Bot.* A handsome perennial herb (*Blandfordia grandiflora*) of the lily family, native in Australasia. The flowers, which are crimson, have the perianth funnel-shaped.— **C. berry,** see TOTON.— **C. box. 1.** A box of Christmas gifts. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A Christmas gift of money. **3†.** A box to contain Christmas gifts.— **C.-bush,** *n.* **1.** [Austral.] A shrub (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*) of the saxifrage family. **C.-tree‡; of'fi-cer-bush"‡. 2.** A Bermuda shrub (*Cassia bicapsularis*) of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*: used for hedges.— **C. creeper** (*Bot.*), any of the trailing or creeping evergreen plants, as the ground-pine, used for decoration during the Christmas holidays.— **C. daisy,** any one of the late-flowering asters.— **C. eve,** see EVE¹, *n.*— **C. evergreen** (*Bot.*), a club-moss (*Selaginella rupestris*), found on rocky shores. It has attractive leaves and a flat 2-ranked stem.— **C. fern,** an evergreen fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*) with firm, simply pinnate fronds.— **C. king†, lord†,** or **prince†,** see LORD OF MISRULE, under LORD.— **C. log,** see YULE LOG.— **C.-pride,** *n. Bot.* A pilose herb (*Ruellia paniculata*), belonging to the acanthus family. It is common in the West Indies.— **C. rose** or **flower,** the black hellebore (*Helleborus niger*).— **C. tree,** an evergreen tree hung with gifts, and decorated with ornaments and candles, at Christmas.— **C.-tree,** *n.* **1.** In Australia, same as CHRISTMAS-BUSH. **2.** In New Zealand, the fire-tree. See POHUTUKAWA.— **little C.,** Epiphany.

Christ'mas-sy, 1 kris'məs-i; 2 cris'mas-y, *a.* [Colloq.] Suitable to or suggesting Christmas. **Christ'mas-y‡.**

Chris'to-, 1 kris'to-; 2 cris'to-. Derived from Greek *Christos*, Christ (< *chriō*, anoint): a combining form.— **Chris"to-cen'tric,** *a.* Having Christ as a center; as, a *Christocentric* theology.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

chris'to-bal-ite, *n.* Same as CRISTOBALITE.

chris-to-fi'-a, 1 kris-tō'fi-ə; 2 cris-tō'fi-a, *n.* A cordial made of white wine with sugar, bitter almonds, and spices.

Chris-tol'a-try, 1 kris-tel'ə-tri; 2 cris-tŏl'a-try, *n.* The worship of Christ regarded as a form of idolatry.

Chris"to-log'i-cal, 1 kris'to-loj'ı-kəl; 2 cris'to-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to Christology.

Evangelical Protestant theology . . . is essentially *Christological* or controlled throughout by the proper idea of Christ as the God-Man and Saviour. SCHAFF *Person of Christ* intro., p. 15. [S. 1866.]

Chris-tol'o-gist, 1 kris-tel'o-jist; 2 cris-tŏl'o-ġist, *n.* One versed in Christology.

Chris-tol'o-gize, 1 kris-tel'o-jaiz; 2 cris-tŏl'o-ġiz, *vt.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] [Rare.] To make Christological; bring into harmony with Christ as the center of the theological system.

What reformed theology has got to do is to *Christologize* predestination and decrees.
SMITH in Stearns's *Henry B. Smith* ch. 4, p. 136. [N. M. & CO. 1892.]

Chris-tol'o-gy, 1 kris-tel'o-ji; 2 cris-tŏl'o-ġy, *n. Theol.* The branch of soteriology that treats of the person and attributes of Christ; less correctly, any theory or doctrine concerning Christ. [< CHRISTO- + -LOGY.]

The *Christology* of the Church is in reality an integral part of its theology. LIDDON *Bampton Lectures* lect. i, p. 6. [S. 1873.]

Chris'to-lyte, 1 kris'to-lait; 2 cris'to-lyt, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of the 6th century holding that Christ left body and soul in Hades, and rose wholly divine.

chris'tom†, *n.* Chrisom.

Chris-toph'a-ny, 1 kris-tef'ə-ni; 2 cris-tŏf'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nis, *pl.*] An appearance of Christ to men, as after his death.

Chris"tophe', 1 kris'tōf'; 2 cris'tōf', **Henri** (¹⁰/₉1767–¹⁰/₉ 1820). A negro king of Haiti, 1811–1820. **Cris"tophe'‡.**

Chris'to-pher, 1 kris'to-fər; 2 cris'to-fer, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Kit, Kit'to** (dims.). Dan. **Chris'tofer,** 1 kris'to-fər, 2 cris'to-fer; D. **Chris-to'pho-rus,** 1 kris-tō'fo-rus, 2 cris-tŏ'fo-rus; F. **Chris"tophe',** 1 kris'tōf', 2 cris'tōf'; G. **Chris-to'pho-rus,** 2 cris-tō'fo-rus, **Christoph'†;** It. **Cris-to'fo-ro,** 1 kris-tō'fo-rō, 2 cris-tŏ'fo-rō; Pg. **Chris"to-vão',** 1 kris'to-vaun', 2 cris'to-vaun'; Sp. **Cris-tó'bal,** 1 kris-tō'bal, 2 cris-tō'bäl; SW. **Kris'to-fer,** 1 kris'to-fər, 2 kris'to-fer. **2. Saint,** a Christian martyr of the 3d century; born in Syria or Palestine. According to legend, he undertook, as penance, to carry persons across a river. One day he carried over a child, who proved to be Christ and who gave him the name *Christophorus*. **3. C. III.** (–¹/₉1448), king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway from 1439 to his death; published a code of laws. **4.** A figure of St. Christopher. **5†.** [c-] (1) One who, like St. Christopher, is a bearer of Christ. (2) The herb-christopher. [< L. *Christophorus*, < Gr. *Christophoros*, Christ-bearer.]

Chris'to-pher Crow'field. Pen-name of Harriet Beecher Stowe, in *House and Home Papers*. [CHAYOTE.

chris"to-phine', 1 kris'to-fin'; 2 cris'to-fin', *n.* Same as **Christ's Hos'pi-tal.** An English public school, commonly known as the **Bluecoat School,** from the ancient dress of the scholars; founded in 1553, as a hospital for orphans, by Edward VI. on the site of Greyfriars Monastery in Newgate street, London; removed in 1902 to Horsham, Sussex.

Chris'tus or **Chris-toph'sen,** 1 kris'tus, kris-tōf'sen; 2 cris'tus, cris-tōf'sĕn, **Petrus** (1393?–). A Flemish painter; *Madonna and Child*, 1417, etc. [ward Christ.

Christ'ward, 1 kraist'ward; 2 crist'ward, *a.* & *adv.* To-

Chris'ty, 1 kris'ti; 2 cris'ty, *n.* **1. Charles** (1829–²/₁₀1897), an American negro minstrel. **2. Howard Chandler** (¹/₁₀1873–), an American illustrator.

chro'a-tol, 1 krō'ə-tōl *or* -tel; 2 crō'a-tŏl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A terpene hydriodid ($C_{10}H_{14}2HI$), of dark-green hue, used externally for certain skin-diseases, as psoriasis. [< Gr. *chroa*, skin, + -OL.]

-chro'ic, *suffix.* Used adjectively to signify *colored*.

chrom-, } 1 krom-, krō'mə-, krō'mə-to-; 2 crŏm-,
chro'ma-, } crō'ma-, crō'ma-to-. Derived from Greek
chro'ma-to-, } *chrōma(t-)*, color (< *chroia*, skin): combining forms, denoting also the presence of chromium.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

chro'ma, 1 krō'mə; 2 crō'ma, *n.* **1.** Color-intensity; the degree of departure from white. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A sharp or a flat. (2) Same as CROMA. (3) A semitone. (4) A tetrachord in Greek music. [L., < Gr. *chrōma*, surface, color, < *chroia*, skin, color.]

chro-ma'ce-a, *n. pl.* The simplest forms of organic life, related to the bacteria.— **chro-maf'fin,** *a. Zool.* Denoting certain pigmented cells supposed to represent the medullary portion of the suprarenal capsules of the higher vertebrata, and existing in the walls of some of the blood-vessels of the *Marsipobranchii*, and various fishes.— **chro-mam'e-fer,** *n.* An adjustable monochord instrument with chromatic scale, to aid in tuning pianos.— **chro-man'-il,** *a.* Relating to chromium and anilin: applied to various coal-tar colors treated with chromium.— **chromanil black,** see BLACK.— **chro'ma-phore,** *n.* See CHROMATOPHORE.— **chro"ma-sel-op'ti-con,** *n. Optics.* An instrument by means of which different-colored shadows are thrown upon a screen: used in testing for color-blindness. **chro"ma-to-sci-am'e-ter‡; chro"ma-to-ski-am'e-ter‡.— chro'ma-scope,** *n.* An instrument for exhibiting certain optical effects of colors. **chro'mo-scope‡.**

chro'mate, 1 krō'mēt; 2 crō'māt, *vt.* To subject to the action of a chromate or dichromate.

chro'mate, *n. Chem.* A salt of chromic acid.— **lead chromate** (*Chem.*), chromium yellow. See YELLOW.

chro-mat'ic, 1 kro-mat'ik; 2 cro-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Belonging, relating to, made of, produced by or abounding in color. **2.** *Mus.* Proceeding by semitones. [< L. *chromaticus*, < Gr. *chrōmatikos*, < *chrōma(t-)*; see CHROMA.] **chro-mat'i-cal‡.— chromatic aberration,** see ABERRATION. **4.— c. accent** (*Phon.*), the pitch-accent; a change of pitch.— **c. alteration of a tone** (*Mus.*), the lowering or raising of a pitch, as may be indicated by an accidental, a

half step only.— **c. chord,** a chord which contains notes foreign to the key.— **c. harmony,** harmony in which chromatic chords are employed.— **c. interval,** a diminished or augmented interval.— **c. letter** (*Print.*), a type made in sections, to be printed in different colors.— **c. melody,** a melody containing tones foreign to the key.— **c. printing,** printing in colors.— **c. scale,** a succession of semitones. — **c. semitone** or **half step,** the interval between a note and the same note flatted or sharped.— **c. sign,** an accidental sharp or flat.— **c. sphere** (*Bot.*), the cluster of severed chromosomes, formed at a pole of the nuclear spindle, during the anaphase in mitosis, or indirect cell-division.— **c. tone,** a tone foreign to the key in which it is found.— **chro-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **chro-mat'i-cism,** *n.* A chromatic modulation, expression, etc.

chro-mat'ic, *n.* **1.** A note changed in pitch by an accidental. **2.** Chromatics. **3†.** The art of coloring.

chro"ma-tic'i-ty, *n. Biol.* The quantity or state of the chromatin in the cell-nucleus.

chro-mat'ics, 1 kro-mat'ıks; 2 cro-măt'ics, *n.* **1.** The science of colors. **2.** *pl.* Chromatic tones or intervals.

chro'ma-tin, 1 krō'mə-tin; 2 crō'ma-tin, *n. Biol.* The extremely minute particles or granules that make up the chromoplasm of a cell-nucleus.

While the majority of protoplasmic granules are probably to be regarded as metaplastic in nature, there is one class of granulations of which this is certainly not true, namely, the grains of *chromatin*, so named from their peculiar affinity for certain dyes, such as carmine, logwood and various aniline stains. These grains may occur as chromidia, scattered through the protoplasm, or they may be concentrated at one or more spots to form a definite nucleus or nuclei, which may or may not be limited from the remaining protoplasm by a definite membrane.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xxii, p. 477.

— **chro"ma-tin'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the chromatin of a cell-nucleus.— **chro'ma-tism,** *n.* **1.** Chromatic aberration. See ABERRATION. **2.** *Bot.* The assumption by normally green plant-organs, as leaves, of a color approximating that of the petals. **chro'mism†.— chro'ma-tize** or **-tise,** *vt.* To impregnate or treat with a chromate.— **chro'ma-to-blast,** *n.* Same as CHROMOBLAST.— **chro"ma-to-dys-o'pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Color-blindness.— **chro'ma-to-gen,** *a.* Generating color; chromatogenous.— **chromatogen organ** (*Echin.*), in the *Echinodermata*, the axial organ.— **chro"ma-tog'e-nous,** *a.* Producing or generating color. **chro"ma-tig'e-nous†.— chro-mat'o-graph,** *n.* An instrument that produces various shades of color by the rotation and interference of colored segments.— **chro"ma-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* A treatise on or description of colors.— **chro'ma-toid,** *a. Biol.* Capable of receiving a deep stain; possessing a strong affinity for dyes.— **chro"ma-to-ki-nop'-si-a,** *n. Psych.* The visual illusion of movement obtained by passing small blue circles on a red cardboard and moving it to and fro in its own plane, when the circles appear to spring from side to side.— **chro"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of, or treatise on color; chromatography.— **chro"matol'y-sis,** *n. Med.* The dissolution of nuclear chromatin in cells. **chro-mol'y-sis†.— chro"ma-to-lyt'ic,** *a.*— **chro"ma-tom'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** A scale for measuring or distinguishing colors. **2.** A chromometer.— **chro"ma-to-path'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* A diseased condition of the pigment-cells of the skin; chromatosis. **chro"ma-top'a-thy†.— chro"ma-to-path'ic,** *a.* Relating to or affected with chromatopathia.— **chro'ma-to-phile, chro'ma-to-phil, chro"ma-to-phil'ic, chro"ma-toph'i-lous,** *a.* Same as CHROMOPHILOUS.— **chro"ma-to-phil'i-a,** *n. Biol.* A chromophilous condition. — **chro"ma-to-pho'bi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal aversion to certain colors.— **chro'ma-to-phore,** *n.* **1.** One of the pigment-bearing sacs with contractile walls by which changes of color are effected in various animals, as in chameleons and cephalopods; a pigment-cell. **2.** *Bot.* A plate of a brownish-green color in diatoms colored with diatomin. **3.** *Zooph.* One of the brightly colored bead-like bodies situated in the oral disks outside the tentacles, as in certain actinias.— **chro"ma-to-pho-ro'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A melanosarcoma; a simple melanoma; a pigmented sarcoma.— **chro"ma-to-phor'ic, chro"ma-toph'o-rous,** *a.* **chro'ma-to-plasm,** *n. Biol.* The color-substance in cells; a general term covering the chromatophores — **chro"ma-to-pseudop'sis,** *n.* Optical illusion in seeing color.— **chro"matop'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid state of vision wherein the impression of color arises spontaneously; chromatic vision. **chro'ma-top"sy†; chro-mop'si-a†. — chro"ma-toptom'e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus used in chromatoptometry.— **chro"ma-top-tom'e-try,** *n.* The art or act of ascertaining the degree of sensibility for colors possessed by the eye. — **chro"ma-to-scl-am'e-ter, -skl-am'e-ter,** *n.* Same as CHROMASCIOPTICON.— **chro-mat'o-scope,** *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A reflecting telescope for studying the scintillations of stars. Part of it may be rotated eccentrically to produce the image of a star as a ring instead of as a point. **2.** An instrument for combining different-colored rays of light into one compound color.— **chro"ma-tos'co-py,** *n.* The examination of the color of bodies.— **chro"ma-to'sis,** *n.* Same as CHROMATOPATHIA.— **chro-mat'o-sphere,** *n.* See CHROMOSPHERE.— **chro-mat"o-spher'ic,** *a.*— **chro"ma-to-sphe'rite,** *n. Biol.* A deeply straining mass of protoplasm found in the nuclei of some of the *Sporozoa*.— **chro'ma-trope,** *n.* **1.** A device consisting of transparent colored disks with radiating designs so arranged that by rotating them in opposite directions, one in front of the other, a kaleidoscopic effect is produced: often attached to a magic lantern. **2.** A disk so painted with different colors that, when it is rotated on a central axis, streams of color seem to flow to or from the center. **3.** Any one of the red or violet dyes which become blue or black by the action of potassium dichromate. **chro'mo-trope†.— chro"ma-trop'o-scope,** *n.* A disk with apertures in front of colored surfaces, for the illustration of certain optical effects.— **chro"ma-tu'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Unnatural color of the urine.— **chro'ma-type,** *n.* See CHROMOTYPE.

chrome, 1 krōm; 2 crōm, *vt.* [CHROMED; CHROM'ING.] To subject to the mordant action of a solution of potassium dichromate, as wool before dyeing.— **chromed colors,** colors intensified by the use of potassium dichromate.

chrome, *n.* **1.** The yellow pigment obtained from lead chromate. **2.** Chromium. [F., < Gr. *chrōma*, color, < *chrota*, skin.] — **chrome alum** (*Chem.*), any double sulfate of chromium with potassium, sodium, or ammonium, as $Cr_2K_2(SO_4)_4 + 24H_2O$.— **c. black, blue, green, red, yellow,** etc., see under respective colors.— **c. Bordeaux,** same as BORDEAUX RED. See RED.— **c.-diopside** (*Mineral*), a diopside containing chromium.— **c. iron** or **iron ore,** same as CHROMITE.— **c. kid,** goatskin tanned and finished by the chromic-acid method. Compare VICI KID, under KID.— **c. spinel,** same as PICOTITE.

-chrome, *suffix.* Used adjectively to signify *color*. [< Gr. *chrōma*, color.]

chrom"es-the'si-a, or **-æs-the'si-a,** 1 krōm'es-thī'zı-ə; 2 crōm'ĕs-thē'zhi-a, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* A form of synesthesia in which words, numbers, sounds, etc., are involuntarily connected with a mental vision of color. **2.** Sensitivity to colors in general. [< CHROM- + ESTHESIA.]

chro'mic, 1 krō'mık; 2 crō'mic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to chromium, especially in its higher valency.— **chromic acid,** a red crystalline compound (H_2CrO_4) derived from chromic anhydrid, known chiefly by its salts, which form the most important compounds of chromium: the term is often improperly applied to chromium trioxid. — **c. anhydrid,** a powerful oxidizer (CrO_3), considered to be an anhydrid of chromic acid; it is crystalline and of a bright-red hue. **chromium trioxid†.— c. iron,** same as CHROMITE.— **c. oxid,** a green compound (Cr_2O_3) formed by heating potassium dichromate to redness; chromium sesquioxid. **Guignet's green†.** Compare CHROMOUS.

chro'mi-cize, 1 krō'mı-sız; 2 crō'mi-çiz, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] *Chem.* To saturate with a solution of chromic acid.

Chro'mi-dæ, 1 krō'mı-dī; 2 crō'mi-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Cichlidæ*. **Chro'mis,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *chromis*, a sea-fish.] **Chro'mi-des†; Chro-mid'i-dæ†.— chro'mid,** *a. & n.*— **chro-mid'i-an, chro'mi-did,** *n.*— **chro'mi-doid,** *a.*

chro-mid'i-um, 1 kro-mid'ı-um; 2 cro-mid'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* An algal cell in a lichen-thallus; a gonidium. [< Gr. *chrōma*, color.]

chro"mi-dro'sis, 1 krō"mı-drō'sıs; 2 crō"mi-drō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition causing colored perspiration. [< CHROM- + Gr. *hidrōs*, sweat.] **chrom"hi-dro'sis†; chro"mo-crin'i-a†.**

chro-mif'er-ous, 1 kro-mif'ər-us; 2 cro-mif'ér-ŭs, *a.* Yielding or containing chromium. [< CHROMIUM + L. *fero*, bear.]

chro'mi-ole, 1 krō'mı-ōl; 2 crō'mi-ōl, *n. Cytol.* A supposititious chromatin particle entering into the composition of the chromomeres. [< Gr. *chroma*, color.]

chro"mi-om'e-ter, 1 krō"mı-om'ı-tər; 2 crō"mi-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for determining the purity of water by color. [< CHROM- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

chro'mite, 1 krō'mait; 2 crō'mit, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A massive, granular or compact, submetallic, black, opaque iron chromate ($FeCr_2O_4$), that crystallizes in the isometric system. **2.** *Chem.* Any compound of chromium sesquioxid (Cr_2O_3) with the monoxid of any other metal.

chro'mi-um, 1 krō'mı-um; 2 crō'mi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A grayish-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. Aside from its use in making chrome steel this element is not commercially useful, but its compounds are largely used as pigments and dyes. [< F. *chrome*, < Gr. *chrōma*; see CHROMA.] — **chromium dioxychlorid,** same as CHLOROCHROMIC ACID.— **c. sesquioxid,** chromic oxid. See under CHROMIC.

chro'mo, 1 krō'mo; 2 crō'mo, *n.* A chromolithograph.

chro'mo-. Derived from Greek *chrōma*, color (see CHROMA): a combining form. Used also as the combining form of CHROMIUM.— **chro"mo-ar'to-ty"py,** *n. Phot.* A process in colloganhy for making colored prints.— **chro'mo-blast,** *n.* A connective-tissue pigment-cell.— **chro"mochal-cog'ra-phy,** *n.* A process of obtaining colored prints from copper plates.— **chro"mo-col'lo-graph,** *n. Phot.* A three- or more colored print made from different plates, one for each color, produced by the collotype process. **chro"mo-col'lo-type†.— chro"mo-col'lo-graph'ic,** *a.*— **chro"mo-col-log'ra-phy,** *n.*— **chro"mo-cra"ter,** *n. Pathol.* A red blood-corpuscle assuming the shape of a crater.— **chro"mo-cyc'lo-graph,** *n.* [Rare.] A picture printed from several blocks bearing different colors. **chro"mo-syc'lograph†.— chro"mo-cy-tom'e-ter,** *n.* A hemochromometer. See under HEMO-.— **chro'mo-gen,** *n.* **1.** *Chem.* (1) Any organic coloring-matter. (2) Any natural pigment that owes its coloring power to a chromophore. (3) A dye derived from naphthalene. It develops a brown color on wool by oxidation. **2.** *Physiol. Chem.* Any matter in the animal or vegetable economy which under certain conditions becomes colored or deepens its hue. **chro'mo-gene†. — chro"mo-gen'ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to or containing chromogen. **2.** Producing color. **chro-mog'e-nous†.— chro'mo-gram,** *n. Phot.* Any one of the three negatives, containing each an image corresponding to a definite part of the spectrum, employed in making color-photographs.— **chro'mo-graph,** *n.* A hectograph.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place either singly or in groups.

chro'mold, 1 krō'meid; 2 crō'mŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chromidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Chromidæ*.

chro"mo-leu'cite, 1 krō"mo-lū'sait; 2 crō"mo-lū'çit, *n.* Same as CHROMOPLASTID.

chro"mo-lith'o-graph, 1 krō"mo-lith'o-graf; 2 crō"molith'o-gráf, *n.* A print in colors obtained by chromolithography. [< CHROMO- + LITHOGRAPH.] **chro'molith†.— chro"mo-lith'ic, chro"mo-lith"o-graph'ic,** *a.*— **chro"mo-lith'o-graph,** *v.*— **chro"mo-li-thog'ra-pher,** *n.* **chro"mo-li-thog'ra-phy,** 1 krō"mo-lı-thog'ra-fı; 2 crō"-mo-li-thŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The process of lithographic printing in colors. The drawing is executed on stones, a separate stone for every color; the stones are printed from separately, usually in the order of the lightest to darkest. The word is little used in the trade. Compare LITHOGRAPHY.

chro"mo-lith'o-tint, 1 krō"mo-lith'o-tint; 2 crō"molith'o-tint, *n.* A tinted design made by the lithographic process.

chro-mom'e-ter, *n.* **1.** *Metal.* An instrument for assaying by comparing the intensity of the color of the bead when an ore is fused with borax with the color given by a known quantity of the metal. **2.** An instrument for determining the color of petroleum and other oils.— **Stead's chromometer,** see STEAD'S COLORIMETER, under COLORIMETER.— **chro'mo-phane,** *n.* The coloring-matter of the cones of the retina, held in solution by a fat.— **chro'mo-phil, chro'mo-phile,** *n.* Any substance of a chromophilous nature, such as the granules sometimes found in white blood-corpuscles.— **Nissl's chromophils,** the bodies present in the somatochromes surrounding the nuclei of the cells in the gray matter of nerve-tissue.— **chro-moph'i-lous,** *a.* Easily colored. **chro'mo-philet. — chro'mo-phobe,** *a.* Incapable of taking color-stain; lacking affinity for staining: opposed to *chromophile*.— **chro'mo-phore,** *n. Chem.* A chemical group, as— N:N— or — O:O—, etc., that must be present in a given class of organic compounds to produce colors.— **chro"mo-phor'ic,** *a.*— **chro-moph'o-rous,** *a.*— **chro"mo-pho'to-graph,** *n.* A picture produced in natural colors by a photographic process. See COLOR-PHOTOGRAPHY, under color.— **chro"mo-pho-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* Photography in colors.— **chro"mo-pho"to-lith'o-graph,** *n.* A photolithograph in colors. — **chro'mo-phyl,** *n.* Any coloring principle of plants other than chlorophyl. **chro'mo-phyll†.— chro'mo-plasm,** *n. Biol.* That portion of the contents of a cell-nucleus that has a strong affinity for coloring-matters. See under CELL.— **chro"mo-plas'mic,** *a.*— **chro"mo-plas'tid,** *n. Bot.* A protoplasmic granule similar to a chlorophyl-granule, but of a color other than green.— **chro'mo-pro'te-id,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* A proteid compounded with a coloring-matter.— **chromop'si-a,** *n.* See CHROMATOPSIA.— **chro"mop-tom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for determining the sharpness of the color-sense.— **chro-mop"to-met'ri-cal,** *a.*— **chro'moscope,** *n.* Same as CHROMASCOPE.— **chro'mo-some,** *n. Biol.* One of the segments into which the chromoplasmic filaments of a cell-nucleus break up just before indirect division. See KARYOKINESIS.— **chro"mo-so'mal,** *a.* Relating to chromosomes. **chro"mo-so-mat'ic†; chro"mosom'ic†.**

chro'mo-sphere, 1 krō'mo-sfīr; 2 crō'mo-sfēr, *n. Astron.* A relatively thin layer of incandescent red gas surrounding the sun and resting on the photosphere. It is invisible to direct vision except at the beginning or end of a total eclipse, but may always be seen with a powerful spectroscope.

It is within and quite distinct from the corona, and is usually called the '*chromosphere*,' being a sort of sphere of colored fire surrounding the sun. LANGLEY *New Astron.* p. 61. [H. M. & CO. 1891.] [< CHROMO- + SPHERE.] **chro-mat'o-sphere†.— chro"mo-spher'ic,** *a.*

chro"mo-stro'bo-scope, *n.* A toy that illustrates persistence of visual impressions by the rotating of colored designs.— **chro'mo-trope,** *n.* Same as CHROMATROPE.— **chro'mo-type,** *n.* **1.** A picture produced by the chromotype process. **2.** A photographic process in which some salt of chromium, as potassium dichromate, is employed as a sensitive agent. **3.** A chromolithograph or other colored print. **4.** A photograph in colors. **chro'ma-type†.— chro"mo-typ'ic,** *a.*— **chro"mo-ty"po-graph'ic†.— chro'mo-typ"y,** *n.* **chro'ma-typ"y†; chro"mo-ty-pog'ra-phy†.**

chro'mous, 1 krō'mus; 2 crō'mŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to chromium in its lower valence. Compare CHROMIC. — **chromous acid** (*Chem.*), a monobasic acid (CrO.OH) which appears as a bluish-gray powder and is weak in action.

chro"mo-xy'lo-graph, 1 krō"mo-zaı'lo-graf; 2 crō"mo-zȳ'lo-gráf, *n.* A picture printed in colors from wooden blocks.— **chro"mo-xy-log'ra-phy,** *n.*

chro'mule, *n. Bot.* Same as CHROMOPHYL. **chro'myle†. — chrom'y,** *a.* Containing or full of chrome.— **chro'myl,** *n. Chem.* Chromium dioxid (CrO_2) regarded as a basic radical.— **chromyl chlorid,** a fuming deep-red fluid (CrO_2Cl_2), that is an active oxidizing agent.— **chro'myle,** *n.* **1.** Chromule. **2.** Chromyl.

Chron., chron., chronol., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

chro'nal, 1 krō'nal; 2 crō'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to time.

chron-an'a-gram, 1 kren-an'ə-gram; 2 crŏn-ăn'a-grăm, *n.* An anagram of a chronogram, expressing the same date. [M.]

chron'ic, 1 kren'ik; 2 crŏn'ic *a.* **1.** Continuing through a long period of time (always in the unfavorable sense); inveterate; prolonged; lingering: specif. said of a disease, and then opposed to *acute*; as, *chronic* rheumatism.

It was a *chronic* evil in the system of slavery that slaves would run away from their masters. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. iii, p. 19. [c. co. 1890.]

2†. Chronological. [< L. *chronicus*, < Gr. *chronikos*, < *chronos*, time.] **chron'i-cal†.— -ly,** *adv.*

chron'ic, *n.* **1.** A confirmed invalid; a permanent patient. **2†.** A chronicle. **chron'ick†; chron'ique†.**

chron'i-ca, 1 kren'ı-kə; 2 crŏn'i-ca, *n.* Plural of CHRONICON.

chro-nic'i-ty, 1 kro-nis'ı-tı; 2 cro-nĭç'i-ty, *n.* The state or condition of being chronic; as, the *chronicity* of a disease.

chron'i-cle, } 1 kren'ı-kl; 2 crŏn'i-cl, *vt.* [-CLED, CLD'; **chron'i-cl'r,** } -CLING.] To enter in or as in a chronicle; record.— **chron'i-cler,** *n.* **chron'o-cler†.— chron'iclist,** *n.* A chronicler.

chron'i-cle, *n.* A register of facts and events in the order of time; a historical record chronologically arranged, generally without discussion of causes or laws.

If the course of events and the destiny of nations were governed by no law . . . there could be no science of history, but only *chronicles*. F. H. HEDGE *Ways of the Spirit* p. 7. [A. BROS. 1878.]

[< F. *chronique*, < L. *chronica*, < *chronicus*; see CHRONIC, *a.*] SYN.: see ARCHIVES; HISTORY.— **Books of Chronicles,** a portion of the Old Testament Scripture — forming only one book in the Hebrew canon, but divided by the Greek translators into two — setting forth a history of the covenant from the death of King Saul to the decree of Cyrus for the rebuilding of the temple.— **chronicle history** (*Drama*), a historical play, generally based on English chronicles, as Shakespeare's *Richard III.* and *Henry V.*

chron'i-con, 1 kren'ı-kən; 2 crŏn'i-cŏn, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] [Gr.] A chronicle.

chron'ist, 1 kren'ıst; 2 crŏn'ist, *n.* [Rare.] A chronologer.

chron"i-zo'o-spore, 1 kren"ı-zō'o-spōr; 2 crŏn"i-zō'o-spōr, *n. Biol.* A zoospore that is dormant for some time after its formation, as in a fresh-water alga, the water-net (*Hydrodictyon*). [< Gr. *chronios*, late (< *chronos*, time), + *zōon*, animal, + SPORE¹.] **chron'i-spore†.**

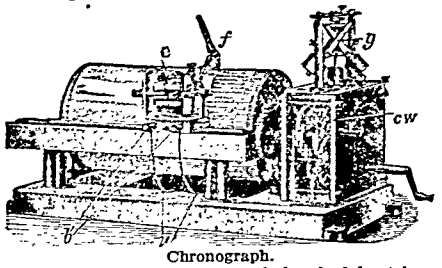
chron'o-, 1 kren'o-; 2 crŏn'o-. Derived from Greek *chronos*, time: a combining form.— **chron"o-ba-rom'eter,** *n.* A clock whose pendulum is a mercury-barometer, the average height of which it shows by its gain or loss.— **chro-noc'ra-tor,** *n. Astrol.* The planet which is in the ascendant at the time the sun enters the constellation Aries. — **chron"o-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* The history of the evolution of any group of organisms.— **chron'o-gram,** *n.* **1.** A writing or inscription in which a date or epoch is expressed by the sum or juxtaposition of numeral letters. The capitals in "GeorgIVs DVX BVCkInghaMI," when arranged thus, MDCXVVVIII, give the date of Buckingham's murder. **2.** The record of a chronograph.— **chron"o-grammat'ic,** *a.*— **-i-cal†; chron"o-gram'mic†.— chron"ogram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **chron"o-gram'ma-tist,** *n.* One who makes chronograms.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

chron'o-graph, } 1 kron'o-graf; 2 crŏn'o-gráf, *n.* **1.** An **chron'o-graf'r,** } instrument for recording graphically the moment or duration of an event.

The ordinary astronomical chronograph consists of a revolving cylinder or disk on which a pen may make a mark whenever required. The pen is so connected with a clock, commonly by electricity, as to make a signal, or change its mark at equidistant intervals of time, and also connected with the hand of an operator so that he can make a mark at any required moment. The position of this mark among those made by the clock shows the exact time by the clock at which the mark was made. Some chronographs have attachments for printing the records automatically. **2.** An instrument for marking very small intervals of time, as those of wave-lengths of sound. **3.** A watch with an independent seconds-hand; a stop-watch. **4.** A chronogram. [< Gr. *chronographos*, < *chronos*, time, + *graphō*, write.] — **drop chronograph,** a chronograph by which intervals of time are measured by intervals of space through which a weight falls during the time-intervals.— **Le Boulengé c.,** an electrical device which records the distance a rod falls while a projectile is passing

between two stated points, whereby, by computing the time in accordance with the laws of falling bodies, the required velocity of the projectile is ascertained: named for P. E. Le Boulengé of the Belgian artillery service.



Chronograph.

b, binding-screws; *c*, carriage; *cw*, clockwork; *f*, fountain pen automatically recording the seconds; *g*, governor; *w*, battery-wires.

— **chro-nog'ra-pher,** *n.* A chronicler; also, one who is a chronologist.— **chron"o-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Belonging to the chronograph, or characterized by its use. **2.** Chronogrammatic.— **chron"o-graph'i-cal,** *a.* Describing in the order of time; chronological.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **chro-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The chronological investigation and determination of past events. **2.** [Rare.] The making of chronograms. **3.** The graphic method applied to the measuring of the time-intervals of successive rapid motions; the use of chronographs. ‡†. Chronology.

chron"o-i'so-therm, 1 kren'o-ai'so-thûrm; 2 crŏn'o-i'so-thĕrm, *n. Meteor.* An isopleth of temperature. [< CHRONO- + ISOTHERM.]— **chron"o-i"so-ther'mal,** *a.* Relating to a chronoisotherm; designating a method of indicating average temperature for each hour or other period.

chro-nol'o-ger, 1 kro-nol'o-jər; 2 cro-nŏl'o-ger, *n.* One who studies or is versed in chronology; a chronological expert.

chro-nol'o-gist‡.

chro-nol'o-gy, 1 kro-nel'o-ji; 2 cro-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -ġiz, *pl.*] **1.** The science that treats of computation of time, or of investigation and arrangement of events in the order of time.

History is not a mere succession of events connected only by *chronology*. It is a chain of causes and effects.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 332. [A. 1886.]

2. Any particular chronological system; as, the Hebrew *chronology*. **3.** A list or table of events in the order of time. [< CHRONO- + -LOGY.]— **astronomical chronology,** chronology as related to or guided by celestial motions and phenomena.— **chron"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or occupied with chronology; following the order of time. **chron"o-log'ic‡.**— **chron"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **chro-nol'o-gize,** *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] **1.** To arrange in the order of time. **2.** To record.

chron-nom'e-ter, 1 kro-nem'i-tər; 2 cro-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** A portable timekeeper of the highest attainable precision. It is rendered independent of variations in temperature by a compensation balance-wheel, and has an especially delicate and effective escapement.

Our watches we correct by the *chronometer*, and the *chronometer* must be regulated by the sun.
A. T. PIERSON *Many Infallible Proofs* p. 145. [F. H. R. 1886.]

2. Same as METRONOME. [< CHRONO- + -METER.]

— **chronometer tables,** tables available for any latitude, which facilitate chronometric correction from an observation of the sun's altitude.— **D'Arsonval c.,** a portable clockwork arrangement with a single dial, recording time in units of 1/100 second: controlled in its movements by an electromagnet.— **hack c.** (*Naut.*), an inferior chronometer for taking observations, compared later with standard chronometer.— **Jacquet's recording c.** a stop-watch with a mechanical or an electric controlling apparatus capable of recording a second or one-fifth of a second on the revolving surface of a kymograph.— **marine c.,** an accurate timekeeper used to determine a ship's longitude. It hangs horizontally in gimbals, and beats half-seconds.— **solar c.,** a sun-dial for showing solar time.— **chron"o-met'ric,** *a.* Belonging to chronometry; pertaining to or determined by the chronometer. **-ri-cal‡.**— **chron"o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

chro-nom'e-ter-er, 1 kro-nem'i-tər-ər; 2 cro-nŏm'e-ter-er, *n.* One skilled in the use of any time-measuring device.

chro-nom'e-try, 1 kro-nem'i-tri; 2 cro-nŏm'e-try, *n.* The measurement of time; also, the science or method of measuring time.

God has so arranged the *chronometry* of our spirits that there shall be thousands of silent moments. MARTINEAU *Hours of Thought, Tides of the Spirit* p. 12. [R. BROS. 1882.]

chro-non'o-my, 1 kro-nen'o-mi; 2 cro-nŏn'o-my, *n.* [Rare.] A mode of calculating or measuring time. [< CHRONO- + Gr. *nomos*, law.]

chron'o-pher, 1 kren'o-fər; 2 crŏn'o-fer, *n.* An instrument which is used for conveying time-indications to distant points by electricity. [< CHRONO- + Gr. *pherō*, bear.]

chron"o-pho'to-graph, 1 kren'o-fō'to-graf; 2 crŏn'o-fō'to-grăf, *n.* **1.** A single photograph of a series taken at equal intervals on a moving sensitized surface, or a series of such photographs, as for exhibition in a kinematograph or for use in a scientific investigation of a moving object. **2.** An apparatus for obtaining such pictures. **chron"o-pho'to-gram‡.**— **chron"o-pho"to-graph'ic,** *a.*— **chron"o-pho-tog'ra-phy,** *n.*

chron'o-scope, 1 kren'o-skōp; 2 crŏn'o-scōp, *n.* **1.** A chronograph or other instrument for measuring a minute interval of time, as by a revolving indicator; often used for measuring the velocity of a shot, which is determined by the time it takes to pass between two screens, at each of which it breaks an electric circuit; also, for measuring the time of reaction in psychophysical experiments. **2.** A form of clock which indicates the time by figures shown through holes in the dial. [< CHRONO- + -SCOPE.]— **chron"o-scop'ic,** *a.*— **chron"o-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **chro-nos'co-py,** *n.* The art or process of using a chronoscope.— **gravity chronoscope,** an *electrified apparatus for recording time by means of a plate* moving downward between posts. The falling plate breaks an electric circuit but recompletes it as it continues its downward motion: used in psychophysics.— **Hipp c.,** a clock whose hands are connected or disconnected with the actuating mechanism by means of an electric circuit: used for measuring reaction times.— **Münsterberg's c.** (*Psychophysics*), an apparatus capable of recording the one hundredth part of a second and controlled by the same mechanism as the ordinary stop-watch, and operated without electricity.— **pendulum c.,** an apparatus for marking time, in which a pendulum adapted to swing along a scale is released when a stimulus is given by the breaking of an electric circuit and a pointer is attracted to the scale by an electromagnet when the subject reacts.— **Vernier c.,** an apparatus for measuring the time of reaction to given stimuli. It consists of two pendulums, each connected with a key. The release of one followed by the release of the other in response to a clicking sound made by the key of the first will record reaction-time in units of 1/50 second each.

chro-nos'te-on, 1 kro-nes'ti-en; 2 cro-nŏs'te-ŏn, *n.* [-TE-A, *pl.*] The human temporal bone, as made up of distinct bones. [< CHRONO- + Gr. *osteon*, bone.]— **chro-nos'te-al,** *a.*

chro-nos'ti-chon, 1 kro-nes'ti-ken; 2 cro-nŏs'ti-cŏn, *n.* A line of poetry containing a chronogram. [< CHRONO- + Gr. *stichos*, line of poetry.]

chron"o-ther'mal, 1 kren'o-thûr'məl; 2 crŏn'o-thĕr'mal, *a.* Of or pertaining to both time and temperature.

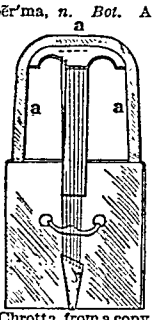
chron"o-ther-mom'e-ter, 1 kren'o-thər-mem'i-tər; 2 crŏn'o-ther-mom'e-ter, *n.* **1.** A thermometer with an anti-compensated or uncompensated balance-wheel, by the use of which mean temperature is determined. **2.** An instrument for heating oil at a given rate per minute.

chro-not'ro-pism, 1 kro-net'ro-pizm; 2 cro-nŏt'ro-pişm, *n.* Any disturbance of or interference with valvular action, as the cardiac pulsation. [< CHRONO- + Gr. *tropos*, turn.]

Chron. Sax., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Chro"o-coc-ca'ce-æ, 1 krō"o-ke-kē'si-i; 2 crō"o-cŏ-că'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of unicellular blue-green algæ found in fresh or salt water. The cells are non-nuclear, and these algæ are ranked among the lowest forms of vegetable life. **Chro"o-coc'cus,** *n.* (t. ç.) [< Gr. *chroa*, color, + *kokkos*, berry.]— **chro"o-coc-ca'ceous,** *a.*

Chro-sper'ma, 1 kro-spûr'mə; 2 cro-spĕr'ma, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of herbs of the family *Melanthaceæ*. Its one species, *C. muscætoxicum*, the fly-poison, has long been known as *Amianthium muscætoxicum*. See FLY-POISON, 2, under FLY¹, *n.* [< Gr. *chrōs*, surface, color, + *sperma*, seed.]



Chrotta, from a copy of a drawing in the British Patent Office.

Frame (*a*, *a*, *a*), which was removed in the Middle Ages.

chrot'ta, 1 hrot'ə; 2 hrŏt'a, *n.* A six-stringed instrument of the viol type, a development of the crowd. The instrument was played with a bow, but two strings running free from the finger-board were played by plucking. In Italy the rim (*a*) was discarded, leaving the finger-board running free, and it became known as the *vielle*, from which (and the German form, the *rota*) the modern violin is descended.

Chru'dim, 1 krū'dim; 2 cru'dim, *n.* **1.** A district in Bohemia. **2.** Its capital.

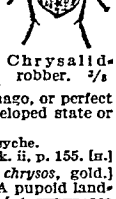
chrys-, } 1 kris-, kris'o; 2 crĭs-,
chrys'o-, } cris'o-. Derived from Greek *chrysos*, gold: combining forms.

chrys'al, 1 kris'əl; 2 crĭs'al, *ri. Archery.* To crack, as a bow. **crys'al‡.**

chrys'al, *n. Archery.* A crack or imperfection in a bow.

Chrys"sale', 1 kri'zāl'; 2 crĭ'săl', *n.* In Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes*, a simple, honest tradesman, henpecked by his wife, Philaminte.

chrys'a-lid, 1 kris'ə-lid; 2 crĭs'a-lid. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. **chrys-al'i-dal‡; chrys"a-lid'i-an‡; chrys'a-line‡.** **II.** *n.* A chrysalis.— **chrysalid-robber,** *n.* Same as CALOSOMA.



Chrysalid-robber. ⅔/₅

Chry-sal'i-do-car'pus, 1 kri-sal'i-do-kār'pus; 2 cry-săl'i-do-căr'pŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of palms, consisting of only one species, *C. lutescens*. They are found in Madagascar, Mauritius, and Bourbon. [< CHRYSALIS + CARPUS.]

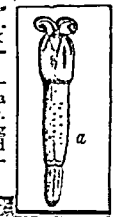
chrys'a-lis, 1 kris'ə-lis; 2 crĭs'a-lĭs, *n.* [-LIS-ES or -AL'I-DES, 1 -lis-ez, -al'i-diz; 2 -lis-ĕz, -ăl'i-dēz, *pl.*] **1.** The pupa of an insect, as of a butterfly or moth; the inactive form enclosed in a case or shell from which the imago, or perfect insect, emerges. **2.** An object in an undeveloped state or transitory stage of existence.

The imprisoned *Chrysalis* is now a winged Psyche.
CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. ii, p. 155. [H.]

[< L. *chrysallis*, < Gr. *chrysallis*, < *chrysos*, gold.]

chrys-al'i-dan‡.— **chrys'a-lis-shell",** *n.* A pupoid land-snail.— **chrys'a-loid,** *a.* Like a chrysalis. [< CHRYSALIS + -OID.]

chrys-am'mic, 1 kris-am'ik; 2 crĭs-ăm'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating a golden-colored dibasic tetra-nitro-crysophanic acid ($C_{14}H_2(NO_2)_4(OH)_2O_2$). It forms crystals and is soluble in water. [< Gr. *chrysos*, gold, + *amma*, sand.] **chrys"am-min'ic‡.**



chrys-am'pho-ra, 1 kris-am'fo-rə; 2 crĭs-ăm'fo-ra, *n. Bot.* A genus of California pitcher-plants of the family *Sarraceniaceæ*. The only species, *C. californica*, has long trumpet-shaped leaves, with a vaulted hood over the pitchers and nodding purplish flowers. [< CHRYS + AMPHORA.]

chrys-an'i-lin, } 1 kris-an'i-lin, -lin *or* -lin; 2 crĭs-ăn'i-lin, -lin *or* -lin, *n. Chem.* A coal-tar dyestuff ($C_{19}H_{11}N_3$), obtained from rosanilin, that gives a golden-yellow color. [< CHRYS- + ANILIN.]

chrys"a-nis'ic, 1 kris"ə-nis'ik; 2 crĭs"a-nis'ic, *a.* Designating an acid technically known as dinitroamidobenzoic ($C_7H_4N_2O_6$), forming golden-yellow scales, and used in dyeing. It is obtained by the action of nitric and anisic acids. [< Gr. *chrysos*, gold, + ANISIC.]

chrys-an'the-mine, 1 kris-an'thi-min; 2 crĭs-ăn'the-min, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{14}H_{21}N_3O_3$) derived from the flowers of *Chrysanthemum cinerariæfolium*. It liquefies on exposure.

Chrysanthemums.

Chrys-an'the-mum, 1 kris-an'thi-mum; 2 crĭs-ăn'-the-mŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A very large genus of perennial or annual herbaceous or slightly shrubby plants of the aster family (*Compositæ*) with usually large heads of showy reddish, white, or yellow flowers. **2.** [c-] A plant or flower of this genus. The chrysanthemums of cultivation are derived mostly from *C. sinense* or *indicum*. [L., < Gr. *chrysanthemon*, < *chrysos*, gold. + *anthemon*, flower.]— **chrys-an'the-mum-a"phis,** *n.* An insect (*Macrosiphum chrysanthemicola*) infesting chrysanthemums.— **c.-fly,** *n.* The drone-fly.

A highly cultivated white variety. *a*, a simple floweret enlarged.

chrys-an'thous, 1 kris-an'thus; 2 crĭs-ăn'thûs, *a. Bot.* Yellow-flowered. [< CHRYS- + Gr. *anthos*, flower.] **chrys-an'the-mous‡.**

Chry-sa'or, 1 krai-sē'er *or* kris'i-ər; 2 crĭ-sā'ŏr *or* crĭs'a-ŏr, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** Poseidon's son, who sprang from the trunk of Medusa after her decapitation by Perseus. He married Callirrhoe, and to them were born Echidna and Geryon. **2.** The sword of Artegal.

Chry-sa'o-ra, 1 krai-sē'o-rə; 2 cry-sā'o-ra, *n.* A genus of Medusæ of the family *Pelagiadæ*, which according to Haeckel formed a transitional stage between *Pelagia* and *Dactylometra*. [< Gr. *chrysaoros*, with golden sword, < *chrysos*, gold, + *aor*, sword.]

chrys"a-ro'bin, 1 kris"ə-rō'bin; 2 crĭs"a-rō'bin, *n.* **1.** Goa powder. See POWDER. **2.** An orange-yellow compound which forms the essential principle of Goa powder, and from which chrysophanic acid is derived. [< CHRYS- + Braz. Indian *araroba*, back.] **chrys"a-ro'bi-num‡.**

chrys"a-trop'ic, 1 kris"ə-trep'ik; 2 crĭs"a-trŏp'ic, *a.* Designating a product of the plant *Atropa belladonna*; as, **chrysatropic acid** ($C_{16}H_{23}O_4$), scopoletin. [< CHRYS- + ATROPIS.]

chry-sau'rin, 1 kri-sē'rin; 2 cry-sa'rin, *n. Chem.* A reddish-yellow coal-tar color. [< CHRYS- + L. *aurum*, gold.] **chrysau'reint‡.**

chrys'a-zin, 1 kris'ə-zin; 2 crĭs'a-zin, *n. Chem.* A dioxid of *anthraquinone*. [< Gr. *chrysos*, gold, + *azōos*, lifeless.]

chrys'e-an, 1 kris'i-ən; 2 crĭs'e-an, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_4H_5N_3S_2$) obtained as shining yellow crystals by passing hydrogen-sulfid gas through a strong solution of potassium cyanid. [< Gr. *chryseos*, golden.]

chrys"e-in'ic, 1 kris"i-in'ik; 2 crĭs"e-in'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an acid ($NO_2C_{10}H_4ONa$), the sodium salt of dinitro-α-naphthol, used in dyeing campobello yellow. See under YELLOW.

Chry-se'is, 1 krai-si'is; 2 crĭ-sē'is, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad*, a daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo, held captive by Agamemnon.

chrys"el-e-phan'tine, 1 kris"el-i-fan'tin; 2 crĭs"ĕl-e-făn'tin, *a.* Made of or covered with gold and ivory; as, the Greek *chryselephantine* statues. These were of wood or clay, to which thin plates of chased gold were attached to represent draperies and hair, and ivory plates to represent flesh. [< Gr. *chryselephantinos*, of gold and ivory.]

Chrys'e-mys, 1 kris'i-mis; 2 crĭs'e-mĭs, *n. Zool.* A typical and widely distributed genus of water-tortoises or American terrapins, including the mud-turtle (*C. picta*), gaily ornamented on body and shell-margin with yellow, red, and black. [< CHRYS- + Gr. *emys*, tortoise.]

chrys'ene, 1 kris'in; 2 crĭs'ĕn, *n. Chem.* A reddish-violet, fluorescent, crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{12}$), contained in coal-tar and other substances.— **chry-sen'ic,** *a.* Derived from chrysene or from chrysoquinone.— **chrysenic acid** (*Chem.*), an acid ($C_{17}H_{12}O_3$) obtained by fusing chrysene with caustic alkali.

chrys'e-o-lin, 1 kris'i-o-lin; 2 crĭs'e-o-lin, *n.* Same as TROPÆOLIN.

Chry-sid'i-dæ, 1 kri-sid'i-di; 2 cry-sid'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of spiculiferous hymenopterous insects having the abdomen hanging from the thorax, concave below, and with only four or five visible segments: including the gold-wasps. **Chrys'is,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chrysis*, a gold-broidered robe.] **Chrys'i-des‡.**— **chrys'id,** *n.*— **chrys'i-did,** *a.* & *n.* — **chrys'i-doid,** *a.*

chrys'i-din, 1 kris'i-din; 2 crĭs'i-din, *n. Chem.* Either of two bases ($C_{17}H_{11}N$) produced by treating benzyliden, *α*- and *β*- naphthalen with heat, by passing through a hot tube. [< Gr. *chrysis*, gold.]

chrys'in, 1 kris'in; 2 crĭs'in, *n. Chem.* A coloring-matter ($C_{15}H_{10}O_4$) found in the buds of the black poplar. [< Gr. *chrysos*, gold.]

Chry-sip'pus, 1 kri-sip'us; 2 cry-sip'ŭs, *n.* **1.** A Stoic philosopher of the 3d century B. C., born at Soli, in Cilicia: said to have invented the sorites. **Chry'sip-post** [Gr.]. **2.** An Oriental milkweed-butterfly (*Danais chrysippus*) notable for being "mimicked" by other butterflies.

chrys'o-, 1 kris'o-; 2 crĭs'o-. From Gr. *chrysos*, golden: a combining form. **chrys"o-as'pid,** *n.* A soldier distinguished by a shield adorned with gold.— **Chrys"o-bal'a-nus,** *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), represented in the United States by *C. oblongifolius* and in the West Indies by *C. icaco*. Each of these is called *cocoa-plum*.— **chrys'o-ber"yl,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous yellow-brown and variously shaded green, transparent to translucent glucinum aluminate ($GlAl_2O_4$). Called also *cymophane* and *alexandrite*. **chrys-o-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Having golden or yellow fruit.— **chrys"o-ce-trar'ic,** *a.* Obtained from cetraria.— **chrysocetraric acid,** same as PINASTRIC ACID.— **chrys'o-chlore,** *n.* A gold-mole.— **Chrys"o-chlo-rid'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of zalambdodont insectivores with a mole-like body, including the gold-moles. **Chrys"o-chlo'ris,** *n.* (t. g.) — **chrys"o-chlo'rid, chrys"o-chlo'ri-did,** *n.*— **chrys"o-chlo'ri-doid, chrys"o-chlo'roid,** *a.* & *n.*— **chrys"o-chlo'rous,** *a.* Of greenish-gold color.— **chrys'o-chrous,** *a.* Golden-yellow.— **chrys"o-col'la,** *n. Mineral.* **1.** An opaline to earthy, vitreous, green-blue or black, translucent to opaque hydrous copper silicate. **2†.** Borax.— **chrys-oc'ra-cy,** *n.* [Rare.] Plutocracy. **chrys"o-ar"is-toc'ra-cy‡. chrys"o-cre-at'i-nin,** *n. Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, resembling creatinin, present in meat in the form of orange-yellow crystals. **chrys'o-gen,** *n.* A yellow crystalline compound derived from crude anthracene.— **chrys"o-go-nid'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A gonidium containing orange-yellow granules.— **chrys'o-graph,** *n.* A writing in letters of gold or of silver and gold.— **chrys-og'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art of illuminating with gold and silver ink, as on parchment in the middle ages. See ILLUMINATION. **2.** The writing or illumination so executed. **3.** *Gr. Antiq.* Embroidery or inlaying with gold.— **chry-sol'din,** *n. Chem.* A coal-tar dye that produces orange-yellow colors on cotton, wool, and silk. **chry-sol'dine‡.**— **chrys'o-in,** *n. Chem.* Resorcinal yellow. See YELLOW.— **chrys"o-lep'ic,** *a.* Having or resembling golden scales.— **chrys'o-lin,** *n. Chem.* A coal-tar dyestuff, derived from *phthalic acid, that gives a* fast yellow color on silk, wool, and cotton.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

chrys'o-lite, 1 kris'o-lait; 2 crĭs'o-lit, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A brittle, vitreous, commonly olive-green, transparent to translucent magnesium iron silicate, $(MgFe)_2SiO_4$, that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system: used as a gem when transparent. Called also *olivin* and *peridot*.

The sunset's high-heaped gold,
Its crags of opal and of *chrysolite*.
LOWELL *To the Future* st. 1.

2. A yellow topaz. *Rev.* xxi, 20. **3†.** The yellow chrysoberyl: a French use. [< F. *chrysolithe*, < L. *chrysolithos*, < Gr. *chrysolithos*, < *chrysos*, gold, + *lithos*, stone.] **chrys'o-lith†; chrys'o-lyte†.** — **Ceylonese chrysolite,** a yellowish-green tourmalin found in Ceylon: jewelers' cant. — **Saxon c.,** a dark-colored true topaz found in Saxony. — **chrys"o-lit'ic,** *a.*

chrys-ol'o-gy, *n.* krīs-ŏl'o-jı; 2 crȳs-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Rare.] A department of political economy that deals with the problems relating to gold or wealth.

Chry-sol'o-phus, *n.* krī-sŏl'o-fus; 2 cry-sŏl'o-fūs, *n. Ornith.* A genus of *Phasianidæ*, which includes the golden and the Lady Amherst's pheasants. [< Gr. *chrysolophos*, golden-crested.]

Chrys"o-lo'ras, *n.* krīs"o-lō'ræs; 2 crȳs"o-lō'ras, **Manuel** (1355?–1415). A Byzantine Greek scholar; restorer of Greek learning in Italy.

One of the *Chrysomelidæ*. Asparagus-beetle. ½

chrys'o-mag"net, *n.* A lodestone. — **chrys'o-mel,** *n.* A leaf-beetle or chrysomelid. — **Chrys"o-mel'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* An immense family of phytophagous beetles, including those with submentum not pedunculate, antennæ moderate, front small, tibial spurs usually absent, and tarsi dilated and spongy below; leaf-beetles. **Chrys"o-me'la,** *n.* (t. g.) — **chrys"o-mel'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **chrys"o-melid'e-ous, chrys"o-mel'oid,** *a.* — **chrys-om'i-tra,** *n. Zooph.* The free medusiform sexual bud of certain physophores (*Velellidæ*): formerly regarded as a genus. — **chrys'o-pa,** *n.* A lacewing fly (genus *Chrysopa*).

chrys-o'pal, 1 krīs-ō'pəl; 2 crȳs-ō'pal, *n. Mineral.* **1.** An opalescent variety of chrysolite. **2†.** Chrysoberyl.

Chrys"o-pe-tal'i-dæ, 1 krīs"o-pı-tal'ı-dē; 2 crȳs"o-pe-tăl'ı-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of polychætous worms found in Porto Rico. [< CHRYS- + Gr. *petalon*, leaf.]

chrys'o-phan, 1 krīs'o-fan; 2 crȳs'o-făn, *n.* An orange-yellow, crystalline, bitter glucoside compound ($C_{16}H_{18}O_8$) contained in rhubarb and decomposable into chrysophanic acid and sugar. [< Gr. *chrysophanēs*, shining, < *chrysos*, gold, + *phainō*, show.] **chrys'o-phanet; chrys-oph'a-nin†; chrys-oph'e-nin†.** — **chrys"o-phan'ic,** *a.* — **chrysophanic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{10}O_4$) found in rhubarb, the wall-lichen, senna-leaves, etc. Called also *partetic acid*, *rhetic acid*, *rhein*, *rhubarbarin*, *dtozymethylanthraquinon*.

chrys'o-phan-ate, 1 krīs'o-fan-ēt; 2 crȳs'o-făn-āt, *n.* A salt of chrysophan. — **bismuth chrysophanate** (*Chem.*), same as DERMOL.

Chry-soph'a-nus, 1 krī-sof'ə-nus; 2 cry-sŏf'a-nūs, *n. Entom.* A genus of small lycænid butterflies called *coppers*, from the orange or coppery tints of their wing-surfaces. [< Gr. *chrysophanēs*, shining.]

chry-soph'e-nin, 1 krī-sef'ı-nin; 2 cry-sŏf'e-nin, *n.* An orange-yellow dye obtained from coal-tar and used in dyeing unmordanted cotton by the aid of a salt bath. [< CHRYSO- + PHENYL.]

chry-soph'i-lite, 1 krī-sef'ı-lait; 2 cry-sŏf'i-lit, *n.* [Rare.] A lover of gold. [< CHRYSO- + *philos*, loving.] **chry-soph'i-list†.**

Chrys"o-phlec'tis, 1 krīs"o-flek'tıs; 2 crȳs"o-flĕc'tis, *n.* A genus of chytridiaceous fungi. *Chrysophlectis endobiotica* causes a destructive potato-disease in Europe and Newfoundland.

chrys'o-phyl, *n.* Same as XANTHOPHYL. — **Chrys"o-phyl'lum,** *n. Bot.* A genus of trees of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), mostly tropical American, with milky juice and coriaceous leaves covered with golden tomentum below. — **chrys"o-phyr'ic,** *a. Petrol.* Containing distinct crystals of chrysolite.

Chry-sop'i-dæ, 1 krī-sep'ı-dī; 2 cry-sŏp'ı-dē, *n. Entom.* A family of *Neuroptera*, the ill-smelling lace-winged flies, prevailingly green, with golden eyes. See APHIS-LION, under APHIS. **Chrys'o-pa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chrysōps*, gold-colored, < Gr. *chrysos*, gold, + *ōps*, face.] — **chrys'o-pid,** *a.* & *n.*

chrys"o-po-et'ic, 1 krīs'o-po-et'ık; 2 crȳs'o-po-ĕt'ic, *a.* Gold-making; transmuting into gold. — **chrys"o-po-et'ics,** *n.* The art of making gold.

chrys'o-prase, 1 krīs'o-prēz; 2 crȳs'o-prās, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A semiprecious apple-green variety of chalcedony, colored by nickel oxid; sometimes used as a gem. **2.** The green color of the chrysoprase. [F., < L. *chrysoprasus*, < Gr. *chrysoprasos*, < *chrysos*, gold, + *prason*, leek.] **chrys'o-prast; chrys"o-pra'sus†.**

Chrys'ops, 1 krīs'ops; 2 crȳs'ops, *n. Entom.* A large genus of small tabanid gadflies having a dark stripe across the wings, and of numerous species in North America, including the deer-flies. [< Gr. *chrysōps*, with golden eye.]

Chry-sop'sis, 1 krī-sop'sıs; 2 cry-sŏp'sis, *n. Bot.* A genus of low perennial woolly or hairy herbs of the aster family, natives of North America. Their large heads of yellow flowers suggested the common name, golden asters. [< CHRYS- + Gr. *opsis*, sight.]

chrys"o-quin'one, 1 krīs'o-kwin'ōn; 2 crȳs'o-kwin'ōn, *n. Chem.* A diketone ($C_{14}H_8O_2$) crystallizing in red needles.

Chrys"o-re'tin, 1 krīs'o-rī'tın; 2 crȳs'o-rē'tin, *n.* A yellow resin from senna leaves, allied to chrysophanic acid. [< CHRYSO- + Gr. *rhētinē*, resin.]

chrys'o-rin, 1 krīs'o-rın; 2 crȳs'o-rin, *n.* A brass-like metal consisting of 36 parts of copper and 14 parts of zinc. [< Gr. *chrysos*, gold.] Compare ALLOY (7).

chrys'o-spermi, *n.* Seed of gold; means of producing gold.

chrys'o-splene, 1 krīs'o-splīn; 2 crȳs'o-splēn, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Chrysosplenium*, especially *C. oppositifolium*, the golden saxifrage. [< Gr. CHRYSO- + Gr. *splēnion*, bandage.]

Chrys'os-tom, 1 krīs'os-tem; 2 crȳs'os-tom, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Chry-sos'to-mus,** 1 krī-sos'to-mus, 2 crȳ-sŏs'to-mus; F. **Chry"so'stom',** 1 krī'zo'stôm', 2 crȳ'so'stôm'; Gr. **Chry-sos'to-mos**; It. **Cri-sos'to-mo,** 1 krī-zos'to-mō, 2 crȳ-sŏs'to-mō; L. **Chry-sos'to-mus,** 1 krī-zos'to-mus, 2 cry-sŏs'to-mŭs. **2. Saint John** (347?–407), one of the four Greek Christian Fathers; patriarch of Constantinople; deposed and exiled; *Commentaries*. His feast is kept by the Greeks on Nov. 13 and the Latins on Jan. 27. [Gr., golden-mouthed.]

chrys"os-tom'ic, 1 krīs'os-tom'ık; 2 crȳs'os-tŏm'ic, *a.* Having great oratorical powers; eloquent. [< Gr. *chrysostomos*, golden-mouthed.]

chrys"o-tan'nin, 1 krīs'o-tan'ın; 2 crȳs'o-tăn'in, *n. Chem.* A yellow plant-pigment, which by oxidation yields the brown hues of autumnal foliage. [< CHRYSO- + TANNIN.] **chrys"o-than'ninet.**

Chrys"o-tham'nus, 1 krīs'o-tham'nus; 2 crȳs'o-thăm'nŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants nearly identical with *Bigelovia*. See BIGELOVIA. [< CHRYSO- + Gr. *thamnos*, bush.]

Chrys'o-thrix, 1 krīs'o-thriks; 2 crȳs'o-thriks, *n. Zool.* A genus of small South-American squirrel-monkeys characterized by a greatly elongated skull, large orbits, shortness of hair on the tail, and a yellow color. [< Gr. *chrysothrix*, golden-haired.]

chrys'o-tile, 1 krīs'o-tail; 2 crȳs'o-tīl, *n. Mineral.* A fibrous silky, light-colored variety of serpentine. [< Gr. *chrysōtos*, gilded.]

Chrys'o-tis, 1 krīs'o-tıs; 2 crȳs'o-tis, *n. Ornith.* A genus which includes American parrots. See AMAZON², *n.* [< CHRYSO- + Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

chrys"o-tol"u-az'in, 1 krīs'o-tel'yu-az'ın; 2 crȳs'o-tŏl'yu-ăz'in, *n. Chem.* A base, the condensation product of chrysoquinone and 3, 4-toluylene diamin, crystallizing as yellow needles. [< CHRYSO- + TOLU + AZOTE.] **chrys"o-tol"u-az'inet.**

chrys"o-to-lu'i-din, 1 krīs'o-to-lū'ı-din; 2 crȳs'o-to-lū'i-din, *n. Chem.* A yellow compound ($C_{21}H_{21}N_3$) obtained as a by-product of the manufacture of rosanilin and used as a dyestuff. [< CHRYSO- + TOLUIDIN.] **chrys"o-to-lu'i-dinet.**

chrys"o-tox'in, 1 krīs'o-teks'ın; 2 crȳs'o-tŏks'in, *n. Chem.* An odorless, tasteless, possibly phenolic substance (< $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$), said to be an active constituent of ergot. [< CHRYSO- + TOXIN.] **chrys"o-tox'inet.**

chrys'o-type, 1 krīs'o-taip; 2 crȳs'o-tīp, *n.* **1.** A photographic process in which the positive is taken on paper rendered sensitive by iron ammonio-citrate, developed by a neutral solution of gold chlorid, and fixed by potassium iodid. **2.** A picture made by this process. [< CHRYSO- + TYPE.]

Chs., *abbr.* Charles.

chthon-, } 1 thən-, thən'o-; 2 thŏn-, thŏn'o-. Derived
chthon'o-, } from Greek *chthōn*, the earth: combining forms. — **Chthon"a-scid'i-æ,** *n. pl. Ascid.* The typical ascidians. — **chthon'i-an,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or sprung from the earth; terrestrial; earthy; also, autochthonous; native. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or being in the nether world; underground; subterranean; specif., to the Greek underworld gods. **chthon'ic†.**

Closely allied with these (the heroes) are the *chthonian* deities, who may themselves have been often deified heroes, but in any case, like them, have protective and retributive power, and were appealed to in sickness.

W. H. D. ROUSE *Greek Votive Offerings* p. 13. [CAM. U. P. 1902.]

chthon-og'ra-phy, *n.* A history or description of soils. — **chthon"o-no-sol'o-gy,** *n. Med.* The science of the geographical distribution of diseases. — **chthon"o-pha'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A disorder of nutrition accompanied by an impulse to eat earth. **chthon-oph'a-gyt.**

chu, 1 kū; 2 kōō, *n. Egypt. Cult.* The intelligence.

Chu-a'na, 1 chū-ā'nə; 2 chu-ā'na, *n.* Same as BANTU.

Chuan"chow-fu', 1 chwän'cho-fū'; 2 chwän'cho-fy'. A city, S. E. part of Fukien province, China; probably ancient **Zaitun** of Marco Polo.

chub¹, 1 chub; 2 chŭb, *n.* **1.** A European cyprinoid fish, the cheven (*Leuciscus cephalus*), spindle-shaped, with greenish head and back, silvery sides, and white belly. **2.** One of various other fishes. (1) [Local, U. S.] (*a*) The fallfish (*Semotilus*). (*b*) The chub-sucker (*Erimyzon sucetta*). (*c*) The tautog. (*d*) The spot (*Liostomus xanthurus*). (2) [Bermuda.] A marine food-fish (*Kyphosus sectatrix*). **3.** A chubby person or thing. **4†.** A dolt or clown; rustic; also, a lazy or spiritless fellow; any fellow. [Cp. prov. Sw. *kubbug*, fat; Dan. *kobbe*, seal; Ice. *kubbr*, block.] **chubbet. — chub'-faced",** *a.* Plump-faced; having chubby cheeks. **c.-cheeked‡. — c.-headed,** *a.* Having a large, thick head; as, *chub-headed* cattle. — **c.-mackerel,** *n.* A scombroid fish (*Scomber colias*) of warm seas, with a small air-bladder. — **c.-sucker,** *n.* A North-American fresh-water catostomoid fish (*Erimyzon sucetta*). — **chubbed,** *a.* [Rare.] Chubby; large and thick; big-headed. — **chub'-bed-ness,** *n.* — **chub'by,** *a.* Plump. — **chub'bi-ness,** *n.*

Chub², 1 kub *or* chub; 2 cŭb *or* chŭb, *n. Bib. Ezek.* xxx, 5.

chu'ba, 1 chū'bə; 2 chu'ba, *n.* A game, the mankalah.

chu-bas'co, 1 chu-bās'ko; 2 chu-bās'co, *n.* [Sp.] A thunder-squall of the Central-American coasts.

Chu-but', 1 shū-būt'; 2 chu-but', *n.* **1.** A river in the Argentine Republic, 600 m. long to the Atlantic. **2.** A territory in the Argentine Republic; capital, Rawson.

chu'chu, 1 chū'chu; 2 chu'chu, *n.* [Braz.] The chayote.

chu-chu'ku, 1 chū-chū'kū; 2 chu-chu'ku, *n.* The reef-heron (*Demiegretta sacra*): so called in Guam.

chuck¹, 1 chuk; 2 chŭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a gentle and playful or familiar blow or stroke to; pat, especially under the chin. **2.** [Colloq.] To throw with a toss; pitch; as, to *chuck* an apple into his basket. **3.** In lawn-bowling, to send (a ball) into a counting position or to send it out of range. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] To throw over; pluck; as, in studies.

II†. *i.* To give a chuck; play chuck-farthing. [Formerly *chock*, < F. *choquer*, < D. *schokken*, jolt, shake.] Syn.: see THROW. — **chuck'a-buck",** *n.* [U. S.] A gambling game, played with dice. — **chuck-and-toss,** the game of pitch-and-toss. — **chuck'-a-way",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A call to meals. — **chuck'-box",** *n.* The pantry carried at the rear of the cowboy's camp-wagon: it usually has folding covers which, when opened out, form a table for meals. — **c.-button,** *n.* Pitch-and-toss played with buttons. — **c.-farthing,** *n.* **I.** *a.* Of little worth; picayune. **II.** *n.* **1.** The game of pitch-and-toss; chuck-and-toss. **2.** The coin used in the game: a term incorrectly applied.

chuck², *v.* **I.** *t.* To call by chuckling or clucking.

Then, crowing, clapp'd his wings, the appointed call,
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall.
DRYDEN *Cock and Fox* l. 430.

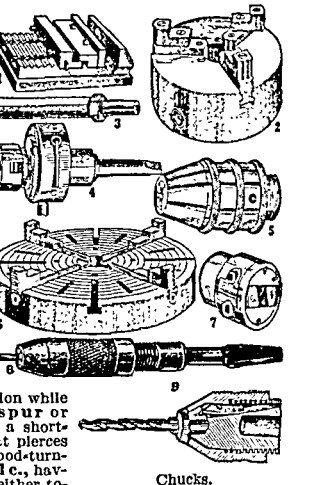
II. *i.* **1.** To make a short chuckling or clucking call or sound, as a fowl does, or as in calling fowls or driving a horse; cluck. **2.** [Rare.] To laugh quietly; chuckle. [Imitative.] — **chuck'ing-ly,** *adv.* Chucklingly.

chuck³, *vt. Mech.* To place or fix in or by means of a chuck; do with a chuck. See CHUCK³, *n.* — **chuck'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A sort of lathe for applying to a piece of work several tools successively.

chuck¹, *n.* **1.** A slight or playful pat or upward stroke, as under the chin. **2.** A throw or toss; an abrupt movement; a push or jerk. **3.** Any game of pitch-and-toss; chuck-farthing. **4.** [Scot.] A small pebble; a chuckstone or chuckie-stone. **5.** [Slang, Eng.] A cut or go-by; as, to give a person the *chuck*. **6.** *pl.* [Scot.] A game played with chuckstones or jackstones. **7.** *Cricket.* A ball which is thrown instead of being bowled in a legitimate manner. **8.** [Slang, Local, U.S.] (1) Food. (2) Money.

chuck², *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) A device for holding an object so that it can be rotated, as upon the mandrel of a lathe, or for fixing it in a drill-press, planer, etc. (2) A chock or wedge. **2.** A chunk. **3.** The part of a beef extending from the neck to the shoulder-blade; also the neck and shoulder of mutton. See illus. under BEEF and MUTTON. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A block. (2) A seashell. [Var. of CHOCK, *n.*]

Chucks are named (1) from their construction; as, **arbor-chuck,** having an arbor, as for mounting a wheel; **bell-c.,** having a cylindrical hollow into which set-screws for fixing work in a lathe generally project; **box-c.,** having an attachment which, in brass-finishing, permits of the turning of small articles with flanges; **cement-c.,** having a face-plate upon which, in wood turning, work can be cemented with a mixture of wax and resin; **centering-c.,** holding the work axially to the machine; **combination c.,** in which the dogs may move either independently or simultaneously as desired; **double-driver c.,** a double lathe-dog clamped to the work and provided with pins at each end engaging the face-plate; **eccentric c.,** a chuck by the adjustment of which the center of rotation of work in a lathe may be changed; **elliptic or oval c.,** a chuck for turning objects of an elliptic cross-section, and having an eccentric circle fastened to the lathe-puppet; **expanding or expansion c.,** having expanding jaws; **geometric c.,** for making the decorative line-work known as engine-turning; **independent-jaw c.,** having jaws which permit of independent radial adjustment; **inside-jaw c.,** for holding pipe, etc.; **magnetic c.,** in which electromagnetic force is employed to keep the pieces of iron or steel in position; **monitor c.,** a circular face-plate pivoted on an angle-plate affixed to the machine table, thus allowing the work to be placed at any angle convenient for the tool; **prong-c.,** having a prong, used on wood, etc.; **reverse-jaw c.,** having jaws that will grip either from within or without; **ring-c.,** having a sectional ring for grasping; **scroll-c.,** having its jaws engaged in a spiral groove in its head; **shell c.,** a flat, annular device, upon which the work is held by set screws in its rim; **split c.,** for keeping metallic disks in position while being finished; **spur or prong c.,** usually a short-pronged trident that pierces the work, as in a wood-turning lathe; **universal c.,** having jaws moving either together or independently; (2) from the machine on which they are used; as, **drill c.** and **planer c.**; **lathe-c.,** consisting of two or more jaws, of independent or simultaneous motion, by which work is presented directly to a live spindle, thus dispensing with centers; **vise-c.,** varieties of the parallel vise, for shapers, planers, etc., adaptable for swiveling on a center, or for taper work; (3) from their use; as, **screw-cutting c.**; **c. face-plate,** the face-plate of a lathe, that may be employed as an independent chuck, since it is supplied with dogs for that purpose. — **chuck'-plate".** **1.** The face-plate of a lathe. **2.** The plate to which a chuck is secured before placing in a lathe.



Chucks.

1. Planer-chuck. 2. Geared scroll-chuck. 3. Beach drill-chuck. 4. Tapping-chuck. 5. Drill-chuck. 6. Independent reversible-jaw lathe-chuck. 7. Drill-chuck. 8. Brace-chuck. 9. Sectional view of drill-chuck.

chuck³, *n.* **1.** A short chucking sound; a cluck. **2.** A short sudden noise. See CHUCK², *v.* **chukt.**

chuck⁴, *n.* **1.** A chick; hen: a pet name. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A boy.

chuck⁵, *n.* A woodchuck.

chuck⁶, *n.* [Dial.] A cheek; the chops. Compare CHOKES, *n.*

chuck, *adv.* With all possible force. Compare CHOCK.

chuck'a-bid"dy, 1 chuk'a-bid'ı; 2 chŭk'a-bid'y, *n.* Same as CHICKABIDDY. [chucks in any sense.

chuck'er¹, 1 chuk'ər; 2 chŭk'er, *n.* One who or that which

chuck'er², *n.* **1.** A blow, like a fisticuff. **2.** One who forcibly expels, or throws out; a bouncer. **chuck'er-out".** [Slang].

chuck'er³, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A frozen oyster. **2.** [Scot.] A chicken. **3.** *pl.* The game of chuck-pole.

chuck'-full", 1 chuk'-ful'; 2 chŭk'-fŭl'. *a.* Chock-full.

chuck'-hole", 1 chuk'-hōl"; 2 chŭk'-hōl', *n.* **1.** See CHUCK-FARTHING. **2.** A depression in a road in the way of wagon-wheels.

chuck'le¹, 1 chuk'ı; 2 chŭk'l, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A chicken; fowl. **2.** A little chick. **chuck'ey‡; chuck'y†.**

chuck'le², *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A chuckle-stone; jackstone. **2.** The game of chucks. **chuck'y†.** — **chuck'le-stone",** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A pebble suitable for use in games. **2.** *pl.* A game played with such stones. **chuck'le-stane"†.**

chuck'ling, 1 chuk'ıŋ; 2 chŭk'ling, *n. Naut.* Long coarse hemp used for making an inferior quality of rope. — **chuck'ling-ma-chine",** *n.* A boring-and-turning machine. — **c.-table,** *n.* The revolving table which carries the work in the chucking-machine.

chuck'le¹, } 1 chuk'l; 2 chŭk'l, *v.* [CHUCK'LED,
chuck'le², } CHUCK'LD²; CHUCK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To utter with a chuckle; as, to *chuckle* a song. **2†.** To call with a chuckle or cluck.

II. *i.* **1.** To laugh to oneself, or in a suppressed or broken manner; feel or make indistinct expression of exultation, satisfaction, or derision.

Tom heard their shouts die away in the wood, and *chuckled* to himself merrily. KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* p. 38. [MACM. 1872.]

2. To cluck; cackle. [Freq. < CHUCK², *v.*]

chuck'le¹, *v.* [CHUCK'LED; CHUCK'LING.] **I.** *t.* To pat gently; chuck. **II.** *i.* To oscillate while rotating; wabble; as, the millstone *chuckles*. [Freq. < CHUCK¹, *v.*]

chuck'le, *a.* Thick or clumsy; said chiefly of the head. [< CHUCK², *n.*] — **chuck'le-cat",** *n.* The great channel-cat (*Ictalurus furcatus*). — **chuck'le-head",** *n.* **1.** A stupid fellow; blockhead. **chuck'le-pate"†. 2.** [Local, U. S.] The little green heron. **3.** The black-bellied plover. — **c.-headed,** *a.* Thick-headed; big-headed; stupid. — **c.-headedness,** *n.*

chuck'le¹, *n.* **1.** A low, suppressed, or broken laugh, as of exultation, sarcastic humor, or derision; formerly, a long, loud laugh.

And the breath of the engine laughs out In loud *chuckles* and peals.
HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Return to the Hills* st. 1.

2†. A cluck; cackle. See CHUCK³, *n.*

chuck'le², *n.* A big, awkward fellow.

chuck'ler, 1 chuk'lər; 2 chŭk'ler, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native shoemaker or tanner in some parts of India, or any member of the low caste which furnishes the cobblers and tanners.

chuck'ling, 1 *chŭk'lĭŋ*; 2 *chŭk'ling*, *n.* A little chick; chickling.— **chuck'ling-ly**, *adv.* With a chuckle.

chuck'stone", 1 *chuk'stōn'*; 2 *chŭk'stōn"*, *n.* Same as CHUCKIE-STONE.

chuckt, *pp.* Chucked. S. S.

chuck'wal"la, 1 *chuk'wel'ə*; 2 *chŭk'wal'a*, *n.* A heavy, squat lizard (*Sauromalus ater*), dusky in hue at maturity and the largest of the lizards in the desert regions of the United States, except the Gila monster; it feeds on vegetables, and forms part of the diet of the Indians of that district.

chuck'-will's-wid"ow, 1 *chuk'-wilz-wid'o*; 2 *chŭk'-wĭls-wĭd'o*, *n.* A large goatsucker (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) of the southern United States: from its note.

The clear and distinct voice . . . was exactly as if a human being had spoken the words 'chuck-will's widow.'
P. H. Gosse *Romance of Nat. Hist.* p. 174. [s. n. & co. 1866.]

chuck'y-chuck"y, 1 *chuk'i-chuk'i*; 2 *chŭk'y-chuk'y*, *n.* [Austral.] The edible white berry of the Australian and Tasmanian wax-cluster (*Gaultheria hispida*).

chud'der, 1 *chud'ər*; 2 *chŭd'er*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A fine wool shawl made in India; a mantle. **2.** Any cloth of more than one breadth, as a table-cloth. **3.** A cloth spread over a Mohammedan tomb. **4.** A sheet on which to sleep. **5.** A sheet of water. **chud'da‡**; **chud'dah‡**; **chud'dar‡**.

Chu'di, 1 *chū'di*; 2 *chy'di*, *n. pl.* [Rus.] A group of peoples in Finland, Esthonia, and Lithuania that includes the Finns, Laplanders, Livonians, and Esthonians. **Tchu'di‡**.

Chu'dic, 1 *chū'dik*; 2 *chy'dic*, *n.* The language of the Chudi, belonging to the Finnic (Uralic) class.— **Chu'dic**, *a.*

chue'ke, 1 *chwē'ki*; 2 *chwę'kē*, *n.* [Argentina.] The rhea.

chu'et† *n.* Minced meat.

chu'fa, 1 *chū'fə*; 2 *chy'fa*, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) whose tuberous roots are eaten in southern Europe. **2.** One of the tubers, as large as an almond; an earth-almond. [cheeks.

chuff, 1 *chuf*; 2 *chŭf*, *vt.* [Dial.] To puff or swell out, as the

chuff[1]. **I.** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Gruff; churlish. **II.** *n.* [Archaic.] A churl; boor.

chuff[2]. [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chubby. **2.** Good-humored. **3.** Self-opinionated. **II.** *n.* A puffy cheek; a beast's muzzle.

chuff, 1 *chuf*; 2 *chŭf*, *n.* A cracked brick, the result of rain falling while it was being baked.

Chuf'fey, 1 *chuf'i*; 2 *chŭf'y*, *n.* In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, Anthony Chuzzlewit's old clerk.

chuf'fy[1], 1 *chuf'i*; 2 *chŭf'y*, *a.* Clownish; churlish.— **chuf'fi-ly**, *adv.*— **chuf'fi-ness**[1], *n.*

chuf'fy[2], *a.* Chubby; plump.— **chuffy brick**, a brick puffed out by confined steam or heated air during burning.— **c.-cheeked**, *a.* Plump-cheeked.— **chuf'fi-ness**[2], *n.*

chug[1], 1 *chug*; 2 *chŭg*, *v.* [CHUGGED; CHUGD[3]; CHUG'GING.] **I.** *i.* To make an intermittent explosive sound, as of an engine exhausting steam. **II.** *t.* [Local, U. S.] To strike a punching blow.

chug[2], *vt.* To fish with a gaff through the ice.— **chug'ger**, *n.*

chug[3], *n.* **1.** An explosive sound, as of the exhaust of an engine. [Imitative.] **chug'-chug"ging‡**. **2.** [U. S.] A blow (in fighting).

chug[4], *n.* [Scot.] A sudden pull; tug.

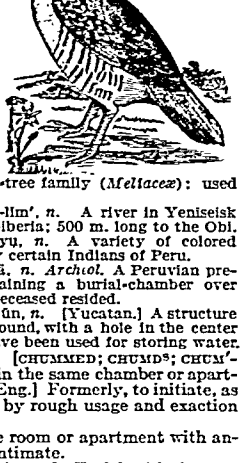
Chu'i, 1 *chū'i*; 2 *chy'i*, *n.* A river flowing from Issik Lake, in Russian Turkestan, W. N. W. for about 600 m. till lost in the sands of the Kirghiz Steppe.

Chuk'chi, 1 *chuk'chi*; 2 *chŭk'chi*, *n. pl.* A sturdy Mongolian folk inhabiting the arctic coast of northeastern Asia in scattered villages.

Chu Ki-ang', 1 *chū ki-aŋ'*; 2 *chy ki-āng'*. A river in S. China; the E. branch of the delta, from Canton to the sea. **Can'ton riv'er‡**.

chuk'ker, 1 *chuk'ər*; 2 *chuk'er*, *n. Polo.* The period during which the ball is continuously in play. **chak'kar‡** [Hind.]; **chuck'er‡**.

chuk'or, 1 *chuk'ər*; 2 *chŭk'or*, *n.* The Indian hill-partridge (*Caccabis chukor*). [< Hind. *chakar.*] **chick'ore‡**; **chik'or‡**.


Chukor. 1/13

chuk'pa, 1 *chŭk'pə*; 2 *chuk'pā*, *n.* [Tibet.] A highwayman; robber.

Chu'la-long'korn, 1 *chū'la-loŋ'kōrn*; 2 *chu'lā-lŏng'kōrn*, **Paramindr Maha** (9/11 1853—30/11 1910). King of Siam from Jan. 10, 1895; suppressed slavery.

chu'lan, 1 *chū'lan*; 2 *chy'lan*, *n.* [Chin.] The flowers of either of two Chinese plants, *Chloranthus inconspicuus* of the chloranth family (*Chloranthaceæ*) and *Aglaia odorata* of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*): used to scent teas.

Chu-lim', 1 *chu-lim'*; 2 *chu-lim'*, *n.* A river in Yeniseisk and Tomsk governments, Siberia; 500 m. long to the Obi.

chu'llu, 1 *chū'yu*; 2 *chy'yu*, *n.* A variety of colored woolen pointed cap worn by certain Indians of Peru.

chul'pa, 1 *chūl'pə*; 2 *chyl'pā*, *n. Archæol.* A Peruvian prehistoric stone tower, containing a burial-chamber over which the relatives of the deceased resided.

chul'tun, 1 *chūl'tun*; 2 *chyl'tūn*, *n.* [Yucatan.] A structure under the surface of the ground, with a hole in the center of the dome, believed to have been used for storing water.

chum[1], 1 *chum*; 2 *chŭm*, *v.* [CHUMMED; CHUMD[3]; CHUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in the same chamber or apartments with another. **2.** [Eng.] Formerly, to initiate, as a new inmate of a prison, by rough usage and exaction of money.

II. *i.* To live in the same room or apartment with another; hence, to be very intimate.

chum[2], *vt.* [CHUMMED; CHUM'MING.] To fish with chum.

chum[1], *n.* A roommate, as at a school or college: hence, any intimate or constant companion. [< CHAMBER-FELLOW.] SYN.: see ASSOCIATE, *n.*— **new chum** [Austral.], a recent immigrant.— **chum'hood, chumship**, *n.*

chum[2], *n.* Pieces of oily fish, (1) used as fish-bait, or (2) pressed for oil.

chum[3], *n. Ceram.* A block upon which an unbaked vessel is adjusted for turning with the lathe.

chum[4], *n.* [Samoyed.] A hut or tent. [C.]

chum[5], *n.* A salmon (*Oncorhyncus keta*). [CHAMALHARI.

Chum'a-la'ri, 1 *chom'ə-lā'ri*; 2 *ch m'ä-lä'ri*, *n.* Same as

Chum'ba, 1 *chum'bə*; 2 *chŭm'ba*, *n.* Same as CHAMBA.

chum'ble, 1 *chum'bl*; 2 *chŭm'bl*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as [CHAMBAL. CHIMBLE.

Chum-bul', 1 *chum-bul'*; 2 *chŭm-bŭl'*, *n.* River. Same as

chum'mage, 1 *chum'ij*; 2 *chŭm'ag*, *n.* **1.** The lodging of two or more persons in the same chamber. **2.** The share of common expense due from each chum. **3.** [Eng.] (1) Money demanded by prison inmates from a new prisoner. (2) A fee exacted from a collegian when dissolving a partnership in lodgings.

chum'mer, 1 *chum'ər*; 2 *chŭm'er*, *n.* In sea-fishing, one who has charge of the bait and baiting.

chum'my, 1 *chum'i*; 2 *chŭm'y*, *a.* [Colloq.] Confidentially sociable.

I liked the fellow, I confess, and we got *chummy* in the evenings.
W. BESANT *Herr Paulus* bk. iii, ch. 11, p. 150. [n. 1888.]

chum'my[1], *n.* [-MIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] A chum.

chum'my[2], *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] **1.** A chimney-sweeper's boy. **2.** A soft hat of black felt.

chump, 1 *chump*; 2 *chŭmp*, *vt.* To champ dully; munch.

chump, *n.* **1.** A short, thick chunk or block of wood. **2.** The thick end, as of a loin of mutton; hence, humorously, the head. **3.** [Slang.] A dull, stupid, or blundering person; a blockhead. **4.** The first bark of a dog in the chase, indicating that the scent is found. [Cp. Ice. *kumbr*, log, < *kubbr*, chopping, < *kubba*, chop.] — **chump'-head"**, *n.* A chump; blockhead.— **c.-headed**, *a.*— **off his chump** [Slang], out of his senses; silly.— **chump'ish**, *a.* [Rare.] Stubborn, sullen; boorish.— **chump'y**, *a.* Short and thickset.

Chum"pa-run', 1 *chum'pə-run'*; 2 *chŭm'pa-rūn'*, *n.* A district in Tirhut division, India; 3,531 sq. m.; capital, Motecharee.

chun, 1 *chun*; 2 *chŭn*. [Prov. N. Brit.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To sprout, as potatoes; to nip off such sprouts. **chimp‡**. **II.** *n.* Sprouts on old potatoes or grain.

Chun[2], 1 *kun or chun*; 2 *cŭn or chŭn*, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xviii, 8.

chu-nam', 1 *chu-nam'*; 2 *chy-năm'*, *vt.* [Anglo-Ind.] [CHU-NAMMED'; CHU-NAM'MING.] To plaster or overlay with chunam.

chu-nam', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** Lime, especially lime from shells or coral; also, plaster or stucco made from this lime and sea-sand. **2.** A cement for calking ships' seams. **3.** A unit of weight for gold, of six grains troy. [< Hind. *chūnā.*] **che-nam'‡**; **chi-nam'‡**.

Chu-nar', 1 *chu-nār'*; 2 *chu-năr'*, *n.* A town on the Ganges, India, just above and opposite Benares; battle 1763.

Chun-chen', 1 *chun-chēn'*; 2 *chŭn-chĕn'*, *chun-chĕn'*, *n.* A city; capital of Kaguon province, Chosen.

Chun-chon' Na'mu, 1 *chun-chon' nū'mu*; 2 *chŭn-chŏn' nä'mu*. A province in central Chosen. **Chun-chon', South‡**.

Chun-chon' Pū'ku, 1 *chun-chon' pū'ku*; 2 *chŭn-chŏn' pu'ku*, A province in central Chosen. **Chun-chon', North‡**.

Chun-dau'si, 1 *chun-dau'si*; 2 *chŭn-dou'si*, *n.* A town in Rohilkhand division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

Chun"dra-ko'na, 1 *chun'drə-kō'nə*; 2 *chŭn'dra-kō'nä*, *n.* A town in Midnapur district, Bengal.

chun'ga, 1 *chuŋ'gə*; 2 *chŭn'ga*, *n.* An Argentine woodland species of seriema (*Cariama burmeisteri*) smaller and darker in plumage than *C. seriema.* **chun'ni-a‡**.

Chung"an-hsi-en', 1 *chuŋ'ān-shi-en'*; 2 *chung'ăn-shĭ-ĕn'*, *n.* A city, the source of Bohea tea, in Fukien province, China.

Chung-jin', 1 *chun-jin'*, 2 *chung-jin'*, *n.* A treaty port in Chosen; opened in 1908.

chung'ke, 1 *chuŋ'ki*; 2 *chŭng'ke*, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A former game of the North-American Indians, consisting in rolling a discoid stone along a course and lancing poles after it: played in **chungke-yards**, with **chungke-stones**. **chunk‡**; **chunk'y‡**.

Chung-king', 1 *chuŋ-kiŋ'*; 2 *chung-king'*, *n.* A treaty port; capital of Szechwan province, China.

Chung-pa', 1 *chuŋ'pā'*; 2 *chung-pā'*, *n.* A town in N. Szechwan province, China.

Chu"ni-an', 1 *chū'ni-ān'*; 2 *chy'ni-ān'*, *n.* A town in Lahore division, Punjab, India.

chunk, 1 *chuŋk*; 2 *chŭnk*, *v.* **I.** *t.* [So. U. S.] **1.** To throw, as a missile. **2.** To fling missiles at, as a person. **3.** To replenish; as, to *chunk* a fire. **II.** *i.* [U. S.] *Logging.* To remove heavy obstructions from the ground with horses or engine: used on the Pacific coast.

chunk, *n.* A thick, short piece; hence, figuratively, a small, thick-set person or beast. [Modification of CHUCK[2], *n.*] — **chunk'-block"**, *n. Naut.* A strong hoisting-block having a metal sheave and a large swallow.— **chunk'-head"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The copperhead snake.

chunk'y, 1 *chuŋk'i*; 2 *chŭnk'y*, *a.* [U. S.] Short and thick-set.

chun'ner, 1 *chun'ər*; 2 *chŭn'er*, *vi.* [Dial., Eng.] To find fault; murmur; mutter; grumble. **chun'der‡**; **chun'ter‡**.

chun'ni-a, *n.* See CHUNGA. **chun'i-a‡**.

Chun'su, 1 *kŭn'sū*; 2 *cun'sy*, *n. Egypt. Myth.* A god identified with the moon, and accorded power of healing; mainly worshiped at Thebes, associated with Mut and Amon-Ra.

chunt, *vt.* Same as CHUNNER. **chun'der‡**; **chun'ter‡**.— **chun'ter**, *n.* A complaint.— **chun'ter-er**, *n.* A grumbler. — **chun'ter-ing**, *a.* Discontented; disgruntled; muttering. — **chun'ter-y**, *a.* Irritable; insolent. **chun'tous‡**.

chu'ñu, 1 *chū'niū*; 2 *chy'nū*, *n.* [Bolivia.] Dried potatoes.

chu"pa-gal'lo, 1 *chū'pa-gāl'yo*; 2 *chy'pä-gäl'yo*, *n. Bot.* A canellaceous tree (*Cinnamodendron macranthum*) common in Porto Rico. The wood, which is hard and light-colored, is used in building.

chu"pa-ro'sa, 1 *chū'pa-rō'sa*; 2 *chy'pä-rō'sä*, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A humming-bird.

chu-pat'ty, 1 *chu-pat'i*; 2 *chu-păt'y*, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] A griddle-cake, generally of coarse wheaten flour, unleavened: the usual form of native bread. [< Hind. *chapātī.*] **chu-pat'y‡**.

chup'kun, 1 *chup'kun*; 2 *chŭp'kŭn*, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A long frock or cassock, worn by the native men of Upper India: **chap'kan‡** [Hind.].

chup'pa, 1 *hŭ'pə*; 2 *hy'pa*, *n.* [Heb.] A canopy or baldachin beneath which Jewish services of marriage are conducted.

Chu-pra', *n.* Same as CHAPRA.

chu-pras'sy, 1 *chu-pras'i*; 2 *chu-präs'y*, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] A messenger wearing an official badge; an office attendant. **cha-pras'i‡** [Hind.]; **chu-pras'see‡**.

Chu"qui-sa'ca, 1 *chū'ki-sā'kə*; 2 *chy'ki-sä'cä*, *n.* **1.** The most southern department of Bolivia; 36,132 sq. m.; capital, Sucre. **2.** A city in Bolivia. See SUCRE.

Chur, 1 *kūr*; 2 *cur*, *n.* A town, the capital of Grisons canton, Switzerland; seat of zinc- and tool-manufacture.

church, 1 *chŭrch*; 2 *chŭrch*, *vt.* **1.** To conduct a prescribed service, as in church, with or for (a person), especially with a woman for her recovery after childbirth. **2.** [Colloq.] To subject *to churchly discipline.* **3.** [Scot.] To attend church with on a special occasion, as with a bride or newly elected magistrates. **4†.** To organize a group of persons into a church. **5.** [Thieves' Slang.] To replace the works of (a stolen timepiece) with substituted works, to avoid identification.

church[1], *n.* **1.** A building dedicated to Christian worship; also, rarely, any building for worship; a temple. In England, the word is now used to include buildings belonging to bodies outside of the Established Church which formerly were styled *Chapel.* Since about the year 1840 the term *Church* has been consistently used by Roman Catholics, a practise followed recently by Free Churchmen. In Scotland the term is restricted to Presbyterians. No such differentiation exists in the United States.

This is the *church* which Pisa, great and free,
Reared to St. Catharine.
BRYANT *The Knight's Epitaph* st. 1.

2. [C-] A body of Christians with a distinct history, creed, ecclesiastical government, and forms of worship; a denomination; as, the Presbyterian *Church.* **3.** A number of Christians organized for united worship; a congregation. **4.** The Christians of a certain city, country, etc.; as, the *church* at Corinth. **5.** The whole body of Christian believers. Called sometimes the *church universal*, or *church catholic.*

Probably we Christians are too familiarized with the blessed presence of the *Church* to do justice to her as a world-embracing institution. LIDDON *Bampton Lectures* lect. iii, p. 118. [s. 1873.]

6. Any religious society or body; as, the Jewish *church.* **7.** [Colloq.] Regular religious services, or public worship.

To *church* he goes, For hallowed thought and sanctified repose.
S. C. HALL *Trial of Sir Jasper* st. 28.

8. *Christian Science.* The spiritual structure of truth and love, with all that is founded on and proceeds from divine Principle; that institution which is proved divine in origin by its power to spiritualize mankind and purge the world of error, sickness, and all evil. MARY B. G. EDDY, *Science and Health*, 1910, p. 583. **9.** The clerical order or profession; as, to go into the *church* (to become a clergyman.) **10.** Ecclesiastical authority or influence: distinguished from state power. [< AS. *circe*, < Gr. *kyriakon*, < *kyriakos*, of the *Lord*, < *kyrios*, lord, < *kyros*, might.] **chirche†**.

SYN.: see SANCTUARY; SECT.— PRED.: the church *of* God; the church *in* the wilderness; the church *at* Jerusalem; the churches *of* Galatia.— **Abyssinian Church**, a national church established in Abyssinia during the fourth century, now in communion with the Copts.— **Anglican C.**, the Church of England. See ANGLICAN.— **Augsburg C.**, the Lutheran Church, in allusion to the Diet of Augsburg.— **church'-ale"**, *n.* Ale for a church festival; the festival at which this ale is used; also, contributions of malt to pay church expenses.— **c.-bench**, *n.* [Eng.] A settee in a church-porch.— **c.-broom**, *n.* [Eng.] Teazel.— **c.-court**, *n.* An ecclesiastical tribunal.— **c.-door**, *n.* A door in a church edifice; specifically, the outer door, used more particularly in early times as a bulletin-board for the official posting of *royal edicts, legal notifications, and other important* information.— **c. estates commissioners** [*Eng.*], a committee of four appointed in 1850 from among the members of the ecclesiastical commissioners to regulate the sale, purchase, and leasing of church lands. In 1856 the **Church Building Commissioners**, founded in 1818, were incorporated with them. See under ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.— **c. festival**, a day or season set apart by different churches and kept with appropriate services, commemorative of the principal events in the history of Christ, of the lives of the saints, and of the cardinal doctrines of the faith. See FEAST, *n.*, 3.— **c.-garth**, *n.* A churchyard. — **church'go"er**, *n.* One who goes regularly to church.— **church'go"ing**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Habitually going to church. **2.** Summoning to church. **II.** *n.* The act of going to church. — **c. government. 1.** The exercise of authority by any church, or its courts or officers, in the management of its affairs, and in the oversight, direction, and discipline of its members. **2.** The constitutional polity according to which church authority is exercised in any denomination. There are three fundamentally different forms of church government — prelacy, presbytery, and independency.— **c.-grith†**, *n.* The sanctuary, or legal protection, afforded by a church under medieval laws and customs.— **c.-hawet**, *n.* A churchyard. **c.-hay‡**.— **c.-house**, *n.* A house connected with a church or used for church purposes.— **c. invisible**, the whole body of true and faithful Christians, whether members of the visible church or not.— **church'-like"**, *a.* Like or befitting a church or churchman; churchly.— **c.-litten**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A churchyard.— **c. living** [Colloq., Eng.], a benefice.— **church'mas"ter**, *n.* [Prov., Eng.] A churchwarden.— **c.-member**, *n.*— **c.-membership**, *n.* The belonging to a church; also, the members of a church, collectively.— **c. militant**, the church on earth, regarded as at war with the forces of evil: distinguished from the *church triumphant.*— **C. of England**, the church established and endowed by law as the national church of England. This church for more than 900 years had been governed by prelates who received their permission for consecration from the papal court. In the Reformation the authority of Rome was denied, and in 1534 the church was formally established. The doctrines of the Church of England are those commonly held by the evangelical denominations except that it holds to the necessity of episcopal ordination for the valid consecration of the sacraments.— **C.-of-Englander**, or **-ist**, *n.* An adherent of the English established church.— **C.-of-Englandism**, *n.*— **C. of God in Christ Jesus. 1.** See WINEBRENNERIAN. **2.** A faction of the Seventh-day Adventists, organized in 1888; tho dating from 1851, its adherents believe in the restoration of Israel.— **C. of Humanity**, the followers of Auguste Comte; Positivists.— **C. of Ireland**, the former established Protestant church in Ireland in full communion with all the other Anglican churches, disestablished in 1869 by the "Irish Church Act" of England.— **C. of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints**, the official title of the Mormon Church. — **C. of Mount Sinai**, an ancient ecclesiastical division including the Monastery of St. Catherine in Arabia and houses in Turkey and Greece; affiliated with the Orthodox Eastern Church, and the only survival of the early church in northern Arabia.— **C. of Scotland**, the church established in Scotland by the Act of Union of 1707, having Presbyterian tenets and government support and patronage.— **C. of the Disciples**, see DISCIPLE.— **C. of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ**, a division of the Mennonites, started in 1880.— **C. of the New Jerusalem**, the Swedenborgian Church.— **c.-owl**, *n.* [Eng.] The barn-owl, which is accustomed to nest in steeples.— **c.-path**, *n.* [Eng.] A public path across fields to a parish church.— **c.-pennant‡**, *n.* A flag raised on board ship during religious service.— **c.-rate**, *n.* [Eng.] A tax formerly levied by the churchwardens *and vestry of the parish on all parishioners regardless of* creed for the support of the established church: abolished 1868.— **c.-reeve†**, *n.* A church-steward or churchwarden.— **c. register** [Eng.], a parish register.— **c.-ring**, *n.* A wedding-ring.— **c.-scot**, *n.* [Old Eng.] A tribute from a parishioner to the parish priest, or from a tenant of church lands to the lord of the manor.— **c. service. 1.** Service held in a church. **c.-seed‡**; **c. shot‡**. **2.** In the Anglican Church, the form and fashion of worship; specif., the Order of Common Prayer. **3.** A book containing the Book of Common Prayer; proper lessons, etc.— **c.-soken**, *n.* [Eng.] *Ch. Hist.* The district served by and tributary to a church.— **c.-text**, *n. Typog.* Old English type.—

c. triumphant. 1. The whole body of saints in heaven. 2. [C- T-] A sect formed by George Jacob Schweinfurth, who claimed to be the "Christ of the Second Coming"; belief in this claim qualifies for membership of the sect. 3. [C- T-] A communistic sect founded by Cyrus Teed, with a view of reestablishing church and state on the grounds of divine fellowship.— **c. universal,** see under CHURCH, def. 5, above.— **church'wo"man,** *n.* 1. A woman devoted in attendance on church services, and in church activities. 2. A woman who worships according to the rites of the Church of England.— **c. work,** work in some branch or branches of the activities of a church, such as clubs, gilds, Sunday-school, etc., in a modern institutional parish.— **c. worker.**— **c.-writ,** *n.* [Eng.] An order of an ecclesiastical court. — **Eastern C.,** see GREEK CHURCH.— **English C.,** see CHURCH OF ENGLAND.— **established c.,** a church established, and at least in part supported, by the state.— **hall c.,** the church whose architecture is characterized by three or more parallel divisions, all of which are of equal height.— **law C.,** the established Church of England.— **round c.,** a church of circular construction built around a memorial, sacred relic, or monument; a polygonal church or one radiating from a common center.— **state c.,** see ESTABLISHED CHURCH.— **visible c.,** the whole body of Christ's professed followers on earth.— **Western C.,** the medieval church of the Western Roman Empire, now the Roman Catholic Church: opposed to the church of the Eastern Empire, now the Greek Church.

— **church'dom,** *n.* The dominion or authority of the church.— **church"l-an'i-ty,** *n.* Devotion to ecclesiasticism rather than to the spirit and principles of Christianity; ecclesiastical bigotry or formalism.— **church'i-fied,** *a.* Assimilated in manner and habits to church precepts and forms, to an exaggerated and unpleasant degree.— **church'ish,** *a.* [Rare.] Churchy.— **church'ism,** *n.* Adherence to an established church; ecclesiasticism; church partizanship.— **church'ite,** *n.* A partizan of the church or of a church.— **church'less,** *a.* Having, or belonging to, no church; unblessed by the church.— **church'ling,** *n.* [Rare.] A creature of the church; a bigoted churchman.— **church'ship,** *n.* The condition of being a church.

Church[2], *n.* **1. Frederick Edwin** (5/4 1826–4/7 1900), an American painter. **2.** A town in Lancashire, England. **3.** A town in Devonshire, England.

Church'ill, 1 chûrch'il; 2 chûrch'il, *n.* **1. Charles** (2/12 1731–11/4 1764), an English poet and satirist; friend of John Wilkes; *Rosciad,* etc. **2. John,** see MARLBOROUGH. **3. Randolph Henry Spencer, Lord** (7/18 1849–1/24 1895), a British statesman; leader of "Fourth Party." **4. William** (16/9 1859–6/9 1920), an American diplomat; philologist; author; *Polynesian Wanderings.* **5. Winston** (11/30 1871–), an American novelist and legislator. **6. Winston Leonard Spencer** (11/30 1874–), an English war correspondent, author, and statesman. **7.** A cape on the W. shore of Hudson Bay. **8.** A river of Canada flowing 900 m. N. E. to Hudson Bay. **9.** A county in central Nevada; 4,816 sq. m.; county-seat, Stillwater.

church'ing, 1 chûrch'iŋ; 2 chûrch'ing, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A woman's appearance in church, to return thanks after confinement; the service peculiar to this occasion.

> The Nicanor Gate was opened, and the offerings of all the women who had come for purification, which was much the same as *churching* is with us, were taken from them, by the Levites.
> GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 129. [A. 1880.]

2. Subjection to the influence of the church.

church'ite, 1 chûrch'ait; 2 chûrch'it, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous gray hydrous cerium-calcium phosphate, $(Ce_2,Ca_3)P_2O_8+4H_2O$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< A. H. *Church,* English chemist.]

church'ly, 1 chûrch'li; 2 chûrch'ly, *a.* Of or pertaining to the church; belonging or devoted to the polity, order, or ritual of a church.— **church'li-ness,** *n.*

church'man, 1 chûrch'mən; 2 chûrch'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A member of a church, especially of a national church. Specif.: (1) In England and her colonies, a member of the Church of England. (2) [Scot.] A member of the Church of Scotland. (3) [U. S.] A Protestant Episcopalian.

> The Tories . . . determined to express publicly and formally their gratitude to the King for having brought in so many *churchmen* and turned out so many schismatics.
> MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, ch. 15, p. 450. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

2. A clergyman; ecclesiastic. **3†.** A churchwarden.

— **church'man-ly,** *a.* Like, befitting, or belonging to a churchman. **church'man-like†.— church'man-ship,** *n.*

Church Stret'ton. A market-town in Shropshire, England.

churcht, *pp.* Churched. S. S.

church'war"den, 1 chûrch'wôr'dn; 2 chûrch'wạr'dn, *n.* **1.** (1) One of the officers in Anglican churches who have the oversight and care of the edifice and other church property. Their appointment was ordered by the Synod of London in 1127, and since 1603 they have been appointed annually. Of the two churchwardens, one is generally appointed by the incumbent and the other elected by the parishioners. **church'war"ner‡** [Dial.]. (2) [U. S.] *Episcopal Ch.* An officer having chief authority among the laymen of a parish, in regard to its temporal affairs. There are usually two such officers, called "senior" and "junior." **2.** In the Church of Scotland, a beadle. **3.** [Colloq., Eng.] A long-stemmed clay pipe.

> 'Toby of ale, please,' said Grayhurst, 'and a *churchwarden.*'
> J. W. PALMER *After His Kind* p. 32. [H. H. & CO. 1886.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] A cormorant.— **church'war"den-ism,** *n.* The authority of churchwardens, especially as exhibited in their barbarous modernization of ancient church buildings. — **church'war"den-ize,** *vt.*— **church'war"den-ship,** *n.*

church'y, 1 chûrch'i; 2 chûrch'y, *a.* **1.** Relating to or characteristic of the church. **2.** Strict in church opinions and practises.— **church'i-ness,** *n.*

church'yard", 1 chûrch'yûrd"; 2 chûrch'yärd", *n.* The enclosure about a church, especially when used as a graveyard. Syn.: see CEMETERY.— **church'yard"-bee"tle,** *n.* A European tenebrionid beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*).

chu'ri-a, 1 chû'ri-ə; 2 chụ'ri-a, *n.* [Mex.] The chaparral-cock.

chu-rin'ga, 1 chu-riŋ'gə; 2 chụ-riŋ'ga, *n.* [Austral.] Anything secret or sacred: said of an object or its qualities.

chur'ka, 1 chûr'kə; 2 chûr'ka, *n.* [E. Ind.] A primitive cotton-gin; spinning-wheel. **char'khạt** [Hind.].

churl, 1 chûrl; 2 chûrl, *n.* **1.** A rude, low-bred fellow. **2.** A sordid or stingy person; miser; niggard.

> We know not why riches are often given to the *churl,* while persons of a liberal and bountiful spirit have their hands chained up with poverty. WATSON *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 55. [H. & L. 1836.]

3. A countryman; peasant; rustic. **4.** *Eng. Hist.* An Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest rank or without rank.

> The fully qualified freeman who has an estate of land, may be of various degrees of wealth and dignity, from the *ceorl* with a single hide . . . to the ealdorman and the etheling.
> STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* vol. i, p. 80. [CL. P. 1875.]

5†. A serf; bondman. **6†.** A man, as correlative to wife; husband. [< AS. *ceorl,* man.] **ceorl†; cherl†.** — **churl'dom†,** *n.* The state or condition of being a churl.— **churl'hood,** *n.*

churl'ish, 1 chûrl'ish; 2 chûrl'ish, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or like a churl. (1) Rude; ill-bred. (2) Stingy; sordid.

> There is so much individuality of character, too, among apple-trees. . . . One is *churlish* and illiberal, evidently grudging the few apples that it bears.
> HAWTHORNE *Mosses, The Old Manse* p. 21. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

2. Hard to work or manage; stubborn; intractable. **cherl'ich†; churl'y‡** [Rare]. Syn.: see ACRIMONIOUS; MOROSE.— **churl'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **churl'ish-ness,** *n.*

churmet†, *n.* Confused noise; clamor; buzz. **chirm†.**

churn, 1 chûrn; 2 chûrn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To agitate (cream or milk) by shaking or beating, as in a churn, to produce butter.

> Handmaidens, . . . shaking between them the skin suspended between three stakes, and filled with milk, to be thus *churned* into butter. LAYARD *Nineveh* vol. i, p. 100. [D. P. P. 1852.]

2. To produce by agitation, as butter. **3.** To agitate violently; as, a steamer's screw *churns* the water.

> The hail like cannon-shot struck the sea
> And *churned* it white as a creamy foam.
> JOAQUIN MILLER *A Hail Storm in Venice* st. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To agitate cream or milk in making butter. **2.** To produce or be in violent liquid agitation; as, the water *churns* among the rocks. **cherne†.— churn'er,** *n.*

churn, *n.* **1.** A vessel in which milk or cream is beaten or agitated, as by the use of a dasher, to separate the oily globules from other parts and gather them as butter. See MILK.

Persian Rocking Churn.

> On awakening next morning I heard from below the sound of a *churn;* prophecy of new genuine butter.
> CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. 101. [S. 1881.]

2. *Ceram.* A block or chuck on a potters' throwing-lathe. **3.** A form of mine-pump. **4.** A churn-shaped milk-can. **5.** *Mining.* An ore-pocket. [< AS. *cyrin.*] **cherne†; churne†.— atmospheric churn,** a churn having a hollow-stemmed dasher, to force air through the cream on each stroke.— **churn'-but"ted,** *a.* Same as SWELL-BUTTED.— **c.-dasher,** *n.* The agitating instrument or device used in a churn.— **c.-drill,** *n.* See DRILL.— **c.-milk,** *n.* Buttermilk.— **c.-owl,** *n.* [Local, Brit.] **1.** The nightjar; fern-owl. **churr-owl‡. 2.** The corncrake.— **c.-staff,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The dasher of the old-fashioned cylindrical churn. **2.** The sun-spurge.— **rocking c.,** a primitive form of Oriental churn, consisting of a conical earthen jar which is rocked at intervals on its supports.

churn"a-bil'i-ty, 1 chûrn'ə-bil'i-ti; 2 chûrn'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* *Dairying.* **1.** Readiness to part with its butter, as milk. **2.** Perfection of yield in butter.

churnd, *pp.* Churned. S. S.

churn'ing, 1 chûrn'iŋ; 2 chûrn'ing, *n.* **1.** The agitation of milk to produce butter; violent agitation. **2.** The quantity of butter churned at one time.

churr, 1 chûr; 2 chûr, *vt.& ri.* [Eng.] To utter a low trill, as the nightjar; whir like the European partridge. Compare CHIRR.

churr[1], *n.* A deep trill or whirring sound: of lower or rougher tone than a chirr. [Imitative.]

— **churr'-worm",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The mole-cricket.

churr[2], *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] A bird that makes a whirring sound, as a whitethroat, nightjar, partridge, or dunlin. **2.** The sound made by such a bird, or by cockchafers, etc.

chur'rels, 1 chûr'elz; 2 chûr'ẽls, *n.* Same as CHIRLS.

chur-ri"guer-esque', 1 chû-ri"gər-esk'; 2 chụ-ri"gẽr-ẽsk', *n.* The qualities introduced by Churriguera, Ribera, and their followers into Spanish architecture early in the 18th century; used also adjectively.

> Christian plateresque work is sometimes almost as delicate as Moorish work, Christian *churrigueresque* almost as fantastic.
> HAVELOCK ELLIS *Soul of Spain* p. 309. [H. M. & CO. '08.]

chur-ri'guer-ism, 1 chu-ri'gər-izm; 2 chụ-ri'gẽr-ịsm, *n.* **1.** The act of overloading architectural work with unsuitable ornamentation; also, the application of such ornamentation to architecture. **2.** The effect thus produced.— **chur-ri'-guer-ist,** *n.*— **chur-ri"guer-is'tic,** *a.*

chur-ro', 1 chû-rō'; 2 chụ-rō', *n.* [Sp.] A coarse-wooled sheep.

chur'ruck, 1 chur'uk; 2 chûr'ŭk, *n.* [India.] Same as CHURKA.

chur'rus, 1 chur'us; 2 chûr'ŭs, *n.* [E. Ind.] The resinous exudation of the Indian hemp, used as a narcotic intoxicant. Compare BHANG.

Chu"ru-bus'co, 1 chû"ru-bûs'ko; 2 chụ"ru-bụs'co, *n.* A village just S. of Mexico city, where the United States troops defeated the Mexicans in 1847.

Chu'sal, 1 kiû'səl *or* -sē; 2 cû'sl *or* -sā, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Chu-san' Ar"chi-pel'a-go, 1 chu-sān'; 2 chụ-sän'. Islands off the coast of Cheklang province, China; chief town, Tinghai.

Chu"san-ras"a-tha'im, 1 kiû"san-ras"ə-thē'im; 2 cû"sän-räs"a-thā'im, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

chuse†, *vt.* To choose.

Chu"shan-rish"a-tha'im, 1 kiû"shan-rish"ə-thē'im; 2 cû"-shän-rish'a-thā'im, *n.* *Bib. Judges* iii, 8.

Chu'si, 1 chû'səi *or* kiû'səi; 2 chụ'sı *or* kû'sı, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* vii, 18.

chut, 1 chut; 2 chŭt, *interj.* An exclamation of impatience, like *pshaw!*

chute, 1 shût; 2 chụt, *v.* [CHUT'ED; CHUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause (material) to descend a chute. **II.** *i.* To descend a chute, as in the sport "chuting the chutes." — **chut'er,** *n.*

chute, 1 shût; 2 chụt, *n.* **1.** An inclined trough or vertical conduit for conveying water or solid materials from a higher to a lower level; as, a *chute* for coal or grain. **shoot‡** [Eng.]. **2.** *Mining & Geol.* A pipe. **3.** An inclined watercourse, natural or artificial, especially one through which boats or timber are carried, as in a dam. **4.** A narrow channel with a free current, especially on the lower Mississippi river. **5.** A toboggan-slide. **6.** *Turf.* A reach of track beyond the finish. **7.** [U. S.] A stampede, as of cattle. [F. (confused with SHOOT), < OF. *cheute,* f. pp. of *cheoir,* fall, < L. *cado,* fall.] — **to chute the chutes,** to slide in a car or boat down an inclined plane that terminates in a pool of water. **to shoot the chutes‡.**

Chu'ti-a Nag-pur', 1 chû'ti-ə nag-pûr'; 2 chụ'ti-ä näg-pur'. A division of Behar and Orissa province, India; 26,965 sq. m.; capital, Ranchi.

Chu'ti-a U"di-pur', 1 û'di-pûr'; 2 u'di-pur'. **1.** A native state of Gujarat, India; 820 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

chut-kar'ry, 1 chut-kar'i; 2 chŭt-kär'y, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A half-caste.

chut'ney, 1 chut'ni; 2 chŭt'ne, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A piquant condiment or relish compounded of fruits, spices, chillies, lime-juice, etc. **chut'nee‡; chut'ny‡.**

chutt, 1 chut; 2 chŭt, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Roof; ceiling: specifically, a cloth stretched across a room to form a ceiling. **chhat‡** [Hind.].

Chut"tees-gurh', 1 chut'is-gur'; 2 chŭt'ẽs-gûr', *n.* Same as CHATISGHAR.

chut'trum, 1 chut'rum; 2 chŭt'rŭm, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A building for the accommodation of pilgrims and the better class of travelers. Compare CHOULTRY.

chutz'pah, 1 hûts'pə; 2 hụts'pa, *n.* [Heb.] Presumption; impudence; arrogance.

Chu-vash', 1 chu-vâsh'; 2 chụ-väsh', *n.* A people in the Russian district of Kazan, largely of Tatar blood, and partly of Mohammedan faith.

Chu'za, 1 chû'zə *or* kiû'zə; 2 chụ'za *or* cû'za, *n.* *Bib. Luke* viii, 3.

Chuz'zle-wit, 1 chuz'l-wit; 2 chŭz'l-wit, *n.* In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit,* hero of the novel, who develops his character in America, where he stayed with Mark Tapley after being cast off by his grandfather **Martin Chuzzlewit,** the elder. His cousin, **Jonas Chuzzlewit,** son of **Anthony Chuzzlewit,** becomes a murderer and a suicide.

chy'ak, 1 chui'ak; 2 chỵ'ăk, *vt.* [Slang, Austral.] To chaff; make game of. **chi'ak‡.**

chy-az'ic, 1 kai-az'ik; 2 cỵ-äz'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Having carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. [< C(-ARBON) + HY(-DROGEN) + AZ(-OTE).] — **chyazic acid** (*Chem.*), hydrocyanic acid: formerly so called.

chyde, 1 chaid; 2 chỵd, *v.* To chide.

chy"lan-gi-o'ma, 1 kai"lan-ji-ō'mə; 2 cỵ"lăn-ǧi-ō'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels caused by the retention of chyle in them. [< Gr. *chylos,* chyle, + *angeion,* vessel.]

chy-la'que-ous, 1 kai-lē'kwi-us; 2 cỵ-lā'kwe-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of water and colorless ameboid corpuscles like those of the chyle, as the circulating fluid of starfishes, etc. [< CHYLE + AQUEOUS.]

chy-la'ri-ose, 1 kai-lē'ri-ōs; 2 cỵ-lā'ri-ōs. *n.* A fruit-sugar derived from honey. [< Gr. *chylarion,* dim. of *chylos;* see CHYLE.]

chyle, 1 kail; 2 cỵl, *n.* *Physiol.* A nutritive coagulable milky fluid contained in the lacteals of the small intestine during digestion, formed by the action of the pancreatic juice, and the bile on the chyme. [F., < L. *chylus,* < Gr. *chylos,* < *cheō,* pour.]— **chyle'-cor"pus-cle,** *n.* A corpuscle found in chyle: probably a leucocyte.— **c.-stomach,** *n.* *Entom.* The middle division of the alimentary tract of insects; the ventriculus, which is provided with cæcal glands.— **chy-la'ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of chyle.

chy'li-, } 1 kai'li-, kai'lo-; 2 cỵ'li-, cỵ'lo-. From Greek
chy'lo-, } *chylos,* chyle (< *cheō,* pour): combining forms. — **chy"li-fa'cient,** *a.* [Rare.] Chyle-forming. **chy-lif'ic†.** — **chy"li-fac'tive** (XIII), *a.* Pertaining to chylification. **chy-lif'ic†; chy-lif'i-ca-to-ry‡.— chy-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Carrying chyle, as ducts.— **chy"li-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The formation of chyle. **chy"li-fac'tion‡.— chy'li-form,** *a.* Having the physical characteristics and chemical composition of chyle.— **chy'li-fy,** *vt. & vi.* To convert or be converted into chyle, as food.— **chy"lo-cau'ly,** *n.* *Bot.* The condition of having the stem succulent or fleshy.— **chy"lo-cau'lous,** *a.*— **chy'lo-cele,** *n.* *Pathol.* Hydrocele with chylous effusion into the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.— **chy'lo-cyst,** *n.* *Anat.* The dilatation at the lower end of the thoracic duct into which lacteals and other lymphatic vessels discharge.— **chy"lo-cys'tic,** *a.*— **chy'lo-gas"ter,** *n.* [Rare.] The duodenum.— **chy"lo-gas'tric,** *a.*— **chy'loid,** *a.* Resembling chyle.— **chy"lo-per"i-car-di'um,** *n.* *Pathol.* A rare condition characterized by the presence of chyle in the pericardium.— **chy"lo-per"i-to-ne'um,** *n.* *Pathol.* An abnormal condition in which the peritoneal cavity contains chyle.— **chy'lo-phyl"ly,** *n.* The condition of having the leaves succulent or fleshy, as cactus leaves.— **chy"lo-phyl'lous,** *a.*— **chy"lo-pol'e-sis,** *n.* Chylification.— **chy"lo-pol-et'ic,** *a.* Relating to the formation of chyle; concerned in the production of chyle; as, the *chylopoietic* organs. **chy"lo-po-et'ic‡.— chy"-lor-rhe'a,** *n.* A flow of chyle from the lymph-vessels. **chy"lor-rhoe'a‡.— chy-lo'sis,** *n.* Chylification.— **chy"-lo-tho'rax,** *n.* *Pathol.* A rare condition characterized by the presence of chyle in the thoracic cavity.— **chy'lous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to chyle.

chy-lu'ri-a, 1 kai-liû'ri-ə; 2 cỵ-lû'ri-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A discharge of milky urine, without apparent derangement of the kidneys or bladder. [< CHYLO- + Gr. *ouron,* urine.]

chyme, 1 kaim; 2 cỵm, *n.* *Physiol.* The partly digested food in liquid form as it passes from the stomach into the small intestines for conversion into chyle. [< LL. *chymus,* < Gr. *chymos,* juice, < *cheō,* pour.]— **chyme'-mass",** *n.* The interior plasma of protozoans.— **chy-ma'que-ous,** *a.* Resembling chyme and water, as the blood of some invertebrates.— **chy-mif'er-ous,** *a.* Conveying or containing chyme.— **chy'mi-fy,** *vt. & ri.* To convert into chyme; produce or become chyme.— **chy"mi-fi-ca'tion** (XIII), *n.*— **chy'mo-gene,** *n.* A light colorless liquid condensed from petroleum and known in commerce as benzone. — **chy'mo-sin,** *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* The chemical base of rennet, the milk-curdling ferment. **ren'nin‡.— chy"mo-sin'o-gen,** *n.* *Chem.* The mother-substance of rennet, the milk-curdling ferment. **ren-nin'o-gen‡.— chy'mous,** *a.* Like chyme.

chym'ic†, chym'ist†, chym'ist-ry†. Chemic, etc.

chy'mod, 1 kai'mod; 2 cỵ'mod, *n.* The so-called odic force as applied to chemistry. See OD. [< CHYMIC + OD[1].]

chy-om'e-ter, 1 kai-om'i-tər; 2 cỵ-ŏm'e-tẽr, *n.* An instrument consisting essentially of a tubular syringe, graduated on the piston, formerly used for measuring liquids. [< Gr. *cheō* (√ *chy*), pour, + *metron,* measure.]

chypre, 1 shîpr; 2 shỵpr, *n.* [F.] A variety of perfume from Cyprus.

chy'tra, 1 kai'trə; 2 cỵ'tra, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A two-handled pot for cooking, etc.

Chyt"ri-di-a'ce-æ, 1 kit'ri-di-ē'si-i; 2 cỵt'ri-di-ā'se-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of fungi of the order *Chytridiales.* **Chy-trid'i-um,** *n.* (t. g.) — **chyt"ri-di-a'ceous,** *a.*

Chyt"ri-di-a'les, 1 kit'ri-di-ē'liz; 2 cỵt'ri-di-ā'lẽs, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A group of phycomycetous fungi, microscopically small. [< Gr. *chytridion,* small pot.] — **chy-trid'i-al,** *a.*

Chy'troi, 1 kai'troi; 2 cỵ'trói, *n. pl.* See ANTHESTERIA.

C. I., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Cial-di'ni, 1 chal-di'ni; 2 chäl-di'ni, **Enrico** (6/11 1811–9/9 1892). An Italian general and diplomat; chief of staff.

cib., *abbr.* [L.] Cibus.

Ci-ba'o, 1 si-bā'o; 2 çi-bä'o, **Sierra de.** A mountain range in Haiti; highest peak, Pico del Yaqui; 9,095 ft.

ci-ba'ri-an, 1 si-bē'ri-ən; 2 çi-bā'ri-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or founded on the mouth-parts; as, the *cibarian*

Key 1: ąlse; aų = out; oll; iū = feud; ċhin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; ṫhin, ṫhis; agure; F. boñ, düne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bo͞ok, bo͞ot; fụll, rụle, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; o͝ll, bo͝y; ċ = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; iṇk; ṣ = z; ṫhin, ṫhis; F. boñ, düne; ʜ = loch.

classification of insects. [< L. *cibarius*, < *cibus*, food.] **ci-ba'ri-al‡.**

ci-ba'ri-ous, 1 sı-bē'rı-us; 2 çi-bā'ri-ŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to food or diet; edible.

ci-ba'tion, 1 sı-bē'shan; 2 çi-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of taking nourishment. **2.** In alchemy, the addition of fresh material to supply waste; hence, any chemical action resulting in the production of density or consistency. [< L. *cibatio(n-)*, < *cibus*, food.]

Cib'ber, 1 sib'ər; 2 ċib'er, **Colley** (11/s1671–12/11757). An English actor and dramatist; poet laureate, 1730; *The Careless Husband*, *The Non-juror*, etc.

cib'ol, 1 sib'əl; 2 ċib'ol, *n.* **1.** The Welsh onion (*Allium fistulosum*), originally from Siberia; rock-onion or stone-leek. **2.** The shallot. Called also *scallion*, *shallot*, and *eschalot*. [< F. *ciboule*, < LL. *cepula*, dim. of L. *cepa*, onion.] **cib'boł‡; cib'oule‡.**

ci'bo-la†, 1 sī'bo-la; 2 çī'bo-lä, *n. pl.* [Mex.-Sp.] Any buffalo-hunting Indians: a term used by early Mexican-Spanish explorers and writers.

Ci'bo-la, Seven Cities of. A group of native villages in the country north of Mexico, visited by Spanish explorers of the 16th century: identified with Zuñi.— **Cib'o-lan,** *a.*

Ci'bo-lo, 1 sī'bo-lō; 2 çī'bo-lō, *n.* A river in S. W. Texas, 150 m. long.

Ci"bo-neys', 1 sī'bo-nēz'; 2 çī'bo-nęs', *n. pl.* The aboriginal inhabitants of Cuba, an Arawakan tribe. **Ci"bu-nys'‡.**

ci"bo-pho'bi-a, 1 sai'bo-fō'bı-ə; 2 çī'bo-fō'-bi-a, *n. Med.* Same as SITOPHOBIA.

ci-bo'ri-um, 1 sı-bō'rı-um; 2 çi-bō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Eccl.* An arched canopy over an altar; especially, a baldachin supported on four pillars. **2.** *Eccl.* A receptacle for the holy eucharist. (1) A covered cup or pyx. (2) A larger tabernacle-shaped structure to contain a pyx. (3) A recess or cupboard in the wall near the altar. **3.** *Conch.* The cicatrix of a bivalve shell. [LL., < L. *ciborium*, cup, < Gr. *kibōrion*, cup, < *kibōrion*, seed-vessel.] **cib'o-ry‡.**

Ciborium of the 14th century (def. 2).

Ci-bo'ti-um, 1 sı-bō'shı-um; 2 çi-bō'shi-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tree-ferns of the family *Cyatheaceæ*, natives of Central America and the south Pacific islands.

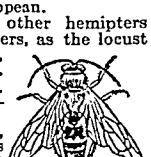
Cib'sa-im, 1 sib'sı-ım; 2 ċib'sa-ım, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Cic., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

ci-ca'da, 1 sı-kē'da; 2 çi-cā'da, *n.* [-DAS, -DÆ, 1 -dəz, -dī; 2 -das, -dē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A large cicadid homopterous insect having a pair of cavities at the base of the abdomen covered with a tense membrane, with which it makes a shrill sound. See HARVEST-FLY.

Cicada. 1/2

The seventeen-year locust or **periodical cicada** (*Cicada septemdecim*) and the dog-day harvest-fly or cicada (*C. tibicen*) are American species. *C. orni* is south-European. **2.** One of other hemipters and orthopters, as the locust or cricket, that make a stridulating sound. **3.** [C-] A genus typical of *Cicadidæ*. **cic'adț.**— **ci-ca'da-kill"er,** *n.* A digger-wasp that preys upon the cicada.



Cicada-killer. 6/11

Ci-cad'i-dæ, 1 sı-kad'ı-dī; 2 çi-cād'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of homopterous insects, especially those with a blunt head, inferior setiform antennæ, large mesothorax, scale-like metathorax, and stiff fore wings: including the seventeen-year *locust*, etc. [< CICADA.] — **ci-ca'did,** *a. & n.*— **ci-ca'doid,** *a.*

ci-ca'la, 1 sı-kū'lə; 2 çi-cā'lä, *n.* [It.] A cicada.

cic'a-trice, 1 sik'ə-tris; 2 çic'a-tric, *n.* [F.] A scar; cicatrix.

cic'a-trix, 1 trix.— **cic"a-tri'cial,** *a. Surg.* Relating to, resembling, or forming a cicatrix.— **cicatricial tissue,** a connective tissue formed in the healing of wounds and ulcers.

cic'atri-cose, *a.* Having scars or scar-like markings. **cic'a-tri-satę‡; cic'a-trosę‡.**— **cic"a-tric'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] **1.** The germinating-point in the yolk of an egg or in the embryo of a seed; the tread of an egg. **2.** A small scar, as that left by the stem of a detached leaf. **cic'a-tric"leț** (XIII); **cic'a-tric"uleț.**— **cic"a-tric'u-lar,** *a.*— **cic'a-tri"-siv(es,** *a. Surg.* Promoting the formation of a cicatrix.

cic'a-trix, 1 sik'ə-triks; 2 çic'a-trıks, *n.* [-TRI'CES, 1 -trai'sīz; 2 -tri'cēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Surg.* A scar or seam consisting of new tissue formed in the healing of wounded or ulcerous parts and remaining after their cure. **2.** A scar or scar-like marking, as that left on the interior of a bivalve shell by the attachment of the adductors, or that left by the fall of a leaf or other organ.

cic'a-tri"zant, 1 sik'ə-trai'zant; 2 çic'a-tri'zant. **I.** *a.*

cic'a-tri"sant, *Surg.* Promotive of cicatrization; tending to cicatrize. **II.** *n.* An agent to promote cicatrization. [< F. *cicatrisant*, ppr. of *cicatriser*; see CICATRIZE.]

cic"a-tri-za'tion, 1 sik'ə-trı-zē'shən; 2 çic'a-tri-zā'-

cic"a-tri-sa'tion, shon, *n. Surg.* The formation of a cicatrix; the healing of a wound or ulcer, especially formation of the external covering; the state of being healed with a cicatrix.

cic'a-trize, 1 sik'ə-traiz; 2 çic'a-triz, *v.* [-TRIZED; -TRIZ'-ING.] *Surg.* **I.** *t.* To promote the healing of (a wound or ulcer) by inducing the formation of cicatricial tissue.

The mark is there, and the wound is *cicatrized* only—no time, tears, caresses, or repentance can obliterate that scar.
THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* p. 144. [o. & co. 1874.]

II. *i.* To form a cicatrix; become scarred. [< F. *cicatriser*, < L. *cicatrico*, < *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), scar.] **cic'a-trisę‡.**— **cic'a-triz"er, cic'a-tris"er,** *n.*

cic'e-ly, 1 sis'ı-lı; 2 çic'e-ly, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -lız; 2 -lis, *pl.*] The common name of several species of plants of the parsley family. [< L. *seselis*, < Gr. *seselis*.]— **fool's cicely,** the plant *Aethusa cynapium*. **fool's parsley‡; false parsley‡.**— **sweet c.** **1.** [U. S.] Either of two species of *Osmorrhiza*— *O. brevistylis* and *O. longistylis*. **2.** [Europe.] *Myrrhis odorata*.

Ci'cer, 1 sai'sər; 2 çī'çer, *n. Bot.* **1.** An Old World genus of fabaceous plants having odd-pinnate leaves, a 5-parted calyx, and oblong 2-seeded pods. *C. arietinum* is the chick-pea. **2.** [c-] A chick-pea [Rare].

Cic'e-ro, 1 sis'ı-ro; 2 çic'e-ro, *n.* **1. Marcus Tullius** [106–43 B. C.], a Roman advocate, orator, and writer; defeated Catiline's conspiracies; killed by Antony's soldiers; introduced in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*. **2. Quintus Tullius** [102?–43 B. C.], a Roman soldier; brother of preceding; governor of Asia, 61–58 B. C.; killed by Antony's orders. **3.** A town in Hamilton county, Ind.— **Cicero of France,** Massillon.— **C. of the British Senate,** George Canning.— **Cicero's Mouth,** sobriquet of Philippe Pot (1428–1494), of France, an eloquent statesman.

ci"ce-rone', 1 *chī chē-rōn' or sis'ı-rōn'*; 2 *chī'chę-rōn' or* çiç'ı-rōn', *rt. & ri.* [-RONED; -RON'ING.] To act the cicerone to; play the cicerone. **cic'e-ro-nizę‡.**

ci"ce-ro'ne, 1 *chī'chē-rō'nē or* sis'ı-rō'nı; 2 *chī'chę-rō'nę or* çiç'e-rō'ne, *n.* [-NI, -NES, 1 -nī, -nīz; 2 -nē, -nęs, *pl.*] An Italian guide who explains the curiosities and antiquities of a place to travelers; any guide.

Every glib and loquacious hireling who shows strangers about their picture-galleries, palaces, and ruins, is called a '*cicerone*' or a Cicero. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* p. 88. [w. j. w.]

[It., < L. *Cicero(n-)*, the Roman orator.]

— **cic'e-ro-nage,** *n.* The duties or acts of a cicerone. **cic'e-rone-ship‡; cic'e-ro-nism‡.**

Cic"e-ro'ni-an, 1 sis'ı-rō'nı-ən; 2 çiç'e-rō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Marcus Tullius Cicero, or resembling his style; classic; polished.

He does not attempt to polish and brighten his composition into the *Ciceronian* gloss and brilliancy.
MACAULAY *Essays*, *Milton* p. 1. [A. 1880.]

Cic"e-ron'ic‡; -i-cal‡.— **Cic"e-ro'ni-an-ism,** *n.* A Ciceronian expression.— **Cic"e-ro'ni-an-ist,** *n.* An imitator of Cicero.— **Cic"e-ro'ni-an-ize,** *tt.* [-IZED'; -IZ'ING.] To imitate or affect the Ciceronian form or manner.— **Cic"e-ron'-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Cich'li-dæ, 1 sik'lı-dī; 2 çic'li-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygians with a compressed oblong body, interrupted or deflected lateral line, single nostrils, and united hypopharyngeals: including many South-American and African fishes. **Cich'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kichlē*, a fish.]— **cich'lid,** *n.*— **cich'loid,** *a. & n.*

Cich"lo-mor'phæ, 1 sik'lo-mōr'fī; 2 çic'lo-mōr'fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* **1.** A superfamily of turdiform birds having the tongue extensile and upper mandible notched near the tip, as in *Turdidæ*. **2.** A cohort of oscine birds with a hooked or awl-shaped bill and low-placed nostrils, typified by the thrush. [< Gr. *kichlē*, bird like the thrush, + *morphē*, form.]— **cich'lo-morph,** *a. & n.*— **cich"lo-mor'phic,** *a.*

Ci-cho"ri-a'ce-æ, 1 sı-kō"rı-ē'sı-ī; 2 çi-cō"ri-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbs and shrubs — the chicory family — of the order *Asterales*. They are distinguished by ligulate-flowered heads, united stamens, and achene fruits. These plants abound in a milky juice, which, in some species, has narcotic properties. Formerly this family was classed as a suborder of the *Compositæ* or as a tribe (*Ligulifloræ*) of the family *Compositæ*. Well-known genera are *Cichorium*, *Lactuca*, and *Taraxacum*. [< Gr. *kichōrion*, chicory.]— **ci-cho"ri-a'ceous,** *a.*

Ci-cho'ri-um, 1 sı-kō'rı-um; 2 çi-cō'ri-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World cichoriaceous herbs. *C. intybus* is the common chicory, and *C. endivia*, the endive. [L. < Gr. *kichōrion*, chicory.]

Cic'ily, 1 sis'ı-lı; 2 çiç'i-ly, *n.* Same as CECILIA.

Cic"in-del'i-dæ, 1 sis"ın-del'ı-dī; 2 çiç"in-dēl'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of adephagous beetles with 11-jointed antennæ inserted on the front above the base of the mandibles: including the tiger-beetles. **Cic"in-de'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., glowworm, < *candela*, CANDLE.]

— **ci-cin'de-lid,** *a. & n.*— **ci-cin'de-loid,** *a.*

ci-cin'nal, ci-cin'nus. Same as CINCINNAL, etc.

ci"cis-be'o, 1 chī'chız-bē'o *or* sı-siz'bı-ō; 2 chē'chiş-bę'o *or* çi-çiş'be-ō, *n.* [-OS or -I, 1 -ī; 2 -i, *pl.*] [It.] **1.** A man who gallants or dangles after a married woman. **2.** A knot or streamer of ribbon on a sword, cane, or fan.— **ci-cis'be-ism,** *n.* The state or practise of a cicisbeo.

cic'la-tount, *n.* A rich clothing-fabric of the middle ages, sometimes of silk and often interwoven with gold. **check'-la-ton†; cic'la-ton†; sik'la-ton†.**

Ci"co-gna'ra, 1 chī'ko-nyā'ra; 2 chi'co-nyä'rä, **Leopoldo, Conte da** (11/11767–1/s1834). An Italian antiquary and writer on art; *History of Sculpture*.

Ci-co'ni-æ, 1 sı-kō'nı-ī; 2 çi-cō'ni-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A suborder of herodionine birds; storks.— **ci-co'ni-an,** *a.*

Cic"o-nī'i-dæ, 1 sik"o-nai'ı-dī; 2 çic"o-nī'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of herodionine birds with reticulate tarsi and middle claws not pectinated, including the typical storks and wood-ibises. **Ci-co'ni-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., prob. < *cano*, sing.] **Cic"o-ni'a-dæ‡; Ci-con'i-dæ‡.**— **ci-co'ni-id,** *n.*— **ci-co'ni-i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a stork or ciconiid; stork-like.— **Ci-co"ni-i-for'mes,** *n. pl. Ornith.* An order inclusive of storks, herons, and flamingos.— **Ci-co"ni-i'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of ciconioid birds; typical storks.

— **ci-co'ni-ine, cic'o-nine,** *a.*— **ci-co'ni-oid,** *a.*

ci.cu., *abbr.* Cirro-cumulus (cloud).

cic'u-rate†, *tt.* To tame.— **cic"u-ra'tion†,** *n.*

Ci-cu'ta, 1 sı-kiū'tə; 2 çi-cū'ta, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tall and coarse perennial herbs of the parsley family, growing in marshes in the northern hemisphere, with pinnately compound leaves, serrate leaflets, and compound umbels of white flowers. The roots of all are highly poisonous. *C. maculata* is the American water-hemlock, spotted cowbane, or musquash-root. [L., hemlock.]

ci-cu'tin, 1 sı-kiū'tın, -tin *or* -tin; 2 çi-cū'tin -tin *or* -tīn, **ci-cu'tine,** *n.* A volatile aromatic alkaloid ($C_8H_{15}N$) contained in the European water-hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*).

cic"u-tox'in, 1 sik'yu-teks'ın; 2 çic'yų-tōks'in, *n.* A poisonous principle extracted from the root of the European water-hemlock (*Cicuta virosa*). [< CICUTA + TOXIN.]

Cid, 1 sid; 2 çīd, *n.* **1.** A commander or chief; specif., Rodrigo Diaz, called de Bivar, a Christian champion of the 11th century in the wars with the Moors in Spain. Called also *El Campeador* (The Champion). **2.** A Spanish epic celebrating the deeds of Rodrigo Diaz, who is also made the subject and hero of Corneille's *Le Cid*, and of Herder's *Cid*.

The early literature of Castile could boast of the Poem of the *Cid*, in some respects the most remarkable performance of the middle ages. PRESCOTT *Ferd. and Isabella* vol. i, p. 12. [ɪɪ. 1849.]

[Sp., < Ar. *seid*, lord.]

Ci-dar'i-dæ, 1 sı-dar'ı-dī; 2 çi-dār'i-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of regular echinoideans with *internal gills only* and a discontinuous perignathic girdle.— **cid'a-rid,** *n.*— **cid'a-roid,** *a.*

cid'a-ris, 1 sid'ə-ris; 2 çid'a-rıs, *n.* **1.** A head-dress (1) of the kings of ancient Persia, (2) of the Jewish high priest, or (3) of some modern church dignitaries; a tiara; miter. **kid'a-ris‡.** **2.** [C-] *Echin.* A genus typical of *Cidaridæ*. [L., < Gr. *kidaris*, turban.]

cid'a-rite, 1 sid'ə-rait; 2 çid'a-rīt, *n.* A fossil of or like a cidarid.

Cid"a-roi'da, 1 sid"ə-roi'də; 2 çid"a-rōi'da, *n. pl. Zool.* An order of *Echinoidea*, embracing the *Cidaridæ* and three extinct families, *Archæocidaridæ*, *Diplocidaridæ*, and *Lepidocentridæ*.

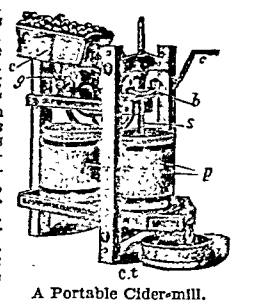
-cide, 1 -said; 2 -çid. A suffix meaning (1) killer, murderer, destroyer, as in *regicide*, *matricide*, etc.; (2) the act of killing, as in *suicide*. [< L. *cædo*, kill.]

ci'der, 1 sai'dər; 2 çī'dĕr, *n.* **1.** The expressed juice of apples, used as a beverage, either before or after fermentation; also, sometimes, the juice of other fruits; as, pear *cider*.

And, for the winter fireside meet,
Between the andirons' straddling feet,
The mug of *cider* simmered slow.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 9.

2†. Strong drink: in early translations of the Bible. [< F. *cidre*, < LL. *sicera*, < Gr. *sikera*, < Heb. *shēkār*, strong drink, < *shākar*, drink deeply.] **cy'der†; si'der†; sy'der†.**

— **ci'der-ap"ple,** *n.* **1.** An apple which produces superior cider. **2.** An apple suitable only for making cider. — **c. apple-sauce,** apple butter.— **c. brandy,** brandy distilled from cider.— **c.-gum,** *n.* The cider-tree.— **ci'der-kin,** *n.* A weak cider made from apple-pulp after having been pressed once.— **c.-mare,** *n.* Refuse apple-pulp from cider-making.— **c.-mill,** *n.* **1.** An establishment for making cider. **2.** A machine for grinding apples for cider.— **c.-press,** *n.* A press for squeezing the juice from ground or crushed apples. — **c.-royal,** *n.* [U. S.] Strong cider mixed with honey.— **c.-tree,** *n.* The Australian swamp-gum (*Eucalyptus gunnii*), the sap of which is sometimes used as cider.— **hard c.,** fermented cider.— **pear c.,** perry.— **sweet c.,** unfermented cider.— **ci'der-ish,** *a.* Of the nature of cider. — **ci'der-ist,** *n.* A maker or judge of cider.— **ci'der-y,** *a.*



A Portable Cider-mill.

b, bevel-gears; *c*, *c*, hand-power cranks; *c-t*, cider-tub; *g*, grinding-box; *p*, pomace-tubs; *s*, press.

ci"de-vant', 1 sī"də-vānt'; 2 çī"de-vänt'. [F.] **I.** *a.* Of the past; former.

II. *n.* A member of the French nobility: so designated during the French Revolution because titles had been abolished.

Cid Ha'met Ben"en-ge'li, 1 sid hā'met ben'en-gē'lī; 2 çid hä'mĕt bĕn"en-gę'lī. An imaginary Moorish chronicler from whom Cervantes pretends to have obtained his account of Don Quixote's adventures. *Benengeli* is Moorish for Cervantes's own name, meaning "son of a stag," in Spanish, *cervantено*.

C. I. E., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

ci-e'na-ga, 1 sı-ē'na-gə *or* (*Sp.*) thī-ē'na-ga; 2 çi-ę'na-ga *or* (*Sp.*) thi-ę'nä-gä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A swampy, springy patch in an otherwise arid region. **ci"e-ne'gą‡.**

ci-en'chy-ma, 1 sı-en'kı-mə; 2 çi-ĕn'cy-ma, *n. Bot.* The system of intercellular spaces in plants. [< *ci-* (obscure) + Gr. *enchyma*, infusion.]

Ci"en-fue'gos, *n.* **1.** 1 thī'en-fwē'gōs; 2 thī"ĕn-fwę'gōs, **Nicaslo Alvarez de** (12/11764–6/-1809). A Spanish poet and dramatist; *banished to France by Murat when he invaded Spain*, 1808; *Pitaco*. **2.** 1 sī'en-fwē'gos; 2 çī'ĕn-fwę'gōs. A seaport on the S. coast of Cuba.

C. I. F., *abbr.* **1.** Cost, insurance, freight, used in connection with commercial quotations and contracts to signify the inclusion in the price of the goods of all charges to the port of destination. **2.** Consular invoice free.

Ci"ga'llers', 1 sī'gū'lyē'; 2 çī'gä'lyę', *n. pl.* [F.] A society *affiliated with the Félibrean movement, to foster the study* of Provençal literature and art, whose members wear as an emblem an imitation enameled cicada, whence the name. [Fr. *cigale*, a cicada.]

ci-gar', 1 sı-gār'; 2 çi-gär', *n.* A small roll of stemless tobacco-leaves for smoking: improperly *segar* or *seegar*. The cigar, as distinguished from the cheroot, is rounded to a point at the end designed for the mouth. According to the Revised Statutes of the U. S., Act of July 4, 1897, ch. 11, sec. 10, any roll of tobacco for smoking, irrespective of size or shape, wrapped with *tobacco*, is a cigar, as distinguished from a cigaret, which is wrapped with *paper* or *any other substance not tobacco*. [< Sp. *cigarro*, cigar, perhaps < *cigarra*, < L. *cicada*, tree-cricket, which it may be said to resemble.]— **ci-gar'-bun"dler,** *n.* A press for packing bundles of cigars. **c.-press‡.**— **c.-fish,** *n.* A carangoid fish (*Decapterus punctatus*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc.; named from its shape.— **c.-holder,** *n.* A mouthpiece for holding a cigar. **c.-tube‡.**— **c.-plant,** *n.* A much-cultivated Mexican plant (*Cuphea platycentra*) of the loosestrife family, with scarlet tubular corolla tipped with white and black.— **c.-tree,** *n. Bot.* The catalpa, referring to its long pods.

cig"a-resque', 1 sig'ə-resk'; 2 çig'a-rĕsk', *a.* Characterized by a cigar or cigars; dealing in cigars.

cig"a-ret', cig"a-rette', 1 sig'ə-ret'; 2 çig'a-rĕt', *n.* **1.** A little cigar, made of finely cut tobacco rolled usually in thin paper. **2.** *Med.* A similar roll with medicinal filling; as, a *cigaret* of cubebs. [Dim. of CIGAR.]— **cig"a-ret'-bee"tle,** *n.* A beetle (*Lastoderma sericorne*) whose larvæ infest and work injury to dry tobacco-leaves, and to *cigars* and *cigarets*.— **c. fiend** [Slang], a person addicted to excessive smoking of cigarets.— **c.-filler,** *n.* A device for placing the tobacco of a cigaret in its envelop. — **c.-paper,** *n.* Thin paper, usually rice-paper, for cigaret-wrappers.

cig"a-ril'lo, 1 sig'ə-ril'o; 2 çig'a-ril'o, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A small cigar, like a cigaret in size; also, a cigaret. **cig"a-ri'to‡.**

Ci-gna'ni, 1 chī-nyā'nī; 2 chi-nyä'ni, **Carlo, Conte** (s/15 1628–9/s1719). *An Italian painter; director of the Academy at Bologna*; *Assumption of the Virgin*.

Ci"gna-ro'li, 1 chī'nya-rō'lī; 2 chi'nyä-rō'lī, **Giovanni Bettino** (1706–1770). An Italian painter; *Flight into Egypt*, etc.

cig"ni-no'ta, 1 sig'ni-nō'tə; 2 çig'ni-nō'ta, *n.* A swan-mark; swan-nick. [< L. *cygnus*, swan, + *nota*, mark.]

ci"gua-te'ra, 1 thī'gwa-tē'ra; 2 thī'gwä-tę'rä, *n.* [Sp.] *Med.* A complex of symptoms resulting from eating certain poisonous fishes of Central and South America.

cil, 1 sil; 2 çil, *n.* [Rare.] A cilium.

cil'er-y, 1 sil'ər-ı; 2 çil'er-y, *n.* Drapery or foliage carved on the head of a column; a volute. [< L. *cælatura*; see CELATURE.] **cil'ler-y‡; sil'er-y‡.**

cil'i-a, 1 sil'ı-ə: 2 çil'i-a, *n.* Plural of CILIUM.— **cil'i-a-for"-ceps,** *n. Surg.* Tweezers for removing eyelashes.

cil'i-a-ry, 1 sil'ı-ē-rı; 2 çil'i-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to eyelashes, or situated near them; as, *ciliary* processes. See illus. under CHAMBERS OF THE EYE. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or effected by the cilia of animals and plants.

— **ciliary body,** the most anterior thickened part of the choroid coat of the eye, bearing the ciliary processes.— **c. flame,** the filament of a flame-cell.— **c. muscle** (*Anat.*), an involuntary muscle situated in the globe of the eye near the junction of the iris with the choroid coat. It effects adjustment of the lens for vision at different distances.— **c.**

nerves, the nerves that supply the external coats of the eye, including the ciliary muscle and the iris.— **c. processes**, a series of vascular folds of the choroid coat of the eye arranged in a circle about the iris.

Cil"i-a'ta, 1 sil'ı-ē'tə; 2 çil'ı-ā'ta, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of infusorians having cilia. [< L. *cilium*, eyelid.]

cil'i-ate, 1 sil'ı-ēt; 2 çil'ı-āt. **I.** *a.* Having cilia or motile hair-like processes; as, *ciliate* leaves, cells, infusorians, epithelium, etc. **cil'i-at"ed‡. II.** *n.* One of the *Ciliata*. [< L. *cilium*, eyelid.] — **cil'i-ate-ly,** *adv.*

cil"i-a'tion, 1 sil'ı-ē'shən; 2 çil'ı-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being ciliate. **2.** Cilia collectively. [< L. *cilium*, eyelid.]

cil'ice, 1 sil'ıs; 2 çil'iç, *n.* A coarse cloth, originally made of goats' hair; also, a shirt made of it, formerly worn by monks and others in doing penance.

> Thou think'st it much with *cilice*, scourge, and fast
> To macerate thy all-too-pamper'd body.
> H. H. MILMAN *Anne Boleyn* sc. 3, pt. xxiii.

[F., < L. *cilicium*, < Gr. *kilikion*, < *Kilikia*, Cilicia, where goats were raised.] **cil-lic'i-um‡.— cil-li'cious,** *a.* Made or consisting of hair.

Cil-li'ci-a, 1 sı-lish'ı-ə; 2 çi-lish'ı-a, *n.* An ancient country or district in S. E. Asia Minor; nearly coextensive with the present vilayet of Adana. *Gal.* i, 21.

Ci-li'cian, 1 sı-lish'ən; 2 çi-lish'an. **I.** *a.* Belonging to Cilicia, in Asia Minor. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Cilicia.

Cil'i-cism, 1 sil'ı-sizm; 2 çil'i-çizm, *n.* A Cilician idiom.

cil"i-el'la, 1 sil'ı-el'ə; 2 çil'i-ĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Entom.* A fringe of fine hairs. [Dim. of L. *cilium*, eyelid.]

ci-lif'er-ous, 1 sı-lif'ər-ʊs; 2 çi-lif'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing cilia; ciliate. [< CILIA + L. *fero*, bear.] **cil"i-if'er-ous‡.**

cil'i-form, 1 sil'ı-fôrm; 2 çil'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of cilia, as the fine teeth of chætodontids. [< CILIA + -FORM.] **cil'i-i-form‡.**

cil'i-o-, 1 sil'ı-o-; 2 çil'i-o-. From Latin *cilium*, eyelid: a combining form.— **Cil"i-o-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Polyzoa*.— **cil"i-o-bran'chi-ate,** *a.*— **Cil"i-o-flag"el-la'ta,** *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of flagellate infusorians having an ingestive area, a distinct mouth, and flagellum supplemented by a ciliary system.— **cil"i-o-flag'el-late,** *a.* & *n.*— **Cil"i-o-gra'da,** *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Ctenophora*.— **cil'i-o-grade.** **I.** *a.* Moving by means of cilia, as a ctenophore. **II.** *n.* A ciliograde animal.— **cil'i-o-late,** *a.* Fringed with small cilia or ciliola.— **ci-li'o-lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A small cilium, as between the divisions of the inner peristome of mosses.— **cil"i-o-ret'i-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to or involving both the ciliary body and the retina. — **cil"i-o-spi'nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ciliary muscle of the eye and the spinal cord; as, the *ciliospinal* center.

cil'i-um, 1 sil'ı-ʊm; 2 çil'i-ŭm, *n.* [Usually in the plural, CIL'I-A.] [L.] **1.** One of the vibratile and usually microscopic hair-like protoplasmic processes on the free surface of a cell, part, organ, or whole organism, as on the mucous membrane of the air-passages in mammals, or on the external surface of many invertebrate embryos, certain infusorians, swarm-spores, etc. They serve as organs of locomotion, ingestion, etc., and in the higher animals help to impel outward secreted matter, as mucus.

> Flagellar motion is distinct from that of *cilia*, which always move backwards and forwards, with a swift downstroke and a slower recovery in the same plane.
> MARCUS HARTOG in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. x, p. 465.

2. *Anat.* One of the eyelashes. **3.** A slender hair-like process; specifically, in mosses, one of the hair-like processes between the divisions of the inner peristome. **4.** *Ornith.* A barbicel.

cill, 1 sil; 2 çil, *n.* *Arch.* Same as SILL.

cil'ler-y, *n.* Same as CILERY.

cil-lo'sis, 1 sı-lō'sıs; 2 çi-lō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A continuous spasmodic quivering of the upper eyelid. [< L. *cillo*, agitate.] — **cil-lot'ic,** *a.*

cl'ma, ci-ma'ti-um, cime. Same as CYMA, etc.

Ci"ma-bu'e, 1 chĭ"mə-bū'ē; 2 chĭ"mä-bų'e, **Giovanni** (1240–1302). A Florentine painter, noted for his effort to forsake the formal Byzantine method for a more natural one, which led to modern painting; he was the teacher of Giotto, and his church decorations remain at Florence and Assisi.

Ci'mah, 1 sçi'mə; 2 çi'ma, *n.* *Bib. Job* lx, 9 (margin).

Ci"ma-ro'sa, 1 chĭ"mə-rō'zə; 2 chĭ"mä-rō'şä, **Domenico** (12/11 1749–1/11 1801). An Italian musician and composer; *Matrimonio Segreto*.

ci"mar-ron'ı, 1 sı"mə-rōn'; 2 çi"mä-rōn', *n.* **1.** [Sp.Am.] The bighorn. **2.** [P. I.] A member of one of the nomadic tribes relapsed from civilization. **3.** A wild beast.

Cim"ar-ron'ı, 1 sim"ə-rōn'; 2 çim'a-rōn', *n.* **1.** A county in Oklahoma. **2.** A river flowing from the mountains of New Mexico, 650 m. to the Arkansas.

Cim'ber, 1 sim'bər; 2 çim'ber, **L. Tillius.** A Roman partizan of Julius Cæsar, who conspired against him and gave a signal for his murder by pulling his robe.

cim'bi-a, 1 sim'bı-ə; 2 çim'bi-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* A list, string, fillet, or cincture about a column. **2.** *Anat.* A bundle of fibers sometimes running obliquely across the base of the peduncles of the brain. [< Sp. *cimbra*, arched frame, < L. *cinctura*, girdle; see CINCTURE, *n.*] — **cim'bi-al,** *a.*

cim-bo'ri-o, 1 sım-bō'rı-o; 2 çim-bō'ri-o, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The dome or lantern over the crossing of nave and transepts in a Spanish church. **2.** The space covered by such a dome.

Cim'bri-an, 1 sim'brı-ən; 2 çim'bri-an. **I.** *a.* Cimbric. **II.** *n.* One of the ancient Cimbri; also, their language.

Cim'bric, 1 sim'brik; 2 çim'bric. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Cimbri, a people of central Europe. **II.** *n.* The language of the Cimbri.

ci-me'li-um, 1 sı-mi'lı-ʊm; 2 çi-mē'li-ŭm, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] Any valuable or relic stored away; one of the more precious articles in a museum or a treasury; sometimes, especially in the plural, a treasury; as, *cimelia* of costly plate. [LL., < Gr. *keimēlion*, treasure, < *keimai*, lie.] — **ci-me'li-arch,** *n.* **1.** The warden of treasures, especially those of a church. **2.** The room in which the vestments and other valuables of a church are kept.

ci-ment'‡, *v.* See CEMENT.

cim'e-ter, *n.* Same as SIMITAR.

Ci'mex, 1 sçi'meks; 2 çi'mĕks, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Cimicidæ*. **2.** [*c-*] [CIM'I-CES, *pl.*] A bug of this genus; a bedbug. [L., bug.] **ci'micet.— ci-mi'ceous,** *a.* Buggy.

cim'i-cate, 1 sim'ı-kēt; 2 çim'i-cāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of cimicic acid.

ci-mic'ic, 1 sı-mis'ık; 2 çi-miç'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from insects of the genus *Cimex*. [< L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), bug.] — **cimicic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{28}O_3$) of characteristic odor contained in the oil ejected by certain cimices and in spiders' webs.

Ci-mic'i-dæ, 1 sı-mis'ı-dī; 2 çi-miç'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of cimicoidean bugs, especially those with the body depressed, wings obsolete, and antennæ long; including the bedbug. [< CIMEX.] — **cim'i-cid,** *a.* & *n.*— **cim'i-ci-form,** *a.*— **cim'i-coid,** *a.*

cim'i-cide, 1 sim'ı-said; 2 çim'i-çid, *n.* A powder or other agent for killing bedbugs. [< L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), bug, + *cædo*, kill.]

Cim"i-cif'u-ga, 1 sim"ı-sif'yu-gə; 2 çim"i-çif'yų-ga, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of plants of the crowfoot family, of which the common species in the United States are *C. racemosa*, black snakeroot, and *C. americana*, American bugbane. [< L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), bug, + *fugo*, drive away, < *fugio*, flee.]

cim"i-cif'u-gin, 1 sim"ı-sif'yu-jin; 2 çim"i-çif'yu-gin, *n.* A resin containing the active principle of the black snakeroot, from which it is extracted.

cim'i-cine, 1 sim'ı-sin; 2 çim'i-çin, *n.* An oily fluid of disagreeable odor secreted by the bedbug and other hemipters, and ejected as a means of self-defense.— **cim'i-cine,** *a.*

ci-mier', 1 sı-myē'; 2 çi-myę', *n.* [F.] **1.** The crest of a medieval helmet. **2.** *Her.* A helmet with lambrequins surmounting an escutcheon.

cim'i-nite, 1 sim'ı-nait; 2 çim'i-nit, *n.* *Petrol.* A felsophyric or aphanophyric effusive igneous rock, intermediate between trachyte and basalt, and containing phenocrysts of feldspar, augite, and olivine. [< Monti *Cimini*, Italy.]

cim'line, 1 sim'lın; 2 çim'lin, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The top line of a drift-net. J. BURROUGHS in *Scribner's Magazine* Aug., 1880, p. 492. [< D. *stm*, a fishing-line.]

Cim-me'ri-an, 1 sı-mi'rı-ən; 2 çi-mē'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the Cimmerii, a mythical people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness; hence, densely dark; shrouded in gloom.

> Melt, and dispel, ye spectre-doubts, that roll
> *Cimmerian* darkness o'er the parting soul!
> CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. ii, st. 23.

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Cimmerii, a nomadic people of Crimea and contiguous regions.

Cim-me'ri-an, *n.* One of the mythical or the historical Cimmerii.— **Cim-me'ri-an-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] Thick darkness; dense ignorance.

Cim"o-les'ti-dæ, 1 sim"o-les'tı-dī; 2 çim"o-lĕs'ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Paleon.* A family of fossil remains of marsupial mammals. [< L. *cimolita*; see CIMOLITE.]

Cim"o-li-sau'rus, 1 sim"o-lı-sō'rʊs; 2 çim"o-li-są'rŭs, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of fossil reptiles allied to *Plesiosaurus*. [< L. *cimolita* (see CIMOLITE) + Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

cim'o-lite, 1 sim'o-lait; 2 çim'o-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A clayey or chalky hydrous or basic amorphous aluminum silicate ($2Al_2O_3.9S.O_2.6H_2O$). [< L. *cimolita*, < Gr. *kimōlia*, < *Kimōlos*, one of the Cyclades.] **ci-mo'li-at.— ci-mo'li-an,** *a.*

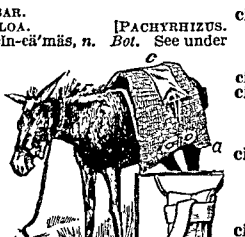
Ci'mon, 1 sçi'mən; 2 çi'mon, *n.* An Athenian general and statesman (502–449 B. C.). **Ki'mon‡** [Gr.].— **Ci-mo'ni-an,** *a.*

Cin., *abbr.* Cincinnati.

cin'a-bar, *n.* Same as CINNABAR.

Ci"na-lo'a, *n.* Same as SINALOA. [PACHYRHIZUS.

cin-ca'mas, 1 sin-kā'mʊs; 2 çin-cä'mäs, *n.* *Bot.* See under **cinch,** 1 sinch; 2 çinch, *v.*



Cinching.
c, the cinch over *a*, the U. S. army aparejo; *k*, method of knotting the cinch of a saddle.

[Colloq., W.U.S.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten a cinch around; hence, to get a tight hold on; put pressure on; force to submission or compliance. **2.** In playing cinch, to protect (a trick) with a higher trump than five. **II.** *i.* To tighten the cinch; as, to *cinch* up.

cinch, *n.* **1.** [W. U. S.] A broad saddle-girth, usually of horsehair, canvas, or cordage, with or without straps at the end. See illus. under SADDLE. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, a tight grip; a sure thing; something easily done or obtained; as, this is a *cinch*.

Up to within two weeks Keene has proceeded upon the theory that he had a *cinch*, and he had not admitted for a moment the possibility of a second failure.
Sun [New York] Mar. 10, 1893, p. 1, col. 1.

3. A game of cards. [< Sp. *cincha*, girth, < L. *cingula*, CINGLE.] **cinchet.**

cin-cham'i-din, } 1 sin-kam'ı-din, -din *or* -dīn; 2 çin-**cin-cham'i-dine,** } cäm'i-din, -din *or* -dīn, *n.* *Chem.* A levorotatory compound ($C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$), one of the constituents of cinchona. [< CINCHONA + AMID.]

cin'chene, 1 sin'kīn; 2 çin'cēn, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{19}H_{20}N_2$) obtained from the alkaloid cinchonin.

cin"cho-ce'ro-tin, 1 sin'ko-sı'ro-tin; 2 çin"co-cē'ro-tin, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{32}H_{54}O+H_2O$) existing in cinchona. [< CINCHONA + CEROTE.]

cin'chol, 1 sin'kōl *or* -kol; 2 çin'cōl *or* -cŏl, *n.* *Chem.* An alcohol of true cinchona-bark ($C_{26}H_{44}O+H_2O$), resembling cholestrol. [< CINCHONA + -OL.]

cin'cho-lin, 1 sin'ko-lin; 2 çin'co-lin, *n.* *Chem.* A basic compound ($C_{10}H_{21}N_4$) obtained as an oily substance from the paraffin-oil of brown coal.

cin-cho'na, 1 sin-kō'nə; 2 çin-cō'na, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Peruvian bark; Jesuits' bark. **2.** [*C-*] *Bot.* A genus of valuable evergreen trees of the madder family, of the tropical valleys of the Andes. The bark yielded by several species is the Peruvian bark or cinchona-bark of commerce, the source of quinin. Extensive plantations are now under cultivation in various parts of India. **3.** A tree of the genus *Cinchona*. [After the Countess of *Chinchon*, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of a fever by cinchona-bark.] — **cin"cho-na'ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to cinchona.— **cin"cho-nam'in, cin"cho-nam'ine,** *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline poisonous alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$) contained in cinchona-bark.— **cin'cho-nate,** *n.* Same as QUINATE.— **cin-chon'ic,** *a.* Belonging, pertaining to, or derived from cinchona; as, *cinchonic* acid. See QUINIC.— **chinconic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_9H_8N_2CO_2H$) produced by oxidizing cinchonin or a like substance.— **cin-chon'i-cin, cin-chon'i-cine,** *n.* An artificial alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) derived from and isomeric with cinchonin.— **cin-chon'i-din, cin-chon'i-dine,** *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline bitter alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$), isomeric with cinchonin but less powerful, and used medicinally. **cin"cho-nid'i-at; cin-chon"i-di'na‡.— cin'cho-nin, cin'cho-nine,** *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$), similar to cinchonidin, of which it is an isomer: used in medicine. **cin-cho'ni-at‡.— cin"cho-nin'ic,** *a.*— **cin'cho-nism,** *n.* An abnormal condition caused by overdoses of cinchona, characterized by buzzing in the head, giddiness, deafness, and temporary loss of sight.— **cin'cho-nize,** *vt.* *Med.* To bring under the influence of cinchona or quinin. **cin'cho-nise‡.— cin"cho-ni-za'tion,** *n.*— **cin"cho-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of the properties of cinchona-plants.— **cin"cho-nom'e-try,** *n.* The quantitative determination of quinin and other alkaloids in cinchona-bark.— **cin"cho-tan'nic,** *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to tannin as contained in cinchona-bark. **quin"o-tan'nic‡.— cinchotannic acid,** a variety of tannin ($C_{42}H_{36}O_{23}$) extracted from cinchona-bark. **cin"cho-tan'nin‡.— cin-chot'e-nin, cin-chot'e-nine,** *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_2$) formed by oxidizing cinchonin with potassium permanganate.— **cin'cho-tin, cin'cho-tine,** *n.* *Chem.* An almost insoluble crystalline alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$), derived from cinchona.— **cin"cho-tox'in, cin"cho-tox'ine,** *n.* Same as CINCHONICIN.— **cin"cho-va'tin, cin"cho-va'tine,** *n.* Same as ARICIN.

Cin"cho-na'ies, 1 sin'ko-nē'ilz; 2 çin'co-nā'ĭlz, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former alliance embracing the madder family.— **cin'cho-nal,** *a.*

cincht, *pp.* Cinched. S. S.

cin-cin'nal, 1 sin-sin'əl; 2 çin-çin'al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a cincinnus. **ci-cin'nal‡.**

cin-cin'nate, 1 sin-sin'it; 2 çin-çin'at, *a.* [Rare.] Curled in ringlets. [< L. *cincinnus*, curl.]

Cin"cin-na'ti', 1 sin"sı-nə'tı; 2 çin"çi-nā'ti, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city; county-seat of Hamilton county, Ohio; on Ohio river; seat of Lane Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), founded in 1829, and University of Cincinnati (nonsectarian), founded in 1870. **2.** A town in Appanoose county, Ia.— **Cin"cin-nat'i-an. I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Cincinnati. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the uppermost of the series of strata comprised in the Ordovician system in North America, following the Mohawkian series and succeeded by the Silurian system, or to the corresponding stage of the Ordovician period. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Cincinnati. **2.** *Geol.* The Cincinnatian series of strata; also, the Cincinnatian stage. [< *Cincinnati*, Ohio.]

Cincinnati, Society of the. See under SOCIETY.

Cin"cin-na'to, 1 chĭn"chĭn-nū'to; 2 chĭn'chĭn-nä'to, **Romulo** (1502–1600). An Italian painter.

Cin"cin-na'tus, 1 sin"sı-nē'tʊs; 2 çin'çi-nā'tŭs, **Lucius Quinctius** (519?–439 B. C.). A Roman patrician farmer, patriot, and dictator.

cin-cin'nu-lus, 1 sin-sin'yu-lʊs; 2 çin-çin'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Crust.* One of the small hooks attached to the stylamblys. [Dim. < L. *cincinnus*, curl.]

cin-cin'nus, 1 sin-sin'ʊs; 2 çin-çin'ŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A form of sympodial branching in which the lateral axes arise alternately on opposite sides of a relatively main axis: usually applied to a flower-cluster. [L., curl.] **ci-cin'nus‡.**

Cin'cli-dæ, 1 sin'klı-dī; 2 çin'cli-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of oscine birds, including the dippers or water-ouzels. **Cin'clus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kinklos*, a wagtail.] — **cin'clid,** *n.* — **cin'cloid,** *a.*

cin'clis, 1 sinj'klis; 2 çinj'clis, *n.* [CIN'CLI-DES, 1 -dīz; 2 -dēs, *pl.*] *Zooph.* An orifice for the protrusion of acontia, as in sea-anemones. [< Gr. *kinklis*, latticed gate.]

cin'cli-sis, 1 sinj'klı-sis; 2 çinj'cli-sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Rapid, spasmodic movement or agitation, as of the eyelids, or of the chest in asthma. [< Gr. *kinklisis*, < *kinklos*, the wagtail.] [encircled.

cinct, 1 sinkt; 2 çinct, *a.* [Rare.] Bound around; girded;

cinc"to-plan'u-la, 1 sinj'kto-plan'yu-lə; 2 çinc'to-plăn'yu-la, *n.* *Spong.* A planula having a girdle or collar of flagella. [< L. *cinctus*, pp. of *cingo*, gird, + PLANULA.] — **cinc"to-plan'u-lar,** *a.*

cinc'ture, 1 sinjk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 çinc'chur *or* -tŭr, *tr.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To surround with or as with a cincture; gird; encompass.

> The women *cinctured* with a woof of painted feathers or a deer-skin apron. BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, pt. i, p. 33. [A. 1883.]

cinc'ture, *n.* **1.** Something bound about the waist; a belt or girdle: extended to mean any deep covering about the loins; as, the savages wore a *cincture* of leaves.

> She unbound The *cincture* from beneath her breast.
> COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt. i, st. 29.

2. Figuratively, anything that encircles, encompasses, or encloses; as, a *cincture* of battlemented walls; also, the act of cincturing or compassing. **3.** *Arch.* A raised ring or list dividing a shaft from its capital or from its base. [< L. *cinctura*, < *cinctus*, pp. of *cingo*, gird.]

cin'der, 1 sin'dər; 2 çin'der, *vt.* To burn or reduce to a cinder.

cin'der, } *n.* **1.** Any partly burned combustible substance,
sin'der‡, } or a bit of such substance, after the inflammable gas has been driven from it by heat and before it has been reduced to ashes, especially when combustion has entirely ceased; a thoroughly charred bit of wood, coal, paper, or the like.

> The true sense is 'that which flows'; hence 'the dross or slag of a forge'; and hence *'cinder'* in the modern sense.
> SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

> The sun through heaven descending
> Like a red and burning *cinder*.
> LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. v, st. 14.

2. *Metal.* (1) A scale of iron oxid thrown off in forging. (2) Light slag. **3.** *pl. Geol.* Medium-sized fragments of scoriaceous lava explosively ejected from a volcano during an eruption; scoria.

> When rain or moisture from any source descends with the *cinders*, the mass forms tufa. DANA *Geology* p. 723. [r. n. & co. 1880.]

4. [Slang, Eng.] Brandy or other strong liquor taken in soda-water, tea, etc. [Prop. *sinder*, < AS. *sinder*; cp. Ice. *sindr*, G. *sinter*, dross.] — **buckshot cinder,** cinder from blasting-furnaces impregnated with iron particles.— **cin'der-bed",** *n.* **1.** A bed of cinders. **2.** A loose stratum of marine shells in the Upper Purbeck series.— **c.-block,** *n.* *Metal.* A block situated at the front of a blast furnace containing the cinder-notch.— **c.-box,** *n.* The removable box connected with the boiler of a locomotive into which the cinders fall and are easily removed.— **c.-cone,** *n.* A conical elevation resulting from volcanic deposition of cinders.— **c.-frame,** *n.* A wire framework used in locomotives to prevent the flying of cinders.— **c.-notch,** *n.* *Metal.* A notch in the top of a blast-furnace dam to let the slag run off. — **c. pig,** pig iron made from ore mixed with slag.— **c.-plate,** *n.* The metal plate of a furnace on which the cinders settle.— **c.-tap,** *n.* The opening of a furnace through which the cinders are removed.— **c.-tub,** *n.* A small iron truck for catching the cinders from a furnace.— **c.-wool,** *n.* Mineral wool; slag-wool.— **cin'der-ous,** *a.* Of, like, or characteristic of a cinder. **cin'drous‡.— cin'der-y,** *a.* Of the nature of cinder; abounding in cinders; also, begrimed with cinders.

Cin"der-el'la, 1 sin'dər-el'ə; 2 çin'der-ĕl'a, *n.* **1.** Heroine of an ancient fairy-tale known to Strabo (A. D. 21), and said to be of Eastern origin. Cinderella is a stepdaughter and is assigned to the most menial tasks. She is arrayed for the prince's ball by her fairy godmother, who warns her to leave at midnight. Fleeing from the palace on the stroke of that hour, she loses one of her little glass slippers, by means of which the prince traces and marries her, much to the mortification of her stepmother and haughty step-

sisters. **2.** A household drudge; kitchen-maid. **3.** [Eng.] A dance kept up till midnight. [F. *cendrillon*, little cinder-girl.]

Ci-ne'ans, 1 si-nī'ənz; 2 çi-nē'ans, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

cin"e-fac'tion†, *n.* Reduction to ashes.

cin'e-ma, 1 sin'ə-mə; 2 çin'e-ma, *n.* [Eng.] A motion-picture; picture-play. [Abbr. of CINEMATOGRAPH.]

cin"e-mat'ic, etc. Same as KINEMATIC, etc.

cin"e-mat'o-graph, 1 sin'i-mat'o-grəf; 2 çin'e-māt'o-gráf, *n.* Same as KINETOGRAPH: the form in general use in France: applied especially in the United States to a form of apparatus introduced from France for making a continuous record of the motion of a body. [< Gr. *kinēma(t-)*, movement, + *graphō*, write.] — **cin"e-ma-tog'ra-pher,** *n.* — **cin"e-mat"o-graph'ic,** *a.* — **cin"e-mat"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **cin"e-ma-tog'ra-phy,** *n.*

ci-ne'mo-graph, 1 si-nī'mo-grəf; 2 çi-nē'mo-gráf, *n. Meteor.* A variety of anemometer. See ANEMOCINEMOGRAPH. [< Gr. *kinēma*, movement, + *graphō*, write.]

cin"e-mom'e-ter, 1 sin'i-mem'i-tər; 2 çin'e-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* Same as KINEMOMETER.

ci-nen'chy-ma, 1 si-neŋ'ki-mə; 2 çi-nĕŋ'ey-ma, *n. Bot.* Laticiferous tissue. [< Gr. *kinein*, move, + *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *cheō*, pour.] — **cin"en-chym'a-tous,** *a.*

ci-nene', 1 si-nīn'; 2 çi-nēn', *n. Chem.* A liquid terpene ($C_{20}H_{32}$), occurring in oleum cinæ, having a lemon-like odor. [< CINNAMON.]

cin'e-neg"a-tive, } 1 sin'i-neg'ə-tiv; 2 çin'e-nĕg'a-tiv, *n.* A
cin'e-neg"a-tiv[s], } film of cinematographic negatives. [< Gr. *kineō*, move, + NEGATIVE.]

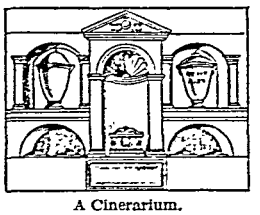
cin'e-o-graph, 1 sin'i-o-grəf; 2 çin'e-o-gráf, *n.* A kineograph.

cin'e-ol, 1 sin'i-ōl *or* -el; 2 çin'e-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* A pleasant camphoraceous liquid ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), the mother-substance of wormseed, cajuput, and eucalyptus-oil. [< CINNAMON (*Cinnamomum camphora*, the camphor-tree) + -OL.]

cin"er-a'ceous, 1 sin"ər-ē'shus; 2 çin'er-ā'shŭs, *a.* Of or like ashes; ash-colored. [< L. *cineraceus*, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.]

Cin"e-ra'ri-a, 1 sin'i-rē'ri-ə; 2 çin'e-rā'ri-a, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of mostly South-African herbs or small shrubs of the aster family. **2.** [*c-*] A florists' name for *Senecio cruentus*, formerly called *Cineraria cruenta*, a showy white- or purple-flowered species in cultivation, from the Canary Islands. [< L. *cinerarius*, of ashes, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.]

cin"e-ra'ri-um, 1 sin'i-rē'ri-um; 2 çin'e-rā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A niche in a tomb for a cinerary urn or a sarcophagus.



A Cinerarium.

cin'er-a-ry, 1 sin'ər-ē-ri; 2 çin'er-ā-ry, *a.* Of, relating to, or containing ashes. [< L. *cinerarius*; see CINERARIA.] — **cinerary urn,** an urn to hold the ashes of the cremated dead.

cin"er-a'tion, 1 sin"ər-ē'shən; 2 çin'er-ā'shon, *n.* Reduction to ashes; cremation; incineration.

cin'er-a"tor, 1 sin'ər-ē'tər; 2 çin'er-ā'tŏr, *n.* A furnace for cremating dead bodies.

ci-ne're-a, 1 si-nī'ri-ə; 2 çi-nē're-a, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The gray matter of the nervous centers. **2.** A cinereal material, as a fertilizer. [< L. *cinereus*, ashy, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.]

ci-ne're-al, 1 si-nī'ri-əl; 2 çi-nē're-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the cinerea. **2.** Cinereous. **3.** Of or pertaining to cinder or ashes; making ashes; as, *cinereal* plant-elements. **4†.** Cinerary.

ci-ne're-ous, 1 si-nī'ri-us; 2 çi-nē're-ŭs, *a.* Having the color of ashes; ash-gray; ashen; resembling ashes.

cin"er-es'cent, 1 sin'ər-es'ənt; 2 çin'er-ĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Turning to ash-color; grayish. [< LL. *cineresces(t-)s*, ppr. of *cineresco*, turn to ashes, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.]

cin"er-i'tious, 1 sin"ər-ish'us; 2 çin'er-ish'ŭs, *a.* Of the nature of ashes; ashen; ash-gray: said specifically of the gray or ash-colored brain- or nerve-substance.

ci-ner'u-lent†, *a.* Abounding in ashes.

ci-ne"si-ol'o-gy, 1 si-nī'si-el'o-ji; 2 çi-nē'si-el'o-ğy, *n.* Same as KINESIOLOGY.

ci-ne'sis, 1 si-nī'sis; 2 çi-nē'sis, *n.* Same as KINESIS.

ci-net"o-scop'ic, 1 si-net'o-skep'ik; 2 çi-nĕt'o-scŏp'ic, *a.* Same as KINETOSCOPIC.

Cin"ga-lese', *a.* & *n.* Same as SINGHALESE.

cin'glet, *rt.* To girdle.

cin'gle, 1 siŋ'gl; 2 çiŋ'gl, *n.* A girth or belt. [< OF. *cengle*, < L. *cingula*, < *cingo*, gird.]

Cin'go-li, 1 chin'go-li; 2 chin'ğo-li, *n.* A town in Macerata province, Marches, Italy. [circular; annular.

cin'gu-lar, 1 siŋ'giu-lər; 2 çiŋ'ğū-lar, *a.* **1.** Forming a circle; The ring peculiar to Bethlehem is a silver wedding-ring; it is a broad and *cingular* band of silver with pendants, and is worn upon the thumb. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER *In the Levant* ch. 6, p. 121. [J. R. O. 1877.]

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the enamel band or cingulum of a tooth at its base. [< L. *cingulum*; see CINGULUM.]

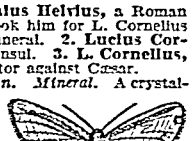
cin'gu-late, 1 siŋ'giu-lēt; 2 çiŋ'ğū-lāt, *a.* Having colored or other bands, as an insect. **cin'gu-lat"ed†.**

cin'gu-lum, 1 siŋ'giu-lum; 2 çiŋ'ğū-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A band, zone, or girdle, as of the carapace of an armadillo, of a tooth near the gum, the clitellum of an earthworm, or a raised spiral line on certain univalves. **2.** A bundle of commissural fibers that lie in the gyrus fornicatus, and connect the callosal and hippocampal convolutions of the brain. **3.** The waist-girdle confining the alb of a priest. [L., < *cingo*, gird.]

Cin"i-flon'i-dæ, 1 sin'i-flon'i-di; 2 çin'i-flŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of tubitelarian spiders with cribellum and calamistrum. **Cin'i-flo,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cinifl(o-)*, hair-curler, perhaps < *cinis*, ashes, + *flo*, blow.] — **ci-nif'lo-nid,** *a.* & *n.*

Cin'na, 1 sin'ə; 2 çin'a, *n.* **1. Calus Helvius,** a Roman poet, killed by a mob, who mistook him for L. Cornelius Cinna, on the day of Cæsar's funeral. **2. Lucius Cornelius** (–84 B. C.), a Roman consul. **3. L. Cornelius,** son of preceding, pretor, conspirator against Cæsar.

cin'na-bar, 1 sin'ə-bär; 2 çin'a-bar, *n. Mineral.* A crystallized or massive, hexagonal, adamantine to metallic, cochineal-red to lead-gray mercury sulfid (HgS). It is the chief ore of mercury, originally used as a pigment, called *vermilion*. [< L. *cinnabaris*, < Gr. *kinnabari*, cinnabar.] **cin'o-pert.** — **Austrian cinnabar,** (*Dyeing*), chrome red. See under RED. — **cin'na-bar-moth",** *n.*



Cinnabar-moth. 7/10

[Gt. Brit.] An arctiid moth (*Euchelia jacobææ*): a collectors' name. — **hepatic c.** (*Mineral.*), a liver-colored cinnabar.

cin'na-bar"line, 1 sin'ə-bär'in; 2 çin'a-bar'in, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or having a resemblance to cinnabar. **cin"na-bar'ic†.**

cin'na-mate, 1 sin'ə-mēt; 2 çin'a-māt, *n.* A salt of cinnamic acid.

cin"na-me'in, 1 sin'ə-mi'in; 2 çin'a-mē'in, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound ($C_{18}H_{14}O_2$) derived from balsams of Peru and Tolu. Called also *benzyl cinnamate.*

cin'na-mene, 1 sin'ə-min; 2 çin'a-mēn, *n. Chem.* Same as STYRENE. **cin'na-mal‡.**

cin-nam'ic, 1 si-nam'ik; 2 çi-năm'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cinnamon. **cin"na-mon'ic‡.** — **cinnamic acid,** a colorless, crystalline, volatile compound ($C_9H_8O_2$) contained in balsams of Peru, Tolu, etc., and formed synthetically by the oxidation of cinnamic aldehyde.

Cin"na-mo-den'dron, 1 sin'ə-mo-den'drən; 2 çin'a-mo-dĕn'dron, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees of the family *Canellaceæ*, with aromatic bark used as a tonic and an antiscorbutic. [< CINNAMON + Gr. *dendron*, tree.]

cin"na-mo'me-ous, 1 sin'ə-mō'mi-us; 2 çin'a-mō'me-ŭs, *a.* Of the nature or the color of cinnamon.

Cin"na-mo'mum, 1 sin'ə-mō'mum; 2 çin'a-mō'mŭm, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A considerable genus of trees of the laurel family, mostly natives of tropical Asia, with thick, 3–5-ribbed evergreen leaves, and aromatic bark. *C. zeylanicum* furnishes the cinnamon-bark, and *C. cassia* the cassia-bark of commerce.

cin'na-mon, 1 sin'ə-mən; 2 çin'a-mon, *n.* **1.** (1) The pale yellowish-brown strongly aromatic inner bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, dried in the sun, and used as a spice, carminative, etc.; Ceylon cinnamon. (2) Cassia; Chinese cinnamon. **2.** A tree that yields cinnamon; especially, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, cultivated in Ceylon, Java, etc. **3.** A cinnamon bear. [< F. *cinnamome*, < L. *cinnamomum*, < Gr. *kinnamōmon*, < Heb. *qinnāmōn*, cinnamon.] **cyn'na-mome†.** — **black cinnamon,** same as BAYBERRY, 3. — **c.-bear,** a cinnamon-colored variety of (1) the grizzly or (2) the American black bear. — **cin'na-mon-fern",** *n.* A densely tufted large fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) with cinnamon-colored sporangia. — **c.-root,** *n.* The plowman's spikenard. — **c. rose,** a very fragrant European pink rose (*Rosa cinnamomea*). — **c.-sedge,** *n.* The sweet-flag. — **c.-stone,** *n.* *Mineral.* A cinnamon-colored garnet. **ces'so-nite†; cin'na-mite‡; hes'so-nite‡.** — **c.-suet,** *n.* A fatty substance extracted from the ripened fruits of the Ceylon cinnamon (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*). — **c.-vine,** *n. Bot.* A dioscoreaceous climbing plant (*Dioscorea diaticata*) native in the Philippines, with large tuberous roots, cordate leaves, and cinnamon-scented white flowers. — **c.-wood,** *n.* [U. S.] Sassafras. — **Santa Fé c.,** the ishpingo (*Nectandra cinnamomoides*).

Cinnamon.

1. Flowering branch of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. 2. Cinnamon-bark, prepared for market.

cin"na-mon-ic, *a.* Same as CINNAMIC.

Cin'na-mon Mount. One of the Elk mountains, Colo.; 12,600 ft. high.

cin'na-myl, 1 sin'ə-mil; 2 çin'a-mŷl, *n. Chem.* An organic radical (C_9H_7O) contained in cinnamic acid, etc.; styryl. [< CINNAMIC + -YL.]

cin"na-myl'i-dene, 1 sin'ə-mil'i-din; 2 çin'a-mŷl'i-dēn, *n. Chem.* A bivalent radical in cinnamic compounds.

Cin'ne-roth, } 1 sin'i-reth *or* -rōth; 2 çin'e-rŏth *or* -rōth, *n.*
cin'no-lin, } *Bib.* 2 *Kings* xv, 20.

cin'no-line, } *Chem.* A hypothetical base (C_9H_7N) analogous to quinolin, known by its compounds. [< CINNAMIC + *-lin* in QUINOLIN.]

cin'nyl, 1 sin'il; 2 çin'yl, *n. Chem.* Same as CINNAMYL.

Cin-nyr'i-dæ, 1 si-nir'i-di; 2 çi-nŷr'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Nectariniidæ*. **Cin'ny-ris,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cin'ny-rid,** *n.* — **cin'ny-roid,** *a.*

Cin"ny-ri-mor'phæ, 1 sin'i-ri-mōr'fi; 2 çin'y-ri-mōr'fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A cohort of oscine passerine birds with extensile tongue. [< CINNYRIS + Gr. *morphē*, form.] — **cin'ny-ri-morph,** *n.* — **cin"ny-ri-mor'phic,** *a.*

ci-nom'e-try, 1 si-nem'i-tri; 2 çi-nŏm'e-try, *n.* Same as KINOMETRY.

Cin"o-ster'ni-dæ, 1 sin'o-stūr'ni-di; 2 çin'o-stĕr'ni-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of testudinoidean tortoises, especially those having a nuchal bone with cistiform processes and 8 plastral bones. **Cin"o-ster'num,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kinoō*, move, + *sternon*, breast-bone.] **Kin"o-ster'ni-dæ‡.** — **cin"o-ster'nid,** *n.* — **cin"o-ster'noid,** *a.* & *n.*

cinq"-cents', 1 saŋ'-sāŋ'; 2 çaŋ'-çāŋ', *n. Card-playing.* A game resembling bézique played with a deck of 32 cards. Quint major scores 120, and 500 points make the game.

Cinq"-Mars', 1 saŋ'-mār'; 2 çaŋ'-mār', **Marquis de** (1620–9/11 1642). Henri Coiffier de Ruzé, a French courtier, charged with conspiracy and executed at Lyons.

cin-quain', 1 siŋ-kēn'; 2 çiŋ-kān', *n.* [F.] A group of five. (1) A stanza of five lines. (2) In old tactics, five battalions so drawn up as to have a van, a main body, and a reserve.

cinque, 1 siŋk; 2 çiŋk, *n.* **1.** The number five, especially in dice and other games; also, the throw which turns up five. **2.** *pl.* The changes capable of being rung on eleven bells: so named because five pairs of bells take new places in the order of ringing at each change. [< F. *cinq*, < L. *quinque*, five.] **cynk†; sink†.** — **cinque'-pace",** *n.* An old French dance with a five-step movement. — **cinque point,** in backgammon, the five point; on a player's home table, the fifth point from the outer edge. — **C. Ports,** a group of southern English towns, originally five seaports (Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, and Hythe) which received important privileges for furnishing many war-ships. Winchelsea and Rye were added later. — **c.-spotted,** *a.* [Rare.] Five-spotted.

cin"que-cen'to, 1 chin"kwē-chen'to; 2 chiŋ"kwe-chĕn'to, *n.* [It.] The 16th century, especially with reference to Italy, or its art and literature; the Renaissance. — **cin"que-cen'tist,** *n.* An Italian artist or writer of the 16th century; also, an imitator or student of 16th-century art or style.

cin"que-de'a, 1 chiŋ'kā-dē'ə; 2 chiŋ'ke-dē'a, *n.* [It.] A small sword with a double edge, formerly fashionable in Venice.

cinque'foil, 1 siŋk'fōil; 2 çiŋk'fŏil, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A five-cusped ornament or window in the Pointed style; a five-leaved rosette. **2.** *Bot.* Any one of several species of plants of the genus *Potentilla*, with quinate leaves, especially *P. canadensis* and *P. argentea*; fivefinger. **3.** *Her.* A five-leaved clover. [< F. *quintefeuille*, < L. *quinquefolium*, plant, < *quinque*, five, + *folium*, leaf.] **cinq'foil‡; quinte'foil‡.** — **purple cinquefoil,** same as MARSH-CINQUEFOIL (*Comarum palustre*). — **cinque'foiled,** *a.* Furnished with cinquefoils, or shaped like a cinquefoil.

cin'tert, *n.* Center. **cin'tre†.**

Ci-nu'il-a, 1 si-nū'li-ə; 2 çi-nū'il-a, *n.* A genus of fossil mollusks belonging to the *Opisthobranchiata*, found in rocks of the Cretaceous period.

Ci-nu'ra, 1 si-nū'rə; 2 çi-nū'ra, *n. pl. Entom.* A suborder or other group of thysanurous insects. [< Gr. *kinourēs*, shaking the tail, < *kineō*, move, + *oura*, tail.] — **ci-nu'ran,** *n.* — **ci-nu'rous,** *a.*

Ci-ol'dæ, 1 sai-el'di; 2 çi-ŏl'dē, *n. pl.* A family of serricorn beetles having 4-jointed tarsi and antennæ mostly clavate. [< CIS.] — **ci'old,** *a.* & *n.*

ci'on, 1 sai'ən; 2 çi'on, *n.* [Rare.] *Anat.* The soft palate; uvula. [< Gr. *kiōn*.]

ci'on, 2, *n.* A scion, or a sprout: a form favored by some horticulturists.

ci"o-ni'tis, 1 sai"o-nai'tis *or* -ni'tis; 2 çi"o-ni'tis *or* -ni'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the uvula.

Ci"o-no-cra'ni-a, 1 sai"o-no-krē'ni-ə; 2 çi"o-no-crā'ni-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A primary group of saurians having a columella to the skull. [< Gr. *kiōn*, column, + *kranion*, skull.] **Ki"o-no-cra'ni-a‡.** — **ci"o-no-cra'ni-al, -ni-an,** *a.*

ci"o-nop-to'sis, 1 sai"o-nep-tō'sis; 2 çi"o-nŏp-tō'sis, *n.* Elongation of the uvula. [< CION[1] + PTOSIS.]

ci-on'o-tome, 1 sai-on'o-tōm; 2 çi-ón'o-tōm, *n.* An instrument for cutting the uvula. [< CION[1] + -TOME.] — **ci"o-not'o-my,** *n.*

Ci"o'tat', **La.** See LA CIOTAT.

Ci-pan'go, 1 si-pan'go; 2 çi-păn'go, *n.* An island described by Marco Polo, as in Eastern seas, 1,500 miles from land; identified by some with Japan.

ci'pher, } 1 sai'fər; 2 çi'fer, r. **I.** *t.* **1.** To work out
ci'fer[s], } with arithmetical figures; calculate arithmetically. **2.** [Colloq.] To reason out; determine; as, to *cipher* out a person's motives. **3.** To write in characters of hidden meaning. **4.** To give a cipher to, as in the score of a game. **5†.** To express or make known by signs; express by a monogram, or the like. **6†.** To decipher.

II. *i.* **1.** To work arithmetical examples with figures. **2.** To sound independently of the player: said of an organ-pipe. **3.** [Local, U. S.] To search for a lost trail in fox-hunting: said of dogs. **4.** [Local, U. S.] To go on three legs, as a dog. — **ci'pher-a-bl(e**[r], *a.* Capable of being ciphered. — **ci'pher-er,** *n.* One who ciphers or writes in cipher.

ci'pher, *n.* **1.** The character 0, the symbol of zero or the absence of quantity, in numerical notation. Placed on the left of the decimal-point, a cipher increases tenfold the value of the figures at its left; placed on the right, it decreases tenfold the value of the figures at its right. A cipher also makes the expression of which it is the exponent equal to one or unity.

Cipher is the Arabic 'cipron,' which means empty, a translation of the Sanskrit name of the nought, 'sunya.' MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, p. 284. [s. 1873.]

2. A person or thing of no value or importance. **3.** A method of writing by characters or words understood only by those concerned; cryptography; also, anything so written; a cryptogram.

We cannot learn the *cipher* That's writ upon our cell. EMERSON *The World-Soul* st. 6.

4. The key to a secret method of writing.

I found, among those Children of the Sun, The *cipher* of my nature. BAYARD TAYLOR *L'Envoi* st. 4.

5. A character consisting usually of two or more interwoven or interlaced letters; a monogram. **6.** [Rare.] Any numerical character; a number. **7.** The continued sounding of an organ-pipe while the key is not pressed: due to the imperfect working of a valve. **8†.** Any written character. [< F. *chiffre*, < LL. *cifra*, < Ar. *sifr*, < *safara*, be empty.] **cy'pher‡.** — **ci'pher-key",** *n.* Same as CIPHER, *n.*, 4. — **c.-tunnel,** *n.* [Rare.] A sham chimney. — **ci'pher,** *a.* — **ci'pher-hood,** *n.* The state or condition of being a cipher.

ci'phered, } 1 sai'fərd; 2 çi'ferd, *a.* Having overlapping
ci'ferd[s], } beveled edges presenting a flush exterior: said of ships' planking. **sy'phered‡.**

Cip'i-ount, *n.* Scipio. CHAUCER *Rom. of R.* l. 10.

cip'o-lin, 1 sip'o-lin; 2 çip'o-lin, *n.* [F.] An impure Italian marble having layers alternating white and green. **cip"o-li'no‡.**

cip'pus, 1 sip'us; 2 çip'ŭs, *n.* [CIP'PI, 1 -ai; 2 -i, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A short stone pillar, used as a boundary-mark, as a burial-monument, or as a tablet for public notices, etc. (2) A military palisade. **2†.** The stocks.

ci'prest, *n.* Cypress.

Ci"pri-a'ni, 1 chi"pri-ā'ni; 2 chi"pri-ā'ni. **Giovanni Battista** (1732?–12/11 1785). An Italian painter and engraver in London.

Ci"pri-a'no, *n.* [It. & Sp.] See CYPRIAN.

Cip'rist, *n.* Venus. CHAUCER *Fame* ii, 10.

cir., *abbr.* Circumference. **circ.‡.**

cir., circ., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Ci-ra'ma, 1 si-rē'mə *or* sir'ə-mə; 2 çi-rā'ma *or* çir'a-ma, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 20.

circ, 1 sūrk; 2 çirc, *n.* Same as CIRQUE.

circ., *abbr.* Circus.

cir'ca, 1 sūr'kə; 2 çir'ca, *adv.* & *prep.* [L.] About; around: used chiefly with dates, to express uncertainty; as, *circa* 400 B. C.

Cir-cæ'a, 1 sər-si'ə; 2 çir-çē'a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of low perennial herbs of the evening-primrose family, with small bur-like and bristly fruit with hooked hairs. *C. lutetiana* is the enchanter's nightshade. [< CIRCE.]

Cir-cæ'an, 1 sər-si'ən; 2 çir-çē'an, *n.* Same as CIRCEAN.

Cir-ca'e-tus, 1 sər-kē'i-tus; 2 çir-cā'e-tŭs, *n. Ornith.* A genus of large European accipitrine birds classed between the eagles and the harriers. [< Gr. *kirkos*, hawk, + *aetos*, eagle.]

cir-car', 1 sər-kār'; 2 çir-cār', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In India, a province or division of territory under the Mogul rule.

Cir-cars', *pl.* A former division of Madras, including the districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and part of Nellore: 17,000 sq. m. **North'ern Cir-cars'‡.**

Cir-cas'si-a, 1 sər-kash'i-ə; 2 çir-cāsh'i-a, *n.* A former country, N. W. of Caucasus mountains, now part of the Kuban Republic (Russia).

Cir-cas'sian, 1 sər-kash'ən; 2 çir-cāsh'an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Circassia. **Cir-cas'sic‡.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A

native or naturalized inhabitant of Circassia. See plate at MAN, fig. 17. 2. The Circassian language. 3. [c-] Circassienne. 4. A twilled textile fabric formed of wool and cotton in combination.— **Circassian seeds,** seeds of the red sandalwood tree; used in the East for necklaces and other ornaments.

cir-cas"si-enne', 1 sər-kas'ı-en'; 2 çir-căs'i-ĕn', *n.* [F.] A variety of light cashmere.

Cir'ce, 1 sûr'si; 2 çir'çē, *n. Gr. Myth.* A semidivine enchantress described in the Odyssey as transforming the companions of Ulysses into swine by means of a magic drink. **Kir'kē†** [Gr.].— **Circe of the Revolution,** Madame Roland (1754–1793): in recognition of her power over the Girondist leaders in the French Revolution.

Cir-ce'an, 1 sər-si'ən; 2 çir-çē'an, *a.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Circe. **2.** Bewitching and degrading.

The four years during which I was under the *Circean* spells of opium. DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater* p. 108. [T. & F. 1852.]

Cir-cel'lo, 1 chir-chel'lo; 2 chir-chĕl'lo, **Cape.** A cape in Latium, Italy; altitude 1,713 ft.

cir-cen'sian, 1 sər-sen'shən; 2 çir-çĕn'shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman circus; as, *circensian* games. [< L. *circensis,* < *circus,* circus.] **cir-cen'sial†.**

Cir-ci'næ, 1 sər-sai'nī; 2 çir-çī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of buteonine *Falconidæ,* having a beak with a sinuous margin, imperfect facial disk, and long wings and legs; the harriers. [< CIRCUS.]

cir'ci-nal, 1 sûr'si-nəl; 2 çir'çi-nal, *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Coiled back upon itself, as the proboscis of a butterfly. **2.** *Bot.* Circinate. [< L. *circinus;* see CIRCINATE, *a.*]

cir'ci-nate†, *vt.* & *vi.* To make a circle (on) with compasses.

cir'ci-nate, 1 sûr'si-nēt; 2 çir'çi-nāt, *a. Bot.* Rolled inward from the apex into a coil: applied to organs in vernation, as in ferns. [< L. *circinatus,* pp. of *circino,* make round, < *circinus,* compasses, < Gr. *kirkinos,* < *kirkos,* circle.] **cir'ci-nat"ing†; cir'cin-nate†.— cir'ci-nate-ly,** *adv.— cir"ci-na'tion,* *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The condition of being circinate. See CONVOLUTE. **2†.** A circling.

cir'cine, 1 sûr'sin; 2 çir'çin. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Circinæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Circinæ.*

cir'cin"gle, *n.* Same as SURCINGLE.

Cir'ci-nus, 1 sûr'si-nus; 2 çir'çi-nūs, *n. Astron.* The Compasses: a southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

cir'cle, 1 sûr'kl, 2 çir'çl, *v.* [CIR'CLED, CIR'CLD[F]; CIR'CLF, ∫ CLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enclose with or as with a circle; surround; encompass; encircle.

A power . . . whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, . . . *circles* the earth with one continuous . . . strain of the martial airs of England. D. WEBSTER *Works, Speech* May 7, 1834, vol. ii, p. 254. [P. & M. 1838.]

2. To move around, as in a circle; as, the dog *circles* the field.

II. *i.* **1.** To move in a circle; move around; revolve.

Thy name shall *circle* round the gaping throng.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 43.

2. [Rare.] To form, or be, or stand in, a circle. [< F. *cercler,* < LL. *circulo,* < L. *circulus;* see CIRCLE, *n.*] — **to circle in,** to enclose or confine.

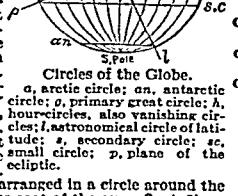
cir'cle, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* (1) A plane figure bounded by a curved line everywhere equally distant from the center. (2) The circumference of such a figure: the sense usual in higher geometry.

Our life is an apprenticeship to the truth, that around every *circle* another can be drawn. EMERSON *Essays, Circles* in first series, p. 239. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. A circular object or arrangement of objects, or that included within it; a circumference; an enclosure; a ring; halo; as, a *circle* around the moon; a *circle* of stakes. **3.** Loosely, a round or spherical body. **4.** An association or fellowship of persons, especially of persons having the same interests or pursuits; a set; coterie; class. **5.** A series ending at the starting-point; a repeated succession; hence, a completed series or system; as, the *circle* of the months; the *circle* of the sciences, or of the arts.

The hoary Grandsire, who has run life's *circle* and come back to childhood. HAWTHORNE *Mosses* p. 251. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

6. A circular path; course; circuit. **7.** An indirect statement; a circumlocution. **8.** *Logic.* A vicious form of argument in which the conclusion is virtually assumed to prove the premise, and then the premise made to prove the conclusion: *argument in a circle;* a form of *petitio principii.* **9.** In some European and Asiatic countries, an administrative governmental district. **10.** An astronomical or other instrument whose important parts are graduated circles. **11.** A circus-ring. **12.** A special gallery in a theater; as, the dress *circle.* **13.** A diadem; crown. [< F. *cercle,* < L. *circulus,* dim. of *circus,* ring.] Syn.: see CIRCUMFERENCE; CLASS.— **ad-den'dum-cir"cle,** *n.* A circle touching the points of the teeth in a gear-wheel: distinguished from *pitch-circle.*— **antarctic c.** (*Geog.*), see ANTARCTIC.— **arctic c.,** see ARCTIC.— **argument in a c.,** see CIRCLE, *n.,* 8.— **auxiliary c.,** the circle described on the major axis of an ellipse as a diameter.— **c. about a pair of points,** a circle of which the pair are the inverse points.— **clr'cle-i"ron,** *n.* The fifth wheel of a vehicle.— **c. of altitude,** see ALMUCANTAR, 1.— **c. of Apollonius** (*Geom.*), a circle that contains all the vertices of triangles on a given base, whose other two sides bear a given constant ratio to each other. — **c. of curvature,** the osculating circle of a curve at any point.— **c. of declination,** hour-circles, also vanishing circles; see DECLINATION-CIRCLE.— **c. of Haller.** **1.** The circlet of veins at the base of the nipple of the breast. **2.** *pl.* Small anastomosing arteries arranged in a circle around the optic nerve, upon the sclerous coat of the eye. **3.** A fibro-cartilaginous ring at the base of the auriculoventricular valves of the heart.— **c. of illumination** (*Astron.*), the great circle dividing the illuminated from the unilluminated hemisphere in a planet or satellite.— **c. of latitude.** **1.** *Geog.* A parallel of latitude. **2.** *Astron.* A great circle perpendicular to the ecliptic.— **c. of longitude,** a small circle parallel to the ecliptic.— **c. of parade,** a circular parry in fencing.— **c. of position,** in Sumner's method of determining the longitude at sea, a hypothetical circle of the globe, whose center lies immediately under the sun and whose diameter equals the sun's observed zenith distance. The true position of a ship at any time lies upon one of the two points of intersection of two such circles, as determined by two successive observations.— **c. of right ascension** (*Astron.*), a great circle drawn through the two celestial poles.— **c. of the gorge** (*Math.*), on a surface of revolution, a minimum circle formed by the intersection of a plane perpendicular to the axis.— **c. of the sphere,** a circle formed by the intersection of a plane with a sphere: called a *great circle of the sphere* when its plane passes through the center of the sphere, otherwise a *small circle of the sphere.*— **c. of Willis** (*Anat.*), an arterial anastomosis at the base of the brain, between the terminal branches of the carotid and basilar arteries.— **c.-tomb,** *n.* A tomb around which a belt of megaliths has been placed.— **cosine c.** (*Math.*), the circle on the circumference of which lie the six points of intersection of the sides of a triangle with three lines antiparallel to the sides drawn through the symmedian point.— **declination-c.,** *n. Astron.* A circle on an equatorial telescope, perpendicular to the equator, that indicates the declination of an object in degrees north or south of the equator.— **defensive c.** (*Pathol.*), a condition brought on when a newly acquired disease serves to check the progress of an existing one.— **Delezenne's c.** (*Elec.*), an instrument used to demonstrate induction through the agency of the earth. It consists of a circle or ring of metal wound with a coil of insulated wire in circuit with a galvanometer and pivoted in a horizontal position. When it is suddenly turned through any angle in relation to the earth the galvanometer needle is deflected, showing the operation of induction.— **dispersion-c.,** *n. Optics.* The area of the retina which receives light from a luminous point outside of the eye, but for which the lens is out of focus.— **diurnal c.,** the apparent circle described by a heavenly body in consequence of the rotation of the earth. — **divided c.,** a graduated circle.— **Druidical c.,** a circle of great stones, as those at Stonehenge and Avebury, England, once supposed to have been a Druidical place of worship.— **fairy c.,** a circular growth of fungi in fields, formerly supposed to mark the dancing-places of fairies.— **family c.,** a specified part of a theater, usually the upper balcony, where the seats are comparatively inexpensive.— **finding c.** **1.** In an equatorial telescope, a circle attached to the mounting, and so divided as to indicate at a glance the declination and hour angle to which the telescope is pointing. Compare DECLINATION-CIRCLE. **2.** In a transit-instrument, one of several circles on the tube, which read in connection with an attached level, indicate the altitude of the object under observation.— **fundamental c.** (*Math.*), a circle which under a Fuchsian or hyperfuchsian transformation returns into itself. **fundamental sphere†.— generating c.** (*Math.*), a circle acting as the generatrix of a roulette or glissette.— **geodesic c.,** a curve on a surface, all points of which are at equal distances from a fixed point on the surface, as measured along geodesics.— **great c.,** see CIRCLE OF THE SPHERE.— **great c. of Hevellius,** a rarely visible halo around the sun, of 90° radius.— **great-c. sailing,** sailing by the arc of a great circle.— **Hart c.** (*Geom.*), in a circular triangle, the circle which touches the inscribed circle and those of the associated triangles.— **horary c., hour-c.,** a circle passing through the north and south poles of the celestial sphere, and conceived to turn with the earth.— **law of the c.,** the law that the product of the distances from a given point to the two intersections of any line from that point with the circumference of any given circle is a constant. See EUCLID III.— **Lemoine c.,** either of two circles discovered by the French geometer Émile Lemoine and called the **first and second Lemoine circles.** The first is the circumcircle of the Lemoine hexagon; the second is the cosine circle. — **meridian-c.,** *n.* See MERIDIAN.— **Müller's c.** (*Optics*), a circle which passes through the fixation-point and the optical centers of both eyes, and which lies in the plane of regard when the eyes are in the primary position of convergence.— **mural c.,** an astronomical instrument for measuring declinations consisting of a telescope and graduated circle attached by an axis to the face of a north-and-south pier so as to turn in the plane of the meridian.— **nodal c.** (*Acoustics*), a circular nodal line on a vibrating disk.— **optical c.,** a graduated circle used in illustrating the laws of refraction, measuring angles, etc.— **osculating c.,** a circle tangent to a curve and having the same curvature as the curve at the point of tangency.— **polar circles,** the arctic and antarctic circles.— **root c.,** the circle defined by the base of the teeth of a spur, worm, or helical gear.— **sensation c.,** an area either upon the skin or the retina within which two separate impressions can not be recognized as distinct. **sensory c.†.** — **small c.,** see CIRCLE OF THE SPHERE.— **stone c.** (*Archeol.*), a circular structure of upright megaliths.— **to square the c.,** see SQUARE, *v.*— **turning c.** (*Naut.*), the circle made by a ship at a prescribed speed with full helm. It is expressed by its diameter.— **Ulloa's c.** **1.** The colored ring of light surrounding the observer's shadow in the specter of the Brocken. See SPECTER. **2.** Bouguer's halo: incorrect use. See HALO. — **vanishing c.,** a great circle of the celestial sphere in which several parallel planes meet or seem to meet.— **vertical c.** **1.** A circle for measuring celestial altitudes. **2.** A geodetic instrument for measuring angular elevations, consisting of a theodolite with a circle attached to its horizontal axis.— **vicious c.** **1.** A chain of events of such a character that the effects react upon the cause. **2.** *Surg.* The regurgitation of chyme from the intestine back into the stomach, as after gastro-enterostomy. **3.** The accelerating effect of one disease upon another when the two are coexistent.— **voltaic c.,** see CIRCUIT, *n.*— **cir'cled,** *a.* Encircled; marked with a circle; circular.— **cir'cle-wise,** *adv.* In the form or manner of a circle.— **cir'cline,** *n.* A broad sash used as a cassock-girdle; a cincture.— **cir'cloid,** *a.* Having the shape of or resembling a circle.— **cir'cly,** *a.* [Rare.] Circle-shaped.



Circles of the Globe.
a, arctic circle; *an,* antarctic circle; *g,* primary great circle; *h,* hour-circles, also vanishing circles; *l,* astronomical circle of latitude; *s,* secondary circle; *sc,* small circle; *p,* plane of the ecliptic.

cir'cler, 1 sûr'klər; 2 çir'cler, *n.* **1.** One who encircles or goes round. **2†.** A cyclic poet.

cir'clet, 1 sûr'klet; 2 çir'clĕt, *n.* [Rare.] To move in small circles; form circlets.

cir'clet, 1 sûr'klet; 2 çir'clĕt, *n.* **1.** A small ring, especially one used as a personal ornament, as a finger-ring or head-band.

Forms that wear The kingly *circlet* rise amid the gloom.
BRYANT *The Ages* st. 12.

2. A disk-shaped body; as, the *circlet* of the moon. [< F. *cerclet,* dim. of *cercle;* see CIRCLE, *n.*] Syn.: see CIRCUMFERENCE.

Cir'cle-ville, 1 sûr'kl-vil; 2 çir'cl-vĭl, *n.* A city, county-seat of Pickaway county, O.

cir'co-cele, 1 sûr'ko-sil; 2 çir'co-çĕl, *n.* Same as CIRSOCELE.

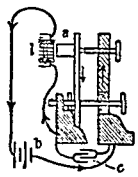
cir"co-va'ri-an, 1 sûr"ko-vē'ri-ən; 2 çir"co-vā'ri-an, *a.* Situated around an ovary, as ossicles in certain crinoids. [< L. *circus,* circle, + OVARIUM.]

cir'cuit, 1 sûr'kit; 2 çir'cĭt, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To pass or travel round; move around in. **II.** *i.* To move in a circuit; circulate.

cir'cuit, *n.* **1.** A passing or traveling round; a revolution; specif., a journey from place to place, as by a judge or clergyman, in the discharge of duties. **2.** A district or route within certain limits or boundaries; especially: (1) A division assigned to a peripatetic judge for the holding of courts at stated intervals.

In the United States the English *circuit* system still exist in some states, as in Massachusetts, where the judges sit in succession in the various counties of the state.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed. vol. vi. p. 388.

(2) In the Methodist Church, and in the Evangelical Association, a district in charge of an itinerant minister. **3.** The persons undertaking these peripatetic journeys, as the judges. **4.** Distance around; compass; circumference. **5.** The entire course traversed by an electric current. It consists usually of a source of electricity, as a battery or dynamo, the conductors for conveying the current, and the devices in which it is utilized, as lamps, motors, bells, etc. When it is complete, so that the current will flow, it is said to be *made* or *closed;* when interrupted, so that the current stops, it is *broken* or *open.* **6.** Same as CIRCUIT COURT. **7.** *Logic.* The extension of a term. **8.** [Rare.] An indirect statement; a circumlocution. **9.** A circlet; ring. **10.** [U. S.] *Racing.* A series of harness-racing events held at different associated tracks, of which the principal meetings together constitute **the grand circuit.** **11.** *Math.* A closed curve. [F., < L. *circuitus,* < *circuitus,* pp. of *circumeo,* go around, < *circum* (see CIRCUM-) + *eo,* go.] **cer'cuit†; cir'cuite†.** Syn.: see CIRCUMFERENCE.— **call'cir"cuit,** *n. Teleph.* **1.** A circuit used for the transmission of signals as differentiated from speech. **2.** A circuit between two telephone exchanges for ordering up connections: used exclusively by operators.— **cir'cuit-break"er,** *n.* **1.** A device for breaking or opening an electric circuit at regular intervals, commonly by the movement of a clock-wheel or the vibration of a spring. **2.** A form of automatic switch used in power-plants, which opens a circuit when the current in it attains too high a value; when shut by hand it is kept closed by a latch, which is released by an electro-magnetic device when the current becomes too strong, allowing the switch to be forced open by a spring, thus breaking the circuit.— **c.-closer,** *n.* An instrument or device for closing or completing an electric circuit.— **c.-key,** *n. Elec.* A lever or key that, unless operated on by pressure, holds a circuit closed. **closed-c. key†.— c.-rider,** *n.* A Methodist preacher who rides from station to station on his circuit.— **close-coupled c.** (*Elec.*), a compound circuit in which a closed and an open circuit are directly joined.— **closed-c. operation** (*Elec.*), a signal system in which the normally closed circuit is opened to give the signal; more reliable than the open circuit, since breaks at any point in the wire are immediately detected, but much less economical, as it continually consumes battery power.— **closed magnetic c.** (*Elec.*), a magnetic circuit in which there is no air-gap, the flux having an uninterrupted metallic path.— **cog-tooth c.** (*Auto.*), a circuit closed and broken by a cog-tooth set at intervals among other teeth of different metal, the latter failing to influence the circuit.— **compound c.** (*Elec.*), a circuit consisting of a closed circuit coupled with an open circuit.— **derived c.** (*Elec.*), a circuit which contains no source of electrical energy, but in which currents are produced only by induction.— **even c. of a curve** (*Math.*), a circuit that is met an even number of times by a right line.— **fantom c.** (*Elec.*), a circuit used in multiplex telegraphy and telephony: established electrically, without the employment of additional wires, over portions of existing circuits.— **independent circuits** (*Math.*), circuits of such a nature that continuous deformation will not render them identical. — **internal c.** (*Elec.*), the portion of a circuit that is inside a generator.— **loose-coupled c.** (*Elec.*), a compound circuit in which a closed and an open circuit are joined inductively. — **magnetic c.** (*Elec.*), the total space in which magnetic flux occurs.— **open-c. operation** (*Elec.*), a signal system in which signals are given by closing the normally open circuit. See CLOSED-CIRCUIT OPERATION.— **reactive c.** (*Elec.*), a circuit in which inductance, or capacity, or both, are partly or wholly responsible for its impedance.— **reducible c.,** in mathematics, a circuit that by continuous change can be reduced to a point.— **resonant c.** (*Elec.*), a circuit whose capacity and inductance are so arranged as to respond chiefly to electrical oscillations of a certain frequency.— **to make a c.,** to take a roundabout course; go around.— **to ride the c.,** to ride from place to place, as a judge or an itinerant preacher on his rounds.— **voltaic c.,** see def. 5.— **circuital,** *a.* Pertaining to or composed of a circuit or circuits.— **cir"cuit-eer',** *vi.* [Rare.] To make or go on a circuit.— **cir"cuit-eer',** *n.* One who or that which makes or goes on a circuit; specif., a judge or barrister. **cir'cuit-er†.— cir"cu-i'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] A going round; circumlocution.— **cir'cuit-or,** *n.* One who goes his rounds; a traveling agent.



Circuit-breaker of an Induction-coil.
a, vibrating armature; *b,* battery; *c,* condenser; *i,* induction-coil.

cir-cu'i-tous, 1 sər-kiū'ı-tus; 2 çir-cū'i-tūs, *a.* Of the nature of a circuit; indirect; roundabout; as, a *circuitous* march.

There is some little additional expense . . . in settling debts in this *circuitous* manner (arbitration of exchange).
MILL *Political Economy* vol. ii, p. 180. [A. 1869.]

[< LL. *circuitosus,* < L. *circuitus;* see CIRCUIT, *n.*] Syn.: devious, eccentric, erratic, indirect, roundabout, serpentine, sinuous, tortuous, winding.— Ant.: direct, straight, straightforward, undeviating.— **cir-cu'i-tous-ly,** *adv.*— **cir-cu'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

cir-cu'i-ty, 1 sər-kiū'ı-ti; 2 çir-cū'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** Movement in a circuit; roundabout procedure. **2.** Circular form or movement. **3†.** Area; compass.

cir'cu-la-ble, 1 sûr'kiu-lə-bl; 2 çir'cū-la-bl, *a.* That **cir'cu-la-bl†,** ∫ may be circulated.

cir'cu-land, 1 sûr'kiu-lənd; 2 cir'cū-länd, *n.* [Rare.] Something to be circulated.

cir'cu-lant, 1 sûr'kiu-lənt; 2 çir'cū-lant, *n. Math.* A determinant of which each row is formed from the preceding one by moving each constituent one place to the right, the last one taking the place of the first. [< L. *circulan(t-)s,* ppr. of *circulor;* see CIRCULATE, *v.*]

cir'cu-lar, 1 sûr'kiu-lər; 2 çir'cū-lar, *a.* **1.** Forming a circle; bounded by a circle; round; as, a *circular* shield. **2.** Moving or occurring in a circle or round; ending at the point of beginning; constantly repeated in the same or similar order; as, *circular* motion; a *circular* argument. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or forming part of a circle; as, a *circular* arc. **4.** Intended for public circulation or among certain interested persons; as, a *circular* note.

God gives every man a *circular* letter of credit for life, and says . . . take your letter to the Banker and the needed assistance

will be given you. H. W. BEECHER *Pulpit Pungencies* No. cxxiv, p. 85. [CA. & P. 1866.]

5. [Rare.] Marked by a succession or series, as of events or experiences. **6.** [Rare.] Treating of a particular cycle of legends or traditions; cyclic: said of poets. **7†.** Circuitous; indirect. **8†.** Complete or perfect; rounded. [< LL. *circularis*, < L. *circulus*; see CIRCLE, *n.*] **cir'cu-lare†; cir'cu-lar-y†; cir-cu-ler†.— circular cubic,** a cubic curve passing through the circular points at infinity (see below).— **c. inch,** the area of a circle having a diameter of one inch.— **c. instrument,** a circle in which the graduations extend about the entire circumference.— **c. line. 1.** A straight line pertaining to a circle, as a chord or sine. **2.** A straight line passing through one of the circular points, or tangent to the absolute.— **c. number,** a number the powers of which terminate in the same digit as the root, as 5, whose powers are 25, 125, 625, etc.— **c. points at infinity,** two imaginary points at infinity through which every circle in a given plane is conceived to pass.— **cir'cu-lar-ism,** *n.* The theory that space is circular.— **cir'cu-lar-ly,** *adv.*— **cir'cu-lar-ness,** *n.*

cir'cu-lar, *n.* **1.** A circular letter or announcement, usually a printed advertisement, for special or general circulation. **2.** A sleeveless cloak worn by women.

cir"cu-lar'i-ty, 1 sūr"kiu-lar'i-ti; 2 çir"cū-lăr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] The state of being circular, or of changing or moving in circles; also, that which is circular.

The law of *circularity* is also a law of conservation.
HUGH MACMILLAN *Bible Teachings* ch. 16, p. 331. [MACM. 1868.]

cir'cu-lar-ize, 1 sūr'kiu-lər-aiz; 2 çir'cū-lar-ız, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To make circular. **2.** To ply with circulars. **cir'cu-lar-iseț.— cir"cu-lar-i-za'[or -sa']-tion,** *n.*— **cir'cu-lar-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

cir'cu-late, 1 sūr'kiu-lēt; 2 çir'cū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to pass from one to another, or from place to place; spread abroad; disseminate, as a report.

It has been *circulated*, I know not with what authenticity, that Johnson considered Dr. Birch as a dull writer.
BOSWELL *Johnson* p. 41. [W. P. N. 1876.]

2†. To make the circuit of.

II. *i.* **1.** To move by a circuitous course back to the starting-point, as steam through a system of pipes. **2.** To pass from one to another; spread abroad or become diffused, as a report or money. **3.** *Math.* To repeat two or more figures unendingly; as, a *circulating* decimal. [< LL. *circulo* (L. *circulor*, form a circle), pp. *circulatus*, make round, < L. *circulus*; see CIRCLE, *n.*] **cir'cu-lateț; cir'cu-laft.** Syn.: diffuse, disseminate, distribute, give out, publish, tell. Compare synonyms for ANNOUNCE.— Ant.: hush, keep quiet, keep to oneself, suppress, withhold.— Prep.: circulate *through* or *throughout* the town; *among* the people; *about* the neighborhood; circulated *in manuscript*; the *currency* is circulated *by* traders. **— cir'cu-lat"ing-stove",** *n.* A stove having a closed water-jacket communicating with a hot-water boiler.— **c.-tube,** *n.* A tube from a highly heated part of a boiler to one less heated, to establish a constant circulation in one direction.

cir'cu-late, *n.* A circulating decimal. See DECIMAL.

cir"cu-la'tion, 1 sūr"kiu-lē'shən; 2 çir"cū-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of circulating, or the state of being circulated; motion around or through something back to the starting-point; circular or circuitous motion; as, the *circulation* of steam or hot water through pipes; the *circulation* of the blood.

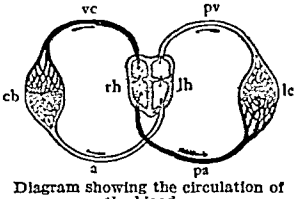


Diagram showing the circulation of the blood.

rh, right heart; *lh*, left heart; *a*, aorta; *cb*, capillaries of the body; *lc*, lung capillaries; *pa*, pulmonary artery; *vc*, vena cava; *pv*, pulmonary vein. Arrows show course of circulation. Dark portion indicates venous blood; light portion, arterial.

In vertebrates the circulatory mechanism consists of a central pump, the heart, with a system of ramifying tubes, the arteries, through which the blood is forced to every tissue. A second system of tubes, the veins, which collects and returns the blood to the heart, is connected with the arteries by a network of fine conduits, the capillaries, so that the blood is always enclosed, never coming into direct contact with the tissue cells. In many invertebrates the blood is poured directly into the tissue spaces from the open terminals of the arteries, to be drawn away by the veins, while in some it merely flows about in the body cavity. In the lower forms of life the circulation of the blood is replaced by the osmotic transmission of nutrient matter directly from cell to cell.

The *circulation* of the blood through the body takes place as follows: Starting from the left ventricle, the bright red blood is first carried into the aorta and then through its branches to all the organs of the body except the lungs. The oxygen is abstracted in the capillaries of the body and is used for the production of animal warmth, and for other metabolic functions. This process liberates carbon dioxid (CO_2), which is absorbed by the capillary blood. The veins which succeed these capillaries therefore contain dark red blood, poor in oxygen and rich in carbonic acid. This blood is carried to the right auricle through both venæ cavæ, and then past the tricuspid valve to the right ventricle. From here it is propelled, by the closure of the tricuspid and the opening of the pulmonary valves, through the pulmonary artery to the lungs, in whose capillaries oxygen is absorbed and carbonic acid given off, so that the blood again assumes a bright red color. The succeeding course is through the pulmonary veins and left auricle into the left ventricle. From the left ventricle the blood again reaches the aorta to repeat the above course. The course described by the blood in its journey through the body is not a circle, but a figure "8" with its center at the heart. The entire time that it takes for a given blood-cell to complete this circuit is about twenty seconds. REISSIG & JELLIFFE *The Standard Family Physician* vol. i, p. 65. [F. & W. '07.]

2. Free and continuous passage or transmission from point to point or from person to person; diffusion; dissemination; as, the news had a speedy *circulation*.

How many ideas must there be in *circulation*, . . . before ever the materials of such a language as Shakespeare or Bacon or Hooker uses, could exist! H. N. HUDSON *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. i, lect. iii, p. 93. [S. 1848.]

3. The extent to which something circulates or is circulated; amount of distribution; number issued.

The *circulation* of each country paper is about the same.
E. W. HOWE in *Century Magazine* Sept., 1891, p. 778.

4. A current medium of exchange; the notes, coin, etc., in current use; as, debased *circulation*. **5.** *Math.* The line-integral round a closed curve of the velocity of a fluid resolved along that curve. **6.** *Plant Physiol.* The streaming of cell protoplasm in different currents through protoplasmic strands which stretch from cell wall to nucleus. Compare ROTATION. **7.** *Math.* In a closed curve, the line-integral of the component velocity of a fluid along the curve. **8†.** *Old Chem.* Distillation over and over again. [F., < L. *circulatio(n-)*, < *circulor*; see CIRCULATE, *v.*] **— fetal circulation,** the circulation of the blood during fetal life in placental mammals. In them the lungs are functionally inactive before birth, and the pulmonary circulation is therefore reduced by leading the blood through two by-passages that close at birth: one from the right to the left side of the heart (the foramen ovale), the other from the pulmonary artery to the aorta (the ductus arteriosus). The placenta being the organ by which oxygen and nutriment are supplied to the fetus, all the blood passes through it, by means of the hypogastric (umbilical) arteries and the umbilical vein.— **general c. of the atmosphere.** *Meteor.* **1.** The interchange of air between equatorial and polar regions. **2.** The system of air-currents involved in this process.— **pulmonary c.,** the passage of the blood from the right side of the heart through the lungs to the left side. **lesser c.t.— sinusoidal c.,** the circulation of blood through expanded spaces lined with endothelium, but having none of the other vascular coats.— **systematic c.,** the passage of the blood from the left side of the heart through the general arterial system to the right side. **general c.t.**

cir'cu-la"tive, } 1 sūr'kiu-lē'tiv; 2 çir'cū-lā'tĭv, *a.* Capa-
cir'cu-la"tivș, } ble of or causing circulation; circulating.

cir"cu-la'tion-alț.

cir'cu-la"tor, 1 sūr'kiu-lē'tər *or* -tor; 2 çir'cū-lā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which circulates; specif., a gossip; *scandalmonger; formerly, also, a commercial* traveler. **2.** A circulating decimal. See DECIMAL. **3†.** A traveling mountebank or quack. [L., < *circulatus*; see CIRCULATE, *v.*]

cir"cu-la-to'ri-ous†, *a.* Of the nature of a quack who *gathers a circle about him on the street.*

cir'cu-la-to-ry, 1 sūr'kiu-lə-to-ri; 2 çir'cū-la-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to circulation; as, the *circulatory* system. **2.** Affecting the organs of circulation; as, a *circulatory* disorder. **3.** Going about; circulating. **4.** Same as CIRCULAR, *4*. **5†.** Pertaining to a mountebank or quack. [< L. *circulatorius*, of a mountebank, < *circulator*; see CIRCULATOR.] **cir'cu-linet.— circulatory system** (*Physiol.*), the system in the animal economy, made up of the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins, through which the blood circulates.

cir'cu-la-to-ryț, *n. Old Chem.* A vessel in which fluids were continuously distilled over and over again.

cir'cu-lus, 1 sūr'kiu-lus; 2 çir'cū-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A circle; circular mark or structure. **2.** An implement formerly used in glass-making for cutting off the necks of glass articles. **3.** In early music, a form of time-signature. **4.** *Anat.* A ring, especially one formed by blood-vessels. **5.** *Logic.* A circle in definition or argument. [L.; see CIRCLE, *n.*]

cir'cum-, 1 sūr'kum-; 2 çir'cŭm-, *prefix.* About; around; on all sides; round about; surrounding. [< L. *circum-*, < *circum*, around, about, < *circus*, circle.]

It is used: (I) Adverbially, in the sense of 'about, on all sides.' (*a*) With verbs; as, **circumcompass, circumenclose,** etc. (*b*) With participles; as, **circumfixed, circumstationed,** etc. (*c*) With nouns; as, **circummigration, circumrevolution,** etc. (2) Prepositionally, in the sense of 'around, surrounding,' in adjectives; as, **circumarctic, circumcentral,** etc.

Circum- is an element in a number of self-explaining compounds, with the general meanings given above, as in the following list:

circumagitate, r.	circumhorizontal	circumrotate
circumagitation	circumloquacious	circumrotation
circumanal	circumlunar	circumrotatory
circumbasal	circummedullary	circumscind
circumcallosal	circummigration	circumscrive
circumcircle	circummigratory	circumsolar
circumclocal	circummundane	circumspheral
circumclude	circumnatant	circumterrestrial
circumclusion	circumnuclear	circumtropical
circumesophagal	circumocular	circumundulate, *v.*
circumfulgent	circumoral	circumundulation
circumgenital	circumrotary	

cir"cum-am'bage, 1 sūr'kum-am'biu-lēt; 2 çir'cŭm-ăm'bāg, *n.* [Rare.] An indirect or roundabout method.— **cir"cum-am'ba-ging.— cir"cum-am-ba'gious,** *a.* Roundabout.

cir"cum-am'bi-ent, 1 sūr'kum-am'bi-ent; 2 çir'cŭm-ăm'bi-ĕnt, *a.* Extending or going around on all sides; encompassing. [< CIRCUM- + AMBIENT.]

Revealing, what the lightning flash does, only the *circumambient* darkness. MCCOSH *Psychology, Motive Powers* p. 34. [S. 1887.]

— **cir"cum-am'bi-ence,** *n.* A going around or surrounding.— **cir"cum-am'bi-en-cy,** *n.* **1.** Circumambience. **2.** That which is circumambient; surroundings.

cir"cum-am'bu-late, 1 sūr'kum-am'biu-lēt; 2 çir'cŭm-ăm'bū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To walk round. **II.** *i.* To walk about. [< LL. *circumambulatus*, pp. of *circumambulo*, < L. *circum*, around, + *ambulo*, walk.]— **cir"cum-am"bu-la'tion,** *n.*— **cir"cum-am'bu-la"tor,** *n.*— **cir"cum-am'bu-la-to-ry,** *a.*

cir"cum-a're-a, 1 sūr'kum-ē'ri-ə; 2 çir'cŭm-ā're-a, *n. Math.* The area of a circumscribed circle. [C.]

cir"cum-ben'di-bus, 1 sūr'kum-ben'di-bus; 2 çir'cŭm-bĕn'di-bŭs, *n.* [Humorous.] A roundabout course or method; circuitous motion; circumlocution. [< CIRCUM- + BEND[1], *n.*, treated as Latin.]

cir"cum-bul'bar, 1 sūr'kum-bul'bər; 2 çir'cŭm-bŭl'bar, *a.* Being or going around the eyeball.

Cir"cum-cel'lion, 1 sūr'kum-sel'yən; 2 çir'cŭm-çĕl'yon, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a fanatical party of Donatists (4th and 5th centuries) of northern Africa courting death by deeds of violence; hence, any vagabond monk. [< LL. *circumcellio(n-)*, < L. *circum*, around, + *cella*, cell.]

cir"cum-cen'ter, *n. Math.* The center of a circumscribed circle.— **cir"cum-cen'tral,** *a.*

cir'cum-cinct, 1 sūr'kum-siŋkt; 2 çir'cŭm-çiŋct, *a.* Girded about. [< L. *circumcinctus*, pp. of *circumcingo*, gird about, < *circum*, about, + *cingo*, gird.]— **cir"cum-cinc'ture,** *n.* A binding about; a girdle.

cir'cum-cise, } 1 sūr'kum-saiz; 2 çir'cŭm-çiz, *vt.*
cir'cum-cizeț, } [-CISED; -CIS'ING.] **1.** To perform circumcision upon; hence, sometimes in Scripture, to purify from sin. **2†.** To cut round; cut short. [< OF. *circonciser*, < L. *circumcisus*, pp. of *circumcido*, < *circum* (see CIRCUM) + *cædo*, cut.]— **cir'cum-cis"er,** *n.*

cir"cum-ci'sion, 1 sūr'kum-siz'ən; 2 çir'cŭm-çizh'on, *n.* **1.** (1) The act or custom of cutting off the prepuce of the human male: enjoined upon the Jews by the Mosaic law: also practised as a rite by Mohammedans, by Abyssinian Christians, by most native tribes of East and South Africa, and employed in individual instances, by all civilized peoples, for remedial purposes.

The covenant between Abraham and his invisible Guide had been *simple*. No condition but *isolation* and the *sign of it, circumcision*, had been imposed upon the first Hebrew.
J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* p. 41. [R. BROS. 1871.]

(2) Rarely, the cutting off of the internal labia of females. **2.** Spiritual purification; also, those so purified. **3.** The Jews as a circumcised people, as distinguished from other and uncircumcised peoples; also, Jewish Christians who maintained that the Mosaic ritual was of perpetual and universal obligation.

He withdrew and separated himself, fearing them which were of the *circumcision*. *Gal.* ii. 12.

4. [C-] The festival of the circumcision of Jesus, observed on Jan. 1. [< F. *circoncision*, < L. *circumcisio(n-)*, < *circumcisus*; see CIRCUMCISE.] — **cir"cum-ci'sion-ist,** *n.* One who advocates circumcision.

cir"cum-clude', circumclusion, etc. See CIRCUM-, *prefix.*

cir'cum-cone", 1 sūr'kum-kōn"; 2 çir'cŭm-cōn", *n. Math.* The surface that is the locus of all tangents through a fixed point to a given sphere or spheroid.

cir"cum-con'ic, *n. Math.* A circumscribing conic.

cir"cum-cres'cent, 1 sūr'kum-kres'ent; 2 çir'cŭm-crĕs'ĕnt, *a. Embryol.* Growing around: said of an epiblast that encircles the hypoblast in the process of invagination. [< CIRCUM- + L. *cresco*, grow.] — **cir"cum-cres'cence,** *n.*

cir"cum-cu'bic, *n. Math.* A circumscribing cubic.

cir"cum-de"nu-da'tion *n. Geol.* Denudation around a tract so as to leave it elevated: often due to superior hardness of the residuary mass.

cir"cum-duce', 1 sūr'kum-diūs'; 2 çir'cŭm-dūç', *vt.* [-DUCED'; -DUC'ING.] **1.** To declare elapsed, as a legal period. **2.** Same as CIRCUMDUCT, 1. [< L. *circumduco*, lead around, < *circum*, around, + *duco*, lead.]

cir"cum-duct', 1 sūr'kum-dukt'; 2 çir'cŭm-dŭct', *vt.* **1.** To lead or move round; especially, to revolve (a line or limb) round an axis so as to describe the surface of a cone. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* To make null and void; set aside. **3.** *Scots Law.* To close, as a case to further proof. **4.** To circumduce. [< L. *circumductus*, pp. of *circumduco*; see CIRCUMDUCE.] — **cir"cum-duc'tion,** *n.* **1.** The rotation of a limb so as to describe a conical surface. **2.** [Rare.] A conducting round. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* A canceling; nullifying.— **cir"cum-duc'to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to circumduction.

cir"cum-fer', 1 sūr'kum-fūr'; 2 çir'cŭm-fĕr', *vt.* To bear or carry round.

cir-cum'fer-ence, 1 sər-kum'fər-ens; 2 çir-cŭm'fer-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* The boundary-line of a circle, also of any plane figure that is bounded by a curved line. A circumference of a sphere is that of any of its great circles. **2.** The border-line or border-region of any space; external boundary.

The opening up of the Erie Railroad stirred the Middle States from center to *circumference*.
MARTIN *W. E. Dodge* p. 119. [F. & W. 1890.]

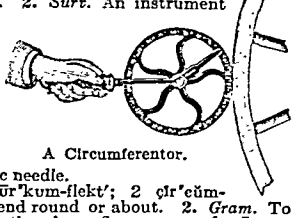
3. The distance around a circular or globular body; loosely, that around any space; circuit; compass; as, a chest-*circumference* of 40 inches. **4.** A circle or that contained in it; space occupied; extent; bound; enclosure; also, any circular object.

The Pyncheon Elm, throughout its great *circumference*, was all alive and full of the morning sun.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 19, p. 322. [H. M. & CO.]

5. That which surrounds anything; environment. **6.** The surface of a spherical body. [< F. *circonférence*, < LL. *circumferentia*, < L. *circumfero*, ppr. *circumferen(t-)s*, bear around, < *circum* (see CIRCUM-) + *fero*, bear.]

Syn.: circle, circlet, circuit, compass, enclosure, outline, periphery, rim, ring.— **cir-cum'fer-ence,** *vt.* To enclose as a circumference.— **cir-cum'fer-ent,** *a.* Of, relating to, or forming a circumference; encircling; bordering; bounding. — **cir"cum-fer-en'tial,** *a.* **1.** Relating to or lying in the circumference; as, *circumferential* extent; *circumferential* points. **2.** Roundabout; indirect.— **cir"cum-fer-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

cir"cum-fer-en'tor, 1 sūr'kum-fər-en'tər *or* -ter; 2 çir'-cŭm-fer-ĕn'tor, *n.* **1.** A small graduated wheel turning in a handle, used to measure the tire-length of a wheel. **2.** *Surv.* An instrument for measuring angles, consisting of a horizontal brass bar with vertical end-pieces perforated with sighting-slits, and a graduated horizontal circular dial upon which is centered a magnetic needle.


A Circumferentor.

cir"cum-flect', 1 sūr'kum-flekt'; 2 çir'cŭm-flĕct', *vt.* **1.** To bend round or about. **2.** *Gram.* To affect or mark with the circumflex accent. [< L. *circumflecto*, < *circum*, around, + *flecto*, bend.]

cir"cum-flec'tion, *n.* See CIRCUMFLEXION.

cir'cum-flex, 1 sūr'kum-fleks; 2 çir'cŭm-flĕks, *vt.* **1.** To utter with a circumflex accent or intonation; mark with the circumflex. **2.** To wind around; bend about.

cir'cum-flex, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Pronounced with or marking a combined rising and falling tone; marked with the accent called circumflex. **2.** *Anat.* Bent in a curvilinear manner, as several vessels and nerves, and the tensor palati muscle. **3.** [Rare.] Winding or moving around; curving or curved. [< L. *circumflexus*, pp. of *circumflecto*; see CIRCUMFLECT.]— **circumflex inflection,** or **pitch** (*Elocution*), a vocal cadence.

cir'cum-flex, *n.* **1.** *A combination* of the acute and the grave tone in the same vowel sound. **2.** A mark (^ ~) originally made by joining the written signs for acute (') and grave (`): used (1) to indicate the combination of a rising with a falling tone, (2) to mark a long vowel, and (3) as a diacritical mark in phonetics.

cir"cum-flex'ion, 1 sūr'kum-flek'shən; 2 çir'cŭm-flĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of marking with a circumflex. **2.** The act of winding, bending, or curving. **cir"cum-flec'tion†.**

cir-cum'flu-ence, 1 sər-kum'flu-ens; 2 çir-cŭm'flu-ĕnç, *n.* A flowing round; a surrounding by or as by waters.

cir-cum'flu-ent, 1 sər-kum'flu-ent; 2 çir-cŭm'flu-ĕnt, *a.* Flowing round; surrounding.

Whose waves the east and western world divide,
Then gird the globe with one *circumfluent* tide.
MONTGOMERY *Greenland* can. 2, st. 3.

[< L. *circumfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumfluo*, flow around, < *circum*, around, + *fluo*, flow.] **cir-cum'flu-ous†.**

cir'cum-flux, 1 sûr'kum-fluks; 2 çir'cŭm-flŭks, *n. Elec.* The amperes of current flowing through the armature of a dynamo or motor multiplied by the total number of turns it makes in the conductors.

cir"cum-fo-ra'ne-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Wandering from mart to mart or place to place; strolling about; vagrant. **cir"-cum-fo-ra'ne-al** or **-ant.**

cir"cum-ful'gent, etc. See CIRCUM-, *prefix.*

cir"cum-fuse', 1 sûr'kum-fiuz'; 2 çir'cŭm-fûz', *vt.* [-FUSED'; -FUS'ING.] To pour, scatter, or spread around something or with something; surround with or in; as, *circumfused* light; *circumfused* with light. [< L. *circumfusus*, pp. of *circumfundo*, < *circum*, around, + *fundo*, pour.] — **cir"cum-fu'sile,** *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being spread or poured about. — **cir"cum-fu'sion,** *n.*

cir"cum-gen'i-tal, 1 sûr'kum-jen'i-tal; 2 çir'cŭm-ĝĕn'i-tal, *a.* Surrounding the genital organs, as of scale-insects.

cir"cum-ges-ta'tion†, *n.* A carrying about.

cir"cum-gy'rate, 1 sûr'kum-joi'rĕt; 2 çir'cŭm-ĝ'rāt, *v.* [Rare.] I. *t.* 1. To make the circuit of. 2. [Rare.] To cause to revolve or to whirl about. 3†. To twine or twist. II. *i.* To wheel or revolve; circle. — **cir"cum-gy'ra-to-ry,** *a.* Moving in circles; whirling round. **cir"cum-gy'ral†.** [Rare.]

cir"cum-gy-ra'tion, 1 sûr'kum-jai-rē'shən; 2 çir'cŭm-ĝŷ-rā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of turning round, as of a wheel; rotation, as on an axis. 2. Motion in a circuitous or circular course; figuratively, a rhetorical flourish. 3†. Vertigo.

cir"cum-hor"i-zon'tal, *a.* Around about the horizon. — **circumhorizontal arc** (*Meteorol.*), a halo on the horizon arising from the incidence of light known as the mock sun.

cir"cum-in-ces'sion, 1 sûr'kum-in-sesh'ən; 2 çir'cŭm-in-çĕsh'on, *n. Theol.* The consistence with and in one another in unity, as of the three persons of the Trinity; intercommunion and interaction of being. [< LL. *circumincessio(n-)*, < L. *circum*, around, + *in*, into, + *cedo*, go.] **cir"cum-in-ses'sion†.**

cir"cum-in'su-lar, *a.* Around an island; specif., in anatomy, surrounding the island of Reil.

cir"cum-ja'cence, 1 sûr'kum-jē'sens; 2 çir'cŭm-jā'çĕnç, *n.* The fact or state of being circumjacent; circumjacency.

cir"cum-ja'cen-cy, 1 sûr'kum-jē'sen-si; 2 çir'cŭm-jā'-çĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] 1. Circumjacence. 2. *pl.* The circumjacent parts.

cir"cum-ja'cent, 1 sûr'kum-jē'sent; 2 çir'cŭm-jā'çĕnt, *a.* Lying about or bordering on all sides; surrounding. [< L. *circumjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumjaceo*, lie around, < *circum*, around, + *jaceo*, lie.]

cir"cum-Jo'vi-al. I. *a.* Moving or revolving about the planet Jupiter. **cir"cum-Jo'vi-an†.** II†. *n.* A satellite of Jupiter.

cir"cum-lat'er-al-ism, 1 sûr'kum-lat'ər-al-izm; 2 çir'cŭm-lăt'er-al-işm, *n. Bot.* The evolutionary propensity in plants toward an axial arrangement of parts in circles or transverse whorls.

cir"cum-len'tal, *a.* Encircling a lens: usually applied to the crystalline lens.

cir"cum-li'tion, 1 sûr'kum-lish'ən; 2 çir'cŭm-lish'on, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The ancient method of tinting marble statues. Compare ENCAUSTIC and POLYCHROMY. [< L. *circumlitio(n-)*, < *circum*, around, + *lino*, smear.]

cir"cum-lit'to-ral, 1 sûr'kum-lit'o-rəl; 2 çir'cŭm-lit'o-ral, *a.* Adjacent to the shore: sometimes applied specifically to the zone outside of and adjacent to the littoral zone of the sea-bottom.

cir"cum-lo-cu'tion, 1 sûr'kum-lo-kiû'shən; 2 çir'cŭm-lo-cû'shon, *n.* Indirect or roundabout expression; the use of many words where few would suffice; a periphrastic expression; hence, lack of condensation or point in speaking or writing. Applied attributively by Dickens to government officers and offices, on account of their circuitous and tedious methods.

How not to do it was the great study and object of all public departments and professional politicians all around the *Circumlocution* Office. DICKENS *Little Dorrit* p. 147. [R. & L. 1886.]

Circumlocution is used especially when direct statement is intentionally avoided, as when a suitable term is not at hand, or when a speaker, from delicacy or with a view to soften the force of a direct expression, avoids the use of a single term. [< L. *circumlocutio(n-)*, < *circum*, around, + *loquor*, speak.] SYN.: diffuseness, periphrasis, pleonasm, prolixity, redundance, redundancy, surplusage, tautology, tediousness, verbiage, verbosity, wordiness. *Circumlocution* and *periphrasis* are roundabout ways of expressing thought; *circumlocution* is the more common, *periphrasis* the more technical word. Constant *circumlocution* produces an affected and heavy style; occasionally, skilful *periphrasis* conduces both to beauty and to simplicity. Etymologically, *diffuseness* is a scattering, both of words and thought; *redundancy* is an overflow. *Prolixity* goes into endless petty details, without selection or perspective. *Pleonasm* is the expression of an idea already plainly implied; *tautology* is the restatement in other words of an idea already stated, or a useless repetition of a word or words. "I saw it with my eyes" is a *pleonasm;* "all the members agreed unanimously" is *tautology. Verbiage* is the use of mere words without thought. *Verbosity* and *wordiness* denote an excess of words in proportion to the thought. *Tediousness* is the sure result of any of these faults of style. — ANT.: brevity, compactness, conciseness, condensation, directness, plainness, succinctness, terseness. — **cir"cum-lo-cute',** *v.* [Humorous.] To use circumlocution. — **cir"cum-lo-cu'tion-a-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or given to circumlocution; periphrastic. **cir"cum-lo-cu'tion-al†; cir"cum-lo-cu'tion-ous†.** — **cir"cum-lo-cu'tion-ist,** *n.* One who uses circumlocution. **cir"cum-loc'u-to-ry,** *a.* Marked by circumlocution; roundabout.

cir"cum-lo-qua'cious, 1 sûr'kum-lo-kwē'shus; 2 çir'-cŭm-lo-kwā'shûs, *a.* Talking volubly, all around a subject; prolix.

cir"cum-me-rid'i-an, 1 sûr'kum-mi-rid'i-ən; 2 çir'cŭm-me-rid'i-an. I. *a.* Occurring about or near the meridian; of or pertaining to what is near the meridian; as, *circummeridian* observations. II. *n.* The altitude of a celestial body taken when near the horizon. **cir"cum-me-rid'i-on-al†.** [See CIRCUM-, *prefix.*

cir"cum-mi-gra'tion, circummure, circumnavigate, etc. See CIRCUM-, *prefix.*

cir"cum-mure', *vt.* [Rare.] To wall round.

cir"cum-nav'i-gate, 1 sûr'kum-nav'i-gĕt; 2 çir'cŭm-năv'i-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] To sail quite around. Lady Franklin . . . *circumnavigated* the globe with her husband. MARY SOMERVILLE *Personal Recollect.* ch. 8, p. 137. [R. BROS. 1874.]

[< L. *circumnavigatus*, pp. of *circumnavigo*, < *circum*, around; and see NAVIGATE.] — **cir"cum-nav'i-ga-bl(eᴾ,** *a.* That can be sailed around. — **cir"cum-nav"i-ga'tion,** *n.* — **cir"cum-nav'i-ga"tor,** *n.* — **cir"cum-nav'i-ga-to-ry,** *a.*

cir"cum-nu-ta'tion, 1 sûr'kum-niu-tē'shən; 2 çir'cŭm-nû-tā'shon, *n. Bot.* A nodding or turning successively toward all points of the compass, as in the continuous motion of the tips of young and growing plant-organs, such as tendrils.

Circumnutation depends on one side of an organ growing quickest, . . . and then another side, generally almost the opposite one, growing quickest.
DARWIN *Power of Movement in Plants* p. 99. [J. M. 1880.]

— **cir"cum-nu'tate,** *v.* — **cir"cum-nu'ta-to-ry,** *a.*

cir"cum-oc'u-lar, etc. See CIRCUM-, *prefix.*

cir"cum-pal'li-al, 1 sûr'kum-pal'i-əl; 2 çir'cŭm-păl'i-al, *a. Zool.* Encircling the mantle: applied especially to the pallium of *Mollusca.* [< CIRCUM- + PALLIUM.]

cir"cum-par"al-lel'o-gram, *n.* A circumscribed parallelogram.

cir"cum-pass', 1 sûr'kum-pas'; 2 çir'cŭm-pas', *vt.* To travel around a place; to encircle; to circumnavigate.

cir"cum-pen'ta-gon, *n.* A circumscribed pentagon.

cir"cum-plex'ion†, *n.* 1. A folding or twining around. 2. A girdle. 3. An entanglement; embarrassment.

cir"cum-pli-ca'tion, 1 sûr'kum-pli-kē'shon; 2 çir'cŭm-pli-cā'shon, *n.* A wrapping or folding all around. [< L. *circumplicatus*, pp. of *circumplico*, fold around, < *circum*, around, + *plico*, fold.] — **cir"cum-pli'catet,** *v.*

cir"cum-po'lar, 1 sûr'kum-pō'lər; 2 çir'cŭm-pō'lar. I. *a.* Near or surrounding one of the terrestrial or celestial poles: applied specifically to stars revolving about the pole without setting. II. *n.* A star removed a few degrees from either of the celestial poles.

Sir John Barrow, in his 'Chronological History of the Voyages into the Arctic Regions,' 1818, omitted Baffin Bay from his *circumpolar* chart. A. W. GREELY *Three Years of Arctic Service* vol. i, p. 3. [S. 1886.]

cir"cum-po'lar-ize, 1 sûr'kum-pō'lər-aiz; 2 çir'cŭm-pō'lar-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To cause a rotation of the plane of polarized light. **cir"cum-po"lar-i-za'tion,** *n.*

cir"cum-pol'y-gon, *n.* A circumscribed polygon.

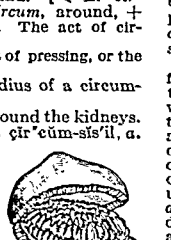
cir"cum-pose', 1 sûr'kum-pōz'; 2 çir'cŭm-pōs', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] To place around. [< L. *circumpositus*, pp. of *circumpono*, < *circum*, around, + *pono*, place.] — **cir"cum-po-si'tion,** *n.* The act of circumposing.

cir"cum-pres'sure, *n.* [Rare.] The act of pressing, or the state of being pressed, upon all sides.

cir"cum-ra'di-us, *n. Math.* The radius of a circumscribed circle.

cir"cum-re'nal, *a. Anat.* Situated around the kidneys.

cir"cum-scis'sile, 1 sûr'kum-sis'il; 2 çir'cŭm-sis'il, *a. Bot.* Dehiscent, as a capsule, in a transverse circular line, so that the top separates like a lid, as in the common purslane. [< L. *circumscissus*, pp. of *circumscindo*, cut around, < circum, around, + *scindo*, cut.] **cir"cum-cis'sile†; cir'-cum-scisst.**



Circumscissile Dehiscence of Flower of *Mollinedia sancta.*

cir"cum-scribe', 1 sûr'kum-skraib'; 2 çir'cŭm-scrib', *vt.* [-SCRIBED'; -SCRIB'ING.] 1. To draw a bounding line round; form the boundary of; hence, to mark out or lay down the limits of, as of an object or subject; define. 2. To confine within bounds; restrict the action of; hem in; confine; restrict.

The exorbitant privileges of the Castilian nobles *circumscribed* the prerogative of the prince within very narrow limits. W. ROBERTSON *Charles the Fifth* ed. by Prescott, vol. i, bk. i, p. 462. [L.]

3. *Geom.* (1) To surround with or as with a figure that, touches at every possible point; as, to *circumscribe* a triangle with a circle; the circle *circumscribes* the triangle. (2) To cause to surround a figure thus; as, to *circumscribe* a circle about a triangle. A polygon circumscribes a curve when all its sides are tangent to the curve; a curve circumscribes a polygon when it passes through all the angles of the polygon. 4. To be a signer of (a round robin). 5†. To write or inscribe round the border of, as a coin. [< L. *circumscribo*, < *circum* (see CIRCUM-) + *scribo*, write.]

SYN.: bound, confine, define, delineate, describe, designate, enclose, fence, limit, mark off, mark out, restrict. See LIMIT. — ANT.: dilate, distend, enlarge, expand, fling wide, leave open, open, throw open. — PREP.: circumscribe *by* or *with* a line; circumscribe a circle *about* a polygon; circumscribe *within* narrow bounds. — **cir"cum-scrib'a-bl(eᴾ,** *a.* That can be circumscribed. **cir"cum-scrib'er,** *n.* One who or that which circumscribes; especially, one who signs a round robin.

cir'cum-script, 1 sûr'kum-skript; 2 çir'cŭm-script, *a.* Circumscribed. — **circumscript ambulacre,** same as PETALOID AMBULACRE.

cir"cum-scrip'tion, 1 sûr'kum-skrip'shən; 2 çir'cŭm-scrip'shon, *n.* 1. The act of circumscribing; the state of being limited or bounded; limitation; restriction. 2. The line marking the external boundary of an object; surrounding margin or edge; periphery. 3. The space or district circumscribed.

The aristocracy of old citizens, and the democracy of new, live within the same territorial *circumscription.*
H. S. MAINE *Early Hist. Institutions* p. 75. [H. H. & CO. 1888.]

4†. Something written around, as an inscription surrounding a coin. [< L. *circumscriptio(n-)*, < *circumscribo;* see CIRCUMSCRIBE.]

cir"cum-scrip'tive, } 1 sûr'kum-skrip'tiv; 2 çir'cŭm-
cir"cum-scrip'tivs, } scrip'tiv, *a.* 1. Serving or tending to circumscribe or confine. 2. Of or pertaining to the boundary or periphery. — **cir"cum-scrip'tiv(e-lyᵉ,** *adv.*

cir'cum-script-ly, 1 sûr'kum-skript-li; 2 çir'cŭm-script-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] Very literally; in a narrow or limited sense.

cir"cum-sept'ed, 1 sûr'kum-sept'ed; 2 çir'cŭm-sĕpt'ĕd, *a.* Hedged in; surrounded. [< L. *circumseptus*, pp. of *circumsepto*, enclose, < *circum*, around + *sepes*, hedge.]

cir"cum-si'pho-nal, *a. Conch.* Surrounding the siphon, as of a nautilus.

cir"cum-so'lar, etc. See CIRCUM-, *prefix.*

cir"cum-spa'tial, 1 sûr'kum-spē'shəl; 2 çir'cŭm-spā'shal, *a.* Of or relating to surrounding space.

cir"cum-spect', 1 sûr'kum-spekt'; 2 çir'cŭm-spĕct', *vt.* [Rare.] To look at all around; scrutinize; consider well.

cir'cum-spect, *a.* 1. Attentive to everything that might influence action or decision; watchful in all directions, as against danger or error; cautious.

To avoid sin one had need to be very *circumspect,* and keep one's actions as with a guard or garrison. SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm XXXIX.* in vol. ii, p. 238. [F. & W. 1857.]

2. Showing watchfulness, caution, or careful consideration; well-considered; as, *circumspect* conduct.

Of all these circumstances the slow *circumspect* eye of the magistrate took cognizance one by one.
MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales and Novels, Forester* p. 86. [L. 1857.]

[< L. *circumspectus*, pp. of *circumspicio*, look around, < *circum* (see CIRCUM-) + *specio*, look.] SYN.: see ATTENTIVE; CALCULATING; PRUDENT. — **cir"cum-spec'tion,** *n.* Cautious and careful observation with a view to wise conduct. — **cir"cum-spec'tiv(eᴾ,** *a.* [Rare.] Circumspect; watchful. — **cir'cum-spect-ly,** *adv.* In a circumspect manner. **cir"cum-spec'tiv(e-lyᵉ†.** — **cir'cum-spect-ness,** *n.* Vigilance in guarding against evil from every quarter; circumspection.

cir"cum-spher'al, etc. See CIRCUM-, *prefix.*

cir"cum-spic'u-ous, 1 sûr'kum-spik'yu-us; 2 çir'cŭm-spiç'-yu-ûs, *a.* [Rare.] Being visible from every direction.

cir'cum-stance, 1 sûr'kum-stans *or* -stəns; 2 çir'cŭm-stanç, *vt.* [-STANCED; -STANC-ING.] 1. To place in or under limiting circumstances or conditions: used chiefly in the past participle.

A government so *circumstanced* was powerless to do good.
BROUGHAM *Life and Times* vol. ii, p. 331. [R. 1871.]

2†. To set forth circumstantially; relate with details.

cir'cum-stance, *n.* 1. Something existing or occurring incidentally to some other fact or event; a related or concomitant act or thing; sometimes, an unimportant concomitant; as, a *circumstance* attending an execution; a weighty *circumstance* in evidence. 2. An event, happening, or fact, especially if incidental or subordinate; as, a *circumstance* in English history. 3. *pl.* The surrounding facts, means, influences, etc., especially as related to one's support and way of living; environment; as, he is the victim of *circumstances;* one's *circumstances* in life: sometimes used in the singular, more especially with reference to state or condition resulting from adventitious surroundings.

Such weak walls
Of *circumstance*—power and pomp—divide souls each from other.
BROWNING *Jocoseria, Solomon and Balkis* st. 4.

4. That which is unessential or of no account; detail; circumstantiality. 5. [Archaic.] Formal show or display; ceremony; pomp; magnificence. [OF., < L. *circumstantia*, < *circum* (see CIRCUM-) + *stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sto*, stand.]

SYN.: accompaniment, concomitant, detail, event, fact, feature, incident, item, occurrence, particular, point, position, situation. An *accompaniment* is something that unites with the principal matter, though not necessary to it; as, the piano *accompaniment* to a song; a *concomitant* goes with a thing in natural connection, but in a subordinate capacity, or perhaps in contrast; as, cheerfulness is a *concomitant* of virtue. A *circumstance* is not strictly, nor usually, an occasion, condition, effect, or result. (See these words under CAUSE.) Nor is the *circumstance* properly an *incident.* (See under ACCIDENT.) We say, "My decision will depend upon *circumstances*"— not "upon *incidents.*" That a man wore a blue necktie would not probably be the cause, occasion, condition, or *concomitant* of his committing murder; but it might be a very important *circumstance* in identifying him as the murderer. All the *circumstances* make up the *situation.* A certain disease is the cause of a man's death; his suffering is an *incident;* that he is in his own home, that he has good medical attendance, careful nursing, etc., are consolatory *circumstances.* With the same idea of subordination, we often say, "This is not a *circumstance* to that." So a person is said to be in easy *circumstances.* See CASE; EVENT. — PREP.: "mere situation is expressed by '*in* the circumstances'; action affected is performed '*under* the circumstances.'" [M.]

— **not a circumstance to** [U. S.], not to be compared in importance with (another act, event, or fact). — **under the circumstances,** in view of the fact that affairs, means, influences, etc., are such as they now are. — **cir'cum-stan-tiv(eᵉ,** *a.* Of or pertaining to circumstance. — **cir'cum-stant†.** I. *a.* 1. Standing around; surrounding. 2. Incidental. II. *n.* A bystander.

cir"cum-stan'tia-bl(eᴾ, *a.* Capable of being circumstantiated. — **cir"cum-stan"tia-bil'i-ty†,** *n.*

cir"cum-stan'tial, 1 sûr'kum-stan'shəl; 2 çir'cŭm-stăn'-shal, *a.* 1. Consisting of or abounding in details; exhibiting all the circumstances; minute; particular. 2. Of, pertaining to, or dependent on circumstances; indirect; presumptive; also, having to do with one's circumstances; as, *circumstantial* prosperity.

But next to positive truth, *circumstantial* evidence, or the doctrine of presumptions, must take place.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 23, p. 371.

3. Incidental or casual; not essential. 4. Full of circumstance or display; ceremonial. [< L. *circumstantia;* see CIRCUMSTANCE.] SYN.: see MINUTE; PARTICULAR. — **cir"-cum-stan"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or characteristic of being circumstantial. **cir'cum-stan'tial-ness†.** — **cir"-cum-stan'tials,** *n. pl.* Attending circumstances; details; especially, non-essentials; incidents; as, substantials and *circumstantials.*

cir"cum-stan'tial-ly, 1 sûr'kum-stan'shəl-i; 2 çir'cŭm-stăn'shal-y, *adv.* 1. With all the details; at length; minutely.

No one is justified in claiming our assent to the spontaneous generation of insects because we cannot *circumstantially* explain how a mite or the egg of a mite has entered into a particular bottle.
FARADAY *Researches in Chem.* p. 487. [R. T. F. 1859.]

2. In regard to circumstances or surrounding conditions. 3†. Not necessarily or essentially; incidentally.

cir"cum-stan'ti-ate, 1 sûr'kum-stan'shi-ĕt; 2 çir'cŭm-stăn'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] 1. To set forth or establish circumstantially. 2†. To place in certain circumstances. — **cir"cum-stan"ti-a'tion,** *n.* The act of setting forth with circumstance or detail. — **cir"cum-stan'-ti-a"tor,** *n.*

cir"cum-stan'ti-atet, *a.* Circumstantial.

cir"cum-ter-res'tri-al, etc. See CIRCUM-, *prefix.*

cir"cum-tour', 1 sûr'kum-tûr'; 2 çir'cŭm-tur', *vt.* To journey around (something).

"But on the return Jacob followed his original route by way of the Crossing of the Fathers, and was thus the first white man to *circumtour* the Grand Canyon."
F. S. DELLENBAUGH *Breaking the Wilderness* p. 318. [G. P. P.]

cir"cum-val'late, 1 sûr'kum-val'ĕt; 2 çir'cŭm-văl'āt, *vt.* [-LAT-ED; -LAT-ING.] To wall about; surround with a rampart or a trench. [< L. *circumvallatus*, pp. of *circumvallo*, < *circum*, around, + *vallum*, wall.]

cir"cum-val'late, *a.* Enclosed by or as by a rampart.
cir"cum-val-la'tion, 1 sūr"kum-va-lē'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-vă-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process of throwing a wall or rampart round a place. **2.** An encircling line of military works. [vessels.
cir"cum-vas'cu-lar, *a.* Encircling lymphatics or blood-
cir"cum-vent', 1 sūr"kum-vent'; 2 çir"cŭm-vĕnt', *tt.* **1.** To gain advantage over or get the better of, as by craft, artifice, or fraud; defeat artfully; deceive; delude; outwit. **2.** [Rare.] To pass around in a circle; surround; as, to *circumvent* the town. **3.** [Archaic.] To capture by entrapping; ensnare; as, to *circumvent* an enemy, or an opponent in chess. [< L. *circumventus*, pp. of *circumvenio*, < *circum* (see CIRCUM-) + *venio*, come.] SYN.: see CHEAT; DECEIVE.— **cir"cum-ven'tiv**(es, *a.* Designed or tending to circumvent.— **cir"cum-ven'tor,** *n.* **1.** One who circumvents. **2.** A surveying-instrument having at the top a compass-box, used for laying out horizontal angles; circumferentor.
cir"cum-ven'tion, 1 sūr"kum-ven'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-vĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of circumventing; a forestalling by artifice; stratagem. 2†. Preoccupation; prevention.
cir"cum-vest'†, *tt.* To enwrap as with a garment.
cir-cum'vo-lant, 1 sər-kum'vo-lənt; 2 çir-cŭm'vo-lant, *a.* Flying round. [< L. *circumvolan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumvolo*, fly around, < *circum*, around, + *volo*, fly.]
cir-cum'vo-late, *tt.* [Rare.] To encircle while flying.— **cir"cum-vo-la'tion,** *n.* [Rare.]
cir-cum'vo-lute, 1 sər-kum'vo-lūt; 2 çir-cŭm'vo-lūt, *tt.* [-LUT'ED; -LUT'ING.] **1.** To enwrap or enclose by winding or twisting something around. **2.** To wind around; curl or roll. [< L *circumvolutus*, pp. of *circumvolvo*, < *circum*, around, + *volvo*, roll.]— **cir"cum-vol'u-to-ry,** *a.*
cir"cum-vo-lu'tion, 1 sūr"kum-vo-liū'shən; 2 çir"cŭm-vo-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of winding; a fold or turn of something wound. **2.** A turning round an axis or center; rotation; revolution. **3.** A flat spiral or helix; convolution, as in the spiral of an Ionic volute; a single coil or complete turn of a spiral, as in a volute. **4.** A winding; sinuosity; circumlocution.
cir"cum-volve', } 1 sūr"kum-velv'; 2 çir"cŭm-vŏlv', *tt.*
cir"cum-volv'a, } [Rare.] **1.** To cause to revolve, as on an axis or in an orbit; rotate. **2.** To fold or wind round; encompass; surround.— **cir"cum-vol'vence,** *n.*
cir"cum-volvd', *pp.* Circumvolved. S. S.
cir"cum-ze'nith, } 1 sūr"kum-zī'niṫ, -ēl; 2 çir"cŭm-zē'-
cir"cum-ze'nith-al, } nith, -al, *a.* -*Astron.* & *Geol.* Situated or culminating near the zenith; encircling the zenith. — **circumzenithal arc,** rainbow colors appearing in a nearly horizontal arc with a slight upward curve tangent to a halo of 46°.
cir'cus, 1 sūr'kus; 2 çir'cŭs, *n.* **1.** A show in which feats of tumbling, horsemanship, strength, etc., are exhibited in an oval or round enclosure surrounded by tiers of benches, usually in a tent; a hippodrome. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A large enclosure with parallel sides, one end rounded, and a series of pens at the opposite end for starting the racers. It was partially divided in the middle by a barrier called the *spina*. The sides and rounded end were bordered by seats rising in tiers. It was used for exhibiting horse- and chariot-races, and sometimes for gladiatorial combats, etc.
3. Hence, any oblong enclosure or depression.

This verdant *circus* presented in its centre a beautiful but tiny lake, locally called a tarn. DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philos. Writers, Bentley* in vol. ii, p. 1. [T. & F. 1856.]

4. A circle formed by bow-shaped rows of houses, as at the intersection of two streets; as, Lansdowne *Circus*. **5.** [C-] *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Circinæ*. **6.** [Eng.] *Stock Exchange.* A number of persons associated to control a market; ring; as, the excitement was divided between the Kafir *circus* and the American market. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] A round of fun or merriment; a frolic. **8.** A double row of posts and rails arranged in circular form for training horses to jump. [L., ring.] **circt.**
Ci'ren-ces'ter, 1 sai'rən-ses'tər *or* (*local*) sis'ı-tər; 2 çi'ren-çes-ter *or* (*local*) çis'e-ter, *n.* A town in Gloucestershire, England; remains of Roman amphitheater. Ancient **Corinium.**
Ci"rey', 1 si"rē'; 2 ci"rę', *n.* A château in Haute-Marne department, France; Voltaire's residence.
Ci-ril'lo, 1 chi-ril'lō; 2 chi-ril'lo, **Domenico** (1734–10/23 1799). An Italian physician and botanist; executed as a traitor.
cirl, *n.* [Rare.] A cirl-bunting.— **cirl'-bun"ting,** *n.* A European bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).
Cir"o-lan'ı-dæ, 1 sir"o-lan'ı-dē; 2 çir"o-lăn'ı-dē. *n. pl. Crus.* A family of amphipods with lateral biramous uropods and carnassial mouth.— **Cir"o-la'na,** *n.* (t. g.)
— **cir"o-la'nid,** *n.*— **cir"o-la'noid,** *a.*
cirque, 1 sūrk; 2 çirk, *n.* [F.] **1.** A circular space; semi-circular enclosure; circus.

This *cirque* of open ground Is light and green.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Tristram and Iseult* pt. iii, st. 2.

2. [Poet.] A circlet; ring. **3.** *Geol.* (1) A valley head over-deepened by glacial erosion, in general of amphitheatral form, with precipitous sides, in many cases containing a small lake. (2) Any bowl-shaped valley, comb, or corrie.
circt.
cir'rate, 1 sir'ēt; 2 çir'ăt, *a.* **1.** Having cirri. **2.** *Bot.* Curled up in drying: said of moss leaves. [< L. *cirratus*, curled, < *cirrus*; curl of hair.] **cir'rat; cir'rat-ed‡; cir'rhate†.**
Cir"ra-tu'li-dæ, 1 sir"ə-tiū'lı-dī; 2 çir"a-tū'lı-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of terebelliform chætopod annelids, with long filamentous branchial cirri. **Cer"e-brat'u-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cirratus*, curled.] — **cer"e-brat'u-lid,** *a.* & *n.* — **cer"e-brat'u-loid,** *a.*
Cir"rhi-pe'di-a, etc. Same as CIRRIPEDIA, etc.
cir-rhon'o-sus, 1 si-ron'o-sus; 2 çi-rŏn'o-sŭs, *n. Pathol.* A fetal disease characterized by yellow serous membranes. [< Gr. *kirrhos*, tawny, + *nosos*, disease.]
cir'rhose, cir'rhous, *a.* Same as CIRROSE.
cir-rho'sis, 1 si-rō'sis; 2 çi-rō'sis, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal formation of connective tissue attended with a wasting of the proper tissue of an organ. [< Gr. *kirrhos*, tawny.] — **atrophic cirrhosis,** a stage near the end of cirrhosis which is characterized by a reduced size of the liver. — **cardiac c.,** a myocarditis coexisting with a cirrhotic liver. — **c. hepatis,** chronic inflammation of the interstitial tissue of the liver, causing atrophy of cells and morbid increase of connective tissue: a disease of alcoholic spirit-drinkers. Applied also to similar inflammation in other organs. — **Hanot's c.,** hypertrophic cirrhosis with permanent enlargement of the liver due to excessive formation of connective tissue.— **hypertrophic c.,** a stage near the beginning of cirrhosis which is characterized by an increase in size of the liver.— **pigmentary c.,** a form of cirrhosis associated with certain cases of diabetes mellitus.— **cir-rhot'ic,** *a.* Resembling or affected with cirrhosis.
cir'ri, 1 sir'ai; 2 çir'ı, *n.* Plural of CIRRUS.
cir'ri-, } 1 sir'ı-, sir'o-; 2 çir'ı-, çir'o-. From Latin *cirrus*,
cir'ro-, } a ringlet, curl, or tuft of hair: combining forms.— **Cir"ri-bran'chi-a'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* An order of scaphopodous mollusks having terminal cirriform gills: coextensive with the class. **Cir"rhi-bran'chi-a‡; Cir"rho-**[or **-ro-**] **bran"chi-a'ta‡; Cir"ro-bran'chi-a‡.**— **cir'ri-branch, cir"ri-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* & *n.*— **cir-rif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing cirri. **cir-rig'er-ous‡.**— **cir-rif'o-rous,** *a.* Performing the function of a tendril: said of certain peduncles and petioles. — **cir'ri-form,** *a.* Having the form of cirri or a cirrus; as, *cirriform* appendages; *cirriform* clouds.

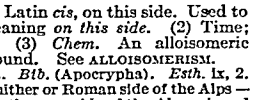
Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cir'ri-fy, 1 sir'ı-faı; 2 çir'ı-fy, *tt.* [-FIED; -FY-ING.] *Meteor.* To form or change to cirrus.— **cir"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*
cir'ri-grade. **I.** *a.* Moving by means of cirri. **II.** *n.* A cirrigrade animal.— **cir'ri-ped.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cirripedia*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Cirripedia*. **cir'rhi-pode‡; cir'rho-pod‡; cir'ri-pede‡; cir'ro-pod‡; cir'ro-podet‡.**— **Cir"ri-pe'di-a,** *n. pl. Crust.* A subclass or order of crustaceans having a sac-like body generally enclosed in calcareous plates, and usually six pairs of cirriform feet: including the barnacles, etc. **Cir"rhi-pe'di-a‡; Cir"rho-po'da‡; Cir"rho-po'des‡; Cir"ri-pe'da‡; Cir"ri-pe'des‡.**— **cir-rhop'o-dous, cir-rip'e-dous,** *a.*— **Cir-rit'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygians, especially those having compressed body, the vertebræ not increased, unarmed cheeks, and the lower pectoral rays simple and thick: including tropical Pacific fishes. **Cir-ri'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cir'ri-tid,** *n.*— **cir'ri-toid,** *a.* & *n.* **cir"ro-cu'mu-lus,** *n. Meteor.* A series of roundish fleecy cloudlets in contact with one another.— **cir"ro-cu'mu-lar, cir"ro-cu'mu-lous,** *a.*— **cir"ro-cu'mu-la-tiv**(es, *a.* Tending to a cirro-cumulous form.— **cir"ro-cu'mu-lo-stra'tus,** *n.* See CUMULO-CIRRO-STRATUS, under CLOUD.— **cir"ro-fil'um,** *n. Meteor.* A thread-like form of cirrus cloud (C. Ley).
cir'ro-lite, 1 sir'o-lait; 2 çir'o-lit, *n. Mineral.* A pale-yellow hydrous calcium aluminum phosphate ($6CaO,2Al_2O_3,3P_2O_5,3H_2O$) found in compact masses. [< Gr. *kirrhos*, yellow, + -LITE.] **cir'rho-lite‡.**
cir"ro-mac'u-la, *n. Meteor.* A finely speckled or granulated form of cirrus.— **cir"ro-neb'u-la,** *n. Meteor.* Cirrus haze (C. Ley).
cir'rose, *a.* **1.** Having cirri, tendrils, or curly thread-like processes, hairs, feathers, or the like, as cirripeds, leaves, etc. **2.** Of or like a cirrus.— **Cir-ros'to-mi,** *n. pl. Ich.* **1.** The leptocardians as an order. **2.** The *Branchiostomidæ*. **cir"ro-stom'a-tous, cir-ros'to-mous,** *a.*— **cir'ro-stome,** *n.*— **Cir"ro-stom'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Branchiostomidæ*. — **cir"ro-stra'tus,** *n. Meteor.* A fine, whitish sheet of lofty cloud consisting of ice-particles. See CLOUD.— **cir"ro-stra'tiv**(es, **cir"ro-stra'tous,** *a.*— **Cir"ro-teu'thi-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of octopod cephalopods with short lateral fins and arms completely connected by a web-like membrane. **Cir"ro-teu'this,** *n.* (t. g.) **Cir"rho-teu'thi-dæ‡.**— **cir"ro-teu'thid,** *n.*— **cir"ro-teu'thoid,** *a.*— **cir'rous,** *a.* **1.** Cirrose. **2.** Of or pertaining to a cirrus cloud. — **cir"ro-ve'lum,** *n. Meteor.* Cirro-stratus cloud forming an almost continuous sheet of interlacing threads (C. Ley).
cir'rus, 1 sir'us; 2 çir'ŭs, *n.* [CIR'RI, 1 -ai; 2 -ı, *pl.*] **1.** *Meteor.* A form of cloud appearing like spreading wisps or locks of hair. Compare MARE'S-TAIL. See CLOUD.

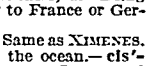
If the sky has been clear, some beautiful collections of *cirrus* will be seen gathering in the upper heavens.
W. FLAGG *Halcyon Days, Weather Signs* p. 282. [E. & L. 1882.]

2. *Bot.* A tendril. **3.** *Zool.* A tendril-like or thread-like flexible appendage or process serving as an organ of touch, as in many annelids, or of locomotion, prehension, etc., in invertebrates. Specifically: (1) One of the curved jointed appendages of a cirriped, as a barnacle, used in bringing food to the mouth. (2) One of the gills of a tooth-shell or scaphopod. (3) A protrusile copulatory organ, as of a tapeworm or fluke.
4. *Ornith.* A tuft of feathers on the neck and head. [L., curl.] — **false cirrus** (*Meteor.*), a fibrous sheet of cloud commonly spreading from the summit of a thunder-cloud, and resembling cirrus.— **magnetic c.,** a systematic arrangement of cirrus clouds in parallel bands.— **nuchal c.,** a dorsal cirrus found on the second segment of certain marine worms.— **reticulated c.,** a net-like form of cirrus.
Cir'si-um, 1 sūr'sı-um; 2 çir'sı-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants now generally referred to *Cnicus*. [< Gr. *kirsion*, kind of thistle, < *kirsos*, varicocele.]
cir'so-, 1 sūr'so-; 2 çir'so-. Derived from Greek *kirsos*, a dilated vein: a combining form.— **cir'so-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Varicocele. **cir'co-celet‡.**— **cir'soid,** *a. Pathol.* Resembling a varix.— **cir-som'pha-los,** *n. Pathol.* A varicose condition of the vessels around the navel. **cir-som'phalust.**— **cir"soph-thal'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Varicose ophthalmia. **cir"soph-thal'myt‡.**— **cir'so-tome,** *n. Surg.* An instrument for cirsotomy.— **cir-sot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting out varicose tumors and veins.
ci"ru-e'la, 1 sai"ru-ē'lə; 2 çi"ru-ę'lă, *n. Bot.* The edible plum-shaped fruit of any of several species of *Spondias* found in tropical America and utilized chiefly for feeding swine in Brazil, Mexico, and the West Indies.
Cis[1], 1 sis; 2 çis, *n. Entom.* A genus typical of *Cioidæ*. [< Gr. *kis*, wood-worm.]
Cis[2], *n. Bib. Acts* xiii, 21.
cis-, *prefix.* Derived from Latin *cis*, on this side. Used to designate: (1) Place; meaning *on this side.* (2) Time; meaning *subsequent to.* (3) *Chem.* An alloisomeric form of an organic compound. See ALLOISOMERISM.
Ci'sa-ı, 1 sai'sı-ai; 2 çi'sa-ı, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Esth.* ix, 2.
cis-al'pine, *a.* (1) On the hither or Roman side of the Alps — south of the Alps. (2) On the near side of the Alps, viewed from England.— **Cisalpine Republic,** a republic formed by Bonaparte, by uniting Lombardy and Venetia, in 1797. — **cis-an'dine,** *a.* Being on this side of the Andes.— **cis"-at-lan'tic,** *a.* On this side of the Atlantic.

George P. Morris, . . . a sort of *cis-Atlantic* Tom Moore, whose songs, adapted to the piano, were on all the music-racks in the land. H.A. BEERS, *N. P. Willis* ch. 3, p. 101. [H. M. & CO. 1858.]
— **Cis"cau-ca'sı-an,** *n.* See NORTHERN CAUCASIA.— **Cis"-cau-ca'sian,** *a.*
cis'co[1], 1 sis'ko; 2 çis'co, *n.* [U. S.] A whitefish (*Coregonus*). (1) The lake-herring (*C. artedi*). (2) The mooneye (*C. hoyi*) of Lake Michigan and Lake Ontario.


Cisco (*C. artedi*).

Cis'co[2], 1 sis'ko; 2 çis'co, *n.* A town in Eastland county, Tex.
cis"co-ette', 1 sis"ko-et'; 2 çis"co-ĕt', *n.* A small cisco. [< Ojibway, *siskawit.*] [metal-work.
ci"se-leur', 1 si"zə-lūr'; 2 çi"se-lūr', *n.* [F.] A chaser of
ci"se-lure', 1 si"zə-lūr'; 2 çi"se-lūr', *n.* [F.] **1.** The process of chasing. **2.** Chased work.
cis"e-ly'sian, *a.* Being on this side of Elysium.— **cis"gan-get'ic,** *a.* Being on this side of the river Ganges (usually the western side).
Cis'ı-dæ, 1 sis'ı-dī; 2 çis'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Cioidæ*.
cis-ju'rane, *a.* Being on this side of the Jura Mountains, (usually the western side).— **cis-lei'than,** *a.* Being on the Vienna side of the river Leitha; belonging to the Austrian division of Austria-Hungary.— **Cis"lei-tha'ni-a,** *n.* Austria-Hungary W. of the Leitha river.— **cis"ma-rine',** *a.* Being on this side of the sea.— **cis-mon'tane,** *a.* Being on this side of the mountains; belonging to France or Germany: opposed to *ultramontane.*
Cis-ne'ros, 1 this-nē'ros; 2 this-ne'ros, *n.* Same as XIMENES.
cis"o-ce-an'ic, *a.* Being on this side of the ocean.— **cis'-pa-dane.** Situated south of the Po, between Rome and that river.— **Cispadane Republic,** the republic formed by Bonaparte south of the Po in 1796: later (1797) united with the Transpadane Republic to form the Cisalpine Republic. — **cis-pla'tine,** *a.* Being on this side of the river Plata (usually the Brazilian side).— **cis-pon'tine,** *a.* Being on this side of the bridge or bridges.— **cis'rhe-nane",** *a.* Being on this side of the Rhine.— **cis"-Sa-har'ic,** *a. Zoogeog.* Situated on or pertaining to the northern (European) side of the desert of Sahara.
cis-sam'pe-los, 1 sis-am'pı-les; 2 çis-ăm'pe-lŏs, *n. Bot.* A genus of climbing vines of the family *Menispermaceæ* with flowers disposed in axillary racemes. The fruits are globose drupes. The only important species, *C. pareira*, is widely distributed in the tropics and is cultivated in South Florida. See LEAF VELVET. [< Gr. *kissos*, ivy, + *ampelos*, vine.]
cis'sing, 1 sis'ıŋ; 2 çis'ing, *n.* **1.** In painting, a preparatory operation for graining wood, by moistening the surface with beer and then rubbing it with whiting. **2.** A defective finish in varnishing, dark spots appearing on the wood.
cis'soid, 1 sis'oid; 2 çis'ŏid, *a.* Contained within two curves that intersect each other, as an angle: opposed to *sistroid.* The angle at *A* interior to both circles is a *cissoid* angle; the exterior and opposite a *sistroid.*



cis'soid, *n.* **1.** A curve beginning at one extremity of the diameter of a circle which has a tangent at the other extremity of the diameter, and so constructed that if any oblique line be drawn from the point of beginning to the tangent the segment of the line between the circle and the tangent is always equal to the segment between the point of beginning and the cissoid. **2.** A curve produced when the generating curve is not a circle. [< Gr. *kissoeidēs*, like ivy, < *kissos*, ivy; and see -OID.] — **cis-sol'dal,** *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the class of curves of which the cissoid is the type.
Cis'sus, 1 sis'us; 2 çis'ŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of tendril-bearing climbing vines of the family *Vitaceæ*, most of which occur in tropical Asia, but a few are North-American. Several species are cultivated for their attractive foliage. [< Gr. *kissos*, ivy.]
cist[1], 1 sist; 2 çist, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A casket, especially one holding sacred utensils carried in the Eleusinian processions and other religious ceremonies. **2.** *Archeol.* A box of metal used to contain toilet-articles. Some beautiful examples have been found in Etruria. [< L. *cista*; see CHEST[1], *n.*]
cist'a, *n.* Same as KISTVAEN. **cist'va-en‡; kist‡.**
cist'ı†, *n.* Same as CYST.
Cis-ta'ce-æ, 1 sis-tē'sı-ī; 2 çis-tā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of shrubby or herbaceous polypetalous plants — the rock-rose family — with mostly opposite simple entire leaves, and regular, perfect, often showy flowers. There are 4 genera, the best-known being *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*, and about 75 species. [< CISTUS.] **Cis-tin'e-æ‡.**— **cis-ta'ceous,** *a.*
cist'ed, 1 sist'ed; 2 çist'ĕd, *a. Archeol.* Having a cist or cists.
cis-tel'la, 1 sis-tel'ə; 2 çis-tĕl'a, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A cell-like shield found in some lichens. **2.** [C-] *Entom.* A genus typical of *Cistellidæ*. [L., dim. of *cista*; see CHEST[1], *n.*]
Cis-tel'li-dæ, 1 sis-tel'ı-dī; 2 çis-tĕl'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heteromerous beetles with closed anterior coxal cavities and pectinate tarsal claws. [< CISTELLA.] **Cis-tel'i-dæ‡.**— **cis-tel'lid,** *a.* & *n.*— **cis-tel'loid,** *a.*
Cis-ter'cian, 1 sis-tūr'shən; 2 çis-tĕr'shan. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the order of monks founded in 1098 at Cistercium (Citeaux) in France, an offshoot of the Benedictines. **II.** *n.* A monk or nun of that order.

Cistercian Monk.

The *Cistercians* were the greatest of all monastic builders, and are justly entitled to rank with the greatest builders the world has seen.
Westminster Review Oct., 1891, p. 411.

cis'tern, 1 sis'tərn; 2 çis'tern, *n.* **1.** An artificial reservoir for holding water, beer, or other liquids, as in domestic uses, breweries, etc.: usually of masonry or woodwork; also, any natural reservoir containing water, as a pond.

From the cool *cisterns* of the midnight air
My spirit drank repose.
LONGFELLOW *Hymn to the Night* st. 4.

2. A vessel of pottery, formerly used during dinner; also, a metal water-tank, or any similar small reservoir. **3.** Any analogous receptacle in which fluid of any kind is stored. Compare the following:— (1) The vessel containing the injection-water of a condensing engine. (2) In plate-glass making, the vessel in which the melted glass is held when ladled from the pot. (3) In mining, a tank in a deep shaft, serving an upper pump with water from a lower one. (4) In malting, the water tank in which the grain is steeped. (5) In anatomy, a large lymph-space; particularly, the receptacle for chyle (**cistern of Pecquet**) or one of the subarachnoid spaces at the base of the brain. [< OF. *cisterne*, < L. *cisterna*, < *cista*; see CHEST[1], *n.*] **cis'terne†.**— **cis'tern-ba-rom"e-ter,** *n.* The ordinary mercurial barometer, in which the tube stands in a cup of mercury. See illus. under BAROMETER.
Cis-tin'e-æ, 1 sis-tin'ı-ī; 2 çis-tin'e-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as CISTACEÆ.— **cis-tin'e-ous,** *a.*
cis'tome, 1 sis'tōm; 2 çis'tōm, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* A peculiar sac-like stomatic chamber lined with a special layer of small cells.
cis'to-phore, 1 sis'to-fōr; 2 çis'to-fōr, *n.* The fruit-supporting stem of certain fungi. [< Gr. *kistophoros*; see CISTOPHORUS.] **cis-toph'o-rum‡.**— **cis"to-phor'ic,** *a.*
cis-toph'o-rus, 1 sis-tof'o-rus; 2 çis-tŏf'o-rŭs, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rai; 2 -rı, *pl.*] *Numis.* A silver coin of the kings of Pergamus (2d century B.C.), about 195 grains in weight, showing a cist on the obverse. [< Gr. *kistophoros*, carrying a chest, < *kistē*, chest, + *pherō*, bear.]

cis'tu-la, 1 sis'tiu-lə; 2 çis'tû-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A small cist or box; especially, a reliquary-casket. **2.** *Bot.* See CISTELLA, 1.

Cis'tus, 1 sis'tus; 2 çis'tŭs, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A considerable genus of European evergreen shrubs of the rock-rose family, the rock-rose of the gardens. Gum ladanum is produced by several species. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *cisthos,* < Gr. *kistos,* rock-rose.]

cit[1], 1 sit; 2 çit, *n.* [Colloq.] A resident of a city; citizen; cockney; shopkeeper: a contemptuous shortening of *citizen.*

To such a fame let mere town-wits aspire,
And their gay nonsense their own *cits* admire.
DRYDEN *Prologue III, To the University of Oxford* l. 37.

Cit[2], 1 chit; 2 chit, *n.* The One Universal Intelligence or Immaterial Spirit as present in human beings; thought as pure abstract thought: a pantheistic term used by Hindu philosophers. MONIER WILLIAMS in *Christian Thought* vol. ix, p. 216.

cit., *abbr.* Citation; cited; citizen.

cit'a-bl(e)ᵖ, 1 sait'ə-bl; 2 çit'a-bl, *a.* That may be cited.

cit'a-del, 1 sit'ə-del; 2 çit'a-dĕl, *n.* **1.** A fortress commanding a city for its defense and domination; hence, any strong fortress; stronghold. **2.** Hence (*Naval*), the heavily plated central casemate containing the guns in an iron-clad ship of war. [< F. *citadelle,* < It. *cittadella,* dim. of *cittade,* city, < L. *civitas;* see CITY.] **cit'ta-del†.** Syn.: see FORTRESS.

ci-ta'tion, 1 sai-tē'shən; 2 çi-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of quoting, or a passage quoted, in the way of argument or relation; a reference to an authority, or the authority cited.

Before entering upon a *citation* of the poets themselves, I wish to make . . . reference . . . to the conditions of the period.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 1, p. 6. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. *Law.* A judicial summons to appear and answer; as, a *citation* to an administrator for settlement; also, a reference to books of authority or to former cases decided. **3.** Recounting; enumeration, as of facts. [F., < LL. *citatio(n-),* < *citatus,* pp. of *cito;* see CITE.] **ci'tal‡.**

cite, 1 sait; 2 cit, *vt.* [CIT'ED; CIT'ING.] **1.** To introduce, name, or quote, as an expression or statement of some one; quote or name for argument or exemplification; refer to specifically; adduce.

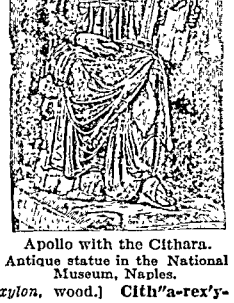
The author does not *cite* the decision of any court as an authority. CHAS. ABBOT *Treatise on Shipping* pt. i, p. 3. [R. 1802.]

2. *Law.* To summon to appear before a tribunal; notify of a proceeding and call to answer. **3†.** To show; argue. [< F. *citer,* < L. *cito,* freq. of *cieo,* call.] Syn.: see ALLEGE; ARRAIGN; QUOTE.— **FRED.:** cite *from* books; cite *in* proof; cite *before* the court; cite a fact *to* a person. — **ci-ta'tor,** *n.* [Rare.] One who cites.— **ci'ta-to-ry,** *a.* Of the nature or form of a citation. **ci'ta-tiv(e)ᵗˢ.— ci'er,** *n.*

cit'ess†, *n.* A city woman.

Cith-æ'ron, 1 sith-ī'rən; 2 çith-ē'ron, *n.* A mountain between Bœotia and Attica, Greece; 4,630 ft. high.

cith'a-ra, 1 sith'ə-rə; 2 çith'a-ra, *n.* The ancient Greek lyre, triangular, with from 7 to 11 strings. [L., < Gr. *kithara,* cithara.] — **cith"a-re'dus,** *n.* **1.** A citharist. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* Apollo as leader of the Muses.— **cith'a-rist,** *n.* One who plays on the cithara.— **cith"a-ris'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to a cithara or a citharist. **cith"a-rœ'dic†.**



Apollo with the Cithara.
Antique statue in the National Museum, Naples.

Cith"a-rex'y-lum, 1 sith"ə-reks'ı-lum; 2 çith'a-rĕks'y-lŭm. *n.* *Bot.* A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the vervain family, with opposite or whorled leaves, small usually white flowers in racemes, and drupaceous fruit. Of the 20 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, and known as fiddlewood from the fitness of the hard, durable timber for musical instruments, several, as *C. caudatum* and *C. cyanocarpum,* are in ornamental hothouse cultivation. [< Gr. *kithara,* cithara, + *xylon,* wood.] **Cith"a-rex'y-lon†.**

cith'er, 1 sith'ər; 2 çith'er, *n.* **1.** A zither. **2.** A cithern. **3.** A cithara. [< CITHARA.]

cith'ern, 1 sith'ərn; 2 çith'ern, *n.* [Archaic.] A medieval lute or guitar, having wire strings plucked with a plectrum: the original of the zither. **cit'ern†.— bow cithern,** a cithern having a viola-like body, violin-like neck and four strings played with a bow.— **cith'ern-head",** *n.* One mentally obtuse; a blockhead: from the carved wooden head often ornamenting the handle of a cithern.

Cith"er-o-ni'i-dæ, 1 sith"ər-o-nai'ı-dī; 2 çith'er-o-nī'ī-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of leaf-eating moths having stout, hairy bodies, strong wings, two pairs of teeth upon each section of the antennæ, two anal veins in the hind wings, and small palpi and maxillæ. The family embraces the regal moth (*Citheronia regalis*) and the imperial moth (*Basilona imperialis*). **Cith"er-o'ni-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kithara,* cithara.] — **cith"er-o'ni-oid,** *a.*

cit'led, 1 sit'id; 2 çit'ld, *a.* [Poet.] Formed into, containing, or likened to a city or cities.

cit'i-fied, 1 sit'ı-faid; 2 çit'ı-fīd, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Having the airs of city life; following city fashions: generally used contemptuously. [< CITY + -FY.] **cit'y-fied‡.**

Cit"i-gra'da, 1 sit'ı-grē'də; 2 çit'ı-grā'da, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A group of dipneumonous spiders capable of rapid running, including the *Lycosidæ,* etc. [< L. *citus,* swift, + *gradior,* go.] — **cit'i-grade,** *a.* & *n.* [VIII, 5.

Cit'ims, 1 sit'imz; 2 çit'ims, *n. pl.* *Bib* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.*

cit'i-zen, 1 sit'ı-zn; 2 çit'ı-zn, *n.* **1.** A member of a nation or sovereign state, especially of a republic; one who owes allegiance to a government and is entitled to protection from it: opposed to *alien.* Compare SUBJECT. The Constitution of the United States declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are *citizens* of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."— XIVth Amendment.

Until the Indian is a *citizen,* subject to the same privileges and penalties as are other men in this country, we may expect war.
G. T. KERCHEVAL in *North American Review* Feb., 1891, p. 253.

In the eye of the law, all Roman *citizens* were equal, and all subjects of the empire were *citizens* of Rome.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. iv, p. 340. [P. & C.]

2. A resident of a city or town who enjoys civic privileges; as, a *citizen* of New York.

In France during the revolution of 1789 the word *citizen* (French *citoyen*) was used as a title of address intended to supersede all titles of social distinction, and it has been so used since by ultra-republicans and communists. **3.** A private person as distinguished from a public officer or a soldier; a civilian; as, a policeman in *citizen's* clothes. **4.** [Archaic.] A freeman of a city; a tradesman or craftsman; distinguished from *peasant, villager,* and *gentleman,* and once applied specially to the people of London. Compare BOURGEOIS and BURGHER. [< F. *citoyen,* < *cité;* see CITY.] **cit'e-zein†; cit'e-zeyn†.— cit'i-zen-dom,** *n.* The jurisdiction, state, or condition of citizens.— **cit'i-zen-ess,** *n.* A woman citizen.— **cit'i-zen-hood,** *n.* The state of being a citizen.— **cit'i-zen-ish,** *a.*— **cit'i-zen-ism,** *n.* The principle of citizenship.— **cit'i-zen-ize,** *vt.* To make a citizen of. **cit'i-zen-ise†.— cit'i-zen-ly,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of citizens.— **cit'i-zen-ry,** *n.* Citizens collectively.

cit'i-zen-ship, 1 sit'ı-zn-ship; 2 çit'ı-zn-ship, *n.* The status of a citizen with its rights and privileges; state of being a citizen.

The right of *citizenship* must not be confounded with the right of suffrage, and of taking part in the administration of the government. POMEROY *Municipal Law* pt. ii, p. 425. [A. 1864.]

cit'ole, 1 sit'ōl; 2 çit'ōl, *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] A medieval box-shaped psaltery.— **cit'o-ler,** *n.*

cit'ra-, *prefix.* Same as CIS-.

cit"ra-cet'ic, 1 sit'rə-set'ık *or* -sī'tık; 2 çit'ra-çĕt'ic *or* -çē'tic, *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of citric and acetic acids.— **citracetic acid** ($C_6H_8O_8$), a tribasic acid produced by the action of sodium on bromacetic ester. [< CITRIC + ACETIC.]

cit'ra-co-nate, 1 sit'rə-ko-nēt; 2 çit'ra-co-nāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of citraconic acid.

cit"ra-con'ic, 1 sit"rə-kon'ık; 2 çit"ra-cŏn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or possessing the characteristics of citric and aconitic acids. [< *citr-* (in CITRUS) + *acon-* (in ACONITUM).] — **citraconic acid** (*Chem.*), a white, odorless crystalline compound ($C_5H_6O_4$) obtained from citric acid.

cit'ral, 1 sit'rəl; 2 çit'ral, *n.* *Chem.* An oily liquid ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), contained in geranium, lemon, and other oils. [< L. *citrus,* citron-tree.] **ge-ra'ni-al; rho'dı-nal†.**

ci-tram'id, 1 si-tram'id; 2 çi-trăm'id, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance ($C_8H_{11}N_3O_4$), resulting from the action of alcoholic ammonia on ethyl citrate. [< CITRIC + AMIDE.]

cit"ra-mon'tane, 1 sit'rə-men'tēn; 2 çit'ra-mŏn'tān, *a.* Same as CISMONTANE.

cit'range, 1 sit'rınj; 2 çit'rang, *n.* *Bot.* A citrus fruit produced by crossing the common sweet orange with the trifoliate orange. The citrange has more acidity than the former fruit but is less aromatic. [< CITRIC + ORANGE.]

cit'rate, 1 sit'rēt; 2 cit'rāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of citric acid.— **silver citrate,** a white, odorless powder ($C_6H_5O_7Ag_3$) used as an antiseptic.

ci-traz'ic, 1 si-traz'ık; 2 çi-trăz'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from citric and nitric acids.— **citrazic acid,** a crystalline hydroxy acid secured through condensation from a citric acid amid. [< CITRIC + AZOTE.]

cit"ra-zin'ic, 1 sit"rə-zin'ık; 2 çit'ra-zin'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Derived from citramid; as, **citrazinic acid** ($(HO)_2C_5H_2N(CO_2H)$, a product of citramid when treated with sulfuric acid.

cit'rene, 1 sit'rīn; 2 çit'rēn, *n.* **1.** A colorless volatile oil ($C_{10}H_{16}$) of the terpene group, contained in various essential oils. **2.** Any oil produced by fruits of the genus *Citrus.*

cit're-ous, 1 sit'rı-us; 2 çit're-ŭs, *a.* Lemon-colored; citrine. [< L. *citreus,* < *citrus,* citron-tree.] **cit're-ant‡.**

cit'ric, 1 sit'rık; 2 çit'ric, *a.* Derived from fruits of the genus *Citrus.* [< L. *citrus,* citron-tree.] — **citric acid,** a white, crystalline, sharply sour compound ($C_6H_8O_7$) contained in various fruits, and obtained from lemons, limes, and sour oranges, or made synthetically.

cit'ril, 1 sit'rıl; 2 çit'ril, *n.* A small canary-like finch (*Fringilla citrinella*) of southern Europe, with orange-colored breast. [Short for It. *citrinella,* dim. of *citrina,* CITRINE.] **cit'ri-nel†.**

cit"ri-na'tion†, *n.* A causing to turn yellow.

cit'rine, 1 sit'rın; 2 çit'rin, *a.* **1.** Having the same color as a lemon; greenish-yellow. **2.** Pertaining to the genus *Citrus.* [< F. *citrin,* < LL. *citrinus,* < L. *citrus,* citron-tree.] **cit'ri-nous†; cyt'rynet.**

cit'rine, *n.* **1.** Citron-color. **2.** *Mineral.* A light-yellow vitreous variety of quartz, generally produced by heating smoky quartz; false topaz.

ci-trom'e-ter, 1 si-trem'ı-tər; 2 çi-trŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for determining the amount of citric acid in lime- or lemon-juice. [< CITRIC + -METER.]

cit'ron, 1 sit'rən; 2 çit'ron, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** The fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon, but larger and less acid, without an umbo, and with a very thick rind. The name formerly included the lemon and the lime. **2.** A citron-tree (*Citrus medica*).

Citron.
Flowering branch and fruit.

The delicious scent
Of *citron* and of orange trees.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn* pt. iii, first interlude, st. 2.

3. The candied rind of the fruit. **4.** A variety of watermelon, nearly solid, and almost flavorless, that is made into preserves resembling those from the real citron. **5.** The color of citrine. [F., < It. *citrone,* < LL. *citro(n-),* < L. *citrus,* citron-tree.] — **cit'ron-wa"ter,** *n.* A liquid distilled from citron-rinds.— **c.-wood,** *n.* The wood of *Callitris quadrivalvis,* a tree of the pine family, employed in cabinetwork.— **c.-yellow,** *n.* A bright light-yellow pigment composed of zinc chromate.

cit"ron-el'la, 1 sit'rən-el'ə; 2 çit'ron-ĕl'a, *n.* **1.** A species of grass (*Andropogon nardus*) cultivated in Ceylon, which yields an oil used in perfumery. **2.** The horse-balm. [< LL. *citro(n-);* see CITRON.]

cit"ron-el'lal, 1 sit'rən-el'al; 2 çit'ron-ĕl'ăl, *n.* An aldehyde ($C_9H_{17}CHO$) obtained as an odoriferous liquid from various essential oils, as that of citronella.

cit"ron-el'lol, 1 sit'rən-el'ōl *or* -ol; 2 çit'ron-ĕl'ōl *or* -ŏl, *n.* *Chem.* A liquid alcohol ($C_{10}H_{18}OH$) prepared from oil of rose. [curcumin.

cit'ro-nene, 1 sit'ro-nin; 2 çit'ro-nēn, *n.* A coal-tar dye;

cit'ro-nin, 1 sit'ro-nin; 2 çit'ro-nin, *n.* Same as CURCUMIN.

cit'ron-ize†, *vt.* To become citron-colored.

cit'ro-phen, 1 sit'ro-fen; 2 çit'ro-fĕn, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound of citric acid and paraphenetidin used in medicine as an antipyretic and antineuralgic. [< CITRIC + PHENYL.]

cit'rous, 1 sit'rus; 2 çit'rŭs, *a.* Pertaining to *Citrus.*

cit'rul†, *n.* A watermelon: also, a pumpkin.

ci-trul'lin, 1 si-trul'ın; 2 çi-trŭl'in, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow amorphous resin obtained from the colocynth-plant (*Citrullus colocynthis*), and used in medicine as a purgative. [< CITRULLUS.]

Ci-trul'lus, 1 si-trul'us; 2 çi-trŭl'ŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trailing herbs of the gourd family, with only three known species — *C. vulgaris,* the watermelon; *C. colocynthis,* which yields the drug colocynth; and an obscure South-African species. [< F. *citrouille,* < It. *citriuolo,* cucumber, < L. *citrus,* citron-tree.]

Cit'rus[1], 1 sit'rus; 2 çit'rŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Rutaceæ,* with unifoliolate coriaceous leaves, fragrant white flowers, and large baccate fruit. The genus includes the orange, lemon, lime, citron, and shaddock. [L., citron-tree.] — **cit'rus-fruits",** *n. pl.* Fruits of the genus *Citrus.* [county-seat, Inverness.

Cit'rus[2], *n.* A county in W. central Florida; 612 sq. m.;

cit'ta, 1 chit'ə; 2 chit'a, *n.* [Sans.] The thinking faculty; the heart considered as the seat of intellect: understood in India almost in the Biblical sense. **chit'ta‡.**

Cit"ta-no'va, 1 chit"ta-nō'va; 2 chit"tä-nō'vä, *n.* A town in Reggio di Calabria province, Italy.

Cit'ta Vec'chi-a, 1 chit'ta vek'kı-a; 2 chit'tä vĕc'ĭ-ä. An inland town in Malta.

cit'tern, 1 sit'ərn; 2 çit'ern, *n.* Same as CITHERN.

cit'y, 1 sit'ı; 2 çit'y, *n.* [CIT'IES, 1 -ız; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** A place inhabited by a large, permanent, organized community: more important than a *town.* Specif.: (1) [U. S. & Canada.] A municipality of the first class, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and created by charter. The requisite number of inhabitants varies from 1,000 upward. (2) [Gt. Brit. & Ireland.] A considerable town that is (*a*) an episcopal see, (*b*) a royal burgh, or (*c*) erected to the dignity, like Birmingham, Dundee, and Belfast, by a royal patent. (3) The ancient walled town that was the nucleus of a metropolis: specifically of London or Paris. The City of London, which still preserves some of its municipal franchises, is the principal seat of the commercial and banking business of the metropolis. (4) *Bib.* A town having walls and gates.

The eldest son of the first man 'builded a *city*' (Gen. iv, 17), . . . not, of course, a Nineveh or a Babylon, but still a *city.*
RAWLINSON *Origin of Nations* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 10. [S. 1878.]

(5) Any one of the ancient Greek republics.

The Greek mind identifies the State and *City* so completely that the language, as you know, has but one word for both.
J. R. SEELEY *Expansion of England* p. 40. [MACM. 1885.]

(6) Any one of the tribes of ancient Gaul. **2.** The people of a city taken collectively; specif., the financial community in London. **3.** *Antiq.* A citadel or central section used by the dwellers in a district as a market, a place of worship or festivity, and a refuge in time of invasion. Compare ACROPOLIS. [< F. *cité,* < L. *civitas,* < *civis,* citizen.] **cit'eet; cit'let.— Cities of the Plain,** the cities of the Palestinian plain of the Jordan, north of the Dead Sea: Sodom and Gomorrah were the most important.— **city article** [Eng.], the financial and commercial news article in a London newspaper.— **c. father,** an alderman.— **c. hall,** a building for the municipal administration.— **C. of a Hundred Towers,** Pavia, Italy: from its numerous towers.— **C. of Brotherly Love,** Philadelphia, Pa.— **C. of Churches,** the former city of Brooklyn, N. Y., now a borough of Greater New York.— **C. of David.** *Bib.* **1.** Jerusalem, especially the citadel on Mt. Zion. *1 Chron.* xi, 5. **2.** Bethlehem. *Luke* ii, 11.— **C. of Destruction,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* an imaginary city that typifies the worldly state of the unconverted; Christian flees thence to the Celestial City.— **C. of Elms,** New Haven, Conn.: from the streets being shaded with elms.— **C. of Enchantments,** in the *Arabian Nights,* the enchanted city in the story of *Beder, Prince of Persia.*— **C. of God,** title of a work by St. Augustine (*De Civitate Dei*), the church or body of believers, as opposed to the body of unbelievers.— **C. of Lanterns,** in Lucian's *Veræ Historiæ,* the fanciful cloud city.— **C. of Legions,** the ancient city of Caerleon-on-Usk, where Arthur held court.— **C. of Magnificent Distances,** Washington, D. C.— **C. of Masts,** London: from its crowded shipping.— **C. of Monuments,** Baltimore, Md. — **C. of Palaces. 1.** Calcutta. **2.** St. Petersburg: from its imperial and municipal buildings. **3.** Rome: because Agrippa replaced its small brick hovels with marble edifices. — **c. of refuge. 1.** Any one of six cities, set aside by the law (*Num.* xxxv, 6), to which both Israelites and strangers might flee for safety when they had killed any one without premeditation. **2.** Medina, where Mohammed found refuge after the flight from Mekka in 622.— **C. of Spindles,** Lowell, Mass., and Manchester, England: from their many cotton-mills.— **c. of the dead,** a burial-ground; cemetery.— **C. of the Great King** (*Bib.*), Jerusalem.— **C. of the Prophet,** Medina, Arabia.— **C. of the Seven Hills,** Rome, Italy; also, Constantinople, Turkey.— **C. of the Straits,** Detroit, Mich.— **C. of the Sun,** Baalbek, Syria. — **C. of the Tribes,** Galway, Ireland: from the thirteen tribes settling there in 1235.— **C. of the Violated Treaty,** Limerick, Ireland: from the frequent transgressions there against the treaty of 1691 purporting to relieve Roman Catholics of repressive disabilities.— **C. of the Violet Crown,** Athens, Greece: probably from the color of the environing hills.— **C. of the West,** Glasgow, Scotland.— **C. of Victory,** Cairo, Egypt, from its Arabic etymology, *El quâhira-t,* signifying, "The Victress."— **cit'y-state",** *n.* A state governed by the free citizens of an independent city whose sovereignty extended over the contiguous territories under their cultivation, as the Athens of classic antiquity.— **Holy C.,** Jerusalem: Paradise.— **The Cleanest C. in the World,** Brock, Holland.— **cit'y-ful,** *n.* As much as a city will contain.— **cit'y-ish,** *a.* Somewhat like a city: suggestive of the city. [tional cemetery.

Cit'y Point. A town in Prince George county, Va.; na-

Ci"u-dad' Bo-lí'var, 1 thi"u-dāth' bo-lī'var; 2 thi"u-dāth' bo-lī'vär. Capital of Bolivar state, Venezuela.

Ci"u-dad' de Cu'ra, 1 dē kū'ra; 2 dę cū'ra. A town in Bermudez, Venezuela.

Ci"u-dad' Gar-cí'a, 1 gar-sī'a; 2 gär-cī'ä. A city in Mexico.

Ci"u-dad' Gon-za'les, 1 gōn-sā'lēs; 2 gōn-sä'lęs. A city in Guanajuato state, Mexico. [Jalisco state, Mexico.

Ci"u-dad' Guz-man', 1 gus-mān'; 2 gus-män'. A city in

Ci"u-dad' Juá'rez, 1 hwā'rēs; 2 hwä'ręs. A city, formerly El Paso del Norte, with line of settlements 10 miles in extent, Chihuahua state, Rio Grande valley, Mexico.

Ci"u-dad' Re-al', 1 rē-āl'; 2 rę-äl'. **1.** A province in Spain; 7,840 sq. m. **2.** Its capital city.

Ci"u-dad' Rod-ri'go, 1 rod-rī'go; 2 rōd-rī'go. A fortified [Mexico. town in Salamanca province, W. Spain.

Ci"u-dad' Vic-to'ri-a. A city; capital of Tamaulipas state,

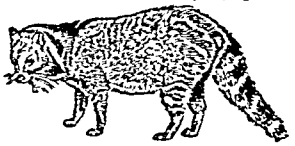
Civ., *abbr.* Civic; civil; civilian.

Ci"va-is'tic, *a.* Same as SIVAISTIC.

cive, 1 saiv; 2 çiv, *n.* *Bot.* Same as CHIVE.

civ'et, *rt* [Archaic.] To perfume with civet.

civ'et, 1 siv'et; 2 çiv'ĕt, *n.* **1.** An unctuous yellowish semiliquid substance of musk-like odor and bitterish taste, secreted by glandular follicles of certain viverrine carnivores in a pouch between the anus and the external genitalia: used as a perfume, and formerly in medicine. **2.** A viverrine carnivore that secretes the substance defined above, as the zibet or rasse; especially *Viverra civetta* of tropical Africa, which is about the size of a fox, and dark-grayish transversely banded and spotted with black. **3.** One of other viverroid carnivores; as, a palm-*civet* or paradoxure. [< F. *civette,* < It. *zibetto,* < Gr. *zapetion,* < Ar. *zabâd,* civet.] **civ'itt.**


Civet-cat. 1/12

civ'et‡, *n.* A rich stew, especially of hare or rabbit, with onions or cives.

civ'et-cat", *n.* Same as CIVET[1], 2.

civ'ic, 1 siv'ik; 2 çiv'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a city, a citizen, or citizenship; as, the enjoyment of *civic* rights. [< L. *civicus,* < *civis,* citizen.] **civ'ī-cal†; civ'ick†.** Syn.: civil, corporate, municipal, urban, urbane.— **civic crown** or **wreath,** a garland of oak-leaves and acorns, anciently conferred upon whoever saved the life of a Roman citizen in battle. See illus. under ROMAN CROWN.— **civ'ī-cal-ly,** *adv.*

civ'ī-cism, 1 siv'ī-sizm; 2 çiv'ī-çizm, *n.* **1.** The principle of civil government; a system of government based on citizenship. **2.** Faithfulness to or respect for regulations, duties, and forms of civic organization and government.

civ'ics, 1 siv'iks; 2 çiv'ics, *n.* The science that treats of the government of cities, of citizenship, of the organizing of life in cities, and of the relations between citizens and the government. Civics includes (1) ethics, or the doctrine of duties in society; (2) civil polity, or governmental methods and machinery; (3) law, in its applications most directly involving the interests of society; (4) economics, or the principles or laws of wealth and exchange; (5) history of civic development and movement.

civ"ī-cul'tur-al, 1 siv'ī-kul'chur-[*or* -tiur-]al; 2 çiv'ī-cūl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a development or institution which promotes the welfare of the community rather than that of the individual. [< L. *civis,* citizen, + CULTURAL.]

civ'il, 1 siv'il; 2 çiv'il, *a.* **1.** Observing the proprieties of social intercourse; not rude or discourteous; as, the tradesmen are *civil* and obliging. **2.** Pertaining to a citizen in regard to ordinary affairs: opposed to *ecclesiastical* or *military;* as, the American prefers *civil* pursuits to war.

> In *civil life,* Wit makes an enterpriser; sense a man.
> YOUNG *Night Thoughts* viii, l. 1253.

3. *Law.* Pertaining to the relations between the citizen and the state or between citizens, as regulated by law; belonging to legal rights; established by law: distinguished from *criminal, political,* or *natural;* as, *civil* rights; *civil* institutions; dissolution is the *civil* death of Parliament; a *civil* suit for damages; the *civil* day or year.

> I trust the time is not far distant when the consciences of men will be no longer shackled by the restrictions of the *civil* power.
> BRIGHT in Smith's *John Bright* vol. i, p. 19. [A. & S. 1881.]

4. Occurring within the state or between citizens; intestine; as, *civil* war. **5.** In accordance with the requirements of civilization; civilized; not barbarous; as, *civil* society. [F., < L. *civilis,* < *civis,* citizen.] **civ'ill†.** Syn.: see ACCESSIBLE; CIVIC; POLITE.— **civil action,** any suit or action between persons in their private capacity not involving prosecution for crime.— **c. contract** (*Law*), a contract, as of marriage, performed apart from ecclesiastical solemnization.— **c. law, c. liberty,** etc., see the nouns. — **c. list,** that part of the revenue annually appropriated by the government, (1) in the United States, for the salaries and expenses of civil officers and the government; hence, the body of such officers; (2) in Great Britain and elsewhere, for the expenses of the sovereign.— **c. lord** [Gt. Brit.], a civilian member of the Board of Admiralty, usually a cabinet minister, who administers the civil affairs of the Admiralty department.— **c. process** (*Law*), a writ or order issued in a civil action.— **c. service,** the departments of the public service that are under executive control that is neither military nor naval.— **C. Service Commission** (*U. S. Htst.*), a body created by act of Jan. 16, 1883, appointed by the President, and consisting of three commissioners, of whom not more than two may belong to the same political party. It holds authority to hold examinations and prepare lists of eligibles on the basis of examinations in the classified civil service of the country.— **c. state,** the whole body of a people organized under government and law.— **c. year,** the legal year appointed by a government; the calendar year.

ci-vil'ian, 1 si-vil'yan; 2 çi-vil'yan, *a.* Peculiar to or pertaining to a civilian; as, *civilian* dress.

ci-vil'ian, *n.* **1.** One who follows civil pursuits as distinguished from military, naval, or clerical. **2.** One learned in the Roman or civil law. **3.** A member of the India civil service: formerly, of the covenanted service. **4†.** A believer in civil righteousness or natural morality. [< OF. *civilien,* of civil law, < *civil;* see CIVIL.] [Bataví, about A. D. 70.

Ci-vil'is, 1 si-vai'lis; 2 çi-vil'is. **Claudius.** Chief of the

civ'il-ish, 1 siv'il-ish; 2 çiv'il-ish, *a.* Somewhat civil.

ci-vil'i-ty, 1 si-vil'i-ti; 2 çi-vil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being civil; propriety or courtesy of behavior in social intercourse; absence of rudeness; also, a civil act or speech; an attention. **2.** [Archaic.] The state of being civilized; civilization.

> The highest *civility* has never loved the hot zones.
> EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Civilization* p. 26. [O. & CO. 1876.]

3. [Archaic.] Citizenship. [< F. *civilité,* < L. *civilitas,* < *civilis;* see CIVIL.] **ci-vil'i-tee.** Syn.: see FAVOR; POLITENESS.

civ"ī-li-za'tion, 1 siv'ī-li-zē'shon; 2 çiv'ī-li-zā'shon, *n.*

civ"i-li-sa'tion, 1 **1.** The state of being civilized; a condition of human communities characterized by political and social organization and order, advancement in knowledge, refinement, and the arts, and progress in general.

> *Civilization,* therefore, in its most general idea, is an improved condition of man resulting from the establishment of social order in place of the individual independence and lawlessness of the savage or barbarous life. It may exist in various degrees: it is susceptible of continual progress. GUIZOT *Civilization* tr. by Hazlitt, vol. i, lect. i, p. 18, note. [A. 1870.]

2. The act, process, or product of civilizing; the multiplication of the means of culture and enjoyment, of progress and achievement; the lifting up of men mentally, morally, and socially.

> What is *civilization?* It is the humanization of man in society, the satisfaction for him, in society, of the true law of human nature. M. ARNOLD *Civilization in U. S.* p. 161. [C. & H. 1888.]

3†. The turning of a criminal process into a civil one.

Syn.: see HUMANITY.— **civ"ī-li-za'[or -sa']tion-al,** *a.*

civ"ī-liz'a-to-ry, 1 siv'ī-laiz'ə-to-ri; 2 çiv'ī-liz'a-to-ry, *a.* Civilizing in tendency and effect.

civ'i-lize, 1 siv'ī-laiz; 2 çiv'ī-liz, *v.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] **I.**

civ'i-lise, *t.* **1.** To bring into a state of civilization; give order, law, and culture to; humanize; reclaim from savagery; as, a rough community of miners was *civilized* by one family. **2.** *Law.* To make (a criminal case) civil. **3.** To transfer from military to civil jurisdiction.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To become civilized. **2†.** To behave civilly. [< F. *civiliser,* < *civil;* see CIVIL.] — **civ'ī-liz"[or -ils"]a-bl(eᵖ,** *a.*— **civ"ī-li-zee',** *n.* One who has been civilized.— **civ'ī-liz"er** or **-ils"er,** *n.* One who or that which civilizes.

civ'i-lized, 1 siv'ī-laizd; 2 çiv'ī-lizd, *pa.* Having the

civ'i-lised, characteristics or being in a state of civilization.

civ'il-ly, 1 siv'ī-li; 2 çiv'ī-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a civil manner; courteously. **2.** With reference to civil matters, especially as opposed to *ecclesiastically.* **3.** *Law.* In accordance with civil law; not criminally. **4†.** Soberly; decently; not showily.

civ'ism, 1 siv'izm; 2 çiv'içm, *n.* **1.** Devotion to the existing government, or to the good, of one's city or country; originally, devotion to the order established by the French Revolution of 1789.

> None surpass and few equal the sincerity and steadiness of his republican *civism.*
> *Memoirs of Dolly Madison, Lafayette* p. 136. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. Citizenism. **3.** Citizenship. [< F. *civisme,* < L. *civis,* citizen.]

Ci"vi-ta'li, 1 chi"vi-tā'li; 2 chi"vi-tā'li, **Matteo** (1435?–1501). An Italian sculptor and architect.

Ci"vi-ta-vec'chi-a, 1 chi"vi-ta-vek'ki-ə; 2 chi"vi-tā-vĕc'ci-ā, *n.* A seaport city in Roma province, Italy.

Civ. Serv., *abbr.* Civil service.

Civil War. The War of the Secession. See SECESSION.

C. J., ck., Cl., cl., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

clab'ber, 1 klab'ər; 2 clăb'er, *vi.* To curdle, as milk.

clab'ber†, *n.* **1.** Bonnyclabber. **2.** [Slang.] Underclothing.

clab'ber‡, *n.* Idle talk; twaddle. [dirty.

clab'ber-y, 1 klab'ər-i; 2 clăb'er-y, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Muddy;

clach'an, 1 klaχ'ən; 2 clăχ'an, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A rude stone monument or sarcophagus. **2.** A Highland hamlet; a village inn or a village church. **clach‡.**

clack, 1 klak; 2 clăk, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To strike together so as to make a cracking sound; clap; rattle.

> The Barn-owl . . . *clacks* its mandibles with force and rapidity.
> DARWIN *Emotions* p. 98. [A. 1873.]

2. To utter heedlessly; babble; as, to *clack* out a secret.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a rattling, clapping, or cracking noise. **2.** To utter sounds hastily or continually; chatter; cackle. [Imitative.] — **clack'er,** *n.* One who or that which clacks; a clapper.

clack, *n.* **1.** A sharp, short, clapping sound, usually repeated; clatter. **2.** Continual and confused talk; chatter.

> A loud *clack* of tongues now interrupted their discourse.
> FRANCES BURNEY *Cecilia* vol. i, p. 119. [BELL 1882.]

3. [Colloq.] (1) The tongue; as, hold your *clack.* (2) A gossip. (3) *Mech.* A clack-valve. (4) The device that shakes or strikes the hopper of a grist-mill, to feed down the grain. (5) An alarm that rings a bell when more grain is needed in a mill-hopper. (6) A clapper or rattle worked by the wind, to scare away birds; a clack-mill. **clacket.** — **clack'-box",** *n.* **1.** The chamber of a clack-valve. **2.** [Colloq.] A talkative, chattering person.— **c.-dish†,** *n.* A dish with a movable lid with which a clacking sound might be made: formerly used by beggars to receive alms.— **c.-door,** *n.* A movable cover to an opening in a clack-box.— **c.-goose,** *n.* The barnacle-goose.— **c.-guard,** *n.* A ring-shaped safety contrivance preventing a clack-valve from opening too freely.— **c.-lid,** *n.* A hinged flap of a clack-valve.— **c.-mill,** *n.* See CLACK, 3 (4), above.— **c.-valve,** *n.* **1.** A valve hinged at one edge, permitting flow of fluid in one direction only. **2.** A ball check-valve in a locomotive. — **Cornish c.,** a clack-valve with two lids, one fitted and hinged to the top of the other.

Clack'a-mas, 1 klak'ə-məs; 2 clăk'a-mas, *n.* **1.** A county in N. W. central Oregon; 1,861 sq. m.; county-seat, Oregon *City.* **2.** A river in Oregon; *nearly 100 m. long* to Willamette river.

clack'et-y, 1 klak'et-i; 2 clăk'ĕt-y, *a.* Clattering; clacking.

Clack-man'nan, 1 klak-man'ən; 2 clăk-măn'an, *n.* **1.** A county in Scotland; 55 sq. m. **Clack-man'nan-shire†.** **2.** Its capital.

clackt, *pp.* Clacked. S. S.

Clac'ton, 1 klak-tən; 2 clăc'ton, *n.* A watering-place in Essex, England.

clad, 1 klad; 2 clăd, *imp.* and *pp.* of CLOTHE, *v.*— **cladt,** *rt.* To clothe.

cla-dan'thus, 1 klə-dan'thus; 2 cla-dăn'thŭs, *n.* [-THI, 1 -thai; 2 -thī, *pl.*] *Bot.* In mosses, a flower terminal on a lateral shoot. [< CLADO- + Gr. *anthos,* flower.] — **cla-dan'thous,** *a.*

cla-den'chy-ma, 1 klə-den'ki-mə; 2 cla-den'cy-ma, *n.* *Bot.* Branched parenchyma. [< CLADO- + Gr. *enchyma,* infusion, < *en,* in, + *cheō,* pour.]

clad'ine, *a.* Same as CLADOSE.

clad'isk, 1 klad'isk; 2 clăd'isk, *n.* An arm of the cladome of a triæne sponge-spicule. [< Gr. *kladiskos,* dim. of *klados,* branch.]

Cla-dis'ti-a, 1 klə-dis'ti-ə; 2 cla-dĭs'ti-a, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An order or suborder of crossopterygian fishes, having ossified vertebræ and the basal element of the pectoral articulating by a condyle with the coracoid, and with diverging branches bounding a *cartilaginous* plate receiving the *actinosts:* including the polypterids of Africa. [< Gr. *klados,* branch.] — **cla-dis'ti-an,** *a.* & *n.*

clad'o-, 1 klad'o-; 2 clăd'o-. From Greek *klados,* branch (prob. < *klaō,* break): a combining form.— **Clad"o-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A group of nudibranchiates with branched gills.— **clad"o-bran'chi-ate,** *a.*— **Clad"o-car'pi,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* A group of bryaceous mosses with cladocarpous fruit.— **clad"o-car'pous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having the fruit terminal on a lateral shoot: *cladogenous:* said of mosses.— **Cla-doc'er-a,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* An order or other group of entomostracans having a bivalve shell with a dorsal hinge, branched antennæ, and an unpaired eye; including the water-fleas.— **cla-doc'er-an,** *n.* A member of the order *Cladocera.*— **clad'o-cere,** *n.*— **cla-doc'er-ous,** *a.*— **Clad"o-co'pa,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A section of ostracoid entomostracans with posterior antennæ of two well-developed natatory branches.— **cla-doc'o-pous,** *a.*— **clad'ode,** *n.* *Bot.* Same as CLADOPHYL.— **cla-do'di-al,** *a.* — **cla-do'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] Same as CLADOPHYL.— **Clad"o-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Carboniferous family of sharks of uncertain relations, with pectorals developed as uniserial archipterygia. **Clad'o-dus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **clad'o-dont,** *a.* & *n.*— **clad"o-don'tid,** *n.*— **clad"o-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*— **cla-dog'e-nous,** *a.* *Bot.* Same as CLADOCARPOUS. — **clad"o-he-pat'ic,** *a.* Having a liver that is divided or branched; said of certain mollusks.— **Clad"o-he-pat'i-ca,** *n. pl.* *Zool.* A division of nudibranchiate gastropods with ramified liver contained in the integuments and papillæ. **clad'ome,** *n.* *Spong.* The head or cladi of a rhabdous spicule collectively.— **cla-dom'ic,** *a.*— **Cla-do'ni-a,** *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of lecideaceous lichens with a simple or much-branched thallus, cephaloid apothecia, and fusiform simple or bilocular spores. *C. rangiferina* is the reindeer-moss.— **cla-don'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Cladonia.*— **cladonic acid,** a compound extracted from reindeer-moss (*Cladonia rangiferina*), resembling *usnic acid.*— **cla-do'ni-ine,** *a.*— **cla-do'ni-oid,** *a.* *Bot.* Resembling or characteristic of *Cladonia.*— **Clad"o-phi-u'ræ,** *n. pl.* An order of ophiurans with articulated coiling and generally forked or branching arms, including the *Astrophytidæ,* etc.— **clad"o-phi-u'ran,** *a.* & *n.*— **clad"o-phi-u'roid,** *a.*— **clad'o-phyl,** *n.* *Bot.* A branch taking on the form and function of a leaf, as in *Ruscus:* sometimes, but less correctly, called *cladodium* or *cladode.* **clad'o-phyll†.**— **clad"op-to'sis,** *n.* An adaptation of oaks, willows, and other trees causing dying branches or twigs to snap off at the base with a circular fissure; also, the dropping of leaf-bearing twigs instead of separate leaves, as in the common cypress.— **clad'o-rhabd,** *n.* A tetraxial subdivided sponge-spicule. — **cla-dor'o-py,** *n.* The property of having branches of different character on the same plant.— **clad"o-rop'ic,** *a.*— **cla'dose,** *a.* Branched, as a sponge-spicule.— **Clad"o-se-lach'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* A Carboniferous family of pleuropterygian sharks with terminal mouth and nostrils. **Clad"o-sel'a-che,** *n.* (t. g.) — **clad"o-sel'a-chid,** *a.* & *n.*— **clad"o-sel'a-choid,** *a.* & *n.*— **clad"o-spo'ri-ose,** *n.* *Phytopath.* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic hyphomycetous fungus belonging to the form-genus *Cladosporium.*— **clad"o-stron'gyle,** *n.* *Spong.* A rod-like megasclere rounded off at one end and divided into branches at the other.— **clad'o-style,** *n.* A tetraxial ramified sponge-spicule.— **clad'o-thrix,** *n.* A filamentous bacterium (genus *Cladothrix*) occurring in false-branched aggregates.— **clad'o-tyle,** *n.* A monaxial sponge-spicule, with a ball-like process at its extremity.

cla'dus, 1 klē'dus; 2 clā'dŭs, *n.* [-DI, 1 -dai; 2 -dī, *pl.*] *Spong.* An arm or branch of a cladome. [< Gr. *klados;* see CLADO-.] [Cloth.

claes, 1 klēz; 2 clās, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Clothes.— **claeth,** *n.*

clag, 1 klag; 2 clăg. **I.** *v.* To clog. **II.** *n.* A clog.

clag', *n.* [Scot.] A hand-bell formerly used at masses and funerals.

Clag'gan Bay, 1 klag'ən; 2 clăg'an. A bay in Galway county, Ireland, W. N. W. of Innisboffin; 2¹/₄ m. long.

Clag'gett, 1 klag'et; 2 clăg'ĕt, **Thomas John** (¹⁰/₁₁1742–³/₁₂ 1816). The first Protestant Episcopal bishop consecrated in the United States.

clag'gum, 1 klag'um; 2 clăg'ŭm, *n.* [Dial.] Molasses candy.

clag'gy, 1 klag'i; 2 clăg'y, *a.* **1.** Sticky; clagging. **2.** [Southern U. S.] Heavy: said of bread, pastry, and the like.— **clag'gi-ness,** *n.*

Clai'borne, 1 klē'bərn; 2 clā'born, *n.* **1.** A parish in N. W. Louisiana; 778 sq. m.; parish-seat, Homer. **2.** A county in S. W. Mississippi; 505 sq. m.; county-seat, Port Gibson. **3.** A county in N. E. Tennessee; 464 sq. m.; county-seat, Tazewell.

claik, 1 klēk; 2 clāk, *vt.* [Scot.] To besmear, as with something sticky; daub.

claik, *n.* [Scot.] A barnacle-goose. **claik'-goose"‡.**

claim, 1 klēm; 2 clām, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To demand on the ground of right; affirm to be one's own, or one's due; lay claim to; assert a right to or ownership of; as, to *claim* a title; to *claim* exemption from military service. **2.** To hold to be true against implied denial or doubt, affirm; assert; as, he *claimed* that it was unfair: loose or colloquial usage. In this sense *claim* is used correctly when the meaning is *assert* with readiness to *maintain,* and confidence that the thing *asserted* can be *maintained,* with the added idea that it makes for the advantage or side of him who *asserts* and *maintains* it. Compare MAINTAIN.

> If Christ was what he *claimed* to be, he could not receive title-deeds from men.
> HOPKINS *Evidences of Christianity* p. 215. [M. & S. 1872.]

3†. To name; call. **4†.** To proclaim.

II. *i.* **1.** To affirm descent, heritage, or genealogy; derive a right; make a claim; be entitled to something; as, he *claims* from royal lineage. **2†.** To call; cry out. [< OF. *claimer,* < L. *clamo,* cry out.] **claymet.** Syn.: see ALLEGE; ASSERT; ASSUME; DEMAND.— PRED.: claim payment *from* (sometimes *of*) a person; claim accuracy *for* a writer, a record, etc., also *in behalf of;* claim *by right of* descent; claim *from,* or *upon,* the evidence.— **claim'a-bl(eᵖ,** *a.*— **claim'ance,** *n.* The action of claiming.— **claim'ant,** *n.* One who makes a claim or demand, as of right.— **claim'er,** *n.* One who claims; a claimant.

claim, *n.* **1.** The demand of something from some one on the ground of right; the assertion of a right to possession or ownership; the affirming of a debt, obligation, or the like, from another; as, a *claim* to territory.

> In all my career I can lay no *claim* to cleverness, discretion, or wisdom. GORDON in Hake's *Chinese Gordon* p. 406. [WOR. 1884.]

2. The asserting of a fact; the maintaining of anything as a fact or truth; as, the voter's *claim* to be an American. **3.** Ground for claiming; right or title; as, he has no *claim* to greatness.

> The ruin'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,
> Claim'd kindred there, and had his *claims* allowed.
> GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 154.

4. Anything that is claimed; especially, a tract of government land to which a settler lays claim by virtue of occupancy or by other right; also, a region or tract claimed for mining.

5†. A call; cry. [< OF. *claime,* < *claimer;* see CLAIM, *v.*]

claimet. Syn.: compare references under CLAIM, *v.*— Prep.: a claim *on* or *upon* a person *for* a thing; a claim *to* an estate; a claim *of* justice; a claim *by* descent.— **Alabama claims,** see GENEVA AWARD, under AWARD.— **continual claim** (*Eng. Law*), formerly, a yearly claim by an owner of a house or property to prevent its being claimed by the tenant.— **private land claims** (*U. S. Htst.*), claims of private persons to lands in the territory obtained from Mexico which forms New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, California, Utah, and Wyoming. Such claims, arising from

confusion originating under Spanish or Mexican rule, were adjudicated by the **Court of Private Land Claims** (1891).

claimd, *pp.* Claimed. S. S.

clair-au'di-ence, 1 klâr-ô'dı-ens; 2 clâr-ą'di-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** Ability to perceive sounds not within reach of the ear under normal conditions: alleged especially of psychics and persons in the mesmeric state. **2.** The act of so perceiving sounds. [< F. *clair* (see CLEAR, *a.*), + *audience;* see AUDIENCE.]

clair-au'di-ent, 1 klâr-ô'dı-ent; 2 clâr-ą'di-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or possessing clairaudience. **II.** *n.* One having the power of clairaudience.

Clai'raut', 1 klē'rō'; 2 clā'rō', **Alexis Claude** (1/7 1713–5/17 1765). A French mathematician; *The Motion of Comets,* etc.

clairce, 1 klârs; 2 clârç, *n* [F.] A mixture used in sugar-refining consisting of a saturated solution of pure sugar in water.

clair''de-lune', 1 klâr''-de-lün'; 2 clâr''-de-lün', *n.* [F.] Literally, moonlight; specif. in ceramics, color found in the glaze on certain varieties of Chinese porcelains; a faint grayish-blue; moonlight blue.

claire[1], 1 klâr; 2 clâr, *n.* [F.] An oyster-bed protected from tidal waters and used for the breeding of oysters and for investigations concerning them.

Claire[2], *n.* See CLARA.

claire'-cole'', *n.* Same as CLEAR-COLE.

clair''-ob-scure', 1 klâr''-ob-skūr'; 2 clâr''-ob-scūr', *n.* Same as CHIAROSCURO. [F., *clair-obscur.*] **claro''-ob-scure'†.**

clair''ol-fac'tance, 1 klâr''-ol-fak'tens; 2 clâr''-ŏl-făc'tanç, *n.* The quality of possessing an exceedingly fine sense of smell. — **clair''ol-fac'tant,** *a.* & *n.* [< F. *clair,* CLEAR, + OLFACT(-ORY).]

clair'schach, 1 klâr'shaH; 2 clâr'shäH, *n.* [Ir.] A harp, especially a festival harp having from 29 to 58 strings. **clar'seagh†; clar'shech†.** — **clair'schach-er,** *n.*

clair-voy'ance, 1 klâr-voi'ens; 2 clâr-vŏy'anç, *n.* **1.** The ability of perceiving things not visible to normal sight under ordinary conditions; seership. Clairvoyance may be (1) natural, as frequently among the Scotch Highlanders; second sight; (2) artificial, as in an induced trance, in which sense it is opposed to *hypnotism* or *mesmerism.*

Clairvoyance is the ability to see independently of the physical sense of sight. ISAAC K. FUNK *The Widow's Mite* pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 217. [F. & W. '04.]

2. Intuitive sagacity or perception. **3.** The business of a professional clairvoyant. [F., < *clairvoyant;* see CLAIRVOYANT.] **clair-voy'an-cy†.**

clair-voy'ant, 1 klâr-voi'ent; 2 clâr-vŏy'ant, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exercising clairvoyance. [F., < *clair* (see CLEAR, *a.*) + *voyant,* ppr. of *voir* (< L. *video*), see.] — **clair-voy'ant-ly,** *adv.*

clair-voy'ant, *n.* [CLAIR-VOY'ANTE, *fem.*] One having the gift or faculty of clairvoyance.

clai'ty, 1 klē'tı; 2 clā'ty, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Dirty; smeared.

clake[1], 1 klēk; 2 clāk, *v.* [Scot.] To clack.

clake[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To scratch.

clake, *n.* See CLAIK, *n.*

cla'kis, 1 klē'kıs *or* klēks; 2 clā'kis *or* clāks, *n.* [Scot.] The barnacle-goose.

Clal'lam, 1 klal'əm; 2 clāl'am, *n.* A county in N. W. Washington; 1,807 sq. m.; county-seat, Port Angeles.

clam[1], 1 klam; 2 clăm, *vi.* [CLAMMED, CLAMD[S]; CLAM'MING.] To hunt for or dig clams.

clam[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a relief impression of a hard steel die upon (a soft steel mill). **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] (1) To pinch; squeeze; pinch with hunger. (2) To clog up. (3) To castrate by compression. (4) To wrinkle; crease.

II. *i.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To stick close or tight. **2.** [Scot.] To grope. **3.** To die of hunger. [< CLAM[2], *n.*]

clam[3], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To ring all the bells of a chime together. **2.** To muffle, also to jangle, a bell.

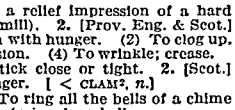
clam[4], *v.* [Prov.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To smear with a sticky substance. **2.** To glue or stick; as, to *clam* paper to the wall.

II. *i.* To be sticky or clammy; be damp or cold.

clam[5], *v.* [Prov. Gt. Brit. & Ir.] **1.** To grip or seize with force. **2.** To search for blindly. **3.** To handle carelessly.

clam, *a.* **1.** [Dial.] Sticky. **2.** [Scot.] Vile; mean.

clam[1], *n.* **1.** One of various bivalve mollusks. (1) In North America, the soft or long clam, or bait-clam (*Mya arenaria*); the round or hard clam, or quahaug (*Venus mercenaria*); the black clam, surf-clam, or hen-clam (*Spisula solidissima*); a river-mussel or unionid; on the Pacific coast, one of the genera *Glyciomeris, Tapes,* etc. The first two are much esteemed as food. (2) [Brit.] A piddock, scallop, river-mussel, etc. (3) A chamoid or tridacnoid bivalve, as the giant clam (*Tridacna gigas*) of the East Indies: one of the earliest uses. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A close-mouthed or stupidly silent person. [< AS. *clamm,* clamp.] — **bloody clam,** an arcid bivalve having red blood, especially *Arcis pexata* of North America. **clam'-crack''er,** *n.* A sting-ray (*Rhinoptera bonasus*). — **c.-hook,** *n.* An iron fork with a short handle and curved tines used in digging for clams. — **c.-shell,** *n.* **1.** The shell or half-shell of a clam. **2.** A dredging-box shaped like the shell of a clam. — **c.-worm,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] An annelid of the genus *Nereis,* especially *N. limbata,* found with soft clams. — **fresh-water c.,** a fresh-water mussel. — **painted c.,** a large venerid bivalve (*Macrocallista gigantea*) of the southern United States.



Soft Clam.
a, fringed mouth of the siphons of a buried clam.

clam[2], *n.* A clamp, as of bricks. See CLAMP[2], *n.*

clam[3], *n.* [Dial.] Clamminess; a cold dampness.

clam[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The simultaneous ringing of all the bells in a chime; hence, clangor; clamor.

clam[5], *n.* **1.** A clamp. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A rat-trap. **3.** A plank or stone slab used as a bridge. **4.** A pair of pincers. **5.** Slits to draw wire through to give it uniform thickness. [< AS. *clam,* fetter.]

clam'a-gore, 1 klam'ə-gōr; 2 clăm'a-gōr, *n.* Same as KILMAGORE.

clam'an-cy, 1 klam'ən-sı; 2 clăm'an-cy, *n.* [Scot.] Urgency, especially from necessity. **clam'ancet.**

clam'ant, 1 klam'ənt; 2 clăm'ant, *a.* **1.** Calling for help or remedy; crying; urgent.

The need of such an interposition, in order to the rectification of a *clamant* evil, becomes visible whether we look at society at large, or inspect our own bosoms.

McCOSH *Divine Government* p. 480. [c. & BROS. 1858.]

2. [Poet.] Clamorous; resounding. [< L. *claman(t-)s,* ppr. of *clamo,* cry out.] — **clam'ant-ly,** *adv.*

Cla''mart', 1 kla'-mär'; 2 clā'-mär', *n.* A town in Seine department, France.

Clam''a-to'res, 1 klam'ə-tō'rīz; 2 clăm'a-tō'rēç, *n. pl. Ornith.* **1.** A suborder or superfamily of passerine birds embracing the non-oscine forms, as kingbirds and cotingas, having normal feet and 10 primaries. **2.** The *Gallinacea.* [< L. *clamator,* brawler, < *clamo,* cry out.] — **clam''a-to'ri-al,** *a.*

clam'bake'', 1 klam'bēk'; 2 clăm'bāk', *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A picnic where roasted clams are the principal dish: especially common at the seashore in New England, where the clams, often with other articles of food, are usually cooked on hot stones, sometimes in a hole covered with seaweed. **2.** The meal served at such a picnic.

clam'ber, 1 klam'bər; 2 clăm'ber, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To climb over, along, or down; rise by clinging to.

He passed week after week in *clambering* the mountains.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 5, p. 27. [JAS. M.]

II. *i.* **1.** To climb or make one's way up, along, or down, by using hands and feet; mount or descend with difficulty; as, we *clambered* over the loose stones. **2.** To rise by clinging, as a vine; rise steeply or irregularly; as, *clambering* roses.

Clamber stands for clam-er, the frequentative of clam (now spelt clamp), and signifies literally 'to grasp often.'
SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

[< Icc. *klambra,* pinch closely together, clamp.] **clam'-bret; clam'mert.** — **clam'ber,** *n.* The act of clambering. — **clam'ber-er,** *n.*

clam'berd, *pp.* Clambered. S. S.

Cla''me-cy', 1 kla'ma-sī'; 2 clā'me-cȳ', *n.* A town in Nièvre department, France.

clam-jam'fer-y, 1 klam-jam'fər-ı; 2 clăm-jăm'fer-y, *n.* [Dial.] Rubbish; trumpery; a mob or rabble; canaille. **clam-jam'phrie†; clan-jam'fer-y†.** [ber; climb.

clam'mas, 1 klam'əs; 2 clăm'as, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To clam-

clam'mas, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A clamor; noise.

clam'mer[1], 1 klam'ər; 2 clăm'er, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** One who digs clams. **2.** A hoe for digging clams; also, a scoop-like cage or rake for bringing up quahaugs.

clam'mer[2], *n.* A deep-sea tongs closed by a weight, for taking specimens from the bottom of the ocean.

clam'ming, 1 klam'ıŋ; 2 clăm'ing, *n.* **1.** The digging or gathering of clams. **2.** The impressing of a design on a soft steel mill by rotation against a hard die.

clam'my, 1 klam'ı; 2 clăm'y, *a.* **1.** Damp and cold, as the skin in death. **2.** Soft and sticky; viscous, as liquids; heavy; doughy, as bread. [< AS *clām,* clay, but cp. D. *klam,* moist.] — **clam'mi-ly,** *adv.* — **clam'mi-ness,** *n.*

clam'or, 1 klam'ər; 2 clăm'or, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To utter or assert vehemently or with loud or repeated outcry; as, to *clamor* complaints. **2.** [Rare.] To raise outcry against; stun with noise; as, to *clamor* the house. **3.** To move or drive by clamor: with *from, out of, into, down.*

II. *t.* To utter loud outcries; vociferate; make noisy or importunate demands; as, the mob *clamors* turiously. Syn.: see CALL. — Prep.: clamor *for* bread; *against* the measure, etc.; clamor *in* fury.

clam'or, *n.* **1.** Any loud, repeated outcry; vociferation; confusion of voices, shouts, etc.; as, the *clamor* of the mob. **2.** A general asseveration, as of protest, dissent, or demand; a vehement or long-continued objecting, disclaiming, or demanding; as, the *clamor* of the press.

We have been told that this is a war into which we have been hurried by *clamour* and prejudice; in short, that it is a war of passion. CANNING *Speeches, Sardinian Treaty* p. 7. [E. C. B. 1841.]

3. Any loud and continuous noise. [OF., < L. *clamor,* < *clamo,* cry out.] Syn.: din, hubbub, noise, tumult, uproar. — Ant.: calmness, quiet, repose, silence, stillness.

clam'ord, *pp.* Clamored. S. S.

clam'or-er, 1 klam'ər-ər; 2 clăm'or-er, *n.* One who makes a clamor or outcry. **clam'or-ist†.**

clam'or-ous, 1 klam'ər-us; 2 clăm'or-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Making loud and repeated outcries or very persistent noise; vociferous; as, a *clamorous* crowd; *clamorous* bells. **2.** Urgent in complaint or demand; crying as for redress; as, a *clamorous* wrong. **3.** Made with clamor; as, a *clamorous* protest. [< LL. *clamorosus,* < L. *clamor;* see CLAMOR, *n.*] **clam'or-some†** [Dial., Eng.]. Syn.: see BLATANT; NOISY. — Prep.: clamorous *for* relief; clamorous *against* restraint; clamorous *of* tongue (archaic or poetic). — **clam'or-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **clam'or-ous-ness,** *n.*

clam'our, clam'our-er, etc. Same as CLAMOR, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

clamp[1], 1 klamp; 2 clămp, *vt.* To join and hold closely together or to another piece; bind with or as with a clamp.

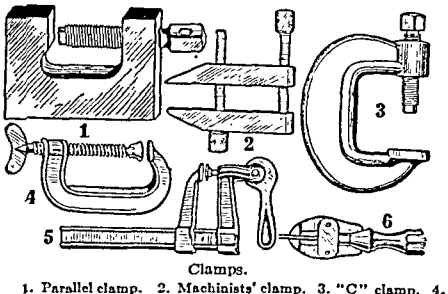
The haggard cheeks, the lips *clamped* together in unfaltering resolve. LOWELL *Among my Books, Dante* second series, p. 3. [o. & co. 1876.]

clamp[2], *vt.* **1.** To burn in a clamp, as bricks. **2.** [Dial.] To cover with earth for keeping, as vegetables.

clamp[3], *vt.* **1.** To patch up clumsily; botch. **2.** [Scot.] To trump up, as a charge.

clamp[4], *vi.* To walk heavily; tramp. [Imitative.]

clamp[1], *n.* **1.** A device for compressing and holding in position a piece or part, or holding or binding together



Clamps.

1. Parallel clamp. 2. Machinists' clamp. 3. "C" clamp. 4. Carriage-makers' screw-clamp. 5. Eccentric clamp. 6. Wire-clamp.

two or more parts: usually with jaws or cheeks, at least one of them movable, that may be set together or closed by some device for obtaining leverage. Specif., in trade usage: (1) A joiners' instrument to hold glued parts together while they are drying. (2) A piece of wood or iron mortised or fastened across the grain of another piece to prevent warping. (3) A piece of soft material inserted as a cushion between a vise-jaw and the object it is to grip, to prevent bruising or marring. (4) A wooden bench-screw. (5) A soft facing or cheek-piece for the jaw of a vise. (6) An iron brace to hold a boat's mast. (7) The internal planking of a wooden vessel, on which the deck-beams rest. (8) *pl.* A ship-carpenters' pincers for drawing nails.

Many varieties of clamps are named from their use, shape, etc.; as, **axle-clamp, bench-c., blind-c.** (for window-blinds), **carbon-c.** (a stirrup-shaped binding-screw for holding the carbon in a voltaic cell), **castrating-c., flask-c.** (to bind foundry-flasks together), **flooring-c., geometrical c.** (a mechanical device distributing six reciprocal pressures upon two rigid bodies, in contact with each other at six points), **grinding-c.** (a clamped emery-grinder for cylinders), **harness-c., hitching-c., lathing-c., molders' c., music-c., rail-c.** (in England, a clamp for steadying a ratchet-drill while it is being used to bore a hole in a rail that has been set in its position), **rigging-c., stopper-c., test-tube c.** (a metal or wooden clamp with wooden handle used in chemical laboratories for holding test-tubes over flames, etc.), **tournliquet-c., vise-c., weather-board c.**

2. *Bot.* A clamp-connection. **3.** *pl.* [Local, England.] Andirons; fire-dogs. [C.] **4†.** Same as CLAM[4]. [< D. *klamp;* cp. *klampen,* clamp, board a ship.] — **clamp'-cell'',** *n.* A clamp-connection delimited from both connected cells. — **c.-connection,** *n.* A small curved hollow protuberance joining two distinct contiguous cells of a hypha, with one, both, or neither of which it may be in communication. — **c.-coupling,** *n. Mech.* A shaft-coupling formed of binding-sleeves wedged inside a cylinder. — **c.-dog,** *n.* A lathe-dog having a pair of clamping jaws. See LATHE. — **c.-forceps,** *n. Surg.* An instrument used in surgical operations for binding or clamping arteries and other structures. — **c.-irons,** *n. pl.* Andirons. — **c.-kiln,** *n.* A kiln made of green brick and having walls which are rebuilt after each use of the kiln. — **c.-screw,** *n.* A clamp operated by a thumbscrew. — **c.-shell,** *n.* Same as TRIDACNA. — **c.-tongs,** *n.* Tongs used as clamps to hold together two tin-plate surfaces in roofing.

clamp[2], *n.* **1.** A brick-kiln with impervious and usually temporary walls; a clamp-kiln. **2.** *Metal.* (1) A pile of ore for roasting. (2) A pile of coal for coking. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) An earth-heap with hay or straw beneath, covering vegetables in winter. (2) A pile of cut and dried peat. (3) A heap of manure or rubbish. (4) A number of stocks of bees piled together and covered for winter protection. [Cp. D. *klomp,* heap.]

clamp[3], *n.* A heavy, pounding tread; tramp. [Imitative.]

clam'per, 1 klām'pər; 2 clăm'per, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Scot. or Dial.] To mend or patch, particularly in a bungling manner.

II. *t.* To walk with jarring and noisy tread.

clamp'er[1], 1 klamp'ər; 2 clămp'er, *n.* **1.** An attachment to prevent slipping on ice; a creeper. **2.** [Scot.] The metal used to patch a vessel; also, the patched article itself. [clumsily.

clamp'er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] One who or that which treads

clamp'er[3], *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A botched-up argument or charge.

clamperd, *pp.* Clampered. S. S.

clam'pers, 1 klām'pərz; 2 clăm'pers, *n. pl.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] Pliers; claws; also, the fingers.

clamp'-for''ceps, c.-irons, c.-kiln, etc. See CLAMP[1], *n.*

clampt, *pp.* Clamped. S. S.

clan, 1 klan; 2 clăn, *n.* **1.** A body of kindred having a class-name and a tribal organization, usually ruled by a hereditary chieftain, as among the Highlanders of Scotland; a tribe; family; as, the *clan* Campbell. Unlike the *family,* kinship in the *clan* is traced by only one line of descent. The *clan* is distinguished from the *tribe* in that the latter may consist of several classes or brotherhoods. It differs from the *village* in that the villagers are bound by territorial obligations rather than by ties of kinship.

Between the rude *clans* that had listened to Moses in the Arabian desert and the Jews who in the reign of Tiberius visited the temple courts there was a great gulf.

J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* pt. ii, ch. 16, p. 200. [n. BROS. 1871.]

2. A body of kindred related in only one line, the members of which do not intermarry. **3.** A clique, or set of persons; a fraternity; club. [< Gael. *clann,* prob. < L. *planta,* sprout.] Syn.: see CLASS. — **clan'ar''cient,** *n.* One of the forefathers of a clan. — **c.-fellow,** *n. Anthrop.* One who, being a member of a clan, is fellow to another member. — **c.-horde,** *n.* A horde which by contact with another horde has acquired the status of a clan. — **c.-standard,** *n.* An emblem used by a clan to distinguish it from other clans.

clan-des'tine, } klan-des'tın; 2 clăn-dĕs'tin, *a.* **1.** Kept
clan-des'tin[e], } secret for a purpose; concealed; surreptitious; underhand; as, a *clandestine* meeting or marriage. **clan'cu-lar†.** **2.** *Freemasonry.* Not regular; not recognized by authority; as, a *clandestine* lodge. [< F. *clandestin,* < L. *clandestinus,* < *clam,* in secret.]

Syn.: see SECRET. — **clan-des'tine-ly,** *adv.* Secretly. **clan'cu-lar-ly†.** — **clan''des-tin'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being clandestine: usually in a bad sense. **clan-des'tine-ness†.**

clang, 1 klaŋ; 2 clăng, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to send forth a loud, sharp, and ringing metallic sound. **2.** [Rare.] To sound or celebrate the name of.

II. *i.* To give forth a loud, sharp, and ringing metallic sound; resound; as, the shield *clanged* on the floor. [< L. *clango,* resound.] — **clang'ing-ly,** *adv.*

clang, *n.* **1.** A ringing or reverberating sound, such as is produced by the sharp stroke of a sonorous metallic body; clangor; as, the tray fell with a *clang.*

At every turn, with dinning *clang,*
The armourer's anvil clashed and rang.
SCOTT *Marmion* CAN. 5, st. 6.

2. The ringing call or cry of various birds, as the brant. **3.** *Acoustics.* (1) Same as CLANG-TINT. (2) A tone compounded of fundamentals and harmonics, as in most instruments. **4.** *Psychol.* A complex acoustic sensation compounded of the contrasts or coincidences of several musical sounds out of which a trained ear can analyze the elements. **clangue†.** — **clang'af-fin''i-ty,** *n. Mus.* An equality of pitch between two or more overtones, also an equality of pitch between a tonic or ground-tone and the pitch of an overtone of another note of a different clang. — **c.-relationship†.** — **c.-tint,** *n.* Quality of tone: determined by the relative intensity of fundamental and harmonics; timbre; acoustic color. **c.-color†. clang'-our†,** *a.* Clanging. S. S.

clangd, *pp.* Clanged.

clan'gor, 1 klaŋ'gər *or* klaŋ'ər; 2 clăn'gor *or* klăng'or (XIII), *ri.* To ring noisily, as chains or bells; clang; clank.

clan'gor, *n.* Repeated clanging; a clanking or a ringing, as of arms, chains, or bells; clamor. [< L. *clangor,* < *clango,* clang.] **clan'gour†.**

clan'gor-ous, *a.* Giving forth clangor or sharp sounds; resounding noisily; as, *clangorous* tongues. — **clan'gor-ous-ly,** *adv.*

Clan'gu-la, 1 klaṅ'giu-lə; 2 klăṅ'ḡū-la, *n.* *Ornith.* The genus embracing the goldeneye sea-duck.

clan-jam'fric, clan-jam'fry, *n.* Same as CLAMJAMFERY.

clank, 1 klaṅk; 2 klăṅk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to emit a clank; as, to *clank* chains. **2.** To announce with a clanking note; as, the jailer *clanks* a warning with his keys to his prisoners. **3.** To set, place, or the like, *so forcibly as to produce a clank.* **4.** [Scot. or Obs.] To strike with a resounding blow. **II.** *i.* To give out, or cause something to give out, a clank; as, the trooper came *clanking* into the room.

clank, *n.* **1.** An abrupt, unmusical metallic sound, not reverberating like a clang; a sound as of metallic accouterments; as, the *clank* of sword and spurs. **2.** [Scot.] A sharp, resonant blow. [Imitative.] — **clank'less,** *a.* Not clanking.

clank'er, 1 klaṅk'ər; 2 klăṅk'er, *n.* [Dial.] A thrashing; thorough whipping.

clankt, *pp.* Clanked. S. S.

Clan'na-Gael', 1 klan'nə-gēl'; 2 klăn'nə-ḡāl', *n.* An Irish secret society originating out of the Fenian brotherhood, founded at Philadelphia in 1881 with the aim of helping to secure home rule for Ireland.

clan'nish, 1 klan'iṡh; 2 klăn'ish, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a clan; having a strong feeling of fraternity; clinging, or disposed to cling, together; as, a *clannish* race. **2.** Influenced by class prejudices; narrow in sympathy. — **clan'nish-ly,** *adv.* — **clan'nish-ness,** *n.*

clan'ship, 1 klan'ship; 2 klăn'shĭp, *n.* Union under a chief; attachment to one's clan. Compare GENS.

clans'man, 1 klanz'mən; 2 klănz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of a clan or of the same clan. — **clans'man-ship,** *n.*

Cla"o-sau'rus, 1 klē"o-sō'rus; 2 klā"o-są'rŭs, *n.* *Herp.* A genus of extremely large Cretaceous saurians, related to the iguanodon, one species of which attained a length of nearly 30 feet. [< Gr. *klaō*, break, + *sauros*, lizard.]

clap, 1 klap; 2 klăp, *v.* [CLAPPED or CLAPT; CLAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike together with a quick motion so as to produce a sharp, explosive sound; strike; flap; also, colloquially, to applaud by clapping the hands.

O, then I *clap* aloft my brave broad wings.
HOOD *Plea of Midsummer Fairies* st. 34.

2. To put or place quickly or suddenly; shut hastily; fling suddenly: followed often by *to*, *into*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, *under*, etc.

Clap an extinguisher *upon* your irony.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Imperfect Sympathies* p. 89. [W. L. & CO.]

3. To strike suddenly but without violence, as with the palm of the hand; slap; as, to *clap* a friend on the back. **4.** To pat; smooth or flatten, as with a sadiron: sometimes followed by *out*. **5.** [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] To stroke lovingly; caress. **6.** [Archaic.] To enter on with alacrity: followed by *to* or *into*, or sometimes by *on*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To applaud by striking the hands together. **2.** To close with a clapping sound; slam; as, the door *clapped*. **3.** Fig., to go into with vigor: with *to* or *into*. **4.** [Dial. or Obs.] To move impetuously; drop. **5.** [Scot. or Dial.] To exert pressure; push; crowd. **6†.** To fix or place an arrow in shooting. **7†.** To knock, as at a door. **8†.** To chatter or prate. [ME. *clappen*, perhaps imitative; cp. AS. *clæppetung*, pulsation.] — **clappe†.** — **to clap eyes on,** to set eyes upon; see. — **to c. hands,** to join hands as a pledge. — **to c. up.** [Archaic.] **1.** To arrange, prepare, accomplish, or construct hastily. **2.** To throw into prison.

clap[1], 1 klap; 2 klăp, *n.* **1.** A sharp sudden noise, as of two hard flat objects coming together.

A *clap* of thunder will not stir a man so quickly as an arrow of thought shot directly into the conscience and heart.
J. F. CLARKE *Hour which Cometh* ser. viii, p. 80. [W. V. S. 1868.]

2. The act of striking sharply together flatwise; as, a *clap* of the hands. **3.** A slight blow with the flat of the hand. **4†.** A sudden stroke or event. **5†.** The tongue; noise; chatter. **6†.** Same as CLAPPER[1], 4. — **clappe†.** — **clap'sbread",** *n.* [North. Eng.] An oatmeal cake, or bread rolled thin and baked hard. — **c.scake†.** — **c.sdish,** *n.* A clack-dish. — **c.snet,** *n.* A net so hinged that it may be made to close quickly over its prey by pulling a string: used by fowlers for small birds. — **c.ssill,** *n.* A miter-sill. **lock-sill†.** — **c.sstick,** *n.* A wooden clapper or rattle used by watchmen for raising an alarm.

clap[2], *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Gonorrhea. **2†.** *Vet.* A disease of horses manifested by swelling of the legs, etc.; also, any symptom of the disease. [Cp. OF. *clapoir.*]

clap'board, 1 klap'bōrd *or* klab'ərd; 2 klăp'bōrd *or* klăb'ord (XIII), *vt.* [U. S.] To cover with clapboards.

clap'board, *n.* **1.** A lapping weather-board, usually thicker at the lower edge than at the upper, for the walls of a building.

Boards were placed on the outside, first called 'clay-boards,' then corrupted into *clapboards*. W. B. WEEDEN *Hist. New England* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 284. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. A rived roofing-board larger than a shingle.

A little, low, and lonesome shed,
With a roof of *clapboards* overhead.
ALICE CARY *Settler's Christmas Eve* st. 1.

3. [Eng.] Clapboards collectively; timber for clapboards. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A stave for a cask. [Representing LG. *klappholt*, < *klappen*, clap, + *holt*, board.]

clap'sbread", c.scake, c.sdish. See under CLAP[1], *n.*

Clap'ham, 1 klap'əm; 2 klăp'am, *n.* A parish in Surrey, England; S. W. suburb of London.

clap'match, 1 klap'mach; 2 klăp'măch, *n.* **1.** An old female seal. **2.** [Falkland Islands.] The sea-elephant. [< D. *klapmuts*, sailor's hood.]

clap'snet", *n.* See under CLAP[1], *n.*

clap'per, 1 klap'ər; 2 klăp'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To ring by moving the clapper. **II.** *i.* To clatter; clap.

clap'per[1], *n.* **1.** One who or that which claps. (1) A striking part, as of a bell. (2) Either of a pair of sticks, bones, or the like, held between the fingers and struck together as an accompaniment to music. (3) A clack-valve. (4) A paddle to straighten out green bricks that have lost their shape in drying. (5) Either of a pair of thick iron plates between which hot thin steel springs are placed to be hardened. (6) A small windmill to frighten birds. (7) A hired applauder; a claquer. (8) [Archaic.] A contrivance for clapping the sides of a mill hopper to shake the grain down upon the stone.

2. [Dial.] A plank used as a bridge. **3.** [Slang.] The tongue; also, the mouth. **4.** A rattle used during the last three days of Holy Week, when it is customary for the bells to be silent. — **clap'per-bill",** *n.* An openbill stork (*Anastomus*). — **c.srail,** *n.* A North-American rail of salt-water marshes, especially *Rallus crepitans*, of the eastern United States. — **c.sstay,** *n.* A device for limiting the stroke and lessening the sound of a bell-tongue: a substitute for a muffler. — **c.svalve,** *n.* In steam-engines, a hinged valve alternately *covering two seats between which it vibrates.*

clap'per-claw", 1 klap'ər-klō"; 2 klăp'er-clą", *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To slap, scratch, and claw; attack with tooth and nail. **2.** To scold vehemently; abuse with the tongue. — **clap'per-claw",** *n.* Same as BACK-SCRATCHER. — **clap'per-claw"er,** *n.* One that clapperclaws.

clap'perd, *pp.* Clappered. S. S.

clap'per-dudg"eon, *n.* [Archaic.] A beggar; beggarly fellow.

clap'per-lark", 1 klap'ər-lärk"; 2 klăp'er-lärk", *n.* An East-African lark (*Mirafra fischeri*), named from its clapping noise.

clap'per-ma-claw", 1 klap'ər-mə-klō"; 2 klăp'er-ma-clą", *a.* Clapperclawed.

Clap'per-ton, 1 klap'ər-tən; 2 klăp'er-ton, **Hugh** (1788–4/11 1827). A Scottish traveler and African explorer; with Oudney and Denham reached Lake Tchad via Tripoli.

clap'pingt, *n.* Noisy talking. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 8875.

clapse, 1 klaps; 2 klăps, *v.* & *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Clasp. **clapst.**

clap'sill", c.sstick. See under CLAP[1], *n.*

clap'trap", 1 klap'trap"; 2 klăp'trăp", *a.* Designed merely to catch applause or win passing approval; sensational, but without real merit.

Those direct claptrap appeals, which a man is dead and buriable when he fails to answer. R. L. STEVENSON *Memories and Portraits* ch. 13, p. 222. [S. 1887.]

clap'trap", *n.* **1.** Any device, language, or conduct designed to evoke applause; cheap or unworthy artifice. **2†.** A clapper once used in theaters to applaud with.

claque, 1 klak; 2 klăk, *n.* [F.] A body of men hired as applauders in a theater; hence, any set of persons concerting to praise or applaud from interested motives.

cla-queur', 1 klə-kūr'; 2 klă-kŭr', *n.* [F.] One of a claque.

Clar'a, 1 klar'ə; 2 klăr'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Clare** (dim.). Dan. D. Pg. Sp. **Cla'ra,** 1 klā'rə, 2 klā'rä; F. **Claire,** 1 klār, 2 klăr; **Cla"ra'‡;** G. Sw. **Kla'ra,** 1 klā'rə, 2 klā'rä. [L., famous.]

clar"a-bel'la, 1 klar"ə-bel'ə; 2 klăr"a-bĕl'a, *n.* An organ-stop with open wooden pipes, giving a soft, sweet tone. [< L. *clarus*, clear, + *bellus*, pretty.]

Clar'a Doug'las. The heroine in Bulwer's comedy *Money* who rejects Alfred Evelyn on the score of poverty, but afterward marries him.

Clar'a Peg'got-ty, 1 peg'ət-ı; 2 pĕg'ot-y. In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, the faithful nurse of David and maid of Mrs. Copperfield.

Clär'chen, 1 klēr'hən; 2 clęr'hĕn, *n.* In Goethe's *Egmont*, the heroine, constant and devoted.

Clare[1], 1 klār; 2 clăr, *n.* Same as CLARISSE. **Poor Clare†.**

Clare[2], 1 klār; 2 clăr, *n.* **1.** See CLARA. **2.** A county in Munster province, Ireland; 1,294 sq. m.; capital, Ennis. **3.** A county in north central Michigan; 575 sq. m.; county-seat, Harrison. **4.** A town in Suffolk county, England; ancient castle. **5.** A village in Digby county, Nova Scotia. **6.** A city in Clare county, Mich.

Clare Is'land. An island at the entrance to Clew Bay, Mayo county, Ireland; 4½ m. long; chief village, Tormore.

Clare'mont, 1 klār'mont; 2 clăr'mŏnt, *n.* **1.** A village in Los Angeles county, Cal.; seat of Pomona College (non-sectarian), founded in 1887. **2.** A village in Sullivan county, N. H. **3.** A town in Cape Colony, South Africa. **4.** A town in W. Australia.

Clar'ence[1], 1 klar'ens; 2 clăr'ĕnç, *n.* A close single- or double-seated four-wheeled carriage, usually having a glass front, and a driver's seat outside. [< Duke of *Clarence*, afterward William IV.]

Clar'ence[2], *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. George, Duke of** (1449–2/11 1478), brother of Edward IV. and Richard III. of England; condemned to death for treason; found dead, but not in a butt of malmsey as often stated; introduced in Shakespeare's *3 Henry VI.*, *Richard III.*, and Scott's *Anne of Geierstein.* **3.** A city in Shelby county, Mo. **4.** A county in New South Wales, Australia.

Clar'ence Is'land. An island belonging to Chile, South America, west of Terra del Fuego; length, 52 m.

Clar'ence Mount. See ISABEL.

Clar'ence Peak. A mountain of Fernando Po Island, Bight of Biafra, Guinea, West Africa; 9,350 ft. high.

Clar'ence riv'er. A river of northeastern New South Wales, Australia; length, 250 m. to Shoal Bay.

Clar'en-ceux, } 1 klar'en-siū; 2 clăr'ĕn-çū, *n.* [Gt. Brit.]
Clar'en-cleux, } The first of the two provincial kings-at-arms, marshal of the funerals of baronets, knights, and esquires, south of the river Trent. [< *Clarence*, the ducal title of the third son of Edward III., < *Clare*, in Suffolk.] — **Clar'en-ceux-ship,** *n.*

clar'en-don[1], 1 klar'en-dən; 2 clăr'ĕn-don, *n.* *Print.* A style of type having a somewhat heavy and condensed face. [< *Clarendon*, proper name.]

This line is in Clarendon.

Clar'en-don[2], *n.* **1. Earl of** (2/11 1608–12/21 1674), Edward Hyde, *English royalist statesman*; historian; premier and lord chancellor; impeached and retired to France; *Hist. of the Great Rebellion*, 1702; *Clarendon Papers.* **2. Earl of** (1638–1709), Henry Hyde, son of preceding; lord lieutenant of Ireland; dismissed from office by James II. as a Protestant; imprisoned for conspiracy. **3. Earl of** (1/11 1800–6/21 1870), George W. F. Villiers, an English statesman; *diplomat; British representative at Treaty of Paris, 1856.* **4.** A county in east central South Carolina; 710 sq. m.; county-seat, Manning. **5.** A town in Monroe county, Ark. **6.** A borough in Warren county, Pa. **7.** A county of New South Wales, Australia.

Clar'en-don Park. An ancient royal forest and palace in Wiltshire, England; Henry II. here enacted the *Constitutions of Clarendon.*

Clar'en-don Springs. A village in Rutland county, Vt.; a health resort where there are mineral springs.

Clar'e-nine, 1 klar'ı-nin; 2 clăr'e-nĭn, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of the congregation of Franciscans whose first monastery (1302) stood by and was named from the river Clarene, near Ancona, Italy.

clare"ob-scure', 1 klār'-əb-skiūr'; 2 clăr"-ob-scŭr', *n.* Same as CHIAROSCURO. **clair"-ob-scu'ro†; cla"ro-ob-scu'ro†.**

clar'et, 1 klar'et; 2 clăr'ĕt, *a.* **1.** Having the color of claret; deep purplish red. **2†.** Of a light or pale red.

clar'et, *n.* **1.** A red table-wine, formerly also amber in color, originally that made in *Médoc*, France; now extended to any Bordeaux wine or to any similar wine; as, California *claret.* The name, given first in England, is not used in this sense in France.

The comfortable word *claret* was well known early in the seventeenth century.
ANGUS B. REACH *Claret and Olives* ch. ii, p. 20. [BOGUE 1852.]

2. A deep purplish-red color. **3.** *Angling.* A fly-like lure used in salmon- and trout-fishing. **4.** In pugilists' slang, blood. [OF., < L. *clarus*, clear.] — **clar'et-cheek",** *n.* Same as CAPILLARY NEVUS. — **c.scup,** *n.* A drink containing usually claret, brandy, lemon, balm or borage, carbonated water, ice, and sugar.

Clare"tie', 1 klār'tı'; 2 clăr'tē', *n.* **1. Arsène Arnaud** (called **Jules**) (12/11 1840–12/21 1913), a French army officer, war correspondent, and author. **2. Léo Eugène Hector** (6/21 1862–7/11 1924), a French critic and historian.

Cla'ri, 1 klā'rı; 2 clā'rī, the **Maid of Milan.** A play by John Howard Payne, in which his song *Home, Sweet Home* was first introduced.

Clar'i-bel, 1 klar'ı-bel; 2 clăr'ı-bĕl, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** Pseudonym of Charlotte A. Barnard (12/21 1830–1/20 1869), an English poet and composer of popular songs. [L., brightly fair.]

clar"i-bel'la, *n.* Same as CLARABELLA.

Clar'ice, 1 klar'ıs; 2 clăr'ĭc, *n.* See CLARISSA.

clar'i-chord, 1 klar'ı-kōrd; 2 clăr'ı-côrd, *n.* **1.** A medieval musical instrument, supposed to be the clavichord. **2.** *Her.* A clarion. [< L. *clarus*, clear, + *chorda*; see CHORD.]

clar"i-cym'bal, 1 klar'ı-sim'bal; 2 clăr'ı-cym'bal, *n.* Same as CLAVICYMBAL: a perverted form.

clar'i-fi"ant, 1 klar'ı-fı'ənt; 2 clăr'ı-fī'ant, *n.* A clarifier.

clar"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 klar'ı-fı-kē'shən; 2 clăr'ı-fi-cā'shon, *n.* The process or act of *clarifying*; as, the *clarification* of liquids, sugar, etc. [F., < LL. *clarificatio(n-)*, < *clarificatus*, pp. of *clarifico*; see CLARIFY.]

clar'i-fi"er, 1 klar'ı-fai"ər; 2 clăr'ı-fī"er, *n.* One who or that which clarifies. Specif., in sugar-making: (1) A steam-jacketed copper vessel in which cane-juice is purified by heating with lime. (2) A centrifugal apparatus for purifying cane-juice.

clar'i-fy, 1 klar'ı-fai; 2 clăr'ı-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make clear or transparent; free from impurities; purify; especially, to clear or purify (liquids) by chemical means or by entangling the impurities in gummy matter; also, figuratively, to clear the mind or free it from error, confusion, etc.

Nature is always *clarifying* her water and her wine.
EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Books* p. 157. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. To free from obscurities or defects; render intelligible or perspicuous; illumine; as, to *clarify* a subject. **3†.** To glorify.

II. *i.* To become clear or free from impurities; grow clear or perspicuous; as, mind *clarifies* by education. [< F. *clarifier*, < LL. *clarifico*, < L. *clarus*, clear; and see -FY.] *Syn.*: see PURIFY.

clar"i-ga'tion, 1 klar'ı-gē'shən; 2 clăr'ı-ḡā'shon, *n.* *Rom. Hist.* The recital of wrongs and demand for redress, preparatory to the declaration of war. [< L. *clarigatio(n-)*, < *clarus*, clear, + *ago*, make.] — **clar'i-gate†,** *vi.*

clar'i-gold†, *n.* **1.** The clarichord. **2.** A constable.

Cla-ri'i-dæ, 1 klə-rai'ı-dı; 2 cla-rī'ı-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An Asian and African family of nematognathous fishes, having an elongated naked body, supplementary gill, and long dorsal and anal fins. **Clar'i-as,** *n.* (t. g.) — **clar'i-id,** *n.* — **clar'i-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Clar'i-mond, 1 klar'ı-mond; 2 clăr'ı-mŏnd, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Teut. *fem.*, famous protection.]

cla-rin', 1 klā-rin'; 2 clā-rĭn', *n.* [Sp.] The acocotl.

Cla-rin'da, 1 klə-rin'də; 2 cla-rĭn'da, *n.* A city, county-seat of Page county, Ia.

cla"ri"né', 1 klar'ı"nē'; 2 clă"rı"nē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Having a collar with small bells attached, as a sheep, ox, or cow.

clar'i-net, 1 klar'ı-net *or* klar'ı-net'; 2 clăr'ı-nĕt *or* clăr'ı-nĕt', *n.* *Mus.* **1.** A wooden wind-instrument, cylindrical, with bell mouth, having finger-holes and keys, and a sounding-reed in the mouthpiece. Clarinets are made in various keys, those in B♭ and A being used in orchestras, and those in C and E♭ in bands.

Bass-clarinet.

Twenty to twenty-two holes is the number generally accepted as *the practical limit for the clarinet; beyond* that number the fingering and mechanism become too complicated. The compass of the clarinet is therefore extended through the medium of the harmonic overtones. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 437.

2. An organ-stop sounding like this instrument. [< F. *clarinette*, dim. of *clarine*, small bell, < L. *clarus*, clear.] **clar'i-o-net†.** — **clar"i-net'tist,** *n.* A performer on the clarinet.

clá-ri'no, 1 klą-rī'no; 2 clä-rī'no, *n.* [It.] Same as CLARION, 3.

clar'i-on, 1 klar'ı-ən; 2 clăr'i-on, *v.* **I.** *t.* To proclaim with or as with a clarion; as, the cock *clarions* the morn.

II. *i.* To blow a clarion; give out a clarion sound. — **clar'i-on-er†,** *n.* A trumpeter.

clar'i-on, *a.* Sounding like a clarion; winning renown; as, a *clarion* note; a *clarion* deed.

'Sir Galahad' must be recited by a *clarion* voice, ere one can fully appreciate the sounding melody, the knightly, heroic ring.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 5, p. 164. [O. & CO. 1876.]

clar'i-on[1], *n.* **1.** A small shrill trumpet or bugle. **2.** The sound of a trumpet, or any sound resembling it, as a ringing call, or the crowing of a cock. **3.** An organ-stop sounding like a trumpet. [OF., < LL. *clario(n-)*, < L. *clarus*, clear.] **clar'i-ount.**

Clar'i-on[2], *n.* **1.** A river of northwestern Pennsylvania; length, 130 m. from McKean county to Allegheny river. **2.** A county in northwestern central Pennsylvania; 566 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat. **4.** A town in Wright county, Ia.

cla-ris'o-nous†, *a.* Having a clear ringing sound.

Cla-ris'sa, 1 klə-ris'ə; 2 cla-ris'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Cla"risse',** 1 klą'ris'; 2 clä'ris'; G. It. **Cla-ris'sa,** 1 klą-ris'są, 2 clä-ris'sä. [L., making famous.] **Clar'ice†.**

Cla-ris'sa Har'lowe. The heroine of Richardson's *History of Clarissa Harlowe*, who is basely betrayed by her lover and dies of grief and shame.

Cla"risse', 1 klą'ris'; 2 clä'ris', *n.* [F.] One of the nuns of St. Clare, constituting the Franciscan second order founded in 1212 by St. Clare, Sister of St. Francis of Assisi.

cla-ris'si-mo†, *n.* A Venetian grandee; magnate.

Clar'ist, 1 klār'ist; 2 clăr'ist. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the Franciscan religious order of St. Clare. **II.** *n.* A nun of the Order of St. Clare.

clar'ite, 1 klar'ait; 2 clăr'ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A dark lead-gray copper sulfarsenate (Cu_2AsS_4), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Clara*, a mine in Germany.]

clar'i-ty, 1 klar'ı-tı; 2 clăr'ı-ty, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Clearness with brilliancy; transparency; brightness; luster. **2.** Splendor; glory. **clar'i-tudet.**

clark[1], *n.* [Colloq. or Dial.] A clerk.

Clark[2], 1 klūrk; 2 clărk, *n.* **1. Abraham** (2/11 1726–2/11 1794), an American patriot; delegate to *Continental Congress*; signer of Declaration of Independence, 1776. **2. Alvan** (1804–2/11 1887), an American optician; manufactured object-glasses of Chicago, Washington, and Lick telescopes. **3. Alvan** (1833–6/11 1897), an American optician; maker of

lenses. **4. Sir Andrew** (16/21826–11/21893), a Scottish physician who lived in London. **5. Francis Edward** (9/211851–), an American Congregational clergyman, religious leader, and author; founded Society of Christian Endeavor. **6. George Rogers** (11/211752–2/211818), an American general; took Fort Vincennes, Ind., 1779; fought against Benedict Arnold in Virginia, 1780. **7. Sir James** (3/211788–6/21870), a Scottish physician; physician to Queen Victoria, 1837; *Sanative Influence of Climate*, etc. **8. John Bates** (1/211847–), an American educator and author. **9. Myron Holly** (10/211806–3/211892), an American Whig politician; Governor of New York, 1854. **10. William** (3/211770–9/11838), an American explorer; leader of expedition from St. Louis to mouth of Columbia river, 1804; Governor of Missouri Territory, 1813. **11. Willis Gaylord** (1810–6/211841), an American poet; *The Spirit of Life*. **12. William Smith** (7/211826–3/11886), an American botanist; teacher; president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1867. **13. William Tierney** (8/211783–9/211852), an English civil engineer; built suspension bridges. **14.** A county in southwestern Arkansas; 875 sq. m.; county-seat, Arkadelphia. **15.** A county in eastern Illinois; 515 sq. m.; county-seat, Marshall. **16.** A county in southeastern Indiana; 375 sq. m.; county-seat, Charlestown. **17.** A county in southwestern Kansas; 975 sq. m.; county-seat, Ashland. **18.** A county in northeastern Kentucky; 267 sq. m.; county-seat, Winchester. **19.** A county in northeastern Missouri; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, Kahoka. **20.** A county in southwest central Ohio; 403 sq. m.; county-seat, Springfield. **21.** A county in northeast central South Dakota; 973 sq. m.; county-seat, Clark. **22.** A county in northwest central Wisconsin; 1,201 sq. m.; county-seat, Neillsville.

Clarke, 1 klärk; 2 clärk, *n.* **1. Adam** (1762–8/211832), an Irish Methodist minister; itinerant preacher; *Commentary on the Holy Bible*, etc. **2. Sir Andrew** (7/211824–3/211902), an English colonial administrator; engineer; governor of West Australia. **3. Sir Caspar Purdon** (1846–3/211911), an English-American art connoisseur; director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, 1905–1910. **4. Charles Cowden** (1787–3/211877), an English writer; Shakespearian editor; *Tales from Chaucer*. **5. Edward Daniel** (6/211769–3/11822), an English scientist, traveler, etc.; professor of mineralogy, Cambridge; *Travels*, 6 vols. **6. Henri J. G.,** see FELTRE, 1. **7. Hyde** (12/141815–3/211895), an English philologist, engineer, and lexicographer. **8. James Freeman** (1810–6/11888), an American Unitarian minister; writer; *The Ten Great Religions*. **9. John** (10/11609–4/211676), an English minister; one of the founders of Rhode Island; founded Baptist church at Newport. **10. John** (1766–1832), an American officer; served in Revolutionary war; Governor of Georgia, 1817. **11. Samuel** (10/11675–5/11729), an English divine; philosopher; chaplain to Queen Anne; *Being and Attributes of God*. **12. William George** (1821–11/11878), an English scholar; traveler; *The Cambridge Shakespeare*, etc. **13.** A county in southwest central Alabama; 1,213 sq. m.; county-seat, Grove Hill. **14.** A county in northeast central Georgia; 159 sq. m.; county-seat, Athens. **15.** A county in southwest central Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Osceola. **16.** A county in southeastern Mississippi; 664 sq. m.; county-seat, Quitman. **17.** A county in northern Virginia; 189 sq. m.; county-seat, Berryville. **18.** A county in southwestern Washington; 646 sq. m.; county-seat, Vancouver.

Clarke Fork. A river in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and British Columbia: length with the Flathead river from N. and the Bitter Root, from S., 700 m. to Columbia river; called **Pend d'Oreille** river in Washington.

Clark'i-a, 1 klärk'i-ə; 2 clärk'i-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of annual herbs of the evening-primrose family, with showy axillary flowers. *C. pulchella*, has large purple or white flowers with deeply 3-lobed petals, and *C. elegans*, entire petals. Natives of California and Oregon. [< Capt. Wm. *Clarke*, U. S. explorer.]

Clark Peak. **1.** A mountain in Colorado; 13,167 ft. high. **2.** A mountain in California; 11,295 ft. high.

Clarks'burg, 1 klärks'bûrg; 2 clärks'bûrg, *n.* A mining town; county-seat of Harrison county, W. Va.

Clarks'dale, 1 klärks'dēl; 2 clärks'dāl, *n.* A town in Coahoma county, Miss.

Clark's Fork. A river in northern Wyoming and southern Montana; length, 150 m. to Yellowstone river.

Clark'son, 1 klärk'sən; 2 clärk'son, **Thomas** (1/211760–9/26 1846). An English philanthropist; devoted to abolition of slave-trade; *History of Abolition of Slave-Trade*, etc.

Clarks'ville, 1 klärks'vil; 2 clärks'vil, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Johnson county, Ark. **2.** A town in Clark county, Ind. **3.** A city, county-seat of Montgomery county, Tenn.; seat of Southwestern Presbyterian University (Presbyterian), founded in 1875. **4.** A town, county-seat of Red River county, Tex.

cla'ro, 1 klä'ro; 2 clä'ro. *a.* [Sp.] Light in color and (usually) mild: said of cigars.

clar"ré'†, *n.* Wine with honey and spices. **clar-ree'†.**

clar'shech, 1 klär'shek; 2 clär'shĕk, *n.* [Ir.] Same as CLAIRSCHACH.

clart, 1 klärt; 2 clärt, *rt.* [Dial., Eng., & Scot.] To smear with dirt; daub. **clort†.— clart,** *n.* **1.** A daub of dirt. **2.** Something dirty; also, silly talk. **3.** A valueless person or thing. **4.** Insincere praise or affection; affectation.— **clart'y,** *a.* Dirty; sticky.

cla'ry¹, 1 klē'ri; 2 clā'ry, *n.* Any one of several species of *Salvia* or sage. Especially: (1) *S. sclarea*, the common clary, a native of Italy, Syria, etc. (2) *S. pratensis*, the meadow-clary. (3) *S. verbenaca*, the wild English or vervain clary. [< F. *sclarée*, < LL. *sclarea.*] **clar'ry†.— cla'ry-wa"ter,** *n.* A medicine composed of brandy and blossoms of the clary: formerly employed in cardiac affections.

cla'ry²†, *n.* A beverage composed of spiced wine and honey.

Clase, 1 klēs; 2 clās, *n.* A mining and manufacturing town in Glamorganshire, Wales; suburb of Swansea.

clash, 1 klash; 2 clăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike or dash together or against with a confused, broken, metallic sound; as, to *clash* cymbals or swords together.

[They] *clash* their shields, and shake their swords on high.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 4, st. 40.

2. To announce or send forth by clashing, as of bells.

And all at once,
With twelve great shocks of sound the shameless noon
Was *clashed* and hammered from a hundred towers.
TENNYSON *Godiva* st. 6.

II. *i.* **1.** To collide with loud and confused noise; as, "steel *clashed* on steel"; also, to collide: used when no accompanying noise is inferred; as, the *clash* of light beams. **2.** Figuratively, to come into conflict; be in opposition; interfere; as, the interests of capital and labor *clash*.

Should the powers to be granted to the new government *clash* with the powers of the states, the states were to yield.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 14. [a. 1852.]

3. To hit in combat; move impetuously; with *against*, *at*, etc. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To move with noisy violence. **5.** [Scot.] To tattle; gossip. [Imitative.]

— clash'ing-ly, *adv.* In a clashing manner.

clash, *n.* **1.** A confused resounding metallic noise, as of sharp sudden contact of two or more objects; a dashing together with resounding noise.

Roll of cannon and *clash* of arms.
TENNYSON *Ode on Duke of Wellington* st. 6.

2. Collision of views or methods; conflict; vigorous opposition; as, the *clash* of parties. **3.** [Scot.] Frivolous talk; chatter. **4.** [Scot.] A sudden dash of rain or of some moist substance against a body. **5.** [Scot.] A large hollow in a hillside. **6.** [Dial.] Inclement, wet weather; deep snow, heavy rain, etc. **7.** [Dial.] A scandalmonger. SYN.: see COLLISION; SHOCK.— **clash's bag",** *n.* [Scot., Ir., and Eng. Dial.] **1.** A scandalmonger. **2.** Idle talk; scandal.— **c.-gear,** *n. Mech.* A gear permitting change of speed by sliding a higher or lower gear into operation endwise.

clash'er, 1 klash'ər; 2 clăsh'er, *n.* One who or that which clashes.

Clash'more, 1 klash'mōr; 2 clash'mōr, *n.* A village in Waterford county, Ireland.

clasht, *pp.* Clashed. S. S.

clash'y, 1 klash'i; 2 clăsh'y, *a.* [Dial.] **1.** Showery; also, muddy. **2.** Talkative.

clas-mat'o-cyte, 1 klas-mat'o-sait; 2 clăs-măt'o-sīt, *n.* One of the large connective-tissue corpuscles, the tendency of which is to break up into fragments or granules. [< Gr. *klasma(t-)*, fragment, + CYTE.]

clas"ma-to'sis, 1 klas'ma-tō'sis; 2 clăs'ma-tō'sis, *n.* The disintegration of clasmatocytes. **clas"ma-to-cy-to'sis†.**

clasp, 1 klasp; 2 clăsp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take hold of with an encircling grasp; hold firmly, as within the arms or in the hand; embrace; as, the vine *clasps* the trellis; the child *clasps* its mother's neck. **2.** To fasten together with or as with a clasp; close tightly together.

I shrieked and *clasped* my hands in ecstasy!
SHELLEY *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty* st. 5.

3. To furnish with a clasp, as a book.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To envelop or fold round; cling. [ME. *claspen*, *clapsen*; cp. CLIP², *v.*] **clapse†** [Dial. or Obs.].

SYN.: see CATCH; CLING; EMBRACE; GRASP.— PREP.: clasp *in* (or *with*) the hand or the arms; clasped *to* his breast; clasped *by* the tentacles.

clasp, *n.* **1.** A fastening by which things or the parts of a thing are bound or held together; also, any instrument or bond of connection, as a tendril, the hook that fastens on an eye, a grappling-iron, etc.

Oh God! could I so close my mind, And clasp it with a *clasp*.
HOOD *Dream of Eugene Aram* st. 6.

2. *Mil.* A small metal bar to which the ribbon of an army decoration is attached. As used in the British army this bar bears the name of the engagement or service for which the medal was awarded, while the medal itself frequently indicates the campaign in which the owner took part. Several clasps may be issued for one campaign. **3.** A clasping or grasping, as in the hands or arms; a firm grasp or embrace; hence, fig., mental apprehension; understanding.

And Chaucer, with his infantine Familiar *clasp* of things divine.
E. B. BROWNING *A Vision of Poets* st. 130.

4. *Entom.* One of the terminal abdominal appendages used as claspers.— **clasp'-hook",** *n.* A pair of (1) hooks each of which closes the other, or (2) tongs having a sliding ring to keep them closed.— **c.-knife,** *n.* A knife the blade of which folds into the handle; especially, a large knife with a catch by which the blade is held firm when open.— **c.-lock,** *n.* A lock for a book-cover clasp; any lock shooting its own bolt, as by a spring.— **c.-nail,** *n.* A nail having under its head two spur-points.— **c.-nut,** *n.* A split nut so formed that the screw on which it operates can be engaged or disengaged at any point of its course. — **Vachette c.,** a wire clasp resembling a staple, used for holding together the edges of a horse's hoof when cracked.

clasp'er, 1 klasp'ər; 2 clăsp'er, *n.* **1.** Any person or thing (as a tendril) that clasps; especially, a maker or fitter of clasps. **2.** *Zool.* One of the paired organs accessory to copulation in various animals, as the external genital organs in male insects, etc. **3.** *Ich.* One of the grooved cartilaginous appendages to the ventral fins, serving as an intromittent organ in male elasmobranchs, as sharks, rays, and chimæroids.— **frontal clasper,** a frontal appendage of any male holocephalous or chimæroid fish. **frontal spinet.— clasp'ered,** *a.* Furnished with tendrils or claspers.

clasps, 1 klasps; 2 clăsps, *n. pl.* An inflammation of the sublingual gland in the horse.

claspt, *pp.* Clasped. S. S.

class, 1 klas; 2 clăs, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To arrange or group in classes or ranks; form into a class or genus; assign to the proper class, group, etc.; as, to *class* two specimens together.

Languages, like organic beings, can be *classed* in groups under groups; . . . either naturally, according to descent, or artificially by other characters.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 58. [a. 1871.]

2. To place, as a pupil, in a class, often with reference to the result of an examination; form into a class for study, as students; as, his papers *classed* him very low.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To be arranged as in a class; rank.

class, *n.* **1.** (1) A number or body of persons with common characteristics, or in like circumstances, or with a common purpose, occupation, etc.; as, the wealthy *class;* the educated *class;* the laboring *class*. **2.** Specifically: (1) A group of students under one teacher, or pursuing a study together. (2) [U. S.] Those persons, collectively, that graduated or expect to graduate together from a college or a graded school: named by the year of graduation; as, the *class* of 1912. In most American colleges there are four classes — the freshman, the sophomore, the junior, and the senior. (3) *M. E. Ch.* One of several companies into which each church society is divided for the promotion of spiritual life and work. (4) An ecclesiastical district judicatory in the Reformed churches; a classis. (5) One of the six divisions of Roman citizens made by Servius Tullius for the regulation of taxation.

His (Tullius') famous distribution of all freeholders (assidui) into tribes, *classes* and centuries, though subsequently adopted with modifications as the basis of the political system, was at first exclusively military in its nature and objects.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xxiii, p. 618.

(6) A group of men, as conscripts, for military service. (7) In several European states, one of the groups or divisions into which primary electors are divided, according to their possession of property. In Prussia there are three, differing greatly in numbers, each of which pays an equal share of taxation and is equally represented in the choice of legislators. **3.** A number of objects, facts, or events having common accidental or essential properties; a set; kind; variety; as, a *class* of propositions, of energies, of duties. **4.** *Nat. Hist.* A group of plants or animals, standing next below a subkingdom or phylum, and above an order. **5.** *Logic.* A group of objects to which all the similar attributes included in any concept or notion are common. Compare CLASSIFICATION; GENUS. **6.** *Geom.* The tangential equation of a plane curve or surface: used with an ordinal number. **7.** A grading or differentiation, as of merchandise or accommodation on a steamship or railroad, on a basis of value, quality, or the like; as, a second-*class* cabin; third-*class* freight. **8.** In racing, a grading of horses according to speed or ability to carry weight; as, the 2.06 *class* of pacers. **9.** *Math.* An assemblage; manifold. The chief classes are: the **class of a complex** (the class of any cone of lines of the complex), **c. of an algebraic surface** (the number of tangent planes of the algebraic surface through any right line), **c. of a congruence** (the number of the right lines of a congruence through any point in space), **c. of a cone** (the class of the plane sections of a cone), **c. of a space curve** (the number of the planes of osculation of a space curve through an arbitrary point), and **c. of a twisted curve** (the class of any cone on which a twisted curve lies). **10.** *Naut.* A division of vessels according to their size and strength; as, battle-ship *class*. **11.** *Crystallog.* A single type of the thirty-two into which all crystals are divided as regards symmetry. **12.** *Naut.* The indication of the seaworthiness, construction, etc., of a merchant vessel as determined by Lloyd's; as, the 100A *class*. [< F. *classe*, < L. *classis*, class.]

SYN.: association, caste, circle, clan, clique, club, company, coterie, grade, order, rank, set. A *caste* is hereditary; a *class* may be independent of lineage or descent; membership in a *caste* is supposed to be for life; membership in a *class* may be very transient; a religious and ceremonial sacredness attaches to the *caste*, as not to the *class*. The rich and the poor form separate *classes;* yet individuals are constantly passing from each to the other; the *classes* in a college remain the same, but their membership changes every year. We speak of *rank* among hereditary nobility or military officers; of various *orders* of the priesthood; by accommodation, we may refer in a general way to the higher *ranks*, the lower *orders* of any society. *Grade* implies some regular scale of valuation, and some inherent qualities for which a person or thing is placed higher or lower in the scale; as, the coarser and finer *grades* of wool; a man of an inferior *grade*. A *coterie* is a small company of persons of similar tastes, who meet frequently in an informal way, rather for social enjoyment than for any serious purpose. *Clique* has always an unfavorable meaning. A *clique* is always fractional, implying some greater gathering of which it is a part; the association breaks up into *cliques*. Persons unite in a *coterie* through simple liking for one another; they withdraw into a *clique* largely through aversion to outsiders. A *set*, while exclusive, is more extensive than a *clique*, and chiefly of persons who are united by common social station, etc. *Circle* is similar in meaning to *set*, but of wider application; we speak of scientific and religious as well as of social *circles*. See SORT.— PREP.: a class *of* merchants; the senior class *at* (sometimes *of*) Harvard; the classes *in* college.

— class baby. [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** The first child born to a member of a college class married after graduation; usually given a cup or other token from the class. **2.** The youngest member of a school or college class.— **class'-book",** *n.* A book used by a class, as in instruction; text-book.— **c. boy,** the first male child born to a member of a college class. See CLASS BABY, 1.— **c.-cap,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A cap having some distinctive characteristic, as an emblem, colored button, etc., of a class, worn by its members.— **c. consciousness,** the perception of a common interest in affairs and things belonging to one class in a social community: used specifically by Socialists of the consciousness of the common interests of the laboring or wage-earning class as opposed to those of the employing class.— **c. cup,** a silver or similar cup given, in some colleges, by each class to the first son born to a member after graduation.— **c. day,** a day set apart, during college commencements, for exercises and ceremonies conducted by the graduating class.— **c. dinner** [Local, U. S.], a dinner given by a class during the undergraduate years, at commencement, and after graduation.— **class'fel"low,** *n.* A classmate.— **c. girl** [Colloq., U. S.], the first female child born to a member of a college class. See CLASS BABY, 1.— **c.-leader,** *n.* One who has charge of a class in the Methodist Church.— **c. marriage** (*Ethnol.*), a marriage system by which the choice of mate is restricted to a specific class of persons.— **c.-meeting,** *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A meeting of the members of a Methodist class, devoted to the expression and development of religious experience. **2.** A meeting of any class, as in college.— **c.-number,** *n.* In library use, a number, often combined with a letter or other character, indicating the subject of a book, and sometimes showing also its location on the shelves of a library. **c.-mark!.— c.-officer,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A member of the class chosen to act as president, secretary, etc., of a class organization. **2.** A college officer of instruction having charge of executive affairs of the class.— **class'-room",** *n.* A room allotted to a certain class, as in school or college.— **diameter c.** (*Forestry*), all the trees having diameters within certain set limits.— **personality classes** (*Sociol.*), divisions of individuals into classes based on their mental and moral endowments.— **social classes,** the different classes or groups of individuals which make up society; as, the working *class*, the criminal *class*, etc.

class., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

class'a-bl(e)r, 1 klas'ə-bl; 2 clăs'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being classed. **class'i-bl(e)r†.**

class'er, 1 klas'ər; 2 clăs'er, *n.* [Rare.] A classifier.

clas'si-a-ry, 1 klas'i-ē-ri; 2 clăs'i-ā-ry, *n.* Belonging or pertaining to naval vessels, or a fleet of vessels, and all that belongs to them, as well as all of their undertakings.

clas'sic, 1 klas'ik; 2 clăs'ic, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the first class or rank in literature or art; authoritative as a model or exemplar; standard; as, *classic* authors.

I use the word *classic* in its own sense of senatorial, academic, and authoritative. RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* lect. iii, p. 76. [a. A. 1884.]

2. Connected with or made famous by Greek or Latin authors; hence, connected historically with any great authors or events; as, *classic* lands; *classic* ground. **3.** Conforming to a high ideal; chaste; pure. **4.** Classical. [< L. *classicus*, of the first rank, < *classis*, class.] SYN.: see PURE.

clas'sic, *n.* **1.** Any book or work of art that may be or is regarded as a standard or a model; especially, any literary or artistic production of Greek or Roman genius.

Key 1: ąisle; aų = out; oil; fū = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; azure; F. boñ, düne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fųll, rųle, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; öll, böy; ȼ = k; ç = s; ğo, ġem; iṅk; ṣ = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; ʜ = loch.

A *classic* is properly a book . . . which can be simple without being vulgar, elevated without being distant, and which is something neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old. LOWELL *Among my Books, Spenser* in second series, p. 126. [ʜ. ᴍ. & co. 1886.]

2. Any author, ancient or modern, whose work is generally accepted as being a standard of excellence: distinguished from *romantic*.

And so Macaulay dwelt at ease in his pleasant retreat, a *classic* in his own life-time.
G. O. TREVELYAN *Macaulay* vol. ii, ch. 14, p. 380. [ʜ. 1877.]

3. One who is familiar with classical literature. **4.** *pl.* Specif., the literature that has descended from the Greeks and Romans, especially as studied in modern colleges.—**The Six Classics**, see THE FIVE CLASSICS, under FIVE.

clas'si-cal, 1 klas'ı-kəl; 2 clăs'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks and Romans, their history, literature, or art; specif., pertaining to Greek and Roman literature and art during the period of highest culture; as, *classical* mythology; the revival of *classical* learning.

The social life of Athens in the *classical* age was such that only very able men could take any pleasure in it.
JOSEPH COOK *Heredity* lect. iii, p. 12. [o. & co. 1879.]

2. Having a thorough knowledge of Greek and Latin literature; as, a *classical* scholar. **3.** Adhering to rules and forms of Greek and Roman masterpieces of literature; as, the *classical* drama; the *classical* school of literature, as opposed to the romantic. **4.** Resembling or modeled after the highest forms of ancient art; as, *classical* features. **5.** *Mus.* (1) Subordinating idea to form. (2) Composed by the great masters.

It [*classical*] is used of works which have held their place in general estimation for a considerable time, and of new works . . . of the same type and style. Hence the name has come to be especially applied to works in the forms which were adopted by the great masters of the latter part of the 18th century, as instrumental works in the sonata form, and operas constructed after the received traditions; and in this sense the term was used as the opposite of 'romantic.'
GROVE *Dict. of Music and Musicians* vol. i, p. 547. [ᴍacᴍ. '08.]

6. Of or pertaining to a class. **7.** *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to a classis. **8.** Classic. **9.** Relating to or naming the doctrines of Adam Smith and his adherents, Mill, Malthus, etc., who used, in general, the deductive method; as, the *classical* economists as distinguished from the historical economists. [< L. *classicus;* see CLASSIC.]

Syn.: see PURE.

clas'si-cal-ism, 1 klas'ı-kəl-izm; 2 clăs'i-cal-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Adherence to or imitation of Greek or Roman art. **2.** Knowledge of Greek and Roman literature or antiquities. **3.** Same as CLASSICISM, 1 & 2.— **clas'si-cal-ist**, *n.*

clas"si-cal'i-ty, 1 klas'ı-kal'ı-tı; 2 clăs'i-căl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being classical, especially of being conformed to ancient Greek and Roman standards. **2.** An instance, exemplification, or piece of classicality; a classical characteristic. **3.** Same as CLASSICISM, 4. **clas'si-cal-ness‡.**

clas'si-cal-ly, 1 klas'ı-kəl-ı; 2 clăs'i-cal-y, *adv.* **1.** In classical style or manner; with classical learning or culture. **2.** [Rare.] According to class; by classes; as, plants ranged *classically*.

clas'si-cism, 1 klas'ı-sizm; 2 clăs'i-çĭşm, *n.* **1.** Classic style. **2.** Any idiom found in the classics. **3.** Adherence to or imitation of the classic style in literature or art. In music, *classicism* or the classical style is the antithesis of *romanticism* or the *romantic style*. *Compare* GOTHICISM.

Our poet was always healthful and at ease whenever her *classicism* blossomed on the sprays of her own song. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets, E. B. Browning* p. 122. [o. & co. 1876.]

4. Classical scholarship.

clas'si-cist, 1 klas'ı-sist; 2 clăs'i-çĭst, *n.* **1.** One versed in the classics; an adherent or imitator of classic style. **2.** An educator who advocates the study of the classics, especially in colleges.— **clas"si-cis'tic**, *a.* Of, relating to, or characterized by classicism.

clas'si-cize, 1 klas'ı-saiz; 2 clăs'i-çĭz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] To make classic; affect the classic style. **clas'si-cal-ize‡**; **clas'si-cise‡**.

clas'si-co-, 1 klas'ı-ko-; 2 clăs'i-co-. From Latin *classicus*, classic or classical: a combining form.

clas'si-fi"a-ble, } 1 klas'ı-fai'ə-bl; 2 clăs'i-fi'a-bl, *a.*
clas'i-fi"a-bl‡, } That may be classified. [CLASSIFIC.

clas-si-fi'ant, 1 klas'ı-fai'ənt; 2 clăs'i-fi'ant, *a.* Same as

clas-sif'ic, 1 kla-sif'ık; 2 clă-sif'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting classification. **2.** Distinguishing a class or species. [< L. *classis*, class, + *facio*, make.] — **clas-sif'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

clas"si-fi-ca'tion, 1 klas'ı-fı-kē'shən; 2 clăs'i-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of arranging by classes; a grouping into classes; the putting together of like objects or facts under a common designation: a process based on similarities of nature, attributes, or relations.

Classification may proceed by the gathering together of similar things into a class, or by the unfolding of general groups into narrower or more specific divisions. The special classifications in the various sciences, physical or mental, will be found under their particular names. See, for example, BOTANY, MATHEMATICS, ZOOLOGY, etc.

In order to reach the most valuable scientific results, *classification* should keep in view the most important properties.
D. S. GREGORY *Practical Logic* pt. 1, ch. 1, p. 42. [ᴇ. & ɴ. 1881.]

2. A system of objects, facts, or ideas considered as having been classified; specif. (*Biol.*), a series of combinations of organized beings into more or less comprehensive groups, as species, genera, families, orders, classes, branches (or subkingdoms), kingdoms, and various intermediate categories.

A natural and true *classification*, then, is a statement of near or remote relationships, according to the degree of differentiation the forms sought to be classified have undergone in their descent from a more or less remote ancestor.
New International Encyc. vol. iv, p. 816.

[< L. *classis*, class, + *facio*, make.]

—**artificial classification**, classification based on superficial or accidental rather than on radical agreements and differences.—**expansive c.**, in library usage, any classification of books in which new subclasses may be easily and conveniently inserted at any point without altering the notation; specif. [E- C-], the system devised by C. A. Cutter, using letters of the alphabet in the notation and a correspondingly large number of coordinate classes and subclasses.—**sympodial c.**, a system of separating into groups which is founded on the consecutive branches of phenomena.—

clas"si-fi-ca'tion-al, *a.*

clas'si-fi-ca'tor, 1 klas'ı-fı-kē'tər *or* -tor; 2 clăs'i-fi-cā'tor, *n.* [Rare.] A classifier.

clas'si-fi-ca"to-ry, 1 klas'ı-fı-kē"to-rı; 2 clăs'i-fi-cā"to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to classification.

clas'si-fi"er, 1 klas'ı-fai'ər; 2 clăs'i-fī'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that classifies, or fixes or applies the rule of classification. **2.** A machine that separates ore-pulp; also, a separator. **3.** A class-mark or -symbol. **4.** In the Chinese language, a numerative.

clas'si-fy, 1 klas'ı-fai; 2 clăs'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To arrange in a class or classes on the basis of observed resemblances and differences; as, to *classify* minerals.

He *classified* men as the naturalist *classifies* the animal kingdom. E. P. WHIPPLE *Lit. Age of Elizabeth* p. 49. [o. & co. 1871.]

[< L. *classis*, class, + -FY.]

Syn.: see ARRANGE.— Prep.: animals and plants are classified *according to* structural resemblances in species, genera, etc.; diatoms are classified *with* algæ; sodium is classified *among* the metals.

clas'sis, 1 klas'ıs; 2 clăs'is, *n.* [CLAS'SES, 1 -ĭz; 2 -ēş, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Eccl.* A court in some Reformed churches, composed of ministers and ruling elders, ranking between the consistory and the synod, and answering to a presbytery in the Presbyterian Church; also, the district represented by such a body. **2.** Same as CLASS, 4. **3.** Same as CLASS, 2 (5). **4†.** [U. S.] A class in a college or seminary. **5†.** A distinction made according to rank or status; class. **6†.** A compartment of bookshelves in a library.

class'man", 1 klas'man'; 2 clăs'măn', *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One of a class in college. **2.** In English universities, a candidate for a degree who has been ranked in an honor class on account of his standing at examinations; honor-man: distinguished from *passman*, who is unclassified.

class'mate", 1 klas'mēt'; 2 clăs'măt', *n.* A member of the same school or college class.

class'y, 1 klas'ı; 2 clăs'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Stylish; high-class.

clas'sy, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Khalasi: perverted form. **clash'ee‡**; **clash'y‡**.

clast, *pp.* Classed. S. S.

clas'tic, 1 klas'tık; 2 clăs'tic, *a.* **1.** Causative of or characterized by breaking up or separating into parts; that may be taken apart; as, *clastic* models; *clastic* cells. **2.** *Geol.* Existing as, or composed of, fragments; as, *clastic* limestone: distinguished from *crystalline*. [< Gr. *klastos*, broken, < *klaō*, break.]

clat[1], 1 klat; 2 clăt, *vt.* [CLAT'TED; CLAT'TING.] [Dial., Eng.] **1.** To clear from clods by breaking them. **2.** To manure. **3.** To clip the dirty locks from; as, to *clat* sheep. **4.** To rake together; as, to *clat* mud.

clat[2], *vt.* [Dial.] To babble; prate. **clate‡**.

clat[1], *n.* **1.** [Dial.] A clot of mud or dung; a clod. **2.** [Scot.] A hoe.

clat[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A scandalmonger; also, contemptuously, a woman's tongue.

clatch[1], 1 klach; 2 clăch, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To stick together; close up with glutinuous matter, as cracks. **2.** To smear with lime.

clatch[2], *vt.* [Dial.] To do carelessly; botch.

clatch[3], *v.* [Dial.] To clutch. [of dirt.

clatch[1], *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Street mud raked up. **2.** A daub

clatch[2], *n.* **1.** [Dial.] A piece of botchwork. **2.** [Scot.] A stout, awkward woman; slattern; also, contemptuously, an extremely talkative person.

clatch[3], *n.* [Dial.] A gig-like carriage; calash.

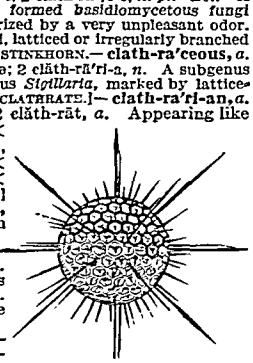
clatch[4], *n.* [Dial.] A clutch. **clautch‡**.

clatch[5], *n.* [Dial.] A brood of young birds, as chickens or ducklings; also, a nest containing young birds.

Clath-ra'ce-æ, 1 klath-rē'sı-ī; 2 clăth-rā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of curiously formed *basidiomycetous fungi* (order *Phallales*) characterized by a very unpleasant odor. The receptacle is bright-red, latticed or irregularly branched and encloses the gleba. See STINKHORN.— **clath-ra'ceous**, *a.*

Clath-ra'ri-a, 1 klath-rē'rı-ə; 2 clăth-rā'ri-a, *n.* A subgenus of fossil trunks of the genus *Sigillaria*, marked by latticelike bars. [< L. *clathri;* see CLATHRATE.]— **clath-ra'ri-an**, *a.*

clath'rate, 1 klath'rēt; 2 clăth-rāt, *a.* Appearing like latticework; latticed. [< L. *clathro* (pp. *clathratus*), furnish with a lattice, < *clathri* (pl.), lattice, < Gr. *klēthra*, < *kleiō*, shut.] **clath'roid‡.**— **clath'rose**, *a. Entom.* Cancellated with furrows.



Clathrate Skeleton of a Radiolarian (*Heliosphæra echinoides*).

Clath-rin'i-dæ, 1 klath-rin'i-dē; 2 clăth-rin'i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of calcareous sponges. **Clath-ri'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *clathri;* see CLATHRATE.]

Clath"ro-dik'ty-on, 1 klath"-ro-dik'tı-on; 2 clăth'ro-dic'ty-ŏn, *n.* A genus of hydrozoan corals characteristic of the Silurian but rare in Devonian rocks. [< L. *clathri* (see CLATHRATE) + Gr. *diktyon*, net.]

Clath"ro-sphær'i-da, 1 klath'ro-sfer'ı-də; 2 clăth'ro-sfĕr'i-da, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order or other division of heliozoans with a latticed spherical shell. [< L. *clathri* (see CLATHRATE) + *sphæra*, SPHERE.] — **clath-ros'phæ-rid**, *a.* & *n.*

clath'ru-late, 1 klath'ru-lēt; 2 clăth'ru-lāt, *a.* Minutely latticed.

clats, 1 klats; 2 clăts, *n. pl.* [Dial.] Spoon-victuals; soft food.

Clat'sop, 1 klat'səp; 2 clăt'sop, *n.* A county in N. W. Oregon; 820 sq. m.; county-seat, Astoria.

clat'ter, 1 klat'ər; 2 clăt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a rattling noise with or on. **2.** To utter in a chattering way. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a rattling noise or racket; give out short, sharp noises rapidly and repeatedly.

The wagon bore its beetling loads or *clattered* empty back.
TROWBRIDGE *Idyl of Harvest Time* st. 2.

2. To advance or go swiftly with a rattling noise. **3.** To chatter; tattle. [< AS. **clatrian*, in *clatrung*, clattering.] **clat'er‡.**— **clat'ter-er**, *n.*

clat'ter[1], *n.* **1.** A rapid succession of short sharp sounds; rattling noise; also, commotion: as, the *clatter* of dishes.

The *clatter* of hoofs in the stony street.
BRET HARTE *Second Review of Grand Army* st. 1.

2. Noisy talk; chatter: used also in the plural in Scotland. Syn.: see NOISE.

clat'ter[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mass of loose boulders, especially as forming the outline of a ridge-summit.

clat'ter[3], *n.* [Eng.] A person who treads the clods of fuel-dung into a mold. **clod'der‡.**

clat'terd, *pp.* Clattered. S. S.

clatteredent, *imp.* & *pp.* of CLATTER, *v.* CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 2,425.

clat'ter-ing-ly, 1 klat'ər-ıŋ-lı; 2 clăt'er-ing-ly, *adv.* With clatter.

clat'tern, 1 klăt'ərn; 2 clăt'ern, *n.* [Scot.] A loose-tongued talker; tale-bearer.

clat'ter-traps", 1 klat'ər-traps"; 2 clăt'er-trăps", *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Showy trifles; gewgaws; baubles; knickknacks.

clat'ter-y, 1 klat'ər-ı; 2 clăt'er-y, *a.* [Colloq.] Characterized by clatter; clattering.

clat'ty, 1 klat'ı; 2 clăt'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Untidy; slovenly; dirty.— **clat'ti-ness**, *n.* [fence.

claud, 1 klōd; 2 clăd, *n.* [North. Eng.] A ditch; also, a

Clau'da, 1 klō'də; 2 cla'da, *n. Bib. Acts* xxvii, 16.

Claude, 1 klōd *or* (*F.*) klōd; 2 clad *or* (*F.*) clōd, **Jean** (1619–1/11687). A French Protestant minister: on revocation of the Edict of Nantes retired to The Hague; *Defence of the Reformation*.

Claude glass, 1 klōd glas; 2 clōd glăs. A Claude Lorrain mirror. See MIRROR. [< likeness of effects to a picture by *Claude* Lorrain.]

Claude Lor-rain', 1 klōd lə-rēn' *or* (*F.*) lo'raṅ'; 2 clad lŏ-răn' *or* (*F.*) lo'răṅ'. Pseudonym of Claude Gelée (1600–11/21 1682), a French landscape-painter; *Esther and Ahasuerus*.

clau'dent, 1 klō'dent; 2 cla'dĕnt, *a.* [Rare.] Shutting or closing, as muscles; capable of closing up.

clau'dent, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A flat ready-made plastron or scarf, somewhat resembling an ascot.

Clau"det', 1 klō"dē'; 2 clō"de', **Antoine François** (8/12 1797–12/21 1867). A French photographer; improved Daguerre's process; invented focimeter, photographometer, stereomonoscope, etc.

clau'de-tite, 1 klō'dı-tait; 2 cla'de-tit, *n. Mineral.* A lamellar pearly-white arsenious oxid (As_2O_3), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< F. *Claudet*, its discoverer.]

Clau'di-a, 1 klō'dı-ə; 2 cla'di-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Claudet.** D. G. It. Sp. Sw. **Clau'di-a**, 1 klau'di-a, 2 clou'di-ă; F. **Clau"dine'**, 1 klō'dīn', 2 clō'dĭn'. **2.** *Bib.* A female disciple at Rome. *2 Tim.* iv, 21. [Fem. of CLAUDIUS.]

Clau'di-an, 1 klō'dı-ən; 2 cla'di-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Claudii, especially the Roman emperors of that family (Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, A. D. 14–68); as, the *Claudian* period.

Clau"di-a'nus, 1 klō"dı-ē'nus; 2 cla"di-ā'nŭs, *n.* A Latin poet (365–408?); friend of Stilicho; *Rape of Proserpine*, etc. **Clau'di-an‡**; **Clau'di-us‡.**— **Clau-di-an'ic**, *a.* Of, relating to, or suggestive of the poet Claudianus.

Clau'di-o, 1 klō'dı-o; 2 cla'di-o, *n.* **1.** In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Juliet's lover, for seducing whom he is condemned to death. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a young gentleman of Florence, lover of Hero.

Clau'di-us, 1 klō'dı-us; 2 cla'di-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Claudet.** Dan. D. G. Sw. **Clau'di-us**, 1 klau'dı-us, 2 clou'di-us; F. **Claude**, 1 klōd, 2 clōd; It. Sp. **Clau'di-o**, 1 klau'dī-ō, 2 clou'di-ō. **2. Appius**, a Roman decemvir: see under APPIUS. **3. Tiberius Drusus** (10 B. C.–A. D. 54), a Roman emperor; successor of Caligula; invaded Britain. **4. Marcus Aurelius** (214–270), a Roman emperor; defeated the rebel Aureolus, also the Goths at Naissus, whence he derived his appellation of **Gothicus**. **5. Matthias**, "the Messenger of Wandsbeck" (8/11 1740–1/21 1815), a German poet; theologian; wrote the "Rhine-Wine Song." **6.** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, the usurping king of Denmark; murderer of Hamlet's father. **7.** In Knowles's *Virginius*, the tool of Applus to entrap Virginia. Compare APPIUS. [L., lame.]

Clau'di-us Lys'i-as, 1 lis'ı-əs; 2 lys'i-as. *Bib. Acts* xxiii, 26.

claught, 1 klōht; 2 clăht, *vt.* [Scot.] To seize with claws; clutch.

claught. [Scot.] **I.** *pp.* Clutched: imp. of CLEIK or CLATCH, *v.* **clauchtt.** **II.** *n.* **1.** A grasp; clutch. **2.** A handful. **clauchtt.**

claur, 1 klēr; 2 clar, *v.* [Scot.] To clutch.

claurt, 1 klūrt *or* klōrt; 2 clărt *or* clart', *v.* [Scot.] To scrape.

Claus, *n.* See NICHOLAS; SANTA CLAUS; KLAUS.

clause, 1 klōz; 2 claş, *n.* **1.** Any short sentence forming a distinct part of a composition, paragraph, or discourse, especially one having complete sense in itself.

2. *Gram.* A sentence that enters as a subordinate part into a compound or complex sentence; distinguished from *phrase*. **3.** *Law.* A distinct statement, stipulation, or proviso in a legal or state document; a separate or separable portion of an instrument, record, or statute; as, a *clause* in an indictment or a will; an enacting *clause*.

There was a fatal *clause* in the repeal, which declared that the king, with the consent of Parliament, had power and authority to make laws and statutes . . . to bind the colonies.
IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 28, p. 313. [o. p. p. 1863.]

3†. Conclusion; close. [F., < LL. *clausa*, < L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudo*, close.]— **drag-net clause** [Colloq.], the provision of a tariff law imposing duty on articles unprovided for elsewhere.— **final c.** (*Gram.*), a clause that expresses purpose; as, we eat *that we may live*.— **grandfather c.** [Colloq., U. S.], a clause in the Constitution of some of the Southern States, allowing descendants of voters prior to the Civil War to vote without regard to the customary property and literacy requirements.— **interpretation c.** (*Law*), a clause which explains the construction to be placed upon a certain word or phrase appearing in a contract or statute.— **iron-safe c.** [Eng.] (*Fire Insur.*), a clause requiring the insured to store his books and records when not in use in an iron safe.— **irritant c.** (*Law*), see IRRITANT², *a.*— **memorandum c.** (*Marine Insur.*), an addition to a policy which removes from the underwriters the liability for loss of goods that are particularly perishable as well as to other injuries that may occur.— **overreaching c.** (*Law*), that part of an agreement of resettlement which preserves the powers of sale and leasing incorporated in the estate for life created by the original settlement, when the end in view is to give to the tenant for life the same estate and powers under the resettlement.— **penal c.** *Law.* **1.** That subdivision of a statute which establishes the penalty for violation of the foregoing provisions of the said statute. **2.** An obligation entered into to compel the performance of the provisions of a prior obligation.— **saving c.** (*Law*), a provision excluding or exempting something from the operation of a law or an instrument.

Clau"sel', 1 klo'zel'; 2 clo'ṣĕl', **Bertrand, Count** (12/13 1772–4/21 1842). A French marshal; in the Austrian and Spanish campaigns; refugee in the United States, 1815; governor of Algeria.

Clau'sen, 1 klau'zen; 2 clou'ṣĕn. **Henrik Nikolai** (4/21 1793–3/21 1877). A Danish theologian; statesman; leader of the reform movement of 1848.

clause'-rolls", 1 klōz'-rōlz"; 2 claş'-rōlş", *n. pl.* Close rolls See under CLOSE, *a.*

Clau'se-witz, 1 klau'sə-vits; 2 clou'se-vits, **Karl von** (9/13 1780–11/16 1831). A Prussian general; military writer; *Works*, 10 vols.

clau'sile, 1 klō'sal; 2 cla'sil, *n.* A box-tortoise. [< L. *clausus;* see CLAUSE.]

clau-sil'i-um, 1 kle-sil'ı-um; 2 cla-sĭl'i-ŭm, *n.* [-SIL'I-A, *pl.*] *Conch.* A calcareous lid with an elastic stalk that

closes the aperture of the shell in certain pupoid land-snails (genus *Clausilia*). [< L. *clausus;* see CLAUSE.]

clau'si-um†.— **clau-sil'i-old,** *a.* Resembling a clausilium; furnished with a lid, as a land-snail.

Clau'si-us, 1 klau'sı-us; 2 clou'sı-us, **Rudolf J. E.** (1/2 1822–8/24 1888). A German physicist; mathematician; discovered principle of the virial in mathematical physics.

Claus'thal", *n.* Same as KLAUSTHAL.

claus'thal-ite, 1 klaus'tal-ait; 2 clous'täl-It, *n. Mineral.* A granular, metallic, bluish-gray, opaque lead selenid ($PbSe$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< *Clausthal*, Germany.]

claus'tral, 1 klôs'trəl; 2 cląs'tral, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cloister; cloister-like; cloistral; hence, retired; as, *claustral* seclusion.

The only schools of that period are the episcopal and *claustral* schools, the first annexed to the bishops' palaces, the second to the monasterics. COMPAYRÉ *Hist. Pedagogy* tr. by Payne, ch. 4, p. 69. [b. c. n. 1886.]

2. Of or pertaining to a claustrum. [< LL. *claustralis*, < L. *claustrum;* see CLOISTER, *n.*]

claus-tra'tion, 1 klos-trē'shən; 2 cląs-trā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The act of shutting in or as in a cloister.

claus"tro-pho'bi-a, 1 klôs'tro-fō'bı-ə; 2 cląs'tro-fō'bi-ą, *n. Pathol.* A morbid dread of confined places. [< L. *claustrum*, CLOISTER, + -PHOBIA.]— **claus"tro-pho'bic,** *a.*

claus'trum, 1 klôs'trum; 2 cląs'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A thin layer of gray matter in the substance of the hemispheres of the brain, between the external capsule and the island of Reil. See illus. under CAPSULE.

clau'su-lar, 1 klē'ʒu-lər; 2 clą'zhụ-lar, *a.* Of the nature of a clause; consisting of or having clauses.

clau'sule, 1 klō'gūl; 2 clą'zhụl, *n.* [Rare.] A little clause.

clau'sure, 1 klō'ʒur; 2 clą'zhụr, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A book-clasp. **2.** [Rare.] Enclosure. **3**†. Closure of a cavity or duct. [clat‡.

claut, 1 klôt; 2 clạt, *vt.* [Scot.] To scratch up; claw together.

claut, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A mud-rake, hoe, or the like; hence, a grasping clutch. **2.** Mud or rubbish heaped together. **3.** A handful; also, a lump or piece.

clautch, 1 klôch; 2 cläch, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CLATCH[4], *n.*

cla'va, 1 klē'və; 2 clā'va, *n.* [CLÆ'VÆ, 1 -vī; 2 -vē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* An enlargement on the posterior median column of the medulla oblongata, at the calamus scriptorius. See illus. under MEDULLA OBLONGATA. **2.** *Entom.* The enlarged apical joints of an antenna. [L., knotty branch.]

cla'val[1], 1 klē'vəl; 2 clā'val, *a.* Of or pertaining to the clava of the brain.

cla'val[2], *a. Entom.* Of or pertaining to a clavus.

Cla-va're-i, 1 klə-vē'rı-ī; 2 cla-vā're-ī, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of fleshy fungi, usually club-shaped or coralloid-branched.

Cla"va-ri'e-it; Cla'va-tit.— cla-va'ri-æ-form, *a.*

Cla-va'ri-a, 1 klə-vē'rı-ə; 2 cla-vā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of fleshy, club-shaped, simple or branched hymenomycetous fungi, usually found on decaying wood or on the ground; the typical genus of *Clavariei*. The species attain a height of several inches, and some are edible. [< L. *clava*, club.]

Edible Species of *Clavaria*.

1. *C. botrytis.* 2. *C. flava.*

cla'vate[1], 1 klē'vēt; 2 clā'vāt, *a.* Club-shaped; growing gradually thicker toward the apex; as, *clavate* antennæ. [< L. *clava*, club.] **cla'vated.— cla'vate-ly,** *adv.*

cla'vate[2], *a.* Nail-like; studded with knobs. [< L. *clavatus*, pp. of *clavo*, stud with nails, < *clavus*, nail.]

cla-va'tion[1], 1 klə-vē'shən; 2 cla-vā'shon, *n.* The state of being club-shaped.

cla-va'tion[2], *n. Anat.* Gomphosis.

clave, 1 klēv; 2 clāv [Archaic], *imp.* of CLEAVE, *v.*

clav'e-cin, 1 klav'ı-sin; 2 clāv'e-cin, *n.* [F.] **1.** A harpsichord. **2.** A set of levers for ringing a carillon.— **clav'e-cin-ist,** *n.*

Clavecin.

Made by Pascal Taskin of Paris. Dated 1786. (Victoria and Albert Museum, London.)

claved, 1 klēvd; 2 clāvd, *a. Her.* Same as CLAVIE.

clav'el, 1 klav'el; 2 clāv'ĕl. *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A lintel; mantel. **cla'vy‡.**

clav"e-li-za'tion, 1 klav'ı-lı-zē'shən; 2 clāv'e-lı-zā'shon, *n.* Same as OVINATION.

clav'el-late, 1 klav'e-lēt; 2 clāv'ĕ-lāt, *a. Bot.* Diminutively club-shaped or clavate. [< L. *clava*, club.]

clav'el-lat"ed, 1 klav'e-lēt'ed; 2 clāv'ĕ-lāt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Made by burning billets of wood: said of ashes. **2.** Clavellate.— **clavellated ashes,** crude potassium carbonate; pearlash.

Clav"el-lin'i-dæ, 1 klav'e-lin'ı-dī; 2 clāv'ĕ-lin'i-dē, *n. pl. Ascid.* A family of simple ascidiaceans that increase by gemmation and form colonies connected by a common blood-system. **Clav"el-li'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *clava*, club.] **Clav"e-lin'i-dæt.— cla-vel'li-nid,** *n.*— **cla-vel'li-noid,** *a.*

cla'ver[1], 1 klē'vər; 2 clā'ver, *vi.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] To talk idly; gossip.— **cla'ver,** *n.* Foolish or empty talk; an idle tale.— **clav'er-er,** *n.*

cla'ver[2], *rt.* & *rt.* [Dial., Eng.] To climb; scramble up.

cla'ver[3], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** Clover. **2.** The British bird's-foot trefoil.

Clav'er-ack, 1 klav'ər-ak; 2 clāv'er-ăk, *n.* A town in Columbia county, N. Y.

Clav'er-house, 1 klav'ər-ōs, klav'ərs, *or* klē'vərs; 2 clāv'er-us, clā'vers, *or* clā'vers, *n.* See DUNDEE, VISCOUNT.

Cla"re-ri'a, 1 klē"vē-rī'ə; 2 clā'vę-rī'ą, *n.* A town in Cagayán province, Luzon, P. I.

clav'i-a-ry, 1 klav'ı-ē-rı; 2 clāv'ı-ą-ry, *n.* [Rare.] The keys of a piano or organ collectively. [< L. *clavis*, key.]

clav"i-a-tur', 1 klav'ı-ə-tûr'; 2 clāv'i-a-tụr', *n.* **1.** The keyboard of a piano or organ. **2.** In music, a system of fingering for an instrument with a keyboard. [< D. *clariatuur*, < L. *clavis*, key.] **clav'i-a-tured.**

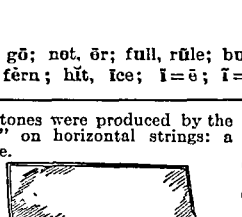
cla"vi-cem'ba-lo, 1 klā"vi-chem'bə-lo; 2 clā'vi-chĕm'bą-lo, *n.* [It.] A clavicymbalum.

Clav'i-ceps, 1 klav'ı-seps; 2 clāv'i-cĕps, *n. Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, of which *C. purpurea*, a dark horny body, is the ergot of grasses. [< L. *clava*, club, + *caput*, head.]

clav'i-chord, 1 klav'ı-kôrd; 2 clāv'i-côrd, *n.* A keyboard instrument whose tones were produced by the blow of brass "tangents" on horizontal strings: a forerunner of the pianoforte.

The *clavichord* . . . was invented in or about the year 1450 . . . and enjoyed great popularity in France, Spain, and Germany until the nineteenth century. FRANK H. VIZETELLY in *The New Age* Sept., '09, p. 194.

[< LL. *clavicordium*, < L. *clavis*, key, + *chorda;* see CHORD, *n.*] — **clav'i-chord-ist,** *n.*



Clavichord.

Inscribed "Barthold Fritz fecit. Braun-schweig, anno 1751." German, 18th century. (Victoria and Albert Museum, London.)

clav"i-ci-the'ri-um, 1 klav"ı-sı-thī'rı-um; 2 clāv"i-çi-thē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An upright harpsichord or spinet. [< L. *clavis*, key, + *cithara;* see CITHARA.] **clav"i-cith'ern‡.**

clav'i-cle[1], 1 klav'ı-kl; 2 clāv'i-cl, *n.* **1.** A rod-like bone at the base of the neck that articulates with the breast-bone and the scapula in man and many other mammals; the collar-bone; the anterior or inferior element of the shoulder-girdle. See illus. under BONE.

Clavicles are absent or rudimentary in many mammals, as ungulates, whales, dogs, and other carnivores. The merrythought of birds is formed of the united clavicles.

2. *Conch.* The columella of a univalve **3.** The coxa of the anterior legs. **4.** [Rare.] *Bot.* A tendril. [< L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key.]

Clav"i-cor'ni-a, 1 klav'ı-kôr'nı-ə; 2 clāv'i-côr'ni-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of beetles having clavate antennæ, the club with from 2 to 5 joints: including burying-beetles, etc. [< L. *clava*, club, + *cornu*, horn.] — **clav'i-corn,** *a.* & *n.*— **clav"i-cor'nate,** *a.*

cla-vic'u-la, 1 klə-vik'yu-lə; 2 cla-vic'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A clavicle. **2.** *Bot.* A tendril.— **clavicula anterior** (*Ich.*), the cœnosteon.— **c. posterior** (*Ich.*), the hypercoracoid.— **cla-vic'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a clavicle or clavicularium.— **cla-vic'u-lar-ly,** *adv.*— **cla-vic'u-late,** *a.* Having clavicles.

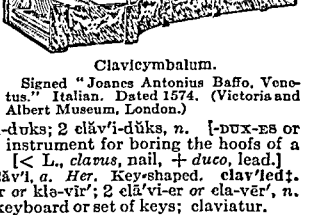
cla-vic"u-la'ri-um, 1 klə-vik'yu-lē'rı-um; 2 cla-vic'yu-lā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Herp.* An epiplastron.

cla-vic'u-lo-, 1 klə-vik'yu-lo-; 2 cla-vic'yu-lo-. From Latin *clavicula;* see CLAVICLE: a combining form.

cla-vic'u-lus, 1 klə-vik'yu-lus; 2 cla-vic'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Anat.* One of the fibrous elements of bone that pierce the lamellæ radially. [Dim. of L. *clavus*, nail.]

clav"i-cyl'in-der, 1 klav'ı-sil'ın-dər; 2 clāv'i-çỹl'in-der, *n.* A musical instrument, invented by Chladni (1799), in which the tones were produced by friction upon rotating glass tubes or cylinders. [< L. *clavis*, key, + CYLINDER.]

clav"i-cym'ba-lum, 1 klav'ı-sim'bə-lum; 2 clāv'i-çym'ba-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A musical instrument of the harpsichord type, in which steel wires were used instead of brass. They were struck with plectra made of quills instead of by hammers. [LL., < L. *clavis*, key, + *cymbalum*, CYMBAL. **clav"i-cym'bal‡.**



Clavicymbalum.

Signed "Joanes Antonius Baffo, Venetus." Italian. Dated 1574. (Victoria and Albert Museum, London.)

clav"i-cy-the'ri-um, *n.* Same as CLAVICITHERIUM.

clav'i-dux, 1 klav'ı-duks; 2 clāv'i-dŭks, *n.* [-DUX-ES or -DU-CES, *pl.*] An instrument for boring the hoofs of a horse in shoeing. [< L., *clavus*, nail, + *duco*, lead.]

clav'ie, 1 klav'ı; 2 clāv'i, *a. Her.* Key-shaped. **clav'ied‡.**

cla'vi-er, 1 klē'vı-ər *or* klə-vīr'; 2 clā'vi-er *or* cla-vēr', *n.* [F.] *Mus.* **1.** A keyboard or set of keys; claviatur.

I looked up and surveyed,
O'er my three *claviers*, yon forest of pipes.
BROWNING *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* st. 8.

2. An instrument having a keyboard, as a clavichord or harpsichord, or especially a square piano.— **cla'vi-er-ist,** *n.*

clav'i-form, 1 klav'ı-fôrm; 2 clāv'i-fôrm, *a.* Club-shaped; clavate. [< L. *clava*, club, + FORM.]

clav'i-ger[1], 1 klav'ı-jər; 2 clāv'i-ger, *n.* **1.** One who keeps or carries a key or keys. **2.** A custodian; warden. [L., < *clavis*, key, + *gero*, carry.]

clav'i-ger[2], *n.* A club-bearer.

'Fors' is the best part of three good English words — Force, Fortitude, and Fortune. . . . Fors is a feminine word; and Clavigera is, therefore, the feminine of '*claviger*.' Clava means a club. Clavis, a key. Clavus, a nail or a rudder. . . . Clavigera may mean, therefore, either Club-bearer, Key-bearer, or Nail-bearer. RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* pt. i, letter ii, p. 444. [r. & w.]

[L., < *clava*, club, + *gero*, carry.]

Cla"vi-ge'ro, 1 klā'vi-hē'ro; 2 clą'vi-he'ro, **Francisco Severio** (1718–1793). A Mexican historian; Jesuit missionary; 30 years among Mexican Indians; on suppression of Jesuits went to Cesena, It.; *Ancient History of Mexico* in Italian.

cla-vig'er-ous[1], 1 klə-vij'ər-us; 2 cla-vig'er-ŭs, *a.* [ing or bearing a key or keys. Keep-

cla-vig'er-ous[2], *a.* Bearing a club.

clav'i-harp", 1 klav'ı-hārp'; 2 clāv'i-härp', *n.* A harp-like instrument provided with metal-covered silk strings played by mechanical "fingers." [< L. *clavis*, key, + HARP.]

Cla-vi'jo y Fa-jar'do, 1 klä-vē'ho ē fä-här'do; 2 clä-vī'ho ỵ fä-här'do, **José** (1726–1806). A Spanish writer; his duel with Beaumarchais, 1764, dramatized by Goethe: *El Pensador*, etc.

Cla"vi-le'ño A"li-ge'ro, 1 klä'vi-lē'nyo ä'lē-hē'ro; 2 clä'vi-le'nyo ä'lī'he'ro. In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, literally "Clavileño the Winged"; a wooden steed which Don Quixote mounts in order to disenchant the Countess Trifaldo and her companions.

clav'i-ole, 1 klav'ı-ōl; 2 clāv'i-ōl, *n. Mus.* A keyboard instrument in which a revolving apparatus acts on the strings like a violin-bow. [< L. *clavis*, key, + VIOL.]

Clav"i-pal'pi, 1 klav'ı-pal'pī; 2 clāv'i-pāl'pi, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of tetramerous beetles with the terminal joints of the antennæ compressed and clavate, including *Erotylidæ* and *Languriidæ*. [< L. *clava*, club, + LL. *palpus*, soft palm of the hand, < *palpo*, stroke.] — **clav'i-palp,** *a.* & *n.*

clav"i-pec'to-ral, 1 klav'ı-pek'to-rəl; 2 clāv'i-pĕc'to-ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the clavicle and the breast; as, the *clavipectoral* region. [< CLAVICLE + L. *pectus*, breast.]

cla'vis, 1 klē'vis; 2 clā'vis, *n.* [-VES, 1 -vīz; 2 -vēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A key; hence, a clue or aid for the solution of problems, for interpreting writings in cipher or in a foreign language; a glossary. **2.** *Arch.* The keystone of an arch.

cla'vo, 1 klā'vo; 2 clā'vo, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Iron ore; in Mexican mines, a mass of rich ore.

clav"o-del'toid, 1 klav'o-del'toid; 2 clāv'o-dĕl'tŏid. **I.** *a.* Corresponding to the clavicular portion of the human deltoideus. **II.** *n.* A clavodeltoid muscle. [< CLAVICLE + DELTOID.]

clav'o-la, 1 klav'o-lə; 2 clāv'o-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Entom.* Same as CLAVA, 2. [Dim. of L. *clava*, club.] **clav'o-let‡.**

clav"o-mas'toid, 1 klav'o-mas'toid; 2 clāv'o-măs'tŏid, *a.* & *n.* Same as CLEIDOMASTOID. [< CLAVICLE + MASTOID.]

clav'u-la, 1 klav'yu-lə; 2 clāv'yụ-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* The club-shaped part of the receptacle in certain fungi. **2.** *Spong.* A spicule thickened and toothed at one end and pointed at the other. **3.** *Echin.* One of the knobbed ciliated bristles on the exterior of certain sea-urchins. [Dim. of L. *clava*, club.]— **clav'ulet.**

Clav"u-li'na, 1 klav'yu-lai'nə; 2 clāv'yụ-lī'na, *n. pl. Spong.* A suborder of chondrosponglans with monaxon spicules usually tylostylote.— **clav'u-line,** *a.*

cla'vus, 1 klē'vus; 2 clā'vŭs, *n.* [CLA'VI, 1 -vai; 2 -vī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A stripe or band of purple in the tunic worn by senators and knights of ancient Rome. **2.** A plain or tufted border, or one of the tufts or spots forming a border, used under the Byzantine empire, and also in church vestments. **3.** *Pathol.* (1) A corn. (2) A nail-shaped excrescence. **4.** *Entom.* (1) The club of the antenna. (2) The basal median portion of the corium of the hemielytrum of a bug. (3) The knob at the end of the stigmal or radial vein of a chalcidid or proctotrypid hymenopterous parasite. **5.** Ergot, as of rye, especially in its early stages.— **clavus hystericus,** a severe pain, as if a nail were being driven into the head, occurring in hysteria.

claw, 1 klē; 2 clą, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike, grip, scratch, tear, or injure with or as with claws; rend or scratch with the nails.

Clawed, dragged, tossed, roasted by an infinity of disgusting devils in an eternity of torments. H. W. BEECHER *Doctrinal Beliefs, Spiritual Barbarism* p. 5. [r. & w.]

2. To make, dig, pull, or move with claws or nails, or by scratching; as, to *claw* a hole. **3.** *Naut.* To work a vessel off a lee shore. **4**†. To scratch soothingly or gently, as for itching, nervousness, or perplexity; hence, to fawn on; flatter; tickle.

II. *i.* **1.** To take hold, reach out, grasp, strike, scratch, or dig with the claws or nails, or with the hands used as claws. **2**†. To use flattery or soothing arts; curry favor. [< AS. *clawian*, claw, < *clawu*, claw.] **claw me, claw thee,** support me and I will support you.— **to c. off.** **1.** *Naut.* To beat or turn to windward, to avoid running on to a reef or the shore to leeward. **2.** To free; get rid of. **3.** [Scot.] To make final disposition of (food); eat fast and greedily.— **to c. one on the back**†, to approve of, fawn upon, or flatter one.— **to c. one on the gall**†, to vex one.— **to c. up one's mittens** [Scot.], to deal one a finishing stroke.

claw, *n.* **1.** A sharp, usually curved, horny nail, or terminal appendage of a digit, as in birds and in many mammals and reptiles. **2.** A limb terminating in claws; claw-like part or organ; as, the *claw* of a lobster or a crab. **3.** Anything sharp and hooked, or resembling an animal's claw in appearance or use, as a grapple or grapnel, a hook on an implement, the cleft part of the head of a hammer, with which a nail is drawn, or the spur on a lock-bolt. **4.** *Bot.* The contracted stalk-like base of a petal; morphologically, a petiole. **5.** A stroke, grasp, clutch, scratch, or the like, with or as with the claws. **6**†. A hoof, or a part of it. [< AS. *clawu, clā.*] **clowet.— claw'-halk",** *n.* A timber fitted with a claw for holding together parts of a floating bridge.— **c.-bar,** *n.* An iron bar with a bent forked end for drawing spikes, etc.— **c.-foot,** *a.* Having claw-like feet, or claws on the feet. **c.-footed**†.— **c.-hammer,** *n.* **1.** A hammer with claws for drawing nails. See illus. under HAMMER. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Same as CLAW-HAMMER COAT.— **c.-hammer coat** [Colloq.], a swallow-tail coat or dress coat: from its shape.— **c.-hand,** *n. Pathol.* A disease in which certain muscles of the hand are so atrophied as to cause extension of the wrist and flexure of the fingers.— **c.-hatchet,** *n.* A hatchet with claws on the head, as for drawing nails. See illus. under HATCHET.— **c.-sick-ness,** *n. Vet. Surg.* Foot-rot in sheep or cattle. **clau'-sick**†; **claw'sick**†.— **c.-tailed,** *a.* Having a tail like a claw.— **c.-tool,** *n.* A saddlers' mechanical device for pulling out nails.— **devil's c.** (*Naut.*), a double hook made to attach to a link of a chain.— **clawed,** *a.* Having a claw or claws.

claw'back†. **1.** tt. To toady. **II.** *a.* Toadying. **III.** *n.* A toady.

clawd, *pp.* Clawed. S. S.

claw'ker, 1 klē'kər; 2 cla'ker, *n.* A ratchet feed-pawl in a knitting-machine. [Var. of *clutcher*, < CLUTCH, *v.*]

Clax'ton, Philander Priestly (?/21862–). American educator; United States Commissioner of Education, 1911–21.

clay, 1 klē; 2 clā, *vt.* **1.** To dress, cover, mix, or smear with clay, as sandy soil; line, stop, or plaster with clay, as a vessel. **2.** To whiten, refine, or adulterate by means of clay; as, to *clay* sugar.

clay[1], *n.* **1.** A common earth of various colors, compact and brittle when dry, but plastic and tenacious when wet. It is a hydrous aluminum silicate, generally mixed with powdered felspar, quartz, sand, iron oxids, and various other minerals, and is formed from the decomposition of aluminous rocks, chiefly from felspar in granite.— **Arca clay** (*Geol.*), a Pleistocene, marine deposit of Scandinavia and Finland, corresponding to part of the submergence that followed the maximum extension of glaciation, and characterized by shells of the genus *Arca*. A number of grades of clay are named from their suitableness to a particular use; as, **brick-clay** (containing a little iron), **fire-c.** or **fire-brick c.** (containing nothing fusible), **kaolin c.**, **porcelain c.** (very pure and a source of metal aluminum), **potter's c.**, etc. Certain clay deposits take their names from places in the vicinity; as, **Atherfield clay, Bradford c., Erie c., Kimmeridge c., Raritan c.**, etc. See GEOLOGY. **2.** Earth in general, especially mud or moist earth; hence, the human body, or humanity considered as earthy and mortal; especially, a dead body.

'She is dead!' they said to him; 'come away:
Kiss her and leave her,— thy love is *clay!*'
EDWIN ARNOLD *He and She* st. 1.

[< AS. *clæg;* cp. CLEAVE[2], *v.*, CLEW.] **clalet; clayet.— abyssal or abyssal clay,** same as RED CLAY.— **astringent c.,** a clay in which alum is to be found, and under which there usually is an abundance of water.— **cardium c.,** Pleistocene deposits occurring in Scandinavia in which

cockle fossils of the *Cardiidæ* have been found.— **clay's band**", *n. Mining.* Clay ironstone or iron ore, particularly when laminated.— **c.-bank**, *n.* **1.** A bank or deposit of clay. **2.** A dull tawny color. **3.** [Dial., So. U. S.] A yellowish horse. — **c.-bar**, *n. Mining.* A bar for forcing clay into, and plastering the sides of, a blast-hole. **clay'er**†; **clay'ing-bar"**‡. — **c.-head**, *n.* A whorl or disk of baked clay found in prehistoric tombs, barrows, or mounds.— **c.-brained**, *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish.— **c.-burning**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] *Agric.* A process of turning over and then burning the soil for the purpose of rendering it more fertile.— **c.-cold**, *a.* Cold as clay; clammy.— **c.-course**, *n. Mining.* A gouge or layer of clay alongside a vein of ore.—**c.-dikes**, *n.* [Scot.] · *Mining.* A band consisting of gravel, sand, and clay running through coal deposits, so called from its originally having formed the bed of a stream.— **c.-dog**, *n.* Same as CLAY-STONE.— **c.-eater**, *n.* A person addicted to chewing or eating a fatty clay: a practise common in many parts of the world.— **c. fever** (*Vet.*), *the disease of scratches in horses.*— **c.-hole**, *n. Geol.* An oval cavity in sedimentary rocks (as in sandstones), filled with fine clay or mud.— **c. iron ore, or c. ironstone**, iron ore, as the oxid or carbonate, mixed with clay.— **c.-mill**, *n.* A mill for preparing clay.— **c.-pan**, *n.* A clayey hollow on the surface of the ground, which retains rain-water.— **c.-pit**, *n.* A pit or deposit from which clay is dug. — **c.-press**, *n. Ceram.* A press, operated by a screw and formed of a series of plates between which bags containing clay are placed, the excess of moisture in the clay being removed by the action of the screw.— **c.-slate**, *n.* A variety of slate that splits readily into thin sheets suitable for roofing and other purposes.— **c.-stone**, *n. Geol.* **1.** One of the concretionary nodules, spheroidal, discoid, or of fantastic shape, frequently found in alluvial clay. **2**†. [Eng.] An igneous rock composed of compact felspar.— **c.-sugar**, *n.* Sugar treated with clay in the process of refining.— **c.-surface process** (*Phot.*), a method of making line-printing blocks.— **fatty c.**, any unctuous clay, as bole.— **flint c.**, a fire-clay of flinty consistency.— **joint c.**, a calcareous clay which tends to break up into small cubical blocks.— **Mytilus c.** (*Geol.*), a marine Pleistocene formation of the Baltic basin that was deposited on the Arca clay.— **red c.**, exceedingly fine red, sometimes gray, or chocolate clay occurring in the oceans from a depth of 2,000 fathoms to the bottoms of the deepest abysses and resulting from the decomposition of volcanic dust that has settled to the ocean bottom. It may contain the remains of *Foraminifera* and *Radiolaria*.— **slip c.**, clay which is easily fusible and forms a natural glaze when applied to stoneware and burned at a proper temperature.— **Yoldia c.**, a marine, shallow-water, Pleistocene deposit of the Baltic basin laid down during a submergence that followed the maximum extension of glaciation and containing abundant shells of the genus *Yoldia*. Overlain by the Arca clay.— **clay'en**, *a.* [Archaic or Obs.] Of clay.— **clay'ey**, *a.* Of, abounding in, or mixed with clay; resembling or smeared with clay: used also figuratively.

It seems to be generally agreed that *clayey* soils are not adapted to its [the potato's] growth. GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* ch. 29, p. 176. [TR. ASS. 1871.]

— **clay'ish**, *a.* Like or containing clay; somewhat clayey.

Clay², *n.* **1. Alexander Stephens** (⁹/₂₁1853–¹¹/₂₁1910), a United States Senator; represented Georgia from 1897. **2. Green** (⁸/₂₁1757–¹⁰/₂₁1826), an American general; surveyor; *pioneer; settled in Kentucky, 1776; defended Fort Meigs* (Ohio) against the British and Indians. **3. Henry** (¹²/₂₁ 1777–⁶/₂₆1852), an American lawyer; statesman; speaker; commissioner at Treaty of Ghent, 1814; promoted Compromise Bill of 1850, which postponed slavery question. **4.** A county in E. central Alabama; 694 sq. m.; county-seat, Ashland. **5.** A county in N. E. Arkansas; 649 sq. m.; county-seat, Corning. **6.** A county in N. E. Florida; 622 sq. m.; county-seat, Green Cove Springs. **7.** A county in W. S. W. Georgia; 216 sq. m.; county-seat, Fort Gaines. **8.** A county in S. E. central Illinois; 468 sq. m.; county-seat, Louisville. **9.** A county in S. W. central Indiana; 357 sq. m.; county-seat, Brazil. **10.** A county in N. W. central Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Spencer. **11.** A county in N. E. central Kansas; 651 sq. m.; county-seat, Clay Center. **12.** A county in S. E. central Kentucky; 457 sq. m.; county-seat, Manchester. **13.** A county in W. central Minnesota; 1,022 sq. m.; county-seat, Moorhead. **14.** A county in E. N. E. Mississippi; 399 sq. m.; county-seat, West Point. **15.** A county in W. N. W. Missouri; 407 sq. m.; county-seat, Liberty. **16.** A county in S. E. central Nebraska; 568 sq. m.; county-seat, Clay Center. **17.** A county in S. W. North Carolina; 185 sq. m.; county-seat, Hayesville. **18.** A county in S. E. *South Dakota; 408 sq. m.; county-seat,* Vermilion. **19.** A county in N. central Tennessee; 260 sq. m.; county-seat, Celina. **20.** A county in N. central Texas; 1,250 sq. m.; county-seat, Henrietta. **21.** A county in W. central West Virginia; 348 sq. m.; county-seat, Clay.

Clay, Mount. A peak of the White Mountains in New Hampshire; 5,553 ft. high.

Clay'borne, 1 klē'born; 2 clā'born, **William** (1589?–1676?). An English settler in America; occupied Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay; Secretary of Virginia, 1625.

Clay Cen'ter. A city, county-seat of Clay county, Kan.

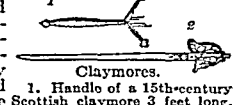
Clay Cit'y. A town in Clay county, Ind.

Clay Cross. An urban district and town in Derbyshire, England.

clayd, *pp.* Clayed. S. S.

clayet, *n. Fort.* A hurdle to cover lodgments.

clay'more, 1 klē'mōr; clā'mōr, *n.* A heavy two-handed and double-edged broadsword, formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders; sometimes (but incorrectly), a one-handed basket-hilted broadsword; by extension, a person armed with such a weapon; as, he had a thousand *claymores* at his command. [< Gael. *claidheamhmor*, < *claidheamh*, sword, + *mor*, great.]



Claymores.
1. Handle of a 15th-century Scottish claymore 3 feet long.
2. A modern claymore, with iron basketwork hilt.

clay'-pan", **c.-slate**, etc. See under CLAY.

Clay'ton, 1 klē'ton; 2 clā'ton, *n.* **1. John** (1693–1773), an American physician; botanist; emigrated from England to Virginia, 1705. **2. John Middleton** (1796–1856), an American lawyer; statesman; diplomat; negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, 1850. **3.** A county in N. W. central Georgia; 142 sq. m.; county-seat, Jonesborough. **4.** A county in N. E. Iowa; 745 sq. m.; county-seat, Elkader. **5.** A town in Yorkshire, England. **6.** A borough in Gloucester county, N. J. **7.** A village in Jefferson county, N. Y. **8. West C.**, a town in Yorkshire, England.

Clay'ton-Bul'wer trea'ty. A treaty ratified July 4, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, which provided that neither country should have exclusive control over any interoceanic canal in Central America, or erect any fortifications in the region. It was abrogated by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, ratified by the United States Senate, Dec. 16, 1901.

Clay-to'ni-a, 1 klē-tō'ni-ə; 2 clā-tō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of low herbs of the purslane family, with usually terminal clusters of pretty flowers. Two species in the eastern United States are called **spring-beauty. 2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< John *Clayton*, botanist, of Virginia.]

Clay'ton-le-Moors", 1 klē'tən-lē-mo͝orz' *or* -mōrz'; 2 clā'tən-le-mo͝orz' *or* -mōrz', *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

Clay'ton's Peak. *A mountain in Utah; 11,889 ft. high.*

Clay'ville, 1 klē'vil; 2 clā'vil, *n.* A borough in Jefferson county, Pa.

cld., *abbr.* Cleared.

cleach, 1 klich; 2 clēch, *rt. & rt.* [Dial., Eng.] To lift in the hollow of the hand or, in a shallow vessel; clutch, **cleech**‡. — **cleach'ing-net"**, *n.* A scoop-net. **cleach'-net"**†.

clead, 1 klid; 2 clēd, *rt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To clothe; also, to shelter. **cleed**‡; **cleld**‡

clead'ing, 1 klid'iŋ; 2 clēd'ing, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* Any covering, casing, or lining of plank, boards, or felt, etc., to prevent radiation of heat, or give increased strength and tightness; as, the *cleading* of a mill-dam, of a steam-boiler, of a coffer-dam, or of a shaft. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Apparel; clothing. [= CLOTHING.] **cleed'ing**‡.

cleam, 1 klim; 2 clēm, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To smear; plaster; also, to cause to adhere. **II.** *i.* To adhere; stick. — **cleam'er**, *n. A piece of wool caught up by a fleece from* the refuse of the shearing-board.

clean, 1 klin; 2 clēn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove dirt or impurities from; cleanse; purify; as, to *clean* clothes. **2.** To free from foreign, pernicious, or inedible matter, or from anything that clogs or encumbers; as, to *clean* a field of weeds; to *clean* a fish.

II. *i.* **1.** To be subjected to or perform the act of cleaning: frequently with *up*. **2.** To discharge the afterbirth: said of domestic animals. Syn.: see CLEANSE; PURIFY.

— **clean'-out"**, *n.* A receptacle of metal with a removable screw top fastened to a pipe and useful as a drain or a collector of waste, which can easily be cleaned: term used in plumbing.— **to c. down**, to clean by sweeping from top to bottom.— **to c. out. 1.** [Slang.] To take all the money or means away from. **2.** [Colloq.] To whip thoroughly; vanquish, as in a fight. **3.** To empty; to leave bare; to exhaust.— **to c. the board** [Colloq.], to remove the contents of; clear; hence, to overcome all opposition; win out.— **to c. up. 1.** To clean by sweeping, etc.; clean completely and thoroughly. **2.** *Mech.* To make accurate; true up, as a tool. **3.** [Slang.] To win a gambling-stake or speculative profit.

clean, *a.* **1.** Free from dirt, filth, impurity, foreign or undesirable matter, soil, or stain; pure; as, *clean* water.

Who can bring a *clean* thing out of an unclean? not one. *Job* xiv, 4.

2. Without defilement. (1) Morally pure; as, *clean* literature; a *clean* man.

If a man's business be not *clean*, his character cannot be *clean*. W. M. THAYER *Tact, Push, and Principle* ch. 14, p. 283. [J. E.]

(2) Ceremonially pure; conforming to the ceremonial law: said among the Jews of persons, animals, etc.

It was necessary that an officiating priest should be in every point ceremonially *'clean'* during his period of duty. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 93. [A. 1880.]

(3) Cleanly in habits; as, *clean* animals. **3.** Free from knots or knot-holes; clear; smooth; as, *clean* timber. **4.** Having no blemish or imperfection, as a gem; complete; perfect; whole; as, *clean* copy. **5.** Free from bungling; not awkward; dexterous; as, a *clean* trick. **6.** Completely cleared or rid of something, or effecting such clearance.

Thou shalt not make *clean* riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest. *Lev.* xxiii, 22.

7. *Naut.* Free from danger; unobstructed, as the bottom or "holding-ground" of a harbor. **8.** *Naut.* (1) Carrying no freight: said of a ship. (2) Having no blubber or oil; empty: said of a whaler. **9.** Well-proportioned; symmetrical.

Yet, built after the old-fashioned model, her lines were as *clean* as those of an Aberdeen clipper. W. C. RUSSELL *John Holdsworth* ch. 2, p. 5. [H.]

10. *Advertising.* That does not mislead; honest; bona fide; as, a *clean* advertisement. **11.** Deficient in feathers, in contrast to feathered, as the feet of ordinary pigeons. **12.** [Archaic. or Obs.] Free from barbarisms; characterized by purity, as style. **13**†. Unencumbered, as property. [< AS. *clæne*, clear.] **cleanet**†; **cleenet**†; **clenet**. Syn.: see INNOCENT; NEAT; PURE. Ant.: Corrupt; dirty; impure; unclean; vile.

— **clean'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being cleaned or cleansed. — **clean acceptance**, same as GENERAL ACCEPTANCE.— **c. bill of health**, a certificate from a consul or from health officers that a ship is free from contagion, and sails from a port free from infectious disease; also, a certificate that a person or thing is free from disease or infection. — **c. bill of lading** (*Com.*), a written document that contains no qualifying clauses or restrictions and is, therefore, readily negotiable.— **clean'-bred"**, *a.* Carefully bred; thoroughbred.— **c.-cut**, *a.* Formed as with skilful neatness; sharply defined; shapely; precise.— **c.-cutting method**, see METHOD, *n.*— **c.-fingered**, *a.* Possessing clean fingers. Specif.: (1) Honorable; honest. (2) [Slang.] Dexterous: a term applied to pickpockets.— **c.-handed**, *a.* Free from wrong-doing, especially as to money matters or the taking of bribes; uncorrupted; guiltless.— **c.-handedness**, *n.*— **c.-limbed**, *a.* Having well-formed limbs or parts; symmetrical.— **c.-lived**, *a.* Leading a clean life; being of pure character and habits; decent.— **c. score** (*Sport.*), a score unblemished by defeat; a score made up only of victories and draws.— **c.-skin**, *n.* [Australia.] An unbranded animal: said of cattle.— **c.-timbered**, *a.* Figuratively, well-formed; symmetrical.— **c.-up**, *n.* **1.** *[Colloq.]* A general cleaning. **2.** *Mining.* The act of collecting the gold after washing or stamping; also, the gold so collected. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) Profit realized. (2) An action by an executive authority whereby certain laws or regulations are rigorously enforced, and the offenders punished or removed; a shake-up.— **c.-up barrel** (*Gold-milling*), a revolving mechanical contrivance containing mercury and iron balls which grind the refuse of the stamp-mill and make an amalgam.— **c.-up pan** (*Gold-milling*), a cast-iron apparatus used after a clean-up to extract gold from the refuse.— **to do the c. thing** [Colloq., U. S.], to act honorably.— **to make a c. breast**, to make a full, unreserved confession or disclosure; unburden one's mind.— **to show a c. pair of heels**, to escape by flight: *perhaps from the idea of the feet being moved so rapidly as* to gather no dust.

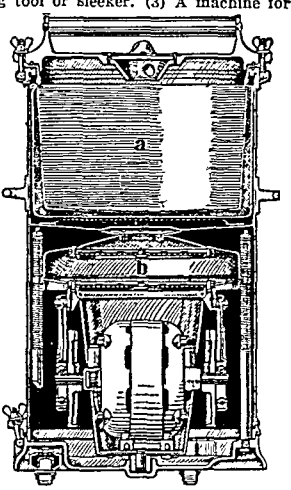
clean, *adv.* **1.** In a clean manner; without limitation, omission, or remainder; unqualifiedly; wholly.

Fire does put out some people's reason *clean*. CHAS. READE *Hard Cash* ch. 38, p. 283. [H.]

2. [Archaic.] Without miscarriage; cleverly; dexterously. **3**†. Brightly; clearly. [< AS. *clæne*, < *clænc* (*a.*), clean.] **clenet**†.

cleand, *pp.* Cleaned. S. S.

clean'er, 1 klin'er; 2 clēn'er, *n.* A person or thing that cleans. (1) A curriers' straight broad two-handled knife. (2) A mold-smoothing tool or sleeker. (3) A machine for removing foreign matter from grain or seed. (4) One of a pair of card-cylinders receiving the disentangled fibers from the worker and returning them to the large drum. (5) A device for removing soot or scales from the flues or tubes of a boiler.



Vacuum Cleaner.
a, dust-chamber; *b*, vacuum pump.

— **vacuum cleaner**, a device for cleaning carpets, hangings, etc., by mechanical suction.

clean'ing, 1 klin'iŋ; 2 clēn'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making clean. **2.** The afterbirth of cows, ewes, etc., or the act or time of discharging it. **3.** *Forestry.* A thinning made to remove undesirable trees in a stand which has not reached the small-pole stage. **4.** *pl.* That which is accumulated by sweeping or cleansing; sweepings.— **clean'ing-eye"**, *n.* A metal screw-cap placed at the bottom of a trap, to facilitate cleaning.— **c.-foot**, *n.* An appendage of an exopodite in some crustaceans for cleaning a branchial chamber.— **c.-pit**, *n.* A pit over which locomotives and electric cars are placed for the purpose of overhauling and general cleaning.

clean'ish, 1 klin'ish; 2 clēn'ish, *a.* Passably or somewhat clean.

clean'ly, 1 klen'li; 2 clĕn'ly, *a.* **1.** Habitually free from or carefully avoiding *filth*; neat; *tidy*; as, a *cleanly* person or place. **2**†. Pure in mind or in quality; innocent; without blemish; as, a *cleanly* writer; *cleanly* speech. **3**†. Cleansing or making clean. **4**†. Free from awkwardness; adroit; clever. **5**†. Free from impurity or filth; clean. **6**†. Characterized by purity or elegance: said of language. [< AS. *clænlic*, < *clæne*, clean, + *lic*, body.]

Syn.: see NEAT.— **clean'li-ly**, *adv.*— **clean'li-ness**, *n.*

clean'ly, 1 klin'li; 2 clēn'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a clean manner; neatly; perfectly; completely; entirely.

I saw a flie within a beade Of amber *cleanly* buried. HERRICK *Amber Bead* l. 2.

2. With moral purity; innocently; purely; chastely. **3**†. Dexterously; adroitly; clearly. **clene'ly**†; **clen'ly**†.

clean'ness, 1 klin'nes; 2 clēn'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being clean or cleanly; bodily or ceremonial purity. **2.** Unblemished character; pureness or neatness of style. **clen'nesse**†.

cleanse, 1 klenz; 2 clĕns, *v.* [CLEANSED, CLENZD†; **clenses**, CLEANS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To free from defilement, physical or moral: *clear of everything foul or dangerous*; clean; purge; as, to *cleanse* the stomach of bile, the garden of weeds, the heart from sin. **II.** *i.* **1.** To perform cleansing; as, the soap *cleanses* easily. **2.** To submit to the process of cleansing; as, the cloth *cleanses* well. [< AS. *clænsian*, < *clæne*, clean.]

Syn.: brush, clean, disinfect, dust, mop, purify, rinse, scour, scrub, sponge, sweep, wash, wipe. To *clean* is to make clean by removing dirt, impurities, or soil of any kind. *Cleanse* implies a worse condition to start from, and more to do, than *clean*. Hercules *cleansed* the Augean stables. *Cleanse* is especially applied to purifying processes where liquid is used, as in the flushing of a street, etc. We *brush* clothing if dusty, *sponge* it, or *sponge* it *off*, if soiled; or *sponge off* a spot. Furniture, books, etc., are *dusted;* floors are *mopped* or *scrubbed;* metallic utensils are *scoured;* a room is *swept;* soiled garments are *washed;* foul air or water is *purified*. *Cleanse* and *purify* are used extensively in a moral sense; *wash* in that sense is archaic. See AMEND; PURIFY. Ant.: befoul, besmear, besmirch, bespatter, contaminate, corrupt, debase, defile, deprave, soil, spoil, vitiate.— Prep.: cleanse *of* or *from* physical or moral defilement; cleanse *with* an instrument; *by* an agent; the room was cleansed *by* the attendants *with* soap and water.— **cleans'a-[or -i-]bl(e)**, *a.*— **cleans'er**, *n.*

cleans'ing, 1 klenz'iŋ; 2 clĕnz'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making thoroughly clean; purification. **2.** [Archaic.] The dirt, etc., removed in cleaning. **3.** The afterbirth; also, the lochia, or its discharge.— **cleans'ing-days"**, *n. pl.* The four days beginning with Ash Wednesday.— **c.-digits**, *n. pl.* Abortive toes, as the second and third on the hind feet of kangaroos, used only in cleaning fur.— **c.-flight**, *n.* The flight of bees from their hive after long confinement, for the sake of discharging their feces.

Clé"ante', 1 klē'ŏnt'; 2 cle'ănt'. *n.* **1.** In Molière's *Tartuffe*, Orgon's brother-in-law; noted for his piety. **2.** In Molière's *Malade Imaginaire*, the lover of Angélique, to whom, in guise of a music-master, he makes love in the presence of her father. **3.** In Molière's *L'Avare*, the son of Harpagon, a miser; both wish to marry Mariane; Cléante by hiding the miser's casket of gold succeeds.

Cle-an'thes, 1 kli-an'thiz; 2 cle-ăn'thēs. *n.* A Greek Stoic philosopher of the 3d century B. C. **Kle-an'thēs**‡ [Gr.].

cleap, 1 klip; 2 clēp, *n. Mining.* A cleaving crosswise of the bedding in a coal-seam; a cleat.

clear, 1 klir; 2 clēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make clear; free from foreign or undesirable matter; brighten; clean; clarify; as, to *clear* a table; the storm *cleared* the atmosphere. **2.** To free from doubt or ambiguity; relieve of obscurity of mental impression.

It is marvellous how the still, dark hours of the night will *clear* one's thoughts and bring him to his place. A. MCKENZIE *Cambridge Sermons* ser. i, p. 11. [D. L. CO.].

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; justify; acquit by verdict; as, to *clear* the prisoner. **4.** To liberate from pecuniary obligation by payment; as, to *clear* oneself from debt; *clear* the estate. **5.** To remove (obstructions or the like) in making something clear: often with *from* or *off;* as, to *clear* dishes *from* the table. **6.** To gain over and above expenses; as, to *clear* ten dollars. **7.** To prepare for tillage, as by removing trees.

In those States where the lands are new and covered with forests . . . it seems to be lawful for the tenant to *clear* the land if it would be in conformity with good husbandry to do so. EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Prop.* vol. i, p 128. [L.B.& CO. 1868.]

8. To free from custom-charges or legal detention; take out of bond; as, to *clear* a ship or goods. **9.** To leap over; pass over or near without touching; as, to *clear* a fence. **10.** To pass through the clearing-house; as, to *clear* a check. **11.** (1) To wash out dye-solution from (the unmordanted parts of madder-printed calico). (2) To remove irregularities from, before spinning: said of silk filaments. **12†.** To brighten; illumine.

II. *i.* **1.** To become free from fog, cloud, or obscurity; grow bright; become fair; as, the sky *clears.*

The air *cleared,* and my mind also, as we ran beyond the smoke. FROUDE *Eng. in West Indies* p. 16. [s. 1888.]

2. To cease to obscure; pass away; as, the fog *clears;* the mist *cleared* off or away. **3.** To settle accounts by exchange of bills and checks, as is done in the clearing-house. **4.** To take out clearance papers, as a ship.

The first steamer that crossed the ocean *cleared* from Savannah. H. W. GRADY *New South* p. 157. [R. B. 1890.]

5†. To be discharged from encumbrance. **cleeret; cleret.**

Syn.: see ABSOLVE; JUSTIFY.— **to clear away** or **off,** to remove out of the way; also, to brighten, as the weather.— **to c. for action,** to get ready for battle by clearing the decks from encumbrances or unnecessary things.— **to c. hawse** (*Naut.*), to untangle twisted cables.— **to c. out. 1.** To empty; remove the contents of. **2.** To make room; be off; get out.— **to c. the land** (*Naut.*), to get beyond the danger of land and shoals into sea-room.— **to c. the skirts of (one),** to exonerate.— **to c. up. 1.** To grow fair; become fine: said of weather. **2.** To free from confusion, mystery, or obligation; as, to *clear up* a room; to *clear up* a subject; to *clear up* an estate.

clear, *a.* **1.** Free from anything that dims, darkens, or renders opaque; bright; unclouded; pellucid; as, a *clear* looking-glass; *clear* atmosphere; *clear* eyes. **2.** Plain to the mind; thoroughly intelligible; manifest; lucid; as, a *clear* style or statement. **3.** Correct and exact in mental action; discerning; accurate; as, a *clear* intellect. **4.** Free from obstruction or hindrance; open; as, a *clear* track. **5.** Free from embarrassment or encumbrance; especially, free from guilt and from a sense of guilt; as, a *clear* conscience; a *clear* title; I am *clear* in this matter.

That thou mightest be justified when thou speakest, and be *clear* when thou judgest. *Ps.* li, 4.

6. Free from adulteration or admixture; pure; sheer; as, *clear* wheat; *clear* grit. **7.** Free from anything defective, faulty, or unsightly; as, *clear* timber; *clear* skin. **8.** Without deduction or abatement; net; as, a *clear* $1,000. **9.** Undisturbed; cheerful; serene, as the face. **10.** Plain to the senses; distinct to the eye, ear, etc.; as, a *clear* voice or note; a *clear* view. **11.** Free from uncertainty; sure; as, I am *clear* that he is right. [< OF. *cler,* F. *clair,* < L. *clarus,* clear.]

Syn.: apparent, distinct, evident, intelligible, lucid, manifest, obvious, pellucid, plain, transparent. *Clear* is said of that which comes to the senses without dimness, dulness, obstruction, or obscurity, so that there is no uncertainty as to its exact form, character, or meaning, with something of the brightness or brilliancy implied in the primary meaning of the word *clear;* as, the outlines of the ship were *clear* against the sky; " *clear* as a bell "; a *clear,* frosty air; a *clear* sky; hence, the word is used for that which is free from any kind of obstruction; as, a *clear* field. *Lucid* and *pellucid* refer to a shining clearness, as of crystal. That which is *distinct* is well defined, especially in outline, each part or object standing or seeming apart from any other, not confused, indefinite, or blurred; *distinct* enunciation enables the hearer to catch every word or vocal sound without perplexity or confusion; a *distinct* statement is free from indefiniteness or ambiguity; a *distinct* apprehension of a thought leaves the mind in no doubt or uncertainty regarding it. See BLANK; CRYSTAL; FINE; FREE; INNOCENT; MERE; PLAIN; PURE.— Ant.: cloudy, dubious, indistinct, muddy, obscure, opaque, turbid, unintelligible, vague.— Prep.: clear *to* the mind; clear *in* argument; clear *of* or *from* annoyances.

— **clear'boled",** *a. Forestry.* Having a bole without limbs or knots.— **c.-cut,** *a.* Distinct in shape or outline; clean-cut; also, concise; plainly put.— **c. days,** days included between two dates, excluding both of them.— **c.-eyed,** *a.* Having bright, penetrating eyes; keen-sighted; acute.— **c.-headed,** *a.* Not mentally confused or befogged; clear in understanding; intelligent.— **c.-headedness,** *n.* — **c. length** (*Forestry*), that part of a tree's stem which is free from branches.— **c.-melting,** *n. Glass-making.* The holding of glass in a molten state until the impurities settle.— **c.-obscure,** *n.* Same as CHIAROSCURO.— **c.-seeing,** *a.* Of clear sight or understanding.— **c.-seer,** *n.* [Rare.] A clairvoyant.— **c.-sighted,** *a.* Of keen vision, physical or intellectual; showing accurate perception and good judgment.— **c.-sightedness,** *n.*— **c.-skin,** *n.* Same as CLEAN-SKIN.— **c. stuff,** boards, planks, etc., without knots.— **c. trunk** (*Forestry*), same as CLEAR LENGTH.— **half c.,** partly depolished: said of glass.

clear, *n.* **1.** Unbroken or unobstructed distance or space, as between two things where nothing intervenes; clear space; play; as, ten feet in the *clear.* **2.** That which is cleansed or clarified, as liquor. **3.** A clearing of the sky or weather. **4.** *pl.* In painting, lights as opposed to shades.— **In the clear,** in inside measurements. See CLEAR, *n.*, 1.

clear, *adv.* **1.** Wholly; completely; quite; clean; as, the arrow went *clear* through. **2.** Clearly; plainly; distinctly; brightly; as, to see *clear.*

Clear, Cape. The southern point of Clear Island, Cork county, Ireland; lighthouse 455 ft. above the sea.

clear'age, 1 klīr'ij; 2 clēr'aj, *n.* A clearing or clearance.

clear'ance, 1 klir'əns; 2 clēr'anç, *n.* **1.** The act or process of clearing, clearing up, or clearing out; the state of being cleared, or the space cleared; as, he made a *clearance* of the whole party. **2.** *Com.* A certificate from the proper authorities that a vessel has complied with the law and has leave to sail; also, the obtaining or granting of such permission. **3.** *Mech.* The space by which a moving machine or part clears something; specif., the waste space or minimum distance between a piston and the head of the cylinder in which it travels. **4.** Net profit.

A Barbados man will reply to this that the thing to be looked to is the profit, or what he will call the *clearance.* TROLLOPE *West Indies* p. 156. [B. T. 1860.]

5. In the game of casino, the taking or capture of all the cards on the table. **6.** *Railroad.* A space between the guard-, cross-rails, and frog at crossings, which secures the uninterrupted passage of a car or engine. **clear'age†.— clear'ance-car",** *n. Railroad.* A skeleton carriage having the dimensions of a regular car, used to test the height of tunnels, bridges, etc., on a newly constructed road.— **c.-point,** *n. Railroad.* The place where a side- and main-track are sufficient in width to allow of one train clearing another.— **c.-size,** *n. Mech.* A size sufficiently greater than the stipulated dimension to give room for clearance. See CLEARANCE, *n.*, 3.— **c.-steam,** *n.* Vapor between the lower surface of the distributing valve and the piston-head. — **inside c.,** see INSIDE LAP, under LAP.

Cle-ar'chus, 1 kli-ār'kus; 2 cle-ār'cŭs, *n.* A Spartan general, treacherously killed in 401 B. C. **Kle'ar-chos‡** [Gr.].

clear'-cole", 1 klīr'-kōl"; 2 clēr'-cōl", *n.* **1.** A size to prevent oil-paint from sinking into a surface. **2.** A coating of size upon which gold-leaf is to be laid. [< F. *clair* (see CLEAR, *a.*) + *colle* (< Gr. *kolla*), glue.]— **clear'-cole",** *vt.* To apply clear-cole to. **claire'-cole"‡.**

Clear Creek. A county in N. central Colorado; 425 sq. m.; county-seat, Georgetown.

cleared, } 1 klīrd; 2 clērd, *pa.* Made clear; especially,
clear'd, } fitted for cultivation, settlement, or the like, by the removal of forest-trees, etc.— **cleared'ness,** *n.*

clear'er, 1 klīr'ər; 2 clēr'er, *n.* Any person or thing that clears. Specif.: (1) A comb with fine teeth, with which the hemp for sail-makers' twine, etc., is finished. (2) A roller with wire brushes, which clears wool, cotton, etc., from a carding-cylinder. (3) In salt-works, a reservoir in which salt is precipitated from brine.— **clear'er-brush",** *n.* A brush attached to a machine in cotton industries to separate the cotton from its leaves and fibers.— **self-stripping c.,** a machine used in cotton-spinning and combing which operates in such a way as to remove all loose fibers from machine rollers.

Clear'field, 1 klīr'fīld; 2 clēr'fēld, *n.* **1.** A county in W. central Pennsylvania; 1,141 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

Clear Fork. A river in Texas; 200 m. long to Brazos river.

clear'ing, 1 klīr'ıŋ; 2 clēr'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making or becoming clear, or that which is cleared. **2.** A tract of forest-land after the trees are cut down.

Around the settler's *clearing.* WHITTIER *Our River* st. 6.

3. *Finance.* (1) The settlement of balances between banks arising from the interchange of checks, drafts, etc., carried on at a clearing-house. (2) *pl.* The total of drafts, checks, etc., presented daily at a clearing-house. **bank clearings‡. 4.** *Mech.* Clear space, as between gears that do not bottom.— **clear'ing-hat"ter-y,** *n. Brewing.* A wort-strainer.— **c.-house,** *n.* An office established by the bankers of a city, where their representatives meet daily to adjust balances.

London has become the *clearing-house* of the whole world. A. L. PERRY *Elements Polit. Econ.* p. 363. [s. 1877.]

— **c.-lease,** *n.* [Austral.] A lease of land for a stipulated period in compensation for the labor of clearing it.— **c.-nut,** *n.* The seed of *Strychnos potatorum,* of the East Indies, which has the property of settling muddy water.— **c.-screw,** *n.* A screw at right angles to the nipple of a firearm, giving access to the chamber.

clear'ish, 1 klīr'ish; 2 clēr'ish, *a.* Somewhat clear.

Clear Lake. 1. A lake in Lake county, Cal.; 25 by 10 m.; 1,500 ft. above sea-level. **2.** A town in Cerro Gordo county, Ia.

clear'ly, 1 klīr'li; 2 clēr'ly, *adv.* In a clear or distinct manner; brightly; audibly; plainly; evidently; entirely.

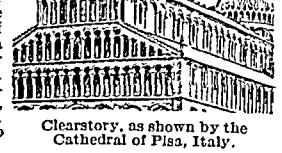
And then shalt thou see *clearly* to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye. *Matt.* vii, 5.

clear'ness, 1 klīr'nes; 2 clēr'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being clear. **2.** *Rhet.* That objective property of style by means of which thought is presented in a form to be readily apprehended. It depends (1) on the kind of words employed, (2) on their number, (3) on the imagery, and (4) on the structure of the sentence. **3.** *Logic.* The quality of a concept which enables it to be distinguished by its characteristic marks from all other most closely allied concepts. **4.** *Psychol.* The quality of those objects in a complex field of consciousness, of which we may be said to be most conscious, or to which we are most attentive.

Syn.: see PERSPICUITY.

clear'starch", 1 klīr'stärch"; 2 clēr'stärch", *vt.* To stiffen with clear or pure starch, as wearing-linen.— **clear'starch"er,** *n.*

clear'sto"ry, } 1 klīr'stō'rı; 2 clēr'stō'ry, *n.* **1.** *Arch.*
clere'sto"ry, } The highest story of the nave and choir of a church, containing windows opening above the aisle- or transept-roofs, or over the triforium. **2.** A similar story or elevated part in the roof of buildings of other character, or in a railroad-car, for light or ventilation.



Clearstory, as shown by the Cathedral of Pisa, Italy.

Clear'wa"ter, 1 klīr'wō"tər; 2 clēr'wa"ter, *n.* A river in N. Idaho; 200 m. long to Snake river.

clear'weed", 1 klīr'wīd"; 2 clēr'wēd", *n.* A pellucid-stemmed herb (*Pilea pumila*) of the nettle family, growing in wet, cool places.

clear'wing", 1 klīr'wiŋ"; 2 clēr'wing", *n.* A day-flying ægeriid moth with nearly transparent wings, often resembling bees and wasps and other insects; as, the currant-*clearwing* (*Ægeria tipuliformis*).

cleat, 1 klīt; 2 clēt, *vt.* To furnish with a cleat or cleats, as for strengthening or to prevent slipping.

cleat¹, *n.* **1.** A strip of wood or iron fastened across other material, as a board or boards, to strengthen, keep in place, prevent slipping, etc.; also, a strip nailed against a wall, post, etc., as a support for a shelf or the like. **2.** *Naut.* (1) A piece of metal or wood with arms, usually fastened in place by a bolt, on which to belay a rope. (2) A wedge-like piece of wood fastened to a spar, to keep the rigging from slipping up or down. [Cp. D. *kloot,* ball, < root of CLOT.] **cleet†.**

cleat², *n.* **1.** The butterbur (*Petasites vulgaris*). **2.** *pl.* The coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*).

cleat³, *n. Mining.* The principal set of facings, or planes of cleavage, in coal.

Clea'tor Moor, 1 klī'tər; 2 clē'tor. A mining town in Cumberland, England.

cleav'a-ble, } 1 klīv'ə-bl; 2 clēv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being
cleav"a-bil'i-ty, } cleft.— **cleav"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

cleav'age, 1 klīv'ij; 2 clēv'aj, *n.* **1.** The act of cleaving, or the state of being cleft; a split; cleft; division. **2.** *Geol.* A secondary structure developed in rocks by pressure, often accompanied by recrystallization, and characterized by a tendency to split along definite planes which may be highly inclined to the original bedding.

Slate *cleavage* continued to be a puzzle to geologists till the late Mr. Daniel Sharpe made the discovery that shells and other fossils . . . are invariably flattened out in the planes of *cleavage.* TYNDALL *Forms of Water* p. 188 [A. 1872.]

3. *Crystal.* The tendency of crystallized substances to separate parallel to one or more definite crystallographic planes which represent directions of minimum molecular cohesion. Cf. PARTING. Cleavage in this sense is characterized (1) as **basal cleavage, cubical c., dodecahedral c., lateral c., octahedral c., rhombohedral c.,** etc., cleavages in crystals parallel to the basal, cubical, dodecahedral, lateral, octahedral, and rhombohedral faces; or (2) as **diagonal c.** (parallel to a diagonal plane) and **prismatic c.** (parallel to the vertical prism).

4. *Biol.* The process of division of the mass of a fertilized ovum by which the original single cell becomes cut up into a mass of smaller cells. The process is universal in the *Metazoa,* but differs in details according to the amount of yolk or foodstuff (deutoplasm) present in the living substance (protoplasm). When the foodstuff is small in amount, the cleavage is *total;* when large in amount, the cleavage is *incomplete* or *partial.* See SEGMENTATION.

— **cleav'age-cav"i-ty,** *n.* Same as SEGMENTATION-CAVITY. — **c.-cell, -mass,** or **-sphere** (*Embryol.*), same as BLASTOMERE.— **c.-crystal,** *n.* A piece of crystal having a regular form, all its facets being cleavage-planes: loosely applied.— **c.-lines of the skin,** those along which the human skin more readily tears, owing to the arrangement of its bundles of fibrous tissue.— **c.-nucleus,** *n. Embryol.* The final stage of fertilization after the fusion of the male and female pronuclei and immediately preceding segmentation. — **c.-spindle,** *n. Biol.* A spindle formed during karyokinesis in the early development of the ovum.— **discoidal c.** (*Embryol.*), partial cleavage in which the blastomeres form about one pole of the egg.

cleave¹, } 1 klīv; 2 clēv, *v.* [CLEFT, CLOVE, or CLAVE; CLEFT,
cleave², } CLO'VEN, or CLEAVED, CLEAVD⁸, CLEAV'ING] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sunder forcibly, as by the blow of a cutting-instrument, or by the driving of a wedge; cut open; cut through; split; especially, to divide along a structural line, or with the grain; as, to *cleave* a man's head; to *cleave* a tree-trunk.

Cleave the tough greensward with the spade. BRYANT *Planting of the Apple-tree* st. 1.

2. To make or achieve by cleaving; as, to *cleave* a way through the thicket. **3.** To pass through; penetrate; as, the bird *cleaves* the air. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] To plow through the center of (a ridge) instead of following in an existing furrow. **5.** [Archaic.] To divide naturally. *Deut.* xiv, 6. **6.** *Phon.* To change (a sound) by dividing it into simple elements. See CLEAVING.

II. *i.* **1.** To split; divide by natural lines of cleavage. **2.** To pass; make one's way: used with *through.* [< AS. *clīfan, cleofan;* cp. Gr. *glyphō,* hollow out.] **clevet.** Syn.: see CUT; REND. Compare synonyms for BREAK.— **cleav'ing-knife",** *n. Cooperage.* A tool for riving staves, etc., out of juggles or bolts; a frow.— **cleaving-saw,** *n.* A pit-saw; ripping-saw.— **cleav'ing-ly,** *adv.*

cleave², *vi.* [CLEAVED; CLEAVED or CLAVE; CLEAV'ING.] **1.** To stick fast or adhere, as by a glutinous surface; cling; as, water *cleaves* to a solid. **2.** To remain attached or faithful; adhere, as to a person, or principle.

Cleave to thine acre; the round year
Will fetch all fruits and virtues here.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Considerations* p. 192. [A.M. & CO. 1883.]

3. *Freemasonry.* To part or separate (from). [< AS. *clīfian, cleofian.*] Syn.: see CLING.— Prep.: *to* or *unto.*

cleave, *n. Iron-minting.* **1.** A division in a mining bed. **2.** A tool for splitting osiers; also a cleaver.

Cleave'land, 1 klīv'land; 2 clēv'land, **Parker** (1/11 1780–12/18 1858). An American mineralogist; author of *Mineralogy and Geology.*

cleave'land-ite, 1 klīv'land-āit; 2 clēv'land-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of albite. [< Parker *Cleaveland,* American mineralogist.]

cleav'er¹, 1 klīv'ər; 2 clēv'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which cleaves or divides, as a butchers' wide-bladed chopper or a wedge-like tool for splitting timber. **2.** Same as CLEAVE, *n.*, 2. **3.** One who prepares precious stones by trimming off faulty pieces or who divides large stones for cutting.

cleav'er², *n.* One who or that which sticks or clings; specif., a leather sucker used as a plaything.

cleav'ers, 1 klīv'ərz; 2 clēv'ers, *n. pl.* **1.** *Bot.* Any one of various species of *Galium* or bedstraw: so called because of the hooked prickles on stem and fruit. The most common species are *G. trifidum,* dyer's-cleavers or goose-grass, and *G. aparine,* goose-grass. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Wheat-refuse or grass-tufts: commonly called *clivers.* [*Cleavers* is properly the plural of CLEAVER², The singular form is rarely used in these senses.] **clear'er;.**

cleav'ing, 1 klīv'iŋ; 2 clēv'ing, *n. Phon.* A process in the development of language by which certain long sounds, vowels and consonants, because of the difficulty of maintaining the articulatory position, break down into compound sounds. **Vowel-cleaving** may be heard in the monosyllables *say* and *no,* where the nominally simple ā and ō are readily diphthongal. **Consonant-c.** occurs in such forms as the Icelandic *dn* for *nn,* the Welsh *nhad* for *nh,* etc.

Cle'burne, 1 klī'bərn; 2 clē'burn, *n.* **1. Patrick** (2/11 1828–11/29 1864), an American Confederate general. **2.** A county in N. E. Alabama; 563 sq. m.; county-seat, Edwardsville. **3.** A county in N. central Arkansas; 635 sq. m.; county-seat, Heber. **4.** A town, county-seat of Johnson county, Tex.

clech'é, 1 klesh'ē *or* klech'ı; 2 clēch'ē *or* clĕch'e, *a.* [F.] *Her.* **1.** Voided or hollowed throughout, as a cross showing only a narrow border. **2.** Having arms, as a cross broadening toward the ends. See illus. under CROSS. **cle-chée";; clech'ý;.**

cleck, 1 klek; 2 clĕk, *vt.* & *ti.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To hatch as chickens; litter.— **cleck,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The clutch of a hen.— **cleck'in, cleck'ing,** *n.* A brood; litter.—

cleck'in-time", *n.* The time of the hatching of eggs or of the littering of pups or pigs.

Cleck'hea-ton, 1 klek'ī-tan; 2 clĕk'ē-tən, *n.* A manufacturing town in West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

cled'dyo, 1 kled'yo; 2 clĕd'yo, *n. Archeol.* An antique leaf-shaped bronze Celtic sword. [< W. *cleddeu.*]

cledge, 1 klej; 2 clĕdġ, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Clay.— **cledg'y**, *a.* Clayey. **cladg'y‡.**

cle'do-nism, 1 kli'do-nizm; 2 clē'do-nĭsm, *n.* The practise of using euphemisms; avoidance of the use of words that are considered ominous. [< Gr. *klēdōn*, omen.]

clee[1], 1 kli; 2 clē, *n.* The redshank.

clee[2], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A claw.

Cleef, 1 klēf; 2 cleef. **Jan van** (1646–1716). A Flemish painter; *Redemption of the Captives*, etc.

cleek, 1 klik; 2 clēk, *rt.* & *rt.* [Scot.] **1.** To clutch; snatch or hook. **2.** To walk arm in arm. **cleik‡.**

We *cleeked* thegither hame.
MOTHERWELL *Jeanie Morrison* st. 5.

cleek, 1 klīk; 2 clēk, *n.* **1.** A large hook; a crooked staff; a clutch. **2.** *Golf.* A club with an iron head, used sometimes for driving off the tee as well as between the greens.

Clee'thorpes, 1 kli'thōrps; 2 clē'thôrps, *n.* A watering-place in Lincolnshire, England.

cleeve, *n.* Same as CLEVE.

clef, 1 klef; 2 clĕf, *n.* In music, a character placed

Clefs, showing Position of Middle C as indicated by each.
1. Treble or G clef. 2. Bass or F clef. 3, 4, 5. C clefs. (3. Soprano clef. 4. Alto clef. 5. Tenor clef.)

upon the staff to determine the pitch, primarily of the lines and spaces, and in popular use of the notes placed upon them. The treble or G clef indicates that the second line of the staff has the pitch of the first G above the middle C. The bass or F clef indicates that the fourth line of the staff has the pitch of the first F below the middle C. The C clef, used mostly in old music, is called the soprano, alto, or tenor clef, as it is placed upon the first, third, or fourth line of the staff, and indicates that a note on its line has the pitch of the middle C. The clefs are said to be derived from the Gothic G, F, and C. [F., < L. *clavis*, key.]

cleft, 1 klĕft; 2 clĕft, *imp.* of CLEAVE[1], *v.*

cleft, *pa.* **1.** Divided completely or partly; cloven. **2.** *Bot.* Divided nearly or a little more than half-way down, as a leaf. **cleft'ed‡; clift'ed‡.— cleft'-foot"ed**, *a.* Having a cloven foot.

cleft, *n.* **1.** The opening made by splitting or cleaving or by a distinct parting; fissure; crevice; rift.

Her lip was slightly parted, like the *cleft*
Of a pomegranate blossom.
N. P. WILLIS *Jephthah's Daughter* st. 1.

2. A chap in the human skin, or a crack in the pastern of a horse's foot. **3.** A piece split off. **4.** *Bot.* A narrow slit of a stomata extending through the epidermis to an intercellular space below. **5.** [Archaic.] The fork of the human body; the crotch. **6.** [Archaic.] That which is cleft; especially, a cloven hoof. [Also *clift*, < Ice. *kluft*: cp. *klūfa*, cleave, split.] SYN.: see BREACH.

cleft'graft", 1 kleft'graft"; 2 clĕft'grăft", *vt.* & *vi.* To graft by splitting the end of the stock and inserting the scion in the cleft.

cleg, 1 klag; 2 clĕġ, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To stick; cling; adhere.

cleg[1], *n.* [Scot.] A knowing or clever person.

cleg[2], *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A gadfly, horse-fly, or breeze, especially *Chrysops excutiens.*

clei'do-, 1 klai'do-; 2 cli'do-. Derived from Greek *kleis* (*kleid-*), key: a combining form.— **clei'do-man"cy**, *n.* Divination by means of a key and a book, especially the Bible. **cli'do-man"cy‡.— clei"do-mas'toid.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the clavicle and the mastoid process of the temporal. *n.* A cleidomastoid muscle. **clav"o-mas'toid‡; cli"do-mas'toid‡.— clei"do-oc-cip'i-tal**, *a.* Belonging to or pertaining to the clavicle and the occiput.— **clei"do-ster'nal**, *a.* Belonging to or pertaining to the clavicle and the sternum.

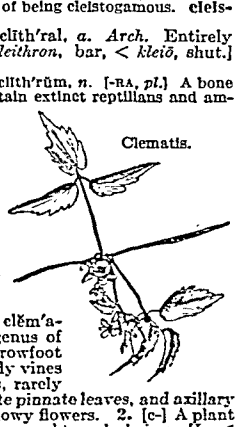
cleik, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as CLEEK.

Cleish'both-am, 1 klish'both-əm; 2 clēsh'bŏth-am, **Jedediah.** In Scott's *Tales of My Landlord*, the imaginary editor.

cleis'to-, } 1 klais'to-, klis'to-; 2 clīs'to-, clĭs'to-. From
clis'to-, } Greek *kleistos*, closed (va. of *kleio*, close): combining forms.— **cleis'to-carp**, *n. Bot.* A closed receptacle in which asci develop, and from which the ascospores finally escape by rupture: one form of ascocarp.— **Cleis"to-car'pi**, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of bryaccous mosses in which the capsule dehisces irregularly transversely in the middle for the discharge of the spores. **Cleis"to-car'pæ‡; Cleis"-to-car'pe-æ‡.— cleis"to-car'pous**, *a. Bot.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Cleistocarpi.* **2.** Having a closed or non-operculate capsule.— **cleis-tog'a-mous**, *a. Bot.* Having flowers which never expand and are systemically close- or self-fertilized. **cleis"to-gam'le‡; cleis'to-gen‡; cleis'to-gene‡; cleis-tog'e-nous‡.— cleis-tog'a-mously**, *adv.* **cleis"to-gam'i-cal-ly‡.— cleis-tog'a-my**, *n. Bot.* The state or condition of being cleistogamous. **cleis-tog'e-ny‡.**

cleith'ral, 1 klaith'rəl; 2 clīth'ral, *a. Arch.* Entirely roofed over. [< Gr. *kleithron*, bar, < *kleiō*, shut.] **clith'ral‡.**

cleith'rum, 1 klaith'rum; 2 clīth'rŭm, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] A bone in the pectoral girdle of certain extinct reptilians and amphibians, and also found in ctenoid fishes. [< Gr. *kleithron*, entrance to windpipe.]


Clematis.

clem, 1 klem; 2 clĕm, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To pinch, as hunger; starve. **II.** *i.* To pine; starve. **clam‡.**

clem'a-tin, } 1 klem'ə-tin,
clem'a-tine, } -tin *or* -tin; 2 clĕm'a-tĭn, -tĭn *or* -tĭn, *n.* A crystalline alkaloid contained in the *Clematis ritalba.*

Clem'a-tis, 1 klem'ə-tis; 2 clĕm'a-tĭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of perennial plants of the crowfoot family, often slightly woody vines climbing by the leafstalks, rarely low and erect, with opposite pinnate leaves, and axillary or terminal, frequently showy flowers. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus; virgin's-bower and traveler's-joy. [L., < Gr. *klēmatis*, < *klēma*(*t-*), vine, < *klaō*, break.]

clem'a-tite, 1 klem'ə-tait; 2 clĕm'a-tīt, *n. Bot.* A birthwort (*Aristolochia clematitis*).

cleme, 1 klim; 2 clēm, *n.* A hexact sponge-spicule in which the barbs alternate. [< Gr. *klēma*, twig.]

Cle"men"ceau', 1 kle"mąñ"sō'; 2 clē"mäñ"çō', **Georges** ([9]/[28] 1841–). A French physician, politician, and journalist; Prime Minister and Minister of War (1917–20).

clem'en-cy, 1 klem'en-si; 2 clĕm'ĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] **1.** Mildness toward offenders or dependents; moderation in the use of power; leniency; forbearance; mercy.

Lord, with what bounty and rare *clemency*
Hast Thou redeem'd us from the grave!
HERBERT *Ungratefulness* st. 1.

2. Mildness of weather: opposed to *inclemency.* [< L. *clementia*, < *clemen*(*t-*)*s*, mild.] **clem'ence†.** SYN.: see LENITY; MERCY.

Clem'ens, 1 klem'enz; 2 clĕm'ĕnş, **Samuel Langhorne** ([11]/[30] 1835–[4]/[21]1910). An American author and humorist, better known by his pen-name, "Mark Twain"; *Innocents Abroad.*

Clem'ens, Titus Flavius (150–220?). A Christian Father; exiled by edict of Severus, 202; *Stromata*, etc. **Clem'ent of Al"ex-an'dri-a‡.**

Clem'ens Ro-ma'nus (–100). Bishop of Rome, 92–100; supposed to be St. Paul's fellow laborer. **Clem'ent I.‡.**

clem'ent, 1 klem'ent; 2 clĕm'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by clemency; compassionate; lenient. **2.** Mild; pleasant.

The wind was contrary, and blew in furious gusts; nor were the aspects of nature any more *clement* than the doings of the sky.
R. L. STEVENSON *An Inland Voyage* p. 40. [K. P. & CO. 1878.]

[F., < L. *clemen*(*t-*)*s*, mild.] SYN.: see HUMANE; MERCIFUL. **— clem'ent-ly**, *adv.*

Clem'ent, 1 klem'ent; 2 clĕm'ĕnt, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **Cle'mens**, 1 klē'mens, 2 cle'mĕns; F. **Clé"ment'**, 1 klē"mąñ', 2 cle"mäñ'; It. Sp. **Cle-men'te**, 1 klē-men'tē, 2 cle-mĕn'tę; L. **Clem'ens**, 1 klem'enz, 2 clĕm'ĕnş. **2.** Name of 17 popes, 3 as schismatic not counted by the Church. (1) **C. I.**, Clemens Romanus. (2) **C. V.** (?–1314), removed the papal seat to Avignon, 1309. (3) **C. VII.** (1478?–1534), Giulio de Medici, pope; issued the bull against Henry VIII. which caused severance of England from Rome. (4) **C. XIV.** ([10]/[31]1705–[9]/[22]1774), Giovanni V. A. Ganganelli, Italian divine; pope; decreed the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773. **3. Dom François** (1714–1793), a French Benedictine monk and scholar; *Art of Verifying Dates.* **4. Jacques** (1567–1589), a French Dominican friar; regicide; murdered Henry III. of France; killed by the king's attendants.

Cle-men'ti, 1 klē-men'ti; 2 clę-mĕn'ti, **Muzio** (1752–[3]/[10] 1832). An Italian composer and pianist.

Clem"en-ti'na, 1 klem'en-ti'nə; 2 clĕm'ĕn-tī'na, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Clé"men"tine'**, 1 klē"mąñ'tin', 2 cle"mäñ'tĭn'; G. **Cle"men-ti'ne**, 1 klē"men-ti'nə, 2 cle"men-tī'ne. [F. feminine of CLEMENT.]

Clem"en-ti'na, La'dy. In Richardson's novel *Sir Charles Grandison*, the attractive heroine, who goes insane because of her unrequited love for Sir Charles.

Clem'en-tine, 1 klem-en-tin; 2 clĕm'ĕn-tĭn, *a.* Of or pertaining to one of several church fathers and popes named Clement.— **Clementine liturgy**, a very ancient liturgy, ascribed to Clement, bishop of Rome, and contained in the Eighth Book of the Apostolic Constitutions: Oriental in its character, and erroneously supposed by some to have been the work of a patriarch of Antioch. **Pseudo-C. liturgy‡.**

Clem'en-tine, *n.* **1.** One of the writings ascribed to Clement of Rome, including some compilations of the 8th and 10th centuries, probably not his writings. **2.** *pl.* The collections and decretals of Pope Clement V., contained in the canon law. **3.** An adherent of the anti-pope Clement VII.

Clem-my'i-dæ, 1 klə-mai'i-dī; 2 clē-mĭ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Emydidæ.* **Clem'mys**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *klemmys*, turtle.]— **clem'my-id**, *n.*— **clem'my-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

Clem'son Col'lege, 1 klem'sən; 2 clĕm'sŏn. A village in Oconee county, S. C.; seat of Clemson College (non-sectarian), founded in 1889.

clench, 1 klench; 2 clĕnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To grasp or grip firmly or in a resolute manner; as, the sentry *clenched* his musket; he *clenched* the idea. **2.** To double up or close tightly or convulsively, as the fist or the teeth: formerly also *clinch.*

I must *clench* for a blow the hand which I had stretched out with an open palm.
BAYARD TAYLOR *John Godfrey's Fortunes* p. 185. [G. P. P. 1889.]

3. To make firm; brace. **4.** To clinch. See CLINCH. *Clench* and *clinch* are only partial synonyms, tho used somewhat indiscriminately. In the mechanical, nautical, and colloquial uses *clinch* is the common form.

II. *i.* **1.** To shut or grasp one another tightly. **2.** Same as CLINCH, *vi.* [ME. *clenchen*, < AS. **clencan* in *beclencan*, hold fast; cp. CLANE; CLINK.]

clench, *n.* The act of clenching; a firm closing; decisive proof; a firm grip; a riveting clutch; also, that which is clenched: colloquially often *clinch* in all senses. **— clench'-cut"ter**, *n.* A wedge-like steel implement used by blacksmiths in cutting nail-clenches before removing horseshoes.— **c.-machine**, *n.* A mechanical contrivance for fastening soles on to shoes by means of wire rivets.

clench'er, 1 klench'ər; 2 clĕnch'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which clenches; a clenching-tool. **2.** Figuratively, an unanswerable argument; a decisive retort. **clinch'er‡.**

clencht, *pp.* Clenched. S. S.

Cle"o-bu'lus, 1 kli"o-biū'lus; 2 clē"o-bū'lŭs, *n.* A Greek lyric poet of the 6th century B. C.; one of the Seven Sages. **Kle-o'bou-los‡** [Gr.].

Cle"o-ma'che-an, 1 kli"o-mē'ki-ən; 2 clē"o-mā'ce-an. **I.** *a.* Of or related to Cleomachus, a Greek tragic poet of the 5th century B. C. **II.** *n.* A form of Ionic verse invented by Cleomachus.

Cle-om'bro-tus, 1 kli-om'bro-tus; 2 cle-ŏm'bro-tŭs (–[7]/[8] 371). King of Sparta; defeated and slain at Leuctra. **Kle-om'bro-tos‡** [Gr.].

Cle-o'me, 1 kli-ō'mi; 2 cle-ō'me, *n. Bot.* A large genus of woody or herbaceous plants of the caper family, with simple or 5- to 7-foliolate leaves, and solitary or racemose, often showy, white, yellow, or purple flowers. *C. pungens*, the spiderflower, is common in gardens. [LL., a certain plant.]

Cle"o-me'des, 1 kli"o-mi'diz; 2 clē"o-mē'dēş. *n.* A Greek astronomer of the 1st century B. C.; *Circular Theory of the Heavenly Bodies.* **Kle-o-mē'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Cle-om'e-nes, 1 kli-om'i-niz; 2 clē-ŏm'e-nēş. *n.* **1. C. I.** (–489 B. C.), king of Sparta. **2. C. III.** (–220 B. C.), king of Sparta. **3.** A Greek sculptor of the 3d century B. C.; *Venus de Medici.* **Kle-o-mē'nēs‡** [Gr.].

Cle'on, 1 kli'ən; 2 clē'ŏn, *n.* **1.** An Athenian demagog of the 5th century B. C.; captured Sphacteria from the Spartans. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Pericles*, governor of Tarsus; burned to death by the citizens. **3.** In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the personification of glory. **Kle'ōn‡** [Gr.].

Cle'o-pas, 1 kli'o-pas; 2 clē'o-păs, *n. Bib. Luke* xxiv, 18.

Cle"o-pa'tra, 1 kli'o-pē'trə; 2 clē'o-pā'tra, *n.* A queen of Egypt, who lived from 69 to 30 B. C.; noted for her beauty and fascination; killed herself by the bite of an asp; heroine of Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* and of Dryden's *All for Love.* **Kle-o-pa'tra‡** [Gr.].— **Cleopatra's needle**, either of two Egyptian obelisks, one erected on the Thames embankment, London, England, in 1879; the other in Central Park, New York, in 1881. See OBELISK, *n.*, 2.

Cle'o-phas, 1 kli'o-fas; 2 clē'o-făs, *n. Bib. John* xix, 25.

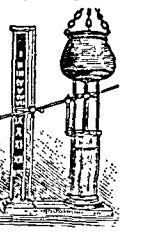
Cle-os'tra-tus, 1 kli-os'trə-tus; 2 cle-ŏs'tra-tŭs, *n.* A Greek astronomer; arranged the signs of the zodiac, etc.; flourished between 548 and 432 B. C. **Kle-o'stra-tos‡** [Gr.].

clepe, 1 klip; 2 clēp, *v.* [CLEPED, CLEPT; YCLEPED, YCLEPT; CLEP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To name; call by the name of. **2†.** To call; invoke; invite; summon. **II.** *i.* To call out; cry; appeal. [< AS. *cleopian*, call; exclaim.]

Clep-si'ne, 1 klep-sai'ni; 2 clĕp-sī'ne, *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Clepsinidæ.* **2.** [c-] A fresh-water leech of this genus. It feeds mostly on mollusks. [< Gr. *klepsta*, theft, < *kleptō*, steal.]

Clep-sin'i-dæ, 1 klep-sin'i-dī; 2 clĕp-sĭn'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of leeches with a protrusile proboscis; the *Glossoporidæ.* [< CLEPSINE.] **Clep-sin'e-a‡.— clep'si-nid**, *n.* **— clep'si-noid**, *a.*

clep'sy-dra, 1 klep'si-drə; 2 clĕp'sy-dra (XIII), *n.* [-DRÆ, 1 -dri; 2 -drē, *pl.*] An ancient instrument for measuring time by the regulated flow of water; a water-clock. Often the time was noted by the descent or ascent of a float on the water in a vessel, or by a dial with a hand governed by a float. [L., < Gr. *klepsydra*, < *kleptō*, steal, + *hydōr*, water.]


One Form of the Clepsydra.

Clep"sy-drop'i-dæ, 1 klep'si-drep'i-di; 2 clĕp'sy-drŏp'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Permian family of theriodont reptiles, having teeth on jaws, palatines and pterygoids, and vertebræ with intercentra and much-developed neural spines. **Clep'sy-drops**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *klepsydra* (see CLEPSYDRA) + *ōps*, face.]— **clep-syd'ro-pid**, *n.* **— clep-syd'ro-poid**, *a.* & *n.*

clep'tic, clep-toc'ra-cy, clep"to-ma'ni-a, clep"to-pho'bi-a, etc. See KLEPTIC, etc.

Clerc, Le. Same as LECLERC.

clere'sto"ry, *n.* Same as CLEARSTORY.— **clere'sto"ried**, *a.*

clerg., *abbr.* Clergyman.

cler'gess†, *n.* A nun; learned woman. **cler'gesse†.**

cler'gi-a-bl(e[P]), *a.* Same as CLERGYABLE.

cler'gi-al†, *a.* Learned; clerical. **cler'gic-al†.**

cler'gi-on†, *n.* A choir-boy. **cler'ge-on†.**

cler'gy, 1 klūr'ji; 2 clēr'ġy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -ġiş, *pl.*] **1.** The whole body of men set apart by ordination for the service of God in the Christian church: opposed to *laity*; in England, usually, the ministers of the established church.

But the *clergy* were then the chief depositaries of knowledge and were the sole canonists and civilians, as they had once been the only lawyers. MACKINTOSH in *Republic of Letters, Sir T. More* in vol. viii, p. 5. [a. D. 1835.]

2†. Benefit of clergy. **3†.** The clerical estate or office. **4†.** Learning. [< OF. *clergie*, < *clerc*, clergyman, < LL. *clericus*; see CLERK, *n.*] **cler'gie†.— benefit of clergy**, see BENEFIT.— **cler'gy-house"**, *n.* **1.** The dwelling-house of a clergyman. **2.** A house inhabited by clergymen in sole or subordinate charge of a living.— **regular c.** (*R. C. Ch.*), the body of ecclesiastics bound by monastic rules and vows, as distinguished from **secular c.** (those not bound by such vows).

cler'gy-a-bl(e[P]), 1 klūr'ji-ə-bl; 2 clēr'ġy-a-bl, *a.* Admitting exemption under benefit of clergy; as, a *clergyable* offense. **cler'gi-a-bl(e[P])‡.**

cler'gy-man, 1 klūr'ji-mən; 2 clēr'ġy-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One of the clergy; a Christian minister. SYN.: chaplain, curate, divine, domine, dominie, elder, minister, parson, pastor, preacher, presbyter, priest, rector, vicar.— **clergymen's sore throat**, chronic granular pharyngitis, as induced by public speaking.— **cler'gy-wo"man**, *n.* **1.** A woman clergyman, or a woman connected with a clerical family who attends to parochial affairs. **2.** A nun; religieuse.

cler'ic, 1 kler'ik; 2 clĕr'ic. **I.** *a.* Clerical. **II.** *n.* A clerk in holy orders: used instead of *clerk* to avoid ambiguity. [< LL. *clericus*; see CLERK, *n.*]

cler'i-cal, 1 kler'i-kəl; 2 clĕr'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or characterizing the clergy; as, the *clerical* office or garb.

There is another creature who ought to share with the *clerical* prig the contempt of Christian people. I mean the *clerical* jester. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lect. on Preaching* lect. ii, p. 55. [E. P. D. 1879.]

2. Of or pertaining to a clerk or penmanship; as, a *clerical* error; the *clerical* force. **3.** Maintaining clericalism. [< LL. *clericalis*, < *clericus*; see CLERK, *n.*] **— clerical error. 1.** A mistake in copying or writing. **2.** *Law.* An error of inadvertence in a record or written instrument, which does not affect the intent.— **cler'i-cal-ism**, *n.* The principle or policy of clerical control over education, marriage laws, public charities, or the like; support of the church in conflicts with the state, as in France or Germany.— **cler'i-cal-ist**, *a.* & *n.* Favorable to clericalism; a clerical.— **cler"i-cal'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being clerical.— **cler'i-cal-ize, cler'i-cal-ise**, *rt. To make clerical.*— **cler'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a clerical manner; as, *clerically* attired. **2.** In regard to the writing; as, *clerically* correct.— **cler'i-cal-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] The clerical order; clergy.— **cler'i-cate**, *n.* [Rare.] Clerical office.— **cler'i-ca-ture**, *n. Clerical condition or function.*— **cler'i-cism**, *n.* Clerical principle; ecclesiasticism.— **cle-ric'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] Clericality.

cler'i-cal, *n.* **1.** One of a party seeking to preserve or extend the authority of the church in socio-political matters. **2.** A cleric. **3.** *pl.* [Colloq.] The distinctive garb of the clergy.

cler'i-co-, 1 kler'i-ko-; 2 clĕr'i-co-. From CLERICAL: a combining form.— **cler'i-co-po-lit"i-cal**, *a.* Having both clerical and political significance.

Cler'i-dæ, 1 kler'i-di; 2 clĕr'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of serricorn beetles having the hind coxæ flat and tarsi with membranous lobes. **Cle'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *klēros*, lot.] **— cler'id**, *a.* & *n.*— **cler'oid**, *a.*

cler'i-go[1], 1 kler'i-gō; 2 clĕr'i-gō, *n.* [Sp.] [P. I.] A secular clergyman.

cler'i-go[2], *n.* [Porto Rico.] A tyrant-flycatcher (*Tyrannus taylori*).

cler'i-sy, 1 kler'i-si; 2 clĕr'i-sy, *n.* **1.** The intellectual class; literati.

The *clerisy* of the nation . . . comprehended the learned of all denominations.
COLERIDGE *Works, Church and State* in vol. vi, p. 53. [H. 1858.]

2. [Rare.] Clericism. [< G. *klerisei*, < LL. *clericia*, < *clericus*; see CLERK, *n.*]

clerk, 1 klûrk *or* (*usually in England*) klärk; 2 clĕrk *or* clärk (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* To write; compose.

II. *i.* To act as clerk, as in the phrase *to clerk it.*

clerk, *n.* **1.** An officer of a court, legislative body, corporation, society, or the like, charged with the care of its records, correspondence, and accounts; a secretary; as, *clerk* of a court; the *clerk* of the Assembly.

A familiar illustration of this may be found in the words Derby, *clerk*, in which the er sounds as ar, but which many persons, especially of that class which is beginning to claim educated rank, now pronounce literally.
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 2, p. 165. [CL. P. 1892.]

2. A person employed to keep accounts or do writing; a hired assistant in an office, counting-house, library, or the like: colloquially, in the United States, made to include salesmen or assistants, especially in a retail shop or store.

He became what they call a '*clerk*' in what they call a 'store' up in the huckleberry districts.
HOLMES *Guardian Angel* p. 197. [H. M. & CO. 1883.]

3. [Eng.] One in holy orders; a cleric; clergyman: now chiefly legal or formal. **4.** *R. C. Ch.* One of the secular clergy, especially of the lower ranks. Now commonly called *cleric*. **5.** *Eccl.* In the Anglican Church, a layman who leads in the reading of the responses; a parish clerk. **6.** In the middle ages, any learned person, or one who could read and write: so called because learning was originally confined to the clergy.

A *clerk* there was of Oxenford also,
That unto logic hadde long ygo.
CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 285.

[< AS. *clerc* (= F. *clerc*), < LL. *clericus*, < Gr. *klērikos*, clerical, < *klēros*, lot, clergy.] **clerket,**† — **clerk'age,** *n.* **1.** Clerical work. **2.** Expense for clerks. — **clerk'ale"**†, *n.* [Eng.] A festival for the benefit of the parish clerk; the ale provided at this festival. — **clerk'dom,** *n.* Clerks collectively; clerkship. **clerk'er-y**‡. — **clerk'hood,** *n.* The office or condition of a clerk. — **clerk'ish,** *a.* Like a clerk. — **clerk'less,** *a.* **1.** Without a clerk. **2.**† Illiterate. — **clerk'ling,** *n.* [Rare.] A young or petty clerk; an insignificant scholar. — **clerk'ship,** *n.* **1.** The place or work of an office clerk. **2.** [Archaic.] Learning; scholarship. **3.** A clerical appointment; curacy.

Clerk'en-well, 1 klärk'(*or* klûrk')jen-wel; 2 clärk'(*or* clĕrk')ĕn-wĕl, *n.* A parish in N. E. London, England.

clerk'li-ness, 1 klûrk'lı-nes; 2 clĕrk'li-nĕs, *n.* Scholarliness; learning.

clerk'ly, 1 klûrk'lı; 2 clĕrk'ly, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to an office clerk; skilful in penmanship; as, *clerkly* duties.

The broad and *clerkly* signature of John Hancock.
SUMNER *Speeches, Merchant* p. 417. [r. & r. 1856.]

2. Pertaining to the clergy; clerical. **3.** [Archaic.] Scholarly; learned. **clerk'like**‡.

clerk'ly, *adv.* **1.** In the manner of a clerk or scholar. **2.**† Skilfully; cleverly. **clerk'like**‡.

clerkt, *pp.* Clerked. S. S.

Cler'mont, *n.* **1.** 1 kler'mənt; 2 clĕr'mŏnt. A county in S. W. Ohio; 496 sq. m.; county-seat, Batavia. **2.** 1 kler'mōn'; 2 clĕr'mōn'. A town in Oise department, France.

Cler"mont'-Fer'rand', 1 kler'mōn'-fe'rānd'; 2 clĕr'mōn'-fĕ'rānd', *n.* An ancient manufacturing city, capital of Puy-et-Dôme department, France.

Cler"mont'-l'Hé"rault', 1 -le'rō'; 2 -le'rō', *n.* A town in Hérault department, France.

Cle"ro-den'dron, 1 klı"ro-den'drən; 2 clē"ro-dĕn'dron, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs of the vervain family, with opposite or, rarely, ternately whorled, simple leaves, terminal panicles of showy 5-parted flowers, the style and four stamens long-exserted, and globose or ovoid, drupaceous fruit. Of about 90 species, natives of warm regions of Asia, Africa, and America, many are in ornamental, greenhouse, and sometimes outdoor cultivation, and are known as glory-trees; as, *C. fragrans*, a greenhouse shrub from China, called the glory-tree of China. [< Gr. *klēros*, lot, + Gr. *dendron*, tree.]

cle'ro-man"cy, 1 klı'ro-man"sı; 2 clē'ro-măn"çy, *n.* Divination with dice or beans; sortilege. [< Gr. *klēros*, lot, + -MANCY.]

cle'ruch, 1 klı'rŭk *or* -ruk; 2 clē'rŭc *or* -rûc, *n.* An Athenian citizen colonized in conquered territory. [< Gr. *klērouchos*, < *klēros*, lot, + *echō*, hold.] **kle'ruch**‡. — **cle-ru'chi-al, cle-ru'chic,** *a.* — **cle'ru-chy,** *n.* The system of colonization by cleruchs; a settlement of cleruchs. **kle'ru-chy**‡.

Clesh'am, 1 klesh'əm; 2 clĕsh'am, *n.* A mountain on Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland; 2,662 ft. high.

clet, 1 klet; 2 clĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A reef or fallen cliff in the sea. **clett**‡. [contemptuously, a family.

cletch, 1 klech; 2 clĕch, *n.* [Dial.] A clutch or brood;

Cle'thra, 1 kli'thra; 2 clē'thra, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubs or trees forming the white-alder family, with alternate serrated or serrulate deciduous leaves, small, fragrant white flowers in terminal racemes, and capsular, subglobose, 3-celled, many-seeded fruit. Of about 30 species, natives mostly of South America, two, *C. alnifolia*, the sweet pepperbush or white alder, and *C. acuminata*, the mountain sweet pepperbush, are found in the eastern and southern United States respectively. [< Gr. *klēthra*, alder.]

Cle-thra'ce-æ, 1 kli-thrē'sı-ı; 2 cle-thrā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A monotypic family of trees and shrubs — the white-alder family. — **cle-thra'ceous,** *a.* [< CLETHRA.] [descent.

cleuch, 1 klûh; 2 clûh. *n.* [Scot.] A clough; also, a steep

cleve, 1 klıv; 2 clēv, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** A steep hillside. CHAUCER *L. W.* l. 1,468. **2.** A cliff. **3**†. The seashore. **cleeve**‡. [shire, England.

Cleve'don, 1 klıv'dən; 2 clēv'don, *n.* A town in Somerset-

cleve'ite, 1 klıv'ait; 2 clēv'ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of uraninite that is specially rich in uranium oxid and also contains the yttrium earths. [< *Cleve*, Swedish botanist.]

Cleve'land, 1 klıv'lənd; 2 clēv'land, *n.* **1. Charles Dexter** (1/11802–1/11869), an American scholar and writer. **2. Stephen Grover** (1/11837–1/11908), an American statesman; 22d and 24th President of the United States. **3.** A county in S. Arkansas; 581 sq. m.; county-seat, Rison. **4.** A county in S. W. North Carolina; 465 sq. m.; county-seat, Shelby. **5.** A county in S. E. Oklahoma; 545 sq. m.; county-seat, Norman. **6.** A manufacturing city and lake port, county-seat of Cuyahoga county, O.; seat of Case School of Applied Science (non-sectarian), founded in 1881, and Western Reserve University (non-sectarian), founded in 1826. **7.** A town, county-seat of Bradley county, Tenn. **8.** An iron-mining district in Yorkshire, England.

Cler'en-ger, 1 klev'en-jər; 2 clĕv'ĕn-ger, **Shobal L. Vail** (1/11812–1/11843). An American sculptor; made busts of Webster and Clay.

clev'er, 1 klev'ər; 2 clĕv'er, *a.* **1.** Ready and adroit with hand or brain; dexterous; capable; as, a *clever* mechanic or versifier. See synonyms.

Browning . . . was too *clever* for his competitors at his first school.
A. LANG in *Contemporary Review* July, 1891, p. 74.

2. Manifesting skill in the making or performance; as, a *clever* theory or essay. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] Good-natured; obliging; well-disposed; as, a *clever* fellow.

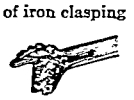
It is an Americanism to call him *clever* whom we deem good-natured only.
B. MATTHEWS in *Harper's Monthly* July, 1891, p. 220.

4. [*Dial., Eng.*] Agile; well and active; lithe of limb; well-made; shapely. **5.** [Archaic.] Handy, as opposed to clumsy; convenient; agreeable. [Cp. ME. *cliver*, claw, < AS. *clifian*, cleave, *clever* being perhaps used in sense of 'ready to seize.'] **clever'et.**

SYN.: able, adroit, apt, bright, dexterous, expert, gifted, happy, ingenious, keen, knowing, quick, quick-witted, sharp, skilful, smart, talented. *Clever*, as used in England, especially implies an aptitude for study or learning, and for excellent tho not preeminent mental achievement. The early New England usage as implying simple and weak good nature has largely affected the use of the word throughout the United States, where it has never been much in favor. *Smart*, indicating dashing ability, is now coming to have a suggestion of unscrupulousness, similar to that of the word *sharp*, which makes its use a doubtful compliment. The discriminating use of such words as *able, gifted, talented*, etc., is greatly preferable to an excessive use of the word *clever*. Compare synonyms for ABILITY; ACUMEN; ASTUTE. — Ant.: awkward, bungling, clumsy, dull, ignorant, senseless, slow, stupid, thick-headed. — **clev'er-ish,** *a.* Somewhat clever. — **clev'er-ish-ly,** *adv.* — **clev'er-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] A clever notion or saying. [C.] — **clev'er-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a clever, adroit, or skilful manner. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Fairly; entirely. — **clev'er-ness,** *n.*

Cleves, 1 klıvz; 2 clēvs, *n.* **1.** F. **Clèves,** 1 klēv, 2 clev; G. **Kle've,** 1 klē'və, 2 cle've. A manufacturing town in Rhine province, Prussia. **2.** A village in Hamilton county, O.

clev'is, 1 klev'ıs; 2 clĕv'ĭs, *n.* **1.** A loop of iron clasping a plow-beam, whippletree, or the like, for attaching the draft-chain. See PLOW.


A Plow-clevis.

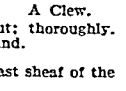
2. A bolt with a forked end. **3.** [Eng.] An iron hoop or clip-hook at the end of a rope, upon which an ore-bucket or the like is suspended. [Ult. < CLEAVE¹, *v.*] **clev'y**‡. — **down-hill clevis** (*Lumbering*), a brake composed of a square block of iron welded to a clevis which is attached to the runner of a logging-sled.

clew, 1 klū; 2 clu, *vt.* **1.** To coil into a ball; roll up into a bunch. **2**†. To guide or to track by a clew. **clue**‡. — **to clew down** (*Naut.*), to force (a yard) down by hauling on the clew-lines. — **to c. up** (*Naut.*), to run the clews of (a sail) up to the yard; hence, to fasten up (anything) in like manner.

It had been a hot night and the sides of the tents were *clewed up*.
E. E. HALE *Christmas in a Palace* p. 76 [r. & w. 1883.]

clew, *n.* **1.** A thread guiding one through a maze; that which suggests or begins the solution of a puzzle or mystery. For figurative senses, see CLUE. *Clew* = *clūwe* was long the most common pronunciation and spelling, but simple *ū* has prevailed after *l* and *r* in pronunciation, and the spelling *clue*, like *blue, true*, etc., is now often used, especially for the figurative meanings, while in the literal and nautical senses of the word the old form, *clew*, is retained.

2. *Naut.* (1) Either lower corner of a squaresail, where the head and foot are parallel. (2) The after lower corner of a fore-and-aft sail. (3) The small cords by which one end of a hammock is slung. (4) A measure of yarn, 4,800 yards. **3.** [Scot. & North. Eng.] A ball of yarn, thread, or the like. **4**†. A round bunch. [< AS. *cliwen*; cp. D. *kluwen* for the nautical senses.] — **clew'-gar"net,** *n.* *Naut.* A rope by which the clews of the courses are run up to the lower yards. — **c.-iron,** *n.* A double-eyed iron shackle in the clew of a sail, to which the sheet is bent; a spectacle-iron. — **c.-jigger,** *n.* A temporary purchase for hauling up the clews of courses and topsails forward of and above the yards: not used at sea. — **c.-line,** *n.* A rope by which the clews of all sails except courses are run up to their yards. — **c.-rope,** *n.* *Naut.* **1.** The rope at the clew of a sail. **2.** A rope from the clew of a topsail to the jaws of the gaff. — **from c. to earing,** from one corner to the opposite; from bottom to top; throughout; thoroughly.


A Clew.

Clew Bay. An inlet in county Mayo, Ireland.

cleyt, *n.* Clay.

cli'ack, 1 klaı'ək; 2 cli'ak, *n.* [Scot.] The last sheaf of the harvest; the kirn. **cly'ack**‡.

Cli-an'thus, 1 klaı-an'thus; 2 cli-ăn'thûs, *n.* *Bot.* See DONIA. [< Gr. *kleos*, fame, + *anthos*, flower.]

clib'by, 1 klib'ı; 2 clib'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Clammy; sticky.

cli"ché', 1 kli"shē'; 2 cli'che'. *n.* [F.] **1.** An electrotype or stereotype plate. **2.** A printing-block made by the half-tone or similar process. **3.** A rigid or stereotyped form of expression.

Cli"chy', 1 kli"shı'; 2 cli"çhy', *n.* A manufacturing town, N. suburb of Paris, France.

click¹, 1 klik; 2 clĭk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to make a click or clicks. See CLICK¹, *n.* **II.** *i.* To produce a click or succession of clicks. [Imitative.]

click², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To snatch; snap up. [CLICK², *n.*, 2.

click³, *vt.* & *ri.* [Eng.] In wrestling, to use the click. See

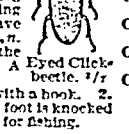
click⁴, *vt.* [Soldiers' slang.] To be killed; with *it*.

click¹, *n.* **1.** A short, sharp, non-ringing sound, commonly the result of impact; as, the *click* of billiard-balls.

The eternal, rapid *click* of the knitting needles broke the silence of the room.
E. C. GASKELL *Ruth* ch. 13, p. 96. [s. p. & co. 1884.]

2. *Mech.* A detent entering the notches of a ratchet-wheel or other toothed wheel; a pawl. **3.** An articulation occurring in the Hottentot and assimilated Bantu languages, produced by the sudden withdrawal of the tip or side of the tongue from the teeth or palate; a cluck.

These [Bakurutse] live among Batletli, a tribe having a *click* in their language.
LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Africa* ch. 3, p. 37. [r. w. b.]


Eyed Click-beetle. 1/1

4. A click-beetle. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A smart rap. **6.** [Local, Eng.] A clicket or latch. — **click'-bee"tle,** *n.* An elaterid beetle, a spring- or snapping-beetle: named from its righting itself, when placed on its back, with a clicking sound. — **c.-pulley,** *n.* *Mech.* A hoisting-sheave arranged with pawl and ratchet. — **c.-spring,** *n.* *Mech.* A spring for holding a click against the teeth of a ratchet-wheel. — **c.-wheel,** *n.* A ratchet-wheel.

click², *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A clelk or hook; a jerk with a hook. **2.** The trip in wrestling, in which an opponent's foot is knocked from under him. — **click'-hook",** *n.* A clelk for fishing.

click'er, 1 klik'ər; 2 clĭk'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which clicks. **2.** *Print.* The member of a companionship of compositors who distributes copy, makes up, etc. **3.** In shoemaking, a foreman who cuts out and distributes work. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] A shop tout. — **click'er-ship,** *n.* *Print.* The office or occupation of a clicker.

click'et, 1 klik'et; 2 clĭk'ĕt, *ri.* **1.** To copulate or be in heat: said of wolves, hares, etc. **2**†. To chatter.

click'et, *n.* [*Local, Eng., or Obs.*] Something that makes a clicking or rattling sound. (1) A latch; a catch or bolt. (2)† A latch-key.

click'ing, 1 klik'ıŋ; 2 clik'ing, *n.* *Farriery.* Same as FORGING.

clickt, *pp.* Clicked. S. S.

click'y, 1 klik'ı; 2 clik'y, *a.* Full of clicks or clucks, as a language.

cli'do-. Same as CLEIDO-.

Cli-doph'o-rus, 1 kli-def'o-rus; 2 cli-dŏf'o-rûs, *n.* A genus of pelecypod fossil animals found in rocks belonging to the Devonian and Silurian ages. [< CLIDO- + Gr. *ferō*, bear.]

Cli"do-ster'na, 1 klaı'do-stûr'na; 2 cli'do-stĕr'na, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A group of tortoises with the bridges between the carapace and plastron strengthened by axillary and inguinal buttresses. [< CLIDO- + Gr. *sternon*, sternum.] **Clei"do-ster'na**‡; **Cli"do-plas'tra**‡. — **cli'do-stern,** *a.* & *n.* — **cli"do-ster'nal,** *a.*

cli'en-cy, 1 klaı'en-sı; 2 cli'ĕn-çy, *n.* The relation or state of being a client; clientage. **cli'en-sy**‡.

cli'ent, 1 klaı'ent; 2 cli'ĕnt, *n.* **1.** One in whose interest a lawyer acts, as by giving advice, appearing in court, or conducting a case; more generally, one who depends on the services of any professional or business man, as a customer. **2.** Any one receiving habitually the protection of a person of influence; a dependent; sometimes, a hanger-on; formerly, a vassal of a medieval knight. **3.** *Rom. Antiq.* A plebeian protected by a patrician and bound to render services in return. In later times philosophers and poets, like Statius and Martial, and even cities and countries, as Sicily, occupied this relation to some patron at Rome. Compare PATRON. [F., < L. *dient(-)s, duent(-)s*, orig. ppr. of *cluo*, hear.] — **cli'ent-age,** *n.* **1.** A body of clients or patrons. **2.** The relation or position of a client. — **cli'ent-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a client or clientage. — **cli'ent-ed,** *a.* Having clients. — **cli'ent-ess,** *n.* [Rare.] A female client. — **cli'ent-less,** *a.* — **cli'ent-ry,** *n.* Clientage. — **cli'ent-ship,** *n.*

cli-en'te-la-ry, 1 klaı-en'tı-lē-rı; 2 cli-ĕn'te-lā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a clientele. **II.** *n.* A member of a clientele; client.

cli"en-tele', 1 klaı'en-til' *or* -tel'; 2 cli'ĕn-tēl' *or* -tĕl' (XIII), *n.* [F.] **1.** A body of clients or dependents; those under the protection or patronage of a person or house; a body of professed adherents; a following. **2.** Those who frequent or enjoy the advantages of a particular institution; as, the *clientele* of a theater. **3.** [Rare.] Protection or patronage. **4**†. Clientship. **cli"en-te'lage**‡; **cli"en-tele'**‡.

cliff¹, 1 klif; 2 clĭf, *n.* **1.** A high perpendicular or steep face of rock; especially, such face on the seashore or at any waterside; also, a steep slope; precipice. Cliffs may be classified as (1) *cliffs of displacement*, or *fault-scarps*, produced by a fault which lifts the land on one side of the fault-line or depresses it on the other, and (2) *cliffs of erosion*, produced by denudation of the strata, as by wave- or stream-action.

2. The strata of rocks above or between coal-seams. [M.] **3**†. A coast; shore. [< AS. *clif.*] **cliffet.**† — **cliff'-brake",** *n.* *Bot.* Ferns of the genus *Pellæa*, especially *P. gracilis*; cliff-debris. — **c.-dweller,** *n.* One of the Indian race or races that inhabited cliff-dwellings. — **c.-dwelling,** *n.* A rude Indian stone house built on a shelf in the side of a cliff, in general reached only by ladders: numerous in the lower valley of the Rio Colorado (U. S.) and in northwestern Mexico. See ARCHITECTURAL PLATE, fig. 9. — **c.-elm,** *n.* A cork-elm. See ELM. — **c.-limestone,** *n.* *Geol.* A series of limestone strata, partly Silurian, partly Devonian, forming conspicuous cliffs along the rivers and valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi basins. — **c.-rose,** *n.* The common thrift. — **c.-swallow,** *n.* A swallow (genus *Petrochelidon*) that attaches gourd-shaped nests to cliffs or to eaves of houses, especially the North-American *P. lunifrons*. — **French c.,** a hard variety of chalk found in the Seine valley of France: used in England in the manufacture of bleaching-powder. — **cliffed,** *a.* Having or consisting of cliffs. — **cliff'er,** *n.* An expert in climbing cliffs. **cliffs'man**‡; **cliff'er**‡. — **cliff'y,** *a.* Abounding in or resembling cliffs; steep or craggy. **cliff't'y**‡.

Nests of Cliff-swallows (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).

cliff²‡, *n.* *Mus.* A clef.

Cliff'ord, 1 klif'ərd; 2 clĭf'ord, *n.* **1. Nathan** (1/11803–7/11881), an American lawyer and politician; judge of U. S. Supreme Court, 1858. **2. Paul,** hero of Bulwer-Lytton's novel of the same name. **3. William Kingdon** (1/11845–3/11879), an English mathematician and writer on science and religion.

cliff't, 1 klift; 2 clĭft, *n.* [Archaic.] A cliff.

cliff't‡, *n.* Same as CLEFT. **cliffet.**† — **cliff'ed**†, *a.*

Cliff'ton, 1 klif'tən; 2 clĭf'ton, *n.* **1.** A suburb of Bristol, Gloucestershire, England. **2.** A town in Graham county, Ariz.; copper-mines. **3.** A town in Wayne county, Tenn.; seat of Frank Hughes College (non-sectarian), founded in 1906. **4.** A town in Welland county, Ontario, Canada.

Cliff'ton Forge. A town in Alleghany county, Va.

Cliff'ton Heights. A borough in Delaware county, Pa.

Cli-fo'ni-a, 1 klif-tō'nı-ə; 2 clĭf-tō'nı-a, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus consisting of a shrub or small tree, *C. monophylla*, of the cyrilla family, with alternate evergreen, oblong, smooth leaves and many fragrant white flowers in terminal racemes. It is found in the coast region of the southeastern United States.

cliff'ton-ite, 1 klif'tən-ait; 2 clĭf'ton-ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of graphite harder than the normal mineral. [< R. B. *Clifton*, of Oxford, England.]

Cliff'ton Park. A village in Saratoga county, N. Y.

Cliff'ton Springs. A village in Ontario county, N. Y.; mineral springs.

Cli'f-dæ, 1 klaı'ſ-dē; 2 cli'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Clionidæ*. [< CLIO.] **Cli-ol'de-a**‡. — **cli'id,** *a.* & *n.*

Clim, or Clym, of the Clough. An outlaw archer in Old English ballads.

Cli"ma-co-grap'tus, 1 klaı'mə-ko-grap'tus; 2 cli'ma-co-grăp'tûs, *n.* A genus of graptolites found in Ordovician and Silurian deposits. [< Gr. *klimax* (see CLIMAX) + *graptos*, write.]

cli"mac-te'ri-an, 1 klai'mak-ti'ri-ən; 2 cli"măc-tē'ri-an, *n.* [Rare.] One who affects climax in writing or speaking.

cli-mac'ter-ic, 1 klai-mak'tər-ik *or* klai'mak-ter'ik; 2 cli-măc'ter-ic *or* cli'măc-tĕr'ic (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a climax.

Had I been able, in the subsequent composition, to construct more vigorous stanzas, I should, without scruple, have purposely enfeebled them, so as not to interfere with the *climacteric* effect. POE *Works, Philos. of Composition* in vol. ii, p. 266. [W. J. W. 1868.]

2. Relating to a climacteric period. See phrases. **3.** Hence, marking or marked by a crisis. [< L. *climactericus;* < Gr. *klimaktērikos,* < *klimaktēr,* round of a ladder, < *klimax;* see CLIMAX, *n.*] **cli-mac-ter'i-cal†.— cli-macteric disease,** a disease occurring at a climacteric period or arising from changes in the physical condition of the body at such period.— **c. period,** one of several critical periods supposed to occur in the health or constitution in the course of human life, as those of puberty and of menopause.— **c. years,** the years in which the climacteric periods respectively terminate. These have been variously estimated, especially by the ancients, as being the years indicated by the multiples of 7, or by the multiples of 9, or by the multiplication of 7 by an odd number. The Greek physiologists recognized five climacteric years — the 7th, 21st, 49th, 63d, and the 81st. Certain periods of marked change in man's physical constitution are now termed climacteric, without regard to any exact number of years.

cli-mac'ter-ic, *n.* A climacteric period. **cli-mac'ter†.— grand climacteric,** one's sixty-third year.— **cli-mac'ter-ic†,** *n.*— **cli-mac-ter'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cli-mac'te-ryt, *n.* The construction and use of the climax.

cli-mac'tic, 1 klai-mak'tik; 2 cli-măc'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a climax; ascending in thought or expression.

Climactic order itself expresses an idea,—that of rise in thought. AUSTIN PHELPS *English Style* p. 264. [S. 1888.]

cli-mac'ti-cal‡.— cli-mac'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* In the manner of or employing climax.

cli"mac-tich'nites, 1 klai'mak-tik'naits; 2 cli"măc-tic'nits, *n. Geol.* A peculiar set of markings found on the surface of beds of Cambrian sandstone in the Lake Champlain region, supposed to be the trails of some extinct form of crustacean or mollusk, to which the generic name is tentatively assigned. [< Gr. *klimax,* ladder, + *ichnos,* track.]

cli"mat', 1 cli"mā'; 2 cli'mā', *n.* [F.] The portion of a grape-district producing wine of a given kind or quality: a term used in Burgundy; as, *climat* of Musigny, Chambertin, etc.

cli'mate, 1 klai'mit; 2 cli'mat, *rt.* [Poet.] To dwell; reside.

cli'mate, *n.* **1.** The sum total of the atmospheric conditions of a locality, esp. affecting health and comfort; the average weather of a place or region, as regards temperature, moisture, and prevailing winds; as, a hot *climate;* a rigorous *climate.* **2.** A region of the earth, especially one considered in relation to its temperature, moisture, etc.; a clime; as, we live in a capricious or rigorous *climate.* **3.** [Archaic.] In early geography, a zone of the earth's surface comprised between two specified parallels of latitude: the original meaning. The old geographers reckoned 7 climates; the later ones 24, from the equator to either of the polar circles, each representing an increase of half an hour in the length of the longest day. At the present day the earth is divided into various irregular regions, each differing as to temperature, rainfall, moisture, pressure, the inclination of the sun, and the amount of cloudiness. [< F. *climat,* < L. *clima(t-),* < Gr. *klima(t-),* region, < *klinō,* slope.] **cli'mat†.— continental climate,** the type of climate characteristic of the interior of a continent, beyond the influence of winds from the ocean. It is marked by wide ranges of temperature, both annual and diurnal.— **geological c.,** the climatic conditions prevailing during any geological epoch.— **glacial c.,** the climate of a glacial period.— **interglacial c.,** climatic conditions of a region present during the intervals occurring between different glacial epochs.— **landward c.,** the climate prevailing on the landward slope of an elevation.— **optical c.,** a climate characterized by the optical state of the atmosphere in respect to color, haze, transparency, etc.— **photochemical c.,** a climate considered with regard to the chemical activity of the direct rays of the sun.— **seaward c.,** a climate peculiar to mountain slopes which face the sea and which are away from the influence of land breezes.— **solar c.,** a climate which would result from the direct influence of the sun's rays upon an atmosphereless and waterless earth.— **telluric c.,** the solar climate when altered by the presence of the atmosphere, continents, oceans, etc.— **thermal c.,** a climate characterized by the heating power of the solar rays without regard to chemical or optical effects.

cli-mat'ic, 1 klai-mat'ik; 2 cli-măt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to climate. **cli'mat-al‡; cli-mat'i-cal‡.— cli-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* With regard to climate.— **cli"ma-tic'i-ty,** *n.* The conditions, either of the subject or the environment, necessary to acclimatization.

cli-ma'tion, cli'ma-tize. Same as ACCLIMATION, etc.

Cli-ma'ti-us, 1 klai-mē'ti-us; 2 cli-mā'ti-ŭs, *n.* A genus of acanthodoid fossil fishes very generally found in the old red sandstone deposits of Great Britain and Ireland. [< Gr. *klima,* slope.]

cli"ma-tog'ra-phy, 1 klai'ma-teg'ra-fi; 2 cli'ma-tŏg'ra-fy, *n.* A description of the climate of a place or region; descriptive climatology. [< Gr. *klima(t-)* (see CLIMATE) + -GRAPHY.] — **cli"ma-to-graph'i-cal,** *a.*

cli"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 klai'ma-tel'o-ji; 2 cli'ma-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* An account or study of climatic phenomena and their causes; the science of climate: a branch of meteorology; as, the *climatology* of the United States. *Climatology* embraces the study of the temperature, rainfall, humidity, velocity and direction of the wind, etc., with detailed records of their variations for any day, month, year, season, or locality. It notes also the liability to any sudden change, and provides important data of particular value to the agriculturist and the navigator. [< CLIMATE + -OLOGY.] — **climatology of soils,** the study of soils in respect to their relation to life and climatic conditions, particularly to crops and agriculture.— **geographical c.,** the science of the relative distribution of climates; also, the effects of the various climatic conditions.— **topographical c.,** the study of the influence exerted by climatic forces upon the topography of the earth's surface.— **cli"ma-to-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to climatology; in loose usage, climatic. **cli"ma-to-log'ic‡.— cli"ma-to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* With regard to climate or to climatology.— **cli"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.* A specialist or expert in climatology.

cli"ma-tom'e-ter, 1 klai'ma-tom'i-tər; 2 cli'ma-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for recording fluctuations of temperature. [< CLIMATE + -METER.] **cli'mat-o-graph‡.**

cli"ma-to-met'ric, 1 klai'ma-to-met'rik; 2 cli'ma-to-mĕt'ric, *a.* Measuring climate, or an element of climate.

cli"ma-to-ther"a-peu'tics, 1 klai'ma-to-ther'ə-piū'tiks; 2 cli'ma-to-thĕr'a-pū'tics, *n. Med.* Treatment of disease by subjecting a patient to a change of climate. **cli"ma-to-ther'a-py‡.**

cli'ma-ture, *n.* **1.** Same as CLIMATE, 2. **2†.** A region.

cli'max, 1 klai'maks; 2 cli'măks, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To arrange in the manner of a climax. **2.** To bring to a culmination. **II.** *i.* **1.** To ascend gradually, as in a climax. **2.** To reach a climax; culminate.

cli'max, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A figure in which words, phrases, or clauses are arranged with a view to a successive increase in force until the last; any gradual increase, or any culmination, of effect. **2.** Loosely, the highest step, point of fullest development, greatest intensity, etc., in any ascending progress; culmination; acme; zenith.

Neither Johnson nor Webster recognized the modern use of *climax* in the sense of acme.

W. B. HODGSON *Errors in English* pt. i, p. 15. [A. 1882.]

In the very *climax* of his career . . . he was stricken down.

CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln* p. 454. [H. 1891.]

3. *Logic.* See SORITES. **4.** *Gr. Arch.* A flight of steps in a theater from the stage to the rear of the auditorium. [LL., < Gr. *klimax,* ladder, < *klinō,* slope.]

SYN.: see ACME; SUMMIT.

climb, 1 klaim; 2 clim, *v.* [CLIMBED or CLOMB (poetical), CLIMBD[P]; CLIMB'ING.] **I.** *t.* To ascend by means of the hands and feet, or by means of tendrils or adhesive fibers: implying difficulty, labor, and gradual progress; mount; go up by gradual ascent.

Climbing a ladder develops physical strength, *climbing* a mountain *feeds nervous energy.*

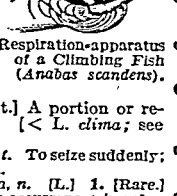
MUNGER *On the Threshold* p. 137. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

II. *i.* **1.** To ascend gradually by obtaining a higher grasp or footing, or both: often implying effort; as, to *climb* to the top of a mountain. **2.** To rise or extend gradually in any way; as, the sun *climbs* slowly. **3.** Figuratively, to rise steadily (in position, dignity, etc.) by continuous effort; as, he *climbed* to the head of his class. **4.** Of plants, to rise in the course of growth by twining round objects, or clinging to them by tendrils, etc. [< AS. *climban;* cp. Ice. *klifa,* climb; also CLEAVE[2], *v.*] **climbe†; climet†; clymbe†.— climb'-down",** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A descent; hence, a withdrawal, as from a position held but rejected as no longer tenable, or of a statement that can not be proved.— **to c. down** [Colloq., U. S.], to descend a steep place, using one's hands and feet; descend gradually and carefully from any position; hence, to withdraw from a position held or recall a statement, claim, etc., which can not be substantiated.— **climb'a-bl(e)†,** *a.*

climb, *n.* The act or process of climbing; as, a rugged *climb* of a thousand feet.

climb'er, 1 klaim'ər; 2 clim'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which climbs. **2.** A plant that climbs or supports its growth by its tendrils (as a grape-vine), by its twisting leafstalks (as a clematis), or by rootlets (as the English ivy). **3.** *pl.* Climbing-irons. **4.** A toothed driving-wheel or a pair of such wheels gripping a central rail, to enable a locomotive to ascend or descend any very steep grade.

climb'ing, 1 klaim'iŋ; 2 clim'ing, *ppr. & verbal n. of* CLIMB, *v.* — **climbing fish. 1.** A mud-skipper. **2.** A fresh-water anabantoid fish, as the East-Indian *Anabas scandens,* about 6 inches long. It can travel on land owing to the water retained in interstices connected with the gills, and can climb trees by means of its spinous gill-covers. **c. perch‡.** — **climb'ing-i"rons,** *n. pl.* Iron bars bearing spur-points, designed for strapping to the boots or legs, to assist in climbing telegraph-poles, etc. — **c.-sailor,** *n.* The Kenilworth ivy.



Respiration-apparatus of a Climbing Fish (*Anabas scandens*).

clime, 1 klaim; 2 clim, *n.* **1.** [Poet.] A portion or region of the earth. **2†.** Climate. [< L. *clima;* see CLIMATE.]

climp, 1 klimp; 2 climp, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To seize suddenly; hook; snatch. **II.** *i.* To limp; halt.

cli-na'men, 1 klai-nē'men; 2 cli-nā'mĕn, *n.* [L.] **1.** [Rare.] An inclination; bias. **2.** A causeless occurrence: in reference to the unaccountable movement of atoms according to the Epicurean theory.

cli-nan'dri-um, 1 kli-nan'dri-um; 2 cli-năn'dri-ŭm, *n.* [-DRI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A depression in the summit of the column, in certain orchids, in which the anther is lodged. [< Gr. *klinē,* bed (< *klinō,* recline), + *anēr (andr-),* man.]

cli'nant, 1 klai'nənt; 2 cli'nant, *a. Math.* Pertaining to angles regarded as differences or remainders. [OF., ppr. of *cliner,* bend, ult. < Gr. *klinō,* bend.]

cli-nan'thi-um, 1 kli-nan'thi-um; 2 cli-năn'thi-ŭm, *n.* [-THI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The receptacle in composite plants. [< Gr. *klinē,* bed (< *klinō,* recline), + *anthos,* flower.] **cli-nan'thust.**

clinch, 1 klinch; 2 clinch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure firmly, as a nail, staple, etc., by bending or flattening down the protruding point; make fast, as by nails, bolts, etc., so applied.

Drive a nail home and *clinch* it so faithfully that you can wake up in the night and think of your work with satisfaction.

THOREAU *Walden* con., p. 353. [H. M. & CO.]

2. To take firm hold of; grapple with; as, he *clinched* his antagonist. **3.** To render firm or conclusive; confirm, as a bargain or an argument: sometimes *clench.*

Governor Hamilton knew the value of Indian friendship, and suggested to the assembly that it would be better to *clinch* it with presents. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, p. 49. [G. P. P. 1861.]

4. *Naut.* To fasten by making a clinch. See CLINCH[1], *n.*, 2. **5.** To clench.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a grip; take a strong close hold; as, the boys *clinched.* **2†.** To make clinches or puns. In mechanical and nautical usage, and in the meaning "to grapple," the usual spelling of the word is *clinch.* In colloquial usage also *clinch* appears to be the more common form. See note under CLENCH. [Var. of CLENCH, influenced by CLINK.] — **clinch'ing-i"ron,** *n.* A tool for calking seams.

clinch[1], *n.* **1.** The act of clinching, or that which clinches; the point of a nail turned back or flattened down to fasten it; a clinched nail or bolt; figuratively, a decisive argument; clincher. **2.** *Naut.* (1) A mode of fastening a rope, as to a spar, by a half-hitch and seizings; also, the knot so made. See illus. under ENOT. (2) The part of the cable fastened to the ring of an anchor. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A grip or struggle at close quarters, as in prize-fighting. **4†.** A pun. For other senses in which *clinch* is sometimes used, see CLENCH. **clench‡.— clinch'cut"ter,** *n.* Same as CLENCH-CUTTER.— **c.-joint,** *n.* A lap-joint. **clin'ker-joint"‡.— c.-nail,** *n. Mech.* A wrought-iron or wire nail that may be bent or clinched without splitting or breaking. **clinch'ing-nail"‡.— c.-ring,** *n.* An open ring with the ends overlapping; a lap-ring.— **inside c.** (*Naut.*), a knot used for securing hawsers.

Clinch[2], *n.* A county in S. E. Georgia; 1,077 sq. m.; county-seat, Homerville.

clinch'er, 1 klinch'ər; 2 clinch'er, *n.* A clencher. **clink'er‡.**

clinch'er-built", *c.-work.* See CLINKER-BUILT, etc.

Clinch Moun'tain. A ridge in N. E. Tennessee and S. W. Virginia, between Clinch and Holston rivers.

Clinch riv'er. A river in S. W. Virginia and E. Tennessee; 300 m. long to Tennessee river.

clincht, *pp.* Clinched. S. S.

cling, 1 klin; 2 cling, *v.* [CLUNG; CLING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To cause to shrink or contract; shrivel. **2.** [Dial.] To apply closely; cause to stick; clasp.

II. *i.* **1.** To hold on to something firmly by grasping, embracing, winding round, etc.; figuratively, to adhere tenaciously, as to a party, idea, or custom.

It is characteristic of a high organization not to *cling* strongly to life — at any rate, to life under mortal conditions. J. HAWTHORNE *Hawthorne and his Wife* vol. ii, p. 338. [T. & F. 1885.]

2. To adhere closely, as a wet or glutinous body; stick. **3.** [Dial.] To shrivel up and adhere. [< AS. *clingan,* dry up, shrivel up.] SYN.: adhere, cleave, cohere, fasten, hold, hold on, stick, twine.— ANT.: leave, let alone, let go, separate.— PREP.: cling *to* an object *with* the hands; cling *to* a hope, purpose, etc. **cling'er,** *n.*— **cling'fish",** *n.* A small carnivorous gobiesocoid fish of warm seas, with a very large sucking-disk by which it clings to stones.

cling, *n.* **1.** A clingstone peach. **2.** [Rare.] The act of clinging; adherence. **3†.** An embrace; clasp.

cling'ing, 1 klin'iŋ; 2 cling'ing, *pa.* Adhering closely, as a garment; as, the sheath-gown has a *clinging* effect.— **cling'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **cling'ing-ness,** *n.*

Cling'man Dome, 1 klin'man; 2 cling'man. One of the Great Smoky Mountains, between Sevier county, Tenn., and Swain county, N. C.; 6,619 ft. high. [PEAK.

Cling'man's Peak or **Black Dome.** Same as MITCHELL'S

cling'stone", 1 klin'stōn"; 2 cling'stōn". **I.** *a.* Having the pulp adherent to the stone: noting a class of peaches: opposed to *freestone.* **II.** *n.* A clingstone peach.

cling'y, 1 klin'i; 2 cling'y, *a.* [Rare.] Having a tendency to cling; sticky; tenacious.

clin'ic, 1 klin'ik; 2 clin'ic, *n.* **1.** The teaching of medicine and surgery practically at the bedside or in the presence of patients, as in a hospital or dispensary; a clinical lecture; clinique. **2.** [Rare.] A bedridden person. **3.** *Ch. Hist.* A person baptized on a sick-bed or death-bed. See CLINICAL BAPTISM, under BAPTISM. [< F. *clinique,* < LL. *clinicus,* bedridden person, < Gr. *klinikos,* of a bed, < *klinō,* recline.]

clin'i-cal, 1 klin'i-kal; 2 clin'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sick-bed; of or having a clinic.

His [Howells's] observation is *clinical* rather than pictorial, and his figures, though lifelike, scarcely seem to be alive.

Edinburgh Review Jan., 1891, p. 57.

clin'ic‡.— clinical convert, a person converted on a sick-bed or death-bed.— **c. lecture,** a lecture in medicine or surgery illustrated by the immediate examination of cases.— **c. medicine** or **surgery,** medicine or surgery as taught by clinics.— **clin'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cli-ni'cian, 1 kli-nish'ən; 2 cli-nish'an, *n.* A physician whose methods of treatment, observations, etc., are based on *clinical* work; also, one who holds clinics or whose specialty is the giving of clinical instruction.

clin'i-cist, 1 klin'i-sist; 2 clin'i-çist, *n.* A student of medicine and surgery by the bedside or in the presence of the patient.

clin"i-co-path"o-log'i-cal, 1 klin'i-ko-path'o-loj'i-kal; 2 clin'i-co-păth'o-lŏj'i-cal, *a.* Relating to both bedside and laboratory examinations for disease.

Clin'i-dæ, 1 klin'i-di; 2 clin'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of blennioidean fishes with an oblong body and the spinous part of the dorsal longer than the soft, and with pungent spines. [< CLINUS.] — **clin'oid,** *a. & n.*

cli-nid'i-um, 1 kli-nid'i-um; 2 cli-nĭd'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* In lichens, a filament in a clinosporangium from which clinospores are abjointed. [< Gr. *klinō,* incline.]

cli-nique', 1 kli-nik'; 2 cli-nīk', *n.* [F.] A clinical lecture; clinic.

clin'i-um, 1 klin'i-um; 2 clin'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A receptacle: used chiefly in compounds derived from Greek; as, per*iclinium,* an involucre around the receptacle. [< Gr. *klinō,* bend.]

clink, 1 klink; 2 clink, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to make a short, sharp, slight ringing sound, the result of impact; chink; as, to *clink* coin, glasses, etc. **2.** To strike smartly. **3.** [Scot. & North. Eng.] To clench, snatch, or seize; weld. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make the sound defined above. **2.** [Rare.] To rime or jingle. [Imitative nasalized form of CLICK[1].] **clinket.**

clink[1], *n.* **1.** A sharp, short, slight ringing sound, as of glass or small metallic bodies in collision.

The south wind blew the sound of hoof and wheel,
Clatter of brazen shields and *clink* of steel.

MORRIS *Earthly Paradise, Love of Alcestis* l. 160.

2. [Scot., & Dial., Eng.] A smart blow; "clip." **3.** [Scot.] (1) Money; chink. (2) A telltale. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] A prison. **5.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Long iron nails. **6†.** A latch; keyhole.

clink[2], *n.* [Eng.] An inferior grade of small beer drunk chiefly by harvest laborers.

clink'ant, *a.* Same as CLINQUANT.

clink'er, 1 klink'ər; 2 clink'er, *rt. & ri.* To form or cause to form a clinker; become clogged with clinker.

clink'er[1], *n.* A thing that clinks. Specif.: (1) An irregular mass of incombustible partly melted matter left by coal in burning. (2) One of the large irregular porous fragments of lava, resembling furnace-clinkers, ejected from volcanoes. (3) A brick impregnated with niter and burned very hard: used especially for floors and pavements. (4) A vitrified or overburned brick, giving a clinking or glassy sound when struck; an adherent mass of bricks fused by excessive heat. (5) A metal-heeled shoe used in some stage-dances, as jigs. [C.] (6) [Rare.] A scale of black oxid formed on red-hot iron. (7) A red iron oxid used to polish steel. [< D. *klinkaerd,* < *klinken,* ring. In its general sense < CLINK, *v.*] — **clink'er-bar",** *n.* A bar across the ash-pit of a furnace to support the slicing-tool.— **c.-door,** *n.* An ash-pit door.— **sterile c.,** a layer of porous purified cinders used to absorb organic matter from sewage, in sewage-disposal plants.

clink'er[2], *n.* A clencher.— **clink'er-built",** *a. Naut.* Built with planks (or rarely metal plates) having the edges overlapping and riveted together. When the plates of an iron vessel overlap, it is usually said to be *lap-jointed.*— **c.-work,** *n.* Lap-jointed work: applied to planking.

clink'erd, *pp.* Clinkered. S. S.

clink'stone", 1 kliŋk'stōn"; 2 cliŋk'stōn", *n. Petrol.* A compact grayish rock, clinking like metal when struck; phonolite.

clinkt, *pp.* Clinked. S. S.

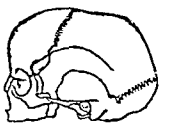
clink'um-bell", 1 kliŋk'um-bel"; 2 cliŋk'ŭm-bĕl", *n.* [Scot.] A bellman.

clink'um-clank"um, 1 kliŋk'um-klaŋk'um; 2 cliŋk'ŭm-claŋk'ŭm, *n.* A succession or alternation of clinking sounds; hence, any meaningless babel, or idle jangle of words. [Reduplication of CLINK‡.] **clink'-clank"‡; clink'um-clank"‡.**

cli'no-, 1 klai'no-; 2 cli'no-. From Greek *klinō*, bend or slope: a combining form.— **cli"no-an"e-mom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the horizontal and vertical movements of the wind.— **cli"no-ax'is**, *n.* A clinodiagonal.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cli"no-ceph'a-ly, 1 klai'no-sef'ə-li; 2 cli"no-çĕf'a-ly, *n. Craniol.* A common form of slight distortion of the cranium, in which it is flattened or slightly hollowed at the vertex. [< CLINO- + Gr. *kephalē*, head.] **cli"no-ceph'a-lism‡.— cli"no-ce-phal'ic**, *a.* Affected with clinocephaly. **cli"no-ceph'a-lous‡.— cli"no-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -li, *pl.*] A clinocephalic individual.



Clinocephalic Cranium of a Child.

cli'no-chlore, *n. Mineral.* A hydrous magnesium aluminum silicate ($H_8Mg_5Al_2Si_3O_{18}$), transparent to translucent, greenish, and crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< CLINO-; and see CHLOR-.] **— cli"no-cla'site**, *n. Mineral.* A hydrous copper arsenate, $Cu_2As_2O_8.3Cu(OH)$, dark-green, found crystallized or massive. **cli'no-clase‡.— cli"no-cro'cite**, *n. Mineral.* A yellow decomposition product that is closely related to clinophæite. **— cli"no-dac'ty-ly**, *n.* A malformation of the hand in which the fingers are bent out of position.

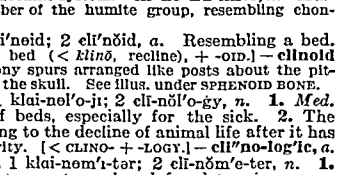
cli'node, 1 klai'nōd; 2 cli'nōd, *n. Bot.* A receptacle that bears clinidia in certain fungi. [< CLINO- + Gr. *eidos;* see -OID.]

cli"no-di-ag'o-nal, *n. Crystal.* The inclined lateral axis in monoclinic crystals.— **cli'no-dome**, *n. Crystal.* The dome in monoclinic crystals parallel to the clinoaxis.— **cli"no-do-mat'ic**, *a.*— **cli'no-graph**, *n.* **1.** An instrument used for measuring the variation from the perpendicular of a shaft or well. **2.** A hinged drafting-instrument with two straight edges which is like a set square, but is capable of being adjusted in any desired angle: used in drawing several successively similar angles.— **cli"no-graph'ic**, *a.* So arranged (as a drawing) that the light falls obliquely to the plane of projection.— **cli"no-he'dral**, *a. Crystallog.* Characterized by a single plane of symmetry parallel to the clinopinacoid and no axis of symmetry.— **clinohedral group**, a subdivision of the monoclinic system, and one of the thirty-two groups into which crystals are divided on the basis of symmetry.— **cli"no-he'drite**, *n. Mineral.* A white zinc-calcium silicate ($H(ZnOH)CaSiO_4$) that crystallizes in the monoclinic system.— **cli"no-hu'mite**, *n. Mineral.* A member of the humite group, resembling chondrodite.

cli'noid, 1 klai'noid; 2 cli'nŏid, *a.* Resembling a bed. [< Gr. *klinē*, bed (< *klinō*, recline), + -OID.] **— clinoid processes**, bony spurs arranged like posts about the pituitary fossa of the skull. See illus. under SPHENOID BONE.

cli-nol'o-gy, 1 klai-nel'o-ji; 2 cli-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The study of beds, especially for the sick. **2.** The science relating to the decline of animal life after it has reached maturity. [< CLINO- + -LOGY.] **— cli"no-log'ic**, *a.*

cli-nom'e-ter, 1 klai-nem'ı-tər; 2 cli-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* An instrument employed for determining the dip of rock-strata, or the slope of an embankment or hillside, generally by means of a pendulum moving over a graduated arc. **2.** *Mech.* Any device for determining inclination or angular elevation or depression, as of a gun, the deck of a rolling ship, the human profile, etc. **3.** An apparatus by which the inclination of the vertical meridians of the cornea is measured. **cli'no-scope‡.** [< CLINO- + -METER.] **— clinometer heel**, a ship's heel as registered by the clinometer.— **c. level**, a hand-level with graduated arc, showing angles of elevation or depression.— **cli"no-met'ric**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or measured by the clinometer. **2.** Pertaining to oblique crystalline forms or to their measurement. **cli"no-met'ri-cal‡.— cli-nom'e-try**, *n. Geol.* The art or operation of measuring the dip of strata.



Clinometer.
s, sights; *l*, levels; *a*, sliding scale; *c*, compass for taking bearings of objects.

cli'no-mor"phy, 1 klai'no-mōr'fi; 2 cli'no-môr'fy, *n. Bot.* Any of various differences of form of leaves or other organs arising through the oblique or horizontal position of the axis that bears them.

clin"o-plin'ite, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous dark-green hydrated potassium-aluminum and iron sulfate, $(K,Na)_4Al_2(FeO)_3(SO_4)_4.8H_2O$, that crystallizes in the monoclinic system.— **cli"no-pin'a-coid**, *n. Crystal.* The plane in monoclinic crystals parallel to the vertical and inclined axes.— **cli"no-pin"a-coi'dal**, *a.*— **Cli"no-po'di-um**, *n. Bot.* A genus of temperate-zone herbs or subshrubs of the family *Menthaceæ*. They have showy flowers with the calyx two-lipped. Calamints, balms, and basils are included among the species.— **cli'no-prism**, *n. Crystal.* A prism, in monoclinic crystals, whose intercept on the clinoaxis is greater than unity.— **cli"no-pyr'a-mid**, *n. Crystal.* A pyramid, in monoclinic crystals, whose intercept on the clinoaxis is greater than unity.— **cli"no-rhom'bic**, *a. Crystal.* Monoclinic; monosymmetric.— **cli"no-rhom'bold**, *a.* Same as TRICLINIC. **cli"no-rhom-bol'dal‡.— cli'no-scope**, *n.* A clinometer. **— cli"no-spo-ran'gi-um**, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* In lichens, a minute conceptacle in which clinospores are abjointed from clinidia, occurring usually in the lower forms. **cli"no-pyc-nid'i-um‡.— cli'no-spore**, *n. Bot.* A spore abjointed from a clinidium in a clinosporangium; a stylospore.— **cli'no-stat**, *n.* An apparatus employed in experimental plant-physiology, for counteracting and eliminating the influence of such agents as light, gravity, etc. It is of clockwork, carrying a revolving disk on which growing plants are placed.— **cli"no-trop'ic**, *a. Bot.* Having the median plane oblique to the horizon: said of certain plant-leaves which are not symmetrically placed with reference to the environment.— **cli"no-zois'ite**, *n. Mineral.* A rose-red variety of epidote ($Ca_2Al_2(AlOH)(SiO_4)_3$) that is nearly related to zoisite in composition, and crystallizes in the monoclinic system.

clin'quant, 1 kliŋ'kənt; 2 cliŋ'kant. [F.] **I.** *a.* Glittering as with gold or silver; spangled; tinseled. **II.** *n.* Imitation gold-leaf; Dutch gold; hence, meretricious ornament.

clint, 1 klint; 2 clint, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To clinch; complete.

clint, *n.* **1.** A flinty rock; a hard projecting rock or crag. **2.** [Scot.] A rough stone used in curling. [< Ice. *klettr.*] **— clint'y**, *a.* Rocky.

clint'ing, 1 klint'ıŋ; 2 clint'ing, *n.* [Rare.] A tinkling.

Clin'ton[1], 1 klin'tən; 2 clin'ton, *n. Geol.* A formation of the Niagaran series of the Silurian system of rocks in the northern Appalachians: so called from Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y.

Clin'ton[2], *n.* **1. De Witt** (2/21 1769–2/11 1828), an American lawyer and statesman; mayor of New York; son of James. **2. George** (1/22 1739–4/28 1812), an American lawyer and statesman; brother of James; 4th Vice-President of the United States. **3. Sir Henry** (1738 – 12/21 1795), an English general; commander-in-chief in America, 1778. **4. Henry Fynes** (1/14 1781–10/24 1852), an English chronologist. **5. James** (8/9 1736–12/22 1812), an American general. **6.** A county in S. Illinois; 498 sq. m.; county-seat, Carlyle. **7.** A county in N. W. central Indiana; 402 sq. m.; county-seat, Frankfort. **8.** A county in E. central Iowa; 680 sq. m. **9.** A county in S. E. Kentucky; 224 sq. m.; county-seat, Albany. **10.** A county in central Michigan; 570 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Johns. **11.** A county in N. W. Missouri; 417 sq. m.; county-seat, Plattsburg. **12.** A county in N. E. New York; 1,041 sq. m.; county-seat, Plattsburg. **13.** A county in S. W. Ohio; 424 sq. m.; county-seat, Wilmington. **14.** A county in N. central Pennsylvania; 892 sq. m.; county-seat, Lock Haven. **15.** A city, county-seat of Clinton county, Ia. **16.** A town in Worcester county, Mass. **17.** A city, county-seat of Henry county, Mo. **18.** A city, county-seat of De Witt county, Ill. **19.** A city, county-seat of Hickman county, Ky. **20.** A town, county-seat of East Feliciana parish, La. **21.** A town, county-seat of Sampson county, N. C. **22.** A town, county-seat of Anderson county, Tenn. **23.** A city in Vermilion county, Ind. **24.** A village in Lenawee county, Mich. **25.** A town in Rock county, Wis. **26.** A town in Middlesex county, Conn. **27.** A village in Oneida county, N. Y.; seat of Hamilton College (non-sectarian), founded in 1812. **28.** A town in Laurens county, S. C. **29.** A village in Huron county, Ontario, Canada. **30.** A town in Hinds county, Miss.; seat of Mississippi College (Baptist), founded in 1826.

Clin'ton, Mount. 1. One of the Adirondacks, Essex county, N. Y.; 4,937 ft. high. **2.** One of the White Mountains, New Hampshire; 4,320 ft. high.

Clin-to'ni-a, 1 klin-tō'ni-ə; 2 clin-tō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of perennial herbs of the family *Convallariaceæ*, with short, creeping rootstock, 2 to 4 oblong, broadly lanceolate, radical leaves, and a naked scape, bearing usually an umbel of flowers succeeded by berries. Two species, *C. borealis* and *C. umbellata*, with blue and black berries respectively, are common in the cool woods and mountains of the eastern United States. **2.** [c-] Any plant of this genus. [< De Witt *Clinton*, Am. statesman.]

clin'ton-ite, 1 klin'tən-ait; 2 clin'ton-it, *n.* Same as SEYBERTITE. [< De Witt *Clinton*.]

Clin'ton-ville, 1 klin'tən-vil; 2 clin'ton-vil, *n.* A city in Waupaca county, Wis.

cli-nure', 1 kli-niūr'; 2 cli-nūr', *n.* Angular position in space, as of a line or vector; inclination: term invented by Prof. James Thomson. [< Gr. *klinō*, bend or slope.]

Cli'nus, 1 klai'nəs; 2 cli'nŭs, *n. Ich.* A genus typical of *Clinidæ*. [< Gr. *klinō*, bend.]

Cli'o[1], 1 klai'o; 2 cli'o, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The Muse of epic poetry and history. **2.** *Conch.* A genus typical of *Cliidæ*. [L., < Gr. *Kleiō*, < *kleiō*, celebrate.]

Cli'o[2], *n.* A name formed from four letters signed consecutively by Addison to contributions to the *Spectator*, the initials of Chelsea, London, Islington, and the Office whence they were sent.

Cli-odh'na, 1 kli-en'ə; 2 cli-ŏn'a, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** *Myth.* A maiden of the country of Manaunnan, the sea-god, who was drowned while trying to elope with Ciabhan, a mortal. **2.** A sea-fairy or sea-queen who rules the waters off the south coast of Cork.— **Cliodhna's Wave**, the sea of the south coast of County Cork, Ireland, particularly near Glandore.

Cli-on'i-dæ, 1 klai-on'i-di; 2 cli-ŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Spong.* A family of *Thalassospongiæ*, especially those without microscleres and choanæ: including the boring sponges. **Cli-o'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CLIO[1], 2.] **— cli'o-nid**[1], *a.* & *n.*— **cli'o-noid**[1], *a.*

Cli-on'i-dæ[2], *n. pl. Conch.* A family of gymnosomatous pteropods, especially those without gills and with two or three pairs of buccal appendages, but no jaws. **Cli'o-ne**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CLIO[1], 1.] **Cli-o'ne-a‡; Cli'o-nes‡.— cli'o-nid**[2], *n.*— **cli'o-noid**[2], *a.*

Cli"o-nop'si-dæ, 1 klai'o-nep'si-di; 2 cli'o-nŏp'si-dē, *n. pl.* A family of pteropods with a barrel-shaped body and very long proboscis. **Cli"o-nop'sis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CLIONE + Gr. *ops*, face.] **— cli"o-nop'sid**, *a.* & *n.*

clip[1], 1 klip; 2 clip, *vt.* [CLIPPED or CLIPT; CLIP'PING.] **1.** To cut with shears or scissors; shear straight or even; trim with scissors; shear, as sheep; as, to *clip* wool. **2.** To snip a part from; especially, to pare the edge of (a coin) fraudulently; curtail; cut short; especially, to omit syllables of (words); articulate imperfectly, as in hurried utterance.

Clipt money may be accounted good, if compared to counterfeit.
R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 370. [D. & M. 1870.]

The Americans' . . . idioms are compressed; even their spelling is *clipped*. *Edinburgh Review* Jan., 1891, p. 33.

[< Ice. *klippa*, clip, shear hair, orig. ' draw tightly together.'] **clippet‡.— to clip the wings of**, to cut the wing-feathers of to prevent flight; figuratively, to check the aspiration or ambition of; disable.

clip[2], *vt.* [CLIPPED or CLIPT; CLIP'PING.] **1.** To clasp as in an embrace; grip; clutch. **2.** To surround closely; encircle; hold tightly. [< AS. *clyppan*, clasp.]

clip[3], *vi.* [CLIPPED or CLIPT; CLIP'PING.] **1.** [Colloq.] To run or move swiftly; speed; fly.

Losing no time in debate, we fairly *clipped* it by the kitchen porch.
MRS. BURTON HARRISON *Bar Harbor Days* p. 128. [n. 1887.]

2. [Archaic.] To move the wings quickly, as in rapid flight.

clip[1], *n.* **1.** That which is clipped off; specifically, the wool-product of one shearing or season. **2.** The act of clipping. **3.** *pl.* Shears. **4.** [Colloq.] A blow with the hand or fist; a swinging or glancing hit.

clip[2], *n.* **1.** An appliance that clasps, grips, or holds fast. Specifically: (1) Any one of several clasping, gripping, or lifting devices in machinery. (2) A flange on a horseshoe, projecting upward above the toe-calk. (3) A band of metal around the end of a swingletree, to which the trace is attached, or around a carriage-shaft or -axle. (4) A gaff. (5) *Building.* (*a*) A lead strip used in roofing for holding tiles or slates in position. (*b*) A device used in structural steelwork to attach angle and tee irons to beams without the use of bolts. (6) [Gt. Brit.] *Ordnance.* An appliance for hoisting heavy shells. (7) A cartridge-holder for loading small arms.

2. A spring clasp for holding letters, business-cards, etc. **3.** A pinching device for stopping the flow of a fluid in a flexible tube. **4.** *Surg.* An appliance for stopping the bleeding of arteries, etc. **5.** *Croquet & Rogue.* A colored marker fixed to a hoop to show that it is the next in order for a ball of the same color to pass through. **6†.** An embrace; a clasp.— **clip'-chair"**, *n.* A railway-chair sometimes used to fasten rails to iron sleepers. **— c.-forceps**, *n. Surg.* A forceps with broad-ended blades used in occluding an artery.— **c.-gear**, *n. Mech.* A gear that operates as a catch.— **c.-hook**, *n.* A sister-hook.— **c.-kingbolt**, *n.* A kingbolt fitted with a U-shaped iron band by which it is attached to the axle-bed, the ends of the band being rounded and threaded to receive nuts.— **c.-nut**, *n.* Same as CLASP-NUT.— **c.-plate**, *n.* An axle-band.— **c.-pulley**, *n.* A pulley arranged with automatic levers for gripping and preventing the slip of a wire rope passing over it.— **c.-rod**, *n. Mech.* A rod having one or more projecting pieces which serve to engage some part of the machinery with which the rod is associated.— **c.-yoke**, *n.* A metal plate or bar having a hole at each end, through which pass the threaded ends of a U-shaped clip.

clip[3], *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Rate of speed, especially in trotting; a fast gait. [< CLIP[3], *v.*, ult. the same as CLIP[1], *v.* Cp. LG. *kleppen*, run fast.]

clip'e-us, *n.* Same as CLYPEUS.

clip'fish', 1 klip'fish"; 2 clip'fish", *n.* A cod, or other fish, split, salted, and dried. [< Norw. *klipfisk*, < *klippe*, rock, + *fisk*, fish. **klip'fish"‡.**

clip'per, 1 klip'er; 2 clip'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which clips. Specifically: (1) One who clips coin. (2) An instrument for clipping hair, especially of horses. (3) *pl.* Shears; especially, pruning-shears or sheep-shears. (4) *Mech.* A metal-shearing machine; as, a bolt-*clipper*. **2.** A sailing vessel built for speed, with fine lines; as, a Baltimore *clipper*. **3.** [Colloq.] One who or that which moves swiftly, as a swift horse or a smart person. **4.** An Australian warbler (genus *Ephthianura*). **5.** The larva of a neuropterous insect (genus *Sialis*), used for fish-bait. [< CLIP[1], *v.*; but cp. LG. *klepper*, fast horse.]— **clip'per-bow"**, *n. Naut.* A wedge-like overhanging bow with a hollowed and curved or flat entrance, as distinguished from one with straight stem.— **c.-built**, *a. Naut.* Built like a clipper.

clip'per-clap"per, 1 klip'er-klap"er; 2 clip'er-clăp'er, *a.* Going fast like a clapper, as a chattering tongue.

clip'ping, 1 klip'ıŋ; 2 clip'ing, *a.* [Slang.] Admirable; first-rate; smart.— **clip'ping-ly**, *adv.*

clip'ping, *n.* **1.** The act of clipping; specifically, the crime of clipping coin. **2.** That which is cut off or out by clipping; as, newspaper *clippings*.— **clip'ping-machine"**, *n.* A bolt-clipper.

clip'some, 1 klip'səm; 2 clip'som, *a.* [Rare.] Fit to be embraced. [a clique.

clique, 1 klik; 2 clik, *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq.] To unite in or form

clique, *n.* [F.] **1.** A small exclusive party or set associated for a common purpose, usually a selfish or unworthy one, as in politics or in arrogantly deciding the fashion or standard of taste in social matters or literature; a coterie. **2.** Cliquishness. **click†.** Syn.: see CLASS.— **cliqu'ish**, *a.* Inclined to form cliques; savoring of a clique; exclusive. **clique'y‡; cliqu'y‡.— cliqu'ish-ly**, *adv.*— **cliqu'ism**, *n.* Clannish spirit; exclusiveness. **cliquc'ism‡; cliqu'er-y‡; cliqu'ish-ness‡.**

clis"e-om'e-ter, 1 klis'ı-em'e-tər; 2 clis'e-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the angle between the axis of the pelvis and the spinal column. [< Gr. *klisis*, inclination (< *klinō*, incline), + *metron*, measure.]

clish'-clash", 1 klish'-klash"; 2 clish'-clăsh". **I.** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Foolish talk; gossip. **clish'ma-clash"‡; clish'ma-clav"er‡. 2†.** The reciprocal clash of weapons. **II.** *adv.* With a clashing sound.

Clis"i-o-cam'pa, 1 klis'ı-o-kam'pə; 2 clis'i-o-căm'pa, *n.* Same as TENT-CATERPILLAR.

Clis"i-o-phyl'lum, 1 klis'ı-o-fil'əm; 2 clis'i-o-fĭl'ŭm, *n.* A Paleozoic genus of cyathophylloid corals. [< Gr. *klisis*, inclination, + *phyllon*, leaf.] **— clis"i-o-phyl'lid**, *a.* & *n.*

Clis"o-spi'ra, 1 klis'o-spai'rə; 2 clis'o-spi'ra, *n.* A genus of fossil turbinate gastropods of the family *Xenophoridæ*, found in Silurian rocks. [< Gr. *klisis*, inclination, + *petra*, spire.]

Clis'sa, 1 klis'ə; 2 clis'a, *n.* A town in Dalmatia; many times besieged; near the reputed site of the Roman castle of Andretium.

Clis"son', 1 kli"sōn'; 2 cli"sŏn', **Olivier de** (1332?–1407). A French soldier; Constable of France.

Clis-ten"ter-a'ta, 1 klis-ten'tər-ē'tə; 2 clis-tĕn'ter-ā'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Arthropomata*. [< CLISTO- (see CLEISTO-), + Gr. *enteron*, entrails, < *en*, in.] **— clis-ten'ter-ate**, *a.* & *n.*

Clis'the-nes, 1 klis'thı-nēz; 2 clis'the-nēz, *n.* An Athenian statesman of the 6th century B. C.; grandfather of Pericles.

clis'to-carp, etc. See CLEISTO-. [n. Same as CLISTOCARP.

clis"to-the'ci-um, 1 klis'to-thi'shi-əm; 2 clis'to-thē'shi-ŭm, *n.*

clit, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Stiff or heavy, as clay or dough.

Cli-tam"bo-ni'tes, 1 kli-tam'bo-nai'tiz; 2 cli-tăm'bo-nī'tēz, *n.* A genus of brachiopods occurring in Ordovician rocks of Europe and North America. [< Gr. *klitys*, slope, + *ambōn*, ridge.]

clitch, 1 klich; 2 clich, *vt.* & *vi.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** To clutch. **2.** To gum or stick together.— **clitch'y**, *a.* Sticky.

clite, 1 klait; 2 clit, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Goose-grass, or cleavers. **2†.** Burdock. **cli'therst; cli'verst.**

cli"tel-lif'er-ous, 1 klai"te-lif'er-əs; 2 cli"tĕ-lĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Having or bearing a clitellum. [< CLITELLUM + L. *fero*, bear.]

cli-tel'lum, 1 kli-tel'əm; 2 cli-tĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A thickened band around certain segments of the body of an annelid, as an earthworm, formed by the development of epidermal layers consisting of glandular cells, the secretion of which serves to form the cocoon for the eggs, or to attach individuals during copulation. [< L. *clitellæ*, pl., pack-saddle.] **cli-tel'lus‡.— cli-tel'lar**, *a.*

clithe, *n.* [Archaic.] The burdock. **clither‡.**

Clith'e-roe, 1 klith'ı-rō; 2 clith'e-rō, *n.* A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England.

clith'ral, *a. Arch.* Same as CLEITHRAL.

clith-rid'i-ate, 1 klith-rid'ı-et; 2 clith-rid'i-āt, *a. Zool.* Having the shape of a keyhole.

clith-rid'i-um, 1 klith-rid'ı-əm; 2 clith-rid'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Biol.* A form of bacterium shaped like a keyhole or like two spheres partially fused. [< Gr. *kleithridion*, dim. of *kleithra*, keyhole, < *kleiō*, close.]

clith"ro-pho'bi-a, 1 klĭth'ro-fō'bi-ə; 2 clith'ro-fō'bi-ə, *n.* Irrational fear of being confined in a small space, as a small room or enclosure. [< Gr. *klethron*, bolt, + -PHOBIA.]

clith'rum, 1 klĭth'rum; 2 clith'rŭm, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] **1.** A modified form of hinge-tooth present in some of the *Pelecypoda*, in which erect processes are developed which cause the smaller valves to have vertical motion only: seen in the fossil *Rudista*. Same as CLEITHRUM. [< Gr. *klethron*, bolt.]

clit'i-on, 1 klit'i-en; 2 clĭt'ĭ-ŏn, *n.* *Craniom.* A point taken at the middle of the clivus. [< Gr. *klitos*, slope.]

Cli-to'ri-a, 1 klai-tō'ri-ə; 2 cli-tō'ri-a, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed tropical plants of the family *Tabaceæ*. They have large pinnate leaves, axillary flowers, purple, blue, or white, often 3 inches long, and many-seeded pods. *C. mariana* is the butterfly-pea.

cli'to-ris, 1 klai'to-ris; 2 cli'to-rĭs, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An erectile organ of the female of most vertebrates, at the anterior part of the vulva: the homolog of the penis. [< Gr. *kleitoris*, < *kleiō*, close.] — **cli"to-rid'e-an**, *a.* — **cli"to-ri-dec'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of removing the clitoris.— **cli'to-rism**, *n.* *Pathol.* The condition of having an abnormally enlarged clitoris.— **cli"to-ri'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the clitoris.

clit'ter, 1 klit'er; 2 clĭt'er, *vt.* & *vi.* [Eng.] To make, or to cause to make, a shrill rattling noise; also, to flutter. — **clit'ter**, *n.* A clatter; flutter.

clit'ter-clat"ter, 1 klit'er-klat'er; 2 clĭt'er-clăt'er, *n.* Idle talk or chatter.

Cli'tus, 1 klai'tus; 2 cli'tŭs, *n.* An officer under Alexander the Great, whom Alexander killed at a banquet.

Clive, 1 klaiv; 2 cliv, **Robert, Lord** (9/29 1725—11/22 1774). An English general and statesman; founder of the British empire in India.

cl'vers, *n.* Same as CLEAVERS, 2.

clives, 1 klaivz; 2 clivs, *n.* A hook closed with a spring, to prevent its unfastening; as, the *clives* of a watch-chain. [Cp. CLEAVE², *v.*]

cli'vose, 1 klai'vōs; 2 cli'vōs, *a.* Full of hills; steep. [< L. *clivosus*, < *clivus*, hill.] **cli'vous†**.

cli'vus, 1 klai'vus; 2 cli'vŭs, *n.* [-VI, 1 -vai; 2 -vī, *pl.*] *Anat.* The sloping surface at the base of the skull, on which rests the stem-like part of the brain. See illus. under BASICRANIAL. [L., slope, < *-clino* (in *inclino*, incline).] — **clivus monticuli**, a lobe of the cerebellum just behind the culmen.— **cli'val**, *a.*

clk., *abbr.* Clerk.

clo-a'ca, 1 klo-ē'kə; 2 clo-ā'ca, *n.* [L.] [-CÆ, 1 -sī; 2 -çē, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* (1) The common cavity into which the rectum or hind part of the alimentary canal and the urinary and generative ducts open, in various animals, as in most vertebrates below eutherian mammals, and in the embryos of all mammals. (2) A similar common cavity for the excretions of the body, as in insects, etc. **2.** A sewer. **3.** A sink; privy. **4.** *Pathol.* (1) An opening in a sound bone, leading to an enclosed piece of dead bone. (2) A common outlet for rectum, bladder, and generative organs: a malformation.— **cloaca maxima**, the main sewer of ancient Rome, ascribed to Tarquinius Priscus (about 600 B. C.), and still in use. It has three massive arches and is fourteen feet in width. Hence, a general receptacle for or repository of filth.— **clo-a'cal**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cloaca. **2.** Having a cloaca. **clo-ac'a-linet**; **clo-a'ce-ant**; **clo-ac'i-nal†**; **clo"a-cin'e-ant**.

cloak, 1 klōk; 2 clōk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with a cloak; hence, to cover up; disguise; conceal.

I have none other way
To *cloke* my care, but under sport and play.
WYATT *Feigned Sorrow and Mirth* l. 14.

2†. To protect; shelter. **II.** *i.* To put on a cloak. **cloket.** Syn.: see DISSEMBLE; HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE.— **cloak'ed-ly**, *adv.*

cloak, *n.* **1.** A loose outer garment for either sex: when applied to a man's garment, usually denoting one without sleeves. **2.** That which covers or hides; a pretext; disguise.

Parliaments were rarely summoned, except to save the king trouble or to afford a *cloak* to his designs.
PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, p. 72. [L. 1880.]

[ME. *cloke*, < OF. *cloque*, < LL. *cloca*, bell, from its shape.] **cloket.** Syn.: see DISGUISE; PRETENSE.— **cloak'-bag"†**, *n.* A portmanteau.— **c.-father†**, *n.* An ostensible author whose name conceals the real author; stalking-horse.— **c.-fern**, *n.* *Bot.* Any fern of the genus *Nothoclæna*.— **c.-room**, *n.* A room connected with an assembly-room, railroad station, etc., where hats, wraps, luggage, or the like, are taken care of.

cloak'age, 1 klōk'ij; 2 clōk'ag, *n.* [Rare.] The act of cloaking.

cloak'ing, 1 klōk'iŋ; 2 clōk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of covering with a cloak; concealment. **2.** Cloth suitable for cloaks.

cloakt, *pp.* Cloaked. S. S.

cloam, 1 klōm; 2 clōm. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *vt.* To gutter, as a candle. **clomet.** **II.** *n.* Earthenware; clay. **clombt.**— **cloam'en**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Made of earthenware.

clo-an'thite, 1 klo-an'thait; 2 clo-ăn'thīt, *n.* *Mineral.* An arsenid of nickel ($NiAs_2$) crystallizing in tin-colored cubes, and occurring in Saxony, Cornwall, Sweden, etc.

cloathst, *n. pl.* Same as CLOTHES.

clob'ber, 1 klŏb'ər; 2 clŏb'er, *n.* [Eng.] A black paste used to conceal cracks in shoes.— **clob'ber**, *vt.* To patch up; cobble.— **clob'ber-er**, *n.*

clo-chan', 1 klo-hōn'; 2 clo-hăn', *n.* [Ir.] A beehive house.

cloche, 1 klōsh; 2 clōch, *n.* [F.] A gardeners' bell glass.

clo'chert, *n.* A belfry. **clo'chardt**; **clo'chiert**.

clo-chette', 1 klo-shet'; 2 clo-chĕt', *n.* [F.] Any small bell-shaped ornament used in decorative art.

Cloch Point, 1 klŏn; 2 clŏn. A headland, N. W. point of Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde; lighthouse.

clock¹, 1 klok; 2 clŏk, *vt.* **1.** [Slang, Eng.] To time, as a horse-race. **2.** In bell-ringing, same as CLAPPER.

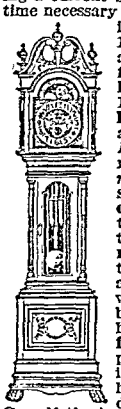
clock², *vt.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** Same as CLUCK. **2.** To hatch; incubate.— **clock'er**, *n.* [Scot.] A clucking hen.

clock³, *vt.* To ornament with clocks. Compare CLOCK², *n.*

clock¹, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring and indicating the time of day by mechanical movements, usually consisting of a train of toothed wheels operated by a spring or weights, regulated by a pendulum and escapement, and moving pointers over a dial. Originally all such instruments for measuring time were called *clocks;* those carried on the person are now called *watches*, while those of special accuracy, as for use at sea, are called *chronometers*. Clocks are named (1) from some mechanical feature; as, **alarm-clock** (see ALARM), **eight-day c.**, **illuminating-c.**, etc.; or (2) from their location; as, **mantel-c.**, **tower-c.**, etc. In the reckoning of time the term **o'clock**, of the clock, as indicated on the clock-dial, is used; a contraction, denoting, when preceded by a numeral, the number of hours past noon or midnight; as, one *o'clock;* eight *o'clock*.

The *clock* was so named from its striking, and from the bell which gave the sound. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

2. [C-] *Astron.* Same as HOROLOGIUM. [< LL. *clocca*, bell; cp. Ir. Gael. *clog*, bell.] **clokt**; **clokket.**— **astronomical clock.** **1.** A clock of special accuracy, arranged to keep sidereal time. **2.** A clock with mechanism for indicating the times of astronomical phenomena.— **Black Forest c.**, same as CUCKOO-CLOCK.— **clock'-bird"**, *n.* [Austral.] A kingfisher, the laughing-jackass.— **c.-calm**, *n.* *Naut.* Dead calm.— **c.-contact**, *n.* A mechanism for making and breaking a current by means of clockwork.— **c. correction**, the time necessary to add (algebraically) to the indicated time in order to get the exact time.— **c.-face**, *n.* **1.** The dial of a clock. **2.** *Astron.* The time as indicated by an astronomical clock.— **c.-finger**, *n.* [Rare.] The hand of a clock.— **c.-hammer**, *n.* See HAMMER.— **clock'like"**, *a.* Resembling clockwork; also, punctual.— **c.-line**, *n.* The cord to which clock-weights are attached.— **c.-maker**, *n.*— **c.-meter**, *n.* *Elec.* A meter for making electrical measurements driven by clockwork.— **clock'mutch"**, *n.* An old-fashioned cap for women.— **c.-setter**, *n.*— **c.-spring**, *n.* See SPRING.— **c.-star**, *n.* Any star used by an astronomer to determine the error of his standard of time; a time-star.— **c.-tower**, *n.*— **c.-turret**, *n.*— **c.-watch**, *n.* A watch that strikes the hours, etc., regularly.— **controlled c.**, a clock made to run in exact accordance with another by an electric circuit made and broken by the other.— **diapason c.**, a clock having a tuning-fork as a regulator.— **grandfather's c.** [Colloq.], an eight-day clock, with pendulum and weights, fitted in a tall, cabinet-like case, in common use during the first half of the 19th century: so called by some dealers in allusion to a popular song.— **like a c.**, with precision or regularity.— **musical c.**, a clock which plays a chime at set intervals.— **polar c.**, an optical apparatus indicating the hours by means of the variation of the polarization of light.— **ship's c.** (*Naut.*), a clock that strikes the divisions of a ship's watches, from one to eight.— **sidereal c.**, an astronomical clock keeping sidereal time.— **watchman's c.**, a clock arranged for keeping a record of a watchman's rounds, commonly by having the watchman manipulate devices at points electrically connected with the clock.


Grandfather's Clock.

clock², *n.* An embroidered pattern on a stocking at the ankle. [Prob. < CLOCK¹, *n.*; cp. CLOCHETTE.]

clock³, *n.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] A beetle, especially the dung- or buzzard-clock (*Geotrypes stercorarius*).

clocked, } **1** klokt; 2 clŏkt, *a.* Embroidered with clocks.
clockts,

clock'wise, 1 klok'waiz; 2 clŏk'wīz, *adv.* In the same direction as that in which the hands of a clock move, as viewed from the front; with right-hand circular motion.

clock'work", 1 klok'wûrk"; 2 clŏk'wûrk". **I.** *a.* Having regularity of motion; moving with such automatic precision as that of a clock. **II.** *n.* The machinery of a clock, or any similar mechanism.

The great campaign of 1864 in the West opened with the precision of *clockwork*. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ix, ch. 1, p. 1. [c. *co.* 1890.]

clod, 1 kled; 2 clŏd, *v.* [CLOD'DED; CLOD'DING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw clods or stones at. **2.** To turn into clods; as, the *clodded* earth. **3.** [Scot.] To throw with force. **4†.** To cover with or confine in clods or earth. **5†.** To free from clods, as by harrowing.

II. *i.* **1.** To be formed into clods. **2.** To fish for eels with a clod of worms. **3.** To throw clods or stones.

clod, *n.* **1.** A lump of clay or earth; hence, the soil.

After the plough followed the hoe to break the *clods*.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, p. 17, note. [L. 1885.]

2. A mass or clump of anything. **3.** In coal-mining, hardened clay mixed with oxid of iron; bind. **4.** Anything earthy and gross, as the body of man compared with his soul. **5.** A dull, stupid fellow.

Get off, you lout! you selfish *clod*.
SAXE *Miller and His Advisers* st. 5.

6. A bob or knot of worms used as bait for eels; bob. **7.** The cut of beef on the back part of the fore shoulder, above the shank. See BEEF. **8†.** A clot. [Prob. < Dan. *clode*, globe, ball, *clods*, block. Same as CLOT.] **cloddet.** — **clod'-clear"er**, *n.* A machine for removing stones and earth from grain.— **c.-crusher**, *n.* **1.** A toothed or rough-faced roller for breaking clods in a field. **2.** A heavy, boorish person. **c.-breaker†.**— **clod'hop"per**, *n.* **1.** A plowman; rustic; lout. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The cow-blackbird. **3.** [Local, Eng.] The wheatear.— **clod'hop"ping**, *a.*— **clod'pate"**, *n.* A stupid fellow; blockhead. **clod'pole"‡**; **clod'poll"†**.— **c.-pated**, *a.*

clod'der, *n.* Same as CLATTER³.

clod'dish, 1 kled'ish; 2 clŏd'ish, *a.* **1.** Similar to a clod; earthly; gross. **2.** Boorish; clownish; coarse.— **clod'dish-ness**, *n.*

clod'dy, 1 kled'i; 2 clŏd'y, *a.* **1.** Full of clods. **2.** Like a clod; lumpish. **3.** Earthy; low; sensual.— **clod'di-ness**, *n.*

Clo'di-a, 1 kli'di-ə; 2 clē'di-a, *n.* A legendary Roman maiden who swam the Tiber to escape from being held as hostage by Porsena.

cloff¹, 1 klof; 2 clŏf, *n.* Formerly, an extra allowance of two pounds in every three hundredweight of goods to be sold at retail; now, any small deduction of weight.

cloff², *n* [Scot.] Cleft; fork. **clofţ.**

clog, 1 kleg; 2 clŏg, *v.* [CLOGGED, CLOGD⁵; CLOG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten a clog to; hamper the movements of by a clog; hobble; as, to *clog* an animal. **2.** To choke up; obstruct. **3.** To place clogs or impediments in the way of; hinder. **4†.** To confine; restrict; shut up. **5†.** To satiate.

II. *i.* **1.** To become clogged; be hindered or retarded by some dragging weight. **2.** To adhere in a mass. Syn.: see HINDER; OBSTRUCT.— PRED.: the streams were clogged *with* ice; clogged *with* restrictions, or *by conditions*.— **clog'-pack"**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A chock in a coal-mine.

clog, *n.* **1.** Anything attached so as to impede motion or action, as a block attached to an animal or vehicle to hinder or retard movement; encumbrance; hindrance. **2.** A clog-almanac. **3.** A shoe with thick wooden sole and heel, worn, as by peasants, alone as an overshoe, or in clog-dancing. Compare CHOPINE; PATTEN; SABOT.

Clogs, known also as pattens, are wooden soles to which shoe or boot uppers are attached. Sole and heel are made of one piece from a block of maple or ash 2 in. thick, and a little longer and broader than the desired size of shoe.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xxiv, p. 993.

4. A clog-dance. **5.** In coal-mining, a piece of timber between a prop and the supported roof. **6.** *Mech.* A brake on a gin. **7.** [Scot.] A block. **8†.** A cone of fir. [Cp. Scot. *clag*, bedaub with clay, hinder; allied with CLAY.] **clogget.** Syn.: see IMPEDIMENT; LOAD.— PREP.: a *clog upon* industry.— **clog's al"ma-nac**, *n.* A calendar made in early times by cutting notches on the edges of a square block of wood, brass, or horn, and engraving devices upon it.— **c.-dance**, *n.* A dance with clogs or other shoes whose clatter keeps time with the music. — **c.-dancer**, *n.*— **c.-dancing**, *n.*— **clog'ger**, *n.* [Dial. or Cant.] One who makes clogs or clog-soles.

Clogs.
1. Japanese ballad-singer wearing clogs (*geta*) and playing the samisen. 2. Venetian chopine from painting dated 1570, by Paul Veronese. 3. Italian chopine of 17th century in Museum of Costume at Paris. 4. Franco-Spanish chopine of early date. 5. Ancient Turkish clog. 6. Oriental clog in *Museum of Costume, Paris.* 7. Persian clog.

clog'gy, 1 kleg'i; 2 clŏg'y, *a.* Tending to clog or encumber; obstructive. — **clog'gi-ness**, *n.*

clog'head", 1 kleg'hed'; 2 clŏg'hĕd", *n.* *Archeol.* One of an early type of round belfry-towers found in Ireland. [< Ir. *clogachd*, < *clog*, bell.] **clog'had†**.

clol"o-cho"a-nit'ic, 1 klel'-o-kō'ə-nit'ik; 2 clŏl'o-cō'a-nit'ic, *a.* *Paleon.* Having projecting siphon-like funnels, as some cephalopod shells. [< Gr. *klōlos*, collar, + *choanē*, funnel.]

clol'son, 1 klel'sən *or* (*F.*) klwa'zōñ'; 2 clŏl'son *or* (*F.*) clwā'sōñ', *n.* [F.] A partition; dividing band of flat wire. See CLOISONNÉ, *n.*— **clol'son-less**, *a.* Lacking or having no cloisons or wire cells.

clol"son-nē', 1 klwa'zo-nē'; 2 clwā'so-nē', *a.* [F.] Having patterns divided by narrow metallic bands: noting enamel. Compare CHAMPLEVÉ.

clol"son-nē', *n.* **1.** A method of producing designs in enamel by laying out a pattern with strips of flat wire, and filling in the spaces with enamel-paste, which is then fused in place. **2.** The ware produced by this process.

Japanese Cloisonné.

clois'ter, 1 kloiz'tər; 2 clŏis'ter, *vt.* **1.** To shut up in a cloister or convent. **2.** To shut away from the world; seclude; also, to confine closely. **3.** To provide or surround with cloisters; make into a monastery or convent; as, to *cloister* a cathedral.

clois'ter, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A covered walk, generally following the walls of buildings enclosing a quadrangle, as in a monastery or college, used for exercise and study.

These *cloisters* are among the things for which we have reason to envy the old world. G. S. HILLARD *Six Months in Italy* vol. i, p. 335. [r. & r. 1854.]

2. A building devoted to the secluded religious life of monks or nuns; monastery; convent. **3†.** An enclosure. [< OF. *cloistre*, < L. *claustrum*, enclosed place, < *clausus*, pp. of *claudo*, close.] **clois'tret**.

Syn.: abbey, convent, friary, hermitage, monastery, nunnery, priory. *Cloister, abbey, convent*, and *priory* are for either sex; a *friary* is always for men, a *nunnery* for women; a *monastery* may be for women, tho commonly for men. A *priory* is inferior in dignity to an *abbey*. A *hermitage* was originally for a single recluse, but the word came to be applied to collections of hermits' cells. The *monastery* lays stress upon the loneliness (Gr. *monos*, alone); the *convent* emphasizes the association of its inmates (L. *conventa*, assemble). — **clois'ter-garth"**, *n.* The court or yard toward which the cloister opens. — **clois'ter-er**, *n.* A dweller in a cloister.— **clois'tral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cloister; secluded; solitary. **clois'ter-al†**; **clois'ter-ly‡**. — **clois'tress**, *n.* A nun. **clois'ter-ess†**.

Cloister of the Cathedral at Zurich.

clois'tered, 1 kloiz'tərd; 2 clŏis'terd, *a.* **1.** Built with **clois'terdş**, } cloisters; as, a *cloistered* church or court. **2.** Dwelling in or confined in cloisters; as, *cloistered* friars. **3.** Concealed from the world; done in secret; hidden.

cloit, 1 kloit; 2 clŏit. [Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To fall heavily. **II.** *n.* A hard fall. **cloyt‡**.

cloket, *v.* & *n.* Cloak.

clombt, **clomb'en†**, *imp.* & *pp.* of CLIMB, *v.*

clome, **clo'men.** Same as CLOAM, CLOAMEN.

clomp, 1 klomp; 2 clŏmp, *vt.* [Dial.] To walk as with clogs.

clomp, *n.* A clamp.

clon, 1 klon; 2 clŏn, *n.* *Hort.* A plant-group the members of which have been grown from an original stock, but which do not come true from seed. [< Gr. *klōn*, twig.] **clonet.**— **clo'nal**, **clo'nic**, *a.*

Clo"na-kil'ty, 1 klō'na-kil'ti; 2 clō'na-kil'ty, *n.* A town in Cork county, Ireland.

Clon'dyke, *n.* Same as KLONDIKE. [a sponge-spicule.

clone, 1 klōn; 2 clōn, *n.* **1.** Same as CLON. **2.** A branch of

Clones, 1 klōnz; 2 clōns, *n.* A town in Monaghan county, Ireland. [Galway county, Ireland.

Clon-fert', 1 klon-fert'; 2 clŏn-fĕrt', *n.* An ancient city in

clon'ic, 1 klon'ik; 2 clŏn'ic, *a.* *Pathol.* Characterized by alternate convulsive contractions and relaxations of the muscles: said of spasms: opposed to *tonic;* as,

the *clonic* spasms of epilepsy or hydrophobia.— **clo'nism**, *n.* The condition of one affected with clonus. **clo-nic'i-ty†**.

Clon-mel', 1 klon-mel'; 2 clŏn-mĕl', *n.* A manufacturing town in Tipperary and Waterford counties, Ireland; taken by Cromwell, 1650.

clo'nome, 1 klō'nōm; 2 clō'nōm, *n.* A sponge-spicule. [< CLONE.]

Clon-tarf', 1 klon-tärf'; 2 clŏn-tärf', *n.* **1.** A town in Dublin county, Ireland. **2.** A district of Dublin, Ireland; scene of a famous battle. See CLUAN TARBH.

clo'nus, 1 klō'nus; 2 clō'nŭs, *n. Pathol.* Clonic spasm. [< Gr. *klonos*, confused motion.] **clufe†**.

cloof, 1 klūf; 2 clōōf, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Claw; hoof.

cloop, 1 klūp; 2 clōōp, *n.* The noise of drawing a cork, or a similar sound. [Imitative.] — **cloop**, *vt.* To make a cloop.

cloot, 1 klūt; 2 clōōt, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A cloven hoof, or one of its parts. **2.** *pl.* The devil.

clootht, *n.* Same as CLOTH.

cloo'tie, 1 klū'ti; 2 clōō'ti, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** The devil. **2.** A little hoof.

Clootz, 1 klōts; 2 clōts, **Baron Jean Baptiste.** See ANACHARSIS.

Clo'pas, 1 klō'pəs; 2 clō'pas, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *John* xix, 25.

Clo"pi"nel', 1 klō"pi"nel'; 2 clō"pĭ"nĕl', *n.* Same as MEUNG.

Clo-quet', 1 klō-kwet'; 2 clō-kwĕt', *n.* **1.** A village in Carlton county, Minn. **2.** A river in St. Louis county, N. E. Minn.; 100 m. long to St. Louis river.

Clo-rin'da, 1 klo-rin'də; 2 clo-rin'da, *n.* A heroine in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.* [closed.

clos'a-bl(e), 1 klōz'ə-bl; 2 clōs'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being

close, 1 klōz; 2 clōs, *v.* [CLOSED; CLOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.**

clozer, } To make into a complete enclosure or solid mass, as by filling an opening or open interior by bringing parts together; as, to *close* a hall; to *close* a box; to *close* one's hand. **2.** To fill (an opening) completely, or to obstruct (a passage) completely: sometimes used figuratively; as, to *close* a way of escape. **3.** To bring together, or to bring into contact with the margin or outer edges of an opening (parts or contrivances that shut); as, to *close* a door or a lid.

Angel-hands your eye-lids *close* — Dream of Paradise to-night.
MONTGOMERY *Wanderer of Switzerland* pt. iv, st. 35.

4. To bring or put together the open or extended parts of, so as to make compact; shut up; as, to *close* a knife or a book; to *close* ranks. **5.** To bring to an end; wind up, as an account; terminate; conclude; complete; as, to *close* a chapter, an oration, or a bargain. **6.** To bring into contact; make continuous; join; as, to *close* the parts of the uppers in shoemaking; to *close* an electric circuit. **7.** *Naut.* To come near to. **8.** [Local, U. S.] To foreclose. **9.** [Archaic.] To shut in; enclose; as, darkness *closed* me round. **10.** To come into conflict with; close with; as, to *close* the enemy.

II. *i.* **1.** To come together; become an enclosure: usually with the added idea of embarrassing, restraining, or disabling, and generally followed by *on, upon, over, round,* or *about;* as, the waves *closed over* him; his enemies *closed about* him; the testimony *closed round* him. **2.** To come together, or to be brought into position, so as to form a perfect enclosure or fill an opening. **3.** To come to an end; terminate; make an ending; as, his career *closed* suddenly; the orator *closed* brilliantly. **4.** To begin a conflict or struggle; grapple with an antagonist; come to close quarters; join battle.

I found he was resolved to keep me at swords'length, and never let me *close* with him. BUDGELL *Spectator* Oct. 16, 1711.

5. To join in one; come together; combine; coalesce; unite. **6.** To come to an agreement. **7.** *Survey.* To produce a closed figure upon plotting, as in the survey of an area. [< F. *clos* (pp. of *clore*, close), < L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudo*, close.] SYN.: see FINISH; SHUT.— **closed bundle** (*Bot.*), a fibrovascular bundle in which the cambium cells become permanent tissue. Compare OPEN BUNDLE.— **closed'-coil"**, *a. Elec.* Relating to a type of armature-winding in which the coils are connected on a closed circuit at all times during the operation of the machine: opposed to *open-coil.*— **closed set** (*Math.*), a set or class in which the first derived class is included.— **closed shop** [U. S.], an establishment in which all employees are union men: opposed to *open shop.*— **closed syllable** (*Phon.*), see SYLLABLE. — **closed system** (*Math.*), a system so constituted that any combination of its elements will belong to the same system. — **clos'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A sewing-machine having two threads, used for lock-stitching heavy goods. **2.** In rope-making, a machine used for twisting material into rope.— **clos"ing-up'**, *n.* **1.** *Founding.* The process of putting the cope on a flask before pouring. **2.** The process of heading or capping a rivet.— **to close out**, to sell out; dispose of the whole of, as a stock of goods.— **to c. with. 1.** To accept or consent to (an offer or agreement), or to agree with (a person); also, to act in agreement with. **2.** *Naut.* To draw near to; as, to *close with* the land.

close, 1 klōs; 2 clōs, *a.* [CLOS'ER; CLOS'EST.] **1.** Enclosed or partly enclosed; shut in or about; confined; encompassed by limits, walls, or bounds. (1) Kept in confinement; as, a *close* prisoner. (2) Narrowly limited in range or dimensions; as, *close* alley.

The claim of dominion to *close* or narrow seas, is still the theme of discussion and controversy.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. i, pt. i, lect. ii, p. 28. (o. n. 1826.)

(3) Pronounced with the oral passage partly closed; as, a *close* vowel. (4) Retired from observation; secluded; as, *close* privacy; *close* plotting. **2.** Closed so as to confine, restrict, or keep out something; fast shut; as, a *close* box. **3.** Near or near together, in space, time, etc.; as, the two houses were *close* to each other. **4.** Having the component parts near to each other. (1) Divided by small intervals; as, a *close* sequence of events. (2) Marked by nearness in space, order, or arrangement; as, marching in *close* order. (3) Dense; compact; as, a *close* fabric; a *close* fence. **5.** Nearly attached; trusty; intimate; as, a *close* friend; a *close* union. **6.** Exactly or literally executed; near in thought or performance to some aim, purpose, or standard; as, a *close* argument; a *close* copy; that shot was *close;* a *close* resemblance.

Perhaps there is no speech ever made by Mr. Webster that is so *close* in its reasoning, so compact, and so powerful.
H. C. LODGE *Daniel Webster* p. 216. (n. y. & co. 1887.)

7. Narrowly confined or attentive to some object; watchful; strict; searching; as, a *close* observer. **8.** Nearly even or equal, without much difference in favor of either side; as, a *close* election. **9.** Concealing one's thoughts and feelings; secretive; reticent; as, a *close* man about his own affairs. **10.** Not liberal; close-fisted; stingy.

He was a crusty old fellow, as *close* as a vise. HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales, Mr. Higginbotham* p. 131. [r. & f. 1863.]

11. Ill-ventilated; stifling; heavy; dense; as, *close* weather; *close* air. **12.** [Slang.] *Com.* Difficult to obtain; tight: said of money or the money market. **13.** Shut or restricted by law; not open or free; confined to a few; as, a *close* season for fishing; a *close* corporation. **14.** Fitting tightly or snugly; as, a *close* cap. **15.** *Her.* (1) With folded wings, as a bird. (2) With a helmet visor lowered. **16.** *Eng. Law.* Sealed: said of letters or documents which are not open. [< OF. *clos;* see CLOSE, *v.*] SYN.: see ADJACENT; AVARICIOUS; COMPACT. — PREP.: close *to* me; close *in* the grain; close (intimate) *with* a friend.— **close'-bod"ied**, *a.* **1.** Fitting closely, as the body of a coat. **2.** Close-grained.— **c.-bred**, *a. Breeding.* Designating organisms that are self-pollinated or bred with their close relatives.— **c.-fights†**, *n. pl. Naut.* Breastworks or other cover for a crew from which they can fire on a boarding party.— **c.-fisted**, *a.* Extremely disinclined to give; miserly. **c.-handed†**.— **c.-fistedness**, *n.* **c.-handedness†**.— **c. game** (*Chess*), see GAME.— **c.-grained**, *a.* Compact in growth or structure; solid: said of wood, crystals, etc.— **c.-hauled**, *a. Naut.* Having the sails set for sailing as close to the wind as possible.— **c.-herd**, *v.* To follow stock on a range closely, so as to keep them from stampeding and scattering.— **c.-mouthed**, *a.* Uncommunicative; reticent.— **c.-pent**, *a.* Closely confined.— **c.-place**, *n.* [Scot.] *Mining.* A narrow unventilated coal-drift.— **c. pollination** (*Bot.*), the pollenizing of pistils with pollen from the same flower; self-fertilization. Compare CROSS-POLLINATION.— **c.-reef**, *vt.* To take in all the reefs of (a sail); reef (a ship) closely.— **c.-reefed**, *a.*— **c.-roaster**, *n.* Same as MUFFLE, 3.— **c. rolls**, or **c. writs**, royal letters, or writs, such as summonses to Parliament, closed and sealed under the great seal.— **c. season**, that part of the year in which it is unlawful to catch or kill specified varieties of fish and game. **c. time†**.— **c.-stool**, *n.* A covered box containing a chamber-vessel; a chamber-stool.— **c.-tongued**, *a.* Inclined to keep silent; secretive. — **close'wing"**, *n.* Any moth of the family *Crambidæ.*

close[1], 1 klōz; 2 clōs, *n.* **1.** The end of any work or operation; cessation; termination.

In seven days Painless thou shalt attain the *close* of pain.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. i, st. 8.

2. *Mus.* A double bar marking the conclusion of a strain, or the conclusion itself. **3.** A closing in fight; a grapple. **4.** An act of closing; junction; meeting. SYN.: see CESSATION; END.

close[2], 1 klōs; 2 clōs, *n.* **1.** Any place shut in or enclosed, as by a fence or walls; specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or abbey. **2.** *Law.* (1) An interest in the soil, entitling the holders to damages in the event of trespass. (2) Land parted from other land either by physical enclosure or by private ownership. (3) A piece of land adjoining a house.

Every unwarrantable entry on another's soil the law entitles a trespass by breaking his *close.*
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 12, p. 209.

3. [Scot.] A lane or entry; passage; courtyard. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] An enclosed field. **5†.** The boundary line; limit; pale. [< OF. *clos*, orig. pp. of *clore* (< L. *claudo*), close.] **clos†**.

close, *adv.* **1.** In strict confinement; in immediate proximity or sequence; tightly; near. See CLOSELY. **2.** [Scot.] Constantly. **3†.** Secretly.— **to sail close to the wind** (*Naut.*), to sail as nearly in the direction from which the wind is blowing as the vessel's sails will permit (from 5 to 6 points of the compass).

close'ly, 1 klōs'li; 2 clōs'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a close manner; in confinement or restraint; with searching or sharp attention; in compact order: preferred to *close* in most purely adverbial senses. **2†.** Privately.

close'-mouthed", *a.* See under CLOSE, *a.* [closer.

clo'sen, 1 klō'sn; 2 clō'sn, *vt.* [Rare.] To make close or

close'ness, 1 klōs'nes; 2 clōs'nĕs, *n.* The state or condition of being close; narrowness; seclusion; proximity; denseness; nearness; niggardliness.

A well arranged series of fossils will furnish 'sermons in stones' upon the *closeness* of Cause to all things.
JOHN WEISS *Immortal Life* ch. 1, p. 18. [L. BR. & CO. 1881.]

close'-pent, etc. See under CLOSE, *a.*

clos'er[1], 1 klōz'ər; 2 clōs'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which concludes or closes; a tool for closing. **2.** In building, a short stone or brick at the end of a course. **3.** The workman who sews the outside seams of a coat. **4.** *Title Insur.* The attorney under whose supervision the final payments are made and the necessary documents signed in the passing of title to real estate.— **boot'-clos"er**, *n.* A workman who sews the uppers of boots.— **c.-on**, *n.* One who stitches together the large and small quarters of a shoe, and sews the button-laps to the large quarters.— **Sunday c.** [Gt. Brit.], one who advocates the closing by law of public houses on Sundays.

clos'er[2], *n.* [F.] An enclosure. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 4,069.

clos'et, } 1 kloz'et; 2 clŏz'ĕt, *vt.* **1.** To shut up, conceal,

cloz'et, } or confine in or as in a closet; as, to be *closeted* in one's apartments. **2.** To admit into secret session or to a private interview.

clos'et, *a.* **1.** Suitable for or taking place in a closet; secret; private; as, *closet* devotions. **2.** Resulting from or given to seclusion and private study; hence, in a derived sense, unpractical; as, *closet* speculations; a *closet* philosopher. **3.** Admitted to privacy; intimate; as, a *closet* friend.

clos'et, *n.* **1.** A small chamber, side room, or recess, usually kept closed, for storing articles; as, a *linen-closet;* *china-closet.* **2.** Any small room devoted to uses of privacy and retirement or to study; as, the *closet* of devotion. **3.** The private chamber or apartment of a ruler or sovereign, used as a council-chamber or chapel for devotions.

He showed the same activity as ever in the labors of the *closet* and in attention to business.
PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 5, p. 138. [L. 1880.]

4. A water-closet; privy; also, the hopper of a water-closet. **5.** *Her.* A diminutive of the bar, having half its breadth. **6.** [Archaic.] A cabinet or recess for preserving curios or valuable articles. [OF., dim. of *clos;* see CLOSE[2], *n.*]

clos'et-ed, 1 klōz'et-ed; 2 clŏz'ĕt-ĕd, *a.* **1.** Shut up in or as in a closet. **2.** *Her.* Divided into a series of closets. See CLOSET, *n.*, 4. **3.** Furnished with closets.

closht, *n.* An old game, perhaps similar to ninepins or skittles. **clash†; clolsht.** [hook.

closh'-hook", 1 klosh'-huk"; 2 clŏsh'-hŏŏk", *n.* A blubber-

clos'ter, 1 klos'tər; 2 clŏs'ter, *n. Cytol.* A cell occurring in wood tissue having a spindle-shaped formation. **clos'trum†**.

Clos-trid'i-um, 1 klos-trid'i-um; 2 clŏs-trĭd'ĭ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of fusiform bacteria. *C. pasteurianum* is a nitrogen-fixing species. [< Gr. *klostron*, clue of thread.]— **clos-trid'i-al**, *a.*

clo'sure, } 1 klō'zur; 2 clō'zhur, *vt.* [CLO'SURED; CLO'-

clo'zure, } SUR-ING.] *Eng. Polit.* To conclude (a debate). See CLOSURE, *n.*, 1.

clo'sure, *n.* **1.** The proceeding by which a stop is put to further debate in a deliberative body: equivalent to a motion to put the previous question. The closure was first adopted by the U. S. Senate March, 1917, but in the British House of Commons, Nov., 1882, having been introduced by Mr. Gladstone, to prevent dilatory or obstructive tactics of the minority, the Speaker being empowered under it to close the debate. The rules of debate were further modified in the interests of the majority in 1887. Since the repeal of the standing order of 1882, in February, 1888, the rule has been that if, on a division, 100 affirmative votes be declared from the chair, the debate shall end. **2.** A closing or shutting up; as, the *closure* of a shop or factory. **3.** *Elec.* The completion of a circuit. **4.** *Ordnance.* The process or system used to close the breech of breech-loading guns; also, the breech-block. **5.** *Cricket.* The act or privilege of a batting side to declare an innings closed. **6.** [Archaic.] That which closes, encloses, or shuts in; as, the *closure* of a field. **7†.** A place enclosed for security; fortification; fort. **8†.** A conclusion; end; close. [OF., < L. *clausura*, a closing, < *clausus*, pp. of *claudo*, close.]— **kangaroo closure** [Slang, Eng.], a method of expediting a debate on a bill in Parliament by choosing certain amendments for discussion and skipping those that intervene, as in imitation of the leap of a kangaroo. The choice devolves upon the Speaker of the House.

clot[1], 1 klɛt; 2 clŏt, *v.* [CLOT'TED; CLOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form or make into clots; coagulate. **2.** To mat together, or cover with clots, as hair with blood, or clothing with mud. **3.** To defile or make gross.

When Lust . . . Lets in defilements to the inward parts
The soul grows *clotted* by contagion. MILTON *Comus* l. 467.

II. *i.* To thicken or coagulate; as, blood *clots.*— **clot'ting-bee"tle**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hammer used by English farmers for breaking up clods of earth in a plowed field which have not been crushed by plow or harrow.

clot[2]†, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To smooth land by breaking up clods.

clot, *n.* **1.** A thick, viscid, or coagulated mass of soft or liquid matter; as, a *clot* of blood or mud. **2.** [Rare.] A cluster. **3.** [Rare. or Obs.] A large mass, as a hill. **4†.** A clod; hence, a common, stupid fellow; a clodpoll. [ME., *clot,* < AS. *clott* (doubtful); cp. G. *klotz,* lump.]— **ante-mortem clot**, a blood-clot formed in the cavities of the heart or in the aorta before death.— **clot'-bur"**, *n.* The cockle-bur.— **clot'weed"**, *n. Bot.* **1.** Any species of the genus *Xanthium.* **2.** The cocklebur, common agrimony, sticklewort, or liverwort (*Agrimonia eupatoria*).— **laminated c.**, a clot deposited in layers of fibrin, as in an aneurism.— **muscle-c.**, *n. Phys. Chem.* The coagulum of the muscle-proteids formed at death.— **plastic c.**, the organized blood-clot which forms after the ligation of an artery, resulting in the complete obliteration of its lumen.

clote, 1 klōt; 2 clŏt, *n.* [Archaic.] The burdock; the yellow water-lily. **clote'-leaf"†**.

Clo'ten, 1 klō'ten; 2 clō'tĕn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline,* Cymbeline's stepson, Imogen's rejected lover.

cloth, 1 klōth; 2 clŏth, *n.* **1.** A fabric woven, felted, or knit of cotton, wool, silk, flax, hair, jute, hemp, or ramie, adapted to be made up into garments or for other use: used in particular for woolen fabric. **2.** A piece of cloth for a special use, as a covering; also (*Naut.*), a sail, or a breadth of the canvas that goes to make up a sail; as, a table-*cloth;* an altar-*cloth;* sail-*cloth.* **3.** *Theat.* A painted canvas worked from the flies on a roller or laid upon the floor of the stage; also, a curtain. **4.** Any canvas for use in painting. **5.** Superior or professional attire, particularly the clerical.

Your rank is all reversed; let men of *cloth*
Bow to the stalwart churls in overalls.
EMERSON *The Adirondacks* st. 9.

6. Hence, the clerical office; the clergy as a class; as, he is a disgrace to the *cloth.* **7†.** Raiment; clothes. **8†.** A piece of woven material of a definite length and breadth. [< AS. *clāth.*] **clooth†**.

— **all cloth made** (*Naut.*), with a full spread of sail. — **bookbinders' c.**, a cotton cloth stiffly sized and glazed, used for the case-binding of books.— **cloth'-beam"**, *n.* **1.** The beam of a loom on which the woven fabric is wound. **2.** A steelyard for showing, from a small sample, the weight of a yard of cloth.— **c.-dresser**, *n.* One who finishes cloth for the market.— **c.-dressing**, *n.* [Colloq.] A finishing glaze applied to fabrics to give them the appearance of superior articles.— **c.-hall**, *n.* A cloth-exchange building, or market, as in Leeds, Bruges, etc.— **c. in the wind**, the flapping of the sail arising from the vessel being sailed too close to the wind.— **c.-knife**, *n.* A disk-shaped knife used for cutting leather, cloth, cork, etc.— **c.-lapper**, *n.* One who folds cloth in the piece, generally by means of machinery.— **c.-looker**, *n. Wearing.* An expert examiner of cloths.— **c.-looking**, *n.* The process of inspecting cloth from the loom for quality or possible defects.— **c.-measure**, *n.* The old English measure for cloth, in which 4 nails of 2¼ inches each made 1 quarter, and 4 quarters 1 yard.— **c. of estate**, the cloth which covers or overhangs a royal throne or an official seat. **c. of state†**. — **c. of gold or silver**, cloth in which gold or silver threads are woven.— **c.-paper**, *n.* Stout glazed pasteboards used between folds of cloth in a finishing-press.— **c.-plate**, *n.* That plate of a sewing-machine on which the fabric rests.— **c.-press**, *n.* A machine for baling cloth.— **c.-prover**, *n.* A magnifying-glass used in counting threads per square inch in a fabric. Frequently called *pick-measure, counter,* or *glass.*— **c.-shop**, *n. Bookbinding.* A shop where cloth-binding or case-work is done.— **c.-stitch**, *n.* A close stitch like the weave of cloth.— **c.-stretcher**, *n.*— **c.-teazler**, *n.* A machine for raising a nap on cloth by teazels; gig. **c.-teasler†**.— **c.-tester**, *n.* A machine for testing, from a small sample, the tensile strength of fabrics.— **c.-wheel**, *n.* **1.** A polishing-wheel formed of one or more disks of cloth charged with rotten-stone, pumice-stone, or the like, and rapidly rotated against any object to be polished. **2.** The rough-edged rotating feed-wheel of a sewing-machine.— **c.-worker**, *n.* One who makes cloth.— **c.-yard**, *n.* An old measure for cloth, 27 inches. — **c.-yard shaft**, an early English arrow for the longbow, supposed to be a cloth-yard in length.— **faced c.**, a cloth one side of which is finished so as to present a polished, lustrous surface.— **Henrietta c.**, a cloth of wool, or silk and wool, having a lustrous finish and twilled surface.— **lady's-c.**, *n.* A fine light-weighted woolen cloth, suitable for women's outer garments.— **little c.** (*Naut.*), a

small sail-spread.— **long c.**, a certain weave of fine cotton cloth.— **milled c.**, fulled woolen cloth.— **Oriental c.**, a woolen smooth-faced cloth.— **paper c.**, cloth that has an adherent paper facing on one or both sides.— **to carry much c.** (*Naut.*), to have a large spread of sail.— **Wülfing c.**, a German broadcloth from which liveries and military and naval uniforms are made.

clothe, 1 klōth; 2 clōth, *v.* [CLOTHED or CLAD; CLOTH'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover or provide with clothing; dress.

Who gives the lilies clothing, Will *clothe* his people too.
COWPER *Joy and Peace in Believing* st. 3.

2. Figuratively, to cover as if with clothing; invest; as, to *clothe* fields with verdure; to *clothe* a form with grace.

Faith *clothes* me with the power of God.
SPURGEON *Morning by Morning, Mar. 19* p. 79. [F. & A.]

3. *Naut.* To rig, as a bowsprit, mast, or a ship. **4†.** To attire with; put on; don as clothing.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To wear or put on clothes; dress. [< AS. *clāthian*, < *clāth*, cloth.] **cloathe†.— clothed**, *a. Naut.* Brought well down to the deck: said of a ship's courses.

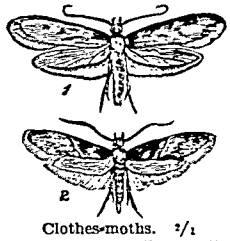
clothes, 1 klōthz; 2 clōthz (XIII), *n. pl.* **1.** The various articles of raiment worn by human beings; garments collectively.

Clothes is the first element in several compound words relating to laundering, self-explaining by reference to the second element; as, **clothes-basket, c.-dryer, c.-horse, c.-line, c.-pin, c.-sprinkler, c.-wringer.**

Clothes are for necessity; warm *clothes* for health; cleanly for decency; lasting for thrift; and rich for magnificence. FULLER *Holy and Profane State, Of Apparel* p. 197. [L. B. & *co.* 1864.]

2. Covering for a bed; bedclothes. [< AS. *clāthas*, pl. of *clāth*, cloth.] **cloathst.** Syn.: see DRESS.

— clothes'-brush", *n.* A brush for cleaning clothes.— **c.-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A dealer in clothes; a clothier.— **c.-moth**, *n.* One of various tineas, the larvæ of which feed on furs, woolens, feathers, etc., and spin cases out of the material on which they feed. The common *Tinea pellionella* is grayish, with two or three dusky spots on the fore wings. **— naked c.-moth**, a moth (*Tineola biselliella*) destructive to fabrics and furs, on which its larvæ feed.— **c.-press**, *n.* A closet for clothes; wardrobe.— **c.-tongs**, *n.* An implement for grappling cloths or garments and removing them from a dye-vat.



Clothes-moths. 2/1
1. The common *Tinea pellionella*. 2. Another species (*Tinea tapetzella*), regarded as the "moth" of the Bible.

cloth'ier, 1 klōth'yər; 2 clōth'yer, *n.* **1.** One who makes or sells cloths or clothing; especially, one who sells ready-made clothing. **2.** [U. S.] One who dresses cloth; a fuller.

cloth'ing, 1 klōth'iŋ; 2 clōth'ing, *n.* **1.** Dress in general; garments; raiment; apparel. **2.** *Naut.* The bowsprit-rigging. **3.** A non-conducting covering, or jacketing, on an engine-cylinder, pipe, or boiler; also boarding, planking used as a covering or lining; cleading. **4.** See CARD=CLOTHING, under CARD, 2. **5.** [Australian.] Same as CLOTHING-WOOL. **6.** *Saddlery.* Horse blankets. **7†.** The manufacture of cloth. **8†.** [Eng.] A livery or trade gild. Syn.: see DRESS.— **cloth'ing-wool"**, *n.* [Austral.] A compact, fine, short-fibered wool suitable for felting.

Clo'tho, 1 klō'thō; 2 clō'tho, *n. Class. Myth.* One of the three Fates, or Parcæ, the youngest, supposed to preside at births. She holds the distaff and spins the thread of life. See DESTINY; LACHESIS; PARCÆ. [L., < Gr. *Klōthō*, < *klōthō*, spin.]

clo'thred†, *pp.* Clottered.

cloths, 1 klōthz; 2 clōths, *n.* Plural of CLOTH.

cloth'y, 1 klōth'i; 2 clōth'y, *a.* [Rare.] Like cloth; with texture resembling cloth; as, *clothy* fungi.

Clo-til'da, 1 klo-til'də; 2 clo-til'da, **Sainte** (475–545). Daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy; queen of Clovis I., king of the Franks, whom she converted to Christianity. [Teut., *famous warrior maid.*] **[clot'poll"†.**

clot'pole"†, *n.* A blockhead; contemptuously, any head.

clot'tage, 1 klot'ij; 2 clōt'aġ, *n. Med.* The closing of a passage by the clotting of blood.

clot'tert, *vi.* To clot; coagulate; curdle.

clot'terd, *pp.* Clottered. S. S.

clot'ty, 1 klot'i; 2 clōt'y, *a.* Full of clots.

clot'ule, 1 klot'yūl; 2 clōt'yul, *n.* A small clot or mass.

clō"ture', 1 klō'tür'; 2 clō'tür', *n.* Same as CLOSURE, *n.*, 1. [F., < OF. *closure*; see CLOSURE.]

clou, 1 klū; 2 clu, *n.* [F.] **1.** A nail. **2.** Anything that stands out, as the most conspicuous object of jewelry in a collection. **3.** *Theat.* The climax of a scene.

cloud, 1 klaud; 2 cloud, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover or overspread with clouds; as, to *cloud* the sky. **2.** To dim or darken as with an overspread cloud; obscure; render gloomy.

I am lonely . . . and am unwilling to *cloud* with my presence the happiness of others. JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 3, p. 10. [S. M. 1880.]

3. To cover with a cloud of obloquy or disgrace; defame; as, a *clouded* reputation. **4.** To shade or variegate with cloud-like spots of color; as, *clouded* marble.

II. *i.* To become overcast with or as with clouds; as, it is *clouding* up for rain; his brow *clouded*.

cloud[1], *n.* **1.** A mass of visible vapor or collection of watery or icy particles floating in the air at various heights.

INTERNATIONAL CLOUD CLASSIFICATION.
WITH ABBREVIATIONS AND POPULAR EQUIVALENTS.

Upper clouds—

1. *Cirrus* (*ci.*) Detached clouds, delicate and fibrous, taking the form of feathers. "Mares' tails"; when in long converging bands, "polar bands" or "Noah's ark," which blend into

2. *Cirro-stratus* (*ci.st.*) A thin, whitish, often web-like sheet. "Sheet-cloud."

Intermediate clouds—

3. *Cirro-cumulus* (*ci.cu.*) Small globular masses or white flakes. "Mackerel sky."

4. *Alto-cumulus* (*a.cu.*) Large globular masses, white or grayish, partially shaded. "Flock-clouds" (Ger. "Schäfchen").

5. *Alto-stratus* (*a.st.*) A thick sheet of a gray or bluish color, often causing solar and lunar coronæ.

Lower clouds—

6. *Strato-cumulus* (*s.cu.*) Large globular masses or rolls of dark cloud, frequently covering the whole sky.

7. *Nimbus* (*nb.*) A thick layer of dark clouds, without definite shape, from which continued rain or snow generally falls. "Rain-cloud."

Clouds of diurnal ascending currents—

8. *Cumulus* (*cu.*) Thick clouds with dome-shaped summits and flat bases. "Woolpack clouds." Ragged, detached parts are called *fracto-cumulus*. Udder-shaped protuberances beneath constitute *mammato-cumulus* ("pocky cloud," "festoon cloud").

9. *Cumulo-nimbus* (*cu.nb.*) Heavy masses, mountainous, turret-shaped, or anvil-shaped; generally with a fibrous sheet above (*false cirrus*), and commonly accompanied by local showers. "Thunder-clouds," "thunder-heads." Detached fragments are called *fracto-nimbus* ("scud" or "wrack").

High fog—

10. *Stratus* (*st.*) A uniform layer of cloud resembling a fog but not resting on the ground. Detached fragments are called *fracto-stratus*.

Howard's classification, made in 1802, is: (1) **Cirrus:** parallel, flexuous, or diverging fibers, extensible in any or all directions. (2) **Cumulus:** convex or conical heaps increasing upward from a horizontal base. (3) **Stratus:** a widely extended, continuous horizontal sheet increasing from below. (4) **Cirro-cumulus:** small, well-defined, roundish masses in close horizontal arrangement. (5) **Cirro-stratus:** horizontal or slightly inclined masses bent downward or undulated: separate or in groups of small clouds. (6) **Cumulo-stratus:** *the cirro-stratus* blended with the *cumulus*. (7) **Cumulo-cirro-stratus** or **nimbus:** the rain-cloud. This classification, tho no longer in use, is the basis of nearly all subsequent systems. Several hundred names of cloud-forms have been proposed by various writers, or are in popular use; the more important are defined in their alphabetical places in this dictionary. The international classification given above is now, however, officially adopted in all countries.

2. Anything resembling a cloud; as, a *cloud* of dust; a *cloud* of arrows. **3.** Figuratively, whatever obscures, darkens, or dims the countenance, mind, reputation, prospects, etc.; that which threatens; as, a *cloud* of anger or disappointment; a *cloud* of rebellion. **4.** A dimmed appearance on a surface; as, a *cloud* on a mirror; also, a spot of different color from the area around it; as, a blue stone with *clouds* of white. **5.** A soft, fleecy wool wrap for the head and neck, worn by women. **6.** [Archaic.] A great multitude; a cloud-like mass; as, a *cloud* of witnesses. **7.** *Law.* A defect; blemish; as, a *cloud* on the title to lands. The holder of such a title is under certain conditions afforded relief in equity. **8.** A troop or skulk, as of foxes. [< AS. *clūd*, round mass, mass of rock.] **clowdt.**

Syn.: fog, haze, mist, steam, vapor. For the metaphorical sense, as in the expression "a *cloud* of witnesses," compare synonyms for ASSEMBLAGE; ASSEMBLY.

— auroral clouds, see AURORA. **— ban'ner-cloud"**, *n.* A cloud that floats horizontally from a mountain-top like a banner streaming in the air.— **cape-c.**, *n.* A cloud that overhangs a cape and remains stationary above an air-wave which forces it upward through the resistance to the wind caused by the cape, as the *cape-cloud* off Agulhas, South Africa.— **cloud'-belt"**, *n.* **1.** A cloud-ring. **2.** A zone of clouds. See ZONE.— **c.-berg**, *n.* A mass of white clouds resembling an iceberg as it floats on the horizon.— **cloud'-ber"ry**, *n. Bot.* An arctic or alpine species of raspberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*) producing an amber-colored fruit.— **c.-blower**, *n.* [N.-Am. Ind.] A pipe used in performing certain religious rites: so called from the significance attached to the different clouds of smoke emitted from it.— **c.-built**, *a.* Made of clouds; figuratively, unsubstantial; imaginary.— **cloud'burst"**, *n.* A sudden flood of rain over a small area, as if a whole cloud had been discharged at once. **— c.-camera**, *n.* An apparatus for photographing clouds. **— c.-capped**, *a.* Having its top in the clouds; hence, lofty. **c.-capt‡; c.-topped‡.— c.-compeller**, *n.* [Poet.] A controller of clouds: a title sometimes given to the god Jupiter.— **c.-compelling**, *a.— c.-drift*, *n.* A mass of broken and flying clouds. **c.-rack‡.— c.-firing**, *n.* An attempt to cause a rainfall by discharging explosives in the air, or to ward off a hailstorm by the same means to avoid damage.— **c.-gate**, *n.* The gap between mountains or promontories that gives passage to the clouds.— **c.-kissed**, *a.* Lofty.— **c.-kissing**, *a.— cloud'land"*, *n.* The realm of clouds and shadows: the world of fancy and dreams.

Becalmed along the azure sky, The argosies of *cloudland* lie.
J. T. TROWBRIDGE *Summer* st. 1.

— c.-projector, *n.* An instrument for measuring the altitudes, distances, and dimensions of a cloud by photography. **— c.-ring**, *n.* The cloudy belt or region near the equator; a ring of clouds.— **cloud'scape"**, *n.* A picturesque view of the clouds; a painting of clouds or one in which clouds predominate. Compare SEASCAPE.— **c.-shutter**, *n.* A device by means of which in photographing landscapes a shorter exposure may be given to clouds without interfering with the exposure necessary for the rest of the picture.— **c.-world**, *n.* Same as CLOUDLAND.— **c.-wreath**, *n.* An arched roll of cloud moving broadside on in front of a thunder-squall.— **in the clouds**, in the realm of the unreal or fanciful.— **Magellanic clouds**, a collection of star-clusters and nebulæ near the south pole of the heavens, looking like a piece of the Milky Way.— **cloud'age**, *n.* Cloudiness; clouds collectively.— **cloud'ful**, *a.* Darkened as by clouds.— **cloud'ing**, *n.* **1.** A clouded appearance, especially such as that imparted to ribbons and silks in the process of dyeing. **2.** The condition of becoming dull: said of varnished surfaces.— **cloud'-less**, *a.* Unclouded; clear.— **cloud'less-ly**, *adv.*— **cloud'-less-ness**, *n.*— **cloud'let**, *n.* A little cloud.

Vesuvius rising, with *cloudlets* playing around its summit.
THACKERAY *Newcomes* ch. 39, p. 394. [O. & co.]

Cloud[2], *n.* A county in N. E. central Kansas; 711 sq. m.; county-seat, Concordia.

Cloud'mak"er, 1 klaud'mēk"ər; 2 cloud'māk'er, *n.* The southernmost high mountain in the known world, an antarctic peak of the Queen Alexandra Range, near E. long. 155° and lat. 80°.

Below us, as we looked from the depot, could be seen the *cumulus clouds* that always hung above the *Cloudmaker*.
SHACKLETON *The Heart of the Antarctic* vol. i, p. 319. [HARN '09.]

cloud'y, 1 klaud'i; 2 cloud'y, *a.* [-I-ER; -I-EST.] **1.** Overspread or covered with clouds; characterized by the presence of clouds; as, a *cloudy* sky; a *cloudy* day.

It is the return of thermal motion from the clouds which prevents the earth's temperature, on a *cloudy* night, from falling so low. TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* vol. i, lect. i, p. 8. [A. 1892.]

2. Consisting of or having the appearance of clouds; as, a *cloudy* pillar. **3.** Obscure; vague; confused; as, *cloudy* ideas. **4.** Having the lights blurred or dulled, as a printing plate, especially a half-tone, or a print from such a plate. **5.** Suggesting gloom or sullenness.

Clear up, fair queen, that *cloudy* countenance.
SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act i, sc. 2.

6. Lacking in limpidity or clearness; as, *cloudy* wine. **7.** Marked with cloud-like spaces or spots; clouded, as marble. Syn.: see OBSCURE.— **cloudy day** (U. S. Weather Bureau), a day on which, on an average, the sky is eight-tenths, or more, covered with clouds.— **c. swelling** (*Pathol.*), swelling with cloudiness of the cell-contents, resulting from degeneration and the formation of albuminous granules, seen in glandular and muscular tissue, esp. of the heart and kidneys.— **partly c.** (U. S. Weather Bureau), characterized by a condition of cloudiness ranging from 3 to 7 on a scale of 10.— **cloud'i-ly**, *adv.*— **cloud'i-ness, cloud'ship**, *n.*— **cloud'y-wing"**, *n. Entom.* A brown-winged butterfly (*Thorybes pylades*) having white spots on the fore wings, widely distributed over the Atlantic States.— **southern cloudywing** (*Entom.*), a butterfly (*Thorybes bathyllus*) native to the southern United States, the larvæ of which prey upon leguminous plants.

Cloudy Bay. An inlet of Cook Strait at the N. E. end of South Island, New Zealand.— **Cloudy Bay cod**, a New Zealand snakefish (*Genypterus blacodes*).

clou-é', 1 klū-ē'; 2 clu-ę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Studded with nails.

clough[1], 1 kluf *or* klau; 2 clŭf *or* clou, *n.* **1.** A sluice for

cluf[2], } returning water to a channel after the flooding of a field or country. **2.** A gorge or ravine.

In close vicinity, there is a deep *clough* or dell. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books, Manchester* in vol. ii, p. 310. [S. M. & co.]

3. [Dial., Eng.] (1) The fork of a tree. (2) A wood. **4.** An earthenware vessel. **5†.** A cliff. [ME. *clow, clough*; cp. Ice. *klofi*, rift in a hillside, < *kljúfa*; see CLEFT, *n.*] See CLUF.— **floating clough**, a barge with scrapers attached, used for raking a river-bed.

clough[2], *n.* Same as CLOFF[1].

Clough, 1 kluf; 2 clŭf. **Arthur Hugh** (1819–11/11 1861). An English poet and scholar; *Long Vacation Pastoral*, etc.

clour, 1 klūr; 2 clur, *vt.* [Scot.] To raise a bump on (the head), or dent (metal, etc.) with a blow or knock; thump.

clour[1], *n.* [Scot.] A blow; bump or dent.

clour[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A field.

clout[1], 1 klaut; 2 clout, *vt.* To furnish or treat with a clout. (1) To patch. (2) To bandage. (3) To rub with a cloth. (4) To protect with an iron plate, as a wooden axletree. (5) *Agric.* Same as BAG[2].

clout[2], *vt.* [Colloq. or Dial., Eng.] To beat; cuff.

clout[3], *vt.* To stud with iron nails; as, a *clouted* shoe.

clout[1], 1 klaut; 2 clout, *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth or leather used for mending; a patch; also, any piece of cloth; a rag; a dish-cloth. **2.** A swaddling-cloth: often used in the plural. **3.** *Archery.* (1) A bit of white cloth or a small nail fixed in the center of a target. (2) A small white target placed near the ground. (3) An arrow that has hit the target. **4.** An iron antifriction plate on an axletree or other wooden part of a vehicle. [< AS. *clūt*, < W. *clwt.*] **cloute†; clowt†.— clout'-nail"**, *n.* **1.** In shoemaking, a blunt stub-nail for boot- or shoe-soles. **2.** In wheelwrighting, a flat-headed nail for fastening clouts to axletrees or other pieces.— **c.-shooting**, *n. Archery.* Shooting at a clout; long-range shooting.

clout[2], *n.* A short nail: contraction for *clout-nail*. [< F. *clouet*, dim. of *clou*; see CLOY[1], *v.*]

clout[3], *n.* [Colloq. or Dial., Eng.] A blow with the hand; cuff.

clout[4], *n.* **1.** A stupid, loutish person; clod. **2†.** *pl.* Cream curds. Same as CLOTTED CREAM.

clout'ed, 1 klaut'ed; 2 clout'ĕd, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Clotted.

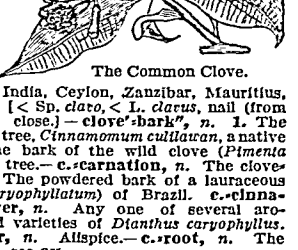
clout'er, 1 klaut'ər; 2 clout'er, *n.* One who clouts; a mender; cobbler. [Unhandy; clumsy.

clout'er-ly, 1 klaut'ər-li; 2 clout'er-ly, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.]

clove, 1 klōv; 2 clōv, *vt.* [CLOVED; CLOV'ING.] **1.** To flavor by using cloves. **2.** To stud with cloves, as preserved fruit.

clove, *imp.* of CLEAVE[1], *v.*

clove[1], *n. Bot.* An unexpanded dried flower of the clove-tree (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*), used as a pungent aromatic spice: generally in the plural. The tree is of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), from 15 to 30 feet high, an evergreen, with leaves from 3 to 5 inches long, and purplish flowers in corymbs. It was originally found by the Dutch in the Molukkas, but is now cultivated in India, Ceylon, Zanzibar, Mauritius, and the West Indies. [< Sp. *clavo*, < L. *clavus*, nail (from its shape), < *claudo*, close.] **— clove'-bark"**, *n.* **1.** The bark of the lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum cullilawan*, a native of Amboyna. **2.** The bark of the wild clove (*Pimenta acris*), a West-Indian tree.— **c.-carnation**, *n.* The clove-pink.— **c.-cassia**, *n.* The powdered bark of a lauraceous tree (*Dicypellium caryophyllatum*) of Brazil. **c.-cinnamon‡.— c.-gillyflower**, *n.* Any one of several aromatic double-flowered varieties of *Dianthus caryophyllus*. **c.-pink‡.— c.-pepper**, *n.* Allspice.— **c.-root**, *n.* The avens.— **oil of cloves**, see OIL.



The Common Clove.

clove[2], *n.* **1.** *Hort.* One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother-bulb, as in garlic: a gardener's word. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] An old weight of from 7 to 8 or 10 pounds avoirdupois, for wool and cheese. [< AS. *clufu* (in *clufwyrt*, buttercup, lit. bulb-wort), < *cleōfan*, cleave.]

clove[3], *n.* [Local, U. S.] A cleft; ravine; pass in the mountains; as, Kaaterskill *clove*. [< D. *klove, kloof*, cleft.]— **clove'-hitch"**, *n.* See illus. under KNOT.— **c.-hook**, *n.* A sister-hook.

clo'ven, 1 klō'vn; 2 clō'vn, *pa.* **1.** Parted: *pp.* of CLEAVE[1], *v.*

The cloven billow flash'd from off her prow.
BYRON *The Island* can. 1, st. 1.

2. *Her.* See SARCELED.

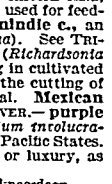
— clo'ven-foot"ed, *a.* **1.** Having the foot divided into two or more parts; fissiped. **2.** Bearing the mark of the evil one; satanic; as, *cloven-footed* treachery. **c.-foot‡.** **3.** *Ornith.* Having the webs of a palmate foot deeply cleft, as in certain terns.— **c.-hoofed**, *a.* Having a hoof cleft in two parts, as cattle.— **to show the c. hoof**, to betray a satanic purpose or character, the devil being conventionally represented as having cloven hoofs.

clo'vene, 1 klō'vin; 2 clō'vēn, *n. Chem.* A liquid sesquiterpene ($C_{15}H_{24}$), isomeric with cedrene; obtained from, and also isomeric with, caryophylene. [< CLOVE[2], *n.*]

clo'ver, 1 klō'vər; 2 clō'ver, *n.* Any one of several species of plants of the genus *Trifolium*, of the bean family, characterized (to the untechnical eye) mainly by having its flowers collected into heads or short spikes, and its leaves divided into three leaflets: hence called *Trifolium*. Compare TREFOIL.

The most familiar species of clover are **red clover** (*T. pratense*), **white c.** (*T. repens*), and **buffalo c.** (*T. reflexum*). **Crimson c.** (*T. incarnatum*) is an Italian species, cultivated for ornament, but officially recommended as valuable for hay. [< AS. *clæfre*, trefoil.] **cla'verf.**

— **Alexandrian clover,** same as BERSEEM.— **alpine c.,** an ornamental species (*T. alpestre*) from the Alps, with erect simple stems, 6 to 12 inches, heathery, lanceolate leaflets, and purple heads of flowers.— **bitter c.,** same as BITTER-BLOOM.— **Bokhara c.,** same as HONEY-LOTUS.— **Brazilian c., Burgundy c.,** lucern.— **brown c.,** a hardy pasture clover (*Trifolium bodium*), about 6 inches high, with yellow flowers, from the Pyrenees.— **Cabul c.,** same as HONEY-LOTUS.— **California c.,** one of the two bur-clovers, the spotted medic (*Medicago maculata*).— **calvary c.,** a species of medic (*Medicago echinus*) of the bean family, a yellow-flowered annual, native in southeastern Europe. It grows about 6 inches high, and has obovate or obcordate leaves and spiny fruit.— **clo'ver-broom",** *n.* The indigo-broom.— **c.-dodder,** *n.* A European dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*) parasitic on clover and thyme. It has become naturalized in the United States.— **c.-fern,** *n.* [Austral.] Same as NARDOO.— **c.-huller,** *n.* A threshing-and-clearing machine that delivers the seed of clover separate from its hull.— **c.-leaf midge,** a small, white- or orange-colored fly (*Cecidomyia trifolii*) which infests the leaves of the white clover.— **c.-lungwort,** *n.* 1. The toothwort. 2. The mullein.— **c.-mite,** *n.* A small red mite (*Bryobia pratensis*) found on clover, grass, and various leaves.— **c.-root borer,** a beetle (*Hylesinus trifolii*) which bores into the roots of clover.— **c.-rust,** *n.* 1. A rust (*Uromyces trifolii*) attacking several species of clover. 2. The disease caused by this rust.— **c.-seeder,** *n.* A geared machine, operated like a wheelbarrow, for sowing clover-seed.— **c.-seed midge,** a small fly (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*) which is destructive to both red and white clover.— **c.-sick,** *a.* Exhausted for raising clover, usually by being used too long for that purpose: said of land.— **c.-sickness,** *n.*— **c.-sorrel,** *n.* An Australian yellow-flowered sorrel. See SORREL.— **c.-stem borer,** a small beetle (*Languria mozardi*) pupating destructively in stems of clover.— **c.-tree,** *n.* A Tasmanian tree (*Goodenia latifolia*) of the goodeniad family (*Goodeniaceæ*).— **c.-weevil,** *n.* A curculionid beetle (genus *Apion*) destructive to clover and other leguminous seeds; especially, *A. apricans*.— **c.-worm,** *n.* The larva of a pyralid moth (*Asopia costalis*) that feeds on clover-hay and spoils it for food.— **cow-c.,** *n.* 1. The red clover. 2. The zigzag clover (*Trifolium medium*).— **Egyptian c.,** *n.* Same as BERSEEM.— **Florida c.,** the giant beggarweed (*Desmodium tortuosum*). See BEGGARWEED.— **golden c.,** a yellow-headed clover (*Trifolium agrarium*) growing 10 to 12 inches high. The leaflets are ovate. This clover will grow on sandy land. **hop-c.**‡; **yellow c.**‡.— **Japan c.,** a perennial clover-like herb (*Lespedeza striata*) of the bean family, from eastern Asia, naturalized in the southern United States and used for feeding horses and cattle. **Japanese c.**‡.— **Menindie c.,** an Australian fodder-plant (*Trigonella suavissima*). See TRIGONELLA.— **Mexican c.,** a trailing plant (*Richardsonia scabra*) of the madder family, often appearing in cultivated land in the southeastern United States after the cutting of the crop. Its root is regarded as medicinal. **Mexican coca**‡.— **owl-headed c.,** same as ALPINE CLOVER.— **purple c.** 1. The red clover. 2. A clover (*Trifolium involucratum*) common in the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific States. — **to be or live in c.,** to live in abundance or luxury, as cattle in a clover-field.


a

The Clover-stem Borer.
a, larva pupating in a clover-stem; *b*, the beetle.

Luck doesn't express it. . . . You're *in clover*, knee-deep.
HOWELLS *Shadow of a Dream* ch. 4, p. 28. [H.]

— **zigzag c.,** an Old World clover (*Trifolium medium*) naturalized in northeastern United States. It resembles the common red clover, differing mainly in its more deeply purple, stalked heads, and in its leaflets, which are oblong, entire, and spotless.

— **clo'ver-y,** *a.* Rich in clover; as, *clovery* pasture.

clo'vered, 1 klō'vərd; 2 clō'verd, *a.* Covered or sown with clover.

clo'ver-lay", 1 klō'vər-lē"; 2 clō'ver-lā", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A reaped clover-field ready for a different crop. **clo'ver-ley"**‡. [Brecknirdge county, Ky.

Clo'ver-port, 1 klō'vər-pōrt; 2 clō'ver-pōrt, *n.* A city in

clove'wort", 1 klōv'wûrt"; 2 clōv'wûrt", *n.* Any one of various plants with a clover-like odor, as the gillyflower, herb-bennet, and other species of *Geum*, various myrtle-blooms, and especially, in the plural, the pinkworts. [< CLOVE[1] + AS. *wurt*, plant.]

Clo'vi-o, 1 klō'vi-ō; 2 clō'vi-ō, **Don Giulio** (1498–1578). An Italian painter; *Descent from the Cross*, etc.

Clo'vis I., 1 klō'vis; 2 clō'vis (466?–511). A king of the Franks; usually regarded as the founder of the French kingdom.

clow, 1 klau; 2 clow, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sluice-gate.

clowe'gil"o-fret, *n.* A spice-clove.

clown, 1 klaun; 2 clown, *vi.* [Rare.] To act as the clown: usually with *it*.

clown, *n.* 1. A professional buffoon in a pantomime, circus, or the like; in old plays, a fool or jester or a rustic buffoon; a merry-andrew; zany.

Let a *clown* but laugh, and the whole house will giggle.
H. R. HAWEIS *Music and Morals* bk. iv, p. 426. [H. 1872.]

2. A man of coarse manners; vulgar fellow; yokel; boor. 3. A countryman; peasant. [Scan.; cp. Icc. *klunni*, clumsy, boorish fellow; Sw. dial. *klunn*, log.]

Syn.: buffoon, fool, harlequin, jester, joker, merry-andrew, wag.

— **clown'heal",** *n.* Clown's allheal. See ALLHEAL.— **clown's-mustard,** *n.* Bitter candytuft (*Iberis amara*).— **clown's-treacle,** *n.* Garlic.— **clown'ship,** *n.*

clown'er-y, 1 klaun'ər-ı; 2 clown'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] 1. The condition or behavior of a clown. 2. The antics of a clown; buffoonery; clownishness. **clown'age**†.

The *clownery* and pantaloonery of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, My First Play* p. 112. [MACM. 1884.]

clown'ish, 1 klaun'ish; 2 clown'ish, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a clown or rustic; rude; coarse; loutish. 2. Characterized by buffoonery, as a professional clown.— **clown'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **clown'ish-ness,** *n.*

Syn.: see AWKWARD; RUSTIC.

clown'ism, 1 klaun'izm; 2 clown'ism, *n.* Conduct becoming a clown, often characterizing certain stages of hysteroepilepsy.

clow'ring, 1 klau'rıŋ; 2 clow'ring, *n. Stonecutting.* The truing of a stone to a plane by means of a wedge-pointed pick.

clowt†, *n.* See CLOUT[1], *n.*

cloy[1], 1 kloı; 2 clŏy, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To satisfy to repletion; satiate, as with richness or sweetness; surfeit.

Cloyed with the luscious figs of Dalmanutha.
LONGFELLOW *Divine Tragedy* pt. i, can. 9, st. 1.

2. To stop the vent of; spike, as a gun. 3†. To obstruct; block. 4†. To prick with a nail; gore.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become filled to loathing. [< F. *clouer*, nail, < *clou*, a nail, < L. *clavus*; see CLOVE[1], *n.*]

— **cloyed'ness,** *n.* Cloyed condition.— **cloy'er,** *n.*— **cloy'less,** *a.* That does not surfeit or cloy.— **cloy'ment**†, *n.* Surfeit.— **cloy'some,** *a.*

cloy[2], *vt.* To rub with a claw. [Cor. of CLAW.]— **cloy'er[2],** *n.* [Thieves' Slang.] One who intrudes on the profits of young thieves by claiming a share. [M.]

cloy, 1 kloı; 2 clŏy, *n.* A plastic cement mixture: applied to any clay-like preparation. [Cp. CLAY.]

cloyd, *pp.* Cloyed. S. S.

cloynet, *vt.* 1. To hoodwink; cheat. 2. To filch; purloin. — **cloyn'er,** *n.* A deceiver; cheat.

C. L. P. A., *abbr.* Common Law Procedure Act.

C. L. S. C., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Cluan Tar'bh, 1 klūn thor'əv; 2 clun thar'uv. [Ir.] The Plain of the Bulls, a district on Dublin Bay now known as Clontarf and included in the city of Dublin, which, on Good Friday, April 23, 1014, was the scene of a battle in which the Irish, under Brian Boru, inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Northmen.

club[1], 1 klub; 2 clŭb, *vt.* [CLUBBED, CLUBB[3]; CLUB'BING.] 1. To strike or belabor with a club. 2. To use as a club, as a rifle.

Lane . . . *clubs* his carbine, and the hammer comes crashing down on the Indian's skull.
CHAS. KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 14, p. 98. [L. 1892.]

3. *Mil.* To throw into a confused mass; deform, as a body of troops; disorganize. 4. [Archaic.] To form in a bunch, as tow or hair.— **clubbed fingers,** a knob-like enlargement of the ends of the fingers due to circulatory interference: seen in tuberculosis and in cardiac diseases. — **to club a carbine, gun, musket, or rifle** (*Mil.*), to turn a firearm so that the stock shall be uppermost and may be used as a club, by grasping and swinging the weapon by the barrel.— **club'ber[1],** *n.*

club[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To contribute to a common purpose; make common stock of by combination. **II.** *i.* 1. To combine in united action with a common object; join purses or efforts; form a club; as, to *club* together to buy a boat. 2. *Naut.* To drift with the current with the anchor out. 3. To bunch, as shot fired from a gun.— **club'ber[2],** *n.*

club[3], *n.* 1. A stout stick, varying in size and length, usually thicker at one end than at the other, and employed as a weapon; a cudgel. 2. A staff with curved head of metal or wood used for driving the ball in the games of shinny and golf; a golf-club. 3. A black three-lobed figure or spot on a playing-card, or any card bearing such figures; in the plural, the suit so marked. 4. Clubroot. 5. *Entom.* A capitulum. 6. *Naut.* A small spar by means of which a good set is given to a gaff-topsail or a staysail. 7. *Bot.* (1) One of the oval bodies composing the pulp in the seed cavities of the lemon and orange. (2) Any of the clavate receptacles in fungi of the family *Clavariaceæ*. 8†. A club-shaped pigtail or knot of hair. [< Icc. *klubba*, *klumba*, club.]

clubbt.— club'com"pass-es, *n. pl.* Compasses having in place of the point on one leg a ball or cone.— **c.-fisted,** *a.* Having a big, heavy fist.— **club'foot",** *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Congenital distortion of the foot; clumpfoot. 2. *Hort.* Same as CLUBBING, 3.— **c.-footed,** *a.*— **c.-footedness,** *n.*— **c.-hand,** *n. Pathol.* A distortion of the hand, generally congenital.— **c.-law,** *n.* 1. Government by violence; anarchy. 2. In the game of loo, a rule that a player may not resign his hand or pass when clubs are trumps.— **club'link",** *n. Naut.* A solid link with an eye at each end for connecting the cable with the shackle of the anchor.— **club'man,** *n.* 1. One who carries a club. 2†. A club-riser.— **c.-moss,** *n. Bot.* Ground-pine, an evergreen and mostly creeping plant of the family *Lycopodiaceæ* and especially of the genus *Lycopodium*; as, the bog or marsh *club-moss*, a low, moss-like herb (*Lycopodium inundatum*). **clubfoot-mosst.— c.-riser,** *n. Eng. Hist.* One of the adherents of Cromwell, in the Civil war of England, who gathered in bands armed with clubs or bludgeons. When protecting property they frequently posed as neutrals.— **club'root",** *n.* 1. See CLUBBING, 3. 2. Same as DACTYLORHIZA.— **c.-rush,** *n. Bot.* 1. A sedge of the genus *Scirpus*; as, the sea *club-rush* (*S. maritima*). 2. The cattail.— **c.-shell,** *n.* A marine cerithioid univalve.— **club'tail",** *n.* 1. [Local, Eng.] The clubster. 2. [Local, U. S.] A very fat shad with the tail much enlarged.— **c.-topsail,** *n.* A sail, as a gaff-topsail, extended on the foot by a club. See CLUB[1], *n.*, 6, and illus. under SCHOONER.— **earth c.,** the squaw-root (*Conopholis americana*).— **golden c.,** an aquatic herb (*Orontium aquaticum*) of the family *Araceæ*, growing from 1 to 2 feet high, with leaves and scape rising from a thick root-stock; spadix 2 to 4 inches long; found near the Atlantic coast of the United States.— **Indian clubs,** wooden bottle-shaped clubs swung by the hands in gymnastic exercises for the arms and chest — **clubbed,** *a.* 1. Shaped like or used as a club. 2. *Bot.* (1) Infected with the club-root disease. (2) Having the base swollen, as the apple-stem.

1 2

Mode of Swinging Indian Clubs.
1. Small side circle. 2. Large side circle.

club[3], *n.* 1. An organization of persons who meet for social intercourse or other common object, the members of which are usually limited in number and chosen by ballot: used in this sense only since the time of Dryden; as, a literary *club*; an athletic *club*.

The modern *club* is simply a more refined substitute for the old-fashioned tavern. T. W. HIGGINSON *Common Sense about Women* ch. 22, p. 90. [L. & S. 1882.]

2. The building or apartments occupied by such an association; a club-house. 3. Formerly, a convivial assembly, the expense of which was shared; also, the share of a member in the joint expense. 4. In France, a political society organized for debate or propaganda; as, the Jacobin *club* of the French Revolution. 5. A list of persons all of whom subscribe together for the same periodical on special terms. [Ult. = CLUB[1], *n.*, in sense of 'clump, knot.'] Syn.: see ASSOCIATION; CLASS.

— **club'book",** *n.* A book containing a list of members of a club, and usually also its constitution and by-laws. — **club'dom,** *n.* The realm or domain of clubs; club life or clubs collectively.— **c.-man,** *n.* A member or frequenter of a club.— **c. sandwich,** a sandwich consisting of toast, sliced turkey or chicken, a relish of bacon or ham, and lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing.— **c.-skate,** *n.* A skate with a light metal framework attached to the sole by screws or clamps.— **c.-start,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] Same as STOAT. **club'sterɪ.— c.-woman,** *n.* A woman who belongs to a club, or approves of club life.— **club'ha-bl(e)r,** *a.* Having tastes or qualities suited to club life; sociable. **club'a-bl(e)rɪ.— club"ha-for -a-]bil'ı-ty,** *n.*— **club'bish,** *a.* 1. Addicted to club life. 2. Clannish; exclusive. **club'byɪ.— club'bism,** *n.*— **club'bist,** *n.* One who belongs to a club or association; an advocate of clubs.

club'bing, 1 klub'ıŋ; 2 clŭb'ing, *n.* 1. The act of beating with a club. 2. The state of becoming clubbed or club-shaped, as the hands or feet. Compare CLUBFOOT. 3. *Hort.* A disease in cabbages, produced by the larvæ of insects, causing the lower part of the stem to become swollen and misshapen. **club'foot"**‡; **club'root"**‡.

club'bock, 1 klub'ək; 2 clŭb'ok, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The ocellated blenny.

club'foot", *c.-hand,* etc. See under CLUB[1], *n.*

club'haul", 1 klub'hôl"; 2 clŭb'hal", *vt. Naut.* To put (a vessel) about when it is in danger of drifting on a lee shore, by letting go the lee anchor, hauling to windward by the hawser, when the vessel's head has come into the wind and cutting the hawser as it pays off on the other tack.

Club"i-on'i-dæ, 1 klub'ı-on'ı-dı; 2 clŭb'i-ŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of tubitelarian spiders with maxillæ convex. **Club"i-o'na,** *n.* (t.g.) [Appar. < CLUB[1], *n.*] **Club"i-o-nol'dæ**‡.— **club"i-o'nid, -o'noid,** *a.* & *n.*

club'law", club'man, c.-root, c.-shell, c.-tail, etc. See under CLUB[1], *n.*

club'sterɪ, 1 klub'stər; 2 clŭb'ster, *n.* A club-man.

club'sterɪ, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The stoat; clubtail.

cluck, 1 kluk; 2 clŭk, *v.* **I.** *i.* To call by clucking.

II. *i.* 1. To make the noise of a brooding hen.

The common domestic cock *clucks* to the hen, and the hen to her chickens, when a dainty morsel is found.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 13, p. 49. [A. 1871.]

2. To make a sound of suction in the side of the mouth, as in urging a horse; utter any click, as in the Hottentot speech; make any sound similar to a cluck. [Var. of CLACK.]— **cluck'ing-hen",** *n.* [Jamaica.] The limpkin.

cluck, *n.* 1. The sound made by a hen when brooding or calling her chicks. 2. *Phonetics.* A click. 3. [Slang, New York.] A person or thing of no value; a worthless cheat. **cluck'er**‡. [Same as CLICK[1].]

cluck'er, 1 kluk'ər; 2 clŭk'er, *n.* [Local, U. S.] An oyster that sounds hollow when its shell is struck, owing to its being chilled or otherwise injured.

cluckt, *pp.* Clucked. S. S.

clud'der, 1 klud'ər; 2 clŭd'er, *vt.* [Dial. or Obs.] To clot; coagulate; cluster; collect.— **clud'der,** *n.* A clot; cluster.

clud'i-form, 1 klud'ı-fōrm; 2 clŭd'ı-fôrm, *a.* [Rare.] Same as CUNEIFORM.

clue, *vt.* Same as CLEW, *vt.*

clue, 1 klū; 2 clu, *n.* 1. Anything that guides through a perplexity, difficulty, or intricate investigation.

He ever held in his hand the *clue* of an honorable purpose to guide him through the tortuous labyrinth.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. vi, ch. 7, p. 624. [H. 1863.]

2. Any slight indication that points to a solution; a helping idea; suggestion; hint; as, a *clue* to a theft.

Theseus, the mythical hero of Athens, received from Ariadne a thread, in Old English a *clew*, which guided him through the Cretan labyrinth, in which he slew the Minotaur; hence arose the figurative senses, which in contemporary literature are often differentiated from the still-living mechanical and nautical senses by the spelling *clue*, a modern variation of the same nature as the change of *blew, trew, rew*, etc., into *blue*, etc. For mechanical senses, see CLEW. [< AS. *cliwen, cleowen.*]

clufft, 1 klut; 2 clŭt, *n.* A blow; cuff.

clumɪ†. **I.** *t.* To grasp; seize. **II.** *n.* A grasp; clutch.

clumɪ†. **I.** *vi.* To murmur. **II.** *n.* A murmuring sound as of a congregation in prayer. **clu'mi'an†.** CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 3,639. [clammy.

clum, 1 klum; 2 clŭm, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Moist and adhesive;

clum'ber, 1 klum'bər; 2 clŭm'ber, *n.* A small stout-bodied and short-legged spaniel that works in silence. See DOG. [< *Clumber*, the estate of the Duke of Newcastle.]

clump, 1 klump; 2 clŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To place or plant together in a clump. 2. To put a clump, or extra sole, on (a shoe). 3. *Bacteriol.* To cluster together, as bacteria, in a clump. See CLUMP, *n.*, 4 (2).

II. *i.* To walk clumsily and noisily; tramp heavily.

Demanding tall, thick boots 'that *clumped* like papa's.'
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Men* ch. 2, p. 21. [R. BROS. 1889.]

clump, *n.* 1. A compact group, especially of trees or shrubs; cluster; tuft; as, a *clump* of shrubbery. 2. A thick outer boot-sole, attached by springs or by cement. 3. A dull sound, as of heavy tramping. 4. (1) An irregular, clumsy, thick piece, or mass; lump; as, *clumps* of salt. (2) *Bacteriol.* A mass of bacteria in a state of rest as by the agency of agglutinins. 5. [Brit.] *Printing.* A thick strip of type-metal; a slug. 6. *Mining.* The compressed clay in coal-strata. 7. One of the groups or sides in the game of clumps. See CLUMPS. 8. [Local, Eng.] A large edible mactroid bivalve (*Lutraria elliptica*). 9†. A lazy fellow. [< Dan. Sw. *klump*; cp. MHG. *klimpfen*, draw tightly together, press.]— **clump'-block",** *n.* 1. A strong hoisting-block with proportionately thick sheave and large swallow. 2. Any short thick block.— **c.-boot,** *n.* A heavy boot with a thick double sole.— **clump'foot",** *n.* Same as CLUBFOOT. — **clump'erɪ.** **I.** *vt.* 1. To form into clumps; clot. 2. To botch; cobble. **II.** *n.* A mass; lump; clod.— **clump'-ish,** *a.* Somewhat clumpy.— **clump'y,** *a.* 1. Containing clumps. 2. Having the nature of a clump or mass; lumpy.

clumps, 1 klumps; 2 clŭmps, *n.* A parlor game in which the players are divided into two groups or "clumps."

Two players, one from each group, select the name of a thing, and these two are each asked by the players of the other side questions about the thing that they can answer with "yes" or "no." The winning side is that which guesses first. S. S.

clumpt, *pp.* Clumped.

clumse, 1 klums; 2 clŭms, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Benumbed; loutish; gruff. **clumsedɪ.— clumse,** *n.* A lout.

clum'sy, 1 klum'zı; 2 clŭm'sy, *a.* [-SI-ER; -SI-EST.] 1. Lacking dexterity, ease, or grace; awkward of movement; unhandy; uncouth; bungling; as, *clumsy* fingers.

Half our efforts are in the wrong direction, and the other half are too *clumsy* or feeble to attain their aim.
W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* ch. 5, p. 224. [O. & CO. 1875.]

2. Manifesting unskilfulness; arranged awkwardly; rudely constructed; ill-contrived; as, a *clumsy* sentence; *clumsy* garments. 3. Unwieldy or cumbrous, as in

structure; large and heavy; as, a *clumsy* plow or wagon. **4†.** Stiff, as if benumbed with cold: the original sense. [< ME. *clumsed, clomsed*, pp. of *clomsen*, benumb, < Sw. dial. *klummsen*, benumbed.]

Syn.: see AWKWARD.— **clum'si-ly,** *adv.*— **clum'si-ness,** *n.*

Clum'sy, Sir Tunbelly. In Vanbrugh's *The Relapse*, a coarse, mean-spirited, boorish character; also, the same character in Sheridan's *A Trip to Scarborough*, based upon the same work. [England.

Clun, 1 klun; 2 clŭn, *n.* A market-town in Shropshire, England.

clunch, 1 klunch; 2 clŭnch, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** Stumpy; chunky; thickset. **2.** Same as CLUMSE. **3.** Close-grained, as wood.

clunch, *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** *Mining.* Any form of indurated clay. **2.** A soft limestone or hard chalk, found in beds of the English Lower Cretaceous, sometimes used in the interior of buildings. **3.** A lump. **4†.** A lout; a clumsy animal.— **clunch'y,** *a.* [Victoria, Australia.

Clunes, 1 klūnz; 2 clŭns, *n.* A borough in Talbot county, Australia.

clung, 1 klung; 2 clŭng, *imp. pp.* of CLING, *v.*

clung, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** Shrunken. **2.** Tough; tenacious, as soil. **3.** Of sullen spirit; glum.

Clu'ni-ac, 1 klū'nı-ak; 2 clu'ni-ăc. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the monks of Cluny. **II.** *n.* A Benedictine monk of the congregation founded at Cluny, in the 10th century. **Clu"ni-a-cen'si-an‡;** **Clu'nist‡.**— **Clu-nis'i-an,** *a.*

clunk, 1 klungk; 2 clŭngk, *n.* [Scot.] A hollow or gurgling sound, as of a cork pulled or liquid poured from a bottle.— **clunk,** *vt.*

clun'ter, 1 klun'tər; 2 clun'ter. **I.** *vt.* **1.** To clump; clatter. **2.** To clot. **II.** *n.* **1.** A rattle; clatter. **2†.** A mass; lump.

Clu"ny, 1 klū'nı'; 2 clū'nў', *n.* An ancient manufacturing town in Saône-et-Loire department, France; has ruins of the famous Benedictine abbey.

Clu-pe'i-dæ, 1 klu-pı'ı-dī; 2 clu-pē'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of malacopterygian fishes, especially clupeoideans with a compressed body, trenchant abdomen, terminal mouth, and broad supramaxillaries of three bones: including the herrings. **Clu'pe-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *clupea*, a river-fish.] **Clu"pe-ol'dæ‡, -de-æ‡,** or **-de-ī‡.**

— clu'pe-id, *n.*— **clu'pe-i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a herring.— **Clu"pe-ol'de-a,** *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes, including the *Clupeidæ* and related families.— **clu"pe-ol'de-an,** *a. & n.*

clu'pe-in, 1 klū'pı-in; 2 clu'pe-in, *n. Chem.* A protamin somewhat similar to a proteid, found in the spermatozoa of the herring. [< CLUPEA.] **clu'pe-ine‡.**

clu'pe-oid, 1 klū'pı-oid; 2 clu'pe-ŏid. **I.** *a.* Herring-like; of or pertaining to the *Clupeidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Clupeidæ*. [< CLUPEA + -OID.]

Clu'ri-caune, 1 klū'rı-kēn; 2 clu'ri-cạn, *n.* [Ir.] *Myth.* An elf, the fairies' shoemaker. See KOBOLD and PUCK.

Clu"si-a'ce-æ, 1 klū"sı-ē'sı-ı; 2 clu"si-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of tropical shrubs and trees belonging to the order *Hypericales*. Several of the genera secrete oleoresinous sap of economic importance and others furnish valuable timber. **Clu'si-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< C. de *Lécluse*, French botanist.] — **clu"si-a'ceous,** *a.* [Etruria.

Clu'si-um, 1 klū'zı-um; 2 clu'si-ŭm, *n.* Ancient city in

clus'ter, 1 klus'tər; 2 clŭs'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* To bring forth in, collect into, or furnish with clusters; as, *clustered* blossoms. **II.** *i.* **1.** To grow in clusters, as grapes. **2.** To gather in a cluster or clusters. **clus'tret.**

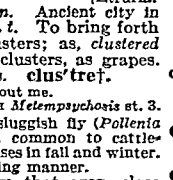
So the years *Clustered* about me.
ALDRICH *Metempsychosis* st. 3.

— clus'ter-fly", *n. Entom.* A large sluggish fly (*Pollenia rudis*) closely allied to the house-fly, common to cattle-stables, but sometimes frequenting houses in fall and winter. **— clus'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* In a clustering manner.

clus'ter, *n.* **1.** A number of things that grow close together so as to form a group; a natural bunch, as of fruits or flowers: originally and especially said of grapes.

And foreheads, white, as when in *clusters* set,
The anemones by forest fountains rise.
BRYANT *Spring in Town* st. 4.

2. Any group of things or of persons or animals gathered together; an assembly or aggregation, usually small; as, a *cluster* of stars. **3.** A mass of bees, especially when clinging together in swarming or in wintering. **4†.** An accumulation; clot, as of blood. [< AS. *cluster*, cluster.] **glus'tert.** *Syn.*: see COLLECTION.— **clus'ter-ber"ry,** *n.* The mountain-cranberry.— **c.-cups,** *n. pl.* Small and usually clustered yellowish or orange cup-like capsules containing spores, forming one stage in the life-history of rust-fungi parasitic on plants. See ÆCIDIUM.— **clus'ter-y,** *a.* Having or growing in clusters.



Cluster-cups and Section of a Single Capsule.

clus'terd, *pp.* Clustered. S. S.

clutch¹, 1 klučh; 2 clŭch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take hold of as with claws or talons; close the hand on; seize eagerly; grasp and hold firmly; snatch; as, to *clutch* a sword. **2†.** To clench, as the hand. **II.** *i.* To make a snatch; reach out eagerly; catch: with *at*; as, to *clutch at* shadows.

If he clutched at money, it was to feed the army of spies. GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* vol. ii. bk. v. ch. 4. p. 170. in. 1880.]

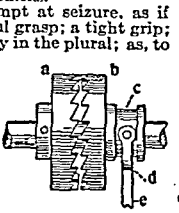
[Cp. AS. *gelæccan*, seize.] Syn.: see CATCH; GRASP.

clutch², *vt.* To hatch, as a brood of chicks.

clutch¹, *n.* **1.** A seizure, or attempt at seizure, as if with claws; a rapacious or powerful grasp; a tight grip; as, the *clutch* of poverty: commonly in the plural; as, to fall into the *clutches* of an enemy.

Sin is so great and mighty a tyrant, that none can pull us out of its *clutches* but God. BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* pt. ii. ch. 5. p. 290. (CAS. CO.)

2. The talon, claw, or paw of an animal. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A forked stanchion. See CRUTCH. (2) The throat of an anchor. **4.** *Mech.* (1) A power-transmitting device, operating as by friction or interlocking, for securing or breaking rotative continuity, as between two shafts, or a pulley and a shaft. (2) [Rare.] The cross-head of a piston-rod. **5.** Any appliance suitable for seizing and holding.



Clutch.
a, fixed member; *b*, slidable and splined member; *c*, collar; *d*, fork, controlled by lever *e*, which slides *b* into connection with *a*.

— catch-and-ratchet clutch (*Cotton-spinning*), a mechanism by means of which certain parts of a machine can be either engaged or disengaged. **— clutch'-block",** *n.* A block fitted with teeth that interlock with the teeth of some other part of a machine: used in making temporary connections.— **c.-drill,** *n.* A drill for boring, so arranged that it may be driven by a clutch in one direction only.

clutch², *n.* **1.** The complement of eggs that a bird lays before sitting; a brood. **2.** The spawn of oysters.

clutcht, *pp.* Clutched. S. S.

clut'ter¹, 1 klut'ər; 2 clŭt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw into confusion; fill or cover with things in disorder; as, to *clutter* a room.

A table stood opposite, *cluttered* with glass vases, china trinkets, an enormous family Bible, and a photograph album.
EDITH BROWER in *Atlantic Monthly* June, 1889, p. 729.

2†. To coagulate; clot, as blood.

II. *i.* **1.** To be covered with objects in confusion. **2.** To commingle in masses or disordered groups. **3†.** To become coagulated. [ME. *cloteren*, freq. of a v. < CLOT; see CLUTTER¹, *n.*]

clut'ter², *vi.* **1.** To clatter; make a noise or bustle.

It *clutter'd* here, it chuckled there: It stirr'd the old wife's mettle.
TENNYSON *The Goose* st. 7.

2. To use a confusion of words; speak mumblingly.

clut'ter¹, *n.* A disordered state; confused heap; litter. [< CLUTTER¹, *v.*, or < W. *cludair*, heap.] Syn.: see DISORDER.— **clut'ter-er,** *n.*

clut'ter², *n.* A clattering noise; a confused chattering. [Cp. CLATTER¹, *n.*] **cluth'er‡; clut'ter-ment‡.**

Clut'ter-buck, 1 *klut'er-bŭk*; 2 *clŭt'er-bŭk*, **Captain Cuthbert.** An ex-army officer given by Scott as the editor of *The Abbot*, *The Monastery*, and *The Fortunes of Nigel*.

clut'terd, *pp.* Cluttered. S. S.

clut'ter-y, 1 *klut'er-ı*; 2 *clŭt'er-y*, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Threatening to storm; wet; rainy.

cly, *vt. & vi.* [Colloq., U. S.] Same as CLOY.

cly, 1 klaı; 2 clў, *n.* **1.** [Thieves' Slang.] A pocket. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Goose-grass.— **cly'-fa"ker, cly'-fa"-kir,** *n.* A pickpocket.— **cly'-fa"king,** *n.*

cly'ack, *n.* [Scot.] See CLIACK.

Clyde, 1 klaıd; 2 clўd, *n.* **1. Lord** (10/20 1792–8/14 1863), Colin Campbell, son of a Glasgow carpenter named Macliver; enlisted in the British army by mistake as Campbell and retained the name; fought in Spain, the Punjab, the Crimea; suppressed the Sepoy mutiny, 1857–1858. **2.** A river in S. W. Scotland; 75 *m.* long to Firth of Clyde. **3.** A manufacturing village in Wayne county, N. Y. **4.** A village in Sandusky county, Ohio. **5.** A city in Cloud county, Kan.

Clyde'bank", 1 klaıd'baŋk"; 2 clўd'băŋk", *n.* A burgh in Dumbarton county, Scotland.

Clydes'dale, 1 klaıdz'dēl; 2 clўdz'dāl, *n.* The valley of the Clyde, Scotland, noted for its orchards, coal and iron mines, and horses. See HORSE, *n.* **Vale of Clyde‡.**— **Clydesdale terrier,** a straight-eared dog of the Skye family, with silky hair, smaller than the Skye terrier.

Cly"do-nau'ti-lus, 1 klaı"do-nē'tı-lus; 2 clў"do-ng'ti-lŭs, *n.* A genus of fossil cephalopods occurring in Triassic rocks. [< Gr. *klydōn*, wave, + NAUTILUS.]

Cly"do-nit'i-dæ, 1 klaı"do-nit'ı-dī; 2 clў"do-nīt'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of latiscellate ammonoids having the last chamber short, the sutural line undulate, and simple lobes and saddles. **Cly"do-ni'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *klydōn*, wave, < *klyzō*, wash.]— **cly-don'i-tid,** *n.*— **cly-don'i-toid,** *a.*

cly'er, 1 klaı'er; 2 clў'er, *n. Veter.* **1.** Tuberculosis in the lymphatic glands of cattle. **2.** *pl.* A morbid condition in which tuberculous lymphatic tumors occur. [Akin to D. *klier*, gland.] **cll'ert.**

Clym'e-ne, 1 klım'ı-nı; 2 clўm'e-nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Iapetus, and mother of Atlas and Prometheus. [< Gr. *klymenē*, nymph.]

Cly-me'ni-a, 1 klaı-mı'nı-ə; 2 clў-mē'ni-a, *n. Paleon.* A genus of Devonian *Ammonitidæ*, of very primitive structure.

Cly'mer, 1 klaı'mər; 2 clў'mer, **George** (3/14 1739–1/22 1813). An American patriot; legislator; signer of the Declaration of Independence; member of Constitutional Convention, 1787.

clype, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To gossip; babble; tattle.

clype¹, 1 klaıp; 2 clўp, *n.* [Scot.] A gossip; also, gossip.

clype²†, *n.* **1.** A collection of things in disorder. **2.** An unprepossessing person.

clyp'e-, } 1 klıp'ı-, klıp'ı-o-; 2 clўp'e-, clўp'e-o-. From Latin
clyp'e-o-, } *clypeus*, shield: combining forms. See CLYPEUS.

— clyp'e-al, *a. Entom.* Of or pertaining to the clypeus; the shield at the anterior middle part of the head; as, a *clypeal* suture.— **Clyp"e-as'tri-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of clypeastroidan echinoids with a depressed test, petaloid parts of ambulacra highly developed, and actinal furrows straight. **Clyp"e-as'ter,** *n.* (t. g.)— **clyp"e-as'trid,** *n.*— **clyp"e-as'troid,** *a. & n.*— **Clyp"e-as-troi'da,** *n. pl. Echin.* An order or suborder of echinoids, variously limited, especially those with the periproct in the posterior interradium, external gills, and tentacular pores in the interradia. **Clyp"e-as"te-rid'e-a‡;** **Clyp"e-as-troi'de-a‡.**— **clyp"e-as-troi'dan,** *a. & n.*— **clyp'e-ate,** *a.* **1.** Shield-shaped; scutate. **2.** Having a clypeus or shield, as the head of an insect. **clyp'e-at"ed‡.**— **clyp'e-i-form,** *a.* Same as CLYPEATE, 1.— **clyp"e-o-fron'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the clypeus and the frontal; as, the *clypeofrontal* suture.— **clype-o-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Bot.* One of the shield-shaped scales that make up the fruiting spike in the genus *Equisetum*. **clyp'e-olet.**— **clyp'e-o-late,** *a.*

cly-pe'o-lar, 1 klı-pı'o-lər; 2 cly-pē'o-lar, *a.* Like or resembling a small shield. [< L. *clypeus*, shield.]

clyp'e-us, 1 klıp'ı-us; 2 clўp'e-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Entom.* A cephalic sclerite between the epicranium and the labrum. **2.** *Antiq.* A round convex shield, usually of bronze, carried by soldiers. **3.** A shield-like memorial plate hung in a dwelling or temple. **— clypeus anterior** (*Entom.*), the fore part of the clypeus when separated by a cross-suture, as opposed to the rear part or **clypeus posterior.— Clypeus Sobieskii** (*Astron.*), the Scutum Sobieskii. See CONSTELLATION.

Hector, carrying a Clypeus.

clys'i-um, 1 klız'ı-um; 2 clўz'ĭ-ŭm, *n. Ecol.* A succession in a flooded soil.

clys'mi-an, 1 klız'mı-an; 2 clўz'mi-an, *a. Geol.* [Rare.] Related to or having the character of a deluge or cataclysm. [< Gr. *klysma*, drench, < *klyzō*, wash.]

clys'mic, *a.* [Rare.] Washing off or away; cleansing.

clys'ter, 1 klis'tər; 2 clўs'ter. *Med.* **I.** *v.* To administer a clyster to; treat with an injection. **clys'ter-ize‡.** **II.** *n.* An intestinal injection; enema. [< F. *clystère*, < L. *clyster*, < Gr. *klystēr*, < *klyzō*, wash.]— **clys'ter-pipe",** *n.* The tube of an enema-syringe.

Cly"tem-nes'tra, 1 klaı'tem-nes'tra; 2 clў"tĕm-nĕs'tra, *n. Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Tyndareus and Leda: faithless wife of Agamemnon and party to his assassination; she is finally slain by Orestes. **Kly-tai-mne'stra‡** [Gr.].

Clyt'i-e, 1 klıt'ı-ı; 2 clўt'i-ē, *n.* Daughter of Oceanus; a nymph, who loved Apollo, and was changed into a heliotrope. **Clyt'i-a‡;** **Kly-ti-e'‡** [Gr.].— **Clytie knot,** a style of dressing the hair in a loosely coiled knot low at the neck, like that of G. F. Watts's bust of Clytie.

C. M.¹, c. m., etc. See ABBREVIATION.

C. M.², *abbr.* See DEGREE.

cm, *abbr.* Centimeter. [ATION.

C. M. D., C. M. G., cmi., CMP., C. M. S. See ABBREVI-

Cn., *abbr.* Cnæus.

cne"ma-poph'y-sis, 1 nı'ma-pef'ı-sis; 2 nē'ma-pŏf'y-sis, *n. Zool.* A cnemial process. [< Gr. *knēmē*, lower leg, + APOPHYSIS.]

cne'mi-al, 1 nı'mı-al; 2 nē'mi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the tibia; as, the *cnemial* crest or process in birds. [< Gr. *knēmis*, greave, < *knēmē*, lower leg.]

Cne"mi-or-nith'i-dæ, 1 nı'mı-or-nith'ı-dī; 2 nē'mi-ôr-nith'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An extinct family of *Anseres* with a slightly carinate sternum and posteriorly united ilia and ischia. **Cne"mi-or'nis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *knēmis*, greave, + *ornis*, bird.]— **cne"mi-or'ni-thid,** *n.*— **cne"mi-or'ni-thoid,** *a.* [bone. [< Gr. *knēmē*, lower leg.]

cne'mis, 1 nı'mıs; 2 nē'mis, *n. Anat. & Zool.* The shin-

Cne"o-ra'ce-æ, 1 nı'o-rē'sı-ı; 2 nē'o-rā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of shrubs. See CNEORUM.— **Cne"o-ra'ceous,** *a.*

Cne-o'rum, 1 nı-ō'rum; 2 ne-ō'rŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of shrubs constituting the family *Cneoraceæ* (order *Geraniales*). They are native in the Mediterranean region and Canary Islands and bear yellow flowers and externally fleshy fruits which separate into segments. [< Gr. *kneōron*, plant of the nettle family.]

cni'cin, 1 naı'sın; 2 nī'çin, *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{42}H_{56}O_{18}$?) extracted from blessed thistle (*Cnicus benedictus*) and other plants.

Cni'cus, 1 naı'kus; 2 nī'cŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual herbs of the aster family. They have pubescent spiny leaves and large heads of yellow flowers. *C. benedictus*, the only species, found in the eastern United States and adventive from Europe, is called the blessed thistle. [L., < Gr. *knēkos*, plant of the thistle kind.]

cni'da, 1 naı'da; 2 nī'da, *n.* [CNIDÆ, 1 -dī; 2 -dē, *pl.*] *Zooph.* A thread-cell; one of the stinging-cells of a cœlenterate. [< L. *cnide*, < Gr. *knidē*, < *knizō*, scrape.] — **Cni-da'ri-a,** *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Cœlenterata*.— **cni-da'ri-an,** *a. & n.*— **cni'do-blast,** *n.* A cell in which a cnida is developed.— **cni'do-cell,** *n. Zooph.* A cnida.— **cni'do-cil,** *n. Zooph.* The coiled thread or lasso of a cnida. **cni'do-cyst,** *n. Zool.* A thread-cell.— **cni-dog'e-nous,** *a.* Yielding or containing cnidocysts.— **cni'do-phore,** *n. Zooph.* A part that bears cnidoblasts.— **cni-doph'o-rous,** *a.*— **cni'do-sac,** *n.* The enlargements of the tentillum present in some *Siphonophora*, containing cnidocysts.— **cni'do-sphere,** *n.* A knob-like, spherical mass of cnidoblasts on the tentacles of some *Siphonophora*.

Cni'dus, 1 naı'dus; 2 nī'dŭs, *n.* A city with two harbors; in ancient Caria, Asia Minor. **Kni'dos‡** [Gr.].— **Venus of Cnidus,** see under VENUS.— **Cni'di-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Cnidus. **II.** *n.* A native or resident of Cnidus.

Cnos'sus, 1 nes'us; 2 nŏs'ŭs, *n.* The chief city and traditional capital of Crete; in mythology, created by Minos; birthplace of Zeus; site of ruins of extensive pre-Hellenic civilization. See MINOAN, *a.* [night.

c. n. s., *abbr.* (*cras nocte sumendus*), to be taken to-morrow

Cnut, 1 knūt; 2 cnŭt, *n.* See CANUTE.

Co, *n.* Cobalt: symbol in chemistry.

co-¹, *prefix.* With; together. See COM-. *Co-* is often joined to purely English words; as, *comate*, *copartner*, *corespondent*. With verbs, adjectives, and adverbs it implies *jointly*; with nouns it implies *common*, *fellow*, *joint*, or *mutual*.

The following list contains some of the terms compounded with the prefix *co-*, which, being self-explanatory, are not defined in their vocabulary places.

coadamite	coaudience	coerect, -ant	coobligant
coadequate	coauditor	coerected	coobligе
coadjuvate	coauthor	coestablish-	cooccupy
coadminister	coauthority	ment	coomnipotent
coadministra-	coauthorship	coestate	coorganize
tion	cobeliever	coeternal	coorigin
coadministra-	cobishop	coeternally	cooriginal, -ity
tor	coburgess	coexchange-	coowner, -ship
coadmiration	coburgher,	able	coparent
coadmire	-ship	coexecutant	copassionate
coadmit	cocause	coexecutor	copastor
coadore	cocautioner	coexecutrix	copatentee
coadventure	coclause	coexert	copatron, -ess
coadvice	coconnection	coexertion	copetitioner
coaged	coconscious	cofeoffeer	coplaintiff
coagency	coconspirator	coheir	coplant
coagent	coconstituent	coheiress	coplease
coagitate	cocontractor	coheirship	coplot
coagitation	cocovenanter	coherald	coplow
coagitator	cocreate	coheritage	coproject
coagonize	cocreator,	coheritor	copromote
coagriculturist	-ship	coincline	coproprietor
coallied	cocreditor	coincorporate	coralse
coambassador	cocurator	coindicate	corector
coanimate	cocurrent	coindwelling	coredeem
coannex	codebtor	coinfinite	coregency
coannihilate	codefendant	coinfinity	coregnancy
coapostate	codelinquent	coinhabit	coregnant
coapparition	coderive	coinhabitant	coregnation
coappear	codescendant	coinhabitor	coreign
coappearance	coedify	coinheritance	corejoice
coappriser	coeffect	coinheritor	corelate
coapprove	coelder	coinmate	corenounce
coapprover	coembody	cointer	coresidence
coarbiter	coembrace	cointerest	coresonant
coarrange,	coeminency	cointersect	corevel
-ment	coemperor	coinventor	corevolve
coassession	coemploy	cojoin	coriparian
coassessor	coenact	colatitudinal	cosettle
coassignee	coenactor	colegatee	cosheath
coassist, -ance,	coenamor,	colegislator	cosheathe
-ant	-ment	colessee	cosonant
coassume	coendure	colessor	cosound
coattend	coenjoy	collfe	cosovereign
coattest	coepiscopacy	colunar	cospecies
coattestation	coequal	comate	cosplendor
coattestator	coequate	comeddle	cotraitor
coattribute	coequated	comortgagee	cotranslate
coattribution	coequation	comourner	cotrustee

co-², *prefix.* Derived from Latin *complementum*, from *compleo*, complete: signifying 'of the complement'; as, *cosine*, *cotangent*.

C. O., Co., c. o. See ABBREVIATION.

co"a-cer'vate, 1 kō"ə-sûr'vĕt *or* ko-as'ər-vĕt; 2 cō"ə-sĕr'vāt *or* co-āç'er-vāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To heap together; pile up.— **co"a-cer'vate,** *a.*— **co"a-cer-va'tion,** *n.*

coach[1], 1 kōch; 2 cōch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tutor or train; prepare by training or drilling; as, to *coach* a student for examination; to *coach* a boat's crew for a race.

As the infant learns his mother tongue up to the time he is considered of proper age to be *coached* with 'rules and exceptions,' just so should he continue to learn his native language to the end of his days. N. SHEPPARD *Before an Audience* p. 101. [r. & w. 1888.]

[The] captain of last year's crew, will be here . . . to *coach* the team. *New-York Tribune* Oct. 12, 1891, p. 4, col. 3.

2. To place or carry in a coach; also, to drive over (a road) in a coach.

So, the Archbishop . . .
Coached her and carried her to the Count again.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. iii, l. 1007.

3. *Baseball.* To stand by first or third base and assist and direct verbally the base-runner.

II. *i.* **1.** To drive or ride in a coach, especially a tally-ho coach. **2.** To study with a coach or trainer. **3.** To act as coach or trainer.

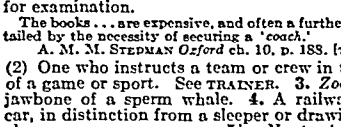
coach[2]. [Austral.] **I.** *tr.* & *i.* To allure by a decoy; use a decoy. **II.** *n.* A tame animal, as a horse or bullock, used as a decoy to attract wild animals of the same species.

coach, *n.* **1.** A large four-wheeled close carriage. (1) A carriage for four or more horses, with seats on top as well as inside, used for traveling or for pleasure; a four-in-hand or tally-ho. (2) A private or public vehicle for four persons. Its body is all of rigid material, and it has a box for the driver. (3) An ornate vehicle used on state occasions; as, the Lord Mayor's *coach* in London.

2. A tutor or a trainer. (1) One who prepares a pupil for examination.

The books . . . are expensive, and often a further expense is entailed by the necessity of securing a 'coach.'
A. M. M. STEDMAN *Oxford* ch. 10, p. 188. [tr. & co. 1878.]

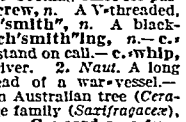
(2) One who instructs a team or crew in the technique of a game or sport. See TRAINER. **3.** *Zool.* The upper jawbone of a sperm whale. **4.** A railway passenger-car, in distinction from a sleeper or drawing-room car; also any passenger-car. **5†.** *Naut.* An apartment under the poop-deck of a large ship of war: usually the captain's quarters. [< F. *coche,* prob. < Hung. *kocsi,* < *Kocs,* village in Hungary.] **coche†.— coach and four,** a coach drawn by four horses.— **coach'-band",** *n.* A metallic rim on the outer end of the hub of a wheel, protecting the wood and furnishing an ornamental effect.— **coach'-bell",** *n.* [Scot.] The earwig.— **c.-box,** *n.* A coachman's seat.— **c.-colors,** *n. pl.* Japan colors.— **c.-dog,** *n.* A Dalmatian. See DOG.— **c.-fellow,** *n.* One of a span of coach-horses; hence, by extension, a mate; companion.— **c.-guard,** *n.* An outrider on a coach.— **c.-leavest,** *n. pl.* Blinds of coach-windows.— **coach'mas"ter,** *n.* One who owns a coach or carriage; also, the proprietor of a livery-stable.— **c.-office,** *n.* A ticket- or booking-office for passengers and parcels by stage.— **c.-screw,** *n.* A V-threaded, square-headed screw-bolt.— **coach'smith",** *n.* A blacksmith who irons coaches.— **coach'smith"ing,** *n.*— **c.-stand,** *n.* A place where coaches stand on call.— **c.-whip,** *n.* **1.** A whip used by a coach-driver. **2.** *Naut.* A long narrow pennant at the mast-head of a war-vessel.— **coach'wood",** *n.* The wood of an Australian tree (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*) of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*), used in cabinetwork; also, the tree.— **Concord c.,** a form of stage-coach, first made in Concord, N. H., heavier than the Troy coach, furnished with brakes, and adapted to travel on mountainous or rough roads, hence adopted throughout the western United States in advance of railroads.— **Troy c.,** the passenger-coach commonly used in travel in the United States prior to the building of railways. The best of these coaches were built in Troy, N. Y.


Coach and Four.

Accommodating nine inside, and usually six, including the driver, outside, with a good supply of baggage covered with a heavy leather boot in the rear, and drawn by four or six spirited horses, these vehicles . . . were the admiration of all beholders; . . . and the stage-proprietor who could assure his customers that he used only the best *Troy coaches* was sure of ample patronage. R. S. TUCKER in *Unir. Cyclop.* vol. ii, p. 369. [a. '05.]

— **coach'ful,** *n.* As many as a coach will contain.— **coach'let,** *n.* A little coach.— **coach'wright",** *n.* One who builds coaches.

coach'ee, 1 kōch'ĭ; 2 cōch'ē, *n.* **1.** A coach-driver. **2.** An early American coach-like vehicle, usually built high from the ground and with rolling side curtains instead of panels; occasionally made with the front open so that the top covered the driver as well as the two passengers. **3.** One who is coached, as by a tutor. **coach'y†.**


Coachee.

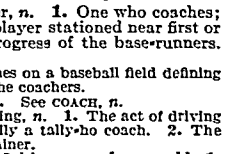
coach'er, 1 kōch'ər; 2 cōch'ər, *n.* **1.** One who coaches; a coach. **2.** *Baseball.* A player stationed near first or third base to direct the progress of the base-runners. **3.** A coach-horse.

— **coach'er's lines,** the lines on a baseball field defining and limiting the position of the coachers.

coach'fel"low, c.-guard, etc. See COACH, *n.*

coach'ing, 1 kōch'ĭng; 2 cōch'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of driving a coach for pleasure, especially a tally-ho coach. **2.** The act or calling of a tutor or trainer.

coach'man, 1 kōch'mən; 2 cōch'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who drives a coach; especially, one who has charge of a private stable and drives the carriage. **2.** A serranoid fish (*Dules auriga*) of tropical American seas, having a whip-like dorsal spine. **3.** *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly. **4.** Same as COACHWHIP BIRD.— **coach'-man-ship,** *n.* The art of driving a coach.


The Coachwhip bird. 1/7

coach'mas"ter, c.-screw, c.-smith, etc. See COACH, *n.*

coacht, *pp.* Coached. S. S.

coach'whip", 1 kōch'hwip"; 2 cōch'hwip", *n.* **1.** A harmless colubrine serpent (genus *Masticophis*), especially *M. flagelliformis* of the southern United States, with a long tapering tail marked like a braided whip-lash. **2.** The candlewood.— **coachwhip bird** [Austral.], a passerine bird (*Psophodes crepitans*) whose note sounds like the crack of a whip. See illus. in preceding column.

coach'wood", *n.* See under COACH, *n.*

coach'y, 1 kōch'ĭ; 2 cōch'y. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a coach; coaching. **2.** Having the style and action of a coach-horse. **II.** *n.* Same as COACHEE.

co"act'[1], 1 kō"akt'; 2 cō"ăct', *vi.* [Rare.] To act or work together. [< co-[1] + ACT, *v.*] — **co"ac'tive,** *a.* Acting concurrently.— **co"ac'tive-ly,** *adv.*— **co"ac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* United or concurrent activity.— **co"ac'tor,** *n.* One who acts with another.

co-act'[2], 1 ko-akt'; 2 co-ăct', *vt.* **1.** To force together; compel or restrain. **2†.** To compress; reduce; concentrate. [< L. *coacto,* freq. of *cogo;* see COGENT.] — **co-ac'tiv(es,** *a.* **1.** Having power to control or constrain; compulsory. **2.** Acting or working in conjunction.— **co-ac'tiv(e-ly**[2]**,** *adv.*— **co"ac-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being coactive. [concert; unity of action.

co"ac'tion[1], 1 kō"ak'shən; 2 cō"ăc'shon, *n.* Action in

co-ac'tion[2], 1 kō-ak'shən; 2 cō-ăc'shon, *n.* The exertion of force in compulsion or restraint.

Coad., *abbr.* Coadjutor.

co"a-dapt', 1 kō"ə-dapt'; 2 cō"a-dăpt', *vt.* To adapt mutually or reciprocally.— **co"a-dap-ta'tion,** *n.*

co-ad'e-quate, co"ad-vice', etc. See co-[1], *prefix.*

co"ad-ja'cent, 1 kō"a-jē'sənt; 2 cō"ă-jā'cənt, *a.* Mutually adjacent; near a common point.— **co"ad-ja'cence,** *n.*

co-ad'ju-ment, 1 ko-aj'u-ment *or* -mənt; 2 co-ăj'u-ment, *n.* Mutual help or aid.

co"ad-just', 1 kō"a-just'; 2 cō"ă-jŭst', *vt.* To adjust by reciprocal accommodation.— **co"ad-just'ment,** *n.*

co-ad'ju-tant, 1 ko-aj'u-tənt; 2 co-ăj'u-tant (XIII). **I.** *a.* Mutually assistant; cooperating. **II.** *n.* An assistant; colleague; coworker.

co"ad-jute', *vt.* [Rare.] To help another or each other. — **co"ad-ju'tiv(es,** *a.* [Rare.] Reciprocally helpful; co-adjutant.— **co"ad-jut'ing†,** *a.* Mutually aiding.

co"ad-ju'tor, 1 kō"a-jū'tər *or* -tor; 2 cō"ă-jų'tor, *n.* An associate in action; a coworker or colleague, whether equal or subordinate, especially one appointed to assist in official duties, as the assistant of a bishop; as, the *coadjutor* of the diocese.

It appears that he was now enlisted by Mr. Cave as a regular *coadjutor* in his magazine.
BOSWELL *Johnson* p. 28. [w. p. n. 1870.]

[L., < *co-* (< *cum*), with, + *adjutor,* aider, < *adjuro;* see AID, *v.*] **co-ad'ju-ta'tor†.**

Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ALLY; ASSOCIATE.— **co"ad-ju'tor-ship,** *n.*— **co"ad-ju'tress,** *n.* **1.** A woman who assists **2.** *Eccl.* A woman who officiates as the assistant of an abbess and may succeed her. **co"ad-ju'trix†.**

co-ad'ju-vant, 1 ko-aj'u-vənt; 2 co-ăj'u-vant. **I.** *a.* Cooperative; auxiliary. **II.** *n.* That which cooperates with something or promotes its effect, as a medicine that quickens the effect of another.— **co-ad'ju-van-cy,** *n.* Cooperation.

co-ad'nate, 1 ko-ad'nēt; 2 co-ăd'nāt, *a. Bot.* Connate.

co-ad'u-nate, 1 ko-ad'yu-nēt; 2 co-ăd'yu-nāt. **I.** *a.* Closely joined. Specifically: (1) *Entom.* Connate. (2) *Bot.* Adnate. **co-ad'u-nat"ed† II.** *tr.* To join together; combine. [< LL. *coadunatus,* pp. of *coaduno,* unite together, < L. *co-* (< *cum*), with, + *ad,* at, + *unus,* one.] — **co-ad"u-na'tion** *or* **-nī'tion,** *n.*— **co-ad'u-na-tiv(es,** *a.* Suited to or having a tendency to combine.— **co-ad'u-na-tiv(e-ly**[2]**,** *adv.*

co"ad-ven'ture, 1 kō"ad-ven'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cō"ăd-vĕn'chur *or* -tūr, *vi.* To take part with others in an adventure or in a venture.

co"a-ta'ne-ous, *a.* Same as COETANEOUS.

co"af-for'est, 1 kō"a-for'est; 2 cō"ă-fôr'ĕst, *vt.* To afforest and add to an existing forest. [M.]

coag, 1 kōg; 2 cōg, *n. Carp.* Same as COAK.

co-a'ged, co-ag'i-ta"tor, etc. See co-[1], *prefix.*

co-ag'ment†, *vt.* To join together. **co-ag'men-tate†.— co-ag"men-ta'tion†,** *n.*

co-ag'u-late, 1 ko-ag'yu-lĕt; 2 co-ăg'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To change (a liquid, as blood or milk) into a clot or a jelly, as by heat, by chemical action, or by a ferment; curdle; congeal. **II.** *i.* To become clotted or curdled. [< L. *coagulo* (pp. *coagulatus*), < *coagulum,* a coagulant, < *cogo;* see COGENT.] — **co-ag"u-la-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **co-ag'u-la-bl(e,** *a.*— **co-ag'u-lant.** **I.** *a.* Producing coagulation. **II.** *n.* A coagulating agent, as rennet.— **co-ag'u-la-tiv(es,** *a.* Tending to produce coagulation. **co-ag'u-la-to-ry ‡.— co-ag'u-la"tor,** *n.* The agent producing coagulation.

co-ag'u-lated, *a.* Coagulated. **co-ag'u-lat†.**

co-ag"u-la'tion, 1 ko-ag'yu-lē'shən; 2 co-ăg'yu-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of coagulating, or the state of being coagulated, as blood. **2.** A mass of coagulated matter. [< L. *coagulatio(n-),* < *coagulatus:* see COAGULATE, *v.*] — **co-ag"u-la'tion-nec-ro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Bone-death with coagulation of the dead substance.

co-ag'u-len, *n.* A powder which, when dissolved in water, causes instant coagulation of the blood on application: discovered by Theodor Kocher of Bern.

co-ag'u-lin, 1 ko-ag'yu-lin; 2 co-ăg'yu-lin, *n.* A substance formed in animals when injected with a foreign serum. It causes coagulation in certain substances.

co-ag"u-lom'e-ter, 1 ko-ag'yu-lom'ı-tər; 2 co-ăg'yu-lōm'ĕ-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for determining the time necessary for blood to coagulate, and also the coagulating power on blood of added foreign agents. [< COAGULATE + METER.]

co-ag'u-lose, 1 -lōs; 2 -lōs, *n.* Same as PLASTEIN.

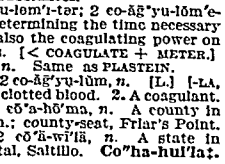
co-ag'u-lum, 1 ko-ag'yu-lum; 2 co-ăg'yu-lûm, *n.* [L.] [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** Any coagulated mass, clotted blood. **2.** A coagulant.

Co"a-ho'ma, 1 kō"a-hō'mə; 2 cō"a-hō'ma, *n.* A county in N. W. Mississippi; 592 sq. m.; county-seat, Friar's Point.

Co"a-hui'la, 1 kō"a-wī'lə; 2 cō"ă-wī'lă, *n.* A state in Mexico; 63,569 sq. m.; capital, Saltillo. **Co"ha-hui'la†.** — **Co"a-hull'te-can,** *a.* Designating the people and language of Coahuila.

co'-aid", 1 kō'-ēd"; 2 cō'-ād", *n.* **1.** A cooperative helper. **2.** Joint assistance.

co-al'ta, 1 ko-al'tə; 2 co-ăl'tă, *n.* [S. Am.] The large black spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*), often tamed; quata.


The Coalta (*Ateles paniscus*). 1/18

co-al'ti, *n.* Same as COATI.

coak[1], 1 kōk; 2 cōk, *vt.* To join by means of a coak or coaks.

coak[2], *vt.* Same as COKE.

coak[3], *v.* & *n.* Same as CALK.

coak[1], *n.* **1.** *Carp.* A short tenon-like piece mortised, to prevent sliding motion, into both the adjacent surfaces of two pieces that are joined; also, a wood or metal pin used in the same manner as such tenon. **2.** *Naut.* A cylindrical piece of hard wood let into two timbers as a security against slipping. [Prob. same as coo[1], *n.*] **coag†.**

coak[2], *n.* Same as COKE.

coak'ing, *n.* Same as CALKING.

coaks, 1 kōks; 2 cōks, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Cinders; brands.

coak'um, 1 kōk'um; 2 cōk'ûm, *n. Bot.* The pigeonberry or pokeweed (*Phytolacca decandra*).

coal, 1 kōl; 2 cōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To supply, as a ship, with coal. **2.** To reduce to coal, as wood. **3.** [Rare.] To write or sketch with charcoal. **II.** *i.* To take in coal, as a locomotive.

coal, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* An amorphous substance derived by the carbonization of vegetation of prehistoric ages, containing free carbon and different hydrocarbons and also complex substances carrying oxygen, sulfur, and nitrogen, contaminated with various amounts of mineral matter, such as pyrites, gypsum, lime, magnesia and silica, soda and potash; found in beds or veins in the earth and used as fuel.

It is brittle, compact, massive, and sometimes laminated, and varies in color from black to brown. Coal is classified into **anthracite** or **hard coal, bituminous** or **soft coal, subbituminous** or **cannel,** and **lignite** and **peat,** according to the amount of volatile matter it contains. **Graphitic anthracite** has from 1 to 3 per cent. of volatile matter; **anthracite,** 3 to 10 per cent.; **semianthracite,** 10 to 15 per cent.; **semibituminous,** 15 to 25 per cent.; **bituminous,** above 25 per cent.; and **subbituminous,** above 40 per cent. Bituminous coals that swell and cake when heated are called *coking* and are used for the production of coke; they are called *cannel* (or *jet*) when rich in gas with low heating power. Subbituminous coals include *lignite* or *brown coal,* which has over 50 per cent. of volatile matter; as also has *peat* coal. Anthracite coal in the American market is commonly graded into the following sizes: steamboat, broken (or grate), egg, stove, nut, pea, buckwheat, rice, barley (the latter being the smallest and also known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 buckwheat). The American coal deposits run from low to high volatility from east to west; thus *anthracite* is furtherest east, the *semibituminous* and *bituminous* in the westerly Appalachian coal-field, and the *cannel* and *lignite* coal in the middle west and extreme west.

2. One of the pieces into which coal is broken for use: in Great Britain used in the plural equally with the singular in a collective sense.

3. A glowing or charred fragment of wood or other fuel.

And his heart was hot within him,
Like a living *coal* his heart was.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. iv, st. 4.

[< AS. *col.*] **colet.— Albert coal,** same as ALBERTITE.— **altogether c.,** a mixture of large and small coal.— **black c.** [Scot.], coal partially oxidated by igneous rock.— **block c.,** bituminous coal clearly marked with planes meeting at right angles.— **Boghead c.,** a brownish cannel coal, rich in gas and paraffin, from Boghead, Scotland.— **bony c.,** a coal which leaves much residue after being burned.— **bottle c.** [Scot.], coal used for making gas.— **Bovey c.,** a brown lignite, a poorly burning coal having a bad odor, from the Bovey Tracey, England. See chart of GEOLOGY.— **brown c.,** same as LIGNITE.— **brush c.** [Eng.], altogether coal.— **buckwheat c.,** the smallest coal marketed from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.— **caking c.,** a bituminous coal which becomes semi-viscid when heated and at a higher temperature freely gives off gas and forms coke.— **cherry c.,** a soft coal that burns freely without caking.— **chik'c.,** *n.* [Scot.] Coal as it is taken out of the mine.— **c.-and-candle-light,** *n.* [Local, Brit.] The oldsquaw duck.— **coal'-back"er,** *n.* [Eng.] A porter who backs, or carries, coal.— **c.-backing,** *n.*— **c.-balls,** *n. pl.* Pyrite or calcite found in spheroidal and nodular masses associated with coal deposits.— **c.-basin,** *n.* An area of coal-measures depressed at the center; loosely, any individual coal-field.— **c.-black.** **I.** *a.* Deep-black; as black as coal. **II.** *n.* A specially deep and lustrous black.— **c.-brass,** *n.* Pyrite, when occurring in coal-beds. **c. blende†.— c.-breaker,** *n.* **1.** A machine for breaking coal. **2.** A building in which coal is broken, sorted, and cleaned. **3.** A person employed at breaking coal.— **c.-cracker,** *n.* Same as COAL-BREAKER.— **c.-cutter,** *n.* **1.** One who operates a coal-cutting machine. **2.** A machine for boring holes into and beneath blocks of coal.— **c.-drift,** *n.* A passageway in a coal-mine from the outcrop downward along the course of the coal-bed.— **c.-drop,** *n.* A chute for coal.— **c.-dump,** *n.* **1.** A dump-car for coal. **2.** A place where coal is dumped. See DUMP[1], *n.*— **c.-face,** *n.* **1.** Coal uncovered to view by mining. **2.** A spot in a mine where the coal is being worked. **3.** That part of a coal-bed in a mine where a drift or room ends.— **c.-factor,** *n.* One who buys from colliery-owners and sells directly to distributers; a coal-agent: formerly officially recognized in London.— **c.-fauld,** *n.* [Scot.] A store for coal after leaving the mines.— **coal'fish",** *n.* **1.** A valuable gadoid fish, the green pollack (*Pollachius virens*) of the Atlantic: named from the dark pigment of its skin. **2.** One of various other fishes, as the oolakan, the cobia, and, in New Zealand, a percophid (*Paraperca colias*).— **c.-flitter,** *n.* [Eng.] A coal-factor.

The Coalfish (*Pollachius virens*). 1/20

See FACTOR, *n.*, 1.— **c.-flap,** *n.* [Eng.] A cover for a coal-hole, or a hinged flap closing the entrance to a coal-cellar.— **c.-gas,** *n.* **1.** The gas produced by burning coal. **2.** Ordinary illuminating-gas; a purified mixture of combustible gases distilled from bituminous coal.— **c.-goose,** *n.* The cormorant.— **c.-heugh,** *n.* [Scot.] Same as COAL-PIT.— **c.-hill,** *n.* [Scot.] *Coal-mining.* That part of a mine in which the pit-head or inlet is situated.— **c.-hod,** *n.* A vessel, usually of iron, with a bail, chiefly for carrying coal in small quantities, especially for putting it on the fire.— **c.-hole,** *n.* **1.** An opening in the street or sidewalk through which coal is delivered. **2.** [Eng.] A cellar for coal. **3.** [Eng.] The part of a ship's hold where the coal is stored.— **coal'hood",** *n.* The blackcap, coal-tit, bullfinch, or one of other small black-headed birds. **coal'-head"†; c.-hoodlet†; coal'y-hood"†.— c.-hopper,** *n.* A hopper car for coal.— **c.-hulk,** *n.* A vessel from which steamers get supplies of coal.— **c.-jungle,** *n.* A swamp on the coast in which the vegetable life found in coal is believed to have thriven.— **coal'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] The young of the coalfish.— **c.-measures,** *n. pl. Geol.* That division of the Carboniferous series containing the workable beds of coal: consisting of layers from less than one inch to 30 feet thick. See GEOLOGY.— **c.-meter,** *n.* [Eng.] An official who superintends the measurement of coal and its delivery.— **c.-mill,** *n.* A mill in which coal or coke is ground to a powder for blacking molds in a foundry. Compare COKE.— **c.-mouse,** *n.* The coal-tit. **cole'mouse"†.— c.-naphtha,** *n.* The hydrocarbons and benzenes obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, which are of a more volatile and lighter nature

than the rest of the distillate: used in the preparation of illuminating-gas.—**c.-oil**, *n.* Same as PETROLEUM.—**c.-passer**, *n. Naut.* One who passes coal from a ship's bunkers to *its furnaces and withdraws the ashes, etc.*: in the United States navy, the lowest position in the ratings of the engine-room.—**c.-pipe**, *n. Geol.* The cast of a tree in sandstone or other rock: sometimes found standing vertically in coal-mines.—**c.-pit**, *n.* **1.** A pit from which mineral coal is obtained. **2.** A pit for making charcoal.—**c.-plant**, *n.* **1.** A fossil plant of the Carboniferous era. **2.** Plants participating in the vegetal accumulation from which coal has been formed.—**c.-pocket**, *n.* A building subdivided into many bunkers for the storage of coal and provided with all mechanical appliances for crushing, loading, and unloading it.—**c.-rashings**, *n. pl.* [Eng.] *Small pieces of shale containing coaly matter.*—**c.-room**, *n.* Same as ROOM[1], *n.*, 5.—**c.-sack**, *n.* **1.** A sack for coal. **2.** One of several dark spaces in the Milky Way, especially one near the Southern Cross: so called by sailors.—**c.-salt**, *n.* Sodium chlorid, or common salt, obtained by evaporating sea-water: a name given because of its dark color, due to smuts settling upon it during evaporation.—**c.-scuttle**, *n.* A coal-hod.—**c.-scuttle bonnet**, an old-fashioned bonnet with projecting sides.—**coal'sey**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Coalfish-fry.—**c.-slack**, **c.-slake**, *n.* Same as SLACK[2], *n.*—**c.-stone**, *n.* A kind of cannel coal.—**c.-swamp**, *n.* Marshy or swampy lands, or shallow waters near seacoasts abounding in carboniferous vegetation.—**c.-tar**, *n.* The black pitch distilled from bituminous coal, condensed in the manufacture of coal-gas and used in the arts. It *yields the aniline dyes and similar compounds.*—**c.-tar colors**, a class of coloring-matters derived from coal-tar, as the aniline colors.—**c.-tar naphtha**, same as COAL-NAPHTHA.—**c.-tit**, *n.* The European black-headed titmouse (*Parus ater*). **c.-titmouse**‡; **cole'tit"**‡.—**c.-vend**, *n.* **1.** The state of the coal market. **2.** The restricted output formerly allowed each mine by the rules of a combination of English colliery-owners.—**c.-viewer**, *n.* An engineer who surveys coal-mines, or who oversees the operation of a coal-mine, in the interest of the owner or operator.—**c.-wall**, *n.* Same as COAL-FACE.—**c.-whipper**, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A man or a machine that raises coal from a ship's hold. **2.** One who measures coal and keeps a record for the collection of dues upon it.—**c.-whiting**, *n.* Same as COALFISH, 1.—**c.-works**, *n.* A coal-mine and its appurtenances; a colliery. **c.-workings**‡.—**craw** or **crow c.**, an inferior grade of coal found in thin seams.—**dry c.**, coal carrying only a small percentage of volatile matter.—**fibrous c.**, same as MOTHER-OF-COAL.—**flaxseed c.**, a minute size of anthracite.—**peat c.**, a soft earthy lignite.—**run of the mine c.**, bituminous and other coal as obtained from the mine before sifting and separating.—**through c.** [S. Wales], *altogether coal.* Other compounds with *coal* as the first element are practically self-explaining; as, **coal-bed**, **c.-bin**, **c.-bunker**, **c.-chute**, **c.-field**, **c.-heaver**, **c.-mine**, **c.-wagon**, **c.-yard.**

Coal[1], *n.* A county in Oklahoma.

co-a'la, *n.* Same as KOALA.

Coal Cit'y. A village in Grundy county, Ill.

Coal Creek. A village in Anderson county, Tenn.

Coal Dale. A village in Schuylkill county, Pa.

Co"a-le'do, 1 kō"ə-lē'do; 2 cō"a-lē'do, *n. Geol.* An Eocene coal-bearing formation near Coaledo, Oregon.

coal'er, 1 kōl'ər; 2 cōl'er, *n.* **1.** *Finance.* A railway whose chief business is transporting coal, as a road directly connected with coal-producing regions. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] *Finance.* Stocks of coal-carrying railroads. **3.** A person who makes a business of supplying ships with coal.

coal'er-yi, *n.* A colliery.

co"a-lesce', 1 kō"ə-les'; 2 cō"a-lēs', *ri.* [-LESCED'; -LESC'-ING.] To grow or come together so as to form one body, combination, or product; fuse; blend; as, some word-elements *coalesce* in pronunciation. [< L. *coalesco*; see COALESCENT, *a.*]

The ice yielded to the sun, rills were formed, which united to rivulets, and these again *coalesced* to rapid brooks.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* ch. 17, p. 180. [A. 1871.]

SYN.: see UNITE.—Prep.: a thing coalesces *with* another or *with* others; two or more things coalesce *to* or *in* one, more commonly *into.*

co"a-les'cence, 1 kō"ə-les'ens; 2 cō"a-lēs'ɛnç, *n.* **1.** The act or process of coalescing, or the state so produced. **2.** *Biol.* The *structural union of like parts or organs.* **co"a-les'cen-cy**‡. **3.** *Psychol.* The unobserved assimilation or combination of mental elements so as to form a whole in consciousness; the fusion of elementary sensational elements or mental images in a single object-perception or idea.—**law of molecular coalescence**, the physical law that crystals will grow rounded and adhere in spheroidal masses in a colloidal medium.

co"a-les'cent, 1 kō"ə-les'ent; 2 cō"a-lēs'ɛnt, *a.* Growing together; united; uniting: applied in biology to similar parts or organs when united in growth. [< L. *coalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *coalesco*, < *co-*, together, + *alo*, nourish.]

co"a-les'cent, *n.* One who or that which coalesces; *specifically*, a vowel, with a consonantal tendency, that coalesces with another vowel to form a single sound; as, in house, boy, aisle, the u, y, and i are *coalescents.*

The separation of the *coalescents* from the vowels being quite modern, their difference is seldom recognized in alphabets. This is a grave defect.
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthog.* ch. 8, p. 42. [c. 1860.]

coal'-face", **c.-gas**, **c.-hulk**, etc. See under COAL, *n.*

Coal'grove, 1 kōl'grōv; 2 cōl'ġrōv, *n.* A village in Lawrence county, Ohio. [Ark.

Coal'hill, 1 kōl'hil; 2 cōl'hil, *n.* A town in Johnson county, **coal'ler**, *n.* Same as COLLIER. **coal'lier**‡.

coal'ing-boom", 1 kōl'iŋ-būm"; 2 cōl'ing-bōōm", *n.* A derrick for loading coal from colliers into other vessels.

coal'ing sta'tion. A port where coal can be obtained by steamships, especially one maintained by a nation for the purpose of supplying coal to its war-ships.

co'a-lite, 1 kō'ə-lait; 2 cō'a-lit, *a.* United; coalesced; connate. [< L. *coalesco* (pp. *coalitus*); see COALESCENT, *a.*]

co"a-li'tion, 1 kō"ə-liṡh'ən; 2 cō"a-liṡh'on, *n.* **1.** A voluntary joining of persons or parties, for the purpose of combining their resources, as in the support of some plan or policy, especially of states against a common enemy; the formation of an alliance, especially for temporary purposes. **2.** Combination in a body or mass; coalescence.

The empire of Rome was firmly established by the singular and perfect *coalition* of its members.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. iii, ch. 38, p. 638. [p. s. & co. 1852.]

[< LL. *coalitio(n-)*, < L. *coalitus*; see COALITE, *a.*]

SYN.: see ALLIANCE.—Prep.: a coalition *of* former opponents *with* one another, *against* a common enemy: a coalition *between* the church and the world.—**co"a-li'tion-al**, *a.*—**co"a-li'tion-er**, *n.*, **-ist**, *n.* An advocate of coalition; a member of a coalition.—**co'a-lized**, *a.* [Rare.] Brought into or united in a coalition. **co'a-lised**‡.

co'a-lize, 1 kō'ə-laiz; 2 cō'a-liz, *tt.* To effect or enter into a coalition.—**co'a-liz"er**, *n.*

coal's'jun"gle, *n.* See under COAL, *n.*

co"al-ly', *n.* See CO-[1], *prefix.*

coal'man", **c.-meter**. See under COAL, *n.*

coal'mie, 1 kōl'mi; 2 cōl'mi, *n.* [Eng.] The coalfish.

coal'smill", **c.-naphtha**, etc. See under COAL, *n.*

co-al'ti-tude, 1 kō-al'tı-tūd; 2 cō-āl'tı-tūd, *n. Astron. & Navig.* The zenith distance of a star.

Coal'ton, 1 kōl'tən; 2 cōl'ton, *n.* A village in Jackson county, Ohio.

Coal'ville, 1 kōl'vil; 2 cōl'vil, *n.* A town in Leicestershire, England. [taining coal.

coal'y, 1 kōl'ı; 2 cōl'y, *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or con-

coal'yi, *n.* [Dial.] A collie.

coal'yz, *n.* A coal-heaver.

co-am'bu-lant, 1 ko-am'biu-lənt; 2 co-ăm'bū-lant, *a. Her.* Walking side by side. Compare AMBULANT.

coam'ing, 1 kōm'iŋ; 2 cōm'ing, *n.* A raised boundary or curb about a hatchway, well, etc., to prevent water from washing in. [= COMBING.] **comb'ing**‡.

Co-an', 1 ko-an'; 2 co-ăn', *n.* **1. Titus** (²/₁₁1801–¹²/₁1882), an American missionary and explorer in Hawaii: *Adventures in Patagonia, Life in Hawaii.* **2. Titus Munson** (³/₂₇ 1836–⁸/₁1921), an American surgeon, poet, and editor; son of preceding, born in Hawaii.

Co-an'za, *n.* Same as KUANZA.

co"ap-pear', **co"ap-prov'er**. See CO-[1], *prefix.*

co-ap"pre-hend', 1 kō-ap'ri-hend'; 2 cō-ăp're-hɛnd', *tt.* *[Rare.] To apprehend together, or to apprehend (two or more things) at once.*

co-apt', 1 ko-apt'; 2 co-ăpt', *tt.* To fit or adjust to each other. [< L. *coapto*, < *co-*, together, + *aptus*, APT.] **co-ap'tate**‡.—**co'ap-ta"tion**, *n.* A surgical apparatus for adjusting and keeping in place a broken bone.

co"ap-ta'tion, 1 kō"ap-tē'ṡhən; 2 cō"ăp-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** An act of adjustment or fitting together, especially, in surgery, of the parts of a broken bone. **2.** The adjustment of one bone of a joint to another by a combined gliding and rolling movement, as in the articulation joining the kneecap with the condyles of the thigh-bone.

co"a-ra'tion, 1 kō"ə-rē'ṡhən; 2 cō"a-rā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] Cooperative tillage.

co-arb', 1 ko-ārb'; 2 co-ārb', *n.* **1.** Among the Celts, the head of a family or division of a clan; a fellow heir of the ancestral authority. **2.** The abbot of a monastery or the bishop of a see. [< Ir. *comharba.*] **co-marb'**‡; **courb**‡; **curb**‡.

Its [the Irish Church's] head, the *Coarb*, or Archbishop of Armagh, *sank into* the hereditary chieftain of a clan.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 439. [n. 1888.]

co-ar'bi-ter, *n.* See CO-[1], *prefix.*

co-arct'†, *tt.* **1.** To press or crowd together; compress. **2.** To confine; restrain; repress. **co-arc'tate**†.

co-arc'tate, 1 ko-ārk'tēt; 2 co-āre'tāt, *a.* **1.** Crowded together, as a panicle of flowers; compressed; contracted, especially at the base, as the abdomen of an insect. **2.** *Entom.* (1) Contained within the hardened larval skin: said of pupæ, as of some flies. (2) Producing such a pupa; as, *coarctate* metamorphosis. [< L. *coarctatus*, pp. of *coarcto*, *coarto*, press together, < *co-(cum)*, with, + *arto*, press together, < *artus*, close.] **co-arc'tat-ed**‡.

co"arc-ta'tion, 1 kō"ark-tē'ṡhən; 2 cō"ăre-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The stricture of a canal; the contraction of any cavity or orifice. **2**†. Restraint; confinement.

coarse, 1 kōrs; 2 cōrs, *a.* [COARS'ER; COARS'EST.] **1.** Composed of large, thick, or rough particles; not fine or delicate in texture or structure; as, *coarse* yarn or salt.

Coarse complexions, And cheeks of sorry grain.
MILTON *Comus* l. 749.

2. Inferior in kind or in quality; base; common; as, *coarse* food; *coarse* employment. **3.** Showing lack of refinement or modesty; low; vulgar; indecent; as, *coarse* manners; *coarse* words. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Inclement; unpleasant; as, a *coarse* day. **5.** Harsh or rough: said of a sound, especially one issuing from the chest during disease. [Prob. same word as COURSE, that which is *in course*, being ordinary, common.] **course**†. SYN.: see BLUFF; BRUTISH; COMMON; IMMODEST; ROUGH.—**coarse'-grained"**, *a.* **1.** Formed of coarse particles or fibers, as stone or wood. **2.** Not delicate or refined; vulgar; as, a *coarse-grained* disposition.—**coarse'ly**, *adv.*—**coars'en**, *tt.* [Rare.] To make coarse; render rough or vulgar.—**coarse'ness**, *n.*

coars'end, *pp.* Coarsened. S. S.

co"ar-tic"u-la'tion, 1 kō"ar-tik"yu-lē'ṡhən; 2 cō"ărtic'yu-lā'shon, *n.* The jointing together, as of bones; specifically, a stiff jointing.—**co"ar-tic'u-lat"ed**, *a.*

co"as-ses'sor, *n.* See CO-[1], *prefix.* [ASS[1].]

co-as'sine, 1 ko-as'in; 2 co-ăs'ın, *a.* See COASSUS. [< *co-*[1] + **co"as-sis'tance**, **co"as-sis'tant**, etc. See CO-[1], *prefix.*

co"as-sume', *tt.* [Rare.] See CO-[1], *prefix.*

Co-as'sus, 1 ko-as'us; 2 co-ăs'ŭs, *n. Zool.* A subgenus of American deer having the antlers short unbranched spikes, as in the tropical brockets.

coast, 1 kōst; 2 cōst, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To sail along (a shore); travel along (a border); as, to *coast* the shores of Africa. **2.** To carry along a coast or river-bank. **3**†. To approach; pursue. **4**†. To accost. **5**†. To place according to the points of the compass. **6**†. To explore.

II. *i.* **1.** To sail or travel along or near a coast; go or sail from port to port, keeping near the shore; hence, to feel one's way cautiously; as, we *coasted* along slowly. **2.** [U. S.] (1) To slide or ride down a hill or incline, or on snow, ice, or a specially smoothed surface, as on a sled, or as on a bicycle without working the pedals. (2) To move by force of gravity alone, as in an aeroplane. **3.** [Canadian.] To haul supplies into the woods on sleds. **4.** [Slang, Austral.] To go without purpose from place to place. **5.**† To advance; go; investigate; approach. **6**†. To adjoin; touch the edge of. **7**†. To come near. **8**†. To seek to head off quarry by taking "short cuts" when it swerves or doubles: said of falcons and hounds. [< OF. *costeer*, < *coste*; see COAST, *n.*] **cost**†.

coast, *n.* **1.** (1) The margin of land next to the sea; the seashore: sometimes applied to a limited littoral district having some peculiar features; as, the Gold *Coast.*

This term [*coast*] includes the natural appendages of the territory which rise out of the water, although they are not of sufficient firmness to be inhabited or fortified. Shoals perpetually covered with water are not, however, comprehended under the name of *coast.*
Bouvier's Law Dictionary Rawle's Revision, vol. i, p. 337.

The West *coast* [of Africa] was half depopulated by this curse [the slave-trade]. Mrs. H. GRATTAN-GUINNESS *New World of Cent. Africa* ch. 1, p. 7. [p. n. d.]

(2) [U. S.] Specifically, the Pacific coast west of the Sierras: with the definite article.

2. [Archaic.] The limiting or bounding line of a country, or the region enclosed within the bounds: chiefly *pl.*

There remained not one locust in all the *coasts* of Egypt.
Ex. x, 19.

3. [U. S.] The act of coasting on a sled or bicycle; also, the declivity or slope coasted upon. **4.** [Archaic.] A side, as of any body or object; especially, the side of an animal, for cooking. **5**†. A rib in a ship's frame. **6**†. A place, district, or region. **7**†. A compass point; direction. [< OF. *coste*, < L. *costa*, rib, side.] **cost**†; **coste**†. SYN.: see BANK.—**clear the coast**, get out of the way, or remove obstacles.—**coast'-guard"**, *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] Originally, customs agents stationed at prominent points or suspected places along the coast to prevent smuggling; now, a general coast-police. **2.** [U. S.] An organized body of men distributed along the coast to man the life-saving stations. **3.** A member of either body.—**c.-line**, *n.* **1.** The contour of a coast. **2.** A route of travel along a coast.—**c.-liner**, *n.* A vessel which plies along the coast.—**c. of a ship**†, a *rib of its frame.*—**c.-pilot**, *n.* **1.** *A pilot of* coasting-vessels. **2.** A document descriptive of a coast, for the use of navigators. **coast'ing-pl"lot**‡.—**c.-rat**, *n.* The South-African mole-rat (*Bathyergus maritimus*).—**c.-station**, any established radiotelegraph station situated on land or on a ship that is moored permanently for communicating with ships at sea.—**C. Survey**, see SURVEY.—**c.-walter**, *n.* A customs officer in Great Britain who supervises the reception and dispatch of goods by coasters.—**on the c.** [Local, U. S.], near at hand.—**the c. is clear**, the way is open.—**coast'ward**, *adv.* Toward the coast. **coast'wards**‡.—**coast'wise**, *a.* *By way of or along the coast*; as, the *coastwise* trade.—**coast'wise**, *adv.* Along the coast. **coast'ways**‡.

coast'al, 1 kōst'əl; 2 cōst'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the coast; bordering or skirting a coast-line.

coast'er, 1 kōst'ər; 2 cōst'er, *n.* **1.** A person or vessel engaged in the coasting-trade; a coasting-vessel or its master. **2.** [U. S.] (1) One who coasts on a sled or bicycle; also, a sled or toboggan suitable for coasting. (2) An elevated railway, much curved and dipped, along which passenger-cars run by gravity as an exciting amusement at pleasure resorts. **3.** A dweller by the seacoast. **4.** [Canada.] A teamster who hauls lumbermen's supplies. **5.** A tray used in passing a decanter around a dining-table. **6.** [Slang, Austral.] A loafer.—**coast'er-brake"**, *n.* A free-wheel bicycle clutch-brake which enables a rider to coast without removing the feet from the pedals, and enables him to check his speed by back pressure on the pedals which operate the brake.

coast'ern, 1 kōst'ərn; 2 cōst'ern, *a.* [Rare.] On or near a coast.

While inside this coastern entrance.
HENRY ABBEY *City of Decay* pt. vi, st. 5.

coast'ing, 1 kōst'iŋ; 2 cōst'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or practise of sailing along a coast, as for trading. **2.** [U. S.] The sport of sliding down-hill on a sled or car, or of riding a bicycle, as down a slope, without working the pedals. **3.** The delineation of a coast, or the configuration of a coast-line.—**coast'ing-lead"**, *n. Naut.* A heavy sounding-lead used in comparatively shallow water.—**c.-pilot**, *n.* Same as COAST-PILOT.—**c.-trade**, *n.* Trade between ports of the same country carried on by coasting-vessels.

coast'land"er, 1 kōst'land"ər; 2 cōst'lănd"er, *n.* A dweller on the coast.

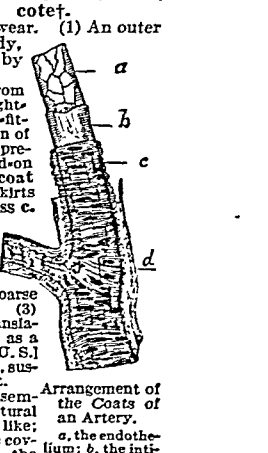
Coast Range. **1.** An irregular range of mountains closely adjacent to the coast in California. **2.** The mountains bordering the coast of British Columbia and continued northward as the Alaskan Alps.

coat, 1 kōt; 2 cōt, *tt.* **1.** To cover or spread over with a surface layer, as of paint, tar, etc.; fur; as, a *coated* tongue.

The ice was *coated* by a kind of fur, resembling the nap of velvet.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 300. [A. 1871.]

2. To cover with or as with a coat. **cote**†.

coat[1], *n.* **1.** A garment for outside wear. (1) An outer garment for the upper part of the body, usually of cloth, with sleeves, worn by men.



Arrangement of the *Coats* of an Artery.

a, the endothelium; *b*, the intima, or innermost coat, composed of a structureless basement membrane and areticular fenestrated membrane of elastic tissue; *c*, the media or middle coat, composed of unstriped muscular fibers; *d*, the adventitia, or outer coat, composed of fibrous tissue.

The coat of the middle ages varied from the loose tunic and cassock to the tight-fitting corset. The loose-skirted, easy-fitting modern coat dates from the reign of Charles II. Two general styles have prevailed since: one with long, broad sewed-on skirts, now represented by the **frock coat** or **Prince Albert**; the other with the skirts cut away at the sides, the present **dress c.** for evening wear. Among other modern styles are the **cutaway c.**, with the skirts cut away diagonally in front, and the **sack** and **Tuxedo c.**, any coat *without* a waist seam. (2) In modern usage, a similar garment, usually a coarse buttoned overcoat, worn by women. (3) An overcoat. (4) [Archaic.] In translations, any one of various garments, as a tunic, chiton, etc. (5) [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] A garment, worn by women or children, suspended from the waist; petticoat; skirt.

2. Any covering compared to or resembling the garment so named. (1) A natural covering of animals, as of hair or the like; as, a fine *coat* of wool. (2) A structure covering or lining an organ or part; as, the *coats* of the eye or of an artery. (3) *Bot.* The integument of *some part of a plant*, as the rind or husk of a fruit. (4) One of several successive or concentric layers, as of *a bulb or a crystal, or in the growth of a tree*; as, the *coats* of an onion; the *coats* of an agate. (5) Any layer covering a surface; as, a *coat* of ice, paint, or plaster.

3. *Metallurgy. A thin covering of one* metal on another produced by coating the latter with amalgam of the former metal, and driving off the mercury from the amalgam by heat or fire. **4.** Figuratively, anything that covers or invests. **5.** *Naut.* A covering of canvas or tarpaulin fixed above the wedges of a mast, or round the rudder-post or pumps, to keep out water. **6.** *Her.* A coat of arms. **7**†. The distinctive vesture of an order of men; cloth. **8**†. A coat-card. [< OF. *cote*, < LL. *cota*, < MHG. *kotz*, coarse mantle.] **cote**†.

—**coat's'ar"mor**, *n.* See ARMOR.—**c.-card**†, *n.* A playing-card with a figure wearing a coat; a face-card: now corrupted to *court-card.*—**c.-link**, *n.* A pair of buttons linked or a button and a loop, *for fastening a coat.*—**c.-**

money, *n.* A tax levied by Charles I. of England, ostensibly for clothing the army.— **c. of arms** (*Her.*), originally, a surcoat charged with heraldic devices; hence, the armorial bearings of any person taken collectively.— **c. of fence,** a garment heavily quilted and used as armor; gambeson.— **c. of mail,** a defensive garment made of chain mail; a hauberk.— **c.-tack,** *n. Naut.* A special kind of tack or nail for fixing a mast-coat. — **disguise c.,** a coat of lead paint put upon gears of vehicles before applying the permanent colors.— **pricking-up c.** (*Plastering*), the first plaster coat, of coarse stuff, on lath.— **privy c.,** a light coat of mail worn under the ordinary attire as a protection.— **staring c.,** a skin-affection common to horses and cattle in which the hair becomes very dry and does not cohere to form a smooth layer.— **to turn or change one's c.,** to change one's opinion or support to the opposite side; be or become a turncoat.— **wash c.** [U. S.], the last or finishing coat in plastering.

Coat of Arms of the Hughes, of Brace Moel, Shropshire, England.

coat, *n.* Same as COTE.

Coat'bridge, 1 kōt'brij; 2 cōt'bridĝ, *n.* A mining and iron-making town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

coat-ee', 1 kōt-ī'; 2 cōt-ē', *n.* [Eng.] A short-tailed close-fitting coat. [county, Pa.

Coates'ville, 1 kōts'vil; 2 cōts'vil, *n.* A borough in Chester

coathe, *vt.* Same as COTHE.

co-a'ti, 1 ko-ä'tī or kō'e-tī; 2 co-ä'tī or cō'a-tī, *n.* [S. Am.] A raccoon-like carnivore having a slender mobile snout and a long ringed tail. *Nasua rufa* is South-American, and *N. narica* Central-American and Mexican. **co-al'ti‡; co-a"ti-mon'di‡.**

Coati. 1/18

Co-at'i-cook, 1 ko-at'ı-kuk; 2 co-ät'ı-cōōk, *n.* A town in Quebec province, Canada.

coat'ing, 1 kōt'ıŋ; 2 cōt'ing, *n.* **1.** That with which anything is coated; a covering layer; coat. **2.** Cloth for coats: commonly in the plural.

co"at-tend', co"at-test', etc. See co-.

coax, 1 kōks; 2 cōks, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To persuade, or seek persistently to persuade, as by flattery, caresses, or cajolery; wheedle; hence, to lead or manage by gentleness and tact; soothe; quiet, as an animal.

> Who has not seen a woman bide the dulness of a stupid husband, or *coax* the fury of a savage one?
> THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 179. [S. L. & CO. 1879.]

2. [College Slang.] To seek to be favored by an instructor. **3†.** To pet; caress.

II. *i.* To use persistent persuasion or cajolery. [To make a *coax* of, < COAX, *n.*] **coaks†; cokes†.**

Syn.: see ALLURE; compare BLANDISHMENT.— **coax'er,** *n.* — **coax'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a coaxing manner.

co"ax-a'tion, 1 kō"aks-ē'shən; 2 cō"äks-ā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] Croaking, as of frogs.

co-ax'i-al, 1 ko-aks'ı-əl; 2 co-äks'i-al, *a.* Having the same axis. **co-ax'ıl†.**— **coaxial circles,** circles whose centers are in the same straight line and whose radical axes are the same.— **co"ax-ıl'i-ty,** *n.*— **co-ax'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

coaxt, *pp.* Coaxed. S. S.

cob, 1 keb; 2 cŏb, *vt.* [COBBED, COBD[S]; COB'BING.] **1.** [Eng.] *Naut.* To beat or knock on the buttocks, as with the knee or with a board or strap. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To break (ore) with a hammer. (2) To throw. (3) To thresh out (grain). (4) To excel; get the better of. (5) To pull (a person's) ears or hair. **3.** To pile crosswise, as timber for drying. **cobb‡.**

cob[1], *n.* **1.** A roundish mass, heap, or lump, as a cob-nut, a cob-loaf, a fruit-stone, a piece of coal, a testicle, or a food-pellet for fowls. **2.** [U. S.] The spike of maize or Indian corn round which the kernels grow; corn-cob. **3.** An ear of wheat. **4.** A strong, thick-set, short-legged horse, specif.: one 13½ to 15 hands high.

> Our master had two other horses. . . . One was Justice, a roan *cob*, used for riding, or for the luggage cart.
> ANNA SEWELL *Black Beauty* p. 29. [A. H. Z. S. 1890.]

5. (1) The male of the swan. (2) A spider. (3) A fish, the miller's-thumb. (4) A soft clam or myid. (5) A young herring. **6.** [Eng.] A pillar of coal supporting the roof of a mine. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] Wheat- or clover-seed, etc. **8.** [Eng.] A wicker basket, especially one in which seed is carried for sowing. **9.** A compost of clay and straw, or of straw, lime, and earth, used in making walls; also, a cob wall. **10.** A Spanish dollar. **11.** [Prov. Eng.] A leading man; a leader. **12.** The game of cobnut. **13.** A knot of hair; a chignon. **14.** A muffin. **15.** [Prov. Eng.] A peascod. **16.** [Prov. Eng.] A small hay or corn stack. **17†.** The top of anything; the head. **18†.** A vulgar or pretentious rich man. [Var. of COP[2], *n.*] **cobbet†.**— **cob'-coal",** *n.* A large round piece of coal.— **cob house.** **1.** A child's playhouse built of corn-cobs. **2.** A house built of puddled clay and straw.— **cob-iron,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An iron supporting a spit. **2.** An andiron.— **cob-loaf,** *n.* A crusty, lumpy loaf; hence, an ill-conditioned fellow.— **cob-meal,** *n.* Meal composed of cob and corn ground together.— **cob-money,** *n.* A South-American coin of the last century equivalent in value to a piece of eight or fractions thereof.— **cob pipe** [U. S.], a tobacco-pipe made of a hollowed section of corn-cob and a reed stem.— **cob-poke,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gleaner's pouch for the broken ears of grain.

cob[2], *n.* [Eng.] A gull, especially the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).

cob[3], *n.* A blow on the buttocks, as with the knee or with a board or strap, or punishment consisting of such blows. [< COB, *v.*, < Ice. *kubba*, chop.] **cobbt.**

cob[4], *n.* A breakwater made of a horizontal timber frame filled in with stones. [W., embankment.]

cob[5], *n.* Antelope. See KOB.

Co-bæ'a, 1 ko-bī'ə; 2 co-bē'a, *n. Bot.* Same as ROSENBERGIA. [< B. Cobo, a Jesuit.]

co'balt, 1 kō'bôlt; 2 cō'bąlt (XIII), *n. Chem.* A tough steel-gray metallic element similar to nickel: valued for the blue pigments it forms. See ELEMENT.

> Cobalt decomposes steam at a red heat, and slowly dissolves in dilute hydrochloric and sulfuric acids, but more readily in nitric acid. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 604.

[< G. *kobalt*, prob. same as KOBOLD, a demon, perhaps < *kob-* (seen in MHG. *kobe*, cage, stall, orig. hut, = COVE[1]) + *-alt*, for *-walt*, < *walten*, = AS. *wealdan*; see WIELD.] — **co'balt-bloom",** *n.* Same as ERYTHRITE.— **c. blue, glass, green,** see BLUE, etc.— **c.-bronze,** *n.* **1.** A violet-colored powder with metallic luster, derived from cobaltous phosphate and ammonium phosphate. **2.** See BRONZE, *n.*, 1.— **c. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a blue crystalline compound ($CoCl_2$) forming reddish crystals when hydrated: used as a basis for sympathetic inks.— **c.-crust, c.-ocher,** *n.* An earthy variety of erythrite.— **c. glance,** *n.* Same as COBALTITE.— **c. hydroxid** (*Chem.*), a pale-red hydrated compound of cobalt ($Co(OH)_2$).— **c. pyrites,** same as LINNÆITE.— **c.-vitriol,** *n.* Same as BIEBERITE.— **c. yellow,** aureolin. See YELLOW.— **carthy c.,** asbolite.— **co'balt-ic,** *a. Chem.* Of or containing cobalt in its triad valence; as, *cobaltic* oxid (Co_2O_3). Compare COBALTOUS.— **co-bal"ti-cy'an-ic,** *a.* Denoting a colorless acid ($H_3Co(CN)_6 \cdot xH_2O$) which forms a salt with potassium.— **co"balt-if'er-ous,** *a.* Containing cobalt.— **co'balt-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A metallic, silver-white, brittle cobalt sulfarsenid (CoAsS), crystallizing in the isometric system. **co'balt-ine‡.**

co"balt-am'ine, } kō"bôlt-am'ın; 2 cō"bąlt-ăm'in, *n.*
co"balt-am'ine, } *Chem.* Any one of a series of compounds formed either by combination of ammonia with cobaltous salts in absence of air, or by reactions between cobaltous salts in presence of air. [< COBALT + AMIN(E.]

The cobaltamins are divided into the *cobaltamins*, the *oxycobaltamins*, and the *cobaltiamins*. The cobaltamins include *luteocobaltic* (yellowish) salts, *praseocobaltic* (green) salts, *fuscocobaltic* (brown) salts, *crococobaltic* (yellow) salts, *roseocobaltic* (rose) salts, *purpureocobaltic* (purple) salts, etc.

co-bal'tic, 1 ko-bôl'tı-; 2 co-bąl'ti-. A combining form indicating presence of cobalt.

co'balt-i"on, 1 kō'bôlt-ī'on; 2 cō'bąlt-ī'ŏn, *n. Chem.* Ionic cobalt, Co^{++}. [< COBALT + ION.]

co-bal"to-cy-an'ic, 1 ko-bôl"to-sı-an'ık; 2 co-bąl"to-cȳ-ăn'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to an unstable acid ($H_4Co(CN)_6$) derived from cobaltocyanic-acid salts when acted upon by hydrogen sulfid. [< COBALT + CYANOGEN.]

co-bal"to-cy'a-nid, 1 ko-bôl"to-sı'a-nid; 2 co-bąl"to-cȳ'a-nid, *n Chem.* A salt obtained from cobaltocyanic acid. **co-bal"to-cy'a-nide‡.**

co-bal"to-men'ite, 1 ko-bôl"to-men'aıt; 2 co-bąl"to-mēn'ıt, *n. Mineral.* A rose-red cobalt selenite ($CoSeO_3$) that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< COBALT + Gr. *mēnē*, moon.]

co'balt-ous, *a. Chem.* Of or containing cobalt in its lower valence; as, *cobaltous* oxid (CoO). Compare COBALTIC.

Co-ban', 1 ko-bān'; 2 co-bän', *n.* The capital of Alta Vera Paz department, Guatemala; originally a mission station.

co'bang, *n.* Same as KOBAN.

co-ba'no, 1 ko-bā'no; 2 co-bä'no, *n. Bot.* A Porto Rico tree (*Pithecolobium filicifolium*) yielding a very hard dark wood which is used in boat-building.

Co'bar, 1 kō'bar; 2 cō'bär, *n.* A town in New South Wales.

cobb[1], 1 kob; 2 cŏb, *n.* [Austral.] A coach: from the line of coaches started by an American named Cobb, in the early days of the gold-mining fever.

Cobb, *n.* **1. Howell** (⁹/₁₁1815–¹⁰/₁1868), an American Democratic politician; Speaker of the House, 1849–1850; president of Secession Congress, Feb., 1861. **2. Thomas R. R.** (⁸/₁₆1823–¹²/₁₁1862), an American lawyer and legal commentator; Confederate general. **3.** A county of northern Georgia; 341 sq. m.; county-seat, Marietta.

Cobbe, 1 kob; 2 cŏb. **Frances Power** (¹²/₂1822–⁵/₂1904). A British rationalistic writer and philanthropist; born in Dublin; founded the English Anti-Vivisection Society.

Cob'bett, 1 kob'et; 2 cŏb'ĕt. **William** (³/₁1762–⁶/₁1835). An English-American politician, reformer, and writer on economics; originated *Hansard's Debates*.

cob'bin, 1 kob'ın; 2 cŏb'in, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A slice of fish.

cob'bing, 1 kob'ıŋ; 2 cŏb'ing, *n.* **1.** In mining, the process of breaking and sorting ore by rough hand pulverizing. **2.** Rubble, as from furnace-bottoms, impregnated with copper. [< COB, *v.*]

cob'ble, } 1 kob'l; 2 cŏb'l, *v.* [COB'BLED, COB'LD[E]; COB'-
cob'l[E], } BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To patch or repair, as boots or shoes; hence, to put together roughly; make clumsily.

> Wretched mortal, who with a single eye to be 'respectable' forever sittest *cobbling* together two Inconsistencies.
> CARLYLE *Essays, Cagliostro* in vol. iii, p. 335. [H. M. & CO.]

2. To pave with cobblestones. **3.** To pelt with cobblestones. **II.** *i.* To work as a cobbler. [< OF. *cobler*, < L. *copulo*, join together; see COPULATE.] **cob'let.** Syn.: see BOTCH.

cob'ble[1], *n.* **1.** A cobblestone. **2.** [U. S.] A rounded hill or mound. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A kernel, pit, or fruitstone. (2) A lump of coal of the size of a cobblestone. (3) An icicle. **4.** Iron or steel waste in rolling or forging; also, iron that has not been properly puddled. **5†.** A round nut, as a cobnut. [Dim. of COB[1], *n.*] **cob'let.**

— **cobble hedge,** a wall-like fence built of cobble stones.

cob'ble[2], *n.* [Local, Brit.] The red-throated diver.

cob'ble[3], *n.* Same as COBLE.

cob'ble[4], *n.* A crude or clumsy mending.

cob'bler[1], 1 keb'lər; 2 cŏb'ler, *n.* One who cobbles or mends boots and shoes; hence, an indifferent or clumsy workman.

> Thus sang the *cobbler* at his work.
> LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Cobbler of Hagenau* st. 6.

2. [Austral.] (1) The last sheep in a pen for shearing. (2) A fish of New South Wales, the fortescue. **3.** The killifish.

— **cob'bler-fish",** *n.* **1.** A carangoid fish: named from its elongated thread-like dorsal fin-rays. *Caranx crinitus* ranges from the southern United States to Brazil.— **2.** [Austral.] The fortescue.— **cobbler's-awl,** *n.* A bird with an awl-like bill, as an avoset or a spine-bill.— **cobbler's-bird,** *n.* The great Australian shrike: often caged.— **cobbler's end,** a wax-end.— **cobbler's-pegs,** *n.* [Austral.] *Bot.* **1.** The purple-flowered fleabane (*Erigeron linifolius*). **2.** The New Zealand cowhage (*Bidens pilosa*).— **cob'bler-y,** *n.* The work of a cobbler.

cob'ler[2], *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A summer beverage, made of iced wine, sugar, fruit-juices, etc.; as, a sherry *cobbler*. **2.** A pie made of fruit; as, an apple *cobbler*. **cob'lert.** [Orig. *cobbler's punch.*] — **cobbler's punch,** a warm spiced beverage made of beer and spirits.

cob'ble-stone", 1 keb'l-stōn"; 2 cŏb'l-stōn", *n.* A rounded water-worn stone which may be used for paving, generally of such size as to be readily handled with one hand.

> The large, rounded, loose stones, which lie scattered over the earth's surface, are in every respect only a larger style of *cobble-stones*. WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* p. 14. [CHAUT. 1886.]

cob'ble‡; cop'ple-stone"‡.— cob'ble-stone", *vt.* To pave with cobblestones. [sea.

cob'bling, 1 keb'lıŋ; 2 cŏb'ling, *a.* Rough; choppy, as the

cob'bra, 1 keb'ra; 2 cŏb'ra, *n.* [Austral.] The head; skull; top: an aboriginal word. **cob'ra‡; kob'ber-a‡; kob'ra‡.**

cob'by, 1 keb'ı; 2 cŏb'y, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** Headstrong. **2.** Cheerful; lively. **3.** Short-bodied, especially in the loins, as a cob-horse or certain dogs.

cob'cab, 1 keb'kab; 2 cŏb'căb, *n.* [Ar.] A clog-shoe worn by women in the East, especially in the public baths.

Cob'den, 1 keb'den; 2 cŏb'dĕn, *n.* **1. Richard** (⁹/₁1804–⁴/₂1865), an English statesman; free-trade advocate; began anti-corn-law agitation, 1838; obtained repeal, 1846. **2.** A town in Union county, Ill.— **Cobden Club** (*Eng. Hist.*), a political and economic club organized in London in 1866 to advance **Cobdenism,** or the ideas and policies of Richard Cobden, who advocated free trade, international peace, and that Great Britain should hold aloof from the European struggle for supremacy.

co-be'go, 1 ko-bē'go; 2 co-bę'go, *n. Zool.* The colugo. [< Malay *kubong*.]

co"bel-lig'er-ent, 1 kō"be-lij'er-ent; 2 cō"bĕ-lig'er-ent. **I.** *a.* Jointly carrying on war. **II.** *n.* An ally in war.

Cob'ham, 1 keb'əm; 2 cŏb'am, *n.* **1. Eleanor** (–1443?), a daughter of Lord C.; married Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; condemned and exiled for witchcraft and treason; introduced into Shakespeare's *2 Hen. VI.* **2. Lord** (1360?–¹¹/₁₄1417), Sir John Oldcastle, English Lollard leader; burnt in London. **3.** A market-town in Surrey, England.

cob'head", 1 keb'hed"; 2 cŏb'hĕd", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The young of the American goldeneye duck.

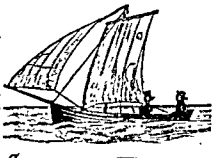
co'bi-a, 1 kō'bı-ə; 2 cō'bi-a, *n.* [W. Ind.] An elacatoid fish (*Elacate canada*) of warm seas, dusky, with a broad black band on the sides, and about 5 feet long.

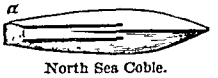
cob'i-ly-mash", 1 keb'ı-lı-mash"; 2 cŏb'i-ly-măsh", *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The dried flesh of the bonito.

co"bish'op, *n.* See co-[1], *prefix.*

Co-bit'i-dæ, 1 ko-bit'ı-dı; 2 co-bit'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of eventognathous fishes with intermaxillaries above the arching mouth, numerous pharyngeal teeth, and air-bladder partly enclosed in bone; including the loaches. **Co-bi'tis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kōbitis*, like a gudgeon, < *kōbios*, gudgeon.] **Co"bi-tol'dæ‡; Co"bi-tol'de-i‡.— cob'i-tid,** *n.*— **cob'i-toid,** *a. & n.*

cob'le, 1 keb'l; 2 cŏb'l, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A flat-bottomed fishing-boat. [< W. *ceubal*, < *ceuo*, hollow.] **cob'ble‡.** — **mule coble,** a boat resembling both a coble and a fishing-boat.


North Sea Coble.


a, arrangement of the keel.

Co'blenz, 1 kō'blents; 2 cō'blĕnts, *n.* **1.** A government in the Rhine province of Prussia; 1,754 sq. m.; **2.** Its chief city, and capital, an ancient fortified and manufacturing city at the confluence of the Rhine and Mosel rivers. **Ko'blenz‡.**

Co-blenz'i-an, 1 ko-blents'ı-ən; 2 co-blĕnts'i-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the same. **II.** *n. Geol.* The upper group of the Lower Devonian series of strata as displayed in central Europe. [< COBLENZ.]

cob'ler, 1 keb'lər; 2 cŏb'ler, *n.* A rasp for straightening ramrods.

Co'bles-kill, 1 kō'blz-kil; 2 cō'blş-kĭl, *n.* A village in Schoharie county, N. Y. [beat on the head.

cob'nob"ble, 1 keb'neb'l; 2 cŏb'nŏb'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To

cob'nut", 1 keb'nut"; 2 cŏb'nŭt", *n.* **1.** A large variety of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*, var. *grandis*). **2.** A children's game with cobnuts.— **Jamaica cobnut. 1.** The edible seed of a West-Indian tree (*Omphalea triandra*) belonging to the spurge family. **2.** The tree.

co-bob', 1 ko-beb'; 2 co-bŏb', *v. & n.* Same as CABOB.

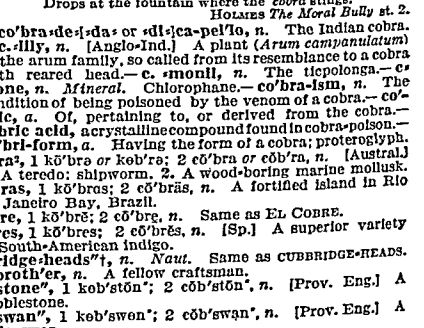
co'bold, *n.* Same as KOBOLD.

co-boose', *n.* Same as CABOOSE.

co'bourg[1], *n.* Same as COBURG.

Co'bourg[2], 1 kō'bŭrg; 2 cō'bŭrĝ, *n.* The county-seat of Northumberland county, Ontario, Canada; a lake port.

co'bra[1], 1 kō'bre; 2 cō'bra, *n.* A very venomous najoid snake, having, when irritated, the power of dilating its neck into a broad hood by extending its elongated fore ribs at right angles to the spine. The Indian cobra (*Naja tripudians*), of tropical Asia, is about 5 feet long, and commonly has a spectacle-like marking on the hood. The African cobra or asp (*Naja haje*) is similar. [Pg., < L. *colubra*, snake.]


Cobra-de-capello. 1/8

> The tiger, writhing from the boa's rings,
> Drops at the fountain where the *cobra* stings.
> HOLMES *The Moral Bully* st. 2.

— **co'bra-de-ca-pel'lo,** *n.* The Indian cobra. — **c.-illy,** *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A plant (*Arum campanulatum*) of the arum family, so called from its resemblance to a cobra with reared head.— **c.-monil,** *n.* The tiepolonga.— **c.-stone,** *n. Mineral.* Chlorophane.— **co'bra-ism,** *n.* The condition of being poisoned by the venom of a cobra.— **co'bric, co'bric acid,** acrystalline compound found in cobra-poison.— **co'bri-form,** *a.* Having the form of a cobra; proteroglyph.

co'bra[2], 1 kō'bra *or* keb'ra; 2 cō'bra *or* cŏb'ra, *n.* [Austral.] **1.** A teredo; shipworm. **2.** A wood-boring marine mollusk.

Co'bras, 1 kō'bras; 2 cō'brăs, *n.* A fortified island in Rio de Janeiro Bay, Brazil.

Co'bre, 1 kō'brē; 2 cō'brę, *n.* Same as EL COBRE.

co'bres, 1 kō'bres; 2 cō'brĕs, *n.* [Sp.] A superior variety of South-American indigo.

cob'ridge-heads"†, *n. Naut.* Same as CUBBRIDGE-HEADS.

co"-broth'er, *n.* A fellow craftsman.

cob'stone", 1 keb'stōn"; 2 cŏb'stōn", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cobblestone.

cob'swan", 1 keb'swen"; 2 cŏb'swąn", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A male swan.

co'burg[1], 1 kō'bŭrg *or* -bûrg; 2 cō'bŭrĝ *or* -burĝ, *n.* A dress-fabric of worsted and cotton or silk, used mostly for mourning-dresses. [G., name of place.]

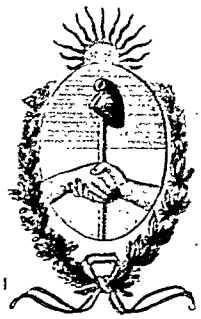
Co'burg[2], 1 kō'burn; 2 cō'bŭrn, *n.* **1. Friedrich Josias, Prince of Saxe-** (1737–1815), an Austrian general. **2.** A duchy of Germany; 217 sq. m.; united with Gotha. **3.** Its capital; four times besieged. **Ko'burg‡** [G.].

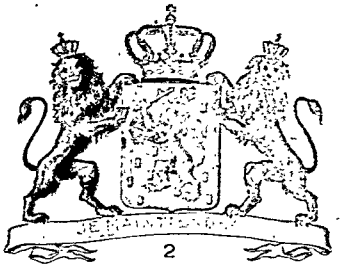
co'bus, *n.* Same as KOBUS. See KOB.

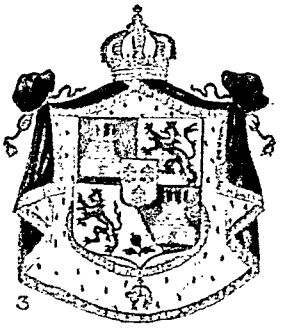
cob'web", 1 keb'web"; 2 cŏb'wĕb", *vt.* [-WEBBED", -WEBD"S; -WEB'BING.] **1.** To cover with or as with cobwebs.

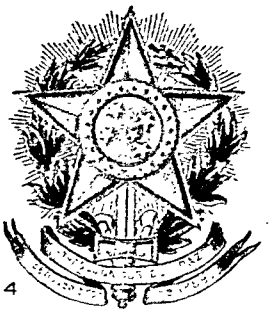
> The room itself is *cobwebbed* and dingy with old paint.
> HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 22. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

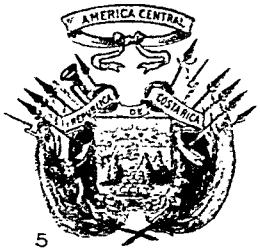
2. To remove cobwebs from.

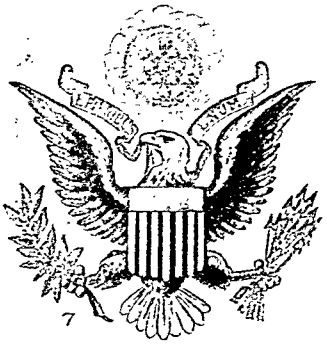


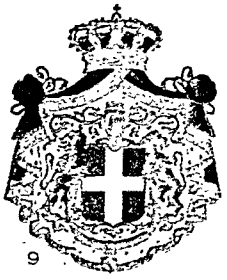


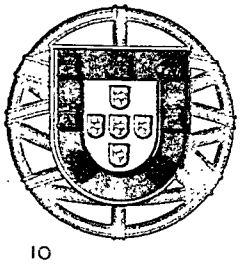


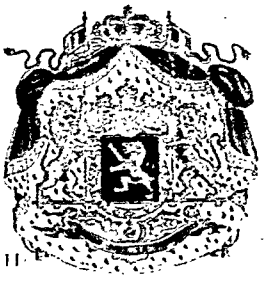


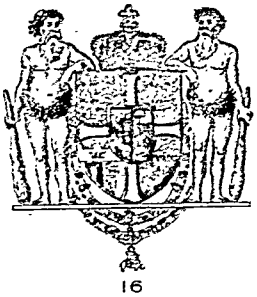


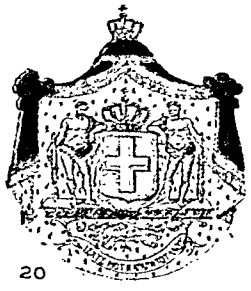


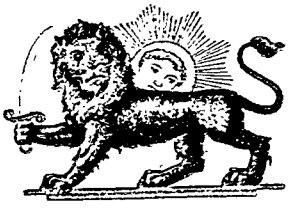


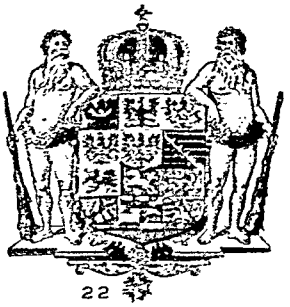












NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS PRIOR TO 1918

1 Argentine Republic.
2. Netherlands.
3. Spain.
4. Brazil
5. Costa Rica.
6. Nicaragua.
7. United States of America.
8. Mexico.
9. Italy.
10. Portugal
11. Belgium
12. Russia.
13. Peru.
14. Chile
15. Austria-Hungary.
16 Denmark.
17. Great Britain.
18. Norway
19 Sweden
20 Greece
21 Persia.
22 Prussia
23 Germany

THE FRENCH RED CROSS FROM NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS.

GRAY LITH CO N.Y.

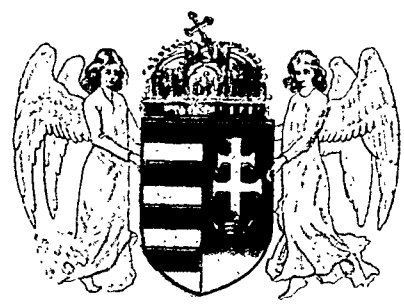
1.

2.

3.

4.

5.



6.

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RECENT ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS

1. Austrian Republic.
2. Czecho-Slovak Republic.
3. Dominion of Canada.
4. Finland
5. German Republic.
6. Hungary.
7. Irish Free State.
8. Poland.
9. Serb, Croat & Slovene State.

cob'web", *n.* **1.** The network or fine thread spun by a spider, with which its prey is caught; also, a single thread of the same material; figuratively, any snare or entanglement or anything fine-spun or flimsy.
All these thick-woven *cobwebs* of intrigue and diplomacy were blown to pieces a few days later.
NICOLAY AND HAY *A. Lincoln* vol. viii, p. 275. [c. co. 1890.]
2. *pl.* Accumulated rubbish. **3.** A cobweb-bird. [< *cob* (perhaps short for ME. *attercop*, < AS. *ator*, poison, + *cop*, head, tuft) + WEB1.] **cop'web"†.** — **cob'web" bird"**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisœola*), which uses cobwebs in building its nest. — **c. lawn**, a very fine linen of the 17th century. — **c. micrometer**, a micrometer strung with cobwebs instead of wires. — **cob'webbed"**, *a.* **1.** Covered with cobwebs. **2.** *Bot.* Bearing long and soft entangled cobweb-like hairs. — **cob'web"ber-y**, *n.* [Rare.] A mass of cobwebs, or of something that resembles cobwebs.
He brushed them aside, with their endless quiddities, and quillets, and casuistical cases, and legal *cobwebbery*.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 402. [A. 1880.]
— **cob'web"by**, *a.* Like or covered with cobwebs.

cob'work", 1 kŏb'wûrk"; 2 cŏb'wûrk', *n.* A structure of logs laid crosswise, with ends secured by dovetailing; used also attributively; as, a *cobwork* breakwater.

cob'worm", 1 kŏb'wûrm"; 2 cŏb'wûrm", *n.* [Local, Brit.] The larva of a cockchafer.

co'ca, 1 kō'kə; 2 cō'ca, *n.* [S. Am.] The dried leaves of a South-American shrub (*Erythroxylon coca*) of the *flax* family, used in medicine as a tonic, and chewed by the native Indians as a nervine stimulant.

Coc-agne', 1 kŏk-ān'; 2 cŏc-ăn', *n.* Same as COCKAIGNE.

Coc-agne', Land of. Same as LAND OF COCKAIGNE.

co'ca-in, } 1 kō'kə-in, -in *or* -ĭn, *or* (*colloq.*) ko-kē'n'; 2
co'ca-ine, } cō'ca-in, -în *or* -ĭn, *or* (*colloq.*) co-cān', *n.* *Chem.* A white, bitter, crystalline alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$) contained in coca-leaves: used in medicine as a local anesthetic. — *Antidotes:* alcoholic stimulants and amyl nitrite. — **co'ca-in-ism**, *n.* *Med.* A morbid condition produced by the habitual or the excessive use of cocain; poisoning by cocain. — **co'ca-in-ize**, *tt.* *Med.* To bring under the specific effect of cocain. — **co"ca-in-i-za'tion**, *n.* — **co"ca-in"o-ma'ni-a**, *n.* *Med.* **1.** Morbid craving for or misuse of cocain. **2.** Delusional insanity resulting from cocainism. — **co"ca-in"o-ma'ni-ac**, *n.*

co'ca-mîn, 1 kō'kə-mĭn; 2 cō'ca-mîn, *n.* *Chem.* A characteristic alkaloid derived from Peruvian coca, and now regarded as reducible to two or more elements. **co'ca-mine†.**

Co"ca-na'da, 1 kō"kə-nē'də; 2 cō"ca-nā'dā, *n.* An Indian seaport, the capital of Godavari district, Madras.

co-carde', 1 ko-kärd'; 2 co-cärd', *n.* [F.] *Entom.* One of the red, evaginable vesicles in the thorax of malachiid beetles.

co'ca-yl, 1 kō'kə-ĭl; 2 cō'ca-ȳl, *n.* *Chem.* An organic group (CH_3)NC_4H_7, which in combination with the oxypropionic acid radical forms the base ecgonine which is a saponification product of the alkaloid cocain. [< COCA + -YL.]

Coc-ca'ce-æ, 1 kŏ-kē'sī-ī; 2 cŏ-cā'çe-ē, *n.* *pl.* A group of schizomycetes, including spheroidal forms, single or variously grouped. See BACTERIA. [< COCCUS, 3.] — **coc-ca'ceous**, *a.*

coc"ca-gee', 1 kŏk"ə-gī'; 2 cŏc"a-ğē', *n.* [Eng.] A cider-apple; also, cider made from it.

Coc-ce'ius, *or* **Coc-ce'jus**, 1 kŏk-sī'yus *or* kŏk-tsē'yus; 2 cŏc-çē'yŭs *or* cŏc-tse'yus, **Johannes** (9/10 1603–11/10 1669). A German theologian; professor at Leyden; founder of the "federal school" of theology (**Coccelanism**, or **Coccelan system**), teaching that the Old Testament prefigures the church for all time.

Coc-ce'lus, 1 kŏk-sī'yus; 2 cŏc-çē'yŭs, **Nerva.** A Roman jurist of the 1st century; grandfather of Emperor Nerva.

Coc-ce'ji, 1 kŏk-tsē'yī; 2 cŏc-tse'yi, **Samuel, Baron von** (10/20 1679–10/7 1755). A German jurist who framed a new code of laws for Frederick the Great.

coc-cel'ic, 1 kŏk-sel'ĭk; 2 cŏc-çĕl'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Relating to **coccelic acid** ($C_{21}H_{22}O_7$), derived from *Cladonia coccifera* in crystalline form. [< COCCUS.]

coc"ce-lin'ic, 1 kŏk"sī-lĭn'ĭk; 2 cŏc"çe-lĭn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Relating to **coccelinic acid** ($C_{19}H_{12}O_4$), obtained in crystals by treating coccelic acid with hydriodic acid.

coc-cer'ic, 1 kŏk-ser'ĭk; 2 cŏc-çĕr'ic, *a.* Obtained from cochineal. — **cocceric acid** (*Chem.*), a monobasic acid ($C_{31}H_{32}O_{13}$) obtained in crystalline form from cochineal in combination with cocceryl alcohol.

coc'ce-rin, 1 kŏk'sī-rĭn; 2 cŏc'çe-rin, *n.* *Chem.* A cocceryl ester ($C_{16}H_{16}(C_{31}H_{31}O_{13})_2$) derived from cocceric acid. It occurs in cochineal.

coc'ce-ryl, 1 kŏk'sī-rĭl; 2 cŏc'çe-rȳl, *n.* *Chem.* The organic radical, $C_{30}H_{59}$, of cocceryl alcohol. [< COCCUS + -YL.] — **cocceryl alcohol**, a dihydric alcohol ($C_{30}H_{60}(OH)_2$).

coc'ci, 1 kŏk'sī; 2 cŏc'çi, *n.* Plural of COCCUS.

coc'ci-, } 1 kŏk'sĭ-, kŏk'o-; 2 cŏc'çi-, cŏc'o-. From Gr. *kok-*
coc'co-, } *kos*, berry; kermes-insect: combining forms. See COCCUS. — **Coc'ci-dæ**, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* A family of phytophthirian hemipters having one-jointed tarsi and scale-like larvæ, and living in plants; scale-insects. — **coc'cid**, *a.* & *n.* — **coc'cid-did**, *a.* & *n.* — **coc'cid-doid**, *a.* — **Coc-cid"i-id'e-a**, *n.* *pl.* *Protoz.* A section or subclass of sporozoans with a euglena phase, of minute size, spherical shape, and a structure like that of an egg-shell. — **coc-cid'i-id**, *a.* & *n.* — **coc-cid"i-id'e-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **coc'ci-din**, *n.* *Chem.* The constituent of the plastinoid granules in *Coccidia labbé*. **coc'ci-dine‡.** — **coc-cid'i-oid**, *a.* *Protoz.* Of or pertaining to a coccidium. — **Coc-cid"i-oi'des**, *n.* A genus of sporozoan parasites, some species of which are said to invade the skin and produce nodules resembling those of tuberculosis. — **Coc-cid"i-o-mor'pha**, *n.* *pl.* An order of spore-bearing organisms consisting of *Hæmosporidia* and *Coccidia*. — **coc-cid"i-o'sis**, *n.* A disease caused by the presence of *coccidia*. — **coc-cid'i-um**, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Protoz.* A parasitic coccidiidean (genus *Coccidium*): an egg-shaped psorosperm. **2.** *Bot.* A spherical non-porous conceptacle produced by certain rose-spored algæ (*Floridex*). — **coc"ci-dol'o-gy**, *n.* The scientific analysis and classification of the *Coccidæ*. — **coc-cif'er-ous**, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing or producing cocci or berries. — **coc'ci-form**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the form of cocci or berries. — **coc"ci-gen'ic**, *a.* Due to the presence of a coccus; produced by a coccus. — **coc-cig'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing berries.
Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

coc'cin, 1 kŏk'sĭn; 2 cŏc'çin, *n.* A red dye; nopalin. [< COCCUS.]

Coc"ci-nel'la, 1 kŏk'sī-nel'ə; 2 cŏc'çi-nĕl'a, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A genus typical of *Coccinellidæ*. **2.** [*c-*] A beetle of this genus; a ladybug. [< Gr. *kokkinos*, scarlet, < *kokkos*, berry.] — **Coc"ci-nel'li-dæ**, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles with the body usually rounded, convex, and the head sunk in the emarginate prothorax: as the ladybugs, etc. — **coc"ci-nel'lid**, *a.* & *n.* — **coc"ci-nel'loid**, *a.*

coc-cin'e-ous, *a.* Colored with or like cochineal. **coc-cin'e-an†.** — **coc-cin'ic**, *a.* *Org.Chem.* Pertaining to one or the other of two isomeric diabasic acids ($C_5H_4O_5$) yielded by cochineal. — **coc"co-ba-cil'lus**, *n.* A short bacillus like a coccus found in cases of swine plague. — **Coc"co-bac-te'ri-a**, *n.* *pl.* *Biol.* A group of bacteria containing both globular and rod-like forms: named together under the assumption that they constituted life-phases of the same organism. — **coc"co-bac-te'ri-um**, *n.* — **coc"co-chro-mat'ic**, *a.* *Bot.* Exhibiting color scattered in masses of granules. Opposed to PLACOCHROMATIC. — **coc-cog'nin**, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{32}O_8$) contained in the seeds of *Daphne mezereum*. Probably the same as daphnin. — **coc-cog'nic**, *a.*

Coc"co-go-na'les, 1 kŏk"o-go-nē'liz; 2 cŏc"o-ğo-nā'lēş, *n.* *pl.* *Bot.* An order of unicellular algæ (class *Schizophyceæ*) found singly or in colonies. Some forms become short filaments. Compare HORMOGONALES. — **coc'co-gone**, *n.* *Bot.* A sporangium-like propagative organ of certain cyanophyceous algæ. **coc"co-go'ni-um†.**

coc'coid, 1 kŏk'oid; 2 cŏc'oid, *a.* Like cocci: applied to certain forms of bacteria which tend to be round in form; cociform. [< COCCUS + Gr. *eidos*, form.]

coc'co-lite, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A granular white, green, or black variety of pyroxene. **2.** A coccolith. — **coc'co-lith**, *n.* One of certain minute oval or rounded bodies often abundant in deep-sea mud and believed to be unicellular algæ.

Coc"co-lo'bis, 1 kŏk'o-lō'bĭs *or* ko-kel'o-bis; 2 cŏc'o-lō'bis *or* cō-cŏl'o-bis, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of evergreen trees or climbing shrubs of the buckwheat family, peculiar in its pulpy perianth surrounding the ripe fruit. Of its various species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, several are in ornamental stove cultivation. *C. uvifera*, the West Indian sea-grape tree, with edible berries, yields a variety of kino from its bark. This species and *C. floridana*, the pigeon-plum, are common to southern Florida and the West Indies. [< COCCUS + LOBE.] **Coc"co-lo'ba‡.**

coc'co-sphere, *n.* A spherical mass bearing cocoliths enclosed in a delicate calcareous envelop. — **Coc"cos-te'i-dæ**, *n.* *pl.* *Ich.* A Devonian family of placoderm fishes having a cranial shield of few plates and large dorsal plates with an anterior median keel for connection with neural arches. — **coc-cos'te-id**, *n.* — **coc-cos'te-oid**, *a.* & *n.* — **Coc-cos'te-us**, *n.* *Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Coccosteidæ*. **2.** [*c-*] A fossil fish of this genus. — **Coc"co-thraus-ti'næ**, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of fringilloid birds having nasal bones produced backward and mandible deep behind, including the grosbeaks. **Coc"co-thraus'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) — **coc"co-thraus'tine**, *a.* & *n.* — **coc'cous**, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing or composed of cocci.

coc"cu-lif'er-ous, 1 kŏk"yiu-lif'er-us; 2 cŏc"yu-lif'er-ŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing small berries; cocciferous. [< COCCUS + L. *fero*, bear.]

coc'cu-lin, 1 kŏk'yu-lĭn; 2 cŏc'yu-lin, *n.* A bitter neutral crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{18}O_{10}$) found in *Cocculus coccus-lus* in combination with picrotoxin.

Coc"cu-lin'i-dæ, 1 kŏk"yu-lin'ĭ-dĭ; 2 cŏc"yu-lin'i-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods with an unsymmetrical gill and an entire limpet-like shell. **Coc"cu-li'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [Cp. COCCULUS.] — **coc"cu-lin'id**, *n.* — **coc"cu-lin'oid**, *a.*

Coc'cu-lus, 1 kŏk'yu-lus; 2 cŏc'yu-lŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A small, widely distributed, mainly tropical genus of climbing plants of the moonseed family. [< Gr. *kokkos*, berry.]
— **cocculus indicus** (*Med.*), the berry of *Anamirta cocculus*, a narcotic and stimulant, used in ointments for cure of ringworm and barbers' itch, sometimes in the manufacture of beer and for stupefying fish.

coc'cus, 1 kŏk'us; 2 cŏc'ŭs, *n.* [coc'ci, 1 -sai; 2 -çi, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) One of the dry one-seeded portions into which a schizocarp splits up. (2) A spore mother-cell in which the spores are contained for a time after their maturity. **2.** *Entom.* (1) [C-] A genus typical of *Coccidæ*. (2) An insect of this genus. **3.** A spherical or nearly spherical bacterium. [< Gr. *kokkos*, berry, kermes-insect.] **coc'cule‡.**

coc-cyg'e-al, 1 kŏk-sij'ī-əl; 2 cŏc-çĭğ'e-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the coccyx; caudal. [< Gr. *kokkyx* (*kokkyg-*), coccyx.] **coc-cyg'e-ous‡.** — **coccygeal gland.** **1.** In man, a small glandular body of unknown function near the coccyx, probably the vestige of abortive vessels. **2.** *Ornith.* See UROPYGIAL. **coc-cyg'e-o-**, 1 kŏk-sij'ī-o-; 2 cŏc-sĭğ'e-o-. A combining form in anatomical terms, referring to the coccyx.

coc"cy-gec'to-my, 1 kŏk"sī-jek'tə-mī; 2 cŏc"çy-ğĕc'to-my, *n.* Surgical removal of the coccyx. [< COCCYX + -TOMY.]

Coc-cy'ges, 1 kŏk-sai'jiz; 2 cŏc-çȳ'ğēş, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* An order or other group of birds, variously limited, but always including the cuckoos and related forms. [< Gr. *kokkyges*, pl. of *kokkyx*, cuckoo.]

coc-cyg'e-us, 1 kŏk-sij'ī-us; 2 cŏc-çĭğ'e-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -i, *pl.*] A muscle of the pelvis inserted upon the tail. In human beings it serves to retain the coccyx in place in parturition and defecation. [< Gr. *kokkyx* (*kokkyg-*), coccyx.]

Coc'cy-gi'næ, 1 kŏk'sī-jai'nī; 2 cŏc'çy-ğī'nē, *n.* *pl.* Same as COCCYZINÆ. **Coc-cy'gus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kokkyx*, cuckoo.] — **coc'cy-gine**, *a.*

coc"cy-go-dyn'i-a, 1 kŏk"sī-go-din'ī-ə; 2 cŏc"çy-ğo-dĭn'i-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Neuralgic pain in the region of the coccyx. [< Gr. *kokkyx*, coccyx, + *odynē*, pain.] **coc"cy-o-dyn'i-a‡.**

Coc"cy-go-mor'phæ, 1 kŏk"sī-go-mōr'fī; 2 cŏc"çy-ğo-mōr'fē, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A group of desmognathous birds with spongy flattened maxillopalatines, including cuckoos, toucans, kingfishers, trogons, etc. [< Gr. *kokkyx* (*kokkyg-*), cuckoo, + *morphē*, form.] — **coc'cy-go-morph**, *a.* & *n.* — **coc"cy-go-mor'phic**, *a.*

coc'cyx, 1 kŏk'siks; 2 cŏc'çĭçeş, *n.* [-CY-GES, 1 -sai'jiz; 2 -çȳ'ğēş, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Anat.* The caudal end of the spine: in man and anthropoid apes composed of three or four ankylosed vertebræ. See illus. under BONE.

Coc"cy-zi'næ, 1 kŏk'sī-zai'nī; 2 cŏc'çy-zī'nē, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of cuculoid birds having 10 tail-feathers and bill with obtuse culmen, including the yellow-billed and black-billed cuckoos. **Coc-cy'zus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kokkyx*, cuckoo.] **Coc"cy-gi'næ‡.** — **coc'cy-zine**, *a.* & *n.*

coch., **cochl.**, **coch. amp.**, *etc.* See ABBREVIATION.

Co"cha-bam'ba, 1 kō"chə-bām'bə; 2 cō"chā-bām'bā, *n.* **1.** A department of Bolivia; 21,417 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; 8,370 ft. above the sea.

coch"e-nil'lin, 1 kŏch'ī-nil'ĭn; 2 cŏch'e-nil'in, *n.* Carminic acid: formerly so called. [< COCHINEAL.]

Co"che-to'pa Pass, 1 kō"chə-tō'pə; 2 cō"che-tō'pa. A pass through the Saguache Range, Colo.; alt., 10,032 feet.

co-chil' sa-po'ta, 1 ko-chĭl' sə-pō'tə; 2 co-chĭl' sā-pō'ta. *Bot.* **1.** A tall Mexican tree (*Casimiroa edulis*) of the rue family, bearing large peach-flavored fruits. **2.** A fruit of the tree. [< Aztec *cochitzapotl*, sleep fruit.]

Co"chi-mi', 1 kō"chĭ-mī'; 2 cō"chi-mi', *a.* *Ethnol.* Designating (1) the Yuman dialect spoken throughout the southern half of California; (2) the tribes or groups, collectively, speaking this dialect.

co'chin1, 1 kō'chĭn; 2 cō'chin, *n.* A variety of large domestic fowl, of Asiatic origin, having heavily feathered legs, full breast, and short tail. See FOWL. [< *Cochin-China.*] — **co'chin-chi"na**, *n.* A breed of the domestic hen brought from Cochin-China, the original of the cochin and brahma.

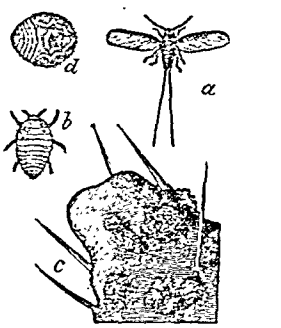
Co"chin'2, 1 kō'shən'; 2 cō'çhĭn', *n.* **Charles Nicolas** (2/3 1715–4/3 1790), a French designer and engraver; son and grandson of engravers of the same name; *Picturesque Journey in Italy*.

Co-chin'3, 1 ko-chĭn' *or* kō'chĭn; 2 co-chĭn' *or* cō'chin, *n.* **1.** A native state in S. W. Madras, India; 1,362 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport.

Co'chin-Chi'na, 1 kō'chĭn; 2 cō'chin, *n.* The southernmost state of French Indo-China; 20,000 sq. m.; capital, Saigon.

Co'chin-Chi-nese', 1 kō'chĭn-chai-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 cō'chin-chi-nēs' *or* -nīş'. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Cochin-China. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Cochin-China. **2.** The language of Cochin-China; Anamese, belonging to the Indo-Chinese branch of the Turanian.

coch'i-neal, 1 *kŏch'ī-nīl*; 2 *cŏch'i-nēl* (XIII), *n.* **1.** A dye-stuff consisting of female cochineal-insects (*Coccus cacti*) killed and dried by heat. The dried insect is about one-fifth of an inch long, purplish and transversely wrinkled. It yields a brilliant scarlet dye, the pigment carmine, a small quantity of wax, and is used medicinally.
2. The cochineal-insect. [< Sp. *cochinilla*, < L. *coccinus*, scarlet, < *coccum*, < Gr. *kokkos*, berry.] **coch'i-neel†.** — **brilliant cochineal**, an azo-dye, palatine scarlet. See under SCARLET. — **coch'i-neal-fig"** *or* **-cactus**, *n.* A cactus (*Nopalea cochinillifera*). — **c.-insect**, *n.* A scale-insect (*Coccus cacti*) of Mexico, Central America, etc., introduced into the Canary Islands, Java, etc. It lives on *Nopalea* and other cacti. — **c.-red**, *n.* Carmine. See RED.



Cochineal-insect.
a, male insect; *b*, young female; *c*, the insects at work upon a cactus leaf, protected by the flocculent secretion; *d*, the dried cochineal of commerce.

coch"i-ni'to, 1 kŏch'ī-nī'tō; 2 cŏch'i-nī'to, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A surgeon-fish (*Xesurus punctatus*) of the Gulf of California.

co-chi'no, 1 ko-chī'no; 2 co-chī'no, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A trigger-fish (*Balistes retula*) found in warm parts of the Atlantic.

Co-chi'se, *n.* **1.** 1 ko-chī'zē; 2 co-chī'şe. A Chiricahua Apache chief, son of Nachi, who successfully maintained warfare against Americans and Mexicans from 1861 until his death in 1874. **2.** 1 ko-chīs'; 2 co-chīs'. A county in S. E. Arizona (the scene of Chief Cochise's exploits); 6,147 sq. m.; county-seat, Tombstone.

Co-chit'u-ate, 1 ko-chĭt'yu-ēt; 2 co-chit'yu-āt, *n.* A small lake in Middlesex county, Mass., which partly supplies Boston with water.

coch'le-a, 1 kŏk'lī-ə; 2 cŏc'le-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* One of the passages of the internal ear. In mammals it is arranged in a spiral form like a snail-shell. See illus. under LABYRINTH. **2.** The Archimedean screw. **3.** *Bot.* A plant-organ which assumes a spiral shape, as the pods of the honey-locust. **4†.** A spiral staircase. [LL., < L. *cochlea*, snail, < Gr. *kochlias*, < *kochlos*, shell-fish.] — **coch'le-an**, *a.* Cochleate. — **coch'le-ar'**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the cochlea.

coch'le-ar², 1 kŏk'lī-ər; 2 cŏc'le-ar, *a.* *Bot.* Spoon-like: applied unmeaningly to a form of imbricative estivation in which one spoon- or helmet-shaped part is wholly exterior and larger than the others, which it surrounds.

coch'le-ar, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Ch.* The spoon in which the consecrated elements are given to communicants. **2.** An ancient Roman or Greek measure for medicine; a spoonful. [L., < *cochlea*; see COCHLEA.]

coch"le-a're, 1 kŏk'lī-ē'rī; 2 cŏc'le-ā'rē, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Med.* A spoon; spoonful.

Coch"le-a'ri-a, 1 kŏk'lī-ē'rī-ə; 2 cŏc'le-ā'ri-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs of the mustard family, natives of temperate or boreal regions. The scurvy-grass (*C. officinalis*) is the best-known species, and yields a useful oil. [< L. *cochlear*; see COCHLEAR, *n.*]

coch"le-ar'i-form, 1 kŏk'lī-ar'ī-fōrm; 2 cŏc'le-ār'i-fôrm, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a snail-shell; cochleate. **2.** Spoon-shaped; cochlear. [< L. *cochlear* (see COCHLEAR, *n.*) + -FORM.] **coch-le'i-form‡.** — **cochlear form process** (*Anat.*), the thin, bony incasement of the tensor tympani muscle where it appears in the tympanum.

Coch"le-a-ri'i-dæ, 1 kŏk'lī-ə-ral'ī-dĭ; 2 cŏc'le-a-ri'i-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Ornith.* A family of herodionine birds with a bill like an inverted boat; the boatbills. **Coch"le-a'ri-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cochlear*; see COCHLEAR, *n.*] — **coch"le-a'ri-id**, *n.* — **coch"le-a'ri-oid**, *a.*

coch"le-a'rin, 1 kŏk'lī-ē'rĭn; 2 cŏc'le-ā'rin, *n.* A substance resembling camphor, derived in crystals from the spoonwort.

coch'le-a-ry, 1 kŏk'lī-ē-rī; 2 cŏc'le-ā-ry, *a.* Like a spiral shell; winding; cochleate.

coch'le-ate, 1 kŏk'lī-ēt; 2 cŏc'le-āt, *a.* Spirally twisted like a snail-shell. **coch'le-an†**; **coch'le-at"ed‡.** — **coch"le-ar-thro'sis**, *n.* *Anat.* A screw-joint, one in which the surfaces shift laterally a little when they glide round each other. — **coch'le-oid.** **I.** *a.* Cochleate; spiral. **II.** *n.* A mathematical spiral curve. — **coch'le-ous**, *a.* Having a spiral form; cochleate.

coch"le-i'tis, 1 kŏk'lī-aī'tĭs *or* -ī'tĭs; 2 cŏc'le-ī'tis *or* -ī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cochlea. **coch-li'tis‡.**

Coch'li-des, 1 kŏk'lī-dīz; 2 cŏc'li-dēş, *n.* *pl.* *Conch.* **1.** The dicœcious gastropods. **2.** The *Gasteropoda*. [< Gr. *kochlis* (pl. *kochlides*), dim. of *kochlos*, shell-fish.] **Coch'li-dæ‡.**

Coch"li-di'i-dæ, 1 kŏk"lī-daī'ī-dĭ; 2 cŏc"li-di'i-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* Same as LIMACODIDÆ.

coch-lid"i-o-sper'mate, 1 kŏk-lid'ī-o-spûr"mēt; 2 cŏc-lid'i-o-spĕr"māt, *a.* Characterized by seeds which are convexo-concave in formation. [< Gr. *kochlos*, shell-fish, + *sperma*, seed.]

Coch"li-o-don'ti-dæ, 1 kŏk"lī-o-don'tĭ-dĭ; 2 cŏc"li-o-dŏn'ti-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Ich.* A Carboniferous family of prosarthrous sharks having at least one transverse row of teeth fused into a continuous curved plate. **Coch-li'o-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kochlos*, shell-fish, + *odous*, tooth.] **Coch"li-o-don-tol'dæ‡.** — **coch'li-o-dont**, *a.* & *n.* — **coch"li-o-don'tid**, *n.* — **coch"li-o-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*

Coch"li-o-pod'i-dæ, 1 kŏk'lī-o-pod'ī-dĭ; 2 cŏc'li-o-pŏd'i-dē, *n.* *pl.* *Entom.* [< Gr. *kochlos*, shell-fish, + *pous*, foot.] Same as LIMACODIDÆ. [< Gr. *kochlos*, shell.]

coch'lite, 1 kŏk'lait; 2 cŏc'lit, *n.* A fossil spiral shell or itscast.

Coch-loc'er-as, 1 kŏk-los'ər-əs; 2 cŏc-lŏç'er-as, *n.* A Triassic genus of fossil ammonites belonging to the family *Cochloceratidæ*. [< Gr. *kochlos*, shell, + *keras*, horn.]

Coch"lo-sper-ma'ce-æ, 1 kŏk"lo-spər-mē'sī-ī; 2 cŏc"lo-spər-mā'çe-ē, *n.* *pl.* *Bot.* A small family of tropical and subtropical herbs, shrubs, and trees belonging to the order

Hypericales. They have alternate palmately lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, and capsular fruits pear-like in shape and size. The seeds, which are small and numerous, are covered with a cottony down.— **coch"lo-sper-ma'ceous**, *a.*

Coch"lo-sper'mum, 1 kŏk'lō-spûr'mum; 2 cŏc'lo-spĕr'mûm, *n. Bot.* [< Gr. *kochlos*, shell, + *sperma*, seed.] Same as MAXIMILIANEA.

Coch'ran, 1 kek'rən; 2 cŏc'ran, *n.* **1.** A county in Texas; 959 sq. m. 2. A town in Pulaski county, Ga.

Coch'rane, 1 kek'rən; 2 cŏc'ran, *n.* **1. Sir Alexander F. Inglis** (4/12 1758–1/20 1832), a British admiral who took the Danish West Indies, Martinique, and seized Washington in 1814. **2. Thomas.** See DUNDONALD.

co"cil-la'na, 1 kō"sĭl-yä'nə; 2 cō"çĭl-yä'nä, *n. Chem.* A bark having emetic and cathartic properties. It is obtained from a Bolivian meliaceous tree (*Guarea rushyi*).

co"ci-ne'ro, 1 kō"thi-nē'ro; 2 cō"thi-ne'ro, *n.* A jurel, especially *Caranx caballus*. [Sp., cook.]

co'ci-nin, 1 kō'sĭ-nin; 2 cō'çi-nin, *n. Chem.* A specific fat, once believed to be obtained from coconut-oil.— **co-cin'le**, *a.*

cock[1], 1 kŏk; 2 cŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise the cock or hammer of (a gun or pistol), for the purpose of firing.

The belligerents had already *cocked* their weapons.
BRET HARTE *Cressy* p. 190. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

2†. To insert in the hammer of (a matchlock gun) the match which ignites the priming. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To train cocks for fighting, or cause them to fight. **2.** To raise the hammer of a gun or pistol.

cock[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To lift or turn up or to one side; tilt; prick up knowingly, inquiringly, jauntily, or scornfully; as, horses *cock* their ears when startled; to *cock* one's eye; to *cock* one's hat.

Sam . . . sat with his palm leaf *cocked* rejoicingly to one side.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 84. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

II. *i.* **1.** To stick up; as, his head *cocks* above the rest. **2†.** To act in a pert or swaggering manner. **3†.** To fight. [Prob. < COCK[1], *n.*, or < Gael, *coc*, cock (as a bonnet).] — **cocked and primed** [U. S.], prepared for a fight or a discussion.— **cocked ankles** (*Vet. Surg.*), partial dislocation of the fetlock-joint of the horse, causing the pastern to become nearly perpendicular to the cannon-bone; knuckling.— **cock'ing • ma"chine**, *n.* A machine for piling hay in cocks after gathering it from the windrows.— **cock'-piece"**, *n.* That part of a firearm which sets the hammer ready for firing.

cock[3], *vt.* To arrange in piles or cocks, as hay.

cock[4], *vt.* To calk, as horseshoes.

cock, *a.* Male; as, a *cock* lobster; a *cock* bird.

cock[1], *n.* **1.** A full-grown male of the domestic fowl.

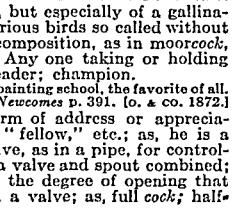
The *cock* his lusty greeting said, And forth his speckled harem led.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 5.

2. The male of any other, but especially of a gallinaceous, bird. **3.** One of various birds so called without regard to sex: mostly in composition, as in moor*cock*, wood*cock*, etc. **4.** [Eng.] Any one taking or holding a prominent position; a leader; champion.

He was the *cock* of the whole painting school, the favorite of all.
THACKERAY *Newcomes* p. 391. [O. & CO. 1872.]

5. [Colloq.] A familiar term of address or appreciation, similar to "chap," "fellow," etc.; as, he is a hearty old *cock*. **6.** A valve, as in a pipe, for controlling the flow of a fluid, or a valve and spout combined; a bib-cock; also [Colloq.], the degree of opening that may be produced by such a valve; as, full *cock*; half-*cock*, etc.

Cocks are named (1) from the service which they perform; as, **air-cock, blow-off cock, blow-through c.** (steam), **brine-c.** (draining off brine in a steam boiler), **drain-c., drip-c.** (waste), **feed-c.** (boiler), **fire-c.** or **flood-c.** (extinguishing), **foam-c.** (removing boiler-scum), **grease-c.** (lubricating), **injection-c., mud-c.** or **purge-c.** (discharging boiler sediment), **regulator-c.** (controlling flow as of a lubricant), **release-c.** (air-brake), **stop-c., test-c.**, or **try-c.** (a gage-cock), **vent-c.**, etc.; (2) from their mechanism, operation, or construction; as, **ball c., compression-c.** (opening by compression of a disk), **four-way c., gland-c., lever-c., lock-c., pendant-c.** (with handle below), **pinch-c.** (rubber tube), **plug-c., pull-c.** (lever), **revolving c., screw-down c., two-way c., three-way c., thumb-c., valve-c.** (having seating-valve), etc.; (3) from the fluid controlled; as, **air-c., gas-c., oil-c., steam-c., water-c.**, etc.; (4) from the object or place of attachment; as, **angle-c., barrel-c., basin-c., bath-c., hydrant-c., pillar-c.** (upright pipe), etc.



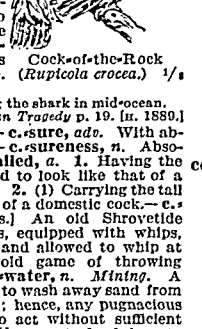
Cocks.

1. Pinch-cock for closing a rubber tube. 2. Diagram of two-way cock. By turning the center the fluid may be made to run in several ways or shut off altogether. 3. Screw-down gage cock for steam-boilers. 4. Self-closing cock.

7. In a firearm, the hammer; also, the position at which the hammer rests when raised; full cock: distinguished from *half-cock*, at which point the weapon can not be discharged. **8.** A piece of metal forming the bearing for one of the pivots of a balance-wheel in a clock or watch. **9.** The style or gnomon of a dial. **10.** The needle of a weighing-balance. **11.** A weathercock. **12.** A false report; a hoax; a cock-and-bull story. **13.** [Scot.] The mark at which curlers aim. [M.] **14†.** The crow of a cock, especially early in the morning; as, the first *cock*. **15†.** A toy whistle shaped like a cock. [< AS. *cocc* (imitative).]

cocket†; **cok†**.

— **cock'-a-doo"dle**, *vi.* [Humorous.] To crow as a cock.— **cock'-a-doo"dle-doo'**, *n.* A cock; also, the crow of a cock. **cock'-a-doo"dle†.**— **cock'-a-leek"le**, *n.* See COCKIELEEKIE.— **c.-ale**, *n.* Ale flavored in the cask with raisins, spice, and the jelly of a fowl, treated with yeast, and allowed to ferment a second time.— **c.-and-bull**, *a.* [Colloq.] Highly improbable; incredible; absurd: applied to stories; as, a *cock-and-bull* story of a miraculous escape: origin uncertain.— **c.-bead**, *n. Carp.* A rounded and raised or projecting bead: formed by a cock-bead plane.— **c.-bell†**, *n.* **1.** A little bell. **2.** An icicle.— **c.-bird**, *n.* [Afr.] A weaver-bird, *vidua*, which has two long tail-feathers resembling those of the male of the domestic fowl: called colloquially the **Kafir cock.**— **c.-boy**, *n.* A lad who regulated the inlet-valve of a pumping-engine, now done automatically.— **c.-brass**, *n.* Cock-metal.— **c.-bread**, *n.* A stimulating food given to game-cocks.— **c.-broth**, *n.* [Scot.] Broth made from a fowl boiled with leeks; cockie-leekie. **c.-broo** or **c.-bree†** [Scot.].— **c.-end stone**, the top jewel of a watch-balance.— **c.-eye**, *n.* **1.** A squinting eye; strabismus. **2.** See COCKEYE.— **c.-eyed**, *a.* Cross-eyed.— **c.-eyed bob** [Slang, Austral.], a thunder-storm.— **c.-feather**, *n. Archery.* The feather of an arrow which is at the top when in position for shooting.— **c.-fight**, *n.* A battle between cocks; specifically, a match between two game-cocks, in which the birds, armed with artificial spurs of steel, are pitted against each other in a ring; also, a children's game with flowers in imitation of cock-fighting, or a sailors' game, the player being trussed. **c.-match†.**— **c.-fighter**, *n.* One who keeps or matches fighting-cocks; one living by or fond of cock-fighting.— **c.-fighting.** **I.** *a.* Addicted to cock-fighting; as, a *cock-fighting* squire. **II.** *n.* The matching of game-cocks.— **c.-laird**, *n.* [Scot.] An owner and cultivator of a small piece of land: a term of contempt.— **c.-metal**, *n.* An alloy of varying proportions of copper, zinc, and lead, used for faucets, etc. **c.-brass†.**— **c.-nest**, *n.* A nest or shelter constructed by a male bird, as by many wrens, in addition to the nest used by the female for incubation.— **c. of the game** [Archaic], a game-cock.— **c.-of-the-plains**, *n.* The sage-cock.— **c.-of-the-rock**, *n.* A South-American cotingoid bird of the genus *Rupicola*, having showy orange plumage and a large crest.— **c. of the walk** or **of the loft**, one who has overcome all opposition and thus become leader or chief: said usually of a swaggering or overbearing person.— **c.-of-the-woods**, *n.* **1.** The capercailzie. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The pileated woodpecker.— **c.-penny**, *n.* A variable fee, sometimes of considerable amount, formerly paid in England at Shrovetide to the masters of certain schools. It was acknowledged by the present of a cock to the pupils, to be used in fighting the cock of some other school.— **cock'-stride"†**, *n.* The length of a cock's step; any very small space or time. (*Rupicola crocea.*) 1/8 — **c.-sure**, *a.* **1.** Absolutely sure.


Cock-of-the-Rock

He seemed *cock-sure* . . . of overhauling the shark in mid-ocean.
W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Tragedy* p. 19. [H. 1889.]

2†. Perfectly safe. **3†.** Reliable.— **c.-sure**, *adv.* With absolute certainty.— **c.-surely**, *adv.*— **c.-sureness**, *n.* Absolute certainty. **c.-surety†.**— **c.-tailed**, *a.* **1.** Having the tail clipped so that it points upward to look like that of a trimmed game-cock: said of horses. **2.** (1) Carrying the tail erect. (2) Having a tail like that of a domestic cock.— **c.-thrashing†**, *n.* [Eng. Midlands.] An old Shrovetide sport in which blindfolded carters, equipped with whips, were set in a ring around a cock and allowed to whip at random.— **c.-throwing**, *n.* An old game of throwing sticks at a cock tied to a stake.— **c.-water**, *n. Mining.* A stream of water led into a trough to wash away sand from tin ore.— **fighting c.**, a game-cock; hence, any pugnacious person.— **to go off at half-c.**, to act without sufficient preparation.— **to live like a fighting c.**, to be fed or to feed luxuriously.

cock[2], *n.* **1.** A significant tip or upward turn; a pricking up, as of the ears; as, to give a hat a jaunty *cock*.

Bating and barring the *cock* and squint of his eye.
J. WILSON *Recreations of C. North* p. 270. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

2. An upward bend of a hat-brim, or the part turned up; a flap.

cock[3], *n.* A small conical pile, stack, or rick of grass, straw, or hay; a haycock; a pile or heap, as of turf or manure. [Scand.; cp. Dan. *kok*, heap; Ice. *kökkr*, lump, ball.] **cok†.**

cock[4], *n.* A ship's small boat; cockboat; cocket. [< F. *coque*, < L. *concha*; see CONCH.]

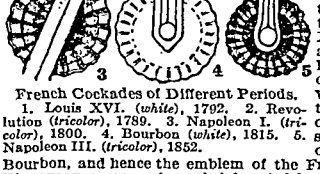
cock[5], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A cockle. **2.** A male salmon.— **cock'-gar"den**, *n.* Same as COCKLE-GARDEN.

cock[6], *n.* A notch in an arrow or a crossbow for receiving the string. [< It. *cocca*, nock of an arrow.]

cock[7†], *n.* A corruption of "God," used in oaths; as, by *cock*; *cock's* body.

cock'-a-bul'ly, 1 kŏk'ə-bul'ĭ; 2 cŏk'-a-bul'y, *n.* A fish (*Galaxias fasciatus*) of New Zealand. [Corruption of Maori *kokopu*.]

cock-ade', 1 kŏk-ēd'; 2 cŏk'ād', *n.* A rosette, knot of ribbon, leather, or the like, worn on the hat as party badge or to designate some form of service; as, the *cockade* of a recruiting sergeant; a coachman's *cockade*.



French Cockades of Different Periods.

1. Louis XVI. (*white*), 1792. 2. Revolution (*tricolor*), 1789. 3. Napoleon I. (*tricolor*), 1800. 4. Bourbon (*white*), 1815. 5. Napoleon III. (*tricolor*), 1852.

The **black cockade**, or rosette of leather, worn in the hat by coachmen and livery servants of persons in the service of the British crown, was originally the badge of the troops of Louis XIII. of France and later of the house of Hanover, just as the **white c.** was that of the house of Stuart and its supporters, and of the house of Bourbon, and hence the emblem of the French Royalists. The **green c.**, worn for a brief period by French Revolutionists, was displaced by the **tricolor c.** in July, 1789. [< F. *cocarde*, < *coq*, COCK[1], *n.*, from its resemblance to a cock's comb.]— **blue-and-red c.**, the badge of the city of Paris: the union of this and the Bourbon white produced the tricolor, the badge of France since 1789.

cock-ad'ed, *a.* Wearing or adorned with a cockade.

cock'-a-hoop", 1 kŏk'-ə-hūp'; 2 cŏk'-a-hōōp'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Elated; set up; on the high horse. **2.** Tipsy; carousing. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] A bumper.— **cock'-a-hoop"**, *a.* & *adv.*— **-ish**, *a.*— **-ness**, *n.*

Cock-aigne', 1 kŏk-ān'; 2 cŏk-ān', *n.* **1.** An imaginary region of luxury and ease; lubber-land; the lotus-land of poetry. **2.** London and its suburbs; the abode of cockneys; cockneydom. [< OF. *cocaigne*, abundance, prob. < L. *coquo*, cook.] **Coc-agne'†**; **Cock-ayne'†**; **Cok-ayne'†.**— **Land of Cokaigne**, the title of a French burlesque poem, said to have been written in England just after the Norman Conquest.

cock'al†, *n.* **1.** The knuckle-bone or astragalus of sheep. **2.** A game played with such bones instead of dice.

cock'-ale", *n.* See COCK[1], *n.*

cock"a-lo'rum, 1 kŏk'ə-lō'rum; 2 cŏk'a-lō'rûm, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** Self-importance; pretension; bumptiousness. **2.** A conceited, bumptious, cocky person; as, he's the high *cock-alorum* of his set.— **hey** or **high cockalorum** [Eng.], a schoolboys' game in which some of the players jump astride the backs of the others.

cock"a-ma-roo', 1 kŏk'ə-mə-rōō'; 2 cŏc'a-ma-rōō', *n.* A variety of tivoli for children played on a board containing pins, arches, bells, etc.

cock'an-dy, 1 kŏk'ən-dĭ; 2 cŏk'an-dy, *n.* [Local, Scot.] The puffin.

cock'a-pert†. **I.** *a.* Saucy; insolent. **II.** *n.* An impudent person.

cock'a-rouse†, *n.* **1.** [Colonial Maryland, U. S.] A person of property and influence; a country gentleman. **2.** A chief or head man among the Indians of Virginia. **cau'-ca-rouse†**; **cock'er-ouse†.** Compare CAUCUS.

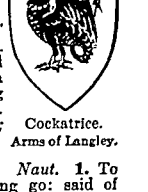
cock"a-teel', 1 kŏk'ə-tēl'; 2 cŏk'a-tēl', *n.* An Australian cockatoo of the genus *Calopsitta*, especially *C. novæ-hollandiæ*. **cock'a-tiel'†**; **cock"a-tille'†.**

cock"a-too', 1 kŏk'ə-tū'; 2 cŏk'a-tōō', *n.* **1.** A cacatuine parrot of the East Indies or Australia, having an erectile crest; as, the **sulfur-crested cockatoo** (*Cacatua galeritus*); the **great black c.** or **palm-c.** (*Microglossus*); the **rose-breasted c.** (*C. roseicapilla*), with rosy-white and gray plumage, etc.

Cockatoos are gregarious, frequenting woods and feeding on seeds, fruits, and the larvæ of insects. Their note is generally harsh and unmusical, and although they are readily tamed when taken young, becoming familiar, and in some species showing remarkable intelligence, their powers of vocal imitation are usually limited. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vi. p. 622.

2. [Colloq., Austral.] A small farmer: a term used in contempt. [< Hind. *kākātūa*, from its cry.] — **cock"a-too'-bush"**, *n.* [Austral.] The blueberry-tree (*Myoporum serratum*). See BLUEBERRY, 1.— **c. fence** [Austral.], a fence built by an Australian cockatoo, or small farmer, of logs and brush.— **c.-fish**, *n.* [Austral.] A cirritoid sea-fish (*Aplodactylus lophodon*) with a parrot-shaped head.— **c.-grass**, *n.* [Austral.] *Bot.* A native grass (*Panicum semialatum*) whose seeds are eaten by cockatoos.— **c.-orchis**, *n.* [Austral.] *Bot.* A brownish-flowered terrestrial orchid of the genus *Caleana*. The name alludes to the highly sensitive flower-lip, which suggests a cockatoo's crest.— **c.-parrakeet**, *n.* A cockateel.— **c. squatter** [Austral.], the owner of a limited right of pasturage of land granted by the government, who raises only a small amount of wool or cattle annually: used mostly in contempt. **cock'let.**

cock'a-trice, 1 kŏk'ə-tris *or* -trais; 2 cŏk'a-trîç *or* -trîç (XIII), *n.* **1.** A fabulous serpent, said to be hatched from a cock's egg, and deadly to those who felt its breath or met the glance of its eye.


Cockatrice.
Arms of Langley.

A *cockatrice* hast thou hatch'd to the world, Whose unavoided eye is murderous!
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act iv, sc. 1.

2. *Her.* A similar serpent represented as winged and legged and crested like a fowl. See BASILISK. **3†.** Any crawling venomous creature. **4†.** A prostitute. [< OF. *cocatrice*, cor. of L. *crocodilus*; see CROCODILE.]

Cock-ayne', *n.* Same as COCKAIGNE.

cock'bill", 1 kŏk'bĭl'; 2 cŏk'bĭl', *vt. Naut.* **1.** To suspend from a cat-head before letting go: said of an anchor. See CAT-HEAD. **2.** To tip up at an angle with the deck of a square-rigged vessel, in sign of mourning: said of the yards.

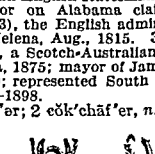
cock'boat", 1 kŏk'bōt'; 2 cŏk'bōt', *n. Naut.* A small rowboat.

What we adventure in a *cockboat* may return in a carrack.
T. BROWNE *Christian Morals* pt. i. p. 8. [H. W. 1845.]

cock'-brained"†, *a.* Harebrained; rash; giddy.

Cock'burn, 1 kō'bərn; 2 cō'burn, *n.* **1. Sir Alexander J. E.** (12/12 1802–11/20 1880), an English statesman; Lord Chief Justice; British arbitrator on Alabama claims. **2. Sir George** (1/12 1772–9/12 1853), the English admiral who conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena, Aug., 1815. **3. Sir John Alexander** (8/12 1850–), a Scotch-Australian statesman; settled in South Australia, 1875; mayor of Jamestown 3½ years; premier, 1889–1890; represented South Australia in federal conferences, 1890–1898.

cock'chaf"er, 1 kŏk'chĕf'ər; 2 cŏk'chāf'er, *n.* A melolonthid beetle; specifically, the common European *Melolontha vulgaris*, destructive to vegetation, especially in the larval state; a May-beetle. [< *cock*, prob. for CLOCK[2], *n.*, + CHAFER[2], *n.*] **cock'chaf"fer†.**



Cockchafer.

1. Larva. 2. Adult beetle.

cock'crow", 1 kŏk'krō"; 2 cŏk'crō', *n.* The early morning, when the cock first crows. **cock'-crow"ing†.**

The notion that spirits fly away at *cock-crow* is certainly very ancient.
J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Cock-crow* p. 322. [C. & W. 1888.]

— **cock'crow"er**, *n.* [Rare.] One who crows like a cock; a noisy boaster.

Cocke, 1 kŏk; 2 cŏk, *n.* A county in eastern Tennessee; 420 sq. m.; county-seat, Newport.

cocked'-hat", 1 kŏkt'-hat'; 2 cŏkt'-hăt', *n.* **1.** A game of bowls played with three pins set up at the angles of a triangle.

When, in bowling ten pins, all were knocked down except the three at the corners, the set was said to be **"knocked into a cocked hat,"** whence the popular expression for depriving anything of its main body, character, or purpose. **2.** A note or letter folded in the shape of a triangle.— **cocked'-hat"-and-feath"ers**, *n. Bowling.* A game resembling cocked-hat, but in which the center-pin is used in addition to the corner-pins and head-pin.

cock-ee', 1 kŏk-ĭ'; 2 cŏk-ē', *n.* [Scot.] In curling, the tee.

cock-e'no, 1 kŏk-ĭ'no; 2 cŏk-ē'no, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The corn-poppy.

cock'er[1], 1 kŏk'ər; 2 cŏk'er, *vt.* To spoil by indulgence; coddle. [Cp. W. *cocri*, fondle; F. *coqueliner*, dandle.]

He that *cockers* his child provides for his enemy.
HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* l. 790.

cock'er[2], *v.* [Scot.] To totter.— **cock'er-y**, *n.* Tottering.

cock'er[1], *n.* **1.** A small spaniel, used in hunting woodcock, snipe, etc. See DOG. **2.** A cock-fighter.

cock'er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A reaper. **cok'er†.**

cock'er[3]†, *n.* **1.** A high laced boot; gaiter. **2.** A quiver.

Cock'er, Edward (1632–1675). An English engraver and teacher, whose *Arithmetic* went through 112 editions. S. S.

cock'erd, *pp.* Cockered.

cock'er-el, 1 kŏk'ər-el; 2 cŏk'er-ĕl, *n.* A cock less than a year old: analog of *pullet*. **cock'er-ilt†**; **cock'rel†.**

Cock'er-ell, Charles Robert (1788–1863). An English architect; discovered Æginetan and other sculptures.

cock'er-megs, 1 kok'ər-megz; 2 cŏk'ĕr-mĕgz, *n. pl.* In *coal-mining,* the sloping timbers that support a horizontal beam called the cocker-pole, which holds up the coal in underholing. **cock'ers‡; cock'er-sprags"‡.**

Cock'er-mouth, 1 kok'ər-məth; 2 cŏk'er-muth, *n.* A borough in Cumberland, England.

cock'er-no"nie, 1 kok'ər-nō'ni; 2 cŏk'er-nō'ni, *n.* [Scot.] A young woman's hair gathered in a snood. **cock'er-no"ny‡.** [calks.

cock'ers, 1 kok'ərz; 2 cŏk'erz, *n. pl.* [Prov. Brit.] Heel-

cock'et, 1 kok'et; 2 cŏk'ĕt, *vt. Arch.* To joint; mortise.— **cock'et-cen"ter** or **c.-centering,** *n.* A centering used in arch-building, the usual tie-beam being omitted, to secure passage-room above the springing-line, during the progress of the work.

cock'et. [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Pert; merry; brisk. **II.** *n.* A pert fellow; gallant.

cock'et², *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* (1) A custom-house seal. (2) A sealed document certifying that goods had been duly entered. (3) The act of so entering goods. (4) The customs duty.

Do you entertain so weak an imagination as that . . . your *cockets* and your clearances are what form the great securities of your commerce? BURKE in Goodrich's *British Eloquence, Conciliation with Am.* p. 291. [n. 1887.]

2. *Naut.* A cockboat; cock. [< F. *coquet,* dim. of *coque,* COCK⁴, *n.*]

cock'eye", 1 kok'aĭ"; 2 cŏk'ŷ", *n.* **1.** In a millstone-rynd, the depression, usually hemispherical, that receives the cockhead. **2.** In harness, the loop by which a trace is attached to the whippletree. **3.** See COCK-EYE, under COCK.

cock'-feath"er, etc. See COCK¹, *n.*

cock'head", 1 kok'hed"; 2 cŏk'hĕd", *n.* The top of a millstone-spindle.

cock'-hedge", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A quickset hedge.

cock'hoop", 1 kok'hup"; 2 cŏk'hoop", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bullfinch.

cock'horse", 1 kok'hôrs"; 2 cŏk'hôrs", **I.** *a.* Mounted as if on horseback; prancing; proud. **II.** *n.* **1.** A child's rocking-horse; hobby-horse; anything straddled by a child in playing horse, as a broomstick or the like. **2.** [Rare.] A high-spirited horse.

— **cock'horse",** *adv.* Astride. **a-cock'horse"‡.**

cock'le-leek"le, 1 kok'i-lik'i; 2 cŏk'i-lĭk'i, *n.* [Scot.] Soup made by boiling a fowl with onions or leeks. **cock'a-leek"le‡; cock'y-leek"y‡.** [crowing. **2.** A rooster.

cock'le-leer"le, 1 kok'i-lir'i; 2 cŏk'i-lĭr'i, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A **cock'ingt,** *a.* **1.** Fighting; contentious. **2.** Cocky.

cock'ing, 1 kok'iŋ; 2 cŏk'ing, *n.* **1.** Cock-fighting. **2.** The shooting of woodcocks.— **cock'ing-dog",** *n.* A cocker spaniel. See DOG, *n.* **c.-spaniel‡.— c.-main,** *n.* A series of cock-fights taking place at one meeting.

cock'ish, 1 kok'ish; 2 cŏk'ish, *a.* [Eng. or Colloq.] **1.** Cock-like; cocky; hence, strutting; self-assertive. **2†.** Lecherous.— **cock'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **cock'ish-ness,** *n.*

cock'le¹, 1 kok'i; 2 cŏk'i, *v.* [COCK'LED; COCK'LING.] **I.** *t.* To draw up into wrinkles; pucker. **2.** To mark with a notch, as the cogs or teeth of a mill, for guidance in cutting so that the wheel may be perfectly circular.

II. *i.* To form wrinkles or abrupt ridges; wrinkle; pucker; as, that silk will *cockle;* a *cockling* or chopping sea. [< COCKLE², *n.*, from the appearance of the shell.]

cock'le², *vt.* [Eng.] To crow like a cock: said of pheasants.— **cock'le-brained",** *a.* [Scot.] Foolish; rattle-brained. **c.-headed‡.**

cock'le³, *n.* A plant or weed that grows among grain. (1) The corn-cockle. (2) [Archaic.] The tare of the Bible, identified as darnel (*Lolium temulentum*). [AS. *coccel,* < Ir. *cogal,* corn-cockle.] **cock'el†.— cock'le-bur",** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A low branching rank weed of the genus *Xanthium* of the aster family with hard ovoid or oblong 2-celled burs about an inch long; clotbur. **2.** [Eng.] The burdock.

cock'le², *n.* **1.** A cardioid bivalve, especially the common edible European *Cardium edule* of sandy shores.

The two valves of the shell of the common *cockle* are similar to each other, and somewhat circular in outline. The beak or umbo of each valve is prominent and rounded, and a number of sharp ridges and furrows radiate from the apex to the free edge of the shell which is crenated. *Encyc. Brit.,* 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 627.

2. The shell of a cockle; formerly, the shell of other bivalves, as [U. S.] a scallop; or an imitation of a shell in candy. **3.** Some other bivalve, as, in the Hebrides, the lady-cockle (*Mya truncata*). **4.** A murex or muricoid gastropod. **5.** A tool used in cockling the cogs of wheels. **6.** A wrinkle; pucker. [< F. *coquille,* < L. *conchylium,* < Gr. *konchylion,* < *konchē,* mussel.] — **cock'le-boat",** *n.* A cockboat; cocket.— **c.-bread,** *n.* [Eng.] A children's game in which the players sit with hands clasped about the knees, swaying back and forward to some idle rime. **cock'el-ty-bread"‡.—c.-garden,** *n.* [Eng.] An enclosure of sea-water in which cockles are kept fresh for market. **cock'gar"den‡.— c.-hat,** *n.* A hat with a scallop- or cockle-shell attached: once the badge of a palmer or pilgrim returning from the Holy Land.— **c.-shell,** *n.* **1.** The shell of a cockle; especially, one valve of a scallop-shell worn in a cockle-hat. **2.** Any frail boat; a dangerous light craft.— **c.-stair,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A spiral or winding stair.— **c.-strewer,** *n.* The person by whom powdered cockle-shells were strewed on a pall-mall ground.— **c.-wife,** *n.* [Eng.] A woman who gathers or sells cockles.— **Spanish c.,** a lucinoid bivalve (*Codakia orbicularis*).

cock'le³, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The fire-chamber or the dome of a hot-air furnace or stove. **2.** A hop-drying kiln or stove; an oast. **cock'le-oast"‡. 3.** In porcelain-making, a stove for drying ware after it has been dipped in glaze and before it has been burned. [< F. *coquille;* see COCKLE², *n.*] — **cockles of the heart,** the inner chambers of the heart.— **cock'le-stove",** *n.* A stove so constructed as to admit a current of air around the cockle, and thence into the place to be warmed.

cock'le⁴, *n.* [Cornish.] Same as BLACK TOURMALINE.

Cock'le, Sir James (1819–1895). An English lawyer and mathematician.

cock'led†, *a.* Enclosed in a shell. [cockles.

cock'ler, 1 kok'lər; 2 cŏk'ler, *n.* One who gathers or sells

cock'light", 1 kok'loit"; 2 cŏk'lĭt", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Dawn; cockcrow; also, roosting-time; nightfall.

cock'ling, 1 kok'liŋ; 2 cŏk'ling, *n.* A cockerel.

cock'loft", 1 kok'lôft"; 2 cŏk'lôft", *n.* A loft under the roof, usually under the peak of the roof.

Dr. Samuel Johnson defined *cockloft* as "the room over the garret," and defined *garret* as "a room on the highest floor of a house." [< COCK², *n.*, + LOFT, *n.*]

cock'ly¹, 1 kok'li; 2 cŏk'ly, *a.* Abounding in puckers or wrinkles.

cock'ly², *a.* Unsteady; coggly; cockety.

cock'mas"ter, 1 kok'mas'tər; 2 cŏk'más'ter, *n.* [Archaic.] A trainer or breeder of game-cocks.

cock'-met"al, c.-nest, etc. See COCK², *n.*

cock'ney, 1 kok'ni; 2 cŏk'ny, *n.* **1.** A Londoner; one born within sound of Bow bells: formerly applied by country people, originally to other town-bred people as well, in contempt of dainty city habits and incapacity for rugged work and endurance: now sometimes used attributively to characterize peculiarities of uneducated Londoners. **2†.** A cockered or petted child; a mother's darling; hence, an effeminate youth or man; a milksop. **3†.** An egg; probably one of the misshapen eggs sometimes laid by hens, called in certain parts of England "cock's eggs." **4†.** An over-nice or affected woman. [ME. *cokeney,* < *coken,* of cocks (gen. pl. of *cok,* < AS. *cocc,* cock), + *ey,* < AS. *æg,* egg.] **coke'nay†.— Cockney School,** a name once applied contemptuously by London critics to certain literary men, among whom were Keats, Shelley, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt.— **cock'ney-dom,** *n.* The sphere or realm of cockneys; London and its suburbs.— **cock"ney-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* Change of manner or speech through association with cockneys; as, the *cockneyfication* of an American fool.— **cock'ney-fy,** *vt.* To make like a cockney in speech or manners.— **cock'ney-ish,** *a.* Having cockney peculiarities.— **cock'ney-ish-ly,** *adv.*— **cock'ney-ism,** *n.* The habit of mind, speech, or manner of cockneys; a cockney peculiarity. **cock'ney-ize‡.**

cock'pal"dle, 1 kok'pē'di; 2 cŏk'pā'dl, *n.* [Scot.] The lumpfish.

cock'pit", 1 kok'pit"; 2 cŏk'pĭt", *n.* **1.** A pit or ring for cock-fighting. **2.** An apartment below the water-line of a war-ship for the reception and treatment of the wounded during an engagement. **3.** [C-] The building opposite Whitehall, London, used in the 18th century for government offices; hence, formerly, the Treasury or the Privy Council chambers: its site was the cockpit of Whitehall Palace. **4.** [C-] A theater in London built in the 17th century on the site of a cockpit; succeeded by the Phœnix Theater and Drury Lane Theater. **5.** In small yachts, a space lower than the rest of the deck, and near the stern, by which the cabin is reached. **6†.** The pit of a theater.— **Cockpit of Europe,** Belgium, within whose territory many European wars have concentrated.

cock'ri-co, 1 kok'ri-kō; 2 cŏk'ri-cō, *n.* A West-Indian guan.

cock'roach", 1 kok'rōch"; 2 cŏk'rōch", *n.* A blattid orthopterous insect, as the common cockroach or black beetle (*Stylopyga orientalis*), the croton-bug, etc. They are especially abundant in hot countries, and are chiefly nocturnal. The **American cockroach** (*Periplaneta americana*) is native to subtropical America; the **Australian c.** (*Periplaneta australasiæ*), native to the Australian continent, has a yellow band on the prothorax; the **European** or **Oriental c.** is the common cockroach; the **German c.** (*Phyllodromia germanica*) is the croton-bug.

Cockroaches are voracious and omnivorous, devouring, or at least damaging, whatever comes in their way, for all the species emit a disagreeable odor, which they communicate to whatever article of food or clothing they may touch.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 628.

[< Sp. *cucaracha,* wood-louse, cockroach.]

cock rob'in. **1.** The male robin: usually as a pet name in nursery-rimes. **2.** [Prov.] The reflection of the sun from a pail of water. **3.** [Prov.] A soft, easy fellow.— **cock-robin shop** [Slang], a small cheap printing-office.

cocks, 1 koks; 2 cŏks, *n.* [Eng.] The ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*): so called because children strike the flower-spikes together in imitation of cock-fights.

cocks'comb", 1 koks'kōm"; 2 cŏks'cōm", *n.* **1.** A flowering plant with some features suggesting the comb of a cock, as *Celosia cristata* of the amaranth family (*Amarantaceæ*), some species of amaranth (*Amarantus*), a figwort (*Rhinanthus crista-galli*), the yellow-rattle, and a cultivated West-Indian shrub (*Erythrina crista-galli*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*). **2.** An East-Indian oyster (*Ostræa crista-galli*) having both valves plaited. **3.** *Anat.* The crista galli of the ethmoid bone. **4.** *Naut.* A notched cleat on a topsail yard-arm. **5.** A conceited fop. See COXCOMB. **6.** A jester's cap, shaped like a cock's comb.— **cockscomb elm-gall,** a ridged gall on elm leaves.— **cocks'comb-grass",** *n. Bot.* An annual grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*) of South Europe, deriving its name from the resemblance of its close-set vertical spikes to a cock's comb.— **c. pyrites** (*Mineral.*), a variety of marcasite in aggregates suggesting a cock's comb.

cocks'combed, 1 koks'kōmd; 2 cŏks'cōmd, *a. Hort.* Having the shape of a cockscomb, as some cultivated varieties of the strawberry. [grass.

cocks'foot", 1 koks'fut"; 2 cŏks'fo͝ot", *n.* The orchard-

cocks'head", 1 koks'hed"; 2 cŏks'hĕd", *n.* Any one of nine or ten different plants resembling a cock's head in fruit or flower, as the sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*), and several species of poppy.

cock'shoot"†, *n.* A broad way or glade in a wood through which woodcocks, etc., might dart or shoot, so as to be caught in nets stretched across the opening. **cock'rood"†.**

cock'shot", 1 kok'shet"; 2 cŏk'shŏt", *n.* Same as COCKSHY.

cock'shut"†, *n.* Twilight: perhaps, the time when poultry are "shut" up for the night, or when woodcocks "shoot" or fly. **cock'shut-light†; cock'shut-time†.**

cock'shy", 1 kok'shoi"; 2 cŏk'shŷ", *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A mark to be shied or thrown at; hence, one who is a butt or target. **2.** A booth or stand where an object is set up to be thrown at, usually as a prize for the one who hits. **3.** Originally, the sport of cock-throwing. **4.** A throw at something set up as a mark.— **cock'shy-ing,** *n.*

cock spar'row. **1.** The male sparrow. **2.** Figuratively, a man that struts or acts like a male sparrow; a fellow who puts on airs; one who is plucky, officious, or pert.— **cock'-spar"row-ish,** *a.*

cock'sper, 1 kok'spər; 2 cŏk'sper, *n.* [Scot.] Salmon-fry.

cock'spur", 1 kok'spūr"; 2 cŏk'spûr", *n.* **1.** One of the spurs on the lower part of the legs of a male gallinaceous bird. **2.** A small wedge of clay or earthenware, serving to keep pottery articles apart during and after the process of glazing. **3.** (1) The cockspur-thorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*). (2) A thorny-branched West-Indian shrub (*Pisonia aculeata*) of the four-o'clock family. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A tusk-shaped case-worm or caddis. **5.** (1) The bare, sharp-pointed dead parts of a head of rye, indicating ergot. (2) The ergot of rye.— **cockspur grass,** barn-yard grass (*Panicum crus-galli*).— **c. rye,** see RYE.— **c. thorn.** **1.** A climbing shrub (*Curanta fatanensis*) bearing diœcious flowers. **c. vine‡.** **2.** Same as COCKSPUR, 3 (1).

cock'stride", **cock"sure',** etc. See COCK¹, *n.*

cock'swain, *n.* Same as COXSWAIN.

cockt, *pp.* Cocked. S. S.

cock'tail", 1 kok'tēl"; 2 cŏk'tāl", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A short appetizing drink made generally of spirits mixed with bitters, sugar, aromatic flavoring and chopped ice. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Beer, when fresh and foaming. **cock-tail beer‡. 3.** A European rove-beetle, the devil's coach-horse. **4.** A tyrant-flycatcher (genus *Alectrurus*) with long cock-like tail. **5.** A horse with a cocked-up tail, usually an underbred horse; hence, a person of low breeding.

— **champagne cocktail,** a glass of champagne flavored with Angostura bitters.— **Manhattan c.,** an iced drink consisting of whisky, vermuth, a small quantity of bitters, and water, sometimes sweetened.— **Martini c.,** an iced drink compounded of gin, vermuth, orange bitters, rock-candy sirup (commonly termed "gum"), and water. In a **dry Martini c.** the gum is omitted.— **oyster c.,** see under OYSTER.— **soda c.,** a glass of soda-water with sugar and a little bitters.

cock'up, 1 kok'up; 2 cŏk'ŭp. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Print.* Extending above the upper line of other letters; as, an initial, or a superior figure or letter. **2.** Turned up at the tip. **II.** *n.* **1.** A large predatory edible serranoid fish (*Lates calcarifer*) of East-Indian estuaries and rivers. **2.** A turned-up or cocked part of the point of anything. **3.** *In printing,* a letter or superior figure employed for contractions, as A¹. **4†.** A cocked hat.

cock'weed", 1 kok'wid"; 2 cŏk'wēd", *n.* **1.** Corn-cockle (*Lychnis githago*). **2†.** Peppergrass.

cock'y, 1 kok'i; 2 cŏk'y, *a.* [Slang.] **1.** Pert or forward; confident; conceited; snobbish. **2.** Brisk; active: said of money or stocks.

cock'y, 1 kok'i; 2 cŏk'y, *n.* **1.** Diminutive of COCK: a vulgarly familiar appellation; formerly, a term of endearment. **2.** [Colloq., Austral.] A cockatoo; also, a small farmer.

cock"y-ol'ly-bird", 1 kok'i-ol'i-bûrd"; 2 cŏk'y-ŏl'y-bird", *n.* **1.** The yellowhammer. **2.** [Anglo-Ind.] Any small bird.

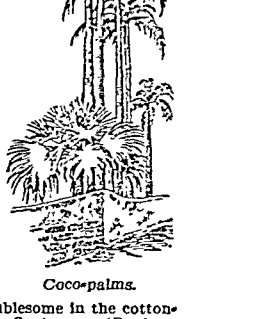
Co'cles, 1 kō'kliz; 2 cō'clēs. **Horatius.** See HORATIUS.

co'co, } 1 kō'ko; 2 cō'co, *n.* The palm-tree (*Cocos*

co'coa¹, } *nucifera*) that produces coconuts; cultivated in all tropical regions. It has a branchless stem 60 to 90 feet high, above which are feather-like leaves 18 to 20 feet long. The nuts hang at the base of the leaves, in clusters of 12 to 20.

From the Egyptian *kuku.* The derivation of this word from the ancient Egyptian language is due to the researches of the late C. W. Goodwin, who first translated an Egyptian text in which mention is made of a palm-tree 60 cubits high, bearing fruits called as above. This fruit is described as containing a nut in which there was water. See C. W. GOODWIN in *Chabas's Mélanges Egyptologiques* second series, p. 239. AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

[< Sp. *coco,* prob. < Gr. *koukē,* coconut.] **co'co-nut-palm"‡; co'co-nut-tree"‡; co'co-palm"‡; co'co-tree"‡. —co'co-fi"ber, co'co-nut-fi"ber,** *n.* The fiber of the coconut, called *coir* when prepared for use.— **c.-matting,** a matting or floor-cloth made of coco-fiber.— **c.-oil,** *n.* Coconut-oil.



Coco-palms.

co'coa², *n.* Dried and powdered seed-kernels of the cacao or chocolate-tree; also, a beverage manufactured from this powder, which, by the removal of part of the *cocoa-butter,* is made more digestible than chocolate. Compare CACAO; CHOCOLATE. [Cor. of CACAO.]

— **Brazilian cocoa,** guarano.— **co'coa-bay",** *n. Pathol.* [W. Ind.] A chronic disease caused by inflammation and obstruction of the lymphatics, and marked by great thickening of the skin.— **c.-bean,** *n. Bot.* A cacao-seed.— **c.-beetle,** *n.* The cacao-beetle.— **c.-butter,** *n.* Cacao-butter. See BUTTER.— **c.-cracker,** *n.* A machine in which cacao-seeds are crushed, winnowed, sorted.— **c.-essence,** *n.* A special preparation of cocoa, to which, after part of the fat has been extracted, starch and sugar are added: trade name.— **c.-fat,** *n.* Cacao-butter.— **c.-grass,** *n.* **1.** A sedge (*Cyperus rotundus*), very troublesome in the cotton-fields of the southern United States. **2.** A grass (*Panicum clandestinum*). See PANICUM. **3.** A European grass (*Avena sptca-venti*), which is naturalized in parts of the United States.— **c.-nibs,** *n. pl.* The seeds of the cacao roasted, husked, and crushed, from which chocolate and cocoa are made.— **c.-plant,** *n.* **1.** The small evergreen tropical American tree, (*Theobroma cacao*), of the cola-nut family. **2.** The dried leaves of a South-American shrub (*Erythrozylum coca*) of the flax family, used medicinally as a tonic.— **c.-plum,** *n.* A tree (*Chrysobalanus icaco*) of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), with an edible fruit like a plum, growing in tropical America and southern Florida. **i-ca'co‡.— c. powder,** a chocolate-colored, large-grained gunpowder, containing underburned charcoal: used in large guns.— **c.-red,** *n.* See RED.— **c.-shells,** *n. pl.* The husks of cacao-seeds.— **c.-tea,** an infusion prepared from the shells of cacao-seeds.— **flake c.,** a cocoa prepared by a special process of roasting and rolling, or sometimes of grinding.— **fruit-c.,** *n.* A vegetarian preparation of fruits and nuts, resembling cocoa or chocolate in appearance and taste.

co'co-bo"lo, 1 kō'ko-bō'lo; 2 cō'co-bō'lo, *n.* [Sp.] Hard wood, of several kinds, from the West Indies, used by cabinetmakers. **co'co-bo"last.** [*cocot*).

co-col', 1 ko-kol'; 2 co-cŏl', *n.* [S. Am.] A large heron (*Ardea*

co'co-mixt"li, 1 kō'ko-mikst'li; 2 cō'co-mikst'li, *n.* [Mex.] The cacomistle.

Co'co-ni'no, 1 kō'ko-ni'no; 2 cō'co-ni'no, *n.* A county in N. Arizona; 19,322 sq. m.; county-seat, Flagstaff.

co-con'scious, 1 kō-ken'shus; 2 cō-cŏn'shŭs, *a.* **1.** *Psychol.* Pertaining to the experience when a change in the so-called stream of consciousness is felt as one conscious state. **2.** Characterizing the immediate knowledge, as tho of Himself, which the divine mind has of all other conscious acts or states.

Is there consciousness, or self-consciousness, anywhere in the wide world of things or selves? . . . In this consciousness or self-consciousness, God is *coconscious.*

G. T. LADD *Phil. of Rel.,* II, 141. [s.]

3. Synchronous, or happening together, in consciousness. **4.** Subconscious: so used by Sidis.

co'co-nut", } 1 kō'ko-nut"; 2 cō'co-nŭt", *n.* **1.** The

co'coa-nut", } fruit or nut of the coco-palm, having a single seed enclosed in a hard shell with a thick fibrous husk. The white meat lines the shell, and contains a sweet liquid called the milk.

One tree yields them *cocoa-nuts,* meat and drink, fire, fuel, and apparel. BURTON *Anat. Melan.* p. 145. [L. 1868.]

2. [Slang.] The head or skull. **co'ker-nut"‡.— co'co-**

nut"-bee"tle, *n.* Any one of three species of beetles: the *Oryctes rhinoceros*, the *Rhyncophorus ferrugineus*, and the palm-beetle (*Rhyncophorus palmarum*).— **c.-crab**, *n.* The purse-crab.— **c.-oil**, *n.* See OIL.— **c.-olein**, *n.* The fluid olein removed by pressure from the coconut.— **c.-stearin**, *n.* The more solid portion of the coconut remaining as a cake after the olein has been removed.— **double c.**, the fruit of a palm-tree (*Lodoicea sechellarum*), weighing 40 or 50 pounds, containing four nuts 18 inches long and lobed at each end. **co'co-de-mer"**‡; **co'co-des-Mal"dives**‡; **Seychelles c.**‡.

Coconuts on Tree.

co-coon', 1 ko-kūn'; 2 co-cōōn', *v.* **I.** *t.* To envelop as in a cocoon. **II.** *i.* To make a cocoon.

co-coon', *n.* **1.** The envelop spun by certain larval insects, as silkworms, in which they are enclosed in the chrysalis state. **2.** Any analogous structure, as the egg-bearing case of spiders, earthworms, etc. See illus. below. [< F. *cocon*, dim. of *coque*, shell, < L. *concha*; see CONCH.] **co-con't.**— **co-coon'er-y**, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A place for rearing silkworms.— **co-coon'ing**, *n.* The act of spinning cocoons.

co-coon', *n.* The brindled gnu.

co"cor-ron', 1 kō'ko-rōn'; 2 cō'co-rōn', *n.* [Porto Rico.] A celastraceous variety of the West-Indian shrub *Elæodendron xylocarpum*, with evergreen leaves and green or yellow flowers.

Co'cos, 1 kō'kes; 2 cō'cŏs, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical palms, mainly American, with graceful trunk and large terminal pinnate leaves. The coco-palm (*C. nucifera*) is the best-known species. [< COCO.]

Co'cos Is'lands, 1 kō'kes; 2 cō'cŏs. Islands of the Straits Settlements group, off which the German cruiser "Emden" was sunk by the Australian cruiser "Sydney," Nov. 10, 1914.

co"cose', 1 kō"kōs'; 2 cō"cōs', *n.* [F.] A substitute for butter manufacture by the French from copra. See COPRA.

co-cotte', 1 ko-kot'; 2 co-cŏt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A prostitute; one of a class of the demi-monde of Paris: distinguished from *lorette* and *grisette*. **2.** A two-handled and covered stew-pan.

co'co-wood", 1 kō'ko-wud"; 2 cō'co-wōōd", *n.* **1.** [E. Ind.] Same as KOKRA. **2.** [W. Ind.] The wood of the mimosaceous tree *Inga vera*. **co'coa-wood"**‡.

coct†, *vt.* To cook; boil.

coc'tile, } 1 kok'til; 2 cŏc'til, *a.* Made by baking, as
coc'tils, } porcelain. [< L. *coctilis*, < *coctus*; see COCTION.] **coc'tiv(es)**‡.

coc'tion, 1 kok'shən; 2 cŏc'shon, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The act or process of boiling. **2**†. Digestion. **3**†. The alteration that fits morbific matter for emunctory discharge. [< L. *coctio(n-)*, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquo*, cook.]

Co-cui' Range, 1 kō-kwī'; 2 cō-cwī'. A range of the Andes in Colombia; highest peak, 17,400 ft.

co-cui'sa, } 1 ko-kwī'sə; 2 co-cwī'sa, *n.* See FURCRÆA and
co-cui'za, } GIANT LILY.

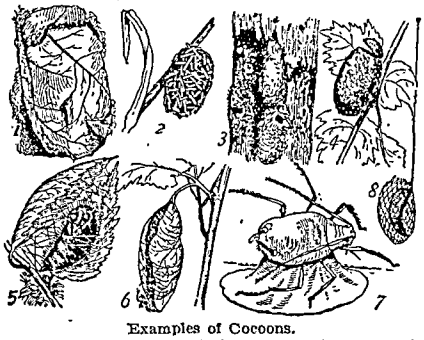
coc'u-lon, 1 kok'yu-lən; 2 cŏc'yu-lon, *n.* [F.] A large cocoon.

co'cum, 1 kō'kum; 2 cō'cŭm, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Sharpness; shrewdness.

co'cum-but"ter, c.-oil. See BUTTER; OIL.

co-cur'rent, 1 ko-kur'ent; 2 co-cūr'ĕnt, *a.* Connecting different points where the current turns at the same time, as lines on a marine map. [< CO-[1] + CURRENT.]

Cocurrent lines . . . are quite analogous to cotidal lines, and, like them, admit of numerous varieties. *Annual Rep. U. S. Coast Survey, June, 1897* p. 335. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]



Examples of Cocoons.

1. The American silkworm (*Telea polyphemus*). 2. A caddis-fly (*Limnophilus rhombicus*). 3. A weevil (*Pissodes*) under bark. 4. A saw-fly (*Cimbex betulæ*). 5. The gipsy-moth (*Ocneria dispar*). 6. The cotton-worm (*Alabama argillacea*). 7. An aphid (*Praon*) under a dead plant-louse. 8. A Brazilian tineid moth.

co'cus-wood", 1 kō'kus-wud"; 2 cō'cŭs-wōōd", *n.* The wood of a small West-Indian tree (*Brya ebenus*) of the bean family, used for flutes, etc.; Jamaican or American ebony.

co-cu'yo, 1 ko-kū'yo; 2 co-cu'yo, *n.* **1.** A scleroderm fish (*Xanthichthys ringens*) ranging south from the West Indies; one of the trigger-fishes. **2.** A firefly (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*); glowworm. [Taino.] **cu-cu'jo**‡.

Coc"cy-tin'i-dæ, 1 kes'i-tin'i-dī; 2 cŏc"y-tin'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Carboniferous family of proteidan amphibians with a third pair of hemal branchihyals and weak maxillaries. **Coc"cy-tin'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **co-cyt'i-nid**, *n.*— **co-cyt'i-noid**, *a.* & *n.*

Co-cy'tus, 1 ko-sai'tus; 2 co-cī'tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Classic Myth.* The river of lamentation: one of the five rivers of Hades. Compare ACHERON; STYX.

cod[1], 1 kod; 2 cŏd, *v.* [COD'DED; COD'DING.] **I.** *t.* To enclose in a cod, pod, or husk. **II.** *i.* To form a cod or husk; become a codling.

cod[2], *v.* [COD'DED; COD'DING.] [Vulgar.] **I.** *t.* To make game of; tease; banter. **II.** *i.* To play practical jokes.

cod[3], *vt.* To fish for cod.

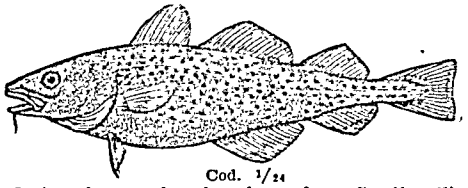
cod[4], *n.* **1.** A gadoid food-fish (*Gadus morrhua*) of temperate northern seas, with rounded fins, well-developed barbel, and white lateral line. See illus. in next column.

It is taken in great numbers off both shores of the North Atlantic, especially on the banks of Newfoundland. It is very voracious, and feeds close to the bottom in water down to 100 fathoms deep. Cod are named **shore** or **native, Bank, rock, George's** (from George's Bank, 100 miles east of Cape Cod), **clam, worm**, etc., from their habitat, food, and other distinguishing characteristics. **2.** Any gadoid. **3.** One of various other fishes. (1) [Pacific Coast, N. Am.] A chiroid, the cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*). (2) [New Zealand.] A serranoid, the hapuku (*Polyprion prognathus*) (3) [Austral.] A serranoid, the Murray cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*). [Cp. OD. *kodde*, club, and COD[2], *n.*] **coddet.— black cod**, a notothenioid fish (*Notothenia angustata*) of New Zealand.— **cod'-bait"**, *n.* Bait to catch cod, especially the lobworm (*Arenicola*).— **cod-banger**, *n.* A vessel used in cod-fishing; codder.— **cod-bank**, *n.* A shoal frequented by cod.— **cod-fisher**, *n.* One employed in cod-fishing.— **cod-fishery**, *n.*— **cod-line**, *n.* A line, formed of eighteen threads, employed in cod-fishing.— **cod-liver**, *n.* The liver of a codfish.— **cod-liver oil**, oil from cod-livers, used in medicine to fatten in cases of malnutrition. See OIL.— **cod-man**, *n.* A vessel engaged in the cod-fishery.— **cod-murderer**, *n.* [Scot.] A device for taking cod, consisting of several hooks arranged by snells or leaders around a long sinker.— **cod-oil**, *n.* Oil from codfish, frequently mixed with other fish-oils; used to dress leather.— **cod-pitchings**, *n. pl.* Cod-liver oil of the most inferior quality, formerly obtained from decomposed livers.— **cod-pole**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fish, the miller's-thumb.— **cod-worm**, *n.* A caddis-worm.— **fresh-water cod**, the cusk or the burbot.— **Pacific cod**, the common codfish (*Gadus macrocephalus*) of the Pacific.

cod[2], *n.* **1.** Any vegetable envelop; a pod, husk, or shell.

An Anglo-Saxon word for bag, wallet. Thence it was applied to the seed-bags of plants, as pense-*cod*.

EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 2, p. 21. [CL. P. 1892.]



Cod. 1/24

2. Any bag or bag-shaped envelop. Specif.: (1) The belly; paunch. (2) The bag of a trawl-net. (3) The scrotum. **3.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] A pillow or cushion. **4.** The bearing of an axle. Used as recently as 1881. [< AS. *codd*, bag.] **coddet.— cod'-piece"**, *n.* A baggy flap or loose piece attached in front to the tight hose worn by men late in the 15th and early in the 16th century.— **cod-slip**, *n.* A pillow-case.

cod[3], *n.* [Slang.] A fellow; codger; fool.

cod[4], *n.* [Slang.] An imposition; a trick; a lie.

C. O. D., Cod., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

co'da, 1 kō'də; 2 cō'da, *n. Mus.* **1.** An independent passage, introduced at the conclusion of a movement, forming a more decided and usually somewhat elaborate termination; the finale of a sonata movement or of a fugue. **2.** The tail of a note. [It., < L. *coda, cauda*, tail.]

co-dam'in, } 1 ko-dam'ɪn; 2 co-dăm'in, *n. Chem.* A
co-dam'ine, } white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$) contained in opium. [< *cod-* (in CODEIN) + AMIN.]

Cod. Arg., *abbr.* Codex Argenteus.

Co-das'ter, 1 ko-das'tər; 2 co-dăs'ter, *n.* A genus of fossil echinoderms, occurring in the Devonian and Carboniferous systems of Europe. [< Gr. *kŏdŏn*, bell, + *aster*, star.] **Co'do-nas"ter**‡.

Cod. Civ., *abbr.* Code Civil.

cod'dam, 1 kod'əm; 2 cŏd'am, *n.* [Eng.] A public-house guessing-game, the point being to guess in which hand a coin, button, or the like, is concealed. **cod'am**‡; **cod'dom**‡.

cod'der[1], 1 kod'ər; 2 cŏd'er, *n.* [U. S.] A person or a vessel engaged in cod-fishing.

cod'der[2], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] One who gathers cods or peas.

cod'der[3], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A leather-worker; a saddler.

cod'di-a, 1 kod'ɪ-ə; 2 cŏd'i-a, *n.* A black ant of Ceylon that gives a severe bite.

cod'ding†, *a.* Lustful; wanton.

Cod'ding-ton, 1 kod'ɪŋ-tən; 2 cŏd'ing-ton, **William** (1601–11/11678). An English Quaker; one of the founders of Rhode Island.

cod'dle[1], } 1 kod'l; 2 cŏd'l, *vt.* [COD'DLED, COD'DLING;
cod'le, } COD'DLING.] To treat as a baby or an invalid; make effeminate; pamper.

To our recklessness they appear to *coddle* themselves, but we speedily discern that in nothing is their good sense more salutary. W. C. BROWNELL *French Traits* p. 128. [s. 1889.]

[Orig. 'castrate,' < COD[2], *n.*, bag, pillow; confused with F. *cadeler*, pamper.] SYN.: see CARESS; PAMPER.— **cod'dler**, *n.* [Colloq.] One who has been coddled.

cod'dle[2], *vt.* [COD'DLED; COD'DLING.] **1.** To seethe or simmer in water; cook. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] To roast in an oven, as apples. **3.** To injure (tobacco) by fermentation. [< Icel. *kvotla*, dabble.] **cod'let**‡.

cod'dle, n. A coddled or pampered person.

cod'dy-mod"dy, 1 kod'ɪ-mod'ɪ; 2 cŏd'y-mŏd'y, *n.* [Dial.] A gull in its first plumage; the black-headed gull.

code[1], 1 kōd; 2 cōd, *vt.* [COD'ED; COD'ING.] [Colloq.] To codify.

code[2], 1 kōd; 2 cōd, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A unified and coordinated body of law; especially, reenactment, in improved and systematic form, of previously existing law, whether derived from statute, prescription, or judicial decisions.

The constitution of the United States has . . . left them [the States] their own *codes* of criminal law. WEBSTER *Works, Landing at Plymouth* in vol. ii, p. 205. [L. B. & CO. 1865.]

2. A system of signals or of characters used to represent letters or words, or in any way to communicate intelligence; as, a cipher *code*; naval *code*; telegraphic *code*. See TELEGRAPH. **3.** A system of rules, regulations, or principles generally approved and formally applied for conduct in particular cases; as, the social *code*; the medical *code*; the *code* of honor. [F., < L. *codex, caudex*, tablet.] SYN.: see LAW; LEGISLATION.

— **black code**, the body of laws in the United States relating to the slave population in slave States before emancipation.— **civil c.**, a code regulating the civil relations of citizens.— **C. Napoléon**, the French civil code compiled under the direction of Napoleon I., and largely a reenactment of the Justinian code.— **C. Noir** [F.], literally, black code; a series of unusually humane laws made by the French in Santo Domingo, 1685.— **c. of Hammurabi**, a body of laws enacted by Hammurabi (about 2250 B. C.), sixth king of the first dynasty of Babylon, and inscribed on a stele of black diorite, discovered (Dec., 1901–Jan., 1902) in three fragments by J. J. M. de Morgan at Persepolis, on the site of Susa, capital of the ancient Elam. The stele, which is supposed to have been carried to Susa from the temple E-barrah at Sippar, contains the text of 247 of Hammurabi's laws, which show a wholly unsuspected degree of culture, and present a number of parallels to the early Hebrew legislation. See illus. under CUNEIFORM.— **c. of honor**, certain rules and methods of procedure that govern affairs of honor and duels.— **criminal c.**, a code defining crimes and prescribing the nature and degree of punishment.— **Gregorian c.**, the collection of imperial constitutions made by the Roman jurist Gregorius.— **Hermogenian c.**, a code probably compiled by Hermogenianus, a Roman jurist of the 4th century. It was supplementary to the Gregorian Code.— **international c.**, see under INTERNATIONAL.— **Justinian c.**, the systematized body of Roman law, made by order of the emperor Justinian in the 6th century, comprising (1) the *Code proper*, consisting of 12 books of imperial statutes digested into systematic order, (2) the *Institutes*, (3) the *Pandects*, and (4) the *Novels*. The Justinian code has furnished the material for, or largely shaped, the law of the modern civilized world. See INSTITUTE; NOVEL; PANDECT.— **Mosaic c.**, the code of laws, religious, social, and civil, embodied by Moses in the Pentateuch.

We adopt the appropriate division [of the *Mosaic Code*] . . . into 'three principal groups of laws or ritual observances, in addition to the Ten Commandments,' viz.: 1. The Collection, Ex. xxi.–xxiii. 2. The Deuteronomic [Code, Deut. xii.–xxvi. . . . 3. The Levitical Legislation, . . . scattered through several parts of Exodus and the books of Leviticus and Numbers. W. H. GREEN *Moses and the Prophets* art. iii, p. 50. [c. & DNOS. 1883.]

— **New York Codes**, sometimes called the **Field Codes**, the codifications of the laws of New York, as required by the Constitution of 1846, completed at periods from 1850 to 1865 — one, under the "Commissioners of Practise and Pleading" (composed of Loomis, Graham, and D. D. Field), the other under the "Commissioners of the Code" (composed of D. D. Field, Noyes, and Bradford), including (1) the *Code of Civil Procedure*, (2) the *Code of Criminal Procedure*, (3) the *Political Code*, (4) the *Civil Code*, and (5) the *Penal Code*. These codes have been partly adopted in New York and substantially or wholly in many other States.— **penal c.**, same as CRIMINAL CODE.— **Rhodian c.**, the code of maritime laws formulated by the Phenician colonists of Rhodes.— **Stricklandian c.**, a system of zoological nomenclature devised by Hugh Strickland.— **the c.**, see CODE OF HONOR, above.— **Theodosian c.**, a collection of Roman laws, published in the reign of Theodosius II., A. D. 438.

code[3]†, *n.* Shoemakers' wax; pitch.

co-dec"il-na'tion, 1 kō-dek"il-nē'shən; 2 cō-dĕc"il-nā'shon, *n. Magnetism.* The complement of the angle of declination. [< CO-[2] + DECLINATION.]

co"de-fen'dant, *n.* See CO-[1].

co-de'in, } 1 ko-dī'ɪn *or* kō'dɪ-in; 2 co-dē'in *or* cō'de-in,
co-de'ine, } *n. Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$) derived from morphin. *Antidotes:* brandy; strong warm black coffee. [< Gr. *kōdeia*, poppy-head.] **co-de'la**‡; **co"de-i'na**‡.

code'less, 1 kōd'les; 2 cōd'lĕs, *a.* Without a code.

Code N., *abbr.* Code Napoléon.

co"de-pos'it, 1 kō'di-poz'ɪt; 2 cō'de-pŏs'it, *n. Electrolysis.* A deposit additional to that for which the electrolysis is undertaken.

co-dep"o-si'tion, 1 kō-dep'o-zish'ən; 2 cō-dĕp'o-sish'on, *n. Electrolysis.* The deposition, simultaneously, of two or more substances upon the electrode.

co-de-ter"mi-na'tion, 1 kō-di-tūr"mi-nē'shən; 2 cō-de-tĕr"mi-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** One of two or more determinations of the same matter. **2.** The mutual relation of determining the same matter.

co-det'ta, 1 ko-det'tə; 2 co-dĕt'tä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A short coda; a passage connecting the first part of a fugue with the episode.

co'dex, 1 kō'deks; 2 cō'dĕks, *n.* [COD'I-CES, 1 kod'ɪ-sīz; 2 cŏd'i-cēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A manuscript, in the general form of a book, in uncial characters, especially of the New Testament, or of certain classic writings. Of the Scripture codices, the most important are the **Alexandrine (C. Alexandrinus**, 5th century), in the British Museum; the **Codices Ambrosiani** (5th and 6th centuries), containing chiefly fragments of the New Testament and preserved at Milan; the **Sinaitic (C. Sinaiticus**, 4th century), in St. Petersburg; and the **Vatican** (4th century), in the Vatican library at Rome. These are all of the Greek Scriptures. The **Laudian c.**, or **C. Laudianus**, of the Acts, is at Oxford. Of the Vulgate, the most remarkable is the **C. Amiatinus**. Of classics, the most famous is the **C. Ambrosianus**, of the Iliad.— **c. rescriptus. 1.** Same as PALIMPSEST, 1. **2.** A collection of canons or of formulas, especially of medical formulas. **3.** A code of laws. **4.** Any manuscript.

cod'fish", 1 kod'fish"; 2 cŏd'fish", *n.* A cod, or its flesh used as food.— **codfish aristocracy** [Am.], those who make a vulgar display of lately acquired wealth: formerly applied to families in Massachusetts said to have grown rich out of the fisheries. MAITLAND *Slang Dict.*— **c. ball or cake**, see FISH-BALL.

codg'er, 1 koj'ər; 2 cŏdg'er, *n.* **1.** One of testy or eccentric character, especially an old man: used in jocular depreciation. **2.** Chap; fellow. **3.** A niggardly or miserly man; also, a pedler or tramp; cadger. [Var. of CADGER.]

Co"di-a'ce-æ, 1 kō"dɪ-ē'sɪ-ī; 2 cō"di-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of sea-algæ, typical of the order *Codiales*. [< CODIUM.]— **co"di-a'ceous**, *a.*

Co"di-æ'um, 1 kō"dɪ-ī'um; 2 cō"di-ē'um, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the spurge family, nearly allied to *Croton*, but differing from it in having numerous stamens in the male flowers and no petals in the female. The genus consists of 3 or 4 species, natives of the Molukkas and adjacent islands. The species *Codiæum pictum*, with numerous varieties, is cultivated in hothouses under the name of *Croton*. [< Malabar *kodi*.]

Co"di-a'les, 1 kō"dɪ-ē'līz; 2 cō"di-ā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of green algæ with a thallus formed of a cœnocyte. See CHLOROPHYCEÆ.

cod'i-cal, 1 kod'ɪ-kal; 2 cŏd'i-cal, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a code or codex.

cod'i-ces, 1 kod'ɪ-sīz; 2 cŏd'i-cēs, *n.* Plural of CODEX.

cod'i-cil, 1 kod'ɪ-sil; 2 cŏd'i-çĭl, *n. Law.* A supplement adding to, revoking, or explaining something in the body of a will. [< L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex* (*codic-*), writing.]— **cod"i-cil'la-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a codicil.

cod"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 kod'ɪ-fɪ-kā'shən; 2 cŏd'i-fi-cā'shon, *n. Law.* The act or process of reducing laws to a code.

What is *codification*? . . . It is the collection, condensation, systematizing and reconciling of what is scattered or contradictory. F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. i. pt. i, bk. ii, ch. 6, p. 230. [L. 1890.]

cod'i-fi-ca"to-ry, 1 kod'ɪ-fɪ-kā"to-rɪ; 2 cŏd'i-fi-cā"to-ry. *a.* Relating to codification; as, the *codificatory* contributions of Maimonides.

cod'i-fy, 1 kod'ɪ-fai *or* kō'dɪ-fai; 2 cŏd'i-fy *or* cō'di-fy (XIII), *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To reduce (laws, etc.) to a systematized code. **2.** To collect and arrange; systematize; as, to *codify* signals.

Codify, maximize, and minimize . . . [are] among the numerous useful expressions with which Bentham has enriched our language. FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 317, note 1. [a. 1873.]

[< CODE + -FY.] — **cod'i-fi"er,** *n.*

co-dil'la, 1 ko-dil'ə; 2 co-dil'a, *n.* The coarse part of hemp or flax. [Prob. dim. of L. *coda*, tail.]

co-dille', 1 ko-dil'; 2 co-dil', *n.* [F.] The situation in the game of omber when a player, winning fewer tricks than his opponent, loses double.

Cod'ing-ton, 1 kod'iŋ-tən; 2 cŏd'ing-ton, *n.* A county in N. E. South Dakota; 786 sq. m.; county-seat, Watertown.

co-din'i-ac, 1 ko-din'i-ak; 2 co-din'i-ăc, *n.* A quince syrup or jelly.

cod'ist, 1 kōd'ist; 2 cŏd'ist, *n.* [Rare.] One who makes or advocates codes; one versed in codes; a codifier.

Co'di-um, 1 kō'di-um; 2 cō'di-ūm, *n. Bot.* A genus of green algæ with extensively branched thallus and non-septate filaments, whose extremities are often composed of club-shaped segments forming a rind, while in the center the filaments are loosely interwoven. [< Gr. *kōdeia*, head.]

co"di-vi'sion, 1 kō'di-viz'ən; 2 cō'di-vĭzh'on, *n.* Classification according to two or more principles.

cod'le, 1 kod'l; 2 cŏd'l, *v.* & *n.* Same as CODDLE.

cod'ling', 1 kod'liŋ; 2 cŏd'ling, *n.* **1.** A young cod. **2.** A gadoid fish (genus *Physcis*) with narrow filamentous ventral fins of 2 or 3 rays. **3.** [Austral.] An ophidioid fish (*Genypterus australis* or *blacodes*).

cod'ling², *n.* [Eng.] **1.** One of a group of varieties of cooking-apple, elongated and tapering; formerly, any hard or green apple used for stewing. **2†.** A raw youth. [< COD², *n.*; cp. AS. *cod-æppel*, cod-apple, quince.] **cod'-lint.** — **cod'ling-moth",** *n.* A small tortricid moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), the larva of which is the apple-worm. — **codlins and cream,** see HAIRY WILLOW-HERB, under WILLOW-HERB.

cod'ling³, *n.* A balk sawed off of proper length for riving into staves.

Co"do-gno', 1 kō'do-nyō'; 2 cō'do-nyō', *n.* A town in Milan province, Italy.

co-dom'i-nant, 1 kō-dem'i-nənt; 2 cō-dŏm'i-nant, *a. Arboriculture.* Forming a part of the main canopy, but not among the tallest: said of forest-trees. [< CO-¹ + DOMINANT.]

co'don, 1 kō'dən; 2 cō'don, *n.* A small bell; also, the bell-shaped mouth of a trumpet. [< Gr. *kōdōn*, bell.] — **co"do-nos'tome,** *n. Zooph.* The orifice of a medusan umbrella through which its cavity communicates with the external water. **co"do-nos'to-mat.**

Co'do-nas"ter, 1 kō'do-nas'tər; 2 cō'do-nās'ter, *n.* Same as CODASTER.

Co"do-nel'i-dæ, 1 kō'do-nel'i-dē; 2 cō'do-nĕl'i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of *Anthomedusæ* with 4 to 6 simple radial canals and simple unbranched tentacles. **Co-do'ni-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kōdōmon*, dim. of *kōdōn*, bell.] **Co-don'i-dæ‡; Sar-si'i-dæ‡.** — **co-do'ni-id,** *a.* & *n.*

co-dor'nitch, 1 ko-dōr'nitch; 2 co-dôr'nĭtch, *n.* [Porto Rico.] [Sp.] A quail of the genus *Colinus*.

co'dot, 1 kō'dot; 2 cō'dŏt, *n. Projectⁿ se Geom.* Any point, not a dot, in which the connectors of a polystigm connect. [< CO-¹ + DOT¹, *n.*] — **codot tristigm** (*Projective Geom.*), a tristigm whose determining dots are the three codots of a tetrastigm.

Cod'ring-ton, 1 kod'riŋ-tən; 2 cŏd'ring-ton, *n.* **1. Christopher** (1668–4/7 1710), a British soldier; governor of the Leeward Islands; born in Barbados, where he founded a college which bears his name. **2. Sir Edward** (4/7 1770–4/7 1851), an English admiral; destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827.

Cod'rus, 1 kod'rus; 2 cŏd'rŭs, *n.* The last king of Athens (–1070? B.C.), none being deemed worthy to succeed him.

cods'head", 1 kodz'hed"; 2 cŏdz'hĕd", *n.* A dull-witted or stupid person, as having a head no better than a codfish's.

cod'ware", 1 kod'wār"; 2 cŏd'wār", *n.* [Scot.] A pillow-case.

Co'dy, 1 kō'di; 2 cō'dy, **William Frederick** (2/7 1846–1/10 1917). An American scout and guide; campaigner against rebel Indians; showman; sobriquet, "Buffalo Bill."

coe, 1 kō *or* kū; 2 cō *or* cų, *vt.* [Local, Eng.] To infest (sheep) with coe. — **coe¹,** *n.* Sheep-rot. [shaft of a mine.

coe², 1 kō; 2 cō, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A shed or shelter over the

Cœ"ci-li'i-dæ, etc. Same as CÆCILIIDÆ, etc. [CÆCUM.

cœ'cum, 1 si'kum; 2 cē'cŭm, *n.* [CŒ'CA, *pl.*] Same as

co'-ed', 1 kō'-ed'; 2 cō'-ĕd', *n.* [College Slang, U. S.] A young woman being educated at the same institution with young men. — **co-ed,** *a.* Designating a college or other institution where both sexes are educated.

co-ed"u-ca'tion, 1 kō-ej'u-[*or* -ed'yu-]kē'shən; 2 cō-ĕj'u-[*or* -ĕd'yu-]eā'shon, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** The education of young men and young women together in the same classes or institution: applied more especially to collegiate education.

Co-education answers perfectly in institutions like Antioch and Oberlin in Ohio, where manners are plain and simple, where the students all come from a class in which the intercourse of young men and young women is easy and natural. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, pt. vi, ch. 112, p. 800. [MACM. '11.]

2. The teaching of white and negro children in the same schools. — **co-ed'u-cate,** *vt.* — **co-ed"u-ca'tion-al,** *a.*

co"ef-fect', etc. See CO-¹, *prefix.*

co-ef'fi-ca-cy, 1 ko-ef'i-kə-si; 2 co-ĕf'i-ca-çy, *n.* The efficacy of two or more forces acting together; joint efficacy.

co"ef-fi'cien-cy, 1 kō'e-fish'en-si; 2 cō'ĕ-fish'ĕn-çy, *n.* The effectual cooperation of two or more causes or forces; joint efficiency. — **commercial coefficiency of a dynamo,** the ratio of the useful or available energy in the external circuit to the mechanical energy required to drive it.

co"ef-fi'cient, 1 kō'e-fish'ent; 2 cō'ĕ-fish'ĕnt, *a.* Jointly efficient; acting together to a common end. — **co"ef-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

co"ef-fi'cient, *n.* **1.** Any agent that unites its action with that of some other agent for the procuring of a certain result. **2.** *Alg.* A number or letter, especially the former, put before an algebraic expression to indicate that the expression is to be multiplied by that number; as, in the formula $4ab$, 4 is the *coefficient* of ab; in $4abx$, $4ab$ is the *coefficient* of x. **3.** *Physics.* A number indicating the degree of a quality possessed by a substance, either permanently or under fixed conditions; as, the *coefficient* of expansion of iron. **4.** *Psychol.* The distinguishing mark or peculiarity of a state of mind; as, *coefficient* of external reality, of self, of memory, etc. — **Admiralty coefficients** (*Naval Arch.*), a number of empirical coefficients which are based upon a series of rules adopted in Admiralty practise at an early date in steamship-construction; see DISPLACEMENT C. and MIDSHIP-SECTION C. — **block c.** (*Naval Arch.*), a coefficient expressing the ratio of the underwater volume of a vessel to the volume of its circumscribing rectangular parallelepiped; compare COEFFICIENT OF FINENESS. — **c. of absorption,** (*Phys.*), a constant expressing the absorbing power of a substance. Specif.: (1) In gases, the volume of a gas dissolved by one volume of a liquid. (2) *Optics.* The ratio of the intensity of light absorbed by a medium to the total intensity of the incident light. — **c. of absorption of radiation,** same as ABSORPTION OF LIGHT. See LIGHT. — **c. of contraction** (*Hydraul.*), the ratio of the transverse section of the vena contracta, at a distance of half its diameter from the aperture, to the area of the aperture. — **c. of correlation** (*Biometry*), the average of the products of the correlated pairs of deviations, divided by the product of their mean square variabilities. — **c. of coupling** (*Elec.*), in high-frequency measurements, the mathematical designation of relations between the mutual inductance and the respective inductance of coils joined as one circuit. — **c. of depression** (*Phys. Chem.*), the lowering observed in the freezing-point when one gram of a substance is dissolved in 100 grams of liquid. — **c. of discharge** (*Hydraul.*), the ratio borne by the actual discharge from a reservoir to that which would have taken place without coefficients of velocity *and contraction, representing various impediments* to flow. — **c. of displacement,** same as BLOCK C. — **c. of efficiency** (*Mech.*), the ratio borne by the tensile strength of a joint to that which the solid material would possess in the absence of the joint. — **c. of elasticity,** a number which, when multiplied into a number expressive of the stress, gives the resulting strain. — **c. of ellipticity,** the ratio of the major axis of an ellipse to its minor axis. — **c. of emission,** the ratio of the surface conductivity of a body (see CONDUCTIVITY) and that of the ideal black body having the same temperature. — **c. of expansion,** a number which, when multiplied into the number expressing the rise of temperature, gives the resulting expansion of a body: called *linear* or *cubical*, according as the expansion is in length only or in volume. — **c. of fatigue** (*Physics*), a numerical constant indicating the degree to which a substance evidences elastic fatigue. — **c. of fineness** (*Mech.*), the ratio of an area to the area of the circumscribed rectangle, or of a volume to the volume of the circumscribed rectangular parallelepiped; specif. (*Naval Arch.*), a coefficient giving the ratio of the area of the immersed midship section, or similar curved line of a vessel, to the area of its circumscribed rectangle, or expressing the ratio of the under-water volume to (1) the volume of the circumscribed rectangular parallelepiped (see BLOCK c.) or (2) the volume of the cylinder that is circumscribed about the midship section. — **c. of friction,** a number which, when multiplied into the number expressing the pressure between two bodies, gives the resulting friction. — **c. of hysteresis** (*Physics*), the number of units of energy lost as heat in a cubic centimeter of iron, when the magnetizing process is continued through a cycle. — **c. of induced magnetization,** same as MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY, 2. See SUSCEPTIBILITY. — **c. of inertia** (*Statics*), in the expression for the kinetic energy of a rigid dynamical system, a coefficient of the generalized components of velocity. It is a function of a generalized coordinate of the system and varies with the configuration. — **c. of inhibition** (*Bacteriol.*), the degree of concentration of any disinfectant which, when added to a medium, will prevent the multiplication and development of bacteria, while not killing them. — **c. of leakage** (*Elec.*), the ratio existing between the total magnetic flux and the amount of useful flux. — **c. of mobility** (*Statics*), in a rigid dynamical system subjected to the action of an extraneous force, the coefficient of the squared generalized components of momentum. — **c. of molecular depression,** see C. OF DEPRESSION. — **c. of nutation,** same as CONSTANT OF NUTATION. — **c. of Peltier effect** (*Elec.*), the number of units of heat-energy generated at the junction of two metals on the passage of a unit of electric current through them. — **coefficients of performance,** same as ADMIRALTY COEFFICIENTS. — **c. of purity** (*Sugar-making*), the ratio of pure sugar (sucrose) to the solids in solution in the beet- or cane-juice. — **c. of reduction** (*Ballistics*), the product of the coefficients of form, tenuity, and steadiness, these three depending on the form of the projectile, the tenuousness of the medium, and the nicety of centering. — **c. of resistance** (*Hydraulics*), the ratio of the loss of head, due to frictional resistance, to the residual head of a liquid discharging from a reservoir. — **c. of restitution,** a fraction which, when multiplied into the relative velocity of two colliding bodies just before impact, gives their relative velocity just afterward. — **c. of rigidity,** the ratio of the intensity of a stress to the displacement due to it, per unit distance. — **c. of rotation,** same as ROTATORY C. — **c. of run-off,** the ratio between the rainfall and the run-off of a region. — **c. of safety** (*Engineering*), the ratio existing between the breaking stress and the working stress of any material or parts of construction. — **c. of self-induction,** same as MUTUAL INDUCTANCE. — **c. of slip,** the ratio of the internal to the external friction of a vapor or gas. — **c. of thermometric conductivity,** the ratio of the conductivity of any substance to the heat required to raise a unit volume of the substance one degree C. — **c. of transmission,** the ratio of the radiant energy transmitted by a unit layer of any absorbing medium (generally one centimeter) to that otherwise disposed of (absorbed, reflected, etc.). — **c. of variability.** **1.** A number, derived by the laws of chance, showing that there is an even probability that the noted value of any given phenomenon will be found within a given range. **2.** Same as C. OF VARIATION. — **c. of variation,** a coefficient resulting from the division of the diversity of the individuals of a population, race, or species, by the index of variability, multiplying the quotient by 100. — **c. of velocity** (*Hydraulics*), the ratio of the actual velocity to that which would have been attained in the absence of frictional resistance or other impediment, as in the discharge of a liquid from a reservoir. — **c. of ventilation,** a formula expressing the number of renewals per unit of time of the air in a given space, as $\frac{A}{U}$, in which A represents the number of renewals and U the given time. — **c. of viscosity,** the ratio between the stress imposed upon a fluid in motion and its velocity gradient. — **c. of wind-pressure,** the pressure of the wind blowing against a stationary object, or the resistance of the air to an object that is moving. — **cylindrical c.,** same as C. OF FINENESS. — **differential c.,** the ratio of the infinitesimal increase of a function to that of a variable on which the function depends; a derivative. — **displacement c.** (*Naval Arch.*), the ratio of the product of the two-thirds power of the displacement by the cube of the speed to the indicated horse-power. — **dissociation c.** (*Chem.*), the quotient resulting from the division of the concentration of the ions of dissociation by the concentration of the undissociated molecules. — **hyetal c.,** same as PLUVIOMETRIC C. — **indeterminate c.,** any one of a set of arbitrarily assumed coefficients whose values are ascertained as a step in a process of calculation, as in the solution of a set of equations. — **ionization c.,** a number expressing the degree of electrolytic dissociation of a dissolved electrolyte or its electrolytic disks. — **Lilienthal coefficients** (*Aerodynamics*), coefficients indicating the relation between the vertical and horizontal components of the push of a moving air-current against an inclined plane. — **midship-section c.,** the ratio borne by the product of the midship-section area by the speed cubed to the indicated horse-power. — **pluviometric c.** (*Meteorol.*), the ratio between the rainfall during any month to what it would have been had precipitation been distributed uniformly throughout the year. — **prismatic c.,** same as C. OF FINENESS. — **propulsive c.** (*Naval Arch.*), the ratio of the effective to the indicated horse-power of a steamer's propelling engines. — **rotatory c.,** a constant indicating the capacity of substances that are optically active to turn the plane of polarization. — **superior lethal c.** (*Bacteriol.*), that degree of concentration of a disinfectant which will destroy the spores of bacteria in water having a temperature of 20°–25° C. — **temperature c.** *Physics.* **1.** A coefficient denoting the variation in the electrical resistance of a substance with change of temperature. **2.** A numerical factor expressing in degrees centigrade the variation in temperature of any physical constant.

Coe'hoorn, 1 kō'hōrn; 2 cō'hōrn, *n.* **1. Menno, Baron van** (1632–3/7 1704), a Dutch military engineer and general; constructed several famous fortresses. **2.** [c-] A small howitzer or mortar invented by him, generally 4.6 inches in caliber: carried by men or on launches. **Co'hoorn‡; Co'hornt.**

Coel, 1 keil *or* kōl; 2 cōil *or* cōl, *n.* **1.** *Celt. Myth.* A god of the sky and of war: probably the original of "old King Cole." **2.** Same as ALIGARH.

Cœ"la-can'thi, 1 si"lə-kan'thai; 2 çē"la-căn'thi, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Cœlacanthidæ* in an enlarged sense. — **cœ'la-canth,** *a.* & *n.* — **Cœ"la-can'thi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A Carboniferous to Cretaceous family of actinistian crossopterygian fishes, with deeply imbricated cycloidal scales, a pair of large jugular plates, 2 dorsals, 1 anal, and obtusely lobate paired fins. **Cœ"la-can'thus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< CŒLO-² + Gr. *akantha*, thorn.] **Cœ"la-can-thoi'dæ‡; Cœ"la-can-thoi'de-i‡.** — **cœ"la-can'thid,** *n.* — **cœ"la-can'thoid,** *a.* & *n.* — **cœ"la-can'thous,** *a.*

cœ"la-na-glyph'ic, 1 si"lə-nə-glif'ik; 2 çē"la-na-glĭf'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or carved in cavo-rilievo. [< CŒLO-² + ANAGLYPHIC.]

cœ'lar, 1 si'lər; 2 çē'lar, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to the sky.

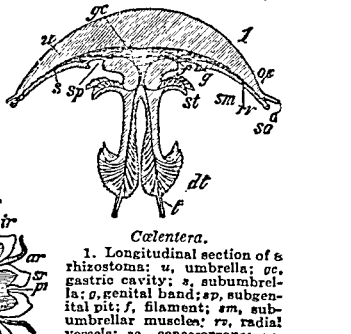
cœ-la'ri-um, 1 si-lē'ri-um; 2 çē-lā'ri-ūm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Zool.* The epithelial membrane lining the body-cavity. [< Gr. *koilos*, hollow.]

co-el'der, etc. See CO-¹, *prefix.*

Cœ'lebs, 1 si'lebz; 2 çē'lĕbs, *n.* **1.** In Hannah More's *Cælebs in Search of a Wife*, a bachelor who marries a woman with qualities described by his mother. **2.** [Humorous.] A bachelor in search of a model wife.

Cœ"lel-min'tha, 1 si"lel-min'thə; 2 çē"lĕl-mĭn'tha, *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of entozoans with an intestinal canal, including the threadworms, etc. [< CŒLO-² + Gr. *helmins* (*helminth-*), worm.] **Cœ"lel-min'thes‡.** — **cœ"lel-minth,** *n.* — **cœ"lel-min'thic,** *a.*

Cœ-len'ter-a, 1 si-len'tər-ə; 2 çē-lĕn'ter-a, *n. pl.* **1.** *Zooph.* A branch, phylum, or grade of the animal kingdom with an enteric cavity occupying the entire interior of the body and functioning as a vascular as well as a digestive system: including sea-anemones, corals, jelly-fish, etc. The *Cœlentera* are variously divided into *Anthozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, and *Ctenophora*, or into *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa*.



Cœlentera.

1. Longitudinal section of a rhizostoma: *u*, umbrella; *gc*, gastric cavity; *s*, subumbrella; *g*, genital band; *sp*, subgenital pit; *f*, filament; *sm*, subumbrellar muscles; *rr*, radial vessels; *so*, sense-organs; *op*, olfactory pits; *ol*, ocular lobe; *st*, shoulder-tuft; *dt*, dorsal tuft; *vt*, ventral tuft; *t*, terminal part of arms. 2. *pr*, perradii; *ir*, interradii; *ar*, adradii; *sr*, subradii; *rl*, marginal lobes; *t*, tentacles; *gf*, gastral filaments; *m*, circular muscle of the subumbrella; *sk*, sensory bodies (rhopalia); *g*, sexual glands (gonads); in the middle the oral cross.

The *Cœlentera*, as contrasted with other Metazoa (but not Parazoa), consist of two layers of cells only, an outer layer or ectoderm, an inner layer or endoderm. . . . A second essential difference . . . is that in the former all spaces in the interior of the body are referable to a single cavity of endodermal origin . . . often termed the cœlenteron; the spaces are always originally continuous with one another, and are in almost every case permanently so. This single cavity and its lining serve apparently for all those functions (digestion, excretion, circulation, and often reproduction) which in more complex organisms are distributed among various cavities of independent and often very diverse origin. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 641.

2. *Helminth.* The *Cœlelmintha*. [< CŒLO-² + Gr. *enteron*, intestine, < *en*, in.] **Cœ-len"ter-a'ta‡.** — **cœ-len'ter-ate, cœ-len'tere,** *a.* & *n.*

Among the higher *cœlenterate* creatures the contractile substance is partly differentiated into muscular fibres.

SPENCER *Prin. Psychology* vol. i, p. 522. [A. 1883.]

cœ-len'ter-on, 1 si-len'tər-en; 2 çē-lĕn'ter-ŏn, *n. Embryol.* The primitive intestinal cavity; the archenteron. — **cœ-len'ter-ic,** *a.*

cœ-les'tine, 1 si-les'tin; 2 çe-lĕs'tin, *n. Mineral.* Same as CELESTITE.

Cœ"le-syr'i-a, 1 si"li-sir'i-ə; 2 çē"le-sŷr'i-a, *n.* A valley in Syria, 100 m. by 10 m.; ruins of Baalbec.

co-el'ho, 1 ko-el'yo; 2 co-el'yo, *n.* [Pg.] Same as CONEJO, 2.

cœ'li-a, 1 si'li-ə; 2 çē'li-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Anat.* A cavity, especially one of the ventricular cavities of the central nervous system. [< Gr. *koilia*, cavity, < *koilos*, hollow.] — **cœ'il-an,** *a.*

cœ'li-ac, cœ'line, *a.* Same as CELIAC.

cœ"li-ec'to-my, cœ"li-o-dyn'i-a, cœ"li-o-my'al-gi-a, cœ'li-o-scope, etc. See CELI-.

cœ-lig'e-nous, 1 si-lij'i-nəs; 2 çē-lĭg'e-nūs, *a.* [Rare.] Born in heaven. [< CŒLO- + -GEN.]

cœ'line, 1 si'lin *or* -lin; 2 çē'lin *or* -lin, *n.* [Rare.] Same as CERULEUM.

Co-el'lo, 1 ko-el'yo; 2 co-el'yo, **Claudio** (1621–4/7 1693). A Spanish painter; *Collocation of the Host.*

cœ'lo-¹, 1 si'lo-; 2 çē'lo-. From Latin *cælum*, properly *cælum, sky*: a combining form.

cœ'lo-². Derived from Greek *koilos*, hollow: a combining form (before a vowel *cœl-*). — **cœ'lo-blast,** *n.* A part

of the endoblast of insect embryos.— **Cœ"lo-blas'te-æ,** *n. pl.* A group of chlorophyceous algæ, now called *Siphoneæ*.— **cœ"lo-blas'tic,** *a.* Having several nuclei in a single cell-wall.— **cœ"lo-blas'tu-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] A hollow blastula.— **Cœ"lo-cor'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ascid.* A family of composite ascidiaceans having a large axial cavity with a terminal aperture. **Cœ"lo-cor'mus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cœ"lo-cor'mid,** *n.*— **cœ"lo-cor'moid,** *a.*— **cœ"lo-cyr'te-an,** *a.* Characterizing vertebræ with concave anterior face and convex posterior.— **cœ'lo-dont.** **I.** *a.* Having hollow teeth, as certain saurians. **II.** *n.* A hollow-toothed saurian.— **cœ"lo-gas'tru-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] A gastrula having a blastopore leading into an open enteric cavity.— **Cœ"lo-gor'gi-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of arborescent alcyonacean Anthozoans with branches formed by axial zooids of the second order, and branchlets with axial zooids of the third order. **Cœ"lo-gor'gi-a,** *n.* (t. g.)— **Cœ"lo-gor'gi-id,** *a. & n.*— **Cœ-log'y-ne,** *n. Bot.* A large genus of epiphytic orchids with large membranous flowers.— **Cœ"lo-lep'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A Silurian family of fishes of unknown relationship, having minute dermal tubercles hollow within and coated with ganoin. **Cœ"lo-le'pis,** *n.* (t. g.) **Cœ"lo-le-pid'i-dæ‡.** — **cœ-lol'e-pid, cœ"lo-lep'i-did,** *n.*— **cœ"lo-lep'i-doid, cœ-lol'e-poid,** *a. & n.*— **cœ'lom,** *n.* The body-cavity of a metazoan; the space between the viscera and the body-wall. See illus. under GERM-LAYER. **cœ-lo'ma‡** [-MA-TA, *pl.*]; **cœ'lome‡; cœ'lum‡.**— **Cœ-lo'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of metazoic animals containing all except the *Cœlentera*.— **cœ-lo'mate,** *a. & n.*— **cœ-lom'a-tous,** *a.*— **cœ"lo-mes'o-blast,** *n. Embryol.* The mesoblast immediately surrounding the cœlom.— **cœ-lom'e-ter,** *n.* See CŒLOMETER.— **cœ-lom'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cœlom. **cœ"lo-mat'ic‡.**— **cœlomic fluid,** a whitish fluid possessing nutritive qualities found in the body-cavity of some annulate worms.— **cœlomic pouch** (*Embryol.*), a pouch produced by evagination from the walls of the space between the viscera and the body-wall.— **Cœ"lo-mo-cœ'la,** *n. pl.* The principal division (grade) of enterozoa, including most animals; contrasting with *Cœlenterata*.— **cœ"lo-mo-dæ'um,** *n.* The part of a duct derived from the ectoderm.— **cœ-lom'o-pore,** *n. Zool.* The passageway between protocœlom and exterior.— **cœ-lom'o-stome,** *n. The funnel-shaped opening* of a cœlomoduct.

cœ"lo-nav'i-ga'tion, *n.* That branch of navigation in which the location of a ship is determined from observation of the heavenly bodies: opposed to *geonavigation*.

Cœ"lo-neu'ra, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Chordata*.— **cœ"lo-neu'ral,** *a.*— **cœ"lo-plan'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Embryol.* A germ at the stage when it represents a cœlogastrula without a blastopore.— **cœ"lo-plat'y-an,** *a.* Having a concave plane, as a vertebra with anterior face concave and posterior flat.— **Cœ"lop-tych'i-um,** *n.* A genus of mushroom-shaped fossil sponges representing the family *Cœloptychidæ*. — **cœ'lo-sperm,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A seed with the ventral face incurved so that the base and apex approach. **2.** An umbelliferous plant with cœlospermous seed.— **cœ"lo-sper'mous,** *a.*— **cœ'lo-stat,** *n.* An instrument, similar to a heliostat, for showing a stationary image of a celestial body: used with a telescope.

Cœ"lo-syr'i-a, 1 sĭ"lo-sĭr'ɪ-ə *or* sel"o-; 2 cē"lo-sȳr'i-a *or* cēl"o-, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). Cœle-syria.

cœ'lo-thel, *n. Embryol.* The epithelium of mesoblastic origin lining the true cœlom of the embryos of vertebrates.

cœ'lum, 1 sĭ'lum; 2 cē'lŭm, *n.* Same as CŒLOM.

Cœ-lu'ri-a, 1 sĭ-lū'rɪ-ə; 2 cē-lū'ri-a, *n. pl. Herp.* An order of dinosaurian reptiles, generally united with the *Megalosaurt*.— **cœ-lu'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

Cœ-lu'ri-dæ, 1 sĭ-lū'rɪ-dē; 2 cē-lū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of megalosaurian reptiles with pneumatic bones and long metatarsals. **Cœ-lu'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< CŒLO-³ + Gr. *oura*, tail.] — **cœ-lu'rid,** *n.*— **cœ-lu'roid,** *a. & n.*

Cœ'lus, 1 sĭ'lus; 2 cē'lŭs. *n. Rom. Myth.* One of the oldest of the gods; son of Æther and Dies (air and day); the Greek Uranus.

co"em-bod'y, *vt.* See CO¹, *prefix.*

co-emp'tion, 1 ko-emp'shən; 2 co-ĕmp'shon, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Law.* A form of civil marriage in which the contracting parties sold themselves to each other. **2.** [Archaic.] The buying up of commodities in order to control the market; a corner. **3†.** A joint buying. [< L. *coemptio(n-)*, < *co-* (< *cum*), together, + *emo*, buy.] — **co-emp'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to coemption. **co-emp'tiv(e‡.**— **co-emp'tion-a"tor,** *n.* A participator in coemption.— **co-emp'tor,** *n.* One who buys in order to control the market.

cœ-nac'u-lum, *n.* Same as CENACLE.— **cœ-nac'u-lous,** *a.* Addicted to suppers.

cœ-nan'thi-um, *n.* Same as CLINANTHIUM.

co-en'doo, 1 ko-en'dū; 2 co-ĕn'dōō, *n.* The prehensile-tailed Brazilian porcupine (*Cercolepes prehensilis*). **co-en'dou‡.** [together; be of equal duration.

co"en-dure', 1 kō"en-dūr'; 2 cō"ĕn-dūr', *vi.* To endure

cœ-nen'chy-ma, 1 sĭ-nen'ki-mə; 2 çē-nĕn'cy-ma, *n.* The calcareous tissue that unites the polyps or individuals of a compound actinozoan, as a coral-polyp.

Each newly formed coral-polyp develops a skeleton of its own, which is either confluent with that of the others, or is united with them by calcification of the connecting substance of the common body. This intermediate skeletal layer is then termed *cœnenchyma*. HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* ch. 3, p. 147. [A. 1888.]

[< CŒNO- + Gr. *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *cheō*, pour.] **cœ-nen'chym‡; cœ-nen'chyme‡.**— **cœ-nen'chy-mal,** *a.*— **cœ"nen-chym'a-tous,** *a.*

cœn"es-the'sis, 1 sen"es-thĭ'sĭs; 2 çĕn"ĕs-thē'sis, *n.* The general feeling of being in the body, or bodily consciousness, due to the *mélange* of all the simultaneous unlocalized sensations, especially those arising from the thoracic and abdominal organs. See SENSATION. [< CŒNO- + ESTHESIS.] **cœn"æs-[or -es-]the'si-a‡; cœn"æs-the'sis‡.**

cœ'no-, 1 sĭ'no-; 2 çē'no-. From Greek *koinos*, common: a combining form (before a vowel *cæn-*).— **cœ-no'bi-arch,** *n.* The head of a convent.— **cœ'no-bite, cœ"no-bit'ic,** etc. Same as CENOBITE, etc.— **Cœ"no-bit'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of anomurans having very elongated internal antennæ, including terrestrial hermit-crabs. **Cœ"no-bi'ta,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cœ-nob'i-tid,** *n.*— **cœ-nob'i-toid,** *n.*— **cœ-no'bi-um,** *n.* Same as CENOBIUM.— **cœ'no-blast,** *a. Spong.* The primitive embryonic layer, whence the endoderm and mesoderm are developed.— **cœ"no-blas'tic,** *a.*— **cœ"no-cla'di-a,** *n. Bot.* The natural uniting of tree branches.— **cœ'no-cyte,** *n. Biol.* An aggregation of protoplasmic units enclosed within a common wall. The less-developed algæ and fungi furnish many examples.— **cœ-nœ'ci-um,** *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] The common dermal system of a polyzoan colony.— **cœ-nœ'ci-al,** *a.*— **cœ-nœ'cic,** *a.*— **cœ"no-gam'ete,** *n. Bot.* A multinucleate gamete.— **cœ-nog'a-my,** *n.* Same as CENOGAMY. — **Cœ"no-go"ni-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* A family of gymnocarpous lichens.— **Cœ"no-go'ni-um,** *n.* The type-genus of the family *Cœnogoniaceæ*. — **Cœ"no-grap'tus,** *n.* A genus of Ordovician graptolites.— **cœ"no-psy'che,** *n.* The consciousness of a community of cells as opposed to individually conscious cells intercommunicating.— **cœ'no-sarc,** *n.* The fleshy basis connecting all the *zooids of a compound zoophyte*.— **cœ"no-sar'cal,** *a.*— **cœ"no-sar'cous,** *a.*— **cœ'no-site,** *n.* A commensal animal.— **cœ'no-some,** *n.* The stem of a colony of *Siphonophora*.— **cœ"no-sphæ'ra,** *n.* Same as CENOSPHÆRA.— **cœ-nos'te-on,** *n. Ich.* The chief bone of the shoulder-girdle of a teleost fish; the clavicle.— **cœ-nos'te-um,** *n.* The common calcareous skeleton of a hydrocoralline.— **cœ-nos'te-al,** *a.*— **Cœ"no-the-ca'li-a,** *n. pl.* An order of anthozoans with a calcareous skeleton like a madrepore's, whose species are mostly extinct.— **cœ'no-type,** *n.* A common or fundamental type.— **cœ"no-typ'ic,** *a.*

cœ'nure, 1 sĭ'nūr; 2 çē'nūr, *n.* The many-headed bladderworm or scoleciform larval stage of a dog-tapeworm (*Tænia cœnurus*) found in the brain of sheep, and producing gid or staggers. [< CŒNO- + Gr. *oura*, tail.] — **cœ-nu'rus,** *n.* A cœnure: formerly regarded as a genus.

co-e'qual, 1 kō-ī'kwəl; 2 cō-ē'kwal. **I.** *a.* Of the same value, rank, or importance; perfectly equal; equal and conjoined; coextensive. **co-e'qualɪt.**

II. *n.* The equal of another or others, especially if united with them. [< LL. *coæqualis*, < L. *co-*, co¹; and see EQUAL.] — **co"e-qual'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being coequal; mutual equality.— **co-e'qual-ize,** *vt.* To make or become equal (with another). **co-e'qualɪ; co-e'qual-ise‡.**— **co-e'qual-ly,** *adv.*— **co-e'qual-ness,** *n.*

co-erce', 1 ko-ūrs'; 2 co-ērç', *v.* [CO-ERCED', CO-ERC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To impel to or restrain from action by physical or moral force; constrain to do or forbear by force or fear; compel; force; as, to *coerce* a voter.

No state is more powerful in war than a republic when its resources are wielded by a dictator, . . . or *coerced* by his extraordinary authority.
T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. ii. p. 446. [A. & S. 1889.]

2. To bring about by coercion; as, to *coerce* obedience. **3.** To bring into subjection or under control by superior force; crush down or out; restrain; repress; as, capital must not *coerce* labor.

II. *i.* To use coercive measures, as in government; as, the liberals *coerce* as well as the conservatives. [< L. *coercere* < *co-* (< *cum*), together, + *arceo*, press.] Syn.: see COMPEL.— **co-erc'er,** *n.*— **co-erc'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **co-erc'i-bl(e,** *a.* **1.** That may be coerced. **2.** Condensible: said of a gas.— **co-erc'i-bl(e-ness,** *n.*— **co-erc'i-bly,** *adv.*

co-er'cion, 1 ko-ūr'shən; 2 co-ēr'shon, *n.* **1.** Forcible constraint or restraint, moral or physical, of an individual; compulsion of a free agent. **2.** *Law.* That degree of physical force or of intimidation which renders an act void or voidable. **3.** *Government by force*; specif., the use of extraordinary powers conferred by exceptional legislation; as, the policy of *coercion* in Ireland.

This penalty . . . can only be inflicted in two ways: by the agency of the courts and ministers of justice, or by military force; by the *coercion* of the magistracy, or by the *coercion* of arms.
HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. xv, p. 69.

4. Compression; pressure. [< L. *coercio(n-)*, < *coercitus*, pp. of *coerceo*; see COERCE.] **co-erc'ment‡; co-er'tion†.**— **co-er'cion-a-ry,** *a.* Coercive.— **co-er'cion-ist,** *n.* One who advocates coercion in government.

co-er'cive, 1 ko-ūr'sĭv; 2 co-ēr'çiv. **I.** *a.* Serving or **co-er'civ,** } tending to coerce; having the power or quality of coercing. **co-er'ci-tiv(e‡.** **II.** *n.* That which coerces. — **coercive** or **coercitive force,** the power of resisting magnetization or demagnetization.

— **co-er'civ(e-ly,** *adv.*— **co-er'civ(e-ness,** **co"er-civ'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being coercive or having coercive force.

Cœ-reb'i-dæ, 1 sĭ-reb'i-dĭ; 2 çē-rĕb'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of passerine birds having the tarsi compressed behind, nine primaries, and bill curved downward to an acute tip; honey-creepers. **Cœ're-ba,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Braz. *guira-cœreba*, name of a bird.]— **cœ're-bid,** *n.*— **cœ're-boid,** *a.*— **Cœ"re-bi'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ* with bill long and curved.— **cœ're-bine,** *a. & n.*

cœ-ru'le-in, cœ"ru-les'cent. Same as CERULEIN, etc.

cœ-ru"le-o-lac'tite, 1 sĭ-rū"lɪ-o-lak'tīt; 2 çe-ru"le-o-lăc'tit, *n.* A white to blue aluminum phosphate. [< CERULEAN + L. *lact(i)*, milk.]

co"es-sen'tial, 1 kō"e-sen-shəl; 2 cō"ĕ-sĕn'shal, *a.* Having the same essence; united in being.— **co"es-sen"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or condition of being coessential.— **co"es-sen'tial-ly,** *adv.*

co"e-ta'ne-ous, 1 kō"ɪ-tē'nɪ-us; 2 cō"e-tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Coming into existence or originating at the same time; of equal age; coeval; contemporary. **co"æ-ta'ne-ous‡.**

The Jewish is, indeed, a nation sui generis, the only nation we know of whose records are *coetaneous* with their primitive origin.
ALEX. CAMPBELL *Debate* vol. i, p. 195 [B. & F. 1829.]

[< LL. *cœtaneus*, < L. *co-*, co-ī, + *ætas*, age.] — **co"e-ta'ne-an.** [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Coetaneous. **II.** *n.* A person of the same age as another; a contemporary.— **co"e-ta-ne'i-ty,** *n.* The fact or quality of being coetaneous. **co"e-ta'ne-ous-ness‡.**— **co"e-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

co"e-ter'nal, etc. See CO¹, *prefix.*

cœur, 1 kūr; 2 cûr, *n.* [F.] *Her.* The fess-point of a shield.

Cœur d'A-lene', 1 kūr də-lēn'; 2 cûr da-lān'. **1.** A long, narrow, winding lake in the Cœur d'Alene mountains, N. Idaho; source of Spokane river. **2.** A river in N. Idaho, a tributary of Cœur d'Alene lake. **3.** A mountain range in N. W. Montana and N. Idaho. **4.** A town in Kootenai county, Idaho.

Cœur de Li"on', 1 kūr də lī"ŏn'; 2 cûr de lī"on'. Lion-heart: specif., Richard I. of England, by reason of his bravery.

Cœ'us, 1 sĭ'us; 2 çē'ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the Titans.

co-e'val, 1 ko-ī'vəl; 2 co-ē'val, *a.* Dating from, existing in, or lasting till the same period; having or belonging to the same age: usually implying remote time or long duration.

Hence it indispensably appears that parliaments, or general councils, are coeval with the kingdom itself.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 149.

[< LL. *cœvus*, < L. *co-* (< *cum*), together, + *ævum*, age.] **co-æ'val‡; co-e'roust†.**— **co"e-val'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being coeval.— **co-e'val-ly,** *adv.*

co-e'val, *n.* One of equal age or of the same period; a contemporary.

co"ex-ci-ta'tion, 1 kō"ek-sĭ-tā'shən; 2 cō"ĕk-çĭ-tā'shon, *n. Physiol.* Simultaneous or collateral stimulation.

co"ex-ec'u-tor, 1 kō"egz-ek'yu-tər *or* -tor; 2 cō"ĕgz-ĕc'yu-tor, *n.* [LL.] A joint executor.— **co"ex-ec'u-trix,** *n. fem.*

co"ex-ist', 1 kō"egz-ist'; 2 cō"ĕgz-ist, *vi.* To exist together at the same time or in the same place or conditions. Syn.: see ACCOMPANY.

co"ex-is'tence, 1 kō"egz-is'tens; 2 cō"ĕgz-Is'tĕnç, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The relation between any two objects which depends upon their being in the same universe, irrespective of time. **2.** Concurrent existence. **co"ex-is'ten-cy‡.**

co"ex-is'tent, 1 kō"egz-is'tent; 2 cō"ĕgz-Is'tĕnt. **I.** *a.* Existing together or during the same time; contemporaneous. **II.** *n.* That which coexists; a concomitant.

co"ex-pand', 1 kō"eks-pand'; 2 cō"ĕks-pănd', *vi.* To expand together or with something else, or so as to occupy the same space with another, as two mingled gases.

co"ex-tend', 1 kō"eks-tend'; 2 cō"ĕks-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To extend equally; cause to extend through the same space or time. **II.** *i.* To be coextensive.

co"ex-ten'sion, 1 kō"eks-ten'shən; 2 cō"ĕks-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of coextending; the condition or relation of things equally extended. **2.** *Logic.* The relation to each other of classes composed of the same individuals, as equilateral and equiangular triangles. See INCLUSION.

co"ex-ten'sive, } 1 kō"eks-ten'sĭv; 2 cō"ĕks-tĕn'siv, *a.*
co"ex-ten'sivs, } Having equal extension; having the same limits or extent. **-ly,** *adv.* **-ness,** *n.*

Coextensive to dominion is jurisdiction: dominion the right of the sovereign; jurisdiction of the judge. JEREMY BENTHAM *Works, International Law* in vol. ii, essay ii, p. 540. [W. T. 1843.]

Coey'man, 1 kwī'mən; 2 ewī'man, *n.* A village in Albany county, N. Y.

co-fac'tor, 1 kō-fak'tər *or* -tor; 2 cō-făc'tor, *n. Alg.* One of several factors or coefficients that multiply one another.

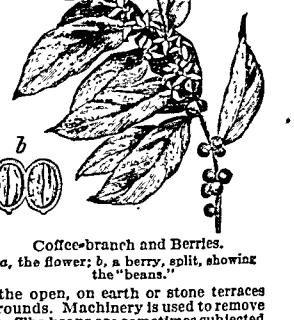
C. of E., *abbr.* Church of England.

coff, *vt.* [Scot.] To buy.

Cof'fe-a, 1 kof'ɪ-ə; 2 cŏf'e-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs or low trees of the madder family, of tropical Asia and Africa, having opposite membranaceous leaves and axillary glomerules of white flowers, often odorous. *C. arabica* is the coffee-tree. [< COFFEE.]

cof-fe'a-rin, 1 kə-fī'ə-rin; 2 cō-fē'a-rin, *n. Chem.* A weak diacid base ($C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_4$), existing in coffee. [< COFFEE.]

cof'fee¹, 1 kof'ɪ; 2 cŏf'e (XIII), *n.* **1.** The seeds of any species of the genus *Coffea*, especially of the *C. arabica*, plano-convex pyrenes enclosed in pairs, with their flat faces toward each other, in dark cherry-like berries. When the ripe fruit has been gathered, the seeds or "beans" are subjected to "pulping" or "hulling." In West-Indian preparation, the newer method, the green berries are freed from the pulp and their coverings by maceration in water, with the aid of a pulping-machine. By sun-drying, the older method, the berries are completely dried, in the open, on earth or stone terraces or cemented drying-grounds. Machinery is used to remove the dried pulp or hulls. The beans are sometimes subjected to polishing, or to cleaning processes, and to a slight extent are colored to meet the preferences of users of the raw bean for some particular color. The bean must be roasted and ground before it is available for infusion. The secret of good coffee is to have the beans freshly roasted, freshly ground, and the infusion freshly made. Different varieties of coffee show a wide diversity of flavor, as does a single variety. Flavor depends upon climate, soil, and age, the last tending to produce a mellow flavor. About 75 per cent. of the coffee used in the United States comes from Brazil, which furnishes about 60 per cent. of the world's supply. **Mocha coffee,** commonly considered the best, is frequently imitated, in order to supply a demand in excess of its production. The imitation is done by admixture of other kinds, or by the use of small Santos or first-growth beans, or Santos coffee grown from Mocha seed. **Java c.** is similarly imitated or counterfeited. What is principally sold as Java coffee in the United States is really **Padang,** and is grown in Sumatra. **Maracaibo** and **Central-American** coffee is also largely used in substitution or imitation of the Java beans, closely resembling them in size and appearance, and being little, if any, inferior in quality and flavor. A large part of the coffee actually grown in the island of Java is consumed in Europe. **Rio c.** is mostly rank and strong in flavor, while nearly all other kinds, except Mocha, may be classed as mild.



Coffee-branch and Berries.
a, the flower; *b*, a berry, split, showing the "beans."

2. The tree that bears the seeds, having opposite horizontal branches, and oval dark-green shining leaves about 6 inches long, with dense clusters of fragrant white flowers at their bases. In its wild state it grows to the height of about 20 feet, but in cultivation it is kept down to 10 or 12 feet, for convenience in gathering the fruit. The tree is supposed to be indigenous in the regions south of Abyssinia, and was introduced into Arabia about the 16th century, into Ceylon and the East Indies in the 17th, and subsequently into Java, the West Indies, and South America.

3. A decoction made from the coffee-berry after it is roasted and ground: used as a beverage. **4.** A luncheon at which coffee is drunk (compare TEA); also, the last course served at a dinner, consisting of coffee. [< Turk. *qahwe*, < Ar. *qahwe*, coffee.] **cof'fet.**

— **Bengal coffee,** the berry of *Coffæa bengalensis*, from the mountains of northeastern India, for a time cultivated at Calcutta, but then discontinued as inferior in quantity and quality.— **black c.,** strong coffee without milk or cream.— **California c.,** the fruit of a California buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*) resembling coffee; also, the tree itself, called also the *cascara buckthorn*, the source of the cascara sagrada bark.— **caracol c.** **1.** The round seed, usually only single, of an unproductive coffee-berry. **2.** A legume-bearing shrub of Porto Rico (*Sabinea punicea*).— **cherry c.,** coffee in the berry.— **cof'fee-bean",** *n.* The seed of the coffee-tree.— **c.-berry,** *n.* **1.** The berry of the coffee-tree. **2.** The Tasmanian coffee-plant (*Coprosma hirtella*). **3.** Same as CALIFORNIA C. **4.** The rubiaceous plant (*Coprosma lucida*) of New Zealand. **5.** The soy-bean.— **c.-bird,** *n.* [Jamaica.] A bullfinch that nests in coffee-trees.— **c.-blight,** *n.* A very destructive rust-fungus (*Hemileia vastatrix*) that affects the leaves of coffee in Ceylon and elsewhere.— **c.-borer,** *n.* A beetle that bores in the coffee-plant, as an anthribid (*Lecanium coffeæ*).— **c.-bug,** *n.* A coccid or scale-insect (*Lecanium coffeæ*) highly injurious in the coffee-tree.— **c.-bush,** *n.* A New Zealand bush-karamu (*Coprosma lucida*).— **c. cake.**

Cookery. **1.** A light cake made with flour, butter, eggs, sugar, milk, and yeast. **2.** A dark cake prepared with butter, flour, eggs, and fruit, to which is added strained coffee.— **c.-cleaner,** *n.* **1.** A machine for freeing raw coffee-beans of dust and other foreign substances. **2.** A coffee-huller.— **c.-cooler,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A loafer; dead beat: said especially of Indians who loiter about a camp hoping to be offered a meal.— **c.-cup,** *n.*— **c.-disease,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A disease caused by a fungus (*Hemileia vastatrix*) parasitic on coffee-plant leaves in southern Asia. **2.** A coffee-plant disease common in South America, leaves and berries being sometimes destroyed by the fungus *Stilbum flavidum.*— **c.-grounds,** *n. pl.* The lees of coffee-berries after infusion.— **c.-house,** *n.* A house where coffee and other refreshments are sold; a café.— **c.-huller,** *n.* A machine for removing the husk from the coffee-bean.— **c.-mill,** *n.* A mill for grinding coffee.— **c.-nib,** *n.* A coffee-bean.— **c.-nut,** *n.* The Kentucky coffee-tree or its fruit.— **c.-pea,** *n.* The chick-pea.— **c.-plant,** *n.* **1.** [New Zealand.] The coffee-bush. **2.** [Tasmania.] The native holly (*Coprosma hirtella*). **3.** The evening primrose.— **c.-spot,** *n.* A covered metal or earthen pot in which coffee is made or served.— **c.-rat,** *n.* **1.** The musang that aids in disseminating coffee by voiding undigested coffee-berries. **2.** A Ceylonese variety of rat (*Mus hirsutus*) destructive to coffee.— **c.-roaster,** *n.* One who roasts coffee; also, a rotating iron cylinder or other device in which coffee is roasted.— **c.-room,** *n.* [Eng.] A public refreshment-room.— **c.-shop,** *n.* A place where *coffee* is kept on sale; an inferior coffee-house.— **c.-stand,** *n.*— **c.-tea,** *n.* A beverage made from the leaves of the coffee-plant.— **c.-tree,** *n.* **c.-plant‡.— c.-walk,** *n.* On a plantation, a row of trees with the space intervening between two rows, or the space itself.— **wild c.,** see FEVERROOT.

The following table exhibits the most important varieties of coffee used in the United States.

VARIETIES OF COFFEE.

ABBREVIATIONS.— br. = brown; dk. = dark; gr. = green; g'sh = greenish; irreg. = irregular; l'ge = large; med. = medium; var. = various; yell. = yellow.

Market Name, and Locality of Production.	Flavor.	Characteristics of the Raw Beans.
Blue Mountain	Rich, full, mellow.	Bluish-green
Bogota (Colombia)	Rich, mild.	G'sh, yell., br.
Bucaramanga	Rich, mild.	G'sh to br.
Cent. American	Mild, mellow.	G'sh to yell., l'ge.
Hawaiian	Rich, mild.	Var., l'ge.
Hayti	Mild, sweet.	Greenish-yellow
Java	Mild, mellow	Var. l'ge.
Liberia	Heavy, rank.	Br. to dk. br., l'ge.
Manila	Mild.	Yell. to br., l'ge.
Maracaibo	Mild, mellow.	G'sh to yell., l'ge.
Mexican	Mild, mellow.	G'sh to yell., l'ge.
Mocha	Pungent, full.	Dk. gr. to yell., irreg.
Porto Rico	Strong.	Greenish
Rio (Brazil)	Rank, strong.	Var., gr., med. to l'ge.
San Domingo	Low grade, strong.	Greenish-yellow
Santos (Brazil)	Mild.	G'sh to yell., med. to l'ge.
Sumatra	Mild.	Yell. to br., l'ge.

Cof'fee², *n.* **1.** A county in S. E. Alabama; 677 sq. m.; county-seat, Elba. **2.** A county in S. Georgia; 1,123 sq. m.; county-seat, Douglas. **3.** A county in Tennessee; 442 sq. m.; county-seat, Manchester.

cof'fe-ic, cof'fe-ine, cof'fe-ol. Same as CAFFEIC, etc.

cof'fee-ism, 1 kef'ı-izm; 2 cŏf'e-ĭsm, *n.* The practise of drinking coffee or the effect of coffee on the health.

cof'fer, 1 kef'ər; 2 cŏf'er, *vt.* **1.** To place in a coffer; hoard or treasure. **2.** *Arch.* To adorn with coffers, or form in coffers, as a ceiling. **3.** *Mining.* To secure by timbers or masonry against an influx of water; as, to *coffer* a shaft.

cof'fer, *n.* **1.** A chest or box, particularly a strong box; safe. **2.** *pl.* The place where moneys or funds are stored; a treasury, as of a government; the vault of a bank; hence, figuratively, financial resources.

This bank is obliged to keep at all times in its *coffers* ten thousand pounds in gold and silver.
ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. i, p. 301. [CL. P. 1869.]

3. *Arch.* A deeply sunk panel in a ceiling or vault or the like, whether plain or ornamented. **4.** A canal-lock chamber. **5.** A floating dock; caisson. **6†.** *Fort.* A protecting loopholed parapet crossing a dry moat. **7†.** An ark. **8†.** A coffin. [< F. *coffre*, < L. *cophinus*; see COFFIN.] **cof'ert; cof'eret; cof'ret.**

— cof'fer-fish", *n.* A trunkfish or ostraciontid.— **cof'fer-work",** *n.* **1.** Rubble masonry faced with stone. **2.** *Arch.* A coffered surface.— **cof'fer-er,** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] One who keeps money in coffers; a treasurer. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* Formerly, a principal disbursing officer of the royal household. **3†.** One who makes coffers.— **cof'fer-ing,** *n.* A structure or arrangement of coffers.

cof'ferd, *pp.* Coffered. S. S.

cof'fer-dam", 1 kef'ər-dam"; 2 cŏf'er-dăm", *n.* **1.** A temporary enclosing dam built in the water and pumped dry: to protect workmen while some work, as the foundation of a pier, is in progress. **2.** A water-tight structure attached to a ship's side when repairs are made below the water-line. **3.** A composition of powdered coconut cellulose, which has the property of closing instantaneously when pierced: used in naval protective armament. **— coffer-dam bulkhead** (*Naut.*), a bulkhead on a war-ship aft of and to reenforce the collision bulkhead, as by packing with cellulose.

Cof'fey, 1 kef'ı; 2 cŏf'y, *n.* A county in E. Kansas; 648 sq. m.; county-seat, Burlington.

Cof'fey-ville, 1 kof'ı-vil; 2 cŏf'y-vil, *n.* A city in Montgomery county, Kan.

coff'-front"ed, *a.* [Dial., Scot.] Partially closed, as if with canopies half drawn: said of a bed.

cof'fin, 1 kef'ın; 2 cŏf'in, *vt.* To put into or as into a coffin; figuratively, to enclose and seclude from sight.

What man would live *coffined* with brick and stone,
Imprisoned from the influences of air?
LOWELL *Pioneer* st. 1.

cof'fin', *n.* **1.** The case in which a corpse is buried: usually a long box, tapering toward both ends from the point where the elbows rest in place. The modern coffin is usually composed of wood or metal, but examples in stone and pottery are not uncommon among the relics of ancient peoples. The stone coffin is generally termed *sarcophagus* and the receptacle for ashes of cremated persons *urn*. See these terms; also compare CASKET; MUMMY-CASE.

2. The part of a horse's hoof below the coronet, including the coffin-bone. **3.** *Print.* The bed or frame enclosing an imposing-stone. **4.** [Rare.] A socket in the eye of a millstone to receive the end of the driver. **5.** A paper sheath or case; especially, a paper twisted into a cone: used by grocers. **6.** [Cornwall, Eng.] An old open mine-working, in which the ore is cast up from platform to platform. **7.** [Colloq.] An unseaworthy vessel. **8†.** A basket, box, or chest. **9†.** A pie-crust. **10†.** A cassette. [< OF. *cofin*, < L. *cophinus*, < Gr. *kophinos*, basket.] **cof'fen†; cof'fyn†; coph'in†.— cof'fin-bird",** *n.* The hoopoe: so called from its habit of nesting in coffin-holes or decorations, as in China.— **c.-boat,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A sink-boat, used in duck-shooting, etc.— **c.-bone,** *n.* The third phalanx or distal bone of a horse's foot, that is enclosed within the hoof. See illus. under HOOF.— **c.-carrier,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The great black-backed gull.— **c.-fish,** *n.* An ostracion-tid.— **c.-gage,** *n.* A gage for measuring a corpse.— **c.-joint,** *n.* The joint above the coffin-bone; navicular joint.— **c.-nail,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A cigaret.— **c.-pin,** *n.* A movable metal peg, usually ornamented, used in hearses to keep the coffin in place.— **c.-plate,** *n.* A metal plate on a coffin-lid bearing the name, and usually the dates of birth and death, of the deceased.— **c.-ship,** *n.* See COFFIN, 7.— **cof'fin-spark",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small oblong cinder that pops out of a coal-fire: believed to foretell death.

Cof'fin², *n.* **1. Charles Carleton** (⁷/₂₂1823–³/₂1896), an American journalist and author. **2. Sir Isaac** (¹/₁₆1759–⁷/₂₂1839), an American-born English admiral. **3. William Anderson** (¹/₂1855–), an American painter.

cof'find, *pp.* Coffined. S. S.

Cof'fin Is'land. The N. E. of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. [high.

Cof'fin Moun'tain. A mountain in Wyoming; 11,376 ft.

cof'fle, 1 kef'l; 2 cŏf'l, *n.* A train of persons or animals tied or fettered together; especially, a gang of slaves chained together for marching or exposure in market.

The negro has sung . . . even in the *coffle* on the hot road to a new auction-block.
ELIHU BURRITT *Ten-Minute Talks* p. 230. [L. & S. 1874.]

[< Ar. *kāfila*, caravan.]

cof'fre-fort", 1 kef'er-fôrt"; 2 cŏf'er-fôrt", *n.* [F.] A strong treasure-box; an ornamental casket imitating such a box.

cof'fret, 1 kef'ret; 2 cŏf'rĕt, *n.* [F.] A small coffer. **cof'fer-et‡.**

C. of G. H., *abbr.* Cape of Good Hope.

co-found', 1 kō-faund'; 2 cō-found', *vt.* To found jointly or at the same time; as, they *cofounded* the college; he *cofounded* the church and the chapel.— **co-found'er,** *n.* A joint founder.— **co-found'ress,** *n. fem.*

co"fra-ter'nal, 1 kō"fra-tūr'nal; 2 cō"fra-tĕr'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cofraternity.

co"fra-ter'nal, *n.* One who is a member of a cofraternity.

co"fra-ter'ni-ty, 1 kō"fra-tūr'nı-tı; 2 cō"fra-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* The adult sons and transmuted daughters of a group of mid-parents of the same stature. FRANCIS GALTON *Natural Inheritance* ch. vii, p. 94. [MACM. 1889.]

cof'ret, *n.* Same as COFFER.

Co'fre de Pe-ro'te, 1 kō'frē dē pē-rō'tē; 2 cō'frę dę pę-rō'tę. A mountain in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico; 13,416 ft.

coft, 1 keft; 2 cŏft, *imp.* of COFF, *v.*

cog¹, 1 keg; 2 cŏg, *vt.* [COGGED, COGD²; COG'GING.] **1.** To furnish with or as with a cog or cogs. **2.** [Rare.] To help (oneself) in moving by making notches, as in ice for steps; draw as by cogs.

I ordered him to throw himself on his belly . . . and to make for the island by *cogging* himself forward with his jack-knife.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 360. [C. & P. 1857.]

3. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To wedge or block up; as, to *cog* a table to make it steady; to *cog* a wheel to prevent motion. **4.** [North. Eng.] To harrow.

cog², 1 keg; 2 cŏg, *v.* [COGGED²; COG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To load (a die) for cheating; handle or use fraudulently.

But then my study was to *cog* the dice.
DRYDEN *Persius* satire iii, l. 92.

2†. To mislead or deceive, as by wheedling or flattery: cheat. **3†.** To palm off: foist.

II. *i.* **1.** To practise cajolery; wheedle; quibble.

Those false, deceiving hearts that *cog* and cheat.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. v, p. 227. [F. & W. 1891.]

2. To cheat with loaded or fraudulently handled dice. [< W. *coegio*, pretend, < *coeg*, empty.]

cog³, *v.* [Scot.] To pour into a cog.

cog⁴, *vt. Carpentry.* To connect (timbers) by means of a cog.

cog⁵, *vt. Founding.* To consolidate (ingots) by rolling or hammering.

cog⁶, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) A tooth, or one of a series of teeth, projecting from the surface of a wheel (a gear), of a rack, or the like. (2) Any projecting catch, lifter, or wiper that moves another piece by pressure and sliding. **2.** A tenon on a joist to fit a mortise on another one; a *coak*. **3.** A calk, as on a horseshoe. **4.** *Mining.* A notched timber for building a support for a roof; a chock. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A short handle attached to the snath of a scythe. **6†.** A cog-wheel or mill-wheel. [< Gael. *cog.*, cog.] **cogge†.— cog and round,** a mechanism by which a cog-wheel works in the pinions of a lantern wheel.— **cog'-rail",** *n.* A rack or toothed rail usually placed between the regular rails on an inclined railroad. *Open pinions on the driving-axle of the locomotive engage in the rail-cogs, and thus assist it to ascend, or in descending check its speed.*— **cog'way",** *n.* [Rare.] A railway-track having a cog-rail.— **cog-wheel,** *n.* A gear-wheel; specif., one having teeth which are not an integral part of the body, but are mortised or otherwise inserted, as a wooden wheel with iron teeth.— **cog-wood,** *n.* A tough, hard Jamaica wood, said to be from the *Ceanothus chlorozylon*.

cog⁷, *n.* **1.** A trick; imposition. **2.** A loaded die. **3.** [Slang.] A piece of money, used as a decoy by sharpers.

cog⁸, *n.* **1.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A hooped vessel for liquids. **2.** Strong drink. **3.** A quarter-peck measure. [< Gael. *cogan*, drinking-vessel.] **coguet.**

cog⁹, *n.* A small rowboat or fishing-vessel; cockboat; also, a broadly built transport or other vessel; a cocket. [< F. *cogue*, prop. < L. *concha*; see CONCH.] **cogge†.**

cog., *abbr.* Cognate; cognate with.

cog'-bell", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An icicle.

co'gen-cy, 1 kō'jen-sı; 2 cō'ğĕn-cy, *n.* The state or quality of being cogent; power of convincing; moral or logical force. **co'gence†.**

Wherein, then, lies the *cogency* of the apostles' reasoning?
ROBERTSON in S. A. Brooke's *F. W. Robertson* p. 646. [ʜ. 1871.]

co'gent, kō'jent; 2 cō'ğĕnt, *a.* **1.** Appealing strongly to the reason or conscience; compelling belief, assent, or action; forcible; convincing; as, a *cogent* argument or discourse. **2.** [Rare.] Having the power of physical compulsion or constraint; potent; as, the *cogent* power of steam. [< L. *cogen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cogo*, < *co-* (< *cum*), together, + *ago*, drive.] Syn.: conclusive, convincing, determining, effective, forcible, influential, persuasive, potential, powerful, strong, urgent.— Ant.: faint, feeble, inconclusive, ineffective, ineffectual, powerless, uninfluential, weak.— **co'gent-ly,** *adv.*

cog'ger¹, 1 keg'er; 2 cŏg'er, *n.* **1.** A builder of mine-cogs, or mine-roof supports. **2.** One who makes gear-cogs.

cog'ger², *n.* A sharper; flatterer.— **cog'ger-y†,** *n.*

cog'gers, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng. Short leggings.

Cogge'shall, 1 keg'shal; 2 cŏg'shal, *n.* A town in Essex county, England.

cog'gle, 1 keg'ı; 2 cŏg'l, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A small wooden bowl, or its contents. **cog'le†.**

cog'ging, 1 keg'ıŋ; 2 cŏg'ing, *n.* **1.** Cogs, collectively. **2.** *Carp.* A joint that is cogged. **3.** Calking.

cog'gle, 1 keg'l; 2 cŏg'l, *vi.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] To move shakily.

cog'gle¹, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cobblestone; pebble.

cog'gle², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small boat; cog.

cog'gle³, *n.* A wheel used in making the decorative notches on pie-plates. [gle-dy†.

cog'gly, 1 keg'lı; 2 cŏg'ly, *a.* Shaky; unsteady. **cog'-**

Cogh'lan, 1 keg'lan; 2 cŏg'lan, *n.* **1. Rose** (1853–), an English-American actress; rôles, *Stephanie* in *Forget-me-not*, *Lady Teazle*, etc. **2. Timothy Augustine** (⁶/₂₅ 1856–), an Australian statistician resident in England.

cogh'le, 1 keh'l; 2 cŏh'l, *v.* [Dial., Scot.] To breathe hard and wheezingly, as in asthma.

Co'gi-a Hu'sein, 1 kō'ji-ə hū'sain; 2 cō'ği-a hų'sin. In the *Arabian Nights*, captain of the Forty Thieves.

cog'i-ta-ble, 1 koj'ı-tə-bl; 2 cŏğ'i-ta-bl, *a.* That **cog'i-ta-bl²,**] may be thought or apprehended; capable of being made a subject of reflection; thinkable; not absurd. [< L. *cogitabilis*, < *cogito*, think, < *co-* (< *cum*,) together, + *agito*; see AGITATE.] — **cog"i-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

cog'i-ta-bund, 1 koj'ı-tə-bund; 2 cŏğ'i-ta-bŭnd, *a.* [Rare.] Deep in thought; musing; thoughtful.— **cog"i-ta-bun'-di-ty,** *n.* [Humorous.] Deep meditation.— **cog'i-ta-bund-ly,** *adv.* [— **cog'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

cog'i-tant, 1 koj'ı-tənt; 2 cŏğ'i-tant, *a.* [Rare.] Meditating.

cog'i-tate, 1 koj'ı-tēt; 2 cŏğ'i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn over in the mind; think over; meditate. **2.** To devise a plan or conception of; excogitate; as, to *cogitate* schemes of revenge.

II. *i.* To exercise the power of thinking; engage in continuous thought; reflect; think. [< L. *cogitatus*, pp. of *cogito*; see COGITABLE.] Syn.: see MUSE.

The Doctor's *cogitating* manner was attributable to his being always engaged in looking out for Greek roots.
DICKENS *David Copperfield* p. 37. [ʜ. & ʜ. 1871.]

cog"i-ta'tion, 1 koj'ı-tē'shən; 2 cŏğ'i-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of cogitating or of revolving or weighing in the mind; reflective thought; as, lost in *cogitation*. **2.** That which is thought; a result of thinking; also, a plan; purpose; subject of thought. **3.** *Philos.* Consciousness, especially as the power or faculty of thought. [F., < L. *cogitatio(n-)*, < *cogito*; see COGITABLE.] Syn.: see REFLECTION.

cog'i-ta"tive,] 1 koj'ı-tē"tıv; 2 cŏğ'i-tā"tiv, *a.* **1.** Capa-**cog'i-ta"tiv²,**] ble of or used in cogitation; reflective; as, the *cogitative* faculty. **2.** Inclined to or characterized by thought; contemplative. [< LL. *cogitativus*, < L. *cogitatus*; see COGITATE.] — **cog'i-ta-tiv(e-ly³,** *adv.* Thoughtfully.— **cog'i-ta-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] Power of thought.

cog'i-ta"tor, 1 koj'ı-tē"tər *or* -tər; 2 cŏğ'i-tā"tor, *n.* One who cogitates.

cog'nac¹, 1 kō'nyak; 2 cō'nyăc, *n.* [F.] French brandy, especially that distilled at or near Cognac, from wine made in the valley of the Charente; any fine grape brandy. **co'gnact.** [department, France.

Co"gnac'², 1 ko"nyāk'; 2 co'nyăc', *n.* A town in Charente

cog'nate, 1 keg'nēt; 2 cŏğ'nāt, *a.* **1.** Allied by a common descent or parentage; connected by blood or birth; having the same ancestor or ancestors; kindred; as, the German and English are *cognate* races. **2.** Allied by derivation from the same source; belonging to the same stock or root; as, English and Sanskrit are *cognate* languages.

A single error is never long insulated. Its *cognate* group is soon developed. AUSTIN PHELPS *My Note-Book* p. 45. [S. 1891.]

3. Allied in radical characteristics; having affinity of nature; akin. **4.** *Law.* Of or pertaining to relationship traced exclusively through females: opposed to *agnate*, tho loosely applied to any form of blood-relationship. **5.** *Phon.* Formed by a similar process of articulation, as the letters b, p, etc. [< L. *cognatus*, < *co-* (< *cum*), together + *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born.] Syn.: see KINDRED.— **cognate accusative** or **objective** (*Gram.*), the accusative or objective case of a noun, especially with intransitive verbs, naming the action of the verb governing it; as, in 'to live one's life," *life* is a *cognate* objective of *live*.— **c. propositions** (*Logic*), propositions having *identical subjects or predicates*.— **cog'nate-ness,** *n.* The state, quality, or relation of being cognate.

cog'nate, *n.* One that is cognate to another or others.

Those united by ties of blood through descent from the same married pair being called *cognates*, the agnates were those *cognates* who traced their connection exclusively through males.
J. F. MCLENNAN *Studies in Anc. Hist.* p. 188. [ɪɴ. c. 1876.]

cog-nat'ic, 1 keg-nat'ık; 2 cŏğ-năt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of blood-relationship; traced through cognates; especially, in law, pertaining to relationship through females. **cog-nat'i-cal‡.**

cog-na'tion, 1 keg-nē'shən; 2 cŏğ-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** Kinship by descent from the same original; blood-relationship. **2.** *Law.* Specif., relationship through the female line. **3.** Relationship or affinity of any kind. [F., < L. *cognatio(n-)*, < *cognatus*; see COGNATE.]

cog"ni-sa-bil'i-ty, etc. Same as COGNIZABILITY, etc.

cog-ni'tion, 1 keg-nish'ən; 2 cŏğ-nish'on, *n.* **1.** The act of clearly and correctly apprehending fact or truth, whether mediately or immediately; knowledge, especially as gained by personal experience. **2.** The power or faculty of knowing; cognitive faculty. (1) In Sir William Hamilton's scheme, the intellect in general.

I frequently employ *cognition* as a synonym of knowledge.
HAMILTON *Lectures on Metaphysics* xxi.

(2) The acquisitive power; the power by which the mind gains awareness of objects, whether of sense, consciousness, or intuition proper.

3. The knowledge obtained by any act of perception or cognition. **4.** Any mental state: an improper use. **5.** *Law.* Same as RECOGNITION, 5. [< L. *cognitio(n-)*, < *cognitus*; see COGNITIVE.] Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE.— **cog-ni'tion-time",** *n. Psychophys.* The time elapsed during a complete cognitive reaction; the difference between such time and the simple reaction-time.

cog'ni-tive, } 1 keg'nı-tiv; 2 cŏg'ni-tĭv, *a.* Pertaining to
cog'ni-tıve, } or having the power of cognition; knowing. [< L. *cognitus*, pp. of *cognosco*, know, < *co-* (< *cum*), together, + *nosco*, know.] **cog-ni'tion-al‡.— the cognitive faculty.** *Psychol.* **1.** The intellect. See COGNITION. **2.** The acquisitive or perceptive power; the first and fundamental power of intellect by which all simple and immediate knowledges are acquired. It includes (1) sense-perception, (2) consciousness, and (3) intuition proper. See KNOWLEDGE; PERCEPTION.

cog'ni-tor, 1 keg'nı-tor; 2 cŏg'ni-tôr, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* A plaintiff's or defendant's personally chosen substitute in an action.

cog'ni-tum, 1 keg'nı-tum; 2 cŏg'ni-tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] Any object of cognition. [L., neut. of *cognitus*; see COGNITIVE.] — **primum cognitum,** the thing first known in the order of learning.

cog'ni-za-ble, } 1 keg'nı-[*or* kən'ı-]zə-bl; 2 cŏg'ni-[*or*
cog'ni-za-blı, } cŏn'ı-]za-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be known or perceived; capable of being apprehended. **2.** *Law.* Capable of being tried or examined before a designated tribunal; as, an offense *cognizable* before a justice. **3.** Recognizable. [< OF. *cognoisable*, < *conoistre*, know, < L. *cognosco*; see COGNITIVE.] **cog'ni-sa-bl(eғ‡.— cog"ni-za-bl(or-sa-)bl'ı-ty, cog'ni-za-bl(e-ness‡,** *n.*— **cog'ni-za-[or-sa-]blу,** *adv.*

cog'ni-zance, 1 keg'nı-[*or* kən'ı-]zəns; 2 cŏg'ni-[*or* cŏn'ı-]zanç (XIII), *n.* **1.** Apprehension or perception of fact; knowledge; notice; recognition. **2.** *Law.* (1) Knowledge on which a judge acts without requiring proof; judicial notice, as of statutes or public events. (2) Jurisdiction; as, to take *cognizance* of a crime.

This court [of admiralty] hath *cognizance* of all crimes and offences committed . . . upon the sea.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 19, p. 268.

(3) Acknowledgment of a fine of lands and tenements; a confession. (4) The answer of a defendant in an action of replevin, where he acted as bailiff to another, and, while acknowledging the taking, insists that it was legal. **3.** A distinctive device, badge, token, or mark worn to indicate family, party, etc.; in heraldry, a distinctive family mark borne on military equipments, etc., but not as a bearing. [< OF. *cognoisance*, < *conoissant*, ppr. of *conoistre*; see COGNIZABLE.] **cog'ni-sancɛ‡.**

cog'ni-zant, 1 keg'nı-[*or* kən'ı-]zənt; 2 cŏg'ni-[*or* cŏn'ı-]zant, *a.* **1.** Taking notice; having knowledge or cognizance; apprehensive.

In the strict and proper sense, we are directly *cognizant* of no facts but facts of consciousness.
J. L. DIMAN *Theistic Argument* lect. ii, p. 39. [H. M. & CO. 1881.]

2. *Law.* Taking judicial notice or having jurisdiction (of a cause or a crime). [< OF. *conoissant;* see COGNIZANCE.] **cog'ni-sant‡.** Syn.: see AWARE.

cog'nize, 1 keg'naiz; 2 cŏg'nız, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ-ING.] To know, perceive, or recognize; have a perception or cognition of. [< L. *cognosco;* see COGNITIVE.] **cog'nisɛ‡.— cog'niz-er** or **-nis-er,** *n.* Syn.: see KNOW.

Christianity *cognizes* God as not only above nature and the soul, but also as in nature and in the soul.
J. F. CLARKE *Ten Great Religions* p. 500. [O. & CO. 1871.]

cog"ni-zee', 1 keg"nı-zī'; 2 cŏg"ni-zē', *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* One who received the acknowledgment of a fine or feoffment of lands by a recognizance of record. **cog"ni-see'‡.**

cog'ni-zor, 1 keg'nı-zer; 2 cŏg'ni-zôr, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* One who acknowledged a fine or feoffment of lands to another in a recognizance of record. **cog'ni-sor‡.**

cog-no'men 1 keg-nō'men; 2 cŏg-nō'mĕn, *n.* [-MENS or NOM'I-NA, *pl.*] **1.** (1) *Rom. Antiq.* A name added to the nomen or gentile name of a Roman citizen, to denote the family or the gens to which he belonged; as, Caius Julius *Cæsar.* (2) In early Latin, an agnomen. **2.** A surname; colloquially, any name, nickname, or appellation. [L., < *co-* (< *cum*), together, + *nomen*, name.] Syn.: see NAME.— **cog-no'men,** *vt.* [Rare.] To give a cognomen to; name; nickname. **cog-nom'i-natɛ‡; cog-nom'i-nizɛ‡.— cog-nom'i-nal**[1], *a.* Relating to or characteristic of a cognomen or surname.— **cog-nom'i-nal**[2]. **I.** *a.* Bearing the same name. **cog-nom'i-nant‡; cog-nom'i-nous‡. II.** *n.* One who bears the same name; a namesake.— **cog-nom'i-nal-ly,** *adv.*— **cog-nom'i-nate,** *a.* Having, serving as, or of the nature of a cognomen or surname; surnamed.— **cog-nom"i-na'tion,** *n.* A distinguishing appellation, cognomen, or surname, as in "William *the Conqueror.*"— **cog-nom'i-ne,** *adv.* By cognomen or surname.— **cog"no-min'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The having of the same name.

cog-nosce', 1 keg-nos'; 2 cŏg-nŏs', *v.* [-NOSCED'; -NOSC'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Scots Law.* (1) To hear or investigate judicially; adjudicate. (2) To examine and pronounce upon with regard to the mental or moral condition; hence, to declare (a person) to be idiotic or insane (non compos mentis). **2.** To cognize.

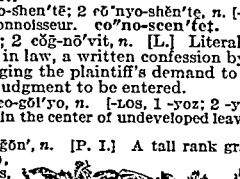
II. *i.* To pass judgment; make examination; take cognizance; adjudicate. [< L. *cognosco;* see COGNITIVE.] — **cog-nos'cence,** *n.* [Rare.] Knowledge; cognizance.— **cog-nos'cent,** *a.*— **cog-nos'ci-bl(eғ,** *a.* Capable of being known, recognized, or ascertained; knowable.— **cog-nos"ci-bil'ı-ty,** *n.*— **cog-nos'ci-tiv(e-lyˢ,** *adv.*— **cog-nos'ci-tiv(e-lyˢ,** *adv.*

co"gno-scen'te, 1 kō"nyo-shen'tē; 2 cō"nyo-shĕn'tę, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tı; 2 -tē, *pl.*] [It.] A connoisseur. **co"no-scen'tɛ‡.**

cog-no'vit, 1 keg-nō'vıt; 2 cŏg-nō'vit, *n.* [L.] Literally, he has acknowledged; in law, a written confession by a defendant, acknowledging the plaintiff's demand to be just, and authorizing judgment to be entered.

co-gol'lo, 1 ko-gŏl'yo; 2 co-gŏl'yo, *n.* [-LOS, 1 -yoz; 2 -yōs, *pl.*] [Mex.-Sp.] A spike in the center of undeveloped leaves, as in a yucca-plant.

co-gon', 1 ko-gŏn'; 2 co-gŏn', *n.* [P. I.] A tall rank grass (*Imperata arundinacea*), plentiful in dry localities, used for fodder, and sometimes used for thatch.



Cogon Thatching, Philippine Islands.

co"go-nal', 1 kō'go-nŏl'; 2 cō'go-năl', *n.* [-NA'LES, 1 -nŏ'lēz; 2 -nă'lęs, *pl.*] [P. I.] An area covered with a growth of cogon.

co-gre'di-ent, 1 ko-grī'di-ent; 2 co-grē'di-ĕnt, *a.* *Math.* Designating the relation of two sets of variables which undergo linear transformation of a like kind. [< co-[1] + L. *gradien(t-)s;* see GRADIENT.] — **co-gre'di-en-cy,** *n.*

cog'ster, 1 keg'stər; 2 cŏg'ster, *n.* [Scot.] One who breaks flax with a swingle.

Cogs'well, 1 kogz'wel; 2 cŏgs'wĕl. **Joseph Green** (1786–1871). An American lawyer, scholar, librarian.

co-guar'di-an, 1 kō-gär'dı-ən; 2 cō-gär'dı-an, *n.* A joint guardian.

cogue, *n.* Same as COG[3].

cog'way, 1 keg'wē; 2 cŏg'wā, *n.* A railroad-track with a cogged rail, usually in the center, for use on steep inclines.

co-hab'it, 1 ko-hab'ıt; 2 co-hăb'ıt, *vi.* **1.** *Law.* To dwell together as husband and wife: popularly in the sense of having sexual intercourse. **2.** [Archaic.] To inhabit together the same place or country. [< LL. *cohabito*, L. *co-* (< *cum*), together, + *habito*, dwell.] Syn.: see ACCOMPANY.— **co-hab'i-tan-cy,** *n.* Cohabitation.— **co-hab'i-tant,** *n.* A dweller with or in the same place with another. **co-hab'ıt-er ‡.— co-hab"i-ta'tion,** *n.* The act or state of cohabiting. [county, Mass.

Co-has'set, 1 ko-has'et; 2 co-hăs'ĕt, *n.* A town in Norfolk

co-heir', etc. See CO-[1], *prefix.*

Co'hen, 1 kō'hen; 2 cō'hĕn, *n.* [CO-HA'NIM, 1 ko-hā'nım; 2 co-hā'nim, *pl.*] [Heb.] One of the reputed descendants of the priestly caste in ancient Israel subject to certain privileges and disabilities.

co'hen-ite, 1 kō'en-ıt; 2 cō'ĕn-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A tin-white carbide of iron, nickel, and cobalt (Fe, NiCo)$_3$C, occurring in meteorites. [< E. *Cohen*, Germany.]

co-her'ald, *n.* See CO-[1], *prefix.*

co-here', 1 ko-hır'; 2 co-hēr', *vi.* [CO-HERED'; CO-HER'-ING.] **1.** To stick together; cleave to another; specif., to hold firmly together by cohesion, as particles.

The Germans have gathered themselves into an Empire whose parts are coming to *cohere* more and more perfectly.
BRYCE in *Contemporary Review* Jan., 1891, p. 18.

2. To be logically connected; be coherent, as the parts of an address. **3†.** To fit; suit; agree. [< L. *cohæreo*, < *co-* (< *cum*), together, + *hæreo*, stick.] Syn.: see CLING.

co-her'ence, 1 ko-hır'ens; 2 co-hēr'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The act or condition of cohering with or together; a sticking to or a sticking together; union; conjunction.

There is no *coherence* of the farmers as a body — no trade-guild.
D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm* p. 255. [S. 1867.]

2. Unification under the same thought or principle; logical consistency; agreement.

The Essay on Man sins chiefly by want of central principle, and by want therefore of all *coherency* amongst the separate thoughts.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Pope* p. 168. [T. & F. 1859.]

3. *Elec.* The phenomenon exhibited by certain substances, especially fine metallic powders, of becoming conductors upon the impact of an electric wave or under some similar circumstances: so called because of the generally received explanation that the electric stimulus brings about the increase of conductivity by causing the particles of the powder to cohere. See COHERER. **4.** *Math.* The aggregate of limits of endless point-series in a point-aggregate. Compare ADHERENCE. **5.** [Rare.] *Physics.* Cohesion. [< L. *cohærentia*, < *cohæren(t-)s;* see COHERENT.] **co-her'en-cyɛ.**

co-her'ent, 1 ko-hır'ent; 2 co-hēr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Cleaving or sticking together: said especially of particles of the same substance; manifesting cohesive attraction. **2.** Logically connected; observing logical order and connection; consistent.

The only portions of a *coherent* drama that Goethe ever wrote are the Gretchen elements in Faust.
R. H. HUTTON *Essays, Goethe* in vol. ii, p. 39. [MACM. 1880.]

3. Suited; adapted; fitted. **4.** *Bot.* Connate. [< L. *cohæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohæreo;* see COHERE.] — **co-her"en-tif'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Producing coherence.— **co-her'ent-ly,** *adv.*

co-her'er, 1 ko-hır'er; 2 co-hēr'er, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* A device for exhibiting or utilizing the phenomena of electrical coherence. When used as a receiver in wireless telegraphy it is a small glass tube about 2 inches long, fitted with twin silver plugs, separated by a slight interval, and holding between them several hundred minute fragments of nickel and silver, which under the action of an electric wave cohere and become good conductors, but by a slight shock are made to separate (or decohere), thus breaking the circuit. Compare DECOHERER. **2.** *Wireless Teleg.* A device in which loose or imperfectly conducting contact between particles or pieces of metal is quickened in conductivity by the impact of electric radiation upon it; employed as the most sensitive of electric-wave detectors.

co-her'i-tage, co-her'i-tor. See CO-[1], *prefix.*

co-he'si-ble, } 1 ko-hi'zı-bl; 2 co-hē'sı-bl, *a.* Capable of
co-he'si-blᵖ, } cohering; cohesive.— **co-he"si-bil'ı-ty,** *n.*

co-he'sion, 1 ko-hi'ʒən; 2 co-hē'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act or condition of cohering; union; consistency. **2.** *Physics.* That force by which molecules of the same kind or of the same body are held together, so that the body resists being pulled to pieces. It is strong in solids, weak in liquids, and probably absent in gases. The distinction between *cohesion* and *adhesion*, once insisted upon strongly, is not now generally regarded as fundamental. Some physicists have limited *cohesion* to particles of the same kind, others to those of the same body. Thus the force that holds the mica to the feldspar in granite would be called *cohesion* by some, and *adhesion* by others. **3.** *Bot.* The congenital union of either similar or dissimilar parts, as the petals of a gamopetalous corolla or a calyx and an ovary. By some botanists, particularly English ones, the former of these only is called *cohesion*, and the latter *adhesion*. Compare ADNATION and COALESCENCE. [< L. *cohæsus*, pp. of *cohæreo;* see COHERE.]

co-he'sive, } 1 ko-hi'sıv; 2 cō-hē'sıv, *a.* Belonging to,
co-he'sivˢ, } exerting, or having the property of cohesion. [< L. *cohæsus*, see COHESION.] Syn.: see ADHESIVE.— **co-he'siv(e-lyˢ,** *adv.*— **co-he'siv(e-nessˢ,** *n.*

co-hib'it, 1 ko-hib'ıt; 2 co-hib'ıt, *vt.* [Rare.] To restrain or hinder.— **co"hi-bi'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] The act or cause of cohibiting, or state of being cohibited.— **co-hib'i-tivɛ‡,** *a.* — **co-hib'i-tor,** *n.* [Rare.] One who restrains.

Cohn'heim's areas, 1 kōn'hımz; 2 cōn'hĭms. Polygonal areas indicating the cut ends of muscle-columns, seen in cross-sections of striated muscle-fiber. [< J. *Cohnheim*, German physician.]

co'ho-bate, 1 kō'ho-bēt; 2 cō'ho-bāt, *vt.* [-BAT'ED; -BAT'ING.] In early chemistry, to redistil by restoring the distillate to the retort, to mingle again with the matter there. [< LL. *cohobatus*, pp. of *cohobo*, redistil.] — **co"ho-ba'tion,** *n.*— **co'ho-ba"tor,** *n.* One who cohobates, or the apparatus used in cohobating.

co-hoes', 1 ko-hōz'; 2 co-hōş', *n.* [Brit. Columbia.] A salmon.

Co-hoes', *n.* A city in Albany county, N. Y.

co'hog, 1 kō'hog; 2 cō'hŏg, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The quahaug.

Co'horn, *n.* Same as COEHORN.

co'hort, 1 kō'hôrt; 2 cō'hôrt, *n.* **1.** An armed band or body; especially (*Rom. Antiq.*), a body of 500 or 600 soldiers, containing three maniples and forming the tenth of a legion. **2.** *Biol.* A classificatory group: in botany, next above an order; in zoology, usually above a family, but below an order. [< L. *cohor(t-)s*, company of soldiers.]

co"hor-ta'tion†, *n.* Exhortation.

co-hor'ta-tive, } 1 ko-hôr'tə-tiv; 2 co-hôr'ta-tĭv. **I.** *a.*
co-hor'ta-tivˢ, } *Gram.* Conveying or used in exhortation; hortatory: applied to a lengthened form of the future tense in Hebrew. **II.** *n.* The tense above mentioned; used almost exclusively in the first person singular. [< L. *cohortatus*, pp. of *cohortor*, encourage, < *co-* (< *cum*), with, + *hortor*, exhort.]

co'ho salm'on. Same as KISUTCH.

co-hosh', 1 ko-hŏsh'; 2 co-hŏsh', *n.* [Am. Ind.] Any one of several North-American herbs, sometimes used medicinally; especially, the papoose-root or **blue cohosh** (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*) and the black snakeroot or **black cohosh** (*Cimicifuga racemosa*); sometimes, the baneberry (*Actæa spicata*).

co'how, 1 kō'hau; 2 cō'how, *n.* [Bermuda.] The cahow. **co'howɛ‡.**

co"hue', 1 ko'ū'; 2 co'ū', *n.* [F.] A rabble; crowd.

co-hune', 1 ko-hūn'; 2 co-hųn', *n.* A wing-leaved palm (*Attalea cohune*) in Central America and South America, from which cohune-oil is obtained. See OIL. [< Honduras *cahoun.*] **ca-houn'‡; co-hone'‡.**

coif, 1 koif; 2 cŏif, *vt.* **1.** To put a coif on; invest with or as with a coif. **2.** [Rare.] To arrange or dress (the hair). — **coifed,** *a.*

coif, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Any close-fitting cap, hood, or headdress. (1) A close-fitting hood or skull-cap for either sex, tied under the chin. (2) [Eng.] An inner skull-cap of lawn, formerly worn by sergeants at law; hence, the office or rank of a sergeant at law; the body of sergeants at law. (3) A thick skull-cap of stuff or leather, worn under the helmet; also, the camail or other head-armor.

Coif, as worn by Queen Isabella the Catholic.

2. The calyptra of mosses. [< F. *coiffe*, < LL. *cofia*, < MHG. *kuffe*, < OHG. *chuph*, head.] **coiffe‡; quoiff.**

coif-fette', 1 kwa-fet'; 2 cwă-fĕt', *n.* A small coif.

coif"feur', 1 kwa'fûr'; 2 cwă'fûr', *n.* [F.] A male hairdresser.

coif'fure, 1 koif'yur *or* (F.) kwa'fûr'; 2 cŏif'yur *or* (F.) cwă'fûr', *n.* [F.] **1.** An arrangement or dressing of the hair.

European ladies would be startled at the fact that to perfect the *coiffure* of a man [in Africa] requires a period of from eight to ten years. BAKER *Albert Nyanza* ch. 5, p. 143. [MACM. 1866.]

2. A head-dress for women, generally of lace.

coiffed, *pp.* Coifed. S. S.

coign, 1 coin; 2 cŏin, *n.* **1.** A projecting angle or stone; wedge; quoin; also, a corner or angle or an exposed position. **2.** *Geol.* One of the four great projecting corners of the earth that, according to the tetrahedral hypothesis, have withstood the subsidence elsewhere undergone by the earth's surface during geologic times, as the Laurentian shield of Canada and the similar areas of ancient rocks in northern Europe and Manchuria. [= COIN[1], *n.*, 4.] **coignɛ‡.— coign of vantage,** an advantageous position for survey, observation, or action.

coigne. [Ir.] **I.** *vt.* To quarter oneself with or upon another: a former practise of landlords, who quartered themselves upon their tenants. **II.** *n.* A quartering oneself on another. **coign'yɛ‡; coyn'teɛ.**

Coi"gny', 1 kwa'nyī'; 2 cwă'nyī', **Duc de** (1670–1759). François de Franquetot, a French marshal.

coil[1], 1 koil; 2 cŏil, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To wind spirally or in rings; wind round and round; as, to *coil* a rope; to *coil* a line. **2.** To enwrap with coils, or to twine something around, as a lasso or the folds of a boa-constrictor. **3†.** To gather up close. **4‡.** To strain, as through a colander.

II. *i.* **1.** To wind or twine around something, as a tendril. **2.** To form rings or coils, or to move in spirals, as an eddy, a serpent, or a hawk. [< OF. *coillir*, < L. *colligo*, < *col-* (< *cum*), together, + *lego*, collect.] **coil'er,** *n.*— **coil'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A mechanical appliance for bending and retaining steamed barrel-hoops in a circular form.

coil[2], *vt.* *Naut.* To turn; weather-coil. See CHAPEL, *vt.*

coil[3], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To pile in cocks, as hay.

coil[4], *n.* **1.** A ring, a succession of rings, or a spiral, formed by winding or twining; as, a *coil* of rope.

Why sleeps the future, as a snake enrolled,
Coil within *coil*, at noon-tide.
WORDSWORTH *Eccles. Sonnets* pt. iii. sonnet xlvii.

2. An involvement or entanglement; a perplexity. **3.** In plumbing, a spiral pipe, or a series of pipes united by L's, U's, or other fixtures, to form a continuous conduit the course of which reverses two or more times. **4.** *Elec.* A conducting wire upon a bobbin either so as to save space, as in a resistance-coil, or so as to concentrate or multiply the effect of an electric current, as in an induction-coil or armature. See INDUCTION. — **choke'ing-coil",** *n.* *Elec.* A coil of wire of slight resistance so wound on a core of iron as to possess high self-induction: used in an alternating circuit to impede the current. **choke'-coil"‡. economy-c.‡; impedance c.‡ — coil-boiler,** any of various types of boiler composed of coiled tubes.— **c.-clutch,** *n.* A powerful friction-clutch formed by the pressure of a cone against the interior of a metallic coil.— **c.-end,** *n.* A stand for a coil of pipes.— **c.-flux,** *n.* *Elec.* The magnetic flux linked with a coil.— **c.-gland,** *n.*[2] Same as SWEAT-GLAND.—**c.-plate,** *n.* *Plumbing.* A plate fastened against a wall or post, having hooks or rings to support pipes in a heating- or cooling-coil.— **c. pottery,** primitive pottery made by coiling long, narrow pieces of clay.— **c.-shell,** *n.* A planorbine pond-snail.— **formed c.** (*Elec.*), a coil which is wound upon a form, and is afterward transferred to the armature of a dynamo electric machine. — **Leiter's c.,** thin metal or rubber tubing coiled around a patient's body through which hot or cold water is allowed to run for the purpose of modifying temperature.— **mortal c.,** a Shakespearian term signifying either the body as encompassing and entangling the soul or (from COIL[2]) the strife and confusion of life.— **primary c.,** a coil conductor the electric current in which induces a current in another one called the **secondary coil.** See INDUCTION-COIL, under INDUCTION.— **reactive c.,** a coil conductor that diminishes or regulates the force of an alternating electric current or the like by reaction or self-induction.— **Ruhmkorff c.,** a special form of induction-coil. See INDUCTION.— **secondary c.,** see PRIMARY COIL, above.— **shunt c.** (*Elec.*), a coil in parallel with the main circuit of a dynamo through which

a portion of the current passes.— **Tesla c.** (*Elec.*), an induction-coil having no iron core for producing high-frequency discharges.

coil[1], *n.* [Dial. or Archaic.] Confusion or tumult; bustle; *hurly-burly*.

coil[2], *n.* [Dial.] A cock of hay.

coil[4], *n.* [Scot.] A tool formerly used for boring coal.

col'la-na-glyph'ic, *a.* Same as CŒLANAGLYPHIC.

coiled, *pp.* Coiled. S. S.

coil'er, 1 keil'ər; 2 *coil'ĕr*, *n.* *Cotton-spinning.* A device which winds the sliver by feeding it through a tube connected with a ring-shaped revolving plate into cans which revolve in an opposite direction.— **coil'er-can"**, *n.* In a cotton-spinning machine a receptacle for the sliver.— **c.-head**, *n.* In a cotton *card-*, *comb-*, or *drawing-frame*, a device situated somewhat above the coiler-can, through which the sliver passes into the latter.— **c.-plate**, *n.* In a cotton-spinning machine, that part of a coiler which revolves and takes the sliver from the machine and deposits it in the coiler-can.

Co-im'ba-tur', 1 ko-im'ba-tūr'; 2 co-im'ba-tur', *n.* **1.** A district in Madras Presidency, British India. **2.** Its capital; formerly a military post.

Co-im'bra, 1 ko-im'bru; 2 co-im'brä, *n.* **1.** A district in Beira province, Portugal; 1,500 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; capital of Portugal from 1139 to 1506; university.

coin, 1 kein; 2 *coin*, *v.* I. *t.* **1.** To make into coins; make by fashioning and stamping pieces of metal; mint.

Where money is *coined* of two or more metals, it is usual to restrict the legal tender quality of the baser metals to small sums. T. M. COOLEY *Constitutional Law* ch. 4, p. 80. [L. R. A. & co. 1880.]

2. To form or originate; concoct; fabricate; invent; also, to give a form to; as, to *coin* a word.

Out of his surname they have *coined* an epithet for a knave, and out of his Christian name a synonyme for the Devil.

MACAULAY *Essays Machiavelli* p. 20. [P. S. & co. 1854.]

3. Figuratively, to make or gain rapidly; chiefly in the phrase *to coin money*. **4.** In the Cornwall tin-mines, to weigh and stamp (blocks of tin).

II. *i.* **1.** To allow of being converted into coin, as metal. **2.** To make counterfeit money. **3.** To make coins. **coynet.— coin'a-bl(e**[2]*, a.* Capable of being coined.

coin, *n.* **1.** A piece of metal or alloy of prescribed weight and composition, stamped by public authority, for use as money. [F., < L. *cuneus*, wedge.]

French Coin of the Second Empire, showing Numismatic Details.

1. Obverse. 2. Reverse: *a,a*, field; *b,b*, type; *c,c*, exergue; *d,d*, edge; *e,e*, milling; *ff*, mint marks; *g*, signature; *h*, legend; *i,i*, inscription.

Coins are of various metals — gold, silver, copper, nickel, and their alloys with each other — and are named from the value, the device, or the effigy stamped upon them. For list of coins that have been or are now current in the world, see table following.

It is in the series of consular or family *coins*, that we first find records of historical events and portraiture.

AKERMAN *Ancient and Modern Coins* § 4, p. 45. [S. R. S. 1848.]

2. Coined money collectively or in general.

The Constitution of the United States provides that no State shall make any thing but gold or silver *coin* a legal tender for the payment of debts. E. ATKINSON in *The Forum* Oct., 1891, p. 226.

3. Figuratively, recompense or reward, considered with reference to its specific kind.

In what *coin* shall we pay for this your goodness?

MORRIS *Earthly Paradise, Wanderers* prol., pt. i, st. 80.

4. *Arch.* A corner, angle, or the like. See QUOIN. **5.** A die for stamping money, or the device stamped. **6†.** A clock on a stocking. [F., < L. *cuneus*, wedge.]

coynt; coynet.— coin'less, *a.* Moneyless; penniless.

Syn.: see MONEY.

— coin'-as-sort"er, *n.* A device for separating coins of different sizes.— **c.-catcher**, *n.* A probang used in withdrawing a coin or like object from the windpipe.— **c.-silver**, *n.* [U. S.] The alloy of silver and copper which in the United States is accepted as the legal standard of fineness for the silver coinage. It contains 90 per cent. of silver and 10 per cent. of copper.— **defaced c.** (*Law*), coin stamped with unauthorized words or letters.— **proof c.** (*Numis.*), a coin for presentation, sample, or exhibition purposes, and not for circulation, struck from the ordinary die in some other metal than its face value warrants.— **subsidiary c.**, coin of small denominations which is legal tender only to a limited amount.— **to pay one back in his own c.**, to give to one treatment like that received from him.

The following table, revised by the Curator of the United States Mint, exhibits a list of the principal current or obsolete coins of the world, and others frequently met with in literature, with their approximate values. Of the current coins these values are assigned as nominal or average by reliable authorities, and are rendered into their English equivalents at $4.86½ to the sterling pound. Coins of very slight value are approximated at fractions of a cent, without going into decimal accuracy. When, as in Spanish-speaking countries, the national coinage is used in present or relinquished provincial or colonial possessions of the mother country, the variations in value, nearly always slight, are not in every case noted, nor are names of coins repeated, the accurate or approximate value of original issues often being nominally the same as those now in circulation. Where no value is given, the column of National Equivalents will refer to their value as fractions of larger coins, from which an estimate can be formed. Coins that may be termed self-denominating — as, in the United States, the five-dollar gold piece or half-eagle, etc., and, in England, the half-sovereign, etc.— are not given. Some words in vocabulary place are referred to COIN only to direct attention to the general and historic treatment of the word, and also for comparison. Authorities differ as to values and variants, hence occasional seeming discrepancies in the table, which really represent differences among reliable authorities.

Coins not mentioned by the best official and semi-official authorities are considered as practically out of circulation.

TABLE OF COINS AND MONEYS OF ACCOUNT.

PARTIAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS TABLE.*

Second column: Countries.

A.-F.	= Anglo-French	Flor.	= Florence	P. I.	= Philippine Islands
Alg.	= Algeria	Gue.	= Genoa	P. St.	= Papal States
An.	= Anam	G'va.	= Geneva	Por.	= Portugal
Arg.	= Argentine Republic	Hai.	= Haiti	Pru.	= Prussia
		Ham.	= Hamburg	Roum.	= Roumania
Ash.	= Ashantee	Han.	= Hanover	Sal.	= Salvador
As. Min.	= Asia Minor	H.-C.	= Hesse-Cassel	Sax.	= Saxony
Aust.	= Austria	Hun.	= Hungary	Scot.	= Scotland
Bad.	= Baden	Io. I.	= Ionian Islands	Sil.	= Silesia
Bol.	= Bolivia			Sud.	= Sudan
Bre.	= Bremen	Jam.	= Jamaica	Sum.	= Sumatra
Bur.	= Burma	Luc.	= Lucca	Syra.	= Syracuse
Byz.	= Byzantium	Mal.	= Malta	Tib.	= Tibet
		Mant.	= Mantua	Tkst.	= Turkestan
C.-C.	= Cochin-China	M.-S.	= Mecklenburg-Strelitz or Schwerin	Trip.	= Tripoli
				Tun.	= Tunis
Cey.	= Ceylon			Tur.	= Turkey
Chil.	= Chile			Tusc.	= Tuscany
Col.	= Colombia	Mil.	= Milan	Uru.	= Uruguay
C. R.	= Costa Rica	Mon.	= Monaco	Ven.	= Venice
		Nap.	= Naples	V'za	= Venezuela
Den.	= Denmark	Nor.	= Norway	W.C.A.	= West Coast of Africa
Ecu.	= Ecuador	Old.	= Oldenburg	Zan.	= Zanzibar
F. A.	= French Asia				

Third column: Metal.

b = billon; c = copper, bronze, and similar alloys; g = gold; n = nickel; s = silver.

Fourth column: National Equivalent.

c'tmes	= centimes	khar'bas	= kharoubas	sest'ces	= sesterces
cent'mi	= centesimi	kr.	= kreutzer	sest'tii	= sestertii
cent'vos	= centavos	milr's	= milreis	sil.	= silver
christ.	= christians	mk.	= mark	sp.	= specie
dar.	= daric	Mo.	= Mocha	tom'n	= toman
dra'mas	= drachmas	pfen'ge	= pfennige		

Seventh column: Remarks.

a. = subsequently much debased		*c.*	= current
		f.	= money of account
b. = now only money of account		*g.*	= see the unit, as EAGLE, etc.
		h.	= value varied
c. = also money of account		M.U.	= monetary unit
		n. c.	= not current

*For other abbreviations, see the vocabulary.

NAME.	Country.	Metal.	National Equivalent.	Equivalent. U. S.	Equivalent. £ s. d.	Remarks.
a'bas[1]	Per.	c	1/8 krân	$0.01[1]/[2]	[4]/[5]	c.
a-bas'si[2]	Rus.	s	10 bisti	.15	[7]½	c.
a-bas'si[3]	Per.	g		3.00 to 6.75	12 6 to 1 6 [6]½	n. c.
a'bi-a	Pol.	s		.24	1 0	n. c.
a-bi-de'	Ind.	s	½ rupee	.16	8	c.
ad'ha[1]	Ind.	s	¼ rupee	.08	4	c.
ah-me-di'	Ind.	g	16 rupees	7.68	1 10 [4]½	n. c.
ak'cheh	Tur.	s	½ para	[1]/[20]	[1]/[9]	c.
a-key'[4]	Afr.	s		.80	3 [3]½	M.U.
akh'ter	Ind.	c	¼ pice	[2]/[16]	[3]/[32]	c.
al'bus	Ger.	c	12 hallers	.02	1	n. c.
al-ion'so	Sp.	g		5.01	1 0 8	n. c.
al'ti-lik'	Tur.	s	6 piasters	.24	1 0	n. c.
al-ti-nich'-lic	Tur.	s	1 piaster	.04	2	h.
al-tin'ik[5]	Rus.	s	3 copecks	.02[1]/[4]	[1]/[8]	f.
am'bro-sin	Flor.	s	8 soldi	.08	4	[6]
an'gel[7]	Eng.	g	(varied)	1.62 to 2.43	6 8 to 10 0	
an'gel-et[8]	Eng.	g	½ angel			
an'ge-lot[9]	A.-F	g	½ angel			n. c.
an'na	Ind.	n	1/16 rupee	.02	1	c.
ar-gen'te-us[10]	Rom.	s	1½ denarii	25[1]/[2]	1 0[1]/[2]	a.
ar'gen-tine	Arg.	g	5 pesos	4.85	1 0 0	c.
ar-gen'to[11]	P. St.	s	½ *scudo d'oro*	.24	1 0	n. c.
as[12]	Rom.	c	(varied)	.12[1]/[2] to .01	6 to ½	
ash'ra-fi	Per.	g		2.16	9 0	c.
as'per	Tur.	s	1/120 piaster			b.
as'pro[13]	Rho.	s		.10	5	n. c.
at'kin-sons[14]	Scot.	b	8d. Scots	.01[1]/[3]	[2]/[3]	n. c.
att	Siam		1/64 tical	.01	½	c.
au-gus'-tale[15]	Sic.	g		4.65	19 2½	
au're-us	Rom.	g	100 sest'tii	4.50	18 6[3]/[4]	h.
bag'at-ti'-no[16]	Ven.	c	¼ quattrino		1/16	
ba-io'chel'-lo[17]	P. St.	bil.		.02	1	n. c.
ba-joc'co[18]	P. St.	s, c	1/10 paolo	.01	½	c. n. c.
bal-bo'a	Pan.	g	100 cent'vos	1.00	4 1½	c.
ba'no[19]	Roum.	s	1/100 lei	1/8	1/16	
bar-bo'ne	Luc.	s		.03[1]/[8]	1[4]/[32]	n. c.
bat	Bur.	s		.48[1]/[2]	2 0	c.
bat[20]	Siam		4 salungs	.48[1]/[2]	2 0	c.
batz	Ger.	c		.04	2	n. c.
batz	Swit.	n		.02	1	
baw'bee[21]	Scot.	b	1½ d. Scots	1/12	1/24	n. c.
be-did'lik[22]	Eg.	g	100 piasters	4.97	1 0 6	n. c.
bel'ga	Belg.		5 francs	.14	7	c. f.
ben'da	Ash.	g		51.80	10 13 4	f.
besh'lik	Tur.	s	5 piasters	.21	10[1]/[2]	n. c.
bez'ant[23]	Byz.	g		2.42[1]/[2]	10 0	
bez'ant[24]	Byz.	s		.70	2 10[3]/[4]	
bez'zo[24]	Ven.	s	4 bianchi	1/2	1/4	
bi'a[25]	Siam	c	200 cowries	.02	1	
bi-an'co	Gen.	s	12 bajocci	.12	6	n. c.
bis'ti[26]	Rus.	c		.01[1]/[2]	[2]/[4]	c.
bis'ti	Per.	s	20 dinars	1/2	1/4	f.
bit[27]	U. S.					
blat'fert	Col.	s		.04	2	n. c.
blanc[28]	A.-F.	s		.16	8	
blanc	F.		5, 10, 12 deniers			c. h.
blan-quil'-lo[29]	Mor.	c	¼ okia		[3]/[128]	c.
bo'dle[30]	Scot.	c	2d. Scots	.00[1]/[3]	1/8	
bo-go'ta	Col.	g	20 pesos	19.40	4 0 0	n. c.
bo-li'var	V'za	s	20 centavos	.19[3]/[10]	[9]½	c.
bo-li'vi-a'-no[31]	Bol.	s	100 cent'vos	.38[3]/[10]	1 8[1]/[2]	M.U. c.
bon'net-piece'[32]	Scot.	g	40s. Scots	$1	3 4	
bour'geois'	F.	c		.24[1]/[10]	1 0	=
broad[33]	Eng.	g	20 shillings	4.85	1 0 0	
bu[34]	Jap.	g		1.09	4 [6]½	n. c.
bu	Jap.	s	4 shu	.16[1]/[2]	[8]½	n. c.
bun'gall[35]	Ir.		Id. to 6d.			n. c.
cal-de-ril'la	Sp.	c	4 maravedis	[2]/[3]	[1]/[2]	n. c.
can'da-reen'[37]	Chin.		16 cash	$0.01[1]/[2]	[3]/[4]	f.
can'te-roy	Ind.	g	3 rupees	1.44	5 11[1]/[4]	n. c.
car'at[38]	Ar.		1/7 commassee			c.
car'de-cu[39]	F.	s	1/4 écu			n. c.
car-li'ne[40]	Nap.	s	10 grani	.08	4	n. c.
car'o-lin[41]	Sw.	g	14[2]/[3] christ.	2.00	8 3	n. c.
car'o-lin[42]	Ger.	g		4.92	1 0 4	
car'o-lus[43]	Eng.	g	20 shillings	4.85	1 0 0	
cash[44]	Chin.	c	1/1000 canda-reen		[1]/[1000]	c.
cash	Sum.			.03	1[1]/[4]	f.
cat'ty	Siam	80	80 *s.* ticals	38.80	8 0 0	f.
ca-veer'[44]	Ar.		1/20 piaster	.01	[1]/[2]	f.
cent[45]	U. S.	c	1/100 dollar	.01	[1]/[2]	c. c.
cen-ta'vo[46]	Mex.	n c	1/100 peso	.01	[1]/[2]	c.
cen-ten'[47]	Sp.	g		5.02	1 0 8[1]/[2]	n. c.
cen-tes'i-mo[48]	Arg.		1/100 peso	.01	[1]/[2]	f.
cen-tes'i-mo	It.	c	1/100 lira	[1]/[5]	[1]/[10]	c. c.
cen-tes'i-mo	Sp.		1/100 peseta			f.
cen-ti-ème	Belg.		1/100 belga	[1]/[1]	[1]/[24]	c. f.
cen-time[50]	F.	c	1/100 franc	[1]/[5]	[1]/[10]	c. c.
cen'ti-mo	Sp.	c	1/100 peseta	[1]/[5]	[1]/[10]	
chaise[51]	A.-F.	g		2.32	9 6[3]/[4]	
chaise[51]	F.	g		3.00	12 4[1]/[2]	
chal'lie	Cey.	c	1/2 anna	[1]/[8]	[1]/[16]	c.
chet'ver-tak'	Rus.	s	1/4 s. ruble	.19[1]/[2]	9[1]/[4]	c.[52]
chris'tian	Den.	g		4.03	16 7[1]/[2]	n. c.[53]
chris'ti-a'-na	Sw.	s		.14	7	n. c.
chuck'rum	Ind.	s		.04	2	
chuck'rum	Ind.	c		.01[1]/[25]	[1]/[100]	c.
cin-quième'	F.		1/5 écu	.25	1 0[1]/[2]	[54]
cin-qui'na	Nap.	s	5 grani or 1/25 scudo	.04	2	n. c. f.
cin-quin'ho	Por.	s	10 reis			n. c.
cis-toph'o-rus[55]	Min.	s	4 drachmas	.56	2 4	
co'lon	C. R.	g		.46[1]/[2]	1 11	
com-mas'see	Ar.	s	1/12 Mo. dol.	.01[1]/[4]	[2]/[4]	c.
co'nant	P. I.	s		1.00	4 1[1]/[2]	
con'dor	Chil.	g	10 pesos	9.12	1 17 7[1]/[2]	c.
con'dor[56]	Ecu.	g		9.65	1 19 9[1]/[2]	c.
con'to	Braz.		1000000 reis	546.00	112 12 3	f.
con'to	Por.		1000000 reis	1080.00	222 13 7	f.
co'peck[57]	Rus.	c	1/100 ruble	[2]/[3]	[1]/[3]	c.
co-ro'a	Por.	g	10 milreis	10.75	2 4 4[1]/[2]	n. c.
co-ro'na of Is'a-bel'	Sp			.50	2 0[1]/[4]	n. c.
co'ro-nil'la	Sp.	g	1 dollar	1.00	4 1[1]/[2]	n. c.
cou-ronne'	F.	g		3.50	14 5[1]/[4]	a. n. c.[58]
cra'zi-a	Flor	b		.01[1]/[2]	[3]/[4]	b.
croi'sat[59]	Ven.	s		1.28	5 3[1]/[4]	n. c.
crore	Ind.		10000000 rupees	3244300	666666 0 0	f.
crown	Aust.	s	100 heller	.20[1]/[12]	.10[1]/[20]	c.
crown[60]	Eng.	g	(varied)		4 6	
crown	Eng.	s	5 shillings	1.20	5 0	c.
crown	F.	s	6 francs	1.10	4 5	n. c.
crown[61]	G'va	s		.80	3 3[1]/[2]	n. c.
crown[62]	Neth.	s		.87	3 7	n. c.
crown	Por.	g	10,000 reis	10.78	2 4 4[1]/[2]	c.
cru-sa'do	Por.	g	400 reis	.75	3 1[1]/[2]	n. c.[63]
cru-sa'do	Por.	g	480 reis	.90	3 9	n. c.[64]
cru-sa'do	Por.	s	400 reis	.71	1 11[1]/[2]	n. c.
cru-sa'do	Por.	s	480 reis	.52	2 1[3]/[4]	n. c.
cuar-til'la	Sp.	c		.01[1]/[4]	1/2	[65]
cuar-til'lo	Mex.		1/4 real	.03	1[1]/[2]	
cuar'to	Sp.	c	1/100 dollar	[3]/[4]	[1]/[2]	c.
daal'der	Neth.	s	30 stivers	.59	2 5[1]/[4]	n. c. f.
dâm[66]	Ind.	c	1/2 daniri	1/40	1/80	c.
dam'a-re-tel'on[67]	Syra.	s	10 dra'mas	1.75	7 2[1]/[2]	
dan'di-prat	Eng.	s		.03	1[1]/[2]	[68]
da-nim'	Per.		1/10 mahmudi	[1]/[5]	1/10	f.
dar'ic[69]	Per.	g		5.52	1 2 9[1]/[4]	
dar'ic[70]	Per.	s	1/20 g. daric	.27[1]/[2]	1 1[1]/[4]	
dec'a-drachm	Gr.	s	10 dra'mas			n. c.[71]
dec'a-li'-tron[72]	Syra.		2 drachmas	.40	1 7[1]/[2]	
dec'i-ma	Sp.	c	1/10 vellon	.05	2[1]/[2]	
dé'cime'	F.		1/10 franc	.02	1	c.
dec'i-mo	Chil.	s	10 centavos	.03[1]/[8]	1[4]/[32]	c.
dec'i-mo	Sp.	s	1/10 peso	.09	4[1]/[2]	c.
dec'i-mo	Col.	s	1/10 peso	.09[1]/[2]	4[3]/[4]	c.
de-cus'sis	Rom.	c	10 asses			[73]
de-my'[74]	Scot.	g		.81	3 4	
de-na'ri-us[75]	Rom.	s, b	4 sestertii	.17	8[1]/[2]	a.
de-na'ro	It		1/12 soldo			n. c. f.
de-nesh'ka	Rus.	c	1/2 copeck	[1]/[2]	[1]/[4]	[76]
de'ni	It.	s	10 lire	1.92[1]/[2]	7 11[1]/[4]	n. c.
de-nier'[77]	F.	s	1/12 sou			n. c.
den'i-er[78]	Rom.	s	10 asses			
dl'drachm	Gr.	s	2 drachmas	.40	1 7[1]/[2]	n. c.[79]
dime	U. S.	s	1/10 dollar	.10	5	c.
di-nar'	Per.		1/4 kasbeq's	[1]/[40]		n. c.
di-nar'	Per.		1/1000 tom'n	[20]/[200]		f
di-nar'	Serv.	s	1 franc	.19[1]/[2]	9[1]/[2]	c.
di-nar's bis'ti	Per.		1/1000 tom'n	[20]/[200]		f.
di-ne'ro	Peru	s	1/10 sol	.04[5]/[10]	2[1]/[2]	c.
di-ob'o-lon	Gr.	s	2 oboli			n. c.[80]
dir'hem[81]	Mor.	s		.09	4[1]/[2]	n. c.
dir'hem[81]	Mor.			.07[1]/[2]	3[1]/[4]	c.
di-sta'ter-(on)	Gr.	g	2 staters	8.00	1 12 11[1]/[2]	[82]
dit-tob'o-lo	Gr.	c	2 oboli	.02	1	
di-zain'	F.	b		.04	2	[83]
do'bla	Sp.	g	1/40 mark	2.47	10 2[1]/[2]	n. c.
do'bra	Por.	g		17.35	3 11 9[1]/[2]	n. c.
do'bra[84]	Braz.	g	12,800 reis	13.71	2 16 6[1]/[4]	n. c.
do-bra'o	Por.	g	20,000 reis	31.07	6 12	n. c.
do-bra'o	Por.	g	12,800 reis	13.71	2 16 6[1]/[4]	n. c.
do-dec'a-drachm	Gr.	g	12 dra'mas	2.31[4]/[5]	9 6	[85]
do'drans	Rom.		3/4 as			
doit[86]	Neth.	c	1/8 stiver			n. c.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE OF COINS.

It is seldom possible to ascertain the exact date of an ancient coin. The dates here assigned represent approximately the periods within which the coins must have appeared.

1. Babylonic Stater, Lydia.
Electrum; 166.8 grains. About 700 B. C.
Reverse: An oblong incuse between two incuse squares.
This is the earliest coin known.

The Lydians are reputed to have been the first people to make stamped money. Electrum, consisting of three parts of gold and a native alloy of one part of silver, was used in the first period of the Lydian coinage. The weights of the coins conformed to the Babylonian silver standard. Afterward the Phenician silver standard was used concurrently with the Babylonian, probably for the sea-trade with the western coast-towns. When Crœsus abandoned electrum, he produced, by reducing the Phenician weight one fourth, a gold coin weighing exactly a gold stater, and by a similar reduction of the Babylonian weight he obtained the Greek gold stater of Eubœa.

2. Didrachm of Ægina.
Silver; 192 grains. 700–480 B. C.
Obverse: A sea-tortoise (the symbol of Astarte, the Phenician goddess of trade). Earliest known silver coin.
Reverse: An incuse square, divided into eight compartments.

According to the Parian chronicle, Phidon, king of Argos, established the earliest Greek mint, in the island of Ægina. The Æginetan silver coinage is almost as ancient as the electrum coinage of Lydia. The Greeks introduced engraved dies in place of the rude punches of the Lydians.

3. Coin of Caulonia.
Silver; 128 grains. 700–480 B. C.
Obverse: KAYA (Caulonia). Apollo naked, holding in his raised right hand a branch, on his outstretched left arm a small running figure with winged feet, and in the left hand a branch; in front, a stag looking back.
Reverse: Same type of incuse, with small figure wanting.

An incuse coin of very ancient date. Caulonia in Brutium was one of the earliest colonies established by the Greeks on the shores of southern Italy.

4. Stater of Halicarnassus.
Electrum; 216.3 grains. 700–480 B. C.
Obverse: ΦΑΝΟΣ ΕΜΙ ΣΗΜΑ ("I am the sign of Phanes"). A stag feeding.
Reverse: An oblong incuse between two incuse squares.

The earliest known inscribed coin, struck probably about 500 B. C. by Phanes, a vassal of Egypt, who joined Cambyses, king of Persia, in his invasion of that country, or possibly at an earlier date by an ancestor of this Phanes.

5. Syracusan Medallion.
Silver; 263.6 grains. 485–478 B. C.
Obverse: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ ("of the Syracusans"). Head of the nymph Arethusa surrounded by four dolphins.
Reverse: A quadriga, with Nike alighting upon the yoke: commemorating the Olympian victory of King Gelon.

The coinage of Syracuse, while lacking the artistic vigor of the coins of Asia Minor and the noble simplicity of Greece, was the richest in design and the most delicately executed of the Greek moneys. Agonistic subjects were commonly chosen for the types. Gelon, tyrant of Gela, won the chariot-race at Olympia in 488 B. C.

6. Lepton (?), Palestine.
Copper; the widow's mite. *Luke* xxi, 2.
This coin has been termed *lepton* on the authority of Theophylact and of Mr. Du Bois, for many years director of the United States Mint, Philadelphia.
Obverse: יהונתן המלך ("Jonathan the king"). Within the intermediate spaces of the sun with eight rays.
Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ("of King Alexander"). Round an anchor.

This was the smallest Jewish coin in circulation in Jerusalem, worth intrinsically perhaps not more than a mill in United States money. The people were forbidden to bring into the temple coins that were not Jewish. Small bronze pieces were struck, many of them over other coins, by Alexander Jannæus, king of the Jews (104–78 B. C.).

7. Tetradrachm of Ephesus.
Silver; 234 grains. 400–336 B. C.
Obverse: EΦ ("of the Ephesians").
Reverse: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗΜΟΣ ("Aristodemus"). The fore part of a stag and a date-palm.

This is an example of the Ephesian coinage between the peace of Antalcidas and the time of Lysimachus. The only subjects treated on the rudely executed coins of Ephesus refer to the worship of the Ephesian Diana, an Asiatic goddess identified by the Greeks with Artemis, the essentially different. Both the stag and the bee are her symbols.

8. Stater of Amphipolis.
Silver; 220.5 grains. 400–336 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Apollo, facing.
Reverse: ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ ("of the Amphipolitans"). A racing-torch.

The silver coins of this Thracian city, founded as an Athenian colony in 437 B. C., are remarkable for intensity of expression of the face.

9. Coin of Argos.
Silver; 184 grains. 400–336 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Hera, wearing stephanos adorned with flowers, earring, and necklace.
Reverse: ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ ("of the Argives"). A wolf between two dolphins.

This head of Hera is copied from the famous statue of that goddess by Polycletus at Argos. The wolf is the emblem of the Lycian Apollo, symbolizing winter slain by the god of warmth and light. The dolphins, emblems of the Delphinian Apollo, symbolize the calming of the wintry sea and resumption of navigation.

10. Stater of Corinth.
Silver; 132.5 grains. 400–336 B. C.
Obverse: Pegasus flying; beneath, the letter Koppa (the initial of the city's name).
Reverse: Head of Pallas; behind, an acanthus.

The antique Koppa was retained as a distinguishing mark of the coinage of Corinth, which, in the 5th and 4th centuries B. C., had a circulation second only to that of Athens. The head of Athena on these coins is always represented with a Corinthian helmet.

11. Persian Daric.
Gold; 129 grains. 521–485 B. C.
Obverse: A crowned archer, holding bow and spear (the royal symbol of Persia).

The earliest form of this coin, struck in the reign of Darius I.

12. Rhodian Stater.
Gold; 132.6 grains. 400–336 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Helios, facing, his hair arranged in locks suggestive of rays.
Reverse: ΡΟΔΙΟΝ ("of the Rhodians"). A rose with a bud and a spray of vine with grapes, the whole in an incuse square.

The rose borne on the coins of Rhodes is a speaking type, expressing the name of the city. This and the head of Helios are almost the only types used. The head has a peculiar grandeur on the Rhodian coins, especially on this, one of the finest of all Greek coins.

13. Macedonian Double Stater.
Gold; 264 grains. 336–323 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Pallas.
Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ("of Alexander"). Nike, holding a wreath and a tropæum.

This coin is probably from one of the European mints, and was struck during the lifetime of Alexander.

14. Tetradrachm of Thurium.
Silver; 244.1 grains. 400–336 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Pallas, wearing a crested Athenian helmet, on which is Scylla, with dogs' heads springing from her waist; on the neck-piece, a griffin.
Reverse: ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ ("of the Thurians"). A butting bull; in exergue, a fish (the tunny).

This is a magnificent specimen of the engraver's art. Thurium, founded by the Athenians near the site of Sybaris, may have borrowed the device of the bull from the coin of the more ancient town.

15. Decadrachm of Syracuse.
Silver; 660.9 grains. 400–336 B. C.
Obverse: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ ("of the Syracusans"). Head of Persephone, wearing a wreath of grain and surrounded by dolphins; beneath, EYAINE (standing for Evænetus, the name of the artist).
Reverse: A victorious quadriga; in exergue, armor and the word ΑΘΛΑ ("prizes").

These coins, issued by Dionysius, mark the acme of realistic art and artistic refinement in coin-engraving, of which Evænetus was one of the greatest masters of all ages.

16. Carthaginian Stater.
Silver; 265 grains. 400–336 B. C.
Obverse: Head of a female (perhaps Dido or the moon-goddess), wearing a tiara of Phrygian form.
Reverse: A lion and a palm-tree; in exergue, a Punic inscription signifying "of the people of the camp."

This is the work of a Greek engraver, and excels all other Carthaginian coins that have been preserved. When the fugitive Phenicians, shipwrecked on the African coast with their queen, Dido, were digging the foundations of the city that was to be their future home, they came upon a palm-tree branch and a horse's head, which were taken to be good omens and were subsequently adopted as monetary types.

17. Carthaginian Dodecadrachm.
Silver; 700 grains. 280–190 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Persephone.

This type is executed in a debased and exaggerated style, very different from the purer art of the earlier period.

18. Roman Denarius.
Silver; 66.7 grains. 280–190 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Roma, wearing the winged helmet; behind, X (signifying 10 asses).
Reverse: ROMA (Rome) (in incused letters). The Dioscuri, represented as charging at the battle of Lake Regillus.

This piece belongs to the earliest period of the Roman silver coinage, the first issue of which was struck in 269 B. C.

19. Coin of Selinus.
Silver; 269 grains. 480–400 B. C.
Obverse: ΣΕΛΙΝΟΣ. Selinus, the tutelary river-god, sacrificing at an altar, before which is a cock; in his left hand, the lustral branch; behind, a selinon- or parsley-leaf and a bull's image on a pedestal.
Reverse: ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ ("of the *Selinuntines*"). Apollo and Artemis in a quadriga, Apollo shooting arrows.

The river-god is engaged in an Esculapian libation, as is shown by the cock, and the design symbolizes the draining of a marsh, whereby the city was relieved of a plague sent by Apollo, which is referred to by the type of the reverse. The selinon-leaf is a striking emblem of the town, which took its name from this plant, an abundant product of its fertile soil.

20. Egyptian Pentadrachm.
Gold; 228.2 grains. 306–284 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Ptolemy I., diademed and with an egis.
Reverse: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ("of King Ptolemy"). An eagle on a thunderbolt.

Ptolemy Soter, who assumed the title of king in 306, struck coins in Cyprus, Cyrenaica, and other parts besides Egypt. He laid the foundation of the Alexandrian library.

21. Roman Victoriatus.
Silver; 44.5 grains. 280–190 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Jupiter.
Reverse: ROMA. Victory crowning a trophy; between them, a sow (the moneyer's mark).

The victoriatus was at first a coin of Campania; but after the fall of Capua (211 B. C.) it was minted at Rome and became current in the provinces.

22. Tetradrachm of Lysimachus.
Silver; 262 grains. 336–280 B. C.
Obverse: Head of the deified Alexander, with the horn of Ammon.

This is one of the coins struck by Lysimachus, king of Macedon. The head of Alexander is probably copied from the bronze statue by Lysippus or from a gem-portrait by Pyrgoteles. Lysippus was the only sculptor permitted to make statues of Alexander, Pyrgoteles had the exclusive privilege of engraving him, and the conqueror himself said that Apelles alone should paint him.

23. Macedonian Coin.
Silver; 259.5 grains. 179–168 B. C.
Obverse: Head of King Perseus; beneath, ΖΩΙΛΟΥ ("of Zoilus").

This is a striking portrait of the last Greek king of Macedon. Zoilus was probably director of mints.

24. Roman Sestertius.
Silver; 16.5 grains. 280–190 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Roma; behind, IIS (2 asses and a semis).
Reverse: The Dioscuri.

After the introduction of silver coinage at Rome (269 B. C.) the issue of gold and silver money was forbidden to all the subjected provinces of Italy.

25. Roman Quinarius.
Silver; 34.5 grains. 280–190 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Roma, wearing the winged helmet; behind head, V (5 asses).
Reverse: ROMA (incuse letters). The Dioscuri charging.

The ideal head personifying the city gave place in a later period to actual portraits of historical personages.

26. Coin of Cnossus, Crete.
Silver; 257.5 grains. 190–100 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Minos, with royal diadem.
Reverse: ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ ("of the People of Cnossus"). A square labyrinth.

Minos was the reputed founder of the city, and on its coins the labyrinth is nearly always represented. The local types of the Cretan coinage were retained under the Macedonian empire and in the later coins of debased Attic style, of which this is an example.

27. Egyptian Octadrachm.
Gold; 429 grains. 285–247 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Arsinoe II., sister and second wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus II.
Reverse: ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ("of Arsinoe, wife of Philadelphus"). Double cornucopia.

This is one of a series of magnificent gold coins bearing authentic portraits of the reigning sovereigns, and not the traditional portrait of the founder of the dynasty represented on the silver money.

28. Tetradrachm of Smyrna.
Silver; 254 grains. 190–133 B. C.
Obverse: Head with turreted crown.
Reverse: ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ("of the people of Smyrna"), in a wreath of oak-leaves.

The turreted head may be a personification of the town.

29. Tetradrachm of Athens.
Silver; 265 grains. 480–400 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Athena.
Reverse: ΑΘΕ ("of Athens"). Owl and olive-branch.

This is an archaistic coin. This copy of the archaic style was maintained because any alteration in the appearance of the Athenian coins, which had a very wide circulation and covered a long period of time, might have damaged their credit. The wreath of olives alludes to the widely celebrated excellence and value of the oil of the Athenian olive-groves.

30. Shekel of Jerusalem.
Silver; 220 grains. 143–135 B. C.
Reverse: ירושלים הקדושה ("Jerusalem the holy").
A triple lily. "I will be as the dew unto Israel: he shall grow as the lily." *Hosea* xiv, 5.

The right to coin money was conferred by Antiochus VII. (138–129 B. C.) on Simon Maccabæus, the brother of Judas, high priest and prince of the Jews. The type on the reverse is supposed to represent either Aaron's rod budding or a native lily. The chalice on the obverse of these coins is usually called the pot of manna. The shekel with which Abraham bought the cave of Machpelah was a weight, and in the book of Job is called *kestîah* (a lamb), the weight, perhaps, being so shaped.

31. Roman Coin.
Gold; 120 grains. 2 B. C.
Obverse: CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE ("Cæsar Augustus, son of the god, father of his country"). Head of Augustus, laureate.
Reverse: C. L. CAESARES. AVGVSTI F. COS. DESIG. PRINC. IVVENT ("Caius and Lucius Cæsar, sons of Augustus, consuls elect, princes of the youth"). Caius and Lucius, each clad in toga and holding a shield and spear; in the field, a simpulum and an augur's staff.

Caius and Lucius, sons of his daughter Julia, were chosen by Augustus as his heirs, but both died before his own death.

32. Roman Aureus.
Gold; 123 grains. About 27 B. C.
Obverse: CAESAR. Head of Augustus.

An aureus of Julius Cæsar weighed 123 grains, exactly the weight of an English sovereign. An aureus of Augustus that weighed 540 grains was found at Herculaneum. The fee of a lawyer was a hundred aurei. By the Justinian code it was allowed to risk only one aureus at dice.

33. Coin of Antioch (?).
Silver; 221 grains. 52–30 B. C.
Obverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ ("Queen Cleopatra, a later goddess"). Bust of Cleopatra, diademed. This is the celebrated Cleopatra.
Reverse: ΑΝΤΟΝΙΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ("Antonius Imperator for the third time, triumvir"). Head of Mark Antony.

34. Bactrian Coin.
Silver; 261.2 grains. About 180–150 B. C.
Obverse: Bust of the king, with helmet of unusual shape.
Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ ("of the great King Eucratides"). The Dioscuri on horseback.

The coins of this king have been found in great abundance, an evidence of his vast wealth. He greatly extended the territory of the Græco-Bactrian princes, and from this fact was called "the lord of a thousand cities."

35. Tetrobol of Pergamus.
Silver; 44 grains. 190–100 B. C.
Obverse: Head of Pallas, wearing a crested helmet.
Reverse: A palladium.

36. Roman Coin.
Gold; 123 grains. About 43–42 B. C.
Obverse: BRVTVS IMP. ("Brutus Imperator"). Head of Brutus, the whole in a laurel wreath.
Reverse: CASCA LONGVS. A trophy between the prows of two ships.

Casca Longus was another name of Publius Servilius Casca, who struck the first blow at Cæsar.

See what a rent the envious *Casca* made.
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 2.

The trophy commemorates a naval victory gained by the lieutenants of Brutus and Cassius over the fleet of the triumvirs, at the very time the conspirators themselves were being defeated on land.

EXAMPLES OF REMARKABLE ANCIENT COINS. See preceding page.

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Name.	Country.	Metal.	National Equivalent.	Equivalent. U. S.	Equivalent. Eng. £ s. d.	Remarks.
doit'kin[87]..	Neth.	...	....	$ 1/4		
dol'lar[88]...	U. S.	s, g	100 cents..	1.00	4 2	c.
dop'pia[89]...	It.	g	....	7.24	1 9 10 1/4	n. c.
dop-piet'ta	Sar.	g	....	1.90	7 10	n. c.
dou'ble'...	F.	b	1/6 sou.....	1/6	1/12	n. c.
dou'ble'...	Gue.	c	....	1/4	1/8	
doub-loon'[90].......	Sp.	g	10 escudos.	4.99	1 0 7 1/4	
drach'ma..	Gr.	s	100 lepta..	.19 3/10	9 1/2	M. U.
drach'ma[91].	Gr.	s	1/100 mina	0.09 to .17	4 1/2 to 8 1/2	h.
drake[92]....	Eng.	s	1 shilling...	.24 1/4	1 0	
drei'er[93]...	Sil.	c	3 hellers...	3/4	....	n. c.
drei-hel'ler	Ger.	c	3 hellers...	3/4	....	n. c.
drey'ling..	Den.	c	1/4 skilling.	....	....	n. c.
drey'ling..	Ham.	s	1/4 schilling	1/2	1/4	n. c.
dub'belt-je	Neth.	c	1/10 gulider.	.04	2	c.[94]
duc'at[95]....	Aust.	g	4 fl. 80 kr..	2.28	9 4 3/4	c.
duc'a-toon'	Neth.	s	1/2 g. ducat.	1.20	4 11 1/2	n. c. h.
du-pon'di-us......	Rom.	c	2 asses....	....	....	[96]
du-ril'lo[97]..	Sp.	g	2 escudos..	1.00	4 1 1/2	n. c.
du'ro[98]....	Sp.	s	5 pesetas..	.97 1/2	4 1/4	n. c.
du'ro[99]....	Sp.	s	20 real....	.96	4	c.
dvou'grie-ven'ni...	Rus.	s	20 copecks.	.15	7 1/2	c.
ea'gle.....	U. S.	g	10 dollars..	10.00	2 1 2 3/4	c.
east'er-ling	Eng.	...	....	.06	3	n. c.[100]
é'cu'[101]....	F.	s, g	3 or 5 francs	....	....	n. c.
é'cu'[102]....	Scot.	g	20 s. Eng..	4.85	1 0 0	n. c.
el'ko-sa-drachm..	Gr.	g	20 drachmas.....	3.80	15 10	c.
el'ko-sa'ri-an......	Byz.	...	1 obolus....	.02 1/2	1 1/4	[103]
el'ko-si'-pen-ta'-ri-on.....	Gr.	s	25 lepta...	.05	2 1/2	c.
el'li-lik'...	Tur.	...	....	2.19 1/2	9 0 1/2	c.
ernst au'-gust d'or'	Han.	g	10 thalers.	7.92 1/2	1 12 8	n. c.
es-cu'do[104].	Sp.	s	10 reals...	.50	2 0 3/4	
fa-loo'[105]...	Ind.	c	5 cash.....	....	....	
fan......	Chin.	...	16 ½ cash..	.01 1/2	3/4	f.
fa-nam'...	Ind.	s	....	.05	2 1/2	n. c.
fa-nam'...	Ind.	g	....	.12	6	n. c.
fa-non'....	F.A.	...	....	.05 1/2	2 3/4	n. c.
far'thing...	Eng.	s, c	1/4 penny..	1/2	1/4	c.
fer'ding[106].	Rus.	s	1/4 thaler..	.18	9	
fer'ling-no'ble[107].	Eng.	g	1/4 noble...	....	....	n. c.
fi-lip'po....	Mil.	s	1 testone..	.32	3 3/4	n. c.
fi-lip'po....	Mil.	g	....	1.14	4 8 1/2	n. c.
fi-o-ri'no[108]	Flor.	s	2 1/2 paoli..	.27 1/2	1 1 1/2	n. c.
fi-o-ri'no d'o'ro[109].	Flor.	g	....	2.42 1/2	10 0	n. c.
fip'pen-ny bit.....	U. S.	...	....	.06 1/4	3 1/8	n. c.
floos[110]....	Mor.	...	1/6 blanquillo....	1/4	1/12	c.
flo-rette'[111].	F.	s	20 deniers..	.01 2/3	5/6	n. c.
flor'in.....	Flor.	s	....	.24 1/2	....	
flor'in[112]...	Aust.	s	2 kronen...	.40 1/2	1 8 1/4	c.
flor'in[113]...	Eng.	s	2 shillings..	.48 1/2	2 0	c.
flor'in[114]...	Bav.	s	60 kr......	.41	1 8 1/4	n. c.
flor'in[115]...	Neth.	s	100 cents..	.40 1/5	1 7 3/4	c.
flouch.....	Per.	...	1/100 mahmudi....	1/50	1/100	f.
flue......	Mor.	...	....	1/12	1/25	f.
fod'da....	Eg.	...	1/40 piaster.	1/8	1/16	[116]
franc[117]....	F.	s	100 c'times	.19 3/10	9 1/2	c.
franc[118]...	F.	g	....	2.54 1/2	10 0	
franc[119]...	F.	s	....	.86	3 6 1/2	
fran'ces-chi'no...	Tusc.	s	5 paoli....	.55	2 3 1/4	n c.
fran'ces-co'ne....	Tusc.	s	10 paoli...	1.10	4 6 1/2	n. c.
franz jo'-seph d'-or'[120]...	Aust.	g	8 fl. 10 kr..	3.93	16 2 1/2	c.
fred'er-ick d'or'	Den.	g	7 1/2 rix-dollars	4.14	17 1	n. c.[121]
fried'rich d'or'....	Pru.	g	....	4.01	16 6 1/2	n. c.
fried'rich wil'helm d'or'[122].	H.-C.	g	....	4.09	16 10 1/2	n. c.
fu-ang'....	Siam.	s	66 cash....	.06	3	c.
fyrk.....	Den. Sw.	c	....	.01	1/2	c.
ga-zet'ta[123]	Ven.	c	....	1/4	1/2	n. c.
gen'o-vi'-na......	Gen.	g	24 lire.....	3.84 3/4	15 10 1/2	n. c.
george' d'-or'.....	Han.	g	5 thalers...	3.99	16 5 1/2	n. c.
george'-no'ble...	Eng.	g	....	1.62	6 8	[124]
geor-gi'no[125]......	Gen.& Mod.	s	....	.05	2 1/2	
gersh......	Eg.	s	piaster....	.05	2 1/2	c.
gersh[126]....	Trip.	c	100 paras..	.04 1/4	2	c.
giu'lio[127]...	P. St.	...	8 soldi.....	.08	3	n. c.
gold kro'ne[128]......	Aust.	g	....	....	....	M.U.
goud'gul'-den.....	Ger.	...	ducat.....	2.24	9 4	[129]
gourde....	Hai.	s	100 cents..	.96 1/2	3 11 1/2	c.
gran-a-di'-no......	V'za	s	100 cent'vos	.40	1 8	
gra'no.....	Mal.	...	1/4 taro....	5/6	5/12	f.
grie-ven'ik.	Rus.	s	10 copecks.	.07 7/10	3 4/5	c.[130]
grie-ven'ik.	Rus.	s	3 copecks..	.01 1/2	3/4	n. c.
groat[131]...	Eng.	s	4 pence....	.08	4	n. c.
gro'schen[132]	Ger.	s	1/30 thaler..	.02 1/3	1 1/6	c. n. c.
grosh.....	Rus.	s	1/2 copeck..	1/3	1/6	n. c.
gros-set'to.	Ven.	c	4 soldi.....	.06	3	
gros'so[133]...	Ven.	s	8 soldi.....	.12	6	n. c.
gros-so'ne[134]......	Ven.	s	18 grossi...	.96	4 0	
grote.....	Bre.	c	1/72 sp. thal.	.01	1/2	n. c. f.
grote.....	Old.	s	5 schwaren	.01	1/2	n. c.
groote.....	Fl.	s	1/12 shilling.	.02	1	
guil'der[135].	Neth.	s	100 cents..	.40	1 7 3/4	c.
guin'ea....	Eng.	g	21 shillings.	5.09 1/4	1 1 0	b.[136]
gul'den....	Aust.	s	100 kr.....	.48 1/2	2 0	[137]
gul'den[138]..	Bav.	s	60 kr......	.41 1/2	1 8 1/2	n. c.
gun'da[139]..	Ind.	c	4 cowries..	1/10	1/20	
half'-flor'in[140]......	Eng.	g	....	1.44	6 0	n. c.

Name.	Country.	Metal.	National Equivalent.	Equivalent. U. S.	Equivalent. Eng. £ s. d.	Remarks.
hal'lar.....	Switz.	c	1 1/2 pfennig	$ 3/8	3/16	
hard'head.	Scot.	c	....	.08	4	[141]
har'dy[142]..	A.-F.	g	....	2.60	10 8 3/4	
harf[143].....	Abys.	...	1/23 pataka.	.04 1/4	2 1/4	
har'ring-ton.....	Eng.	c	....	1/2	1/4	[144]
hel'ler.....	Ger.	c	1 pfennig..	1/4	1/8	c. n. c.
hel'ler.....	Aust.	c	1/100 krone.	1/5	1/10	c.
hem-i-sta'-ter......	Gr.	g	....	1.60	6 8	[145]
hen'ri[146]...	F.	...	....	2.28 1/2	9 5	
hi-dal'go...	Mex.	g	10 pesos...	10.00	2 1 8	c.
horse......	Den.	s	....	.28	1 2	
ik-lik'.....	Tur.	s	2 piasters..	.08	4	c.
im-pe'ri-al.	Rus.	g	15 rubles..	7.65	1 11 11	n. c.[147]
it'ze-bu[148]..	Jap.	s, g	1 bu......	.16 1/2	8 1/4	n. c.
ja-co'bus[149]	Eng.	g	25 shillings.	6.06 1/2	1 5 0	n. c.
jane[150]....	Gen.	s	....	.01	1/2	
ja-nu'ri-o dol'lar...	Zan.	s	....	1.00	4 1 1/2	[151]
jir-mil'ik..	Tur.	s	20 piasters.	.80	3 4	c.
jo-han'nes[152]......	Braz.	g	....	17.24	3 11 1	
jo-han'nes.	Por.	g	12,800 reis.	13.71	2 16 6 3/4	n. c.[153]
ka-bik'....	Ar.	...	....	1/2	1/4	
ka'no[154]....	Ind.	...	....	0.4 1/2	2 1/8	
kas-be'ke..	Per.	c	1/10 shahi..	23/400	....	f.[155]
kees......	Eg.	...	1 purse....	....	....	f.
kha-raf'...	Abys.	...	1/23 Levant dollar...	.02	1	
kha-rou'ba	Tun.	...	1/16 piaster.	3/4	1/2	[156]
ko'ban[157]..	Jap.	g	4 rio......	5.62	1 3 1	n. c.
kopf'stück.	Ger.	s	....	.17	8 1/2	[158]
kran[159]....	Per.	s	1/10 toman.	.08	4 1/2	c.
kreut'zer[160]	Aust.	c	1/50 krone..	1/2	1/4	c. c.
kreut'zer[161]	Ger.	c	1/30 mark..	2/3	1/3	n. c.
kro'na.....	Sw.	s	100 öre....	.26 4/5	1 1 1/2	
kro'ne[162]...	Aust.	g	....	6.64 1/2	1 7 4 3/4	c.
kro'ne.....	Aust.	s	100 heller..	.20 3/10	10 3/20	
kro'ne[163]...	Den.	s	100 öre....	.27	1 1 1/2	c.
kro'ne[164]...	Ger.	g	10 marks..	2.38	9 9 3/4	c.
kro'nen-tha'ler[165].	Bav.	s	....	1.11	4 7	n. c.
krush.....	Ar.	...	....	.29	1 2 1/4	
kwan[166]....	C.-C.	...	10 mas....	.65	2 8 1/2	n. c.
kyat......	Bur.	s	1 rupee....	.48 1/2	2 0	c.
lakh[167]....	Ind.	...	100,000 rupees.....	32,443.00	6,666 13 4	f.
lar'in[168]...	Per.	s	....	.20	10	b.
lau'rel[169]...	Eng.	g	....	4.85	1 0 0	n. c.
lei[170]......	Roum.	...	100 bani...	.19 1/2	9 1/2	
le'o-nine[171].	Eng.	s	1 sil. penny	....	....	n. c.
leop'ard...	A.-F.	g	....	2.31	9 6 1/4	[172]
le'o-pol-do'ne...	Tusc.	s	....	1.07 1/2	4 5 3/4	n. c.
lep'ton....	Gr.	c	1/100 dra'ma	1/5	1/10	c.
lev[173]......	Bulg.	s	100 stotinki	.19 3/10	9 1/2	
lev-ant'ine tha'ler..	Aust.	s	2 fl. 10 1/2 kr	1.02	4 2 1/2	[174]
lev'y[175]....	Sp.-Am.	...	1/8 dollar..	.12 1/2	6 1/4	
liard......	F.	s, c	1/4 sou.....	1/8	1/16	[176]
li'bra......	Peru	g	10 sols.....	4.86 3/5	1 0 0	
lil'y[177]....	F.	g	....	2.54 3/4	10 6	
li'on[178]....	Scot.	g	....	3.40	14 2	
li'ra[179].....	Aust.	s	20 kr......	....	....	n. c.
li'ra......	It.	s	100 cent'mi	.19 3/10	9 1/2	M.U.c.
li'ra[180].....	Tur.	g	100 piasters	4.40	18 1 3/4	c.
li'vre.....	F.	s	20 sous....	.19 1/2	9 1/2	f.
li'vre tour-nois[181]...	F.	s	....	.24	11 3/4	b.
lou'is d'-ar'gent'.	F.	s	....	1.13 1/2	4 8	[182]
lou'is d'or.	F.	g	20 francs / 23 fr. 60 c.	4.00 / 4.60	16 5 3/4 / 18 11 3/4	[183] / n. c
lou'is d'or.	Han.	g	....	3.96	16 3 3/4	n. c.[184]
mac'a-ro'-ni......	W. I.	s	....	.25	1 0	
mace......	Chin.	...	1/10 tael....	.09	4 1/2	c.
ma-cu'ta..	WCA	c	2000 cowri's	.05 1/2	2 3/4	c.[185]
ma-don-ni'-na[186]....	Gen.	s	2 lire......	.37 1/2	1 6	
mah'bub[187]	Trip.	s	20 piasters.	.87	3 7	c.
mah-mu'di[188]......	Per.	s	10 danims..	10 1/2	5 1/4	f.
mah-mu'di	Tur.	...	....	.05	2 1/2	
mah-mu'di	Ind.	g	....	....	....	n. c.
ma'hol'-mid'ie..	Ar.	s	....	....	....	[189]
mail......	F.	b, s	1/2 denier..	....	....	n. c.[190]
man'cus...	A.-S.	...	30 pence...	.61	2 6	f.[191]
man-gour'.	Tur.	c	....	....	....	n. c.
mar'a-ve'-di[192]....	Por.	g	....	3.40	14 0	
mar'a-ve'-di......	Sp.	c	....	2/3	1/3	c.
mar-cel'lo[193]......	Ven.	s	10 soldi....	.10	5	
mar-chet'-to......	Ven.	c	....	.01	1/2	n. c.
ma-ren'go.	It.	...	20 francs..	3.86	15 11	c.
ma-ri'a the-re'-sa tha'ler	Aust.	s	2 fl. 10 1/2 kr.	1.02	4 2 1/2	c.[194]
mark[195]...	Eng.	s	160 sil. pen.	3.23	13 4	f.
mark[196]...	Ger.	s	100 pfen'ge	.23 4/5	1 0	M.U.c.
mark[197]...	Scot.	s	13s. 4d. Sc't	.27 1/2	1 1 1/2	
mark ban'-co.....	Ham.	...	....	.35	1 5 1/2	n. c. f.
mark cou'-rant'....	Ham.	s	16 schilling	.28	1 2	c. n. c.
mark'ka...	Fin.	...	100 pennia.	.19 3/10	9 1/2	c.[198]
mas......	Afg.	...	....	.06 1/2	3 1/4	
mas......	C.-C.	...	60 sapecks.	.06 1/2	3 1/4	n. c.
max'i-mil'-ian[199]...	Bav.	g	....	3.27	13 6	n. c.
me'dine[200].	Eg.	...	1/40 piaster.	1/8	1/16	c.
med-jid'ie.	Tur.	g	....	4.40	18 1 3/4	c.[201]
med-jid'ie.	Tur.	s	20 piasters.	.88	3 8	c.
me'ta-lik..	Tur.	...	10 paras...	.01	1/2	
mi'kron...	Io. I.	c	....	.01	1/2	n. c.
mi-lan'[202]...	Serv.	g	20 dinars..	3.86	15 11	c.
mill......	U. S.	...	1/1000 dol...	1/10	1/20	f.
mil-lième'.	Eg.	...	1/10 piaster.	1/2	1/4	c.
mil'reis[203]..	Braz.	s	1000 reis...	.54 4/5	2 3	M.U. c. f. h.
mil'reis[203]..	Por.	g	1000 reis...	1.08	4 6	M. U. c. f. h.

Name.	Country.	Metal.	National Equivalent.	Equivalent. U. S.	Equivalent. Eng. £ s. d.	Remarks.
mina......	Gr.	...	100 dr'mas.	$19.70	4 1 3	
mis'kal[204]..	Mor.	...	....	.07 1/2	3 3/4	c.
mite[205].....	Eng.	...	1/24 penny.	....	....	f.
moc'ce-ni'go..	Ven.	s	lira, or 10 soldi	.18	9	n. c.[206]
Mo'cha dol'lar...	Ar.	...	80 caveers.	.83	3 5	[207]
mo-har'...	Ind.	s	....	.13 3/10	6 2/3	
mo'hur....	Ind.	g	15 rupees..	7.27	1 10 0	f.
moi'dore...	Por.	g	4000 reis...	6.50	1 6 9 3/4	n. c.[208]
mon......	Jap.	c	1/10 sen....	1/10	1/20	f.
mon'a-co[209]	Mon.	s	....	1.02	4 3	
moon pa-go'da...	Ind.	g	....	1.60	6 7 1/4	n. c.
mou-ton'..	F.	g	....	1.33	5 6	[210]
mu.......	Bur.	s	1/8 rupee...	.06 1/16	3	c.
na-po'le-on	F.	g	20 francs...	3.86	15 11	n. c.
neu......	Chin.	s	....	.94	3 10 1/2	
neu-gro'-schen...	Sax.	...	12 pfennige	.02 1/2	1 1/4	c. n. c.
neu-kreut'zer..	Aust.	...	1/100 florin..	1/2	1/4	c.
ni'bu......	Jap.	g	2 bu......	4.00	16 6	n. c.
nick'el....	U. S.	n	1/20 dollar..	.05	2 1/2	c.
ni-shu'....	Jap.	...	2 shu......	1.25	5 0	n. c.
ni-shu'....	Jap.	s	....	.33	1 4 1/2	
no'ble.....	Eng.	g	6s.8d. nom.	5.30	1 1 10	[211]
no'ble.....	Scot.	g	....	4.07	16 11 1/2	
o-ban'[212]...	Jap.	g	10 rio.....	16.50	3 8 3/4	n. c.
ob'ol[213]....	Gr.	s, c	1/6 dra'ma..	....	....	n. c.
ob'ole.....	F.	b, s	1/2 sou....	....	....	[214]
ob'o-lo[215]..	Io. I.	c	....	.01	1/2	n. c.
ob'o-lus...	Byz.	s	....	.02 1/2	1 1/4	[216]
ob'o-lus..	Hung.	s	1/2 denier..	....	....	n. c.
ob'o-lus...	Gr.	c	5 lepta....	9/10	9/20	c.
o'ki-a[217]...	Mor.	...	4 blanquil's	1/2	1/4	c.
ok'ta-drachm(a)	Gr.	s, g	8 dra'mas..	....	....	[218]
on-cet'ta..	Nap.	g	3 ducats...	2.49 1/2	10 4 3/4	n. c.
on-lik'[219]...	Tur.	s	10 piasters.	.40	1 8	c.
on-lik'[219]...	Tur.	c	10 paras...	.01	1/2	
on'za......	Mex.	g	1 doubloon.	....	....	[220]
on'za d'o'-ro[221].....	Sp.	g	4 pistoles..	16.00	3 5 11 3/4	n. c.
ör[222]......	Den.	c	1/100 krone.	1/4	1/8	c.
o'ra......	A.-S.	...	20 pence...	....	....	f.
ounce[223]...	Mor.	...	....	.07	3 7/10	f.
pa-go'da...	Ind.	g, s	42 fanams..	1.94	8 0	n. c.[224]
pais'sa[225]..	Ind.	c	1/4 anna or 1/64 rupee	1/2	1/4	
pan'a-bat'.	Per.	s	....	.10 1/2	5 1/4	
pa'o-lo....	P. St.	s	10 bajocchi	.10	5	n. c.
pa-pet'to..	P. St.	s	....	.21	10 1/2	
pa-ra'[226]...	Serv.	s	1/1000 dinar.	1/50	....	c. c.
pa-ra'[227]...	Tur.	s, c	1/40 piaster.	1/10	1/20	c.
par'dao[228].	Goa	s	300 reis....	.34 1/2	1 5	n. c.
pa-ta'ca[229].	Por.	s	320 reis....	1.06	4 4 ½	c.
pa-ta'ca...	Por.	c	2 cuartos...	1 1/2	3/4	
pa-ta'ca chi'ca...	Alg.	...	....	.22	11	f.
pa'ta-con'.	Por.	s	600 reis....	.60	2 6	n. c.
pa'ta-con'.	Por.	c	40 reis.....	.04	2	n. c.
pa'ta-con'.	Uru.	...	....	.95	3 11	
pa'ta-gon'.	Sp.	...	960 reis...	1.00	4 2	
paul d'or'..	M.-S.	g	5 g. thalers.	3.95	16 3 1/2	n. c.
pa-vil'lon..	A.-F.	g	....	2.95 to 3.55	12 2 to 14 7 1/2	n. c.[230]
pè.......	Bur.	s	1/16 rupee..	.03	1 1/2	c.
pen'e-bad'.	Per.	s	....	.10 1/2	5 1/4	[231]
pen'ni[232]...	Fin.	c	1/100 mark'a	1/5	1/10	c.
pen'ny....	Eng.	c	1/12 shilling	.02	1	c. f.
pen'ny....	Eng.	s	1/240 pound.	....	....	n. c.
pen'ny....	Scot.	s	....	1/6	1/12	n. c.
pen'ta-drachm (a)[233]....	Gr.	g, s	5 dra'mas..	....	....	.....
pen'te-ta'-ri'on....	Gr.	s	50 lepta...	.10	5	
pe'sa......	E.-Afr.	c	1/128 dollar.	3/4	3/8	[234]
pe-se'ta...	Peru.	...	1/5 sol.....	.19 1/2	9 1/2	c.
pe-se'ta[235]..	Sp.	s	100 centesimos	.19 1/2	9 1/2	c. c.
pe-se'ta...	Sud.	...	....	.46 3/4	1 11 1/4	
pe'so[236]..	Sp.-Am.	s	1 dollar....	.96 1/2	4 0	c. c.
pez'za[237]...	Leg.	g	....	.99	4 1 1/2	
pez'za....	Flor.	s	1 scudo...	.88	3 8	
pfen'nig[238].	Ger.	c	1/100 mark..	1/4	1/8	c.
phe'nix...	Gr.	s	....	.16	8	d.
phi-lip'pus[239]......	Neth.	s	crown.....	.96	4 0	
pi-as'ter[240].	Roum.	s	100 bani...	.19 1/2	9 1/2	
pi-as'ter[241].	Sp.	s	1 dollar....	.97	4 0	
pi-as'ter...	Tun.	...	16 khar'bas	.11 3/4	5 3/4	
pi-as'ter[242].	Tur.	s	40 paras...	.04 2/5	2	c.
pi-at'ak...	Rus.	s	5 copecks..	.03 1/2	1 3/4	[243]
pi-at'ak...	Rus.	c	1 1/2 copeck	3/4	3/8	
pi-a-t'al-tin'ik...	Rus.	s	5 altinik...	.10	5	c.
pic'a-yune'	U. S.	...	....	.06 1/4	3	
pice......	Ind.	c	1/4 anna...	3/4	3/8	c. c.
pie.......	Ind.	c	1/12 anna...	1/4	1/8	c.
piece of eight[244]..	Sp.	s	8 reals....	....	....	.....
pis'ta-reen'	Sp.	s	4 reals.....	.19 1/2	9 1/2	[245]
pis-tole'[246].	Sp.	g	1/4 doubl'n.	3.92	16 2	n. c.
plack[247]...	Scot.	c, b	4d. Scots...	1/2	1/4	
plate[248]....	Sp.	...	1/8 dollar...	....	....	f.
po-loo'-im-pe'ri-al.	Rus.	...	1/2 old imp.	3.84 1/2	15 10	c.
pol-ti'na[249].	Rus.	s	50 copecks	.38	1 6 3/4	c.
po-lus'ka..	Rus.	c	1/4 copeck.	1/6	1/12	c.
pool......	Tkst.	c	1/44 tenga..	1/2	1/4	
por'cu-pine	F.	g	....	2.18	9 0	n. c.
por'ta-gue.	Por.	g	....	....	....	[250]
port-cul'lis coins....						[251]
pound.....	Eg.	g	100 piasters	4.94 3/10	1 0 6 1/4	c.
pound[252]...	Eng.	g	20 shillings.	4.86 3/5	1 0 0	c.
pound.....	Scot.	g	1/12 Eng. £.	.40 1/4	1 8	n. c.
pound.....	Tur.	...	100 piasters	4.39 1/2	18 0 1/2	f.
pul.......	Per.	c	1/2 shahi..	1/6	1/12	c.
purse.....	Tur.	...	500 piasters	21.73	4 9 7	f.
quad'rans..	Rom.	...	1/4 as.....	....	....	[253]
quat-tri'no	It.	...	4 denari...	1/2	1/4	n. c.[254]
quat'tie...	Jam.	s	1/4 sixpence	.03	1 1/2	
qui-na'ri-us	Rom.	s	1/2 denarius	.08	4	[255]
rap[256].....	Ir.	...	....	1/4	1/8	

Name.	Country.	Metal.	National Equivalent.	Equivalent. U. S.	Eng. £	Eng. s.	Eng. d.	Remarks.
rapp[257]	Swit.	b	1/2 centim.	....	....			c. n. c.
re'al[258]	Sp.	s	1/4 peseta.	$0.05			2 1/2	n. c.
rei	Braz.	...	1/1000 milr's	1/20	....			f.
rei	Por.	...	1/1000 milr's	1/10	....			f.
ri-al'-boud-jon*	Alg.	...	....	36		1	5 3/4	n. c.
ri'de[259]	Eng.	g	....	1.00		4	2	
ri'der[260]	Neth.	g	14 guilders.	5.63	1	3	2 1/2	n. c.
ri'der[261]	Scot.	g	....	1.99		8	2 1/2	n. c.
rin	Jap.	c	1/10 sen.	1/10			1/8	c.
ri-o'[262]	Jap.	g	....	8.00	1	13	1 1/2	n. c.
rix'dol*-lar[263]	Den.	s	6 marks.	.54		2	2 3/4	264
rose'*no*-ble[265]	Eng.	g	10 shillings.	2.42 1/2		10	0	n. c.
ru'ble[266]	Rus.	s	100 copecks	.51 1/2		2	1 1/2	c.
ru-pee'[267]	Ind.	s	16 annas.	.32		1	4	M. U. c. f. h.
ru-pee'[267]	Per.	s	....	.37 1/2		1	6 1/2	
rus-po'ne	Tusc.	g	40 lire (Tuscan).	6.93	1	8	7	n. c.
rus-po'ne	It.	...	33.60 lire.	6.55	1	7	0 1/4	n. c.
saint andrew	Scot.	g	....	....	....			268
sal'a-man-der[269]	F.	..	....	2.18		9	0	
sa-lung'	Siam	s	1/4 s. tical.	.12 1/8			6	
sa-lute'[270]	A.-F.	g	....	2.57		10	7 1/4	
sa'peck	C.-C.	...	1/600 kwan.	1/11			1/22	271
sbiz'lien	Tun.	...	....	.12			6	
sceat[272]	A.-S.	g, s	....	.02			1	
schil'ling	Pru.	s	....	....	....			273
schil'ling	Sw.	s	....	....	....			273
schwa'ren	Old.	...	1/12 grosch.	1/6			1/12	n. c. f.
scu'do[274]	It.	g, s	5 lire.	.97		4	0	c.
scute	F.	g	....	.80		3	3 1/2	n. c.
se'mis[275]	Rom.	c	1/2 as.	.00 1/4 to 1/2			3 to 1/4	
sem'is-sis	Byz.	g	1/2 solidus.	1.51 1/10		6	2 1/2	276
sen	Jap.	c	1/100 yen.	.1/2			1/4	c.
se'quin[277]	Ven.	g	....	2.25		9	3 1/4	n. c.
ses-ter'tium	Rom.	...	1000 sest'tii	42.94	8	17	1	f.
ses-ter'ti-us[278]	Rom.	s, b	1/4 denarius	.04 1/2			2 1/4	
sex'tans	Rom.	c	1/6 as.	....	....			279
sha'hi[280]	Per.	c	2 pul.	1/3			1/6	c.
sha'hi	Per.	s	1/4 abas.	.01 1/8			9/16	c.
sha-tree'	Per.	...	5 danims.	.01			1/2	
shaur	Rus.	s	5 copecks.	.03 1/3			1 2/3	281
shek'el[282]	Heb.	s	....	.60		2	5 3/4	n. c.
she-ree'fee	Mor.	g	....	2.27		9	4	n. c.[283]
shil'ling[284]	Eng.	s	12 pence.	.24		1	0	c.
shu	Jap.	...	62 1/2 cash.	.04			2	n. c.
sic'ca	Beng.	s	....	.22			11	n. c.
sig'los	Per.	s	1/20 g. daric	.27 1/2		1	1 1/2	n. c.
skil'ling	Den.	c	4 dreyling.	1/2			1/4	n. c.
skil'ling	Nor.	c	1/16 mark.	.01			1/2	n. c.
sol[285]	F.	c	12 deniers.	....	....			
sol[286]	Peru.	s	5 pesetas.	.48		2	0	c. M. U.
sol-di'no[287]	Ven.	s	....	.05			2 1/2	
sol'do	It.	c, b	1/20 lira.	.01			1/2	c.
sol'i-dus[288]	Byz.	g	....	5.12	1	1	1 1/2	c.
sol'i-dus[289]	Rom.	g	....	3.02		12	5	
sol'i-dus[290]	Rom.	...	12 denarii.	....	....			f.
sou	F.	c	1/20 franc.	.01			1/2	291
sov'er-eign	Eng.	g	20 shillings.	4.85	1	0	0	c. 292
sov'rano	Aust.-Lomb.	g	....	6.77	1	7	11	n. c.[293]
spur'-roy*-al	Eng.	g	15 shillings.	3.64		15	0	n. c.[294]
star'-pa-go*da	Ind.	...	....	1.84		7	7	n. c.
sta'ter[295]	Gr.	g	20 dra'mas.	4.00		16	0	n. c.
sta'ter	Per.	g	20 dra'mas.	5.35	1	2	0 3/4	
ster'ling	Eng.	s	....	.02			1	296
sti'ver	Neth.	s	1/20 guilder.	.02			1	c.[297]
sto-tin'ka	Bulg.	n, c	1/100 lev.	1/5			1/10	298
sty'ca[299]	A.-S.	c	....	1/4			1/8	
su'cré	Ecu.	s	100 cent'vos.	.48 7/10		2	0 7/20	c.
sus'kin[300]	Neth.	s	....	.01			1/2	
sword dol-lar[301]	Scot.	s	....	.60		2	6	
tael	Chin.	...	100 candareens.	1.40		5	9 1/2	M.U. c. f. h.
tael, haik'-wan	Chin.	...	100 candareens.	.68		2	10	M.U. c. f. h.
ta'la-ro	Abys.	s	....	.45 1/5		1	10 3/10	302
tal'ent[303]	Heb.	...	60 minas.	....	....			
tal-la'ro	Eg.	s	20 piasters.	1.00		4	1 1/2	304
tam-lung'	Siam	...	4 ticals.	1.94		8	0	f.
tan'kah*[305]	Ind.	s	....	.40		1	8	n. c.
tan'kah*[306]	Ind.	c	48 kani.	....	....			n. c.
ta're	Ind.	s	....	....	....			n. c.
ta-ro'	Mal.	...	4 grani.	.03 1/2			1 3/4	f.[307]
ten'ga	Tkst.	...	44 pools.	.13			6 1/2	c.
te-run'ci-us	Rom.	c	1/4 as.	....	....			308
tes'ter	Eng.	...	6 pence.	.12 1/2			6	n. c.
tes'ton	F.	s	....	.24 1/2		1	0	n. c.
tes-to'ne	It.	...	....	.32		1	3 3/4	n. c.[309]
tes-to'ne	Por.	s	100 reis.	.10 3/4			5 1/2	c.[310]
tes-toon'	Eng.	s	1 shilling.	.24 1/2		1	0	n. c.
			6 pence.	.12 1/2			6	n. c.
tet'ra-drachm(a)	Gr.	s	4 dra'mas.	....	....			311
tha'ler	Ger.	s	3 marks.	.71		2	11 1/2	c.[312]
tha'ler[313]	Aust.	s	1/2 gulden.	....	....			n. c.
this'tle-crown	Eng.	g	4 shillings.	1.00		4	1 1/2	314
this'tle-dol'lar[315]	Scot.	s	23s. 8d. Sc.	.48 1/2		2		
this'tle-merk	Scot.	s	13s. 4d. Sc.	.27 1/2		1	1 1/2	316
ti-ao'	Chin.	...	....	....	....			f.
tic'al	Chin.	...	....	1.60		6	7 1/4	f.
tic'al	Siam	g	10 sil. ticals	5.00	1	0	7 1/2	c.
tic'al[317]	Siam	s	4 salungs.	.48 1/2		2	0	c.
til-la'	Tkst.	...	21 tengas.	2.71 1/2		11	2 1/2	
tla'co	Mex.	c	1/4 vellon.	.01 1/8			9/16	318
to-man'[319]	Per.	g	10000 dinars.	1.95		8	0 1/2	c. c. h.
to-man'	Per.	...	10 krans.	.79		3	3	f.
tos-ton'	Sal.	s	1/2 peso.	.21 7/10			10 3/5	
tran'ka	Tib.	s	....	.16			.8	
treh*ko-pecch'-nik[320]	Rus.	c	3 copecks.	.02			1	
tre-mis'sis	Byz.	g	1/3 solidus.	$1.70 2/3		7	0 1/2	321
tri'ens	Rom.	c	1/3 as.	....	....			h.
tri-o'bol(on)	Gr.	s	3 oboli.	....	....			322
tri-pe'non[323]	Io. I.	s	....	.28		1	1 3/4	n. c.
tsien	Chin.	...	10 fan.	.10			5	f.
tur'ner	Scot.	c	2d. Scots.	1/4	....			324
tur'ney	Ir.	c	....	....	....			325
un'ci-a	Rom.	c	1/12 as.	....	....			326
u'ni-corn	Scot.	g	23s. Scots.	.46		1	11	327
u-nite'[328]	Eng.	g	20 shillings.					
vel-lon'[329]	Sp.	...	....	.05			2 1/2	n. c.
ven*ez-o-la'no	V'za	...	100 cent'vos	.97		4	0	330
vic-to'ri-a'-tus	Rom.	s	3/4 denarius	.12 3/4			6 1/4	a.[331]
vin'tem	Por.	c	20 reis.	.02			1	c.
xer'a-phim	Goa	s	....	.30		1	3	n. c.
ye'ki-lik*	Tur.	s	2 piasters.	.08 4/5			4 2/3	332
yen	Jap.	g	100 sen.	.49 4/5		2	0 1/2	c. c. M.U.
yen	Jap.	s	100 sen.	.49		2	0 1/2	c.
yuz'luk	Tur.	g	1 medjidie	4.40		18	1 3/4	
yuz'luk	Tur.	...	100 paras.	.11			5 1/2	
zec-chi'no	Ven.	g	....	2.29 1/4		9	5 1/4	n. c.[333]
zeh'ner[334]	Aust.	s	10 kr.	.05			2 1/2	n. c.
zlot[335]	Pol.	g	1/25 g. ducat	.11 1/2			5 3/4	n. c.
zwan'zi-ger[336]	Aust.	s	20 kr.	.10			5	n. c.

[1] abasseet‡; abassit‡; abassist‡; abbast‡; abbasit‡. [2] abasseet‡; abassist‡; abbassist‡. Current in Transcaucasia. [3] Nepal. [4] Used on the Gold Coast; the crown of the English coins for that region. [5] altinet‡. [6] 13th to 14th c. Bears effigy of Saint Ambrose. ambrosino‡. [7] Hist. angel-noble‡. [8] 15th to 17th c. [9] ange‡. [10] 3d c.; antoninianus‡: usually so called by numismatists. [11] 14th c. Struck by Pope Clement V. at Carpenteras, near Avignon. [12] assary‡; asso‡. [13] 14th c. [14] atchison‡; derived from master of the mint Thomas Acheson; a nickname for the plack. [15] 13th c. augustalis‡. [16] bagatino‡. [17] balochetto‡. [18] baiocco‡. [19] bani, *pl.* ban‡; bauparat‡. [20] tical‡. [21] Now a name for the English halfpenny. baubee‡; boddle‡. [22] Payments are usually made in foreign gold coin, the English pound being = 97.5 piasters; Turkish pound, 87.75 piasters; Russian imperial, 79.45 piasters; 20-franc piece, 77.15 piasters; and Austrian sequin, 45.92 piasters. German gold coins are not rated, but are valued thus:—20-mark piece, 95.5 piasters; 10-mark piece, 47.75 piasters. [23] 9th to 14th c. besant‡; byzant‡; solidus‡. [24] 16th and 17th c. betza‡. [25] Approx. value. [26] Used in Transcaucasia. [27] See vocab. [28] 15th c. blanck‡; blank‡. [29] blankeel‡; blankillo‡; muzoona‡. [30] 17th c. boddle‡; turner‡. [31] bolivar‡; boliviano‡; dollar‡. [32] 16th c. braid-bonnet‡. [33] 17th c. [34] broad-piece‡; carolus‡; jacobus‡. [35] boo‡; itzibu‡. The millesimal fineness of the gold but varied considerably from time to time. Its approximate value is not far from that of the gold yen of 1871, when the round form of coin was introduced in Japan. [36] Base. [37] condorin‡; condrin‡; fan‡; fun‡; kandareen‡; quandreen‡. [38] The carat is really a weight of about 3 gr.; used throughout the Moslem world. There may be a coin of that name, but it is unknown to numismatists. It would be 1/16 dirhem and probably belongs to Egypt. [39] Corruption of *quart d'écu*. [40] Also gold coins of Piedmont, $9.42½ (£1 18 10¼) and $27.31 (£5 12 7½); carlin‡; carlino‡. [41] karolin‡. [42] 17th c. unite‡. [43] Also in Japan, 1/1000 rio. (n.c.) [44] Mocha, *f.* caber‡; kabeer‡. [45] Also in Canada, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands ($0.00 2/5), Newfoundland, Sierra Leone, and India, *f.* [46] centava‡ (Ecuador); centena‡; centesimo‡. [47] doblon de Isabella‡. [48] And other parts of Spanish America. [49] Also in Belgium and Switzerland. [50] 14th c. Struck by the Black Prince for Aquitaine. [51] 14th c. [52] tchetvertak‡. [53] Christian d'or‡. [54] 18th c. [55] 2d c. B. C. Restricted to about twelve cities of Asia Minor; much debased. cistophore‡; kistophoros‡. [56] Also in Rep. of Colombia. [57] copec‡; kopeck‡; kopeika‡; kopek‡. [58] Declined to $2.20 (9s. 1d.). crown‡. [59] scudo della croce‡. [60] 16th c. Britain-crown‡; crown of the double rose‡; crown of the rose‡; double-crown‡; thistle-crown‡. [61] In Berne (n. c.) $0.90 (3s. 8½d.); in Zurich (n. c.), $0.93 (3s. 10d.). [62] In Brabant, $1.07 (4s. 5d.). [63] cruzado‡. [64] An earlier crusado of Emanuel I. is worth $3.00 or 12s. 3½d. [65] sello‡. [66] dam‡; daum‡; dawm‡. [67] 5th c. B. C. demareteion‡. [68] 15th c. dandyprat‡. [69] archer‡; sagittary‡. [70] siglos. [71] dekadrachm‡. [72] didrachm. [73] Ancient. [74] 15th c. [75] 3d c. B. C. denary‡. [76] deneschika‡. [77] deneer‡; dener‡. [78] denarius‡. [79] decalitron‡; didrachme‡; didragme‡. [80] diobol‡. [81] derham‡. [82] Ancient. [83] 15th and 16th c. [84] joannes‡; joao‡; joe‡. [85] Ancient. [86] duit‡. [87] 15th c. dodkin‡; dotkin‡. [88] Also in Canada (*f.*), Egypt, Liberia, and the Sandwich Islands, $1.00 (4s. 1½d.); China = tael; Japan = yen; Newfoundland, $1.01 (4s. 2d.); Mexico, $0.49 (1s. 11½d.); Sierra Leone, $0.93½ (3s. 10¼d.); Spain (pillar dollar‡), $0.86 (3s. 6½d.); Mocha, $0.83 (3s. 5d.); Central America (peso‡), $0.97 (4s. 0d.). See also BOLIVIANO; GOURDE; PESO; SOL; TAEL; THALER; YEN. [89] Venice and Mantua. Also in Malta, $4.68 (19s. 3¼d.); Milan, $3.81 (15s. 8½d.). Piedmont, $2.72 (11s. 2½d.); Papal States and Lucca, $3.37 (13s. 10¾d.); Sardinia, $5.44 (£1 2s. 5¼d.) and $3.84½ (15s. 10¼d.). [90] doblon‡. [91] Ancient. [92] 16th c. [93] dreyer‡. [94] tiencent-stuk‡. The tienguilden-stuk = 10 guilders (gold); vijfentwintigcent-stuk = 25 cents (silver). [95] Also in Germany, Holland, Russia. In Denmark (n. c.), $1.80 (7s. 5d.); Naples (silver) (n. c.), $0.83½ (3s. 5¼d.); Parma (silver), $0.99 (4s. 1d.); Prussia, $2.00 (8s. 3d.); Sweden, $2.25½ (9s. 3½d.); Switzerland (n. c.), $1.97½ (8s. 1¾d.). In Austria-Hungary, the ducat is quoted as commercial money (1.8 florins; 2.4 florins). Coinage has been stopped. [96] Ancient. "second brass" ‡. [97] coronilla‡; escudillo de oro‡. [98] A necessity piece coined by Ferdinand VII. at Grenada in 1808. douro‡. [99] Takes the place of the peso of old. douro‡. [100] esterlin‡. [101] crown‡; escu‡. [102] crown‡. [103] Ancient. [104] Also in Bolivia, $1.87 (7s. 8d.); Chile and Rep. of Colombia, $1.82 (7s. 6d.); Central America, $1.84 (7s. 7d.); Ecuador, $1.78 to $1.95 (7s. 4d. to 8s. 0½d.); Mexico, $1.96 (8s. 1d.); Peru, $1.93 (7s. 11½d.). [105] Madras. faloos, *pl.*; falus‡; fluce‡. [106] Riga and Revel. 16th c. [107] quarter-noble‡. [108] florin‡. [109] 13th c. florin‡. Imitations of this coin in other countries may have been called florence. [110] falus. [111] 15th c. Struck by Charles VI. [112] gulden‡. [113] Also in gold, 14th century, $4.62 (19s 0¾d.). [114] gulden‡. [115] guilder‡. [116] faddah‡; fuddah‡. [117] Depreciated. Also a silver coin. In Belg. and Switz., *f.* (of like value). [118] 14th c. [119] 17th c. [120] Equivalent to 20 francs. Coinage stopped. [121] pistole‡. [122] pistole. [123] gagett‡; gazett‡. [124] 16th c. [125] Also in Modena. 18th c. [126] Also in Turkey. gurush, *pl.* [127] julio‡. [128] Has never been in circulation, and not now coined or current. [129] Also in the Netherlands. gold gulden‡. [130] griona‡. [131] grosets‡; grote‡. [132] kaisergroschen‡; mariengroschen‡; silbergroschen‡. [133] grossi, *pl.* Also in other parts of Italy. Value maintained only under the autonomous dukes (doges). It became 5 soldi thereafter. [134] Also in other parts of Italy. [135] florin‡; gulden‡. [136] 17th to 19th c. Unit of value. From 1663 to 1714 fluctuated from £1 to £1 1s. 6d. [137] florin‡. [138] florin‡; guilder‡. Also in Austria and Netherlands. [139] Madras. Value is 4 cowrie shells. [140] 14th c. [141] 16th c. lion‡. [142] 14th c. [143] haraf‡. [144] 14th and 15th c. [145] Ancient. [146] 16th c. [147] Old half imp., $3.98 (16s. 5d.). [148] ichibu‡; itsiboo‡; itzeboo‡; itziboo‡. [149] 17th c. broad‡; jacob‡; unite‡. [150] galley-halfpenny‡; known only in England as the jane: from Janua, the Latin form of Genoa. [151] januario dollar‡; Maria Theresa dollar‡. [152] dobra‡; joao‡; joe‡; Joannes‡. Circulated in England at 36s. [153] joe‡: the more common form. [154] kani, *pl.* kan‡. [155] kasbequis, *pl.*; kasbegi‡, kazbegis, *pl.* [156] carouba‡; karub‡. [157] Value varies fully 100 per cent, according to the time of coinage. cobang‡; kobann‡. [158] 16th to 18th c. copstick‡. [159] keran; kiran‡. [160] creuzer‡. [161] Also, Austria, Hanover, Nassau, Prussia, etc. [162] Also in Norway and Sweden. Depreciated. Formerly $1.23 (5s. 1d.). crown‡. [163] kroner, *pl.* [164] kronen, *pl.* [165] Without legal value. [166] Also in Afghanistan and Anam, $0.67 (2s. 9¼d.). [167] lakti‡. [168] lari‡. [169] A popular name for the broad of 1611 and the unite of 1619–25‡; jacobus‡; laureate‡. [170] piaster‡. [171] Base. [172] 14th c. [173] lew‡. [174] levant dollar‡; levantine thaler‡. Still coined with date of 1780 for circulation in Northern Africa. [175] bit‡; elevenpenny bit‡; real‡. [176] 15th, 17th, 18th c. liardo‡. [177] 17th c. [178] 15th and 16th c. Later lion-noble‡. Also a French silver coin, Francis I., value 53 sols 9 deniers. Also a copper HARDHEAD. [179] Without legal value. [180] medjidie‡; pound; Turkish pound‡. [181] Appears in a few siege pieces. [182] 17th and 18th c. [183] Louis‡. [184] pistole‡. [185] macute‡. [186] With a representation of the immaculate conception. [187] mahboob‡; ten-cent piece‡. [188] mahmoude‡; mahomedee‡; mamoodee‡; momoodi‡. [189] In Mascat. Supposed value 2/3 of a levantine thaler. [190] 13th to 15th c. Circulated in England at ½d. obole‡. [191] mank‡. [192] 11th and 12th c. [193] 15th c. Named from Nicolo Marcello, doge in 1473. [194] Still coined, with date of 1780, circulating in Abyssinia and Zanzibar. januario dollar‡; janurio dollar‡; pataca‡. [195] 12th c. [196] Depreciated, reichsmark‡. [197] 17th c. merk‡; thistle-merk‡. [198] mark‡. [199] Max d'or‡. [200] medino‡. [201] lira‡; pound‡. [202] Milan d'or‡. [203] milreat‡. [204] miscal‡; mitkal. [205] The mite of the Bible was probably the Greek lepton. [206] moccinigo‡; muccinigo‡. [207] piaster‡. [208] lisbonine‡; moeda d'ouro‡; moedore‡. [209] scudo‡. [210] 14th c. [211] 13th to 16th c.; last coined in the reign of Henry VIII. [212] obang‡. Value varies greatly with the period given. [213] danace‡. [214] 10th to 15th c. maill‡. [215] obol‡. [216] Middle ages. [217] ounce‡. [218] Ancient. [219] onluk‡. [220] doubloon‡. [221] doblon‡; doubloon‡. [222] Also in Sweden and Norway. ore, *pl.* [223] okia‡. [224] pagody‡. [225] paisa‡; pelsa‡; peissa‡. Variant of pice. [226] Also in Roumania, 1/100 lei. [227] Also in Tripoli. Rare. [228] pardaw‡; xeraphim‡. [229] Also in Abyssinia, Brazil, Spain. patacao‡; patacoon‡; patak; pataka‡; piece of eight‡. [230] royal‡. [231] panabat‡. [232] pennia, *pl.* [233] Ancient. [234] pessa‡. [235] pistareen‡. [236] dollar‡; duro‡; peso de lei‡; peso duro‡; peso fuerte‡; piaster‡. In Chile, $0.36 (1s. 6d.). Also Argentine Republic, $0.97 (4s.); Cuba, $0.97 (4s.); Paraguay, $0.97 (4s.); Mexico, $0.49 (1s. 11½d.). Bolivia, Central America, Rep. of Colombia, $0.41 (1s. 8½d; Philippine Islands, $0.50. [237] There was also a gold pezzar struck at Leghorn for the dukes of Etruria. [238] Also in various former German States. [239] 16th c. Struck by Spain for the Low Countries. [240] lei‡. [241] Also the name of various dollars, as in Arabia, Haiti, Lower Canada, Italy (n. c.), and Sp.-Am. countries, varying from $0.83½ to $1 (3s. 5½d. to 4s. 1½d.). [242] Also in Egypt, 5 c. (2½d.), and Tripoli, 4½c. (2 1/4d.). [243] platachak‡. [244] Hist. peso‡; peso duro‡; pillar dollar‡. [245] peseta‡. [246] Also in Bologna, $5.45 (£1 2s. 5¾d.); Liguria, $4.01 (16s. 6½d.); Lombardy, $3.79 (15s. 7½d.); Piedmont and Sardinia, $5.40 to $5.45 (£1 2s. 3¼d. to £1 2s. 5¾d.); Spain, $3.92 (16s. 2d.); Switzerland (*d*), $4.75 (19s. 7d.); Venice, $4.05 (16s. 8½d.). pistolet‡. [247] 15th and 16th c. [248] old plate‡. [249] poltinnik‡. [250] 16th c. [251] See vocab. [252] Depreciated; sovereign‡. [253] Ancient. [254] kateryn‡; quatrin‡; quatrine‡. [255] Ancient. [256] Base coin. [257] rappet‡; rappen‡. [258] Also in Mexico (n. c.), $0.12½ (6d.); Peru, $0.06 (3d.); Rep. of Colombia, $0.07½ (3¾d.). [259] 15th c. [260] 16th c. rijder‡; ryder‡; rÿder‡; gouden-ryder‡. The zilveren ryder was worth much less. [261] 15th and 16th c. [262] Value varied; sometimes $16.00. ryo‡. [263] Also in Norway, Sweden, and Germany. reichsthaler‡; rigsdaler‡; rijksdaalder‡; rixthaler‡; ryksdaalder‡. [264] Also in Austria, $1.01 (4s. 2d.); Holland, $0.98½ to $1.02 (4s. 0½d. to 4s. 2½d.); Prussia, $0.70 (2s. 10¾d.). [265] ryal‡. [266] rouble‡. M. U. *f.* [267] roopee‡. [268] 14th c. [269] 16th c. [270] 15th c. [271] cash‡; dong‡. [272] 7th and 8th c. The earliest Saxon coin. skeatta‡. [273] Hist. [274] Also in Austria. In Malta, $0.40 (1s. 8d.). [275] Ancient. [276] Ancient. [277] chekine‡; chequin‡; secchin‡; sechino‡; zecchino‡; zecchino d'oro‡; zechin‡; zequin‡. Also circulated in Turkey. [278] sesterce‡. [279] Ancient. [280] shahee‡. [281] Current in Caucasus and Georgia. [282] See vocab. [283] altoon‡; sheriff‡. [284] also an A.-S. coin and *f.* (of varying value). [285] sou‡. [286] Also in gold. [287] 14th c. [288] bezant‡; shilling‡. [289] Ancient. [290] Middle ages. [291] Not current, but name given to 5-centime piece. [292] pound‡. [293] souverain d'or‡; sovereign‡. Without legal value. [294] ashrappi‡; spur-ryal‡. [295] daric‡. [296] Middle ages. [297] stuiver‡. [298] stotinka. [299] 7th to 9th c. [300] 15th c. dodkin‡. Names given in London to the danari or obole brought to that city by Italian, chiefly Genoese, merchants, and forbidden there because of inferior alloy. [301] 16th and 17th c. James royal‡ or ryall‡. [302] talari, *pl.* [303] Ancient. [304] dollar‡. [305] Original coin. [306] Forced brass. *h.* [307] Also in Naples and Sicily. [308] Ancient. [309] testoon‡. [310] tostao‡. [311] Ancient. [312] reichsthaler‡. [313] Without legal value. [314] 17th c. [315] 16th and 17th c. double merk‡. [316] 17th c. [317] bat‡. [318] tlac‡. [319] thoman‡; thomand‡; tomain‡; tomaun‡; tomond‡; tumain‡; tumen‡. [320] Nominal. [321] Ancient. [322] Ancient. [323] Threepenny piece of the English occupation. [324] 17th c. [325] 14th c. [326] 5th to 1st c. B. C. [327] 15th to 16th c. [328] carolus‡; jacobus‡. [329] real de vellon‡. [330] sequin‡. [331] 3d c. B. C. [332] jekilik‡. [333] sequin‡. [334] Without legal value. [335] zlote; zloty‡. [336] Also in Poland. Without legal value. The zwanziger was equal to a trifle more than the present florin or gulden.

coin'age, 1 kein'ɪj; 2 cŏin'aġ, *n.* **1.** The making of coins for use as money, or the money so made; also, the system of coins used in a country.

The first *coinage* of the United States was silver half-dimes, in October, 1792, of which Washington makes mention in his address to Congress, on November 6, 1792, as follows: 'There has been a small beginning in the *coinage* of half-dimes, the want of small coins in circulation, calling the first attention to them.' EVANS *Hist. of U. S. Mint* p. 14. [AUTHOR 1886.]

The first metal purchased for coinage by the U. S. mint was six pounds of copper, which was coined and delivered to the Treasury in 1793. The first return of silver coins was made Oct. 15, 1794, and the first gold coinage consisted of 744 half-eagles delivered July 31, 1795. The first delivery of eagles was made Sept. 22, 1795, and amounted to 400.

2. The cost of coining gold or silver, or a charge made for coining it; seigniorage. 3. Figuratively, a thing used as currency or in payment or reward; as, the *coinage* of flattery. 4. The act of making or fabricating anything, especially a word or phrase, or the thing so fabricated: usually implying artificiality, as opposed to natural growth.— **coinage ratio,** the fluctuating ratio of the equivalent minting values of gold and silver.— **free c.,** the mintage of certain specified bullion that may be offered at the mint by any person, with or without a fixed charge, proportionate to the expense.— **garbling the c.,** the practise of some money-dealers of retaining new coins of full weight for export or melting, and returning the light ones to circulation.

co″in-cide′, 1 kō″in-said′; 2 cō″in-çīd′, *vi.* [-CID′ED; -CID′ING.] **1.** To correspond because of identity in parts, elements, or relations; occur at the same time; have the same relations in any respect; as, the two circles *coincide;* these conceptions, statements, or decisions *coincide.*

Lines [of Homer] in which . . . the accent and the long syllable *coincide,* as in the ordinary English Hexameter, are rare. MATTHEW ARNOLD *On Translating Homer* p. 39. [L. G. & CO. 1862.]

2. To be of the same mind; agree, as in opinion or substance; concur, as two advisers or authorities. **3†.** To fall in together; collapse. [< CO-¹ + L. *incido,* fall on, < *in,* in, + *cado, fall.*] — **co″in-cid′er,** *n.*

Syn.: " A person *coincides* with another in regard to speculative matters, but *concurs* with another in regard to practical matters; to *coincide* is only to meet at the same point, but to *concur* is to go together in the same road, or in the same course of conduct." CRABB *English Synonymes.* See AGREE; ASSENT.— PREP.: coincide *with* a person, an opinion, etc.: two persons coincide *in* an opinion.

co-in′ci-dence, 1 ko-in′si-dens; 2 co-in′çi-dĕnç, *n.* **1.** The act or state of coinciding, or that which coincides; agreement or correspondence, as in qualities, circumstances, or characteristics; a circumstance so agreeing with another.

The close *coincidence* between the increase in the miles of railway construction and the bushels of grain produced will be observed. E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Jan., 1887, p. 426.

2. Occurrence or existence at the same time; contemporaneity. **3.** *Geom.* Exact correspondence in space or position. **co-in′ci-den-cy†.** Syn.: see ANALOGY.— **point of coincidence,** a point coinciding with two or more points.

co-in′ci-dent, 1 ko-in′si-dent; 2 co-in′çi-dĕnt, *a.* Having the same position and extent; taking place at the same time; agreeing, concurring, or corresponding. [< CO-¹ + L. *inciden(t-)s;* see INCIDENCE.] **co-in″ci-den′tal‡.**— **co-in″ci-den′tal-ly, co-in′ci-dent-ly,** *adv.*

co-in′ci-dent, *n.* [Rare.] A coinciding fact or event; concurrence or coincidence.

coind, *pp.* Coined. S. S.

co-in′di-cant, 1 kō-in′di-kant; 2 cō-in′di-cant. **I.** *a.* Concurring with or confirming another indication; as, a *coindicant* fact or sign. **II.** *n.* A concurrent or confirming sign or indication.— **co-in″di-ca′tion,** *n.* One of several signs indicating the same fact; as, a *coindication* of fever.

co-in′di-cate, co″in-dwell′ing, etc. See CO-¹, *prefix.*

coin′er, 1 koin′ər; 2 cŏin′er, *n.* **1.** One who coins. **2.** A counterfeiter of coins. **3.** A fabricator or inventor, as of words.

co″in-hab′i-tant, co″in-hab′i-tor. See *co-¹, prefix.*

co″in-here′, 1 kō″in-hīr′; 2 cō″in-hēr′, *vi.* [-HERED′; -HER′ING.] To inhere or exist together in the same thing or substance.

Mental attributes *co-inhere,* are attached to a common subject; the same mind feels, wills, and thinks. BAIN *Mind and Body* ch. 6, p. 123. [A. 1873.]

— **co″in-her′ence,** *n.*— **co″in-her′ent,** *a.* [M.]

co″in-her′i-tance, co″in-her′i-tor. See CO-¹, *prefix.*

co″in-i′tial, 1 kō″in-ish′əl; 2 cō″in-ish′al, *a.* Originating together.

coin″o-nom′ic, 1 koin′o-nem′ik; 2 cŏin′o-nŏm′iç, *a.* Of combined enterprise or management. [M.] [< Gr. *koinos,* common, + *nomos,* law.]

co-in″stan-ta′ne-ous, 1 kō-in″stən-tē′ni-us; 2 cō-in″-stan-tā′ne-ŭs, *a.* Occurring at the same instant; simultaneous.— **co-in-stan″ta-ne′i-ty, co-in″stan-ta′ne-ous-ness,** *n.*— **co-in-stan″ta′ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

co″in-sur′ance, 1 kō″in-shūr′ens; 2 cō″in-shur′anç, *n.* A form of insurance in which the person who insures his property for less than its entire value is understood to be his own insurer for the difference which exists between the true value of the property and the amount of the insurance. Thus, in the event of partial loss, when the loss is not greater than the insurance, the amount paid is in the ratio of the total amount of insurance to the full value of the property.

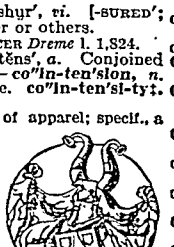
co″in-sure′, 1 kō″in-shūr′; 2 cō″in-shur′, *vi.* [-SURED′; -SUR′ING.] To insure with another or others.

cointt, *a.* Quaint; neat; nice. CHAUCER *Dreme* l. 1,324.

co″in-tense′, 1 kō″in-tens′; 2 cō″in-tĕns′, *a.* Conjoined or equal in intensity or measure.— **co″in-ten′sion,** *n.* The state or quality of being cointense. **co″in-ten′si-ty‡.**

co-in′ter-est. See CO-¹, *prefix.*

coin′tise†, *n.* An ornamental piece of apparel; specif., a scarf formerly worn pendent from women's head-dresses and knights' helmets; an ornamental accessory behind or around an escutcheon; erroneously written **cointoise.**



Cointise on an Armorial Device designed by Hans Sebald Beham in 1544.

co″in-ven′tor, etc. See CO-¹, *prefix.*

coir, 1 keir; 2 cŏir, *n. Naut.* Cocoa-nut-husk fiber, or the buoyant cables, cordage, etc., made therefrom. [< Malay *kāyar,* rope, < *kāya-ru,* be twisted.] **cay′rot; coire‡.**

cois′trel†, *n.* A knight's groom; hence, a low, mean, or insignificant fellow. **cois′trill†.**

coitt, *v.* & *n.* Same as QUOIT.

co-i′tion, 1 ko-ish′ən; 2 co-ish′on, *n.* A coming together; especially, sexual intercourse; copulation. [< L. *coitio(n-),* < *co-* (< *cum*), together, + *itus,* pp. of *eo,* go.] **co-i′tus‡.**

Co′ix, 1 kō′iks; 2 cō′iks, *n. Bot.* A genus of rough grasses related to Indian corn and resembling it in leaf-structure. They are annuals, natives of southern Asia, and have curious monœcious flowers. The capsule, green at first, turns black and then white. *C. lachryma-jobi,* the Job's-tears, is cultivated in the United States. [Gr.]

Co-je′des, 1 ko-hē′dēs; 2 co-he′deș, *n.* **1.** A state in Venezuela; 5,086 sq. m. **2.** Its capital city.

co″ji-ne′ra, 1 kō″ji-nē′ra; 2 cō″ji-ne′ra, *n.* The hardtail.

co-join′, *vt.* & *ri.* See CO-¹, *prefix.*

co-ju′ror, 1 kō-jū′rər *or* -rer; 2 cō-ju′ror, *n.* One who confirms by a sworn statement the testimony of another; a *compurgator.*

Co-ju″te-pe′que, 1 ko-hū″tē-pē′kē; 2 co-hu″te-pe′ke, *n.* A town in Salvador, Central America.

cok†, *n.* See COCK¹.

coke, 1 kōk; 2 cōk, *v.* [COKED; COK′ING.] **I.** *t.* To change, as coal, into coke. **II.** *i.* To be converted into coke; be capable of yielding coke; as, this coal *cokes* well.— **cok′ing-plate″,** *n.* Same as DEAD-PLATE.— **coking stoker,** an automatic stoker which converts the coal into coke and renders it practically smokeless before feeding it to the furnace.

coke¹, *n.* A coal from which the volatile constituents have been removed by heating in ovens or retorts: formerly a valuable by-product in the manufacture of illuminating-gas, but now mostly made for use as blast-furnace fuel. [Cp. dial. Eng. *coaks,* cinders.] — **coke′-bed″,** *n.* The layer of coke placed in a cupola-furnace *preparatory to charging it with iron.*— **c.-kiln,** **c.-oven,** *n.*— **c.-scrubber,** *n.* A receptacle containing coke moistened with oil through which illuminating-gas is filtered.— **c.-tower,** *n.* A tower filled with coke to be used in scrubbing; a device for washing illuminating gas. See SCRUB, *v.*— **graphitized c.,** artificial graphite produced by submitting coke, in the presence of a slight quantity of silicon, to intense heat in an electric furnace.— **native c.,** an impure variety of carbon formed in nature by the destructive distillation of bituminous coal.— **oven-c.,** *n.* Coke made in bee-hive or by-product ovens, as distinguished from *retort* coke made in gas works retorts.

coke², *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Cocain.

Coke¹, 1 kōk *or* kuk; 2 cōk *or* cōōk, *n.* **1. Sir Edward** (¹/₁ 1552–¹/₂1634), an English lawyer and jurist: *Commentary on Littleton.* **2. Thomas** (⁹/₁₀1747–⁶/₂1814), first Methodist bishop in the United States. **3.** A county in W. Texas; 850 sq. m.; county-seat, Robert Lee.

cok′e-nayt, *n.* A cockney.

co′ker, 1 kō′kər; 2 cō′ker, *tt.* [Prov. Eng.] To auction.

co′ker¹, *n.* [Eng.] Coco.

cok′er,² *n.* See COCKER².

co′ker-nut″, *n.* **1.** *Com.* The coconut. **2.** The edible [seed of the coquito palm.

cokes¹, 1 kōks; 2 cōks, *n. pl.* [Dial., Eng.] Cinders.

cokes²†, *n.* A dupe; simpleton.

cok′e-wold†, *n.* A cuckold.

cok′kowt, *n.* A cuckoo.

co′ky, 1 kō′ki; 2 cō′ky, *a.* Resembling coke in any way.

col, 1 kol; 2 cŏl, *n.* [F.] **1.** A depression between two mountains; a gap in a ridge serving as a pass from one valley to another. **2.** *Meteor.* A neck of relatively low barometric pressure between two anticyclones.

col-, *prefix.* With; together. [Form of COM- before *l.*]

col., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

co′la¹, 1 kō′lə; 2 cō′la, *n.* Plural of COLON.

Co′la², *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of tropical African trees of the cola-nut family. *C. acuminata,* bearing the cola-nut, is the best-known species, and has been naturalized in Brazil and the West Indies. **2.** [c-] A tree of this genus.— **co′la-nut″,** *n.* The seed contained in the pod of the *Cola acuminata:* said to have febrifugal and antiseptic qualities. When fresh it is sweet and white or red; when dried it is yellowish-brown and bitter. **co′la-seed″‡.**— **c.-red,** *n.* The red pigment of cola-nut resulting from the oxidation of cola-tannic acid.

Co′la³, 1 kō′lə; 2 cō′la, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* xv, 4.

co-la′bor-er, 1 kō-lē′bər-ər; 2 cō-lā′bor-er, *n.* A fellow laborer.

Co-lac′, 1 ko-lak′; 2 co-lăc′, *n.* A town in Victoria, Australia.

col″a-co-bi-o′sis, 1 kol″ə-ko-bai-ō′sis; 2 cŏl″a-co-bi-ō′sis, *n. Biol.* A condition of living in which one is a parasite on the other, as in certain ants. [< Gr. *kolax,* flatterer, + *biōsis,* living.]— **col″a-co-bi-ot′ic,** *a.*

Co-la′da, 1 ko-lā′də; 2 co-lā′da, *n.* In "The Cid," the gold-hilted sword that the Cid took from the Count of Barcelona.

co-lal′gi-a, 1 ko-lal′ji-ə; 2 co-lāl′gi-a, *n. Med.* Pain in the colon. [< COLON² + Gr. *algos,* pain.]

col′an-der, 1 kul′an-dər; 2 cŏl′an-der, *n.* **1.** A vessel, as of metal or pottery, with perforated bottom for straining. **2.** A hemispherical sieve-like vessel used in the manufacture of shot. [< Sp. *colador,* < *colar,* strain, < L. *colo,* < *colum,* sieve.] — **col′an-der-shov″el,** *n.* An open wirework shovel for taking salt from an evaporating-pan.

co-lane′, 1 ko-lēn′; 2 co-lān′, *n.* [Australia.] The *emu-apple.*

co′la-nin, } 1 kō′la-nin, -nin *or* -nin; 2 cō′la-nin, -nin *or* -nin,
co′la-nine, } *n.* A glucoside obtained from the cola-nut used in seasickness for its quieting effects.

co-lar′co, 1 kō-lär′ko; 2 cō-lär′co. [It.] *Mus.* With the bow.

col′a-rin, 1 kol′ə-rin; 2 cŏl′a-rin, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* Same as COLLARINO. [straining or filtering; colature.

co-la′tion, 1 ko-lē′shən; 2 co-lā′shon, *n.* [Rare.] The act of

co-lat′i-tude, 1 kō-lat′i-tūd; 2 cō-lăt′i-tūd, *n.* The complement of the latitude; distance in degrees from the nearest pole. [< CO-² + LATITUDE.]

col′a-ture†, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Colation. **2.** The substance strained. **3.** A strainer.

col′back, 1 kol′bak; 2 cŏl′băk, *n.* Same as CALPAC.

Col′berg, 1 kōl′berg; 2 cōl′bĕrg, *n.* A manufacturing town in Pomerania, Prussia.

Col″bert′, 1 kōl′bār′; 2 cōl′bĕr′, **Jean Baptiste** (⁹/₁₀1619–⁹/₁1683). A French financier; founder of Academies of Painting and of Sciences, and the Observatory, Paris.

Col′bert, 1 kol′bərt; 2 cŏl′bert, *n.* A county in N. W. Alabama; 581 sq. m.; county-seat, Tuscumbia.

col′ber-tine, 1 kol′bər-tin; 2 cŏl′ber-tin, *n.* [Archaic.] A variety of French lace named for Colbert. **col″ber-teen‡.**

col′brand¹, 1 kol′[*or* kōl′]brand; 2 cōl′[*or* cŏl′]brănd, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Smut in wheat.

Col′brand², 1 kōl′brand; 2 cōl′brănd, *n.* A legendary Danish giant, killed by Guy of Warwick.

Col′by, 1 kōl′bi; 2 cōl′by, *n.* **1. Bainbridge** (¹²/₂₂1869–), an American lawyer; United States Secretary of State, 1920–1921. **2. Frank Moore** (¹/₁₀1865–³/₂1925), an American editor; encyclopedist; author; *New International Encyclopedia.*

col-can′non, 1 kol-kan′ən; 2 cŏl-căn′on, *n.* Same as CALE-CANNON.

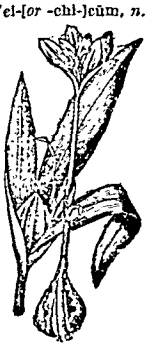
Col-cha′gua, 1 kol-chā′gwə; 2 cŏl-chā′gwă, *n.* A province in Chile; 3,795 sq. m.; capital, San Fernando.

Col′ches-ter, 1 kōl′ches-tər; 2 cōl′chĕs-ter, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing town and river port in Essex, England; bombed by the Germans Feb. 21, 1915. **2.** A district in Nova Scotia; 1,300 sq. m.; capital, Truro. **3.** A town in New London county, Conn. **4.** A town in McDonough county, Ill. **5.** A village in Chittenden county, Vt.

col′chic, 1 kol′kik *or* -chik; 2 cōl′cic *or* -chic, *a.* Obtained or extracted from colchicum.— **colchic acid,** a non-crystallized acid ($C_{21}H_{23}NO_6$) derived from heating colchicine with concentrated hydrochloric acid.

col′chi-cin, } 1 kol′ki-[*or* -chi-]sin, -sin *or* -sin; 2 cōl′ci-
col′chi-cine, } [*or* -chi-]çin, -çin *or* -çin, *n. Chem.* A yellowish-white amorphous, bitter, poisonous alkaloid ($C_{22}H_{25}NO_6$) contained in the meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*). **col-chic′i-at.**

Col′chi-cum, 1 kol′ki-[*or* -chi-]kum; 2 cōl′ci-[*or* -chi-]cŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of Old World plants of the family *Melanthaceæ,* with a subterranean tunicate bulb, radical leaves, and a sheathed scape bearing from one to three handsome lilac or yellow flowers in the autumn. *C. autumnale* is the well-known meadow-saffron. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. **3.** [c-] The corm or the seed of *Colchicum autumnale,* or a preparation thereof: used medicinally. [L., < Gr. *kolchikon,* < *Kolchis,* Colchis, a country in Asia.]



Colchicum autumnale (Meadow-saffron).

Col′chis, 1 kol′kis; 2 cōl′cis, *n.* An ancient country E. of the Euxine, between the Caucasus Mts. and Armenia; now Kutais, in Transcaucasia, Russia; the land of the Golden Fleece.— **Col′chi-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Colchis. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Colchis.

col′chyte, 1 kol′kait; 2 cōl′cyt, *n. Egypt. Antiq.* A member of a lower order of the priesthood who read the ritual, the prayers for the dead, etc.

col′col, 1 kol′kol; 2 cōl′cōl, *n.* The shells of various species of *Olivella,* strung and used as a poor sort of money by certain California Indians.

col′co-thar, 1 kol′ko-thar; 2 cŏl′co-thār, *n.* [LL.] A dark-red iron peroxid formed by calcining copperas: used as a polishing-powder, and as the pigment Indian red. Compare CROCUS; ROUGE.

coldf, *v.* To make or become cold. **coldet.**

cold, 1 kōld; 2 cōld, *a.* **1.** Of a relatively low temperature as compared with a normal or standard temperature, or with the normal temperature of the human body; lacking heat or warmth; as, *cold* weather, air, or water; *cold* as a stone; *cold* steel.

Cheeks still *colder* than the stilly wave.
HOOD *Hero and Leander* st. 88.

(1) Having no perceptible heat; gelid; frigid; dead.

Where *cold* and unhonour'd his relics are laid.
MOORE *Oh, Breathe not his Name* st. 1.

(2) Having lost heat; cooled; as, *cold* meat; *cold* tea: sometimes used figuratively. (3) Having no sign of inflammation; as, a *cold* abscess. **2.** Having the sensation due to too rapid loss of heat from the body; feeling no warmth or not sufficient warmth; chilled; chilly; as, I am *cold.* **3.** Having little or no liveliness, ardor, or enthusiasm; displaying no feeling or passion; unmoved; stolid; indifferent; as, a *cold* heart; a *cold* listener.

The lion on your old stone gates
Is not more *cold* to you than I.
TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* st. 3.

4. Chilling or depressing to the spirits; awakening no enthusiasm; not cordial; disappointing; frigid; discouraging; as, a *cold* greeting; *cold* counsel or comfort. **5.** Weak to the taste; wanting sharpness or pungency; as, *cold* herbs. **6.** Lacking odor or freshness; as, a *cold* trail. **7.** Distant from the object sought; wide of the mark: said of a seeker in a game, or a guesser. **8.** *Paint.* Bluish in tone or effect; not suggestive of warmth. **9.** *Card-playing.* Held singly: said of a card unaccompanied by another of the same suit; as, a *cold* or bare king is an unprotected king. **10.** Unwounded, as a deer. **11†.** Unimpassioned. [< AS. *ceald,* pp. of a verb represented by *calan,* be cold.] **coldet.** Syn.: bleak, chilly, cool, distant, dull, forbidding, frigid, gelid, inanimate, lifeless, passionless, reserved, spiritless. See APATHETIC; BLEAK.— PREP.: cold *at* the extremities; cold *from* exposure; cold *with* fear; *in* disposition; *by* nature; cold *to* relatives, suppliants, etc.— **cold′-chis″el,** *n.* A chisel of tempered steel, used in cutting cold metal.— **c.-cream,** *n.* A cooling ointment for the skin.— **c.-drawn,** *a.* **1.** Drawn while cold; as, *cold-drawn* steel wire. **2.** Extracted without heat, as oils from unheated fruits, seeds, etc.— **c.-expressed,** *a.* Same as COLD-DRAWN.— **c. flour** [Southwestern U. S.], parched Indian corn pulverized and sweetened: eaten after being stirred into water.— **c.-frame,** *n.* A half-sunken box-like frame, glass-covered, for growing plants without artificial heat.— **c.-hammer,** *tt.* To hammer, as metals, when cold.— **c.-nose,** *n.* [Western U. S.] A mining expert who underrates the value of mineral properties.— **c.-s seeds,** *n. pl. Bot.* The demulcent seeds of several fruits of the family *Cucurbitaceæ,* as the musk-melon, watermelon, and cucumber.— **c.-served,** *a.* **1.** Served when cold, as victuals. **2.** Dull or uninteresting; tedious, as a speech or a sermon.— **c. set** (*Metal-working*), a flat-edged chisel provided with a handle, and adapted to being held against the work while being struck by a sledge or other heavy hammer.— **c.-short.** **I.** *a.* Brittle when cold: said of a metal. **II.** *n.* A seam or the like in a casting, caused by the metal cooling while being poured.— **c.-shortness,** *n.*— **c.-shot,** *n.* Small round particles of iron sometimes found in the chilled part of an iron casting.— **c.-shut.** **I.** *a.* Closed while too cold to weld thoroughly. **II.** *n.* Same as COLD-SHORT.— **c.-slaw,** *n.* Same as COLE-SLAW.— **c. stage,** the chilling period in malarial fever.— **c.-stoking,** *n.* The reduction of the temperature of a glass-oven till the molten glass is in condition to blow.— **c. storage,** storage, as of meats, in a temperature artificially lowered.— **c.-sweating,** *n.* The soaking of hides in cold water before removing the hair and epidermis.— **c.-tankard,** *n.* Same as COOL-TANKARD.— **c.-tinning,** *n.* The covering of metals with tin by the amalgam process.— **c. wall** (*Phys. Geog.*), a mass of cold water forming a well-defined line of separation between the Gulf Stream and the waters on the west.— **c. without** [Slang], spirits mixed with cold water without sugar.— **to give or turn the c. shoulder,** to behave with marked coldness or neglect; be indifferent.— **to throw c. water on,** to discourage, as by indifference; as, he *threw cold water on* all our projects.— **cold′ish,** *a.* Somewhat cold.— **cold′ish-ly,** *adv.*— **cold′ly,** *adv.* In a cold manner; frigidly; dispassionately.— **cold′ness,** *n.*

cold, *n.* **1.** The condition of having a low temperature as compared with a normal or standard temperature; lack of heat: often spoken of as if it were a material substance.

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with *cold* and heat.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 564.

2. The sensation caused by loss of heat, as by contact with something having a lower temperature; chilliness.

For very *cold* to go to bed;
And then for *cold* not sleep a wink.
WORDSWORTH *Goody Blake and Harry Gill* st. 6.

3. Fig.: The sensation characterized by lack of enthusiasm, or by fear or dejection. 4. *Pathol.* A disorder usually caused by exposure to cold or damp, or to a draft; as, a *cold* in the head (an acute catarrh); a *cold* on the lungs. 5. Temperature below the freezing-point; as, 5° of *cold*, C. 6. Coldness. **colde**†.— **cold'-sore"**, *n.* An eruption about the mouth or nostrils, often accompanying a cold or any feverish condition resulting from cold or fever.— **c.-test**, *n.* 1. The process of determining the temperature at which oils slowly cooled solidify. 2. The process of determining the ductility of iron or steel when cold.— **to catch or take c.**, to become affected with a cold, as after undue exposure.— **to leave out in the c.**, to neglect intentionally.

cold'-blood"ed, 1 kōld'-blud'ed; 2 cōld'-blōd'ĕd, *a.* 1. Having cold blood. (1) Deficient in vital heat; sensitive to cold: said of persons. (2) Having the temperature of the blood approximately equal to that of the medium in which they live: said of fishes, reptiles, etc. 2. Having mongrel or common blood; not thoroughbred: said of horses, etc. 3. Having little feeling or sensibility or marked by lack of feeling; unsympathetic; heartless; deliberately cruel.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.* You would blush to think of such a *cold-blooded* act of vengeance. COOPER *Pilot* ch. 26, p. 317. [P. Y. C.]

Cold'en, 1 kōld'n; 2 cōld'n, *n.* 1. **Cadwallader** (²/₁₁1688–⁹/₂₂ 1776), an American historian, botanist, and politician; *Hist. of Fire Indian Nations of Canada.* 2. **Cadwallader D.** (⁴/₄1769–³/₁1834), an American lawyer and writer; grandson of preceding; *Life of Robert Fulton.*

Cold'en, Mount. A peak of the Adirondacks, New York; 4,708 ft. high.

col'der, 1 kol'[*or* kōl']dər; 2 cōl'[*or* cōl']der, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Wheat remaining in the chaff after threshing.

cold'-finch", *n.* The pied flycatcher.

cold'-flour, *a.* See under COLD, *a.*

Cold Har'bor. A village in Hanover county, Va.; battles June 27, 1862, and June 1–3, 1864.

cold'-heart"ed, 1 kōld'-härt'ed; 2 cōld'-härt'ĕd, *a.* Lacking in sensibility or emotion; unsympathetic; unfeeling; indifferent; as, a *cold-hearted* friend.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

cold'-nose", **c.-seeds**, etc. See under COLD, *a.*

col-dong', 1 kol-dŏŋ'; 2 cōl-dŏŋ', *n.* The friar-bird.

Cold Spring. A village in Putnam county, N. Y.

Cold'stream, 1 kōld'strim; 2 cōld'strēm, *n.* A town in Berwickshire, Scotland; the British regiment of foot known as the **Coldstream Guards** was raised here in 1659 by General Monk and formed part of the Household troops under Charles II.— **Cold'stream-er**, *n.*

Col du Ju"ller', 1 kōl dü zü'lyĕ'; 2 cōl dü zhü'lyĕ'. A pass in the Rhætian Alps, Grisons, Switzerland; 7,588 ft. high.

Cold'wa-ter, 1 kōld'wō-tər; 2 cōld'wa-tər, *n.* 1. A river in N. W. Mississippi; 150 m. long to Tallahatchee river. 2. A manufacturing city, county-seat of Branch county, Mich. 3. A city, county-seat of Comanche county, Kan.

cole, 1 kōl; 2 cōl, *tt.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To shape, as by oblique cutting.

cole[1], 1 kōl; 2 cōl, *n.* Any one of several plants of the genus *Brassica*, as the cabbage, etc.; in the United States generally in compounds; as, *cole*wort, etc. [< AS. *caul*, < L. *caulis*, cabbage.] **cale**†.— **cole'-rape"**, *n.* The common turnip (*Brassica rapa*).— **c.-seed**, *n.* 1. Rape-seed, the seed of a variety of cole (*Brassica campestris*). 2. The plant producing the seed.— **c.-slaw**, *n.* A salad of cabbage cut fine: commonly eaten raw.

cole[2], *n.* 1. [Scot.] A haycock; coll. 2†. The head.

cole[3], *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Money; cash. **coal**‡.

Cole[4], *n.* 1. **Joseph Foxcroft** (¹¹/₂₁1837–⁸/₁₁1892), an American landscape-painter. 2. **Thomas** (²/₁₁1801–⁸/₁₁1848), an American landscape-painter; *The Voyage of Life*, etc. 3. **Timothy** (⁴/₂1852–), an English-American wood-engraver and author. 4. A county in E. Missouri; 390 sq. m.; county seat, Jefferson City.

-cole, *suffix.* Dwelling or developing in. [< L. *colo*, dwell.]

Cole'brook, 1 kōl'bruk; 2 cōl'brōōk. A town, county-seat of Coos county, N. H.

Cole'brook-dale, 1 kōl'bruk-dāl; 2 cōl'brōōk-dāl, *n.* 1. A village in Shropshire, England. 2. A village in Berks county, Pa.

Cole'brooke, 1 kōl'bruk; 2 cōl'brōōk, **Henry Thomas** (⁶/₁₁1765–⁸/₁₀1837). An English Orientalist; *Sanskrit Grammar*, etc.

co-lec'to-my, 1 ko-lek'to-mi; 2 co-lĕc'to-my, *n. Surg.* The cutting away of a part of the colon.

Cole'ford, 1 kōl'fərd; 2 cōl'ford, *n.* A town in Gloucestershire, England.

co-leg"a-tee', *n.* See co-[1], *prefix.* [cormorant.

cole'-goose", 1 kōl'-gūs'; 2 cōl'-gōōs', *n.* A coal-goose or

co'le-in, 1 kō'li-in; 2 cō'le-in, *n.* A compound ($C_{10}H_{10}O_5$) obtained from the leaves of *Coleus blumei.* [< COLEUS.]

co'le-inet.

Cole'man, 1 kōl'mən; 2 cōl'man, *n.* 1. **Leighton** (⁵/₂₁1837–¹²/₂₁ 1907), an American Protestant Episcopal divine; bishop of Delaware; author; *History of the American Church.* 2. A county in N. W. central Texas; 1,302 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat. 4. A village in Midland county, Mich.

cole'man-ite, 1 kōl'mən-āit; 2 cōl'man-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A white, colorless, transparent hydrous calcium borate ($Ca_2B_6O_{11}.5H_2O$), occurring massive or in monoclinic crystals. [< Wm. T. *Coleman*, of California.]

cole'mie, 1 kōl'mi; 2 cōl'mi, *n.* The coalfish. [Cp. CULM[2].]

cole'-mouse", *n.* Same as COAL-MOUSE.

co'len-bell", 1 kō'len-bel'; 2 cō'lĕn-bĕl', *n.* A flower, probably the columbine: name used by Joseph Rodman Drake.

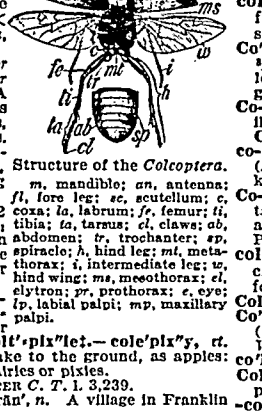
co-len'chy-ma, *n.* Same as COLLENCHYMA.

Co-len'so, 1 ko-len'so; 2 co-lĕn'so, *n.* 1. **John William** (²/₁₁1814–⁶/₂₂1883), an English theologian and mathematician; *Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined.* 2. A village in Natal, South Africa, on the Tugela river. Boers checked the British advance under General Buller, capturing 12 guns, Dec. 15, 1899.

col'e-o-phyl, 1 kol'i-o-fil; 2 cŏl'e-o-fĭl, *n. Bot.* A membranous or fleshy sheath investing the plumule in monocotyledons. [< Gr. *koleos*, sheath, + *phyllon*, leaf.] **col'e-o-phile**†; **col'e-o-phyll**‡; **col"e-o-phyl'lum**†; **col"e-op'tile**†.— **col"e-o-phyl'lous**, *a.*

col'e-o-pod, 1 kol'i-o-pod; 2 cŏl'e-o-pŏd, *n. Zool.* A structure forming a covering for the principal external organs of reproduction in some forms of myriapods. [< Gr. *koleos*, sheath, + *pous*, foot.]

Col"e-op'ter-a, 1 kol'i-op'tər-ə; 2 cŏl'e-ŏp'ter-a, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects having the prothorax free, front wings not suited for flight and generally horny, case-like, and in rest closely fitting over the hind wings and abdomen, and biting mouth-parts; beetles. [< Gr. *koleopteros*, sheath-winged, < *koleos*, sheath, + *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.]— **col"e-op'ter**, *n.*— **col"e-op'ter-an**, *n.*— **col"e-op'ter-in**, *n.* A coloring-matter which in beetles renders the wing-covers red.— **col"e-op'ter-ist**, *n.* A student of beetles.— **col"e-op'ter-old**, *a.*— **col"e-op"ter-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of entomology that deals with the *Coleoptera.*— **col"e-op"ter-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*— **col"e-op'ter-on**, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] **1.** The wing-cover or elytron of a beetle. **2.** One of the *Coleoptera.*— **col"e-op'ter-ous**, *a.* Sheath-winged; of or pertaining to the *Coleoptera.* **col"e-op'ter-ist**.



Structure of the *Coleoptera.*
m, mandible; *an*, antenna; *fl*, fore leg; *sc*, scutellum; *c*, coxa; *la*, labrum; *fe*, femur; *ti*, tibia; *ta*, tarsus; *cl*, claws; *ab*, abdomen; *tr*, trochanter; *sp*, spiracle; *h*, hind leg; *mt*, metathorax; *i*, intermediate leg; *w*, hind wing; *ms*, mesothorax; *el*, elytron; *pr*, prothorax; *e*, eye; *lp*, labial palpi; *mp*, maxillary palpi.

col'e-op'ter-ous, *a.* Sheath-winged; of or pertaining to the *Coleoptera.* **col"e-op'ter-ist**.

col'e-o-rhi'za, 1 kol'i-o-rai'-zə; 2 cŏl'e-o-rī'za, *n.* [-ZÆ, 1 -zi; 2 -zē, *pl.*] *Bot.* The root-sheath in endogens, through which the caulicle bursts in germination. [< Gr. *koleos*, sheath, + *rhiza*, root.] — **col"e-o-rhi'zal**, *a.*

col"e-o-spo'ri-um, 1 kol'i-[*or* kō'li-]o-spō'ri-um; 2 cŏl'e-[*or* cō'le-]o-spō'ri-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of coleosporiaceous rusts containing about 25 species, parasitic on many plants. The cycle of development includes *pycnia*, *æcia*, *uredinia*, and *telia*, with alternating phases.

Cole'pep-per, 1 kul'pep-ər, 2 col'pĕp-er, **John** (–⁸/₁₁ 1660). An English politician non-partizan member of the Long Parliament; Chancellor of the Exchequer.

cole'plix"y, 1 kōl'plks'i; 2 cōl'-plks'y, *n.* In English folk-lore, a mischievous fairy or elf. [< COLT + PIXY.] **colt'-plix"ie**†.— **cole'plix"y**, *tt.* [Prov. Eng.] To beat or shake to the ground, as apples: in allusion to the tricks of fairies or pixies.

col'ert, *n.* A collar. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 3,239.

Cole-raine', 1 kōl-rēn'; 2 cōl-rān', *n.* A village in Franklin county, Mass.

Col"er-aine', 1 kol'ər-ēn'; 2 cōl'er-ān', *n.* A seaport in Londonderry, Ireland.

Cole'ridge, 1 kōl'rij; 2 cōl'ridg, *n.* **1. Hartley** (³/₁₁1796–¹/₂1849), an English poet; son of S. T. **2. John Duke** (1820–⁶/₁₄1894), a British lawyer, M. P., and Lord Chief Justice of England. **3. Samuel Taylor** (²⁰/₂₁1772–⁷/₂₂1834), an English poet, philosopher, theologian; *Ancient Mariner*, etc. **4. Sara Henry** (¹²/₂₂1802–⁶/₂1852), an English writer; daughter of S. T.; *Phantasmion.*

Cole-ridg'i-an, 1 kōl-rij'ɪ-ən; 2 cōl-rĭdg'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of, relating to, or resembling S. T. Coleridge or his philosophy, a form of intuitionalism allied to that of the German school, especially of Kant and Jacobi. **II.** *n.* A follower of Coleridge, or believer in his philosophy.

col'er-ik†, *a.* Choleric.

Coles, 1 kōlz; 2 cōls, *n.* **1. Abraham** (¹²/₂₁1813–⁵/₂1891), an American physician and author; translations of the *Dies Iræ.* **2. Edward** (¹²/₁₁1786–⁷/₁1868), an American diplomat; Governor of Illinois 1823–26. **3. Elisha** (1640?–¹²/₂₂1680), an English lexicographer. **4.** A county in E. Illinois; 520 sq. m.; county-seat, Charleston.

Coles'berg, 1 kōlz'bûrg; 2 cōls'bĕrg, *n.* A town in Cape Colony, South Africa; scene of battle between Boers and British, Jan 1, 1900.

co"les-see', 1 kō'les-ī'; 2 cō"lĕs-ē', *n. Law.* One of two or more grantees in a lease; a cotenant.

co-les'sor, 1 kō-les'ər; 2 cō-lĕs'ŏr, *n. Law.* One of two or more joint makers of a lease.

cole'staff"†, *n.* Same as COWLSTAFF.

co-les'u-la, 1 ko-les'yu-lə; 2 co-lĕs'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Bot.* The membranous spore-case sac or its sheath in the liverworts. [< Gr. *koleos*, sheath.] **co'le-sule**†.

cole'tit", 1 kōl'-tit'; 2 cōl'-tĭt', *n.* The coal-tit.

co-leur', 1 ko-lûr'; 2 co-lûr', *n. Bot.* A disease affecting the growth of grapes.

Co'le-us, 1 kō'li-us; 2 cō'le-ŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A considerable genus of tropical African and East-Indian herbs or shrubs of the mint family, extensively cultivated for their brilliant, often variegated foliage. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *koleos*, sheath.]

cole'wort", 1 kōl'wûrt'; 2 cōl'wûrt', *n.* **1.** The common garden cabbage, especially before heading. **2.** [Archaic.] Any plant of the cabbage kind. Compare COLE.

colf, 1 kelf; 2 cŏlf, *v.* [Scot. & Ir.] **1.** To fill up, as a hole. **2.** To wad, as a gun. **3.** To eat to excess.

Col'fax, 1 kōl'faks; 2 cōl'fāks, *n.* **1. Schuyler** (⁹/₂₁1823–¹/₂₁1885), an American journalist and Vice-President. **2.** A county in E. Nebraska; 405 sq. m.; county-seat, Schuyler. **3.** A county in N. E. New Mexico; 3,784 sq. m.; county-seat, Raton. **4.** A town, county-seat of Whitman county, Wash. **5.** A village in McLean county, Ill. **6.** A town in Jasper county, Ia.

col'-fox"†, *n.* A cunning fox.

Col-ho'zeh, 1 kel-hō'ze; 2 cŏl-hō'ze, *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 5.

Co'li-as[1], 1 kō'li-əs; 2 cō'li-as, *n. Entom.* A genus of lepidopterous insects of the family *Pieridæ.* [< Gr. *kōlias*, epithet of Venus.]

Co-li'as[2], 1 ko-laī'əs; 2 co-lī'as, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

co-li'bri, 1 ko-lī'bri; 2 co-lī'bri, *n.* [F.] One of various humming-birds, especially one with a curved bill.

col'ic, 1 kel'ik; 2 cŏl'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, situated near, or affecting the colon or large intestine; as, *colic* veins. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like colic.

col'ic, *n.* Acute spasmodic pain, as in the bowels or large intestine; stomach-ache; gripes; bellyache. Some varieties of colic are named from the organs or functions involved; as **hepatic colic, menstrual c., nephritic** or **renal c., uterine c.** [< F. *colique*, < Gr. *kōlikē*, < *kolon*, colon.] **chol'ic**†; **chol'ick**†; **col'ick**†.— **bilious colic**, paroxysmal pain in the bowels, due to the accumulation of bile in the intestines or in the biliary passages.— **col'ic-root"**, *n.* The intensely bitter tonic and stomachic root of the star-grass (*Aletris farinosa*); also, the root of the wild yam (*Dioscorea villosa*), and that of the blazing-star (*Liatris squarrosa*).— **c.-weed**, *n. Bot.* **1.** Dutchman's-breeches. **2.** The squirrel-corn. **3.** The pale corydalis (*Capnoides flaviulum*).— **col'ic-wort"**, *n.* Parsley-piert (*Alchemilla arvensis*).— **cop'per-col"ic**, *n.* Colic from copper poisoning.— **crapulent c.**, colic due to overeating; surfeit.— **Devonshire c.**, as contracted by the Devonshire lead-miners.— **engorgement c.** (*Veter.*), a colic of horses resulting from hasty and excessive feeding. — **intestinal c.**, colic caused by an accumulation of gas in the intestines.— **painters' c.**, the colic which attacks persons much exposed to the fumes of lead; lead-colic; plumbers' colic; dry bellyache.— **pancreatic c.**, colic caused by the presence of some foreign body in the excretory duct of the pancreatic gland.— **saburral c.**, a cramp or pain caused by intestinal indigestion.— **col'ical**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to colic; colicky.— **col'icked**, *a.* [Rare.] Affected with colic.

co-liche"marde'†, *n.* A long sword of the 17th century, having a thick forte and a narrow foible.

col'ick-y, 1 kel'ik-i; 2 cŏl'ik-y, *a.* **1.** Subject to or suffering from colic. **2.** Resembling colic. **3.** Productive of colic.

> Too hasty to wait till Art's ripe fruit should drop,
> He must pelt down an unripe and *colicky* crop.
> LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 42.

col'ic, 1 kol'i; 2 cŏl'i, *n.* Same as COLY.

col'i-form, 1 kol'i-fōrm; 2 cŏl'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a sieve; ethmoid; cribriform. [< L. *colum*, strainer, + -FORM.]

Co"li"gny', 1 ko'li"nyi'; 2 co'li"nyi', **Gaspard de** (¹/₁₁1517–⁸/₂₁ 1572). A French soldier and admiral; Huguenot leader; killed in massacre of St. Bartholomew. **Co"li"-gnī'**‡.

Co-li'i-dæ, 1 ko-laī'i-dī, 2 co-lī'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of colioidean picarian birds; mouse-birds or colies.

Co'li-us, *n.* (t. g.) [< *colie*, African name.]— **co'li-id**, *n.*

co-li'ma[1], 1 ko-li'mə; 2 co-lī'ma, *n. Bot.* A low spiny tree (*Zanthoxylum fagara*) common in Texas chaparral; known in Florida as the *wild lime.*

Co-li'ma[2], 1 ko-li'mə; 2 co-lī'mă, *n.* **1. Nevado de**, a mountain in Jalisco, Mexico; 14,100 ft. high. **2. Volcano de**, a volcano in Jalisco, Mexico; 12,750 ft. high. **3.** A Pacific State in Mexico; 2,272 sq. m. **4.** Its capital.

col'in[1], 1 kol'in; 2 cŏl'in, *n.* An American quail, especially the bob-white (genus *Colinus*). [Erroneous form of Mex. *çolin.*]

Col'in[2], *n.* A masculine personal name. [L., dove.]

Co"lin'[3], 1 kō'laṅ' *or* kol'in; 2 cō'laṅ' *or* cŏl'in, **Alexander** (1526–⁸/₁₇ 1612). A Flemish sculptor; *Fountain at Vienna*, etc. [Scot.] The reed-bunting.

co'lin-black"head, 1 kō'lin-blak'hed; 2 cō'lin-blăk'hĕd, *n.*

Col'in Clout. A shepherd or countryman, used in pastoral poetry, as by Spenser in *The Shepherd's Calendar*, etc.

-coline, *suffix.* Dwelling in or inhabiting; as, arboricoline (tree-dwelling); limicoline (inhabiting the shore). [< L. *colo*, dwell.]

Co"lin' Tam"pon', 1 ko'laṅ' taṁ'pōṅ'; 2 co'lăṅ' tăṁ'pōṅ'. The nickname of a Swiss. [lothian, Scotland.

Col'in-ton, 1 kol'in-tən; 2 cŏl'in-ton, *n.* A village in Mid-

col'i-old, 1 kol'i-oid; 2 cŏl'i-ŏid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Coliidæ.*

Col"i-ol'de-æ, 1 kol'i-ol'di-i; 2 cŏl'i-ŏl'de-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of picarian birds with synpelmous digital tendons and all the toes directed forward, including the *Coliidæ.* [< COLIUS + -OID.]— **col"i-ol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Col"i-o-mor'phæ, 1 kol'i-o-mōr'fi; 2 cŏl'i-o-mōr'fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A cohort of passerine birds with chin-angle far forward, including the *Cortidæ*, etc. [< Gr. *koltos*, woodpecker, + *morphē*, form.]— **col"i-o-mor'phic**, *a.*

Col"i-se'um, *n.* Same as COLOSSEUM.

co-li'tis, 1 ko-laī'tis *or* -li'tis; 2 co-lī'tis *or* -lī'tis, *n.* Same as COLONITIS.

Co'li-us, 1 kō'li-us; 2 cō'li-ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apoc.). *1 Esd.* ix, 23.

colk[1], 1 kolk; 2 cŏlk, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The elder-duck.

colk[2], *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A core, as of an apple, horn, etc.

coll[1], 1 kol; 2 cŏl, *tt.* [Scot.] To clip or cut off; prune.

coll[2]†, *tt.* **1.** To embrace. **2.** To allure; entangle.

coll[3]†, *n.* An embrace.

coll[4], *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A haycock. **2.** *Curling.* A line drawn across the course.

Coll., *abbr.* Collector; college.

coll., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

col'la, 1 kōl'ya; 2 cŏl'yä, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A stationary or moderate cyclone. **2.** A southwest monsoon, or monsoon-like wind.

col'la, 1 kol'o; 2 cŏl'a, *n.* Plural of COLLUM.

col-lab'o-rate, 1 ko-lab'o-rēt; 2 cŏ-lăb'o-rāt, *vi.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] To labor or cooperate with another or others, especially in literary or scientific pursuits. [< LL. *collaboro* (pp. *collaboratus*), < L. *col-* (< *cum*), with, + *labor*, labor.]— **col-lab"o-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of working together.

col-lab'o-ra"tor, 1 ko-lab'o-rē'tər *or* -ter; 2 cŏ-lăb'o-rā'tor, *n.* One who is associated with another or others, especially in scientific or literary work. [LL. < *collaboro*; see COLLABORATE.] **col"la"bo"ra"teur'**‡.

Collaborateur is an excellent word, which neither 'co-labourer' nor 'fellow-workman' defines adequately. Many have felt the need of it; but the right form, for us, is *collaborator.*
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 6, p. 184. [a. 1873.]

col'la-con, *n.* A collection of prose quotations from eminent authors: nonce-word.

col'la des'tra, 1 kōl'la des'tra; 2 cōl'lä dĕs'trä. [It.] *Mus.* With the right hand.

col-lage', 1 ko-lāzh'; 2 cŏ-lăzh', *n.* [F.] A clarification or clearing of wines produced by the use of gelatin or isinglass.

col'la-gen, 1 kol'ə-jen; 2 cŏl'a-jĕn, *n. Chem.* A compound, probably gelatin anhydrid, forming the white fibers of connective tissue. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + -GEN.]— **col"la-gen'ic**, *a.* Yielding or forming collagen. — **col-lag'e-nous**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of collagen.

col'la par'te, 1 kōl'la pär'tē; 2 cōl'lä pär'tĕ. [It.] With the part: a musical term signifying that the time used by a soloist should be observed by the accompanist and in the accompaniment.

col-lapse', 1 ko-laps'; 2 cŏ-lăps', *v.* [COL-LAPSED', COL-LAPS'ED; COL-LAPS'ING.] **I.** *i.* To cause to shrink, fall in, or fail.

> The coarse, sharp-cornered, ugly fact
> Of life *collapses* all his bubbles.
> LOWELL *Studies for Two Heads* can. 2, st. 5.

II. *i.* **1.** To fall together; give way through outside pressure or lack of support from within; fall or cave in.

> The whale's tail *collapses* in the upward but expands in the downward stroke.
> MCCOSH *Typical Forms* bk. I, p. 56. [c. & DAVIS. 1872.]

2. To fail utterly; end disastrously; come to naught.

> Since naught and being are in unity, . . . we find that our entire category of becoming has *collapsed.*
> W. T. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* p. 180. [S. C. G. 1890.]

3. To lose strength completely; become suddenly and greatly prostrated. **4.** To lose courage, boldness, etc.; succumb to rebuke or the like; sink suddenly from notice; subside. [< L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collabor*, < *col-* (< *cum*, together, + *labor*, fall.]— **col-laps'i-[or -a-]bl(e"**, *a.* That may or can collapse.

col-lapse', *n.* **1.** The act of collapsing, or the state of being collapsed; a falling or sinking together; as, the *collapse* of a balloon. **2.** *Pathol.* An extreme and generally sudden prostration of vital power during the progress or at the onset of disease, as after injury.

> In ten minutes from the time of the seizure [with cholera], the sufferer passed into a state of hopeless *collapse.*
> YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 318, p. 176. [a. 1857.]

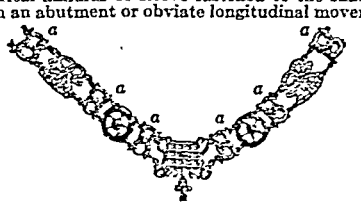
3. Utter failure; complete loss of confidence or boldness; ruin. **col-lap'sion**‡ [Rare]. SYN.: see RUIN.— **col-**

lapse'ring", *n.* A ring riveted on a boiler-flue to prevent its collapse.

col'lar, 1 kel'ər; 2 cŏl'ar, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To grasp by the collar or neck; hence, to capture; take possession of. **2.** To provide with a collar; as, a red-*collared* bird; to *collar* a coat anew. **3.** To girdle, as a tree. **4.** To roll tightly and tie with a cord: said of meat; as, *collared* brawn. **5.** To stamp (a coin) in the collar. **6.** [Slang.] To come up neck-and-neck with (a horse in a race). **7.** *Cricket.* To take the upper or winning hand: as when a batsman becomes thoroughly familiar with the bowling. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] To put a child to work at an early age.

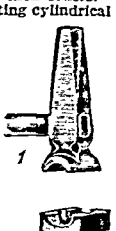
II. *i.* **1.** *Mech.* To adhere and wind around, as when a bar becomes attached to the rolls in a rolling-mill. **2.** *Wrestling.* To grasp by the collar.

col'lar, *n.* **1.** An article worn or placed about the neck. (1) A band or circlet of linen, lace, or other material, worn as a separate article of dress. (2) The band of a garment which passes around the neck. (3) A band of leather, metal, or other material, for the neck of an animal. (4) A cushion, generally of leather, worn round the neck and against the shoulders of a draft-animal, serving as an attachment for the traces; also, a horizontal band round the breast, having the traces attached to it. (5) A band, commonly of iron, for the neck of a convict or slave. (6) An ornamental necklace or chain, formerly worn by knights as a badge, and now among the insignia of certain orders of knighthood and official dignitaries, as of the lord mayor of London; also, a piece of neck-armor. **2.** *Arch.* (1) A ring; band; cincture: usually on a shaft. (2) A collar-beam. **3.** A timber framework at or near the mouth of a mine-shaft. **4.** *Mech.* (1) An annular enlargement of a shaft or axle: usually at or near the end. (2) A bolt-neck. **5.** A metal ring around a stovepipe where the pipe enters the wall. **6.** *Plumbing.* A cone to prevent melted solder from getting too far down the outside of an upright pipe in making a joint. **7.** In minting, a ring that encloses the coin-blank and keeps it from spreading when stamped. **8.** *Auto.* An enlarged cylindrical part of a shaft, or a cylindrical annulus or sleeve fastened to the shaft, to furnish an abutment or obviate longitudinal movement



Collar of SS.
a a, pieces in the shape of a letter S.

of the shaft. **9.** *Bot.* (1) The ring formed on the stipe of certain agarics by the rupture of the velum. (2) The hypothetical line of demarcation between stem and root. **10.** *Zool.* (1) A ring, as of color, radiating processes, etc., around the neck of an animal. (2) *Entom.* The prothorax, especially its posterior part when forming a ring-like border to the mesothorax. (3) *Conch.* The border of the mantle. (4) The collar-like expansion of a collar-cell. **11.** *Naut.* (1) A bight at a shroud-end or stay-end, to go over a masthead. (2) A reeved rope having a deadeye in the bight, to which to fasten the lower end of a stay. **12.** *Wrestling.* A trick accomplished by a hold on the neck. **13.** *Angling.* A device by which one line carries a number of flies. **14.** *Cookery.* A fish or flat cut of meat rolled and tightly bound. **15.** *Archeol.* An implement of stone like a large torque, found in Porto Rico, but whose use is not known. **16.** *Lacrosse.* The place in the stick where the chief thong from the tip is secured. [< OF. *coler*, < L. *collare*, < *collum*, neck.] **col'ert.— against the collar,** with the collar strained against the shoulders by pulling; hence, in the face of difficulty.— **c.-and-cuff shaper,** a machine which rolls and bends into shape starched materials, particularly collars.— **col'lar-awl",** *n.* A needle used to sew horse-collars.— **c.-band,** *n.* A neck-band.— **c.-beam,** *n.* A beam connecting two opposite rafters near their upper ends, to prevent sagging or spreading. — **c.-bearing,** *n.* *Mech.* A collar used as a thrust-bearing. — **c.-bird,** *n.* A bower-bird (genus *Chlamydodera*).— **c.-bolt,** *n.* *Mech.* A bolt having a collar or shoulder.— **c.-bone,** *n.* A rod-like bone at the root of the neck: the clavicle.— **c.-bound,** *a.* *Mech.* Held or jammed between two collars so as to hinder rotation: a condition due to overheating of a machine part.— **c.-cell,** *n.* A flagellate cell having the base of the flagellum surrounded by a collar-like expansion, as in choanoflagellate infusorians and sponges.— **c.-day†,** *n.* A day of ceremony at the English court when the courtiers wear the collars of their orders.— **c.-gage,** *n.* *Mech.* An annular gage for testing cylindrical pieces.— **c.-gall,** *n.* An open sore found on horses' shoulders: due to the rubbing caused by collars that are ill-fitting.— **c.-heart,** *n.* *Naut.* A heart-block that is open at the end opposite the lanyard.— **c.-nail,** *n.* A shoe-nail with a collar or shoulder in the center, and pointed at each end.— **c.-nut,** *n.* A nut formed with a cylindrical extension to provide a good bearing surface.— **c. of SS, S's or Esses,** a chain or collar formed of pieces each in the shape of a letter S: originally a badge of the House of Lancaster, now forming part of the dress of various English officials, as of the lord mayor of London, the lord chief justice, etc. — **c.-pad,** *n.* An attachment to a horse's collar beneath the top part, made of metal or hard; stiff leather and conforming to the shape of the horse's neck.— **c.-palm,** *n.* An iron tool used for bending horses' collars into shape.— **c.-plate,** *n.* A perforated plate to support a long slender piece of work between lathe-centers; a doctor.— **c.-pore,** *n.* A ciliated passageway between the cavity of the collar and the first gill-slit of an enteropneust.— **c.-tool,** *n.* A blacksmiths' grooved tool for forming flanges or collars on rods. Compare FULLER.— **c.-work,** *n.* The toil of pulling up-hill against the collar; hence, any hard work, physical or mental.— **compensating c.,** in a drilling-machine, a ring placed between the operating screw and the spindle of the drill, thus allowing the wear on the spindles and collars to be regulated.— **false c.,** a band of soft leather placed under a horse's collar, to distribute the pressure evenly.— **Medici c.,** a stiff high collar slightly rolled outward behind and sloping to a point at either side of a square-cut opening at the front: worn in the Medici period.— **Roman c.** (*R. C. Ch.*), a plain band of linen or lawn worn by priests over a black, by prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a red stock.— **to be in c.** [Colloq.], to be employed or in good trim.— **to be out of c.** [Colloq.], to be out of work or out of sorts.— **to slip the c.,** to escape.— **col'lar-age,** *n.* A former English tax on collars for draft-horses.



Blacksmiths' Collar-tools.
1. Upper tool.
2. Lower tool.

col'lards, 1 kel'ərdz; 2 cŏl'ards, *n. pl.* **1.** [So. U. S.] A variety of cabbage that does not gather its edible leaves into a head. **2.** Any early variety of cabbage cut off when a few inches high and used as greens. [Cor. of COLEWORT.]

col-la're, 1 ke-lē'rī; 2 cŏ-lā'rē, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Entom.* The collar. **2.** In decorative work, an engraved, embroidered, or other representation of a necklace or collar. [L., see COLLAR.]

col'lared, } 1 kel'ərd; 2 cŏl'ard, *a.* **1.** Bearing a collar;
col'lard², } specifically, in heraldry, gorged. **2.** Rolled up and bound with cord, as meat. See COLLAR, *v.*— **col'lared-chained",** *a.* *Her.* Bearing a collar with a chain.

col'lar-et, } 1 kel'ər-et *or* kel'ər-et'; 2 cŏl'ar-ĕt *or*
col'lar-ette', } cŏl'ar-ĕt', *n.* **1.** A small collar; also, a narrow fichu of lace or the like. **2.** A piece of neck-armor. **3.** *Zool.* (1) The ring of tentacles of a sea-anemone. (2) A swelling representing a former mouth in certain Devonian goniatites. [< LL. *collarium*, dim. of L. *collare*; see COLLAR.]

col-lar'gol, 1 ke-lär'gŏl *or* -gol; 2 cŏ-lär'gŏl *or* -gŏl, *n.* *Chem.* Soluble silver used as a germ-killer. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + *argylos*, silver, + -OL.]

col"la-ri'no, 1 kel"lə-ri'no; 2 cŏl"lä-ri'no, *n.* [It.] *Arch.* **1.** The necking of a Roman, Doric, or Tuscan capital, and of some forms of Greek Ionic. **2.** A cincture or astragal, or other small molding on a shaft.

collat., *abbr.* Collateral; collaterally.

col-late', 1 ke-lēt'; 2 cŏ-lāt', *v.* [COL-LAT'ED; COL-LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To compare critically, as writings or facts, as with a view to noting agreements or discrepancies.

The scattered members of one of these popular traditions I have gathered together, *collated* them with infinite pains, and digested them into the following legend.
IRVING *Alhambra, Ramble Among the Hills* p. 296. [*a. p. p.*]

2. To examine, as the gathered sheets of a book to be bound, for verifying and correcting the arrangement. **3.** *Eccl.* To bestow a benefice upon, the person bestowing being both patron and ordinary: followed by *to*.

In cases where the bishop himself is patron of the benefice, no presentation or petition is required . . . *but the bishop*, having satisfied himself of the sufficiency of the clerk, *collates* him to the benefice. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 726.

4. [Rare.] To confer; bestow.

II. *i.* To bestow a benefice by collation. [< L. *collatus*, < *col-* (< *cum*), together, + *latus*, borne.] SYN.: see COMPARE.— PREP.: collate the later *with* the earlier manuscripts.— **col-lat'a-bl(e)**, *a.*

col-la-tee', 1 ke-lē-tī'; 2 cŏ-lā-tē', *n.* A person collated.

col-lat'er-al, 1 ke-lat'ər-əl; 2 cŏ-lăt'er-al, *a.* **1.** Uniting in tendency, direction, or effect with a principal object or agency; attendant; secondary; as, *collateral* operations. **2.** Tending to the same conclusion; corroborative; confirmatory; supporting; as, *collateral* testimony. **3.** Occurring as a subordinate phenomenon or event; being beside the main subject, issue, or purpose; indirect; incidental; corresponding. **4.** Running or lying alongside; placed at the side; parallel; bordering. **5.** Descended from the same ancestor *in a different line*: distinguished from *lineal*; as, cousins and other *collateral* kindred.

My family is American, and has been for generations in all its branches, direct and *collateral*.
U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 1. [c. l. w. 1885.]

[< LL. *collateralis*, < L. *col-* (< *cum*), with; and see LATERAL.] SYN.: see INCIDENTAL.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*— **collateral assurance,** in conveyance, an assurance made by bond over and above and outside of the deed itself.— **c. bundle,** a vascular bundle consisting of a phloem-mass and a xylem-mass lying side by side.— **c. circulation,** circulation through subordinate vessels when the main vessel is obstructed.— **c. issue,** an issue separate and apart from the main question, as a plea of pregnancy by a female convict in bar of execution of sentence.— **c. power** (*Law.*), a power received by a person who has no ownership in the land subject to it.— **c. security,** property or that which is representative of property hypothecated as security additional to one's personal obligation.

col-lat'er-al, *n.* **1.** Property hypothecated as security for a debt; as, stocks or bonds deposited as *collateral*. **2.** A collateral kinsman or kinswoman. **3.** An accompanying or subordinate fact or condition. **4.** *Anat.* A part connected with or derived from a main branch; as, the *collaterals* of a nerve-fiber.

— **col-lat"er-al'i-ty,** *n.* Collateralness.

col-lat'er-ate, 1 ke-lat'ər-ēt; 2 cŏ-lăt'er-āt, *rt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To give something as collateral security.

Col"la-ti'nus, 1 kel'ə-tī'nus; 2 cŏl"a-ti'nŭs, **L. Tarquinius.** A Roman citizen: husband of Lucretia; one of Rome's two first consuls: lived about 509 B. C.

col-la'tion†, *rt.* To partake of a collation.

col-la'tion, 1 ke-lē'shən; 2 cŏ-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of collating. Specif.: (1) The collection and critical comparison of writings, or the published result of such a comparison. (2) In bookbinding, the examination of the collected sheets of a book before binding, with the object of detecting errors in arrangement. (3) In library use, the examination of a book, page by page, to see that it is whole. (4) *Teleg.* The testing of the accuracy of a dispatch by repetition. (5) The presentation of a clergyman to a church living, especially when the patron is the bishop. (6) [Archaic.] A bestowing or conferring.

The *collation* of these emblems [the ring and crosier] was suppressed. LENGARD *England* vol. ii, p. 95. [E. C. 1827.]

2. A lunch or light repast: originally confined to the light evening refection of monks, and supposed to have been named from the *Collationes* or conferences of the fathers by Cassianus, read in Benedictine monasteries before the repast.

Setting out a *collation* of cooling refreshments — wine, fruit, cakes — on the dining-room sideboard.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. 16, p. 261. [n.]

3. *Cit. Law.* The return to an estate of property advanced to an heir, with a view to a common distribution of the whole; hotchpot. **4.** *Law.* The report on a collated document. **5.** One of the conferences with Egyptian hermits in John Cassian's *Collationes Patrum in Scetica Eremo Commorantium.* **6†.** A conference; consultation; also, a sermon. [F., < L. *collatio(n-)*, < *collatus*; see COLLATE.]— **col-la'tion-er,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A collator of the printed sheets of books. **2.** One who partakes of a collation.

col-la'tion-a-ry, 1 ke-lē'shən-ē-ri; 2 cŏ-lā'shon-ā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to collation.

col"la-ti'tious†, *a.* Characterized or done by distribution; distributed.

col-la'tive, } 1 ke-lē'tiv; 2 cŏ-lā'tiv, *a.* **1.** Collating. **2.**
col'la-tive², } Bestowed, bestowable, or held by collation: said especially of a church living of which the bishop is the patron. **3†.** Conferring; bestowing. [< L. *collativus*, combined, < *collatus*; see COLLATE.]

col-la'tor, 1 ke-lē'tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏ-lā'tor, *n.* One who collates, collects, or compares; one who confers, as a benefice. **col-lat'er†.— col-la'tress,** *n. fem.*

col-laud't, *rt.* To praise unitedly.— **col"lau-da'tion†,** *n.*

col'la vo'ce, 1 kŏl'la vō'chē; 2 cŏl'lä vō'che. [It.] *Mus.* With the voice: an order for an accompanist to keep in time with the leading singer.

Col'le, 1 kel'lē; 2 cŏl'le, **Raffaellino dal** (1490–1530?). An Italian painter, pupil of Raffael.

col'league, } 1 kel'ig; 2 cŏl'ēg, *n.* A fellow member of an
col'leag², } official or legislative body; an associate in a board, staff, commission, or the like, or in professional employment: not applied to a partner in business. [< F. *collègue*, < L. *collega*, < *col-* (< *cum*), with, + *lego*, depute, < *lex* (*leg-*), law.] **col'leguet.** SYN.: see ACCESSORY; ALLY; ASSOCIATE.— **col-league',** *rt.* To enter into a league or alliance; also, to conspire.— **col'league-ship,** *n.* The state of being a colleague.

col-lect', 1 ke-lekt'; 2 cŏ-lĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To gather or bring together into one place or class. Specif.: (1) To make a collection of, as for scientific purposes; as, to *collect* scattered playthings; to *collect* curiosities. (2) *Mach.* To assemble the parts of; as, to *collect* a watch.

In the early part of life we *collect* the materials; as we grow older we learn to use them.
WAYLAND *Intellectual Philosophy* p. 235. [SH. & CO. 1859.]

2. To gather (money) from many people: applied also, in the United States, to the obtaining of a single payment of money due; as, to *collect* taxes, accounts, rents, contributions, etc.; *collecting* a debt. **3.** To regain control of; bring or call back, as if scattered or wandering; as, to *collect* one's wits or faculties, ideas, thoughts, powers, etc. **4.** To bring under control, as a horse.

A horse is said to be *collected* when his head is in a perpendicular position, yields readily to the bit and has no disposition to go out of hand. S. L. BOARDMAN *Handbook of the Turf*, p. 58. [ORANGE JUDD CO. '10.]

5. [Archaic.] To infer.

II. *i.* **1.** (1) To come together, as people; assemble; accumulate, as sand. (2) To make a collection. **2.** [Archaic.] To infer; form a conclusion; deduce; now replaced by *gather*. [< F. *collecter*, < LL. *collecto*, < *collecta*, assemblage, prop. f. of L. *collectus*; see COLLECTION.] SYN.: see AMASS; CONVOKE.— PREP.: collect *from* many sources *into* one place *for* examination; collect a crowd *about* or *around* one, *at* or *in* a place.— **to collect oneself,** to overcome one's confusion or distraction; regain self-control.— **col-lect"a-bil'i-ty, col-lect'a-ble-ness,** *n.*— **col-lect'a-(or -i-)bl(e)**, *a.* That may be collected.

col'lect, 1 kel'ekt; 2 cŏl'ĕct, *n.* **1.** *Liturg.* A short condensed prayer, usually of one sentence, containing a petition mainly for one grace or blessing; specifically, the short prayer immediately preceding the Epistle and Gospel for the day: so called because it collects or sums up their teaching.

These prayers only are *collects*, which are used as the characteristic prayer of the week at the Holy Communion. E. M. GOULBURN *Collects of Book of Common Prayer* p. 96. [E. P. D. 1883.]

2. [Rare.] A collection; assembly. [< LL. *collecta*; see COLLECT, *v.*] **col'lectet.— col"lec-ta'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] A medieval book of collects.

collect., *abbr.* Collective; collectively.

col"lec-ta'ne-a, 1 kel'ek-tē'ni-ə; 2 cŏl'ĕc-tā'ne-a, *n. pl.* [LL.] Passages selected from different authors, generally for instruction; a miscellany.— **col"lec-ta'ne-ous,** *a.*

col-lect'ed, 1 ke-lekt'ed; 2 cŏ-lĕct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Brought or assembled together; gathered. **2.** Having control of one's thoughts and feelings; composed; self-possessed.

Be *collected*; No more amazement.
SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act i, sc. 2.

SYN.: see CALM; SOBER.— **col-lect'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a collected state; collectively; also, composedly.— **col-lect'ed-ness,** *n.*

col-lec'tion, 1 ke-lek'shən; 2 cŏ-lĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or practise of collecting; as the *collection* of autographs. **2.** A number of things or individuals gathered into or considered as a whole; a number of similar objects naturally grouped, found, or collected together; an aggregation; an accumulation. **3.** A sum of money solicited and contributed, as for church expenses, missions, charity, or the like. **4.** The act of collecting one's thoughts, feelings, etc., or the resultant state; composure. **5.** The act or process of receiving or enforcing payment due, as for taxes or personal debts, or the amount of such a payment. **6.** [Eng.] A collectorate. **7.** A term examination at Oxford and some other British universities. **8.** *Manège.* The bringing of a horse into the best position for riding, as to angle of neck and general carriage of body, by pressure of the rider's legs and gathering of the reins. **9.** *Math.* An aggregate. **10†.** An inference; a deduction. [< L. *collectio(n-)*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligo*, collect, < *col-* (< *cum*), with, + *lego*, gather.] SYN.: bunch, bundle, cluster, compilation, gathering, group, handful, heap, lot, mass, quantity. See AGGREGATE; ASSEMBLY.— ANT.: dispersion, distribution, division, scattering, separation.— **col-lec'tion-al,** *a.*

col"lec-ti'tious, *a.* Collected of all sorts.

col-lec'tive, } 1 ke-lek'tiv; 2 cŏ-lĕc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Relating
col-lec'tive², } to, consisting of, or proceeding from a number of persons or objects considered as gathered into a mass, sum, or collection; aggregated: opposed to *individual*; as, *collective* ownership; the *collective* force. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting in the singular number a collection or aggregate of individuals; as, the word army is a *collective* noun. **3.** Having the power or quality of collecting or bringing together. **4†.** Inferring; deducing.— **collective fruit,** a fruit which is the product of a number of distinct flowers growing in a compact mass, as a mulberry or a pineapple.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

col-lec'tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A singular noun naming a collection or group. **2.** A collection or gathering.

col-lec'tiv-ism, 1 kŏ-lek'tiv-izm; 2 cŏ-lĕc'tiv-izm, *n.* The doctrine that the people as a whole should own or

control the material and means of production; socialism generally, as distinguished from anarchism: opposed to *individualism*.— **col-lec"tiv-ist,** *a.* & *n.*— **col-lec"tiv-is'tic,** *a.*

col"lec-tiv'ı-ty, 1 kol'ek-tiv'ı-tı; 2 cŏl"ĕc-tĭv'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** The whole taken together: the mass; especially, the people as a body. **2.** Collectiveness. **3.** Collective or state ownership.

col-lec'tor, 1 ko-lek'tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏ-lĕc'tor, *n.* **1.** One who makes a collection, as of objects of art, specimens, books, or the like.

He became conscious of the germ of the mania of the *collector*. . . . Twenty minutes before that he had bought the first picture of his life. H. JAMES, JR. *The American* ch. 2, p. 19. [o. & co. 1877.]

2. An official who collects or receives taxes, duties, or other public revenues; as, the *collector* of a port. **3.** A person employed to collect commercial accounts. **4.** [Rare.] A literary compiler. **5.** *Elec.* (1) A series of points on a static electrical machine. (2) That part of a dynamo-electric machine which collects the various currents generated by the revolution of the armature. **6.** A mechanical device employed in the manufacture of artificial silk, which collects and gathers together silk-strands from the spinning-machine and winds them upon bobbins. **7.** *Bot.* Same as COLLECTING HAIR. [LL., < L. *collectus;* see COLLECTION.— **col-lec'tor-mag'ıs-trate,** *n.* A British-Indian revenue-collector invested with the authority of a magistrate; a deputy commissioner.— **col-lec'tor-ate,** *n.* A collector's district, especially in India.— **col-lec'tor-ship,** *n* The office or jurisdiction of a collector. **col-lec'tress,** *n.* A female collector.

col'leen, 1 kol'ın; 2 cŏl'ĕn, *n.* [Ir.] A girl. [< Ir. *cailin* (< *caile*), girl.]— **colleen bawn** [Ir.], a girl of the blonde type. Specif. [C- B-], the title of a comedy by Dion Boucicault, adapted from Gerald Griffin's *The Collegians* in 1860.— **c. rhue** [Ir.], a girl with red hair.

col-leg'a-ta-ry, 1 ko-leg'ə-tē-rı; 2 cŏ-lĕg'a-tā-ry, *n.* A colegatee. [< LL. *collegatarius;* see COL-, LEGATARY.]

col'lege, 1 kol'ıj; 2 cŏl'ĕg, *n.* **1.** [U. S., Canada, & Scot.] An incorporated institution in which advanced courses of instruction are given. Specifically: (1) A school for instruction in the liberal arts, having a course of study either fixed or partly fixed and partly elective, commonly requiring four years for completion. The regular course of the typical college consists of the English, Latin, and Greek languages, mathematics, the moral and mental sciences, physics and other departments of natural science, and in recent years French or German, or both. The college has a right to confer various degrees. See DEGREE. Some American colleges include professional schools as departments. In others, where the corporation has the title of *university*, the term *college* is officially restricted to the academic department, called also the *college proper*. In some instances there is no sharp distinction between the *university* and the *college*. The entrance requirements vary from those of certain Western and Southern colleges, which closely resemble the modern high school, to those of the larger institutions, such as Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, where a four-year classical high-school course is the necessary preparation. See UNIVERSITY. Formerly most colleges had a fixed classical curriculum which led to a Bachelor of Arts degree, but at present the elective system enables a student to take a non-classical or scientific course, and engage in postgraduate work in the senior year, while frequently the complete course may be taken in less than four years.

(2) A school for instruction preparatory to professional life; as, a theological *college;* a medical *college*. In the United States theological schools are oftener called *seminaries*. (3) A school for preparation for any technical or artistic pursuit; as, a *college* of music; a *college* of agriculture. **2.** [Eng. & Ir.] (1) Any one of the educational institutions that together constitute a university; originally, a society of scholars, incorporated for study and instruction (compare def. 5); as, King's *College*, Cambridge; Magdalen *College*, Oxford.

About the middle of the thirteenth century, . . . the universities began to assume a new form, by the erection of *colleges* for the residence of their members as separate communities. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Universities* in vol. i, p. 168. [s. 1864.]

(2) Any similar institution that may be affiliated under a university control, tho not in a university town; as, Hartley College, Southampton. Each of these colleges has buildings, foundation, and faculty of its own, but its students take university examinations and receive degrees from the university authority. In England also, as in the United States, technical and professional schools, and even the military and the naval schools, are sometimes called colleges.

(3) An institution of advanced preparatory rank; as, Eton *College;* Winchester *College*. **3.** In France, a public school of secondary instruction, similar to a lyceum, but differing from it in being supported by a municipality and not by the general government. **4.** The buildings or collection of buildings owned and used by a college. **5.** A body of associates or colleagues; as, the ancient *college* of augurs; the electoral *college*. **6.** A course of lectures or studies. **7.** [Slang.] A prison. **8.** Any assemblage or gathering; as, a *college* of bees. **9.** A charitable foundation, hospital, or asylum. **10.** [Rare.] A clerical community living on a foundation. [F., < L. *collegium,* < *college;* see COLLEAGUE.] **col'eget; col'ledget.— apostolic college,** the apostles of our Lord, considered as an authoritative body.

The plain fisherman of Galilee . . . stands at the head of the *apostolic college*. SCHAFF *Hist. Christian Church* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 257. [s. 1884.]

— c. church, a collegiate church.— **c. ice,** ice-cream served with fruit-sirup poured over it or with crushed fruit or nuts added.— **C. of Arms,** same as HERALDS' COLLEGE.— **C. of Cardinals** (*R. C. Ch.*), the body of cardinal-bishops, -priests, and -deacons, varying in number up to 70, who constitute the papal council and electorate.

This constitution [of Pius IV., Oct. 9, 1562] provides that . . . the administration of the States of the Church shall be confided to the *College of Cardinals*. J. B. SAGMÜLLER in Catholic Encyc. vol. iii, p. 338. [n. d. 1908.]

— C. of Justice [Scot.], the entire organization of supreme civil courts.— **c. widow** [College Slang], an unmarried woman, resident in a college town, who has received the attentions of students of successive classes.— **fresh-water c.** [Colloq., U. S.], any small inland college, as distinguished from the older large colleges which were established near the sea.— **land-grant c.** [U. S.], any college which received benefits of land or money under the Land Grant Act of 1862 and the law of 1890, for the teaching of agricultural science.— **col'leg-er,** *n.* A member of a college; also, one of a number of pupils at Eton, England, educated gratuitously both in school and in the university.

Col'lege Hill. A village in Hamilton county, Ohio.

Col'lege Point. A former village in Queens county, N. Y., now part of Queens borough, New York city.

Col'lege Springs. A town in Page county, Iowa; seat of Amity College (non-sectarian), founded in 1855.

Col'lege Sta'tion. A village in Brazos county, Tex.; seat of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (non-sectarian), founded in 1876.

Col'lege View. A village of Lancaster county, Neb.; seat of Union College (Adventist), founded in 1891.

Col'lege-ville, 1 kol'ıj-vil; 2 cŏl'ĕg-vil, *n.* **1.** A village of Stearns county, Minn.; seat of St. John's University (Roman Catholic), founded in 1857. **2.** A village of Montgomery county, Pa.; seat of Ursinus College (non-sectarian), founded in 1869.

col-le'gi-a, 1 ko-lī'jı-ə; 2 cŏ-lē'ĝı-a, *n.* Pl. of COLLEGIUM.

col-le'gi-al, 1 ko-lī'jı-əl; 2 cŏ-lē'ĝı-al, *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or proceeding from a college or an organized body; collegiate. **2.** *Eccl.* Of the nature of a collegium.— **col-le'gi-al-ism,** *n. Eccl.* The theory that the church is a voluntary association, equal to the state, having as its highest tribunal the whole church body: developed in Germany in the 17th century. The term was first used by J. H. Böhme of Halle.— **col-le"gi-al'ı-ty,** *n.* Collegueship.

Collegialism . . . may be summarized as follows: The Church as a voluntary association has only two classes of members, teachers and hearers—not the three estates of nobility, clergy, and people . . . —and these two classes stand side by side with equal rights, the teachers having no sovereign authority over the hearers. *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 160. [r. & w. '09.]

col-le'gi-an, 1 ko-lī'jı-ən; 2 cŏ-lē'ĝı-an, *n.* **1.** A member or attendant of a college; a college student. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A prisoner for debt. **3.** [C-] A Collegiant.

Col-le'gi-ant, 1 ko-lī'jı-ənt; 2 cŏ-lē'ĝı-ant, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a Dutch sect composed of societies called colleges.

col-le'gi-ate, 1 ko-lī'jı-ĕt; 2 cŏ-lē'ĝı-āt, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to a college; constituted or conducted like, characteristic of, or connected with a college; as, a *collegiate* school.

Our *collegiate* system we have taken chiefly from English universities. AUSTIN PHELPS *Men and Books* p. 149. [s. 1882.]

2. Collected; united. [< LL. *collegiatus,* one of a society, < L. *collegium;* see COLLEGE.]— **collegiate church. 1.** An association of churches having pastors in common; as, the *Collegiate* Dutch Church. **2.** A Roman Catholic or an English church, not a cathedral, which has a chapter of canons. **3.** A Scottish church served by two or more joint incumbents.— **col-le'gi-ate,** *vt.* To make collegiate. — **col-le'gi-ate-ness,** *n.*— **col-le"gi-a'tion,** *n.*

col-le'gi-ate, *n.* **1.** A member of a college; a collegian. **2.** [Slang.] An inmate of a prison. [training.

col'leg-ing, 1 kol'ıj-ıŋ; 2 cŏl'ĕg-ing, *n.* [Rare.] College

col-le'gi-um, 1 ko-lī'jı-um; 2 cŏ-lē'ĝı-ŭm, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] An ecclesiastical body uncontrolled by the state; also, a corporation. [L.; see COLLEGE.]

col le'gno, 1 kōl lē'nyo; 2 cōl lg'nyo. [It.] *Mus.* With the wood: a direction to tap the string of a violin with the back of the bow.

Col-le'ma, 1 ko-lī'mə; 2 cŏ-lē'ma, *n. Bot.* A genus of gelatinous lichens having foliaceous thalli without cortex, apothecia with a thalline exciple, and muriform many-septate spores. [LL., < Gr. *kollēma,* < *kolla,* glue.]— **col"le-ma'ceous,** *a.*

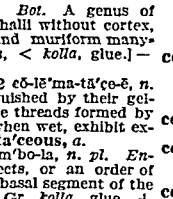
Col-le"ma-ta'ce-æ, 1 ko-lī"mə-tē'sı-ī; 2 cŏ-lē"ma-tā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of lichens distinguished by their gelatinous substance and the necklace-like threads formed by their gonidia. Many of the species, when wet, exhibit extremely beautiful forms.— **col-le"ma-ta'ceous,** *a.*

Col-lem'bo-la, 1 ko-lem'bo-lə; 2 cŏ-lĕm'bo-la, *n. pl. Entom.* A suborder of thysanurous insects, or an order of insects with a protrusile sucker in the basal segment of the abdomen: including podurids. [< Gr. *kolla,* glue, + *embolē,* insertion, < *en,* in, + *ballō,* throw.]— **col-lem'bo-lan,** *a.*— **col'lem-bole,** *n.*— **col"lem-bol'ic, col-lem'bo-lous,** *a.*

Col-le'me-ı, 1 ko-lī'mı-aı; 2 cŏ-lē'me-ı, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of gymnocarpous lichens — the jelly-lichens — with a blackish-green foliaceous thallus becoming gelatinous when moist. **Col-le'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kōllema,* that which is glued.] **Col"le-ma'ce-æ‡.— col"le-ma'ceous,** *a.* **col-le'me-inet; col-le'moidt.**

col-le'mi-a, 1 ko-lī'mı-ə; 2 cŏ-lē'mi-a, *n.* A hypothetical disorder of the blood in which it is thought that the capillary vessels are clogged by urates in a colloidal form. **col-le'mi-at.**

col-len'chy-ma, 1 ko-len'kı-mə; 2 cŏ-lĕn'ey-ma, *n. Bot.* A form of thick-walled parenchyma, or tissue composed of elongated cells strongly thickened at the angles. [< Gr. *kolla,* glue, + *enchyma,* infusion, < *en,* in, + *cheō,* pour.]— **col"len-chym'a-tous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or like collenchyma. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or containing collenchyme. **col-len"-chy-mat'ict.**



Collenchyma from Petiole of Begonia.
e, epidermis covering collenchyma; *chl,* chlorophyl-grains; *p,* parenchyma-cell.

col-len'chyme, 1 ko-len'kım; 2 cŏ-lĕn'-eym, *n.* **1.** *Spong.* The gelatinous mesodermal matrix of certain sponges, containing collencytes. **2.** *Bot.* A collenchyma.

col'len-cyte, 1 kol'en-sait; 2 cŏl'ĕn-cyt, *n. Spong.* One of the irregularly branching stellate cells of collenchyme. [< Gr. *kolla,* glue, + *en,* in, + *kytos,* cavity, < *kyō,* hold.] — **col"len-cy'tal,** *a.*

Col'ler-y, 1 kol'ər-ı; 2 cŏl'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*]

Cal'ler-y,] [Anglo-Ind.] One of a non-Aryan race of southern India; notorious thieves.— **Collery horn,** a long brass horn used at native funerals.— **C. stick,** a form of boomerang used by the Colleries of India.]a collet.

col'let, 1 kol'et; 2 cŏl'ĕt, *vt.* To place in or furnish with

col'let, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A collar, clutch, or clamping-piece consisting of jaws that may be pressed together to hold a rod. **2.** In a brilliant-cut gem, a culet. **3.** The ring or rim in which a gem is set. **4.** The part of a cannon between the astragal and the muzzle. **5.** In watchmaking, a small collar to which the inside end of a balance spring is fastened. **6†.** A collar or neckband. [F., < LL. *colletus,* dim. of L. *collum,* neck.]

col-le'ter, 1 ko-lī'tər; 2 cŏ-lē'ter, *n. Bot.* A glandular hair on certain leaf-buds, producing a gluey substance. [< Gr. *kollaō,* glue together, < *kolla,* glue.]

col"le-te'rı-um, 1 kol'ı-tī'rı-um; 2 cŏl'e-tē'rı-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* A glandular abdominal organ secreting the cement for gluing together the eggs. [< Gr. *kolletos,* glued together, < *kolla,* glue.] — **col"le-te'rı-al,** *a.*

col-let'ic, 1 ko-let'ık; 2 cŏ-lĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* Agglutinant; gluey. **II.** *n.* A gluey substance. [< Gr. *kollētikos,* < *kolla,* glue.]

col'le-tin, 1 kol'ı-tin; 2 cŏl'e-tin, *n.* [F.] A piece of armor for the neck and upper part of the breast.

col-le"to-cys'to-phore, 1 ko-lī'to-sis'to-fōr; 2 cŏ-lē'to-çys'to-fōr, *n. Zooph.* One of the marginal bodies of lucernarian hydrozoans. [< Gr. *kollētēs,* one who glues, + CYST + Gr. *pherō,* bear.] **col-le"to-cis'to-phort.**

Col'le-ton, 1 kol'ı-tan; 2 cŏl'e-ton, *n.* A county in S. South Carolina; 1,351 sq. m.; county-seat, Walterboro.

col"le-tot'rı-chose, 1 kol'ı-tot'rı-kōs; 2 cŏl'e-tŏt'rı-cōs, *n. Phytopath.* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic melanconiaceous fungus belonging to the form-genus *Colletotrichum*.

Col"le-tot'rı-chum, 1 kol'ı-tot'rı-kum; 2 cŏl'e-tŏt'rı-cŭm, *n. Mycol.* A form-genus of microscopic parasitic fungi causing destructive diseases of beans, clover, cotton, citrous fruits and other plants.

col'ley, *n.* **1.** Same as COLLIE. **2.** [Ir.] Same as COLLY.

col'li-, 1 kol'ı-; 2 cŏl'ı-. From Latin *collum,* neck: a combining form.— **col"li-cap'ı-tal,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to both head and neck.

col-lic'u-lus, 1 ko-lik'yu-lus; 2 cŏ-lĕc'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A small elevation. [LL., dim. of L. *collis,* hill.]— **col-lic'u-late,** *a.*

col-lide', 1 ko-laid'; 2 cŏ-lid', *v.* [COL-LID'ED; COL-LID'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To dash into each other, as two moving bodies; meet and strike violently, as trains or steamships; as, the "Florida" *collided* with the "Republic" off Nantucket light, Jan. 23, 1909.

The flints that hide The seeds of fire, thus toss'd in air *collide*. DRYDEN *Ovid, Metamorphoses* bk. xv, l. 520.

2. Figuratively, to come into conflict; clash.

Literary style has its place, and Latimer had his, and when they *collided* the old-fashioned homilist always won the day. T. W. HUNT in *Homiletic Review* May, 1889, p. 390.

II. *t.* [Rare.] To knock together; bring into collision. [< L. *collido,* < *col-* (< *cum*), together, + *lædo,* strike.] Syn.: compare COLLISION.— Prep.: *with.*

col'li-din,] 1 kol'ı-din, -din *or* -din; 2 cŏl'ı-dĭn, -dĭn *or*

col'li-dine,] -dĭn, *n. Chem.* **1.** A pleasant-smelling oily liquid compound ($C_8H_{11}N$) contained in coal-tar and Dippel's oil. **2.** A poisonous ptomain derived from the pancreas of the ox and from gelatin. [< Gr. *kolla,* glue.]

col'lie, 1 kol'ı; 2 cŏl'ı, *n.* A Scottish sheep-dog of remarkable intelligence, with fox-like muzzle and shaggy neck and chest. See DOG, *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *cuilein,* puppy.]

col'lier, 1 kol'yər; 2 cŏl'yer, *n.* **1.** One who works in a coal-mine. **2.** A vessel employed in coal-carrying: also, one of her crew. **3.** The collier-aphis. **4.** [PROV. Eng.] The swift. **5†.** A charcoal-burner; also, a dealer in coal. [ME. *colier,* < *col,* COAL.]— **col'lier-a"-phis,** *n.* The dolphin-fly.

Col'lier, *n.* **1. Henry Watkins** (1/11 1801–3/11 1855), an American lawyer, Governor of Alabama. **2. Jeremy** (9/11 1650–4/11 1726), an English theologian and Jacobite; *Essays upon Several Moral Subjects.* **3. John Payne** (1/11 1789–9/11 1883), an English antiquary and critic; *Life of Shakespeare.* **4. Peter Fenelon** (3/11 1846–4/11 1909), an American publisher; head of P. F. Collier & Son, publishers of *Collier's Weekly.*

col'lier-y, 1 kol'yər-ı; 2 cŏl'yer-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] **1.** A coal-mine with its buildings and appurtenances. **2†.** The coal-trade. **3†.** A ship, or ships, used in the coal trade.

col'lie-shang"le, 1 kol'ı-shaŋ'ı; 2 cŏl'ı-shăng'ı, *n.* [Scot.] A wrangle; brawl; hubbub.

col'li-form, 1 kol'ı-fōrm; 2 cŏl'ı-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of a collar, as a pronotum; neck-shaped. [< COLLI- + -FORM.]

col'li-gate, 1 kol'ı-gēt; 2 cŏl'ı-ĝāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To tie, or fasten together. **2.** *Logic.* To bind together (facts or groups of facts) by means of some suitable conception or explanation; as, certain phenomena of matter are *colligated* by the law of gravitation.

He had discovered and *colligated* a multitude of the most wonderful . . . phenomena. TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* lect. xii, p. 360. [a. 1871.]

[< L. *colligatus,* pp. of *colligo,* < *col-* (< *cum*), together, + *ligo,* bind.]

col"li-ga'tion, 1 kol'ı-gē'shən; 2 cŏl'ı-ĝā'shon, *n.* **1.** A binding or fastening together. **2.** *Logic.* (1) The arranging of facts under a conception or hypothesis. (2) An imperfect form of definition in which the constituent individuals of a species, or the species of a genus, are gathered together, as in the statement "north, east, south, and west are the cardinal points": the reverse of *division.*

col'li-ga-tiv(es, 1 kol'ı-gē-tıv; 2 cŏl'ı-ĝā-tiv, *a. Chem.* Governed by the number of molecules; as, a *colligative* property.

col'li-mate, 1 kol'ı-mēt; 2 cŏl'ı-māt, *vt.* [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] **1.** To bring into line, as the axes of two lenses or of two telescopes; also, to make parallel, as refracted or reflected rays. **2.** To determine or correct the direction of the line of sight of (a telescope) by the use of a collimator, or by vertical reflection from the surface of a basin of mercury.

An instrument with the cross-wires perfectly adjusted is said to be correctly *collimated*. J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* p. 241. [a. 1889.]

[< L. *collimatus,* for *collineatus;* see COLLINEATE.]

col"li-ma'tion, 1 kol'ı-mē'shən; 2 cŏl'ı-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of collimating. **2.** An error of collimation.— **axis of collimation,** same as LINE OF COLLIMATION.— **error of c.,** the deviation of the line of sight of a telescope from a plane at right angles to the axis on which it turns.— **line of c.,** the correct line of sight or optical axis, as of a telescope.

col'li-ma"tor, 1 kol'ı-mē'tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏl'ı-mā'tor, *n.* **1.** A fixed telescope with spider-lines in its focus, used to adjust a second telescope by looking through it in a reverse direction with the latter, so that images of the spider-lines are formed in the focus of the second telescope, as if they originated in a distant point. **2.** That tube of a spectroscope which bears the slit and contains lenses for bringing into parallelism the rays that are to fall on the prism or grating; also, the lens itself.

The light of the spark or other discharge is made to fall on the slit of the *collimator* of the spectroscope, and after being analyzed by the prisms is observed through the telescope. J. C. MAXWELL *Electricity* p. 121. [MACM. 1888.]

— floating collimator, a small telescope suspended in a mercury bath by means of a metal float.

col'lin[1], 1 kel'ɪn; 2 cŏl'in, *n.* Gelatin in its purest form: used as the type of the colloids. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue.]

Col'lin[2], *n.* A county in N. N. E. Texas; 828 sq. m.; county-seat, McKinney.

col'll-nate, 1 kel'ɪ-nēt; 2 cŏl'ɪ-nāt, *n.* A salt of benzoic acid.

col'line[1]†, *n.* A mount, or small hill.

col'line[2], 1 kel'ɪn; 2 cŏl'in, *n.* *Zool.* A ridge in a meandriform coral. [< F. *colline*, < L. *collis*, hill.] — **col'll-nal,** *a.*

col-lin'e-ar, 1 ko-lin'ɪ-ər; 2 cŏ-lin'e-ar, *a.* *Geom.* Being in the same straight line: said of three or more points. [< COL- + L. *linea*, LINE.] — **collinear relationship** (*Geom.*), a relationship between existing spaces, such that every point, line, and plane in the one corresponds to one and only one point, line, or plane in the other. — **col-lin"e-ar'i-ty,** *n.* — **col'lin'e-ar-ly,** *adv.*

col-lin'e-ate, 1 ko-lin'ɪ-ēt; 2 cŏ-lin'e-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To collimate. **II.** *i.* To lie in line. [< L. *collineatus*, pp. of *collineo*, < *col-* (< *cum*), together, + *lineo*, < *linea*, LINE[1].] — **col-lin"e-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of collineating; also, the position of a collineating or collineated object. **2.** [Rare.] Aiming at an object or directing something in a straight line toward it.

col'lingt, *n.* An embrace; dalliance.

Col'lings-wood, 1 kel'ɪŋz-wud; 2 cŏl'ings-wo͝od, *n.* A borough in Camden county, N. J.

Col'lings-worth, 1 kel'ɪŋz-wûrth; 2 cŏl'ings-wûrth, *n.* A county in N. W. Texas; 867 sq. m.; county-seat, Wellington.

col-lin'gual, 1 ko-liŋ'gwəl; 2 cŏ-liŋ'gwal, *a.* Using or pertaining to the same language. [< COL- + L. *lingua*, tongue.]

Col'ling-wood, 1 kel'ɪŋ-wud; 2 cŏl'ing-wo͝od, *n.* **1. Cuthbert, Lord** (⁵/₁₁1750–³/₇1810), an English admiral; second in command at Trafalgar. **2. Harry,** pseudonym of William Joseph Cosens Lancaster (⁵/₂₁1851–⁸/–1922), an English civil engineer and writer of sea-stories. **3.** A town; suburb of Melbourne, Australia. **4.** A town in Simcoe district, Ontario, Canada.

col-lin'ic, 1 ke-lin'ik; 2 cŏ-lin'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from gelatin. — **collinic acid,** same as BENZOIC ACID.

Col'lins, 1 kel'ɪnz; 2 cŏl'ins, *n.* **1. Anthony** (⁶/₂₁1676–¹²/₂₁ 1729), an English freethinker; friend of Locke; *Discourse on Free-thinking*, etc. **2. Michael** (1891–⁸/₂₁1922), an Irish patriot; Minister of Finance and leader of the Provisional Parliament of the Irish Free State, Jan., 1922; commander-in-chief of the Irish Free State Army; assassinated. **3. William** (¹²/₁₁1721–⁶/₁₁1759), an English lyric poet; friend of Dr. Johnson, who wrote his *Life*; *Odes*, etc. **4. William** (⁹/₁₁788–²/₁₇ 1847), an English landscape-painter; *Happy as a King*, etc. **5. William Wilkie** (1824–⁹/₂₁1889), an English novelist; son of preceding; *Woman in White*, etc. [high.

Col'lins, Mount. A mountain in Tennessee; 6,188 ft.

Col-lin'si-a, 1 ke-lin'zɪ-ə; 2 cŏ-lin'si-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous annual or biennial plants, native in the eastern part of the United States. They have opposite or whorled leaves and pink, blue, white, or variegated flowers. *C. verna* is the blue-eyed Mary. [< Z. *Collins*, American botanist.]

Col'lin-so'ni-a, 1 kel'ɪn-sō'nɪ-ə; 2 cŏl'in-sō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of strong-smelling perennial North-American herbs of the mint family, with large ovate, veiny, long-petioled leaves, and naked terminal clusters of yellowish or whitish flowers: known popularly as *horse-balm, citronella, French tea*, etc. [< Peter *Collinson*, of England.]

Col'lins-ville, 1 kel'ɪnz-vil; 2 cŏl'ins-vil, *n.* A city in Madison county, Ill.

Col'lin-wood, 1 kel'ɪn-wud; 2 cŏl'in-wo͝od, *n.* A village in Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

col-liq'ua-blet, *a.* That may be liquefied or melted. — **col-liq'ua-ment†,** *n.* **1.** A melted substance. **2.** The first rudiments of an embryo. — **col'li-quatet,** *vt. & ri.* To melt or fuse; dissolve; liquefy. — **col"li-qua'tion†,** *n.* **1.** The act of melting, liquefying, or fusing; a melting together. **2.** *Pathol.* The wasting of the solid parts of the body; excessive liquid discharges.

col-liq'ua-tive, } 1 ke-lik'wə-tiv; 2 cŏ-lik'wa-tiv, *a.*

col-liq'ua-tiv[e], } *Pathol.* Characterized by or consisting of excessive discharges attended with wasting or exhaustion; as, *colliquative* diarrhea; *colliquative* sweats. [< COL- + L. *liquo*; see LIQUATE.] — **col-liq'ua-tiv(e-ness**[s], *n.*

col-liq"ue-fac'tion†, *n.* A melting or fusing together.

col'li-ques'cence, 1 kel'ɪ-kwes'ens; 2 cŏl'i-kwĕs'ĕnç, *n.* Same as LIQUESCENCE.

col'lish, 1 kel'ɪsh; 2 cŏl'ish, *n.* A tool for polishing the edges of boot- and shoe-soles.

col-li'sion, 1 ke-liz'ən; 2 cŏ-lizh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of colliding; condition of having collided; a striking together; violent contact, as of trains or steamships.

The coldest bodies warm with opposition, the hardest sparkle in *collision*. JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i, p. 205. [S. M. 1851.]

2. [Rare.] Figuratively, the clashing of adverse views or of opposite interests; antagonism; opposition. **3†.** Synalepha. [< LL. *collisio(n-)*, < L. *collisus*, pp. of *collido*; see COLLIDE.] Syn.: clash, clashing, concussion, conflict, contact, encounter, impact, meeting, opposition, shock. *Collision* is the result of motion or action, and is sudden and momentary; *contact* may be a condition of rest, and be continuous and permanent. *Concussion* is often by transmitted force rather than by direct *impact*; two railway-trains came into *collision*; an explosion of dynamite shatters neighboring windows by *concussion*. *Impact* is the blow given by the striking body; as, the *impact* of the cannon-shot upon the target. An *encounter* is always violent, and generally hostile. *Meeting* is neutral, and may be of the dearest friends or of the bitterest foes; of objects, of persons, or of opinions; of two or of a multitude. *Shock* is the result of *collision*. In the figurative use, we speak of *clashing* of views, *collision* of persons. *Opposition* is used chiefly of persons, more rarely of opinions or interests; *conflict* is used indifferently of all. — Ant.: agreement, amity, coincidence, concert, concord, concurrence, conformity, harmony, unison, unity. — Prep.: collision *of* one object *with* another; *of* or *between* opposing objects.

— **collision and damage** (*Law*), an admiralty suit for damages brought about by a collision between vessels.

col-li'sion-al, 1 ko-liz'ən-əl; 2 cŏ-lizh'on-al, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a collision; colliding.

col-li'sive, } 1 ke-lai'sɪv; 2 cŏ-li'siv, *a.* [Rare.] Causing

col-li'sive[5], } collision; colliding or clashing.

col-lo'cal, 1 ko-lō'kəl; 2 cŏ-lō'cal, *a.* Of the same locality.

col'lo-cate, 1 kel'o-kēt; 2 cŏl'o-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To put or arrange together; station. [< L. *collocatus*, pp. of *colloco*, < *col-* (< *cum*), together; and see LOCATE.]

col'lo-catet, *a.* Set or placed together.

col'lo-ca'tion, 1 kel'o-kē'shən; 2 cŏl'o-cā'shon, *n.* A setting or placing together or in relation; also, the condition of being so placed; arrangement, as of words in a sentence; as, "all languages use greater freedom of *collocation* in poetry than in prose." J. EARLE *Philology of Eng. Tongue* § 630. [CL. P. 1892.]

— **collocations of matter** (*Phys. Astron.*), features of the universe that depend on unexplained initial conditions and not on dynamic laws. — **col"lo-ca'tion-a-bl(e**[s], *a.* *Civil Law.* Subject to collocation. — **col"lo-ca'tion-al,** *a.* — **col'lo-ca-tiv(e**[s], *a.* Placing in mutual order or juxtaposition. **col'lo-ca-to-ry†.**

col"lo-chro'mate, 1 kel'o-krō'mēt; 2 cŏl'o-crō'māt, *a.* Of or pertaining to the method of making collotypes. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + CHROMATE.]

col'lock, 1 kel'ək; 2 cŏl'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A large pail.

col"lo-cu'tion, 1 kel'o-kiū'shən; 2 cŏl'o-cū'shon, *n.* [Rare.] A speaking together; conference; colloquy.

col-loc'u-tor, 1 ke-lok'yu-tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏ-lŏc'yu-tor, *n.* [Rare.] A speaker in a conversation or colloquy. — **col-loc'u-to-ry,** *a.* Relating to or consisting of conversation or colloquy.

Col"lo-da'ri-a, 1 kel'o-dē'rɪ-ə; 2 cŏl'o-dā'ri-a, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A suborder of spumellarians with the skeleton obsolete or absent. [< Gr. *kollōdēs*, glue-like, < *kolla*, glue, + *eidos*; see -OID.] — **col"lo-da'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

col-lo"di-o-chlo'rid, *a.* *Phot.* Designating an emulsion of silver chlorid (AgCl) in collodion.

col-lo"di-o-gel'a-tin, *a.* *Phot.* Characterizing a method of perfecting a film by immersing it in a solution as of gelatin, casein, etc., after having washed it with an emulsion of collodion, or by washing a plate with hot water and coating it with a rapid emulsion of gelatin.

col-lo'di-on, 1 ko-lō'dɪ-ən; 2 cŏ-lō'di-on, *n.* A solution of guncotton in ether and alcohol. It is deposited as a film on the evaporation of the ether, and is used as a coating for wounds and for photographic plates. *Collodion* is sometimes chemically treated as with albumin in solution (**albuminized collodion**); with cantharides for blistering (**blistering c.**); with mercuric chlorid (**caustic c.**), or with methyl alcohol (**methylic c.**) for use in medicine or the arts. [< Gr. *kollōdēs*; see COLLODARIA.] **col-lo'di-umt.** — **collodion process,** a photographic process in which the plate is coated with sensitized collodion. The name is commonly applied to the wet process, tho some dry plates also are made with collodion. — **c.-sac method,** a process for cultivating bacteria in sacs of collodion which are put into animal peritoneal cavities. — **c. transfer,** a photograph taken on a collodion film on glass that may be transferred to paper. — **enamel c.** (*Phot.*), a non-sensitized collodion used as a substitute for varnish. — **flexible c.,** a fine, soft, elastic mass consisting of Canada turpentine, collodion after the ether has been evaporated, and castor-oil. — **styptic c.,** collodion in which an astringent, as tannin, is dissolved: used as a dressing for wounds. — **col-lo'di-on-ize,** *vt.* To treat with collodion, as a photographic plate. — **col-lo'di-o-type,** *n.* A photograph made by the collodion process; also, the process.

col-loge', *vt.* Same as COLLOGUE.

col'lo-gen, etc. Same as COLLAGEN, etc.

col"lo-go-nid'i-um, 1 kel'o-go-nid'ɪ-əm; 2 cŏl'o-gō-nid'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A bluish-green collemoid gonidium; a gonimium. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + GONIDIUM.]

col'lo-graph, } 1 kel'o-graf; 2 cŏl'o-grăf, *n.* **1.** A mani-

col'lo-graf[2], } fold copying-machine in which the transfer is effected by bringing a film of bichromated gelatin in contact with writing made with a solution of ferrous salts or tannin. **2.** A collotype. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + -GRAPH.] — **col"lo-graph'ic,** *a.* — **col-log'ra-phy,** *n.*

col-logue', 1 ko-lōg'; 2 cŏ-lōg', *v.* **I.** *i.* To converse; hold a colloquy. **2.** To confer secretly, especially with mischievous intent; collude. **3†.** To use flattery and deceit. **II†.** *t.* To flatter; wheedle. [< L. *colloquor*, speak together; influenced by COLLEAGUE.] **col-loague't.**

col'loid, 1 kel'oid; 2 cŏl'oid, *a.* **1.** Resembling jelly or glue. **2.** *Chem.* Specifically, uncrystalline, semi-solid, and capable of but slow diffusion, or of penetrating membranes but slowly; colloidal. Compare CRYSTALLOID. **3.** *Geol.* Partly amorphous, as certain minerals. [< Gr. *kollōdēs*, < *kolla*, glue; and see -OID.] **colloid degeneration,** a morbid change of the albuminous constituents of cells into a jelly-like substance. — **c. styptic,** a fluid compound applied to wounds, styptic, antiseptic, and air-excluding in its effect; xylostyptic ether. — **c. substance** (*Pathol.*), a firm, clear, jelly-like substance arising from colloid degeneration.

col'loid, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A colloid substance, as a certain form of cancer. **2.** *Chem.* A colloid compound or substance. See COLLOID, *a.*, 2.

Solutions of *colloids* in solvents such as water and alcohol seem to be divisible into two classes. Both mix with warm water in all proportions, and will solidify in certain conditions. One class, represented by gelatin, will redissolve on warming or diluting, while the other class, containing such substances as silica, albumen, and metallic hydrosulfids, will solidify on heating or on the addition of electrolytes to form a solid "gel" which cannot be redissolved. Solidification of the first kind may be termed "setting," that of the second "coagulation."

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. XXV, p. 377.

col-loi'dal, 1 ke-loi'dəl; 2 cŏ-lŏi'dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a colloid. — **colloidal metals,** metallic elements, as silver, gold, mercury, which can exist in a state of subdivision in which the metals become suspended or dissolved in water. The colors of such solutions or mixtures often differ from those of the metals under ordinary conditions. — **col'loi-dal'i-ty,** *n.*

Col-loi'de-a, 1 ke-loi'dɪ-ə; 2 cŏ-lŏi'de-a, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A suborder of collodarian radiolarians with the skeleton entirely wanting. [< Gr. *kollōdēs*; see COLLODARIA.] — **col-loi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

col'loid-ize, 1 kel'oid-aiz; 2 cŏl'oid-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render (a substance) colloidal or jelly-like in consistency; especially applied in the making of pyroxylin plastics, smokeless powder, and explosive gelatin, by treating a cellulose nitrate with a solvent.

col'lo-loi'lo, 1 kel'o-loi'o; 2 cŏl'o-lŏi'o, *n.* An edible climbing variety of African yam.

col'lo-ne'ma, 1 kel'o-nī'mə; 2 cŏl'o-nē'ma, *n.* Same as MYXOMA. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + *nēma*, thread.]

col'lo-ny†, *n.* Same as COLONY.

col'lop[1], 1 kel'əp; 2 cŏl'op, *n.* **1.** A piece of meat, as a slice or morsel for stewing; especially, a slice of bacon; formerly, any piece of meat.

Our landlady . . . very soon began *to prepare for us, in the frying pan,* a savoury mess of venison *collops*.

SCOTT *Rob Roy* ch. 23, p. 278. [S. 1873.]

2. A small portion of anything. **3.** [Dial.] A thick fold of flesh on the body. [Cp. Sw. *kollops*, slices of meat stewed; G. *klops*, meat made tender by beating.] **colpt.** — **collop cake** [Dial., Eng.], a layer cake containing slices of ham or bacon. — **C. Monday,** the first day of the Lenten fast. — **collop-tongs,** *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Tongs used in roasting collops of meat. — **Scotch collops,** stewed chopped beefsteak.

col'lop[2], *n.* [Ir.] **1.** Pasture for a beast for a year or something equal to it in value. **2.** As many animals as can feed in an Irish acre. **3.** A two-year old heifer. **4.** The handle of a flail. [< Ir. *colpa*.] **col'pach†.**

col'loped, 1 kel'ept; 2 cŏl'opt, *a.* Having folds of fat or flesh.

col-loph'a-nite, 1 ke-lof'ə-nait; 2 cŏ-lŏf'a-nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A dull amorphous whitish hydrous calcium phosphate ($Ca_2P_2O_8 + H_2O$). [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + *phainō*, show.]

col'lo-phore, 1 kel'o-fōr; 2 cŏl'o-fōr, *n.* *Entom.* A sucker-like organ extending from the under side of the abdomen in podurans. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + *pherō*, bear.]

colloq., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

col-loque't, *vt.* To confer with. — **col"loque',** *n.* Same as COLLOQUY, *n.*, 3.

col-lo'qui-al, 1 ke-lō'kwɪ-əl; 2 cŏ-lō'kwi-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or peculiar to common speech as distinguished from literary; as, a *colloquial* phrase.

The pure racy idiom of *colloquial* or household English . . . must be looked for in the circles of well-educated women.

DE QUINCEY *Literary Criticism, Style* p. 190. [S. M. & CO. 1881.]

2. Of or pertaining to conversation [< L. *colloquium*; see COLLOQUY.] — **col-lo'qui-al-ist,** *n.* One who uses colloquialisms; also, a good or ready talker. — **col-lo"qui-al'i-ty,** *n.* Colloquial quality. **col-lo'qui-al-ness†.** — **col-lo'qui-al-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* To make colloquial. — **col-lo'qui-al-ly,** *adv.*

col-lo'qui-al-ism, 1 ke-lō'kwɪ-əl-izm; 2 cŏ-lō'kwi-al-ĭsm, *n.* A colloquial expression, or form of speech used only or chiefly in conversation: often a barbarism. See SLANG. Syn.: see SLANG.

Mr. Lowell demonstrates that *many of the words and expressions* which we are accustomed to regard as vulgar *colloquialisms* are really good and pure English.

Edinburgh Review Oct., 1891, p. 400.

col-lo'qui-um, 1 ke-lō'kwɪ-um; 2 cŏ-lō'kwi-ŭm, *n.* [-QUI-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Law.* In an action for slander, the allegation, of the speaking of the slanderous words. **2.** A thesis or exercise in the form of a discussion. **3†.** A colloquy.

col'lo-quize, 1 kel'o-kwaiz; 2 cŏl'o-kwĭz, *ri.* [-QUIZED; -QUIZ'ING.] To engage in a colloquy; converse. — **col'loquist,** *n.*

col'lo-quy, 1 kel'o-kwɪ; 2 cŏl'o-kwy, *n.* [-QUIES, 1 -kwiz; 2 -kwiş, *pl.*] **1.** *An informal conference or discussion* between two or more persons; conversation; dialog. **2.** A colloquium. **3.** *Ch. Hist.* A classis or presbytery: a term formerly used in the Reformed Genevan or Presbyterian Church. [< L. *colloquium*, < *colloquor*, speak together, < *col-* (< *cum*), together, + *loquor*, speak.]

Syn.: see CONVERSATION.

Col"lot' d'Her"bois', 1 ko'lō' der'bwō'; 2 cō'lō' dĕr'bwā', **Jean Marie** (1750–¹/₁1796). A French Jacobin, the partizan of Robespierre; put to death 16,000 people at Lyons and caused Robespierre's downfall.

col"lo-tu'rine, 1 kel'o-tiū'rɪn; 2 cŏl'o-tū'rin, *n.* An alkaloid, crystalline in form, present in the bark of *Symplocos racemosa*. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + L. *tus*, incense.]

col'lo-type, 1 kel'o-taip; 2 cŏl'o-tīp, *n.* **1.** Same as COLLODIOTYPE. **2.** A gelatin or colloid photomechanical process or the print made by it. The process consists in printing a negative on a film containing potassium bichromate, washing the film in water, and then soaking in glycerin and water. This treatment causes the film to swell in the parts acted upon by light, thus producing a raised impression of the picture from which, after hardening, ink prints can be made. — **col"lo-typ"y,** *n.* The collotype process. See COLLOTYPE, 2.

col-lox'y-lin, 1 ko-leks'ɪ-lin; 2 cŏ-lŏks'y-lin, *n.* A soluble guncotton. [< Gr. *kolla*, glue, + OXYGEN.]

collr., *abbr.* Collector.

Col-lu'cian-ist, 1 ke-liū'shən-ist; 2 cŏ-lū'shan-ist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A believer in the semi-Arian doctrines taught by Lucian of Antioch.

col"luc-ta'tion, 1 kel'ək-tē'shən; 2 cŏl'ŭc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A struggling together; strife; contest. **2.** [Rare.] A motion of the minute particles of any substance.

col-lude', 1 ke-liūd'; 2 cŏ-lūd', *vi.* [-LUD'ED; -LUD'ING.] To cooperate with a person, having a secret understanding; *play into the hands of each other; conspire*; connive. [< L. *colludo*, < *col-* (< *cum*), together, + *ludo*, play.] — **col-lud'er,** *n.*

col'lum, 1 kel'əm; 2 cŏl'um, *n.* [COL'LA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Biol.* The neck or a neck-like part, as of a collar-cell. **2.** *Bot.* Same as COLLAR.

Col-lump'ton, 1 ke-lump'tən; 2 cŏ-lŭmp'ton, *n.* A town in Devonshire, England.

col-lu'sion, 1 ke-liū'ʒən; 2 cŏ-lū'zhon, *n.* Secret agreement for a wrongful purpose; fraudulent cooperation; a secret arrangement between persons to defraud another, or to obtain an unlawful object, through legal proceedings.

Where two entirely distinct lines of national tradition converge to a single point . . . it seems impossible to suppose either coincidence or *collusion* among the witnesses.

RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, essay iii, p. 319. [A. 1885.]

[< L. *collusio(n-)*, < *collusus*, pp. of *colludo*; see COLLUDE.] **col-lu'clonet.** Syn.: see CONSPIRACY. — Prep.: collusion *of* the police *with* the criminal; *between* the police and the criminal; *between* the seeming opponents.

col-lu'sive, } 1 ke-liū'sɪv; 2 cŏ-lū'siv, *a.* **1.** Secretly ar-

col-lu'sive[5], } ranged between two or more to defraud another or to circumvent the law; fraudulently concerted or devised.

The infamy of a *collusive* prosecution, instituted for the sake of a *collusive* acquittal. BURKE *Speeches* vol. ii, p. 392. [BELL 1880.]

2. Acting in collusion; plotting secretly with evil design. **col-lu'so-ryt.** — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

collut., *abbr.* *Pharm.* Collutorium.

col"lu-to'ri-um, 1 kel'yu-tō'rɪ-əm; 2 cŏl'yu-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Med.* A gargle; a mouth-rinse. [< L. *collutus*, pp. of *colluo*, < *col-* (< *cum*), together, + *luo*, wash.] **col'lu-to-ryt.**

col-lu'vi-es, 1 ke-liū'vɪ-iz; 2 cŏ-lū'vi-ēş, *n.* [Rare.] A collection or aggregation of things washed or run together. Specifically: (1) Colluvial soil (see quotation below). (2) Refuse matter in a sink; filth; excrement. (3) *Med.* Ulcerous discharge. (4) A rabble; medley. [L., < *colluo*; see COLLUTORIUM.] — **col-lu'vi-al,** *a.* Of, belonging to, or composed of colluvies.

Colluvial soils . . . contain sharp angular fragments of the rock from which they mainly originated.

S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* p. 144.

col'ly, 1 kel'ɪ; 2 cŏl'y, *vt.* [COL'LIED; COL'LY-ING.] [Archaic or Dial.] To blacken as with coal-smut; begrime. **col'lowt.**

col'ly, 1 kel'ɪ; 2 cŏl'y, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Grime or soot.

col'ly-bos, 1 kel'ɪ-bos; 2 cŏl'y-bŏs, *n.* [-BA, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Gr. Ch.* A small round wheaten cake given to the people at certain times, as on the first Saturday of Lent. **col'lybrest.**

Col'lyer, 1 kel'yər; 2 cŏl'yer, **Robert** (¹²/₁1823–¹¹/₂₁1912). An English-American Unitarian clergyman and author.

collyr., *abbr.* *Pharm.* See ABBREVIATION.

Col"ly-rid'i-an, 1 kol"ɪ-rid'ɪ-ən; 2 cŏl"y-rid'i-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect (4th century) that worshiped the Virgin with pagan rites. [< LL. *Collyridiani* (pl.), < *collyrida*, cake, < Gr. *kollyris* (*kollyrid-*), dim. of *kollyra*, loaf of bread.]

col'ly-rite, 1 kol'ɪ-rait; 2 cŏl'y-rit, *n. Mineral.* A white clay-like hydrous aluminum silicate ($Al_4SiO_4.9H_2O$). [< Gr. *kollyrion*, eye-salve, dim. of *kollyra*, loaf of bread.]

Col"ly-rit'i-dæ, 1 kol"ɪ-rit'ɪ-dī; 2 cŏl"y-rit'i-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of cassiduloidean echinoideans with apical systems disconnected, ambulacra similar, and bivium widely separated from trivium. **Col"ly-ri'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kollyritēs*, roll.] — **col-lyr'i-tid,** *n.*— **-toid,** *a.*

col-lyr'i-um, 1 ko-lir'ɪ-um; 2 cŏ-lŷr'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Med.* An eye-wash or eye-salve.

It is a good *collyrium* to look on the bare earth.
THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass.*, p. 256. [H. M. & CO. 1881.]

2. A cosmetic for coloring eyebrows or eyelashes. **3.** A suppository. [L., < Gr. *kollyrion*; see COLLYRITE.]

col-lir'i-umt.

col'ly-shang"y, *n.* Same as COLLIESHANGIE.

col'ly-west, 1 kol'ɪ-west; 2 cŏl'y-wĕst, *adv.* Same as COLLYWESTON.

col"ly-wes'ton, 1 kel'ɪ-wes'tən; 2 cŏl'y-wĕs'ton. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *n.* **1.** That which has gone wrong: originating from the phrase "It's all along of Colly Weston." **2.** A senseless thing; nonsense. **3.** Contrariness or opposition. **II.** *adv.* Like a collyweston.

col'ly-wob"bles, 1 kel'ɪ-wob"lz; 2 col'y-wŏb'lg, *n. pl.* [Slang.] Colic; stomach-ache.

Col'man, 1 kŏl'mən; 2 cŏl'man, *n.* **1. George** (4/22 1733–6/14 1794), an English dramatist; *Jealous Wife*, etc. **2. George,** "The Younger" (10/21 1762–10/28 1836), an English dramatist; son of preceding; *Heir at Law*, etc.— **Colman's bird,** the (European) teal, connected by legend with Colman (of Templeshambo), an Irish saint.

col'mart, 1 kol'mar; 2 cŏl'mar, *n.* **1.** A kind of pear. **2†.** A fan of Queen Anne's time. [< *Colmar*, town in Alsace.]

Col'mart, 1 kŏl'mar; 2 cŏl'mär, *n.* A historic cathedral city in Haut-Rhin department, France.

Colm-cille', **St.,** 1 kolm-kil'; 2 cŏlm-cil', *n.* Same as ST. COLUMBA. [Ir., dove of the church.]

col'mey, *n.* The coalfish, 1. **col'my†.**

Colne, 1 kōln; 2 cōln, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing town in Lancashire, England. **2.** Either of two rivers in England, one in Essex county flowing into the North Sea, the other in Hertford and Bucks counties, flowing into the Thames.

Colo., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

col'obe, 1 kol'ŏb; 2 cŏl'ŏb, *n.* **1.** A colobus. **2†.** A colobium. **col'o-bint.** [COLOBIUM.

co-lo'bi-on, 1 ko-lō'bi-ən; 2 co-lō'bi-on, *n. Ecci.* Same as

co-lo'bi-um, 1 ko-lō'bi-um; 2 co-lō'bi-ŭm, *n.* [-BI-A, *pl.*] [LL.] *Eccl. Antiq.* **1.** A sleeveless tunic worn by deacons as a vestment: replaced (4th century) by the dalmatic. **2.** A similar vestment worn by monks, and by kings at coronation.

col"o-bo'ma, 1 kel'o-bō'mə; 2 cŏl'o-bō'ma, *n. Terat.* A defect in an organ; specifically, a congenital malformation of the iris, caused by persistence of the choroidal cleft. [< Gr. *kolobōma*, < *kolos*, docked.] — **bridge coloboma,** that form in which a thin band of iris-tissue crosses the cleft.

Col"o-bra'chi-a, 1 kol'o-brē'ki-ə; 2 cŏl'o-brā'ci-a, *n. pl. Echin.* A section of echinoderms, embracing the starfishes and crinoids: opposed to *Litobrachia*. [< Gr. *kolos*, docked, + L. *brachium*, arm.] — **col"o-bra'chi-ate,** *a.*

col'o-bus, 1 kel'o-bus; 2 cŏl'o-bŭs, *n.* [-BI, 1 -bai; 2 -bi, *pl.*] An African semnopithecine monkey (genus *Colobus*) having the thumb absent or rudimentary; a guereza. [< Gr. *kolobos* (< *kolos*), curtailed.]

Col"o-ca'si-a, 1 kol'o-kē'sɪ-ə; 2 cŏl'o-cā'si-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the arum family, natives of tropical Asia, with thick tuberous rootstocks and large long-petioled often party-colored leaves. *C. antiquorum* of India produces taro. [L., < Gr. *kolokasia*, an Egyptian plant.] **Ca-la'di-umt.**

col"o-cen-te'sis, 1 kel'o-sen-tī'sɪs; 2 cŏl'o-cĕn-tē'sis, *n. Surg.* An incision in the colon to release gases. [< Gr. *kolon*, colon, + *kentēsis*, puncture.]

Col"o-ceph'a-li, 1 kel"o-sef'ə-laɪ; 2 cŏl'o-cĕf'a-lī, *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder or order of apodal fishes with upper and lower pharyngeal jaws, including the muræniids. [< Gr. *kolos*, docked, + *kephalē*, head.] — **col"o-ceph'al,** *n.*— **col"o-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*

col"o-col'ic, 1 kel'o-kel'ɪk; 2 cŏl'o-cŏl'ic, *a.* Relating to two parts of the colon which are not contiguous. [< Gr. *kolon*, colon, + *kolon*, colon.]

col"o-co'lo, 1 kel'o-kō'lo; 2 cŏl'o-cō'lo, *n.* [S. Am.] A small savage South-American wildcat (*Felis colocolo*), gray streaked with black. **col"o-co'lat.**

col"o-co-los'to-my, 1 kel'o-ko-los'to-mɪ; 2 cŏl'o-co-lŏs'to-my, *n. Surg.* The forming of a passage between two parts of the colon that are not contiguous. [< Gr. *kolon*, colon, + *kolon*, + *stoma*, mouth.]

col'o-cynth, 1 kel'o-sinth; 2 cŏl'o-cŷnth, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The bitter apple or bitter cucumber (*Citrullus colocynthis*), a gourd fruit similar in appearance and size to an orange, native in the warmer parts of Asia and cultivated elsewhere.

They gathered the gourds of the *colocynth* vine and poisoned the whole mess.
SPURGEON *Spare Half-Hours* p. 124. [F. & W. 1884.]

2. *Med.* The pulpy mass of this fruit enclosing the seeds: used medicinally as a powerful cathartic. [< L. *colocynthis*, < Gr. *kolokynthis*, < *kolokynthē*, pumpkin.]

col"o-cyn'the-in, 1 kel'o-sin'thɪ-in; 2 cŏl'o-cŷn'the-in, *n.* A resinous compound ($C_{19}H_{14}O_{13}$) formed when colocynthin is decomposed with acids.

col"o-cyn'thin, 1 kol'o-sin'thin; 2 cŏl'o-cŷn'thin, *n.* A yellow amorphous bitter compound ($C_{56}H_{34}O_{23}$) extracted from colocynth.— **col"o-cyn'thi-tin,** *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound extracted from colocynth.

col"o-en"ter-i'tis, 1 kel'o-en"tər-aɪ'tis *or* -ɪ'tis; 2 cŏl'o-ĕn"ter-i'tis *or* -i'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of both the large and small intestines. [< COLON², *n.*, + ENTERITIS.]

co-log'a-rithm, 1 kō-log'ə-rithm; 2 cō-lŏg'a-rithm *n. Math.* The logarithm of the reciprocal. The cologarithm of 2 is the logarithm of 1/2. [< CO-² + LOGARITHM.]

Co-logne', 1 ko-lōn'; 2 co-lōn', *n.* **1.** A government in the Rhine province, Prussia; 1,544 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an ancient fortified and industrial city; former seat of an electoral bishop; free city; eight times besieged; fine cathedral, founded August 18, 1248. Entered and occupied by British troops, December, 8, 1918. **3.** [c-] Alcohol scented with a mixture of aromatic oils manufactured at Cologne by Jean Farina in 1709 and used as a perfume: named from the city. **Köln;** [G.].— **Cologne brown, earth,** or **umber,** see BROWN.— **C. spirit,** ethyl alcohol from which ill-smelling impurities such as fusel oil have been removed: used in preparation of perfumes, eau de Cologne, and pharmaceutical preparations.— **C. ware,** a hard gray stoneware, rudely ornamented with blue and brown, formerly common about Cologne and in Flanders.— **C. water,** same as COLOGNE, *n.*, 3. **Eau de C.†** (*Aqua coloniensis*).— **C. yellow,** see YELLOW.

col'o-lite, 1 kel'o-lait; 2 cŏl'o-lit, *n. Geol.* A fossil (Oolite) intestine-like impression or substance, supposed to consist of worm-casts. [< Gr. *kolon*, colon, + *lithos*, stone.]

Co-lo'lo, 1 ko-lō'lo; 2 co-lō'lo, *n.* A mountain in the Andes, near the boundary of Peru and Bolivia; 17,930 ft. high.

co-lom'ba, *n.* See CALUMBA and COLUMBO.

Co"lombes', 1 kō'lōnb'; 2 cō'lōnb', *n.* A town in Seine department, France.

Co-lom'bi-a, 1 ko-lom'bɪ-ə; 2 co-lŏm'bi-a, *n.* A republic occupying the N. W. extremity of South America, about 440,846 sq. m.; capital Bogota.— **Co-lom'bi-an,** *a. & n.*

co-lom'bier, *n.* Same as COLUMBIER.

co-lom'bin, 1 ko-lom'bɪn; 2 co-lŏm'bin, *n. Elec.* The insulating material between the carbons of a Jablochkoff candle (see CANDLE); a mixture of barium and calcium sulfates. [< Mozambique *kalumb.*]

co-lom'bo¹, *n.* See CALUMBA and COLUMBO.

Co-lom'bo², 1 ko-lom'bo; 2 co-lŏm'bo, *n.* **1. Realdo** (1544–1576), an Italian anatomist; reputed discoverer of pulmonary circulation. **2.** The principal seaport city and capital of Ceylon.

co-lom'e-try, 1 ko-lom'ɪ-trɪ; 2 co-lŏm'e-try, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* The measurement of verses by cola. **2.** *Paleog.* Measurement of manuscripts by cola or lines approximately equal to a dactylic hexameter; stichometry. [< Gr. *kōlometria* (< *kōlon*, member) + *metron*, measure.]

co'lon¹, 1 kō'lən; 2 cō'lon, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A punctuation-mark (:) used (1) as a sign of apposition or equality to connect one clause with another that explains it, as in introducing an enumeration or catalog, and (2), chiefly in rhetorical and poetical usage, to join clauses that are grammatically complete, yet are closely connected in sense, or to mark any discontinuity in sense or grammatical construction greater than that which is indicated by a semicolon, but not sufficient to require a period or a dash.

A *colon* should be used after a word or clause introductory to a speech, a letter, a statement of particulars, or a quotation of a long sentence or a number of sentences, and before a short quotation if that is made a separate paragraph.
F. HORACE TEALL *Punctuation* p. 22. [A. 1900.]

2. [CO'LA, *pl.*] (1) *Anc. Gram.* A principal member of a sentence or period, consisting of one long clause or several shorter clauses. (2) *Anc. Pros.* A member or section of a rhythmical period. (3) *Paleog.* A line of a manuscript, or the length, approximately equal to a dactylic hexameter, assumed as normal in estimating the number of lines in a manuscript. [L., < Gr. *kōlon*, member.]

co'lon², *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The large intestine, excluding the cæcum and rectum. It includes the right or *ascending* portion, the arched or *transverse* portion, the left or *descending* portion, the *iliac* portion, and the *pelvic* portion. The iliac and pelvic portions, taken together, are often described as the sigmoid flexure. See illus. under ALIMENTARY CANAL. **2.** The posterior part of an insect's intestine. [L., < Gr. *kolon*, large intestine.] — **co-lon'ic,** *a.*

co-lon³, 1 ko-lōn'; 2 co-lōn', *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** The monetary unit of Costa Rica, having a value of 46.5 cents. **2.** [Chile.] A coin, the condor. See table under COIN.

Co-lon'⁴, 1 ko-lōn'; 2 co-lōn', *n.* **1.** The principal Atlantic seaport of the Isthmus of Panama; in the Canal Zone at the northern terminus of the Panama Canal: formerly **Aspinwall.** **2.** A town in Matanzas province, Cuba, a sugar-producing center. [colonus.

co-lo'nate, 1 ko-lō'nēt; 2 co-lō'nāt, *n.* The condition of a

colo'nel, 1 kûr'nel; 2 cûr'nĕl, *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To make or dub a colonel; act or figure as a colonel.

colo'nel, *n.* **1.** The highest officer of a regiment, ranking next below a brigadier-general and next above a lieutenant-colonel: as a title, usually abbreviated *Col.*

In the United States army the colonel usually commands his regiment; but in the Marine Corps, in which there are no regiments, he ranks as field-officer immediately below the commandant. In the British army the office is a sinecure except in the artillery and engineers, and is commonly held by a retired general officer, while the lieutenant-colonel is the actual commander. The title is honorary and is sometimes conferred on princes of the royal house, but in certain European armies, as those of Austria, Germany, and Russia, the colonel is a field officer. The word is often used in translation from ancient languages to express comparatively high military rank. See SHOULDER-STRAP, fig. 5; INSIGNIA.

2. A kind of salmon-fly. [F., < It. *colonnello*, dim. of *colonna* (< L. *columna*), column.] — **colonel commandant** [*Eng.*] (*Mil.*), the honorary commander of a regiment or corps in the British army.— **colo"nel-com"mandant'ship,** *n.*— **colo'nel-gen"er-al,** *n. Mil.* A former honorary title in some European armies for the commander-in-chief: not used in the British service.— **colo'nel-in-chief,** *n.* (Gt. Brit.) An honorary title conferred on the heads of foreign imperial or royal houses; as, the German Emperor William II. was *colonel-in-chief* of the 1st Royal Dragoons.— **Colonel's Chair.** A summit in the Catskills, N. Y.; 3,165 ft. high.— **colo'nel-cy,** *n.* The office or rank of colonel. **colo'nel-ship†.**

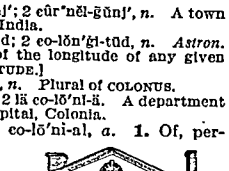
Colo"nel-ganj', 1 kûr'nel-gunj'; 2 cûr'nĕl-gŭnj', *n.* A town in Faizabad division, Oudh, India.

co-lon'gi-tude, 1 kō-lon'jɪ-tūd; 2 co-lŏn'gi-tūd, *n. Astron. & Geol.* The complement of the longitude of any given meridian. [< CO-² + LONGITUDE.]

co-lo'ni, 1 ko-lō'nɪ; 2 co-lō'ni, *n.* Plural of COLONUS.

Co-lo'ni-a, La, 1 la ko-lō'nɪ-ə; 2 lä co-lō'ni-ä. A department in Uruguay; 2,192 sq. m.; capital, Colonia.

co-lo'ni-al, 1 ko-lō'nɪ-əl; 2 co-lō'ni-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being a colony or colonies, specifically the transmarine colonies of Great Britain or other European states.


Colonial Architecture.
Jumel Mansion, N. Y., 1758.

Two nations derived from this [Berlin] conference enormously increased *colonial* possessions in Africa — France and Portugal.
MRS. H. GRATTAN-GUINNESS *New World, etc.* p. 86. [F. H. R.]

2. *U. S. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the United States when they were British colonies, especially before the royal appointment of provincial governors; as, old *colonial* days. Compare PROVINCIAL. **3.** Produced in the colonies: denoting specifically commercial products of tropical colonies of European states, such as sugar, coffee, spices, etc.; as, *colonial* wares. **4.** *Zool.* Existing in or forming colonies. — **colonial architecture,** a style of architecture exhibiting many local varieties, common in the later period of the American colonies and early years of the Republic. It is a modification of the English Renaissance: sometimes called *Georgian.*— **c. goose** [Austral.], a boned leg of mutton stuffed and roasted.

co-lo'ni-al, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony; colonist.— **co-lo'ni-al-ism,** *n.* A colonial peculiarity or idiom; also, colonial characteristics collectively.— **co-lo'ni-al-ist,** *n.*— **co-lo'ni-al-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* To make colonial.— **co-lo'ni-al-ly,** *adv.*

col'o-nist, 1 kol'o-nist; 2 cŏl'o-nĭst, *n.* **1.** A member, inhabitant, or citizen of a colony; also, one who joins in forming a colony; a settler. **2.** *Biol.* An adventitious animal or plant. **col'o-nert.**

col"o-ni'tis, 1 kol"o-nai'tis *or* -nɪ'tis; 2 cŏl"o-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the colon. [< L. *colon*, COLON².]

col'o-niz"a-bl(e), 1 kol'o-naiz"ə-bl; 2 cŏl'o-nīz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being colonized.— **col"o-niz"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

col"o-ni-za'tion, } 1 kol'o-ni-zē'shən; 2 cŏl'o-ni-zā'-
col"o-ni-sa'tion, } shon, *n.* **1.** The act of colonizing, or the state of being colonized. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* The planting of colonies of free negroes in Africa by assisted emigration.

He put his work 'Thoughts on African *Colonization*' into the hands of eminent men. O. JOHNSON *William Lloyd Garrison* p. 130. [H. M. & CO. 1881.]

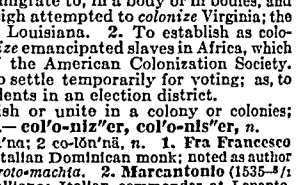
3. The temporary settling of persons in a voting-district for the purpose of voting at an election: a criminal act. — **col"o-ni-za'tion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of colonization; specifically, one of those American antislavery reformers who favored colonizing emancipated negroes in Liberia.

col'o-nize, } 1 kol'o-naiz; 2 cŏl'o-nīz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'-
col'o-nise, } ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To settle a colony or colonies in; also, to emigrate to, in a body or in bodies, and settle in; as, Raleigh attempted to *colonize* Virginia; the French *colonized* Louisiana. **2.** To establish as colonists; as, to *colonize* emancipated slaves in Africa, which was the object of the American Colonization Society. **3.** Specifically, to settle temporarily for voting; as, to *colonize* non-residents in an election district.

II. *i.* To establish or unite in a colony or colonies; settle in colonies.— **col'o-niz"er, col'o-nis"er,** *n.*

Co-lon'na, 1 ko-lon'nə; 2 co-lŏn'nä, *n.* **1. Fra Francesco** (1433?–1527), an Italian Dominican monk; noted as author of *Poliphili Hypneroto-machia.* **2. Marcantonio** (1535–8/11 1584), duke of Palliano; Italian commander at Lepanto, 1571; viceroy of Sicily. **3. Prospero** (1452–12/20 1523), an Italian general who captured Milan and Genoa from France. **4. Vittoria** (1490–?/21 1547), an Italian poetess; friend of Michelangelo and Cardinal Pole. **5. Cape,** most S. point of Attica, Greece [anc. **Su'ni-um**].

col"on-nade', 1 kol"e-nēd'; 2 cŏl'ŏ-nād', *n. Arch.* A range of columns connected by an entablature. If there are four, it is *tetrastyle;* if six, *hexastyle;* if eight, *octostyle,* etc. A colonnade in front of a building is called a *portico;* one entirely surrounding a rectangular building, a *peristyle.* [F., < It. *colonnato*, < *colonna* (< L. *columna*), column.] **col"lo-nade'†; col"on-na'dot.— col"on-nad'ed,** *a.* Having a colonnade.


The Colonnade of the Eastern Façade of the Palace of the Louvre, Paris; designed by Perrault in 1665.

Co-lon'ne, 1 ko-lon'nē; 2 co-lŏn'ne, *n.* A promontory of Calabria, S. Italy. **Lu-cin'i-um Prom"on-to'ri-um.** [Ancient.]

col"on-nette', 1 kol"e-net'; 2 cŏl'ŏ-nĕt', *n.* [F.] A little column, particularly in decorative art, or in architectural use in a subordinate position, as on the face of a mullion. **col"on-net'†.**

co-lo'nus, 1 ko-lō'nus; 2 co-lō'nŭs, *n.* [L.] [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -ni, *pl.*] *Rom. Hist.* Under the later emperors, an agricultural laborer bound to the soil; a serf.

col'o-ny, *vt.* [Rare.] To colonize.

col'o-ny, 1 kol'o-nɪ; 2 cŏl'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nɪz; 2 -nis, *pl.*] **1.** A settlement made by emigrants, voluntarily or by force, in a remote region under the control of the parent country or of an organized association; as, the *colony* of French Guiana; penal *colonies.*

Colonies are such foreign possessions as are composed largely of emigrants or descendants of emigrants, and they usually possess some degree of legislative independence, as the British colonies, or a voice in the home government, as French and Spanish colonies. The British colonies are divided into (1) *crown colonies,* in which the legislative power remains with the home government; (2) *colonies with representative governments,* in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the crown, the latter reserving the right of veto on local legislation; (3) colonies having *responsible governments,* possessing a separate constitution, the crown having only the right of veto.

2. The territory occupied by new settlers or their descendants. **3.** A number of foreigners from the same country, or of persons of the same occupation, residing in a particular locality of a city or country; as, the Chinese *colony* in New York city; an artists' *colony.*

In fact, however, the Revolution found Ireland emancipated from the dominion of the English *colony.*
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, p. 102. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

4. (1) An aggregation of individuals in a common household or zoœcium, as in corals, polyzoans, etc. (2) A cluster of bacteria in a pure culture. **5.** A stock of bees, consisting principally of workers, but having, when perfect, one queen and at times many drones. **6.** *Geol.* A precursory band of fossils of a higher zone in a bed included between beds of lower zones, indicating partial coexistence of two normally successive faunas. **7.** *Bot.* (1) Two or more unicellular algæ held together by a mucilaginous common cell-wall either as a filament or as a mass. (2) A dense clump or group of one kind of plants in a plant society.

These temporary appearances of a later fauna in the midst of an older fauna are termed by Mr. Barrande *'colonies.'*
NICHOLSON AND LYDEKKER *Paleontology* vol. i. p. 61. [W. B. 1889.]

[< F. *colonie*, < L. *colonia*, < *colonus*, farmer, < *colo*, till.] **col'o-nyt; col'o-nie†.— crown colony,** a colonial dependency of Great Britain under the direct control of the crown: usually administered by a governor, with executive and legislative councils; as, the *crown colony* of Hongkong.

Key 1. ąisle; ąu = *out*; oil; iū = *feud*; ch*i*n; go; jet; ŋ = si*ng*; so; ship; th*i*n, th*i*s; azure; F. boñ, düne; ʜ = loch. †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.
Key 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fu͝ll, rule, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; o͝il, bo͝y; ɕ = k; ç = s; ğo, ġem; iṅk; ẓ = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; ʜ = loch.

—**Old Colony,** Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts: so called because it was the first settled.

col"o-pex'i-a, 1 kol'o-peks'i-ə; 2 cŏl'o-pĕks'i-a, *n. Surg.* The stitching of the colon (usually the sigmoid flexure) to the wall of the abdomen. [< Gr. *kolon*, colon, + *pēxis*, a fixing.] **col'o-pex"y‡.**

col"o-pex-ot'o-my, 1 kol'o-peks-ot'o-mi; 2 cŏl'o-pĕks-ŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* Incision and fixation of the colon. [< COLOPEXIA + -TOMY.]

col'o-phane, 1 kol'o-fān; 2 cŏl'o-făn, *n.* Rosin; colophony. **col'o-phan‡.**

col'o-phene, 1 kol'o-fīn; 2 cŏl'o-fēn, *n. Chem.* An oily colorless liquid compound ($C_{20}H_{32}$) obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with sulfuric acid, formerly from colophony.

col'o-phi-lene, 1 kol'o-fi-lin; 2 cŏl'o-fi-lēn, *n. Chem.* A hydrocarbon of undetermined quality resulting from the action of barium hydroxid on colophene hydrochlorid.

col'o-phon, 1 kol'o-fen; 2 cŏl'o-fŏn, *n.* **1.** An inscription or other device formerly placed at the end of books and writings, often showing the title, writer's or printer's name, and date and place of printing. **2.** An emblematic device adopted by a publisher and impressed on his books, usually on the title-page of each volume. [LL., < Gr. *kolophōn*, summit.] — **col"o-pho'ni-an,** *n.*

Colophon of Nicolas Jenson (1481).

col"o-phon'ic, 1 kol'o-fon'ik; 2 cŏl'o-fŏn'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to colophony. — **colophonic acids,** a class of isomeric acids ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$) occurring in colophony, as pimaric, pinic, and sylvic acids. — **co-loph'o-nate,** *n.* The salt.

col'o-pho-nin, 1 kol'o-fō-nin; 2 cŏl'o-fō-nin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{32}O_2+H_2O$) obtained from colophony.

col"o-pho-nite, 1 kol'o-fō-nait; 2 cŏl'o-fō-nit, *n. Mineral.* A reddish-brown andradite resembling rosin in color. Compare GARNET, 1 (3).

col'o-pho-none, 1 kol'o-fo-nōn; 2 cŏl'o-fo-nōn, *n. Chem.* The oily product of colophony by dry distillation.

col'o-pho-ny, 1 kol'o-fō-ni; 2 cŏl'o-fō-ny (XIII), *n.* Rosin. [< Gr. *kolophōnia*, < *Kolophōn*, city in Ionia.] **col'o-pha-ny‡.**

col"o-proc'ti-a, 1 kol'o-prok'ti-ə; 2 cŏl'o-prŏc'ti-a, *n.* Same as COLOSTOMY.

col"op-to'sis, 1 kol'ep-tō'sis; 2 cŏl'ŏp-tō'sis, *n.* Prolapsus or falling of the colon. [< COLON² + PTOSIS.]

col'o-punc"ture, 1 kol'o-punk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏl'o-pŭnc'-chur *or* -tūr, *n. Surg.* Colocentesis. [< COLON² + PUNCTURE.]

col"o-quin'ti-da, 1 kol'o-kwin'ti-də; 2 cŏl'o-kwin'ti-da, *n.* [LL.] Same as COLOCYNTH. **col'o-quint‡.**

col'or, **col'our,** **cul'or**ᵖ, } 1 kul'ər; 2 cŏl'or, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a color to or put color on; infuse color into; especially, to impart a new color to; dye; tint; stain. **2.** Figuratively; (1) To make to appear in a false, particularly a specious, light; represent as better or worse than the reality. (2) *To modify in nature or character*; give a tone to; as, to *color* one's opinions by one's private resentments; his French training *colored* his style. **3‡.** To conceal.

II. *i.* To take on or change color; especially, to grow red in the face; blush; to show signs of ripening, as fruit. [< F. *colorer*, < L. *coloro*, < *color*, tint.] See CULOR. SYN.: see GARBLE; STAIN. — **col'or-er,** *n.*

col'or, *n.* **1.** That quality of an object by which it emits, reflects, or transmits certain rays of light and absorbs others, thus producing a specific effect on the eye, depending on the nature of the rays reaching the nervous elements of the retina, the immediate stimulus of which is photochemical.

God's will moves freely, and I follow it,
As *color* follows light. E. B. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* sc. 1.

2. Any one of the hues observed in the rainbow or spectrum, or one of the tints produced by the blending of those rays: sometimes technically limited to primary colors, and then distinguished from *hue* (a compound color), *tint* (diluted with white), and *shade* (mixed with black). In trade use, as in dyeing, or colloquially, black and white are also included as colors. See SPECTRUM.

The sky is not blue *color* merely; it is blue fire — and cannot be painted. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. iv, p. 34. [w. & s. 1858.]

3. *Psychol.* Any stimulation of the eye and the more internal organism of vision, subjectively regarded. All such effects are classified as **sensations of color** and vary in (1) *color-tone*, or quality as determined by the wave-lengths of the stimulus, (2) *purity*, or saturation, as determined by freedom from admixture of other color-tones, and (3) *brightness*, as dependent both upon the degree of saturation and the total intensity of the light. Various theories have been proposed to account for the experienced changes in color-sensations and similar visual phenomena as due to the results of analyzing or mixing the different color-tones, or to the different parts of the retina on which the stimulus pulls. Of these, the most celebrated are the Young-Helmholtz theory, which conjectures three substances in the retina, responding to long waves, short waves, and waves of intermediate length, of the stimulus light; and the theory of Hering, which proposes three pairs of receptors, sensitive respectively to the white-black, red-green, and yellow-blue series of stimulations. In favor of the latter theory it may be said that the sensations of the various shades of gray in the white-black series are no longer supposed to be due to absence of specific stimulus.

4. Specifically: (1) Any hue as distinguished from white; especially, the hue of a colored person; as, a man of *color*. (2) *Bot.* Any hue other than green. (3) In pictures, fabrics, etc., any hue except black or white; as, she looks better in *colors* than in mourning. **5.** Complexion; especially, the hue of health; ruddiness; as, she had a great deal of *color*.

Your *colour*, I warrant you, is as red as any rose.
SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry IV*, act ii, sc. 4.

6. A paint or pigment; in printing, equal distribution of ink and strength of impression. **7.** A false or superficial appearance; pretense; disguise.

The law whereby He worketh is eternal, and therefore can have no show or *colour* of mutability.
HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* p. 64. [n. & s. 1888.]

8. (1) *Mil. & Naval.* The official flag or flags carried by a military body, regiment, or war-ship; a designated one of these; the national flag: used mostly in the plural.

In the army of the United States, and most other armies, the regiment, as the unit of organization, carries two flags: the national flag or *national color* and the *regimental color*. They are spoken of as a *pair* or *stand of colors*; or, in the U. S. cavalry, as *standards*. In the British army each regiment or battalion has a *royal* or *King's color* (Union Jack) and a regimental color consisting of a silk flag of a color similar to that of the regiment *facings*; it has the blue union in the corner and is embroidered with the number, title and honors of the regiment. In the U. S. army national and regimental colors vary in form and size. According to the *U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations*, "The word *color* implies the national color and includes the regimental color when both are present." The infantry regiments carry a national color embroidered in silver and a regimental color made of blue silk with an embroidered U. S. coat of arms containing the number and name of the regiment in white characters upon a red scroll. The battalions of engineers carry the national color, upon which is embroidered the title of the battalion, and the *battalion color*, which is made of scarlet silk and contains a castle in the center with the battalion number above and the words "U. S. Engineers" below. The *cavalry standards* are smaller than the infantry colors: the regimental standard being of yellow silk and containing an embroidered U. S. coat of arms in the center and the name and number of the regiment in yellow characters upon a red scroll. On parade the regimental is placed on the left of the national color. The colors of a war-ship are the national flag carried over the stern whenever the ship is in commission and a masthead-flag denoting the rank of its commander when he is a flag-officer; those of a yacht or a merchant ship are the national ensign (in its appropriate form — see FLAG) and the flag of the vessel's owner or club. Lack of proper colors exposes a ship to arrest for piracy, hence the phrases **to show one's colors, to sail under false colors,** etc. **Lowering and lifting,** or **dipping, the colors,** is a form of salute or its acknowledgment, more common and less ceremonial at sea than on land. **To strike one's colors** is to indicate surrender; hence the opposite phrases: **to stick to one's colors, to nail the colors to the mast,** and the like.

(2) A flag, badge, ribbon, or other device used as a distinction; as, college *colors*, *colors* of a race-horse, etc. (3) *U. S. Army & Navy.* The salute made to the national flag when it is hoisted in the morning and lowered in the evening. The ceremony is accompanied by special music. **9.** *Art. Coloring.* **10.** *Mus.* (1) Timbre; clang-tint. (2) The tone, or characteristic effect, of a composition as produced by specific rhythmic, harmonic, or melodic means. **11.** (1) A semblance; appearance: as, having *color* of truth. (2) A prima-facie right. See COLOR OF OFFICE and COLOR OF TITLE, below. **12.** Peculiar character; kind; variety; tone.

And of this great step, modifying profoundly the *colour* and character of the government.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 386. [MACM. 1888.]

13. *Phren.* The faculty of appreciating colors and their harmonious combinations. **14.** *Her.* See TINCTURE, n. **15.** *Law.* An apparent or prima-facie right of action, but insufficient in point of law: a plea formerly advanced with a view to having a case tried by the court as a question of law instead of by the jury as a question of fact. **16.** A small particle or trace of gold in auriferous sand or gravel. **17.** Liveliness or animation; vividness, especially in literary work. **18.** In calico-printing, a coloring-matter or mordant which is thickened with gum or starch. **19.** A dye or dyestuff.

The natural and artificial colors such as dyes and dyestuffs are divided into classes according to their properties and uses. The **acid colors** are those which are used in an acid bath for the dyeing of animal fibers; and the **basic** or **tannic colors** are mostly substituted ammonias, and are used in calico-printing and gingham-dyeing. The **direct cotton** or **Kongo colors** are dyes that may be used without mordants. **Monogenetic colors** are those from which only one hue can be produced, while **polygenetic colors** are those from which different hues can be formed when different mordants are employed. Colors are also classed according to (1) the coal-tar compounds which they resemble or from which they are derived and (2) the organic groups which they contain. Some of these classes are the **acridine colors, alizarin c.** (artificial mordant dyes allied to alizarin), **anthracene c., azo c.** (see AZO-DYE), **benzidine c., diazo c., Janus c.** (a class of dyes which contain the sulfonic acid, azo, and amido groups), **monoazo c., nitroso c., oxazin c., oxyketone c., phthalic anhydrid c.** (such as the eosins), **stilbene c., sulfid** or **sulfur c.** (formed by fusing certain coal-tar products with sodium sulfid, thiosulfates, or sulfur), **sulfone c., tetrakisazo c., thiazin c., triazo c.,** and **xanthene c.**

20. *pl. Faro.* A manner of playing by which the color of the card to be bet upon is determined by the color of the first winning or losing card.

[OF., < L. *color*, tint.] **col'lort; col'ouret.** SYN.: hue, shade, stain, tinge, tint. See DISGUISE; PRETENSE. — ANT.: blackness, darkness, gloom, opacity.

— **albumen color,** in textile-printing, any pigment which is mechanically held to the fiber through the agency of coagulated albumen. — **alluring c.** (*Biol.*), a color in an animal or plant serving as a beneficial attraction. — **animal colors,** in the Darwinian theory of natural selection, certain colors distinguishing or rendering recognizable various animals, insects, etc., for specific purposes, as for concealment (see CRYPTIC, ALLOCRYPTIC, ANTICRYPTIC, PROCRYPTIC), for recognition and warning (see SEMATIC, ALLOSEMATIC, APOSEMATIC, EPISEMATIC, PSEUDAPOSEMATIC, PSEUDEPISEMATIC, PSEUDOSEMATIC, SYNAPOSEMATIC), for protection (see APATETIC), or during courtship (see EPIGAMIC, ALLEPIGAMIC). — **application colors,** see SPIRIT-COLORS. — **artists' colors,** fine pigments used by artists as distinguished from coarse ones used by house-painters. — **broken color,** a color produced by mixing two or more pigments. — **col'or-base",** *n. Chem.* Any basic substance whose salts are dyes, but which is itself colorless. — **c.-bearer,** *n.* See COLOR-GUARD. — **c.-box,** *n.* A box in which colors are kept. Specif.: (1) A box for artists' colors and implements. (2) The box supplying colors to the rollers in calico-printing. (3) An instrument for blending certain colors of the spectrum in given proportions. — **c.-chest,** *n. Naut.* A receptacle for flags used in signaling, etc. — **c.-chord,** *n.* A harmonious combination or group of colors, as in a painting or a costume. — **c.-company,** *n.* In a regiment, the company which has the custody of the colors. In the United States it is the left company of the right wing of a regiment. — **c.-constants,** *n. pl.* Three attributes of any color, as: (1) *hue*, or *tone*, by which varying tints are distinguishable; (2) *luminosity*, by which tints differ in respect to "light" and "dark" values; (3) *intensity*, by which colors otherwise alike differ in limpid purity. — **c.-curve,** *n.* A curve indicating the different focal lengths of telescopic object-glasses for the rays of various wave lengths. — **c.-defective,** *n.* One partially or totally color-blind. — **c.-diagram,** *n.* A systematic arrangement of colors, generally in such manner that compound colors shall lie on the straight line joining their primaries. Called, according to its shape, **c.-circle, c.-triangle,** etc. — **c.-disk,** *n.* A disk slit on one side from the periphery to the center, for use in a color-wheel. See COLOR-WHEEL. — **c.-doctor,** *n.* In calico-printing, a blade for wiping surplus color from the engraved roll. — **c.-filter,** *n.* Same as **c.-SCREEN.** — **c.-guard,** *n.* [U. S. A.] A guard for the protection of the colors. In each regiment it consists of two color-sergeants who are the color-bearers (the senior color-sergeant carrying the national color; the junior color-sergeant, the regimental color), and two experienced soldiers are picked by the colonel. — **c.-hearing,** *n. Med.* A condition in which color-sensations and acoustic sensations are habitually associated. — **c.-index,** *n. Hemat.* A guide for determining the amount of hemoglobin present in a blood-corpuscle. — **c.-line,** *n.* **1.** The distinction drawn between white persons and those of negro blood. **2.** *Psychophysics.* The outline of a plane figure, or any straight line joining two points in a solid figure, which is designed to give a diagrammatic representation of color-sensations and their interrelations. **3.** *pl.* A series of fine parallel lines on any part of a heraldic device, denoting the tincture by their direction. — **col'or-man,** *n.* [Eng.] A maker or seller of paints or colors. — **c.-mixer,** *n.* An apparatus for mixing colors by means of a color-wheel. See SPECTRUM. — **c.-mixture,** *n.* Combination of fundamental colors into another color. — **c. of office** (*Law*), a pretense or false appearance of authority for an act done on the part of a de-facto officer. — **c. of title** (*Law*), an apparent, but not valid, title to property, especially under a written instrument. — **c.-pan,** *n.* A shallow lined vessel in which colors are mixed for cotton-printing. — **c.-party,** *n.* A party having charge of the colors of a British regiment. — **c.-photography,** *n.* The photographic reproduction of things in their natural colors: (1) theoretically by the direct action of light upon a negative; (2) practically, thus far, by the combination of negatives made through complemental color-screens, the three-color process, or as a positive on glass by the screen-plate processes, as lumière, omnicolore, etc. — **c.-plate,** *n. Photo-engraving.* One of a series or set of plates, each representing a certain portion of a picture, intended to be printed in different colors in combination: a simulation of lithographic work. — **c.-screen,** *n. Photog.* A sheet of glass, or other transparent material, absorbing a certain definite portion of the spectrum, through which only complementary rays pass to the negative. — **c.-slab,** *n.* A piece of white porcelain on which the colors used in painting porcelain are burned: used as a guide, to indicate the effect of firing on colors. — **c.-standard,** *n.* Colors standardized. See SPECTRUM. — **c.-striker,** *n.* [Eng.] A color-maker. — **c.-tone,** *n.* See TONE, 10, 11, 12. — **c.-top,** *n.* A top painted with some or all the colors of the spectrum, showing the effect of their combination during its rotation. — **c.-variation,** *n.* The range of variability in color within the limits of a species. — **c.-variety,** *n. Zool.* A variety distinguished from the typical form of the species by some constant peculiarity of color. — **c.-weakness,** *n.* Inability to distinguish colors at a low degree of saturation or intensity. — **c.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel designed to exhibit the proportion of primary colors in any shade of color. It consists of color-disks bearing primary colors and white and black, constructed so as to revolve within a graduated circle. The disks can be arranged to overlap to any desired extent, and when rapidly rotated convey the impression of the color of this combination. — **complementary c.,** one of two colors which, when combined, produce white or nearly white light, as orange and blue. — **dead c.,** a color that produces no reflections. — **express c.** (*Law*), the pleading of a feigned claim of right. — **Fechner's colors** (*Psychophysics*), the colors produced by the spectrum-top. — **flight of colors** (*Psychophysics*), the series of colored after-images which follow gazing at an intensely bright light. — **implied c.** (*Law*), a claim of right arising from the pleadings of the defense. — **ingrain c.,** an insoluble color (usually an azo compound, but sometimes an inorganic compound) which has been produced directly in the fiber of the material by a chemical reaction. — **interference colors,** iridescent colors resulting from the interference of light. See INTERFERENCE, 2, and quotation. — **mode c.,** in textile-coloring, a subdued shade, such as drab. — **Newton's scale of colors,** a scale based upon Sir Isaac Newton's observations in color. *Compare* NEWTON'S RINGS, under RING. — **opposite c.** (*Psychophysics*), a complementary color. — **oxidation c.,** a color, as insoluble aniline black, which develops on the surface of calico by the oxidation of the material on which it has been impressed. — **primary colors.** **1.** *The principal colors into which* white light is separated by a prism, once classified as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; the colors of the rainbow. **2.** The colors by mixing which any other color may be obtained: given variously, now usually as red, green, and blue *or* violet, when they are mixed by the color-wheel, etc., and red (crimson), yellow, and blue, when they are mixed as pigments. — **principal c.** (*Psychophysics*), a psychological color of the fundamental type, such as red, blue, etc. — **raised c.,** in calico-printing, a color that is brought out by some external agent, as a mordant. — **reflection c.-mixer,** a color-mixer provided with a glass put between two strips of colored paper. The reflection of one strip can be observed upon the image of the other through the glass. — **saturated c.,** a color without admixture of black or white. — **steam c.,** *n.* A mordanted color produced and fixed upon various fabrics by means of steam. — **to give c.,** to invest with the appearance of truth or reality; in law, in pleas in confession and avoidance, to admit an apparent right in the opposite party which is then avoided by new matter. — **with the colors** (*Mil.*), serving with the regulars, and not with the reserves.

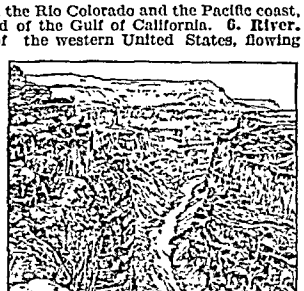
col'or-a-ble, } 1 kul'ər-ə-bl; 2 cŏl'or-a-bl, *a.* **1.** That **cul'or-a-bl**ᵉ, } may be colored. **2.** Capable of appearing true or just; having an appearance, especially a false appearance, of right or justice; specious or plausible *but ostensibly true; pretended; deceptive*; as, "*a colorable* pretence for abandoning Calais." HUME *England*, vol. iii, ch. 38, p. 14. [P. S. & CO. 1854.] SYN.: see OSTENSIBLE. — **col"or-a-bl'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being colorable.

col'or-a-bl(e-ness"‡. — **col'or-a-bly,** *adv.*

col"o-ra'do, 1 kol'o-rā'do; 2 cŏl'o-rā'do, *a.* **1.** [Sp. Am.] Red; reddish: common in geographic names, as Rio *Colorado*. **2.** Denoting medium strength and color, as of cigars. See illus. of POTATO-BEETLE under POTATO.

Col"o-ra'do, *n.* **1.** A western State of the United States; 103,655 sq. m.; capital, Denver; mining resources. **2.** A county in S. E. central Texas; 918 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbus. **3.** A city, the county-seat of Mitchell county, Texas. **4. City.** A city in El Paso county, Colo. **5. Desert.** The

arid region between the Rio Colorado and the Pacific coast, and about the head of the Gulf of California. **6. River.** (1) A great river of the western United States, flowing south from near Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, to the head of the Gulf of California, 1,500 miles, by the winding course: it is known in Wyoming and Colorado as *Green river*, and to the Mexicans and early settlers as *Rio Colorado*. (2) **Little Colorado,** or **Colorado Chiquito.** (3) A river of central and eastern Texas, 900 miles long, to Matagorda Bay. A tributary of the great Colorado in northeastern Arizona, flowing in deep cañons.



Grand Cañon of the Colorado, Arizona.

(4) A river of southern Argentina, 620 m. long to the Atlantic.— **Colorado potato-beetle,** the potato-bug.— **Colorado Series** (*Geol.*), the second in order of age of the groups comprised in the Upper Cretaceous series of strata in the northern interior province of North America. **7. Springs.** A city and health resort, county-seat of El Paso county, Colo., near the eastern base of Pike's Peak; seat of Colorado College (non-sectarian, 1874).— **Grand Cañon of the Colorado,** an enormous gorge excavated and occupied by the great Colorado river in Utah and Arizona: length, about 150 miles; depth, 2,000 to 5,000 ft.

col"o-ra'do-ite, 1 kol"o-rā'do-aĭt; 2 cŏl"o-rā'do-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A massive iron-black mercuric tellurid (HgTe). [< *Colorado.*]

col'or-ant, 1 kul'ər-ənt; 2 cŏl'or-ant, *n.* A coloring-matter [or dye.

col'or-ate, 1 kul'ər-ēt; 2 cŏl'or-āt, *a.* [Rare or Obs.] Colored.

col"or-a'tion, 1 kul"ər-ē'shən; 2 cŏl"or-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** Particular marking or arrangement of colors, as in an animal or plant. **2.** *Art.* (1) The use of colors, as in architecture or sculpture; polychromy. (2) Characteristic coloring, as in a painting. [< L. *coloratus;* see COLORATURE.]

— **aggressive coloration,** resemblance of the coat to the color of its ordinary surroundings: said of a predatory animal, which it assists in approaching intended prey without discovery.— **obliterative c.,** in Thayer's theory of concealing colors on animals, a combination of hues and pattern which causes the animal to merge out of sight into its natural background.— **protective c.,** apatetic coloration. See APATETIC.— **col"or-a'tion-al,** *a.* Relating to or depending upon coloration.— **col"or-a'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

col'or-a-ture, 1 kul'ər-ə-chur *or* -tūr; 2 cŏl'or-a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The effect of giving color to vocal music, as where two or more notes are given to each syllable, as in runs, trills, or other florid decorations, etc.; also, the runs, etc., themselves. **2.** A singer who produces this effect. [< It. *coloratura,* < L. *coloratus,* pp. of *colorо;* see COLOR, *v.*] **col"or-a-tu'ra†.**

col'or-base", *n.* See under COLOR, *n.*

col'or-blind", 1 kul'ər-blaind"; 2 cŏl'or-blīnd", *a.* Affected with color-blindness.

col'or-blind"ness, 1 kul'ər-blaind'nes; 2 cŏl'or-blīnd'-nĕs, *n.* A defect of vision, usually congenital, found in from three to five per cent. of males and a small portion of females. When *total*— cases of which are very rare — no distinctions of color are possible, the spectrum appearing to differ, from part to part, only in brightness. In **red-green blindness,** the color-tones lying between red and green or between purple and greenish-blue are confused and appear as shades of a single color. In the few cases, mostly pathological, of **yellow-blue blindness,** the two colors whose distinction is retained are red and green. The vision of the color-blind may therefore be called dichromatic rather than polychromatic, as in normal vision (see under COLOR). The importance of this in the case of railroad and maritime employees has led to recent great improvements in the tests for color-blindness. See DEUTERANOPIA; PROTANOPIA.

col'or-box", **c.-chord,** etc. See under COLOR, *n.*

co"lo-rec-ti'tis, 1 kŏ"lo-rek-taĭ'tıs *or* -tī'tıs; 2 cō"lo-rĕc-tī'tis *or* -tī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of colon and rectum. [< COLON² + RECTUM.]

co"lo-rec-tos'to-my, 1 kŏ"lo-rek-tos'to-mı; 2 cō"lo-rĕc-tŏs'-to-my, *n. Surg.* An operation for forming an artificial passage between the colon and the rectum. [< COLON² + RECTUM + Gr. *stoma,* mouth.]

col'ored, } 1 kul'ərd; 2 cŏl'ord, *pa.* **1.** Having color;
col'ord, } dyed or painted; tinged or stained. **2.** Specifically: (1) Of a hue, not white or black; as, a *colored* sash. (2) Of a dark-skinned or non-Caucasian race; specifically, in the United States, of African descent, wholly or in part. Originally, the epithet was applied only to those of mixed blood, making three classes of inhabitants — white, black, and *colored.* (3) Having color throughout the substance: said of glass, and distinguished from *enameled.* (4) *Bot.* Having any color other than green. **3.** Specious; exaggerated; embellished.

col'or-fil"ter, **c.-hearing.** See under COLOR, *n.*

col"or-if'ic, 1 kul"ər-if'ık; 2 cŏl"or-ĭf'ic (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to the production or the sensation of color; imparting or capable of producing color. [< COLOR, *n.,* + L. *facio,* make.]

col"or-im'e-ter, 1 kul"ər-im'ı-tər; 2 cŏl"or-ĭm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus consisting essentially of two parallel tubes, one of which contains a standard solution of known strength, by which to estimate by comparison of depth of color the percentage of coloring substance in a given solution, as in Nessler's test, or to estimate the carbon content of steel, as **Stead's colorimeter.** [< COLOR, *n.,* + Gr. *metron,* measure.]— **col"or-i-met'ric, col"or-i-met'ri-cal,** *a.* Of or relating to colorimetry or the colorimeter.— **col"or-i-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **col"or-im'e-try,** *n.* The testing of a coloring or dyeing compound by comparison with color-solutions.

col'or-in, 1 kul'ər-in; 2 cŏl'er-ĭn, *n.* Impure alizarin as obtained by distillation from madder. [< COLOR.]

col'or-inc†.

col'or-ing, 1 kul'ər-ıŋ; 2 cŏl'or-ing, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or process of giving or imparting color; also, that which imparts color. **2.** The general color, or combined effect of all the colors, of anything; also, characteristic style of applying or combining colors; as, an artist's *coloring.* **3.** Distinguishing character; peculiar style or air; as, a book bearing the *coloring* of its author's surroundings.

In the warm *coloring* of the narrative, and in the minuteness of its details, we feel that we are reading the report of one who has himself beheld the scenes which he describes.

PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. iii, p. 270. [L. 1880.]

4. Appearance or semblance; especially, false or specious appearance; misrepresentation or disguise.

I've tried the world—it wears no more
The *coloring* of romance it wore.

BRYANT *The Rivulet* st. 4.

5. *Mus.* See COLORATURE.— **aggressive coloring,** same as AGGRESSIVE COLORATION.— **col'or-ing-tool",** *n.* A seal-engravers' tool for cutting fine parallel lines, as for backgrounds.

col'or-ist, 1 kul'ər-ist; 2 cŏl'or-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who colors or paints; specifically, a painter skilled in the use of color, especially of warm or brilliant colors.

His [Turner's] most distinctive innovation as a *colorist* was his discovery of the scarlet shadow.

RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, p. 333. [w. & s. 1858.]

2. A writer noted for graphic descriptive powers. [< LL. *colorista,* < L. *color,* color.]— **col"or-is'tic,** *a.* Of or relating to a colorist or coloring.— **col"or-i-za'[or -sa']-tion,** *n.* Coloration.— **col'or-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To color.

co-lor'i-type, 1 kŏ-lor'ı-taĭp; 2 cō-lōr'ĭ-tȳp, *n.* **1.** The art of producing engraved printing-plates for color-printing in many colors by the use of only three colors — blue, red, and yellow: a trade name. **2.** A picture printed by this method. [< COLOR, *n.,* + TYPE.]

col'or-less, 1 kul'ər-les; 2 cŏl'or-lĕs, *a.* **1.** Having no color. **2.** Figuratively, marked by no special sentiments, emotions, or qualities; either impartial, uninteresting, or of negative character; as, a *colorless* musical or literary composition; a *colorless* decision.

Life became hard, rigid, *colourless,* as it became intense.

GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 466. [R. 1888.]

Syn.: see PALE.— **col'or-less-ness,** *n.*

col'or-man", **c.-mixer.** See under COLOR, *n.*

col"or-ol'o-gy, 1 kul"ər-ol'o-jı; 2 cŏl'or-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Rare.] The science or scientific study of color.— **col"or-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **col"or-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

col"or-pho'bi-a, 1 kul"ər-fō'bı-ə; 2 cŏl'or-fō'bi-a, *n.* [Rare.] Aversion to colored persons.

col'or-pho-tog"ra-phy, **c.-plate,** etc. See under COLOR, *n.*

col'or-type, 1 kul'ər-taĭp; 2 cŏl'or-tȳp, *n.* A coloritype.

co"lo-ru'bi-a, 1 kŏ"lo-rū'bı-ə; 2 cō"lo-rų'bi-a, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A fish, the yellowtail snapper.

col'or-y, 1 kul'ər-ı; 2 cŏl'or-y. **I.** *a.* **1.** [Colloq.] Having abundant color. **2.** *Com.* Having a good color: said of tobacco, of hops, and of certain coffees. **II.** *n.* A light-leaf tobacco used in pipes and cigarets. **col'our-y†.**

Coloss., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Co-los'sæ, 1 kŏ-los'ī; 2 cō-lŏs'ē, *n.* An ancient city of Phrygia, whose ruins remain near Chonas, Asia Minor. **Co-los'ęt.— Co-los'sian. I.** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of Colossæ. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of ancient Colossæ.— **Epistle to the Colossians,** a pastoral letter written by St. Paul to the Christians at Colossæ about A. D. 62, now a book of the New Testament.

co-los'sal, 1 kŏ-les'əl; 2 cō-lŏs'al, *a.* Of immense size or extent; colossus-like; enormous; huge; gigantic. **col"os-se'an†; co-los'sic†.** Syn.: see IMMENSE; LARGE.— **colossal order** (*Arch.*), an order that is higher than one interior story; specifically, an order where the columns run from the basement almost to the top of the building, as in the Roman and late Renaissance architecture.— **col"os-sal'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] Greatness.— **co-los'sal-ly,** *adv.*— **In colossal,** on a huge scale; magnified.

Col"os-se'um, 1 kel"e-sī'um; 2 cŏl"ŏ-sē'ŭm, *n.* The Flavian amphitheater in Rome, the greatest architectural monument left by the Romans, begun by Vespasian in A. D. 75 and completed and dedicated by Titus in A. D. 80.

It is elliptical in plan, the axes of the exterior wall being 617 and 512 feet, and those of the arena 282 and 148 feet. It seated 87,000 spectators. The name is sometimes given also to large modern places of amusement. [L., orig. neut. of *colosseus,* < Gr. *kolosstaios,* colossal, < *kolossos,* large statue.]

Col"i-se'um†.

While stands the *Coliseum,* Rome shall stand;
When falls the *Coliseum,* Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls—the world.

BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 4, st. 145.

Col"os-soch'e-lys, 1 kel"e-sek'ı-lis; 2 cŏl"ŏ-sŏc'e-lĭs, *n. Paleon.* A section of the genus *Testudo,* including several species of gigantic Pliocene tortoises, as *C. (T.) atlas,* of the Siwalik Hills, India, with a carapace nearly 6 ft. long. [< *colossus* + Gr. *chelys,* tortoise.]

co-los'sus, 1 kŏ-les'ŭs; 2 cō-lŏs'ŭs, *n.* [-SI, 1 -aĭ; 2 -ī, or -SUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A gigantic statue, especially the bronze of Apollo set up in 280 B. C. on the shore of the harbor at Rhodes, and since in the popular myth reputed to have stood astride the entrance to the harbor. It was upward of 100 feet high and was one of the seven wonders of the world. **2.** Any strikingly great person or object.

The Twin Colossi of Amenophis III., on the bank of the Nile near Thebes.

John Adams [said Jefferson] was our *colossus* on the floor.

WEBSTER *Works, Adams and Jeff.* vol. i, p. 130. [L. & c. 1858.]

[L., < Gr. *kolossos,* gigantic statue.] **co-losse'†.**

— **co-los'sus-wise,** *adv.* In the manner of a colossus.

Col"os-te'i-dæ, 1 kel"os-tī'ı-dı; 2 cŏl"ŏs-tē'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Carboniferous family of stegocephalous amphibians, having a lizard-like body with rhombic abdominal shields.

Co-los'te-us, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kolos,* maimed, + *osteon,* bone.]— **co-los'te-id,** *n.*— **co-los'te-oid,** *a.*

Col"o-steth'i-dæ, 1 kel"o-steth'ı-dı; 2 cŏl"o-stĕth'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of firmisternial frog-like amphibians having teeth in the upper jaw, subcylindrical diaphyses, and no omosternum. **Col"o-ste'thus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kolos,* maimed, + *stēthos,* breast.]

— **col"o-steth'id,** *n.*— **col"o-steth'oid,** *a.*

co-los'to-my, 1 ko-les'to-mı; 2 co-lŏs'to-my, *n. Surg.* The making of a permanent artificial opening in the colon.

col"os-tra'tion, 1 kel"es-trē'shən; 2 cŏl"ŏs-trā'shon, *n. Pathol.* A disease of infants attributed to colostrum. [< L. *colostratio(n-),* < *colostrum,* colostrum.]

co-los'trum, 1 ko-les'trum; 2 co-lŏs'trŭm, *n.* [L.] **1.** The first milk of a mammal after parturition; beestings. **2†.** An emulsion of turpentine and white of egg.— **co-los'tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to colostrum. **co-los'trous†.**— **co-los'-trum-cor"pus-cles,** *n. pl.* Large granular cells in the colostrum.

co-lot'o-my, 1 ko-lot'o-mı; 2 co-lŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* Incision of the colon, either abdominal, lateral, lumbar, or inguinal, according to the region of entrance. GOULD *Med. Dict.* [< COLON² + -TOMY.]

col'our, col'our-a-ble, etc. Color, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

-colous. Same as -COLINE.

colp¹, 1 kelp; 2 cŏlp, *n.* [W.] A Celtic dart or javelin.

colp², *n.* Same as COLLOP¹.

col-pal'gi-a, 1 kel-pal'jı-ə; 2 cŏl-păl'ġi-a, *n. Pathol.* Vaginal pain. [< Gr. *kolpos,* womb, + *algos,* pain.]

col-pen'chy-ma, 1 kel-pen'kı-mə; 2 cŏl-pĕn'cy-ma, *n. Bot.* Tissue made up of sinuous or waved cells. [< COLPO- + Gr. *enchyma,* infusion.]

col'pe-o, 1 kel'pı-o; 2 cŏl'pe-o, *n.* The fox-like dog (*Canis magellanicus*) of the shores of the Straits of Magellan.

col-pi'tis, 1 kel-paı'tıs *or* -pī'tıs; 2 cŏl-pī'tis *or* -pī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Vaginal inflammation. [< Gr. *kolpos,* womb.]

col'po-, } 1 kel'po-; 2 cŏl'po-. From Greek *kolpos,*
colp-, } bosom, womb: a combining form.— **col"peu-ryn'ter,** *n.* A rubber bag used to dilate the vagina by injection of water.— **col-peu'ry-sis,** *n.* Dilatation of the vagina by instruments.— **col-poc'a-ce,** *n. Pathol.* Vaginal gangrene.— **col'po-cele,** *n.* Vaginal hernia; rupture of the vagina.— **col"po-cys'to-cele,** *n. Med.* Prolapsus of the bladder by which it is forced into the vagina.— **col"po-cys-tot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* A cutting into the bladder through the anterior vaginal wall.— **col"po-des"mor-ra'phi-a,** *n. Surg.* The cutting away of a longitudinal portion of the mucous membrane of the vagina and sewing up the edges, to remedy a falling of the womb and vagina.— **col"po-hy"per-pla'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid thickening of the mucous membrane of the vagina, with excessive mucous secretion.— **col"po-hys"ter-ec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* Excision of the uterus by operating through the vagina.— **col"po-my"o-mec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* Removal of a uterine myoma through the vagina.— **col"po-per"i-ne'o-plas"ty,** *n.* Plastic surgery of the vagina and perineum.— **col"po-per"i-ne-or'-rha-phy,** *n. Surg.* Plastic suturing of the ruptured vagina and perineum.— **col'po-plas"ty,** *n. Med.* Suturing the vagina and perineum after rupture.— **col"pop-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A falling of the vagina.— **col"por-rha'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Vaginal hemorrhage.— **col-por'rha-phy,** *n. Surg.* The operation of closing the vagina by suture in cases of falling of the womb.— **col"por-rhe'a,** *n.* Vaginal mucous discharge.— **col"por-rhex'is,** *n. Surg.* Rupture or laceration of the vagina.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

col'por-tage, 1 kel'pōr-taj; 2 cŏl'pōr-taġ, *n.* A colporteur's work. [F., < *colporter;* see COLPORTEUR.]

col'por-teur, 1 kel'pōr-tar; 2 cŏl'pōr-ter (XIII), *n.* A traveling agent of a religious society, who sells cheaply or distributes gratuitously Bibles and other religious reading.

Betraying Christians are the devil's *colporteurs,* who peddle tracts of infidelity. BEECHER *Pulpit Pun.* p. 78. [c. & co. 1866.]

[F., < *colporter,* peddle, < *col* (< L. *collum*), neck, + *porter* (< L. *porto*), carry.] **col'por-tert.**

col'pos, 1 kel'pos; 2 cŏl'pŏs, *n.* [-POI, 1 -poĭ; 2 -pŏĭ, *pl.*] A fold formed, as in the Greek chiton, by pulling a garment partly over the girdle: used sometimes as a pouch. [< Gr. *kolpos.*]

col"po-ste-no'sis, *n. Surg.* Contraction of the vagina.— **col-pot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* An incision of the vagina in aid of difficult parturition.— **col"pox-e-ro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal dryness of the vaginal mucous membrane.

Col-quhoun', 1 ko-hūn'; 2 co-hųn', **Archibald Ross** (¹/₁₀ 1848–¹²/₁₁1915). A British explorer, war correspondent, and writer of books of travel, etc.

Col'quitt, 1 kel'kwıt; 2 cŏl'kwit, *n.* **1. Alfred Holt** (¹/₁₀ 1824–³/₂₆1894), an American lawyer; statesman; a Confederate general, and U. S. Senator. **2.** A county in southern Georgia; 565 sq. m.; county-seat, Moultrie.

col'rake", 1 kōl'rēk"; 2 cŏl'rāk", *n.* **1.** A miner's stirring-shovel, used in washing lead ores. **2†.** A bakers' rake or poker.

col'sa, *n.* Same as COLZA.

col'sie, 1 kel'sı; 2 cŏl'si, *a.* [Scot.] Cozy.

col'son, 1 kel'sən; 2 cŏl'son, *n.* A wild dog of northeastern India.

col'staff†, *n.* Same as COWL-STAFF.

colt, 1 kōlt; 2 cōlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To beat with a colt or rope's end. **2†.** To cheat; fool. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Dial.] To cave or fall in, as earth. **2.** To frisk like a colt.

colt, *n.* **1.** A young horse; specifically, a young male horse, as distinguished from a filly; also, the young of any equine quadruped or, sometimes, of a camel.

Clytem: This wild-willed race of ours
Doth ever, like a young unbroken colt,
Chafe at the straightened bridle of our state.

OWEN MEREDITH *Clytemnestra* div. iii.

2. [Colloq.] A lively, frisky person. **3.** [Cant.] An inexperienced hand; in professional baseball and cricket, a player during his first season. **4.** [Archaic, Eng.] A barrister who assists a sergeant-at-law at his installation. **5†.** A rope with a knot at the end, used for punishing. **6.** [Rare.] A third swarm of bees. **7†.** A shrewd fellow; cheat. [< AS. *colt,* young camel or ass.] **coltet; coult.**

— **colt'-ale",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Ale which according to an old rural custom is allowed a blacksmith on the first shoeing of a colt.— **c.-evil,** *n.* A chronic inflammation of the sheath in colts.— **c.-ill,** *n. Veter.* A disease of young horses characterized by catarrh and fever from which they are immune after one attack.— **c.-pixy,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hobgoblin; colepixy.— **colt's-tail,** *n.* **1.** The fleabane (*Erigeron canadensis*). **2.** Same as MARE'S-TAIL. **3.**— **colt's tooth,** a superfluous or imperfect tooth.— **to cast one's colt's teeth†,** to forsake youthful ways; settle down.

Colt, 1 kōlt; 2 cōlt, **Samuel** (⁷/₁₉1814–¹/₁₀1862). An American inventor of improved firearms, including the revolver, first patented in 1835.

col'ter, 1 kōl'tar; 2 cōl'ter, *n.* A steel blade or revolving disk attached to the beam of a plow, to cut the sod preparatory to its being turned by the mold-board; the cutter. See PLOW. [< AS. *culter,* < L. *culter,* knife.] **coul'tert.— col'ter-neb",** *n.* The puffin (*Fratercula arctica*).

colt'ish, 1 kōlt'ısh; 2 cōlt'ish, *a.* Like a colt; frisky; wanton.— **colt'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **colt'ish-ness,** *n.*

Col'ton, 1 kōl'tən; 2 cōl'ton, *n.* **1. Gardner Q.** (1/7 1814–8/10 1898), *an American chemist and physician; first used nitrous oxid (laughing-gas) as an anesthetic.* **2. Walter** (5/9 1797–1/12 1851), *an American navy chaplain, journalist, and author; established the first newspaper on the Pacific coast.* **3.** A village in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. **4.** A city in San Bernardino county, Cal.

colts'foot", *n.* A low perennial herb (*Tussilago farfara*) used in medicine. It belongs to the aster family, and has creeping rootstocks and heads of yellow flowers.— **false colts-foot,** the wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*).

Col'u-ber, 1 kol'yu-bər; 2 cōl'yu-ber, *n. Herp.* **1.** *A genus typical of Colubridæ.* **2.** [c-] A serpent of this or a related genus; a colubrid. [L., serpent.]

Co-lu'bri-dæ, 1 ko-lū'bri-dī; 2 co-lū'bri-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of serpents, especially non-venomous forms, with plates on the upper surface of the head, broad belly-scutes, and moderate postorbital bones, including most serpents. [< COLUBER.] **Col"u-bri'nĭ†.— col'u-bride,** *n.*

col"u-brif'er-ous†, *a.* Bearing serpents.— **co-lu'bri-form,** *a.* Having the form of a colubrine snake.— **Co-lu"bri-for'mi-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Colubrina.*

Col"u-bri'na¹, 1 kol'yu-brai'nə; 2 cōl'yu-brī'na, *n. Bot.* A genus of the order *Rhamnaceæ,* characterized by sepal-spreading flowers with the petals rolled inwards.

Col"u-bri'na², *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder or group of serpents, including the non-venomous species.— **Col"u-bri'næ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A subfamily of colubroid snakes, variously limited, especially those with a slender body, head distinct, and anterior teeth not enlarged.— **col'u-brine. I.** *a.* **1.** *Herp.* Of or pertaining to the *Colubridæ* or *Colubrina.* **2.** Of or pertaining to a snake; snakelike. **II.** *n.* A colubrine snake.— **col'u-broid. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Colubridæ;* like a coluber. **ca-lu'bri-form†. II.** *n.* One of the *Colubridæ.*— **Col"u-brol'de-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily comprising the *Colubridæ.*

co-lu'go, 1 ko-lū'go; 2 co-lu'go, *n.* The flying lemur (*Galeopithecus volans*). [E. Ind.]

col'u-lus, 1 kol'yu-lus; 2 cōl'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] A toothed sclerite found in some spiders at the base of the front spinnerets. [< Dim. of L. *colus,* distaff.]

Co-lum'ba¹, 1 ko-lum'bə; 2 co-lūm'ba, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Columbidæ.* **2.** [c-] In the medieval church, a dove-shaped receptacle for the sacrament. **3.** *Astron.* A southern constellation, *Columba noachi* (Noah's Dove). See CONSTELLATION. [L., dove.]

co-lum'ba², *n.* Same as CALUMBA.

The tonic is popularly called *columbo* (from Colombo, in Ceylon, by way of which place it came to Europe and America), but the present scientific term (pharmaceutical and botanical) is *calumba* (from African *calumb* or *kalumb,* the native name). **co-lum'bo†.**

Co-lum'ba, Saint (521–597). An Irish monk; "the Apostle of the Highlanders"; missionary to the *Picts of Caledonia* and abbot of Iona.

Col"um-ba'ce-ĭ, 1 kol'um-bē'sı-ai; 2 cōl'ŭm-bā'çe-ĭ, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Columbidæ* as a suborder of *Gallinacei.* [< L. *columba,* dove.] — **col"um-ba'ceous,** *a.*

Co-lum'bæ, 1 ko-lum'bi; 2 co-lūm'bē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group, suborder, or order of columbiform birds, including the *Columbidæ* and *Dididæ.* [< L. *columba,* dove.]

Co-lum'ban, 1 ko-lum'bən; 2 co-lūm'ban, **Saint** (543?–615). An Irish monk who preached and wrote in Gaul and Lombardy.

col"um-ba'ri-um, 1 kol'um-bē'rı-um; 2 col'ŭm-bā'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A dove-cote: also, a pigeonhole in a dove-cote. **col'um-ba-ry†. 2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A sepulcher, usually subterranean, provided with a series of niches for cinerary urns; also, rarely, one of the niches. See CINERARY.

Unlike souls, though crowded together in ranks, may all the while be as lonely as the rows of funeral urns in a *columbarium.*
W. R. ALGER *Solitudes* p. 38. [R. BROS. 1867.]

3. A hole left in a wall to receive the end of a beam. **4.** *Eccl.* A columba. [L., orig. neut. of *columbarius,* of doves, < *columba,* dove.]

co-lum'bate, 1 ko-lum'bēt; 2 co-lūm'bāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of columbic acid. **ni'o-bate†.**

col"um-bel'on, 1 kol'um-bai'ən; 2 cōl'ŭm-bī'ŏn, *n.* [-BEI'A, *pl.*] *Eccl. Arch.* A fountain in the court before or within the entrance of a basilica. [< Gr. *kolymbaō,* dive.]

Col"um-bel-la'ri-a, 1 kol'um-be-lē'rı-ə; 2 cōl'ŭm-bē-lā'ri-a, *n. Petrog.* A genus of fossil gastropods occurring in rocks of the Upper Jurassic period.

Col"um-bel'li-dæ, 1 kol'um-bel'ı-dī; 2 cōl'ŭm-bĕl'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods having an entire median tooth and cleaver-like lateral teeth, and an obconic or turreted shell with a narrow aperture and crenulated outer lip. **Col"um-bel'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *columba,* dove.] — **col"um-bel'lid,** *n.*— **-loid,** *a.*

Co-lum'bi-a¹, 1 ko-lum'bı-ə; 2 co-lŭm'bi-a, *n.* [Poet.] The United States of America personified. [< Christopher *Columbus.*]

Co-lum'bi-a², 1 ko-lum'bı-ə; 2 co-lūm'bi-a, *n.* **1.** A county in S. W. Arkansas; 846 sq. m.; county-seat, Magnolia **2.** A county in N. E. Florida; 792 sq. m.; county-seat, Lake City. **3.** A county in N. E. Georgia; 306 sq. m.; county-seat, Appling. **4.** A county in E. S. E. New York; 647 sq. m.; county-seat, Hudson. **5.** A county in N. W. Oregon; 677 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Helen. **6.** A county in E. central Pennsylvania; 480 sq. m.; county-seat, Bloomsburg. **7.** A county in S. E. Washington; 876 sq. m.; county-seat, Dayton. **8.** A county in S. central Wisconsin; 776 sq. m.; county-seat, Portage. **9.** A city, county-seat of Richland county, and capital of South Carolina; seat of University of South Carolina (non-sectarian, founded 1805), and Benedict College (Baptist, founded 1871). **10.** A borough in Lancaster county, Pa. **11.** A town, county-seat of Maury county, Tenn. **12.** A town, county-seat of Boone county, Mo.; seat of University of Missouri (non-sectarian, 1839). **13.** A city, county-seat of Whitley county, Ind. **14.** A town, county-seat of Adair county, Ky. **15.** A town in Henry county, Ala. **16.** A town in Monroe county, Ill.

co-lum'bi-ad, 1 ko-lum'bı-ad; 2 co-lŭm'bi-ăd, *n.* **1.** *Ordnance.* A heavy smooth-bore cast-iron cannon, in which the qualities of the gun, howitzer, and mortar were combined, invented at the suggestion of Col. George Bomford, U. S. A., for use in the war of 1812, chiefly in coast-defense. As modified by Gen. Rodman and renamed for him, columbiads were used in the Civil War. They are now superseded by rifled guns. See RODMAN GUN, under GUN, *n.* **2.** [C-] An epic of America; as, Joel Barlow's *Columbiad.* [< COLUMBIA.]

Co-lum'bi-an, 1 ko-lum'bı-ən; 2 co-lŭm'bi-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Columbia, the United States. **2.** Of or pertaining to Christopher Columbus, discoverer of America; as, the *Columbian* Exposition (at Chicago, May 1, 1893).— **Columbian spirit,** pure wood-alcohol.— **C. type** (*Print.*), *a style and size of type,* 16-point. See TYPE.

Co-lum"bi-an'a, 1 ko-lum'bı-an'ə; 2 co-lūm'bi-ăn'a, *n.* **1.** A county in E. N. E. Ohio; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, New Lisbon. **2.** A town, county-seat of Shelby county, Ala.

Co-lum'bi-a riv'er. A river rising in southern British Columbia, flowing north around the Selkirk Mts., then south to E. central Idaho, and west to the Pacific ocean, between Oregon and Washington; length, 1,097 m.— **Columbia chub, salmon, sturgeon, sucker,** see CHUB, SALMON, etc. — **dalles of the Columbia,** see DALLE.

co-lum'bic¹, 1 ko-lum'bik; 2 co-lŭm'bic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from columbium.— **columbic acid¹,** a white pulverulent compound formed by the decomposition of the oxychlorid or pentachlorid in moist air or by water.

co-lum'bic², *a. Chem.* Of or extracted from calumba. — **columbic acid²,** a straw-colored amorphous compound ($C_{21}H_{22}O_6 + I^1/_2H_2O$) contained in calumba.

Co-lum'bi-dæ, 1 ko-lum'bı-dī; 2 co-lūm'bi-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of *Columbæ,* often including all the pigeons: sometimes restricted to those with a columbine pteryiosis, 12 tail-feathers, an oil-gland, and cæca, embracing the ordinary pigeons. [< COLUMBA¹.] — **co-lum'bid,** *n.*

co-lum'bi-er, 1 ko-lum'bı-ər; 2 co-lŭm'bi-er, *n.* A size of writing-paper, slightly varying in different countries; in the United States, about 23×33¹/₄ inches; in England, 23¹/₂×34¹/₂. [< F. *colombier,* < L. *columbarium;* see COLUMBARIUM.]

col"um-bif'er-ous, 1 kol'um-bif'ər-us; 2 cōl'ŭm-bĭf'er-ŭs, *a. Chem.* Carrying columbium. [< COLUMBIUM + L. *fero,* bear.]

co-lum'bi-form,¹ 1 ko-lum'bı-fōrm; 2 co-lŭm'bi-fôrm, *a.* **1.** Having the form or characteristics of a pigeon. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Columbiformes.*

Co-lum"bi-for'mes, 1 ko-lum'bi-fōr'mīz; 2 co-lŭm'bi-fôr'mēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A suborder or order of birds, including the *Columbæ* and *Pterocletes,* or *Columbæ* only. [< L. *columba,* dove, + -FORM.]

co-lum'bin¹, 1 ko-lum'bin; 2 co-lūm'bin, *n.* Same as COLUMBIN.

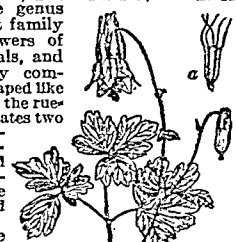
co-lum'bin², *n. Chem.* Same as CALUMBIN.

Col"um-bi'næ, 1 kol'um-bai'nī; 2 cōl'ŭm-bī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* **1.** A subfamily of columboid birds always including the typical pigeons and doves. **2.** The *Columbæ.*

col'um-bine, 1 kol'um-bin *or* -bin; 2 cōl'ŭm-bĭn *or* -bīn, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a dove. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Columbidæ,* or specifically to the *Columbinæ.* [< L. *columbinus,* < *columba,* dove.]

col'um-bine¹, 1 kol'um-bin *or* -bain; 2 cōl'ŭm-bĭn *or* -bīn, *n.* One of the *Columbidæ* or *Columbinæ.*

col'um-bine², 1 kol'um-bain; 2 col'ŭm-bĭn, *n.* **1.** A herbaceous plant of the genus *Aquilegia,* of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), with flowers of five tubular spurred petals, and twice or thrice ternately compound leaves, the leaflets shaped like those of the meadow-rue and the rue-anemone. In the United States two species are familiar, the cultivated or **European columbine** (*A. vulgaris*) and the native or **wild c.** (*A. canadensis*). The petals of the latter are beautifully colored with crimson and orange. **2.** [C-] In pantomimes, the sweetheart of Harlequin. See illus. under HARLEQUINADE. [< LL. *columbina,* f. of L. *columbinus;* see COLUMBINE, *a.*] — **feather** or **feathered columbine,** same as TUFTED COLUMBINE under TUFTED.



Columbine (*A. vulgaris*).
a, the fruit.

co-lum'bite, 1 ko-lum'bait; 2 co-lūm'bit, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic, black, brittle iron manganese tantalo-columbate, $(Fe,Mn)(Ta,Cb)_2O_6$.

co-lum'bi-um, 1 ko-lum'bı-um; 2 co-lūm'bi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A steel-gray metallic element. **ni-o'bi-um†.** See ELEMENT. [< COLUMBIA.]

co-lum'bo, 1 ko-lum'bo; 2 co-lūm'bo, *n.* The tonic made from calumba; the popular name. See CALUMBA; COLUMBA.

co-lum'bold, 1 ko-lum'bold; 2 co-lūm'bŏld, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Columbidæ.* [< COLUMBA¹ + -OID.]

co-lum"bo-ti'tan-ate, 1 ko-lum'bo-tai'tən-ēt; 2 co-lŭm'bo-tĭ'tan-āt, *n. Chem.* A titanate in which part of the titanium is replaced by columbium. [< COLUMBIUM + TITANATE.]

Co-lum'bus, 1 ko-lum'bus; 2 co-lūm'bŭs, *n.* **1. Don Bartholomew** (–6/7 1515), an Italian navigator; brother of Christopher; sought aid for his brother's project; sailed with him on his second and fourth voyages; governor of St. Domingo, 1494–1499. **2. Christopher** (1446–5/21 1506), an Italian navigator, discoverer of America, Oct. 12, 1492; landing on Cat Island. **3. Diego** (1476–2/21 1526), son of Christopher; governor of Hispaniola. **4. Ferdinand** (1488–6/21 1539), *an illegitimate son of Christopher; historian and* founder of a library of which the Colombina collection in Seville is a remnant. **5. Luis** (1521–2/3 1572), son of Diego; his daughter married her cousin, Diego, with whose death the male line of Columbus became extinct. **6.** A county in eastern North Carolina; 967 sq. m.; county-seat, Whiteville. **7.** A cotton-milling city, county-seat of Muscogee county, Ga. **8.** A town in Monroe county, Ill. **9.** A city, county-seat of Bartholomew county, Ind. **10.** A city, county-seat of Cherokee county, Kan. **11.** A city in Hickman county, Ky. **12.** A city, county-seat of Lowndes county, Miss. **13.** A city, county-seat of Platte county, Nebr. **14.** A manufacturing city, capital of Ohio and county-seat of Franklin county; seat of Ohio State University, founded 1870. Flooded March 25, 1913. **15.** A city, county-seat of Colorado county, Tex. **16.** A city in Columbia county, Wis.

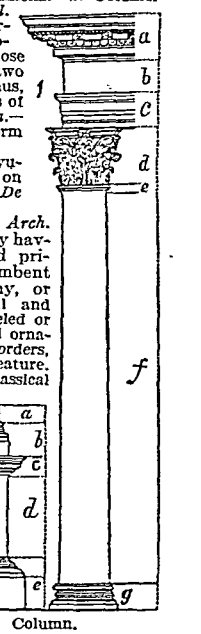
Co-lum'bus Grove. A village in Putnam county, Ohio.

Co-lum'bus Junc'tion. A village in Louisa county, Ia.

col"u-mel'la, 1 kol'yu-mel'ə; 2 cōl'yu-mĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A little rod, pillar, or central axis. (1) The central rod of the cochlea; columella cochleæ. (2) One of the pillars of the fornix; columella *fornicis.* (3) *The axial pillar of a spiral shell.* (4) *The* axial calcareous pillar projecting into the gastric cavity of certain corals. (5) A bone ascending from the pterygoid to the parietal, as in certain lizards; columella cranii. (6) A bone of the middle ear in birds and reptiles, corresponding to the stapes; columella auris.

2. *Bot.* (1) In mosses, the central axis in a capsule, about which the spores are arranged. (2) In *Hymenophyllaceæ,* the prolongation of fertile vein-bearing sporangia enclosed by the cup-shaped indusium. (3) In *Umbelliferæ,* same as CARPOPHORE. (4) The axis from which the valves have broken away in certain capsules.

[L., dim. of *columen,* column.] **col'u-mel†.— col"u-mel'lar,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a columella. **2.** Columelliform.— **Col"u-mel"li-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gamopetalous evergreen shrubs or small trees with opposite exstipulate serrate leaves, and cymose clusters of yellow flowers with only two stamens. It embraces a single genus, **Columellia,** with two species, natives of the Andes.— **col"u-mel"li-a'ceous,** *a.*— **col"u-mel'li-form,** *a.* Having the form of a columella.



Column.
1. Roman Corinthian column and entablature of the portico of the Pantheon at Rome, showing: *a,* cyma recta, corona, modillions, fillets, etc., of cornice of entablature; *b,* frieze of entablature; *c,* architrave of entablature; *d,* capital of column; *e,* astragal of column; *f,* shaft of column; *g,* base of column. 2. Pedestal of a column of the Arch of Titus at Rome, divided into: *a,* part of shaft of column; *b,* surbase, showing base of column and upper plinth and subplinth; *c,* cap; *d,* dado or die; *e,* lower base with moldings and plinth. See also illus. under CORINTHIAN.

Col'u-mel'la, 1 kol'yu-mel'ə; 2 cōl'yu-mĕl'a, *n.* **Lucius J. M.** A Roman writer on agriculture who flourished about 45; *De Re Rustica.*

col'umn, } 1 kol'um; 2 cōl'ŭm, *n.* **1.** *Arch.*
col'um¹, } (1) A vertical shaft, usually having both a base and a capital, and primarily for the support of superincumbent weight, as an entablature, balcony, or statue. It is commonly cylindrical and *frequently tapering, sometimes* channeled or fluted, and varies in construction and ornament *in the various* Greek and Roman orders, of which it is the chief distinguishing feature. Its part is equally important in non-classical ancient styles and in medieval architecture. The Egyptian and Doric columns are characterized by the absence of a base. (2) In iron and steel structures, a supporting shaft frequently extending to the roof and consisting of various sections fitted together. Compare ABACUS; ACCOLLED; ARCHITECTURE; CAPITAL; COLUMNIATION; ORDER, *n.*, 13; and ROSTRATE. See plate of CONSTRUCTION, Fig. II. **2.** Any structure or other object resembling a column in form and position; figuratively, a prop or support.

The *columns* of vapor which in times of summer rain may be seen ascending from every great wood, afford visible evidence of the effect of forests on rainfall.
N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth, Forests* p. 273. [S. 1889.]

3. In printed matter, one of two or more vertical series of lines, separated by a rule or blank space; any series written or printed in vertical order; as, a *column* of figures; a *column* of names.

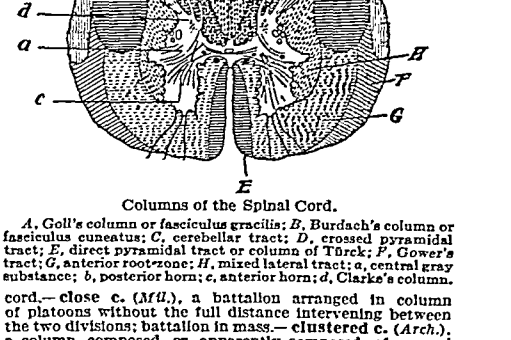
Pearl . . . could have borne a fair examination in . . . the first *column* of the Westminster Catechisms.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 138. [R. M. & CO. 1887.]

4. *Mil.* A body of troops with narrow front but extended rearward, as in marching order: opposed to *line.* See also CLOSE COLUMN, COLUMN OF FOURS, etc, below.

The *column* was compact, and the glittering muskets looked like a solid mass of steel, moving with the regularity of a pendulum. W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, p. 377. [A. 1875.]

5. *Naut.* A fleet or division of ships arranged so as to sail after one another in line ahead (single file); in the British navy termed *line ahead.* **6.** *Anat. & Zool.* A column-like part, as the spine, a columella, the body of a sea-anemone, or the stem of a crinoid. **7.** *Bot.* A solid body formed by the union of filaments, as in *Malvaceæ,* or of the stamens and style, as in *Orchidaceæ.* **8.** The mast of a crane. **9.** *Calico-printing.* A cylindrical apparatus for setting colors by means of steam. **10.** *Distilling.* A vessel in which steam is passed through a series of chambers arranged vertically. [< L. *columna,* column.]

— **attached column,** same as ENGAGED COLUMN.— **Bertin's columns,** the extensions inward of the cortical tissue between the Malpighian pyramids of the kidney.— **Burdach's c.** (*Anat.*), the lateral tract of the posterior column of the spinal cord.— **Clarke's c.,** a collection of ganglion-cells at the base of the posterior horn of the spinal



Columns of the Spinal Cord.
A, Goll's column or fasciculus gracilis; *B,* Burdach's column or fasciculus cuneatus; *C,* cerebellar tract; *D,* crossed pyramidal tract; *E,* direct pyramidal tract or column of Türck; *F,* Gower's tract; *G,* anterior root-zone; *H,* mixed lateral tract; *a,* central gray substance; *b,* posterior horn; *c,* anterior horn; *d,* Clarke's column.

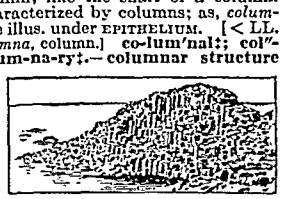
cord.— **close c.** (*Mil.*), a battalion arranged in column of platoons without the full distance intervening between the two divisions; battalion in mass.— **clustered c.** (*Arch.*), a column composed, or apparently composed, of several slender columns combined in one.— **c. at full distance** (*Mil.*), a battalion arranged in columns of platoons, the distance intervening between them permitting of the column wheeling into line.— **col'umn-battery,** *n.* See BATTERY. — **c.-bone",** *n.* Same as COLUMELLA, 1 (5).— **c.-lathe,** *n.* A small lathe on a vertically extensible support, allowing operator to sit or stand.— **c. of fours** (*Mil.*), a column consisting of four ranks.— **c. of the nose** (*Anat.*), the lower or cartilaginous part of the division between the nostrils.— **c.-rule,** *n. Print.* A thin brass strip, type-high, used to

mark the division of columns.— **c. skull**, *n.* A lizard having a columella cranii.— **columns of the spinal cord** (*Anat.*), continuous tracts of gray or white matter, separable either by their peculiar structure or by the series of changes that occur in them during embryonic life, during disease, or after certain lesions.— **c. width** (*Print.*), the width of a printed column, such as a newspaper column, generally 13 ems pica or about 2½ inches; sometimes also 13½ picas, or about 2¼ inches in a newspaper, varying in other printed matter according to the size of the page: used as in designating the sizes of advertisements or illustrations. — **coupled c.** (*Arch.*), one of two columns close together, with shafts not touching: used in combination, usually in a series.— **diminished c.** (*Arch.*), see DIMINISHED.— **engaged c.** (*Arch.*), a column in plan less than a circle, built in or against a wall or a pier.— **erosion c.** (*Geol*), a pillar of soft material which, owing to a resistant capping, frequently a boulder or hard layer, has remained standing while the surrounding unprotected part of the deposit has been washed away; as, the *erosion columns* of moraînal material in the Tyrol. See EROSION.— **Goll's c.** (*Anat.*), a tract of fibers near the posterior median line of the spinal cord, by which sensory impressions are conveyed to the brain. **postero-median column**‡.— **Gray c.** (*Arch. & Engin.*), a quadruple steel column built of four channel irons riveted at every junction.— **Lissauer's c.** (*Anat.*), a column of matter situated between the periphery of the spinal cord and the posterior cornu.— **lotus c.** (*Arch.*), a column with a lotus capital. See LOTUS, *n.*, 4.— **Nurick c.** (*Arch. & Engin.*), a column constructed of four channel irons riveted together, the flanges of one pair to the webs of the other.— **parallel columns** (*Print.*), columns of matter printed side by side so as to facilitate comparison.— **rostrate c.**, a column decorated with beaks. See ROSTRATE.— **triumphal c.**, a commemorative structure in the form of a column, usually a large and lofty shaft and pedestal, the former surmounted by a statue.— **Türck c.** (*Anat.*), the direct pyramidal tract next to the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord.— **twisted c.** (*Arch.*), a column whose shaft is formed as if twisted; sometimes two columns seemingly twisted together.

Co-lum'na, Fabius (1567–1650). An Italian botanist; first to distinguish genera, and to use copper plates to delineate plants; *Touchstone of Plants*.

co-lum'na bel'll-ca, 1 ko-lum'nə bel'ɪ-kə; 2 co-lūm'na bĕl'ɪ-ca. [L.] A column before the temple of Bellona, in Rome, over which a spear was thrown when war was declared.

co-lum'nar, 1 ko-lum'nər; 2 co-lŭm'nar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a column; like the shaft of a column. **2.** Formed in or characterized by columns; as, *columnar* epithelium. See illus. under EPITHELIUM. [< LL. *columnaris*, < L. *columna*, column.] **co-lum'nal**‡; **col"um-na'rl-an**‡; **col'um-na-ry**‡.— **columnar structure** (*Geol.*), a structure often developed during the cooling of extended sheet-like masses of igneous rock, either intrusive or extrusive, resulting in the formation of prismatic columns, most commonly hexagonal, at right angles to the cooling surface. It is best developed in the aphanitic, porphyritic, or vitrophyric rocks, especially basalt, as in the Palisades opposite New York city, but it is found in some dikes of granular intrusive rock, particularly diabase. See FINGAL'S CAVE. **c.-jointing**‡.— **col"um-nar'ɪ-ty**, *n.*— **col'um-nat"ed**, *a.* Columned; ornamented with columns.



Columnar structure, as shown in the Giant's Causeway, Ireland.

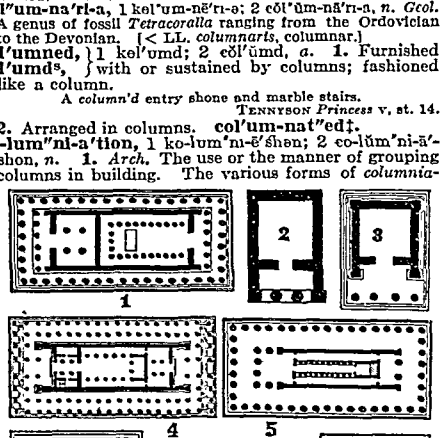
Col"um-na'rl-a, 1 kel'um-nē'rɪ-ə; 2 cŏl'ŭm-nā'rɪ-a, *n. Geol.* A genus of fossil *Tetracoralla* ranging from the Ordovician to the Devonian. [< LL. *columnaris*, columnar.]

col'umned, } 1 kel'umd; 2 cŏl'ŭmd, *a.* **1.** Furnished
col'umds, } with or sustained by columns; fashioned like a column.

> A *column'd* entry shone and marble stairs.
> TENNYSON *Princess* v, st. 14.

2. Arranged in columns. **col'um-nat"ed**‡.

co-lum"ni-a'tion, 1 ko-lum"nɪ-ē'shən; 2 co-lŭm"ni-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The use or the manner of grouping columns in building. The various forms of *columniation* will be found appropriately defined and the principal types fittingly illustrated under their characteristic names.



Columniation.

1. Peristyle. 2. Diastyle. 3. Prostyle. 4. Dipteral. 5. Pseudodipteral. 6. Amphiprostyle. 7. Monopteral. 8. Diastyle in antis.

amphiprostyle	dipteros	octastyle	pseudoperip-
amphistylar	dodecastyle	pentastyle	teral
apteral	enneastyle	peripteral	pseudopro-
aræostyle	eustyle	peristyle	style
decastyle	heptastyle	prostyle	systyle
diastyle	hexastyle	pseudodip-	tetrastyle, etc.
dipteral	monopteral	teral	

2. Arrangement by columns, as of figures.

> Their sums in triple *columniations*, set down with formal superfluity of ciphers. LAMB *Essays of Elia* p. 3. [W. L. & CO.]

3. Columns collectively; as, the crowded *columniation* of a temple. **4.** The distance from center to center of consecutive shafts in a range of columns; intercolumniation: used particularly by those who define intercolumniation as the space from base to base of consecutive columns. See illus. under INTERCOLUMNIATION. [< L. *columnatio(n-)*, < *columna*, column.]

col"um-nif'er-ous, 1 kol'um-nif'ər-us; 2 cŏl'ŭm-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the stamens united into a column by their filaments. [< L. *columna*, column, + *fero*, bear.]

co-lum'ni-form, 1 ko-lum'nɪ-fôrm; 2 co-lŭm'nɪ-fôrm, *a.* Formed like a column. [< COLUMN + -FORM.]

co-lum'nu-la, 1 ko-lum'niu-lə; 2 co-lŭm'nŭ-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Anat.* A columella. [Dim. of L. *columna*, column.]

co-lu'nar, *a. Geom.* See CO-¹, *prefix.*

co-lure', 1 ko-lūr'; 2 co-lūr', *n.* One of the two great circles of the celestial sphere, which pass from the pole through the equinoxes and the solstices respectively; as, the equinoxial and solstitial *colures*.

> Circles, and arcs, and bread-belting *colure*.
> KEATS *Hyperion* bk. i, st. 8.

[< LL. *colurus*, mutilated, < Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed, < *kolos*, docked, + *oura*, tail.]

Co-lu'sa, 1 ko-lū'sə; 2 co-lū'sa, *n.* **1.** A county in N. W. California; 1,088 sq. m.; county-seat, Colusa. **2.** A town, the county-seat of Colusa county, Cal.

Co-lu'te-a, 1 ko-lū'tɪ-ə; 2 co-lū'te-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of deciduous shrubs of the family *Fabaceæ*, with flowers in racemes. A few species, cultivated for ornament, are known as the bladder-sennas. [< Gr. *kolontea*, pod-bearing tree.] — **col"u-te'ic**, *a.* Relating to the genus *Colutea*; specifically to a crystalline acid characteristic of these plants.

Col'ville, 1 kol'vil; 2 cŏl'vil, *n.* A village, the county-seat of Stevens county, Wash.; formerly **Fort Colville**, a historic frontier army-post. [county, Pa.

Col'wyn, 1 kol'win; 2 cŏl'wyn, *n.* A borough in Delaware

col'y, 1 kol'ɪ; 2 cŏl'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -is, *pl.*] A mouse-bird.

Col"y-di'dæ, 1 kol'ɪ-dɪ'ɪ-dē; 2 cŏl'y-dĭ'ɪ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles of cylindroid form, with small globular coxæ and 4-jointed simple tarsi. **Col-lyd'i-um**, *n.* (t. g.) — **co-lyd'i-id**, *a. & n.*— **co-lyd'i-oid**, *a.*

col"ym-beth'ra, 1 kol'ɪm-beth'rə; 2 cŏl'ym-bĕth'ra, *n. Gr. Ch.* A baptismal font; a baptistery. [< Gr. *kolymbēthra*, swimming-bath, < *kolymbaō*, dive.] **col"um-beth'ra**‡.

Co-lym'bi-dæ, 1 ko-lim'bɪ-dē; 2 co-lym'bi-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of pygopodous birds, variously limited: (1) the *Urinatoridæ*; (2) the *Podicipidæ*; (3) including both *Urinatoridæ* and *Podicipidæ*. **Co-lym'bus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kolymbos*, sea-bird.] — **co-lym'bid**, *n.*— **co-lym'boid**, *a.*

Co-lym"bi-for'mes, 1 ko-lim"bɪ-fôr'mēz; 2 co-lym"bi-fôr'mēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order of birds embracing the loons and grebes. [< Gr. *kolymbos*, sea-bird, + L. *forma*, form.]

Col"ym-bi'næ, 1 kel'im-bəl'nɪ; 2 cŏl'ym-bi'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Urinatoridæ* as a subfamily. [< COLYMBUS.] — **col'ym-bine**, *a. & n.*

co-lym'bi-on, 1 ko-lim'bɪ-on; 2 co-lym'bi-ŏn, *n. Gr. Ch.* The basin for holy water. [< Gr. *kolymbaō*, dive.]

co-lyt'ic, 1 ko-lit'ɪk; 2 co-lyt'ic, *a.* Preventive; hindering; checking; antiseptic; as, a *colytic* wash. [England.

Col'y-ton, 1 kel'ɪ-tən; 2 cŏl'y-ton *n.* A town in Devonshire,

col'za, 1 kol'zə; 2 cŏl'za, *n.* The summer rape or coleseed, a variety of *Brassica campestris*, cultivated for its oily seeds. [F., < OF. *colzat*, < D. *koolzaad*, coleseed, < *kool*, cabbage, + *zaad*, seed.] **col'sa**‡.— **col'za-oil"**, *n.* Rape-oil.

com-, *prefix.* Together, with: often used with intensive force. [< L. *com-*, < *cum*, OL. *com*, with.]

Com., com., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

co'ma¹, 1 kō'mə; 2 cō'ma, *n. Pathol.* A condition of heavy unconscious sleep, with slow, stertorous breathing; stupor; lethargy. Comas are sometimes called by the names of the conditions or diseases that cause them; as, **diabetic coma** (occurring in diabetes), **uremic c.** (from excess of urea), etc.

> Without work, life is worthless; it becomes a mere state of moral *coma*. SMILES *Thrift* ch. 1, p. 16. [n. 1876.]

[< Gr. *kōma*, slumber, < *koimaō*, put to sleep.] — **coma vigil**, unconsciousness, with muttering delirium: often attending fevers, especially of the typhoid type.

co'ma². **1.** *Astron.* (1) [C-] Coma Berenices. See CONSTELLATION. (2) The nebulosity surrounding the nucleus of a comet.

> The brighter part of the comet is called the head or *coma*.
> J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* p. 158. [A. 1889.]

2. *Bot.* (1) The tuft of silky hairs at the end of certain seeds, as those of the milkweed; also, any silky tuft of hairs. (2) The whole head of a tree. (3) A tuft of leaves at the tip of a moss-stem or branch. **3.** *Micros.* The hazy border surrounding an object viewed through an imperfect lens. [L., < Gr. *komē*, hair.]

co"mag-mat'ic re'gion, *n. Petrol.* An area in which the rocks erupted during any geological period have certain well-marked peculiarities in common, and were presumably derived from a common parent magma; a petrographic province. [coma.

co'mal¹, 1 kō'məl; 2 cō'mal, *a. Pathol.* Of or pertaining to

co'mal², *a.* Of or pertaining to a coma.

Co-mal', 1 ko-mal'; 2 co-măl', *n.* A county in S. Texas; 569 sq. m.; county-seat, New Braunfels.

Co-man'che¹, 1 ko-man'chɪ; 2 co-măn'che, *n. Ethnol.* One of a fierce predatory Indian tribe of the Shoshonean stock. See AMERICAN. **Ca-man'che**‡.

Co-man'che², *n.* **1.** A county in S. Kansas; 795 sq. m.; county-seat, Coldwater. **2.** A county in S. W. Oklahoma; 2,835 sq. m.; county-seat, Lawton. **3.** A county in N. central Texas; 828 sq. m. **4.** Its county-seat

Co-man'che-an, 1 ko-man'chɪ-ən; 2 co-măn'che-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Comanche. [visible 100 m.

Co-man'che Peak. A mountain in Hood county, Tex.;

Co-man'che se'ries. *Geol.* The Lower Cretaceous series of rocks in the western Gulf region of North America.

co-mand'†, *rt. & rt.* To command.

co-mande'ment†, *n.* Commandment. **co-maunde'ment**†.

co-man'ic, 1 ko-man'ɪk; 2 co-măn'ic, *a. Chem.* Derived from comenic or chelidonic acid; as, **comanic acid.**

co'marb, 1 kō'marb; 2 cō'märb, *n.* See COARB.

co'marb-ship, *n.* The clanship constituted by a family or sect in ancient Ireland.

Com. Arr., *abbr.* Committee of Arrangements.

co'mart†, *n.* An agreement; a covenant.

Com'a-rum, 1 kom'ə-rum; 2 cŏm'a-rŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of decumbent herbs of the rose family. The only species, *C. palustre*, the marsh-cinquefoil, is a hardy creeping perennial with pinnate leaves and dark-purple axillary flowers. [< Gr. *komaros*, arbutus.]

co'mate, 1 kō'mēt; 2 cō'māt, *a.* Having a coma; hairy. [< L. *comatus*, < *coma*, < Gr. *komē*, hair.]

co-mate', *n.* See CO-¹, *prefix.*

co'ma-tose, 1 kō'ma-tōs *or* kom'ə-tōs; 2 cō'ma-tōs *or* cŏm'a-tōs (XIII), *a. Pathol.* Relating to or affected with coma; abnormally sleepy. [< Gr. *kōma*; see COMA¹.] **co'ma-tous**‡.— **co'ma-tous-ly**, *adv.*— **co'ma-tous-ness**, *n.*

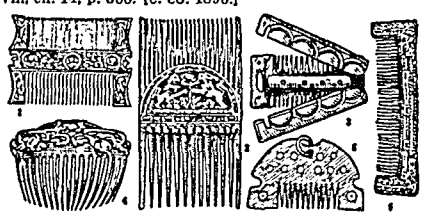
Co-mat'u-la, 1 ko-mat'yu-lə; 2 co-măt'yu-la, *n. Echin.* A genus typical of *Comatulidæ*. **2.** [c-] A comatulid. [< LL. *comatulus*, dim. of L. *comatus*; see COMATE, *a.*]

Com"a-tu'll-dæ, 1 kom'ə-tiū'lɪ-dē; 2 cŏm'a-tū'lĭ-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of crinoids with the calyx closed below by the proximal joint of the larval stem, which separates from the others, leaving the animal free. [< COMATULA.] — **co-mat'u-lid**, *n.*— **co-mat'u-loid**, *a.*

co-mat'u-lin, 1 ko-mat'yu-lin; 2 co-măt'yu-lin, *n. Echin.* A red coloring-matter in some crinoids. [< COMATULA.]

Co"may-a'gua, 1 kō"mal-ä'gwa; 2 cō'mȳ-ä'gwä, *n.* **1.** A department in Honduras. **2.** Its capital.

comb, 1 kōm; 2 cōm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw a comb through, in order to disentangle and smooth out; clear or cleanse with a comb. **2.** To card; hackle; as, to *comb* flax or wool. **3.** *Painting.* To grain with a comb. **4.** *Printing.* To scrape paper with a ruler so that the edges of the sheets will project, to be seized by pressnippers or by the hand. **5.** Figuratively, to rake as with a comb; search through; as, "Leasure . . . *combing* the woods for the enemy." NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol. viii, ch. 14, p. 366. [c. CO. 1890.]



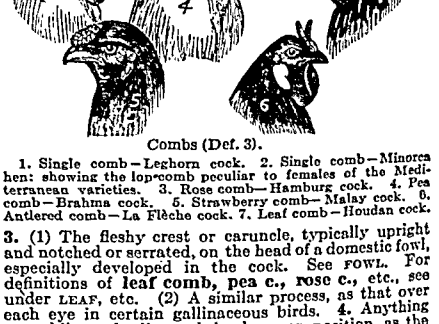
Combs (Def. 1).

1. Italian comb of the 16th century. 2. Comb of the 10th century. 3. Frankish comb of the Merovingian epoch. 4. Modern ornamental comb. 5. Roman comb. 6. Italian comb, Byzantine style, of the 6th century.

II. *i.* To form crests; curl over and break into foam.

> The deck was . . . washed with the stray seas that *combed* over the bow. CUTLER *Nile to Norway* ch. 1, p. 12. [c. & BROS.]

comb¹, *n.* **1.** A thin piece of horn, shell, metal, or other material, with one or both edges made into teeth: used for cleaning, dressing, or holding in place the hair; often made in decorative forms. **2.** Anything resembling a comb in appearance or use (1) A currycomb. (2) (*a*) A flexible-toothed graining-tool. (*b*) A similar instrument used in making marbled papers. (3) A row of connected brass points used in a statical electrical machine, to collect the electricity or to facilitate its discharge. (4) A card for dressing wool or flax. (5) The serrated blade that draws the cotton from the cards of a carding-machine; a doffing-knife. (6) A serrated tool for cutting screw-threads. (7) A hat-makers' cone for hardening soft fiber into a hat. (8) The notched scale of a wire-micrometer. (9) *Naut.* A wooden form used by riggers in weaving mats and gaskets. (10) *Zool.* A comb-like part or structure, as of the lower incisors in the flying lemur (*Galeopithecus*), on the middle claw in herons, and one of two ventral abdominal appendages in scorpions. (11) The pointed end of a stick used in tattooing. (12) *Agric.* A toothed implement used to remove the seed from grasses and small plants.



Combs (Def. 3).

1. Single comb—Leghorn cock. 2. Single comb—Minorca hen: showing the lop-comb peculiar to females of the Mediterranean varieties. 3. Rose comb—Hamburg cock. 4. Pea comb—Brahma cock. 5. Strawberry comb—Malay cock. 6. Antlered comb—La Flèche cock. 7. Leaf comb—Houdan cock.

3. (1) The fleshy crest or caruncle, typically upright and notched or serrated, on the head of a domestic fowl, especially developed in the cock. See FOWL. For definitions of **leaf comb, pea c., rose c.**, etc., see under LEAF, etc. (2) A similar process, as that over each eye in certain gallinaceous birds. **4.** Anything resembling a fowl's comb in shape or position, as the crest of a hill, wave, or helmet; especially the upstanding blade of a marmion, a roof-ridge, the thumb-piece of a gun-lock, or the cheek-rest on a gun-stock.

> On the *comb* of the hill . . . Edward Lynde reined in Mary, to take a parting look at the village.
> ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* p. 92 [o. & co. 1877.]

5. (1) A honeycomb. (2) The mass of cells constructed by wasps similar to the honeycomb. **6.** *Geol.* A layer in a banded mineral vein parallel to the walls, and composed of crystals set across the layer, like the teeth of a comb. **7.** [Rare.] The pecten of birds, etc. [< AS. *camb*, comb, crest, ridge.] **combet.** — **comb'-bar"**, *n. Lace-making.* A grooved bar which guides the thread-bobbins.— **c.-basket**, *n. Bee-culture.* That part of a honey-extractor which receives and holds the combs.— **c.-bearer**, *n.* A ctenophore.— **c.-broach**, *n.* A tooth of a comb for wool.— **c.-disease**, *n.* A disease of fowls caused by the fungus *Lophophyton gallinæ*.— **comb'-fish"**, *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] *Ich.* The American sawfish.— **comb'flow"er**, *n.* [U. S.] The sunflower.— **c.-foundation**, *n. Bee-culture.* A thin sheet of beeswax made in facsimile of the septum or middle wall of honeycomb, with incipient cell-walls, on which the bees complete the honeycomb.— **c.-honey**, *n.* Honey in the comb.— **c.-jelly**, *n.*

A ctenophore.— **c.-paper**, *n.* Paper marbled by the use of a comb.— **c.-pot**, *n.* An arrangement of two iron plates between which to heat combs used in carding long-fibered wool for worsted.— **c.-rat**, *n.* A ctenodactyline rodent with comb-like inner hind toes.— **c.-rib**, *n. Zooph.* The appendage by means of which a ctenophore swims.— **c.-roller**, *n. Mech.* A toothed roller used to straighten out fiber in spinning.— **c.-segment**, *n. Mech.* A segment of the comb-cylinder of a combing-machine.— **c.-stock**, *n. Mech.* In a cotton-combing machine, a cylinder serving for the attachment of the needles.— **virgin c.**, honeycomb that has not been used more than once for honey, and never for brood.

comb², ⎫ *n.* [Eng.] A bowl-shaped valley with a narrow
combe, ⎭ opening; a hollow in a hillside: used in place-names, as Farncombe. **coomb‡**; **coombe‡**.

comb³, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A dry measure of 4 bushels. **2.** A vat for brewing. **coom‡**; **coomb‡**.

comb⁴, *n.* See COME¹, *n.*

comb., *abbr.* Combined; combining.

Com"ba-co'num, 1 kŏm'bə-kō'nŭm; 2 cŏm"ba-cō'nŭm, *n.* A town in Tanjore district, S. E. Madras, India.

Com"ba-hee', 1 kŏm'bə-hī'; 2 cŏm"ba-hē', *n.* A river in S. South Carolina; 140 m. long to Atlantic ocean.

com'bat, 1 kŏm'bat *or* kum'bat; 2 cŏm'băt *or* cŏm'băt (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* To fight or contend with; oppose in battle; resist; as, to *combat* error.

In the sixteenth century it was customary to *combat* an adversary's views by heaping calumny on his person.
J. W. STUCKENBERG in *Homiletic Review* Mar., 1890, p. 267.

II. *i.* To do battle; encounter in fight; struggle.

Combat with adverse planets in the heavens!
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry VI.* act i, sc. 1.

[< F. *combattre*, < L. *com-* (< *cum*), together, + LL. *batto*, beat.] **com'bate‡**; **com'batt‡**. SYN.: see ATTACK; CONTEND; OPPOSE.— **com-bat'a-bl(e)ness**, *n.*— **com'bat-er**, *n.*

com'bat, *n.* A contest conducted by blows; a battle or fight of any kind, especially a fight between two individuals; struggle; contest.

Who hath a greater *combat* than he that laboureth to overcome himself? 1 KEMPIS *Imitation of Christ* p. 25. [B. & S. 1853.]

com'bate‡.— judicial combat (*Eng. Law*), trial by battle.— **single c.**, a fight between two. SYN.: see BATTLE.

com'bat-ant, 1 kŏm'[or kum']bat-ant; 2 cŏm'[or cŏm']-bat-ant, *a.* **1.** Contending in fight; ready or disposed to combat. **2.** *Mil.* Participating in or ready for fighting; as, a *combatant* officer; opposed to *non-combatant*. **3.** *Her.* Rampant face to face, as lions. Compare CONFRONTÉ. [< F. *combattant*, < *combattre*; see COMBAT, *v.*] **com'bat-tant‡**.

Lions Combatant.

com'bat-ant, *n.* **1.** One who engages in combat of any sort; especially, in war, one directly engaged in hostilities. **2.** *Her.* A swordsman on guard. **com'-bat-tant‡**.

com'ba-tive, ⎫ 1 kŏm'[or kum']bə-tiv; 2 cŏm'[or cŏm']-
com'ba-tivᵉˢˢ, ⎭ bə-tĭv, *a.* Having a pugnacious disposition; contentious; disputatious; full of fight.— **-ly**, *adv.*

com'ba-tiv(e-nessᵉˢˢ, 1 kŏm'[or kum']bə-tiv-nes; 2 cŏm'-[or cŏm']ba-tĭv-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The fighting or contending quality; quickness to engage in conflict or dispute.

Violent *combativeness* for particular sects, . . . is merely a form of party-egotism.
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. viii, letter 86, p. 22. [W. & S. 1886.]

2. *Phren.* The faculty of courage; the tendency to assail, defend, contradict, and take the opposite side.

Combe, 1 kūm *or* kōm; 2 cŏm *or* cōm, *n.* **1. Andrew** (¹⁰/₁₁1797–⁸/₁₁1847), a Scottish physician; brother of George; physician to the Queen; *Physiology Applied to the Preservation of Health, etc.* **2. George** (¹⁰/₁₁1788–⁸/₁₁1858), a Scottish lawyer and phrenologist; *Constitution of Man*, etc. **3. William.** See COOMBE.

combed, ⎫ 1 kōmd; 2 cōmd, *a. Geol.* Same as COMBY,
combdˢ, ⎭ *a.*, 1.

com'bel, 1 kŏm'bel; 2 cŏm'bĕl, *n. Her.* A fillet.

com'ber†, *tr.* To cumber.

comb'er¹, 1 kōm'er; 2 cōm'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which combs; as, a wool-*comber*. **2.** A long crested wave; a breaker, especially one that rolls in from the sea.— **comb'er-board"**, *n. Weaving.* In a Jacquard loom, a perforated frame through which the harness-threads pass, to keep them in position and prevent entanglement.— **c.-lap**, *n.* A web of cotton ready for combing.

com'ber², 1 kŏm'bər; 2 cŏm'ber, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** A serranoid fish (*Serranus cabrilla*). **2.** A wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*).

com'ber²†, *n.* Encumbrance.

Com'ber¹, *n.* A town in Down county, Ireland.

Com"bin', 1 kŏn'bañ'; 2 cŏn'băñ', *n.* A peak of the Alps, between Italy and Switzerland; 14,163 *ft.* high.

com-bin'a-bl(eᵖ, 1 kŏm-bain'ə-bl; 2 cŏm-bīn'a-bl, *a.* That may combine or be combined.— **com-bin'a-bl(e-ness**ᵉˢˢ, *n.*

com-bi'nant, 1 kŏm-bai'nənt or kŏm'bi-nant; 2 com-bi'nant *or* cŏm'bi-nănt, *n. Math.* An invariant of a system of quantics, which remains unaltered (except as to a factor) not only when the variables are linearly transformed, but when a linear function of the quantics is substituted for any quantic. [< LL. *combinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *combino*; see COMBINE.]— **com-bi'nan-tiv**(eˢ, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a combinant.

com'bi-nate‡, *a.* United; betrothed.

com"bi-na'tion, 1 kŏm'bi-nē'shən; 2 cŏm'bi-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** A joining together so as to form a whole, or the whole produced by combining; a conjunction; as, a *combination* of letters; a *combination* of good and bad.

Nature is an endless *combination* and repetition of a very few laws. EMERSON *Essays, History* 1st series, p. 20. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. The union or alliance of persons for the prosecution of a common object; also, the association thus formed: formerly almost always with the implication of confederacy, as of employers or workmen, for illegal or interested ends. Compare COMBINE, *n.*

Combinations for use of means of communication and transportation make railway service cheap.
R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 276. [CHAUT. 1889.]

3. *Chem.* The union of elements in certain fixed proportions, or the compound thus resulting. **4.** *Math.* A group of several things or symbols in which the order of arrangement is indifferent: distinguished from *permutation*. **5.** In organ-playing: (1) The tonal qualities resulting from the simultaneous drawing out of two or more stops. (2) The stops so drawn out. **6.** The assembling of the parts, as the sprigs and ground, of lace. **7.** (1) *Pool.* A stroke in which the object-ball is used to drive any third ball into a pocket. (2) *Billiards.* A stroke similar to the above, by which the third ball is pocketed or makes a carom. **8.** (1) The sequence of numbers or letters forming the key symbol of a combination lock. (2) The mechanism operated or set in motion by the sequence. **9.** *Sports.* A bet on two or more successive events on which the odds are calculated cumulatively according to the theory of probabilities. **10.** *pl.* An undergarment in which an undervest and drawers or a short skirt are combined in one piece. [< LL. *combinatio(n-)*, < *combino*; see COMBINE.] SYN.: see CABAL; CONSPIRACY; UNION.— Prep.: the combination *of* elements *into* compounds.— **back combination** (*Photog.*), that part of a double lens situated next to the focusing screen.— **combination button** (*Organ-building*), one of the push-knobs of a section of an organ. **c. piston‡.— c. by volume**, or **by weight** (*Chem.*), the union of elements according to fixed volumetric or gravimetric proportions, to form definite compounds.— **c. car**, a car containing compartments for various uses.— **c. garment**, see COMBINATION, 10.— **c. laws** [Eng.], acts of Parliament passed in 1799 and 1800 for the repression of every form of trade combination, both of employers and employed; repealed in 1824.— **c. lock**, see LOCK.— **c. room** [Eng.], the fellows' smoking-room or wine-room at Cambridge University.— **theory of c.**, that branch of algebra which reasons about the number and kinds of combinations that may be formed from given symbols.— **com"bi-na'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to combination; having the quality of combining.

com-bi'na-tive, ⎫ 1 kŏm-bai'nə-tiv *or* kŏm'bi-nē'tiv; 2
com-bi'na-tivᵉ, ⎭ cŏm-bi'na-tĭv *or* cŏm'bi-nā'tiv, *a.* **1.** Relating to or affecting combination; tending to combine. **2.** *Math.* Designating those branches of algebra which depend on the theory of combinations. **com-bi"na-to'ri-al‡**; **com-bi'na-to-ry‡**.

com'bi-na"tor, 1 kŏm'bi-nē'tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏm'bi-nā'tor, *n.* [Rare.] A combiner.

com-bi"na-tor'ic, 1 kŏm-bai'nə-tor'ik; 2 cŏm-bi'na-tŏr'ic, *n. Math.* A department of mathematics treating of the formation, enumeration, and properties of partitions, variations, combinations, and permutations of a finite number of elements under various conditions.

com-bine', 1 kŏm-bain'; 2 cŏm-bīn', *v.* [COM-BINED'; COM-BIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into a close union; connect so as to make parts of the same whole, or factors in the same operation; blend; compound; as, to *combine* forces.

There are realities which it is impossible to *combine* in one subject.
CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, p. 124. [MACM. 1885.]

2†. To bind.

II. *i.* **1.** To become one, or parts of the same whole; coalesce; be closely allied; associate for a purpose or in a work; cooperate; as, to *combine* against the saloon. **2.** To unite by affinity; enter into chemical combination; as, oxygen and hydrogen *combine* to form water. [< LL. *combino*, < L. *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *bini*; see BINARY.] SYN.: see AGREE; CONCENTRATE; MIX.— Prep.: the acid combines *with* the alkali; the acid and alkali are combined *in* a salt; combine the factions *into* a party.

com'bine, 1 kŏm'bain; 2 cŏm'bīn, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A combination of persons, especially a union to effect, by underhanded dealings, what honest efforts, openly employed, can not obtain; cabal; conspiracy; by act of Congress, July 2, 1890, a combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, to raise prices, or to obstruct the ordinary course of trade.

com-bined', 1 kŏm-baind'; 2 cŏm-bīnd', *pa.* United into a conglomerate whole; intimately associated; joined; confederated.— **com-bin'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **com-bin'ed-ness**, *n.*— **combined method**, a method of teaching deaf-mutes in which oral and written systems of instruction are combined with the manual.— **combining form**, a changed form of a word used as the first element of a derivative word, as *cardio-* (for *cardiac*) in *cardiograph*, *cardiopyloric*, etc.— **com-bin'ing-tube"**, *n. Engin.* That portion of an injector or ejector in which the steam-jet combines with the water on which it acts.— **combining weight** (*Chem.*), the fixed and exact proportional weight, generally in comparison with the weight of hydrogen as a standard, with which an element combines with another to form a definite compound.

com-bin'er, 1 kŏm-bain'ər; 2 cŏm-bīn'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which combines; specif., a member of a combination; conspirator. See COMBINATION, 2.

comb'ing, 1 kōm'iŋ; 2 cōm'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of using a comb, as in dressing hair, carding, hackling, graining, etc. **2.** That which is removed by combing or carding; hair combed off; hence, a false front made of combings. **3.** A coaming. **4†.** Hair combed over a bald spot.— **comb'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for disentangling and straightening out wool fibers.— **c.-needle**, *n.* One of a number of needles graduated for use on the combing-cylinder of a cotton-combing machine. [press; load.

com'bl(eᵖ, 1 kŏm'bl; 2 cŏm'bl, *tr.* [Dial. or Obs.] To op-

com"bo-lo'lo, 1 kŏm'bo-lō'yo; 2 cŏm'bo-lō'yo, *n.* A rosary of 99 beads, used by devout Mohammedans.

Com"bourg', 1 kŏn'būr'; 2 cŏñ'bur', *n.* A town in Ille-et-Vilaine department, France.

com'boy, 1 kŏm'bȯi; 2 cŏm'bȯy, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A skirt of white calico worn by men and women of Ceylon.

Com"bre-ta'ce-æ, 1 kŏm"bri-tē'si-ī; 2 cŏm"bre-tā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of tropical polypetalous trees or shrubs — the myrobalan family — often climbing, with simple entire exstipulate leaves, and spicate or racemose perfect flowers. It embraces about 20 genera and over 250 species. [< COMBRETUM.]— **com"bre-ta'ceous**, *a.*

Com-bre'tum, 1 kŏm-brī'tum; 2 cŏm-brē'tŭm. *n. Bot.* A large genus of shrubs, or rarely trees, of the myrobalan family, several of which are in greenhouse cultivation for their brilliant flowers. [L., a kind of rush.]

com-bu'rent, 1 kŏm-bīū'rent; 2 cŏm-bū'rĕnt, *a.* Undergoing or causing combustion. [< L. *comburens*, ppr. of *comburo*, burn up.]

com-bur'gess, 1 kŏm-būr'jes; 2 cŏm-bûr'ġĕs, *n. Old Eng. Hist.* A member from the same borough; a fellow burgess.

com-bust', 1 kŏm-*bust*'; 2 cŏm-*bŭst*', *tr.* **1.** [Humorous.] To consume with fire; burn up. **2†.** To inflame; excite greatly.

com-bust'†, *a.* **1.** *Astrol.* Obscured by proximity to the sun; extinguished by the sun's light. **2.** Burnt; consumed; adust.— **combust way** (*Astrol.*), the area included in Scorpio and the second half of Libra.

com-bus'ti-bl(eᵖ, 1 kŏm-bus'ti-bl; 2 cŏm-bŭs'ti-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be set on fire and burned; susceptible of combustion; as, paper, wood, and coal are highly *combustible*. **2.** Easily excited to violence or passion; fiery; inflammable; as, a very *combustible* temper. [F., < L. *combustus*; see COMBUSTION.] **com-bus'tious†**; **com-bus'tu-ous†**.— **com-bus'ti-bl(e-ness**ᵖ, *n.* The quality of being combustible. **com-bus"ti-bil'i-ty‡**.

com-bus'ti-ble, *n.* Any substance that will readily ignite and burn; as, pitch, coal, and other *combustibles*.

com-bus'tion, 1 kŏm-bus'chən; 2 cŏm-bŭs'chon, *n.* **1.** The action or operation of burning; in science, the continuous combination of a substance with certain elements, as oxygen, chlorin, etc., accompanied by the generation of light and heat. **2†.** Cremation. **3.** Any furious outbreak of excitement or passion, as of a mob; disturbance; tumult.

All Virginia was in *combustion*. The standard of liberty was reared in every county; there was a general cry to arms.
IRVING *Washington* vol. i, p. 399. [G. P. P. 1863.]

3†. *Astrol.* Position near the sun. **4†.** Inflammation. [F., < LL. *combustio(n-)*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburo*, burn up.] **com-bus'ture†**. SYN.: see FIRE.— **Bunsen's combustion-furnace**, a contrivance by means of which very high temperatures can be secured and the ultimate analysis of organic substances determined. — **com-bus'tion-cham"ber**, *n. Mech.* **1.** The space in a boiler above the burning coal where the gases combine before passing through the tubes. **2.** In an internal-combustion engine, the chamber in the cylinder in which the compression and burning of the charge occurs.— **c. method** (*Chem.*), a method used in ascertaining the quantity of hydrogen, carbon, etc., in a substance by burning it with air, oxygen, copper oxid, or other solid oxidizing compound, and by collecting the gases resulting: used in quantitative analysis and in ascertaining the amount of carbon in iron and steel.— **c.-tube**, *n. Chem.* A glass tube especially designed to withstand great heat as produced by the combustion method.— **internal c.** (*Mech.*), the method of operation of a common type of engine, including those in use on automobiles and motor-boats, in which the piston is actuated by the expansion of a gaseous substance burned within the cylinder. These engines are mostly explosion motors, including the gas-engine and the ordinary gasoline-engine, but the type includes also such engines as the Diesel motor, in which the working-substance is burned more gradually.— **spontaneous c.**, the oxidation of a substance with such rapidity as to engender heat sufficient to ignite it, as masses of oiled rags, pyritous ores, coal, and certain metals.

Spontaneous combustion may take place in some kinds of vegetable and mineral substances, but not in the animal body, living or dead. A. S. TAYLOR *Medical Jurisprudence* ch. 34, p. 301. [J. A. C. 1866.]

— **supporter of c.**, a gaseous element capable of sustaining the combustion of a burning substance.

com-bus'tive, ⎫ 1 kŏm-bus'tiv; 2 cŏm-bŭs'tiv, *a.* **1.**
com-bus'tivᵉ, ⎭ Relating to or of the nature of combustion. **2†.** Combustible.

comb'y, 1 kōm'i; 2 cōm'y, *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Having a formation like honeycomb; favose. **2.** Made up of bands or layers of crystals arranged crosswise of the bands: said of mineral veins.

comdg., *abbr.* Commanding.

Comdt., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

come, ⎫ 1 kum; 2 cŏm, *v.* [CAME; COME; COM'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.**
cumᵖ, ⎭ To move to or toward the place where the speaker is or thinks of himself as being; move with the speaker; move hither; draw nigh; approach: opposed to *go*; also, to move to or toward the real or assumed place of the person addressed; as, yonder *comes* a man; *come* with me; he shall *come* to you to-morrow.

Poverty makes men *come* very near each other. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* ser. x, p. 166. [E. P. D. 1890.]

2. To arrive as the result of motion or progress; attain to an end or to completion; as, they *came* to land; Thy kingdom *come*. **3.** To arrive at some state or condition; be formed or separated; take form; develop; sprout; as, the butter *comes* (in churning); barley *comes*. **4.** To advance or move into view; become perceptible; make an appearance; hence, to begin to exist; as, her color *came* and went; robins *come* with the spring.

Let the true religion be removed, and a false one will *come* in its place. HOPKINS *Ev. of Christianity* p. 47. [H. & S. 1876.]

5. To draw near in time; be present; arrive; as, mine hour has not yet *come*; his turn *came*; when Christmas *comes*. In provincial use the present tense is employed in this sense with the date following as subject; as, *come* Michaelmas, he will be forty. **6.** To arrive in due course or in the way of orderly progression; arrive in the course of time or discussion, etc.; as, we *come* now to the third proposition. **7.** To proceed or emanate as from a source; be derived; spring; as, light *comes* from the sun; this word *comes* from the Greek. **8.** To exist as a result of circumstances or causes; be as a consequence; as, this *comes* of trifling. **9.** To be brought about, or to happen; occur; befall. **10.** To get or prove to be; become; as, the sign *came* true; to *come* untied. **11.** In the imperative, to move mentally to the point where the speaker wills; join with the speaker; attend; arise: an almost interjectional use; as, *come*, let us do it; *come*, sir, none of that! **12.** [Prov. Eng.] To overflow.

II. *t.* **1.** [Slang.] To play the part of; act; also to perpetrate; as, he *came* a joke on us. **2.** *Naut.* To loosen: with *up*; as to *come up* the standing rigging. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To fit or suit; become. **4.** [Local, U. S.] In the game of craps, to throw a point agreed on by two players. [< AS. *cuman*, = Goth. *qiman*, come; cp. Gr. *bainō*, go.] SYN.: see ARRIVE; ENTER; FOLLOW; HAPPEN.— **come'-a-long"**, *n.* A device for stretching wire: used in line-repairing, etc.— **to come across** [Local, U. S.], to pay money over to: generally with *with*. To pay, give, or contribute; as, to *come across* handsomely.— **to c. after.** **1.** To follow; succeed in time. **2.** [Colloq.] To come to get; come for; as, I *came after* the hatchet.— **to c. again**, to return; as, when I *come again*.— **to c. and go**, to appear and disappear.— **to c. at.** **1.** To come near enough to reach; hence, to get possession of; attain; grasp; understand, as a meaning. **2.** To make for; attack.— **to c. away**, to part, as from a fastening; slip or break.— **to c. back.** **1.** [Colloq.] To regain former physical condition, form, and skill, as in pugilism or athletics, by training. **2.** [Sporting Slang.] To lose ground, as in a race. **3.** To return.— **to c. between**, to intervene intentionally; hence, figuratively, to alienate or estrange.— **to c. by.** **1.** To pass near. **2.** To get; gain; acquire, as money.— **to c. down.** **1.** To descend as by inheritance. **2.** To be reduced or humbled. **3.** [Colloq.] To pay down money.— **to c. down on** or **upon** [Colloq.], to fall upon heavily, severely, or unexpectedly: hence, to berate; assail.— **to c. high** or **low**, to be held or sold at a high or low price.— **to c. home.** **1.** To

return to one's house, family or country. 2. To touch one's interests or feelings.

No poetry was ever more human than Chaucer's; none ever *came* more genially and frankly *home* to its readers.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 287. [H. 1875.]

3. *Naut.* To slip from its hold: said of an anchor when, instead of the vessel being hauled up toward it, it is dragged toward the vessel.— **to c. in.** 1. To consent; comply; yield. 2. To be brought into use, or observance; as, the style *came in* with Queen Anne. 3. To enter a room, house, field, or arena. 4. To arrive. 5. To come into hand, as revenue or receipts. 6. To ripen or mature, as crops. 7. To assume the duties of office; as, when Taft *came in*. 8. To bring forth young: calve; begin to give milk: said of neat stock.— **to c. in clipping time** [Scot.], to visit a farm when the sheep are being sheared, a time of merrymaking; hence, to arrive opportunely.— **to c. in for,** to be in the way of receiving; fall heir to; also, to claim; as, this heir *comes in for* $10,000.— **to c. into.** 1. To inherit. 2. To agree to. 3. To take part in.— **to c. into the world,** to be born.— **to c. in with.** 1. To interrupt suddenly. 2. To overtake; join. **to c. in unto** (*Bib.*), to have sexual intercourse with (*Gen.* xxxviii, 16).— **to c. in upon,** to be borne in upon; to enter one's mind.— **to c. it** [Colloq.], to manage something; as, you can't *come it*.— **to c. it over** [Colloq.], to get the advantage of; cajole; deceive.— **to c. it strong** [Colloq.], to exaggerate; overdo.— **to c. near or nigh.** 1. To resemble closely; be of about the same kind or quality; be worthy of comparison. 2. To escape narrowly; be on the point of; as, he *came near* falling into the pit.— **to c. of.** 1. To be descended from; as, he *comes of* a good old stock. 2. To happen because of; result from.— **to c. of age,** to attain one's majority.— **to c. off.** 1. To pass or part from; depart. 2. To happen; pass off; occur; take place; as, the match *came off* last week. 3. To emerge from action or trial; acquit oneself: as, he *came off* with honors. 4. To escape; get clear; be acquitted; as, he *came off* without a scratch. 5. To become; as, the weather *came off* pleasant. 6. To slip off; separate from; slough. 7. [Slang, U. S.] To quit fooling; be sensible or serious: used in the imperative, chiefly in the expression *oh, come off!*— **to c. on.** 1. To advance; make progress; thrive; develop; as, the business *comes on* well. 2. To move toward with hostile or friendly intent.— **to c. out.** 1. To result; end, as an enterprise. 2. To be disclosed; be made public. 3. To make a public appearance, as in society, or on the stage; in England, also, to be presented at court. 4. To appear, as an eruption. 5. To declare oneself; take sides; as, he has *come out* for the president. 6. To be published, as a book.— **to c. out with,** to make public; proclaim; announce, as a manifesto. — **to c. over.** 1. To cross over; pass from one side or from one party to the other; as, to *come over* from England. 2. To take possession of; as, a fear *came over* me. 3. To pass over in distillation, as vapor. 4. [Colloq.] To circumvent; get the better of.— **to c. over to,** to join.— **to c. round.** 1. To occur or take place as expected. 2. To agree, consent, or fall into line after opposition. 3. To revive; recover; be restored. 4. To influence craftily, as by persuasion or wheedling; hoodwink.— **to c. short,** to be insufficient; fail. — **to c. short of,** to fall of attaining; miss.— **to c. the old soldier over one,** to deceive or impose upon one.— **to c. to.** 1. To recover; revive; be resuscitated, as from a faint. 2. *Naut.* (1) To anchor. (2) To bring the ship close to the wind. 3. To turn shortly to the left: said of an ox-team or horse-team. 4. To amount to; as, the bill *came to* $5. 5. To pass to the possession of, as property. 6. To result in; as, if things *come to* the worst.— **to c. to a head.** 1. To reach the stage of suppuration, as a boil. 2. To come to an issue or climax, as affairs which have been undecided.— **to c. to anchor,** to cast anchor.— **to c. to close quarters.** 1. To get into immediate contact. 2. To fight hand to hand. — **to c. to grief,** to turn out unfortunately or disastrously. — **to c. to hand,** to be received.— **to c. to heel,** to keep at the heels, as a dog.— **to c. to mind,** to occur to one; be remembered.— **to c. to nature** (*Metal.*), in puddling, to be changed into granular paste, as iron, during the process of converting cast iron into wrought iron.— **to c. to oneself,** to recover one's senses or the exercise of sound judgment.— **to c. to pass,** to take place; occur.— **to c. to the front,** to attain prominence, as in time of danger or difficulty.— **to c. to the scratch, mark, or chalk** [Colloq.], to toe the mark or scratch in a prize-fight or at the starting-point of a race: said of contestants or combatants; hence, to fulfil one's engagements; comply with rules or requirements.— **to c. to time,** to be on hand when "time" is called: said of combatants in the prize-ring, or of any contestants in sports; hence, to be prompt in keeping an engagement or discharging an obligation.— **to c. true.** 1. To occur as expected. 2. *Hort.* To be like its parent, as a plant grown from seed.— **to c. up.** 1. To arise; come into view, use, or discussion; as, the question *came up*. 2. To spring up; appear in sight, as a plant. 3. *Naut.* (1) To come closer to the wind, as a vessel. (2) To loosen a rope or make it slack. — **to c. upon,** to chance upon; fall in with; descend upon; attack.— **to c. upon the town,** to be supported by the town; to become a pauper; also, to become a prostitute.— **to c. up to.** To equal or rival; attain; amount to.— **to c. up with.** 1. To overtake. 2. To get even with, as in revenge.

come, *n.* The radicle that develops in grain during the malting process, and that afterward is dried up and drops off, forming in quantities the so-called malt-dust: usually in the plural. [Cp. G. *keim.*] **combt;** **coombt.**

come"-at'-a-bl(e), 1 kum"-at'-ə-bl; 2 cŏm"-ăt'-ə-bl, *a.* [Colloq.] Easily accessible, as a person; readily acquired or procured, as an object; attainable.— **come"-at"-a-bl'i-ty,** *n.* Approachableness; attainableness. **come"-at'-a-bl(e-ness).**

come'back", 1 kum'bak"; 2 cŏm'băk", *n.* 1. [Austral.] The offspring, as of sheep, resulting from cross-breeding. 2. [Dial., Eng.] The guinea-fowl. 3. [Slang, U. S.] A just complaint; a cause or opportunity for retaliation.

come'-by-chance", 1 kum'-bi-chans"; 2 cŏm'-bỹ-chănç", *n.* [Colloq.] A bastard; a stray.

co-med'diet, *vt.* See co-[1], *prefix.*

co-me'di-an, 1 ko-mī'dı-ən; 2 co-mē'di-an, *n.* 1. A player of comedy; an actor in a comic drama; also, an actor generally.

Comedians, paradoxical as it may seem, may be too natural.
LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Stage Illusion* p. 264. [w. L. & co.]

2. [Rare.] One who writes comedies. [< F. *comédien*, < *comédie*; see COMEDY.] **co-me'di-ant†.** SYN.: see ACTOR. — **light comedian,** an actor of light comedy.— **low c.,** an actor of low comedy.

co-me'dic, 1 ko-mī'dik; 2 co-mē'dic, *a.* [Rare.] Resembling or relating to comedy. **co-me'di-cal†.**

Co"mé"die' Fran"çaise', 1 ko"mē'dī' frăñ'sēz'; 2 cō"mę'dē' frăñ'çāş'. [F.] Literally, French comedy. Specif., the Théâtre Français in Paris, founded in 1680: official name.

co-mé"di-enne', 1 ko-mē'dı-en'; 2 co-mę'di-ĕn', *n.* [F.] An actress of comedy parts.

co-me"di-et'ta, 1 ko-mē'di-et'tə; 2 co-mę'dĭ-ĕt'tä, *n.* [It.] A brief or light comedy: commonly in one act.

com'e-dist, 1 kom'ı-dist; 2 cŏm'e-dist, *n.* [Rare.] A writer of comedies.

com'e-do, 1 kom'ı-do; 2 cŏm'e-do, *n.* [-DO'NES, 1 -dō'nīz; 2 -dō'nēş, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the sebaceous glands, in which the secretion is retained in the follicle; a face-worm; maggot-pimple: commonly called *blackhead*. [L., gormandizer, < *comedo*, eat entirely up, < *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *edo*, eat.] **com'e-don†.**

come'-down", 1 kum'-daun"; 2 cŏm'-down", *n.* [Colloq.] A change for the worse in circumstances; downfall.

com'e-dy, 1 kom'ı-dı; 2 cŏm'e-dy, *n.* [-DIES, 1 -dız; 2 -dĭş, *pl.*] **1.** That branch of dramatic art that portrays laughable incidents or characters, or the ludicrous, the satirical, or the gay, in a familiar or humorous style: opposed to the tragic, serious, or ceremonial. Compare DRAMA. Greek or Attic comedy, the original and typical form of the art, embraces (1) the **old comedy,** in which the characters of living men were satirized and given their real names, a thing forbidden by law about 400 B. C.; (2) the **middle c.** (lasting 50 years), in which the names were fictitious but the characters real; and (3) the **new c.,** in which the characters as well as the names were fictitious.

But if the object of *comedy*, as has been said, be 'to correct the follies of the age, by exposing them to ridicule,' who then has equaled Molière? PRESCOTT *Miscellanies* p. 409. [H. 1845.]

2. In a restricted sense, an entertaining drama less broadly humorous than a farce. **3.** (1) A story illustrating the amusing side of human life. (2) A serious composition depicting human existence or portraying truth, and ending happily.

Dante tells us that he called his poem a *comedy* because it had a fortunate ending. LOWELL *Among my Books, Dante* in second series, p. 34. [o. & co. 1876.]

4. Any comic or ludicrous incident or series of incidents. [< F. *comédie*, < L. *comœdia*, < Gr. *kōmōdía*, < *kōmōdos*, < *kōmos*, revel, + *ōdos*, singer. See ODE.] **com'e-dyet.— light comedy.** *Theat.* **1.** Genteel comedy, exhibiting humor in refined and natural language, dress, and action. **2.** [Slang.] A light comedian.— **low c.** *Theat.* **1.** Comedy broadly humorous, droll, or farcical. **2.** [Slang.] A low comedian.— **musical c.,** an extravaganza with musical accompaniment; burlesque.

come'li-ness, } 1 kum'lı-nes; 2 cŏm'lı-nĕş, *n.* **1.** The
cum'li-ness², } quality of being comely; the possession of suitable and becoming qualities of person and manner; pleasingness. **2.** Suitableness; becomingness; propriety. **com'li-nesset.**

come'ling, 1 kum'lıŋ; 2 cŏm'lıng, *n.* [Archaic or Dial.] A newcomer.

come'ly, } 1 kum'lı; 2 cŏm'ly, *a.* [COME'LI-ER; COME'LI-
cum'ly², } EST.] **1.** Pleasing in person or manner; good-looking; handsome; graceful; agreeable; as, a *comely* wife. **2.** Suitable in kind; becoming; proper; decorous.

It is a *comely* fashion to be glad.— Joy is the grace we say to God.
JEAN INGELOW *Dominion* st. 3.

[< AS. *cymlic*, < *cyme*, suitable (< *cuman*; see COME) + *lic*; see -LY[1].] **com'lyt.** SYN.: see BEAUTIFUL; BECOMING. **come'li-ly,** *adv.* In a comely manner.— **come'-lyt.**

co-men'dite, 1 ko-men'dait; 2 co-mĕn'dit, *n.* *Petrol.* A variety of rhyolite, with phenocrysts of quartz, sanidine, and ægirite, in a litholdal ground-mass. [< *Comende*, on the island of San Pietro.]

co-men'ic, 1 ko-men'ık; 2 co-mĕn'ic, *a.* Noting an acid ($C_6H_4O_5$) formed from meconic acid by the action of heat or a strong acid. [< MECONIC, by transposition of syllables.]

Co-me'ni-us, 1 ko-mē'nı-us *or* ko-mī'nı-us; 2 co-mę'nĭ-us *or* co-mī'nĭ-ŭs, or **Ko-men'ski,** 1 ko-men'skı; 2 co-mĕn'skĭ, **John Amos** (3/28 1592–11/18 1671). A Slavic minister, philologist, and educational reformer; *Gates of Languages Unlocked.*

come'-off", 1 kum'-ôf'; 2 cŏm'-ôf', *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** An evasion; excuse. **2.** A conclusion. **3.** [Slang.] A performance or happening; a coming off.

come-of-will', come-o'-will', *n.* [Scot.] One who or that which comes unasked, as a bastard or a weed.

come"-out'er, 1 kum"-aut'ər; 2 cŏm"-out'er, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One who withdraws from an organization, party, or church because of dissenting views; an aggressive reformer.

Lazarus was a conscientious, influential Pharisee,—the progressive, the protestant, the *come-outer* of his faith and his times.
E. S. PHELPS AND H. D. WARD *Come Forth* p. 18. [H. M. & co. 1891.]

Com"e-phor'i-dæ, 1 kom'ı-fôr'ı-dı; 2 cŏm"e-fôr'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes with a long naked body, a long snout and wide mouth, short first dorsal, long second dorsal and anal, and no ventrals: peculiar to Lake Baikal, Siberia. **Co-meph'o-rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *komē*, hair, + *pherō*, bear.] — **co-meph'o-rid,** *n.*— **co-meph'o-roid,** *a.*

co'me pri'ma, 1 kō'mē prī'mə; 2 cō'mę prī'mä. [It.] *Mus.* As in the beginning: a direction to repeat.

com'er, 1 kum'ər; 2 cŏm'er, *n.* **1.** One who comes or arrives. **2.** *Stock-raising.* Any animal that is rapidly improving in condition or is "coming on."— **all comers,** all applicants, contestants, etc.; as, to maintain against *all comers*.

com'er-col'ly-feath"ers, 1 kom'ər-kol'ı-feth"ərz; 2 cŏm'er-cŏl'ỹ-fĕth"erş, *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] The marabou-plumes of commerce. **kom'er-col'li-feath"erst.**

co'mes, 1 kō'mīz; 2 cō'mēş, *n.* [COM'I-TES, *pl.*] **1.** An attendant upon a high Roman official or civilian; hence, in English law, a person of rank, as an earl, invested with high prerogatives, as the governor of a county or shire. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* Formerly, a book used at mass; an epistolary or lectionary. **3.** *pl.* The entourage of a medieval ambassador. **4.** *Anat.* A structure that accompanies another, as a vein that lies by the side of an artery or an artery beside a nerve. **5.** *Mus.* A repetition of the theme or dux of a fugue. **6.** *Astron.* A companion star in a duplex or other system. [L.; see COUNT[2], *n.*]

co'me so'pra, 1 kō'mē sō'prə; 2 cō'mę sō'prä. [It.] *Mus.* As above: a direction to repeat.

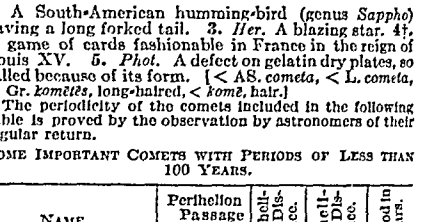
com"es-sa'tion†, *n.* Feasting; revelry.

co-mes'ti-bl(e), 1 ko-mes'tı-bl; 2 co-mĕs'tĭ-bl. **I.** *a.* Fit to be eaten; esculent; edible; also, of or pertaining to articles of food.

Beams and ceiling were hung with ears of corn . . . and flitches of meat. This *comestible* comfort was typical of the place.
WEEDEN *Hist. New England* vol. i, p. 216. [H. M. & co. 1890.]

II. *n.* Something fit for the table; an eatable; as, tomatoes and other *comestibles*. [F., < LL. *comestibilis*, < L. *comestus*, < *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *edo*, eat.]

com'et, 1 kom'ət; 2 cŏm'ĕt, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A heavenly body consisting of a coma surrounding a bright star-like nucleus, with a nebulous train or tail often of great length. Comets move about the sun in very eccentric or parabolic orbits, often coming from immense stellar distances and visiting our system but once. Some, however, revolve round the sun in regular periods, ranging from 3 or 4 years to hundreds of years.



Brooks's Comet.
Diagram showing its successive positions during September, 1911.

2. A South-American humming-bird (genus *Sappho*) having a long forked tail. **3.** *Her.* A blazing star. **4†.** A game of cards fashionable in France in the reign of Louis XV. **5.** *Phot.* A defect on gelatin dry plates, so called because of its form. [< AS. *cometa*, < L. *cometa*, < Gr. *komētēs*, long-haired, < *komē*, hair.]

The periodicity of the comets included in the following table is proved by the observation by astronomers of their regular return.

SOME IMPORTANT COMETS WITH PERIODS OF LESS THAN 100 YEARS.

NAME.	Perihelion Passage Last Observed.	Perihelion Distance.	Aphelion Distance.	Period in Years.
Biela, or Gambart	Jan., 1852	0.8792	6.2229	6.622
Brooks	Oct., 1911	1.9592	5.4267	7.097
Brorsen	Feb., 1890	0.5878	5.6104	5.456
D'Arrest	Aug., 1910	1.3212	5.7690	6.675
De Vico-E. Swift	Feb., 1901	1.6696	5.2248	6.400
Encke	Jan., 1905	0.3385	4.0928	3.298
Faye	April, 1903	1.7381	5.9701	7.566
Finlay	Sept., 1906	0.9646	6.0294	6.540
Halley	April, 1910	0.5871	35.3238	76.03
Holmes	Mar., 1906	2.1218	5.0970	6.857
Kopff	May, 1906	1.6960	5.3720	6.610
Olbers	Oct., 1887	1.1991	33.6234	72.65
Pons-Brooks	Jan., 1884	0.7757	33.6981	71.55
Tempel I	Oct., 1898	2.0911	4.9020	6.538
Tempel II	Nov., 1904	1.3885	4.6764	5.281
Tempel-L. Swift	Jan., 1903	1.0897	5.1771	5.547
Tuttle	May, 1899	1.0191	10.4133	13.667
Winnecke	Jan., 1904	0.9241	5.5548	5.831
Wolf	Mar., 1905	1.6030	5.6071	6.845

The orbits of sixty comets appear to be ellipses. These are *probably* periodical. The paths of about two hundred cannot be distinguished from parabolas. These are *possibly* periodical, as the ellipse, when very eccentric, cannot near perihelion be distinguished from a parabola.

New International Encyclopedia vol. v, p. 201. [D. M. & co. '05.]

— **Coggia's comet,** either of two comets discovered about 1870 by the astronomer Coggia. One of these is considered periodic, with a period of several thousand years' duration.— **com'et-seek"er,** *n.* A small telescope usually with an aperture of 3 to 5 inches, of short focal length, mounted to search for comets. **c.-finder.— Donati's c.,** a comet discovered in 1858 by the astronomer Donati. It is considered periodic, with a period of several thousand years' duration.— **com"e-ta'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An instrument for showing a comet's motion near perihelion.— **com'et-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a comet. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A cometarium.— **co-met'ic, co-met'i-cal,** *a.* Cometary.— **com"et-og'ra-pher,** *n.* One who studies and describes comets and their phenomena.— **com"et-og'raphy,** *n.* A description of or treatise on comets.— **com"et-o-graph'i-cal,** *a.*— **com'et-old,** *a.* [Rare.] Cometary. KIRKWOOD in *British Association Report* vol. i, p. 49. 1871.— **com"et-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of astronomy that treats of comets.

co-meth'er, 1 ko-meth'ər; 2 co-mĕth'er, *n.* [Dial. or Colloq., Brit.] **1.** An affair, a subject for discussion or feeling. **2.** Friendly relations; fellowship.— **to put the comether on,** to persuade, as by flattery; cajole.

com'fit, } 1 kum'fit; 2 cŏm'fit, *n.* A fruit, root, or seed
cum'fit², } preserved with sugar and dried; a dry sweetmeat; confection. [< F. *confit*, < L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficio*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *facio*, make.] **com'fi-turet.— com'fit-pan",** *n.* A steam-heated rocking-pan for making comfits and other confectioners' "pan goods."— **com'fit,** *vt.* [Archaic.] To make a comfit of.

com'fort, } 1 kum'fort; 2 cŏm'fort, *vt.* **1.** To give con-
cum'fort², } solation, encouragement, or moral strength to; cheer; encourage; solace. **2.** To give relief or satisfaction to; relieve the suffering or pain of; as, he *comforted* his cold hands with mittens. **3.** To give aid or countenance to; abet: chiefly legal. **4†.** To strengthen; confirm. [< F. *conforter*, < LL. *conforto*, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fortis*, brave.] SYN.: see CHERISH; CONSOLE.

com'fort, *n.* **1.** A state of ease and satisfaction of body or mind, or both; freedom from pain, annoyance, or want; the state of being comfortable; as, he lives in *comfort*. **2.** Anything that produces or contributes to the state defined above; as, the *comforts* of a home. **3.** Relief from sorrow or distress; consolation; solace; also, one who or that which comforts or consoles.

Out of the depths of his soul he cried to the Helper, and found *comfort*. E. EGGLESTON *Hoosier School-Master* p. 80. [s. 1873.]

4. *Law.* Assistance; support; shelter; as, to give aid and *comfort* to the enemy. **5.** [Local, U. S.] A wadded quilt; a comforter. [< F. *confort*, < *conforter*; see COMFORT, *v.*] **con'fort†.** SYN.: abundance, amusement, cheer, contentment, ease, enjoyment, happiness, opulence, peace, plenty, satisfaction, sufficiency. *Comfort* is more solid than *amusement*, more quiet and stable than *pleasure*. One lives in *comfort* who has a *sufficiency* of those things which meet the immediate and natural demands of body and mind, so as to minister to *contentment* and tranquil *enjoyment*. Compare synonyms for AFFLUENCE. See CONSOLATION.— ANT.: dearth, dreariness, gloom, misery, need, poverty, suffering, want, wretchedness.— **com'fort-ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Abounding in comfort.— **com'fort-less,** *a.*— **com'fort-less-ly,** *adv.*— **com'fort-less-ness,** *n.*

com'fort-a-ble, 1 kum'fərt-ə-bl; 2 cŏm'fort-a-bl, *a.* **cum'fort'a-bl²,** *a.* **1.** In a condition of peaceful enjoyment; free from discomfort; well circumstanced; easy; contented. **2.** Out of pain; free from suffering, as after sickness. **3.** Conducing to comfort; easy; pleasant; commodious. **4.** [Colloq.] Moderate; as, a *comfortable* income. **5.** [Archaic.] Comforting. [< F. *comfortable*, giving aid, < *conforter;* see COMFORT, *v.*] Syn.: agreeable, at ease, at rest, cheerful, commodious, contented, convenient, pleasant, satisfactory, satisfied, snug. A person is *comfortable* in mind when *contented* and measurably *satisfied*. A little additional brightness makes him *cheerful*. He is *comfortable* in body when free from pain, quiet, *at ease, at rest*. He is *comfortable* in circumstances, or in *comfortable* circumstances, when things about him are generally *agreeable* and *satisfactory*, usually with the suggestion of sufficient means to secure that result.— Ant.: cheerless, *disagreeable, discontented*, dissatisfied, dreary, forlorn, miserable, uncomfortable, wretched. — **comfortable words,** the words spoken by the priest in the Anglican Communion, after pronouncing the Absolution, and introduced by him as follows:

Hear what *comfortable words* our Saviour Christ saith unto all that truly turn to him. *Book of Common Prayer.*

They are passages from Matthew xi, 28, and John iii, 16; sometimes, but erroneously, extended to the words of Saint Paul (*1 Tim.* i, 15) and Saint John (*1 John* ii, 1); supposed to have been derived from the "Consultation" of Herman of Wied, or Herman V., archbishop of Cologne, and introduced in 1548.— **com'fort-a-ble-ness,** *n.*— **com'fort-a-bly,** *adv.* [comforter.

com'fort-a-ble, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A wadded bedquilt, or

com'fort-a-tive †. **I.** *a.* Comforting; strengthening; reviving. **II.** *n.* A strengthening medicine; a cordial. **com'fort-ive** †.

com'fort-er, 1 kum'fərt-ər; 2 cŏm'fort-er, *n.* **1.** One **cum'fort-er²,** who comforts; a consoler; specif. [C-], the Holy Spirit; the Paraclete.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. *John* xiv, 26.

2. [Colloq.] Anything that gives comfort. (1) [U. S.] A comfortable, or wadded quilt. (2) A long woolen scarf.

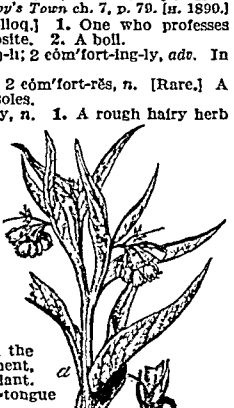
When a boy had buttoned up his roundabout, and . . . tied his *comforter* round his neck and one of his ears, he was warmly dressed. HOWELLS *A Boy's Town* ch. 7, p. 79. [H. 1890.]

— **Job's comforter.** [Colloq.] **1.** One who professes to comfort, but does the opposite. **2.** A boil.

com'fort-ing-ly, 1 kum'fərt-iŋ-li; 2 cŏm'fort-ing-ly, *adv.* In comforting fashion.

com'fort-ress, 1 kum'fərt-res; 2 cŏm'fort-rĕs, *n.* [Rare.] A woman who comforts or consoles.

com'frey, 1 kum'fri; 2 cŏm'fry, *n.* **1.** A rough hairy herb (*Symphytum officinale*) of the borage family, with winged stem from 2 to 3 feet high and drooping clusters of yellowish-white or reddish-purple bell-shaped flowers. **2.** The mucilaginous root of this plant: used internally for coughs, etc., and formerly esteemed as a vulnerary. [< OF. *cumfirle*, < LL. *confirma*, < L. *confirmo;* see CONFIRM.] **com'fry†; cum'frey†.** — **prickly comfrey,** *Symphytum asperrimum*, introduced into England from the Caucasus in 1811 for ornament, and now used as a forage-plant. — **wild c.** [U. S.], hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum virginicum*).



Comfrey. *a*, plant; *b*, root.

com'ic, 1 kem'ik; 2 cŏm'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or partaking of comedy; as, *comic* opera. **2.** Provoking mirth; comical; ludicrous; as, a *comic* song. [< L. *comicus*, < Gr. *kōmikos*, < *kōmos*, revelry.] Syn.: see HUMOROUS.

com'ic, *n.* **1.** A comic actor, writer, or singer; droll person; comique. **2.** A comic paragraph or picture.

com'i-cal, 1 kem'i-kəl; 2 cŏm'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Adapted to produce mirth; droll; ludicrous; funny; as, a *comical* adventure. **2.** Relating to comedy; comic. **3.** [Colloq. or Prov.] Queer; peculiar; strange. Syn.: see HUMOROUS; ODD; RIDICULOUS.— **com"i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Comicalness. **2.** A comical thing. **com'ic-ry†** [Rare].— **com'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **com'i-cal-ness,** *n.* The quality of being comical.

co-mi'co, 1 ko-mi'ko; 2 co-mi'co, *n.* [Porto Rico.] See CATALUFA. [especially a dinner.

co-mi'da, 1 ko-mi'da; 2 co-mi'dā, *n.* [Sp.] [P. I.] A meal,

co-mil'i-tant, *a.* [Rare.] Fighting in alliance.

Co-mil'la, 1 ko-mil'a; 2 co-mil'a, *n.* A town in Chittagong division, Bengal.

Co"mines', 1 kō"min'; 2 cō"min', *n.* **1. Philippe de** (1445–¹⁰/₁₁1509), a French historian; his *Memoirs* give a history of events from 1464 to 1498; introduced in Scott's *Quentin Durward*. **2.** A town in Nord department, France.

com'ing, 1 kum'iŋ; 2 cŏm'ing, *pa.* **1.** Approaching, **cum'ing²,** especially in time; as, the *coming* celebration. **2.** [Colloq.] On the way to fame or note; rising: especially in the phrase *the coming man*. **3.** [Rare or Obs.] Ready to make advances; forward; complaisant: sometimes, *coming on*.

com'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of approaching; arrival; advent. **2.** The act of sprouting, as of grain. **3.** *pl.* The sprouts or radicles of malted grain.— **com'ing-floor",** *n.* The floor of a malt-house.— **c. in** (*Golf*), the last nine holes.— **c. out** [Colloq.], entrance into society; début: used also attributively; as, a *coming-out* ball or dress.— **c. to** (*Naut.*), the turning of a ship's head toward the direction of the wind.— **for the c. out** [Eng.] (*Finance*), for the date of issue: said of stock contracted for prior to issue, at which time payment is to be made. In the United States a contract for stock so purchased reads "when issued."

co-min'gle, 1 ko-miŋ'gl; 2 co-miŋ'ġl, *vt.* & *vi.* To commingle.

co-mi'no, 1 ko-mi'no; 2 co-mi'no, *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] A trail; also, a journey. [comic.

co-mique', 1 ko-mik'; 2 co-mik', *n.* [F.] A comic actor;

Co'mi-so, 1 kō'mi-zō; 2 cō'mi-sō, *n.* A town in Syracuse province, Sicily.

com'i-tal, 1 kom'i-təl; 2 cŏm'i-tal, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to or ranked as a count or an earl.

com'i-tant, 1 kom'i-tant; 2 cŏm'i-tant. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Attending or accompanying. **II.** *n.* Anything that accompanies. [TUS, 2.

com'i-tat, 1 kom'i-tat; 2 cŏm'i-tăt, *n.* Same as COMITA-

com'i-ta"tive, 1 kom'i-tē"tiv; 2 cŏm'i-tā"tiv, *a.* **com'i-ta"tiv²,** *s,* Indicating association or accompaniment; as, a *comitative* prefix.

com"i-ta'tus, 1 kom'i-tē'tus; 2 cŏm'i-tā'tŭs, *n.* [-TUS, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. & Medieval Hist.* The retinue of a prince or chieftain, acting as his companions, and, in return for maintenance, fighting for him. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* A county or shire; an earldom; the county court. [L., < *comes* (*comit-*); see COUNT², *n.*] — **posse comitatus,** see POSSE.

co"mi-te'co, 1 kō"mi-tē'ko; 2 cō"mi-tę'co, *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A stimulant distilled from agave.

com'i-tes, 1 kom'i-tiz; 2 cŏm'i-tēş, *n.* Plural of COMES.

co-mi'ti-a, 1 ko-mish'i-ə; 2 co-mish'i-a, *n. pl.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* Any one of three assemblies of the Romans for election or legislation: (1) the *comitia curiata*, or patrician assembly, where the voting was by curiæ; (2) the *comitia centuriata*, an assembly of the whole people, voting by centuries or hundreds, according to property; and (3) the *comitia tributa*, the plebeian assembly, voting by tribes or neighborhoods. **2.** [Rare.] Any assembly. **3.** [C-] Formerly, in the University of Oxford, the assemblage corresponding to the present encenia. [L., < *com* (< *cum*), together, + *titus*, pp. of *eo*, go.]

co-mi'tial, 1 ko-mish'əl; 2 co-mish'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman comitia; also, occasionally, to other assemblies. [< L. *comitialis*, < *comitia;* see COMITIA.] — **comitial ill,** epilepsy: because the Roman comitia dispersed if it occurred, as it was thought an ill omen. **c. sickness†.**

co-mi'ti-um, 1 ko-mish'i-um; 2 co-mish'i-ūm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Hist.* The place of meeting for the comitia in the Forum adjoining the Sacred Way at the foot of the Capitol.

com'i-trag"e-dy, 1 kem'i-traj"i-di; 2 cŏm'i-trăġ"e-dy, *n.* Tragedy containing intervals or elements of comedy.

com'i-ty, 1 kem'i-ti; 2 cŏm'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] Courtesy in private or public life; kindly consideration for others; suavity or gentleness of manner; friendliness in regard to rights.

A spirit of *comity*, and a disposition to friendly intercourse, are also presumed to exist among nations, as well as among individuals. GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, p. 56. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

[< L. *comita(t-)s*, < *comis*, kind.] Syn.: see FRIENDSHIP; POLITENESS.— **comity of nations,** the friendly and mutual courtesy under which various beneficial acts and recognitions, not obligatory by strict law or by treaty, take place between nations. **entente cordiale†.**

comm., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

com'ma, *tt.* [COM'MAED; COM'MA-ING.] To insert commas in.

com'ma, 1 kem'ə; 2 cŏm'a, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A rhetorical punctuation-mark (,) indicating the slightest possible separation in ideas or construction.

Insert a *comma* after each slightest break of connection in the grammatical construction of a clause or sentence, but not where the words are closely connected in sense.

F. HORACE TEALL *Punctuation* p. 1. [A. 1900.]

2. *Gram. & Rhet.* A clause, or short group of words, cut off by itself; a part of a colon. **3.** [-TA, *pl.*] *Anc. Pros.* (1) A metrical series or group of feet not forming a complete colon. (2) A section of a hexameter, indicated by the cesura. **4.** *Mus.* A minute interval or difference in tone, resulting from tuning up from one note to another by different steps. **5.** An American papilionid butterfly (*Grapta comma*) with a silvery comma-shaped mark in the center of each hind wing. **6†.** A clause. [L., < Gr. *komma*, segment, < *koptō*, cut off.] — **comma bacillus,** a comma-shaped bacillus found in the intestines of cholera patients; the cholera bacillus.— **c. tract,** a layer of nerve-fibers situated in the posterior external column of the spinal cord.— **gray c.,** an angle-wing butterfly (*Grapta progne*).— **green c.,** one of the willow-butterflies (*Grapta faunus*). See plate of BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS, fig. 83.— **turned c.,** an inverted comma. See QUOTATION-MARK.

com-mand', 1 ke-mand'; 2 cē-mănd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To order with authority; enjoin obedience upon; charge; bid; require; as, Holy Writ *commands* us to live uprightly. **2.** To enjoin or require authoritatively; as, to *command* silence. **3.** To control authoritatively; have the official ordering of from superiority of rank; be or become commander of; lead; as, the captain *commands* a company. **4.** To hold under one's dominion or control; be master of, from superiority either of power or of position; hence, to be able to get; overlook, as from a superior position; cover; guard; as, wheat *commands* a high price.

Harper's Ferry is little more than a deep ravine, . . . *commanded* on three sides by steep mountains.

GREELEY *American Conflict* vol. ii, p. 200. [O. D. C. 1867.]

5. To exact or compel as being due; claim irresistibly.

He who would now *command* respect must write with pure sentiments and elevated feelings. J. STORY *Miscell. Writings, Characteristics* p. 358. [L. B. & CO. 1852.]

6†. To bestow; intrust; commend.

II. *i.* **1.** To be in authority; have power or influence; rule.

We cannot *rise to command* except by stooping to serve.

W. R. GREG *Literary Judgments* essay xi, p. 343. [O. & CO. 1873.]

2. To overlook something from a superior position. [< F. *commander*, < LL. *commando*, < L. *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *mando;* see MANDATE.] **co-mand'†.** Syn.: adjure, bid, charge, control, direct, dominate, enjoin, govern, order, overlook, require, rule. See DICTATE; INFLUENCE.— Ant.: be subject, be in subjection, obey, submit, yield.— **to command a suit,** in whist, to hold enough winning cards in that suit to take every trick.— **com-mand'a-bl(e²,** *a.* [Rare.]— **com-mand'ed-ness†,** *n.* The quality of being commanded.

com-mand', *n.* **1.** The right or power to command; possession of controlling authority, power, or influence; also, the position or dignity arising from or bestowing such power.

In his mien *Command* sat throned serene. WILLIS *Leper* st. 11.

2. The act of commanding; bidding; as, we await your *command*. **3.** Whatever is enjoined or commanded; an order; a mandate; a commandment. **4.** That which is under the control of a military or naval commander. (1) A force, as of soldiers or ships. (2) A district or military post.

Whenever my authority would permit I saved my *command* from needless sacrifices.

P. H. SHERIDAN *Memoirs* vol. i, p. 154. [C. L. W. 1888.]

5. Dominating power due to superior position; hence, range of vision; outlook; as, his lofty point of view gave him *command* of the entire countryside. **6.** Power to obtain, use, dispose of, or control; mastery; as, a *command* of wealth, language, a trade, one's temper, etc. **7.** *Mil.* The altitude of the parapet of a fort above the level of its site or over another work. **8.** The holding of such cards as command a suit. See COMMAND, *v.* Syn.: see ASCENDENCY; BEHEST; DOMINION; INFLUENCE; LAW; ORDER.— **at command. 1.** Ready to obey or receive orders. **2.** Under control; available.— **word of c.** (*Mil.*), an expression, or part of an expression or phrase, having a fixed meaning and indicating the precise moment of execution: used by an officer in drilling or commanding soldiers; the last word of the order being the *word of command*, as "present arms," "fix bayonets," "forward march."

com-man"dan-ci'a, 1 ko-măn"dan-thi'ə; 2 co-măn"dăn-thi'ä, *n.* [Sp.] [P. I.] A province consisting of municipalities.

com-mand'an-cy-gen'er-al, 1 ke-mand'ən-si-jen'ər-əl; 2 cē-mănd'an-çy-ġĕn'er-al, *n.* The jurisdiction or office of a governor of a Spanish colony or province.

com"man-dant', 1 kem'ən-dant'; 2 cŏm'an-dănt', *n.* An officer in command, especially the chief of a garrison or military post; a governor of a fortified town or naval station; as, the *commandant* of Seville.

com"man-deer', 1 kem"ən-dir'; 2 cŏm'an-dēr', *vt.* [S. Afr.] **1.** To force into military service; conscript. **2.** To take possession of (property, public or private) for public use, under pretext of military necessity. **3.** [Colloq.] To take (property) from a weak or powerless victim. [< D. *kommandeeren*, COMMAND.]

com"man-deerd', *pp.* Commandeered. S. S.

com-mand'er, 1 ke-mand'ər; 2 cē-măn'der, *n.* **1.** One in command; the chief officer of any force; a military leader. **2.** In the United States and British navies, a naval officer next in rank below a captain, ranking with a lieutenant-colonel in the army. The insignia of a *commander's* rank in the U. S. navy are a silver foul anchor placed between two silver oak leaves on epaulets and straps. **3.** [C-] The chief officer of various orders, as Knights Templars, Grand Army posts, etc.; also, a member of a higher class in certain orders, as of knighthood. **4.** *Naut.* A heavy wooden mallet used in splicing ropes, beating down rigging-eyes, paving, etc. **5.** *Surg.* A box-like contrivance for incasing a limb. **6.** A string used in hat-making to bring a conical hat to a proper cylindrical form while on the block. **7.** In basket-making, a straight piece of iron joining two rings: used for straightening thick sticks. **8.** The crab-plover. **9.** The red-winged blackbird. **10.** *Mil.* Same as CAVALIER, 6. **co-mand'our†.**

Syn.: see CHIEF; MASTER.— **com-mand'er-in-chief',** *n.* [COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, *pl.*] One holding some supreme command. **1.** [U. S.] (1) The President, as commander of the entire military and naval force of the country, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. (2) The commander of the military forces exclusively. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) The chief staff-officer of the army. (2) The commander of a particular fleet or squadron.— **C. of the Faithful,** a title assumed by the Saracen calif Omar I., in A. D. 634, and subsequently by the Ottoman sultans.— **com-mand'er-ship,** *n.*

com-mand'er-y, 1 ke-mand'ər-i; 2 cē-măn'der-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A lodge of the order of Knights Templars, or of some other secret order. **2.** [C-] The rank of a commander in an order of knighthood; as, he holds a *Commandery* of the Order of the Bath. **3.** A district or estate under the authority of a commander; especially, a district or estate in charge of a member of a medieval order of knights; also, the house or priory of such order; as, a *commandery* of the Knights of Malta. **4†.** The office of a commander. [< F. *commanderie*, < *commander;* see COMMAND, *v.*] **com-mand'ar-let; com-mand'ry†.**

com-mand'ing, 1 ke-mand'iŋ; 2 cē-măn'd'ing, *pa.* **1.** Fitted to command; impressive; authoritative; as, a *commanding* speech. **2.** For other senses, see COMMAND, *v.*— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.* Syn.: see IMPERIOUS; POWERFUL; PREDOMINANT.

com"man"dite', 1 kō"man'dit'; 2 cē"măn'dit', *n.* [F.] *Com.* A company to which persons who do not exercise the functions of partners may contribute funds and are financially responsible only to the extent of their investment.— **com"man"di"taire',** *n.* A silent partner in a commandite.

com-mand'ment, 1 ke-mand'ment *or* -mənt; 2 cē-măn'd'ment, *n.* **1.** An authoritative mandate; edict; order; law; especially, a command of God, and specifically one of the divisions of the decalog or moral law. **2.** [Archaic.] Power of command; authority. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* Instigation to transgress. [< F. *commandement*, < LL. *comandamentum*, < *commando;* see COMMAND, *v.*] **co-mande'[or -maunde']ment†.** Syn.: see LAW.— **commandments of the Church** (*R. C. Ch.*), six rules requiring members (1) to observe the Sabbath and Holy Days of obligation; (2) to keep the days of fasting and abstinence appointed by the Church; (3) to go to confession at least once a year; (4) to receive the Blessed Sacrament at least once a year, especially at Easter; (5) to contribute to the support of their pastors; (6) not to marry within a certain degree of kindred nor to solemnize marriage at forbidden times.— **the ten commandments. 1.** The ten precepts given by God to Moses on Sinai and recorded in Exodus xx, 1–17; the decalog.

The *Ten Commandments* . . . represent to us, both in fact and idea, the granite foundation, the immovable mountain upon which the world is built up. STANLEY *Thoughts* p. 199. [D. L. CO. 1879.]

2. [Slang.] The ten fingers; also, the ten finger-nails, or scratches made by them. **3.** [Colloq.] The ten division-lines in the pulp of an apple.

com-man'do, 1 ko-man'do; 2 cō-măn'do, *n.* [-DOS or -DOES, 1 -doz; 2 -dōş, *pl.*] [S. Afr.] A military force of burghers, or of soldiers and burghers led by a commandant; also, a raid or expedition by such a force.— **to go on commando** (*Mil.*), to take the field by joining a commando.

com-mand'ress, 1 ke-mand'res; 2 cē-măn'drĕs, *n.* A female commander.

com-mark'†, *n.* A frontier.

com"mas-sa'tion, 1 kom'a-sē'shən; 2 cŏm'ă-sā'shon, *n.* A European method of redistributing land-holdings, by which the scattered holdings of several landowners may be so exchanged that the holdings of the individual are brought together either in one or as few as possible areas. [< LL. *commasso*, to bring together.]

com'ma-ta, 1 kom'ə-tə; 2 cŏm'a-ta, *n.* Latin plural of COMMA. [*ma-te"ri-al'i-ty†, n.*

com"ma-te'ri-al†, *a.* Being of the same material.— **com"-com-mat'ic,** 1 ko-mat'ik; 2 cō-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Composed of short clauses or sentences; tersely put; concise. **2.** *Mus.* Relating to or using the comma; as *commatic* tuning. [< LL. *commaticus*, < Gr. *kommatikos*, < *komma;* see COMMA.] **com-mat'i-cal†.**

com-mat'i-on, 1 ko-mat'i-en; 2 cō-măt'i-ŏn, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Anc. Gr. Drama.* A brief lyric or song breaking

the action of a play. [< Gr. *kommation*, dim. of *komma*; see COMMA.]

com'ma-tism, 1 kom'ə-tizm; 2 cŏm'a-tĭsm, *n.* [Rare.] A commatic style of writing; conciseness.

com'maun, 1 kom'ən; 2 cŏm'un, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** The game of hockey or hurley. **2.** The stick with which the game is played.

com-mea'sure, 1 ke-mej'ur; 2 cŏ-mĕzh'ur, *vt.* To be coextensive with or equal to.— **com-mea'sur-a-bl(er**, *a.*

com"me-a'tion, 1 kom'ı-ē'shən; 2 cŏm'e-ā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] *Theol.* Intercommunion and interaction of being; circumincession.

Com"me-li'na, 1 kom'ı-lı'nə; 2 cŏm'e-lī'na, *n. Bot.* A large genus of herbs of the spiderwort family, represented in the United States by several native species and a few cultivated ones. [< Jan and Gaspar *Commelin*, Dutch botanists.] **Com"me-ly'na†.— Com-mel"li-na'ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of mainly tropical herbaceous monocotyledons— the spiderworts— with fibrous or thickened roots, branching leafy stems, and hexandrous ephemeral flowers. It embraces 26 genera and about 300 species. **Com-mel"y-na'cc-æ†.— com-mel"i-na'ceous**, *a.*

com-mem'o-ra-bl(er, 1 ke-mem'o-re-bl; 2 cŏ-mĕm'o-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of or suitable for commemoration.

com-mem'o-rate, 1 ke-mem'o-rēt; 2 cŏ-mĕm'o-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] **1.** To recall to or fix in the memory by some formal means; celebrate or signalize the memory of; as, to *commemorate* a person or an event. **2.** To serve as a remembrancer of; keep in remembrance. [< L. *commemoratus*, pp. of *commemoro*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *memor*, mindful.] **com-mem'o-rize†** [Rare].— **com-mem'o-ra"tor**, *n.* Syn.: see CELEBRATE.

com-mem'o-ra"tion, 1 ke-mem'o-rē'shən; 2 cŏ-mĕm'o-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of commemorating, or that which commemorates; a commemorative observance, recital, or action of any kind; a memorial. **2.** *Eccl.* A commemorative prayer in honor of saints esp. the prayer used to celebrate the lower feast, when two coincide. **3.** [Eng.] *Oxford Univ.* The encenia.— **commemoration day**, the concluding festival of the academic year at Oxford University; the encenia.— **com-mem"o-ra'tion-al**, *a.*

com-mem'o-ra-tive, } 1 ke-mem'o-rē-tıv; 2 cŏ-mĕm'o-
com-mem'o-ra-tıvs, } rā-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or designed for commemoration. **com-mem'o-ra-to-ry†.— -ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

com-mence', 1 ke-mens'; 2 cŏ-mĕnç', *v.* [-MENCED'; -MENC'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make a beginning of; give origin to; initiate; as, to *commence* a suit at law; to *commence* a building.

II. *i.* **1.** To have or make a beginning; originate; start; as, the movement *commenced* quietly. **2.** To become or begin to be; turn, as by a change of occupation.

Commence, for 'begin to be,' 'become,' 'set up as,' or the like, . . . has been employed by first-class authorities for more than two centuries.

FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 38. [s. 1872.]

3. To take a degree at a college or university; as, to *commence* M. A. at Oxford. [< F. *commencer*, < L. *com-* (< cum), together, + *initio*; see INITIATE.] Syn.: begin. In signification there is no difference whatever between *commence* and *begin*; the former word is from the Latin, the latter is Saxon and preferred before an infinitive.— Ant.: complete, finish, terminate.— **com-mence'a-bl(er**, *a.*

com-mence'ment, 1 ke-mens'ment *or* -ment; 2 cŏ-mĕnç'ment, *n.* **1.** The act, state, time, or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin. **2.** In American universities and colleges, and by extension in many of the lower schools, the celebration of the completion of the course by the graduates, when degrees or diplomas are publicly conferred and the students have qualified to commence the higher studies or business to which they have been advanced.

In the summer [1642] before the confederation of the Colonies, the first *Commencement* of Harvard College was held.

PALFREY *New England* vol. ii, p. 48. [L. B. & CO. 1865.]

3. [Eng.] *Cambridge Univ.* The reception or conferring of the degree of master or doctor. **4.** The day on which the annual ceremonies of a college or school take place and degrees are conferred: more commonly called **commencement day.**

com-menc'er, 1 ke-mens'er; 2 cŏ-mĕnç'er, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A beginner. **2†.** (1) A student taking a degree. (2) In American colleges, one about to take a degree; a graduate.

com-mend', 1 ke-mend'; 2 cŏ-mĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To express a favorable opinion of; approve in terms; praise; as, to *commend* a studious pupil; to *commend* good actions. **2.** To present or represent favorably; accredit; recommend; as, to *commend* a person to notice. **3.** To commit with confidence; give in charge or care; entrust; deliver.

I did *commend* your highness' letters to them.

SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act ii, sc. 4.

4. To present the regards of; bring to kindly remembrance; as, *commend* me to all our friends. **5.** *Eccl.* To bestow in commendam. [M.] **6.** To place under the protection of a feudal lord. **7†.** To recommend (to do). **8†.** To represent (to be). **9†.** To adorn.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To express approval. [< L. *commendo*, < *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *mando*; see MANDATE.] Syn.: see PRAISE.— **commend me to**, give me as my choice; favor me with.

com-mend'†, *n.* Commendation; greeting.

com-mend'a-bl(er, 1 ke-mend'a-bl; 2 cŏ-mĕnd'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being commended; worthy of commendation or praise; laudable; creditable.— **com-mend'a-bl(e-nessr**, *n.*— **com-mend'a-bly**, *adv.*

com-men'dam, 1 ke-men'dam; 2 cŏ-mĕn'dăm, *n.* [LL.] **1.** *Eccl.* The custody of a benefice or living committed to a temporary holder, who was said to hold **in commendam**, *i. e.*, till a regular incumbent was appointed. The custom was abolished in England by act of Parliament in 1836. See COMMENDATOR. **2.** The benefice so held. **3.** [Louisiana.] A form of limited partnership.

com"men-da'tion, 1 kom'en-dē'shən; 2 cŏm'ĕn-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of approving or of commending; expression of praise or esteem; approbation; also, loosely, recommendation. **2.** Something that serves as a recommendation, or as a ground of approbation, respect, or esteem. **3.** [Archaic.] A message of regard, compliment, good will, or affection; a greeting. **4.** *Feudal Law.* An act by which a freeman commended himself to the protection of a lord and became his vassal; vassalage.

The link between Lord and Vassal produced by *Commendation* is of quite a different kind from that produced by Consanguinity.

MAINE *Early Hist. Inst.* p. 86. [H. H. & CO. 1888.]

5. *Liturg.* An office for the dead at burial; also, a commendatory prayer. **6.** *Eng. Law.* The giving of a benefice in commendam. **com-mend'ment†.** Syn.: see ACCLAMATION; APPROBATION.— **commendation ninepence** [Eng.], a bent ninepence formerly employed as a love-token.— **c. of the soul** (*R. C. Ch.*), a prayer for the souls of the dying.

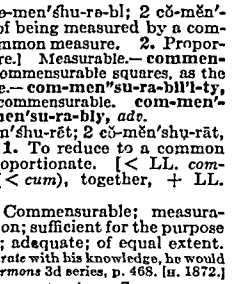
com'men-da"tor, 1 kom'en-dē'tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏm'ĕn-dā'tor, *n.* [LL.] **1.** One who held a benefice in commendam. See COMMENDAM. **2.** A person in whose charge another has been placed. **com-mend'a-ta-ry†.**

com-mend'a-to-ry, 1 ke-mend'a-to-rı; 2 cŏ-mĕnd'a-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Expressing or containing approval, recommendation, favorable notice, or the like; serving to commend; as, a *commendatory* letter or poem. **2.** Holding a benefice in commendam; held in commendam, as a benefice; pertaining to feudal commendation. See COMMENDATION, 4 and 6.— **commendatory epistle** (*Eccl.*), a credential bestowed by a bishop upon a member of his diocese who is traveling, or leaving one diocese for another. **c. letter†.— c. prayer**, a prayer in the Book of Common Prayer used for a person at the point of death, commending the soul to God. [mendator.

com-mend'a-to-ry†, *n.* **1.** A commendation. **2.** A com-

com-mend'er, 1 ke-mend'ər; 2 cŏ-mĕnd'ĕr, *n.* One who commends or praises.

com-men'sal, 1 ke-men'səl; 2 cŏ-mĕn'sal, *a.* **1.** Eating at the same table with another or others. **2.** *Biol.* Associated or living with another for support or advantage, but not as a parasite, as a sea-anemone and a hermit-crab, or an oyster-crab and an oyster. [< LL. *commensalis*, < L. *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *mensa*, table.]— **com-men'sal-ism**, *n.* The state or quality of being commensal; symbiosis. **com"men-sal'i-ty†; com"men-sa'tion†.— com-men"sa-lis'tic**, *a.*— **com-men'sal-ly**, *adv.*



Commensalism.

A sea-anemone (*Adamsia sociabilis*) (a), commensal with (b) a crab (*Calapagurus sharpii*).

com-men'sal, *n.* **1.** One who dines at the same board with another or others; a table companion.

The founding of post-graduate fellowships and the building and endowing of a hall where the holders of them might be *commensals*. LOWELL in *Harvard's 250th Anniv., 1886* p. 225. [J. W. & S.]

2. *Biol.* A commensal organism. **com-men'sal-ist†**, *n.*

com-men'su-ra-bl(er, 1 ke-men'shu-re-bl; 2 cŏ-mĕn'shu-ra-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being measured by a common unit; reducible to a common measure. **2.** Proportionate; adapted. **3.** [Rare.] Measurable.— **commensurable in power**, having commensurable squares, as the diagonal and side of a square.— **com-men"su-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being commensurable. **com-men'su-ra-bl(e-nessr†.— com-men'su-ra-bly**, *adv.*

com-men'su-rate, 1 ke-men'shu-rēt; 2 cŏ-mĕn'shu-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] **1.** To reduce to a common measure. **2.** To make proportionate. [< LL. *commensuratus*, < L. *com-* (< *cum*), together, + LL. *mensuro*; see MEASURE, *v.*]

com-men'su-rate, *a.* **1.** Commensurable; measurable. **2.** In proper proportion; sufficient for the purpose or occasion; proportionate; adequate; of equal extent.

If only his will were *commensurate* with his knowledge, he would be a great man. ROBERTSON *Sermons* 3d series, p. 468. [H. 1872.]

3. Having the same measure; coextensive. Syn.: see ADEQUATE.— Prep.: *to* or *with*, the latter now generally preferred. — **-ly**, *adv.* **-ness**, *n.*

com-men"su-ra'tion, 1 ke-men'shu-rē'shən; 2 cŏ-mĕn'shu-rā'shon, *n.* The act of proportioning, or the state of being proportioned; measurement by comparison.

com'ment, 1 kom'ent; 2 cŏm'ĕnt (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To make comments or remarks upon; explain; annotate.

II. *i.* To make expository or critical notes; expound; make reflections or observations. [< F. *commenter*, < L. *commentor*, freq. of *comminiscor*, invent.]

com'ment, *n.* **1.** A note or remark in explanation or criticism, as of a passage in a book or speech; an annotation; exposition; as, *comments* of the reviewers.

Not a glimpse of the far land
Gets through our comments and glozes.

BROWNING *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* st. 24.

2. A remark or criticism made in conversation; gossip; also, adverse remark; animadversion. **3†.** A commentary. **com'ent†.** Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; REMARK.— Prep.: comments of expositors *on* or *upon* the text.

comment., *abbr.* Commentator. [comment.

com'men-ta-ryt, *n.* **I.** *t.* To comment upon. **II.** *i.* To

com'men-ta-ry, 1 kom'en-tē-rı; 2 cŏm'ĕn-tā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -riş, *pl.*] **1.** A series of illustrative or explanatory notes on any important work, as on the Scriptures; an essay or treatise in annotation or explanation. **2.** Anything explanatory or illustrative; systematic exposition. **3.** A historical narrative or chronological record of events; journal of official acts; as, the Royal *Commentaries* of Peru.— **com"men-ta'ri-al**, *a.*— **com"men-ta'ri-al-ism**, *n.* Commentarial method.

com'men-tate, 1 kom'en-tēt; 2 cŏm'en-tāt, *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To comment.— **com"men-ta'tion**, *n.*— **com-men'ta-tıv(es**, *a.*

com'men-ta"tor, 1 kom'en-tē'tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏm'ĕn-tā'tor, *n.* [LL.] One who writes commentaries, or makes explanatory or critical notes upon a text; an annotator; expounder.

— **com-men"ta-to'ri-al**, *a.* Relating to commentators or their labors.— **com'men-ta"tor-ship**, *n.* The office of a commentator.

com'ment-er, 1 kem'ent-ər *or* ke-ment'ər, 2 cŏm'ĕnt-er *or* cŏ-mĕnt'er, *n.* **1.** One who makes comments, criticisms, or remarks. **2†.** A commentator; annotator. **com'ment-ort.**

com"men-tl'tious†, *a.* Feigned; invented; fictitious.— **com"men-tl'tious-ly†**, *adv.*— **com"men-tl'tious-ness†**, *n.*

Com"men"try', 1 ko'meñ'trı'; 2 co'mĕñ'trȳ', *n.* A coal-mining town in Allier department, France.

commentt., *abbr.* Commentators.

Com'me-ragh Moun'tains, 1 kem'ı-rāh; 2 cŏm'e-răh. A range in Waterford county, Ireland; highest peak Knockanafrin, 2,470 ft.

com-merce', 1 ke-mŭrs'; 2 cŏ-mĕrç', *vi.* [COM-MERCED'; COM-MERC'ING.] **1.** To have intercourse; associate.

And, proudly scorning Time's control,
Commerces with an unborn age. SPRAGUE *Art.* st. 4.

2†. To trade. [< F. *commercer*, < LL. *commercio*, < L. *commercium*; see COMMERCE, *n.*] — **com-mer'cer**, *n.*

com'merce, 1 kom'ərs; 2 cŏm'erç, *n.* **1.** The exchange of goods, productions, or property of any kind; especially, exchange on a large scale, as between states or nations; extended trade: in economics, often grouped with agriculture and manufactures as a branch of production. **2.** Familiar or social intercourse; dealings in general. **3.** Sexual intercourse. **4.** A card-game, played in various ways, in which the hands are varied by exchange with an extra hand or "widow" or with the hand of another player. **5†.** A commercial transaction. [F., < L. *commercium*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *merx* (*merc-*), wares, < *mereo*, buy.] Syn.: see BUSINESS; INTERCOURSE.— **active commerce**, exports and imports carried in ships belonging to the nation engaged in it.— **com'merce-de-stroy"er**, *n. Navy.* A vessel intended to prey on, capture, and destroy the merchant shipping of an enemy, generally one of high speed and light armament and often a converted passenger-vessel.— **c.-destroying**, *a.* — **c.-destroying**, *n.* The act of seizing the merchant vessels of a hostile country as a means of attack. See DECLARATION OF LONDON.— **Interstate c.**, commerce between people living in different States of the United States, including transportation of property and carriage of passengers across State lines.— **passive c.**, exports and imports carried in foreign ships.— **com'merce-a-blet**, *a.* Open to commerce. — **com'merce-less**, *a.* [Rare.] Having no commerce.— **com-mer'cia-bl(er**, *a.* Fit for commerce.

Com'merce, *n.* A town in Hunt county, Tex.

com-mer'cial, 1 ke-mŭr'shəl; 2 cŏ-mĕr'shal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to or of the nature of commerce; mercantile; as, a *commercial* crisis. **2.** [Eng.] Employed in or devoted to trade or commerce; as, *commercial* travelers.

America is the product of the *commercial* and industrial age. BURROUGHS *Indoor Studies* p. 81. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

3. Resulting or accruing from commerce or exchange.

Hereafter, our *commercial* gains were to be earned only by success in a close and intense competition.

WEBSTER *Speeches, Reply to Hayne* p. 242. [L. B. & CO. 1879.]

4. Made or put up for the market; as, *commercial* acid. — **commercial agent** [U. S.], a person residing abroad and exercising quasi-consular authority under government appointment.— **c. college**, a college for commercial instruction.— **c. law**, the branch of jurisprudence relating to transactions of commerce.— **c. note**, see PAPER.— **c. paper**, negotiable instruments for the payment of money, given in course of business, as bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc. — **c. pitch** (*Card-playing*), same as AUCTION PITCH.—

COMMERCIAL SIGNS.

$ Dollar	A1 See under A, in vocabulary
£ Pound (sterling)	℄ Account
/ Shilling mark; as, 2/6, meaning 2 shillings and 6 pence	B/L Bill of lading
	¢ Cent (money)
	c/o Care of
@ 1. At; as, 10 lbs. @ $1.50.	L/C Letter of credit
2. To; as, 20 gallons @ $3.10	℅ Per
@ $3.15 (from $3.10 to $3.15 a gallon)	% Per cent.
	# Number; as, # 40

c. traveler, a representative of a mercantile house, who visits customers and solicits orders; a drummer.— **com-mer'cial-ism**, *n.* **1.** The spirit or principles of trade; a commercial practise or expression. **2.** Domination of the merely commercial spirit; as, this is an age of *commercialism*. **com-mer"cl-al'i-tyt.— com-mer'cial-ist**, *n.* One devoted to commercialism.— **com-mer'cial-ize, com-mer'cial-ise**, *vt.* To make a matter of trade; subject to the domination of trade.— **com-mer"cial-i-za'tor-sa'tion**, *n.*— **com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv.* In a commercial manner; in the way of trade.

com-mer'ci-ate, 1 ke-mŭr'shı-ēt; 2 cŏ-mĕr'shi-āt, *vi.* [Rare.] To have intercourse; to associate.

Com"mer"cy', 1 ko'mer'sı'; 2 co'mĕr'çȳ', *n.* A town in Meuse department, France.

com-merge', 1 ke-mŭrj'; 2 cŏ-mĕrj', *vt. & vi.* [COM-MERGED'; COM-MERG'ING.] To merge together; commingle.— **com-mer'gence**, *n.* A mingling, as of blood.

Com"mer"son', 1 ko'mer'sōñ'; 2 co'mĕr'sōñ', **Philibert** (11/12 1727–1/12 1773). A French naturalist and explorer.

com-met'ic, 1 ke-met'ık; 2 cŏ-mĕt'ic, *a. & n.* Cosmetic.

Com"me-wy'ne, 1 kem'ə-wai'nə; 2 cŏm'e-wȳ'ne, *n.* A river in Dutch Guiana; 100 m. long to Surinam Estuary.

com'mi-grate, 1 kom'ı-grēt; 2 cŏm'i-grāt, *vi.* [Rare.] To migrate together.— **com"mi-gra'tion**, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Association in migration. **2†.** Transmigration of souls.

com-mil'i-tant†, *n.* A fellow soldier.

com'mi-nate, 1 kom'ı-nēt; 2 cŏm'i-nāt, *vt.* [Archaic.] To anathematize.— **com'mi-na-tıv(es**. **I.** *a.* Comminatory. **II.** *n.* A threatening.— **com'mi-na"tor**, *n.*— **com-min'a-to-ry**, *a.* Threatening punishment or vengeance.

com"mi-na'tion, 1 kom'ı-nē'shən; 2 cŏm'i-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** A denunciation or threatening, especially from a divine source.

His dread of that owner amounted to superstition, and he confined his feelings regarding him to muttered innuendoes and private *comminations*.

EMILY BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* ch. 18, p. 171. [H.]

2. *Liturg.* An office in the English Book of Common Prayer, for use on Ash Wednesday and other special occasions: so called from the opening prayer, which proclaims the anger of God against the impenitent. [< L. *comminatio(n-)*, < *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *minor*, threaten.]

com-min'gle, } 1 ke-mıŋ'gl; 2 cŏ-mĭŋ'gl, *vt. & vi.*
com-min'gle, } [-GLED, -GLDP; -GLING.] To mix together; mingle in one mass or intimately; blend. **co-min'gle†.** Syn.: see MIX.— **com-min'gle-ment**, *n.*— **com-min'gler**, *n.* That which commingles; specif., a vessel in which water is heated by steam introduced through a percolator.

com-min'is-ter, 1 ke-mın'ıs-tər; 2 cŏ-mĭn'is-ter, *n.* An assistant or associated clergyman.

com'mi-nute, 1 kom'ı-niūt; 2 cŏm'i-nūt, *vt.* [-NUT'ED; -NUT'ING.] To reduce to minute particles or powder; crush; grind; triturate; as, as the fowl *comminutes* its food in the crop. [< L. *comminutus*, pp. of *comminuo*, < *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *minuo*, diminish.] **com-min'u-ate†** [Rare].— **com'i-mi-nute**, *a.* Comminuted.— **com'mi-nu"tor**, *n.* A device to comminute powder or soil.

com"mi-nu'tion, 1 kom'ı-niū'shən; 2 cŏm'i-nū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of reducing to particles, or the state of being so reduced; trituration; pulverization. **2.** *Surg.* A comminuted fracture. **3.** Diminution by a gradual wearing.

Com-mi'phʼo-ra, 1 ke-mif'o-rə; 2 cŏ-mĭf'o-ra, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical African and East-Indian trees or shrubs of the myrrh family, all yielding fragrant balsams. [< Gr. *kommi*, gum, + *phero*, bear.]

com-mis', 1 ke-mī'; 2 cŏ-mī', *n.* [F.] *F. Law.* A person delegated by another with authority to act; a deputy.

com-mis'er-a-bl(e), 1 ko-miz'er-a-bl; 2 cŏ-mĭs'er-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of commiseration; lamentable; pitiable.

com-mis'er-ate, 1 ko-miz'ər-ēt; 2 cŏ-mĭs'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To feel, express, or manifest pity or compassion for, as for the unfortunate or a misfortune; compassionate; pity. **2.** [Archaic.] To express sympathy with; condole with; as, to *commiserate* one for a misfortune. **3†.** To regret. [< L. *commiseratus*, pp. of *commiseror*, < *com-* (< *cum*), with + *miseror*, pity, < *miser*, wretched.] **co-mis'er-ate†.**

Syn.: see PITY. Compare synonyms for CONSOLE.— **com-mis'er-at"ing-ly**, *adv.*— **com-mis'er-a"tor**, *n.*

com-mis"er-a'tion, 1 ko-miz'ər-ē'shən; 2 cŏ-mĭs'er-ā'shon, *n.* The act of commiserating; a feeling or expression of sympathy, pity, sorrow, or regret; condolence; compassion.

Her enemies were prostrate; and she trampled on them without a touch of *commiseration*.
G. W. Cox *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. iv, ch. 3, p. 581. [H. 1876.]

Syn.: see PITY.

com-mis'er-a-tive, } 1 ko-miz'ər-a-tiv; 2 cŏ-mĭs'er-a-tiv, *a.*
com-mis'er-a-tĭv§, } [Rare.] Having or showing commiseration; pitiful; tender; compassionate.— **com-mis'er-a-tiv(e-ly)§**, *adv.*

com"mis-sa'ri-al, 1 kem'ı-sē'ri-əl; 2 cŏm'i-sā'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a commissary.

com"mis-sa'ri-at, 1 kem'ı-sē'ri-at; 2 cŏm'i-sā'ri-ăt (XIII), *n.* **1.** The department of an army charged with the provision of its food and daily necessities; by extension, the supply department of a club, household, or the like. In the British army the *commissariat* is in charge of the Army Service Corps. In the United States army, it is directed by the Subsistence Department. **2.** The officers and employees of the commissary department, collectively. **3.** The supplies furnished, as food, equipage, etc.; food-supply. **4.** *Scots Law.* The office, duties, or jurisdiction of a commissary. [F., < LL. *commissarius*; see COMMISSARY.] **com"mis-sa'ri-ot†.**

com'mis-sa-ry, 1 kom'ı-sē-rı; 2 cŏm'i-sā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 rĭz, *pl.*] **1.** Any commissioner or representative of a higher authority; one delegated for a special duty. **2.** In large industrial establishments, a common store where employees can obtain supplies. **3†.** *Mil.* An officer in charge of the subsistence of troops, musters, etc. **4.** *Eccl.* An officer appointed by a bishop to exercise spiritual jurisdiction or hold an ecclesiastical court in distant parts of a diocese. **5.** *Scots Law.* The judge of a commissary-court. [< LL. *commissarius*, < L. *commissus*, pp. of *committo*; see COMMIT.] **com'mis-sar†; com-mis'sa-ri€†.**— **com'mis-sa-ry-court"**, *n. Scots Law.* A consistorial court having jurisdiction over the domestic relations; also, a sheriff's court having jurisdiction of probate matters.— **c.-general**, *n.* **1.** The chief officer of the commissariat of an army. **2.** Formerly, a chief commissioner or representative of a higher power.— **c.-sergeant**, *n. Mil.* A sergeant who is in charge of commissary stores under the direction of the commissary.— **com'mis-sa-ry-ship**, *n.*

com-mis'sion, 1 ke-mish'ən; 2 cŏ-mĭsh'on, *vt.* **1.** To give a commission to; appoint to an office by commission. **2.** To send by authority; empower; delegate. **com-mis'sion-at€.**

com-mis'sion, *n.* **1.** The act of doing, committing, or perpetrating; positive doing, as contrasted with omission; as, the *commission* of a crime. **2.** The act of committing or entrusting to another something to be done; also, the matter or trust thus delegated; a trust; charge; as, I have several *commissions* to execute during the course of the next few days.

I only quarrel with the man who, resting satisfied with what he holds to be his high *commission*, is not eager to match it with a high character.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lect. on Preaching* p. 247. [E. P. D. 1879.]

3. A document issued by a government, conferring designated rank, power, or authority on the person or persons therein named; also, the rank or authority so held. **4.** A body composed of several persons acting under lawful authority to perform some public service; as, a *commission* to codify. See IN COMMISSION, below. **5.** *Com.* (1) The transaction of business for another under his authority; agency. (2) An item of business so transacted. (3) The compensation accruing to the agent or factor: usually a percentage of the value handled by him. Compare BROKERAGE and BROCAGE. **6.** [Rare.] In the law of bailment, an agreement to do, without compensation, something for another in regard to the thing bailed, as to carry and deliver it. [F., < LL. *commissio(n-)*, < L. *commissus*; see COMMISSARY.] Syn.: authority, certificate, charge, office, trust, warrant. See BEHEST.— **commission agent**, one who buys and sells for another on commission.— **c. merchant**, one whose business it is to receive property from others for sale or exchange in their behalf, usually receiving as his compensation a percentage on the amount involved.— **c. of appeal**, a court improvised for a short time to consider cases of appeal, when the regular court is crowded with business.— **c. of bankruptcy**, an authority formerly given by the Lord Chancellor to certain commissioners to proceed in matters of bankruptcy.— **c. of lunacy.** (Called, in the common law, *commission de lunatico inquirendo.*) **1.** A warrant or commission issuing from a court to authorize an investigation into the mental condition of an alleged lunatic. **2.** A body of experts authorized to examine into and report upon the sanity of an individual alleged to be insane.— **c. of rebellion** (*Eng. Law*), a form of writ abolished in 1846, issued out of chancery to compel an attendance.— **c. of the peace** [Eng.], a commission under the great seal constituting one or more persons justices of the peace.— **C. on Country Life**, a committee invited by President Roosevelt in August, 1908, to aid him in investigating the social, sanitary, and economic conditions on American farms, and which in its report, returned January 23, 1909, recommended the improvement of the highways, the establishment of a parcels post and postal savings-banks, an investigation into the middleman system of handling farm products, and the encouragement of a system of educational extension to rural communities through the land-grant colleges.— **in or into c.**, in or into a position of delegated authority.— **National Conservation C.**, see under CONSERVATION.— **Public Service Commissions**, two boards, each consisting of five commissioners, created by the New York Public Service Act of June 6, 1907, to exercise general control of all railroads, gas and electric corporations, and to appoint inspectors of gas and electric meters within the State.— **to put in or into c. 1.** To put (a ship) within the direct command of a designated officer, as when a war-vessel, on completion or after repairs at a navy-yard, has been fitted out for sea service. **2.** [Eng.] To entrust temporarily to a commission, as the great seal or the functions of a high office. This is sometimes done, in the case of the treasury, between the departure of one official and the accession of his successor.— **to put out of c. 1.** [Colloq.] To best or defeat thoroughly. **2.** *Navy.* To retire the officers and crew of a vessel from active service, either permanently or temporarily.— **United States Christian C.**, an organization of Christian people at the North during the Civil War, for religious service in the field and at the hospitals, for spreading religious literature through the army, and for supplying medicines and other physical relief.— **United States Sanitary C.**, an organization in the North during the Civil War, to aid in caring for the health of the soldiers, especially in the hospitals at the front.

com-mis'sion-al, 1 ke-mish'ən-əl; 2 cŏ-mĭsh'on-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or warranted, conferred, or conferring by a commission; commissioning; delegated; as, *commissional* appointments, business, routine, etc. **com-mis'sion-a-ry†.**

com-mis'sioned, *pp.* Commissioned. S. S.

com-mis'sion-er, 1 ke-mish'ən-ər; 2 cŏ-mĭsh'on-er, *n.* **1.** One who bears a commission or warrant for the exercise of some authority, as a government or court, to administer oaths, execute some measure, or administer some office in its behalf; *specif.*, an officer appointed by the United States government to serve as head of a branch of some executive department; as, a *commissioner* of patents or of education. **2.** One who gives commissions. **3.** A commissionaire. **4.** [Scot.] One of the persons chosen to administer the affairs of an unincorporated town. **5.** Same as BOOKMAKER, 2. [< F. *commissionnaire*, < LL. *commissionarius*, < *commissio(n-)*; see COMMISSION.] — **commissioner of deeds**, in the United States, an officer authorized to take acknowledgments and depositions, to probate accounts, etc., especially in one State for use in another.— **county c.**, in many of the United States, one of a board of officers elected or appointed for the administration of certain county affairs, as the oversight of highways, public buildings, finances, etc.— **police c.**, in some American cities, one of a municipal board having control of police matters.— **shipping commissioner** [U. S.], an officer appointed by each circuit court for every port of entry, which is likewise a port of ocean navigation, whose duty is to superintend generally the employment and discharge of seamen, etc.

com-mis'sion-er-ship, *n.* The office, authority, term, or district of a commissioner. **com-mis'sion-ship‡.**

com-mis"sion-naire', 1 ke-mish'ən-ār'; 2 cŏ-mĭsh'on-ār', *n.* [F.] **1.** A messenger or light porter; especially, one of the *Corps of Commissionaires*, a body of disabled and pensioned soldiers organized in London in 1859, employed as trusty porters, doorkeepers, etc. The association has branches in the British colonies. **2.** A hotel runner who looks after baggage, etc. **3.** A commission merchant, factor, or agent, as in France. **com-mis"sion-aire'‡.**

com-mis'sive, } 1 ke-mis'ıv; 2 cŏ-mĭs'iv, *a.* [Rare.] Of, per-
com-mis'sĭv§, } taining or tending to, or of the nature of commission; committing.— **com-mis'sĭv(e-ly§**, *adv.*

commissr., *abbr.* Commissioner.

com'mis-sure, 1 kem'ı-shūr; 2 cŏm'i-shur, *n.* **1.** The place of meeting or point of union of two bodies, parts, or organs, as at the angle of the lips, of a bird's mandible, of two umbelliferous carpels, etc.; a joint; junction; seam; closure; also, the line of closure, as of a bird's mandibles. **2.** *Bot.* (1) The line of union of two carpels, as in the fruits of the umbellifers. (2) In the *Marattiaceæ*, a longitudinal partition connecting the two stipules. **3.** *Anat.* A bridge-like structure uniting two contiguous similar parts. Commissures are named for the parts of the body in which they are situated; as, **anterior commissure of the third ventricle, gray c. of the spinal cord, hippocampal c., optic c.**, etc.; or for prominent physicians; as, **c. of Gudden, c. of Wernekinck.**

A broad transverse *commissure* of white matter, the corpus callosum, . . . connects the two hemispheres [of the cerebrum].
H. GRAY *Anatomy, Nervous System* p. 672. [L. BROS. & CO. 1887.]

[< L. *commissura*, < *commissus*; see COMMISSARY.] — **com-mis'su-ral** (XIII), *a.*

com-mit', 1 ke-mit'; 2 cŏ-mĭt', *vt.* [COM-MIT'TED; COM-MIT'TING.] **1.** To do, perpetrate, or be guilty of (usually something wrong); enact; perform; as, to *commit* an error. **2.** To place in trust or custody; hand over or entrust; consign for safe-keeping; as, to *commit* a fund to the care of trustees; to *commit* a prisoner to jail.

Into thine hand I *commit* my spirit. *Ps.* xxi, 5.

3. Hence, to devote to a particular use or end, or put in a particular place or situation; as, to *commit* to earth, to the flames, or to the winds. **4.** To devote unreservedly; pledge; hence, to involve; compromise: especially in reflexive use; as, he has *committed* himself.

Dr. B—— felt himself *committed*, and that his reputation was at stake. C. G. FINNEY *Autobiography* p. 212. [A. S. B. 1876.]

5. To memorize, as a speech or declamation. **6.** To refer to a committee or the like: said of a bill pending in a legislative body. **7†.** To match in hostile contest. **8†.** To confound. [< L. *committo*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *mitto*, send.] **com-mitte'†; com-myt'†.**

Syn.: assign, confide, consign, entrust, relegate. *Commit*, in the sense here considered, is to give in charge, put into care or keeping; to *confide* or *entrust* is to *commit* a person or thing especially to one's fidelity, *confide* being used chiefly of mental or spiritual, *entrust* also of material things. We *assign* a duty, *confide* a secret, *entrust* a treasure; we *commit* thoughts to writing; *commit* a paper to the flames; a prisoner is *committed* to jail. *Consign* is a formal word in mercantile use; as, to *consign* goods to an agent. Religiously, we *consign* the body to the grave, *commit* the soul to God. Compare ASSIGN; LEARN.— Prep.: commit *to* a friend *for* safe-keeping; in law, commit *to* prison; *for* trial; *without* bail; *in default of* bail; *on* suspicion.

— **to commit oneself**, to bind oneself to a certain line of conduct by one's speech or actions.— **to c. to memory**, to memorize.— **com-mit'ta-bl(e)‡**, *a.* That may be committed. **com-mit'ti-bl(e)‡.**

com-mit'ment, 1 ke-mit'mənt *or* -ment; 2 cŏ-mĭt'ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of entrusting or consigning for safe-keeping. **2.** An act of engagement or pledging. **3.** The act of doing; perpetration. **4.** The referring of a bill, petition, etc., as to a committee. **5.** *Law.* (1) A warrant (*mittimus*) for imprisonment. (2) The sending of a person to jail, by warrant or order, for crime, contempt, or contumacy.

com-mit'tal, 1 ke-mit'əl; 2 cŏ-mĭt'al, *n.* Commitment.

I shall commit that man for contempt. Make out his *committal*. DICKENS *Pickwick* vol. ii, p. 212. [H. & H. 1871.]

com-mit'tee, 1 ke-mit'ı; 2 cŏ-mĭt'e, *n.* **1.** A person or persons appointed or chosen by a larger number or by an organized body to give special attention to some matter or to perform some service; as, a *committee* of safety. **2.** One or more members of a legislative body into whose hands a matter under discussion is placed for investigation and report. **3.** *Law.* A person or persons appointed by a court to the care of the person or property of another, as in the case of a lunatic or an infant; a guardian. [< L. *committo*; see COMMIT.] **com-mit'tle†.**— **Committee of Public Safety**, a group of nine leaders in the French Revolution, appointed by the Convention of 1793, who acted as a governing body and during the Reign of Terror exercised dictatorial powers: in French, *Comité de Salut Public.*— **c. of the whole**, a committee consisting of all the members, as of a legislative body, sitting in deliberation on a given matter, but without legislative action, presided over by some member other than the regular presiding officer.— **grand c.** *Eng. Hist.* **1.** One of two standing committees established by the members of the House of Commons to consider bills concerning law and commerce.

The *Grand Committees* recently (1882) established may lead to some more feasible means towards this [growth of public expenditure]. A. L. SMITH *Dict. of Eng. Hist.* p. 297, col. 2.

2. One of four parliamentary committees appointed until 1832 to consider grievances, matters of religion, the administration of justice, and the development of trade.— **joint c.**, a committee composed of representatives of two distinct bodies, as an upper and a lower legislative house, appointed generally by concurrent resolution for conference looking to some form of joint action.— **standing c.**, a committee appointed to serve permanently, for consideration of all matters relating to a designated subject; as, the *standing committee* on elections, on appropriations, etc. — **com-mit'tee-man**, *n.* One serving on a committee. — **com-mit'tee-ship**, *n.*

com-mit'tent, 1 ke-mit'ent; 2 cŏ-mĭt'ĕnt, *n.* [Rare.] One who entrusts to another.

com-mit'ter, 1 ke-mit'ər; 2 cŏ-mĭt'er, *n.* **1.** One who commits. **2†.** An adulterer; fornicator.

com-mit'tor, 1 ke-mit'ər *or* -er; 2 cŏ-mĭt'or, *n.* [Eng.] A committer; specifically, a magistrate who commits an insane person, idiot, or minor to some person or institution.

com-mix', 1 ke-miks'; 2 cŏ-mĭks', *vt.* & *ri.* [COM-MIXED' or COM-MIXT'; COM-MIX'ING.] To mingle or mix together; intermix; intersperse; blend. **com-mixe'†.**

com-mix'ture, 1 ke-miks'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏ-mĭks'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Anything formed by mixing or blending; a mixture.

We have now come to regions of Narrative, which seem . . . not land, or water, or air, or fire, but a tumultuous whirling *commixture* of all the four. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, p. 400. [H.]

2. The act or process of commingling. **3.** The state of being mingled. **4.** The rite of putting a portion of the eucharistic wafer into the chalice, to typify the reunion of the body to the soul in the resurrection. [< L. *commixtura*, < *commisceo*, mix, < *cum*, together, + *miscco*, mix.] **com"mix-a'tion†; com-mix'tion‡.**

commn., *abbr.* Commission.

com'mo-date, 1 kem'o-dēt; 2 cŏm'o-dāt, *n. Scots Law.* A loan made free of charge on condition of return undamaged. [< LL. *commodatum*, < L. *commodo*, adapt, < *commodus*; see COMMODIOUS.] **com"mo-da'tum‡.**— **com"mo-da'ta-ry**, *n.* The receiver of a commodate.

com"mo-da'tion†, *n.* Accommodation; adaptedness.

com-mode'†, *a.* **1.** Convenient. **2.** Accommodating.

com-mode', 1 ke-mōd'; 2 cŏ-mōd', *n.* **1.** An article of furniture to contain things for convenience. (1) A set of drawers; a *chiffonier*. (2) A covered wash-stand with basin, waste-pipe, or other conveniences. (3) A night-chair or stool. **2.** A head-dress worn by women about 1700.

The high *commode*, with its lace rising tier upon tier, made the wits . . . declare the ladies carried Bow steeple upon their heads.
MRS. BURY PALLISER *Hist. Lace* p. 325. [S. M. 1865.]

3†. A procuress. [F., < L. *commodus*; see COMMODIOUS.]

com-mo'di-ous, 1 ko-mō'dı-us; 2 cŏ-mō'di-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Well adapted to serve the purpose for supplying needs; especially, affording ample accommodation; convenient; spacious. **2†.** Beneficial; helpful; favorable. [< LL. *commodiosus*, < L. *commodus*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *modus*, measure.] Syn.: see COMFORTABLE; CONVENIENT; LARGE.— **com-mo'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* **com-mode'ly†.**— **com-mo'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

com-mod'i-ta-bl€†, *a.* Marketable.

com-mod'i-ty, 1 ke-med'ı-tı; 2 cŏ-mŏd'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tĭs, *pl.*] **1.** An article of trade or convenience; something that is bought and sold.

Upon so materialistic a plane have we put religion, that we treat it in the sense of a marketable *commodity*, and pay for what we get. R. L. COLLIER *Every-Day Subjects* p. 81. [A. U. A. 1872.]

2. An element of economic wealth. **3†.** Convenience; suitableness; advantage; profit. **4†.** A supply furnished; quantity. [< F. *commodité*, < L. *commodita(t-)s*, < *commodus*; see COMMODIOUS.] **com-mod'i-tie†.**

com'mo-do, 1 kŏm'mo-dō; 2 cŏm'mo-dō, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Easily; leisurely.

com'mo-dore, 1 kem'o-dōr; 2 cŏm'o-dōr, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A naval rank next below rear-admiral and next above captain, and corresponding to brigadier-general in the army titles: not used in the active list of the United States Navy since 1899, but retained as a retiring rank for captains with a Civil War record. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] The commander of a squadron or division of a fleet, having often the temporary rank and pay of rear-admiral. **3.** A title given by courtesy or extension to (1) the senior captain of a naval squadron, (2) the senior captain of a fleet of merchantmen, (3) the presiding officer of a yacht-club, (4) the leading vessel in a fleet of merchantmen, and (5) sometimes a pilot captain. [< Sp. *comendador*, < *comendar*, charge, < L. *commendo*; see COMMEND.] **com'ma-dore†.**

com-mod"u-la'tion†, *n.* Symmetrical correspondency.

Com'mo-dus, 1 kom'o-dus; 2 cŏm'o-dŭs, **Lucius Ælius Aurelius** (161–192). A Roman emperor, son of Marcus Aurelius.

com"mo-li'tion†, *n.* A grinding together.

com'mon, 1 kem'ən; 2 cŏm'on, *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To have a joint right with others in property; have a thing in common. **2.** [Archaic.] To eat together at the same table; board together. **3†.** To discourse or confer together.

com'mon, *a.* **1.** Frequent or usual; often occurring, met, or seen; not out of the customary course; not distinguished or separated from the ordinary; not exceptional; regular; as, a *common* event; the *common* crow

of North America. 2. Pertaining to, belonging to, or participated in by two or more persons, things, or parts alike; participating in or appertaining to all or the whole; joint; general; public; as, death is *common* to the human race; my brother and I are *common* owners of the estate.

The two accomplishments *common* to all mankind are walking and talking. HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* essay iv, p. 121. [H. M. & CO. 1883.]

3. Not excellent or distinguished in tone or quality; commonplace; hackneyed; coarse; vulgar; low.

The present is enough for *common* souls.
LOWELL *Glance Behind the Curtain* st. 7.

4. *Anat.* Formed by or having similar relations with two or more organs; as, the *common* carotid artery. See illus. under ARTERIAL SYSTEM. 5. *Gram.* (1) Applied to either sex; of both genders: said of many nouns, pronouns, and adjectives denoting living creatures, as *parent, ant, trout,* etc.: applied also to certain verbs having both active and passive meanings. In English the distinction is unimportant. (2) Applicable to each or any individual of a class of similar objects, and in the plural to some or all of the class; not peculiar to any one; not proper, or personal; as, a *common* noun. 6. *Pros.* Either long or short; doubtful in quantity. 7. Ceremonially unclean; unsanctified; secular; profane; polluted.

To turn water into wine, and what is *common* into what is holy, is indeed the glory of Christianity.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series p. 403. [H. 1872.]

[< F. *commun*, < L. *communis*, < *com-* (< *cum*), with, + *-munis*, bound; cp. *munis*, obliging.] **com'munet.**

SYN.: cheap, coarse, commonplace, customary, every-day, familiar, frequent, general, habitual, low, mean, natural, normal, ordinary, popular, public, threadbare, trite, universal, usual, vile, vulgar. See GENERAL; NORMAL; POPULAR.— ANT.: exceptional, infrequent, odd, peculiar, rare, singular, unusual.— PREP.: common *to* the race; common *among* men; in common *with* others.— **common assurances,** the legal evidences of the alienation or transfer of property, as by deed, record, or devise.— **c. bar** (*Com. Law Pleading*), a bar to an action for trespass caused by the argument of the defendant that the apparent demeanor was committed on his own freehold land.— **c. barrator** (*Law*), one given to barratry.— **c. doings** [Colloq., U. S.], plain or ordinary fare: opposed to *chicken-fixings.*— **c. era,** the Christian era.— **c. feeling** (*Psychol.*), the sum total of the organic sensations present in consciousness. Compare CŒNESTHESIS.— **C. Law Procedure Act** [Eng.], any of three acts of Parliament passed to amend procedure at common law, in 1852, 1854, and 1860, but which have been largely replaced by the statutes of 1875, and amendments, known as the Judicature Acts.— **c. lunar year,** same as LUNAR YEAR.— **the c. run,** the average type of persons or things.

For **common bank, c. crier, c. employment, c. field, c. intent, c. joist, c. law, c. pleas, c. room, c. seal,** etc., see the nouns.

com'mon, *n.* **1.** Land generally, or a tract of land, considered as the property of the public, in which all persons enjoy equal rights; also, land owned by a town, or by several persons jointly; as, Clapham *Common.* **2.** *Law.* An incorporeal hereditament consisting of a profit or right of one person in the land of another. It is used in some specific phrases; as, **common of estovers** (wood necessary for the house or farm), **c. of pasture, c. of piscary** (fishing), **c. of turbary** (cutting turf). **3.** *Eccl.* In the Roman Catholic Church, the office composed of psalms, antiphons, lessons, etc., which can be used for any of certain classes of feasts; as the *common* of virgins: the opposite of *proper.* **4.** *pl.* See COMMONS. **5†.** One of the common people; the people; commonalty. [< F. *commune*, < L. *communis*, neut. of *communis;* see COMMON, *a.*]— **common appendant,** the right of an owner of arable land to allow commonable beasts to run upon the waste land of the manor.— **c. appurtenant,** the right of common, extended to the lands of other manors and to other than commonable beasts.— **c. because of vicinage or neighborhood,** the right of the inhabitants of two contiguous townships, who have customarily intercommoned, to allow their beasts to stray from one township to the other.— **c. in gross or at large,** a common granted to a man's person and to his heirs by deed. It may also be claimed by prescriptive right, as by the parson of a church.— **C. of the Saints** (*R. C. Ch.*), the office fitted for use on a festival of any saint of a special class, as the Common of the Martyrs: opposed to *Proper of the Saints.*— **in c. 1.** Equally with another or with others; in equal shares or participation; equally with or among all. **2†.** In general; commonly.— **tenancy in c.,** a tenure by which different persons hold land by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession.

com'mon-a-bl(eᴿ, 1 kom'ən-ə-bl; 2 cŏm'on-ə-bl, *a. Law.* Entitled to common as of right: applied to beasts essential to the plowing or manuring of land, as horses, oxen, cows, and sheep. Swine, goats, etc., are not commonable.

com'mon-age, 1 kem'ən-ij; 2 cŏm'on-ag, *n.* **1.** A common right to the use of lands; a tenancy of several persons in common to the same property; as, *common-age* of pasture. **2.** Land held in common. **3.** The common people.

com'mon-al-ty, 1 kem'ən-əl-tı; 2 cŏm'on-al-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The common mass; the people; the lower classes, as opposed to persons of rank or title, to the cultivated, or to those in authority. **2.** [Rare.] A commonplace; something common or petty; as, the *commonalties* of life. **3†.** A republic; democracy. **4†.** The majority of mankind. [< OF. *communalte*, < LL. *communalis;* see COMMUNAL.] **com"mon-al'ı-ty†.**

com'mond, *pp.* Commoned. S. S.

com'mon-er, 1 kom'ən-ər; 2 cŏm'on-er, *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] One of the commonalty; any subject not a peer.

It is claims from birth which make my blood boil. These are an insult to every *commoner*, and we must not rest until every trace of hereditary privilege is swept from the earth.
CARNEGIE *Round the World* p. 115. [S. 1884.]

2. [Rare.] A member of the British House of Commons.
John Bright, England's great *commoner.*
C. C. WADDLE in *The Cosmopolitan* July, 1891, p. 273.

3. Any Oxford undergraduate not dependent on the university foundation; formerly, one who dined at commons, as distinguished from a batteler.

No one feeds at the high table except the dons and the gentlemen *commoners*, who are undergraduates in velvet caps and silk gowns. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* p. 12. [T. & F. 1861.]

4. One who has a joint right in common ground. **5.** A member of the London Common Council not an alderman or the Lord Mayor. **6†.** A sharer. **7†.** A prostitute. [< OF. *comunier*, F. *communier;* see COMMUNE, *v.*] **com'mun-er†.**— **fellow commoner** [Eng.], formerly, a commoner at Oxford who dined with the fellows and enjoyed other privileges.— **gentleman c.** [Eng.], formerly, an Oxford student who boarded more luxuriously than the simple commoner.

com'mon-ey, 1 kom'ən-ı; 2 cŏm'on-y, *n.* In schoolboy slang, a clay marble. [< COMMON, *a.*]

com-mon'ish, 1 ko-mon'ısh; 2 cŏ-mŏn'ish, *rt.* [Rare.] To admonish.

com'mon-ish, 1 kom'ən-ısh; 2 cŏm'on-ish, *a.* Rather common; commonplace.

com"mo-pli'tion, 1 kom'o-plish'ən; 2 cŏm'o-plish'on, *n.* [Rare.] Formal warning or admonition.— **com-mon'i-tive†,** *a.* Warning; admonitory. **com-mon'i-to-ry†.**

com'mon-ize, 1 kom'ən-aız; 2 cŏm'on-ız, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To render common. **II.** *t.* To live in commons. **com'mon-ist.**

com'mon-ly, 1 kom'ən-lı; 2 cŏm'on-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a usual or ordinary manner; generally. **2†.** Together or jointly; familiarly.

com'mon-ness, 1 kom'ən-nes; 2 cŏm'on-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being common; frequent occurrence; vulgarity; inferiority; common ownership. **2.** Same as COMMUNITY, 4.

com'mon-place", 1 kom'ən-plēs"; 2 cŏm'on-plāc", *v.* [-PLACED"; -PLAC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To note in a common-place-book; reduce to general heads. **2.** To make trite or commonplace. **II.** *i.* To utter commonplaces.

com'mon-place", *a.* Having no striking or remarkable characteristic; ordinary; dull; uninteresting; trite.

SYN.: see COMMON.— **-ism,** *n.*— **-ness,** *n.*

com'mon-place", *n.* **1.** An ordinary topic or trite remark; an every-day occurrence or subject of discourse; commonly accepted statement; practical maxim or familiar truth; also, a platitude; trite remark; truism. **2.** A memorable passage or fact jotted down for reference; a note, especially in a methodical commonplace-book; memorandum. **3.** Commonplace quality; ordinariness. **4.** [Archaic.] A general head or topic; locus; as, *commonplaces* of argument or of theology. [< COMMON + PLACE; a rendering of L. *locus communis,* Gr. *koinos topos,* a general topic.]— **com'mon-place"-book",** *n.* A book in which memoranda or commonplaces are recorded methodically.— **com'mon-plac"er,** *n.* One who makes notes in a commonplace-book.

com'mons, 1 kem'ənz; 2 cŏm'ons, *n. pl.* **1.** The common people as distinguished from the nobility; in England, all below peers, comprising the classes represented in the lower house of Parliament; the third estate; commonalty. **2.** [C-] [Gt. Brit.] The legislators of the lower house of Parliament, chosen by the people; the House of Commons; also, the lower house of the Canadian Parliament, and of the North Carolina Legislature prior to 1868: generally with *the.* **3.** A company eating at a common table, specifically in a college or school; also, the room in which meals are served. **4.** Provisions for a company in common; hence, allowance of food; rations; fare; as, short *commons.*— **Doctors' Commons,** the college of doctors of civil law in London (1768–1857); also, the buildings occupied by them, where a registry of wills was kept and the Admiralty and various other courts were held.

com'mon sense. **1.** (1) Practical understanding; ordinary capacity to see and take things in their right light; sound judgment. (2) The common allowance of wits; as, he behaves as if he had not *common sense.* **2.** *Psychol. & Philos.* (1) As used by Aristotle, the faculty by which the impressions of the various special senses are reduced to a unity having a common character. (2) In the Scottish philosophy, as taught by Reid and Hamilton, the complement of native intuitions and convictions which, being common to all men, are the ultimate tests of truth and morality.

Now we are first to recognize, even more clearly than *common-sense*, the sharpness of this apparent antithesis between the conscious internal and the seemingly external meaning. JOSIAH ROYCE *The World and the Individual* vol. i, p. 35. [MACM. '00.]

(3) In later philosophy, the sound good judgment of mankind when reflecting upon problems of truth and conduct, without bias from logical subtleties or selfish interests.

It is just that very power of judging philosophically, but without philosophical consciousness, which constitutes '*common sense.*'
MIVART *Nature and Thought* p. 64. [E. P. & CO. 1882.]

— **com'mon-sen-sa"tion,** *n. Psychol.* Any sensation that may be excited by stimulation of more than one sense-organ: used also collectively for cœnesthesia.— **com"mon-sen'si-bl(e**ᴿ, *a.* [Colloq.] Having common sense; sensible; practical; wise.— **com"mon-sen'si-bl(e-ness**ᴿ, *n.*— **com"mon-sen'so-ry,** *n.* Any part of the brain in which different peripherally excited sensory impulses become associated.

com'mon-ty, 1 kem'ən-tı; 2 cŏm'on-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** *Scots Law.* Land held in common; also, commonage. **2†.** The commonalty; a community. [< OF. *communite*, < L. *communitas;* see COMMUNITY.] **com'on-tlet.**

com .non-weal", 1 kem'ən-wīl"; 2 cŏm'on-wēl", *n.* **1.** The good or well-being of the community; general welfare.

Behold her demigods, in senate met; . . .
The *commonweal* inspiring every tongue.
THOMSON *Liberty* pt. i, l. 79.

2. [Archaic.] The body politic; commonwealth.

com'mon-wealth", } 1 kem'ən-welth"; 2 cŏm'on-wĕlth",
com'mon-weal"th, } *n.* **1.** A politically organized community; the whole people of a state, as united under a government for the common good; the body politic; the state itself. **2.** A state in which the sovereignty is vested in the people; a republic: official in the titles of four of the United States; as, the *Commonwealth* of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, of Virginia, and of Kentucky. **3.** A body of persons united by some common interest and viewed as equals in authority; as, the *commonwealth* of learning; the *commonwealth* of nations. **4.** A profit-sharing association of actors. **5.** [Archaic.] Commonweal.— **Commonwealth of Australia,** see AUSTRALIA.— **C. of England,** the republic established in England after the execution of Charles I. in 1649 and continued till 1653, when Cromwell assumed the protectorate.— **Com'mon-wealth's-man",** *n.* **1.** One who supported the Commonwealth of England. **2†.** [c-] A republican.

com'mo-rant, 1 kom'o-rənt; 2 cŏm'o-rant. *Law.* **I.** *a.* Dwelling; residing. **II.** *n.* A resident of a particular town, city, or district. [< L. *commoran(t-)s,* ppr. of *commoror,* abide, < *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *moror,* tarry, < *mora,* delay.]— **com'mo-rance,** *n. Law.* An abiding or dwelling in a place; residence. **com'mo-ran-cy†.**

com'mo-ra'tion†, *n.* A staying; residing; abiding.

com-mo'ri-ent†, *a.* Dying at the same time; dying together.

com'morth, 1 kum'orth; 2 cŏm'ôrth, *n. Welsh Hist.* An offering for a cause.

com'mos, *n.* Same as KOMMOS.

com'mot, 1 kum'ət; 2 cŏm'ot; *n. Welsh Hist.* A subdivision of the cantred; sometimes, a lordship or a manor. [< W. *cymwd,* neighborhood.] **com'mote†.**

com-mote', 1 ko-mōt'; 2 cŏ-mōt', *rt.* [Rare.] To throw into commotion; stir up; commove.— **com-mot'er†,** *n.*— **com-mo'tiv(e**ᴿ, *a.* [Rare.] Moving, or tending to move, along with some other tendency; as, a *commotive* affection.

com-mo'tion, 1 ko-mō'shən; 2 cŏ-mō'shon, *n.* **1.** A disturbance or violent agitation, as of the waves; hence, mental excitement or perturbation. **2.** Popular tumult; social disorder; riot; insurrection.

How seldom do we find a man that has stirred-up some vast *commotion*, who does not himself perish, swept away in it!
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iv, p. 127. [C. & H.]

[< L. *commotio(n-),* < *commotus,* pp. of *commoveo;* see COMMOVE.]— **com-mo'tion-al,** *a.*— **com-mo'tion-er†,** *n.*

com-move', 1 ko-mūv'; 2 cŏ-mov', *rt.* [COM-MOVED'; COM-MOV'ING.] **1.** To put in motion or commotion; disturb; unsettle. **2.** To move in mind; stir the emotions of. [< L. *commoveo,* < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *moveo,* move.]

commr., *abbr.* Commander; commissioner.

com'mu-nal, 1 kom'yu-nəl *or* ko-miū'nəl; 2 cŏm'yu-nal *or* cŏ-mū'nal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a commune.

The French . . . are peculiarly destitute of self-reliance in all public and *communal* matters.
F. LIEBER *On Civil Liberty* p. 331. [L. 1877.]

2. Belonging to the community; common; public. [F., < LL. *communalis,* < *communa;* see COMMUNE², *n.*]— **com'mu-nal-ism,** *n.* In France, the theory that each commune should be self-governing, and that the state should be a mere federation of communes; in general, the theory that advocates the widest possible extension of local self-government.— **com'mu-nal-ist,** *n.* **1.** An adherent of communalism. **2.** A communard.— **com"mu-nal-is'tic,** *a.*

com"mu-nal'ı-ty, 1 kom'yu-nal'ı-tı; 2 cŏm'yu-nal'ı-ty, *n.* The state of being a member of a community.— **com'mu-nal-ize,** *vt.* To render communal; make municipal property of, as water-works, street-railroads, etc.— **com'mu-nal-iz(e)†.**— **com"mu-nal-i-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n.*— **com'mu-nal-iz"er** or **is"er,** *n.*— **com'mu-nal-ly,** *adv.*

com'mu-nard, 1 kom'yu-närd; 2 cŏm'yu-närd, *n.* [F.] An adherent of communism, especially of the Paris Commune of 1871; a communist.

com-mune', 1 ko-miūn'; 2 cŏ-mūn', *v.* [COM-MUNED'; COM-MUN'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To converse or confer intimately or confidentially.

I would *commune* with you of such things,
That want no ears but yours.
SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act iv, sc. 3.

2. To partake of the eucharist.

II†. *t.* To cause to partake of the eucharist. [< F. *communter,* < L. *communico;* see COMMUNICATE.] **com-une'†.**

com'mune¹, 1 kom'yūn; 2 cŏm'yun, *n.* **1.** Intimate intercourse or conversation; communion. **2†.** A commoner; the common people.

com'mune², *n.* **1.** The smallest political division of France, corresponding to the township of the United States, a corporate body governed by a maire and a municipal council; also, a similar division elsewhere, as in Italy and Spain. **2.** Any community organized for local interests and self-government; also, the people of such a community. [F., < LL. *communa,* < L. *communis;* see COMMON, *a.*]— **Commune of Paris.** *F. Hist.* **1.** One of several revolutionary committees which took the place of the municipality of Paris between 1789 and 1794; specif., an insurrectionary committee which on Aug. 10, 1792, usurped the powers of national government and held them until the assembly of the National Convention (Sept. 21). It directed or permitted the massacres of Sept. 2–5, during which more than 12,000 persons were killed. See NATIONAL CONVENTION; REIGN OF TERROR; FRENCH REVOLUTION. **2.** The body of communards who controlled the city of Paris from March 18 to May 27, immediately after the departure of the Germans in 1871, and were suppressed by Marshal MacMahon in behalf of the National Assembly: commonly, the **Commune.**

com-mun'er¹, 1 ko-miūn'ər; 2 cŏ-mūn'er, *n.* One who communes; specif., a communicant.

com'mun-er², 1 kom'yun-ər; 2 cŏm'yun-er, *n.* A member of a commune.

com-mu"ni-ca-bil'i-ty, 1 ko-miū'nı-kə-bil'ı-tı; 2 cŏ-mū'ni-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Possibility of being imparted, as the knowledge of truth. **2.** Formerly, in logic, the applicability of a concept to several objects, as that of roundness to a cylinder, a sphere, and a circle.

com-mu'ni-ca-bl(eᴿ, 1 ko-miū'nı-kə-bl; 2 cŏ-mū'ni-ca-bl, *a.* **1,** Capable of being communicated or imparted; as, a *communicable* thought; a *communicable* disease. **2.** Characterizing or shared in common, as an attribute. **3.** Ready to communicate; communicative; as, a *communicable* old man. **4†.** Readily understood. [< LL. *communicabilis,* < L. *communico;* see COMMUNICATE.]— **com'mu'ni-ca-bl(e-ness**ᴿ, *n.*— **com-mu'ni-ca-bly,** *adv.*

com-mu'ni-cant, 1 ko-miū'nı-kənt; 2 cŏ-mū'ni-cant, *a.* **1.** Communicating; in various senses. **2.** *Anat.* Branching or communicating with, as the nerves and arteries.

com-mu'ni-cant, *n.* One who communicates in any way; especially, one who partakes or has a right to partake of the Lord's Supper. [< L. *communican(t-)s,* ppr. of *communico;* see COMMUNICATE.]

com-mu'ni-cate, 1 ko-miū'nı-kēt; 2 cŏ-mū'ni-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make another or others partakers of; give a share of; recount; transmit; impart; make known; as, to *communicate* news, a disease, or an idea.

How much easier it is to state tangible facts than to *communicate* impressions. BRYCE *Am. Com.* vol. i, p. 10. [MACM. 1888.]

2. To administer the communion to. **3†.** To have in common; participate in.

II. *i.* **1.** To hold intercourse; impart or interchange thought or intelligence by speech or writing; make or hold a communication. **2.** To have means of com-

munication; open into one another; be connected, as by a passage or opening; as, apartments *communicating* by a stairway. **3.** To partake or participate. **4.** To partake of the Lord's Supper. [< L. *communicatus*, pp. of *communico*, < *communis*; see COMMON, *a.*] SYN.: see ANNOUNCE; APPRIZE; GIVE; INFORM; PUBLISH.—Prep.: communicate the fact *to* a person; communicate *with* a person *by* mail *about* a matter.

com-mu″ni-ca′tion, 1 kə-miū″ni-kē′shən; 2 cŏ-mū″ni-cā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of communicating, imparting, or bestowing; as, *communication* by signs. **2.** Interchange of sentiments or ideas by *message or otherwise; activity* through any channel of intercourse; correspondence. **3.** That which is communicated; a *letter; message;* information; as, a *communication* from the President to Congress. **4.** Means of *communicating;* a line of connection, as a highway, channel, or passage. **5.** *Rhet.* A figure wherein a speaker, assuming his audience to be in sympathy with his views, uses *we* instead of *you and I.* **6.** In masonry and other orders, a meeting of the lodge. **7.** Eucharistic communion. SYN.: see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE.—**com-mu″ni-ca′tion-cord″,** *n.* [Eng.] *Railroad.* A cord or chain running through all the cars of a passenger-train, which when pulled acts as an emergency signal to the engine-driver and the guard and causes the immediate stoppage of the train.—**c.-room,** *n. Navy.* See CENTRAL STATION, 2.—**privileged c. 1.** Any matter communicated in necessary professional confidence, as between client and counsel, which the parties can not be compelled to disclose. **2.** A communication made by words which, tho in themselves libelous, are not actionable by reason of circumstances under which they were published or uttered, as in a judicial proceeding or in a legislative report or debate.

com-mu′ni-ca-tive, } 1 kə-miū′ni-kə-tiv; 2 cŏ-mū′ni-
com-mu′ni-ca-tiv[s], } ca-tiv, *a.* **1.** Ready or inclined to communicate; ready to impart knowledge or information; frank; talkative; also, adapted for expression or communication; as, a *communicative* gesture.

I could have wished my aunt had been a little less curious, or that I had been a little less *communicative.* D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* third reverie, p. 97. [S. 1871.]

2. Ready to give; impart, *or* share; liberal. **3†.** Communicable.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

com-mu′ni-ca″tor, 1 kə-miū′ni-kē′tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏ-mū′ni-cā′tor, *n.* One who or that which communicates.

com-mu′ni-ca-to-ry, 1 kə-miū′ni-kə-to-ri; 2 cŏ-mū′ni-ca-to-ry, *a.* Giving information; imparting knowledge.

com-mu′nion, 1 kə-miūn′yən; 2 cŏ-mūn′yon, *n.* **1.** The act or state of communing; participation, interchange, or mutual communication of thoughts, feelings, etc., especially in confidential and sympathetic intercourse; intimate and helpful association; fellowship.

If we would drive selfishness out of our heart, we must enter into *communion* with our fellow-men.

J. F. CLARKE *Self Culture* lect. x, p. 238. [T. & F.]

2. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or the act or time of partaking of or celebrating it. See EUCHARIST. **3.** A body or denomination of Christians having a common faith. **4.** Religious fellowship; especially, church connection and membership; community of belief or of obligations and privileges; as, in *communion* with the church. **5.** Any participation or community of action or interest. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* An antiphon which the priest says after ablutions. **com-mu′ni-at.** [< L. *communio(n-)*, < *communis*; see COMMON, *a.*] **com-mu′nyont.** SYN.: see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE; SECT.—**Anglican Communion,** the affiliated churches of the Episcopal faith. See ANGLICAN, *a.*, 1. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the nominal head of the Communion, and on his invitation delegates, especially the bishops, meet in general convention at his palace of Lambeth in London.—**close c.,** the restriction of the privileges of the Lord's table to those who are members of a particular church or have complied with its requirements, as having received baptism by immersion, having received a "token," etc. In some churches called also *restricted communion.*—**communion cup. 1.** The cup used in common by all the communicants at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; also, any one of the individual cups recently introduced into this service. **2.** See CUP, 3.—**c. elements,** the bread and wine used in celebrating the Lord's Supper.—**c. in both kinds,** communion in which all communicants partake both of the bread and of the wine.—**c. in one kind,** communion in one element only, as by the laity in the Roman Catholic Church, who receive the bread only.—**c. service,** the administration of the Lord's Supper, or the order of service therefor; also the chalices and patens used in serving.—**c. table,** the table used in the administration of the Lord's Supper, and over which a fair white linen cloth is spread.—**open c.,** communion to which unimmersed Christians are admitted.—**com-mu′nion-a-bl(e**[r]**,** *a.* Capable of being communed with; admissible to communion; accessible.—**com-mu′nion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to communion or a communion.—**com-mu′nion-ist,** *n.* **1.** One who has a theory as to the conditions on which a person should be admitted to church communion; as, a close or strict or an open or free *communionist.* **2.** A member of a *communion.* **3.** A communicant.

com″mu″ni″qué′, 1 kəm″miū″ni″kē′; cŏm″mū″ni″kę′, *n.* [F.] An official announcement; also, information officially transmitted.

com′mu-nism, 1 kəm′yu-nizm; 2 cŏm′yu-nĭsm, *n.* **1.** A social system in which there is community of goods. **2.** A theory of government and social order according to which property and the instruments of production are held as a common trust and the profits arising from all labor devoted to the general good; in rare cases involving the abolition of the family, as formerly exemplified in the practise of the Wallingford and Oneida communities in the United States.

Says Palgrave... '*Communism* is the theory which teaches that the labor and the income of society should be distributed equally among all its members by some constituted authority.'

W. D. P. BLISS in *Encyc. of Social Reform* p. 262. [F. & W. '08.]

3. A doctrine or practise calling for the complete abolition of all private property of every description, and the absolute control by the community in all matters pertaining to labor, religion, social relations, etc.: a phase of extreme socialism shading into anarchy, exemplified in France after the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870. **4.** Communalism. [< F. *communisme,* < *commun;* see COMMON, *a.*] SYN.: see ANARCHY; SOCIALISM.

com′mu-nist, 1 kəm′yu-nist; 2 cŏm′yu-nĭst, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or practises communism. **2.** [C-] One who supported the Commune of Paris in 1871; a communard. **3.** One who advocates communalism or government by communes.

The one thing that is shared by all *communists,* whether speculative or practical, is deep dissatisfaction with the economic conditions by which they are surrounded.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 791.

com″mu-nis′ter-y, 1 kəm′yu-nis′tər-i; 2 cŏm′yu-nĭs′ter-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] A communistic dwelling; phalanstery. **com″mū-nis′try‡.**

com″mu-nis′tic, 1 kəm′yu-nis′tik; 2 cŏm′yu-nĭs′tic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of communism or communists; tending to, favoring or in accordance with communism. **2.** Occupying the same nest, as several ants; done or shared in common; as, *communistic* nesting. **com″mu-nis′ti-cal‡.—com″mu-nis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

com-mu′ni-tal, 1 kə-miū′ni-təl; 2 cŏ-mū′ni-tal, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a community.

com-mu″ni-ta′ri-an, 1 kə-miū″ni-tē′ri-ən; 2 cŏ-mū″ni-tā′ri-an. **I.** *a.* Communitive. **II.** *n.* A member of a socialistic community; one believing in socialistic community.

com-mu′ni-tive, } 1 kə-miū′ni-tiv; 2 cŏ-mū′ni-tĭv, *a.* [Rare.]
com-mu′ni-tiv[s], } Of or pertaining to a socialistic community.

com-mu″ni-to′ri-um, 1 kə-miū″ni-tō′ri-um; 2 cŏ-mū″ni-tō′ri-ŭm, *n.* Same as COMMUNISTERY.

com-mu′ni-ty, 1 kə-miū′ni-ti; 2 cŏ-mū′ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭs, *pl.*] **1.** The people who reside in one locality and are subject to the same laws, or have the same interests, etc.; a body politic, whether village, town, city, or state; hence, the public; society at large.

It was reserved for more favoured realms to develop the primitive village *communities* of India into the town *communities* of ancient Greece and Italy.

T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, p. 13. [A. & S. 1889.]

2. A body of persons (or even of animals) living in a common home or under a common régime; a society having common interests, privileges, etc., or sharing many or all things in common. **3.** *Law.* A corporation. **4.** Common ownership, possession, or enjoyment; a sharing or participation; especially, in certain European systems of civil law, the possession of property in common by husband and wife. When based on contract, it is known as **conventional community;** when resulting from marriage, as **legal c.** See also DOTAL; GANANCIAL. **5.** Social life; life in a community. **6.** Identity or exact similarity, as of character or nature.

There are in general three ties by which states are held together, *community* of race, *community* of religion, *community* of interest. J. R. SEELEY *Expansion of England* course i, lect. i, p. 11. [R. BROS. 1883.]

7. *Logic.* That element of the meaning of a judgment or concept by which it expresses acceptance or belief, in some sense common or more than individual. J. M. BALDWIN *Thought and Things* vol. ii., ch. 4.

8. [Archaic.] Commonness; frequency. **9†.** The common people. [< L. *communita(t-)s,* < *communis*; see COMMON, *a.*] **com-mu′ni-tiet.** SYN.: see ASSOCIATION.

com′mu-nize, 1 kəm′yu-nąiz; 2 cŏm′yu-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ′ING.] To make common; make public property. **com′mu-niset.—com″mu-ni-za′tion** or **-sa′tion,** *n.*

com-mut′a-bl(e[r]**,** 1 kə-miūt′ə-bl; 2 cŏ-mūt′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being commuted, interchanged, or exchanged.

It is remarkable that the two consonants which begin these sounds 'ba,' 'ma,' are *commutable* labials.

RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, p. 235, app. [A. 1885.]

[< L. *commutabilis,* < *commuto*; see COMMUTE.]—**com-mut″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* Commutable quality. **com-mut′a-bl(e-ness†.**

com-mu′tant, 1 kə-miū′tənt; 2 cŏ-mū′tant, *n. Alg.* A sum of products formed from an oblong matrix.

com′mu-tate, 1 kəm′yu-tēt; 2 cŏm′yu-tāt, *vt. Elec.* Same as COMMUTE, *vt.*, 3.

com″mu-ta′tion, 1 kəm″yu-tē′shən; 2 cŏm″yu-tā′shon, *n.* **1.** A substitution, as of one kind of payment or service for another; a compounding, as of an obligation, penance, or the like. **2.** *Law.* A reduction or change of the penalty imposed by a judicial sentence; as, *commutation* of the death penalty to banishment or imprisonment for life. **3.** Alteration, as from one state to another; exchange, as of one thing for another; interchange. **4.** *Rhet.* A figure of speech involving transposition of the words of a sentence. **5.** *Elec.* The action of a commutator. **6.** [Archaic.] Commercial exchange; barter. [< L. *commutatio(n-),* < *commutatus,* pp. of *commuto*; see COMMUTE.]—**angle of commutation,** the angle between the sun and the earth as seen from a planet.—**c. columns** (*Life Insur.*), six columns of numerals known as D, N, S, C, M, and R, used by actuaries to facilitate calculations in life-insurance. The D and N columns were so named because they represent the denominator and numerator in calculating the premium for a life annuity.—**c. of tithes,** the substitution of a definite money payment instead of the payment of tithes in kind, as in England.—**c. ticket,** a railway or other ticket entitling the person to whom it is issued to a stated number either of passages between two stipulated points, or other services, as meals, at a reduced rate in consideration of increased patronage. The railway commutation ticket has been held to be exempt from the prohibition against special rates of the Interstate Commerce Act of Feb. 4, 1887.

com-mu′ta-tive, } 1 kə-miū′tə-tiv; 2 cŏ-mū′ta-tĭv, *a.*
com-mu′ta-tiv[s], } Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exchange *or commutation;* interchangeable; reciprocal.—**commutative contract** (*Civ. Law*), a contract in which each party gives and receives an equivalent, as a contract of sale.—**c. multiplication,** multiplication subject to the law that the factors may be interchanged without altering the product, as in ordinary arithmetic and algebra.—**com-mu′ta-tiv(e-ly**[s]**,** *adv.*

com′mu-ta″tor, 1 kəm′yu-tē′tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏm′yu-tā″tor, *n.* **1.** *Elec.* A device to change the direction or vary the strength of an electric current, particularly in a dynamo or an electric motor, as to make an alternating current continuous, or the reverse. See illus. under ELECTRIC MOTOR. **2.** *Phot.* An appliance which automatically regulates the exposure of a series of sensitized plates *during the photography* of a total eclipse.

com-mute′, 1 kə-miūt′; 2 cŏ-mūt′, *v.* [COM-MUT′ED; COM-MUT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put something, especially something less severe, in place of; as, to *commute* a sentence. **2.** To accept an easier, lighter, or different kind of payment, obligation, or service instead of; as, to *commute* railroad-fare or freight-charges. **3.** *Elec.* To alter or regulate the direction or strength of (a current). **II.** *i.* **1.** To effect commutation; pay in money instead of in kind or in gross, or in a single payment at a reduced rate instead of in successive payments; buy or use a commutation ticket.

Thorough-going piety never *commutes* with the Master for half-fare. T. L. CUTLER *Heart-Life* p. 39. [A. T. S.]

2†. To be or serve as a substitute. [< L. *commuto,* < *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *muto*; see MUTABLE.]

com-mut′er, 1 kə-miūt′ər; 2 cŏ-mūt′er, *n.* **1.** One who commutes or changes; also, one who uses a commutation ticket. **2.** *Elec.* A commutator.

com-mu′tu-al, 1 kə-miū′chu-əl *or* -tiu-əl; 2 cŏ-mū′chu-al *or* -tū-al, *a.* [Rare.] Reciprocal; mutual.—**com-mu″tu-al′i-ty,** *n.* [ALEXIS, 2.

Com-ne′nus, 1 kəm-ni′nus; 2 cŏm-nē′nŭs. **Alexis.** See

Co′mo, 1 kō′mo; 2 cō′mo, *n.* **1.** A province in Lombardy, Italy; 1,105 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a town at the S. W. end of Lago di Como. **3. Lago di,** a picturesque lake in Como province, Italy; 37 m. long.—**Como beds** (*Geol.*), a thin series of beds extending from Wyoming along the east base *of the Rocky Mountains into Colorado,* containing a rich land fauna of mammals and reptiles. They are referred either to the Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous.

Co″mo-cla′di-a, 1 kō″mo-klē′di-ə; 2 cō″mo-clā′di-a, *n.* A genus of anacardiaceous trees or shrubs, including about ten species, native to Central America and the West Indies. [< Gr. *komē,* hair, + *klados,* branch.]

com. off., *abbr.* Commissioned officer.

co′mold, 1 kō′meld; 2 cō′mōld, *a. Meteor.* Comose: applied to the detached portions of cirrus. Compare MARE'S-TAIL, 3. [< Gr. *komē,* hair, + *eidos,* form.]

Co″mon-fort′, 1 kō″men-fōrt′; 2 cō″mōn-fōrt′, **Ignacio** (3/12 1812–11/11 1863). A Mexican general, President of Mexico, 1857–1858; murdered by bandits.

Com′o-rin, 1 kəm′o-rin; 2 cŏm′o-rin, **Cape.** The S. point of India.

Co′morn, *n.* Same as KOMORN.

Com′o-ro Isles, 1 kəm′o-rō; 2 cŏm′o-rō. A French group N. W. of Madagascar in Mozambique Channel; 761 sq. m.

co′mose, 1 kō′mōs; 2 cō′mōs, *a.* Having hairs or the like; hairy; tufted; comate. [< L. *comosus,* < *coma,* hair, < Gr. *komē,* hair.] **co′mous‡.**

co′mo-spore, 1 kō′mo-spōr; 2 cō′mo-spōr, *n. Phytogeog.* A plant with hairy or silky disseminules.

comp., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

com-pa′cho, 1 kəm-pā′cho; 2 cŏm-pā′cho, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A goatsucker (*Chordeiles minor*).

com-pact′[1], 1 kəm-pakt′; 2 cŏm-păct′, *vt.* **1.** To pack or press closely together; render close or dense; make solid; compress; as, *compacted* earth. **2.** To unite the parts or elements of closely and firmly; combine into a connected system or whole; as, the parts of the human body are strongly *compacted.* **3.** To form by conjunction or union; make up; compose; as, a character *compacted* of contradictory qualities. **4†.** To make firm; establish. [< LL. *compacto,* < L. *compactus*; see COMPACT[1], *a.*] **com-pack′t.** SYN.: see CONCENTRATE.—**com-pact′er, com-pac′tor,** *n.*—**com-pact′i-bl(e**[r]**,** *a.*

com-pact′[2], *vt.* & *vi.* To join by a compact; plot in concert; enter into a compact; conspire.

com-pact′[1], *a.* **1.** Closely and firmly united; knit or pressed together; close or firm in texture; solid; dense; fine-grained. **2.** Arranged or packed in small compass; as, a *compact* parcel. **3.** Not diffuse or verbose; condensed; terse. **4.** Composed; consisting; made up.

Those violent little commonwealths had blood in their veins. They were *compact* of proud, self-helping, muscular vigor.

MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* intro., § 6, p. 39. [R. 1863.]

[< F. *compacte,* < L. *compactus,* pp. of *compingo,* join together, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *pango,* fasten.] SYN.: close, concentrated, concrete, condensed, consolidated, dense, firm, hard, solid, substantial. See BRIEF; STRONG.—*Ant.:* diffuse, friable, gelatinous, loose, porous, scattering, shifting, soft, spongy, straggling.—**com-pact′ly,** *adv.*—**com-pact′ness,** *n.*

com-pact′[2], *a.* [Archaic.] Joined in a compact; confederated; leagued.

com′pact[1], 1 kəm′pakt; 2 cŏm′păct, *n.* An agreement, covenant, or contract, as between persons or states. [< L. *compactum,* prop. neut. of *compactus,* pp. of *compacisco,* agree with, < *com-* (< *cum*), with, + *pacisco,* agree, < *pax,* peace.] SYN.: see ALLIANCE; CONTRACT.—Prep.: compact *with* or *between* individuals, parties, or states.

com′pact[2], *n.* A compacted body or structure; compaction.

com′pact[3], *n.* A plot; conspiracy; confederacy.

com-pact′ed, 1 kəm-pakt′ed; 2 cŏm-păct′ĕd, *pa.* Pressed together; compact.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

com-pact′let, *n.* Bound or joined together.

com-pac′tion[1], 1 kəm-pak′shən; 2 cŏm-păc′shon, *n.* The act of compacting, or the state of being compacted.

com-pac′tion[2], *n.* The making of a compact; a compact.

com-pac′ture†, *n.* Manner of compacting; compactness of structure.

com-pa′dre, 1 kom-pā′drē; 2 cŏm-pä′drę, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A comrade; companion; more correctly, a godfather.

com-pa′ges, 1 kəm-pē′jiz; 2 cŏm-pā′gēs, *n.* **1.** A system or set of united parts; a composite structure. **2.** Union of parts; firmness or coherence; consistence. **3.** *Anat.* (1) An articulation. (2) A commissure. [< L. *compages,* < *compingo*; see COMPACT[1], *a.*] **com-page′t.**

com-pag′i-nate, 1 kəm-paj′i-nēt; 2 cŏm-păg′i-nāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To join or fit together; knit; compact.—**com-pag″i-na′tion,** *n.*

com′palgn-let, *n.* Company. **com′palgn-yet.**

com′pa-na″tor, *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* Same as IMPANATOR.

com″pa-ñe′ro, 1 kōm″po-nyē′ro; 2 cŏm″pā-nyę′ro, *n.* [Sp.] [-ROS, 1 -roz *or* (*Sp.*) -rōs; 2 -rōs *or* (*Sp.*) -rōs, *pl.*] [Miners' Slang, So. W. U. S.] A sharer; partner.

com-pan′i-a-bl(e[r]**,** 1 kəm-pan′i-ə-bl; 2 cŏm-păn′i-a-bl, *a.* [Archaic.] Companionable; sociable; friendly. **com-palgn′a-blet; com-pan′a-blet.—com-pan′a-bly†,** *adv.*—**com-pan′i-a-ble-ness†.**

com-pan′ion, } 1 kəm-pan′yən; 2 cŏm-păn′yon, *n.* **I.** *t.*
cum-pan′ion[p]**,** } **1.** To be a companion to; accompany. Let thy steps *companion* mine. TAYLOR *Deucalion* act i, sc. 3. **2.** To associate with as a companion.

II. *t. To associate; consort.* **com-pan′ion-ize‡.—com-pan′ion-ment,** *n.*

com-pan′ion[1], *n.* **1.** One who or that which accompanies or associates with another or others, whether temporarily or habitually; a mate; comrade.

His best companions, innocence and health.

GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 61.

2. A woman employed by another for the sake of her company and assistance not of a menial nature. **3.** A member of an order of knighthood, now one of the lowest grade. In the Order of the Bath there are two ranks of companions — military and civil. **4.** Figuratively, an educational or devotional manual. **5.** A journeyman; in printing, one of a companionship. **6.** *Astron.* A comes. **7†.** A partner or associate; also, consort;

wife. 8†. A fellow: a term of contempt. [< OF. *compainon* (= F. *compagnon, compagne*), < LL. *companio(n-)*, < L. *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *panis*, bread.] Syn.: see ACCESSORY; ALLY; FRIEND.— Prep.: a companion *of* fools; companions *in* folly.— **com-pan'ion-crop"ping,** *n. Agric.* The growing of two or more crops on the same land.— **com-pan'ion-less,** *a.*

com-pan'ion[2], *n. Naut.* **1.** The skylight or window-frame through which light is admitted to a lower deck or cabin. **2.** The companion-hatch. [< D. *kompanje*, < OF. *compagne*, pantry of a galley, < It. *compagna*, < L. *cum*, with, + *panis*, bread.] — **com-pan'ion-hatch",** *n.* The wooden hood over a companionway. **c.-hatch-way†.— c.-ladder,** *n.* A ladder leading from the deck to the officer's cabin.— **com-pan'ion-way,** *n.* A staircase leading from the deck to a cabin.

com-pan'ion-a-ble, | 1 kəm-pan'yən-ə-bl; 2 cŏm-păn'-
cum-pan'ion-a-bl[E], | yon-a-bl, *a.* Fitted for companionship; capable of being and inclined to be a pleasing companion; sociable; agreeable. Syn.: see FRIENDLY. — **com-pan'ion-a-ble-ness,** *n.*— **com-pan'ion-a-bly,** *adv.*

com-pan'ond, *pp.* Companioned. S. S.

com-pan'ion-ship, | 1 kəm-pan'yən-ship; 2 cŏm-păn'-
cum-pan'ion-ship[E], | yon-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The state of being a companion; fellowship; association; company. **2.** The dignity of a companion in an order. **3.** A group of companions or partners, as, in printing, of compositors under a clicker. **com-pan'ion-age†; com-pan'ion-hood†.** Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION.

com'pa-ny, | 1 kum'pə-ni; 2 cŏm'pa-ny, *v.* [-NIED;
cum'pa-ny[E], | -NY-ING.] **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To keep or be in company with; accompany.

II. *i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To associate; keep company. **2†.** To be a gay companion. **3†.** To cohabit.

com'pa-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nis, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being one with another; fellowship; association; especially, friendly companionship; the society or presence of another or others; as, the boys are often in each other's *company*.

Good *company* and good discourse are the very sinews of virtue.
IZAAK WALTON *Complete Angler* p. 65. [L. B. & CO. 1870.]

2. A guest or guests; visitors; as, they had *company*. **3.** The person or persons with whom one has companionship; an associate or associates; hence, those who assemble for social purposes; society; as, he chose good *company;* she went much into *company*. **4.** An assemblage or associated body, as of persons or animals.

At night was come into that hostelry
Well nine-and-twenty in a *company*.
CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 24.

5. A number of persons forming a corporation, gild, or partnership, or associated for some common purpose. Compare CORPORATION; GILD.

Usage has reserved the term [company] to associations whose members are in greater number, their capital more considerable and their enterprises greater, either on account of their risk or importance. *Bouvier's Law Dict.* Rawle's Revision, vol. i, p. 374. [B. B. CO. 1897.]

The word *company* is now monopolized—in British usage—by two great classes of *companies*—(1) the joint stock *company*, constituted under the Companies (consolidation) Act 1908 . . . , and (2) the 'public *company*,' constituted under a special act to carry on some work of public utility, such as railway, docks, gasworks or waterworks, and regulated by the Companies Clauses Acts 1845 and 1863.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 795.

6. The common designation of a partner, or of partners, not named; as, Smith & *Company*. **7.** *Mil.* A body of men under the command of a captain, usually a subdivision of a regiment or battalion. In the United States the war strength of company of infantry is 6 officers and 250 men. **8.** A body of theatrical players who act together. **9†.** Sexual connection. **10†.** Friendship. **11†.** *Naut.* A fleet of merchant vessels. [< OF. *compainie*, < *compain*, < LL. *companio;* see COMPANION[1], *n.*] **com'-paign-le†; com'paingе†; com'pain-yet; com'pa-nie†.**

Syn.: assemblage, assembly, congregation, crowd, gathering, group, multitude. *Company*, from the Latin *com-* (< *cum*), together, and *panis*, bread, denotes primarily the association of those who eat at a common table, or the persons so associated, table-companions, messmates, friends, and hence is widely extended to include any association or those united permanently or temporarily, for business, pleasure, festivity, travel, etc., or by sorrow, misfortune, or wrong; *company* may denote an indefinite number (ordinarily more than two), but less than a *multitude;* in the military sense a *company* is a limited and definite number of men; *company* implies more unity of feeling and purpose than *crowd*, and is a less formal and more familiar word than *assemblage* or *assembly*. A *group* is small in number and distinct in outline, clearly marked off from all else in space or time. *Congregation* is now almost exclusively religious; *meeting* is often so used, but is less restricted, as we may speak of a *meeting* of armed men. *Gathering* refers to a coming together, commonly of numbers, from far and near; as, the *gathering* of the Scottish clans.— Prep.: a company *of* scholars; in company *with* scholars.— **bearer company** or **corps** (*Mil.*), a company of soldiers engaged in the duty of carrying the dead and wounded from the field of battle.— **C. of Jesus,** see JESUIT.— **grand c.** (*Hist.*), in medieval times, bands of adventurers who hired themselves out as soldiers in times of war and existed by pillage during periods of peace.— **guarantee c. 1.** A corporation which insures to persons accepting bonds, mortgages, etc., the payment of principal and interest. **2.** A corporation guaranteeing or insuring real-estate titles, etc. **guarantee association†.— Hamburg C.** (*Eng. Hist.*), a noted chartered trading company which from the 14th to the 16th century had a monopoly of the export cloth trade. It employed 50,000 persons in the Netherlands alone, and ultimately established its main depot at Hamburg, thereafter becoming known as the Hamburg Company.— **holding c.** (*Finance*), a company formed to control the policies of other companies, and whose income consists of the dividends, interest, etc., of stocks, bonds, etc., of these companies, owned by or leased to it.— **Hudson's Bay C.,** a corporation, chartered by Charles II. in 1670, to which was granted extensive territories in what is now known as Canada. It traded in furs and established trading-posts from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. In 1821 it absorbed a formidable competitor, the Northwest Company. Its monopoly of trading-rights expired in 1859, and ten years later it sold most of its interests and territory to the British government, taking a footing similar to that of other business corporations, but retaining many of its forts and trading-stations.— **joint-stock c.,** a company or partnership whose capital is divided into shares (usually transferable), some of which are held by each of the members.— **Levant C.,** a trading company of merchant adventurers operating at Smyrna and in the Levant under a charter of Queen Elizabeth in 1581, renewed by James I. in 1605. Through the organization of this company Great Britain established her consular system in the near east. The company was dissolved in 1825.— **limited c., limited-liability c.,** a public company whose members are individually liable for the company's debts only to a specified amount, often not exceeding the amount of stock that each holds.— **Massachusetts Bay C.,** an association of English Puritans organized in 1629 with the object of forming a colony In the following year it founded Boston.— **ship's c.,** the officers and crew of a vessel.— **Six Companies,** a Chinese corporation formed about 1850, composed of six associations (called Hop Wo, Ning Yeung, Kong Chow, Sam Yup, Yung Yo, and Yang Ying), corresponding to six districts of the Kuangtung province. It shipped coolies to the United States who were bound by contract to work for a fixed period.— **to keep c. with. 1.** To accompany· associate with. **2.** [Prov.] To be attentive to or receive the attentions of, as a lover.

compar., *abbr.* Comparative; comparison

com'pa-ra-bl(e[E], 1 kom'pə-rə-bl; 2 cŏm'pa-ra-bl, *a.* That may be compared; fit to be compared.— **com"pa-ra-bil'i-ty, com'pa-ra-bl(e-ness**[E], *n.*— **com'pa-ra-bly,** *adv.*

com-par'a-scope, 1 kom-par'ə-skōp; 2 cŏm-păr'a-scōp, *n.* A contrivance, attached to a microscope, for comparing two slides simultaneously. [< L. *comparo*, compare, + -SCOPE.]

com-par'a-tive, | 1 kəm-par'ə-tiv; 2 cŏm-păr'a-tĭv, *a.*
com-par'a-tiv[E], | **1.** Resulting from or making use of comparison; of or pertaining to comparison; exhibiting the power of comparison; as, the *comparative* faculty; *comparative* anatomy.

Comparative Zoology is the comparison of the anatomy and physiology of animals, existing and extinct.
JAMES ORTON *Comparative Zoology* intro., p. 12. [H. 1880.]

2. Estimated by comparison, not positive or absolute; possessing a higher or lower degree of a quality as compared with some other thing or state; relative; as, to treat a person with *comparative* neglect.

Christ . . . died in *comparative* youth.
JOHN YOUNG *Christ of History* p. 55. [C. & BROS. 1860.]

3. *Gram.* Expressing comparison; designating a higher or lower degree of a quality; as, "greater" is of the *comparative* degree. See COMPARISON. **com-par'a-tiv-al†. 4.** [Archaic.] Comparable. **5†.** [Humorous.] Quick to compare.— **comparative faculty** (*Psychol.*), that power of the intellect by which, from knowledge acquired and conserved, the mind forms general conceptions and applies them in judgment and reasoning; the rational faculty; thought. This is termed by Sir William Hamilton the *elaborative faculty* and by Noah Porter the *thought faculty*. Its elements, as treated of in the philosophical systems of these writers, are (1) *conception*, the comparison of objects; (2) *judgment*, the comparison of conceptions; and (3) *reasoning*, the comparison of judgments.— **c. sciences,** those sciences that undertake to deduce comprehensive scientific results from comparison of various groups of related objects, phenomena, and sciences; as, *comparative* anatomy, *comparative* ethnology, *comparative* philology, *comparative* physiology, etc. The method of these sciences is called the **comparative method.**

com-par'a-tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The comparative degree, or a word or form by which it is expressed; as, "better" is a *comparative*. **2.** [Archaic.] One given to making comparisons. **3†.** A rival, compeer, or equal.

com-par'a-tiv(e-ly[E], 1 kəm-par'ə-tiv-li; 2 cŏm-păr'a-tĭv-ly, *adv.* **1.** Not positively or absolutely; relatively; somewhat. **2.** In a comparative manner; in, by, or as a result of comparison; as, a fact ascertained *comparatively*. [comparative.

com-par'a-tiv(e-ness[E], *n.* The state or quality of being

com-par'a-tiv-ist, *n.* [Rare.] One who uses the comparative method.

com'pa-ra"tor, 1 kəm'pə-rē'tər or -ter; 2 cŏm'pa-rā'tor, *n. Physics.* An instrument or apparatus for making comparisons; especially, an instrument for the accurate measurement or comparison of lengths, comprising two microscopes sliding on a bar over a finely graduated scale.— **transfer comparator,** a device by means of which the distances between the ends of contact-points of a gage are compared with those marked upon a standard bar.

com-par'cion-er†, *n.* A copartner; cotenant; sharer.

com-pare'[1], 1 kəm-pār'; 2 cŏm-păr', *v.* [-PARED'; -PAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To examine (two or more persons or things) with reference to points of likeness or unlikeness; place together, literally or mentally, so as to perceive similarity or dissimilarity, as of property or relations; note or call attention to the relative resemblance or difference of: with *with*; as, if he is *compared with* these men, it will be to his disadvantage. **2.** To represent or speak of as similar, analogous, or equal; liken: with *to;* as, to *compare* wisdom *to* gold. **3.** *Gram.* To state the degrees of comparison of (an adjective or adverb).

II. *i.* **1.** To have, exhibit, or be regarded as having likeness or equality; be worthy of or suitable for comparison; as, no book can *compare* with the Bible. **2†.** To vie. [< L. *comparo*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *par*, equal.] Syn.: assimilate, collate, liken, parallel. See CONTRAST.— Prep.: compare one thing *with* another (to note agreement or difference); compare one thing *to* another (which it is believed to resemble).— **com-par'er,** *n.*

com-pare'[2]†, *vt.* To procure; acquire; get.

com-pare', *n.* [Archaic or Poet.] Comparison: chiefly in the phrase *beyond compare*.

O happy love!—where love like this is found!
O heart-felt raptures!—bliss beyond *compare!*
BURNS *Cotter's Saturday Night* st. 9.

Com"pa-ret'ti, 1 kom'pa-ret'ti; 2 cŏm'pā-rĕt'ti, **Domenico Pietro Antonio** (1/21 1835–). An Italian philologist.

com-par'i-son†, *vt.* To compare.

com-par'i-son, 1 kəm-par'ı-sən; 2 cŏm-păr'ı-son, *n.* **1.** The act of comparing, or state of being compared; examination of two or more objects with reference to their likeness or unlikeness, or in order to ascertain their relative excellences or defects; as, *comparison* of the effects of virtue and vice. **2.** An estimate or statement of the likeness of one thing or person to another or others; as, the *comparison* was instructive. **3.** Capability of being compared; relative similitude or resemblance; as, what *comparison* is there between a boor and a genius? **4.** That which, as by resemblance, serves as an illustration or example; a parallel; as, his bravery is without *comparison*. **5.** *Rhen.* The faculty of induction or reasoning; the tendency to analyze and illustrate and trace resemblances and differences. **6.** *Rhet.* A setting forth of the points of similarity or contrast between one thing and another. Comparison includes (1) *comparison proper*, in which the properties of the representative object are formally attributed to the other; (2) the *simile*, which turns the mind on the representative object itself· (3) *contrast*, which emphasizes points of difference; (4) *allusion*, which closely approaches metaphor, comparative words being omitted; and (5) *allegory*, embracing (*a*) *allegory proper*, an extended simile, omitting comparative words; (*b*) *fable*, a short narrative allegory with a moral; and (*c*) *parable*, a narrative or descriptive allegory founded on real scenes and inculcating religious truth.

7. *Gram.* That inflection of adjectives or adverbs which indicates differences of degree in quality, etc. There are three *degrees of comparison*, the positive, comparative, and superlative, the last two being regularly expressed by adding *-er* or *-est* to the positive, or by using *more* or *most*, *less* or *least*, before it.

8. *Psychol.* The comparative faculty; also, its exercise, or the product of that exercise. See COMPARATIVE FACULTY. [< F. *comparaison*, < L. *comparatio(n-)* < *comparo;* see COMPARE[1], *v.*] **com-par'i-sont†.** Syn.: see ANALOGY.— Prep.: comparison *of* one object *to* another (which it is supposed to resemble); *with* another (to note agreement or difference); *between* any two (or more) objects.— **associative comparison** (*Psychol.*), an association of two sensations in which the quality of one depends upon its relation to the quality of the other, and vice versa.— **beyond c.,** so superior as to make comparison impossible or useless.— **c. and contrast** (*Rhet.*), that process of explanation which exhibits the theme by means of its resemblances or differences. It is (1) **direct** when the resemblance or difference is in the properties of the objects compared, or (2) **analogical** when it is in their relations.— **c. of hands** (*Law*), comparison of handwritings for the purpose of showing their genuineness or the reverse.— **in or by c. of** [Archaic], **in c. to, in c. with,** as compared or contrasted with; considered with reference to.— **method of paired comparisons** (*Psychol.*), a method in which the subject of experiment is required to compare two impressions and decide which one of the pair is more agreeable to him.

com-part', 1 kəm-pārt'; 2 cŏm-pärt', *vt.* To divide into compartments; partition. [< LL. *compartio*, < L. *cum*, together, + *pars*, part.]

com-part"i-men't'o, 1 kəm-pär"ti-men'to; 2 cŏm-pär'ti-mĕn'to, *n.* [-TI, 1 -ti; 2 -tī, *pl.*] [It.] One of the sixteen territorial divisions into which the sixty-nine provinces of the kingdom of Italy are grouped.

com"par-ti'tion, 1 kəm'pär-tish'ən; 2 cŏm'pär-tish'on, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** The disposition of parts, especially in the ground-plan of a building. **2.** A compartment; division.

com-part'ment, 1 kəm-pärt'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 cŏm-pärt'ment, *n.* **1.** One of the parts into which an enclosed space is subdivided by lines or partitions; any separate section or chamber; as, the water-tight *compartments* of a steamship.

The scientific man has his knowledge and notions arranged as in a museum, so that he can . . . put every new thing that presents itself in its proper *compartment*.
MCCOSH *Psychology, Cognitive Powers* p. 162. [S. 1886.]

2. [Eng.] A transverse division in a railway passenger-car, seating from six to ten persons. **3.** *Art.* A separate division or subdivision of a painting, ceiling, etc.; a panel, cartouche, or coffer. **4.** *Her.* One of the divisions of a shield. **5.** A chamber or division in the structure of plants and animals. **6.** *Forestry.* The unit of area treated in the working plan. The size and shape of compartments are determined mainly by topographic features. If a compartment contains a stand varying greatly in composition, age, or needs, it may be divided into two or more subcompartments, which may be either temporary or permanent. [< F. *compartiment*, < LL. *compartio;* see COMPART, *v.*] **com-part'i-ment†.— compartment line,** see RIDE, *n.*, 9.— **c. system** (*Forestry*), see STAND METHOD, under METHOD.— **wing c.,** one of the water-tight chambers of a war-vessel, formed underneath the lower deck between the vessel's side and the outboard longitudinal bulkhead.— **com"part-men'tal,** *a.* Relating to, divided into, or consisting of compartments. [POSANT.

com'pa-sant, 1 kom'pə-zənt; 2 cŏm'pa-şant, *n.* See

com'pass[1], | 1 kum'pəs; 2 cŏm'pas, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To
cum'pass[E], | bring within one's reach and possession; obtain; grasp; attain; accomplish.

Let us be careful to take just ways to *compass* just things; that they may last in their benefits to us.
PENN *Fruits of Solitude* maxim 319, p. 63. [PH. 1785.]

2. To lay plans for; scheme; imagine; design: usually in a bad sense; as, to *compass* the king's death. **3.** To grasp mentally; comprehend. **4.** *Carp.* To cause to curve; bend into circular form. **5.** To orient or adjust by the aid of a compass. **6.** [Archaic.] To go or pass entirely around; make the circuit of. **7.** [Archaic.] To close in or embrace; hem in; encompass. **8†.** To circumvent.

II. *i.* **1.** To curve; bend; be bent or curved. **2.** To make a circuit; move in a circle. **3.** To plot. **4.** To adjust a compass; make it level. [< F. *compasser*, < LL. *compassus;* see COMPASS, *n.*] Syn.: see ATTAIN; SURROUND.

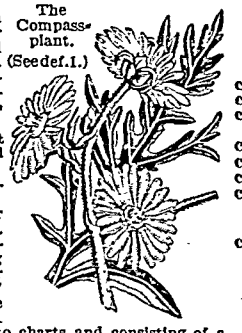
com'passt†, *vt.* To manure; compost.

com'pass, *n.* **1.** Extent or range within limits; stretch; reach; bounds; sweep; scope; as, beyond the *compass* of thought; within the *compass* of a lifetime. **2.** An enclosing line or boundary; circumference; circle; girth. **3.** Moderate bounds; due limits; as, keep your desires within *compass*. **4.** *Mus.* The range of tones that can be produced by a given voice or instrument. **5.** An instrument for determining directions, usually by the pointing of a magnetic needle free to turn in a horizontal plane. See MARINERS' COMPASS (p. 541) and illus. under POINT. Some compasses are named (1) from their construction; as, **dipping-compass** (having a dipping-needle), **dry** or **dry-card c.** (instead of in a liquid-chamber), **dumb c.** (a horizontal card without needle), **fluid-, liquid-,** or **oil-c.** (with a card floating or submerged in alcohol and water or in oil), **prismatic c.** (in surveying, a hand-compass equipped with a prism arranged to permit of reading the compass while sighting); or (2) from their position; as, **elevated c.** (placed on a masthead, pole, or tripod, so as to be uninfluenced by the iron of the ship); or (3) from their use or from some special characteristic; as, **compensated c.** (corrected for deviation by means of magnets), **declination c.** (for measuring variations of the magnetic needle from the astronomical meridian), **demagnetized c.** (whose needle has become demagnetized), **standard c.** (isolated from disturbing influences and used to check the steering compass). **6.** Figuratively, the circuit of the horizon or heavens. **7.** See COMPASSES. **8.** Intent, purpose, or design.

The word *compass* [signifies] . . . the purpose or design of the mind or will. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 6, p. 78.

9. A circular course or journey; round; circuit. **10.** *Zool.* A bifid process above each brace in the dentary

apparatus of an echinoid or sea-urchin. **11.** *Archery.* The angle of elevation of an arrow, or the curve described in its flight. **12.** A circle. **13†.** Guile; craft; an artful device. [< F. *compas*, < LL. *compassus*, circle, < L. *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *passus*; see PACE¹, *n.*] **com'pas†.** Syn.: see CIRCUMFERENCE.— **com'-pass-bowl", *n.*** The hemispherical glass-covered metallic receptacle of a mariners' compass. **c.-box†.— c. calipers,** a caliper-like device with one leg straight like a compass and the other curved as in a caliper: used for scratching a line at the end of a board.— **c.-card, *n.*** The circular card or dial of a mariners' compass, on which the 32 points or rhumbs are marked. It moves with the needle or needles that are attached to it.— **c.-corrections, *n. pl. Naut.*** The degrees that have to be applied to the compass courses to obtain exact magnetic readings.— **c.-corrector, *n. Naut.*** A magnet placed near enough to a compass to counteract the magnetism of the iron of the ship.— **c. course** (*Naut.*), the course indicated by compass.— **c.-dial, *n.*** **1.** A compass-card. **2.** A small sun-dial and compass combined. — **c. error,** same as DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS. See under DEVIATION.— **c.-headed, *a.*** Having a semicircular top, as an arch.— **c.-key, *n.*** A tool for loosening or tightening the joints of compasses.— **c.-plane, *n.*** A carpenters' plane with a convex under surface, for smoothing concave surfaces.— **c.-plant, *n. Bot.*** **1.** A bristly perennial asteraceous herb (*Silphium laciniatum*) native to North American prairies. The edges of its lower vertical leaves are turned nearly north and south. **2.** The prairie-lotus (*Lotus americanus*). **3.** The prickly lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*). **c.-flower†; com'pass-weed"†.** This is the *compass-flower*, that the finger of God has planted Here in the houseless wild. LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. ii, iv, st. 5.

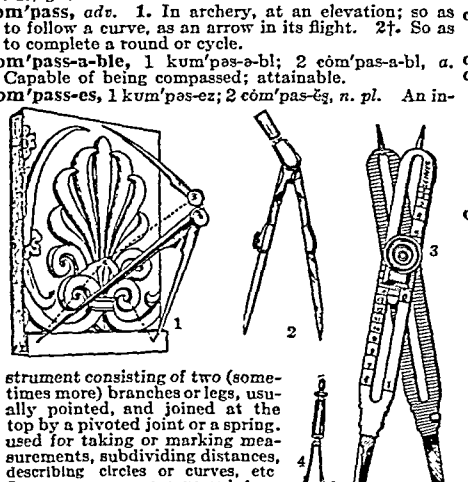

The Compass-plant. (See def. 1.)

— **c.-rafter, *n.*** A curved or circular rafter.— **c.-ring, *n. Metal.*** In a cupellation-furnace, an oval ring defining the hearth against the under side of which the oval "test" or cupel is pressed and made tight.— **c.-rose, *n. Naut.*** A reference diagram appended to charts and consisting of a circle marked off in degrees or quarter-points, generally giving both true and magnetic bearings.— **c.-saw, *n.*** A keyhole-saw, or other hand-saw that will cut in a small circle.— **c.-signal, *n*** A signal indicating a point of the compass.— **c.-timber, *n.*** A curved or crooked timber.— **c.-window, *n.*** A window whose ground-plan is part of a circle; a bow window — **mariners' c.,** the compass used by navigators. It has two or more magnetic needles or groups of needles attached to a circular card which is free to turn upon the point of a steel cone, or, in good modern instruments, floats on a liquid. On the upper surface of the card are marked the 32 points of the compass: north, north by east, north-northeast, northeast by north, northeast, northeast by east, east-northeast, east by north, east, etc. See illus, and POINTS OF THE COMPASS, under POINT.— **plain c.,** a surveyors' instrument consisting of a compass, graduated horizontal circle, sights, and level, borne on a Jacob's-staff.— **surveyors' c.,** an azimuth-compass with horizontal sights for use by surveyors.— **to fetch a c.,** to make a circuit; go round about.

com'pass, *adv.* **1.** In archery, at an elevation; so as to follow a curve, as an arrow in its flight. **2†.** So as to complete a round or cycle.

com'pass-a-ble, 1 kum'pas-ə-bl; 2 cŏm'pas-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being compassed; attainable.

com'pass-es, 1 kum'pəs-ez; 2 cŏm'pas-ĕs, *n. pl.* An instrument consisting of two (sometimes more) branches or legs, usually pointed, and joined at the top by a pivoted joint or a spring, used for taking or marking measurements, subdividing distances, describing circles or curves, etc Some compasses are named from their construction or uses, others from their inventors; as, **beam compasses** (the points slide on a rod), **bow** or **bow-spring c.** (having usually, instead of a joint, an elastic curved strip between the legs), **bullet, club,** or **cone c.** (having, in place of the point, on one foot a ball or cone), **caliper-c.** (see CALIPER), **elliptic** or **oval c.** (for drawing ellipses), **hair c.** (of very delicate adjustment) **millwrights' c.** (used in dressing millstones), **Napier's c.** (have folding legs, one with a pivoted pencil and a point, the other a pen and a point), **pillar c.** (in one arm of which a pen or pencil may be inserted), **proportional, bisecting, double,** or **whole-and-half c.** (X-shaped pair of stepping dividers with two pairs of points, which spread to extents proportionate to their distances from the common pivot, which latter is usually adjustable so as to vary the proportion), **quadrant c.** (having a quadrantal arc and binding screw), **rack c.** (with a rack adjustment), **scribing c.** (having one leg sharp-pointed and the other scooped), **solar c.** or **solar attachment** (attached to a theodolite, enabling the observer to ascertain the true meridian by setting the sights upon the sun), **triangular c.** (having three sharp-pointed legs united at a common point: for stepping off the relative positions and distances of three points, as in map-plotting, etc.), **tube c.** (resembling Napier's, but with extensible tubular legs),



Compasses.
1. Sculptors' compass of three points. 2. Ordinary compass. 3. Proportional compasses, for reducing and enlarging in proportion. 4. Bow-spring pencil-compasses.

universal c. (with hollow adjustable legs, each having a bow compass which may be used independently or as a part of the large compass), **volute c.** (whose legs can be expanded so as to admit of drawing a spiral), **Weber's c.** (an esthesiometer), **wing c.** (having an arc and a set-screw).

com'pass-ing†, *a.* Curving; incurvated; as, the *compassing* arbors. [passionate.

com-pas'sion, 1 kem-pash'ən; 2 cŏm-păsh'on, *rt.* To com-

com-pas'sion, *n.* **1.** Sorrow or pity, with desire to help or to spare, excited by the suffering or distress of another or others; sympathy with pain or sorrow that prompts one to relieve; commiseration.

By *compassion* we make another's misery our own; and so, by relieving them, we relieve ourselves also. T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* p. 417. [H. & B. 1852.]

2†. Participation in suffering; also, any sorrow or sorrowful emotion. [F., < LL. *compassio(n-)*, < *compassus*, pp. of *compatior*, < L. *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *patior*, suffer.] **com-pas'sionate†.** Syn.: see MERCY; PITY. — Prep.: the compassion *of* the benevolent *for* the needy.

com-pas'sion-a-bl(e)ness, 1 kem-pash'ən-ə-bl; 2 cŏm-păsh'on-a-bl, *a.* Pitiable.

com-pas'sion-ate, 1 kem-pash-ən-ēt; 2 cŏm-păsh-on-āt, *rt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To have compassion for; desire to help or relieve; commiserate; pity. Syn.: see PITY.

com-pas'sion-ate, 1 kem-pash'ən-ıt; 2 cŏm-păsh'on-at, *a.* **1.** Having or characterized by pity or compassion; inclined to be pitiful, merciful, or sympathetic. **2.** [Archaic.] Inviting or exciting compassion; pitiable; piteous. **3†.** Complaining. Syn.: see CHARITABLE; HUMANE; MERCIFUL.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

com-pas'sioned, *pp.* Compassioned. S. S.

com-pas'sive, } 1 kem-pas'ıv; 2 cŏm-păs'iv, *a.* [Archaic.]
com-pas'siv", } Suffering in sympathy with another; compassionate.

com"pas-siv'i-ty, *n.* [Archaic.] Compassionateness.

com'pass-less, *a.* Having no compass.

com'past, *pp.* Compassed. S. S.

com"pa-ter'ni-ty, 1 kem'pə-tur'nı-tı; 2 cŏm'pa-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Relationship existing between godparents, or between a child's godparents and its parents.

com-pat"i-bil'i-ty, 1 kem-pat'i-bil'ı-tı; 2 cŏm-păt'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of or capacity for being compatible; mutual agreement or tolerance; congruity; congeniality. **2.** Capability of or suitableness for coexistence within the same sphere or subject; logical consistency.

com-pat'i-ble, } 1 kem-pat'ı-bl; 2 cŏm-păt'i-bl, *a.* **1.**
com-pat'i-bl", } Capable of existing together; congruous; consistent.

Indifference to beauty is, however, *compatible* with splendid success in etching, as the career of Rembrandt proved. HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. iv, ch. 5, p. 289. [H. BROS. 1876.]

2. Being in harmony; mutually tolerant; accordant, congenial. **3.** *Logic.* That can be applied to the same object at the same time: said of terms, as *red* and *square*, *good* and *old:* opposed to *incompatible.* **4†.** Sympathetic. [F., < LL. *compatibilis*, < *compatior;* see COMPASSION.] Syn.: see ACCORDANT.— Prep.: *with.*

— **com-pat'i-bl(e-ness",** *n.*— **com-pat'i-bly,** *adv.*

com-pa'tri-ot, 1 kem-pē'trı-ət; 2 cŏm-pā'tri-ot, *a.* Having the same country or a common patriotism.

com-pa'tri-ot, *n.* One who is of or loves the same country or fatherland; a fellow countryman, citizen, or patriot. [< F. *compatriote*, < LL. *compatriota*, < L. *com-* (< *cum*), together; and see PATRIOT.] — **com-pa"tri-ot'ic,** *a.*— **com-pa'tri-ot-ism,** *n.*

com-pear', 1 kem-pīr'; 2 cŏm-pēr', *rt.* **1.** *Scots Law.* To appear in court. **2†.** To appear.— **com-pear'ance,** *n.* — **com-pear'ant,** *n.*— **com-pear'er,** *n.*

com-peer'†, *rt.* To be the compeer of; equal; rival; match.

com-peer', 1 kem-pīr'; 2 cŏm-pēr', *n.* **1.** One having equal rank or standing, an equal or peer. **2.** A comrade; companion; associate. **3.** Figuratively, one who or that which is classed or bracketed as the equal of another.

As a historical record, the first chapter of Genesis is without a *compeer.* W. FRASER *Blending Lights* p. 15. [C. & BROS. 1874.]

[< F. *compatir*, < L. *compar*, companion, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *par*, equal.] **com-per'†.**

com-pel', 1 kem-pel'; 2 cŏm-pĕl', *v.* [COM-PELLED', COM-PEL'S; COM-PEL'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To drive or urge irresistibly; necessitate by physical or moral force; oblige, constrain, as, I am *compelled* to say; *compelled* by circumstances.

They possessed the power of *compelling* us to do them justice. HENRY in Wirt's *Patrick Henry* p. 349. [P. & C.]

2. To obtain by physical or moral force, exact. **3.** To bring into subjection; force to yield, subdue.

Sleep, . . . wrapping the mind in a web of darkness, straightly *compels* it to its will! HAGGARD *Cleopatra* bk. ii, p. 99. [H. 1889.]

4. [Archaic.] To seize hold of; overpower, also, to extort. **5.** [Rare.] To drive together, gather in a company, herd: also, to drive; as, cloud-*compelling* Jove.

II. *i.* To use overmastering force or constraint. [< OF. *compellir*, < L. *compello*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *pello*, drive.] **com-pell'†, com-pelle'†.**

Syn.: coerce, constrain, drive, force, make, necessitate, oblige. To *compel* one to an act is to secure its performance by the use of irresistible physical or moral force. *Force* implies primarily an actual physical process; *compel* implies the exertion of power almost as absolute, subduing all resistance. *Coerce* implies the actual or potential use of so much force as may be necessary to secure the surrender of the will, the American secessionists contended that the Federal government had no right to *coerce* a State. *Constrain* implies the yielding of judgment and will, and in some cases of inclination or affection, to an overmastering power; as, "the love of Christ *constraineth* us," *2 Cor.* v, 14. See ACTUATE; BIND.— Ant.: see ACTUATE.— Prep.: the soldiers were compelled *to* desertion: preferably with the infinitive, compelled *to desert.*

— **com-pel'la-bl(e",** *a.* Capable of being compelled; liable to be compelled or constrained.— **com-pel'la-bly,** *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or compulsion. — **com-pel'lent,** *a.* Compelling; forcing. **com-pel'lant†.** — **com-pel'ler,** *n.*— **com-pel'ling-ly,** *adv.* In such a manner as to compel or constrain.

com"pel-la'tion, 1 kom'pe-lē'shən; 2 cŏm'pĕ-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** Form of address or salutation; an appellation. **2.** The act of addressing; an address.

Having completed the introductory *compellation.* F. PALGRAVE *Normandy and Eng.* vol. iv, p. 161. [MACM. 1864.]

[< L. *compellatio(n-)*, < *compellatus*, pp. of *compello*, address, freq. of *compello;* see COMPEL.]

com-pel'la-tive, } 1 kem-pel'ə-tiv; 2 cŏm-pĕl'a-tiv. **I.**
com-pel'la-tiv", } *n. Gram.* Serving in or indicative of address; appelative. **II.** *n. Gram.* An appellative.

com-pelled', 1 kem-peld'; 2 cŏm-pĕld', *a. Pathol.* Compulsory; involuntary; denoting certain attitudes and movements in nervous diseases.

com-pen'a-bl(e†, *a.* Compainable. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 14,878.

com'pend, 1 kom'pend; 2 cŏm'pĕnd, *n.* An abridgment or digest; a condensed manual; compendium. Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.

com-pen'den-cy, *n. Math.* Same as CONNECTIVITY.

com-pen'di-ous, 1 kem-pen'di-us; 2 cŏm-pĕn'di-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Containing the substance in narrow compass; brief and comprehensive; succinct; compact; summary; as, a *compendious* treatise; a *compendious* style. **2†.** Expeditious; direct; short; economical. [< L. *compendiosus*, < *compendium;* see COMPENDIUM.] **com-pen"di-a'ri-ous†.** Syn.: see BRIEF.

— **com-pen'di-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **com-pen'di-ous-ness,** *n.* Conciseness. **com-pen"di-os'i-ty†.**

com-pen'di-um, 1 kem-pen'di-um; 2 cŏm-pĕn'di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-UMS or -DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A work containing in small compass the substance or general principles of a larger work or of a system or the like; a brief, comprehensive summary; an abridgment; abstract.

The Waverley novels constitute the most comprehensive *compendium* of Scotch humor. PAXTON HOOD *Scottish Characteristics* p. 34. [P. & W. 1883.]

2. Figuratively, a concentrated embodiment or example; epitome. **3.** [Rare.] An abbreviation expressing two or more letters by a single character. **4.** [Archaic.] Saving of labor, space, or time; economy. [LL. (in L. that which is weighed together), < L. *compendo*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *pendo*, weigh.] Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.

com-pen'e-trate, 1 kem-pen'ı-trēt; 2 cŏm-pĕn'e-trāt, *rt.* To pervade; permeate.— **com-pen"e-tra'tion,** *n.*

com'pen-sate, 1 kom'pen-sēt *or* kem-pen'sēt; 2 cŏm'-pĕn-sāt *or* cŏm-pĕn'sāt (XIII), *v.* [-SAT'ED· -SAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make suitable return to or for, as for services, loss, etc.; give an equivalent or recompense to or *for;* requite; remunerate, as, to *compensate* one for his services; to *compensate* one's services. **2.** To make amends for; make up for; counterbalance. **3.** *Mech.* To provide with a counterbalancing or neutralizing device.

II. *i.* To make amends; serve as an equivalent or substitute: with *for.*

Bronze . . . assumes a splendor and majesty which almost *compensate for* marble itself. LANDOR *Pericles* lxxii, p. 66. [H. BROS. 1871.]

[< L. *compensatus*, pp. of *compenso*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *penso* (< *pendo*), weigh.] **com-pense'†.** Syn.: see REQUITE.—**com'pen-sat"a-ble,** *a.* Capable of being compensated.—**com'pen-sat"-ing-ly,** *adv.*

com"pen-sa'tion, 1 kem'pen-sē'shən; 2 cŏm'pĕn-sā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of compensating, the state of being compensated, or that which compensates; whatever makes good loss or lack, or counterbalances variation; payment; amends; especially, an equivalent in value or the like.

All situations in life have their *compensations* along with them. FROUDE *John Bunyan* p. 172. [H. 1880.]

2. *Mech.* Means of counteracting variations, as of temperature, neutralizing opposing forces, as of magnetic attraction, or maintaining equilibrium. **3.** *Law.* (1) Pecuniary amends for loss, privation, or injury; the usual measure of damages in actions either from breach of contract or for tort. (2) In the civil and Scots law, a set-off. **4.** *Pathol.* An enlargement in the size, accompanied by an increase in the functional activity, of organs or parts of organs to compensate for defects existing in homologous organs or in parts of the same organ, as the heart and kidneys. **5.** See COMPENSATORY LENGTHENING below. **6.** *Psychol.* The neutralization of a sensation by means of a complementary or antagonistic stimulus process. **7.** *Bot.* The existence in the same plant of opposite abnormal states, as a hypertrophied condition of one part occurring with an atrophied condition of another. [< L. *compensatio(n-)*, < *compensatus;* see COMPENSATE.] Syn.: see RECOMPENSE; RESTITUTION.

— **compensation, compensated,** or **compensating balance, bars,** or **pendulum,** a balance, bars, or a pendulum in the making of which two or more metals of different expansive qualities are used, to counteract the effect of variations of temperature.— **c. curb,** a bar of laminated metal formerly employed in compensation balances.— **c. of functions** (*Pathol.*), the law that inhibition of cerebration in one region of the brain is accompanied by increased cerebration in the related regions.— **com"pen-sa'tion-sac",** *n.* A cavity in the body of certain polyzoans to which water may be admitted.— **c. supply** or **c. water** (*Law*), water stored in reservoirs for return to a river or stream in times of drought, to compensate for water claimed by riparian owners.— **com"pen-sa'tion-al,** *a.*

com-pen'sa-tive, } 1 kem-pen'sə-tiv; 2 cŏm-pĕn'sa-tiv.
com-pen'sa-tiv", } **I.** *a.* Compensatory.

Adam: The heavenly life and *compensative* rest
Shall come by means of thee.
E. B. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* sc. 3.

II. *n.* Compensation. [< LL. *compensativus*, < L. *compensatus;* see COMPENSATE.]— **com-pen'sa-tiv(-ness",** *n.*

com'pen-sa"tor, 1 kom'pen-sē'tər *or* -tor, 2 cŏm'pĕn-sā'tor, *n.* One who or that which compensates, as a device for neutralizing the influence of local attraction upon a compass-needle or an automatic apparatus for equalizing the pressure of gas in the retorts or mains. Specif.: (1) *Optics.* A device designed to equalize the retardation of a beam of light. (2) *Phot.* An apparatus for equalizing the light of a field. (3) *Elec.* A transformer having but one winding with primary and secondary taps. — **com-pen'sa-to-ry,** *a.* Making or serving as compensation or amends; compensative.

The *compensatory* remedies consist in actions for pecuniary damages. POMEROY *Municipal Law* pt. iii, ch. 1, p. 377. [A. 1864.]

— **compensatory change,** sound compensation.— **compensatory** or **compensative lengthening** (*Phon.*) the lengthening of a consonant or of a vowel in a word in which a following consonant or vowel is dropped.

com-pense'†, 1 kem-pens'; 2 cŏm-pĕns', *rt.* & *rt.* To compensate.— **com-pens'er†,** *n.*

com-per'†, *n.* A compeer.

com-per'age†, *n.* Familiar friendship; gossiping.

comperet, *n.* **1.** A male gossip. **2.** Same as COMPEER.

com"pe-ren'di-nate†, *v.* To defer; delay.

com"pe-ren"di-na'tion†, *n.* Delay.

com'per-nage†, *n.* Company; companionship.

compert†, *n.* A fact established, or a thing discovered, by judicial inquiry. **comperite†.**

com-pesce', 1 kom-pes'; 2 cŏm-pēs', *tr.* [Scot.] To hold in check; restrain; repress; curb.

com-pete', 1 kem-pīt'; 2 cŏm-pēt', *vi.* [-PET'ED; -PET'ING.] **1.** To strive for something that is striven for at the same time by another; contend emulously, as for a prize; vie.

Compete. . . . This verb, nauseated and ridiculed, within the memory of living men, as a Scotticism is now universally used.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 287, note 1. [S. 1873.]

2. *Polit. Econ.* To enter into rivalry in the sale or purchase of services or commodities; as, the subway *competes* with the surface lines. [< L. *competo*, < *com-* (*cum*), together, + *peto*, seek.] Syn.: see CONTEND.— Prep.: compete *with* another *in* a contest *for* a prize.

com'pe-tence, } 1 kom'pı-tens, -ten-sı; 2 cŏm'pe-tĕnç,
com'pe-ten-cy, } -tĕn-çy, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being competent; adequate qualification or capacity; ability; as, its *competence* to explain. **2.** Sufficient property for comfortable livelihood, or the state of having such sufficiency; a moderate fortune. **3.** *Law.* Qualification or admissibility; legal capacity, authority, or jurisdiction; as, the *competency* of a witness; the *competency* of a tribunal.

There is a difference between *competency* and credibility. A witness may be competent, and, on examination, his story may be so contradictory and improbable that he may not be believed.
Bouvier's Law Dict. Rawle's Revision, vol. i, p. 375. [U. S. co. 1897.]

[< LL. *competentia*, < L. *competen(t-)s;* see COMPETENT.]
Syn.: see ABILITY.

com'pe-tent, 1 kom'pı-tent; 2 cŏm'pe-tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Having sufficient ability or authority; possessing the requisite natural or legal qualifications; qualified: said of persons. See COMPETENCY, 3.

A witness . . . must be *competent*, i. e., must have the opportunity, the ability, and the disposition to know the facts testified to. D. S. GREGORY *Practical Logic* pt. ii, p. 104. [S. & D. 1881.]

2. Fulfilling all requirements of the case; sufficient for the purpose; adequate: of things; as, a *competent* supply of provisions. **3.** *Geol.* (1) Combining sufficient firmness and flexibility to transmit pressure, and, by flexure under thrust, to lift a superincumbent load: said of strata or of rock-structure. (2) Able to transport débris of a given size: said of streams. **4†.** Incident; belonging: followed by *to*. [OF., < L. *competen(t-)s*, ppr. of *competo;* see COMPETE.]

Syn.: see ADEQUATE.— **competent authority,— c. evidence,** the evidence of a competent witness.— **c. witness,** see quotation under def. 1, above.— **com'pe-tent-ly,** *adv.* — **com'pe-tent-ness,** *n.*

com"pe-ten'tes, 1 kem'pı-ten'tız; 2 cŏm'pe-tĕn'tēs, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Ch. Hist.* In the early church, the advanced catechumens who were candidates for baptism.— **com'pe-tent,** *n. sing.*

com"pe-ti'tion, 1 kem'pı-tish'ən; 2 cŏm'pe-tĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act or proceeding of striving for something that is sought by another at the same time; a contention of two or more for the same object or for superiority; rivalry, as between aspirants for honors or for advantage in business, as, *competition* for promotion is keen. **2.** *Polit. Econ. & Com.* (1) The independent endeavor of two or more persons to obtain the business patronage of a third by offering more advantageous terms as an inducement to secure trade. (2) The conditions which this endeavor produces. **3.** A trial of powers, skill, or fitness in any respect; a match. [< LL. *competitio(n-)*, < L. *competitus*, pp. of *competo;* see COMPETE.]

Syn.: see EMULATION. Compare synonyms for AMBITION. — Prep.: competition *with* others; *for* office; *in* business. — **com"pe-ti'tion-wal"lah,** *n.* A member of the Indian civil service who has been admitted under the competitive system introduced in 1856.— **eclectic c.** (*Golf*), a competition in which the players play two rounds of eighteen holes and then return a score for eighteen holes made up of the best score for each hole in the two rounds. — **potential c.,** competition dependent upon a specific change, as a rise in prices.— **com'pe-ti'tion-er,** *n.* A competitor, especially one who takes part in a competitive examination.

com-pet'i-tive, } 1 kem-pet'ı-tiv; 2 cŏm-pĕt'i-tĭv, *a.*
com-pet'i-tive, } Of, pertaining to, or characterized by competition; as, a *competitive* trial. **com-pet'i-to-ry†.**— **competitive points** (*Railroad.*), freight-stations served by several railways.— **com-pet'i-tiv(e-ly**[s], *adv.*— **com-pet'i-tiv(e-ness**[s], *n.*

com-pet'i-tor, 1 kem-pet'ı-tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏm-pĕt'i-tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which competes; one who enters into competition or rivalry with another; a rival. **2†.** One working for the same aim as another; an associate; confederate. [L., < *competitus;* see COMPETITION.] Syn.: see ANTAGONIST; CANDIDATE.— **com-pet'i-tor-ship,** *n.*— **com-pet'i-tress,** *n.* A female competitor.

Com-pey'son, 1 kom-pē'sən; 2 cŏm-pe'son, *n.* In Dickens's *Great Expectations*, a would-be gentleman; a forger; jilts Miss Havisham; dupes and ruins Abel Magwitch.

Com"piègne', 1 koñ'pyăn'; 2 cŏñ'pyĕn', *n.* An ancient city in Oise department, France; site of a palace built by Louis XV. and occupied by Napoleon. Joan of Arc was captured there, May 25, 1430. Scene of severe fighting between German and allied British and French in 1914 and under German shell fire May–June, 1918.

com"pi-la'tion, 1 kem'pı-lē'shən; 2 cŏm'pi-lā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of collecting materials for making a book, a statistical table, or the like, and of putting together in order such as are selected.

Calonne's plan was gathered from Turgot's and Necker's by compilation. CARLYLE *French Revol.*, vol. i, bk. iii, p. 76. [S.]

2. That which is compiled, as a book made up of material gathered from other books; as, *compilations* of verse. **3†.** Heaping together; accumulation. [F., < L. *compilatio (n-)*, < *compilatus*, pp. of *compilo;* see COMPILE.]
com-pile'ment†. Syn.: see COLLECTION.

com'pi-la"tor†, *n.* A compiler.

com-pi'la-to-ry, 1 kem-pai'le-to-rı; 2 cŏm-pī'la-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a compiler or a compilation.

com-pile', 1 kem-pail'; 2 cŏm-pīl', *vt.* [-PILED'; -PIL'ING.] **1.** To compose (a literary work) from materials collected from other works; gather (materials borrowed or transcribed) into a volume or the like. **2.** To gather into a mass or structure; pile up; build. **3†.** To compose; write. **4†.** To reconcile. **5†.** To contain. **6.** [Slang.] *Cricket.* To score many runs. [< F. *compiler*, < L. *compilo*, plunder, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *pilo*, rob.]

com-pil'er, 1 kem-pail'ər; 2 cŏm-pīl'er, *n.* **1.** One who compiles. **2†.** An author, composer. **3†.** A constructor; builder.

com-pinge'†, *vt.* To compress; confine.

com'pi-tal, 1 kem'pı-təl; 2 cŏm'pi-tal, *a. Rom. Antiq.* Of or relating to compita, or cross-roads, or to the compitalia.

com"pi-ta'li-a, 1 kem'pı-tē'lı-ə; 2 cŏm'pi-tā'li-a, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival held at cross-roads four times a year in honor of the Lares compitales. See COMPITUM.

com'pi-tum, 1 kem'pı-tum; 2 cŏm'pi-tŭm, *n.* [L.] [-TA, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* The place where cross-roads intersect.

com-pla'cence, } 1 kem-plē'sens, -sen-sı; 2 cŏm-plā'-
com-pla'cen-cy, } çĕnç, -çĕn-çy, *n.* [-CES, -CIES, 1 -SIZ; 2 -çis, *pl.*] **1.** The fact or state of being pleased with oneself or others; satisfaction with one's acts or surroundings; self-satisfaction. **2.** The manifestation of tranquil satisfaction; pleasant good nature; serenity.

His manners are so elegant, so gentle, so unassuming, that they at once engage esteem, and diffuse *complacence*.
FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* p. 69. [BELL 1890.]

3. *Theol.* Delight or satisfaction (in an object or person) on account of inherent excellence; as, the Father is said to love the Son with the love of *complacency*, as distinguished from the love of benevolence. **4.** *pl.* Deeds or examples of complaisance. **5†.** Disposition or wish to please; complaisance. **6†.** A cause of pleasure or satisfaction; a comfort. [< LL. *complacentia*, < L. *complacen(t-)s;* see COMPLACENT.]

com-pla'cent, 1 kem-plē'sent; 2 cŏm-plā'çĕnt, *a.* **1.** Feeling or showing complacency or satisfaction; especially, pleased or satisfied with oneself. **2.** [Archaic.] Disposed to please or oblige; complaisant. [< L. *complacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *complaceo*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *placeo*, please.]— **com"pla-cen'tial,** *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Showing or causing complacency. **2†.** Complaisant; accommodating; obliging.— **com"pla-cen'tial-ly†,** *adv.* **com-pla'cent-ly,** *adv.*

com-plain', 1 kom-plēn'; 2 cŏm-plān', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To give utterance to dissatisfaction or objection; express a sense of wrong or ill treatment; utter a grievance; murmur; find fault: commonly with *of* or *against;* as, to *complain of* delay.

Thou layest thy finger on the lips of Care,
And they *complain* no more.
LONGFELLOW *Hymn to the Night* st. 5.

2. To make a formal accusation; present a charge or complaint; as, they *complained* to the Board of Health. **3.** To manifest physical suffering; describe feelings of pain or discomfort or other symptoms of disease; hence, to be sick or ailing. **4.** To express grief or unhappiness; utter plaints; moan or emit a mournful sound.

The moping owl does to the moon *complain*.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 2.

II†. *t.* To lament; bewail. [< F. *complaindre*, < LL. *complango*, < L. *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *plango*, strike.] **com-playn'†; com-pleyn'†.**

Syn.: croak, find fault, growl, grumble, grunt, murmur, remonstrate, repine. One *complains* of a real or assumed grievance; he may *murmur* through mere peevishness or ill temper; he *repines*, with vain distress, at the irrevocable or the inevitable. *Complaining* is by speech or writing; *murmuring* is commonly said of half-repressed utterance; *repining* of the mental act alone. One may *complain of* an offense to the offender or to others; he *remonstrates* with the offender only. *Complain* has a formal and legal meaning, which the other words have not: the same is true of the noun *complaint*.— Ant.: applaud, approve, commend, eulogize, laud, praise.— Prep.: complain *of* a thing *to* a person; *of* one person *to* another, *of* or *against* a person *for* an act; *to* an officer, *before* the court; *about* a thing.— **com-plain',** *n.* [Poet.] Complaint; a complaining. — **com-plain'a-bl(e**[r], *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being or deserving to be complained of.— **com-plain'er,** *n.* One who complains, murmurs, or finds fault.— **com-plain'ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Complaining.— **com-plain'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a complaining manner.— **com-plain'ing-ness,** *n.*

com-plain'ant, 1 kom-plēn'ənt; 2 cŏm-plān'ant, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) One who enters a complaint before a magistrate or other competent authority; a plaintiff or petitioner. (2) A plaintiff in a chancery suit. **2.** A complainer. [< F. *complaindre* (ppr. *complaignant*); see COMPLAIN, *v.*]

com-plaind', *pp.* Complained. S. S.

com-plaint', 1 kem-plēnt'; 2 cŏm-plānt', *n.* **1.** A statement of wrong or injustice suffered, or inconvenience, grievance, or injury incurred. Specifically: *Law.* (1) A formal presentation of the commission of an offense, made before a magistrate, grand jury, or other tribunal. (2) The first paper, setting forth the plaintiff's cause of action; the declaration in common-law pleading.

The plaintiff states the facts constituting his cause of action in a *complaint*, which must set forth his story in plain and ordinary language. POMEROY *Municipal Law* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 124. [A. 1864.]

2. The act of complaining; expression of grief, pain, discontent, or the like; murmuring; faultfinding. **3.** A subject of dissatisfaction or murmuring; a cause of discontent; grievance.

The *complaint* of the electors of England was that now, in 1692, they were unfairly represented.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 19, p. 273. [N. 1856.]

4. A physical ailment; especially, a chronic disorder; disease. **5†.** A plaint; a plaintive lay or poem. [OF., < *complaindre;* see COMPLAIN.] **com-plant'†; com-playnt'†; com-pleinte'†; com-pleynt'†.**

Syn.: compare synonyms for COMPLAIN. See DISEASE; ILLNESS.— Prep.: complaint *against* a person *for* trespass; *of* a nuisance *to* the authorities; the complaint *of* the people *against* the government.— **com-plaint'ful†,** *a.* Given to complaining.— **com-plain'tiv(e**[s], *a.* [Rare.] Disposed to complain.— **com-plain'tiv(e-ness**[s], *n.*

com'plai-sance", 1 kem'plē-zans"; 2 cŏm'plā-gănç' (XIII), *n.* **1.** The disposition, action, or habit of being agreeable, or of conforming to the views, wishes, or convenience of others; desire or endeavor to please; courtesy; politeness. **2.** An obliging or yielding act. [F., < *complaisant;* see COMPLAISANT.] **com'plea-sance"†.** Syn.: see POLITENESS.— **operation of complaisance** (*Surg.*), an operation for which no immediate urgent necessity exists, and which may therefore be delayed to await favorable circumstances.

com'plai-sant", 1 kem'plē-zant"; 2 cŏm'plā-gănt", *a.* **1.** Showing or characterized by complaisance; agreeable; courteous. **2.** Yielding easily to the wishes of others; accommodating; compliant. [F., ppr. of *complaire*, please, < L. *complaceo;* see COMPLACENT.] Syn.: see BLAND; FRIENDLY; POLITE.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

com-pla'nar, *a. Math.* Same as COPLANAR.

com'pla-nate, 1 kom'ple-nēt; 2 cŏm'pla-nāt, *tr.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To make level or even. [< L. *complanatus*, pp. of *complano*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *planus*, plane.]

com'pla-nate, 1 kom'ple-nēt; 2 cŏm'ple-nāt (XIII), *a.* **1.** Leveled; flattened. **2.** Lying in the same plane, as certain leaves.— **com"pla-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of making level or flattening out. **2.** *Math.* Reduction by calculation of a curved surface to an equivalent plane area.

com-plane'†, *vt.* To complanate.

com-plect', 1 kom-plekt'; 2 cŏm-plĕct', *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To join by or as by weaving; interweave. **2†.** To enclose; embrace.

com-plect'ed[1], 1 kom-plekt'ed; 2 cŏm-plĕct'ĕd, *pa.* Woven together; interwoven; interlocked; complicated. [< L. *complector*, embrace, < *com-*, together, + *plecto*, twine.]

Wilhelm . . . struggles forward towards his world of Art through these curiously *complected* influences.
CARLYLE *Essays, Goethe* in vol. i, p. 23. [S.]

com-plect'ed[2], *a.* [PROV. U. S.] Complexioned.

com-plec'tion†, *n.* Complexion.

com-pleine'†, *v.* To complain.

com'ple-ment, 1 kom'ple-ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏm'ple-ment, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To add, or form a complement to; make complete; supply a lack in; supplement. **2†.** To compliment.

II†. *i.* To employ or exchange formal courtesies.

com'ple-ment, *n.* **1.** Full or complete number, allowance, or amount, as of men or provisions; as, the vessel has her *complement* of men. **2.** Something that fills up or completes what any number, quantity, word, or other thing lacks of completeness; that which must be added in order to constitute a complete or symmetrical whole, to supply a deficiency, or to make perfect. **3.** The state of being full or complete; completeness; fulness; as, one's nature in its *complement;* the moon in her *complement*. **4.** An ornamental or subsidiary feature or appendage; an accessary. **5.** *Mus.* An interval which, with the interval already given, will complete an octave. **6.** *Optics.* A complementary color that, when combined with another, produces white. **7.** *Chem.* An addiment or alexin. **8.** *Math.* (1) The degree of arc or angle by which any specified arc or angle falls short of 90°, or, formerly, of a multiple of 90°. (2) The amount expressed numerically by which a logarithm falls short of 10. **9.** *Gram.* A word or phrase used after a verb of incomplete predication to complete the meaning of the sentence. Complements are of different kinds, as (1) predicate nominative; (2) predicate adjective; (3) direct object; (4) indirect object; (5) secondary object; (6) cognate object; (7) the adjective after a factitive verb; (8) an adverb or adverbial phrase. The **attribute complement** may be either the predicate nominative or predicate adjective; the **object c.** is the direct object, as in the sentence "I hate *lying*," "lying" is the object complement or direct object. **10†.** A polite formality; a compliment. **11†.** A personal accomplishment or quality. [< L. *complementum*, < *compleo;* see COMPLETE, *a.*] Syn.: see ADDENDUM; ADJUNCT; CREW; INCREASE.— Prep.: *of*.— **complement of a parallelogram,** see GNOMON.— **c. of the dew-point** (*Meteor.*), the difference between the dew-point and the temperature of the atmosphere.— **phonetic c.,** phonetic characters accompanying Assyrian ideographs to indicate the pronunciation.

com"ple-men'tal, 1 kom'ple-men'təl; 2 cŏm'ple-mĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Constituting or of the nature of a complement; supplying or helping to supply a lack; complementary; completing; additional; accessory. **2†.** Complimentary; ceremonious. **3†.** Accomplished.— **complemental air,** the air, beyond the amount usually inspired, that can be drawn into the lungs by voluntary effort. — **c. male** (*Zool.*), a complementary male.

com"ple-men'tal-ly†, *adv.* Complimentally.

com"ple-men'ta-ry, 1 kom'ple-men'tə-rı; 2 cŏm'ple-mĕn'ta-ry, *a.* **1.** Serving as a complement; helping to constitute a whole or to supply a lack; completing; complemental.

In optics, red and green are called *complementary* colors; their mixture produces white.
TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* lect. xiii, p. 367. [A. 1871.]

2. Mutually providing each other's needs. **3.** *Petrol.* Naming small masses of rocks accompanying larger masses. See COMPLEMENTARY ROCKS, below.

Syn.: see ACCESSORY, *a.*— Prep.: *to*. — **complementary air,** same as COMPLEMENTAL AIR.— **c. extents or surfaces, in *n*-dimensional space** (*Math.*), any two extents whose dimensions, when added, equal the dimension of the space in which they exist, as a line (one dimension) and a surface (two dimensions) in ordinary three-dimensional space.— **c. male** (*Zool.*), a dwarf male parasitic on the ordinary hermaphrodite individuals, as in certain barnacles and myzostomidan worms.— **c. rocks** (*Petrol.*), those diverse differentiation products of a rock-magma which, mixed in the proper proportions, would reproduce the composition of the parent magma.— **c. verb,** a verb that is incomplete in meaning and requires a complement (adjective, noun, or adverb) to complete the sense, as in "he *was* (or *remained*) there."— **com"ple-men'ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

com"ple-men'ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** Anything that complements; a complementary color. **2†.** A master of compliments or of accomplishments.

com"ple-men'ta-tiv(e[s], 1 kom'ple-men'tə-tiv; 2 cŏm'ple-mĕn'ta-tĭv, *a. Philol.* Completing the expression of a notion: said of the inflection of verbs in agglutinative languages.

com'ple-ment-er, 1 keni'ple-ment-ər; 2 cŏm'ple-mĕnt-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which complements. **2†.** A complimenter.

com"ple-men'to-phile, 1 kom'ple-men'to-fil; 2 cŏm'ple-mĕn'to-fĭl, *a. Biol.* Uniting readily with the complement, as that group of an amboceptor which unites with the complement. **com"ple-men'to-phil'ic†.**

com-plete', 1 kem-plīt'; 2 cŏm-plēt', *vt.* [-PLET'ED; -PLET'ING.] **1.** To make complete or whole; bring to a perfected or desired condition or end; fill up or fill out; accomplish; finish; as, to *complete* a house or a task. **2.** To fulfil; consummate; realize; as, to *complete* the people's hope. [< L. *completus;* see COMPLETE, *a.*] **com-pleat'†.** Syn.: see ACCOMPLISH; FINISH. — **com-plet'a-bl(e**[r], *a.* Capable of being completed.— **com-plet'er,** *n.*

com-plete', *a.* **1.** Having all needed or normal parts, elements, or details; containing the full number or amount; lacking nothing; entire; perfect; full.

The educator must ever keep before him the ideal of a *complete* man, strong and well developed physically, intellectually, and morally. SULLY *Hand-book of Psychology* ch. 5, p. 64. [A. 1887.]

2. Perfect in quality or nature; thoroughly wrought out; consummate; accomplished. **3.** Quite finished;

ended; completed. **4.** *Bot.* Having all the parts that should normally be present, as when a flower has four sets of organs — calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistils. It is different from *perfect*, which requires the presence of only the essential parts — stamens and pistils. [< F. *complet*, < L. *completus*, pp. of *compleo*, < *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *pleo*, fill.] **com-pleat'†; com-pleet'†; com-plet't.** Syn.: see AMPLE; ENTIRE; PERFECT; RADICAL; RIPE.— **complete quadrilateral**, see QUADRILATERAL.

com-plet'ed, 1 kəm-plīt'ed; 2 cŏm-plēt'ĕd, *pa.* Made complete; finished; perfected.— **com-plet'ed-ness**, *n.*

com-plete'ly, 1 kəm-plīt'lĭ; 2 cŏm-plēt'lĭ, *adv.* In a complete manner or degree; fully; entirely; thoroughly; utterly. Syn.: see BODILY.

com-plete'ness, 1 kəm-plīt'nes; 2 cŏm-plēt'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being complete; entireness; thoroughness; perfection.

com-ple'tion, 1 kəm-plī'shən; 2 cŏm-plē'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of completing, or the state of being completed.

> She durst not trust to any one the *completion* of her plan.
> E. C. GASKELL *Mary Barton* ch. 23, p. 230. [S. K. & CO. 1884.]

2. That which completes; accomplishment; fulfilment. [< LL. *completio(n)*, < L. *completus*; see COMPLETE, *a.*] Syn.: see CESSATION; END.

com-ple'tive, } 1 kəm-plī'tıv; 2 cŏm-plē'tiv, *a.* Making
com-ple'tivs, ∫ or tending to make complete.— **-ly†**, *adv.*

com"ple-to'ri-um, 1 kəm"plı-tō'rı-ŭm; 2 cŏm"ple-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** Complin. **2.** A vesper anthem in the Ambrosian liturgy.

com-ple'to-ry, 1 kəm-plī'to-rı; 2 cŏm-plē'to-ry. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Serving as a completion; completing; fulfilling. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] *Eccl.* Complin. **2†.** Anything that completes.

com-plex', 1 kəm-pleks'; 2 cŏm-plĕks', *tr.* To complexify; complicate; turn or form into a complex.

com'plex, 1 kəm'pleks; 2 cŏm'plĕks, *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of connected, combined, or interwoven parts, things, or elements; composite. **2.** Complicated, as in structure; not easily explained; involved; intricate. **3.** *Logic.* Noting terms made up of combinations of words. Compare CATEGOREMATIC; SIMPLE; SYNCATEGOREMATIC. [< L. *complexus*, pp. of *complector*, encircle, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *plecto*, braid.]

Syn.: abstruse, complicated, composite, compound, confused, conglomerate, entangled, heterogeneous, intricate, involved, manifold, mixed, multiform, obscure, tangled. That is *complex* which is made up of several connected parts. That is *compound* in which the parts are not merely connected, but fused, or otherwise combined into a single substance. In a *composite* object the different parts have less of unity than in that which is *complex* or *compound*, but maintain their distinct individuality. In a *heterogeneous* body unlike parts or particles are intermingled, often without apparent order or plan. *Conglomerate* (literally, globed together) is said of a *confused* mingling of masses or lumps of various substances. The New England pudding-stone is a *conglomerate* rock. In a *complex* object the arrangement and relation of parts may be perfectly clear; in a *complicated* mechanism the parts are so numerous, or so combined, that the mind can not readily grasp their mutual relations; in an *intricate* arrangement the parts are so intertwined that it is difficult to follow their windings: things are *involved* which are rolled together so as not to be easily separated either in thought or in fact; things which are *tangled* or *entangled* mutually hold and draw upon each other. The conception of a material object is usually *complex*, involving form, color, size, and other elements; a clock is a *complicated* mechanism; the Gordian knot was *intricate;* the twining serpents of the Laocoon are *involved*. We speak of an *abstruse* statement, a *complex* conception, a *confused* heap, a *heterogeneous* mass, a *tangled* skein, an *intricate* problem; of *composite* architecture, an *involved* sentence; of the *complicated* or *intricate* accounts of a great business, the *entangled* accounts of an incompetent or dishonest bookkeeper. See OBSCURE.— Ant.: clear, direct, homogeneous, obvious, plain, simple, uncombined, uncompounded, uniform, unraveled.

— **complex fraction**, see under FRACTION.— **c. sentence** (*Gram.*), a sentence which, while consisting of one principal subject and predicate, contains two or more finite verbs; a sentence having one principal and one or more subordinate clauses.— **c. truth**, apparent truth distinguished from transcendental truth or reality.— **com-plex'ly**, *adv.* In a complex manner; also, collectively.— **com-plex'ness**, *n.* Complexity.

com'plex, *n.* **1.** A whole more or less complicated in its constitution; a system containing interwoven or connected parts, things, etc.; complication; collection.

> *Complex*, the substantive, is now beginning, after a long neglect, to find favor again. HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 307. [S.]

2. *Geom.* The totality of any system of forms in space, fulfilling a certain condition, as all the lines that meet a given curve. **3.** *Psychol.* A group of mental contents which have become consolidated into a unit mass: a translation of Herbart's *Zusammen*. **4.** *Gram.* A sentence complex in form. [< L. *complexus*, < *complexus*, pp.; see COMPLEX, *a.*] — **basement complex** (*Geol.*), the intricately mingled granite, granitoid gneiss, and crystalline schists composing the Laurentian or Archean. **basal c.†; fundamental c.‡.— cell'com"plex**, *n.* A group of similar cells, intimately united, which may be taken together as a histological unit.— **cosingular complexes**, complexes having the same singular surface.— **line'c.**, *n.* An assemblage of straight lines satisfying one given condition.— **pallial c.** (*Zool.*), the aggregate of organs in the mantle-chamber of a mollusk.

com-plexed', } 1 kəm-plekst'; 2 cŏm-plĕkst', *a.* **1.** *Her.*
com-plext's, ∫ Annodated. **2†.** Complicated; involved; complex.— **com-plex'ed-ness**, *n.*

com-plex'i-fy, 1 kəm-pleks'ı-faı; 2 cŏm-plĕks'i-fy, *tr.* [Rare.] To make complex; complicate.

com-plex'ion, 1 kəm-plek'shən; 2 cŏm-plĕk'shon, *tr.* **1.** To color; tinge; give a complexion to. **2†.** To put together; constitute; endue with qualities or a disposition.

com-plex'ion, *n.* **1.** The color or hue and appearance of the skin or external parts, especially of the face.

> *Of his complexion*, he was sanguine. CHAUCER *C.T., Prolog.* l. 335.

2. General aspect or appearance; state; character; quality; as, *complexion* of an act; political *complexion* of a legislature. **3.** [Archaic.] Natural or acquired disposition; temperament; cast of mind or thought.

> *I find my own complexion* everywhere.
> LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 5.

4. [Archaic.] The state of being complex, or that which is complex; complexity; a complex. [F., < L. *complexio(n-)*, combination, < *complexus*; see COMPLEX, *a.*] **com-plec'tion†; com-plex'ioun†.**

— **com-plex'ion-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or dependent on the complexion, temperament, or constitution.— **com-plex'ion-al-ly**, *adv.* [Archaic.] Constitutionally. **com-plex'ion-a-bly†.— com-plex'ion-a-ry†**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caring for the complexion; cosmetic.— **com-plex'ioned**, *a.* **1.** Having a (specified) complexion or hue; colored; as, a light-*complexioned* race; one *complexioned* like the rose. **2†.** Having a (specified) temperament or constitution; disposed.— **com-plex'ion-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] One who treats or undertakes to improve the complexion, as with cosmetics.— **com-plex'ion-less**, *a.* Having no *complexion*; colorless; pale.

com-plex'i-ty, 1 kəm-pleks'ı-tı; 2 cŏm-plĕks'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being complex; complex nature or structure; intricacy. **2.** That which is complex, or by reason of which something is complex; a complex.

com-plex'ive-ly, } 1 kəm-pleks'ıv-lı; 2 cŏm-plĕks'iv-ly,
com-plex'ir-lys, ∫ *adv.* Comprehensively.

com-plex'us†, 1 kəm-pleks'ŭs; 2 cŏm-plĕks'ŭs, *n.* A complicated system; complex. [L.; see COMPLEX, *n.*]

com-plex'us2, *n.* [-ı, 1 -aı; 2 -i, *pl.*] *Anat.* A large muscle of the back, which passes from the spine to the head. [< L. *complexus*, pp.; see COMPLEX, *a.*]

com-pli'a-ble, } 1 kəm-plaı'ə-bl; 2 cŏm-plı'a-bl, *a.* Ca-
com-pli'a-blts, ∫ pable of or disposed to compliance; compliant; accordant.— **-ness**, *n.*— **com-pli'a-bly**, *adv.*

com-pli'ance, 1 kəm-plaı'ans; 2 cŏm-plı'anç, *n.* **1.** The act of complying; a yielding to or acting in accordance with a wish, request, proposal, command, condition, or the like. **2.** A disposition to comply with the wishes of others; the state or quality of being compliant; complaisance. **3†.** Agreement; accord. **com-pli'an-cy†; com-ply'ance†.** Prep.: *with*.

com-pli'ant, 1 kəm-plaı'ant; 2 cŏm-plı'ant, *a.* Ready to comply; disposed to yield; complying; yielding; accommodating; pliant. Syn.: see DOCILE; OBSEQUIOUS; SUPPLE.— Prep.: *to* or *with*.— **-ly**, *adv.*

com'pli-ca-cy, 1 kəm'plı-kē-sı; 2 cŏm'pli-cā-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] The state or quality of being complicated; also, that which is complicated; complication; complexity.

com'pli-cant, 1 kəm'plı-kənt; 2 cŏm'pli-cant, *a.* Partly overlapping, as wing-covers. [< L. *complican(t-)s*, ppr. of *complico*; see COMPLICATE, *a.*]

com'pli-cate, 1 kəm'plı-kēt; 2 cŏm'pli-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make complex, difficult, or hard to deal with; make intricate or hard to unravel; mix in a complex manner; confuse. **2.** To twist or wind around; weave together or about; intertwine.

> Ostend . . . was situate in a watery labyrinth, many slender streams from the interior . . . being *complicated* around it.
> MOTLEY *United Netherlands* vol. iv, ch. 43, p. 202. [H. 1868.]

3. [Rare.] To form by combination.

II. *i.* To become complicated. [< L. *complicatus*; see COMPLICATE, *a.*] Syn.: see INVOLVE; PERPLEX.— Prep.: to complicate one thing *with* another; complicate the matter *by* needless additions; complicated *in* structure.

com'pli-cate, *a.* **1.** Complicated; intricate or involved; complex. **2.** *Bot.* Folded upon itself; conduplicate. **3.** Complicant. **4.** [Archaic.] Interwoven. [< L. *complicatus*, pp. of *complico*, fold together, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *plico*, fold.] — **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

com'pli-cat"ed, 1 kəm'plı-kēt"ed; 2 cŏm'pli-cāt"ĕd, *pa.* Containing or consisting of a combination of parts or elements not easy to separate, analyze, or understand; complex; intricate; involved; confused.— Syn.: see COMPLEX.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

com"pli-ca'tion, 1 kəm"plı-kē'shən; 2 cŏm"pli-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of complicating, or the state of being complicated; an intermingling or combination of things or parts, especially in a perplexing or intricate manner. **2.** Anything that complicates, or causes difficulty, embarrassment, or intricacy, as a disease coexisting with another disease and rendering it difficult of treatment. **3.** *Biol.* A process by which the heterogeneous tends to become homogeneous: opposed to *development*. **4.** *Psychol.* An idea or perception consisting of a complex that is, nevertheless, apprehended as a simultaneous whole. **5.** [Rare.] A folding together, or the state of being folded together; an infolding; also, an embrace. [< LL. *complicatio(n-)*, < L. *complicatus*; see COMPLICATE, *a.*] — **complication pendulum** (*Exper. Psychol.*), an apparatus by means of which a series of visual stimuli are presented to the observer in changing order and with varied arrangement.

com'pli-ca"tive, } 1 kəm'plı-kē"tıv; 2 cŏm'pli-cā"tiv, *a.*
com'pli-ca"tivs, ∫ Producing or tending to produce complication.

com'plice, } 1 kəm'plıs; 2 cŏm'plıç, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] An
com'plicc, ∫ accomplice. **2.** An associate.

com'plic'i-ty, } 1 kəm-plis'ı-tı; 2 cŏm-plıç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES,
com-plis'i-tys, ∫ 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The act or state of being an accomplice; participation or partnership, as in wrong-doing or with a wrong-doer.

> I wish to allow a reasonable time between your interview with him and his escape, that shall save you from any suspicion of *complicity*.
> HARTE *Thankful Blossom* pt. iv, p. 148. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

2. The state of being complex; complicateness; complexity. [< F. *complicité*, < LL. *complex (complic-)*, participant, < L. *complico*; see COMPLICATE, *a.*] — **complic'i-tous**, *a.* [Rare.] Having or showing complicity; being in the nature of an accomplice.

com-pli'er, 1 kəm-plaı'er; 2 cŏm-plı'er, *n.* **1.** One who readily yields or complies; a compliant or complaisant person. **2†.** A conformist in politics or religion, etc.

com'pli-ment, 1 kəm'plı-ment *or* -ment; 2 cŏm'pli-ment, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pay a compliment to; address or gratify with expressions of delicate praise; offer congratulations to; felicitate; show regard for, as by a gift or other favor. **II.** *i.* To use or exchange compliments; be ceremoniously courteous or adulatory; sometimes, erroneously, *complement*.— **com'pli-ment"a-bl(e"**, *a.*— **com'pli-ment"er**, *n.*

com'pli-ment, *n.* **1.** An expression of admiration, commendation, congratulation, or the like, in speaking to or of a person; an act or expression of civility or courtesy; frequently, a formal or insincere expression of regard. **2.** A ceremonious or formal greeting or remembrance: usually in the plural; as, I called to pay my *compliments;* to send the *compliments* of the season. **3.** A gratuity; gift; favor. **4†.** Complement. [F., < It. *complimento*, < L. *complementum;* see COMPLEMENT.] Syn.: see FLATTERY; PRAISE.— Prep.: compliments *to* a person *upon* graces, excellences, achievements; the compliments *of* the author; *of* the season.

— **compliments of the season**, greetings appropriate to the time or occasion.— **left-handed compliment**, an expression that is not complimentary, tho perhaps made to seem so.— **to return the c.**, to show kindness or favor in return.— **to stand on c.**, to be ceremonious or formal.— **com"pli-men'tal**, *a.* **1.** [Scot. or Archaic] Complimentary. **2†.** Formal.— **com"pli-men'tal-ly†**, *adv.*— **com"pli-men'tal-ness†**, *n.*— **com"pli-men'ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* — **com"pli-men'ta-ri-ness**, *n.*— **com"pli-men'ta-ry**, *a.* Of the nature of, conveying, containing, or using compliment; expressing or expressive of commendation or regard. **com"pli-men'ta-tiv(e"s‡** [Rare].— **com"pli-men-ta'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] A passing of compliments.

com'plin, } 1 kəm'plın; 2 cŏm'plin, *n. Eccl.* The last
com'pline, ∫ of the canonical hours, or the last service of common prayer for the day (coming after vespers); the apodeipnon, or after-supper service. Lately the plural *complins, complines*, completing prayers, has come in, like *matins*. See COMPLETORIUM.

> Loud the bells for *complines* rung. R. T. COOKE *Generieve* st. 7.

[ME. *complyn*, < F. *complie*, < LL. *completa*, orig. f. of L. *completus;* see COMPLETE, *a.*]

comp'lish†, *v.* To accomplish; fulfil. **com'plisse†.**

com-plot', 1 kəm-plet'; 2 cŏm-plŏt', *tr.* & *ri.* [-PLOT'TED; -PLOT'TING.] To contrive together; conspire; combine in plotting. [< F. *comploter*, < *complot*, plot, perhaps for *comploit*, < L. *complicitum*, entanglement, < *complico;* see COMPLICATE, *a.*] — **com'plot**, *n.* A plot planned in concert; conspiracy. **com-plot'ment†.— com-plot'ter**, *n.* A fellow plotter.— **com-plot'ting-ly**, *adv.*

Complt., *abbr.* Complainant.

Com"plu-ten'sian, 1 kəm"plu-ten'shən; 2 cŏm"plu-tĕn'shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Complutum, now Alcalá de Henares, near Madrid, Spain, where the first complete polyglot Bible was issued. See POLYGLOT.

com-plu'ther, 1 kəm-plū'thər; 2 cŏm-plu'ther, *v.* [Scot.] To consent; cooperate; comply.

Com-plu'tum, 1 kəm-plū'tum; 2 cŏm-plu'tŭm, *n.* An ancient Roman town in Spain. See COMPLUTENSIAN.

com-plu'vi-um, 1 kəm-plū'vı-um; 2 cŏm-plu'vi-ŭm, *n.* [-VI-A, *pl.*] A large opening in the roof of an ancient Roman house, through which light and air were admitted to the atrium, and through which the rain-water ran into the impluvium. [L., < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *pluo*, rain.]

com-ply', 1 kəm-plaı'; 2 cŏm-plў', *v.* [-PLIED'; -PLY'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To act in or come into conformity, accordance, or agreement; consent; obey: often followed by *with;* as, to *comply with* one's wishes or commands, or *with* conditions or regulations. **2.** [Archaic.] To be yielding or complaisant; observe civilities; be courteous.

II†. *t.* **1.** To bring into conformity. **2.** To fulfil. **3.** To embrace. [< It. *complire*, < L. *compleo;* see COMPLETE, *a.*] Syn.: see AGREE; OBEY.— Prep.: *with*.

com'po, 1 kəm'po; 2 cŏm'po, *tr.* & *ri.* To apply compo to; use compo.

com'po, *n.* **1.** Composition, as for plastering or stucco-work, printers' rollers, etc. **2.** Composition paid by a debtor. **3.** *Naut.* An instalment of wages paid to a crew. [Abbr. of COMPOST or of COMPOSITION.]

compo., *abbr.* Composition; compost.

com-pone'†, *tr.* & *ri.* To compose; settle; compound.

com-po'nē, 1 kəm-pō'nē; 2 cŏm-pō'nę, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Same as COMPONY. **com-poned'†.**

com-po'nent, 1 kəm-pō'nent; 2 cŏm-pō'nĕnt, *a.* Forming a part or ingredient; constituent. [< L. *componen(t-)s*, ppr. of *compono;* see COMPOSITE.]

com-po'nent, *n.* **1.** A constituent element or part. **2.** *Physics.* One of several forces which, acting in fixed directions, are the equivalent of a given force. **3.** A part of something that, by its combination, affects the whole; particularly, in logic, any constituent part of a definition. **4.** *Chem.* Any element or constituent (of a system) which on concentration in separate phases is susceptible of independent variation. **5.** *Astron.* Any one of two or more stars which appear to the unaided eye as a single star.— **en'er-gy-com-po"nent**, *n. Elec.* That constituent of electromotive force which provides the power.— **com-po'nen-cy**, *n.* [Rare.] Component quality; composition.— **com'po-nend**, *n.* Something formed or to be formed by combining or compounding.

com"po-nen'tal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a component or constituent element.

com-po'ny, 1 kəm-pō'nı; 2 cŏm-pō'ny, *a. Her.* Composed of two tinctures, generally metal and color, in alternate squares in one row: said of an ordinary. Compare COUNTER-COMPONY. [< F. *componé*, < L. *compono;* see COMPOSITE.]

com-po'nē‡; com-poned'‡; go"bo-nē'‡; go-bo'ny‡.

com-port', 1 kəm-pôrt'; 2 cŏm-pôrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To conduct or behave (oneself). **2.** [Rare.] To involve; connote; as, wealth does not always *comport* health. **3†.** To bear; endure; tolerate.

II. *i.* **1.** To be compatible; agree; accord; befit. **2†.** To suffer patiently; bear up. **3†.** To conduct oneself; act. [< F. *comporter*, < LL. *comporto*, < L. *comporto*, carry together, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *porto*, carry.]

Syn.: accord, agree, become, consist, fit, harmonize, match, mate, suit, tally. See ACCORD.— Ant.: conflict, contrast, differ, disagree, militate, oppose.— Prep.: *with*.

— **com-port'**, *n.* **1.** A comportier or fruit-dish: improper form. **2†.** Behavior.— **com-port'a-bl(e"**, *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Suitable; consistent. **2†.** Tolerable; endurable.— **com-port'ance†**, *n.* **1.** Behavior. **2.** Agreement.— **com"por-ta'tion†**, *n.* A bringing together; a collection.— **com-port'ment**, *n.* Deportment; behavior; conduct.

com'po-sant, 1 kəm'po-zant; 2 cŏm'po-şant, *n.* A corposant; St. Elmo's fire: a sailors' name. **com'o-zant‡.**

com-pose', 1 kəm-pōz'; 2 cŏm-pōş', *v.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make by putting together elements or parts; make up; construct; form: obsolete except in the passive and in specific senses. **2.** To create artistically, especially that into which complex elements enter, as a poem, a piece of music, a painting, a group of statuary, or the like. **3.** To form collectively the constituent parts of; constitute.

> The Santa Cruz river . . . flows over a bed of pebbles, like those which *compose* the beach and the surrounding plains.
> DARWIN *Voyages Round the World* ch. 9, p. 188. [A. 1890.]

4. To bring into a state of repose; place in order; restore to an appropriate attitude or condition; tranquilize; calm: often reflexive; as, to *compose* one's thoughts. **5.** To reduce to peace or harmony; adjust, as a dispute; allay, as a disturbance; arrange; settle; pacify; as, to *compose* the angry excitement of the populace. **6.** *Print.* [Rare.] To arrange (type) in lines for printing; set; set up.

II. *v.* **1.** To engage in composition, as of literary or musical works or of, or with, type. **2.** To enter into or admit of composition or artistic combination; as, draperies or colors that *compose* well. **3†.** To make or come to terms; agree. [< F. *composer*, < *com-* (< L. *cum*), together, + *poser*, place, < LL. *pauso*, cease, < L. *pausa*; see PAUSE, *n.*] Syn.: see ALLAY; CONSTRUCT; MAKE; SETTLE.— Prep.: compose *to* silence; it is composed *of* silver and gold; the symphony was composed *by* Beethoven.

com-posed', 1 kem-pōzd'; 2 cŏm-pōsd', *pa.* **1.** Free from agitation; undisturbed in mind; sedate in expression; calm and self-possessed; tranquil. **2.** Artfully or well constructed. **3.** *Her.* Same as COMPONY. **4.** [Archaic.] Composite; compound; made up. Syn.: see CALM. — **com-pos'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **com-pos'ed-ness**, *n.*

com-pos'er, 1 kem-pōz'ər; 2 cŏm-pōs'er, *n.* **1.** One who composes original works or pieces, especially musical; an author. **2.** One who or that which groups, arranges, or designs.

As the eye is the best *composer*, so light is the first of painters. EMERSON *Nature, Add. and Lect.* p. 21. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

3. One who or that which calms, quiets, or reconciles. Syn.: see AUTHOR.

A PARTIAL LIST OF PROMINENT COMPOSERS.

Additional information concerning some of the composers listed below, and the names of other composers not here listed, will be found in their vocabulary places.

ABBREVIATIONS.

chor.	= choral	op. com.	= opĕra comique
inst.	= instrumental or instruments	op'ta	= operetta
		ora.	= oratorio
mad.	= madrigal	pia.	= piano
misc.	= miscellaneous	sacr.	= sacred
op.	= opera	viol.	= violin.

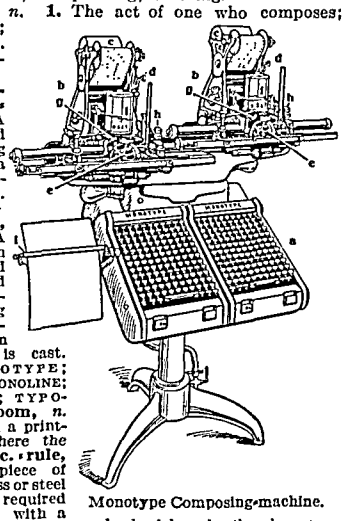
NAME.	Character of Compositions.	NAME.	Character of Compositions.
Abt	Song.	Lecocq	Op.
Adam	Op.	Lehmann	Misc.
Allegri	Chor.	Leo	Inst.
Arditi	Op.	Leoncavallo	Op.
Arensky	Op.	Leschetizky	Pia.
Auber	Op.	Liadow	Inst.
Audran	Op.	Liszt	Inst.
Bach, J. S.	Inst.	Lortzing	Op.
Bach, K. P. E.	Inst.	Lully	Op.
Balakirev	Inst.	MacDowell	Inst.
Balfe	Op.	Mahler	Inst.
Bantock	Inst.	Marschner	Op.
Beach	Inst.	Mascagni	Op.
Beethoven	Misc.	Massenet	Op.
Bellini	Op.	Mattei	Sacr.
Berlot	Viol.	Mehul	Op.
Berlioz	Misc.	Mendelssohn-Bartholdy	Inst.
Bizet	Op.	Mercadante	Misc.
Boccherini	Inst.	Meyerbeer	Op.
Boïeldieu	Op.	Meyer-Helmund	Op.
Bolto	Op.	Monteverde	Mad.
Borodin	Inst.	Moscheles	Pia.
Brahms	Misc.	Moszkowski	Inst.
Bruch	Inst.	Mozart	Inst.
Bruckner	Inst.	Nessler	Op.
Buck	Inst.	Nicodé	Inst.
Byrd	Misc.	Nicolai	Inst.
Chadwick	Inst.	Offenbach	Op.
Chaminade	Song.	Paderewski	Pia.
Charpentier	Op.	Paganini	Inst.
Cherubini	Op.	Paine	Inst.
Chopin	Pia.	Palestrina	Sacr.
Cimarosa	Inst.	Parker	Misc.
Clementi	Inst.	Parry	Misc.
Converse	Inst.	Pergolesi	Misc.; sacr.
Corelli	Viol.	Perosi	Sacr.
Couperin	Inst.	Pierné	Misc.
Cowen	Inst.	Planquette	Misc.
Cui	Inst.	Ponchielli	Op.
Czibulka	Misc.	Porpora	Sacr.
Debussy	Misc.	Puccini	Op.
De Koven	Op.	Purcell	Misc.
Delibes	Op.	Rachmaninov	Inst.
Donizetti	Op.	Raff	Inst.
Dubois	Inst.	Rameau	Op.
Dussek	Pia.	Reinecke	Inst.
Dvorak	Misc.	Reyer	Op.
Elgar	Misc.	Rheinberger	Inst.
Fauré	Inst.	Rimsky-Korsakov	Inst.
Field	Inst.	Rossini	Op.
Flotow	Op.	Rubinstein	Inst.
Foote	Inst.	Saint-Saëns	Inst.
Franck	Inst.	Scarlatti, A.	Inst.
Franz	Song.	Scarlatti, G. D.	Inst.
Gade	Inst.	Scharwenka, F. X.	Pia.
Gaul	Chor.	Scharwenka, L. P.	Pia.
Giordano	Op.	Schubert	Misc.
Glazounov	Inst.	Schumann	Misc.
Glinka	Op.	Sgambati	Inst.
Glück	Op.	Sinding	Pia.
Godard	Inst.	Smetana	Misc.
Goldmark	Op.	Spohr	Misc.
Gottschalk	Inst.	Spontini	Op.
Gounod	Op.	Stainer	Misc.
Grétry	Op.	Strauss, J.	Misc.
Grieg	Inst.	Strauss, R.	Misc.
Halévy	Op.	Sullivan	Op.
Handel	Ora.	Svendsen	Inst.
Haydn	Inst.	Tartini	Inst.
Heller	P.a.	Taubert	Song.
Henselt	Inst.	Tchaikovsky	Inst.
Herbert	Inst.	Thalberg	Pia.
Hérold	Op.	Thomas	Op.
Herz	Inst.	Tosti	Song.
Hiller	Inst.	Verdi	Op.
Hoffman	Inst.	Vieuxtemps	Viol.
Holmès	Inst.	Von Suppé	Song.
Hummel	Inst.	Wagner	Op.
Humperdinck	Op.	Weber	Op.
Indy	Inst.	Wieniawski	Viol.
Jadassohn	Inst.	Wolf	Song.
Jensen	Song.		
Kalkbrenner	Pia.		
Kullak	Pia.		
Lalo	Inst.		
Lasso	Sacr.		

com"po-sim'e-ter, 1 kom'po-zim'ı-tər; 2 cŏm'po-sim'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for determining the calorific value of gas used in a gas-engine. [< COMPOSITION + METER.]

com-pos'ing, 1 kem-pōz'ıŋ; 2 cŏm-pōs'ing, *pa.* Tending to compose; tranquilizing; soothing.

com-pos'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who composes; a soothing; composition. **2.** Typesetting.

— **com-pos'ing-frame"**, *n.* A frame or stand for holding type-cases in a convenient position for use. **c.-stand**;— **c.-machine**, *n. Print.* A machine with keyboard which is used in automatically setting type or matrices from which type is cast. See GRAPHOTYPE; LINOTYPE; MONOLINE; MONOTYPE; TYPOGRAPH.— **c.-room**, *n.* The room in a printing-office where the type is set.— **c.-rule**, *n.* A thin piece of type-high brass or steel rule, cut to a required measure, but with a beak left at one or both of the upper corners: used in setting and handling type.— **c.-stick**, *n. Print.* A tray or receptacle, capable of adjustment so as to vary the length of a line as required, which the compositor holds in his left hand, and in which he arranges in words and lines the type that he takes from the cases. It is usually of metal, but for large job-work it may be of wood. See illus. in next col.



Monotype Composing-machine.

a, bank of keys for the characters, points, figures, etc., of the various alphabets; *bb*, paper towers which carry the paper ribbons; (*cc*), and the punches which automatically perforate them as the keys are struck by the operator; *dd*, paper feed-mechanism, which advances the paper after one key is struck, ready to receive the perforation of the next key; *ee*, counting and registering mechanism, which automatically measures the width of the character for each key struck, and indicates the amount necessary to complete the line; *ff*, justifying mechanism, which indicates the keys to strike to justify the line, or portion of the line which has been completed; *gg*, restoring mechanism for returning all parts to the initial position after one line is completed before beginning the next line; *hh*, line-counters, which automatically register the number of lines set; *i*, copy-holder in which is placed the copy for the matter to be composed.

com-pos'i-ta, 1 kem-poz'ı-tə; 2 cŏm-pōs'i-ta, *n.* [L.] **1.** A composite; compound. **2.** Specif., same as COMPOSITE, *n*, 2.

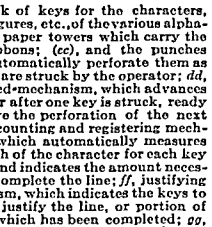
Com-pos'i-tæ, 1 kem-poz'ı-tī; 2 cŏm-pōs'i-tē, *n. pl. Bot.* Formerly, a vast family of dicotyledonous metachlamydeous herbs, shrubs, and (rarely) trees, now divided into the *Asteraceæ*, *Cichoriaceæ*, and *Ambrosiaceæ*. These three families constitute the order *Asterales*. Some species of the *Compositæ* are among the most highly developed in the vegetable kingdom. All are characterized by involucrate heads of flowers. Asters, sunflowers, daisies, and dandelions are typical composite plants. [< L. *compositus*; see COMPOSITE.]

com-pos'ite, } 1 kem-poz'ıt *or* kem'po-zit; 2 cŏm-pŏs'it
com-pos'it, } *or* cŏm'po-sit (XIII), *a.* **1.** Made up of separate parts or elements; combined or compounded; not simple.

Man is a *composite* being, and possesses a complex organization. W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* ch. 4, p. 139. [TR. & CO. 1879.]

2. [C-] *Arch.* (1) Of or pertaining to the last of the five classical orders, which combined features of the Corinthian and Ionic. See COMPOSITE ARCHITECTURE, below. (2) Combining in a single design features drawn from diverse styles or sources. **3.** *Bot.* Belonging to the order *Asterales*. **4.** *Shipbuilding.* Formed of iron or steel framing with timber planking; designating this style of structural work. [< L. *compositus*, pp. of *compono*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *pono*, place.] **com-pos'i-tous†.**

Syn.: see COMPLEX.



Composite Flower.

a, section of flower-head of the sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*); *b*, a ray-floret; *c*, section of a disk-floret.

— **Composite architecture**, an order of Roman architecture related very closely in general arrangement and general proportion to the Corinthian, but whose capital represents a combination of the Roman, Corinthian and Ionic. See ROMAN ARCHITECTURE, under ROMAN.— **c. balance** (*Elec.*), a balance which can be used as a wattmeter, a voltmeter, or an ammeter according to the coil connections. — **c. candle**, a candle composed of mixed materials; specif., a candle composed of stearin and stearic acid.— **c. carriage**, a railway-coach with compartments of more than one class.— **c. determinant** (*Math.*), a determinant formed by adding together all possible determinants formed by suppressing the superfluous columns in an array having more columns than rows.— **c. group** (*Math.*), a group containing a self-conjugate sub-group or groups, unity being excluded.— **c. number**, a number that can be exactly divided by any whole number above one.— **c. photograph**, a photographic picture formed by combining several portrait images so that their principal points practically coincide.— **c. proposition** (*Logic*), a proposition containing and stating a number of propositions.— **com-pos'ite-ly**, *adv.*— **com-pos'ite-ness**, *n.*

com-pos'ite, *n.* **1.** That which is composed or made up of parts; a compound.

O man, strange *composite* of Heaven and earth! NEWMAN *Dream of Gerontius* st. 2.

2. [C-] *Arch.* The Composite order. **3.** *Bot.* A composite plant.

com"po-si'tion, 1 kem'po-zish'ən; 2 cŏm'po-sish'on, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or art of composing or making up, or the state or manner of being composed; a putting together of parts, ingredients, etc., to form a whole. Specif.: (1) The act, process, or art of inventing and producing a literary, musical, or artistic work or any part thereof.

The word *composition* has been so much abused, and is in itself so expressive, that when I wrote the first part of this work I intended always to use, in this final section of it, the word 'invention,' and to reserve the term '*composition*' for that false *composition* which can be taught on principles. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, pt. viii, ch. 1, p. 164. [W. & S. 1875.]

(2) The general structural arrangement or style of a work of art or a literary or musical production. (3) *Print.* The act or process of setting type for printing.

2. That which is composed, as a literary or artistic production; a piece of written music; in schools, a piece written for practise in the use of language. **3.** Anything formed by combination of two or more ingredients; a compound, as of soft metals, of drugs, etc. **4.** The state or manner of being put together; that which is put together, or of which anything is made up; combination; constitution; make-up. **5.** An agreement or settlement, as of a dispute or debt, in which one party abates a part of what is due or claimed; a compromise; a compounding. Specif.: (1) A settlement between an insolvent debtor and his creditors. (2) The sum paid to compound a debt or claim. **6.** Combination or compounding, as of words or arithmetical factors. **7.** *Alg.* The formation of a second proportion from the four proportional terms by substituting for the first the sum of the first two, and for the third the sum of the third and fourth. **8.** *Logic.* The formation, through the association of two or more component terms or propositions, of a compound term or proposition, which is true in so far as the components collectively are true, and false in so far as the components distributively are false. Compare FALLACY OF COMPOSITION, under FALLACY. **9.** *Mus.* (1) A pedal for opening or closing a group of organ-stops. (2) The sound produced by a compound stop. **10.** *Eccl. Law.* An agreement between a parson, patron, or ordinary and the owner of lands to release the lands from payment of tithes, by reason of land or other real recompense given in lieu thereof.

Standard Job Composing-stick.

11. *Chem.* The structure of a compound as regards its different elements and the proportions in which they enter into the formation of the compound. **12†.** Synthesis. [F., < L. *compositio(n-)*, < *compositus*; see COMPOSITE.] **com"po-si'ci-ount†.** Syn.: see PRODUCTION.

— **composition cloth**, a variety of water-proof cloth.— **c. deed**, a written agreement between an insolvent debtor and his creditors for a composition.— **c. face** or **c. plane**, the face or plane by which the parts of a twin crystal are united.— **c. metal**, a yellow alloy of copper, zinc, etc., used for sheathing vessels.— **c. of causes** (*Logic*), the law of the common or collective effect of a number of causes: postulated by John Stuart Mill.— **c. of forces**, the joining of two or more forces, exerted in the same or different directions, into one equivalent force.— **c. of offenses**, the procuring by money payments of immunity from punishment, formerly permitted.— **c. of proportion** (*Math.*), the formation of a compound proportion. See phrases under PROPORTION. — **com-pos'i-tiv(es, a.** Having or exercising the power of compounding or combining; involving or using combination; synthetic.— **com-pos'i-tiv(e-ly§**, *adv.*

com-pos'i-tor, 1 kem-poz'ı-tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏm-pŏs'i-tor, *n.* **1.** One who sets type; a typesetter. **2.** One who composes, settles, or sets in order.— **com-pos"i-to'ri-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to compositors or to composers.— **com-pos'i-tress**, *n.* [Rare.] A female compositor. [Composite.

com-pos'i-tous, 1 kem-poz'ı-tus; 2 cŏm-pŏs'i-tûs, *a. Bot.*

com-pos'i-tumf, *n.* [L.] Composition; compound.

com'pos men'tis, 1 kom'pos men'tıs; 2 cŏm'pŏs mĕn'tis. [L.] Of sound mind; mentally competent: opposed to *non compos mentis* (not of sound mind).

com-pos'si-bl(e, 1 kom-pos'ı-bl; 2 cŏm-pŏs'i-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of coexisting; compatible.— **com-pos"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

com'post, 1 kom'pōst; 2 cŏm'pōst, *vt.* **1.** To make into a compost. **2.** To manure or dress with compost. **3.** To plaster or stucco.

com'post, *n.* **1.** *Agric.* A fertilizing mixture, as of peat, stable-manure, lime, etc., decomposed and combined in a heap. **2.** A composition for plastering. **3.** [Rare.] A mixture; compound. **4†.** A compote. [< OF. *composte*, < It. *composta*, < L. *compositus*; see COMPOSITE.]— **com'post-ing**, *n.* The act or process of making a compost-heap.

Com"pos-te'la, 1 kŏm'pos-tē'lə; 2 cŏm'pŏs-te'lä. *n.* **1.** See SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA. **2.** A town in Cebú, P. I.

com-pos'ture, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Composition; compost.

com-po'sure, 1 kem-pō'zur; 2 cŏm-pō'zhur, *n.* **1.** Tranquillity, as of feelings, thoughts, manner, or appearance; calmness; serenity; repose. **2.** [Archaic.] Composition.

I have seen a grammarian . . . show more pride, in the construction of one ode, than the author [Horace] in the *composure* of the whole book. T. BROWNE *Works, Religio Medici* pt. ii, ¶ 8, p. 91. [S. & W. 1869.]

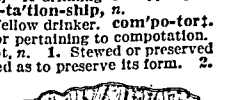
3†. Adjustment; disposition; temperament. **4†.** Agreement; settlement, as of differences. **5†.** Combination.

Syn.: see CALMNESS; PATIENCE.

com"po-ta'tion, *n.* [Archaic.] A drinking or tippling in company; carouse.— **com"po-ta'tion-ship**, *n.*

com'po-ta"tor, *n.* [Rare.] A fellow drinker. **com'po-tor†.** — **com-po'ta-to-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to compotation.

com'pote, 1 kem'pōt; 2 cŏm'pōt, *n.* **1.** Stewed or preserved fruit, especially when so cooked as to preserve its form. **2.** A compotier. [F., < OF. *composte*; see COMPOST.] **com'pott.**



Compotier.

com-po'tentt, *a.* Having power or control.

com"po"tier', 1 kōn'po'tyē'; 2 cōn'po'tye', *n.* A dish for holding compotes of fruit, etc. **com'potet.**

com'po-tus, *n.* Same as COMPUTUS.

com-pound', 1 kem-pound'; 2 cŏm-pound', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make by the intermingling or intimate combination of various elements or ingredients; combine or intermix so as to form a composite product; as, to *compound* an ointment; a character *compounded* of good and evil qualities. **2.** To mix, combine, or put together (various ingredients, elements, or parts), to form a compound substance, word, or thing; as, to *compound* drugs. **3.** To settle or discharge for less than the sum due. **4.** To agree, for a consideration, to refrain from prosecuting for (a crime committed); as, to *compound* a felony: now indictable. **5.** *Alg.* To change by composition, as a proportion. **6.** *Elec.* To place duplex windings on the field-magnets of (a dynamo) in such a way that one serves as a shunt and the other is

in series with the main circuit, thus making the machine self-regulating. **7.** *Mech.* To cause to interlock, as wheels. **8.** *Engin.* To cause the steam of (an engine) to enter into successively larger working-chambers for expansion until it reaches the exhaust. **9†.** To compose; form. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to terms by mutual concessions; make a compromise or settlement; give or accept pay for an offense or injury.

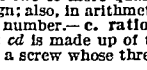
Pure Christianity gives her remission of sins by ending them; but false Christianity gives her remission of sins by *compounding* for them. RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. ii, p. 65. [W. & S. 1866.]

2. [Slang.] *Sport.* To give out; fail. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] To agree with a landlord to become a compound householder. **4†.** To mix in a compound. [< OF. *compondre*, < L. *compono*; see COMPOSITE.] **com-poun'†; com-pounde'†; com-pown'†; com-pownd'†.**

SYN.: see MIX.— **to compound a felony** (*Law*), see COMPOUND, *v.*, 4.— **com-pound'a-bl(e**[P], *a.*

com'pound, 1 kom'paund; 2 cŏm'pound, *a.* **1.** Composed of, or produced by the union of, two or more elements, ingredients, or parts; composite. **2.** *Elec.* Compound-wound. [W.] [< OF. *compondre*; see COMPOUND, *v.*] **com'poned†.** SYN.: see COMPLEX.

— compound addition, division, multiplication, subtraction, the addition, division, etc. of compound numbers.— **c. animal,** an animal made up of many individuals connected by living tissues, each contributing to the support of all, as in the polyzoans.— **c. armor,** an obsolete armor for war-ships consisting of steel plates welded to thick wrought-iron plates.— **c. beam,** a beam composed of several pieces fastened together.— **c. curve** (*Railroad.*), a curve composed of a tangential series of arcs of circles of various radii whose concavities face in the same direction; used to obtain a graduated deflection from a straight line.— **c. eye** (*Zool.*), an eye composed of many minute simple eyes so closely compressed as to give the surface a faceted appearance, as in arthropods, esp. insects and crustaceans. Compare OMMATIDIUM.— **c. flower** (*Bot.*), an anthodium or head of flowers in composite plants.— **c. householder** [Gt. Brit.], one whose rates are, by agreement with his landlord, included in his rent.— **c. interest,** see INTEREST.— **c. interval** (*Mus.*), an interval exceeding an octave.— **c. leaf** (*Bot.*), a leaf having several distinct blades on a common leafstalk.— **c. measure** (*Mus.*), a measure in which the beat is compounded of three lesser beats, and whose beat-note is always a dotted note; as, *compound* double *measure* (9/8); *compound* triple *measure* (9/4).— **c. pier,** a clustered column; a pier made up of several shafts about a central core.— **c. pistil** (*Bot.*), a pistil made up of two or more coalescent carpels.— **c. quantity,** in algebra, a quantity made up of two or more quantities connected by the plus or minus sign; also, in arithmetic, a quantity indicated by a compound number.— **c. ratio,** a ratio made up of other ratios, as *ab* : *cd* is made up of the two ratios *a* : *c* and *b* : *d*.— **c. screw,** a screw whose thread runs in different directions, or has different pitches in different parts of its length.— **c. sentence,** a sentence that contains two or more principal sentences coordinated, as in "the sun rose and the dew vanished." Compare COMPLEX SENTENCE. See COORDINATE.— **c. spore** (*Bot.*), a sporidesm.— **c. sporophore** (*Bot.*), a sporophore composed of several hyphal branches.— **c. steel,** same as ALLOY STEEL.— **c. time** (*Mus.*), time in which two or more simple times are grouped together; as, 3/8 is simple and 6/8 is *compound time*.— **c. umbel** (*Bot.*), an umbel with all its rays again umbellate.— **c. word,** a word composed of two or more words united, with or without a hyphen.— **c.-wound,** *a.* See COMPOUND, *v.*, I. 6.



A Compound Screw.

com'pound[1], *n.* **1.** That which is compound or compounded; anything that is a combination of two or more elements, ingredients, or parts; a compound substance.

Cleopatra is a brilliant antithesis, a *compound* of contradictions, of all that we most hate with what we most admire. MRS. JAMESON *Characteristics of Women, Cleopatra* p. 304. [H. M. & CO.]

2. A compound engine. **3†.** A composite number.

com'pound[2], *n.* The walled or fenced enclosure of a European residence or factory in India, China, the Malayan settlements, or South Africa; also, a similar enclosure containing a group of native houses. [< Malay *kampong*, enclosure.] — **compound system** [S. Afr.], a method of managing, housing, and feeding mine-workers, as in the Rand.

com-pound'er, 1 kem-pound'ər; 2 cŏm-pound'er, *n.* **1.** One who compounds or mixes ingredients. **2.** One who compounds a liability or an offense. **3.** *Eng. Hist.* A compromiser or trimmer; specif., one who favored the restoration of James II. under constitutional guaranties and a general amnesty. **4.** Formerly, at Oxford university, one who was charged higher dues because he was possessed of an independent income.

— **com-pound'ress,** *a.* A female compounder.

com-pound'ī, *pp.* Compounded. **com-pownedt.**

com"pra-dor', 1 kom"pra-dōr'; 2 cŏm"prä-dōr', *n.* [Pg. & Sp.] **1.** The native commission merchant and intermediary of a foreign business house, as in China or Japan; also, a similar Chinese agent in Oriental firms in the Philippines. **2.** A house steward: now disused in India. **com"pra-dore'†.**

com"pre-ca'tion, 1 kem"pri-kē'shən; 2 cŏm"pre-cā'shon, *n.* [Archaic.] A joint petition or supplication; a praying together.

com"pre-hend', 1 kem"pri-hend'; 2 cŏm"pre-hĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To include, contain, or take in, either literally, figuratively, or by implication; comprise; enclose; encompass. **2.** To lay hold of or take in with the mind so as to have an adequate conception of; grasp mentally; have full knowledge of, as distinguished from *apprehend*; understand; as, to *comprehend* the meaning of a term; man apprehends God, but can not *comprehend* Him.

To *comprehend* is to have a complete and exhaustive knowledge of an object. It is to understand its nature and its relations. C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 4, p. 337. [S. 1872.]

3†. To accomplish; catch; overtake. **4†.** To sum up. **II†.** *i.* To take hold, as a growing graft. [< L. *comprehendo*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *prehendo*, seize.] **com"pre-hende'†.— com"pre-hend'er,** *n.*

SYN.: see APPREHEND; CATCH; CONTAIN; EMBRACE; GRASP; KNOW.

com"pre-hen'si-ble, 1 kom"pri-hen'si-bl; 2 cŏm"pre-hĕn'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being comprehended or grasped by the mind; intelligible; conceivable. **2.** [Rare or Obs.] Capable of being comprised. [< L. *comprehensibilis*, < *comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendo*; see COMPREHEND.] **com"pre-hend'i-bl(e**[P]**t. — com"pre-hen"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being comprehensible. **com"pre-hen'si-bl(e-ness‡**[P]**.— com"pre-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*

com"pre-hen'sion, 1 kem'pri-hen'shən; 2 cŏm'pre-hĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of grasping ideas, facts, etc., with the mind, or the power of doing so; ability to know; understanding; as, to attain a full *comprehension* of a fact. **2.** The act or state of including, containing, or taking in; inclusion; as, the *comprehension* of many facts in a statement. **3.** Comprehensiveness. **4.** *Logic.* Content. **5.** *Rhet.* Synecdoche. **6.** *Eccl. Hist.* The principle or policy of including all Christians within one church organization. **7†.** A summary or epitome. [< L. *comprehensio(n-)*, < *comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendo*; see COMPREHEND.]

SYN.: see CONCEPTION; KNOWLEDGE.

com"pre-hen'sive, 1 kem'pri-hen'siv; 2 cŏm'pre-hĕn'-**com"pre-hen'sīv**[S], *a.* **1.** Comprehending or capable of comprehending a great number of objects or a wide range of thoughts, etc.; large in scope or content; including much; marked by breadth of views, mental grasp, sympathies, or the like.

The notions of Dryden were formed by *comprehensive* speculation. JOHNSON *Lives of the Poets* vol. iii, p. 115. [J. M. 1854.]

2. Having the power of fully understanding or comprehending; as, a *comprehensive* intellect. **3.** *Biol.* Combining the characteristics of various diverse types; synthetic. **4.** *Logic.* Of or pertaining to the complete understanding of class characteristics; intensive.— **comprehensive type** (*Paleon.*), a homogeneous organism of a remote geological period whose characteristics are represented in later periods in differentiated, heterogeneous groups. **generalized type‡.** [< LL. *comprehensivus*, < L. *comprehensus*; see COMPREHENSION.] — **com"pre-hen'siv(e-ly**[P]**,** *adv.*— **com"pre-hen'siv(e-ness**[P]**,** *n.*— **com"pre-hen'sor†,** *n.* One who comprehends.

com'pre-mise†, *n.* Compromise. **com'pri-mise†.**

com-prend'†, *v.* To comprehend.

com-pres'by-ter†, *n.* A fellow presbyter.— **com-pres"-by-te'ri-al†,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a body of presbyters.

com-press', 1 kem-pres'; 2 cŏm-prĕs', *vt.* **1.** To press together or into smaller space; reduce in size or volume; condense, or make more firm and solid by or as by pressure; compact; concentrate; as, to *compress* gas.

In the case of the Coast Range every two or two and a half miles of original breadth has been *compressed* into one mile. JOS. LE CONTE *Compend of Geology* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 228. [A. 1886.]

2. *Surg.* To close, as a wound, by compression. **3.** [Archaic.] To keep under restraint; repress. **4.** To put under the influence of compressed air. **5†.** To embrace carnally. [< L. *compressus*, pp. of *comprimo*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *premo*, press.] SYN.: see ABBREVIATE; CONCENTRATE.

com'press, 1 kem'pres; 2 cŏm'prĕs, *n.* **1.** Any device used in compressing. (1) *Med.* (*a*) A soft pad, as of folded linen or of lint, for making local pressure. (*b*) A wet cloth, covered with oiled silk or other envelop, applied to the body, as to lessen inflammation. (2) An apparatus for compressing bales of cotton, etc. **2.** [Colloq., Southern U. S.] A cotton-baling establishment. [< F. *compresse*, < L. *compressus*; see COMPRESS, *v.*]

com-pressed', 1 kem-prest'; 2 cŏm-prĕst', *pa.* **1. com-prest'**[P], Pressed together or into smaller compass; made compact; condensed by or as by pressure; as, *compressed* lips. **2.** *Biol.* Flattened laterally; reduced in breadth: opposed to *depressed*. **3.** *Bot.* Flattened, especially laterally.— **compressed air,** air reduced in volume by pressure, so that its expansive force can be utilized.— **com-press'ed-ly,** *adv.*

com-press"i-bil'i-ty, 1 kem-pres"i-bil'i-ti; 2 cŏm-prĕs"i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being compressible; that property by virtue of which the volume of a body may be lessened by compression. **com-press'i-bl(e-ness**[P]**‡.**

In liquids it was long believed there was no *compressibility*, but in reality liquids possess this property to a greater extent than solids. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* pt. i, ch. 2, § 21, p. 11. [L. B. & CO.]

com-press'i-ble, 1 kem-pres'i-bl; 2 cŏm-prĕs'i-bl, *a.* **com-press'i-blᵖ,** Capable of being compressed, or pressed into smaller compass; also, disappearing under pressure; as, a *compressible* pulse.

com-press"i-cau'date, 1 kem-pres"i-kō'dēt; 2 cŏm-prĕs"i-cą'dāt, *a.* Having the tail compressed. [< L. *compressus* (see COMPRESS, *v.*) + *cauda*, tail.]

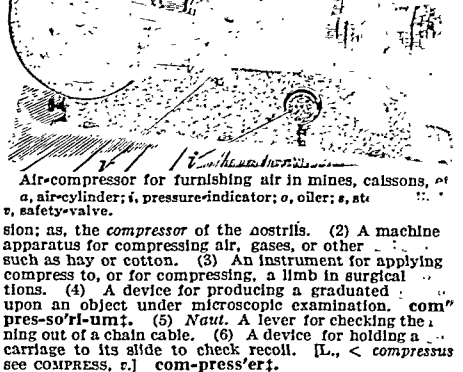
com-pres'sion, 1 kem-presh'ən; 2 cŏm-prĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed.

By what process of *compression* did the great soul of Wilberforce get into a frame so slender? W. M. PUNSHON *Lectures and Sermons, Macaulay* p. 43. [E. & L.]

2. Constraint, as by force or authority; repression. **3.** Condensation of thought or language in writing. **4.** *Astron. & Geol.* The deviation of a planet in shape from a perfect sphere; ellipticity. **5.** *Mech.* The total change in shape of any substance resulting from pressure. **6.** *Engin.* The placing of a workman in an air-chamber prior to work in a caisson. [< L. *compressio(n-)*, < *compressus*; see COMPRESS, *v.*] — **com-pres'sion-cham"-ber,** *n.* A compartment of an apparatus the volume of which may be increased or diminished by the action of a piston.— **c.-cock,** *n.* See COCK.— **c.-coupling,** *n.* A shaft-coupling by means of which sections of driving-shaft are accurately joined end to end, split cones on the ends effecting the union.— **c.-curve,** *n.* A diagrammatic curve which shows the pressures existing in the cylinders of an engine.— **c.-cylinder,** *n.* **1.** Same as AIR-COMPRESSOR. **2.** A cylinder in which air under pressure receives and neutralizes impact or shock, thus serving as an air-spring. — **c.-machine,** *n.* **1.** Any apparatus for compressing air, liquids, or other substances. **2.** An instrument by means of which the physical constants of gases are determined. **3.** An apparatus for determining the compressive strength of various substances.— **c.-member,** *n. Engin.* Any part of a framework, as a strut, against which pressure is exerted. — **c. of the brain,** that condition of the brain which is induced by rupture of a blood-vessel, fracture of the skull, pressure of a blood-clot, or growth of a tumor within the skull. The most common symptom is coma.— **c. of the poles** (*Astron.*), the oblateness or ellipticity of the earth or any other planet. See ELLIPTICITY.— **c.-slope,** *n. Ordnance.* The conform diminution of the bore of a rifle adjacent to the powder-chamber, used for condensing the soft band of the projectile.— **c.-tap,** *n. Mech.* In a gasoline-engine, a small valve in the cylinder-head by which a portion of the charge is allowed to escape, preventing compression.— **c.-valve,** *n.* See VALVE.— **initial c.** (*Mech.*), the compression to which a built-up gun is subjected when bound with wire or hoops shrunk on.— **isothermal c.,** reduction in the volume of a fluid without any change in its temperature.— **com-pres'sion-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing compression.

com-pres'sive, 1 kem-pres'iv; 2 cŏm-prĕs'iv, *a.* T... **com-pres'sīv**[S]**,** ing to or having power to ... — **com-pres'siv(e-ly**[S]**,** *adv.*

com-pres'sor, 1 kem-pres'ər; *or* -er; 2 cŏm-prĕs'or,



Air-compressor for furnishing air in mines, caissons, et...
a, air-cylinder; *i*, pressure-indicator; *o*, oiler; *s*, st... *v*, safety-valve.

One who or that which ... presses. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* muscle that causes ... sion; as, the *compressor* of the nostrils. (2) A machine apparatus for compressing air, gases, or other ... such as hay or cotton. (3) An instrument for applying compress to, or for compressing, a limb in surgical ... tions. (4) A device for producing a graduated ... upon an object under microscopic examination. **com" pres-so'ri-um‡.** (5) *Naut.* A lever for checking the ... ning out of a chain cable. (6) A device for holding a ... carriage to its slide to check recoil. [L., < *compressus*; see COMPRESS, *v.*] **com-press'er‡.**

com-pres'sure, 1 kem-presh'ur; 2 cŏm-prĕsh'ur, *n.* Compression; pressure. **2†.** Repression.

com-print', 1 kem-print'; 2 cŏm-print', *v.* [Rare.] *Eng. Hist.* To print concurrently (as with the King's Printer) The right of comprinting privileged books was possessed ... the 17th century by the King's Printer, the St... Company, and the university presses. [< COM- + PRINT.]

com-pri'sal, 1 kem-praiz'əl; 2 com-pri'zal, *n.* [Rare.] The act or fact of comprising; inclusion; an epitome.

com-prise', 1 kem-praiz'; 2 cŏm-prīz', *vt.* [-PRISED -PRIS'ING.] **1.** To comprehend summarily or co... tively; include and cover; consist of; embrace. **2.** T... bring within its own or a specified limit. **3†.** [C... To attach for debt. **4†.** To compress. [< F. *compris* pp. of *comprendre*, < L. *comprehendo*; see COMPREHEND.] **com-prize'‡.** SYN.: see CONTAIN; EMBRACE.— **com-pris'** (or **-priz'**)**a-bl(e**[S]**‡,** *a.*

com-pri'sor, 1 kem-prai'zər *or* -zer; 2 cŏm-pri'sor, *n.* *Law.* One who attaches property.

com'pro-bate†, *vt.* To prove jointly; concur; confirm. — **com"pro-ba'tion†,** *n.*

com"pro-duce', *vt.* To produce simultaneously or to... gether.— **com"pro-duc'tion,** *n.*— **com"pro-duc'tīv(e**[S]**,** *a.*

com'pro-mise, 1 kem'pro-maiz; 2 cŏm'pro-mīz, *v.* **com'pro-mizeˢ,** [-MISED; -MIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To adjust or settle by mutual concessions; compound; as, to *compromise* a lawsuit. **2.** To endanger the interests or reputation of; expose to risk, suspicion, or scandal; commit, as to a hazardous course; compromit; as, to *compromise* one's reputation.

If a reception is going to *compromise* our position in the future I wish you would tell me. E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* p. 80. [A. 1891.]

3†. To bind or pledge mutually.

II. *i.* To make a settlement, by mutual concessions, as by a partial surrender of claims, purposes, or principles.

com'pro-mise, *n.* **1.** An agreement or arrangement for the settlement of a controversy or the adjustment of conflicting views, systems, etc., by mutual concessions, often involving a partial surrender of purposes or principles; as, the Missouri *Compromise*.

They enslave their children's children who make *compromise* with sin. LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 9

2. *Law.* An adjustment of a controversy by mutual consent, so as to prevent or end a lawsuit, and which settlement is sustainable at law. An offer made by the plaintiff but rejected by the defendant is not binding on either party. A criminal charge may not be compromised. **3.** *Eccl. Law.* The transfer to another of a right of appointment, as to a benefice; the transfer to a committee of a right of election, as by the college of cardinals to two or three of its number. **4.** The habit or spirit of concession.

When *compromise* broadens, intellect and conscience are thrust into narrower room. GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* ch. 16, p. 165. [S. C. & CO. 1887.]

5. Anything, as a course in life, business, or politics, that is the result of concessions; a medium between two conflicting courses. **6.** An imperiling, as of character or reputation; exposure to derogatory suspicions or charges; as, he did it without *compromise* of his dignity. **7.** [Colloq.] Anything that combines the qualities or uses of two other things. [< F. *compromis*, < LL. *compromissum*, < L. *compromissus*, pp. of *compromitto*; see COMPROMIT.] **com'pro-mise†; com'pri-mise†;— com'-pro-mise-wheel",** *n.* A wheel with a broad tread for running on tracks of slightly different gages.— **Compromise of Breda,** a league founded at Breda in the Netherlands in 1566 between the Protestants and Roman Catholics to oppose the establishment of the Inquisition and curb the tyranny of Philip II. of Spain.— **Crittenden C.** (*U. S. Hist.*), a proposed constitutional amendment and plan of concession offered to Congress by John Jordan Crittenden, Dec. 18 (or according to Schouler, Dec. 22), 1860. It provided for the reenactment of the Missouri Compromise, the admission of territories as states with or without slavery, as their constitutions determined, the guaranty of slavery in slave states, etc.; rejected.— **Missouri C.,** an agreement between the proslavery and antislavery members of the United States Congress in 1820, that Missouri should be admitted as a slave State, and that slavery should be forever prohibited north of the line of 36° 30′. It continued in force until 1854.

com'pro-mis"er, *n.* One who compromises.

com'pro-mis'sion, 1 kem'pro-mish'ən; 2 cŏm'pro-mish'on, *n.* **1.** Submission to arbitration; a compromising or arranging of a dispute. **2.** *Eccl. Law* Election by compromise. See COMPROMISE, *n.*, 3. **3†.** A compromising.

com"pro-mis-so'ri-al, 1 kem"pro-mi-sō'ri-əl; 2 cŏm"pro-mi-sō'ri-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to compromise.

com'pro-mis"sa-ry‡.

com"pro-mit', 1 kem'pro-mit'; 2 cŏm'pro-mit', *vt.* [-MIT'TED; -MIT'TING.] **1.** [Archaic.] To involve in risk, or endanger the reputation of; imperil; compromise. **2†.** To

submit to arbitration; pledge; bind (themselves) mutually. [< L. *compromitto*, < *com-* (*cum*), together, + *promitto*; see PROMISE, *n.*] — **com"pro-mit'ment**, *n.*

com"pro-vin'cial, 1 kəm"pro-vin'shəl; 2 cŏm"pro-vin'shal. [Archaic.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the same province, civil or ecclesiastical. **II.** *n.* A bishop of the same province.

Comp-sog'na-tha, 1 komp-sog'nə-thə; 2 cŏmp-sŏg'na-tha, *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder of dinosaurian reptiles, limited to *Compsognathidæ*.— **comp-sog'na-thous**, *a.*

Comp"sog-nath'i-dæ, 1 komp"sog-nath'ı-dē; 2 cŏmp"sŏg-năth'ı-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Jurassic family of megalosaurian reptiles with 3 functional digits in fore and hind feet, very long metatarsals, and astragalus suturally united to tibia. — **comp-sog'na-thid**, *n.*— **comp-sog'na-thoid**, *a.* & *n.*

Comp-sog'na-thus, 1 komp-seg'nə-thus; 2 cŏmp-sŏg'na-thŭs, *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Compsognathidæ*. **2.** [c-] [-THI, *pl.*] A small dinosaurian reptile of this genus, with short fore and long hind limbs. [< Gr. *kompsos*, elegant, + *gnathos*, jaw.]

compt†, *vt.* To count; compute.— **compt'er**†, *n.*

compt†, *a.* Having the hair combed; hence, trim; spruce; neat; elegant.— **compt'ly**†, *adv.*— **compt'ness**†, *n.*

compt, 1 kaunt; 2 count, *n.* [Archaic.] Account; a reckoning.

Since like two souls at *compt* we seem to stand.
ALDRICH *The Sister's Tragedy* st. 10.

compt'a-bl (e[a], 1 kaunt'ə-bl; 2 count'a-bl, *n.* [F.-Canadian.] One who is accountable for property entrusted to his management; also, an accountant in an office.

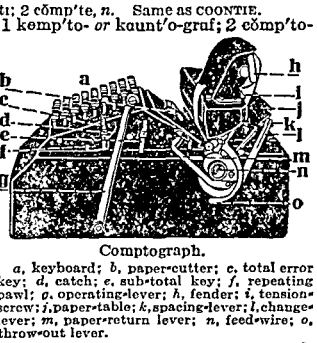
compte, 1 kaunt; 2 count, *n.* [F.] An account.

compt'er, 1 kaunt'ər; 2 count'er, *n.* **1.** Same as COUNTER[2], 2. **2.** In London, either of two courts of record, each nominally under the control of one of the sheriffs.

compte ren"du', 1 kônt rąn'dü'; 2 cônt răn'dü'. [F.] An official report.

comp'tie, 1 komp'tı; 2 cŏmp'te, *n.* Same as COONTIE.

compt'o-graph, 1 kəmp'to- *or* kaunt'o-graf; 2 cŏmp'to- *or* count'o-grăf, *n.* An adding-machine that records its results on paper: trade-name. [< F. *compter*, COUNT, + -GRAPH.]



Comptograph.

a, keyboard; *b*, paper-cutter; *c*, total error key; *d*, catch; *e*, sub-total key; *f*, repeating pawl; *g*, operating-lever; *h*, fender; *i*, tension-screw; *j*, paper-table; *k*, spacing-lever; *l*, change-lever; *m*, paper-return lever; *n*, feed-wire; *o*, throw-out lever.

comp-tom'e-ter, 1 kəmp-tem'ı-tər; 2 cŏmp-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* An adding- or calculating-machine: a registered trade-mark name. [< F. *compter*, COUNT, + -METER.]

Comp'ton, 1 kəmp'tən; 2 cŏmp'ton, *n.* **1. Henry** (1632–7/71713), an English prelate; bishop of Oxford and London; crowned William and Mary. **2. Henry**, pseudonym of Henry Mackenzie (1805–1877), an English actor. **3.** A district in Quebec, Canada; 1,320 sq. m.; capital, Cookshire.

Comp'ton Gif'ford. A town in Devonshire, England.

Comp-to'ni-a, 1 komp-tō'nı-ə; 2 cŏmp-tō'nı-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants, including only the sweet-fern (*C. asplenifolia*): now often referred to *Myrica*. [<Henry *Compton*, bishop of London.]

comp-trol', *v.* & *n.* Same as CONTROL.

comp-trol'ler, 1 kən-trōl'ər; 2 cŏn-trōl'er, *n.* A controller: a common official spelling, originating in a false derivation from *compt.* [< F. *contrôleur*; see CONTROLLER.] — **comp-trol'ler-ship**, *n.*

com-pul'sa-tive, } 1 kəm-pul'sə-tıv; 2 cŏm-pŭl'sa-tıv, *a.*
com-pul'sa-tivs, } [Archaic.] Tending to compel; compulsory. **com-pul'sa-to-ry**†.— **com-pul'sa-tiv(e-lys**, **com-pul'sa-to-ri-ly**†, *adv.*

com-pulse'†, *vt.* To compel; force; oblige.

com-pul'sion, 1 kəm-pul'shən; 2 cŏm-pŭl'shon, *n.* The act of compelling, or the state of being compelled; subjection or constraint by overpowering authority or by the use of threats or physical force; the compelling power so applied; constraint; coercion. [< LL. *compulsio(n-)*, < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compello*; see COMPEL.] Syn.: see COMPEL; NECESSITY.

com-pul'sion-ist, *n.* An advocate of compulsion.

com-pul'si-tor, 1 kəm-pul'sı-tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏm-pŭl'sı-tor, *n. Scots Law.* A compulsory instrument or proceeding.

com-pul'sive, } 1 kəm-pul'sıv; 2 cŏm-pŭl'sıv, *a.* Having
com-pul'sivs, } the quality of compelling; involving compulsion; compulsory.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

com-pul'so-ry, 1 kəm-pul'sə-rı; 2 cŏm-pŭl'so-ry, *a.* **1.** Employing compulsion; having the property of compelling; coercive. **2.** Resulting from or acting under compulsion; forced; as, education made *compulsory*. [< LL. *compulsorius*, < L. *compulsus*; see COMPULSION.] **com-pul'sa-ry**†.— **com-pul'so-ri-ly**, *adv.*— **com-pul'so-ri-ness**, *n.*— **com-pul'so-ry**, *n.* [Rare.] That which compels or is capable of compelling; coercive power or authority.

com-punc'tion, 1 kəm-puŋk'shən; 2 cŏm-pŭnc'shon, *n.* **1.** Uneasiness of mind arising from wrong-doing; a sting of conscience; remorseful feeling; also, slight regret.

Writers have no *compunction* in speaking of nature feeling her way.
LEWES *Problems of Life* p. 94. [o. & co. 1877.]

2†. A pricking; irritation. [< LL. *compunctio(n-)*, < L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungo*, sting, < *com-* (< *cum*) intens. + *pungo*, sting.] Syn.: see REPENTANCE.— **compunc'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Indicating or springing from compunction.— **com-punc'tion-less**, *a.*— **com-punc'tious**, *a.* Having the character of compunction; expressing, causing, or caused by compunction.— **com-punc'tious-ly**, *adv.*— **com-punc'tive**†, *a.* Conscientious.

com"pur-ga'tion, 1 kəm"pûr-gē'shən; 2 cŏm"pûr-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of clearing an accused person by the oaths of several others; also, vindication, or vindicating testimony. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* The calling of twelve persons from the vicinage by one accused of crime to swear to their belief in his veracity or innocence. In the civil courts it gave place to the jury system, tho it was revived in the case of Ring *vs.* Williams in 1824. The right was abolished by act of Parliament in 1833. *Compurgation* was formerly in great vogue in the ecclesiastical courts. See BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

With this assize the practice of '*compurgation*' passed away.
GREEN *Short Hist.* p. 137. [n. 1888.]

[< LL. *compurgatio(n-)*, < L. *compurgatus*, pp. of *compurgo*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *purgo*, cleanse.] — **com'pur-ga"tor**, *n.* One who testifies in favor of or vouches for another; especially, one of the twelve men called in cases of compurgation.— **com"pur-ga-to'ri-al**, **com-pur'ga-to-ry**, *a.*

com-put'a-ble, } 1 kəm-pūt'ə-bl; 2 cŏm-pūt'a-bl, *a.*
com-put'a-bl[i], } Capable of being computed.— **com-put"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

com"pu-ta'tion, 1 kəm"piu-tē'shən; 2 cŏm"pū-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or method of computing, especially a long numerical calculation. **2.** A computed number or amount.— **com"pu-ta'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to computation.— **com-pu'ta-tiv(es**, *a.* Given to computation.— **com-pu'ta-tiv(e-ness**, *n.*— **com'pu-ta"tor**, *n.* [Rare.] One who computes.

com-pute', 1 kəm-pūt'; 2 cŏm-pūt', *v.* [-PUT'ED; -PUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To ascertain by mathematical calculation; estimate numerically; reckon; also, to take account of; consider.

The return of Halley's comet in 1835, exactly at the *computed* time, was a great astronomical event. MARY SOMERVILLE *Personal Recollections* p. 100. [R. BROS. 1874.]

2†. To count up to; amount to. **II.** *i.* To make calculations; reckon. [< L. *computo*, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *puto*, reckon, < *putus*, clear.] **com'pu-tate**†. — **com-pute'**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Computation. **2**†. Judgment.— **com-put'er**, *n.* One who computes; particularly, one who makes astronomical or other special calculations. **com-pu'tist**†; **com-pu'tor**†.— **com'pu-tus**, *n.* [L.] [-TUS-ES or -TI, *pl.*] **1.** A reckoning or computation; an account. **2.** A set of medieval astronomical and calendar tables. **com'po-tus**†.

compy., *abbr.* Company.

com'quat, *n.* Same as KUMQUAT.

Comr., *abbr.* Commissioner.

com'rade, 1 kem'rad; 2 cŏm'răd (XIII), *n.* An intimate companion or one associated in the same occupation: usually of men; especially, a companion in military service; mate. [< F. *camarade*, < Sp. *camarada*, chambermate, < *camara*, < L. *camera*, CHAMBER.] **com'e-radet**; **cum'radet**. Syn.: see ASSOCIATE; FRIEND. — **com'rade**, *vt.* To associate.— **com'rade-ly**, *a.* Like a comrade.— **com'rade-ship**, *n.* The state of being a comrade; good fellowship. **com'rade-ryt**.

com'rogue"†, *n.* A fellow rogue.

Com.-Sergt., *abbr.* Commissary-sergeant.

Com'stock, 1 kom'stok; 2 cŏm'stŏk, **Theodore Bryant** (7/27 1849–7/121915). An American geologist and educator.— **Comstock lode**, a gold and silver vein discovered in 1859 in Nevada on the site of the present Virginia City, which has yielded more than $325,000,000 in the precious metals.

comte, 1 kōnt; 2 cônt, *n.* [F.] A count: the French title.

Comte, Auguste (1/191798–7/51857). A French philosopher; founder of positivism and "religion of humanity."

Com'ti-an, 1 kōn'tı-ən; 2 cŏn'tı-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Comte or his philosophy; positivist. **Com'te-an**†.— **Com'tism**, *n.* The philosophy of Auguste Comte, who held that human knowledge is limited to the discovery, by the inductive method, of the laws, or uniform sequences, of the phenomena, man and the physical world furnishing the only positive data; the positive philosophy; positivism.— **Com'tist**. **I.** *a.* Comtian. **II.** *n.* A follower or disciple of Comte; a believer in the Comtian philosophy; a positivist.

Co'mus, 1 kō'məs; 2 cō'mŭs, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The god of revelry, represented as a drunken winged youth bearing a torch. **2.** A mask by Milton, 1634, in which Comus is a wicked enchanter. **Ko'most** [Gr.]. [< Gr. *kōmos*, revel, festive ode, < *kōmē*, village.]

Com. Ver., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

co'my, 1 kō'mı; 2 cō'my, *n.* [Afr.] A gratification or gift paid by supercargoes of ships to native rulers in West Africa for the privilege of trading with their people.

con[1], 1 kən; 2 cŏn, *vt.* [CONNED, COND[e]; CON'NING.] **I.** To read or study with care and attention; gaze upon steadily in reading or studying; pore over; as, to *con* a speech.

I have *conned* thee an answer, it waits thee to-night.
JEAN INGELOW *Songs of Seven, Seven Times Three* st. 4.

2. [Scot.] To test; examine. **3**†. To know; understand. **cunt**†. [< AS. *cunnian*, test, try to find out, < *cunnan*, know.]— **to con thanks**†, to give thanks; acknowledge one's gratitude.

con[2], *vt. & vi.* [CONNED; CON'NING.] *Naut.* To direct the steering of (a vessel). [< COON[1], *v.*, know how; but cp. CONDUCT.] **connt**; **cunt**.

con[3], *v.* [North. Eng.] To nilip; rap. [Cp. F. *cogner*, knock.]

con[1], *n.* The act or post of one who cons a ship. **connt**.

con[2], *n.* A rap with the knuckles; knock.

con[3], *n.* [Dial.] A squirrel.

con[4], *n.* & *adv.* The contrary; against; only in the following phrases. [< L. *contra*, against.] — **pro and con**, for and against.— **the pros and cons**, the reasons for and against.

con-, *prefix.* With; together: form of COM- before *c, d, f, g, ı, j, n, q, s, t, w.*

Con., *abbr.* Consul.

con., *abbr.* Conclusion; *conjux* (consort); connection; *contra* (against, in opposition to); conundrum; conversation.

Co-nach'ar, 1 ko-nak'ər; 2 co-năc'ar, *n.* In Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*, Simon Glover's apprentice, later a Highland chieftain; unsuccessful suitor of "the fair maid."

con'a-cre, 1 kən'ē-kər; 2 cŏn'ā-cer, *n.* [Ir.] The letting of land prepared for sowing.— **con-a'cre**, *tt.*— **con-a'crer**, *n.*

con af-fet'to, 1 kōn af-fet'to; 2 cōn äf-fĕt'to. [It.] *Mus.* With feeling; tenderly.

con a-gl'li-tā', 1 kōn ə-ʝl'lı-tā'; 2 cōn ä-ʝı'lı-tä'. [It.] *Mus.* Vivaciously; with rapidity, or agility.

co'nal, 1 kō'nəl; 2 cō'nal, *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the cones of the heart.

Con'all Cear'nach, 1 kōn'əl kir'nəH; 2 cŏn'al cĕr'năH. *Ir. Legend.* In the second cycle, a hero of the Red Branch military order of Ulster, who is said to have been present at the crucifixion of Christ. **Con'alll Cear'nach**†.

co-nam'a-rin, 1 ko-nam'ə-rin; 2 co-năm'a-rin, *n.* A bitter resinous principle found in the root of *Conium maculatum*. [< CONIUM + AMARIN.]

co-named', *a. Math.* Named alike, one with and one without the prefix, as *tangent* and *cotangent*. [heartily.

con a-mo're, 1 kōn ə-mō'rē; 2 cōn ä-mō'rę. [It.] With love;

Con'an, 1 kon'ən; 2 cŏn'an, *n.* A Celtic masculine name. **Connt**.

Con'an Doyle. See DOYLE, SIR ARTHUR CONAN.

Con"a-nl'ah, 1 kon"ə-[*or* kō"nə-]nəl'ə; 2 cŏn'a-[*or* cō"na-]nı'a, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *2 Chron.* xxxi, 12.

con a'ni-ma, 1 kōn ä'nı-mə; 2 cōn ä'nı-mä. [It.] *Music.* With spirit; animatedly.

Con'an Maol, 1 kon'ən məul; 2 cŏn'an moul. *Ir. Legend.* In the third cycle, a hero of the Fianna, a mischief-maker and a butt; the Fenian Thersites.

Co'nant, 1 kō'nənt; 2 cō'nant. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the currency of the Philippine Islands established in 1903 by the United States Government. Named for Charles A. *Conant*, American economist. **II.** *n.* Any Philippine coin since the United States occupation; specif., a peso.

con'a-rite, } 1 kon'ə-rait; 2 cŏn'a-rīt, *n. Mineral.* A green
con'a-rite, } nickel silicate ($H_4Ni_2Si_2O_{10}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Gr. *konaros*, vigorous.]

co-na'ri-um, 1 ko-nē'ri-um; 2 co-nā'rı-ûm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The pineal gland. [<Gr. *kōnarion*, dim. of *kōnos*, cone.] — **co-na'ri-al**, *a.*

co-na'tion, 1 ko-nē'shən; 2 co-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* (1) The faculty of desire, impulse, or exertion as distinguished from cognition and feeling: a term proposed by Sir Wm. Hamilton, following Kant, for the voluntary powers. (2) The active aspect, or aspect of striving and forthputting of energy, as manifest in every species and act of conscious mental life.

Attention regarded as active consciousness implies *conation*; and inasmuch as primary attention belongs to every field of consciousness, and attention is a most general form of all mental life, *conation*, as the activity of attention, belongs to every psychosis. G. T. LADD *Psychol. Descrip. and Explan.* p. 213. [s.]

2†. An attempt; endeavor. [< L. *conatio(n-)*, < *conatus*; see CONATUS.] — **co-na'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to conation.— **co'na-tiv(es**, *a.* **1.** *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to conation. **2.** *Gram.* Denoting endeavor; as, a *conative* verb.

co-nat'u-ral, *a.* See CONNATURAL.

co-na'tus, 1 ko-nē'tus; 2 co-nā'tŭs, *n.* [CO-NA'TUS, *pl.*] **1.** An attempt or endeavor; effort. **2.** Specif., an inherent tendency in plants and animals simulative of effort in human beings; a force; an impulse. [L., < *conor*, try.] [same or a common axis; coaxial.

con-ax'i-al, 1 kon-aks'ı-əl; 2 cŏn-ăks'ı-al, *a.* Having the

con bri'o, 1 kōn bri'o; 2 cōn bri'o. [It.] *Music.* With brilliant effect; in a lively manner.

con'ca-geer, 1 kən'kə-gir; 2 cŏn'ca-gēr, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small lizard or salamander.

con-cam'er-ate, 1 kon-kam'ər-ēt; 2 cŏn-căm'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To divide into chambers. **2**†. To arch over (a vault). [< L. *concameratus*, pp. of *concamero*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *camero*, arch, < *camera*, CHAMBER.] — **con-cam'er-at"ed**, *a. Zool.* Divided into chambers or cavities, as a shell or bone. — **con-cam"er-a'tion**, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Division into chambers. (2) A chamber, as of a shell. **2.** [Rare.] A vaulting or an arching; a vaulted ceiling or roof; vault.

Con"car"neau', 1 kōn"kar"nō'; 2 cōn"cär"nō', *n.* A town in Finistère department, France.

con"cas-sa'tion, 1 kon"ka-sē'shən; 2 cŏn"că-sā'shon, *n. Pharm.* The reduction of roots to powder to obtain their essential principles. [< CON- + L. *quasso*, crush.]

con-cat'e-na-ry, 1 kon-kat'ı-nē-rı; 2 cŏn-cāt'e-nā-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to connected series.

con-cat'e-nate, 1 kon-kat'ı-nēt; 2 cŏn-cāt'e-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To join or link together; connect in a series, as things mutually related. [< LL. *concatenatus*, pp. of *concateno*, < L. *con-*, together, + *catena*, chain.]— **con-cat'e-nate**, *a.* Linked together; connected in a chain-like series.— **con-cat'e-nate-ness**, *n.*— **con-cat'e-na"tor**, *n.*

con-cat"e-na'tion, 1 kon-kat'ı-nē'shən; 2 cŏn-cāt'e-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of concatenating, or the state of being concatenated; union in a chain-like series. **2.** A succession of united links, or of things mutually dependent or related.

An interesting story or *concatenation* of incidents.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Spenser* p. 528. [s. 1877.]

[< LL. *concatenatio(n-)*, < *concatenatus*; see CONCATENATE, *v.*] [Heaped together.

con-cat'er-vate, 1 kon-kat'ər-vēt; 2 cŏn-cāt'er-vāt, *a.* [Rare.]

con"cau-les'cence, 1 kən"co-les'əns; 2 cŏn"ca-lĕs'ənç, *n. Bot.* The coalescence of an organ with the axis.

con-cause', 1 kon-kōz'; 2 cŏn-cąs', *n.* [Rare.] A joint or cooperating cause.— **con-cau'sal**, *a.*

con'cave, 1 kon'kēv; 2 cŏn'cāv, *vt.* [Rare.] To make concave.— **con"ca-va'tion**, *n.* The act of making concave.

con'cave, 1 kon'kēv; 2 cŏn'cāv (XIII), *a.* **1.** Hollow and rounded, as the interior of a sphere or circle; hollowed, incurved: said of surfaces and lines, and opposed to *convex*. **2.** [Rare.] Having a cavity or hollow; empty.

Loud on the *concave* shell the lances rung.
CHATTERTON *Narva and Mored* st. 1.

[F., < L. *concavus*, < *con-* intens. + *cavus*, hollow.] — **con'cave-ly**, *adv.*— **con'cave-ness**, *n.*

con'cave, *n.* **1.** A concave surface: often applied to the vault of heaven. **2.** Any part of a machine with an incurved surface; as, the *concave* of a thresher. **3**†. *Math.* That side of a curve upon which a chord drawn between any two points of its surface would lie or on which adjacent normals converge. **4.** A concave mirror or lens.— **concaves and convexes**, playing-cards prepared for cheating by being cut, some slightly concave and others slightly convex, on two edges.

con-cav'i-ty, 1 kon-kav'ı-tı; 2 cŏn-căv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being concave. **2.** A concave surface; cavity; hollow. Syn.: See HOLE.

con-ca"vo-con'cave, 1 kon-kē'vo-kon'kēv; 2 cŏn-cā'vo-cŏn'cāv, *a.* Concave on both sides; doubly concave.

con-ca"vo-con'vex, 1 kon-kē'vo-kon'veks; 2 cŏn-cā'vo-cŏn'vĕks, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other, as a lens, the curvature of the concave side being greater than that of the convex: distinguished from *convexo-concave*.

con-ca'vous†, *a.* Concave.— **con-ca'vous-ly**†, *adv.*

con-ceal', 1 kən-sīl'; 2 cŏn-çēl', *vt.* To place out of the way of or keep purposely from sight or discovery; hide; secrete; also, to screen from view or perception; obscure; as, *concealing* theft.

Art is always most perfect when most *concealed*.
H. N. HUDSON *Lectures on Shakespeare* vol. i, p. 103. [s. 1868.]

[< OF. *conceler*, < L. *concelo*, < *con-* (*cum*), together, + *celo*, hide.] **con-cealc't**†. Syn.: see BURY; DISSEMBLE; HIDE; MASK; PALLIATE.— Prep.: conceal *in* or *within* the house; *under* the leaves; *behind* the trees; *among* the rocks; concealed *by* the smoke, etc.— **concealed lands** (*Old Eng. Law*), lands which were kept from the crown by persons who, tho holding them, possessed no title.— **concealed weapons**, weapons carried secreted on the person, contrary to law.— **-a-bl(e**, *a.*— **-ed-ly**, *adv.*— **-ed-ness**, *n.*

con-ceal'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which conceals. **2.** — **con-ceal'er**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* One employed to find out concealed lands.

con-ceald', *pp.* Concealed. S. S.

con-ceal'ment, 1 kən-sīl'ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏn-çēl'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of concealing; specif., in law, the injurious and intentional suppression or non-disclosure by a party to a contract (as of insurance) of facts that

he was bound to know and reveal; the concealing of another's crime. **2.** The state of being concealed.

A work of darkness is one that seeks *concealment*.
Ruskin *Fors Clavigera* vol. vi, p. 52. [w. & s. 1886.]

3. Cover or protection from observation; a hiding-place; as, the hedge offers *concealment*. **4.** *pl.* Conditions or surroundings designed or fitted to conceal. **5†.** Hidden knowledge; a secret. [< OF. *concelement*, < *conceler;* see CONCEAL.] **con-ceale'ment†.** Syn.: see DISGUISE.

con-cede', 1 kon-sīd'; 2 cŏn-çēd', *v.* [-CED'ED; -CED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To yield in consequence of demand; allow as a right; surrender; as, the liberty claimed was *conceded*. **2.** To bestow on application; grant as a privilege. **3.** To assent or acquiesce in the propriety or truth of; acknowledge to be correct or true; admit.

II. *i.* [Rare] To yield assent, or make acquiescence. [< L. *concedo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *cedo*, yield.] Syn.: acknowledge, admit, allow, confess, give up, grant, surrender, yield.— **con-ced'ed-ly**, *adv.* As conceded. — **con-ce'dence**, *n.* Concession.— **con-ced'er**, *n.*

con-ceit', 1 kon-sīt'; 2 cŏn-çēt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To imagine or suppose; think.

To *conceit* that I should be guilty of such a sin.
Bunyan *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 52. [s. G. & co. 1872.]

2. [Rare.] To fill with a conceit; make to believe or imagine. **3.** [Dial.] To regard favorably; take a fancy to. **4†.** To form a conception of; conceive. **II.** *i.* [Archaic.] To form a conception or an idea; conceive.

con-ceit', *n.* **1.** A vain conception of one's own person or accomplishments; self-flattering opinion; overweening self-esteem; as, his *conceit* is unbearable. **2.** An opinion based on an imaginary reason; a fantastic notion or fanciful idea; crotchet; whim; as, he has a *conceit* that I am unfriendly. **3.** A quaint or humorous fancy; clever thought or expression; imagination; hence, a fanciful action or trick; as, an actor's *conceits*. **4.** A fancy or ingenious article or design; a pretty trifle; as, many quaint *conceits*. **5.** The power or faculty of conceiving; apprehension; understanding; also, the action or process of conceiving; as, a man of ready *conceit*. **6.** [Archaic or U. S.] Anything conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; a thought; conception.

For his highest *conceit* of a happiest state is
Where they'd live upon acorns. Lowell *Fable for Crit.* st. 31.

7. [Scot.] An eccentric person; an oddity. **8†.** A mental or physical affection or seizure. [< OF. *concept*, < L. *conceptus*, < *concipio;* see CONCEIVE.] **con-ceipt'†; con-ceite'†; con-ceyt'†; con-seite'†.** Syn.: see EGOTISM; FANCY; IDEA; PRIDE.— Prep.: a conceit *of* one's own importance.— **out of conceit with**, having a poor opinion of, in place of a former good opinion.— **to put** (one) **out of c. with**, to cause one to become displeased with.— **con-ceit'less†**, *a.* Of dull imagination or conception.— **con-ceit'y**, *a.* [Colloq.] Filled with conceit; conceited.

con-ceit'ed, 1 kon-sīt'ed; 2 cŏn-çēt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having an excessive opinion of oneself; vain. **2.** (1) [Dial.] Having an opinion; being of opinion. (2)† Having a good opinion (of); favorable (to). (3) [Dial.] Fanciful; notional; whimsical. **3.** [Archaic.] Conceived or devised; formerly, also, imaginary. **4†.** Ingeniously made; fancifully dressed. **5†.** Full of conceptions; intelligent; witty.— **con-ceit'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **con-ceit'ed-ness**, *n.*

con-ceiv'a-bl(e^P, 1 kon-sīv'a-bl; 2 cŏn-çēv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being conceived or thought of; also, in loose sense, imaginable.— **con-ceiv"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Capability of being conceived. **con-ceiv'a-bl(e-ness‡^P.— con-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

con-ceive', 1] kon-sīv'; 2 cŏn-çēv', *v.* [-CEIVED'; -CEIVD^S; **con-ceiv^P,**] CEIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form an idea or mental image; make an object of thought. (1) In the older psychology, to image to oneself; think of as if existing; as, to *conceive* a fabulous monster. (2) In recent psychology, to form a concept or notion of; as, to *conceive* a perfect man. **2.** To cause to spring up in or allow to take possession of the mind; become possessed with; as, to *conceive* a violent hatred. **3.** To construct definitely in the mind; engender; originate; as, to *conceive* a campaign. **4.** To believe or suppose; think; fancy: used often to express an opinion modestly.

These meanings are united by the psychological fact that the mental representation may be more or less schematic, according to the character and practical uses of the object and the past experience of the conceiving mind.

The three most eminent masters of the art of ridicule, during the eighteenth century, were, we *conceive*, Addison, Swift, and Voltaire. Macaulay *Essays, Addison* p. 609. [P. S. & co. 1854.]

5. To have formed in the womb as an embryo; become pregnant with. **6.** To express in a particular way; formulate; as, the petition was badly *conceived*. **7.** [Archaic.] To grasp the meaning of; understand; as, I do not *conceive* him. **8†.** To develop or acquire; breed; catch. **9†.** To include; comprise. **10†.** To perceive by the senses; observe.

II. *i.* **1.** To form a mental image; have an idea or ideas; form a conception or notion; think; imagine: followed by *of*. **2.** To generate a new being in one's womb; begin to develop an embryo. [< OF. *concever*, < L. *concipio*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *capio*, take.] **con-ceave'†.** Syn.: see APPREHEND.— Prep.: *of*.— **con-ceiv'er**, *n.*

con"ce-jal', 1 kŏn"thē-hāl'; 2 cŏn"thę-häl', *n.* [Sp.] [P. I.] [-LES, 1 -lēs; 2 -ļes, *pl.*] In the Philippines, a municipal councilor.

con-cel'e-brate, 1 kon-sel'i-brēt; 2 cŏn-çĕl'e-brāt, *v.* **1.** To celebrate mass, as a newly ordained priest, with the ordaining bishop. **2†.** To celebrate together.— **con-cel"e-bra'tion**, *n.*

con-cent'†, *tt.* To cause to harmonize.— **con-cen'tiv(es**, *a.*

con-cent', 1 kon-sent'; 2 cŏn-çĕnt', *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Concord or harmony, particularly of sounds. **2†.** Agreement; consistency. [< L. *concentus;* see CONCENTUS.] **con-sent'†.**

con-cen'ter, 1] kon-sen'tər; 2 cŏn-çĕn'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* To **con-cen'tre,**] direct or bring to a common point or center; focus. **II.** *i.* To come together at a common center; unite in one object; focus; combine. [< F. *concentrer*, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *centrum;* see CENTER.]

con-cen'terd, *pp.* Concentered. S. S

con-cen'to, 1 kon-chen'to; 2 cŏn-chĕn'to, *n.* [It.] *Music.* The simultaneous sounding of the notes of a chord; harmony: opposed to *arpeggio*.

con-cen"tral-i-za'tion, 1 kon-sen"trəl-i-zē'shən; 2 cŏn-çĕn"tral-i-zā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The act of concentering, or the state of being concentered.

con'cen-trate, 1 kon'sen-trēt *or* kon-sen'trēt; 2 cŏn'çĕn-trāt *or* cŏn-çĕn'trāt (XIII), *v.* [-TRAT'ED; -TRAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw or direct to or toward a common center; concenter; focus; as, to *concentrate* troops; to *concentrate* one's energies; to *concentrate* attention. **2.** *Chem.* To intensify in strength or to purify by the removal, as in evaporation, of valueless or unneeded constituents; condense; intensify. **3.** *Mining.* To separate (ore or metal) from its containing rock or earth.

II. *i.* To converge or gather toward a center; become unified, compacted, or intensified; grow stronger; as, the army *concentrated;* the lye *concentrates*. [< CON- + L. *centrum;* see CENTER.] Syn.: assemble, centralize, combine, compact, compress, condense, congregate, consolidate, convene, converge, draw together, focus, gather, mass, muster, reduce.— Ant.: dilute, disperse, evaporate, expand, liquefy, spread, scatter.— **concentrated feed** (*Agric.*), any form of fodder or food, rich in nitrogenous elements and containing a relatively smaller proportion of fibrous matter and water than coarse fodder or "long feed." To this class belong cowpeas, gluten-meal, cottonseed-meal, oil-cake, and the various grains fed to cattle. Compare FODDER.

con'cen-trate, *a.* Concentrated; especially, chemically purified, or intensified by reduction.

con'cen-trate, *n.* A product of a process of concentration, as in chemistry or metallurgy.

con"cen-tra'tion, 1 kon'sen-trē'shən; 2 cŏn'çĕn-trā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of concentrating: said especially of focusing the attention upon a single object or small group of objects. **2.** The product or result of concentrating; that which is concentrated.

War is the *concentration* of all human crimes.
Channing *Works, War* p. 668. [A. U. A. 1883.]

3. *Biol.* The tendency of descendants to exhibit hereditary characteristics at an earlier stage of growth than their ancestors. **4.** *Mining.* The removal of the less valuable parts of ore preparatory to smelting. **5.** In Herbartian philosophy, the gradual apprehension of the manifold.— **con"cen-tra'tion-cell"**, *n. Elec.* A source of electromotive force whose difference of potential is derived from the varying degree of concentration of the solutions in which its poles are set.— **dry c.** (*Mining*), the concentration of ore by means of air-currents or magnets as opposed to the use of water.— **ionic c.** (*Phys. Chem.*), the quantity of gram-atoms of an ion contained in the unit volume of a solution.— **molecular c.** (*Phys. Chem.*), in a dissolved substance, the ratio between the number of molecules of the substance and of the solvent in a given volume.— **con"cen-tra'tion-ist**, *n.*

con-cen'tra-tive,] 1 kon-sen'trə-tiv; 2 cŏn-çĕn'tra-tĭv, **con-cen'tra-tiv^S,**] *a.* Tending to or characterized by concentration.— **con-cen'tra-tiv(e-ness^S**, *n.* The quality of concentrating; especially, in phrenology, the faculty of fixing one's entire attention upon a single subject.

con'cen-tra"tor, 1 kon'sen-trē"tər *or* -tər; 2 cŏn'çĕn-trā'tor, *n.* A person or thing that concentrates. Specif.: (1) A wire frame or the like for shot, placed in a cartridge to insure close shooting: used chiefly in trap-shooting. (2) A ferrule or tube for the muzzle of a shotgun, to reduce the orifice and so prevent the scattering of the shot when discharged. (3) In mining, a machine or device used to concentrate or separate ore.— **belt concentrator** (*Mining*), a machine in which the work of concentrating is accomplished by an inclined endless belt, over which the crushed ore passes, while the frame is constantly shaken by mechanical means.— **centrifugal c.** (*Mining*), a machine in which centrifugal force is used for the concentration of minerals.

con-cen'tric, 1 kon-sen'trik; 2 cŏn-çĕn'tric. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a common center, as spheres or circles: said loosely of any curves that are parallel or nearly so.

We find the valley crossed at various distances by *concentric* moraines. Agassiz *Geol. Sketches* p. 8. [o. & co. 1876.]

2. *Mil.* Concentrated; as, a *concentric* fire. **con-cen'tri-cal‡; con-sen'trik†.** **II.** *n.* [Rare.] One of a number of concentric bodies or circles. [< LL. *concentricus*, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *centrum;* see CENTER.] — **con-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **con"cen-tric'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being concentric.

con-cen'tus, 1 kon-sen'tus; 2 cŏn-çĕn'tŭs, *n.* **1.** Accordance in sound; harmony. **2.** *Old Eccl. Mus.* The portion of a church service sung by the whole choir. Compare ACCENTUS. [L., harmony, < *concino*, sing together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *cano*, sing.] — **con-cen'tu-al†, con-cen'tu-ous†**, *a.* Harmonious.

Con-cep-cion', 1 kon-sep-syōn'; 2 cōn-çĕp-çyōn', *n.* **1.** A province in Chile; 3,535 sq. m. **2.** Its capital city. **3.** A town in Paraguay. **4.** One of the Visaya Islands, P. I. **5.** Its capital. **6.** A town in Tarlac province, Luzon, P. I.

con'cept, 1 kon'sept; 2 cŏn'çĕpt, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* A so-called general (or generalized) notion or highly schematized idea, formerly supposed to embrace all the attributes common to the individuals that make up a class: distinguished both from the *fantasm* or *image* and from the *percept*, which are individual and concrete, while the *concept* is general and relatively abstract. One of the most hotly contested problems of modern psychology is to determine how far imageless thought is possible.

The *concept* should represent the real essence of the objects included under it. Ueberweg *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, § 47, p. 151. [s. 1872.]

2. In a looser and less proper use, any notion in which elements are combined into the idea of one object. [< L. *conceptus;* see CONCEIT, *n.*] Syn.: see CONCEPTION; IDEA.— **classific concept**, the notion in the mind of the naturalist or taxonomist in accordance with which he classifies persons or things, as when he arranges men by locality, by language, by nationality, or by the character of the hair. — **con'cept-feel"ing**, *n. Psychol.* The characteristic feeling which results from being aware of the merely symbolical value of the concept-idea.— **c.-idea**, *n. Psychol.* An idea having only a relative or symbolical value, a step in the process toward the formation of the logical concept. **conceptual idea†.— general c.** (*Logic*), an idea or conception of a multiplicity of objects possessing common characteristics as representing a whole or class. **general idea†; general notion†.**

con-cep'ta-cle,] 1 kon-sep'tə-kl; 2 cŏn-çĕp'ta-cl, **con-cep'ta-cl^P,**] *n. Bot.* (1) A special cavity developed on the surface of many algæ and fungi, in which reproductive bodies are produced. (2) A sporangium of ferns. (3) A follicle or double follicle. **2†.** That in which anything is contained; a receptacle. [< L. *conceptaculum*, < *conceptus;* see CONCEIT, *n.*] **con"cep-tac'u-lum†.— con"cep-tac'u-lar**, *a.* Consisting of or relating to a conceptacle.— **neutral conceptacle** (*Bot.*), same as CRYPTOSTOMA. **sterile c.†; vegetative c.†.**

con-cep'tion, 1 kon-sep'shən; 2 cŏn-çĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of forming the schematized idea or notion of a thing, or the idea or notion formed; as, great beyond *conception;* a correct *conception*. **2.** *Psychol.* The faculty or mental power employed in forming concepts or so-called general notions, by selecting and recognizing the common attributes and relations, especially as distinguished from *perception*, the cognition of particulars: primarily a form of the comparative faculty. See COMPARATIVE.

Conception is the act of grasping together two or more attributes into the unity of thought, which we call a single concept.
F. Bowen *Modern Philos.* p. 20. [s. 1877.]

3. Any idea or notion, or thought-formation, whether accompanied with belief in the reality of its object or not; as, the *conceptions* of the imagination; the *conceptions* of the memory; the *conceptions* of the reason. **4.** *Philos.* The universal wherever found, whether in self-consciousness, direct perception, or abstract thought, corresponding somewhat to the Platonic idea. **5.** A plan or invention of the mind; a product of the inventive or constructive faculty; as, the *conception* of a campaign; a brilliantly executed *conception*. **5.** The impregnation of an ovum; the beginning of pregnancy; hence, figuratively, a commencement; an inception. **6†.** A mere fancy; a conceit. [F., < L. *conceptio(n-)*, < *conceptus*, pp. of *concipio;* see CONCEIVE.] Syn.: apprehension, comprehension, concept, idea, image, notion, perception, sentiment, view. See IDEA. Compare APPREHEND.— Ant.: ignorance, misapprehension, misconception, misunderstanding, oversight, perplexity.— **fantom conception** (*Med.*), a neurotic simulation of the ordinary phenomena of pregnancy, due principally to gas. Compare FANTOM TUMOR.— **Immaculate C.** (*R. C. Theol.*), the immunity from original sin divinely granted to the Virgin Mary. The immaculate conception of the Virgin was a matter of controversy from the 12th century, and it was a frequent subject in art; but it was not an accepted dogma until 1854, when it was proclaimed by Pope Plus IX.— **con-cep'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a conception.— **con-cep'tion-al-ist**, *n.* A conceptualist.— **Con-cep'tion-ist**, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A member of the religious order of the Sisters of the Conception of Our Lady, founded in 1484 by Beatriz de Silva, a branch of the Order of Saint Clare. **2.** [c-] A conceptionalist.— **con-cep'tious**, *a.* [Archaic.] Apt to conceive; fruitful.

con'cept-ism, 1 kon'sept-izm; 2 cŏn'çĕpt-ĭsm, *n. Rhet.* A literary style overloaded with double meanings and fanciful conceits.

con-cep'tive,] 1 kon-sep'tiv; 2 cŏn-çĕp'tiv, *a.* Capable **con-cep'tiv^S,**] of conception, either mental or physical. [< L. *conceptivus*, < *conceptus;* see CONCEPTION.] — **con-cep'tive-ness**, *n.*

con-cep'tu-al, 1 kon-sep'chu-əl *or* -tiu-əl; 2 cŏn-çĕp'-chu-al *or* -tū-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to conception or a concept.

con-cep'tu-al-ism, 1 kon-sep'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl-izm; 2 cŏn-çĕp'chu-[*or* -tū-]al-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine, especially identified with Abélard (1079–1142), that general ideas, or concepts, do indeed exist in the mind, but have no corresponding existences in reality: a theory devised to mediate between the extremes of realism and nominalism.

con-cep'tu-al-ist, 1 kon-sep'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl-ist; 2 cŏn-çĕp'chu-[*or* -tū-]al-ĭst, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of conceptualism.— **con-cep"tu-al-is'tic**, *a.*— **con-cep"tu-al'i-ty**, *n.*— **con-cep'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* In conception or idea.

con-cern', 1 kon-sūrn'; 2 cŏn-çĕrn', *vt.* **1.** To pertain, relate, or belong to; be of interest or importance to; have connection with; as, things that *concern* man's future. **2.** To occupy the attention or activity of; engage; busy; occupy; interest; as, to *concern* oneself with commerce.

Jesus . . . *concerned* himself with spiritual ideas and influences.
Broadus *Jesus of Nazareth* p. 23. [A. & s. 1890.]

3. To affect with concern or anxiety; disturb; trouble: used in the passive or reflexively; as, to *concern* oneself in charity; to be *concerned* for one's health: used in the imperative locally in the United States as a euphemistic oath (generally pronounced con-sarn'); as, *concern* you! [< F. *concerner*, < LL. *concerno*, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *cerno*, distinguish.] **con-cearn'†.** Syn.: affect, impress, interest, move, touch. See PERTAIN.— Prep.: I am concerned *about* his affairs, *at* his misfortunes, *for* his safety; I am not concerned *with* him *in* that business; "I am not concerned *about* the matter" means "I have no anxiety in regard to it"; "I am not concerned *in* it" signifies "I have no participation in it."

con-cern', *n.* **1.** That which relates to one; an affair; business; especially, something of interest or importance; something affecting one's interest or welfare; as, it is not my *concern;* each man's *concern* is his own salvation. **2.** A feeling of anxiety or solicitude; interest; regard; as, to have deep *concern* for the absent.

It is clear that righteousness, the central object of Israel's *concern*, was the central object of Christ's *concern* also.
Matthew Arnold *Literature and Dogma* p. 92. [o. & co. 1873.]

3. A feeling of obligation to perform a religious duty: used by members of the Society of Friends. **4.** A business enterprise, firm, or company; an establishment; also, an estate; as, the Methodist Book *Concern;* a member of the *concern*. **5.** Any object, contrivance, or appliance: usually conveying a slur; as, a rickety, complicated, and cumbrous old *concern*.

She's a real spicy old *concern*.
Harriet B. Stowe *Oldtown Folks* p. 67. [o. & co. 1869.]

Syn.: see ANXIETY; BUSINESS; CARE.— Prep.: concern *about* one's affairs; *at* his misfortunes; *for* his safety.

con-cern'an-cy†, *n.* A concern. **con-cern'ancet.**

con-cerned',] 1 kon-sūrnd'; 2 cŏn-çĕrnd', *pa.* **1.** Having or exhibiting disquietude; interested or involved; anxious. **2.** [U. S.] Deuced; damned: a euphemism; as, that *concerned* fool: often pronounced con-sarned'. **3.** [U. S.] Troubled; distressed; grieved. **4.** [Dial.] Slightly intoxicated. Syn.: see ANXIOUS.— **con-cern'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **con-cern'ed-ness**, *n.*

con-cern'ing, 1 kon-sūrn'iŋ; 2 cŏn-çĕrn'ing, *pa.* [Archaic.] Important; momentous; as, a *concerning* point; all-*concerning*.— **con-cern'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **con-cern'ing-ness**, *n.*

con-cern'ment, *n.* Business; concern.

con-cern'ing, *prep.* In relation to; regarding; pertaining to; about; as, I spoke *concerning* his duty.

Concerning was originally the present participle of the verb *concern*, to have relation to or reference to. Its use as a preposition is closely analogous to that of *touching, respecting*, etc.

con-cern'ment, 1 kən-sûrn'ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏn-çĕrn'-ment, *n.* **1.** The fact or condition of concerning or of being of importance; relation; bearing; importance; moment.

The political organization of a people is of all matters of temporal *concernment* the most important. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, July 4, 1826* p. 103. [A. S. CO. 1836.]

2. The feeling of anxiety, interest, concern, solicitude. **3.** The state of being concerned or occupied; participation; as, I have no *concernment* in their affairs. **4.** Anything that relates to one; affair; concern; business; as, it is no *concernment* of mine.

con-cert', 1 kən-sûrt'; 2 cŏn-çĕrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To arrange, devise, or settle together or mutually.

Here they stopped to survey their ground, and to *concert* their movements. COOPER *Deerslayer* ch. 15, p. 260. [R. & H. 1870.]

2. To plan; contrive. **3.** *Mus.* To arrange (a piece of music) for several performers or instruments. **4.** [Rare.] To perform in concert.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To act together; form a plan; agree. [< F. *concerter,* < It. *concertare,* < L. *concerto,* debate, arrange, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *cerno,* separate.]

con'cert, 1 kən'sərt; 2 cŏn'çert, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) A musical entertainment or performance, not dramatic, by several voices or instruments or both; as, a string *concert;* a madrigal *concert.* (2) The combination of voices or instruments to produce harmony; also, voices or instruments collectively, considered as acting together. **2.** The agreement together of persons or movements to a single purpose; accordance; harmonious effort or feeling; as, a *concert* of views; a *concert* of action; to proceed in *concert.* [F., < It. *concerto,* < *concertare;* see CONCERT, *v.*] — **concert grand,** a grand piano, of powerful and brilliant tone, sometimes larger than the ordinary grand piano, for use in an orchestra or in a large hall. — **con'cert-mas"ter,** *n.* The chief of the first violins of an orchestra. — **c. of Europe,** an agreement between the principal European powers to take only combined action on the Eastern question. **European c.†.** — **c. of the powers,** an understanding reached in 1900 between the leading European nations, the United States, and Japan, by which their attitude toward China in the East was determined. — **c. pitch,** see PITCH. — **c.-stück,** *n. Mus.* A short concerted piece that does not adhere strictly to the concerto form. — **Dutch c.,** a medley of songs or verses sung by different persons at the same time, or in succession, and followed by a popular chorus.

con"cer-tan'te, 1 kŏn"çher-tŏn'tē; 2 cŏn"chĕr-tän'tę, *n.* [It.] **1.** An orchestral composition having solo parts, either vocal or instrumental. **2.** A composition for two or more solo instruments without accompaniment: used also attributively; as, *concertante* parts.

con"cer-ta'tion, 1 kən"sər-tē'shən; 2 cŏn"çer-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A class match, or dispute, between rival students on some set portion of their studies. **2†.** Contention; struggle. [< L. *concertatio(n-),* < *concerto,* contend; see CONCERT, *v.*] — **con-cer'ta-tive†,** *a.* Contentious.

con-cert'ed, 1 kən-sûrt'ed; 2 cŏn-çĕrt'ĕd, *pa.* Arranged or agreed upon in concert or for a common purpose; especially, in music, arranged in parts; as, a *concerted* piece.

con"cer-ti'na, 1 kən"sər-tī'nə; 2 cŏn"çer-tī'na, *n.* A musical instrument of polygonal sections, consisting of an extendible bellows with a keyboard at either end furnished with stops by means of which the air is forced upon free metallic reeds. [< It. *concerto;* see CONCERT, *n.*] — **con"cer-ti'nist,** *n.* One who plays the concertina.

Concertina.

con"cer-ti'no, 1 kŏn"çher-tī'no; 2 cŏn"chĕr-tē'no, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A short or abridged concerto. **2.** The solo instruments of a concerto grosso.

con'cert-ist, 1 kən'sərt-ist; 2 cŏn'çert-ist, *n.* [Colloq.] A performer at concerts.

con"cert-is'tic, 1 kən"sərt-is'tik; 2 cŏn"çert-is'tic, *a. Music.* Of, relating to, or partaking of the characteristics of a concert, as distinguished from *operatic* and *ecclesiastical.*

con'cert-ize, 1 kən'sərt-aiz; 2 cŏn'çert-iz, *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] [Colloq.] To perform in a concert or concerts. **con'cert-ise†.**

con-cert'ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act of concerting.

con-cer'to, 1 kon-chĕr'to *or* kon-sûr'to; 2 cŏn-chĕr'to *or* cŏn-çĕr'to, *n.* [-TOS, 1 -tōz; 2 -tōs, *pl.*] [It.] **1.** A musical composition in several movements, written with an orchestral accompaniment and calculated to display the powers of an instrument or performer: formerly used in a less restricted sense for various styles of concerted composition. **2.** [Rare.] A concert; harmony.

The full *concerto* swells upon your ear.
COWPER *Progress of Error* l. 128.

con-ces'si-bl(e[P]**,** 1 kən-ses'ı-bl; 2 cŏn-çĕs'ı-bl, *a.* That may be conceded. [< LL. *concessibilis,* < L. *concessus;* see CONCESSIVE.]

con-ces'sion, 1 kən-seşh'ən; 2 cŏn-çĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of granting or yielding: usually implying a demand or request, and so distinguished from voluntary giving.

Concession to notorious injustice invites fresh injustice. BENTHAM *Works, International Law* in vol. ii, p. 552. [W. T. 1843.]

2. Anything granted or yielded, admitted in response to a demand, petition, or claim, or permitted under pressure. **3.** Specifically, a right, privilege, or property granted by a government; a grant; as, a *concession* of land. **4.** [Ontario, Canada.] (1) One of the main lines of government surveys, generally running east and west. (2) The land between two concession-lines. (3) The road laid out as a highway on a concession-line. [F., < L. *concessio(n-),* < *concessus;* see CONCESSIVE.] Syn.: see FAVOR. — **con-ces'sion-line",** *n.* [Canada.] A line 33 feet from the line of the sectional survey on either side of that line, bounding the land retained by the government and conceded by the buyer, for roads. — **c.-road,** *n.* [Canada.] A road 66 feet wide when laid on the line of the government survey, for which provision is made by law. — **the Concessions,** the grants and privileges conceded to the colonists of New Jersey in 1664-65 by the owners of the territory, John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. These resulted in the establishment of a popular assembly, under which the colony was governed until the ratification of the Constitution, Dec. 18, 1787. — **con-ces'sion-a-ry.** **I.** *a.* Bestowed by concession; of or pertaining to a concession. **II.** *n.* A concessioner. — **con-ces'sion-er,** *n.* One who holds or seeks to secure a concession. **con-ces"sion-aire'†.** — **con-ces'sion-ist,** *n.* One who advocates or practises concession.

con-ces'sive, } kən-ses'ıv; 2 cŏn-çĕs'ıv. **I.** *a.* Con-**con-ces'sivᴱ,** } taining or implying concession; as, a *concessive* sentence: said in grammar of the conjunctions *tho, altho,* and the like, and of the subordinate adverbial clauses introduced by them. **II.** *n.* A concessive word or clause. [< LL. *concessivus,* < L. *concessus,* pp. of *concedo;* see CONCEDE.] — **con-ces'sivᴱ(e-lyᴱ,** *adv.* — **con-ces'siv(e-nessᴱ,** *n.* — **con-ces'so-ry,** *a.* Conceding; yielding.

con-ces'sor, 1 kən-ses'ər *or* -ər; 2 cŏn-çes'or, *n.* [Rare.] One who concedes.

con-cet'to, 1 kon-chet'to; 2 cŏn-chĕt'to, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] [It.] *Lit. Criticism.* A conceit. — **con-cet'tism,** *n.* The use of concetti. — **con-cet'tist,** *n.*

con-ceyt'†, *n.* Conceit.

conch, 1 kɔnk; 2 cŏnç, *n.* **1.** A large marine univalve shell; originally, a bivalve. (1) A shell of the genus *Strombus,* especially the fountain-shell (*Strombus gigas*) of the West Indies, employed in jewelry for cutting into cameos and gems: used also as a horn or call-instrument. See illus. under STROMB. (2) [U. S.] A winkle or whelk, as *Fulgur carica.* (3) A helmet-shell (*Cassis*).

2. The shell of a mollusk. **3.** A shell blown as a horn; especially, the shell blown by Tritons as represented in ancient art; also, a shell-shaped horn or trumpet; conch-shell. **4.** A shell-shaped ornament used in decorative art. **5.** *Archeol.* A cup or vase for perfumes shaped like a shell. **6.** *Arch.* A semidome, or the plain concave surface of a dome or vault. **7.** The external ear or concha. **8.** The postembryonic shell of a cephalopod mollusk intermediate between protoconch and shell. **9.** A native of the Florida Keys or the Bahamas: so called from their alleged use of the conch as food; also, in some parts of North Carolina, one of the lower class of white residents; a "poor white." **10.** Same as CONCHA, 5. [< L. *concha,* < Gr. *konchē,* shell.]

conch., conchol., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

con'cha, 1 kɔŋ'kə; 2 cŏn'ça, *n.* [L.] [-CHÆ, 1 -kī; 2 -çē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* (1) The external ear, or its deepest hollow. (2) One of the turbinate bones, very thin shell-like structures found in the cavities of the nose. **2.** *Arch.* Same as CONCH, 6. **3.** An ancient French measure of about 5 pecks. **4.** A thin translucent shell used in the East Indies for window-panes, etc. **5.** 1 kən'ʃə; 2 cŏn'cha. A small cigar tapering at both ends. **6.** *Archeol.* A shell-like receptacle, as for perfume. — **Con-cha'ce-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder or superfamily of dimyarian bivalves having two unequal pairs of gills, the outer appendiculate, and an equivalve shell with a heterodont hinge, including *Veneridæ, Cyrenidæ,* etc. — **con-cha'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **con'chal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the external ear. — **con'chate,** *a.* **1.** Conched. **2.** Conchiform. — **conched,** *a.* Having a conch. — **Con-chid'i-um,** *n. Falcon.* A genus of fossil brachiopods belonging to the family *Pentameridæ.* — **Con-chif'e-ra,** *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** The *Acephala,* or bivalve shells. **2.** A section of *Mollusca,* containing all except *Placophora.* — **con'chi-fer,** *n.* — **con-chif'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Conchifera.* **2.** Having a shell; testaceous. **3.** Containing shells, as rocks. — **con'chi-form,** *a.* Shaped like a shell, especially like one valve of a bivalve shell. — **con-chif'ra-gous,** *a.* Able to break shells: applied to animals feeding on shell-fish, as the drum and the wolf-fish.

con'ches, 1 kən'chez *or* -shez; 2 cŏn'chĕş *or* -çhĕş, *n. pl.* [Colloq., Austral.] Tame cattle.

con-chi'o-lin, 1 kɔŋ-kai'o-lin; 2 cŏŋ-cī'o-lĭn, *n.* An organic compound ($C_{32}H_{48}N_8O_{11}$) forming the basis of molluscan shells. [< L. *concha,* shell.] **con-chy'o-lin†.**

con'chite, 1 kɔŋ'kait; 2 cŏŋ'cīt, *n.* **1.** A calcium carbonate secreted by mollusks and forming a large proportion of the shells. **2†.** A fossil shell. [< L. *concha,* < Gr. *konchē,* shell.]

con-chit'ic, 1 kɔŋ-kit'ik; 2 cŏŋ-cĭt'ic, *a.* Made up of or containing shells, as rocks.

con-chi'tis, 1 kɔŋ-kai'tis *or* -ki'tis; 2 cŏŋ-cī'tis *or* -cī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the external ear. [< CONCHA.]

Con'cho, 1 kən'cho; 2 cŏn'cho, *n.* **1.** A river in W. Texas; 200 m. long from Andrews county to Colorado river in Concho county. **2.** A county in central Texas; 941 sq. m.; county-seat, Paintrock. — **con'cho-grass",** *n.* Same as COLORADO GRASS. See under GRASS.

Con"chœ-ci'ı-dæ, 1 kɔŋ"ki-sai'ı-dī; 2 cŏŋ"cē-çī'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of myodocopous entomostracans with two pairs of feet, the posterior pair being rudimentary. **Con-chœ'ci-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *konchē,* shell, + *oikos,* house.] **Con"chœ-ci'a-dæ†.** — **con-chœ'ci-id,** *n.* — **con-chœ'ci-oid,** *a.*

con'choid, 1 kɔŋ'kɔid; 2 cŏŋ'cŏid, *n.* A curve of the fourth degree, invented by the Greek geometer Nicomedes. [< Gr. *konchoeidēs,* < *konchē,* shell, + *eidos,* form.] — **spherical conchoid,** a curve on a spherical surface, resembling a conchoid.

con-choi'dal, 1 kɔŋ-kɔi'dəl; 2 cŏŋ-cŏĭ'dal, *a.* **1.** Having shell-shaped depressions and elevations: said of the fracture of certain very compact and homogeneous mineral substances, like obsidian or jasper. **2.** *Math.* Of or relating to a conchoid. **con'choid†.** — **con-choi'dally,** *adv.*

con-chol'do-graph, 1 kɔŋ-kel'do-graf; 2 cŏŋ-cŏl'do-grȧf, *n.* A mechanical appliance for giving a fluted effect to architectural columns and the like. [< CONCHOID + -GRAPH.]

con-chol'o-gist, 1 kɔŋ-kel'o-jist; 2 cŏŋ-cŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* **1.** A student of conchology. **2.** A carrier-shell or xenophorid. **con-chyl"i-ol'o-gist†.**

con-chol'o-gy, 1 kɔŋ-kel'o-ji; 2 cŏŋ-cŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of mollusks with reference to their shells. Compare MALACOLOGY. [< Gr. *konchē,* shell, + -OLOGY.] — **con"cho-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

con-chom'e-ter, 1 kɔŋ-kɔm'ı-tər; 2 cŏŋ-cŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring a shell or the angle of its spire. [< Gr. *konchē,* shell, + -METER.] **con-chyl"i-om'e-ter†.** — **con-chom'e-try,** *n.* **con-chyl"i-om'e-try†.**

Con"cho-phyl'la, 1 kɔŋ"ko-fil'ə; 2 cŏŋ"co-fĭl'a, *n. pl. Crust.* Same as CONCHOSTRACA. [< Gr. *konchē,* shell, + *phyllon,* leaf.] — **con"cho-phyl'lan,** *n.* — **con"cho-phyl'lous,** *a.*

con"cho-rhyn'chus, 1 kɔŋ"ko-riŋ'kus; 2 cŏŋ"co-rĭŋ'cŭs, *n. Geol.* The horny jaw of an extinct cephalopod (*Temnochetlus bidorsatus*) found in Triassic rocks: so called before the shell to which it belonged was known. [< Gr. *konchē,* shell, + *rhynchos,* snout.]

Con'chos, 1 kon'chōs; 2 cŏn'chŏs, *n.* A river in Chihuahua, Mexico; 300 m. long to Rio Grande del Norte. **Con'chas†.**

con'cho-scope, 1 kɔŋ'ko-skōp; 2 cŏŋ'co-scōp *n. Med.* A speculum used in examining the anterior and middle parts of the nasal passages. [< Gr. *konchē,* shell, + -SCOPE.]

con"cho-spi'ral, 1 kɔŋ"ko-spai'rəl; 2 cŏŋ"co-spī'ral, *n.* A spiral curve in certain univalves. [< L. *concha* (see CONCH) + SPIRAL.]

Con-chos'tra-ca, 1 kɔŋ-kes'trə-kə; 2 cŏŋ-cŏs'tra-ca, *n. pl. Crust.* A section of phyllopod crustaceans with the body retractile within a bivalve shell-like cover, including the *Limnaditidæ,* etc. [< Gr. *konchē,* shell, + *ostrakon,* shell.] — **con-chos'tra-can,** *a.* & *n.*

con'cho-tome, 1 kɔŋ'ko-tōm; 2 cŏŋ'co-tōm, *n. Surg.* A tool for cutting out the turbinate bones. [< Gr. *konchē,* shell, + -TOME.]

Con"chu-bhar' (or **Con'or) mac Nes'sa,** 1 kɔŋ'ku-vär' mak nes'ə; 2 cŏŋ'cu-vär' mac nĕs'a. [Ir.] King of Ulster in the 1st century B. C., and head of the knightly order of the Red Branch; a leading figure in heroic tales. **Con"co-bar'†.**

con'chu-la, 1 kɔŋ'kiu-lə; 2 cŏŋ'cū-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] The lobed and thick end of the esophageal groove in the *Siphonactinidæ.* [Dim. < L. *concha;* see CONCH.]

con'chyl-, } 1 kɔŋ'kıl-, kɔŋ-kil'ı-o-; 2 cŏŋ'cyl-, cŏŋ-**con-chyl'i-o-,** } cŷl'ı-o-. From Greek *konchylion,* little shell (dim. of *konchylē* = *konchē,* shell): combining forms. — **con"chy-la'ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to shells; shell-like. **con-chyl"i-a'ceous†.** — **con-chyl'i-at"ed,** *a.* Derived from shells: said of a coloring-matter. — **Con-chyl'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of tortricoidean moths characterized by the origin of the fore wings at the outer fourth of the distal cell. It includes the juniper web-worm (*Conchylis rutilana*), which constructs a tube for its house by fastening together juniper-leaves with its silk. — **con"chy-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Conchiferous. — **con-chyl"i-ol'o-gist, con-chyl"i-ol'o-gy,** etc. See CONCHOLOGIST, etc. — **con-chyl"i-o-mor'phite,** *n.* The fossil imprint of a shell. — **con-chyl'i-ous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Conchifera.* — **con-chyl'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] A molluscan shell.

con'ci-a"tor†, *n.* One who weighs, proportions, works, and tempers the materials in glass-making.

con"cierge', kŏn"syärz'; 2 cŏn"çyĕrzh', *n.* [F.] The male or female doorkeeper of a building, especially of a public or private hotel or an apartment-house; a janitor.

con"cier"ge-rie', 1 kɔŋ"syär"ʒə-ri'; 2 cŏn"çyĕr"ʒe-rē', *n.* [F.] Originally, the office, lodge, or room of a concierge; porter's lodge; specif. [C-], a historic prison in Paris, where the chief victims of the Terror were confined prior to their execution.

con-cile'†, *v.* To reconcile; conciliate. — **con-cil'i-a-ble†,** *a.*

con-cil'i-a-bule, 1 kən-sil'ı-ə-bĭul; 2 cŏn-çĭl'ı-a-būl, *n.* [Rare.] A small private council or assembly; conventicle. **con-cil'i-a-ble†.**

con-cil'i-ar, *a.* [Archaic.] Of or pertaining to a council. **con-cil'i-a-ry†.** — **con-cil'i-ar-ly†,** *adv.* As by a council.

con-cil'i-ate, 1 kən-sil'ı-ēt; 2 cŏn-çĭl'ı-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To overcome the enmity or hostility of; obtain the friendship of; placate; mollify; as, to *conciliate* an enemy. **2.** To secure or attract by conciliatory measures; gain; win.

Her genuine kindness and sweet temper *conciliated* the regard even of the more worldly of her friends.
T. TIMPSON *Elizabeth Fry* p. 17. [S. & S. 1847.]

[< L. *conciliatus,* pp. of *concilio,* < *concilium,* council, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *calo,* call.] Syn.: appease, pacify, placate, please, propitiate, reconcile, win, win over. — Ant.: alienate, displease, estrange, offend. — **con-cil'i-at"ing-ly,** *adv.* — **con-cil'i-a"tor,** *n.*

con-cil"i-a'tion, 1 kən-sil'ı-ē'shən; 2 cŏn-çĭl'ı-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of conciliating.

The Roman method of *conciliation* was . . . the most ample toleration of the customs, religion, and municipal freedom of the conquered. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 238. [A. 1886.]

2. [Rare.] Reconciliation. [< L. *conciliatio(n-),* < *concilio;* see CONCILIATE.] — **court of conciliation,** a court to try cases amicably and propose terms of adjustment, so as to avoid litigation. — **con-cil"i-a'tion-ist,** *n.*

con-cil'i-a-to-ry, 1 kən-sil'ı-ə-to-ri; 2 cŏn-çĭl'ı-a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to reconcile or conciliate. **con-cil'i-a-tive**[est]**.**

He was so extremely *conciliatory* in his manner that he seemed to apologize to the very newspaper for taking the liberty of reading it. DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 59, p. 333. [H.]

Syn.: see ACCOMMODATING; PACIFIC. — **con-cil'i-a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

con-cil'i-um, 1 kən-sil'ı-um; 2 cŏn-çĭl'ı-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] A council or assembly. [L.: see CONCILIATE.] — **concilium plebis** (*Rom. Hist.*), the council of the plebeians which elected the tribunes and ædiles.

con-cin'ni-ty, 1 kən-sin'ı-ti; 2 cŏn-çĭn'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] Fitness; harmony; elegance, as of rhetorical style.

There is a beauty of its own in *concinnity* of structure.
AUSTIN PHELPS *Eng. Style* p. 321. [S. 1888.]

[< L. *concinnitas,* < *concinnus,* well adjusted.] — **con-cin'nate†,** *vt.* To unite or connect fitly; purify. — **con-cin'nate†,** *a.* Fit; suitable. — **con"cin-na'tion†,** *n.* — **con-cin'nous,** *a.* **1.** Exhibiting concinnity; agreeable; harmonious. **2.** *Bot.* Neat; elegant.

con'ci-o, 1 kən'shı-ō; 2 cŏn'shi-ō, *n.* [L.] A public harangue or discourse. **con'cion†.** — **con-cion-al†,** *a.* Pertaining to public discourse or assembly. **con'cion-a-ry†.** — **con'cion-ate†,** *v.* To preach. — **con'cion-a"tor†,** *n.* — **con'cion-a-to-ry†,** *a.* Pertaining to a concionator or to public speaking. **con'cion-a-tive†.** — **con'cion-a"trix†,** *n.* A female speaker.

con-cip'i-ent, 1 kən-sip'ı-ent; 2 cŏn-çip'ı-ĕnt, *a.* [Rare.] Conceiving. — **con-cip'i-en-cy,** *n.*

concis., *abbr.* Latin *concisus,* cut.

con-cise'†, *vt.* To cut off.

con-cise', 1 kən-sais'; 2 cŏn-çīs', *a.* Expressing much in brief form; comprehensive yet compact; terse; pithy: said of a style of writing or speaking, or of any composition. [< L. *concisus,* pp. of *concido,* cut off, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *cædo,* cut.] Syn.: see TERSE. — **con-cise'ly,** *adv.* — **con-cise'ness,** *n.*

con-ci'sion, 1 kən-siş'ən; 2 cŏn-çĭzh'on, *n.* **1.** A cutting off or asunder; schism; faction. **2.** Conciseness. **3.** [Archaic.] The circumcision, or those who advocated this practise or had been circumcised. *Phil.* iii, 2. [< LL. *concisio(n-),* < L. *concisus;* see CONCISE, *a.*]

con"ci-ta'to, 1 kŏn'chi-tä'to; 2 cŏn'chi-tä'to, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Excited or agitated: used to indicate passages to be rendered as if the performer were agitated by emotion.

con'cla-mant, 1 kən'klə-mənt; 2 cŏn'cla-mant, *a.* [Rare.] Calling out together, as in lamentation.

con"cla-ma'tion, 1 kən'klə-mē'shən; 2 cŏn'cla-mā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] A crying out together; an outcry of several voices.

con'clave, 1 kən'klēv; 2 cŏn'clāv, *n.* **1.** An assembly of persons shut up together; any body of people meeting privately or secretly; a secret council or society. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The college of cardinals; especially, the cardinals as assembled for the election of a pope. **3.** Any private apartment; especially, the set of apartments in the Vatican where the cardinals meet to choose a pope, and which is kept locked until the election is over. The system dates from the second Council of Lyons, 1274. [F., < L. *conclave,* < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *clavis,* key.] Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; CABAL. — **con'cla-vist,** *n.* **1.** AN

ecclesiastic attendant upon a cardinal at an electoral conclave. 2†. A cardinal in conclave.

con-cil'mate, 1 kŏn-kīl'mit; 2 cŏn-cil'mat, *tt.* [Rare.] To acclimatize.

con-clude', 1 kŏn-klūd'; 2 cŏn-clud' (xiii), *v.* [CON-CLUD'ED; CON-CLUD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come to an opinion or decision about; determine; decide; opine: usually followed by an objective clause; as, he *concluded* the plan to be impracticable. **2.** Specif., to infer as a result or effect; judge or deduce as existing or occurring; as, we can not *conclude* a miracle from experience alone. **3.** To bring to a completion; terminate; finish; as, to *conclude* an argument. **4.** To arrange or settle finally; accomplish; as, to *conclude* peace. **5.** To stop or restrain; in law, to estop; hold bound by: usually in the passive; as, the plaintiff is *concluded* by his admission. **6.** [Archaic.] To shut in; specif., to confine or limit to a given condition.

> Thus, what thou desirest,
> And what thou fear'st, alike destroys all hope
> Of refuge, and *concludes* thee miserable.
> MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 839.

7†. To confute; stop the mouth of. **8†.** To include. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to an end; terminate; finish; as, the program *concludes* with a song. **2.** To infer or deduce a conclusion; as, he *concludes* correctly. [< L. *concludo,* < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *claudo,* shut.] SYN.: see CEASE; FINISH.— **con-clud'ing-line",** *n. Naut.* **1.** A small line fastened to the middle of the stern-ladder. **2.** A line through the middle of the wooden rounds on a rope ladder.— **to conclude to the country** (*Pleading*), to submit an issue for trial by jury. The form of words varies according as it is used by plaintiff or defendant, but a mistake in the form used does not invalidate the plea.— **con-clude'†,** *n.* A conclusion.— **con-clu'dence†,** *n.* Logical inference or deduction. **con-clu'den-cy†.**— **con-clu'dent†,** *a.* Bringing to a close; decisive.— **con-clud'er,** *n.*— **con-clud'i-bl(e)ᴿ,** *a.* That may be concluded. **con-clu-si-bl(e)ᴿ†.**— **con-clud'ing,** *pa.* Final; terminal.— **con-clud'ing-ly†,** *adv.*

con-clu'sion, 1 kŏn-klū'ʒən; 2 cŏn-clu'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of finishing or ending a thing; as, there was delay in the *conclusion* of the trial. **2.** The end or termination of an act or process; as, after the *conclusion* of the trial; the *conclusion* of the session arrived. **3.** The result immediately consequent upon the termination of a process; immediate effect of a process; as, the *conclusion* was that the prisoner was discharged. **4.** A thing believed in consequence of investigation or reasoning; any matter of inferential conviction; as, the *conclusion* of the jury was that the man was innocent. **5.** *Logic.* A proposition the truth of which is inferred from a premise or premises; especially, the third proposition of an Aristotelian syllogism; as, the *conclusion* that the Indians have rights follows from the premises that the Indians are men and that men have rights. **6.** A practical determination; final decision to do or not to do; resolve; as, his *conclusion* was to sell his house. **7.** *Gram.* That part of a conditional sentence or proposition which sets forth something as consequent upon a condition or protasis; the apodosis. **8.** *Rhet.* The closing part of a discussion or discourse, often including a recapitulation, practical application of the arguments and statements already considered, and a peroration.

> Some remarks on this topic may form a not unsuitable *conclusion* to the present article. CHANNING *Works* p. 574. [A. U. A. 1878.]

9. *Law.* (1) An estoppel; a bar. (2) The ending of a pleading or deed. (3) A finding; as, a *conclusion* of law or fact. **10.** *Scots Law.* (1) The final clause of a summons setting forth the purpose of the action. (2) The purpose itself. **11†.** Experiment. [F., < L. *conclusio(n-),* < *conclusus;* see CONCLUSIVE.] SYN.: see CESSATION; DRIFT; END; INFERENCE; PERIOD.— **conclusion of fact,** a conclusion as to the existence of a given fact, drawn from testimony.— **c. of law,** the decision of a court as to the law applicable to a given state of facts.— **c. to the country,** the concluding clause of a pleading containing a demand for a trial by jury.— **foregone c.,** something already decided upon, and not to be altered or set aside by argument or influence; a thing settled by prearrangement.— **in c.,** lastly; finally.— **to try conclusions with,** to enter into contest with, so as to determine which party is the superior.

con-clu"si-un'cule, 1 kŏn-klū'zi-ųŋ'kīūl; 2 cŏn-clų'si-ūŋ'cūl, *n.* A trivial conclusion: a common sophism of ancient logic. [< L. *conclustuncula,* dim. of *conclusio,* conclusion.]

con-clu'sive, } 1 kŏn-klū'siv; 2 cŏn-clų'siv, *a.* **1.** De-
con-clu'siᴠᴱ, } cisive of the matter in issue; putting an end to doubt; sufficient to convince or decide; as, *conclusive* testimony.

> God's providence is often so *conclusive* in its arguments of fact, that there is no replying or questioning. SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm CVII.* in vol. v, p. 126. [P. & W. 1887.]

2. Leading or tending to a conclusion; pertaining to a conclusion; final. [< L. *conclusus,* pp. of *concludo;* see CONCLUDE.] **con-clu'so-ry†.** SYN.: see COGENT; FINAL.— **conclusive evidence,** evidence which in law establishes a fact beyond doubt.— **c. presumption,** a presumption which the law does not permit to be called in question.— **con-clu'siv(e-ly)ᴱ,** *adv.*— **con-clu'siv(e-ness)ᴱ,** *n.*

con-clu'sum, 1 kŏn-klū'sum; 2 cŏn-clų'sŭm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] [L.] A summary or conspectus (in a negotiation) of the demands of a government: distinguished from an *ultimatum* as being presented for discussion.

Con"co-bar', *n.* [Ir.] See CONCHUBHAR.

con-coct', 1 kŏn-kokt'; 2 cŏn-cŏct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prepare by mixing a variety of ingredients together, as a drink, a soup, or other cooked dish. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to devise; plan; scheme. **3†.** To digest. **4†.** To sublime; refine. **5†.** To ripen.

II. *i.* **1.** To become mixed, cooked, or prepared. **2†.** To ripen. [< L. *concoctus,* pp. of *concoquo,* boil together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *coquo,* boil.] — **con-coct'er, con-coc'tor,** *n.*

con-coc'tion, 1 kŏn-kok'shŏn; 2 cŏn-cŏc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of concocting, or the thing concocted; a contriving or a contrivance; mixture; as, a scheme of his *concoction;* a medical *concoction.* **2†.** Ripening; maturation, as of a sore. **3†.** Digestion. **4†.** *Med.* Coction.

con-coc'tive, } 1 kŏn-kok'tiᴠ; 2 cŏn-cŏc'tiᴠ, *a.* Of or per-
con-coc'tiᴠᴱ, } taining to concoction.

con-col'or-ous, 1 kŏn-kul'ər-us; 2 cŏn-cŏl'or-ŭs, *a.* Uniform in color; of the same color. **con-col'or†; con-col'or-ate†.**

con-com'i-tance, 1 kŏn-kom'i-tans; 2 cŏn-cŏm'i-tanç, *n.* **1.** The state of being concomitant; subsistence together; accompaniment; as, there may be *concomitance* without causal connection. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The presence in each element of the eucharist of both the body and blood of Christ, so that he may be wholly partaken of in either. **3.** *Math.* Such relation between two sets of variables that the functional transformation in the first set is answered by a corresponding replacement in the second set. [F., < LL. *concomitantia,* < *concomitan(t-)s;* see CONCOMITANT.] **con-com'i-tan-cy†.**

con-com'i-tant, 1 kŏn-kom'i-tant; 2 cŏn-cŏm'i-tant, *a.* Existing or occurring together or at the same time; attendant; accompanying; as, a *concomitant* event.

> The Indian right to the lands as property was not merely of possession; that of alienation was *concomitant.* HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Century of Dishonor* ch. i, p. 15. [H. BROS. 1886.]

[< LL. *concomitan(t-)s,* ppr. of *concomitor,* go with, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *comes* (*comit-*); see COUNT², *n.*] **con-com"i-ta'ne-ous†.** SYN.: see INCIDENTAL.— **method of concomitant,** see INDUCTIVE METHOD, under INDUCTIVE. — **con-com'i-tant-ly,** *adv.*

con-com'i-tant, *n.* **1.** Any thing or event considered as accompanying or coexisting with another; an attendant fact or circumstance; as, a high pulse is an invariable *concomitant* of fever. **2.** *Math.* A function the relations of which to a quantic are unaltered by linear transformation of the variables which the function represents. **3†.** An attendant.

SYN.: see ADDENDUM; CIRCUMSTANCE.— Prep.: a concomitant *of* virtue. Addison writes of "a concomitant *to* greatness."— **mixed concomitant** (*Math.*), a quantic so related to two given systems of quantics that when linear substitution of these is made it must be transformed similarly with one set and reciprocally to the other.

con-cord'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To bring into agreement; harmonize. **II.** *i.* To concur; cooperate.— **con-cord'ent†,** *v.*

con'cord¹, 1 kŏŋ'kōrd; 2 cŏŋ'côrd, *n.* **1.** Unity of feeling or interest; harmony; agreement; accord; peace.

> The stars with harmony and *concord* move.
> FARQUHAR *The Beaux' Stratagem* act iii, sc. 3.

2. *Mus.* Harmony, as opposed to *discord.* **3.** *Gram.* The agreement of one word with another, as in gender, number, case, or person; that part of syntax which treats of this agreement. **4.** *Law.* An agreement between persons as to the adjustment of a claim of one against the other; an agreement between parties to a fine of lands, how and in what manner the lands shall pass. [< F. *concorde,* < L. *concordia,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] SYN.: see HARMONY. — **Book of Concord** (*Eccl. Hist.*), the collection of the Confessions received as authoritative by practically the whole Lutheran Church, published in 1580. It contains the three General Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, Luther's catechisms, etc.— **final concord** (*O. Eng. Law.*), the authoritative settlement of a dispute by a decision of the sovereign or his justices. **final peaceᴱ.**— **Formula of C.,** the last part of the *Book of Concord,* in which was published for the first time, tho drawn up at Targau in 1576, a statement of doctrine by the most eminent Lutheran divines on certain controverted points, such as election, predestination, faith, free will, etc. It was evoked by the errors of Melanchthon and the Crypto-Calvinists.— **Wittenberg C.,** an agreement effected in 1536 which, through mutual concessions, united the Wittenberg Reformers with those of South Germany.— **con-cord'a-bleᴱ,** *a.*— **con-cord'a-blyᴱ,** *adv.*— **con-cord'al,** *a. Gram.* Relating to concord.

Con'cord², *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city, the capital of New Hampshire and county-seat of Merrimack county; the early home of Christian Science and for a number of years the residence of Mrs. Eddy. **2.** A city, the county-seat of Cabarrus county, N. C.; seat of Scotia Seminary (Presbyterian), founded in 1870. **3.** A town in Cumberland county N. S. Wales. **4.** A village on Concord river, in Middlesex county, Mass.; scene of a battle in the Revolutionary war, Apr. 19, 1775; residence of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, the Alcotts, and other eminent literary men and women. **5.** A village in Jefferson county, Wis. **6.** A town in Gadsden county, Fla.— **Concord coach, grape,** etc., see COACH, GRAPE, etc.

con-cor'dance, 1 kŏn-kōr'dans; 2 cŏn-côr'danç, *n.* **1.** A list arranged alphabetically, with exact cross-references, of the leading words, phrases, or topics in a book in their exact context; especially, such an index of the Bible. **2.** Concord; harmony; agreement. [F., < LL. *concordantia,* < L. *concordan(t-)s;* see CONCORDANT.] — **con-cor'dance,** *tt.* To make a concordance to.— **con-cor'danc-er,** *n.*— **con"cor-dan'tial,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a concordance (of the Bible). [M.]

con-cor'dan-cy, 1 kŏn-kōr'dan-si; 2 cŏn-côr'dan-çy, *n.* [Archaic.] Agreement.

con-cor'dant, 1 kŏn-kōr'dant; 2 cŏn-côr'dant, *a.* Existing or occurring in concord; having or manifesting harmony; consonant.

> Then dulcet music swell'd
> *Concordant* with the life-strings of the soul.
> SHELLEY *Queen Mab* div. viii, st. 2.

[< L. *concordan(t-)s,* ppr. of *concordo,* agree, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *cor,* heart.] — **con-cor'dant-ly,** *adv.* In a concordant manner. **con'cord-ly†.**

con-cor'dat, 1 kŏn-kōr'dat; 2 cŏn-côr'dăt, *n.* **1.** In papal history, an agreement between the papal see and a secular power for the settlement and regulation of ecclesiastical affairs. **2.** Any public act of agreement, as a treaty. The most famous *concordats* are the **Concordat of Worms** (1122), between Pope Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., which settled the dispute relative to the investiture of bishops; the **C. of Constance** (1418), between Martin V. and representatives of England, France, and Germany, relative to reforms demanded by those nations; the **C. of Vienna** (1448), between Nicholas V. and the imperial estates, covering the same ground as that of Constance; the **C. of Bologna** (1516), between Leo X. and Francis I. of France, which abolished the Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VII. and gave the king the dominant control in ecclesiastical affairs, and the **C. of 1801,** between Pius VII. and Napoleon, providing for the free exercise of Catholic worship in France, abrogated in 1905. [< L. *concordatus,* pp. of *concordo;* see CONCORDANT.] **con-cor'date†.**

con"cor-da'tum, 1 kŏn'kŏr-dē'tum; 2 cŏn'cŏr-dā'tŭm, *n.* [L.] *Ir. Hist.* An order in council concerning the disposition in whole or in part of a special state fund annually voted by the British Parliament; also, a payment under such an order; sometimes, the fund itself, called **concordatum fund.**

Con-cor'di-a, 1 kŏn-kōr'di-ə; 2 cŏn-côr'di-a, *n.* [L] **1.** *Rom. Relig.* Goddess of concord or peace; represented as a matron holding a cornucopia in her left hand. **2.** A parish in eastern Louisiana; 717 sq. m.; parish-seat, Vidalia. **3.** A city, county-seat of Cloud county, Kan. **4.** A town in Entre Rios province, Argentina.

con-cor'dial, 1 kŏn-kōr'jal; 2 cŏn-côr'jal, *a.* [Rare.] Full of accord; agreeable; harmonious.

con-cor'dist, 1 kŏn-kōr'dist; 2 cŏn-côr'dist, *n.* The maker or compiler of a concordance.

Con-cor'di-um, 1 kŏn-kōr'di-um; 2 cŏn-côr'di-ŭm, *n.* [Obs. or Hist.] The name of a communistic society founded at Ham, Surrey, England, in 1843.— **Con-cor'di-an,** *n.*— **Con-cor'dist,** *n.*

con-cor'po-rate, 1 kŏn-kōr'po-rēt; 2 cŏn-côr'po-rāt, *tt.* & *ri.* [Archaic.] To unite in one body or substance; assimilate by digestion; incorporate.— **con-cor'po-rate,** *a.* [Archaic.] Incorporated. **con-cor'po-ralᴛ.**

Con-cor"re-za'nes, 1 kŏn-kŏr'i-zē'nīz; 2 cŏn-côr'e-zā'nēs, *n. pl. Eccl. Hist.* A late Catharist sect in Italy and the Balkans, whose dualism was less pronounced than that of the Albanenses. [< *Concorezzo* in Lombardy.] **Con-cor"re-zens'esᴛ.**

con"cours', 1 kŏŋ'kūr'; 2 cŏŋ'cųr', *n.* [F.] A public competition for a prize.— **hors concours** [F.], literally, out of competition: said of an exhibit that has received the highest award of its class at a previous exposition.

con'course, 1 kŏŋ'kōrs; 2 cŏn'cōrs, *n.* **1.** An assembling, or moving together; confluence; meeting; as, the *concourse* of tribes or of waters. **2.** An assembly of persons or things; a crowd; throng; as, a great *concourse* at the fair. **3.** A place, usually not enclosed, where a crowd is assembled, or accustomed to come together, especially for passage to and from the trains in a railway station, or for athletic games, racing, etc. **4.** *Landscape-gardening.* An open space in a park where several roads or paths converge. **5.** *Scots Law.* (1) Legal concurrence of criminal and civil actions based on the same facts. (2) The consent of an officer to a legal process. **6.** *Theol.* A translation of the Latin phrase *concursus Dei,* the divine concurrence or the act of God in maintaining the relation of the mind and the body in such eternal harmony that the changes in one represent and synchronize with the changes in the other. **7†.** *Astrol.* A conjunction. **8†.** Cooperation; aid. [< F. *concours,* < L. *concursus,* pp. of *concurro;* see CONCUR.] **con'curseᴛ.** SYN.: see ASSEMBLY.

con. cr., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

con'cre-ate, 1 kŏn'kri-ēt; 2 cŏn'cre-āt, *tt.* [Rare.] To create together or at the same time.— **con'cre-ate,** *a.* [Rare.]

con"cre-ma'tion, 1 kŏn'kri-mē'shən; 2 cŏn'cre-mā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] Cremation together or at the same time, as in the suttee ceremony in India.

con'cre-ment, 1 kŏn'kri-ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏn'cre-ment, *n.* [Rare.] A growing together; concretion, or a thing formed by concretion.

con-cresce', 1 kŏn-kres'; 2 cŏn-crēs', *ri.* To grow together.

con-cres'cence, 1 kŏn-kres'ens; 2 cŏn-crēs'ençe, *n.* **1.** A growing together, as of separate parts; growth; increase. **2.** *Bot.* The union of membranes or walls by means of a cementing substance. **3.** *Biol.* The union of two or more organisms into one; conjugation.

> *Concrescence* is . . . not properly fusion. It is the union of multicellular bodies. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* vol. xxiii, p. 66, note. [PUB. BY SOC.]

4. *Embryol.* The formation of the body-axis of a vertebrate embryo by the growing together of the edges of the primitive gastrula-mouth. [< L. *concrescentia,* < *concresco,* grow together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *cresco,* grow.] — **con-cres'ci-bl(e)ᴱ,** *a.* **1.** Capable of growing together. **2.** Capable of becoming concrete.— **con-cres'civ(e)ᴱ,** *a.* Growing together; uniting in growth.

con-crete', 1 kŏn-krit'; 2 cŏn-crēt', *v.* [CON-CRET'ED; CON-CRET'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring or unite together in one mass or body; cause to coalesce; form into a mass. **2.** To bring into concrete form: the opposite of *abstract.*

> Here we have it [true greatness] *concreted* in the character of John the Baptist. C. H. PAYNE *Guides and Guards, John the Baptist* p. 215. [P. & H. 1883.]

3. To lay concrete upon; supply or cover with concrete. **II.** *i.* To unite in a body or mass; grow together; coalesce; congeal; as, the mortar *concretes* rapidly. [< L. *concretus;* see CONCRETE, *a.*]

con'crete, 1 kŏn'krit *or* kŏn-krīt'; 2 cŏn'crēt *or* cŏn-crēt' (xiii), *a.* **1.** Joined by growth or coalescence of parts or particles in a mass; constituting a mass or substance; hence, accrued; formed by a process of growth; formed by coalition; composite. **2.** *Logic.* (1) Existing or viewed as existing in connection with the proper objects or substances; embodied in actual existence: said of characteristics or properties: opposed to *abstract;* as, a *concrete* quality.

> In a *Concrete* Notion the objects with their qualities as it were grow together, and are perceived together.
> MCCOSH *Logic* pt. i, p. 8. [C. & BROS. 1875.]

(2) Applied or relating to a particular case or object as having a certain mark or characteristic; individual; particular: opposed to *general;* as, a *concrete* illustration. **3.** Made of concrete; as, a *concrete* sidewalk. See CONCRETE, *n.*, 1. **4.** Set forth or known in illustration or embodiment; as, Christ is *concrete* love. **5.** *Psychol.* Having the nature of an immediate experience as distinguished from being an object of thought: said of sensations, perceptions, and feelings. **6.** *Phon.* Characterizing the speaking as opposed to the singing voice. [< L. *concretus,* pp. of *concresco;* see CONCRESCENCE.]

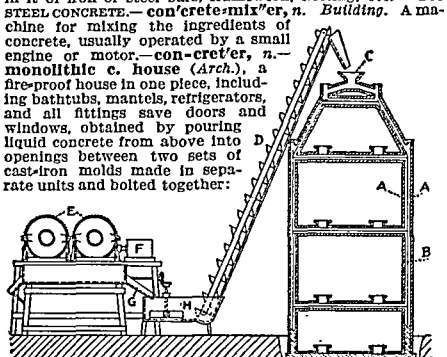
SYN.: see COMPACT.— **concrete number,** a number applied to particular objects; as, *four* men; *ten* dollars: opposed to *abstract number,* as *four,* or *ten.*— **c. science,** a physical science, or science of concrete things.— **c. sound** (*Mus.*), sound that glides or passes continuously from one pitch to another: opposed to *discrete sound,* in which the music passes abruptly or by leap from one pitch to another. — **con'crete-ly,** *adv.*— **con'crete-ness,** *n.*

con'crete, 1 kŏn'krīt; 2 cŏn'crēt, *n.* **1.** A compound of gravel or broken rock, united by means of hydraulic cement, coal-tar, asphaltum, or other substance: used in the building of roadways, bridges, embankment walls, houses, and especially structures in or under water. **2.** The mass of sugar formed by boiling down the juice of the sugar-cane, or other saccharine fluid. **3.** That mode of thought or style of conception in which elements or parts are perceived or contemplated as in combination with something actual or material; as, the poet deals with things in the *concrete.* **4.** A concrete object, or the conception of it; an embodiment or exemplification.

> He has been your *concrete* of truth and nobleness.
> GAIL HAMILTON in *Atlantic Monthly* Sept., 1862, p. 365.

5. Same as CONCRETION, 1.— **adobe concrete,** a mixture of unfired adobe clay and broken stone used as a building-material.— **armored c.** (*Arch. & Engin.*), any form of con-

crete which is reenforced or strengthened by the embedding in it of iron or steel bars, framework, netting, etc. See STEEL CONCRETE.— **con'crete-mix"er,** *n. Building.* A machine for mixing the ingredients of concrete, usually operated by a small engine or motor.—**con-cret'er,** *n.*— **monolithic c. house** (*Arch.*), a fire-proof house in one piece, including bathtubs, mantels, refrigerators, and all fittings save doors and windows, obtained by pouring liquid concrete from above into openings between two sets of cast-iron molds made in separate units and bolted together:



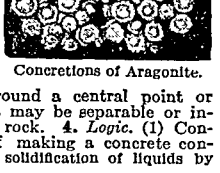
Monolithic Concrete House.

Theoretical diagram showing *A*, cast-iron molds; *B*, hollow space between molds showing reenforcing rods; *C*, opening in top in which concrete is poured; *D*, endless chain of buckets for conveying concrete to *C*; *E*, mixer, operated by motor *F*; *G*, chute through which concrete flows into *H*; *H*, trough from which concrete is taken by buckets.

a system invented by Thomas A. Edison. The entire house may be poured in a few days and is ready for occupancy as soon as the concrete has hardened, the molds have been removed, and the doors and windows have been added. See illus. above. **poured c. house†.— steel c.** (*Arch. & Engin.*), the highest type of armored concrete, used in building bridges, culverts, fire-proof floors, foundations, etc., and so cemented into the mass as most effectually to support the various strains. For narrow walls, floors, etc., thin sheets of expanded metal are embedded in the concrete, while for bridges, foundations, sewers, and other constructions requiring heavier supports bars of steel with rectangular corrugations are used.

con-cre'tian-ism, 1 ken-krī'shan-izm; 2 cŏn-crē'shan-izm, *n.* [Rare.] In anthropogeny, the theory of coincident generation and growth of soul and body. **con-cre'tion-ism†.**

con-cre'tion, 1 ken-krī'shən; 2 cŏn-crē'shon, *n.* **1.** Any mass of particles united and solidified; a body of matter formed by accretion; any body formed by successive additions. **2.** The act or process of concreting; formation of a lump or mass; solidification. **3.** *Geol.* An aggregation of inorganic matter in a sedimentary rock, in a nodular, discoidal, or cylindrical form, symmetrically arranged around a central point or line called the nucleus. It may be separable or inseparable from surrounding rock. **4.** *Logic.* (1) Concreteness. (2) The act of making a concrete conception. **5.** *Old Chem.* The solidification of liquids by partial evaporation.



Concretions of Aragonite.

con-cre'tion-a-ry, 1 ken-krī'shən-ē-rı; 2 cŏn-crē'shon-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to concretion. **2.** *Geol.* Consisting of or resulting from concretion. **con-cre'tion-al†.**

con'cret-ism, 1 ken'krit-izm; 2 cŏn'crēt-izm, *n.* The disposition to make the abstract concrete, or real.

con-cre'tive, } 1 ken-krī'tıv; 2 cŏn-crē'tiv, *a.* Tending
con-cre'tiv(e-ly*), } to concretion; tending to solidify.— **con-cre'tiv(e-ly*),** *adv.*

con'cret-ize, 1 ken'krit-aiz; 2 cŏn'crēt-Iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render concrete; make specific.

con-cre'tor, 1 ken-krī'ter *or* -tər; 2 cŏn-crē'tor, *n.* An apparatus for evaporating sugar-cane juice and bringing it to a solid mass.

con-crew'†, *v.* To grow together.

con-crim"i-na'tion, 1 ken-krim'ı-nē'shən; 2 cŏn-crim'i-nā'shon, *n.* A joint accusation.

Con"cu-bhar', 1 ken'ku-vär'; 2 cŏn'cu-vär', *n. Ir.* Same as CONCHUBHAR. **Con"chu-bair'†; Con"cu-bar'†.**

con-cu'bi-nage, 1 ken-kiū'bı-nıj; 2 cŏn-cū'bi-nag, *n.* **1.** The state of being a concubine or of having concubines; habitual cohabitation without marriage, the woman usually living in the house of the man, sometimes with his legal wife or wives. **2.** A morganatic marriage. **3.** *Rom. Law.* Cohabitation of a permanent and monogamous character, recognized by law but without intention of founding a family. **con-cu'bi-na-cy†.**

con-cu'bi-nate†, *n.* A state of concubinage.

con'cu-bine, 1 ken'kiu-bain; 2 cŏn'cū-bin, *vt.* [-BINED; -BIN'ING.] **1.** To provide with a concubine.

These must be wived, *concubined*, and fed by the natives. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, p. 246. [s. 1890.]

2†. To take for a concubine. **con-cu'bi-nize†.**

con'cu-bine, *n.* **1.** A woman who cohabits with a man without marriage; a kept mistress.

Among the ancient Hebrews the concubine originally acted as a substitute for a barren wife. Her children were not considered illegitimate, but their claims as heirs could be compounded by gifts from the father. Under the Roman empire a concubine was a quasi-wife, recognized by law where there was no legal wife, but not sharing the rank and position of the man, nor were her children considered as born in lawful wedlock. They were, however, admitted to limited rights of succession, and could be legitimated by the marriage of their parents.

The word *concubine*, . . . which in the Republic had the same signification as among ourselves, represented in the Empire a strictly legal union—an innovation which was chiefly due to Augustus. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 370. [A. 1873.]

2. A paramour: formerly applied also to a man. [< L. *concubina*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *cubo*, lie.] — **con-cu'bi-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to concubinage. **con-cu"bi-na'ri-an†.— con-cu'bi-na-ry. 1.** *a.* Pertaining to or living in concubinage. **II.** *n.* [Archaic.] One who lives in concubinage.— **con-cu'bi-na"tor,** *n.* One who keeps a concubine. **[con"cul-ca'tion†,** *n.*

con-cul'cate†, *v.* To tread down; trample under foot.— **con-cum'ben-cy†,** *n.* A lying together. **con-cum'bent†.**

con-cu'pis-cence, 1 ken-kiū'pı-sens; 2 cŏn-cū'pi-sĕnç, *n.* **1.** Undue lustful appetite or passion; illicit sexual desire; lust. **2.** Any inordinate impulse of appetite or desire.

The term *concupiscence* is used by Aquinas and the other scholastic philosophers to define that desire of the senses, the *epithymettkon* of Plato, which seeks only for its own gratification, as distinguished from unselfish love, and was held by them to be the cause of original sin.

[F., < LL. *concupiscentia*, < L. *concupiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *concupisco*, desire eagerly, < *con-* (< *cum*) intens. + *cupio*, desire.] **con-cu'pis-cen-cy†; con'cu-py†.**

Syn.: see DESIRE.— **con-cu'pis-cent,** *a.* Having concupiscence; lustful; carnal; sensual. **con-cu"pis-cen'tious†.— con-cu"pis-cen'tial†,** *a.* Pertaining to concupiscence.— **con-cu"pis-cen"ti-al'i-ty†,** *n.* Concupiscence. — **con-cu'pis-ci-bl(e*),** *a.* **1.** Manifesting or having concupiscence; lustful; concupiscent. **2†.** Exciting or fit to excite appetite or desire.— **con-cu'pis-ci-bl(e-ness*),** *n.*

con-cur', 1 ken-kūr'; 2 cŏn-cûr', *vi.* [CON-CURRED', CON-CURB'S; CON-CUR'RING.] **1.** To come together either in opinion or action; agree; coincide; cooperate. **2.** To happen together; be associated; unite; combine; as, *concurring* events. **3.** *Eccl.* To happen on two consecutive days: said of festivals, etc. **4.** *Law.* To make a joint claim with other creditors against an insolvent estate. **5.** *Eng. Law.* To vest the title of one estate in two or more individuals. **6.** [Rare.] To converge to a point. [< L. *concurro*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *curro*, run.] **con-curr'†.** Syn.: see ACCORD; AGREE; ASSENT.— Prep.: concur *with* a person *in* a decision.

con-cur', *n. Geom.* The straight defined by two coplanar flat pencils. [< CONCUR, *v.*]

con-cur'bit†, *n.* A cucurbit.

con-cur'rence, 1 ken-kur'ens; 2 cŏn-cŭr'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** Combination of causes or agents in effecting any purpose or end, or in doing any work; cooperation. **2.** Agreement in mind or opinions; consent; approbation; approval. **3.** A simultaneous occurrence; conjunction; coincidence; as, a *concurrence* of planetary signs. **4.** Contemporary and coequal action or right concerning the same matters; common privilege or authority; as, *concurrence* of jurisdiction. **5.** *Theol.* The doctrine of Augustine, adopted by Calvin, that previous to man's fall he was kept spiritually perfect by divine cooperation. **6.** Striving after the same object; competition; rivalry: a Gallicism in its present use. **7.** *Eccl.* The falling of two festivals on successive days. **8.** *Geom.* The point where three or more lines meet. [< LL. *concurrentia*, < L. *concurren(t-)s*; see CONCURRENT.]

Syn.: see APPROBATION; HARMONY.

con-cur'ren-cy, *n.* **1.** Same as CONCURRENCE. **2.** *Logic.* A relation borne by an individual object to itself alone.

con-cur'rent, 1 ken-kur'ent; 2 cŏn-cŭr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Occurring or acting together; as, *concurrent* signs; *concurrent* forces.

Concurrent with the acutest sense-training [in savages] there is intellectual ineptness amounting almost to stupidity. PAYNE *Contrib. to Sci. of Education* p. 27. [H. 1886.]

2. Meeting or joining at the same point; running together; as, *concurrent* lines. **3.** United in action or application; coordinate; concomitant; as, *concurrent* remedies or jurisdiction. **4.** *Geom.* Converging to a point. [< L. *concurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *concurro*; see CONCUR.] Syn.: see INCIDENTAL.— **concurrent days,** days added to make the civil correspond to the solar year.— **con-cur'rent-ly,** *adv.*— **con-cur'rent-ness,** *n.*

con-cur'rent, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that concurs; as, the *concurrents* of success. **2.** A concurrent day. See under CONCURRENT, *a.* **3.** One proceeding toward the same end or purpose; hence, a rival; competitor. **4.** *Scots Law.* The assistant of a sheriff's officer.

con'curset, *n.* Concourse.

con-cur'sion, 1 ken-kūr'shən; 2 cŏn-cûr'shon, *n.* A running together; an assemblage.

con-cur'so, 1 ken-kūr'so; 2 cŏn-cûr'so, *n.* [L.] A proceeding for the common adjudication of various claims against an insolvent.

con-cur'sus, 1 ken-kūr'sus; 2 cŏn-cûr'sŭs, *n.* [L.] *Theol.* The harmonious cooperation and concurrence of the First Cause with second causes in the development of nature and history.

con-cus'co-nin, 1 ken-kus'ko-nin; 2 cŏn-cŭs'co-nin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{32}H_{32}N_2O_4+H_2O$) obtained from cuprea-bark. [< CON- + CUSCONIN.] **con-cus'co-nine†.**

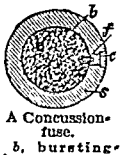
con-cuss', 1 ken-kus'; 2 cŏn-cŭs', *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To affect or injure (the brain) by concussion. **2.** To force or intimidate into action. **3.** To agitate; shake. [< L. *concussus*, pp. of *concutio*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *quatio*, shake.] — **con-cus'sant,** *a.* [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by concussion; as, a *concussant* noise.— **con"cus-sa'tion†,** *n.* A violent shock.

con-cus'sion, 1 ken-kush'ən; 2 cŏn-cŭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of shaking violently, as by a sudden blow, or the state or result of being so shaken; shock; agitation; especially, in surgery, a violent shock to some organ by a fall or a sudden blow; as, the *concussion* of a shot.

Nature has floated our brains in fluid so that only the severest shocks can give them a *concussion*. W. JAMES *Psychology* vol. i, p. 107. [H. H. & CO. 1891.]

2. *Civ. Law.* Extortion by threats of violence; blackmailing: distinguished from *robbery* in that no actual force or violence is applied. [< L. *concussio(n-)*, < *concussus*; see CONCUSS.]

Syn.: see BLOW; COLLISION; SHOCK.— **con-cus'sion-bel"lows,** *n.* An automatic auxiliary bellows for regulating the wind-pressure in an organ.— **c.-box,** *n. Mech.* A box fitted with partitions or other obstructions for the purpose of lessening or destroying the effects caused by sound or shock; a muffler.— **c.-fuse,** *n.* A fuse that is ignited by the concussion of a shell in striking.— **c.-table,** *n.* A table for sorting fragments of ore by means of jarring and the action of gravity.



A Concussion-fuse.

b, bursting-charge; *c*, cap; *f*, fuse; *s*, shell.

con-cus'sion-al, *a.*— **con-cus'sion-a-ry†,** *n.* An extortioner.— **con-cus'-siv(e*),** *a.* Tending to produce concussion; of the nature of concussion; agitating.

con-cust', *pp.* Concussed. S. S.

con-cu'tient, 1 ken-kiū'shent; 2 cŏn-cū'shĕnt, *a.* Coming suddenly and violently together; encountering by concussion. [< L. *concutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *concutio*; see CONCUSS.]

con-cyc'lic, 1 ken-sik'lik; 2 cŏn-çÿc'lic, *a. Geom.* **1.** Lying around or upon the circumference of one circle: said of any series of points. **2.** Exhibiting circular sections when cut by the same system of parallel planes: said of two or more conicoids.

cond†, *vt.* **1.** To con, as a ship. **2.** To escort. **3.** To signal; balk. **cund†.**

Con"da"mine', *n.* Same as LA CONDAMINE.

Con"dé', 1 kōn'dē'; 2 cŏn'dé', *n.* **1. Prince de** (8/31530–3/111569), Louis I. de Bourbon, general-in-chief of the Huguenots; killed after surrender at Jarnac. **2. Prince de,** "the Great" (9/31621–13/111686), Louis II. de Bourbon, a French general who captured Paris, 1649. **3. Prince de** (8/31736–5/111818), Louis J. de Bourbon, a French general; royalist refugee; served in the Austrian and Russian armies. **4.** 1 kōn'dē; 2 cŏn'dé, **José Antonio** (1765–10/201820), a Spanish historian and Orientalist; *Dominion of the Arabs in Spain.* **5. Condé-sur-l'Escaut,** a historic town in Nord department, France, from which the princes of Condé derived their title.

con-demn', } 1 kon-dem'; 2 cŏn-dĕm', *vt.* [CON-DEMNED';
con-dem'n, } CON-DEMN'ING. **1.** To express opinion or sentiment against; judge with disapproval or severity; hold to be wrong; reprehend; censure. **2.** To pronounce judicial sentence or render verdict against; declare a penalty against; doom; as, the prisoner was *condemned* to hard labor.

The Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests and unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him to death. *Matt.* xx, 18.

3. To pronounce unfit for use, commonly by official action; as, the health officer *condemned* spoiled meat. **4.** To order to be taken for public use or purposes by judicial decree; as, to *condemn* land for a railway; also, to declare forfeited, as a vessel. **5.** To indicate the culpability of; show to be worthy of condemnation; as, his writings *condemn* him. **6.** To close up, or to withdraw from public use, as a door, gate, or road. **7†.** To convict (of). **8†.** To fine: with *in*. [< L. *condemno*, < *con-* (< *cum*) intens. + *damno*; see DAMN, *v.*]

Syn.: arraign, blame, censure, convict, denounce, doom, reprove, sentence. We may *censure* silently; we *condemn* ordinarily by open and formal utterance. *Condemn* is more final than *blame* or *censure*; a *condemned* criminal has had his trial; a *condemned* building can not stand; a *condemned* ship can not sail. One is *convicted* when his guilt is made clearly manifest to others or to himself; in law, one is *convicted* only by the verdict of a jury. In stating the penalty of an offense, the legal word *sentence* is probably now more common than *condemn*; as, he was *sentenced* to imprisonment. But it is good usage to say he was *condemned* to imprisonment. See BLAME. Compare synonyms for ADMONISH; ARRAIGN; REPROVE.— Ant.: absolve, acquit, applaud, approve, exonerate, justify, pardon, praise.— Prep.: condemned *to* death *for* his crime. — **con-dem'na-bl(e*),** *a.*— **con-demn'er,** *n.*

con"dem-na'tion, 1 kon'dem-nē'shən; 2 cŏn'dĕm-nā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of condemning, or the state of being condemned, in any sense. **2.** Disapprobation.

It would be easy to pour overflowing vials of *condemnation* on many sides of Voltaire's character and career. J. MORLEY *Voltaire* p. 99. [MACM. 1885.]

3. The cause or occasion of condemnation. *John* iii, 19. **4.** *Law.* (1) The sentence of a prize court forfeiting a vessel or cargo. (2) The final judgment of a competent tribunal declaring a ship to be unqualified for further service. (3) The proceeding whereby private property is taken for public use, including the ascertainment of the compensation to be paid. **5†.** The amount of an adverse judicial judgment. [< LL. *condemnatio(n-)*, < L. *condemno*; see CONDEMN.] Syn.: see ABHORRENCE.— **condemnation formula** (*Rom. Law*), a written form prescribing the condemnation or acquittal of the defendant by the judge in accordance with the evidence adduced by the plaintiff.— **con"dem-na'tion-mon"ey,** *n.* In an appeal-bond, the amount as damages which should be awarded by the court against the party giving the bond.

con-dem'na-to-ry, 1 ken-dem'na-to-rı; 2 cŏn-dĕm'na-to-ry, *a.* Containing censure or reprobation; expressing sentence or condemnation; as, a *condemnatory* decree.

The first Christian emperor issued the first edict in the Roman Empire *condemnatory* of the gladiatorial games. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 35. [A. 1886.]

con-demned', } 1 ken-demd'; 2 cŏn-dĕmd', *pa.* **1.** In-
con-demd'*, } tended for persons under condemnation of death; as, the *condemned* cell, ward, pew, sermon, etc. **2.** Pronounced guilty or worthless; as, a *condemned* man or building. **3.** [Colloq.] Damned.

con-dens'a-bl(e*), 1 ken-dens'ə-bl; 2 cŏn-dĕns'a-bl, *a.* That may be condensed, in any sense; as, steam is *condensable*. **con-dens'i-bl(e*†.— con-dens"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

con-den'sate, 1 ken-den'sēt; 2 cŏn-dĕn'sāt, *vt. & vi.* [Rare or Obs.] To condense.— **con'den-sa"tor,** *n.* A condenser.

con-den'sate, **I.** *a.* Condensed. **II.** *n.* A product of condensation.

con"den-sa'tion, 1 kon'den-sē'shən; 2 cŏn'dĕn-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making dense or denser; also, the state of being condensed, in any sense. **2.** Any product of condensing; as, a powerful *condensation* from acids. **3.** *Physics.* The reduction of a vapor or gas to a liquid or a solid, or of a liquid to a solid or semisolid. See CONDENSE, in all senses. **4.** *Chem.* Rearrangement of atoms to form a molecule of greater weight. **5.** In a metaphorical sense, concentration. [< LL. *condensatio(n-)*, < L. *condensatus*, pp. of *condenso*; see CONDENSE.] — **assimilatory condensation** (*Phon.*), the compression of a phrase by the omission of one or more syllables, usually occurring where two riming sounds appear consecutively. Compare BRUNCH; HAPLOLOGY.— **c. product,** a compound formed by chemical condensation.— **con"den-sa'tion-al,** *a.*

con-dense', 1 ken-dens'; 2 cŏn-dĕns', *v.* [-DENSED'; -DENS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into a smaller and denser state; reduce the bulk of; compress; consolidate; as, to *condense* milk by evaporation. **2.** To bring the matter of into smaller compass; abridge; epitomize; as, to *condense* an essay.

Shakespeare . . . was compelled to *condense* ages into days. E. P. WHIPPLE *Lit. Age of Elizabeth* p. 35. [O. & CO. 1871.]

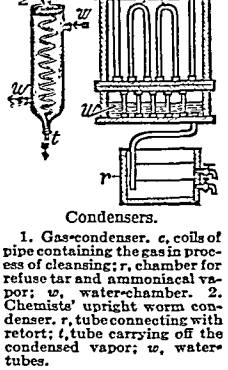
3. To change from the gaseous or vaporous to the solid or liquid state, as by cooling or compression.

If the wind be colder than the clouds, it will *condense* their vapor into rain. D. A. WELLS *Science of Common Things* answer 509, p. 80. [H. H. & CO.]

II. *i.* To become condensed; especially, to be changed from a gaseous to a liquid or solid form; as, the vapor *condensed* rapidly. [< F. *condenser*, < L. *condenso*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *densus*, thick.] Syn.: see ABBREVIATE; CONCENTRATE.— Pred.: condense *by* cold *into* a liquid.— **condensed type,** type thin in comparison to its height.— **con-dens'a-tiv(e*),** *a.* Able or tending to condense.— **con-dens'ed-ness,** *n.*

con-dense'†, *a.* Condensed; dense.

con-dens'er, 1 ken-dens'ər; 2 cŏn-dĕns'er, *n.* One who or that which condenses; especially, any device, machine, or apparatus for condensing. (1) An appliance in connection with a steam-engine for condensing exhaust-steam, and thus producing a partial vacuum in the cylinder on the exhaust side of the piston, thus increasing the power. (2) Any apparatus for the concentration or volume-reduction of a substance, as a solution, a syrup, a gas, an ore, or a metalliferous slime. (3) The lens or lenses, or the reflector, in a microscope, projecting lantern, etc., for concentrating rays or illuminating the object observed. (4) That part of a cotton-gin which compacts the lint, or a device for forming carded wool slivers into slubs. (5) *Elec.* An apparatus for accumulating or concentrating electricity, by the effect of mutual induction between conducting plates separated by a dielectric: usually of tin-foil sheets, separated by oiled silk or paper. (6) The worm of a still. (7) A device to separate impurities from illuminating-gas by condensation.



Condensers.

1. Gas-condenser. *c*, coils of pipe containing the gas in process of cleansing; *r*, chamber for refuse tar and ammoniacal vapor; *w*, water-chamber. 2. Chemists' upright worm condenser. *r*, tube connecting with retort; *t*, tube carrying off the condensed vapor; *w*, water-tubes.

— **Abbé condenser** (*Micros.*), an achromatic lens used to concentrate light upon the object under examination.— **bull's-eye condenser,** same as BULL'S-EYE, 4.— **condens'er-gage",** *n.* A vacuum-gage.— **c.-yarns,** *n. pl.* [Cant.] *Spinning.* Cotton yarns made from roving manufactured on a carding-machine provided with a condenser.— **counter-current c.,** a jet condenser in which the air-current is forced in a direction opposite to that of the water, so that the air is thoroughly cooled.— **injection c., jet c., or siphon c.,** a condenser in which the injection-water comes in contact with the steam.— **musical c.** (*Elec.*), a condenser attached to a telephone transmitter for reproducing musical sounds made near the telephone receiver.— **reflux c.** (*Chem.*), a condenser which returns the condensed vapors to the chamber from which they came.— **surface c.** 1. In steam-engines, a condenser in which the steam is brought into contact with plates or tubes having cold water on the other side: distinguished from a jet or rose condenser, in which the cooling water is in contact with the steam. 2. *Sugar-making.* An evaporating-cone.

con-dens'er-y, 1 ken-dens'ər-ı; 2 cŏn-dĕns'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] A condensed-milk factory.

con-dens'i-ty, *n.* [Archaic.] Density; condensation.

con'der, 1 ken'dər; 2 cŏn'der, *n.* Same as CONNER².

con"de-scend', 1 ken"dı-send'; 2 cŏn"de-sĕnd', *vi.* **1.** To stoop, in some special act, from a position of rank or dignity; come down voluntarily to equal terms with inferiors; be kind, affable, or social, as with an inferior; deign.

He *condescends* to them of low estate.
JEAN INGELOW *Brothers, and a Sermon* st. 64.

2. [Rare.] To submit or yield, as to a command. **3.** [Scot.] To make particular mention; particularize; specify: with *upon;* as, to *condescend upon* particulars. **4†.** To make concessions. [< F. *condescendre,* < LL. *condescendo,* < L. *con-* (< *cum*), together; and see DESCEND.]

Syn.: bend, come down, deign, descend, humble oneself, stoop, yield.— Ant.: disdain, scorn, spurn.— Prep.: *to.*—

con"de-scen'dence, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* A statement of facts setting forth the grounds on which a plaintiff rests his right of recovery. **2.** [Rare.] Condescension. **con"de-scen'den-cy†.**— **con"de-scen'dent,** *n.* One who condescends. **con"de-scend'ert.**

con"de-scend'ing, 1 ken'dı-send'ıŋ; 2 cŏn'de-sĕnd'ing, *pa.* Showing condescension; gracious; patronizing.— **con"de-scend'ing-ly,** *adv.*

con"de-scen'sion, 1 ken'dı-sen'shən; 2 cŏn'de-sĕn'shon, *n.* The act of condescending; a voluntary stooping or lowering of oneself, as to one in lower rank or position; graciousness or courtesy to inferiors. [< LL. *condescensio(n-),* < *condescensus,* pp. of *condescendo;* see CONDESCEND.] Syn.: see FAVOR.— **con"de-scent'†,** *n.* Condescension, or an act of condescension.

Con"dé'-sur-Noi"reau', 1 kōn'dē'-sür-nwa'rō'; 2 cŏn'dā'-sür-nwā'rō', *n.* A town in Calvados department, France.

Con"de-su'yos, 1 kōn"dē-sū'yos; 2 cŏn'de-su'yōs, *n.* A district of Arequipa department, Peru.

con-di'cion†, *n.* Condition. **con-di'ci-oun†.**

con-dic'tion, 1 ken-dik'shən; 2 cŏn-dic'shon, *n. Rom. Law.* An action to prosecute a claim upon another to do or give some defined thing. Such an action fell into one of three categories: (1) for the recovery of something stolen (*condictio furtiva*); (2) for the recovery of money paid by mistake (*condictio indebiti*); (3) for the enforcing of a legal prohibition or decree (*condictio ex lege*). [< CON- + L. *dictio(n-),* speaking.]

con-did'dle, 1 ken-did'l; 2 cŏn-did'l, *vt.* [Scot. & Eng. Dial.] To purloin; spend heedlessly.

con-dign', 1 ken-dain'; 2 cŏn-dīn', *a.* **1.** Well deserved or bestowed; merited; worthy; in present use, deservedly thorough and severe: said of censure or punishment.

Our Savior has brought out very distinctly the fact that the misapplication of small abilities will meet with *condign* punishment. W. B. STEVENS *Parables Unfolded* p. 88. [ST. & CO.]

This word is loosely used in the sense of *severe. Condign* means *deserved.* To say that one *deserves condign* punishment is tautological; to say that he *does not deserve* it is a contradiction in terms.

2. [Archaic.] Deserving. [< F. *condigne,* < L. *condignus* < *con-* (< *cum*) intens. + *dignus,* deserving.] **con-dign'ı†.**— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

con-dig'ni-ty, 1 ken-dig'nı-tı; 2 cŏn-dĭg'ni-ty, *n.* **1.** *Scholastic Theol.* The relation of equality between the merit of action, conduct, or person, and the value of the award due or meted out. **2.** Personal merit as a ground of salvation; the doctrine that man can so live as to deserve eternal life. **3†.** Merit in general.

con di"li-gen'za, 1 kōn di"lı-jen'dzɑ; 2 cŏn dĭ"lĭ-ġĕn'dzā. [It.] *Mus.* With perseverance; carefully.

Con"dil'lac', 1 kōn'dı'yȧk'; 2 cŏn'dē'yăc', **Étienne Bonnot de** (1715–⁷/₈ 1780). A French ecclesiastic and philosopher; *Origin of Human Knowledge,* etc.

con'di-ment, 1 ken'dı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏn'dı-ment, *n.* A sauce, relish, spice, or the like, used to season or give relish to food. [< L. *condimentum,* < *condo,* preserve, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *-do,* put.]— **con'di-ment,** *vt.*— **con"di-men'tal,** *a.*— **con"di-men'ta-ry,** *a.*

con'ding-ly, 1 ken'dıŋ-lı; 2 cŏn'ding-ly, *adv.* [Scot.] Pleasantly; merrily. [A fellow disciple.

con"dis-ci'ple, 1 ken"dı-sai'pl; 2 cŏn'di-çī'pl, *n.* [Rare.]

con'dise,† *n. pl.* [F.] Conduits. CHAUCER *Rom. of R.* l. 1,414.

con-dite'†, *vt.* To pickle or preserve.— **con'dite†,** *a.* Pickled.— **con'dite-ment†,** *n.* **1.** A preserve; condiment. **2.** Medicine mixed with some sweet substance.

con-di'tion, 1 ken-dish'ən; 2 cŏn-dish'on, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place a condition or conditions upon; limit, restrict, or determine by a condition; as, he *conditions* his going upon the weather. **2.** To constitute the condition of; be prerequisite to. **3.** [U. S.] To subject (a student) to a condition. See CONDITION, *n.,* 11. **4.** To test or determine the condition or quality of, as goods. **5.** To specify as a condition; require: with a clause as object; as, I must *condition* that the money be first paid. **6.** To render fit or in good condition. **7.** *Metaph.* To restrict in forming a mental concept. **8.** *Milling.* To subject, as grain, to steam or heat before sending to the rolls. **II.** *i.* **1.** To bargain or stipulate. **2.** To circumscribe definitely an object of thought. **3.** To acquire the proper condition; as, this wine will *condition* shortly. [< LL. *conditiono,* < L. *condicio(n-);* see CONDITION, *n.*]

— **con-di'tion-er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which conditions. **2.** *Milling.* A grain-drying machine.

con-di'tion, *n.* **1.** The state or mode in which a person or thing exists. Specif.: (1) The manner in which persons or things are situated in relation to their environment; the position or case of a person or thing; plight; as, the *condition* of a house. (2) The relative state of a commodity, as grain, to perfect. **2.** One's state as regards soundness and health; specifically, a sound or healthful state.

We must be at the top of our *condition* to understand anything rightly. EMERSON *Society and Solit.* p. 146. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. Any one of the circumstances by which an activity or a mode of existence is limited and modified.

The outer *conditions* of the life of Christ . . . are utterly irreconcilable with the vaunted mythical theory. JOHN YOUNG *Christ of History* bk. i, pt. iii, p. 52. [C. & BROS. 1860.]

4. An event, object, fact, or being that is necessary to the occurrence or existence of some other, tho not its cause; a prerequisite; a sine qua non: especially in logic; as, power is a *condition* of activity. **5.** Something stipulated or required as prerequisite to a promise or to its fulfilment; any one of the terms upon which an agreement is made; as, one *condition* of the bargain was payment within 30 days. **6.** A grade or rank; especially, high or comparatively high social position; also (rarely), moral or spiritual state; as, persons of *condition* must still keep the laws.

If he have the *condition* of a saint and the complexion of a devil. SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 2.

7. *Law.* A qualification or limitation annexed to an agreement, by which it may be continued, altered, or rendered of no effect upon the performance or non-performance of something, or the happening or not happening of an uncertain event. If the event must happen before the agreement begins to operate, the qualification is called a *condition precedent;* if afterward, a *condition subsequent.* Conditions in law are classified as follows: (1) *affirmative;* (2) *casual;* (3) *consistent;* (4) *express;* (5) *implied;* (6) *mixed;* (7) *negative;* (8) *positive;* (9) *potestative;* (10) *repugnant;* (11) *resolutory;* and (12) *suspensive.*

8. *Gram.* That clause of a conditional sentence usually introduced by *if;* the protasis. See CONDITIONAL SENTENCE, under CONDITIONAL. **9.** *Math.* A state of case which must necessarily exist because of the existence of another state: termed a *necessary* condition in contradistinction to a *sufficient* condition, which of itself brings about the state of which it is the condition. The more important conditions are both necessary and sufficient; thus, such a condition in the case of the quadratic $ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$ is that $b^2 - ca = 0$ if the equation is to have equal roots. **10.** *Logic.* Same as ANTECEDENT, 3. **11.** [U. S.] A requirement upon a student in school or college to give proof of proficiency (generally by passing a reexamination) in a study in which he has previously failed to reach a given rank, as a prerequisite to matriculation, advancement, graduation, or the continuance of present standing. **12.** Lupulin powder. **13†.** Disposition; temper. [F., < L. *condicio(n-),* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *dico,* mention.]

con-di'cion†; con-di'ci-ount. Syn.: see CAUSE.— **out of condition,** not in normal health or flesh.

con-di'tion-al, 1 ken-dish'ən-əl; 2 cŏn-dish'on-al, *a.* **1.** Containing, expressing, or imposing conditions; limiting or limited by restrictions or stipulations; not absolute. **2.** *Math.* Stating the conditions. **3.** *Logic & Gram.* Expressing or implying a condition; as, a *conditional* clause.

A *Conditional* Judgment affirms such a relation between two others, respectively called Antecedent and Consequent, that, if the former be true, the latter is true also, as, if the sun shines it will give heat.
L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* ch. 3, p. 92. [L.]

[< LL. *conditionalis,* < L. *condicio(n-);* see CONDITION, *n.*] **con-di'cion-el†; con-di'tion-a-ry†.**

— **conditional conjunctions, forms, particles,** such conjunctions, forms, and particles as denote a condition or supposition, as *if, supposing* (that), *if not, unless, except, without, whether, as if, albeit,* etc.— **c. proposition** or **sentence,** in logic and grammar, a hypothetical proposition or sentence consisting of two clauses, one (protasis) expressing the condition, the other (apodosis) containing the conclusion; as, *if* you speak the truth, I have broken the laws.— **c. syllogism,** in logic, that form of hypothetical syllogism in which the reasoning is based upon a conditional judgment embodied in the major premise. Compare HYPOTHETICAL SYLLOGISM.— **con-di'tion-al,** *n.* A word, clause, particle, proposition, etc., indicative of a condition. — **con-di'tion-al-ist,** *n.* One who believes that a truth or theory depends on conditions, as those persons who in the 17th century believed that God's grace was dependent upon conditions.— **con-di"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being conditional.— **con-di'tion-al-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To qualify by conditions.— **con-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* With conditions or limitations.

con-di'tion-ate, 1 ken-dish'ən-ēt; 2 cŏn-dĭsh'on-āt, *vt.* To qualify; regulate; condition.

con-di'tion-ate. **I.** *a.* Subjected to conditions; conditional. **II.** *n.* A thing conditioned; a contingency. [< LL. *conditionatus,* pp. of *conditiono;* see CONDITION, *v.*]

con-di"ti-o-na'tum, 1 ken-dish"ı-o-nē'təm; 2 cŏn-dish"i-o-nā'tūm, *n.* [-NA'TA, *pl.*] [LL.] The consequent of a conditional proposition.

con-di'tioned, } 1 ken-dish'ənd; 2 cŏn-dish'ond, *pa.* **1.**
con-di'tionds, } Limited by or subjected to a condition or contingency; as, a bond *conditioned* on faithful performance of duty. **2.** Existing under necessary relations or as necessarily related; as, motion is *conditioned* on space. The universe is *conditioned* as dependently related to God, Who is the Absolute. **3.** Affected in a given way or existing in a given state, especially by reason of one's surroundings; circumstanced; placed; environed; as, a well-*conditioned* merchant.

con-di'tioned, *n. Metaph.* **1.** That which is placed under limitations by becoming an object of thought, or which is conditioned by being made comprehensible to human cognition. **2.** That which, taken collectively, is absolutely dependent on other being than itself.

con"di-vert', 1 ken"dı-vȭrt'; 2 cŏn"di-vĕrt', *vt. Math.* To transpose (the several members of a magic square) by conversion and diversion so that lines 1, 2, 3, 4 shall stand 2, 1, 3, 4, and columns 1, 2, 3, 4 shall stand 3, 4, 1, 2.— **con"di-ver'sion,** *n.*

con"di-vi'sion, 1 ken'dı-vig'ən; 2 cŏn'di-vĭzh'on, *n.* A logical division either coordinate with or crossed by another.

con-dol', 1 kon-dōl'; 2 cŏn-dōl', *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A cucurbitaceous plant (*Cucurbita aspera*), the fruit of which is used for making sweets.

con-dole', 1 ken-dōl'; 2 cŏn-dōl', *v.* [-DOLED'; -DOL'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To grieve over with another; lament or bewail. **II.** *i.* To grieve or express sympathy with one in affliction; grieve or lament with another.

She had no kind of grace about her but the grace of sympathy; but when she *condoled* with the woman and her own tears fell, she wanted no beauty. DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 8, p. 145. [E. & L. 1886.]

[< LL. *condoleo,* < L. *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *doleo,* grieve.] Syn.: see CONSOLE.— Prep.: *condole with* one *in* sorrow; *on,* rarely *for* or *over,* his affliction.— **con-do'la-to-ry,** *a.* Expressing condolence.— **con-dol'er,** *n.*

con-do'lence, 1 ken-dō'lens; 2 cŏn-dō'lĕnç, *n.* Expression of sympathy with a person in pain, sorrow, or misfortune. **con-do'lance†; con-dole'ment‡.** Syn.: see CONSOLATION; PITY.— **con-do'lent,** *a.*

con do-lo're, 1 kōn do-lō'rē; 2 cŏn do-lō'rę. [It.] *Mus.* Mournfully.

Con"dom', 1 kōn'dōn'; 2 cŏn'dōn', *n.* [department, France. A town in Gers

con-dom'i-nance, 1 ken-dem'ı-nəns; 2 cŏn-dŏm'i-nanç, *n. Biol.* In the Mendelian theory, the dominance of one factor through the ineffectiveness or inconspicuousness of another usually associated with it.

con"do-min'i-um, 1 ken'do-min'ı-um; 2 cŏn'do-min'i-ŭm, *n.* [Recent.] Joint government; codominion. [< CON- + DOMINIUM.]— **con-dom'i-nate,** *a.* [CONDONATION.

con-do'nance, 1 ken-dō'nəns; 2 cŏn-dō'nanç, *n.* Same as

con"do-na'tion, 1 ken'do-nē'shən; 2 cŏn'do-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of condoning; the forgiveness or overlooking of a wrong.

There ought to be little *condonation* of the foibles, and none at all of the moral obliquities of the dead.
J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 3, p. 96. [A. 1872.]

2. *Law.* The forgiveness on the part of a husband or wife, by word or conduct, of a breach of marital duty by the other, whereby the forgiving party is precluded from afterward claiming redress for the breach so condoned. Cohabitation with the guilty party after the offense is known is evidence of condonation, and no action lies unless the offense be repeated. **con-done'ment‡.**— **con-don'er,** *n.*

con-do'na-tive, } 1 ken-dō'nə-tıv; 2 cŏn-dō'na-tiv, *a.* [Rare.]
con-do'na-tiv'e, } Forgiving.

con-done', 1 ken-dōn'; 2 cŏn-dōn', *vt.* [-DONED'; -DON'ING.] **1.** To treat as overlooked or forgiven; forgive; remit; pardon; as, to *condone* an offense. **2.** *Law.* To forgive, either expressly or by implication (a breach of the marriage contract). See CONDONATION. [< L. *condono,* give, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *dono;* see DONATE.] Syn.: see PARDON.

con'dor, 1 ken'dər; 2 cŏn'dŏr, *n.* **1.** A very large South-American cathartoid vulture (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*), dwelling principally in the high Andes, about 3 feet long, and with a wing-expanse of sometimes 9 feet.

Andean Condor. 1/18

Its plumage is blackish, with white bars across the wings and a white frill at the base of the neck, above which the neck and head are naked and much caruncled. It feeds mainly upon carrion.

2. The similar, but nearly extinct, California vulture (*Pseudogryphus californianus*). **3.** [S. Am.] A gold coin. See COIN. [Sp., < Peru. *cuntur,* condor.] **con'dore†; cun'tur†.**

Con"dor'cet', 1 kōn'dōr'sē'; 2 cŏn'-dŏr'çę', **Marquis de** (⁹/₁₇1743–⁵/₂₈ 1794). Marie Jean A. N. Caritat, a French mathematician; philosopher and publicist; *Problem of Three Bodies,* etc.

con"dot-tie're, 1 ken'dot-tyē'rē; 2 cŏn'dŏt-tyę'rę, *n.* [-RI, 1 -RI; 2 -RĪ, *pl.*] [It.] A military chief of the 14th and 15th centuries who sold the services of himself and his troop to any warring state or monarch.

con-duce', 1 ken-diūs'; 2 cŏn-dūç', *v.* [-DUCED'; -DUC'ING.] **I.** *i.* To help or tend to bring about a result; contribute: followed by *to;* as, quietness *conduces to* mental balance.

It cannot be denied but outward accidents *conduce* much *to* fortune. BACON *Works* vol. i, p. 293. [H. G. B. 1871.]

II†. *t.* **1.** To conduct; bring about. **2†.** To hire. [< F. *conduire,* < L. *conduco,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *duco,* lead.]

— **con-duce'ment†,** *n.* Tendency.— **con-du'cent,** *a.* [Rare.] Tending; contributing.— **con-du'ci-bl(e²,** **I.** *a.* Conducive. **II†.** *n.* That which conduces.— **con-du"ci-bil'i-ty, con-du'ci-bl(e-ness², con-du'ci-bly,** *adv.*

con-du'civ(e³, 1 ken-diū'sıv; 2 cŏn-dū'çiv, *a.* Promotive of a result; contributing to an end; leading; helping.

Syn.: see ACCESSORY, *a.*— **con-du'civ(e-ness³,** *n.*

con-duct', 1 ken-dukt'; 2 cŏn-dŭct, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To accompany and show the way; guide; escort.

It needed an unsleeping eye and a powerful brain to *conduct* her over the quicksands and through the whirlpools.
MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 9. [H.]

2. To exercise direction over; manage; carry on.

It is dangerous to *conduct* a philosophic discussion by talking.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets* p. 29. [T. & F. 1859.]

3. To direct in action or behavior; behave: reflexive. **4.** To serve as a medium of transmission for; carry; convey; especially, in physics, to transmit by conduc-

tion. **5.** To control and lead as a director or commander; as, to *conduct* a concert; to *conduct* an attack. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act or serve as a conductor or transmitter; as, copper *conducts* better than iron. **2.** To direct or lead, as a musical director; as, the maestro *conducts* well. **3.** To behave; act; as, how did the débutante *conduct*? [< L. *conductus;* see CONDUCT[1], *n.*] **con-ducte'**†; **con-dult'**†. Syn.: see GOVERN; INTRODUCE; LEAD; REGULATE.

con'duct[1], 1 kən'dukt; 2 cŏn'dŭct, *n.* **1.** The way in which a person acts or lives; the doing or deeds of a person, collectively considered; behavior; deportment; as, *conduct* befitting a gentleman. **2.** The act or process of managing or carrying on; direction; control; administration; as, the *conduct* of the affair was left to the ambassador.

What is power, But the nice *conduct* of another's weakness?
HENRY BROOKE *Gustavus Vasa* act iv, sc. 1.

3. *Ethics.* The voluntary direction of the powers and faculties to appropriate ends, especially as regards morality and religion; as, proper self-*conduct* is one of the highest moral requirements.

But ethics — first, last and all the time — deals with what is practical, or with doing in the form of human *conduct*.
G. T. LADD *Knowledge, Life, and Reality* p. 2696. [D. M. & CO.]

4. The action of guiding or leading; escort; convoy; guidance; safe-conduct; as, under the *conduct* of a guide, we left the city. **5.** The mode of execution or development; style or way of managing; as, the *conduct* of a plot in a drama. **6.** Dexterous or skilful management; tact or address in action. **7**†. A conductor; guide; also, a conduit. **8**†. A passport. **9**†. Conduct-money. [< LL. *conductus*, < L. *conductus*, pp. of *conduco;* see CONDUCE.] **con'dult**†. Syn.: see BEHAVIOR; DISPOSAL.— **con'duct-book"**, *n.* [U. S. Navy.] A book in which the deportment of seamen is recorded.— **c.-money**, *n.* A tax that Charles I. of England levied for paying the traveling expenses of the army.

con'duct[2], *n.* [Eng.] A salaried college chaplain, especially one of two at Eton.

con-duc'tance, 1 kən-duk'təns; 2 cŏn-dŭc'tanç, *n. Elec.* Conductive capacity for which the unit is the *mho* (*ohm* spelled backward).— **specific conductance** (*Elec.*), the conductance of any particular piece of material one square centimeter in cross-section by one centimeter in length.

con-duct'i-ble, } 1 kən-duct'ɪ-bl; 2 cŏn-dŭct'i-bl, *a.*
con-duct'i-bil'ity, } Capable of being conducted or transmitted.— **con-duct'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Capability of being conducted; also, capacity for conducting; conductivity.

con-duct'ing-bar", *n.* A comb-bar.

con-duc'ti-o, 1 kən-duk'shi-ō; 2 cŏn-dŭc'shi-ō, *n.* [L.] *Civil Law.* A contract for personal services.

con-duc'tion, 1 kən-duk'shən; 2 cŏn-dŭc'shon, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The transmission of heat, sound, or electricity through matter without motion of the affected body as a whole: distinguish from *convection* and *radiation.*

Heat is communicated in three ways. 1st. By *conduction* (chiefly in solids). 2d. By convection, or circulation, in liquids or gases. 3d. By radiation.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* pt. iii, p. 430. [I. B. & CO.]

2. *Physiol.* The transference of the influence of a stimulus along the nerve-fibers from the point of irritation to the nerve-center; the spread of contraction from a point of influence in muscle-tissue. **3.** Transmission or conveyance in general. **4**†. A training up, as of a child. [< L. *conductio(n-)*, < *conductus;* see CONDUCT[1], *n.*] — **avalanche conduction** (*Neurol.*), the nerve-current transference which may occur when the terminal filaments from one nerve-cell come in contact with several other nerve-cells.— **Fourier's law of c.** (*Math.*), the law that the quantity of heat w, passing across a given area q, within a conducting substance is $w = qk\frac{dx}{dt}$, where k is the conductivity of the substance and $\frac{dx}{dt}$ is the temperature gradient.— **Wernicke's aphasia of c.**, word-deafness.

con"duc-ti'tious, 1 kən'duk-tish'us; 2 cŏn'dŭc-tish'ŭs, *a.* Employed for wages; kept for hire.

con-duc'tive, } 1 kən-duk'tiv; 2 cŏn-dŭc'tiv, *a.* **1.**
con-duc'tiv[s], } Having the power of conducting; as, *conductive* bodies. **2.** *Elec.* Proceeding by or resulting from conduction: opposed to *disruptive;* as, a *conductive* discharge.

con"duc-tiv'i-ty, 1 kən'duk-tiv'ɪ-ti; 2 con'dŭc-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Ability to conduct. **2.** *Phys.* Ability to conduct heat or electricity; also, the number representing the degree of such ability in terms of a standard unit.

Hence the *conductivity* of electrolytes increases as the temperature rises. J. C. MAXWELL *Electricity* p. 105. [MACM. 1888.]

3. *Physiol.* The property of nerve-fibers by which they conduct stimuli.

— **conductivity water** (*Phys. Chem.*), water which has been purified in the highest degree and as far as possible freed from the presence of dissolved substances: used as in measuring the electrical conductivity of solutions.— **external c.**, same as EMISSIVITY.— **molecular c.** (*Phys. Chem.*), the ratio formed when the specific electric conductivity of any solution is divided by its concentration.— **specific c.**, same as SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE.— **surface c.**, the quantity of heat radiated by a square centimeter surface, per second, when temperature is one degree above that of the surrounding medium.— **thermal c.**, the total amount of heat simultaneously passing through a plate of unit area and thickness in unit time, when its opposite surfaces maintain one degree difference of temperature.— **thermometric c.**, the thermal conductivity with a unit of heat sufficient to raise a unit volume one degree.

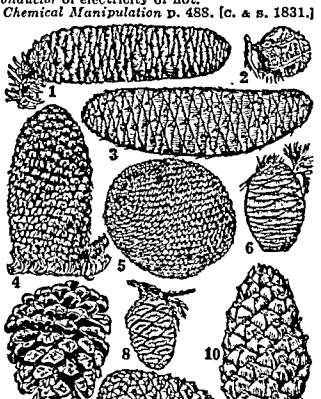
con"duc-tom'e-ter, 1 kən'duk-tom'ɪ-tər; 2 cŏn'dŭc-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* Any instrument for measuring the conductive capacity of substances for electricity, heat, etc. [< L. *conductus* (see CONDUCT[1], *n.*) + *metrum* (< Gr. *metron*), measure.]

con-duc'tor, 1 kən-duk'tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏn-dŭc'tor, *n.* **1.** One who leads or shows the way; an escort; guide; leader. Specif. (*Mil.*): (1) In the British army a person employed in the supply service: formerly, a driver in the artillery. (2) A trooper skilled in cavalry instruction who guides novices through the evolutions.

2. [U. S.] An officer of a railroad who has charge of a train or car and collects tickets and fares. **3.** Any manager or director of a movement or operation; especially, the director of an orchestra or chorus. **4.** Any conducting medium, material, or device; a conduit; especially, any body or medium having sensible conductivity for electricity or heat; specifically, a lightning-rod.

A very usual problem which the chemist has to solve is, whether a substance be a *conductor* of electricity or not.
FARADAY *Chemical Manipulation* p. 488. [C. & S. 1831.]

5. *Surg.* A grooved staff used to guide the course of a probe or the like. **6.** [Archaic.] A commander; chief. **7.** *Law.* One who hires, or leases. [LL., < L. *conductus;* see CONDUCT[1], *n.*] — **asymmetric conductor** (*Elec.*), a conductor which transmits power in one direction more readily than in the opposite direction.— **con-duc'tor-head"**, *n.* A funnel-ended leading-pipe to convey liquid nearly horizontally from one vessel to another.— **c.-rail**, The Big Tree. 9. Scotch Pine. 10. Swiss Pine.



Cones.
1. Spanish Silver Fir. 2. Bald Cypress. 3. Silver Fir. 4. Noble Fir. 5. Brazilian Pine. 6. Lebanon Cedar. 7. Stone-pine. 8.

n. Elec. rail which carries the electric current to the motors of an electric railway.— **conjugate conductors** (*Elec.*), a pair of conductors, each being part of a divided circuit arranged in such a way that an electromotive force in one does not induce a current in the other.— **cord c.** (*Elec.*), a conductor made of several thin wires twisted into a cord and enveloped by an insulator: such conductors are used where flexibility is required, as for switchboard connections.— **core c.** (*Physiol.*), an instrument for testing electrotonus fitted with a metal core for carrying the electric current.— **neutral c.** (*Elec.*), a conductor situated between the positive and negative conductors and having half the voltage of each, as in the Edison system.— **prime c.**, the positive conductor of a frictional electric machine.— **con-duc'to-ry**, *a.* Having tendency to conduct.— **con-duct'ress**, *n.* A female conductor. **con-duc'tor-ette**†.

con-duc'tus, 1 kən-duk'tus; 2 cŏn-dŭc'tŭs, *n.* A type of medieval vocal music where the tenor part is often a variation from the main song, or even adapted from a popular air. [L.; see CONDUCT[1].] **con'dut**†.

con'duit, } 1 kən'dit; 2 cŏn'dit (XIII), *n.* **1.** A means
con'dit†, } for conducting something, particularly a tube, pipe, or passageway for a fluid; an aqueduct; in music, a brief connecting phrase. **2.** A passage or subway for containing electric wires, underground cables, gas- and water-pipes, or the like. See illus. under MANHOLE. **3.** A channel or medium of transmission; as, the nerves are *conduits* of sensation. **4.** A secret underground passage. **5.** [Rare.] A fountain or a reservoir. [F., < LL. *conductus;* see CONDUCT[1], *n.*] **con'duyte**†.— **conduit system**, a system of electric-railway construction in which the power-wire or -rail is laid in a conduit beneath the track.— **subtrolley c.**, a conduit for the protection and insulation of subsurface trolley-wires.

con-du'pli-cate, 1 kən-diū'pli-kēt; 2 cŏn-dū'pli-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To double or fold together.

con-du'pli-cate, *a.* Doubled together. Specifically, in botany: (1) Folded together along the midrib, so that the halves are face to face, the upper face of the leaf being within: said of a leaf in vernation. (2) Folded upon themselves and around the caulicle: said of the cotyledons in a seed. **con-du'pli-cat"ed**†.— **con-du"pli-ca'tion**, *n.* [Rare.]

con"du-ran'gin, 1 kən'diu-ran'jin; 2 cŏn'dū-răn'gin, *n. Chem.* A glucosid obtained from the bark of *Marsdenia condurango*, of which the commercial variety is a bitter amorphous yellow powder ($C_{15}H_{28}O_7$) used in medicine for chronic dyspepsia and gastric cancer. From the same source a white substance ($C_{29}H_{52}O_6$) insoluble in water, and a new glucosid ($C_{40}H_{74}O_8$) slightly soluble in water have been obtained.

con"du-rau'go, 1 kən'diu-rau'go; 2 cŏn'dū-răn'gō, *n.* [Peru.] **1.** The condor-vine (*Marsdenia condurango*), of the milkweed family, of New Granada, producing a bark which was reputed to be a cure for cancer. **2.** The bark obtained from this vine. **cun"du-ran'go**†.

con"du-ran'ster-in, 1 kən'diū-ran'stər-in; 2 cŏn'dū-răn'ster-in, *n. Chem.* A cholesterin relative of condurangin ($C_{28}H_{48}O_2$). *Nat. Form.* p. 479. [L. BROS. & CO. '05.] [< CONDURANGO + STEARIN.]

con-dur'rite, 1 kən-dur'ait; 2 cŏn-dŭr'it, *n.* A soft black copper ore from the Condurrow mine, Cornwall.

Con"dy-lar'thra, 1 kən'di-lär'thrə; 2 cŏn'dy-lär'thra, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene suborder of taxeopodous ungulates having the astragalus not interlocked laterally with tibia and its head rounded, including *Phenacodontidæ*, etc. [< Gr. *kondylos*, knuckle, + *arthron*, joint.] — **con"dy-lar'thran**, *a.* & *n.*— **con"dy-lar'throus**, *a.*

con"dy-lar-thro'sis, 1 kən'di-lär-thrō'sis; 2 cŏn'dy-lär-thrō'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -ēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* A movable joint in which a convex ellipsoidal head fits a corresponding hollow. [< Gr. *kondylos*, knuckle, + *arthrōsis*, articulation.]

con'dyle, 1 kən'dil; 2 cŏn'dyl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* An enlarged and prominent end of a bone, as of the occipital bone, the femur, or the humerus, including its articular surface; bony eminence, as the **mandibular condyle**, situated on the distal end of the quadrate bone in birds, or the **pterygoid c.**, which projects from the anterior extremity of the quadrate and articulates with the pterygoid. **2.** *Zool.* A rounded end of a tibia or similar part in arthropods. **3.** An ancient Greek measure of 1½ inches. [< L. *condylus*, < Gr. *kondylos*, knuckle.] **con'dyl**†; **con'dy-lus**†.— **con'dy-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near a condyle; having condyles. **con-dyl'i-an**†.— **con'dy-loid**, *a.* Resembling or connected with a condyle.

con-dyl'i-on, *n.* See CRANIOMETRY.

con"dy-lo'ma, 1 kən'di-lō'mə; 2 cŏn'dy-lō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* An indolent wart-like growth, sometimes syphilitic, usually near the anus and external genitals of either sex. **2.** *Vet.* An enlargement of the papillæ, due to chronic inflammation, appearing in the hoof-cleft of cattle. [< L. *condylus;* see CONDYLE.] **con'dy-lome**; **con"dy-lo'sis**.— **con"dy-lom'a-toid**, **con"dy-lom'a-tous**, *a.*

Con-dyl'o-pa, 1 kən-dil'o-pə; 2 cŏn-dyl'o-pa, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Condylopoda* or *Arthropoda*.— **con'dy-lope**, *n.*

Con"dy-lop'o-da, 1 kən'di-lop'o-də; 2 cŏn'dy-lŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Zool.* **1.** A section of *Arthropoda* including all except the *Malacopoda.* **2.** The *Arthropoda.* [< Gr. *kondylos*, knuckle, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] — **con-dyl'o-pod**, *a.* & *n.*— **con"dy-lop'o-dous**, *a.*

con"dy-lot'o-my, 1 kən'di-lot'o-mi; 2 cŏn'dy-lŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* Excision of the whole or part of a condyle. [< CONDYLE + -TOMY.]

con'dy-lure, 1 kən'di-liūr; 2 cŏn'dy-lūr, *n.* A talpine insectivore (genus *Condylura*), as the star-nosed mole of North America. [< Gr. *kondylos*, knob, + *oura*, tail.]

cone, 1 kōn; 2 cōn, *vt.* & *ti.* [CONED; CON'ING.] **1.** To shape conically; as, the *coned* tread of a car-wheel. **2.** To bear cones. **3.** To wind on a cone, as thread.

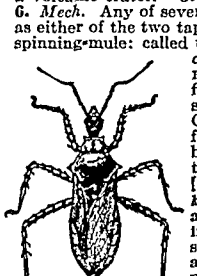
cone, *n.* **1.** A solid figure that tapers uniformly from a circular base to a point. If the point lies in the perpendicular from the center of the base, the cone is a *right cone*, otherwise an *oblique cone.*

Apollonius of Perga . . . appears to have been the first who perceived that the circle, ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola could be formed by different sections of the same *cone.*
R. ROUTLEDGE *Popular Hist. Science* p. 43. [R. & S. 1881.]

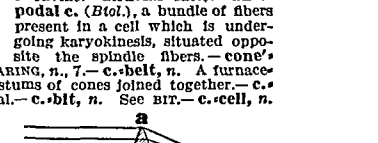
2. *Geom.* Any surface generated by the movement according to any law of an indefinite line one point of which is fixed: an extension including the first definition as a particular case. **3.** *Bot.* A dry multiple fruit (technically a *strobile*), composed of a dense aggregation of scales arranged symmetrically around an elongated axis and bearing naked seeds on the upper side, as in the pine family.

Like two cathedral towers these stately pines
Uplift their fretted summits tipped with *cones.*
LONGFELLOW *My Cathedral* st. 1.

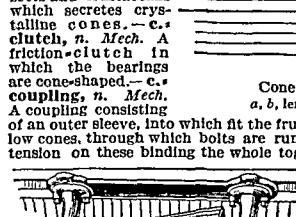
4. A symmetrical mountain-peak; specifically, the tapering mass of ejected material accumulated round a volcanic crater. **5.** Same as CONE-SHELL (below). **6.** *Mech.* Any of several conical instruments or parts, as either of the two taper drums in the head-stock of a spinning-mule: called the backing-off and drawing-up *cones.* **7.** Same as CONE OF THE RETINA. **8.** The vent-plug of a firearm. **9.** A cone-wheel or stepped pulley. **10.** *Entom.* One of the crystalline conical formations immediately at the back of the corneal facets of the multiple eye of an insect. [< F. *cône*, < L. *conus*, < Gr. *kōnos*, cone.] **coanet**; **con**†.— **alluvial cone**, a deposit of detritus in the shape of a fan made by a stream; issuing from the mouth of a ravine. **alluvial fan**†.— **antipodal c.** (*Btol.*), a bundle of fibers present in a cell which is undergoing karyokinesis, situated opposite the spindle fibers.— **cone'-bear"ing**, *n.* See BEARING, *n.*, 7.— **c.-belt**, *n.* A furnace-tube consisting of frustums of cones joined together.— **c.-billed**, *a.* Conirostral.— **c.-bit**, *n.* See BIT.— **c.-cell**, *n. Histol.* A cell in the ommatidium of the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans which secretes crystalline cones.— **c.-clutch**, *n. Mech.* A friction-clutch in which the bearings are cone-shaped.— **c.-coupling**, *n. Mech.* A coupling consisting of an outer sleeve, into which fit the frusta of two split hollow cones, through which bolts are run longitudinally, the tension on these binding the whole together.— **c.-drive**, *n.* A variable-speed mechanism in which two cones of equal slant are placed with their bases in opposite directions on a pair of parallel shafts. A loop of leather surrounding one of the cones provides frictional engagement between the two, whereby one cone may drive the other. By moving this loop toward one end or the other the speed of the driven cone may be increased or diminished. **cone'-gear"**†.— **c.-drum**, *n.* A coniform wheel or pulley.— **c.-duster**, *n. Mech.* A cleaning contrivance consisting of a cone-shaped cylinder studded with teeth and made to revolve within a dentigerous cylindrical casing.— **c.-gamba**, *n.* An organ-stop with bell-mouthed conical pipes; a bell-gamba.— **c.-in-c.** I. *a. Geol.* Consisting of nests of closely packed, intersecting cones found in some fine-grained sedimentary rocks. **II.** *n.* A fossil conularioid pteropod.— **c.-nose**, *n.* A reduviid bug (genus *Conorhinus*); as, the blood-sucking *cone-nose* (*C. sanguisugus*).— **c. of burst, dispersion, or spread** (*Gunnery*), the hypothetical cone embracing the area of the diverging shot or fragments from a shrapnel.— **c. of eruption**, the cone-shaped mass of detritus and ashes formed at the crater of a volcano.— **c. of light**, a conical area of light reflected on the drum-membrane. **light-spot**†; **pyramid of light**†.— **c. of rays**, all the rays of light from a particular luminous point that strike a given surface.— **c. of shadow** (*Astron.*), the cone-shaped shadow cast by a planet in space. **c. of shade**†.— **c. of the retina**, one of the structures found in the outer layer of the retina, apparently



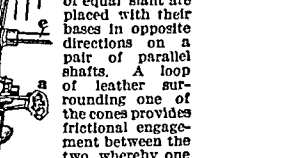
Cone-nose Beetle.



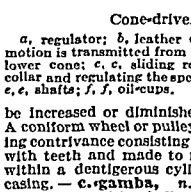
Cone of Rays.
a, b, lens; *c*, cone.



Cone-drive.
a, regulator; *b*, leather collar by which motion is transmitted from the upper to the lower cone; *c, c*, sliding rod carrying the collar and regulating the speed; *d, d*, cones; *e, e*, shafts; *f, f*, oil-cups.



Cone-pulley.



Cone-shells.
1. (*Conus marmoreus.*)
2. (*Conus literatus.*)

connected with the sense of vision. See illus. under RODS OF THE RETINA.— **c.-plate**, *n. Mech.* An attachable plate, pierced with cone-shaped holes for holding the free end of a piece of lathe-work.— **c.-rust**, *n.* 1. A disease of raspberries, due to the fungus *Glœosporium venetum*. **anthrac'nose**‡. 2. The red rust of blackberries, due to the fungus *Cœoma nitens*. — **c.-seat**, *n.* That part of a firearm into which the vent-plug is screwed.— **c.-shell**, *n.* A conoid univalve mollusk having an obconic shell.— **c.-spindle**, *n. Mech.* An axis or shaft bearing a conical pulley or a set of stepped pulleys. — **c. stand**, a gun-platform shaped like a frustum.— **c. wheat**. Same as BEARDED WHEAT.— **c.-wheel**, *n.* A cone or conical drum or wheel, used in machinery for varying speed in transmitting motion.— **equimomental c.** (*Mech.*), a conical surface of a rigid body any vertex of which is given, and which is described by a straight line moving in such a way that all the positions of the rigid body about this line will have the same moment of inertia.— **parasitic c.**, in volcanic regions a supplementary cone caused by a temporary rent. See CONE, *n.*, 4.— **pyrometer cones**, same as SEGER'S CONES. — **Seger's cones**, small cones composed of materials of different degrees of fusibility, arranged in a series of 60: used to find approximately the temperature of kilns. Invented by Charles Lauth at Sèvres, and perfected by Seger at Berlin.— **stepped c.**, a so-called cone pulley; a stepped pulley.— **tactile c.**, a coniform shaped elevation in certain trematoids provided with cilia whose function is that of sensation.— **torrential c.**, an alluvial deposit, in the shape of a fan, formed by rivers on land.

Cone-wheel.

Co-ne'cuh, 1 ko-nī'kų; 2 co-nē'cū, *n.* 1. A river in southern Alabama, 175 m. long to the Escambia. 2. A county in southern Alabama; 831 sq. m.; county-seat, Evergreen.

cone'fish", *n.* Same as PINE-CONE FISH. See under PINE.

Conefish.

cone'flow"er, 1 kōn'flau"ər; 2 cōn'flow"er, *n.* Any one of the species of *Rudbeckia*, rough plants of the aster family; especially, *R. hirta*, with 12 to 15 bright-yellow rays an inch long, and a broadly conical disk of dark-brown chaff and flowers, and *R. laciniata*, with the disk rather ovate and of a dull greenish yellow.— **purple coneflower**, any species of *Brauneria*.

Co"ne-glia'no, 1 kō"ne-lyā'no; 2 cō"ne-lyä'no. **Duc de.** See MONCEY.

co'ne-in, co'ne-ine, *n.* Same as CONIN.

co-ne'jo, 1 ko-nē'ho; 2 co-ne'ho, *n.* [Sp.] 1. A lancet-fish (*Alepisaurus altivelis*) of Cuba. 2. One of the escolars (*Promethichthys prometheus*) of the tropical Atlantic. **co-el'ho**‡.

Co-ne'jos, 1 ko-nē'hos; 2 co-ne'hos, *n.* A county in southern Colorado; 1,407 sq. m.; county-seat, Conejos.— **Conejos Peak**, a summit of the St. Juan Mountains, Colo.; 13,183 ft. high.

Con"e-maugh', 1 ken'i-mē"; 2 cōn'e-mą', *n. Geol.* The third in age of the four groups of strata composing the Pennsylvanian series in the Appalachian bituminous coal basin: formerly known as the Lower Barren Series. [< *Conemaugh*, river in Pa.] [Cal.; 6,600 ft. high.

Cone Mount'ain. An extinct volcano in Siskiyou county.

co-nen'chy-ma, 1 ko-neŋ'ki-mə; 2 co-nēŋ'cy-ma, *n. Bot.* Plant-tissue composed of conical cells. [< Gr. *kônos*, cone, + *enchyma*, infusion.]

co"ne-pa'te, 1 kō"nē-pā'tē; 2 cō"ne-pā'tę, *n.* A tropical American skunk of the genus *Conepatus*; specif., *C. mapacito* of South and Middle America. These skunks are white-backed, and differ from the northern skunks (*Mephitis*) in having totally naked soles and one less premolar. [< Mex. *conepatl*.]

Cone Peak. A mountain in New Mexico; 12,690 ft. high.

con'er, 1 kōn'ər; 2 cōn'er, *n.* A tool for making a cone-shaped hole.

cones, 1 kōnz; 2 cōns, *n.* A fine white flour that bakers sift over bread-dough, baking-pans, etc.

con es-pres"si-o'ne, 1 kōn es-pres'si-ō'nē; 2 cōn ĕs-prĕs'-si-ō'ne. [It.] *Mus.* With expression.

Co-nes'si, 1 ko-nes'i; 2 co-nĕs'i, *n.* See BARK.

co-nes'sin, } 1 ko-nes'in, -in *or* -in; 2 co-nĕs'in, -in *or* -in, *n.*
co-nes'sine, } *Chem.* A white, amorphous, bitter alkaloid ($C_{12}H_{29}N$) contained in Conessi and other barks. It is the source of an orange-yellow color.

Con"es-to'ga, 1 ken"es-tō'ga; 2 cōn"ĕs-tō'ga, *n.* A historic township and village on Conestoga Creek, Lancaster county, Pa.— **Conestoga wagon**, see WAGON.

Co-ne'sus Lake, 1 ko-nī'sus; 2 co-nē'sûs. A lake, 9 m. long, in Livingston county, N. Y.

co'ney†, *n.* Same as CONY.

Co'ney Is'land, 1 kō'ni; 2 cō'ny. An island, 5 m. long, in Kings county, N. Y., now included in the city of New York; most popular seaside resort in the metropolitan district.

Conf., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION. [fection.

conf., *abbr.* 1. *Confer* (compare). **cf.**‡. 2. *Pharm.* Con-

con'fab, 1 ken'fab; 2 cōn'făb, *n.* [Colloq.] Familiar talk; conversation. [Abbr. of CONFABULATION.]

con-fab'u-late, 1 ken-fab'yu-lēt; 2 cŏn-făb'yu-lāt, *ri.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] [Colloq.] To chat; gossip; converse. [< L. *confabulatus*, pp. of *confabulor*, < *con-*, together, + *fabula*; see FABLE.] **con'fab'**‡.— **con-fab'u-lar**, *a.* Colloquial; chatty.— **con-fab"u-la'tion**, *n.* 1. [Colloq.] Familiar conversation. 2. [Humorous.] A conference.— **con-fab'u-la"tor**, *n.*— **con-fab'u-la-to-ry**, *a.*

con-far"re-a'tion, 1 ken-far'i-ē'shən; 2 cŏn-făr"e-ā'shon, *n. Rom. Antiq.* The patrician religious form of marriage, in which a cake of spelt was offered to Jupiter before the Flamen Dialis and the Pontifex. [< L. *confarreatio(n-)*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *farreus*, of grain, < *far*, grain.] — **con-far're-ate**, *a.* Solemnized by confarreation.

con-fate', 1 ken-fēt'; 2 cŏn-fāt', *vt.* [Rare.] To decree concomitantly: only in passive; as, death is *confated* with sin.

con-fect', *vt.* [Rare or Obs.] 1. To make into a confection or confections; compound; prepare. 2. To construct or put together.— **con-fect'**†, *a.* Confected.

con'fect†, *n.* A confection; sweetmeat.

con-fec'tion, 1 ken-fek'shən; 2 cŏn-fĕc'shon. **I.** *vt.* To make up into a confection. **II.** *n.* 1. Any mixing or compounding, or the article so produced. (1) An article of confectionery; a sweetmeat. (2) *Med.* An electuary; a conserve. (3) Any compound of drugs or spices.

And thou shalt make it a perfume, a *confection* after the art of the apothecary, tempered together, pure and holy. *Ex.* xxx, 35.

2. An attractive, stylish article of furniture or dress for women, as a wrap, mantle, or the like. 3†. Any composition or preparation. [F., < LL. *confectio(n-)*, < L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficio*, prepare, < *con-*, together, + *facio*, make.]— **con-fec'tion-pan"**, *n.* A rotating hot pan for drying confections.

con-fec'tion-a-ry, 1 ken-fek'shən-ē-ri; 2 cŏn-fĕc'shon-ā-ry. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to confectionery; of the nature of or consisting of confections. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] 1. A confectioner. 2. A sweetmeat. 3†. A room or shop where confections are prepared.

con-fec'tion-er, 1 ken-fek'shən-ər; 2 cŏn-fĕc'shon-er, *n.* 1. One who makes or deals in confections or confectionery. 2†. One who compounds drugs.

con-fec'tion-er-y, 1 ken-fek'shən-er-i; 2 cŏn-fĕc'shon-ĕr-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] 1. The sweetmeats collectively that a confectioner makes or sells, as candy or other articles made of sugar, sirup, honey, or the like. 2. A confectioners' shop.

con-fec'ture†, *n.* Same as CONFITURE.

con-fed'er-a-cy, 1 ken-fed'ər-ə-si; 2 cŏn-fĕd'er-a-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] 1. A number of independent states or persons in compact or league with each other, as for mutual aid, protection, or action; a league; confederation; as, the Delian *confederacy* of Greek states; the Iroquois *Confederacy*. 2. The compact by which two or more states or persons combine or confederate; alliance.

Even the best of the kings trusted more in their armies and *confederacies* . . . than in the arm of Jehovah.

S. J. ANDREWS *God's Revelation* pt. i, p. 74. [s. 1886.]

3. *Ethnol.* A union, for mutual advantage and defense, of tribes speaking the same stock language. 4. *Law.* An unlawful combination; conspiracy. 5†. Cooperation; concurrence. [< OF. *confederacie*, < LL. *confœderatus*; see CONFEDERATE, *a.*] Syn.: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION; CABAL.— **Southern Confederacy**, the Confederate States of America (*abbr.* C. S. of A.). See CONFEDERATE, *a.*

con-fed'er-al, 1 ken-fed'ər-əl; 2 cŏn-fĕd'er-al, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a confederation. 2. [U. S.] Pertaining to the league of the States under the Articles of Confederation (1781–1789).— **con-fed'er-al-ist**, *n.*

con-fed'er-ate, 1 ken-fed'ər-ēt; 2 cŏn-fĕd'er-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* To join in a confederacy, as for advantage or defense. [< LL. *confœderatus*; see CONFEDERATE, *a.*] **con-fed'ert. con-fed'er-a-tize**†.

con-fed'er-ate, 1 ken-fed'ər-it; 2 cŏn-fĕd'er-at, *a.* 1. Associated in a league, compact, or confederacy; allied by compact or agreement; as, *confederate* armies.

Away with him to prison! . . . Away with those giglots too, and with the other *confederate* companion!

SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act v, sc. i.

2. [C-] Of or pertaining to the Confederate States of America. [< LL. *confœderatus*, pp. of *confœdero*, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fœdus*, league.] **con-fed'er-at**‡.

Syn.: see ACCESSORY, *n.*; ALLY.— **Confederate States of America**, the league of eleven Southern States of the American Union that seceded in 1860–1861, in the following order: South Carolina (Dec. 20, 1860); Mississippi (Jan. 9, 1861); Florida (Jan. 10); Alabama (Jan. 11); Georgia (Jan. 19); Louisiana (Jan. 26); Texas (Feb. 1); Virginia (April 17); Arkansas (May 6); Tennessee (May 6, confirmed by popular vote June 8); and North Carolina (May 20). This action caused a civil war, which ended in 1865 in the dissolution of the Confederacy.

con-fed'er-ate, *n.* 1. One who is united with others in a league, compact, or agreement; a close associate; an ally; accomplice; as, a *confederate* in crime.

They were alone save for the presence of those mischievous *confederates*, Nature and Opportunity.

BRET HARTE *Thankful Blossom* pt. ii, p. 50. [o. & co. 1877.]

2. [C-] An adherent of the Southern Confederacy; especially, a soldier of the Southern army or sailor of the navy, as distinguished from a Federal soldier or sailor. **Confed.** [Humorous abbr.] — **con-fed'er-at"er, con-fed'er-a"tor**, *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] A confederate.

con-fed"er-a'tion, 1 ken-fed"ər-ē'shən; 2 cŏn-fĕd"er-ā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of confederating. 2. A confederacy: usually closer than a military alliance, but less intimate or lasting than a federation. 3. [C-] *U. S. Hist.* The union of the colonies in 1781 under the Articles of Confederation till the United States was formed under the Constitution in 1789: with *the*.

Syn.: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION.

— **Articles of Confederation**, see ARTICLE.— **C. of the Rhine**, a confederation of 34 German states, formed July 12, 1806, under protection of Napoleon I.; after his fall, merged in the Germanic Confederation.— **German or Germanic C.** (*Hist.*), a confederation of German states lasting from 1815–1866 and preceding the North German Confederation.

con-fed'er-at-ism, 1 ken-fed'ər-it-izm; 2 cŏn-fĕd'er-at-iṡm, *n.* The various attributes or the organization of a confederacy or of confederates.

con-fed'er-a-tive, } 1 ken-fed'ər-ə-tiv; 2 cŏn-fĕd'er-a-
con-fed'er-a-tivṡ, } tiv, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a confederation.

con"fe-lic'i-ty, 1 ken'fi-lis'i-ti; 2 cŏn"fe-lic'i-ty, *n.* The act of sharing in the joy of others; sympathy with the good fortune of fellow creatures or associates.

con-fer', 1 ken-fūr'; 2 cŏn-fĕr', *v.* [-FERRED', -FERD's; -FER'RING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To grant as a gift or benefit; bestow; as, to *confer* powers or honors. 2. To bring together for the sake of comparison or examination; collate: obsolete except in the imperative, pronounced *con'fer*, and usually abbreviated *cf.* 3†. To bring together. 4†. To conduce. **II.** *i.* 1. To hold a conference; consult together or with another; take counsel.

Another time we will *confer* of this.

HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Bryant, bk. i, l. 183.

2†. To assent to; conform to; agree with. [< F. *conférer*, < L. *confero*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fero*, bear.] Syn.: see CONSULT; GIVE.— Prep.: confer favors *on* or *upon* a friend; confer *with* a friend *about* a matter.— **con"fer-ee'**, *n.* 1. [U. S.] A person with whom another confers. 2. A person upon whom something is conferred.— **con-fer'ment**, *n.* The act of conferring; as, the *conferment* of a degree.— **con-fer'ra-bl(e)**, *a.* That may be conferred.— **con-fer'ral**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of conferring.— **con-fer'rer**, *n.* One who confers, in any sense.

con'fer-ence, 1 ken'fər-ens; 2 cŏn'fer-ĕnç, *n.* 1. A formal appointed meeting for counsel, deliberation, or discussion on some special matter; a serious or official consultation; as, a *conference* of committees of legislative branches. 2. *Eccl.* (1) *M. E. Ch.* One of several orders of assemblies of preachers and laymen; as, the Annual *Conference*; the General *Conference*; the District *Conference*. (2) *Congregational Ch.* A local organization representing the churches of a district. (3) *R. C. Ch.* An assembly of priests to discuss theological questions. 3. Conversation; discourse.

I cannot speak to her, yet she urg'd *conference*.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act i, sc. 2.

4. A lecture: a Gallicism. 5. The act of bestowing; conferment. 6†. Collation of texts; comparison. 7†. The act of collecting; assembling; combining by addition. [< F. *conférence*, < LL. *conferentia*, < L. *conferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *confero*; see CONFER.] **con'fer-rencet.**

Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; CONVERSATION. Compare synonyms for CONSULT.— Prep.: conference *between* two persons or parties: conference *of* one *with* another; *of* some *with* others; *about*, *concerning*, *regarding* a matter.— **Berlin Conference**, the meeting of an international conference at Berlin, February 26, 1885, at which a general act was signed, constituting the Kongo Independent State (now the Belgian Kongo) and defining its boundaries as the result of a series of conventions between the International Association of the Kongo and the chief powers of Europe in 1884–1885. — **Brussels C.**, any one of a series of conferences of the European powers, held at Brussels in 1874, 1876, and 1889–1890, concerning (1) the usages of war, (2) the exploring and civilizing of Central Africa and the creation of the Kongo Free State, and (3) the suppressing of the slave trade. Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, France, Belgium, and Italy were represented.— **con'fer-ence-meet"ing**, *n.* [U. S.] A religious meeting in which laymen participate, held weekly by some churches; a prayer-meeting.— **c.-room**, *n.*— **Hampton Court C.** (*Eng. Hist.*), a conference called by James I. in 1604 at Hampton Court Palace for discussing the Puritan demands for ecclesiastical reform.— **Hampton Roads C.** (*U. S. Hist.*), an abortive attempt to bring about a reconciliation between North and South, made informally Feb. 3, 1865, on the ship "River Queen" in Hampton Roads, Virginia. The North was represented by Lincoln and Seward; the Confederacy by Vice-President Stephens, Assistant Secretary of War Campbell, and Senator Hunter.— **International Peace C.**, see under CONGRESS.— **Lambeth C.**, a meeting of representatives from churches of the Anglican Communion throughout the world, held about every ten years at Lambeth Palace by the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to discuss ecclesiastical and social matters.— **Synodical C.**, the largest general association of Lutherans in the United States, composed mainly of Germans, organized in 1872, and having, in 1909, 672,000 communicants: committed to the strictest interpretation of the Lutheran Standards, and popularly known as "Missourians."

con"fer-en'tial, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to conference.

con"fer-ru'mi-nate, 1 ken"fe-rū'mi-nēt; 2 cŏn"fĕ-rų'mi-nāt, *a.* Soldered or welded together; specifically, in botany, coalescing by contiguous faces into one body, as the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut. [< L. *conferruminatus*, pp. of *conferrumino*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *ferrumen*, solder, < *ferrum*, iron.] **con"fer-ru'mi-nat"ed**‡.

Con-fer'va, 1 ken-fūr'və; 2 cŏn-fĕr'va, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of fresh-water algæ having simple articulate filaments, formerly including many diverse filamentous forms. 2. [c-] [-VÆ, 1 -vi; 2 -vē, *pl.*] A plant of this genus, or any other similar filamentous alga. [L., water-plant, < *conferveo*, boil together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *ferveo*, boil.] — **Con"fer-va'ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as ULOTRICHACEÆ. — **con"fer-va'ceous**, *a.*— **con-fer'val**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Confervæ. **II.** *n.* A conferva.— **Con-fer-va'les, Con-fer"vol-da'les**, *n. pl. Bot.* See ULOTRICHALES.— **con-fer'vite**, *n.* A fossil plant allied to the aquatic confervæ and found chiefly in the Chalk formation.— **con-fer"vo-go-nid'i-um**, *n.* [-NID'I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A gonidium resembling a confervoid alga.— **con-fer'void**, *a.* Like or relating to an alga of the genus *Conferva*. **con-fer'rous**‡.

con-fess', 1 ken-fes'; 2 cŏn-fĕs', *v.* [CON-FESSED', CONFEST'; CON-FESS'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To admit oneself to be guilty of or culpable for; avow the doing of; acknowledge, as something discreditable or detrimental to oneself; make an admission of; own: used also reflexively; as, to *confess* a sin, crime, weakness, mistake, charge, debt, etc.; I *confess myself* to be in the wrong. 2. To acknowledge belief or faith in.

To *confess* Christ is, first, to behave righteously, truthfully, and continently. RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. viii, letter lxxxvi, p. 22. [w. & s. 1886.]

3. To expose by course of events; demonstrate; exhibit; attest; declare: often in the passive; as, he stands *confessed*. 4. To admit as one's private opinion or sentiment; concede as something that can not be denied; as, I *confess* that I can not understand it; it must be *confessed*. 5. *Eccl.* (1) To present the confession of, as to a priest: used reflexively; as, she *confessed* herself. (2) To hear the confession of; as, the priest *confessed* the murderer.

II. *i.* 1. To make an admission or acknowledgment; own a fault, crime, or the like; as, the thief *confessed*. 2. To make confession to a priest. [< F. *confesser*, < L. *confessus*, pp. of *confiteor*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fateor*, acknowledge.] **con-fesse'**†.

Syn.: accept, acknowledge, admit, avow, certify, concede, disclose, endorse, grant, own, recognize. We *accept* another's statement; *admit* any point made against us; *acknowledge* what we have said or done, good or bad; *avow* our individual beliefs or feelings; *certify* to facts within our knowledge; *confess* our own faults; *endorse* a friend's note or statement; *grant* a request; *own* our faults or obligations; *recognize* lawful authority; *concede* a claim. *Confess* has a high and sacred use in the religious sense; as, to *confess* Christ before men. It may have also a playful sense (often with *to*); as, one *confesses to* a weakness for confectionery. The chief present use of the word, however, is in the sense of making known to others one's own wrong-doing; in this sense *confess* is stronger than *acknowledge* or *admit*, and more specific than *own*; a person *admits* a mistake; *acknowledges* a fault; *confesses* sin or crime. See ACKNOWLEDGE; AVOW; DISCLOSE. Compare synonyms for APOLOGY.— Ant.: cloak, conceal, cover, deny, disavow, disguise, disown, dissemble, dissimulate, hide, mask, screen, secrete, veil.

— **to confess Judgment**, in law, to acquiesce formally in the entering up of a judgment against oneself on the records of a court.— **con-fess'ant**, *n.* One who confesses; especially, one who confesses to a priest. **con-fess'a-ry**†. — **con"fes-sa'ri-us**, *n.* A father confessor; a casuist.— **con-fessed'**, *pa.* 1. Generally admitted; unquestionable; evident; as, a *confessed* fact. 2. That has confessed; manifest; as, a *confessed* thief; he stood *confessed*; a *confessed* penitent.— **con-fess'ed-ly**, *adv.* By admission or confession; admittedly; indisputably. **con-fest'ly**†.— **con-fess'er**, *n.* One who confesses; a confessor.

con-fes'sion, 1 ken-fesh'ən; 2 cŏn-fĕsh'on, *n.* 1. The act of confessing; the avowal or acknowledgment of an action, especially of one that is inculpatory or sinful; admission; as, a *confession* of crime. The word is used in a

figurative and sometimes a half-humorous sense, as the title of an autobiographic sketch; as, the "*Confessions* of an Opium-Eater"; the "*Confessions* of a Frivolous Girl."

It [literature] contains, as it were, the *confession* which every generation, before it passed away, has made to posterity.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, ch. 1, p. 3. [s. 1874.]

2. An acknowledgment of belief (in another); recognition of a relation (to another); as, *confession* of Christ. **3.** *Law.* A voluntary declaration or acknowledgment by a party against whom some misdeed or default is alleged in respect of such allegation. **Judicial confessions** are those made before a magistrate or court during actual legal proceedings. Such confessions influence the result of the trial, but can not cause conviction unless substantiated by proof. **Extrajudicial confessions** are those not made in open court or before a magistrate. **4.** A formulary of faith; a body of doctrine put forth as the belief of a church or denomination, subscription to which *is usually required of the ministers and sometimes* of the members of a church; a creed. Some of the more notable confessions of the Christian church are as follows: *Baptists*—The **London Confession** of 1689, **Philadelphia C.** of 1742, and **New Hampshire C.** of 1833. *Congregationalists*—In Great Britain, the **Savoy C.**, London, 1658, and the declarations of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1833; and in the United States, the Burial Hill Declaration of Faith, adopted by the National Council of 1865, and the creed and form of admission into the church submitted by a committee of the National Council, 1883. *Church of England*—The **Thirty-nine Articles**, 1563–1571. *Dutch Church* and *Dutch Reformed*—**The Belgic Confession**, 1563, and **Canons of the Synod of Dort**, 1619. *Church of Ireland*—The **Lambeth Articles**, 1595. *Lutheran Church*—The **Augsburg Confession**, 1530. *Methodist Church*—**Articles of Religion**, 1784. *Presbyterian Church*—The **Westminster Confession**, 1647. **5.** A formulary of public worship embodying a general admission of common sinfulness, used in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other liturgies. **6.** *R. C. & Gr. Chs.* The contrite acknowledgment to a priest of any mortal sins committed, accompanied with the firm purpose of reform: a part of the sacrament of penance and a condition of absolution. Called in full *sacramental* or *auricular confession*.

Confession is legally obligatory in Russia, a strict religious duty in the Roman Catholic Church, and a voluntary practise in the English Church.

In the court of her father she [Anne] had been deaf to all that could be urged in favor of transubstantiation and auricular *confession*.
MACAULAY *England* ch. 15, p. 445. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

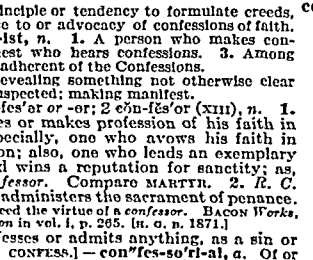
7. An organization, as a church or communion, using a confession of faith. **8.** The tomb of a martyred Christian; also, an altar over such a tomb, or the basilica in which the altar stood; an altar-tomb confessionary.

They call the crypts and shrines where saints and martyrs are buried in these old cathedrals, *confessions*. A. D. T. WHITNEY *Sights and Insights* vol. ii, p. 498. [o. & co. 1876.]

[F., < L. *confessio(n-)*, < *confessus;* see CONFESS.]

Syn.: see APOLOGY.—**Augsburg Confession, Augustan C.**, the confession of faith prepared by Melanchthon and presented by the Lutheran princes at the Imperial Diet of Augsburg in 1530: since recognized as the chief symbol of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.—**Belgic C.**, a confession originally drawn up by Guido De Bres, but formally adopted by the Synod of Dort in 1619, and since accepted along with the Heidelberg Catechism as a symbolical book of the Reformed Church of Holland, Belgium, and America.—**c. and avoidance**, see AVOIDANCE.—**c. of faith**, a formulary of articles of belief. See CONFESSION, 3, above.—**Westminster C.**, see ASSEMBLY.—**con"fes"sion"naire'**, *n.* [F.] A person who has performed the religious act of confession. **con"fes"sion"aire'†.**—**con-fes'sion-a-ry**, *a.* Relating to auricular confession.—**con-fes'sion-a-ry**, *n.* **1.** A confession-stall. **2.** A recess or niche for reliquaries under an altar. **con-fess'o-ry†.** **3.** An altar-tomb.—**con-fes'sion-ism**, *n.* The morbid desire to confess one's inmost feelings and varying states of mind.—**con-fes'sion-ist**, *n.* One who confesses or avows his faith.

con-fes'sion-al, 1 kon-fesh'ən-əl; 2 cŏn-fĕsh'on-al. **I.** *a.* Relating to a creed or confession of faith; of or pertaining to *confession* to a priest. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act, performance, or practise of confession before a priest. **2.** A priest's seat, stall, or cabinet for hearing confessions. **con-fes'sion-chair"†.** **3†.** An altar-tomb.—**con-fes"sion-a'li-an**, *n.* An advocate of formal confessions of faith.—**con-fes'sion-al-ism**, *n.* [Rare.] The principle or tendency to formulate creeds, or devout adherence to or advocacy of confessions of faith.—**con-fes'sion-al-ist**, *n.* **1.** A person who makes confession. **2.** A priest who hears confessions. **3.** Among Lutherans, a strict adherent of the Confessions.


Carved Confessional in the Church of St. Gudule, at Brussels, Belgium.

con-fes'sive, } *a.* Revealing something not otherwise clear
con-fes'sīv, } though suspected; making manifest.

con-fes'sor, 1 kon-fes'ər *or* -ər; 2 cŏn-fĕs'or (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who confesses or makes profession of his faith in Christianity; especially, one who avows his faith in face of persecution; also, one who leads an exemplary Christian life and wins a reputation for sanctity; as, Edward the *Confessor*. Compare MARTYR. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A priest who administers the sacrament of penance.

Secrecy: it is indeed the virtue of a *confessor*. BACON *Works. Essays. Of Simulation* in vol. i, p. 265. [H. G. B. 1871.]

3. One who confesses or admits anything, as a sin or crime. [OF.: see CONFESS.]—**con"fes-so'ri-al**, *a.* Of or relating to a confessor or his office.—**con-fes'sor-ship**, *n.*

con-fest', *pp.* Confessed. PHIL. SOC.: also archaic and poetical form.

The lovely stranger stands *confest* A maid in all her charms.
GOLDSMITH *The Hermit* st. 23.

con-fet'ti, 1 kon-fet'ī; 2 cŏn-fĕt'ī, *n. pl.* [It.] Bonbons or plaster imitations used as carnival missiles; also, small pieces of brightly colored paper used by revelers at carnivals, weddings, etc., for pelting one another.

con"fi-dant', 1 ken'fi-dant' *or* ken'ı-dant; 2 cŏn'fi-dänt' *or* cŏn'fi-dänt (XIII), *n.* [F.] A person who has been taken into confidence; one to whom secrets are entrusted. **con'fi-dent‡.** Syn.: see FRIEND.—**con"fi-dante',** *n.* **1.** A female confidant.

The genial *confidante* and general spy.
BYRON *Sketch from Private Life* st. 1.

2. [Eng.] A couch-like sofa with seats at the ends.

con-fide', 1 kon-faid'; 2 cŏn-fīd', *v.* [CON-FID'ED; CON-FID'ING.] **I.** *t.* To put into one's trust or keeping; reveal in trust or confidence; entrust; as, to *confide* a secret. **II.** *i.* To have faith or trust; repose confidence: used alone or with *in*. [< L. *confido*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *fido*, trust.]

Syn.: see COMMIT; LEAN.—PRED.: confide a trust *to* a person; confide completely *in* a person, or *in* an object, as *in* the stanchness of a ship.—**con-fid'er**, *n.* One who confides.

con'fi-dence, 1 kon'fi-dens; 2 cŏn'fi-dĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state or feeling of trust in or reliance upon another person; assurance of or belief in a person or thing, as in the purpose or ability of another, or in the stability or validity of a cause, principle, or the like; as, personal *confidence* is the basis of business credit; he has *confidence* in his religion.

Loyalty cannot be bought, but *confidence* may be betrayed and sold. J. FORTESCUE in *Nineteenth Century* Sept., 1891, p. 441.

2. The feeling of self-assurance or security; self-reliance; hence, courage or boldness. **3.** Assurance carried to extremes; presumption. **4.** A state of good faith or trust between persons; as, he spoke in *confidence*. **5.** Private conversation; a confidential communication; secret: often in the plural; as, to exchange *confidences*. **6.** [Archaic.] That in which one confides; the basis of reliance; as, God is the *confidence* of the righteous. [< L. *confidentia*, < *confiden(t-)s;* see CONFIDENT.]

Syn.: see ASSURANCE; BELIEF; CERTAINTY; FAITH.—**confidence game, trick,** etc., a swindler's operation of robbing or cheating a person whose confidence he has gained; *bunco*.—**c. man,** *one who practises or assists in a confidence* game; a bunco-steerer.—**to take into one's c.,** to share one's secrets with.

con'fi-den-cy, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Intimate association. **2†.** Confidence. **3†.** Boldness; assertiveness; assurance.

con'fi-dent, 1 kon'fi-dent; 2 cŏn'fi-dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Having confidence, in any sense; confiding; assured; self-reliant; as, *confident* of success. **2.** Dogmatic; positive; as, a *confident* talker. **3.** [Archaic.] Bold; forward; impudent. **4.** [Scot.] Confidential. **5†.** Giving ground or assurance for confidence. [< L. *confiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *confido;* see CONFIDE.] Syn.: see SECURE.—**con'fi-dent-ly,** *adv.*—**con'fi-dent-ness,** *n.*

con"fi-den'tial, 1 kon'fi-den'shəl; 2 cŏn'fi-dĕn'shal, *a.* **1.** Having or enjoying another's confidence; having private or secret relations with another; trusted; intimate; as, a *confidential* clerk. **2.** Given or imparted as a secret or in confidence; secret; as, *confidential* letters. **3.** Imparting or ready to impart private, secret, or personal matters. **4.** [Local, U. S.] Trusty: said of animals. [< F. *confidential*, < L. *confidentia;* see CONFIDENCE.]—**confidential communication,** *a privileged or legally* protected statement, as one made to counsel.—**con"fi-den"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* Confidential quality or relation, as that between a lawyer and client.—**con"fi-den'tial-ly,** *adv.* In a confidential manner.

con"fi-den'tial, *adv.* Honestly; well.

con-fid'ing, 1 kon-faid'iŋ; 2 cŏn-fīd'ing, *pa.* **1.** Reposing confidence; unsuspicious; trustful; as, a *confiding* woman. **2†.** Worthy of trust; trusty.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

con-fig'ur-ate, 1 kon-fig'yur-ēt; 2 cŏn-fĭg'yur-āt, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To give shape or fashion to. **II.** *i.* To be congruous or exhibit congruity in form or in combination of parts.

con-fig'ur-ate, *a. Astrol.* Related by configuration. See ASPECT, 4.

con-fig"ur-a'tion, 1 kon-fig"yur-ē'shən; 2 cŏn-fĭg"yur-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The disposition of the parts of an object or body, or the form resulting therefrom; structural arrangement; conformation; specif., outline or contour; as, the *configuration* of the ground. **2.** *Astron.* The relative positions of stars or planets; also, a collection or group of stars. **3.** *Chem.* The composition of chemical compounds, particularly as regards the spatial relationship of the atoms in a molecule. **4.** In any material system, the assemblage of the relative positions of its parts. **5.** *Astrol.* Planetary aspect. **6.** *Geom.* A regulus or ruled surface considered as the locus of rays. [< LL. *configuratio(n-)*, < L. *configuratus*, pp. of *configuro*, give shape to, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *figuro;* see FIGURE, *v.*]—**algebraic configuration** (*Math.*), the sum of the rational functions of two variables when these variables are connected by an algebraic equation.—**Maclaurin's c.** (*Projective Geom.*), a figure representing two theorems.

con-fig'ur-a-tive, } 1 kon-fig'yur-ə-tiv; 2 cŏn-fĭg'yur-a-
con-fig'ur-a-tīv, } tĭv, *a.* Relating to configuration.

con-fig'ur-a"tor, *n. Astrol.* One who practises astrology or the magic arts; a magician.

con-fig'ure, 1 kŏn-fig'yur; 2 cŏn-fĭg'yur, *vt.* [Rare.] To fashion after a model; give form or shape to; dispose in a figure or figures.

con-fine', 1 ken-fain'; 2 cŏn-fīn', *v.* [CON-FINED'; CON-FIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shut up within an enclosure; imprison. **2.** To restrain or oblige to stay indoors, as by ill health, an accident, or the like: usually in the passive. **3.** (1) To hold or keep within limits; bind; restrict; as, he *confined* his remarks to specific points. (2) To make constipated; bind. **4†.** To affect or treat as regards definite bounds; as, (1) to bound; lie adjacent to; (2) to divide, as a boundary; (3) to remove; banish. **5†.** To keep from; restrain from; as, to *confine* one from going.

II†. *i.* To border or be in contact; abut. [< F. *confiner*, < LL. *confino*, < L. *confinis*, adjoining, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *finis*, limit.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; IMPRISON; LIMIT; SHUT.—**to be confined,** to be brought to childbed.—**con-fin'a-bl(e"r,** *a.* Capable of being confined or limited.—**con-fin'er,** *n.* **1.** Any person or thing that confines. **2†.** A borderer; neighbor.

con'fine, 1 ken'fain; 2 cŏn'fin, *n.* **1.** A boundary; limit; border: usually plural; as, the *confines* of the empire.

The border-lands of Atheism reach to the *confines* of strange credulity. FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. i, p. 293. [E. P. D.]

2. Territory adjacent to a boundary; border-land; frontier. **3†.** Region, territory, or district. **4†.** A condition of confinement; limitation. **5†.** A prison. [< F. *confin*, < L. *confine*, < *confinis;* see CONFINE, *v.*]

Syn.: see BOUNDARY; MARGIN.—**con-fin'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] Contiguity; nearness.

con-fine'less, *a.* [Rare.] Without boundaries; unlimited.

con-fine'ment, 1 ken-fain'ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏn-fīn'ment, *n.* **1.** The state of being confined; restriction within limits or boundaries; imprisonment; as, *confinement* in an asylum. **2.** A woman's lying-in; accouchement. Syn.: see BONDAGE.

con-firm', 1 ken-fûrm'; 2 cŏn-firm', *vt.* **1.** To assure by added proof; bear witness to the truth of; corroborate; verify; as, to *confirm* a report. **2.** To add firmness to; increase in stability; strengthen; as, to *confirm* faith.

Men never want reasons to *confirm* their wills. J. C. RYLE *Expository Thoughts, John* in vol. ii, p. 32. [C. & BROS. 1870.]

3. *Law.* To render valid or binding by approval and acceptance; ratify; sanction; as, to *confirm* a treaty, or a voidable title. **4.** To establish in office or church-membership; as, to *confirm* a priest or church-member. See CONFIRMATION, 3. **5†.** To declare; maintain; aver; affirm. **6†.** To afford certainty; assure; verify; convince. [< F. *confirmer*, < L. *confirmo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *firmus*, firm.] **con-ferme'†; con-firme'†.**

Syn.: corroborate, establish, fix, prove, ratify, sanction, settle, strengthen, substantiate, sustain, uphold. [*Confirm* (L. *con*, together, and *firmus*, firm) is to add firmness or give stability to. Both *confirm* and *corroborate* presuppose something already existing to which the confirmation or corroboration is added.] Testimony is *corroborated* by concurrent testimony or by circumstances; *confirmed* by *established* facts. That which is thoroughly *proved* is said to be *established;* so is that which is official and has adequate power behind it; as, the *established* government; the *established* church. The continents are *fixed*. A treaty is *ratified;* an appointment *confirmed*. An act is *sanctioned* by any person or authority that passes upon it approvingly. A statement is *substantiated;* a report *confirmed;* a controversy *settled;* the decision of a lower court *sustained* by a higher. Just government should be *upheld*. The beneficent results of Christianity *confirm* our faith in it as a divine revelation.—Ant.: abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, overthrow, shake, unsettle, upset, weaken.— PRED.: confirm a statement by testimony; confirm a person *in* a belief.—**con-firm'a-bl(e"r,** *a.* Capable of being confirmed.—**con-firm'ance,** *n.* The act of confirming, or the state of being confirmed.—**con"firmand',** *n.* A candidate for confirmation in a faith or creed.—**con-firm'ant,** *n.* One who administers the rite of confirmation.—**con-firm'a-tiv(e-ly‡,** *adv.*—**con'fir-ma"tor,** *n.* Any person or thing that confirms.—**con-firm'a-to-ry,** *a.* **1.** Helping to confirm; giving new proof; proving authenticity; making stronger or better-established, as evidence. **2.** Relating to the rite of confirmation.—**con"fir-mee',** *n.* **1.** *Law.* One to whom anything is confirmed. **2.** *Eccl.* One who is confirmed.—**con-firm'er,** *n.* A person or thing that confirms; a verifier; attester; corroborator.—**con-firm'ing-ly,** *adv.* So as to confirm or corroborate.—**con-firm'or,** *n. Law.* The person who confirms anything, as a title, to a confirmee.

con"fir-ma'ti-o car-ta'rum, 1 ken'fər-mē'shi-ō kar-tē'rum; 2 cŏn'fir-mā'shi-ō cär-tā'rûm. *Eng. Hist.* The act of Edward I. (Statute 25, 1297) which established Magna Carta as common law. [LL.] **con"fir-ma'ti-o charta'rum‡.**

con"fir-ma'tion, 1 ken'fər-mē'shən; 2 cŏn'fir-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of confirming or strengthening; especially, the establishment of a statement as true; ratification; settlement; added assurance; verification; as, the *confirmation* of the power of a king or of a rumor.

The character of Christ is a strong *confirmation* of the truth of his religion. CHANNING *Works* p. 302. [A. U. A. 1878.]

2. That which confirms or corroborates; proof; evidence; as, what they regarded as trifles he deemed *confirmation*. **3.** An ecclesiastical rite in the Roman Catholic, Greek, Anglican, Lutheran, and other churches, consisting of the imposition of the hands of the officiating bishop, priest, or pastor with prayer, and implying the confirming or strengthening of the soul by the Holy Spirit. It is a solemn form of full induction into the church. By the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is held to be a sacrament and to leave in the soul a special seal or character. In the Anglican Church the rite is popularly regarded as a formal admission to communion. In the Lutheran churches *confirmation* is an individual ratification by the catechumen of the covenant made for him by his sponsors in baptism, and has no sacramental character. **4.** *Law.* An instrument that supplies some defect or omission in a former conveyance, by confirming its purpose and intent, or making a defective title good, or a voidable estate valid. **5.** *Rhet.* That department of invention in which the object is to lead to a new belief or modify an old one, convincing the hearer. It effects this by the exhibition of proofs in arguments. [F., < L. *confirmatio(n-)*, < *confirmo* (pp. *confirmatus*); see CONFIRM.] Syn.: see APPROBATION; PROOF.

con-firmed', } 1 kon-fûrmd'; 2 cŏn-firmd', *pa.* Firmly
con-firmd'ə, } established; fixed; settled; inveterate; as, a *confirmed* skeptic; a *confirmed* habit.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

con'fis-cate, 1 kon'fis-kēt *or* kon-fis'kēt; 2 cŏn'fis-cāt *or* cŏn-fis'cāt (XIII), *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** *Law.* To appropriate (private property) as forfeited to the public use or treasury, especially because of the wrong-doing of the owner. **2.** [Colloq.] To appropriate as by authority. **3†.** To cause or occasion appropriation by the state. [< L. *confiscatus*, pp. of *confisco*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fiscus*, purse.] **con-fisk'†.**—**con-fis'ca-bl(e"r,** *a.* Liable to confiscation; that may be confiscated. **con"fis-cat'a-bl(e"r†.**—**con'fis-cate,** *a.* **1.** Taken by confiscation. **2.** Forfeited to the public.—**con"fis-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of confiscating.—**con'fis-ca"tor,** *n.* One who confiscates.—**con-fis'ca-to-ry,** *a.* Of the nature of or effecting confiscation.

con'fi-tent†, *n.* One who makes confession; a penitent.

Con-fit'e-or, 1 kon-fit'i-er; 2 cŏn-fit'e-ôr, *n.* [L.] *R. C. Ch.* The general confession used at the beginning of the mass.

con'fi-ture, 1 kon'fi-chur *or* -tûr; 2 cŏn'fi-chur *or* -tûr, *n.* [F.] **1.** The act or method of making preserves; also, a confection; comfit. **2†.** A composition; preparation of drugs.

con-fix', 1 kon-fiks'; 2 cŏn-fĭks', *vt.* [Rare.] To fix firmly; fasten.—**con-fix'a-tiv(e§,** *a.*

con"fla-gra'tion, 1 kon'fla-grā'shən; 2 cŏn'fla-grā'shon, *n.* **1.** A burning; especially, a great fire, as of many buildings, a forest, or the like. **2†.** Any destruction by burning. **3†.** A heated condition, as if on fire; inflammation; fever. [< L. *conflagratio(n-)*, < *conflagratus*, pp. of *conflagro*, burn, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *flagro*, burn.] Syn.: see FIRE.—**con-fla'grant,** *a.* Burning in a common flame; undergoing conflagration.—**con'fla-grate,** *vi. & vt.* To burn with flame; burn up.

Civil war, *conflagrating* universally over France.
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. x, p. 377. [H.]

— con'fla-gra"tiv(es, *a.* Producing conflagration.— **con'fla-gra"tor,** *n.* An incendiary.— **con-flag'ra-to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to conflagration.

Con"flans', 1 kŏn"flŏN'; 2 cŏn"flăn', **Count de** (1690–1777). Hubert de Brienne, a French admiral and marshal.

con-flate', 1 kon-flēt'; 2 cŏn-flāt', *vt.* [-FLAT'ED; -FLAT'ING.] **1.** To combine from variant readings into a composite reading, as passages in ancient manuscripts: used in the passive. **2.** [Rare.] To blow together; bring together from diverse sources. **3†.** To fuse; melt. [< L. *conflatus*, pp. of *conflo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *flo*, blow.]

con-fla'tion, 1 kon-flē'shŏn; 2 cŏn-flā'shon, *n.* **1.** The combining of two variant readings into one to form a new reading; also, the new reading thus formed. **2.** [Rare.] The act of blowing together; as, the *conflation* of two horns.

con'flect, 1 kon'flekt; 2 cŏn'flĕct, *a.* Clustered together, as hairs on an insect. [< CON- + L. *flecto*, bend.]

con-flict', 1 kon-flikt'; 2 cŏn-flĭct', *vi.* **1.** To come into collision; be antagonistic; be in mutual opposition; clash; oppose. **2.** To wage a conflict; engage in battle; contend. [< L. *conflicto*, freq. of *confligo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fligo*, strike.]

— con-flict'ing, *pa.* Engaged in or exhibiting conflict; as, *conflicting* interests or parties.— **con-flic'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of conflicting, or the state of being in conflict.— **con-flic'tiv**(es, *a.* Tending to conflict; clashing. **con-flic'to-ry†.**

con'flict, 1 kon'flikt; 2 cŏn'flĭct, *n.* **1.** A struggle to resist or overcome; contest of opposing forces or powers; strife; battle; as, the *conflict* of armies. **2.** A state or condition of opposition; mutual opposition of interests, influences, or the like; antagonism; discord; as, the *conflict* of testimony. **3.** Active antagonism; clash; collision. [< L. *conflictus*, pp. of *confligo*; see CONFLICT, *v.*]

Syn.: see BATTLE; COLLISION.— Prep.: conflict *of* opinions; *between* two champions, armies, parties, etc.; *among* believers *about* doctrines; *with* the enemy.

— conflict of laws, disagreement between the laws of two states with reference to litigation affecting private rights claimed to be subject to their jurisdiction; hence, the branch of jurisprudence dealing with the adjustment of these disagreements.

As a term of art [*conflict of laws*], it also includes the deciding which law is in such cases to have superiority. *Bouvier's Law Dict.* Rawle's Revision, vol. i, p. 392. [B. & CO. 1897.]

— irrepressible c., the conflict between freedom and slavery: a phrase first used by William H. Seward in 1858.

con-flow', *vi.* To unite by flowing together, as bodies of water or masses of people.

con'flu-ence, 1 kon'flu-ens; 2 cŏn'flu-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** A junction or flowing together of streams; the place where streams meet. **2.** A gathering and mingling; a uniting; also, a stream thus formed; a confluent; specifically, in philology, the tendency of words to become accordant in form. **3.** A flocking together; concourse. **4.** *Psychol.* The assimilation of mental processes due to adjacent stimuli: opposed to *contrast.* [< LL. *confluentia*, < L. *confluen(t-)s*; see CONFLUENT.]

con'flu-ent, 1 kon'flu-ent; 2 cŏn'flu-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Flowing together so as to form one stream, body, or harmony.

And every rhythm that seemed to close,
Survived in *confluent* underflows.
E. B. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* st. 252.

2. Grown together; united, as bones; connate. **3.** Blended into one; running together without marked line of distinction; as, *confluent* spots. **4.** *Pathol.* Characterized by a running together or union; as, *confluent* measles or smallpox. [< L. *confluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *confluo*; see CONFLUX.]— **con'flu-ent-ly,** *adv.*

con'flu-ent, *n.* **1.** A stream that unites with another; a fork or branch of a river: especially applied to streams nearly equal in size, and distinguished from *affluent.* **2†.** A confluence of streams.

con-flute'ment, *n.* [Dial., U. S.] A piece of trimming or device for decorating a gown. See FALDERAL.

con'flux, 1 kon'fluks; 2 cŏn'flŭks, *n.* **1.** A flowing or assembling together; junction; throng; confluence. **2.** A place or point where lines meet. [< L. *confluo*, flow together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fluo*, flow.]

con-fo'cal, 1 kon-fō'kal; 2 cŏn-fō'cal. **I.** *a.* Having a common focus or common foci; as, *confocal* surfaces.

II. *n.* A figure which has the same focus as another.

con-form', 1 kon-fôrm'; 2 cŏn-fôrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* To make like in form; bring into harmony or correspondence with a model or example: with *to*; as, to *conform* conduct *to* a rule.

II. *i.* To act in accord or conformably; follow a form, fashion, or model; comply; in England, to adopt the usages of the established church; be or become a conformist. [< F. *conformer*, < L. *conformo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *forma*, form.] **con-forme'†.**

Syn.: see ACCORD; ADAPT.— Prep.: *to.*

— con-form', *a.* **1.** Being of similar or the same form; that conforms. **2†.** Conformable.— **conform representation** (*Geom.*), in general, the representation of one area on another by isogonal transformation. [W.] **conformal representation†; c. map projection†.**— **con-form'ance,** *n.* [Rare.] The act or state of conforming.— **con-form'ate,** *a.* [Rare.] Having the same form.— **con'for-ma"tor,** *n.* An instrument which, by means of levers and springs, makes a graphic record of the size and shape of an object, as the head or bust. It is used in fitting or sizing hats, etc. **con-form"a-teur'†.**

con-form"a-bil'i-ty, 1 kon-fôrm"a-bil'i-ti; 2 cŏn-fôrm"a-bil'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being conformable. **2.** *Geol.* Parallelism of the bedding-planes of strata forming a continuous series.

con-form'a-bl(eF, 1 kon-fôrm'a-bl; 2 cŏn-fôrm'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring in conformity; correspondent; agreeable; harmonious; consistent; as, a life *conformable* to law. **2.** Exhibiting a like form, character, or use; corresponding; resembling; similar; as, a copy *conformable* to the model. **3.** Exhibiting compliance or obedience; submissive; compliant. Specifically, accepting the doctrines and usages of the Church of England. **4.** *Geol.* Conforming to one another in dip and strike: said of contiguous rock-strata.

Where one series of rocks . . . has been laid down continuously and without disturbance upon another series, they are said to be *conformable.* ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* p. 820. [MACM. '03.]

con-form'ant†.— **con-form'a-bl(e-ness**F, *n.*— **con-form'a-bly,** *adv.* In a conformable manner; correspondingly; agreeably; suitably.

con-for'mal, 1 kon-fôr'mal; 2 cŏn-fôr'mal, *a.* *Math.* Preserving the magnitude of angles and the shape of elementary triangles: applied to the representation of one surface on another, as in a map.

con"for-ma'tion, 1 kon"fer-mē'shŏn; 2 cŏn"fôr-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The manner of formation of a body; general structure, form, or outline; arrangement of parts. **2.** The act of conforming, adapting, or causing to conform. **3.** The assuming of form in an object by the development and adjustment of parts; organization. [< L. *conformatio(n-)*, < *conformo*; see CONFORM.]

con-formed', } 1 kon-fôrmd'; 2 cŏn-fôrmd', *pa.* *Bot.*
con-formd's, ‡ **1.** Similar in form. **2.** Closely fitted, as the skin to an almond.

con-form'ist, 1 kon-fôrm'ist; 2 cŏn-fôrm'ist, *n.* **1.** One who conforms; specifically, in English history, an adherent of the established church: opposed to *dissenter* or *non-conformist.* **con-form'er‡. 2.** A species of noctuid moth (*Xylina conformis*): so called by English collectors.

con-form'i-ty, 1 kon-fôrm'i-ti; 2 cŏn-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Correspondence in form, manner, or use; agreement; harmony; congruity.

Epictetus' own conduct was in striking *conformity* with the lessons he taught.
WAYLAND *Pursuit of Knowledge* vol. i, p. 38. [H. 1859.]

2. The act or habit of conforming oneself; acquiescence; as, slavish *conformity.* **3.** *Eng. Hist.* Adherence to the established church. **4.** *Geol.* (1) Parallelism, or agreement in dip between any proximate series of strata: distinguished from *conformability* and opposed to *unconformity.*

When strata are faulted, there may be perfect *conformity* of dip between the beds either side of the fault, . . . and yet no conformability, since this relates to superposition.
DANA *Geology* pt. ii, § 2, p. 101. [L. B. & CO. 1880.]

(2) Conformability. [< F. *conformité*, < LL. *conformis*, like, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *forma*, form.]

Syn.: see HARMONY; SYMMETRY.— Prep.: conformity *to* type; conformity *with* established usage; conformity *between* ideas and substances; conformity *in* shape.

con'fort†, *n.* Comfort.

con"for-ta'tion†, *n.* A strengthening.

con for'za, 1 kŏn fôr'tsa; 2 cŏn fôr'tsä. [It.] *Mus.* With force or vigor; forcibly.

con-found', 1 kon-faund'; 2 cŏn-found', *vt.* **1.** To strike with confusion of mind, terror, or the like; throw into perplexity; bewilder; as, the accusation utterly *confounded* him. **2.** To confuse the identity of with something else; fail to distinguish; as, to *confound* means with end. **3.** To confuse (elements or things) by mixing, so that they can not be distinguished or separated; as, God *confounded* the language of the builders of Babel. **4.** To mingle (ideas or conceptions), thus rendering (them) indistinguishable in the mind; as, to *confound* the state with the government. **5.** [Colloq.] To imprecate ill upon: used in anger as a mild oath; as, *confound* you, what do you want? **6.** [Archaic.] To put to shame or confusion; strike dumb with shame; abash: generally in the passive; as, they sat *confounded.* **7.** [Archaic.] To waste; as, he did *confound* the best part of an hour. **8.** [Archaic.] To defeat or bring to destruction; overthrow; ruin, as an army or a nation. [< F. *confondre*, < L. *confundo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *fundo*, pour.] **con-founde'†; con-fund'†.** Syn.: see ABASH; CONFUSE; OVERWHELM; PERPLEX; REFUTE.— Prep.: confounded *at* or *by* evil.

— con-found'ed, *pa.* [Colloq.] Execrable; huge; outrageous: used as a mild or polite curse.— **con-found'ed, con-found'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **con-found'ed-ness,** *n.*— **con-found'er,** *n.*

con-frac'tion, 1 kon-frak'shŏn; 2 cŏn-frăc'shon, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] *Liturg.* The breaking of the eucharistic bread; fraction. **2†.** The act of breaking up; crushing.

con'fra-gose†, *a.* Broken; uneven; rough.

con"fra-ter'nal, 1 kon"fra-tūr'nal; 2 cŏn"fra-tĕr'nal, *a.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of fellow members; having a mutually fraternal feeling.

con"fra-ter'ni-ty, 1 kon"fra-tūr'ni-ti; 2 cŏn"fra-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** A brotherhood or society of men united for a common object, especially in some profession; loosely, any body or class of men.

The *confraternity* of artists called Hilda the Dove, and recognized her aërial apartment as the Dove-cote.
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. i p. 75. [O. & CO. 1876.]

2. *R. C. Ch.* Specif., a religious association, usually of laymen, for some devotional, charitable, or educational object: called *arch-confraternity* when composed of affiliated bodies. **3.** Brotherly feeling; fraternity. [< LL. *confraternita(t-)s*, < *confrater*, colleague, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *frater*, brother.]

con-frat"er-ni-za'tion, 1 kon-frat"ẽr-ni-zē'shŏn; 2 cŏn-frăt"er-ni-zā'shon, *n.* **1.** Same as CONFRATERNITY, 3. **2.** Acknowledgment of fellow-membership.

con"frère', 1 kŏn"frăr'; 2 cŏn"frĕr', *n.* [F.] **1.** A fellow member of a religious, political, or scientific association, or of a profession or calling. **2†.** A fellow member of a confraternity or order. **con-fri'ar†; con-fri'er†.**

con-front', } 1 kon-frunt'; 2 cŏn-frŏnt', *vt.* **1.** To
con-frunt'p, ‡ stand face to face with; face defiantly; present a bold front to.

The sun went down on the night of the 14th of February, 1862, leaving the army *confronting* Fort Donelson. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 22, p. 303. [C. L. w. 1885.]

2. To meet hostilely; face with determination; oppose or be opposed by; encounter, as difficulties or obstacles. **3.** To bring into the presence of; put face to face; with *with:* as, to *confront* a person *with* his accuser or a witness; to *confront* heresy *with* truth. **4.** [Rare.] To bring together for comparison; compare; contrast. [< F. *confronter*, < LL. *confronto*, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *frons* (*front-*), forehead.]

Syn.: challenge, encounter, face, front, oppose, stand before. See OPPOSE.— **con"fron-ta'tion, con-front'ment,** *n.* The act of confronting. **con-front'†; con-front'al‡** [Rare].— **con-front'er,** *n.*

con"fron"tẽ', 1 kŏn"frŏn"tē'; 2 cŏn"frŏn"te', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Facing or fronting each other: said of two animals. Compare AFFRONTÉ; COMBATANT; RESPECTANT.

Con-fu'cian, 1 kon-fiū'shan; 2 cŏn-fū'shan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese sage Confucius (551–478 B. C.). **II.** *n.* An adherent of the philosophico-religious system of Confucius. **Con-fu'cian-ist‡.**

Con-fu'cian-ism, 1 kon-fiū'shan-izm; 2 cŏn-fū'shan-işm, *n.* The ethical and political system of Confucius as combined by him with the more ancient religion of China, the basis of Chinese law and education. Confucianism recognizes five moral relations—those (1) of prince and subject, (2) parent and child, (3) brother and sister, (4) husband and wife, (5) friend and friend; and it inculcates the worship (1) of God (Shang-ti) by the ruler on behalf of the people, (2) of the host of spirits by the magistrates, and (3) of ancestors by all. The system is sometimes considered to include also the cosmogonic theories of later speculators.

Con-fu'clus, 1 kon-fiū'shus; 2 cŏn-fū'shŭs, *n.* [Latinized form of **Kong"-fu"-tse,** 1 kŏŋ"-fū"-tsē'; 2 kŏng"-fu"-tse', the master Kong.] A Chinese sage (551–478 B. C.). See CONFUCIANISM.

con fu-o'co, 1 kŏn fu-ō'ko; 2 cŏn fu-ō'co. [It.] *Mus.* With fire; animatedly. [fury; vehemently.

con fu'ri-a, 1 kŏn fū'ri-a; 2 cŏn fu'rī-ä. [It.] *Mus.* With

con-fuse', 1 kon-fiūz'; 2 cŏn-fūş', *v.* [CON-FUSED'; CON-FUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perplex or perturb the mind of; bewilder; confound; also, to throw into embarrassment; abash; as, the noise of the town *confuses* a countryman. **2.** To throw into disorder or confusion; mix indiscriminately; combine so as to obliterate clear distinctions; disorder; derange; as, to *confuse* the colors of a picture. **3†.** To undo; ruin; make confounded.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become mingled or indistinguishable. [< L. *confusus*; see CONFUSION.]

Syn.: blend, bother, confound, derange, disarrange, disorder, distract, involve, jumble, mingle, mix. See ABASH; BOTHER; DISPLACE; EMBARRASS; PERPLEX. Compare synonyms for AMAZEMENT.— Ant.: arrange, classify, clear up, distribute, elucidate, order, put in order, set in order, unravel.— Prep.: confused *at* one's error; *among* many objects; *by* the noise; confused *in* mind; to confuse one thing *with* another.— **con-fus"a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **con-fus'a-bl**(eF, *a.*— **con-fus'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a confusing manner.

con-fuse'†, *a.* Confused; mixed; confounded. **con-fus'†.**

con-fused', 1 kon-fiūzd'; 2 cŏn-fūşd', *pa.* **1.** Bewildered or perplexed; disconcerted; embarrassed. **2.** Characterized by disorderly intermixture or combination; lacking orderly arrangement; disordered; as, a *confused* mass of details. **3.** *Logic.* Indistinct. Compare DISTINCT; CLEAR. Syn.: see COMPLEX; HETEROGENEOUS; IRREGULAR.— **con-fus'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a confused manner. **con-fuse'fy†.**— **con-fus'ed-ness,** *n.*

con-fu'sion, 1 kon-fiū'ʒon; 2 cŏn-fū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of confusing, or the state of being confused; especially, a state in which the action of the mental powers or processes is disturbed; perplexity; distraction; hence, intellectual discomfiture; shame; embarrassment; as, the books and papers were in *confusion;* the *confusion* of a panic; the *confusion* of morality with religion. **2.** *Civ. Law.* The merging of two titles into one; also, the obliteration of an obligation by some change of relation of the parties, as by the debtor becoming the creditor's heir. **3.** [Archaic.] Destruction; ruin; overthrow. **4†.** One who confuses or troubles. [F., < L. *confusio(n-)*, < *confusus*, pp. of *confundo*; see CONFOUND.] **con-fu'siount.** Syn.: see AMAZEMENT; ANARCHY; DISORDER; PERPLEXITY.— **confusion of goods,** such an intermixture of the goods of two or more persons that their respective shares can no longer be distinguished. **— c. of tongues,** the confusion of the language of the builders of the Tower of Babel, described in Genesis xi, 1–9. Compare BABEL, 1.— **con-fu'sion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by confusion.— **confusional insanity,** temporary loss of mental powers and liability to delusions sometimes caused by a severe shock to the nervous system.

con"fu-ta'tion, 1 kon"fiu-tē'shŏn; 2 cŏn"fū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of confuting or disproving; the process of showing to be false or illogical; disproof; also, the complete statement of such act or process. [< L. *confutatio(n-)*, < *confutatus*, pp. of *confuto*; see CONFUTE.] **con-fute'†; con-fute'ment†.**

con-fute', 1 kon-fiūt'; 2 cŏn-fūt', *vt.* [CON-FUT'ED; CON-FUT'ING.] **1.** To prove to be wrong, false, or invalid; refute successfully, or completely disprove; rebut. **2.** To overcome by proofs or disproofs; prove to be in the wrong by irresistible argument.

One point, however, they disputed,
And each by turns his mate *confuted.*
HANNAH MORE *Dan and Jane* l. 4.

3. [Archaic.] To confound; also, to silence by physical means. [< L. *confuto*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *futo*, pour; cp. *futis*, water-vessel.] Syn.: see REFUTE.

— con-fut'a-bl(eF, *a.* Capable of being confuted; easily disproved; invalid.— **con-fu'tant,** *n.* One who confutes.— **con-fu'ta-tiv**(es, *a.* Tending or intended to confute.— **con'fu-ta"tor,** *n.*— **con-fut'er,** *n.*

con'fyt, 1 kon'fit; 2 cŏn'fyt, *n.* [S. Afr.] Candied or crystallized fruit.

Cong., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

Con"ga-ree', 1 kŏŋ"ga-rī'; 2 cŏŋ"ga-rē', *n.* A river in South Carolina, 50 m. long.

con"gé', 1 kŏn"ʒē'; 2 cŏn"zhę' (XIII), *n.* **1.** Leave or permission to depart. Specif.: (1) Leave-taking; parting; as, taking one's *congé.* Chiefly in the phrase *pour prendre congé,* to take leave, written on cards sent upon one's departure from a place, and commonly abbreviated *P. P. C.* (2) Dismissal; as, to give a person his *congé.* (3) [Archaic.] A polite bow, originally in bowing oneself out on taking leave: formerly Anglicized into *congee.* (4)† Permission. **2.** *Arch.* Same as APOPHYGE. [F., < L. *commeatus*, furlough, < *com-* (< *cum*), together, + *meatus*, pp. of *meo*, go.] **con-gee'†.** Syn.: see ADIEU.— **congé d'élire** or **d'eslire** (*Eng. Hist.*), the license to elect a bishop given by the monarch to a dean and chapter; also, formerly, the royal permission to choose an abbot or prior.

con-geal', 1 kon-jil'; 2 cŏn-ǧēl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert from a fluid or semifluid to a solid or semisolid consistency, especially by cooling; stiffen or harden; coagulate; curdle; freeze; originally, always, to convert into ice.

A certain altitude of about 15,000 feet in the equatorial regions is required before rain can be *congealed* into permanent snow.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. i, p. 430. [S. 1890.]

2. To stop the flow of (the blood); clot; coagulate; also, to make run cold; as, fear *congealed* his blood.

II. *i.* To become hard, stiff, or viscid; as, water *congeals* into ice, molten into solid metal, melted fat into lard or tallow, blood into coagulum, etc.

The mist upon our jackets In the bitter air *congeals.*
WHITTIER *The Fisherman* st. 8.

[< F. *congeler*, < L. *congelo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *gelo*, freeze, < *gelu*, cold.] **con-gele'†.**

— con-geal'a-bl(eF, *a.* **con-ge'la-ble†.**— **con-geal'a-bl(e-ness**F, *n.*— **con-geal'ed-ness,** *n.*— **con-geal'ment,** *n.* **1.** The process of congealing; congelation. **2†.** The thing formed by congealing, as a clot.

con-geald', *pp.* Congealed. S. S.

con'gee, 1 kən'jē; 2 kŏn'ĝē, *v.* [CON'GEED; CON'GEE-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To grant license; authorize. **2†.** To give leave to depart; dismiss. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a bow or obeisance.

I do not like to see the Church and Synagogue kissing and *congeeing* in awkward postures of an affected civility. LAMB *Essays of Elia, Imperfect Sympathies* p. 92. [W. L. & CO.]

2. [Dial., Eng.] To bow oneself out. [< OF. *congeer*, < *congie*, = F. *congé*; see CONGÉ.]

con'gee‡, *n.* See CONGÉ.

con'gee², *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Rice-water; rice gruel or any similar gruel; rice-starch. **con'gee-wa"ter**‡; **con'jee**‡.— **con'gee-dis-charg"es**, *n. pl. Pathol.* The rice-water discharges of cholera.— **c.-house**, *n.* [Slang, Anglo-Ind.] A guard-house: so called because the prisoners are said to be fed on congee.

con"ge-la'tion, 1 kən'jı-lē'shən; 2 kŏn'ĝe-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of freezing or congealing; solidification. **2.** A congealed state, or the results of congealing; clot; concretion. **3.** A condition similar to freezing, as numbness; insensibility. **4.** The process of the deposition of mineral matter, as when stalactites are formed. [< L. *congelatio(n-)*, < *congelatus*, pp. of *congelo*; see CONGEAL.] **con"geal-a'tionț.— con-ge'la-tiv**(es, *a.* Having power to congeal.

con'ge-ner, 1 kən'ji-nər; 2 kŏn'ĝe-ner (XIII), *n.* **1.** An organism that belongs to the same genus as another or to one closely related; a member of the same stock, group, kind, or species with another. **2.** *Anat.* A muscle which concurs in action with another to effect certain movements. [L., < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *genus* (*gener-*); see GENUS.]— **con-gen'er-a-cy**, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of belonging to the same genus or stock; generic relation; similarity of kind.— **con-gen'er-ate**, *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To class in the same group or genus. **2.** To beget together.— **con"ge-ner'ic**, *a.* Of the same kind, class, or stock; generically allied, as plants or animals belonging to the same genus. **con"ge-ner'i-cal**‡; **con-ge'nious**‡.

con-gen'er-ous, 1 kən-jen'ər-us; 2 kŏn-ĝĕn'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Congeneric. **2.** [Rare.] *Anat.* Concurring in action; as, *congenerous* muscles. **con-ge'nious**‡.

con"ge-net'ic, 1 kən'ji-net'ık; 2 kŏn'ĝe-nĕt'ic, *a.* Alike in origin; formed at the same time, or resulting from the same agencies: said of natural phenomena.

con-ge'nial, 1 kən-jin'yəl; 2 kŏn-ĝēn'yal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having a similar or sympathetic disposition or temperament; having kindred character or tastes; kindred; sympathetic; cognate; as, a *congenial* acquaintance. **2.** Suited to one's disposition or temperament; agreeable to the nature; in harmony; as, a *congenial* task. **3.** Of the same nature or character; like; similar. **4†.** Belonging to a person or creature by nature or from birth; congenital. **5†.** Having relation to birth; natal; as, *congenial* stars. **6†.** Of or pertaining to the same genus or kind; congeneric.

SYN.: see DELIGHTFUL. Compare synonyms for AGREEABLE.— Prep.: *with*; less commonly, *to*.— **con-ge"ni-al'i-ty**, *n.* The state or condition of being congenial; agreeableness; similarity; affinity. **con-ge'nial-ness**‡.— **con-ge'nial-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To render congenial.— **con-ge'nial-ly**, *adv.*

con-gen'i-tal, 1 kən-jen'ı-təl; 2 kŏn-ĝĕn'i-tal, *a.* Born with one; existing from birth; constitutional; as, *congenital* deformity. **con-gen'ite**‡.

There are many cases where a complex and cunningly-devised machine can do that which the *congenital* hand fails to accomplish. G. P. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* lect. i, p. 8. [S. 1887.] [< L. *congenitus*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *gigno*, bear.] SYN.: see INHERENT.— **con-gen'i-tal-ly**, *adv.*— **con-gen'i-ture**, *n.* Simultaneous birth.

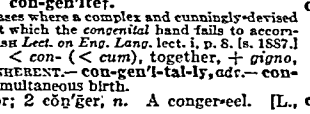
con'ger¹, 1 kəŋ'gər; 2 kŏŋ'ĝer, *n.* A conger-eel. [L., < Gr. *gongros*.]

con'ger²†, *n.* [Old Eng. Slang.] **1.** A society of publishers who printed or sold books in copartnership. **2.** A member of the association.

con'ger-doust", *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The conger-eel when dried and pulverized for use in soups. **con'ger-douce"**‡.

con"ger-ee', 1 kəŋ'gər-ī'; 2 kŏŋ'ĝer-ē', *n.* Same as CONGER-EEL, 3.

con'ger-eel", 1 kəŋ'gər-il'; 2 kŏŋ'ĝer-ēl', *n.* **1.** A marine congroid eel, especially *Leptocephalus conger* or *Conger vulgaris*, from 4 to 10 feet long. **2.** [U. S.] The American eel-pout. **3.** [California.] A murænoid eel (*Sidera lus conger*).



The Conger-eel (*Leptocephalus conger*). 1/20

Con-ge'ri-a, 1 kən-jī'ri-ə; 2 kŏn-ĝē'ri-a, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil *Pelecypoda*, found in the Tertiary strata.— **congeria stage**, the lowest stage of the Tertiary period, as seen in the basin of Vienna.

con-ge'ri-ate, 1 kən-jī'ri-ēt; 2 kŏn-ĝē'ri-āt, *vt.* [Rare or Obs.] To gather up; heap up.

con-ge'ri-es, 1 kən-jī'ri-īz; 2 kŏn-ĝē'ri-ēz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A collection or aggregation of things; an assemblage of bodies; mass; heap. [L., < *congero*; see CONGEST.]

Will you ask us to believe that this infinitude of exquisite adaptations sprang from a *congeries* of accidents, or a concourse of fortuitous atoms? FARRAR *Sermons and Addresses in Am.* ser. ix, p. 138. [E. P. D. 1886.]

con'ger-oid, 1 kəŋ'gər-oid; 2 kŏŋ'ĝer-ŏid, *a.* & *n.* Congroid.

con-gest', 1 kən-jest'; 2 kŏn-ĝĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To collect or crowd together, as into a throng; mass; overcrowd; as, the traffic *congested* the street. **2.** *Med.* To surcharge an organ or member with blood. **3†.** To assemble into one; collect; amass; accumulate.

II. *i.* **1.** *Med.* To become congested. **2†.** To collect into a mass. [< L. *congestus*, pp. of *congero*, < *con-* (*cum*), together, + *gero*, carry.]

con-gest'ed, 1 kən-jest'ed; 2 kŏn-ĝĕst'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** *Pathol.* Morbidly engorged with blood; hyperemic; as, a *congested* liver. **2.** Encumbered or obstructed by accumulated mass or numbers; overcrowded.

con-ges'tin, 1 kən-jes'tin; 2 kŏn-ĝĕs'tin, *n.* A poisonous secretion in tentacles of actinians.

con-ges'tion, 1 kən-jes'chən; 2 kŏn-ĝĕs'chon, *n.* **1.** An unhealthy and excessive accumulation, as of population; overcrowded condition. **2.** *Pathol.* An abnormal accumulation of blood in the vessels of an organ or part; as, *congestion* of the brain. **3†.** A gathering together; aggregation.— **active congestion** (*Pathol*), a state of hyperemia resulting from an excessive flow of arterial blood to a part because of dilatation of the vessels. It is opposed to **venous or passive congestion.**— **con-ges'tiv**(es, *a. Pathol.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or indicative of congestion; as, *congestive* fever.

con'gi-a-ry, 1 kən'ji-ē-ri; 2 kŏn'ĝi-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -RIZ; 2 -ris, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A largess of oil, wine, and salt, later of money, to the people. [< L. *congiarium*, < *congius*, congius.]

Con"gi-o-pod'i-dæ, 1 kən'ji-o-pod'ı-dī; 2 kŏn'ĝi-o-pŏd'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes having a compressed body, produced snout, long many-spined dorsal, short anal, few-rayed pectorals, and complete ventrals; *Agriopodidæ*. **Con"gi-op'o-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **con"gi-op'o-did**, *n.*— **con"gi-op'o-doid**, *a.* & *n.*

con'gi-us, 1 kən'ji-us; 2 kŏn'ĝi-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -i, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** An ancient Roman liquid measure, about 0.865 of a U. S. gallon. **2.** *Pharm.* A gallon: abbreviated to *C.* and *cong.*

con-gla'ci-ate†, *vt.* To freeze smooth or solid.

Con'gle-ton, 1 kəŋ'gl-tən; 2 kŏŋ'ĝl-tŏn, *n.* An ancient manufacturing town in Cheshire, England.

con'glo-bate, 1 kən'glo-bēt; 2 kŏn'ĝlo-bāt (XIII), *vt.* & *ri.* [-BAT'ED; -BAT'ING.] To gather or form into a globe or spherical mass. **con-globe'**‡.

con'glo-bate, *a.* Forged into a sphere; globular. [< L. *conglobatus*, pp. of *conglobo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *globus*, ball.] **con-glob'u-late**‡.— **con'glo-bate-ly**, *adv.* — **con"glo-ba'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of forming into a ball or sphere. **2.** A spherical body or formation.

con-glom'er-ate, 1 kən-glem'ər-ıt; 2 kŏn-ĝlŏm'er-āt, *vt.* & *ri.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To gather into a cohering mass or a compact or rounded cluster.

con-glom'er-ate, 1 kən-glem'ər-ıt; 2 kŏn-ĝlŏm'er-at, *a.* **1.** Massed or clustered; hence, specifically, consisting of heterogeneous material loosely cemented together; as, *conglomerate* clay. **2.** *Bot.* Clustered together. **3.** *Entom.* Grouped irregularly in spots, as hairs. [< L. *conglomeratus*, pp. of *conglomero*, heap together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *glomus* (*glomer-*), ball.] SYN.: see COMPLEX; HETEROGENEOUS.

con-glom'er-ate, *n.* **1.** Any mass or concretion of heterogeneous material; a collection of things, material or mental, promiscuously massed; as, a *conglomerate* of wisdom and ignorance; a *conglomerate* of folly. **2.** *Geol.* A rock composed of rounded and water-worn pebbles or fragments of preexistent rocks.

When the fragments are rounded and water-worn, the conglomerate is called *puddingstone*; when they are angular, *breccia*. According to their constituents, conglomerates are called *siliceous* or *quartzose*, *calcareous*, *granitic*, etc.— **basal conglomerate**, a conglomerate or coarse pebbly sandstone forming the lowest member of a series of related strata which lie unconformably on older rocks.

The *basal conglomerate* of the Swauk is not only tilted, but in places highly inclined. RUSSELL *Twentieth Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1898–1899* p. 120. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

— **crush'-con-glom"er-ate**, *n.* A conglomerate produced by the crushing of certain rocks in the shearing often accompanying folding.

The *crush-conglomerates* have been observed in the limestones, quartzites and epidiorites. J. B. HILL *Geol. Magazine, New Series, Decade 4* 1901, vol. viii, p. 331.

— **fault-c.**, *n.* Same as FAULT-ROCK.— **con-glom"er-at'ic**, *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Pertaining to or partaking of the character of a conglomerate. **2.** Pertaining to or formed by conglomeration. **con-glom"er-it'ic**‡.

con-glom"er-a'tion, 1 kən-glem'ər-ē'shən; 2 kŏn-ĝlŏm"er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** Any conglomerated mass; a mixture of incongruous or heterogeneous things; as, a *conglomeration* of sense and nonsense. **2.** The act or process of conglomerating; the formation of conglomerate; collection; concretion.

con-glu'tin, 1 kən-glū'tın; 2 kŏn-ĝlu'tin, *n.* A variety of vegetable casein found in almonds and lupines. [< CON- + L. *gluten*, glue.] **con-glu'tine**‡.

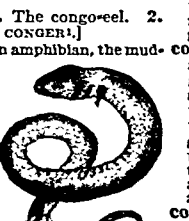
con-glu'ti-nant, **I.** *a.* Causing to stick together; gluing; healing. **II.** *n.* An application for wounds, healing by adhesion.

con-glu'ti-nate, 1 kən-glū'tı-nēt; 2 kŏn-ĝlu'ti-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To glue together; reunite (wounds or fractures). **II.** *i.* To stick together; adhere. [< L. *conglutinatus*, pp. of *conglutino*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *gluten*, glue.]

— **con-glu'ti-nate**, *a.* **1.** Glued together; united by adhesion. **2.** *Bot.* United as if glued together, but not organically.— **con-glu"ti-na'tion**, *n.* The act or process of conglutinating; any adhesive union.— **con-glu'ti-na-tiv**(es, *a.* Tending to conglutinate.— **con-glu'ti-na"tor**, *n.* A medical agent that conglutinates.— **con-glu'ti-nous**, *a.* Causing adhesion; glue-like; tenacious.— **con-glu'ti-nous-ly**, *adv.*

con'go¹, 1 kəŋ'go; 2 kŏŋ'go, *n.* **1.** The congo-eel. **2.** Same as CONGER-EEL, 2. [Cor. of CONGER.]

— **con'go-eel"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] An amphibian, the mud-eel (*Siren lacertina*).— **c.-snake**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A tailed amphibian (*Amphiuma means*) of elongate eel-like form with rudimentary limbs. Compare illus. under BATRACHIA.



Congo-snake. 1/5

Con'go², *n.* [CON'GOS, 1-goz; 2-ĝōs, *pl.*] **1.** A negro from the Kongo; formerly, in America, a slave from that region. **2.** A negro dance.

Con'go, Con"go-ese', Con'go Free State. See KONGO, etc.

— **Congo group** (*Chem.*), a class of direct dyes from benzidin or tolidine, mostly azo derivatives.— **C. pea**, same as ANGOLA PEA.— **C. root**, see SNAKEROOT.— **C. yellow**, a benzidin dye resulting from the interaction of diphenyltetrazochlorid, sulphanilic acid, and phenol.

Con"go-lese', 1 kəŋ'go-lis' *or* -liz'; 2 kŏŋ'go-lēs' *or* -lēz', *n.* Same as CONGO².

con-gon'ha, 1 kən-gon'yə; 2 con-ĝŏn'yā, *n.* Same as GONGONHA.

con'gou, 1 kəŋ'gū; 2 kŏn'ĝu, *n.* A grade of black tea from China, the third picking. [< Chin. *kung-fu*, labor.]

con-grat'u-late, 1 kən-grach'u-[*or* -grat'yu-]lēt; 2 kŏn-ĝrăch'u-[*or* -ĝrăt'yu-]lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To express sympathy and pleasure to on account of a happy event; declare oneself a sharer in the joy of; compliment on account of success or good fortune; as, to *congratulate* a candidate on his election.

When I '*congratulate*' a person (congratulor) I declare that I am sharer in his joy, that what has rejoiced him has rejoiced also me. TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 193. [W. J. W.]

2†. To salute approvingly; welcome; hail.

II†. *i.* **1.** To feel or express sympathy and approval. **2†.** To offer congratulations. [< L. *congratulatus*, pp. of *congratulor*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *gratulor*, wish joy, < *gratus*, pleasing.]

SYN.: felicitate. To *felicitate* is to pronounce one happy or wish one joy; to *congratulate* is to express hearty sympathy in his joys or hopes. *Felicitate* is cold and formal. We say one *felicitates* himself; tho to *congratulate* oneself, which is less natural, is becoming prevalent.— ANT.: condole with, console.— Prep.: congratulate one *on* or *upon* his success.— **con-grat'u-la-bl**(e, *a.* [Rare.] Worthy of congratulation; that calls for congratulation.— **con-grat'u-lant. I.** *a.* Showing or expressing congratulation. **II.** *n.* A congratulator.— **con-grat'u-la"tor**, *n.* One who expresses congratulation.— **con-grat'u-la-to-ry**, *a.*

con-grat"u-la'tion, 1 kən-grach'u-[*or* -grat'yu-]lē'shən; 2 kŏn-ĝrăch'u-[*or* -ĝrăt'yu-]lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of congratulating; felicitation. **2.** *pl.* A congratulatory speech or writing; complimentary expression of sympathetic satisfaction; as, receive *congratulations*.— **-al**, *a.*

Cong. Rec., *abbr.* Congressional Record.

con-gre'di-ent†, *n.* A component ingredient.

con-gree'†, *ri.* To agree.

con-greet'†, *vt.* To greet mutually.

con'gre-ga-ble, 1 kəŋ'gri-gə-bl; 2 kŏŋ'ĝre-ĝa-bl, *a.* That may be gathered together.

con-greg'a-nist, 1 kən-greg'ə-nist; 2 kŏn-ĝrĕĝ'a-nist, *a.* *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to French religious schools, especially those conducted by Brothers or Sisters of the Christian Schools.— **con-greg'a-nist**, *n.*

con'gre-gant, 1 kəŋ'gri-gənt; 2 kŏŋ'ĝre-ĝant, *n.* One who congregates with others; a member of a congregation; specif., a member of an organized religious congregation; as, *congregants* of Plymouth church.

con'gre-gate, 1 kəŋ'gri-gēt; 2 kŏŋ'ĝre-ĝāt, *v.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring together into a crowd; collect into one place. **2†.** To focus; concentrate.

II. *i.* To come or flock together; meet in a body; assemble. [< L. *congregatus*, pp. of *congrego*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *grego*, collect, < *grex* (*greg-*), flock.] SYN.: see CONCENTRATE.— **con'gre-ga-tiv**(e-ness§, *n.*— **con'gre-ga"tor**, *n.* One who brings together or assembles.

con'gre-gate, *a.* **1.** Relating to a congregation; exhibiting or resulting from an assemblage; as, a *congregate* social life. **2.** Gathered together; collected; close. [< L. *congregatus*; see CONGREGATE, *v.*] — **congregate system** (*Penol.*), the system or practise of prison management by which prisoners from separate cells are assembled by day for work.

con"gre-ga'tion, 1 kəŋ'gri-gē'shən; 2 kŏŋ'ĝre-ĝā'shon, *n.* **1.** The action or process of congregating; the collecting into one mass, body, or assembly; aggregation. **2.** An assemblage of people or of things; gathering; collection; mass.

Upon the earth blazed a handful of fagots, whose bright flame danced merrily among a motley *congregation* of pots and kettles. LONGFELLOW *Outre-Mer, Jour. into Sp.* p. 169. [H. M. & CO. 1882.] Specif.: (1) A number of persons met for religious worship and instruction, or the organized body of persons worshiping at one place. (2) *R. C. Ch.* (*a*) A committee of cardinals or bishops charged with church business, especially one of the eleven standing committees of cardinals who aid the Pope in the government of the church. (*b*) A committee of bishops in a general council who arrange details of procedure. (*c*) A religious order under a common rule but not bound by solemn vows. (*d*) Several monasteries of the same order, bound together to a strict observance of the rules of their order. (3) A body or association in certain Protestant churches, as in the Episcopal Church. (4) Under the Mosaic dispensation, the whole body of Israel; the Hebrew nation as a religious body. (5) In New Testament times, an assemblage of Christian worshipers, or the whole Christian church. (6) A town or parish in the early New England colonies, considered as a religious community. (7) The whole body or party of Scotch Protestant reformers during the reign of Mary and in the latter part of the 16th century, their leaders being known (from 1557) as **Lords of the Congregation**; also, a local division of this body. (8) A deliberative meeting of the governing body in an English university: at Oxford, a meeting of the **Ancient House of Congregation**, or **Congregation of the University**; at Cambridge, a meeting of the Senate. (9) *Sociol.* A growth of a population from causes other than that of an increased birth-rate. [< L. *congregatio*, < *congregatus*; see CONGREGATE, *v.*] **con"gre-ga'tion-ist**, *n.* A member of a Roman Catholic congregation.— **con"gre-ga'tion-less**, *a.* Having no congregation.

con"gre-ga'tion-al, 1 kəŋ'gri-gē'shən-əl; 2 kŏŋ'ĝre-ĝā'shon-al, *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or performed by a congregation; as, *congregational* worship; *congregational* singing. **2.** Of or relating to congregationalism; as, the *congregational* polity. **3.** [C-] Of or pertaining to the Congregationalists as a denomination; as, a *Congregational* clergyman. **4.** In the Presbyterian Church, relating to or of the congregation, as distinguished from the Presbytery or other higher body.— **con"gre-ga'tion-al-ize**, *vt.* To render congregational.— **con"gre-ga'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

con"gre-ga'tion-al-ism, 1 kəŋ'gri-gē'shən-əl-izm; 2 kŏŋ'ĝre-ĝā'shon-al-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The church polity that makes the authority of the local congregation supreme and ultimate within its own domain: sometimes distinguished from *independency* as acknowledging the right of fellow churches to advise, reprove, and extend or withdraw from fellowship. Not only the Independents of Great Britain and the Congregationalists of the United States, but also Baptist, Unitarian, and other churches, have adopted this form of church polity. Compare BROWNISM. See CHURCH GOVERNMENT, under CHURCH.

2. [C-] The system of belief and practise of the Congregational denomination. **3.** In a territorially organized church, congregational practise, such as being attached to or attending a church other than the one in one's own immediate locality, tho of the same denomination; as, the *congregationalism* within the Church of England.

Con"gre-ga'tion-al-ist, 1 kəŋ'gri-gē'shən-əl-ist; 2 kŏŋ'ĝre-ĝā'shon-al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** A member of an evangelical denomination of Christians, principally of the United States and Great Britain, historically identical with the Independents of the latter country, where they are called by either name. Their polity is congrega-

tional and their doctrine usually moderately Calvinistic. 2. [c-] An advocate of or believer in congregationalism. 3. Same as INDEPENDENT, *n.* (1).

con'gre-ga"tive, } 1 keŋ'gri-gē"tiv; 2 cŏŋ'gre-gā"tiv, *a.* Char-
con'gre-ga"tivˢ, } acterized by tendency to congregate or form assemblies, societies, etc.

con'gress, 1 keŋ'gres; 2 cŏŋ'grĕs, *n.* **1.** An assembly or conference; especially, a formal meeting of persons regarded as representative, for deliberation and discussion; specifically, in politics, a meeting of envoys or others possessing plenipotentiary powers, for arbitration or other settlement of international affairs.

Among the notable congresses of the world are: **Aix-la-Chapelle** (Oct. 1, 1818), resulting in the withdrawal of the combined forces of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England from France; **Arras** (Sept. 21, 1435), between the King of France and the Duke of Burgundy, the latter abandoning his alliance with England; **Berlin** (June 13–July 13, 1878), the principal European powers establishing the borders of the southeastern states and dependencies of Europe; **Carlsbad** (Aug. 6, 1819), the German states establishing the censorship of the press and suppressing the Burschenschaft; **Chatillon** (Feb. 5, 1814), between the Allies and Napoleon, culminating in the breaking off of negotiations, March 19, 1814; **Constantinople** (Dec. 23, 1876–Jan. 20, 1877), the proposals of the European powers being rejected by Turkey; **Frankfort** (Sept. 22, 1863, Oct. 1, 1865, and June 14, 1866), terminating in the defeat of a plan for federal reform in the German states; **Hague** (May 18–July 29, 1899), resulting in the establishment of the Peace tribunal, and (June 15–Oct. 18, 1907), the adoption of a resolution in favor of obligatory arbitration in certain cases; **Kongo** (1884–1885), convening at Berlin and declaring the neutrality of Kongo Free State; **Laibach** (Jan. 26, 1821), *the principal European nations establishing the right of* armed intervention in the case of internal political disturbances; **Paris** (Jan. 16–Apr. 22, 1856), England, France, and Russia agreeing upon terms of peace at the conclusion of the Crimean war; **Ryswick** (Sept. 20–Oct. 30, 1697), leading to the agreement between England and France to terminate the wars of Queen Anne; **Verona** (Oct.–Dec., 1822), the attending representatives of the principal European governments agreeing upon the armed intervention of France in Spain in 1823; and **Vienna** (Sept., 1814–June, 1815), the monarchs of Austria, Bavaria, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, and the smaller German states settling the affairs of Europe after the Napoleonic wars.

A congress, by the law of nations, is but an appointed meeting for the settlement of affairs between different nations, in which the representatives or agents of each treat and negotiate as they are instructed by their own government. WEBSTER *Works, Panama Mission* in vol. iii, p. 195. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

2. [C-] The national legislative body of the United States.

In United States history three bodies have been known as *Congress:* (1) the Continental Congress (see phrase below); (2) the Federal Congress, or Congress under the Confederation (1781–1789); and (3) the United States Congress, which held its first session beginning March 4, 1789, on the adoption of the Constitution. Congress consists of two houses — the Senate, comprising two members from each State, chosen by the Legislature for terms of six years, and the House of Representatives, elected by the people of the several States for terms of two years, the number of members from a State depending upon its population. See CONGRESSIONAL; REPRESENTATIVE; SENATE.

With an empire to found and to defend, *Congress* had not as yet had the disposal of one penny of money.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. iv, epoch iii, p. 204. [A. 1883.]

3. [C-] [U. S.] The body of Senators and Representatives during any period of two years for which the latter are chosen.

Congresses are numbered consecutively. As the first was chosen in 1788 and met in 1789, the number of any Congress may be found by subtracting 1788 from the year of election or 1789 from the year of meeting, dividing by two, and adding one. Thus, the Congress that met first in 1911 was the 62d Congress. Each Congress has two regular sessions, beginning successively on the first Monday in December. The second necessarily ends on March 3, when the Representatives' term of office expires, and is commonly called the "short" session. The Constitution empowers the President to call an extra session of Congress or of either House.

4. The lower house of the legislature of a South-American republic, also of the Cortes, or national legislature of Spain. [< L. *congressus,* < *congressus,* pp. of *congredior,* gather, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *gradior,* walk.] SYN.: assembly, convention, convocation, council, diet, legislature, parliament, senate. See ASSEMBLY.

— **church congress,** an organization for the discussion of matters of church interest; especially, such a body (1) of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, or (2) of the Church of England. — **c. boot** or **gaiter,** a half-shoe or gaiter covering the ankle, with rubber material at the side to enable it to be drawn on readily. — **C. water,** mineral water from the Congress Spring, Saratoga, N. Y. — **Continental C.** (*U. S. Hist.*), one of three national legislative bodies. (1) A deliberative body, representing all the colonies but Georgia, which remained as an organization meeting in Philadelphia from Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 26, 1774. (2) A body representing the thirteen colonies, which met in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775, and adjourned Dec. 12, 1776. (3) The representative body that met in Baltimore, Dec. 20, 1776, and adjourned March 1, 1781, when the Articles of Confederation went into operation.

— **con-gress',** *vi.* [Rare.] **1.** To assemble; congregate. **2.** To assemble in or be present at a congress. — **con-gres'-sion,** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A gathering; an encounter. **2†.** Comparison. **3†.** Coition. — **con-gres'sive(es,** *a.* Tending to assemble, or to come into encounter.

con-gres'sion-al, 1 keŋ-gresh'ən-əl; 2 cŏn-grĕsh'on-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to congress; relating to, occurring in, or enacted by a congress, especially [C-] the United States Congress. — **Congressional district** [U. S.], a section of a State entitled to one Representative in Congress under the act of Jan. 16, 1901. The number of districts corresponds to the number of Representatives returned by the State, the ratio being determined by each decennial census. The *Congressional districts* are more or less uniform in regard to population, tho essentially variable in point of size. — **con-gres'sion-al-ist,** *n.* A supporter or adherent of a congress. **con-gres'sion-ist‡; con'gress-ist‡.**

Con'gress-man, 1 keŋ'gres-man; 2 cŏŋ'grĕs-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of the United States Congress; especially, a member of the House of Representatives.

Con'gress-wo"man, *n.* A woman member of Congress. Miss Jeannette Rankin, representing Montana, was the first woman in the United States to be elected to Congress (1916).

con'greve[1], 1 keŋ'grīv; 2 cŏŋ'grēv, *n.* **1.** A variety of friction-match, named from its inventor, Sir William Congreve: short for **Congreve match.** **2.** A military rocket, invented by the same in 1808, and called, in full, **Congreve rocket.**

Con'greve[2], *n.* **1. William** (1670–1/12 1729), an English dramatist; *Love for Love,* etc. **2. Sir William** (1/22 1772–5/12 1828), an English officer; engineer and inventor.

Con'gri-dæ, 1 keŋ'gri-dī; 2 cŏŋ'gri-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of enchelycephalous eels, especially those with well-developed opercular bones, palatine bones, and preorbitals; congers. [< CONGER[1].] **Con-grol'dæ‡; Con-grol'de-ī‡.** — **con'grid,** *n.*

Con"gro-gad'i-dæ, 1 keŋ"gro-gad'i-dī; 2 cŏŋ"gro-găd'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of anacanthine fishes with submedian anus, ample branchiostegal membrane continuous but free below, and no ventrals. **Con"gro-ga'dus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< CONGER[1] + Gr. *gados,* fish.] — **con"gro-ga'did** *n.* — **con"gro-ga'doid,** *a.* & *n.*

con'grold, 1 keŋ'greld; 2 cŏŋ'grōld. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Congridæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Congridæ.* [< CONGER[1] + -OID.]

con'gru-ence, 1 keŋ'gru-ens; 2 cŏn'grų-ĕnç, *n.* **1.** An act or a condition of agreement or concordance; appropriateness; the conformity of one thing to another. **2.** *Math.* (1) A statement in algebraic language that the difference between two numbers or expressions is divisible by a third number called the modulus. The form is $X \equiv Y \pmod{m.}$, which means that $X - Y$ is divisible by *m.* (2) Same as CONGRUENCY. **3.** [Archaic.] *Gram.* Syntactical agreement, as of a verb with its subject. **4†.** Same as CONGRUITY, 2 (2). [< L. *congruentia,* < *congruen(t-)s;* see CONGRUENT.] — **con-grue't,** *vi.* To agree.

con'gru-en-cy, 1 keŋ'gru-en-sı; 2 cŏŋ'grų-ĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] **1.** Same as CONGRUENCE, 1. **2.** *Math.* A complex of lines that fulfil two conditions; as, all the possible tangents common to two spheres are a *congruency.* **3.** *Logic.* The relation of two predicates that can be affirmed of the same subject.

con'gru-ent, 1 keŋ'gru-ent; 2 cŏŋ'grų-ĕnt, *a.* Having mutual agreement or conformity; correspondent; appropriate. Specif.: (1) *Math.* (*a*) Filling exactly the same space; concurrent: applied to figures or solids. (*b*) Leaving the same remainder when divided by a modulus. See CONGRUENCE, 2 (1). (2) *Logic.* Having to do with or predicable of the same subject; different from each other, yet true of the same state of things; as, *congruent* propositions. (3) *Gram.* Agreeing syntactically. (4) *Anat.* Fitting into one another: said of opposing joints. (5) Same as CONGRUOUS, 2 (2). [< L. *congruen(t-)s,* ppr. of *congruo,* agree.] — **con'gru-en'tial,** *a.* Pertaining to congruences. — **con'gru-ent-ly,** *adv.*

con'gru-ism, 1 keŋ'gru-izm; 2 cŏŋ'grų-ĭşm, *n. Theol.* The doctrine that the efficacy of the grace of God is dependent on and determined by the adaptation of the divine grace to the character, disposition, and will of the person receiving it: especially advocated in the 16th century. — **con'gru-ist,** *n. Ch. Hist.* A believer in congruism. — **con'gru-is'tic,** *a.* Relating to congruism.

con-gru'i-ty, 1 keŋ-grū'i-ti; 2 cŏn-grų'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being congruous; logical or practical agreement; harmoniousness; appropriateness.

The expressiveness of it [imagery] is measured by its *congruity.*
AUSTIN PHELPS *English Style* lect. x, p. 140. [S. 1888.]

2. *Theol.* (1) That receptivity of divine grace assumed in congruism. (2) With the schoolmen, a meritorious fitness for or claim upon the first exercise of divine grace arising from desires or strivings after good. **3.** An example or case of harmoniousness or agreement. **4†.** *Gram.* Agreement. **5†.** *Geom.* Equality. [< F. *congruité,* < L. *congruus;* see CONGRUOUS.] SYN.: see HARMONY.

con'gru-ous, 1 keŋ'gru-us; 2 cŏŋ'grų-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Harmoniously related or united; marked by adaptation or agreement; appropriate; consistent.

Impelled by a species of moral gravitation, the inquirer will glide insensibly to the system which is *congruous* to his disposition.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 204. [A. 1873.]

2. (1) *Math.* Having congruence. (2) *Geom.* That may be superposed so as to be exactly coincident. [< L. *congruus,* < *congruo,* agree.] SYN.: see APPROPRIATE. — **con'gru-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **con'gru-ous-ness,** *n.*

con'gu, *n.* Same as CONGOU.

con-hy'drin, } 1 ken-hai'drin, -drın *or* -drĭn; 2 cŏn-hȳ'-
con-hy'drine, } drin, -drin *or* -drĭn, *n. Chem.* A white poisonous crystalline alkaloid ($C_8H_{17}NO$) contained in the seeds and leaves of the poison-hemlock. [< CONIUM + HYDROGEN.]

co'ni[1], 1 kō'nai; 2 cō'nī, *n.* Plural of CONUS.

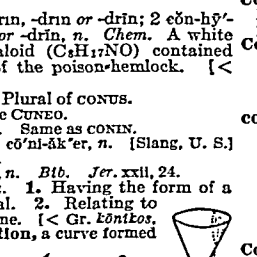
Co'ni[2], 1 kō'ni; 2 cō'ni, *n.* See CUNEO.

co'ni-a, 1 kō'ni-ə; 2 cō'ni-a, *n.* Same as CONIN.

co'ni-ack"er, 1 kō'ni-ak"ər; 2 cō'ni-ăk"er, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A counterfeiter; counterfeit.

Co-ni'ah, 1 ko-nai'ə; 2 co-ni'a, *n. Bib. Jer.* xxii, 24.

con'ic, 1 ken'ik; 2 cŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped; conical. **2.** Relating to or formed by or upon a cone. [< Gr. *kōnikos,* < *kōnos,* peak.] — **conic section,** a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone; a curve of the second degree; an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola, according to the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis. See illus. — **c. sections,** that branch of geometry which treats of the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola. — **c. surface,** the surface of a cone.



Conic Sections.
1. Circle. 2. Parabola. 3. Hyperbola. 4. Ellipse. 5. Right lines.

con'ic, *n.* A conic section.

The eccentricity of a *conic* is determined by its form. C. A. YOUNG *Elements of Astronomy* § 257, p. 178. [G. & CO. 1890.]

— **conjugate conics** (*Geom.*), two concentric conics having the respective polars of any point parallel and at an equal distance from a common center. — **general conic** (*Geom.*), the locus determined by the general equation of the second degree between two variables: $Ax^2 + 2Hxy + By^2 + 2Gx + 2Fy + C = 0$. — **harmonic conics** (*Math.*), two conics, in whose equations the sum of the products of the corresponding coefficients is 0. — **particular c.,** the curve derived from the general equation for conics, by assigning certain conditions.

con'i-cal, 1 ken'i-kəl; 2 cŏn-i-cal, *a.* Shaped like a cone; conic.

That [root] of the carrot, which is thick at the base and tapers gradually to the apex, is called *conical.*
E. S. BASTIN *Elements of Botany* pt. i, p. 7. [G. P. P. 1888.]

— **con"i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* The property of being conical. **con'i-cal-ness‡; co-nic'i-ty‡.** — **con'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Con'i-cal Peak. A mountain in Montana; 10,737 ft. high.

con"i-ce'in, } 1 ken'i-sı'in; 2 cŏn'i-çē'in, *n. Chem.* Any of
con"i-ce'ine, } a number of synthetic alkaloids ($C_8H_{15}N$), similar in composition to conyrin and conin.

con"i-chal'cite, 1 ken'i-kal'sait; 2 cŏn'i-căl'çit, *n. Mineral.* A green, hydrous, calcium-copper arsenate, $(CuCa)_2As_2O_8.(CuCa)O_2H_2.^1/_2H_2O$, occurring massive and reniform. [< L. *konia,* powdered lime, + *chalcites;* see CHALCITES.]

co"ni-cl'na, *n.* See CONIN.

con'i-cle, 1 ken'i-kl; 2 cŏn'i-cl, *n.* A little cone.

con'i-co-, 1 ken'i-ko-; 2 cŏn'i-co-. From Greek *kōnos,* pine-tree or pine-cone: a combining form. — **con"i-co-a-cute',** *a.* Conical with a very sharp point. — **conico-cylindrical,** *a.* Nearly cylindrical but tapering. — **conico-elongate,** *a.* Conical and elongated.

con'i-co-graph, } 1 ken'i-ko-graf; 2 cŏn'i-co-grăf, *n.* An
con'i-co-grafˢ, } instrument for describing conic sections. [< CONICO- + -GRAPH.] — **con"i-co-hem"i-spher'i-cal,** *a.* Nearly hemispherical but somewhat conical.

con'i-coid, 1 ken'i-keid; 2 cŏn'i-cŏid, *n. Math.* A quadric surface, or one of the second degree. [< CONIC + -OID.]

con"i-co-o'vate, *a.* Conically ovate.

con"i-cop'o-ly, 1 ken'i-kəp'o-lai; 2 cŏn'i-cŏp'o-lȳ, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native accountant or clerk in the presidency of Madras. **can"a-cop'o-ly‡; can-cop'ly‡.**

con"i-co-sub-u'late, *a.* Sharply conical.

con'ics, 1 ken'iks; 2 cŏn'ics, *n.* That part of geometry which relates to conic sections.

con'id[1], 1 ken'id; 2 cŏn'id, *n. Conch.* One of the *Conidæ.*

Con'i-dæ, 1 ken'i-dī; 2 cŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of toxoglossate gastropods, especially those with an obconic shell: the cones. See illus. of CONE-SHELL. [< CONUS.]

co-nid'i-um, 1 ko-nid'i-um; 2 co-nid'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* In fungi, an asexually produced propagative cell or spore borne upon special branches of the thallus. [< Gr. *konis,* dust.] **con'id‡; co-nid'i-o-spore‡.** — **co-nid'i-al,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of conidia; conidioid. **2.** Conidiferous. **co-nid'i-ant‡.** — **co-nid"i-if'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing conidia. **co-nid"i-oph'o-rous‡.** — **co-nid'i-oid,** *a. Bot.* Like a conidium. — **co-nid'i-o-phore,** *n. Bot.* A branch of the mycelium in fungi that bears conidia.

con'i-fer, 1 ken'i-fər; 2 cŏn'i-fer, *n. Bot.* A plant of the pine family (*Pinales*): so called from its bearing cones. [L., < *conus,* CONE, + *fero,* bear.]

Co-nif'er-æ, 1 ko-nif'ər-i; 2 co-nif'er-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of resinous mostly evergreen gymnospermous trees now constituting the order *Pinales.* See GINKGOACEÆ, PINACEÆ, and TAXACEÆ.

In the middle geological ages, *Coniferæ* are introduced, the first flowering plant known on earth.
AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch iii, p. 78. [T. & T. 1866.]

co-nif'er-in, 1 ko-nif'ər-in; 2 co-nif'er-ĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{22}O_8 + 2H_2O$) found in the sap of coniferous trees.

co-nif'er-ous, 1 ko-nif'ər-us; 2 co-nif'er-ŭs, *a.* Cone-bearing; of or belonging to the *Pinales;* containing or composed of conifers; as, *coniferous* forests.

co-nif'er-yl, 1 ko-nif'ər-il; 2 co-nif'er-ȳl, *n. Chem.* The radical existing in the compound $HOC_6H_2(OCH_3)C_3H_4OH$. [< CONIFER + -YL.]

co'ni-form, 1 kō'ni-fōrm; 2 cō'ni-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a cone; conical. [< L. *conus,* CONE, + -FORM.]

Co-nil', 1 ko-nil'; 2 co-nil', *n.* A walled seaport town in Cadiz province, Spain.

Con'i-lu'rus, 1 ken'i-lū'rus; 2 cŏn'i-lū'rŭs, *n. Mam.* A genus of Australian rodents of the family *Muridæ.* [< Gr. *konilos,* for *konitos,* rabbit, + *oura,* tail.]

con'i-ma, 1 ken'i-mə; 2 cŏn'i-ma, *n.* Hyawa gum. See GUM.

Con'i-mene, 1 ken'i-mīn; 2 cŏn'i-mēn, *n. Chem.* An oily sesquiterpene ($C_{15}H_{24}$) derived from Hyawa gum.

co'nin, } 1 kō'nın, -nin *or* -nĭn; 2 cō'nin, -nin *or* -nĭn, *n.*
co'nine, } *Chem.* A yellowish, oily, liquid, volatile poisonous alkaloid ($C_8H_{17}N$) contained in poison-hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). [< CONIUM.]

Con'ings-by, 1 ken'ıŋz-bi; 2 cŏn'ings-by, *n.* The hero of Disraeli's *Coningsby,* a novel introducing several prominent persons.

Co'ninx-lo, 1 kō'nıŋks-lō; 2 cō'nıŋks-lō, *n.* **1. Gilles van** (1544–1609), a Flemish painter; " the greatest landscape-painter of his time." **2. Jan van** (1489?–), a Flemish painter; *Life of St. Anne; Christ among the Doctors.* **Co'-ninex-loy‡; Coo'ninx-loo‡.**

con'i-o-, 1 ken'i-o-; 2 cŏn'i-o-. From Greek *konis,* dust: a combining form. — **Con"i-o-my-ce'tes,** *n. pl. Bot.* Dust-fungi: a division of fungi now abandoned and referred to other groups. — **con"i-o-my-ce'tous,** *a.* — **Con"i-op'ter-yg'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of planipennine neuropters. **Con"i-op'ter-yx,** *n.* (t. g.) — **con"i-op-ter'y-gid,** *a.* & *n.* — **con"i-op-ter'y-goid,** *a.* — **con"i-o-sper'mous,** *a.* Having or producing dust-like spores. — **con"i-o-the'ca,** *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] *Bot.* An anther-lobe.

Co"ni-ros'tres, 1 kō"ni-ros'triz; 2 cō"ni-rŏs'trēş, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of birds, having cone-shaped beaks, as the finches. [< L. *conus* (see CONE) + *rostrum;* see ROSTRUM.] — **co"ni-ros'ter,** *n.* — **co"ni-ros'tral,** *a.*

Con'is-brough, 1 ken'is-bru; 2 cŏn'is-brŭ, *n.* A village in Yorkshire, England. **Con'is-bor"ough‡.** [SCOPE.

con'i-scope, 1 ken'i-skōp; 2 cŏn'i-scōp, *n.* Same as KONI-SCOPE.

Con'is-ton Wa'ter, 1 ken'is-tən; 2 cŏn'is-ton. A lake in N. Lancashire, England; length, 6 1/2 m.

con'ite, *n. Mineral.* An ash-gray or greenish-gray dolomite.

Co-ni'um, 1 ko-nai'um; 2 co-ni'ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of tall, highly poisonous biennial herbs of the parsley family, with decompound leaves, and compound umbels of white flowers. *C. maculatum* is the poison-hemlock. **2.** The full-grown but unripe fruit of *C. maculatum,* containing conin. [L., < Gr. *kōneion,* hemlock, perhaps < *kōnos,* top.]

conj., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

con-jec'tive, } 1 ken-jek'tiv; 2 cŏn-jĕc'tiv, *a. Projec. Geom.*
con-jec'tivˢ, } Designating any two ranges or pencils whose bearer is identical.

con-jec'tur-a-ble, } 1 ken-jek'chur-[*or* -tiur-]ə-bl; 2
con-jec'tur-a-blˢ, } cŏn-jĕc'chur-[*or* -tūr-]a-bl, *a.* That may be conjectured. — **con-jec'tur-a-bly,** *adv.*

con-jec'tur-al, 1 ken-jek'chur-əl *or* -tiur-əl; 2 cŏn-jĕc'-chur-al *or* -tūr-al, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or dependent on conjecture; not determined; uncertain; doubtful. **2.** Given to conjecturing.
— **con-jec'tur-al-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] One who conjectures.—

con-jec"tu-ral'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being conjectural.— **con-jec'tur-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-jec'ture, 1 kŏn-jĕk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn-jĕc'chur *or* -tūr, *v.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* To judge from probabilities or possibilities or from incomplete evidence; form a tentative opinion regarding; surmise.

II. *i.* To make inferences from probabilities; guess.

SYN.: see GUESS; SUPPOSE.— **con-jec'tur-er,** *n.*

con-jec'ture, *n.* **1.** A tentative judgment, or inference from weak or merely probable evidence; an indecisive opinion; a guess; surmise. **2.** The act of conjecturing; surmising; guessing.

The world did not permit her to hide her antecedents without making her the subject of a good deal of *conjecture.*

HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 35. [o. & co. 1876.]

3†. Divination; prediction. [< L. *conjectura,* < *conjectus,* pp. of *conjicio,* guess, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *jacio,* throw.] SYN.: see AUGURY; GUESS; HYPOTHESIS.

con'jec, *n.* Same as CONGEE[2].

Con-jev"er-am', 1 kŏn-jev'ər-am'; 2 cŏn-jĕv'er-ăm', *n.* A town in Chingleput district, Madras, British India.

con-job'ble, 1 kŏn-jŏb'l; 2 cŏn-jŏb'l, *vt.* [Vulgar.] To concert; settle.

con-join', 1 kŏn-join'; 2 cŏn-jŏin', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To join together, as two or more things; unite. **2.** To associate; connect.

Memory and wit are often *conjoined;* solid judgment seldom with either. KAMES *Elem. of Crit.* p. 21. [F. J. H. 1853.]

II. *i.* To be joined; unite. [< F. *conjoindre,* < L. *conjungo,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *jungo,* join.]

con-joign't; con-joine't; con-joyn't.

SYN.: see ATTACH.— PRED.: several things may conjoin *in* one; one is conjoined *with* (more rarely *to*) another.

con-joined', } 1 kŏn-joind'; 2 cŏn-jŏind', *pa.* **1.** Con-
con-joind'ed, } nected; associated; specif., in heraldry, joined together, as two bearings. **2.** *Astrol.* In conjunction, as Jupiter and Saturn. **3.** *Math.* Possessing corresponding elements on one another, as certain lines. **4.** *Surg.* Of or pertaining to a bimanual examination of an organ in surgery.— **con-join'ed-ly,** *adv.* Conjointly.

con-joint', 1 kŏn-joint'; 2 cŏn-jŏint'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Associated; conjoined. **2.** Joint. **II.** *n. Law.* An associate in any interest or obligation. [F., < L. *conjunctus,* pp. of *conjungo;* see CONJOIN.]— **con-joint'-bun"dle,** *n. Bot.* A bundle of plant-vessels consisting of wood and phloem or bast.— **con-joint'ly,** *adv.* Unitedly.— **con-joint'ment,** *n.* Conjunction.— **con-joint'ness,** *n.* The state of being conjoined.

con-ju'bi-lant, 1 kŏn-jū'bı-lənt; 2 cŏn-jų'bi-lant, *a.* [Rare.] Jointly jubilant.

con'ju-ga-ble, } 1 kŏn'ju-gə-bl; 2 cŏn'jų-gă-bl, *a.* Ca-
con'ju-ga-bl[E], } pable of being conjugated.

con'ju-ga-cy, 1 kŏn'ju-gə-sı; 2 cŏn'jų-gă-çy, *n.* **1.** The relation of conjugates. **2†.** Marriage.

con'ju-gal, 1 kŏn'ju-gəl; 2 cŏn'jų-găl, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to marriage, marital rights, or married persons, or to a state of union involving such relationship; connubial; matrimonial.

Can it be that in any relation of life, *conjugal* or otherwise, it is one's duty to shut one's eyes to facts?

DINAH M. CRAIK *Brave Lady* p. 146. [H.]

2. *Anat.* Joining two similar parts; as, a *conjugal* ligament. [< L. *conjugalis,* < *conjungo;* see CONJOIN.] SYN.: see MATRIMONIAL.— **conjugal rights** (*Law*), the personal rights growing out of the relation of husband and wife.— **con"ju-gal'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The matrimonial state. **2.** *Phrenol.* The faculty that gives desire for one sexual mate.— **con'ju-gal-ly,** *adv.* In a conjugal manner; matrimonially.

Con"ju-ga'tæ, 1 kŏn'ju-gē'tı: 2 cŏn'jų-gā'tē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as DESMIDIALES. [< L. *conjugatus;* see CONJUGATE, *a.*]

con'ju-gate, 1 kŏn'ju-gēt; 2 con'jų-gāt, *v.* [-GAT"ED; -GAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Gram.* To give or indicate in order the inflections of: said of verbs. **2.** [Rare.] To unite or join together; specif., to join together in marriage.

II. *i.* **1.** *Biol.* To unite in conjugation. **2.** To unite in sexual intercourse.

con'ju-gate, *a.* **1.** Joined together in pairs; coupled. **2.** Paired. Specif.: (1) *Bot.* Composed of two leaflets: said of a pinnate leaf. (2) *Gram.* Kindred in meaning and origin: said of words of common derivation; paronymous. (3) *Math.* Reciprocally related, as two points or axes capable of being interchanged without affecting the form of a statement or proposition. (4) *Chem.* Containing two or more radicals acting as one, as compounds resulting from the action of certain acids on some organic bodies in which the original characteristic properties disappear. (5) *Biol.* Designating cell-structures composed of double cells in a state of protracted conjugation: opposed to *agamic.*

3. *Gearing.* Of or pertaining to tooth-profiles of such a shape that one is driven by the other with an invariable velocity. [< L. *conjugatus;* pp. of *conjugo,* yoke together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *jugum,* yoke.]

con'ju-gat"ed†.

— **conjugate axis,** see AXIS[1], *n.*— **c. diameter.** **1.** *Math.* One of two diameters of a conic, so related that the tangents at the ends of either are parallel to the other. **2.** *Anat.* Any median anteroposterior diameter of the pelvis: an extension of the mathematical use, the pelvis being considered as a conic figure.— **c. hyperbola,** a hyperbola whose transverse axis is the minor axis of the given hyperbola.— **c. lines on a surface** (*Geom.*), lines the direction of which at any point is that of the conjugate diameter of the indicatrix circle at that point.— **c. mirrors,** two mirrors so placed with reference to each other that rays reflected from the focus of one meet at the focus of the other.— **c. pinnate,** *a. Bot.* Conjugate with both divisions pinnate.— **c. point,** an acnode.— **con'ju-gate-ness,** *n.*

con'ju-gate, *n.* **1.** *Gram. & Rhet.* A word closely related in derivation and formation to, and usually of kindred meaning with, another or others.

Benevolent and beneficent, together with their *conjugates,* have curiously diverged from their original meaning.

WHATELY *Eng. Synonyms, Adjectives* p. 53. [J. W. P. 1852.]

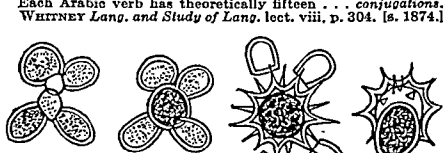
2. *Math.* A conjugate axis, diameter, or hyperbola. See CONJUGATE, *a.* **3.** *Chem.* A subsidiary compound, as one acid or a radical acting with another. **4.** *Anat.* Any median, anteroposterior measurement of the human pelvis. **5.** *Biol.* The first generation of hybrids or of cross-fertilized organisms: a cytonomic term for the premitaptic generation; compare PERJUGATE. **6.** Any object coupled or related to another.— **harmonic conjugates** (*Math.*), in any straight line ACBD, divided harmonically at C and B, each of the two pairs of points AB, CD, in relation to the other pair.— **isogonic c.,** two points so related to a triangle that rays passing through them from a vertex are isogonals in relation to that triangle.— **true c.,** a measurement of the human pelvis, being the shortest distance from the promontory of the sacrum to the symphysis pubis.

con"ju-ga'tion, 1 kŏn'ju-gē'shən; 2 cŏn'jų-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** A joining together; the state or condition of being joined together; conjunction; combination; union.

The holy communion, or supper of the Lord, is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties in the religion. JEREMY TAYLOR *Practical Works, Worthy Communion* in vol. ii, intro., p. 380. [H. G. B. 1850.]

2. *Gram.* (1) The inflection of a verb, or the act of expressing such inflection. (2) The statement of the principal parts of a verb; also, a connected scheme embracing the entire inflection of a verb in its persons, numbers, modes, tenses, and voices. (3) A particular class of verbs similarly inflected, or the specific mode of their inflection; as, the weak or the strong *conjugation;* the first or the second *conjugation.* (4) In the Semitic languages, any one of several methods of expressing difference of meaning in the same verb by means of internal vowel-change, along with external formative elements; as, *qatala,* he killed; *qutila,* he was killed.

Each Arabic verb has theoretically fifteen . . . *conjugations.* WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. viii, p. 304. [S. 1874.]



Conjugation.

1. Two cells of a desmid (*Cosmarium menenghini*) conjugating. 2. A young zygospore formed. 3. A ripe spiny zygospore. 4. A germinating zygospore.

3. *Biol.* In kinetic evolution, the whole process of sexual fusion from the coalescence of the protoplasm of the maternal and paternal cells (plasmapsis), the fusion of their nuclei (karyapsis), to the final stage, the fusion of the chromatic matters derived from these parental nuclei (mitapsis).

Frequently, but not as a necessary rule, two (rarely three or more) Protozoon cell-individuals come together and fuse into one mass before breaking up into spores. This process is known as '*conjugation.*' LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xix, p. 836.

4†. Assemblage or connection. **5†.** *Logic.* The act of connecting propositions by a common term so as to produce the premises of a formal argument or syllogism. [< L. *conjugatio(n-),* < *conjugatus;* see CONJUGATE, *a.*]— **con"ju-ga'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to conjugation; also, situated at the junction of two bones.— **con"ju-ga'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*— **con'ju-ga-tiv(E[S]),** *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to conjugation.

con-jun'gi-al, 1 kŏn-jŭ'ji-əl; 2 cŏn-jų'ği-al, *a.* Conjugal; in Swedenborgianism, relating to marriage, conceived as a spiritual union typical of the union of Christ and his church. [< L. *conjugialis,* < *conjugium,* marriage, < *conjunx,* spouse, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *jungo,* join.] SYN.: see MATRIMONIAL.

con-ju'gi-um, 1 kŏn-jū'ji-um; 2 cŏn-jų'ği-ŭm, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* The marriage relation.

con-junct', 1 kŏn-jųnkt'; 2 cŏn-jŭnct', *a.* **1.** Joined together; conjoined; concurrent. **2.** *Civ. Law.* Specif., naming or pertaining to persons so closely related to a litigant that they may not legally be witnesses or judges in cases concerning him. **3.** Pertaining to, constituted of, or produced by connected elements or persons; united. [< L. *conjunctus,* pp. of *conjungo;* see CONJOIN.]

— **conjunct degrees** (*Mus.*), successive degrees in the scale.

con-junct', *n.* **1.** A person or thing joined with another. **2.** Conjuncture. **3†.** A combination.

con-junc'tion, 1 kŏn-jųnk'shən; 2 cŏn-jŭnc'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being joined together, or the things so joined; association; combination; league.

Simplicity and innocence form a dangerous *conjunction.*

T. C. GRATTAN *Heiress of Bruges* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 30. [H. 1831.]

2. *Gram.* A word or part of speech that connects words, clauses, and sentences, or determines the relation between sentences, as *and* in "day *and* night."

Conjunctions are of two principal kinds— **coordinate** (coordinating) and **subordinate** (subordinating) — according as they join coordinate clauses in compound sentences or subjoin subordinate clauses in complex sentences. (See COORDINATE and SUBORDINATE.) Conjunctions are called **correlatives** when they appear commonly in pairs and each introduces an alternative or a correlate, as *either* and *or.*

Adverbial conjunctions not only unite thoughts, but also express relations of place, time, causation, comparison, etc., as *where, when, because, as, than,* etc.

Conjunctions are of comparatively late growth, and are either of pronominal origin, or abbreviated forms of expression. R. MORRIS *Hist. Outlines Eng. Accidence* ch. 9, p. 81. [MACM. 1872.]

3. *Astron.* The nearest apparent approach of two heavenly bodies to each other; the moment when they have the same longitude or the same right ascension. **4.** Simultaneous occurrence of events. **5†.** Sexual union. [< L. *conjunctio(n-),* < *conjunctus;* see CONJUNCT.] SYN.: see ASSOCIATION.— **grand conjunction** (*Astrol.*), the meeting or passing of several stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac.— **con-junc'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to conjunctions.— **con-junc'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con"junc-ti'va, 1 kŏn'jųnk-tai'və; 2 cŏn'jŭnc-tī'va, *n.* [-VÆ, 1 -vī; 2 -vē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The mucous membrane lining the eyelids and covering the anterior part of the eyeball. See illus. under CHAMBERS OF THE EYE. **2.** *Entom.* The membrane uniting the abdominal sclerites. [< LL. *conjunctivus;* see CONJUNCTIVE, *a.*]— **con"junc-ti'val,** *a.* Serving to join or connect; specif., of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.

con-junc'tive, } 1 kŏn-jųnk'tıv; 2 cŏn-jŭnc'tiv, *a.* **1.**
con-junc'tiv[E], } Joining; connective; as, *conjunctive* tissue. **2.** Joined together. **3.** *Gram.* Specif.: (1) Serving to unite words, clauses, etc.; used as a conjunction. (2) Serving to unite both meaning and construction; copulative. **4†.** Intimately connected. [< LL. *conjunctivus,* < L. *conjunctus;* see CONJUNCT.]— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

— **conjunctive mode** (*Gram.*), the subjunctive mode.

con-junc'tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) The conjunctive mode. (2) A conjunction; connecting word. **2.** *Math.* A function universally vanishing when a certain number of other functions vanish. **3.** *Logic.* A syllogism having one or several hypothetical propositions.

con-junc"ti-vi'tis, 1 kŏn-jųnk"ti-; 2 cŏn-jŭnc"ti-vī'tis *or* -vī'tis, *n. Path.* L. *congratulatus,* pp. together, + *gratulor,* the conjunctiva; ophthalmia. [<

Egyptian conjunctivitis, same as TRA- nounce one happy

con-junct'ly, 1 kŏn-jųnkt'lı; 2 cŏn-jŭnct'ly, *n.* ness hearty sympa- conjunct manner; in combination; united and formal. We

con"junc-tur', 1 kŏn'yunk-tūr'; 2 cŏn'yunc- *ulate* oneself, *Econ.* Legal opportunity for gains that are nt.: condole as by speculation; success not due to one's own e[ffo]rt his suc-

con-junc'ture, 1 kŏn-jųnk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn- ngratu- chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** A combination of circumsta nt. **I.** especially, an important or critical complicatio con- sses affairs; juncture; crisis.

Were Demosthenes' Philippics spoken in a British assembly, a similar *conjuncture* of affairs, they would convince and per- suade at this day. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xxvi, p. 248. [E. D. 1887.]

2. The act of joining together or combining; union; connection; combination. **3.** *Astron. & Astrol.* Conjunction. [< LL. *conjunctura,* < L. *conjungo;* see CONJUNCT.] SYN.: see CASE.

con"ju-ra'tion, 1 kŏn'ju-rē'shən; 2 cŏn'ju-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** A calling on in the name of God or something sacred; a solemn invocation or summoning; adjuration. **2.** A seeking for supernatural aid by mysterious or magical words; also, a magical expression so used; an enchantment; incantation; spell. **3†.** A criminal league; conspiracy. [F., < L. *conjuratio(n-),* < *conjuratus,* pp. of *conjuro;* see CONJURE[2].] **con"ju-ra'tion.**

con'ju-ra"tor, 1 kŏn'ju-rē"tər *or* -tər; 2 cŏn'ju-rā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who binds himself by an oath with another or others; a conjurer. **2†.** A compurgator. [LL., < L. *conjuratus;* see CONJURATION.]

con'jure[1], 1 kun'jər; 2 cŏn'jur, *v.* [CON'JURED; CON'JUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To accomplish by supernatural aid; effect by magic. **2.** To summon, raise, bring, or drive away by supernatural or magic art: followed by some preposition indicating direction; as to *conjure up* a devil.

What black magician *conjures up* this fiend?

SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act i, sc. 2.

II. *i.* To practise magic; perform mysterious acts by pretended supernatural aid; use magical charms; juggle.

Some . . . juggle upon cards,
Seeming to *conjure* when indeed they cheat.

JOHN WEBSTER *White Devil* act iii, sc. 1.

— **con'jur-er[1],** *n.* A juggler; enchanter.— **con'jur-y,** *n.*

con-jure'[2], 1 kŏn-jūr'; 2 cŏn-jur', *v.* [CON-JURED'; CON-JUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To call on in the name of a sacred person or thing; appeal to solemnly; adjure. **2.** To appease; calm. **3.** [Archaic.] To affect by magic or enchantment; enchant; charm; bewitch. **4†.** To plan by conspiracy.

II. *i.* To bind (oneself) by oath taken with others. [< F. *conjurer,* < L. *conjuro,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *juro,* swear.] SYN.: see PRAY. This verb and the one preceding should be carefully distinguished, both in meaning and pronunciation.— **con-jure'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] Solemn appeal; adjuration.— **con-jur'er[2],** *n.* **1.** A magician. **2.** [Rare.] One who invokes or appeals solemnly. **3†.** A conspirator. **con-jur'or†.**— **con'jur-y,** *n.* The practise of magic.

con'jur-ing-cup", *n.* A trick-cup. See SURPRISE-CUP.

con-just'ment, 1 kŏn-just'ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏn-jŭst'ment, *n.* Same as ADJUSTMENT.

conk, 1 kŏnk; 2 cŏnk, *vi.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as CANK[1].

conk[1], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A confidential gossip or chat.

conk[2], *n.* [Low.] The nose. [Fig. use of CONCH.]

I had greatly the advantage, and hit him repeatedly on the *conk.* DE QUINCEY *Misc. Essays, Murder* p. 48 [T. & F. 1854.]

— **conk'er,** *n.* [Slang.] A blow, as with the fist, on the nose.

conk[3], *n.* Same as CONCH.

Con'key Chick'weed. In Dickens's *Oliver Twist,* a man who robs himself, so as to excite sympathy and make money.

Conk'ling, 1 kŏnk'lıŋ; 2 cŏnk'ling, **Roscoe** (10/20 1829–4/18 1888). An American lawyer; Republican statesman; U. S. Senator.

conk'y, 1 kŏnk'ı; 2 cŏnk'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Injured by the attack of the conch fungus. [large.

conk'y, *n.* [Slang.] A person whose nose is conspicuously

Con'lach, 1 kŏn'ləh; 2 cŏn'lah, *n. Ir. Myth.* The son of Cuchullin and Aoife, reared by his Amazon mother and later killed in a fight with his father, to whom his identity had not been revealed. **Con'laocht.**

con mo'to, 1 kŏn mō'to; 2 cŏn mō'to. [It.] *Mus.* With action; vivaciously.

conn, *v. & n. Naut.* Same as CON.

Conn., *abbr.* Connecticut (official).

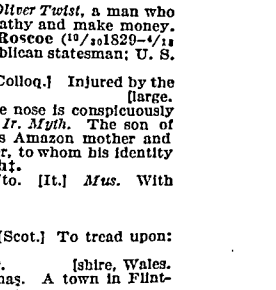
con'nach, 1 kŏn'əh; 2 cŏn'ah, *vt.* [Scot.] To tread upon: demolish; consume.

Connacht, *n.* Same as CONNAUGHT. [shire, Wales.

Con'nahs Quay, 1 kŏn'nəz; 2 cŏn'naş. A town in Flint-

con"nais-seur', *n.* [F.] Same as CONNOISSEUR.

Con"na-ra'ce-æ, 1 kŏn'ə-rā'sı-ī; 2 cŏn'a-rā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of tropical trees or climbing shrubs of the rose order. There are 16 genera and about 140 species. In all, the carpels of the gynœcium are separate.— **con'na-ra'ceous,** *a.*— **con'na-rad,** *n.* Any plant of the *Connaraceæ.*



Connate Leaves.

Leaves of the common European Honeysuckle (*Lonicera caprifolium*). The lowest pair (*a*) is connate; the higher (*b, b,*) are connate-perfoliate.

con'na-rite, 1 kŏn'ə-rait; 2 cŏn'a-rīt, *n. Mineral.* A yellow to green hydrous nickel silicate ($H_4NiSi_2O_{10}$) that crystallizes in the hexagonal system. [< Gr. *konnaros,* evergreen tree.]

Con'na-rus, 1 kŏn'ə-rus; 2 cŏn'a-rŭs, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical connaraceous trees and shrubs with estipulate leaves, small panicled flowers, and indehiscent-seeded pods. [< Gr. *konnaros,* a tree.]

con-nas'cence, 1 kə-nas'ens; 2 cŏ-năs'ĕnc, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The birth of more than one at once; also, a monstrous birth of two individuals united in growth. **2.** That which is born or produced with another. **3†.** A growing together. **con-nas'cen-cy†.**— **con-nas'cent,** *a.* [Rare.] Born, produced, or growing together or at the same time.

con-nate', 1 kə-nēt' *or* kon'ēt; 2 cŏ-nāt' *or* cŏn'āt (XIII), *a.* **1.** Born in and with one; existing in a being at his birth; innate; congenital. **2.** Born or existing together, or with another; having a kindred origin or nature; cognate.

The ability to perceive direction and the ability to take advantage of the perception are necessarily *connate.* SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, pt. iii, ch. 8, p. 356. [A. 1883.]

3. *Bot.* Congenitally united, as leaves. **4.** *Zool.* Immovably united, as elytra and bones. **5.** *Anat.* Formed from the same consistence; as, a *connate* bone. [< LL. *connascor* (pp. *connatus*), < L. *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *nascor*, be born.] — **connate leaf,** a leaf with the contiguous lower lobes congenitally united. If petiolate, it is designated as *peltate;* if sessile about a stem, it is called *perfoliate.* — **c.-perfoliate,** *a.* United by their bases about a stem: said of opposite sessile leaves. — **con-nate'ly,** *adv.* — **con-na'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being connate; congenital union. **2.** A union by birth. — **con-na'tion-al,** *a.* Of the same birth or origin; connected or related by birth.

con-nat'u-ral, 1 kə-nach'u-[*or* -nat'yu-]rəl; 2 cŏ-năch'u-[*or* -năt'yu-]ral, *a.* **1.** Connected with or included in the nature of a person or thing; innate; congenital; inborn. **2.** Having the same nature; of kindred quality; allied; cognate.

Equality is conceivable only between things that are *connatural.* MARTINEAU *Essays, Science and Faith* vol. i, p. 200. [H. H. & co.]

3†. Suited by nature. [< LL. *connaturalis,* < L. *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *naturalis;* see NATURAL.] **co-nat'u-ral†.** — **con-nat"u-ral'i-ty,** *n.* Similarity by nature; natural connection or relation. **con-nat'u-ral-ness†.** — **con-nat'u-ral-ize,** *tt.* [Rare.] To connect by nature; make of like nature. — **con-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv.* — **con-na'ture,** *n.* Likeness or sameness of nature, kind, or character.

con'naught¹, 1 kən'ɔt; 2 cŏn'ąt, *n.* A cotton cloth used as a foundation for embroidery. [< *Connaught,* Ireland.]

Con'naught², *n.* A province in western Ireland; 6,867 sq. m.

connet†, *tt.* & *ti.* To know; be able.

Con"neau', 1 kə'nō'; 2 cə'nō', **Henri** (6/21803–8/14/1877). A French physician who attended Napoleon III.

Con"ne-aut', 1 kən'i-ōt'; 2 cŏn'e-ąt', *n.* A village in Ashtabula county, O.

con-nect', 1 kə-nekt'; 2 cŏ-nĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To join together as by links or fastenings; unite or combine in any way; bring into correlation; associate.

Can it be, that Providence has not *connected* the permanent felicity of a Nation with its Virtue? WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. xii, p. 228. [A. S. CO. 1837.]

II. *i.* **1.** To unite or join; be in close relation; be associated. **2.** To meet or be in time for each other, as railroad trains. [< L. *connecto,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *necto,* bind.] SYN.: see ATTACH; ATTRIBUTE. — **con-nect'a-bl(e²,** *a.* — **con-nec'tant,** *a. Biol.* Between or connecting two groups; as, a *connectant* species. — **con-nect'ed-ly,** *adv.* Jointly; coherently.

con-nect'er, *n.* Same as CONNECTOR.

Con-nect'i-cut, 1 kə-net'i-kut; 2 cŏ-nĕt'i-cŭt, *n.* **1.** A river between Vermont and New Hampshire and in Massachusetts and Connecticut; l. 450 m. to Long Island Sound **2.** A North Atlantic State of the United States; 4,820 sq. m.; capital, Hartford; one of the thirteen original States.

con-nect'ing, *ppr. & verbal, n.* of CONNECT, *v.* — **con-nect'ing-link",** *n.* **1.** A link in a chain that may be opened to form connection with another chain; coupling-link. **2.** Anything that serves to connect or link together two things, or to bridge over something regarded as a gap; as, the *connecting-link* between these two pieces of evidence is missing. — **c.-rod,** *n.* A rod or bar connecting two parts, as of a moving machine; more particularly, a rod connecting a reciprocating piece, as in a steam-engine, with a crank. See illus. under ENGINE and CRANK.

con-nec'tion, 1 kə-nek'shən; 2 cŏ-nĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being connected; union; combination; interrelation; the state of being associated or related, as with something under consideration; association; relation.

The Bible . . . brings into closest *connection* the Visible and Invisible. W. FRASER *Blending Lights* ch. 1, p. 2. [C. & BROS. 1874.]

2. The act or process of connecting or making related; a uniting; associating. **3.** Family relationship, especially by marriage; distant blood-relationship; hence, a relative; a distant kinsman.

He . . . feared lest such a transaction might come to the ears of his *connections.* DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater* prelim., p. 56. [T. & F.]

4. That which connects or serves as a bond of union; as, there is no *connection* between the two. **5.** A body of persons connected, or with whom one is connected, by relationship, belief, dealings, etc.; also, any member of such a body; especially, with John Wesley and the Wesleyans, a religious society; denomination.

Mr. Astor was to have the privilege of introducing other persons into the *connection* as partners. IRVING *Astoria* ch. 3, p. 43. [G. P. P. 1861.]

6. A transfer or continuation in transit from one route to another without delay, as in postal or railway service. **7.** Sexual intercourse. **8.** A mechanism or apparatus which serves to form a union of parts; specif., a connecting-rod or a connecting passageway in a series of flues. [< F. *connexion,* < L. *connexio(n-),* < *connexus,* pp. of *connecto;* see CONNECT.] SYN.: see ASSOCIATION; INTERCOURSE. — **cascade, concatenated, or tandem connection.** *Elec.* **1.** A system for the connection of a plurality of induction motors having wound secondaries, wherein the primary of the first motor is connected to the source of supply and those of the succeeding motors to the secondaries of the preceding ones. **2.** A series connection. — **con-nec'tion-peg",** *n. Elec.* A peg used for making rapid and temporary connections. **c.-plug†.** — **c.-strip,** *n. Elec.* A metal band serving to effect permanent electrical connection between points on a switchboard or other apparatus. — **multicircuit c.,** in arc-lighting, an arrangement by which the arc-light circuits are alternately connected in series with a section of the generator, so as to avoid excessive voltage in any one circuit. — **ring c.** (*Elec.*), in a polyphase system, an arrangement by which the apparatus is connected between two of the different conductors. — **star c.** (*Elec.*), in a polyphase system, an arrangement by which the apparatus is connected between one of the different conductors and a common neutral conductor. — **to make c.,** to arrive on one railway-train, steamboat, etc., in time for another; meet or be in time for each other, as two railway-trains. — **con-nec'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to connection or a connection, especially the Methodist connection. — **con-nec'tion-al-ism,** *n.* The theory and practise of the Methodist connection.

con-nec'tive, } 1 kə-nek'tiv; 2 cŏ-nĕc'tiv, *a.* Capable **con-nec'tiv⁸,** } of connecting, or serving to connect; causing or involving connection. — **connective arrangement,** the psychological phenomenon observed in the unconscious persistence of the effects caused by the mental activities of volition and attention long after these activities have ceased. This is best described as a certain "set," or attitude of the psychophysical organism toward a whole series of objects. — **c. tissue.** *Anat.* **1.** The fibrous tissue that pervades the whole body and serves to unite and support the various parts.

Very widely distributed throughout the tissues and organs of the animal body, there occur tissues characterized by the presence of a high proportion of intercellular substance. . . . All these tissues are grouped together under the name *Connective Tissues.* They comprise the following types: areolar tissue, adipose tissue, reticular or lymphoid tissue, white fibrous tissue, elastic tissue, cartilage and bone. They are all developed from the same layer of embryonic cells and all perform a somewhat similar function, viz. to connect and support the other tissues and organs. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed. vol. vi, p. 958.

2. One of a class of tissues characterized by cells scattered

Connective Tissue.
1. Areolar tissue. 2. Elastic tissue.

through a fibrous, gelatinous, or solid matrix which they apparently generate. Bone, cartilage, and fibrous tissue are examples. — **con-nec'tiv(e-ly³,** *adv.* In conjunction; conjointly.

con-nec'tive, *n.* That which connects. Specif.: (1) *Gram.* A connecting word or particle, as a preposition, conjunction, or relative pronoun. (2) *Bot.* The portion of the filament of a stamen that unites the lobes of an anther. (3) *Anat.* & *Zool.* A nerve-cord connecting ganglia.

con"nec-tiv'i-ty, 1 kən'ek-tiv'i-ti; 2 cŏn'ĕc-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The property of being connective. **2.** *Math.* Order of connection; especially, a number expressing the different kinds of loop cuts that can be made on a surface without cutting it in two.

con-nec'tor, 1 kə-nek'tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏ-nĕc'tor, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that connects. (1) In chemistry, a short rubber tube used to connect two glass tubes. (2) In electricity, the clamp or screw that fastens a conducting wire in place. (3) [Eng.] A car-coupling. **2.** *Geom.* One of the ranges determined by the dots of a polystigm, taken two by two.

Con'nel, 1 kən'l; 2 cŏn'l, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Celt., chief's bravery.] **Con'nal†.**

con-nell', 1 kə-nel'; 2 cŏ-nĕl', *n.* Same as MIDDLING, *n.*, 3.

con'nel-lite, 1 kən'el-ait; 2 cŏn'ĕl-it (XIII), *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, fine, blue, hydrous, copper sulfatochlorid ($Cu_{18}(Cl,OH)_{24}SO_{18}+15H_2O$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Connel,* a British chemist.]

Con'nells-ville, 1 kən'elz-vil; 2 cŏn'ĕlz-vĭl, *n.* A borough in Fayette county, Pa.

con'ner¹, 1 kən'ər; 2 cŏn'er, *n.* One who examines attentively; one who studies and peruses; an inspector; a tester.

con'ner², 1 kən'ər *or* kun'ər; 2 cŏn'er *or* cŏn'er, *n.* **1.** One who directs the steering of a ship from some point of observation. **2.** A lookout on a sea-cliff who signals to fishermen ashore the course of shoals of fish.

con'ner³, 1 kun'ər; 2 cŏn'er, *n.* **1.** The gilthead, a labroid fish (*Crenilabrus melops*). **2.** The cunner.

Con'ners-ville, 1 kən'ərz-vil; 2 cŏn'erz-vĭl, *n.* A city, county-seat of Fayette county, Ind. [12,513 ft. high.

Con'ness Peak, 1 kən'es; 2 cŏn'ĕs. A mountain in California;

con'nex, 1 kən'eks; 2 cŏn'ĕks, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A combination of points and lines forming a subject of geometrical reasoning. **2.** A connected idea, fact, or the like, especially an incident or property. [< L. *connexus;* see CONNECTION.] **con'nexe†.**

con-nex'ion, con-nex'ion-al, etc. Same as CONNECTION, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

con-nex'i-ty, 1 kə-neks'i-ti; 2 cŏ-nĕks'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being connected. **2.** Same as CONNEX, 2.

con-nex'ive†, *a.* Containing, expressing, or imposing conditions; also, connecting; connective.

con"nex-i'vum, 1 kən'eks-ai'vum; 2 cŏn'ĕks-ī'vŭm, *n.* [-VA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The distended abdominal border in the *Hemiptera.* [< LL. *connexivus,* serving to unite, < L. *connexus;* see CONNECTION.]

con-nex'us, 1 kə-neks'us; 2 cŏ-nĕks'ŭs, *n.* [L.] [Rare.] A fastening together; union.

con"nic-ta'tion†, *n.* A winking.

con'ning†. **I.** *a.* Skilful. **II.** *n.* Skill.

con'ning², 1 kən'iŋ; 2 cŏn'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or art of directing a helmsman in steering a vessel. **2.** *pl. Naut.* Reckonings. **3.** The act of studying a lesson. — **con'ning-tow"er,** *n.* The low shot-proof pilot-house of a war-vessel, especially of an ironclad or submarine.

con-nip'tion, 1 kə-nip'shən; 2 cŏ-nip'shon, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Hysteria; any fit, as of rage. — **con-nip'tion-bug",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hellgrammite-fly.

con-ni'vance, 1 kə-nai'vəns; 2 cŏ-nī'vanç, *n.* **1.** The act or fact of conniving; silent or indirect assent, especially to wrong-doing; forbearance to notice what one should antagonize; passive encouragement or cooperation. **2.** *Law.* A guilty assent to a wrongful or criminal act during its occurrence. **3.** *Zool.* A meeting, as of wings. [< F. *connivence,* < L. *connivens, connivere;* see CONNIVE.] **con-ni'vancy; con-ni'vence†; con-ni'ven-cy†.** SYN.: see CONSPIRACY. Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY. — Prep.: connivance *at* wrong; *with* one *in* wrong-doing.

con-nive', 1 kə-naiv'; 2 cŏ-nīv', *v.* [-NIVED'; -NIV'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To encourage or assent to a wrong by keeping silence; permit by pretending not to see: usually followed by *at.*

To *connive at* cruelty is to practice it. JANE PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 43. [D. & J. S.]

2. To be in collusion; have a secret understanding: followed by *with;* as, to *connive with* a criminal in his crime. **3.** *Biol.* To be connivent. **4†.** To waive objection; acquiesce. **5†.** To wink.

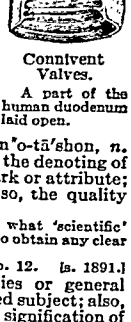
II. *t.* [Archaic.] To fail voluntarily to see; wink at. [< L. *connīveo,* close the eyes, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *nicto,* wink, < *nico,* beckon.] — **con-niv'er,** *n.*

con-ni'vent, 1 kə-nai'vent; 2 cŏ-nī'vĕnt, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Converging or coming into contact, as stamens or the wings of an insect. **2.** [Rare.] Pretending not to see; conniving. — **connivent valves,** plications of the mucous membrane of the duodenum.

Con"no-chæ'tes, 1 kən'o-kī'tīz; 2 cŏn'o-cē'tēs, *n. Zool.* A genus of ruminants consisting of the gnus. [< Gr. *konnos,* beard, + *chaitē,* mane.] [ticize the fine arts.

con"nois-sance†, *n.* Acquaintance with or capacity to cri-

con"nois-seur', 1 kən'i-sūr'; 2 cŏn'i-sûr' (XIII), *n.* A critical judge of art, especially one with thorough knowledge and sound judgment of some fine art. [F., < OF. *conoisseor,* < *connoistre* know, < L. *cognosco;* see COGNITIVE.] SYN.: see AMATEUR. — **con"nois-seur'-ship,** *n.*



Connivent Valves.
A part of the human duodenum laid open.

con'nor¹, 1 kən'ər; 2 cŏn'or, *n.* Same as CONNER¹.

Con'nor², *n.* **1.** A masculine personal and family name. **2. Marie,** pseudonym of Mrs. Robert Leighton, novelist. **3. Ralph,** pseudonym of the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, a Canadian novelist. [Celt., slaughtering dog.]

con'no-tate, 1 kən'o-tēt; 2 cŏn'o-tāt, *tt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] **1.** To indicate indirectly by the use of a word or idea; mention by implication; as, the word "wife" *connotates* "husband." **2.** To present as an attribute or quality of a thing, and by the adjective or attributive form of thought: opposed to *denote* or *denotate.* [< LL. *connoto,* < L. *con-* (< *cum*), together; and see NOTATE.]

con"no-ta'tion, 1 kən'o-tē'shən; 2 cŏn'o-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of connotating or connoting; the denoting of an object along with the noting of a mark or attribute; implication of something additional; also, the quality or qualities connoted.

I have . . . endeavoured to ascertain . . . what 'scientific' criticism means. In no case have I been able to obtain any clear conception of its *connotation.* SAINTSBURY *Essays in Eng. Lit.* p. 12. [S. 1891.]

2. *Logic.* Inference of essential qualities or general signification, as connected with a specified subject; also, the total of the qualities constituting the signification of a term. **3†.** Inference or implication of a subject of attribution.

con-no'ta-tive, } 1 kə-nō'tə-tiv *or* kən'o-tē-tıv; 2 cŏ-**con-no'ta-tiv⁸,** } nō'ta-tĭv *or* cŏn'o-tā-tiv (XIII), *a.* Having the quality of connotating or connoting; implying a correlative. [< LL. *connotativus,* < *connoto;* see CONNOTATE.] **con-no'tiv(e³‡.** — **con-no'ta-tiv(e-ly³,** *adv.*

con-note', 1 kə-nōt'; 2 cŏ-nōt', *v.* [CON-NOT'ED; CON-NOT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To connotate. **2.** *Logic.* To indicate or imply along with objects denoted, as an attribute or attributes; hence, to mean; signify.

Connotative terms or conceptions denote objects, and *connote* qualities along with them, as men, roses, animals. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* ch. 2, p. 46. [T.]

The adjective Greek may *connote* many things, but what it denotes is language. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, p. 251. [S. 1871.]

II. *i.* To have a meaning only when considered with another word. [< LL. *connoto;* see CONNOTATE.]

con-no'tiv(e-ly³, *adv.* With a meaning more extensive than the word implies.

con'nough-worm", 1 kən'əh-wûrm"; 2 cŏn'uh-wûrm", *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] The larva of a hawk-moth (*Sphinx atropos*).

con-nu'bi-al, 1 kə-niū'bi-əl; 2 cŏ-nū'bi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to marriage or matrimony; relating to husband or wife; matrimonial; nuptial; also, married; wedded. [< L. *connubialis,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *nubo,* marry.] SYN.: see MATRIMONIAL.

— **con-nu"bi-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being connubial; a connubial action, expression, or characteristic; also, the right or practise of marrying. — **con-nu'bi-al-ize,** *tt.* [Humorous.] To marry. — **con-nu'bi-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-nu'mer-ate, 1 kə-niū'mər-ēt; 2 cŏ-nū'mer-āt, *tt.* [Rare.] To reckon or count together. — **con-nu"mer-a'tion,** *n.*

con"nu-tri'tious, 1 kən'niu-trish'ŭs; 2 cŏn'nū-trish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Imbibed with or resulting from nourishment: said of diseases acquired from a nurse, or arising from the use of a particular food. **2†.** Reared or nourished together. [Improperly < LL. *connutrius,* < L. *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *nutrix,* nurse.]

con'ny, 1 kən'i; 2 cŏn'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as CANNY.

con'ny-sho"nle, 1 kən'i-shō'ni; 2 cŏn'y-shō'nĭ, *n.* [Scot.] Idle chatter; gossip; a conversation in an undertone.

co'no-, 1 kō'no-; 2 cō'no-. From Greek *kōnos,* cone: a combining form. — **co'no-carp,** *n. Bot.* [Rare.] A fruit consisting of numerous carpels on a conical receptacle, as a raspberry. **co"no-car'pi-um‡.** — **co"no-car'pous,** *a.* — **Co"no-car'pus,** *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs and trees — the buttonwoods — belonging to the family *Combretaceæ.* They are characterized by alternate leathery leaves, very small greenish flowers borne in dense globular heads, and scale-like drupaceous fruits. The bark, which is astringent, is used in tanning. — **Co"no-ceph"a-li'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of trilobites with few thoracic rings and a narrowed glabella. **Co"no-ceph"a-li'tes,** *n.* (t. g.). — **co"no-ceph'a-lite,** *n.* — **co"no-ce-phal'i-tid,** *n.* — **co"no-ce-phal'i-toid,** *a.* — **Co-noc'er-as,** *n.* A genus of fossil nautiloids occurring in Lower Silurian or Ordovician strata. — **Con"o-clin'ium,** *n. Bot.* A genus of asteraceous weeds found in the warmer parts of North America, and distinguished from *Eupatorium* by the presence of a conical, naked receptacle. Numerous flower-heads with blue or purple florets, tubular and fragrant, are other characteristics. — **Co"no-cor'y-phe,** *n.* A genus of fossil trilobites belonging to the Cambrian era. **Co"no-ceph"a-li'tes‡.** — **co"no-cu'ne-us,** *n.* A solid figure having a circular base like a cone but with a wedge-shaped ridge in place of an apex. — **co'no-dont,** *n.* A small tooth-like fossil, perhaps annelidan: formerly considered myzont.

co'noid¹, 1 kō'neid; 2 cō'nŏid, *a.* Cone-shaped; conical. [< Gr. *kōnoeidēs,* < *kōnos,* cone, + *eidos,* form.]

Conning-Towers.
1. Conning-tower of a land battery. 2. Interior view of Holland submarine, showing: *A,* conning tower; *B,* periscope; *C,* turret; *D,* hatches.

co'noid², *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Conidæ*. [< CONUS + -OID.]

co'noid¹, *n.* Anything having the form of a cone. Specif., in geometry: (1) Any solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse, a parabola, or a hyperbola about an axis: sometimes confined to the two last-named solids, and then excluding ellipsoids or spheroids. (2) A surface generated by a line that so moves, parallel to a plane, as always to touch a straight line and a curve. (3) Any article with a conoidal shape, as a finger-tip. — **co-noi'dic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a conoid. **co-noi'di-cal-ly,** *adv.*

co'noid³, *n.* A conoid gastropod; cone-shell.

co-noi'dal, 1 ko-nei'dal; 2 co-nŏi'dal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the form of a conoid. **2.** Tending to a conical form; almost conical.— **co-noi'dal-ly,** *adv.*

Con'ol-ly, 1 ken'a-li; 2 cŏn'o-ly, **John** (¹/₂₇1794–¹/₂,1866). An English physician; *Indications of Insanity*, etc.

Co-noi'o-phus, 1 ko-nei'o-fus; 2 co-nŏi'o-fŭs, *n. Herp.* A genus of reptiles of the family *Iguanidæ*, containing but one species (*C. suberistatus*), a large lizard of the Galapagos Islands. [< CONO- + Gr. *lophos*, crest.]

Co"no-me-du'sæ, 1 kō"no-mı-dū'sı; 2 cō"no-me-dū'sē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* An order of *Scyphomedusæ* with bell-shaped disk and parts combined in fours; Cubomedusæ. [< CONO- + MEDUSÆ.] — **co"no-me-du'san,** *a.* & *n.*

co-nom"i-nee', 1 kō-nem'ı-nī'; 2 cō-nŏm'i-nē', *n.* A joint nominee.

Co'non, 1 kō'nen; 2 cō'nŏn, *n.* An Athenian naval commander; destroyed Spartan fleet; lived 390 B. C.

Con"o-ni'ah, 1 ken'o-[*or* kō"no-]nai'a; 2 cŏn'o-[*or* co"no-]ni'a, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xxxi, 12.

Co-noph'o-lis, 1 ko-nef'o-lis; 2 co-nŏf'o-lis, *n. Bot.* A genus of fleshy leafless herbs of the broom-rape family, of the United States and Mexico, *C. americana* being the squawroot. [< Gr. *kōnos*, cone, + *pholis*, scale.]

Co-nop'i-dæ, 1 ko-nep'i-di; 2 co-nŏp'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of brachycerous flies having a proboscis, wings with a simple cubital vein, and uncovered halteres. **Co'nops,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kōnōps*, gnat, < *kōnos*, cone, + *ōps*, eye.] — **co'no-pid,** *a.* & *n.*— **co'no-poid,** *a.*

con"o-po'di-um, *n.* The cone-shaped axile portion of a blossom.

Co"no-po-phag'i-dæ, 1 kō"no-po-faj'ı-di; 2 cō"no-po-făj'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A small family of large-headed, short-tailed, generally brownish birds, allied to the ant-birds, inhabiting tropical South America. **Co"no-poph'a-ga,** *n.* (t. g.)

Con'or, 1 ken'ar; 2 cŏn'or, *n.* [Ir.] Same as CONCHUBHAR.

Co-nor'bis, 1 ko-nōr'bis; 2 co-nôr'bis, *n. Geol.* A genus of Eocene and Oligocene fossil gastropods, of the family *Conidæ*. [< L. *conus*, cone, + *orbis*, circle.]

co-nor'mal, 1 kō-nōr'mal; 2 cō-nôr'mal, *a. Math.* Having common normals.

Co"no-ryc'ti-dæ, 1 kō"no-rik'tı-di; 2 cō"no-rŷc'ti-dē, *n. pl.* A family of fossil mammalia belonging to the Eocene era; found in western regions of the United States. [< CONO- + Gr. *oryktos*, fossil.] [Cognoscente.

co"no-scen'te, 1 kō"no-shen'tē; 2 cō"no-shĕn'tę, *n.* [It.]

co'no-scope, 1 kō'no-skōp; 2 cō'no-scōp, *n.* A polariscope for examining crystals under converging light. [< CONO- + -SCOPE.]

co"no-the'ca, 1 kō"no-thi'ka; 2 cō"no-thē'ca, *n.* The thin lining of the phragmacone of a belemnite, an extinct dibranchiate cephalopod. [< CONO- + Gr. *thēkē*, box.]— **co"no-the'cal,** *a.*

con ot-ta'va, 1 kōn ɔc-tā'va; 2 cōn ŏt-tä'vä. [It.] *Music.* A direction to play the piece in octaves. **con Sva†; con Svi†; Sva†; Svi†.**

co-nour'ish, 1 kō-nur'ish; 2 cō-nûr'ish, *tr.* [Rare.] To nourish conjointly. [plane.

con'plane, 1 ken'plēn; 2 cŏn'plān, *a.* Being in a common

con-quad'rate, 1 ken-kwŏd'rēt; 2 cŏn-kwąd'rāt, *tr.* [Rare.] To square with something; bring into a square.

con'quer, 1 keŋ'kər; 2 cŏŋ'ker, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overcome by force or fighting; subdue, especially in war; crush the resistance of; vanquish. **2.** To overcome by mental or moral power; subdue by an inward struggle, as habits; surmount or remove by effort, as wants or necessities.

The mind of every man who *conquers* an unfortunate attachment, becomes stronger than before.
BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk. i, p. 152. [L. 1883.]

3. To gain in war or by fighting; win or secure by a struggle in which obstruction or opposition is overcome; as, to *conquer* one's independence; to *conquer* a peace. **4†.** To gain possession of; acquire.

II. *i.* To win the victory or win victories; make a conquest or conquests; be victorious. [< F. *conquérir*, < L. *conquiro*, < *con-*, together, + *quæro*, < *quæso*, seek.] **con'querer†; con'quire†.**

SYN.: beat, crush, defeat, discomfit, down, humble, master, overcome, overmaster, overmatch, overpower, overthrow, prevail over, reduce, rout, subdue, subject, subjugate, surmount, vanquish, win, worst. To *defeat* an enemy is to gain an advantage for the time; to *vanquish* is to win a signal victory; to *conquer* is to *overcome* so effectually that the victory is regarded as final. *Conquer*, in many cases, carries the idea of possession; as, to *conquer* respect, affection, peace, etc. A country is *conquered* when its armies are defeated and its territory is occupied by the enemy; it may be *subjected* to indemnity or to various disabilities; it is *subjugated* when it is held helplessly and continuously under military control; it is *subdued* when all resistance has died out. An army is *defeated* when forcibly driven back; it is *routed* when it is converted into a mob of fugitives. See BEAT¹.— ANT.: cede, fail, fall, fly, forfeit, lose, resign, retire, retreat, submit, succumb, surrender, yield.— **con'quer-John",** *n. Bot.* The smaller Solomon's-seal. See SOLOMON'S-SEAL.— **con'quer-a-bl(e*r*,** *a.*— **con'quer-a-bl(e-ness†,** *n.*— **con'quer-ess,** *n.* A female conqueror. **con'quer-esse†.**— **con'quer-ing-ly,** *adv.*

con'querd, pp. Conquered. S. S.

con'quer-or, 1 keŋ'kər-ər *or* -ər; 2 cŏn'ker-or, *n.* One who conquers, subdues, or overcomes; specif., one who subjugates a nation by force of arms.

A mutual affection entered into both their hearts as a *conqueror* enters into a surprised city.
IZAAK WALTON *Lives, Herbert* p. 272. [L. M. 1864.]

[OF., < *conquerre*, conquer, < L. *conquiro*; see CONQUER.] **con'quer-our†.**— **the Conqueror,** an appellation given to victorious princes, especially to William I. of England.

con'quest, 1 keŋ'kwest; 2 cŏŋ'kwĕst, *n.* **1.** The act of conquering, subduing, overcoming, or acquiring, whether by physical or moral power; especially, the act of acquiring by force, as of arms; subjugation; as, the *conquest* of a noble heart.

From the 'Roof of the World,' from the central plateaus and mountain valleys of Asia, successive waves of *conquest* have rolled down over all Asia and over most of Europe. *Federation and Free Trade in Westminster Review* Aug., 1891, p. 120.

2. The thing conquered; that which is captured and taken by force, physical or moral.

Like kings, we lose the *conquests* gain'd before.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. i, l. 64.

3. *Feudal Law.* The acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance; acquisition. **4.** *Scots Law.* Property acquired by purchase or donation, or the acquisition of such property; in reference to a marriage contract, property acquired after the marriage. **5.** [Rare.] The condition or state of being conquered. [OF., < LL. *conquestus*, < L. *conquisitus*, pp. of *conquiro*; see CONQUER.] **con'questet; con-ques'tion†.**

SYN.: see ACHIEVEMENT. Compare CONQUER.— **the Conquest,** in English history, the subjugation of England by William of Normandy in the 11th century.

con'qui-an, 1 keŋ'ki-en; 2 cŏŋ'ki-an, *n. Card-playing.* A two-handed game requiring 40 cards. [< Sp. *con quien*, with whom.] **coon'can†.**

con"quin-am'in, } 1 ken'kwin-am'ın, -in *or* -ln; 2 cŏn'-
con"quin-am'ine, ∫ kwin-ăm'in, -in *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}O_2N_2$, contained in Cuprea bark with quinamin. [< CON- + QUINAMIN.]

con-quis"ta-dor', 1 ken-kwis"tə-dōr' *or* (*Sp.*) kon-kis"ta-dōr'; 2 cŏn-kwis"ta-dôr' *or* (*Sp.*) cŏn-kis"tä-dôr', *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish conqueror of America.

Con'rad, 1 ken'rad; 2 cŏn'rąd, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Con'rad,** 1 kōn'rath, 2 cŏn'rąth; D. **Koen'raad,** 1 kūn'rat, 2 kųn'rät; F. **Con"rade',** 1 kōn'rād', 2 cŏn'rąd'; G. **Con'rad,** 1 kōn'rat, 2 cŏn'rät; It. Sp. **Con'ra'do,** 1 kōn-rā'do, 2 cŏn-rä'do; It. **Cor-ra'do,** 1 kor-rā'do, 2 cŏr-rä'do; L. **Con-ra'dus,** 1 ken-rē'dus, 2 cŏn-rä'dŭs; Sw. **Con'rad,** 1 ken'rad, 2 cŏn'räd. **2. C. I.** (—⁹/₁₀918) king of Germany, 911–918. **3. C. II.,** "the Salic" (—⁶/₁₀1039), emperor of Germany, 1024–1039; invaded S. Italy, crowned at Rome; author of the written feudal law of Germany. **4. C. III.** (1093 or 1094–²/₁₁1152), Duke of Franconia; elected emperor of Romans, 1138; defeated Saracens in second crusade. **5. Joseph** (¹²/₁1857–⁵/₁1924), full name **Joseph Conrad Korzeniowski,** an English story-writer and master in merchant service; born in Poland. **6. Timothy Abbott** (⁴/₁₁1803–⁸/₁1877), an American paleontologist; *Fossil Shells of North America.* **7.** The hero of Byron's *Corsair* and of *Lara.* [Teut., able counsel or speech.]

Con'rade, 1 ken'rad; 2 cŏn'rad, *n.* **1.** In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a follower of Don John. **2.** In Scott's *Talisman*, Marquis of Montserrat, who conspired against Richard Cœur de Lion.

con-rec'tor, 1 kon-rek'tər; 2 cŏn-rĕc'tŏr, *n.* An associate or vice-rector or master, as of a German gymnasium; under-regent.— **con-rec'tor-ship,** *n.* [troops.

conreyt, *n.* Equipment; also, an armed force; body of

Cons., *abbr.* Consolidated; constable; constitution; Consul.

cons., *abbr.* Consonant.

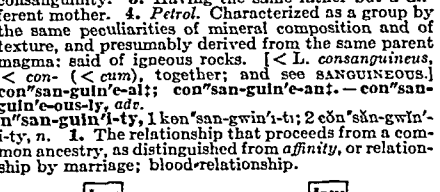
con-sal'u-tant, *a.* [Rare.] Saluting unitedly.

Con-sal'vi, 1 kōn-sāl'vi; 2 cŏn-säl'vi, **Ercole** (⁸/₁1757–¹/₂₁ 1824). A cardinal; Italian statesman; abolished torture and capital punishment for heresy.

con-san'guine, 1 ken-saŋ'gwin; 2 cŏn-săŋ'gwin. **I.** *a.* Sprung from the same ancestor; related by blood; consanguineous. **con-san'guinedt.** **II.** *n.* One related to another by blood. [< L. *consanguineus;* see CONSANGUINEOUS.]

con"san-guin'e-ous, 1 ken'san-gwin'ı-us; 2 cŏn'săn-gwin'e-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Of the same blood; descended from the same parent or ancestor; akin. **2.** Of or pertaining to consanguinity. **3.** Having the same father but a different mother. **4.** *Petrol.* Characterized as a group by the same peculiarities of mineral composition and of texture, and presumably derived from the same parent magma: said of igneous rocks. [< L. *consanguineus*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together; and see SANGUINEOUS.] **con"san-guin'e-al†; con"san-guin'e-an†.**— **con"san-guin'e-ous-ly,** *adv.*

con"san-guin'i-ty, 1 ken'san-gwin'ı-tı; 2 cŏn'săn-gwin'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The relationship that proceeds from a common ancestry, as distinguished from *affinity*, or relationship by marriage; blood-relationship.



In lineal consanguinity each generation counts as a degree, both in civil and in canon law. Collateral consanguinity is reckoned thus: In canon law the steps between the common ancestor and the remoter person are counted. Thus, uncle and nephew are related in the 2d degree, because the nephew, as grandson, is two degrees from the common ancestor. The nephew is also in the 2d degree from his uncle's child, who is his first cousin, and in the 3d degree from his cousin's child, who is his first cousin once removed. The canon-law computation is in use in England and in most of the States of the United States. (See diagram *A.*) In the civil law the degrees from the common ancestor are numbered on both sides; thus, brothers, being each one remove, are related in the 2d degree instead of in the first, first cousins in the 4th instead of the 2d degree, and second cousins in the 6th instead of the 3d degree. See diagram B.

2. Genetic affinity in general, as of rocks. **3.** Figuratively, any near affinity or relationship. [< L. *consanguinita(t-)s*, < *consanguineus;* see CONSANGUINEOUS.]

SYN.: see AFFINITY; KIN.

— **collateral consanguinity,** the kinship of those who descend from one and the same common ancestor, but do not descend one from the other, as brother and sister, nephew and cousin.— **lineal c.,** kinship subsisting between persons of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other, as the son, the father, the grandfather.

con-sar"ci-na'tion†, *n.* A piecing together; patchwork.

con'science, 1 ken'shens; 2 cŏn'shĕnç, *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* Moral consciousness in general; the activity or faculty by which distinctions are made between the right and wrong in conduct and character; the act or power of moral discrimination; ethical judgment or sensibility.

Different writers have emphasized either the intuitive elements, and so made conscience a native and unerring faculty of moral perception; or the affective and emotional elements, thus making it a sort of "taste-faculty"; or the practical side, as a sort of mandate to the will. In the same connection has arisen the debate how far conscience is capable of education and development; and what is the fundamental principle regulating its sense of obligation. In its proper comprehensive use, the word conscience covers everything in man's nature that has to do with the decision and direction of moral conduct.

A conscience is needed for the age, as for the individual—a power that shall reveal it to itself, and arouse and convict it.
JOHN YOUNG *Christ of History* bk. ii, pt. ii, p. 73. [C. & BROS. 1860.]

2. Conviction of right or duty; conformity in conduct to one's views of right and wrong, or to the moral standard; scrupulosity; as, a man of *conscience.* **3.** Same as BREASTPLATE, 3. **4.** [Archaic.] Consciousness. **5†.** Inner thoughts or sentiments. **6†.** Pity. [F., < L. *conscientia*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together; and see SCIENCE.] — **conscience clause,** a clause in a law which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples from performing acts enjoined therein: referring generally to laws relating to religious matters, but in Great Britain also applying to the Compulsory Vaccination Acts.— **con'science-mon"ey,** *n.* Money secretly paid to atone for some concealed act of dishonesty: in Great Britain understood as referring to income tax unrighteously withheld.— **c.-proof,** *a.*— **c.-smitten,** *a.*— **court of c.** [U. K.], a court for the recovery of small debts; superseded in England by the county court, but still existing in Ireland.— **in c.** **1.** In truth: in reason and honesty.; **2.** Certainly; assuredly.— **con'-sclenced,** *a.* Having a conscience.— **con'science-less,** *a.*

Con"scl"ence', 1 kōn'si'ãns'; 2 cŏn'si'ãnç', **Henri** (¹²/₁ 1812–⁹/₁₀1883). A Belgian novelist who revived Flemish literature; *Lion of Flanders*, etc.

con"sci-en'tious, 1 ken'si-[*or* -shi-]en'shus; 2 cŏn'si-[*or* -shi-]ĕn'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Governed by conscience: obedient to the dictates of conscience; as, a *conscientious* workman. **2.** Dictated by conscience; regulated by conscience; as, *conscientious* dealings.

Nothing short of the most rigorous accuracy could satisfy his [Newton's] *conscientious* regard for truth. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* p. 124. [O. M. & CO. 1870.]

3†. Conscious. [< LL. *conscientiosus*, < L. *conscientia;* see CONSCIENCE.] — **con"sci-en'tious-ly,** *adv.* In a conscientious manner; as a matter of conscience.— **con"sci-en'tious-ness,** *n.* The quality of being conscientious; loyalty to conscience or duty.

con'scion-a-bl(e*r*, 1 ken'shən-ə-bl; 2 cŏn'shon-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Conformable to conscience or to right or duty; just: most common in the negative; as, your demands are not *conscionable.* Compare UNCONSCIONABLE. **2†.** Conscientious. [< CONSCIENCE.] **con'scion-a-bl(e-ness†,** *n.* [Rare.] — **con'scion-a-bly,** *adv.*

con'scious, 1 ken'shus; 2 cŏn'shŭs, *a.* Immediately aware of; mentally recognizing, to some degree and extent, one's own life of feeling and thought, or its objective reference. As improperly limited by some writers, self-conscious.

Ye were as living *conscious* beings, then, With whom I talked.
R. H. DANA, SR. *Changes of Home* st. 5.

2. Embarrassed by the sense of one's own individuality; self-conscious.

At those high words, we, conscious of ourselves,
Perused the matting. TENNYSON *Princess* ii, st. 4.

3. Mentally alert; well aware of some object, impression, or truth.

Each man is *conscious* that his individuality continues, altho he passes from one Kingdom into the next.
I. K. FUNK *Next Step in Evolution* p. 46. [F. & W. '02.]

4. Present in the mind; recognized as belonging to oneself; as, *conscious* superiority. **5.** Cognizant of guilt or fault. **6.** Deliberate; as, a *conscious* lie. **7.** Pertaining to consciousness. **8.** *Philos.* Having the faculty and psychical attributes of consciousness. **9.** [Archaic. or Obs.] Possessing knowledge in common with another; mutually informed. [< L. *conscius*, < *conscio*, know, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *scio*, know.] **con'sclent†** [Rare]. SYN.: aware, sensible. One is *aware* of that which exists without him; he is *conscious* of the inner workings of his own mind. *Sensible* may be used in the exact sense of *conscious*, or it may partake of both the senses mentioned above. One may be *sensible* of his own or another's error; he is *conscious* only of his own. *Sensible* has often a reference to the emotions where *conscious* might apply only to the intellect; to say a culprit is *sensible* of his degradation is more forcible than to say he is *conscious* of it. See AWARE.— ANT.: cold, dead, deaf, ignorant, insensible, unconscious.— PREP.: *of*.— **con'scious-ly,** *adv.*

con'scious-ness, 1 ken'shus-nes; 2 cŏn'shŭs-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The immediate awareness of an object, whether internal state or external thing, which belongs to all mental life; the activity of mind that characterizes being awake as distinguished from being in a deep sleep or swoon; faculty or condition of being conscious.

We . . . are by no means disposed to deny that the inferior animals . . . may have *consciousness*, that they may be said to think and love.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *God and the Bible* ch. 1, p. 38. [MACM. 1875.]

2. The awareness of some particular object, state, agency, or influence; an intuition, inward feeling, or unreasoned conviction, as *consciousness* of danger; *consciousness* of opposition. **3.** Any general aspect of mental life or phase of thought and feeling as considered from a special point of view; as, the moral *consciousness.*

The religious *consciousness* perfects and justifies itself.
JOSEPH COOK *Conscience* lect. viii, p. 218. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

4. Any form of intellectual activity or its product in direct and convincing knowledge, whether of external or internal objects; as, in Sir Wm. Hamilton's use of the word as "a comprehensive term for the complement of all our cognitive energies." **5.** *Psychol.* (1) The psychical in general, including all forms of sensation, perception, feeling, planning, and thought. (2) The cognitive faculty in its more immediate and direct, or intuitive, forms. (3) Self-consciousness, or the immediate awareness of one's own feelings, ideas, and volitions.

The meaning of the word *consciousness*, as used by writers on psychology, has varied greatly, but may be roughly classified under the three groups given above. It is the accompaniment and condition of all mental life, and for this reason is, ultimately considered, strictly undefinable.

For practical purposes, nevertheless, and limiting the meaning of the word *consciousness* to the personal self of the individual, we can pretty confidently answer the question prefixed to this paragraph by saying that the cortex is the sole organ of *consciousness* in man. If there be any *consciousness* pertaining to the lower centres, it is a *consciousness* of which the self knows nothing. WM. JAMES *Psychology* vol. I, p. 67. [H. H. & CO. '10.]

Is there a truly psychical phenomenon, an occurrence of real mental life, anywhere; then such phenomenon is a phenomenon of *consciousness*, an occurrence in *consciousness*.
G. T. LADD *Psych. Descrip. and Explan.*, p. 30. [s. '09.]

6. The aggregate of the conscious states in a single organism or a group of persons: a collective term for those forms of mental life common to a number of individuals; as, mob *consciousness; consciousness* of race. **7.** Embarrassment from the sense of one's own individuality and the observation of others; self-consciousness. **8.** [Rare.] Cognizance of guilt or fault. Syn.: see FEELING. Compare CONSCIOUS.

—**action consciousness** (*Psychol.*), consciousness immediately before, during, and immediately after the doing of an action.—**association or associative c.** (*Psychol.*), consciousness during an associative reaction.—**cosmic c.**, hypothetical consciousness pervading the universe.—**disaggregation of c.**, a partial or complete division of consciousness into several consciousnesses as exemplified by individuals in states simulating several personalities.—**double c.**, a condition of somnambulistic or otherwise double life in which what happens to the individual in one state of consciousness is usually very imperfectly recalled in the other state.—**field of c.** (*Psychol.*), the entire number of objects, more or less attended to at one time, and conceived of after the analogy of a certain area or field of vision. Within the so-called field some objects are figuratively said to lie within the focal point of attention, while others are distributed about this point in the "fringes," or outskirts, of the field.—**principle of the economy of c.**, the doctrine that in the process of understanding the mind recalls no more than it needs for the occasion.—**reaction c.** (*Psychophys.*), the conscious process which goes on directly before, during, and after a reaction experiment. [bound; confine; restrict.

con-scribe'†, *vt.* **1.** To conscript; draft; recruit. **2.** To
con-script', 1 kŏn-skript'; 2 cŏn-script', *vt.* force into military service; draft; enlist.

Conscript is an instance of persistent popular usage working backward to make a new verb from a noun, when the original verb is equally available. Our verb should be *conscribe*, and our noun *conscript*.

[< L. *conscriptus;* see CONSCRIPT, *a.*] **con-scribe'†.**

con'script, 1 kŏn'skript; 2 cŏn'script, *a.* Registered; enrolled. [< L. *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *scribo*, write.]—**conscript fathers**, an expression translating the Latin *patres conscripti*, applied (1) to the senators of Rome; (2) to the senators of ancient Venice: used humorously in English to designate members of a legislative or deliberative body.

con'script, *n.* One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.

con-scrip'tion, 1 kŏn-skrip'shŏn; 2 cŏn-scrip'shon, *n.* **1.** A compulsory enrolment of men for military or naval service; draft. **2.** The body of conscripts. **3†.** An enrolment. **4†.** A writing or recording together; specif., a joint autograph or signature.—**con-scrip'tion-al**, *n.*

con'seal, 1 kŏn'sīl; 2 cŏn'sēl, *n. Pharm.* Same as CACHET.

con-sea'son-al, 1 kŏn-sī'zan-ăl; 2 cŏn-sē'son-al, *a.* [Rare.] Appearing at the same season of the year; as, *conseasonal* birds.

con'se-crate, 1 kŏn'sı-krēt; 2 cŏn'se-crāt, *v.* [-CRAT'ED; -CRAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set apart as sacred; dedicate to sacred uses with appointed ceremonies; as, to *consecrate* a church, a bishop, or the sacramental vessels. **2.** To dedicate solemnly, as from emotions of gratitude or convictions of duty; devote; as, he *consecrated* his life to the cause. **3.** To enroll as a god or a saint; apotheosize; canonize. **4.** To make reverend or venerable; hallow; as, *consecrated* by time.

There is no law of right which *consecrates* dulness.
RUSKIN in *True and Beautiful* pt. iii. p. 130. [w. & s. 1887.]

5†. To destine; doom, as to misfortune. **II.** *i.* To perform the act of consecration, as a priest. [< L. *consecratus*, pp. of *consecro*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *sacer*, sacred.]—**con'se-crat"ed**, *pa.* Set apart for sacred or solemn uses; devoted or dedicated to a sacred service or duty. **con'se-crate‡** [Poet.].—**con'se-crat"ed-ness**, *n.*—**con'se-cra"tor**, *n.*—**con'se-cra"to-ry**, *a.* [Rare.] Consecrating.

con"se-cra'tion, 1 kŏn'sı-krē'shŏn; 2 cŏn'se-crā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use; as, the *consecration* of a bishop, of a church, etc. **2.** Canonization, as of a saint; apotheosis, as of a god.

Consecration, or the ancient heathen ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor, is thus represented on medals:—On one side is the emperor's head, . . . while the inscription gives him the title of divus; on the reverse is a temple . . . or an eagle taking its flight towards heaven. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. vi, p. 291.

3. Solemn devotion or dedication, as from religious, conscientious, patriotic, or romantic motives. **4.** The state of being consecrated. **5†.** An anathematizing; imprecation. [< L. *consecratio(n-)*, < *consecratus;* see CONSECRATE.]

con. sect., *abbr.* Conic section.

con'sec-ta-ry†. **I.** *a.* Following necessarily; obviously consequent. **II.** *n.* A corollary. [< L. *consectarius*, < *consector*, freq. of *consequor;* see CONSEQUENT.]

con"se-cu'tion, 1 kŏn'sı-kū'shŏn; 2 cŏn'se-cū'shon, *n.* **1.** The condition of being consecutive; actual, logical, or grammatical sequence. **2.** *Mus.* A succession of similar intervals in harmony. **3†.** Any succession or series. **4†.** A deduction, or inference; also, an obvious consequence.

con-sec'u-tive, } 1 kŏn-sek'yu-tiv; 2 cŏn-sēc'yu-tĭv, *a.*
con-sec'u-tĭv‡, } **1.** Following in uninterrupted succession; successive. **2.** Characterized by logical sequence. **3.** Following as a consequence or result; consequent. **4.** *Chem.* See BENZENE RING, under BENZENE. [< L. *consecutus*, pp. of *consequor;* see CONSEQUENT.]—**consecutive fifths, c. octaves** (*Mus.*), progressions of perfect fifths or octaves, which are permissible only under certain conditions or for special purposes.—**con-sec'u-tiv(e-ly‡**, *adv.*—**con-sec'u-tiv(e-ness‡**, *n.*—**con-sec'u-tives**, *n. pl. Mus.* Consecutive fifths or octaves.

con'sell†, *n.* Council; counsel.—**con'sell-er†**, *n.* A councillor.

con"se-nes'cence†, *n.* A growing old together; general decay. **con"se-nes'cen-cy†.**

con-sen'sion, 1 kŏn-sen'shŏn; 2 cŏn-sĕn'shon, *n.* [Archaic.] Mutual consent; agreement; accord.

con-sen'su-al, 1 kŏn-sen'shu-ăl; 2 cŏn-sĕn'shu-al, *a.* **1.** *Law.* Existing merely by virtue of acquiescence; founded simply on mutual consent; as, a *consensual* marriage. **2.** *Physiol.* Excited wholly by sympathetic or reflex action, and not at all by volition; as, *consensual* motions. [< L. *consensus;* see CONSENSUS.]—**consensual contract**, in civil law, an unwritten agreement founded on acquiescence and enforceable as having been made with consent.

con-sen'sus, 1 kŏn-sen'sus; 2 cŏn-sĕn'sŭs, *n.* **1.** A collective unanimous opinion of a number of persons; general agreement.

The *consensus* of opinion seems to be that these so-called 'Celts' were the introducers of Aryan speech into Britain.
Westminster Review Aug., 1891, p. 229.

2. *Physiol.* The sympathetic relation of the organs of the body in effecting a given purpose. [L., < *consensus*, pp. of *consentio*, agree, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *sentio*, feel.]

con-sent', 1 kŏn-sent'; 2 cŏn-sĕnt', *vi.* **1.** To yield when one has the right, power, or wish not to do so; accede to a proposal or request; acquiesce.

'My poverty but not my will *consents*.'
T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* p. 148. [c. p. 1884.]

2. To give assent, as to a contract; agree. **3.** [Archaic.] To agree together; accord; assent. [< OF. *consentir*, < L. *consentio;* see CONSENSUS.] Syn.: see AGREE; ALLOW; ASSENT; PERMIT.—Prep.: *to*.—**con-sent'er**, *n.*—**con-sent'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**con-sent'ing-ness**, *n.*

con-sent', *n.* **1.** A voluntary yielding of the will, judgment, or inclination to what is proposed or desired by another; acquiescence; compliance. **2.** Harmony in opinion or sentiment; agreement; concord. **3.** *Law.* A rational and voluntary concurrence in an act or contract. **4.** [Archaic.] Harmonious correspondence or operation. **5†.** A preconcerted purpose; conspiracy. [< OF. *consente*, < *consentir;* see CONSENT, *v.*] **con-sent'ment†.** Syn.: see APPROBATION; HARMONY; PERMISSION. Compare synonyms for ASSENT, *v.*—Prep.: the consent *of* the will *to* the act.—**age of consent**, see AGE.—**c. rule** (*Law*), an entry by a defendant in an action for ejectment by which he confesses the lease, entry, and ouster by the plaintiff, thus making the title the sole issue.—**con-sent'ful**, *a.*—**con-sent'ful-ly**, *adv.*

con-sent'a-bl(eP, 1 kŏn-sent'a-bl; 2 cŏn-sĕnt'a-bl, *a.* In Pennsylvania law, fixed by consent; mutually agreed upon.

con"sen-ta'ne-ous, 1 kŏn'sen-tē'nı-ŭs; 2 cŏn'sĕn-tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Mutually consenting or agreeing; acquiescent; simultaneous.

'In saying it was a 'continental' glacier, it is not meant that an ice-field continent-wide moved with a *consentaneous* movement
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* p. 273. [CHAUT. 1886.]

[< L. *consentaneus*, < *consentio;* see CONSENSUS.]—**con-sen"ta-ne'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] Mutual agreement.—**con"sen-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**con"sen-ta'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

con-sent'ant†, *a.* Consenting.

con-sent'i-bl(eP, 1 kŏn-sent'ı-bl; 2 cŏn-sĕnt'i-bl, *a.* That may be or that is established or fixed by consent of those interested.

con-sen'tient, 1 kŏn-sen'shent; 2 cŏn-sĕn'shĕnt, *a.* Mutually agreeing; consonant; showing or having consentience.

The evidence [of a deluge] shows a *consentient* belief . . . among members of all the great races into which ethnologists have divided mankind. RAWLINSON *Intro. to Study of Scriptures* ch. 26, p. 190. [P. & H. 1883.]

[< L. *consentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *consentio;* see CONSENSUS.]—**con-sen'tience**, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being consentient. **2.** Specif., the sensuous analog, in automatic or reflex action, of consciousness in conscious action.—**con-sen'tient**, *n.* One who is of the same mind.—**con-sen'tient-ly**, *adv.*

con-sen'trik†, *a.* Concentric.

con'se-quence†, *vi.* To draw inferences or conclusions.

con'se-quence, 1 kŏn'sı-kwens; 2 cŏn'se-kwĕnç, *n.* **1.** That which naturally flows from a preceding action or condition; the effect of a cause; result. **2.** *Logic.* The conclusion of a syllogism; inference; deduction. **3.** The relation between an antecedent and a consequent; causal or logical consecution; sequence. **4.** Importance. (1) Distinction; note: applied to persons; as, a man of *consequence*. (2) Significance; moment: applied to things; as, an event of little *consequence*. (3) Self-importance; consequentiality: used of persons. **5.** *pl.* A game in which each player contributes one item of a story, without knowing what the others have given, the conclusion stating the consequences, and the whole forming an amusing jumble. **6.** *Astron.* Motion from west to east among the signs of the zodiac, as of the sun; also, easterly position. [< L. *consequentia*, < *consequen(t-)s;* see CONSEQUENT.]

Syn.: consequent, effect, end, event, issue, outcome, outgrowth, result. *Effect* is the strongest of these words; it is that which is directly produced by the *action of an* efficient cause; thus, we say, "Every *effect* must have an adequate cause" (see CAUSE). In regard to human actions, *effect* commonly relates to intention; as, the shot took *effect*, *i. e.*, the *effect* intended. A *consequence* is that which follows an act naturally, but less directly than the *effect*. The motion of the piston is the *effect*, and the agitation of the water under the paddle-wheels a *consequence* of the expansion of steam in the cylinder. The *result* is, literally, the rebound of an act, depending on many elements; the *issue* is that which flows forth directly; we say the *issue* of a battle, the *result* of a campaign. A *consequent* commonly is that which follows simply in order of time, or by logical inference. The *end* is the actual *outcome* without determination of its relation to what has gone before; it is ordinarily viewed as either the necessary, natural, or logical *outcome*, any *effect*, *consequence*, or *result* being termed an *end;* as, the *end* of such a course must be ruin. The *event* (L. *e*, out, and *vento*, come) is primarily exactly the same in meaning as *outcome;* but in use it is more nearly equivalent to *upshot*, signifying the sum and substance of all *effects*, *consequences*, and *results* of a course of action. See ACCIDENT; EVENT; INFERENCE; ANTECEDENT, *a.*; CIRCUMSTANCE.—**as a consequence, in consequence**, as a result; because; therefore.—**in c. of**, as the result of; because of.

con'se-quent, 1 kŏn'sı-kwent; 2 cŏn'se-kwĕnt, *a.* **1.** Following as a natural result, as a necessary effect, or as a logical conclusion; as, excitement and *consequent* confusion; an inference *consequent* on given premises. **2.** Characterized by correctness of reasoning; logical.

Spinoza is very *consequent;* the strong, says he, are made to enslave the feeble, by the same title that big fish devour little ones.
BARING-GOULD *Origin of Relig. Belief* p. 60. [s. 1878.]

3. *Geol.* (1) Pertaining to or characterizing the earth-movements which result from the external transfer of material in the process of gradation: contrasted with *antecedent*. (2) Having a course or direction depending on or resulting from the original slope of the surface; as, *consequent* drainage: contrasted with *inconsequent*, *antecedent*, and *superimposed* (epigenetic). **4†.** Subsequent. [OF., < L. *consequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *consequor*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *sequor*, follow.]—**consequent points** or points, points at which the attraction in a magnet is at the maximum intermediate between the poles.

—**con'se-quent-ly**, *adv.* **1.** As a consequence; therefore. **2.** In a consequent or logical manner. **3†.** Subsequently.—**con'se-quent-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being consequent or logical.

con'se-quent, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* The second member of a hypothetical proposition; also, the conclusion of an inference or syllogism; consequence. See ANTECEDENT. **2.** *Mus.* The answer to a fugue-subject or to any subject for imitation. **3.** *Math.* In a ratio, the second term; in a series of four proportionals, the second and fourth terms: opposed to *antecedent*. **4.** [Rare.] The result; outcome. **5.** That which follows something else, as in order, relation, time, etc., without causal connection: opposed to *antecedent*. Syn.: see CONSEQUENCE.

con"se-quen'tial, 1 kŏn'sı-kwen'shal; 2 cŏn'se-kwĕn'shal, *a.* **1.** Having or showing a feeling of one's own importance; self-important. **2.** Flowing from a cause or following logically from an antecedent; of the nature of a consequence or sequel; following; resulting; consequent; as, *consequential* responsibilities; *consequential* (opposed to *categorical*) contradiction.

The reign . . . of James the Second brought on a crisis, and the revolution of 1688 was the *consequential* re-action. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., A Crisis* in vol. i, p. 368. [w. j. w. 1866.]

3. Having social consequence. **4.** [Archaic.] Important. **5†.** Conclusive. [< L. *consequentia;* see CONSEQUENCE.]—**consequential damages** (*Law*), damages arising indirectly from an injury caused by another's act or neglect.—**con"se-quen'tial**, *n.* An inference; deduction.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*—**con"se-quen"ti-al'i-ty**, *n.*

con-serv'a-bl(eP, 1 kŏn-sûrv'a-bl; 2 cŏn-sĕrv'a-bl, *a.* That may be conserved or preserved.

con-ser'van-cy, 1 kŏn-sûr'van-sı; 2 cŏn-sĕr'van-cy, *n.* **1.** The act of conserving; preservation: usually official; as, the *conservancy* of fisheries. **2.** A board or commission to conserve fisheries, waterways, etc. [< LL. *conservantia*, < L. *conserran(t-)s;* see CONSERVANT.] **con-ser'va-cy†.**

con-ser'vant, 1 kŏn-sûr'vant; 2 cŏn-sĕr'vant, *a.* Conserving; preservative. [< L. *conserran(t-)s;* ppr. of *conservo;* see CONSERVATIVE.]—**con'ser-vate**, *n.* [Rare.] To preserve; conserve.

con"ser-va'tion, 1 kŏn"sər-vē'shən; 2 cŏn"ser-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of keeping or protecting from loss or injury; as, the *conservation* of **health**, or of **social** order. **2.** The preservation of natural resources for economical use; specif., the preservation of forests, fisheries, rivers, harbors, and the like. See CONSERVANCY.

Conservation as an economic and political term has come to mean the preservation of our natural resources for economical use, so as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.
WILLIAM H. TAFT *Speech before Conservation Congress* St. Paul, Sept. 5, '10, quoted from *N. Y. Times*, Sept. 6, '10, p. 7, col. 1.

3. The process of conserving, as fruit, etc. [< L. *conservatio(n-)*, < *conservo;* see CONSERVATIVE.] **con"ser-va'cion†.**—**conservation of areas**, the description of equal areas in equal times by the radius vector in elliptic motion, as of a planet.—**c. of energy**, the doctrine that the sum total of the energy of the universe neither diminishes nor increases, tho it may assume different forms successively: sometimes improperly called **conservation of force**. See ENERGY.—**faculty of c.** (*Psychol.*), the power of retaining, as contrasted with that of reproducing or recalling, knowledge; also, memory in the wide sense.—**law of the c. of mass** (*Physics*), the law that the total mass of any system is unaffected by any changes taking place within such mass.—**law of the c. of matter** (*Physics*), the law that matter, as such, is indestructible and that the total quantity of it in the universe remains the same, regardless of the innumerable transformations and permutations constantly taking place in its component elements. Compare CONSERVATION OF ENERGY.—**National C. Commission**, a commission appointed by President Roosevelt, June 8, 1908, which prepared the first inventory of the entire natural resources of the United States in waterways, lands, forests, and minerals, with a view to their conservation and utilization.—**North American C. Conference**, a conference of representatives of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Newfoundland, convened on the invitation of President Roosevelt, which referred the question of conservation and utilization of natural resources to the decision of a **World C. Conference.**—**con"ser-va'tion-al**, *a.* Of or tending to conservation.

con-ser'va-tism, 1 kŏn-sûr'va-tizm; 2 cŏn-sĕr'va-tĭşm, *n.* **1.** Conservative principles, as in criticism, theology, etc.; disposition or tendency to be conservative. **2.** [C-] *Politics.* The doctrines and policy of the Conservative party; also, indisposition to political change; in English politics, Toryism.

England lost her American Colonies through her blind *conservatism* and through the domineering, greedy, and insular egotism of her old Colonial system. *Westminster Review* Aug., 1891, p. 116.

con-ser'va-tist, 1 kŏn-sûr'va-tist; 2 cŏn-sĕr'va-tist. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to conservatism. **II.** *n.* A person disposed to conservatism or conservation.

con-ser'va-tive, } 1 kŏn-sûr'va-tiv; 2 cŏn-sĕr'va-tĭv, *a.*
con-ser'va-tĭv‡, } **1.** Adhering to the existing order of things; disinclined to novelty or alteration, as of institutions or methods: opposed to change; hence, often, opposed to progress: said of persons; as, a *conservative* thinker. **2.** Characterized by conservatism; as, *conservative* criticism. **3.** *Politics.* Adhering to existing institutions; especially [C-], in Great Britain, belonging to or characteristic of the party opposed to radical reform measures or changes in church or state for which the time does not seem ripe: a term that has succeeded *Tory*, opposed to *Liberal* and *Radical*. Compare WHIG. **4.** Not extreme; moderate; as, a *conservative* estimate. **5.** Tending to preserve; preservative.

At present it is the written word which in all languages constitutes their *conservative* element. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. viii, p. 344. [L. P. & CO. 1886.]

[< LL. *conservativus*, < L. *conserto* (pp. *conservatus*), preserve, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *serto*, keep.]—**conservative faculty**, the faculty of conservation.—**c. system** (*Mech.*), a material system whose workings illustrate the theory of the conservation of energy.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

con-ser'va-tive, *n.* **1.** One who upholds the existing order of things and is opposed to premature innovation; especially [C-], a member of the Conservative party of Great Britain. See CONSERVATIVE, *a*, 3.

The substantive *conservative* he [Lord Macaulay] called, in 1832, 'the new cant word.'
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 4, p. 130. [s. 1873.]

2. One who or that which conserves or tends to conserve; also, one who stands in the way of progress.

The Retardative *Conservative*, whose mission is to keep down the pace of progress, to put the drag on.
A. JESSOPP in *Nineteenth Century* Sept., 1891, p. 445.

con-ser'va-tize, 1 kon-sûr'va-tız; 2 cŏn-sĕr'va-tiz, *rt.* & *ri.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] [Rare.] To convert to or to adopt conservatism. **con-ser'va-tise‡.**

con'ser-va"tor, 1 kon'sər-vē'tər *or* -tər; 2 cŏn'ser-vā'tor (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who preserves or protects; as, a *conservator* of the peace. **2.** [Continental Eur.] A curator. **3.** [Conn.] An official who manages the affairs of idiots, lunatics, etc. [L., < *conservatus;* see CONSERVATIVE.] — **conservator of a river** [ENG.], one of a board constituted by act of Parliament to care for the maintenance of a river, preservation of fisheries, etc. — **c. of the peace** (*Law*), in England, one whose duty it was by virtue of his office to see to the preservation of the king's peace. Prior to the reign of Edward III. they were of two classes: (1) *ex-officio* conservators, as the judges, and (2) those with restricted jurisdiction as wardens. The latter class has been superseded by the modern justice of the peace. In the United States the judges and similar officials are conservators, and under the Constitution of Delaware the Senators and Congressmen, with many executive officers, are specifically nominated conservators of the peace for that State. — **c. trucis** (*Eng. Law*), an officer formerly appointed by the crown to investigate all treasonable offenses against the king's peace arising within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. His duty was to decide such cases "according to the ancient maritime law then practised in the admiral's court as may arise upon the high seas, and with two associates to determine those arising upon land." BLACKSTONE. — **con'ser-va"trix,** *n.* A female conservator.

con-ser'va-to-ry, 1 kon-sûr'va-tō-rı; 2 cŏn-sĕr'va-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Adapted to preserve. **2.** [Rare.] Conservative. **3.** Of or pertaining to a conservator.

con-ser'va-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** An apartment or house glazed, heated, and otherwise prepared for the protection of growing and blooming exotic or delicate plants, trees, etc. **2.** An institution for instruction and training in music and declamation, usually public; hence, by extension, a school of art or science. **con-ser'va-toire"‡; con-ser"va-to'ri-um‡.** **3.** [Rare.] A place for the preservation or protection of anything; an orphan asylum. **4†.** That which preserves or conserves. [< LL. *conservatorium,* < L. *conservatus;* see CONSERVATIVE.]

con-serve', } 1 kon-sûrv'; 2 cŏn-sĕrv', *rt.* [-SERVED',
con-serv'e, } -SERVD'ē; -SERV'ING.] **1.** To keep from loss, decay, or injury; especially, to preserve in its existing state, from change or destruction; as, to *conserve* a manuscript; to *conserve* the truth. **2.** To preserve with sugar; make up as a sweetmeat; as, to *conserve* fruits, roots, or the like. **3†.** To keep in being; keep alive. [< F. *conserver,* < L. *conservo;* see CONSERVATIVE.] SYN.: see PRESERVE, *v.* — **con-serv'er,** *n.*

con'serve, 1 kon'sûrv; 2 cŏn'sĕrv, *n.* **1.** Any sweetmeat in which fruits, etc., are preserved with sugar; confection; preserve; as, a *conserve* of strawberries. **2.** *Pharm.* A confection of fresh vegetable substances and sugar. **3†.** A place or agent which conserves; a conservator or conservatory. [< F. *conserver;* see CONSERVE, *v.*]

con-ses'sion†, *n.* A sitting together. — **con-ses'sıve†,** *a.*

Con'sett, 1 kon'set; 2 cŏn'sĕt, *n.* A town in Durham county, England.

Con"sho-hock'en, 1 kon'sho-hek'en; 2 cŏn'sho-hŏk'ĕn, *n.* A borough in Montgomery county, Pa.

con-sid'er, 1 kon-sid'ər; 2 cŏn-sĭd'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To think about; reflect upon; give close attention to; ponder; as, *consider* the matter well before deciding.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: And yet . . . Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. *Matt.* vi, 28.

2. To regard in a certain aspect; look upon; hold; estimate.

Men of faith *consider* conscience of more importance than knowledge. FROUDE *Short Studies, Erasmus and Luther* in first series, lect. iii, p. 96. [s. 1872.]

3. To hold in estimation; think well of; treat well; as, he is greatly *considered* by his townsmen. **4.** To take into consideration; make allowance for; as, *considering* their lack of training, they do well. **5.** [Archaic.] To look at attentively; observe closely or carefully. **6.** To think about, as with a view of remembering pecuniarily; hence, to fee; requite; as, you must *consider* the porter. **7.** To be of the opinion; think: followed by a clause as object; as, he *considers* that he has not been well treated.

II. *i.* **1.** To deliberate; think closely; cogitate; as, I am *considering,* but have not yet decided. **2.** [Archaic.] To look; observe. *Ler.* xiii, 13. [< OF. *considerer,* < L. *considero,* < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *sidus* (*sider-*), star.] **con-sid'eret; con-syd'ret.** SYN.: contemplate, deliberate, examine, meditate, ponder, reflect, study, think, weigh. See DELIBERATE, *v.*; ESTEEM; EXAMINE; MUSE. — ANT.: disregard, forget, ignore, neglect, overlook, slight, trifle.

con-sid'er-a-ble, } 1 kon-sid'ər-ə-bl; 2 cŏn-sĭd'er-a-bl,
con-sid'er-a-bl*, } *a.* **1.** Somewhat large in amount, extent, etc.; worthy of consideration by reason of size or quantity; a good deal of; a large part or portion of: said of things immaterial and material; as, he gave his friends *considerable* trouble; a *considerable* town; *considerable* fruit has been spoiled. **2.** Of importance, consequence, or distinction; worthy of regard; influential; important: said of persons; as, a *considerable* farmer. **3.** [Archaic.] Worthy to be considered; notable.

'A remark may be made here, which our good old writers would have called *considerable.*' Southey, Vind. Eccl. Angl. p. 22. FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 7, p. 267. [s. 1873.]

[< F. *considérable,* < LL. *considerabilis,* < L. *considero;* see CONSIDER.] SYN.: see LARGE. — **con-sid"er-a-bil'i-ty†,** *n.* The quality of being worth considering. — **con-sid'er-a-bl(e-ness*,** *n.* [Rare.] A considerable degree of importance. — **con-sid'er-a-bly,** *adv.* To a considerable degree or extent; greatly.

con-sid'er-a-ble, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A good deal; much; a pretty large amount; as, they lost *considerable* in the fire. **2†.** A matter worth consideration.

con-sid'er-ance†, *n.* Consideration.

con-sid'er-ate, 1 kon-sid'ər-ıt; 2 cŏn-sĭd'er-at, *a.* Exhibiting or given to consideration; thoughtful for others; deliberate. [< L. *considero* (pp. *consideratus*); see CONSIDER.] SYN.: see ACCOMMODATING; CHARITABLE; PRUDENT. — Prep.: considerate *of* others; *in,* sometimes *about,* a matter. — **con-sid'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **con-sid'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

con-sid"er-a'tion, 1 kon-sid"ər-ē'shən; 2 cŏn-sĭd"er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of considering, or taking into account and examining; as, after long *consideration* he declined. **2.** Thoughtful and kindly feeling or treatment; as, you have no *consideration* for my feelings. **3.** Regard for excellence or dignity; as, persons of *consideration.* **4.** Allowance made for anything; regard; view.

Moral causes come into *consideration,* in proportion as the progress of knowledge is advanced.

WEBSTER *Works, Gr. Rev.* in vol. iii, p. 77. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

5. The taking into account of anything as a reason or motive; a circumstance or fact to be so taken into account; as, these *considerations* should have much weight. **6.** Something given in return for a service; a fee; remuneration; as, he did it for a *consideration.* **7.** Claim to be considered; importance; as, a person of *consideration.* **8.** *Law.* The thing given or done, or to be given, done, or abstained from, by one party to a contract, in exchange for the act or promise of the other; a motive or inducement offered and accepted in the formation of a contract.

This thing, which is the price or motive of the contract, we call the *consideration.*

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 30, p. 444.

9†. Beholding; contemplation. [< L. *consideratio(n-),* < *consideratus;* see CONSIDERATE.] SYN.: see ATTENTION; FRIENDSHIP; MOTIVE; PRUDENCE; REFLECTION. — **good consideration,** a consideration founded on kinship, natural affection, etc. — **illegal c.,** a consideration that involves what is forbidden by law. — **valuable c.** (*Law*), a consideration which involves a benefit, such as money, marriage, goods, or services, accruing to a party to a contract, or a third party at his request; or an injury or inconvenience suffered by the party in whose favor the contract is made.

con-sid'er-a-tive, } 1 kon-sid'ər-ə-tıv; 2 cŏn-sĭd'er-a-tiv, *a.*
con-sid'er-a-tıv*, } [Archaic.] Tending to consider; considerate.

con-sid'erd, *pp.* Considered. S. S.

con-sid'er-er, 1 kon-sid'ər-ər; 2 cŏn-sĭd'er-er, *n.* One who considers. **con-sid'er-a"tor†.**

con-sid'er-ing, 1 kon-sid'ər-ıŋ; 2 cŏn-sĭd'er-ing, *prep.* In view of; taking into account the fact of; as, the price is not high, *considering* the quality: used also elliptically as a conjunction; as, *considering* she is a woman. — **con-sid'er-ing-ly,** *adv.* [Archaic.] With consideration.

con-sign', 1 kon-sain'; 2 cŏn-sĭn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put under control of another; entrust to the care of; commit; as, he *consigned* his business to his friend. **2.** To transfer; make over; relegate: implying a permanent state as resultant.

The people . . . quietly *consigned* him to forgetfulness after his decease.

HAWTHORNE *Snow Image, Great Stone Face* p. 45. [T. & F. 1865.]

3. *Law & Com.* To forward or deliver to another to be sold, disposed of, or cared for, as merchandise or movable property. **4.** To set apart; devote. **5†.** To impress, as with a seal; seal; sign.

II. *i.* To yield oneself; consent. [< F. *consigner,* < L. *consigno,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *signum,* mark.] SYN.: see COMMIT. — Prep.: *to.* — **con-sig'na-ta-ry†,** *n.* A consignee. — **con-sign'er,** *n.* Same as CONSIGNOR.

con"sig-na'tion, 1 kon'sig-nē'shən; 2 cŏn'sĭg-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of consigning; consignment. **2.** *Eccl.* In the Greek, Assyrian, Coptic, and Nestorian churches, the act of consecrating or blessing by the sign of the cross. **3.** [Scot.] The placing in the hands of a third party of money in dispute. **4†.** A sign or indication. **5†.** Confirmation; attestation. **6†.** Delivery; relinquishment. **7.** *Rom. Law.* A tender by leave of the court after action brought; similar to the modern practise of paying money into court. [F., < LL. *consignatio(n-),* < *consignatus,* pp. of *consigno;* see CONSIGN.]

con-sig'na-to-ry, 1 kon-sig'nə-tō-rı; 2 cŏn-sĭg'na-to-ry, *n.* One who signs jointly with another or others.

con-sig'na-ture, 1 kon-sig'nə-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 cŏn-sĭg'na-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* Joint signing or signature.

con-signd', *pp.* Consigned. S. S.

con'signe, 1 kon'sain; 2 cŏn'sĭn, *n.* A military watchword; countersign. [F., < *consigner;* see CONSIGN.]

con"sı"gné', 1 kōn'sı'nyē'; 2 cŏn'sĭ'nye', *n.* [F.] A military officer or other person under orders to keep his quarters as a punishment.

con"sign-ee', 1 kon'sain-ı'; 2 cŏn'sĭn-ē' (XIII), *n. Com.* A person to whom property of any sort, as goods, is consigned; a factor. — **con"sign-ee'ship,** *n.*

con"sig-nif'i-cant, 1 kon'sig-nif'ı-kənt; 2 cŏn'sĭg-nĭf'i-cant, *a.* Expressing joint signification, as the verb *loved* expresses its principal meaning by its root and a secondary idea (of time) by its suffix.

con"sig-nif'i-cate, 1 kon'sig-nif'ı-kıt; 2 cŏn'sĭg-nĭf'i-cat. **I.** *a.* Expressed subordinately and concomitantly; as, a *consignificate* meaning. **II.** *n.* The meaning thus expressed; as, a suffix is consignificant, and expresses a *consignificate,* to the meaning of the verb or other stem-word. — **con-sig"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Joint signification. — **con"sig-nif'i-ca-tiv(e§.** **I.** *a.* Jointly significative. **II.** *n.* A word or character that consignifies.

con-sig'ni-fi-ca"tor†, *n. Astrol.* An associated significator.

con-sig'ni-fy, 1 kon-sig'nı-fai; 2 cŏn-sĭg'ni-fy, *rt.* & *ri.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To express (the same meaning) with another word or sign; as, the verbs "negotiate" and "bargain" *consignify.* **2.** To express (a meaning) in conjunction with another word or sign, as each figure in the number 123, or as a transitive verb with its object.

con-sign'ment, 1 kon-sain'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 cŏn-sĭn'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of consigning something, or that which is consigned. **2.** A written instrument by which something is consigned.

con"sign-or', 1 kon'sı-nōr'; 2 cŏn'sı-nôr' (XIII), *n.* One who consigns or makes a consignment.

con-sil'i-a-ry, 1 kon-sil'ı-ē-rı; 2 cŏn-sĭl'i-ā-ry, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to counsel or formal advice. [< L. *consiliarius,* < *consilium;* see COUNSEL.]

con-sil'i-a-tıref, *a.* Having power to counsel or advise.

con-sil'i-ence, *n.* Coincidence; concurrence. — **consilience of inductions** (*Logic*), the coincidence of several generalizations derived from entirely different classes of inductions.

con-sil'i-ent, 1 kon-sil'ı-ənt; 2 cŏn-sĭl'i-ent, *a.* Concurring; agreeing. [< CON- + L. *-silien(t-)s, = saliens(t-)s;* see SALIENT.]

con-sim'i-lar, 1 kon-sim'ı-lər; 2 cŏn-sim'i-lar, *a.* [Rare.] Having a common resemblance: said of two persons who resemble a third. — **con-sim"i-lar'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.]

con-sim"i-la'tion†, *n.* Mutual assimilation. **co-sim"i-la'tion†.** — **con-sim'i-latet,** *v.* — **con"si-mil'i-tudet,** *n.* Common resemblance. **con"si-mil'i-tyt.**

con-sist', 1 kon-sist'; 2 cŏn-sĭst', *ri.* **1.** To be composed or constituted; made up: followed by *of;* as, man *consists of* soul and body.

Wealth *consists of* the good, and therefore useful, things in the possession of the nation.

RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* p. 136. [S. E. & CO. 1869.]

2. To have as its foundation, substance, or nature; be: followed by *in.*

Descartes . . . made the essence, the very existence of the soul, to *consist* in actual thought.

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 218. [S. & L. 1859.]

3. To exist in conjunction or agreement; be compatible; harmonize: followed by *with;* as, health does not *consist with* intemperance. **4.** To be logically compatible: followed by *with;* as, the story does not *consist with* the evidence. **5.** To stand together; be supported or maintained; subsist; as, in God all things *consist.* **6†.** To insist. [< L. *consisto,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *sisto,* caus. of *sto,* stand.] SYN.: be composed of, made of, etc. Compare synonyms for MAKE. See also ACCORD. — Prep.: *of* (to indicate the materials or components); as, granite consists *of* quartz, feldspar, and mica; *in* (to denote the substance or essence); as, true charity does not consist *in* almsgiving; *with* (to denote agreement); as, his hostile acts do not consist *with* his professions of friendship.

con-sis'ten-cy, } 1 kon-sis'ten-sı, -tens; 2 cŏn-sĭs'tĕn-
con-sis'tence, } cy, -tĕnç, *n.* [-CIES, -CES, *pl.*] **1.** A state of compatibility and harmony between things that can exist in the same system, or of statements that can be true at the same time, or of operations and agencies that are controlled by one aim, and therefore do not neutralize one another: followed by *between* and *of,* and also used alone; as, the *consistency of* night with darkness, or *between* night and darkness; the *consistency of* a man's testimony, or *of* his assertions with one another; the *consistency of* an administration, or *of* its successive acts with one another.

A foolish *consistency* is the hobgoblin of little minds.

EMERSON *Essays, Self-Rel.* in first series, p. 52. [R. & CO. 1891.]

2. *Theol.* The harmony existing between God's justice and God's mercy as facts, between the doctrines of God's sovereignty and man's free will, and between the operations of nature and those of grace. **3.** Any state or degree of density and firmness; figuratively, any degree of firm cohesion of parts; as, the *consistency* of iron, wood, clay, sirup, butter; the *consistency* of a social movement. **4.** That which has coherence or firmness in the composition of its parts. **5†.** A state of permanence. [< L. *consistent(t-)s;* see CONSISTENT.] SYN.: see HARMONY. — **rule of consistency** (*Philos.*), in the Kantian system, the rule that every one shall act only upon such principles as he can will.

con-sis'tent, 1 kon-sis'tent; 2 cŏn-sĭs'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by consistency; intrinsically harmonious; not self-contradictory; as, a policy *consistent* with public good.

The nihilist is *consistent* in seeking to destroy property and family together. GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p. 11. [L. CO.]

2. Standing together or in agreement; congruous; compatible; not opposed or contradictory; as, their statements are *consistent.* **3.** Firmly united; solid; not loose or fluid; as, the bones and the other *consistent* parts of the body. **4†.** Consisting; composed of. **5†.** Coexistent. [< L. *consisten(t-)s,* ppr. of *consisto;* see CONSIST.] SYN.: see ACCORDANT; CHANGELESS. — Prep.: these statements are not consistent *with* one another; he is not consistent *in* his statements. — **con-sis'tent-ly,** *adv.*

con"sis-ten'tes, 1 kon'sis-ten'tiz; 2 cŏn'sis-tĕn'tēz, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Ch. Hist.* Persons of the fourth and last rank among penitents of the primitive church; bystanders. See PENITENT.

con-sis'to-ry, 1 kon-sis'to-rı *or* kon'sıs-to-rı; 2 cŏn-sĭs'to-ry *or* cŏn'sis-to-ry (XIII), *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** A court or authoritative assembly; especially, an ecclesiastical court. Specif.: (1) The lowest court of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, corresponding to the Presbyterian session. (2) A higher court in the Reformed (French) Church, corresponding to a presbytery. (3) A senate at Rome, composed of all the cardinals and usually presided over by the Pope.

The name *consistory* has come to be applied almost exclusively to meetings of the college of cardinals with the pope as president, formerly for deliberative purposes, but nowadays purely formal. These meetings used to be frequent, but are now held very seldom, taking place only three or four times a year. . . . There are three kinds of consistory: the *secret consistory,* in which only the cardinals take part; the *public consistory,* to which are admitted persons from outside and a fairly large audience; and finally, the *semi-public consistory,* in which the bishops present in Rome take part with the cardinals, and are allowed to state their opinion. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 978.

(4) A court of the Lutheran state churches, appointed by the government to oversee ecclesiastical affairs. (5) A diocesan court of the Church of England, presided over by the chancellor or commissary of the diocese. Its jurisdiction is now purely ecclesiastical, but formerly extended to matrimonial, testamentary, and certain other matters.

2. A council of dignitaries, as of freemasons of the 32d degree. **3.** The place where an ecclesiastical court is held; a council-house or hall of justice. **4†.** A civil court or place of justice. [< LL. *consistorium,* < L. *consisto;* see CONSIST.] — **Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret** (*Freemasonry*), an organization which grants the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry from the 19th to the 32d inclusive. — **con"sis-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a consistory. **con"sis-to'ri-cal†; con-sis'to-ry‡.** — **con"sis-to'ri-an,** *n.* *a.* Relating to a Presbyterian consistory: a controversial word of the 17th century. **II.** *n.* A Presbyterian.

con-so'ci-ate, 1 kon-sō'shı-ēt; 2 cŏn-sō'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To bring into consociation; unite: said especially of pastors and organizations of Congregational churches. **II.** *i.* To come together so as to form a society, association, or consociation. [< L. *consociatus,* pp. of *consocio,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *socius,* companion.]

con-so'ci-ate. **I.** *a.* Consociated.

She [Connecticut] was the most homogeneous and the most fixed in the character of her *consociate* churches.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, p. 45. [A. 1882.]

II†. *n.* A confederate; accomplice.

con-so"ci-a'tion, 1 kon-sō'sı-ē-shən; 2 cŏn-sō'çi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** An act of consociating, or the society thus formed. **2.** *Am. Ch. Hist.* A union of Congregational churches and ministers within a certain district, forming a court of appeal from the decisions of the churches. It differed originally from the association in exercising

quasi-presbyterial authority. BENJAMIN TRUMBULL *History of Connecticut.* **3.** The court through which such union exercises ecclesiastical oversight and control.— **con-so″ci-a′tion-al,** *a.*

con″so-ci′e-tyt, *n.* Comradeship.

con′sol-*n.* See CONSOLS.

Consol., *abbr.* Consolidated. [A town in Cebú, P. I.

Con-so-la″ci-on′, 1 cŏn-so-lā′sĭ-ŏn′; 2 cŏn-so-lā′çĭ-ŏn′, *n.*

con″so-la′tion, 1 ken′so-lē′shən; 2 cŏn′so-lā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of consoling; alleviation or mitigation of sorrow or distress.

Premature *consolation* is but the remembrancer of sorrow. GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 3, p. 43. [P. W. & CO.]

2. Any means of consoling; a comforting thought or fact. **3.** The state or condition of being consoled. [F., < L. *consolatio(n-),* < *consolatus,* pp. of *consolor;* see CONSOLE.] Syn.: alleviation, comfort, condolence, relief, solace soothing, support. Compare synonyms for CONSOLE, *v.*

con-so′la-tive, } 1 ken-sō′la-tiv; 2 cŏn-sō′la-tiv, *a.* [Rare.]

con-so′la-tivs, } Giving comfort or consolation.

con-sol′a-to-ry, 1 ken-sel′a-to-rı; 2 cŏn-sŏl′a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to console. [< L. *consolatorius,* < *consolor;* see CONSOLE.] — **con-sol′a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **con-sol′a-to-ri-ness,** *n.* [solation.

con-sol′a-to-ryt, *n.* A consolatory speech or letter of con-

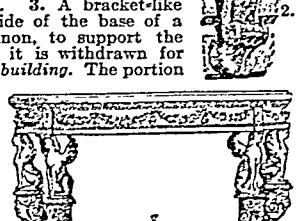
con-sole′, 1 ken-sōl′; 2 cŏn-sōl′, *tt.* [-SOLED′; -SOL′ING.] To lessen or alleviate grief or sorrow in, as by sympathy, aid, or encouragement; bring from mental distress to a condition of contentment or moderate happiness; comfort; cheer; as, a *consoling* promise; his grief was *consoled* by time. [< F. *consoler,* < L. *consolor,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *solor,* comfort.] **con′so-latet.**

Syn.: comfort, condole with, encourage, sympathize with. One *condoles with* another by the expression of kindly sympathy in his trouble; he *consoles* him by considerations adapted to soothe and sustain the spirit, as by the assurances and promises of the gospel; he *encourages* him by the hope of some relief or deliverance; he *comforts* him by whatever act or word tends to bring mind or body to a state of rest and cheer. We *sympathize with* others, not only in sorrow, but in joy. Compare synonyms for ALLEVIATE; ASSUAGE; PITY. — Ant.: annoy, distress, disturb, grieve, hurt, sadden, trouble, wound. — **con-sol′a-bl(e**ᴱᴿ, *a.* Capable of being consoled. — **con-sol′a-bl(e-nessᴱ, *n.* — con′so-la″trix,** *n.* A female consoler. — **con-sole′ment,** *n.* — **con-sol′er,** *n.* One who or that which consoles. **con′so-la″tort.** — **con-sol′ing-ly,** *adv.*

con′sole, 1 ken′sōl; 2 cŏn′sōl, *n.* [F.] **1.** A bracket of any kind, especially one whose supporting brace is in the form of a reverse scroll or the letter S, used to support cornices or ornamental fixtures, and sometimes merely for ornament, as in front of the keystone of an arch; a corbel.

The statuette on the *console.* E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh,* bk. vii, l. 667.

2. A console-table. **3.** A bracket-like platform at the side of the base of a breech-loading cannon, to support the breech-screw when it is withdrawn for loading. **4.** *Organ-building.* The portion of the instrument containing the manuals and stops. — **con′sole-ta″ble,** *n* A table supported wholly or in part by consoles, or whose legs have the appearance of consoles; a pier-table: often set beneath a mirror. See CONSOLES, 1, illus. — **detached c.,** a console that is separate from the rest of the organ, as when the action is either pneumatic or electric.



Consoles. 1. Console of Louis XVI., in the Palace of Fontainebleau, France. 2. Architectural Console.

con-sol′i-dant, 1 ken-sel′ı-dant; 2 cŏn-sŏl′i-dant. **I.** *a.* Having the power of consolidating; especially, in medicine, tending to heal wounds. **II.** *n.* A healing medicine for wounds.

con-sol′i-date, 1 ken-sel′ı-dēt; 2 cŏn-sŏl′i-dāt, *v.* [-DAT′ED; -DAT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To unite into a coherent mass; make solid, firm, or coherent. **2.** To combine into one body or system; form a union of; as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army. **3.** To unite in one common fund; as, to *consolidate* the city's revenues. **4.** *Surg.* To unite, as a broken bone or a wound, by means of a consolidant.

II. *i.* **1.** To grow close together; become solid or firm; as, wet clay *consolidates* by drying. **2.** To join together; unite; as, the firms have *consolidated.* [< L. *consolidatus,* pp. of *consolido,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *solidus,* solid.] Syn.: see CONCENTRATE. — **consolidating apparatus** (*Echin.*), a ring-like structure in cupressocrinid crinoids occurring on the superior interior edge of the calyx.

con-sol′i-dat″ed, 1 ken-sel′ı-dēt″ed; 2 cŏn-sŏl′i-dāt″ĕd, *pa.* **1.** United so as to form a solid mass or one system. **con-sol′i-datet** [Poet.]. **2.** *Bot.* Adnate: said of different organs Syn.: see COMPACT. — **consolidated annuities,** see CONSOLS. — **c. funds,** certain revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, formerly separate, but combined by successive acts of Parliament under the management of one exchequer, chargeable first with interest on the public debt, then with the civil list, and then with other expenses. In 1816 the greater portion of the national revenue was assigned to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

con-sol″i-da′tion, 1 ken-sel′ı-dē′shən; 2 cŏn-sŏl′i-dā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of consolidating, or the state of being consolidated; solidification; combination; centralization.

So long as the people of any state withheld their assent from the Federal Constitution, it was represented and reprobated by its adversaries as a scheme of absolute and undisguised *consolidation.* GREELEY *American Conflict* vol. i, p. 81. [O. D. C. 1865.]

2. *Bot.* A growing together of diverse organs; adnation. **3†.** *Geol.* The cementation and lithification of sediments. **4†.** Confirmation; ratification. **con-sol′i-da″turet.** — **consolidation of actions** (*Law*), the process of merging two or more actions into one by an order of court: done to save litigation and expense. — **con-sol″i-da′tion-ist,** *n.* One who favors a proposed consolidation. — **con-sol′i-da″tiv**(eᵊ, *a.* Tending toward consolidation. — **con-sol′i-da″tor,** *n.* One who or that which consolidates; especially, in pottery, a slip-straining apparatus. — **con-sol′i-da-to-ry,** *a.* Having the purpose or effect of consolidating; as, *consolidatory* legislation.

con-sols′, 1 ken-selz′; 2 cŏn-sŏlş′ (XIII), *n. pl. Finance.* A contraction of "consolidated annuities," a governmental security of Great Britain. In 1751 a large part of the public debt, nine separate loans, being in the form of annuities, was consolidated in a 3 per cent. bond or stock. In 1888 the 3 per cents were converted into $2^3/_4$ per cents, which rate in 1903 was reduced to $2^1/_2$ per cent. These stocks now constitute about 80 per cent. of the debt of Great Britain, and their price is regarded as a gage of the national credit. About 10 per cent. of these consols are in the form of certificates or bonds, 90 per cent. being "inscribed on the books" of the Bank of England.

con′so-lute, 1 ken′so-lūt; 2 cŏn′so-lūt, *a. Phys. Chem.* Soluble in two or more immiscible solvents which are brought in contact with one another. [< CON- + SOLUTE, *a.*]

con″som-mé′, 1 kōn′so-mē′; 2 cŏn′so-mę′, *n.* [F.] A clear strong concentrated soup of meat and vegetables.

con′so-nance, 1 ken′so-nans; 2 cŏn′so-nanç, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being consonant, agreed, or in accord with; as, the *consonance* of a doctrine with the Scriptures.

The meaning of the whole sentence will become plainer by an arrangement more in *consonance* with our own idiom. ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* p. 285, note. [H. 1855.]

2. The induced vibration of one sonorous body acting in sympathy with another, as of one piano-string with another. **3.** *Mus.* The pleasant agreement of sounds; concord. Musical consonance arises from various degrees of coincidence between the vibrations of tones: in the *unison* there is complete coincidence; in the *octave* every second vibration of the upper note begins at the same time with one of the lower; in the *fifth,* every third; in the *fourth,* every fourth; in the *major sixth,* every fifth, and also in the *major third,* but with a different ratio; in the *minor third,* every sixth; in the *minor sixth,* every eighth. The time-ratios between the higher and the lower vibrations in these consonances are $^1/_1$, $^2/_1$, $^3/_2$, $^4/_3$, $^5/_3$, $^5/_4$, $^6/_5$, and $^8/_5$. When the coincidence does not follow any of these laws, the consonance is *imperfect.* See INTERVAL. **4.** *Physics.* Resonance. [< L. *consonantia,* < *consonan(t-)s;* see CONSONANT, *a.*] **con′so-nan-cyt.** Syn.: see HARMONY.

con′so-nant, 1 ken′so-nant; 2 cŏn′so-nant, *a.* **1.** Being in agreement or harmony with; consistent: before *to* or *with.*

What she [New England] has done has been *consonant* to her view of the general good. WEBSTER *Works, First Speech on Foot's Res.* in vol. iii, p. 265. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

2. In music, having the quality of consonance. **3.** Resembling in sound; as, *consonant* words. **4.** Consonantal. **5.** *Physics.* Resonant. [< L. *consonan(t-)s,* ppr. of *consono,* agree, < *con-,* together, + *sono,* sound.] **con′so-naunfet; con′so-noust.** Syn.: see ACCORDANT. — Prep.: *to* or *with;* preferably *with.* — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

con′so-nant, *n.* A speech sound resulting from a local interference with the vocal current, or a letter denoting such a sound. In uttering a vowel the oral passage is more open, so that there is no stoppage or audible friction. Notwithstanding the etymology (see below), most of the consonants can be uttered quite easily without a vowel. They are classified with reference (1) to the place of interference, as 'guttural,' 'palatal,' etc.; (2) to the degree or quality of the interference, as 'mutes' ('stops,' 'explosives') and 'continuants,' including 'spirants,' 'liquids,' 'nasals,' etc.; (3) as 'voiced' ('sonant') or 'voiceless' ('surd'), according as the vocal cords are tense and vibrant, or lax and inactive. See under B, C, D, etc. [< L. *consonan(t-)s,* consonant, orig. sounding with (a vowel); see CONSONANT, *a.*] — **fan consonant** (*Phon.*), a consonant the pronunciation of which requires that the tongue be spread out more than is usual in expressing analogous sounds: such as *s* in Arabic *sabbāh,* swimmer, in comparison with *s* in *sabāh,* dawn. — **Ramist consonants,** the letters *j* and *v,* being first differentiated by the logician Ramus from the vowels *i* and *u* in French writings. — **con″so-nan′tal,** *a.* Pertaining to a consonant. **con″so-nan′tict** [Rare.] — **con′so-nant-ism,** *n.* **1.** The employment of consonants. **2.** The order of consonants pertaining to any language. **3.** A consonantal arrangement. — **con′so-nant-ize,** *tt.* To make a consonant of (a vowel); render consonantal. **con′so-nant-isęt.**

con′so-nate, 1 ken′so-nēt; 2 cŏn′so-nāt, *tt.* [Rare.] To sound in sympathy (with another sounding body).

con′sone, 1 ken′sōn; 2 cŏn′sōn, *tt.* [Rare.] To be consonant to or with something. [< CON- + L. *sono,* sound.]

con″so-nil″i-ca′tion, 1 ken′so-nil′ı-kē′shən; 2 cŏn′so-nil′i-cā′shon, *n.* [Rare.] The act of turning into a consonant, or the state of being consonantal. [< CONSONANT + L. *facio,* make.]

con′so-pitet, *tt.* To lull to sleep. **con-so′pi-atet.** — **con-so″pi-a′tiont,** *n.* A lulling asleep. **con″so-pi′tiont.** — **con′so-pitet,** *a.* Calm; composed.

con sor-di′ni, 1 kōn ser-dī′nı; 2 cŏn sôr-dī′nī. [It.] *Mus.* With dampers down or mutes on.

con-sort′, 1 ken-sôrt′; 2 cŏn-sôrt′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To join as in sympathy, affection, marriage, or the like; associate; as, *consort* yourself with honest men. **2†.** To accompany; as, may good fortune *consort* you!

II. *i.* To keep company; associate oneself; be in agreement or harmony; as, artists *consort* together. Syn.: see ACCOMPANY. — Prep.: *with.* — **con-sort′er†,** *n.* — **con-sor′tion†,** *n.*

con′sort, 1 ken′sôrt; 2 cŏn′sôrt, *n.* **1.** A companion or associate; particularly, a husband or wife; also, companionship; association; company.

In private, men are more bold in their own humours: and in *consort,* men are more obnoxious to others' humours. BACON *Works, Essays, Of Counsel* in vol. i, p. 278. [E. C. B. 1871.]

2. *Naut.* Any vessel accompanying another or others. **3†.** Harmony of sounds: also, a concert or company of musicians. [< L. *consors* (*consort-*), < *con-* (< *cum*), together + *sors* (*sort-*), lot.] Syn.: see ASSOCIATE. — **prince consort,** a prince who is married to a queen regnant, but does not share her sovereignty. — **queen c.,** a king's wife who does not share his sovereignty.

con-sort′a-bl(eᵖᴿ, 1 ken-sôrt′a-bl; 2 cŏn-sôrt′a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Suitable, companionable.

con′sort-ism, 1 ken′sôrt-izm; 2 cŏn′sôrt-ĭsm, *n. Biol.* The vital union of organisms each of which is dependent on the other for its growth and well-being. Compare SYMBIOSIS.

con-sor′ti-um, 1 ken-sôr′tı-um; 2 cŏn-sôr′ti-ûm, *n.* [L.] [Rare.] Coalition; union, as of incorporated companies. — **con-sor′tial,** *a.*

con′sort-ship, *n.* **1.** Partnership. **2†.** An association.

con′sound, 1 ken′saund; 2 cŏn′sound, *n.* Any one of several reputedly healing plants; especially, the comfrey consound (*Symphytum officinalis*), the less or daisy consound (*Bellis perennis*), middle or bugle consound (*Ajuga reptans*), etc. [Cor. of F. *consoude,* < LL. *consolida,* < L. *consolido;* see CONSOLIDATE.] **con-sol′i-dat; con′soudt.**

con-spe′cies, 1 ken-spi′shiz; 2 cŏn-spē′shēş, *n. Zool.* A subspecies or variety. — **con″spe-ci′fic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the same species, or, specifically, to a conspecies.

con-spec′tus, 1 ken-spek′tus; 2 cŏn-spĕ′tŭs, *n.* **1.** A survey of a whole subject; general view.

We can thus obtain a *conspectus* of the chief literary work that was being done at any given date. RYLAND *Chronol. Outlines Eng. Lit.* p. 7. [M. & CO. 1890.]

2. A systematic grouping, as of facts or items; digest; summary; also, the facts or items so grouped: used of scientific groupings. [L., < *conspectus,* pp. of *conspicio,* see, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *specio,* see.]

con-sperse′, 1 ken-spūrs′; 2 cŏn-spĕrs′, *a.* **1.** Sprinkled. **2.** Irregularly dotted, as certain birds' eggs. [< L. *conspersus,* pp. of *conspergo,* sprinkle, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *spargo,* sprinkle.] — **con-sper′siont,** *n.*

con-spic′u-ous, 1 ken-spik′yu-us; 2 cŏn-spĭc′yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Exposed to the view; clearly visible; prominent and distinct; manifest; as, the most *conspicuous* point in the landscape. **2.** Obvious to the mind; noticeable; striking. **3.** Prominent and remarkable; eminent; notable.

Jesus, the babe of Bethlehem, has become, beyond all others, whether philosophers, warriors, or kings, the most *conspicuous* being who ever trod this globe. J. S. C. ABBOTT *Hist. Christianity* p. 13. [B. B. R. & CO. 1877.]

[< L. *conspicuus,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *specio,* see.] Syn.: see EMINENT; MANIFEST; OSTENTATIOUS. — Prep.: conspicuous *in* war; *for* gallantry; *by* noble bearing; *amid* the throng; *among* his comrades. — **con-spic′a-blet,** *a.* Evident. — **con-spic′u-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **con-spic′u-ous-ness,** *n.* **con″spi-cu′i-tyt.**

con-spir′a-cy, 1 ken-spir′a-sı; 2 cŏn-spĭr′a-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] **1.** An agreement between two or more persons to do an evil act in concert; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or assassinate a sovereign or statesman or excite sedition or insurrection: any plot; secret combination of men for an evil purpose; as, a *conspiracy* against the government. **2.** *Crim. Law.* A combination between two or more persons to commit any act punishable by law, or to effect a legal purpose by criminal or unlawful means. **3.** Any striking concurrence of persons, classes, or agencies; especially, a combination to surprize without any evil intent; as, a *conspiracy* of the elements.

The sweet *conspiracies* of old and young. TROWBRIDGE *Book of Gold* pt. i, st. 17.

[< OF. *conspiracie,* < L. *conspiro;* see CONSPIRE.] **con-spir′a-clet; con-spir′a-cyet; con″spi-ra′tion†** [Rare].

Syn.: collusion, combination, connivance, intrigue; machination; plot. *Combination* is neutral, and may be for good or evil purpose; all the other words have a bad meaning. *Conspiracy* is direct agreement with others to commit crime; a *combination,* as of a mob, to commit crime, may not be a *conspiracy; collusion* is a playing into the hands of others, furnishing concealed or deceptive assistance; *connivance* is an intentional overlooking or ignoring of crime that one ought to prevent or denounce. A gambler may have confederates in *collusion* with him; his business may flourish by the *connivance* of the police; he may enter into *conspiracy* to evade the law. Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY; PLOT. See CABAL. — **writ of conspiracy,** an ancient legal document which formerly could be sued out against persons who were charged with conspiracy to indict another for felony or treason. Its place was subsequently taken by an action on the case.

con-spir′ant, 1 ken-spir′ant; 2 cŏn-spĭr′ant, *a.* Conspiring; plotting.

con-spir′a-tor, 1 ken-spir′a-tar *or* -tor; 2 cŏn-spĭr′a-tor, *n.* **1.** One who conspires. **2.** *Crim. Law.* One who agrees with others to cooperate in accomplishing some unlawful purpose, or to effect a lawful purpose by unlawful means; especially, a confederate with others to inflict wrong and injury on some one, as by agreeing together to accuse another of a punishable crime. [LL., < L. *conspiratus,* pp. of *conspiro;* see CONSPIRE.] — **con-spir″a-to′ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to conspiracy or conspirators. **con-spir′a-to-ryt.** — **con-spir′a-tress,** *n. fem.*

con-spire′, 1 ken-spair′; 2 cŏn-spĭr′, *v.* [CON-SPIRED′; CON-SPIR′ING.] **I.** *t.* To plot; scheme for; as, to *conspire* one's death. **II.** *i.* **1.** To join in or form a conspiracy; combine secretly in an illegal enterprise, especially in treason; join in an unlawful plot. **2.** To concur in action or endeavor: said of both things and persons; as, winds, currents, everything *conspired* against us.

The arts of Greece, and the wealth of Asia, had *conspired* to erect that sacred and magnificent structure [the temple of Diana]. GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 313. [P. S. & CO. 1852.]

3. [Rare.] To breathe in unison. [< F. *conspirer,* < L. *conspiro,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *spiro,* breathe.] — **con-spir′er,** *n.* — **con-spir′ing-ly,** *adv.* — **con-spir′i-tal,** *a.*

con spi′ri-to, 1 kōn spi′rı-to; 2 cŏn spĭ′rĭ-to. [It.] *Mus.* With spirit; vivacious and with fire.

Const., *abbr.* Constable; Constantine; constitution; constitutional.

con′sta-bl(eᵘᴿ, 1 kun′sta-bl; 2 cŏn′sta-bl, *n.* **1.** In the United States, an officer whose duty it is to maintain the peace, arrest offenders, serve writs, execute warrants, etc. Called in England **police constable.** In England **constables of hundreds, high constables,** or **chief constables** were appointed by the court-leet or the justices at quarter-sessions, and had oversight of the **petty** or **parish constables** within their districts. They are now superseded by the county police or constabulary, the head of which is known as **chief constable.** **2.** A high officer, chiefly military, in medieval monarchies; also, formerly, the keeper or governor of a castle. [< OF. *conestable,* < LL. *conestabulus,* < L. *comes stabuli,* lit., 'count of the stable': see COUNT², *n.*, and STABLE, *n.*] — **Constable of France,** formerly the highest crown official, commanding the army and acting as judge in all matters relating to chivalry or the army. Napoleon I. revived the title, which had been in abeyance since 1627, but since the fall of the First Empire it has been allowed to lapse. — **Heredi-**

Constable of the Metropolitan Police, London.

tary High C. of Scotland, the honorary title of the earls of Errol: formerly an important office similar to that in England; created in 1315 and rendering the holder the nearest Scottish subject to the royal family.— **Lord High C. of England,** anciently, a hereditary military officer of high rank who had jurisdiction respecting matters cognizable in a court of chivalry. Since 1521, when the office was forfeited, the title has been granted only on occasion.— **special c.,** a person sworn in as a constable on an emergency. — **to outrun the c.,** to run into debt.— **con'sta-ble-ry,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The ward or district of a constable. **con'sta-ble-wick†. 2.** Constabulary. — **con's table-ship,** *n.* The office of a constable.— **con'sta-blesst,** *n. fem.*

Mounted Constable of the Pennsylvania State Police.

Con'sta-ble², *n.* **1. Archibald** (²/₂₁1774–⁷/₂₁1827), a Scottish publisher. **2. John** (⁶/₁₁1776–³/₂₁1837), an English landscape-painter; reputed father of the French Barbizon school; *Salisbury Cathedral.*

Con'sta-ble de Bour'bon. See BOURBON, 2.

Con'sta-ble of the Tow'er. 1. [Eng.] An officer, usually a soldier of long and distinguished service, in whom is vested the government of the Tower of London. **2.** A novel by W. Harrison Ainsworth.

con-stab'lish, 1 kən-stab'lĭsh; 2 cŏn-stăb'lish, *vt.* To establish together or in connection with something; as, the *constablished* laws of the universe. [< CON- + STABLISH.]

con-stab'u-lar, 1 kən-stab'yu-lər; 2 cŏn-stăb'yu-lar, *a.* [Rare, Eng.] Of or pertaining to a constable.

con-stab'u-la-ry, 1 kən-stab'yu-lē-rɪ; 2 cŏn-stăb'yu-lā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a constable; consisting of constables; as, the *constabulary* uniform; a *constabulary* force.

con-stab'u-la-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] The body of constables of a city, town, or government; a military police force; as, the Philippine *constabulary,* a force of natives under American officers. [< LL. *constabularius,* < *conestabulus;* see CONSTABLE.] **con-stab'u-la-to-ryt.**

Con'stance, 1 kən'stəns; 2 cŏn'stanç, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **D. Con-stan'ti-a,** 1 kən-stŏn'tsĭ-ə, 2 cŏn-stän'tsĭ-ä; **F. Con"stance',** 1 kōn"stäns', 2 cōn"stänç'; **G. Con-stan'za,** 1 kōn-stän'tsə, 2 cōn-stän'tsa; **It. Co-stan'za,** 1 ko-stän'za, 2 co-stän'zä; **Pg. Con-stan'ci-a,** 1 kon-stän'sĭ-ə, 2 cōn-stän'çĭ-ä; **Sp. Con-stan'za,** 1 kon-stän'thə, 2 cōn-stän'thä, **Co-sten'za†. 2. Lake of,** a lake between N. E. Switzerland and S. Germany; 100 sq. m. **3. Mt.,** a mountain in Washington; 7,777 ft. high. **4.** In Shakespeare's *King John,* the mother of Prince Arthur. **5.** In Knowles's *Love Chase,* the daughter of Sir William Fondlove, courted and married by Wildrake. **6.** See KONSTANZ. [L., constant, firm.]

con'stan-cy, 1 kən'stən-sɪ; 2 cŏn'stan-çy, *n.* **1.** Steadiness or firmness in purpose or action, especially in view of difficulties or impending calamities; calm endurance and determination; faithfulness in service or affection; permanent employment.

> A fellow of plain and uncoined *constancy.*
> SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act v, sc. 2.

2. The condition of standing firm; stability; firmness; hence, permanence of state; unalterable continuance; immutability; unchangeableness. **3.** *Bot.* The Siebold's stone-crop. **4†.** Certainty; veracity. [< F. *constance,* < L. *constantia,* < *constan(t-)s;* see CONSTANT.] **con'stancet.** SYN.: see ASSIDUITY; FIDELITY; PERSEVERANCE.

Con'stans, 1 kən'stənz; 2 cŏn'stanç, *n.* **1. C. I., Flavius Julius** (320–350), emperor of the West. **2. C. II., Flavius Heraclius** (630–668), emperor of the East.

con'stant, 1 kən'stənt; 2 cŏn'stant, *a.* **1.** Steady in purpose and sentiment; unshaken; persevering; true. **2.** Steady in movement; long-continuing or continually recurring; as, *constant* rain; *constant* complaints.

> In electrical experiments, those conductors, the charge of which we wish to maintain *constant,* must be supported by non-conducting materials. J. C. MAXWELL *Electricity* ch. I, p. 3. [MACM. 1888.]

3. *Nat. Hist.* Not subject to change, as the distinctive markings on the wings of butterflies. **4.** *Math. & Physics.* Remaining unchanged or invariable; as, a *constant* force; a *constant* factor. **5†.** Fixed in form; not fluid. **6†.** Firm, as in belief or assertion; positive; sure. **7†.** Consistent. [F., < L. *constan(t-)s,* ppr. of *consto,* stand together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *sto,* stand.] SYN.: see CHANGELESS; CONTINUAL; FREQUENT; PERMANENT; PERPETUAL.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

con'stant¹, *n.* That which is permanent or invariable. Specif.: (1) *Math.* A quantity of fixed value in a calculation: often used, as in the differential calculus, to determine a series of changeable values. A constant may be *absolute,* as one of the cardinal numbers, or *arbitrary,* where any desired value may be assigned to it. (2) *Physics.* Any property of a substance, numerically determined, that remains always the same under the same conditions, as the specific gravity, the melting- or freezing-point, or the electrical conductivity.— **circular constant,** same as PI², 2.— **c. of light-equation** (*Astron.*), the number of seconds, which, multiplied by the distance of a body, expressed in astronomical units, gives the corresponding equation of light.— **c. of nutation** (*Astron.*), the semiaxis major of the nutational ellipse described in nineteen years by the pole of the earth among the stars. Its value is 9.25".— **c. of precession,** the average distance of the annual westward movement of the equinox along the ecliptic. Its present value is 50.25".— **cyclic c.** (*Math.*), the constant by which a many-valued function changes when it describes a cycle of values.— **dielectric c.** (*Elec.*), the number or coefficient expressing the relative dielectric capacity of an insulating medium or substance in terms of the ratio of the capacity of a condenser when its plates are separated by this substance to the capacity of the same condenser when its plates are separated by air.— **diffusion c.,** the numerical coefficient indicating the rate of diffusion of liquids and gases.— **dissociation c.** (*Phys. Chem.*), a coefficient from which can be computed the degree of dissociation at varying dilutions of an electrolyte which dissociates into a given number of ions.— **electrical c.,** a coefficient representing some particular electrical property of a substance, as the specific resistance.— **gravitation c.** (*Physics*), the force with which two particles, having each a mass of one gram and placed one centimeter apart, would attract each other. It equals 6.6576×10^{-8} dynes. From this constant it is possible to calculate the total mass and density of the earth.— **Kerr's c.** (*Magneto-optics*), the coefficient representing the unvarying factor in the equation for the rotation of a ray of polarized light when reflected from the polished face of a magnet-pole. Used in the optical method of determining the strength of a magnetic field.— **Kundt's c.** (*Magneto-optics*), the constant factor in the equation expressing the power of thin laminæ of highly magnetic substances, such as iron, nickel, etc., to turn the plane of polarization of transmitted lights.— **Newtonian c.,** same as GRAVITATION-CONSTANT.— **precession-c.,** *n.* **1.** *Astron.* Any one of the seven numerical quantities used to compute the precession of the equinox. **2.** The constant factor in the formula for determining the precessional movement of any gyrating body.— **radiation-c.,** *n.* The amount of heat, expressed in calories, radiated from a unit surface, in a unit of time, the temperature of the surface being 1°C. above that of the surrounding medium.— **spheroidal c.** (*Astron.*), one of the numerical coefficients by means of which the form of the earth is quantitatively expressed.— **temperature-c.,** *n. Phenol.* The thermal constant.— **thermal c.** (*Phenol.*), the total quantity of heat or daylight degrees required by a plant in order to reach a certain phase of germination. This quantity has been variously estimated by different experts on plant-life.— **Verdet's c.** (*Electrostatic Refract.*), the constant factor representing the rotation per unit variation of magnetic potential in the formula for the rotation of the plane of polarized light in passing through a layer of a given substance located in a magnetic field in such a way that the light travels in the same direction as the lines of force.

Con'stant², *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **G. Con'stanz,** 1 kŏn'stənts, 2 cŏn'stänts; **It. Co-stan'te,** 1 kō-stän'tē, 2 cō-stän'tę, **Cos-tan'zo†; L. Con'stans,** 1 kən'stənz, 2 cŏn'stans; **Pg. Con-stan'ci-o,** 1 kōn-stän'sĭ-ō, 2 cōn-stän'sē-ō; **Sp. Con-stan'ci-o,** 1 kōn-stän'thĭ-ō, 2 cōn-stän'thē-ō. **2. J. J. Benjamin,** see BENJAMIN-CONSTANT. [L., firm, faithful.]

con'stant-an, 1 kən'stənt-an; 2 cŏn'stant-ăn, *n.* An alloy of equal parts of nickel and copper: used chiefly in electrical instruments on account of its constant resistance. [< CONSTANT.]

Con"stant' de Re-becque', *1 kōn"stäN' də rə-bek'; 2 cōn"stäN' də re-bĕk',* **Henri Benjamin,** commonly called **Benjamin Constant** (¹⁰/₂₁1767–¹²/₁₀1830). A French politician and writer; *The Spirit of Conquest and Usurpation,* etc.

Con'stan-tine, 1 kən'stən-tĭn; 2 cŏn'stan-tĭn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **G. Con"stan-tin',** 1 kŏn'stən-tĭn', 2 cŏn'stän-tĭn'; **D. Con'stan-tijn,** 1 kōn'stən-tain, 2 cōn'stän-tin; **F. Con"stan"tin',** 1 kōn'stəN'taN', 2 cōn"stäN'täN'; **It. Co"stan-ti'no,** 1 kō'stən-tĭ'no, 2 cō'stän-tĭ'no; **L. Con"stan-ti'nus,** 1 kən'stən-tĭ'nus, 2 cŏn'stan-tĭ'nŭs; **Pg. Sp. Con"stan-ti'no,** 1 kōn'stən-tĭ'no, 2 cōn"stän-tĭ'no. **2. C. I., Flavius Valerius Aurelius,** "the Great" (272–337), first Christian emperor of Rome. **3. C. II., Flavius Claudius** (312–340), a Roman emperor, 337–340. **4. Palæologus** or **Dracoses** (1394–1453), last emperor of the East. **5.** A department in Algeria; 73,920 sq. m. **6.** Its capital, ancient Cirta. **7.** A village in St. Joseph county, Mich. **8.** (⁶/₁₁1868–³/₁₁1923). King of the Hellenes, ²/₂₁1913–⁵/₂₁1917; expelled; recalled by plebiscite, Dec. 5, 1920; abdicated, Sept. 27, 1922. [L., firm.]

Con"stan-tin'i-an, 1 -tĭn'ɪ-ən; 2 -tĭn'ĭ-an, *a.* Pertaining to Constantine, esp. to C. the Great.

con"stan-ti'no, 1 kŏn'stən-tĭ'no; 2 cŏn'stän-tē'no, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A centropomoid fish (*Centropomus robalito*) of the Pacific coast of Mexico.

Con"stan-ti'no-grad', 1 kŏn'stən-tĭ'no-grăd'; 2 cŏn'stän-tĭ'no-grăd', *n.* A town in Poltava government, Ukraine.

Con-stan"ti-no'ple, 1 kən-stan"tĭ-nō'pl; 2 cŏn-stăn"tĭ-nō'pl, *n.* **1.** A vilayet in Turkey, on both sides of Bosporus; 2,702 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, and capital of former Ottoman empire, on Bosporus; occupied by British, 1919.

Con-stan"ti-no-pol'i-tan, 1 kən-stan"tĭ-no-pol'ĭ-tən; 2 cŏn-stăn"tĭ-no-pŏl'ĭ-tan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Constantinople or to its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Constantinople.— **Constantinopolitan creed** (*Eccl.*), the Nicene creed of 325 A. D. as modified by the second general council of Constantinople, 381 A. D.

Con-stan"ti-nov', 1 kən-stan'tĭ-nəv'; 2 cŏn-stăn'tĭ-nŏv', *n.* A town in Volhynia government, Russia. **Sta'rot.**

Con-stan'tius II., 1 kən-stan'shus; 2 cŏn-stăn'shŭs, **Flavius Julius** (317–361). A Roman emperor; third son of Constantine the Great.

Con-stan'tius Chlo'rus, Flavius Valerius (250?–306). A Roman emperor; father of Constantine the Great.

Con'stanz, *n.* **1.** See CONSTANT. **2.** Same as KONSTANZ.

con'stat, 1 kən'stat; 2 cŏn'stăt, *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** A certificate of matters of record, issued to persons who have cases before the English Court of Exchequer. **2.** An attested copy, under the great seal of England, of the enrolment of letters patent. [L., it appears; pres. ind. act. 3d per. sing. of *consto;* see CONSTANT.]

con-state', 1 kən-stēt'; 2 cŏn-stăt', *vt.* To establish; verify. [< F. *constater,* < L. *consto;* see CONSTANT.]

Con"stel-la'ri-a, 1 kən'stə-lā'rĭ-ə, *n.* A genus of trepostomatous fossil polyzoans occurring in Lower Silurian formations.

con'stel-late, 1 kən'stə-lēt; 2 cŏn'stĕ-lāt (XIII), *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To group in constellations: often used figuratively. **2.** To adorn with constellations; as, the *constellated* sky. **3.** To bring into life under the influence of a constellation or a star.

> We were not *constellated* under Aquarius, that watery sign, and therefore incapable of Bacchus, cold, washy, bloodless.
> LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Newspapers* p. 345. [W. L. & CO.]

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To shine in groups. [< LL. *constellatus;* see CONSTELLATION.] — **con'stel-late,** *a.*

con"stel-la'tion, 1 kən'stə-lē'shən; 2 cŏn'stĕ-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** An arbitrary assemblage or group of stars, or the portion of the heavens occupied by such a group. See STAR.

> A great many of these constellations have borne, from ancient times, the names of heroes, animals, or natural or artificial objects, whose forms were supposed to be so depicted on the heavens as to include the principal stars. Now the boundaries of each constellation are so extended as to meet those of the surrounding ones, so that every star in the heavens is in some constellation. The brightest stars in each are named, generally in the order of brightness, by letters of the Greek alphabet; thus, alpha Tauri, or *a* Tauri, is the most brilliant star of the constellation Taurus. The entire number of constellations now generally recognized is 89. See table opposite, and illus. under STAR.
>
> The names of the *constellations* were probably given to them several centuries, perhaps even thousands of years, before the Christian era. NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* pt. I, ch. I, p. 18. [H. 1878.]

2. An assemblage of brilliant things or persons; as, a *constellation* of wits, virtues, or beauties. **3.** *Astrol.* The aspect or configuration of the planets at the time of one's birth; hence, disposition or character as influenced by one's horoscope. [F., < LL. *constellatio(n-),* < *constellatus,* starred, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *stella,* star.] **con"stel-la'cionf.**

TABLE OF CONSTELLATIONS.

EXPLANATION.

GROUP I. includes all constellations within 45 degrees of the north pole. GROUP II. includes all constellations within 45 degrees on each side of the equator. GROUP III. includes all constellations within 45 degrees of the south pole. h. = hour or hours. m. = minute or minutes. deg. = degrees.

NAME.	Group.	Limits in Right Ascension. h. m.	h. m.	Limits in Declination. deg.	deg.	Number of Stars.*	On the Meridian at 9 P. M.
An-drom'e-da...	II.	22.40 to 2.40		55 to 20		79	Nov.
Ant'li-a.....	II.	9.20 to 11.00		-23 to -40		13	Apl.
A'pus.....	III.	13.40 to 18.00		-67 to -82		13	July
A-qua'ri-us. ...	II.	20.30 to 23.50		2 to -29		99	Oct.
Aq'ui-la et Antin'o-us	II.	18.30 to 20.30		20 to -13		78	Aug.
A'ra.....	III.	16.20 to 18.00		-45 to -67		20	July
A'ri-es	II.	1.40 to 3.20		31 to 10		55	Dec.
Au-ri'ga.....	II.	4.20 to 7.20		57 to 27		73	Feb.
Bo-o'tes.....	II.	13.20 to 15.30		55 to 6		89	June
Cæ'lum	II.	4.10 to 5.00		-27 to -49		4	Jan.
Ca-mel'o-par'dalis.....	I.	3.00 to 14.00		88 to 51		83	Mch.
Can'cer	II.	7.40 to 9.20		34 to 9		48	Mch.
Ca'nes Ve-nat'ici.....	II.	12.00 to 14.00		53 to 30		50	May
Ca'nis Ma'jor....	II.	6.10 to 7.20		-12 to -33		53	Feb.
Ca'nis Mi'nor....	II.	7.00 to 8.00		13 to 2		15	Mch.
Cap'ri-cor'nus ..	II.	19.50 to 21.50		-7 to -33		36	Sept.
Ca-ri'na†.....	III.	6.00 to 11.10		-51 to -74		66	Mch.
Cas'si-o-pe'ia...	I.	22.40 to 3.00		78 to 44		66	Nov.
Cen-tau'rus.....	II.	11.00 to 15.00		-29 to -64		97	May
Ce'pheus.....	I.	20.10 to 5.00		88 to 54		86	Nov.
Ce'tus.....	II.	23.50 to 3.20		12 to -25		109	Dec.
Cha-me'le-on ...	III.	7.40 to 13.40		-75 to -82		11	April
Cir'ci-nus.....	III.	13.40 to 15.20		-55 to -70		11	June
Co-lum'ba	II.	5.00 to 6.30		-27 to -43		31	Feb.
Co'ma Ber'e-ni'ces	II.	11.40 to 13.30		33 to 15		36	May
Co-ro'na Austra'lis.....	II.	17.50 to 19.10		-37 to -46		23	Aug.
Co-ro'na Bo're-a'lis.....	II.	15.10 to 16.20		41 to 23		24	July
Cor'vus.....	II.	12.00 to 13.00		-11 to -25		14	May
Cra'ter	II.	10.40 to 12.00		5 to -24		18	April
Crux	III.	11.50 to 12.50		-55 to -64		18	May
Cyg'nus	II.	19.00 to 22.10		60 to 29		146	Sept.
Del-phi'nus	II.	20.20 to 21.10		20 to 4		21	Sept.
Do-ra'do.....	III.	3.40 to 6.40		-49 to -70		16	Jan.
Dra'co.....	I.	9.00 to 20.30		83 to 48		135	June
E-qui'le-us.....	II.	20.30 to 21.30		13 to 2		13	Sept.
E-rid'a-nus.....	II.	1.20 to 5.10		0 to -58		102	Dec.
For'nax	II.	1.40 to 3.40		-24 to -40		24	Dec.
Gem'i-ni	II.	5.40 to 8.00		37 to 12		53	Feb.
Grus	III.	21.20 to 23.20		-37 to -57		33	Oct.
Her'cu-les.....	II.	15.00 to 19.00		51 to 8		148	July
Hor'o-lo'gi-um..	III.	2.10 to 4.20		-40 to -67		11	Dec.
Hy'dra	II.	8.00 to 15.00		7 to -35		89	April
Hy'drus.....	III.	00.00 to 4.40		-58 to -82		16	Dec.
In'dus.....	III.	20.20 to 23.20		-45 to -75		19	Oct.
La-cer'ta.....	I.	21.40 to 23.00		57 to 35		48	Oct.
Le'o.....	II.	9.10 to 12.00		30 to -5		84	April
Le'o Mi'nor	II.	9.20 to 11.10		43 to 24		20	April
Le'pus.....	II.	4.50 to 6.10		-12 to -27		35	Jan.
Li'bra.....	II.	14.20 to 16.10		0 to -23		33	June
Lu'pus.....	II.	14.10 to 16.00		-29 to -55		46	June
Lynx.....	I.	6.00 to 9.20		64 to 31		38	Feb.
Ly'ra.....	II.	18.10 to 19.20		47 to 24		50	Aug.
Men'sa.....	III.	3.30 to 7.40		-70 to -85		14	Jan.
Mi'cro-sco'pi-um	II.	20.20 to 21.20		-28 to -45		19	Sept.
Mo-noc'e-ros ..	II.	5.50 to 8.40		12 to -12		64	Mch.
Mus'ca.....	III.	11.10 to 13.40		-64 to -75		12	May
Nor'ma	III.	15.20 to 16.20		-42 to -60		18	July
Oc'tans	III.	Surrounds the pole.		-75 to -90		22	.....
Oph'i-u'chus ...	II.	16.00 to 18.40		18 to -30		79	July
O-ri'on	II.	4.40 to 6.10		22 to -11		107	Jan.
Pa'vo.....	III.	17.30 to 21.20		-57 to -75		34	Aug.
Peg'a-sus	II.	21.10 to 0.20		38 to 2		111	Oct.
Per'seus.....	I.	1.00 to 4.40		58 to 30		82	Dec.
Phe'nix	III.	23.20 to 2.20		-40 to -59		33	Nov.
Pic'tor.....	III.	4.20 to 6.50		-43 to -64		16	Jan.
Pis'ces.....	II.	22.40 to 2.00		35 to -7		80	Nov.
Pis'cis Aus-tri'nus.....	II.	21.00 to 0.40		-23 to -41		20	Oct.
Pup'pis†.....	II.	6.00 to 8.20		-12 to -51		95	Feb.
Pyx'is†.....	II.	8.20 to 9.20		-16 to -37		13	Mch.
Re-tic'u-lum....	III.	3.10 to 4.40		-52 to -68		10	Jan.
Sa-git'ta.....	II.	19.00 to 20.10		22 to 16		16	Aug.
Sag'it-ta'ri-us ..	II.	17.40 to 20.20		-12 to -45		93	Aug.
Scor'pi-o.....	II.	15.40 to 17.40		-9 to -45		63	July
Sculp'tor.....	II.	23.00 to 1.40		-25 to -40		30	Nov.
Scu'tum So'biesʻki-i	II.	18.10 to 18.50		-4 to -16		11	Aug.
Ser'pens	II.	16.40 to 18.50		5 to -16		20	Aug.
Ser'pens (Ca'put)	II.	15.00 to 16.20		25 to -4		35	July.
Sex'tans	II.	9.20 to 10.40		8 to -10		17	April
Tau'rus.....	II.	3.10 to 5.40		30 to 0		122	Jan.
Tel'e-sco'pi-um .	III.	18.00 to 20.20		-45 to -57		17	Aug.
Tri-an'gu-lum ..	II.	1.20 to 2.40		39 to 24		16	Dec.
Tri-an'gu-lum Aus-tra'le	III.	14.40 to 17.00		-60 to -70		11	July
Tu-ca'na.....	III.	22.00 to 1.20		-57 to -75		24	Oct.
Ur'sa Ma'jor	I.	7.30 to 14.20		77 to 30		125	April
Ur'sa Mi'nor	I.	Surrounds the pole.		90 to 65		28	.....
Ve'la†.....	II.	8.00 to 11.00		-37 to -56		70	Mch.
Vir'go	II.	11.30 to 15.00		16 to -19		101	June
Vo'lans.....	III.	6.30 to 9.00		-64 to -75		16	Mch.
Vul-pec'u-la cum An'se-re	II.	18.50 to 21.30		29 to 20		42	Sept.

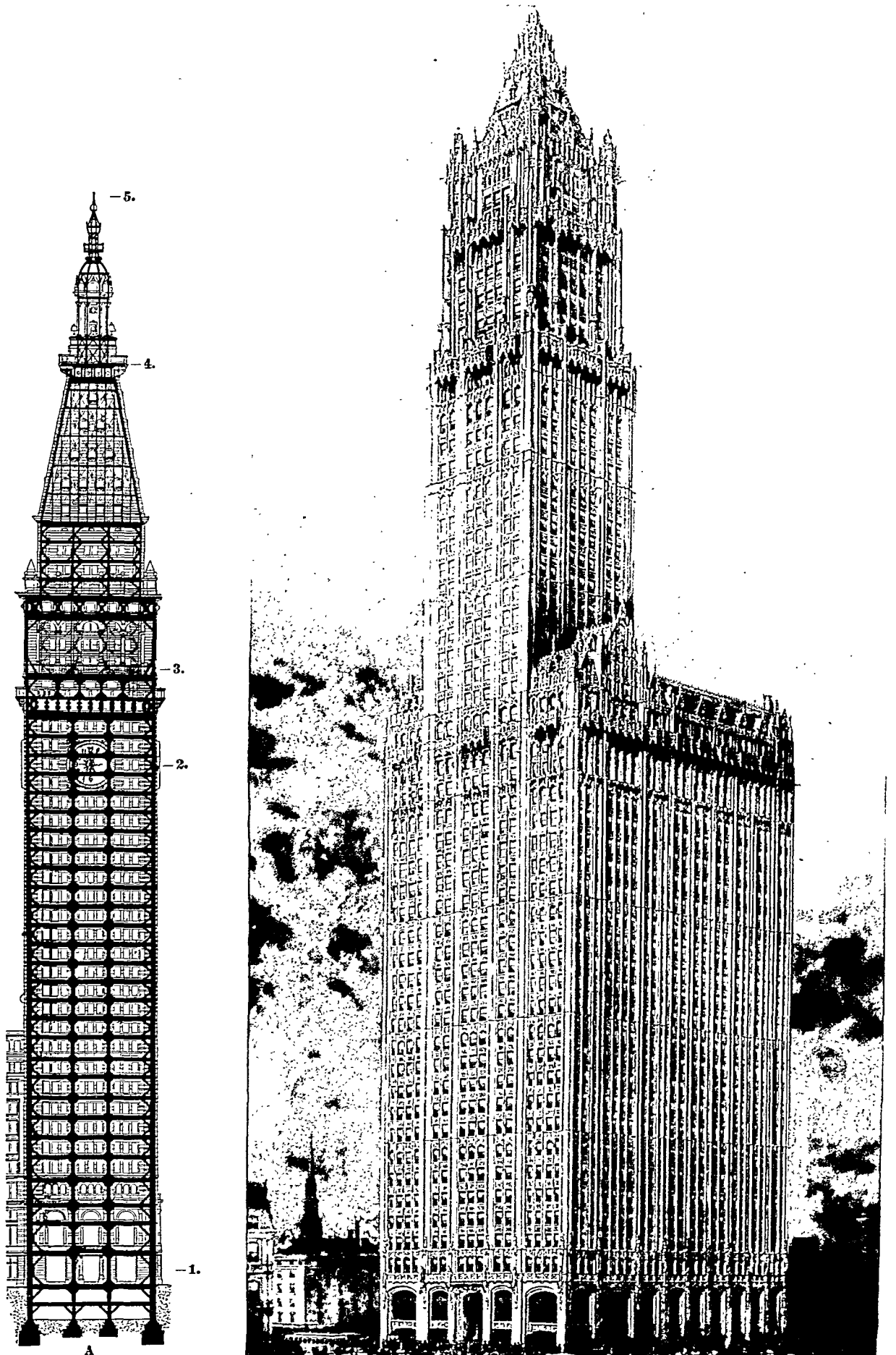
*Number of stars down to the 6th magnitude, inclusive.

†The four constellations Carina, Puppis, Vela, and Pyxis were formerly considered as a single one, called Argo Navis.

con-stel'la-to-ry, 1 kən-stel'ə-tō-rɪ; 2 cŏn-stĕl'a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a constellation.

con'stel-lize, 1 kən'stə-lɪz; 2 cŏn'stĕ-lĭz, *vt.* Same as CONSTELLATE, I.

con"ster-na'tion, 1 kən"stər-nā'shən; 2 cŏn"ster-nā'shon, *n.* Sudden fear confounding or temporarily paralyzing the faculties; terror accompanied with confusion; panic.



MODERN STEEL CONSTRUCTION.—I.

A. Elevation of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's tower, New York, showing steel skeleton. 1. Street-level. 2. Center of clock, 334 feet 3¾ inches above street-level. 3. Thirty-first floor, 392 feet ¾ inch above street-level. 4. Forty-fifth floor, 590 feet 6¾ inches above street-level. 5. Extreme height above curb, 700 feet 3 inches.

B. Woolworth Building, New York; extreme height above curb, 750 feet

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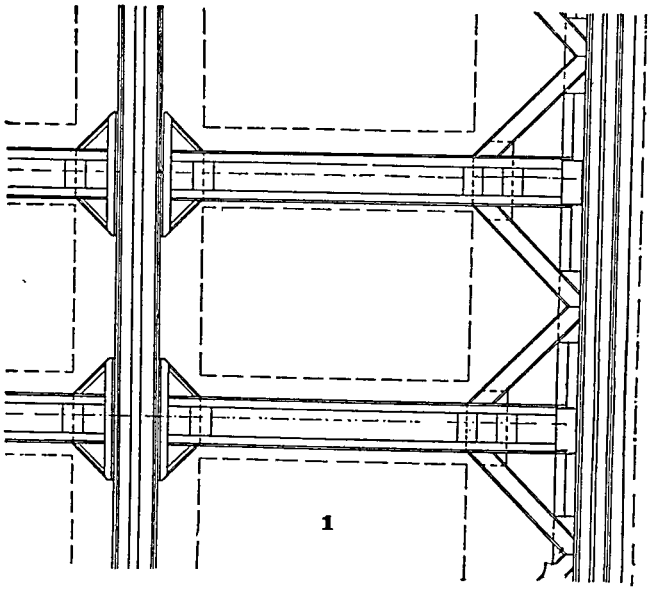
Prepared with the assistance of Cass Gilbert *and* N. Le Brun



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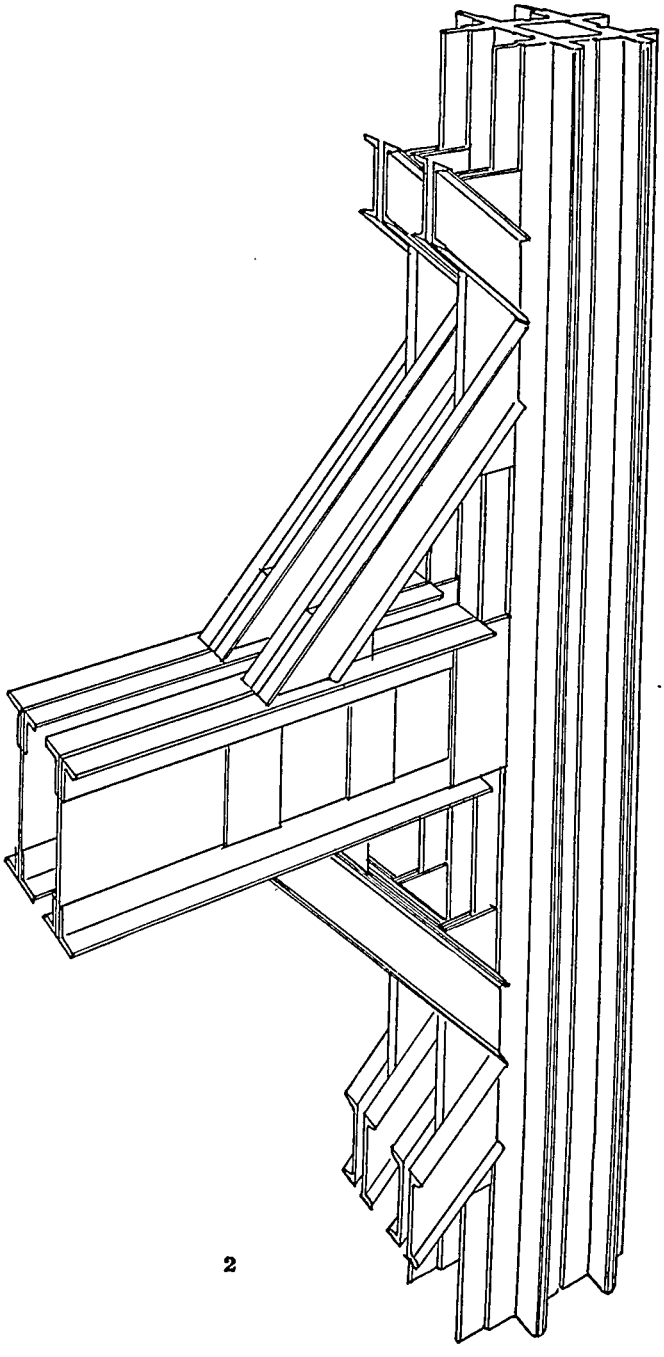

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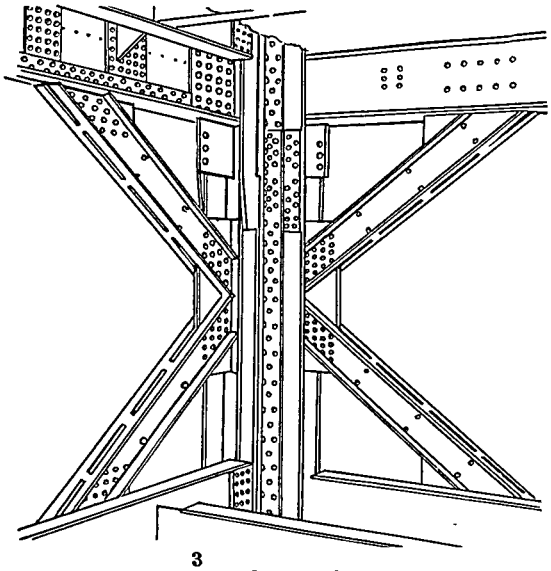

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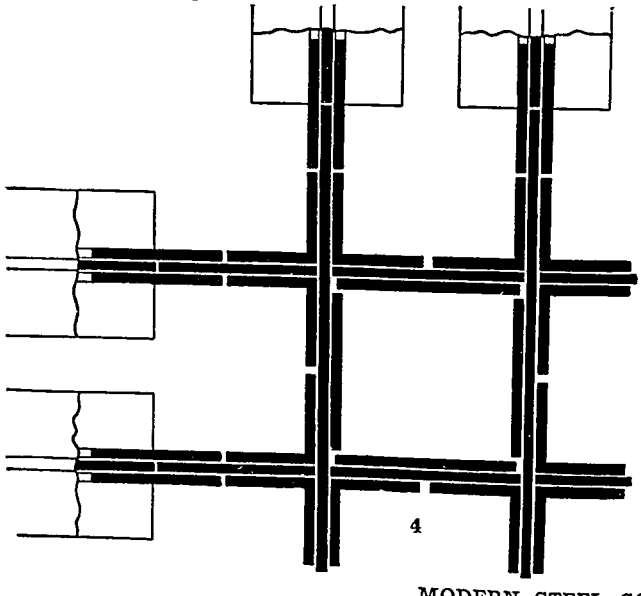

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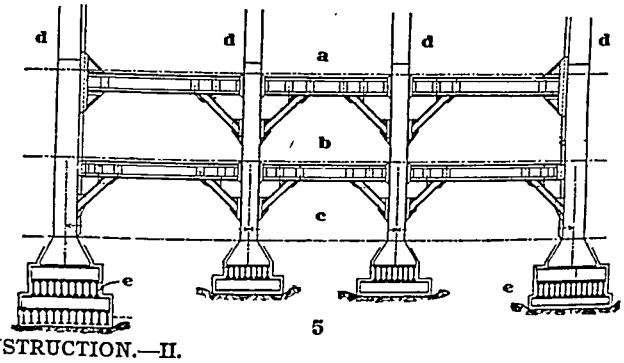

5

MODERN STEEL CONSTRUCTION.—II.

1. Elevation showing wind-bracing, girders, and columns. 2. Perspective of corner column showing girders and wind-bracing. 3. View of wind-bracing and corner column, showing riveted connections. 4. Section of a corner column showing arrangement of steel and connections. 5. Foundations, showing footings of grillage-beams (*e*, *e*) incased in concrete; *a*, first floor; *b*, basement; *c*, sub-basement; *d*, *d*, *d*, *d*, columns.

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Prepared under the direction of N. Le Brun.

Where, where, for shelter, shall the guilty fly,
When *consternation* turns the good man pale?
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* ix, l. 216.

[< L. *consternatio(n-)*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *sterno*, strew.] Syn.: see ALARM; FEAR.— **con'ster-nate†**, *vt.*

con'sti-pate, 1 kŏn'stı-pēt; 2 cŏn'sti-pāt, *vt.* [-PAT'ED; -PAT'ING.] **1.** To stuff a passage (as any bowel or capillary) and stop movement through it. **2†.** To condense or thicken, as vapor or fluids, by cold or pressure. [< L. *constipatus*, pp. of *constipo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *stipo*, press.]

con"sti-pa'tion, 1 kŏn'stı-pē'shŏn; 2 cŏn'sti-pā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the bowels characterized by suppressed or difficult evacuations and hardened feces. **2†.** A compressing; crowding; stuffing.

Con"sti-tu-ci-on', 1 kōn'stı-tū-sı-ōn'; 2 cōn'sti-tų-çi-ōn', A seaport in Maule province, Chile.

con-stit'u-en-cy, 1 kŏn-stit'yu-en-sı; 2 cŏn-stit'yų-ĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] **1.** A body of constituents, especially the inhabitants or voters in a district represented in a legislative body; also, the district represented.

I had been asked more than once to stand for an Irish *constituency*, and I had always refused.
MCCARTHY in *Contemporary Review* Nov., 1891, p. 625.

2. Any body of persons, whose interests are merged or concentered, having a common representative; a clientele; as, an agricultural *constituency*. **3.** [Colloq.] A body of patrons, customers, or subscribers.

con-stit'u-ent, 1 kŏn-stit'yu-ent; 2 cŏn-stit'yų-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Serving to form or compose as a necessary part; constituting; component; as, chlorin and sodium are the *constituent* elements of salt. **2.** Having the right to take part in the election of a public officer, or to be represented by him; as, the *constituent* population. [< L. *constituo* (ppr. *constituen(t-)s*); see CONSTITUTE.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **Constituent Assembly**, the National Assembly.

con-stit'u-ent, *n.* **1.** One who has the right to vote at an election. **2.** One of those who are represented by any one politically or in some business; a client.

I think it a duty in those intrusted with the administration of their affairs to conform themselves to the decided choice of their *constituents*. JEFFERSON in Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 427. [D. & r. 1858.]

3. Something that forms a necessary part or element. **4†.** One who constitutes or establishes. Syn.: see PART.

con'sti-tute, 1 kŏn'stı-tūt; 2 cŏn'sti-tūt, *vt.* [-TUT'ED; -TUT'ING.] **1.** To form or be the substance of; compose; make up. **2.** To impart a given nature or character to; make what it is; make. **3.** To establish as by authority; enact; fix; as, this was *constituted* by law. **4.** To depute and give necessary power to; appoint; as, I *constitute* you my spokesman in this matter. [< L. *constitutus*, pp. of *constituo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *statuo*, place, < *sto*, stand.] **con'stitu†.** Syn.: see MAKE.— **constituted authorities**, the magistrates and rulers of a people.— **con'sti-tute**, *a.*— **con'sti-tut"er**, *n.*

con"sti-tu'tion‡, 1 kŏn'stı-tū'shŏn; 2 cŏn'sti-tū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of constituting or establishing; as, at the time of the *constitution* of the courts. **2.** Any established system of parts and their relations, determining the character of the whole; the composition or make-up of a thing; as, the *constitution* of salt.

Many of the most important questions relating to the *constitution* of the sun can be studied only during total eclipses.
New-York Tribune Nov. 26, 1891, p. 3, col. 2.

3. The fundamental law of a civil state.

Constitutions may be formulated or not. The chief formal constitution is that of the United States of America, which is the fundamental organic law by which the national union of the States was formed, and under which the government is administered. It was framed and adopted by a convention called for that purpose (Sept. 17, 1787), ratified by each State separately, and went into operation March 4, 1789. It can be amended only in the manner provided by itself. Amendments I. to X. were added Nov. 20, 1789–Dec. 15, 1791; Amendment XI., Jan. 8, 1798; Amendment XII., Sept. 25, 1804; Amendment XIII., Dec. 18, 1865; Amendment XIV., July 28, 1868; Amendment XV., March 30, 1870; Amendment XVI., Feb. 25, 1913; Amendment XVII., May 30, 1913. Amendment XVIII., January 16, 1920; Amendment XIX., Aug. 26, 1920. Amendments proposed by Congress must be ratified by two-thirds of the States, acting through their legislatures. This kind of constitution is frequently known as a **rigid constitution**. The British constitution is the whole body of public law, written and unwritten, which has grown up during the ages, consisting of immemorial customs, settled precedents, judicial decisions, and parliamentary enactments, and is known as an **unwritten or customary constitution**.

The *Constitution* of 1789 . . . after all deductions, . . . ranks above every other written *constitution* for the intrinsic excellence of its scheme, its adaptation to the circumstances of the people, the simplicity, brevity, and precision of its language.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 25. [MACM. 1888.]

4. Any established law or custom.

It was an ancient *constitution* through all Arabia, to hold four months of the year sacred, in which all war was to cease.
PRIDEAUX *Mahomet* p. 57. [BA. 1808.]

5. The organic law of any organized body or association of persons; as, the *constitution* of the American Bible Society. **6.** *Civ. Law.* An imperial ordinance or rescript originating in the sole will of the emperor; as, the *constitutions* of Justinian. [F., < L. *constitutio(n-)*, < *constitutus*; see CONSTITUTE.] **con"sti-tu'tion†.**

Syn.: see CHARACTER.

— **arterial constitution**, the florid appearance in which the blood is rich in red blood-globules and fibrin.— **Constitutions of Clarendon** (*Eng. Hist.*), a scheme of administrative reform drawn up in 1164, clearly defining the respective jurisdictions of the civil and ecclesiastical courts. Other provisions were: no bishop to leave the country and no ecclesiastical appeals to be taken to Rome without the king's consent; a dispute between a layman and a cleric to be settled by twelve laymen and a judge; refusal to appear before an ecclesiastical court not to entail excommunication; all suits for debt to be tried in civil courts.— **fundamental constitutions** (*Amer. Hist.*), a plan for governing the colony of Carolina, drawn up in 1663, probably by Shaftesbury, and embracing a judicial system and a legislature so arranged as to dissolve upon nonagreement into four chambers, together with an elaborate system of feudal tenure: practically inoperative. The plan was dropped in 1693.— **Irish Constitution of 1782** (*Irish Hist.*), the constitution adopted under Grattan's Parliament, giving effect to resolutions adopted at Dungannon in 1781, declaring the right of Ireland to recognition as a separate nation under the British crown; of the country, to free trade; of the judiciary, to absolute independence; for the repeal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics, and of the limitation of the Mutiny Act to a single session.— **provincial constitutions** [Eng.], decrees issued from time to time by provincial synods under successive archbishops of Canterbury.

Con"sti-tu'tion‡, *n. U. S. Hist.* An American frigate of 44 guns, launched Sept. 20, 1797, which became renowned in the suppression of Barbary pirates and for her many victories in the War of 1812, and was the subject of O. W. Holmes's poem *Old Ironsides*, under the influence of which she has been retained in the navy and is now at the Boston Navy Yard. She captured the British frigate "Guerrière" off Cape Race, Aug. 19, 1812, in an action which lasted 30 minutes.

con"sti-tu'tion-al, 1 kŏn'stı-tiū'shŏn-ăl; 2 cŏn'sti-tū'shon-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to, inherent in, or due to the constitution or composition of a person or thing; as, *constitutional* weakness. **2.** Consistent with, required by, or included in the constitution of a state; lawful; as, a *constitutional* provision; a *constitutional* amendment. **3.** Existing or exerting power under the provisions of a constitution or recognized fundamental law; as, a *constitutional* government. **4.** [Colloq.] For the benefit of one's constitution. **5.** Upholding; loyal to the constitution. [< L. *constitutio(n-)*; see CONSTITUTION.] **con"sti-tu'tion-a-ry†.** Syn.: see RADICAL.— **Constitutional Church** (*Fr. Hist.*), the church established July 12, 1790, by the Constituent Assembly, which provided for the election of bishops by the clergy without applying to Rome, and constituted all the clerics civil functionaries with an annual stipend: abolished by a concordat in 1801 which continued until the Separation Law of Dec., 1905, established the *Associations Cultuelles*.— **c. clergy**, those who accepted the civil constitution of the church so established.— **C. Democrat, C. Democratic Party** (*Rus. Polit.*). See under DEMOCRAT.— **c. law**, see LAW.— **C. Union party** (*U. S. Pol. Hist.*), a party in the campaign of 1860, with a compromise platform. See under UNION.— **c. units** (*Biol.*), the vehicles of specific characters, ancestral and parental traits, and the individual peculiarities of the organism itself: as postulated by Spencer, intermediate between biological unit or cell and the chemical molecule.

con"sti-tu'tion-al, *n.* [Colloq.] A walk or exercise taken for the good of one's constitution or health.

Even my *constitutionals* in the chilly halls possessed a certain charm, for the house was never still.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Hospital Sketches* p. 44. [R. BROS. 1890.]

— **con"sti-tu'tion-al-ize**, *vt.* To take a constitutional.— **con"sti-tu'tion-al-i-za'tion**, *n.*

con"sti-tu'tion-al-ism, 1 kŏn'stı-tiū'shŏn-ăl-izm; 2 cŏn'sti-tū'shon-al-iṣm, *n.* **1.** The theory or principle of constitutional government. **2.** Adherence to that theory.

Constitutionalism, at once quelling Sanseulottic riot at Vincennes and Royalist treachery in the Tuileries, is great, this day, and prevails. CARLYLE *French Rev.* vol. ii, p. 114. [S. & W. 1871.]

con"sti-tu'tion-al-ist, 1 kŏn'stı-tiū'shŏn-ăl-ist; 2 cŏn'sti-tū'shon-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to the constitution of the country. **2.** One who advocates constitutionalism in opposition to absolutism, etc. Specifically: (1) In France, an advocate of the Constitution of 1791. (2) [C-] In Pennsylvania, (*a*) formerly, one who would retain the State Constitution of 1776, and (*b*) one who opposed the "Conventionalists" in 1804. **con"sti-tu'tion-ist‡.**

con"sti-tu'tion-al'i-ty, 1 kŏn'stı-tiū'shŏn-ăl'i-tı; 2 cŏn'sti-tū'shon-ăl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being in accordance with the Constitution, as of the United States or of a State.

con"sti-tu'tion-al-ly, 1 kŏn'stı-tiū'shŏn-ăl-ı; 2 cŏn'sti-tū'shon-al-y, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with or in relation to the physical constitution; naturally. **2.** In accordance with the constitution of the country.

con'sti-tu"tive, } 1 kŏn'stı-tiū'tıv; 2 cŏn'sti-tū'tiv, *a.*
con'sti-tu"tive‡, } **1.** Helping to form or compose; forming; hence, essential; as, a *constitutive* enactment; a *constitutive* element. **2.** Having power to enact, institute, or establish; instituting.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

con'sti-tu"tiv(e)‡, *n.* A quality or constituent part of anything; an element of a constitution.

con'sti-tu'tor, 1 kŏn'stı-tiū'tər *or* -ter; 2 cŏn'sti-tū'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which constitutes. **2.** *Law.* One who promises to pay the debt of another.

constr., *abbr.* Construction; construed.

con-strain', 1 kŏn-strēn'; 2 cŏn-strān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To compel to action or to inaction, by either physical or moral means; urge; oblige; as, hunger *constrained* him to eat. **2.** To confine or compress forcibly or unnaturally; as, the dress *constrains* her waist; a *constrained* position or voice. **3.** *Mech.* To subject to constraint. See CONSTRAINT. **4†.** To violate; force. **II.** *i.* To compel; urge; oblige. [< OF. *constraindre*, < L. *constringo*; see CONSTRICT.] **con-streyn'†.** Syn.: see COMPEL; MAKE.— **con-strain'a-bl(e)**‖, *a.*— **con-strain'er**, *n.*— **con-strain'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **con-strain-ment**, *n.*

con-strain'd, } 1 kŏn-strēnd'; 2 cŏn-strānd', *pa.* **1.**
con-strain'd's, } Subjected to compulsion, or resulting from compulsion. **2.** Unnaturally repressed; marked by constraint. **3.** Confined and compressed.— **con-strain'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **con-strain'ed-ness**, *n.*

con-straint', 1 kŏn-strēnt'; 2 cŏn-strānt', *n.* **1.** The operation of power, physical or moral, compelling or preventing action; coercion to or from. **2.** The result of constraining; the state of being constrained. **3.** Unnaturalness in manner resulting from distrust or diffidence, or from an attempt to repress one's feelings. **4.** *Mech.* Anything that prevents a particle or body from moving except in some particular manner; the state of being thus hampered. Constraint is measured, in the case of a particle, by its mass multiplied by the square of that velocity which would produce the actual velocity if compounded with the velocity the particle would have if free. [< OF. *constrainte*, orig. f. pp. of *constraindre*; see CONSTRAIN.] **con-streint'†.** Syn.: see RESERVE.

con-strict', 1 kŏn-strikt'; 2 cŏn-strict', *vt.* To compress or draw together at some point by external or internal force; cause to shrink in places; contract transversely; bind; cramp: generally the result of some physical growth; as, a cell or pod *constricted* into an hour-glass shape.

Large climbing plants . . . often do *constrict* the trees by which they rise, and, killing them, stand erect themselves.
LIVINGSTONE *South Africa* ch. 16, p. 164. [L. W. B.]

[< L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *stringo*, draw tight.] — **con-strict'ed**, *pa.* Contracted at a particular point or points. **con-strict'‡.**— **con-stric'tiv(e)**‡, *a.* Tending to constrict.

con-stric'tion, 1 kŏn-strik'shŏn; 2 cŏn-strić'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of constricting; local or transverse contraction. **2.** The state of being constricted; a constricted part.

con-stric'tor, 1 kŏn-strik'tər *or* -ter; 2 cŏn-strić'tor, *n.* **1.** That which compresses as by a band. **2.** A serpent that encircles and crushes its prey, as a boa or python. See illus. under ABOMA. **3.** *Anat.* A muscle that constricts an organ or opening; as, *constrictors of the pharynx*, thin flat muscles which control its dilatation and contraction; a sphincter.

con-stringe', 1 kŏn-strinj': 2 cŏn-strinġ', *vt.* [CONSTRINGED'; CON-STRING'ING.] To cause contraction in. [< L. *constringo*; see CONSTRICT.]

con-strin'gent, 1 kŏn-strin'jent; 2 cŏn-strin'ġĕnt, *a.* Tending to constrict; causing constriction; also, astringent.— **con-strin'gen-cy**, *n.*

con-stru'a-bl(e)‖, 1 kŏn-strū'ə-bl; 2 cŏn-struˀa-bl, *a.* Capable of being construed.— **con-struˀa-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

con-struct', 1 kŏn-strukt'; 2 cŏn-strŭct', *vt.* **1.** To adjust and join the materials or parts of so as to form a permanent whole; build; as, to *construct* a ship. **2.** To form mentally by putting ideas together; fabricate; fashion; devise; as, to *construct* a theory. **3.** *Math.* To exhibit (an algebraic value) geometrically. **4†.** To construe, as a sentence. [< L. *constructus*, pp. of *construo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *struo*, pile up.]

Syn.: build, compose, erect, fabricate, form, frame, put together, put up, set up. See MAKE.— Ant.: break, demolish, destroy, overthrow.— **con-struct'er**, *n.* A constructor.

con'struct, 1 kŏn'strukt; 2 cŏn'strŭct, *a.* Relating to or expressing construction.— **construct state**, in Hebrew grammar, same as ANNEXION.

con'struct, *n.* **1.** Any constructed object; specif. (*Psychol.*), any form of mental representation regarded as a result of external stimulation. **2.** *Gram.* A phrasal group of words used in regular grammatical construction.

The distinction between compounds and *constructs* is a delicate one, so much so that two persons of like birth and education may be found to differ upon it.
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* p. 573. [CL. P. 1873.]

3. *Math.* A surface or outline.

— **con-struct'i-bl(e)**‖, *a.* Capable of being constructed.

con-struc'tion, 1 kŏn-struk'shŏn; 2 cŏn-strŭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of constructing; also, that which is constructed; a structure; as, its *construction* took a long time; those old cromlech *constructions*. **2.** The peculiarities, collectively, in which one structure may differ from another; style of building or composing; as, a building of steel or iron *construction*.

Steel- or iron-construction. The process of building bridges, cars, ships, houses, and towers with the aid of a skeleton framework of beams, plates, and columns of prepared steel or iron, has been brought to great perfection within recent years. The first cast-iron bridge was built in 1779 at Colebrookedale, England; improved methods of steel-manufacture have led to a more widespread use of steel for building purposes. The steel used for these structural purposes is chiefly in the form of plates or shapes, the more important being the I bar, the angle, the channel and the Z bar; joining is done by rivets and screws, and as a rule the construction is webbed or cellular. The demand for fire-proof construction brought about the use of steel framework for flooring, and in time steel columns were introduced to carry the floor-loads and walls; hence, owing to the tensile strength of steel, arose the possibility of the very tall buildings known as 'skyscrapers,' where each tier consists of a rectangular group of steel-beam flooring and wall-columns braced against wind-pressure. See SKELETON BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. In structural steel this tensile strength varies from 52,000 to 70,000 pounds to the square inch, but in building work not more than 20,000 pounds to the square inch is calculated on. Steel enters into every field of construction, as caissons, sheet-piling, mine-strutting, etc., and but for the corrosive action of the elements such constructions would be imperishable.

3. The act of construing, or the interpretation thereby arrived at; as, the *construction* put upon his behavior.

Love 'thinketh no evil,' imputes no motive, sees the bright side, puts the best *construction* on every action.
DRUMMOND *Greatest Thing* ch. 3, p. 37. [J. P. 1890.]

4. *Law.* The interpretation of an instrument or statute so as to ascertain its true meaning and legal effect. **5.** *Gram.* (1) The putting together of words so as to form sentences, or the arrangement and union of words so produced; syntactical arrangement.

We find in every page words used in wrong senses, and *constructions* which violate the plainest rules of grammar. We have the low vulgarism of 'mutual friend' for 'common friend.'
MACAULAY *Boswell's Johnson* p. 139. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

(2) The determination of the syntactical relations (of a word or sentence).

Errors in **grammatical construction** (embracing *connection* and *arrangement*) are solecisms. A solecism may be: (1) A violation of *grammatical concord;* as, "*Whom* (properly *who*) do they suppose will be appointed?" "Each of the four living writers had *their* (properly *his*) writings recited." (2) A violation of *grammatical arrangement;* as, "A good man not only deserves the respect but the love of his fellow beings" (rather, "A good man deserves not only the respect of his fellow beings, but also their love"). "He could see that the room had been swept with half an eye." (3) A violation of *grammatical propriety;* as, "This is a very different case *than* (should be *from*) that"; "Vices *in communtiy*" (properly *in the community*); "The governor was attended *with* (correctly *by*) his staff"; "She wrote better than *any* (properly *any other*) pupil in her class." In the following statement the error is double: "This paper has the *ablest* staff *of any* of its *contemporaries*." Not only do we have *ablest of any*, but "*this* paper" is included among its own *contemporaries;* the statement should have been "*an abler* staff *than*," etc. (4) A violation of *grammatical precision;* as, "The rich and the poor (not *the rich and poor*) are alike mortal"; "He treated his benefactors with supreme (not *the most supreme*) contempt"; "Had he have laid low (correctly *had he lain low*) he would not have been wounded"; "When he was (properly *had*) retired to his tent, they sat silent a long time." For errors of rhetorical construction, see RHETORICAL.

6. *Psychol.* The power of forming new combinations or systems of knowledge or thought out of elements already in the mind; mental constructiveness: also, the exercise and the products of this power. See phrases below. See CONSTRUCTIVE FACULTY.

The Abstractions, Inductions, Deductions, and Experimental processes of science . . . afford likewise examples of *Construction*.
BAIN *Senses and Intellect* bk. ii, p. 591. [A. 1879.]

7. *Math.* The preparation with instruments of a geometric design embodying certain fixed conditions and

relations; also, the design so made. [F. < L. *constructio(n-)*, < *constructus*; see CONSTRUCT.]

—**artistic construction,** or **esthetic art,** that constructive power or process by which forms, facts, or ideas regarded as beautiful are grouped and organized according to esthetic principles.—**con-struc'tion-train",** *n.* A train for carrying construction-materials for a railway.—**c.-way,** *n.* A temporary road or way over which to haul materials for a permanent road.—**Hennebique c.,** reinforced concrete construction first perfected by the French builder François Hennebique.—**Huygens's c.,** a geometrical figure reproducing the structure of the front of a light-wave.—**Mascheroni constructions,** constructions in geometry in which no other instrument than the compass is employed.—**mill c.** (*Arch.*), a system of building with brick walls and floors of thick planking carried by heavy wooden girders resting on posts of wood or iron: used especially for factories.—**practical c.,** that constructive power or process by which ideas, elements, or forces, regarded as good or as means to ends, are grouped and organized in systems according to the law of practical utility.—**scientific c.,** that constructive power or process by which knowledges regarded as truth or fact are grouped and organized in systems according to the law of the true or in agreement with reality.—**skeleton building-c.,** a method of construction in which the main support is an internal framework of iron or steel, erected more or less completely before the outer walls are put up, the weight of which is carried, story by story, by external members and projections of the frame.—**steel construction†.** See PLATE.

con-struc'tion-al, 1 ken-struk'shən-əl; 2 cŏn-strŭc'-shon-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to construction; building. **2.** *Geol.* (1) Having courses and grades determined by the original structure of the land through which it is flowing: said of a watercourse, or of natural drainage. Compare CONSEQUENT, *a.*, 3 (2).

The various streams that are led by the form of the new land to unite on the way to the sea form a single *constructional* river system. W. M. DAVIS *Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia* vol. vii, p. 119. [1895.]

(2) Formed by or resultant from consequent drainage; as, a *constructional* divide or valley. **3.** Deduced by construing the language of a law or document.—**con-struc'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-struc'tion-ist, 1 ken-struk'shən-ist; 2 cŏn-strŭc'-shon-ist, *n.* One who construes laws or documents, etc., and who advocates some mode of construction.—**strict constructionist,** specifically, one who construes the Constitution of the United States so as to limit the powers of the federal government to those expressly granted by the Constitution.

con-struc'tive, } 1 ken-struk'tiv; 2 cŏn-strŭc'tiv, *a.* **1.**
con-struc'tivs, } Involving the act or possessing the power of constructing; as, *constructive* art or work. **2.** *Law.* Assumed or inferred as being included within the intent or application of a law or a legal document.

The problem before them was to convert the ecclesiastical charge of *constructive* blasphemy into a civil charge of *constructive* treason. FARRAR *Life of Christ* vol. ii, p. 354. [E. P. D. 1874.]

3. Tending toward or resulting in positive conclusions; affirmative; as, *constructive* reasoning.—**constructive faculty,** or **c. imagination,** the mental activity by which the elements or single objects of perception and self-consciousness are grouped into systems, scientific, artistic, and practical. In such activity both intellect and imagination take part. See phrases under CONSTRUCTION.—**c. malice, c. crime,** malicious criminal intent, or commission of crime, imputed by law when an act is unlawful and necessarily injurious or criminal, although proof be lacking.—**c. mileage,** a mileage allowance for railroad travel supposedly accomplished.—**c. notice,** knowledge of some particular thing imputed to one, whether he knew it or not, because it was his duty to know it, as the knowledge of a legally published order of court.—**c. theft,** larceny when the taking, tho not apparently felonious, is subsequently shown to have been so, as by obtaining the delivery of goods and then feloniously appropriating them.— **-ly,** *adv.*

con-struc'tiv(e-ness^s, 1 ken-struk'tiv-nes; 2 cŏn'strŭc'-tiv-nĕs, *n.* The faculty of and tendency to construction; productive ingenuity; especially, mechanical ability: mentioned especially in phrenology. See CONSTRUCTION, *n.*, 6.

Constructiveness is as genuine and irresistible an instinct in man as in the bee or the beaver.

W. JAMES *Psychology* vol. ii, p. 420. [H. H. & CO. 1890.]

con-struc'tor, 1 ken-struk'tər *or* -ter; 2 cŏn-strŭc'tor, *n.* **1.** One who constructs; a builder; specif. (U. S. navy), an officer having in charge the construction and repairs of vessels. **2†.** One who construes. SYN.: see ARCHITECT.—**con-struc'tor-ship,** *n.*

con-struc'ture, 1 ken-struk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn-strŭc'-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* The right to materials of another which have been used in one's own house, on compensation of the former owner. **2†.** Construction, or a construction.

con'strue, 1 ken'strū *or* ken-strū'; 2 cŏn'stru *or* cŏn-stru' (XIII), *v.* [-STRUED, -STRU'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) To determine or state the syntax of words in; specifically, to translate (sentences) from a writer in a foreign language by giving each word separately, followed by its English equivalent, in the English order; as, to *construe* a Latin sentence. (2) To determine or state the syntax of; parse; as, to *construe* a verb. *Construe* more commonly relates to sentences, *parse* to single words. **2.** To determine the meaning of; interpret; explain; as, to *construe* a foreign language (into English); to *construe* one's conduct; to *construe* a clause or a law.

II. *i. Gram.* To determine syntax; translate.

'Now,' proceeds Trevisa, 'the yere of our Lorde 1385, in all the grammere scoles of Engelond, children leaveth Frensche, and *construeth* and lerneth in Englische.' I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Origin of Eng. Lang.* in vol. i, p. 144. [W. J. W. 1866.]

[< L. *construo;* see CONSTRUCT.] SYN.: see INTERPRET.—**con-stru'er,** *n.*

con'strue, 1 ken'strū; 2 cŏn'stru, *n.* A construction or act of construing; also, a translation according to a given construction.

con'stu-prate†, *vt.* To ravish.—**con"stu-pra'tion†,** *n.*

con"sub-sist', 1 kon'sub-sist'; 2 cŏn'sŭb-sist', *vi.* To subsist together or in close union.—**con"sub-sis'ten-cy,** *n.*

con"sub-stan'tial, 1 kon'sub-stan'shəl; 2 cŏn'sŭb-stăn'shal, *a.* Having the same substance; as, the Son is *consubstantial* with the Father. See TRINITY. [< LL. *consubstantialis*, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), together; and see SUBSTANTIAL.] **con"sub-stan'ti-ate†.—con"sub-stan'-tial-ism,** *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation.—**-ist,** *n.*—**con"sub-stan"ti-al'i-ty,** *n.* Coexistence in the same substance.—**con"sub-stan'tial-ly,** *adv.*

con"sub-stan'ti-ate, 1 kon'sub-stan'shu-ĕt; 2 cŏn'sŭb-stăn'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To unite in one common substance without transubstantiation.

True rhetoric, in which thought is *consubstantiated* with things. E. P. WHIPPLE *Character* essay iii, p. 74. [T. & F. 1866.]

II. *i.* To teach consubstantiation; as, a *consubstantiating* church; also, to become one in substance. [< CON- + L. *substantia;* see SUBSTANCE.]

con"sub-stan"ti-a'tion, 1 kon'sub-stan"shi-ē'shən; 2 cŏn'sŭb-stăn"shi-ā'shon, *n.* The theory of the substantial union of the body and blood of our Lord with the bread and wine after their consecration in the eucharist: erroneously applied to the Lutheran doctrine of the real presence, the theologians of that communion having uniformly denied that any change occurs in the elements. Its relation to transubstantiation is expressed by the difference between *con-* and *trans-*. Compare REAL PRESENCE.—**con"sub-stan"ti-a'tion-ist,** *n.*—**con-sub'stan-tiv(e^s,** *a.*

Con"su-e'lo, 1 kon'sū-i'lo *or* (*F.*) kōn'sü'ĕ'lō'; 2 cŏn'su-ē'lo *or* (*F.*) cŏn'sü'ç'lō', *n.* In George Sand's *Consuelo*, the heroine; a type of purity surrounded by temptations.

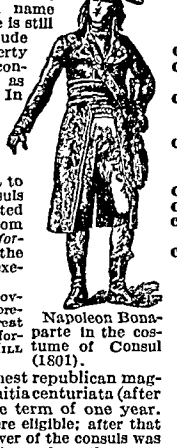
con'sue-tude, 1 kon'swi-tiūd; 2 cŏn'swe-tūd, *n.* The state of being accustomed, or that to which one is accustomed; custom; usage; habit; association. [OF., < L. *consuetudo*, < *consuesco*, incept. of *consueo*, be accustomed, < *con-*, intens. + *sueo*, be accustomed, < *suus*, one's own.] **con-suet'i-tudet.**

con"sue-tu'di-na-ry, 1 kon'swi-tiū'di-nē-ri; 2 cŏn'swe-tū'di-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Arising from custom. **con"sue-tu'di-nalt. 2.** *Law.* Founded on immemorial custom; unwritten, as distinguished from statutory; as, *consuetudinary* law. [< LL. *consuetudinarius*, < L. *consuetudo;* see CONSUETUDE.]

con"sue-tu'di-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A manual for monastic devotions.

con'sul, 1 kon'sul; 2 cŏn'sŭl, *vt. Com.* To submit, as an invoice, for consular inspection and stamp of approval.

con'sul, *n.* **1.** An officer appointed to reside in a foreign port or city, chiefly as the representative of his country's commercial interests. The consul is the prototype of the ancient Greek *prozenus*, by which name the consular representative of Greece is still known. The duties of a consul include the protection of the person and property of his fellow countrymen within his consular jurisdiction, as well as acting as their legal adviser, if so required. In some Oriental and African countries the consul is also invested, in both civil and criminal cases, with judicial powers which are exercised jointly with representatives either of his own country or of that to which he is accredited. The consuls of both Great Britain and the United States, as a rule, are prohibited from engaging in any business. Before a *foreign consul* can take up office in the United States he must receive his exequatur from the President.



Napoleon Bonaparte in the costume of Consul (1801).

For more than a hundred years the Government of the United States failed to appreciate fully the *Consul* as a factor in the great work of protecting and enlarging the foreign commerce of the country. C. S. HILL in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 511.

2. *Rom. Hist.* One of the two highest republican magistrates at Rome, elected by the comitia centuriata (after the expulsion of the kings) for the term of one year.

Until 366 B. C. patricians only were eligible; after that plebeians also were elected. The power of the consuls was for many years nearly that of the kings whom they supplanted; but under the empire it faded to a mere presidency of the senate, of public games, etc., and it died out in the 6th century A. D. The year was often indicated by naming the consuls (abbreviated *coss.*) of that year; but the consular year usually coincided only partly with the calendar year. **3.** The chief magistrate of a medieval city with municipal government, having varying functions. **4.** *F. Hist.* The title given to Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun from December, 1799, to May, 1804, as supreme magistrates of the French republic, Bonaparte being known as the First Consul; the others, the Second and Third respectively. Lebrun and Cambacérès had consultative voices only. The First Consul became emperor in 1804. **5.** The representative of a cyclists' touring club in a certain locality. **6†.** A counselor. [L., < *consulo*, consider.]—**con'sul-gen'er-al,** *n.* [CONSULS-GENERAL, *pl.*] A consul having supervision of the other consulates in the country of his residence.—**con'sul-aget,** *n.* A consulate.—**con'sul-ship,** *n.* The office or term of office of either a Roman or a modern consul; a consulate.

con'su-la-cy, 1 kon'siū-lə-si; 2 cŏn'sū-la-çy, *n.* Same as CONSULATE, 3.

con'su-lar, 1 kon'siu-lər; 2 cŏn'sū-lar. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a consul, in any sense; as, a *consular* certificate; *consular* government.—**con'su-la-ryt.**

II. *n.* In ancient Rome: (1) A provincial governor under the empire. (2) An ex-consul. **con'su-lert,**—**consular agent,** a representative of the fourth rank in the consular service.—**c. bureau,** see BUREAU.—**c. city,** one of the medieval Italian cities governed by a consul.—**c. court,** a court of limited jurisdiction over which a consul presides in certain foreign countries.—**c. invoice,** an invoice the correctness of which is sworn to before a consul.—**con"su-lar'i-ty,** *n.* Consular jurisdiction or authority.

con'su-late, 1 kon'siu-lĕt; 2 cŏn'sū-lāt, *n.* **1.** The office or the term of office of a consul. **2.** Government by a consul or consuls. **3.** The place in which a consul transacts official business. **4.** [C-] *F. Hist.* The government under the consuls from 1799 to 1804, when Napoleon Bonaparte became emperor. The Consulate succeeded the Directory. See DIRECTORY. [< L. *consulatus*, < *consul;* see CONSUL.]—**con'su-late-gen'er-al,** *n.* The office of a consul-general.

Con'sul Bib'u-lus. Nickname for an official nonentity, derived from Bibulus, consul of Rome with Julius Cæsar, in the year 59 B. C. [L.]

con'su-le Plan'co. [L.] During the consulship of Plancus (HORACE *Odes* xxiv, 28); hence, in the golden days of youth.

con-sult', 1 kon-sult'; 2 cŏn-sŭlt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To apply to for direction or information; ask the advice of; as, to *consult* a friend, a lawyer, or a specialist. **2.** To have regard to in deciding or in acting; consider.

He went out every day; and as he never *consulted* the weather, so he never had to *consult* the physicians.

HAMERTON *Intellectual Life* pt. i, p. 29. [H. BROS. 1874.]

3†. To contrive; devise. **4†.** To deliberate upon.

II. *i.* **1.** To ask advice or direction from another; compare views: followed by *with*.

The first use of education [is] to enable us to *consult with* the wisest and the greatest men on all points of earnest difficulty. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 85. [W. & S. 1883.]

2. To discuss something together; deliberate; as, they *consulted* long, but could not decide. [< F. *consulter*, < L. *consulto*, freq. of *consulo*, consult.]

SYN.: confer, deliberate. *Confer* suggests the interchange of counsel, advice, or information; *consult* indicates almost exclusively the receiving of it. A man *confers* with his associates about a new investment; he *consults* his physician about his health; he may *confer* with him on matters of general interest. He *consults a* dictionary, but does not *confer* with it. He *consults* others, or *consults* with them; he may *deliberate* by himself. See DELIBERATE.—PRED.: consult *with* friends *about* a matter.

—**con-sult'a-bl(e^p,** *a.* Open and in order for examination; as, *consultable* catalogs, registers, etc.; easy of approach.—**con-sul'tant. I.** *a.* Consulting. **II.** *n.* One who consults.—**con-sult'a-ry,** *a.* Resulting from a consultation.—**consultary response** (*Law*), the opinion of a court on a made case.—**con"sult-ee',** *n.* [Rare.] One consulted.—**con-sult'er,** *n.*

con'sult†, *n.* **1.** A meeting for conference; consultation. **2.** The decision arrived at. **3.** Agreement; concert.

con-sul'ta, 1 kon-sūl'tə; 2 cŏn-sul'tä, *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish history, a semi-official meeting for deliberation; also, its minutes. **con-sul'tot.**

con"sul-ta'tion, 1 kon'sul-tē'shən; 2 cŏn'sŭl-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of consulting; deliberation with a view to a decision.

This [Senate Hall] is a hall for mutual *consultation* and discussion; not an arena for the exhibition of champions. WEBSTER *Works* vol. iii, p. 274. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

2. A meeting of physicians, lawyers, specialists, etc., for the purpose of conference, especially as to a specified case. [< L. *consultatio(n-)*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consulto;* see CONSULT.]—**consultation game,** in chess, a game in which two or more players on each side consult as to the moves.—**writ of c.** (*Eng. Law*), a writ of the king's court sending a cause back to the ecclesiastical court from which it had been improperly removed.

con-sult'a-tive, } 1 kon-sult'ə-tiv; 2 cŏn-sŭlt'a-tĭv, *a.*
con-sult'a-tivs, } Having the office or duty of consulting; deliberative.

con-sult'a-to-ry, 1 kon-sult'ə-to-ri; 2 cŏn-sŭlt'a-to-ry, *a.* Proceeding from consultation; advisory. **con-sult'a-ryt, con-sult'o-ryt.**

con-sult'ing, 1 kon-sult'iŋ; 2 cŏn-sŭlt'ing, *pa.* Giving professional advice on consultation; as, a *consulting* physician.

con-sult'ive, } 1 kon-sult'iv; 2 cŏn-sŭlt'iv, *a.* Involving
con-sult'ivs, } consultation or consideration; deliberate.

con'sum-ah, 1 kon'sum-ə; 2 cŏn'sŭm-a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as KHANSAMAH. **con'sum-art; con'sum-mah†.**

con-sume', 1 kon-siūm'; 2 cŏn-sūm', *v.* [CON-SUMED'; CON-SUM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To destroy gradually, as by burning, eating, etc., or by using up, wearing out, wasting, or squandering. **2.** To waste away; spend, as time; waste or devour, as with passion or envy. **3.** [Archaic.] To ruin utterly.

II. *i.* To become wasted; be destroyed; burn.

He suffered with the victim and *consumed* with an active rage against the oppressor. J. MORLEY *Voltaire* p. 13. [A. 1887.]

[< F. *consumer*, < L. *consumo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *sumo*, take, < *sub*, under + *emo*, buy.] SYN.: see ABSORB; BURN.—**con-sum'a-bl(e^p,** *a.* & *n.*—**con-sum'ed-ly,** *adv.* [Colloq.] In a consuming manner; extravagantly; unrestrainedly; as, "They laughed *consumedly*," SCOTT *Redgauntlet*, p. 131.—**con-sume'less,** *a.*—**con-sum'ing-ly,** *adv.*

con-sum'er, 1 kon-siūm'ər; 2 cŏn-sūm'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which consumes or destroys. **2.** *Polit. Econ.* One who uses up an article of exchangeable value, either in serving his own wants or in producing from it another article of value; as, *consumers* are either productive or unproductive.—**consumers' goods** (*Econ.*), products that directly satisfy human needs or desires, such as food, clothing, objects of art, etc., as distinguished from producers' goods; goods sold for use, not for resale.—**consumers' surplus** (*Econ.*), the excess over and above the purchase price that a consumer would be willing to pay rather than to go without a desired commodity. **consumers' rent‡.**

con'sum-mate, 1 kon'sum-ĕt *or* kon'sum'ĕt; 2 çŏn'sŭmāt *or* cŏn-sŭm'āt (XIII), *vt.* [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] **1.** To bring to completion or perfection, or the fullest development.

A national literature *consummates* and crowns the greatness of a people. BUSHNELL *Work amd Play* ch. 2, p. 71. [S. 1864.]

2†. To bring to a close; destroy. [< L. *consummatus*, pp. of *consummo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *summa;* see SUM, *n.*] SYN.: see ACCOMPLISH.—**to consummate a marriage,** to complete a marriage by cohabitation.—**con'sum-ma"tor,** *n.*—**con-sum'ma-to-ry,** *a.*

con-sum'mate, 1 kon-sum'ĭt *or* kon'su-mit; 2 cŏn-sŭm'-at *or* cŏn'sŭ-mat, *a.* Of the highest degree; finished; complete; perfect. [< L. *consummatus;* see CONSUMMATE, *v.*] SYN.: see PERFECT; RIPE.—**con-sum'mate-ly,** *adv.*

He [Poe] was, what none of his predecessors had been, a *consummate* artist. *Edinburgh Review* Jan., 1891 p. 47.

con"sum-ma'tion, 1 kon'su-mē'shən; 2 cŏn'sŭ-mā'shon, *n.* The utmost completion; highest fulfilment, perfect development; end. [< L. *consummatio(n-)*, < *consummatus;* see CONSUMMATE, *v.*] SYN.: see ACHIEVEMENT; ACT; END.—**con-sum'ma-tiv(e^s,** *a.*

con-sumpt', 1 kon-sumpt'; 2 cŏn-sŭmpt', *n.* [Scot.] The process of consumption or expenditure; that which is consumed. [< L. *consumptus*, pp. of *consumo;* see CONSUME.]

con-sump'ted, 1 kon-sumpt'ed; 2 cŏn-sŭmpt'ed, *a.* [Colloq.] Afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis.

con-sump'ti-bl(e^p, 1 kon-sump'ti-bl; 2 cŏn-sŭmp'ti-bl. **I.** *a.* Consumable, as by use, wear, erosion, etc. **II.** *n. Econ.* Anything consumptible.

con-sump'tion, 1 kon-sump'shən; 2 cŏn-sŭmp'shon, *n.* **1.** Gradual destruction, as by burning, eating, etc., or by using up, wearing out, squandering, etc.; as, the *consumption* of food or of clothing by the people.

Whatever may be the stock of fun which Germany yields for home *consumption*, she has provided little for the palate of other lands. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, German Wit* p. 105. [T. & W. 1883.]

2. *Med.* A progressive wasting disease; any form of phthisis. Specifically: (1) Consumption of the lungs, phthisis pulmonaris, in which tubercles form in the lungs and cause their gradual disintegration. (2) Consumption

of the bowels; marasmus: a disease in which the bowels are destroyed by ulcers. **3.** *Econ.* The destruction of goods in the satisfying of human needs. *Consumption* may consist either of the using up of goods, such as machines and raw material, in the production of other goods, which is known as **productive consumption**; or, that destruction, termed **final consumption**, which directly satisfies human wants, such as hunger, thirst, the desire for warmth, etc., or ministers to other than the strictly physical needs, such as the love of art, music, etc. In this sense the destruction of the books in a library through the action of time is as much *consumption* as the eating of a meal. [< L. *consumptio(n-)*, < *consumptus;* see CONSUMPT.] — **acute consumption.** *Med.* **1.** Miliary tuberculosis. **2.** Pneumonic or lobar tuberculosis; bronchopneumonic or lobular tuberculosis. — **c. goods,** same as CONSUMER'S GOODS. — **galloping c.,** same as ACUTE c., 2. — **hatters' c.,** pneumonitis due to inhalation of fur and dust. — **luxus c.** **1.** *Med.* Cell-changes which occur in certain surplus proteid material present in the body. **2.** The ingestion of albuminous food in excess of the needs of the body. — **potter's c.,** pulmonary phthisis caused by inhalation of clay-dust.

con-sump'tive, } 1 kon-sump'tiv; 2 cŏn-sŭmp'tiv, *a.* **1.**
con-sump'tivs, ∫ Tending to, causing, or designed for consumption; as, the *consumptive* power of the country; a *consumptive* demand for wheat; a *consumptive* war. **2.** *Med.* Connected with or affected by consumption; as, a *consumptive* symptom; a *consumptive* patient. [< L. *consumptus;* see CONSUMPT.] **con-sump'tion-al**†; **con-sump'tu-ous**†.

— **con-sump'tiv(e)s,** *n.* A person affected with consumption or phthisis. — **con-sump'tiv(e-ly)s,** *adv.* — **con-sump'tiv(e-ness)s,** *n.* A tendency to become consumptive, or the state of being consumptive. — **con-sump'tive's-weed",** *n.* [Cal.] Same as YERBA SANTA. — **con"sump-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*

Con'sus, 1 kon'sus; 2 cŏn'sŭs, *n. Myth.* An ancient Italian deity, presiding over counsels and secret plans. Horse- and chariot-races were held in the Circus Maximus on his festival-day, August 18th, which was termed *Consualia.*

con-sute', 1 kon-siūt'; 2 cŏn-sūt', *a. Entom.* Marked as if with stitches, as the wing-covers of some beetles. [< L. *consuo* (pp. *consutus*), sew together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *suo,* sew.] — **con-su'tile†,** *a.* Stitched together.

cont., *abbr.* Containing, contents, continent, continental, continued, contra, contracted, contraction, contracts.

con"ta-bes'cence, 1 kon'ta-bes'ens; 2 cŏn'ta-bĕs'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A wasting away; atrophy. **2.** *Bot.* A condition in which the stamens and pollen are abortive: often in hybridized plants. [< L. *contabescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *contabesco,* waste away, < *con-* (< *cum*) intens. + *tabesco,* waste, < *tabes,* dwindling.] — **con"ta-bes'cent,** *a.*

con-tab'u-late†, *vt.* To floor with boards. — **-tion†,** *n.*

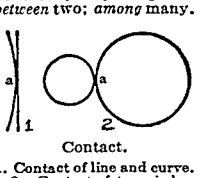
con'tact, 1 kon'takt; 2 cŏn'tăct, *n.* [Rare.] To be in contact; touch: followed by *with.*

con'tact, *n.* **1.** The coming together of two bodies in space; meeting; touching; hence, the relation of touching or of being in touch.

Inner sunshine warms not only the heart of the owner, but all who come in *contact* with it.
J. T. FIELDS *Underbrush* p. 302. [o. & co. 1877.]

2. *Psychol.* Light pressure upon the skin; a weak but adequate stimulus of the pressure-spots. **3.** *Math.* The tangency of two surfaces or lines. **4.** *Mining.* The line of delimitation between a metalliferous vein and its wall, or country-rock. **5.** *Geol.* The surface of junction of an igneous rock and the country-rock, and generally of rocks of different ages or kinds. **6.** *Anthropol.* The intermingling of races of different degrees of culture. **7.** *Med.* One who has been exposed to a contagious disease. **8.** *Mil.* The position of one body of troops in relation to another which permits of constant communication if allies, or of observation if opponents. **9.** *Astron.* The apparent contact of the edges of the disks of any two heavenly bodies, or of one body with the shadow of another: said of eclipses, occultations, and transits. **10.** *Elec.* The touching or joining of points or surfaces of conductors, permitting the passing or flow of the current. [< L. *contactus,* < *contactus,* pp. of *contingo,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *tango,* touch.]

Syn.: see COLLISION. — Prep.: contact *of* adjoining surfaces; *of* one object *with* another; *between* two; *among* many. — **contact action,** a chemical reaction between substances caused by contact with a third which apparently remains unaffected. See CATALYSIS. — **c.-bed,** *n.* **1.** A form of sewerage-filter. **2.** *Geol.* A bed of rock adjoining one of a different nature. — **c.-block,** *n. Elec.* A block of metal forming a part of an electric circuit and adapted to aid in breaking the circuit. — **c.-break"er,** *n. Elec.* An instrument for interrupting or breaking an electric circuit by separating two metals through which the current passes. — **c.-irritation,** *n.* The irritating effect upon plant cells of the contact of certain fungi or insects, often resulting in excessive and abnormal growth. Compare IRRITATION, 2. — **c.-level,** *n.* A delicately adjusted spirit-level, pivoted transversely: used for determining slight variations of length. — **c.-maker,** *n. Elec.* A device for providing electric contact; or for making and breaking such contact at will. — **c.-mass,** *n. Chem.* The live mass containing the agent setting up catalytic action in a contact process. — **c.-metamorphism,** *n.* See METAMORPHISM. — **c.-mineral,** *n.* A mineral produced by contact-metamorphism. — **c.-paper,** *n. Photog.* A sensitized paper used in contact-printing. — **c. phenomena** (*Geol.*), the physical and chemical effects produced along or near the contact of a mass of igneous rock, during and as a result of its eruption, solidification, and cooling. — **c.-pin,** *n. Elec.* A metallic pin used to establish contact for the conduction of current between the parts of an electrical machine. — **c. process,** any of several methods of utilizing contact action, as in chemistry and physics. — **c.-ring,** *n. Elec.* A metal ring connected with a motor or dynamo which conveys current to a conductor sliding upon it. — **c. series** (*Elec.*), a series of metals each of which would be positively electrified by contact with the one following, as zinc, lead, tin, copper, platinum, carbon. See ELECTROMOTIVE SERIES. — **c. substance** (*Phys. Chem.*), one of certain substances possessing the property of facilitating and accelerating a contact reaction. — **electric c.,** the connection of a circuit with a conducting body, or the completion of a circuit by a conducting body. The current from a dynamo may produce death in either way; the physical effect of a contact is increased if it be rendered intermittent. — **external c.** (*Astron.*), the position of a planet or the moon and the sun in which their disks touch but do not overlap. — **internal c.** (*Astron.*), the position of a planet or the moon and the sun in which the disk of the sun completely encloses that of the planet. — **sliding c.** (*auto.*), the contact between flat surfaces moved against each other: distinguished from *rolling contact,* in which one surface rotates against the other. — **wipe c.** **1.** Contact occurring only at intervals between parts of machinery. **2.** *Elec.* A contact formed between two moving conductors, or between one moving and one stationary conductor. — **con-tac'tion†,** *n.* The act of touching. — **con-tac'tu-al,** *a.* Connected with or implying contact. — **-ly,** *adv.*



Contact.
1. Contact of line and curve.
2. Contact of two circles.
aa, points of contact.

con'tac-tor, 1 kon'tak-tor *or* -ter; 2 cŏn'tăc-tor, *n. Elec.* An electromagnetic or electropneumatic contact device employed in certain forms of motor-car control.

con-ta'gi-o-, 1 kon-tē'ji-o-; 2 cŏn-tā'ġi-o-. Derived from Latin *contagium,* contagion (see CONTAGIUM): a combining form in medical terms.

con-ta'gion, 1 kon-tē'jon; 2 cŏn-tā'ġon, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The communication of disease from person to person by contact, direct or indirect. Compare INFECTION. **2.** The communication of manners, states of feeling, or modes of view from one to another, among persons closely associated. **3.** The medium of transmission of disease; contagium. **4.** The power or tendency to be transmitted.

All great actors, when they have succeeded perfectly in their art, have been themselves infected by the passion, the *contagion* of which they wished to communicate to others.
MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 4, p. 113. [s. c. g. 1879.]

[< L. *contagio(n-),* < *contingo;* see CONTACT.]

Syn.: infection. *Infection* is frequently confused with *contagion,* even by medical men. The best usage now limits *contagion* to diseases that are transmitted by contact with the diseased person, either directly by touch or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc. *Infection* is applied to any disease transmissible by germs whether such transmission is effected by contact, by the agency of insects or other creatures, or by diffusion by air, water, or fluids.

The word *contagion* is correctly applied only to particular diseases; the word *infection* is all-embracing, and may be applied to every disease that is transmittable by germs. A term now gaining ground in medical practise is *transmissible,* which is used to embrace diseases that are contagious and infectious.

— **psychical contagion,** the spreading of a nervous disease, as chorea, through suggestion and imitation. — **con-ta'gioned,** *pa.* Affected by contagion. — **con-ta'gion-ist,** *n.* One who maintains the theory that certain diseases are contagious.

con-ta"gi-os'i-ty, 1 kon-tē'ji-os'i-ti; 2 cŏn-tā'ġi-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] The amount or quality of contagion in a disease.

con-ta'gious, 1 kon-tē'jus; 2 cŏn-tā'ġŭs, *a.* **1.** Transmissible by contact, or a specific contagium; catching; as, a *contagious* disease.

Some diseases are caused by pathogenic bacteria, but certain authorities claim that all contagious diseases, including even measles and scarlet fever, are traceable to a similar origin. **2.** Transmitting disease; pestilential; harmful; as, *contagious* exhalations. **3.** Exciting like emotions in others; spreading; communicable; as, a *contagious* example.

Among men who have any sound and sterling qualities, there is nothing so *contagious* as pure openness of heart.
DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby* vol. ii, p. 270. [E. & L. 1892.]

[< LL. *contagiosus,* < L. *contagio(n-);* see CONTAGION.] **con-ta'geous†.** — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

con-ta'gi-um, 1 kon-tē'ji-um; 2 cŏn-tā'ġi-ŭm, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Med.* **1.** The specific matter by which contagious disease is communicated; as, syphilitic *contagium.* **2.** Contagion. — **contagium vivum,** bacteria or parasitic protozoa living and capable of producing infection. [L., = *contagio(n-);* see CONTAGION.]

con-tain', 1 kon-tēn'; 2 cŏn-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have for its contents; hold; enclose; include; as, this box *contains* soap; the book *contains* the history of England. **2.** To be capable of holding; have room for; as, this barrel *contains* 30 gallons. **3.** To keep within bounds; restrain: now mostly used reflexively; as, I could scarcely *contain* myself. **4.** *Math.* To be exactly divisible by. **5.** *Mil.* To hold (one body of troops) in position by the aid of the evolutions of another body.

II. *i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To restrain one's desires; live in continence. **2†.** To find room together. [< F. *contenir,* < L. *contineo,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *teneo,* hold.] **con-tayne'†; con-teyne'†.** Syn.: comprehend, comprise, embrace, enclose, hold, include, keep in, receive, take in. — **con-tain'a-bl(e)s,** *a.* — **con-tain'er,** *n.* One who or that which contains. **con-tain'ant†.** — **con-tain'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] Contents.

con-taind, *pp.* Contained. S. S.

con-ta'ki-on, 1 kon-tē'ki-en; 2 cŏn-tā'ki-ŏn, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Ch.* **1.** [C-] A prayer-book containing the liturgies of St. Basil, St. Chrysostom, and the Presanctified: less extensive than the Euchologion. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A hymn, in a church collection, laudatory of a saint.

Con"tal"mai'son', 1 kŏn"tal"mĕ'zŏñ'; 2 cŏñ"tăl"mę'zŏñ', *n.* A village in Somme department, France; N. E. of Albert; scene of severe fighting between the Germans and the Allies in July, 1916, and March–April, 1918.

con-tam'i-nate, 1 kon-tam'i-nēt; 2 cŏn-tăm'i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To make impure by contact or admixture; taint; defile; pollute; as, to *contaminate* food. [< L. *contaminatus,* pp. of *contamino,* < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *tango,* touch.] Syn.: see CORRUPT; DEFILE; POLLUTE. — **con-tam'i-na-bl(e)s,** *a.* — **con-tam'i-nate,** *a.* [Archaic.] Contaminated. — **con-tam"i-na'tion,** *n.* The act of contaminating, or the state of being contaminated; defilement; taint. — **con-tam'i-na-tiv(e)s,** *a.* — **con-tam'i-na"tor,** *n.* — **con-tam'i-nous†,** *a.* Conveying contamination.

con-tan'go, 1 kon-tag'go; 2 cŏn-tăn'go, *n.* [-GOES, 1 -goz; 2 -gōs, *pl.*] [Eng.] *Law & Stock Exchange.* **1.** The putting off of payment due for stock till next settling-day, on payment of a premium. **2.** The premium or interest so paid; the price for a continuation. [Perhaps cor. of CONTINGENT.]

Con"ta-ri'ni, 1 kŏn'ta-ri'ni; 2 cŏn'tă-ri'nĭ, *n.* A Venetian family from which many celebrated men sprang, including eight doges.

conte, 1 kŏnt; 2 cônt, *n.* [F.] A short story, particularly one of a humorous or startling character, as Balzac's *Contes Drolatiques* ("Droll Stories"), and La Fontaine's *Contes et Nouvelles* ("Stories and Novelettes").

con'teck†, *n.* A quarrel. **con'tek†; con'tick†.**

con-temn', 1 kon-tem'; 2 cŏn-tĕm', *vt.* **1.** To consider or treat as mean and despicable; despise; scorn.

I cannot despise these lads of the plow, these honest boys of Somerset, nor can I endure to hear them laughed at or *contemned.*
W. BESANT *For Faith and Freedom* p. 10. [H. 1889.]

2. To neglect as unworthy of regard; reject with disdain; slight; as, the wicked *contemn* God. [< L. *contemno,* < *con-* (< *cum*) intens. + *temno,* despise.]

Syn.: see SCORN. — **con-tem'ned-ly,** *adv.* Contemptibly. — **con-tem'ner,** *n.* — **con-tem'ni-bl(e)s,** *a.* Worthy to be contemned; fitted for scorn. — **con-tem'ni-bly,** *adv.* — **con-tem'ning-ly,** *adv.* Contemptuously.

con-tem'per†, *vt.* To modify by admixture; moderate.

con-tem'per-a-ture†, *n.* Relative temperature.

con-tem'pla-men†, *n.* That which is contemplated.

con'tem-plate, 1 kon'tem-plēt *or* kon-tem'plēt; 2 cŏn'tĕm-plāt *or* cŏn-tĕm'plāt (XIII), *v.* [-PLAT'ED; -PLAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To look at attentively; hence, to consider thoughtfully; meditate on; think on.

It does one's heart good to *contemplate* the life of such a man as Dr. Arnold of Rugby.
SMILES *Brief Biog.* p. 71. [T. & F. 1861.]

2. To consider with a view of accomplishing; intend; plan. **3.** To treat of as contingent or possible; as, secession was not *contemplated* in the federal Constitution. **II.** *i.* To meditate; muse. [< L. *contemplatus,* pp. of *contemplor,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *templum,* temple.] **con-tem'ple†.** Syn.: see BEHOLD; CONSIDER; LOOK; MUSE. — **con-tem'pla-bl(e)s,** *a.* That may be contemplated. — **con-tem'plant,** *a.* Contemplating. — **con'tem-plat"ing-ly,** *adv.* Musingly. — **con'tem-pla"tor** (XIII), *n.* One who contemplates. **-ist†.**

con"tem-pla'tion, 1 kon'tem-plē'shan; 2 cŏn'tĕm-plā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of keeping the eye or the mind fixed upon some object or subject; hence, continued thought or abstraction in general; musing; as, *contemplation* of the heavens; absorbed in *contemplation.* **2.** Expectation or intention of doing, or deliberation on something to be done, as of taking a journey. **3.** Holy meditation; a life of prayer and meditation as practised by certain Roman Catholic orders that refrain from active works of charity. [F., < L. *contemplatio(n-),* < *contemplatus;* see CONTEMPLATE.] — **con-tem'plance†,** *n.* Syn.: see REFLECTION.

con-tem'pla-tive, } 1 kon-tem'pla-tiv; 2 cŏn-tĕm'pla-
con-tem'pla-tivs, ∫ tiv, *a.* Given to, characterized by, or pertaining to contemplation; meditative; as, a *contemplative* mind or mood; the *contemplative* faculty; *contemplative* religious orders. [< F. *contemplatif,* < L. *contemplativus,* < *contemplatus;* see CONTEMPLATE.] Syn.: see SEDATE. — **con-tem'pla-tive,** *n. R. C. Ch.* A religious person devoted to contemplation; a recluse; hermit. — **con-tem'pla-tiv(e-ly)s,** *adv.* — **con-tem'pla-tiv(e-ness)s,** *n.* **con-tem'pla-ture†.**

con-tem"po-ra'ne-ous, 1 kon-tem'po-rē'ni-ŭs; 2 cŏn-tĕm'po-rā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Living, occurring, or existing at the same time: said of persons, events, and things. [< L. *contemporaneous,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.]

Enrich the world's *contemporaneous* mind,
And amplify the picture of mankind.
CAMPBELL *Lines Written in La Pérouse* l. 27.

Syn.: contemporary. In present usage *contemporaneous* is almost exclusively used of facts and events, *contemporary* of persons; we speak of *contemporary* writers, *contemporaneous* writings. Henry VIII. was *contemporary* with Luther; the discovery of America and the fall of Granada were *contemporaneous.* — Prep.: *with.*

— **con-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **con-tem"po-ra'ne-ous-ness,** *n.* The state or fact of being contemporaneous. **con-tem"po-ra-ne'i-ty†; con-tem'po-ra-ri-ness†.**

con-tem'po-ra-ry, 1 kŏn-tem'po-rē-ri; 2 cŏn-tĕm'po-rā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Living or existing at the same time; contemporaneous; as, a *contemporary* reviewer; *contemporary* thoughts. **2†.** Having the same age; coeval. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A person or thing that is contemporary. **co-tem'po-ra-ry†.** [< CON- + L. *temporarius;* see TEMPORARY.] Syn.: see CONTEMPORANEOUS. — Prep.: *with.* — **con-tem'po-ral†,** *a.* Contemporary. — **con-tem'po-rist†,** *n.* A contemporary.

con-tem'po-rize, 1 kon-tem'po-raiz; 2 cŏn-tĕm'po-rĭz, *vt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] [Rare.] To place in the same age; think of as if contemporaneous. [< LL. *contemporo,* be contemporary, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.]

con-tempt', 1 kon-tempt'; 2 cŏn-tĕmpt', *n.* **1.** The act of despising, or of viewing or considering and treating as mean, vile, and worthless; hatred and scorn of what is deemed mean or vile; disdain; scorn.

The best medicine for intemperate grief is compassion; the keenest rebuke for ribaldry, *contempt.*
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 257. [L. B. & co. 1874.]

2. The state of being despised; disgrace; shame. **3.** *Law.* Wilful disregard of a public authority, as a court or legislature, by disobeying its orders or disturbing its proceedings.

Contempt of court may be (1) *direct* (or criminal), as insult or resistance to the court in its presence, punishable with commitment and fine; or (2) *constructive* (or consequential), as disobedience to process, for which an attachment may issue to bring the offender into court to answer. [OF., < L. *contemptus,* < *contemno;* see CONTEMN.] **con-tempte'†.** Syn.: see ABHORRENCE; IGNOMINY. — **con-temp'tion†,** *n.*

con-tempt'i-ble, } 1 kon-tempt'i-bl; 2 cŏn-tĕmpt'i-bl,
con-tempt'i-ble, ∫ *a.* **1.** Deserving of contempt; worthy of scorn or disdain; mean; vile; despicable. **2.** Held in contempt; despised.

Weak at home and disregarded abroad is our [country's] present condition [July 1, 1787], and *contemptible* enough it is.
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* ix, p. 258. [T. A. 1839.]

3. Unworthy of regard or consideration; insignificant; paltry; as, a *contemptible* gift. **4†.** Contemptuous. [< LL. *contemptibilis,* < L. *contemptus;* see CONTEMPT.] **con-tempt'ful†.** Syn.: see LITTLE; PITIFUL. — **con-tempt"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **-ness,** *n.* — **-bly,** *adv.*

con-temp'tu-ous, 1 kon-temp'chu-us *or* -tiu-us; 2 cŏn-tĕmp'chu-ŭs *or* -tū-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Showing, experiencing, or expressing contempt; contumelious; disdainful; as, a *contemptuous* letter; *contemptuous* feeling. **2†.** Contemptible. Syn.: see HAUGHTY. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

con-tend', 1 kon-tend'; 2 cŏn-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To maintain by argument: followed by *that* introducing an objective clause.

We *contend that* the obligation of a contract . . . is not created by the law of the particular place where it is made.
WEBSTER *Works, Ogden vs. Saunders* in vol. vi, p. 27. [L. B. & co. 1858.]

2. [Rare.] To dispute; contest, as in battle.

II. *i.* **1.** To exert oneself in opposition or rivalry, as to obtain or to defend and preserve some object: often with *with;* as, to *contend with* a robber for one's life.

2. To debate earnestly; dispute. [< L. *contendo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *tendo*, stretch.]

Syn.: antagonize, battle, combat, compete, contest, cope, dispute, fight, grapple, oppose, strive, vie, wrangle. See ARGUE; OPPOSE.— Ant.: see synonyms for AGREE; ALLOW.— Prep.: contend *about* trifles; contend *for* the faith; contend *with* an antagonist; contend *against* fortune, fate, etc.

— **con-ten'dent,** *n.* An antagonist; contestant.— **con-tend'er,** *n.* One who contends.— **con-tend'ing,** *pa.* Opposing; disputing; striving against.— **con-ten'dress,** *n. fem.*

con-ten'e-ment, 1 kon-ten'ı-ment *or* -ment; 2 cŏn-tĕn'-e-ment, *n.* Land connected with a tenement, as a yard with a house, or necessary for the creditable support of a freeholder; that which is necessary for the support of men in their stations in life. [< CON- + TENEMENT.]

In every case the *contenement* (a word expressive of chattels necessary to each man's station . . .) was exempted from seizure. HALLAM *Middle Ages* ch. 8, pt. ii., p. 342 [H. 1854.]

con-tent', 1 ken-tent'; 2 cŏn-tĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To give contentment to; fulfil the hopes or expectations of; make easy in any situation; satisfy; chiefly reflexive; as, *content* yourself with little. **2.** To meet the demands of. [< F. *contenter*, < LL. *contento*, < L. *contentus;* see CONTENT, *a.*] Syn.: see INDULGE.

con-tent', *a.* Contented; satisfied. [F., < L. *contentus*, pp. of *contineo;* see CONTAIN.]— **content and non-content or not content,** the formulas of assent and dissent in the British House of Lords, corresponding to the *aye* and *no* of the Commons.

con-tent'[1], *n.* **1.** Rest and quietness of the mind under existing circumstances; present satisfaction; contentment. **2.** The means of contentment; as, I will give you your full *content*. **3.** [Rare.] Submission; acquiescence; as, to work in patient *content*. **4.** [Scot.] Hot water with milk and sugar: an imitation of tea. **5†.** Compensation; pay. **6†.** Contention; discord. **7†.** Intense joy or happiness; as, measureless *content*.

Double riches of *content*.
SHAKESPEARE *Richard III.* act iv, sc. 4.

[< OF. *contente*, < *contenter;* see CONTENT, *v.*] Syn.: see SATISFACTION.— **con-tent'ful,** *a.*— **con-tent'ive†,** *a.*— **con-tent'less,** *a.* [Rare.] Discontented.

con'tent[2], 1 kon'tent *or* ken-tent'; 2 cŏn'tĕnt *or* cŏn-tĕnt', *n.* **1.** All that a thing contains: usually in the plural; as, the *contents* of a box or a book. **2.** *Logic.* The constituent elements of a conception, or meaning and relations involved: mostly singular and collective; as, the *content* of the idea of cause. Compare EXTENT.

The *content* of the notion is the attributive, or attributes, of which it consists. PORTER *Human Intellect* p. 396. [S. 1890.]

3. *sing.* The quantity of a specified part; as, the silver *content* of a ton of ore. **4.** *sing.* & *pl. Geom.* Included area or space; extent; as, the solid or the superficial *content* of a sphere. **5.** *Customs.* A written declaration of the quantity and kind of cargo, etc., carried by a ship, also of the port of destination, presented to a searcher before the vessel is cleared for sea on an outward voyage. **6.** [Rare.] Holding capacity; size. [F., < L. *contentus;* see CONTENT, *a.*] **con'taintt.**— **funded content.** *Psychol.* **1.** Organized or united mental contents, having characteristic form or form quality: used by Meinong (*Fundirte Inhalt*). **2.** Such contents considered as given or presupposed in later process. (BALDWIN.) — **linear c.,** length.— **table of contents,** a list of the subjects treated of in a book in the order in which they occur: distinguished from an alphabetical *index*. **con'tentst** (XIII).— **con'tent-less,** *a.* Without content or meaning.

con-tent'a-ble†, *a.* Capable of contenting.

con"ten-ta'tion, 1 kon"ten-tē'shən; 2 cŏn"tĕn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Payment or discharge, as of a claim. **2†.** Content or satisfaction.

con-tent'ed, 1 kon-tent'ed; 2 cŏn-tĕnt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Satisfied with things as they are; sufficiently easy in mind not to repine or object; content. **2.** Resigned; willing. Syn.: see COMFORTABLE.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

con-ten'tion, 1 kon-ten'shən; 2 cŏn-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of contending; rivalry; controversy; strife; wrangling; dispute. **2.** An object or point in a controversy, as in a debate; a statement or proposition advanced or laid down in support of an argument; also, the argument itself.

But Professor Huxley is . . . well pleased with his own *contentions*. GLADSTONE in *Nineteenth Century* Feb., 1891, p. 358.

3. Earnest effort in the face of opposition either to accomplish or to prevent something; a stubborn competition with rivals. **4.** Alternate stanzas in pastoral or other poems. See TENSON. **5†.** Any great effort; strenuous endeavor; struggle. [F., < L. *contentio(n-)*, < *contentus;* see CONTENT, *a.*] **con-ten'tion†.** Syn.: see ALTERCATION; DISCORD; FEUD.— **con-ten'tion-al,** *a.* Having the element of contention; contentious.

con-ten'tious, 1 kon-ten'shus; 2 cŏn-tĕn'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or fond of contention or strife; disputatious; quarrelsome; as, a *contentious* person or neighborhood.

Contentious voices rose from the sand-dunes.
ALDRICH *Wyndham Towers* st. 29.

2. Involving or full of contention; controversial; debatable; as, *contentious* matters of legislation. **3.** Given to contention, emulation, or competition.

Midst a *contentious* world, striving where none are strong.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 69.

4. *Law.* Contested by litigation; as, a *contentious* case. [< L. *contentiosus*, < *contentio(n-)*; see CONTENTION.] Syn.: see BELLICOSE.— **con-ten'tious-ly,** *adv.*— **con-ten'tious-ness,** *n.*

con-tent'ment, 1 ken-tent'ment *or* -ment; 2 cŏn-tent'-ment, *n.* The state of being content; content; also, the act or means of contenting.

Syn.: see COMFORT; SATISFACTION.

con-ter'mi-na-bl(e)[er], 1 kon-tūr'mi-na-bl; 2 cŏn-tĕr'mi-na-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Terminating or capable of terminating at the same point or at the same boundary.

con-ter'mi-nal, 1 kon-tūr'mi-nal; 2 cŏn-tĕr'mi-nal, *a.* **1.** Conterminous. **2.** *Entom.* Attached by their ends, as the parts of a jointed organ.

con-ter'mi-nous, 1 kon-tūr'mi-nus; 2 cŏn-tĕr'mi-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Having a common boundary-line.

The deltas of the Hoang-ho and of the Yang-tse are *conterminous*. J. H. WILSON *China* ch. 3, p. 34. [A. 1887.]

2. Contained within or having the same limits: coextensive, as a lower classificatory group with a higher. [< L. *conterminus*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *terminus*, limit.] Syn.: see ADJACENT.— **con-ter'mi-nous-ly,** *adv.*

con-test', 1 kon-test'; 2 cŏn-tĕst', *v.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To contend about earnestly with physical force; strive to take, keep, or control; as, to *contest* the passage of the Alps, or the possession of the field. **2.** To contend in for victory; strive to win, as a battle or an election. **3.** To contend about in argument, especially in opposition; dispute; challenge; call in question; litigate. **4†.** To bear witness.

II. *i.* To contend strongly: followed by *with;* as, to *contest with* an adversary. [< F. *contester*, < L. *contestor*, call to witness, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *testis*, witness.] Syn.: see CONTEND.— Prep.: *with.*— **contested election.** **1.** [U. S.] An election the result of which is contested before a court or a legislative body. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] An election contested at the polls by two or more candidates, an election contested before a court being said to be "controverted."— **con-test'ing,** *n.*

con'test, 1 kon'test; 2 cŏn'tĕst, *n.* **1.** The act of contesting; the struggling for something against active opposition; as, a *contest* for freedom. **2.** A struggle for supremacy, as in a game or series of games; as, an athletic *contest*. Syn.: see BATTLE; DISCORD; FEUD; QUARREL.— **con-test'a-bl(e)**[er], *a.* [Rare.]— **con-test'a-bl(e-ness)**[r], *n.* [Rare.]— **con-tes'tant,** *n.* One who contests or disputes, especially an election or a will; a litigant.— **con"-tes-tee',** *n. Law.* A defendant. **con-test'er†.**— **con-test'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **con'test-less,** *a.* [Rare.] Incontestible.

con"tes-ta'tion, 1 kon"tes-tē'shən; 2 cŏn"tĕs-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of contesting; strife; dispute; emulation. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* The prelude to the canon of the mass; so called in the Gallican liturgy because it is of the nature of an attestation. **3†.** Joint testimony by witnesses; attestation.

con'text†, *vt.* To weave or bind together.

con'text[1], 1 kon'tekst; 2 cŏn'tĕkst, *n. Bot.* A fleshy layer grown between the hymenial layer and the vegetative portion of the thallus in certain fungi.

con'text[2], *n.* **1.** The portions of a discourse that precede or follow and are connected with a passage quoted; verses preceding and following a text of Scripture.

It is ill to wrench passages of the Bible out of their *context*.
SPURGEON *Sermon Notes* vol. iii, p. 275. [P. & W. 1885.]

2†. The whole text of a work. [< L. *contextus*, < *contexo*, weave together, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *texo*, weave.]— **con-tex'tu-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the context. **2.** Agreeing with the text.— **-ly,** *adv.*

con-tex'tive, } 1 kon-teks'tiv; 2 cŏn-teks'tiv, *a.* [Rare.] That
con-tex'tivs, } weaves or entwines together; as, a *contextive* system or method.

con-tex'ture, 1 kon-teks'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŏn-tĕks'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* [Rare.] To effect by contexture; interlace; weave.

con-tex'ture, *n.* **1.** Anything made of interwoven materials. **2.** The style or manner of interweaving; disposition and arrangement of the constituent materials; constitution or composition of a thing.

Upon which, I have been at a great expense to fit up all the bones with exact *contexture* and in due symmetry.
SWIFT *Works, Tale of a Tub* p. 72. [W. P. N. 1871.]

3. *Scots Law.* The right to material woven into one's fabric. See CONSTRUCTURE. **4†.** Context. [< L. *contextus*, pp. of *contexo;* see CONTEXT, *n.*]— **con-tex'tur-al,** *a.* Pertaining to contexture.

contg., *abbr.* Containing.

Con"ti', 1 kŏn"tē'; 2 cŏn"tī', **Prince de** (1/32 1664–2/21 1709), François Louis de Bourbon, a French general elected king of Poland, but deposed by Augustus of Saxony.

con'ti-cent, 1 kon'tı-sent; 2 cŏn'tı-sĕnt, *a.* [Rare.] Silent; especially, silent together, as a company.

con"tig-na'tion†, *n.* **1.** A uniting together. **2.** A framework.

con"ti-gu'i-ty, 1 kon"tı-giū'ı-tı; 2 cŏn"tı-gū'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** The relation of being contiguous or in actual contact; immediate connection; hence, nearness; proximity.

The *contiguity* of the two boats was such as to excite serious alarm. M. S. CUMMINS *Lamplighter* p. 405. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. Uninterrupted connection, as in time or space; continuity. **3.** *Physiol. Psychol.* The adjacency or immediate relation of two impressions. See LAW OF CONTIGUITY (below). [< LL. *contiguita(t-)s*, < L. *contiguus;* see CONTIGUOUS.]— **law of contiguity** (*Psychol.*), the principle of association by which anything present in the mind tends to recall what was originally most closely connected with it in space or time. See LAWS OF ASSOCIATION, under ASSOCIATION.

con-tig'u-ous, 1 kon-tig'yu-us; 2 cŏn-tĭg'yu-ŭs, *a.* Touching or joining at the edge or boundary; close together; adjacent; adjoining: followed by *to*. [< L. *contiguus*, < *contingo;* see CONTACT.] **con-tig'u-ate†; con-tigue't,** *a.* Syn.: see ADJACENT.— Prep.: *to.*— **con-tig'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **con-tig'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

Con'tin, 1 kon'tın; 2 cŏn'tĭn, *n.* A village in Ross and Cromarty, Scotland.

con'ti-nence, }1 kon'tı-nens, -nen-sı; 2 cŏn'tı-nĕnç,
con'ti-nen-cy, } -nĕn-çy, *n.* **1.** Self-restraint with respect to desires, appetites, and passions; especially, self-restraint with respect to the sexual passion, either in celibacy or in marriage.

The very sensual tone of Greek life rendered the modern notion of prolonged *continence* wholly alien to their thoughts.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 26. [A. 1886.]

2. Capacity for containing; content. **3†.** Continuity. [< F. *continence*, < L. *contenentia*, < *contene(t-)s;* see CONTINENT, *a.*] **con'ty-nent†.** Syn.: see ABSTINENCE.

con'ti-nent, 1 kon'tı-nent; 2 cŏn'tı-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Self-restrained; moderate, especially with respect to the sexual passion; abstinent; chaste. **2.** [Archaic.] Containing: with *of*.

Each of these affluents having lost its individual name and existence in that [river] which at last . . . represents and is *continent of* them all. TRENCH *Words* p. 151. [W. J. W. 1861.]

3†. *Med.* Continuing; not intermittent or remittent; as, a *continent* fever. **4†.** Restraining. **5†.** Continuous; connected. [F., < L. *continen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contineo;* see CONTAIN.] Syn.: see PURE.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

con'ti-nent, *n.* **1.** One of the great bodies of land on the globe; typically, a basin elevated above the surface of the sea enclosed between lofty mountain ranges, and jutting like a wedge into the water hemisphere.

The land of the globe is sometimes divided into two continents, the eastern and the western; sometimes into four, Africa, Asia, and Europe being separately enumerated; more commonly into five, Australia being reckoned as one; still oftener into six, North and South America being counted separately; and, since 1909, the land about the south pole as another — the Antarctic, Austral, or seventh continent.

2. [C-] In a restricted sense, Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands; as, a tour on the *Continent*. **3.** *Eccl.* See ENCRATITE. **4†.** Land generally, as distinguished from water. **5†.** That which contains. **6†.** That which is contained. [< LL. *continen(t-)s*, < L. *continen(t-)s*, continuous; see CONTINENT, *a.*]— **dark continent,** Africa.— **island c.,** an island so large as to merit, or nearly merit, the designation of a continent, as Australia.

con"ti-nen'tal, 1 kon"tı-nen'tal; 2 cŏn"tı-nĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a continent; as, a *continental* climate.

He was . . . *Continental* in all his ideas and fancies, and could not condescend to be an islander.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* p. 23. [T. & F. 1862.]

2. [C-] In English literature, pertaining to or characteristic of the continent of Europe; as, the *Continental* press. **3.** [C-] Pertaining to the United States during the period of the Revolutionary war. **4.** Of continental breadth or proportions; huge; as, a *continental glacier*.

— **Continental Congress,** see CONGRESS.— **c. divide,** the watershed ridge of a continent: specif., the divide in the Rocky Mountain region, between the streams flowing to the Atlantic ocean, and those flowing to the Pacific or into the interior basins.— **C. money,** paper money issued by the Continental Congress from time to time until it reached the amount of $200,000,000. The paper was so thick that the British called it the "pasteboard money of the rebels." It rapidly depreciated in value, and reached nil at the close of 1779.— **c. plateau** (*Phys. Geog.*), a continent extended to the brink of its continental shelf.— **C. pronunciation,** a pronunciation of Latin and Greek in which the vowels are given the sounds they have in most languages of continental Europe.— **c. shelf** (*Phys. Geog.*), the irregular submarine margin of a continent, marking its real limits, and succeeded by a steep declivity (= the **c. slope**) into the ocean basin.— **C. system,** a system of commercial blockade organized in 1806 against England by Napoleon I., by which he sought to deprive her of all trade with the Continent.— **con"ti-nen'tal-ism,** *n.* Any manner, mode of expression, belief, idea, action, etc., peculiar to or characteristic of the European continent.— **con"ti-nen'tal-ly,** *adv.*

Con"ti-nen'tal, *n.* **1.** In English literature, a native or resident of the continent of Europe. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* (1) A soldier of the regular forces under the control of Congress in the Revolution. **Con"ti-nen'tal-ler†.** (2) [Slang.] A note of Continental money; as, not worth a *Continental*. **3.** [c-] An inhabitant of a continent.

con"ti-nen'tal-ist, 1 kon"tı-nen'tal-ist; 2 cŏn"tı-nĕn'tal-ist, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a continent; a continental. **2.** [C-] *U. S. Hist.* One who advocated a compact union of the States at the close of the Revolution.

con"ti-nen-tal'i-ty, 1 kon"tı-nen-tal'ı-tı; 2 cŏn"tı-nĕn-tăl'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being continental. **2.** *Meteor.* The aggregate of the qualities possessed by a continental climate (see CLIMATE). Specif., the character of a climate as compared with one that is typically continental. It is measured by the annual range of temperature, after eliminating the effect of latitude, according to a method devised by W. Zenker.

con"ti-nen'tal-ize, 1 kon"tı-nen'tal-aiz; 2 cŏn"tı-nĕn'tal-ız, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To impart continental character or characteristics to; make continental. **II.** *i.* To travel through the continent of Europe.

con-tin'gen-cy, 1 kon-tin'jen-sı; 2 cŏn-tĭn'ĝĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] **1.** Possibility of happening.

The foolish and the ignorant are led astray by the idea of *contingency*. FROUDE *Short Studies, Spinoza* p. 313. [S. 1872.]

2. A contingent event; casualty; happening. **3.** *Biom.* A method of statistical study of biological data which can not be expressed numerically. **4†.** Contact; touch. [< LL. *contingentia*, < L. *contingen(t-)s;* see CONTINGENT.] **con-tin'gence†.** Syn.: see ACCIDENT; CASE; EVENT; HAZARD.

con-tin'gent, 1 kon-tin'jent; 2 cŏn-tĭn'ĝĕnt, *a.* **1.** Liable to occur, but not determinable by any known rule or law; resulting from an agency or agencies the operation of which is uncertain; not predictable; fortuitous.

All salaries are reckoned on *contingent*, as well as on actual services. EMERSON *Cond. of Life, Wealth* p. 88. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. *Logic.* Not necessarily, yet possibly or probably, consequent; possible; probable; as, a *contingent* conclusion. **3.** *Metaph.* Existing or possible to exist and neither necessary nor impossible, as the beings and events of human history; not ontologically necessary; merely historical. **4.** *Law.* Dependent upon an uncertain future event; as, a *contingent* liability. [< L. *contingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contingo;* see CONTACT.] Syn.: see INCIDENTAL.— **contingent remainder** (*Law*), a remainder limited so as to depend on a condition that may not happen or be performed until after the determination of the particular estate on which the remainder is limited.— **c. use** (*Law*), a use to be granted in case future uncertain conditions shall obtain, as in a conveyance of land.— **con-tin'gent-ly,** *adv.* By contingency; accidentally.— **con-tin'gent-ness,** *n.* The state of being contingent, fortuitous, or conditional.

con-tin'gent, *n.* **1.** A contingency. **2.** A proportionate share; specifically, a quota of troops.— **con"tin-gen'tial,** *a.* [Rare.] Of non-essential or contingent nature.— **-ness,** *n.*

con-tin'u-a, 1 kon-tin'yu-ə; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-a, *n.* Plural of CONTINUUM.

con-tin'u-al, 1 kon-tin'yu-əl; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-al, *a.* **1.** Renewed in regular succession; often repeated; very frequent; as, *continual* interruptions: *continual* rains.

But, in truth, their life thus far has been a *continual* prayer.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, New Adam and Eve* p. 285. [H. M. & CO.]

2. Kept up or going on without break or interruption; proceeding without rest or stay; unintermitting; continuous: used thus generally with intentional exaggeration; as, *continual* study. [< F. *continuel*, < L. *continuus;* see CONTINUOUS.] Syn.: ceaseless, constant, continuous, incessant, invariable, perpetual, regular, unbroken, unceasing, uninterrupted, unvarying. *Continuous* describes that which is absolutely without pause or break; *continual*, that which often intermits, but as regularly begins again. A *continuous* beach is exposed to the *continual* beating of the waves. In like manner, the *incessant* discharge of firearms makes the *ceaseless* roar of battle. *Constant* is sometimes used in the sense of *continual;* but its chief uses are mental and moral. See CHANGELESS; PERPETUAL.— **con-tin'u-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Very often; habitually. **2.** Continuously.— **con-tin'u-al-ness,** *n.* The quality of being continual.— **con-tin"u-al'i-ty†.**

con-tin'u-ance, 1 kon-tin'yu-ans; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-anç, *n.* **1.** The state of continuing, holding on, lasting, persisting, remaining, or abiding; duration; permanence; constancy.

A great many men cannot conceive of a personal *continuance* after the bodily functions are exhausted.
J. WEISS *Immortal Life* p. 4. [L. B. & CO. 1881.]

2. Uninterrupted succession; prolongation; perpetuation; survival; as, the *continuance* of a race or dynasty. 3. Succession of time. 4. *Law.* The postponement of proceedings in a cause from one day or term to another; the entry made for that purpose on the record. 5†. Ductility; a holding together. [OF., < L. *continuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *continuo*; see CONTINUE.] **con-tĭn'u-an-cy†; con-tĭn'u-aunce†.**

con-tĭn'u-ant, 1 kŏn-tĭn'yu-ənt; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-ant, *a.* Continuing; prolonged.

con-tĭn'u-ant, *n.* 1. *Phonol.* A letter whose sound may be prolonged. 2. *Math.* A determinant all of whose constituents are zero except those in its principal diagonal and the two diagonals that border it, each number in one of these latter being 1.

con-tĭn'u-ate†, *rt.* 1. To join closely together. 2. To make continuous.— **con-tĭn'u-at"ing,** *pa.*

con-tĭn'u-ate, 1 kŏn-tĭn'yu-ēt; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-āt, *a.* 1. Closely joined or put together. 2. Unbroken; uninterrupted. [< L. *continuatus*: see CONTINUATION.] — **con-tĭn'u-ate-ly,** *adv.*— **con-tĭn'u-ate-ness,** *n.*

con-tĭn"u-a'tion, 1 kŏn-tĭn'yu-ē'shŏn; 2 cŏn-tĭn"yu-ā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of continuing, or that which is added by continuing. Specif.: (1) Extension in space; as, the *continuation* of the line *ab* from *b* to *c*; to build a *continuation* of a railroad. (2) Extension in time; as, *continuation* in office. (3) Extension in development or course; prolongation; as, the *continuation* of a history.

Eternal life in heaven is plainly but a *continuation* and development of eternal life on earth.
A. W. THOROLD *Presence of Christ* ch. 6, p. 232. [BAN. & S.]

2. *Math.* In fluxions, integration by parts. 3. Contango. 4. *pl.* [Slang.] Trousers. [< L. *continuatio(n-)*, < *continuatus*, pp. of *continuo*; see CONTINUE.]

con-tĭn'u-a-tive, } 1 kŏn-tĭn'yu-ē-tĭv; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-ā-**con-tĭn'u-a-tĭv**ˢ, ʃ tĭv, *a.* Noting or causing continuance or duration.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

con-tĭn'u-a-tive, *n.* 1. That which causes continuation. 2. *Gram.* A simple and unemphatic connective. 3. *Philol.* A word or particle implying continuance, as the verb *to dwell.*

con-tĭn'u-a"tor, 1 kŏn-tĭn'yu-ē"tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-ā"tor, *n.* One who or that which continues, as a succession or a work.

Heine is noteworthy, because he is the most important German successor and *continuator* of Goethe in Goethe's most important line of activity. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism, Heine* p. 142. [MACM. 1877.]

con-tĭn'ue, 1 kŏn-tĭn'yu; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu, *v.* [-UED; -U-ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To extend, prolong, produce; add to. (1) In space, to prolong the course of; as, to *continue* a line of road. (2) In time, to prolong the duration of; extend the term of; as, to *continue* work. (3) In development or execution, to keep up; carry forward; persevere in; as, to *continue* a policy or a story. (4) In law, to postpone (judicial proceedings); grant a continuance of. 2†. To connect; unite. 3†. To keep alive, **II.** *i.* 1. To be durable or permanent; last; endure; as, a *continuing* city. 2. To remain or abide in the same place, state, or condition; as, to *continue* at college.

Here to *continue*, and build up here A growing empire.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 314.

3. To keep on; persist in an action or operation; as, he *continued* in the same strain. [< F. *continuer*, < L. *continuo*, < *continuus*; see CONTINUOUS.] **con-tyn'ue†.** SYN.: see ABIDE; LIVE; PERSEVERE; PERSIST.— **con-tĭn'u-a-bl(eᴾ, *a.*— con-tĭn'u-ing-ly,** *adv.*

con-tĭn'ued, 1 kŏn-tĭn'yud; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yud, *pa.* 1. Extended in space or time; uninterrupted; carried on further; or after, or without interruption. 2. Continual. — **continued bass,** same as FIGURED BASS. See BASS.— **c. fever,** a fever that runs its course without intermission.— **c. fraction** (*Math.*), a fraction whose numerator is a whole number and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction whose numerator is a whole number and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, etc.— **c. proportion** (*Math.*), a series of three or more quantities in which the ratio is the same between each two adjacent terms; as, 2, 4, 8, 16, where 2 : 4 :: 4 : 8 :: 8 : 16.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

con-tĭn'u-er, 1 kŏn-tĭn'yu-ər; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-er, *n.* One who perseveres or continues; especially, one who takes up and carries on what has been left unfinished; a continuator.

con-tĭn'u-ist, 1 kŏn-tĭn'yu-ist; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-ist, *n.* One who adheres to or maintains a theory of continuity or continuousness.— **con-tĭn"u-is'tic,** *a.*

con"tĭ-nu'ĭ-ty, 1 kŏn'tĭ-niū'ĭ-tĭ; 2 cŏn"tĭ-nū'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] 1. The state or quality of being continuous, extended, or prolonged; uninterrupted connection in space, time, operation, or development.

The life of a nation is a unity and *continuity* of generations.
G. B. CHEEVER *God's Hand in America* p. 51. [W. & P. 1841.]

2. *Math.* The property of having all parts or elements absolutely contiguous, so that in passing from one to another all intervening parts and no others are traversed. Space and time have absolute continuity; the series of rational numbers has not continuity, because in passing from one to another irrational values must be traversed. 3. *Phren.* The faculty by which thought and feeling are held to a continuous line of action, so as to finish what is begun. 4. A part, as of a bone, between the ends. [< F. *continuité*, < L. *continuita(t-)s*, < *continuus*; see CONTINUOUS.] — **doctrine of continuity,** the doctrine, particularly as advocated by Leibnitz, that all real variations are continuous, or made by small increments of change, and that nature makes no leaps or sudden and great alterations in her products and processes.— **germinal c.** (*Biol.*), the unbroken transmission from parent to offspring of some part of its physical substance by means of germ-cells, for generation after generation, the method of which is variously explained.— **principle or law of c.** 1. An ambiguous expression meaning either (1) the assumed principle that nature breaks none of her own laws, does nothing suddenly, or that her changes are preceded by a preparation, or (2) the law of causation.

Assuming the existence of a Supreme Governor of the universe, the *principle of Continuity* may be said to be the definite expression in our words of trust that He will not put us to permanent intellectual confusion.
STEWART AND TAIT *Unseen Universe* ch. 2, p. 88. [MACM. 1876.]

2. *Math.* (1) The law that in passing from one state to another all the intervening states must be traversed. (2) The assumption that certain forms are continuous with the rest among which they are to be classed and considered, and that common relations which hold for an indeterminable state hold for all specific states that may be derived therefrom by repeated variation, notwithstanding that in extreme cases the statement presents apparent absurdity. Called also **geometric continuity.**— **protoplasmic c.** (*Biol.*), the connection of adjacent cells by means of protoplasmic strands.— **solution of c.** (*Surg.*), separation or division of tissue or of continuous surfaces or parts, as the skin, bone, etc., by rupture, fracture, laceration, or the like. — **synthesis of c.** (*Surg.*), the direct union of the ends of a fractured bone or of the edges of a wound.

con-tĭ'nu-o, 1 kŏn-tĭ'nu-ō; 2 cŏn-tĭ'nu-ō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Continued or figured bass. See BASS.

con-tĭn'u-ous, 1 kŭn-tĭn'yu-us; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-ŭs, *a.* 1. Connected, extended, or prolonged without separation or interruption of sequence; unbroken; uninterrupted; unintermitted.

Space and time are *continuous*.
McCOSH *Intuitions* p. 178. [C. & BROS. 1869.]

2. *Bot.* Without joints or articulations. 3. *Math.* Having continuity. 4. Having but one direction, as distinguished from alternating: said of an electric current. [< L. *continuus*, < *contineo*; see CONTAIN.] SYN.: see CONTINUAL; GRADUAL; PERPETUAL.— **continuous action** (*Mech.*), action without reversal. The action of a circular saw is *continuous*, that of an ordinary hand-saw is *alternating.*— **c. consonant,** a consonant of continuable sound, as *s*, *r*.— **c. function,** a function which in passing from one value to another goes through an unbroken series of intermediate values.— **c.-service certificate** (*U. S. Navy*), a certificate granting extra pay and privileges to a continuous-service man who reenlists.— **c.-service man** (*U. S. Navy*), one who within four months from the time of discharge reenters the service.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

con-tĭn'u-um, 1 kŏn-tĭn'yu-um; 2 cŏn-tĭn'yu-ŭm, *n.* [-U-A, *pl.*] 1. A total that is continuous and uninterrupted; that which has perfect continuity; as, the *continuum* of space.

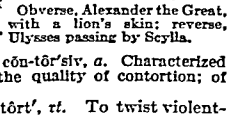
A universal *continuum* appears in space where progression is uninterrupted in all directions. Time is a one-dimensional *continuum* capable of geometrical representation by a line. Sense qualities, such as those of color, tone, and taste, are capable of arrangement in systems or qualitative *continua*. The whole of individual conscious life has been described as a *continuum*.
United Editors Encyc. vol. ix, article *Continuum.*

2. That of which the only variation predicable is temporal or spatial. 3. A basic common character underlying a series or aggregation of indefinite variations. 4. *Math.* The entire system of positive and negative integral, fractional, and irrational numbers. [L., neut. sing. of *continuus*; see CONTINUOUS.]

cont'line, 1 kont'lin *or* -loin; 2 cŏnt'lin *or* -lin, *n. Naut.* 1. The space between casks stowed alongside of each other so that their bilges touch. 2. The space between adjacent strands on the outside of a rope. [< CANT¹, *n.*, + LINE, cord.]

con'to, 1 kon'to; 2 cŏn'to, *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese money of account, 1,000,000 reis: in full, *a conto of reis.*

con-tor'ni-ate, 1 kŏn-tôr'nĭ-ēt; 2 con-tôr'nĭ-āt. *Rom. Antiq.* **I.** *n.* A bronze medal bordered on obverse and reverse by a circular furrow, having on one side a head and on the other, sometimes, emblems of the public games: probably struck during the imperial period, to be given to successful competitors. **II.** *a.* Bordered with a circular furrow. [< It. *contorniato*, pp. of *contorniare*, make a circuit, < *contorno*, CONTOUR.] **con-tor"ni-a'to†; con-tour'ni-ate†.**


A Contorniate of the Emperor Trajan. 1/2
Obverse, Alexander the Great, with a lion's skin; reverse, Ulysses passing by Scylla.

con-tor'sive, } 1 kŏn-tôr'sĭv; 2 cŏn-tôr'sĭv, *a.* Characterized **con-tor'sivˢ,** ʃ by or having the quality of contortion; of contorting tendency.

con-tort', 1 kŏn-tôrt'; 2 cŏn-tôrt', *rt.* To twist violently; especially, to twist into a misshapen form; wrench out of shape or place; as, to *contort* a limb. [< L. *contortus*, pp. of *contorqueo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *torqueo*, twist.]

Con-tor'tæ, 1 kŏn-tôr'tĭ; 2 cŏn-tôr'tē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as GENTIANALES.

con-tort'ed, 1 kŏn-tôrt'ed; 2 cŏn-tôrt'ĕd, *pa.* 1. Twisted out of shape; distorted. 2. *Bot.* Rolled or wound together; twisted; in estivation; convolute.— **-ly,** *adv.*

con-tor'tion, 1 kŏn-tôr'shŏn; 2 cŏn-tôr'shon, *n.* 1. The act of contorting, or the state of being contorted; unnatural or spasmodic writhing or wryness; distortion. 2. *Bot.* An irregular twisting of the stem or branches of plants: from interruption of growth. [< L. *contortio(n-)*, < *contortus*; see CONTORT.] **con-tor'sion†.**— **con-tor'tion-ist,** *n.* 1. An acrobat who is trained to distort his limbs and assume unnatural postures. **con-tor'sion-ist†.** 2. One who contorts; specif., one who twists the meanings of words.— **con-tor'tious,** *a.* [Rare.] Being in a state of contortion; distorted.— **con-tor'tious-ness†,** *n.*— **con-tor'tĭv(eˢ,** *a.* Pertaining or tending to contortion.— **con-tor"tu-osˡ'ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being intricately twisted together.

con"tor-tu'pli-cate, 1 kŏn'tor-tiū'plĭ-kēt; 2 cŏn"tôr-tū'plĭ-cāt, *a.* 1. *Ethnol.* Crinkled, as the hair of negroid peoples. 2. *Bot.* Turned back on itself; twisted and plaited or folded. [< L. *contortuplicatus*, < *contortus* (see CONTORT) + *plicatus*, pp. of *plico*, fold.]

con-tour', 1 kŏn-tūr'; 2 cŏn-tur', *rt.* To make or draw in outline or contour; make contour-lines on or determine the contour-lines of.— **con-tour'ing,** *n.*

con-tour', 1 kŏn-tūr' *or* kŏn'tūr; 2 cŏn-tur' *or* cŏn'tur (XIII), *n.* The line bounding a figure or body; in fortification, the outline of a horizontal section of a system of works. [F., < *contourner*, < LL. *contorno*, < L. *con-* (< *cum*) intens.; and see TURN, *v.*]— **complex contour** (*Math.*), any contour made up of many curves.— **contour'-feath"ers,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The (outer) feathers that determine the contour of a bird; pennæ.— **c.-line,** *n.* The line, or one of the lines, constituting the boundary of a plane; in surveying, the intersection of a horizontal plane with the surface of a country at any height, as at the sea-level. On topographical maps contour-lines are drawn for equal differences of elevation, and hence indicate steepness or the reverse, according as they are crowded together or spread apart.— **simple c.** (*Math.*), a closed curve forming a contour and not intersecting with any other curve.

con-tourd', *pp.* Contoured. S. S.

con"tour-né', 1 kŏn'tūr-nē'; 2 cŏn-tur'ne', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Turned toward the sinister side: said of an animal as a charge. See illus. in next column.

contr., *abbr.* Contract; contracted; contraction; contrary.

contra-, *prefix.* Against; opposite; contrary; as, *contra*diction; *contra*position. In music it signifies an octave lower than some other instrument; as, *contra*bass. [< L. *contra-*, < *contra*, against, < *cum*; see COM-.]— **con'tra-ar"tĭth-met'ĭ-cal,** *a. Math.* Having, as a series, each term after the second equal to the sum of the two terms preceding.

A Lion passant regardant with head contourné.

con'tra-band†, *rt.* To import illegally; prohibit officially.

con'tra-band, 1 kŏn'tra-band; 2 cŏn'tra-bănd, *a.* 1. *Inter. Law.* Falling under a public edict, treaty, or ban of prohibition or exclusion; forbidden.

Nothing can justly be regarded as *contraband* unless so regarded by the laws of nations or by express convention between certain parties.
WOOLSEY *Inter. Law* p. 324. [S. 1891.]

2. Contrary to or outside of the law; as, a *contraband* distillery. [< It. *contrabbando*, < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + LL. *bandum, bannum*; see BAN¹, *n.*] — **contraband goods,** goods smuggled into a country.

con'tra-band, *n.* 1. Goods that a neutral is prohibited by the laws of war to furnish to either belligerent, as arms, ammunition, and military or naval supplies, which are classed as **absolute contraband** in contradistinction to **occasional c.,** which consists of articles not necessarily intended for use in war, as grain, horses, etc., more fully said to be *contraband of war.* 2. Trade forbidden by law or treaty. 3. *U. S. Hist.* Any fugitive slave who escaped from his master in the civil war and took refuge within the Union lines.

Gen. B. F. Butler in 1861 declared such fugitive, if a chattel by local law, to be "contraband of war" according to the laws of nations, and that therefore he should be protected from reclamation by his former master.

— **con'tra-band-ism,** *n.* The act or work of trafficking in contraband; smuggling. **con'tra-band-age†; con'tra-band-e-ry†.**— **con'tra-band-ist,** *n.*

con'tra-bass, 1 kŏn'tra-bēs; 2 cŏn'tra-bās. *Mus.* **I.** *a.* An octave lower in pitch or range than another instrument of the same class; of deep range; as, a *contrabass* horn. **II.** *n.* A contrabass viol. [< It. *contrabasso*, < *contra* (< L. *contra*; see CONTRA-) + *basso* (< LL. *bassus*,) low.] — **con'tra-bass"ist,** *n.* One who performs on the contrabass.— **con'tra-bas'so,** *n.* A contrabass.

con'tra-bour"don, 1 kŏn'tra-bûr'dən; 2 cŏn'tra-bur'don, *n. Mus.* An organ-stop which produces tones an octave lower than the bourdon proper. [< CONTRA- + BOURDON¹.]

con"tra-cep'tion, 1 kŏn"tra-sep'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-çĕp'shon, *n.* †The prevention of conception or fecundation.— **con"tra-cep'tive,** **I.** *adj.* Preventing conception; as, a *contraceptive* agent. **II.** *n.* An agent or device to prevent conception.

con"tra-clock'wise, 1 kŏn"tra-klŏk'waiz; 2 cŏn"tra-clŏk'wiş, *a.* Same as COUNTER-CLOCKWISE.

Con'tra Cos'ta, 1 kŏn'tra kos'ta; 2 cŏn'tra cŏs'ta. A county in W. California; 728 sq. m.; county-seat, Martinez.

con'tra-coup", 1 kŏn'tra-kūp"; 2 cŏn'tra-cup', *n.* 1. Counter-coupe. 2. Counter-stroke. [< CONTRA- + COUP¹, *n.*]

con-tract', 1 kŏn-trakt'; 2 cŏn-trăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To draw together the parts of; shorten or render less extensive by drawing in; abridge in compass or duration; hence, to wrinkle; condense; opposed to *expand*; as, cold *contracts* metals. 2. *Gram.* To shorten, as a word, by omitting a vowel or compounding two, or by omission of a letter or a syllable. 3. To take to oneself; become affected with; acquire; as, to *contract* a debt; to *contract* a disease. 4. To settle or establish by contract or covenant; as, to *contract* an alliance or a marriage. 5. To betroth.

Your niece, is she? . . . My son, sir. They are *contracted* to each other. GOLDSMITH *She Stoops to Conquer* act ii.

II. *i.* 1. To be drawn closer together; be brought within narrower compass; shrink. 2. To make a contract; bargain to do or furnish something. 3. To give a promise of marriage. [< L. *contractus*, pp. of *contraho*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *traho*, draw.] SYN.: see ABBREVIATE.— **con-trac'tant,** *n. Law.* A contracting party.— **con"trac-ta'tion†,** *n.* The act of contracting or trading.— **con-tract'er,** *n.*— **con-tract"ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-ty,** *n.*— **con-tract'ĭ-bl(eᴾ or -a-bl(eᴾ,** *a.*— **con-tract'ĭ-bl(e-nessᴾ,** *n.*

con-tract', *a.* Contracted; as, *contract* verbs.

con'tract, 1 kŏn'trakt; 2 cŏn'trăct, *n.* 1. A formal agreement between two or more parties; also, a writing setting forth and evidencing the agreement, and signed by the parties.

Before the invention of writing *contracts*, testaments, sales, marriages, and the like were transacted in public.
TYTLER *Elements Gen. Hist.* p. 12. [H. G. B. 1850.]

2. *Law.* An agreement recognized by law as constituting an obligation to do or not to do a particular thing; also, the department of law dealing with such agreements.

The obligation of *contract* is an obligation created and determined by will of the parties. Herein is the characteristic difference of *contract* from all other branches of law. The business of the law, therefore, is to give effect so far as possible to the intention of the parties, and all the rules of interpreting *contracts* go back to this fundamental principle and are controlled by it. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vii, p. 38.

3. A piece of work to be done according to such agreement; the execution of or right to execute such work; as, the *contract* was awarded to me. 4. A betrothal. 5. Marriage. 6. *Gram.* A contracted form. 7†. Mutual attraction; a drawing together. [< L. *contractus*, < *contractus*, pp. *contraho*; see CONTRACT, *v.*] SYN.: agreement, arrangement, bargain, cartel, compact, covenant, engagement, promise, stipulation. All these words involve at least two parties, though an *engagement* or *promise* may be the act of but one. Mutual *promises* may have the force of a *contract*. A consideration, or compensation, is essential to convert an *agreement* into a *contract*. A *contract* may be oral or written. A *covenant* in law is a written *contract* under seal. *Covenant* is frequent in religious usage, as *contract* is in law and business. *Compact* is essentially the same as *contract*, but is applied to international *agreements*, treaties, etc. A *bargain* is a mutual *agreement* for an exchange of values, without the formality of a *contract*. A *stipulation* is a single item in an *agreement* or *contract*. A *cartel* is a military *agreement* for the exchange of prisoners or the like.

— **accessory contract** (*Eng. Law*), a contract entered into for the purpose of obtaining by surety, mortgage, etc., the fulfilment of the provisions of a prior contract.— **avio c.** [Mex.], a contract between the owner of a mine and an aviador who supplies money for working a mine. Compare AVIADO.— **certain c.** (*Law*), a contract in which the thing to be done depends by reasonable supposition upon the will of the party, or when, in the regular course of events, it must happen in the manner that was agreed upon.— **c. note,** see

BOUGHT-AND-SOLD NOTE, under NOTE.— **c. of beneficence** (*Law*), in Louisiana, a contract in which only one of the parties contracting obtains the benefit; a loan, for example. — **c. of record**, a quasi-contract. See under QUASI-.— **c. of specialty**, see SPECIALTY, *n.*, 3. Called also **specialty c.**— **c. system.** 1. (1) The system of disposing of indoor convict labor, to contractors, who are represented by superintendents over the workers. (2) Same as SWEATING SYSTEM. See SWEATING. 2. The system of indirect purchasing, as by a corporation of public services or supplies, a contractor being employed.— **express c.**, a contract in which the terms and stipulations of the agreement are stated either orally or in writing.— **family c.**, an agreement between members of a family deciding the heirship or distribution of its estates.— **fiduciary c.** (*Rom. Law*), same as FIDUCIA.— **gaming c.**, a wager contract. See WAGER, *n.*, 1.— **gratuitous c.** (*Law*), in Louisiana, a contract benefiting only the party with whom it is made, without any beneficiary consideration. Execution under seal is necessary to bind it.— **hazardous c.** (*Law*), in Louisiana, a contract in which the performance of that which is one of its objects is dependent upon an event that is uncertain.— **immoral contracts**, contracts violating the moral code, and in consequence not binding according to law.— **implied c.**, a contract implied or imposed by operation of law.— **independent c.**, a contract in which the reciprocal promises or acts are unrelated to each other. — **mixed c.**, a document in which one party agrees to benefit another, being satisfied with less value.— **separable c.**, a contract containing separable specifications of agreement. — **simple c.**, an oral or written contract not under seal, and requiring a consideration to support it.

con·tract'ed, 1 kən·trakt'ed; 2 cŏn·trăct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Not broad or liberal; narrow; mean; as, *contracted* ideas. **2.** Not extensive; scanty; as, *contracted* resources or circumstances. **3.** Having undergone contraction; shrunken; drawn, as the hoof of a horse when the wall of the quarter has shriveled. — **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

con"tract-ee', 1 kən"trakt-ī'; 2 cŏn"trăct-ē', *n.* One with whom a contract is made.

con·trac'tile, 1 kən·trak'tıl; 2 cŏn·trăc'tĭl, *a.* Capa-
con·trac'til·ble (ə·bl),) ble of contracting; producing contraction; as, *contractile* tissue; a *contractile* vacuole. [F., < L. *contractus;* see CONTRACT, *v.*] — **contractile cell** (*Bot.*), any of the anther-wall cells which, contracting under the influence of moisture, rupture the anther.— **con"trac·til'i·ty,** *n.*

con·trac'tion, 1 kən·trak'shən; 2 cŏn·trăc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of contracting, or the state of being contracted; the being or becoming less in volume or extent, as by closer union of parts; decrease; as, the *contraction* of iron by cold; *contraction* of the currency. **2.** Specif.: (1) The shortening of a word in writing or pronunciation by omitting one or more medial letters or syllables.

Dante (Durante, by *contraction* Dante). LOWELL *Among my Books, Dante* in second series, p. 4. [o. & co. 1876.]

(2) *Class. Pros.* The union of two successive short vowels in the same word into one long syllable. See note under SYNIZESIS. **3.** That which is contracted; the product of contracting; specif., in surgery, a morbid shortening of muscles, accompanied by rigidity; the permanent shortening of a limb. **4.** The act of incurring or acquiring; as, the *contraction* of an obligation, debt, or bad habit. **5.** *Math.* The shortening of an operation. †**6.** A contract of betrothal or marriage. [< L. *contractiō(n-),* < *contractus;* see CONTRACT, *v.*] — **anodal closure contraction** (*Anat.*), the contraction of a muscle occurring at the anode the moment the circuit is closed.— **cathodal closure c.** (*Anat.*), the contraction of a muscle at the cathode the moment the circuit is closed.— **cathodal duration c.** (*Anat.*), the contraction of a muscle taking place at the cathode, continuing as long as the current passes.— **clonic c.,** a series of muscular contractions interrupted by relaxations.— **con·trac'tion-ring",** *n.* The upper limit of the uterine cervix.— **c.-ring of Bandl** (*Anat.*), a thickening of the uterus during gestation, occurring at the lower limit of its contractile portion, just above the internal os.— **c.-rule,** *n.* A measuring-rule used by pattern-makers, having divisions proportionately enough longer than those of an ordinary rule to allow for the contraction of the metal in cooling.— **Dupuytren's c.,** permanent flexion of one finger or more, due to contraction of the palmar fascia.— **hour-glass c.,** transverse contraction at or near the middle of an organ, as the uterus or the stomach.— **isometric c.** (*Physiol.*), contraction caused by stimulating a muscle, the ends of which are fixed.— **isotonic c.,** muscular contraction with shortening resulting from stimulation.— **Pflüger's law of c.,** the law that when a muscle is stimulated through a nerve by electricity, muscular contraction occurs at both the closing and the opening of the circuit if the current is of medium intensity; if the current is very weak it occurs at closing only; if very strong, at closing only with descending currents, at opening only with ascending currents.— **tetanic or tonic c.,** same as TETANIC SPASM.— **con·trac'tion-al,** *a.* Relating to or caused by contraction. — **con·trac'tion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of the contraction of the currency: opposed to *inflationist.*— **con·trac'tiv(e**ˢ, *a.* Tending or pertaining to contraction.— **con·trac'tiv(e-ly**ˢ, *adv.*

con·tract'ment, 1 kən·trakt'ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏn·trăct'ment, *n.* A condensation or shortening.

con·trac'tor, 1 kən·trak'tər *or* -tər; 2 cŏn·trăc'tor, *n.* **1.** A party to a contract, covenant, or treaty. **2.** One whose business is to execute plans under contract. **3.** A muscle that serves to contract an organ or a part; a constrictor.

con·trac'tu-al, 1 kən·trak'chu-əl *or* -tju-əl; 2 cŏn·trăc'chu-al *or* -tū-al, *a.* Implying or connected with a contract.

con·trac'ture, 1 kən·trak'chur *or* -tjur; 2 cŏn·trăc'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A permanent contraction and rigidity of muscles. **2.** *Arch.* The narrowing of the higher part of a column. **con"trac·tu'ra†.— Volkmann's contracture,** a flexion of the fingers with inability of extension resulting from tight bandaging of an injured limb: sometimes improperly called *Volkmann's contraction.*— **con·trac'tur-al,** *a.* Characterized by contracture. — **con·trac'tured,** *a.* Affected with contracture.

con·tra'da, 1 kŏn·trä'da; 2 cŏn·trä'dä, *n.* [-DE, 1 -dē; 2 -dę, *pl.*] [It.] A street or passage; also, a district, as of a city.

con'tra-dance", 1 kon'trə-dans"; 2 cŏn'tra-dânç", *n.* **1.** A country-dance. **2.** One of the figures composing a quadrille. **3.** The music for such a dance: a lively composition in ²/₄ or ⁶/₈ time. [< F. *contredanse,* < < *contre* (see CONTRE-) + *danse,* OF. *dance;* see DANCE, *n.*] **con'tre-dance"†.**

con"tra-de-cid'u-ate, 1 kon"trə-dı-sid'yu-ēt; 2 cŏn"tra-de-cid-yu-āt, *a. Embryol.* Having a placenta that, after labor, is not expelled, but absorbed within the uterus: characteristic of some forms of mammals. [< CONTRA- + DECIDUATE.]

con"tra-dict', 1 kon"trə-dikt'; 2 cŏn"tra-dĭct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To affirm the contradictory of; deny, directly or by implication.

The Jewish writer [Josephus] nowhere actually *contradicts* our Scriptures, and in hundreds of instances he confirms them. RAWLINSON *Historical Evidences* p. 204. [JAS. M. 1885.]

2. To deny a statement of; address in contradiction.

When a woman is not *contradicted* she has no motive for obstinacy in her absurdities. GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 6, p. 67. [H. 1873.]

3. To be inconsistent with; oppose; be contrary to; as, his facts *contradict* his theory. †**4.** To speak against; forbid; oppose.

II. *i.* To utter a contradiction; deny. [< L. *contradictus,* pp. of *contradico,* < *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *dico,* speak.] Syn.: see OPPOSE.— **con"tra-dict'a-bl(eᶜᴿ,** *a.*— **con"tra-dict'er, con"tra-dic'tor,** *n.*

con"tra-dic'tion, 1 kon"trə-dik'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-dĭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of contradicting; a gainsaying; the assertion of the opposite of that which has been said. **2.** Obvious inconsistency; direct opposition, as between two propositions; also, anything self-contradictory. [< L. *contradictiō(n-), < contradictus;* see CONTRADICT.] — **contradiction in terms,** a statement which contradicts itself; as, "facts which are not true": a mode of expression which should be avoided.— **principle of c.,** the principle that it is impossible for the same thing to be and not be at the same time and in the same sense, that contradictory attributes can not coexist in and may not be affirmed of the same object, and that the same proposition can not be both true and false.— **con"tra-dic'tion-al,** *a.* Contradictory.— **con"tra-dic'tious,** *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Given to contradiction; disputatious. **2.** Full of contradictions; self-contradictory.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]— **con"tra-dic'tiv(eᵒˢ,** *a.* [Rare.] Contradictory. —**-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

con"tra-dic'to-ry, 1 kon"trə-dik'to-rı; 2 cŏn"tra-dĭc'to-ry, *a.* **1.** Characterized by opposition; inconsistent with itself; self-contradictory.

Statements apparently *contradictory* may be explained and reconciled. ALBERT BARNES *Evidences of Christianity* first series, p. 46. [H. 1868.]

2. *Logic.* Denying possible compatibility, as of a statement with fact or of one term with another; diametrically opposed; mutually exclusive. Compare CONTRARY. Syn.: adverse, alien, incompatible, inconsistent, opposite, repugnant. See CONTRARY.— **con"tra-dic'to-ri-ly,** *adv.*— **con"tra-dic'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

con"tra-dic'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rię, *pl.*] **1.** A proposition by means of which another is absolutely denied. **2.** *Logic.* Either of two propositions so related that the truth of either involves the falsity of the other and the falsity of either the truth of the other; as, the propositions "The man is guilty" and "The man is not guilty" are *contradictories.*

con"tra-dis-crim'i-nate, 1 kon"trə-dıs-krim'ı-nēt; 2 cŏn"tra-dis-crim'i-nāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To discriminate by way of contrast or opposite qualities.

con"tra-dis-tinct', 1 kon"trə-dıs-tinkt'; 2 cŏn"tra-dis-tĭnct, *a.* Distinct as having or indicating points of contrast.— **-ly,** *adv.*

con"tra-dis-tinc'tion, 1 kon"trə-dıs-tiŋk'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-dis-tĭnc'shon, *n.* Distinction by contrary qualities or by contrast: usually preceded by *in* and followed by *to;* as, soul *in contradistinction to* body.

con"tra-dis-tinc'tive,) 1 kon"trə-dıs-tiŋk'tıv; 2 cŏn"-
con"tra-dis-tinc'tivᵉ,) tra-dis-tĭnc'tiv. **I.** *a.* Having contradistinguishing marks. **II.** *n.* That which assists in contradistinguishing.— **-ly,** *adv.*

con"tra-dis-tin'guish, 1 kon"trə-dıs-tiŋ'gwish; 2 cŏn"tra-dis-tĭŋ'gŭish, *vt.* To distinguish with special reference to points of contrast; discriminate by opposite qualities.

The experiment of a Confederation, as *contra-distinguished* from a more intimate and positive Union, was fairly tried by our fathers. GREELEY *Amer. Conflict* vol. i, p. 41. [o. D. c. 1864.]

con"tra-fa-got'to, 1 kon"trə-fə-got'to; 2 cŏn"tra-fa-gŏt'to, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A double bassoon, an octave lower than the bassoon. **2.** An organ-stop made to imitate a contrafagotto.

con'tra-fis"sure, 1 kon'trə-fish"ur; 2 cŏn'tra-fish"ur, *n. Surg.* A fracture or contusion of the skull which takes place at a point opposite to or different from the place where the blow is received.

con"tra-flex'ure, 1 kon"trə-flek'shur; 2 cŏn"tra-flĕk'shur, *n.* A curving in opposite directions, like the concave and convex lines of an ogee; also, the point where one part of such a curve joins the other.

con"tra-flux'ion, 1 kon"trə-fluk'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-flŭk'shon, *n.* Artificial congestion of a part for healing purposes. [< CONTRA- + FLUXION.]

con"tra-fo'cal, 1 kon"trə-fō'kəl; 2 cŏn"tra-fō'cal, *a. Math.* Of equal linear eccentricities; as, *confocal* conics.— **con"tra-fo'cal-ism** or **con"tra-fo-cal'i-ty,** *n.*

con"tra-gam'ba, 1 kon"trə-gam'bə; 2 cŏn"tra-gäm'ba, *n.* A stop of an organ which reduces the tone one octave lower than the gamba.

con"tra-ge"o-met'ric, 1 kon"trə-jī"o-met'rık; 2 cŏn"tra-gē"o-mĕt'ric, *a. Math.* Designating a relation between three quantities of the form $a(a-b) = b(b-c)$.

con"tra-gre'di-ence, 1 kon"trə-grī'dı-ens; 2 cŏn"tra-grē'di-ĕnç, *n.* The relation between contragredient sets of variables.

con"tra-gre'di-ent, 1 kon"trə-grī'dı-ent; 2 cŏn"tra-grē'di-ent, *a. Math.* Designating two sets of variables such that when one is linearly transformed, the other is inversely transformed. [< CONTRA- + L. *gradien(t-)s;* see GRADIENT.]

con"tra-har-mon'ic, 1 kon"trə-hər-mon'ık; 2 cŏn"tra-här-mŏn'ic, *a. Math.* Designating a relation of the form $a(a-b) = c(b-c)$. **con"tra-har-mon'i-cal†.— con"tra-har-mon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

con'tra-hent†, *a.* Covenanting; contracting.

con"tra-in'di-cant, 1 kon"trə-in'dı-kənt; 2 cŏn"tra-ĭn'di-cant. **I.** *a.* Indicating the contrary. **II.** *n.* A symptom that suggests different treatment.

con"tra-in'di-cate, 1 kon"trə-in'dı-kēt; 2 cŏn"tra-ĭn'di-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] *Med.* To indicate the opposite of; as, to *contraindicate* a certain mode or line of treatment.

con"tra-in"di-ca'tion, 1 kon"trə-in"dı-kē'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-ĭn"di-cā'shon, *n. Med.* Any symptom or circumstance indicating the inappropriateness of a given remedy or treatment.

con'tral-re†, *v.* & *a.* Contrary.

con"tral-lat'er-al, 1 kon"trə-lat'ər-əl; 2 cŏn"tra-lăt'er-al, *a.* Belonging to the opposite side.

con'tra-lode", *n.* Same as COUNTER-LODE.

con·tral'to, 1 kən·tral'to *or* -träl'to; 2 cŏn·träl'to *or* -träl'to, *a.* Of or pertaining to contralto.— **contralto voice,** the voice of the deepest tone in women, usually having a compass of two octaves beginning with F below middle C: called *contralto* as being opposed to the *alt* or *alto,* the highest male voice, in medieval music.

con·tral'to, *n. Vocal Mus.* **1.** The part between soprano and tenor, the lowest part for the female voice: when sung by a male voice, called *contratenor.* **2.** A contralto singer. [It., < *contra* (see CONTRABASS) + *alto;* see ALT.]

con'tra-mure, 1 kon'trə-mūr; 2 cŏn'tra-mūr, *n.* Same as COUNTERMURE. [< F. *contre-mur,* < *contre* (< L. *contra*), against, + *mur,* < L. *murus,* wall.]

con"tra-nat'u-ral, *a.* [Rare.] Contrary to nature; unnatural.

con"tra-nl'ten-cy†, *n.* Reaction. **con"tra-nl'tencet.**

con"tra-nom'i-nal, 1 kon"trə-nom'ı-nəl; 2 cŏn"tra-nŏm'i-nal, *a. Math.* Having contrasted terms, as when *a* is *b,* then non-*b* is non-*a.*

con"tran-tis'clon, 1 kon"tran-tish'ən; 2 cŏn"trăn-tish'on, *n. Astrol.* The point of the ecliptic on the other side from the antiscion.

con'tra-oc"tave, 1 kon'trə-ok"tıv; 2 cŏn'tra-ŏc"tav, *n.* The lowest octave on the piano beginning with C, or a corresponding octave on the organ or other instrument.

con"tra-par"al-lel'o-gram, *n.* Same as QUADRUPLANE.

con"tra-per-la'tion, 1 kon"trə-pər-lē'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-per-lā'shon, *n.* A relative state in which some indivisible entity of the universe of its relate bears no relation to any such entity of the universe of its correlate. [< CONTRA- + PER- + L. *latio,* a moving.]

con'tra-plex, 1 kon'trə-pleks; 2 cŏn'tra-plĕks, *a.* Of or pertaining to telegraphing simultaneously in opposite directions over the same wire. [< CONTRA- + L. *plexus;* see PLEXUS.]

con"tra-po-nend', 1 kon"trə-po-nend'; 2 cŏn"tra-po-nĕnd', *n. Logic.* A proposition from which a second is formed by the immediate inference called contraposition. [< L. *contrapono;* see CONTRAPOSITION.]

con"tra-po-sau'ne, 1 kon"trə-po-zau'nı; 2 cŏn"tra-po-sou'ne, *n.* The stop of an organ producing tones one octave lower than the posaune or trombone.

con"tra-pose', 1 kon"trə-pōz'; 2 cŏn"tra-pōz', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] **1.** *Logic.* To convert (a proposition) by contraposition. †**2.** To set over against. **con" tra-pone't.— con"tra-pos'i-ta,** *n. pl. Logic.* In conversion by contraposition, the two propositions, the original and the converted one.

con"tra-po-si'tion, 1 kon"trə-po-zish'ən; 2 cŏn"tra-po-zĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** *Logic.* Conversion by negation, or by changing the quality of the judgment while the quantity remains unchanged; as, "Some quadrupeds are not horses" becomes, by *contraposition,* "Some things not horses are quadrupeds." **2.** A placing opposite. [< LL. *contrapositiō(n-),* < L. *contrapositus,* pp. of *contrapono,* place opposite, < *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *pono,* place.]

con"tra-pos'i-tive,) 1 kon"trə-poz'ı-tıv; 2 cŏn"tra-pŏz'-
con"tra-pos'i-tivᵉ,) i-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or effected by contraposition. **II.** *n.* That which is distinguished by contraposition.

con"trap-pos'to, 1 kŏn"trap-pōs'to; 2 cŏn"trăp-pōs'to, *n.* [It.] *Art.* A style of sculpture and painting in which there is contrasting of masses and crossing of limbs; seen in Michelangelo's works.

con"tra-prog'ress-ist, 1 kon"trə-prag'res-ist; 2 cŏn"tra-prŏg'rĕs-ist, *n.* [Rare.] One opposed to modern progress.

con"tra-pro-vec'tant, 1 kon"trə-pro-vek'tənt; 2 cŏn"tra-pro-vĕc'tant, *n. Math.* A covariant resulting from the operation of a provector on a covariant.

con"tra-pro-vec'tor, 1 kon"trə-pro-vek'tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏn"tra-pro-vĕc'tor, *n. Math.* An operator formed by substituting symbols of partial differentiation for the facients of a contravariant: a term introduced by Cayley. [< CONTRA- + PROVECTOR.]

con·trap'tion, 1 kən·trap'shən; 2 cŏn·trăp'shon, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A contrivance: used slightingly. [< CON- + TRAP, a snare.]— **con·trap'tious,** *a.*

con"tra-pun'tist, 1 kon"trə-pun'tıst; 2 cŏn"tra-pŭn'tist, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint. **con"tra-pun-tis'tot.**

con"tra-pun'to, 1 kon"trə-pun'to; 2 cŏn"tra-pŭn'to, *n.* Same as COUNTERPOINT. [< It. *contrappunto,* COUNTERPOINT.]— **con"tra-pun'tal,** *a.*— **con"tra-pun'tal-ly,** *adv.*

con"tra-re-lat'ed, 1 kon"trə-rı-lē'tĕd; 2 cŏn"tra-re-lāt'ĕd, *a. Analytical Mech.* Having contrafocal ellipsoids for kinematical exponents. [C.]

con"tra-re-mon'strance, 1 kon"trə-rı-mon'strəns; 2 cŏn"tra-re-mŏn'stranç, *n.* The act of remonstrating to a remonstrance.

con"tra-re-mon'strant, 1 kon"trə-rı-mon'strənt; 2 cŏn"tra-re-mŏn'strant, *n.* **1.** A remonstrant against a remonstrance. **2.** [C-] *Ch. Hist.* A signer of a counter-remonstrance to that of the Arminians to the States of Holland and Friesland in 1610.

con"tra-re"per-la'tion, 1 kon"trə-rı"pər-lē'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-rē"per-lā'shon, *n.* A relation the converse of which is a contraperlation. [< CONTRA- + RE- + PER- + L. *latio,* moving.]

con·tra'ri-ant, 1 kən·trē'rı-ənt; 2 cŏn·trā'ri-ant. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Opposing; contradictory. **II.** *n.* One taking part in a combination of barons headed by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, against Edward II.; so named to avoid the terms *traitor* and *rebel.* [F., < LL. *contrario* (ppr. *contrarian(t-)s*), oppose, < L. *contrarius;* see CONTRARY, *a.*]— **con·tra'ri-ant-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.]

con"tra-ri'e-ty, 1 kon"trə-rai'ı-tı; 2 cŏn"tra-rī'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tię, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being contrary; repugnance; contradiction; inconsistency.

Contrast without *contrariety* is one of the great laws of harmonious Nature. DINAH M. CRAIK *Brave Lady* epilogue, p. 409. [D.]

2. A quality or a proposition contrary or opposed to another; an inconsistency; a contrary.

Flatter not yourself with *contrarieties* of pleasure. . . . No man can taste the fruits of autumn while he is delighting his scent with the flowers of spring. JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 154. [w. c. 1789.]

3. *Logic.* Contraries in their relation to each other. [< F. *contrariété,* < LL. *contrarietas,* < L. *contrarius;* see CONTRARY, *a.*] Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.— **the law of contrariety** (*Psychol.*), the principle of association that either of two contrasted ideas tends to call forth the other. Thus, the thought of war suggests peace; of riches, poverty; of a pigmy, a giant.

con·tra'ri-ous, 1 kon·trē'rı-us; 2 cŏn·trā'ri-ŭs, *a.* [Archaic.] Showing opposition.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

con·tra'ri-wise, 1 kon'trē-rı-waiz; 2 cŏn'trā-ri-wię, *adv.* **1.** On the contrary; on the other hand. **2.** In the reverse order; conversely. **3.** Contrarily; perversely.

con"tra-ro-ta'tion, 1 kon"trə-ro-tē'shən; 2 cŏn"trə-ro-tā'shon, *n.* Rotation in a direction contrary to some other related or connected rotation.

con'tra-ry, 1 kon'trē-ri; 2 cŏn'trā-ry, *rt.* [Prov.] To oppose, thwart, or irritate. **con'tra-ried†.**

con'tra-ry, 1 kon'trē-ri (*dial.*, kon-trē'ri); 2 cŏn'trā-ry (*dial.*, cŏn-trā'ry), *a.* **1.** Opposed in situation, direction, aim, purpose, or operation; antagonistic; adverse; opposite; opposing.

It is said that absence conquers all things, love included; but it has a *contrary* effect on a garden.

C. D. WARNER *Summer in a Garden* p. 123. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. Characterized or swayed by contrariness; inclined to opposition or contradiction; captious; perverse.

These hearts of ours are curious and *contrary* things.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* p. 505. [R. BROS. 1880.]

3. *Logic.* Having opposite or mutually restrictive qualities: conflictingly opposed: distinguished from *contradictory*. **4.** *Bot.* Opposite in direction to the part compared with; as, the silicle of the shepherd's-purse is compressed *contrary* to the dissepiment. [< F. *contraire*, < L. *contrarius*, < *contra;* see CONTRA-.]

Syn: antagonistic, conflicting, contradictory, contrasted, different, discordant, dissimilar, incompatible, incongruous, inconsistent, opposed, opposite, unlike. Things may be *different* which present no striking points of contrast. Things are *contradictory* which mutually exclude each other, so that both can not exist in the same object at the same time, as life and death. Things are *contrary* when the highest degree of both can not exist in the same object at the same time, but where a middle term is possible, partaking of the qualities of both. Thus, wisdom and folly are *contrary*, for the perfection of either excludes any trace of the other; yet most human acts and statements partake of both. Demonstration and absurdity are *contradictory*, for that which contains any absurdity can not be demonstrated, and that which is demonstrated can contain no absurdity. Things are *inconsistent* between which there is some inherent disagreement, as a Christian profession and a worldly life. *Opposite* refers to position, tendency, etc.; *opposed*, chiefly to feeling and intent; the two sides of a street are *opposite;* those who inhabit them may chance to be *opposed*. Things are *incompatible* which can not exist in harmonious relations, and whose action when associated tends to the extinction of one by the other; as, slavery and freedom are *incompatible*. See ALIEN, *a.;* DIFFERENT; INCONGRUOUS; INIMICAL; PERVERSE.— Ant: see synonyms for ACCORDANT.— Prep: *to.*

—con'tra-ry-mind"ed, *a.* Having the contrary opinion.— **c. motion** (*Mus.*), the opposition in melodic motion of parts when one pursues an ascending and the other a descending course at the same time.— **c. terms** (*Logic*), terms expressive of the opposite limits of divergence in the same class; as "cruel" and "kind," "zenith" and "nadir."

—con'tra-ri-ly, *adv.*— **con'tra-ri-ness,** *n.*

con'tra-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riṣ, *pl.*] **1.** One of two contrary things, as terms, qualities, or propositions, each considered in relation to the other.

A soldier may be at once prudent and bold, for these are opposites: he could not be at once prudent and rash, for these are *contraries*. TRENCH *Words* lect. vi, p. 197. [W. J. W. 1861.]

2. Something, as a circumstance, condition, or statement, contradicting or incompatible with another put forward in comparison; the opposite; as, these things have been alleged, but I will show the *contrary*. **3.** [Rare.] A denial. **4†.** An opponent.— **by contraries,** by way of opposition to anticipated procedure.— **on the contrary,** contrariwise.— **to the c.,** to the contrary effect.

con'tra-ry, *adv.* **1.** In a contrary manner or direction; as, to run *contrary*. **2.** *Her.* Oppositely.

con'tra-se-lec"tion, 1 kon'trə-si-lek'shən; 2 cŏn'tra-se-lēc'shon, *n. Biol.* The choice of parents with the smallest hereditary percentage: opposed to normal selection.

con-trast', 1 kon-trust'; 2 cŏn-trást', *v.* **I.** *t.* To place in opposition, or represent in comparison, in order to show unlikeness; present extreme points of difference between; exhibit as marked by dissimilitude.

It was his great delight to *contrast* the pleasures of home with the hardships of school.

MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales, Good Aunt* p. 54. [L. 1887.]

II. *i.* To stand in such position or mental association that wide differences present themselves more clearly by comparison; strike the mind with its divergence from something dissimilar or opposite: followed by *with*. [< F. *contraster*, < LL. *contrasto*, < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *sto*, stand.] Syn: compare, differentiate, discriminate, oppose. We *contrast* objects that have been already *compared*. We must *compare* them, at least momentarily, even to know that they are different. We *contrast* them when we observe their unlikeness in a general way; we *differentiate* them when we note the difference exactly and point by point. We *distinguish* objects when we note a difference that may fall short of contrast; we *discriminate* them when we classify or place them according to their differences.— Prep: contrast one object *with* another.— **con-trast'ingly,** *adv.*— **con-trast'ment,** *n.*

con'trast, 1 kon'trust; 2 cŏn'trást, *n.* **1.** The opposition between things similar in some respects which are yet strikingly different; also, the things thus opposed; as, there is a wonderful *contrast* between man and the brute; they are a *contrast*. **2.** *Rhet.* (1) A figure of speech based on the differences of objects. Compare ANTITHESIS.

Contrast has always this effect, to make each of the contrasted objects appear in the stronger light.

BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xvii, p. 167. [H. D. 1817.]

(2) The explanation of an object or theme through another and similar one by presenting the points of difference. **3.** *Art.* The use of opposite effects in the same piece for the sake of heightening both, as bright light and deep shade, brilliant and somber colors, etc., or the presence of such effects. [< F. *contraste*, < *contraster;* see CONTRAST, *v.*]— **con'trast-col"or,** *n. Psychol.* A color assumed by an object because of its contrasting environment. The color of the environment is called the "inducing color"; and the contrast depends upon its saturation, nearness, and qualitative relations to the induced color, etc.— **c.-disk,** *n. Psychol.* A party-colored disk so arranged as to exhibit the phenomena of brightness and color-contrast when placed upon the color-mixer.— **c.-feeling,** *n. Psychol.* A feeling composed of diametrically opposite partial feelings which combine to constitute its characteristics, as in the sensation of tickling.— **c.-plane,** *n.* The plane in which comparisons must be made in photometers. — **c.-stain,** *n.* Same as COUNTER-STAIN.— **marginal c.,** the contrast shown by the adjacent ends of a pair of contrasting surfaces.

con-trast'ed, 1 kon-trust'ed; 2 cŏn-trást'ĕd, *pa.* Marked by contrary characteristics; having opposite natures. Syn: see ALIEN, *a.;* CONTRARY, *a.*— **con-trast'ed-ly,** *adv.*

con"tra-stim'u-lant, 1 kon"trə-stim'yu-lənt; 2 cŏn"tra-stím'yu-lant. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Efficacious in counteracting the effect of stimulants. **II.** *n.* An agent counteractive of a stimulant or an excess of stimulus. **—con"tra-stim"u-la'tion,** *n.*

con"tra-stim'u-list, 1 kon"trə-stim'yu-list; 2 cŏn"tra-stím'yu-list, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of contrastimulus.

con"tra-stim'u-lus, 1 kon"trə-stim'yu-ləs; 2 cŏn"tra-stím'yu-lŭs, *n. Med.* A force opposed to and counteractive of stimulus, preserving with it a perfect balance in healthy persons, according to the teachings of the contrastimulists. [< CONTRA- + STIMULUS.]— **con"tra-stim'u-lism,** *n.*

con-tras'tive, } 1 kon-trus'tiv; 2 cŏn-trás'tiv, *a.* Tending

con-tras'tive, ‡ to or resulting in contrast.— **-ly,** *adv.*

con-trast'ment, 1 kən-trust'ment *or* -mənt; 2 con-trást'ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act of contrasting.

con-tras'to, 1 kŏn-trūs'to; 2 cŏn-trás'to, *n.* [It.] [-TI, 1 -ti; 2 -tí, *pl.*] **1.** Conflict; disagreement. **2.** A song containing a dispute, as between lovers, or one embodying the elements of a comic dispute between symbolic figures.

con"tra-tab'u-lant, 1 kon"trə-tab'yu-lənt; 2 cŏn"tra-tăb'yu-lant, *n. Civil Law.* A person who claims or has possession of a decedent's goods contrary to the provisions of his will.

con"tra-tab'u-lar, 1 kon"trə-tab'yu-lər; 2 cŏn"tra-tăb'yu-lar, *a. Rom. Law.* Opposed or contrary to a will or testament.

con'trate, 1 kon'trēt; 2 cŏn'trāt, *a. Mach.* Having cogs or teeth projecting from the rim, parallel to the axis, as in certain clockwork wheels. [< L. *contra;* see CONTRA-.]— **contrate wheel,** a crown-wheel.

con"tra-tem'po, 1 kon"trə-tem'po; 2 cŏn"tra-tĕm'po, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Syncopation.

con'tra-ten"or, 1 kon'trə-ten'ər; 2 cŏn'tra-tĕn'or, *n.* Same as COUNTER-TENOR.

con"tra-val-la'tion, 1 kon"trə-va-lē'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-vă-lā'shon, *n.* A chain of fortifications raised by besiegers round an invested place, to protect themselves from sallies of the garrison. [< F. *contrevallation*, < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *vallum*, rampart.]

con"tra-va'ri-ant, 1 kon"trə-vē'ri-ənt; 2 cŏn"tra-vā'ri-ant, *n. Math.* A quantic that stands in the same relation to the primitive quantic from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to the inversely derived transform of its primitive.

con"tra-vene', 1 kon"trə-vīn'; 2 cŏn"tra-vēn', *rt.* [-VENED'; -VEN'ING.] **1.** To come into conflict with; prevent or obstruct the operation of; defeat; violate; transgress.

Nature is always consistent, though she feigns to *contravene* her own laws.

EMERSON *Essays, Nature* in first series, p. 148. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. To oppose in principle; be inconsistent with; nullify; as, a law that *contravenes* the Constitution.

No true bard will ever *contravene* the Bible. WALT WHITMAN *November Boughs, Bible as Poetry* p. 45. [NC. 1888.]

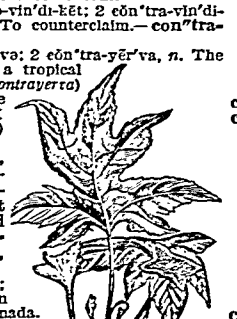
[< LL. *contravenio*, < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *venio*, come.] Syn: see OPPOSE.— **con"tra-ven'er,** *n.*

con"tra-ven'tion, 1 kon"trə-ven'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-vĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or state of contravening or being in conflict with something. **2.** Violation, as of an agreement or compact. **3.** *Law.* Violation of a legal obligation; especially, in Scotland, any act of an heir of entail done in violation of the provisions of the deed creating the entail. [< LL. *contravenio;* see CONTRAVENE.]

con"tra-ver'sion, 1 kon"trə-vūr'shən; 2 cŏn"tra-vēr'shon, *n.* [Archaic.] A turning in the opposite direction; the turning again or antistrophe in the Greek chorus.

con"tra-vin'di-cate, 1 kon"trə-vin'di-kēt; 2 cŏn"tra-vín'di-cāt, *rt.* [Rare.] *Rom. Law.* To counterclaim.— **con"tra-vin"di-ca'tion,** *n.* [Rare.]

con"tra-yer'va, 1 kon"trə-yūr'və; 2 cŏn"tra-yĕr'va, *n.* The stimulant and tonic root of a tropical American plant (*Dorstenia contrayerva*) of the nettle family; also, the plant. [< Sp. *contrayerba*, < *contra* (< L. *contra*, CONTRA-) + *yerba* (< L. *herba*), herb.]



Contrayerva.

con're-, *prefix.* Counter, against, or in opposition: especially descriptive of certain heraldic bearings that cut the shield in contrary and opposite ways; as, *contre*-palé: also written *counter*. [F., < L. *contra;* see CONTRA-.]

Con"tre-cœur', 1 kŏn"trə-kūr'; 2 cŏn"tre-cŭr'. *n.* A village in Verchères county, Quebec, Canada.

con'tre-coup, 1 kŏn'trə-kū; 2 cŏn'tre-cu, *n.* [F.] *Surg.* Same as COUNTER-FISSURE, COUNTER-STROKE.

con"trec-ta'tion†, 1 kon"trek-tē'shən; 2 cŏn"trĕc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** Handling or touching; fingering. **2.** *Rom. Law.* Theft. **3.** Personal handling of or dealing with affairs; control or management.

con'tre-dance", 1 kŏn'trə-dans"; 2 cŏn'tr-dánç", *n.* A contra-dance.

con'tree†, *n.* Country.

con'tre-fort, 1 kon'trə-fōrt; 2 cŏn'tre-fōrt, *n.* [F.] A brick-work facing of ramparts, etc., on their inner side.

cont. rem., *abbr.* [L.] Let the remedy be continued.

Con-tre'ras, 1 kon-trē'rəs; 2 cŏn-trę'rās, *n.* A town, 14 m. S. of Mexico City, Mexico.

con"tre-temps', 1 kŏn"trə-tāⁿ'; 2 cŏn"tre-tăⁿ', *n.* [F.] **1.** An unexpected embarrassing occurrence; an awkward incident. **2.** *Mus.* Same as CONTRA-TEMPO.

con-trib'u-al, 1 kən-trib'yu-əl; 2 cŏn-trib'yu-al, *a.* Of the same tribe.

con-trib'u-ta-ry, 1 kən-trib'yu-tē-ri; 2 cŏn-trib'yu-tă-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Tributary to the same sovereign; jointly tributary or contributing.

con-trib'ute, 1 kən-trib'yūt; 2 cŏn-trib'yut, *v.* [-UT-ED; -UT-ING.] **I.** *t.* To give or furnish, in common with others, for a common purpose; supply as part of a common stock; give in aid of some object.

Every man is able to *contribute* something to the common stock, and no man's contribution should be rejected.

JUNIUS *Letters* vol. ii, p. 157. [S. M. 1851.]

II. *i.* **1.** To have a share in effecting a result; as, these causes *contributed* to the king's downfall. **2†.** To pay tribute. [< L. *contributus*, pp. of *contribuo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *tribuo:* see TRIBUTE, *n.*] Syn: see SUPPLY.— **con-trib'ut-a-bl(e", *a.***

con"tri-bu'tion, 1 kon"tri-biū'shən; 2 cŏn"tri-bū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of contributing; also, that which is contributed; as, a *contribution* to a magazine; a *contribution* for the poor.

As a mode of taxing the colonies, the monopoly was a failure; the *contribution* was made to the merchant and not to the treasury of the public.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 355. [A. 1883.]

2. *Law.* The proportion assessable upon each of several persons for the payment of a joint obligation, as of each of several sureties. [F., < LL. *contributio(n-)*, < L. *contribuo;* see CONTRIBUTE.]— **con"tri-bu'tion-box",** *n.* A box for receiving gifts or dues, as in a public meeting or assembly.— **c. plan** (*Life Ins.*), a method whereby surplus is distributed to policy-holders in proportion to earnings.— **con"tri-bu'tion-al,** *a.*

con-trib'u-tiv(e, *a.* Contributory.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

con-trib'u-tor, 1 kon-trib'yu-tər *or* -ter; 2 cŏn-trib'yu-tŏr, *n.* **1.** One who contributes, as an outside writer for a periodical; one who puts money or property into a joint fund. **2†.** A tributary. [< L. *contributus;* see CONTRIBUTE.] Syn: see BENEFACTOR.— **con-trib"u-to'ri-al,** *a.*— **con-trib'u-tor-ship,** *n.*

con-trib'u-to-ry, 1 kon-trib'yu-to-ri; 2 cŏn-trib'yu-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Contributing. **2.** *Law.* Causally sharing or participating in some act. **3†.** Tributary. Syn: see ACCESSORY, *a.*— **contributory negligence** (*Law*), the negligence contributed by the sufferer from an injury to the cause of it, precluding him from recovery against the wrong-doer. In admiralty law it may merely reduce the amount of his damages.

con-trib'u-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riṣ, *pl.*] **1.** One who or that which contributes. **2.** *Eng. Law.* A present or past shareholder who is liable for unpaid calls on his shares and is required to contribute to the assets of a corporation in the event of its liquidation.

con-trist'†, *rt.* To sadden. **con-trist'ate†.— con"tris-ta'tion†,** *n.*

con'trite, 1 kon'trait; 2 cŏn'trīt, *a.* **1.** Broken in spirit because of a sense of sin; conscience-smitten; penitent. **2†.** Bruised; crushed. [< LL. *contritus*, pp. of L. *conterо*, bruise, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *tero*, rub.] **con'tryt†.— con'trite-ly,** *adv.*— **con'trite-ness,** *n.*

con'trite, *n.* One who is contrite; a penitent.

con-tri'tion, 1 kon-trish'ən; 2 cŏn-trish'on, *n.* **1.** Sincere sorrow for sin, wrong-doing, or offense, especially as arising from a sense of the baseness of sin and of God's loving mercy and grace; deep penitence; brokenness of spirit. Compare ATTRITION, 2.

Contrition is the very sorrow that a man receiveth in his heart for his sins, with esd purpose . . . never more to do sin.

CHAUCER *C. T., Parson's Tale* div. i.

2†. A rubbing to powder; attrition. [F., < LL. *contrito(n-)*, < *contritus;* see CONTRITE, *a.*] **con-tri'clon†.** Syn: see REPENTANCE.

con-trit'u-rate, 1 kon-trit'yu-rēt; 2 cŏn-trít'yu-rāt, *rt.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] To triturate together; pulverize.

con-tri'vance, 1 kən-trai'vəns; 2 cŏn-trí'vanç, *n.* **1.** The act of contriving, planning, devising, inventing, or adapting something to or for a special purpose.

At each increase of knowledge, as well as on the *contrivance* of every new tool, human labor becomes abridged.

C. BABBAGE *Economy of Mach.* p. 26. [C. & L. 1832.]

2. That which is contrived; a project or artifice; an apparatus or invention; device. Syn: see APPLIANCE; ARTIFICE; PROJECT.

con-tri'van-cy, 1 kən-trui'vən-si; 2 cŏn-trí'van-çy, *n.* [Rare.] The contriving faculty; inventiveness.

con-trive'¹, 1 kən-traiv'; 2 cŏn-trív', *v.* [CON-TRIVED'; CON-TRIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To plan ingeniously; devise; invent. **2.** To manage or carry through by some device or scheme. **3.** [Colloq.] To conjecture. **4†.** To wear out; exhaust.

II. *i.* To form designs; plot. [< F. *controuver*, < *con-* (< L. *cum*), with, + *trouver*, find, < L. *turbo*, move, find, < *turba*, crowd.] **con-trove'†; con-trove'r.— con-triv'a-bl(e", *a.***— **con-triv'ement†,** *n.*— **con-triv'er,** *n.*

con-trive'²†, *rt.* To consume; spend; wear away.

con-trol', 1 kən-trōl'; 2 cŏn-trōl', *rt.* [CON-TROLLED', CON-TROLD'Ṣ; CON-TROL'LING.] **1.** To exercise a directing, restraining, or governing influence over; direct; counteract; regulate; as, to *control* the engine of a motor-boat by a lever. **2.** To check by a duplicate register; verify or rectify, as an account. [< F. *contrôler*, register, < *contrôle;* see CONTROL, *n.*] Syn: see CHECK; GOVERN; INFLUENCE; SUBDUE.— **con-trol'ling-bit",** *n.* A band of rawhide attached to rein-rings and used as a bit.— **controlling-nozle,** *n.* A nozle with a device to control the size of its stream.— **to control the point,** to beat down the point in fencing so as to gain the advantage.— **con-trol'la-bl(e", *a.***— **con-trol'la-bil'i-ty, con-trol'a-bl(e-ness", *n.***

con-trol', *n.* **1.** The act of controlling; guidance. **2.** Regulating power; restraining or directing influence; check; regulation. **3.** *Spiritualism.* The intelligence (whatever its nature) which regulates the communication of messages through a medium or psychic. **4.** *Auto.* In racing, any one of certain reservations at which the contesting machines are halted for overhauling and repairs. **5.** A mechanical device for the control of an airplane, motor-car, dirigible balloon or the like. **6.** *Meteorol.* An element, as atmospheric pressure, physical features, altitude, exposure, air- or ocean-currents, vegetation, etc., serving as a determinant of climate. **7.** A double account or counter-register. [< F. *contrôle*, < LL. *contrarotulum*, counter-roll, < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + LL. *rotulus*, roll, ult. < L. *rota*, wheel.] **con-trole'†; con-troul'†.**— Syn: see ASCENDENCY; DOMINION; INFLUENCE.— **con-trol'-clock",** *n.* In clocks operated electrically, one that regulates and imparts the time to all other clocks in the system.— **c.-experiment,** *n.* An experiment made on two objects of the same kind, as upon two rabbits, or two compounds in chemistry, one of which serves as a standard of comparison for or as a corroborator of the other. **c.-test†.— c.-pillar,** *n. Auto.* The post which supports the steering-wheel, etc.— **tandem or concatenation c.** (*Elec.*), the motor-control obtained by a cascade connection. See CONNECTION.

con-trol'ler, 1 kən-trōl'ər; 2 con-trōl'ĕr, *n.* **1.** An officer who is appointed by a state, city, corporation, or the like, to examine and verify its accounts by comparison with a counter-roll or register of accounts. **comptrol'ler†. 2.** One who or that which controls, regulates, or directs. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] *Navy.* One of the admiralty commissioners who is mainly responsible for naval construction and equipment: officially called the Third Naval Lord and Controller. **4.** *Naut.* A cast-iron block with depressions in its upper surface, usually

bolted to the forward deck, to check the running out of a chain cable. 5. *Elec.* A magnet used in automatic regulation of a current. It is usually so arranged as to throw the regulator magnet out of the main circuit when the current-strength changes. See illus. under ELECTRIC. 6. *Auto.* The lever which controls the throttle-valve on a gasoline machine. See MOTOR CAR. 7. Originally, one who kept the counter-rolls or check-accounts. [< F. *contrôleur*, < LL. *contrarotulator*, counter-roll keeper, < *contrarotulum;* see CONTROL, *n.*] — **con-trol'ler-gen'er-al,** *n.* An official appointed to a somewhat widely extended administrative control, as over finances. — **C. of the Currency** [U. S.], a government official having supervision of the national banks. — **master c.,** in a multiple-unit system of electric railroading, the single instrument which regulates the controllers of the several cars on the system. — **con-trol'ler-ship,** *n.* The office of or the state of being a controller. **comp-trol'ler-ship†.**

con-trol'ment, 1 kən-trōl'ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŏn-trōl'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of controlling, or the state of being controlled. **2†.** Opposition; resistance.

con"tro-ver'sal†, *a.* **1.** Facing or turned in opposite directions. **2.** Controversial.

con"tro-ver'sial, 1 kən'tro-vūr'shəl; 2 cŏn'tro-vẽr'shal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by controversy; polemical; contentious. [< L. *controversia;* see CONTROVERSY.] **con"tro-ver'sa-ry†; con"tro-ver'sion-al†** [Rare]. — **con"tro-ver'sial-ism,** *n.* — **con"tro-ver'sial-ist,** *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant. — **con"tro-ver'sial-ly,** *adv.* — **con"tro-ver'sion-al-ism,** *n.* — **con"tro-ver'sion-al-ist,** *n.* **con"tro-ver'slous†.**

con"tro-ver'sial-ize, 1 kən'tro-vūr'shəl-aız; 2 cŏn'tro-vẽr'shal-ız, *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] [Rare.] To engage in controversy. **con"tro-ver'sial-ıse†.**

con"tro-ver"sy, 1 kən'tro-vūr'sı; 2 cŏn'tro-vẽr'sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -sız; 2 -sig, *pl.*] **1.** Debate or disputation, especially when prolonged or carried on in writing; dispute regarding practical schemes or antagonistic opinions.

Controversy equalizes fools and wise men, . . . and the fools know it. HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 130. [o. & co. 1871.]

2. [Archaic.] A disputed question; a suit at law. [< L. *controversia,* < *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *versus,* pp. of *verto,* turn.] **con'tro-verse†; con"tro-ver'sion†.** SYN.: see ALTERCATION; DISCORD; FEUD; QUARREL. — Prep.: controversy *with* an opponent; *about* a matter; *between* two or more persons.

con'tro-vert, 1 kən'tro-vūrt *or* kən'tro-vūrt'; 2 cŏn'tro-vẽrt *or* cŏn'tro-vẽrt', *vt.* **1.** To deny and endeavor to disprove; invalidate; overturn, as a statement, theory, etc.; oppose in debate; attack by argument. **2.** *Math.* To transpose the several members of (a magic square) by conversion and troversion so that lines 1, 2, 3, 4 shall stand 2, 1, 4, 3, and columns 1, 2, 3, 4 shall stand 2, 1, 4, 3. [< L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *verto,* turn.] **con"tro-verse'†.** SYN.: see ARGUE. — **con"tro-ver'sion,** *n.* — **con"tro-vert'er,** *n.* One who controverts. **con"tro-vers'er†; con"tro-ver'sor†.** — **con"tro-ver'ti-bl(e",** *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable. — **con"tro-vert'i-bly,** *adv.* — **con'tro-vert"ist,** *n.* One skilled in controverting or given to controversy. — **con"tro-ver-tis'ti-cal†,** *a.*

cont'-splice", 1 kent'-splaıs"; 2 cŏnt'-spliç, *n. Naut.* A cut splice.

con"tu-ber'nal†, *a.* Dwelling together; familiar. **con"tu-ber'nal-al†.** — **con"tu-ber'nal,** *n.*

con"tu-ber'nl-um, 1 kən'tiu-būr'nı-um; 2 cŏn'tū-bẽr'nı-ŭm, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The lower grade of marriage permitted to slaves.

Con-tuc'ci, 1 kon-tut'chī; 2 cŏn-tut'chī, **Andrea** (1460–1529). An Italian sculptor and architect. **San"sa-vi'no†.**

con"tu-ma'cious, 1 kən'tiu-mē'shus; 2 cŏn'tū-mā'shŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by contumacy; rebellious; refractory.

The *contumacious* resistance which they were in the habit of offering to the authority of the Crown.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, ch. 18, p. 160. [r. s. & co. 1856.]

SYN.: see OBSTINATE. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

con'tu-ma-cy, 1 kən'tiu-mə-sı; 2 cŏn-tū-ma-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çig, *pl.*] **1.** Contemptuous disregard of the requirements of rightful authority; insolent and stubborn perverseness; incorrigible obstinacy.

It was more the *contumacy* of the unhappy martyrs in refusing to be convinced by the eloquence and divinity of himself [Henry VIII.], the pontiff-king, than their heresy in rejecting the true faith, that he punished with the stake and fagot.
H. W. HERBERT *Henry VIII.* ch. 2, p. 122. [r. & c.]

2. *Law.* Intentional disobedience to a rule or order of a court or legislature; wilful or persistent contempt of court. [< L. *contumacia,* < *contumax* (*contumac-*), stubborn.] **con"tu-mac'i-ty†.**

con"tu-me'li-ous, 1 kən'tiu-mi'lı-us; 2 cŏn'tū-mē'li-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or expressing contumely; contemptuous and abusive; rude; insolent.

He dares not calm his *contumelious* spirit,
Nor cease to be an arrogant controller.
SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry VI.* act iii, sc. 2.

2†. Ignominious; shameful. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

con'tu-me-ly, 1 kən'tiu-mi-lı; 2 cŏn'tū-mē-ly, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -lız; 2 -lig, *pl.*] **1.** Haughty and contemptuous language or behavior; insulting rudeness in speech or manner; scornful insolence. **2.** An act or statement exhibiting haughtiness and contempt; insolent or insulting speech or conduct; as, the Jews have been subject to many wrongs and *contumelies.* [< OF. *contumelie,* < L. *contumelia,* reproach.]

con-tund'†, *vt.* **1.** To pulverize by beating, as in a mortar. **2.** To bruise; inflict bruises upon. **[tion†,** *n.*

con-turb'†, *vt.* To cause perturbation in. — **con"tur-ba'-con-tuse',** 1 kən-tūz'; 2 cŏn-tūş, *vt.* [CON-TUSED'; CON-TUS'ING.] **1.** To bruise by a blow, either with or without the breaking of the skin. **2†.** To beat; pound. [< L. *contusus;* see CONTUSION.]

con-tu'sion, 1 kən-tiū'ʒən; 2 cŏn-tū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of bruising by striking or pounding, or the state of being so bruised; also, a pulverizing by beating or pounding. **2.** *Surg.* A bruise; an injury, as from a blow with a blunt instrument, that does not make an open wound. [< L. *contusio(n-),* < *contusus,* pp. of *contundo,* < *con-* (< cum), with, + *tundo,* beat, bruise.] — **con-tu'sive(e",** *a.* Tending to cause contusion.

con'u-lar, 1 kən'yu-lar; 2 cŏn'yu-lar, *a.* Having the shape of a cone, or a tendency to assume such shape.

Con"u-la-ri'i-dæ, 1 kən'yu-lə-raı'ı-dı; 2 cŏn'yu-la-rı'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family referred to thecosomatous pteropods with a symmetrical shell quadrangular in section and with the posterior extremity caducous. **Con"u-la'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *conus;* see CONE.] — **con"u-la'ri-id,** *n.* See illus. in next column. — **con"u-la'ri-oid,** *a.*

con'u-lus, 1 kən'yu-lus; 2 cŏn'yu-lŭs, *n. Biol.* A conical projection, more or less marked, on the surface of a sponge. [< L. *conus,* cone.] **con'ule†.**

co-nu'mer-a-ry, 1 ko-niū'mər-ē-rı; 2 co-nū'mer-a'ry, *a.* [Rare.] Corresponding numerically, as the years of certain eras. [< co-¹ + NUMERARY.]

Conularlid.

co-nu'mer-ous, *a.* See co-¹, *prefix.*

co-nun'drum, 1 ko-nun'drum; 2 co-nŭn'drŭm, *n.* **1.** A riddle founded on some odd resemblance between unlike things or their names, or some odd difference of like things or their names, often depending on a pun; as, "What kind of fruit does the electric plant bear?" "Currents." **2.** Any perplexing question or thing; as, whether to go or stay is a *conundrum.* **3†.** A whim; pun. [Prob. cor. of L. *conandum,* neut. sing. gerundive of *conor,* attempt.] SYN.: see RIDDLE.

co-nure', 1 ko-niūr' *or* kən'yūr; 2 co-nūr' *or* cŏn'yur, *n.* An American parrot or small parrakeet of the genus *Conurus,* as the Carolina parrakeet. [< Gr. *kōnos,* cone, + *oura,* tail.]

Co"nu-ri'næ, 1 kō'niu-raı'nī; 2 cō"nū-rī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of parrots or psittacids, especially those with tail soft and graduated, left carotid superficial, and plumage mostly green: including the Carolina parrakeet.

Co-nu'rus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kōnos,* cone, + *oura,* tail.] — **co'nu-rine,** *a.* & *n.*

co'nus, 1 kō'nus; 2 cō'nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -naı; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A cone: a cone-shaped organ; as, the *conus* arteriosus of the left ventricle. **2.** [C-] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Conidæ.*

Conv., *abbr.* Convent; convention; conversation.

con"va-lesce', 1 kən'və-les'; 2 cŏn'va-lĕs', *vi.* [-LESCED'; -LESC'ING.] To recover after a sickness; improve in health. [< L. *convalesco,* < *con-* (< *cum*) intensive + *valesco,* inchoative of *valeo,* be strong.] — **con"va-les'cence,** *n.* **1.** The state of progressive restoration to health and strength after the cessation of disease; also, the period of such restoration. **con"va-les'cen-cy†. 2.** *Rom. Law.* The regaining of a title to property or some right by nullifying any fault of its validity that might have originally existed. — **con"va-les'cent. I.** *a.* Relating to convalescence; recovering health after sickness. **II.** *n.* One who is regaining health after sickness. — **con"va-les'cent-ly,** *adv.*

con"val-lam'a-rin, 1 kən'va-lam'ə-rin *or* kən-val'ə-mē'rin; 2 cŏn'vă-lăm'a-rĭn *or* cŏn-văl'a-mā'rin, *n.* A bitter compound ($C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$) contained in plants of the genus *Convallaria.* [< *Convall-* (in CONVALLARIA) + L. *amarus,* bitter.]

con"val-la-mar'e-tin, 1 kən'val-ə-mar'ı-tin; 2 cŏn"văl-a-măr'e-tin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound of uncertain composition ($C_{20}H_{32}O_8$?) resulting when convallamarin is subjected to hydrolysis.

con"val-lar'e-tin, 1 kən'va-lar'ı-tin; 2 cŏn'vă-lăr'e-tĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{28}O_3$) resulting when the glucoside convallarin, from the lily-of-the-valley, is subjected to the action of dilute mineral acids and heat.

Con"val-la'ri-a, 1 kən'va-lē'rı-ə; 2 cŏn'vă-lā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of low stemless herbs of the family *Convallariaceæ. C. majalis,* the only species, is the well-known lily-of-the-valley. [< L. *convallis,* valley enclosed on all sides, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *valles,* valley.]

Con"val-la'ri-a'ce-æ, 1 kən'va-lē'rı-ē'sı-ī; 2 cŏn'vă-lā'ri-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous herbs with regular and perfect flowers and berry-like fruits — the lily-of-the-valley family. It comprises about 25 genera, including *Trillium, Convallaria,* and *Asparagus,* and 215 species, widely distributed. — **con"val-la"ri-a'ceous,** *a.*

con-val'la-rin, 1 kən-val'ə-rin; 2 cŏn-văl'a-rĭn, *n.* An acrid compound ($C_{34}H_{52}O_{11}$) contained in plants of the genus *Convallaria,* in which it occurs in colorless rectangular prisms.

con"va-nesce', 1 kən'və-nes'; 2 cŏn"va-nĕs', *vi.* [-NESCED'; -NESC'ING.] *Math.* To vanish by the coalescence of two summits or angles. [< CON- + L. *vanesco,* VANISH.] — **con"va-nes'ci-bl(e",** *a.*

con-va'ri-ant, 1 kən-vē'rı-ənt; 2 cŏn-vā'ri-ant, *n. Biol.* An animal or plant which shows a large amount of temporary variability.

con-vec'tion, 1 kən-vek'shən; 2 cŏn-vĕc'shon, *n.* The act of carrying or conveying; transference; specifically, the diffusion of heat through a liquid or gas by motion of its parts, as where the parts are unequally heated; also, the currents or motions so produced: distinguished from *conduction.*

The rapidly varying heat phases of the air, consequent on *convection,* radiation, and reflection, make it difficult to place a thermometer so as to insure its indicating the true temperature of the air. GREELY *Amer. Weather* ch. 3, p. 29. [D. M. & CO.]

[< LL. *convectio(n-),* < L. *convectus,* pp. of *conveho,* < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *veho,* carry.] — **compound atmospheric convection,** the total conveyance of heat from one atmospheric region to another (1) by the currents of air and water, due merely to their specific capacities for heat; (2) by the freeing of the latent heat of vaporization when the aqueous vapor condenses. — **electric c.,** the throwing off of streams of air from the pointed ends of a charged insulated conductor. — **electric c. of heat,** the dissymmetrical distribution of heat when an electric charge or current is sent through a metallic wire different portions of which are kept at greatly varying temperatures. — **convect'ed,** *a.* Of or pertaining to convection; as, *convected* heat. — **con-vec'tion-al,** *a.*

con-vec'tive, } 1 kən-vek'tıv; 2 cŏn-vĕc'tiv, *a.* Of or per-
con-vec'tıve, } taining to convection; causing or resulting from convection; as, *convective* discharges. — **convective region** (*Meteor*), same as TROPOSPHERE. — **c. resistance,** the resistance in a liquid or gas in motion, produced by surfaces of discontinuity or changes in the direction of motion. — **con-vec'tiv(e-lyə,** *adv.*

con-vel'lent, *a.* Tending to tear up or out.

con-ve'na-bl(e", 1 kən-vi'nə-bl; 2 cŏn-vē'na-bl, *a.* That may be brought together or assembled.

con've-na-ble†, *a.* In accordance with the convenances; consistent; fit; proper. — **con've-na-bly†,** *adv.*

con"ve-nance', 1 kōn'və-nāns; 2 cōn"ve-nāns', *n.* [F.] That which is suitable or proper; as, it is one of the *convenances* of society that residents should make the first call on strangers. — **mariage de convenance** [F.], marriage for financial advantage or social position.

con-vene', 1 kon-vīn'; 2 cŏn-vēn', *v.* [CON-VENED'; CON-VEN'ING.] **I.** *t* **1.** To call or bring together; summon or cause to assemble; convoke; as, to *convene* an assembly. **2.** To summon to appear, as by judicial authority. **3.** *Civ. Law.* To sue. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come together; assemble or meet in a body, as for some public purpose or to take concerted action. **2.** [Rare.] To meet in a point; unite in a body; harmonize or fit: said of things. [< L. *convenio,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *venio,* come.] **con-veane'†; con-veen'†.** SYN.: see CONCENTRATE; CONVOKE. — **con"ve-nee',** *n.* [Rare.] One of those who are summoned or called together. — **con-ven'er,** *n.* **1.** One who convenes an assembly or calls a meeting. **2.** [Rare.] One who meets with others. — **con-ven'er-y,** *n.* [Scot.] A convention; congress.

con-ve'nience, 1 kən-vīn'yens; 2 cŏn-vēn'yĕnç, *n.* [Rare.] To afford accommodation or comfort; to give ease or convenience to.

con-ve'nience, *n.* **1.** The state, time, or quality of being convenient; suitableness; fitness, usually of time or place; as, come and visit us at your own *convenience.* **2.** Freedom from difficulty or discomfort; ease; ready accommodation; comfort; as, we are eating in this room for *convenience.* **3.** That which is convenient; that which gives ease or comfort; an accommodation; anything handy or labor-saving; as, modern *conveniences.*

It must be acknowledged that periodicals are in many respects a great intellectual *convenience.*
PORTER *Books and Reading* p. 345. [s. 1873.]

4†. Conjunction; agreement. [< L. *convenientia,* < *convenien(t-)s;* see CONVENIENT.] **con-ve'nien-cy†.**

SYN.: see OPPORTUNITY.

con-ve'nient, 1 kən-vīn'yent; 2 cŏn-vēn'yĕnt (XIII), *a.* **1.** Conducive to comfort or ease in any kind of performance; suitable for a required purpose; easily used; serviceable.

To serve as a *convenient* measure of value is one of the functions of the commodity selected as a medium of exchange.
MILL *Political Economy* p. 288. [A. 1888.]

2. Affording certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; as, a *convenient* harbor. **3.** Suiting or fitting time or circumstance; favorable; timely; as, at a *convenient* season. **4.** [Colloq.] Near at hand; within easy reach; handy; as, he seized the first *convenient* excuse. **5.** [Archaic.] Of a fit character or quality.

Feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Prov.* XXX, 8.

[< L. *convenien(t-)s,* ppr. of *convenio;* see CONVENE.] SYN.: adapted, commodious, favorable, fit, fitted, handy, helpful, opportune, proper, seasonable, suitable, suited, useful. See COMFORTABLE; EXPEDIENT. — Ant.: awkward, clumsy, ill-contrived, inconvenient, inopportune, obstructive, superfluous, unhandy, unmanageable, unseasonable, useless. — Prep.: *for* (of use or purpose); *to* (of place). — **-ly,** *adv.*

con-vent'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To convene; convoke. **II.** *i.* **1.** To concur; also, to be convenient. **2.** To convene.

con'vent, 1 ken'vent; 2 cŏn'vĕnt, *n.* **1.** A religious community or association; a body of monks or nuns, especially the latter.

The reverend abbot, With all his *convent,* honourably receiv'd him. SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VIII.* act iv, sc. 2.

2. The house occupied by such a body; a monastery, or (more especially) a nunnery. **3.** A non-Christian association or community, as that of Buddhists. **4†.** A meeting. [OF., < L. *conventus,* < *convenio;* see CONVENE.] **cov'ent†.** SYN.: see CLOISTER. — **con-ven'ti-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a convent; as, *conventical* rules. — **con-ven'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

con-ven'ti-cle, 1 kən-ven'tı-kl; 2 cŏn-vĕn'ti-cl, *vi.* [Rare.] To hold conventicles; belong to or frequent conventicles. — **con"ven-ti'cu-lar,** *a.*

con-ven'ti-cle, *n.* **1.** An assembly or meeting, especially a private or secret one for religious worship: early applied to the schools of Wyclif. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A religious meeting of dissenters from the established church; especially, such a meeting held by the Scottish Covenanters during the persecutions by Charles II. During the 15 years before 1678, 17,000 persons suffered fine or imprisonment for attending conventicles. **3.** A building in which such meetings are held. **4†.** A party; following. [ME. *conventicul,* < L. *conventiculum,* dim. of *conventus;* see CONVENT.] — **Conventicle Act** (*Eng. Hist.*), an act of Parliament, passed in 1670, prohibiting conventicles. See CONVENTICLE, *n.*, 2. — **con-ven'ti-cler,** *n.* One who belongs to a conventicle; specif. [C-], one of the Scottish Covenanters.

con-ven'tion, 1 kən-ven'shən; 2 cŏn-vĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** A formal or stated gathering of persons for some specific purpose; especially, a meeting for discussion or concerted action of delegates or representatives; also, such a meeting regarded as an organized deliberative body; specifically [C-], the legislative body that governed France in 1792–1795, abolishing royalty.

A *convention* is a representative body elected by the people to meet at some specified time and place for some specified purpose, and its existence ends with the accomplishment of that purpose.
FISKE *Civil Government* ch. 7, p. 195. [D. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. The act of coming together; meeting; junction. **3.** [C-] *Eng. Hist.* (1) An assembly which on April 26, 1660, called Charles II. to the throne. (2) A similar assembly which, on Feb. 13, 1689, offered the throne of England to William III. and Mary II. **4.** [C-] *Scot. Hist.* A representative assembly of the Estates. See CONVENTION OF ESTATES, below. **5.** Any gathering of persons; a meeting. **6.** General or tacit consent, or something regarded as established by it; conventionality; precedent; as, a social *convention.* **7.** *Civ. Law.* An agreement or mutual engagement between persons. **8.** A compact or agreement, of less dignity and importance than a treaty, between two nations through their duly constituted agents; as, a *convention* regarding international copyright, postage, etc.; also, an agreement between two military commanders in time of war; treaty. **9.** *Art.* A conventional generalization. See CONVENTIONAL. **10.** *Card-playing.* The observance of the unwritten rules of play, as, in bridge, when the score is below 20 and the make not doubled, by scoring spades without playing. **11†.** The act or procedure of assembling, meeting, summoning, or convening. [F., < L. *convention(n-),* < *convento;* see CONVENE.] SYN.: see ASSEMBLY; CONGRESS. — **Albany Convention** (*U. S. Hist.*), the convention of delegates at Albany, N. Y., 1754, from the colonies, suggested by the crown, to plan a union against the French and Indians. — **Annapolis C.** (*U. S. Hist.*), a convention called by Virginia and held in Annapolis in 1786 by delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, for the purpose of discussing interstate commercial relations. It resulted in the summoning of the Constitutional Convention, held in 1787. — **Constitutional C.** (*U. S. Hist.*), the convention which met in Philadelphia (May 25–Sept. 17, 1787) and drafted and signed the United States Constitution. — **c. coin,** a coin adopted or decided upon by a convention: specifically, (1) a German coin adopted in 1763, and (2) a German coin

struck in 1857. **convention dollar**†.— **c. money,** a standard common coinage that is issued by authority of a convention of two or more powers.— **C. of Estates** (*Scot. Hist.*), the Scottish parliament which exercised executive authority in Scotland until the throne was offered to and accepted by William III. and Mary II.— **diocesan c.** (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), an assembly of resident churchmen and lay representatives, held annually under the chairmanship of the bishop. For the Church of England the place of this convention is supplied (informally) by the diocesan conference.— **General C.** (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), an assembly of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, representing all dioceses, which meets triennially.— **Geneva C.,** a convention entered into between the principal European powers in 1864 and 1865, providing for a more humane treatment of sick and wounded soldiers in time of war, and for the protection of surgeons, nurses, and the ambulance service. — **Hartford C.** (*U. S. Hist.*), an assembly of New England Federalists who met in Hartford, Conn., between Dec. 15, 1814, and Jan. 5, 1815, as opponents of the War of 1812.— **National C.** [U. S.], the assembly of delegates of one of the political parties to nominate candidates for the presidential and vice-presidential offices and for drafting the party platform.

con-ven'tion-al, 1 ken-ven'shən-əl; 2 cŏn-vĕn'shon-al, *a.* **1.** Growing out of or established by convention; agreed; stipulated; covenanted. **2.** Resulting from or established by custom; created by a long succession of precedents; formal.

Drama is everywhere and always . . . a highly *conventional* literary form. W. C. WILKINSON *Classic French Course* ch. 10, p. 151. [CHAUT. 1886.]

3. *Law.* Same as CONVENTIONARY. **4.** Of or pertaining to a convention of delegates. **5.** Selected or arbitrarily regarded as emblematic of something; in mathematics, adopted or agreed upon for the conveyance of an idea; as, a *conventional* symbol. **6.** *Art.* (1) Not necessarily true or natural, but accepted as usual and customary; also, simplified according to artistic principles, especially for decorative ends; as, the *conventional* chrysanthemum in Japanese art. (2) Based upon tradition.— **con-ven'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-ven'tion-al-ism, 1 ken-ven'shən-əl-izm; 2 cŏn-vĕn'shon-al-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** Regard for or adherence to custom; conventionality; formality; artificiality. **2.** That which is the result of convention or the concurrence of minds, or which accords with custom or usage; the outcome of the general habit of thought. **3.** *Art.* A conventional tendency. See CONVENTIONAL.

con-ven'tion-al-ist, 1 ken-ven'shən-əl-ist; 2 cŏn-vĕn'shon-al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who insists on conventionalities. **2.** An advocate of a convention.— **con-ven"tion-al-is'tic,** *a.*

con-ven"tion-al'i-ty, 1 ken-ven"shən-al'ı-tı; 2 cŏn-vĕn"shon-ăl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] The state or quality of being conventional and formal, rather than natural; artificial character or characteristic; also, something established by custom.

con-ven'tion-al-ize, 1 ken-ven'shən-əl-aiz; 2 cŏn-vĕn'shon-al-ız, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make conventional; subordinate to custom or the rules of convention; represent in a conventional manner; cause to observe the usages of society. **con-ven'tion-al-iseǂ.**— **con-ven"tion-al-i-za'**[or -sa']**tion,** *n.*

con-ven'tion-a-ry, 1 ken-ven'shən-ē-rı; 2 cŏn-vĕn'shon-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Holding or acting under contract; settled by agreement; conventional. **2.** [Local, Eng.] Pertaining to a method of land-tenure, as in Devonshire, where a life lease requires a conventional renewal of terms every seven years.

con-ven'tion-er, 1 ken-ven'shən-ər; 2 cŏn-vĕn'shon-er, *n.* **1.** A member of a convention. **2.** A new tenant who acquired protection by the terms of the agreement rather than by the customs of the manor.

con-ven'tion-ist, 1 ken-ven'shən-ist; 2 cŏn-vĕn'shon-ist, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** One who makes a contract. **2.** A conventioner.

con-ven'to, 1 ken-ven'to; 2 cŏn-vĕn'to, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A monastery. **2.** A convent. [Sp., < L. *conventus.*]

con-ven'tu-al, 1 ken-ven'chu-əl *or* -tiu-əl; 2 cŏn-vĕn'-chu-al *or* -tū-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to a convent; monastic; as, a *conventual* rule. **2.** Of or pertaining to a Conventual. **3.** Expressing a meaning symbolically; conventional.

The Indians of two tribes which totally differ in language . . . are enabled, by *conventual* signs of universal agreement, to hold long and intelligible intercourse. MACKEY *Encyc. Freemasonry, Lang. Universal* p. 444. [MOS. 1879.]

[< LL. *conventualis,* < L. *conventus;* see CONVENT.]

con-ven'tu-al, *n.* **1.** One who belongs to or lives in a convent; a monk or a nun. **2.** [C-] *R. C. Ch.* A member of that one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order which since the 15th century has lived in large convents and followed a mitigated rule.

The *Conventuals* wear a black habit and cowl, and are shod. A. & A. *Cath. Dict.* p. 356.

con-ven'tu-al-ly, 1 ken-ven'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl-ı; 2 cŏn-vĕn'-chu-[*or* -tū-]al-y, *adv.* In a conventual style or manner; as, a *conventually* trained woman.

con-verge', 1 ken-vūrj'; 2 cŏn-vĕrġ', *v.* [CON-VERGED'; CON-VERG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to tend toward one point; cause to incline and approach nearer together; direct toward a common focus. **II.** *i.* **1.** To tend or be directed toward one point; come together by a gradual approach; approach a certain fixed value or limit by an indefinite number of steps; figuratively, to tend toward the same conclusion or result: the opposite of *diverge.* **2.** *Biol.* To show characteristics not derived from a common ancestry. [< LL. *convergo,* < L. *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *tergo,* VERGE².] SYN.: see CONCENTRATE.

con-ver'gence, 1 ken-vūr'jens, -jen-sı; 2 cŏn-vĕr'-**con-ver'gen-cy,** ġĕnç, -ġĕn-çy, *n.* **1.** The act, state, or quality of converging. **2.** *Math.* (1) A gradual approach of the sum of the terms in an infinite series to a fixed limit as more are taken. (2) A function of the displacements in a fluid, or something analogous, representing its increase in density at a point. **3.** *Surv.* The effect of the earth's sphericity on two bearings taken on different meridians; measured by the difference of their reciprocals and taken into account only over great areas. **4.** *Biol.* A growth or development of certain similar habits or forms in animals or plants otherwise diverse under like conditions of environment. [< F. *convergence,* < *convergent;* see CONVERGENT.]— **convergence frequency,** in the series of lines in a spectrum, the reciprocal of the wave-length toward which the higher members of the series converge as asymptotes.

con-ver'gent, 1 ken-vūr'jent; 2 cŏn-vĕr'ġĕnt, *a.* **1.** Tending to one point; approaching each other as they are extended: said of lines, surfaces, or moving bodies. **2.** Tending to a common result; having the same conclusion. **3.** *Biol.* Having resemblance of structure but different origin. [F., < LL. *convergen(t-)s,* ppr. of *convergo;* see CONVERGE.]

con"ver-ges'cence, 1 ken"vər-jes'ens; 2 cŏn"ver-gĕs'ĕnç, *n.* Inclination or tendency to converge.

con-ver'gi-nerved, 1 ken-vūr'ji-nūrvd; 2 cŏn-vĕr'gi-nĕrvd, *a.* *Bot.* Having the nerves convergent at both ends: said of a leaf.

con-verg'ing, 1 ken-vūrj'iŋ; 2 cŏn-vĕrġ'ing, *pa.* Approaching each other as they progress; occasioning convergence: convergent.— **converging associations,** associations which unite to recall in consciousness the same event or idea.— **c. series,** a mathematical series possessing convergence.

con-vers'a-ble, 1 ken-vūrs'ə-bl; 2 cŏn-vĕrs'a-bl, *a.* **1.** **con-vers'a-blF,** Disposed to converse; ready or approachable in conversation; sociable; affable. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or adapted to conversation. [F., < LL. *conversabilis,* < L. *conversor;* see CONVERSE, *v.*]— **con-vers'a-bl(e-ness**F, *n.*— **con-vers'a-bly,** *adv.*

con'ver-sance, 1 ken'vər-səns; 2 cŏn'ver-sanç, *n.* The state or quality of being conversant; familiarity; acquaintanceship. **con'ver-san-cyǂ.**

Con"ver-sa'no, 1 ken"vər-sū'no; 2 cŏn"vĕr-sā'no, *n.* A town in Bari province, Apulia, Italy.

con'ver-sant, 1 ken'vər-sənt; 2 cŏn'ver-sant, *a.* **1.** Knowing and understanding fully; thoroughly informed; versed: followed by *with,* formerly by *in.*

Every one judges competently in the matters *with* which he is *conversant.* HAMILTON *Discussions, Education* p. 268. [H. 1855.]

2. Intimately acquainted; associating freely and frequently: followed by *with* or *among.* **3.** Actively employed; engaged; concerned: followed by *with* or *about.*

All the natural powers in man, which I know, that are *conversant about* external objects, are the senses, the imagination, and the judgment. BURKE *Sublime and Beau.* intro., p. 6. [D. J. 1806.]

4†. Living, dwelling, or lodging long or continually in one place. [F. < L. *conversan(t-)s,* ppr. of *conversor;* see CONVERSE, *v.*] **con'ver-saunt**†.— **con'ver-sant-ly,** *adv.*

con'ver-sant, *n.* **1.** One who converses; a converser. **2.** One familiar with any science or art. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A religious who has taken vows of stability.

con"ver-sa'tion, 1 ken"vər-sē'shən; 2 cŏn"ver-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** The informal interchange of thoughts and opinions, as by means of spoken language; the speaking of two or more persons alternately with each other; colloquy. In diplomacy, a pourparler. **2.** A meeting or assembly for conversing on a special topic; conversazione. **3.** Sexual intercourse; as, criminal *conversation.* **4.** A genre painting with grouped figures. **conversation piece**‡. **5.** [Archaic.] Frequent and intimate association. **6.** [Archaic.] General course of conduct or habits: deportment; as, honest *conversation.* **7**†. Full knowledge and understanding. **8**†. The act or condition of being or living anywhere, as in intimacy; social intercourse. [F., < L. *conversatio(n-),* < *conversatus,* pp. of *conversor;* see CONVERSE, *v.*]

SYN.: chat, colloquy, communication, communion, confabulation, conference, converse, dialog, discourse, intercourse, talk. *Conversation* (Latin *con,* with) is, etymologically, an interchange of ideas with some other person or persons. *Talk* may be wholly one-sided. Many brilliant talkers have been incapable of *conversation.* There may be *intercourse* without *conversation,* as by looks, signs, etc.; *communion* is of hearts, with or without words; *communication* is often by writing, and may be uninvited and unreciprocated. *Talk* may denote the mere utterance of words with little thought; thus, we say idle *talk,* empty *talk,* rather than idle or empty *conversation. Discourse* is now applied chiefly to public addresses. A *conference* is more formal than a *conversation. Dialog* denotes ordinarily an artificial or imaginary *conversation,* generally of two persons, but sometimes of more. A *colloquy* is indefinite as to number and generally somewhat informal. Compare synonyms for BEHAVIOR.— PREP.: conversation *with* friends; *between* or *among* guests; *about* a matter.— **criminal conversation,** unlawful sexual intercourse: frequently abbreviated *crim. con.* — **con"ver-sa'tion-a-bl(eF,** [Rare.] Same as CONVERSABLE. — **con"ver-sa'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to conversation; as, *conversational* powers.— **con"ver-sa'tion-al-ist,** *n.* One who converses; especially, one who interests by his conversation; an able talker; converser. **con"ver-sa'tion-istǂ.**

They have a new term nowadays . . . for people that do a good deal of talking; they call them *'conversationists'* or *'conversationalists'*; talkists, I suppose, would do just as well. HOLMES *Poet at the Breakfast-Table* ch. 2, p. 52. [O. & CO. 1872.]

— **con"ver-sa'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*— **con"ver-sa'tioned**†, *a.* Possessed of manners; behaved.— **con"ver-sa'tion-ism,** *n.* An expression used in conversation; a colloquialism.— **con"ver-sa'tion-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To hold conversation.— **con-vers'a-tiv**(eS, *a.* [Rare.] Conversable; social: often opposed to *contemplative.*

Con"ver-sa'tion Sharpe, 1 shūrp; 2 shärp. Richard Sharpe (1759–$^{3}/_{12}$1835), an English critic, business man, and member of Parliament.

con"ver-sa"zi-o'ne, 1 kŏn"ver-sā"tsi-ō'nē; 2 cŏn"vĕr-sā"-tsi-ō'nę, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nī; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [It.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on some special topic, as of literature or art.

We have no faith in feminine *conversazioni.* GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Woman in France* p. 62. [F. & W. 1883.]

con-verse', 1 ken-vūrs'; 2 cŏn-vĕrs', *vi.* [-VERSED', -VERS'T'S, -VERS'ING.] **1.** To interchange information, thoughts, and opinions by or as by the use of spoken language; speak or talk together informally and alternately; have a colloquy; talk together.

Many can argue, not many can *converse.* A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Concord Days, Conversation* p. 75. [R. BROS. 1873.]

2. (*a*) [Archaic.] To live in fellowship; associate; commune: followed by *with.* (*b*)† To dwell; live. **3.** To have sexual connection. **4.** To discourse familiarly and informally: an improper use. [< F. *converser,* < L. *conversor,* live with, < *converto;* see CONVERT, *v.*]

SYN.: see SPEAK.— PREP.: converse *with* a person, *on, upon,* or *about* a matter.

con'verse, 1 ken'vərs; 2 cŏn'vers, *a.* **1.** Turned about so that two parts are interchanged, as by causing the first to appear last and the last first; transposed; reversed; as, a *converse* arrangement of parts. **2.** *Logic & Math.* Specifically, bearing a reciprocal relation to another proposition or theorem; using that which has been antecedent (or hypothesis) for consequent (or conclusion) and that which has been consequent (or conclusion) for antecedent (or hypothesis), especially when this can be done rationally.

The propositions "all negroes are black" and "some black men are negroes" are *converse* to each other or the *converse* of each other. The theorem that, in the case of two triangles which have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, that triangle has the greater third side which has the greater angle opposite to it, is *converse* or the *converse* to the theorem that, in the case above mentioned, the greater angle will be that which is opposite the greater third side.

[< L. *conversus,* pp. of *converto;* see CONVERT, *v.*]— **con'verse-ly,** (XIII), *adv.*

con'verse¹, *n.* **1.** Interchange of thoughts; informal colloquy. See CONVERSATION, 1. **2.** Close intercourse; communion; fellowship. **3**†. Sexual intercourse. **4**†. Course or manner of life; application to some pursuit; also, conversance; familiarity.

SYN.: see CONVERSATION; INTERCOURSE.

con'verse², *n.* **1.** [CON'VER-SA, *pl.*] That which exists in a reciprocal or converse relation to something else, especially in the relation of reciprocal sequence. **2.** *Math.* A theorem or proposition which is derived from one preceding by an interchange of conclusion and hypothesis. **3.** A proposition, the result of conversion. See CONVERSION, 4.

Con'verse³, *n.* **1. Charles Crozat** ($^{10}/_{7}$1832–$^{10}/_{11}$1918) an American composer; *Im Frühling.* **2. Frederick Shepherd** ($^{1}/_{8}$1871–), an American composer; *The Ptpe of Dcsire.* **3.** A county in E. Wyoming; 6,758 sq. m.; county-seat, Douglas. **4.** A town in Miami county, Ind.

con-vers'er, 1 ken-vūrs'ər; 2 cŏn-vĕrs'er, *n.* One who converses; a conversationalist.

con-vers'i-bl(eF¹, 1 ken-vūrs'ı-bl; 2 cŏn-vĕrs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being transposed, or transformed into the converse; convertible.— **con-vers"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Same as CONVERTIBILITY.

con-vers'i-bl(eF², *a.* Conversable.

con-ver'sion, 1 ken-vūr'shən; 2 cŏn-vĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of converting, or the state of being converted; change from one state or position to another, or from one form to another, or from one substance to another; as the *conversion* of iron into steel; exchange of one object or thing for another; as, the *conversion* of timber-land into arable land, of stocks into money, or food into blood. **2.** *Theol.* The act of turning or of being turned from the supreme love of self to the love and service of God; the spiritual change by which the soul is turned to God from spiritual indifference or gross forms of sin.

For after all, the object of religion is *conversion* and to change people's behaviour. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Last Essays, Bishop Butler* p. 92. [MACM. 1877.]

3. A change in which one adopts and upholds an opinion different from that which he has heretofore maintained; as, a political *conversion.* **4.** *Logic.* A form of immediate inference in which the subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent terms of a judgment change places in such a way that the converse or transposed form is a legitimate inference from the convertend or original judgment. Legitimate or illative conversion is of three kinds: **simple conversion,** in which neither the quantity nor the quality of the judgment is changed; **conversion by limitation** or *per accidens,* when the quantity is changed from universal to particular while the quality remains unchanged; **conversion by negation** or **contraposition,** when the quality is changed while the quantity remains unchanged: distinguished from *contrary* proposition. **5.** *Law.* Wrongful appropriation to one's own use of the goods of another. **6.** *Equity.* The exchange of real to personal property or the reverse which is considered to have taken place where no actual exchange has been effected, as in settling the affairs of an estate. **7.** *Mil.* (1) A change of front so that the line of battle faces in a new direction. (2) The change of weapons into new forms, as of smooth-bore guns into rifles. **8.** *Forest.* A change in forest-management from one method to another, as, for example, from the seed system to the sprout system. **9.** *Math.* The formation of a new proportion from four proportional terms by substituting for the second the difference between the first and second and for the fourth the difference between the third and fourth. **10.** *Psychol.* (1) The process of turning one mental state, through substitution, into another; as, the *conversion* of a memory image into the original object or event it represents. **primary conversion**‡. (2) The transference of the mental state (memory) of one person into that of another person, as in the confirmation of testimony by a second witness. **secondary** or **social conversion**‡. **11.** *Brewing.* The transformation of starch into maltose and dextrines by enzymic action (diastase) during the mashing process. [< L. *conversio(n-),* < *conversus;* see CONVERSE, *a.*]

SYN.: change, regeneration, renewal, renewing, transformation, transmutation. In the religious sense *regeneration* is the vital *renewing* of the soul by the power of the divine Spirit; *conversion* is the conscious and manifest change from evil to good, or from a lower to a higher spiritual state; as, in Luke xxii, 32, "when thou are *converted,* strengthen thy brethren." In popular use *conversion* is the most common word to express the idea of *regeneration.* Compare synonyms for CHANGE, *v.*— ANT.: continuance, identity, permanence, persistence.— PREP.: the conversion *of* the heathen *from* idolatry *to* the Christian faith; the conversion *of* Paul *from* a persecutor *to* a disciple; the conversion *of* water *to* or *into* ice.

— **bridge by conversion** (*Mil.*), a bridge formed by swaying pontoons from the bank to a position so as to span a stream.— **constructive c.** (*Law*), an act or acts which may be construed by law as constituting the wrongful appropriation of another's property.— **c. of St. Paul,** the Roman Catholic and Anglican festival, January 25, celebrating the conversion of St. Paul.— **c. period** (*Forestry*), the period during which the change from one system or method of forest management to another is effected.— **direct c.** (*Law*), the actual appropriation by a person, of another's property.

con-ver'sive¹, 1 ken-vūr'siv; 2 cŏn-vĕr'siv, *a.* **1.** *Logic.* **con-ver'sivS,** Causative of or resulting from conversion; as, a *conversive* inference. **2.** [Rare.] Convertible.

con-ver'siv(eS², *a.* [Rare.] Conversable.

con-vert', 1 kon-vūrt'; 2 cŏn-vĕrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To change into another state, form, or substance; transform; as, to *convert* ice into water, or a savage into a civilized man. **2.** To apply or adapt to a new or different purpose or use. **3.** *Law.* To assume possession of illegally

or wrongly. **4.** To turn from bad habits, practises, etc.; also, to turn from one set of opinions to another.

Let Mr. Darwin do as much for dog, elephant, or chimpanzee as Dr. S. G. Howe did for Laura Bridgman, and he will *convert* the world to Darwinism. BOWEN *Modern Philos.* p. 444. [S. 1877.]

5. *Theol.* To turn from a worldly and sinful course to a life of faith and piety. **6.** *Chem.* To alter to a new form or modify in nature by means of a chemical change; as, to *convert* a solid into a gas. **7.** *Com.* To change into, or exchange for, value of another form; as, to *convert* wheat into flour; to *convert* merchandise into cash. **8.** *Carp.* To saw logs or rough pieces into lumber; to frame timber. **9.** (1) *Mil. & Ordnance.* To change the character of; as, to *convert* a smoothbore into a rifle. (2) *Naut.* To change the type of a vessel by alterations in hull or rigging. **10.** *Equity.* To change the nature of property by a transaction, as from real to personal. **11.** *Railway.* To change the gage of, as a track or a pair of wheels. **12.** *Logic.* To infer by conversion. **13.** To change, as unfinished goods into the finished article. **14†.** To cause to turn; turn. **15†.** To translate. **II.** *v. i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To become changed in character, especially as to religion. **2.** *Math.* In magic squares, to transpose adjacent lines so that lines 1, 2, 3, 4 shall stand 2, 1, 4, 3. **3.** To change one form of escapement in a watch for another. **4.** To transform by blowing air through a molten metal, or metallic compound, as iron into steel, by the Bessemer process, or copper matte into copper in a converter. **5.** *Football.* To complete a try by kicking a goal. **6†.** To turn aside or about, physically. [< L. *convertō*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *vertō*, turn.]

Syn.: see RECLAIM.— PREP.: *from* one condition or character *to* or *into* another.— **converted gun,** a cast-iron gun which has been changed to a rifled cannon by lining with a grooved tube of steel.— **converted iron,** iron or steel that has been submitted to the cementation process.— **con-vert'ing-pot",** *n.* A kind of trough or box in which bar iron is subjected to the process of cementation.

con'vert, 1 ken'vərt; 2 cŏn'vert, *n.* **1.** A person who has been converted from a sinful to a pious life, or from one opinion, platform, creed, or the like, to another.

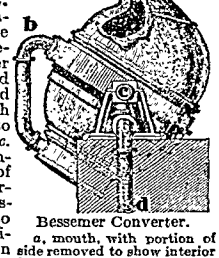
Paul had determined that, if *converts* were won, they should be won, not by human eloquence, but by Divine love. FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. i, bk. viii, ch. 28, p. 564. [E. P. D.]

2. In monasteries, a lay brother who is admitted to the service. **con'vert-ite†** [Rare or Obs.].

Syn.: disciple, neophyte, proselyte. The name *disciple* is given to the follower of a certain faith, without reference to any previous belief or allegiance; a *convert* is a person who has come to one faith from a different belief or from unbelief. A *proselyte* is one who has been led to accept a religious system, whether with or without true faith; a *convert* is always understood to be a believer. A *neophyte* is a new *convert*, not yet fully indoctrinated or not admitted to full privileges. The antonyms *apostate, pervert,* and *renegade* are condemnatory names applied to the *convert* by those whose faith he forsakes.

con"ver-tend', 1 ken"vər-tend'; 2 cŏn"ver-tĕnd', *n. Logic.* A proposition that is, or is to be, transformed by conversion. [< L. *convertendus,* fut. pass. p. of *converto;* see CONVERT.]

con-vert'er, 1 ken-vûrt'ər; 2 cŏn-vert'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which converts; one who makes converts. **2.** *Metal.* A vessel in which materials are changed from one condition into another; specifically, in the Bessemer process, an oval retort, lined with refractory material and hung on trunnions, in which pig iron is converted into steel. **con-vert'or†.** **3.** *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming the quality or quantity of electrical energy: a term formerly applied to the transformer, but now restricted to a machine utilizing mechanical rotation. **4.** A vat in which grape-sugar or glucose has been produced by conversion from starch. **5.** In the cotton-goods trade, one who takes unbleached gray cloth and converts it into the finished product.— **direct-current converter** (*Elec.*), a machine which converts a direct current of high potential into one of low potential.— **fre'quen-cy-con-vert"er,** *n. Elec.* A machine for converting an alternating current of one to another frequency. **fre'quen-cy-chang"er†.**



Bessemer Converter.
a, mouth, with portion of side removed to show interior formation; *b*, blowpipe; *c*, trunnion; *d*, air-inlet pipe.

con-vert'i-bl(e)ᴿ, 1 ken-vûrt'i-bl; 2 cŏn-vert'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of conversion from one belief, state, form, direction, or substance into another; interchangeable; transmutable. **2.** *Logic.* Capable of logical conversion; as, the proposition A is *convertible* into I. **3.** *Com.* Capable of being exchanged for cash or an equivalent in value; as, *convertible* paper. **4.** Equivalent in meaning; interchangeable, as expressions. **5.** Applicable so as to produce a given effect; capable of a given use; as, fuel is *convertible* into heat. [< LL. *convertibilis,* < L. *convertō;* see CONVERT.]— **con-vert"i-bil'i-ty, con-vert'i-bl(e-nessᴿ,** *n.*— **con-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*

con-vert'ing-ness, 1 ken-vûrt'ıŋ-nes; 2 cŏn-vert'ıng-nĕs, *n.* Fitness or ability to convert; state or condition of converting

con'vert-ism, 1 ken'vərt-izm; 2 cŏn'vert-ızm, *n.* The manner or the practise of making converts.

con-ver'tive, } 1 ken-vûr'tiv; 2 cŏn-ver'tiv, *a.* Having a
con-ver'tivᴿ, } converting quality; tending to conversion.

con'veth, 1 ken'veth; 2 cŏn'vĕth, *n. Scot. Hist.* A due (originating as a burden on land) collected by a chief o a clan from his vassals, as entertainment for self and retinue at least one night four times a year; later, a contribution of food. [< Ir. *cainmhedha,* <*cainmhe,* feast.]

con'vex, 1 ken'veks; 2 cŏn'vĕks, *a.* **1.** Curving like the segment of a globe or of the surface of a circle, so as to form a rounded elevation; bulging out; rounded off. **2.** *Math.* Arched or protruding: said of a curve on which the tangent line lies, or on which normals diverge at neighboring points: in contradistinction to *concave.* [< F. *convexe,* < L. *convexus,* < *conveho;* see CONVECTION.]— **convex polyhedron** (*Geom.*), a polyhedron without reentrant polyhedral angles.— **con'vexed,** *a.* Made convex.— **con-vex'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a convex form. **con'vex-ly†.**— **con-vex'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being convex; sphericity. **2.** The protuberant surface of anything convex. **con-vex'ed-ness†; con'vex-ness†.**

con'vex, *n.* **1.** A convex surface or body; protuberance; convexity. **2.** A lens which is convex. **3.** [Slang.] *Card-playing.* A card made somewhat convex at opposite edges, to facilitate cheating.

con-vex'o-, 1 ken-veks'o-; 2 cŏn-vĕks'o-. From *convex:* a combining form.— **con-vex'o-con'cave,** *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other, the curvature of the convex side being the greater: distinguished from *concavo-convex.*— **con-vex'o-con'vex,** *a.* Convex on both sides; doubly convex.— **con-vex'o-plane,** *a.* Same as PLANO-CONVEX.

con'vext, *pp.* Convexed. S. S.

con-vey', 1 ken-vē'; 2 cŏn-vę', *vt.* **1.** To transport from one place to another; carry; as, to *convey* coal by barges. **2.** To furnish a medium or path for passage; transmit; as, the telegraph *conveys* messages. **3.** To be the means of imparting; communicate.

No language of man is destitute of words *conveying* the ideas of virtue and vice, of goodness and wickedness. R. PATTERSON *Fables of Infidelity, Is God Everybody?* p. 14. [AM. REF. 1867.]

4. *Law.* To transfer the title to or of, as real estate. **5†.** To steal. **6†.** To conduct; manage. **7†.** To maintain; sustain. **8†.** To transmit, as to offspring; obtain by heredity; derive. **9†.** To convoy. [< F. *convoyer,* < LL. *convio,* accompany on the way, < L. *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *via,* way.] **con-vaye'†; con-veie'†.**

Syn.: carry, change, give, move, remove, sell, shift, transfer, transmit, transport. *Convey, transmit,* and *transport* all imply delivery at a destination; as, I will *convey* the information to your friend; air *conveys* sound (to a listener); a man *carries* an appearance, *conveys* an impression, the appearance remaining his own, the impression being given to another; I will *transmit* the letter; *transport* the goods. A horse *carries* his mane and tail, but does not *convey* them. *Transfer* may or may not imply delivery to another. In law, real estate, which can not be moved, is *conveyed* by simply *transferring* title and possession. *Transport* usually refers to material, *transfer, transmit,* and *convey* may refer to immaterial objects; we *transfer* possession, *transmit* intelligence, *convey* ideas, but do not *transport* them. In the case of *convey* the figurative sense now predominates. See CARRY.— Ant.: cling to, hold, keep, possess, preserve, retain. — Prep.: convey *to* a friend, a purchaser, etc.; convey *from* the house *to* the station; convey *by* express, *by* hand, etc. — **con-vey'a-bl(eᴿ,** *a.* That may be conveyed.

con'veyt, *n.* **1.** A conveyance. **2.** A convoy. **3.** Manner of life; conduct. [ANCE. 1.

con-vey'al, 1 ken-vē'əl; 2 cŏn-vę'al, *n.* Same as CONVEYANCE, 1.

con-vey'ance, 1 ken-vē'ens; 2 cŏn-vę'anç, *vt. Organ-building.* To place apart by means of a conveyance. Organ-pipes are said to be *conveyanced* off when wind is supplied to them at a distance from the soundboard.

con-vey'ance, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of conveying, transporting, or carrying; carriage; also, the act of transmitting, as by tradition. **2.** A robbery; removal by stealth. **3.** That by which anything is conveyed or transported, or which serves as a means or way of carriage, as any vehicle; as, to hire a *conveyance* by the hour; an aqueduct is a *conveyance* for water. **4.** *Law.* (1) The act of transferring title to property by a written instrument. (2) The instrument whereby the title is transferred, including deeds, leases, mortgages, and wills.

Conveyances once required publicity to render them effective, and then were known as **notorious;** under the modern system of transfer they are secret and operate by delivery. In addition to the **notorious c.** there was formerly the **tortious c.,** which frequently operated to transfer a greater estate than the conveyor himself possessed, as when a tenant for years or life assigns premises in fee simple. Where a conveyance is made by deed, it is known as **innocent:** all conveyances are now of this kind.

The former [deeds] being principally such as serve to convey the property of lands and tenements from man to man, are . . . denominated *conveyances.* BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. ii, p. 309.

5†. The imparting of thought by language or some means of expression; also, the means thus employed. **6†.** Removal. **7†.** A device; artifice; hence, underhand conduct. **8.** A tube which carries the wind to an organ-pipe.— **public conveyance,** a vehicle licensed or held for the general use of the public.— **con-vey'anc-er,** *n.* One whose business is conveyancing.— **con-vey'anc-ing,** *n.* **1.** The business of preparing conveyances of property, especially real estate, including the investigation of titles. **2.** That branch of law which treats of transfers of title, especially to real estate. **3†.** Trickery or deceitful conduct.

con-veyd', *pp.* Conveyed. S. S.

con-vey'er, 1 ken-vē'ər; 2 cŏn-vę'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which conveys, transports, transmits, imparts, or transfers; specifically, any mechanical contrivance for conveying material in the working of mills, elevators, etc., such as endless chains, etc. **2.** One who conveys or transfers property. **3†.** A thief; trickster.— **hoist conveyer,** a lifting apparatus consisting of a wire-rope tramway used in transferring loads from the ground to the tramway.— **push-plate c.,** a contrivance for conveying coal, sand, crushed stone, or other loose material, for short distances. The device consists of an endless chain to which plates are attached at fixed intervals; these plates, being at right angles to the chain, push the material forward in the trough through which the chain revolves.

A Conveyer.

con-vey'or, 1 ken-vē'ər *or* -ər; 2 cŏn-vę'or, *n.* Same as CONVEYER, 1 & 2.

con-vic'in, 1 ken-vis'in; 2 cŏn-vic'in, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{13}H_{18}N_2O_8+H_2O$) derived from the seeds of the vetch (*Vicia sativa*), and a source of alloxantin. [< CON- + VICIN.]

con-vic'i-um, 1 ken-vish'i-um; 2 cŏn-vish'i-ŭm, *n. Rom. Law.* A slanderous charge of an offense against public decency. [L.]

con-vict', 1 ken-vikt'; 2 cŏn-vict', *vt.* **1.** To prove guilty, as of an offense charged; especially, to find guilty after a judicial trial; as, the jury *convicted* him. **2.** To awaken to consciousness of guilt or sin; as, his conscience *convicted* him. **3†.** To establish by evidence; convince; also, to prove false; confute. **4†.** To defeat. [< L. *convictus,* pp. of *contincō;* see CONVINCE.] **con-vyct'†.** Syn.: see CONDEMN; CONVINCE.— Prep.: convicted *of* the crime; *upon* the evidence; *by* the jury.— **con-vict'i-bl(eᴿ,** *a.* **con-vict'a-bl(eᴿ†.— con-vict'ment,** *n.*

con-vict'†, *a.* **1.** Proved guilty. **2.** Conquered.

con'vict, 1 ken'vikt; 2 cŏn'vict, *n.* **1.** One who has been tried by process of law and found guilty. **2.** One who is undergoing penal servitude; a criminal.

In Auburn prison during the year [1880] nearly seven per cent. of the *convicts* were graduates of colleges, academies, and high schools. W. F. CRAFTS *Successful Men* p. 20 [F. & W.]

[< L. *convictus;* see CONVICT, *v.*]— **convict system,** the system adopted by a nation or state in disposing of its convicts or their labor, as by penal colonies or by employment in mining or other industries.

con-vic'tion, 1 ken-vik'shen; 2 cŏn-vic'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being convinced; firm belief founded on evidence; the act of producing mental conviction; also, a proposition which one firmly believes.

To be open to *conviction* and information is the mark of a noble mind. NEWTON *Works, Eccl. Hist.* in vol. ii, p. 59. [U. H. 1831.]

'*Convictions* are generally first impressions that are sealed with later prejudices.'

G. MEREDITH *Beauchamp's Career* p. 139. [R. BROS. 1888.]

2. The state of being religiously convicted; the awakening by conscience to the evil and heinousness of sin. **3.** The act of establishing a mistake, or of forcing acknowledgment of the truth. **4.** *Law.* The act of convicting or the state of being convicted by judicial process, especially by a jury; an adjudication that the person accused is guilty.

After an individual had suffered a certain number of *convictions* for crime, he should forfeit the freedom to roam abroad and curse his fellows. BOOTH *Darkest England* pt. ii, p. 206. [F. & W.]

[< LL. *convictiō(n-),* < L. *convictus;* see CONVICT, *v.*]
Syn.: see BELIEF; FAITH.— **under conviction,** in a state of compunction and repentance.— **con-vic'tion-al,** *a.* [Rare.] — **con-vic'tion-less,** *a.*

con'vict-ism, 1 ken'vikt-izm; 2 cŏn'vict-ızm, *n.* The convict system; also, convicts as a class.

con-vic'tive, } 1 ken-vik'tiv; 2 cŏn-vic'tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Tend-
con-vic'tivᴿ, } ing or serving to convince or convict.— **con-vic'tiv(e-lyᴿ,** *adv.*— **con-vic'tiv(e-nessᴿ,** *n.*

con-vic'tor, 1 ken-vik'tər *or* -ter; 2 cŏn-vic'tor, *n.* A messmate or table companion; also, a boarder. [L., table companion, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *vivo,* live.]

con-vince', 1 ken-vins'; 2 cŏn-vinç', *vt.* [CON-VINCED'; CON-VINC'ING.] **1.** To satisfy by evidence in respect to truth or falsity; persuade by argument; make to believe; as, I am *convinced* of the necessity of prudence.

In order to persuade a man of sense, you must first *convince* him. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. XXV, p. 262. [T. & H. 1850.]

2. [Archaic.] To prove guilty; convict.

Which of you *convinceth* me of sin? *John* viii, 46.

3†. To evince. **4†.** To confute; also, to conquer. **5†.** To prove or demonstrate as evil, bad, or false. [< L. *convinco,* < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *vinco,* conquer.]

Syn.: convict, persuade. One is *convinced* of a doctrine or a duty; *convicted* of a sin or crime. One is *convinced* by argument or evidence addressed to the intellect; he is *persuaded* by appeals addressed to the affections and the will. See PERSUADE.— Ant.: disturb, perplex, puzzle, unsettle.— Prep.: convince *of* truth or error.— **con-vinc'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **con-vinc'ed-ness,** *n.*— **con-vince'ment,** *n.*— **con-vinc'er,** *n.*

Lincoln trained himself to be the foremost *convincer* of his day. GREELEY in *Century Mag.* July, 1891, p. 373.

— **con-vinc'i-bl(eᴿ,** *a.*— **con-vinc'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a convincing manner.— **con-vinc'ing-ness,** *n.* The quality or power of carrying conviction.

con'vive, 1 ken'vaiv; 2 cŏn'vıv, *n.* [Rare.] A guest at a feast; boon companion.— **con-vive't,** *vt.* To feast.

con-viv'i-al, 1 ken-viv'i-al; 2 cŏn-vĭv'i-al (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a feast, especially a drinking-feast; festive; social; as, a *convivial* gathering. **2.** Devoted to feasting, or to good-fellowship in eating or drinking; jovial. [< L. *convivialis,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *vivo,* live.] **con-vi'val†.— con-viv'i-al-ist,** *n.* A convivial person; boon companion.— **con-viv'i-al-ize,** *vt.* To become convivial; practise or promote conviviality. **con-viv'i-al-iseᴿ.— con-viv'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

con-viv"i-al'i-ty, 1 ken-viv'i-al'ı-ti; 2 cŏn-vĭv'i-ăl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The mirth and good-comradeship that naturally attend a feast; sometimes, good-fellowship in general.

There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that blends with our *conviviality.* IRVING *Sketch-Book, Christmas* p. 225. [G. P. P. 1861.]

2. A convivial disposition; as, a man of *conviviality.*

con-viv'i-um, 1 ken-viv'i-um; 2 cŏn-vĭv'i-ŭm, *n.* [L.] An entertainment accompanied by eating and drinking.

con'vo-cant, 1 ken'vo-kant; 2 cŏn'vo-cant, *n.* [Rare.] One who convokes; a convoker.— **con'vo-catᴿ†,** *a.*

con"vo-ca'tion, 1 ken'vo-kē'shen; 2 cŏn'vo-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of convoking an assembly by summons. **2.** The assembly thus convoked; especially, an assembly of clergymen. **3.** [C-] *Ch. of Eng.* An ecclesiastical body similar to a synod, but meeting only at the call of some authority; as, the *Convocation* of Canterbury. The Convocation of Canterbury and the Convocation of York, each with an upper and a lower house, meet during every session of Parliament. They are summoned by the archbishops of Canterbury and York in pursuance of writs from the crown. **4.** [C-] *Prot. Epis. Ch.* A voluntary convention of clergy and laymen from a division of a diocese, meeting unofficially to discuss and promote church measures; also, the district thus organized. **5.** *Freemasonry.* A regular or special meeting of a Royal Arch chapter of Masons. **6.** [U. S.] *Chicago Univ.* Same as COMMENCEMENT, 2. [< L. *convocatiō(n-),* < *convocō;* see CONVOKE.] Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; CONGRESS.— **convocation week** [U. S.]. **1.** The week including Jan. 1, set aside by several universities and societies for scientific meetings. **2.** *Eccl.* The week in which the meetings of Convocation are held.— **dean of C.** (*Prot. Epis. Ch.*), the clergyman appointed by the bishop or elected by the clergy to act as chairman of a convocation.— **grand c.** (*Freemasonry*), a meeting of a grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons.— **con"vo-ca'tion-al,** *a.* [Rare.]— **con-voc'a-tive(eᴿ,** *a.*— **con'vo-ca"tor,** *n.*

Con"vo-ca'tion-ist, 1 ken'vo-kē'shon-ist; 2 cŏn'vo-cā'shon-ist, *n.* One who advocates the restitution of powers formerly exercised by the convocations of the English Church; a supporter of a Convocation freed from parliamentary control.

con-voke', 1 ken-vōk'; 2 cŏn-vōk', *vt.* [CON-VOKED'; CON-VOK'ING.] **1.** To call together by summons; summon to meet.

Xerxes *convoked* a meeting of the principal Persian counsellors, and announced to them his resolution to invade Greece. GROTE *Greece* vol. v, pt. ii, p. 5. [H. 1871.]

2. To attempt to secure by claiming. [< L. *convocō,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *rocō,* call.] **con'vo-catᴿ†.**

Syn.: assemble, call, call together, collect, convene, gather, muster, summon. A convention is *called* by some officer or officers, as by its president, its executive committee, or some eminent leaders; the delegates are *assembled* or *convened* in a certain place, at a certain hour. *Convoke*

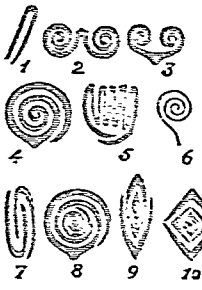
implies an organized body and a superior authority; *controlled* and *control* express more independent action; Parliament is *convoked;* Congress *convenes.* Troops are *mustered;* witnesses and jurymen are *summoned.*—Ant: adjourn, disband, discharge, dismiss, disperse, dissolve, prorogue, scatter.—**con-vok'er,** *n.*

con'vo-lute, *l* ken'vo-lūt; 2 cŏn'vo-lūt, *rt.* **1.** [Rare.] To coil up intricately. **2†.** To coil or twist round, as leaves about a stalk.

con'vo-lute, *l* ken'vo-lūt; 2 cŏn'vo-lūt, *a.* Rolled one part on another or inward from one side, as a leaf in vernation, or the wings of an insect enclosing the body; hence, involved; intricate. [< L. *convolvo* (pp. *convolutus*); see CONVOLVE.]

con'vo-lut"ed; con'vo-lu"tive(es†.—-ly, *adv.*

con'vo-lute, *n.* That which is convolute.



Forms of Vernation.
1. Conduplicate. 2. Revolute. 3. Involute. 4. Convolute. 5. Volvolved, or turned around Plaited. 6. Circinate. 7. Obund about; also, a turn; fold; volute. 8. Supervolute. 9. Imwhorl. 10. Equitant.

con"vo-lu'tion, *l* ken"vo-lū'shan; 2 cŏn"vo-lū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of convolving; a winding motion. **2.** The state of being convolved, or turned around itself. **3.** *Anat.* One of the sinuous or tortuous foldings of an organ, especially of the brain or intestine. [< L. *convolutus;* see CONVOLUTE.]—**angular c.** (*Anat.*), a convolution of the posterior portion of the outside of the parietal lobe of the cerebrum. —**annectant c.,** any small cerebral convolution that serves to connect larger ones.—**Broca's c.,** the third or lower convolution of the frontal lobe of the brain on the left side, rarely upon the right side, remarkable as being connected with the coordination of ideas with articulate speech.—**central convolutions,** those convolutions situated along the central sulcus of the brain.—**frontal convolutions,** convolutions of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum. The *ascending* is situated in front of the central sulcus; the *superior, middle,* and *inferior* are farther forward.—**Wernicke's c.,** the first convolution of the temporosphenoidal lobe of the brain. See also GYRUS.

—**con"vo-lu'tion-al,** *a.*—**con"vo-lu'tion-a-ry,** *a.*

con-volve', *l* ken-velv'; 2 cŏn-vŏlv', *v.* [CON-VOLVED', CONVOLVE'S; CON-VOLV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn, wind, or twist (a flat surface, as a sheet of paper) over upon itself or around any object; in a loose sense, to move with a circling or winding motion.

His sportive lambs,
This way and that *convolv'd,* in frisking glee,
Their frolics play. THOMSON *Seasons, Spring,* l. 537.

2. To roll together; assemble by rolling. **3†.** To enclose, as in a wrap or fold; involve. **II.** *i.* To turn or wind upon itself; as, a *convolving* leaf. [< L. *convolvo,* < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *volvo,* roll.]—**con-vol'vent,** *a.* Folding together.—**con-volve'ment,** *n.*

Con-vol"vu-la'ce-æ, *l* ken-vel"viu-lē'sē-ī; 2 cŏn-vŏl"vū-lā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large widely dispersed order of gamopetalous, chiefly climbing herbs, rarely shrubs or trees—the convolvulus family—with alternate leaves, frequently cordate, and showy pentamerous axillary flowers. It embraces about 36 genera and 870 species. [< CONVOLVULUS.]—**con-vol"vu-la'ceous,** *a.*

con-vol'vu-lic, *l* ken-vel'viu-lik; 2 cŏn-vŏl'vū-lic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Convolvulus.*—**convol"vu-lin'ic;.—convolvulic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{31}H_{50}O_{17}$) derived from convolvulin.

con-vol'vu-lin, *l* ken-vel'viu-lin; 2 cŏn-vŏl'vū-lin, *n. Chem.* A white resinous compound ($C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$) contained in the root of the jalap, to which the purgative property of this root is largely due. [< CONVOLVULUS.]

con-vol'vu-lin-ol, *l* ken-vel'viu-lin-ōl *or* -o.; 2 cŏn-vŏl'vū-lin-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n.* A chemical substance, crystalline in form, alleged to have been obtained by subjecting convolvulin to hydrolysis. [< CONVOLVULIN + -OL.]—**con-vol"vu-lin-ol'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to convolvulinol: as, **convolvulinolic acid,** a monobasic acid ($C_{18}H_{36}O_3$) obtained by subjecting dilute sulfuric acid and convolvulinic acid to hydrolysis.

Con-vol'vu-lus, *l* ken-vel'viu-lus; 2 cŏn-vŏl'vū-lŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of temperate or subtropical erect, prostrate, or usually twining herbs of the convolvulus family, with entire leaves and large showy axillary trumpet-shaped flowers. Several species, known as *bindweed,* are common in cultivated fields. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus, sometimes of other genera of the convolvulus family, as the morning-glory. [L., bindweed, < *convolvo;* see CONVOLVE.] —**con-vol'vu-lus-moth",** *n.* An Old World hawk-moth (*Phlegethontius convolvuli*), defoliating convolvuluses.

con-voy', *l* ken-vei'; 2 cŏn-vŏy', *rt.* **1.** To attend as an escort; act as convoy to; accompany for protection; escort.

Early in 1813 . . . orders were received for the Bedford to *convoy* a fleet of merchant vessels to the West Indies.
A. H. MARKHAM *Sir John Franklin* p. 75. [D. M. & CO.]

2†. To convey. [< F. *convoyer;* see CONVEY.]

SYN.: see ACCOMPANY; LEAD.

con'voy, *l* ken'vei; 2 cŏn'vŏy, *n.* **1.** A protecting force accompanying property in course of transportation, as a ship at sea or a military party by land. **2.** The property so accompanied, as a ship or fleet at sea or a baggage-train on land. **3.** The act of convoying; the state of being convoyed, or the agency used in transportation or conveyance. **4.** A kind of brake or drag applied to the wheels of a carriage. **5†.** Conveyance. **6†.** Management or performance in business, or general conduct; also, practise of deception.—**con-voy'ance†,** *n.* Same as CONVEYANCE.

con-voyd', *pp.* Convoyed. S. S.

con-vul'sant, *l* ken-vul'sant; 2 cŏn-vŭl'sant. **I.** *a.* Producing convulsions. **II.** *n.* A cause or agent, as a drug, that induces convulsions.

con-vulse', *l* ken-vuls'; 2 cŏn-vŭls', *rt.* [CON-VULSED', CONVULSE'S; CON-VULS'ING.] **1.** To cause to have contraction of muscles, as by violent emotion; cause spasms in; as, they were *convulsed* with laughter. **2.** To disturb violently; agitate greatly.

In the year 1858, he [Darwin] *convulsed* the world of science by the publication of his Origin of Species.
CARTWRIGHT *Recollections of Lincoln* p. 431. [G. 1891.]

[< L. *convulsus,* pp. of *convello,* < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *vello,* pull.]—**con-vulse',** *n.* [Poet.] Same as CONVULSION. —**con-vuls'i-bl(e",** *a.* SYN.: see AGITATE.

con-vul"si-bil'i-ty, *l* ken-vul"si-bil'i-ti; 2 cŏn-vŭl"si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Predisposition to convulsions.

con-vul'sion, *l* ken-vul'shan; 2 cŏn-vŭl'shon, *n.* **1.** A violent and abnormal muscular contraction of the body, followed by relaxation; spasm; fit. **2.** Any irregular and violent commotion.

The finest works of imagination have always been produced in times of political convulsion.
MACAULAY *Essays, Dante* in vol. i. p. 62. [G. & S. 1858.]

3. *Geol.* A sudden and violent disturbance of the crust of the rocks; a terrestrial catastrophe; cataclysm. [< L. *convulsio(n-).* < *convulsus;* see CONVULSE.]—**crowing convulsions,** spasmodic croup.—**external c.,** a spasmodic, involuntary contraction of the voluntary muscles.—**internal c.,** a spasmodic disorder of involuntary muscles, as in laryngismus stridulus.—**con-vul'sion-al,** *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Convulsionary. **2.** Subject to convulsions.—**con-vul'sion-a-ry,** *a.* **1.** Causative of, attended by, or resulting from convulsions. **2.** [C-] Characteristic of or pertaining to the sect of Convulsionaries.—**con-vul'sion-a-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** One subject to convulsions or fits. **2.** [C-] *Ch. Hist.* One of a body of Jansenists who experienced convulsive spasms which they ascribed to a supernatural influence emanating from the tomb of François de Paris (died 1727) at St. Médard.—**con-vul'sion-ism,** *n.* **1.** The practise of the Jansenists or Convulsionaries. See CONVULSIONARY, *n.*, 2. **2.** Catastrophism.—**con-vul'sion-ist,** *n.* **1.** A convulsionary. **2.** *Geol.* A catastrophist.

con-vul'sive, *l* ken-vul'siv; 2 cŏn-vŭl'siv, *a.* Producing convulsions; resulting from, or characterized by convulsions; spasmodic.—**con-vul'siv(e-ly†,** *adv.* In a convulsive manner.—**con-vul'siv(e-ness†,** *n.*

Con'way, *l* ken'wē; 2 cŏn'wā, *n.* **1. Moncure Daniel** (³/₁₁ 1832–¹¹/₁₁1907), an American Unitarian clergyman, author, and journalist; antislavery agitator. **2. Sir (William) Martin** (1856–), an English art-critic, explorer, and author of books of travel: *No Man's Land* (History of Spitsbergen). **3.** A county in N. central Arkansas; 459 sq. m.; county-seat, Morrilton. **4.** An ancient walled town in Carnarvon county, Wales; castle and suspension and tubular bridges, the latter built by Robt. Stephenson. **5.** A town in Arkansas; county-seat of Faulkner county; seat of Hendrix College (Methodist-Episcopal), founded in 1884. **6.** A town in Franklin county, Mass.

Con'way Ca-bal', *Am. Hist.* A faction which, in 1777, strove to supplant Washington by General Gates.

Con'well, *l* ken'wel; 2 cŏn'wĕl, **Russell Herman** (⁶/₁₁1843–¹¹/₁₁1925). An American soldier, lawyer, clergyman, lecturer, traveler, and author; founder of Temple Church and College, Philadelphia: *Life of Bayard Taylor.*

co'ny, *l* kō'ni; 2 cō'ny (xiii), *n.* [CO'NIES, *l* -niz; 2 -niz, *pl.*] **1.** A rabbit, especially *Lepus cuniculus* of Europe. **2.** A daman or hyracoid ungulate, as *Hyrax syriacus,* identified with the cony of the Bible; an ashkoko. See illus. under DAMAN.

The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats; and the rocks for the conies. *Ps.* civ, 18.

3. [U. S.] The pika or little chief hare (*Lagomys princeps*). **4.** One of various fishes. (1) A serranoid, the gustivere (*Bodianus fulvus*), or the red hind (*Petrometopon cruentatus*). (2) [Local, Eng.] The burbot. (3) A fish; the inconnu: so called in the Mackenzie river region. **5.** Cony-wool. **6.** *Her.* The representation of a rabbit on a shield. **7†.** A term of affection; darling; dear. **8†.** One subject or liable to cony-catching; a ninny; dupe. [ME. *coni,* < OF. *conin,* < L. *cuniculus,* rabbit.] **co'ney†.—co'ny-catch"†,** *rt. & n.* [Thieves' Slang.] To trick; cheat. **co'ney-catch"†.—co'ny-catch"er†,** *n.*—**co'ny-catch"ing†,** *a. & n.*—**c.-wool,** *n.* The fur of rabbits or conies.

Con'y-beare, *l* kun'i-bār *or* -bir; 2 cŏn'y-bār *or* -bēr, *n.* **1. William Daniel** (⁹/₁₁1787–⁸/₁₁1857), an English divine and geologist; named the plesiosaurus. **2. William John** (⁶/₁₁1815–1857), an English clergyman and writer; joint author with J. S. Howson of *Life and Epistles of St. Paul.*

Con'yers, *l* ken'yerz; 2 cŏn'yerz, *n.* A town, county-seat of Rockdale county, Ga.

con'y-lene, *l* ken'i-lin; 2 cŏn'y-lēn, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound (C_8H_{14}) derived from various conin preparations. Called also *octinene.* [< CONIN + ACETYLENE.]

con'y-rin, *l* ken'i-rin; 2 cŏn'y-rin, *n. Chem.* A fluorescent blue oily liquid compound derived from conin. [< CONIN.] **con'y-rine†.**

Co-ny'za, *l* ko-nai'za; 2 co-ny'za, *n. Bot.* An extensive genus of mainly tropical herbs and undershrubs of the aster family. They are characterized by alternate toothed leaves, naked receptacle, and yellow disk-florets. [L., < Gr. *konyza.*]

coo, *l* kū; 2 cōō, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter with a coo. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To call. **II.** *i.* **1.** To utter the coo of a dove or a similar sound. **2.** Hence, to make love in low, murmuring tones; as, to bill and *coo.* [Imitative.] —**coo'ing-ly,** *adv.*

coo, *n.* A murmuring note, as of a pigeon or dove.

coo'bah, *l* kū'ba; 2 cōō'ba, *n.* [Austral.] An acacia-tree (*Acacia salicifolia*). **coo'bat.**

co-ob"li-gor', *l* kō-ob"li-gōr'; 2 cō-ŏb"li-gôr', *n. Law.* A joint obligor; one bound with another in an obligation.

co"oc'cu-pant, *a. & n.* See co-, *prefix.*

coo"chee', *l* kū'chī'; 2 cōō'chē', *rt.* [Rare.] To call (poultry) by repeating the sound of the word *coochee.* [Imitative.]

coo'chee-coo"chee, *n.* Same as COUCHÉ-COUCHÉ.

coo'chy-hand"ed, *l* kū'chi-hand'ed; 2 cōō'chy-hănd'ĕd, *a.* Left-handed; clumsy; awkward.

cood, *pp.* Cooed. S. S.

coo'doo, *l* kū'dū; 2 cōō'dōō, *n.* [Afr.] Same as KOODOO.

coo-ee', *l* kū-ī', kū'i; 2 cōō-ē', cōō'e, *n.* The cry of the **coo'ey,** } Australian aborigines when approaching an encampment. The cry is much used in the bush by Australian colonists, as it carries far. The first syllable is very loud and full; the second, prolonged and piercing. [Imitative.] —**within cooee,** within call or hearing.—**coo-ee', coo'ey,** *rt.* To cry "cooee."

coo'er, *l* kū'er; 2 cōō'er, *n.* **1.** A pigeon or dove. **2.** One who coos. [cuif:.

coof, *l* kuf; 2 cōōf, *n.* [Scot.] A lout; blockhead; coward.

coo'-in-new', *l* kū'-in-niū'; 2 cōō'-in-nū', *n.* [Anglo-Austral.] A fine-grained Australian timber-tree (*Geitonea leichhardtii*) of the vervain family, yielding excellent flooring and decking. [C.]

coo'ja, *l* kū'ja; 2 cōō'ja, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A wide-mouthed earthenware water-vessel, common in India.

cook', *l* kuk; 2 cŏŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prepare for food, as meats, vegetables, etc., by subjecting to the action of heat, as by roasting, boiling, stewing, broiling, or frying; hence, in general, to subject to the action of heat; as, to *cook* a beefsteak or a potato. **2.** To tamper with or garble for the purpose of deceiving; as, to *cook* a story or report.

No European city has, however, witnessed scandals approaching those of New York or Philadelphia, where the public till has been robbed on a vast scale, and accounts have been systematically *cooked* to conceal the theft. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii. pt. iii. ch. 67, p. 130. [MACM. 1888.]

3. *Chess.* To prove (a problem) unsound by finding a move which invalidates it, or by discovering more than one key-move which solves it. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To punish. **5.** [Slang.] *Math.* To arrange (observations and calculations) in such manner as to seem in perfect harmony. **6.** In tobacco-curing, to heat in bulk for some time at a temperature of 65° F., or higher, so that the tobacco can not again heat.

II. *i.* **1.** To do the work of a cook, as roasting, boiling, etc.; as, to *cook* for a living. **2.** To subject to cookery; as, the dinner is *cooking.* [< L. *coquo,* cook.] **coke†.**

—**to cook one's goose** [Vulgar], to kill or ruin one; frustrate one's schemes or plans.—**to c. the porridge** [Scot.], to conceive and carry out a plan of action; plan and undertake a design or line of conduct.—**to c. up,** to concoct or invent; as, to *cook up* a scandal.

cook', *rt.* [Rare.] To cry like a cuckoo. [Imitative.]

cook', *l* kūk; 2 cŏŏk, *rt.* [Scot.] To appear and disappear suddenly and alternately; as, to *cook* round the corner. **couk:.**

cook', *rt.* [Prov. Eng.] To pitch; check.

cook', *l* kuk; 2 cŏŏk, *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the preparation of food for eating, as by roasting, stewing, frying, etc. **2.** One who tampers with or garbles accounts, reports, etc. **3.** *Chess.* An alternative or second key-move that cooks a problem. **4.** A fish, the European red wrasse (*Labrus mixtus.* [< AS. *cōc* < L. *coquus,* < *coquo,* cook.] **coke†; cook'con"ner:; cook'-cun"ner:; cooke†; cook'fish"; cook's wrasse"†.—cook's book",** *n.* [U. S.] A book containing recipes and other information about cooking.—**c.-camp,** *n.* The part of a logging-camp used as dining-room and kitchen.—**cook'dom,** *n.* The work or sphere of a cook.—**c.-general,** *n.* [Eng.] A servant who does general household work and cooking.—**c.-house,** *n. Naut.* A ship's galley.—**c.-maid,** *n.*—**c.-room,** *n.* A kitchen or galley.—**cook's shop",** *n.* A restaurant; an eating-house.—**c.-store,** *n.*—**c.-wood,** *n.* [U. S.] Wood cut to a size suitable for a cook-stove.—**plain c.,** a domestic of whom only plain or simple cooking is expected.

Cook', *n.* **1. Albert Stanburrough** (⁶/₁₁1853–), an American educator and author. **2. Eliza** (1817–⁹/₁₁1889), an English poetess. **3. Frederick Albert** (⁹/₁₁1865–), an American physician and explorer; claimed to have ascended Mt. McKinley in 1906 (?), and to have discovered the north pole, April 21, 1908. **4. Capt. James** (³¹/₁₁ 1728–⁴/₁₁1779), an English navigator; discovered New Caledonia, Hawaiian Islands; killed at Hawaii. **5. Joseph** (¹/₁₁1838–⁴/₁₁1901), an American Congregational clergyman, lecturer, and author. **6.** A county in N. E. Illinois; 993 sq. m.; county-seat, Chicago. **7.** A county in N. E. Minnesota; 1,490 sq. m.; county-seat, Grand Marais.

Cook, Mount. **1.** A mountain in Alaska; height, 16,000 ft. **2.** A mountain of Middle Island, New Zealand; height, 12,349 ft.

cook'a-bl(e", *l* kuk'a-bl; 2 cŏŏk'a-bl. **I.** *a.* Fit to be or capable of being cooked. **II.** *n.* Anything fit for cooking.

cooke†, *l* kūk; 2 cŏŏk, *n.* [Disl., Scot.] A draft, as of air or of a liquid.

Cooke', *l* kuk; 2 cŏŏk, *n.* **1. Benjamin** (1732–⁹/₁₁1793), an English composer of anthems, glees, etc.: *Hark the Lark,* etc. **2. George Frederick** (⁶/₁₁1756–³/₁₁1811), an English tragic actor. **3. John Esten** (¹¹/₁₁1830–⁸/₁₁1886), an American lawyer and writer: *My Lady Pocahontas,* etc. **4. Josiah Parsons** (¹²/₁₁1827–¹/₁₁1894), an American chemist; professor at Harvard: *Chemical Physics; Religion and Chemistry.* **5. Mordecai Cubitt** (⁷/₁₁1825– 1912), an English botanist and author. **6. Rose Terry** (⁵/₁₁1827–⁷/₁₁1892), an American writer: *Somebody's Neighbors.* **7. Sir William Fothergill** (1805–⁶/₁₁1879), an English electrician: constructed the first magnetic telegraph in England. **8.** A county in N. central Texas; 1,000 sq. m.; county-seat, Gainesville.

cook-ee', *l* kuk-ī'; 2 cŏŏk-ē', *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A female cook. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A man or boy who assists a male cook in a lumber-camp. **cook'y:.**

cooke'ite, *l* kuk'ait; 2 cŏŏk'it, *n. Mineral.* A pearly yellowish-green hydrous lithium mica occurring in minute scales. [< J. P. *Cooke,* of Harvard University.]

cook'er, *l* kuk'er; 2 cŏŏk'er, *n.* **1.** A combined stove and kettle for cooking food for animals. **2.** A combination of tin vessels for cooking foods by steam from one pot, or an air-tight receptacle for slow preparation of partly cooked dishes by stored-up heat.

cook'er-y, *l* kuk'er-i; 2 cŏŏk'er-y, *n.* [-IES, *l* -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The art or practise of cooking; also, a place for cooking. **2.** [Archaic.] Cooked dishes collectively; cooking. **3†.** Material for cooking. **cok'er-le†.**

Cook In'let. A bay in Alaska; length, 130 m.; largest island, Augustine Island; extinct volcano.

cook'ish, *l* kuk'ish; 2 cŏŏk'ish, *a.* Like a cook.—**-ly,** *adv.*

Cook Is'lands. An archipelago in the S. Pacific; 142 sq. m.

cook't, *l* kuk't; 2 cŏŏk't, *a.* [Scot.] In a crouching position.

Cooks'town, *l* kuks'taun; 2 cŏŏks'town, *n.* Same as KUTAISI.

cookt, *pp.* Cooked. S. S.

Cook'town, *l* kuk'taun; 2 cŏŏk'town, *n.* A seaport town in Queensland, Australia.

cook'-wrasse", *l* kuk'-ras"; 2 cŏŏk'-răs", *n.* A brilliantly colored European fish, the peacock-fish. [< COOK + WRASSE.]

cook'y, *l* kuk'i; 2 cŏŏk'y, *n.* [-IES, *l* -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A small, flat, round cake, sweetened, and sometimes spiced; in general, any small sweet cake. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A subscriber furtively obtained by a newspaper carrier for his own benefit, the pay being generally taken in confectionery, fruit, etc. [< D. *koekje,* dim. of *koek,* cake.] **cook'ey:; cook'le†.**

cool, *l* kūl; 2 cōōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lower the temperature of; make cool or less hot; as, to *cool* a room or metal.

Snow was used by the ancients to *cool* their wines.
ANTHON *Memorabilia* bk. ii. ch. 1, p. 231. [G. 1858.]

2. To render less excited or excitable; allay, as passion; calm; moderate; as, to *cool* one's anger or impatience. **3.** *Painting.* To render less warm in color; tone down; as, to *cool* the reds or yellows (in a picture).

II. *i.* **1.** To become cool or less hot. **2.** To lose the heat of excitement or passion; become less ardent, angry, zealous, or affectionate.

England cool of? She'll do it, if she sees
She's run her head into a swarm o' bees.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series, ii, st. 22.

[ME. *colen*, become or make cool, < AS. *cōlian*, become cool, < *cōl*; see COOL, *a.*] — **to cool the heels** [Colloq.], to wait long and wearily in attendance.

cool, *a.* **1.** Moderate in temperature as compared with some standard; somewhat cold; neither warm nor very cold; as, a *cool* drink; a *cool* breeze. **2.** Serving to produce or impart coolness; making or keeping at a moderate temperature; as, a *cool* garment. **3.** Lacking excitement or passion; exercising self-control; calm; deliberate; self-possessed.

Talking with the surgeon of an ocean steamer, I was told . . . he had found women, on the whole, *cooler* than men in cases of disasterat sea. HIGGINSON *Women and Men* ch. 28, p. 142. [H. 1888.]

4. Feeling or showing indifference or dislike; apathetic in friendship or interest; lacking cordiality; chilling; as, the meeting between them was very *cool*. **5.** *Hunting.* Faint; weak: said of a trail or scent. **6.** *Art.* Suggesting a sense of coolness: said of the colors blue, green, and violet. **7.** [Colloq.] Audacious; impudent; arrogant; as, I call that a *cool* piece of business. **8.** [Colloq.] Not subject to allowance for excitement or exaggeration; hence, actual; absolute: said of values, to emphasize their degree or importance; as, he made a *cool* million. [< AS. *cōl*, < *calan*, be cold.] **colet**†; **coolet**†.

Syn.: see CALM; COLD; FRESH; SOBER. — **cool'-cup,** *n.* A cooling drink. — **c.-drawn,** *a.* Cold-drawn. See under COLD, *a.* — **c.-headed,** *a.* Not easily excited or disturbed; acting with coolness and deliberation. — **c.-headedness,** *n.* — **c.-tankard,** *n.* **1.** An old English drink of ale, wine, water, lemon-juice, and spice. **cold'-tank"ard**†. **2.** A herb, the *Borago officinalis*, or common borage used in compounding this drink. — **cool'weed",** *n.* The clearweed.

cool, *n.* **1.** A moderate temperature between hot and cold, tho approaching the cold. **2.** A condition of coolness; coolness of feeling or behavior. **3**†. A light cooling breeze. **4.** [Eng.] A market-tub of butter weighing usually 28 lbs.: also, the tub itself. — **in the cool** [Slang], certainly; actually; as, he did it *in the cool*.

cool'a-man, 1 kūl'ə-man; 2 cōōl'a-man, *n.* [Austral.] A hollowed knot of a gum-tree, or the bark covering it: used as a vessel for holding water; an aboriginal word. **cool'a-mint**; **cool'le-man**†; **cool'l-man**†.

coold, *pp.* Cooled. S. S.

coo'leen, 1 kū'lĭn; 2 cōō'lēn, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** A girl with fair hair. **2.** [C-] A popular Irish song. **cou'lin**†.

cool'er¹, 1 kūl'ər; 2 cōōl'er, *n.* **1.** That which cools or allays heat in any sense; especially, a vessel or apparatus to cool liquids or to keep them cool; as, a water-*cooler*. **2.** A refreshing beverage; also a cooling medicinal agent. **3.** A horse-blanket or horse-cloth. — **cellular cooler,** a cooler divided into compartments or cells so that the partitions will aid in conducting the heat from the material circulated through it. Air is passed through the cells, which are usually made of copper pipe. — **honeycomb c.** (*Auto.*), a mechanical device for lowering the temperature of the water which circulates about the cylinder-walls of an internal-combustion motor. — **Remsen c.,** a drink compounded of Old Tom gin, club soda, lemon-peel, and cracked ice. — **Renwick c.,** a beverage resembling Remsen cooler, ginger ale taking the place of soda.

cool'er², *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A jail.

coo'ley, 1 kū'lı; 2 cōō'lıy, *n.* Same as COULÉE.

Coo'ley, Thomas McIntyre (¹/₁₁1824–⁹/₁₁1898). An American lawyer; *Constitutional Limitations*. [Australia.

Cool-gar'die, 1 kūl-gär'dı; 2 cōōl-gär'dĭ, *n.* A town in West

cool'gar-dite, 1 kūl'gar-dıt; 2 cōōl'gär-dĭt, *n.* A supposed gold telluride, found in the Coolgardie gold-field.

coo'li-bah, 1 kū'lı-ba; 2 cōō'lĭ-bä, *n.* [Austral.] Any one of several eucalypts, especially *Eucalyptus microtheca*.

Coo'lidge, 1 kū'lıj; 2 cōō'lĭdg, **Calvin** (⁷/₁1872–). American lawyer and statesman; Governor of Massachusetts 1919–1920; Vice-President of the United States, 1921–23. Succeeding Warren G. Harding, as president, Aug. 2, 1923; elected President of the United States, Nov. 4, 1924.

coo'lie, 1 kū'lı; 2 cōō'lı, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** [C-] Same as KOLARIAN. **2.** A Chinese or East-Indian laborer or burden-bearer employed under contract. **3.** Any porter or menial employed by Europeans. **coo'ly**†. [celebration.

cool'in, 1 kūl'ın; 2 cōōl'ın, *n.* [Scot.] A New Year's Eve

cool'ing, 1 kūl'ıŋ; 2 cōōl' ng, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of COOL, *v.* — **cool'ing-board",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A board on which a corpse is laid out before being placed in a coffin. — **c. card**†, probably a term of some old game: applied figuratively to something which cools one's enthusiasm. — **c.-cell,** *n. Photog.* A cell which, placed in front of a lantern, protects the slides from the heat given off by the lantern. — **c.-cup,** *n.* A vessel consisting of a cylindrical cup whose contents are cooled by plunging into it a conical cup containing some cooling-mixture. — **c.-drum,** *n.* **1.** A portion of a pipe enlarged so as to increase the space for heat-radiation. **2.** A cylinder or drum enclosing a refrigerating-coil; a condenser. — **c.-floor,** *n.* A shallow tank in which wort is allowed to spread and cool. — **c.-pond,** *n.* A pond in which water that has been used for condensation purposes is allowed to cool before being used again. — **c.-stack,** *n.* Same as COOLING-TOWER. — **c.-store,** *n.* A contrivance, containing a freezing-mixture, for reducing the temperature of a room in hot weather. — **c.-surface,** *n.* **1.** Any steam-condensing area. **2.** A surface sufficiently cool to absorb heat from a substance placed upon it. — **c.-table,** *n.* In rolling-mills, a surface where metals are placed for the purpose of cooling. — **c. time** (*Law*), a period of time, following a provocation, which is sufficient to admit of recovering equanimity and thus to preclude the plea of provocation as a mitigating factor. — **c.-tower,** *n.* In refrigeration and steam-condensing, a contrivance which cools the water. — **fan-c.,** *n. Auto.* The cooling of certain parts of a motor-engine by a current of air from a mechanical fan. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

cool'ish, 1 kūl'ısh; 2 cōōl'ish, *a.* Somewhat cool.

cool'ly, 1 kūl'lı; 2 cōōl'ly, *adv.* In a cool manner; calmly; collectedly; nonchalantly; with impudence.

cool'ness, 1 kūl'nes; 2 cōōl'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being cool; an agreeable or moderate degree of cold. **2.** Absence of passion or feeling; indifference or lack of cordiality; effrontery or nonchalance.

Coolness is as often the result of an unprincipled indifference to truth or falsehood, as of a sober confidence in a man's own side in a dispute. LAMB *Essays, Pop. Fallacies* p. 407. [W. L. & CO.]

cool'rife, 1 kūl'rıf; 2 cōōl'rĭf, *a.* [Scot.] Having a tendency or inclination to cool or be cold. **cool'rifft.**

coolth, 1 kūlth; 2 cōōlth, *n.* [Humorous or Dial., Eng.] **1.** Coolness: formed after the analogy of *warmth*. **2.** A cold.

coo'lung, 1 kū'lŭŋ; 2 cōō'lŭng, *n.* [E. Ind.] The crane.

coo'lent.

cool'wort", 1 kūl'wŭrt"; 2 cōōl'wûrt", *n.* False miterwort.

cool'y, 1 kūl'ı; 2 cōōl'y, *a.* [Rare.] Cool.

coom, 1 kūm; 2 cōōm, *rt.* To make sooty or grimy.

coom¹, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Coal-dust; culm. **2.** Soot. **3.** Refuse matter, as drippings from boxes of carriage-wheels. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Sawdust. — **coom'y,** *a.* Grimy.

coom², *n. Naut.* A wave-crest comb.

coom³, *n.* An old English measure of 4 bushels. **coomb**‡.

coom⁴, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The framework under an arch during its building. **2.** An arched coffin-lid.

Coo'ma, 1 kū'ma; 2 cōō'ma, *n.* A county, district, and town in New South Wales, Australia.

Coo-mas'sie, 1 ku-mās'ı; 2 cōō-mäs'i, *n.* The capital of Ashanti, Guinea.

coomb¹, *n.* Same as COMB³. **coom**‡.

coomb², *n.* Same as COMB². **combet.**

Coombe, 1 kūm; 2 cōōm, **William** (1741–1823). An English writer; *Three Tours of Dr. Syntax*. **Combe**‡.

coombe'-rock", 1 kūm'-rok"; 2 cōōm'-rŏk", *n. Geol.* A presumably torrential deposit of unstratified detritus of Pleistocene age found in southern England. [< COMB¹ + ROCK.]

Coombs, 1 kūmz; 2 cōōms, **Leslie** (¹¹/₂₁1793–⁸/₂₁1881). An American lawyer and general; served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican war.

coom'-celled", *a.* [Scot.] Having an arched ceiling of plaster: said of a room directly under the roof, as an attic.

coomed, 1 kūmd; 2 cōōmd, *a.* [Scot.] Shaped like an arch.

coo'mie, 1 kū'mı; 2 cōō'mi, *n.* [Afr.] Same as COMY.

coon, 1 kūn; 2 cōōn, *vt.* & *vi.* [Local, U. S.] To creep crouching closely, after the manner of a coon.

That curious sort of locomotion which in the South and West is happily styled *cooning* the log. It is necessary where you have to cross the torrent on the unsteady footing of a spar,—or . . . on a very narrow and very slippery tree.

W. G. SIMMS *The Partisan*, p. 320. [B. C. & CO. 1888.]

coon, *n.* **1.** The raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). **2.** [C-] [Slang, U. S.] A Whig: from the coon-skins nailed on the emblematic log cabins in the canvass of 1840. **3.** [Slang.] A negro. [Short for RACCOON.]

— **a coon's age,** a very long time. — **a gone coon** [Slang, U. S.], a person or thing in a hopeless situation or condition. — **an old c.,** a wily, knowing person. — **coon'-bear",** *n.* A raccoon-like mammal; specif., the panda. See PANDA.

Associated with the bears in the arctoid group are the *coon-bears* (*Procyonidæ*) . . . The connecting link between the raccoons and the bears is found in the panda, or *coon-bear* . . . which seems to be a fairly close cousin of the Æluropus.

ERNEST INGERSOLL *Life of . . Mammals* 2 ed., p. 220. [MACM., 1907.]

— **c.-cat,** a long-haired domestic cat, whose fur resembles somewhat that of a raccoon. — **c.-dog,** *n.* A dog used in hunting the raccoon. — **c.-oyster,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small, shapeless, worthless oyster of natural growth. **c.-heel**‡. — **coon'skin",** *n.* The hide of a raccoon dressed with the fur on: used for caps, etc. — **c.-song,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A popular negro melody common in the southern United States; so called because originally sung on coon-hunting expeditions. — **to go the whole c.** [Slang], to go to the utmost limit; to go the whole hog. — **to hunt the same old c.** [Colloq.], to continue doing the same thing. — **Coon'er-y,** *n.* The doctrines or principles of the Coons. Compare COON, *n.*, 2. — **coon'y,** *a.* [Slang, U. S.] Like a coon; hence, sly; crafty; dissembling. — **coon'i-ness,** *n.*

coon'agh, 1 kūn'ŏH; 2 cōōn'aH, *a.* [Ir.] Intimate; friendly. [< Ir. *cuaine*, a family.]

coon-can', 1 kūn-kan'; 2 cōōn-căn', *n.* Same as CONQUIAN.

Coo'ninx-loo, *n.* See CONINXLO.

Coon Rap'ids. A town in Carroll county, Ia.

coon'so-ge, 1 kūn'sō-ga; 2 cōōn'sō-ge, *n.* [Ir.] A nest of bees. [< Ir. *cuansa*.]

coon'tee, 1 kūn'tı; 2 cōōn'tĕ, *n.* [E. Ind.] A bullock-harrow used for seeding, weeding, and covering.

coon'tie, 1 kūn'tı; 2 cōōn'ti, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A low plant (*Zamia integrifolia*) of the cycad family, of Florida and the West Indies, yielding sago. **coon'tah**‡; **coon'ty**‡.

coon'y, 1 kūn'ı; 2 cōōn'y, *n.* [U. S.] The pika or tailless hare.

coop, 1 kūp; 2 cōōp, *rt.* **1.** To put into a coop; hence, to confine within a narrow compass: often with *up*.

From Berwick the King turned back to *coop* up his enemies in London. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People*, p. 155. [H. 1875.]

2†. To cooper, as a cask. Syn.: see SHUT.

coop, *n.* **1.** An enclosure for small animals; especially, a box with slats or wires across the front, in which a hen is confined with her brood. **2.** [Colloq.] A small building, as a hen-house; a diminutive house: usually in a disparaging sense; as, she lives in a *coop*. **3.** [Local, Eng.] A fish-pot of wickerwork. **4.** [Slang.] A jail; prison. **5.** [Dial. Scot.] A little heap. **6.** A cask or similar vessel for liquids. **7.** [Scot.] A tumbrel; cart. **8.** A Dutch measure for grain, equal to about one-tenth of a peck. [< L. *cupa*, tub.] **coupt**; **cupet**.

coop, 1 kup; 2 cōōp, *interj.* [Dial.] A call to domestic animals, as on a farm. [store.

co-op'¹, 1 kō-ep'; 2 cō-ŏp', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A cooperative

co-op., *abbr.* Cooperative.

coo'per, 1 kū'pər; 2 cōō'per, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or mend (casks, barrels, etc.). **2.** To barrel; place in casks. **3.** [Slang.] To ruin; spoil. **II.** *i.* To work as a cooper.

coo'per¹, *n.* **1.** One whose business it is to make vessels of staves and hoops, as casks, barrels, and tubs. **2.** A drink, half stout and half porter, common in London. Compare PORTER. **3.** A retail dealer in wine. **4.** A small cask; as, a six-bottle *cooper* of claret. **coup'er**†. — **coo'per's-flag",** *n.* [N. Z.] The bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*). — **dry cooper,** a cooper who makes barrels for flour, sugar, etc. — **wet c.** or **tight c.,** one who makes barrels for liquids. — **white c.,** one who makes tubs, pails, etc.

coop'er², *n.* A tin case for carrying bottles.

Cooper would seem to mean container, as in 'hen-coop.'

Notes and Queries [London] Apr. 23, 1892, p. 342.

coo'per³, 1 kō'pər; 2 cō'per, *n.* [North Eng.] Same as COPER¹.

coo'per⁴, *n.* Same as COPER².

Coop'er⁵, *n.* **1. Abraham** (⁵/₂₁1787–¹²/₂₁1868), an English painter of horses and battle-scenes; *Battle of Ligny*, 1816. **2. Anthony Ashley,** see SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF. **3. Sir Astley Paston** (⁵/₂₁1768–³/₂₁1841), an English surgeon; *Dislocations* and *Fractures*. **4. James** (⁵/₂₁1810–⁵/₂₁1863), a United States lawyer, statesman, and general. **5. James Fenimore** (¹⁵/₂₁1789–⁹/₂₁1851), an American novelist; *Last of the Mohicans*, etc. **6. Peter** (²/₂₁1791–⁴/₂₁1883), an American manufacturer and philanthropist; founded Cooper Union, New York. **7. Samuel** (1609–⁵/₂₁1672), an English miniature-painter; *Cromwell*. **8. Samuel** (⁵/₂₁1798–¹²/₂₁1876), an American general in Mexico; with Confederates, 1861–1865. **9. Thomas** (²/₂₁1805–⁷/₂₁1892), an English writer and lecturer; *The Purgatory of Suicides*, etc. **10. Thomas Sidney** (²/₂₁1803–³/₂₁1902?), an English animal-painter who donated his art-gallery to the city of Canterbury. **11.** A county in central Missouri; 562 sq. m.; county-seat, Boonville. **12.** A town in Delta county, Tex.

coo'per-age, 1 kū'pər-ıj; 2 cōō'per-aĝ, *n.* **1.** The work of the cooper, or the cost of it; as, *cooperage* is a heavy item in beer-brewing. **2.** [Rare.] A coopers' workshop. **3.** The system in the North Sea or German ocean of selling or bartering strong drink, tobacco, or other articles to fishermen or sailors from Dutch or other foreign vessels called *copers*.

co-op'er-ant, 1 ko-ep'ər-ənt; 2 co-ŏp'er-ant. **I.** *a.* Co-operating.

Bounded and conditioned by *cooperant* reason, imagination becomes the mightiest instrument of the physical discoverer.

TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* p. 130. [A. 1871.]

II. *n.* That which cooperates. — **co-op'er-an-cy,** *n.* Condition of cooperating.

co-op'er-ate, 1 ko-ep'ər-ēt; 2 co-ŏp'er-āt, *vi.* [-AT"ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To operate together or jointly for a common object or to a common end or result; act or do in company or in combination; as, causes *cooperate* to produce an effect.

Men cannot *cooperate* successfully for any purpose if the sole bond between them is self-interest. GLADDEN *Applied Christianity, Labor a Commodity* p. 47. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. Specifically, to unite with one another or with others in carrying on a cooperative society, store, or the like; combine with others in any enterprise for economic purposes; as, the future will see men *cooperate* where they now compete. [< LL. *cooperor* (pp. *cooperatus*), < L. *co-* (< *cum*), with; and see OPERATE.]

Syn.: see AID.— Prep.: *with* a person, *in* an enterprise.

co-op"er-a'tion, 1 ko-ep'ər-ē'shən; 2 co-ŏp'er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of cooperating; joint action; a working together. **2.** *Polit. Econ.* A union of laborers or small capitalists for the purpose of advantageously manufacturing, buying, and selling goods, or of pursuing other modes of mutual benefit; also, loosely, profit-sharing. See PROFIT.

The term *cooperation* is usually restricted by economists to three classes of organizations or enterprises, namely, (1) **cooperative distribution,** often called **consumers', consumptive,** or **distributive cooperation;** (2) **co-operative production;** and (3) **cooperative banking, insurance, or loaning societies.**

Pure *co-operation*, when well established, prevents strikes by completely identifying the interests of labor and capital.

R. T. ELY *Intro. to Pol. Econ.* pt. iv, ch. 4, p. 238. [CHAUT. 1889.]

3. *Psychol.* The operation by which one mental group, in exercising its apperceptive function, stimulates other groups to similar action. [< LL. *cooperatio(n-)*, < L. *co-* (< *cum*), with; and see OPERATION.]

co-op"er-a'tion-ist, 1 ko-ep'ər-ē'shən-ist; 2 co-ŏp'er-ā'shon-ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates cooperation; especially, a member of a cooperative society. **2.** [C-] In South Carolina, in 1860–61, one who opposed secession except as supported by the cooperation of several States.

co-op'er-a-tive, } 1 ko-ep'ər-a-tiv; 2 co-ŏp'er-a-tĭv, *a.*
co-op'er-a-tĭv², } Operating, acting, or working together, especially by industrial cooperation; cooperating.

Industry is said to be carried on upon the *cooperative* principle when these two classes [capital and labour] are merged into one.

FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. ii, p. 254. [MACM. 1874.]

— **cooperative society,** a joint-stock association for establishing and maintaining a cooperative store or factory, or for borrowing and lending money among its members. — **c. store,** a store established by a cooperative society where merchandise is sold to the members at or near cost, profits being divided among the members in proportion to their holdings of stock. — **co-op'er-a-tiv(e-ly**‡, *adv.* — **co-op'er-a-tiv(e-ness**‡, *n.* [eration.

co-op'er-a-tive, *n.* One who advocates or practises coop-

co-op'er-a"tor, 1 ko-ep'ər-ē"tər *or* -tər; 2 co-ŏp'er-ā"tor, *n.* One who cooperates; specifically, a member of a cooperative society. **co-op'er-a-tiv(e**‡.

Coop'er Creek. The largest inland river of Australia, rising in Queensland and flowing southwest and west into Lake Eyre. Sometimes called **Barcoo.**

co"o-per'cu-lum, 1 kō"o-pûr'kıu-lum; 2 cō"o-pēr'cū-lūm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] *R. C. Ch.* The cover of the pyx.

coop'erd, *pp.* Coopered. S. S.

Coo-pe'ri-a, 1 kū-pı'rı-a; 2 cōō-pē'ri-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of low, bulbous, scapose herbs of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, natives of Mexico and the southwestern United States. They have grass-like leaves and fragrant white flowers with linear anthers. The flowers expand only in the evening and wither in a few days. **2.** [c-] Any plant of this genus.

coop'er-ing, 1 kūp'ər-ıŋ; 2 cōōp'er-ing, *n.* **1.** The work or trade of a cooper. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The business of fitting out smacks for carrying liquor and tobacco.

Coop'ers-town, 1 kūp'ərz-taun; 2 cōōp'erz-town, *n.* A village, county-seat of Otsego county, N. Y.

coo'per's-wood", 1 kū'pərz-wŭd"; 2 cōō'perz-wo͝od", *n.* A close hard-grained wood used by coopers in making barrels. The name is applied to either of two Australasian trees, *Alphitonia excelsa* and *Pomaderris apetala*, both of the buckthorn family.

Coop'er U'nion. An educational institution for the instruction of the working classes in New York city, in practical science and art, founded by Peter Cooper in 1854. It has schools of science, design, stenography, telegraphy, etc.

coo'per-y, 1 kū'pər-ı; 2 cōō'per-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** The trade of a cooper; cooperage. **2.** Coopers' wares, considered collectively.

coopt, *pp.* Cooped. S. S.

co-opt', 1 ko-ept'; 2 co-ŏpt', *rt.* To choose by joint action; specifically, to elect to fill a vacant membership, as of a committee, board, or other body. [< L. *coopto*, < *co-* (< *cum*), with, + *opto*, choose.] **co-op'tate**‡.

co-op'ta-tive, } 1 kō-op'tə-tıv; 2 cō-ŏp'ta-tĭv, *a.* Of or per-
co-op'ta-tĭv², } taining to cooption; chosen by cooption.

co-op'tion, *n.* Mutual choice; selection. **co"op-ta'tion**‡.

coor, 1 kūr; 2 cōōr, *n.* [Afr.] An unidentified Nile catfish.

coo'ra-min, 1 kū'rə-mın; 2 cōō'ra-mĭn, *n.* [Austral.] The kurrajong.

coo'rash, 1 kū'rash; 2 cōō'răsh, *n.* [Afr.] A species of itch due to uncleanliness, very common among the lower classes of Africans. When the pustules are united the body presents a fearful sight.

The Arabs had no control over this malady, which they called *coorash*, and the whole country was scratching.

BAKER *Nile Trib. of Abyssinia* p. 107. [MACM. 1856.]

coor'bach, coor'bash†, **coor'batch**†. Same as COURBASH.

coord, 1 kôrth; 2 cōōrth, *n.* [Ir.] A neighborly visit. [< Ir. *cuaird*, a visit.] **coor'deagh**‡.

co"or-dain', 1 kō'ər-dēn'; 2 cō"ôr-dān', *rt.* To ordain jointly with another for a common purpose. — **-er,** *n.*

coor-dait'cha, 1 kûr-dait'cha; 2 cōōr-dĭt'cha, *n.* Same as KURDAITCHA.

coordet, *n.* A cord.

co-or'der, 1 kō-ôr'dər; 2 cō-ôr'der, *rt.* [Rare.] To place or arrange coordinately.

For words not given above see co-³, *prefix*, page 507.

co-or'di-nal, 1 ko-ôr'dı-nal; 2 co-ôr'di-nal, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the same order, as in botany or zoology. **2.** *Math.* Having (a certain number of) coordinates.

co-or'di-nance, *etc.* See co-¹, *prefix.*

co-or'di-nate, 1 ko-ôr'dı-nēt; 2 co-ôr'di-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put in the same rank, class, or order, or in classes of the same degree of generality or of importance; make coordinate; as, to *coordinate* species. **2.** To place in harmonious or reciprocal relation; combine or adjust for action or for any end; as, to *coordinate* muscles.

II. *i.* **1.** To be of the same order or rank or degree of classification. **2.** To come into coordination; harmonize; as, this part does not *coordinate* with that. [< LL. *coordinatus,* pp. of *coordino,* < L. *co-* (< *cum*), with; and see ORDINATE, *a.*]

co-or'di-nate, 1 ko-ôr'dı-nıt; 2 co-ôr'di-nat, *a.* **1.** Of the same order or rank; existing or occurring together in equal degree or similar relation; not subordinate; as, *coordinate* authority; *coordinate* terms.

Prayer and Almsgiving are seen to be *coordinate.* E. M. GOULBURN *Thoughts on Personal Religion* pt. ii, p. 136. [A. 1867.]

2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to coordinates.

—coordinate geometry (*Math.*), same as ANALYTIC GEOMETRY. See under GEOMETRY.— **c. clauses, propositions, terms** (*Gram.*), clauses, propositions, or terms in the same sentence or statement that are of equal order or rank: opposed to *subordinate.* See CLAUSE; SUBORDINATE.— **c. conjunctions** (*Gram.*), those conjunctions that join coordinate clauses, etc. See CONJUNCTION. *Coordinate* (coordinating) *conjunctions* embrace (1) *copulative,* expressing addition or expansion (*and, also,* etc.); (2) *adversative,* expressing opposition (*but, notwithstanding,* etc.); (3) *disjunctive,* expressing exclusion (*or, nor,* etc.); (4) *causal,* expressing cause (*because,* etc.); (5) *illative,* or *inferential,* expressing consequence and inference (*hence, therefore,* etc.).— **co-or'di-nate-ly,** *adv.*— **co-or'di-nate-ness,** *n.*

co-or'di-nate, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is of the same order, rank, power, etc. **2.** *Math.* A member of a system of lines or angles by means of which, as elements of reference, position is determined in relation to certain fixed lines or planes.

The coordinates commonly used are as follows: (1) The *Cartesian,* the distances of the given point from each of two axes (measured parallel to the other) (see AXIS) or, in three-dimensional geometry, its distance from each of three intersecting planes parallel to the intersection of the other two. In case the axes or planes are at right angles, the coordinates are called *rectilinear;* otherwise they are *oblique.* (2) The *polar,* being the length of the line joining the given point with a fixed origin called the *pole,* and the angle made by this line with a fixed line passing through the origin. An extension makes this system applicable also to three-dimensional geometry.

3. *Phon.* A sound, as a stopped consonant having a formation similar to others of the same group.

—areal coordinate (*Math.*), the area of a triangle used to fix the position of a point. Three such are employed, having the point as their common vertex and the sides of a fundamental triangle as bases.— **barycentric c.,** a triangular or a tetrahedral coordinate: so called because the point whose position is to be determined is always the center of gravity of bodies located at the fixed vertices and having weights equal to the value of the coordinate.— **bilangular c.,** one of the two angles at the base of a triangle whose base is a fixed line and whose vertex is the point whose position is to be determined.— **bicircular c.,** any coordinate in a system for determining the position of a point by the intersection of circles.— **bilinear c.,** the distance of a point whose position is to be determined, from either of two fixed points. **vectorial c.‡.**— **binary c.,** any coordinate in a system locating the position of a point on a plane, in which case only two independent quantics are required.— **bipunctal c.,** the segment between a line and either of two foci on fixed parallel rays: used to determine the position of the line.— **Cartesian coordinates,** coordinates with reference to axes. See AXIS.— **curve-c.,** *n.* A coordinate belonging to any system used for determining curves. **— curvilinear c.,** any coordinate for fixing the position of a point on a curved surface.— **elliptic c.,** either of two confocals whose intersection determines the position of a point in a plane; also, any one of the three similarly fixing a point in space.— **external c.** (*Statist. Mech.*), in a given system, a coordinate of an external body upon which the potential energy of the system is partly dependent.— **generalized c.,** the value of a parameter in an equation of a set of surfaces, determining one surface of that set, and used with two other parameters to determine the position of a point by intersection.— **geographical coordinates,** latitude or longitude.— **homogeneous c.,** a ratio of two coordinates, in a system where such ratios are used instead of the coordinates themselves. One more original coordinate is required than would otherwise be necessary, but the resulting equations are rendered homogeneous by the plan.— **isothermal c.,** one of two orthogonal curves whose intersection determines the position of a point in a plane.— **line-c.,** *n.* One of a system of six coordinates determining the position of a line in space.— **orthotomic c.,** one of three surfaces meeting at right angles, and determining the position of a point by such intersection.— **palpable c.,** any one of the generalized coordinates indicating the configuration of a system: so called because they are often the only coordinates that remain after certain substitutions in the Lagrangian equations.— **polar c.,** the distance of a point from a fixed point (pole) or the angle made by the line connecting these (radius vector) with a fixed line: used together to determine position of the point in a plane; also, any one of three quantities (radial distance, latitude, and longitude) used to fix a point in space.— **positional c.,** see under POSITIONAL.— **projective c.,** a coordinate in any system that defines a point or a plane by the considerations of projective or graphic geometry free from all metrical elements.— **quadriplanar c.,** the distance of a point from one of four fixed planes, measured in a fixed direction: used with the three other corresponding distances to fix the position of the point.— **Rodrigues's c.,** the cosine of the angle of rotation about one of two axes through a fixed (stationary) point in a solid body: used together with other coordinates to define the position of the body.—**spherical coordinates,** distances measured on a sphere from axes which are great circles.— **tangential c.,** one of a system of coordinates defining the position of a line in a plane or of a plane in space by points of tangency.— **tetrahedral c., triangular c.,** see BARYCENTRIC COORDINATE.— **trigonometrical c.,** a spherical coordinate.— **trilinear coordinates,** distances from the sides of a fixed triangle of reference.— **vectorial c.,** same as BILINEAR COORDINATE.

co-or"di-na'tion, 1 ko-ôr'dı-nē'shən; 2 co-ôr'di-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of coordinating, or the state of being coordinate. **2.** *Gram.* The part of syntax that treats of the combination of independent sentences into compound sentences. [< LL. *coordinatus;* see COORDINATE, *v.*] **— co-or'di-na-tiv** (es, *a.* Expressing coordination; coordinate.— **co-or'di-na-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to coordination.

coo'ree, *n.* Same as CORGE.

Coorg, 1 kûrg; 2 co͞org, *n.* Same as KURG.

coor'gee, 1 kûr'gı; 2 co͞or'gē, *n.* [E. Ind.] A plow fitted with a drill for planting grain.

coo'rie, 1 kû'rı; 2 co͞o'rı, *vt.* Same as COWER, *vt.*

Coorn'hert, 1 kôrn'hert; 2 cōrn'hĕrt, **Dirk Volckertszoon** (1522–10/21590). A Dutch scholar, poet, and engraver; *Creation of the World* (7 plates). **Corn'hert‡; Cue'ren-hert‡.**

coo'rong, 1 kû'reŋ; 2 co͞o'rŏng, *n.* [Anglo-Austral.] An Australian tree (*Frenela robusta*) of the pine family.

coo'rong-ite, 1 kû'reŋ-ait; 2 co͞o'rŏng-ĭt, *n.* A mineral caoutchouc ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), found in Coorong, South Australia.

co"or-thog'o-nal, 1 kō"ər-thęg'o-nəl; 2 cō"ŏr-thŏg'o-nal, *a.* Cutting each other at right angles, as meridians and the equator cut smaller circles on a sphere. **co-or"-tho-tom'ic‡.**

Co'os, *n.* **1.** 1 kō'os; 2 cō'ŏs. A county in northern New Hampshire; 1,812 sq. m.; county-seat, Lancaster. **2.** 1 kûs; 2 co͞os. A county in S. W. Oregon; 1,578 sq. m.; county-seat, Empire City.

Co'os, 1 kō'es; 2 cō'ŏs, *n. Bib. Acts* xxi, 1.

Coo'sa, 1 kû'sə; 2 co͞o'sa, *n.* **1.** A river in N. W. Georgia and N. E. Alabama; length, 250 m.; uniting with the Tallapoosa, forms the Alabama. **2.** A county in E. central Alabama; 671 sq. m.; county-seat, Rockford.

Coos Bay, 1 kûs; 2 co͞os. An inlet on the coast of Oregon; lat. 40° 21′ N.

coose, 1 kûz *or* kōz; 2 co͞os *or* cōs. [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *vi.* To gossip; loiter. **II.** *n.* A gossip.

coos'er, 1 kûs'ər; 2 co͞os'er, *n.* [Scot.] A stallion; a courser.

co-os'si-fy, 1 ko-os'ı-fai; 2 co-ŏs'ı-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To grow together as one bone: said of two bones or parts of bones previously separate.— **co-os"si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

coost, 1 kûst; 2 co͞ost [Scot.], *imp.* of CAST, *v.*

coost, 1 kûst; 2 co͞ost, *n.* [Scot.] Physique; condition.

coos'ten, 1 kûs'n; 2 co͞os'n, *pa.* [Scot.] Having been cast.

coot, 1 kût; 2 co͞ot, *vt.* [Eng.] To provide with a hip-roof, as a house or haystack.

coot, 1 kût; 2 co͞ot, *n.* **1.** A fulicine rail-like aquatic bird having a shield-like extension over the forehead and lobate membrane to the toes. The plumage is of a uniform slaty color, with the edge of the wing whitish. *Fulica atra* is the European, *F. americana* the American coot. **2.** [U. S.] A sea-duck, especially a scoter; as, the black *coot* (*Œdemia perspicillata*). **3.** The *guillemot* (*Uria troile*). **4.** [Brit. Guiana.] The purple gallinule. **5.** [Colloq.] A common or stupid fellow; as, a poor *coot.* **6.** [Scot. & N. Eng.] (1) The ankle. (2) A fetlock. (3) A trifle; a thing of little value. [ME. *coote,* prob. Cel.; cp. W. *cwtiar,* < *cwta,* bobtailed, +*tar,* hen.] **cootet; cotet.**

American Coot. 1/14

Coo"ta-mun'dra, 1 kû"tə-mun'drə; 2 co͞o"ta-mŭn'dra, *n.* A town in Harden county, New South Wales.

Coote, 1 kût; 2 co͞ot, **Sir Eyre** (1726–4/251783). A British general born in Ireland; governor of Calcutta; took Pondicherry; defeated Hyder Ali. [Ireland.

Coote'hill, 1 kût'hil; 2 co͞ot'hĭl, *n.* A town in Cavan county,

coot'er, 1 kût'ər; 2 co͞ot'er, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The box-tortoise (*Cistudo carolina*). **2.** A Florida terrapin (*Pseudemys concinna*). **3.** The snapping turtle.

coot'foot", 1 kût'fut"; 2 co͞ot'fo͝ot", *n.* The red phalarope.

coot'-grebe", 1 kût'-grib"; 2 co͞ot'-grēb", *n.* A finfoot or sun-grebe.

cooth, 1 kûth; 2 co͞oth, *n.* [Scot.] A young coalfish.

coo-thay', 1 kû-thē'; 2 co͞o-thā', *n.* [Ind.] A striped satin.

coot'le, 1 kût'ı; 2 co͞ot'ı, *a.* [Scot.] Having feathers on the legs, as certain birds; rough-legged.

coot'le[1], *n.* [Scot.] A small wooden basin or bowl for kitchen use.

coot'le[2], 1 kû'tı; 2 co͞o'tı, *n.* [Brit. Soldiers' Slang.] A body-louse (*Pediculus vestimenti*): origin unknown. Perhaps related to Sanskrit *kuti,* body, or to Urdu *khuthi,* scab.

coot'le, 1 kût'ı; 2 co͞ot'ı, *vt.* [Scot.] To handle carefully or gently; treat affectionately.

cop[1], 1 kep; 2 cŏp, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** To overtop; excel. **2.** To remove the top of; pollard. **3.** To pile in a heap.

cop[2], *vt.* [Slang.] To arrest; take into custody; catch.— **to cop it** [Slang], to catch it. See CATCH.

cop[1], *n.* [Slang.] A policeman. **cop'per‡.**

cop[2], *n.* **1.** The top or head of a thing, as of a hill. **2.** The tuft on the head of certain birds. **3.** The conical roll of thread formed on the spindle of a spinning-machine. **4.** A cop-tube. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A heap; mound; bank. (2) An enclosure surrounded by a ditch. (3) A peat wall. (4) A wooden knob on the top of a beehive. (5) A measure of peas in sheaves. (6) A stack of grain. (7) A drinking-cup. (8) A blow. **6.** *Golf.* The top or face of a bunker. **7.** *Mil.* A merlon: sometimes called *cops.* **8†.** A spider. [< AS. *cop,* cp. G. *kopf,* head.]— **cop'-dye"ing,** *n.* The dyeing of yarn upon the cop.— **cop-frame,** *n.* A machine used for cop-spinning.— **cop-reel,** *n. Weaving.* A mechanical device which makes hanks out of yarn taken from mule-cops.— **cop-spinning,** *n.* A system used in worsted-spinning. — **cop-tube,** *n.* The tube on which the cop of thread or yarn is wound in a spinning-machine.— **cop-winder,** *n.* A machine for winding yarn from hanks upon a cop-shaped spindle for use in the weaver's shuttle.

Cop., *abbr.* Copernican; Coptic.

cop., *abbr.* Copper; copyright. [landmark.

co'pa, 1 kō'pə; 2 cō'pa, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A tree-top used as a

cop'a-bl(e), 1 kōp'ə-bl; 2 cop'a-bl, *a.* [Obs. or Rare.] That may be coped with.

co-pai'ba, 1 ko-pē'bə *or* -pai'bə; 2 co-pā'ba *or* -pī'ba (XIII), *n. Med.* A nauseous South-American balsam or resinous exudation from some species of *Copaiva,* used in affections of the mucous membrane. [Sp., < Braz. *cupauba.*] **co-pai'vat; co-pay'vat.**

Co-pai'fe-rat, 1 ko-pai'ı-rə; 2 co-pī'fe-ra, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees. See COPAIVA. [< *copai-* (in COPAIBA) + L. *fero,* bear.]— **co-pai'fe-rous,** *a.* [plant. See LAPAGERIA.

co-paigue', 1 ko-pēg'; 2 co-pāg', *n.* A greenhouse twining

Co-pai'va, 1 ko-pē'və *or* -pai'və; 2 co-pā'va *or* -pī'va, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees, native in tropical America and Africa, of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ,* having hard, durable wood. Several species yield copaiba. See PURPLEHEART. [NL. = COPAIBA.]

co-pai'vic, 1 ko-pā'vık *or* -pai'vık; 2 co-pā'vic *or* -pī'vic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from copaiba. **co-pai'bic‡.— copaivic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{32}O_2$) derived from copaiba balsam by the action of alkalis.

co-pai'yé-wood", 1 ko-pē'yē-wud"; 2 co-pā'ya-wo͞od", *n.* The wood of a tree (*Vochysia guianensis*) of the family *Vochysiaceæ,* of British Guiana.

Co-pake', 1 ko-pēk'; 2 co-pāk', *n.* A village in Columbia county, N. Y.

co'pal, 1 kō'pəl; 2 cō'pal (XIII), *n.* A hard transparent resin used for varnishes. It is collected in the form of exudation from various tropical trees, or is dug from the ground in a fossilized state, that procured in E. Africa being most highly valued. See GUM. [< Mex. *copalli,* resin.]— **chaeaze copal,** a hard copal shipped from Zanzibar.— **fossil c.,** same as COPALIN.

co-pal'che, 1 ko-pal'chı; 2 co-păl'che, *n.* **1.** A Brazilian tree (*Strychnos pseudo-quina*) of the nux-vomica family (*Loganiaceæ*). **2.** A Mexican shrub (*Croton niveus*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*). **co-pal'chi‡.**

co"pal-if'er-ous, 1 kō"pəl-if'ər-us; 2 cō"pal-lf'er-ŭs, *a.* Producing copal. [< COPAL + L. *fero,* bear.]

Beyond Muhogue all was jungle and forest, tall trees rising from red *copaliferous* sand.

R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Africa* ch. 3, p. 61. [ʜ. 1860.]

co'pal-in, 1 kō'pəl-in; 2 cō'pal-ĭn, *n. Mineral.* A honey-yellow fossil resin ($C_{40}H_{64}O$) obtained from the blue clay of Highgate Hill, London, resembling copal resin. **co'pal-inet‡; co'pal-ite‡.**

co'palm, 1 kō'pām; 2 cō'păm, *n.* The sweet-gum tree, or the balsam obtained from it.

Co-pan', 1 ko-pān'; 2 co-pān', *n.* A ruined city in Honduras, Central America.

co'pang, 1 kō'paŋ; 2 cō'păng, *n.* [Malaysia.] A copper coin.

co-par'ce-na-ry, 1 ko-pār'sı-nē-rı; 2 co-pär'çe-nā-ry [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** *Law.* An estate in lands inherited by coparceners. This form of joint heirship occurs only among female inheritors in cases where the rule of primogeniture is observed among the males, as is usually the case in England. In law coparceners constitute but one heir, the rights of deceased coparceners descending to the heirs per stirpes. An estate in coparcenary often arises among males in consequence of inheritance by gavelkind. **2.** Copartnership. **co-par'ce-ny‡. II.** *a. Law.* Of or pertaining to coparceners.

co-par'ce-ner, 1 ko-pār'sı-nər; 2 co-pär'çe-ner, *n. Law.* One of two or more co-heirs of an estate. [< co-¹ + PARCENER.]

co-part'‡, *v.* **I.** *t.* To share. **II.** *i.* To partake.

co'part", 1 kō'pārt"; 2 cō'pärt", *n.* One of several associated parts of a whole.

co-part'ment‡, *n.* Compartment.

co-part'ner, 1 ko-pārt'nər; 2 co-pärt'ner, *n.* One who partakes with another; a sharer; specif., a partner in business.— **co-part'ner-ship,** *n.* The state of being associated with another or others in business or interest; partnership. **co-part'ner-y‡.**

co-pas'sion-ate, co-pas'tor, etc. See co-¹, *prefix.*

co'pa-taint, *a.* Pointed on high; crowned: said of hats.

cope[1], 1 kōp; 2 cōp, *v.* [COPED; COP'ING.] **I.** *i.* To contend or strive on equal terms; oppose or resist, as with equal strength: often with *with;* as, to *cope with* adversity. **II†.** *t.* To contend with; encounter. [Var. of COUP[1], *v.,* and associated with COPE[3], *v.*] **coupet.**

Syn.: see CONTEND.— Prep.: *with.*

cope[2], *v.* [COPED; COP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dress in a cope or cloak. **2.** To furnish with a coping, as a wall. **3.** To form (a joint in a molding) without mitering, as in making a sash-frame. **II.** *i.* To form a cope or coping; bend or arch; especially, to bend over the end of an iron lodging-knee so that it may hook into the beams. **— to cope off** (*Founding*), to remove a part of a pattern buried in the cope of a foundry flask.— **to c. over** (*Arch.*), to slant downward from a wall: said of the soffit of a projection.

cope[3], *vt. & vi.* [Archaic.] To make return for; bargain; buy. [< D. *koopen,* buy, orig. bargain; cp. CHEAP.]

cope[4], *vt.* [COPED; COP'ING.] *Falconry.* To cut or clip, as the talons of a hawk. [< COUP[1], *v.*]

cope[5], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To muzzle the mouth of, by sewing or tying: said especially of a ferret.

cope[1], *n.* **1.** Anything that arches overhead; a coping.

He [Mr. Falkland] would remain for whole nights together under the naked *cope* of heaven. W. GODWIN *Caleb Williams* vol. i, p. 191. [ʜ. 1831.]

2. *Eccl.* A mantle semicircular in shape worn by priests or bishops on solemn or ceremonial occasions; also, a coronation, state, processional, or choral vestment often worn by laymen.

With a pedant of such magnitude, who would stake a kingdom for the cut of a churchman's *cope.* J. S. BLACKIE *Lay Sermons* ch. 8, p. 247. [a. 1881.]

3. A cloak or robe worn at the Convocation by university doctors at Cambridge. **4.** The upper section of a *foundry flask.* **5†.** A cloak. [< LL. *capa,* cape.] **coopet; kopet.**

Gentlemen of Queen Elizabeth's chapel wearing Copes. From a rare contemporary print.

— cope'schis"el, *n.* A chisel for use in finishing rough-cut grooves.— **c.-cutter,** *n. Wood-working.* The cutter in a tenoning-machine.— **c.-ring,** *n.* A device for carrying the cope in a loam-mold.

cope[2], *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The tribute or lot formerly paid to the lord of the soil in lead-mines of Derbyshire, England. **2.** A coper's wage. See COPER.

Cope[3], *n.* **1. Charles West** (1811–8/211890), an English historical painter. **2. Edward Drinker** (7/211840–4/11 1897), an American biologist and paleontologist. **3. Thomas Pym** (8/211768–11/211854), an American shipping merchant and philanthropist.

co'peck, ko'pek, 1 kō'pek; 2 cō'pĕk, *n.* A Russian coin, the ⅟₁₀₀ hundredth of a ruble, worth from one-half to three-fourths of a cent. See COIN. [< Rus. *kopéĭk.*] **ko'peck‡.**

cope'cur"ley, 1 kōp'-kūr'lı; 2 cōp'-cûr"ly, *vi.* [Ir.] To turn a somersault.

Cope'land, 1 kōp'lənd; 2 cōp'land, **Ralph** (1837–10/211905). A British astronomer royal for Scotland; explorer and educator.

Cope'land Is'lands. A group of islands off the N. E. coast of Down county, Ireland.

Co"pe-la'tæ, 1 kō"pı-lē'tı; 2 cō"pe-lā'tē, *n.* A Piece of Five *pl. Ascid.* A section of tunicates coexten- Copecks. 1/2. sive with *Larvalia.* [< Gr. *kōpelatēs,* rower, < *kōpē,* handle, + *elatēs,* driver, < *elaunō,* drive.] **Co"pe-la'tat.— co'pe-late,** *a. & n.*

For words not given above see co-¹, *prefix.* page 507.

co-pel'li-din, } 1 ko-pel'ɪ-dɪn, -dɪn *or* -dɪn; 2 co-pĕl'ɪ-dɪn,
co-pel'li-dine, } -dɪn *or* -dɪn, *n. Chem.* A liquid hydrite ($C_5H_{11}N(CH_3)(C_2H_5)$) of a collidin.

cope'man†, *n.* A chapman.

cope'matef, 1 kōp'mĕt; 2 cōp'măt, *n.* **1.** One with whom a person copes or contends; an antagonist. **2.** A colleague or partner; an ally; associate. **copes'matef.**

co"pen-ha'gen†, 1 kō"pn-hē'gn; 2 cō"pn-hā'gn, *n.* **1.** A hot drink made of rum, whipped eggs, and sugar **2.** A game in which a circle of players grasp a rope while one on the inside tries to strike or touch the hands of some player of the opposite sex in the circle. **3.** A kind of snuff. [< *Copenhagen*, Denmark.]

Co"pen-ha'gen†, (Dan. Kjö"ben-havn', 1 kyū'ben-hāvn'; 2 kyū'bĕn-hävn'), *n.* A manufacturing seaport city on the N. E. coast of Zealand Island; capital of Denmark: bombarded by the British fleet, under Parker and Nelson, 1801, and Cathcart in 1807.

co'pe-pod, 1 kō'pɪ-pod; 2 co'pe-pŏd. **I.** *a.* **1.** Oar-footed, as a crustacean. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Copepoda*; like a copepod; as, the *copepod* stage of a prawn. **II.** *n.* One of the *Copepoda*. **co-pep'o-dan†.**

Co-pep'o-da, 1 ko-pep'o-dä; 2 co-pĕp'o-da, *n. pl. Crust.* An order of entomostracans with a carapace covering head and thorax, foot-jaws, and five pairs of oar-like feet: including free-swimming and parasitic species, as *Cyclops* and carplice. [< Gr. *kōpē*, oar, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **Co-pop'o-da†.** — **co-pep'o-dous,** *a.*

cop'er†, 1 kōp'ər; 2 cōp'er, *n.* [North. Eng.] A miner working at a certain price or cope per ton of ore; hence, a petty dealer.

cop'er, *n.* A vessel stocked with and supplying ardent spirits, etc., to the deep-sea fishers of the North Sea, usually in exchange for fish.

cop'er†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dealer in horses on a limited scale.

co-pe"ri-od'ic, 1 ko-pī"ri-od'ɪk; 2 co-pē"ri-ŏd'ic, *a. Physics.* Going through a repeating cycle of changes in the same interval of time: applied especially to forces the increase or diminution in intensity of which is synchronous.

Co-per'ni-can, 1 ko-pūr'nɪ-kən; 2 co-pĕr'ni-can, *a.* Pertaining to Nicholas Copernicus, or to his theory of the solar system.

— **Copernican system,** the accepted astronomical system, first promulgated by Copernicus in 1543, which makes the earth revolve on its axis, and considers the sun as the center of motion of the earth and planets; the heliocentric system. **C. theory†.** — **Co-per'ni-can-ism,** *n.*

Co-per'ni-can, *n.* A supporter of the Copernican system.

Co"per-ni'ci-a, 1 kō"pər-nish'ɪ-ə; 2 cō"per-nish'i-a, *n. Bot.* A tropical American genus of handsome palms, including the wax-palm (*C. cerifera*). [< *Copernicus*, the astronomer.]

Co-per'ni-cus, 1 ko-pūr'nɪ-kus; 2 co-pĕr'ni-cŭs, **Nicholas** (3/19 1473–5/22 1543). A Polish astronomer. See COPERNICAN.

co-per'ta, 1 ko-pūr'tə; 2 co-pĕr'tä, *n.* [It.] *Ceram.* A varnish-like glazing for Italian majolicas, which enhances the vividness of the colors.

cope'stone", 1 kōp'stōn"; 2 cōp'stōn", *n.* The top stone of a wall; one of the stones of a coping. [phase.

co-pha'sal, 1 kō-fē'zəl; 2 cō-fā'sal, *a.* With or in the same

cop'head", 1 kep'hed"; 2 cŏp'hĕd", *n.* **1.** A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head of a bird or an animal; a crested head. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] A pointed or peaked head. [< COP², *n.*, + HEAD.]

Co-phet'u-a, 1 ko-fet'yu-ə; 2 co-fĕt'yu-a, *n.* In Percy's *Reliques*, an African king who marries a beggar maid named Penelophon. His story is told in Tennyson's *Beggar Maid*.

co-pho'sis, 1 ko-fō'sɪs; 2 co-fō'sis, *n. Med.* Deafness; loss of hearing. [< Gr. *kōphōsis*, < *kōphos*, deaf, < *koptō*, smite.]

cop'house", 1 kop'haus"; 2 cŏp'hous", *n.* A tool-house.

Copht, 1 keft; 2 cŏft, *n.* Same as COPT.

Co-phyl'i-dæ, 1 ko-fɪl'ɪ-dē; 2 co-fĭl'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of toad-like firmisternial amphibians with teeth in the upper jaw, no precoracoids, and dilated sacral diapophyses. **Coph'y-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kōphos;* see COPHOSIS.] — **coph'y-lid,** *n.* — **coph'y-loid,** *a.* & *n.*

cop'i-a-bl(e", 1 kop'ɪ-ə-bl; 2 cŏp'i-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being copied.

Co-pi'ah, 1 ko-pī'ə; 2 co-pī'a, *n.* A county in S. W. Mississippi: 748 sq. m.; county-seat, Hazlehurst.

co'pi-a-pite, 1 kō'pɪ-ə-pait; 2 cō'pi-a-pīt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly-yellow basic hydrous iron sulfate ($2Fe_2O_3$, $5SO_3$, $18H_2O$), occurring massive or in monoclinic crystals. [< *Copiapo*, Chile.]

Co"pi-a-po', 1 kō"pɪ-ə-pō'; 2 cō"pi-ä-pō', *n.* A mining town, capital of Atacama province, Chile.

cop'ier†, *n.* Copy.

cop'i-er, 1 kep'ɪ-ər; 2 cŏp'i-er, *n.* **1.** One who copies manuscripts, paintings, etc. **2.** One who imitates closely the style, manner, or example of another. **cop'y-er†.**

How little inventiveness there is in man,
Grave *copier* of copies. LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 10.

cop'ing, 1 kōp'ɪŋ; 2 cōp'ing, *n.* **1.** The cap or top course of a wall, often of stone, usually sloping to shed water. **2.** In car-building, an iron bar fastened to the top and sides of a gondola car, to protect from distortion and wear. — **cop'ing-stone",** *n.* Same as COPESTONE. — **feather-edged c.,** a wall-coping with edges of unequal thickness. — **parallel c.,** a flat wall-coping. — **saddle-backed c.,** a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges.

co'pi-nol, 1 kō'pɪ-nōl *or* -nol; 2 cō'pi-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n.* The courbaril. [< Nahuatl *quantil*, tree, + *pinolli*, flour.]

co'pi-ous, 1 kō'pɪ-us; 2 cō'pi-ŭs, *a.* Possessing or showing an abundance; ample; plenteous; as, *copious* notes. A copious style of writing employs more expression and illustration than are required simply to state the truth. It is not necessarily either diffuse or verbose. [< F. *copieux*, < L. *copiosus*, < *copia;* see COPY, *n.*] **co'pi-os-ly†.** Syn: see ABUNDANT; AMPLE; ENOUGH. — **co"pi-os'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

cop'ist†, *n.* A copyist; copier.

co-pi'vi, 1 ko-pī'vɪ; 2 co-pī'vi, *n.* Same as COPAIBA.

co-plain'tiff, etc. See CO-, *prefix.*

co-pla'nar, 1 kō-plē'nər; 2 cō-plā'nar, *a. Math.* Lying in the same plane. — **co"pla-nar'i-ty,** *n.*

co"pla-na'tion, 1 kō"plə-nē'shən; 2 cō"pla-nā'shon, *n. Geom.* The finding of a plane area equal to that of a curved surface.

cop'land", 1 kep'land"; 2 cŏp'länd", *n.* A piece of ground that terminates in an acute angle. [< COP², *n.*, + LAND².] [Pa.

Cop'lay, 1 kop'lē; 2 cŏp'lā, *n.* A borough in Lehigh county,

Cop'ley, 1 kop'lɪ; 2 cŏp'ly, **John Singleton** (5/3 1737–9/5 1815). An American historical painter.

co-po'lar, 1 kō-pō'lar; 2 cō-pō'lar, *a. Math.* Having the same pole.

Co-pop'o-da, 1 ko-pop'o-dä; 2 co-pŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Copepoda*. — **cop'o-pod,** *a.* & *n.*

co-pop'si-a, 1 ko-pop'sɪ-ə; 2 co-pŏp'si-a, *n. Pathol.* A weariness or weakness of sight; impairment of vision. [< Gr. *kopos*, fatigue, + *opsis*, sight.] **cop"i-op'ior -ops'i-at.**

co-por'tion†, *n.* A share, especially an equal one.

Cop-pa'ro, 1 kop-pä'rō; 2 cŏp-pä'ro, *n.* A town in Ferrara province, Emilia, Italy.

Cop"pa-ti'i-dæ, 1 kop'ə-tal'ɪ-dē; 2 cŏp'a-tĭ'i-dē, *n. pl. Spong.* A family of massive sponges found in Porto Rico.

cop-pē', 1 ko-pē'; 2 co-pē', *a. Her.* With the head lifted above the natural position. [< COP², *n.*, as if F.]

coppet†, *n.* **1.** A cup. **2.** Same as COP², *n.*

copped, } 1 kept; 2 cŏpt, *a.* **1.** Conical; peaked; point-
copt§, } ed; as, a *copped* roof; a *copped* hall. **2.** *Her.* Coppé. **3.** Crested, as a bird. [< AS. *copped*, < *cop*, head.]

Cop"pée', 1 ko"pē'; 2 co"pe', **François Édouard Joachim** (1/12 1842–4/23 1908). A French poet, playwright, and novelist; elected to the Academy in 1884; *Le Passant.*

cop'pel, 1 kep'el; 2 cŏp'ĕl, *n.* Same as CUPEL.

cop'per, 1 kep-ər; 2 cŏp'er, *vt.* **1.** To cover with sheets of copper; as, to *copper* the bottom of a vessel or the roof of a house. **2.** In faro, to place a copper upon (the money or chips placed upon a card) to indicate a bet that the card will fall in the losing instead of the winning pile; hence, generally, to bet against; as, to *copper* a tip in Wall street.

cop'per, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A reddish ductile metallic element. See ELEMENT. Before iron was known copper was the principal material for domestic utensils and weapons of war. It is now largely used in the arts, as for the sheathing and bolts of ships, the conducting parts of electrical apparatus, and in alloys. In combination it finds extensive application, copper sulfate being employed in dyeing and calico-printing, and copper carbonate as a pigment. Copper, in various compounds, is a deadly poison, its antidotes being milk, white of eggs, and opium.

2. A coin made of copper; penny; cent; in the plural, small change. **3.** A copperplate.

A considerable number of Rembrandt's original *coppers* are still in material existence.
HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers*, p. 83. [S. BROS. 1876.]

4. In faro, a small disk or coin-like object, used in coppering. See COPPER, *v.*, 2. **5.** A reel used to wind wire upon as it is drawn. **6.** A copper-butterfly. See phrases. **7.** A copper vessel. Specif.: (1) A vessel in which clothes are boiled. By extension, a room or outhouse containing it.

These Slum sisters nursed old people, and on one occasion undertook to do their washing, and they brought it home to their *copper*. W. BOOTH *In Darkest England*, p 166. [lr. & w. 1890.] (2) *pl.* The kettles in a ship's galley. **8.** *pl.* [Slang.] The human stomach or digestive apparatus; as, he had a morning drink to cool his *coppers*. **9.** [Slang.] A policeman; cop. **10†.** A cup-bearer. [< AS. *coper*, < LL. *cuprum*, < L. *cyprium*, < Gr. *Kyprios*, < *Kypros*, Cyprus, island in the Mediterranean, abounding in copper.]

cop'er†. — **aceto-arsenite of copper,** Paris green. — **American c.,** a butterfly of the family *Lycænidæ*, known as *Heodes hypophlæas*, whose habitat is the eastern border of the United States and the larvæ of which feed on sorrel. — **antimonial c.,** same as CHALCOSTIBITE. — **bean c.,** copper granulated by being poured into water through a sieve while in molten state. — **black c.** **1.** Unrefined copper. **2.** Same as MELACONITE. — **blanched c.,** an alloy of copper and arsenic, used for clock-dials, etc. — **bronze c.,** an American butterfly (*Chrysophanus thoe*) of the family *Lycænidæ*, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of prickly ash, curled dock, etc. — **Chessy c.,** same as CHESSYLITE. — **c. arsenite** (*Chem.*), a copper salt of arsenious acid: used as an insect-destroyer and as a pigment such as *Scheele's green*. See GREEN. — **c. barilla,** see BARILLA, 3. — **cop'per-bath",** *n.* A solution of copper salt, as the sulfate, used in electroplating. — **cop'per-bell",** *n.* Same as COPPERHEAD, 1. — **cop'per-bel"ly,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** The red-bellied water-snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*, var. *erythrogaster*). **2.** The copperhead snake. **3.** The blue sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*). — **cop'per-bill",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A sea duck, the scoter (*Edemia americana*). **cop'per-nose†.** — **c.-bit,** *n.* A soldering-iron furnished with a copper point. — **c.-blende,** *n.* Tennantite. — **c.-bloom,** *n. Mineral.* Chalcotrichite. — **c.-bottomed,** *a.* Having a copper bottom. — **c.-butterfly,** *n.* A lycænid butterfly. — **c. captain,** one who assumes the title of captain illegitimately. — **c.-colored,** *a.* Of the color of copper: said especially of the American Indians. — **c. drift** (*Mech.*), a piece of copper having a flexible handle and used to protect finished metal when the latter has to be hammered. — **c.-faced,** *a.* Faced or covered with copper; as, *copper-faced* type. — **c.-fastened,** *a. Naut.* Having copper instead of iron bolts below the water-line: said of wooden vessels. — **cop'per-finch",** *n.* The chaffinch. — **c.-glance,** *n. Mineral.* Same as CHALCOCITE. — **c.-glass,** *n.* Alexandria blue. See table under BLUE. — **c.-laced,** *a.* Decorated with lace made of copper in place of gold. — **c.-manganese,** *n. Mineral.* Crednerite. — **c. Maori** [Austral.], a native earth-oven for cooking. — **c. mixture of Gironde,** Bordeaux mixture: a former name. — **c.-nickel,** *n. Mineral.* Same as NICCOLITE. — **cop'per-plate",** **I.** *n.* A plate of polished copper on which a writing or design is engraved or etched in reverse. The sunken lines and points being filled with ink and the surface cleaned, an impression from the plate gives the design in its natural position. **II.** *a.* Engraved on copper, or printed from an engraved copperplate; as, *copperplate* illustrations. — **c.-powder,** *n.* A precipitated copper used for bronzing. — **c.-rose,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The large scarlet poppy (*Papaver rhœas*). — **c.-schist,** *n.* A bituminous slate or schistose formation containing copper and some silver. — **c. silicid,** an alloy of copper and silicon which is added to molten bronze, etc., just before casting to act as a deoxidizer. — **cop'per-skin",** *n.* One having copper-colored skin; or a redskin. — **c.-slate,** *n.* Slate containing disseminated ores of copper. — **cop'per-smith",** *n.* **1.** One who makes utensils of copper. **2.** The crimson-breasted barbet (*Megalaima hæmacephala*). — **c.-smoke,** *n.* Injurious gases (sulfurous, hydrofluoric and sulfuric acids) which escape from the furnace in the roasting of copper ore. — **cop'per-spot",** *n.* [Local, Canada.] A native American carabid beetle (*Calosoma calidum*): characterized by copper-colored spots on its black fore wings. — **c. sucrate,** a solution of copper, lime, molasses, and water used as a spray on plants and fruit-trees to destroy fungi. — **c. sulfate** (*Chem.*), a compound ($CuSO_4 + 5H_2O$), usually in the form of large deep-blue crystals, slowly efflorescent in dry air; cupric sulfate. **blue vitriol†.** — **c. vitriol,** same as BLUE VITRIOL. — **c.-wall,** *n.* A succession of iron boilers or pans for evaporating the juice of the sugar-cane: now superseded by other devices. — **cop'per-ware",** *n.* Utensils made of copper. — **cop'per-wing",** *n.* A copper-butterfly. — **cop'per-work",** *n.* Things made of copper. — **c.-works,** *n. sing.* & *pl.* The place in which copper ores are melted or copperwork is made. — **c.-worm,** *n.* **1.** A ship-worm, as *Teredo navalis*. **2.** A clothes-moth. **3.** An itch-insect. — **emerald c.,** same as DIOPTASE. — **float c.** *Mining.* **1.** Finely divided metallic copper in suspension in water. **2.** Native copper occurring at some distance from its mother rock. — **flour c.,** same as FLOAT COPPER. — **hydrated c. oxid,** a pale-blue copper oxid ($Cu(OH)_2$,) used, when mixed with size and chalk, as a pigment for staining paper. — **Manhès c. process,** a method of refining copper in a Bessemer converter whose tuyères enter above the molten metal. Oxidation of the copper and the stoppage of the tuyères are thus prevented. — **mass c.,** pure copper found in large masses. — **moss c.,** a form of copper in fine threads developed during the solidification of a sulfid of copper in the smelting of copper ore. — **purple c.,** same as BORNITE. — **red c.,** same as CUPRITE. — **rose c.,** copper in the shape of disk-like crusts, which are removed as they form on the surface of the crucible. — **shot c.,** bean copper. — **silicon c.,** copper silicid. — **stamp c.** (*Mining*), in the Lake Superior district, metallic copper which has been extracted from the rock by a stamping and washing process. — **stannate of c.,** Gentele's green. See GREEN. — **to have hot coppers** [Slang], to have the mouth, throat, and stomach parched and feverish from indulgence in strong drink. — **under-poled c.,** copper which has not been completely poled: characterized by the presence of the suboxid of copper. — **vitreous c.,** same as CHALCOCITE. — **white c.,** same as PAKTONG. — **cop"per-ette',** *n.* [Rare.] An electrotype of an engraving. — **cop'per-ing,** *n.* The act of covering with copper, or the copper covering put on; as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom. — **cop'per-ish,** *a.* Like or containing copper. — **cop'per-ize,** *vt.* To treat with copper or with one of its salts. **cop'per-ize†.** **cop'per-y,** *a.* Like copper; copperish.

cop'per-as, 1 kep'ər-əs; 2 cŏp'er-as, *n. Chem.* A green crystalline astringent, ferrous sulfate ($FeSO_4$) used in dyeing, ink-making, photography, etc. [< F. *couperose*, < LL. *cuprosa*, < *cupri*, gen. of *cuprum* (see COPPER), + L. *rosa*, rose.] **cop'ras†; cop'resse†; cop'rose†.** — **blue copperas,** same as BLUE VITRIOL. — **white c.,** same as COQUIMBITE and GOSLARITE. — **yellow c.,** same as COPIAPITE.

cop'per-as-in, } 1 kep'ər-əs-ɪn, -ɪn *or* -ɪn; 2 cŏp'er-as-ɪn, -ɪn
cop'per-as-ine, } *or* -ɪn, *n.* A sulfate of iron and copper resulting from the decomposition of copper pyrites. [< COPPERAS.]

cop'per-bath", etc. See under COPPER, *n.*

cop'perd, *pp.* Coppered. S. S.

cop'per-head", } 1 kep'ər-hed"; 2 cŏp'er-hĕd', *n.* **1.** A
cop'per-hed"s, } venomous terrestrial North-American crotaloid snake (*Ancistrodon contortrix*), rarely exceeding 3 feet long, golden-brown with 25 to 45 Y-shaped darker blotches on the back, the top of the head pure copper-red, and the tail chestnut and ending in a horny tip instead of rattles. It occurs in wild localities from Massachusetts to Texas and Wisconsin, and has the habits of a rattlesnake. Compare MOCCASIN.

Copperhead. 1/3

Most beautiful in coloration of the North American pit vipers without rattles is the *copperhead*. . . . The ground color is pale brown crossed by rich reddish-brown blotches.
RAYMOND L. DITMARS *Reptiles of the World* p. 338. [sr. & w. '10.]

2. [U. S.] A Northern sympathizer with the Confederates: so called by Unionists during the Civil War because they were regarded as attacking the Union treacherously in the rear, as the snake is fabled to strike. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The yellow-headed blackbird. **4†.** One of the early Dutch settlers of New York: a term of ridicule.

cop'per-laced", **c.-manganese,** etc. See under COPPER, *n.*

Cop'per-mine, 1 kep'er-mɪn; 2 cŏp'er-mīn, *n.* A river in Mackenzie district, Canada; length, 300 m. from Providence Lake to the Arctic ocean.

cop'per-ose†, *a.* Of, belonging, or pertaining to copperas. **cop'per-ous†.**

Cop'per riv'er. **1.** A river in Alaska; length 250 m. to the Pacific ocean. **2.** A river in Missouri; length 130 m. to the Mississippi river.

cop'per-tail", 1 kep-ər-tēl"; 2 cŏp'er-tāl', *n.* [Slang, Austral.] One of the lower order, socially; the higher order being called *silvertails*.

cop'per-wall", etc. See under COPPER, *n.*

cop'pet, 1 kep'et; 2 cŏp'ĕt, *n.* [Bermuda & Fla.] A hillock; small knoll; a hummock or hammock.

cop'pice, } 1 kep'ɪs; 2 cŏp'ic, *n.* A thicket of bushes, or
cop'pis§, } a wood of small trees, especially one cut periodically for fuel.

I require woods, and they show me stunted *coppices*. LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Old Marçate Hoy* p. 283. [w. L. & co.]

[< OF. *copeiz*, < *coper*, cut, < *cop*, F. *coup*, blow; see COUP¹, *n.*] **cop'ice†.** — **stored coppice** (*Forestry*), see RESERVE SPROUT FOREST. — **cop'pice,** *vt.* Same as COPSE.

cop'pic-ing, 1 kop'ɪs-ɪŋ; 2 cŏp'ic-ing, *n.* A clump of small trees: coppice.

cop'pin, 1 kep'ɪn; 2 cŏp'in, *n.* Same as COP², *n.*, 4.

cop'ping-beam", 1 kop'ɪŋ-bīm"; 2 cŏp'ing-bēm', *n.* A beam in a machine which winds thread into cops.

cop'ping-rail", 1 kop'ɪŋ-rēl"; 2 cŏp'ing-rāl', *n.* The rail on which the bobbin of a spinning-machine rests. Its vertical reciprocation causes the yarn to wind evenly.

cop'ping-plate"†; **cop'ping-shap"er†.**

cop'ple¹, 1 kop'l; 2 cŏp'l, *n.* A conical elevation; hill. [Dim. of COP², *n.*]

cop'ple², *n.* Same as CUPEL.

cop'ple-crown", 1 kop'l-krəun"; 2 cŏp'l-crown', *n.* **1.** A bird's crest. **2.** [Local, U. S.] (1) A hen with a crest or topknot; a cropple-crown. (2) The cedar-bird. — **cop'ple-crowned",** *a.*

cop'pled, 1 kop'ld; 2 cŏp'ld, *a.* Same as COPPED.

cop'ple-stone", *n.* A cobblestone.

cop'py¹, 1 kop'ɪ; 2 cŏp'y, *n.* **1.** A fancy canary having a flat cap-like crest. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] Same as COPPICE. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A low stool; coppy-stool. [Def. 1 < COP², *n.*]

cop'py², *n.* Copy.

cop'ra, 1 kop'rə; 2 cŏp'ra, *n.* [Hind.] The dried kernel of the coconut, broken up for export from the islands of the Pacific. **cob'ra†; cop'per-ah†; cop'rah†.**

cop"ra-cra'si-a, 1 kop'rə-krē'sɪ-ə; 2 cŏp'ra-crā'zhi-a, *n. Pathol.* Inability to hold the feces. [< *copro-* + Gr. *akrasia*, weakness.]

cop'ra-gog, 1 kop'rə-gog; 2 cŏp'ra-gŏg, *n.* A purgative medicine. [< *corno-* + Gr. *agō*, lead.] **cop'ra-goguet.**

cop-rem'e-sis, 1 kop-rem'ɪ-sɪs; 2 cŏp-rĕm'e-sis, *n. Pathol.* Vomiting of feces. [< *corno-* + Gr. *emesis*, vomiting, < *emeō*, vomit.] **cop"ri-em'e-sis†.**

cop-re'mi-a, 1 kop-rī'mi-ə; 2 cŏp-rē'mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A poisoning of the blood from retained fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels. [< COPRO- + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **cop-ræ'mi-a‡.**

co-pres'by-ter, 1 kō-pres'bi-tər; 2 cō-prĕs'by-ter, *n.* A member of the same presbytery with another; a fellow priest.

co-pres'ence, 1 kō-prez'ens; 2 cō-prĕz'ĕnç, *n.* Presence along with others; joint or associated presence.

I have seen it in clergymen and others — a sort of shame — a sense of the *co-presence* of circumstances which unhallow the blessing. LAMB *Essays, Grace Before Meat* p. 150. [W. L. & CO.]

Cop'ri-dæ, 1 kop'ri-dī; 2 cŏp'ri-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of lamellicorn beetles, now united with *Scarabæidæ*. **Cop'ris,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kopros*, dung.] — **cop'rid,** *a.* & *n.*

Co-pri'nus, 1 ko-prai'nus; 2 co-pri'nŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of black-spored agaricaceous fungi having gills that split easily and finally dissolve into an inky fluid. They are usually fragile, and often grow in pastures on dung. *C. comatus* is edible, and *C. atramentarius* has been used for making ink. [< Gr. *kopros*, dung.] — **cop'rin,** *n.*

cop'ro-, 1 kop'ro-; 2 cŏp'ro-. From Greek *kopros*, dung; a combining form. — **cop"ro-la'li-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal indecency of speech as a sign of insanity. — **cop'ro-lite,** *n.* The petrified dung of extinct vertebrates, in some localities forming, in part, a phosphatic rock which is mined for a fertilizer. — **radiolarian coprolite,** coprolite containing large numbers of radiolarians; found in the Lias of Germany. — **cop"ro-lit'ic,** *a.* — **cop'ro-lith,** *n.* 1. A coprolite. 2. Any ball of hardened feces. — **cop-rol'o-gy,** *n.* 1. A collection of filth. 2. Hence, indecency or filth in art or literature. — **cop-rol'o-gist,** *n.* — **Cop-roph'a-gi,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Copridæ*. — **cop-roph'a-gan,** *n.* — **cop-roph'a-gist,** *n.* An animal that feeds upon dung. — **cop-roph'a-gous,** *a.* Feeding upon dung, as coprid beetles. — **cop-roph'a-gy,** *n.* Habitual feeding on excrement, as in certain birds and insects. — **cop-roph'i-list,** *n.* A lover of filth. — **cop-roph'i-lous,** *a.* 1. Growing readily on dung, as certain fungi. 2. Coprophagous. — **cop'ro-phyte,** *n.* *Bot.* A saprophyte found in dung-heaps.

cop'rose, *n.* Same as COPPER-ROSE. **cup'rose‡.**

Cop-ros'ma, 1 kop-ros'mə; 2 cŏp-rŏs'ma, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubs and trees of the madder family, with polygamous flowers and berry-like fruit. Of about 35 species, natives mostly of New Zealand, Australia, and Hawaii, several are in cultivation. See KARAMU. [< Gr. *kopros*, dung.]

cop-ros'ta-sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Constipation.

cop-ros'ter-in, 1 kop-ros'tər-in; 2 cŏp-rŏs'ter-in, *n.* Same as KOPROSTERIN.

cops, 1 kops; 2 cŏps, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. The connecting-hook on a harrow. 2. A clevis.

copse, } *v.* [COPSED; COPS'ING.] [Rare.] **I.** *t.* 1. To clip
cops^p, } or turn down, as brushwood. 2. To plant or keep in growth, as underwood. 3. To enclose as in a copse.
II. *i.* To form a copse; grow up as a copse.

copse, *n.* A coppice. **copse'wood"‡.** — **cops'y,** *a.*

Copt, 1 kopt; 2 cŏpt, *n.* 1. One of that race of native Egyptians that is descended from ancient Egyptian stock. 2. One of those Christian Egyptians who since A. D. 451 have constituted a Monophysite church, the principal Christian sect in Egypt, of which the Ethiopic-Abyssinian Church is a branch. See MONOPHYSITE. [Perhaps < *-gypt* in Gr. *Aigyptos*, Egypt.]

Copt., *abbr.* Coptic.

Cop'tic, 1 kop'tik; 2 cŏp'tic. **I.** *a.* Belonging to the Copts, especially as distinguished from races settling later in Egypt. **II.** *n.* 1. The language of the Copts, the latest form of ancient Egyptian, with an admixture of Semitic and Greek: now used only in the liturgy of the Coptic Church. See LANGUAGE. 2. A Copt.

— **Coptic Church** or **Church of Alexandria,** the native church of Egypt, governed by a "Pope and Patriarch," who also has jurisdiction over the Abyssinian Church. Its doctrines are those of the Greek Church, except in the matter of its belief regarding the nature of Christ, which is Monophysitical. From being a large and powerful church, it has dwindled to one with but 10 bishops, much weakened by persecution and subjection to Moslem rule.

cop'tin, } 1 kop'tin, -tin *or* -tin; 2 cŏp'tin, -tin *or* -tin, *n.*
cop'tine, } *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid contained in goldthread.

Cop'tis, 1 kop'tis; 2 cŏp'tis, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of low perennial herbs of the crowfoot family, of the north temperate zone, having ternately dissected leaves and a naked one- to three-flowered scape of white flowers. *C. trifolia* is the well-known goldthread. [< Gr. *koptō*, cut.]

cop'u-la, 1 kop'yu-lə; 2 cŏp'yu-la, *n.* [-LAS OR -LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] 1. *Gram.* & *Logic.* The word or bond that unites, or expresses the relation between, the subject and the predicate of a sentence or proposition. In English the copula, according to the most common view, is always the present tense indicative of the verb *to be*, either with or without the negative particle. In languages generally it is either found in the verb *to be*, in some cognate verb, as in Greek, in the verbs signifying *become, begin to be*, etc., or is implicated in any other verbal form embracing also a predicate; as, "the eagle flies," equivalent to "the eagle is flying."

The verb be, because of its connective use, has often been called the *copula*, . . . linking the essential subject with the predicate nominative. . . . It must not be forgotten, however, that the verb be when called the *copula* is still a verb, and is still the predicate verb. J. C. FERNALD *Working Grammar of the Eng. Lang.* p. 291. [F. & W. '08.]

2. *Anat.* A connecting part, especially of a hyoidean or branchial arch. 3. *Organ-building.* See COUPLER. 4. *Law.* Sexual intercourse. 5. *Bot.* Same as ZYGOSPORE. 6. *Zool.* In sporozoans, a cell formed by the conjunction of a microgamete with a macrogamete. 7. Same as AMBOCEPTOR. 8. *Ich.* Same as ACTINOST. [L., link, < *co-* (< *cum*), together, + *apo* bind.] — **cop'u-lar,** *a.* *Gram.* & *Logic.* Pertaining to or constituting copula.

cop'u-late, 1 kop'yu-lēt; 2 cŏp'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To unite or join; couple. **II.** *i.* To unite, especially in sexual intercourse. [< L. *copulatus*, pp. of *copulo*, < *copula*; see COPULA.] — **cop'u-late†,** *a.* Joined. — **cop"u-la'tion,** *n.* 1. The act of connecting or coupling. 2. The union of the sexes in the generative act; coition. 3. *Bot.* The sexual act in fungi. See CONJUGATION. 4. *Logic.* The writing of subject and predicate by means of the copula.

cop'u-la-tive, } kop'yu-lə-tiv; 2 cŏp'yu-la-tĭv, *a.* 1.
cop'u-la-tiv^e, } Constituting a copula; joining together; uniting.

A *copulative* coordinate sentence is either annexive or enhansive; in the former, a second thought or clause is merely joined to a preceding one; in the latter, the statement made in the sentence applies with more force to the second member than to the first. KÜHNER *Gr. Gram.* tr. by Edwards and Taylor, p. 499. [A. 1863.]

2. Pertaining to copulation. — **copulative conjunction** (*Gram.*), a coordinate conjunction used to unite two or more independent thoughts so as to expand the idea of the first thought, as *and, also, not only — but also.* — **-ly,** *adv.*

cop'u-la-tive, *n.* 1. A copulative conjunction. 2. [Rare.] One who copulates. 3†. Connection.

cop'u-la-to-ry, 1 kop'yu-lə-to-ri; 2 cŏp'yu-la-to-ry, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to copulation; as, *copulatory* organs. 2. Copulative. [same point; concurrent.

co-punc'tal, 1 ko-puŋk'təl; 2 co-pŭnc'tal, *n.* *Geom.* On the
cop'y, 1 kop'i; 2 cŏp'y, *v.* [COP'IED; COP'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To make a copy of; make in imitation or duplicate; reproduce, as in writing, painting, drawing, needlework, etc.

This is as if a man should *copy* a Spanish poem in beautiful handwriting without understanding a word of the language, and then call himself a poet. H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* p. 202. [S. 1868.]

2. To follow as a model; imitate; pattern after.

He [Edward I.] at once *copied* the French monarchs. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 222. [H. 1875.]

II. *i.* 1. To make an imitation or reproduction; as, he has no originality, but is given to *copying*. 2. To admit of being copied: give off copies; as, that page *copies* well. [< F. *copier*, < LL. *copio*, < *copia*; see COPY, *n.*] SYN.: see FOLLOW; IMITATE. — PTED.: *from* or *out of* a work; *from* a model; *after* a person.

cop'y, *n.* [COP'IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] 1. A reproduction or imitation, as of a writing, printing, drawing, painting, or other work of art, so as to have another or others similar to the original; duplicate; as, a *copy* of the Sistine Madonna, of a letter, or of a deed. 2. A single book, or a set of books, or a sheet reproducing any literary composition; as, a finely illustrated *copy* of Dante's "Inferno"; ten *copies* of a magazine. 3. An exemplar or pattern given for imitation; especially, a line of writing for imitation by a student of penmanship. 4. *Print.* Manuscript or printed matter to be reproduced in type by a compositor. 5. *Law.* A transcript of some document or record. 6. A size of writing-paper 16 by 20 inches. 7†. Copyright. 8†. Copyhold tenure. [< F. *copie*, < L. *copia*, abundance, < *co-* (< *cum*), with, + *opes*, wealth.] **cop'let; cop'py†.** SYN.: see DUPLICATE; IMAGE; MODEL; PICTURE. — **certified copy,** a copy attested by an officer having charge of the original. — **close c.** (*Law*), in former times, a copy of a document in which an unlimited number of words might be written on a sheet. — **cop'y-book",** *n.* A book to contain copies and their imitations in penmanship. — **c.-head,** *n.* A line of penmanship at the top of a copy-book to be used as a model. — **c.-holder,** *n.* 1. A proof-reader's assistant, who aids, as by reading, in comparing copy with proof for the detection of errors. 2. A device for holding copy, as on a typesetting-machine. — **c.-money,** *n.* 1. Wages paid for literary work or the furnishing of copy. 2. Fees paid for copyright. — **office c.** (*Law*), a copy of a document containing a prescribed number of words. — **to hold c.** (*Print.*), to read copy for a proof-reader.

cop'y², *n.* Same as COPPY¹, 1.

cop'y-er, *n.* A copier.

cop'y-graph, 1 kop'i-graf; 2 cŏp'y-grăf, *n.* 1. A process of duplicating or multiplying hand- or type-writing or drawings. 2. An impression made by this process. The original is made with an aniline ink, and is pressed gently on a pad of gelatin and glycerin, from which many copies may be taken by applying sheets of paper with a slight pressure of the hand. [< COPY + Gr. *graphō*, write.] **cop'y-gram‡.**

cop'y-hold", 1 kop'i-hōld"; 2 cŏp'y-hōld", *n.* *Eng. Law.* 1. A tenure of lands springing from tenancy at will, but confirmed by custom of the manor as evidenced by copy of court roll; any tenure by special custom, as opposed to the general tenure of freehold.

A *copyhold* estate was originally an estate at the will of the lord, agreeably to certain customs evidenced by entries on the roll of the courts baron. . . . It is a villenage tenure deprived of its servile incidents. The doctrine of *copyhold* is of no application in the United States. BOUVIER *Law Dict.* Rawle's revision, vol. i, p. 436.

2. Land held by the tenure described above. — **cop'y-hold"er,** *n.* *Eng. Law.* One who holds land by tenure of copyhold.

cop'y-ing, 1 kop'i-iŋ; 2 cŏp'y-ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of COPY, *v.* — **copy-ing-ink",** *n.* An ink containing sugar, glycerin, or some similarly acting substance, for use in writing or printing to be reproduced in the copying-press. — **c.-paper,** *n.* An unsized paper used in the copying-press. It is so thin that the reversed characters may be read from the wrong side, and so seen in their proper position. — **c.-pencil,** *n.* A pencil containing gum arabic, graphite, and aniline blue, making marks that can be reproduced in the copying-press. — **c.-press,** *n.* A press for multiplying copies of writing done with copying-ink. — **c.-ribbon,** *n.* A ribbon saturated with copying-ink, permitting duplication of typewritten matter.

cop'y-ism, 1 kop'i-izm; 2 cŏp'y-işm, *n.* [Rare.] A merely mechanical imitation or imitativeness.

cop'y-ist, 1 kop'i-ist; 2 cŏp'y-ist, *n.* One whose business it is to copy or transcribe; also, a mere imitator.

The *copyist* grew so weary of his labor as to write on without the least attention to the sense or meaning. PERCY *Reliques* adv. to fourth ed., p. 25. [R. & S. 1869.]

cop'y-right", 1 kop'i-rait"; 2 cŏp'y-rīt", *tt.* *Law.* To secure copyright for (a book or work of art). — **cop'y-right"a-bl(e",** *a.* — **cop'y-right"er,** *n.*

cop'y-right", *n.* *Law.* The exclusive legal right of authors, composers, playwrights and artists to publish and dispose of their several works for a limited time.

The copyright law of the United States was first passed May 31, 1790. The present law requires the author or artist, in order to secure copyright for works reproduced for sale, to publish the work with a copyright notice containing the name of the owner, and promptly after publication, to send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies of the work, with an application for registration stating to which class it belongs, and a money-order for the statutory registration fee of $1. For photographs, the fee, where a certificate of registration is not demanded, is 50 cents. The Copyright Act of England (1911) extends the right for the life of the author and for a period of fifty years after his death. In the United States the Copyright Act passed July 1, 1909, makes the term of copyright 28 years with the right of renewal for 28 years on application within one year prior to the expiration of the existing term, with a corresponding renewal-right covering copyrights granted under previous statutes. By this act, a foreigner may obtain copyright in the United States: provided, (1) that in the case of a book, photograph, chromo, or lithograph the copies deposited shall be printed from type set in the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or from negatives or drawings on stone made in the United States, or from transfers made therefrom; (2) when he shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or (3) when the nation or state of which he is a subject or citizen grants to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto. Publication of the work with the notice of copyright required by this act initiates copyright. By an amendment to the copyright law, in effect March 3, 1921, an ad interim copyright which endures for four months may be obtained for a book first published abroad in the English language, provided that one complete copy of the foreign edition be deposited in the copyright office not later than sixty days after its publication abroad. The British copyright law of July 22, 1902, defines musical copyright as the exclusive right of the owner of such copyright under the copyright' acts in force for the time being to do or authorize another person to do all or any of the following things: (1) To make any kind of copies of such musical work. (2) To abridge such musical work. (3) To make any new adaptation, arrangement, or setting of such musical work, or of the melody thereof, in any notation or system. It defines printed musical work as any musical work *written, printed*, or otherwise reproduced without the consent lawfully given by the owner of the copyright in such work. An act of Aug. 4, 1906, amending this law, imposes a fine upon a person convicted of knowingly violating it, and fine and imprisonment for a repetition of the offense. The Copyright Act of 1911 confirms the acts of 1902 and 1906. — **international copyright,** an arrangement whereby authors of those countries which are parties to it may copyright their works in any country included in the arrangement.

coq., *abbr.* [L.] *Pharm.* Coque; literally, cook, digest. [Imp.

coque, 1 kek; 2 cŏk, *n.* [F.] A small loop of ribbon, for trim-
coque'li-co, 1 kek'li-kō; 2 cŏk'li-cō, *n.* 1. The English wild poppy (*Papaver rhœas*). 2. Orange-red (the color of the poppy). [< F. *coquelicot*, imitative of a cock's cry: applied to the wild poppy from its resemblance to a cock's crest in color.] **coque'li-cot‡.**

Coque"lin', 1 kōk'lañ'; 2 cōk'lăñ', *n.* 1. **Benoit Constant** (1/21841–1/21909), a French actor; rôles, *Cyrano de Bergerac*; *Napoleon*, etc.; author, *Art and the Actor*. 2. **Ernest Alexandre Honoré** (called "Coquelin cadet") (6/11848–3/21909), a French author and actor, brother of the preceding; rôles, *Frédéric, Ulrich*, etc.

Coque"rel', 1 kōk'rel'; 2 cōk'rĕl', *n.* 1. **Athanase Josué** (6/11820–7/21875), a French Protestant divine; *Catholicism and Protestantism*, etc. 2. **Athanase L. C.** (6/21795–1/11868), a French Protestant divine; *Modern Orthodoxy*.

co-quet', 1 ko-ket'; 2 co-kĕt', *v.* [CO-QUET'TED; CO-QUET'TING.] **I.** *t.* To treat with pretended affection; wheedle by a show of regard; deceive in love.

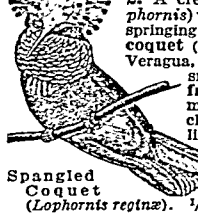
He . . . *coquets* the very Sun with audacious familiarity. H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* p. 108. [T. & F. 1863.]

II. *i.* 1. To trifle in love; treat a person with a pretense of fondness; play the coquet.

It is as natural for a young girl to *coquet* as it is for a canary to peck at its seed. ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* p. 247. [O. & CO. 1877.]

2. To trifle generally; act in a trifling, undecided manner. [< F. *coqueter*, strut, < *coq*, cock.]

co-quet', 1 ko-ket'; 2 co-kĕt', *n.* 1. A woman who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, merely to gratify her vanity; a flirt: formerly said also of men. 2. A crested humming-bird (genus *Lophornis*) with long metallic-tipped feathers springing from the throat; as, the **adorable coquet** (*L. adorabilis*), of Costa Rica and Veragua, with a copper-red forehead and snow-white pointed crest; the **frilled c.** (*L. ornatus*) of Brazil, with metallic green forehead and throat, chestnut crest and snow-white fan-like ruff: called, sometimes, **tufted c.** [F., *coquet*, beau, < *coq*, cock.] **co-quette'‡.** — **co-quet'tish,** *a.* Pertaining to a coquet; disposed to coquet. — **co-quet'tish-ly,** *adv.*


Spangled Coquet (*Lophornis reginæ*). 1/2

coq"ue-toon', 1 kek'ə-tūn'; 2 cŏk'e-tōōn', *n.* A small bush-antelope (*Cephalophus rufilatus*) of western Africa, deep-bay with broad black dorsal stripe.

co'quet-ry, 1 kō'ket-ri; 2 cō'kĕt-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] Attempt to gain admiration or love, from vanity; trifling in love; also, the quality of being coquettish. [< F. *coquetterie*, < *coquette*; see COQUET.]

They are on a perfect equality, which love delights in, and without any *coquetry* the happy, affectionate nature of woman flows out. EMERSON *Essays, Love* first series, p. 140. [H. M. & CO. 1890.

co"quil'lage', 1 kō'ki'lyōzh'; 2 co'ki'lyăzh', *n.* [F.] *Decorative Art.* A form of ornamentation imitating shells.

co-quil'la-nut", 1 ko-kil'ya-nut"; 2 co-kil'ya-nŭt", *n.* The nut of the Brazilian palm *Attalea funifera*.

co-quille', 1 ko-kil'; 2 co-kĭl', *n.* [F.] 1. The broad part of the guard of a sword-hilt. 2. A shell-shaped mold or dish for table use. 3. *pl.* Protecting-spectacles, usually of smoked or colored glass, and concavo-convex in shape. 4. A shell-like ruching for neck-wear: so named from manner of fulling.

co-quil'lo, 1 ko-kil'yo; 2 co-kĭl'yo, *n.* [Sp.] 1. The physic-nut. 2. [Sp. Am.] A fine white cotton cloth.

co-quim'bite, 1 ko-kim'bait; 2 co-kim'bit (XIII), *n.* *Mineral.* A granular hydrous ferric sulfate ($Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 9H_2O$). [< *Coquimbo*, in Chile.]

co-quim'bo¹, 1 ko-kim'bo; 2 co-kim'bo, *n.* [S. Am.] The South-American burrowing owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*).

Co-quim'bo², 1 ko-kim'bo; 2 co-kim'bo, *n.* 1. A province in central Chile; 12,873 sq. m.; capital, Serena. 2. A seaport town in this province. La Se-re'na‡.

co-qui'na, 1 ko-ki'nə; 2 co-ki'na, *n.* [Sp.] A soft rock composed of fragments of marine shells: used in Florida as a building-material.

co-qui'to, 1 ko-ki'to; 2 co-ki'to, *n.* [Sp.] A tall Chilean palm-tree (*Jubœa spectabilis*), bearing edible nuts. — **co-qui'to-oil",** *n.* See OIL.

cor¹, 1 kōr; 2 cōr, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure. **core‡.**

cor², *n.* [L.] 1. *Anat.* The heart. 2. According to ancient writers, the seat of life, or the plant-soul, in plants. 3. [C-.] *Astron.* The "heart" or brightest star in any one of several constellations: as, *Cor* Hydræ.

cor‡, *n.* Salt fish, especially cod.

cor-, *prefix.* With; together. [Form of COM- before *r*.]

Cor., *abbr.* Corinthians; Cornelia; Cornelius.

cor., *abbr.* Corner; cornet; coroner; corpus; correction; correlative; correspondence; correspondent; corresponding; corrupted; corruption. [*arabica*)

co'ra, 1 kō'rə; 2 cō'ra, *n.* The Arabian gazel (*Gazella*

Co'ra, 1 kō'rə; 2 cō'ra, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Co-rin'na** (dim.). F. **Co"rinne'**, 1 ko'rin'; 2 co'rin'. [Gr., maiden.]

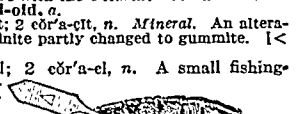
Co-ra'ci-æ, 1 ko-rē'sı-ī; 2 co-rā'çi-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A suborder of *Coraciiformes*, containing the more typical families, as of rollers, kingfishers, todies, etc.— **Co-ra'ci-as**, *n.* The typical genus of *Coraciidæ*, the rollers.— **Cor"a-ci'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* A family of *Coraciæ* composed of two subfamilies: (1) *Coractinæ*, containing the typical genera of rollers; (2) *Leptosomatinæ*, represented by the kirumbo alone. **Cor"a-ci'a-dæ‡**; **Cor"a-ci-ad'i-dæ‡.**— **co-ra'ci-id**, *n.*— **co-ra'ci-oid**, *a.*— **Cor"a-ci"i-for'mes**, *n. pl.* In Gadow's classification, an order of non-passerine birds, nearly equivalent to the *Picariæ* plus the *Striges* (owls).— **cor"a-ci'i-form**, *a.*

cor'a-cine‡. **I.** *a.* Black, like a raven. **II.** *n.* An unidentified Nile fish, probably a pomacentroid (*Chromis chromis*).

Co-rac"i-ol'de-æ, *n. pl.* A superfamily of coraciiform birds practically coextensive with the *Picariæ*. **co-rac"i-ol'dean**, *a.* & *n.*— **co-ra'ci-oid**, *a.*

cor'a-cite, 1 ker'ə-sait; 2 cŏr'a-çit, *n. Mineral.* An alteration product of uraninite partly changed to gummite. [< Gr. *korax*, crow.]

cor'a-cle, 1 ker'ə-kl; 2 cŏr'a-cl, *n.* A small fishing-boat of hide or oil-cloth on a wicker frame, and circular, oval, or oblong in form: used in France, Wales, and Ireland. [< W. *corwl*, < *corwg*, boat.] **cor'ra-cle‡.**— **cor'a-cler**, *n.*



A French Coracle.

cor'a-co-, 1 ker'ə-ko-; 2 cŏr'a-co-. Derived from CORACOID: a combining form in compounds, self-explaining in the sense of pertaining to the coracoid and the thing named or indicated; as, **cor"a-co-a-cro'mi-al** (of or pertaining to the coracoid and acromion), **c.-clavicular**, **c.-costal**, **c.-humeral**, **c.-mandibular**, **c.-pectoral**, **c.-precoracoid**, **c.-scapular**, **c.-vertebral**.

cor"a-co-brach"i-a'lis, 1 ker'ə-ko-brak'ı-ē'lıs; 2 cŏr'a-co-brăc'i-ā'lis, *n.* [-LES, *pl.*] A muscle that rises from the coracoid process and is inserted upon the inner face of the shaft of the humerus. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< CORACO- + L. *brachium*, arm.]

cor'a-coid, 1 ker'ə-keid; 2 cŏr'a-cŏid, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a raven's beak; as, the *coracoid* process of the scapula, projecting from the anterior border of the glenoid cavity in man and most mammals. See illus. under SCAPULA. **2.** Of or pertaining to the coracoid or coracoid process. — **coracoid fontanel**, or **c. foramen** (*Zool.*), an opening or vacuity in the pectoral arch, between the coracoid and the precoracoid, as seen in batrachians.— **c. ligament** (*Anat.*), the transverse ligament which unites the coracoid process and the acromion. [< Gr. *korakoeidēs*, < *korax* (*korak-*), crow; and see -OID.] **cor"a-coi'dal‡.**

cor'a-coid, *n.* **1.** The posterior inferior element of the shoulder-girdle, a separate bone in many animals, as birds, reptiles, and monotremes, that unites with the scapula to form the glenoid cavity. **2.** *Ich.* (1) The supracliavicle. (2) The cœnosteon.

cor"a-col'de-um, 1 ker'ə-kel'di-um; 2 cŏr'a-cŏl'de-ŭm, *n.* Same as CORACOID, *n.*, 2.

cor"a-col'de-us, 1 ker'ə-kel'dı-us; 2 cŏr'a-cŏl'de-ŭs, *n.* The coracobrachialis.

Cor"a-co-mor'phæ, 1 ker'ə-ko-mōr'fē; 2 cŏr'a-co-môr'fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A section of ægithognathous birds, the *Passeres* in a modern sense. [< Gr. *korax* (*korak-*), raven, + *morphē*, form.] — **cor'a-co-morph**, *n.*— **cor"a-co-mor'phic**, *a.*

cor"a-cos'te-on, 1 ker'ə-kes'ti-ən; 2 cŏr'a-cŏs'te-ŏn, *n. Ornith.* A center of ossification of the breast-bone near its union with the coracoid. [< Gr. *korax*, raven, + *osteon*, bone.]— **cor"a-cos'te-al**, *a.*

co-ra'dgee, *n.* Same as KORADJI.

co-rad'i-cate, 1 kō-rad'ı-kēt; 2 cō-răd'i-cāt, *a. Philol.* Of the same root or ultimate derivation.

cor-age't, *n.* Courage; heart.— **co-ra'geous**, *a.*

co'rah¹, 1 kō'rə; 2 cō'rä, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An undyed creamy silk stuff. **co'ra‡.**

Co'rah², 1 kō'rə; 2 cō'ra, *n.* In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, Titus Oates: a satirical sobriquet.

cor'al, 1 ker'əl; 2 cŏr'al, *vt.* To color like coral.

cor'al, *a.* **1.** Consisting of coral. **2.** Like coral; especially, red like commercial coral; as, *coral* lips.

Corals.

1. Branching growth of a reef-coral. 2. Mushroom coral. 3. Red coral. 4. Bud coral. 5. Brain coral. 6. Fan coral.

cor'al¹, *n.* **1.** The skeleton or hard structures secreted in or by the tissues of various marine zoophytes, as many anthozoans and certain hydroids, serving as a support and place of abode. These animals are usually compound, many individuals being united into a colony or polypidom, and the coral assumes various forms, being branched, brain-like, chain-like, fan-like, feather-like, etc. Many reefs in the Pacific and other waters consist largely of coral, the perforate madrepores and porites being commoner in shallow waters, the millepores and seriatopores in deeper waters to about 20 fathoms. It is commonly white. The red coral used in jewelry is secreted by a gorgonlacean (*Corallium rubrum*) in the Mediterranean. See BRAIN CORAL, CUP CORAL, etc.

As in case of a tree, so in *corals*, life passes continually outward and upward, leaving the middle part dead.

Jos. LE CONTE *Compend of Geology* p. 87. [A. 1886.]

2. A coral-producing animal, especially an anthozoan.

As soon as the little *Coral* is fairly established and solidly attached to the ground it begins to bud.

AGASSIZ *Methods of Study* p. 164. [r. & r. 1863.]

3. A toy made of coral, usually with the addition of bells. **4.** Lobster- or crab-roe: named from its appearance when cooked. **5.** A South-African shrub (*Rochea coccinea*) of the houseleek family, with scarlet flowers, sometimes cultivated. [F., < LL. *corallum*, < Gr. *korallion*, coral.] **cor'ral‡.**— **black coral**, an antipatharian coral of *Antipathes* or a related genus, secreting a horny corallum, generally black.— **cor'al-head"**, *n.* A vine of the genus *Epibaterium*, bearing red drupes; the common jequirity bean.— **c.-bean**, *n.* Same as FRIJOLITO.— **c.-bells**, *n. Bot.* Same as CRIMSON-BELLS.— **cor'al-ber"ry**, *n.* Indian currant (*Symphoricarpus vulgaris*). See INDIAN.— **c.-bush**, *n.* [Austral.] A large shrub (*Templetonia retusa*) of the family *Fabaceæ*, with wedge-shaped leaves and large solitary crimson flowers. It is a greenhouse favorite in temperate-zone countries.— **c.-cactus**, *n.* See RHIPSALIS.— **c.-fern**, *n.* An Austrian fern (*Gleichenia circinata*).— **c.-fish**, *n.* A fish of brilliant color frequenting coral reefs, as a chætodontid or pomacentrid.— **c.-flower**, *n.* [Austral.] Same as CORAL-PEA.— **c.-fungus**, *n.* Any branched species of the family *Clavariaceæ*.— **c.-galls**, *n. pl.* Excrescences on certain kinds of corals, due to parasitic marine animals.— **c.-gem**, *n.* A red-flowered bush (*Lotus berthelotii*) found in the Canary Islands.— **c.-grove**, *n.* A grove-like mass of tree-corals.— **c.-insect**, *n.* A coral-polyp: erroneously so called.— **c.-milk**, *n.* The nutrient fluid which circulates in the canals of compound corals.— **c.-mud**, *n.* Sediment from the decomposition of coral.— **c.-pea**, *n.* [Austral.] The trailing scarlet kennedya (*Kennedya prostrata*).— **c.-plant**, *n.* A tall plant (*Jatropha multifida*) of the spurge family, with deeply cut foliage and scarlet flowers: cultivated in the gardens of India.— **c.-polyp**, *n.* Any single member of a colony of coral-polyps.— **c.-rag**, *n. Geol.* A stratum of the Middle Oolite. See GEOLOGY.— **c. reef**, see CORAL, *n.*, 1.— **cor'al-root"**, *n.* An orchid of the genus *Corallorhiza*.— **c. sand**, a whitish sand, found in the Bahamas, and formed of the debris of coral reefs, shells, etc.— **c.-snake**, *n.* One of various serpents marked with red. Specif.: (1) A venomous elapid, as *Elaps corallina* of Brazil, or *E. fulvius* of the southern United States. (2) A harmless flysilid (*Ilysia scytale*) of South America.— **c.-stitch**, *n.* A style of embroidery in which the thread is laid down on the surface of the material and stitched in place so as to give the appearance of fine irregularly branched coral.— **c.-sumac**, *n.* Poisonwood (*Rhus metopium*).— **c.-thrombus**, *n.* A clot occasioned by sluggish blood and consisting of coagulated fibrin interspersed with red corpuscles.— **c.-wood**, *n.* A fine-grained South-American cabinet-wood, yellow when first cut, but soon becoming a coral-red.— **cor'al-wort"**, *n.* **1.** An English species of pepperroot or toothroot (*Dentaria bulbifera*). **2.** Coralroot.— **c.-zone**, *n.* The depth of sea-water in which corals flourish.— **honeycomb c.**, *n.* A coral belonging to the *Favosites*, a genus of fossil corals, comb-like in structure.— **red c.**, *n.* Any species of the genus *Isophyllia*, the polyps of which are bright in color.— **rose c.**, a madreporian coral of the genus *Isophyllia*.— **yellow c.**, a yellow variety of *Distichopora nitida*, one of the hydrocorallinæ.— **cor'a-lan**, *n.* A small open boat used in coral-fishing in the Mediterranean.— **cor'aled**, *a.* Set with corals; made of coral. **cor'alled‡.**— **cor'al-er†**, *n.* One who gathers coral; a coral-fisher.— **co-ral'ic**, *a.* [Rare.] Of the nature of coral: consisting of coral.— **cor'al-ist**, *n.* An artificer or a dealer in coral.— **cor"al-la'ceous**, *a.* Of the nature of or like coral.— **co-ral'li-an**, *n. Geol.* Same as CORAL-RAG.— **cor"al-lif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing or containing coral. **cor"al-lig'er-ous‡.**— **co-ral'li-form**, *a.* Having the form of coral.— **co-ral'li-nite**, *n.* Fossil coral.— **cor"al-lit'ic**, *a.* Containing or like coral.— **cor'al-loid**, *a.* Coralliform; especially, branching like coral. **co-ral'li-noid‡**; **cor"al-loi'dal‡.**— **cor'al-loid**, *n.* A polyzoan.

cor'al¹, *n.* [P. I.] Same as CORRAL.

Cor"al-lan'i-dæ, 1 ker'ə-lan'ı-di; 2 cŏr'a-lăn'i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of flabelliferous isopod crustaceans often united with *Cymothoidæ*. [LL., *corallum*, coral.] **Cor"al-lan'a**, *n.* (t. g.) — **cor"al-lan'id**, *a.* & *n.*

cor'al-let, 1 ker'ə-let; 2 cŏr'a-lĕt, *n.* Same as CORALLITE.

cor"al-lid'e-mous, 1 ker'ə-lid'ə-mus; 2 cŏr'a-lid'o-mŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Inhabiting coral reefs. [< LL. *corallum*, coral, + Gr. *domos*, house.]

Cor"al-lig'e-na, 1 ker'ə-lij'ı-nə; 2 cŏr'a-lig'e-na, *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Actinozoa* in a restricted sense. [< LL. *corallum* (see CORAL) + L. *gigno*, be born.]— **cor"al-lig'e-nous**, *a.* **1.** Coralliferous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Coralligena*.

Cor"al-li'i-dæ, 1 ker'ə-lai'ı-di; 2 cŏr'a-li'i-dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of gorgonlacæans with a continuous calcareous axis, including the red coral. **Co-ral'li-um**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *korallion*, coral.]— **co-ral'li-id**, *n.*— **co-ral'li-oid**, *a.*

Cor"al-li'na, 1 ker'ə-lai'nə; 2 cŏr'a-li'na, *n. Bot.* A genus of handsome rose-colored or purple coral-like florideous algæ, mostly natives of tropical seas. [< LL. *corallinus*, < *corallum*; see CORAL.]— **Co-ral"li-na'ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of rose-colored or purple calcareous marine algæ, class *Florideæ*. **Cor"al-lin'e-æ‡.**— **co-ral"li-na'ceous**, *a.*

cor'al-line, 1 ker'ə-lin; 2 cŏr'a-lin, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to coral or corals; producing coral; containing corals.

So massive a wall could Titan erect
As the little *coralline* architect?

LUCY LARCOM *Bermoothes* st. 6.

2. Like coral in color; pinkish-red.— **coralline zone**, the marine zone most prolific of coral-like animals.

cor'al-line, *n.* **1.** A calcareous coral-like seaweed of the order *Corallinaceæ*. **2.** A coral or coral-like animal or structure, especially a polyzoan. **3.** *Chem.* A coal-tar dyestuff derived from phenol, used to print yellow colors on fabrics. The ammoniacal derivative yields red colors, and is called *red coralline*. **cor'al-lint.**

Co-ral"li-o-phil'i-dæ, 1 ko-ral'ı-o-fil'ı-di; 2 co-răl'i-o-fil'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods having a purpuroid shell and no radula, and living on corals. **Co-ral"li-oph'i-lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *korallion*, coral, + *philos*, loving.] — **co-ral"li-oph'i-lid**, *n.*— **co-ral"li-oph'i-loid**, *a.*

Co-ral"li-op'si-da, 1 ko-ral'ı-op'sı-də; 2 co-răl'i-ŏp'si-da, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of uncertain character, referred either to brachiopods or to operculate corals with a vesicular structure. [< Gr. *korallion*, coral, + *opsis*, appearance.]

cor'al-lite, 1 ker'ə-lait; 2 cŏr'a-lit, *n.* **1.** An individual skeleton of a coral-polyp; a cup coral. **2.** Fossil coral; corallinite.— **cor"al-lit'ic**, *a.*

Co-ral"lo-rhi'za, 1 ko-ral'o-rai'zə; 2 co-răl'o-ri'za, *n. Bot.* A small genus of brownish leafless orchids with much-branched coral-like rootstocks, probably parasitic, whence the name *coralroot*. [< LL. *corallum* (see CORAL) + Gr. *rhiza*, root.]

co-ral'lum, 1 ko-ral'um; 2 co-răl'ŭm, *n.* Coral, either as a compound mass or as the skeleton of a polyp. [LL.; see CORAL.]

cor'al-tree", *n.* A tree of the genus *Erythrina*, with bright-red flowers and seeds; especially, two species, *E. indica* and *E. corallodendron*, of the East and West Indies respectively. — **bat's-wing coral-tree**. An Australian coral-tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*).

co'ram†, 1 kō'rəm; 2 cō'ram, *n.* Same as QUORUM.

co-ra'mi, 1 ko-rā'mi; 2 co-rä'mi, *n. pl.* [It.] Leathern wall-hangings. [fish, the gachua.

cor"a-mo'ta, 1 ker'ə-mō'tə; 2 cŏr'a-mō'ta, *n.* [Hind.] A

Co-ran', *n.* Same as KORAN.

cor'a-nach, *n.* Same as CORONACH.

cor'an-derk", 1 ker'ən-dûrk'; 2 cŏr'an-dĕrk', *n.* Any of the various Australian dogwoods. [Aboriginal Austral.]

Co-ran'na Land. Same as KORANNA LAND.

co-rant', co-ran't'o, *n.* Same as COURANT², *n.*

Co"ra-op'o-lis, 1 kō'rə-op'o-lıs; 2 cō'ra-ŏp'o-lis, *n.* A borough in Allegany county, Pa.

Cor"ash'an, 1 kōr'-ash'ən; 2 cōr'-äsh'an, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Sam.* xxx, 30. [Italy.

Co-ra'to, 1 ko-rä'to; 2 co-rä'to, *n.* A city in Bari province,

Co"ray', 1 kō'rē'; 2 cō'rā', **Adamante** or **Diamant** (⁴/₇ 1748–⁴/₇1833). A Greek philologist and patriot.

Co"ra-zon', 1 kō'ra-thōn'; 2 cō'rä-thōn', *n.* A mountain in the Andes, Ecuador; 15,871 ft. high.

corb, 1 kōrb; 2 cŏrb, *n.* **1.** A sheet-iron vessel in which coal is raised from the mine. **2†.** A basket. [< L. *corbis*, basket.]

cor'ban, 1 kōr'ban; 2 cŏr'băn, *n.* [Heb.] **1.** Among the ancient Jews, an offering to God of any sort, bloody or bloodless, but particularly in fulfilment of a vow. The plea of corban as an excuse to escape contributing to the support of parents was reprehended by Christ. See *Mark* vii, 11. **2.** In the Coptic liturgy, the eucharist.

cor-ba'na, 1 kor-bē'nə; 2 cŏr-bā'na, *n.* In the early church, the ecclesiastical treasury. [ML. perh. < Heb. *horbān*; see CORBAN.]

corbel, *n.* Same as CORBEL.

Cor'bē, 1 kōr'bı; 2 cŏr'be, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 12.

cor"beau', 1 kōr'bō'; 2 cŏr'bō', *n.* [F.] In the drapery trade, a very dark green, like the plumage of certain ravens.

cor'bell¹, 1 kōr'bel; 2 cŏr'bĕl, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A small basket of earth set on a parapet to shelter the defenders; a gabion. **2.** *Arch.* A sculptured basket of fruit or flowers used as an ornament. [< F. *corbeille*, < LL. *corbicula*, dim. of L. *corbis*, basket.] **cor'belliet.**

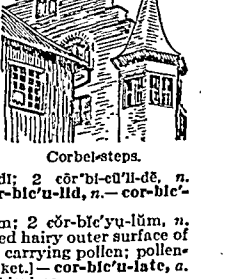
Cor"bell², 1 ker'bē'ya; 2 cŏr'be'ye, *n.* A town in Seine-et-Oise department, France.

cor'bel, 1 kōr'bel; 2 cŏr'bĕl, *vt.* **1.** To support by corbels. **2.** To make in the form of corbels.— **corbeled capital**, in columnar architecture, a capital with from one to three decidedly projecting brackets, consoles or corbels.

cor'bel, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) One of a series of brackets, often ornamental, projecting from the face, especially the external face, of a wall: used for support.

He [the medieval architect] decked with foliage and fruit the bosses above and the *corbels* below. KINGSLEY *Health and Education, Grots and Groves* p. 310. [r. & co. 1874.]

(2) The basket-shaped echinus of the Corinthian column. **cor'bell‡.** **2.** *Entom.* The tip of the tibia when it projects beyond the insertion of the tarsus, as in many weevils. **3†.** A raven; corbie. [OF., < LL. *corbella*, dim. of L. *corbis*, basket.] **cor'bet‡**; **cor'bil‡.**— **cor'bel-arch"**, *n.* Masonry that forms a span by means of corbels and a capstone, as seen in the remains of old Mexican and prehistoric Greek architecture.— **c.-block**, *n.* **1.** A block formed of a single piece of stone or some other hard, durable material. **2.** Any stone in a compound corbel.— **c.-piece**, *n.* A corbel.— **c.-steps**, *n. pl.* Steps in the top of a gable wall from the eaves to the apex of the roof.— **c.-table**, *n.* A row of corbels and the parapet or cornice they support.— **cor'bel-ing**, *n.* An arrangement of stones or bricks in building a wall, in which successive courses project beyond those below them. **cor'bel-lingt.** — **cor'bel-lat"ed**, *a.* Adorned with corbels.



Corbel-steps.

corbeld, *pp.* Corbeled. S. S.

Cor-bic'u-la, 1 kor-bik'yu-lə; 2 cŏr-bĭc'yu-la, *n.* **1.** *Conch.* A genus typical of *Corbiculidæ*. **2.** [c-] *Entom.* A corbiculum. LL. dim. of L. *corbis*, basket.]

Cor"bi-cu'li-dæ, 1 kōr'bı-kiū'lı-di; 2 cŏr'bi-cū'li-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Cyrenidæ*.— **cor-bic'u-lid**, *n.*— **cor-bic'u-loid**, *a.*

cor-bic'u-lum, 1 ker-bik'yu-lum; 2 cŏr-bĭc'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Entom.* The flattened hairy outer surface of the hind tibia of a bee, used for carrying pollen; pollen-basket. [Dim. of L. *corbis*, basket.]— **cor-bic'u-late**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having a corbiculum.

cor'bie, 1 kōr'bı; 2 cŏr'bi, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A crow; raven. **2.** [India.] The large-billed crow (*Corvus machrorhynchus*). **3.** *Her.* A crow or similar bird used as a charge. [< F. *corbin*, < L. *corvus*, crow.] **cor'by‡.**— **cor'bie-crow"**, *n.* [Scot.] The carrion-crow.— **c.-step gable**, a corbel-step gable.— **c.-steps**, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Corbel-steps.

Cor'bie Hall. A village in Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

cor"bil-lard', 1 kōr'bı-yārd'; 2 cŏr'bi-yärd', *n.* [F.] A coach formerly used on state occasions in France.

Cor'bin, 1 kōr'bın; 2 cŏr'bin, *n.* A town in Whitley county, Ky.

cor-bi'na, 1 ker-bi'nə; 2 cŏr-bi'nä, *n.* A food-fish (*Pseudotæna deliciosa*) of the Pacific coast of South America, which frequently attains 6 feet in length.

cor'bin-bone", *n.* The xiphoid or the last segment of a deer's sternum.

cor"bi-ne'ta, 1 kōr'bı-ni'tə; 2 cŏr'bi-nē'ta, *n.* A sciænoid fish (*Bairdiella icistia*) found off the Pacific coast of Mexico. [< L. *corbis*, basket.]

cor"bi-vau', 1 kōr'bı-vō'; 2 cŏr'bi-vō', *n.* An African vulture-like corvine bird (*Corvultur albicollis*). [< F. *corbiveau*, < *corbeau* (< L. *corvus*), raven, + *vautour*, vulture, < L. *vultur*; see VULTURE.]

cor'bu-la, 1 kōr'biu-lə; 2 cŏr'bu-la, *n.* **1.** [-LÆ, 1 -lı; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Zooph.* A receptacle that encloses gonangia, as in certain plumularian hydroids. **2.** [C-] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Corbulidæ*. [L., dim. of *corbis*, basket.]

cor'bule, 1 kōr'biūl; 2 cŏr'būl, *n.* Same as CORBULID.

Cor-bu'li-dæ, 1 kor-biū'lı-di; 2 cŏr-bū'li-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of myacean bivalves having an inequivalve shell and a single recurved tooth in one valve fitting into a fosset in the other. [< CORBULA.] **Cor"bu-la'ce-a‡.**— **cor'bu-lid**, *n.*— **cor'bu-loid**, *a.*

cor'cass, 1 kōr'kəs; 2 cŏr'cas, *n.* [Ir.] A salt-marsh.

Cor'cho-rus, 1 kōr'ko-rus; 2 cŏr'co-rŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A considerable genus of tropical herbs or small shrubs of the lin-

den family, with serrate leaves and small yellow flowers. *C. capsularis*, furnishing the jute-fiber, and *C. olitorius*, the Jews'-mallow, are the best-known species. **2.** [c-] The Japan globeflower (*Kerria japonica*), a cultivated slender shrub of the rose family with simple leaves and yellow flowers, usually double. [< Gr. *korchoros*, wild pulse.]

cor'cle†, *n.* The heart, or germ, of a seed. **cor'cule**†.

cor-cop'a-ll, 1 kor-kop'ə-li; 2 côr-cŏp'ə-ll, *n.* [E. Ind.] The edible acid fruit of an East-Indian tree (*Garcinia indica*) of the gamboge family resembling an orange.

Cor'co-ran, 1 kôr'ko-rən; 2 côr'co-ran, **William Wilson** (12/21 1798–2/24 1888). An American merchant and philanthropist; founded Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C.

Cor"co-va'do, 1 kôr"ko-vä'do; 2 côr"co-vä'do, *n.* A volcano in the Andes, Chile; height 7,510 ft.

Cor"cu-e'ra, 1 kôr"kū-ē'rə; 2 côr"cu-ę'rä, *n.* A town in Negros, P. I.

cord, 1 kôrd; 2 côrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bind or secure with cord; furnish with cords or laces; ornament or finish with cord; as, to *cord* a package; to *cord* the hem of a garment. **2.** To lay in a pile, as fire-wood or the like, for measurement. **3.** In bookbinding, to tie (a book) while it is drying, to prevent the cover from warping or crinkling. **4.** *Weaving.* To connect the heddle-leaves with the treadles so as to make the pattern.

II. *i.* To mat or felt into strands, as the long hair of dogs.

cord, *n.* **1.** A string or small rope made by twisting several strands together; twine.

As unto the bow the *cord* is, So unto the man is woman.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. x, st. 1.

2. A measure for wood equal to 128 cubic feet, or to a pile 4 feet wide, 4 feet high, and 8 feet long. **3.** In some European countries, a varying measure of length. **4.** A former land-measure. See MEASURE. **5.** Corduroy. **6.** In textiles, prominent ribs on plain or figured ground, running with either the warp or the filling. **7.** *Anat.* A cord-like structure; as, the spinal *cord*; umbilical *cord*. **8.** Figuratively, any feeling that draws or restrains: often in the plural; as, the *cords* of love.

The *cords* which bind together the brotherhood of mankind are woven of a thousand strands. FROUDE *Short Studies, Erasmus and Luther* in first series, lect. i, p. 39. [s.]

9. *Weaving.* (1) In a design, a space indicating a warp-thread. (2) A string for transmitting motion in a loom of the pattern-weaving or Jacquard type. **10.** The rope used by a hangman. **11**†. *Music.* Same as CHORD. [< F. *corde*, < LL. *corda*, < Gr. *chordē*, string.]

coordet†; **cordet**†.—**Bedford cord** (*Textiles*), a coarse ribbed cloth with closely interlaced face, and, sometimes, very loose back.—**cord'-drill"**, *n.* A bow-drill.—**c.-foot**, See FOOT, under MEASURE, note 16.—**c.-grass**, *n.* Any one of several species of *Spartina*. Compare GRASS.—**c.-machine**, *n.* See MACHINE.—**c.-peg**, *n. Elec.* A plug attached to the end of a wire in a switchboard, and used to make connections.—**c.-sling**, *n.* A hand-sling of cord or leather.—**c.-stitch**, *n.* An embroidery-stitch producing a chain-like pattern.—**c.-wood**, *n.* Fire-wood sold by the cord; especially, such wood cut to a length of 4 feet.—**cord"-work"**, *n.* Ornamental work made of or with cord.—**Ferrein's cords** (*Anat.*), the true vocal cords.—**gubernacular c.** (*Embryol.*), a band of fibrous tissue which joins the mammalian embryonic testis to the primitive scrotal skin. It is absorbed after the descent of the testis.—**thickset c.**, a napped fustian having a rib, like corduroy.—**Willis's cords**, fibrous bands that run across the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater of the brain.

Cord., *abbr.* Cordelio.

cord'age, 1 kôrd'ij; 2 côrd'ąġ, *n.* **1.** Ropes and cords in general; especially, ropes in the rigging of a ship; hence, anything resembling ropes; as, the twisted *cordage* of vines.

The Spider-broods . . .
From blade to blade connect with *cordage* fine
The unbending grass, and live along the line.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Botanic Garden* can. 3, l. 575.

2. The amount in cords, as of wood, on a given area of land. [F., < *corde*; see CORD, *n.*]—**cord'age-tree"**, *n.* [Tasmania.] A currajong (*Plagianthus stidoides*). Its bark was used by the early settlers for tying post and rail fences, rafters of huts, etc.

Cor"da-i-ta'ce-æ, 1 kôr"di-ai-tē'si-ī; 2 côr"da-i-tā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Paleont.* A family of fossil gymnosperms existing as early as the Silurian period. They have been described as trees from 90 to 120 feet high, branched only above, with leaves 8 to 40 inches long by 6 to 8 in breadth. See CORDAITES. [< A. J. *Corda* (1809–1849), Ger. botanist.]—**cor"da-i-ta'ceous**, *a.*

Cor"da-i-ta'les, 1 kôr"di-ai-tē'lïz; 2 côr"da-i-tā'lēş, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of fossil gymnosperms.—**cor'da-i-ta'le-an**, *a.*

Cor"da-i'tes, 1 kôr"di-ai'tïz; 2 côr"da-i'tēş, *n.* A genus of Paleozoic gymnosperms, especially conspicuous in the coal-measures for its large ribbon-like leaves, which resemble monocotyledonous leaves, tho the position of the genus is intermediate between the conifers and cycads. [< A. J. *Corda*, an early German botanist.]—**cor"-da-i-te'an**, *a.*

cor'date, 1 kor'dēt; 2 côr'dāt, *a. Bot.* Heart-shaped, as a leaf or other flat object. [< L. *cor* (*cord-*), heart.]—**cor'date-lan'ce-o-late**, *a.* Lanceolate from a heart-shaped base.—**c.-oblong**, *a.* Oblong from a heart-shaped base.—**c.-sagittate**, *a.* Heart-shaped with the basal lobes somewhat acute and turned downward.—**cor'date-ly**, *adv.*

Cordate Leaves of European Cyclamen.

cor'dax, 1 kôr'daks; 2 côr'dąks, *n.* A licentious dance of the Greek comedy. [L., < Gr. *kordax*.]

Cor"day' d'Ar'mans', 1 kôr"dē' dar'mäṅ'; 2 côr"dā' dăr'măṅ', **Marie Anne Charlotte**, commonly called **Charlotte Corday** (7/25 1768–7/17 1793). A French revolutionist; assassinated Marat; guillotined.

cord'ed, 1 kôrd'ed; 2 côrd'ĕd, *pt.* **1.** Bound or fastened with cord or rope. **2.** Striped or ribbed as if with cords; as, a *corded* fabric. **3.** Piled in cord measure; as, *corded* fire-wood. **4.** With the hair twisted or felted into strings or curls: said of dogs. **5**†. Made of cord or rope; as, a *corded* ladder.—**cord'ed-up"**, *a. Vet.* Designating a curved condition of the back due to contraction of the muscles: noted in rutting cows.

Cor'dele, 1 kôr'dĭl; 2 côr'dĭl, *n.* A town in Dooly county, Ga.

Cor-de'li-a, 1 kôr-dī'li-ə *or* -dīl'yə; 2 côr-dē'lī-ə *or* -dēl'yą, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Cor-du'la**†. F. **Cor"dé"lie'**, 1 kôr'dē'lī', 2 côr'dę'lē'; G. **Cor-de'li-a**, 1 kôr-dē'lī-ą, 2 côr-dę'lī-ä. **2.** In Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Lear's youngest and favorite daughter; captured and imprisoned by her sisters.

cor"de-ller', 1 kôr'də-lïr'; 2 côr'de-lēr', *n.* [F.] **1.** An early type of rope-making machine in which an epicyclic train turned the bobbins in a direction opposite to that of twisting in order to prevent the strands from untwisting. **2.** [C-] (1) *Ch. Hist.* A Franciscan friar of the strictest rule: so named in France because of the girdle of cord worn by such friars. (2) *pl.* A political club of the time of the French Revolution, whose meetings were held in an old Cordelier convent: founded in 1790 with Danton as its president. **cor"di-lere'**†.

cor"de-llère', 1 kôr'də-lyâr'; 2 côr'de-lyēr', *n.* [F.] *Her.* A knotted cord surrounding a crest, shield, or the like, representing the girdle of St. Francis of Assisi.

cor-delle', 1 kor-del' *or* kôr'del; 2 côr-dĕl' *or* côr'dĕl (XIII), *vt.* [COR-DELLED'; COR-DELL'ING.] [W. U. S.] To impel (a boat) by means of a rope pulled by its occupants, one end being fastened to the shore; tow by hand.

cor-delle', *n.* **1.** A twisted cord; tassel. **2.** [W. U. S.] A tow-line or rope. [F., dim. of *corde*; see CORD, *n.*]

cor-del'la‡.

cord'er, 1 kôrd'ər; 2 côrd'er, *n.* A person or thing that cords; specif., a sewing-machine attachment for fastening cord to a fabric.

Cor'der-y, 1 kôr'dər-i; 2 côr'der-y, *n.* [Eng.] A Latin primer written by Mathurin Cordier (1479–1564), and known as *The Colloquies of Cordertus*, much used in schools.

cord'-grass", *n.* See under CORD, *n.*

Cor'di-a, 1 kôr'di-ə; 2 côr'di-ą, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical and subtropical trees and shrubs of the borage family consisting of about 200 species. *C. cylindristachya*, *C. sebestena*, and *C. macrophylla* of the West Indies yield cordage-fiber. Timber is obtained from other species. [< E. & V. *Cordus* (16th cent.), Ger. botanists.]

cor'dial, 1 kôr'jəl *or* kôrd'yal; 2 côr'jal *or* côrd'yal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Proceeding from the heart; arising from or exhibiting kindliness and affection; hearty; affectionate; kindly; as, a *cordial* greeting. **2.** Giving heart; reviving the spirits; imparting vigor or joy; cheering. **3.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the heart; cardiac. [F., < LL. *cordialis*, < L. *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] **cor-diall**†. Syn.: see FRIENDLY; HOSPITABLE.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

cor'dial, *n.* **1.** That which invigorates, gives comfort, or exhilarates; specif., a medicine or draft used for such purposes.

Comfort is a *cordial*, but no one drinks *cordials* from morning to night. NEWMAN *Letters and Correspondence*, vol. i, p. 76. [c. g. & co. 1890.]

2. A sweet and aromatic alcoholic liquor. See LIQUEUR.

I will bring *cordials*, and flannel stuffs With which to chafe him.
HOLLAND *Bitter-Sweet* third movement, st. 8.

cor-dial'i-ty, 1 kor-jal'i-ti *or* kôr'di-al'i-ti; 2 côr-jăl'i-ty *or* côr'di-al'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being cordial. **2**†. Relation to the heart. [< F. *cordialité*, < LL. *cordialita(t-)s*, < *cordialis*; see CORDIAL, *a.*]

cor'dial-ize, 1 kôr'jəl-aiz; 2 côr'jal-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] [Rare.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into harmony; reconcile. **2.** To make into a cordial. **II.** *i.* To become cordial or harmonious. **cor'dial-ise**‡.

cor'dial-ness, *n.* Same as CORDIALITY, 1.

cor'di-er-ite, 1 kôr'di-ər-ait; 2 côr'di-er-īt, *n. Mineral.* Same as DICHROITE or IOLITE. [< *Cordier*, French geologist.]

cor'di-es, 1 kôr'di-īz; 2 côr'di-ēş, *n.* A soft hat of camel's or goat's hair, or of wool.

cor'di-form, 1 kôr'di-fôrm; 2 côr'di-fôrm, *a.* Heart-shaped; cordate. [< L. *cor* (*cord-*), heart, + *forma*, shape.]—**cordiform tendon**, the central tendon of the diaphram.

cor-dil'la, 1 kor-dil'ə; 2 côr-dĭl'a, *n.* Coarse German hemp; torse. [< O. Sp. *cordilla*, dim. of *cuerda*, cord.]

cor-dil'las, 1 kor-dil'əz; 2 côr-dĭl'ąş, *n.* [F.] A kind of kersey.

cor"dil-le'ra, 1 kôr'dil-yē'rə *or* kor-dil'ər-ə; 2 côr'dĭl-yę'ra *or* côr-dĭl'er-a (XIII), *n.* [Sp.] *Geol.* The entire system of sub-parallel mountain ranges that borders a continent.—**cor"dil-le'ran**, *a.* Pertaining to the cordilleras.

Thus the Western *Cordillera* of North America comprises the Rocky Mountain chain, the Washington chain, . . . the Coast ranges, and other ranges of heights on the Pacific side.
DANA *Geology* p. 15. [r. & co. 1880.]

cord'ing, 1 kôrd'iŋ; 2 côrd'ing, *n.* **1.** The arrangement or order of the treadles in a loom necessary to produce the required pattern. **2.** The corded surface of a twilled fabric. **3.** The stitching of cords on to various garments, as corsets, cloaks, etc.; also, the cord so stitched.

cord'ite, 1 kôrd'ait; 2 côrd'it, *n.* An explosive compound consisting of cellulose nitrate and a restrainer, such as vaseline, used chiefly as a propellant. [< CORD: from the appearance of the grains.]

cord'leaf", 1 kôrd'lif'; 2 côrd'lēf', *n.* [-LEAFS", *pl.*] Any plant of the restiad family.

Cor'do-ba1, 1 kôr'do-bə; 2 côr'do-bā, *n.* **1.** A province in Andalusia, Spain; 5,299 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **3.** A province in Argentina; 66,912 sq. m. **4.** Its capital. **5.** A town in Iloilo province, Panay, P. I. **6.** A town in Cebú, P. I.

cor'do-ba2, *n.* A monetary unit of Nicaragua of the value of an American gold dollar.

cor'dol, 1 kôr'dōl *or* -dol; 2 côr'dōl *or* -dŏl, *n. Chem.* A white odorless, tasteless powder ($C_6H_4.OH.COO.C_6H_2Br_3$). used as a hypnotic and hemostatic. [< CORD + -OL.]

cor'don, *vt.* [Rare.] To twist into or decorate with a cordon.

cor'don, 1 kôr'dən; 2 côr'don, *n.* [F.] **1.** A series or extended line, as of men or ships, so stationed as to prevent egress from or ingress to a place; as, a *cordon* of forts or sentries. **2.** An ornamental lace, cord, or ribbon worn to secure something in place, for adornment, as an indication of rank, or used as a heraldic bearing. **3.** The cord worn as a girdle by a Franciscan friar. **4.** *Arch.* A molding or course of stones, usually horizontal, projecting slightly from the face of a wall; a string-course. **5.** *Fort.* A coping projecting from a scarp-wall to hinder escalading. **6.** *Hort.* A dwarfed tree trained to a single spurred stem for the development of fine fruit.—**cor"don' bleu**, 1 kor'dōṅ' blū; 2 côr'dōṅ' blū. **1.** The blue ribbon of the order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of the old French monarchy. **2.** A person regarded as entitled to a badge of eminent distinction; specif., a first-class cook, particularly a woman cook.—**c. rouge.** **1.** The red ribbon of the old French order of St. Louis. **2.** One entitled to wear such ribbon.—**sanitary c.**, a military line of sentries to prevent communication with an infected district.

cor"do-na'zo, 1 kôr'do-nä'zo; 2 côr'do-nä'zo, *n.* Violent autumnal storm of the west coast of Mexico; called in full *cordonazo de San Francisco*. [Sp., stroke with a rope; *i. e.*, "a lashing with the rope-girdle of St. Francis."]

cor"don-net', 1 kôr'do-nē'; 2 côr'do-nę', *n.* [F.] **1.** The slightly raised edge of a point-lace pattern. **2.** Edging made from piping. **cor"do-nette'**†.

cor"don-nier', 1 kôr'do-nyē'; 2 côr'do-nyę', *n.* [F.] The cobbler-fish.

Cor'do-va, *n.* Same as CORDOBA.

Cor'do-van, 1 kôr'do-vən; 2 côr'do-van. **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Cordova. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or resident of Cordova. **2.** [c-] Cordwain. **3.** [c-] [Eng.] Horse-hide leather. [Sp., also *cordoban*; see CORDWAIN.]

cord'-peg", **c.-sling**, etc. See under CORD, *n.*

cor'du-roy, 1 kôr'du-roi *or* kôr'du-roi'; 2 côr'du-rŏy *or* côr'du-rōy', *vt.* To make into a corduroy road.

cor'du-roy, *a.* **1.** Made of corduroy, as trousers. **2.** Formed from logs laid transversely; as, a *corduroy* road. **3.** Ribbed or corded, as corduroy.—**corduroy road**, a rough road, usually over miry ground, made of transverse logs touching one another.

Look well to your seat, 'tis like taking an airing
On a *corduroy road*, and that out of repairing.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 2.

Carlyle uses *corduroy* for a word as if the term were well known as early as Feb. 8, 1839; see Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson, vol. i, p. 213: 'It is clear . . . that said highways are of the *corduroy* sort.' The use of the word in this sense dates far back of 1839. E. E. HALE *Letter to Standard Dictionary* May 19, 1893.

cor'du-roy, *n.* **1.** A thick and very durable cotton stuff, corded or ribbed. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Trousers made of corduroy. **3.** A corduroy road. [< F. *corde* (see CORD, *n.*) + *du* (contr. of *de le*; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *le* (< L. *ille*), the, + *roi* (< L. *rex*), king.]

cord'wain, 1 kôrd'wēn; 2 côrd'wān, *n.* Spanish leather made of goat-skin or split horse-hide, and used throughout Europe during the middle ages for the boots of the wealthy. [< OF. *cordowan*, < Sp. *cordoban*, < *Cordoba*.]

In gilden buskins of costly *cordwain*.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. ii, can. 3, st. 27.

cord'wain-er, *n.* [Archaic.] A worker in cordwain; a shoemaker.—**cord'wain-er-y**, *n.*

cord'-wood", etc. See under CORD, *n.*

cord'y, 1 kôrd'i; 2 côrd'y, *a.* **1.** *Glass-making.* Having string-like imperfections, due to impurities. **2.** Full of cords; cord-like; having cord-like fibers or parts.

cord'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] A hat of coarse felt.

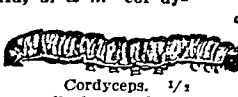
Cor'dy-ceps, 1 kôr'di-seps; 2 côr'dy-çĕps, *n. Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi parasitic on the larvæ of insects or on certain subterranean fungi. On the former, they produce club-shaped, usually yellowish bodies bearing on one part conidia and on another perithecia. The *cordyceps militaris*, a common species, has orange-red stroma several inches high growing from the dead pupæ of moths lying on the ground. [< Gr. *kordylē*, club, + L. *caput*, head.]

cor'dyle, 1 kôr'dil; 2 côr'dyl, *n.* An African zonuroid lizard (genus *Cordylus*). [< Gr. *kordylē*, club.]

Cor"dy-li'ne, 1 kôr'di-lai'ni; 2 côr'dy-lī'nē, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of shrubby palm-like plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, bearing spreading ornamental heads of long, narrow leaves and panicles of numerous white flowers. The perianth is tubulosely bell-shaped. All the species are natives of tropical parts of the Old World. **2.** Same as TÆTSIA. **3.** Any of several cultivated species of *Tætsia*.

cor'dy-lite, 1 kôr'di-lait; 2 côr'dy-lit, *n. Mineral.* A crystalline fluocarbonate of cerium allied to parisite, found in southern Greenland. [< Gr. *kordylē*, club.]

Cor"dy-lu'ri-dæ, 1 kôr'di-lū'ri-dī; 2 côr'dy-lū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of dipterous insects.—**Cor"dy-lu'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kordylē*, club, + *oura*, tail.]—**cor"dy-lu'rid**, *a.* & *n.*—**cor"dy-lu'roid**, *a.*



Cordyceps. 1/2
a, stalk of stroma; *b*, perithecia.

cor'dy-lus, 1 kôr'di-lus; 2 côr'dy-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* A modified auditory tentacle, consisting of a solid axis of chordal endodermal cells. [< Gr. *kordylos*, water-newt.]

core1, 1 kôr; 2 côr, *vt.* [CORED; COR'ING.] **1.** To remove the core or inner parts of; as, to *core* an apple. **2.** [Rare.] To cut or carve out of the core or heart of something. **3.** In founding, to cast by means of a core. **4.** To salt (a herring) before drying.—**coring out** (*Casting*), the process of using cores instead of greensand blocks in making hollow castings.—**coring up** (*Casting*), the process of placing cores in position in a foundry-mold before putting the cape over it.—**cor'er**, *n.*

core2, *n.* **1.** The central or innermost part of a thing; heart; as, the *core* of a rope, boil, etc.

Bethink! His great eyes see
The hearts of men unto their inmost *core*.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Pearls of the Faith* pearl v. st. 6.

2. The cartilaginous endocarp of a pome fruit, enclosing the seeds; as, the *core* of an apple or pear. See illus. under APPLE. **3.** Figuratively, the most important part of anything; the substance or pith of a subject.

She could get to the very *core* of a thing, and her insight was like witchcraft. CARLYLE *Reminis., Mrs. Carlyle* p. 335. [L. 1881.]

4. *Founding.* A solid form, usually porous, placed in a mold, about which the metal is poured, so as to be cast hollow. **5.** *Elec.* (1) The insulated conducting wires of an electric cable. (2) The iron mass or bundle of iron rods, etc., around which the wire is coiled in an electromagnet or armature. By its high permeance it concentrates and multiplies the lines of force, thus creating a more intense field. In some types of machines, such as converters and transformers, it often surrounds the wire coils. **6.** *Engin.* (1) The round plug of rock brought out in boring with an annular drill. (2) A solid wall in the center of an earthen dike, through which water can not penetrate. **7.** *Archeol.* A piece of flint, or similar stone, from which stone implements have been chipped. **8.** [Local, U. S.] A disease that attacks the udders of cows. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] A disease of sheep, caused by worms in the liver. **10.** The center of any superficial area; as, the *core* of the plaza.

The old market-place [at Verona] . . . is so fanciful, quaint and picturesque a place . . . that there could be nothing better at the *core* of even this romantic town.
DICKENS *Pictures from Italy* ch. 9, p. 87. [r. & l.]

11. *Arch.* The central portion of a column or other structure. **12.** *Zool.* The bony portion in the central part of the horn of quadrupeds. [<OF. *cor*, < L. *cor*, heart.— **chambered core,** a core of which the ends are each smaller than the center.— **core'-bar",** *n. Founding.* An iron bar, varying in diameter from 1/2 inch to over 1 foot, used in the making of a core, as of a gun.— **c.-barrel,** *n.* **1.** A vertical iron tube wrapped with straw and coated with loam, used as a core in casting guns, and by the circulation of water cooling the gun from the inside.— **2.** *Mining.* A wrought-iron tube having spiral grooves along its length, for the escape of water and loose earth, up which the core passes: used in connection with a diamond drill.— **c.-bench,** *n. Founding.* A bench where the small cores are made.— **c.-borer,** *n. Mining.* A type of machine used in deep boring, embracing the diamond and other drills.— **c.-box,** *n. Founding.* The box or mold in which a core is made.— **c.-carriage,** *n. Founding.* The car used to convey molds and cores to the oven to be baked.— **c.-disks,** *n. pl. Elec.* Disks of thin iron of which armature-cores are built up by stringing a number together on a central shaft and keying them with nuts. Upon this cylindrical basis the wire is wound.— **c.-drill,** *n.* Same as CORE-BORER.— **c.-drilling,** *n.* The method of drilling by which a core is extracted from the rock pierced, and the strata determined.— **c.-extractor,** *n. Mining.* An attachment to a core-barrel for loosening and raising the core.— **c.-lifter,** *n.* An instrument used to bring up the core left by an annular bit in a boring.— **c. loss** (*Elec.*), energy dissipated by hysteresis and by eddy currents within the magnetic field of an alternating-current generator or dynamo.— **c.-machine,** *n. Founding.* A hand-operated machine used in foundries, which presses prepared sand into forms suitable for cores.— **c.-peg,** *n.* A bar or peg which holds together the several parts of a core which are placed on it and then fastened together.— **c.-piece,** *n.* The core of a rope; the yarn run through its center to make it firm.— **c.-plate,** *n.* A tubular plate made of thin cast iron used as a framework for large cores.— **c.-print,** *n.* In casting, a piece projecting from a pattern, by which the end of the core is supported.— **c. ratio,** the ratio between the diameter of the insulator in a cable and the mean diameter of the strand.— **c.-ring,** *n.* An annular piece of cast iron used as a support for a core. It melts when the metal is poured over it and becomes incorporated in the core.— **c.-trestle,** *n.* A trestle, usually made of metal having at the top V-shaped bearings, for supporting a core-bar while it is being shaped.— **c.-tube,** *n.* **1.** Same as CORE-BARREL, 2. **2.** A tube forming the inner wall of a built-up gun.— **c.-valve,** *n.* A rotary plug valve.— **c.-vent,** *n. Founding.* An opening in a core to allow the escape of air and gases.— **c.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel having a metal center and rim with cavities into which cogs may be driven or in which gear-teeth may engage.— **hard c.** (*Civil Engin. & Arch.*), hard material broken into pieces for use as a bottom layer in making roads, etc.— **Krigik's c.** (*Elec.*), a movable core of iron for use in magnetizing coils so shaped as to be attracted with approximate uniformity through a considerable range of positions.— **laminated c.** (*Elec.*), a core of an armature, induction coil, etc., made up of plates more or less perfectly insulated from each other by thin layers of shellacked paper, etc., thus preventing loss of efficiency due to eddy currents.— **ribbon c.** (*Elec.*), a core composed of iron ribbon to secure lamination and obviate eddy currents.

core[2], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The number of hours a miner works continuously before being relieved; shift.

Cor'c, 1 kôr'ı *or* kō'rı; 2 cōr'e *or* cō're, *n. Bib. Jude* 11.

cor'e-, 1 kor'ı-; 2 cŏr'e-. From Greek *korĕ*, the pupil of the eye: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Co-re'a, Corean, *n.* Same as KOREA, etc.

co"re-ces'sive, 1 kō"rı-ses'ıv; 2 cō"re-cĕs'ıv, *a. Biol.* In Mendelian inheritance, having two synthetic factors both absent: opposed to *condominant*.

co"re-cip'ro-cal, 1 kō"rı-sip'ro-kəl; 2 cō"re-çĭp'ro-cal, *a.* Reciprocal one to another.

cor"e-cli'sis, *n. Surg.* Permanent closure or obliteration of the pupil of the eye. **cor"o-clei'sis‡; cor"o-cli'sis‡.— co-rec'ta-sis,** *n. Surg.* Dilatation of the pupil of the eye.— **co-rec'tome,** *n. Surg.* An instrument used to make an incision through the iris, for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil.— **co-rec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* An operation for the formation of an artificial pupil, by incision, either with or without loss of substance in the iris. **cor"ec-to'mi-a‡; co-rec'to-my‡; cor"o-to'mi-a‡.— cor"ec-to'pi-a,** *n. Surg.* A displacement of the pupil, whereby it is not in the center of the iris.

cored, 1 kōrd; 2 cōrd, *a.* **1.** *Veter.* Having core, the disease. **2.** Having a core.— **cored carbon** (*Elec.*), a carbon used for arc lamps having a core of soft material so that the cupping due to arcing will be central.— **c. shot,** a cast projectile with the hollowed portion smaller than that of the usual shell.

cor"e-di-al'y-sis, 1 kor'ı-dıal'ı-sıs; 2 cōr'e-dı-ăl'y-sis, *n. Surg.* The separation of the iris from its surrounding attachments for the formation of an artificial pupil.

co-re'gent, 1 kō-rī'jent; 2 cō-rē'ĝent, *n.* A joint regent.

co-reg'nan-cy, co"reg-na'tion, etc. See co-[1], *prefix.*

Cor"e-go'nus, 1 kor'ı-gō'nus; 2 cōr'e-ĝō'nŭs, *n. Ich.* A genus of *Salmonidæ* with very small mouth, toothless jaws, and short thick gill-rakers, containing the whitefishes, about 40 species of which inhabit cool inland waters in the northern hemisphere, and are among the most important of food-fishes.

Co-re'i-dæ, 1 ko-rī'ı-dī; 2 co-rē'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of coreoidean bugs, especially those having a reduced scutellum and moderate spinous legs. [< COREUS.] **Co're-i‡; Co-re'o-da‡; Co-re'o-dest.— co're-id,** *a. & n.*

co're-ine, 1 kō'rı-in; 2 cō're-ın, *n.* A coal-tar dye obtained from the amid of dihydroxybenzoic acid.

co-rel'a-tive, } 1 kō-rel'ə-tiv; 2 cō-rĕl'a-tĭv, *a.* Having
co-rel'a-tiv*, } connection or relation; connected. Compare CORRELATIVE.

Co-relative with the assertion, 'There is a foolish God,' is the assertion, 'There is a brutish man.' RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. v, p. 362. [w. a s. 1858.]

— **co"re-la'tion,** *n.* A relation or connection, as of one thing with another.— **co-rel'a-tiv(e-ly*,** *adv.* In connection or relation; as, vigorous exercise should be taken *correlatively* with hard study.

core'less, 1 kōr'les; 2 cōr'lĕs, *a.* Without a core; hence, figuratively, without strength; impotent; purposeless; lacking in spirit.

co"re-lig'ion-ist, 1 kō"rı-lij'ən-ist; 2 cō"re-lĭĝ'on-ĭst, *n.* One of the same religion, or of the same church or sect, as another. **co"re-lig'ion-a-ry‡; cor"re-lig'ion-ist‡.**

co-rel'la, 1 ko-rel'ə; 2 co-rĕl'a, *n.* The crested parrakeet (*Kymphicus noræ-hollandiæ*) of Australia. [< Gr. *korĕ*, doll.]

Co-rel'la, 1 ko-rel'ya; 2 co-rĕl'yä, *n.* A town in Bohol, P. I.

Co-rel'li, 1 ko-rel'lī; 2 co-rĕl'lī, *n.* **1. Arcangelo** (1653-1/18 1713), an Italian composer and violinist; *Concerti Grossi*, etc. **2. Marie** (1864-1911924), a novelist of Italian and Scotch parentage; *Romance of Two Worlds*, etc.; adopted by Dr. Charles Mackay.

co-rel'y-sis, 1 ko-rel'ı-sıs; 2 co-rĕl'y-sis, *n. Surg.* The operation of separating adhesions between the pupillary margin of the iris and the capsule of the crystalline lens.

cor"e-mor-pho'sis, 1 kor'ı-mor-fō'sıs; 2 cōr'e-mōr-fō'sis, *n. Surg.* The operation for forming an artificial pupil for the eye. [< CORE- + MORPHOSIS.]

cor"en-cli'sis, 1 kor'en-klıı'sıs; 2 cōr'ĕn-clī'sis, *n. Surg.* The operation for forming an artificial pupil by drawing part of the iris through an incision in the cornea and cutting it off.

Co"ren-tyn', 1 kō"ren-tain'; 2 cō"rĕn-tŷn', *n.* A river in South America; separates British and Dutch Guiana; navigable 150 m.

Co-ren'zi-o, 1 ko-ren'zı-ō; 2 co-rĕn'zi-ō, **Belisario** (1588?-1643). A Greek painter; *Feeding of the Five Thousand*, etc.

co're-oid, 1 kō'rı-oid; 2 cō're-ŏid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Coreidæ*.

Co"re-ol'de-a, 1 kō"rı-ol'dı-ə; 2 cō"re-ŏl'de-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A superfamily of trochalopodous bugs with metathoracic epimera laminate and antennæ entirely uncovered and before the eyes. [< COREUS + -OID.]— **co"re-ol'de-an,** *a. & n.*

Co're-o-Jap'a-nese', 1 kō'rı-ō-jap'ə-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 cō're-ō-jăp'a-nēs' *or* -nēs', *n.* The linguistic stock of the Mongolian group which includes Korean, Japanese and Luchuan.

cor"e-om'e-ter, 1 kor'ı-əm'ı-tər; 2 cōr'e-ŏm'e-tēr, *n.* An optical instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye. [< CORE- + -METER.]

Co"re-op'sis, 1 kō'rı-op'sıs; 2 cō"re-ŏp'sis, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of mainly North-American and South-African herbs of the aster family, with generally opposite leaves and large pedunculate heads of commonly showy yellow or rose-colored flowers. Several species are cultivated for ornament. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *koris*, bedbug, + *opsis*, resemblance.] [to coreplasty.

cor"e-plas'tic, 1 kor'ı-plas'tık; 2 cōr'e-plăs'tĭc, *a.* Relating

cor'e-plas"ty, 1 kor'ı-plas'tı; 2 cōr'e-plăs'ty, *n. Surg.* Any operation for producing an artificial pupil. [< CORE- + -PLASTY.]

cor'er, 1 kōr'ər; 2 cōr'er, *n.* An instrument or machine for removing the core from fruit.

cor'e-ses, 1 ker'e-sız; 2 cōr'e-sēs, *n. pl. Bot.* Dark-red, broad, disk-shaped bodies found under the skin of grapes. [< Gr. *koris*, bedbug.]

co"re-sid'u-al, 1 kō'rı-zid'yu-əl; 2 cō"re-ŝĭd'yu-al, *n. Math.* A point on a cubic curve so related to any system of four points that, when any conic is described through such points, the coresidual lies on a common chord of the cubic and the conic. [< CO-[2] + RESIDUAL.]

Core Sound. A body of water on the coast of North Carolina; 35 by 2 to 5 m.

co"re-spon'dent, 1 kō"rı-spən'dent; 2 cō"re-spŏn'dĕnt, *n. Law.* **1.** One of several defendants to a chancery or an admiralty cause. **2.** The person charged with being the respondent's paramour in a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery.— **co"re-spon'den-cy,** *n.*

cor-es"te-no'ma, 1 ker-es'tı-nō'mə; 2 cōr-ĕs'te-nō'ma, *n. Pathol.* Malformation of the pupil caused by growths on its margin. [< CORE- + Gr. *stenōma*, narrow place.]

co'ret, 1 kō'ret; 2 cō'rĕt, *n.* A pond-snail (genus *Planorbis*).

Co're-us, 1 kō'rı-us; 2 cō're-ŭs, *n. Entom.* A genus typical of *Coreidæ*, etc. [< Gr. *koris*, bedbug.]

co-rev'el, co"re-volve', etc. See co-[1], *prefix.*

corf, 1 kôrf; 2 cōrf, *n.* **1.** The basket or box in which coal is carried from the working-place to the shaft. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A measure of coal, varying from 2 to 3 1/4 hundredweight; formerly, also, a basket. **3.** [Dial., Eng.] A floating receptacle for holding fish, etc. **4.** [Scot.] A hut or similar building for temporary use. [Var. of CORB[1].] **corvet.**

Corfe Cas'tle. A village in Dorsetshire, England; ruins of Corfe Castle, where in 979 Edward the Martyr was assassinated.

corf'-house", 1 kôrf'-haus"; 2 cōrf'-hous", *n.* [Scot.] A shed in which salmon are cured and packed and the fish-nets stored.

Cor'fi-ote, 1 kôr'fi-ōt; 2 cōr'fi-ōt, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands. **Cor'fute‡.**

Cor-fiam'bo, 1 kor-fiam'bo; 2 cōr-fĭăm'bo, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a giant, typical of sensual passion; killed by Arthur.

Cor-fu', 1 kor-fū'; 2 cōr-fu', *n.* **1.** A nome in Greece; part of Ionian Islands; 431 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a fortified seaport town. **3.** An island, part of nome; 272 sq. m. Ancient **Cor-cy'ra.** [coorgeţ.

corge, 1 kōrj; 2 cōrĝ, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A score; twenty.

co"ri-a'ceous, 1 kō"rı-ē'shus; 2 cō"ri-ā'-shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of a tough leathery texture, as leaves, wing-covers, etc. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like leather. [< LL. *coriaceus*, < L. *corium*, leather.]

co-ri-al', 1 kō-rı-ăl'; 2 cō-ri-ăl' *n.* [Guiana.] A log canoe with pointed ends.

co"ri-a-myr'tin, 1 kō"rı-ə-mūr'tın; 2 cō"-ri-a-mŷr'tin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{16}O_{10}$) contained in the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia:* formerly used to produce a black dye. [< *Coria-* (in CORIARIA) + *myrtifolia* (the specific name); see MYRTLE and FOLIACEOUS.]

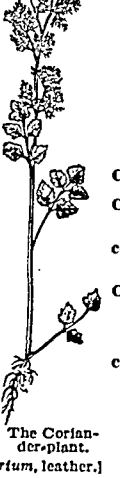
co"ri-an'der, 1 kō"rı-an'dər; 2 cō"ri-ăn'dĕr, *n.* **1.** A plant (*Cortandrum sattvum*). **2.** Its aromatic seeds: used for flavoring in cooking, and as a stimulant and carminative. **3.** *pl.* [Scot.] Sugar-coated coriander-seeds used as a confection. [< AS. *coltandre*, < L. *cortandrum*; see CORIANDRUM.]

co"ri-an'drol, 1 kō"rı-an'drōl *or* -drol; 2 cō"ri-ăn'drōl *or* -drŏl, *n. Chem.* Linalool. [< CORIANDRUM + -OL.]

Co"ri-an'drum, 1 kō"rı-an'drum; 2 cō"ri-ăn'drŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual herbs of the parsley family, of the Mediterranean region, *C. sattivum* being the coriander of the gardens. [L., < Gr. *koriannon*, < *koris*, bedbug.]

Co"ri-a'ri-a, 1 kō"rı-ē'rı-ə; 2 cō"ri-ā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* The only genus of the *Coriariaceæ*.

Co"ri-a"ri-a'ce-æ, 1 kō"rı-ē"rı-ē'sı-ı; 2 cō"ri-ā"-ri-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of polypetalous shrubs with unarmed, angled branches, opposite, entire, exstipulate leaves, clusters of small pentamerous flowers, and a purple fruit. [< L. *coriarius*, leathery, < *corium*, leather.] — **co"ri-a"ri-a'ceous,** *a.*


The Coriander-plant.

Cor'i-at, *n.* Same as CORYATE.

co'ri-din, } 1 kō'rı-din, -din *or* -dīn; 2 cō'ri-dĭn, -dĭn *or*
co'ri-dine, } -dīn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{15}N$) of the pyridin series, obtained on the destructive distillation of Dippel's oil, coal-tar, etc. [< L. *corium*, leather.]

Co'ri-geen', *n.* Same as CARRAGEEN.

Cor'i-geno, 1 kō'rı-jyē'no; 2 cō'rĭ-lyē'no, *n.* A town in Cosenza province, Calabria, Italy.

co'ri-in, 1 kō'rı-ın; 2 cō'ri-ın, *n.* A protein body that cements the fibers of the corium or true skin. [< CORIUM.]

Cor"i-me-læn'i-dæ, 1 kor'ı-mı-len'ı-dī; 2 cōr'ı-me-lĕn'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of geodromican bugs with a very large convex scutellum, spinous tibiæ, and three-jointed tarsi. **Cor"i-me-læn'ic,** *a.* [< Gr. *korıs*, bedbug + *melaina*, f. of *melas*, black.] **Cor"i-ma-læn'i-dæ‡.— cor"i-me-læ'noid,** *a. & n.*

Co-rin'na, 1 ko-rin'ə; 2 co-rĭn'a, *n.* **1.** A Greek lyric poet; flourished about 490 B. C. **Ko'rin-na‡** [Gr.]. **2.** Diminutive of CORA. **3.** A town in Penobscot county, Me.

co-rinne'[1], 1 ko-rin'; 2 co-rĭn', *n.* A brilliantly colored humming-bird. [< F. *corinne*.]

Co"rinne'[2], 1 kō"rin'; 2 cō"rĭn', *n.* **1.** The heroine of Mme. de Staël's novel *Corinne, ou L'Italie*, whose lover proves false. **2.** [F.] Same as CORA.

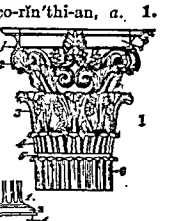
cor'inth[1], 1 kor'ınth; 2 cŏr'ĭnth, *n.* **1.** A corinthian currant, often employed by the French in wine-making; formerly, any currant. **2.** One of several red coal-tar dyes. **3†.** [C-] Corinthians.— **glycerin corinth,** a fortified anilin or coal-tar dye used on unmordanted cotton.

Cor'inth[2], 1 kor'ınth; 2 cōr'ĭnth, *n.* **1.** An ancient city in Argolis and Corinth nome, Greece; destroyed by the Romans, 146 B. C.; rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, 46 B. C. **2.** A city, county-seat of Alcorn county, Miss.; victory of Federal forces under Rosecrans, Oct. 3-5, 1862. **3.** A town in Penobscot county, Me. **4.** A town in Saratoga county, N. Y. **Ko'rin-thos‡** [Gr.]. [pan'tos‡.

Cor'inth, Gulf of. A gulf north of Morea, Greece. **Le-Cor'inth, Isth'mus of.** An isthmus which joins the Morea to Attica, Greece; length, 20 m. The **Canal of Corinth** was cut through to connect the Gulf of Corinth and the Ægina Gulf between 1882 and 1893.

Co-rin'thi-an, 1 ko-rin'thı-ən; 2 co-rĭn'thi-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Corinth, a city of ancient Greece noted for its luxury. **2.** Like a Corinthian; luxurious; licentious.

Corinthian, it appears, was the phrase applied to men of fashion and ton in Plancus's time: they were the brilliant predecessors of the swell of the present period. THACKERAY *Early and Late Papers, John Leech's Pictures* p. 125. [T. & F. 1867.]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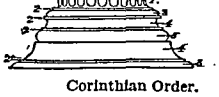
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Corinthian Order.

3. Conducted by amateurs; as, *Corinthian* sailing. **4.** Ornate in style. [< L. *Corinthius*, < Gr. *Korinthios*, < *Korinthos*, Corinth.] **Co-rin'thi-act.— Corinthian brass,** extreme effrontery: an allusion to a passage in one of Demosthenes, at Athens, showing— (1) abacus with *a*, ovolo; *b*, fillet; and *c*, casion to the excellent vetto; (2) cauliculi and volutes; (3) upper brass, properly acanthus-leaves with helices and tendrils; bronze, anciently (4) lower or water leaves; (5) astragal; (6) made in Corinth. shaft. **2.** Corinthian base with part of **—C. order or style** shaft of column, showing— (1) apophyge **of architecture,** of shaft; (2) fillets; (3) cyma reversa or the most ornate of talon; (4) cavetto or scotia; (5) torus. the classical orders. Compare illus. under COLUMN.

As developed by the Greeks, tho always sparingly used by them, the capital was bell-shaped and commonly adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves, and the shaft was slender and fluted like the Ionic; the entablature was also like that of the Ionic. The Romans retained the characteristic features of the column, but variously modified and enriched the details. See chart of ARCHITECTURE and GREEK and ROMAN ARCHITECTURE, under the respective adjectives.— See illus. above.— **C. vase,** an archaic variety of vase, of about the 7th century B. C., first found in the district of Corinth, but afterward in Etruria and elsewhere, with Oriental decorations— such as fantastic monsters, human-headed birds and other winged creatures — usually painted black or red, in continuous friezes on a yellowish-white ground.

Co-rin'thi-an, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Corinth. **2.** A dashing or profligate fellow; a fast man; a man about town; especially, such a man of the aristocratic class. **3.** [Slang.] A gentleman sportsman who rides or drives his own horses on the turf, or sails his own yacht. **4.** [Slang.] A swaggering adventurer; bully. **5†.** A courageous man.— **Epistle to the Corinthians,** two letters addressed by the apostle Paul to the Christians at Corinth, presenting the insufficiency of human wisdom to save, and forming two books of the New Testament.— **Co-rin'thi-an-esque',** *a.* Resembling the Corinthian style in architecture.— **Co-rin'thi-an-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] Profligate conduct, such as that of the Corinthians.

The miracles and the gifts have issued in a wild *Corinthianism* which whole chapters of apostolic lecture can hardly reduce to sobriety. BUSHNELL *Nature and Supernat.* p. 454. [a. 1886.]

— **Co-rin'thi-an-ize,** *vi.* To live a luxurious and profligate life, like that of the Corinthians.

Co-rin'thus, 1 ko-rin'thus; 2 co-rin'thŭs, *n. Bib. Rom.* xvi (subscription).

Co"ri-o-la'nus, 1 kō"rı-o-lē'nus; 2 cō"ri-o-lā'nŭs, **Caius** (or **Cnæus**) **Marcius.** A legendary Roman hero; subject of Shakespeare's *Coriolanus;* flourished 490 B. C.

co"ri-o-sul'fu-rin, 1 kō"rı-o-sul'fiu-rin; 2 cō"ri-o-sūl'fū-rin, *n.* A yellowish skin-pigment of certain birds. [< L. *corium*, leather, + *sulfur*, sulfur.]

Co-ris'i-dæ, 1 ko-ris'ı-dī; 2 co-ris'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of cryptocerate bugs with a depressed body, natatorial legs, and obsolete scutellum. **Cor'i-sa** or **Cor'i-xa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *korıs*, bedbug.] **Co-rix'i-dæ‡.— cor'i-sid,** *a. & n.* **— cor'i-soid,** *a.*

co'ri-um, 1 kō'rı-um; 2 cō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [cō'nı-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The sentient and vascular portion of the skin beneath the epidermis. See illus. under SKIN. **2.** *Entom.* The coriaceous main part of the hemielytrum of a bug. **3.** Armor made of leather, worn by the Romans, and by the English down to the reign of Edward I. [L., leather.]— **corium phlogisticum,** a thick grayish crust or coat that forms on the surface of blood drawn during the existence of active inflammation. See BUFFY COAT.

co-ri'val, etc. See co-[2], *prefix*

cork[1], *v.t.* To stop with a cork, as a bottle. 2. To blacken with burnt cork. 3. [Colloq.] To silence suddenly: used with *up;* as, that answer *corked* him *up.*

cork[2], *vt.* 1. To calk. 2. To injure as by a calk: often used reflexively: a corruption of *calk:* said of a horse.

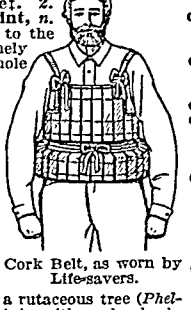
cork[3], *vt.* [Rare.] *Tanning.* To give grain to leather.

cork[1], *n.* 1. The light, porous, elastic outer bark of the cork-oak (*Quercus suber*), indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa: used for stoppers for bottles, for artificial limbs, floats, and many other purposes. 2. Anything made of cork, or serving the purpose of a cork. Specif.: (1) A stopper or bung for a bottle or other vessel; as, a champagne-*cork;* a rubber *cork.* (2) An anglers' float. (3) A cork sole for a shoe. 3. *Bot.* A protective tissue that forms beneath the epidermis of dicotyledons and replaces it, that heals wounds, and forms when dead the bulk of the outer bark. It consists of thin-walled cells filled with air, is destitute of intercellular spaces, and is impermeable to water. 4. The cork-oak. 5. [Scot.] A lichen from which a crimson dye is extracted. 6. [Scot.] A foreman; employer; overseer. 7. *pl.* (1) A betting game with corks, colored red or black, so shaped that they may fall on either color. (2) A combination game of bowls and quoits played in Belgium and France. (3) A form of skittle-pool. [< Sp. *corcho,* < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark.]

Gathering Cork.

corke†.

-burnt cork, charred cork, used as a face-black: often made into a paste.— **c.-bark elm,** the CORK-ELM.— **c. belt,** a life-preserver made of cork blocks or granulated cork.— **cork'-black",** *n.* Burnt cork; Spanish black.— **c.-board,** *n.* 1. Compressed cork bark of any thickness. 2. A composition product of cork and asphaltum-clay formed into thick sheets. 3. *Tanning.* A board with a cork top on which skins are grained.— **c.-borer,** *n.* A coleopterous insect injurious to corks of wine-bottles. **-cork'brain",** *n.* An empty-headed, foolish person. **— c.-brained,** *a.*— **c.-camblum,** *n.* The phellogen, or inner active layers of cork-producing tissue. **c.-meristem**‡.— **c.-cutter,** *n.* One whose business is to make corks; also, the special tool he uses.— **c.-elm,** *n.* See ELM. — **c.-fossil,** *n.* Same as ASBESTOS.— **c. jacket,** a jacket having pieces of cork enclosed in canvas, to aid a swimmer or sustain one who can not swim.— **c.-leather,** *n.* A material composed of fine slices of cork cemented between layers of leather.— **c.-oak,** *n.* 1. The oak (*Quercus suber*) that yields the cork of commerce. It is a native of southern Europe, and grows to a height of 30 or 40 feet, producing a crop of cork every six or eight years for a century or more. **c.-tree**†. 2. The American liquidambar.— **c.-paint,** *n. Ship-building.* A varnish applied to the iron portions of ships, over which finely powdered cork is thrown and the whole then painted over.— **c.-polyp,** *n.* An alcyonoid coral.— **c.-presser,** *n.* A corrugated eccentric wheel rotatable in a corrugated circular bed: for reducing the size of corks by rolling and compression. **c.-press**‡. **— c.-pull,** *n.* An implement for removing from a bottle a cork that has been forced below the neck. **c.-puller**‡.— **c.-rope,** *n.* The rope along the top of a seine to which the floats are attached; the headline.— **c.-tree,** *n.* The bat's-wing coral-tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*): so called from its light, spongy wood. The **Chinese cork-tree** is a rutaceous tree (*Phellodendron amurense*) of Eastern Asia with corky bark, pinnate leaves, and inconspicuous green flowers.— **cork'wing",** *n.* A wrasse or labroid fish (*Labrus berggylta*). **cork'ling**‡.— **cork'wood",** *n.* 1. The light, porous wood of several West-Indian trees— *Anona palustris* of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceæ*), *Ochroma lagopus* of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), etc. The **marsh-corkwood** is the alligator-apple tree (*Anona palustris*). 2. The majagua (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). 3. An Australian shrub (*Duboisia myoporoides*). 4. A small New Zealand tree (*Entelea arborescens*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*). 5. In the southeastern United States, a small tree (*Leitneria floridana*). See LEITNERIA. 6. [Scot.] The white cork boletus (*Boletus suberosus*) growing on tree-trunks. 7. A West-Indian nyctaginiaceous shrub (*Pisonia obtusata*) bearing obovate leaves, rounded at the tip, and greenish cymose flowers: cultivated in greenhouses. 8†. The wood or timber of the cork-oak.— **fossil c.,** same as CORK-FOSSIL.— **West-Indian c.,** the corkwood cotton (*Ochroma lagopus*). See under COTTON.



Cork Belt, as worn by Life-savers.

cork[2], *n.* [U. S.] Same as CALK.

Cork[3], *n.* 1. **Earl of** (1⁰/₁₁1566–⁹/₁₁1643), Richard Boyle, an English statesman; aided in suppressing Irish rebellion, 1641. 2. A county in Munster province, S. Ireland; 2,885 sq. m. 3. Its capital, a seaport city.

cork'age, 1 kôrk'ij; 2 côrk'aġ, *n.* 1. The corking or uncorking of bottles containing wine or other beverage. 2. The serving or the keeping over and reserving of wine, etc., in bottles at a hotel. 3. A charge for such service, especially when the wine is the property of the guest.

corked, 1 kôrkt; 2 côrkt, *a.* 1. Stopped with cork, as a bottle. 2. Fitted with a cork or with cork, as a shoe. 3. Having acquired the taste of cork; as, *corked* wine.

cork'er, 1 kôrk'ər; 2 côrk'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which corks. 2. [Slang.] An argument that puts a stop to discussion. 3. An instrument to stretch women's shoes. 4. [Slang.] A smart, confident fellow; a good, clever fellow. 5. [Scot. & Ir.] A large pin employed in fancy work, as embroidery.

Cork Har'bor. An inlet of the Atlantic ocean, Cork county, Ireland; contains Great Island.

cork'ing, 1 kôrk'iŋ; 2 côrk'ing, *n.* An injury to wines caused by fungoid growths on the corks of the bottles.

cork'ing, *adv.* & *a.* [Slang.] Very; excellent; enjoyable; as, a *corking* good time.

cork'ing-pin", 1 kôrk'iŋ-pin"; 2 côrk'ing-pin", *n.* [Archaic.] A large pin: said to have been used for fastening the hair, when dressed high, to an interior cork support.

cork'ir, 1 kûrk'ər; 2 côrk'ir, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CORK[1], *n.*, 5.

cork'ite, 1 kôrk'ait; 2 côrk'it, *n. Mineral.* Beudantite. [< *Cork,* Ireland.]

cork'screw", 1 kôrk'skrū"; 2 côrk'scrų", *vt.* & *vi.* To move or cause to move like a corkscrew; twist; as, he *corkscrewed* his way through the crowd.

Corkscrew Curls.

cork'screw", *a.* Shaped like a corkscrew; spirally twisted; as, *corkscrew* ringlets.

cork'screw"y‡.

cork'screw", *n.* 1. An instrument for drawing corks from bottles: usually a sharpened wire or bar of steel twisted spirally and fitted with a transverse handle. 2. A variety of twilled woolen or worsted fabric. 3. [W. U. S.] A locomotive used in logging. 4. [Colloq.] In dancing, a figure in which several dancers move round one who remains stationary.— **cork'screw"-plant",** *n. Bot.* A low orchid (*Gyrostachys gracilis*) with tuberous roots, basal leaves, and fragrant white flowers, borne on a twisted spike, native in the eastern United States; the slender ladies'-tresses.

cork'wing", cork'wood", etc. See under CORK[1], *n.*

cork'y, 1 kôrk'i; 2 côrk'y, *a.* 1. Like cork; shrunken; dried up; as, *corky* limbs. 2. Having the flavor of cork; corked; as, a *corky* taste. 3. [Colloq.] Light in weight; vivacious; restive.— **corky warts,** corky wart-like formations due to fungoid growths or bacteria occurring on tuberous plants and in association with scales on beets and potatoes.— **cork'i-ness,** *n.*

Cor"le-o'ne, 1 kôr"lē-ō'nē; 2 côr"le-ō'nę, *n.* A town in Palermo province, Sicily.

Cor'liss, 1 kôr'lis; 2 côr'lis, **George H.** (7/₂₁1817–²/₂₁1888). An American manufacturer; invented the Corliss engine.

corm, 1 kôrm; 2 côrm, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A bulb-like, fleshy subterranean stem of rounded or depressed figure and solid texture. 2. *Biol.* A cormus. [< Gr. *kormos;* see CORMUS.]

Cor'mac Con'ling-as, 1 kûr'mək kun'liŋ-əs; 2 cûr'mac con'liŋ-ăs. *Ir. Myth.* The son of Conchubhar, king of Ulster, who deserted his father after the treacherous murder of the Sons of Usna, and was killed in Connaught by Craveteen the Harper, whose wife he had estranged.

Cor'mac Mac Art. *Ir. Myth.* Legendary high king of Ireland in the 3d century A. D.

cormc, 1 kôrm; 2 côrm, *n.* The service-tree (*Pyrus* or *Sorbus domestica*) of English woods. [F., service-apple, perhaps < L. *cornum,* cornel-cherry.]

cor'mel, 1 kôr'mel; 2 côr'mĕl, *n.* One of the smaller corms developed each season on an old corm.

Cor. Mem., *abbr.* Corresponding member.

Cor"me-nin', 1 kôr'mə-naiⁿ'; 2 côr'me-năiⁿ', **Vicomte de** (1/₂₁1788–⁴/₂₁1868). Louis Marie de la Haye, a French jurist, publicist, and politician.

cor-mid'i-um, 1 kər-mid'i-um; 2 cŏr-mid'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Zooph.* A group of heteromorphic persons on a siphonophore stem. [< Gr. *kormos,* trunk.]

cor'mo-, 1 kôr'mo-; 2 côr'mo-. From Greek *kormos,* a tree-trunk: a combining form.

cor'mo-gen, 1 kôr'mo-jen; 2 côr'mo-ġĕn, *n.* Same as CORMOPHYTE.— **Cor-mog'e-næ,** *n. pl.* Same as CORMOPHYTA.— **cor-mog'e-nous,** *a.*

cor-mog'e-ny, 1 kər-moj'i-ni; 2 cŏr-mŏġ'e-ny, *n. Biol.* The development-history of races or other aggregates of persons. [< Gr. *kormos,* trunk, + -GENY.].

corm'old, 1 kôrm'oid; 2 côrm'ŏld, *a.* Resembling a corm.

cor-moph'y-ly, 1 kər-mof'i-li; 2 cŏr-mŏf'y-ly, *n. Biol.* The phylogeny or tribal history of races or other aggregates of persons. [< Gr. *kormos,* trunk, + *phylon,* tribe.] **cor"-mo-phy-log'e-ny**‡.

Cor-moph'y-ta, 1 kər-mof'i-tə; 2 cŏr-mŏf'y-ta, *n. pl. Bot.* A former primary division of the vegetable kingdom, embracing plants that possess roots, stems, and leaves. [< Gr. *kormos,* trunk, + *phyton;* see PHYTON.] **Cor-mog'e-næ**‡.— **cor'mo-phyte,** *n. Bot.* A plant of the *Cormophyta;* a cormogen.— **cor"mo-phyt'ic,** *a.*

cor'mo-rant, 1 kôr'mo-rənt; 2 côr'mo-rant, *a.* Having the nature of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious.

But how insignificant, compared with the *cormorant* demands of Army and Navy. CHAS. SUMNER in *True Grandeur of Nations, July 4, 1845* p. 88. [A. P. S. 1869.]

cor'mo-rant, *n.* 1. A large web-footed phalacrocoracoid bird, with a strongly hooked bill and long neck. The gular pouch is small and the tail stiff and rounded. Cormorants feed voraciously on fish, which they catch by swimming and diving. *Phalacrocorax carbo* is the **common cormorant** of the northern hemisphere, and *P. dilophus* is the **double-crested c.** of North America. Of Australian varieties there are the **black c.** (*P. novæ-hollandiæ*); the **little c.** (*P. melanoleucus*); the **pied c.** (*P. varius*); the **white-breasted c.** (*P. leucogaster*); and the **white-throated c.** (*P. brevirostris*).

2. A glutton; a rapacious or avaricious person.

The amount of his [Macaulay's] knowledge surprises even bookworms, memory-mongers, and other literary *cormorants.* E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays, Macaulay* vol. i, p. 15. [o. & co. 1873.]

[< F. *cormoran,* < LL. *corvus marinus;* see CORVUS and MARINE, *a.*] **cor'me-raunt**†.— **green cormorant,** the shag or crested cormorant.— **Harris's c.,** a large small-winged cormorant (*Nannopterum harrisi*), of the Galapagos Islands. It is a flightless bird brownish-black above and pale brown and gray below with a black tail.— **Pallas's c.,** an extinct species of cormorant (*Phalacrocorax perspicillatus*) at one time inhabiting Bering Island.

cor'mous, 1 kôr'mus; 2 côr'mŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to a corm.

cor-mun'dum, 1 kər-mun'dum; 2 cŏr-mŭn'dŭm, *n.* [Scot.] An acknowledgment of a fault; a petition for peace: from the Latin words *cor mundum crea in me* (create in me a clean heart). *Ps.* li, 10.

cor'mus, 1 kôr'mus; 2 côr'mŭs, *n.* [-MI, 1 -mi; 2 -mi, *pl.*] 1. *Biol.* A stock or colony of persons, as a chain of salps. 2. *Bot.* A corm. 3. A plant-body exhibiting stem- and leaf-formation: opposed to *thallus.* [< Gr. *kormos,* trunk of a tree, < *keirō,* cut.]

corn, 1 kôrn; 2 côrn, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To preserve by laying down in coarse salt; specif., to preserve and season in brine; as, to *corn* beef. 2. To granulate. 3. [Slang.] To intoxicate, as with liquor distilled from corn or other grains. 4. (1) [U. S.] To feed with corn. (2) [Scot.] To feed with oats. 5. [Rare.] To crop with corn, as land.

II. *i.* 1. [Local, Eng.] To beg corn on St. Thomas's day. 2. To form into corn or seeds; kern: said of cereals and certain leguminous plants. 3. To yield corn. 4†. To assume a grain-like form.

corn, *a.* Composed of grains; granular.

corn[1], *n.* 1. The seeds of cereal plants used for food, as maize, barley, rye, wheat, and oats.

In England *'corn'* means either wheat, barley, rye, and oats collectively, or more specifically wheat; in Scotland it generally means oats; in America it means maize, the 'Indian corn,' the cereal peculiar to the western hemisphere.

FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 182. [H. M. & CO. 1892.]

The name of *corn* signified originally what is crushed or ground. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 43. [S. 1873.]

Specif.: (1) [U. S.] The seeds of the maize-plant or Indian corn, growing on a woody cob: soft and milky when green, and then eaten as a vegetable, but hard when ripe, and then ground as a grain. See MAIZE.

The ripe grain of Indian corn is of various tints, from white to black, but is mostly yellow or white. The common varieties are: **dent corn,** exhibiting a depression in the outer end of the kernel; **flint c.,** having a hard smooth kernel; **pop-c.,** with small ears and small kernels, very flinty, and abounding in oil, which explodes in roasting; ears selected and preserved for planting are known as **seed-c.; sweet c.,** rich in sugar, and shriveling when ripe.

Indian Corn.

1. The maize-plant, showing the primary and secondary roots, the parallel-veined leaves sheathing the stalk, two clusters of pistillate flowers (*a, a*), and the tassel (*b*), formed of staminate flowers in spikes. 2. Pistillate flower surrounded by glumes; *o,* the ovary; *s,* the long thread-like style, and *st,* the stigma. 3. A staminate flower, with three two-celled anthers (*a*) hanging on slender filaments. 4. An ear: a short axillary branch of the stalk with spike of pistillate flowers, the husks partially stripped to display the grains. The many long, slender styles and stigmas hang beyond the ear, forming 'corn-silk.' 5. Ripened kernels.

(2) [Eng.] The seeds of wheat, rye, oats, and barley. (3) [Scot.] Oats. 2. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. 3. The plants that produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after harvesting and before the grain is removed.

Where near thee rises green the bladed *corn.*

JONES VERY *Field and Wood* st. 1.

4. [Rare.] A hard grain or particle, like a seed. 5. [Colloq., U. S.] Whisky distilled from corn. [< AS. *corn.*] **cornet.— corn'-a-do"nis,** *n.* The pheasant's-eye (*Adonis autumnalis*).— **c.-baby,** *n.* Same as KERN-BABY. — **c.-badger,** *n.* One who deals in corn. **c.-cadger**†; **c.-chandler**‡.— **c.-ball,** *n.* A pop-corn ball.— **c. beads,** same as JOB'S-TEARS.— **c.-beetle,** *n.* A small cucujid beetle (*Cucujus testaceus*) whose larva is destructive to stored grain.— **c.-bells,** *n.* A small cup-shaped fungus (*Cyathus vernicosus*), sometimes growing in cultivated fields; bird's-nest fungus.— **c. belt** [U. S.], the region including the chief corn-growing States, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio.— **corn'bind",** *n.* 1. The bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* and *C. sepium*). 2. The knotbindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus*).— **c.-binder,** *n. Agric.* A machine for cutting, gathering, and binding corn.— **c.-bird,** *n.* 1. The corn-crake. 2. [Brit. Guiana.] The cow-bird.— **c.-blade,** *n.* The leaf of the maize, or the cereal plant.— **corn'bole",** *n.* [Eng.] *Medieval Law.* The richest sheaf required as a harvest tax.— **corn'bot"tle,** *n.* The bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*).— **c.-brandy,** *n.* A liquor distilled from grain; whisky.— **Corn'brash",** *n. Geol.* A subdivision of the English Jurassic series. See GEOLOGY. — **c. bread,** bread or plain cake made from Indian corn meal or maize flour. See CORN DODGER; CORN PONE; JOHNNY-CAKE.— **c.-campion,** *n.* The corn-cockle. — **c.-cob,** *n.* The cob of corn or maize.— **c.-cockle,** *n. Bot.* A weed (*Agrostemma githago*), an annual of the pink family, found in grain-fields in Europe and the United States.— **c.-cracker,** *n.* 1. [Local, U. S.] A whip-ray (*Rhinoptera quadriloba*). 2. [Local, U. S.] A Kentuckian or North-Carolinian; or, a poor white. 3. A corn-crake. — **c.-crake,** *n.* 1. A common European bird, the crake or land-rail (*Crex crex*), which frequents meadows and corn-fields. It is noted for the call-note (crek-crek) of the male. **c.-bird**‡; **c.-rail**‡. See illus. under CRAKE. 2. [Local, U. S.] The Virginia rail.— **c.-crib,** *n.* [U. S.] A building for storage of Indian corn on the cob, usually raised on posts from the ground to guard against rats and mice, while the walls, made of slats for ventilation, are sloped outward toward the roof, for protection from rain. — **c.-cultivator,** *n.* See CULTIVATOR.— **c.-cutter,** *n.* See CUTTER.— **c.-delphax,** *n.* An insect (*Delphax maidis*) which infests corn.— **c. dodger,** a cake of Indian meal baked hard in ashes.— **c.-drake,** *n.* [Brit.] The corn-crake.— **c.-drill,** *n.* See DRILL.— **c.-ear worm,** the boll-worm. See under BOLL[1], *n.*— **c.-eater,** *n.* One who eats corn; specif., a civilized North-American Indian: an old nickname.— **c. exchange,** an organization of dealers in grain who buy and sell by sample for immediate or future delivery.— **c.-factor,** *n.* In England, a wholesale dealer in grain.— **c.-fed,** *a.* Fed or fattened on grain; figuratively, well fed.— **c. feed,** a food for cattle consisting of waste products from the manufacture of starch and glucose.— **c.-flag,** *n. Bot.* 1. The European yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*). 2. The common garden gladiolus (*Gladiolus segetum*). **c.-floor,** *n.* A floor for threshing corn. — **c.-flower,** *n.* Any flower growing in grain-fields; especially, the bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*) or the red poppy (*Papaver rhœas*).— **c.-fly,** *n.* 1. A small muscid fly, as *Chlorops lætiopus,* the larvæ or maggots of which bore into the stem of grain and cause the disease known as gout. 2. A muscid fly (*Anthomyia zeæ*) the larvæ of which destroy seed corn when it is sprouting.— **c. fodder** [U. S.], Indian corn cut while still green.— **c. fritter,** a fritter made with green corn. **c. oyster**‡.— **c.-goose,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A bean-goose. — **c.-grinder,** *n.* A pulverizer for crushing corn on a metate-stone.— **c.-harvester,** *n.* See HARVESTER.— **c.-heath,** *n.* Same as BUCKWHEAT, 2.— **c.-hook,** *n.* A hand-imple-

The Corn-cockle.

ment for cutting corn; a corn-knife. See HOOK.— **c.-horse**, *n.* A bar of wood with three legs, used in setting up corn in shocks.— **c.-huller**, *n.* See HULLER.— **c.-husker**, *n.* 1. See HUSKER. 2. [Local, U. S.] The purple grackle.— **c.-husking**, *n.* [U. S.] A husking-bee. **c.-shucking**‡.— **c. in Egypt** [Colloq.], a plentiful supply of anything, generally unexpected.— **c.-jobber**, *n.* A dealer in grain.— **c.-juice**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Whisky.— **c.-kale**, *n.* Same as WILD MUSTARD.— **c. laws**, in English history, certain laws, the first dating from 1361, placing restrictions upon the grain trade and especially upon the importation of grain; repealed in 1846.— **c.-lily**, *n.* Either of two bindweeds, the greater or the lesser. The African corn-lilly is any species of *Ixia*.— **c.-maiden**, *n.* A kern-baby. See under KERN.— **c.-marker**, *n.* A sled-like contrivance with parallel runners for marking out rows in a field preparatory to planting corn.— **c.-mayweed**, *n.* 1. The scentless wild camomile (*Matricaria inodora*): naturalized in parts of the United States. 2. The field-camomile.— **c.-meal**, *n.* Meal made from Indian corn; Indian meal; also (in Scotland), oatmeal. **c.-flour**‡.— **c.-meter**, *n.* Formerly, an official measurer of corn with wide and important powers.— **c.-mildew**, *n.* The rust on wheat, due to the fungus *Puccinia graminis*.— **c.-mill**, *n.* 1. A grist-mill. 2. A machine for grinding corn on the cob into feed for cattle.— **c.-mint**, *n.* Field-mint (*Mentha arvensis*).— **c.-moth**, *n.* The wolf-moth (*Tinea granella*), the larva of which infests grain.— **c.-muller**, *n.* A pestle with which corn is pounded.— **c.-oil**, *n.* An oil derived from Indian corn or maize.— **c.-parsley**, *n.* An Old World weed (*Petroselinum segetum*) allied to common parsley, often found in corn-fields.— **c.-pike**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A round wheat-stack pointed at the top.— **c.-pink**, *n.* The corn-cockle.— **c.-pipe**, *n.* A musical pipe made by slitting a corn-stalk.— **c.-pit**, *n.* [U. S.] A section of a produce exchange devoted to business in Indian corn.— **c.-pith**, *n.* The pith of Indian corn, used in the manufacture of paper and a cellulose packing used on war-ships.— **c.-planter**, *n.* 1. *Agric.* See PLANTER. See plate of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, fig. 7. 2. [Local, U. S.] Two birds: (1) The brown thrasher. (2) The bobolink.— **c. pone** [Local, U. S.], bread made of corn-meal, sometimes with milk and eggs; also, a loaf of such bread.— **c.-popper**, *n.* A wire box or cylinder used for popping corn over a fire.— **c.-poppy**, *n.* A troublesome weed (*Papaver rhœas*) growing in grain-fields. **c.-rose**‡.— **c.-rail**, *n.* The corn-crake.— **c. rent**, rent paid in corn instead of in money.— **c.-rick**, *n.* [Eng.] A stack of grain in the sheaf.— **c.-rig**, *n.* [Scot.] A ridge in a corn-field.— **c.-rootworm**, *n.* [So. U. S.] The destructive larva of a leaf-beetle (*Diabrotica longicornis*).— **c.-rust**, *n.* 1. [U. S.] Small reddish pustules on leaves and stems of Indian corn, due to *Puccinia sorghi*. 2. [Eng.] The wheat-rust (*Puccinia graminis*).— **c.-salad**, *n.* Lamb's-lettuce (*Valerianella olitoria*), found in Europe and occasionally in the United States: used for salad.— **c.-sawfly**, *n.* A European sawfly (*Cephus pygmæus*), the larvæ of which destroy grain by boring the stalk.— **c.-sheller**, *n.* A machine for shelling corn.— **c.-shifter**, *n.* [Eng.] A subordinate officer employed in the collection of dues upon imported corn.— **c.-silk**, *n.* The silky styles of Indian-corn ears.— **c.-sirup**, *n.* A sirup derived from corn-starch. See GLUCOSE.— **c.-smut**, *n.* Black pustules on Indian corn, due to a smut-fungus (*Ustilago zeæ-maydis*), which penetrates the growing parts and produces an ill-smelling black mass.— **c.-snake**, *n.* 1. A large harmless snake (*Coluber rittatus*) of the southern United States, reddish-brown with red dark-edged blotches on the back. 2. The red snake (*Ophibolus doliatus*).— **c.-snakeroot**, *n.* A plant, the rattlesnake-master.— **c.-snapdragon**, *n.* *Bot.* European wild snapdragon (*Antirrhinum orontium*).— **c. sow-thistle**, see SOW-THISTLE.— **c.-spirit**, *n.* One of certain nymphs, demigods, etc., depicted in folk-lore and mythology as embodying the growing life of grain.— **c.-stalk**, *n.* 1. A stalk of Indian corn. 2. [Slang, Australia.] A girl or youth of colonial birth: so called because usually taller and slighter than the parents.— **c.-stalk disease** [W. U. S.], a disease of cattle attributed to the eating of corn-stalks: often resulting in death.— **c.-stalk fiddle** [U. S.], a musical toy made of a half-ripe corn-stalk.— **c.-stalk pine**, the loblolly pine. See under LOBLOLLY.— **c.-stalk weed** (*Bot.*), a pondweed (*Potamogeton lucens*) with shining pointed leaves: so called from its resemblance to Indian corn.— **c.-starch**, *n.* Starch made from maize. (1) A largely used laundry starch. (2) A purified starchy meal used for making puddings, custards, etc.— **corn's tone**", *n.* *Geol.* **1.** Concretionary arenaceous or siliceous limestone layers of the Old Red Sandstone (Devonian) in England. **2.** [C-] The entire lower series of marls, cornstone limestones, and sandstone of the Old Red Sandstone in Wales and Herefordshire, England. See GEOLOGY.— **c.-storer**, *n.* Corn-fodder.— **c.-sugar**, *n.* [U. S.] Glucose derived from Indian corn.— **c.-tassel**, *n.* *Bot.* The blossom or flower of Indian corn.— **c.-thistle**, *n.* The Canada thistle. See THISTLE.— **c.-thrips**, *n.* A small thysanopterous insect (*Phlœothrips cerealtum*) found in growing grain and grasses.— **c.-tree**‡, *n.* The cornel-tree.— **c.-van**, *n.* A fanning- or winnowing-machine.— **c.-violet**, *n.* A garden flower (*Specularia hybrida*) of the bellwort family.— **c.-weevil**, *n.* A weevil destructive to grain, as *Sphenophorus zeæ*, which breeds in the roots of corn, and *Calandra granaria*, which attacks stored grain.— **c.-worm**, *n.* 1. A boll-worm. 2. The larva of a leaf-beetle or chrysomelid (genus *Diabrotica*), that attacks the roots of young corn and garden vegetables.— **flint c.**, any variety of *Zea indurata* having unusually hard kernels.— **hard c.**, wheat, rye, etc.— **lenten c.**, corn sown in the Lenten season. **Lenten grain**‡.— **ribbon-footed c.-fly**, the corn-fly.— **Southern c.-leaf beetle**, an American beetle (*Myochrous denticollis*) belonging to the family *Chrysomelidæ*.— **Southern c.-root worm**, same as CORN-WORM, 2.

corn[2], 1 kôrn; 2 côrn, *n.* **1.** A horny thickening of the cuticle, usually caused by pressure, and producing pain by its own pressure on the tissues beneath. Corns are most common on the feet. **2.** *Vet.* A morbid condition of the fore hoofs of horses caused by injuries to the tissue of the sole, producing inflammation of the horn. [< F. *corne*, < L. *cornu*, horn.]— **corn'doc"tor**, *n.* Colloq.] A chiropodist.— **c.-salve**, *n.* An ointment for corns, usually compounded of cannabis indica and salicylic acid.

-corn, *suffix.* Used to denote horn: as, *unicorn*. [< L. *cornu*, horn.]

Corn., *abbr.* Cornelius; Cornish; Cornwall.

cor'nac, 1 kôr'nak; 2 côr'nāc, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An elephant-driver.

Cor-na'ce-æ, 1 kor-nā'sı-ē; 2 côr-nā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of polypetalous shrubs or trees — the dogwood or cornel family — of temperate parts of the world, with usually alternate coriaceous entire leaves, and terminal or axillary cymose clusters of small flowers. It embraces 16 genera and 55 species. [< CORNUS.]— **cor-na'ceous**, *a.*

Cor"na-cu-spon'gi-æ, 1 kôr"na-kiu-spon'jı-ī; 2 côr"na-cū-spōn'gi-ē, *n. pl.* *Spong.* An order of tetraxonians with a supporting skeleton of monaxial spicules cemented by spongin, or of spongin-fibers without spicules. [< L. *cornu*, horn, + *acus*, needle, + *spongia*; see SPONGE.]— **cor"na-cu-spon'gi-an**, *a.* & *n.*

corn's-a-don"is, see under CORN[1], *n.*

corn'age, 1 kôrn'ıj; 2 côrn'ag, *n.* *Feudal Law.* A tax paid on horned cattle. *Cornage* has been erroneously defined as a tenure of land in northern England which required the tenant to blow a horn in case of invasion by Scots. [< LL. *cornagium*, < L. *cornu*, horn.]

Cor-na'ro, 1 ker-nā'ro; 2 cōr-nā'ro, *n.* **1. Catherine** (1454–7/11510), a Venetian lady; wife of James II. of Cyprus; established a court for scholars and poets at Assolo, 1489. **2. Luigi** or **Ludovico** (1467–1566), an Italian writer on dietetics; *Treatise on a Temperate Life.*

corn's-badg"er, c.-chandler, c.-delphax, etc. See CORN[1], *n.*

Corn'bur-y, 1 kôrn'ber-ı; 2 côrn'bĕr-y, **Lord** (1688–7/11723). Edward Hyde, an English statesman; governor of New York, 1702–1708; removed for tyranny.

Corn's-Crack"er, The. Sobriquet of the State of Kentucky.

cor'ne-a, 1 kôr'nı-ə; 2 côr'ne-a, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The anterior horny transparent part of the outer coat of the eyeball. See EYE. **2.** *Entom.* The outer surface of a compound eye, or of each individual facet. **cor'ne-a-lenst**. [< L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu*, horn.]— **conical cornea** (*Pathol.*), a staphyloma.— **c. globosa**, same as BUPHTHALMIA.— **Hernia of the c.**, same as KERATOCELE.— **sugarloaf c.** (*Pathol.*), buphthalmia.— **cor'ne-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the cornea.

corn-ear worm, etc. See under CORN[1], *n.*

corned[1], } 1 kôrnd; 2 côrnd, *a.* **1.** Preserved in coarse salt or
cornd[2], } in brine; pickled; as, *corned* beef. **2.** [Slang.] Intoxicated.

corned[2], *a.* *Her.* Horned. [< L. *cornu*, horn.]

Cor"nellie', 1 kor'ne"ya; 2 côr'ne"ye, *n.* **1. Pierre** (6/11606–10/11684), a French dramatist; *The Cid*, etc. **2. Thomas** (8/11625–12/11709), a French dramatist; brother of preceding; *Ariadne.*

cor'ne-in, 1 kôr'nı-ın; 2 côr'ne-ın, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* The organic base of the skeleton of *Gorgonia* and certain corals ($C_{13}H_{11}N_3O_{11}$). [< L. *corneus*, horny.] **cor'ne-ine**‡.

cor"ne-i'tis, 1 kôr"nı-aı'tıs *or* -ı'tıs; 2 côr"ne-ī'tis *or* -ī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Keratitis. [< CORNEA.]

cor'nel, 1 kôr'nel; 2 côr'nĕl, *n.* **1.** Any one of several species of *Cornus*. Especially: (1) [U. S.] A low herb, the dwarf cornel or bunchberry (*C. canadensis*), or a shrub, the round-leaved cornel (*C. circinata*), the silky cornel (*C. amonum*), or the osier-cornel (*C. stolonifera*).

Where *cornels* arch their cool dark boughs o'er beds of winter-green. BRYANT *The Strange Lady* st. 8.

(2) [Eng.] The cornelian cherry (*C. mas*), or the wild cornel (*C. sanguinea*). **cor'nel-tree"**‡. **2.** Any plant of the order *Cornaceæ*. [< F. *cornouille*, < LL. *cornolium*, < L. *cornus*; see CORNUS.]— **alternate-leaved cornel**, a North-American shrub (*Cornus alternifolia*) with small cymose white flowers and deep-blue fruit on reddish stalks.— **cor'nel-ber"ry**, *n.* The fruit of the cornelian-tree. **c.-cherry**‡.— **silky c.**, see KINNIKINIC, 2.— **cor-ne'lian**, *a.* Of or like cornel.

Cor-ne'li-a, 1 kor-nı'lı-ə *or* -nil'yə; 2 cōr-nē'li-a *or* -nēl'ya, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Cor"né'lie'**, 1 kōr"nē'lı', 2 cōr"ne'lē'; G. It. **Cor-ne'li-a**, 1 ker-nē'lı-a, 2 cōr-ne'li-ä. **2.** A Roman matron; wife of T. Sempronius Gracchus; "mother of the Gracchi"; lived 2d century B. C. **3.** A Roman lady (–68 B. C.); daughter of L. Cinna; second wife of Julius Cæsar. **4.** A Roman lady; daughter of Metellus Scipio; married Pompey; saw him murdered; obtained his ashes from Cæsar; lived 1st century B. C.

cor-ne'lian, *n.* **1.** Same as CARNELIAN. **2.** Same as CORNEL, 1. (2).

Cor-ne'lisz, 1 ker-nē'lıs, 2 cōr-ne'lis, **Lu'cas** (1495–1552). A Dutch painter.

Cor-ne'li-us, 1 ker-nī'lı-us *or* -nil'yus; 2 cōr-nē'li-us *or* -nēl'yus, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Cor-ne'li-us**, 1 ker-nē'lı-us, 2 cōr-ne'li-us; D. **Kor-ne'lis**, 1 ker-nē'lıs, 2 cōr-ne'lis; **Cor-ne'list**; F. **Cor"nellie'**, 1 kōr"ne'ye, 2 cōr"ne'ye; **Cor"nel"us'**, 1 ker"nē"l"ūs', 2 cōr"ne"li"ūs'; G. **Cor-ne'-li-us**, 1 ker-nē'lı-ŭs, 2 cōr-ne'li-us; It. Pg. Sp. **Cor-ne'li-o**, 1 ker-nē'lı-ō, 2 cōr-ne'li-ō. **2.** *Bib. Acts* x, 1. **3. Nepos**, see NEPOS. **4. Peter von** (9/11783–3/11867), a German painter; revived fresco-painting at Rome; *Last Judgment.*

Cor-nell', 1 ker-nel'; 2 cōr-nĕl', **Ezra** (1/11807–12/11874). An American philanthropist; founded **Cornell University**, at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1865, with an original endowment of $500,000, to which he made from time to time additions aggregating more than $3,000,000.

Cor-nell' Moun'tain. A peak of the Catskills, N. Y.; 3,681 ft. high.

corne'muse‡, *n.* A kind of bagpipe. **corn'a-mute**‡.

cor'ne-o-, 1 kôr'nı-o-; 2 côr'ne-o-. From Latin *corneus*, horny, or *cornea*, part of the eye: a combining form.— **cor"ne-o-bleph'a-ron**, *n.* Adhesion between the eyelid and the cornea.— **cor"ne-o-cal-ca're-ous**, *a.* **1.** Composed of a mixture of horny and calcareous matter, as certain corals and shells. **2.** Horny in one part and calcareous in another, as the opercula of certain shells.— **cor"ne-o-i-ri'tis**, *n.* An inflammation affecting both iris and cornea.

cor'ne-ole, 1 kor'nı-ōl; 2 cōr'ne-ōl, *n.* *Entom.* The transparent anterior portion of each segment of a compound eye. [< CORNEA.]

cor"ne-o-scle-rot'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to both the cornea and the sclerotica.

cor"ne-o-si-li'cious, *a.* Ceratosilicious.

cor'ne-ous, 1 kôr'nı-us; 2 côr'ne-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of horn; of a horn-like texture; horny. [< L. *corneus*; see CORNEA.]

cor'ner, 1 kôr'nər; 2 côr'ner, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To force or drive into a corner. **2.** To place in a position of difficulty or embarrassment; as, to *corner* a witness. **3.** [U. S.] To purchase, or contract for the purchase of (a commodity), so as to command the market and be able to fix the price of it; as, to *corner* a stock.

Whereupon the price of bread rose like a rocket and speculators rushed to *corner* what little wheat there was. *New-York Weekly Times* June 13, 1891, p. 1, col. 2.

4. To place in a corner. **5.** To furnish with corners. **II.** *i.* **1.** To abut (on something) by a corner or angle; as, section 16 *corners* on section 22; to *corner* on a square. **2.** *Com.* To produce a corner. **3.** [U. S.] To meet in a corner or angle. **4.** [Colloq.] To go round a corner, as in racing.

— **cor'ner-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for chamfering or for rounding off corners.

cor'ner, *n.* **1.** The point formed by the intersection of two or more lines or surfaces, or the edge formed by the intersection of two surfaces; an angle, whether plane or solid, internal or external; as, the *corner* of a field; the *corner* of a room; the outer *corner* of a box. **2.** The space or surface comprised between two converging walls or lines near their meeting; as, set the chair in the *corner*; write your name on the *corner* of the card. **3.** A retired spot; nook; as, the chimney-*corner*. **4.** A position of embarrassment or difficulty, or one from which extrication is difficult. **5.** *Finance.* A condition of a market when a commodity or a security has been largely bought up with a view to forcing a higher price; as, a *corner* in pork, cotton, or stocks. **6.** A part or spot especially a remote or obscure part, of a particular place or district; as, we searched every *corner* of the house; we visited every *corner* of the county. **7.** *Surv.* A landmark at the corner of a surveyed piece of land. **8.** (1) A tool used in decorating the corners of books. **cor'ner-piece"**‡. (2) A metallic or other guard for the corner of a book, box, or other article. **9.** In violins and instruments of similar shape, one of the two projecting edges on each side abutting on the waist. **10.** *Math.* Any vertex of a polyhedron. **11.** *Hockey.* A free hit made by one of the attacking team at less than three feet from a corner-flag. **12.** *Assn. Football.* A free kick allowed the attacking team from near the corner flag-post when one of their opponents has kicked the ball behind his own goal-line. **corner-kick**‡. **13.** [South Austral.] The mining exchange in Adelaide. **14**‡. An extremity; margin; as, the *corners* of the beard. **15**‡. Direction. [< F. *cornière*, < *corne*; see CORN[2], *n.*] — **cor'ner-bead"**, *n.* A device, as a strip of wood, for protecting plaster or stone corners of buildings.— **c.-blnds**, *n. pl.* [Newfoundland.] *Forestry.* The four strong chains used to fasten the two outside lower logs to the bunks of a sled and thus make the load firm.— **c.-block**, *n.* A block, as of wood, inserted at an angle in woodwork and secured to the adjacent parts as a binder and strengthener.— **c.-cap**‡, *n.* The academic or mortar-board cap.— **c.-chisel**, *n.* See CHISEL.— **c.-cutter**, *n.* A machine for cutting corners, as of blank books, etc.— **c.-drill**, *n.* A drill having a bevel gear so that it may be worked in a reentrant angle. — **c. kick**, same as CORNER, 12.— **c.-man**, *n.* **1.** One who lounges around street corners; a loafer. **2.** [Eng.] Same as END-MAN: **3.** Same as CORNERER.— **c.-pins**, *n. pl.* *Bowling.* The pins numbered respectively 7 and 10. See BOWLING.— **c.-post**, *n.* An upright forming the corner of a car-body, building, or the like. **c.-pillar**‡.— **c.-punch**, *n.* A tool for cleaning corners in the form of an angular punch.— **c.-quadrat**, *n.* In printing, an L-shaped quadrat used for keeping in position joined corners, as of rules.— **c.-tooth**, *n.* One of the four outermost incisors of a horse, appearing in the fifth year.— **c.-tree**, *n.* [U. S.] A tree indicating the corner boundary of a piece of land.— **c.-valve**, *n.* See VALVE.— **dead c.**, any angle of the lead chamber used in making sulfuric acid in which gases collect and stagnate instead of mixing.— **round the c.** (*Poker*), a straight made by using the ace as an interior connecting-card.

cor'nered, } 1 kôr'nərd; 2 côr'nerd, *a.* **1.** Having cor-
cor'nerd[2], } ners: in composition; as, a three-*cornered* tart. **2.** Forced into a position of embarrassment or difficulty, where further denial is useless, or retreat impossible.

cor'ner-er, 1 kôr'nər-ər; 2 côr'ner-er, *n.* One who corners; specif. [U. S.], one who corners a stock or a commodity in order to advance its price.

cor'ner-stone", 1 kôr'nər-stōn"; 2 côr'ner-stōn", *n.* **1.** A stone uniting two walls at the corner of a building; especially, one of such stones placed in the most prominent corner of a foundation. It commonly has a cavity in which documents of historic interest and current coins are deposited.

It was a great day at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825, when the *corner-stone* of the monument was laid. C. C. COFFIN *Building the Nation*, p. 246. [n. 1883.]

2. Figuratively, something regarded as fundamental or of primary importance; as, Magna Carta, the *corner-stone* of English liberty.

cor'ner-wise, 1 kôr'nər-waız; 2 côr'ner-wīz, *adv.* With the corner in front; diagonally.

cor'net[1], 1 kôr'net; 2 côr'nĕt, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) A small wind-instrument of the trumpet class, in which the notes are determined by valves or pistons that open communication into auxiliary bands of tubing, thus varying the length of the vibrating air-column: used in orchestras and as the leader in bands. **cornet-à-piston** or **-pistons**‡. (2) A loud organ-stop; cornet-stop. (3) Anciently, a reed-like musical instrument of harsh tone. (4) Same as KRUMHORN. **2.** *Costume.* (1) The square cap worn by an academic doctor. (2) A portion of a woman's head-dress, of varying shape, from the 14th to the 17th century; also, the head-dress itself. (3) A trumpet-shaped sleeve of a woman's dress. **3.** A cone-shaped paper wrapper. **4.** *Bot.* A hollow growth in the shape of a horn or hood. **5.** Cornette. **6.** An instrument shaped like a horn for insertion in the ear. [F., < LL. *cornetum*, < L. *cornu*, horn.]— **cor'net-fish"**, *n.* Any of the fistularioid fishes.— **c.-stop**, *n.* An organ-stop, imitating the tone of a cornet.— **cor'net-ist**, *n.* One who plays the cornet. **cor'net-er**‡; **cor'net-tist**‡; **cor-net'ter**‡; **cor'nist**‡.

cor-net'[2], *n.* *Mil.* [Eng.] **1.** Formerly, the lowest commissioned cavalry officer.

'Where is your commission for this act?' Charles asked the *cornet* who commanded them. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 550. [n. 1875.]

2. A pennant carried by such an officer; a flag or standard. **3.** Formerly, a division of cavalry; a company. [< F. *cornette*, standard, < *corne*; see CORN[2], *n.*]— **cor'net-cy**, *n.* The rank or commission of a cornet.

cor'net[3], *n.* The coronet of a horse. [= CORONET, 3.]

cor-ne'ta, 1 kor-nī'tə; 2 cōr-nē'ta, *n.* A tropicopolitan fistularioid fish (*Fistularia depressa*). [Sp., CORNET.]

Cor-ne'to Tar-qui'nia, 1 kor-nē'to tar-kwi'nya; 2 cōr-ne'to tär-kwi'nyä. A town in Rome province, Italy.

cor-nette', 1 kor-net'; 2 cōr-nĕt', *n.* [F.] *Metal.* The small tube-like gold residue obtained after separating gold and silver from lead by cupellation, rolling up the resulting alloy, and then removing the silver by nitric acid. **cor'net**‡. — **cor-nette'-pot"**, *n.* A vessel used in assaying gold cornette.

cor'ne-ule, 1 kôr'nı-yūl; 2 côr'ne-yul, *n.* [F.] *Entom.* A cornea. [SKIN.

cor'ne-um, 1 kôr'nı-um; 2 côr'ne-ŭm, *n.* The cuticle. See **corn'ex-change"**, **c.-factor**, **c.-goose**, etc. See CORN[1], *n.*

Corn'hert, Diedrik. See COORNHERT.

corn'hook", **c.-horse**, etc. See under CORN[1], *n.*

cor'nic, 1 kôr'nık; 2 côr'nic, *a.* Of or pertaining to cornin.— **cornic acid**, same as CORNIN.

cor'nice, } 1 kôr'nıs; 2 côr'nic, *vt.* [-NICED; -NIC-ING.] To
cor'nis[2], } provide or adorn with a cornice.

cor'nice, } *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The horizontal molded pro-
cor'nis, } jection at the top of a building or of a component part of a building, usually under the eaves; specif., the uppermost member of an entablature. The richest classical cornice is the Corinthian. Compare CORONA and DRIP.

The true *cornice* is the attribute of Southern buildings, and therefore of Greek and Italian architecture.

RUSKIN *Stones of Venice* vol. i, p. 71. [W. & s. 1869.]

The view was bounded by a massive *cornice* [of snow] from which the avalanches are periodically let loose.

TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 13. [A. 1871.]

2. An ornamental molding running round the walls of a room close to the ceiling; also, a slight wooden molding running round the walls at a convenient height for the support of pictures by hooks; a picture-cornice or picture-molding. **3.** A frame of molding, often gilded, covering the rods and hooks used for hanging curtains before windows, etc. **4.** In car-building, the molding where the eaves meet the outside or where the ceiling meets the inside of a wall. **5.** *Mil.* Same as ASTRAGAL, 4. [OF., < It. *cornice*, < LL. *cornix* (*cornic-*), border, < Gr. *korōnis*, wreath, < *korōnos*, curved.] — **block cornice,** a cornice that is supported by plane rectangular prisms with level soffits instead of mutules. — **cor'nice-hook",** *n.* A hook for hanging pictures on a cornice. — **c.-machine,** *n.* See MACHINE. — **c.-plane,** *n.* A carpenters' tool for shaping cornices; an ogee-plane. — **c.-ring,** *n.* A ring on a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring. — **cor'niced,** *a.* Having a cornice.

cor"ni-chon', 1 kŏr"nı-shŏṅ'; 2 côr"nı-çhôṅ', *n.* [F.] *Her.* A branch, as of a stag-horn.

cor'ni-cle, } 1 kɛr'nı-kl; 2 côr'ni-cl, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* One
cor'ni-cl", } of the two protruding honey-ducts on the back of a plant-louse. **2.** [Rare.] A little horn. [< L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, horn.] — **cor'nic'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Bot.* An immature horn-shaped antheridium in certain algæ. — **cor-nic'u-late,** *a.* **1.** Having horns or horn-like processes. — **cor'nic"u-lif'er-ous‡.** **2.** Resembling a horn or horn-shaped in form; crescentic. — **cor-nic'u-lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anat.* & *Zool.* A little horn or horn-shaped process; specif., one of two cartilaginous bodies found in the aryteno-epiglottic fold of the larynx, the cartilage of Santorini.

cor-nic'u-lert, *n.* A secretary; clerk. **cor-nic'u-leret.**

cor-nif'er-ous, 1 kɛr-nif'er-us; 2 côr-nif'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Producing or bearing horn. **2.** [C-] Characteristic of or pertaining to the Corniferous or Onondaga formation. [< L. *cornu*, horn, + *fero*, bear.]

Cor-nif'er-ous, *n.* *Geol.* A limestone formation: former name, now superseded by *Onondaga*.

cor-nif'ic, 1 kɛr-nif'ık; 2 côr-nif'ic, *a.* Producing horns or a horny substance. [< L. *cornu*, horn, + *facio*, make.]

cor'ni-form, 1 kôr'nı-fôrm; 2 côr'ni-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of an ox-horn, as the processes on the head of many beetles. [< L. *cornu*, horn, + -FORM.]

cor'ni-fy, 1 kôr'nı-fai; 2 côr'ni-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To transform into horn or a horn-like substance. [< L. *cornu*, horn, + -FY.] — **cor"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

cor-nig'er-ous, 1 kɛr-nij'er-us; 2 côr-nig'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing horns. [< L. *corniger*, < *cornu*, horn, + *gero*, bear.]

Cor-ni'glio, 1 kɛr-nı'lyo; 2 côr-nı'lyo, *n.* [province, Italy. A town in Parma

Cor"ni"mont', 1 kôr"nı"mɛṅ'; 2 côr"ni"môṅ', *n.* A town in Vosges department, France.

cor'nin, } 1 kôr'nin, -nin *or* -nin; 2 côr'nin, -nin *or* -nin, *n.*
cor'nine, } *Chem.* A crystalline bitter compound contained in the root of *Cornus florida;* also, an extract from the same plant, used medicinally.

corn'ing', 1 kôrn'ıŋ; 2 côrn'ing, *n.* **1.** The preserving and seasoning of meat with salt or brine. **2.** The granulating of gunpowder. **3.** A covered buggy in which the part in front of the seat is cut down square and the sides are of a good depth: named from Erastus Corning of Albany, N. Y., who owned one.

Corn'ing', *n.* **1.** A town, county-seat of Adams county, Ia. **2.** A city, county-seat of Steuben county, N. Y. **3.** A village in Perry county, O.

corn'ing-house", 1 kôrn'ıŋ-haus"; 2 côrn'ing-hous", *n.* The building in which gunpowder is granulated.

cor'ni-plume, 1 kôr'nı-plūm; 2 côr'ni-plum, *n.* *Ornith.* A horn-like tuft of feathers on the head. [< L. *cornu*, horn, + *pluma*, feather.]

Cor'nish, 1 kôr'nısh; 2 côr'nish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cornwall, its inhabitants, or language. **II.** *n.* The language formerly spoken in Cornwall, a dialect of the Celtic.

The *Cornish*, too, has become extinct within the memory of the present generation. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. vi, p. 216. [s. 1874.]

[< *Cornwall*, < AS. *Corn-wealas*, Cornwall.] — **Cor'nish-man,** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cornwall.

cor'nish², *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Cornice.

cor'nished, *a.* *Her.* Having a cornice, as a bearing.

cor'nist, 1 kôr'nist; 2 côr'nist, *n.* A cornettist.

cor'nist, *pp.* Corniced. S. S.

cor'nix†, *n.* A carnelian.

corn'-Job"ber, etc. See under CORN¹, *n.*

Corn'-Law" Rhym'er. Pseudonym of Ebenezer Elliott (1781-1849), an English poet.

corn laws; c.-malden, etc. See under CORN¹, *n.*

cor'no, 1 kôr'no; 2 côr'no, *n.* [COR'NI, 1 -nı; 2 -ni, *pl.*] [It.] A horn. — **corno di bassetto,** basset-horn. — **c. di caccia,** French horn. — **cor'no-flute",** *n.* *Organ-building.* A soft flute-like stop. — **c. Inglese,** English horn.

cor'nob"bled, 1 kôr'nob"ld; 2 côr'nŏb"ld, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Knocked on the head with knuckles; jarred and bruised with blows. **cor'nubbed‡; cor'nub"led†.**

corn'-oil", *n.* See under CORN¹, *n.*

cor-nom'e-ter, 1 kɛr-nem'ı-tər; 2 côr-nôm'e-tēr, *n.* A grain-tester. [< CORN¹, *n.*, + -METER.]

cor-no'pe-an†, *n.* A cornet-à-piston. [CORN¹, *n.*

corn'-pars"ley, c.-rall, c.-salad, c.-tassel, etc. See under

cor'nu, 1 kôr'nu; 2 côr'nū, *n.* [COR'NU-A, *pl.*] **1.** A horn, or anything shaped like a horn. **2.** A projection at the corner of an altar. **3.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A horn-like part or process; as, the *cornua* of the hyoid bone. [L., horn.] — **cornu ammonis.** **1.** The hippocampus major. **2.** An ammonite. — **c. majus** (*Anat.*). Same as CERATOHYAL. — **c. occipitale,** the posterior horn-like excavation of a lateral ventricle of the brain. — **cornua of the spinal cord,** the horn-shaped extensions of cinerea seen in a transverse section of the cord. — **middle c.,** in the cerebrum, the descending horn of the lateral ventricle. — **cor'nu-al,** *a.* Pertaining to cornua. — **cor'nu-ate,** *a.* Horned; horn-shaped; cornuted. **cor'nu-at"ed†.**

cor-nu'bi-an-ite, 1 kɛr-nū'bı-an-ait; 2 côr-nū'bi-an-it, *n.* *Petrol.* (*1*) A variety of hornfels, derived from sedimentary rocks by contact metamorphism: it consists of quartz, feldspar, and andalusite. (2) A hornfels containing abundant tourmaline. [< NL. *Cornubia*, Cornwall.]

cor"nu-co'pi-a, 1 kôr"nu-ko'pi-ə; 2 côr"nū-cō'pi-a, *n.* [-AS or -Æ, 1 -əz, -ı; 2 -aş, -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Antiq.* The horn of Amalthæa, symbolizing peace and prosperity.

When such flowing store,
Plenty itself, falls into my wife's lap,
The *cornucopiæ* will be mine.
BEN JONSON *Every Man in his Humour* act iii, sc. 3.

Cornucopias (The Arms of Reims on the Porte de Paris.)

2. A paper or cardboard cone or horn for holding candies. **3.** *Anat.* A lateral recess on either side of the fourth ventricle of the brain. **4.** [C-] *Bot.* A genus of European grasses, of which one species—*C. cucullata*, the horn-of-plenty—is frequently cultivated in gardens. [LL., < L. *cornu copiæ; cornu*, horn; *copiæ*, gen. of *copia;* see COPY, *n.*] **cor"nu-co'pi-æ‡.** — **cor"nu-co'pi-an,** *a.* — **cor"nu-co'pi-ate,** *a.* Shaped like a cornucopia; as a *cornucopiate* shell.

cor'nule, 1 kôr'nūl; 2 côr'nūl, *n.* *Mam.* One of the corneous tooth-like grinders of the duck-mole. [< L. *cornu*, horn.]

cor'nu-lite, 1 kôr'nıu-lait; 2 côr'nū-lit, *n.* A fossil tubicolous annelid (genus *Cornulites*). [< L. *cornu*, horn, + Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

cor'nu-pete, 1 kôr'nıu-pīt; 2 côr'nū-pēt, *a.* *Archeol.* Attacking with the horns, as a bull represented in sculpture or painting as charging. [< LL. *cornupeta*, < L. *cornu*, horn.]

Cor'nus, 1 kôr'nus; 2 côr'nŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of mainly north-temperate shrubs or small trees of the cornel or dogwood family (*Cornaceæ*) — the cornels or dogwoods — with opposite petioled leaves and small cymose whitish flowers often surrounded by a conspicuous involucre. The flowering dogwood (*C. florida*), of the United States and Canada, is the best-known species. [L., dogwood-tree, < *cornu*, horn, from the hardness of the wood.] [(Doual).

Cor"nu-stib'ı-l, 1 kôr"nıu-stib'ı-al; 2 côr"nū-stib'ı-l, *n.* *Bib.*

cor-nute', 1 kɛr-nıut'; 2 côr-nūt', *a.* **1.** Having horns or a horn-like process or appendage. **2.** Shaped like a horn; as, *cornute* locks of hair. **3†.** Cuckolded. [< L. *cornutus*, < *cornu*, horn.] **cor-nut'ed‡.** — **cor-nute'†.** **I.** *vt.* To equip with horns; hence, to cuckold. **II.** *n.* One forked or that has horns. Specif.: (1) *Chem.* A retort. (2) A cuckold. (3) Same as CORNUTUS. — **cor-nu'tor†,** *n.* A cuckold. — **cor-nu'tor‡,** *n.* A cuckold-maker.

cor-nu'tus, 1 kɛr-niū'tus; 2 cŏr-nū'tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Logic.* A form of petitio principii that makes a false assumption concealed in the major premise, originally in an interrogation: named from the use of the word in the Latin illustration, to wit, in English: "If you have not lost your horns you have them yet; you have not lost them; therefore, you have horns."

corn'-van", etc. See under CORN¹, *n.*

Corn'wall, 1 kôrn'wôl; 2 côrn'wąl, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1209-1272), Richard Plantagenet, 2d son of King John of England; held diet at Worms, 1269. **2.** A county in southwestern England; 1,359 sq. m.; capital, Bodmin. Edward III. created Cornwall a duchy for the support of his eldest son, and the eldest son of the British sovereign has since been born Duke of Cornwall, the revenues of the duchy accruing to him. **3.** A town in Litchfield county, Conn. **4.** A village in Orange county, N. Y.

Corn'wall and Stor'mont. **1.** A former county in Ontario, Canada; 290 sq. m. See STORMONT. **2.** Its capital.

corn-wal'lis, 1 kôrn-wol'ıs; 2 côrn-wal'is, *n.* A military masquerade formerly held in New England: so called in allusion to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Corn-wal'lis, Charles, Marquis (12/13 1738 - 10/11 1805). An English general; statesman; surrendered at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19, 1781.

corn'wall-ite, 1 kôrn'wal-ait; 2 côrn'wal-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A green massive hydrous copper arsenate ($15CuO.As_2O_5.3H_2O$) from Cornwall. [< *Cornwall;* see CORNISH.]

corn'y¹, 1 kôrn'ı; 2 côrn'y, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Producing corn; produced from corn; as, *corny* ale. **2.** [Slang.] Corned; tipsy. **3.** Of or relating to corn. **4.** [Dial. or Obs.] Tasting like malt.

corn'y², a. Horny. [< L. *corneus*, < *cornu*, horn.]

cor"o-clel'sis, *n.* Same as COBECLISIS. **cor"o-cli'sis†.**

cor'o-core, 1 kɛr'o-kōr; 2 cŏr'o-cōr, *n.* [Malay.] **1.** A masted vessel covered with an awning of matting, used in the Moluccas. **2.** A large rowboat of Celebes having a second tier of rowers placed on outriggers. **co-ro'co-ro¹.**

co-ro'co-ro², 1 ko-rō'ko-rō; 2 co-rō'co-rō, *n.* **1.** [Porto Rico.] The striped grunt. **2.** [So. Am.] *Metal.* A dressed product, consisting of grains of native copper mixed with pyrite, chalcopyrite, mispickel, and earthy minerals.

cor"o-di-as'ta-sis, 1 kɛr"o-dı-as'ta-sis; 2 cŏr"o-dı-ăs'ta-sis, *n.* Dilatation of the pupil of the eye. [< Gr. *korē*, pupil, + DIASTASIS.] **cor"e-di-as'ta-sis‡; cor"o-di-as'to-let.**

cor"o-dier', 1 kɛr"o-dir'; 2 cŏr"o-dēr', *n.* The recipient of a corody.

Outside the minster walls were the cottages of the *corodiers*, or laboring folk. KINGSLEY *Hereward* p. 191. [MACM. 1883.]

cor'o-dy, } 1 kɛr'o-dı; 2 cŏr'o-dy, *n.* [-DIES, 1 -dız; 2 -diş,
cor'ro-dy, } *pl.*] *Old Eng. Law.* **1.** A right pertaining to the king to send one of his chaplains to be maintained by a bishop or have a pension allowed him until the bishop should promote him to a benefice. **2.** Subsistence for himself or his heirs charged upon a monastery or abbey by its founder; hence, maintenance allowed as for services. [< LL. *corrodium*, provision.]

Co-ro'bus, 1 ko-rī'bus; 2 co-rō'bŭs, *n.* A Grecian hero; a winner in the Olympic games, 776 B. C.

corol., coroll., *abbr.* Corollary.

co-rol'la, 1 ko-rel'a; 2 co-rŏl'a, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The second series of flower leaves (petals), usually colored, forming the inner floral envelop or inner perianth. It serves mainly as an attraction for insects.

Corolla (*a*).

If the petals are distinct, the corolla is *polypetalous;* if they are partly or wholly united, it is termed *gamopetalous.* Both kinds may be either regular or irregular. Polypetalous regular corollas are subdivided into *stilenaceous, cruciate* or *cruciform,* and *rosaceous;* and gamopetalous regular corollas into *campanulate, hypocrateriform, rotate, urceolate, infundibuliform,* and *tubular.* Polypetalous irregular corollas are *papilionaceous;* and gamopetalous irregular ones are classed as *ligulate, labiate,* or *personate.*

2. [C-] Same as CORONA AUSTRALIS. [L., dim. of *corona*, crown.] **cor'ol‡.** — **cor"ol-la'ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to or like a corolla. — **co-rol'lar,** *a.* — **co-rol'la-ry,** *a.* — **cor'ol-late,** *a.* Having or resembling a corolla. **cor'ol-lat"ed‡.** — **cor"ol-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing a corolla. — **co-rol'li-form,** *a.* Formed like a corolla. — **cor'ol-line,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a corolla. — **cor'ol-list,** *n.* One who classifies plants by their corollas. — **co-rol'lu-la,** *n.* The corolla of a floret.

cor'ol-la-ry, 1 kɛr'ə-lē-rı *or* (*esp. Brit.*) ko-rel'ə-rı; 2 cŏr'o-lā-ry *or* (*esp. Brit.*) co-rŏl'a-ry (XIII), *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -riş, *pl.*] **1.** *Math.* A proposition following so obviously from another that it requires little or no demonstration.

Our duty to man follows as an immediate *corollary* from our duty to God. FARRAR *Early Days* bk. v, p. 551. [E. P. D.]

2. An inference; deduction. **3†.** Something superfluous; an excess; surplus. **4†.** A thesis. **5†.** An addition to a speech or writing. [< LL. *corollarium*, < L. *corollarium*, price of a garland, < *corolla;* see COROLLA.] **cor'ol-a-rie‡.** — **cor"ol-la'ri-al,** *a.*

cor'ol-let, 1 kɛr'ə-let; 2 cŏr'o-lĕt, *n.* *Bot.* One of the individual flowers of a compound flower; a floret.

Co-rol"li-flo'ræ, 1 ko-rel'ı-flō'rı; 2 co-rŏl'i-flō'rē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The *Gamopetalæ*: a name employed by De Candolle. [< COROLLA + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] — **co-rol"li-flo'ral,** *a.* — **co-rol"li-flo'rous,** *a.*

cor"ol-lit'ic, 1 kɛr'ə-lit'ık; 2 cŏr'o-lit'ic, *a.* *Arch.* Ornamented with sculptured branches and foliage. [Perhaps < L. *corolla*, garland.]

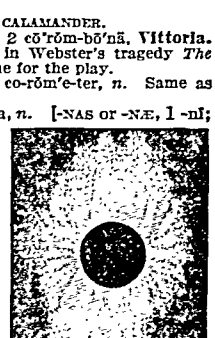
Cor"o-man'del Coast, 1 kɛr'o-man'del; 2 cŏr'o-măn'dĕl. That part of the eastern coast of southern India from the Kistna river to Palk strait.

Cor'o-man'del wood. Same as CALAMANDER.

Co"rom-bo'na, 1 kō"rem-bō'nə; 2 cō"rŏm-bō'nā. **Vittoria.** A woman, the chief character in Webster's tragedy *The White Devil:* an alternative name for the play.

co-rom'e-ter, 1 ko-rem'ı-tər; 2 co-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* Same as COREOMETER.

co-ro'na¹, 1 ko-rō'nə; 2 co-rō'na, *n.* [-NAS or -NÆ, 1 -nı; 2 -nē, *pl.*] **1.** A garland or wreath bestowed among the ancient Greeks and Romans as a reward for distinguishing or daring achievements. **2.** *Arch.* In a classic cornice, the projecting or shelf-like member, the *soffit,* or under part, of which is usually recessed upward to form a *drip,* by which name the corona is known among workmen. Some English writers use *larmier,* the French term for corona, in their works on architecture. **3.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* A crown-like part or structure, as the body-wall of an echinoid or sea-urchin, composed of shelly plates. **4.** *Astron.* A circle of light around one of the heavenly bodies; specif., the irregular radial streams of light seen around the sun during a total eclipse.


Solar Corona of May 28, 1900.

After a photograph made at Wadesboro, N. C., by the expedition of the Astrophysical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution.

Within the *corona*, around the margin of the disk, variously colored prominences may be detected.

HUXLEY *Physiography* p. 367. [A. 1883.]

5. (1) A ring of light, or a series of such rings, usually showing prismatic colors, surrounding a luminous object seen through a medium containing very fine particles of solid or liquid matter; a diffraction ring; especially, in meteorology, a phenomenon as above described surrounding the sun or the moon when seen through a cloud or mist: distinguished from *halo.*

Coronas are due to diffraction; halos, to refraction and reflection. The positions and orders of the colors serve to distinguish the two phenomena. Coronas invariably show a brownish-red inner ring, which, together with the bluish white inner field between the ring and the luminary, forms the so-called *aureole.* If the other spectral colors are present they are arranged in an order the reverse of that seen in halo phenomena; *t. e.,* in each sequence of colors violet is inside and red outside. Coronas are usually much smaller than halos, tho the variety known as *Bishop's ring* is about as large as the smallest ordinary halo.

(2) A phase of the aurora borealis in which luminous beams concenter in and radiate from one point of the heavens. **6.** A halo in general. **7.** *Bot.* A crown-like process at the top of the claw of some petals, as in the catchfly, or at the top of the tube of the corolla, as in jonquils. **8.** A chandelier with the lights arranged in the form of a circle or cone. **corona lucis‡.** **9.** A horizontal band or stripe surrounding the lower edge of a miter. **10.** *Helminth.* The trochal disk of a rotifer. **11.** *Mus.* A sign (𝄐) indicating a pause or a hold; a fermata: an old name. **12.** [W. U. S.] An upper blanket used on saddles of pack-animals. **13.** *Phon.* The end or tip of the tongue. **14.** A hood-like structure: a cucullus, or a hood. [L.] **15.** *R. C. Ch.* The tonsure of a cleric. — **antlinar corona, antisolar c.** (*Meteor.*), same as GLORY, *n.*, 9. — **C. Australis,** the Southern Crown, a constellation south of Sagittarius. See CONSTELLATION. — **C. Borealis,** the Northern Crown, an old constellation between Hercules and Boötes. See CONSTELLATION. — **c. radiata.** **1.** A divergent system of fibers passing from the base of the brain to its cortex. **2.** The course or layer of long radially placed cells adjoining the egg of a mammal in the cumulus.

Co-ro'na², *n.* **1.** A former village in Queens county, N. Y.; now in the borough of Queens, New York city. **2.** A town in Riverside county, Cal. **3.** A village in northern Italy; battle, French and Austrians, Jan. 15, 1797.

cor'o-nach, 1 kɛr'o-nax; 2 cŏr'o-năx, *n.* A dirge formerly sung or played on the pipes at funerals in Ireland and Scotland, especially in the Highlands, on the death of a chieftain.

At funerals hired singers led the dirge or *coronach* for the dead, and others followed them with an accompaniment of wailing.

R. W. BROWNE *Hist. Classical Lit.* bk. i, p. 49. [B. & CO. 1852.]

[< Gael. *coranach*, < *comh*, with, + *ranaich*, crying, < *ran*, shriek.] **cor'a-nach‡; cor'a-nich‡; cro'nach‡.**

cor"o-nade', 1 kɛr'o-nēd'; 2 cŏr'o-nād', *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* A circular flourish of a sword about the head, to confuse the opponent and increase the strength of the blow.

cor″o-na′dite, 1 kor′o-nā′dait *or* -nē′dait; 2 cŏr′o-nā′dit *or* -nā′dit, *n. Mineral.* A fibrous lead manganite. [< *Coronado* mine, Arizona.]

cor-o-na′do, 1 kōr-o-nā′do; 2 cŏr′o-nä′do, *n.* [Sp.] A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola* with a pale neutral bar, as *S. lalandi* or *S. dumerili.*

Cor″o-na′do Is′lands. A group of islands belonging to Mexico, below the southern boundary line of California; 20 miles off San Diego, Cal. They consist of four points of rock, uninhabited.

co-ro′na-graph, 1 ko-rō′na-graf; 2 co-rō′na-ğraf, *n. Astron.* Same as CORONOGRAPH.

cor′o-nal, 1 kor′o-nal *or* ko-rō′nal; 2 cŏr′o-nal *or* co-rō′nal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a corona or halo. **2.** *Anat.* (I) Of or pertaining to the crown of the head; as, the *coronal* suture. (2) Having the direction of the coronal suture; as, a *coronal* plane.

In the *coronal* region there are organs which manifest emotions or feelings, called the moral sentiments, viz., Benevolence, Veneration, and Conscientiousness.
COMBE *Moral Phil.* p. 39. [W. H. C. 1841.]

3. [Rare.] Pertaining to a crown or coronation; royal. **4.** *Phon.* Of or relating to the point of the tongue; enunciated with the point of the tongue directed upward, as in the letter *r.* [< LL. *coronalis,* < L. *corona,* crown.]— **coronal roots,** roots that spring from the lower nodes of stems.— **c.** or **coronary suture,** the suture between the frontal and the two parietal bones. See illus. under CRANIUM.— **cor′o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

cor′o-nal, 1 kor′o-nal; 2 cŏr′o-nal, *n.* **1.** A crown; garland. **2.** Something resembling a crown; as, a *coronal* of hair. **3.** A form of tilting-lance. **4.** *Anat.* The coronal suture. **5.** *Biol.* A crowning cell.

cor″o-na′le, *n.* See CRANIOMETRY.

cor′o-naled, 1 kor′o-nald; 2 cŏr′o-nald, *a.* Decorated with a coronal. **cor′o-nalled‡.**

cor″o-na′men, 1 kor′o-nā′men; 2 cŏr′o-nā′mĕn, *n.* The coronet of a horse's hoof. [LL., < L. *corono,* wreathe, < *corona,* crown.]

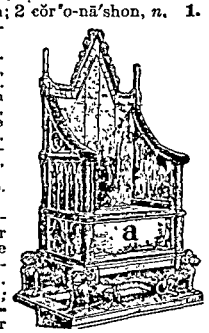
cor′o-na-ry, 1 kor′o-nē-rı; 2 cŏr′o-nā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a crown or wreath; encircling; crowning; as, the *coronary* laurel; the *coronary* ligament of the liver; the *coronary* vessels of the heart. [< L. *coronarius,* < *corona,* crown.]— **coronary cushion** or **ring** (*Vet.*), a band of vascular tissue surmounting the hoof of the horse and similar animals.

cor′o-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] The middle phalanx or small pastern-bone of a horse's foot. See illus. under HOOF. **coronary bone‡.**

cor′o-nate, 1 kor′o-nēt; 2 cŏr′o-nāt, *a.* **1.** Having a corona or series of processes forming a crown-like part, as certain univalve shells. **2.** Crested, as a bird. **3‡.** Crowned; wearing or having a crown. [< L. *coronatus;* see CORONATION.] **cor′o-nat″ed‡.**

cor″o-na′tion, 1 kor′o-nē′shən; 2 cŏr′o-nā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act or ceremony of crowning a monarch.

All the preparations were complete; and on the eleventh of April, the *coronation* took place. . . . Mary, being not merely Queen Consort, but also Queen Regnant, was inaugurated in all things like a King, was girt with the sword, lifted up into the throne, and presented with the Bible, the spurs, and the orb.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, p. 92. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]



Chair Used at the Coronation of English Monarchs, with the "Lia Fail" or "Stone of Destiny" (*a*) beneath the seat. (Westminster Abbey.)

2. *Gr. Ch.* The marriage ceremony during which crowns or garlands are placed upon the heads of the bride and bridegroom. **3†.** The carnation. [< L. *coronatus,* pp. of *corono;* see CORONAMEN.]— **cor″o-na′tion-cord″,** *n.* A cord or braid used to outline a pattern in lace or embroidery. **c.-braid‡.**— **c.-roll,** *n.* [Eng.] The roll upon which the official record of a coronation is engrossed.— **c. stone,** the stone of Scone. See LIA FAIL.

cor″o-na-to′ri-al, 1 kor′o-nē-tō′rı-al; 2 cŏr′o-nā-tō′rı-al, *a.* Of or relating to a coroner.

co-ro′ne, 1 ko-rō′nı; 2 co-rō′nē, *n. Anat.* The coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone. [< Gr. *korōnē,* crow.]

cor′o-nel‡, *n.* Same as CORONAL, 3.

cor′o-nel‡, *n.* A colonel.

Co″ro-nel′, 1 kō″ro-nel′; 2 cō″ro-nēl′, *n.* A seaport in Concepcion province, Chile, off which a German squadron under Admiral Von Spee defeated a British squadron under Sir C. Craddock, Nov. 1, 1914. See FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Cor″o-nel-li′na, 1 kor′o-ne-laı′nə; 2 cŏr′o-nē-lī′nē, *n. pl. Herp.* A subfamily of colubroid snakes with a short, slightly distinct head, and entire teeth not enlarged in front. [< L. *corona,* crown.]— **cor″o-nel′line,** *a.* & *n.*

cor′o-ner, 1 kor′o-nər; 2 cŏr′o-ner, *n.* **1.** An officer whose principal duty is the investigation of the cause or manner of death of any one who is slain, dies suddenly, is found dead, or dies in prison. He may act as sheriff, upon the death or disqualification of that officer; and in certain jurisdictions is further authorized to investigate cases of supposed incendiarism. The office has been abolished in some of the United States and certain British colonies, a *medical examiner* being appointed instead.

2. [Eng.] Formerly, an officer entrusted with the maintenance of the rights of the private property of the crown.

The word *coroner* occurs first in a spurious charter of King Athelstan to Beverley, dated A. D. 925, but really of the 14th century. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

He is called *coroner,* . . . because he hath principally to do with pleas of the crown. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. i, p. 346.

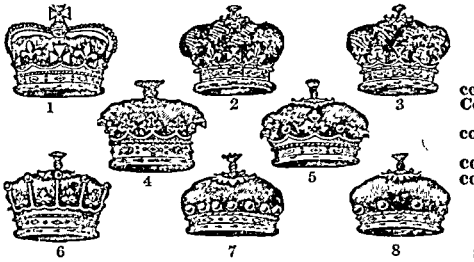
3. [Manx.] The chief constable of a sheading. [F., < LL. *coronator,* crowner, < L. *corono;* see CORONAMEN.] **crown′er‡.**— **coroner's inquest,** inquiry into the cause of death, made by a coroner, usually with the aid of a jury. — **cor′o-ner-ship,** *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a coroner.

cor′o-net, 1 kor′o-net; 2 cŏr′o-nĕt, *n.* **1.** An inferior crown, denoting, according to its form, various degrees of noble rank less than sovereign.

In Great Britain the coronet is worn over a cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, and, in the case of peers, having a golden tassel on top. The coronet of the Prince of Wales bears above the rim four crosses pattée between four fleurs-de-lis, the two center crosses connected by a diadem surmounted with a mound and cross pattée. The younger children of the sovereign wear the same, excepting the diadem; nephews wear four crosses pattée between four strawberry-leaves. The coronet of a duke bears on the circle eight golden strawberry-leaves; that of a marquis, four golden leaves and four pearls (silver balls) alternately; that of an earl, eight pearls raised upon points with golden leaves between the points; that of a viscount, sixteen pearls on the circle; and that of a baron, six pearls on the rim or circle.

2. A representation of a coronet, as in heraldry. **3.** Any chaplet or wreath for the head; especially, a semicircular band, usually metallic and variously ornamented, worn by women above the brow as a head-dress; any ornamental circlet for the head; a coronal.

The Aventine . . . is perhaps the highest, and now — from its *coronet* of convents — the most picturesque of all the Roman hills.
A. J. C. HARE *Walks in Rome* vol. i, p. 320. [ALS. S. 1871.]



British Coronets.

1. H. R. H. Prince of Wales. 2. Younger Son and Brother or the Blood Royal. 3. Nephew, etc., of the Blood Royal. 4. Duke. 5. Marquis. 6. Earl. 7. Viscount. 8. Baron.

4. The upper margin of a horse's hoof; the coronamen. **5.** *Entom.* A circlet of spines, hooks, or the like. **6.** The round knob at the base of a deer's antler; a bur. **7.** *Arch.* An ornamental piece in relief on a wall, as over a window. **8†.** Same as CORONAL, 3. [< OF. *coronette,* dim. of *corone* (< L. *corona*), crown.] **cor′net‡.** Syn.: see CROWN.

— **cor′o-net-boot″,** *n.* A protection for the coronet of a horse's hoof in the form of a shoe or boot.— **cor′o-net,** *vt.* [Rare.] To adorn or distinguish as with a coronet.— **cor′o-net″ed,** *a.* **cor′o-net″ted‡.**

co-ron′gu-ite, 1 ko-reŋ′gu-ait; 2 co-rōŋ′gu-ıt, *n. Mineral.* A grayish-yellow hydrated lead antimonite.

Co-ro′nid, 1 ko-rō′nid; 2 co-rō′nid, *n. Astron.* One of a group of meteors having their radiant in the constellation Corona Borealis.

co-ro′ni-form, 1 ko-rō′nı-fōrm; 2 co-rō′nı-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a crown. [< L. *corona,* crown, + -FORM.]

Cor″o-nil′la, 1 kor′o-nil′ə; 2 cŏr′o-nil′a, *n. Bot.* A genus of perennial shrubs and herbs, the crown vetches, belonging to the family *Fabaceæ,* natives of the Mediterranean region. They have odd-pinnate leaves and clustered purple or yellow flowers. *C. varia,* the axseed, or axwort, occurs in the northeastern United States. [< Dim. < L. *corona,* crown.]

cor″o-nil′lin, 1 kor′o-nil′ın; 2 cŏr′o-nil′ın, *n. Chem.* A yellowish compound ($C_7H_{12}O_5$), obtained as a glucosid from the seeds of *Coronilla scorpioides* and used as a cardiac tonic and diuretic. [< L. *corona,* crown.]

co-ro′ni-on, 1 ko-rō′nı-en; 2 co-rō′ni-ŏn, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY.

co-ro′nis, 1 ko-rō′nıs; 2 co-rō′nis, *n. Gr. Gram.* The sign of crasis or contraction (᾽) which indicates the joining together of two words, the latter beginning and the former ending with a vowel, as τοὔνομα for τὸ ὄνομα. [< Gr. *korōnis;* see CORNICE.]

cor″o-ni′tis, 1 kor′o-nai′tıs *or* -nı′tıs; 2 cŏr′o-nī′tis *or* -nī′tıs, *n. Vet.* Inflammation of the coronary cushion, as in horses.

co-ro′ni-um, 1 ko-rō′nı-um; 2 co-rō′nı-ŭm, *n.* A gaseous element, lighter than hydrogen, first recognized as a constituent of the solar atmosphere from spectroscopic evidence, and in 1898 Prof. Nasini, of Padua, announced that he had found it in the volcanic gases of Vesuvius. [< CORONA, 5.]

cor′o-nize, 1 kor′o-naiz; 2 cŏr′o-nīz, *vt.* [Rare.] To invest with a crown, coronet, or coronal. [< L. *corona,* crown.] **cor′o-nise‡.**

co-ro″no-fa′cial, 1 ko-rō′no-fē′shəl; 2 co-rō′no-fā′shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to both the top of the head and the face. [< CORONA + FACIAL.]— **coronofacial angle,** see table under CRANIOMETRY.

co-ro″no-fron′tal, 1 ko-rō′no-fren′tal; 2 co-rō′no-frŏn′tal, *a.* Of or relating to the coronal and frontal portions of the skull. [< CORONA + FRONTAL.]

co-ro′no-gram, 1 ko-rō′no-gram; 2 co-rō′no-ğrăm, *n.* A photographic reproduction of the sun's corona. [< CORONA + Gr. *gramma,* anything written.]

co-ro′no-graph, 1 ko-rō′no-graf; 2 co-rō′no-ğraf, *n.* An apparatus for photographing the solar corona during an eclipse. [< CORONA + -GRAPH.]— **co-ro″no-graph′ic,** *a.*

cor′o-noid, 1 kor′o-noid; 2 cŏr′o-nŏid, *a.* **1.** Beak-like; as, the *coronoid* process of the ulna, or of the lower jaw. **2.** Of or pertaining to a coronoid process; as, the *coronoid* fossa of the humerus. [< Gr. *korōnē,* crow, + -OID.]— **cor″o-noi′dal,** *a.*— **coronoidal tube,** a vacuum tube which when charged with electricity emits rays similar to those of the sun's corona.

Co-ron′u-la, 1 ko-ren′yu-lə; 2 co-rŏn′yu-la, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Coronulidæ.* **2.** [c-] [-LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A coronule. [L., dim. of *corona,* crown.]

cor′o-nule, 1 kor′o-niūl; 2 cŏr′o-nūl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A little crown or cup at the apex of certain achenia, as those of the succory: a form of pappus. **2.** *Entom.* A circle or semicircle of spines at the apex of the tibia of some forms of insects. [< L. *coronula,* dim. of *corona,* crown.]

Cor″o-nu′li-dæ, 1 kor′o-niū′lı-dı; 2 cŏr′o-nū′lı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of pedunculate cirripeds with freely movable scuta and terga and 2 biplicate gills.— **co-ro′nu-lid,** *n.*— **co-ro′nu-loid,** *a.*

Cor″o-phi′i-dæ, 1 kor′o-faı′ı-dı; 2 cŏr′o-fī′ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of corophine amphipods with the coxopodites of the pereiopods narrow. **Co-ro′phi-um,** *n.* (t. g.) **Co-roph′i-dæ‡.**— **co-ro′phi-id,** *n.*— **co-ro′phi-oid,** *a.*

Cor″o-phi′na, 1 kor′o-faı′nə; 2 cŏr′o-fī′na, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe of amphipods with pleon and 6 pairs of pleopods, the 6th without endopodites.— **cor′o-phine,** *a.* & *n.*

cor′o-plast, 1 kor′o-plast; 2 cŏr′o-plăst, *n. Gr. Antiq.* One who models small figures or figurines in terra-cotta. [< Gr. *koroplastēs,* < *korē,* girl, + *plassō,* form.] **cor″o-plas′ta‡.**

cor′o-plas″ty, 1 kor′o-plas″tı; 2 cŏr′o-plăs″ty, *n. Surg.* An operation on the eye for the purpose of restoring the shape of the pupil.— **cor″o-plas′tic,** *a.*

Co″ro-pu′na, 1 kō″ro-pū′nə; 2 cō″ro-pu′nă, *n.* A mountain in the Andes, Peru; 80 m. northwest of Arequipa; 22,800 ft.

co-ro′sif‡, *a.* Corrosive.

co-ros′tro-ta‡, *n.* A variety of inlaid wood.

Co″rot′, 1 ko″rō′; 2 co″rō′, **Jean Baptiste Camille** (7/12 1796–2/12 1875). A French landscape-painter; *Hagar in the Wilderness,* etc.

co-ro′te, 1 ko-rō′tē; 2 co-rō′tę, *n.* [P. I.] A tuber used by the natives for food after the removal of its poison. [< Hocan *corot.*]

co-ro′ya, 1 ko-rō′yə; 2 co-rō′ya, *n.* [S. Am.] An ani (*Crotophaga major*).

Co-ro′zain, 1 ko-rō′zēn; 2 co-rō′zān, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

co-ro′zo, 1 ko-rō′zo; 2 co-rō′zo, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** The cohune-palm (*Attalea cohune*) of Central America. **2.** The ivory-nut tree (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*). **3.** Any palm of the genus *Acrocomia,* especially *A. media,* common in tropical America. **4.** A small palm (*Martinezia caryotæfolia*), a native of northeastern Brazil. It bears edible fruits. **co-ro′so‡; co-ro′sos‡; co-ros′so‡.**— **co-ro′zo-nuts″,** *n. pl.* The seeds of the ivory-nut tree, the hardened albumen of which is used by turners under the name of *vegetable ivory.*

corp, 1 kōrp; 2 côrp, *n.* [Scot.] A corpse.

Cor′pi San′ti, 1 kōr′pi sān′tı; 2 côr′pi sän′tı. A suburban district of Milan, Italy.

cor′pon, 1 kōr′pon; 2 côr′pŏn, *n.* [F.] The final or "death" chamber in a madrague or fish-pound.

cor′po-ra, 1 kōr′po-rə; 2 côr′po-ra, *n.* Plural of CORPUS.

cor′po-ral, 1 kōr′po-rəl; 2 côr′po-ral, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the body as opposed to the mind; also, of or pertaining to the person; personal; as, *corporal* punishment.

His wife and daughter did all they could to bind up his wounds, both *corporal* and spiritual.
IRVING *Traveller, Wolfert Webber* p. 472. [G. P. P. 1863.]

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the trunk of the body as distinguished from the limbs. **3.** [Rare.] Having substance; corporeal; not spiritual. [< L. *corporalis,* < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] **cor′po-ralı†.**

Syn.: this word is often confounded with *corporeal.* For distinctions see PHYSICAL.— **cor′po-ral-cloth″,** *n. Eccl.* The fine linen cloth spread over the altar during the communion service. **cor′po-ral‡; cor′po-race‡; cor″po-ra′le‡; cor′po-ras‡.**— **c.-cup,** *n.* A vessel containing part of the elements used in the communion for the sick.— **c. oath,** a solemn oath, so called from the ancient custom of laying the hand on the corporal-cloth of the altar, or some other sacred object, while taking it.— **cor″po-ral′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being corporal: opposed to *spirituality.* **2†.** A corporation.— **cor′po-ral-ly,** *adv.*

cor′po-ral², 1 kōr′po-rəl; 2 côr′po-ral, *n.* **1.** The lowest non-commissioned officer in a company of soldiers. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The fallfish (*Semotilus bullaris*). [F., < LL. *corporale,* < L. *corporalis;* see CORPORAL, *a.,* and CORPS.]— **Corporal Forbes** [Anglo-Ind.], cholera morbus: a soldiers' term, used in grim jest.— **C. Nym,** in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Henry V.,* an arrant rogue in Falstaff's army; ends on the gallows.— **corporal's guard,** the squad of men detailed for guard or other duty under a corporal; hence, any small number of persons, especially of attendants or adherents.— **C. Trim.,** in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy,* Uncle Toby's attendant, faithful, affectionate, and loquacious, but respectful.— **C. Violet,** Napoleon I., sobriquet used by his supporters, who expected him to return to France from Elba with the spring violets. — **Little C. 1.** Napoleon I., sobriquet given him by his troops after the battle of Lodi, May 10, 1796. **2.** [l- c-] A variety of the game of billiards.— **ship's c.,** a petty officer under the master-at-arms.— **cor′po-ral-ism,** *n.*— **cor′po-ral-ship,** *n.*

cor′po-ratı, *vt. & vt.* To incorporate; become incorporated.

cor′po-rate, 1 kōr′po-rıt; 2 côr′po-rat, *a.* **1.** Associated by legal enactment for the transaction of business; incorporated; as, a body politic and *corporate.*

He looked upon them in their *corporate* capacity, and dwelt with them according to their *corporate* action.
S. J. ANDREWS *God's Revelation* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 278. [S. 1886.]

2. Belonging to a corporation; as, *corporate* property. **3.** Combined as a whole; considered as one; collective. **4.** Having a visible body or form; corporeal; not spiritual. [< L. *corporatus,* pp. of *corporo,* fashion into a body, < *corpus,* body.] **cor′po-ra-tiv(es‡.** Syn.: see CIVIC.

— **corporate member,** a voting member as distinguished from an honorary member of a corporation; an active member.— **cor′po-rate-ly,** *adv.* **1.** As a corporate body. **2.** In the body; bodily.— **cor′po-rate-ness,** *n.*

cor″po-ra′tion, 1 kōr″po-rē′shən; 2 côr″po-rā′shon, *n.* **1.** An artificial person created by law, consisting of one or more natural persons united in one body under such grants as secure a succession of members without changing the identity of the body, and empowered to act in a certain capacity or to transact business of some designated form or nature like a natural person.

Corporations may be **civil** (to facilitate the conduct of business), **close** (owned or managed by a few persons or whose vacancies are filled by itself), **complete** (having full powers; compare QUASI-CORPORATION, under QUASI), **ecclesiastical** (to secure public worship), **lay, municipal, private** or **public,** or **public service.**

It may be laid down as a general rule that a *corporation* may, within the limits of its charter or act of incorporation, express or implied, lawfully do all acts and enter into all contracts that a natural person may do or enter into, so that the same be appropriate as means to the end for which the corporation was created.
Bouvier's Law Dictionary Rawle's Revision. vol. i, p. 444.

2. [Colloq.] (1) The human body. (2) The abdomen, especially when large and protuberant.

With the dignity of an ample *corporation.*
C. BRONTË *Shirley* p. 262.

3†. The act of incorporating; condition of being incorporated. [< LL. *corporatio(n-),* < L. *corporatus;* see CORPORATE, *a.*]— **Carnegie Corporation,** see under FOUNDATION.— **c. aggregate,** a corporation composed of a number of persons associated for a common purpose.— **c. sole,** a corporation consisting of a single person at any one time and vested with certain legal capacities (as that of official succession) and powers not otherwise possessed.— **c. stock. 1.** Stock of a municipality. **2.** Shares representing ownership in a corporation.— **c. stop** [U. S.], a stop-valve in a main, as for gas or water, for the private use of the company that owns it.— **eleemosynary c.,** a corporation for the dispensing of charity.— **joint-stock c.,** a corporation the ownership of whose stock is divided into shares.— **cor″po-ra′tion-al,** *a.*— **cor″po-ra′tion-ism,** *n.* The system or principle of corporate action. [M.]

cor′po-ra-tivet, *a.* Corporate.

cor′po-ra″tor, 1 kōr′po-rē″tor; 2 côr′po-rā″tŏr, *n.* A member of a corporation; especially, an original incorporator.

cor-po're-al, 1 kȯr-pō'ri-ȧl; 2 cȯr-pō're-al, *a.* **1.** Having a body; of a material nature; physical: opposed to *immaterial* or *spiritual;* as, the *corporeal* eye sees not all.

Man has two parts; the one *corporeal* and earthy, the other immaterial and spiritual.

SPURGEON *Sermon Notes* vol. iv, ch. 258, p. 361. [F. & W. 1891.]

2. Of or pertaining to the physical existence of the body; bodily: opposed to *mental.*

Mental power, even when abused, is still a nobler and better power than that which consists merely in *corporeal* strength.

MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 5. [P. S. & CO. 1849.]

3. *Law.* Perceivable by the bodily senses; substantial and permanent: opposed to *incorporeal;* as, *corporeal* hereditaments. [< L. *corporeus,* < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] **cor-po're-ous†.** Syn.: see PHYSICAL. — **cor-po're-al-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] Materialism.— **cor-po're-al-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] One who recognizes a corporeal or material universe only; a materialist.— **cor-po"re-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being corporeal; corporeal existence; also, humorously, the body. **cor-po're-al-ness‡.**— **cor-po're-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In the body; bodily; as, *corporeally* present. **2.** With regard to the body.

cor-po're-al-ize, 1 kȯr-pō'ri-ȧl-aiz; 2 cȯr-pō're-al-īz, *vt.* To give a body to; embody; incorporate. **cor-po're-al-ise‡.**— **cor-po"re-al-i-za'ſor -sa'ſtion,** *n.* Incorporation; embodiment.

cor"po-re'i-ty, 1 kōr'po-ri'ı-ti; 2 cōr'po-rē'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Existence in the body; material existence; materiality; corporealness. **2†.** Worldliness; sensuality. [< LL. *corporeita(t-)s,* < L. *corporeus;* see CORPOREAL.]

cor-po're-ous, 1 kȯr-pō'ri-us; 2 cōr-pō're-ūs, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to the body; corporeal.

cor"po-ri-spir'it-u-al, *a.* [Rare.] Intermediate in nature between body and spirit.

cor"po-ros'i-ty, 1 kōr'po-ros't-ti; 2 cōr'po-rōs'i-ty, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] The body of a person; also, corpulence, or a protuberant stomach. [< L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.]

cor'po-sant", 1 kōr'po-zant"; 2 cōr'po-ṣānt", *n.* A globular light, in its nature an electric brush or glow, sometimes seen at night on a spar or yard of a ship; St. Elmo's fire. [< Pg. *corpo santo,* < L. *corpus sanctum,* holy body; *corpus,* body; *sanctum,* neut. of *sanctus,* holy, < *sancio,* make holy.]

corps, 1 kōr; 2 cōr, *n.* [CORPS, 1 kōrz; 2 cōrs, *pl.*] **1.** A number or body of persons in some way associated or acting together.

Corps, for body, whether in its primary sense or in its derivative, was long used as a plural, simply because of its ending in *s.*

FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 4. [S. 1872.]

Specif.: (1) A number of persons associated in some common relation or work; as, the diplomatic *corps* in a capital; a *corps* of teachers. (2) *Mil.* (*a*) The largest tactical unit of a large army, organized, usually with separate staff, artillery park, and auxiliary services, in such a way that it can act as an independent army; in general, a section of an army consisting of two or more divisions maneuvered together. **army corps‡; corps d'armée.** (*b*) Any military body or department of an army which is not detached, but has its own organization and head; as, the *corps* of cadets in the U. S. Military Academy. (3) A society of students in a German university. **2.** *Arch.* (1) The principal part of a building having wings or other subordinate parts. (2) A residential structure wholly or partly disconnected from the residence proper. **corps de logis‡.** **3†.** A human body. **4†.** Any body, as of laws. [F., < OF. *corps,* body, < L. *corpus,* body.] — **army service corps** [Brit.], a branch that has charge of the commissariat, the ordnance stores, and the transportation of troops.— **c. de ballet,** the ballet-dancers collectively engaged in an operatic or other performance.— **C. Législatif** (*F. Hist.*), the lower house of the representative assembly under (1) the Consulate, (2) the First Empire, and (3) the Second Empire. — **C. of Engineers** [U. S. Army], see ENGINEER.— **general staff c.** [U. S. Army], a body of officers, headed by a major-general, having among its authorized duties the organization, training, distribution, etc., of the regular army, and the preparations for national defense. The British, German, and other European armies have somewhat similar corps.— **hospital c.** [U. S.] **1.** The personnel of the hospitals of the army consisting of *sergeants, corporals,* and *privates.* **2.** The personnel of the medical department of the navy consisting of pharmacists, stewards, and apprentices.— **Marine C.** [U. S. Navy], see MARINE.— **medical c.** [U. S.], the commissioned members of the medical service of the army, in active service.— **medical reserve c.** [U. S.], a section of the medical department of the army intended to secure a reserve force of medical officers for time of need: created by Congress and approved April 23, 1908.— **staff c.** [U. S.] (*Mil.*), a subdivision of the general staff corps.

corpse, 1 kōrps; 2 cōrps, *vt.* [Low Slang.] **1.** To murder. **2.** *Theat.* To murder or spoil, as a scene or a part; also, to cause to blunder or forget one's lines.

corpse, *n.* **1.** A dead body, usually of a human being; figuratively, anything that has lost all life and vigor.

It was held a religious duty in all who could, to attend a *corpse* to the grave. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, p. 330. [A. 1880.]

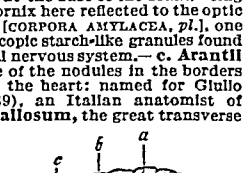
2†. A living body. **3†.** *Eccl.* An endowment in land. **4†.** *Alchemy.* Same as BODY. **5†.** The bulk or body, as of a science. [< F. *corps;* see CORPS.]

Syn.: see BODY.— **corpse'can"dle,** *n.* **1.** One of the candles set about a corpse awaiting burial, especially at a likewake. **2.** [Eng.] An ignis fatuus, especially in a churchyard, regarded by the superstitious as a portent of death.— **c.-gate,** *n.* A lich-gate.— **c.-light,** *n.* **1.** A corpsant. **2.** An ignis fatuus or corpse-candle.— **c.-plant,** *n.* The Indian-pipe.— **c.-sheet,** *n.* A winding-sheet; shroud.

cor'pu-lence, 1 kōr'piu-lens; 2 cȯr'pū-lĕnç, *n.* **1.** An undue accumulation of fat in the body, especially about the abdomen; obesity. **2†.** Solidity of body; denseness. [F., < L. *corpulentia,* < *corpus,* body.] **cor'pu-len-cy†.**

cor'pu-lent, 1 kōr'piu-lent; 2 cȯr'pū-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Having a great excess of fat; very fleshy; obese. **2†.** Dense; gross; stout; opaque. **3†.** Corporeal; material. [F., < L. *corpulentus,* < *corpus,* body.] Syn.: adipose, burly, fat, fleshy, gross, obese, plethoric, portly, pursy, stout.— Ant.: bony, emaciated, gaunt, lean, poor, skinny, slight, spare, thin.— **cor'pu-lent-ly,** *adv.*— **cor'pu-lent-ness,** *n.*

cor'pus, 1 kōr'pus; 2 cȯr'pŭs, *n.* [-PO-RA, 1 -po-rȧ; 2 -po-ra, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A body. **2.** *Anat.* (1) The entire body of an animal. (2) The main or chief portion of an organ. (3) An organ or part when nothing is affirmed of its structure or function. **3.** *Law.* (1) A material object; especially, a corporeal property. (2) The elements or facts of a case considered collectively; as, the *corpus* of a crime. **4.** *Alg.* A manifold of such a nature that its elements are representable by symbols which can be combined by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division (except division by zero), every result thus obtained representing a definite element of such manifold.— **corpora arenacea,** minute sand-like granules existing in a psammoma, and occasionally in the dura mater.— **corpora fibrosa,** fibrous structures of occasional occurrence in the ovaries, regarded as due to a process of fibrosis taking place in the corpora lutea.— **corpora flava,** waxy or sandy nodular bodies sometimes found in the cerebrospinal nervous system, the result probably of a degenerative change in nerve-cells.— **corpora geniculata,** two rounded ganglionic bodies (distinguished as *externum* and *internum*) under the posterior end of the optic thalamus of the brain.— **corpora Malpighiana,** same as MALPIGHIAN BODIES.— **corpora Morgagnii,** same as HYDATIDS OF MORGAGNI.— **corpora quadrigemina,** four rounded eminences containing gray matter, found behind the third ventricle of the brain. See illus. under MEDULLA OBLONGATA.— **corpora Santoriniana** (*Anat.*), the Santorinian cartilage.— **corpora versicolorata** [Rare], the corpora amylacea.— **corpora Wolffiana,** same as WOLFFIAN BODIES.— **corpus albicans** [CORPORA ALBICANTIA, *pl.*], one of two rounded bodies at the base of the brain, being the anterior pillars of the fornix here reflected to the optic thalami.— **c. amylaceum** [CORPORA AMYLACEA, *pl.*], one of a great number of microscopic starch-like granules found in the substance of the central nervous system.— **c. Arantii** [CORPORA ARANTII, *pl.*], one of the nodules in the borders of the semilunar valves of the heart: named for Giulio Cesare Aranzio (1530–1589), an Italian anatomist of Bologna. See VALVE.— **c. callosum,** the great transverse commissure of the brain.



Corpus Callosum.
Horizontal section of human brain: *a,* corpus callosum; *b,* medullary substance; *c,* cortex; *d,* great longitudinal fissure dividing the two hemispheres.

cal'lo-sum†.— **c. cavernosum** [CORPORA CAVERNOSA, *pl.*], one of two rod-like masses of erectile tissue in the penis or clitoris.— **c. ciliare.** [CORPORA CILIARIA, *pl.*] **1.** The ciliary body of the eye. **2.** The dentate nucleus of the cerebellum or medulla oblongata.— **c. delicti,** the essential, fundamental fact of the commission of a crime by some one, without proof of which conviction can not be had. In cases of murder the finding of the dead body of the victim, as a fact conclusive of death, goes to prove the *corpus delicti.* Other facts, if conclusive of death, may establish it.

In the United States, the prisoner's confession, when the corpus delicti is not otherwise proved, has been held insufficient for his conviction.

GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, p. 284. [L. B. & CO. 1857.]

— **c. dentatum** [CORPORA DENTATA, *pl.*], the dentate body. See DENTATE.— **C. Domini,** the festival of Corpus Christi.— **c. fimbriatum** (*Anat.*), a fringed band of white matter along the edge of the posterior pillar of the fornix; the fimbria.— **c. Highmori,** or **c. Highmorianum,** the mediastinum testis, a mass of fibrous connective tissue traversed by the seminiferous tubules at the posterior border of the testis: named for Nathaniel Highmore (1613–1685), an English physician.— **c. interpeduncularе,** the interpeduncular ganglion, a collection of nerve-cells lying in front of the pons Varolii in the brain.— **c. Juris,** the body of law.— **C. Juris Canonici,** the collective title of the decrees and canons of the Roman Church, constituting the standard of the canon law. See DECRETAL, *n.*, 2.— **C. Juris Civilis,** or **C. Juris,** the collective title (first used probably in the 17th century) of the body of Roman law, comprising the institutes, the Pandects or Digest, the Code, and the *Novellæ* or new laws, of Justinian: promulgated A. D. 528–534.— **c. luteum** [CORPORA LUTEA, *pl.*], a yellowish mass formed in the ovary by the degeneration of a follicle after the discharge of an ovum.— **c. mammillare,** same as CORPUS ALBICANS.— **c. mandibulæ** (*Ich.*), the dentary bone.— **c. mucosum** (*Anat.*), same as RETE MUCOSUM.— **c. nigrum** [CORPORA NIGRA, *pl.*], the pigmented tissue at the edge of the iris, especially in the *Equidæ.*— **c. pampiniforme,** same as PAMPINIFORM PLEXUS.— **c. spongiosum** [CORPORA SPONGIOSA, *pl.*], erectile tissue surrounding the urethra in the penis.— **c. striatum** [CORPORA STRIATA, *pl.*], a mass of ganglionic cells at the base of either hemisphere of the brain. See illus. under OPTIC THALAMUS, under OPTIC.— **c. subthalamicum,** a brown stratum containing large nerve-cells situated under the posterior part of the optic thalamus of the brain.— **C. Theodosianum,** the Breviary of Alaric.— **Galoisian c.** (*Math.*), a corpus each of whose conjugates is identical with it: named after Galois (1811–1832), a French mathematician.

Cor'pus Chris'ti, 1 kris'ti; 2 cris'tī. **1.** A festival held in honor of the eucharist by the Church of Rome on the first Thursday following Trinity Sunday. **2.** A bay of the Gulf of Mexico in San Patricio and Nueces counties, Tex. **3.** A city, the county-seat of Nueces county, Tex. [L., body of Christ.]— **Corpus Christi cloth,** see PYX-CLOTH.

cor'pus-cle, 1 kōr'pus-l; 2 cȯr'pŭs-l, *n.* **1.** A minute particle of matter; molecule; atom. **2.** *Anat.* A minute body; a cell, either free, as a blood-corpuscle, or in intimate connection with others, as a bone-corpuscle. Many of them are named after their discoverers. See MALPIGHIAN, and illus. under PACINIAN.

Red blood *corpuscles* [are] . . . disc-shaped smooth cells [which] . . . swim in immense numbers in the blood. LOTZE *Microcosmus* tr. by Hamilton and Jones, vol. i, p. 118. [S. & W. 1887.]

3. *Bot.* (1) Any oosphere in a gymnospermous archegonium. (2) Any of the connecting bodies between the retinacula which bear the pollinia of plants of the milkweed family. (3) Any protoplasmic granule of distinct shape or that fulfils a specific function, as a leucoplast. **4.** *Elec.* Same as ELECTRON, 1. **5†.** A corposant. [< L. *corpusculum,* dim. of *corpus,* body.] **cor-pus'cule‡; cor-pus'cu-lum‡.** Syn.: see PARTICLE.— **articular corpuscle** (*Anat.*), any bulbar nerve-ending found near a joint.— **cancroid c.,** a cancer-nest.— **colostrum c.,** any fatty globule found in colostrum.— **corpuscles of Grandry,** simple tactile organs found in the skin covering the bill and tongue of ducks and other water-fowl.— **corpuscles of Hassall,** concentric nests of cells found in the thymus gland: named after A. S. Hassall, an English physician.— **corpuscles of Herbst,** bulbar terminations of nerves in the skin of birds.— **corpuscles of Krause,** small, bulbar nerve-endings found in the conjunctiva, mouth, and genital organs: named after W. Krause, a German anatomist.— **corpuscles of Meissner,** tactile corpuscles of the skin of the fingers and toes: named after Prof. Georg Meissner, a German anatomist.— **corpuscles of Miescher,** protozoic parasites (*Sarcocystis mieschcri*), occasionally found in the muscles of animals: named after J. F. Miescher, a German pathologist.— **corpuscles of Pacini,** same as LAMELLAR CORPUSCLES.— **corpuscles of Rainey,** same as CORPUSCLES OF MIESCHER. — **corpuscles of Vater,** Pacinian bodies: named after A. Vater, a German anatomist.— **fantom or shadow c.,** a red blood-cell which has lost its pigmentary matter.— **genital c.,** any one of several bulbar nerve endings found in the genital organs.— **germinal c.** (*Bot.*), same as OOSPHERE.— **lamellar corpuscles,** certain flattened, laminated structures surrounding the ends of nerves in the hands, feet, serous membranes, and other parts of the body.— **Malpighian c.,** see MALPIGHIAN.— **Ruffini's corpuscles,** organs of Ruffini, arborescent terminations of nerve-fibers, with varicosities and end-knobs, found in the subcutaneous tissue of the human fingers.— **splenic c.,** any nodule of lymphoid tissue surrounding an arteriole in the spleen; a Malpighian corpuscle.— **tactile c.,** any ellipsoidal body found in the skin upon the ends of nerves, in situations where the sense of touch is acute.— **third c.,** same as HEMATOBLAST.— **thymic corpuscles,** same as CORPUSCLES OF HASSALL.— **Traube's corpuscle,** same as FANTOM CORPUSCLE.— **washed corpuscles,** the red blood-*corpuscles removed from the blood by centrifugation* after they have been washed with an 8-per-cent. sodium-chlorid solution.

cor-pus'cu-lar, 1 kȯr-pus'kiu-lər; 2 cȯr-pŭs'cū-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or made up of corpuscles; molecular; atomic; as, *corpuscular* force; *corpuscular* matter. [< L. *corpusculum;* see CORPUSCLE.] **cor-pus'cu-lous‡.** — **corpuscular philosophy,** a system of philosophy, especially that form of it promulgated by Robert Boyle, *which accounts for all natural phenomena by the motion,* action, or position of atoms.— **c. temperature** (*Physiol. Chem.*), the energy of hypothetical corpuscular motion within an atom.— **c. theory,** see LIGHT.— **cor-pus"cu-lar'i-ty,** *n.*

cor-pus"cu-la'ri-an, 1 kȯr-pus'kiu-lē'ri-ən; 2 cȯr-pŭs'cū-lā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to corpuscles or to the corpuscular philosophy; corpuscular. **II.** *n.* An adherent of the corpuscular philosophy.

cor-pus'cu-lat"ed, 1 kȯr-pus'kiu-lēt"ed; 2 cȯr-pŭs'cū-lāt"ĕd, *a.* Furnished with or containing corpuscles.

cor-pus"cu-lif'er-ous, 1 kȯr-pus'kiu-lif'ər-us; 2 cȯr-pŭs'cū-lif'er-ŭs, *a.* Having or bearing corpuscles. [< L. *corpusculum* (see CORPUSCLE) + *fero,* bear.]

corr., corrup., *abbr.* Corrupted; corruption.

cor'rach, cor'rag(h), *n.* Same as CURRACH.

cor'ra-cle, *n.* Same as CORACLE.

cor-rade', 1 kə-rēd'; 2 cō-rād', *vt.* [-RAD'ED; -RAD'ING.] **1.** *Geol.* To disintegrate, as rocks, either by solution or by solution combined with mechanical wear: said of rivers.

Streams of clear water *corrade* their beds by solution. Muddy streams act partly by solution, but chiefly by attrition.

G. K. GILBERT *Geol. of Henry Mts.* p. 101. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1877.]

2†. To corrode. **3†.** To scrape together. [< L. *corrado,* < *cor-* (< *cum*), together, + *rado,* scrape.]

cor-ra'dl-al, 1 kə-rē'di-əl; 2 cō-rā'dl-al, *a.* [Rare.] Radiating from or converging to the same point.

cor-ra'dl-ate, 1 kə-rē'di-ēt; 2 cō-rā'dl-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To converge to a focus, as rays of light. [< COR- + RADIATE, *v.*] — **cor-ra"di-a'tion,** *n.*

Cor-ra'do, *n.* [It.] Same as CONRAD.

cor-ral', 1 kə-ral'; 2 cō-răl', *vt.* [COR-RALLED'; COR-RAL'LING.] [W. U. S.] **1.** To drive into and enclose in a corral, as cattle or slaves.

Hundreds and thousands of slaves have been *corralled* at this point for sale. TISDELE *Century Magazine* Feb., 1890, p. 610.

2. Hence, to pen up, herd together, or secure in any way; capture; as, she *corralled* the children and took them away; the police have *corralled* the thieves. **3.** To arrange in the form of a corral; as, to *corral* wagons. **4.** To drive into a corner; press hard, as in argument.

cor-ral', *n.* **1.** An enclosed space or pen to hold live stock. **2.** A space enclosed by the wagons of emigrants or of a mule-train or ox-train, generally elliptical in shape, and open only at one end. It is formed usually at nightfall as a defensive precaution. See LAAGER. **3.** A pen or enclosure made of palisades or pickets, used in Ceylon for decoying and securing wild elephants. **4.** [Florida & W. Ind.] The pen near shore in which sponges are macerated. Usually corrupted into *c'rawl.* [Sp., < *corro,* circle, < *correr* (< L. *curro*), run.] **kraal‡.**

Corral for Live Stock, opening into a branding-chute.

cor-ra'sion, 1 kə-rē'ʒən; 2 cō-rā'zhon, *n.* *Geol.* The process of erosion by corrading. Compare EROSION. See CORRADE.

Cor're-a, 1 kər'i-ə; 2 cōr'e-a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of evergreen shrubs of the rue family, natives of Australia. A few species are common in greenhouse cultivation, especially *C. cardinalis,* with scarlet flowers. **2.** [c-] Any plant of this genus. [< L. *correus,* partner.]

Cor-re'a de Ser'ra, 1 kər-rē'ȧ dē ser'rȧ; 2 cōr-rē'ä dę sĕr'rä, **José Francisco** (1750–*or* 1811823). A Portuguese botanist and historian; minister to the U. S., 1816.

cor're-al, 1 kər'i-əl; 2 cŏr'e-al, *a.* **1.** Having joint guilt or obligation. **2.** *Rom. & Civ. Law.* Pertaining to a joint obligation or engagement enforcible against any one of two or more joint debtors or by any one of two or more joint creditors. [< LL. *correus,* accomplice, < *cor-* (< *cum*), with, + *reus,* defendant, < *res,* thing, case.]— **cor"re-al'i-ty,** *n.* *Civ. Law.* The state of being correal: opposed to *solidarity.*

cor-rect', 1 kə-rekt'; 2 cŏ-rĕct', *vt.* **1.** To set straight; make right; remove faults from; make conformable to the standard; rectify; as, to *correct* a statement; to *correct* a manuscript. **2.** To remove or destroy, as an error, evil, or abuse; counteract, as something injurious or inconvenient; remedy; as, to *correct* a mistake. **3.** To make true (a calculation, or an instrumental observation), by taking into account *some necessary modifying* factor; as, to *correct* barometrical data by temperature considerations. **4.** To punish with a view to moral amendment, or to the removal of a fault; chastise; as, to *correct* a child with the rod. **5.** To point out the mistakes of; set right; as, to *correct* a speaker. **6.** *Print.* To change so as to agree with an emended proof; as, to *correct* a page or form of type. **7.** *Optics.* To counteract the aberration of; render productive of a clear and achromatic image; as, to *correct* a lens. [< L. *correctus,*

pp. of *corrigo*, < *con-* (< *cum*), together, + *rego*, rule.] **cor-recte't; cor-rect'i-fy†.** Syn.: see AMEND; CHASTEN; RECLAIM.— **corrected establishment,** same as ESTABLISHMENT OF A PORT.— **cor-rect'ing-plate",** *n.* A magnetic compensator.— **cor-rect'a-[or -ı-]bl(e"s,** *a.*— **cor-rect'a-[or -ı-]bl(e-ness",** *n.*— **cor-rec'tant,** *a.* & *n.* Corrective.— **cor-rect'ing-ly,** *adv.*

cor-rect', *a.* Free from fault or mistake; without falsity or error; in accordance with the truth; conformable to fact, custom, or other standard; accurate; exact; as, a *correct* style; *correct* behavior; the *correct* time.

Every one has heard of a 'bee-line.' It would be no less *correct* to talk of a wasp-line.
J. LUBBOCK *Ants, Bees, and Wasps* ch. 11, p. 322. [A. 1888.]

[< L. *correctus;* see CORRECT, *v.*]

SYN.: accurate, decorous, exact, faultless, perfect, precise, proper, right, true. See PERFECT.— ANT.: erroneous, false, faulty, inaccurate, incorrect, wrong.

cor-rec'tion, 1 ke-rek'shən; 2 cŏ-rĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of correcting or setting right; the noting or removing of an error or fault; rectification; emendation.

The first step in *correction* is to learn our deficiencies. FARADAY *Experimental Researches, Mental Educ.* p. 485. [R. T. F. 1859.]

2. That which is substituted or offered as an improvement; an emendation; as, *corrections* on a proof-sheet. **3.** The act or process of disciplining or chastening; punishment; as, to administer *correction* with the rod. **4.** The act or process of removing or neutralizing any injurious or evil quality or condition; as, the *correction* of fermentation. **5.** *Math.* & *Physics.* A quantity which must be added to a faulty result to make it correct; also, the process of correcting a faulty result; as, chronometer *corrections.* **6.** *Optics.* The elimination of aberration from a lens, as an object-glass. [F., < L. *correctio(n-),* < *correctus;* see CORRECT, *v.*] **cor-rec'cion†.— cor-rec'tion-line",** *n.* [U. S.] *Surv.* A parallel used as a new base-line in the laying out of townships, in order to correct the errors caused by converging meridians, and preserve the required square.— **c.-proof,** *a.* Beyond correction; irreformable.— **house of c.,** a reformatory or place of detention for young offenders, or for misdemeanants or persons convicted of a first offense.— **optical c.** (*Arch.*), the counteraction of visual contortion by modifications in a member or structure, as the slight swelling given to a column-shaft to offset an apparent concavity of line.— **Poggendorf's c.** (*Physics*), a correction made in mercurial thermometers to compensate for the increase in volume of the bore occurring with the rise of temperature.— **special c.** (*Railroad.*), alteration of first billing.— **twilight c.,** see TWILIGHT.— **under c.,** as being amenable to correction; as, I say this *under correction.*

cor-rec'tion-al, 1 ke-rek'shən-əl; 2 cŏ-rĕc'shon-al. **I.** *a.* Tending to or intended for correction or punishment; as, *correctional* courts, methods, or institutions. **II.** *n.* A house of correction.

As I passed into the interior of the *correctional,* I resigned my name. WM. BOOTH *In Darkest England* p. 60. [F. & W. 1890.]

[< LL. *correctionalis,* < L. *correctio(n-);* see CORRECTION.] — **cor-rec'tion-al-ist,** *n.* An advocate of reformatory methods in the treatment of criminals.— **cor-rec'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*— **cor-rec'tion-er†,** *n.* One who has been the inmate of a correctional.

cor-rec'ti-tude, 1 ke-rek'tı-tūd; 2 cŏ-rĕc'ti-tūd, *n.* [Recent.] Freedom from impropriety; correctness.

cor-rec'tive, } 1 ke-rek'tıv; 2 cŏ-rĕc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Adapted
cor-rec'tıvs, } to correct, emend, or set right; as, the *corrective* force of law.

Corrective experiences are repellent medicines.
ISAAC K. FUNK *Next Step in Evolution* p 62. [F. & W. '02.]

2. [Rare.] Limiting.— **cor-rec'tiv(e-lys,** *adv.*

cor-rec'tive, *n.* **1.** That which has power or tendency to correct or counteract anything wrong or injurious. **2†.** A limitation; restraint. SYN.: see ANTIDOTE.

cor-rect'ly, 1 ke-rekt'lı; 2 cŏ-rĕct'ly, *adv.* In a correct manner. SYN.: see ARIGHT.

cor-rect'ness, 1 ke-rekt'nes; 2 cŏ-rĕct'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being correct; accuracy.

Correctness of taste respects chiefly the improvement which that faculty receives through its connection with the understanding. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. ii, p. 19. [E. D. 1817.]

cor-rec'tor, 1 ke-rek'tər *or* -tor; 2 cŏ-rĕc'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which corrects or emends. **2.** *Eccl.* A supervisor or head, as of an order. **3.** The governor of a Roman province, subordinate in rank to a consul or proconsul. **4.** *Med.* A remedy; corrective agent. [L., < *correctus;* see CORRECT, *v.*]

— **corrector of the press** [Eng.], a proof-reader.— **cor"rec-to'ri-al,** *a.*— **cor-rec'tor-ship,** *n.*— **cor-rec'tress,** *n. fem.* **cor-rec'trice†.— cor-rec'to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Tending to correct. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A means or a place of correction. **2.** Any one of several text-forms of the Latin Vulgate as emended during the 13th century.

Cor-reg'gio, 1 kor-rej'o; 2 cŏr-rĕj'o, *n.* **1. Antonio Allegri** (1494–1534), an Italian painter; *Ecce Homo* dome-frescos in Parma, etc. **2.** A town near Parma, Italy, where Correggio was born, lived, and died.— **Cor-reg"gi-esque',** *a.* Painted in Correggio's manner.

cor-reg'i-dor', 1 ke-rej'ı-dōr *or* (*Sp.*) ke-rĕ"hı-dōr'; 2 cŏ-rĕj'ı-dōr *or* (Sp.) cŏ-rĕ"hı-dōr', *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The chief magistrate of a Spanish town. **2.** In Spanish America, a similar magistrate whose jurisdiction extends over part of province.

Cor-reg'i-dor", *n.* A fortified island at the entrance of Manila harbor, P. I.; capital, San José.

cor-reg"i-mien'to, 1 ko-rej"ı-myen'to *or* (*Sp.*) ko-rĕ"hı-mi-ĕn'to; 2 cŏ-rĕj"ı-myĕn'to *or* (*Sp.*) cŏ-rĕ"hı-mi-ĕn'to, *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish America, the jurisdiction of a corregidor.

cor"re-late', 1 kor'ı-lēt'; 2 cŏr'e-lāt', *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To put in some relation of connection or correspondence; especially, to put in mutual or reciprocal relation; as, to *correlate* the parts of a watch; to *correlate* fossils.

The General Council . . . supervises and *correlates* the action of the various branches of government.
J. H. WILSON *China* ch. 12, p. 182. [A. 1887.]

II. *i.* To be related by connection, adaptation, or correspondence; as, the departments of government *correlate.* [< COR- + L. *relatus;* see RELATE.]— **cor"re-lat'a-bl(e",** *a.*

cor're-late, 1 kor'ı-lēt; 2 cŏr'e-lāt, *a.* Having mutual or reciprocal relations; related by interconnection or correspondence of some kind; connected by or in a system of relations; as, the *correlate* motions of the earth and the moon.

cor're-late, *n.* A correlative.

cor're-lat"ed, 1 kor'ı-lēt'ed; 2 cŏr'e-lāt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Interrelated. **2.** *Math.* Designating rigid bodies which maintain their originally parallel principal axes at the same inclination to the common axis of equal similar couples acting upon them in parallel planes: opposed to *contrarelated,* in which case the impulsive couples are opposite.

cor"re-la'tion, 1 ker'ı-lē'shən; 2 cŏr'e-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** Mutual or reciprocal relation; a relation considered as connecting two or more persons or things in state or in operation, and either as matters of fact or as objects of thought; as, a *correlation* between social laws and religious beliefs.

The *correlation* of mind and brain do not involve their identity.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law* p. 224. [J. P. 1888.]

2. The act of bringing under relations of union, correspondence, or interaction; also, the conceiving of two or more things as thus related; as, the *correlation* of force and matter. **3.** *Physics.* The interdependence of natural forces or phenomena. See CORRELATION OF FORCES, below. **4.** *Biol.* The connection between parts of an animal or of a plant, or between their functions; as, the *correlation* of the muscles and bones. **5.** *Geom.* (1) A relation between figures in a plane such that points in each correspond to lines in the other. (2) A relation between figures in space such that points in each correspond to planes in the other, and lines in the one to lines in the other. [< LL. *correlatio(n-),* < L. *con-* (< *cum*), together; and see RELATION.] — **correlation coefficient** (*Biol.*), the quotient of the average product of the deviations from the mean of two members of a correlated pair, divided by the product of their mean square variabilities.— **c. of energy,** the theory that the various forms of energy are so intimately related in one great system that each may in turn produce or pass into all the others. Compare CONSERVATION and ENERGY.— **c. of forces,** the interrelation of the various forces in which the energy of matter manifests itself. See ENERGY and FORCE.

cor"re-la'tion-ist, 1 ker'ı-lē'shən-ist; 2 cŏr'e-lā'shon-ist, *n.* One who believes in a doctrine of correlation; specifically, one who believes that all powers and forces are the development and the operation of one universal force.

cor-rel'a-tive, } 1 ke-rel'a-tiv; 2 cŏ-rĕl'a-tiv, *a.* **1.** Hav-
cor-rel'a-tıvs, } ing correlation; especially, mutually involving or implying one another; as, *correlative* terms. Compare CORELATIVE.

Formalism and indifference, pedantic scrupulosity and absolute disbelief are *correlative,* and ever flourish side by side.
FARRAR *Life of Christ* ch. 27, p. 174. [E. P. D.]

2. *Gram.* & *Logic.* Mutually related in significance; referring to each other; as, "either" and "or" are *correlative* conjunctions; "where" and "there" are *correlative* terms. **3.** *Geom.* Designating corresponding figures; also, designating propositions formed from each other by changing the word "line" into "point," "intersection of lines" into "lines joining points," etc. — **correlative conjunction,** see CONJUNCTION.— **cor-rel'a-tiv(e-lys,** *adv.*— **cor-rel'a-tiv(e-ness",** *n.*— **cor-rel'a-tiv-ism,** *n.* A doctrine based upon correlations; specif., the theory of universal interrelation.— **cor-rel"a-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*

cor-rel'a-tive, *n.* **1.** One of two or more persons or things united by reason of some natural relation or correspondence; as, father and son are *correlatives.* **2.** *Gram.* Either of two correlative terms. **3.** *Physics.* A correlated force. **4.** *Biol.* A correlative form.— **doctrine of correlatives,** the doctrine advanced by Herbert Spencer that correlative terms must be thought together, because a correlative connotes a relation, a relation a correlate, and the correlates suggest the correlatives.

cor"re-lig'ion-ist, 1 ker'ı-lij'an-ist; 2 cŏr'e-lig'on-ist, *n.* Same as CORELIGIONIST.

cor-rep'tion, 1 ke-rep'shən; 2 cŏ-rĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Pros.* The treating of a metrically long syllable as short. Compare PROTRACTION. **2†.** Reproof. [< L. *correptio(n-),* < *cor-* (< *cum*). intens. + *rapio,* seize.] [soursop.

cor"re-sōl', 1 kō'rē-sōl'; 2 cō'rē-sōl', *n.* [W. Ind.] *Bot.* The

corresp., *abbr.* Correspondence; correspondent; corresponding.

cor"re-spond', 1 ker'ı-spend'; 2 cŏr'e-spŏnd', *vi.* **1.** To be adequate, adapted, or proportioned; be equal; as, let the severity of the punishment *correspond* to the gravity of the offense. **2.** To be reciprocally adapted or congruous; be suitable; agree; in a wide sense, to be correlated in nature; be complementary to another or to each other; as, levity does not *correspond* with dignity; punishment *corresponds* with crime.

In scientific investigation men form an hypothesis, and then inquire whether facts *correspond.* McCOSH *Christianity and Positivism* lect. x, p. 307. [C. & BROS. 1871.]

3. To answer or conform to the description of something else; be similar; agree in details; as, the pictures *correspond.* **4.** To hold communication by means of letters; as, we have *corresponded* for years. **5†.** To have communion (with). **6†.** To respond. [< F. *correspondre,* < L. *cor-* (< *cum*), together, + *respondeo;* see RESPOND.] SYN.: compare synonyms for ACCORD; AGREE; COMPORT.— PREP.: correspond *with* an absent friend; his words do not correspond *with* (or *to*) his actions.

cor"re-spon'dence, 1 kor'ı-spon'dens; 2 cŏr'e-spŏn'dĕnc, *n.* **1.** The act, condition, or state of corresponding; mutual adaptation of one thing to another, relation, fitness, or congruity; agreement; similarity; as, *correspondence* between two statements. **2.** In Swedenborgianism, the parallelism between the natural and the spiritual realms of being, and between the natural and spiritual senses of Scripture. **3.** The act of communicating by means of letters; also, the letters themselves; as, the *correspondence* continued two years; I burned the *correspondence.*

O! one glimpse of the human face, and shake of the human hand, is better than whole reams of this cold, thin *correspondence.* LAMB *Letters* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 141. [A. & S. 1881.]

4. *Math.* A relation between two sets of things such that to each separate thing of one set corresponds one or more things of the other set. **5.** Social or friendly intercourse. [< F. *correspondance,* < *correspondre;* see CORRESPOND.] PREP.: correspondence *between* objects compared, or *between* absent friends; *of* one object *with* (or *to*) another; *with* a friend.— **cor"re-spon'dence-card",** *n.* A card to be enclosed in an envelop and to answer the purpose of a note or brief letter.— **c. school,** see SCHOOL.

cor"re-spon'den-cy, *n.* Same as CORRESPONDENCE, 1 & 4.

cor"re-spon'dent, 1 ker'ı-spon'dent; 2 cŏr'e-spŏn'dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Having the quality of correspondence; correlated in nature; suitable; fit; adapted. **2†.** Obedient. **3†.** Responsible.— **cor"re-spon'dent-ly,** *adv.*

cor"re-spon'dent, *n.* **1.** One who communicates by means of letters; specifically, one who sends regular communications from a distant place to a newspaper or a business house.

Newspaper *correspondents* . . . are the world's gossips.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, p. 403. [A. 1875.]

2. *Com.* A person, partnership firm, or corporation that carries on commercial or financial business transactions with another at a distance through letters or telegrams. **3.** Anything that corresponds; a correlative. **4†.** An accomplice or confederate. [< F. *correspondant,* < *correspondre;* see CORRESPOND.] — **cor"re-spon-den'tial-ly,** *adv.*— **cor"re-spon'dent-ship,** *n.* The office, state, or profession of a correspondent.— **cor"re-spond'er,** *n.* A correspondent.

cor"re-spond'ing, 1 ker'ı-spend'ing; 2 cŏr'e-spŏnd'ing, *pa.* **1.** Standing in a similar relation or relations; correspondent; especially, being similar and similarly placed; as, the *corresponding* organs of a biped and of a quadruped.

An unusual likeness between features of persons and the lower animals indicates a *corresponding* likeness of character.
A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Table Talk, Genesis* p. 243. [R. BROS. 1877.]

2. Carrying on a correspondence.— PREP.: *to.*— **corresponding member,** a foreign or non-resident member of an academy or society, not necessarily a participant in its management.— **c. points,** points on the retinas of both eyes which respond, when acted upon at the same moment, with a single impression.— **cor"re-spond'ing-ly,** *adv.*

cor"re-spon'sion, 1 ker'ı-spon'shən; 2 cŏr'e-spŏn'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being correspondent; correspondence.

cor"re-spon'sive, } 1 ker'ı-spen'sıv; 2 cŏr'e-spŏn'siv, *a.*
cor"re-spon'sıvs, } [Rare.] Corresponding; conformable.— **cor"re-spon'siv(e-ly$,** *adv.*

Cor"rèze', 1 ko'rēz'; 2 co'rez', *n.* A department in France; 2,272 sq. m.; capital, Tulle.

Cor'rib, Lough, 1 leh ker'ib; 2 lŏh cŏr'ib. A lake in Galway and Mayo counties, Ireland; second largest lake in Ireland; area, about 75 sq. m.

cor'ri-dor, 1 ker'ı-der; 2 cŏr'ı-dŏr (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A wide gallery or passage in a building, sometimes about a quadrangle, usually having various rooms opening upon it. **2.** A covered way running completely around a fortification. **3.** A narrow passageway in a sleeping- or dining-car of a railroad. **4.** [Southern U. S.] A covered carriageway. [F., < It. *corridore,* < *correre,* run, < L. *curro,* run.]— **corridor carriage** [Eng.], a railroad-car provided with a corridor.— **c. train** [Eng.], a vestibuled railroad-train, having a continuous passageway through all the cars.

cor'rie, 1 ker'ı; 2 cŏr'ı, *n.* [Scot.] A hollow or recess in the side of a hill or at the head of a valley; comb; cirque.

Mount Keen is a curious conical-shaped hill, with a deep *corrie* in it. VICTORIA *Life in the Highlands* p. 119. [W. B. PUB. CO.]

cor'rel†.— cor'rie-ba"sin, *n.* An almost level depression in the face of a mountain, supposedly due to glacial erosion. **— c.-glacier,** *n.* A glacier situated in a corrie.— **c.-lake,** *n.* A body of water in the hollow of a corrie.

cor"ri-en-cuch'in, 1 kōr'ı-en-kūh'in; 2 cŏr'ı-ĕn-cuh'in, *n.* [Scot.] Chatting; gossiping.

Cor"ri-en'tes, 1 ker'ı-en'tēs; 2 cŏr'ı-ĕn'tes, *n.* **1.** A province of Argentine Republic; 32,580 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Cor'ri-gan, 1 ker'ı-gan; 2 cŏr'ı-gan, **Michael Augustine** (8/12 1839–8/11 1902). Roman Catholic archbishop of New York from 1885.

cor-rige'†, *vt.* To correct.

cor"ri-gen'dum, 1 ker'ı-jen'dum; 2 cŏr'ı-gĕn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] Something to be corrected; said especially of an error in printing.

cor'ri-gent, 1 ker'ı-jent; 2 cŏr'ı-gĕnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Corrective; modifying. **II.** *n.* An addition to a prescription, to modify the action of other ingredients; a corrective. [< L. *corrigen(t-)s,* ppr. of *corrigo;* see CORRECT, *v.*]

cor'ri-gi-ble, } 1 ker'ı-ji-bl; 2 cŏr'ı-gi-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable
cor'ri-gi-blı$, } of being corrected or set right; especially, capable of reformation; not hopelessly depraved or debased.

A satire should expose nothing but what is *corrigible.*
ADDISON *Spectator* Oct. 30, 1711.

2†. Docile. **3†.** Punishable. **4†.** Corrective. [F., < LL. *corrigibilis,* < L. *corrigo;* see CORRECT, *v.*] — **cor"ri-gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **cor'ri-gi-bl(e-ness",** *n.*— **cor'ri-gi-bly,** *adv.*

cor-rig'i-ole, 1 ke-rij'ı-ōl; 2 cŏ-rĭg'ı-ōl, *n.* [F.] *Bot.* The knot-grass. [< L. *corrigiola,* a little thong or shoe-latchet.]

cor-ri'val, 1 ke-rai'vel; 2 cŏ-rī'val, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To rival or compete with. **II.** *i.* To compete. **cor-rive'†.**

cor-ri'val. **I.** *a.* Emulous. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] A rival or competitor. Compare CORIVAL. [< L. *corrivalis,* < *cor-* (< *cum*), together; and see RIVAL.]

— **cor-ri'val-ry,** *n.* [Rare.] Rivalry. **cor"ri-val'ı-ty†; cor-ri'val-ship†.**

cor'ri-vate†, *vt.* To cause to flow together, as water from several streams.— **cor"ri-va'tion†,** *n.*

corr. mem., *abbr.* Corresponding member.

cor-rob'o-rant, 1 ke-reb'o-rənt; 2 cŏ-rŏb'o-rant. **I.** *a.* Having the power to impart strength; invigorating; as, a *corroborant* medicine. **II.** *n.* Something that imparts strength or vigor; a strength-producing medicine; tonic. [< L. *corroboran(t-)s,* ppr. of *corroboro;* see CORROBORATE.]

cor-rob'o-rate, 1 ke-reb'o-rēt; 2 cŏ-rŏb'o-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] To strengthen, as proof or conviction; especially, to give increased support to; make more sure or evident; confirm; as, your news *corroborates* my belief.

Recent researches into the story of prehistoric man *corroborate* the universal teaching of tradition and written history.
C. VAN NORDEN *Outermost Rim* p. 72. [H. & S. 1882.]

[< L. *corroboratus,* pp. of *corroboro,* < *cor-* (< *cum*), together, + *robur* (*robor-*), strength.] SYN.: see CONFIRM.— **cor-rob'o-rat-er,** *n.*

cor-rob"o-ra'tion, 1 ke-reb'o-rē'shən; 2 cŏ-rŏb'o-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of corroborating; confirmation; that which corroborates.

It is thus the settled practice in case of felony, to require other evidence in *corroboration* of that of an accomplice. GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, pt. iii, ch. 2, p. 501. [L. B. & CO. 1857.]

2†. The act of strengthening.

cor-rob'o-ra-tive, } 1 ke-reb'o-ra-tiv; 2 cŏ-rŏb'o-ra-tiv,
cor-rob'o-ra-tıvs, } *a.* **1.** Tending to confirm; verifying. **2.** Invigorative. **cor-rob'o-rat"ingt; cor-rob'o-ra-to-ry†.— cor-rob'o-ra-tiv(e-ly$,** *adv.*— **cor-rob'o-ra-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

cor-rob'o-ra-tive, *n.* **1.** A strengthening medicine; corroborant. **2†.** Corroborative testimony.

cor-rob"o-ree', 1 ko-reb'o-rī'; 2 cŏ-rŏb'o-rē', *n.* [Anglo-Austral.] **1.** A nocturnal assembly of aboriginal Australians marked by furious descriptive dancing and revels about a fire.

He . . . roared, stamped, and danced *corrobory* like any black fellow. KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 8, p. 360. [MACM. 1872.]

2. Songs and war-chants composed for such a gathering. 3. Hence, any noisy or disorderly celebration; row. **cor-rob'e-ry‡**; **cor-rob'o-ri‡**; **cor-rob'o-ry‡**. — **cor-rob"o-ree'**, *vi.* To hold a corroboree.

cor-rode', 1 ke-rōd'; 2 cŏ-rōd', *v.* [COR-ROD'ED; COR-ROD'ING.] **I.** *t.* To eat away gradually; rust; hence, to ruin or destroy little by little; disintegrate; as, acid *corrodes* metal.

Philosophical scepticism *corroded* the ancient religions. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 302. [A. 1888.]

II. *i.* To become corroded; waste away; rust; become more and more affected by injurious influences; as, the metal *corrodes;* his heart *corrodes* with jealousy. [< L. *corrodo,* < *cor-* (< *cum*), together, + *rodo,* gnaw.] — **cor-rod'er**, *n.* — **cor-rod'i-bl(e"**, *a.* That may be corroded. **cor-ro'si"bl(e"‡.** — **cor-rod'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **cor-ro"si-bil'i-ty‡**; **cor-ro'si-bl(e-ness"‡.**

cor-ro'dent, 1 ke-rō'dent; 2 cŏ-rō'dĕnt. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Having power to corrode. **II.** *n.* That which corrodes; a corrosive.

Cor"ro-den'ti-a, 1 ker'o-den'shi-ə; 2 cŏr'o-dĕn'shi-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of pseudoneuropters, especially those having many-jointed antennæ, strong jaws, and wings with few nervures, as book-lice, etc. [< L. *corrodo-* (ppr. *corroden(t-)s*); see CORRODE.] — **cor"ro-den'ti-an**, *a.* & *n.*

cor-ro'di-a-ry, 1 ke-rō'di-ē-ri; 2 cŏ-rō'di-ā-ry, *n.* A pensioner. See CORODY.

cor-ro'di-er, *n.* Same as CORODIER.

cor'rol, 1 ker'el; 2 cŏr'ŏl, *n.* A cement applied to render a surface water-tight. [F. (OF. *conroy*); see CURRY¹, *v.*]

cor-ro'sion, 1 ke-rō'ʒən; 2 cŏ-rō'zhon, *n.* **1.** The action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as through chemical agency; gradual decay by crumbling or surface disintegration: often used figuratively. **2.** Something produced by corrosion. **3.** *Geol.* The action of water in dissolving minerals. [< LL. *corrosio(n-)*, < L. *corrosus,* pp. of *corrodo;* see CORRODE.]

— **corrosion preparation** (*Anat.*), anatomic material prepared for study by injecting its passages or cavities with metal, wax, or similar material, and then removing the tissues by a corrosive agent. — **c. zone** (*Lithol.*), a rim formed about mineral bodies contained in hardened lava due to their partial fusion after initial crystallization. — **cor-ro'sion-al**, *a.*

cor-ro'sive, } 1 ke-rō'siv; 2 cŏ-rō'siv, *a.* Having the
cor-ro'sivˢ, } power of corroding; specifically, in medicine, destructive of tissue: often used figuratively. [< L. *corrosus;* see CORROSION.] — **corrosive sublimate**, mercuric chlorid ($HgCl_2$), a white crystalline poisonous compound formed by subliming a mixture of salt and mercuric sulfate. — **cor-ro'siv(e-ly**, *adv.* — **cor-ro'siv(e-ness**, **cor"ro-siv'i-ty**, *n.* **cor'ro-sy‡.**

cor-ro'sive, *n.* That which corrodes; a corroding agent, as an acid: used figuratively of time, grief, etc.

Thou art both Judge and Saviour, feast and rod,
Cordial and Corrosive. HERBERT *Sighs and Groans* st. 5.

cor'ro-val, 1 ker'o-val *or* ke-rō'val; 2 cŏr'o-văl *or* cŏ-rō'val, *n.* An arrow-poison, a variety of curare, producing paralysis of the heart: used by the Indians of South America. — **cor'ro-val-in**, **-ine**, *n.* A poisonous alkaloid in corroval.

cor'ru-gant, 1 ker'u-gant; 2 cŏr'ụ-gant. **I.** *a.* Having the power of corrugating. **cor-ru'gent‡.** **II.** *n. Med.* A styptic or astringent.

cor'ru-gate, 1 ker'u-gēt; 2 cŏr'ụ-gāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] To contract into alternate ridges and furrows; wrinkle; as, to *corrugate* iron.

II. *i.* To become corrugated. [< L. *corrugatus,* pp. of *corrugo,* < *cor-* (< *cum*), together, + *ruga,* wrinkle.] — **corrugated lens**, one from either face of which concentric grooves have been cut away so as to reduce its weight without loss of power. — **cor'ru-gat"ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* Same as CRIMPING-MACHINE.

cor'ru-gate, 1 ker'u-gēt; 2 cŏr'ụ-gāt, *a.* **1.** Contracted into ridges or folds; wrinkled. **2.** *Zool.* & *Bot.* Appearing as if wrinkled; having the surface finely ridged or as if ridged. **cor'ru-ga-tiv(e‡** [Rare].

cor"ru-ga'tion, 1 ker'u-gē'shən; 2 cŏr'ụ-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of corrugating or wrinkling, or the state of being corrugated or wrinkled. **2.** That which is corrugated; a wrinkle or some analogous depression.

The sweeps and drifts of the sand-hills . . . descend in strange *corrugations* to a long level lake.
G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* pt. i, ch. 10, p. 72. [H. 1872.]

cor'ru-ga"tor, 1 ker'u-gē"ter; 2 cŏr'u-gā"tŏr, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A muscle whose function it is to wrinkle the skin, as one of the *corrugatores supercilii*, by which the brows are knit. **2.** A machine for grooving mill-rolls. — **corrugator labii inferioris** (*Anat.*), the muscular fibers derived from the depressor anguli oris whose function is to pucker the lower lip.

cor-rum'pet, *v.* [F.] To corrupt.

cor-rupt', 1 ke-rupt'; 2 cŏ-rŭpt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to become putrescent or putrid; subject to corruption or decay; spoil; as, one spoiled apple *corrupts* many sound ones. **2.** To change from good to bad in any quality; vitiate; contaminate; deprave; pollute; as, to *corrupt* the blood.

Whatever in books or reading weakens the conscience or *corrupts* the moral feelings, should be rejected as evil.
PORTER *Books and Reading* ch. 9, p. 101. [S. 1873.]

3. To pervert the integrity or fidelity of; especially, to pervert by bribery; as, to *corrupt* a voter.

The President's . . . salary is too small to permit him either to maintain a court or to *corrupt* the legislature.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 37. [MACM. 1889.]

4. To render impure or incorrect by changes or errors; debase the quality of; as, to *corrupt* a manuscript.

Language is rarely *corrupted*, and is often enriched, by the simple, unpretending, ignorant man, who takes no thought of his parts of speech.
R. G. WHITE *Words and their Uses* pref., p. 6. [SH. & CO. 1870.]

5. *Law.* To render corrupt: said of the blood of one under attainder. **6.** [Archaic.] To waste; consume; corrode.

II. *i.* To become corrupt or rotten; putrefy; rot; degenerate. [< L. *corruptus;* see CORRUPT, *a.*] Syn.: contaminate, debase, defile, deprave, deteriorate, pollute, putrefy, spoil, vitiate. See DECAY; DEFILE; PERVERT; PUTREFY. — Ant.: see synonyms for AMEND. — **cor-rupt'er**, **cor-rupt'or**, *n.* — **cor-rupt'i-bil"i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being corruptible. — **cor-rupt'i-bl(e"**, *a.* That may be corrupted, perverted, or spoiled, in any sense; subject to decay or deterioration; open to bribery. **cor-rump'a-bl(e‡.** — **cor-rupt'i-bl(e-ness"**, *n.* — **cor-rupt'i-bly**, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; tending to be corrupt. — **cor-rup'tiv(e‡**, *a.* Of a corrupting or vitiating character or quality. — **cor-rup'tiv(e-ly‡**, *adv.* — **cor-rupt'less**, *a.* Uncorrupted; incorruptible: an irregular formation. — **cor-rupt'ress**, *n. fem.*

cor-rupt', 1 ke-rupt'; 2 cŏ-rŭpt', *a.* **1.** In a state of decomposition or putrefaction; spoiled; rotting; putrid; as, the body is already *corrupt.* **2.** In a state of impurity; tainted; vitiated; unsound; as, *corrupt* air; *corrupt* blood. **3.** Of a perverted disposition or character; depraved; vicious. **4.** Given to dishonest practises, especially to bribery; as, a *corrupt* press. **5.** Full of error; falsified; erroneous; as, a *corrupt* text. **6.** *Law.* Rendered impure by attainder: said of blood. [< L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpo*, corrupt, < *cor-* (< *cum*), together, + *rumpo*, break.] Syn.: see ABANDONED; BAD; BASE; IMMORAL; ROTTEN. — **cor-rupt'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a corrupt or vicious manner. **2.** *Law.* By means of bribery or other dishonest practises. — **cor-rupt'ness**, *n.*

cor-rupt'ful, 1 ke-rupt'ful; 2 cŏ-rŭpt'fụl, *a.* [Rare.] Full of corruption; tending to corrupt. — **cor-rupt'ful-ness**, *n.*

cor-rup'tion, 1 ke-rup'shən; 2 cŏ-rŭp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupted; destruction of physical structure by decomposition or dissolution; as, after death follows *corruption; corruption* has already set in. **2.** The product of the corrupting process; putrescent matter; pus. **3.** A corrupting influence; specifically, bribery. **4.** Perversion or deterioration of moral principle; loss of purity or integrity; depravity; impurity.

The paintings of Hogarth testify to the *corruption* of these times. G. GILFILLAN in Bowles's *Poetical Works* vol. ii, intro., p. 9. [J. N. 1855.]

5. Departure from what is pure and correct in style or form; vitiation, as of diction; also, a corrupt or vitiated form of a word; as, "critter" is a *corruption* of "creature."

This very fact of the general use of the whole English vocabulary among us is a dangerous cause of *corruption* of speech.
G. P. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang.* lect. i, p. 13. [S. 1885.]

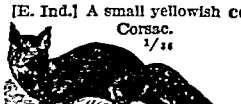
6. *Law.* Taint; defect; as, *corruption* of blood: until 1870 incurred in England by an act of attainder for treason or felony, the effect of which was to deprive the attainted person of the right to inherit, hold, or transmit an inheritance: such a forfeiture was expressly prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, beyond the term of a single life. **7.** Impairment; deterioration; debasement. [F., < L. *corruptio(n-)*, < *corruptus;* see CORRUPT, *a.*] — **cor-rup'tion-ist**, *n.* **1.** A bribe-giver or bribe-taker. **2.** One who defends corruption. **3.** *Polit.* One who is guilty of corrupt practises while holding public office.

cor-rus'cant, **cor'rus-cate.** See CORUSCANT, etc.

Cor'ry, 1 ker'i; 2 cŏr'y, *n.* A city in Erie county, Pa.

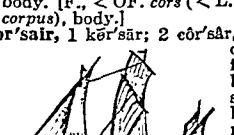
Cors., *abbr.* Corsica.

cor'sac, 1 kōr'sak; 2 cōr'săc, *n.* [E. Ind.] A small yellowish Asiatic fox (*Vulpes corsac*). **cor'sak‡.**


Corsac. 1/16

cor'sage, 1 kōr'sij *or* (*F.*) kōr'säʒ'; 2 cōr'sag *or* (*F.*) cōr'săzh' (XIII), *n.* **1.** The bodice or waist of a woman's dress. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] A posy worn on the corsage. **3†.** The body. [F., < OF. *cors* (< L. *corpus*), body.]

cor'sair, 1 kōr'sār; 2 cōr'sâr, *n.* **1.** One who, without commission or authority from any state, sails the high seas in an armed vessel for the purpose of taking booty on sea or land; a pirate; freebooter; also, a corsair's vessel. **2.** Specif., a privateer, formerly authorized by the Turkish and Saracen governments to harry the coasts of Christian countries; as, Barbary *corsairs.*


Mediterranean Corsair.

The solitary watchtowers, erected here and there along the coast, speak of pirates and *corsairs* that hover about these shores.
IRVING *Traveller* p. 275. [G. P. P. 1863.]

3. A rockfish (*Sebastichthys rosaceus*) common on the California coast. **4.** A bloodsucking bug (*Rasahus biguttatus*). [< F. *corsaire*, < Pr. *corsari*, < *corsa*, course, < L. *cursus;* see COURSE, *n.*] — **two-spotted corsair**, a heteropterous insect (*Rasahus biguttatus*) found in the southern United States.

corse, 1 kōrs; 2 cōrs (XIII), *n.* **1.** A ribbon used for vestments. **2.** [Archaic.] A corpse. **3†.** The living body; person. **4†.** A hulk, as the hull of a ship. **5†.** See CORSET, 2. [< OF. *cors;* see CORSELET.] **corsʼ-corse'spres"ent**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A mortuary fee.

cor. sec., *abbr.* Corresponding secretary.

corse'let, 1 kōrs'let; 2 cōrs'lĕt, *vt.* To equip with a corselet; girdle as with a corselet.

corse'let, *n.* **1.** *Antiq.* The complete armor of a soldier, including that for the head, legs, and arms as well as for the body; also, by restriction, body-armor, or simply the breastplate, or, a garment resembling it. See ARMOR.

The soldier had stripped the *corselet* from his breast.
BRYANT *Christmas in 1875* st. 2.

2. *Zool.* The thorax of an arthropod. **3.** *Ich.* A tract of enlarged scales behind the head and about the pectoral fins in many scombrids. [F., < OF. *cors* (< L. *corpus*), body.] **corsʼlet‡.**

cor-sesque', 1 kōr-sesk'; 2 cōr-sĕsk', *n.* A spear with crescent-shaped auxiliary blades. [< It. *corsesca*, < *Corsica*, Corsica.]

cor'set, 1 kōr'set; 2 cōr'sĕt, *vt.* To enclose in a corset or

cor'set, *n.* **1.** A close-fitting corsage from bust to hips stiffened by strips of steel or whalebone, and usually tightened by lacing, worn for the purpose of supporting or giving shape to the figure; stays. **2†.** A garment fitting closely to the body, worn in the middle ages. **3†.** A defensive body-garment, stuffed and quilted; also, a doublet of mail worn by crossbowmen in the 15th century. [OF., dim. of *cors;* see CORSELET.] **corsetʼ.** — **cor'set-stay"**, *n.* A busk, as of whalebone, used to stiffen a corset. See BUSK¹, *n.*, 1.

cor"sē"tier', 1 kōr'sē"tyer'; 2 cōr'sę"tyēr', *n. fem.* [F.] A corset-maker. — **cor"sē"tière'**, 1 -tyär'; 2 -tyĕr, *n. fem.*

Cor'si-ca, 1 kōr'si-kə; 2 cōr'si-ca, *n.* A French island in the Mediterranean sea; 3,377 sq. m.; capital, Ajaccio. **Corse‡** [F.]. — **Corsica Paoli**, see PAOLI.

Cor'si-can, 1 kōr'si-kən; 2 cōr'si-can. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Corsica, or to its inhabitants or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native of the Corsican insular race or a naturalized inhabitant of Corsica. **2.** The Corsican language, a dialect of Italian. — **Corsican fir**, the Corsican pine. See PINE. — **C. moss.** **1.** Any of several local red seaweeds. **2.** A vermifuge composed of them. — **the Corsican**, Napoleon Bonaparte; born in Corsica: a sobriquet.

Cor"si-ca'na, 1 kōr'si-kā'nə; 2 cōr'si-cā'na, *n.* A city, the county-seat of Navarro county, Texas.

cor'sle, 1 kōr'si; 2 cōr'si. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **I.** *tt.* To annoy; worry; afflict. **II.** *a.* Corrosive; irritating. **III.** *n.* A corrosive; an annoyance.

cor'site, 1 kōr'sait; 2 cōr'sit, *n. Petrog.* Orbicular diorite occurring in Corsica; napoleonite.

cor'sivet, *a.* & *n.* Corrosive.

cors'ned‡, *n.* The morsel of bread, consecrated by exorcism, which, in one of the old Anglo-Saxon forms of trial by ordeal, the accused was required to swallow. If he was guilty it was supposed to choke him. **cors'nædʇ.**

Cor'so, 1 kōr'so; 2 cōr'so, *n.* [It.] Literally, course; specif., a street in Rome, the *Via del Corso*, the thoroughfare on which the carnival is celebrated; hence, figuratively, a parade of carriages bedecked gaily.

Cors'sen, 1 kōrs'en; 2 cōrs'ĕn, **Wilhelm Paul** (1/29 1820–6/15 1875). A German philologist; *The Language of the Etruscans*, etc.

cort., *abbr.* Cortex.

cor-tège', 1 ker-tāʒ'; 2 cŏr-tĕzh', *n.* [F.] A train of attendants; retinue; procession. Syn.: see PROCESSION.

Cor'tes, 1 kōr'tes; 2 cōr'tĕs, *n.* [Sp.] The national legislature of Spain or of Portugal, consisting of an upper house and a chamber of deputies.

In Spain the upper chamber is composed partly of hereditary peers and partly of elected members. The deputies to the lower chamber are all elected for a term of five years.

Cor'tes en Bo-hol', 1 kor'tes en bo-hōl'; 2 cor'tĕs ĕn bo-hōl', A town in Bohol, P. I.

Cor-te'si, 1 ker-tē'si; 2 cŏr-te'si, *n.* See COURTOIS².

cor'tex, 1 kōr'teks; 2 cōr'tĕks, *n.* [COR'TI-CES, 1 -ti-sīz; 2 -ti-çēʒ, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) The bark or rind. (2) In certain algæ and *Characeæ*, a layer of cells incasing the axis. (3) In lichens, the cortical layer. **2.** *Anat.* & *Zool.* The outer or investing layer of an organ or of various animals; as, the *cortex* of the brain; the *cortex* of a sponge. **3.** *Med.* A medicinal bark. [L., bark.] — **cortex parenchyma** (*Bot.*), the soft cellular material present in the primary cortex of stems and roots.

Cor'tez, 1 kōr'tez *or* (*Sp.*) kor-tēs'; 2 cōr'tĕz *or* (*Sp.*) kōr-tęs', **Hernan** or **Hernando** (1485-12/1547). A Spanish conqueror, who captured Montezuma, conquered Mexico, and discovered California. **Corʼtesʇ.**

Cor'ti, 1 kōr'ti; 2 cōr'ti, **Bonaventura** (1720–1813). An Italian anatomist who discovered the structure in the human ear since called *organ of Corti.* See ORGAN. — **Corti's fibers**, **rods**; see ORGAN. — **Cor'ti-an**, *a.*

cor'ti-cal, 1 kōr'ti-kal; 2 cōr'ti-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cortex; consisting of or like bark or rind; hence, external.

The hemispheres [of the brain] are composed of an outer stratum of gray matter called the *cortical* substance.
H. GRAY *Anatomy* p. 744. [L. BROS. & CO. 1891.]

[< L. *cortex (cortic-)*, bark.] — **cortical layer**, a layer of densely interwoven hyphal cells bounding the thallus in certain lichens. — **c. sheath**, the protophloem with portions of medullary rays separating the bast from the cortex. — **cor'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Cor"ti-ca'ta, 1 kōr"ti-kē'tə; 2 cōr"ti-cā'ta, *n. pl. Protoz.* A group of protozoans with the protoplasm of the cell-body in two layers, an outer cortical substance and an inner medullary substance: including the sporozoans and infusorians. [< L. *corticatus;* see CORTICATE.]

cor'ti-cate, 1 kōr'ti-kēt; 2 cōr'ti-cāt, *a.* **1.** Having a cortex, bark, or bark-like covering. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Corticata.* [< L. *corticatus*, < *cortex (cortic-)*, bark.] **cor'ti-cat"ed‡.** — **cor'ti-cat"ing**, *a.* Forming a cortex. — **cor"ti-ca'tion**, *n.* Formation of a cortex.

cor'ti-ci-, } 1 kōr'ti-si-, kōr'ti-ko-; 2 cōr'ti-çi-, cōr'ti-co-,
cor'ti-co-, } From Latin *cortex (cortic-)*, bark: combining forms. — **cor-tic'le**, *a.* Of or pertaining to cork. **cor"ti-cin'ic‡**; **cor-tin'ic‡.** — **corticic acid**, an amorphous compound ($C_{12}H_{10}O_6$) supposed to be contained in cork. — **cor-tic'i-fer**, *n.* An alcyonarian polyp, as the red coral. — **cor"ti-cif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing a cortex or bark-like substance. — **cor-tic'i-form**, *a.* Resembling bark. — **cor"ti-cif'u-gal**, *a.* Conducting away from the cortex: said of nerve-fiber tracts. — **cor"ti-cif'u-gal-ly**, *adv.* — **cor'ti-cin**, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A compound contained in the bark of the European aspen (*Populus tremula*). **2.** A linoleum-like covering for a floor. — **cor"ti-cip'e-tal**, *a.* Running toward the cortical cells. — **cor"ti-cip'e-tal-ly**, *adv.* — **Cor-tic'i-um**, *n. Bot.* A genus of woody, corky, semifleshy, or felt-like fungi, forming a more or less closely appressed layer on decaying wood or bark. — **cor'ti-cole**, *a. Bot.* Growing or living on bark, as certain lichens and fungi. **cor-tic'o-linʇ**; **cor-tic'o-lous‡.** — **cor"ti-co-pe-dun'cu-lar**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or uniting the cerebral peduncles and the cortex. — **cor'ti-cose**, *a. Bot.* Resembling or of the nature of bark. **cor'ti-cous‡.**

cor-ti'le, 1 ker-ti'lē; 2 cŏr-ti'lę, *n.* [It.] *Arch.* **1.** A court-yard surrounded by the appurtenances of a building, or around which the building itself is constructed; especially, the courtyard or atrium of a church of early type.

The architecture of the façade [Pitti Palace] is heavy, massive, and sombre, but that of the *cortile* is rich and magnificent.
G. S. HILLARD *Six Months in Italy* vol. i, p. 148. [R. & R.]

2. Any court or area. **cor'tilʇ.**

cor-ti'na, 1 ker-tai'nə; 2 cŏr-ti'na, *n. Bot.* A marginal veil in hymenomycetous fungi, which separates from the stipe and hangs from the margin of the cap. [LL.; see CURTAIN.] — **cor"ti-na'ri-ous**, **cor'ti-nate**, *a.*

Cor"ti-na'ri-us, 1 kōr'ti-nē"ri-us; 2 cōr'ti-nā"ri-ūs, *n. Bot.* A very large genus of agaricoid fungi with a cobwebby veil. Several species are edible. [< LL. *cortina;* see CORTINA.]

Cort'land, 1 kert'lənd; 2 cōrt'land, *n.* **1.** A county in central New York; 486 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

cort'landt-ite, 1 kōrt'lant-ait; 2 cōrt'lant-it, *n. Petrol.* A variety of peridotite composed chiefly of hornblende and olivine, with some augite and hypersthene. [< *Cortlandt* township, Westchester county, N. Y.]

Cor-to'na, 1 ker-tō'nə; 2 cŏr-tō'nä, *n.* **1. Pietro Berrettini da** (11/12 1596–4/14 1669), an Italian artist and fresco painter; decorated Pitti and Barberini palaces, etc. **2.** A town in Arezzo province, Tuscany, Italy.

Cor-tu'sa, 1 ker-tū'sə; 2 cŏr-tụ'sa, *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World alpine rough-hairy herbs of the primrose family. The only species, *C. matthioli*, growing from 6 to 10 inches high, has radical oblong-cordate leaves and pendulous umbels of purplish flowers. [< *Cortusi*, Italian botanist.]

co-ru'bin, 1 ko-rū'bin; 2 co-rụ'bin, *n.* A corundum artificially prepared: trade name. [< *co-* in CORUNDUM + RUBY.]

co-ru'co, 1 ko-rū'ko; 2 co-rụ'co, *n.* [Colloq., Mex.] A parasitic insect (*Acanthia inodora*), attacking poultry.

Co-ru'ña, 1 ko-rū'nyə; 2 co-ru'nyä, *n.* **1.** A province in N. W. Spain; 3,051 sq. m. 2. Its capital, from which the Spanish Armada sailed in 1588, and where the British defeated the French in 1809. **Co-run'na‡.**

co-run'del-lite, 1 ko-run'de-lait; 2 co-rūn'dĕ-lit, *n. Mineral.* Same as MARGARITE, 1.

co"run-doph'l-lite, 1 kō'run-def'ɪ-lait; 2 cō"rūn-dŏf'ɪ-lit, *n. Mineral.* A green, transparent to opaque hydrous silicate, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< CORUNDUM + Gr. *philos*, loving.]

co-run'dum, 1 ko-run'dum; 2 co-rūn'dŭm, *n. Mineral.* An extremely hard, usually dark-colored, aluminum oxid (Al_2O_3), used for grinding, polishing, and hardening. The colored varieties are the gems sapphire, oriental ruby, oriental topaz, oriental emerald, and oriental amethyst. Emery is the granular variety, and is now made artificially. [< Hind. *kurand*, corundum.] **adamantine spar‡; co-rin'don‡; diamond-spar‡.— co-run'dum-tool",** *n.* An abrading tool made of or faced with corundum, for dressing millstones.

Co-run'na‡, 1 ko-run'ə; 2 co-rūn'a, *n.* A city, county-seat of Shiawassee county, Mich.

Co'rus, 1 kō'rʌs; 2 cō'rŭs, *n.* Same as CAURUS.

co-rus'cant, 1 ko-rus'kənt; 2 co-rŭs'cant, *a.* [Rare.] Coruscating.

cor'us-cate, 1 kor'us-kēt *or* ko-rus'kēt; 2 cŏr'ŭs-cāt *or* co-rŭs'cāt (XIII), *vi.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To give out sparkles of light; scintillate; glitter. [< L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *corusco*, flash.] SYN.: see SHINE.

cor"us-ca'tion, 1 kor"us-kē'shən; 2 cŏr"ŭs-cā'shon, *n.* A burst of sparkles or scintillations; a gleam of brilliant light; figuratively, a gleam of mental brilliancy: as, *coruscations* of wit. [< LL. *coruscatio(n-)*, < L. *coruscatus*; see CORUSCATE.]

> Instant from north to east swift *coruscations*
> Flashed through the skies.
> TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 13, st. 74.

Cor-val'lis, 1 kor-val'ɪs; 2 cŏr-văl'ĭs, *n.* A city, county-seat of Benton county, Ore.; seat of Oregon Agricultural College (non-sectarian), founded in 1885.

cor-va'los, 1 kor-vā'los; 2 cŏr-vā'lŏs, *n.* [Sp.] A sciænoid fish of the genus *Paralonchurus*, as *P. dumerili*.

cor'van, 1 kôr'vən; 2 cŏr'van, *n.* [Scot.] A fishing-boat.

corve, 1 kôrv; 2 cŏrv, *n.* Same as CORF.

cor-vée', 1 kor-vē'; 2 cŏr-vē', *n.* [F.] **1.** In feudal law, an obligation to perform certain services, such as mending roads for the king or a feudal lord. 2. Until 1887, a system of forced labor in Egypt in the annual rise of the Nile.

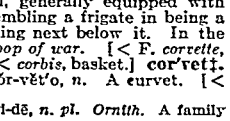
> The system of forced labour, known by the name of *corvée*, though not altogether undefensible in theory, also pressed very hardly upon the people. *Edinburgh Review* Jan., 1890, p. 270.

corv'ent, *pp.* Carved.

cor-vette', 1 ker-vet'; 2 cŏr-vĕt', *n. Naut.* A flush-decked wooden war-vessel, generally equipped with only one tier of guns, resembling a frigate in being a full-rigged ship, and ranking next below it. In the United States called a *sloop of war.* [< F. *corvette*, < Sp. *corveta*, < L. *corbita*, < *corbis*, basket.] **cor'vett.**

cor-vet'to, 1 ker-vet'o; 2 cŏr-vĕt'o, *n.* A curvet. [< It. *corretta*; see CURVET.]

Cor'vi-dæ, 1 kôr'vɪ-dē; 2 cŏr'vɪ-dĕ, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine birds, especially those with 10 primaries, long tarsi, bill not hooked, and nasal feathers directed forward: including crows, jays, etc. [< CORVUS.] **— cor'vid,** *n.* **— cor'vi-form,** *a.* Having the form of a crow; crow-like; corvine. **— cor'void,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Corvidæ*.



The American Crow (*Corvus americanus*). 1/12

cor'vin, 1 kôr'vɪn; 2 cŏr'vĭn, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A periwinkle.

cor-vi'na, 1 ker-vaɪ'nə; 2 cŏr-vī'na, *n.* **1.** The bluefish of California, a sciænoid (*Cynoscion parripinnis*), related to the weakfish. **2.** The white sea-bass (*Cynoscion nobilis*). [< L. *corvinus*; see CORVINE.]

Cor-vi'næ, 1 ker-vaɪ'nɪ; 2 cŏr-vī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Corvidæ* with wings longer than the tail and pointed: including the crows and ravens. [< CORVUS.]

cor'vine, 1 kôr'vɪn; 2 cŏr'vĭn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a crow, or specifically to the *Corvidæ* or *Corvinæ*; crow-like. **II.** *n.* One of the *Corvinæ*. [< L. *corvinus*, < *corvus*, raven.]

Cor-vi'nus, 1 ker-vaɪ'nus; 2 cŏr-vī'nŭs, **Matthias** (1443–1/1 1490). A king of Hungary who conquered Austria in 1485, and defended it against the Bohemians and Turks.

Cor'vus, 1 kôr'vus; 2 cŏr'vŭs, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Corvidæ*. **2.** [c-] *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A grappling-hook used in naval warfare. (2) A battering-ram furnished with a hook. **3.** *Astron.* A southern constellation, the Crow or Raven. See CONSTELLATION. [L., raven.]

Cor'wen, 1 kôr'wen; 2 cŏr'wĕn, *n.* A town in Merionethshire, Wales. [squinado.]

cor'wich, 1 kôr'wich; 2 cŏr'wich, *n.* A spider-crab (*Maia squinado*).

Cor'win, 1 kôr'wɪn; 2 cŏr'wĭn, **Thomas** (?/1794–12/1865). An American lawyer, orator, and statesman; Secretary of the Treasury, 1850.

Co'ry, 1 kō'rɪ; 2 cō'ry, **Mount.** A peak in Nevada; 11,326 ft. high.

Cor'y-ate, 1 kor'ɪ-ēt; 2 cŏr'y-āt, **Thomas** (1577–1617). An English traveler; wrote *Coryate's Crudities*; introduced table-forks into England; walked from Palestine to India. **Cor'ɪ-at‡; Cor'y-at‡.**

cor'y-bant, 1 kor'ɪ-bant; 2 cŏr'y-bănt, *n.* [-BAN'TES, 1 -ban'tɪz; 2 -băn'tēz, *pl.*] A priest or attendant of the goddess Cybele in ancient Phrygia, whose rites were conducted with wild music and frenzied dancing; hence, one who is wild with excitement; a fanatic reveler. [< L. *Corybantes*, pl., < Gr. *Korybantes*, pl., *Korybas*, s.] **kor'y-bant‡.— cor'y-ban'tl-an,** *a.* Pertaining to the corybantes or their rites. **cor'y-ban'tine‡.— cor'y-ban'ti-ate,** *vi.* To indulge in wild revels; act like a lunatic.— **cor'y-ban'tic,** *a.* **1.** Wild like a corybant; frenzied. **cor'y-ban'tine‡.**

> Escaping from the throng
> Of those that raise the *Corybantic* shout.
> OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer* prol., pt. ii, st. 11.

2. Afflicted with corybantism.— **cor'y-bant-ism,** *n. Pathol.* A form of mania characterized by wild delirium and fantastic visions. **cor"y-ban'tl-asm‡.— cor'y-bant-ish,** *a.*

Cor"y-cæ'i-dæ, 1 kor"ɪ-sī'ɪ-dī; 2 cŏr"y-cī'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cyclopoidean entomostracans with the two eyes coalesced. **Cor"y-cæ'us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *korykaios*, spy, lit. Corycian (the Corycians were piratical spies), < *Korykos*, Corycus.] **— cor"y-cæ'id,** *n.* **— cor"y-cæ'oid,** *a.*

Co-ryd'a-lis, 1 ko-rid'ə-lɪs; 2 co-rĭd'a-lĭs, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of mostly delicate herbs of the poppy family, with divided leaves, and racemes of rose, white, or yellow flowers. **Cap-nol'des‡.** 2. [c-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *korydallis*, < *korys* (*koryd-*), helmet.] **— co-ryd'a-lin,** *n.* **co-ryd'a-line,** *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{17}NO_4$) contained in the roots of several species of *Corydalis*. **co-ryd"a-ll'na‡.— cor"y-dal'ic,** *a.— co-ryd'a-line,* *a.* Like the corydalis-flower.

co-ryd'a-lus, 1 ko-rid'ə-lus; 2 co-rĭd'a-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] A sialid insect (genus *Corydalus*), as the hellgrammite-fly (*C. cornutus*). [L., < Gr. *korydalos*, crested lark, < *korys* (*koryd-*), crest.] **— horned corydalus,** the hellgrammite-fly.

Cor"y-do-mor'phæ, 1 kor'ɪ-do-mōr'fī; 2 cŏr'y-do-mŏr'fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Alaudidæ* or larks, as a division of *Oscines*. [< Gr. *korydōs*, crested lark (< *korys*, crest), + *morphē*, form.]

Cor'y-don, 1 kor'ɪ-den; 2 cŏr'y-dŏn, *n.* **1.** A common name in pastoral poetry for a shepherd; occurs in *Idyls* of Theocritus, Vergil's *Eclogues*, and Spenser's *Faerie Queene*. **Ko-ry-dōn'‡** [Gr.]. **2.** A town, the county-seat of Wayne county, Ia. **3.** A town, the county-seat of Harrison county, Ind.

Co"ry-ell', 1 kō'rɪ-el'; 2 cō"ry-ĕl', *n.* A county in central Texas; 1,115 sq. m.; county-seat, Gatesville.

cor'yl, 1 kor'ɪl; 2 cŏr'yl. *n. Med.* A local anesthetic compound of chlorids of ethyl and methyl.— **cor"y-leur',** *n.* A coryl-sprayer.

Cor"y-la'ce-æ, 1 kor'ɪ-lē'sɪ-ɪ; 2 cŏr'y-lā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A former family of shrubs and trees, including the hazels. [< CORYLUS.] **— cor"y-la'ceous,** *a.*

cor'y-let‡, *n.* The hazel.

cor'y-lin, 1 kor'ɪ-lɪn; 2 cŏr'y-lĭn, *n. Chem.* A vegetable globulin derived from the hazel-nut. [< L. *corylus*, hazel.]

Cor"y-loph'l-dæ, 1 kor'ɪ-lef'ɪ-dī; 2 cŏr'y-lŏf'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles having small mandibles pectinate on their inner margins and 4-jointed tarsi with the third joint hidden. **Co-ryl'o-phus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *korys*, helmet, + *lophos*, crest.] **— co-ryl'o-phid,** *a.* & *n.— co-ryl'o-phoid,* *a.*

Cor'y-lus, 1 kor'ɪ-lus; 2 cŏr'y-lŭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of widely distributed shrubs or low trees of the birch family — the hazels — with thin, doubly toothed leaves. *C. avellana* of Europe yields the hazelnuts or filberts of commerce. [L., hazel.]

cor'ymb, 1 kor'ımb; 2 cŏr'ymb, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A flat-topped or convex flower-cluster of indeterminate inflorescence. **cor'ym‡.** 2. *Bot.* Formerly, any flat-topped flower-cluster. 3. *Zool.* A hemispherical mass of a compound coral. [< L. *corymbus*, < Gr. *korymbos*, uppermost point, < *koryx*, helmet.] **— cor'ym-bate, co-rym'bl-ate,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Furnished with or producing corymbs. **co-rym'bl-at"ed‡.** 2. Corymbose.— **cor"ym-blf'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing or producing corymbs.

co-rym'bose, 1 ko-rim'bōs; 2 co-rym'bōs, *a. Bot.* Relating to, similar to, or of the nature of a corymb, or made up of corymbs. **cor'ymbed‡; co-rym'bous‡.— co-rym'bose-ly,** *adv.— co-rym'bu-lose,* *a. Bot.* Having or bearing diminutive corymbs. **co-rym'bu-lous‡.**

co-rym'bus, 1 ko-rim'bus; 2 co-rym'bŭs, *n.* [-BI, 1 -bai; 2 -bĭ, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A knot into which young women of ancient Greece gathered the hair on the top of the head. **2.** A corymb.

> But where . . . are the lovely women that danced beneath the awning of flowers and clustering *corymbi*? DE QUINCEY *Miscell. Essays, Vision of Sudden Death* p. 198. [R. & P. 1854.]

Co"ry-mor-phol'de-a, 1 kor'ɪ-mer-fel'di-ə; 2 cŏr'y-mŏr-fŏl'de-a, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A superfamily of gymnoblastic hydroids with trophosome, a solitary hydranth, and perisarc evanescent. [< Gr. *korynē*, club, + *morphē*, form, + -OID.] **— cor"y-mor-phol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.— Cor"y-mor-phol'dæ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A typical family of this group.

Co-ryn'ɪ-da, 1 ko-rin'ɪ-də; 2 co-rĭn'ĭ-da, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Gymnoblastea*. [< Gr. *korynē*, club, < *korys*, helmet.] **— co-ryn'ɪ-dan,** *a.* & *n.*

Co-ryn'ɪ-dæ, 1 ko-rin'ɪ-dī; 2 co-rĭn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of gymnoblastic hydrozoans having hydrocaulus, developed hydranths with capitate tentacles, gonophores, and fixed sporosacs. **Cor'y-ne,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *korynē*, club.] **— cor'y-nid,** *n.— cor'y-noid,* *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Corynidæ*.

co-ryn'ɪ-form, 1 ko-rin'ɪ-fôrm; 2 co-rĭn'ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Related to or having the form of a corynid. [< CORYNE + -FORM.]

cor'y-nite, 1 kor'ɪ-nait; 2 cŏr'y-nit, *n. Mineral.* A metallic silver-white nickel sulfarsenid (Ni(As,Sb)S), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Gr. *korynē*, club.]

Cor"y-no-car-pa'ce-æ, 1 kor'ɪ-no-kar-pē'sɪ-ɪ; 2 cŏr'y-no-căr-pā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* See CORYNOCARPUS.

cor"y-no-car'pin, 1 kor'ɪ-no-kar'pɪn; 2 cŏr'y-no-căr'pin, *n.* A glucosid obtained in crystalline form from the fruit of the karaka-tree.

Cor"y-no-car'pus, 1 kor'ɪ-no-kär'pus; 2 cŏr'y-no-căr'pŭs, *n. Bot.* A New Zealand genus of handsome trees forming the family *Corynocarpaceæ*. *C. lævigatus*, the only species, has smooth entire leaves, small white flowers and plum-like edible fruits. The seeds, poisonous when raw, are rendered fit for food by steaming and maceration. [< Gr. *korynē*, club, + *karpos*, fruit.]

Cor'y-pha, 1 kor'ɪ-fə; 2 cŏr'y-fa, *n. Bot.* A genus of fan palms with spicate perfect flowers and 1-seeded berry-like fruits, natives of tropical Asia. See GEBANG; TALIPOT.

Cor"y-phæ'ni-dæ, 1 kor'ɪ-fī'nɪ-dī; 2 cŏr'y-fē'nĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes, especially those with a long body, slender tail, powerful caudal fin, long dorsal, and perfect ventrals. See DOLPHIN, *n.*, 2. **Cor"y-phæ'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *koryphaina*, < *koryphē*; see CORYPHEUS.] **— cor"y-phæ'nid,** *n.— cor"y-phæ'noid,* *a.* & *n.*

co"ry-phée', 1 kō'rɪ-fē'; 2 cō'ry-fe', *n.* [F.] **1.** A ballet-dancer. 2. An African bush-creeper (*Thamnobia coryphæa*).

cor'y-phene, 1 kor'ɪ-fīn; 2 cŏr'y-fēn, *n.* A fish of the genus *Coryphæna*; a dolphin.

cor"y-phe'us, 1 kor'ɪ-fī'us; 2 cŏr'y-fē'ŭs, *n.* [-ɪ, 1 -ai; 2 -ĭ, *pl.*] **1.** The chorus-leader in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern usage, the leader of a chorus; any leader.

> Restrained as an ancient chorus, Mute while the *coryphæus* spake.
> E. B. BROWNING *Italy and the World* st. 14.

2. An official of Oxford University who formerly assisted the choragus, but whose duties are now merely nominal. [< L. *coryphæus*, < Gr. *koryphaios*, chorus-leader, < *koryphē*, head or top, < *korys*, helmet.] **co"ry-phæ'us‡.— Corypheus of Grammarians,** an epithet of Aristarchus of Samothrace, an allusion to his rank among ancient critics and grammarians.

Co-ryph'o-don, 1 ko-rif'o-don; 2 co-rĭf'o-dŏn, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Coryphodontidæ*. **2.** [c-] A fossil mammal of this genus somewhat resembling the hippopotamus. [< Gr. *koryphē* (see CORYPHEUS) + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] **— Cor"y-pho-don'tl-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of *Amblypoda*, with 44 teeth, molars obliquely ridged, and canines moderate, including species from the size of a tapir to that of a rhinoceros.— **co-ryph'o-dont,** *a.* & *n.— cor"y-pho-don'tid,** *n.— cor"y-pho-don'toid,* *a.*

Co'rys Peak, 1 kō'rɪs; 2 cō'rys. A mountain in California; 11,326 ft. high.

cor"ys-te'ri-um, 1 kor'ɪs-tī'rɪ-um; 2 cŏr'ys-tē'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* An abdominal organ in the females of certain insects, secreting a glutinous covering for the eggs. [< Gr. *korystēs*; see CORYSTES.] **— cor"ys-te'ri-al,** *a.*

Co-rys'tl-dæ, 1 ko-ris'tɪ-dī; 2 co-rĭs'tĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of corystoidean crabs having a suborbicular carapace with the front rostrate. **Co-rys'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *korystēs*, warrior, < *korys*, helmet.] **— co-rys'tid,** *n.— co-rys'toid,* *a.*

Cor"ys-tol'de-a, 1 kor'ɪs-tel'dɪ-ə; 2 cŏr'ys-tŏl'de-a, *n. pl. Crust.* A subtribe of brachyurans, including the corystoid and related crabs. [< CORYSTES + -OID.] **— cor"ys-tol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Cor"y-vreck'an, 1 kor'ɪ-vrek'ən; 2 cŏr'y-vrĕk'an, *n.* An intermittent whirlpool off the coast of Argyll, Scotland.

co-ry'za, 1 ko-raɪ'zə; 2 co-rī'za, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and connecting sinuses; nasal catarrh; cold in the head.

> Cold air falling upon susceptible nasal surfaces tends to produce an abnormal dryness. . . . In my opinion a common cold or *coryza* may be thus caused. H. B. BAKER in *Report Mich. State Board of Health 1888*, p. 145. [M. S. P. 1889.]

[LL., < Gr. *koryza*, < *korys*, head.]

cos‡, 1 kōs; 2 cŏs, *n.* The Cos lettuce: so called from the Ægean Island, the ancient Cos, now Stanchio, whence it is said to have been originally brought. See LETTUCE.

Cos‡, *n.* Same as KOS.

Cos, 1 kos; 2 cŏs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xv, 23.

C. O. S., *abbr.* Charity Organization Society.

cos., *abbr. Consiliarius* (counselor), cosine.

co'sa-lite, 1 kō'sə-laɪt; 2 cō'sa-lit, *n. Mineral.* A soft metallic, lead-gray lead sulfobismuthite ($Pb_2Bi_2S_5$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Cosala*, Mexico.] **bjel'kite‡.**

Co'sam, 1 kō'səm; 2 cō'săm, *n. Bib. Luke* iii, 28.

cos'a-prin, 1 kos'ə-prin; 2 cŏs'a-prin, *n. Pharm.* An acetyl produced from sodium sulfanilate; febrifuge and antirheumatic.

co-saque', 1 ko-zak'; 2 co-săc', *n.* [F.] A Cossack dance.

cos'cet, *n. Eng. Hist.* A peasant having a small holding.

cos'ci-no-man"cy, 1 kos'ɪ-no-man'sɪ; 2 cŏs'ĭ-no-măn'cy, *n.* Divination by sieve and shears. A sieve was suspended on the points of shears and the name of the suspected person was spoken. If the sieve trembled he was deemed guilty. A similar divination is still practised on the Guinea coast and by negroes in southern parts of the United States. [< Gr. *koskinon*, sieve, + -MANCY.]

cos'co-rob, 1 kos'ko-reb; 2 cŏs'co-rŏb, *n.* [Trinidad.] A cichlold fish of the genus *Cichlasoma*.

cos-cor'o-ba, 1 kos-kōr'o-bə; 2 cŏs-cōr'o-ba, *n.* A South-American white swan-like duck (*Coscoroba coscoroba*).

cose, *n.* [Rare.] Same as COZE.

cosec., *abbr.* Cosecant.

co-se'cant, 1 kō-sī'kənt; 2 co-sē'cant, *n.* One of the trigonometrical functions. See TRIGONOMETRICAL. [< co-[2] + SECANT.]

co'sech., *abbr.* Cosecans hyperbolicus; cosecant.

Co"se-gui'na, 1 kō'sē-gī'nə; 2 cō'se-gī'nä, *n.* A volcano at the N. W. corner of Nicaragua; 3,800 ft. high.

co-seis'mal, 1 kō-sais'məl; 2 cō-sīs'mal, *a.* **1.** Experiencing an earthquake-shock simultaneously in all points; as, a *coseismal* line or zone. **2.** Indicating the progress of an earthquake by such lines. [< co-[1] + Gr. *seismos*; see SEISMIC.] **co-seis'mic‡.**

cos'en, 1 kuz'n; 2 cŏs'n. **I.** *v. t.* To cozen. **II.†** *n.* A cousin.

co-sen'sal, 1 kō-sen'səl; 2 cō-sĕn'sal, *a. Math.* Of the same sense.

co-sen'tient, 1 kō-sen'shent; 2 cō-sĕn'shĕnt, *a.* Perceiving together or feeling together.

Co-sen'za, 1 ko-sen'dzə; 2 co-sĕn'dsä, *n.* **1.** A province in Calabria, Italy; 2,568 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Co"sette', 1 ko'zet'; 2 co'sĕt', *n.* In Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, the daughter of Fantine, rescued and fostered by Jean Valjean.

co'sey, *a.* & *n.* Same as COZY. **co'sie‡.**

Cos'grave, William T. (1882–). Irish patriot; President Dail Eireann, 1922. Gaelic name, **Liam T. MacCosgair.**

cosh, 1 kɔsh; 2 cŏsh, *a.* [Scot.] Snug; comfortable

cosh[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hut; hovel.

cosh[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The husk of wheat, oats, etc.

co-sheathe', etc. See co-[1].

cosh'er[1], 1 kosh'ər; 2 cŏsh'er, *v.* [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To feed with sweets and titbits; to treat gently; coddle; pet. **II.** *i.* To be friendly; gossip; foregather. [Freq. < *cosh*, COZY.]

> We *coshered* over the events of the evening.
> MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *Macaulay* vol. i, p. 303. [M.]

cosh'er[2], *vt.* To exact entertainment from. [< Ir. *cosair*, feast.] **— cosh'er-er,** *n.— cosh'er-ing[1],* *n.* An ancient tribal custom in Ireland binding a tenant to entertain his lord and his lord's retainers. **cosh'er-y‡.**

cosh'er, 1 kosh'ər; 2 cŏsh'er, *n.* A banquet.

cosh'er-ing[2], 1 kosh'ər-ɪŋ; 2 cŏsh'er-ing, *n.* [Ir.] Neighborly visiting for a chat: formerly the entertainment of traveling newsmongers. [< COSHER[1].]

Co-shoe'ton, 1 ko-shek'tən; 2 co-shŏe'ton, *n.* **1.** A county in N. E. Ohio; 552 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

Co'si. Same as KOSI.

co-sig'na-to-ry, 1 kō-sig'nə-to-rɪ; 2 cō-sĭg'na-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Signing jointly; as, *cosignatory* commissioners. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] One of the joint signers of a document, as a treaty. **con-sig'na-to-ry‡; co-sig'na-ta-ry‡.**

co"sig-nifi-ca-tive, etc. See co-[1].

cos'in†, *n.* **1.** Cousin. **2.** Any kinsman.

cos'in-age, 1 kuz'n-ɪj; 2 cŏs'n-ăg, *n. Law.* **1.** Collateral relationship or kindred by blood; consanguinity. **2†.** A writ to recover possession of lands when a stranger has entered, after the death of a distant or collateral relative. [OF., < *cosin*, F. *cousin*; see COUSIN, *n.*] **cos'en-age‡.**

co'sine, 1 kō'sain; 2 cō'sĭn, *n.* One of the trigonometrical functions. See TRIGONOMETRICAL. [< co-[2] + SINE.] **— direction cosine** (*Math.*), the cosine of the angle made by a given direction with one of a system of rectangular coördinates in space.— **hyperbolic c.** (*Analyt. Trig.*), one of the exponential expressions for the hyperbolic functions of *x*. The common notation for it is *cos hx* or *cosh x*. **— Lambert's law of cosines,** the law that the intensity of light diffused by reflection from any dull surface is proportional to the cosine of the angle between the direction of the light-rays and the normal to the surface.

co-sin'gu-lar, 1 ko-sɪŋ'gɪu-lər; 2 co-sĭng'gu-lar, *a. Geom.* Having the same singular surface: said of complexes.

co-si'nus-oid, 1 ko-saɪ'nus-oid; 2 co-sī'nŭs-oid, *n. Math.* The curve whose ordinates are proportional to the cosines of the abscissas. [< cos[2] + SINUSOID.]

Cos'mas, 1 koz'məs; 2 cŏz'mas, **Saint.** A Roman martyr of the 4th century under Diocletian; patron of surgeons.

Cos-ma'tl, Cos-ma'to-work", etc. See MOSAIC.

cos-me'sis, 1 koz-mi'sɪs; 2 cŏz-mē'sĭs, *n.* The cosmetic art.

cos'mete, 1 kŏs'mīt; 2 cŏs'mēt, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A public officer who had charge of the training of free-born youths for the duties of citizenship. [< Gr. *kosmētēs*, < *kosmeō*, order.]

cos-met'ic, 1 kŏz-met'ik; 2 cŏs-mĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the art of beautifying, especially of beautifying the complexion. [< Gr. *kosmētikos*, skilled in decorating, < *kosmos*, ornament.] **cos-met'i-cal‡.— cosmetic bark tree** (*Bot.*), a low evergreen East Indian tree (*Murraya paniculata*) of the rue family, bearing white flowers. An extract of the bark is employed for cosmetic purposes. **— cos-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cos-met'ic, *n.* **1.** A powder, paste, or other compound applied to the skin in order to improve its appearance.

What *cosmetics* are to the face, wit is to the temper.
BULWER-LYTTON *Devereux* vol. ii, p. 40. [L. 1881.]

2†. The art of using cosmetic preparations.

Cos-met'i-dæ, 1 kŏz-met'i-dē; 2 cŏs-mĕt'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of *Phalangidea*. **Cos-me'tus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr., *kosmētos*, well-ordered, < *kosmos*, order]. **— cos'me-tid,** *a.* & *n.— cos'me-toid,** *a.*

cos"me-tol'o-gy, 1 kŏz'mi-tol'o-jy; 2 cŏs'me-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* A treatise on bodily cleanliness and adornment. [< Gr. *kosmētos* (see COSMETIC) + -LOGY.]

cos'mic, 1 kŏz'mik; 2 cŏs'mic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the universe at large as a harmonious system, or to its laws and order; hence, harmonious; orderly: opposed to *chaotic;* as used by earlier writers, material, materialistic, or mechanical, as opposed to *spiritual.*

As a landowner he would try whether it was possible . . . to make the small section of the country which had fallen to him-self *cosmic* and orderly. FROUDE *Two Chiefs* p. 60. [S. 1889.]

2. Belonging to the material universe, especially that portion outside the solar system; as, *cosmic* changes.

Suns and planets and *cosmic* forces are the words in which His thoughts are written.
S. HARRIS *Kingdom of Christ*, p. 75. [W. P. D. 1888.]

3. Of a magnitude or extent in space or time suggesting those of the universe; of vast extent or duration. **4.** *Astron.* Occurring at or just before sunrise; as, the *cosmic* setting of a star; sometimes, but incorrectly, rising or setting with the sun: opposed to *acronychal.* **5.** Relating to cosmism; as, the *cosmic* philosophy. **6.** *Geol.* A term suggested by H. L. Fairchild for primitive massive rocks, to harmonize with the new planetesimal hypothesis. [< Gr. *kosmikos*, < *kosmos*, universe.] **cos'mi-cal‡.— cosmic acid,** acid used to bring out finger-prints on any material touched, as by thieves.— **c. dust,** fine particles supposed by some to be diffused in space, and to be the source of the dust found on snow, as in the arctic regions.— **c. physics,** astrophysics.— **cos'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cos'mics, 1 kŏz'miks; 2 cŏs'mics, *n.* [Rare.] Cosmology.

cos'mism, 1 kŏz'mizm; 2 cŏs'mĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* A theory of the cosmos or universe; specif., the doctrine of evolution as held by Herbert Spencer and formulated by John Fiske. **2.** The theory of morals which makes human welfare the supreme good. See EVOLUTION. **— cos'mist,** *n.*

cos'mo-, 1 kŏz'mo-; 2 cŏs'mo-. From Gr. *kosmos*, order; the universe: a combining form.— **Cos-moc'er-as,** *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of fossil ammonites from the Middle Oolite group of the English Jurassic.— **cos'mo-chlore,** *n.* *Mineral.* Crystals of silicate of chromium of the monoclinic type found in meteoric iron at Toluca, Mexico.— **cos"mo-clas'tic,** *a.* Composed of fragments of some extraterrestrial body; as, *cosmoclastic* rocks.— **cos-moc'ra-cy,** *n.* **1.** The power of the associated peoples of the world. **2.** Government by such power. P. A. VAILE in *The Globe*, New York, Oct. 6, 1915.— **cos'mo-crat,** *n.*— **cos"mo-crat'ic,** *a.*

cosmog., *abbr.* Cosmography.

cos"mo-ge-net'ic, *n.* Pertaining to the origin or genesis of the cosmos. **cos"mo-gen'ic‡.**

cos-mog'no-sis, 1 kŏz-mŏg'no-sis; 2 cŏs-mŏġ'nō-sis, *n.* The supposed world-knowledge or instinct of direction underlying the migratory and other movements of animals. [< Gr. *kosmos*, world, + *gnōsis*, knowledge.]

cos-mog'o-ny, 1 kŏz-mŏg'o-ny; 2 cŏs-mŏġ'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nis, *pl.*] **1.** A theory or account of the origin or present constitution and order of the world; a branch of cosmology; as, the Mosaic *cosmogony;* the *cosmogony* of Hesiod. The early Greek cosmogonies were fanciful deductions of all things from combinations of a few elements, or even from some single element, such as earth, air, water, or fire.

There are three general classes of cosmogonies—those which represent (1) the world as having existed in its present form from eternity, (2) the matter but not the form of the world as having existed from eternity (*atomism, cosmism, evolutionism*, etc.), and (3) both the matter and form of the world as due to a spiritual cause (*creationism*).

2. [Rare.] The creation or origin of the universe. [< Gr. *kosmogonia*, < *kosmos*, world; and see -GONY.]

— cos"mo-gon'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to cosmogony. **cos-mog'o-nal‡; cos"mo-gon'i-cal‡.— cos-mog'o-nist,** *n.* One who holds a theory respecting the origin of the universe. **cos-mog'o-ner‡.— cos-mog'o-nize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To devise a cosmogony.

cos-mog'ra-phy, 1 kŏz-mŏg'ra-fi; 2 cŏs-mŏġ'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The science that describes the universe, including astronomy, geography, and geology.

Cosmography treats of the birth, *cosmography* of the description, and cosmology of the theory of the world.
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 122. [SH. & CO. 1878.]

2. The science that treats of the relations of the different parts of the universe. [< LL. *cosmographia*, < Gr. *kosmographia*, < *kosmographos*, describing the world, < *kosmos*, world, + *graphō*, write.]— **cos"mo-graph'ic,** *a.* Relating to cosmography. **-i-cal‡.— cos"mo-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cos'mo-labe, 1 kŏz'mo-lēb; 2 cŏs'mo-lāb, *n.* An astrolabe.

cos-mol'a-try, 1 kŏz-mol'a-tri; 2 cŏs-mŏl'a-try, *n.* Worship of the cosmos.

cos'mo-line, } 1 kŏz'mō-lin; 2 cŏs'mo-lin, *n.* A variety of
cos'mo-lin[s], } petrolatum. Compare VASELINE. [< *cosm-* (in COSMETIC) + -OL.]

cos"mo-log'i-cal, 1 kŏz'mo-loj'i-kal; 2 cŏs'mo-lŏġ'i-cal, *a.* Of or belonging to cosmology or the science of the universe; also, and more specifically, pertaining or relating to the nature and laws of the cosmos as an instituted and alterable order of things; as, the *cosmological* argument; *cosmological* theory. **cos"mo-log'ic‡. — cosmological argument** (*Theol.*), the inference of the existence of God as the only conceivable explanation of the origin and development of the material universe. In its many forms this argument has emphasized either the derived or changeful, or dependent, or finite and temporal, or relative and phenomenal, or merely potential, character of the existing system of things, as proving demonstratively the need of God as First Cause.— **c. proof,** proof of the existence of God based on the principle of efficient causation: one of the three great scholastic proofs of theism.— **cos"mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* From the cosmological point of view.

cos-mol'o-gy, 1 kŏz-mel'o-ji; 2 cŏs-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -ġis, *pl.*] **1.** The general science of the cosmos or universe, in all its parts, laws, and operations, so far as these can be known by observation and scientific inquiry and may be regarded as constituting a cosmos: opposed to *ontology.* **2.** *Philos.* The philosophical theory, or philosophy, of the cosmos. Called also **rational cosmology.** See PHILOSOPHY. Cosmology, in this sense, embraces the theories of cosmogony, of cosmology proper, of the systems of nature and the supernatural, and of teleology. **Cosmology proper,** in philosophy, bases its theories on the fact that the cosmos is apparently made up of matter and its phenomena and minds and their phenomena. The philosopher may accept (1) both facts entire (*realism, dualism*); (2) the distinct existence of matter alone (*materialism*); (3) that of mind alone (*idealism*); (4) the non-existence of both as substances (*phenomenalism*); (5) the unknowableness of both (*agnosticism*); (6) the practical non-existence of both, with reference of their phenomena to sensation (*idealistic phenomenalism*); (7) the identification of the two (*monism, pantheism*, etc.); (8) the absolute non-existence of both (*nihilism*); (9) the identification of pure being, as idea, with non-existence (*Hegelianism*). [< COSMO- + -LOGY.]— **cos-mol'o-gist,** *n.* An expert in cosmology.

cos-mom'e-try, 1 kŏz-mem'i-tri; 2 cŏs-mŏm'e-try, *n.* The measurement of the universe or of the world; specifically, mapping out by lines of latitude and longitude.

cos"mo-nom'ic, 1 kŏz'mo-nem'ik; 2 cŏs'mo-nŏm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the laws of nature. [< COSMO- + Gr. *nomos*, law.]

cos"mo-path'ic, 1 kŏz'mo-path'ik; 2 cŏs'mo-păth'ic, *a.* *Psychical Research.* Open to the access of supernormal knowledge or emotion, supposedly from a preternatural world. [Coined by F. W. H. Myers.] [< COSMO- + Gr. *pathos;* see PATHOS.]

cos-moph'i-lite, 1 kŏz-mef'i-lait; 2 cŏs-mŏf'i-lit, *n.* A lover or admirer of the world in general. [< Gr. *cosmos*, world, + *phileō*, love.]

cos"mo-pho-nog'ra-phy, 1 kŏz'mo-fo-neg'ra-fi; 2 cŏs'mo-fo-nŏġ'ra-fy, *n.* A proposed method of writing all languages in a common phonetic alphabet.

Cos'mo-plast, 1 kŏz'mo-plast; 2 cŏs'mo-plăst, *n.* The Creator of the universe, regarded as its molder. [< Gr. *kosmoplastēs*, < *cosmos*, world, + *plassō*, make.]— **cos"mo-plas'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to the formation of the universe; cosmogonic.

cos"mo-pol-et'ic, 1 kŏz'mo-pel-et'ik; 2 cŏs'mo-pŏl-ĕt'ic, *a.* Capable of producing a cosmos; denoting the universal cosmic force. HUXLEY. [< COSMO- + Gr. *poiētikos* < *poieō*, make.]

cos"mo-pol'i-cy, *n.* [Rare.] Cosmopolitan policy; freedom from limited or special views.

cos-mop'o-lis[1], 1 kŏz-mep'o-lis; 2 cŏs-mŏp'o-lis, *n.* A city composed of people gathered from all parts of the world. [< COSMO- + Gr. *polis*, city.]

Cos-mop'o-lis[2], *n.* A town in Chehalis county, Wash.

cos"mo-pol'i-tan, 1 kŏz'mo-pel'i-tan; 2 cŏs'mo-pŏl'i-tan, *a.* **1.** Common to all the world; not limited to any region of the physical world or to any department of the world of thought. **2.** Free from local attachments and prejudices; equally at home in all parts of the world; unprejudiced. **3.** Having or exhibiting cosmopolitan character. **4.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* Widely distributed; as, a *cosmopolitan* genus.

cos"mo-pol'i-tan, *n.* A citizen of the world; a cosmopolite.— **cos"mo-pol'i-tan-ism,** *n.* A cosmopolitan character. **cos"mo-pol'i-tism‡.— cos"mo-pol'i-tan-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* & *vi.* To make or become cosmopolitan.— **cos"mo-pol"i-tan-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

cos-mop'o-lite, 1 kŏz-mep'o-lait; 2 cŏs-mŏp'o-lit, *a.* World-wide in extent or existence; cosmopolitan.

cos-mop'o-lite, *n.* **1.** One at home everywhere; one familiar with all parts of the world; a person of world-wide experience and travel; one free from local prejudice or affection. **2.** A plant or animal widely distributed over the world. [< Gr. *kosmopolitēs*, < *kosmos*, world, + *politēs*, citizen, < *polis*, city.]— **cos"mo-po-lit'i-cal,** *a.* Cosmopolitan. **cos"mo-pol'i-tic‡.**

cos"mo-pol'i-ties, 1 kŏz'mo-pel'i-tiks; 2 cŏs'mo-pŏl'i-ties, *n.* World politics: international politics.

cos"mo-ra'ma, 1 kŏz'mo-rā'ma; 2 cŏs'mo-rā'ma, *n.* An exhibition of views from different parts of the world so arranged as to be reflected from mirrors and seen through a lens, first set up by Abbé Gazzera at Paris in 1811: applied also to other exhibitions of similar effect. [< COSMO- + Gr. *horama*, sight.]— **cos"mo-ram'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to a cosmorama.

cos"mor-gan'ic, 1 kŏz'mer-gan'ik; 2 cŏs'mŏr-găn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the cosmos conceived of as a living organism whose atoms have specific sensibility: a hypothesis of G. T. Fechner. [< COSMO- + ORGANIC.]

cos'mos, 1 kŏz'mes; 2 cŏs'mŏs, *n.* **1.** The world or universe considered as a system, perfect in order and arrangement: opposed to *chaos.* **2.** Hence, any harmonious and complete system evolved out of complex details. **3.** Order; harmony. **4.** [C-] *Bot.* A small genus of the *Asteraceæ*, related to the dahlia. [< LL. *cosmus*, < Gr. *kosmos*, order.]

cos'mo-scope, *n.* An orrery.— **cos'mo-sphere,** *n.* A hollow sphere usually manufactured of glass representing the celestial sphere with the earth in its center: for showing the position of the earth at any given time with reference to the fixed stars.— **cos"mo-tel-lu'ri-an,** *a.* Pertaining to the earth and cosmos in common.— **cos'mo-the"ism,** *n.* *Philos.* A doctrine identifying the universe with God or with the divine activity; a form of pantheism.— **cos'mo-the"ist,** *n.*— **cos"mo-the-is'tic,** *a.*— **cos"mo-thet'ic,** *a.* *Metaph.* Designating one of a school of idealists who assume the existence of an external world, while denying all immediate knowledge of it: a term devised by Hamilton. **— cos"mo-zo'an,** *n.* A hypothetical cosmic germ transported to the terrestrial planet from some other world.— **cos"mo-zo'ic,** *a.* Relating to the hypothesis that organic structures are of extraterrestrial origin.— **cosmozoic hypothesis,** the speculation or doctrine, originating with Kelvin, that germ-life on this planet was transported thither by a meteorite.— **cos"mo-zo'ism,** *n.* [Archaic.] The theory that the cosmos, as a whole, has a conscious life of its own.

Cosne, 1 kōn; 2 cōn, *n.* A town in Nièvre department, France. See WINE.

co-sor'er-eign, etc. See *co-, prefix.*

cosp, 1 kesp; 2 cŏsp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A crossplece; a head.

co"spe-cif'ic, *a.* Same as CONSPECIFIC.

co-sphered', 1 kō-sfird'; 2 cō-sfērd', *a.* Being in the same sphere.

He passes on with no recognition, . . . at that moment, reader, he is on Mount Tabor—or Parnassus—or *co-sphered* with Plato.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Oxford in Vacation* p. 17. [W. L. & CO.]

coss[1], 1 kes; 2 cŏs, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A road-measure. See MEASURE.

coss[2]**†,** *n.* *Alg.* The unknown quantity in an equation or other problem. [< It. *cosa*, < L. *causa*, thing, cause.]— **rule of coss†,** algebra, or an algebraic mode of working a problem.— **coss'ist†,** *n.* An algebraist.

Coss., *abbr.* *Consules* (consuls).

Cos'sack, 1 kes'ak; 2 cŏs'ăk, *n.* *Rus. Hist.* A member of the race inhabiting the lower Don and Dnieper, eastern Russia, the Caucasus, etc.: since 1654 subject to Russia and furnishing irregular cavalry to its army.

These *Cossacks* were a mixed race of Malo-Russians, Poles, Tatars, Great Russians, and other adventurers, who occupied the wild and thinly-peopled territories lying to the south of Russia and Poland. W. R. MORFILL *Russia*, p. 120. [G. P. P. 1890.]

[< Rus. *Kozakŭ*, Cossack.]

cos'sa-ite, 1 kes'a-ait; 2 cŏs'a-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact variety of paragonite. [< Luigi *Cossa*, of Pavia, It.]

cos'sas, 1 kes'az; 2 cŏs'as, *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] Plain muslins.

Cos"sé', 1 ko'sē'; 2 co'se', **Charles de** (1505?–[12]/[31]1563). Comte de Brissac, a French marshal.

cos'set, 1 kes'et; 2 cŏs'ĕt, *vt.* To treat tenderly; fondle; pet.

cos'set, *n.* **1.** A pet lamb, especially one reared by hand. **2.** A pet of any kind. [Cp. Wal. *cosset*, sucking pig.]

cos-sette', 1 ko-set'; 2 co-sĕt', *n.* [F.] Beet-root cut up in rectangular prisms in order to extract the saccharine matter.

cos'sic, cos's-cal†, *a.* Algebraical. See coss[2].

cos'sid, kes'id; 2 cŏs'id, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A running footman; a courier. **cos'set‡.**

Cos'si-dæ, 1 kes'i-dī; 2 cŏs'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of bombycid moths with 8 veins and proboscis absent. The larvæ are wood-borers. See CARPENTER-MOTH. [< COSSUS.]— **cos'sid,** *a.* & *n.*— **cos'soid,** *a.*

cos'sum, 1 kes'um; 2 cŏs'ŭm, *n.* *Pathol.* A nasal ulcer, often syphilitic in origin.

Cos'sus, 1 kes'us; 2 cŏs'ŭs, *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A genus typical of *Cossidæ.* **2.** [c-] *Pathol.* A small worm-shaped pimple on the face. [L., a larva under the bark of trees.]

cos'sy-rite, 1 kes'i-rait; 2 cŏs'y-rit, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of zenigmatite occurring in minute crystals. [< Gr. *Kossyros*, island bet. Sicily and Africa.]

cost, 1 kest *or* kōst; 2 cŏst *or* çôst, *vt.* [COST; COST'ING.] **1.** To call for as a price in exchange; cause the expenditure of; require as the price of possession, use, or accomplishment. **2.** To be the cause of suffering or losing; cause the infliction or loss of; as, his dissipation *cost* him his fortune. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] To estimate the cost of production of (an article). [< OF. *coster* (F. *coûter*), < LL. *costo*, contr. of L. *consto;* see CONSTANT.] **— to cost dear,** to cause heavy expense, or great inconvenience, loss, or injury.

cost[1], *n.* **1.** That which has to be given for a thing in order to procure it; especially, the price paid; outlay of any kind; expense.

The price of any manufactured commodity cannot permanently to any considerable extent either exceed or fall short of its *cost* of production. H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* p. 338. [MACM. 1874.]

2. *pl.* *Law.* The charges fixed by law or allowed by the court in a lawsuit, usually taxed against the losing party. Specif.: (1) The charges payable to an attorney for the opposite side by an unsuccessful litigant and which both in England and the United States are either included in an itemized bill of costs and taxed by the officer of the court as between party and party, or are measured at the hearing and included in the order of the court. (2) [U. S.] The charges payable by a client to his attorney, generally fixed by law and known as *fees.* (3) [Eng.] The charges made by an attorney against his client, based on a statutory scale, and which when disputed are taxed as between solicitor and client. As a rule in England costs of common-law litigation must follow the result, but in the United States no costs are recoverable unless it can be shown that the right is given by statute, a court of equity having a discretionary power in awarding costs.

Where the witness, called by the plaintiff, had himself employed an attorney, to whom he had made himself liable for the *costs*, he was held incompetent, without a release from the attorney. GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, p. 549. [L. B. & CO. 1846.]

3. Loss; suffering; detriment. **4.** *Economics.* That which is expended or sacrificed in order to obtain or achieve something. *Cost* includes (1) physical and mental labor, (2) money or its equivalent in kind, (3) lost or abandoned opportunities. The cost of production is independent of wages and profits, which are regarded as the remuneration of sacrifice and not a component part of it; it is, however, considered by certain economists as being the governing factor of supply, which with demand determines the value of the goods produced. Cost has been divided by different writers into **private** (as concerns the individual), **public** (as concerns the community), **real** or **subjective** (as regards human effort or sacrifice), etc. Compare DEMAND, POLITICAL ECONOMY, SUPPLY, VALUE. **costet.** Syn.: see EXPENSE; PRICE.— **at all costs,** by all means; no matter what it may cost.— **cost'-book",** *n.* **1.** *Bookkeeping.* A book for recording costs of purchases of raw materials. **2.** *Law.* A book in which bills of costs are entered. **3.** [Brit.] *Mining.* The book recording shareholders' names and holdings, with general details of financial condition of a cost-book company, which is laid before the shareholders every sixteen weeks to enable them to determine their liability.— **first c.,** what a thing cost to buy, mine, or produce, excluding such subsequent expenses as storage, interest, etc.— **joint c.,** the amount expended in manufacturing several products which naturally result from a single operation.— **to one's c.,** to one's loss or detriment; to one's confusion.

cost[2]**,** 1 kest; 2 cŏst, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A cottise. **2†.** A rib or side. [< L. *costa*, rib.] **costet.**

cos'ta, 1 kes'ta; 2 cŏs'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -ti; 2 -tē, *pl.*] A rib or a rib-like structure, part, or marking; as, the *costæ* of the scapula. Specif.: (1) *Zool.* (*a*) In ctenophores, the rib or plate-bearing portion of each of the 8 radial lines. (*b*) In hydrozoans, a covering branch of the gonangia. (*c*) In madreporarian corals, one of the longitudinal ridges on the outside of the theca, corresponding with the septa inside. (*d*) In tapeworms, the ridge of the sucker. (*e*) In insects, the front edge of the wing. (*f*) In mollusks, a ridge on the surface of a shell. (*g*) In strongyloid worms, a muscular support in the bursa of the male. (2) *Bot.* A vein of a leaf; especially, a midrib. [L., rib.]— **costæ sternales.** *Ich.* **1.** The hemapophyses. **2.** The glossohyal. **3.** The branchiostegal rays.

Cos'ta, Sir Michael (?/[1]1810–?/[24]1884). An Italian composer and conductor; lived in England: *Naaman.*

cost'age†, *n.* Cost or expense.

cos'tal, 1 kes'tal; 2 cŏs'tal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on or near a rib or costa; as, a *costal* arch; the *costal*

vein of the wing of an insect. 2. Bearing ribs.— **costal angle** (*Zool.*), the extremity of an insect's wing.— **c. cartilage**, a cartilaginous prolongation at the sternal end of a rib. See illus. under BONE.— **c.-nerved**, *a. Bot.* Having the nerves of the leaf springing from the costa. **cos-ta"to-re'nose‡**.— **c. process** (*Zool.*), a prominence on the breast-bone of some birds from which the ribs spring. — **c. respiration** (*Physiol.*), drawing in and exhaling breath, especially by moving the ribs.— **cos'tal-ly**, *adv.*

cos'tal, *n.* 1. *Echin.* A brachial of the first order of a crinoid. 2. *Herp.* A lateral plate of a chelonian carapace. [< L. *costa*, rib.]

cos-tal'gi-a, 1 kŏs-tal'jı-ə; 2 cŏs-tăl'ĝi-a, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the ribs; intercostal neuralgia. [< COSTA + Gr. *algĕo*, suffer.]

co-stand'er, 1 kō-stand'ər; 2 cō-stănd'er, *n. Eccl.* One of the consistentes. Compare PENITENT, *n.*

Cos"ta-no'an, 1 kŏs'tə-nō'ən; 2 cŏs'ta-nō'an, *n.* An extinct American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

Cos-stan'te, *n.* [It.] Same as CONSTANT.

Co-stan'za, Co-sten'za, *n.* Same as CONSTANCE.

Co-stan'zo, 1 ko-stän'dzo; 2 co-stän'dzo, *n.* 1. See CONSTANT. 2. **Angelo di** (1507–1591), an Italian historian and lyric poet.

cos'tard[1†], *n.* 1. A variety of apple. 2. [Humorous.] The head. [L. < *costatus*; see COSTATE.]

Cos'tard[2], 1 kŏs'tərd; 2 cŏs'tard, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, a clown.

Cos'ta Ri'ca, 1 kŏs'tə rī'kə; 2 cŏs'ta rī'ca. A republic in Central America; 23,000 sq. m.; capital, San José.

cos'tate, 1 kŏs'tēt; 2 cŏs'tāt, *a.* Having ribs, costæ, or rib-like ridges, as a leaf or a shell. [< L. *costatus*, < *costa*, rib.] **cos'ta-ted‡**.

Coste, 1 kŏst; 2 cŏst, **Jean François** (1741–1819). A French physician; chief surgeon in the French contingent of U. S. Revolutionary Army, 1778–1783; *Military Hospitals*, etc.

coste†, *n.* Coast.

cos-tean', 1 kŏs-tīn' *or* kŏs'tĭn; 2 cŏs-tēn' *or* cŏs'tĕn (XIII), *vt.* [Cornwall, Eng.] To try to find a lode by sinking pits down to bed-rock. [< Corn. *cothas*, dropped, + *stean*, tin.] — **cos-tean'-pit"**, *n.* A pit sunk to bed-rock in prospecting.

costelet†, *v.* [F.] To travel by the coast. CHAUCER *B. K.* l. 36.

cos-tel'um, 1 kŏs-tel'ŭm; 2 cŏs-tĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A small rib. [Dim. < L. *costa*, rib.] — **cos-tel'late**, *a.*

cos'ter[1], 1 kŏs'tər; 2 cŏs'ter, *n.* 1. The part of the altar-cloth that hangs over the ends of the altar. 2. One of the side-curtains surrounding the altar. 3†. Any small hanging made of tapestry or carpeting. [< OF. *costiere*, < L. *costa*, side.] **cos'ter-ing‡**.

cos'ter[2], *n.* A costermonger.

— **cos'ter-dom**, *n.* The community of costermongers, as in the East End of London.

Cos'ter[1], *n.* 1. Name (meaning sacristan) usually given to **Laurens Janszoon** (1370?–1440), reputed earliest inventor of movable types. 2. **Samuel** (1580?–after 1646), Dutch dramatist; " founder of the theater of Amsterdam "; *Iphigenia*, etc.

cos'ter-boy", *n.* [Eng.] A boy coster.— **cos'ter-mon"ger**, *n.* A street hawker of fruits, vegetables, etc. **cos'tard-mon"-ger‡**.

cos'ti-, 1 kŏs'tı-; 2 cŏs'ti-. From L. *costa*, rib: a combining form.— **cos"ti-car'ti-lage**, *n.* A costal cartilage. — **cos"ti-car"ti-lag'i-nous**, *a.*— **cos"ti-cer'vi-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ribs and the neck.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place either singly or in groups.

cos'tic, 1 kŏs'tı; 2 cŏs'ti, *n.* [W. Indies.] The offspring of a white and a fustee.

cos-til'er-ous, *a.* Rib-bearing, as vertebræ.— **cos'ti-form**, *a.* Resembling a rib or costa.

Cos'ti-gan, 1 kŏs'tı-gən; 2 cŏs'ti-ĝan, **Captain.** In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, a shabby-genteel retired officer, father of **Emily** or **Milly Costigan**, " the Fotheringay," the actress who fascinates Pendennis.

Cos-til'la, 1 kŏs-til'yə *or* -tē'yə; 2 cŏs-til'yä *or* -tē'yä, *n.* 1. **C. Pass**, N. M.; 10,188 ft. high. 2. **C. Peak**, Colfax county, N. M.; 12,634 ft. high. 3. A county in S. Colorado; 1,746 sq. m.; county-seat, San Luis.

cos"ti-spi'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ribs and the spine.

cos'tive, } 1 kŏs'tıv; 2 cŏs'tiv, *a.* 1. Retaining fecal
cos'tivs, } matter in the bowels in a hard, dry state; constipated. 2. [Rare.] Producing costiveness. 3†. Uncommunicative; reserved. 4†. Hard and dry. [< OF. *costere*, < L. *constipo*; see CONSTIPATE.] — **cos'tive-ly**, *adv.*— **cos'tive-ness**, *n.* 1. Constipation. 2†. Reticence.

cost'less, 1 kŏst'les; 2 cŏst'lĕs, *a.* Costing nothing.— **cost'-less-ness**, *n.*

cost'lewt, *a.* Sumptuous; costly. **cost'lewet**.

cost'ly, 1 kŏst'lı; 2 cŏst'ly, *a.* [COST'LI-ER; COST'LI-EST.] 1. Of great cost; expensive. 2. [Poet.] Splendid; gorgeous. 3. [Rare.] Free-handed; lavish. SYN.: see CHOICE; GORGEOUS; PRECIOUS.— **cost'li-ness**, *n.*— **cost'ly**, *adv.*

cost'ma-ry, 1 kŏst'mē-rı; 2 cŏst'mā-ry, *n.* A southern European herb (*Tanacetum balsamita*) of the aster family, cultivated for the fragrance of its leaves: formerly used for flavoring ale (hence called *alecost*), and now sometimes used as a salad. [< L. *costos* (< Gr. *kostos*, aromatic plant, < Ar. *kost*), plant, + *Maria*, Mary. In OF. *coste marine*; cp. ROSEMARY.]

cost'nent, 1 kŏst'nent; 2 cŏst'nĕnt, *a.* [Derry, Ir.] Living, as a farm laborer, in a rent-free cottage and garden belonging to one's employer, boarding oneself, but receiving small wages.

cos'to-, 1 kŏs'tō-; 2 cŏs'to-. From Latin *costa*, rib: an element of words mainly self-explaining in the sense of pertaining both to a rib and to the other thing named or indicated.— **cos"to-ap'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to the costal apex of an insect.— **cos"to-cen'tral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ribs and the bodies of vertebræ.— **cos"to-cer"vi-ca'lis**, *n.* A muscular slip that occasionally arises from the first rib near the sternothyroid muscle and is inserted into the cervical fascia or the sheath of the carotid vessels. **cos"to-fas"ci-a'lis‡**.— **cos"to-chon'dral**, *a.*— **cos"to-cla-vic'u-lar**, *a.*— **cos"to-col'ic**, *a.*— **cos"to-cor'a-coid**, *a.*— **cos"to-in-fe'ri-or**, *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to the lower ribs: used of respiration when mainly thus effected.— **cos"to-pleu'ral**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving the ribs and the pleural sac.— **cos"to-pul'mo-na-ry**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involving the ribs and the lungs.— **cos"to-scap'u-lar**, *a.*— **cos"to-ster'nal**, *a.*— **cos"to-su-pe'ri-or**, *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to the upper ribs: used of respiration when mainly effected in this region.— **cos'to-tome**, *n.* An instrument for cutting the ribs: used in dissection.— **cos"to-tra-che'-al-an**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or inserted upon the ribs and neck.— **cos"to-trans'verse**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a rib and a transverse vertebral process.— **cos"to-ver'te-bral**, *a.* — **cos"to-xiph'oid**, *a.*

cos'trel, 1 kŏs'trel; 2 cŏs'trĕl, *n.* [Archaic.] A flask or bottle with ears, to be suspended on the person; a pilgrim's bottle.

cos"tu-la'tion, 1 kŏs'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lē'shən; 2 cŏs'chu-[*or* -tū-]-lā'shon, *n.* The rib-like furniture of a shell. [< L. *costa*, rib.]

cos'tume, 1 kŏs'tiūm; 2 cŏs'tūm (XIII), *n.* 1. Dress or apparel, including all the garments worn at one time; one's external dress; hence, dress in general. 2. The dress belonging to a given country, time, class, calling, or the like; distinctive dress; as, the clerical *costume* of the 18th century.

Sandy and Mr. Oswald both in Highland *costume*, . . . a gray cloth jacket and waistcoat, with a kilt and a Highland bonnet. VICTORIA *Life in the Highlands, Sept. 19, 1844* p. 67. [H. 1868.]

3. Fancy dress; as, the guests will appear in *costume*; a *costume* ball. 4. Local color in art or literature; congruity and accuracy in the depicting of a given place or period in respect to details of dress, action, accessories, etc., as, an eye for *costume* is needful in historical writing. [F., < It. *costuma*, < LL. *costuma*, < L. *consuetudo*; see CONSUETUDE.] SYN.: see DRESS.— **costume piece** (*Theat.*), a dramatic production in which the costuming is an actual reproduction of the dress of the period portrayed.— **cos-tume'**, *vt.* To furnish with costumes, as a person; equip, as a play; dress (oneself) for a special occasion.— **cos-tum'er**, *n.* 1. One who makes or furnishes costumes for stage wear or fancy dress. 2. A garment-tree, as for clothing.— **cos-tum'er-y**, *n.* The art of dress; dress, costumes or details of costume in general.— **cos-tu'mic**, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to or having the character of costume.— **cos"tu"mier'**, *n.* [F.] A costumer; specif., one who rents costumes. [PACHAK.

cos'tus-root", 1 kŏs'tus-rūt'; 2 cŏs'tŭs-rōōt', *n.* Same as **co"sub-or'di-nate**, 1 kō'sub-ôr'dı-nıt; 2 cō'sŭb-ôr'di-nat, *a.* Of the same degree of subordination.

co-suf'fer-er, 1 kō-suf'ər-ər; 2 cō-sŭf'er-er, *n.* A fellow sufferer.

co"su-preme', 1 kō'siu-prīm'; 2 co'sū-prēm'. **I.** *a.* Of equal or joint supremacy. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] One who shares supremacy.

co-sure'ty, 1 kō-shūr'tı; 2 cō-shur'ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tis, *pl.*] *Law.* One of two or more persons who are sureties for another.

Cos'way, 1 kŏs'wē; 2 cŏs'wā, **Richard** (1740–7/1821). An English painter, chiefly in miniature.

co'sy, *a.* & *n.* Same as COZY.

co-sym-me'di-an, 1 kō-sı-mī'dı-ən; 2 cō-sy-mē'di-an, *a.* Having identical symmedian lines, as two triangles.

cot[1], 1 kŏt; 2 cŏt, *n.* 1. A small and humble house; hut; cottage.

At length his lonely *cot* appears in view.
BURNS *Cottar's Saturday Night* st. 3.

2. A light bedstead, commonly made of canvas stretched on a folding frame; also, a child's bedstead or crib. **cott‡**. 3. *Naut.* A canvas hammock, with upright canvas sides and ends, and the bottom stiffened with wooden framing. 4. A cap for the finger; finger-stall. 5. A sheath; a sleeve, as for a drawing-roller in a spinning-frame. 6. [Prov. Eng.] A measure, basket, or hamper, used in selling fish, as skate. 7. Same as COTE[1], *n.* [< AS. *cote*, cot, den.] **cote†**. SYN.: see BED; HOUSE; HUT.— **cot'-bed"**, *n.* See def. 2, above.— **cot'land"**, *n.* Land held by a cottager.— **cot'-town"**, *n.* [Scot.] A village of cottages. **cot'tar-town"‡**.

cot[2], *n.* A fleece of wool or a lock of hair, matted together; refuse wool. [Cp. LL. *cottus*, quilt.]

cot, *n.* Same as COTQUEAN.

cot[4], *n.* [Ir.] A small boat.

cot., *abbr.* *Cotangent.*

co'ta, 1 kō'tə; 2 cō'tä, *n.* [Tag.] A type of Philippine fort.

cot'aget, *n.* A cottage.

co-tan'gent, 1 kō-tan'jent; 2 cō-tăn'ĝĕnt, *n.* One of the trigonometrical functions. See TRIGONOMETRICAL. [< CO-[2] + TANGENT.]

co"tan-gen'tial, 1 kō"tan-jen'shəl; 2 cō"tăn-ĝĕn'shal, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a cotangent. 2. With the same tangent.

co-tar'nin, } 1 ko-tär'nın, -nın *or* -nīn; 2 co-tär'nin, -nin *or*
co-tar'nine, } -nīn, *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline alkaloid ($C_{12}H_{15}NO_4$) derived from narcotin by oxidation. [Transposition of NARCOTIN.] — **co-tar'nic**, *a.*— **cotarnic acid**, a crystalline oxidation product of cotarnone or cotarnin.

co-tar'none, 1 ko-tär'nōn; 2 co-tär'nōn, *n.* An indirect derivative of cotarnin ($C_{11}H_{10}O_4$).

cot'bet"ty, 1 kŏt'bet'ı; 2 cŏt'bĕt'y, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -ız; 2 -tis, *pl.*] [U. S.] A man who interferes with a woman's domestic affairs; a "betty." [< *cot-* (in COTQUEAN) + BETTY.]

cote, 1 kōt; 2 cōt, *vt.* [Archaic.] To go around by the side of; pass by.

cote[1], *n.* 1. A sheepfold.

Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve,
In hurdled *cotes*. MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv. l. 186.

2. A little house or place of shelter: archaic except in compounds, as dove-*cote*, sheep-*cote*, etc. [< AS. *cote*, cot, den.] [COAST, *v.*]

cote[2], *n.* A passing by. [< F. *côtoyer*, OF. *costeer*; see COTE[3], *n.* A coat.

co-teau', 1 ko-tō'; 2 co-tō', *n.* [F.] A hill or ridge, which may be moraine; also, a high plateau.

Côte Blanche Bay, 1 kōt blänsh; 2 cōt blänch. A bay S. W. of St. Mary parish, La.

Côte"-d'Or', 1 kōt'-dōr'; 2 cōt'-dōr', *n.* A department in E. France; 3,383 sq. m.; capital, Dijon.

cô'te-lé, 1 kō'tə-lē; 2 cō'te-lā, *a.* In decorative art, having many sides: bounded by a succession of straight or curved lines: said of a plaque, dish, etc. [F., ribbed, < L. *costa*, rib.]

cô"te-lette', 1 ko"tə-let'; 2 co"te-lĕt', *n.* [F.] A cutlet.

cô"te-line', 1 ko"tə-lin'; 2 co"te-lin', *n.* [F.] White muslin fabric, generally corded. **cô"te-laine'‡**.

co-tem"po-ra'ne-ous, co-tem'po-ra-ry, etc. See CONTEMPORANEOUS, etc.

co-ten'ant, 1 kō-ten'ənt; 2 cō-tĕn'ant, *n. Law.* One of several holding the same lands under the same title; as, a *cotenant* in common.— **co-ten'an-cy**, *n.* Joint tenancy.

co-ten'ure, etc. See CO-[1], *prefix-*.

cot'er-ell, 1 kŏt'ər-el; 2 cŏt'er-ĕl, *n.* [Scot.] In feudal times, a cotter; cottager. **cot'ter-ell‡**; **cot'ter-ill‡**.

co"te-rie', 1 kō"tə-rī'; 2 cō"te-rē' (XIII), *n.* A set or circle of persons who meet habitually for any purpose, as for social or literary entertainment; a social clique.

All *coteries* . . . have a tendency to change truth into affectation. E. C. GASKELL *Char. Brontë* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 47. [A.]

[F., < LL. *coteria*, association of cotters in a landholding, < *cota*, cottage; of Teut. origin; cp. G. *kote*, COT[1].] SYN.: see CLASS.

co-ter'mi-nous, *a.* Same as CONTERMINOUS.

Côte Saint An"toine', 1 kōt saŋt äŋ'twän'; 2 cōt săŋt äŋ'twän'. A village in Quebec province, Canada.

Côtes"-du-Nord', 1 kōt'-dü-nōr'; 2 cōt'-dü-nōr', *n.* A department in W. France; 2,786 sq. m.; capital, Saint-Brieuc.

Co-te'sian, 1 ko-tī'ʒən; 2 co-tē'zhan, *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by Roger Cotes, an English mathematician (7/10 1682–6/11 1716). [or flax.

cot'gare, 1 kŏt'gâr; 2 cŏt'gâr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Refuse wool

cothe, 1 kōth; 2 cōth, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To faint; grow faint. [< AS. *cothu*, *cothe*, disease.] — **co'thy**, *a.* Sickly; faint.

co'thon, 1 kō'thən; 2 cō'thŏn, *n.* A wharf; quay. [< Gr. *kōthōn*, inner harbor at Carthage.]

co-thur'nal-an, 1 ko-thûr'nı-ən; 2 co-thûr'nl-an, *a.* Like or partaking of the nature of tragedy.

co-thur'nus, 1 ko-thûr'nus; 2 co-thûr'nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nī; 2 -nī, *pl.*] 1. *Gr. & Rom. Archeol.* A buskin; especially, a buskin with thick soles, worn on the stage by actors in tragedy. See illus. under BUSKIN.

Steele . . . stepped off the high-heeled *cothurnus* and came down into common life. THACKERAY *Eng. Humor.* vii, p. 282. [H.]

2. Hence, the tragic style; tragedy. [L., < Gr. *kothornos*, buskin.] **co-thurn't.— co-thur'nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the cothurnus or buskin; hence, tragic. **co-thur'nic‡.— co-thur'nate**, *a.* 1. Wearing the buskin. 2. Tragic; grave. **co-thur'nat-ed‡**.

co'ti-a, 1 kō'tı-ə; 2 cō'ti-a, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A fast-sailing vessel with two masts and lateen sails: used on the Malabar coast.

co-tic'u-lar, 1 ko-tik'yu-lər; 2 co-tĭc'yu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to whetstones; suitable for whetstones. [< L. *coticula*, touchstone, < *cos* (*cot-*), whetstone.]

co-ti'dal, 1 kō-taı'dəl; 2 cō-tī'dal, *a.* Indicating simultaneity in tides.— **cotidal lines**, lines on a chart, atlas, or sphere indicating the places at which high tide occurs simultaneously.

co"ti-gnac', 1 kō"tı-nyak'; 2 cō"ti-nyăc', *n.* A quince conserve having astringent properties, made from fruit almost ripe. [< OF. *codignac*, < L. *cydonia*; see CYDONIA.]

co-til'lion, 1 ko-til'yən; 2 co-til'yon (XIII), *n.* 1. A lively, quick, square dance for four couples, having generally five figures; a quadrille. 2. The music for such a dance. 3. A series of round dances interspersed with varied figures, sometimes elaborate, which are often so arranged as to determine the choice of partners, as by a chance meeting in some evolution, or by a mock trial of skill, and which usually include the bestowal of small gifts or favors provided by the hostess. Called also, in the United States, the *german*. 4. A variegated woolen cloth of black and white colors, used as skirting. [< F. *cotillon*, < OF. *cote*; see COAT[1], *n.*] **co-til'lon‡**.

co-tin'ga, 1 ko-tiŋ'gə; 2 co-tĭn'ĝa, *n.* [S. Am.] 1. A South-American cotingoid bird, especially a cotingine. 2. [C-] A genus typical of *Cotingidæ*.— **Co-tin'gi-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of clamatorial birds with cylindrical pycnaspidean tarsi, and the basal joint of the inner toe united to that of the middle toe.— **co-tin'gid**, *n.* — **co-tin'goid**, *a.*— **Co"-tin-gi'næ**, *n. pl.* A subfamily of *Cotingidæ* with a thrush-like bill, smooth rictus, and moderate tarsi.— **co-tin'gine**, *a.* & *n.*

Cotinga. 1/3

co'ti-nin, 1 kō'tı-nin; 2 cō'ti-nĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{12}N_2O$), derived indirectly from nicotin. [< NICOTIN.]

Cot'i-nus, 1 kŏt'ı-[*or* ko-taı']nus; 2 cŏt'i-[*or* co-tī']nŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the family *Anacardiaceæ*. They have ovate, entire leaves, panicled flowers, and 1-seeded drupes. There are only two species, *C. cotinoides*, the wild or American smoke-tree, and the European *C. cotinus*, the smoke-plant or purple-fringed sumach.

Co"to-ca'chi, 1 kō"to-kä'chı; 2 cō"to-cä'chi, *n.* A mountain in the Andes, Ecuador; 16,301 ft. high.

co"to-gen'in, 1 kō"to-jen'ın; 2 cō"to-ĝĕn'in, *n. Chem.* A compound, $(CH_3O)C_6H_2COC_7H_2(OH)_2$, made by heating caustic potash and methylprotocotoin to the fusing-point. [< COTOIN + -GEN.]

co'to-in, 1 kō'to-ın; 2 cō'to-in, *n.* A yellowish-white, crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{12}O_4$) contained in Coto bark.

Co-to"ne-as'ter, 1 ko-tō"nı-as'tər; 2 co-tō"ne-ăs'ter, *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World hardy shrubs or small trees of the apple family, with simple leaves, small white or pink flowers, and scarlet or black berry-like fruit. Of about 20 species, various ones known as *rose-box* are in ornamental cultivation. [< NL. *cotonea*, QUINCE[1].]

co"to"nier', 1 kō"tō"nyē'; 2 cō"tō"nyę', *n.* [La.] *Bot.* The buttonwood, or sycamore. [< F. *cotonnier*, cotton plant, < *coton*, cotton.]

Co"to-pax'i, 1 kō"to-paks'ı; 2 cō"to-păks'i, *n.* A volcano in the Andes, Ecuador; 19,613 ft. high. [fish.

co-to'ro, 1 ko-tō'ro; 2 co-tō'ro, *n.* [West Indies.] A parrot-

co-tor'ra, 1 ko-tor'ə; 2 co-tôr'a, *n.* 1. The agouti. 2. [Porto-Rican.] A parrot (*Chrysotis portoricensis*).

cot'quean", 1 kŏt'kwin"; 2 cŏt'kwēn', *n.* 1. A man who busies himself with affairs that properly belong to women. 2†. A mannish woman; a virago. [< COT[1] + QUEAN.]

co-tral'tor, co"trus-tee', etc. See *co-*[1], *prefix.*

co-trip'le, 1 kō-trip'l; 2 cō-trĭp'l, *a.* Belonging to a triple branch of a curve; as, a *cotriple* tangent. [< CO- + TRIPLE.]

Co-tro'ne, 1 ko-trō'nē; 2 co-trō'ne, *n.* A seaport town in Catanzaro province, Italy. Ancient **Cro-to'na**.

cots'wold, 1 kŏts'wōld; 2 cŏts'wōld, *n.* A wold or stretch of open country used for sheep-grazing and marked by sheep-cotes; as, *Cotswold* Hills in Gloucestershire, England, noted for an excellent breed of sheep. See SHEEP. [< COTS, *pl.* of COT[1], + WOLD, open country.]

cot'ta[1], 1 kŏt'ə; 2 cŏt'a, *n.* [COT'TAS or COT'TÆ, 1 kŏt'ī; 2 cŏt'ē, *pl.*] 1. A short surplice, with short sleeves or none. 2. A very coarse blanket. [LL., also *cota*; see COAT[1].]

Cot'ta[2], 1 kŏt'ə; 2 cŏt'a, *n.* 1. **Bernhard** (10/12–1808 9/11 1879), a German geologist. 2. **Johann Friedrich** (4/27 1764–11/21 1832), Baron von Cottendorf, a German publisher and statesman.

Cot"ta-ba'to, 1 kŏ"tə-bā'to; 2 cŏ"tä-bä'to, *n.* 1. A province in Mindanao, P. I. 2. Its capital.

cot'ta-bus, 1 kŏt'ə-bus; 2 cŏt'a-bŭs, *n.* A sportive practise, among the ancient Greeks, of throwing the wine in their drinking-cups into a cup or upon a plate. To accomplish this without splashing, and with a clear sound, was regarded as a sign of good luck in love or other matters. [L., < Gr. *kottabos*, cottabus.]

cot'tage, 1 kŏt'ıj; 2 cŏt'aĝ, *n.* 1. A humble dwelling; small house.

A poore widow somedeal stoopen in age.
Was whilom dwelling in a narrow *cottage*.
CHAUCER *C. T., Nun's Priest's Tale* l. 2.

2. A suburban house. **3.** [U. S.] A residence at a watering-place, frequently large and sumptuous; as, a stylish *cottage* at Newport. **4.** [Austral.] A town or country house of usually only one story. **5.** *Old Eng. Law.* The service exacted from a cotter. [< COT¹.] **cot'age†.** Syn.: see HOUSE; HUT.— **cottage allotments,** in Great Britain, small grants of land made to laborers for gardens. **Cot'tage City.** See OAK BLUFFS.

cot'taged, 1 ket'ijd; 2 cŏt'ağd, *a.* Covered with cottages.

cot'tag-er, 1 ket'ij-ər; 2 cŏt'ağ-er, *n.* **1.** The occupant of a cottage. **2.** *Eng. Law.* One who lives on the common, without paying rent or owning land.

Even the *cottagers*, deprived of the commons on which they formerly fed their cattle, were reduced to misery.
HUME *England* vol. iii, p. 355. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

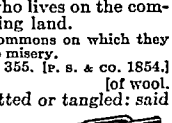
Cott'bus, *n.* Same as KOTTBUS. [of wool.

cot'ted¹, 1 ket'ed; 2 cŏt'ĕd, *a.* *Matted or tangled: said*

cot'ted², *a.* Same as COTTAGED.

cot'ter, 1 ket'ər; 2 cŏt'er, *v.* [Prov. Eng. or Rare.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To thicken as by matting or clotting. **2.** To shrivel; wrinkle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To shrink; wither. **2.** To trifle; potter.

cot'ter¹, 1 ket'ər; 2 cŏt'er, *n.* **1.** A cottager; especially, in Scotland, a tenant of a cottage attached to a farm.



Cotter.
Chains *A* and *B* fastened together by cotter *C*.

There still subsists in many parts of Scotland a set of people called *Cotters* or Cottagers. . . . They are a sort of out-servants of the landlords and farmers. ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. i, p. 122. [CL. P. 1869.]

2. Same as COTTIER, 1. **3.** A villein who cultivated a small piece of land.

This word [*cotter*] is often employed to translate the *cotarius* of Doomesday Book. . . . The *cotarii* were occupied . . . in cultivating a small plot of land.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. vii, p. 253.

[< LL. *cottarius*, < *cota*, COT.] **cot'tar†; cot'ti-er†.**

cot'ter², *n.* [Eng.] *Mech.* A wedge or key used to tighten up chains, or parts of machinery. See KEY, *n.* **cot'ter-el‡.— cot'ter-bolt",** *n.* A bolt with a slot at the end through which a cross-piece is driven which takes the place of a nut in drawing up the bolt.— **c.-drill,** *n.* A key-seating device.— **c.-pin,** *n.* **1.** A cross-piece that bolts a cotter in position. **2.** A split pin for insertion in a nut, sleeve, and bolt to hold them firmly.— **cot'ter,** *vt.* To fasten by a cotter.

Cotter-pin.

cot'ter-el, 1 ket'ər-el; 2 cŏt'er-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A cotter or wedge. **2.** A support for a pot over a fire. **3.** The back-bar in an old English chimney. **4.** A washer, as of metal. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A small iron window-bolt. **cot'ter-ell‡; cot'ter-il‡; cot'trel‡.**

cot'ter-ite, 1 ket'ər-ait; 2 cŏt'er-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of quartz having a peculiar metallic pearly luster. [< Miss *Cotter*, its discoverer.]

Cot'ti-an Alps, 1 ket'i-ən; 2 cŏt'i-an. Mountains between Savoy and Hautes-Alpes departments, France, on the W. and Piedmont on the E.; highest peak, Monte Viso; 2,685 *ft.*

Cot'ti-dæ, 1 ket'i-di; 2 cŏt'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially cottoideans with a short spinous dorsal; sculpins. [< COTTUS.] **Cot-tol'dæ‡; Cot-tol'de-i‡.— cot'tid,** *n.*

cot'ti-er, 1 ket'i-ər; 2 cŏt'i-er, *n.* **1.** [Ir.] A tenant who rents a house and half an acre of land by the month at a rental not exceeding £5 per annum. Such a tenancy gives no interest in the land and does not entitle the tenant to have a fair rent fixed by the court. See FAIR RENT, under RENT. **2.** [Scot.] A tenant occupying a small holding in return for services. **3.** A peasant with a small farm.— **cottier rent,** the sum collected from or the service performed by a tenant at will in payment of rent.— **cot'ti-er-ten"an-cy,** *n.*— **cot'ti-er-ism,** *n.*

cot'ti-form, 1 ket'i-fôrm; 2 cŏt'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a sculpin or cottid. [< COTTUS + FORM.]

Cot"tin', 1 kō"tañ'; 2 cō"tăñ', **Sophie** (*née* Ristaud) (1773–$^{8}/_{21}$ 1807). A French Protestant writer.

Cot'ting-ham, 1 ket'iŋ-əm; 2 cŏt'ing-am, *n.* A town in E. Riding, Yorkshire, England.

cot'tise, 1 ket'is; 2 cŏt'is, *n.* *Her.* A small bend, one-fourth the width of the bend proper. See illus. under BEND. [< F. *cotice*, < LL. *coticium*, tunic, < *cotta*, *cota*; see COAT¹, *n.* But cp. COST², *n.*] **cost‡; cot'ise‡; cot'tist.— cot'tised,** *a.* Placed between two or more cottises, as a bend. **co"to-ye'‡.**

cot'tle¹, 1 ket'l; 2 cŏt'l, *n.* A part of a pewterers' mold.

Cot'tle², *n.* A county in N. W. central Texas; 956 sq. m.; county-seat, Paducah.

cot'told, 1 ket'eid; 2 cŏt'ŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cottidæ*. **II.** *n.* A cottoid fish. [< COTTUS + -OID.]

Cot-tol'de-a, 1 ke-tel'di-ə; 2 cŏ-tŏl'de-a, *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, *especially those with the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid* reduced and with actinosts crowded between them. [< COTTUS + -OID.] **— cot-tol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

cot'to-lene, 1 ket'o-lin; 2 cŏt'o-lēn, *n.* A derivative of cottonseed, used as a substitute for lard. [< COTTON, *n.*, + L. *oleum*, oil.]

cot'ton¹, 1 ket'n; 2 cŏt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To wrap up in cotton; hence, to pet; coddle. **II.** *i.* To rise with a nap, as cotton cloth.

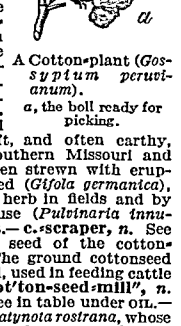
cot'ton², *vi.* **1.** To agree; unite closely; suit. **2.** [Colloq.] To stick closely to one, as cotton sticks; become friendly: followed by *to* or *with*.

I don't object to Short, she says, but I *cotton* to Codlin.
DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop* ch. 37, p. 274. [D. F. & CO.]

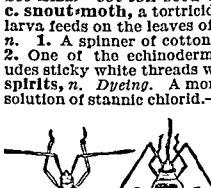
3†. To go right; succeed. [< COTTON¹, *n.*; but cp. W. *cytuno*, agree.]

cot'ton³, *n.* **1.** The soft, woolly, fibrous material which is appendant to the seeds of the cotton-plant. The fiber, white or yellow, and from two-thirds of an inch to 2 inches in length, *is contained in a 3- or 5-celled capsule or boll, which* when ripe bursts open and allows it partially to escape. After it has been picked the seeds scattered through it are removed by the cotton-gin. The raw product of the plant is manufactured into cloth, thread, etc., and is commercially the most important of all staples. Cotton is commonly named (1) from the character of the land on which it grows; as, **sea-island cotton, upland c.**; or (2) from the country or place where it is produced or sold; as, **Florida c., Pernambuco c.**

2. The cotton-plant; cotton-plants collectively. See COTTON-PLANT, below. **3.** Something manufactured from cotton, especially cloth or thread. **4.** A substance of a downy nature. [< F. *coton*, < Sp. *coton*, < Ar. *qutun*, cotton.] **cot'int; cot'ount.— absorbent cotton,** purified cotton, used in surgery.— **artificial c.,** a cotton-like substance made chemically from wood fiber by reducing it to a cellulose form.— **blow of c.,** a cotton-field after the bolls have opened.— **Cape c.,** a wild African cotton-shrub (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*). See GOMPHOCARPUS.— **corkwood c.,** the silky hairs covering the seeds of the West-Indian corkwood (*Ochroma lagopus*): so called in Trinidad.— **cot'ton-a"phis,** *n.* A plant-louse (*Aphis gossypii*) which attacks the cotton-plant during the early months of summer.— **c.-bagging,** *n.* A coarse hempen fabric formerly much used for packing cotton.— **c.-ball clouds,** a small variety of cumuli, cirro-cumuli, or alto-cumuli.— **C. Belt,** *the cotton-producing area in the United States:* chiefly the southeastern States.— **c.-bird,** *n.* **1.** [S. Afr.] A titmouse (*Ægithalus minutus*). **2.** [Brit. Guiana.] The white-shouldered ground-flycatcher (*Fluvicola pica*). [< white color.]— **c.-blue,** *n.* See table under BLUE.— **c.-broker,** *n.* See BROKER.— **c.-bush,** *n.* [Austral.] Either of two salt-bushes, species of *Kochia*, *K. villosa*, and *K. aphylla*; also, a tree (*Bassia bicornis*) of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*).— **c.-cake,** *n.* Cottonseed-meal pressed into cakes after the oil has been removed.— **c.-caterpillar,** *n.* The larva of the noctuid moth, *Alabama argillacea*. It is very injurious to the cotton-plant.— **c. chain** (*Textile*), cheap cotton-warp ingrain.— **c.-chopper,** *n.* An instrument for thinning out cotton-plants so as to leave them in hills.— **c.-cleaner,** *n.* See COTTON-PICKER.— **c. crops** [Cant], the three pickings of the crop: the first pickings are called the **bottom c.**; the second and largest pickings, the **middle c.**; and the third or last, the **top c.** When four or more pickings are made the second and third *form the so-called* **middle c.,** *the top being the fourth.*— **c.-cultivator,** *n.* A wheelless cultivator with expansible frame and three shares.— **c.-cylinder,** *n.* A roller for drawing in cotton-fibers.— **c.-factor,** *n.* See FACTOR.— **c.-floater,** *n.* An india-rubber bale-cover for use in floating cotton down rivers.— **c.-grass,** *n.* One of various sedges of the genus *Eriophorum*. **c.-rush‡; c.-sedge‡.— c. lord,** one who has grown rich by manufacturing, growing, or dealing in cotton.— **c.-machine,** *n.* See MACHINE.— **c.-meal,** *n.* Same as COTTONSEED-MEAL.— **c.-mill,** *n.* See MILL. **c.-manufactory‡.— c.-mouse,** *n.* [U. S.] A variety of the white-footed field-mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*, var. *gossypinus*), injurious to cotton-plants.— **c.-opener,** *n.* A machine for opening bale-cotton, shaking, blowing, and cleaning it.— **c.-picker,** *n.* **1.** A machine for further opening and cleansing cotton as it comes from the cotton-opener. **2.** Same as PICKER.— **c.-plant,** *n.* One of various plants of the genus *Gossypium;* especially, the long-staple or sea-island cotton (*G. barbadense*), grown on the islands along the coast and on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, and the short-staple or upland cotton (*G. herbaceum*). Naturally it is perennial and somewhat shrubby, but it is planted annually. The cotton-plant is subject to various diseases, as anthracnose, black rust, boll rot, frosty mildew, etc. **c.-shrub‡.— c.-planter,** *n.* **1.** A grower of cotton. **2.** See PLANTER.— **c.-plow,** *n.* See PLOW.— **c. plush,** a material having a longer pile than cotton velvet, but otherwise exactly like it.— **c.-powder,** *n.* An explosive prepared from guncotton.— **c.-press,** *n.* See PRESS.— **c.-rat,** *n.* A large field-mouse (*Sigmodon hispidus*) common in the cotton-growing districts of the United States.— **c. rep,** a heavy cotton material for linings.— **c.-rib,** *n.* A variety of corduroy.— **c.-rock,** *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Decomposed chert. **2.** [Local, U. S.] *Geol.* The superficial stratum of limestone, generally soft, and often earthy, which overlies such portions of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas as have not been strewn with eruptive material.— **c.-rose,** *n.* Cudweed (*Gifola germanica*), a naturalized European low woolly herb in fields and by roadsides.— **c.-scale,** *n.* A bark-louse (*Pulvinaria innumerabilis*), infesting the cotton-plant.— **c.-scraper,** *n.* See SCRAPER.— **cotton-seed,** *n.* The seed of the cotton-plant.— **cot'ton-seed-meal",** *n.* The ground cottonseed from which the oil has been expressed, used in feeding cattle and as a fertilizer. **c.-meal‡.— cot'ton-seed-mill",** *n.* See MILL.— **cot'ton-seed-oil",** *n.* See in table under OIL.— **c. snout-moth,** a tortricid moth, *Platynota rostrana*, whose larva feeds on the leaves of the cotton-plant.— **c.-spinner,** *n.* **1.** A spinner of cotton; a cotton-thread manufacturer. **2.** One of the echinoderms (*Holothuria forskali*) that exudes sticky white threads when subjected to irritation.— **c.-spirits,** *n. Dyeing.* A mordant used on cotton: generally a solution of stannic chlorid.— **c.-stainer,** *n.* A pyrrhocorid, the redbug (*Dysdercus suturellus*), that stains growing cotton an indelible red or yellow.— **C. State,** Alabama, the chief American cotton-producing State.— **c.-sugar,** *n. Chem.* Raffinose.— **c.-sweep,** *n.* A small plow used in tilling cotton.— **c.-thief,** *n.* [Ceylon.] A paradise flycatcher in the full white plumage.— **c.-thistle,** *n.* A thistle (*Onopordon acanthium*), one of the three called the Scotch thistle: naturalized in the United States from the Old World. It is from 2 to 4 feet high and of a white cottony appearance.— **c.-tree,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The cottonwood. **2.** [E. Ind.] *Bombax malabaricum*, which produces the silk-cotton used in cushions, etc. **3.** The common wayfaring-tree. **4.** An Australian tree (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). The aborigines used the fiber of its bark for nets and fishing-lines.— **c. velvet,** an imitation velvet made of cotton; velveteen.— **c.-waste,** *n.* The refuse of cotton-manufacture used to clean machinery and as packing for axle-boxes, etc. — **c.-wax,** *n.* A wax found on a cotton-floor.— **cot'ton-weed",** *n.* **1.** Cudweed or everlasting: any one of various species. **2.** Cotton-rose.— **c.-wool,** *n.* Raw cotton.— **Egyptian c.,** a long-fiber cotton cultivated in Egypt. — **French c.,** the down on the seeds of the French jasmine (*Calotropis procera*).— **Kafir c.,** a species of *Ipomœa* (*I. digitata*) of West Africa, found also in India, Java, Australia, Mauritius, and South America.— **Kendal c.†,** same as KENDAL, *n.*— **mineral c.,** same as MINERAL WOOL.— **Natal c.,** the fiber of a Natal plant (*Ipomœa gerrardi*).— **New Zealand c.,** the fiber of the New Zealand ribbon-tree (*Plagianthus betulinus*). See RIBBON-TREE.— **philosophic c.,** flowers of zinc.— **sea-island c.,** a valuable long-staple cotton grown on certain islands along the Georgia and South Carolina coast and the adjacent coast belt.— **silicate c.,** same as MINERAL WOOL.— **soluble c.,** guncotton.— **cot"ton-ade',** *n.* Inferior cotton cloth.— **cot'ton-a-ryt,** *a.* Of or belonging to cotton.— **cot"ton-ee',** *n.* A Turkish cloth of mixed cotton and silk.— **cot"ton-i'na,** *n.* A heavy Levantine sail-canvas.— **cot'ton-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* To make cotton of or cause to look like cotton, as flax, hemp, or the like.— **cot"ton-oc'ra-cy,** *n.* The cotton-planting interest of the United States, especially just before the Civil War of 1861.— **cot'ton-y,** *a.* Soft like cotton; nappy; downy. **cot'ton-ous†.**



A Cotton-plant (*Gossypium peruvianum*).
a, the boll ready for picking.



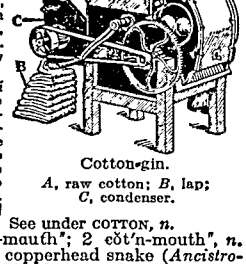
Cotton-stainer.
a, a half-grown insect; *b*, adult.

Cot'ton², 1 ket'n; 2 cŏt'n, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] *Bot.* The common wayfaring-tree (*Viburnum lantana*).

cot'ton-gin", 1 ket'n-jin"; 2 cŏt'n-ğin", *n.* A machine used to separate the seeds from the fiber of cotton. There are various forms of gin, nearly all so constructed that a set of teeth, saw-edges, or needles, projecting from a revolving cylinder, pull the fibers through openings that are too small to admit the passage of the seeds.

The actual characteristics of the machine, (the cylinder and brush,) the sole real instruments by which the seed is removed and the cotton cleaned, remain, in *cotton-gins* of even the most recent manufacture, precisely as Whitney left them.
D. OLMSTED *Eli Whitney* app., p. 80. [D. & P. 1846.]

Lord Macaulay said of Eli Whitney: 'What Peter the Great did to make Russia dominant, Eli Whitney's invention of the *cotton-gin* has more than equalled in its relation to the power and progress of the United States.' NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, ch. 18, p. 322, note. [C. CO. 1890.]



Cotton-gin.
A, raw cotton; *B*, lap; *C*, condenser.

cot'ton-grass", **c.-lord,** etc. See under COTTON, *n.*

cot'ton-mouth", 1 ket'n-mauth"; 2 cŏt'n-mouth", *n.* [Southern U. S.] **1.** The copperhead snake (*Ancistrodon contortrix*). **2.** The highland moccasin (*Ancistrodon atrofuscus*).

cot'ton-o"pe-ner, c.-picker, etc. See under COTTON, *n.*

cot'ton-tail", 1 ket'n-tēl"; 2 cŏt'n-tāl", *n.* The common gray rabbit (*Lepus sylvaticus*), with cottony-white tail.

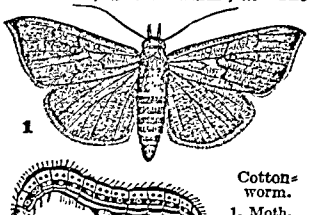
cot'ton-this"tle, c.-tree, etc. See under COTTON, *n.*

cot'ton-wood", 1 ket'n-wud"; 2 cŏt'n-wo͝od", *n.* **1.** Any one of several American species of poplar, especially the Carolina or necklace poplar (*Populus monilifera*) of the eastern United States. It has a gray trunk, green and angular young branchlets, broadly ovate taper-pointed leaves, seed-vessels in long hanging catkins, and seeds covered with a white cotton-like fiber. The wood is light and soft, and is used in making paper-pulp, etc. The river-cottonwood or swamp-cottonwood is the downy-leaved poplar (*P. heterophylla*), rare and local in the eastern United States. West of the Rocky Mountains, the willow-leaved poplar (*P. angustifolia*) and Frémont's poplar (*P. fremontii*) are also called cottonwood. The balsam cottonwood (*P. trichocarpa*) of the Pacific coast is the tallest of all varieties. **2.** [Austral.] The hard, brownish wood of a tree (*Bedfordia salicina*) of the aster family, or the tree itself: so called in N. S. Wales from the cottony under surface of the leaves. — **big cottonwood,** the necklace poplar (*Populus monilifera*), the largest cottonwood.— **black c.,** a tall poplar (*Populus trichocarpa*) of the Pacific coast. Its timber is soft and is used in the manufacture of woodenware.— **broad-leaved c.** [Colo.], the common cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*).— **Frémont's c.,** a large western American tree (*Populus fremontii*) of the willow family. It has reniform leaves and densely flowered staminate catkins. The wood is soft and of little value.— **narrow-leaved c.,** a poplar (*Populus angustifolia*) found along streams in Rocky Mountain regions from Arizona to Assiniboia and characterized by narrow lanceolate or ovate leaves.— **white c.,** same as FRÉMONT COTTONWOOD.— **willow-leaved c.,** same as NARROW-LEAVED COTTONWOOD.

Cot'ton-wood², *n.* **1. Falls,** a city, county-seat of Chase county, Kan. **2. River,** a river in Lyon, Redwood, and Brown counties, Minn.; 140 m. long to Minnesota river **3.** A county in S. W. Minnesota; 634 sq. m.; county-seat. Windom.

cot'ton-wool", *n.* See under COTTON, *n.*

cot'ton-worm", 1 ket'n-wûrm"; 2 cŏt'n-wûrm", *n.* The larva of a noctuid moth (*Aletia xylina*), which does great damage to the American cotton-crop by eating the leaves.— **cotton-worm egg-parasite,** *Trichogramma pretiosa*, an insect belonging to the family *Chalcididæ*, which lays its eggs in the eggs of the moth of the cotton-caterpillar.



Cotton-worm.
1. Moth.
2. Worm.

Cot'tus, 1 ket'us; 2 cŏt'ŭs, *n. Ich.* A genus typical of *Cottidæ*. [< Gr. *kottos*, name of a fish.] [COT², *n.*]

cot'ty, 1 ket'i; 2 cŏt'y, *a.* Tangled or matted, as wool. [< **Co-tul'la,** 1 ko-tul'ə; 2 co-tŭl'a, *n.* A town, county-seat of La Salle county, Texas.

co-tun'nite, 1 ko-tun'ait; 2 co-tŭn'it, *n. Mineral.* A soft white lead chlorid ($PbCl_2$) of adamantine luster, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Dr. *Cotugno*, Italian physician.]

Co-tur'nix, 1 ko-tûr'niks; 2 co-tûr'niks, *n. Zool.* A genus including the common European and certain Old World quails. [L.]

co-tu'tor, *etc.* *See co-¹, prefix.*

cot'wal, 1 ket'wəl; 2 cŏt'wal, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A police officer; chief or superintendent of police; also, a native town magistrate. **kut'wal‡.**

cot'y-lar, 1 ket'i-lər; 2 cŏt'y-lar, *a. Paleont.* Cup-shaped: said of a cavity in the mandible of saurians. [< Gr. *kotylē*, cup.]

cot'y-le, 1 ket'i-li; 2 cŏt'y-lē, *n.* [-LAI or -LES, 1 -lai, -liz; 2 -li, -lēş, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A cup-like part; acetabulum. **2.** A small ancient Greek drinking-cup

or ladle. **3.** A liquid measure of ancient Greece, of different capacity in different states. [< Gr. *kotylē*, cup.]

cot'u-la†; **cot'y-la†.**— **co-tyl'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a cotyle; cup- or saucer-shaped.— **cot"y-lig'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Having cotyles or acetabula. **2.** Cotylophorous.

Cot"y-le'a, 1 ket'ı-lī'a; 2 cŏt'y-lē'a, *n. pl.* A group of polycladid turbellarian worms with a ventral sucker. [< Gr. *kotylē*, cup.] — **cot"y-le'an,** *a. & n.*

cot"y-le'don, 1 ket'ı-lī'dan; 2 cŏt'y-lē'don, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A seed-leaf or first leaf of an embryo. According to the number of cotyledons, plants may be monocotyledonous, dicotyledonous, or polycotyledonous.

Cotyledons.

In a pea or bean, we observe that the principal bulk of the seed consists of two bodies in close contact; they are called seed-lobes, . . . and technically *Cotyledons*.

McCosh *Typical Forms* p. 82. [con. & co. 1856.]

(2) [C-] A genus of thick-leaved herbs of the houseleek family, cultivated for bedding, etc. **2.** *Embryol.* One of the lobes or areas on the uterine surface of the placenta, each having a special cuft of villi. [< Gr. 1. An almond-seed composed *kotylēdōn*, socket, < *kotylē*, cav- of two cotyledons. 2. Cotyle-ity.] — **cot"y-led'o-na-ry,** *a.* dons separated to show the Having cotyledons: as, in an- germ (*a*). 3. The seed sprout- atomy, the *cotyledonary* pla- ing. *c, c*, cotyledons; *r*, radicle. centa of a ruminant. — **cot"y-led'o-noid,** *n. Bot.* The protonema of mosses.— **cot"y-led'o-nous (xm),** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like cotyledons. **cot"y-led'o-nal†**; **cot"y-led'o-nar†.**

Cot"y-lid'e-a, 1 ket'ı-lid'ı-a; 2 cŏt'y-lid'e-a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of worms with suckers, variously limited. [< Gr. *kotylē*, cup.] — **cot"y-lid'e-an,** *a. & n.*

cot"y-lis'cus, 1 ket'ı-lis'kus; 2 cŏt'y-lis'cŭs, *n. Class. Archeol.* A small cotyle.

cot'y-loid, 1 ket'ı-loid; 2 cŏt'y-lŏid, *a.* **1.** Cup-shaped: specifically said of a deep form of joint-cavity; as, the *cotyloid* cavity or acetabulum of the hip-bone. **2.** Of or pertaining to a cotyle; acetabular; as, the *cotyloid* ligament. [< Gr. *kotylē*, cup, + -oid.] **cot"y-loi'dal†.**

Cot"y-loph'o-ra, 1 ket'ı-lof'o-ra; 2 cŏt'y-lŏf'o-ra, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of ruminants having villi of placenta gathered into cotyledons: including cattle, deer, etc. [< Gr. *kotylē*, cavity, + *pherō*, bear.] — **cot"y-loph'o-rous,** *a.*

cot'y-lo-phore, 1 ket'ı-lo-fōr; 2 cŏt'y-lo-fōr, *n.* A caudal sucker-bearing disk, as in some polystomid trematode worms. [< Gr. *kotylē*, cup, + *pherō*, bear.]

Cot"y-lop'i-dæ, 1 ket'ı-lop'ı-dī; 2 cŏt'y-lŏp'ı-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Oreodontidæ*. **Cot'y-lops,** *n.* (t.g.) [< Gr. *kotylē*, cup, + *ops*, face.]

cot"y-lo-pla-cen'ta, 1 ket'ı-lo-pla-sen'ta; 2 cŏt'y-lo-pla-çen'ta, *n.* A cotyledonary placenta.

cot"y-lo-pu'bic, 1 ket'ı-lo-piū'bik; 2 cŏt'y-lo-pū'bic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the os pubis and the acetabular cavity. [< Gr. *kotylē*, cup, + *pubic.*]

cot"y-lo-sa'cral, 1 ket'ı-lo-sē'kral; 2 cŏt'y-lo-sā'cral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the acetabular cavity. [< Gr. *kotylē*, cup, + *sacral.*]

Cot"y-lo-sau'ri-a, 1 ket'ı-lo-sō'rı-a; 2 cŏt'y-lo-są'rı-a, *n. pl.* In Osborn's classification of the *Reptilia*, an order, equivalent to the *Pareisauria* of Seeley, embracing the most primitive reptiles, having a solid cranial roof with rudimentary or no temporal openings. [< Gr. *kotylē*, cup, + *sauros*, lizard.] — **cot'y-lo-saur,** *n.*— **cot"y-lo-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

co'type, 1 kō'taip; 2 cō'tȳp, *n.* An associate or additional type from which a species is described.

Co'tys, 1 kō'tıs; 2 cō'tys, *n. Gr. Myth.* A goddess of Thracian origin. **Co-tyt'ia†.**

Co-tyt'ti-a, 1 ko-tit'ı-a; 2 co-tyt'ı-a, *n. pl.* The mystic and orgiastic festivals of the Thracian goddess Cotys, celebrated in Athens and Corinth.

Cou'a, 1 kū'a; 2 cu'a, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Couinæ*. **2.** [c-] A bird of this genus. [F., of S.-Am. origin.]

cou'ac, 1 kau'ak; 2 cou'ac, *n.* A loud unmusical sound produced on a clarinet when it is played improperly or contains a damaged reed. [F., = QUACK.²]

Cou-a'næ, *n. pl.* See COUINÆ.

cou'ble, 1 kū'bı; 2 cu'bi, *n.* A Nile cyprinoid fish (*Labeo coubie*).

cou'cal, 1 kū'kal; 2 cu'cal, *n.* An Old World spur-heeled cuckoo (genus *Centropus*), as *Centropus viridis* of India.

couch, 1 kauch; 2 couch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lie or recline, as upon a bed or other resting-place; place upon a surface; deposit; as, to *couch* gold embroidery on cloth. **2.** To lower (a spearing-weapon) for attack; as, to *couch* a lance. **3.** To express, imply, or conceal in a form of words; as, you *couched* your declination diplomatically; a threat is *couched* under your request. **4.** *Surg.* To remove (as a cataract) by pushing down the crystalline lens, which has become opaque, with a needle, until it lies below the line of vision. **5.** *Paper-making.* To transfer (a sheet of pulp) from the mold to a felt, for further drying. **6.** To spread out, as steeped barley, in order to aid the malting process. **7.** To remove couch-grass from. **8.** To pack. **9†.** To cause to hide. **10†.** To inlay; adorn.

II. *i.* **1.** To lie down; rest; lie.

With two tame leopards *couch'd* beside her throne.
TENNYSON *Princess* ii, st. 2.

2. To crouch for concealment; hide.

On Yarrow's bank let herons feed,
Hares *couch*, and rabbits burrow.
WORDSWORTH *Yarrow Unvisited* st. 2.

3. To stoop, as under a weight. **4.** *Embroidery.* To secure the thread to the face of the stuff by means of minute stitches. **5.** To lie in bulk while fermenting; said of leaves, etc. **6.** [Archaic.] To lie, as a deposit. [< F. *coucher*, < L. *collocō*; see COLLOCATE.] — **couch'-roll",** *n.* A roll in a paper-making machine for couching. See illus. under PAPER-MAKING MACHINE.

couch, *n.* **1.** A structure on which to rest or sleep; a bed; also, a long seat or lounge. **2.** Any place for repose, as the lair of a wild beast. **3.** The floor or frame upon which barley is spread in malting. **4.** A board on which pulp is pressed in paper-making. **5.** A layer or coating. Specif.: (1) The preliminary coating of varnish upon an artist's canvas. (2) A layer of barley on a malting-floor. (3) A layer of leather in the binding of a book. [< F. *couche*, < *coucher*; see COUCH, *v.*] **cowchet.**

Syn.: see BED.— **couch'-fel"low,** *n.* A bedfellow. **couch'-mate"†.**

couch'an-cy, 1 kauch'an-sı; 2 couch'an-cy, *n.* [Rare.] The act or the condition of lying down, as for repose.

couch'ant, 1 kauch'ant; 2 couch'ant, *a.* **1.** Lying down; crouching, as an animal.

As a tiger. . . changes oft His *couchant* watch.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 406.

2. [Archaic.] Sojourning by night; staying. **3.** *Her.* Reclining with head uplifted, as a lion: opposed to *dormant* and *sejant*. [F., ppr. of *coucher*; see COUCH, *v.*]

cou"ché', 1 kū'shē'; 2 cu'çhe', *a.* [F.] *Her.* **1.** Not erect; partly reclining; as, an escutcheon *couché*. **2.** Lying on its side; as, a chevron *couché*. **couched‡.**

cou"ché', *n.* [F.] **1.** [Recent.] A soldier so severely wounded that he must be carried lying down. **2.** Bedtime, or a reception at bedtime. Compare LEVEE. **cou-chée'†**; **couchee'†.**

cou'ché-cou'ché, 1 kū'chı-kū'chı; 2 cu'che-cu'che, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A dance characterized by sinuous contortions of the abdominal regions: the "danse-du-ventre."

couch'er¹, 1 kauch'ar; 2 couch'er, *n.* **1.** One who couches cataracts of the eye. **2.** One who couches pulp in paper-making. **3.** [Prov. Scot.] A coward. **4†.** A couch-maker. **5†.** An incubus. **6†.** A setter dog.

couch'er²†, *n.* **1.** A register, as of a corporation. **2.** A factor.

couch'-grass", 1 kauch'-gras"; 2 couch'-gras", *n.* A perennial grass (*Triticum* or *Agropyron repens*) varying greatly in form, bearded or beardless, but multiplying in cultivated grounds by its long rootstocks so as to become a very troublesome weed.— **black couch-grass. 1.** The slender foxtail (*Alopecurus agrestis*). **2.** The redtop (*Agrostis alba*).— **false c.,** an American couch-grass (*Agropyron pseudorepens*) common in the western United States and Canada. [Cor. of QUICK-GRASS.]

cou'chi-cou'chi, 1 kū'chı-kū'chı; 2 cu'chi-cu'chi, *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] The kinkajou: native term.

couch'ing, 1 kauch'ıŋ; 2 couch'ing, *n.* The action of the verb *couch* in general. Specif.: (1) *Surg.* The operation of removing a cataract. See COUCH, *vt.*, 4. (2) Embroidery made by laying gold threads on the surface of the stuff and securing them by minute stitches, instead of drawing them through; known as **basket, diagonal, diamond, shell couching,** etc., from the direction of the securing stitches.

coucht, *pp.* Couched. S. S.

cou'chu, 1 kū'chū; 2 cu'chu, *n.* A loricarioid fish (*Chætostomus fischeri*) found near Panama: native term.

couch'-wheat", 1 kauch'-hwīt"; 2 couch'-hwēt", *n.* Same as COUCH-GRASS. [with couch-grass.

couch'y, 1 kauch'ı; 2 couch'y, *a.* Resembling or overrun

cou"dé', 1 kū'dē'; 2 cu'de', *a.* [F.] Bent at right angles; elbowed, as astronomical instruments. See EQUATORIAL.

cou"dée', 1 kū'dē' *or* kū'dē; 2 cu'de' *or* ku'dē, *n.* A measure of length; the distance from the elbow to the end of the hand; cubit. [F., < *coude*, elbow, < L. *cubitum*; see CUBIT.]

Cou'der', 1 kū'dē'; 2 cu'de', **Louis Charles Auguste** (1790?–1873). A French historical painter; *Soldier of Marathon*, etc.

Cou'ders-port, 1 kau'dərz-pōrt; 2 cou'derş-pōrt, *n.* A borough, county-seat of Potter county, Pa.

cou"di-ère', 1 kū"dı-ār'; 2 cu"di-êr', *n.* The elbow-piece of a suit of armor. [F., < *coude*; see COUDÉE.] **coudet.**

cou"é', 1 kū"ē'; 2 cu"e', *n.* Same as COWARD, 2.

Cou"é', 1 kū"ē'; 2 cu"e', **Émile** (1860?–1926). A French psychologist; author of self-mastery and healing by auto-suggestion; pharmacist.

Cou"ë"ron', 1 kū"ē"rōn'; 2 cu"e"rôn', *n.* A town in Loire-Inférieure department, France.

Coues, 1 kauz; 2 cous, **Elliott** (9/10 1842–12/28 1899). An American ornithologist, author, and editor.

cou'gar, 1 kū'gar; 2 cu'gar, *n.* The puma or panther (*Felis concolor*). [< S. Am. *cuguacuara*.] **cou'guar†.**

cough, } 1 kŏf; 2 cŏf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To expel from the
cof², } breathing-tubes by a cough: followed by *up*; as, to *cough up* phlegm. **2.** To produce (a particular state or result) by coughing; as, he *coughed* himself red in the face. **II.** *i.* To expel air from the lungs in a spasmodic or noisy manner. [Imitative.] **coghe†.— to cough down,** to express disapproval of and silence, as a speaker, by continuous simulated coughing.— **to c. up** [Slang, purely U. S.], to hand over; produce; as, *cough up* that dollar.— **cough'er,** *n.*

cough, *n.* **1.** The act of coughing; a sudden and noisy expulsion of the breath, caused by local irritation, or by an effort to rid the air-passages of some secretion or foreign matter. **2.** A disease productive of coughing: often chronic. **coghe†; coughe†.— churchyard cough** [Colloq.], a severe cough, suggestive of more serious consequences than an ordinary cold, and therefore presaging death.— **cough'-drop",** *n.* **1.** A drop or tablet taken to alleviate a cough. **c.-lozenge†. 2.** [Slang, Eng.] An old fogy.— **c.-root,** *n.* Same as NODDING WAKE-ROBIN.— **cough'weed",** *n.* Same as GOLDEN RAGWORT.— **cough'-wort",** *n.* The coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*).

coug'nar, 1 kūg'nar; 2 cuğ'nar, *n.* [Malay.] A large three-masted square-rigged Malay vessel.

cou'hage, *n.* Same as COWHAGE.

cou-i'a, 1 kū-ı'a; 2 cu-i'a, *n.* A catostomoid fish (*Chasmistes cujus*) of Nevada, one of the suckers: native name.

Cou-i'næ, 1 kū-ı'nı; 2 cu-i-nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A Madagascan subfamily of cuculoid birds. [< COUA.] **cou'ine,** *a. & n.*

coul†, *n.* Same as COWL.

coul, 1 kaul; 2 coul, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To pull together with a rake or broad hoe. **cowl†.** [ING, 2.

cou"lage', 1 kū"lāj'; 2 cu"lāzh', *n. Ceram.* Same as CASTCOUNTER, 2.

could, 1 kud; 2 cud, *imp.* of CAN, *v.* [< AS. *cūthe*, pret. of *cunnan*, = CAN¹, *v.*] **coudet.**

cou"lé', 1 kū"lē'; 2 cu"le', *n. Mus.* **1.** A slur joining two notes. **2.** An appoggiatura or dash in harpsichord-music. **3.** A sliding step in dancing. [F., slide, < *couler*; see CULLET¹.]

cou'lée, 1 kū'lē; 2 cu'le, *n. Geol.* **1.** A solidified stream or sheet of lava extending down a volcano, often forming a ridge or spur.

There are five of these basaltic cataracts, each consisting of as many individual *coulees*. C. E. DUTTON in *Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1880–1881* p. 110. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1882.]

2. [Local, N. Am.] A deep gulch or water-channel, usually dry, whose inclined sides distinguish it from a cañon, the walls of which are precipitous. [F., f. pp. of *couler*; see CULLET¹.] **coo'ley†.**

cou"leur', 1 kū"lūr'; 2 cu"lûr', *n.* **1.** A selected suit in the game of solo, in which bids are worth twice as much as in other suits. **2.** The spade suit in the game of hombre. **3.** In rouge-et-noir, black. [F., color, < L. *color*, color.] — **couleur de rose,** rose-color: used adverbially, implying an optimistic view or light.

cou"lis', 1 kū"lī'; 2 cu"li', *n.* Same as CULLIS.

cou"lisse', 1 kū"lis'; 2 cu"lis', *n.* **1.** A grooved timber, as one in which the wings of a stage-setting slide. **2.** Hence, the purlieus of a theater; specif., one of the spaces between the side scenes. **3.** A fluting in a sword-blade. **4.** *Finance.* In Paris, the curb market: so called because it was originally located in a passageway leading to the floor of the stock exchange. [F., groove, < *couler*; see CULLET¹.]

cou"lis'ser', 1 kū"lī'syē'; 2 cu"li'syę', *n.* [F.] *Finance.* In Paris, a curb broker.

coul'lart, *n.* A medieval engine of war, probably for stone-throwing.

cou"loir', 1 kū"lwār'; 2 cu"lwār', *n.* **1.** A deep gorge or gully.

The face of it was scarred by *couloirs*, of which the deeper and narrower ones were filled with ice.
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise, Weisshorn* p. 107. [A. 1871.]

2. A dredging-machine that employs iron buckets on an endless chain. [F., < *couler*; see CULLET¹.]

cou-lomb', 1 kū-lom'; 2 cu-lŏm', *n.* The practical unit of quantity in measuring electricity; the amount conveyed by a current of one ampere intensity in one second. It corresponds to the decomposition of .0935 mg. of water. [< C. A. de *Coulomb.*] — **cou-lomb'-me"ter,** *n.* An apparatus for measuring in coulombs. **cou-lom'e-ter†.— c.-volt,** *n.* A joule.

Cou"lomb', 1 kū"lōñ'; 2 cu"lôñ', **Charles Augustin de** (6/14 1736–8/28 1806). A French physicist and electrician; invented the torsion balance, etc.— **Coulomb's law** (*Elec.*), the law that the attractions and repulsions between two electrified bodies are in the inverse ratio of the squares of their distance and, the distance being constant, are directly proportional to the product of their charges.— **Coulomb's ring theory** (*Mech.*), the assumption that in a bar of circular section the torsional stress at any point is proportional to the radial distance of such point from the neutral axis of the bar.

Cou"lom"miers', 1 kū"lō"myē'; 2 cu"lô"myę', *n.* A town in Seine-et-Marne department, France.

Cou"lon' de Thév"not', 1 kū"lōñ' də tēv"nō'; 2 cu"lôñ' de tēv"nō', A. (1755–1814). The inventor of French shorthand; military secretary to Lafayette.

coulpe†, *n.* [F.] A fault. CHAUCER *P. T.* p. 153, col. 2, l. 23.

coul'ter, coul'ter-neb". See COLTER.

Coul'ter, 1 kōl'tar; 2 cōl'ter, **John Merle** (11/22 1851). An American botanist, educator, and author.— **Coulter pine, Coulter's pine,** same as BIG-CONE PINE. See PINE.

cou-lure', 1 kū-lūr'; 2 cu-lur', *n.* **1.** The washing away of plant-pollen by excessive rains, causing sterility. **2.** The sterility so caused. **3.** A disease of grapes, causing the dropping of the unripe fruit. [C.] [F., < *couler*; see CULLET¹.]

cou-mal'ic, 1 kū-mal'ik; 2 cu-mâl'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to coumalin. [< COU(-MARIN) + MALIC.] — **coumalic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_6H_4O_4$) derived from malic acid heated with sulfuric acid or zinc chlorid.

cou'ma-lin, 1 kū'ma-lin; 2 cu'ma-lin, *n. Chem.* An anhydrid ($C_6H_3O_2$) derived from coumalic acid by the loss of carbon dioxid. [< COUMALIC.]

cou'ma-rate, 1 kū'ma-rēt; 2 cu'ma-rāt, *n. Chem.* An ester or a salt of coumaric acid. [< COUMARIC.]

cou-mar'ic, 1 kū-mar'ik; 2 cu-mâr'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to coumarin.— **coumaric acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_9H_8O_3$) contained in melilot and other plants, also prepared synthetically.

cou"ma-ril'ic, 1 kū"ma-ril'ik; 2 cu"ma-ril'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to coumarin.— **coumarilic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_9H_6O_3$) derived from coumarin.

cou'ma-rin, 1 kū'ma-rin; 2 cu'ma-rin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_9H_8O_2$) contained in Tonka beans, sweet clover, and other plants, and also made synthetically. **cou'ma-rinet†; cu'ma-rin†.**

cou'ma-rone, 1 kū'ma-rōn; 2 cu'ma-rōn, *n. Chem.* A heavy oily compound (C_8H_6O) derived by distilling coumarilic acid with lime: present in coal-tar.

cou'ma-rou, 1 kū'ma-rū'; 2 cu'ma-ru, *n.* [F. Guiana.] See DIPTERYX. [< Carib name.] **cou"ma-ro'ma†; cu'ma-ru†.**

coun'cil, 1 kaun'sal; 2 coun'çil, *n.* **1.** An assembly of persons convened for consultation or deliberation; as, a *council* of physicians; a clerical *council*.

Never . . . had a whole people been so freely called into *council*, as in England, after the complete emancipation of the press.
MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. ii, ch. 21, p. 477. [w. J. w. 1878.]

2. A body of men elected or appointed to assist in the administration of government, or to legislate; as, a territorial *council*; a privy *council*; a governor's *council*. **3.** A legislative body. (1) In Territories of the United States, a coordinate branch of the legislature. (2) In English colonies, a body of advisers to the governor, whose function is both legislative and administrative. **4.** *Eccl.* (1) A gathering of ecclesiastical dignitaries and scholars, for the purpose of discussing and regulating matters of church doctrine and discipline; distinguished as *diocesan; provincial, national, general*, and *ecumenical councils*. (2) An advisory assembly in some of the Protestant denominations, made up partly of clerical and partly of lay members. (3) In the old Jewish polity, the Sanhedrin, whose powers were judicial, legislative, and religious. **5.** Any group or party wielding political power; as, the *councils* of the Greek peoples. **6.** A branch of some societies, as of the senior and junior orders of American Mechanics. **7.** The deliberation or consultation that takes place in a council-chamber: used after *from, in*, etc. **8†.** Counsel. [< F. *concile*, < L. *concilium*, <*con-* (*cum*), together, + *calo*, call.] **coun'cellt.** Syn.: see CABINET; CONGRESS.

With the differentiation between *council* and *counsel*, dating chiefly from the 16th cent. when the ecclesiastical *concilium* was extended to any deliberative and advisory assembly, the spelling *councilor* has given place to the older form *counselor*.

The principal ecclesiastical councils are: **Council of Arles** (314), condemned the Donatists; **C. of Basel** or **XVII. Ecumenical C.** (1431–1438), effected a short-lived union of Latin and Greek churches; **C. of Chalcedon** or **IV. Ecumenical C.** (451), condemned Eutyches, defined the two natures of Christ, and accepted the Constantinopolitan addition to Nicene Creed, and is accepted as authoritative by the Greek church; **C. of Clermont** (1095), authorized the First Crusade; **C. of Constance** or **XVI. Ecumenical C.** (1414–1418), condemned Huss, Wyclif, and Jerome of Prague; **Councils of Constantinople**, (1) condemned Arianism (337); (2) **II. Ecumenical C.** (381), added the *filioque* clause to the Nicene Creed; (3) **V. Ecumenical C.** (553), condemned Origen and Theodoret; (4) **VI. Ecumenical** (680–681), condemned Monotheletism; (5) **VIII. Ecumenical** (869–870), denounced Iconoclasts; **Councils of Ephesus**, (1) **III. Ecumenical** (431), condemned Nestorius; (2) **Robber Synod** (449), see LATROCINIUM; **C. of Ferrara and Florence** (1438–1442), at-

tempted reunion of Greek and Latin churches; **C. of Jerusalem** (50), abrogated circumcision; **Councils of Lateran,** (1) **IX. Ecumenical** (1123), settled right of investiture and confirmed Concordat of Worms; (2) **X. Ecumenical** (439), condemned Arnold of Brescia; (3) **XI. Ecumenical,** denounced Albigenses and Waldenses; (4) **XII. Ecumenical,** formulated confession of faith against the Albigenses; (5) **XVIII. Ecumenical** (1512–1517), annulled Pragmatic sanction of France and repudiated the Council of Pisa; **Councils of Lyons,** (1) **XIII. Ecumenical** (1245), deposed Frederick II., and concerted against Islamism; (2) **XIV. Ecumenical** (1274), regulated papal elections and attempted to unite Greek and Latin churches; **Councils of Nice,** (1) **I. Ecumenical** (325), condemned Arianism and drew up the Nicene Creed; (2) **VII. Ecumenical** (787), denounced Iconoclasts; **C. of Pisa** (1409), deposed Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII., and elected Alexander V.; **C. of Rome** (342), supported Athanasius; **C. of Sardis** (347), condemned Arianism; **C. of Trent** or **XIX. Ecumenical C.** (1545–1563), restated the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church and condemned the Reformation; **C. of Tyre** (335), condemned Athanasius; **C. of the Vatican** (1869–), decreed papal infallibility; **C. of Vienne** (1311–1312), suppressed the order of the Knights Templars. The first six ecumenical councils are recognized by the Anglican churches, and the first seven by the Eastern churches.

The principal secular councils are: **Army Council** (1643–1648), an administrative body in Cromwell's army during the civil war; **C. of Ancients** or **Elders** (1795–1799), the upper legislative chambers of the French Directory; **C. of Blood** or **of Troubles** (1567), the tribunal established by the Duke of Alva to support Spanish claims in the Netherlands; **C. of Five Hundred** (1795–1799), the lower chamber of the French Directory; **C. of the Indies** (1511), founded by King Ferdinand to govern the Spanish colonies; **C. of the North** (1536–1641), a tribunal established by Henry VIII. at York to suppress the Pilgrimage of Grace; **C. of the Ten** (1310–1797), a tribunal of 10 (afterwards 17) members who governed the Republic of Venice; **C. of Seville** (1303), a subsidiary branch of the Council of the Indies; **C. of State,** a tribunal of 41 members which governed England from the execution of Charles I. until the Protectorate.

—**borough council,** an administrative body of persons duly elected to manage the affairs of a borough.—**common c.,** a municipal legislative body: sometimes a coordinate branch of such a body, which is then called a *city council.*—**condolence c.,** the council held by Indians of Iroquois tribes to inaugurate a successor upon the death of a sachem.—**c. bill** [Eng.] (*Finance*), a remittance draft on British Indian banks issued and sold in London by the India council. **c. draft‡.**—**coun'cil-board",** *n.* The table round which a council assembles; hence, the council itself. **c.-table‡.**—**c.-chamber,** *n.*—**c.-fire,** *n.* The fire around which the American Indians sit in council.—**c.-house,** *n.*—**coun'cil-man,** *n.* A member of a municipal council.—**coun'cil-man-ic,** *a.*—**c. of ministers** [F.], a committee made up of the heads of departments in the national government, having general supervision over the administration of laws. Its members are also members, ex officio, of the Council of State.—**C. of State,** in modern France, the supreme national administrative committee, containing the ministers and other high, permanent officials.—**c. of war.** 1. A conference of officers called into consultation by the commander-in-chief of an army or garrison. 2. In some European countries, a permanent advisory board or committee.—**county c.** [Eng.], a council under the Local Government Act (1888) having control of county finance, supervision of the registration of voters for Parliament, joint control with quarter-sessions, of the county police, maintenance of highways, etc.—**coun'ty-coun"cil-or,** *n.*—**ecumenical c.** 1. A council of prelates and theologians to regulate matters of doctrine or discipline in the church. 2. *R. C. Ch.* A convocation of all the bishops in communion with the Holy See to regulate matters pertaining to faith, morals, or discipline.—**executive c.,** an advisory body whose business it is to assist and, in some instances, to exercise partial control over the executive. Such bodies exist in most of the British colonies and in some of the States of the United States, the upper house of the legislature exercising similar functions in other States. The United States Senate serves an analogous purpose to the extent of passing upon the appointments of the more important Federal officers and of ratifying treaties, as does the **Privy Council** in theory in England, tho the Cabinet has in practise taken over its governmental functions. Of this nature are the **King's Privy Council for Canada** in Canada, the **Federal Executive Council** in Australia, the **Executive Council** in the Union of South Africa, and all the Crown colonies.—**general c.** 1. A council made up of delegates representative of the whole of a certain territory or organization, as the British Parliament. 2. The deliberative body of a Scottish university; also, the administrative board of Oxford University, properly known as the *Hebdomadal Council.* 3. *Eccl.* A body of Evangelical Lutherans of the United States, founded in 1866 by the Synods of Pennsylvania, New York, and Pittsburg, that withdrew from the General Synod on account of doctrinal divergences.—**great c.** 1. *Eng. Hist.* Same as CURIA REGIS, 1. 2. The municipal council which used to attend to the legislative affairs of the independent Italian cities, like Genoa and Venice.—**high c.** (*Mormon Ch.*), an ecclesiastical tribunal composed of three presiding and twelve other high priests, having original and appellate jurisdiction.—**legislative c.** [U. S.], the upper house of a Territorial legislature.—**metropolitan c.,** in the early church, the provincial council presided over by a metropolitan.—**parish c.** [Eng.], one of the local legislative bodies created by act of Parliament in 1894.—**town c.** [Eng. & Ir.], under the Municipal Corporations Acts, an administrative body consisting of councilors and aldermen.—**urban district c.** [Eng.], an elective body managing the affairs of a town and its environs.

Coun'cil Bluffs. A city, county-seat of Pottawattamie county, Iowa.

Coun'cil Grove. A city, county-seat of Morris county, Kan.

coun'cil-or, 1 koun'sil-er *or* -er; 2 coun'cil-or, *n.* 1. A member of a council. 2. The presiding officer of a council. See COUNCIL, 6. 3†. A counselor. **coun'cil-ist†; coun'cil-lor‡.**

coun'sel, 1 koun'sel; 2 coun'sĕl, *v.* [-SELED or -SELLED, -SELS*; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To give advice to; instruct as to duty or interest; admonish; encourage; as, I *counsel* you to fly. 2. To advise in favor of; as, I *counsel* flight.

II. *i.* To take counsel; deliberate. [< F. *conseiller,* < L. *consiliari,* < *consilium;* see COUNSEL, *n.*] **con'sellt.** Syn: see ADMONISH.—**coun'sel-a-bl(e)‡,** *a.* 1. Willing to take counsel or follow advice. 2†. Expedient. **coun'sel-la-bl(e)‡.**

coun'sel, *n.* 1. Mutual interchange of opinion; consultation; as, we took *counsel* together. 2. Opinion as the result of consultation; advice; as, to give *counsel.* 3. Good judgment; prudence; caution; as, in this undertaking use *counsel.* 4. Purpose as the result of careful consideration; design; as, God's *counsel.* 5. *Theol.* An advisory declaration made by Christ or one of the Apostles as a guide to the highest morality: opposed to *precept* in that it is not held to be obligatory upon Christians; as, a *counsel* of perfection. See *Matt.* xix, 21. 6. A lawyer engaged to give advice, or to act as an advocate in court, in the U. K. a barrister, in the U. S. an attorney; used as singular or plural; as, the plaintiff's *counsel.* 7†. A secret intent. [< F. *conseil,* < L. *consilium,* < *consulo,* consult.] **con'sellt; con'sel†; coun'sellt.** Syn: admonition, advice, caution, discussion, exhortation, instruction, persuasion, recommendation, suggestion, warning.—**king's** or **queen's counsel,** in the British empire, barristers who are designated as counsel of the crown and can not afterward plead against the crown without permission.—**to keep one's own c.,** to be reticent about one's opinions or affairs.—**coun'sel-keep"er,** *n.* One who can keep a secret.—**c.-keeping,** *a.*—**to take c.,** to consult; seek advice.—**coun'sel-ful,** *a.*

coun'sel-or, 1 koun'sel-er *or* -or; 2 coun'sĕl-or, *n.* 1. One who gives counsel; an adviser. 2. One who gives advice about law matters; counsel; counselor at law; an advocate. Compare ATTORNEY.

> The confidential *counsellor,* solicitor or attorney . . . cannot be compelled to disclose papers delivered or communications made to him . . . in that capacity.
>
> GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, p. 309. [L. R. A. & co. 1857.]

3. A member of a council: properly spelled *councilor.* [< F. *conseiller,* < L. *consiliarius,* < *consilium;* see COUNSEL, *n.*] **coun'sel-lor‡.**—**coun'sel-or-ship,** *n.* The office of counsel. **coun'sel-lor-ship‡.**

count, 1 kount; 2 count, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To call off the units of (a collection or an amount) one by one, so as to ascertain the total number; enumerate; as, to *count* a flock. 2. To believe or consider to be; judge; esteem; think.

> All women would be *counted* chaste and wise.
>
> DRYDEN *Wife of Bath* l. 141.

3. To place to the account of; ascribe; as, her patience must be *counted* to her. 4. To find the number of by more complex methods than by simple enumeration; compute. 5†. To take note of. 6†. To recount.

II. *i.* 1. To call off numbers in their regular order of progression; number; as, I can *count* up to a hundred. 2. To carry weight; add value; swell the number; as, every vote *counts.* 3. To rely: followed by *on* or *upon.* 4. *Mus.* To keep time by counting or beating. 5†. *Law.* To plead; charge; allege. 6. To make use of the more complex processes of arithmetic; reckon; compute. 7†. To take account: *with* a person, of a thing. [< F. *conter,* < L. *computo;* see COMPUTE.] Syn: see CALCULATE.—**count'fish",** *n.* A large schnapper, the cock-schnapper, used as a standard of size in counting fish in market, a number proportionately larger than a dozen of those fish that fall below its size being counted as a dozen.—**c.-muster,** *n.* [Austral.] A round-up of cattle, for counting.—**c.-wheel,** *n.* A notched wheel governing the number of strokes and the times of sounding the hours by a clock.—**to c. out.** 1. To eliminate from consideration, as in children's games, where a lot is determined by recitation of a ditty, assigning one word to each child in succession. 2. To keep a candidate out of office, when he has been elected, by fraudulent counting of votes. 3. [Eng.] In parliamentary practise, to declare the House of Commons adjourned when it is announced that a quorum of its members is not present.—**to c. out the House,** to adjourn a legislative body, on observing the lack of a quorum, as the British House of Commons, in which 40 constitutes a quorum.—**to c. the cost,** to consider the risk, etc., beforehand.—**count'a-bl(e)‡,** *a.*

count[1], *n.* 1. The act of counting or reckoning; as, a correct *count.* 2. The number that is or may be ascertained by counting; as, what is his *count?*

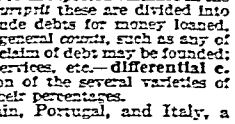
> His count of years is full, his allotted task is wrought.
>
> BRYANT *Waiting by the Gate* st. 3.

3. The act of giving attention to details; attention; observance; consideration; heed.

> Great public events were happening all this while, of which the simple young page took little *count.*
>
> THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. i, ch. 4, p. 27. [L.]

4. The state of being accounted of value; estimation; store; as, I do not set much *count* upon his story. 5. An accounting, as of a stewardship or for an action. 6. *Law.* A separate and distinct charge in a pleading or indictment. *Formerly, the whole declaration in a real* action was termed the *count.* In modern law this term is interchangeable with *declaration* when the plaintiff's complaint embraces only a single cause of action and he makes only one statement of it. If there are several statements or causes of action each is now called a *count,* and all collectively constitute the declaration. 7. *Mus.* (1) Rhythm. (2) The act of counting the pulses of a rhythm. (3) One of those pulses. 8. *Textilemanuf.* (1) The standard of size or fineness of yarn, estimated by the number of hanks to the pound. (2) *pl.* In card-clothing, fineness of the pitch of the wire teeth. 9. An oyster, terrapin, or some similar delicacy, of such a size as to be sold by the pound. [< OF. *conte* (F. *compte*), < LL. *computus,* < L. *computo;* see COMPUTE.] **countet.**—**common counts** (*Law*), certain general counts, not founded upon any particular contract, introduced to widen the scope of a declaration and to prevent the miscarriage of justice due to unexpected variance in the evidence. In actions of *assumpsit* these are divided into **money counts,** which include debts for money loaned, paid out, interest, etc., and general *counts,* such as any of the usual facts upon which a claim of debt may be founded; as board, lodging, labor, services, etc.—**differential c.** (*Hematology*), the numeration of the several varieties of leucocytes with respect to their percentages.

count[2], *n.* In France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, a nobleman originally corresponding to an earl in England and occupying a position next in rank to a marquis. In the Roman republic a *count* or *comes* was the assistant to a proconsul or proprætor. Under the empire the title was given to the close personal associates and intimates of the emperor, thus becoming the highest within his gift.



Count's Coronet.

In early feudal times *counts* were the governors of provinces for the king, acting as personal agents with vice-regal powers, while dukes were governors of cities. Later both became feudal proprietors and ranked equally. *Counts* were not infrequently independent sovereigns, as the Counts of Flanders. Ultimately the title came to be ranked below that of *duke,* and has so continued. The word is used also to translate the German *graf* (see GRAF), tho not originally the same. The title, being in some countries assumed by all the sons, is often a mere indication of noble birth. It is not used as an English title except in *count palatine* (which see); but *countess* is the feminine equivalent of *earl.*

> All these provincial generals were therefore dukes; but no more than ten among them were dignified with the rank of *counts* or companions, a title of honor, or rather of favor which had been recently invented in the court of Constantine.
>
> GIBBON *Decline and Fall* ch. 17, p. 176. [MACM. 1896.]

[< OF. *conte,* < L. *comes,* associate < *com-* (< *cum*), with, + *eo,* go.] **countet.**—**Count of the Saxon Shore,** in Britain, during the Roman occupation in the 4th century, an official having charge over the southeastern and eastern shores of England, which were liable to Saxon invasion.—**c. palatine.** 1. *G. Hist.* Originally, a palsgrave, or count of the palace, whose duties had to do with the royal tribunal, and who was selected from the king's comitatus; later, a provincial palsgrave who managed the royal lands, etc. See COMITATUS; PALSGRAVE. 2. *Eng. Hist.* One of those who formerly exercised a king's prerogatives in the counties of Cheshire, Durham, Lancaster, and the Isle of Ely. Lancaster and Durham have been united to the crown, and Cheshire and Ely were abolished as palatinates in the reigns of William IV. and Victoria. See PALATINE; PALSGRAVE.—**count'dom,** *n.*

coun'te-nance, 1 koun'tı-nans; 2 coun'te-nanç, *v.* [-NANCED; -NANC-ING.] 1. To look upon approvingly; aid with open encouragement; approve; abet; as, to *countenance* theft. 2†. To pretend. 3†. To be in keeping with. Syn: see ABET; ENCOURAGE.—**coun'te-nance-er,** *n.*

coun'te-nance, *n.* 1. One's face or features, especially as indicative of his disposition or state of mind; as, of a dark or forbidding *countenance.* 2. An encouraging aspect or attitude; approval; support.

> General Grant neither at this time nor at any other gave the least *countenance* to the efforts which were made to annoy him in political opposition to the President. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ix, p. 51. [c. co. 1890.]

3. Expression in general; appearance. 4†. Pretense. 5†. Confidence. 6†. Presentableness. [< F. *contenance,* < L. *continentia;* see CONTINENCE.] **con'te-nancet; coun'te-naunce†.** Syn: see FAVOR; HELP.—**In countenance,** with a composed aspect; assured.—**Lesser C.** (*Occult.*), see SEPHIRA and MICROPROSOPUS.—**out of c.,** with the countenance confused or cast down; abashed.—**to change c.,** to show emotion by one's facial expression.—**to keep one's c.,** to preserve a calm demeanor; refrain from blushing or smiling.

coun'ter[1], 1 koun'ter; 2 coun'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To return, as a blow, by another blow. 2. To oppose; contradict; controvert. 3. To put a new counter on, as a shoe.

II. *i.* 1. To give a blow in boxing while receiving or parrying one. 2. *Chess.* To make a countermove.

coun'ter‡, *n. & vi.* To encounter; meet; collide.

coun'ter, *a.* 1. Contrary; opposing; the adverb *counter* mistakenly separated from a following noun; as, a *counter* work (properly *counterwork*). 2. Duplicate, acting as a check, as *counter* list. [< COUNTER-.]

count'er[1], 1 kount'er; 2 coun'er, *n.* 1. One who counts or calculates. 2. A piece of wood, ivory, bone, etc., used in counting, as in whist, billiards, etc.

> Words are but *counters*—the coins of intellectual exchange.
>
> ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. i, p. 27. [L. 1876.]

3. A piece or man in chess, checkers, and other games; often in a figurative sense, as we are mere *counters* on a board. 4. An imitation coin of inferior metal; counterfeit. 5. Debased coin, hence applied contemptuously to money in general. 6. A contrivance attached to a machine for counting its strokes or revolutions. 7. Formerly, in England, a lawyer retained to conduct a cause in court; a barrister. 8. [slang.] In baseball, one who makes a run. [< OF. *countour,* < L. *computator,* < *computo;* see COMPUTE.] **compt'er‡; coun'tour.**—**coun'ter-cock",** *n. Plumbing.* A cock upon a counter for drawing beverages: a pantry-cock.—**c.-jumper,** *n.* [Humorous.] A salesman in a dry-goods store.—**c.-loper,** *n.* Same as COUNTER-JUMPER.—**c.-man,** *n.* [Eng.] One who waits at a counter.—**c.-pump,** *n.* In stores, barrooms, etc., a device beneath the counter for pumping liquids from barrels kept at a distance.—**over the c.** (*Finance*), business transacted in an office as opposed to that done in the stock exchange.

coun'ter[2], *n.* 1. An opposite.

> Each color with its *counter* glowed. EMERSON *Merlin* pt. ii, st. 1.

2. The portion of a shoe that surrounds the heel of the wearer. 3. The portion of a ship between the waterline and the knuckle of the stern. 4. A horse's breast. 5. *Mus.* The voice-part set in immediate contrast with the air. 6. *Fencing.* A parry in which one foil follows the other in a small circle. 7. *Boxing.* A blow given while parrying or receiving another. 8. A depressed or perforated block opposing a die or a punch. 9. *Typefounding.* That part of the face of a type which is followed out or depressed in giving the character its proper form. 10. The superintendent of a canal or similar work, under a resident engineer. STUART *Dict. Arch.* 11. *Min.* (1) A cross-vein. (2) A gangway driven obliquely upward on a coal-seam for some distance from the main gangway, and then continuing parallel with it. [< COUNTER-.]—**coun'ter-ski"ver,** *n. Shoemanuf.* A machine designed for skiving counters, cutting out welts, and other special purposes. See SKIVING-MACHINE.—**c.-stitcher,** *n. Shoemanuf.* A machine specially designed for stitching counters.—**c.-timber,** *n. Shipbuild.* A timber built into the counter.

coun'ter[3], *n.* An encounter.

coun'ter, *adv.* 1. Contrary; in opposition: chiefly with *run* and *go;* as, do not *go counter* to my instructions.

> No sensible man will lightly *go counter* to an opinion firmly held by a great body of his countrymen.
>
> MATTHEW ARNOLD *Mixed Essays* essay i, p. 1. [MACM. 1883.]

2. In a reverse or wrong direction; backward; as, the hounds hunt *counter.*

> My brain has been at fault. . . . and even yet it hunts *counter.*
>
> Scott *Kenilworth* p. 120. [L. R. R. 1821.]

3†. At the face. [< F. *contre*, < L. *contra;* see CONTRA-.]

coun'ter, *prep.* [Rare.] Against; contrary to.

counter-, *prefix.* Contrary; opposite. [< F. *contre-*, < L. *contra-;* see CONTRA-; or < COUNTER, *adv.*]

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

coun"ter-act', *vt.* To act in opposition to; frustrate; hinder.— **coun"ter-ac'tant,** *n.* That which counteracts; a counteractive.— **coun"ter-ac'ter or-ac'tor,** *n.*— **coun"ter-ac'tion,** *n.* Action in opposition; hindrance.— **coun"ter-ac'tiv(es,** **I.** *a.* Tending to counteract. **II.** *n.* One who or that which counteracts.— **coun"ter-ac'tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*— **coun'ter-a"gent,** *n.* That which acts in opposition.— **c.·agency,** *n.*— **c.·alliance,** *n.* An alliance, as of nations or individuals, to offset one previously contracted; or to counteract an alliance between opponents.— **c.·antidote,** *n.* Any substance that tends to destroy or minimize the action of an antidote; an anti-antitoxin.— **c.·appeal,** *n.* An appeal in rebuttal.— **c.·appellant,** *n.*— **c.·approach,** *n. Fort.* A trench, generally zigzag, by which the besieged meets the approaches of the besiegers; countermine.— **c.·apse,** *n. Church Arch.* An apse placed opposite the main apse.— **c.·arch,** *n.* An arch connecting the tops of counterforts.— **c.·argue,** *vt.* & *vi.* To present arguments in refutation.— **c.·argument,** *n.*— **coun"ter-attack'.** **I.** *vt.* To attack for the purpose of frustrating a previous attack. **II.** *n.* An attack designed to counteract a previous hostile advance.— **c.·attired,** *a. Her.* Having double horns in opposite directions.— **c.·attraction,** *n.* An opposing or contrary attraction.— **c.·attractive,** *a.*— **c.·attractively,** *adv.*

coun"ter-bal'ance, 1 kaun'tər-bal'əns; 2 coun'tər-băl'anç, *vt.* [-ANCED; -ANC-ING.] To oppose with an equal force; weigh against with an equal weight; offset; countervail.

coun'ter-bal"ance, *n.* **1.** That which counterbalances; any power equally opposing another.

The lightest reasons that may be will seem to weigh greatly, if nothing be put in the counterbalance.
SIDNEY *Works, Defence of Poesy* p. 49. [H. B. 1831.]

2. *Mech.* Specif., a device or contrivance, as a weight, to oppose the momentum of a reciprocating or partly reciprocating member, as a coupling-rod, or the motion of any member; counterpoise. [< F. *contre-balance;* see COUNTER- and BALANCE.]

coun'ter-bass", *n. Mus.* **1.** That part of a composition having two basses written for voices or instruments of the lowest range. **2.** An exceptionally low bass voice, descending to C below the bass stave.— **c.·batter,** *vt. Mil.* To answer one bombardment with another; to discharge a return fire.— **c.·battery,** *n.* A battery in opposition to another battery.— **c.·beam,** *n.* A beam that communicates a reciprocating motion to the platen of a printing-machine.— **coun'ter-blast",** *n.* An opposing blast; an answering argument; a denunciation.— **coun'ter-blow",** *n.* A return blow.— **c.·bond,** *n. Law.* A bond to indemnify the surety on another's bond.— **coun"ter-bore',** *vt.* To form a counterbore in.— **coun'ter-bore",** *n.* **1.** A cylindrical enlargement of the end of a cylinder-bore or of a bore-hole. **2.** A kind of drill used for enlarging one end of a hole.— **coun"ter-brace',** *vt.* **1.** To brace (the head yards) sharp up one way and the after yards the other; as, to *counterbrace* the fore- and main-yards. **2.** To brace so as to resist opposite strains; fix or place counterbraces on.— **coun'ter-brace",** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A brace on a yard running in a direction opposite to that of the ordinary brace. **2.** A compression-member in a framed structure, carrying stress in the opposite direction to a main-brace.— **c.·brand,** *n.* A cattle-mark effacing or canceling the original brand.— **coun"ter-buff',** *vt.* To strike back; buffet in return.— **coun'ter-buff",** *n.* A return blow.— **c.·carte,** *n. Fencing.* A counter-parry in carte.— **c.·cast†,** *n.* A contrary contrivance.— **c.·caster†,** *n.* A bookkeeper: used in contempt.— **c.·ceiling,** *n. Build.* A secondary or false ceiling made by filling the space between the true ceiling and the floor above with sound-preventing or fireproofing material.

coun"ter-change', 1 kaun'tər-chēnj'; 2 coun'tər-chānj', *vt.* **1.** To cause to change places or to take an opposite place; interchange.

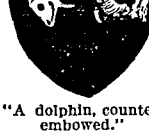
The front of the battle was now exactly *counterchanged.*
HUME *England* vol. i, ch. 57, p. 678. [V.]

2. To diversify; checker.— **coun'ter-change",** *n.* Reciprocation; exchange.— **coun"ter-changed',** *pa.* **1.** Exchanged. **2.** *Her.* Blazoned as a charge on a field of two tinctures, the color of the part of the charge on each tincture being that of the other tincture. See illus. in next column. **coun"ter-chang'ing†; coun"ter-col'ored†.**

coun"ter-charge', 1 kaun'tər-chärj'; 2 coun'tər-chärj', *vt.* **1.** To charge in opposition to (a charge of soldiery). **2.** To accuse in return; make a charge against (an accuser); as, I charge theft, he *countercharges* slander. **3.** *Decoration.* To make one design by reversing the figures of another; to reverse a design. [< F. *contre-charger;* see COUNTER- and CHARGE, *v.*]

coun'ter-charge", *n.* **1.** An opposing charge or onslaught. **2.** An opposing accusation; a counter-claim.

coun"ter-charm', *vt.* To counteract the effect of a charm upon; win by opposing charms.— **coun'ter-charm",** *n.* An opposite charm.— **coun"ter-check',** *vt.* To meet or reply to (a check) by checking in return.— **coun'ter-check",** *n.* That which counterchecks; a check for a check.— **c.·chevronny,** *a. Her.* Divided chevronwise and palewise, as a field: properly, *chevronny counterchanged.* See CHEVRONNY. **c.·chevroned†.**— **c.·chute",** *n. Min.* A device for conveying coal from a high level to a lower one.— **c.·claim,** *n. Law.* A cross-demand alleged by a defendant in his favor against the plaintiff.— **c.·claim,** *vt.* & *vi.*— **c.·claimant,** *n.*— **c.·clockwise,** *a.* Contrary to the direction taken by the hands of a clock round the dial.— **c.·clockwise,** *adv.*— **coun'ter-clout",** *n.* A countersunk clout-nail.— **c.·cock",** *n.* See under COUNTER², *n.*— **coun"ter-coloed',** *a. Her.* Charged with gyrons of alternate tincture whose coins meet in the fess-point: used of a shield.— **c.·colored,** *a. Her.* Having opposite parts differently tinctured.— **c.·compony,** *a. Her.* Composed of two rows of squares of two tinctures alternating. **c.·campt; c.·checky†; c.·componé†.**— **c.·condemnation,** *n.* A refutatory condemnation.— **c.·couchant,** *a. Her.* Having the heads in opposite directions, as animals couchant. See COUCHANT.— **c.·coupé,** *n. Fencing.* A coupé used as a riposte.— **c.·courant,** *a. Her.* Running in opposite directions, as animals.— **c.·cry,** *n.* A conflicting cry.— **c.·current,** *n.* A current setting in an opposite direction, especially to that of another current.— **c.·deed,** *n. Law.* An instrument that invalidates or supersedes a previous deed; a secret deed.— **c.·diapason,** *n. Organ-build.* A diapason sixteen feet in length: a double diapason.— **c.·die,** *n.* A die that is the opposite of another, as in stamping sheet material.— **c.·dike,** *n.* A reenforcing or reserve dike.— **c.·disengage,** *vt. Fencing.* **1.** To disengage into the previous line in anticipation of a similar move on the part of one's opponent. **2.** To ripost by disengaging immediately after one's opponent.— **c.·disengagement,** *n.*— **c.·distinction,** *n.* Contradistinction.— **c.·drain,** *n.* A drain parallel to a canal or embanked watercourse, for collecting the soakage-water.— **coun"ter-draw',** *vt. Art.* To trace, as an outline of a drawing, on transparent material. See TRACE.— **c.·dweller,** *n.* One who is antiscian.— **c.·earth,** *n.* In the Pythagorean philosophy, a world between our earth and the central fire of the universe: identified by later philosophers with the western hemisphere; the antichthon.— **c.·efficiency,** *n. Mech.* The reciprocal of a given efficiency.— **c. electromotive force** (*Elec.*), a potential difference in a circuit opposed to the main potential difference and hence developing a current in the opposite direction to the original current, whose operation it resists and diminishes in the amount of its ratio to it. It is found in motors, induction coils, galvanic batteries, etc. In motors it increases so rapidly in relation to the electromotive force with increased speed of revolution as to render all speed above a certain point prohibitive. In practise a motor is found to develop maximum output when the *counter electromotive force* is equal to exactly one-half of the impressed electromotive force. **back electromotive force†; spurious resistance†.**— **c.·embattled,** *a. Her.* Embattled on both sides; battled counter. **c.·battled†.**— **c.·embowed,** *a. Her.* Bent with the elbow



"A dolphin, counter-embowed."

"Paly of six argent and sable, a bend counterchanged."

toward the sinister.— **c.·enamel,** *n.* The enamel on the back of an enameled metal plate.— **c.·ermine,** *n.* See ERMINES.— **c.·escalloped,** *a. Her.* See ESCALLOPED.— **c.·evidence,** *n. Law.* Evidence in contradiction of previous testimony.— **c.·exposition,** *n. Music.* A reflex of the thematic exposition; one in which the normal order of the subject and answer is reversed.— **c.·extension,** *n. Surg.* The application of force to the portion of a broken or dislocated limb above the point of fracture or luxation, to steady it while extension is being made below.— **c.·extend,** *vt.*— **coun"ter-faced',** *a. Her.* Divided by bars and then palewise, as a field, with half-bars or half-barrulets alternately tinctured. **coun"ter-fa-cé†; c.·fessy†.**— **c.·fall,** *n. Spinning.* A wire beneath the yarns in a mule, counterweighted to keep them tight, acting in connection with the faller and faller-wire. **c.·faller†.**

coun'terd, *pp.* Countered. S. S.

coun'ter-feit, } 1 kaun'tər-fit; 2 coun'ter-fit, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.**
coun'ter-fit§, } To make a copy of; imitate; hence, to feign; pretend.

Imitate a good man, but do not *counterfeit* him.
The Moralist, Truth maxim xiii, p. 27.

2. Specif., to make without lawful authority and with intent to deceive and defraud, as something false and spurious in the semblance of something true and genuine; as, to *counterfeit* money.

II. *i.* **1.** To practise deception; feign. **2.** To make counterfeits. **con'tra-falt†; con'tre-fete†; coun'ter-fete†.** Syn.: see IMITATE; MOCK.

coun'ter-feit, *a.* **1.** In the form of or made to resemble something else; imitated; hence, pretended; spurious; deceitful; as, a *counterfeit* presentment; *counterfeit* grief.

He who endeavors to be humble, and holy, and perfect, in order to win heaven, has only a *counterfeit* religion.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. iv, p. 62. [H. 1876.]

2. Specif., imitated or made to resemble some genuine thing, with intent to defraud by passing the imitation for the genuine; forged, as coin. [< F. *contrefait*, < LL. *contrafactus*, pp. of *contrafacio*, < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *facio*, make.] **con'tre-fete†.— -ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.* Syn.: bogus, deceptive, false, fictitious, forged, fraudulent, mock, sham, spurious.— Ant.: authentic, correct, genuine, honest, original, sterling, true, veritable.

coun'ter-feit, *n.* **1.** Something resembling or made in imitation of another thing, as a portrait; a copy.

Shake off this downy sleep, death's *counterfeit.*
SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act ii, sc. 3.

2. Specif., something made fraudulently to resemble what is true and genuine, with a view to pass it as genuine or original; as, the bill was a *counterfeit.* **3.** An impostor. Syn.: see DISGUISE.

coun'ter-feit-er, *n.* One who counterfeits or pretends; specif., one who counterfeits money. [sance†.

coun'ter-fe"sance†, *n.* Forgery; artifice. **coun'ter-fal"-**

coun"ter-fessed', *a. Her.* Divided barry and paly; having half bars of alternate tinctures. [< COUNTERFACED.]— **counterfessy,** *a.*— **c.·fire,** *n. Forestry.* Same as BACK-FIRE.— **c.·fissure,** *n. Surg.* A cranial fracture opposite to or different from the point on which the blow was received. **contrecoup†.**— **c.·floor,** *n. Carp.* The foundation upon which a parquet floor is laid.— **c.·flory,** *a. Her.* Charged with flowers divided so that part shows on either side, as of a bearing. **c.·fleuré†; c.·fleury†; c.·flowered†.**

coun'ter-foil", 1 kaun'tər-foil'; 2 coun'ter-föil', *n.* [Eng.] **1.** Formerly, in the Exchequer, that part of a record kept by a court officer, the other, called the *stock,* being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account; counterstock. **2.** A coupon containing a memorandum, as of a check or draft, to be retained by the drawer; stub.

coun'ter-force", *n.* An opposing force.— **coun'ter-fort",** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A strengthening pier or buttress. **2.** A projecting spur of a mountain. **3†.** An entrenchment thrown up by besiegers.— **coun'ter-fugue,** *n. Mus.* A fugue wherein the theme is developed by inversion. Compare FUGUE RENVERSÉE.— **coun'ter-gage",** *vt.* To gage as a check on a previous gaging. **c.·gauge†.**— **c.·gager,** *n.*— **c.·gage,** *n. Carp.* An adjustable scribing-gage for marking the measurements of a mortise on the end of a piece that is to be tenoned, or vice versa.— **c.·gale,** *n.* The movement of air in one side of a whirlwind, as being in an opposite direction to that in the other side.— **c.·gambit,** *n. Chess.* A gambit played in reply by the second player; as, the Calabrese *counter-gambit.* See CHESS; GAMBIT.— **c.·gear,** *n.* Separate driving-gear connected by a belt with the machine to be driven.

coun'ter-glow", 1 kaun'tər-glō'; 2 coun'ter-glō', *n.* **1.** *Astron.* Same as GEGENSCHEIN. **2.** A purplish glow in the east over the earth's shadow at sunset.

coun'ter-guard", *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A small rampart raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel with those of the bastion, making a salient angle. **2.** The guard on a sword-hilt, exclusive of the cross-guard, or some part of it.— **c.·hurter,** *n. Mil.* Same as HURTER.— **c.·indication,** *n.* Same as CONTRA-INDICATION.— **c.·influence,** *vt.* To check, manage, or the like, by opposing influence.— **c.·influence,** *n.*— **c.·irritant.** **I.** *a.* Having the power of producing artificial irritation. **II.** *n.* A medicinal agent employed to excite irritation in one part of the body, so as to relieve pain in another part.— **c.·irritate,** *vt. Med.* To produce artificial inflammation in (a part), in order to relieve pain or congestion elsewhere.— **c.·irritation,** *n.*

coun'ter-jump"er, *n.* See COUNTER³, *n.*

coun'ter-lath", *n. Build.* **1.** A lath placed between others, to gage the interval, as in tiling. **2.** A lath nailed above timbers so as to raise the main lathing above their surface by the extent of its thickness, in order to permit the wet plaster to make a key between the laths. **3.** A lath laid by eye between two that have been previously gaged. **4.** A lath laid longitudinally between two rafters to provide support for laths laid across it at right angles. **c.·lathing,** *n.* Counter-laths collectively.— **c.·lever,** *n. Mech.* That portion of a leverage system lying between the weight and the fulcrum.— **c.·libration,** *n. Astron.* Libration with an opposite motion.— **c.·light,** *n. Paint.* An incidental light, disturbing or opposing the effect of the main light.— **c.·list,** *n.* A duplicate list for use in checking.— **c.·lode,** *n. Mining.* A lode intersecting a main lode. **caun'ter†; caun'ter-lode"†; con'tra-lode"†; coun'ter†.**

coun'ter-ly, *adv. Her.* See PARTY PER PALE, under PALE.

coun'ter-man", *n.* See COUNTER², *n.*

coun"ter-mand', 1 kaun'tər-mand'; 2 coun'ter-månd', *vt.* **1.** To recall or annul, as a command; revoke, as an order, by giving a contrary order; as, he *countermanded* his instructions to his steward. **2.** To contradict the orders of; oppose; as, he *countermanded* his chief. **3†.** To prohibit; forbid. **4†.** To dominate; control. [< F. *contremander*, < LL. *contramando*, < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *mando;* see MANDATE.]— **coun"ter-mand'a-bl(e",** *a.*

coun'ter-mand", *n.* An order or command contrary to or revoking one previously issued.

coun"ter-march', 1 kaun'tər-märch'; 2 coun'ter-märch', *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to march back; as, to *countermarch* a regiment. **II.** *i.* **1.** To march back. **2.** *Mil.* To execute a countermarch.

coun'ter-march", *n.* **1.** A return march. **2.** *Mil.* (1) A change of direction, as of a company, in line or column from front to rear by a flank movement, retaining the same men in the front rank. (2) The turning of a battery to face in an opposite direction, the caisson taking the rear position. **3.** Any reversal of conduct or method.

coun'ter-marcht, *pp.* Countermarched. S. S.

coun"ter-mark', 1 kaun'tər-märk'; 2 coun'ter-märk', *vt.* To make or place a countermark on.

coun'ter-mark", *n.* **1.** An added mark placed on goods, as by way of identification or certification. **2.** A stamp or added mark on new-minted coin, to indicate a change of value or to give it currency in another country. **3.** A groove filed in the corner-teeth of an old horse, to simulate the natural marks in younger animals.

coun'ter-mart", 1 kaun'tər-märt'; 2 coun'ter-märt', *n.* Reprisal: used in insurance policies in the phrase "letters of mart and *countermart.*"

coun"ter-mine', 1 kaun'tər-main'; 2 coun'ter-min', *v.* [-MINED'; -MIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mine counter to (an enemy); oppose by means of a countermine. **2.** To baffle or frustrate by secret means.

In order to *countermine* the English influence with the Western Indians their jealousy and dislike of the Iroquois had been successfully appealed to. KINGSFORD *Canada* p. 507. [R. & H. 1888.]

II. *i.* To make a countermine; hence, to oppose one secretly.

coun'ter-mine", *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A mine or system of galleries run out from a fortress to meet and destroy similar works of a besieging enemy. **2.** *Naval.* A torpedo or submerged mine used by an attacking fleet to explode mines planted as harbor defenses by the enemy. **3.** Hence, any stratagem to foil the designs of an opponent.

coun'ter-mold", *n. Carp.* A counterpart of the outline of one side of a piece of timber, by which is to be shaped another piece to fit the first.— **c.·motion,** *n.* An opposite motion; a motion opposing or counteracting another.— **c.·motive,** *n.* A motive antagonistic to another motive.— **coun"ter-move',** *vt.* & *vi.* To move in a contrary direction, or in opposition to.— **coun'ter-move",** *n.*— **c.·movement,** *n.*— **coun"ter-mure',** *vt.* To strengthen with a countermure.— **coun'ter-mure",** *n.* A wall raised before (and sometimes behind) a fortification wall to strengthen it.— **c.·nalant,** *a. Her.* Swimming in contrary directions, as fishes.— **c.·natural,** *a.* [Rare.] Contrary to nature.— **c.·nebulé,** *a. Her.* Nebulé on the opposite side also.— **c.·notice,** *n. Law.* A notice offsetting or counteracting one previously issued.— **c.·opening,** *n.* **1.** An aperture on the opposite side, or in a different place. **2.** *Surg.* A secondary opening made in an abscess or other pathological collection of liquid to facilitate drainage.— **c.·opposite,** *a. Her.* Opposed on opposite sides.— **c.·pace,** *n.* A step in opposition to another; hence, a contrary measure.— **coun'ter-paled',** *a. Her.* Divided equally as an escutcheon, first palewise, then by a line fesswise, with two tinctures counterchanged. **con"tre-pa-lé'†; coun"ter-pa'ly†.**

coun'ter-pane", 1 kaun'tər-pān"; 2 coun'ter-pān", *n.* An outside cover for a bed; a coverlet or quilt; especially, a coverlet woven of cotton in raised figures. [< OF. *contrepointe*, for *coutrepointe*, < L. *culcita*, quilt, + *puncta*, f. of *punctus*, POINT.]

coun'ter-pa-rol', *n. Mil.* A word given in any time of alarm as a signal. WILHELM *Mil. Dict.*— **coun"ter-par'ry,** *vt. Fencing.* To parry a thrust by a counter.— **c.·parry,** *n.*

coun'ter-part", 1 kaun'tər-pärt'; 2 coun'ter-pärt', *n.* **1.** A person or thing precisely similar to another as a whole or in some important respect; reproduction; facsimile.

The over-civilized, learned, false, profligate Roman was the very *counterpart* of the modern Brahmin.
KINGSLEY *Roman and Teuton* lect. iv, p. 114. [MACM. 1889.]

2. One of two persons or things corresponding or fitting together; one who or that which supplements or answers to another, as the impression to the seal; something taken with another for the completion of either; a complement; fellow; match; hence, an oppo-

site; as, the right-hand glove is the *counterpart* of the left; she is the *counterpart* of her husband, calm when he is passionate. 3. *Law.* An interchangeable *copy* of an indented deed, the paper executed by the grantor being considered the original; one of two written instruments corresponding with each other and executed as originals; a duplicate. 4. *Mus.* A part intended to go along with another part; as, the alto is a *counterpart* of the soprano. Syns: see DUPLICATE.—**coun'ter-part"al,** *a.*

"Sable two lions combattant counter-passant Argent." Arms of Gleaston.

coun"ter-pas'sant, *a. Her.* Going contrary ways, as two beasts on an escutcheon. [< F. *contre-passant;* see COUNTER and PASSANT.]—**c.-passion,** *n.* A passion that is the opposite of another.—**coun'ter-ped"al,** *a. Geom.* Designating a curve or surface which is the locus of intersection of normals to a given curve or surface with planes or lines through a fixed point parallel with the tangent plane or line.—**c.-penalty,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* A penalty selected by the accused person, after he has been declared guilty, as an alternative to that selected by his accuser.—**c.-pendent,** *a. Her.* Appendant in pale or Pendent on each side.—**c.-piston,** *n.* A piston working under a pressure exerted in a direction opposite to that one with which it is connected.—**c.-plea,** *n.* A plea to a matter which is incidental, and not in the strict line of the pleadings.—**coun'ter-plead',** *vt.* To plead the contrary of; plead in opposition to; deny; argue against. CHAUCER *L. G. W.* l. 476. **coun'ter-plete'.**

coun"ter-plot', 1 koun'ter-plŏt'; 2 coun'ter-plŏt', *vt.* To oppose (a plot) by another plot; frustrate or circumvent by strategy.—**coun'ter-plot",** *n.*

coun'ter-point", 1 koun'ter-point"; 2 coun'ter-point', *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) The art of adding to a given melody, theme, or canto fermo a part or parts that shall harmonize with it according to certain established rules and at the same time be intrinsically melodious. (2) The part or parts polyphonically combined with the canto fermo according to the rules of *counterpoint,* as opposed to free accompaniment, which may be added. (3) The art of musical composition in general. (4) The art of polyphonic or concerted composition as opposed to homophonic or single-part composition.

Originally notes were called "points" or "pricks," hence the term *counterpoint,* note against note, derived from the fact that the points representing the added melodies were placed against (over or under) those indicating the original melody. The essential difference between *counterpoint* and *harmony* is that in the former each part of a concerted composition conveys its own idea, while in the latter all the parts unite to express the same idea. **Strict counterpoint,** which had its inception in the thirteenth and reached its culmination in the fifteenth century, gradually became transformed during the seventeenth and eighteenth into what still bears its name in the ideal sense. These two styles, roughly differentiated into **pre-harmonic** and **post-harmonic counterpoint,** reached their highest perfection respectively in the works of Palestrina and of Bach. **Strict counterpoint,** which may be written in any number of parts, the melody or canto fermo being assigned to either part, is divided into five species: (1) **note against note;** (2) **two notes against one;** (3) **four notes against one,** in which species one, two, or four notes of the added melody are respectively set against one note in the canto fermo; (4) **syncopated counterpoint** (in which against each note of the canto fermo one note of the added melody is set after a constant rhythmic interval), and (5) **florid counterpoint,** in which one part contains a mixture of (1), (2), (3), and (4), while the others accompany the canto fermo in constant semibreves. **Two-part counterpoint, three-part c.,** etc., are those forms in which two, three, or more voices or parts are used respectively. **Post-harmonic counterpoint** has developed into many separate forms and is known by various titles, the most important of which are *fugue, canon,* and *figured choral.* **Single counterpoint** is that in which the added melody lies either above or below the canto fermo, whereas in **invertible counterpoint,** divided into **double, triple** and **quadruple counterpoint,** the two, three, or more melodies are so fitted as to be mutually usable both above and below the canto fermo by transposition. **Unequal counterpoint** is any form which varies from the strict rule of note against note. Modern **free counterpoint** has been tentatively divided by a German theorist, E. F. Richter, into a new method of three species: (1) note against note, (2) combined treatment of minims and suspensions, and (3) four notes to one; but this has not met with universal assentance.

2. A point, standpoint, or position opposed to another. [< F. *contrepoint,* < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *punctus,* POINT.]

coun"ter-poiat'ed, *a. Her.* Said of two chevrons whose points meet in the center of a shield, when one rises from the base and the other falls from the chief.—**c.-pointed in fess,** said of two chevrons meeting at the fess point, one of which is founded on the center and the other on the sinister side of the shield. **c.-pointé'.**

coun"ter-point'ist, *n.* Same as CONTRAPUNTIST.

coun"ter-poise', 1 koun'ter-poiz'; 2 coun'ter-plŏi', *vt.* [-POISED'; -POIS'ING.] **1.** To bring to a poise by opposing with an equal weight; counterbalance; as, the gate was *counterpoised.* **2.** To offset by matters of equal moment; counteract, frustrate, or checkmate by effort or power; as, to *counterpoise* machinations. **con'tre-peiset; coun'ter-pleset.** Syns: see BALANCE.

coun'ter-poise", *n.* **1.** A weight that balances another weight, as in a pair of scales. **2.** A counterbalancing effort, influence, force, power, etc.; as, the House was a *counterpoise* to the Senate. **3.** A state of equipoise or equilibrium; specif., in the manège, perfect balance of a rider with his horse in motion. [< OF. *contrepois,* < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *pensum,* weight, < *pendo,* weigh.] **coun'ter-pelset.**—**counterpoise globe** (*Phys. Chem.*), a globe exactly duplicating that containing a gas whose weight is to be ascertained, which is placed on the opposite side of the balance to obviate errors due to variations in atmospheric pressure.

coun'ter-poi"son, *n.* **1.** A medicine that counteracts the operation of a poison; an antidote. **2.** An opposed poison.—**coun'ter-pole',** *n.* The precise opposite; antithesis; antipode.—**coun'ter-pon'der-ate,** *vt.* To weight equivalently; to counterbalance.—**coun'ter-pon'der-ant,** *n.*—**coun'ter-pose",** *vt.* **coun'ter-po-si'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Same as CONTRAPOSE, CONTRAPOSITION.—**c.-potent,** *a. Her.* Composed of or charged with figures resembling a tau or the top of a tau-staff. See FUR; POTENT; TAU.—**c.-pressure,** *n.* An opposing or contrary pressure.—**c.-project,** *n.* A project to annul or counterbalance another.—**c.-proof,** *n.* A reversed proof taken from an original proof by laying a moistened sheet upon it and subjecting it to pressure.—**coun"ter-prove,** *vt.* To take a counter-proof of.

coun'ter-pump", *n.* See COUNTER², *n.*

coun'ter-punch", 1 koun'ter-punch'; 2 coun'ter-pŭnch', *n.* **1.** A punch placed beneath a metallic sheet for the purpose of raising a boss when the sheet is struck with a hammer. **2.** *Typefounding.* A steel die used in making the counter of a type to be engraved on a punch.

coun'ter-pune"ture, *n. Surg.* Same as COUNTER-OPENING, 2.—**coun"ter-quar'tered,** *a. Her.* Having each quarter quartered or divided.—**c.-querly'.**—**c.-question,** *vt.* To put one question in response to another.—**c.-question,** *n.*—**c.-ragu'led,** *a. Her.* Regaled on the opposite side also.—**c.-ragu'ly.**—**c.-rail,** *n.* One of the ornamental rails across a vessel's stern, with which the counters merge.—**c.-rampant,** *a. Her.* Rampant, as two animals, in opposite directions.—**c.-rate,** *n.* [Colloq.] *Finance.* The exchange rate paid by a dealer for a foreign bill.—**c.-reflected,** *a. Her.* Turned from each other, in contrary directions.—**c.-reformation,** *n.* **1.** A reformation aimed at counteracting and opposing another. **2.** [C-] See REFORMATION.—**c.-remonstrant,** *n.* **1.** A remonstrant belonging to an opposing party. **2.** [C-] *Ch. Hist.* One who took part in the Counter-Remonstrance. See REMONSTRANCE.—**c.-revolution,** *n.* A revolution designed to counteract another revolution and to reverse its effects.—**c.-revolutionary,** *a.*—**c.-revolutionist,** *n.*—**c.-revolutionize** or **-ise,** *vt.*—**c.-ripost,** *n. Fencing.* A ripost delivered immediately after parrying a ripost.—**c.-ripost,** *vt.*—**coun'ter-roll,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* A duplicate roll or record pertaining to appeals, inquests, and the like: officially kept to prevent fraudulent alteration of the original.—**c.-rolment',** *n.* A counter-account.

"Argent two foxes counter-rampant Gules." Arms of Wynne.

c.-round, *n. Mil.* A round made counter-salient either by officers to inspect sentinels, or the ways, the sinister sur-party of officers so inspecting.—**c.-salient** of the dexter **sallent,** *a. Her.* Leaping in opposite rules." Arms of Wynne. directions.—**coun'ter-scale",** *n.* A counter-balance.—**c.-scalloped,** *a. Her.* See ESCALLOPED.

coun'ter-scarp", 1 koun'ter-skärp'; 2 coun'ter-skärp', *n. Fort.* The slope of a ditch opposite the parapet; sometimes, the entire covered way, with its parapet.

coun'ter-scoff", *n.* A scoff in return to a scoff.—**c.-screw,** *n. Mech.* Either of two screws controlling or adjusting any movable mechanism and capable of imparting motion to such mechanism when turned.—**c.-scuffle,** *n.* A scuffle between equal forces.—**c.-sea,** *n.* A sea running in the opposite direction to the wind.—**coun"ter-seal',** *vt.* To seal with another or others.—**c.-seal,** *n.* The reverse side of a pendent seal, usually showing a coat of arms.—**c.-secure,** *vt.* To secure further; give additional security for.—**c.-security,** *n.* Security given to one who has gone security for another; counter-surety; indemnity.—**c.-sense,** *n.* **1.** An interpretation directly opposed to the intended meaning. **2.** The simultaneous existence of two opposite meanings in one word.

coun'ter-shaft", 1 koun'ter-shaft'; 2 coun'ter-shăft', *n.* **1.** An intermediate shaft driven by the main shaft and transmitting motion to machinery. **2.** *Auto.* The second-motion shaft, which, receiving motion from the main shaft through the change-speed gear, transmits it to the road wheels. Compare AUTOMOBILE. **differential shaft.**—**coun'ter-shaf"ting,** *n.* A system of counter-shafts; the mechanism used in a factory for the transmission of power from the main shaft to the various tools.

coun'ter-sign", 1 koun'ter-sain'; 2 coun'ter-sin', *vt.* **1.** To sign alongside of or in addition to the signature of another; authenticate by an additional signature; as, the president signed and the secretary *countersigned* each bond. **2.** [Rare.] To corroborate; attest; sanction. [< F. *contresigner,* < *contre-* (see COUNTER-); and see SIGN, *v.*]

coun'ter-sign", *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A secret word or phrase without which no one may pass a sentry; a watchword. **2.** A secret word or phrase given in response to another, to which it corresponds, by agreement between partizans or members of a secret fraternity. **3.** A counter-signature.

coun'ter-sig"nal, 1 koun'ter-sig'nal; 2 coun'ter-sig"nal, *n.* A signal in answer to another.

coun'ter-sig"na-ture, 1 koun'ter-sig'na-chur or -tiur; 2 coun'ter-sig"na-chur or -tiur, *n.* The act of countersigning; the signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by his principal, to certify its authenticity.

coun'ter-signd, *pp.* Countersigned. S. S.

coun'ter-sink', 1 koun'ter-sink'; 2 coun'ter-sĭnk', *vt.* [-SUNK'; -SINK'ING.] **1.** To form or sink by drilling, turning, or chiseling, as a depression conformed to the shape and thickness of a screw-head, bolt-head, plate, etc., to be inserted. **2.** To drive or sink, as a bolt or screw, into a corresponding depression, so that the face of its head is level with the surface; as, to *countersink* a screw.

coun'ter-sink", *n.* **1.** A tool for countersinking, as a brace-bit, drill, or conical-pointed punch. **2.** An enlargement of a hole or bore, for the reception of a screw-head, bolt, etc.; specifically, that recess in the rear of a breech-loading firearm in which the cartridge-flange fits.

coun'ter-ski"ver, *n.* See under COUNTER², *n.*

coun'ter-slope", *n.* **1.** A slope that overhangs. **2.** *Fort.* The upward and outward slope of the sole of an embrasure.—**c.-sloping,** *n. Fort.* An inward-sloping surface; said of a glacis or revetment; distinguished from *counterscarp.*—**c.-stain,** *n. Histol.* A stain used for coloring those parts of specimens which have not reacted under a previous stain.—**c.-stain,** *vt.*—**c.-stand,** *n.* To withstand; resist.—**c.-stand,** *n.*—**c.-statement,** *n.* A contradictory or conflicting statement.—**c.-statute,** *n.* An opposing principle; antinomy.—**c.-step,** *n.* An opposing procedure.

coun'ter-stitch"er, *n.* See under COUNTER², *n.*

coun'ter-stock", *n.* Same as COUNTERFOIL, 1.—**c.-stroke,** *n.* **1.** A return stroke. **2.** *Med.* Shock or injury transmitted to a part removed from that which receives the blow. Compare COUNTER-IRRITANT.—**c.-subject,** *n. Mus.* A part introduced as an accompaniment to the subject or answer of a fugue, and afterward treated contrapuntally.—**c.-sun,** *n. Meteor.* Same as PARANTHELION.—**c.-surety,** *n. Law.* One who is bound as surety to indemnify another who has become surety for a third person; a second surety; an indemnity bond.—**c.-swallowtail,** *n. Fort.* An outwork shaped like a single tenaille, broader at the gorge than at the head.—**c.-sway,** *n.* Contrary sway; opposite influence.—**coun'ter-tail"†,** *n.* **1.** Same as COUNTERTALLY. **2.** Same as COUNTER-STROKE, 1. **3.** Retort, rejoinder, or reply: in the phrase *at the countertail.* CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 9966.—**c.-tally,** *n.* A second tally kept to verify another.—**c.-taste,** *n.* [Rare.] Opposite or false taste.—**c.-tendency,** *n.* An opposing tendency.—**c.-tenor,** *n. Mus.* **1.** A part higher than the tenor and lower than the treble; the part taken by a contralto male voice; the contralto. **2.** One singing this part. **con'tra-ten"or;.**—**c.-tenor clef** (*Mus.*), the alto clef. See CLEF.—**c.-term,** *n.* A term meaning the direct opposite of another; an antithetical term; antonym.—**c.-tide,** *n.* Contrary tide.—**c.-tierce,** *n.* In fencing, a counter-parry in tierce. [C.]

coun'ter-tim"ber, *n.* See under COUNTER², *n.*

coun'ter-time", *n.* **1.** *Manège.* The resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège. **2.** Resistance; opposition. **3.** *Fencing.* A pass or thrust made at the wrong moment, as when an adversary is thrusting.—**c.-traction,** *n. Surg.* Same as COUNTER-EXTENSION.—**c.-trade,** *n. Meteor.* Same as ANTITRADE.—**c.-treble,** *n.* **1.** A very high treble or soprano voice. **2.** The part written for such a voice.—**c.-trench,** *n. Fort.* A trench constructed in such a way as to oppose one made by an enemy.—**c.-trippant,** *a. Her.* Trippant in contrary directions.—**c.-tripping†.**—**c.-turn,** *n.* **1.** *Pros.* The designed repetition of the same word at the end of successive clauses. **2.** A turn in the contrary direction. **3.** *Drama.* An unexpected climax or finale to a play.—**coun'ter-turned",** *a. Her.* Turned opposite ways.—**c.-type,** *n.* A corresponding or analogous type.

coun"ter-vail', 1 koun'ter-vāl'; 2 coun'ter-văl', *vt.* To oppose with equal power or effect; counteract; counterbalance; hence, to compensate for; offset; as, one force *countervails* another. [< OF. *contrevaloir,* < L. *contra* (see CONTRA-) + *valeo,* be strong.]—**coun'ter-vail",** *n.* Weight, power, or value sufficient to counteract a given effect; compensation; requital.—**coun"ter-vail'a-bl(e",** *a.* [Rare.]

coun'ter-valld, *a.* Countervailed. S. S.

coun'ter-vair", *a. Her.* Charged with bells placed base to base. See FUR and VAIR. [< F. *contrevair;* see COUNTER- and VAIR.] **coun'tre-vair";.**—**c.-vairy;.**—**coun"ter-vaila'tion,** *n.* Same as CONTRAVALLATION.—**coun"ter-vene',** *vt.* Same as CONTRAVENE.—**c.-venom,** *n.* Same as COUNTER-POISON.—**coun'ter-view",** *n.* **1.** An opposing or opposite view. **2†.** Contrast.—**coun"ter-vote',** *vt.* [Rare.] To vote against; outvote.

coun'ter-wall", *n.* **1.** A wall independent of a party wall, but shutting it off from the adjoining property. **2.** *Mil.* A line of wall erected opposite that of the enemy.

coun'ter-wait"†, *vt.* To wait for; watch; guard against.

coun"ter-weigh', *vt. & i.* To weigh equivalently with; counterbalance.—**coun'ter-weight",** *n.* Any counterbalancing weight, force, or influence.—**coun'ter-weight"ed,** *a.*—**coun"ter-wheel',** *n. & vt.* To wheel or cause to wheel or turn in an opposite direction.—**c.-wind,** *n.* A wind blowing from an opposite direction.

coun"ter-work', 1 koun'ter-wûrk'; 2 coun'ter-wûrk', *vt.* To work against; counteract; frustrate.

coun'ter-work", *n.* **1.** The act or effect of counter-working; a work in opposition; antagonism. **2.** *Mil.* In sieges, counter-fortifications.

count'ess¹, 1 kount'es; 2 count'ĕs, *n.* In Great Britain, the wife or widow of an earl; also, any woman who possesses an earldom in her own right; on the Continent, the wife or widow of a count, and in some countries, by courtesy, the daughter of a duke, marquis, or count. [< F. *comtesse,* < LL. *comitessa,* f. of L. *comes;* see COUNT², *n.*]

count'ess², *n.* A roofing-slate 10 by 20 inches.

count'in, 1 kŭnt'in; 2 cŭnt'in, *n.* [Scot.] Arithmetic.

count'ing, 1 kount'ing; 2 count'ing, *n.* The act of computing; a computation or reckoning.—**count'ing-cell",** *n. Histol.* A device for computing the number of blood-disks, bacteria, etc., in a given volume of fluid.—**c.-house,** *n.* A house or office used for transacting the business, book-keeping, correspondence, etc., of a manufacturing or mercantile establishment.—**c.-room,** *n.* A room used as a counting-house.—**c.-scales,** *n. pl. Hardware.* A mechanism devised for counting small articles such as nuts, screws, etc., by weight, which has an additional scale-pan at one end of the balance-lever so arranged that one article placed in it counterbalances exactly one hundred on the platform.

count'less, 1 kount'les; 2 count'lĕs, *a.* Incapable of being counted; innumerable; as, the sands of the sea-shore are *countless.*

count'or†, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A pleader; counter.

count'our†, *n.* **1.** A counting-house. **2.** An arithmetician. **3.** A counting-board; an abacus. **coun'tour-house"†.**

coun'tre-tailliet", *n.* A counter-tally.

coun'tri-fy, 1 kun'tri-fi; 2 cŭn'tri-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make rural or rustic, especially in appearance; as, *to countrify* a city park; living on a farm *countrified* him. [< COUNTRY + -FY.]

> That *countrified* . . . widow could never have taught him.
> THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. ii. p. 152. [R.]

coun'try, } 1 kun'tri; 2 cŭn'try, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining
cun'try², } to the rural parts, as distinct from the city; rural; rustic; as, a *country* gentleman; *country* customs. **2.** Wanting in refinement or culture; rude; boorish; unpolished; as, *country* manners. **3.** [Anglo-Ind.] Native; indigenous; as, a *country* boat: generally opposed to *European.* **4†.** Relating to one's own country; national. Syns: see RUSTIC.—**country almond,** same as MALABAR ALMOND.—**c. bank** [Colloq., U. S.], a national bank located elsewhere than in a reserve city.—**c. captain** [Anglo-Ind.], **1.** A peculiar dry kind of curry, usually of fowl dressed with onions. **2.** The captain of a country or native trading-ship.—**c. cousin,** a relative from the country, unfamiliar with city manners, and hence bashful and awkward.—**c. fig,** a West-African shrub of the madder family, whose fruit acts as an emetic, and whose bark, known as cundaie-bark, has medicinal properties. See BARK.—**c. gentleman,** a landed proprietor in the country who resides on his estate; a squire.—**c. mallow,** the common wild mallow.—**c. note** [Brit.], a note issued by a local bank as distinguished from one issued by the Bank of England.—**c. party** (*Brit. Polit.*), **1.** A political party which champions the interests of the country at large as opposed to those of the county or any particular faction. **2.** One that supports the agricultural as against the manufacturing interests. **3.** Same as WHIG, 1 (2) (b).—**c. play** [Scot.], a rural fair.—**c. trade** [Anglo-Oriental], the coasting trade from one port to another of the same country; as, the *country trade* of Bombay.

coun'try, *n.* [-TRIES, 1 -triz; 2 -tris, *pl.*] **1.** A land under a particular sovereignty or government, inhab-

ited by a certain people, or within definite geographical limits; as, this *country* is called Arabia.

That *country* is the fairest, which is inhabited by the noblest minds. EMERSON *Essays, Heroism* first series, p. 205. [H. M. & co. 1890.]

2. A particular nation, or the institutions peculiar to it; by implication or qualification, the land of one's nativity or allegiance; as, we have no dealings with that *country*.

We love our *country* much, but mankind more.

CHANNING *Works, National Literature* p. 125. [A. U. A. 1878.]

3. A tract of land of indefinite extent; a region; as, an unexplored *country;* a new *country*. **4.** With the definite article, a rural region, or farming districts, as opposed to the city; as, a summer in *the country*. **5.** The general public; the inhabitants of any region, collectively; as, the whole *country* hated him. **6.** [Colloq., Tex.] A limited district of land characterized by some specific natural feature or features, as of topography, soil, or flora. R. T. HILL *Twenty-first Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey* pt. vii, p. 26. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1899–1900.] **7.** *Law.* A jury, as representing the neighborhood or *country*. Originally, a jury was summoned from the hundred in which the facts at issue were supposed to have occurred and the question was then said to be tried by the *country*. Litigants were said to put themselves *upon the country* and such trials were carefully distinguished from other judicial proceedings. Tho the character of trial by jury has now greatly changed, an accused person in England still submits himself formally to the arbitrament "of God and the *country*." **8.** *Mining.* The non-metalliferous rock between two lodes; generally, all rock on either side of a lode; country-rock. **9.** *Naut.* (1) An apartment or central space for the common use of a mess of officers; as, the wardroom *country;* steerage *country*. (2) [Rare.] That region of the sea to which a skipper happens to be ordered. **10.** [Slang, Eng.] *Cricket.* That part of the field which is quite remote from the wicket. [< OF. *contree*, F. *contrée* < LL. *contrata*, < L. *contra*, against (see CONTRA-); cp. G. *gegend*, country, < *gegen*, against.]

con'tree†; con'treyet; coun'tree†; coun'trie†. Syn.: see LAND.— **black country,** a tract of country in the midlands of England begrimed and blackened by the iron and coal industries.— **coun'try-base"†,** *n.* The game of prisoners' base.— **c. bishop,** same as CHOREPISCOPUS.— **c.-born,** *a.* [Anglo-Oriental.] Born in a country other than the native land of one's parents; specifically, used of children born in the Orient to European parents; native-born. See COUNTRY, *a.*, 3.— **c.-box,** *n.* Same as SHOOTING-BOX, 1.— **c.-bred,** *a.* Bred in the country.— **c.-cut,** *n. Lumber.* Roughly cut timber sawed where felled.— **c.-damaged,** *a.* Cotton in the bale that has been damaged during shipment from the interior.— **c.-dance,** *n.* A dance in which the partners are ranged in opposite lines, as in the Virginia reel or Sir Roger de Coverley.— **c.-rock,** *n.* See def. 8.— **c.-seat,** *n.* A dwelling or mansion in the country.— **coun'try-side",** *n.* A section or tract of country; a district, or its inhabitants.— **coun'try-ward,** *adv.*— **old c.,** a common name by foreigners in the United States for their native land: used also in the British colonies to designate the mother country.— **to go to the c.,** same as TO APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY. See APPEAL. — **to put oneself upon the c.,** to demand a trial by jury.— **coun'try-less,** *a.*

coun'try-man, 1 kun'trı-man; 2 cŭn'try-man. *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A person who lives in the country as distinguished from one who lives in a city or town; a rustic; a farmer or farm-hand. **2.** A native inhabitant or citizen of a particular country, especially of the same country with another; as, a fellow *countryman;* what *countryman* are you?— **countryman's treacle** [Prov. Eng.], one of several plants, as the wild garlic, common rue, or valerian.— **coun'try-wo"man,** *n.*

Coun'try Par'son. Pseudonym of the Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, English essayist.

coun'try-shipt, *n.* Nationality.

counts, 1 kaunts; 2 counts, *n. pl.* [U. S.] Oysters, terrapin, or the like, sold by numbers, usually by the hundred.

count'ship, 1 kaunt'ship; 2 count'shIp, *n.* The state or dignity of a count.

coun'ty, 1 kaun'tı; 2 coun'ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** A civil division of a state or kingdom, created for political, judicial, and administrative purposes. In the United States it is the division next below a State. In England a county is usually called also a *shire*.

The regulating agencies of our *counties* continue to represent what were once independent governments. In the old English period the *county* was an area ruled by a comes or earl.

SPENCER *Principles of Sociology* vol. i, p. 491. [A. 1891.]

2. The inhabitants of a county; as, your *county* is noted for its intelligence. **3†.** The domain of an earl or count; also, an earl or count. [< OF. *counte*, < LL. *comitatus*, < L. *comes;* see COUNT², *n.*] **count'tee†; coun'tiet.— body of a county,** the land within a county's boundaries.— **c. corporate** [Eng.], a city having its own sheriffs and other county officers, independent of the jurisdiction of the county in which it is situated.— **c. house** [Eng.], a poorhouse.— **c. palatine,** an English county the holder of which formerly enjoyed certain royal prerogatives, as Lancaster, Durham, Cheshire. See COUNT²; PALATINE. — **coun'ty-seat",** *n.* [U. S.] The seat of government in a county.— **home counties** [Eng.], the six nearest to London, namely, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Hertfordshire, and Sussex.

coup¹, 1 kaup; 2 coup, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To turn upside down; dump. **2†.** To cut or slash. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Scot.] To upset. **cowp†.** **2†.** To fight. [< F. *couper*, < *coup;* see COUP¹, *n.*]

coup², *tt.* [Scot.] To trade; barter.

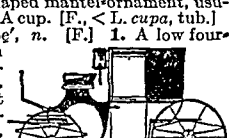
coup³, 1 kū; 2 cu, *n.* **1.** A sudden telling blow; a master-stroke: used figuratively and literally in various set phrases, mostly from the French (which see below). **2.** A stroke or stratagem that brings or symbolizes victory over an enemy: referring to the Indian tribes of north-western America. **3.** In English billiards, a pocketing of the cue-ball without touching an object-ball, counting three for the opponent. **4.** A turn of the wheel at roulette, or a deal in rouge-et-noir. [F., < LL. *colpus*, < L. *colaphus*, < Gr. *kolaphos*, < *kolapto*, strike.] **coopet; cowp†.** [Scot.].— **Bath coup** (*Whist*), the act of permitting a king led by the player at one's left to win the trick while holding ace, jack, and other cards of the same suit.— **c. de grâce** [F.], the finishing or mortal stroke; literally, a stroke of mercy, as the final stroke when a criminal was broken on the wheel.— **c. de Jarnac** [F.], a decisive, sudden, and unexpected stroke: from that with which Baron de Jarnac won a duel in 1547.— **c. de main** [F.], an impetuous and unexpected action; literally, a blow with the hand; hence, whatever is intended as a surprize.— **c. de repos** [F.] (*Chess*), a move, seemingly unimportant, by which a player waits for his adversary to make a weak or fatal move; a waiting move.— **c. de soleil** [F.]. See SUNSTROKE.— **c. d'état** [F.], an unexpected stroke of policy; a bold or brilliant piece of statesmanship, generally unconstitutional, executed suddenly and often accompanied by violence. The most famous is that of Dec. 2, 1851, by which Louis Napoleon made himself emperor.— **c. de théâtre** [F.], a theatrical hit; hence, any showy or sensational trick or surprize, as by public men to call attention to a particular policy.— **c. d'œil.** [F.] **1.** A quick comprehensive glance of the eye. **2.** *Mil.* The talent to comprehend a situation, as the environment of an army, quickly to discover an advantage, and to act promptly in an emergency. — **c. fourré** (*Fencing*), a case of simultaneous blows, each opponent striking without stopping to parry.— **coup'-stick",** *n.* A long switch carried at the saddle-bow of a Sioux or Plains Indian, with which to strike a fugitive or fallen foe without dismounting.— **Deschapelles c.** (*Whist*), the act of leading a high card for the purpose of enabling a partner to reenter by means of a lower card.— **grand c.** (*Whist*), the act of throwing away a trump when its possession would later entail a losing lead.— **to run a c.,** see COUP¹, *n.*, 3.

coup⁴, 1 kup; 2 cup, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The act of upsetting or dumping, or that which is dumped. **2.** A fault in a coal-seam.

cou'pa-blet, *a.* Culpable.

coupe, 1 kūp; 2 cup, *n.* **1.** A Swiss dry measure. See MEASURE. **2.** [F.] A cup-shaped mantel-ornament, usually of precious metal. **3†.** A cup. [F., < L. *cupa*, tub.]

cou"pé', 1 kū"pē'; 2 cu"pe', *n.* [F.] **1.** A low four-wheeled closed carriage with a seat for two and an outside seat for the driver. **2.** (1) A half-compartment at the end of a first-class Continental railway-carriage, usually seating four persons. (2) The forward compartment of a French diligence. **3.** See COUPEE. **4.** *Fencing.* The sudden shifting of a guard to an attack on an adversary's unprotected side. **5.** A closed automobile, containing two to four seats, the driver of which is seated inside. [F., orig. pp. of *couper*, cut; see COUP¹, *v.*]



Coupé.

couped, 1 kūpt; 2 cupt, *a. Her.* **1.** Cut off straight or smoothly: opposed to *erased*. **2.** Not extending to the chief, base, and sides of a shield. See HUMETÉ. [< F. *couper;* see COUP¹, *v.*] **cou-pée'†.**

cou-pee', 1 kū-pī'; 2 cu-pē', *n.* In dancing, a salute to a partner, while resting on one foot and swinging the other backward or forward. [< F. *coupé*, prop. pp. of *couper*, cut; see COUP¹, *v.*] **cou-pē'†.— cou-pee',** *vi.*

coupe"-gorge', 1 kūp"-gōrg'; 2 cup"-gōrzh', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Mil.* A disadvantageous position for troops, forcing them either to surrender or be killed. **2†.** A cutthroat.

cou-pé-let', 1 kū-pē-let'; 2 cu-pe-lĕt', *n.* A hooded vehicle, the cabriolet.

coup'er¹, 1 kūp'ər; 2 cup'ĕr, *n.* A lever used for lifting the harness of a loom. [Perhaps < COUP¹, *v.*]

coup'er², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dealer; as, a horse-*couper*.

Cou"per-in', 1 kū"pər-an'; 2 cu"pĕr-ăn', **François** (11/10 1668–1733). A French composer of instrumental music.

Coupe'ville, 1 kūp'vil; 2 cup'vil, *n.* A town, county-seat of Island county, Wash. [being coupled.

coup'la-bl(e)ness, 1 kup'la-bl; 2 cŭp'la-bl, *a.* Capable of

coup'le, 1 kup'l; 2 cŭp'l, *v.* [COUP'LED; COUP'LING.]

cup'l, **I.** *t.* **1.** To join, as one thing to another; place together in a pair or pairs; unite; link; as, to *couple* cars. **2.** To join in wedlock; marry.

The poet Euripides happened to be *coupled* to two noisy Vixens. HUME *Essays, Polygamy* p. 108. [W. L. & co.]

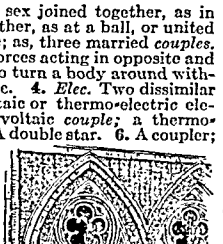
3. To connect by a coupler, as keys or keyboards. **4.** *Elec.* (1) To join (electric coils) to form a single circuit. (2) To join (circuits), as in making an oscillation transformer. (3) To join (dissimilar metals) to form a voltaic or thermo-electric element in a battery.

II. *i.* **1.** To cohabit; copulate. **2.** In organ-playing, to be capable of connection by a coupler. [< F. *coupler*, < L. *copulo*, < *copula;* see COPULA.]— **coup'le-beg"gar,** *n.* A hedge-priest, as one who marries beggars.

coup'le, *n.* **1.** Two related or associated things of a kind; a pair; loosely, any two things of a kind; as, a *couple* of apples.

Why people should use these three syllables, *couple* of, to say incorrectly that which one syllable, two, expresses correctly, it is hard to tell. . . . A *couple* is not only two individuals who are in a certain degree, at least, equal or like, i. e., a pair, but two that are bound together by some close tie or intimate relationship; who, in brief, are coupled. . . . Twins, even, are not a *couple*, but a pair. R. G. WHITE *Words and Their Uses* ch. 5, p. 103. [H. M. & co. 1890.]

2. Two persons of opposite sex joined together, as in marriage, or associated together, as at a ball, or united temporarily by common ties; as, three married *couples*. **3.** *Physics.* A pair of equal forces acting in opposite and parallel lines, thus tending to turn a body around without moving it from its place. **4.** *Elec.* Two dissimilar metals joined to form a voltaic or thermo-electric element in a battery; as, a voltaic *couple;* a thermo-electric *couple*. **5.** *Astron.* A double star. **6.** A coupler; bond; leash. **7.** Same as COUPLER, 4. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] *Carp.* Two rafters framed together with a tie above their feet; a couple-close. [F., < L. *copula;* see COPULA.] **coup'elt; cup'plet.— coup'le-close",** *n.* **1.** See COUPLE, 4. **2.** *Her.* The fourth of a chevron, borne in couples cottising a chevron. **c.-closs†. — c. of rotations,** two equal and opposite rotations on parallel axes.— **flexural c.** (*Mech.*), the action of two forces upon a body in such a way as to produce bending or tendency to bend.— **magnetic c.,** the couple that makes a compass-needle point north and south. See def. 3.— **mechanical c.,** two equal and parallel forces producing rotation in a body by acting upon it in opposite directions.— **righting c.** (*Naval Arch.*), the forces of gravity and buoyancy which, acting in opposite directions, tend to restore equilibrium to an inclined vessel.— **torsion c.** (*Mech.*), two forces whose combined action tends to twist a body.— **unit moment of a c.** (*Mech.*), see under UNIT, 2.



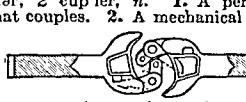
Coupled and Clustered Columns.

a, a, coupled columns, and *b*, clustered columns in triforium-arcade of Westminster Abbey. (Second half of 13th century.)

coup'led, 1 kup'ld; 2 cŭp'ld, *pa.* **1.** Joined or associated in a couple or couples; as, *coupled* windows or columns. **2.** *Her.* Conjoined. **3.** Taken together, as two horses entered in a race; a betting term. **4.** *Vet.* Designating the trunk of a horse or other quadruped between the shoulders and the hips; as, short-*coupled*.

coup'le-ment, 1 kup'l-ment *or* -mənt; 2 cŭp'l-ment, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The act of coupling. **2.** A couple; pair.

coup'ler, 1 kup'lər; 2 cŭp'ler, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that couples. **2.** A mechanical device for coupling or connecting two adjacent parts or objects; a coupling. **3.** A metal ring that slides along the handles of a pair of tongs or pliers. **4.** A mechanism for connecting certain keys or keyboards in an organ, so that more than one note in one organ, or the same note in more than one organ, may be played by pressing a single key; a copula; as, manual, pedal, pneumatic unison, octave, and suboctave *couplers*. **5.** *Zool.* In crustaceans, the joint between the swimming-organs on either side of the body.— **automatic coupler** (*Mech.*), a self-acting contrivance for coupling railroad-cars by means of hooked jaws which interlock by their own weight or by springs.



Automatic Coupler.

coup'let, 1 kup'let; 2 cŭp'lĕt, *n.* **1.** Two similar or like

cup'letF, things taken or considered together. Specif.: (1) [Poet.] Two immediately connected lines of verse, usually riming and of the same length.

Waller was the first who brought *couplets* into vogue. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xxxviii, p. 387. [E. D. 1817.]

The **heroic couplet** is a verse written in ten-syllable iambic lines, riming in pairs. Compare Chaucer, *Legend of Good Women;* Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*. See example below.

Know well | thyself, | presume | not God | to scan;
The prop | er study | of | mankind | is man.

(2) *Mus.* Two equal notes in triple rhythm occupying the time of three. (3) Two elliptic car-springs side by side, acting as one. **2.** [Rare.] One of a pair, as of twins.

A ewe with *couplets* in the flock there was.
SIR EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. v, st. 14.

3. *Gothic Arch.* A window of two lights of similar form and size. [F., stanza, dim. of *couple;* see COUPLE, *n.*]

coup'ling, 1 kup'lıng; 2 cŭp'ling, *n.* **1.** The act of join-

cup'lingF, ing together; specif., the act of joining in marriage or copulation. **2.** A coupler, or that which couples; as, a car- or carriage-*coupling*. **3.** *Sport.* The length between the tops of the shoulder-blades and the tops of the hip-joints in a dog: used mostly in the plural to express his proportionate length; as, long in the *couplings*. **4.** *Auto.* A friction or jaw clutch to connect moving parts or break the connection when made. **5.** *Chem.* The combination of two compounds to form another.— **coup'ling-box",** *n. Mach.* A box-shaped coupling for securing together the ends of two shafts.— **c.-chain,** *n.*— **c.-grab,** *n. Logging.* A device for joining logs end to end, consisting of two grips or dogs connected by a short chain. **chain'-grap"plest.— c.-pin,** *n.* A heavy metal pin used for coupling cars.— **c.-pole,** *n.* A pole connecting the fore and hind parts of a wagon.— **c.-rod,** *n.* A parallel rod. See under PARALLEL, *a.*— **c.-screw,** *n.* A connecting screw with nut and strap attachment for increasing the tension of a chain or rod; also, a screw-socket joining pipes or rods.— **c.-stool,** *n.* [Eng.] A tongs-shaped implement, as used in joining pieces of piping.— **c.-valve,** *n.* The valve in the coupling of an air-brake.— **electromagnetic c.,** a contrivance for uniting the parts of a machine by magnetic force electrically generated and regulated.— **face-plate c.** (*Mech.*), a method of connecting pipes by a joint similar to the face-plate of a lathe, being formed of pieces projecting from the pipe at right angles.— **flexible c.** (*Auto.*), a coupling that permits of the lateral movement of the connected shafts.— **half-hose c.,** a coupling having one end threaded to receive a metal pipe and the other end with a shank for hose.— **jump c.,** or **jump joint** (*Mech.*). [Rare.] Same as THIMBLE COUPLING. See THIMBLE.— **reducing c.,** a connection-piece for uniting pipes or hose of different diameters; a reducer.— **right-and-left c. 1.** A pipe-coupling having a right-hand thread at one end and a left-hand thread at the other. **2.** A turnbuckle.

cou'pon, 1 kū'pon; 2 cu'pŏn, *n.* **1.** A part of a commercial instrument attached as an incident thereto; one of a number of dated certificates attached, as to a bond, representing interest accrued and payable at stated periods. Such a coupon upon maturity becomes an independent demand, and may be detached from a bond and sued on separately.

If you merely clip *coupons*, then no one would miss you. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* iv, ch. 5, p. 244. [CHAUT. 1889.]

2. A section or detachable portion of a ticket or form, generally serving as a certificate that the holder is entitled to something, as transportation for a certain number of miles, a specified seat in a place of amusement, etc. **3.** A small sample of metal for testing. — **ex coupon** (*Finance*), without right to the coupon for current interest: said of a bond so sold. [F., < *couper*, cut, < *coup;* see COUP¹, *n.*] **cow'pont.**

cou-pure', 1 kū-piūr'; 2 cu-pūr', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) A passage cut through a glacis in the reentering angles of a covered way to facilitate the sallies of the besieged; sometimes, a passage cut through the lower curtain into a little haven for boats in the reentrant angles of the counterscarp. (2) An intrenchment made behind a breach. **2.** *Math.* A cutting of a Riemann's surface. [F., < *couper;* see COUPON.]

cour'aget, *tt.* To encourage.

cour'age, 1 kur'ij; 2 cûr'aj, *n.* **1.** That quality of

cur'agey, mind which meets danger or opposition with intrepidity, calmness, and firmness; mettle; bravery. Courage may be moral or physical: **moral courage** is that quality which enables one to pursue a course deemed right through which one may incur contempt, disapproval, or opprobrium; **physical c.** depends upon bodily strength and intrepidity.

There is a great and lofty virtue that we call *courage*, taking our name from the heart. BUSHNELL *Work and Play* p. 24. [A. 1881.]

2†. Heart; desire; disposition; condition. [F., < L. *cor*, heart.] Syn.: boldness, bravery, daring, fearlessness, fortitude, gallantry, hardihood, intrepidity, mettle, pluck, resolution, spirit, valor. Compare synonyms for BRAVE;

EFFRONTERY; FORTITUDE; PROWESS.— Ant.: cowardice, fear, fright, poltroonery, pusillanimity, timidity.

cou-ra'geous, ⎫ 1 ku-rē'jus; 2 cŭ-rā'ġŭs, *a.* Possessed of
cu-ra'geous[2], ⎭ or characterized by courage; brave; adventurous; bold; daring; as, a *courageous* man; *courageous* words. [< F. *courageux*, < *courage;* see COURAGE.] Syn.: see BRAVE. Compare synonyms for COURAGE. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

cou-rant', 1 kū-rānt' *or* kŭ'rənt; 2 cų-rānt' *or* cų'rant, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Running, as a stag, horse, etc. See COUNTER-COURANT.

Courant. Arms of Skipwith.

cou'rant[1], 1 kū'rənt *or* kū-rant'; 2 cų'rant *or* cų-rănt', *n.* [F.] A newspaper; gazette: now used only as a title.

cou-rant'[2], 1 kū-rānt'; 2 cų-rānt', *n.* An ancient and lively dance in triple measure; hence, in music, a piece the rhythm of which is taken from such a dance. [< F. *courante*, prop. f. of *courant*, ppr. of *courir*, run, < L. *curro*, run.] **cou-ran'to**†.

cou-rap', 1 kū-rap'; 2 cų-răp', *n.* [E. Ind.] *Med.* An itching skin-disease, common in India, attacking chiefly the face, breast, groin, and armpits. **cow-rap'**‡.

courb[1]†, *v.* To curb.

courb[2]‡, *v.* To curve.— **courbt,** *a.* Curved. **courbet**†.

cour'ba-ril, 1 kûr'bə-ril; 2 cųr'ba-rĭl, *n.* [F.] Animé gum. See GUM.

cour'bash, 1 kûr'baṡh; 2 cųr'băsh, *n.* A whip of heavy hide, as of the hippopotamus or rhinoceros. [< Ar. *kurbāj*, < Turk. *kirbāch.*]

cour"ba"ture', 1 kûr"ba'tûr'; 2 cųr"bă'tûr', *n.* [F.] *Pathol.* Pain in the muscles; myalgia.

Cour"bet', 1 kûr"bē'; 2 cųr"bę', **Gustave** (4/10 1819–1/11 1878). A French landscape-painter; active communist; founder of realist school.

cour"bette', 1 kûr"bet'; 2 cųr"bĕt', *n.* [F.] Same as CURVET.

Cour"be-voie', 1 kûr"bə-vwä'; 2 cųr"be-vwä', *n.* A town in Seine department, France.

courche, 1 kûrsh; 2 cųrch, *n.* [Scot.] A linen cap or kerchief formerly worn by women. **curch**‡.

coure†, *v.* I. *t.* To cover or protect. II. *i.* [F.] To cower.

cou-reur', 1 kū-rûr'; 2 cų-rûr', *n.* The short-nosed sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostris*): so called by the fishermen of Quebec.

cou"reur' de bois, 1 kū"rûr' də bwä; 2 cų"rûr' de bwä. [F.] A Canadian or North-American trapper or hunter; usually a French-Canadian or half-breed.

courge, 1 kûrj; 2 cųrġ, *n.* A bottle-shaped basket for bait towed astern to keep the bait alive. [< F. *curge*, gourd.]

cou"ri-da', 1 kū"ri-dä'; 2 cų"ri-dä', *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] The black mangrove (*Avicennia nitida*).

cou'ri-er, 1 kū'ri-ər; 2 cų'ri-er (XIII), *n.* **1.** A special emissary carrying messages or dispatches. **2.** A traveling servant who makes arrangements for the journey of his employer. [OF., < LL. *currerius*, < L. *curro*, run.] **cour'ri-ert**; **cour'rourt**.

Cou"rier' de Mé"ré', 1 kū"ryē' də mē"rē'; 2 cų"rye' de mę"re', **Paul Louis** (1/4 1772–4/10 1825). A French political writer; *Pamphlet des Pamphlets*, etc.

cou'rîl, 1 kū'ril; 2 cų'rĭl, *n.* [Br.] In the folk-lore of Brittany, a fairy, especially one reputed to dwell among ruins.

cour'lan, 1 kûr'lan; 2 cųr'lan, *n.* [F.] A tropical or subtropical American aramoid bird, rail-like externally but crane-like osteologically, with well-developed stiff tail-feathers. *Aramus giganteus* is the Florida courlan or limpkin; *A. scolopaceus*, the Brazilian courlan.

Courlan (*Aramus giganteus*). 1/25

Cour'land, 1 kûr'lənd; 2 cųr'land, *n.* **1. Duke of** (11/12 1690–12/23 1772), Ernst Johann Biron; a Russian diplomat. **2.** A government in Russia; 10,535 sq. m.; capital, Mitau.

cour'lett, 1 kûr'let; 2 cųr'lĕt, *n. Her.* A breastplate as a bearing.

cour'mi, 1 kûr'mi; 2 cųr'mi, *n.* A fermented liquor brewed from barley, resembling beer. [< Gr. *kourmi*, sort of beer.] **cur'mi**‡.

cou'rol, 1 kū'rol; 2 cų'rŏl, *n.* [F.] A bird of Madagascar, the kirumbo.

cou"ron-né', 1 kū"ro-nē'; 2 cų"rŏ-ne', *a. Her.* Crowned.

cou-ronne', 1 kū-ron'; 2 cų-rŏn', *n.* [F.] A crown.— **couronne des tasses** (*Elec.*), literally, crown of the cups; the earliest form of cell battery, consisting of glass cups each with a zinc and a copper element.

cou'rou-cou, 1 kū'rū-kū; 2 cų'rų-cų, *n.* [F.] A bird, a trogon. [fish (*Tetragonurus cuvieri*).

cour-pa'ta, 1 kûr-pū'tə; 2 cųr-pă'ta, *n.* A tetragonuroid

Cours, 1 kûr; 2 cųr, *n.* A town in Rhine department, France.

course, 1 kôrs; 2 cŏrs, *v.* [COURSED, COURST[3]; COURS'ING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To run through or over; as, blood *courses* the arteries. **2.** To cause to run; urge to speed, as horses. **3.** To pursue with greyhounds, as hares; chase.

Shooting hares is one thing, *coursing* them quite another.
R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without and Within* p. 330. [H. M. & CO.]

4. To arrange in a course or in courses; as, to *course* bricks.

II. *i.* **1.** To move swiftly; traverse a course; as, the riders *coursed* through the town.

Seest thou the black dog *coursing* there through corn and stubble? GOETHE *Faust* tr. by Bayard Taylor, vol. i, pt. i, sc. 2.

2. To pursue game with greyhounds; as, he *coursed* on the mountain-side.

course, *n.* **1.** The act of moving onward or forward, or in a certain direction; motion; a race; career. **2.** The way or distance passed over, as in a race, or by a river. **3.** A series of connected motions, acts, or events as constituting a unity; as, a *course* of lectures.

That which our school *courses* leave almost entirely out, we thus find to be that which most nearly concerns the business of life. SPENCER *Education* p. 54. [A. 1859.]

4. Line of motion or direction; as, the *course* of a cannon-ball; the ship's *course* was due east. **5.** Orderly or successive change or progress; methodical or regular sequence; rotation; as, the *course* of a disease. **6.** Line of conduct; manner of procedure; behavior; as, your *course* is reprehensible.

Young blood must have its *course*, lad, And every dog his day.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 2, p. 91. [MACM. 1872.]

7. The portion of a meal served at one time; as, a dinner of six *courses*. **8.** Something occurring, placed, or formed in a row. (1) *Arch.* (*a*) A continuous horizontal range, as of stones in a wall. (*b*) A layer, as of stones in an arch construction, with the joints radiating from a common center. (2) Any stage, as of grinding or polishing, in cutlery-work. (3) One of the rows of cutting burs on a file. **9.** *Naut.* (1) A sail bent to the lower yard of any square-rigged mast; as, the main-*course;* the fore-*course.*

Haul up your *courses* . . . and let us feel the wind.
COOPER *Pilot* p. 38. [T. Y. C.]

(2) A point of the compass; as, lay her two *courses* to the wind. **10.** *Mining.* (1) An influx of water from one direction. (2) The direction of a lode or adit. (3) A corridor; a passageway. (4) The direction in which a mine is being worked. **11.** *Mus.* A series of strings of uniform tone; also, a bell's chime. **12.** *pl.* The menses; catamenia. **13.** A charge or bout in a tournament. **14.** *Golf.* The part of a links on which the game is played; more particularly the ground between the holes that is specially prepared for play. [F., f. of *cours*, < L. *cursus*, < *cursus*, pp. of *curro*, run.] **courst**†. Syn.: see ACCESS; CAREER; CURRENT; DIRECTION; DRIFT; ROAD.— **course made good,** same as TRUE COURSE.— **c. of kind, c. of nature,** the course necessitated by natural law; the order of cause and effect, growth and decay, life and death, etc.; specifically applied to reproduction.— **course'-pro-trac"tor,** *n. Naut.* An instrument by which bearings and courses are taken and recorded upon charts.— **in c.,** in regular order.— **in c. of,** during the process or progress of.— **lacing c.,** a course of flat masonry employed as a bond-course in a wall or pier; also, a collection of such courses.— **level-c.,** *n.* Same as STRIKE, *n.*, 4.— **of c.,** naturally; certainly; inevitably.— **to lie the c.** (*Naut.*), to proceed in the desired direction.— **true c.,** in navigation, the real course of a vessel after allowance for variation of compass: opposed to *compass* or *magnetic course.*

cours'er, 1 kôrs'ər; 2 cŏrs'er, *n.* **1.** A fleet and spirited horse; a war-horse. **2.** One given to the chase; a hunter with hounds. **3.** (1) A cursorioid plover, as *Cursorius cursor*, found in Europe. (2) An ostrich or ostrich-like bird. **4**†. A disputant. [< F. *coursier*, < LL. *cursarius*, < L. *cursus;* see COURSE, *n.*] **cours'eret**; **cours'ourt**.

cour'sey†, 1 kôr'si; 2 cŏr'sy, *n. Naut.* A raised passage from bow to poop of a galley, above the rowers' benches. [< F. *courste*, < *cours;* see COURSE, *n.*]

cours'ing, 1 kôrs'iŋ; 2 cŏrs'ing, *n.* **1.** The sport of chasing the hare or similar game with greyhounds, who follow by sight instead of by scent. **2.** *Mining.* The system of ventilation in mines, as by doors, brattices, and stoppings. **3**‡. Scholastic disputation.— **cours'ing-hat",** *n.* A tilting-helmet.— **c.-joint,** *n.* In masonry, a joint between two courses.

court, 1 kôrt; 2 cŏrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make love to; woo with the purpose of marriage; as, he *courted* her many years. **2.** To seek the favor of, or to seek to obtain by assiduous or flattering attentions; solicit; as, to *court* applause.

God help the man, condemn'd by cruel fate
To *court* the seeming, or the real great!
CHURCHILL *Night* l. 158.

3. To lure on; invite.

II. *i.* **1.** To make love. **2.** [Rare.] To act the courtier. Syn.: see ADDRESS; CARESS; WOO. [*court* etiquette.

court, *a.* Of or pertaining to a court; as, *court* customs; A mere *court* butterfly. That flutters in the pageant of a monarch.
BYRON *Sardanapalus* act v, sc. 1.

court, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) A place where justice is judicially administered. (2) A tribunal duly constituted to administer justice.

The *court* of king's bench (so called because the king used formerly to sit there . . .) is the supreme *court* of common law in the kingdom. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 41.

(3) The judge or judges constituting a judicial tribunal, when in session as such. (4) Any body possessing judicial jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. **2.** The actual residence of a sovereign, especially as the central seat of government and princely state; a palace.

Character has been sacrificed to maintain position at *court*.
SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm CXIII.* in vol. v, p. 324. [F. & W. 1882.]

3. The royal council and retinue of a sovereign, or a special gathering of such persons. **4.** A level space properly laid out for the playing of tennis or a similar game: in the game of tennis proper surrounded by walls, but in lawn-tennis merely marked off on the ground; also, a subdivision of the ground so marked. **5.** (1) A yard or space surrounded wholly by buildings or walls; a courtyard. (2) A space enclosed on three sides; a short street; a blind alley.

Goldsmith took a garret in a miserable *court*.
MACAULAY *Essays, Goldsmith* in vol. vi, p. 157. [H. & H. 1878.]

6. Obsequious or flattering attention paid to any one, as to the rich or great, for selfish ends; also, a wooing.

Of those men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greatest number have begun their career, by paying an obsequious *court* to the people; commencing demagogues, and ending tyrants. ALEXANDER HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. i, p. 9.

7. [Eng.] An official meeting of a corporation. **8.** A body of members composing a local branch or lodge. [OF., < LL. *cortis*, < L. *cors* (*cort-*), short for *cohors* (*cohort-*), an enclosed space.] **cort**‡; **corte**‡; **curt**‡.— [For various courts not treated here, see CASSATION, EQUITY, OYER AND TERMINER (under OYER), PROBATE, etc. Some courts, whose names are self-explanatory, as **commerce, divorce, maritime,** and **municipal courts,** are omitted.]— **admiralty court,** a court having jurisdiction over maritime matters, civil and criminal. In England the admiralty court is a distinct and separate tribunal; in the United States admiralty jurisdiction is vested in the United States District Courts.— **ball c.** [Eng.], a court auxiliary to the Court of King's Bench for hearing motions involving questions of practise.— **Central Criminal C.** [Eng.], the principal court of London and the vicinity for the trial of criminal cases.— **circuit c.,** a court the sessions of which are held at different places in a given circuit.— **Circuit C. of Appeals,** the highest United States court of appellate jurisdiction below the Supreme Court.— **Circuit C. of the United States,** a federal court originally held by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court (with the District Judge) in circuit, but to which permanent judges were afterward appointed. The circuit courts were abolished, Dec. 31, 1911.— **correctional c.,** a court having jurisdiction in minor offenses.— **court'-bar"on,** *n.* Formerly, a court held by the steward of a manor for settling controversies between tenants, punishing misdemeanors, etc. **baron-c.**; **manorial c.**— **c.-bred,** *a.* Bred at court.— **c.-card,** *n.* A face-card; king, queen, or knave: a corruption of *coat-card.* — **c. Christian,** see CHRISTIAN.— **c. circular** [Eng.], a bulletin of news respecting the movements of the sovereign and court, supplied by a court official to the newspapers.— **court'craft",** *n.* Court artifice; political intrigue.— **c. cupboard,** a sideboard or buffet.— **c. dress,** a prescribed dress or fashion for a court, especially that worn on state occasions.— **c.-dresser,** *n.* [Rare.] A flatterer.— **c. fool,** a king's jester.— **c. guide,** a directory of the English nobility and gentry.— **c.-hand,** *n.* The Gothic or Saxon handwriting used in English public records. — **c.-house,** *n.* A public building devoted to the judicial courts; also, in the southern United States, a county-seat with a designating name; as, Appomattox *Court-House.*— **c.-lands,** *n. pl. Eng. Law.* Lands kept by an owner as a homestead.— **c.-leet,** *n.* An English petty criminal court for a hundred or a manor: now disused.— **court'man,** *n.* [Archaic.] A courtier.— **c.-marshal,** *n.* The marshal of a law-court.— **c.-martial,** *rt.* To try, as a soldier or sailor, by court martial.— **c. martial,** a court of military or naval officers convened to try offenses against military or naval law.— **C. of Arches** [Eng.], an ecclesiastical court of appeal under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury.— **C. of Assistants** [U. S.], a New England colonial court of supreme jurisdiction.— **C. of Claims** [U. S.], a court at Washington having jurisdiction over questions relating to claims against the government.— **C. of Common Pleas. 1.** A common-law court of record having original jurisdiction of matters civil and criminal. **2.** [Eng.] A court which prior to 1875 consisted of one chief and four puisne judges, who exercised an exclusive original jurisdiction in various classes of civil cases: supplanted by the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice and merged into the King's Bench Division of the High Court in 1880.— **c. of error,** a court of appellate jurisdiction sitting as a court for the hearing of writs of error.— **c. of inquiry,** a tribunal for investigating matters pertaining to the military or naval service. It has no power of trial or adjudication.— **c. of referees** [Eng.], a court appointed in 1864 to inquire into and report to the House of Commons on private bills, and also to decide on the locus standi or right of any petitioner to be heard.— **c. of St. James's,** the court of the monarch of Great Britain: so called from St. James's Palace, where court receptions, etc., are held.— **C. of Session,** the highest civil tribunal in Scotland.— **c. of wards and liveries** (*Eng. Law.*), a court which controlled the delivery of inheritances from guardians to heirs, regulated the granting of licenses to widows to remarry and had the supervision of the feeble-minded who were in the king's charge: abolished under Charles II. — **c.-plaster,** *n.* Sticking-plaster, or silk gummed with a healing admixture: so called from its former use by ladies of the court for patches on the face, supposed to enhance beauty. See BEAUTY-SPOT.— **c.-rolls,** *n.* Court records.— **c.-room,** *n.* A chamber in which justice is administered. — **District C. of the United States,** a court presided over by a single judge, having original jurisdiction in civil, criminal, and admiralty causes. Generally each State constitutes a district, but some of the larger States are divided into two or more districts.— **double c.** (*Tennis*), a court marked for four players. See COURT-TENNIS.— **ecclesiastical courts,** courts of church discipline. See ECCLESIASTICAL.— **field-officer's c.** (*U. S. Army*), a court martial which in time of war empowered one field officer to try all cases not involving the death penalty, his decisions being controlled by regimental and garrison courts: superseded by the Summary Court in 1898.— **Forty Days' C.** (*Eng. Law*), an ancient court of attachments which under the Charter of Forest (1217) was held every forty days.— **garrison c. martial** (*U. S. Army*), a military tribunal of three officers with power to try men for any offense not capital. Compare FIELD OFFICER'S COURT, above, and SUMMARY COURT, below.— **general c. martial** (*U. S. Army*), a court, composed of a judge advocate and five to thirteen officers, having exclusive jurisdiction of commissioned officers and entire jurisdiction in all cases.— **head c.** (*Scots Law*), a court which controlled the registration of voters: abolished in 1832.— **High C. of Justice** [Eng.]. See under HIGH.— **Permanent C. of International Justice,** the Court, established, Sept. 1921, which sits at The Hague for the purpose of adjusting cases of international dispute arising out of (1) the interpretation of a treaty; (2) questions of international law; (3) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of international obligation; (4) the nature and extent of reparation to be made in the event of such breach. Forty-seven states signed the protocol. The Court consists of 11 judges who serve for a term of 9 years, and may be reelected.— **manorial c.,** a court-baron.— **Passage c.** [Eng.], "the court of the passage of the borough of Liverpool" (BOUVIER *Law Dict.*): formerly called "mayor's court of *pays sage*," an ancient court of record.— **Permanent C. of Arbitration,** see HAGUE TRIBUNAL.— **regimental c. martial** (*U. S. Army*), a military court similar to the garrison court martial for trying petty offenses.—**single c.** (*Tennis*), a court for two players only.— **summary c.** (*U. S. Army*), a court for the trial of minor offenses, presided over by the second ranking officer at any military post and consisting of three officers and a recorder.—**Superior C.,** in the United States, generally, a court between the inferior courts and those of last resort; in England, one of the principal courts at Westminster.— **Supreme C.,** in the United States and the various States, a court of appellate jurisdiction and in most cases of last resort.— **surrogate's c.,** a court taking the place of the orphan's court or probate court in some jurisdictions.— **the courts of the Lord,** the temple of Jerusalem; hence, the Church.— **court'less,** *a.* **1.** Having no court. **2**†. Uncourtly. [painter; *Death of Cæsar.*

Court, 1 kûr; 2 cųr, **Joseph Désiré** (1798–1865). A French painter;

Court de Gébe"lin', 1 kûr də ʒēb"lăñ'; 2 cųr de zhęb"lăñ', **Antoine** (1725–5/10 1784). A French Protestant minister, scholar, and writer; coeditor with Franklin, etc., of *The Affairs of England and America.*

cour'te-ous, ⎫ 1 kûr'ti-us; 2 cûr'te-ŭs (XIII), *a.* Having
cur'te-ous[2], ⎭ elegant manners; showing courtesy or well-bred kindness and consideration; courtly; affable; polite; as, a *courteous* host; a *courteous* reply. [< F. *courtois*, < LL. *cortis;* see COURT, *n.*] **cor'te-ist**; **cur'teset**. Syn.: see ACCESSIBLE; BLAND; HOSPITABLE; POLITE. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

cour'te-pyt, *n.* A short coat of coarse material. [wooer.

court'er, 1 kôrt'ər; 2 cŏrt'er, *n.* **1.** A courtier. **2.** A

courte'sy, ⎫ 1 kûrt'si; 2 cûrt'sy, *v.* [-SIED; -SY-ING.] **I.**
curte'sy[3], ⎭ *i.* To make the gesture of respect or civility called a courtesy; hence, to dip and rise, as a boat on the waves. **II.** *t.* To show courtesy to.

courte'sy[1], *n.* [-SIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sis, *pl.*] A gesture of civility, reverence, or respect, especially one made by bending the knees so as to drop the body slowly a short distance and raise it again: formerly much used by women, but now generally disused.

cour'te-sy[2], 1 kûr'ti-si; 2 cûr'te-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sis, *pl.*] **1.** Politeness originating in kindliness and exercised habitually; courtliness; graciousness.

Mrs. Madison . . . had what the French term courtoisie de cœur, as well as the *courtesy* of form also. J. B. FREMONT *Souvenirs of My Time* ch. 7, p. 110. [D. L. CO.]

2. A courteous favor or act; an act of kindliness or good breeding; a civility. **3.** Permission; allowance,

common consent, or bestowal, as to or of the use of a title without legal right; favor.

Besides those who were my kindred, I had several aunts by *courtesy*. Lucy Larcom *N. E. Girlhood* p. 27. [H. M. & co. 1889.]

[< F. *courtoisie*, < *courtois*; see COURTEOUS.] **cour'te-sie**†; **cur'te-sy**‡. Syn.: see ADDRESS; POLITENESS.— **courtesy** (or **curtesy**) **of England**, the tenure by which a man holds for the term of his life his dead wife's descendible estates, where surviving issue capable of inheriting them was born during the marriage. This tenure exists, in its original or in a modified form, in many of the United States.— **c. of the port.** 1. *Naval.* An interchange of visits made by officers of men-of-war when entering a foreign port. The first visit is paid by the officer of the nation to which the port belongs. 2. A practise by which a person has the examination of baggage expedited through the custom-house at a seaport on landing from abroad.— **estate by c.** (or **curtesy**), the life estate held by the tenure of courtesy (or curtesy) of England.— **tenant by c.**, a man holding an estate by the tenure of courtesy.

cour'te-zan, 1 kûr'tı-zən; 2 cûr'te-zan (XIII), *n.* **1.** A woman who prostitutes herself for gain: usually applied to members of the higher ranks of harlotry. **2**†. A courtier. [< F. *courtesan*, < It. *cortegiano*, < *corte*, court, < LL. *cortis*; see COURT, *n.*] **cour'te-san**‡; **cour'ti-sane**‡; **cur'ti-zan**†.— **cour'te-zan-ship,** *n.* Harlotry. **cour'te-san-ship**‡.

Court'hope, 1 kôrt'hōp, 2 cōrt'hōp, **William John** (7/17 1842–4/10 1917). An English educator and author.

court'-house", *n.* See under COURT, *n.*

court'ier, 1 kôrt'yer; 2 cōrt'yer, *n.* **1.** One who frequents the court of a prince; a member of the court circle. **2.** Hence, one skilled in the arts of the court; one who seeks to gain favors by flattery and complaisance.

If patriotism means the flattery of one's nation in every case, then the patriot . . . is merely a *courtier*. E. B. Browning *Poems* vol. iii, pref. to Napoleon III. [Jas. M. 1862.]

[OF., < LL. *cortis*; see COURT, *n.*] **court'eour**†.— **court'ier-ism,** *n.* The behavior or practises of a courtier. **court'ier-y**†.— **court'ier-ly,** *a.*— **court'ier-ship,** *n.*

court'ledge, 1 kôrt'lej; 2 cōrt'lĕdĝ, *n.* Curtilage: a perversion.

court'let, 1 kôrt'let; 2 cōrt'lĕt, *n.* An insignificant, minor court.

court'like", 1 kôrt'laik"; 2 cōrt'lik", *a.* Polite; courtly.

court'ly, 1 kôrt'lı; 2 cōrt'ly, *a.* **1.** Befitting a court; elegant in manners; marked by dignified politeness; courteous. **2.** Of or pertaining to a court. **3.** [Rare.] Obsequious.— **court'li-ness,** *n.*

court'ly, *adv.* In a polite and refined manner.

Court'man"tle, 1 kôrt'man"tl; 2 cōrt'măn"tl, *n.* [OF.] Same as CURTMANTLE.

court"-mar'tial, *v.* See under COURT, *n.*

court"-mar'tialed, *pp.* Court-martialed. S. S.

Cour"tois', 1 kûr"twȧ'; 2 cụr"twȧ', *n.* **1. Guillaume** (1628–1679), a French painter; brother of succeeding; *Joshua Suspending Motion of the Sun*, etc. **2. Jacques,** or (It.) **Jacopo Cortesi,** "Il Borgognone" (1621–1676), a French painter; *Battle of Arbela*, etc.

court'-plas"ter, *n.* See under COURT, *n.*

Cour"tral', 1 kûr"trȧ'; 2 cụr"trȧ', *n.* A fortified manufacturing town in West Flanders, Belgium.

court'ried, *n.* Courtiers, collectively.

court'ship, 1 kôrt'ship; 2 cōrt'shĭp, *n.* **1.** The act of paying court or wooing; the attention of a man to a woman whom he desires to marry; also, the time of courting. **2**†. The way or the policy of the court; elegance; finesse.— **court'ship-and-mat'ri-mo-ny,** *n. Bot.* The meadow-sweet.

court'-ten"nis, 1 kôrt'-ten'ıs; 2 cōrt'-tĕn'ĭs, *n.* A game, played usually by two persons, who strike a ball with a racket to and fro over a net. It somewhat resembles lawn-tennis, but is played in a building of special construction lighted from the roof, and the method of play is more elaborate. The floor space is divided by a net into a service and a hazard court both of which are subdivided into galleries and doors by gallery-lines and door-lines. There are also a dedans, a grille, a tambour, hazard and service chases, penthouses (see these words), and end, main, and side walls which figure in playing the game.

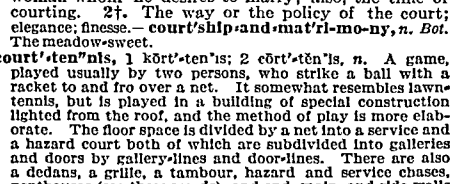


Diagram of a Court for Court-tennis.

Details: AAA, penthouse; *B*, tambour; *C*, grille; *D*, dedans; *EE*, galleries; *a*, marker's box; *b*, first gallery; *c*, door; *d*, second gallery; *e*, winning gallery; *f*, last gallery; *FF*, half-court line; *GG*, net, or chase-the-line; *GHIG*, hazard side; *GHIIG*, service side; *L*, chases; *M*, pass-line; *NO*, service line; *PQ*, last gallery line. *Dimensions: JJ, KK*, 38 ft. 6 in.; *HH*, 31 ft. 6 in.; *II*, 30 ft.; *JK*, 103 ft. 6 in.; *III*, 94 ft. 6 in.; *HG*, 47 ft. 3 in.; *HF*, 15 ft. 6 in.; length of *C*, 3 ft. 2 in.; height of *C*, 3 ft. 2 in.; length of *D*, 21 ft. 6 in.; length of *a*, 7 ft. 6 in.; length of *b*, 5 ft. 6 in.; length of *c*, 3 ft. 3 in.; length of *d*, 9 ft. 6 in.; length of *e*, 9 ft. 6 in.; length of *f*, 9 ft. 6 in.

In [*court-]tennis* the object of the Server is to give such a service that his opponent cannot return the ball over the net; or even should he be able to do so, it will give the Server the opportunity to accurately place the ball by a heavily cut stroke into one of the corners of the court over the service line in such a position that it cannot be easily returned, or to put the ball into the winning gallery or grille. The object of the Striker Out is to return the ball low over the net and as close to the end wall as possible on the second bound, or into one of the corners, or into the dedans. F. C. Tompkins *Court Tennis* p. 25. [L.]

If a player should fail to return the ball over the net before its second bound, a *chase* is said to be made. Note is taken of the cross-line near which the ball has struck, and when the score is 40 and one chase, advantage and one chase, or any other score and two chases, the players change sides, and the one who allowed the chase to be made tries to return the ball nearer to the end wall than the place where it was marked. Strikes may be won also by sending the ball into certain openings in the wall. Court-tennis became very popular in the middle ages. The outdoor form, the older, did not take its present shape until 1874.

The following list exhibits some of the terms used specifically in court-tennis. Such of these as are not self-explanatory are defined in their vocabulary places. Words common to court- and lawn-tennis, such as *love*, *set*, and other terms used in scoring, are listed under LAWN-TENNIS.

backhand-court	gallery grille	penthouse	winning gallery
battery	half-bisque	round service	winning-gallery line
bisque	half-court line	striker-out	winning opening
chase	hazard	tambour	
dedans	hazard side	touch-no-side-walls	
door	nick	touch-no-walls	

court'yard", 1 kôrt'yärd"; 2 cōrt'yärd", *n.* An enclosed yard adjoining a building or surrounded by buildings to which it gives access; a court.

court'zi-lite, 1 kôrt'zı-lait; 2 cōrt'zı-lĭt, *n.* An asphaltum allied to uintahite. Dana *Mineral* App. I, p. 20 [J. W. '09.]

cou'ry, 1 kou'rı; 2 cou'ry, *n.* [Ind.] Catechu formed by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of the *Areca catechu*.

cous'-cous[1], 1 kûs'-kûs"; 2 cụs'-cụs", *n.* **1.** [W. Afr.] A dish made of pounded millet, flesh or fowl, oil, and baobab-leaves. **2.** Same as CUSCUS[2]. **couz'-couz"**†.

cous'-cous", *n.* [F.] A cuscus, especially the spotted *Phalanger maculatus* of the Moluccas. **coes'coes**‡.

cous'cou-sou, 1 kûs'kû-sû; 2 cụs'cụ-sụ, *n.* A favorite Berber dish, similar to cous-cous.

cous'in[1], 1 kuz'n; 2 cûş'n, *n.* **1.** One collaterally related by descent from a common ancestor, but not a brother or sister. Children of brothers and sisters are *first cousins;* children of first cousins are *second cousins*, etc. A *first cousin once removed* is the child of one's first cousin; a *first cousin twice removed* is the grandchild of one's first cousin, etc. A *second cousin once removed* is the child of one's second cousin, etc. A *first cousin once removed* is sometimes called a *second cousin*, a *second cousin* a *third cousin*, and so on. See CONSANGUINITY.

So long as I was prosperous, I'd dinners by the dozen,
Was well-bred, witty, virtuous, and everybody's *cousin*.
Lowell *Biglow Papers* second series, ii, intro. letter.

2. A noble of the king's council, or a fellow sovereign: a style of address used by a king. [F., < LL. *cosinus*, < L. *consobrinus*, < *con-* (< *cum*), with, + *sobrinus*, cousin by the mother's side, < *soror*, sister.] **cos'en**†; **cos'in**†.— **cousin german** (*Canon Law*), a first or full cousin.— **cous'in,** *vt.* To claim as a cousin or relative.— **cous'in-hood,** *n.* **1.** The state, condition, or relationship of cousins. **2.** Cousins or kindred collectively. **cous'-in-age**†.— **cous'in-ly,** *a.* Like or befitting a cousin.— **cous'in-ly,** *adv.* In the manner of a cousin.— **cous'in-ry,** *n.* Cousins collectively.— **cous'in-ship,** *n.* Cousinhood. — **cous'in-y,** *a.* Relating to cousins.

Cou"sin'[2], 1 kû"zaN'; 2 cụ"sĂN', *n.* **1. Jean** (1500?–1589), first French historical painter. **2. Victor** (11/25 1792–1/15 1867), a French philosopher.

Cous'in Mi'cha-el (Ger. **Vet'ter Mi'chel,** 1 fet'er mi'kel; 2 fĕt'ĕr mi'cĕl). Nickname of a German or of the Germans collectively.

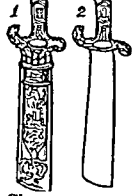
cous'si-net, 1 kûs'ı-net *or* (*F.*) kûs'ı-nē'; 2 cụs'ı-nĕt *or* (*F.*) cụs'ı-ng', *n.* [F.] *Arch.* **1.** A stone on the impost of a pier, on which rests the first stone of an arch. Called also *cushion*. **2.** That part of the front of an Ionic capital between the abacus and the echinus. **cous'i-net**‡.

cous'so, *n.* Same as cusso.

Cou"tou', 1 kûs'tû'; 2 cụs'tụ', *n.* **1. Guillaume** (4/25 1677–3/20 1746), a French sculptor. **2. Nicolas** (1/2 1658–1/11 1733), a French sculptor; *Descent from the Cross*, etc.

Cou"tances', 1 kû"tȧNs'; 2 cụ"tȧNç', *n.* A town in Manche department, France.

cou"teau', 1 kû"tō'; 2 cụ"tō', *n.* [COU-TEAUX', 1 -tōz'; 2 -tōz', *pl.*] [F.] A knife; especially, a long, straight, double-edged knife of the middle ages. **cou'tel.**— **couteau de chasse,** a hunting-knife.



Couteaux-de-Chasse.
1. Hunting-knife of time of William III. of England, in sheath, which also carries the small tools appended. 2. The same unsheathed. 3, 3, 3, small knives. 4. A fork. 5. A bodkin.

cou'ter, 1 kû'tər; 2 cụ'ter, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Same as SOVEREIGN, 2 (2).

Cou'tha, 1 kû'thə; 2 cụ'tha, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 32.

couthe†, *adv.* In a known way.

cou'thie, 1 kû'thı; 2 cụ'thi, *a.* [Scot.] Snug; familiar; kind; agreeable.

couth†; cou'-thy†.— **cou'thi-ly,** *adv.*— **cou'thi-ness,** *n.*— **couth'-less,** *a.* Unkind; cold.

Cou"thon', 1 kû"-tōñ'; 2 cụ"tōñ', **Georges** (1756–7/28 1794). A French lawyer; Jacobin leader; partizan of Robespierre; guillotined.

cou'til, 1 kû'tıl; 2 cụ'til, *n.* [F.] A linen or cotton canvas for corsets.

cou"tu"rier', 1 kû"tü"ryē'; 2 cụ"tü"ryę', *n. masc.* [F.] A man who makes creations for women to wear; dressmaker.— **cou"tu"rière',** 1 -ryär'; 2 -ryĕr', *n. fem.* A seamstress.

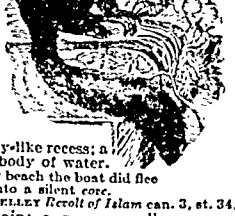
cou-vade', 1 kû-vȧd'; 2 cụ-vȧd', *n.* The putting of the father to bed after the birth of a child. [F., < *couver* brood, < L. *cubo*, lie down.]

cou-verte', 1 kû-vert'; 2 cụ-vĕrt', *n.* [F.] The glaze put on pottery.

cou-veuse', 1 kû-vûz'; 2 cụ-vûş', *n.* [F.] A device for keeping prematurely born infants at a uniform temperature; a brooder. [As CURFEW: the original French form.

cou"vre-feu', 1 kû"vr-fû'; 2 cụ"vr-fû', *n.* [Archaic.] Same

cou'xi-a, 1 kû'shı-ə; 2 cụ'shi-a, *n.* [Orinoco.] **1.** A monkey, the black-bearded saki (*Pithecia satanas*). **2.** The couxio.



Couxia. 1/15

cou'xi-o, 1 kû'shı-ō; 2 cụ'shi-ō, *n.* The red-backed saki.

co-va'ri-ant, 1 kō-vē'rı-ənt; 2 cō-vā'ri-ant, *n. Math.* A quantic derived from another quantic so that, when both are subjected to the same linear transformation, the transforms are connected by the same process of derivation.

cove, 1 kōv; 2 cōv, *vt.* & *ri.* [COVED; COV'ING.] To arch over.

cove[1], *n.* **1.** A small bay or bay-like recess; a nook in the shore of any body of water.

Fast the pebbly beach the boat did flee
On sidelong wing into a silent *cove*.
Shelley *Revolt of Islam* can. 3, st. 34.

2. A recess in a mountain; a narrow valley among mountains; a hollow. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A strip of grass-land on the prairies, running into a wood. **4.** *Arch.* A concavity; the concave curved portion interposed in some ceilings between the flat ceiling proper and the wall; usually of quarter-round section. [< AS. *cofa*, chamber, cave.] **couve**†.— **cove'-plane",** *n.* A plane cutting out a quarter-round molding.

cove[2], *n.* [Slang.] A boy or man; fellow; as, an old *cove*. [< Gipsy *cova*, thing, *covo*, that man, *covi*, that woman.]

Cove Is'land. An island in Cork harbor, Ireland; 13,000 acres appropriated to penal institutions. **Great Island**†.

cov'el-line, 1 kov'el-in, -ait; 2 cōv'ĕl-in, -ĭt, *n. Mineral.*

cov'el-lite, 1 A massive, submetallic, indigo-blue copper sulfid (CuS), crystallizing in the hexagonal system; indigo-copper. [< *Covelli*, a personal name.] **cov'el-lin**‡.

cov'en, 1 kuv'n; 2 cōv'n, *n.* [Scot.] An assembly; a meeting; specifically, a gathering of witches. [< OF. *covent*, < L. *conventus*; see CONVENT.] **cov'in**†.— **cov'en-tree",** *n.* A tree in front of a Scottish mansion, where the laird formerly met his visitors, or conferred with his retainers.

cov'e-na-ble, *a.* Suitable; convenient.— **cov'e-na-ble-ness**†, *n.* **cov'e-na-ble-ty**†.— **cov'e-na-bly**†, *adv.*

cov'e-nant, 1 kuv'ı-nənt; 2 cōv'e-nant, *v.* **I.** *t.* To **cuv'e-nant**[2], promise or give by covenant.

The word that I *covenanted*. *Haggai* ii, 5.

II. *i.* To bind oneself by covenant.

But *covenant* thou,
And swear to stand prepared by word and hand,
To bring me succor.
Homer *Iliad* (Bryant), bk. i, l. 98.

— **cov"e-nant-ee',** *n.* A party to a covenant as having obligations made to him therein.— **cov'e-nant-or,** *n.* A party to a covenant as coming by it under obligations. **cov'e-nant-er**‡.

cov'e-nant, *n.* **1.** An agreement entered into by two or more persons or parties; a compact; stipulation. **2.** *Theol.* (1) God's promise of blessing to be fulfilled on the performance of a condition; as, the *covenant* of life before man's fall, which was conditioned on human obedience; known as *the covenant of works*. (2) A divine ordinance designed to govern the relations between God and man, as in Gen. ix, 11. **3.** A solemn pledge of fellowship and faith made between a church and newly admitted members. **4.** *Law.* (1) A written agreement between parties under seal. (2) A modifying agreement contained within an agreement or deed.

Covenants, or conventions, which are clauses of agreement contained in a deed. Blackstone *Comm.* bk. ii, ch. 20, p. 304.

(3) A common-law form of action to recover damages for breach of a contract under seal. **5.** [C-] (1) Same as NATIONAL COVENANT. (2) Same as SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT. [OF., < *covenant*, suitable, < L. *convenien(t-)s*; see CONVENIENT.] **cov'e-naunt**‡; **cov'nant**†. Syn.: see CONTRACT.— **Book of the Covenant** (*Bib. Crit.*), the code of legislation contained in Ex. xx, 23–xxiii, 33, supposed by some critics to be that referred to under that name in Ex. xxiv, 7. According to the school of Wellhausen this is the earliest of the Pentateuchal codes and was compiled in the 8th century B. C. **Greater Book of the C.**†— **c. against encumbrances,** a covenant guaranteeing that the land is unencumbered by mortgage or other lien.— **c. of non-claim** (*Law*), in a real-estate deed, an agreement that the grantor and his heirs shall make no title claims to the conveyed property: used in New England and Pennsylvania.— **c. of salt,** among the ancient Hebrews, a form of sealing a contract by eating a meal at which salt was an indispensable feature; hence, a binding covenant.— **c. to convey** (*Law*), a written agreement to deliver over an estate under certain stated conditions.— **First C.** (*Scot. Hist.*), a covenant made by the barons in 1557 to uphold the Reformation. **The C.**‡. — **half-way c.,** an expedient in the Congregational churches of New England in 1657–1662, allowing baptized persons of moral life and orthodox belief to enjoy all church privileges except participation in the Lord's Supper.— **Little Book of the C.** (*Bib.*), the short summary of the Covenant as given in Exodus xxxiv, 11–26.— **National C.** (*Scot. Hist.*), an agreement made in Edinburgh (1638) for the protection of the Presbyterian religion against the Episcopacy which had been prescribed by James I. and Charles I.— **personal c.,** a covenant binding only on the person.— **real c.,** any covenant relating specifically to landed property or interests.— **Solemn League and C.,** see under SOLEMN.— **the Old C., the New C.,** the Old and New Testaments, or the Jewish and Christian dispensations.— **transitive c.** (*Law*), a covenant that holds both the covenantor and his representatives.

cov'e-nan-tal, 1 kuv'ı-nan-təl; 2 cōv'e-năn-tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a covenant.

cov'e-nant-er, 1 kuv'ı-nənt-ər; 2 cōv'e-nant-ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who enters into a covenant; a covenantor. **2.** [C-] *Ch. Hist.* One of the Scottish Presbyterians who in 1638–1643 entered into a "Solemn League and Covenant for the Reformation and Defense of Religion," etc., as against popery and prelacy. **3.** [C-] One of a religious body that holds the views of the Covenanters, generally called *The Reformed Presbyterian Church*.

cov'e-nant-ing, 1 kuv'ı-nənt-ıŋ; 2 cōv'e-nant-ing, *pa.* **1.** Relating to a covenant. **2.** Pertaining or belonging to the Covenanters.

cov'ent†, *n.* **1.** A convent. **2.** A meeting. **3.** A covenant.

Cov'ent Gar'den, 1 kuv'ənt *or* kev'ənt; 2 cōv'ĕnt *or* cōv'ĕnt. A square once the site of a convent (whence the name), now the principal fruit, flower, and vegetable market of London, Eng. Adjoining is the Royal Italian Opera. Dryden, Otway, Addison, Steele, Booth, David Garrick, Fielding, and others were frequenters of the coffee-taverns of the neighborhood.

Cov'en-try, 1 kov'en-trı; 2 cōv'ĕn-try, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing town of Warwickshire, Eng. **2.** A manufacturing village in Kent county, R. I. **3.** A town in Tolland county, Conn. — **cov'en-try-bells",** *n.* Same as CANTERBURY-BELLS.— **C. blue,** a superior blue embroidery-thread made at Coventry.— **c.-rape,** *n.* Same as RAMPION.— **Earl of C.,** same as SNIP-SNAP-SNOREM.— **to send to C.,** to banish from society or social intercourse: ostracize.

cov'er[1], 1 kuv'er; 2 cōv'ĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To overspread **cuv'er**[2], or overlay with something so as to protect or hide; enwrap.

Curly gold locks *cover* foolish brains.
Thackeray *Age of Wisdom* st. 2.

2. To hide or keep from view; cloak; screen; hence, in Scripture, to free from condemnation; pardon: often followed by *up*; as, he *covered up* his crime.

Smoking ruins are good to *cover* evil deeds.
Cooper *Spy* p. 274. [H. M. & co.]

3. To meet the extent or requirements of; compensate for; comprise; include; as, the increase *covered* the loss; the statement sufficiently *covers* the facts. **4.** To swallow up; overwhelm; as, the Red Sea *covered* the Egyptians. **5.** To provide for or defend from, as evil or danger. **6.** To brood or sit on; as, a hen *covers* her chicks. **7.** To bring under aim and keep in range; as, to *cover* a burglar with a revolver. **8.** *Mil.* (1) To have

under command or under protection; as, to *cover* the approach by troops.

The earth formed a part of an intrenched camp which Richard designed to *cover* his Norman capital.

Green *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 140. [ʜ. 1875.]

(2) To stand or march exactly behind (another man); as, the rear-rank man *covers* the front-rank man. **9.** To accomplish; pass over; as, he *covered* the distance.

She *covered* between twenty and thirty miles in her little constitutionals. Kipling *Plain Tales, Liepeth* p. 8. [ʜ. L. 1890.]

10. To copulate with (a female): now said chiefly of animals. **11.** To put or replace, as a hat or veil, on (a person); as, the Jew is *covered* during a religious service. **12.** In U. S. finance, to return formally to the Treasury after drawing out, or to transfer to the account of the Treasury after receiving, as money. **13.** To fulfil the duties or supply the requirements of, as in place of another; as, the shortstop *covered* second base; the ground is sufficiently *covered*. **14.** To pardon; put out of remembrance.

He that *covereth* a transgression seeketh love. *Prov.* xvii, 9.

15. In games such as basketball, hockey, etc., to hinder (an opponent) so as to prevent him from making a play. **16.** *Cricket.* To field in such a position behind (another player) as to be able to save the balls missed by the latter. **17.** *Finance.* To purchase (grain or stocks) for supplying "short" contracts.

II. *i.* **1.** To spread over so as to conceal something; as, this paint *covers* well. **2.** [Archaic.] To prepare or spread a table for a meal. **3.** To put one's hat on. **4.** *Card-playing.* To play a higher card on that led, when such higher card is not the best of the suit, as king or queen when the ace has not been played. [< OF. *covrir* (F. *couvrir*), < L. *cooperio*, < *co-* (< *cum*) intens., + *operio*, hide.] **cov'er†; cov'ere†.** Syn.: see bury; dissemble; hide; mask; palliate; shelter.— **covered way.** **1.** *Arch.* (1) A space left in a wall to accommodate roofing-timbers. (2) A sheltered outdoor passage. **2.** *Fort.* (1) A passageway, protected from an enemy's fire, affording communication between the different points of a series of outworks. (2) A road or broad path between the counterscarp and the glacis, outside the moat or ditch.— **cov'er-point"**, *n.* **1.** In cricket, a fielder to the right of and behind point, or the position occupied by him. See cricket. **2.** In lacrosse or hockey, a player who reenforces point.— **c.-shamet**, *n.* Something which hides shame.— **to c. court,** in tennis and other games of the kind, to move over the court so actively as to be always ready for a play in any part of the court.— **to c. one's shorts** or **short sales,** on any of the speculative exchanges, to buy, in order to make good delivery contracts, securities, or a commodity of which a dealer is "short."

cov'er, *n.* **1.** That which is spread or fitted over, or encloses anything, as for the protection of the thing itself or something within it. **2.** That which veils or disguises; a pretext; as, under *cover* of religion.

I . . . lamented the necessity of spectacles, under *cover* of which I thoroughly and cautiously surveyed the whole apartment.

Poe *Works, Purloined Letter* in vol. ii, p. 412. [A. & s.]

3. Any shelter or defense; as, under *cover* from a storm; the vessel was under the *cover* of a battery. **4.** Natural or artificial protection from the fire of an enemy. **5.** Thicket, shrubbery, underbrush, etc., sheltering game; as, to beat the *cover*.

He never could beat the *cover* of conversation without starting the game. A. S. Hardy *Wind of Destiny* p. 118. [ʜ. M. & co.]

6. *Building.* That part of a slate, shingle, etc., hidden when laid. **7.** The table furniture, as plate, knife and fork, napkin, etc., for one person; as, to lay a table with twenty *covers*.

His *cover*, as we said, was laid for him in expectation of that tyrant's return. Thackeray *Vanity Fair* p. 112. [ʜ. 1874.]

8. The removable head of a cylinder, as of a steam-engine or pump; cylinder-head. **9.** *Cricket, Lacrosse, & Hockey.* A fielder in the rear of point; also, his place in the field. See cover-point. **10.** *Metalwork.* A piece of metal covering a butt-joint fastened to the butting edges by rivets. **11.** Two-thirds of an imperial acre, constituting a common land-measure in South Wales. **12.** *Calico-printing.* An engraved design on a roller, which is to be printed on top of another design in resist. **13.** A large evaporation-pan with a movable roof: used in the solar evaporation of brine. **14.** [Eng.] *Finance.* An amount of money or stocks used as security for an advance. The term is often employed in the same sense as *margin*. **15.** *Wearing.* The condition of having equidistant threads: said of cloth or its surface. **16.** *Auto.* The outer rubber sheath of a pneumatic tire. Syn.: see disguise; refuge; shelter.— **cov'er-cloth"**, *n.* The cover of a lace-makers' pillow.— **c.-crop**, *n.* A catch-crop sown to protect the ground in winter and enrich it when plowed in, in spring.— **c.-glass**, *n.* A thin glass cover for microscopic specimens.— **c.-side**, *n.* A country having covers in it; hunting-region.— **c.-slip**, *n.* **1.** Same as cover-glass. **2.** *Cricket.* (1) A fielder who backs up slip or short-slip; extra-slip. (2) His place in the field.— **dead c.** (*Billiards*), in the English game, a condition in which the player is more apt to lose position than to gain a count because of the alinement of the balls: similar to *tie-up* in the American game.— **double c.** (*Cricket*), a fielder who stands between cover-point and mid-off; extra-cover; also, his position in the field.— **forest c.** (*Forestry*), the vegetation in a forest.— **inside c.** (*Mach.*), the distance it is necessary for a slide-valve or plug-valve to move from mid-position before the end port begins to open for exhaust; exhaust-lap; inside lap.— **under c. 1.** Protected from gun-fire. **2.** Within an envelop or wrapper, as a written communication; as, he addressed the letter *under cover*.

cov'er-age, 1 kuv'ər-ij; 2 cóv'er-aġ, *n.* The sum of the risks which an insurance policy covers.

cov-er'chief†, *n.* A kerchief. [(*Achirus lineatus*).

cov'er-clip", *n.* [Local, U. S.] An American soleoid fish

cov'erd, *pp.* Covered. S. S

Cov'er-dale, 1 kuv'ər-dēl; 2 cóv'er-dāl, **Miles** (1488-?/-1568). An English Augustinian monk, who translated into English the whole Bible. See version.

cov'er-er, *pron., n.* A person or thing that covers.

cov'er-glass", *n.* See under cover, *n.*

cov'er-ing, 1 kuv'ər-iŋ; 2 cóv'ĕr-ing, *n.* **1.** Anything **cuv'er-ing²,** that serves to cover, for preservation, warmth, or concealment. **2.** The act or process of putting on a cover or of including, satisfying, etc.; as, the *covering* of seed; the *covering* of a loss, etc. **3.** *Ceram.* See glaze.— **cov'er-ing-board",** *n.* In ship-building, the plank-sheer.— **c.-note,** *n. Fire Insur.* A memorandum given to an insurer, which takes the place of a policy until the latter is actually issued.— **c.-party,** *n.* A squad of soldiers advanced to protect other soldiers while at work digging trenches, etc.— **c. plates,** in crinoids, accessory plates at the sides of the ambulacral groove, or over which they can close down. **c. pieces†.**— **c.-plate,** *n. Founding.* The last covering of a mold after all the internal fittings have been placed in position.— **c.-seed†,** *n.* A kind of comfit.

cov'er-let, 1 kuv'ər-let; 2 cóv'er-let, *n.* The outer cov-**cuv'er-let²,** ering of a bed; a quilt, especially if ornamented. [< OF. *covrelit*, < *covrir* (see cover¹, *v.*) + *lit* (< L. *lectus*), bed.] **cov'er-lett†; cov'er-lid†.**

Cov'er-ley, Sir Roger de. See Sir Roger de Coverley.

cov'er-point", *n.* See under cover, *v.*

co-versed' sine, 1 kō-vûrst' sain; 2 cō-vĕrst' sīn. The versed sine of the complement of an angle or arc. See trigonometrical.

cov'er-side", **c.-slip.** See under cover, *n.*

cov'ert, 1 kuv'ərt; 2 cóv'ert, *a.* **1.** Concealed, especially **cuv'ert²,** for an evil purpose; secret; disguised; as, a *covert* scheme. **2.** Covered over; sheltered; as, a *covert* nook. **3.** *Law.* Under protection or authority; as, feme *covert:* said of a married woman. [OF., < L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperio;* see cover¹, *v.*] **cov'ert-et.** Syn.: see secret.— **cov'ert-bar"on,** *n.* A married woman.— **c. way,** same as covered way.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

cov'ert¹, *n.* **1.** Something that shelters or defends; a shady place or thicket where game is wont to hide: specif. [Gt. Brit.], a pheasant-rearing preserve or other special reserve for small game.

The wild deer and wolf to a *covert* can flee.

Campbell *Exile of Erin* st. 2.

2. A means of concealment; hiding-place; pretext.

Too often religion is made the *covert* of crime.

John Cumming *Life of Our Lord, Christ Adored* p. 41. [J. T. S.]

3. In fowling, a flock of anything, as geese. **4.** *pl. Ornith.* Feathers overlying the bases of the quills of a bird's wings and tail; tectrices; distinguished by name according to respective position; as, **greater coverts, lesser c., medium c., primary c., secondary c., under c., upper c.** See illus. under bird. [F., < LL. *coopertum*, prop. neut. of L. *coopertus;* see cover, *a.*]

Syn.: see refuge; shelter.— **cov'ert-cloth",** *n.* A fine closely woven woolen cloth of double twisted yarn both in warp and filling, which is used chiefly in tailor-made garments for women.— **c.-shack,** *n.* [Eng.] A cob.— **ear-coverts,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The feathers that lie close over the outer openings of the ear.

Cov'ert², *n.* A village in Seneca county, N. Y.

co-ver'ti-cal, *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Having common vertices. **2.** Lying one directly over another in different planes of a Riemann surface; representing one functional value corresponding to different argument values.

cov'er-ture, 1 kuv'ər-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 cóv'er-chur *or* **cuv'er-ture²,** -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Law.* Marriage; the married state, or condition covert: applied to women. **2.** A place or condition of concealment; means of concealment; covert; formerly, a covering. [OF., < LL. *cooperturа*, < L. *cooperto;* see cover¹, *v.*] **cov'er-touret.**

cov'et, 1 kuv'et; 2 cóv'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have an inor-**cuv'et²,** dinate or unlawful desire for; lust after.

The ambition of Oliver was of no vulgar kind. He never seems to have *coveted* despotic power.

Macaulay *Essays, Milton* p. 14. [A. 1880.]

2. To desire eagerly; long for; crave: in a good sense.

II. *i.* To indulge or cherish extreme or unlawful desire; as, to *covet* after riches. [< OF. *covoiter*, < L. *cupiditа(t-)s;* see cupidity.] **cov'elt†.** Syn.: see desire.— **cov'et-a-bl(e²,** *a.* That may be coveted.— **cov'et-er,** *n.* One who covets.— **cov'et-ing-ly,** *adv.* In a covetous manner.— **cov'et-iset,** *n.* Avarice.— **cov'et-iv(e-ness²,** *n. Phren.* See acquisitiveness.

cov'et-ous, 1 kuv'et-us; 2 cóv'ĕt-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Inordinately **cuv'et-ous²,** eager to acquire and possess, especially by unjust or unlawful means; avaricious; as, *covetous* of wealth. **2.** [Archaic.] Eagerly desirous of acquisition or possession; aspiring; as *covetous* of fame. Keightley, *Greece.* [< OF. *covoitous*, < L. *cupidita(t-)s;* see cupidity.] **cov'elt-oust.** Syn.: see avaricious.— **cov'et-ous-ly,** *adv.*

cov'et-ous-ness, 1 kuv'et-us-nes; 2 cóv'ĕt-ŭs-nĕs, *n.* The character or condition of being covetous, especially in an evil sense; avariciousness.

And as for *covetousness*, . . . it is the first vice in corrupt nature which moves, and the last which dies.

R. South *Sermons* vol. ii, ser. xlvi, p. 487. [ʜ. & ʜ. 1867.]

co-vet'ta, 1 ko-vet'ə; 2 co-vĕt'a, *n. Carp.* A quarter-round plane for making a molding. [< AS. *cofa*, chamber.]

cov'ey¹, 1 kuv'i; 2 cóv'y, *n.* **1.** A brood, as of a mother **cuv'ey²,** bird and her young; a flock; specifically, a flock of quails or partridges. **2.** [Archaic.] A company; set; bevy; as, a *covey* of women. [< F. *couvée*, < *couver*, brood, < L. *cubo*, lie down.] Syn.: see flock.

co'vey², 1 kō'vi; 2 cō'vy, *n.* [Slang.] A man or fellow; a cove.

cov'ey³, 1 kuv'i; 2 cóv'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pantry.

co'vil, 1 kō'vil; 2 cō'vil, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Hindu temple; hence, colloquially, a church.

Co"vi-lhã', 1 kō'vi-lyãñ'; 2 cō'vi-lyãñ', *n.* A town in Beira province, Portugal.

Co-vil'le-a, 1 ko-vil'i-ə; 2 co-vil'e-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of American desert shrubs of the family *Zygophyllaceæ. C. mexicana* is the creosote-bush. [< F. V. *Coville*, American botanist.]

cov'in†, *n. Law.* A secret agreement to defraud or injure another. **cov'ent; cov'inet.**— **cov'in-oust,** *a.* Collusive; fraudulent. **cov'en-oust.**

cov'ing, 1 kōv'iŋ; 2 cōv'ing, *n. Arch.* In old building, the projection of the upper stories over the lower.

Cov'ing-ton, 1 kuv'iŋ-tən; 2 cóv'ing-ton, *n.* **1.** A county in southern Alabama; 1,029 sq. m.; county-seat, Andalusia. **2.** A county in central Mississippi; 577 sq. m.; county-seat, Williamsburg. **3.** A city, county-seat of Kenton county, Ky. **4.** A town, county-seat of Newton county, Ga. **5.** A city, county-seat of Fountain county, Ind. **6.** A village in Miami county, Ohio. **7.** A town, county-seat of Tipton county, Tenn. **8.** A town, county-seat of St. Tammany county, La. **9.** A town, county-seat of Alleghany county, Va.

co'vin-tree"†, *n.* [Scot.] A trysting-tree, especially one marking the customary spot where a host received and took leave of guests.

co-vol'ume, 1 kō-vol'yum; 2 cō-vŏl'yum, *n. Physics.* The volume of intermolecular space in a given quantity of a gas.

Co-vur'lu-i, 1 ko-vûr'lu-i; 2 co-vur'lu-ī, *n.* A department in Roumania; 1,140 sq. m. [The scaup-duck.

co'vy-duck", 1 kō'vi-duk"; 2 cō'vy-dŭk", *n.* [Prov. Eng.]

cow¹, 1 kau; 2 cow, *vt.* To cause to be afraid; depress in spirit; overawe; intimidate; daunt; as, their spirits were *cowed.* [< Ice. *kúga*, tyrannize over.] Syn.: see appal; browbeat.

cow², *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To remove the head or top of; clip; shear. **2.** To go beyond; prove superior.

cow³, *n.* **1.** (1) The female of domestic cattle and of other bovine ruminants: in all uses the correlative of *bull.* (2) The female of various other animals, as of certain deer, antelopes, the elephant, seal, whale, walrus, etc. **2†.** A coward. [< AS. *cū.*] **cout†; cut.**— **cow-baby,** *n.* [Dial.] A timorous person; a childish, foolish person.— **cow's-bas"ll,** *n.* The cow-herb.— **cow-beck,** *n.* A mixture of hair and wool, used in hat-making.— **cow-bell,** *n.* A wedge-shaped bell, usually of harsh, penetrating sound, hung by a strap passing round the neck of a cow.

The pastoral curfew of the *cow-bell* rung.

Whittier *Monadnock from Wachuset.* st. 2.

— **cow'ber"ry,** *n.* [-ries, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** The foxberry, or mountain-cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idæa*). **2.** The bog-strawberry (*Comarum palustre*).— **cow'bind",** *n.* The white-berried bryony.— **cow-blakes,** *n.* Dried cow-dung, used for fuel.— **cow calf,** a female calf; also, one born twin to a bull calf, but sterile.— **cow'catch"er,** *n.* A wedge-shaped iron frame affixed in front of a locomotive, for throwing off obstructions, as cattle, from the track. See locomotive.— **cow-chervil,** *n.* See chervil.— **cow-chips,** *n. pl.* Cow-blakes.— **cow-cress,** *n.* A pepper-grass (*Lepidium campestre*).— **cow-fat,** *n.* **1.** The cow-herb. **2.** The red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*).— **cow-garlic,** *n.* Common wild garlic.— **cow-gate,** *n.* Right of pasture.— **cow-girl,** *n.* A woman who herds cattle. Compare cowboy.— **cow-grass,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The zigzag clover (*Trifolium medium*). **2.** The knot-grass.— **cow'heart",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A coward.— **cow-heel,** *n.* The foot of a cow or calf boiled into a gelatin.— **cow-herb,** *n.* A smooth-leaved Old World annual (*Vaccaria vaccaria*) having its 5-angled calyx wing-angled in fruit and its petals with a scale at the top of the claw. Naturalized in the United States.— **cow-heron,** *n.* Any of several small herons which perch upon the backs of resting cattle and eat ticks and other parasitic insects, as the African white cattle-egret.— **cow-hitch,** *n. Naut.* A hitch made by taking the bight of a line around a spar and passing both ends through the bight.— **cow-hock,** *n. Farriery.* An inward-turning hock: it may be normal, as in the cow or donkey, or a deformity, as in dogs.— **cow-hocked,** *a.*— **cow-keeper,** *n.* A dairyman; a herdsman.— **cow-keeping,** *n.*— **cow-killer,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A wingless, stinging female of a black, ant-like wasp (*Sphærophthalma occidentalis*) common in Texas. Compare cow-killer ant, under ant.— **cow-lady,** *n. Angling.* A fly, either natural or artificial, serving as bait.— **cow-leech,** *n.* A cow-doctor.— **cow-leeching,** *n.*— **cow-lick,** *n.* A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead, as if licked by a cow.— **cow-lily,** *n.* [U. S.] *Bot.* The large yellow pond-lily (*Nymphæa advena*).— **cow-man,** *n.* [-men, *pl.*] [Western U. S.] A ranchman, herder, or vaquero. [C.]— **cow'nose",** *n.* A myliobatoid ray (*Rhinoptera bonasus*) of the North American Atlantic.— **cow-oak,** *n.* See oak.— **cow-paps,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A polyp, the dead-men's-fingers (*Alcyonium digitatum*).— **cow-parsley,** *n.* Either of two European plants— *Heracleum spondylium*, of the parsley family, and cow-chervil.— **cow-parsnip,** *n.* Any of the species of *Heracleum.*— **cow-path,** *n.* A path made by cows walking in single file.— **cow-pea,** *n.* A twining herb (*Vigna sinensis*) of the bean family, with very long cylindrical pods, used extensively in eastern Asia for food, and cultivated in the southern United States.— **cow'pen"ning,** *n.* The practise of shifting a cow-pen over an orange-grove so as to fertilize the soil.— **cow-pilot,** *n.* A pomacentroid fish (*Glyphidodon saxatilis*).— **cow-plant,** *n.* An Asiatic tropical climbing shrub (*Gymnema lactifera*) of the milkweed family, the milky juice of which is used by the Singhalese as a substitute for cows' milk. *Kirtaghuna* is its East-Indian name.— **cow-poison,** *n.* A Californian larkspur (*Delphinium trolliifolium*). [C.]— **cow-pony,** *n.* [Western U. S.] A horse or pony of a hardy breed used by a cowboy; a bronco.— **cow'punch",** *vi.* [Slang, U. S.] To take service as a cowboy.— **cow-puncher,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A cowboy.— **cow-quake,** *n.* **1.** Quaking-grass (*Briza media*). **2.** Spurry (*Spergula arvensis*). **cow-quakes†.**— **cow-run,** *n.* Pasturage for cows used by villagers in common: used also to refer to a lane connecting barn with pasture through which cows pass.— **cows-and-calves,** *n.* The British wake-robin.— **cow-shark,** *n.* A hexanchoid shark of the eastern hemisphere.— **cow's-horns,** *n.* [Tasmania.] An orchid (*Pterostylis nutans*).— **cow's-lungwort,** *n.* Same as mullen.— **cow-sorrel,** *n.* See sorrel.— **cow's-tail,** *n.* The horseweed.— **cow-stone,** *n.* [Local.] A boulder from the Greensand formation.— **cow's-wort,** *n.* [Eng.] The red figwort (*Pedicularis palustris*).— **cow-tail,** *n.* **1.** A cow's tail mounted as a fly-whisk. **2.** The coarse dirty wool from a sheep's hind legs.— **cow-thistle,** *n.* **1.** The bull-thistle. **2.** A lettuce (*Lactuca alpina*) growing wild in Europe.— **cow-tick,** *n.* An ixodid (*Boophilus bovis*). See tick², *n.*, 1 (1).— **cow-tongue,** *n.* The yellow clintonia.— **cow-town,** *n.* [U. S.] A local center of the stock-raising industry.— **cow-tree,** *n.* **1.** One of various trees yielding a milky juice used for food, as (1) two South-American trees, *Brosimum galactodendron*, of the nettle family, and the *hya-hya* (*Tabernæmontana utilis*) of the dogbane family; (2) the *Ficus saussureana*, or (3) some other fig-tree. **2.** [New Zealand.] The karaka.— **cow-troopial,** *n.* A cowbird.— **cow-weed,** *n.* The cow-chervil.— **cow-whale,** *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] The manatee.— **cow-wheat,** *n.* Any species of *Melampyrum;* in the United States, *M. americanum.*— **cow with the iron tail,** a long-handled well-pump: in allusion to the alleged practise of watering milk for the market.

cow⁴, *n. Mining.* **1.** A self-acting brake once used on inclined planes; a trailer. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A wooden wedge, as for jamming a windlass or winch.

cow⁵, *n.* A kind of chimney-top. See cowl. [< cowl¹.]

cow⁶, *n.* [Scot.] A bugbear, hobgoblin, or scarecrow.

cow'age, *n.* Same as cowhage.

cow'al, *n.* [Austral.] A creek; watercourse: aboriginal name.

co-walk'er, 1 kō-wâk'ər; 2 cō-wąk'er, *n. Occultism.* One's spiritual double; astral body.

cow'an, 1 kau'ən; 2 cow'an, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] One who works as a mason without having served apprenticeship. [W.] **2.** An uninitiated person who tries to find out the secrets of freemasonry or to enter a lodge surreptitiously. [Cp. F. *couillon*, cullion.]

cow'ard, 1 kau'ərd; 2 cow'ard, *a.* Of or pertaining to a coward or cowardice; cowardly; as, a *coward* wretch.

cow'ard, *n.* **1.** One who shrinks from duty or danger, or dreads pain or harm unduly; one who lacks courage or yields to fear; a poltroon.

Now have ye lost my heart and all my love;
I cannot love a *coward*, by my faith.

Chaucer *C. T. Nun's Priest's Tale* l. 90.

2. *Her.* An animal, as a lion, shown with the tail turned between the legs. [< F. *couard*, < OF. *coue* (< L. *cauda*), tail.] **cou'ardt.** Syn.: craven, dastard, poltroon.— Ant.: champion, hero.— **cow'ardt,** *vt.* To make afraid.— **coward's blow** [Ir.] a fisticuff designed to make

a boy fight, or else be considered a coward.— **cow'ard-ize,** *v.* [Rare.] To render cowardly.— **cow'ard-ness,** *n.*— **cow'ard-ship,** *n.*

cow'ard-ice, } 1 kau'ərd-is; 2 cow'ard-īç, *n.* The state or
cow'ard-isᵉ, } condition of being a coward, or of giving way to fear; pusillanimity.

In the world's code *cowardice* is the one deadly sin.
E. P. Roe *Opening a Chestnut Burr*, p. 243. [D. M. & Co.]

[< F. *couardise*, < *couard*; see COWARD, *n.*] **cow'ard-let**ᵗ; **cow'ard-ry**†.

cow'ard-ly, 1 kau'ərd-li; 2 cow'ard-ly, *a.* **1.** Lacking courage to face danger; fearful; timid; pusillanimous. **2.** Befitting a coward; mean. **cow'ard-ish**†.

A lie is contemptible, chiefly because it is *cowardly*.
Christian Reid *Question of Honor* bk. iii, p. 284. [A. 1875.]

— **cow'ard-li-ness,** *n.*— **cow'ard-ly,** *adv.* Basely; meanly.

cow'bane", 1 kau'bēn"; 2 cow'bān", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] Waterdropwort (*Tiedemannia rigida*). **2.** [Eng.] The waterhemlock (*Cicuta virosa*).— **spotted cowbane,** beaver-poison.

cow'beck", etc. See under COW¹, *n.*

cow'bird", 1 kau'bûrd"; 2 cow'bĭrd", *n.* **1.** An American icterine blackbird of the genus *Molothrus*, often found in association with cattle, especially *M. ater*, common throughout the United States. *M. æneus* is the bronzed cowbird of Texas and Mexico, *M. badius*, the bay-winged cowbird most familiar in South America. Cowbirds mate promiscuously and construct no nests, but deposit their eggs singly in the nests of other birds.

Cowbird. 1/3

cow'black"bird†; **cow'bunt"ing**†; **cow'pen-bird"**†. **2.** Any of various other birds associated with cattle. **3.** The American yellow-billed cuckoo: so called from its cry.

cow'ble, 1 kau'bl; 2 cow'bl, *vt.* [Scot.] To break up and begin to move: said of river-ice.

cow'boy", 1 kau'boi"; 2 cow'bŏy", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A mounted employee of a ranchman, who cares for a herd of cattle.

One of the most unique institutions of the West is the *cowboy*. He is a mixture in about equal parts of fun, business, kindness, and deviltry.
The Evangelist [New York] Oct. 15, 1891, p. 2, col. 2.

2. A boy employed in the driving or care of cows. **3.** [Ir.] The ring-ouzel. **4.** One of an organized band of marauders professedly favorable to the British, who pillaged between the British and American lines, in the vicinity of New York, during the Revolutionary war. See SKINNER.

Carthusian wearing the Cowl.

cow'catch"er, etc. See under COW¹, *n.*

cow'cum-ber, *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] A cucumber.

cowd, 1 kaud; 2 cowd, *vt.* [Scot.] To float delightfully; swim.— **cowd'er,** *n.* A lightly moving, desirable boat.

cowd, *pp.* Cowed. S. S.

Cow'den-beath, 1 kau'dn-bīth'; 2 cow'dn-bēth, *n.* A borough in Fifeshire, Scotland.

Cow'der-y, 1 kau'dər-i; 2 cow'der-y, **Oliver** (1805–1850). The second ordained elder in the Mormon Church; associated with Joseph Smith in founding that church.

cow'die, 1 kau'di; 2 cow'di, *n.* **1.** Kauri-gum. See GUM. **2.** The kauri-pine. See KAURI.

cow'dle, 1 kau'dl; 2 cow'dl, *vi.* [Scot.] To swim, or seem to swim; undulate.

cow'drum, 1 kau'drum; 2 cow'drŭm, *n.* [Scot.] A thrashing; also, a severe reprimand. [COWHEEN.

cow'een, 1 kau'in; 2 cow'ēn, *n.* Same as **Cow'en,** 1 kau'en; 2 cow'ĕn, **Sir Frederic Hymen** (1/22 1852–). An English composer; *Scandinavian Symphony*.

cow'er, 1 kau'ər; 2 cow'er, *v.* **I.** *i.* To crouch down tremblingly, as through fear or shame, or in misery; tremble; quail; as, he *cowered* before his accuser.

I can see only an old dame *cowering* over the fire, a picture of decay and desolation. Hawthorne *Twice-Told Tales, Edward Fane's Rosebud* in vol. ii, p. 134. [T. & F. 1865.]

II. *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To cause to cower; intimidate; cow; to cause to droop.

The clergy here [Manchester], as usual, are *cowered* by capital and power.
Shaftesbury in *Social Aspects of Christ*, p. 69. [T. Y. C.]

2†. To cherish. [ME. *couren*, < Icc. *kūra*, doze, lie quiet.] **court.**

cow'erd, *pp.* Cowered. S. S.

Cowes, 1 kauz; 2 cows, *n.* A town, seaside resort, and yachting rendezvous on the Isle of Wight, England; Osborne House, former royal residence, now converted into a naval hospital, is near here.

Cow-e'ta, 1 kau-ī'tə; 2 cow-ē'ta, *n.* A county in W. N. W. Georgia; 443 sq. m.; county-seat, Newman. [harbor-seal.

cow'ey, 1 kau'i; 2 cow'y, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A muley cow. **2.** The

cow'fish", 1 kau'fish"; 2 cow'fish", *n.* **1.** One of various cetaceans. (1) A delphinoid, especially the grampus (*Grampus griseus*), a dolphin (*Tursiops gilli*) of the North Pacific, or the blackfish (*Globicephalus melas*). (2) A ziphioid (*Mesoplodon sowerbiensis*). **2.** An ostraciontoid fish, especially *Ostracion quadricorne*, with two horn-like processes above the eyes. **3.** A sirenian, as the manatee. **4.** [Orkneys.] One of various large oval bivalves (*Mactra*).

cow'gar"lic, etc. See under COW¹, *n.*

cow'hage, 1 kau'ij; 2 cow'ăj, *n.* **1.** The hairs on the pods of a tropical climbing plant (*Stizolobium pruriens*) of the bean family: used as a mechanical anthelmintic. **2.** The pods themselves, or the plant. [< Hind. *kawānch.*] **cow'age**†; **cow'itch**†.— **cow'hage-cher"ry,** *n.* Same as BARBADOS CHERRY.

cow'heen, 1 kau'in; 2 cow'ēn, *n.* [Cant.] The old-squaw duck (*Clangula hyemalis*). **cow'een**†.

cow'herb", etc. See under COW¹, *n.*

cow'herd", 1 kau'hûrd"; 2 cow'hĕrd", *n.* A herdsman; one who tends cows as an occupation.

cow'hide", 1 kau'haid"; 2 cow'hīd", *vt.* [COW'HID'ED; COW'HID'ING.] To whip with or as with a cowhide.

cow'hide", *n.* **1.** The skin of a cow, either before or after tanning. **2.** A heavy flexible whip made entirely of leather, and tapering from stock to lash; a blacksnake.

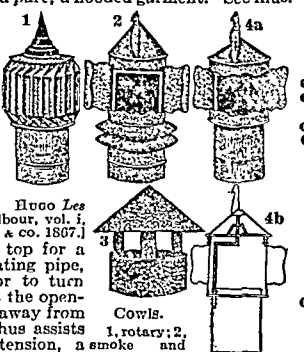
cow'lock", etc. See under COW¹, *n.*

cow'ish, 1 kau'ish; 2 cow'ish, *a.* Timid; cowardly.

cow'ish, *n.* [Am. Ind.] An Oregon plant of the genus *Peucedanum*, or its edible tuber. **cous**†.

cow'keep"er, etc. See under COW¹, *n.*

cowl¹, 1 kaul; 2 cowl, *n.* **1.** A monk's hood, or the garment of which it is a part; a hooded garment. See illus. in first column.


Cowls.
1, rotary; 2, smoke and ventilation; 3, shanty; 4*a*, smoke and ventilation; 4*b*, cross-section of 4*a*.

The Benedictines, Cistercians and all the old monastic orders use the cowl, a great mantle with a hood that can be thrown back over the shoulders, as a ceremonial dress for choir. *Cath. Encyc.* vol. iv. p. 463. [R. A. '08.]

2. A monk.

Every *cowl* may dream of the tiara. Hugo *Les Misérables* tr. by Wilbour, vol. *i*, bk. i, ch. 12, p. 35. [C. & Co. 1867.]

3. A hood-shaped top for a chimney or ventilating pipe, made to revolve or to turn like a vane, so that the opening will always be away from the wind, which thus assists the draft; by extension, a conical cap for similar use, specifically, a wire cap on the smokestack of an engine. [< AS. *cūle*, < L. *cucullus*, hood.] **couel**†.— **cowl,** *vt.* To cover or conceal, as with a cowl.

Why *cowl* thy face beneath the mourner's hood?
Coleridge *Human Life* l. 21.

cowl², *n.* [Local, Eng.] A large vessel for holding or carrying water or other liquid.— **cowl'staff"**†, *n.* A pole on which a cowl may be hung to be carried by two persons.

cowle, 1 kaul; 2 cowl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A written engagement; safe-conduct; permit; grant; lease.

cowled, } 1 kauld; 2 cowld, *a.* **1.** Wearing a cowl;
cowldᵉ, } hooded. **2.** Shaped like a cowl.

Cow'ley, 1 kau'li; 2 cow'ly, *n.* **1. Abraham** (1618–7/22 1667), an English poet, one of the founders of the Royal Society; *Pindaric Odes*, etc. **2. Hannah** (*née* Parkhouse) (1743–3/11 1809), an English dramatist; *The Belle's Stratagem*, etc. **3.** A county in southern Kansas; 1,108 sq. m.: county-seat, Winfield.

cow'lick", **cow-man,** etc. See under COW¹, *n.*

Cow'litz, 1 kau'lits; 2 cow'lits, *n.* A county in S. W. Washington; 1,145 sq. m.; county-seat, Kalama.

Cowlitz riv'er. A stream flowing 150 m. through Lewis and Cowlitz counties, S. W. Washington, to the Columbia river.

co-work'er, 1 kō-wûrk'ər; 2 cō-wûrk'ĕr, *n.* A fellow worker; cooperator.

cowp, 1 kaup; 2 cowp, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Exchange; upset.

cow'-paps", etc. See under COW¹, *n.*

cow'pen", 1 kau'pen"; 2 cow'pĕn", *vt.* [Archaic.] To pasture cows upon a field for the sake of fertilization: used commonly in parts of the South, particularly in Florida.

Cow'pen, *n.* A coal-mining town in Northumberland, England.

Cow'pens, 1 kau'penz, 2 cow'pĕns, *n.* A village in Spartanburg county, S. C., where the British were defeated by local Americans, Jan. 17, 1781.

Cow'per, 1 kau'pər *or* kū'pər; 2 cow'per *or* cōō'per, *n.* **1. William, Lord** (1664–10/31 1723), an English lawyer; statesman; first Lord Chancellor of England. **2. William** (11/15 1731–4/22 1800), an English poet; *The Task, John Gilpin*, etc.

Cow-pe'ri-an, 1 kau-[*or* kū-]pī'ri-ən; 2 cow-[*or* cōō-]pē'ri-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named for William Cowper, an English anatomist (1666–3/4 1709).— **Cowperian glands, Cowper's glands,** the bulbo-urethral glands, two small glands near the base of the bladder, that discharge into the male urethra.— **cow"per-i'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Cowper-Temple system. [Eng.] A method of non-sectarian religious instruction, based on the Bible, given in the County Council schools in England: so called from the names of the legislators responsible for its inception.

cow'pock", 1 kau'pek"; 2 cow'pŏk", *n.* A pustule of cowpox.

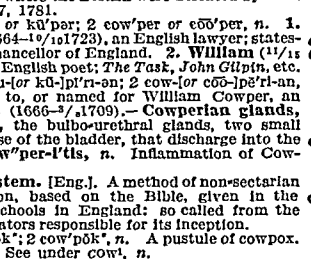
cow'-pol"son, etc. See under COW¹, *n.*

cow'pox", 1 kau'poks"; 2 cow'pŏks", *n.* *Med.* Variola vaccina, an acute contagious disease of cows, characterized by slight fever and a pustular eruption on the skin over the teats and udder; vaccinia. The matter contained in the vesicles is the vaccine virus that is used in vaccination for the prevention of smallpox. See VACCINE.

Cow'ra, 1 kau'rə; 2 cow'ra, *n.* A town in New South Wales.

cow'rie, 1 kau'ri; 2 cow'ri, *n.* Same as COWDIE.

cow'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A cypræoid shell; especially *Cypræa moneta* or other species used as money in parts of Africa and southern Asia. The large **tiger c.** (*C. tigris*) is a common ornamental species.


Cowries.
1. *Cypræa mauritana*. 2. A string of African money-cowries.

The money cowry is a beautiful shell scarcely an inch long, light straw-color above and white at the sides and below. These shells abound on the Malabar coast and near the Maldive Islands. They were formerly used as a money currency in Bengal and in Siam, and extensively in western Africa, where, in remote parts, they still serve in trade, measured in strings representing a very small coin value. [< Hind. *kauri*, cowry; cp. Beng. *kari.*] **cow'rie**†.— **cow'ry-bird",** *n.* A weaver-bird (*Munia punctulata*), native of the East Indies; often caged as a pet.

cow'slip", 1 kau'slip"; 2 cow'slĭp", *n.* **1.** An English wild flower (*Primula veris*), cultivated in the United States. **2.** The marsh-marigold. [< AS. *cūslyppe*, < *cū*, cow, + *slyppe*, cow-droppings.] **cow'slippet**; **cow'slop**†.— **American cowslip,** a perennial herb (*Dodecatheon meadia*) of the primrose family, of the middle western United States, with a single naked scape bearing an umbel of showy nodding flowers: called also *pride-of-Ohio* and *shooting-star*.— **bu'gloss-cow"slip,** *n.* Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*).— **Cape,** a lily-wort (*Lachenalia serotina*), or any other species of this genus native of South Africa.— **c. wine,** a fermented drink made from cowslips.— **French** or **Mountain c.,** a low primrose (*Primula auricula*) with a radical rosette of thick, obovate leaves and yellow, fragrant flowers; common in central Europe.— **Jerusalem c.,** the lungwort.— **Virginian c.,** lungwort; bluebell (*Mertensia virginica*).— **cow'slipped",** *a.* Covered or mounted with cowslips.

Cowslip (*Primula veris*).

cow's-tail, cow-weed, etc. See under COW¹, *n.*

cowth'wort", 1 kūth'wûrt"; 2 cǫth'wûrt", *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A tall perennial herb (*Leonurus cardiaca*).

cox-. Same as COXO-.

Cox, 1 keks; 2 cŏks, *n.* **1. David** (3/22 1793–5/15 1859), an English landscape-painter in water-colors; *A Welsh Funeral*, etc.; wrote *Painting in Water Colours* **2. Jacob D.** (10/27 1828–8/4 1900), an American general and statesman; Secretary of the Interior, 1869–1870. **3. Kenyon** (10/27 1856–3/11 1919), an American author and painter of portraits, mural decorations, etc. **4. Palmer** (4/22 1840–7/25 1924), an American juvenile author and humorous artist; *The Brownies*, etc. **5. Samuel Hanson** (8/22 1793–10/22 1881), an American author and pulpit orator. **6. Samuel Sullivan** (8/22 1824–9/15 1889), an American writer and politician.

cox'a, 1 keks'ə; 2 cŏks'a, *n.* [COX'Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** The first joint or body-joint of the leg in arthropods, as insects. **2.** *Anat.* The hip. [L.]— **coxa vara,** a deformity of the neck of the thigh-bone characterized by adduction of the leg.

cox-ag'na-thite, *n.* *Crust.* A coxognathite.— **cox-ag'ra,** *n.* Neuralgic pain in the hip.

cox'al, 1 keks'əl; 2 cŏks'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a coxa.— **coxal sacs,** sacs found in the *Myriopoda*, *Synoptera*, and *Symphyla*, functioning as blood gills.

cox-al'gi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Pain in the hip; also, hip-disease.

cox-al'gy†.— **cox-al'gic,** *a.*— **cox-ap'o-dite,** *n.* *Crust.* A coxopodite.— **cox"ar-thri'tis,** *n.* *Pathol* Same as COXITIS.— **cox"ar-throc'a-ce,** *n.* *Pathol.* A scrofulous caries of the head of the thigh-bone, causing a shortening of the limb; the hip-disease.— **cox"ar-throp'a-thy,** *n.* Disease affecting the hip-joint.

cox'comb", 1 keks'kōm"; 2 cŏks'cōm", *n.* **1.** A pretentious, conceited, and affected person.

Nature . . . has sometimes made a fool, but a *coxcomb* is always of a man's own making. *Spectator* June 13, 1712.

2. *Bot.* See COCKSCOMB. **3.** A piece of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, formerly worn in a jester's cap; also, the cap itself; a fool's cap. **4.** *Naut.* A cleat at the end of the yardarm to guide the rope in hauling the reef-earings. **5**†. The top of the head, or the head itself. **6**†. A cock's comb. **7**†. A silver lace with frayed edges. [Cor. of *cock's comb*.]— **cox-comb'i-cal,** *a.* Resembling or characteristic of a coxcomb. **cox-com'i-cal**†.— **cox-comb'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **cox'comb"ly**†.— **cox"comb-[or -com-]i-cal'i-ty,** *n* Coxcombical quality.— **cox'comb"i-ty,** *n.* A characteristic of a coxcomb. **cox'comb"ness**†.— **cox'comb"ry,** *n.* **1.** Coxcombs as a class, or their character; coxcombicality. **2.** Foppishness.

Coxe, 1 keks; 2 cŏks, *n.* **1. Arthur C.** (5/15 1818–7/22 1896), an American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and poet. **2. William** (3/7 1747–8/16 1828), an English traveler and historian; *Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*, etc.

cox-ec'phy-sis, 1 keks-ek'fi-sis; 2 coks-ec'fy-sis, *n.* *Crust* A branch springing from the coxa or first joint of any appendage; an epignathite or epipodite. [< COXA + Gr. *ekphysis*, outgrowth.]

cox-en'dix, 1 keks-en'diks; 2 cŏx-ĕn'diks, *n.* [L.] The hip.

Cox'ey, 1 keks'i; 2 cŏks'y, **Jacob Sechler** (1854–), an American agitator; leader of "Coxey's Army" of 122 unemployed, who marched from Massillon, O., March 25, 1894, and reached Washington, D. C., May 1, where Coxey was imprisoned for 20 days for trespassing and carrying a banner in the Capitol grounds.

cox-i-t'tis, 1 keks-əl'tis *or* -i'tis; 2 cŏks-ĭ'tis *or* -ī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the hip-joint. [< L. *coxa*, hip.]— **senile coxitis,** rheumatoid disease of the hip-joint occurring in the aged.

cox'o-, 1 keks'o-; 2 cŏks'o-. From Latin *coxa*, hip: a combining form.— **cox-oc'er-ite,** *n.* *Crust.* The basal joint of an antenna.— **cox"o-ce-rit'ic,** *a.*— **cox"o-dyn'i-a,** *n.* Same as COXALGIA.— **cox"o-ep"i-me'ral,** *a.* *Crust.* Of or pertaining to a coxopodite and an epimeron.— **cox"o-fem'o-ral,** *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the hip and femur.— **cox-og'nathite,** *n.* *Crust.* The basal joint of a maxilliped. **cox-ag'nathite**†.— **cox-op'o-dite,** *n.* *Crust.* The joint of a limb that articulates with the body. **cox-ap'o-dite**†.— **cox-op"o-dit'ic,** *a.*— **cox"o-ster'nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the coxa and sternum of an arthropod.— **cox"o-tu-ber"cu-lo'sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Tubercular infection of the hip-joint.

Cox-sack'ie, 1 kuk-sū'ki; 2 cǫk-sā'ki, *n.* A village and port on the Hudson river, in Greene county, N. Y.

Cox's Peak, a summit of the Uinta Mts., Utah; 13,250 *ft.* high.

cox'swain, 1 kok'swēn *or* kok'sn; 2 cŏk'swān *or* cŏk'sn, *n.* One who steers a rowboat, or one who has charge of a ship's boat and its crew under an officer. [< *cock's*, poss. of COCK⁴, *n.*, + SWAIN.] **cox'on**†.— **coxswain's box,** the space occupied by the coxswain while steering.

cox'y, 1 keks'i; 2 cŏks'y, *a.* [Slang, Brit.] **1.** Conceited; arrogant; ill-tempered. **2.** Restive: said of a horse.

coy, 1 koi; 2 cŏy, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stroke or caress with the hand. **2.** To entice; decoy. **3**†. To soothe. **II.** *i.* **1.** To behave with coyness or diffidence. **2.** [Rare.] To demur; hesitate.

coy, *a.* **1.** Shrinking from notice or familiar advances; diffident or shy; reserved: said chiefly of women.

There was also a Nun, a Prioress
That of her smiling was full simple and *coy*.
Chaucer *C. T., Prologue* l. 119.

2. Simulating diffidence to win attention; coquettish. **3.** [Archaic.] Disdainful. **4**†. Quiet. [OF., < L. *quietus*, QUIET.] **coyet**†.— **coy'ish,** *a.*— **coy'ly,** *adv.*

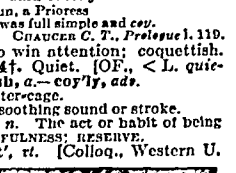
coy¹, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A lobster-cage.

coy²†, *n.* **1.** A decoy. **2.** A soothing sound or stroke.

coy'ness, 1 koi'nes; 2 cŏy'nĕs, *n.* The act or habit of being coy or shy. Syn.: see BASHFULNESS; RESERVE.

coy-ote', 1 koi-ōt'; 2 cǫ-ōt', *vt.* [Colloq., Western U. S.] To seek for or dig out (gold) in a desultory way, single-handed.

co-yo'te, 1 ko-yō'ti *or* kai'-ōt; 2 co-yō'te *or* cǫ'ōt, *n.* A burrowing dog-like mammal, the prairie-wolf (specifically *Canis latrans*), common on the plains of the western U. S., having a sharp snout and coarse yellowish-gray fur clouded with black. It has a prolonged howling cry. Several species and races are now enumerated — all considered pests by sheep-raisers and farmers whose sheepfolds and poultry-houses


Coyote. 1/16

they despoil. [Sp., < Mex. *coyotl.*] — **Coyote State** [U. S.], South Dakota.

co‧yo‧til'lo, 1 kō‧yo‧[*or* kaĭ‧o‧]til'yo; 2 cō‧yo‧[*or* cŷ‧o‧]til'yo, *n. Bot.* A small shrub (*Karwinskia humboldtiana*) of the buckthorn family. It occurs in northern Mexico and the southwestern United States, and bears berry-like poisonous fruits.

Coy"pel', 1 kwä'pel'; 2 cwä'pĕl', *n.* **1. Antoine** (⁴/₁₁1661–¹/₁1722), a French painter and engraver; son of succeeding; *Scenes from the Æneid.* **2. Noel** (¹²/₂₁1628–¹²/₂₁1707), a French painter who adorned the old Louvre, the council-hall of Versailles, etc.

coy'pu, 1 koi'pū; 2 cŏy'pu, *n. A South-American aquatic,* beaver-like, echimyine rodent (*Myopotamus coypus*), about 2 feet long, with webbed hind feet and round tail. It yields the fur nutria. **coy'pou‡.**

Coyse"vox', 1 kwōz'vŏks'; 2 cwäs'vŏks', **Antoine** (⁹/₂₁1640–¹⁰/₁₀1720). A French sculptor, called the Van Dyck of sculpture; *Fame and Mercury,* etc.

co‧yu're, 1 ko‧yū'rē; 2 co‧yu'rę, *n. Bot.* A Porto-Rican palm-tree (*Curima calophylla*) with curiously truncate leaf-divisions, the margins of which are irregularly matched.

coz', 1 kuz; 2 cŏz, *n.* A cousin. [Abbr. of *cozen,* for COUSIN.]

Coz, 1 kez; 2 cŏz, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 8.

Coz'bi, 1 kez'bai; 2 cŏz'bĭ, *n. Bib. Num.* xxv, 15.

coze, 1 kōz; 2 cōz, *vt.* [Rare.] To be cozy or snug. **cose‡.**

coze, *n.* [Rare.] Anything cozy; a friendly chat. **cose‡.**

Co‧ze'ba, 1 ko‧zī'ba; 2 co‧zē'ba, *n. Bib.* (R. V.) *1 Chron.* iv, 22.

coz'en, } 1 kuz'n; 2 cŏz'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cheat, especially
cuz'enᴿ, } in a petty way; hoodwink; deceive; swindle.

II. *i.* To be a cheat; practise deceit or trickery.

Each leaf that shades the rock Can *cozen,* pique and flatter.
EMERSON *April* I, 11.

[< F. *cousiner,* claim relationship for advantage, < *cousin;* see COUSIN.] **couz'en‡.** Syn.: see CHEAT.— **coz'en-age,** *n.* Deceit; fraud.— **coz'en-er,** *n.*

coz'ened, *pp.* Cozened. S. S.

Coz'ens, 1 kuz'enz; 2 cŏz'ĕns, **John** (1752–1799). An English landscape-painter in water-colors; *Alpine Landscape with the March of Hannibal,* etc.

Co"zu-mel' ıs'land, 1 kō"zu-mel'; 2 cō"zu-mĕl'. An island off Yucatan; 24 by 7 m.; chief town, San Miguel.

co'zy, 1 kō'zi; 2 cō'zy, *a.* [CO'ZI-ER; CO'ZI-EST.] Snugly and easily comfortable; also, sociable and contentedly settled.

And *cozie* here, beneath the blast,
Thou thought to dwell. BURNS *To a Mouse* st. 5.

[Cp. Gael. *cosach,* full of hollows, snug, < *cos,* crevice.] **co'sey‡; co'sy‡; co'zey‡; co'zie‡.— co'zi-ly, co'si-ly,** *adv.*— **co'zi-ness, co'si-ness,** *n.*

co'zy, *n.* A padded cap or cover for a teapot, to prevent the heat from escaping after the tea is infused. **co'sy‡.**

C. P., *abbr.* Chief Patriarch; civil power; Clerk of the Peace; Code of Procedure; Common Pleas; *Congregatio Passionis* (L.; Passionist Fathers); Court of Probate; chemically pure. — **c. p.,** *abbr.* Candle-power; circular pitch. [countant.

cp., *abbr.* Compare.— **C. P. A.,** *abbr.* Chartered Public Ac-

cpd., *abbr.* Compound.

C. P. M., *abbr.* Common particular meter.

C. P. R., *abbr.* Canadian Pacific Railroad.

C. P. S., *abbr.* Congregational Publishing Society; *Custos Privati Sigilli* (L., Keeper of the Privy Seal); Clerk of Petty Sessions (Eng.).

C Q. *Wireless Teleg.* A signal. See quotation below.

Most persons thought that *C Q D* meant 'Come quick! Danger!' But it was nothing so romantic as that. *C Q* is a signal used to call all stations within hearing. It doesn't stand for any words. The letters were used because in the telegraph code they were quite different from other letters.
The Sun [New York] Aug. 21, '10, p. 5, col. 5.

The signal **C Q D** was first reported when the steamship "Florida" rammed the "Republic," off Nantucket Light-ship, Jan. 23, 1909; it brought relief to the sinking vessel in time to save the passengers and crew. See S O S.

C. R., *abbr.* [L.] *Carolina Regina* (Queen Caroline); *Carolus Rex* (King Charles); *Civis Romanus* (a Roman citizen); *Custos Rotulorum* (Keeper of the Rolls).

Cr., *abbr.* Chromium; credit; creditor; crown.

craal, *n.* Same as KRAAL.

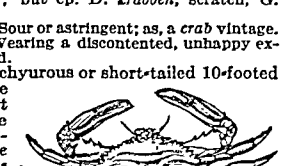
crab¹, 1 krab; 2 crăb, *vi.* [CRABBED, CRABD⁵; CRAB'-BING.] **1.** To take or fish for crabs. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To back out; as, to *crab* out of an agreement. **3.** *Naut.* To drift sidewise.

crab², *v.* [CRABBED; CRAB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To cudgel or beat, as with a crab-stick. **2†.** To make surly or sour; irritate.

II. *i.* **1.** To be ill-tempered. **2.** To seize each other fiercely, as hawks do when they are fighting. [< CRAB², *n.* (from its sourness); but cp. D. *krabben,* scratch, G. *kribbeln,* irritate.]

crab, 1 krab; 2 crăb, *a.* Sour or astringent; as, a *crab* vintage. — **crab'-faced",** *a.* Wearing a discontented, unhappy expression; crabbed-faced.

crab¹, *n.* **1.** (1) A brachyurous or short-tailed 10-footed crustacean having the abdomen or tail short and folded under the cephalothorax. *Callinectes sapidus* is the blue crab of the North-American Atlantic coast, and when molting is known as a *soft-shelled crab. Cancer pagurus,* the common crab, and *Carcinus mænas,* the shore-crab, are European edible species. Crabs usually move sidewise when on land, and they can go in any direction without turning. They receive their popular and local names from: (1) Their *habitat;* as, the **creole crab,** a West-Indian species with prickly claws and hair-like processes, the **mangrove-c.** of the tropics and semitropics, any one of several small amphibians frequenting mangrove-roots, and the **sargasso-c.** (*Planes minutus*), harboring in sargasso-weed. (2) Their *size;* as, the **king-c.** (*Xiphosurus sowerbyi, Maia squinado,* etc.), and the **giant** or **spider c.** of Japan (*Macrochetra kämpferi*), which, altho only 12 inches across the back, sometimes has legs 10 feet in length. (3) Their *characteristics:* (*a*) markings, as the **black c.** (*Gecarcinus ruricola*) of the Antilles, and the **heraldic c.** (*Huenia heraldica*), having a carapace marked somewhat like a heraldic shield; (*b*) structural peculiarities, as the **purse-c.** (*Birgus latro*) of the East Indies, which has a purse-shaped abdomen, and the **warty** or **great warty c.** (*Parthenope horrida*) of the East and West Indies; (*c*) fancied resemblances, as the **old-man's-face c.** (*Atelecyclus septemdentatus*) of the south coast of England, and the **demon-faced c.** (*Dorippe dorsipes*) of Japan; (*d*) their habits, as the **calling, fighting,** or **fiddler c.** (*Gelasimus pugilator,* etc.), the **lazy c.** (*Parthenope horrida*), and the **swift c.,** a land species, especially one of the genus *Ocypoda.* For further particulars, see under the qualifying words. Compare illus. under CRUSTACEA.


American Edible or Blue Crab. 1/6

The *crab* . . . has a free and floating motion which is almost graceful in his own yielding and buoyant home.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* p. 149. [o. & co. 1873.]

(2) An anomurous crustacean with the abdomen or tail soft or otherwise irregular, as a hermit-crab. (3) One of other crustaceans, as a king-crab. (4) Any crustacean. **2.** A crab-louse. **3.** [C-] *Astron.* Same as CANCER. **4.** *pl.* The lowest throw at hazard. The throws 2, 3, 11, 12 are called *crabs,* and are, with certain exceptions, losing throws for the caster. Compare CRAPS. **5.** Any one of various mechanical devices. (1) An upright pillar, secured in a frame, turned by a radial arm on its center and used as a capstan. (2) A powerful engine, with claw-like attachments for moving vessels, as in a dock (3) A portable windlass: much used in building. (4) A machine for stretching rope-yarn in a rope-walk. (5) A crab-winch. (6) [Prov. Eng.] A tripod to set over a fire. (7) A kind of tongs by which a wrecking-car or pile-driver car is anchored to the rails of a railway. (8) The iron fixture at the end of a carriage-pole. [< AS. *crabba.*] **crabbe†.— crab's cac"tus,** *n.* A Brazilian cactaceous epiphyte (*Epiphyllum truncatum*) with compressed stem-joints, reddish flowers, and white stamens. Several varieties are in cultivation.— **c.-catcher,** *n.* A crab-eating bird, as the boatbill.— **c.-claw,** *n. Mech.* A pawl or clutch adapted to alternately seize and release a part, suggesting by its shape a crab's claw.— **c.-eater,** *n.* **1.** One of various herons, as the least bittern. **2.** (1) An elacatoid fish, the cobia. (2) An etheostomine fish or darter (*Etheostoma nigrofasciatus*) of the southern United States.— **c.-eyestone,** *n.* A crabstone; loosely, any eyestone. **crab's-eye†.— c.-farming,** *n.* The raising of crabs for market.— **c.-fish†,** *n.* A crab.— **c.-grass,** *n.* **1.** Purple finger-grass (*Panicum sanguinale*). **2.** Dog's-tail or wire-grass (*Eleusine indica*).— **c.-hawk,** *n.* Any hawk of the genus *Urubitinga,* native to the West Indies and South America.— **c.-hole,** *n.* In Australia, a hole made by a burrowing land-crab or crawfish, and afterward enlarged by water from rains.— **c.-lobster,** *n.* A porcelain-crab.— **c.-louse,** *n.* A louse (*Phthirius pubis*) sometimes infesting the hair of the pubis or perineum, rarely other parts of the human body.— **c. nebula** (*Astron.*), the crab-shaped nebula in Taurus.— **c.-oil,** *n.* [S.Am.] Oil of the nut of the crab-wood, used as a skin-application against red mites.— **c.-plover,** *n.* A long-legged web-footed plover-like dromadoid bird (*Dromas ardeola*), black and white, of the shores of the Indian ocean, etc.— **c.-pot,** *n.* A frame of wickerwork for catching crabs.— **crab's-claw,** *n. Bot.* The water-soldier. — **crab's-eye,** *n.* **1.** *pl.* The seeds of an East-Indian bead-tree (*Abrus precatorius*). **2.** A crab-eyestone.— **crab's-eye vine,** the Indian licorice. See LICORICE.— **c.-shell,** *n.* The carapace of a crab.— **c.-spider,** *n.* **1.** A laterigrade spider. **2.** A scorpion.— **c.-step,** *n.* A horse's side-stepping gait.— **c.-thistle,** *n.* The Scotch thistle.— **crab'weed",** *n.* Same as CRAB-GRASS.— **c.-winch,** *n.* A claw-like anchor for securing movable machinery.— **c.-yaws,** *n. pl. Pathol.* [W. Ind.] Ulcerous sores on the soles of the feet, forming edges so hard as to be difficult to cut.— **to catch a c.,** in rowing, to sink an oar-blade too deeply; also, to miss the water entirely in making a stroke, and thus fall backward.

crab², *n.* **1.** A kind of small, sour apple, used chiefly for making preserves. **crab'-ap"ple‡.**

The *crab* is harsh, and for itself worthless; but it is the germinal form of innumerable finer fruits. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Modern Superstition* in vol. ii, p. 61. [r. & r. 1856.]

2. A tree bearing this fruit. See plate under LEAF.

Crabs are round to round-oval in shape and vary from russet-red to white-yellow in color. They are grown chiefly for kitchen use: a few varieties are esteemed as dessert fruit.

The following are the more common varieties of crabs cultivated in the United States (synonymic names are printed in italics): **Alaska** (*Kenyon*); **Ball** (*Ball's Winter*); **Beach; Brier** (*Brier's Sweet*); **Dartmouth; Elgin** (*Geneva, Lady Elgin*); **Excelsior; Florence; Gibb** (*Gibb's Golden*); **Grant** (*General Grant*); **Hyslop** (*Hyslop's*); **Island Gem; Jumbo; Lyman** (*Lyman's Prolific*); **Marengo** (*Marengo Winter*); **Martha; Minnesota** (*Minnesota Prince*); **Montreal** (*Montreal Beauty*); **Orange; Power's** (*Power's Large Red*); **Pringle** (*Pringle Sweet*); **Queen** (*Queen Choice*); **Red** (*Red Siberian*); **Soulard,** an American wild variety; **Stanstead** (*Rose of Stanstead*); **Sweet Russet** (*Summer Sweet Russet*); **Transcendent; Van Wyck** (*Van Wyck's Sweet*); **Virginia; Whitney** (*Whitney's No. 20*); **Yellow Siberian** (*Amber*).

3. A crabstick. [Scand.; cp. Sw. *krabbäple,* crab-apple, perhaps cognate with *krabbe,* crab, in allusion to its sourness.] **crabbe†.— crab'ap"ple,** *n.* Same as CRAB², 1.— **c.-stock,** *n.* A stock of a wild apple-tree, upon which other varieties are grafted.— **c.-tree,** *n.* [Austral.] **1.** One of the bitterbarks (*Petalostigma quadriloculare*). **2.** Same as CRAB², 2.— **c.-vinegar,** *n.* Vinegar made from crab-apple cider.— **c.-wherry,** *n.* See WHERRY².— **c.-wood,** *n.* The timber of *Carapa guianensis,* of the family *Meliaceæ:* susceptible of a high polish.

crab³, *n.* [Rare.] An ill-tempered, querulous, peevish, or surly person; curmudgeon.

Out on you, *crab!* What next?
BROWNING *Blot in the 'Scutcheon* act i, sc. 1

Crabbe, 1 krab; 2 crăb, **George** (¹²/₂₁1754–²/₁1832). An English poet; *The Village, Parish Register,* etc.

crab'bed, 1 krab'ed; 2 crăb'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Sour-tempered; peevish; austere; as, a *crabbed* old man. **2.** Hard to understand; abstruse; perplexing; as, a *crabbed* paragraph.

Witness this weighty book, in which appears
The *crabbed* toil of many thoughtful years.
DRYDEN *Religio Laici* l. 285.

3. Irregular in form; cramped; as, a *crabbed* chirography.

Down in the bottom elders grew *Crabbed* and rough.
MORRIS *Earthly Paradise, Man Born to be King* l. 1,004.

4. Harsh or rough to the taste; sour. [< CRAB², *n.*; but see CRAB², *v.*] **crab'bled‡.**

Syn.: see ACRIMONIOUS; MOROSE. — **crab'bed-ly,** *adv.*— **crab'bed-ness,** *n.*

crab'ber, 1 krab'er; 2 crăb'er, *n.* One who fishes for or catches crabs; also, a style of boat used among the crab fishers.

crab'ber-y, 1 krab'er-i; 2 crăb'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] A place where crabs resort or breed.

crab'bing¹, 1 krab'iŋ; 2 crăb'ing, *n.* The act or business of catching crabs.

crab'bing², *n.* In finishing woolen fabrics, a process that prevents them from becoming cockled and imparts a lasting luster.

crab'bish, 1 krab'iſh; 2 crăb'ish, *a.* Somewhat crabbed; surly.

crab'bit, 1 krab'it; 2 crăb'it, *a.* [Scot.] Crabbed. **crabbet‡.**

crab'by, 1 krab'i; 2 crăb'y, *a.* Perplexing; crabbed.

crab'er, 1 krab'er; 2 crăb'er, *n.* The European water-rat.

crab'ite, 1 krab'ait; 2 crăb'it, *n.* A fossil crab or crawfish.

crab'ling, 1 krab'liŋ; 2 crăb'ling, *n.* A small crab.

Cra-bron'i-dæ, 1 kra-bron'ı-dī; 2 cra-brŏn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom. A family of fossorial hymenopters having* the prothorax contracted behind, and anterior wings with only one complete submarginal cell. **Cra'bro,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., hornet.] — **cra'bro-nid,** *a. & n.*— **cra'bro-noid,** *a.*

crab'si"dle, 1 krab'saı'dl; 2 crăb'sī'dl, *vi.* [-SI'DLED; -SI'-DLING.] [Humorous.] To move sidelong like a crab.

crab'stick", 1 krab'stik"; 2 crăb'stik", *n.* A cudgel made of the wood of the crab-tree; hence, any cudgel.

crab'stone", 1 krab'stōn"; 2 crăb'stōn", *n.* A chalky concretion formed on each side of the stomach of crabs and other crustaceans when they are about to molt. It is used as an eyestone.

Crac'ca, 1 krak'ə; 2 crăc'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical and subtropical perennial herbs of the family *Fabaceæ.* They have odd-pinnate leaves and white or purple flowers. *C. virginiana* is the catgut or goat's-rue. [< L. *cracca,* a kind of pulse.]

Crac'i-dæ, 1 kras'ı-dī; 2 crăc'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of gallinaceous birds with the hind toe on a level with the fore toes; curassows, etc. [< CRAX.]— **cra'cid,** *n.*— **cra'coid,** *n.*

Cra-ci'næ, 1 kra-saı'nī; 2 cra-cī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Cracidæ;* curassows. [< CRAX.]— **cra'cine,** *a. & n.*

crack, 1 krak; 2 crăk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce fissures or seams in; burst or split (especially of things fragile or brittle); break open, *partially or completely.*

All, without exception, of the limestone rocks are also more or less *cracked* so that the water has access to the interior.
D. T. ANSTED *Great Stone Book,* p. 100. [c. & p. 1863.]

2. To cause to give forth a sharp, short sound; snap; as, to *crack* a whip. **3.** To cause flaws or defects in; injure; especially, to derange mentally; dement; as, the man is *cracked.* **4.** To tell with spirit; as, to *crack* a jest.

There is Voltaire, a homœopathic doctor, whom you can read when you want to make a play of life, and *crack* jokes at Nature.
MITCHELL *Rev. of a Bachelor,* p. 68. [s. 1851.]

5. To open in order to drink; as, to *crack* a bottle of champagne. **6.** [Rare.] To break or crush, as with sorrow; as, to *crack* one's spirit. **7.** To reduce by distillation, as oils. **8.** [Rare.] To make a boast of. **9†.** To use in speech; talk; as, to *crack* French.

II. *i.* **1.** To split or break; especially, to break open with suddenness, completely or incompletely; part in clefts or fissures; become chapped, as the lips; as, the glass *cracked* when hot water was poured into it. **2.** To make a sharp snapping or breaking sound; break with such a sound; snap; crackle; as, the ice *cracks* loudly. **3.** [Colloq.] To become impaired; as, his credit has *cracked.* **4.** [Slang.] To fall back or behind; fail: said of a horse in a race. **5.** To use small firearms. **6.** [Old Eng. & Scot.] To gossip; chat.

The father *cracks* of horses, ploughs, and kye.
BURNS *Cottar's Saturday Night* st. 8.

7. [Archaic.] To talk boastfully; also, to bawl out; shout. [< AS. *cracian* (imitative).] **crak†; crakket.** Syn.: see BREAK.— **crack'ing-ma-chine",** *n. Milling.* A machine for dressing the face of a millstone with fine lines upon a plane surface.— **crack o' doom,** the dawn of the judgment-day — **crack-the-whip,** *n.* A game in which children, joining hands, form a long line and run until the leader's end suddenly stops, causing the line to curve and usually cracking or snapping off the players at the other end. — **to c. a crib, safe,** etc. [Thieves' Slang], to break into a building, safe, etc., to rob it.— **to c. on** (*Naut.*), to crowd on (sail); put on (steam).— **to c. up** [Colloq.], to praise highly; cry up.

Those who *crack* themselves *up* are generally cracked.
SPURGEON *John Ploughman's Pictures* p. 555 [r. & w. 1880.]

crack, *a.* [Colloq.] Of superior excellence; first-class; as, a *crack* shot; the *crack* regiment.

crack, *n.* **1.** An incomplete separation of two parts of an object, with or without a noticeable space between; a fissure; split; chink. **2.** A sudden and sharp or loud sound; report. **3.** A blow that resounds; as, he hit him a *crack.* **4.** A mental or moral defect or imperfection. **5.** [Colloq.] One of high skill or excellence in a certain line; the best; as, all the *cracks* were entered for that race. **6.** A half-crazy person; crank. **7.** A peculiar sound or tone of the voice, as when changing at puberty or weakened by age. **8.** [Old Eng. & Scot.] A moment; an instant; as, I will come in a *crack.* **9.** [Scot.] A familiar chat. **10.** [Old Slang.] A falsehood; fib. **11.** [Thieves' Slang.] A burglar; also, a burglary. **12†.** A boaster; a boast. **13†.** A sprightly boy; a boy. **14†.** A prostitute. **15†.** A gun. **crakt; crakket.** Syn.: see BLEMISH; BREACH.— **crack'-brained",** *a.* Weak-minded; odd.— **crack'brain",** *n.*— **c.-hempt,** *n.* A fit subject for the *hangman.* **c.-halter†; c.-ropet.— crack'jaw",** *a.* Difficult of pronunciation.— **c.-loo,** *n.* [U. S.] A game of chance in which coins are tossed upward, and the one which falls nearest a designated crack in the floor wins the others. **crack'a-loo‡.— c.-preventer,** *n.* In weaving-looms, a device by which the thorough interweaving of the weft and web is secured.— **crack'skull",** *n.* A crackbrain.— **crack'tryst",** *n.* [Scot.] One who breaks trysts.— **c. willow** or **snap willow** (*Salix fragilis*): so called from the brittleness of its twigs.— **fire-c.,** *n.* A fissure formed in metal during the process of reheating or that of annealing. — **frost-c.,** *n.* A crack made by freezing; specif., a longitudinal fissure in a tree-trunk.— **quarter-c.,** *n.* A crack on the inner quarter of a horse's fore hoof.

cracked, } 1 krakt; 2 crăkt, *a.* **1.** Having a crack or
cracktˢ, } cracks; rent; split; blemished. **2.** Ground or crushed coarsely; as, *cracked* corn. **3.** Broken: said of the voice. **4.** Mentally impaired. **5.** Lacking legal soundness; imperfect; as, a *cracked* right of possession. **6.** [Slang.] Out of funds; broken; bankrupt.

crack'er, 1 krak'er; 2 crăk'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that cracks. Specif.: (1) A firecracker. (2) A device consisting of two strips of paper with fulminating powder between them which explodes by friction when the strips are pulled apart, sometimes ornamented and combined with a motto, bonbon, paper cap, or the like. (3) A machine with fluted or toothed rollers for grinding raw caoutchouc, grain to be made into starch, etc. (4) A man who breaks flint into flakes. (5) An anthracite-coal breaker or crusher. (6) The snapper of a whip. (7) A tooth. (8)† A noisy boaster. **2.** [Am.] A thin brittle biscuit; as, an oyster-*cracker.*

3. [Local.] A low-class white inhabitant of parts of the southern United States: so called because of living principally upon cracked corn. **4.** [Colloq.] An improbable story. **5.** [Brit.] The pintail duck. **6.** [Slang.] (1) A swift or cracking pace. (2) A break-down; "smash-up." — **crack'er-ber"ry,** *n. Bot.* Same as BUNCHBERRY. — **c.-cutting machine,** a machine which cuts dough intended for crackers into any given shape. — **c.-mill,** *n.* See CRACKER, *n.*, 1 (3). — **C. State** [U. S.], Georgia.

crack'er-jack", 1 krak'ər-jak"; 2 crăk'ər-jăk'. [Slang, U. S.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a person or thing of worth, merit, or the like. **II.** *n.* **1.** A person or thing of exceptional value; as, among salesmen he is a *crackerjack.* **2.** Compressed cakes of popcorn and sirup.

crack'le, 1 krak'ı; 2 crăk'ı, *n.* [Scot.] A low stool. See CRACKY.

crack'l-ness, 1 krak'ı-nes; 2 crăk'l-nĕs, *n.* [Colloq.] Lunacy.

crack'ling, 1 krak'ıŋ; 2 crăk'ling, *n.* A process of distillation of petroleum or some other oil composed of volatile elements, by which the components are separated under heat in accordance with their respective volatilities.

crack'le, } 1 krak'l; 2 crăk'l, *v.* [CRACK'LED, CRACK'LD²;
crack'l², } CRACK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover, as china, with a delicate network of cracks.

A little way within the shop door, lay heaps of old *crackled* parchment scrolls and discolored and dog's-eared law-papers.
DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 5, p. 83. [E. & L. 1886.]

2†. To crack. **II.** *i.* **1.** To crack or snap slightly and repeatedly; crepitate; as, the burning straw *crackles.* **2.** To sing quaveringly. **3.** To play the tones of a chord on a lute-like instrument in succession instead of simultaneously. [Freq. of CRACK, *v.*]

crack'le, *n.* **1.** The noise produced by a succession of light, sharp, rapidly repeated sounds; a crackling. **2.** A small crack. **3.** The appearance or condition produced in china, porcelain, glass, and the like, by the cracking of the glaze in all directions so as to form a fine network of cracks; as, Japanese *crackle.* **4.** *Med.* Crepitation, a crackling noise heard upon auscultation of the chest, when the lungs are in a certain abnormal condition. — **fish-roe crackle,** a specially fine glaze characteristic of certain Chinese porcelains.

crack'ler, 1 krak'lər; 2 crăk'lĕr, *n.* A soft-shell crab, when the new shell begins to stiffen.

crack'less, 1 krak'les; 2 crăk'lĕs, *a.* Having no crack or seam.

crack'lin, 1 krak'lin; 2 crăk'lin, *n.* Porcelain that is crackled.

crack'ling, 1 krak'liŋ; 2 crăk'ling, *n.* **1.** The action or process of giving out small sharp sounds in rapid succession. **2.** The crisp browned skin of roasted pork.

There is no flavor comparable, I will contend, to that of the crisp, tawny, well-watched, not over-roasted, *crackling.*
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Roast Pig* p. 192. [W. L. & CO.]

3. *pl.* [U. S. or Prov. Eng.] The crisp refuse of fat, as of the hog, after the removal of the lard or tallow. **4.** [Eng.] A cake of beef scraps used as dogs' food. **5.** [Eng.] A sleeve-badge (three velvet stripes) worn by members of St. John's College, Cambridge.

crack'lin, *n.* [Ir.] Same as CRACKLING. [noise.

crack'ly, 1 krak'lı; 2 crăk'lı, *a.* Likely to make a crackling

crack'nel, 1 krak'nel; 2 crăk'nĕl, *n.* **1.** A hard brittle biscuit, especially one of fancy shape. **2.** *pl.* Small pieces of crisply fried fat pork. [Cor. of F. *craquelin,* < D. *krakeling,* < *kraken,* crack.] **crack'nel†.** — **cracknel bread** [U. S.], bread with the dough of which pork cracknels have been mixed. **goody bread‡.** [A burglar.

cracks'man, 1 kraks'man; 2 crăks'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Slang.]

crack'y, 1 krak'ı; 2 crăk'y, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Talkative: said especially of one intoxicated. **2.** Affable in speech; agreeable. **3.** Likely to crack or having cracks.

crack'y, *n.* **1.** [Prov.] A small three-legged stool having in its seat a hole by which it is lifted. **crack'let. 2.** [Newfoundland.] A small mongrel dog. [astonishment.

crack'y, *interj.* [Colloq.] An exclamation of surprize or

Cra-co'vi-an, 1 kra-kō'vi-ən; 2 cra-cō'vi-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Krakow, in Poland. **II.** *n.* One born or living in Krakow.

Cra'cow, *n.* See KRAKOW.

cra'cowe†, *n.* A medieval boot with a very long pointed toe originating at Krakow.

crad'den, 1 krad'n; 2 crăd'n, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** To challenge to a difficult task; set a craddy; also, to outdo; crow over. **2.** To exhibit cowardice (among boys); acknowledge lack of pluck in accepting a challenge. **craw'-den‡.** — **crad'den-ly,** *adv.* Cowardly. — **craw'den-er,** *n.* The leading boy in any stated feat. — **craw'den-ing match",** *n.* A contest in "stunts."

Crad'dock, 1 krad'ək; 2 crăd'ok, **Charles Egbert.** Pseudonym of Mary Noailles Murfree, novelist.

crad'dy, 1 krad'ı; 2 crăd'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** A coward: an epithet among boys. **2.** An act by a boy challenging his fellows to repeat or equal it; a dare. **3.** A stunt; riddle. **crad'dent; crad'dlet; crod'dy‡.**

cradge, 1 kraj; 2 crăd̆g. [Local, Eng.] **I.** *v.* To erect or repair a cradge. **II.** *n.* A dike, or an earthen embankment strengthened with clay.

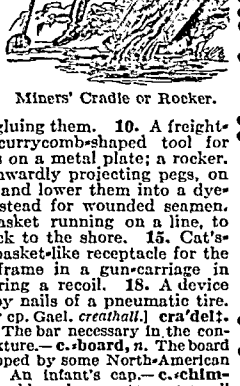
cra'dle, 1 krē'dl; 2 crā'dl, *v.* [CRA'DLED; CRA'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put into or rock in or as in a cradle; soothe.

The eve was *cradling* earth to sleep,
And night upon the mountains hung.
GOETHE *Welcome and Departure* tr. by Martin and Aytoun, l. 1.

2. To nurse in infancy; rear; as, to be *cradled* in luxury. **3.** To cut or reap with a cradle; as, to *cradle* wheat. **4.** To draw or move in a cradle, as a ship. **5.** To wash, as gold-bearing gravel, in a mining-cradle. **6.** To put ribs across the back of (a picture) to prevent warping. **7.** To cleave lengthwise into two parts.

II. *i.* To lie or rest in or as in a cradle, or to rock to and fro as a cradle does.

cra'dle, *n.* **1.** A rocking or swinging bed, crib, or cot for an infant; sometimes, any little bed for an infant. **2.** Figuratively, a place of birth, origin, or primary existence; as, America is the *cradle* of freedom. **3.** *Agric.* (1) A hand-implement used in harvesting, consisting of a snath or handle, a scythe-blade, and a light frame of wooden fingers, usually four, that catch the grain when cut, and hold it so that it may be laid evenly in a swath. (2) A light frame on a wagon for carrying hay or grain in sheaves, and keeping it off the wheels. (3) A fence around a young tree. **4.** *Surg.* (1) An arch of thin wood or of wire, to keep bedclothes from pressing on a tender part. (2) A light case in which an injured limb can be swung. **5.** A frame, usually of heavy timber, for sustaining some heavy object or structure; as, specif., a vessel, as on a marine railway, in a dry dock, or on the launching-ways.


15th-century Swinging Cradle. (After a sculpture on a column of the Hôtel de Ville at Brussels.)

At the top of the tide the wedges were driven to lift her [the ship] into her *cradle.* MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. ii, p. 107. [H. 1878.]

6. *Engin.* (1) A coffer. (2) A centering of ribs and lattice, for turning culverts. **7.** A scaffolding suspended by ropes. **8.** *Mining.* (1) A box on rockers, for washing auriferous dirt; a rocker; cradle-rocker. (2) [Eng.] A cage swung on gimbals in which workmen ascend and descend a shaft. **9.** *Carp.* (1) A ribbing on a vaulted surface that is to be plastered; crndling. (2) A frame for holding together the parts of a stair-case while the builder is gluing them. **10.** A freight-car bed-frame. **11.** A currycomb-shaped tool for making mezzotint grounds on a metal plate; a rocker. **12.** An iron ring with inwardly projecting pegs, on which to hang hat-bodies and lower them into a dye-vat. **13.** A standing bedstead for wounded seamen. [C.] **14.** A life-car or basket running on a line, to bring persons from a wreck to the shore. **15.** Cat's-cradle. **16.** *Weaving.* A basket-like receptacle for the falling cards. **17.** The frame in a gun-carriage in which the gun moves during a recoil. **18.** A device to prevent the puncture by nails of a pneumatic tire. [< AS. *cradel,* < Ir. *craidhal;* cp. Gael. *creathall.*] **cra'del‡. — cra'dle-bar",** *n. Mech.* The bar necessary in the construction of any cradle-like fixture. — **c.-board,** *n.* The board to which an infant is strapped by some North-American Indian tribes. — **c.-cap,** *n.* An infant's cap. — **c.-chimlay,** *n.* [Scot.] A large movable or long grate open on all sides and used in cottages. — **c.-clothes,** *n. pl.* — **c.-frame,** *n.* A wicker frame in which an infant is fastened, used by North-American Indian tribes. — **c.-gage,** *n.* An apparatus for gaging the angle of the top comb of a Hellman cotton-combing machine. — **c.-hole,** *n.* [U. S.] A rocker-shaped depression in the track of vehicles in a road, especially if formed in snow, or in a place where the frost is coming out. — **c.-knoll,** *n.* The earth raised and left in a knoll by a tree turned up by the roots. — **C. of Liberty,** Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass. — **c.-rocker,** *n.* A mining-cradle. — **c. roof** (*Arch.*), a medieval style of roof, approaching a vault in its outlines. — **c.-scythe,** *n.* The blade of a grain-cutting cradle.

cra'dling, 1 krē'dliŋ; 2 crā'dling, *n.* **1.** The act or art of using a cradle of any kind. **2.** *Carp.* Timber-work for supporting the lath and plaster in a ceiling.

Crad'ock, 1 krad'ək; 2 crăd'ok, *n.* **1.** Same as CARACTACUS, 1. **2. Sir Christopher** (?/₁₁862–¹¹/₁1914), British rear-admiral defeated off Coronel by the German admiral Von Spee and went down with his ships. — **C. Hill** [anc. **Caer'a Ca-rad'oc**], Shropshire, Eng.; an ancient camp of Caractacus.

craft, 1 krȧft; 2 crȧft, *n.* **1.** Cunning or skill, especially as used with ignoble motives or in accomplishing evil designs; guile; artifice. **2.** Skill or ingenuity in any calling, especially in a manual employment. **3.** Hence, an occupation or employment, especially one calling for manual dexterity, and in that case sometimes distinguished as *handicraft;* a trade. **4.** The membership of a particular trade or organized society; a gild; as, the *craft* of builders; the printer's *craft.* **5.** *Naut.* A vessel; also, collectively, vessels. **6.** Gear or tackle used in whaling. **7†.** An artifice, device, or art. **8†.** Strength. [< AS. *cræft,* skill, art, strength, courage, = OHG. *chraft,* strength, power.] Syn.: see ARTIFICE; BUSINESS; DECEPTION. — **craft†,** *vt.* & *vi.* To play tricks upon; to play tricks. — **craft'less,** *a.* [Rare.] Having no craft or artifice. [county, Pa.

Craf'ton, 1 kraf'tən; 2 crăf'ton, *n.* A borough in Allegheny

crafts'man, 1 krafts'mən; 2 crȧfts'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A member of a craft; a skilful mechanic. **craft'ys-man‡.** Syn.: see ARTIZAN. — **crafts'man-ship,** *n.*

crafts'mas"ter, 1 krafts'mas"tər; 2 crȧfts'mȧs"tĕr, *n.* [Archaic.] One skilled in a craft or trade.

craft'y, 1 kraft'ı; 2 crȧft'y, *a.* [CRAFT'I-ER; CRAFT'I-EST.] **1.** Skilful in deceiving others; artful; cunning; wily. **2.** [Archaic.] Skilled in a craft or trade; dexterous. [< AS. *cræftig,* < *cræft,* skill.] Syn.: see ARTFUL; ASTUTE; INSIDIOUS; POLITIC. — **craft'i-ly,** *adv.* Artfully. — **craft'i-ness,** *n.*

crag¹, 1 krag; 2 crăg, *n.* **1.** A rough, steep, or broken rock rising or standing out into prominence; a rugged, rocky projection on a cliff or ledge.

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy *crags,* O sea!
TENNYSON *Break, Break* st. 4.

2. *Geol.* One of three Pliocene deposits of shelly sand and marl in southeastern England. See ENGLISH TERTIARY, in chart under GEOLOGY. [< W. *craig,* rock.] **cragget†. — crag and tail,** a peculiar conformation in certain series of rock-elevations, with a slope smooth and gentle on one side and abrupt on the other: usually referred to glacial action. — **crag'-bone",** *n.* The cervical vertebræ considered as a single bone. — **c.-fast,** *a.* [Eng.] Caught and held fast between craggy rocks. — **c.-pit,** *n.* A hollow in a rock. [scrag. **cragget.**

crag², *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A fowl's craw. **2†.** The neck; **crag'gan,** 1 krag'ən; 2 crăg'an, *n.* [Scot.] A rude earthenware kitchen pot, used in the Hebrides. [< Gael. *creag,* rock.]

crag'ged, 1 krag'ed; 2 crăg'ĕd, *a.* Having numerous crags or projecting rocks; rough; rugged; broken. Syn.: see ROUGH. **crag'gy‡.** — **crag'ged-ness,** *n.* **crag'gi-ness‡.**

crags'man, 1 kragz'mən; 2 crăgz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One skilled in climbing crags; specif., one who climbs sea-cliffs for birds or their eggs. **craigs'man‡** [Scot.].

Wordsworth . . . was foremost in all schoolboy adventures, — the sturdiest oar, the hardiest *cragsman* at the harrying of ravens' nests. SHAIRP *Poetry and Philos.* p. 11. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

cra-hauns', 1 kra-hônz'; 2 cra-hanş', *n. pl.* [Ir.] Small potatoes fed to pigs. [pieces; sickly.

craich'y, 1 krēch'ı; 2 crāch'y, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Failing to

craig¹, 1 krēg; 2 crāg, *n.* [Scot.] A crag; cliff. — **craig's fluke",** *n.* The pole-flounder. **c.-flounder‡.**

craig², craigh, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The neck. **2.** Any of several long-necked objects, as a heron, a kind of bottle, etc. **craig'let.**

Craig³, 1 krēg; 2 crāg, *n.* **1. Sir Thomas** (1538?–?/₁1608), a Scottish lawyer and antiquary; *Feudal Law.* **2.** A county in Oklahoma. **3.** A county in western Virginia; 351 sq. m.; county-seat, Newcastle.

craig'et, 1 krēg'et; 2 crāg'ĕt, *a.* [Scot.] Necked: in composition; as, lang-*craiget.*

Craig'head, 1 krēg'hed; 2 crāg'hĕd, *n.* A county in N. E. Arkansas; 683 sq. m.; county-seat, Jonesborough.

Crai'gie, 1 krē'gı; 2 crā'gi. *n.* **1. Pearl Mary Teresa** (¹¹/₁1867–⁴/₁1906), an American novelist and dramatist; pen-name, "John Oliver Hobbes." **2. William A.** (³/₁1867–), a British scholar; educator; *Oxford Eng. Dict.*

crail, 1 krēl; 2 crāl, *n.* Same as CREEL. — **crail'-ca"pon,** *a.* [Scot.] A haddock dried without splitting.

crain, 1 krēn; 2 crān, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The pilewort.

crai'sey, 1 krē'zı; 2 crā'sy, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The buttercup.

Cra-jo'va, 1 kra-yō'va; 2 crā-yō'vā, *n.* A town in W. Wallachia, Roumania.

crake, 1 krēk; 2 crāk, *vt.* & *vi.* [CRAKED; CRAK'ING.] **1.** To cry out harshly like a corn-crake. **2†.** To sing in a cracked quavering voice. CHAUCER. **3†.** To boast. [< AS. *cracian,* CRACK.] — **crake†,** *n.* A boast.

crake¹, *n.* A sharp cracking or creaking sound.

crake², *n.* **1.** A small short-billed rail, as of the genus *Porzana* or *Crex,* with a harsh cry; as, the corn-*crake* (*Crex crex*); the Carolina *crake* or rail (*Porzana carolina*). **2.** A raven or crow. [< Ice. *kráka,* crow.] **cralk†** [Scot.]. — **crake'ber"ry,** *n.* Same as CROWBERRY. — **c.-herring,** *n.* [Ir.] The scad. — **c.-needle,** *n.* Same as VENUS'S-COMB. **c.-needles‡.**

cral, 1 krōl; 2 crāl, *n.* In Servia, a prince.

cram, 1 kram; 2 crăm, *v.* European Corn-crake. ¹/₂ [CRAMMED, CRAMD²; CRAM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To press or force together into the same space or receptacle; pack tightly; also, to fill by crowding; pack to overflowing; crowd: followed by *into* or *with;* as, to *cram* articles *into* a box; to *cram* a hall *with* people.

Earth's *crammed with* heaven,
And every common bush afire with God.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 821.

2. To feed, or cause to eat, to satiety; as, to *cram* fowls in order to fatten them. **3.** To force (a mass of knowledge or facts) into the mind, or to stuff (the mind) hastily in that way; as, to *cram* the memory for an examination: usually with *up;* as, to *cram up* a subject.

Nature is wiser than the schoolmaster: she educates, but never *crams.* INGELOW *Sarah De Berenger* p. 108. [R. BROS. 1882.]

4. [Slang.] To lie to; stuff with falsehoods; as, you're trying to *cram* me. **5.** *Basket-making.* To complete (a border) by bending the stakes over and along the border and then tapping them down (each stake close to the one ahead of it).

II. *i.* **1.** To stuff oneself with food; eat with greediness. **2.** To force knowledge or facts into one's own mind by hurried study.

Instead of patiently perusing history, many *cram* from summaries or digests. PORTER *Books and Reading* p. 342. [S. 1873.]

[< AS. *crammian,* stuff.]

cram, *n.* **1.** The act or process of cramming, physically or mentally.

All *cram* and no digestion makes flesh destitute of muscle.
SPURGEON *Lectures to My Students* xiii, p. 293. [C. & BROS. 1883.]

2. One who crams. **3.** Hastily acquired and undigested knowledge.

The amount of knowledge which he [Bentinck] brought to bear on the questions he discussed . . . was often and of necessity little better than mere *cram.*
MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. i, ch. 16, p. 302. [T. 1879.]

4. In weaving, a warp in which more than two threads pass through each split of the reed. **5.** [Slang.] A falsehood. **6.** [Colloq.] A crowd or crush. — **cram'-book",** *n.* [Slang.] A pony. — **c.-paper,** *n.* A paper containing the questions likely to be given at an examination.

cram-bam'bu-li, } 1 kram-bam'biu-lı; 2 crăm-băm'bū-
cram-bam'bu-lee, } li, *n.* A drink made of burnt spirits and sugar.

Crambambulee! — all the world over,
Thou'rt mother's milk to Germans true.
J. WILSON *Noctes Ambrosianæ,* vol. ii, p. 145. [NED. 1857].

cram'be, 1 kram'bı; 2 cram'be, *n.* **1.** [C-] *Bot.* A genus of plants of the mustard family, of several species, of which two are edible — *C. maritima,* sea-kale, and *C. tartarica,* the Tatarian bread of the Hungarians. **2†.** Cabbage. **3†.** Crambo. [L., < Gr. *krambē,* cabbage.]

Cram'bi-dæ, 1 kram'bi-dı; 2 crăm'bi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pyralid moths having long, outstretched palpi, brush-shaped maxillary palpi, fore wings narrowed, and hind wings wide and with an open middle cell. **Cram'bus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *krambos,* parched.] — **cram'bid,** *a.* & *n.* — **cram'bold,** *a.*

cram'ble, 1 kram'bl; 2 crăm'bl, *vi.* **1.** [Scot. & North Eng.] To grow with many turns and twists, as roots. **2.** To creep feebly; walk lamely or unsteadily: said of persons and animals. **cram'ple‡. — cram'ble,** *n.* A twisted or distorted tree-bough or branch used as firewood or for rustic work: usually in the plural. — **cram'bly,** *a.*

cram'bo, 1 kram'bo; 2 crăm'bo, *vi.* [Rare.] To devise a rime or rimes, as in playing crambo.

cram'bo, *n.* **1.** A game in which a word or line chosen by one side must be matched with another word or line riming with it. **2.** A word riming with another, or a collection of such words. [Perhaps < L. *crambe* (< Gr. *krambē*), cabbage, as in the proverbial expression *crambe repetita,* 'cabbage warmed over.'] — **cram'bo-clink",** *n.* [Scot.] Rime. **c.-jingle‡. — dumb or acting c.,** a game in which, when one of several riming words is given, the others are represented by a dumb show.

crame¹, 1 krēm; 2 crām. **I.** [Scot.] *vi.* **1.** To peddle small wares. **2.** To keep a little shop. **II.** *n.* **1.** A stall or portable booth at a fair, or a little sidewalk shop for the sale of sweetmeats and small articles. **2†.** A pedler's pack. [< D. *kraam,* booth, wares.] **craim‡. — cram'er†,** *n.* **1.** A pedler; keeper of a crame. **2.** A traveling buyer of small farm-products. **cream'er†. — crame'ware",** *n.* Articles customarily peddled in crames.

crame², *v.* [Scot. & North Eng.] To fasten (pieces of metal) or repair (china, glassware, etc.) with cramps. **II.** *n.* A cramp. — **cra'mer,** *n.* A traveling mender of china, etc.

Cra'mer, 1 krā'mər; 2 crā'mer, **Johann Andreas** (1723¹/₁1788). A German lyric poet and prose-writer; *Gedichte,* etc.

cram"full', 1 kram'ful'; 2 crăm'fụl', *a.* Brimful.

Cram'ling-ton, 1 kram'liŋ-tən; 2 crăm'ling-ton, *n.* A town in Northumberland, Eng.

cram'mer, 1 kram'ər; 2 crăm'er, *n.* **1.** One who crams himself or others for examination. **2.** A mechanical device for cramming poultry. **3.** [Slang.] A lie.

cram'ol-sie, 1 kram'ol-zi; 2 crăm'ŏl-si, **1.** *a.* [Archaic.] Crimson.

The *cramoisy* velvets and yellow satin doublets of the court.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 90. [ɪɴ. 1863.]

IIt. *n.* Crimson cloth. **cram'me-sy†; cram'ol-sy‡.**

cramp¹, 1 kramp; 2 crămp, *rt.* **1.** To restrain or confine the action of, as with a cramp; hamper; hinder. **2.** To make fast; hold tightly, as with a cramp-iron. **3.** To shape over a cramp, as the upper of a boot. **4.** To deflect, as a wagon-wheel, to one side in making a turn; also, to jam (a wheel) by turning too short. **cramet‡.** [Prov.] — **cramp'-game",** *n. Billiards.* A game in which one player gives the other odds by cramping his own chances to score. — **c.-word,** *n.* One hard to understand or pronounce.

cramp², *rt.* To affect with cramps.

The morning broke, . . . and, *cramped* with the night's watching, I rose from my low seat.
BAKER *Lake Regions of Cent. Africa* p. 367. [ɪɴ. 1857.]

cramp, *a.* **1.** Straitened. **2.** Contracted and irregular in form or action; knotty; cramped, as handwriting.

cramp¹, *n.* **1.** *One of various mechanical devices.* (1) An iron with bent ends, serving to bind two pieces together more firmly, as in stonework; a cramp-iron. (2) A frame with one or more screws, in which pieces may be clamped or forced together, as in joinery-work; a clamp. (3) An adjustable device of wood or metal upon which boot-vamps are stretched in manufacturing. (4) *Carpentry.* A bench-hook.

2. [Rare.] Anything that presses or confines.

These eternal mountains . . . fill the soul with a sensation of power and grandeur which frees it awhile from the *cramps* and fetters of common life.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Views A-foot* p. 266. [ɢ. ғ. ᴛ. 1852.]

3. In lumber-regions, a narrow place in which it is necessary to cramp the wheels of a vehicle to turn. **4.** Same as CRAMPIT, 2 (3). **5†.** A claw. [< AS. *cromp* (in *crompehl*, crumpled); cp. Ice. *krappr*, narrow, OHG. *chrampfi*, bent, and CRUMP, bent.] **crampet. — cramp' drill",** *n.* A hand-drill which is cramped against the work. — **c.-frame,** *n.* The frame of a cramp-drill or a C clamp: a clamp-frame. — **c.-hole,** *n.* The hole which receives a clamping-bolt or a locking-pin. — **c.-iron,** *n.* **1.** See CRAMP¹, *n.*, 1 (1). **2.** A strip of metal on the side of a vehicle to prevent damage from the wheel when cramped. — **c.-joint,** *n. A joint strengthened by a cramp-iron.* — **hammer c.,** same as HAMMER PALSY. — **lock-fillers' c.,** vise-clamps having soft metal cheeks.

cramp², *n. Med.* **1.** An involuntary, sudden, painful muscular contraction, occurring most frequently in the legs and often attacking swimmers: caused usually by strain or sudden chill. **2.** A paralytic affection of local muscles caused by continued overexertion.

Specific forms of cramp incident to various occupations are: **compositors' cramp, glass-blowers' c., milkers' c., musicians' c., planists' c., sewers' c., shoemakers' c., telegraphers' c., typewriters' c., writers' c.**

3. *Vet.* Partial paralysis of the hind quarters, sometimes observed in animals during pregnancy. [< F. *crampe*, < D. *kramp.*] **crawmpet. — cramp'-bark",** *n.* See BARK. — **c.-bone,** *n.* The kneecap of a sheep, formerly regarded as a preventive of cramp. — **cramp'fish",** *n.* The torpedo or electric ray. **c.-ray‡. — c.-ring,** *n.* [Eng.] A ring formerly blessed by the sovereign on Good Friday, and worn as a cure for cramp and epilepsy. — **cramp'er,** *n.* A piece of yarn worn around the legs by sailors as a preventive of cramps. — **cramp'y,** *a.* Affected with or productive of cramps.

Cramp, Charles Henry (⁵/₈1828–⁴/₇1913). An American builder of naval and merchant vessels.

cramp'ish†, *r.* To become stiffened or cramped; stiffen painfully; paralyze.

cram'pit, 1 kram'pit; 2 crăm'pit, *n.* **1.** A metal tip for the scabbard of a sword, or for a staff; chape. **2.** [Scot.] (1) A cramp-iron. (2) An iron surface with spikes, worn on the sole of a shoe to prevent slipping; calk. (3) *Curling.* An iron plate to prevent slipping on which a player stands while delivering his stone. **3.** An iron spike driven into a wall for a support. **4.** *Her.* A scabbard-chape carried as a bearing. [< Gael. *crampaid.*] **cram'pet‡; cram-pette'†.**

cram'pon, 1 kram'pən; 2 crăm'pon, *n.* [F.] **1.** An aerial root for climbing, as in the ivy. **2.** A pair of hooked pieces of iron for raising heavy stones, etc. **3.** An iron attached to the shoe for walking on ice or climbing, especially one worn by soldiers in storming a rampart. **cram'poon‡. — cram"po-nee',** *a. Her.* Having a square or cramp-shaped piece at each end: said of a cross.

crampt, *pp.* Cramped. S. S.

Cramp'ton's Gap, 1 kramp'tənz; 2 crămp'tons. A mountain pass in Frederick county, Md.; scene of the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

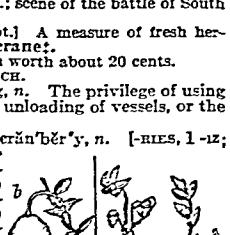
cran¹, 1 kran; 2 crăn, *n.* [Scot.] A measure of fresh herrings, equal to a barrelful. **crane‡.**

cran², *n.* A Persian silver coin worth about 20 cents.

Cra'nach, *n.* Same as KRANACH.

cran'age, 1 krēn'ij; 2 crān'ag, *n.* The privilege of using a crane for the loading and unloading of vessels, or the price paid for such use.

cran'ber"ry, 1 kran'ber'i; 2 crăn'bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -IZ; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The bright-scarlet acid berry of two distinct species of *Vaccinium.* (1) The large or American cranberry (*V. macrocarpon*). (2) The small cranberry (*V. oxycoccus*), mossberry, moorberry, or bogwort, the common cranberry of the Old World.

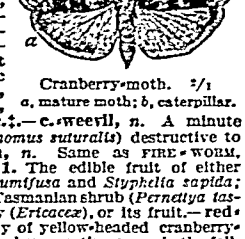


Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*). ¹/₂
a, flowering branch; *b*, the fruit, a berry.

2. The plant producing the berry, in both species having a slender trailing stem, small, entire, evergreen leaves, and pale rose-colored axillary or terminal flowers on long filiform pedicels.

The cranberry grows in marshy land, the large growing wild from North Carolina to Minnesota and northward, the small from Pennsylvania northward. The large cranberry is extensively cultivated for market.

[< *cran.* for CRANE¹, *n.*, + BERRY¹.] **crane'ber"ry†. — blackhead c.-worm,** the caterpillar of a tortricid moth (*Eudemis vaccinianana*), native to America, destructive to the cranberry. — **cran'ber"ry-gall",** *n.* A gall on the cranberry, produced by a minute fungus (*Synchytrium vaccinium*). — **c.-gatherer,** *n.* A rake-like implement used in gathering cranberries. **c.-rake‡. — c.-girdler,** *n.* The caterpillar of a crambid moth (*Crambus hortuellus*). — **c. leaf-roller,** a tortricid moth, especially *Anchylopera vaccinianana*, whose larvæ, called **cranberry-vine worms,** are destructive to cranberries. — **c.-looper,** *n.* The larva of a geometrid moth (*Xanthotype crocataria*) peculiar to America. — **c.-marsh,** *n.* An area of wet ground devoted to the culture of cranberries. **c.-bog‡. — c.-moth,** *n.* A crambid or leaf-crumpler (*Acrobasis vaccinii*) destructive to the cranberry. — **c.-scale,** *n.* A scale-insect (*Aspidiotus ancylus*) parasitic on cranberries. — **c.-tree, high c., or high c.-bush,** the guelder-rose. **bush-c.‡. — c.-weevil,** *n.* A minute reddish curculionid (*Anthonomus suturalis*) destructive to cranberry-buds. — **c.-worm,** *n.* Same as FIRE-WORM, 2. — **native c.** [Austral.] **1.** The edible fruit of either of two shrubs, *Styphelia humifusa* and *Styphelia sapida*; also, the shrub itself. **2.** A Tasmanian shrub (*Pernettya tasmanica*) of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), or its fruit. — **red-striped c.-worm,** a variety of yellow-headed cranberry-worm having a red-striped body: sometimes seen in the fall. — **yellow-headed c.-worm,** the caterpillar of a tortricid moth (*Alceris minuta*), native to America, destructive to cranberry-leaves.



Cranberry-moth. ²/₁
a, mature moth; *b*, caterpillar.

Cran'borne, 1 kran'bərn; 2 crăn'born, *n.* A town in Dorsetshire, England.

Cran'brook, 1 kran'bruk; 2 crăn'brŏ͝ok, *n.* A town in Kent, England.

crance, 1 krans; 2 crănç, *n. Naut.* **1.** A boom-iron, especially one at the end of the bowsprit, holding the butt end of the jib-boom. **2†.** A ring secured to the edge of a deck to permit the passage of a davit. [< D. *krans*, wreath.] — **crance'-iron,** *n. Naut.* A crance.

cranch, 1 kranch; 2 crănch, *rt.* Same as CRUNCH.

cranch¹, *n. Mining.* A section of a vein or stratum left in excavating, as a support for the roof of a shaft or chamber. **craunch‡.**

Cranch², *n.* **1. Christopher Pearse** (³/₁₁1813–¹/₂₂1892), an American poet; landscape-painter; son of succeeding; *Translation of the Æneid, Satan,* etc. **2. William** (⁷/₁₁ 1769–⁹/₁1855), an American jurist; Chief Justice, District of Columbia.

cran'chee, 1 kran'chi; 2 crăn'chē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A rickety and squalid carriage; a native hackney-coach.

Cran-chi'i-dæ, 1 kran-chi'i-di; 2 cran-chi'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of oligopsid decapod cephalopods with a narrow lanceolate gelatinous gladius pointed behind. **Cranch'i-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< *Cranch,* proper name.] — **cranch'i-id,** *n.* — **cranch'i-oid,** *a.*

cran'cum, 1 kran'kum; 2 crăn'cŭm, *n.* [Scot.] A trick; folly; cavilling.

cran'dall, 1 kran'dəl; 2 crăn'dal, *n. Masonry.* A stone-cutters' hammer for dressing ashlar. Its head is made up of pointed steel bars of square section, wedged in a slot in the end of the iron handle. [< *Crandall,* proper name.] — **cran'dall,** *rt.* To dress (stone) with a crandall.

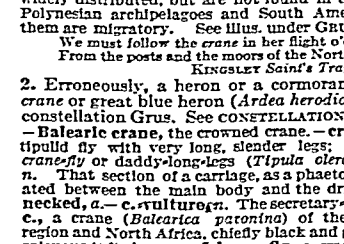
crane¹, 1 krēn; 2 crān, r. [CRANED; CRAN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To stretch out or elongate as a crane stretches its neck; as, she *craned* her neck to see over the wall.

II. *i.* **1.** To be elongated like a crane's neck; as, a *craning* neck; also, to stretch the neck or body. **2.** To halt and lean forward, as a horse or rider when hesitating before a leap; hence, to hesitate at anything.

Craning over a venture is the best thing in the world for sapping away the courage.
CHRISTIAN REID *Valerie Aylmer* bk. iii, ch. 11, p. 95. [ᴀ. 1871.]

crane², *rt.* [CRANED; CRAN'ING.] To elevate by or as if by a crane.

crane¹, *n.* **1.** A large long-necked long-legged heron-like gruoid bird related to the rails, having the head naked or with ornamental plumes and the hind toe elevated. The wings and tail are short. About 18 species are known. *Grus cinerea* is the **European crane.** The **whooping or white crane** (*G. americana*), now almost extinct, and the **sandhill or brown c.** (*G. mexicana*) are American species. The **gigantic c.** is the adjutant. The cranes are widely distributed, but are not found in the Malayan and Polynesian archipelagoes and South America. Most of them are migratory. See illus. under GRUIDÆ and HERON.


European Crane. ¹/₂₀

We must follow the *crane* in her flight o'er the main
From the posts and the moors of the North.
KINGSLEY *Saint's Tragedy* act iii, sc. 10.

2. Erroneously, a heron or a cormorant; as, the blue *crane* or great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*). **3.** [C-] The constellation Grus. See CONSTELLATION. [< AS. *cran.*] — **Balearic crane,** the crowned crane. — **crane'-fly",** *n.* A tipuloid fly with very long, slender legs; as, the cabbage *crane-fly* or daddy-long-legs (*Tipula oleracea*). — **c.-neck,** *n.* That section of a carriage, as a phaeton, which is situated between the main body and the driver's seat. — **c.-necked,** *a.* — **c.-vulture,** *n.* The secretary-bird. — **crowned c.,** a crane (*Balearica pavonina*) of the Mediterranean region and North Africa, chiefly black and gray, with a conspicuous tufted crest. — **false c.-fly,** a small dipterous fly of the family *Ryphidæ.* — **Kafir c.,** a dark-gray crane (*Balearica chrysopelargus*) of South Africa, having a glossy black crown.

crane², *n. Mech.* **1.** A hoisting-machine having the added capacity of moving a load in a horizontal or lateral direction. It has many modifications of form, size, and adaptation, but nearly all involve the principle of an extended and movable arm or jib.

Cranes are named (1) from some connection with tracks (both overhead and on the surface); as, **gauntry c., overhead c., railway-c., tram-c., traveling c.,** etc.; (2) from their mechanism; as, **balance-c.** (having two counterpoised arms), **cantilever c.** (with a long cantilever boom), **chain-block c.** (having a chain-block instead of a geared drum), **derrick-c.** (for hoisting only), **hammer-c.** (with horizontal boom), **jib-c.** (having a swinging boom), **platform-c., rotary c.** (having a jib swinging in a complete circle); or (3) from place of use; as, **abutment-c., floating c., foundry-c.** or **molders' c.,** etc.

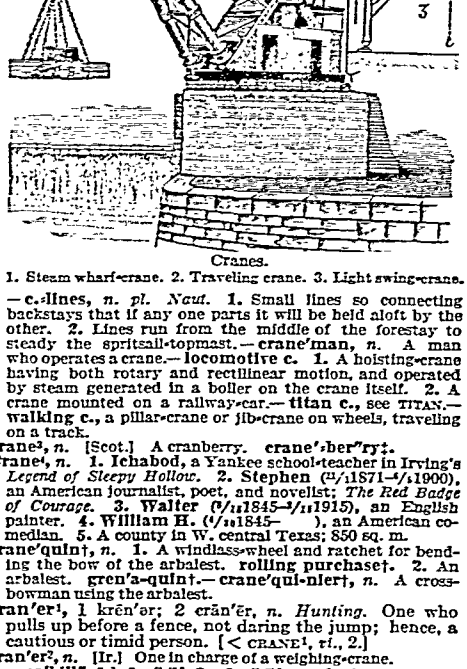
The crane which was to lift the blocks from the boat had its great iron arm all wreathed with flowers. F. A. KEMBLE *Records of Later Life, Benderman's Picture* p. 269. [ʜ. ʜ. & co. 1882.]

2. An iron arm, swinging horizontally, attached to the back or side of a fireplace: used for suspending pots or kettles over a fire.

There were bright coals under the singing tea-kettle which hung from the *crane* by three or four long pothooks. SARAH ORNE JEWETT *Strangers and Wayfarers* p. 226. [ʜ. ᴍ. & co. 1890.]

3. A siphon for drawing liquor, as out of a cask. **4.** *pl. Naut.* Timber or iron supports at a vessel's side, for stowing spars, boats, etc. **5.** A crane-like weighing-machine, used in Ireland. **6.** A swinging device used for bringing the cylinder of certain revolvers into position for reloading. [< CRANE¹, *n.*, so called from the resemblance of its arm to the neck of a crane.]

— **automotor crane,** a crane transported on a motor vehicle with the wheels capable of running over ordinary roads. — **c.-barge",** *n.* A barge of considerable beam, bearing a crane by which to handle and place heavy materials, as stone, piles, etc. — **c.-bridge,** *n. Mech.* The bridge or girder which carries the hoisting-apparatus in a transverse direction. — **c.-house,** *n.* A shed or hut built to contain a crane or its machinery. — **c.-ladle,** *n. Founding.* A heavy ladle swung from a crane, for handling molten metal.



Cranes.
1. Steam wharf-crane. 2. Traveling crane. 3. Light swing-crane.

— **c.-lines,** *n. pl. Naut.* **1.** Small lines so connecting backstays that if any one parts it will be held aloft by the other. **2.** Lines run from the middle of the forestay to steady the spritsail-topmast. — **crane'man,** *n.* A man who operates a crane. — **locomotive c. 1.** A hoisting-crane having both rotary and rectilinear motion, and operated by steam generated in a boiler on the crane itself. **2.** A crane mounted on a railway-car. — **titan c.,** see TITAN. — **walking c.,** a pillar-crane or jib-crane on wheels, traveling on a track.

crane³, *n.* [Scot.] A cranberry. **crane'-ber"ry‡.**

Crane¹, *n.* **1. Ichabod,** a Yankee school-teacher in Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow.* **2. Stephen** (¹/₁1871–⁴/₅1900), an American journalist, poet, and novelist; *The Red Badge of Courage.* **3. Walter** (⁵/₁₁1845–³/₁₁1915), an English painter. **4. William H.** (¹/₁1845–), an American comedian. **5.** A county in W. central Texas; 850 sq. m.

crane'quin†, *n.* **1.** A windlass-wheel and ratchet for bending the bow of the arbalest. **rolling purchase†.** **2.** An arbalest. **gren'a-quin†. — crane'qui-nier†,** *n.* A cross-bowman using the arbalest.

cran'er¹, 1 krēn'er; 2 crān'ĕr, *n. Hunting.* One who pulls up before a fence, not daring the jump; hence, a cautious or timid person. [< CRANE¹, *ri.*, 2.]

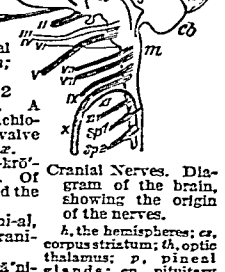
cran'er², *n.* [Ir.] One in charge of a weighing-crane.

cranes'bill", 1 krēnz'bil'; 2 crānz'bil', *n.* **1.** Any species of *Geranium;* especially, *Geranium maculatum,* the **spotted cranesbill,** so called from the resemblance of its long fruit-bearing beak to a crane's bill. The **gray c.,** native of the Pyrenees, is *Geranium cinereum.* **2.** A pair of slender pincers used by surgeons. **crane's'-bill"‡.**

crang, *n.* Same as KRANG.

Cran-gon'i-dæ, 1 kran-gen'i-di; 2 crăn-gŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* The only family of crangonoidean macrurans, including the typical shrimps. **Cran'gon,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *krangōn*, shrimp.] — **cran'go-noid,** *n.* — **cran'go-noid,** *a.*

Cran"go-nol'de-a, 1 kran"go-nel'di-ə; 2 crăn"gŏ-nŏl'de-a, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe or superfamily of phyllobranchiate macrurans with the first pereiopods subchelate and the second imperfect, the carpos being one-jointed. [< CRANGON + -OID.] **Cran"go-nid'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*



Cranial Nerves. Diagram of the brain, showing the origin of the nerves.
h, the hemispheres; *cs*, corpus striatum; *th*, optic thalamus; *p*, pineal glands; *cp*, pituitary body; *cb*, cerebellum; *m*, medulla oblongata; *I–XII*, the pairs of cerebral nerves; *sp* 1 and *sp* 2, the first and second pairs of spinal nerves.

Cra'ni-a, 1 krē'ni-ə; 2 crā'ni-a, *n. Conch.* A genus typical of *Craniidæ.* [< LL. *cranium*; see CRANIUM.]

Cra"ni-a'ce-a, 1 krē"ni-ē'si-ə; 2 crā"ni-ā'ce-a, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of lyopomatous brachiopods attached by the ventral valve to foreign substances; *Craniidæ.*

cra"ni-a-cro'mi-al, 1 krē"ni-ə-krō'mi-əl; 2 crā"ni-a-crō'mi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium and the acromion.

cra'ni-al, 1 krē'ni-əl; 2 crā'ni-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium; as, *cranial* sutures.

Cra"ni-a'ta, 1 krē"ni-ē'tə; 2 crā"ni-ā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Craniota.*

cra'ni-ate, 1 krē'ni-ēt; 2 crā'ni-āt. *Zool.* **I.** *a.* Possessing a cranium. **II.** *n.* One of the *Craniata.*

cra-nid'i-um, 1 krə-nid'i-əm; 2 cra-nid'i-ŭm, *n.* The glabella and fixed cheeks lying centrally in the cephalon within the facial sutures in trilobites. [< Gr. *kranion*, skull.]

cra″ni-ec′to-my, 1 krē″nɪ-ek′to-mɪ; 2 crā″nɪ-ĕc′to-my, *n. Surg.* The operation of excising parts of the cranial bones. [< CRANIO- + Gr. *ektomḗ*, incision.]

Cra-ni′i-dæ, 1 krə-nī′ɪ-dē; 2 cra-nī′ɪ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of lyopomatous brachiopods with a subcircular shell whose ventral valves become affixed to foreign bodies; named from their likeness to a skull. [< CRANIA.] **Cra-ni′a-dæt.**— **cra-nī-id,** *n.*

cra′nī-o-, 1 kr ′nɪ-o-; 2 crā′nɪ-o-. From LL. *cranium*, skull (see CRANIUM): a combining form.— **cra″nī-o-au′ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium and ear.— **cra′-nī-o-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Hernia of the brain.— **cra″nī-o-cer′e-bral,** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the cerebrum and cranium, and their functions.— **cra′nī-o-clasm,** *n. Obstet.* Craniotomy. **cra″nī-o-cla′sist.**— **cra′nī-o-clast,** *n. Obstet.* A large forceps for crushing and extracting the fetal skull in a case of obstructed labor.— **cra″nī-o-dīd′y-mus,** *n. Terat.* A double-headed monster.— **cra″nī-o-fa′cial,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the cranium and the face: as, the *craniofacial* angle.— **cra″nī-og′no-my,** *n.* The doctrine that regards the form and proportions of the skull as an index of the mental qualities or temperament.— **cra″nī-og-nom′ic,** *a.*— **cra″nī-og′no-sy.** Same as CRANIOLOGY.— **cra′nī-o-graph,** *n.* An instrument for making a graphical outline of the skull.— **cra″nī-og′ra-phy,** *n.* A description of the cranium.— **cra″nī-o-hem″a-ton′cus,** *n.* Same as CEPHALEMATOMA.— **cra′nī-old,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Craniidæ*.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

craniol., *abbr.* Craniology.

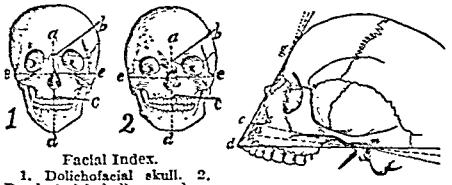
cra′nī-o-lite, *n.* A fossil or like a craniold brachiopod.

cra′nī-o-lith′.— **cra″nī-ol′o-gy,** *n.* 1. The branch of internal somatology that treats of the characteristics of skulls. 2. Phrenology.— **cra″nī-o-log′i-cal,** *a.*— **cra″nī-o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **cra″nī-ol′o-gist,** *n.*

craniom., *abbr.* Craniometry.

cra″nī-o-ma-la′cia, *n.* Same as CRANIOTABES.— **cra′nī-o-man″cy,** *n.* Divination by examination of the skull.— **cra″nī-om′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring skulls.

cra″nī-om′e-try, 1 krə″nɪ-om′ɪ-trɪ; 2 crā″nɪ-ŏm′e-try, *n.* The art or method of measuring skulls, for the purpose of determining certain topographical relations.— **cra″nī-o-met′rīc, cra″nī-o-met′rī-cal,** *a.*— **cra″nī-o-met′rī-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **cra″nī-om′e-trist,** *n.*



Facial Index.

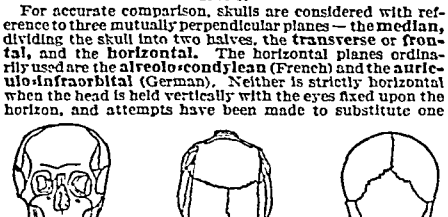
1. Dolichofacial skull. 2. Brachyfacial skull. *a*, ophryon; *b*, nasion; *c*, prosthion; *d*, gnathion. The general facial index is found from a comparison of the lines *ad* and *ee* (French) or *bd* and *ee* (German); the superior facial index from the lines *ac* and *ee* (French) or *bc* and *ee* (German).

Facial Angle.

a, prosthion; *d*, edge of central incisors; *c*, glabella; *m*, auricular point; *s*, acanthion; *cem*, Camper's angle; *csm*, Jacquart's angle; *cam*, Cloquet's angle; *cdm*, Cuvier's angle.

TABLE OF CRANIOMETRICAL TERMS, WITH EXPLANATIONS.

For accurate comparison, skulls are considered with reference to three mutually perpendicular planes — the **median**, dividing the skull into two halves, the **transverse** or **frontal**, and the **horizontal**. The horizontal planes ordinarily used are the **alveolo-condylean** (French) and the **auriculo-infraorbital** (German). Neither is strictly horizontal when the head is held vertically with the eyes fixed upon the horizon, and attempts have been made to substitute one



Normæ of the Cranium.

1. Norma frontalis. 2. Norma verticalis. 3. Norma occipitalis. 4. Norma medians. 5. Norma basilaris. 6. Norma lateralis.

based on physiological data, as the **plane of mastication**, or the **orbital plane** (see below). Being placed with reference to these planes, skulls are considered in certain aspects, each defined by a **norma**, or line perpendicular to one of the planes. (See illustration.) Six aspects are used, as follows: (1) **norma frontalis** or **facialis**, viewed from in front; (2) **norma verticalis**, from above; (3) **norma occipitalis** or **posterior**, from behind; (4) **norma lateralis** or **temporalis**, from the side; (5) **norma medians**, the median aspect of either lateral half; (6) **norma basilaris** or **inferior**, from below. The image of the skull as viewed in any of these positions, considered as thrown on a flat surface, is termed a **projection**, and measurements of such a flat image are termed **projection measurements**.

CRANIOMETRICAL POINTS.

NAME.	Location.
a-can′thi-on[1]	Base of anterior nasal spine
an-tin′i-on	Median frontal point farthest from inion
as-te′ri-on §	Junction of occipital, parietal, and temporal bones
au-ric′u-la′re	Top of auricular opening
au-ric′u-lar point §	Center of auricular opening
ba′si-on	Anterior border of foramen magnum, at median line
breg′ma §	Where coronal and sagittal sutures meet
clit′i-on	Middle of anterior border of clivus
con-dyl′i-on lat′er-ale	Lateral tip of condyle of jaw
cor′o-na′le	On coronal suture at end of greatest frontal diameter
co-ro′ni-on	Tip of coronoid process of jaw
cro-ta′phi-on	Tip of great wing of sphenoid
dac′ry-on[1]	Junction of lacrimal, maxillary, and frontal bones
en-to′mi-on	Tip of mastoid angle of parietal bone
eu′ry-on	End of greatest transverse diameter of skull
fron′to-ma-la′re or bi-ta′le	At medial end of frontomalar suture
fron′to-ma-la′re tem′po-ra′le	At lateral end of frontomalar suture
fron′to-tem′po-ra′le	At end of least transverse diameter of forehead
gen-i′on	At apex of the inferior genial tubercles of lower jaw
gla-bel′la[2]	The most prominent mid-point of glabellar eminence
gnath′i-on * § [4]	Lower end of symphysis of jaw
go′ni-on §	Where posterior and inferior borders of lower jaw meet
hor′mi-on	Junction of posterior border of vomer with sphenoid, median line
in′i-on §	Occipital protuberance, median line
in′ter-su′per-cil′i-a-ry point	Where line tangent to superciliary arches crosses median line
ju-ga′le	Junction of lines along borders of frontal and temporal processes of malar bone
ju′gal point	On tubercle lower end of zygomaxillary suture
ju′go-max′il-la-ry point	Posterior angle of jugular process of occipital bone
ju′gu-lar point	Where sagittal and lambdoid sutures meet
lamb′da §	Upper end of symphysis of jaw, lingual surface
lin-gua′le	Most prominent point of malar bone
ma-la′re, ma′lar point §	Lowest point of mastoid process
mas′toi-da′le	Between the frontal prominences, median line
me-to′pi-on	Upper end of internasal suture
na′sal point sup., na′sion * §	Between the two parietal foramina, median line
o-be′li-on §	Posterior end of long diameter of skull, measured from glabella
oc-cip′i-tal point	Where narrowest diameter of forehead crosses median line
oph′ry-on * [5]	Posterior border of foramen magnum at median line
o-pis′thi-on	End of intermaxillary suture, oral surface of alveolar process
o-ra′le	Lowest point of inferior border of orbit
or′bi-ta′le, or′bit-al point	Most anterior point on chin, median line
po-go′ni-on	Median point posterior border of oral opening of incisive canal
po′ri-on	On auriculo-infraorbital line between tragus of ear and condyle of jaw
pre′au-ric′u-lar point	Lower end of intermaxillary suture, facial surface
pros′thi-on * § [3]	Where great wing of sphenoid meets frontal, parietal, and temporal bones
pter′i-on § [7]	Lower end of internasal suture
rhin′i-on	1 cm. behind middle of arc joining nasion and inion
Ro-lan′dic point, su-pe′ri-or	5½ cm. above zygoma on vertical from preauricular point
Ro-lan′dic point, in-fe′ri-or	Apex of petrous bone, inferior surface
sal-pin′gi-on	Apex of antero-inferior angle of parietal bone
sphen′i-on	Posterior edge of hard palate at median line
sta-phyl′i-on	Crossing of median and transverse palatine sutures
stau′ri-on	End of least transverse diameter of skull taken in temporal fossa
sten′i-on	Where coronal suture crosses the temporal crest
ste-pha′ni-on §	On root of zygoma vertically above auricular point
su′pra-au-ric′u-lar point	Upper end of symphysis of jaw, facial surface
sym-phys′i-on	Most prominent point of either frontal eminence
tu′ber fron-ta′le	Most prominent point of either parietal eminence
tu′ber pa-ri′e-ta′le	Anterior edge of optic groove at median line, interior of skull
tyl′i-on	Highest median point on vault of skull
ver′tex	End of greatest bizygomatic diameter
zyg′i-on	Lower end of zygomaxillary suture
zy′go-max′il-la′re, zy′go-max′il-la-ry point	

* See illus. of FACIAL INDEX in first col. § See illus. of CRANIUM on next page.

Syn.: incrimal point[1], alveolar p.[2], apophysiary p.[3], spinal p.[3], subnasal p.[3], mental p.[4], mesophryon[5], supranasal p.[6], Sylvian p.[7].

CRANIOMETRICAL LINES.

NAME.	Course.
al′ve-o-lar ra′di-us, su-pe′ri-or	Basion to prosthion
al-ve′o-lo-bas′i-lar	Basion to prosthion
al-ve′o-lo-na′sal line[1]	Prosthion to nasion
au-ric′u-lar ra′di-i	Auricular point to selected peripheral points
au-ric′u-lo * in′fra-or′bit-al line[2]	Auricular point to orbitale
au-ric′u-lo * sub-na′sal line	Auricular point to acanthion
ba′sal length	Basion to gnathion
ba′si-al′ve-o-lar line	Basion to prosthion
ba′si-breg-mat′ic axis	Basion to bregma
ba′si-cra′ni-al ax′is[3]	Basion to ethmosphenoid junction
bas′i-lar length	Basion to obelion
bas′i-lar ra′di-i	Basion to selected peripheral points
ba′si-men′tal ra′di-us	Basion to gnathion
ba′si-na′sal line	Basion to nasion
Bell's ver′ti-cal	Center of foramen magnum to point where cranium would balance if suspended
bi′as-te′ric or bi′as-te′ri-on′ic di-am′e-ter	Between the two asteria
bi′au-ric′u-lar diam′e-ter	Between opposite auricular points
bi-con′dy-lar di-am′e-ter	Between the two condyles
bi-cor′o-nal di-am′e-ter	Between the two coronas
bi-ju′gal di-am′e-ter	Between opposite jugal points
bi-ma′lar di-am′e-ter	Between opposite malar points
bi-mas′toid di-am′e-ter	Between the two mastoidalia
bi′pa-ri′e-tal di-am′e-ter	Between opposite parietal protuberances
bi′ste-phan′ic di-am′e-ter	Between opposite stephania
bi-tem′po-ral di-am′e-ter	Between opposite posterior roots of zygomatic processes
bi′zy-go-mat′ic di-am′e-ter	Greatest diameter between zygomatic processes
Busk's di-am′e-ter[1]	Auricular point to bregma, projection measurement
cra′ni-o-fa′cial ax′is	Median line through basioccipital, basisphenoid, presphenoid and mesethmoid bones
Crull's di-am′e-ter	Narrowest diameter of forehead
Dau′ben-ton's line	Opisthion to orbitale
den′tal length	Anterior surface of first premolar to posterior surface of last molar
Door′nik's hor′i-zon′tal	Edge of upper medial incisors to occipital point
fa′cial ax′is[1]	Ethmosphenoid junction to prosthion
fa′cial di-am′e-ter, trans′verse, in-fe′ri-or	Between opposite gonia
fa′cial di-am′e-ter, trans′verse, mid′dle	Between opposite jugomaxillary points
fa′cial di-am′e-ter, trans′verse, su-pe′ri-or	Between opposite frontomalar temporal points
fa′cial line	Same as PROFILE LINE
Got′ting-en hor′i-zon′tal	Tangent to upper margin of zygoma
in′an-tin′i-al line	Inion to antinion
in′ter-tu′ber-al line	Between tubera frontalia
me′si-al length	Glabella to occipital point
na′so-sub-na′sal line	Nasion to acanthion
oc-cip′i-tal line	Same as DAUBENTON'S LINE
pal′a-tal length	Staphylion to orale
pla′no-spi′nal line	Ethmo-sphenoid junction to acanthion
pro′file line (Camper)	Touching most prominent points of upper and lower face
pro′file line (German)	Ophryon to prosthion
pro′file line (Topinard)	Intersuperciliary point to most prominent point of lower face
ra′di-us fix′us	Hormion to inion
Ro-lan′dic line	On external surface of cranium, connecting Rolandic points
sphe-noi′dal di-am′e-ter	Least transverse diameter measured in temporal fossa
su′pra-or′bi-tal line	Tangent to upper edges both orbits
Syl′vi-an line	On surface of cranium, from frontomalar junction to lower part of parietal eminence
Vir′chow's line	Lambda to nasion
Vogt's line	Occipital point to prosthion

Syn.: auriculo-bregmatic diameter[1], basifacial axis[2], Ihering's horizontal[3], Merkel's horizontal[3], Reid's base line[3], naso-alveolar line[4], plano-basilar line[5].

CRANIOMETRICAL PLANES.

NAME.	How Determined.
Ae′by's	Basinasal line and any transverse diameter
al-ve′o-lo * con-dyl′e-an	Lowest points of occipital condyles and prosthion
au-ric′u-lo-in′fra-or′bit-al	Auricularia and orbitalia of both sides
au-ric′u-lo-spi′nal	Auricular points and acanthion
Blu′men-bach's hor′i-zon′tal	That on which cranium without jaw would rest
Busk's hor′i-zon′tal	Perpendicular to Busk's diameter
Dau′ben-ton's	Opisthion and both orbitalia
Du′mou′tier's hor′i-zon′tal	Tangent to upper borders of both zygomatic arches
Dü′rer's hor′i-zon′tal	Tangent to lobules of ears and base of nose
gla-bel′lo-oc-cip′i-tal	Maximum longitudinal and any transverse diameter
Ha′my's hor′i-zon′tal	Glabella, lambda, and any transverse diameter
His's hor′i-zon′tal	Acanthion, opisthion, and any transverse diameter
Ihering's hor′i-zon′tal	Auricular points and orbitalia
Lu′cæ's hor′i-zon′tal	Axes of both zygomatic arches
Meiss′ner's hor′i-zon′tal	Basion, opisthion, any transverse diameter
Mor′ton's hor′i-zon′tal	Tubera frontalia, tubera parietalia
na′so′in′i-ac	Nasion, inion, any transverse diameter
na′so-o-pis′thi-ac	Nasion, opisthion, and transverse diameter
or′bit-al	Axes of both orbits
plane of mas′ti-ca′tion	Tangent to grinding surfaces of upper molars
Rol′fe's hor′i-zon′tal	Auricular points, prosthion
Schmidt's hor′i-zon′tal	Root of either zygoma above auricular opening, orbitalia
ten-to′ri-al	Tangent to apex of tentorium and perpendicular to median planes
vis′u-al	Visual axes of both eyes

Syn.: Baer's horizontal[1], Barclay's h.[2], biorbital[3], Broca's h.[3], Camper's h.[4], Hölder's h.[4], Virchow's h.[4], Merkel's h.[4], Spix's h.[7], glabello-lambdoidean[8].

CRANIOMETRICAL ANGLES.

NAME.	By What Determined.
al-ve′o-lar	Basilar radii to nasion and prosthion
an′gle of the fron′tal prom′i-nen-ces	Lines from metopion to bregma and to ophryon
au-ric′u-lar	Any two auricular radii
au-ric′u-lo * oc-cip′i-tal	Auricular radii to lambda and opisthion
ba′si-fa′cial[1]	Between basifacial and basicranial axes
bas′i-lar an′gles[2]	Any two basilar radii.

NAME.	By What Determined.
bas'i-op'ic[3]	Basinasal line and Meissner's horizontal plane
bi-or'bi-tal	Axes of the two orbits
cer'e-bral	Auricular radii to glabella and inion
cil'vo-op'ic[4]	Line from cilion (see POINTS, in table) to basion and Meissner's horizontal
co-ro'no-fa'cial[5]	Profile line of Camper and plane of coronal suture
cra'ni-o-fa'cial[6]	Lines from tylion to basion and acanthion
Des'champs's	Lines from pogonion to ophryon and inion
eth'mo-cra'ni-al	Basicranial axis and cribriform plate of ethmoid
fa'cial (Camper)*	Camper's facial line and auriculo-subnasal line produced
fa'cial (Cloquet)*	Lines from prosthion to most prominent point of forehead and to auricular point
fa'cial (Cuvier* and Geoffrey St. Hilaire)	Lines from tip of central incisors to same points
fa'cial (German)[7]	By German profile line and auriculo-infraorbital plane
fa'cial (Jacquart and Broca)*[8]	Lines from acanthion to most prominent point of forehead and to auricular point
fa'cial (Topinard)	Line from intersupercilliary point to most prominent point of lower face and the alveolocondylean plane
fron'tal[9]	Auricular radii to glabella and bregma
in'i-o-fa'cial	Lines drawn from inion to ophryon and pogonion
Land'zert's[10]	Plane of clivus and that of planum sphenoidale
Lis-sau'er's	Angles, made with the radius fixed by lines from hormion
man-dib'u-lar[11]	Lower border and ascending ramus of jaw
met'a-fa'cial[12]	Pterygoid processes and base of skull
na'sal (Ranke)	Alveolonasal line and auriculo-infraorbital plane
na'sal (Welcker)[13]	Basinasal and nasosubnasal lines
na'so-ma'lar (Flower)	Lines from nasion to tip of frontal process of either malar bone
oc-cip'i-tal (Broca)	Meissner's horizontal plane and line from opisthion to nasion
oc-cip'i-tal (Daubenton)[2]	Meissner's horizontal plane and Daubenton's line
oph'ry-o-al-ve'o-lo-au-ric'u-lar	Auricular radii to ophryon and acanthion
or'bi-to-al-ve'o-lo-con'dy-lar	Between orbital and alveolocondylean planes
or'bi-to-bas'i-lar	Between orbital plane and planes tangent to lower border of mandible
o r'bi-to-oc-cip'i-tal	Meissner's horizontal plane and plane of orbital axes
or'i-fa'cial (Barclay)	Profile line of Camper and plane of mastication
pa-ri'e-tal (Broca)[14]	Auricular radii to fa'cial and lambda
pa-ri'e-tal (Quatrefages)	Lines through stephanion and zygion on either side
Ro-lan'dic	Between Rolandic line and mesial plane
sphe-noi'dal (Welcker)[15]	Lines from tylion to nasion and basion
Spix's	Basinasal line and alveolocondylean plane
sub'oc-cip'i-tal	Auricular radii to inion and opisthion
su'pra-oc-cip'i-tal	Auricular radii to inion and lambda
sym-phys'i-an	Symphysis and lower border of jaw
ten-to'ri-al	Basicranial axis and plane of tentorium
Vir'chow's	Line from acanthion to nasion and auriculo-infraorbital plane
Vogt's	Basinasal and alveolonasal lines

*See illus. on preceding page.

Syn.: premaxillary a.[1], Segond's angles[2], occipital a.[3], basilar (Broca)[4], angle of clivus[4], Ecker's condylar a.[4], Gratiolet s a.[5], Huxley's a.[6], Munich-Frankfort a.[7], Virchow-Holder a.[7], ophryo-spinal a.[8], auriculo-frontal[9], sphenoidal a.[10], goniac a.[11], Serre's a.[12], naso-basal a.[13], auriculo-parietal a.[14], ephippial a.[15]

CRANIOMETRICAL INDEXES.

Crania may be compared by means of *indexes*. An index is the ratio between two dimensions or capacities supposed to have some natural relation, that which is normally the larger being used as a base and taken as 100. Thus:

Larger dimension : smaller dimension :: 100 : index. Therefore, index = smaller dimension × 100 ÷ larger dimension.

The indexes in most common use are the following:

NAME.	How Obtained.
au-ric'u-lo-pa-ri'e-tal	Biauricular diameter × 100 ÷ greatest cranial breadth
au-ric'u-lo-ver'ti-cal	Auricular height × 100 ÷ greatest cranial length
bas'i-lar	Basialveolar line × 100 ÷ cranial length
ce-phal'ic[2]	Greatest cranial breadth × 100 ÷ greatest length (taken in various ways)
ceph'a-lo-fa'cial	Capacity of all cavities of face × 100 ÷ capacity of cranium
ceph'a-lo-na'sal	Capacity of nasal fossæ and contiguous cavities × 100 ÷ capacity of cranium
ceph'a-lo-or'bi-tal	Capacity of both orbits × 100 ÷ capacity of cranium
cer'e-bral	One obtained by interior measurements of cranium
cor'o-noid	In mandible, distance between coronoid and condyloid processes × 100 ÷ projection length
co-ro'no-pa-ri'e-tal	Greatest frontal breadth × 100 ÷ greatest cranial breadth
cra'ni-o-fa'cial	Vertex to nasion × 100 ÷ nasion to gnathion (both projections)
cu'bic	Length × breadth × height × 100 ÷ 2 × capacity
den'tal	Dental length (space occupied by molar and premolar teeth) × 100 ÷ basinasal line
fa'cial (French)*	Ophryon to gnathion × 100 ÷ transverse mid-facial diameter
fa'cial (German)*	Nasion to gnathion × 100 ÷ transverse mid-facial diameter
fa'cial (Kollmann)	Nasion to prosthion × 100 ÷ bizygomatic diameter
fa'cial, su-pe'ri-or (French)*	Ophryon to prosthion × 100 ÷ transverse mid-facial diameter
fa'cial, su-pe'ri-or (German)*[1]	Nasion to prosthion × 100 ÷ transverse mid-facial diameter
fa'cial, su-pe'ri-or (Kollmann)	Nasion to prosthion × 100 ÷ bizygomatic diameter
fron'tal	Least frontal breadth × 100 ÷ greatest frontal breadth
fron'to-pa-ri'e-tal	Least frontal breadth × 100 ÷ greatest cranial breadth
gnath'ic[2]	Basialveolar line × 100 ÷ basinasal line
man-dib'u-lar	In mandible, bicondylar diameter × 100 ÷ projection length
max'il-la-ry (1)	Same as SUPERIOR FACIAL (German)
max'il-la-ry (2)	Width of palate (at second molar, outside) × 100 ÷ length from prosthion to posterior border of superior maxilla
na'sal (French)	Greatest width anterior nares × 100 ÷ greatest height
na'sal (German)	Greatest width anterior nares × 100 ÷ nasosubnasal line
na'so-ma'lar	Distance direct from nasion to malare × 100 ÷ same distance between same measured on surface.
oc-cip'i-to-pa-ri'e-tal	Biasteric diameter × 100 ÷ greatest cranial breadth
or'bi-tal	Vertical orbital diameter × 100 ÷ horizontal diameter
or'bi-to-ma'lar	Width between lateral fronto-malar points × 100 ÷ bizygomatic diameter.
pal'a-tal[4]	Greatest breadth hard palate × 100 ÷ greatest length
sphe'no-cor'o-no-fron'tal	Distance from stenion to stenion × 100 ÷ greatest frontal breadth
sphe'no-fron'tal	Same distance × 100 ÷ least frontal breadth
sphe-noi'do-au-ric'u-lar	Same distance × 100 ÷ least auricular breadth
sphe-noi'do-pa-ri'e-tal	Same distance × 100 ÷ greatest parietal diameter
sphe'no-pa-ri'e-tal	Stenion to stenion × 100 ÷ greatest breadth
staph'y-lin'ic	Inside width of palate (at second molar) × 100 ÷ its length
steph'a-no-zyg'o-mat'ic[2]	Bistephanic diameter × 100 = bizygomatic diameter
trans-ver'so-ver'ti-cal[4]	Greatest cranial height × 100 ÷ greatest breadth
ver'ti-cal[1]	Greatest cranial height × 100 ÷ greatest length

*See illus. on preceding page.

Syn.: altitudinal[1], height[1], length-height[1], alveolar[2], breadth[2], latitudinal[2], length-breadth[2], breadth-height[4], malar[2], palato-maxillary[4], fronto-zygomatic[2].

Cra"ni-o'mi, *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of acanthopterygians with the post-temporal forming an integral part of the cranium and the posterotemporal crowded out of place. [< CRANIUM.] — **cra'ni-ome**, *n.* — **cra-ni'o-mous**, *a.* — **cra"ni-op'a-gus**, *n.* [-A-GI, *pl.*] *Teral.* A double monster with heads adherent; twins whose heads are joined together. — **cra"ni-op'a-thy**, *n.* Any disease of the head. **ceph"a-lop'a-thy†.** — **cra'ni-o-phore**, *n.* An apparatus for holding a skull in a required position, as for taking measurements or photographs of a skull. — **cra'ni-o-plas"ty**, *n. Surg.* An operation for restoring or supplying parts of the skull or the scalp. — **cra"ni-o-ra-chis'chi-sis**, *n.* A congenital longitudinal cleft or fissure in the vertebral column and skull. — **cra"ni-os'chi-sis**, *n.* Congenital fissure of the skull. — **cra"ni-o-scle-ro'sis**, *n.* An abnormal condition of the skull characterized by thickening of the bones. — **cra"ni-os'co-py**, *n.* [Rare.] Scientific examination of the configuration of the skull: also, formerly, phrenology. — **cra"ni-o-scop'ic**, *a.* — **cra"ni-os'co-pist**, *n.* — **cra"ni-o-spi'nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the skull and the spine. **cra"ni-o-ver'te-bral†.** — **cra"ni-o-ste-no'sis**, *n.* Cranial hyperostosis. — **cra"ni-os-to'sis**, *n.* Closure of the sutures of the cranium occurring prematurely. — **Cra"ni-o'ta**, *n. pl. Zool.* A section of vertebrates comprising all with a special skull: opposed to *Acrania*. — **cra'ni-ote**, *a. & n.* — **cra"ni-o-ta'bes**, *n. Pathol.* A circumscribed softening of the bones of the skull, resulting in patches of thinness, especially of the occipital bone: a rachitic disease of infancy. — **cra'ni-o-tome**, *n.* An instrument for use in craniotomy. — **cra"ni-ot'o-my**, *n. Obstet.* The operation of perforating the fetal skull, so that some of the brain may escape, to facilitate delivery in difficult parturition. — **linear craniotomy** (*Surg.*), the cutting through of the bones of the skull in order to make the cranial cavity more spacious. — **cra"ni-o-to-pog'ra-phy**, *n.* The division of the surface of the skull into areas corresponding to cortical areas of known function. — **cra'ni-o-trac'tor**, *n.* A cranioclast of special form. — **cra"ni-o-tym-pan'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the skull and the tympanum.

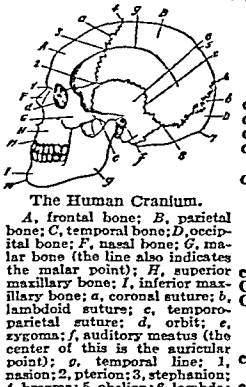
cra-ni'tis, 1 kra-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis; 2 cra-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bones of the cranium.

cra'ni-um, 1 krā'ni-um; 2 crā'ni-ŭm, *n.* [CRA'NI-A, *pl.*]

1. The skull of an animal, especially that part enclosing the brain; the brain-case or brainpan.

The *cranium* . . . is composed of eight bones — viz., the occipital, two parietal, frontal, two temporal, sphenoid and ethmoid. H. GRAY *Anatomy, The Skull* p. 160. [L. BROS. & CO. 1887.]

The *crania* of the Inca race show a decided *superiority* over the other races of the land in intellectual power. PRESCOTT *Peru* vol. i, bk. i, ch 1 ▫ 39. [ʜ 1848.]



The Human Cranium.

A, frontal bone; *B*, parietal bone; *C*, temporal bone; *D*, occipital bone; *F*, nasal bone; *G*, malar bone (the line also indicates the malar point); *H*, superior maxillary bone; *I*, inferior maxillary bone; *a*, coronal suture; *b*, lambdoid suture; *c*, temporo-parietal suture; *d*, orbit; *e*, zygoma; *f*, auditory meatus (the center of this is the auricular point); *g*, temporal line; *l*, nasion; 2, pterion; 3, stephanion; 4, bregma; 5, obelion; 6, lambda; 7, inion; 8, asterion; 9, gonion; 10, gnathion; 11, prosthion.

2. *Entom.* The investment of the head, exclusive of the antennæ, the eyes, and the mechanism of the mouth. [LL., < Gr. *kranion*, skull.] **cra'ni-ont.**

crank, 1 krąnk; 2 crănk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bend into the shape of a crank. **2.** To furnish with a crank. **3.** To move or operate by a crank. **4.** [Scot.] To shackle. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To mark crosswise on (bread and butter) to please a child. H. *Dict.*

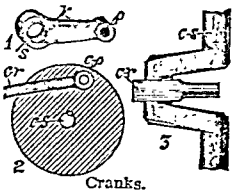
II. *i.* **1.** To make a course with many turns and bends; wind. **2.** To turn a crank, as in starting the engine of an automobile. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To creak. [< CRANK, *n.*]

crank, *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Delicately or ill balanced, so as to be easily capsized; unsteady; top-heavy.

Any one who has ever rowed an American skiff will remember that these little vessels are *'crank'* to an extreme degree. MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* ch. 16, p. 135. [G. W. D. 1883.]

2. Hence, in a shaky condition; disjointed; rickety. **3.** Spirited and lively; hence, having a confident bearing; positive; sturdy. **4.** [Scot.] (1) Out of shape; crooked; as *crank* fingers. (2) Difficult to deal with; as, a *crank* question. **5†.** Sick. [Ult. < AS. *cringan*, yield; cp., in senses 2 and 5, D. G. *krank*, sick.] **cranck†; cranket.** — **crank'sid"ed**, *a.* — **crank'ly**, *adv.* Sturdily. — **crank'ness**, *n.*

crank, *n.* **1.** A device for causing rotation of an axis, as by the hand, or for converting rotary into reciprocating motion, or vice versa: usually consisting of an arm attached at one end at right angles to the axis and at the other end to a rod parallel to the axis, and either grasped by the hand or connecting with the reciprocating object; as, the *crank* of a steam-engine or a windlass; used sometimes figuratively.



Cranks.

1. A simple crank. *k*, key-seat; *p*, hole for crank-pin; *s*, hole for crank-shaft. 2. Wheel-crank. 3. Double crank. *c-p*, crank-pin; *c-r*, connecting-rod; *c-s*, crank-shaft.

And one there was, a dreamer born,
Who, with a mission to fulfil,
Had left the Muses' haunts to turn
The *crank* of an opinion-mill.
WHITTIER *Tent on the Beach* prel., st. 9.

2. A device for altering the direction of reciprocating motion; an angular lever; as, a bell-*crank*. **3.** A paddle-like wheel made to be turned by hand in a box filled with gravel: used as a punishment in prisons. **4.** An iron brace or support. **5.** *Auto.* A handle with which the shaft of a motor vehicle is turned until the pistons reach the highest point of compression, and motion-producing explosions are initiated. **6.** [Scot.] A calk or creeper. **7.** [Colloq.] One who lacks mental balance, has a mental twist, or is mentally awry; a person given to caprices, crotchets, or vagaries; a mildly affected monomaniac.

A *crank* is a man who does his own thinking.
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 7, p. 161. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

8. A twist or turn. (1) A bend; turn, as of a road. (2) A fantastic turn of speech; quip; conceit. (3) A twist or perversion of judgment; whim. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] A top-heavy vessel. **10.** [Scot.] A creaking or grating sound; anything inharmonious. **11†.** One who is sick. [ME. *cranke*, < CRANK, *a.*, 4; cp. D. *kronkel*, a little bend.] **cranket.** — **cen'ter-crank"**, *n.* A double crank having two solid disks instead of arms: the disks are joined by a crank-pin to which the connecting-rod is attached. — **crank's axle**, *n.* **1.** A shaft turned by or turning a crank. **2.** A wagon-axle resembling a crank in curve. — **crank'bird"**, *n. The lesser spotted woodpecker of Europe (Dryobates minor).* — **c.-brace**, *n.* The ordinary form of carpenters' brace, in which the bit is turned by a crank. See illus. under BRACE. — **c.-cheek**, *n. Mech.* The arm of a crank, or the support to which a crank-pin is attached. — **c.-circle**, *n.* Same as CRANK-PATH. — **c.-disk**, *n.* The flat circular plate to which a crank-pin is attached. — **c.-effort**, *n. Mech.* The torque of a crank: produced either by or on the crank. — **c.-hook**, *n.* A rod hooked to a crank, usually connecting with a treadle. — **crank'man**, *n.* A man who directs the operations of a crank, as of a machine. — **c. motion**, a mechanical movement employing the principle of the crank. — **c.-path**, *n.* The circle in which the crank-pin of a revolving crank travels. — **c.-pin**, *n.* **1.** A cylindrical pin parallel to a shaft, borne at the outer end of a crank. **2.** [Rare.] The squared end of a winding arbor or of a shaft. — **c.-planer**, *n.* **1.** A metal-planing machine the bed or tool-stock of which is operated by a crank. **2.** A machine for planing off engine-cranks. — **c.-shaft**, *n.* A shaft that bears a crank. — **c.-web**, *n.* Same as WEB, *n.*, 7 (4). — **c.-wheel**, *n.* A disk crank. — **c.-wrist**, *n.* That part of a double crank which serves as a crank-pin to carry the connecting-rod. — **dip c.**, *n. Engin.* A crank formed by bending an iron or steel rod into the shape desired, and not forged so. — **disk** or **wheel c.**, a disk or wheel substituted for a crank-arm in a crank motion. — **double c.**, a crank formed by cutting a shaft and joining again by means of two crank-arms and a pin, or by bending a portion of a shaft so as to form a crank. — **overhanging c.**, a crank in which the shaft-bearing is on only one side of the crank-pin. This kind of crank is used on the ends of shafts. [crank or bend.

cranked, 1 krąnkt; 2 crănkt, *a.* Having or formed with a crank.

crank'er-y, 1 krąnk'ėr-i; 2 crănk'er-y, *n.* The habits or peculiarities of one deranged upon a certain subject; extreme eccentricity.

crank'ing, 1 krąnk'iŋ; 2 crănk'ing, *n.* **1.** The grinding or hollowing out of a cutting-tool just behind the cutting edge. This gives the tool a tendency to spring back, and so prevent it from digging into the work. **2.** The process of using a crank; specifically, the act of turning a crank to start an internal-combustion engine, as of an automobile.

cran'kle, 1 krąn'kl; 2 crăn'kl, *v.* & *n.* Same as CRINKLE.

cran'kle, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Broken; weak; shattered.

crank'ous, 1 krąnk'us; 2 crănk'ŭs, *a.* [Scot.] Irritable; cranky.

cran'kum, 1 krąn'kum; 2 crăn'cŭm, *n.* [Colloq.] A caprice; vagary.

crank'y, 1 krąnk'i; 2 crănk'y, *a.* [CRANK'I-ER; CRANK'I-EST.] **1.** Given to whims and crotchets; mentally unbalanced. **2.** Crooked; bent. **3.** Loose and rickety; shaky; liable to upset. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Sickly. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] Self-assertive; confident. **6†.** Sprightly; giddy. — **crank'i-ness**, *n.*

crank'y, *n.* [CRANK'IES, *pl.*] [North. Eng.] A pitman.

Cran'ley, 1 kran'li; 2 crăn'ly, *n.* A village in Surrey, England.

Cran'mer, 1 kran'mėr; 2 crăn'mer, **Thomas** (?/1489–3/1556). An English Protestant divine and reformer; Archbishop of Canterbury; burnt by Mary I.; introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*

cran'nage, 1 kran'ij; 2 crăn'ag, *n.* The total number of crans or barrels: used in herring-fishing.

cran'nied, 1 kran'id; 2 crăn'id, *a.* Full of crannies, chinks, or fissures.

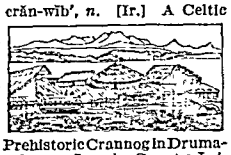
Flower in the *crannied* wall, I pluck you out of the crannies.
TENNYSON *Flower in the Crannied Wall* i. 1.

cran'nog, 1 kran'ėg; 2 crăn'oğ, *n.* An ancient lake-dwelling

or fortified island found in Ireland, and often occupied until recent times. [< Ir. *crannog*, < *crann*, mast.]

cran'noget.

cran-nulbh', 1 kran-wlb'; 2 crăn-wlb', *n.* [Ir.] A Celtic javelin having a long line for drawing it back after it was thrown.



Prehistoric Crannog in Drumaleague Lough, County Leitrim, Ireland. (Restored.)

cran'ny, 1 kran'ı; 2 crăn'y, *ri.* [CRAN'NIED; CRAN'NYING.] **1.** To become full of crannies or crevices. **2.** To enter by crannies, as the wind.

cran'ny, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Quick; brisk; thoughtless; cranky.

cran'ny[1], *n.* [-NIES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] A small, narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall; a nook or corner. [< F. *cran*, < L. *crena*, notch.] **cran'y**†.

Bursting with light seemed the smithy, through every *cranny* and crevice. LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, i, st. 4.

SYN.: see BREACH.

cran'ny[2], *n.* A tool for forming the necks of glass bottles.

cran'ny[3], *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] A clerk who writes English; a writer; an accountant.

cran'reuch, 1 kran'ruh; 2 crăn'ruh, *n.* [Scot.] Hoar frost.

crans, 1 kranz; 2 crănz, *n. pl.* [Ir.] Petty tricks; artifices.

Cran"sac', 1 kranˑsăk'; 2 crănˑsăc', *n.* A town in Aveyron department, France. [dence county, R. I.

Cran'ston, 1 kran'stən; 2 crăn'ston, *n.* A town in Provi-

cran'ta-ra, 1 kran'tə-rə; 2 crăn'ta-ra, *n.* The fiery cross. See CROSS. [< Gael. *cranntara*, < *crann*, tree, + *tair*, reproach.]

crantst, *n.* A garland carried at the funeral of a maiden and placed on her grave.

Cran'worth, 1 kran'wərth; 2 crăn'worth, **Robert M. R., Baron** (12/13/1790–7/21/1868). An English lawyer; statesman; twice Lord Chancellor.

cra'ny, 1 krē'nı; 2 crā'ny, *n.* [Rare.] The cranium.

crap[1], 1 krap; 2 crăp, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The top; summit. **2.** A fowl's crop. **3.** Same as SCRAP. **4.** Sediment or lees of malt liquors. **5.** [Slang.] Money. **6.** [Scot. or W. U. S.] A grain-crop. [Form of CROP, *n.*]

crap[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Darnel. **2.** Buckwheat.

crap[3], *n.* **1.** Same as CRAPS. **2.** A losing cast in the game of craps, when the total of pips on the two dice is 2, 3, or 12. — **crap**, *ri.* [Rare.] To play at craps.

Cra"paud', 1 kraˑpō'; 2 crăˑpō', *n.* A common nickname for a Frenchman or the French nation, as *John Bull* is for an Englishman: usually with *Johnny*; as, *Johnny Crapaud.*

He . . . was a capital mimic, and could personate Pat, Hans, or *Crapaud* with telling effect. C. KING *Two Soldiers* p. 35. [n. 1892.]

[< F. *crapaud*, toad.]

cra"pau-dine', 1 krāˑpoˑdīn'; 2 crāˑpoˑdĭn'. [F.] **I.** *a.* Swinging on pivots at the top and bottom, as a door. **II.** *n.* **1.** An ulcer on the coronet of a horse. **2.** An opening into which is fitted a pivot of a swing-door.

crape, 1 krēp; 2 crāp, *vt.* [CRAPED; CRAP'ING.] **1.** To produce crimps or a crinkled surface in; friz; as, her hair was *craped* by the maid. **2.** To drape with crape; place crape upon as a sign of mourning. [< F. *crêper*, < L. *crispo*, < *crispus*, curled.]

crape, *n.* **1.** A thin gauze-like material made of raw silk and interlaced with any kind of twill.

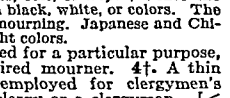
The crimped or crinkled appearance of crape is due to the method of dressing after weaving. The warp is twisted extra hard, and the threads when made thicker with size or gum have a tendency to frizz, curl, or *crêper*; hence the name. It is manufactured in black, white, or colors. The black is commonly used for mourning. Japanese and Chinese crape are usually in bright colors.

2. A piece of crape employed for a particular purpose, as in mourning. **3**†. A hired mourner. **4**†. A thin worsted fabric formerly employed for clergymen's gowns; by extension, the clergy or a clergyman. [< F. *crêpe*, < OF. *crespe* (< L. *crispus*), curled.]— **Canton** or **Oriental crape**, a soft and gauzy fabric, white or colored, resembling common crape but smoother: used for women's shawls, scarfs, etc.— **crape'-cloth"**, *n.* A woolen material made in imitation of silk crape by passing it through crimping-rollers: adapted for mourning.— **c.-fish**, *n.* Codfish salted and pressed.— **c.-hair**, *n. Theat.* Curled hair, as used by actors for whiskers, etc.— **c.-markings**, *n. pl.* In wet-plate photography, characteristic markings in the collodion films: caused by the water in the alcohol or ether.— **c.-myrtle**, *n.* A greenhouse shrub (*Lagerstræmia indica*) of the loosestrife family (*Lythraceæ*), from the East Indies, with elliptical leaves and large crisped bluish-purple or rose-colored flowers.— **c.-ring**, *n. Astron.* The dark-colored, transparent inside ring of the planet Saturn. See illus. under ANSA. **gauze-ring**†.— **c.-stone**, *n.* Onyx treated in such a way as to produce a black surface resembling crape: used for mourning jewelry.

crap'et, 1 krapˑət; 2 crăpˑĕt, *n.* Same as CRAPPIE.

crap'per, 1 krapˑər; 2 crăpˑer, *n.* [Ir.] Half a glassful of whisky.

crap'pie, 1 krapˑı; 2 crăpˑi, *n.* An edible centrarchoid fish (*Pomoxys annularis*) of the Mississippi valley, about 12 inches long, lustrous olive in color, mottled with dark-greenish bars. Compare CALICO BASS. [Cp. F. *crape*, crabfish.]



Crappie. 1/15

crap'pit-head", 1 krapˑıt-hedˑ; 2 crăpˑĭt-hĕdˑ, *n.* [Scot.] A haddock's head stuffed with roe, oatmeal, suet, and seasoning, as a delicacy.

crap'pox, 1 krapˑoks; 2 crăpˑoks, *n. Pathol.* A disease affecting the soles of the feet of persons suffering from yaws, characterized by ulceration and induration. [< CRAPAUDINE + POX.]

craps[1], 1 kraps; 2 crăps, *n. pl.* **1.** [Scot.] Seed-pods of wild mustard. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Refuse, as of corn, lard, etc.

craps[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] A game of chance in which the object is to guess the numbers thrown on two dice. **crap's shoot"ing**†.

crap'u-late, 1 krapˑyu-lēt; 2 crăpˑyu-lāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To overfeed; surfeit.

crap'u-lence, 1 krapˑyu-lens; 2 crăpˑyu-lĕnç, *n.* **1.** Sickness caused by intemperance in eating or drinking; surfeit. **2.** Gross intemperance, as in drinking. [< L.L. *crapulentus*, < L. *crapula* (< Gr. *kraipalē*), drunken sickness.] **crap'u-lat**; **crap'ulet**.

crap'u-lent, 1 krapˑyu-lent; 2 crăpˑyu-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Drunken; gluttonous. **2.** Ill from intemperance. **crap'u-lous**†. [hair.

crap'y, 1 krēpˑı; 2 crāpˑy, *a.* Crape-like; crimped; wavy, as

crare†, *n. & a.* See CRAZE.

crased†, *pa.* Broken. CHAUCER. *C. T.* l. 16,402.

crash, 1 krash; 2 crăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dash in pieces noisily; clash together with violence; shiver.

But smash them! *crash* them a' to spoils!
BURNS *Address to Beelzebub* st. 2.

2†. To gnash.

II. *i.* To break or fall in pieces with a violent broken sound; make a clashing noise. [< Sw. *krasa* (imitative), crackle.] **crasche**†.

crash[1], *n.* **1.** A violent noise as of things that are suddenly crushed and broken; din. **2.** Destruction; ruin; especially, the collapse of a commercial or financial enterprise; bankruptcy.

The *crash* of 1837, the worst economical crisis the country has as yet experienced since the war of independence.
H. VON HOLST *John C. Calhoun* ch. 6, p. 182. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

3. *Theat.* A basket filled with bits of glassware or pottery, to be thrown down to imitate the breaking of windows, etc. **4.** Specif., in hunting, the outcry made by the hounds on finding the prey. **5**†. A short period or spell, as of amusement.

crash[2], *n.* **1.** A coarse linen fabric variously used, as for clothing, or as a covering for stairs, floors, carpets, etc. **2.** A canvas hanging for walls. [< L. *crassus*, coarse.]

Crash'aw, 1 krashˑō; 2 crăshˑą, **Richard** (1613?–1659?). An English poet; priest; refused covenant, 1644; became a canon of Loretto. *Sacred Epigrams*, etc.

crash'es, 1 krashˑez; 2 crăshˑĕç, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Watercress.

crasht, *pp.* Crashed. S. S.

cra'si-al, 1 krēˑsı-əl; 2 crāˑsi-al, *a.* Relating to crasis.

cra'sis, 1 krēˑsıs; 2 crāˑsis, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The coalescence of two vowels into one long vowel or diphthong (as the final and initial vowels of two successive words); syneresis: indicated by a coronis. See note under SYNIZESIS. **2.** *Med.* A characteristic mixture of constituent elements, as of the blood; constitutional temperament. [< Gr. *krasis*, < *kerannymi*, mix.]

crask, 1 krask; 2 crăsk, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Fat; hearty.

cras-ped'o-drome, 1 kras-pedˑo-drōm; 2 crăs-pĕdˑo-drōm, *a. Bot.* Running to the margin: said of leaves whose nerves run directly to the margin, which they enter. [< Gr. *kraspedon*, border, + *dramein*, run.] — **cras"pe-dod'ro-mous**, *a.*

Cras"pe-do'ta, 1 krasˑpı-dōˑtə; 2 crăsˑpe-dōˑta, *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Hydromedusæ*. [< Gr. *kraspedoomai*, be bordered, < *kraspedon*, border.]— **cras"pe-do'tal**, *a.*— **cras'pe-dote**, *a. & n.*

cras'pe-dum, 1 krasˑpı-dum; 2 crăsˑpe-dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] *Zooph.* **1.** One of the long, coiled cords, charged with thread-cells, bordering the mesenteries of actinozoans. **2.** Velum. [< Gr. *kraspedon*, border.]

crass, 1 kras; 2 crăs, *a.* **1.** Coarse or thick in nature or structure, as opposed to thin or fine; gross; dense. **2.** Dull of apprehension; obtuse; cloddish; stupid.

There were many *crass* minds in Middlemarch whose reflective scales could only weigh things in a lump. GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 16, p. 171. [n. 1877.]

[< L. *crassus*, thick.]— **crass'-head"ed**, *a.* [Rare.] Obtuse; stupid; blockheaded.— **crass'ly**, *adv.* Stupidly.— **crass'-ness**, *n.* The quality of being crass. **crass'i-tude**† [Rare].

crass, *n.* A sea-anemone (*Bunodes crassicornis*).

crass-, 1 kras-; 2 crăs-. From Latin *crassus*, thick: a combining form.— **cras'sa-ment**†, *n.* Sediment of a liquid. **cras'si-ment**† [Erroneous].— **cras"sa-men'tum**, *n.* **1.** A coagulum or clot, as the semisolid portion of blood. **2**†. Same as CRASSAMENT.— **Cras"sa-tel'li-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of carditacean bivalves with a thick subtriangular shell, thick hinge, and ligament in an internal faucet. **Cras"sa-tel'la**, *n.* (t. g.). **Cras"sa-tel-la'ce-a**†.— **cras"sa-tel'lid**, *n.*— **cras"sa-tel'loid**, *a.*— **cras"si-lin'gual**, *a.* Thick-tongued.— **Cras"si-lin'gul-a**, *n. pl.* A group of thick-tongued lizards, comprising the iguanas and geckos, contrasting with *Fissilinguia* and *Vermilinguia*.— **Cras'sı'na**, *n. Bot.* Same as ZINNIA.— **Cras"si-pe'di-a**, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of dimyarian bivalves, including *Tubicolæ*, etc.— **cras'si-ped**, *a. & n.*— **Cras'su-la**, *n. Bot.* A genus of *Crassulaceæ*, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.— **Cras"su-la'ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of succulent polypetalous herbs or shrubs — the houseleek family (order *Rosales*) — having opposite or alternate leaves and cymose perfectly symmetrical flowers.— **cras"su-la'ceous**, *a.*

Cras'sus, 1 kras'us; 2 crăs'ŭs, **Marcus Lucinius**, surnamed **Dives** (-115? or 108–53 B. C.). A Roman general and statesman; with Julius Cæsar and Pompey, formed first triumvirate.

crast., *abbr. Crastinus* (for to-morrow).

cras"ti-na'tion†, *n.* Same as PROCRASTINATION.

crat'æ-gin, 1 kratˑı-jin; 2 crātˑe-gĭn, *n.* An organic compound obtained in crystalline form from the green bark of hawthorn-twigs. [< CRATÆGUS.]

Cra-tæ'gus, 1 krə-tı'gus; 2 cra-tē'gŭs, *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of thorny shrubs or small trees of the apple family — the thorns or haws — natives of north temperate regions, having simple mostly lobed leaves, ample cymes of white flowers, and red or yellow fruit. [< Gr. *kratalgos*, kind of thorn.]

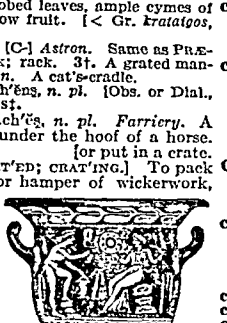
cratch, 1 krach; 2 crăch, *n.* **1.** [C-] *Astron.* Same as PRÆSEPE. **2**†. An open framework; rack. **3**†. A grated manger; crib.— **cratch'-cra"dle**†, *n.* A cat's-cradle.

cratch'ens, 1 krachˑenz; 2 crăchˑĕnç, *n. pl.* [Obs. or Dial., Eng.] Cracklings. **cratch'lins**†.

cratch'es, 1 krachˑez; 2 crăchˑĕç, *n. pl. Farriery.* A swelling on the pastern or under the hoof of a horse. [< CRATCH, scratch.] [or put in a crate.

crate, 1 krēt; 2 crāt, *vt.* [CRAT'ED; CRAT'ING.] To pack

crate, *n.* **1.** A large basket or hamper of wickerwork, or a protective framework made chiefly of slats, used in transportation of manufactured articles, vegetables, etc. **2.** The amount it holds. **3.** *Glass-Manuf.* A measure consisting of one dozen crown-glass disks or tables. [< L. *cratis*, wicker-work.]— **crate'man**, *n.* A vender who transports his wares in a crate; specif., a pedler of pottery.



Greek Crater of Red-figured Pottery.

cra'ter, 1 krēˑtər; 2 crāˑtĕr, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* (1) The bowl-shaped depression, generally surrounded by a cone of débris, often cleft laterally, forming the outlet of a volcanic vent. (2) The conical expanded vent of a hot spring, somewhat resembling in external appearance a volcanic crater. **2.** *Class. Antiq.* A large bowl or vase in which wine was mixed with water before it was served to guests. **3.** [C-] An ancient constellation of the southern hemisphere; the Cup. See CONSTELLATION. **4.** *Mil.* The pit resulting from the explosion of a mine. **5.** *Elec.* A cavity occurring in the positive carbon of an arc-lamp in which a continuous current is employed. [L., bowl, < Gr. *kratēr*, mixing-vessel, < *kerannymi*, mix.]

— **bell crater**, same as CRATER, 2.— **cra'ter-wall"**, *n.* **1.** The internal surface of a crater-cavity. **2.** The whole mass of rock surrounding the cavity of a crater.— **explosion c.**, a large cavity made by violent explosions in a volcanic cone. See CALDERA.— **cra'ter-al**, *a.* Like a crater.— **cra'tered**, *a.* Possessing a crater.— **cra-ter'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a crater; cup-shaped; saucer-shaped, as a corolla. **cra'ter-old**†.— **cra'ter-let**, *n.* A small volcanic crater, or a fissure or basin resulting from an earthquake, through which water, mud, etc., exude. **cra'ter-ba"sin**†; **cra'ter-kin**†.

These *craterlets* seemed to reach their greatest development, both in size and number, near Ten Mile Hill. Some of them were very large, measuring 21 feet across. C. E. DUTTON in *Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1887–1888* p. 284. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1889.]

cra-te'ra, 1 krə-tı'rə; 2 cra-tē'ra, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* An apothecium.

Cra"ter-o-pod'i-dæ, 1 krē"tər-o-pod'ı-dı; 2 crā"ter-o-pŏd'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine birds of thrush-like form, with rounded wings and large legs; babblers. **Crater'o-pus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *krateros*, strong, + *pous*, foot.] — **cra"ter-op'o-did**, *n.*— **cra"ter-op'o-doid**, *a.*

cra'ter-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to a crater; bowl-like.

Cra'tes, 1 krē'tız; 2 crā'tēş, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* iv, 29.

cra-tic'u-lar, 1 krə-tik'yu-lər; 2 cra-tĭc'yu-lar, *a. Bot.* Crater-like: especially referring to a period in the life of diatoms when new valves are being developed.

Cra-tic"u-la-ri'i-dæ, 1 krə-tik'yu-lə-rı'ı-dı. 2 cra-tĭc'yu-la-rī'i-dē, *n. pl.* An extinct family of clavularian dictyonine sponges generally united with *Euretidæ*. [< L. *craticulus*, dim. of *cratis*, wickerwork.] **Cra-tic"u-la'ri-a**, *n.* (t. g.)

Cra-tin'e-an, 1 krə-tinˑı-ən; 2 cra-tinˑe-an. **1.** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of Cratinus, an Athenian comic poet of the 5th century B. C. **II.** *n.* A logaœdic meter common in Greek comedy, consisting in its pure form of a first glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic (— ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ — | — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —).

Cra-ti'nus, 1 krə-tol'nus; 2 cra-tī'nŭs, *n.* An Athenian dramatist and poet (520–423 B. C.); won a prize over Aristophanes with his *Pytinē* (wine-flask). **Kra-ti'nos**† [Gr.].

Cra-tip'pus, 1 krə-tipˑus; 2 cra-tipˑŭs, *n.* A Greek Peripatetic philosopher; teacher of Cicero; lived about 48 B. C. **Kra'tip-pos**† [Gr.].

cra-tom'e-ter, 1 krə-tomˑı-tər; 2 cra-tŏmˑe-ter, *n.* An apparatus for measuring power. [< Gr. *kratos*, power, + -METER.]— **crat"o-met'ric**, *a.*— **cra-tom'e-try**, *n.*

Cra-tox'y-lon, 1 krə-toksˑı-lon; 2 cra-tŏksˑy-lŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of opposite-leaved shrubs and trees of the family *Clusiaceæ*, native in tropical Asia, characterized by winged seeds in a 3-celled capsule. The flowers are white or rose-colored. [< Gr. *kratos*, power, + *xylon*, wood.]

Crat'y-lus, 1 kratˑı-lus; 2 crātˑy-lŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher; teacher of Plato; lived 5th century B. C. **Kra'ty-los**† [Gr.].

craunch, 1 krônch; 2 crănch, *vt. & vi.* Same as CRUNCH. **cranch**†.

craunch, *n.* **1.** The action of crunching. **2.** [Colloq.] The thing crunched. **3.** *Mining.* Same as CRANCH, *n.*

cra-vat', 1 krə-vatˑ; 2 cra-vătˑ, *vt. & ti.* [CRA-VAT'TED; CRA-VAT'TING.] To provide with or cover as with a cravat; put on or wear a cravat.

cra-vat', *n.* **1.** A piece of cambric, silk, lace, lawn, or the like, folded and passed around the neck and shirt-collar, and tied in a bow in front; a neckcloth. The cravat is now superseded by the narrow necktie and by the scarf in both men's and women's wear.

The fashion of the *cravat* was borrowed from the Croats, or 'Crabats' as they used in the seventeenth century to be called. TRENCH *Study of Words* lect. iv, p. 119. [w. J. w.]

2. A wrinkle or fold of flesh around a dog's neck. **3.** *Surg.* A bandage made of a folded triangular-shaped piece of cloth. [< F. *cravate*, < *Cravate*, a Croat, < Old Bulg. *Khrŭvatinŭ*, Croat.] **crab'bat**†; **cra-vat'string"**†.— **cra-vat'-goose"**, *n.* The Canada goose.

crave, 1 krēv; 2 crāv, *v.* [CRAVED; CRAV'ING]. **I.** *t.* **1.** To beg for humbly and with importunity; ask for submissively; entreat for; as, to *crave* pardon or mercy.

He ceases now the feeble help to *crave*
Of man, and silent sinks into the grave.
CRABBE *The Village* bk. i, st. 29.

2. To long for, either as a natural want or as the object of an abnormal desire; as, to *crave* food; to *crave* liquor. **3.** To ask to be told. **4.** [Scot.] To dun. **5.** [Obs. or Scot.] To ask for peremptorily; demand.

II. *i.* To desire or entreat humbly or seriously; plead: now followed by *for*. [< AS. *crafian*.] **craw**†. Syn.: see BEG; DESIRE.— **crav'er**, *n.* [Rare.] One who craves.

cra'ven, 1 krēˑvn; 2 crāˑvn, *vt.* To make craven.

cra'ven, *a.* **1.** Lacking in spirit or courage; pusillanimous; cowardly.

Worthy, but for thy *craven* fear. SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 1, st. 15.

2†. Defeated. **cra'vant**†; **cra'vent**†.— **cra'ven-ly**, *adv.*

cra'ven, *n.* **1.** A base coward. **2.** A cock without courage.

You crow too like a *craven*.
SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act ii, sc. 1.

[< OF. *craventé*, pp. of *craventer*, ult. < L. *crepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *crepo*, break.]

Syn.: see COWARD.

Cra'ven, *n.* **1. Tunis Augustus** (1813–8/13/1864), an American naval officer; captain of ironclad "Tecumseh"; sank with her at Mobile, Aug. 5, 1864. **2.** A county in eastern North Carolina; 685 sq. m.; county-seat, Newbern.

crav'ing, 1 krēvˑıng; 2 crāvˑing, *n.* **1.** A natural inherent yearning or appetite; vehement desire; longing; as, a *craving* for food; a *craving* for fame. **2.** A begging; beseeching; as, a *craving* for help. Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE; PETITION.— **crav'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **crav'ing-ness**, *n.*

cra'vo, 1 krēˑvo; 2 crāˑvo, *n.* The opah (*Lampris luna*).

craw, *rt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Same as CROW.

craw[1], 1 krô; 2 crą, *n.* The first stomach of a bird; crop; ingluvies; hence, the stomach of any animal. [< Dan. *krø.*] **crawet**†.— **craw'sick"**, *a.* [Ir.] Affected with mal-nautinal nausea after drinking.

craw[2], *n.* [Scot.] A rook or crow.

craw'craw", 1 krôˑkrôˑ; 2 craˑcraˑ, *n. Pathol.* A contagious dermal affection prevalent among negroes of western Africa, probably caused by the parasite *Filaria persians*.

craw'dad", 1 krôˑdadˑ; 2 craˑdădˑ, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as CRAWFISH.

craw'fish", 1 krôˑfiſhˑ; 2 craˑfĭshˑ, *n.* **1.** A fresh-water lobster-like astacoid crustacean of either of the genera *Astacus*, *Cambarus*, and *Astacopsis*; as, the common European *crawfish* (*Astacus fluviatilis*); the large Aus-

tralian spiny *crawfish* (*Astacopsis serratus*); the blind *crawfish* (*Cambarus pellucidus*) of the Mammoth Cave. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The spiny lobster or sea-crawfish. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] One who withdraws from a declared position; a turncoat. [< OF. *crevice*, < OHG. *ehrebiz*, crab.] **cra'fish"**†; **krev'ysh**.— **craw'-fish"**, *vi.* [Colloq., U. S.] To move backward like a crawfish; hence, to withdraw or back down from a declared position.

Crawfish. 1/2

Craw'ford, 1 krō'fərd; 2 cra'ford, *n.* **1. F. Marion** (1/21854–4/21909), an American novelist; born in Italy; *Saracinesca*, etc. **2. John** (1783–1868), a Scottish surgeon; diplomat; *History of Indian Archipelago*, etc. **3. Samuel Wylie** (21/21829–11/21892), a United States general; one of the garrison of Fort Sumter, April, 1861. **4. Thomas** (3/22 1814–16/21857), an American sculptor; father of F. Marion Crawford; *Genius of America* on Capitol, Washington. **5. William Harris** (2/21772–3/21834), an American lawyer and statesman; Secretary of War and of Treasury. **6.** A county in W. N. W. Arkansas; 609 sq. m.; county-seat, Van Buren. **7.** A county in W. central Georgia; 334 sq. m.; county-seat, Knoxville. **8.** A county in E. S. E. Illinois; 450 sq. m.; county-seat, Robinson. **9.** A county in S. E. central Indiana; 304 sq. m.; county-seat, English. **10.** A county in W. central Iowa; 720 sq. m.; county-seat, Denison. **11.** A county in S. E. Kansas; 592 sq. m.; county-seat, Girard. **12.** A county in N. central Michigan; 575 sq. m.; county-seat, Grayling. **13.** A county in S. E. central Missouri; 747 sq. m.; county-seat, Steelville. **14.** A county in N. central Ohio; 397 sq. m.; county-seat, Bucyrus. **15.** A county in N. W. Pennsylvania; 1,020 sq. m.; county-seat, Meadville. **16.** A county in S. W. Wisconsin; 557 sq. m.; county-seat, Prairie du Chien.

Craw'fords-ville, 1 krō'fordz-vil; 2 cra'fordz-vil, *n.* A city, county-seat of Montgomery county, Ind.; seat of Wabash College (non-sectarian), founded in 1832.

crawl, 1 krōl; 2 cral, *vi.* **1.** To move by thrusting one part of the body forward upon a surface and drawing the other part after, as a worm; loosely, to progress in any way with the body close to the ground, as an insect; creep. **2.** To move slowly, feebly, or cautiously; as, a sick person *crawls* about. **3.** To move or make progress meanly and insinuatingly; seek influence by servility. **4.** To have a sensation as of crawling things upon the body.

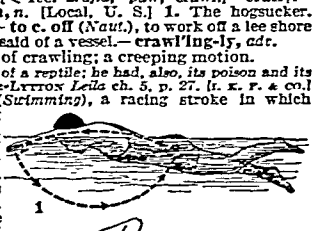
> The flesh 'neath his armor 'gan shrink and *crawl*.
> LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. i, st. 5.

5. To progress or grow by extending branches or the like, as a shrub. **6.** To be filled with things that crawl, as a dead body. **7.** [Slang.] To back down from a declared position. [< Ice. *krafla*, paw, crawl.] **crall†.— crawl'-a-bot"tom**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The hogsucker. **2.** The log-perch.— **to c. off** (*Naut.*), to work off a lee shore in heavy weather: said of a vessel.— **crawl'ing-ly**, *adv.*

crawl[1], *n.* The act of crawling; a creeping motion.

> He had the *crawl* of a reptile; he had, also, its poison and its fangs.
> BULWER-LYTTON *Leila* ch. 5, p. 27. [r. k. f. & co.]

— crawl stroke (*Swimming*), a racing stroke in which the swimmer, lying flat on his stomach, with head usually submerged, uses alternate overhand crawling strokes with the arms, while his legs are moved up and down at the same time alternately: inferior for speed to the trudgen stroke.


Crawl Stroke.

1. Left arm entering the water. Dotted line shows direction of stroke back to the hip, and return of the arm to the first position. 2. Right arm in the middle of the stroke and left arm on the return.

crawl[2], *n.* **1.** A pen or enclosure in the water, as for containing fish, turtles, or the like, or in which sponges are placed to macerate. **2.** [Rare.] Same as KRAAL. **3†.** An enclosure for keeping hogs or slaves. [< D. *kraal*, enclosure.]

crawld, *pp.* Crawled. S. S.

crawl'er, 1 krōl'ər; 2 cral'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which crawls or creeps: especially, a reptile. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The hellgrammite. **3.** [Local, Eng.] A carriage driven slowly in search of fares.

craw'ley, 1 krō'li; 2 cra'ly, *n.* The coralroot. [Corruption of CORAL.] **crawley-roots"**‡.

Craw'ley, Sir Pitt. See VANITY FAIR.

crawl'y, 1 krōl'i; 2 cral'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Having a sensation as if touched by crawling things.

crawm, 1 krōm; 2 cram, *n.* [New Eng.] **1.** A heap, as of heterogeneous things. **2.** Rambling speech; gabble.

craw'nels, 1 krō'nlz; 2 cra'nls, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The kidney-vetch.

craw'tha, 1 krō'thə; 2 cra'tha, *a.* [Ir.] Grieved; humiliated; sorry.

Craw'thump"er, 1 krō'thump"ər; 2 cra'thump"er, *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] A resident or native of Maryland. **2.** [Colloq., Ir.] One who is a pretentious devotee.

Crax, 1 kraks; 2 crāks, *n. Ornith.* A genus typical of *Cracidæ*, etc. [< Gr. *krazō*, *krazō*, croak.]

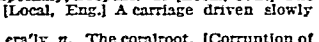
cray†, *n.* Same as CRABE. **cray'er**†.

Cra'yer, 1 krai'yər *or* kra'yē"; 2 cri'yer *or* crā'y-ā". **Kaspar** or **Gaspard** (11/21584–1/21669). A Flemish painter; *Virgin and Child Enthroned*, etc.

cray'fish", 1 krē'fish"; 2 crā'fish", *n.* The crawfish.

cray'on, 1 krē'ən; 2 crā'on, *vt.* To sketch with a crayon; hence, to sketch in general; put, as one's thoughts, on paper hastily or crudely; plan.— **cray'on-ist**, *n.*

cray'on, *n.* **1.** A slender cylinder of charcoal, prepared chalk, gypsum, and flour, or pipe-clay, white, or colored, as with graphite, red ocher, etc.: used for drawing on paper, etc. See PASTEL. Crayons of all colors are often called *chalks;* and the red crayon, *sanguine*. **2.** An oily pencil composed of soap, wax, tallow, or resin, and lampblack, used in lithography. **3.** A carbon-point in an arc-light. **4.** A drawing executed with crayons. [F., < *craie* (< L. *creta*), chalk.] **— cray'on-board"**, *n.* Cardboard for drawing on with crayons. **— c.-holder**, *n.*


Crayon and Crayon-holder.

craze, 1 krēz; 2 crāz, *t.* [CRAZED; CRAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render insane or demented; derange the mind of. **2.** To make minute or small cracks or flaws in: used literally and figuratively.

> The ships were strained and *crazed* by the various injuries they had received.
> IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, p. 441. [G. P. P. 1861.]

3†. To break down; weaken; impair. **4†.** To break; crush. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become crazy. **2.** To crack; peel off: said specif. of the glaze of pottery. **3.** To become filled with minute intersecting cracks, as the glaze of crackle porcelain. **4†.** To burst in pieces. [< Sw. *krasa*, crash.] **crazed**, *a.* **1.** Insane. **2.** Cracked, as glaze.— **craz'ed-ness**, *n.*

craze, *n.* **1.** Mental disorder; craziness; insanity. **2.** An extravagant liking or pretense of liking; an insane freak of fashion; caprice; rage; as, the pottery *craze;* a *craze* for collecting spoons. **3.** An unreasoning prejudice, whim, or crotchet; vehement desire; passion.

> Shelley's feud with Christianity was a *craze* derived from some early wrench of his understanding.
> DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Shelley* p. 46. [r. & r. 1859.]

4. A flaw, as a crack or blister, in the glaze of pottery; any defect or imperfection; crazing. **5.** One of the minute cracks which form a close network in the glaze of crackle porcelain; also, such cracks collectively; crackle.

— craz'ing, *n.* **1.** *Pottery.* A rising of the glaze into blisters, which are liable to break. **2†.** The act of cracking; a chink.

cra'zey, 1 krē'zi; 2 crā'zy, *n.* Same as CRAZY, 2.

cra'zy, 1 krē'zi; 2 crā'zy, *a.* [CRA'ZI-ER; CRA'ZI-EST.] **1.** Disordered in intellect; demented; insane; as, he became *crazy*. **2.** Caused by or originating in mental disorder; characterized by insanity. **3.** Dilapidated; rickety; weak; as, a *crazy* old coach; a *crazy* bicycle. **4.** [Colloq.] Inordinately eager; foolishly desirous. **5.** Infirm; sickly. [< CRAZE.] **cra'sie†**. SYN.: see INSANE.— **cra'zy-bone"**, *n.* The funny-bone.— **c.-chain**, *n. Forestry.* The chain of a sprinkler-sled that fastens back the tongue, which is not in use.— **c.-grass**, *n.* Reed canary-grass (see under REED[1]): so called because of its effect on horses.— **c.-quilt**, *n.* A bedquilt of crazy-work. — **c.-weed**, *n.* See LOCO-WEED.— **c.-work**, *n.* Patchwork of irregularly shaped and differently colored pieces arranged in odd patterns or without pattern.— **cra'zi-ly**, *adv.*— **cra'zi-ness**, *n.*

cra'zy, *n.* [-ZIES, 1 -ziz; 2 -zis, *pl.*] **1.** [Prov.] A lunatic. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] The buttercup; also, one of numerous other plants of the same family.

Cra'zy Peak. A mountain in Montana; 11,178 ft. high.

cre'a, 1 krē'ə; 2 cre'ā, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A linen cloth used in Spain and Spanish America. **2.** A cotton cloth of like texture.

creach, 1 krēh; 2 crāh, *n.* [Gael.] A Highland raid. **creagh‡**.

creach'y, *a.* Same as CRAICHY.

creaght, 1 krēnt *or* krēt; 2 crēnt *or* crāt, *n.* **1.** *Ir. Hist.* A herd of cattle moved about the country for pasturage or accompanying an army on the march. **2.** Loosely, a cattle-lifter; plunderer. [< Ir. Gael. *graigh*, flock.]

creaghtt, *vi.* To graze.

creak, 1 krik; 2 crēk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to make a creak.

> If you're not sharp enough I'll *creak* the door.
> DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop* ch. 6, p. 25. [c. & n.]

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To make a creak. **2†.** To make a harsh guttural sound; croak. **creekt.— creak'er**, *n.*

creak, *n.* A sharp, harsh, squeaking sound, usually prolonged as from friction; as, the *creak* of a hinge in need of oiling. [Var. of CRACK, *n.*]

Crea'kle, 1 krī'kl; 2 crē'kl, *n.* In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, David's tyrannic schoolmaster; "spoke in a whisper."

creakt, *pp.* Creaked. S. S.

creak'y, 1 krik'i; 2 crēk'y, *a.* Apt to creak; creaking; as, *creaky* shoes.

cream, 1 krim; 2 crēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To skim cream from; hence, to take the best part from; as, to *cream* milk; to *cream* nature. **2.** To supply with or as with cream; prepare with cream or similar material; as, to *cream* one's tea. **3.** To cause or permit cream to rise on. **II.** *i.* To be covered with cream, or the appearance of cream; be covered with scum; rise to the surface as cream; mantle; as, *creaming* ales.— **to cream butter**, to work butter into a cream-like consistency.

cream[1], *n.* **1.** A thick, oily light-yellow substance composed chiefly of fatty globules that rise and gather on the surface of milk and combine into butter when churned; hence, any substance formed in a similar manner. **2.** A delicacy for the table resembling cream, or made in part of it; as, ice-*cream;* whipped *cream;* also, a bonbon containing a cream-like substance.

> From sweet kernels press'd She tempers dulcet *creams*.
> MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 347.

3. The part of something regarded as the choicest or most highly to be appreciated; as, the *cream* of fashion. **4.** A soft, oily cosmetic resembling cream. **5.** A rich cordial of fine quality; as, *cream* of mint. **6.** A spongy crust of lead oxid that forms in making shot. **7.** The lighter part of liquor which rises and gathers on the top. **8.** The color of cream; a light yellow. [< F. *crême*, < LL. *crema*, cream; cp. L. *cremor*, thick juice.] **cremet.— Bavarian cream**, a dessert of sweetened cream enriched and thickened with eggs and gelatin.— **clotted** or **clouted c.**, cream made by heating milk gradually in shallow pans 40 to 50 minutes until it bubbles, which it does at a temperature of 180° F., when it is removed from the fire and allowed to stand 12 to 36 hours before it is skimmed.— **cream'-cake"**, *n.* A cake containing a cream-like custard.— **cream'cups"**, *n.* An ornamental annual (*Platystemon californicus*) of the poppy family with cream-colored flowers.— **c.-faced**, *a.* Pale, as from cowardice or agitation.— **cream'fruit"**, *n.* The fruit of a creeping plant of the dogbane family, of western Africa, which yields a cream-like juice.— **c.-gage**, *n.* Same as CREAM-OMETER.— **c.-laid**, *a.* Having a creamy-white color and a close, fine, parallel-line water-mark: applied to paper.— **c.-nut**, *n.* The Brazil-nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*).— **c. of lime.** **1.** A thick mixture of lime and water. **2.** A filmy covering of calcium carbonate produced on milk of lime in solution by the action of carbon dioxid in the air. — **c. of tartar**, potassium bitartrate ($HKC_4H_4O_6$), a white crystalline compound made by purifying argol. It is used as a medicine, in dyeing, and in making baking-powder.— **c.-of-tartar tree**, the baobab (*Adansonia digitata*). See ADANSONIA.— **c. puff**, a hollow shell of pastry filled with cream.— **c.-ripening**, *n.* The aeration or oxidizing of cream kept for about twenty-four hours, with occasional stirring, thus imparting to butter its best flavor.— **c.-sacs**, *n.* A herbaceous annual (*Orthocarpus lithospermoides*) of the figwort family, common in western California, and bearing small yellow flowers.— **c.-separator**, *n.* A whirling-machine of various patterns for separating cream from new milk by centrifugal force.— **gravity c.-separator**, a contrivance for separating cream by gravity, fitted with indicators which show the proportions of milk and cream at all stages of the process.— **c.-slice**, *n.* **1.** A wooden blade for skimming cream from milk. **2.** A wooden knife for cutting and serving ice-cream. **3.** [Eng.] A variety of light iced pastry resembling a cream-cake.— **c.-tube**, *n.* Same as CREAMOMETER.— **c.-ware**, *n.* See QUEEN'S-WARE. — **Devonshire c.**, same as CLOTTED CREAM.— **evaporated c.** (*Dairying*), cream treated in a similar manner to condensed milk.— **Neapolitan c.** **1.** A preparation of ice-cream made by molding into one block two or more flavors of ice-cream and water-ice. **2.** Ice-cream made with eggs as well as cream.

cream[2], *n.* Same as CRAME.

creamd, *pp.* Creamed. S. S.

cream'er, 1 krim'ər; 2 crēm'er, *n.* **1.** A refrigerator in which milk is placed to accelerate the rising of cream. **2.** Any dish or machine in which cream is separated. **3.** [Colloq.] A cream-pitcher.— **helmet creamer**, a cream-pitcher made of Chinese porcelain in the shape of an inverted helmet.

cream'er-y, 1 krim'ər-i; 2 crēm'ēr-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A room or building in which milk is kept at the proper temperature for cream-raising. **2.** A butter- or cheese-making establishment. **3.** A place where cream and milk are sold or prepared for market. **4.** [Rare.] The work of such a place.

cream'ing, 1 krim'iŋ; 2 crēm'ing, *n.* **1.** The rising to the surface of the lighter components of any liquid; specif., the production of cream. **2.** The mechanical method of extracting cream from milk.

cream-om'e-ter, 1 krim-om'i-tər; 2 crēm-ŏm'e-tēr, *n.* A graduated glass tube used to measure the amount of cream in a given quantity of milk. [< CREAM[1], *n.*, + -METER.]

cream'y, 1 krīm'i; 2 crēm'y, *a.* Resembling or containing cream; luscious.— **cream'i-ness**, *n.*

cre'ancet, *n.* **1.** A small line fastened to the leash of a newly taken hawk. **2.** Credit; also, faith. **cre'auncet.**

cre'an-cer, 1 krī'an-sər; 2 crē'an-çer, *n.* One who has the legal care of another; a guardian. [< F. *créancier*, creditor.]

cre'ant[1], 1 krī'ənt; 2 crē'ant, *a.* [Rare.] Creative; formative.

cre'ant[2]†, *a.* Conquered; overcome. **cre'aunt†.**

cre'ar, 1 krī'ər; 2 crē'ar, *n.* A Scotch lighter.

crease[1], 1 krīs; 2 crēs, *v.* [CREASED, CREAST[3]; CREAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a crease, line, or mark in, as by folding or doubling. **2.** To cut a crease or furrow in; in hunting or ranching, to stun without killing; specif., to hit with a bullet on one of the upper vertebræ, or so as to cut the muscles of the neck.

> The ball fired at him by the Canadian had *creased* his head.
> MAYNE REID *Wood-Rangers* p. 242. [c. & co. 1875.]

3. In cartridge-making, to score or indent (a cartridge) to keep the charge in place; crimp.

II. *i.* To become wrinkled or fall into creases.

— creas'ing-ham"mer, *n.* An implement with rounded edge used in creasing tin and sheet iron.

crease[2], *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To increase.

crease[3], *n.* **1.** The mark of a wrinkle, fold, or the like. **2.** In the game of cricket, a line indicating the boundaries of a particular space, as the position of a batter or bowler; as, the bowling-*crease;* popping-*crease;* return-*crease*. **3.** In lacrosse, a line forming the rectangle enclosing either goal, or the space thus enclosed. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A split. (2) The top of a horse's neck. **5.** A rounded tile. [Perhaps Cel.; cp. Br. *kriz*, crease.]

crease[4], *n.* Same as CREESE.

creas'er, 1 krīs'ər; 2 crēs'er, *n.* Any tool for creasing. Specif.: (1) In bookbinding, a tool that indents ornamental lines on the backs and sides of book-covers. (2) An implement for turning the rim of a paper cartridge, so as to confine the charge securely. (3) A sewing-machine attachment by which a crease is made on the work to serve as a guide in stitching. (4) A harness-makers' implement for creasing leather. (5) One of several tools used by sheet-iron workers in bending metal. (6) A blacksmiths' fuller. **creas'ing-tool"**‡.

creas'ing, 1 krīs'iŋ; 2 crēs'ing, *n.* **1.** The production of a crease. **2.** A crease. **3.** (1) One or more slightly projecting tiers of brick or the like, capping a wall, chimney, etc., to shed water. (2) An overlapping flange of metal or slate by which a roof or window is rendered water-tight.

cre'a-sol, cre'a-sote. Same as CREOSOL, CREOSOTE.

creastt, *n.* A crest.— **creast'ed†**, *a.* Crested.

creas'y, 1 krīs'i; 2 crēs'y, *a.* Creased; containing creases.

Crea'sy, 1 krī'si; 2 crē'sy, **Sir Edward S.** (1812–1/21878). An English lawyer and historian; Chief Justice of Ceylon; *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*, etc.

cre'at[1], 1 krī'at; 2 crē'āt, *n.* A riding-master's attendant. [< F. *créat*, < It. *creato*, pupil, < L. *creatus*, pp. of *creo*, create.]

cre'at[2], *n.* A cultivated annual herb (*Erianthera paniculata*) of the family *Acanthaceæ*, of India and Ceylon, but growing wild in the West Indies and Mauritius.

cre-ate', 1 krī-ēt'; 2 crē-āt', *v.* [CRE-AT'ED; CRE-AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to be or to come into existence, especially as distinguished from, or in opposition to, evolution or the modifying of anything already existent.

> In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth.
> *Gen.* i, 1.

> This was her [France's] revenge for the loss of Canada, namely, to *create* the United States.
> J. R. SEELEY *Expansion of England* course i, lect. ii, p. 28. [MACM. 1885.]

2. To produce as a new construction out of existing materials; make a new form out of preexisting substances; produce as a wholly new organization; as, a new science has been *created*.

> It is the office of high art to *create* music out of sound, poetry out of words, beauty out of colors, and form out of matter.
> J. PULSFORD *Supremacy of Man* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 84. [H. A.]

3. To be the cause of; produce; occasion; as, the affair *created* a sensation in the city. **4.** To originate the accepted and established treatment of; as, that actor *created* the rôle of Virginius. **5.** To invest with a new rank, dignity, character, or estate; appoint. **6.** To beget; bring forth.

II. *i.* To bring something into existence. [L. *creo* (pp. *creatus*), make.] **cre-at'†.** SYN.: see MAKE; PRODUCE. **— cre-at'a-bl** (e*), *a.*— **cre-ate'**, *a.* [Poet.] Created. **cre-at†.**

cre-at'ic, 1 krī-at'ik; 2 crē-āt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or caused by flesh or animal food; as, *creatic* nausea. [< Gr. *krea* (*t-*), flesh.]

cre'a-tin,) 1 krī'a-tin, -tin *or* -tin; 2 crē'a-tin, -tin *or* -tin, *n.*
cre'a-tine,) *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_9N_3O_2 + H_2O$) found in the muscular flesh of mammals, birds.

amphibians, and fishes, as well as in other animal substances, and also made by synthesis. [< Gr. *kreat(-)s*, flesh.]

cre-at'ı-nin, } 1 krı-at'ı-nin, -nin *or* -nin; 2 crē-ăt'ı-nin, -nin
cre-at'ı-nine, } *or* -nin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_7N_3O$) derived from creatin by the action of mineral acids or of dehydrating agents: formed also naturally in animal urine and in the flesh of some fish.— **cre"a-tin'ic,** *a.*

cre-a'tion, 1 krı-ē'shən; 2 crē-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of creating; production without use of preexistent material; especially, in a theological sense, the original act of God in bringing the world or universe into existence. **2.** An act of construction, physical or mental; the combining or organizing of existing materials into new form; as, the *creation* of an empire. **3.** That which is created, in any sense. Specifically: (1) The product of God's creative power; the universe; as, the whole *creation* testifies to his goodness.

> *Creation* sleeps. 'Tis as the gen'ral pulse
> Of life stood still, and nature made a pause.
> YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i, l. 23.

(2) Any remarkable product of the power of scientific, artistic, or practical construction; as, the *creations* of genius; the *creations* of Shakespeare. **4.** The act of investing with a new rank or character or of placing in a new office; as, the *creation* of two additional judges.

> Nobles by the right of an earlier *creation*, and priests by the imposition of a mightier hand.
> MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 16. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

[OF., < L. *creatio(n-)*, < *creo*, create.] **cre-a'cion†.— continuous creation,** two forms of opinion concerning the material world: 1. That it is maintained in continuous existence solely by the energy of God (the view of St. Augustine, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, and many modern theologians). In this view it is sometimes said that preservation is *continuous creation*. 2. That creation has no limit in regard to variety, since nature is not uniformly regular and bounded in her operations.— **c. epic.** See EPIC.— **c. myth,** a story or allegory which accounts for the origin of the world by creation: distinguished from *transformation myth*, which attributes it to successive transformations from an earlier condition.— **special c.,** the bringing into existence of a species or type of living organisms at a certain time, by the Divine fiat, as opposed to its gradual development or evolution from a lower type: a doctrine held by Louis Agassiz and others.— **cre-a'tion-al,** *a.*

cre-a'tion-ism, 1 krı-ē'shən-izm; 2 crē-ā'shon-ızm, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine that the universe was originally brought into existence without preexistent material by the word of God, and also that new species or forms of being have been successively produced by the direct formative exercise of the Divine wisdom and power. **2.** *Theol.* The doctrine that God creates a new soul whenever a human being begins to live: opposed to *traducianism.* **cre-a'tion-al-ismt.— cre-a'tion-a-ry,** *a. & n.* **— cre-a'tion-ist,** *n.— cre-a"tion-is'tic,* *a.* **cre-a-tion-al-is'tic,** *a.*

cre-a'tive, } 1 krı-ē'tıv; 2 crē-ā'tiv, *a.* Having the power
cre-a'tivs, } to create, in any sense; exercised in creating; productive; constructive; as, the *creative* word of God.— **cre-a'tiv(e-lys,** *adv.*— **cre-a'tiv(e-ness§,** *n.*

cre"a-toph'a-gous, 1 krı"e-tof'e-gus; 2 crē"a-tŏf'a-gŭs, *a. Zool.* Same as CREOPHAGOUS.

cre-a'tor, 1 krı-ē'tor *or* -tor; 2 crē-ā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who creates or calls into being; the Supreme Being; distinctively [C-], God as the Maker of the universe. **2.** In Christian Science, the source of all good.

> *Creator.* Spirit; Mind; intelligence; the animating divine Principle of all that is real and good; self-existent Life, Truth, and Love; that which is perfect and eternal; the opposite of matter and evil, which have no Principle; God, who made all that was made and could not create an atom or an element the opposite of himself.
> MARY BAKER G. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 583. [A. V. S.'10.]

3. That which produces or causes; creative instrumentality. [OF., < L. *creator*, < *creo*, create.] **cre-a'tourt.** SYN.: see CAUSE.— **cre-a'tor-hood,** *n.*— **-ship,** *n.*— **cre-a'tress, cre-a'trix,** *n. fem.*

cre'a-to-spore, 1 krı'e-to-spōr; 2 crē'a-to-spōr, *n. Phytogeog.* A nut-bearing plant whose fruits are distributed by rodents. [< Gr. *kreas*, flesh, + *spora*, seed.]

cre"a-tox'ı-con, 1 krı"e-toks'ı-ken; 2 crē"a-tŏks'ı-cŏn, *n.* A ptomain poison present in tainted meat. [< Gr. *kreas*, flesh, + *toxikon*, poison.]

cre"a-tox'ın, 1 krı'e-toks'ın; 2 crē"a-tŏks'ın, *n.* The substance which causes meat-poisoning.

cre'a-tox-ism, 1 krı'e-toks-izm; 2 crē'a-tŏks-ızm, *n.* A toxic condition caused by eating tainted meat.

crea'ture, 1 krı'chur *or* -tiur; 2 crē'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** That which has been created; a creation; especially, a living being regarded as created. (1) A human being: with an adjective implying tenderness, pity, scorn, etc.; as, a lovely *creature;* poor *creature!* (2) A domestic animal; especially [U. S.], an ox, cow, mule, etc.; as, there are *creatures* in that field; he slaughtered a beef-*creature;* often pronounced *critter* by the illiterate. (3) [Archaic.] An inanimate object; a thing, especially a thing that ministers to some want. **2.** A person or thing considered as arising from, governed by, or conditioned upon something else; as, *creatures* of chance; *creatures* of habit. **3.** A person dependent upon the power or influence of another; dependent; tool.

> Weston, a *creature* of the Duke, became Lord Treasurer.
> GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 493. [H. 1888.]

4†. The universe. [OF., < LL. *creatura*, < L. *creo*, create.] **— creature comforts,** things that comfort or refresh the body: applied especially to food and drink.— **c. self,** in mysticism, the animal self as opposed to the spiritual.— **the c.** [Humorous], strong drink; liquor; as, a drop of *the creature;* generally pronounced *crayter.*— **crea'tur-al,** *a.* **1.** Relating to created things. **2†.** Creative.— **crea'ture-hood,** *n.* The state of being a creature. **crea'ture-shipt.— crea'tur-ism,** *n.* A doctrine that attributes to God the qualities of created beings.— **crea'tur-ist,** *n.*— **crea'ture-ly,** *a.*

creave, *v.* Same as CREVE.

creaze, 1 krīz; 2 crēz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The ore that collects in the central part of the washing-pit of a tin-mine; a Cornish miners' term.

Cre"bil"lon', 1 krē"bī'yŏn'; 2 crā"bū'yŏn', **Prosper Jolyot de** (1/n1674–1/n1762). A French dramatic poet; *Catilina.*

cre"bri-cos'tate, 1 krī'bri-kos'tēt; 2 crē"bri-cŏs'tāt, *a. Conch.* Having closely set ridges. [< L. *crebri*, close, + *costa*, rib.]

cre"bri-sul'cate, 1 krī'bri-sul'kēt; 2 crē"bri-sŭl'cāt, *a. Conch.* Having closely set furrows. [< L. *crebri*, close, + *sulcus*, furrow.]

creb'ri-ty, 1 kreb'rı-tı; 2 crĕb'rı-tı, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being close together; frequency. **creb'ri-tudet.**

cre'brous, 1 krī'brus; 2 crē'brŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Frequently recurring; closely set. [< L. *crebri*, close.]

crèche, 1 krēsh; 2 crĕch, *n.* [F.] **1.** A public nursery in which children are taken care of while their mothers go out to work; day-nursery. **2.** A foundling asylum. **3.** A modeled group in colors, representing the story of Christ's birth: often displayed in churches at Christmas.

Cré"cy', 1 krē'sī'; 2 crę'çy', *n.* A small town in Somme department, France, where Edward III. of England defeated the French, Aug. 26, 1346. **Cres'sy‡.**

cred'dock, 1 kred'ək; 2 crĕd'ŏk, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bird, the turnstone.

Crede, *n.* Same as CREDHE.

cre'dence, 1 krī'dens; 2 crē'dĕnç, *n.* **1.** Confidence based upon evidence other than immediate personal knowledge; belief.

> They therefore prayed the King, if they had ever deserved *credence* in things of weight, to believe them now.
> MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 376. [H. 1862.]

2. *R. C. & Anglican Chs.* A table, shelf, or bracket placed usually against the south wall of the chancel near the altar, to hold the cruets, articles used in ablutions, and the like, and also the bread and wine until ready for consecration on the altar. **3.** That which serves to accredit; credentials. See LETTER OF CREDENCE, below.

> A ready *credence* in his looks.
> WHITTIER *Tent on the Beach* prel., st. 5.

4†. A side-table where food was tested before serving, as a safeguard against poisoning; now, a cabinet for plate or the like. **5.** The process of tasting food to guard against poisoning; assaying. [OF., < LL. *credentia*, < L. *credent(-)s*, ppr. of *credo*, believe.] SYN.: see BELIEF; FAITH.— **cre'dence-ta"ble,** *n.* See CREDENCE, 2.— **letter of c.,** an official letter of recommendation; credentials.— **cre'den-cy**(e§, *n.* [Rare.]— **cre-den'cy**(e-ness§, *n.*

cre-den'dum, 1 krī-den'dum; 2 crē-dĕn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] *Theol.* An article of faith; that which is to be believed: distinguished from *agendum.*

> Theological science, being thus the exercise of the intellect upon the *credenda* of revelation. NEWMAN *Grammar of Assent* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 141. [CATH. P. S. 1870.]

[L., neut. gerundive of *credo*, trust.] **cre'dendt.**

cre'dent, 1 krī'dent; 2 crē'dĕnt, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Disposed to believe; credulous. **2†.** Having credit; not to be questioned.— **cre'dent-ly,** *adv.*

cre-den'tial, 1 krı-den'shəl; 2 crē-dĕn'shal, *a.* Giving a title or claim to credit and confidence; accrediting.

cre-den'tial, *n.* **1.** That which certifies one's authority or claim to confidence. **2.** *pl.* Certificates showing that a person is invested with the authority claimed by him; as, the *credentials* of a delegate to a convention or of a diplomatic representative.— **cre-den'tialed,** *a.*

Credhe, 1 krīth; 2 crēth, *n. Ir. Myth.* The wife of Cael, one of the champions of Fianna. **Credet.**

Cre'di, 1 krē'dī; 2 crę'dī, **Lorenzo Sciarpelloni di** (1459–1/n1537). An Italian painter of the Florentine school; *Madonna and Child.*

cred"ı-bil'ı-ty, 1 kred'ı-bil'ı-tı; 2 crĕd"ı-bĭl'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being credible; worthiness of belief. **2.** Reliability or authenticity, as of historical records, especially the Scriptures, resting on the authority of the testimony and the inherent likelihood of the facts.

> The terms employed for this subject [the Canon of Scriptures] are: Genuineness, meaning, from the authors named; *Credibility*, meaning, worthy of reception, nearly synonymous with authenticity, meaning that the records are authentic.
> H. B. SMITH *Intro. to Christian Theology* p. 147. [A. S. S. 1883.]

3. [Rare.] Evidence or proof that something is worthy of belief. SYN.: see PROBABILITY.

cred'ı-bl(e§, 1 kred'ı-bl; 2 crĕd'ı-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being credited or believed as being neither impossible nor absurd; not improbable; believable; as, a *credible* story. **2.** Worthy of credit, confidence, or reception, on the ground of recognized integrity, veracity, or competency; trustworthy; said of persons or their utterances; as, a *credible* historian; *credible* testimony. See COMPETENT. **3.** *Theol.* That may, in the judgment of charity, be believed to be genuine; as, a *credible* profession of faith. [OF., < L. *credibilis*, < *credo*, believe.] SYN.: see PROBABLE.— **-ness,** *n.*— **cred'ı-bly,** *adv.*

cred'ıt, 1 kred'ıt; 2 crĕd'ıt, *vt.* **1.** To rely upon the truth of; accept as true; trust in; believe; as, to *credit* a statement or report. **2.** To give credit to or for in an account; as, to *credit* a purchaser with an amount paid, or the amount to the purchaser. **3.** To believe (one) the possessor of something: followed by *with;* as, to *credit* one *with* honesty. **4.** To sell or loan on trust. **5.** [Rare.] To obtain belief for; bring into belief. **6.** [Archaic.] To do credit to; honor. **7†.** To confide. [< L. *creditus;* see CREDIT, *n.*]

cred'ıt, *n.* **1.** Belief in the truth of a statement or in the sincerity of a person; trust; faith; as, to give *credit* to a newspaper report. **2.** Reputation derived from the confidence of others; title to trust or belief; character; repute; as, a witness of the highest *credit* for veracity. **3.** One who or that which adds honor or reputation; title to praise or esteem; honor; as, a student who is a *credit* to his class.

> The colonel claimed the *credit* of having, by his diplomacy, persuaded the sachem to bury the hatchet.
> IRVING *Washington* vol. i, p. 333. [G. P. P. 1861.]

4. Influence derived from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; as, he has *credit* at court. **5.** (1) In bookkeeping, the entry in account of any amount paid by a debtor on account of his debt; the amount so entered. (2) That side of an account upon which are recorded values received. It is the right-hand side and opposed to the *debit* side. **6.** In commerce and finance: (1) Transfer of property on promise of future payment. (2) Reputation for solvency and probity; the degree of confidence in the ability and disposition of an individual, a firm, corporation, or government, to fulfil financial obligations. (3) The amount to which a person, corporation, or business house may be financially trusted in a given case.

> Commercial *credit* is an estimate of the ability and disposition of the individuals, firms or corporations to meet business engagements. It was formerly based chiefly on (1) reputation, and (2) capital in business, but the establishment of the mercantile agency has rendered necessary a restatement of the bases of commercial credit, to wit: (1) A close approximation to character; (2) total net worth, the element of contingent liabilities being considered, and (3) other facts bearing on the probability of success or failure in business. *Bradstreet's Weekly* (New York) Feb. 11, 1893, p. 82.

7. An item of public expenditure authorized by the legislature, especially of Continental countries; an appropriation. In England, the money which Parliament allows the administration to borrow and spend in anticipation of the amount voted in the annual estimates. **8.** A definite amount of money-order funds, in the custody of the postmaster of New York city, against which some other postmaster is authorized to draw drafts for the payment of money-orders. **9.** *Banking.* An amount placed by a bank at a customer's disposal against which he may draw. **10†.** Something credited, as a report. [< F. *crédit*, < L. *creditum*, orig. neut. of *creditus*, pp. of *credo*, believe.] SYN.: see FAITH; FAME.— **blank credit,** permission to draw to a given amount upon a firm or individual.— **book c.,** the amount credited to a person's account, as in a ledger.— **c. bureau,** see MERCANTILE AGENCY.— **c. entry** (*Bookkeeping*), any item entered on the credit side: in an account or ledger opposed to *debit* entry.— **Cré"dit' Fon"cier',** 1 krē"dī' fōn"syē'; 2 crę'dī' fŏn'syę' [F.], a credit institution which makes loans on the security of real estate; specifically, an agricultural banking corporation in France whose loans are repaid in terminable annuities.— **c. item** (*Bookkeeping*), an entry on the credit side.— **Crédit Lyonnais,** see LYONNAIS.— **c.-man,** *n.* [U. S.] One who has charge of the credit department in a wholesale house, and has authority to say how much credit should be granted customers. **c.-clerk‡.— Cré"dit' Mo"bl"lier',** 1 krē'dī' mō"bī'yē'; 2 crę'dī' mŏ"bī'yę' [F.], a financial institution incorporated in France in 1852 for placing investments on security of personal property and for general financial operations; also, any one of various similar corporations, as that, chartered in Pennsylvania, which in 1863 undertook the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.— **c.-slip,** *n.* [Brit.] A deposit-slip.— **c.-union,** *n.* An association formed for the purpose of lending money to or obtaining credit for its members on the security of their real or personal property.— **letter of c.,** a commercial instrument issued by a merchant or banker authorizing the bearer to draw money from other bankers or merchants, or obtain goods on the credit of the person or firm issuing the letter.— **open c.,** a credit given to a customer at a bank or in trade against which he may draw without security.— **paper c.,** credit represented by some negotiable instrument, as an I. O. U., etc.

cred"it-a-bil'ı-ty, 1 kred'ıt-a-bil'ı-tı; 2 crĕd"ıt-a-bĭl'ı-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being creditable.

cred'it-a-bl(e§, 1 kred'ıt-a-bl; 2 crĕd'ıt-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Deserving or reflecting credit or esteem; praiseworthy; estimable. **2†.** Worthy of belief; credible.— **cred'it-a-bl(e-ness§,** *n.*— **cred'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

cred'ıt-lv(es, 1 kred'ıt-lv; 2 crĕd'ıt-lv, *a.* [Rare.] Having the quality of believing in or accepting as true. [shire, Eng.

Cre'di-ton, 1 krī'dı-tən; 2 crē'dı-ton, *n.* A town in Devon-

cred'ı-tor, 1 kred'ı-tor *or* -tər; 2 crĕd'ı-tor, *n.* **1.** One to whom another is indebted for money or merchandise; one who has a pecuniary claim against another: opposed to *debtor.* **2.** *Roman Law.* The party to a contract to whom a promise or promises are made. **3.** Same as CREDIT, 5 (2). **4†.** One who is surety for another. **5†.** One who believes, trusts, or credits. [L., < *creditus*, pp. of *credo*, believe.] **— chirography creditor,** a creditor who holds a written acknowledgment of the indebtedness from his debtor.— **creditor's bill** (*Law*), a bill in equity, filed by creditors, collectively, as a means of protecting their interest in a debtor's property where an execution at law is ineffective.— **general c.,** an unsecured creditor; one not preferred.— **preferred c.,** a creditor who is entitled by law to have his claim first satisfied from the assets of his debtor's estate, as the holder of a mortgage given prior to any other lien.— **secondary c.,** a creditor whose claim against a debtor or a fund stands second in priority of liens.— **cred'ıt-ress** *or* **-rix,** *n.* A female creditor.

cre-dıv'ı-ty, 1 krı-dıv'ı-tı; 2 cre-dıv'ı-ty, *n.* A state of receptivity necessary to accept hypnotic suggestions.

cred'ner-ite, 1 kred'ner-ıt; 2 crĕd'ner-ıt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic iron-black to steel-gray copper manganite ($Cu_2Mn_2O_3$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< H. *Credner*, German geologist.]

cre'do, 1 krī'do; 2 crē'do, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Eccl.* A creed, as the Apostles' Creed: from the first word in the Latin version. **2.** *Mus.* A setting for the creed as used in a mass.

cre-du'lı-ty, 1 krı-dū'lı-tı; 2 cre-dū'lı-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being credulous; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence; especially, a proneness to accept the marvelous.

> *Credulity* is the man's weakness, but the child's strength.
> LAMB *Essays of Elia, Witches* p. 99. [W. L. & CO.]

[< F. *crédulité*, < L. *credulita(t-)s*, < *credulus;* see CREDULOUS.] SYN.: see FANATICISM.

cred'u-lous, 1 kred'yu-lus; 2 crĕd'yu-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Apt or disposed to believe on slight evidence; believing improbable things; easily deceived. **2†.** Credited too readily. [< L. *credulus*, < *credo*, believe.]— **cred'u-lously,** *adv.*— **cred'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

cree, 1 krī; 2 crē, *v.* [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *t.* To soften by boiling slowly, as rice; seethe; simmer. **II.** *i.* To become soft or pulpy by boiling or seething. **creave†; creeve†.**

Cree[1], 1 krī; 2 crē, *n.* One of a tribe of the Algonkian stock of North-American Indians. See AMERICAN.— **Cree,** *a.*

Cree[2], *n.* Same as CREDHE.

Creech, 1 krīch; 2 crēch, **Thomas** (1659–1/-1700). An English translator of *Lucretius,* etc.

creed†, *vt.* To believe.

creed, 1 krīd; 2 crēd, *n.* **1.** A formal summary of fundamental points of religious belief; an authoritative statement of doctrine on points held to be vital, usually representing the views of a religious body; a confession of faith. Two ancient, brief, and comprehensive creeds, viz., the Apostles' and the Nicene, are accepted by the Church in general, and recited or chanted in most liturgies. **2.** That which is believed; belief or opinion in any matter; principle of action; doctrine.

> He declares to all nations that he will stand by his political *creed* against the world.
> A. GILMAN *Making of Am. Nation* ch. 21, p. 183. [I. P. CO.]

3. [Scot.] A severe reprimand; a moral lecture; also, a proverb. [< AS. *crēda*, < L. *credo*, believe.] **credef.** SYN.: see BELIEF; FAITH.— **Apostles' creed** (*Ch. Hist.*), the confession of faith most widely known and accepted in Christendom. It dates from A. D. 500, being preceded by a shorter Latin symbol extant as early as the 4th century, which the church fathers believed to have had apostolic authority, whence the name.— **Athanasian c.,** **Chalcedonian c., Nicene c., Nicæno-Constantinopolitan c., Tridentine c.,** see ATHANASIAN, etc.— **creed-bound,** *a.* Confined within the limits of a creed; narrow; bigoted.— **creed'mon"ger,** *n.* A formulator of creeds; one who may be said to trade in forms of belief.— **creed of Pius IV.** (*R. C. Ch.*), a creed issued by Pope Pius IV. in 1564, comprising the Nicæno-Constantinopolitan creed and an abstract of the Tridentine declarations, and, since 1877, an acceptance of the definitions of the Vatican council.— **creed'al,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a creed.— **creed'-**

less, *a.*— **creed'less-ness**, *n.*— **creed-ol'o-gy**, *n.* [Rare.] Knowledge of creeds.— **creeds'man**, *n.* A believer in a creed. [of Mineral county, Colo.

Creede, 1 krid; 2 crēd, *n.* A silver-mining town, county-seat

Creed'moor, 1 krid'mūr; 2 crēd'mo͝or, *n.* A village in Nassau county, N. Y.; place of former international contests in rifle-shooting.

creek†, *v.* To creak.

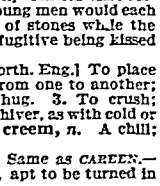
creek[1], 1 krik; 2 crēk, *n.* **1.** A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river.

Creeks that bore the salted sea To pleasant inland farms.
WHITTIER *Witch of Wenham* pt. ii, st. 31.

2. [U. S.] A tidal or valley stream between a brook and a river in size. **3.** [Eng.] A small seaboard town. **4.** A narrow strip of land, as between mountains, having the general outline of a creek. **5**†. A winding bend. **6**†. A trick; stratagem. [< AS. *crecca*, orig. bend or turn; cp. Sw. dial. *armkrik*, bend of the arm, Ice. *krikt*, nook.] **creket.** — **creek'-chub"**, *n.* The horned dace. See DACE.— **c.-duck**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The gadwall.— **creek'fish"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The chub-sucker.— **c.-gum**, *n.* Any one of several varieties of Australian eucalyptus, as *Eucalyptus gunnii*, *E. rostrata*, etc.— **c.-maple**, *n.* The silver maple. See MAPLE.— **c.-nettle**, *n.* A North-American Pacific coast nettle (*Urtica holosericea*), growing generally along streams. — **c.-sedge**, *n.* Same as THATCHY GRASS.— **c.-stuff**, *n.* A variety of marsh- or salt-grass (*Spartina polystachys*) found in the United States chiefly near inlets of salt water: us d for thatching. **c.-thatch**‡.— **creek'er**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The spotted sand-piper.— **creek'y**, *a.* Full of, abounding in creeks; winding.

Creek[2], *n.* **1.** *Am. Hist.* One of a powerful tribe of the Muskhogean stock of North-American Indians, who once occupied a great portion of the States of Georgia and Alabama. The Creeks are now among the most orderly citizens of Oklahoma. See AMERICAN. **Musk'ok**‡. **2.** A county in Oklahoma.— **Creek**, *a.*

creel, 1 kril; 2 crēl, *n.* **1.** A willow basket, especially a flat-sided one suspended from the shoulder or borne on the back and used mostly by anglers for carrying fish. It receives its name from the great horse-panniers or back-borne baskets in which fish, peat, etc., used to be borne inland from the eastern coast of England. **2.** A cage of wickerwork for catching lobsters. **3.** [New Eng.] A frame on which sheep are slaughtered. **4.** A frame in a spinning-machine which holds the bobbins containing slubbings or rovings. [Sc., < Gael. *craidhleag*, cradle.] **crall**‡.— **creel**, *tr.* **1.** [Scot.] To put in a creel; also, to submit to creeling. **2.** To catch (a fish).


Fish-creel.

creel'er, 1 krīl'ər; 2 crēl'er, *n.* A person who attends to spinning-creels, changing empty for full ones.

creel'ing, 1 krīl'iŋ; 2 crēl'ing, *n.* [Scot.] An old-time festivity following a marriage, when the young men would each in turn carry round a creel or basket of stones while the girls pursued, the one who caught the fugitive being kissed by him.

creem, 1 krim; 2 crēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [North. Eng.] To place stealthily; pass (something) secretly from one to another; hide. **2.** [S. W. Eng.] To squeeze; hug. **3.** To crush; break; shatter. **II.** *i.* To feel chilly; shiver, as with cold or weakness. [< AS. *crimman*, press.] — **creem**, *n.* A chill; shiver.— **creem'y**, *a.*

creen, 1 krin; 2 crēn, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as CAREEN.— **on the creen** [Dial., U. S., or Obs.], apt to be turned in any direction.

creep, 1 krip; 2 crēp, *vi.* [CREPT; CREEP'ING.] **1.** To move with the body close to or touching the ground, as a short-legged insect, a crouching beast, or a serpent. **2.** Specifically, to crawl with slow movements; hence, figuratively, to move slowly or imperceptibly; as, the boat *creeps* along the shore; time *crept* on. **3.** To crawl on hands and knees, as an infant. **4.** To move secretly or stealthily, so as to escape detection or prevent suspicion; gain admission unobserved; as, errors *crept* in.

Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music *Creep* in our ears.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act v, sc. 1.

5. To act or move with abject humility; exhibit servility; *cringe*. **6.** To have a sensation as of contact with creeping things; feel creepy; as, it made my flesh *creep*. **7.** To grow along a surface or support; as, *creeping* plants. For specific botanical sense, see CREEPER. **8.** To slip out of place; as, a sleeve *creeps* up the arm, or a belt *creeps* on a pulley, or quicksilver on a mirror *creeps*. **9.** To effloresce, as a salt in a voltaic cell. **10.** *Naut.* To drag with creepers. **11.** *Railroad.* To move along the line of length: said of the rails of a track. **12.** *Mach.* To slip on the pulley: said of a belt or rope. It is caused by contraction on the slack side. [< AS. *creopan*.] SYN.: see LINGER.— **creep'hole"**, *n.* An animal's underground retreat or hiding-place; hence, figuratively, an eluding shift; subterfuge.— **c.-mouse**, *a.* Quiet as a mouse; sly.

Here are *creep-mouse* manners; and thievish manners.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life*, p. 147. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

creep, *n.* **1.** The act of creeping. **2.** *pl.* A nervous sensation as of insects creeping on the flesh. **3.** In mining, the rising of the floor of a gallery, due to the slow movement of rocks into the excavated space. **4.** *Geol.* A slow downward gliding of loose pieces of rock, due to atmospheric changes or the action of ground-water. **5.** [Rare.] A slow movement or slight stir. **6.** Same as CREEPER, *n.*, 5 (1). **7.** An arch or tunnel-like opening: especially, one used by animals.— **crust'-creep"**, *n.* *Geol.* A gradual movement of the crust of the earth along the course of some fault under compressive strain.— **tangential c.** (*Geol.*), the movement of strata laterally, resulting from contraction and expansion.

creep'er, 1 krīp'ər; 2 crēp'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which creeps; any creeping thing. **2.** *Bot.* A plant growing just upon or beneath the surface of the ground or up perpendicular surfaces by sending out short rootlets from the axis. Specif.: (1) The Virginia creeper. (2) The hedge bindweed. (3) Wild balsam apple.

The *frost-touched creepers* bleeding fall.
W. W. STORY *Autumn* st. 6.

3. One of a breed of domestic fowls having very short legs and therefore a slow movement in walking. **4.** A small bird, adapted for creeping about the trunks and branches of trees. (1) A certhioid bird with stiff-pointed tail-feathers; as, a wall-*creeper* (*Tichodroma*). *Certhia familiaris* is the common European creeper, with several American varieties, as the brown-*creeper* (*americana*, etc.). (2) One of various slender-billed small American warblers; as, the black-and-white *creeper* (*Mniotilta varia*), or the pine-*creeper* (*Dendræca vigorsii*.) (3) A cœrebid, the guitguit or *honey-creeper*. (4) A South-American dendrocolaptine, or *tree-creeper*. **5.** *Mech.* (1) A grapnel used for dragging the bottom of a pond, harbor, or the like: usually plural. (2) An iron with sharp points attached to the boot to avoid slipping (*a*) in climbing a tree or pole, or (*b*) in walking on ice. (3) The iron bar that connects a pair of andirons. (4) *pl.* Small fire-dogs placed between large andirons. (5) An apparatus for slowly conveying material to, in, or from a machine, as (*a*) an advancing spiral conveyor inside a cylindrical grain-screen, or (*b*) an apron for feeding wool fibers in a carding-machine; creeping-sheet. (6) [Local, U. S.] A low iron skillet with short legs; a spider. (7) [Prov. Eng.] A low clog, or patten. **6.** *Angling.* The stone-fly larva. **7.** A crocket.— **creep'er-chain"**, *n.* *Mining.* An endless chain fitted with grips or hooks for horizontal or oblique traction of cars.— **Rajmahal c.**, a small climbing plant of the Rajmahal hills of India, the jetee (*Marsdenia tenacissima*). **bowstring c.**‡. [speckled fowl.

creep'le[1], 1 krīp'i; 2 crēp'l, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small

creep'le[2], *n.* [Scot.] A low stool. **creep'le-chair"**‡.

creep'i-ness, 1 krīp'i-nes; 2 crēp'i-nēs, *n.* A creepy sensation.

creep'ing, *pa.* **1.** Growing along the surface of the ground or just beneath, as certain plants. **2.** Moving along slowly and almost imperceptibly, as certain insects.— **creep'ing-Char"lie**, *n.* **1.** Ground-ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*). **2.** The mossy stonecrop (*Sedum acre*). **c.-Jack**‡.— **c.-Jennie**, *n.* **1.** Moneywort (*Lysimachia nummularia*). **2.** The wild balsam-apple (*Echinocystis lobata*). **3.** The reflexed stonecrop (*Sedum reflexum*). **4.** The club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*.— **c.-sailor**, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** The stonecrop. **2.** The strawberry or beefsteak saxifrage.— **c. wheat-grass**, same as COUCH-GRASS.

creep'ing, 1 krīp'iŋ; 2 crēp'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of moving close to the ground or slowly. See CREEP, *v.* **2.** Time-lag of magnetism. See under TIME[1], *n.* Called also **viscous hysteresis.** **3.** *Elec.* The sliding or vacillation of an unloaded meter or other instrument caused by some gradual change in its suspension or by inaccuracy in its adjustment. **4.** *Geol.* Same as CREEP, 4. **5.** *Sport.* Same as STALKING. **6.** *Meteor.* The sluggish adjustment of the index of an aneroid barometer to the correct reading. It results from abrupt changes of pressure.— **creep'ing-disk"**, *n.* *Zool.* That part of the body upon which a mollusk or other ground-creeping invertebrate rests and moves; in gastropods, the foot.— **c.-sheet**, *n.* The creeper of a carding-machine.— **c.-sickness**, *n.* See ERGOTISM[1].

creep'ing-ly, 1 krīp'iŋ-li; 2 crēp'ing-ly, *adv.* By creeping movements; slowly.

creep'y, 1 krīp'i; 2 crēp'y, *a.* **1.** Feeling as if something were creeping over the skin; shivering; especially, chilled with fright. **2.** Characterized by creeping.

creepy, *n.* [Ir.] Same as CREEPIE.

creese, 1 kris; 2 crēs, *tt.* [CREESED; CREES'ING.] To wound with a creese.

creese, *n.* Same as KRIS. [< Malay *krîs*, dagger.] **crease**‡; **crees**‡; **kreesˌ**; **kris**‡.

creesh, 1 krish; 2 crēsh, *n.* [Scot.] Grease. **creish**‡.— **creesh**, *tt.* [Scot.] To grease.— **to creesh one's loof**, to grease one's palm; bribe.— **creesh'y**, *a.* Greasy; fleshy.

Cre'feld. Same as KREFELD.

Creigh'ton, 1 krē'tən *or* krai'tən; 2 crē'ton *or* crī'ton. **Mandell** (7/12 1843–1/12 1901). An English divine and historian; bishop of London; *History of the Papacy*, etc.

Creil, 1 krē; 2 crē, *n.* A town in Oise department, France.

creir'gist, 1 krēr'gist; 2 crēr'gist, *n.* [W.] A reliquary or relic-chest: especially in Wales or western England.

cre-mas'ter, 1 kri-mas'tər; 2 cre-mās'ter, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A muscle of the groin that draws up the testis. **2.** *Entom.* The stout spine or any homologous structure at the anal end of a lepidopterous pupa. [< Gr. *kremastêr*, suspender, < *kremannynai*, suspend.]— **crem"as-ter'ic**, *or* **-te'ri-al**, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cremaster; as, *cremasteric* fascia.

cre-mate', 1 kri-mēt' *or* kri'mēt; 2 crē-māt' *or* crē'māt, *tt.* [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] To burn up; reduce to ashes by heat; dispose of by cremation. [< L. *cremo* (pp. *crematus*), burn.] SYN.: see BURN.— **cre-ma'tor**, *n.*

cre-ma'tion, 1 kri-mē'shən; 2 crē-mā'shon, *n.* The act or practise of burning, especially of burning the dead. In ancient times the corpse was partially consumed, the bones and ashes being preserved. To-day the body is reduced entirely to ashes in an oven or retort through the action of heated air and combustible gases. [< L. *crematio*(*n*-), < *cremo*, burn.]— **cre-ma'tion-ist**, **cre-ma'tist**, *n.*

cre'ma-to-ry, 1 kri'mə-to-ri *or* krem'ə-to-ri; 2 crē'ma-to-ry *or* crēm'ə-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Relating to or connected with cremation. **cre"ma-to'ri-al**‡. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1-riz; 2-ris, *pl.*] A place for cremating dead bodies, including the furnace and the building containing the furnace. **cre"ma-to'ri-um**‡. [< L. *crematus*, pp. of *cremo*, burn.]

crem'ba-lum, 1 krem'bə-ləm; 2 crēm'ba-lūm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A jew's-harp. [< Gr. *krembalon*.]

crème, 1 krēm; 2 crem, *n.* [F.] **1.** Cream: used in names of essences or liqueurs; as, *crème* de menthe; *crème* de cacao. **2.** *Cookery.* A white sauce for meat or vegetables.— **crème brûlée**, same as CARAMEL.— **crème de la crème**, literally, cream of the cream; the very pick: most choice.

Cre'mer, 1 krī'mər; 2 crē'mer, **Sir William Randal** (3/12 1828–7/22 1908). An English statesman, advocate of international arbitration, and promoter of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States; awarded the Nobel peace prize, 1903.

Crē"mieux', 1 krē'myū'; 2 crę'myū', **Isaac Adolphe** (1796–2/10 1880). A French Jew, publicist, and philanthropist; founder of Alliance Israélite Universelle.

crem'no-pho'bi-a, 1 krem'no-fō'bi-ə; 2 crēm'no-fō'bi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid dread of steep places. [< Gr. *kremnos*, cliff, + -PHOBIA.]

crem'o-carp, 1 krem'o-kārp *or* kri'mo-kārp; 2 crēm'o-cārp *or* crē'mo-cārp, *n.* *Bot.* The fruit of any plant of the parsley family, consisting of two one-seeded carpels, separating when ripe and hanging from the summit of the slender axis. [< Gr. *kremasâ*, hang, + *karpos*, fruit.] **crem"o-car'pi-um**‡.

cre-mom'e-ter, 1 kri-mom'i-tər; 2 cre-mōm'e-ter, *n.* Same as CREAMOMETER.

Cre-mo'na[1], 1 kri-mō'nə; 2 cre-mō'na, *n.* Any violin made at Cremona, Italy, from the middle of the 16th to the middle of the 18th century, by the Amati family or by Antonio Stradivari and Josef Guarnerius.

In taking the reputed Stradivarius to pieces, the rough clumsy work inside . . . betrays at once the coarseness of a body that never held the soul of a *Cremona*.
HAWEIS *My Musical Life* p. 226. [W. H. A. 1884.]

Cre-mo'na[2], 1 kri-mō'nə *or* (*It.*) krē-mō'na; 2 cre-mō'na *or* (*It.*) crę-mō'nā, *n.* **1.** A province of Lombardy, Italy; 685 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an ancient fortified city on the Po river, famous for its violins.

Cre-mo'na[3], 1 krē-mō'na; 2 cre-mō'nā, **Luigi** (12/7 1830–8/10 1903). An Italian mathematician and geometrician.— **Cremona's theorem**, the statement that any Cremona transformation is capable of being effected by a series of *quadratic transformations*, each of which is reversible.— **Cremona transformation** (*Math.*), a birational transformation by which a curve in one whole plane is changed into another, the genus of which is identical, a single point being employed to depict the transformation.

Cre"mo-nese', 1 kri'mo-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 crē'mo-nēs' *or* -nēz'. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Cremona. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Cremona.

Cre-mo'ni-an, 1 kri-mō'ni-ən; 2 cre-mō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to Luigi Cremona, an Italian mathematician.

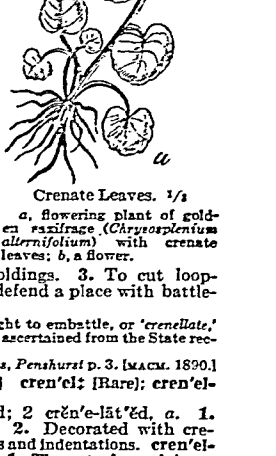
cre'mor†, *n.* Cream or a creamy substance; thick juice.

crem'o-sin†, *n.* Crimson. **crem'o-sine**†.

crems, 1 kremz; 2 crēms, *n.* Kremnitz white. See WHITE.

cre'na, 1 krī'nə; 2 crē'na, *n.* [CRE'NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A furrow or notch; especially, one of the serrations or denticulations in the sutures of the skull. **2.** A projection or ridge, as of a crenate margin. [L., notch.]— **crena anl** (*Anat.*), the cleft between the buttocks.

cre'nate, 1 krī'nēt; 2 crē'nāt, *a.* Scalloped or toothed by even, rounded notches, as a leaf or margin, or the red blood-corpuscles in Calabar-bean poisoning. [< L. *crena*, notch.] **cre'nat-ed**‡.— **doubly crenate**, having smaller crenatures on the large ones.— **cre'nate-ly**, *adv.* — **cren'a-ture**, *n.* **1.** The rounded tooth of a crenate organ. **2.** The state of being crenate. **cre-na'tion**‡.


Crenate Leaves. 1/3

cre'nate[1], *n.* [Rare.] A notch in a wall or indented work in a line of fortifications; crenelle.

cre'nate[2], *n.* A salt of crenic acid.

cre-naur', 1 krī-nō'; 2 crē-nō', *n. pl.* [OF.] Crenelations or loopholes.

cren'cle, 1 kren'kl; 2 crēn'el, *n.* *Naut.* A cringle.

cren'el, 1 kren'el; 2 crēn'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A crenelle. **2.** A crenature. **3**†. The peak of a helmet. [OF., < LL. *crenellus*, dim. of L. *crena*, notch.]

cren'e-late, 1 kren'i-lēt; 2 crēn'e-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To formby crenatures; notch. **2.** To decorate with crenelated moldings. **3.** To cut loopholes through. **II.** *i.* To defend a place with battlements.

The crown granted him the right to embattle, or '*crenellate*,' which enables the exact date to be ascertained from the State records.
ELIZ. BALCH *Old Eng. Homes, Penshurst* p. 3. [MACM. 1890.]

cren'el‡ [Rare]; **cren'el-late**‡.

cren'e-lat"ed, 1 kren'i-lēt'ed; 2 crēn'e-lāt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Fortified with battlements. **2.** Decorated with crenelles. **3.** Furnished with flutes and indentations. **cren'el-lat"ed**‡.— **cren"e-la'tion**, *n* **1.** The act of supplying a structure with battlements or loopholes. **2.** The state of being crenelated. **3.** A battlement. **4.** A single notch or indentation. **cren"el-la'tion**‡.— **cren'elled**, *a.*

cré"ne-lé', 1 krē'ne-lē'; 2 crę'ne-lę', *a.* [F.] **1.** *Her.* Same as EMBATTLED[2]. **2.** Decorated with square projections uniform in size and interval.

cren'el-et, 1 kren'el-et; 2 crēn'ĕl-ĕt, *n.* A small crenelle.

cren'el-late, 1 kren'e-lēt; 2 crēn'ĕ-lāt, *a.* Same as CRENULATE.

cre-nelle', 1 kri-nel'; 2 cre-nĕl', *n.* *Arch.* **1.** An embrasure of a battlement. **2.** A battlement. [OF., *f.* of *crenel*; see CRENEL.] **cre-nel't**; **ker-nel't**.

cre'nic, 1 krī'nik; 2 crē'nic, *a.* Pertaining to a spring. Compare APOCRENIC. [< Gr. *krēnē*, fountain.] — **crenic acid**, a pale-yellow amorphous compound contained in humus and in deposits of iron springs.

cre-nif'ic, 1 kri-nif'ik; 2 cre-nif'ic, *a.* *Geol.* Pertaining to the action of thermal springs in transferring the materials of crystalline rocks from the depths toward the surface of the earth.— **crenific hypothesis**, the hypothesis that the crystalline rocks were derived from a primary stratum of basic rock through circulating waters and thermal springs.

cren'o-thrix, 1 kren'o-thriks; 2 crēn'o-thriks, *n.* A genus of musty filamentous bacteria growing in still and dark waters, springs, water-pipes, etc., and giving to the liquid an unpleasant taste. [< Gr. *krēnē*, spring, + *thrix*, hair.]

Cren'shaw, 1 kren'shō; 2 crēn'sha, *n.* A county in central Alabama; 612 sq. m.; county-seat, Rutledge.

cren'u-la, 1 kren'yu-lə; 2 crēn'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A small crena. [Dim. of L. *crena*, notch.]

cren'u-late, 1 kren'yu-lēt; 2 crēn'yu-lāt, *a.* Finely notched or crenate. **cren'u-lat"ed**‡.— **cren"u-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The state of being crenulate. **2.** A small crenature.

Cre"o-don'ta, 1 krī'o-don'tə; 2 crē'o-dōn'ta, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A group of primitive tertiary carnivora forming an order or suborder of bunotherians, having incisors with closed roots, fibula distinct, and otic bulla developed. [< Gr. *kreas*, flesh, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] — **cre'o-dont**, *a.* & *n.*

cre'o-form, 1 krī'o-fôrm; 2 crē'o-fôrm, *n.* A chemical compound with strong antiseptic properties made by condensing creosote and formaldehyde. [< CREO- (in CREOSOTE) + *form-* (in FORMALDEHYDE).] **cre-o'so-form**‡.

cre'ole, 1 krī'ōl; 2 crē'ōl, *a.* **1.** Relating to or peculiar to the creoles; as, *creole* beauty; *creole* customs.

Society loves *creole* natures, and sleepy, languishing manners, so that they cover sense, grace, and good will. EMERSON *Essays, Manners* in second series, p. 117. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. Grown in the West Indies, but originally introduced from Europe: as, *creole* cows, ponies, etc.— **creole dialects**, corrupt English as spoken by creoles in the southern United States and in the West Indies; also, in a broader sense, those corruptions of French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English, etc., which have arisen from mixture of these languages with aboriginal dialects.— **c. negro**, one born in a part of the West Indies or of the United States that was originally Spanish or French.— **c. patois**, the French spoken by the negroes and creole negroes of Louisiana.— **C. State**, Louisiana.

amphibians, and fishes, as well as in other animal substances, and also made by synthesis. [< Gr. *kreat(-)s*, flesh.]

cre-at'i-nin, } 1 kri-at'ı-nin, -nin *or* -nin; 2 crē-ăt'ı-nin, -nin
cre-at'i-nine, } *or* -nīn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_7N_3O$) derived from creatin by the action of mineral acids or of dehydrating agents: formed also naturally in animal urine and in the flesh of some fish.— **cre"a-tin'ic,** *a.*

cre-a'tion, 1 krı-ē'shən; 2 crē-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of creating; production without use of preexistent material; especially, in a theological sense, the original act of God in bringing the world or universe into existence. **2.** An act of construction, physical or mental; the combining or organizing of existing materials into new form; as, the *creation* of an empire. **3.** That which is created, in any sense. Specifically: (1) The product of God's creative power; the universe; as, the whole *creation* testifies to his goodness.

> *Creation* sleeps. 'Tis as the gen'ral pulse
> Of life stood still, and nature made a pause.
> YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i, l. 23.

(2) Any remarkable product of the power of scientific, artistic, or practical construction; as, the *creations* of genius; the *creations* of Shakespeare. **4.** The act of investing with a new rank or character or of placing in a new office; as, the *creation* of two additional judges.

> Nobles by the right of an earlier *creation*, and priests by the imposition of a mightier hand.
> MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 16. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

[OF., < L. *creatio(n-)*, < *creo*, create.] **cre-a'cion†.— continuous creation,** two forms of opinion concerning the material world: 1. That it is maintained in continuous existence solely by the energy of God (the view of St. Augustine, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, and many modern theologians). In this view it is sometimes said that preservation is *continuous creation*. 2. That creation has no limit in regard to variety, since nature is not uniformly regular and bounded in her operations.— **c. epic.** See EPIC.— **c. myth,** a story or allegory which accounts for the origin of the world by creation: distinguished from *transformation myth*, which attributes it to successive transformations from an earlier condition.— **special c.,** the bringing into existence of a species or type of living organisms at a certain time, by the Divine fiat, as opposed to its gradual development or evolution from a lower type: a doctrine held by Louis Agassiz and others.— **cre-a'tion-al,** *a.*

cre-a'tion-ism, 1 krı-ē'shən-izm; 2 crē-ā'shon-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine that the universe was originally brought into existence without preexistent material by the word of God, and also that new species or forms of being have been successively produced by the direct formative exercise of the Divine wisdom and power. **2.** *Theol.* The doctrine that God creates a new soul whenever a human being begins to live: opposed to *traducianism.* **cre-a'tion-al-ism†.— cre-a'tion-a-ry,** *a. & n.* **— cre-a'tion-ist,** *n.— cre-a"tion-is'tic,* *a.* **cre-a-tion-al-is'tic,** *a.*

cre-a'tive, } 1 krı-ē'tıv; 2 crē-ā'tiv, *a.* Having the power
cre-a'tive', } to create, in any sense; exercised in creating; productive; constructive; as, the *creative* word of God.— **cre-a'tiv(e-ly',** *adv.*— **cre-a'tiv(e-ness',** *n.*

cre"a-toph'a-gous, 1 krı"a-tof'ə-gus; 2 crē"a-tŏf'a-gŭs, *a. Zool.* Same as CREOPHAGOUS.

cre-a'tor, 1 krı-ē'tər *or* -ter; 2 crē-ā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who creates or calls into being; the Supreme Being; distinctively [C-], God as the Maker of the universe. **2.** In Christian Science, the source of all good.

> *Creator.* Spirit; Mind; intelligence; the animating divine Principle of all that is real and good; self-existent Life, Truth, and Love; that which is perfect and eternal; the opposite of matter and evil, which have no Principle; God, who made all that was made and could not create an atom or an element the opposite of himself.
> MARY BAKER G. EDDY *Science and Health* p. 583. [A. V. S. '10.]

3. That which produces or causes; creative instrumentality. [OF., < L. *creator*, < *creo*, create.] **cre-a'tour†.** Syn.: see CAUSE.— **cre-a'tor-hood,** *n.*— **-ship,** *n.*— **cre-a'tress, cre-a'trix,** *n. fem.*

cre'a-to-spore, 1 krı'a-to-spōr; 2 crē'a-to-spōr, *n. Phytopcog.* A nut-bearing plant whose fruits are distributed by rodents. [< Gr. *kreas*, flesh, + *spora*, seed.]

cre"a-tox'i-con, 1 krı"a-toks'ı-kon; 2 crē"a-tŏks'ı-cŏn, *n.* A ptomain poison present in tainted meat. [< Gr. *kreas*, flesh, + *toxikon*, poison.]

cre"a-tox'in, 1 krı'a-toks'ın; 2 crē'a-tŏks'ĭn, *n.* The substance which causes meat-poisoning.

cre'a-tox-ism, 1 krı'a-toks-ızm; 2 crē'a-tŏks-ĭşm, *n.* A toxic condition caused by eating tainted meat.

crea'ture, 1 krı'chur *or* -tiur; 2 crē'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** That which has been created; a creation; especially, a living being regarded as created. (1) A human being: with an adjective implying tenderness, pity, scorn, etc.: as, a lovely *creature*; poor *creature!* (2) A domestic animal; especially [U. S.], an ox, cow, mule, etc.; as, there are *creatures* in that field; he slaughtered a beef-*creature*: often pronounced *critter* by the illiterate. (3) [Archaic.] An inanimate object; a thing, especially a thing that ministers to some want. **2.** A person or thing considered as arising from, governed by, or conditioned upon something else; as, *creatures* of chance; *creatures* of habit. **3.** A person dependent upon the power or influence of another; dependent; tool.

> Weston, a *creature* of the Duke, became Lord Treasurer.
> GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 493. [H. 1888.]

4†. The universe. [OF., < LL. *creatura*, < L. *creo*, create.] **—creature comforts,** things that comfort or refresh the body: applied especially to food and drink.— **c. self,** in mysticism, the animal self as opposed to the spiritual.— **the c.** [Humorous], strong drink; liquor; as, a drop of *the creature*: generally pronounced *crayter.*— **crea'tur-al,** *a.* **1.** Relating to created things. **2†.** Creative.— **crea'ture-hood,** *n.* The state of being a creature. **crea'ture-ship†.— crea'tur-ism,** *n.* A doctrine that attributes to God the qualities of created beings.— **crea'tur-ist,** *n.*— **crea'ture-ly,** *a.*

creave, *v.* Same as CREEVE.

creaze, 1 krız; 2 crēz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The ore that collects in the central part of the washing-pit of a tin-mine; a Cornish miners' term.

Crè"bil'lon', 1 krē'bi'yōñ'; 2 crā'bē'yōñ', **Prosper Jolyot de** (1/ıı1671–1/ıı1762). A French dramatic poet; *Catilina.*

cre"bri-cos'tate, 1 krı'bri-kos'tēt; 2 crē'bri-cŏs'tāt, *a. Conch.* Having closely set ridges. [< L. *crebri*, close, + *costa*, rib.]

cre"bri-sul'cate, 1 krı'bri-sul'kēt; 2 crē'bri-sŭl'cāt, *a. Conch.* Having closely set furrows. [< L. *crebri*, close, + *sulcus*, furrow.]

creb'ri-ty, 1 kreb'rı-tı; 2 crĕb'rı-tı, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being close together; frequency. **creb'ri-tude†.**

cre'brous, 1 krı'brus; 2 crē'brŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Frequently recurring; closely set. [< L. *crebri*, close.]

crèche, 1 krēsh; 2 crĕch, *n.* [F.] **1.** A public nursery in which children are taken care of while their mothers go out to work; day-nursery. **2.** A foundling asylum. **3.** A modeled group in colors, representing the story of Christ's birth: often displayed in churches at Christmas.

Crē"cy', 1 krē'sı'; 2 crē'cȳ', *n.* A small town in Somme department, France, where Edward III. of England defeated the French, Aug. 26, 1346. **Cres'sy‡.**

cred'dock, 1 kred'ək; 2 crĕd'ŏk, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bird, the turnstone.

Crede, *n.* Same as CREDHE.

cre'dence, 1 krī'dens; 2 crē'dĕnç, *n.* **1.** Confidence based upon evidence other than immediate personal knowledge; belief.

> They therefore prayed the King, if they had ever deserved *credence* in things of weight, to believe them now.
> MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 376. [H. 1862.]

2. *R. C. & Anglican Chs.* A table, shelf, or bracket placed usually against the south wall of the chancel near the altar, to hold the cruets, articles used in ablutions, and the like, and also the bread and wine until ready for consecration on the altar. **3.** That which serves to accredit; credentials. See LETTER OF CREDENCE, below.

> A ready *credence* in his looks.
> WHITTIER *Tent on the Beach* prel., st. 5.

4†. A side-table where food was tested before serving, as a safeguard against poisoning; now, a cabinet for plate or the like. **5.** The process of tasting food to guard against poisoning; assaying. [OF., < LL. *credentia*, < L. *credent(-)s*, ppr. of *credo*, believe.] Syn.: see BELIEF; FAITH.— **cre'dence-ta"ble,** *n.* See CREDENCE, 2.— **letter of c.,** an official letter of recommendation; credentials.— **cre'den-cy(e's,** *a.* [Rare.]— **cre-den'cy(e-ness',** *n.*

cre-den'dum, 1 krı-den'dum; 2 crē-dĕn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] *Theol.* An article of faith; that which is to be believed: distinguished from *agendum.*

> Theological science, being thus the exercise of the intellect upon the *credenda* of revelation. NEWMAN *Grammar of Assent* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 141. [CATH. P. S. 1870.]

[L., neut. gerundive of *credo*, trust.] **cre'dend‡.**

cre'dent, 1 krī'dent; 2 crē'dĕnt, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Disposed to believe; credulous. **2†.** Having credit; not to be questioned.— **cre'dent-ly,** *adv.*

cre-den'tial, 1 krı-den'shal; 2 crē-dĕn'shal, *a.* Giving a title or claim to credit and confidence; accrediting.

cre-den'tial, *n.* **1.** That which certifies one's authority or claim to confidence. **2.** *pl.* Certificates showing that a person is invested with the authority claimed by him; as, the *credentials* of a delegate to a convention or of a diplomatic representative.— **cre-den'tialed,** *a.*

Credhe, 1 krīth; 2 crēth, *n. Ir. Myth.* The wife of Cael, one of the champions of Fianna. **Credet.**

Cre'di, 1 krē'dı; 2 crē'dī, **Lorenzo Sciarpelloni di** (1459–1/ıı1537). An Italian painter of the Florentine school; *Madonna and Child.*

cred"i-bil'i-ty, 1 kred'ı-bil'ı-tı; 2 crĕd'ı-bĭl'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being credible; worthiness of belief. **2.** Reliability or authenticity, as of historical records, especially the Scriptures, resting on the authority of the testimony and the inherent likelihood of the facts.

> The terms employed for this subject [the Canon of Scriptures] are: Genuineness, meaning, from the authors named; *Credibility*, meaning, worthy of reception, nearly synonymous with authenticity, meaning that the records are authentic.
> H. B. SMITH *Intro. to Christian Theology* p. 147. [A. & S. 1883.]

3. [Rare.] Evidence or proof that something is worthy of belief. Syn.: see PROBABILITY.

cred'i-bl(e', 1 kred'ı-bl; 2 crĕd'ı-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being credited or believed as being neither impossible nor absurd; not improbable; believable; as, a *credible* story. **2.** Worthy of credit, confidence, or reception, on the ground of recognized integrity, veracity, or competency; trustworthy: said of persons or their utterances; as, a *credible* historian; *credible* testimony. See COMPETENT. **3.** *Theol.* That may, in the judgment of charity, be believed to be genuine; as, a *credible* profession of faith. [OF., < L. *credibilis*, < *credo*, believe.] Syn.: see PROBABLE.— **-ness,** *n.*— **cred'i-bly,** *adv.*

cred'it, 1 kred'ıt; 2 crĕd'ıt, *vt.* **1.** To rely upon the truth of; accept as true; trust in; believe; as, to *credit* a statement or report. **2.** To give credit to or for in an account; as, to *credit* a purchaser with an amount paid, or the amount to the purchaser. **3.** To believe (one) the possessor of something: followed by *with*; as, to *credit* one *with* honesty. **4.** To sell or loan on trust. **5.** [Rare.] To obtain belief for; bring into belief. **6.** [Archaic.] To do credit to; honor. **7†.** To confide. [< L. *creditus*; see CREDIT, *n.*]

cred'it, *n.* **1.** Belief in the truth of a statement or in the sincerity of a person; trust; faith; as, to give *credit* to a newspaper report. **2.** Reputation derived from the confidence of others; title to trust or belief; character; repute; as, a witness of the highest *credit* for veracity. **3.** One who or that which adds honor or reputation; title to praise or esteem; honor; as, a student who is a *credit* to his class.

> The colonel claimed the *credit* of having, by his diplomacy, persuaded the sachem to bury the hatchet.
> IRVING *Washington* vol. i, p. 333. [G. P. P. 1861.]

4. Influence derived from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; as, he has *credit* at court. **5.** (1) In bookkeeping, the entry in account of any amount paid by a debtor on account of his debt; the amount so entered. (2) That side of an account upon which are recorded values received. It is the right-hand side and opposed to the *debit* side. **6.** In commerce and finance: (1) Transfer of property on promise of future payment. (2) Reputation for solvency and probity; the degree of confidence in the ability and disposition of an individual, a firm, corporation, or government, to fulfil financial obligations. (3) The amount to which a person, corporation, or business house may be financially trusted in a given case.

> Commercial *credit* is an estimate of the ability and disposition of the individuals, firms or corporations to meet business engagements. It was formerly based chiefly on (1) reputation, and (2) capital in business, but the establishment of the mercantile agency has rendered necessary a restatement of the bases of commercial credit, to wit: (1) A close approximation to character; (2) total net worth, the element of contingent liabilities being considered, and (3) other facts bearing on the probability of success or failure in business. *Bradstreet's Weekly* [New York] Feb. 11, 1893, p. 82.

7. An item of public expenditure authorized by the legislature, especially of Continental countries; an appropriation. In England, the money which Parliament allows the administration to borrow and spend in anticipation of the amount voted in the annual estimates. **8.** A definite amount of money-order funds, in the custody of the postmaster of New York city, against which some other postmaster is authorized to draw drafts for the payment of money-orders. **9.** *Banking.* An amount placed by a bank at a customer's disposal against which he may draw. **10†.** Something credited, as a report. [< F. *crédit*, < L. *creditum*, orig. neut. of *creditus*, pp. of *credo*, believe.] Syn.: see FAITH; FAME.— **blank credit,** permission to draw to a given amount upon a firm or individual.— **book c.,** the amount credited to a person's account, as in a ledger.— **c. bureau,** see MERCANTILE AGENCY.— **c. entry** (*Bookkeeping*), any item entered on the credit side: in an account or ledger opposed to *debit* entry.— **Crē"dit' Fon"cier',** 1 krē'dı' fôn'syē'; 2 crē'dī' fôn'syē' [F.], a credit institution which makes loans on the security of real estate; specifically, an agricultural banking corporation in France whose loans are repaid in terminable annuities.— **c. item** (*Bookkeeping*), an entry on the credit side.— **Crédit Lyonnais,** see LYONNAIS.— **c.-man,** *n.* [U. S.] One who has charge of the credit department in a wholesale house, and has authority to say how much credit should be granted customers. **c.-clerk‡.— Crē"dit' Mo"bi'lier',** 1 krē'dı' mō'bı'yē'; 2 crē'dī' mō'bī'yē' [F.], a financial institution incorporated in France in 1852 for placing investments on security of personal property and for general financial operations; also, any one of various similar corporations, as that, chartered in Pennsylvania, which in 1863 undertook the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.— **c.-slip,** *n.* [Brit.] A deposit-slip.— **c.-union,** *n.* An association formed for the purpose of lending money to or obtaining credit for its members on the security of their real or personal property.— **letter of c.,** a commercial instrument issued by a merchant or banker authorizing the bearer to draw money from other bankers or merchants, or obtain goods on the credit of the person or firm issuing the letter.— **open c.,** a credit given to a customer at a bank or in trade against which he may draw without security.— **paper c.,** credit represented by some negotiable instrument, as an I. O. U., etc.

cred"it-a-bil'i-ty, 1 kred'ıt-ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 crĕd'ıt-a-bĭl'ı-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being creditable.

cred'it-a-bl(e', 1 kred'ıt-ə-bl; 2 crĕd'ıt-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Deserving or reflecting credit or esteem; praiseworthy; estimable. **2†.** Worthy of belief; credible.— **cred'it-a-bl(e-ness',** *n.*— **cred'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

cred'it-iv(e', 1 kred'ıt-ıv; 2 crĕd'ıt-ıv, *a.* [Rare.] Having the quality of believing in or accepting as true. [shire, Eng.

Cre'di-ton, 1 krī'dı-tən; 2 crē'dı-tŏn, *n.* A town in Devon-

cred'i-tor, 1 kred'ı-tər *or* -ter; 2 crĕd'ı-tor, *n.* **1.** One to whom another is indebted for money or merchandise; one who has a pecuniary claim against another: opposed to *debtor.* **2.** *Roman Law.* The party to a contract to whom a promise or promises are made. **3.** Same as CREDIT, 5 (2). **4†.** One who is surety for another. **5†.** One who believes, trusts, or credits. [L., < *creditus*, pp. of *credo*, believe.] **—chirography creditor,** a creditor who holds a written acknowledgment of the indebtedness from his debtor.— **creditor's bill** (*Law*), a bill in equity, filed by creditors, collectively, as a means of protecting their interest in a debtor's property where an execution at law is ineffective.— **general c.,** an unsecured creditor; one not preferred.— **preferred c.,** a creditor who is entitled by law to have his claim first satisfied from the assets of his debtor's estate, as the holder of a mortgage given prior to any other lien.— **secondary c.,** a creditor whose claim against a debtor or a fund stands second in priority of liens.— **cred'ı-tress** or **-rix,** *n.* A female creditor.

cre-dlv'i-ty, 1 krı-dıv'ı-tı; 2 cre-dĭv'ı-ty, *n.* A state of receptivity necessary to accept hypnotic suggestions.

cred'ner-ite, 1 kred'nər-ıt; 2 crĕd'ner-ıt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic iron-black to steel-gray copper manganite ($CuMn_2O_3$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< H. *Credner*, German geologist.]

cre'do, 1 krī'do; 2 crē'do, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Eccl.* A creed, as the Apostles' Creed: from the first word in the Latin version. **2.** *Mus.* A setting for the creed as used in a mass.

cre-du'li-ty, 1 krı-diū'lı-tı; 2 cre-dū'lı-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being credulous; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence; especially, a proneness to accept the marvelous.

> *Credulity* is the man's weakness, but the child's strength.
> LAMB *Essays of Elia, Witches* p. 99. [W. L. & CO.]

[< F. *crédulité*, < L. *credulita(t-)s*, < *credulus*; see CREDULOUS.] Syn.: see FANATICISM.

cred'u-lous, 1 kred'yu-lus; 2 crĕd'yu-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Apt or disposed to believe on slight evidence; believing improbable things; easily deceived. **2†.** Credited too readily. [< L. *credulus*, < *credo*, believe.] **— cred'u-lous-ly,** *adv.*— **cred'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

cree, 1 krī; 2 crē, *v.* [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *t.* To soften by boiling slowly, as rice; seethe; simmer. **II.** *i.* To become soft or pulpy by boiling or seething. **creavet; creevet.**

Cree', 1 krī; 2 crē, *n.* One of a tribe of the Algonkian stock of North-American Indians. See AMERICAN.— **Cree,** *a.*

Cree², *n.* Same as CREDHE.

Creech, 1 krīch; 2 crēch, **Thomas** (1659–1/-1700). An English translator of *Lucretius*, etc.

creedt, *vt.* To believe.

creed, 1 krīd; 2 crēd, *n.* **1.** A formal summary of fundamental points of religious belief; an authoritative statement of doctrine on points held to be vital, usually representing the views of a religious body; a confession of faith. Two ancient, brief, and comprehensive creeds, viz., the Apostles' and the Nicene, are accepted by the Church in general, and recited or chanted in most liturgies. **2.** That which is believed; belief or opinion in any matter; principle of action; doctrine.

> He declares to all nations that he will stand by his political *creed* against the world.
> A. GILMAN *Making of Am. Nation* ch. 21, p. 183. [H. P. CO.]

3. [Scot.] A severe reprimand; a moral lecture; also, a proverb. [< AS. *crēda*, < L. *credo*, believe.] **credet.** Syn.: see BELIEF; FAITH.— **Apostles' creed** (*Ch. Hist.*), the confession of faith most widely known and accepted in Christendom. It dates from A. D. 500, being preceded by a shorter Latin symbol extant as early as the 4th century, which the church fathers believed to have had apostolic authority, whence the name.— **Athanasian c.,** **Chalcedonian c., Nicene c., Niceno-Constantinopolitan c., Tridentine c.,** see ATHANASIAN, etc.— **creed-bound,** *a.* Confined within the limits of a creed; narrow; bigoted.— **creed'mon"ger,** *n.* A formulator of creeds; one who may be said to trade in forms of belief.— **creed of Pius IV.** (*R. C. Ch.*), a creed issued by Pope Pius IV. in 1564, comprising the Nicæno-Constantinopolitan creed and an abstract of the Tridentine declarations, and, since 1877, an acceptance of the definitions of the Vatican council.— **creed'al,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a creed.— **creed'-**

highest and lowest points respectively of any wave system. —**crest'-board"**, *n.* A decorated board forming the ridge of a roof.—**c. coronet** (*Her.*), a coronet with four strawberry-leaves occasionally placed under a crest. Often confused with a duke's coronet, which has eight such leaves.—**c.-stable**, *n.* A coping with an elevated and ornamental central ridge.—**c.-tile**, *n. Arch.* A ridge-tile, sometimes with a row of ornaments on its upper edge.—**cross-c.**, *n.* A ridge of enamel crossing the anterior surface of a tooth in a horizontal direction.—**dental c.** (*Embryol.*), a projection of vascular tissue formed along the line to be later occupied by the teeth.—**neural c.** (*Embryol.*), a continuous ridge formed along the line of closure of the medullary tube, from which the spinal ganglia develop.—**nuchal c.**, the hairy or feathery crest situated on the nape of the neck of some mammals and birds.—**procnemial c.** (*Ornith.*), the ridge on the anterior surface of the proximal extremity of the tibia for the attachment of muscles.

Crest[1], *n.* A town in Drôme department, France.

crest'ed, 1 krest'ed; 2 crĕst'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Adorned with a crest or plume; as, a *crested* helmet.

> G *crested* Lochiel, the peerless in might.
> CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* st. 3.

2. Having a crest or ridge-like process.—**crested auklet, fern, oriole**, etc. See AUKLET, etc.

crest'fall"en, 1 krest'fôl"n; 2 crĕst'fąl"n, *a.* **1.** Having the crest or head lowered; dispirited; dejected; cast down.

> Slinking back into the club somewhat *crestfallen* after his beating. THACKERAY *Four Georges*, p. 71. [E. & L. 1891.]

2. Having the upper part of the neck, on which the mane grows, sunk to one side: said of a horse.

crest'ing, 1 krest'iṅ; 2 crĕst'ing, *n.* A continuous ornament or a series of finials on the top of a wall or the ridge of a roof.

crest'less, 1 krest'lĕs; 2 crĕst'lĕs, *a.* Having no crest; without a coat of arms; of obscure family or birth.

Crest'line, 1 krest'lain; 2 crĕst'lin, *n.* A city in Crawford county, O.

crest-ol'a-try, 1 krest-ol'a-tri; 2 crĕst-ŏl'a-try, *n.* Court paid to rank or station; toadyism. [< CREST + Gr. *latreia*; see LATRIA.]

cres-ton'[1], 1 kres-tŏn"; 2 crĕs-tŏn', *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* The outcrop of a metalliferous vein.

Cres'ton[2], 1 kres'tan; 2 crĕs'ton, *n.* A city in Union county, Ia. [Range, Colo.: 14,233 ft. high.

Cres'tone Peak, 1 kres'tōn; 2 crĕs'tōn. Sangre di Cristo

Cres'well, 1 kres'wel; 2 crĕs'wĕl. Sir **Creswell** (1794–7/12 1863). An English lawyer; first judge of the Divorce Court, 1858.

Cres'wick, 1 kres'wik; 2 crĕs'wik, *n.* **1. Thomas** (2/12 1811–11/12 1869), an English landscape-painter; *London Road a Hundred Years Ago*, 1847. **2.** A borough in Talbot county, Victoria, Australia.

cre'syl, 1 kri'sil; 2 cre'syl, *n. Chem.* An organic radical (C_7H_7O) of the aromatic series. [< CREOSOTE + -YL.]—**cres'y-late**, *n.* An ester derived from cresol.—**cre-syl'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from cresyl.—**cresylic acid**, same as CRESOL. [CRESYL.

cres'y-ol, 1 kres'i-ōl *or* -ol; 2 crĕs'y-ŏl *or* -ŏl, *n.* Same as

cre-ta'ceous, 1 kri-tē'shus; 2 cre-tā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, resembling, or related to chalk; chalky. **2.** [C-] *Geol.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the third and latest of the periods comprised in the Mesozoic era, following the Jurassic period and preceding the Cenozoic era.

The rocks of the Cretaceous system are usually divided into a Lower and an Upper series. The further subdivision into groups varies with each province in which the system is developed, and the correlation of the various groups in the different provinces is not yet satisfactorily established. See chart of GEOLOGY.

[< L. *cretaceus*, < *creta*, chalk.] **cre-ta'ceal**‡; **cre-tac'ic**†.—**Cre-ta'ceous**, *n. Geol.* **1.** The Cretaceous or Chalk period or group. **2.** The system of rocks deposited during that period.—**cre-ta'ceous-ly**, *adv.* In a chalky manner; as chalk.

Cre'tan, 1 kri'tan; 2 crē'tan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Crete. **Cre'tic**‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Crete. **Crete**†. **2.** An ancient sophism, based on the reputation of the Cretans for lying. A Cretan said that Cretans always lied. He must therefore have lied himself when he said so; therefore the Cretans do not lie. St. Paul quotes Epimenides relative to this. *Titus* i, 12.

Cre'tian‡.—**Cretan bull** (*Greek Myth.*), the legendary bull beloved by Pasiphaë, whose capture formed the seventh labor of Hercules.—**C. carrot** (*Bot.*), an umbelliferous plant (*Athamanta cretensis*) of southern Europe, whose pleasantly aromatic fruit is used in medicine as a tonic and diuretic.—**C. hemp** (*Bot.*), the bastard hemp.

cre'tat-ed, 1 kri'tĕt-ed; 2 crē'tāt-ĕd, *a.* [Rare.] Rubbed with chalk.

crête[1], 1 krĕt; 2 crẹt, *n.* [F.] **1.** The earth thrown out of a ditch in a fortification, trench, etc. **2.** The most elevated part of a parapet or glacis. F. *Mil. Encyc.*

Crete[2], 1 krit; 2 crēt, *n.* **1.** [Anc. Cre'ta.] An island 50 m. long in the Mediterranean Sea; 3,326 sq. m.; capital, Canea; self-governing, under a high commissioner of the Powers, from 1898, and formally annexed by Greece, Dec. 14, 1913. Anciently one of the chief seats of the Mycenæan civilization. **2.** A city in Saline county, Neb.; seat of Doane College (Congregational), founded in 1872.

cre'tic, 1 kri'tik; 2 crē'tic. *Anc. Pros.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Composed of cretics. **2.** [C-] Cretan. **II.** *n.* A three-syllabled foot of five times in 6/8 time, thus, — ⏑ — (cēpērant), the ictus being on the first long, with a weaker stress on the second long. See AMPHIMACER. [< L. *Creticus*, < Gr. *Krētikos*, Cretan foot, < *Krētē*, Crete.]

cre'ti-fy, 1 kri'ti-fai; 2 crē'ti-fy, *tt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To change into chalk; calcify. [< L. *creta*, chalk, + *facio*, make.]—**cre"ti-fac'tion**, *n. Geol.* & *Physiol.* Same as CALCIFICATION. **cre"ti-fi-ca'tion**‡.

cre'tin, 1 kri'tin; 2 crē'tin, *n.* A person affected with cretinism.

> By far the most shocking objects were the *Cretins*, here strikingly numerous.
> LADY MORGAN *Italy, Piedmont* vol. i, p. 45. [v. w. 1821.]

[< F. *crétin.*]—**cre-tin'ic**, *a.*—**cre-tin'ize**, *tt.* To render cretinous.—**cre'ti-noid**, *a.* Resembling a cretin.—**cretinoid disease**, same as MYXEDEMA.—**cre'ti-nous**, *a.* Like a cretin; imbecile; idiotic.

Cret'in, 1 kret'in; 2 crĕt'in, **Joseph** (1800?–1/12 1857). A French priest and missionary; first bishop of St. Paul, Minn.

cre'tin-ism, 1 kri'tin-izm; 2 crē'tin-ism, *n. Pathol.* An incurable endemic malady characterized by bodily deformity and mental imbecility. It is frequently accompanied by goiter, and occurs among the inhabitants of high valleys in mountainous regions, as the Alps, Himalayas, etc.

cre"tin-o-ge-net'ic, 1 kri"tin-o-ji-net'ik; 2 crē"tin-o-ġe-nĕt'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Generating or producing cretinism.

cre'tion, 1 kri'shan; 2 crē'shon, *n. Rom. & Scots Law.* Time allowed to an heir to declare whether he would or would not accept an inheritance. [< L. *cretio*, < *cerno*, judge.]—**cre'tion-a-ry**, *a.*

Cre'tism, 1 kri'tizm; 2 crē'tism, *n.* A falsehood; a lie. See CRETAN, *n.* [< Gr. *Krētismos*, < *Krētizō*, speak like a Cretan, < *Krē(t-)s*, a Cretan.] **Cret'i-cism**‡.

cre-tonne', 1 kri-ton'; 2 cre-tŏn', *n.* A cotton fabric with unglazed surface, printed on one side in highly colored patterns: named for N. J. Creton (1798–1864), French publicist, and manufactured at Lisieux, in Calvados, France. Originally a strong white fabric of hempen warp and linen weft. [*creta*, chalk.]

cre'tose, 1 kri'tōs; 2 crē'tōs, *a.* Chalky. [< L. *cretosus*, < **cre'tous**, 1 kri'tus; 2 crē'tŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Same as CRETOSE.

Cre-u'sa, 1 kri-ū'sa; 2 cre-ų'sa, *n. Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Priam, wife of Æneas; killed or lost at the capture of Troy.

Creuse, 1 krūz; 2 crūs, *n.* **1.** A department in central France; 2,150 sq. m.; capital, Guéret. **2.** A river in Creuse department, France; 175 m. to Vienne river.

Creu"sot', 1 krū"sō'; 2 crū"sŏ', *n.* See LE CREUSOT.

Cre'utz, 1 kre'uts; 2 crē'ŭts, **Gustavus Philip, Count of** (1726–16/12 1785). A Swedish poet and diplomat; negotiated treaty with Franklin between Sweden and the United States; wrote *Epistle to Daphne*, etc.

creux, 1 krū; 2 crū, *n.* [F.] *Sculp.* Same as INTAGLIO.

Creux, 1 krū; 2 crū, **Cape.** The most E. point of Spain, and S. W. limit of Gulf of the Lion, Mediterranean Sea.

Creu'zer, 1 kroi'tsar; 2 crōi'tsĕr, **Georg Friedrich** (3/12 1771–2/12 1858). A German philologist and archæologist; *Mythology of Ancient Peoples.* [CAVALLY.]

cre"val-lé', 1 krē"va-lē'; 2 crẹ"va-lé', *n.* A cavally. [See

cre-vasse', 1 kri-vas'; 2 cre-văs', *n.* **1.** A deep crack or fissure in the ice of a glacier. **2.** [U. S.] A breach in the levee of a river. [F.; see CREVICE.]—**cre-vassé'**, *tt.*—**cre-vassed'**, *a.*

crève"cœur', 1 krāv"kūr'; 2 crẹv"cûr', *n.* [F.] **1.** A French variety of the domestic fowl, heavily crested and bearded, and having a comb formed like two horns. See FOWL. **2.** Heart-break; sorrow: literal sense.

crev'et, 1 krev'et; 2 crẹv'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A goldsmiths' melting-pot. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A cruet. [Var. of CRUET.]

Crev"et-ti'na, 1 krev"e-tai'na; 2 crẹv"ĕ-ti'na, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe of amphipods with small head and many-jointed foot-like maxilliipeds.—**crev'et-tine**, *a.* & *n.*

crev'ice, } 1 krev'is; 2 crẹv'iç, *tt.* [CREV'ICED, CREV'-
crev'is‡, } IST[8]; CREV'IC-ING, IS-SING[8].] **1.** To make crevices or fissures in; crack. **2**†. To channel.

crev'ice, *n.* **1.** A small fissure, as between two contiguous surfaces or between parts that are imperfectly joined; crack; cleft; chink. **2.** *Mining.* A fissure containing ore. [< F. *crevasse*, < *crever*, break, < L. *crepo*, crack.] **crev'acet**; **crev'in**‡. SYN.: see BREACH.

Cré"vier', 1 krē"vyē'; 2 crẹ"vyẹ', **Jean Baptiste** (12/12 1693–12/12 1765). A French historian: *History of the Roman Emperors*, etc. [crer'isse‡.

crev'is, 1 krev'is; 2 crĕv'is, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The crawfish.

crè-visse', 1 kre-vīs'; 2 crĕ-vīs', *n.* [OF.] A piece of armor made of steel plates sliding one over the other.

crew[1], 1 krū; 2 cru [Archaic], *imp.* of CROW, *v.*

crew[1], *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) The company of seamen belonging to one ship or boat: sometimes including officers, and legally including both master and officers unless specifically excepted.

> This bold navigator [Hudson] sailed from Gravesend on the 1st of May, 1607 . . . with a *crew* consisting of ten men and a boy.
> A. H. MARKHAM *Sir John Franklin* p. 81. [D. M. & CO.]

(2) The gang of a boatswain, gunner, carpenter, or other petty officer. **2.** A body of men organized or detailed for a particular work, as to run a train. **3.** A company of people in general; crowd: now usually either derogatory or humorous. **4.** Any band or troop of armed men.

> After the army there followed such a motley *crew* as no one can conceive. W. BESANT *For Faith and Freedom* p. 120. [H. 1889.]

5. [Local, Eng.] The Manx shearwater. **6**†. A reenforcement. [For ACCRUE, *n.*] SYN.: band, company, complement, force, gang, set. Compare synonyms for CABAL: COMPANY.—**brutting crew** (*Logging*), a gang of men who roll logs down an incline too steep for teaming.

crew[2], *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Any enclosure or pen for live stock or poultry.—**crew-yard**, *n.* A cattle-yard, with sheds.

crew[3]†, *n.* A pot: bowl: ewer.

Crewe, 1 krū; 2 cru, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing borough and railway center in Cheshire, England. **2.** A town in Nottaway county, Virginia.

crew'el, 1 krū'el; 2 cru'ĕl, *n.* A slackly twisted yarn of worsted, sometimes of worsted and silk, used in fancy-work and embroidery; also, the work itself. [Perhaps dim. of CLEW, *n.*, 3.]—**crew'el, *tt.***—**crew'el-stitch"**, *n.* A stitch used in crewel-work.—**c.-work**, *n.* Embroidery with crewel. **crew'el-le-ry**‡.

crew'els, 1 krū'elz; 2 cru'ĕls, *n.* [Scot.] Scrofula.

Crew'kerne, 1 krū'kərn; 2 cru'kern, *n.* A town in Somersetshire, England.

crlandet, *pa.* [F.] *Crying.* CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 3,138.

crib, 1 krib; 2 crĭb, *v.* [CRIBBED, CRIBD[8]; CRIB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enclose in or as in a crib; confine in a narrow place. **2.** To store (ears of corn) in a crib. **3.** [Colloq.] To steal; filch; plagiarize; translate with the aid of a crib; as, a child *cribs* a toy; an author *cribs* an idea or a metaphor; a student *cribs* a Latin exercise.

> Whether I *cribbed* them from Balzac . . . I cannot say.
> HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 317. [O. & CO. 1871.]

4. To line (the walls of a pit or shaft) with timbers or planking. **5.** [U. S. & Can.] *Logging.* (1) To enclose logs with a boom and place them on a raft. (2) To tow them with a tug. **II.** *i.* **1.** To occupy or be confined in narrow quarters. **2.** To use a crib or key in translating. **3.** To crib-bite; as, a horse *cribs.*—**crib'ber**, *n.* **1.** One who cribs. **2.** A crib-biter. **3.** Same as CRIB-STRAP.

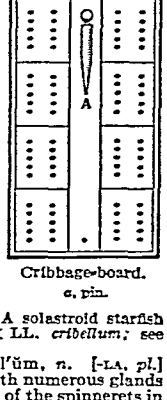
crib[1], *n.* **1.** A rack or manger in which hay or like food for cattle is placed and at which they feed; also, sometimes, a stall or pen for cattle.

> The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's *crib:* but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider. *Isaiah* i, 3.

2. A child's bedstead with side railings. **3.** A corn-crib. **4.** *Mining.* (1) A wooden frame, usually circular, upon which to build a brick wall or set a caisson. (2) A timber shaft-lining. (3) A timber wall-revetment. (4) *Cant.* Luncheon. **5.** A small raft. **6.** A cribwork. **7.** A strong floating foundation. **8.** [Thieves' Slang.] A house, especially a public house, warehouse, shop, or the like. **9.** A petty theft, or the thing taken. Hence: (1) Piracy or plagiarism in general. (2) [Colloq.] A key to a classical author, or any similar aid, written or printed, for the use of students who shun real study; pony; also, the unauthorized use of such aid by a student: often limited to such use in the classroom. (3) A habitual borrower. **10.** In cribbage, a set of cards made up of discards from the hand of each player. **11.** [Scot.] A reel used for yarn. **12.** A pound-net, bowl, or pound. **13.** Same as CRUIVE, 2. **14.** [C-] The star-cluster Præsepe in Cancer. **15.** [Prov. Eng.] A lockup. **16**†. A cottage; lodging; domicile; as, a snug *crib.* [< AS. *crib.*] **cribbet**; **cryb**†.—**crib'-bite"**, *tt.* To bite a crib, manger, or the like, at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar sound: said of a horse.—**c.-biter**, *n.*—**c.-dam**, *n.* A dam constructed on cribwork.—**c.-muzzle**, *n.* A muzzle for crib-biting horses.—**c.-strap**, *n.* A strap for the neck of a cribbing horse.

crib[2], *n.* Same as CRIBBLE: an abbreviation.

crib'bage, 1 krib'ij; 2 crĭb'ag, *n.* A game of cards played by two or more persons, in one form of which, called six-card cribbage, each player receives six cards and discards two, from which the dealer forms the crib. The dealer counts the points in his own hand and those in the crib. In two-handed five-card cribbage each player receives five cards and discards two. [< CRIB[1], *n.*, 10.]—**crib'bage-board"**, *n.* A board with holes and pegs, used for scoring in the game of cribbage.



Cribbage-board.
a, pin.

crib'ble, 1 krib'l; 2 crĭb'l, *tt.* [CRIB'BLED; CRIB'BLING.] To separate with a coarse sieve or riddle; sift.

crib'ble, *n.* **1.** A coarse sieve. **2.** Coarse flour or meal. [< F. *crible*, < LL. *cribellum*, dim. of L. *cribrum*, sieve.] **crib'let**†.—**crib'ble-bread"**, *n.*

crib'bled, 1 krib'ld; 2 crĭb'ld, *pa.* Covered with small punctures or dots, as in engraving or the decoration of wood or metal; finely dotted, speckled, or mottled, as the background of an engraving. Compare CRIBLÉ.

> The French style [of title-page] leaned to closer engraving on *cribbled* backgrounds. *The Nation* [New York] Nov. 12, 1891, p. 376.

cri-bel'la, 1 kri-bel'a; 2 cri-bĕl'a, *n.* A solastroid starfish (genus *Echinaster* or *Cribella*). [< LL. *cribellum*; see CRIBBLE.]

cri-bel'lum, 1 kri-bel'um; 2 cri-bĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Arach.* A special spinning-organ with numerous glands opening through fine pores, in front of the spinnerets in certain spiders, as the *Ciniflonidæ.* [LL.; see CRIBBLE, *n.*] **cri-brel'lum**‡.

cri"blé', 1 kri"blē'; 2 cri"blẹ', *a. Art.* Minutely punctured like a sieve, as a surface of metal or wood; picked out; dotted; cribbled. [F., < *crible*; see CRIBBLE, *n.*]

cri'bo, 1 krai'bo; 2 cri'bo, *n.* A large colubrine snake (*Spilotes corais*) of Trinidad.

crib'rate, 1 krib'rēt *or* krai'brēt; 2 crĭb'rāt *or* cri'brāt, *a.* Pierced with small holes; cribriform. [< L. *cribratus*, pp. of *cribro*, sift, < *cribrum*, sieve.]—**crib'rate punc'tate**, *a. Entom.* Marked with deep, closely set pits.—**cri-bra'tion**, *n. Pharm.* The act or process of cribbling or sifting. [The cribellum.

cri-brel'lum, 1 kri-brel'um; 2 cri-brĕl'ŭm, *n. Arach.*

crib'ri-form, 1 krib'ri-fôrm *or* krai'bri-fôrm; 2 crĭb'ri-fôrm *or* cri'bri-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a sieve; sieve-like; cribrate; as, the *cribriform* plate of the ethmoid bone, or of a starfish; the *cribriform* fascia of the thigh. [< L. *cribrum*, sieve, + -FORM.]—**cribriform cell, c. tissue.** Same as SIEVE-CELL, SIEVE-TISSUE.

Crib"ri-lin'i-dæ, 1 krib"ri-lin'i-di; 2 crĭb"ri-lin'i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of chilostomatous bryozoans, typified by the genus *Cribrilina.*—**crib"ri-lin'i-dan**, *a.* & *n.*

crib'rose, 1 krib'rōs *or* krai'brōs; 2 crĭb'rōs *or* cri'brōs, *a.* Cribriform. [< L. *cribrum*, sieve.]—**cribrose cell**, a cell having the walls perforated with numerous sieve-like pores.

crib'rum, 1 krib'rum; 2 crĭb'rŭm, *n.* [L.] *Math.* The sieve of Eratosthenes. See SIEVE.

crib'work", 1 krib'wûrk"; 2 crĭb'wûrk', *n.* A frame of logs piled one above another, each layer at right angles to the one beneath it, the whole being notched, spiked, or chained together and filled in with stones, used to support wharfs or to prevent water from washing out ground intended to be filled in; also, the work of constructing such a contrivance; by extension, also, a structure raised on such a foundation.

cric, 1 krik; 2 cric, *n.* A ring for deflecting the flame of a lamp that has a circular wick. [F., screw-jack.]

cri-cam'phi-tyle, 1 kri-kam'fi-tail; 2 cri-cămʹfi-tỵl, *n. Spong.* A rhabd sponge-spicule with concentric expansions and obtuse ends. [< Gr. *krikos*, ring, + *amphi*, at both ends, + *tylē*, lump.] Compare SPICULE.

cric-cal'trop, 1 kri-kal'trap; 2 cri-căl'trop, *n. Spong.* A caltrop sponge-spicule whose arms have concentric rings. [< Gr. *krikos*, ring, + CALTROP.]

Cric"e-ti'næ, 1 kris"i-tai'ni; 2 cric"e-tiʹnē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of muroid rodents with cheek-pouches; hamsters. **Cri-ce'tus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Boh. *crcek*, hamster.]—**cric'e-tine**, *a.* & *n.*

Crich'ton, 1 krai'tan; 2 cri'ton, **James**, commonly **The Admirable C.** (1/12 1560–1582), Scottish linguist, and scholar and soldier; murdered by Vincenzo, Prince of Mantua.

Crich'ton-Browne", 1 krai'tan-braun'; 2 cri'ton-brown', **Sir James** (1840–), an English physician and writer; Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy, 1875.

crich'ton-ite, 1 krai'tan-ait; 2 cri'ton-it, *n. Mineral.* A variety of ilmenite in which the proportion of titanic oxid is less than normal. [< Dr. *Crichton*, Russian physician.]

crick, 1 krik; 2 crik. **I.** *tt.* To turn or twist so as to produce a crick. **II.** *tt.* [Rare.] To produce a sound like the chirp of a grasshopper.

crick[1], *n.* A spasmodic affection of the muscles of the neck or back, causing temporary cramp or stiffness and making motion painful. [Cp. CRICK[2], CROOK.] **crykket**.

crick[2], *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A creek.

> At the few very modern villages, we heard native depot-masters report 'Right smart o' sickness down the *crick*.' A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* ch. 1, p. 18. [BL. & CO. 1867.]

2. A crack; crevice. [ganey; cricket-teal.

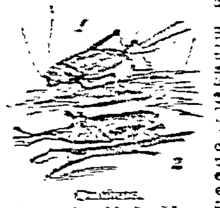
crick[3], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A teal.—**summer crick**, the gar-

crick[4], *n. Naut.* A small jack-screw. [Cp. CRIC.]

crick'et, 1 krik'et; 2 crĭk'ĕt, *tt.* To play cricket.—**crick'et-er**, *n.*

crick'et[1], *n.* **1.** A saltatorial gryllid orthopterous insect with very long and slender antennæ and ovipositor. *The chirping sound of the male is made by friction of the*

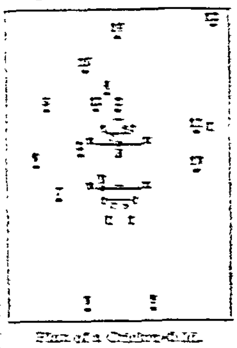
[illegible]



Crickets.
1. American black cricket. 2. European house-cricket.

[illegible]

crick'et, n. An outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and wickets, between two opposing sets numbering eleven each: called the national game of England, and popular also in Australia, Canada, and some parts of the United States. [illegible]



Plan of a Cricket-field.

[illegible]

crick'et, n. A small footstool. [illegible]

crick'et, n. Arch. A false roof or elevation in the pitch of a roof behind a chimney, etc., acting as a watershed.

crick'et-ings, n. pl. A kind of fine twilled flannel used for cricket-players' costumes.

Crick'lade. A town in Wiltshire, England.

cri'co-. From Greek krikos (< kirkos), a ring: a combining form. [illegible]

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place [illegible].

cri'coid. [illegible] I. a. Anat. [illegible] II. n. The cricoid cartilage. [< Gr. krikoeidēs, < krikos, ring, and see -oid.]

[illegible]

cried, pret. & pp. of CRY, v.

Crieff. A town in Perthshire, Scotland.

cri'er. One who makes public proclamation [illegible].

Cril'lon, Louis des Balbes de Berton de [illegible]. A French general [illegible].

[illegible]

crim. con. Abbr. Criminal conversation (adultery).

crime. n. 1. Law. An act that subjects the doer to legal punishment.

[illegible]

crim'i-nal, n. A person who has committed an offense punishable by law; one convicted of crime.

crim'i-nal'i-ty, n. The state or quality of being criminal; [illegible]

crim'i-noid. I. a. Of or pertaining to or tending to become a criminal. II. n. One who has inherited a tendency to crime.

crim'i-nate. 1. To accuse of a crime; impeach. [illegible] 2. To implicate in crime; incriminate. [illegible] 3. To censure as criminal; reproach; impugn. [< L. criminor (pp. criminatus), < crimen; see CRIME.] — **crim'i-na'tion**, n. The act of criminating or accusing. — **crim'i-na-tive**, a. — **crim'i-na'tor**, n. An accuser. — **crim'i-na-to-ry**, a. Accusing; involving accusation.

crim'i-ny. An exclamation of [illegible].

crim'i-no-gen'e-sis, n. Psychol. The beginning or origin of crime. [< L. crimen, crime, + GENESIS.]

crim'i-nog'ra-phy, n. Psychol. The scientific description of crime and criminals. [< L. crimen, crime, + -GRAPHY.]

crim'i-nol'o-gy, n. The scientific study and doctrine of crime and criminals. It includes (1) **general criminology**, treating of (a) the historical development of crime, (b) the physical characteristics of criminals, and (c) their mental characteristics, such as their grade of intelligence, the phenomena of criminal [illegible], etc.; and (2) **special criminology**, treating of typical cases, and the characteristics [illegible].

[illegible]

crimp. 1. To cause to contract into ridges or folds; bend or twist so as to give a wavy form [illegible]. [illegible]

crimp, n. 1. Anything crimped, as a lock of hair: used in the plural. 2. A crimper. 3. One who decoys people to a place where they are robbed, swindled, or impressed into the army or navy [illegible].

[illegible]

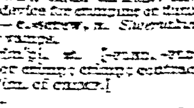
crimp'er. 1. One who or that which crimps [illegible].

crimp'ing. 1. The action of one who crimps. [illegible]

[illegible]

crim'son. 1. a. To make crimson. II. i. To become crimson; redden; blush.

crim'son, n. Of the color called crimson; deeply [illegible].



Crimson-speckled Moth.

[illegible]

crim'son, n. A red color having a tinge of blue, but lighter than purple; deep red in general. [< OF. [illegible]

cramoisyne, < LL. *carmesinus*, = Sp. *carmesin*; see CARMINE.] **crim'o-sint.**

crim'sond, *pp.* Crimsoned. S. S.

cri'nal, 1 krai'nal; 2 cri'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to hair; as, the *crinal* index. [< L. *crinalis*, < *crinis*, hair.]

cri-nan'thro-py, 1 kri-nan'thro-pi; 2 cri-nān'thro-py, *n.* Criticism or judgment of mankind: a nonce-word. [< Gr. *krinō*, judge, + *anthrōpos*, man.] — **cri-nan'thro-pist**, *n.*

cri-nate, 1 krai'nēt; 2 cri'nāt, *a.* Bearded with hairs; crinite. **cri'nat-ed‡.** — **crin'a-to-ry**, *a.* Crinitory.

crinch, 1 krinch; 2 crinch, *vt.* [Dial.] To cringe.

crin'cum¹, 1 krin'kum; 2 crin'cŭm, *n.* [Colloq.] A turn or twist; a whimsicality.

crin'cum²†, *n.* Venereal disease. **crin'come†.**

crine, 1 krain; 2 crin, *vt.* [Scot.] To shrink; wither.

crined, 1 krained; 2 crind, *a. Her.* Wearing hair or a mane: used generally when the hair or mane is of a different tincture from the body; as, a unicorn argent *crined* azure. [< F. *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair.]

crin'et, 1 krin'et; 2 crin'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A crinière. **2.** A fine bristly feather. [< F. *crin* (< L. *crinis*), hair.] **crin'el‡.**

cringe, 1 krinj; 2 crinġ, *v.* [CRINGED; CRING'ING.] **I.** *i.* To bow in servility or cowardice; crouch; wince; fawn; as, a *cringing* slave; *cringing* hypocrites.

Are these thy great men, these that *cringe* and creep,
And writhe through slimy ways to place and power?
LOWELL *To John G. Palfrey* st. 5.

II†. *t.* To draw together; distort. [< AS. *cringan*, yield.] — **cring'er**, *n.* **cringe'ling‡.** — **cring'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **cring'ing-ness**, *n.* [submission.

cringe, *n.* A low crouching; an act of servility or cowardly

crin'gle, 1 krin'gl; 2 crin'ġl, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* An eye, loop, or grommet in a sail, on the side of a rope, etc. Cringles are named from their use; as, **head-cringle, reef-c., tack-c.**, etc.

Cringle in a Rope.

2. [Eng.] A rope for fastening a gate. [< Ice. *kringla*, circle, dim. of **kring*; cp. D. *kring*, circle, Ice. *kring*, around.]

crin"i-cul'tur-al, 1 krin"i-kul'chur-al *or* -tiur-al; 2 crin"i-cŭl'chur-al *or* -tûr-al, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to the care and growth of the hair.

crin'id, 1 krin'id; 2 crin'id, *n. Zool.* Same as CRINOID.

cri"nière', 1 kri"nyār'; 2 cri"nyĕr', *n.* In medieval times, that part of a horse's armor which covered the back of the neck. [OF., < *crin* (< L. *crinis*), hair.]

cri-nif'er-ous, 1 kri-nif'er-us; 2 cri-nif'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing hair. [< L. *crinis*, hair, + *fero*, bear.]

crin'i-ger, 1 krin'i-jer; 2 crin'i-ġer, *n.* A turdoid or thrush-like bird (genus *Criniger*) of warm parts of the Old World, with terminal filaments to the feathers of the neck. [L., < *crinis*, hair, + *gero*, bear.]

cri-nig'er-ous, 1 kri-nij'er-us; 2 cri-nig'er-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Hairy.

cri-nip'a-rous, 1 kri-nip'a-rus; 2 cri-nip'a-rŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Producing hair. [< L. *crinis*, hair, + *parto*, produce.]

crin'i-tal, 1 krin'i-tal; 2 crin'i-tal, *a.* Same as CRINITE, 2.

cri'nite, 1 krai'nait; 2 cri'nit, *a.* **1.** Having or bearded with long weak hairs. **2.** Resembling a tuft of hair. [< L. *crinitus*, pp. of *crinio*, cover with hair, < *crinis*, hair.]

cri'nite, *n.* An encrinite. [< Gr. *krinon*, lily.]

crin'i-to-ry, 1 krin'i-to-ri; 2 crin'i-to-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Of hair; hairy.

cri-niv'o-rous, 1 kri-niv'o-rus; 2 cri-niv'o-rŭs, *a.* Hair-eating. [< L. *crinis*, hair, + *voro*, devour.]

crink¹, 1 krink; 2 crink, *vi.* To produce a sharp, cracking noise, especially a metallic one. [Imitative.]

crink², *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To turn or twist. **2.** To crimp or crinkle.

crink, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A turn or crumple.

crin'kle(e), 1 krin'kl; 2 crin'kl, *v.* [CRIN'KLED, CRIN'KLED; CRIN'KLING.] **I.** *t.* To form, mold, or move with bends, turns, twists, or wrinkles; corrugate.

II. *i.* **1.** To wind out and in; wrinkle; wave. **2†.** To cringe. **3.** To crackle metallically. [ME. *crenclen*, twist; freq. of **crink*, < AS. *crincan* (*cringan*); see CRINGE.] **crin'ckle‡.** [*a.* Wrinkled; crimpy.

crin'kle, *n.* A wrinkle; ripple; twist; sinuosity.— **crin'kly**, **crin'kle-root"**, 1 krin'kl-rūt"; 2 crin'kl-rōōt", *n.* The two-leaved pepperroot (*Dentaria diphylla*).

crin'kum-cran'kum, 1 krin'kum-kran'kum; 2 crin'kŭm-crăn'kŭm, *n.* An odd crooked figure or fanciful ornamentation; a zigzag.

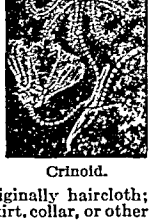
Odd angles, and *crinkum-crankums*, are like Idioms in a language. EARLE *English Prose* ch. 7, p. 266. [s. n. & co. 1891.]

[< CRINKLE.]

cri'no, 1 krai'no; 2 cri'no, *n.* A skin-disease of infants, caused by some parasite. [< L. *crinis*, hair.]

cri'noid, 1 krai'noid *or* krin'oid; 2 cri'nŏid *or* crin'ŏid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crinoidea*; containing crinoids. **cri-nol'dal‡.**

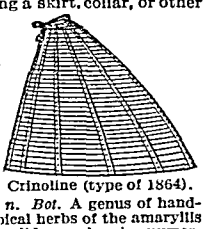
cri'noid, *n.* One of the *Pelmatozoa* or *Crinoidea*. The crinoids abounded in former periods of the world's history, and are still represented by many genera living mostly at considerable depths of the ocean.


Crinoid.

Cri-nol'de-a, 1 kri-nel'di-ə; 2 cri-nŏl'de-a, *n. pl. Echin.* A division of echinoderms. (1) A subclass of *Pelmatozoa* with the radial plates of the calyx bearing more or less branching arms and the mouth generally central. (2) An order of the class *Pelmatozoa*. (3) The class *Pelmatozoa*. [< Gr. *krinoeidēs*, lily-like, < *krinon*, lily; and see -OID.] — **cri-nol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

crin'o-line, 1 krin'o-lin *or* -līn; 2 crin'o-lin *or* -lin (XIII), *a.* Resembling crinoline, or serving an analogous purpose; as, a *crinoline* skirt.

crin'o-line, *n.* **1.** A stiff fabric, originally haircloth; hence, any material for stiffening a skirt, collar, or other part of a garment. **2.** A skirt stiffened with such fabric. **3.** A hoop-skirt. **4.** A device worn by divers to aid their breathing in deep water by reducing the pressure on the diaphragm. [F., < L. *crinis*, hair, + *linum*, flax.]


Crinoline (type of 1864).

cri'non, 1 kri'non; 2 cri'nŏn, *n.* A criniger. [< L. *crinis*, hair.]

cri'nose, 1 kri'nōs; 2 cri'nōs, *a.* [Rare.] Hairy.— **cri-nos'i-ty**, *n.*

Cri'num, 1 krai'num; 2 cri'nŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of handsome, frequently cultivated, tropical herbs of the amaryllis family, with tunicate bulbs and a solid scape bearing numerous long and narrow leaves and an umbel of large fragrant flowers. [< Gr. *krinon*, lily.]

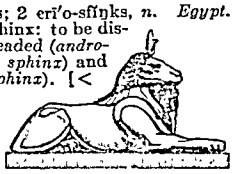
cri-ob'o-ly, 1 krai-ob'o-li; 2 cri-ŏb'o-ly, *n.* A Phrygian rite including bathing in the blood of sacrificial rams. [< Gr. *krios*, ram, + *ballo*, throw.]

Cri"o-ce-rat'i-dæ, 1 krai"o-si-rat'i-dī; 2 cri"o-çe-răt'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of fossil aptychidean cephalopods, generally united with *Scaphitidæ*. **Cri-oc'er-as**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *krios*, ram, + *keras*, horn.] — **cri"o-cer'a-tid**, *n.* — **cri"o-cer'a-tite**, *n.* A fossil of or like a crioceratid.— **cri"o-cer"a-tit'ic**, *a.* Of the nature of or like a crioceratite. **cri-oc'er-ate‡.** — **cri"o-cer'a-told**, *a.*

cri'o-phore, 1 krai'o-fōr; 2 cri'o-fōr, *n. Anc. Art.* A figure of a man bearing a ram. [< Gr. *krios*, ram, + *pherō*, bear.]

Cri-oph'o-ros, 1 krai-of'o-res; 2 cri-ŏf'o-rŏs, *n. Gr. Myth.* An epithet of Hermes.

cri'o-sphinx, 1 krai'o-sfiṅks; 2 cri'o-sfĭṅks, *n. Egypt. Archeol.* A ram-headed sphinx: to be distinguished from the man-headed (*androsphinx*, or usually simply *sphinx*) and the hawk-headed (*hieracosphinx*). [< Gr. *krios*, ram, + SPHINX.] **cri"o-ceph'a-lus‡.**


Criosphinx.

crip'ple, 1 krip'l; 2 crip'l, **crip'le**, } *v.* [CRIP'PLED, CRIP'LD; CRIP'PLING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To weaken or maim so as to deprive partially or completely of the use of a limb or limbs; injure so as to make a cripple; lame.

Charles V. . . . *commanded in person and in chief, even when* surrounded by veterans and *crippled* by the gout.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 118. [H. 1862.]

2. Figuratively, to impair or destroy the power of; disable; as, the army was *crippled* by its losses.

II†. *i.* To go lame; halt.

crip'ple, *a.* [Rare.] Affected with lameness; halting.

crip'ple, *n.* **1.** A maimed or lamed person or animal; one lacking the natural use of a limb or limbs. **2.** *Carp.* A piece used in making an extension, as of a beam or rafter, or as a support or makeshift. Compare CRIPPLING. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A rocky shallow part of a stream. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A piece of marshy land with the timber cut off, but otherwise unimproved. **5.** *Railroad.* A damaged passenger or freight car. **6.** A staging used in cleaning windows. **7.** [Dial., Eng. & Austral.] A disease affecting the bones of cattle. **8.** [Slang, Eng.] A sixpence. [< AS. *crypel* (in *eorth-crypel*, ground-creeper), < *creopan*; see CREEP.] **crep'ul‡**; **crip'el‡.** — **crip'ple-dom**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Cripples collectively. **2.** Lameness.— **crip'ple-ment**, *n.* The act of crippling, or the condition of being crippled.— **crip'ple-ness**, *n.* [Rare.] Lameness.— **crip'ple-raf"ter**, *n.* Same as CRIPPLE-TIMBER.— **c.-timber**, *n. Building.* A rafter cut to conform with the slant of the roof so that it may be framed into a hip or valley rafter.— **c.-window**, *n. Building.* A window in a sloping roof.

Crip'ple Creek. A town in Teller county, Colo.

crip'pler, 1 krip'lər; 2 crip'ler, *n.* A crimping-board or graining-board for leather.

crip'pling, 1 krip'liṅ; 2 crip'ling, *n.* One of a set of spars or timbers set up like crutches to support the weak outside wall of a building. **crip'ling‡.**

crip'ply, 1 krip'li; 2 crip'ly, *a.* Slightly crippled; lame.

cris, 1 kris; 2 cris, *n.* Same as CREESE.

Cris'field, 1 kris'fild; 2 cris'fēld, *n.* A town in Somerset county, Md.

Cri-sip'pus, *n.* Same as CHRYSIPPUS. CHAUCER *C. T.* 1. 6, 259.

cri'sis, 1 krai'sis; 2 cri'sis, *n.* [CRI'SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] **1.** A turning-point in the progress of an affair or of a series of events; a critical moment; a juncture on which depends a transition to better or worse; as, a financial *crisis*.

There is said to be a commercial *crisis* when a great number of merchants and traders at once either have, or apprehend that they shall have, a difficulty in meeting their engagements.
MILL *Political Economy* p. 338. [A. 1888.]

2. *Med.* (1) Any sudden or decisive change in the course of a disease, favorable or unfavorable. (2) A paroxysm or symptomatic change in the course of a chronic disease, as **gastric crisis** in progressive locomotor ataxia, **laryngeal c.** in posterior spinal sclerosis, etc. **3.** *Astrol.* A conjunction of heavenly bodies upon which a decisive issue depends. [L., < Gr. *krisis*, < *krinō*, decide.]

crisp, 1 krisp; 2 crĭsp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To roughen with slight undulations, as water; give a waved appearance to; ripple; crimp; corrugate; fret; crinkle; as, a *crisped* brook; to *crisp* crape. **2.** To twist or form into ringlets or rolls; curl; as, to *crisp* hair or nap. **3.** To make crisp or brittle; as, to *crisp* bacon. **4.** To make a crackling sound on by friction. **5.** [Rare.] To interweave; wreathe.

II. *i.* **1.** To form into little curls or scallops on the edge.

The ripple of the Lake was curling and *crisping* on the pebbles at his feet. FROUDE *Nemesis of Faith* p. 233. [D. M. B. 1879.]

2. To crackle. [< AS. *cyrpsian*, < L. *crispo*, curl, < *crispus*, curled.] — **crisp'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **crisp'ing-ness**, *n.* — **crisp'ing-ron**, *n.* An iron instrument for crisping or crimping hair or cloth. **c.-pin‡.**

crisp, *a.* **1.** Somewhat firm and brittle, and therefore crumbling readily, as that which is baked or fried brown; as, *crisp* cakes; *crisp* flakes of foam.

Lettuce is like conversation; it must be fresh and *crisp*.
C. D. WARNER *Summer in a Garden* ch. 9, p. 76. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. Terse or pithy in expression; curt; as, a *crisp* rejoinder. **3.** Brisk and lively in quality or character; fresh or refreshing; sharply vigorous or invigorating; bracing or stimulating; as, *crisp* air; a *crisp* fire. **4.** Exhibiting curls or waves; crinkled; crisped; crispated.

His hair is *crisp*, and black, and long.
LONGFELLOW *Village Blacksmith* st. 2.

5. See CRISPATE. **6.** [Archaic.] Exhibiting curve or bends; curled; as, *crisp* channels. [< AS. *crisp*, < L. *crispus*, curled.] **crispe‡.** Syn.: see BRIEF.— **crisp**, *n.* — **crisp'ly**, *adv.* — **crisp'ness**, *n.*

cris'pate, 1 kris'pēt; 2 crĭs'pāt, *a.* Having a crisped or curled appearance. (1) *Bot.* Curled up, as at the edges: said of leaves. (2) *Entom.* Having a wrinkled, fluted margin. [< L. *crispatus*, pp. of *crispo*; see CRISP, *v.*] **cris'pat-ed‡.**

cris-pa'tion, 1 kris-pē'shən; 2 crĭs-pā'shon, *n.* **1.** A slight contraction or spasmodic constriction; a wrinkling; as, the *crispation* of the capillary vessels in a flesh-wound. **2.** A minute ripple of a liquid's surface, caused by vibration. **3†.** A curling. **crisp'a-ture‡.**

crisp'er, 1 krisp'ər; 2 crĭsp'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which curls, crisps, or corrugates. **2.** A crisping-iron or -pin.

Cris'pi, 1 kris'pī; 2 cris'pī, **Francesco** (10/41819–8/11901). An Italian statesman.

Cris'pin, 1 kris'pin; 2 cris'pin, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **D. Kris'pijn**, 1 kris'pain, 2 cris'pin; **F. Cré"pin'**, 1 krē'pañ', 2 cre"păñ'; **Cris"pin't**; **G. Cris'pus**, 1 kris'pŭs, 2 crĭs'pus; **It. Cris-pi'no**, 1 kris-pi'no, 2 crĭs-pi'no; **Cris'-pot**; **Sp. Cris'po**, 1 kris'po, 2 crĭs'po; **Sw. Kris-pin'**, 1 kris-pin', 2 crĭs-pĭn'; **L. Cris-pi'nus**, 1 kris-pai'nus, 2 crĭs-pi'nŭs. **Cris'pust.** **2. Saint** (–287), a legendary Roman martyr; shoemaker; beheaded as a Christian. **3.** *A shoemaker: thus called after St. Crispin, the patron saint of the craft.* **4.** [U. S.] A member of the Knights of St. Crispin, a shoemakers' trade-union. **5.** The witty and intriguing conventional valet of French comedy. [< L. *crispus*, curly.] — **St. Crispin's day**, the 25th of October.

crispt, *pp.* Crisped. S. S.

Cris'pus, 1 kris'pus; 2 crĭs'pŭs, *n. Bib. Acts* xviii, 8.

crisp'y, 1 krisp'i; 2 crĭsp'y, *a.* **1.** Made into ringlets; curled. **2.** Easily cracked and broken; brittle. **3.** Fresh and stimulating.

The infinite ether wrapt the *crispy* air.
E. C. STEDMAN *Alice of Monmouth* div. xx, st. 1.

cris'sal, 1 kris'əl; 2 crĭs'al, *a. Ornith.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the crissum. **2.** Having a bright-colored crissum.

criss'cross", 1 kris'krōs"; 2 crĭs'crŏs", *vt.* To cross or interlace in many lines.

criss'cross", *a.* Crossing one another in different directions: said of lines or the like.

His puckered forehead unravels its entanglement of *criss-cross* wrinkles. HAWTHORNE *Mosses* p. 163. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

criss'cross", *n.* **1.** The cross or signature of one who can not write. **2.** A congeries of lines intersecting one another at different points. **3.** A child's game, tit-tat-to. It is played in the interspaces of two pairs of parallel lines crossing each other, one player making a cipher, the other a cross in turn, the object being to get three crosses or three ciphers in a straight line. [Cor. of *Christ-cross*, for CHRIST'S CROSS.]

criss'cross", *adv.* In different crossing directions; cross-wise; in a tangled manner.

criss'cross"-row", *n.* Same as CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

cris'set, 1 kris'et; 2 crĭs'ĕt, *n.* A coopers' barrel-heater. [Var. of CRESSET.]

cris'sum, 1 kris'um; 2 crĭs'ŭm, *n. Ornith.* The under tail-coverts; the region or feathers about the anus. See illus. under BIRD. [< L. *crisso*, move the haunches.]

cris'ta, 1 kris'tə; 2 crĭs'ta, *n. Anat.* A ridge or crest for the attachment of a muscle. [L., crest.] — **crista acustica** (*Anat.*), one of the ridges in the internal ear to which filaments of the auditory nerve are distributed. See illus. under LABYRINTH.— **c. ethmoidei** (*Ich.*), the ethmoid bone.— **c. femoris**, same as LINEA ASPERA.— **c. galli** (*Anat.*), a process on the ethmoid bone for attachment of the dura mater. See illus. under SINUS.— **c. helicis** (*Anat.*), in the external ear, the continuation downward of the helix into the cavity of the concha.— **c. inferior** (*Ornith.*), a ridge of the lower border of the humerus of a bird.— **c. superior** (*Ornith.*), a ridge of the upper border of the humerus of a bird for the pectoralis major muscle.— **c. tympanica** (*Anat.*), the line of the tympanic ring to which the drum of the ear is attached.— **c. ulnæ** (*Anat.*), the external border of the inner bone of the forearm.

cris'tal†, *a.* & *n.* Crystal.

Cris'tall, 1 kris'təl; 2 crĭs'tal, **Joshua** (1767–10/11 1847). An English artist; founder of the Society of Painters in Water-colors.

cris'tate, 1 kris'tēt; 2 crĭs'tāt, *a.* Crested; also, carinate. [< L. *cristatus*, < *crista*, crest.] **cris'tat-ed‡.**

Cris"ta-tel'li-dæ, 1 kris"tə-tel'i-dī; 2 crĭs"ta-tĕl'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of fresh-water phylactolæmatous polyzoans with locomotive colonies. **Cris"ta-tel'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cristatus*; see CRISTATE.] — **cris"ta-tel'lid**, *n.*— **cris"ta-tel'loid**, *a.*

cris-ta'to-ru-gose', 1 kris-tē'to-ru-gōs'; 2 crĭs-tā'to-ru-gōs'. *a. Bot.* Having deep, sharp-edged wrinkles, as a leaf. [< L. *cristatus* (see CRISTATE) + RUGOSE.] **cris-ta'to-ru'gous‡.**

Criste'masset, *n.* Christmas.

crist'i-form, 1 krist'i-fōrm; 2 crĭst'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a crest. [< L. *crista*, crest, + -FORM.] **crest'i-form‡.**

cris-tim'a-nous, 1 kris-tim'ə-nus; 2 crĭs-tĭm'a-nŭs, *a.* Having the claws crested, as calappoid crabs. [< L. *crista*, crest, + *manus*, hand.]

Cris-ti'no, 1 kris-ti'no; 2 crĭs-tī'no, *n. Sp. Hist.* An opponent of the Carlists and supporter of the Queen Regent Maria Christina (1806–1878).

cris"ti-o-tom'e-ter, 1 kris"ti-o-tem'i-tər; 2 crĭs"ti-o-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument by means of which the composition and the pressure of gases can be ascertained quickly. [Appar. < L. *crista*, crest, + Gr. *ous*, ear, + *metron*, measure.]

cris'to-bal-lite, 1 kris'to-bal-ait; 2 crĭs'to-băl-īt, *n. Mineral.* A dull-white silicon dioxid (SiO_2) that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is closely related to tridymite. [< *Cristobal*, Mexico.]

Cris"to-fo'ri, 1 kris"to-fō'ri; 2 crĭs"to-fō'rī, **Bartolomeo** (5/4 1655–1/17 1731). A harpsichord-maker of Padua, who invented the pianoforte. **Cris"to-fa'li‡.**

crit., *abbr.* Critical; criticism; criticized.

cri-te"ri-ol'o-gy, 1 krai-ti"ri-ol'o-ji; 2 cri-tē"ri-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The doctrine of the more ultimate standards of correct judgment. [< CRITERION + -LOGY.]

cri-te'ri-on, 1 krai-ti'ri-ən; 2 cri-tē'ri-on, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A standard by which to determine the correctness of a judgment or conclusion, especially some well-established truth or principle; the test to which a rule of judgment refers; as, knowledge is no *criterion* of character.

There is but one ultimate *criterion* of certainty, namely, self-evidence, or simple evidence.
MIVART *Nature and Thought* p. 65. [K. P. & CO. 1882.]

2. *Math.* An expression used in determining the value of a mathematical form. [< Gr. *kritērion*, < *krinō*, judge.] **cri-te'ri-um‡.** Syn.: measure, rule, standard, test, touchstone.— **Galois's criterion** (*Math.*), a rule that the radical solvents of irreducible equations must be all primes.— **cri-te'ri-on-al**, *a.*

crith¹, 1 krith; 2 crĭth, *n.* A chemical unit of mass for gases, the mass of one liter of hydrogen. [< Gr. *krithē*, barley-corn.]

crith², 1 krith; 2 crĭth, *n.* [Ir.] A dorsal protuberance.

crith'o-man"cy, 1 krith'o-man'si; 2 crĭth'o-măn'cy, *n.* Divination by means of barley-meal or cake offered in sacrifice. [< Gr. *krithē*, barley, + -MANCY.]

Cri'ti-as, 1 krish'i-əs; 2 crish'i-as, *n.* **1.** An Athenian sculptor of the 5th century B. C. **2.** An Athenian poet and orator of the 5th century B. C.; one of the Thirty Tyrants.

crit'ic†, *vt.* To criticize. **cri-tique'†.**

crit'ic, 1 krit'ik; 2 crĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to criticism or critics; critical; as, a *critic* taste.

crit'ic, *n.* **1.** One who judges of the qualities of anything by some standard, criterion, or canon, particularly one who so judges productions of literature and art; one skilled in criticism; a reviewer. **2.** One who is severe in judging; a faultfinder; caviler. **3.** The doctrine of literary judgment and its canons; the science or art of criticism. **4.** The product of such judging; a critique or review. [< F. *critique*, < L. *criticus*, < Gr. *kritikos*, < *krinō*, judge.] SYN.: see AMATEUR.

crit'i-cal, 1 krit'ı-kəl; 2 crĭt'ı-cal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a critic or criticism; exhibiting criticism; as, *critical* skill; a *critical* article.

It seems that the creative faculty and the *critical* faculty cannot exist together in their highest perfection.
MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 36. [A. 1880.]

2. Disposed to judge or discriminate with care and precision; competent to criticize; of fine and delicate taste and judgment; fastidious; as, a *critical* audience stimulates the performers. **3.** Given to severe judgments; harsh in criticism; faultfinding; carping; as, he is so *critical* that nobody can please him. **4.** Based upon principles or methods of criticism; analytical; thorough; exact; as, *critical* treatment of a subject. **5.** Of the nature of or preliminary to a crisis; attended with danger; perilous; as, a *critical* moment; a *critical* situation. **6.** Having to do with decisive judgment; assisting in determination or decision; as, *critical* evidence. **7.** *Med.* Pertaining to a crisis in the course of a disease, as a paroxysm or symptomatic change; as, the seventh will be the *critical* day in his case. **8.** *Math.* Relating to the coalescence of different values. [C.] **9.** Having extremely slight points of distinction; differing in minute particulars; as, *critical* species of shells. **10.** [C–] Of or pertaining to a school of Bible critics characterized by greater latitude than the school of the Traditionalists. SYN.: see CAPTIOUS.— **critical age**, menopause.— **c. angle** (*Optics*), the least angle of incidence at which a ray is totally reflected.— **c. current** (*Elec.*), that current at which a certain result is reached; in a dynamo, that value of current at which the characteristic curve departs from a nearly straight line.— **c. days**, in the course of a disease, the days on which a crisis is likely to occur.— **c. density** (*Physics*), the density of a body at its point of transition from a liquid to a gas.— **c. function** (*Math.*), any function that is symmetric of the differences of an equation's roots.— **c. period**, same as CLIMACTERIC, *n.*— **c. philosophy**, the philosophy of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), contained in the *Critique of Pure Reason*, the *Critique of Practical Reason*, and the *Critique of the Judgment*: so called because Kant undertook to make a critical and critically complete examination of the entire cognitive faculty of man as applied in science, philosophy, and the maxims governing conduct and art. See KANTIANISM.— **c. point.** **1.** *Math.* A point at which two values of a function become equal. **2.** *Physics.* A point of temperature above which a given gas can not be reduced to a liquid form by pressure, the discontinuity between the gaseous and liquid forms being lost.— **c. pressure** (*Physics*), the pressure required at critical temperature to cause a gas to liquefy.— **c. solution temperature** (*Phys. Chem.*), the temperature above which a substance is soluble in any proportion in its solvent.— **c. speed** (*Elec.*), that rate of speed upon the attainment of which (1) a series dynamo excites itself, (2) a compound-wound dynamo has constant potential, or (3) a small change in rotation-speed of any dynamo greatly changes the electromotive forces.— **c. state** (*Physics*), an unstable condition of a substance when on the point of changing from a liquid to a vapor, or vice versa, defined by its critical temperature and its critical pressure. The former is the highest temperature at which that particular substance can exist in the liquid state at any pressure. Its value varies with different substances. The latter is the vapor-pressure at the critical temperature. For example, the critical temperature for carbon dioxid is 31° C.; and its critical pressure is 73 atmospheres.— **c. temperature.** **1.** A temperature which is characterized by a change or transition. **2.** Same as CRITICAL POINT, 2.— **c. volume** (*Physics*), the volume denoted by unity divided by the critical density.— **crit"i-cal'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being critical. **2.** [Rare.] A critical observation; a criticism.— **crit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **crit'i-calness**, *n.*

crit'ic-as-ter, 1 krit'ık-as-tər; 2 crĭt'ic-ăs-ter, *n.* A petty critic; a term of contempt. [Dim. < L. *criticus*; see CRITIC.]

crit'i-cis"a-bl(e", **crit'i-cise**, etc. Same as CRITICIZABLE, etc.

crit'i-cism, 1 krit'ı-sizm; 2 crĭt'ı-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** The act or art of criticizing, or judging by some standard, or a judgment thus formed; formulated opinion.

Criticism of works of art really means intelligence brought to bear upon them to interpret them to the people.
TRUEWITT in *Contemporary Review* May, 1869, p. 101.

2. The principles or rules for judging anything, especially works of literature or art; the science made up of such principles and rules; as, literary *criticism*. **3.** The application of rules in the examination and exhibition of the excellences and defects of works of literature and art. **4.** Harsh or unfavorable judgment. **5.** *Metaph.* The critical method, and its results, as this method was applied in the critical philosophy of Kant. **6.** *Theol.* Detailed inquiry into the origin, integrity, authority, and text of literary and historical documents, especially of the Bible. In this usage, the **lower criticism** commonly deals with the text of such productions and the reconstruction of the autograph originals; the **higher criticism** with the historical and literary features and internal evidence generally. SYN.: see ANIMADVERSION.

crit'i-cize, } 1 krit'ı-saiz; 2 crĭt'ı-çĭz, *v.* [-CIZED; -CIZ-
crit'i-cise, } ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To examine critically; discover and pass judgment on the merits and demerits, beauties, and blemishes of (a work of literature or art); as, to *criticize* a poem or a painting.

Parnell . . . often *criticised* English ways.
MCCARTHY in *Contemporary Review* Nov., 1891, p. 686.

2. To judge severely; detect and expose defects or failures in; censure.

II. *i.* To act the critic; express critical judgment and opinions; animadvert. SYN.: see EXAMINE; REVIEW.
— **crit'i-cist**, *n.* An advocate of the critical philosophy; Kantist.— **crit'i-ciz"(or -cis")a-bl(e"**, *a.* Capable of being criticized; open to criticism.— **crit'i-ciz"er** or **-cis"er**, *n.*— **crit'i-ciz'ing-ly** or **-cis'ing-ly**, *adv.*

crit'le-kin, *n.* [Rare.] A petty critic. **crit'le-ule‡.**

crit'i-cold, 1 krit'ı-kəld; 2 crĭt'ı-cōld, *n.* [Rare.] *Math.* A differential invariant; used by Cockle.

cri-tique', 1 kri-tik'; 2 cri-tīk', *n.* **1.** A critical examination, analysis, or estimate of any subject, especially in art or literature; a criticism or critical review; as, a *critique* of a play.

All time given to writing *critiques* on the works of others would be much better employed if it were given to original composition.
M. ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* 1st ser. i, p. 3. [MACM. 1883.]

2. The art of criticism; the system of rules and principles underlying criticism. **3.** *Philos.* The critical examination of man's cognitive faculty, especially as conducted in the three *Critiques* of Kant.

By the *critique* of the reason Kant understands the examination of the origin, extent, and limits of human knowledge.
UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. ii, § 122, p. 154. [s. 1874.]

4†. A critic. [F.; see CRITIC.]

crit'lings, 1 krit'lıŋz; 2 crĭt'lings, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Cracklings.

Crit"o-la'us, 1 krit"o-lē'us; 2 crĭt"o-lā'ŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher of the 2d century B. C. **Kri-to'la-os‡** [Gr.].

Cri'ton, 1 krai'tən; 2 crī'ton, *n.* A Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates. **Cri'to‡**; **Kri'tōn‡** [Gr.].

Crit'ten-den, 1 krit'n-den; 2 crĭt'n-dĕn, *n.* **1. George B.** (3/20 1812–11/27 1880), an American Confederate general; son of succeeding. **2. John Jordan** (9/10 1787–7/25 1863), an American statesman: introduced Crittenden compromise. See under COMPROMISE. **3. Thomas** (8/11 1815–7/21 1893), a United States general; son of John J. **4.** A county in E. Arkansas; 623 sq. m.; county-seat, Marion. **5.** A county in W. Kentucky; 390 sq. m.; county-seat, Marion.

crit'ter, 1 krit'ər; 2 crĭt'er, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A creature; especially, a domestic animal. **2.** [Ir.] Sympathetic term applied to one in sorrow or destitute circumstances; as, the poor *critter*.

Creature, or rather '*critter*' is much too honourable a term for such an animal [as an opossum], being appropriated to cattle. . . . A 'Possum, Sir, is not a *critter*, but a varmint.
F. H. GOSSE *Letters from Alabama* letter xi, p. 234. [M. & c. 1859.]

crit'ther-a, 1 krith'ər-ə; 2 crĭth'er-ə, *n.* [Ir.] A hunchback **crit-theen'‡.**

cri-vetz', 1 kri-vetz'; 2 cri-vĕtz', *n.* [Slav.] A violent northeasterly wind of Roumania; literally, wind of the north.

Cri'xas, 1 kri'shəs; 2 crī'shās, *n.* A river in Goyaz, Brazil; 200 m. long to Rio Grande.

criz'zle, 1 kriz'l; 2 crĭz'l, *vi.* [CRIZ'ZLED; CRIZ'ZLING.] To become wrinkled or speckled, as the skin when affected by cold. [For *crisple*, < CRISP, *v.*] **criz'le‡.**

criz'zle, *n.* A roughness on the surface of glass, clouding its transparency. **criz'zel‡.**

cro, 1 krō; 2 crō, *n.* [Scot.] Same as WERGILD. **croy‡.**

croak, 1 krōk; 2 crōk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To utter with a croak; utter in a hoarse, guttural tone; as, he *croaked* his apology. **2.** [Rare.] To herald by a croak; as, the frog *croaks* the coming of eventide.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a harsh guttural sound, like that of a frog, raven, or person afflicted with extreme hoarseness. **2.** To talk in a doleful or complaining tone; forebode evil; grumble.

They go *croaking* to the end of their days.
H. W. BEECHER *Pulpit Pungencies* No. cxxi, p. 84. [c. & co. 1866.]

3. [Slang.] To die: from the croaking sound of the death-rattle. [< AS. *crăcettan* (imitative).] **croket.** SYN.: see COMPLAIN.

croak, *n.* A hoarse, hollow, low-pitched vocal sound, as of a bullfrog; hence, figuratively, a doleful or foreboding speech.

croak'er, 1 krōk'ər; 2 crōk'er, *n.* **1.** One who croaks or forebodes evil; a grumbler; alarmist.

And sturdy *croakers* chant the counter song,
That man grows worse and everything is wrong.
SAXE *Good Time Coming* st. 1.

2. A bird or animal that croaks. **3.** [Slang.] A corpse. **4.** [U. S.] (1) One of various sciænoid fishes that make a croaking sound, as the fresh-water drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*), and *Micropogon undulatus* of the Atlantic coast. (2) A surf-fish (*Ditrema jacksoni*).— **black croaker**, the red roncador. See RONCADOR.— **silver c.**, a sciænoid fish (*Bairdiella chrysura*) found in the waters of the Atlantic coast of the United States.— **white c.**, a variety of queenfish.

Croak'er, *n.* In Goldsmith's *Good-natured Man*, Miss Richland's guardian, "a poor, fretful soul."

Croak'er & Co. Pseudonym of Joseph R. Drake and Fitz-Greene Halleck; *Croaker Papers*, 1819.

croak'ing, 1 krōk'ıŋ; 2 crōk'ing, *pa.* **1.** Harsh; guttural; as, a *croaking* voice. **2.** Given to grumbling or foreboding.

croakt, *pp.* Croaked. S. S.

croak'y, 1 krōk'ı; 2 crōk'y, *a.* **1.** Having a croaking sound or tone; hoarse. **2.** *Naut.* Much curved: said of a plank.

Cro'at, 1 krō'at; 2 crō'ăt, *n.* **1.** A Slavic native of Croatia, south of Hungary. **2.** One of the irregular light cavalry formerly belonging to the Austrian army: so called because many Croats served in that body.

Croa-tan', 1 krō-tan'; 2 crō-tăn'. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Croatan, an island formerly off the coast of North Carolina, or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Croatan Island, colonized in 1587 by Sir Walter Raleigh, or one of his descendants: supposed to have been merged with a neighboring Indian tribe. **Croatan Indian‡.**

Croa-tan' Sound. A sound between Dare county and Roanoke Island, N. C.; connects Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds.

Cro-a'ti-a, 1 kro-ē'shı-ə; 2 cro-ā'shı-a. **Turk'ish.** Old name of a district in the N. W. part of Bosnia; now part of Jugo-Slavia; chief town, Bihacs.

Cro-a'ti-a and Sla-vo'ni-a. A former province in Hungary; 16,773 sq. m.; capital, Agram.

Cro-a'tian, 1 kro-ē'shən; 2 cro-ā'shan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Croatia or the Croats. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Croat. **2.** The Croatian dialect, belonging to the southern Slavonic branch of the Aryan languages.

croc, 1 krok; 2 crŏc, *n.* **1.** The rest from which a harquebus was fired. **2.** A kind of mace. **3.** The hook-shaped blade of a halberd or partizan. [OF.; see CROCHET.]

cro-card', 1 kro-kärd'; 2 cro-cärd', *n.* A base metal coin. See CROCKARD.

cro'ce-in, 1 krō'sı-ın; 2 crō'çe-ın, *n.* *Chem.* One of many artificially produced yellow and bright-red dyes, generally formed of diazo and sulfonic-acid derivatives of benzene and naphthol. These dyes are named according to their color, intensity, etc. The most important are: **Brilliant crocein 3 B**, an *acid* dye used for paper-pulp; **crocein B**, an azo dye used in dyeing silk red; **crocein orange**, **crocein scarlet**, etc. [< CROCUS.]

cro'ce-o-, 1 krō'sı-o-; 2 crō'çe-o-. *Chem.* A combining name-form employed to designate certain compounds of cobalt. They are yellow in color and complex in character, as *croceo* cobaltic sulfate ($Co_2(NH_3)_{12}(NO_3)_6SO_4$). [< L. *croceus*, yellowish, < *crocus*, < Gr. *krokos*, saffron.]

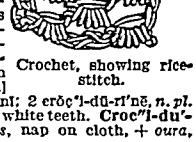
cro'ceous, 1 krō'shəs; 2 crō'shĕs, *a.* Yellowish, like saffron. [< L. *croceus*, < *crocus*; see CROCUS.]

cro'ce-tin, 1 krō'sı-tin; 2 crō'çe-tin, *n.* *Chem.* A red compound ($C_{24}H_{46}O_8$) derived from crocin, yielding a brilliant yellow dyestuff.

croche, 1 krōch; 2 crōch, *n.* A knob at the top of a deer's antler. [OF., hook, < *croc*; see CROCHET.]

cro-chet', 1 kro-shē'; 2 cro-çhe', *v.* **I.** *t.* To make by crocheting; as, to *crochet* a shawl. **II.** *i.* To knit worsted, silk, or other thread into a fabric with a single hooked needle.

cro-chet', *n.* **1.** A kind of fancy-work produced by looping or entwining wool, silk, linen, or cotton thread into a fabric by a crochet-needle. **2.** *Fort.* See CROTCHET. **3†.** A hagbut. [F., dim. of *croc*, < Ice. *krōkr*, hook.]— **cro-chet'-nee"dle**, *n.* A needle with a hooked end, used in crochet-work. **c.-hook‡.**— **c.-work**, *n.*


Crochet, showing rice-stitch.

cro"che-teur'†, *n.* A porter; carter.

cro'ci-a-ryt, *n.* *Ecc.* An archbishop's cross-bearer.

cro-cid'o-lite, 1 kro-sid'o-lait; 2 cro-çĭd'o-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** A fibrous, silky, blue or green hydrous silicate ($NaFeSi_2O_6$). **2.** A yellow alteration product of this silicate used as a gem-stone; tiger's-eye. [< Gr. *krokō(d-)s*, nap on cloth, < *krekō*, weave; and see -LITE.]

Croc"i-du-ri'næ, 1 kros"ı-diu-rai'nı; 2 crŏc"ı-dū-rī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of shrews with white teeth. **Croc"i-du'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kroky(d-)s*, nap on cloth, + *oura*, tail.]— **cro-cid'u-rine**, *a.*

cro'cin, 1 krō'sın; 2 crō'çin, *n.* *Chem.* The coloring-matter ($C_{44}H_{70}O_{28}$) of saffron and of Chinese yellow-pods (*Gardenia grandiflora*), used as a dyestuff, especially for yellow silks. [< CROCUS.]

cro'cine, 1 krō'sın *or* -sin; 2 crō'çin *or* -çĭn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the crocus.

crock[1], 1 krok; 2 crŏk, *vt.* To store in a crock, as butter.

crock[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] To blacken or soil, as with crock or soot; as, the pot *crocked* me. **II.** *i.* To impart crock or dye to other articles or objects; as, the cloth *crocks*.

crock[3], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To decrease; decay.

crock[1], *n.* An earthen pot or jar or other piece of crockery; also, a fragment of earthenware; a potsherd. [< AS. *crocca*, crock.]— **crock'-saw"**, *n.* The saw-like plate or bar on which crocks were placed in old fireplaces.

crock[2], *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** The black product of combustion that collects in chimneys or on cooking-utensils; soot. **2.** The coloring-matter that rubs off from cloth; smut. **3.** One who is not expert at a game; a duffer; also applied disparagingly to broken-down ewes or horses.

crock[3], *n.* A small curl. [Var. of CROOK.]

crock[4], *n.* [Scot.] An old ewe.

crock[5], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stool. Compare CRICKET[3].

crock[6], *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hellgrammite.

crock'a-ni'tion, 1 krok'ə-nish'ən; 2 crŏk'a-nish'on, *n.* [Scot.] Fragments produced by a blow; destruction.

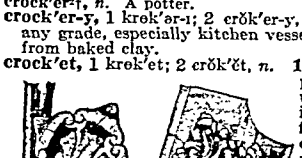
crock'ard, 1 krok'ərd; 2 crŏk'ard, *n.* A foreign-minted coin of base metal used in England in the 13th century: prohibited under Edward I. [< OF. *croquart*, wretch.]

crock'er[1], 1 krok'ər; 2 crŏk'er, *n.* [Eng.] The laughing gull.

crock'er[2]†, *n.* A potter.

crock'er-y, 1 krok'ər-ı; 2 crŏk'er-y, *n.* Earthenware of any grade, especially kitchen vessels or utensils made from baked clay.

crock'et, 1 krok'et; 2 crŏk'ĕt, *n.* **1.** *Medieval Arch.* A projecting ornament usually terminating in a curve or roll of foliage and flowers: employed to decorate pastoral staffs and the angles of pinnacles, spires, gables, and cornices. **2.** A terminal tine of a deer's antler. **3†.** The large roll of hair that distinguished the coiffure of women in the 14th century. [< OF. *croquet*, = F. *crochet*; see CROCHET.]


Crockets.

1. Litcham Church, Norfolk, England (c. 1450). 2. Southwell Minster, Nottinghamshire, England (c. 1320).

crock'et-ed, 1 krok'et-ed; 2 crŏk'ĕt-ĕd, *a.* *Arch.* Enriched or adorned with crockets. **crock'e-ty‡.**— **crock'et-ing**, *n.* Embellishment by crockets.

Crock'ett, 1 krok'et; 2 crŏk'ĕt, *n.* **1. David** (8/11 1786–3/16 1836), an American frontiersman and Congressman; defended the Alamo; killed by order of Santa Anna. Compare ALAMO; BOWIE. **2. Samuel Rutherford** (9/14 1860–4/25 1914), a Scottish clergyman, journalist, and novelist, especially in Scottish folk-life and history; *The Stickit Minister*. **3.** A county in W. Tennessee; 267 sq. m.; county-seat, Alamo. **4.** A county in W. Texas; 3,004 sq. m.; county-seat, Ozona. **5.** A village, county-seat of Houston county, Tex.

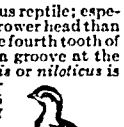
crockt, *pp.* Crocked. S. S.

crock'y, 1 krok'ı; 2 crŏk'y, *a.* Sooty; smutty. [< CROCK[2], *n.*]

croc'o-dile, 1 krok'o-dail; 2 crŏc'o-dil (XIII), *n.* **1.** A

Crocodile.

large lizard-like carnivorous and oviparous reptile; especially, a crocodilid with a longer and narrower head than an alligator, the feet more webbed and the fourth tooth of the lower jaw enlarged and fitting into a groove at the side of the upper jaw. *Crocodilus vulgaris* or *niloticus* is the common crocodile of the Nile and other African rivers; it attains a length of from 15 to 30 feet. *C. americanus* is the crocodile of Cuba and Florida.


Crocodile-bird.

2. *Rhet.* A sophism designed to draw an opponent into a snare by asking unfair questions. [F., < L. *crocodilus*, < Gr. *krokodeilos*, lizard.] **croc'o-dil‡.**— **croc'o-dile-bird"**, *n.* A small black-headed plover (*Pluvianus ægyptius*) of northern Africa, that often perches on crocodiles and devours their insect parasites. It is supposed to be the trochilus of Herodotus.— **c. tears**, simulated or pretended weeping; hypocritical grief: from the tale of ancient travelers that the crocodile weeps over those he devours.

To these *crocodile tears* they will add sobs, fiery sighs, and sorrowful countenance. BURTON *Anat. of Melancholy* quoted by Bartlett, pt. iii, §2, §15.

Croc″o-dil′i-a, 1 krok″o-dil′i-ə; 2 crŏc″o-dil′i-a, *n. pl. Herp.* An order of reptiles, crocodiles, alligators, etc.; the *Emydosauria.* [< L. *crocodilus;* see CROCODILE.] **Croc″o-dil′i‡.**

croc″o-dil′i-an, 1 krok″o-dil′i-ən; 2 crŏc″o-dil′i-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a crocodile. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Crocodilia.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Crocodilia.* **croc″o-dil′e-an‡.**

Croc″o-dil′i-dæ, 1 krok″o-dil′i-di; 2 crŏc″o-dil′i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of emydosaurian reptiles or crocodilians, especially eusuchians having choanæ opening far back, ribs with uncinate processes, and a dorsal armor of bony scutes. **Croc″o-dil′us,** *n.* (t. g.) [L.; see CROCODILE.] — **croc″o-dil′id,** *n.* — **croc″o-dil′oid,** *a.* & *n.* [crocodile.

croc″o-dil′ine, 1 krok″o-dil′in; 2 crŏc″o-dil′in, *a.* Like a

croc″o-dil′i-ty, 1 krok″o-dil′i-ti; 2 crŏc″o-dil′i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] *Logic.* A false method of reasoning. See CROCODILE, 2. **croc′o-dil-līte‡.**

cro′co-ite, 1 krō′ko-ait; 2 crō′co-it, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine to vitreous, hyacinth-red, translucent lead chromate ($PbCrO_4$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *krokoeis,* saffron-colored, < *krokos,* saffron.] **cro-co′i-site‡.**

cro′co-nate, 1 krō′ko-nēt; 2 crō′co-nāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of croconic acid.

cro-con′ic, 1 kro-kon′ik; 2 cro-cŏn′ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or derived from saffron.— **croconic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($C_5H_2O_5$) formed variously. [< CROCUS.]

cro′cose, 1 krō′kōs; 2 crō′cōs, *n.* A crystalline sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) isomeric with glucose, formed when crocin is treated with dilute acid. [< Gr. *krokos,* saffron.] **cro′kose‡.**

Cro-cos′mi-a, 1 kro-koz′mi-ə; 2 cro-cŏs′mi-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of bulbous perennials belonging to the iris family. The species, *C. aurea,* is characterized by orange-yellow flowers and a 3-seeded fruit. Several varieties are cultivated. [< Gr. *krokos,* saffron, + *osmē,* smell.]

cro′cus, 1 krō′kus; 2 crō′cŭs, *n.* **1.** [C-] *Bot.* A considerable genus of herbs of the iris family, with long radical grass-like leaves and large flowers, usually appearing in earliest spring, before the leaves: mainly of southern Europe, but now widely cultivated. The saffron of commerce is obtained from the stigmas of the autumn crocus or saffron (*C. sativus*). **2.** A plant of this genus. **3.** A red or yellow powder of metallic oxid, especially iron, used in polishing; crocus of Mars (*crocus martis*). [L., < Gr. *krokos,* saffron.]

cro-cu′tine, 1 kro-kiū′tin; 2 cro-cū′tin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a group of hyenas, including the spotted hyena. [< L. *crocuta,* hyena.]

Cræ′sus, 1 krī′sus; 2 crē′sŭs, *n.* A wealthy king of Lydia in the 6th century B. C.; defeated and dethroned by Cyrus. **Krol′sos‡** [Gr.].

croft, 1 krŏft; 2 crŏft, *tr.* To bleach, as linen, by exposure to the sun, after soaking in lye.

croft¹, *n.* A small field, or piece of enclosed land near a residence, house, or messuage; in western Scotland, a very small farm. [< AS. *croft.*] **croftet.**

croft², *n.* A water-bottle.

Croft, William (1677–*9/12*1727). An English composer of church music; *Divine Harmony.*

croft′er, 1 krŏft′er; 2 crŏft′er, *n.* [Scot.] One of a class of small tenant farmers holding his croft from year to year at an annual rental not exceeding £30; a croft-farmer. Compare COTTER; COTTIER.

croft′ing, 1 krŏft′iŋ; 2 crŏft′ing, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] **1.** The condition of being cropped regularly, season after season. **2.** The crofters' tenancy system. **3.** The land held by a crofter.

Crof′ton system, 1 krŏf′tən; 2 crŏf′ton. [Gt. Brit.] *Penology.* A disciplinary system by which prisoners might shorten their term of confinement by good behavior, and were admitted to freedom under restraint by ticket of leave: introduced by Sir Walter Crofton, Irish penologist, in 1853.

croin′ter, 1 kroin′tər; 2 crŏin′ter, *n.* [Scot.] The crooner.

croi-sade′‡, *n.* **1.** A crusade. **2.** A cross. **croi-sa′do‡.**

croiset, *n.* A crusader.

crois′sant, 1 kroi′sant; 2 crŏi′sant. [F.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Crescent. **2.** *Her.* Having the arms terminating in crescents: said of a cross. **II.** *n. Armor.* **1.** A crescent-shaped gusset. **2.** A crescent. **croi′sant‡; croisʺsan-téʹ‡.** [France.

Croix, 1 krwā; 2 crwā, *n.* A town in Nord department.

Cro′ker, 1 krō′kər; 2 crō′ker, *n.* **1. John Wilson** (12/29 1780–8/12 1857), an Irish writer and politician; with Scott and others founded *Quarterly Review.* **2. Richard** (1843–4/29 1922), a former American politician and leader of Tammany Hall, New York. **3. Thomas Crofton** (1/12 1798–8/29 1854), an Irish writer and antiquary; *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland.*

cro′ker-sack″, 1 krō′kər-sak″; 2 crō′ker-săk″, *n.* A bag made of burlap, or coarse brown hemp: gunny-bag.

cro′ki-nole, 1 krō′ki-nōl; 2 crō′ki-nōl, *n.* See SQUAH.

Croll, 1 krol; 2 crŏl, **James** (3/4 1821–12/12 1890). A Scottish geologist and writer; *Climate and Time.*

Cro′ly, 1 krō′li; 2 crō′ly, *n.* **1. George** (1780–11/12 1860), an Irish clergyman, poet, and romance-writer; *Salathiel,* etc. **2. Jane** (*née* Cunningham) (12/19 1831–12/12 1902), an English-American author; advocate of women's progress; founded Sorosis, 1868; pen-name, "Jenny June."

cro′ma, 1 krō′mə; 2 crō′ma, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An eighth note or quaver. Notes of larger value are reduced to eighths when *croma* or *crome* is written underneath. **crome‡.**

Cro″-Ma″gnon′, 1 krō″-mə″nyōñ′; 2 crō″-mä″nyŏñ′, *n.* A cave at Dordogne, France, where the supposed remains of a dolichocephalic race of the Magdalenian period have been discovered.

Crom′ar-ty, 1 krom′ər-ti; 2 crŏm′ar-ty, *n.* **1.** A former county in Scotland, now Ross and Cromarty; 369 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat.

Crom′ar-ty Firth. An inlet of the North Sea, E. Rossshire, Scotland; 20 m. long.

crom′bec. Same as KROMBEC.

cromb′le, 1 krom′i; 2 crŏm′i, *n.* A crummie.

crom′chru-ach, 1 krom′krū-aH; 2 crŏm′cru-aH, *n.* [Ir.] An idol before the advent of Christianity. **crom′cru-achʇ.**

crome, 1 krōm; 2 crōm, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] *A staff* with a crooked end; also, a long rake used in clearing a pool of weeds.

Crome, John, "Old Crome" (1769–1821). An English landscape-painter and etcher; *Mousehold Heath.*

Cro′mer, 1 krō′mər; 2 crō′mer, *n.* **1.** A coast town in Norfolk, England. **2. Evelyn Baring** (3/29 1841–1/29 1917), **1st earl,** an English author, diplomat, and colonial administrator; consul-general in Egypt, 1883–1907.

crom′ford-ite, 1 krom′fərd-ait; 2 crŏm′ford-it, *n. Mineral.* Same as PHOSGENITE. [< *Cromford,* Derbyshire.]

crom′horn, 1 krom′hōrn; 2 crŏm′hôrn, *n.* One of the reed-stops in an organ. See CROMORNA.

crom′lech, 1 krom′lek; 2 crŏm′lĕc, *n. Archeol.* A megalithic monument now generally called *dolmen.*

This name is still used in France to designate the groups of standing stones called in England *stone circles.* See DOLMEN; STONE CIRCLE. [W., < *crom,* bent, + *llech,* flat stone.]

crom′me-lin, 1 krom′i-lin; 2 crŏm′e-lin, *n. Calico-printing.* A starchy substance used to thicken thin dyes.

cro-mor′na, 1 kro-mōr′nə; 2 cro-môr′na, *n.* A clarinet-like reed-stop in an organ: sometimes, erroneously, *cremona.* [< F. *cromorne,* < G. *krummhorn,* < *krumm,* crooked, + *horn,* horn.]

Cromp′ton, 1 kromp′tən *or* krump′tən; 2 crŏmp′ton *or* crŏmp′ton, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

Crom′well, 1 krom′wel *or* krum′wəl; 2 crŏm′wĕl *or* crŏm′wel, *n.* **1. Henry** (1/29 1628–3/29 1674), son of Oliver; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1657. **2. Oliver** (4/29 1599–9/12 1658), Lord Protector of England, 1653–1658. **3. Richard** (10/4 1626–7/12 1712), Protector of England, 1658–1659; son of Oliver. **4. Thomas** (1485?–7/29 1540), earl of Essex; beheaded. **5.** A town in Middlesex county, Conn.

Crom-wel′li-an, 1 krom-wel′i-ən; 2 crŏm-wĕl′i-an. **I.** *a.* Relating to Oliver Cromwell, or to the period during which he was Protector. **II.** *n.* A soldier or adherent of Cromwell.— **Crom′well-ism,** *n.*

cro′nach, 1 krō′nəH; 2 crō′năH, *n.* Same as CORONACH.

crone, 1 krōn; 2 crōn, *r.* **I.** *i.* [CRONED; CRON′ING.] **1.** To converse like feeble old folks. **2.** To keep company like old cronies.

The old men *crone* in the shadow and moulder in the sun.
G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* p. 7. [H. 1872.]

II†. *t.* To pick out and reject, as old sheep from a flock.

crone, *n.* **1.** A withered old woman: sometimes also applied to a man, and in both cases used in depreciation.

A woman,— old, wrinkled, a very *crone,* with but room for the drawing of a thread between her nose and her chin.
GEORGE MEREDITH *Sharing of Shagpat* ch. 1, p. 3. [c. & H. 1887.]

2. An old ewe. [Cp. OD. *kronie,* old ewe.] **cro′ane‡.**

crone′bane, 1 krōn′bēn; 2 crōn′bān, *n.* An Irish copper halfpenny current in the 18th century.

crone′ber-ry, *n.* [Dial.] Same as CRANBERRY.

cro′nel, 1 krō′nel; 2 crō′nĕl, *n. Her.* **1.** The head of a tilting-spear. **2.** The coronal used as a bearing.

Cro′ni-a, 1 krō′ni-ə; 2 crō′ni-a, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* **1.** The Athenian festival of Cronus, celebrated on the 12th of Hecatombæon. **2.** The Saturnalia of Rome.

Cro′ni-an, 1 krō′ni-ən; 2 crō′ni-an, *a.* [Rare.] Designating *the Arctic sea.* [< L. *Cronius,* < *Cronus,* Saturn.]

Cron′je, 1 kron′yə; 2 crŏn′ye, **Piet Arnoldus** (1835–4/12 1911). A Boer general; commander in Transvaal wars of 1881 and 1899; frustrated the Jameson raid, Jan. 2, 1896; surrendered to Lord Roberts, after heroic defense at Paardeberg, Feb. 27, 1900.

cronk, 1 krɔŋk; 2 crŏnk, *a.* **1.** [Colloq., Austral.] Not to *be relied on; unsteady; cranky.* **2.** Ill: said of a race-horse; hence, made to sham illness by unscrupulous jockeying. [= CRANK⁵.]

cronk, *n.* The wild goose's cry; honk. [Imitative.]

Cron′stadt, 1 krŏn′stat; 2 crŏn′stăt, *n.* A fortified seaport in Kotlin Island, Gulf of Finland, Russia.

cron′stedt-ite, 1 kron′stet-ait; 2 crŏn′stĕt-it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, black, opaque hydrous iron silicate, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< A. F. *Cronstedt,* Swedish mineralogist.]

Cro′nus, 1 krō′nus; 2 crō′nŭs, *n.* See KRONOS.

cro′ny, 1 krō′ni; 2 crō′ny. **I.** *n.* [CRO′NIES, 1-niz; 2 nis, *pl.*] **1.** An intimate; familiar friend; chum. **2†.** A crone. **II.** *ri.* To consort with as a crony; to be chums.

croo, 1 krū; 2 crōō, *ri.* [North. Eng.] To coo.

croo′dle¹, 1 krū′dl; 2 crōō′dl, *ri.* [Scot.] To coo like a dove; coax. **croodt.** [dle; crouch. **2.** To feel cold.

croo′dle², *ri.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To lie close together; cud-

crook, 1 kruk; 2 crŏŏk, *r.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a bent or curved form to; cause to assume a bent or curved shape; curve; as, to *crook* one's finger.

With a vain plea for mercy No stout knee was *crooked.*
WHITTIER *Le Marais du Cygne* st. 4.

2. [Archaic.] To pervert. **3.** To catch or lock as in a hook (an opponent's hockey- or polo-stick), with one's own, so as to hinder his play. **4†.** To curl (hair). **5†.** To thwart.

II. *i.* **1.** To bend; curve; grow crooked; as, after his tenth year his spine *slowly crooked.* **2.** To catch or lock an opponent's hockey- or polo-stick with one's own and be hampered in playing. **3†.** To crouch. **crook′en†.— crook′-raftʺer,** *n.* A knee-rafter.— **to c. the elbow** [Slang], to drink liquor.

crook¹, *n.* **1.** A bend or curve; something regarded as bent or crooked; as, a *crook* in a tree or in the spine; a mental *crook.* **2.** The curved or bent part of a thing; as, the *crook* of a branch. **3.** [Rare.] A genuflexion. **4.** A device; scheme; artifice. **5.** An implement with a crook in it; as, a bishop's *crook;* a shepherd's *crook;* specif., (1) *Bell Founding.* A compass-like frame used in fashioning the mold of a bell. (2) A wooden frame secured to a pack-saddle; used in pairs to carry bundles. **6.** *Mus.* A curved tube inserted between the mouthpiece and the body of a wind-instrument to alter the key. **7.** [Scot.] A pot-hook. **8.** [Colloq.] A professional rogue; a criminal, or one consorting with criminals; a person recognized by the authorities as belonging to the criminal class; swindler; sharp; cheat.

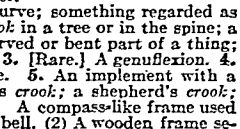
The slang word *'crook'* now bids fair to be recognized in the statutes and consequently to be adopted as good English in the courts of law. A bill regulating admissions to the prison at Marquette excludes, among other classes of individuals specified, those known to be *'crooks'* in police parlance.
The Sun [New York] June 19, 1891, p. 6, col. 4.

9†. A curl of hair. **10†.** A gibbet. **11†.** Any support made of an upright and a cross-piece, like a gibbet. **12†.** A sickle. [ME. *crok;* cp. CROCHET.] **crokt; crooket.**

Crook², *n.* **1. George** (9/29 1828–3/29 1890), a United States general. **2.** A county in central Oregon; 7,756 sq. m.; county-seat, Prineville. **3.** A county in N. E. Wyoming; 5,435 sq. m.; county-seat, Sundance. **4.** A town in Durham county, England.

crook′back″, 1 kruk′bak″; 2 crŏŏk′băk″, *n.* A person with a *crooked back;* a hunchback. **crouch′backʺ‡.— crook′-backed″,** *a.*

crook′bill″, 1 kruk′bil″; 2 crŏŏk′bĭl″, *n.* A plover (*Anarhynchus frontalis*) of New Zealand, having the bill bent sidewise and upward.


Head of the Crookbill. 1/2

crook′ed, 1 kruk′ed; 2 crŏŏk′ĕd, *a.* **1.** Not straight; having angles or curves; bent; as, a *crooked* stick; a *crooked* back. **2.** Not straightforward or upright in conduct; tricky; perverse; dishonest; as, the man is altogether *crooked;* it is a *crooked* business. **3.** [Colloq.] Made or sold surreptitiously or illegally; as, *crooked* money; *crooked* whisky. **crok′edt.— -ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.* [river.

Crook′ed Creek. A river in W. Illinois; 100 m. long to Illinois

Crook′ed Fork. A river in Iowa and Missouri; 200 m. long to Grand river. [long to Des Chutes river.

Crook′ed riv′er. A river in Crook county, Oregon; 200 m.

Crookes, 1 kruks; 2 crŏŏks, **Sir William** (6/12 1832–4/12 1919). An English inventor, chemist, physicist, editor, and author. For **Crookes's layer, C. space, C. tube, C. vacuum,** see the nouns.

crookes′ite, 1 kruks′ait; 2 crŏŏks′it, *n. Mineral.* A massive metallic, lead-gray copper, thallium, and silver selenid, (CuTlAg)$_2$Se. [< William *Crookes,* chemist.]

crook′neck″, 1 kruk′nek″; 2 crŏŏk′nĕk″. **I.** *a.* Having a crooked neck. **II.** *n.* One of several yellow varieties of early summer squash: so named from its long recurved neck.

Crook′ston, 1 kruk′stən; 2 crŏŏk′ston, *n.* A city, county-seat of Polk county, Minn.

Crooks Tow′er. A mountain in the Black Hills, highest in South Dakota; 7,600 ft.

crookt, *pp.* Crooked. S. S.

crool, 1 krūl; 2 crōōl, *ri.* To mutter. [Imitative.]

croom, 1 krūm; 2 crōōm, *n.* A long-tined agricultural fork. [< Gael. *crom,* bent.]

Croom′i-a, 1 krūm′i-ə; 2 crōōm′i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of low perennial stemonaceous herbs, native in the southeastern United States. The only species, *C. pauciflora,* has alternate oblong-cordate leaves and small green flowers on nodding pedicels. [< H. B. *Croom,* American botanist.]

croon, 1 krūn; 2 crōōn, *v.* **I.** *t.* To sing or hum softly.

The child Whom she *crooned* to sleep and rocked upon her knees.
EMMA LAZARUS *Mater Amabilis* st. 9.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a low, monotonous, moaning sound; hence, to sing or hum a low, monotonous tune.

My Elmwood chimneys seem *crooning* to me,
As of old, in their moody, minor key.
LOWELL *To Charles Eliot Norton* st. 1.

2. [Rare.] To bellow in a low, muffled tone. [Imitative.] — **croon,** *n.* [Scot.] A low moan or bellow, or a monotonous song.— **croon′ing,** *n.*

croond, *pp.* Crooned. S. S.

croon′er, 1 krūn′ər; 2 crōōn′er, *n.* [Scot.] The gray gurnard. **croon′ach‡; croon′y-al‡.**

croop, 1 krūp; 2 crōōp, *n.* Same as CROUP.

crop, 1 krop; 2 crŏp, *r.* [CROPPED, CROPT⁸; CROP′PING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To cut or eat off the stems or the ends of (grasses, vegetables, or plants); hence, to denude (a field, bush, or tree) in this way; also, to gather, as a crop, by cutting or plucking or reaping in any way, or to clear, as a field, by such gathering; mow; reap; as, the sheep have closely *cropped* the field; the farmer has *cropped* the grass of the meadow. **2.** To plant for the purpose of obtaining a harvest; sow; as, *crop* that field with barley. **3.** To snip or cut off closely, as one's hair or the ear of an animal. **4.** *Mining.* To fine when the coal in a tub contains too much refuse: it is done by deducting a percentage of the weight.

II. *i.* **1.** To appear above the surface; sprout; become partly visible: usually with *up* or *out;* as, weeds *crop up* everywhere; a coal-vein *crops out* on the hillside; his peculiarities *crop out.* **2.** To eat or bite off the tops of plants and grass: said of cows, sheep, etc. **3.** *Hort.* To grow fruits or flowers periodically instead of continuously. **4†.** To yield harvest. **cropet; croppet.**

crop, *n.* **1.** The plants or grains collectively that are cultivated for consumption; also, the soil-product of a particular kind, place, or season; harvest; as, the clover-*crop* of July; the wheat-*crop* of Dakota. **2.** Anything gathered and stored at a proper time and for future use; as, a *crop* of ice. **3.** A collection or quantity of things produced or grown; as, a *crop* of lies.

The only thing she gained by this matrimonial speculation was an abundant *crop* of noisy children.
HARRIET B. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* p. 48. [o. & co. 1869.]

4. The act of cutting, as the hair; as, you have had a close *crop.* **5.** A growth of hair or beard, especially when short and stiff. **6.** A wig. **7.** *Mining.* (1) The outcrop of a lode; or the coal of poor quality at the outcropping of a seam. (2) Same as CROP-ORE. **8.** A hunting- or riding-whip having a leather loop instead of a lash. **9.** A dilatation of the esophagus or gullet in front of the true stomach, as in birds: a craw; ingluvies. **10.** A crop-hide. **11.** A large unit of weight for sugar, tobacco, etc., locally varying. **12.** An ear-mark. **13.** The hollow behind a cow's shoulders. **14†.** The top of a thing. **cropet. 15†.** *Arch.* A finial or other carved ornament, especially in stone [< AS. *cropp,* top of a plant, craw of a bird; lit. bunch.] **croppet.— black crop** [Gt. Brit.], a crop of peas or beans in contradistinction to one of grain. **— crop′-earʺ,** *n. A horse, dog, or a person whose ears* have been cropped.— **c.-eared,** *a.*— **c.-end,** *n.* A cropped or cut end, as of a bar of iron or steel.— **crop′fishʺ,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A rabbit-fish (*Lagocephalus stellatus*).— **c.-head,** *n.* The top portion of a metal ingot: containing the pipe and an excess of impurities; and usually remelted as scrap.— **c.-hide,** *n.* An entire hide prepared for sole-leather.— **c.-leather,** *n.* Leather used in the manufacture of soles: it is made from a hide whose belly has been cut off. — **c.-ore,** *n.* See ORE.— **c.-report,** *n.* A report of the progress, extent of culture, etc., of food-crops.— **c.-sick†,** *a.* Sick from overeating.— **c.-sickness†,** *n.*— **c.-tin,** *n.* Same as CROP-ORE.— **scourging c.** [Gt. Brit.], a crop injurious to the soil.— **crop′ful,** *a.* Satiated; glutted. **c.-full‡.**

crope, 1 krōp; 2 crōp [Dial. or Obs.], *imp. & pp.* of CREEP, *r.*

crop′pa, 1 krop′ə; 2 crŏp′a, *n.* [Isle of Man.] A stone jar.

crop′per¹, 1 krep′ər; 2 crŏp′er, *n.* One of a breed of pigeons with a large crop; a pouter.

crop′per², *n.* **1.** One who raises crops on shares.

The white *'cropper'* is almost as dependent for support upon his landlord as the colored tenant, and is far more easily controlled by threats or bribes. TOURGÉE *Invis. Empire* p. 408. [r. H. & H.]

2. A tool for cutting off ends, as of iron bars or bolts. **3.** A machine for facing cloth. **4.** A plant that produces a crop: generally qualified by an adjective, as *good, bad, heavy,* etc.; as, corn is a *heavy cropper* in Kansas.

crop′per³, *n.* [Slang.] A fall, as from a horse when one is thrown over the horse's head.— **to come a cropper,** to fall *headlong, as from a horse;* hence, to fail disastrously in an undertaking. [the maker.

crop′per⁴, *n.* [Eng.] A small printing-press, named from

crop′ple, 1 krop′i; 2 crŏp′i, *n. Glass-making.* An iron rod used in transferring the cylinder to the flattening-stone.

crop′ping, 1 krep′iŋ; 2 crŏp′ing, *n.* **1.** A cutting off, as of part of the ear of an animal. **2.** The cultivation of a crop. **3.** *Geol.* An outcrop.

No doubt. . . . you would be hammering off the *croppings* and *trying to discover the indications.*

J. Ross Browne *Land of Thor* p. 229. [n. 1867.]

crop'ping-out", 1 krep'iŋ-out"; 2 crŏp'ing-out", *n. Geol. & Mineral.* Same as OUTCROP, *n.*

crop'ple-crown", 1 krep'l-krəun"; 2 crŏp'l-crown", *n.* A cropple-crown hen.

crop'py, 1 krep'ı; 2 crŏp'y, *n.* [CROP'PIES, 1-ız; 2-ĭz, pl.] [Eng.] **1.** A crop-eared person. **2.** A person with cropped hair. Specif.: (1) An Irish rebel.

Soldiers and yeomanry marched over the country torturing . . . the 'croppies,' as the Irish insurgents were called in derision from their short-cut hair. Green *Short Hist.*, p. 775. [n. 1875.]

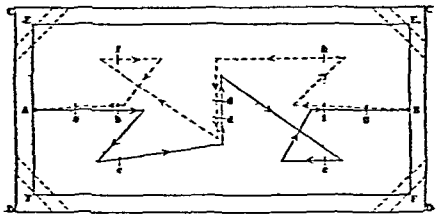
(2) [Slang.] A convict with cropped hair. (3) † A Roundhead.

crop'weed", 1 krep'wid"; 2 crŏp'wēd", *n.* The knapweed.

cro'quant, 1 krō'kant; 2 crō'kant, *n.* [F.] A paste or cake made of almonds.

cro-quet', 1 kro-kē'; 2 cro-kę', *tr. & ri.* In the game of croquet, to drive away (an adversary's ball) by striking sharply with a mallet one's own ball, previously placed in contact with the adversary's ball.

cro-quet', *n.* **1.** A lawn game played by from two to eight persons, with wooden balls, wooden mallets (some-



Plan of American Croquet-court (Official setting).

DETAILS: *A*, home or winning stake; *B*, lower or turning-stake; *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i*, wickets; *C D D C*, boundary-line; *E F F E*, playing-line. The dotted lines indicate the octagonal form sometimes used.

DIMENSIONS: *C C*, optional, usually 24 yds.; *C D*, optional, usually 12 yds.; distance between *C D D C* and *E F F E*, 2 ft. 6 in.: *A–a, B–g*, 2 yds. 2 ft.; *a–b, f–g*, 2 yds. 1 ft.; distance from nearest boundaries to *c, e, h, i*, 3 ft. 9 in.; *d–d*, 1 ft. 6 in.; height of wicket out of ground, 10 in.; width of hoop (inside measurement), 4 in.; height of stake out of ground, 1½ in.

The course of the ball is usually through the wickets in the order *a, b, c, d–d, e, f, g*, to the lower stake *B*, and back through the wickets in the order *g, f, h, d–d, i, b, a*, to home stake *A*. In passing through wickets *c, e, h, i*, the ball must pass in a course toward, not from, the center of the field.

The shape of the field, the course of the ball, the position and number of the wickets are subject to variation. Sometimes a single wicket, parallel to the other wickets, takes the place of the double center wicket *d–d*, and sometimes a pair of wickets, crossed at right angles to form a basket or cage, is substituted. It is also common to place the side wickets, *c, e, h, i*, nearer to the center wicket than in the official setting.

times faced with rubber), wire wickets (known also as arches or hoops), and wooden stakes or pegs. The object is to drive the balls by means of the mallets through the arches in a prescribed order from one end of the field to the other and return, and to prevent one's opponents from doing so. The player or players of the side first striking the home stake win. From croquet has developed the game roque. In the list of terms under roque, those used in croquet are marked with the letter *c*.

2. The act of croquetting. If the player prevents his own ball from moving by holding it down with his foot or hand, it is **tight croquet**, otherwise **loose croquet** or **roquet-croquet**. [< F. *crochet*; see CROCHET.]

cro-quette', 1 kro-ket'; 2 cro-kĕt', *n.* [F.] A ball or cake of finely minced food (as chicken, rice, or the like, separate or mixed), fried brown.

crore, 1 krōr; 2 crōr, *n.* In India, the number ten millions; one hundred lakhs (written 1,00,00,000): as, a *crore* of rupees (equal to about $3,244,300; see COIN): a *crore* of people. [< Hind. *karōr*.]

Cros'by, 1 krōz'bı; 2 crŏs'by, *n.* **1. Fanny**, pseudonym of Frances J. Van Alstyne (²⁴/₂₅1820–²⁸/₂₉1915), a blind American hymn-writer. **2. Ernest Howard** (¹¹/₁₂1856–³/₄1907), an American jurist, social reformer, and author; son of Howard. **3. Howard** (²/₃1829–²/₂₉1891), an American Presbyterian divine; teacher; writer; *Lands of the Modern*, etc. **4.** A county in N. W. Texas; 961 sq. m.; county-seat, Estacado.

cro'sier, cro'siered. Same as CROZIER, CROZIERED.

cross, 1 krŏs; 2 crŏs(xiii), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw a line across (a surface, another line, etc.); as, to *cross* a *t*.

2. To cancel, as by marking a line across; cravat with *off* or *out*; as, to *cross* his name *off*. **3.** To lay or fold over; as, to *cross* the legs, arms, or fingers. **4.** To pass through or from one side to the other of; traverse; also, to cause to pass or traverse something; as, to *cross* a road or river; he *crossed* his army yesterday. **5.** To obstruct; hinder; clash with.

He was too much inclined to *cross* the wishes and criticise the orders of his superiors.

J. S. Mosby *War Reminiscences* ch. 1, p. 7. [n. d. & co.]

6. To intersect; as, the streets *cross* each other. **7.** To meet and pass; as, your letter *crossed* mine. **8.** To make the sign of the cross upon.

Felicie in passing always looked into the little church and *crossed* herself with holy water.

E. E. Hale *In His Name* ch. 1, p. 7. [n. bros. 1885.]

9. To mix with a different variety or strain, or to blend (two varieties) together, as in propagating plants or breeding animals; as, to *cross* a donkey with a zebra.

Distinct languages may be *crossed* or blended together.

Darwin *Descent of Man* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 55. [a. 1871.]

10. *Naut.* To put (a yard) in place on a mast. **11.** To change, as suits in whist. **12.** To cross-plow. **13.** [Slang.] To arrange dishonestly (the result of a contest) beforehand; to square. **14**†. To debar.

II. *i.* **1.** To intersect; cross each other; as, two roads *cross*. **2.** To move across something, specifically, across the ocean; as, we *crossed in* January. **3.** To meet and pass one another; as, to *cross* upon the stage in acting. **4.** To interbreed; as, when two strains *cross*. **5.** In card-playing, to change the color of the trump after turning it down, as in euchre. **6**†. To be inconsistent. **7**†. To chance (upon); come (upon) unexpectedly.— **to cross a check** [Gt. Brit.], to write something, as the name of a bank, across the face of a check, requiring its deposit in a bank by the payee for collection.— **to c. one's hand**, to give money.— **to c. one's mind**, to occur to one.— **to c. one's path**, to obstruct or interfere with one.— **to c. swords**, to fight with swords.— **to c. the cudgels**, to submit.— **to c. the suit**, same as CROSS, *v.*, II, 5.

cross, *a.* **1.** Resulting from or expressive of peevishness or ill humor; hence, out of humor; disagreeable; peevish; as, a *cross* tone of voice; a *cross* person. **2.** Crossing, literally or figuratively: a separated use of the adverb *cross* before a noun; as, *cross* purposes (properly *cross-purposes*); *cross* interrogatory (*cross-interrogatory*); a *cross* rub (*cross-rub*). **3.** *Logic.* Possessing a large part in common, without embracing or being embraced. **4.** Hybrid. [Partly < ACROSS; partly < CROSS, *n.*] **crosset.** — **cross**, *adv.* [Archaic.] **1.** Across; crosswise; transversely. **2.** Adversely; contrarily; counter; as, this runs *cross* to the common belief.

Cross is used as the first element of many compound words (often mistakenly written as two words): as, *cross*-march, *cross*-points, etc.— **cross'ac"tion**, *n. Law.* An action brought by a defendant against a plaintiff, growing out of the same cause as the original suit.— **c.-aisle**, *n.* An aisle in a transept of a cruciform church.— **c.-arm**, *n.* An arm or crosspiece attached to a pole; specifically, a crosspiece to which the telegraph wires are attached on a telegraph pole.— **c.-armed**, *a.* **1.** With the arms crossed. **2.** *Bot.* Decussate; brachiate.— **c.-assortative**, *a.* Assorted or separated into reciprocal groups; reciprocally assortative.— **c.-axle**, *n.* **1.** A windlass or roller worked by opposite levers or cranks, 90° apart. **2.** A driving-axle having the cranks set at a right angle to each other.— **c.-band**, *a.* **1.** *Textile Manuf.* Having the fibers twisted from right to left, as thread: the opposite of *open-band*. **2.** A band that crosses.— **c.-banded**, *a. Joinery.* Having the grain of the veneer run across that of the rail: said of a hand-rail.— **c.-bar**, *n.* A transverse bar used in any structure. (1) A bar in a breech-loading gun which presses out the extractor when the barrel falls. (2) In car-building, the bar that supports the casting carrying the spring-plank. (3) The bar in a bob-sled to which the tongue is fastened. (4) The bar at right angles to the shank of an anchor. (5) In printing, the iron bar that divides a type-chase into sections.— **c.-barred**, *a.* **1.** Secured by transverse bars; as, a *cross-barred* door. **2.** Marked by transverse bars; as, a *cross-barred* pattern.— **c.-beam**, *n.* A large beam or girder going from wall to wall, or girder that holds together the sides of a building.— **c.-beard**, *n.* In a pipe-organ, a beard which crosses below the mouth.— **c.-bearer**, *n.* **1.** In car-building, a needle-beam; a cross-frame tie-timber. **2.** A support for the grate-bars of a furnace.— **c.-bearings**, *n. pl. Naut.* The bearings of several stationary objects taken from the same place: used to fix the position of a ship that is close to shore.— **c.-beat**, *n. Mus.* The sidewise motion of the hand or baton in marking time for music: a motion secondary in importance to the down-beat, and marking the medium or weak accent of a measure; also, the medium or weak accent itself.— **c.-bedding**, *n. Geol.* False bedding.— **c.-belt**, *n.* A soldier's double belt worn over both shoulders and crossing at the breast and back.— **c.-bench**, *n.* [Eng.] In the House of Lords, a bench or benches placed at right angles to other benches, and sometimes occupied by independent or neutral members.— **c.-bias**, *n.* A bias that is contrary or against another.— **c.-bias**, *tr.*— **c.-bill**, *n.* A bill filed by a defendant in an equity suit against any of the other parties to the same suit.— **c.-bind**, *tr. Railroad.* To bind or hold, as spikes placed with the outside ones in advance of the respective inside ones and arranged in the way of creeping, in such a manner that a grip is produced when the tie swings round with the creeping of the rail and its accompanying cross-movement.— **c.-blinding**, *n. Mech.* **1.** Fastening across the corners. **2.** Putting in guides to prevent lateral motion.— **c.-birth**, *n.* A birth in which the child lies cross-wise.— **c.-bit**, *n. Naut.* A cross-piece.— **c.-bite**†, **1.** *tr.* To cheat. **II.** *n.* A deception.— **c.-bolt**, *n.* A lock-bolt with two parts that shoot oppositely.— **c.-bond**, *n.* See under BOND, *n.*— **c.-bond**, *tr.*— **c.-bone**, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* The transversale. **2.** *pl.* The representation of two bones arranged crosswise, usually beneath a skull, as a symbol of death. See SKULL.— **c.-border**, *a.* Having a border woven across the weave.— **c.-bred**, *a.* Produced by a mixing of breeds; hybrid; mongrel.— **c.-breed**, *n.* A breed or type produced by cross-breeding; a hybrid.— **c.-breeding**, *n.* The art or practise of breeding or raising animals or plants from parents of different breeds or varieties.— **c.-buttock**, *n. A* throw in wrestling in which the wrestler, having his back to his opponent, throws him over his hip; hence, any sudden setback.— **c.-catalog**, *tr.* To catalog a work under different headings.— **c.-chains**, *n. pl.* In logging-sledges, a chain device for joining the sleds.— **c.-check**, *n. Ship building.* A check fitted across the deadwoods and heel of the first futtocks, to bring them level with the floors.— **c.-claim**, *n.* A counter-claim.— **c.-cloth**, *n.* A part of a women's coif of the 17th century. **c.-clout**:.— **c.-coloring**, *n. Geol.* In stratified rocks, certain spots or areas containing coloring-matter produced by the infiltration of foreign material instead of by some process at the time of stratification.— **c.-connection**, *n. Elec.* A rearrangement of electric wires by which the usual paths of the current are interchanged to avoid breaks or faults. In telephony such a change may be permanent, and is called *transposition*.— **c.-country**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a route across the country fields and lots, regardless of the roads: as, a daring *cross-country* rider.— **c.-course**, *n. Mining.* A vein of ore that crosses the main vein, sometimes throwing it out of regular course.— **c.-crib**, *n.* A headquarters for crooks and blacklegs.— **c.-curve**, *n. Geom.* The locus of points in a plane each of which has two coincident corresponding points in another plane.— **c.-curves of stability** (*Naval Arch.*), an aggregation of curves graphically indicating righting moments of athwartships stability.— **cross'cut"**, *tr.* To cut crosswise or through; run across; intersect. — **c.-cut**, *a.* **1.** Used or made for the purpose of cutting something across; as, a *cross-cut* saw. **2.** Cut on the bias; as, a *cross-cut* silk.— **c.-cut**, *n.* **1.** A cut across or a short cut. **2.** A level intersecting the lode or the main workings. **3.** *Math.* Same as COFUNCTION, 2.— **c.-days**, *n. pl. Eccl.* The three days just before Ascension day.— **c.-division**, *n. Logic.* **1.** A division the subordinate classes of which are not mutually exclusive. **2.** A division the subordinate classes of which do not correspond with those of another division of the same genus; as, the division of mankind according to race, and the division according to religion, are *cross-divisions*.— **c.-drawing**, *n. Finance.* The act of making an accommodation paper.— **c.-education**, *n. Psychol.* The gain in facility acquired by any organ due to the education of the corresponding organ on the other side of the body.— **c.-examination**, *n. Law.* The examination of a witness by or in behalf of the party against whom he is called.— **c.-examine**, *tr. Law.* To question (a witness called by the opposing party) for the purpose of testing the reliability of (his) previous testimony; hence, to cross-question generally. — **c.-examiner**, *n.*— **c.-eye**, *n.* See STRABISMUS.— **c.-eyed**, *a. Affected with strabismus.*— **c.-face**. **I.** *a. Having one* face set at an angle of 90° with the other: said of a hammer. **II.** *n.* A cross-face hammer, used by sawmakers.— **c.-facet**, *n.* An oblique facet.— **c.-feed**. **I.** *tr. & ri.* To feed crosswise. **II.** *n.* A device for feeding the tool or material crosswise of the axis of the machine.— **c.-fertilizabl(e)**, *a. Bot.* Capable of being cross-fertilized.— **c.-fertilization**, *n. Bot.* **1.** Fecundation of the ovules of a flower by the pollen of another. **2.** In a wider sense, the fecundation of the female element of a plant by the male element of another individual; cross-pollination; allogamy.

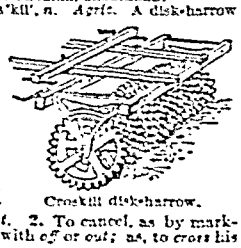
The good effects of *cross-fertilization* are transmitted by plants to the next generation.

Darwin *Cross and Self Fertilization* ch. 12, p. 438. [a. 1877.]

Hybridization is so much more certain and easy a way than selection of getting something new that breeders would nearly always be working against their own interests if they do not expose their plants as freely as possible to natural *cross-fertilization*.

Hugo de Vries *The Mutation Theory*, vol. i, p. 76. [o. c. '09.]

— **c.-fertilize**, *tr.* **1.** *Bot.* To fertilize by the male element from another flower or individual. **2.** To produce cross-fertilization in.— **c.-fiber**, *n. Mineral.* A variety of fibrous serpentine, in which the structure lies almost at a right angle to the vein-walls.— **c.-figure**, *n.* A plane-figure, parts of which cross each other, as a figure 4.— **c.-file**, *n.* A file having two unequal oval faces.— **c.-filing**, *n.* Filing done by guiding the file in the direction of its length.— **c.-fingering**, *n. Mus.* An irregular placing of the fingers in playing a reed instrument, in order to obtain certain extreme or peculiar tones.— **c.-fire**. **I.** *ri.* **1.** *Mil.* To fire from two or more quarters so that the lines of fire cross. **2.** [Cant.] To interfere by striking the opposite fore foot: said of horses. **II.** *n. Mil.* A firing from two or more quarters, so directed that the lines of fire cross each other: used also figuratively; as, a *cross-fire* of questions.— **cross'fish"**, *n.* A starfish.— **c.-fishing**, *n.* Fishing with a cross-line.— **c.-flow**, *ri.* To flow across; as, a *cross-flowing* stream.— **c.-flower**, *n. Bot.* The milkwort organ-flower (*Polygala vulgaris*).— **c.-flucan**, *n. Mining.* A fissure crossing the lode and filled with flucan.— **c.-fox**, *n.* A North-American fox (*Vulpes rulpes*, var. *decussatus*) having a dark cross-shaped mark in the fur on the back.— **c.-fur**, *tr. Plastering.* To cover (a wall) before plastering with laths diagonally to the regular furring.— **c.-furrow**. **I.** *tr.* To plow at right angles to a former plowing. **II.** *n.* A furrow at right angles to the main furrows, as for the purpose of draining them.— **c.-garnet**, *n. A* T-shaped hinge, for doors, box-lids, etc.; a cross-tailed hinge.— **c.-girder**, *n.* One of the chief cross-beams in a girder bridge.— **c.-grain**, *n.* **1.** A grain that runs across the regular grain. **2.** The grain cut transversely, as in wood.— **c.-grained**, *a.* **1.** Having the grain gnarled and hard to cut; as, a *cross-grained* board. **2.** Hard to please or persuade; stubborn; perverse; as, a *cross-grained* fellow.— **c.-guard**, *n.* **1.** The bar, at right angles to the blade, constituting the hilt-guard of some swords. **2.** A similar defensive bar on a spear near the head.— **c.-hackle**, *tr.* To hackle with cross-questions.— **c.-hair**, *n.* Same as CROSS-WIRE, 2.— **c.-handed**, *adv. & c.* With, or having, the hands placed cross-wise.— **c.-handle**, *n.* A handle placed in a crosswise direction to the axis of a tool, as in a gimlet.— **c.-handled**, *a.* Having a cross-shaped handle.— **c.-hatch**, *tr.* To shade, as a picture, by the use of cross-hatching.— **c.-hatch**, *n.* A shaded space composed of lines crossing each other diagonally or at right angles.— **c.-hatching**, *n.* The art of shading, as in drawing or engraving, by crossed parallel lines; also, such lines collectively.— **c.-haul**, *n.* In lumbering: (1) A short road cut at right angles to a log-pile, to allow a team to roll up logs. (2) The team rolling up the logs.— **c.-hawse**, *adv. Naut.* Swung, as a moored vessel, so as to bring a cross in her cables.— **c.-head**, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A beam across the top of something. Specif.: (1) A block sliding upon one guide-bar, or between two or more, to give a piston motion in a straight line, axial with the cylinder. (2) A cruciform bar with four handles, by which to turn a drill-rod or earth-auger. (3) A sleeve with hooks for the suspension-tackle of a well-drill. **2.** A skull in which the sagittal suture extends to the rest of the nose, forming a cross with the coronal suture; hence, a person so marked. **3.** In printing, a title set in the body of matter, to denote a new topic or division of treatment, or the like. **4.** *Auto.* The connection between the piston and connecting-rods.— **c.-heading**, *n. Mining.* **1.** An air-way or other heading extending from one breast or gangway to another. **2.** A haulage-road which intersects other haulage-roads. **3.** A haulage-road excavated indirectly to the rise of the seam.— **c.-heredity**, *n.* The mutual resemblance between ancestors and descendants of opposite sex. — **c.-hilt**, *n.* A hilt with a cross-guard.— **c.-interrogate**, *tr. Law.* To cross-question a witness.— **c.-interrogatory**, *n. Law.* An interrogatory propounded to a witness by the party opposed to the party taking the deposition.— **c.-jack**, *n. Naut.* The sail carried on the cross-jack yard, the lower yard on the mizzenmast of a full-rigged ship.— **c.-keelson**, *n.* A structure placed across the keelson as a support for the machinery, etc.— **c.-keys**, *n. Her.* An emblem or sign composed of two keys borne cross-wise, as in the papal



Croskill disk-harrow.

coat-of-arms.— **c.-lamination,** *n. Geol.* False bedding. See BEDDING.— **c.-land†,** *n. Irish Hist.* Land possessed by the Church in the counties palatine of Ireland.— **c.-legged,** *a.* Having the legs crossed.— **c.-line.** **I.** *vt.* To mark with transverse lines. **II.** *n.* **1.** A line that crosses another object. **2.** A fishing-line with numerous attached hooks placed across a stream.— **c.-lock,** *n.* In an interlocking railroad signal-frame, one of numerous levers or bars placed transversely over the locking-bars and having a notch for each lever to be locked.— **c.-loop,** *n. Medieval Fort.* A loophole cut in the form of a cross, so as to give marksmen better facilities. **c.-loophole†.**— **c.-lots,** *adv.* [Colloq.] Across the lots, by a cross-cut.— **c.-marriages,** *n. pl.* Marriages made by a brother and sister with a brother and sister. — **c.-matched,** *a.* Mated crosswise: said of a team of four horses and two colors, as chestnut and white, harnessed diagonally.— **c.-mate,** *vt.* To mate (a queen bee of any breed or race) with a drone of another breed or race.— **c.-memory,** *n. Psychol.* Cross-education in the form of a transference of habit or so-called organic memory.— **c.-mint,** *n.* A plant, *Mentha crispa*.— **c.-motion,** *n. Astron.* The motion or the passage of a star at right angles to the line of vision expressed in astronomical linear units (miles per second). — **c.-multiplication,** *n.* See DUODECIMAL.— **c.-parental,** *a.* Related to or considered in connection with the characteristic differences of parents of opposite sexes.— **c.-peen,** *a.* Used of a hammer whose peen is transverse to the line of the handle. See illus. under HAMMER.— **c.-plow,** *vt.* To plow (as a field) transversely or at right angles to a former plowing. **c.-plought.**— **c.-point.** **I.** *vt. Rope-making.* To point by transversely plaiting the seizing or nettles. **II.** *n.* **1.** In a compass, a point intermediate between any two cardinal points. **2†.** A dancing-step.— **c.-pointing,** *n.* A method of laying the nettles in pointing a rope.— **c.-pollenize,** *vt. Bot.* To cross-fertilize.— **c.-pollinate,** *vt.* Same as CROSS-POLLENIZE.— **c.-pollination,** *n. Bot.* **1.** Cross-fertilization of flowering plants. **2.** [Rare.] Hybridization.— **c.-purpose,** *n.* **1.** A purpose which antagonizes another; a conflictive aim; as, they are always at *cross-purposes*.

When they ought to have spoken, they didn't speak; or when they did speak, they were perpetually at *cross-purposes*.

WILKIE COLLINS *The Moonstone* period i, ch. 10, p. 82. [H.]

2. *pl.* A conversational game in which questions and answers having no natural connection are brought together. — **c.-quarters,** *n. Arch.* A quatrefoil.— **c.-question.** **I.** *vt.* To question minutely or in different ways, especially to elicit facts that the one questioned is reluctant to give. **II.** *n.* **1.** A question asked on cross-examination. **2.** [Rare or Obs.] A question in reply.— **c.-raise,** *vt.* To bring up the nap of (cloth) equally over its whole width.— **c.-ratio,** *n.* Same as ANHARMONIC RATIO.— **c.-reading,** *n.* Reading across a page from one column to another, thus connecting unrelated subjects for the purpose of exciting laughter; also used figuratively.— **c.-reel,** *vt.* To reel yarn, etc., with a backward and forward motion.— **c.-refer,** *vi.* To make a cross-reference.— **c.-reference,** *n.* **1.** A reference from one passage in a book or treatise to another passage throwing light on the same topic: distinguished from *reference* in general, which may be to any book or author. **2.** In a library catalog, reference from one subject to another.— **c.-relation,** *n. Mus.* Lack of harmony between successive chords: as, when a note of one chord is used, altered chromatically in another part of the successive chord.— **c.-remainder,** *n. Law.* An estate in lands where each of two grantees has reciprocally a remainder in the share of the other.— **c.-rib,** *n.* A joint or cut, next below the chuck in a side of beef which runs horizontally.— **c.-road,** *n.* **1.** One of two or more roads that cross each other. **2.** A road that crosses from one main road to another.

Rome reached all her outposts by the most convenient roads; but for the most part she denied them the use of *cross-roads*.

CHAS. MERIVALE *Rome* ch. 80, p. 684. [H. 1879.]

Compare CROSSROADS.— **c.-row,** *n.* **1.** The alphabet. See CHRIST-CROSS-ROW. **2.** A row that intersects others.— **c.-ruff,** *n.* **1.** In whist, same as SEESAW. **2†.** A game of cards resembling whist.— **c.-sea,** *n. Naut.* A sea that sets at an angle to the direction of the wind.— **c.-section,** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A section of a body at right angles to its length; as, the *cross-section* of a girder. **2.** *Aero.* In the section of an aeroplane wing, the fore-and-aft curvature to the line of the machine's progress.— **c.-section units,** circular units; units of area, as the circular millimeter. See under UNIT.— **c.-septation,** *n. Bot.* The septation or division of a cell or hypha by a transverse septum.— **c.-shunt,** *n. Elec.* A shunt circuit having a branch on each side of the main circuit, as for the use of two relays.— **c.-sill,** *n.* A railroad-sleeper lying under the rails transversely as a support to the stringer.— **c.-sleeper,** *n. Railroad.* A tie of extra length intended to support several rails.— **c.-slide,** *n.* A mechanical contrivance on which the tool-carriage or the work itself moves transversely to the main line of movement.— **c.-spale,** *n.* One of the horizontal timbers used to brace a ship under construction. **c.-pawl†;** **c.-spall†.**— **c.-springer,** *n. Arch.* A cross-rib in a groined vault.— **c.-staff,** *n.* **1.** A surveying-instrument consisting of a staff mounted with a brass circle, divided by cross-lines into four equal parts, and having upright sights at the extremities of the lines. **2.** An instrument once used for taking the altitudes of the sun or stars: now superseded by the quadrant. **3†.** A crozier.— **c.-stitch,** *n.* A double stitch in the form of a cross.

Andromache worked roses in very modern *cross-stitch*.

FROUDE *Short Studies, Homer* in first series, p. 433. [S. 1872.]

— **c.-stone,** *n.* **1.** Andalusite (variety chiastolite or macle). **2.** Staurolite. **3.** Harmotome.— **c.-strap,** *n. Manège.* A form of hobble made of leather and elastic.— **c.-stratification,** *n. Geol.* The condition of having the minor strata dipping obliquely to the plane of the main stratum which they help to compose.— **c.-stratified,** *a.*— **c.-tail,** *n.* **1.** A member opposite end of the cylinder from the crank. **2.** A strong iron bar connecting the side-lever of a marine engine with the piston-rod. **3.** *Aero.* A tail formed by intersecting vertical and horizontal planes. — **c.-talk,** *n.* In telephony, undesired partial or complete reproduction, in any circuit, of speech originating in one or more neighboring lines, due to induction between the respective circuits. — **c.-tie,** *n.* A tie or sleeper connecting and supporting the parallel rails of a railroad.— **c.-tining,** *n.* A harrowing across of the ridges of a plowed field.— **cross'toes",** *n.* [Dial., Eng.]. A plant, the bird's-foot trefoil.— **c.-tongue,** *n.* A dowel-pin inserted to strengthen a frame previously tenoned.— **c.-valley,** *n.* **1.** A valley that is transverse to the general trend of a mountain range, as that of the Rhône. **2.** A valley that intersects the strike of clipping strata transversely.— **c.-valve,** *n. Plumbing.* A valve at the intersection of two pipes or the rectangular branching of one.— **c.-vaulting,** *n. Arch.* The vaulting produced by the intersection of simple vaults, as groined *vaulting*. **c.-vault†.**— **c.-vine,** *n.* A woody vine of the southern United States (*Bignonia capreolata*), 30 to 50 feet long, with smooth reddish-brown bark and large red and orange flowers. The woody portions of the stem, seen in cross-section, are in the form of a cross.— **cross'walk",** *n.* A walk intersecting a street or other highway.— **c.-way,** *n.* A cross-road.— **c.-webbing,** *n.* Webbing drawn across the saddletree to strengthen the seat of the saddle.— **cross'-weed",** *n.* Either of two mustard-like plants (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*), the wall-rocket and (*D. muralis*) the stinkweed. — **c.-wind.** **I.** *vt.* In cotton-spinning, to reel yarn so that the fiber runs at an acute angle with the reel-shaft. **II.** *vi.* To separate from or start out of a plane, as a part of woodwork.— **c.-wire,** *n.* **1.** A wire crossing another. **2.** One of two fine threads or strands, as of a spider's web, crossed in the center of the focal plane of an optical instrument, to define the exact point to which the readings of the circle or micrometer refer.

cross[1], 1 krȯs; 2 crôs, *n.* **1.** The emblem of Christianity, a symbolical representation of the instrument of punishment on which Christ died.

The *cross* was once a gibbet, but it is now the highest name we have, because He hung on it.

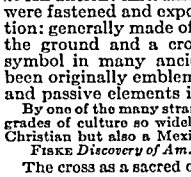
ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. x, p. 521. [H. 1870.]

2. An ancient instrument of torture on which criminals were fastened and exposed until they died from exhaustion: generally made of two timbers, an upright set into the ground and a crosspiece. **3.** A sacred or mystic symbol in many ancient religions, supposed to have been originally emblematic of the union of the active and passive elements in nature.

By one of the many strange coincidences in this meeting of two grades of culture so widely sundered, the *cross* was not only a Christian but also a Mexican symbol.

FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 250. [H. M. & CO. 1892.]

The cross as a sacred or mystic symbol dates from remote antiquity, and its use as an instrument of punishment is scarcely less ancient; but there was no connection between the two before Christianity. The symbolic cross, of many different shapes, may be resolved into four primitive forms: (1) the Greek cross found on Assyrian tablets, on Egyptian and Persian monuments, and on Etruscan pottery; (2) the crux decussata or oblique cross, vulgarly called St. Andrew's cross, no less common in ancient sculpture; (3) the Latin cross or crux immissa, found on monuments, coins, and medals before Christ; and (4) the tau cross, crux commissa, or patibulata, a mystic symbol of very ancient origin, probably a phallic emblem, thought by some archeologists to be the oldest form, the Greek cross being its double. (5) The crux ansata, the tau cross combined with a circle, as in the hands of Isis Osiris, and other Egyptian divinities, is the symbol of life or immortality.



Crosses. (See text.)

4. That which resembles a cross or crucifix, as two lines crossing each other; as, he put a *cross* to his name.

He can not write; but his *cross* is . . . honored by Jews as well as Christians.

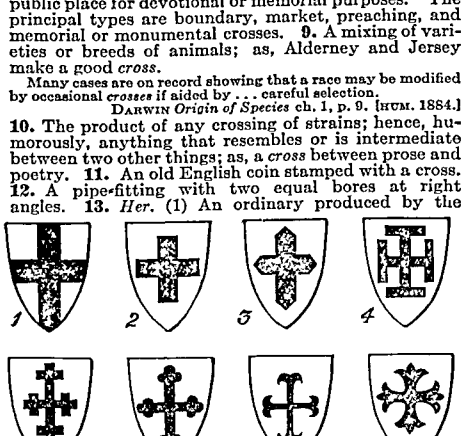
SCHILLER *Piccolomini* tr. by Coleridge, act ii, sc. 13.

5. [C-] The crucifixion of Christ; the atonement. **6.** [C-] The Christian religion; Christianity. **7.** Something endured for Christ's sake; hence, any suffering; trial; tribulation; as, he bore his *cross* in silence. **8.** *Arch.* A structure, often monumental and ornate, in the form of or surmounted by a cross, erected in some public place for devotional or memorial purposes. The principal types are boundary, market, preaching, and memorial or monumental crosses. **9.** A mixing of varieties or breeds of animals; as, Alderney and Jersey make a good *cross*.

Many cases are on record showing that a race may be modified by occasional *crosses* if aided by . . . careful selection.

DARWIN *Origin of Species* ch. 1, p. 9. [HUM. 1884.]

10. The product of any crossing of strains; hence, humorously, anything that resembles or is intermediate between two other things; as, a *cross* between prose and poetry. **11.** An old English coin stamped with a cross. **12.** A pipe-fitting with two equal bores at right angles. **13.** *Her.* (1) An ordinary produced by the combination of a fess and a pale meeting about the fess-point. (2) One of many figures used as bearings, such as the cross *aiguisé, formé, fleurie, potent*, etc. (See the adjectives.) Heraldic authorities enumerate 285 different kinds of crosses. **14.** An ornament, in some form of the cross, worn as a distinction, especially by knights of the various orders of chivalry; as, the *cross* of the Knights of St. John; the *cross* of the Legion of Honor. **15.** *Bot.* The progeny of cross-fertilized individuals of different varieties of the same species. **16.** *Elec.* The accidental contact of two wires so that a portion of the current from one flows to the other. **17.** A swindling arrangement or agreement by reason of which one of the parties to a contest permits himself to be beaten so that money may be made by betting against him; also, any dishonest or illegal practise or act. **18.** [C-] *Astron.* (1) The Southern Cross. (2) The Northern Cross. **19.** A dummy shaped like an X, placed on a horse's back; used by trainers. **20.** A disagreement; also, opposition. **21.** Same as CROSS-STAFF, 1. **22.** A cross-road or crossing. **23.** An opening in the game of checkers. **24.** [Rare.] The sign of the cross. **25.** [Rare.] Strabismus. **26.** [Scot.] Same as FIERY CROSS. **27.** [Rare.] A crucifix. **28†.** *Ir. Hist.* Lands of the Church collectively. **29†.** The cross-piece of a sword, knife, or the like. **30†.** A crozier. [< Pr. *cros*, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross. The ME. form *crois* is < OF. *crois*. < L. *crux*.] **cros†; crosse†.**



Common Heraldic Crosses.

1. Ordinary cross. 2. Cross humettéd or couped. 3. Cross urdé, champain, or pointed. 4. Cross potent. 5. Cross crosslet. 6. Cross botonné or trefié. 7. Cross moline. 8. Cross patonce. 9. Cross fleury. 10. Cross pattó or formé. 11. Maltese or eight-pointed cross. 12. Cross clechó and fitché.

— **adoration of the cross** (*R. C. Ch.*), the ceremony of presenting, on Good Friday, the crucifix to be kissed by worshipers.— **Calvary c.,** a cross mounted on three steps, signifying Faith, Hope, and Charity.— **Celtic c.,** same as IRISH CROSS, under IRISH. **Runic cross†.**— **cross'-bear"er,** *n.* **1.** One who carries a cross. **2.** A series of bars running crosswise as a support.— **c.-bun,** *n.* A bun with a cross marked on it: made especially for Good Friday. — **c. forked,** *n. Her.* A cross having two sharp points at the end of its arms. **c. double fitchét.**— **c. forked of three points** (*Her.*), a cross whose arms end in three sharp points. Compare illus., fig. 12, in col. 2.— **c.-spider,** *n.* The British garden-spider (*Epeira diadema*), which has a cross-like mark on its back.— **c.-week,** *n.* **1.** The week beginning with Rogation Sunday: in allusion to the old custom of walking the bounds of a parish at that time with a cross borne aloft in procession. **2.** Holy Week.— **Exaltation of the c.,** a festival in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Oriental churches, on Sept. 14, in commemoration of the recovery of the reputed cross of Christ from the Persians by the emperor Heraclius, A. D. 628.— **fiery c.,** a wooden cross with charred ends: an ancient call to arms in the Highlands of Scotland.— **Geneva c.,** a red Greek cross on a white ground. See RED CROSS SOCIETY (below).— **Invention of the c.** (*R. C. Ch.*), a festival, celebrated on May 3, commemorative of the finding of the cross of Christ in Jerusalem by the empress Helena in A. D. 326. — **Jerusalem c.** **1.** *Bot.* A plant, the scarlet lychnis. **2.** The cross potent.— **Lorraine c.,** the double cross having the lower horizontal arm longer than the upper.—**one c.,** tin-plate of 30 Birmingham wire gage and weighing ½ pound per sheet; IC plate.— **red-c. beetle,** a common British caraboid beetle (*Panagæus cruciatus*), red, with black cross-marks upon the elytra.— **Red C. Society,** any society for the succor of the sick and wounded in war, formed in accordance with the international convention signed at Geneva in 1864, the members wearing the Geneva cross as a badge of neutrality.— **solar c.** (*Meteor.*), a luminous appearance consisting of a light-pillar combined with a segment of the parhelic circle, forming a cross with the sun at the center. A similar phenomenon about the moon is called a **lunar cross.** Compare HALO.

Red-Cross Beetle ²/₁

— **Southern C.** **1.** A constellation of the southern hemisphere; Crux. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** [U. S.] Same as STARS AND BARS.— **surveyors' c.,** an instrument for establishing lines perpendicular to a given line: it has four sights on the ends of two horizontal arms which are at right angles and which may be supported by a tripod.— **to live or be on the c.,** to live dishonestly or be dishonest.— **to take the c.,** to turn crusader.— **War Cross.** A military decoration awarded for bravery under fire in France and Belgium.

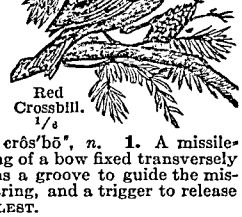
Cross[2], *n.* **1. Mary Ann,** *née* **Evans** (¹⁰/₂₂1819–¹²/₂₂1880), English novelist, poet; married John Walter Cross 1880; pseudonym, "George Eliot"; *Adam Bede*. **2.** A county in northeastern Arkansas; 629 sq. m.; county-seat, Vanndale.

cross, *prep.* [Colloq. or Archaic] Across; athwart; over; through. [Abbr. of ACROSS.]

cross'-ac"tion, etc. See under CROSS, *a.*

Cros"sar-chi'næ, 1 kres"ar-kai'ni; 2 crȯs"är-cī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of viverroid carnivores with straight toes, broad convex nose, and 36 teeth. **Cros-sar'chus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *krossoi*, border, + *archos*, rectum.]— **cross-sar'chine,** *a.*

cross'bill", 1 krȯs'bil"; 2 crȯs'bĭl", *n.* A fringilline bird (genus *Loxia*), the points of whose mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. They are mostly of semi-arctic and Alpine regions, and feed largely on pine-seeds. The **red cross-bill** (*Loxia curvirostra*) inhabits both Europe and North America. **cross'-beak"†.**



Red Crossbill. ¹/₃

cross'-bind", etc. See under CROSS, *a.*

cross'bow", 1 krȯs'bō; 2 crȯs'bō", *n.* **1.** A missile-throwing weapon consisting of a bow fixed transversely upon a stock that contains a groove to guide the missile, a notch to hold the string, and a trigger to release it. See illus. under ARBALEST.

An argument, according to Boyle's familiar illustration, is like a *crossbow*, . . . it has a force independent of the arm that wields it. LESLIE STEPHEN in *Nineteenth Century* Feb., 1891, p. 179.

2. Figuratively, a crossbowman.— **cross'bow"man,** *n.* One who uses the crossbow. **cross'bow"er†.**

cross'-dye", 1 krȯs'dai"; 2 crȯs'-dȳ", *n.* Any dye used in the process of cross-dyeing.— **cross'-dye"ing,** *n.* A method of dyeing cloth composed of cotton and wool, in which the thread or warp has been colored before entering the loom; the weft then receives the same or a different color.— **cross'-dye,** *vt.*

crosse, 1 krȯs; 2 crȯs, *n.* [F.] **1.** A lacrosse-stick. **2.** Same as LACROSSE.

Crosse, 1 krȯs; 2 crȯs, **Andrew** (⁶/₁₇1784–⁷/₁₈1855). An English electrician; produced mineral crystals by electricity.

cros-sect', 1 krȯ-sekt'; 2 crȯ-sĕct', *vt.* To divide or cut anything crosswise or across. [< CROSS, *a.*, + L. *seco*, cut.]

crossed, } 1 krȯst; 2 crȯst, *pa.* **1.** Marked by a line
crost[3], } drawn crosswise: often indicating cancellation, and followed by *out*; as, the *crossed-out* demerit marks.

The eye detects Polish by its *crossed l*.

HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* ch. 1, p. 11. [L. 1860.]

2. Laid or folded crosswise; as, *crossed* arms. **3.** Obstructed; thwarted. **4.** *Her.* Borne crosswise. **5.** *Zool.* Cruciate. **6.** *Entom.* Folded over one another, as the wings of certain insects.— **crossed belt** (*Mech.*), a belt crossed in the form of the figure 8, either to change the directions of rotation or to retain a better grip on the pulleys.— **c. diplopia** (*Optics*), same as HETERONYMOUS DIPLOPIA.— **c. friars,** same as CRUTCHED FRIARS.— **c. lens** (*Optics*), a double-convex lens whose radii are to each other in the proportion

Cross-tail (def. 3).

of 1 to 6 (the minimum spherical aberration employed).— **c. pyramidal tract** (*Anat.*), a tract or collection of nerve-fibers in the spinal cord which are derived from the pyramid of the medulla oblongata of the opposite side.— **c. riveting**, see RIVETING.

cross'ed"u-ca"tion, *n.* See under CROSS, *a.*

cross-set', 1 kre-set'; 2 crô-sĕt', *n.* **1.** A small projecting and overhanging part of an impost-stone at the extremity of an arch. **2.** A shoulder in an arch-stone fitting into the stone next to it and nearer to the support: used in flat arches. **3.** A small cross. [F., dim. of *crosse*; see CROZIER.] **cros-sette'‡.**

cross"ex-am"i-na'tion, c.-face, c.-garnet, etc. See CROSS, *a.*

Cross'hill, 1 krôs'hil; 2 crôs'hil, *n.* A burgh in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

cross'ing, 1 krôs'ıŋ; 2 crôs'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of going across or traversing; as, the *crossing* of a river by an army. **2.** The place where something, as a roadway or waterway, may be crossed; as, a street *crossing*. **3.** In railroads: (1) A connecting track from one main track to another. (2) A place where two roads cross on the same level, particularly where one of them is a railway. **grade crossing†.** **4.** Intersection; as, *crossing* of threads in weaving. **5.** An intersecting lode or vein; cross-course. **6.** The act of contradicting or opposing. **7.** Cross-breeding. **8.** The act of making the sign of the cross.— **crossing-plate",** *n.* *Railroad.* A metal plate on which two lines of track cross.— **diamond c.** (*Railroad.*), a crossing other than at right angles, where the figure formed by the intersecting tracks is of the conventional shape of a diamond or lozenge.— **movable-point c.** (*Railroad.*), a crossing in which two split switches are so operated that with their movement together in opposite directions one track is opened and the other closed; a movable-frog crossing.— **reciprocal c.,** hybridization in which the male of one is crossed with the female of another and vice versa.

cross"-in-ter'ro-gate, c.-jack, c.-keelson, etc. See CROSS, *a.*

cross'ite, 1 krôs'ait; 2 crôs'it, *n.* *Mineral.* A blue or yellowish-blue amphibole found in the crystalline schists of the Coast Range of California. [< Whitman *Cross* of the U. S. Geol. Survey.]

Cross Keys. A village in Rockingham county, Va.; [cisive battle, Civil War, 1862.

Cross Lake. One of various small lakes in North America, as in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, New York, etc.

cross'let†, 1 krôs'let; 2 crôs'lĕt, *n.* A small cross. **crosse'-let†.**— **cross crosslet** (*Her.*), a cross having its ends crossed.

cross'let†, *n.* A crucible. **cros'lett.**

Cross'ley, 1 krôs'li; 2 crôs'ly, **Sir Francis** (10/22 1817–1/12 1872). An English manufacturer; philanthropist.

cross'-line", etc. See under CROSS, *a.*

cross'ly, 1 krôs'li; 2 crôs'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a cross or ill-tempered manner; peevishly; as, he speaks *crossly*. **2.** In a manner opposite to one's wishes; contrarily; as, my plans go *crossly*. **3.** Crosswise; athwart.

cross'-mar"ria-ges, etc. See under CROSS, *a.*

cross'ness, 1 krôs'nes; 2 crôs'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state of being cross or ill-humored; snappishness; peevishness.

I missed his *crossness*, and wished him to be alive again, to be quarreling with him . . . rather than not have him.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Dream-Children* p. 160. [w. L. & co.]

2. [Rare.] The state of being crossed; transverseness.

cros'so-, 1 kros'o-; 2 crôs'o-. From Greek *krossoi*, tassels, fringe (< *korsē*, temple): a combining form.— **Cros"so-pl'næ,** *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of shrews; water-shrews. **Cros'so-pus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cros'so-pine,** *a.* & *n.*— **Cros"so-po'dl-a,** *n. pl.* Curved markings found on Silurian shales and sandstones and supposed to be the fossilized burrows or trails of mollusks, worms, etc.— **cros-sop'ter-ine,** *n.* An amorphous white alkaloid obtained by isolation from the bark of an Abyssinian tree, the *Crossopteriz kotschyana*. — **Cros-sop"ter-yg'i-a,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* A group of fishes, especially a suborder having the paired fins lobate and with an endoskeletal axis fringed with dermal rays: including the living polypteroids and numerous extinct forms. **Cros-sop"ter-yg'i-it.**— **cros-sop"ter-yg'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **cros-sop"ter-yg'i-ous,** *a.*— **cros-sop"ter-yg'i-um,** *n.* [ɪ-A, *pl.*] *Ich.* A paired fin with the skeletal part prolonged axially.— **Cros"so-rhi'nı-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of scyliorhinoid-dean sharks with a depressed body and subterminal mouth. **Cros"so-rhi'nus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cros"so-rhin'id,** *n.*— **cros"so-rhin'oid,** *a.* & *n.*

cross'o"ver, 1 krôs'ō'vər; 2 crôs'ō'vĕr, *n.* **1.** In calico-printing, a color superimposed in stripes or cross-bars; a striped pattern. **2.** A short railway-track with a frog and switch at either end to facilitate switching of rolling-stock from one track to another. **3.** [Eng.] A woman's wrapper which crosses in front.

cross'-pa-ren"tal, etc. See under CROSS, *a.*

cross'patch", 1 krôs'pach'; 2 crôs'pȧch', *n.* [Colloq.] A cross person.

cross'piece", 1 krôs'pīs"; 2 crôs'pēç", *n.* **1.** A piece of material of any kind crossing another. **2.** A small cross-guard of a sword or dagger. **3.** *Anat.* [Rare.] The corpus callosum. **4.** *Naut.* (1) A timber over the windlass, furnished with pins for belaying the running rigging. (2) A timber connecting two bitt-heads. **5†.** A cross person.

cross'-point", **c.-quarters, c.-raise,** etc. See under CROSS, *a.*

Cross riv'er. A river of Upper Guinea, West Africa; length, 200 m. to Bight of Biafra.

cross'roads", 1 krôs'rōdz"; 2 crôs'rōdş", *n.* A place where roads cross: in remote districts often marked by a small settlement; as, a country *crossroads*. Such a place was formerly chosen for the burial of suicides.

cross'-row", c.-sea, etc. See under CROSS, *a.*

cross'tree", 1 krôs'trī"; 2 crôs'trē", *n.* **1.** *Naut.* One of the pieces of wood or iron set athwartships, at the top of a mast, to sustain the top or to extend the topgallant-shrouds. **2†.** A scaffold; cross.

cross'val'ley, c.-way. See under CROSS, *a.*

cross'ways, 1 krôs'wēz; 2 crôs'wȧş. **I.** *a.* [Dial.] Contrary; conflicting. **II.** *adv.* [Rare.] Crosswise. **cross'wayt.**

cross'-weed", etc. See under CROSS, *a.*

cross'wise, 1 krôs'waiz; 2 crôs'wiş, *adv.* **1.** Across; sometimes with *to*; as, to pile timbers *crosswise to* a ditch. **2.** In the form of a cross; as, to build a church *crosswise*.

It is unlucky, says Grose, to lay one's knife and fork *crosswise*.
J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Omens* p. 716. [c. & w. 1888.]

3. Contrarily; at cross-purposes.

cross'word" puz'zle, *n.* See PUZZLE.

cross'wort", 1 krôs'wûrt"; 2 crôs'wûrt", *n.* Any one of various plants having the parts of the flower or the leaves in fours; especially, the various species of madderworts of the genus *Crucianella*; also, *Lysimachia quadrifolia* and a species of *Galium*.

cros-ta'ric, 1 kros-tā'rı; 2 crôs-tā'rĭk, *n.* [Scot.] Same as FIERY CROSS. [England.

Cros'ton, 1 kros'tən; 2 crôs'ton, *n.* A town in Lancashire,

Cros'well, 1 kroz'wel; 2 crôs'wĕl, **Edwin** (4/21 1797–6/12 1871). An American journalist and politician; member of the "Albany Regency."

cro"ta-con'ic, 1 krō"tə-kon'ık; 2 crō"ta-cŏn'ĭc, *a.* Of or relating to the acid produced by subjecting cyancrotonic acid to the process of saponification. [< CROTON + ACONIC.]

cro'tal†, *n.* An ornament resembling a bell, formerly attached to the vestments of priests; a crotalum.

cro'ta-la, 1 krō'tə-lə *or* kret'ə-lə; 2 crō'ta-la *or* crŏt'a-la, *n.* Plural of CROTALUM.

Crot"a-la'ri-a, 1 kret'ə-[*or* krō"tə-]lē'rı-ə; 2 crŏt"a-[*or* crō"ta-]lā'rĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of mostly tropical herbs of the family *Fabaceæ*. They bear simple leaves, yellow flowers in racemes, and many-seeded pods. About 9 species, commonly called *rattleboxes*, occur in the United States.

Cro-tal'i-dæ, 1 kro-tal'ı-dī; 2 cro-tăl'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of solenoglyph snakes with poison-fangs, and pits between the eyes and nostrils: including rattlesnakes, copperheads, etc. [< CROTALUS.]— **cro'ta-lid,** *n.*

cro-tal'i-form, 1 kro-tal'ı-fôrm *or* kret'ə-lı-fôrm; 2 crotăl'ĭ-fôrm *or* crŏt'a-lĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a rattlesnake. [< CROTALUS + -FORM.]

cro'ta-lin, 1 krō'tə-lin *or* kret'ə-lin; 2 crō'ta-lĭn *or* crŏt'a-lĭn, *n.* *Toxicol.* An albuminous substance contained in the venom of the cobra. [< Gr. *krotalon*, rattle.] **cro'ta-linet.**

cro'ta-line, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crotalidæ*.

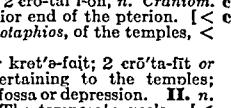
cro'ta-lism, 1 krō'tə-lizm *or* kret'ə-lizm; 2 crō'ta-lĭşm *or* crŏt'a-lĭşm, *n.* *Vet.* The toxic condition produced in animals that have eaten the poisonous plant rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*); bottom-disease. [< CROTALARIA.]

cro'ta-lo, 1 krō'tə-lō *or* kret'ə-lō; 2 crō'ta-lō *or* crŏt'a-lō, *n.* A musical instrument of percussion used by the Turks. [< Gr. *krotalon*; see CROTALUM.]

Cro"ta-loc'ri-nus, 1 krō"tə-[*or* kret"ə-]lok'rı-nus; 2 crō"ta-[*or* crŏt"a-]lŏc'ri-nŭş, *n.* A genus of fossil crinoids found in Silurian rocks. [< Gr. *krotalon*, rattle, + *krinon*, lily.]

cro'ta-loid, 1 krō'tə-loid *or* kret'ə-loid; 2 crō'ta-lôid *or* crŏt'a-lôid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crotalidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Crotalidæ*. [< CROTALUS + -OID.]

cro'ta-lum, 1 krō'tə-lum *or* kret'ə-lum; 2 crō'ta-lŭm *or* crŏt'a-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A clapper or rattle consisting generally of two small brass plates or rods held in the hand: used in ancient Egypt, Greece, and other countries of antiquity, usually in religious ceremonials. **2.** A small bell; sleigh-bell. [L., < Gr. *krotalon*, rattle, < *krotos*, rattling noise.]



Crotala, used in the Worship of Cybele.

cro'ta-lyte, 1 krō'tə-lait *or* kret'ə-lait; 2 crō'ta-līt *or* crŏt'a-līt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the temples; temporal; as, the *crotaphite* fossa or depression. **II.** *n.* *Anat.* **1.** The temple. **2.** The temporal muscle. [< Gr. *krotaphites*, < *krotaphos*; see CROTAPHE.]— **cro"ta-phit'ic,** *a.*

crotch, 1 krech; 2 crŏch, *n.* **1.** To furnish with a crotch; form like a crotch. **2.** [W. U. S.] To notch (a log) on both sides to give the dogs a firm hold.

crotch, *n.* **1.** A point of division or divergence; a separation into two parts or branches; bifurcation; fork; as, the *crotch* of a tree. **2.** *Naut.* See CRUTCH[1], *n.*, 2 (1). **3.** A small space at a corner of a billiard-table.

In match games, . . . when the centers of both object-balls are within a *crotch*, the player is not allowed to make more than three caroms unless he force one of the balls out of the *crotch*.
Young Folks' Cyc. Games p. 82. [H. R. & co. 1890.]

4†. A shepherds' crook. [Var. of CROOK; cp. CRUTCH[1], *n.*]— **crotch'-chain",** *n.* A tackle employed to load a log sidewise on a track, sled, or the like.— **c.-rope,** *n.* [Rare.] One of two tackles connecting the boom to each quarter, replacing sheets and traveler.— **c.-tongue,** *n.* A connecting V-shaped part of the front and back sleds of a logging-sled.

crotched, } 1 krocht; 2 crŏcht, *a.* **1.** Having a crotch; **crotcht**[2], } forked. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Ill-tempered; cross; peevish; crotchety. **3.** *Billiards.* Situated within a crotch. See quotation under CROTCH[2].

crotch'et, 1 kroch'et; 2 crŏch'ĕt, *n.* & *v.* **1.** To play or sing in quick time; also, to mark or measure by crotchets. **2.** To furnish or decorate with crotchets or crockets. **3†.** To affect with whimsical notions.

crotch'et, *n.* **1.** A peculiar opinion; whimsical notion about a particular subject; an eccentricity.

There is no nonsense so transparent, no *crotchet* so ridiculous, no system so unreasonable, that it cannot find advocates and disciples. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Croakers* in vol. ii, p. 116. [A. 1849.]

2. *Mus.* A quarter note; a note having one-fourth the value of a semibreve. See NOTE. **3.** A small hook; also, a brooch. **4.** *Entom.* A hook-like process, as on the prolegs of many caterpillars. **5.** See BRACKET, *n.*, 2 (1). **6.** *Fort.* An indentation in the glacis opposite a traverse. **7.** *Mil.* A body of troops so arranged as to form a line perpendicular to the general line of battle. **8.** *Anat.* The hook-like termination of the uncinate convolution of the brain. **9.** *Surg.* Either of two hooked surgical instruments used in embryotomy and after the performance of craniotomy. **10.** Same as CROCKET, 1 & 3. **11.** *Zool.* A bristle of an oligochætous worm used in locomotion. [< F. *crochet*, small hook, quaver; see CROCHET.]

SYN.: see WHIM.— **crotch'et-ed,** *a.* Marked as with crotchets.— **crotch"et-eer',** *n.* A crotchety person; a hobby-rider.

crotch'et-y, 1 kroch'et-ı; 2 crŏch'ĕt-y, *a.* **1.** Full of crotchets; whimsical; eccentric.

Indeed it was one of his *crotchety* ideas that each generation is in substance mentally older than the generation preceding it.
BULWER-LYTTON *Kenelm Chillingly* bk. iii, p. 214. [in. 1873.]

2. Like a crotchet.

SYN.: see FICKLE; QUEER.— **crotch'et-i-ness,** *n.*

crotch'y, 1 kroch'ı; 2 crŏch'y, *a.* **1.** Replete with forks or crotches. **2.** [Scot.] Irritable; cross.

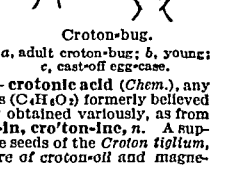
cro'tin, 1 krō'tin; 2 crō'tĭn, *n.* A highly poisonous toxalbumin derived from the seed of one of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, the *Croton tiglium*.

Cro'ton, 1 krō'tən; 2 crō'ton, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An enormous genus of widely dispersed trees, shrubs, and rarely herbs of the spurge family, of very diverse habit. Croton-oil is obtained from the seeds of *C. tiglium*, and all parts of the plant supply a powerful purgative. Cascarilla-bark is obtained from *C. eleuteria*, and capalche-bark from *C. niteus*. **2.** [c-] A foliage plant of the genus *Codæum*. [< Gr. *krotōn*, tick, shrub.]— **croton chloral,** see BUTYL.— **cro"ton-al'de-hyde,** *n.* *Chem.* Aldehyde of croton ($CH_3CH:CHCHO$), an acrid liquid sometimes derived from acetaldehyde and chlorid of zinc by the application of heat.

Cro-to'na, 1 kro-tō'nə; 2 cro-tō'na, *n.* See COTRONE.

cro'ton-ate, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of crotonic acid.

cro'ton-bug", 1 krō'tən-bug"; 2 crō'ton-bŭg", *n.* A light-colored cockroach (*Blatta germanica*), introduced into the United States from Europe: especially common in connection with water-pipes, and first observed about the time that Croton water was brought into New York city.



Croton-bug.
a, adult croton-bug; *b*, young; *c*, cast-off egg-case.

cro-to'ne, 1 kro-tō'nı; 2 cro-tō'nē, *n.* **1.** A fungous growth on trees. [C.] **2.** *Pathol.* A fungous outgrowth. [< Gr. *krotōn*, a tick.]

cro-ton'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Croton*.— **crotonic acid** (*Chem.*), any one of three isomeric compounds ($C_4H_6O_2$) formerly believed to occur in croton-oil, but now obtained variously, as from crude wood-vinegar.— **cro'ton-in, cro'ton-ine,** *n.* A supposed alkaloid derived from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium, but now known to be a mixture of croton-oil and* magnesium soap.

Cro'ton Lake. An artificial lake in Westchester county, N. Y.; formed by a dam on Croton river; source of water-supply of New York city.

cro"to-no-le'ic, 1 krō"to-no-lī'ık; 2 crō"to-no-lē'ĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Designating an oleaginous acid occurring in croton-oil. [< CROTON + L. *oleum*, oil.]

Cro'ton-on-Hud'son, *n.* A village in Westchester county, [N. Y.

Cro'ton riv'er. A river in Dutchess county, N. Y.; length, 55 m. to Croton Lake, Westchester county.

cro'to-nyl, 1 krō'to-nil; 2 crō'to-nȳl, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** The monovalent radical (C_4H_7). **2.** Butenyl.

cro-ton'y-lene, 1 kro-tən'ı-lin; 2 cro-tŏn'y-lēn, *n.* *Chem.* A pungent colorless liquid (C_4H_6) formed synthetically, and called more properly **butinene** or **dimethylacetylene.** [< CROTON + -YL.] **cro-ton'y-lent.**

Cro-toph"a-gi'næ, 1 kro-tof"ə-jaı'nī; 2 cro-tŏf"a-ğī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of cuculoid birds having 8 tail-feathers and a compressed bill with elevated culmen; anis. See ANI. **Cro-toph'a-ga,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *krotōn*, tick, + *phagein*, eat.]— **cro-toph'a-gine,** *a.* & *n.*

crot'tles[1], 1 kret'lz; 2 crŏt'lş, *n. pl.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Crums. **2.** Dung.

crot'tles[2], *n. pl.* [Gt. Brit.] Any one of various species of lichen used for dyeing. [< Gael. *crotal*, lichen.] [Ill.

Crot'ty, 1 kret'ı; 2 crŏt'y, *n.* A village in Lasalle county,

cro'tyl, 1 krō'til; 2 crō'tyl, *n.* See BUTENYL.

crouch[1], 1 krauch; 2 crouch, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To cause to stoop or bend. **II.** *i.* **1.** To stoop low, as a person in fear or an animal making ready to spring; bend the legs so as to bring the body to the ground; as, the tiger is *crouching*.

And *crouch*, like hound beneath the lash.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 2, st. 22.

2. To behave slavishly or with servility; abase oneself.

The People *crouched* before his beck.
ADELAIDE A. PROCTER *Three Rulers* st. 1.

[Var. of CROOK; cp. CRUTCH[1], *n.*] **croochţ** [Dial.].

crouch[2]†, *vt.* To sign with the cross; bless. **crouchet.**

crouch†, *n.* A cross.

crouch'back", 1 krauch'bak"; 2 crouch'băk", *n.* A crook-back.

crouch'-clay", 1 krauch'-klē"; 2 crouch'-clā", *n.* A white Derbyshire clay.

crouch'er, 1 krauch'ər; 2 crouch'er, *n.* One who crouches; a person who is slavishly submissive.

Henry:
I, true son
Of Holy Church — no *croucher* to the Gregorics.
TENNYSON *Becket* Prologue.

crouch'le, 1 krauch'ı; 2 crouch'ĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Round-shouldered; hunchbacked.

crouch'mast, *n.* Rogation Sunday; also, Rogation week.

crouch't, *pp.* Crouched. S. S.

crouch'-ware", 1 krauch'-wār"; 2 crouch'-wâr", *n.* A style of pottery made in Staffordshire, England.

crou'ger, 1 krau'gər; 2 crou'ger, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The crucian carp.

crouket, *n.* A crock.

croup, 1 krūp; 2 crup, *vt.* **1.** [Dial.] To pronounce a uvular or guttural *r*; have the Northumberland burr. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] Same as CROAK. **3.** To cough hoarsely as the afflicted with croup. [Imitative.]

croup[1], 1 krūp; 2 crup, *n.* An inflammatory disease of the throat in which the formation of a false membrane obstructs respiration. Called **true** or **membranous croup,** to distinguish it from **false croup.** See phrase. It attacks children especially. [< Saxon, *kropan*, to cry aloud.] **croupţ.— catarrhal croup,** same as FALSE CROUP.— **croup'ket"tle,** a vessel used in cases of laryngitis to produce vapors for moistening the atmosphere of a room or to be inhaled by the patient.— **diphtheritic c.,** diphtheria that invades the larynx.— **false c.,** catarrhal inflammation of the larynx. **spasmodic c.†.— fibrinous c.,** croup due to a cause other than the germ of diphtheria.— **intestinal c.,** an inflammatory condition of the intestine in which there is an inflammation of a croupous nature upon the surface of the mucous membrane.— **pharyngeal c.,** a pharyngitis characterized by the formation of a membrane upon the surface of the pharynx.— **pseudomembranous c.,** a laryngitis in which the cause is other than the germ of diphtheria.— **uterine c.,** an inflammation of the inner surface of the uterus characterized by a formation of a membrane.

croup[2], *n.* **1.** The rump; also, the portion of a horse's back behind the saddle. **2†.** A hump on the back of an animal. [< F. *croupe*, crupper, orig. protuberance, < Ice. *kroppr*, hunch.] **croupet.**

crou-pade', 1 krū-pād'; 2 cru-pād', *n.* [F.] In the manège, a leap in which the horse draws up his hind legs toward the belly.

croup'er, 1 krūp'er; 2 crup'er, *n.* A crupper.

crou'pi-er, 1 krū'pı-er; 2 cru'pi-er, *n.* [F.] **1.** One who collects the stakes lost and pays out those won at a gaming-table. **2.** The assistant chairman at a public dinner.

crou"pi-ère', 1 krū"pı-ār'; 2 cru"pi-âr', *n.* [F.] Armor for a horse's croup.

crou'pon, 1 krū'pan; 2 cru'pon, *n.* [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] The buttock; also, the crupper.

croup'ous, 1 krūp'us; 2 crųp'ŭs, *a. Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or showing symptoms of croup; characterized by an exudation like that of croup. **croup'al†.**

croup'y, 1 krūp'y; 2 crųp'y, *a.* **1.** Croupous; as, a *croupy* cough. **2.** Having or subject to croup; as, a *croupy* child.— **croup'i-ness,** *n.*

crouse, 1 krūs; 2 crųs, *a.* [Scot.] Contented and jolly; frisky; saucy.— **crouse'ly,** *adv.* **crous'ly†.**

crou"stade', 1 krū"stād'; 2 cru"städ', *n.* [F.] A small crisp container made of baked bread, rice, etc., and filled with custard, mince, oysters, etc.

crout, 1 krūt; 2 crųt, *vi.* [Scot.] To croak; make a grating, rattling noise. **croott.**

craut, *1 krout; 2 crout, n. See* SAUERKRAUT.

crou-ton', 1 krū-tōn'; 2 cru-tôn', *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* A small crust or bit of bread fried in butter or oil, used in soups or to garnish hashes, etc.

crow, 1 krō; 2 crō, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To utter the cry peculiar to a cock. **2.** Hence, to exult in triumph; brag; boast; vapor: usually with *about* or *over.*

The idea of allowing any boy . . . to *crow over* me, was preposterous. L. M. ALCOTT *Hospital Sketches* p. 8. [R. BROS. 1890.]

3. To utter sounds expressive of delight, as an infant.

II. *t.* To announce by crowing. [< AS. *crāwan.*] **crowe†.**

crow, *n.* **1.** (1) An omnivorous corvine bird, *Corrus americanus* in America, or the carrion-crow (*Corrus corone*) in Great Britain, about 20 inches long, with glossy black plumage, black bill and feet, the nostrils hidden by a tuft of bristly feathers, and the feathers of the throat short and blended. See illus. under CORVIDÆ.

Crows have strong feet with heavy curved claws, bright brown eyes which indicate intelligence and cunning, and raucous notes. They generally build large, clumsy nests in trees and lay from 4 to 6 eggs of a greenish hue with very dark spots. They are gregarious in habit, often destructive to crops, and migrate in flocks.

(2) The rook (*Corvus frugilegus*) or one of several other such corvine birds, as a raven, fish-crow, etc. **2.** One of other birds like or likened to a crow; as, a king-*crow.* **3.** A crowbar. **4.** The cry of a cock, or any like sound. **5.** The mesentery of an animal used for food: so called in the butchers' trade. **6.** [Thieves' Slang.] One who is placed on the watch to warn another engaged in robbery; a confederate. **7.** An apparatus for keeping a street-main pipe in place while being drilled or tapped. **8.** [C-] Same as CORVUS, *n.*, 3. **9.** [C-] One of a tribe of Indians of Siouan stock. See AMERICAN. **10†.** A form of door-knocker, now superseded. [< AS. *crāwe,* < *crāwan,* crow.] **crowe†.**

— as the crow flies, in a straight line.— **blue wattled c.,** a bird (*Glaucopis wilsoni*) found in New Zealand.— ***Cornish* or *red-legged* c.,** the *chough.*— **crow'-bait",** *n.* [Colloq.] A broken-down horse.— **c.-blackbird,** *n.* A large crow-like icteroid bird (genus *Quiscalus*); especially, the purple grackle (*Q. quiscula*). **c.-bird†.**— **c.-corn,** *n.* The colic-root (*Aletris farinosa*).— **c.-duck,** *n.* A coot of the genus *Fulica;* also, a sea-crow.— **c.-flight,** *n.* **1.** A flight of crows. **2.** A straight course; bee-line.— **c.-garlic,** *n.* Wild garlic. See under GARLIC.— **c.-keeper†,** *n.* A person who scares off crows; a scarecrow.— **c.-needle,** *n.* Same as VENUS'S-COMB. **c.-needles†.**— **c.-net,** *n.* [Eng.] A fowlers' net.— **c.-pheasant,** *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The common coucal (*Centropus rufipennis*).— **c.-purse,** *n.* A black ootheca found in certain sharks and skates; egg-pouch. **— c.-quill,** *n.* **1.** The quill of a crow; hence, a pen made from a crow's quill: used for the finest kind of writing. **2.** A fine metallic pen adapted for similar work.— **crow's'-bill",** *n. Surg.* A forceps used in removing foreign bodies from wounds. **crow'bill"†.**— **c.-shrike,** *n.* A piping crow; also, one of various other shrikes.— **c.-silk,** *n.* Fine thread-like green seaweed, especially of the genus *Conferva.*— **crow's-nest,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A masthead lookout, particularly on a whaler: usually of barrel form; bird's-nest. **2.** *Bot.* A diseased condition of trees, accompanied by the formation of an abnormally large number of branches at some point. **crow-nest†.**— **c.-soap,** *n.* The soapwort.— **c.-steps,** *n. pl.* See CORBEL-STEPS.— **c.-twill,** *n.* Same as CASSIMERE-TWILL.— **c.-victuals,** *n.* The common ground-ivy.— **to eat c.** [U. S.], to retract one's words; accept reverses or humiliation.— **to have a c. to pick** or **pluck,** to have a difference or quarrel to settle.

crow'bar", 1 krō'bär'; 2 crō'bär', *n.* A heavy iron or steel bar, always flattened or squared and sometimes bent at one end, often furnished with a claw at one end and a point at the other: used primarily as a lever.

Science is as far removed from brute force as this sword from a *crowbar.* BULWER-LYTTON *Leila* bk. ii, p. 33. [I. K. F.]

crow'bells", 1 krō'belz'; 2 crō'bĕlş', *n.* **1.** [Eng.] The daffodil (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*). **2.** An English species of squill, the blue crow-bells (*Scilla nutans*).

crow'ber"ry, 1 krō'ber'i; 2 crō'bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** The black berry-like drupe of a low shrubby evergreen (*Empetrum nigrum*) of the crowberry family (*Empetraceæ*), found in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, in arctic America, and in Scotland. **2.** The plant itself. **black crowberry†.**

crow'-corn", *n.* See under CROW, *n.*

crowd, 1 kraud; 2 crowd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *To fill with or as* a crowd to overflowing; pack; as, the multitude *crowded* the church. **2.** To squeeze closely together; cram; as, they *crowded* us into a small room; we were greatly *crowded.* **3.** To shove along; push, especially against something; as, you are *crowding* me against the wall.

What makes the world attend and *crowd* the great?
FARQUHAR *The Inconstant* act iv, sc. 4.

4. [Colloq.] To exercise moral pressure upon; press annoyingly; urge; as, he *crowded* me for an answer. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To push in a wheelbarrow.

II. *i.* **1.** To throng together; come closely together in numbers; assemble in multitudes.

Bielfeld speaks of immense concourses of people *crowding* about Charlottenburg, to congratulate, to solicit.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iii, bk. xi, p. 3. [H.]

2. To push forward or together; press; as, to *crowd* to get in. [< AS. **crūdan, creōdan.*] **crode†; croude†.**

SYN.: DISPLACE; HUSTLE; JAM; PUSH.

— to crowd off (*Naut.*), to work a vessel off from the shore under heavy press of sail.— **to c. out,** to drive out or exclude by pushing or pressing, physically or morally; eliminate by pressure; as, the press of business has *crowded out* this matter.— **to c.** (or **c. on**) **sail** (*Naut.*), to spread a very great amount of sail in proportion to the strength of the wind.

crowd¹, *n.* **1.** A numerous collection of persons or things gathered closely together; multitude; as, an immense *crowd;* what a *crowd* of carriages!

All the *crowd* Of silent and familiar things stole up.
N. P. WILLIS *Jephthah's Daughter* st. 3.

2. [Slang.] A particular collection of persons; company; gang; set; as, let him and his *crowd* come on; with what *crowd* do you go? **3.** The populace in general; mob; as, "far from the madding *crowd.*" **4.** A thronging; pressure. **5†.** A crypt. [<AS. *croda, ġecrod,* <*creōdan;* see CROWD¹, *v.*] **crowdet.**

SYN.: see ASSEMBLY; HOST; MOB.

— crowd'-pol"son-ing, *n. Pathol.* See OCHLESIS, *n.*

Crowd.
(From a Manuscript in the British Museum.)

crowd², *n.* **1.** An ancient violin-like instrument with from 3 to 6 strings, used in Ireland and Wales, the earliest known stringed instrument to be played with a bow. Compare CHROTTA, *n.* **2.** [Dial. or Obs.] A violin or violinist. [< W. *crwth,* violin.] **croud†; crowth†; cruth†; crwth†** [Ir.].

crowd, *pp.* Crowed. S. S.

crowde, *vi.* [Scot.] To coo or croak.

crowd'ed-ly, 1 kraud'ed-li; 2 crowd'ĕd-ly, *adv.* In a crowded manner.— **crowd'ed-ness,** *n.*

crowd'er¹, 1 kraud'ər; 2 crowd'er, *n.* One who or that which crowds; specif., in the United States, an implement somewhat like a snow-plow, to run along a narrow ragged ditch to clear and widen it and compact its sides.

crowd'er², *n.* One who plays on a crowd. See CROWD², *n.*

crow'duck", *n.* See under CROW, *n.*

crowd'y, 1 kraud'i; 2 crowd'y, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A mixture of meal with cold water or milk; hence, any porridge. **2.** Pressed curds prepared with butter. **crowd'le†.**

— crowd'y-time", *n.* [Scot.] Breakfast-time.

Crowe, 1 krō; 2 crō, *n.* **1. Captain,** in Smollett's *Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves,* a naval character of quixotic temperament. **2. Catharine** (*née* Stevens) (1800–1876), an English writer; *Night Side of Nature.* **3. Eyre Evans** (3/12 1799–2/12 1868), an English journalist and historian; *The Greek and the Turk.*

crow'-eat"er, 1 krō'-it'ər; 2 crō'-ēt'er, *n.* [Slang, Austral.] A South-Australian.

crow'er, 1 krō'er; 2 crō'er, *n.* One who or that which crows.

crow'-flight", *n.* See under CROW, *n.*

crow'flow"er, 1 krō'flau'ər; 2 crō'flow'er, *n.* **1.** Ragged-robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*). **2.** Crowfoot or buttercup.

If she put on a bit of pink ribbon, she looked as yellow as a *crow-flower.* GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* p. 85. [H. 1876.]

crow'foot", 1 krō'fut'; 2 crō'fo͝ot', *n.* [-FOOTS, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) Any plant of the genus *Ranunculus;* the buttercup family: so called from the shape of the leaves of most of the species. (2) Any plant of the crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*); especially, in the plural (*crow-foots*), the crowfoot family. **2.** *Naut.* (1) A number of lines or small divergent cords rove through a long wooden block called a uphroe, and supporting the backbone of an awning horizontally so as to prevent sagging. (2) A beam-arm. (3) An iron stand secured at the top to a beam and at the bottom to a table upon which to hang various articles, as tubs. **3.** Same as CALTROP, *n.* 3. **4.** *Mech.* (1) A boiler-brace with branching ends, each secured to the shell. (2) A device for fastening a manhole or handhole-plate. **5.** An arbitrary mark on drawings as for indicating limits of measurement. **6.** Same as CROW'S-FOOT. **7.** *Elec.* A form of battery-zinc used in a gravity-cell.

— bristly crowfoot, same as BRISTLY BUTTERCUP.— **creeping c.,** *Ranunculus repens.*— **cursed c.,** *R. sceleratus;* water-celery.— **early c.,** *R. fascicularis.*— **hooked c.,** *R. recurvatus.*

crow'-gar"lic, c.-keeper. See under CROW, *n.*

crowl¹, 1 kraul; 2 crowl, *vi.* To make a rumbling noise in the stomach. [Cp. GROWL.] — **crowl'ing,** *n.*

crowl², *vi.* [Scot.] To crawl.

crowl³, 1 kraul; 2 crọl. **I.** *vi.* [Scot. & Ir.] To dwarf; stunt. **II.** *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A deformed person; dwarf.

Crow'land, 1 krō'land; 2 crō'land, *n.* A market-town in Lincolnshire, England; famous for its abbey, now in ruins. **Croy'land†.**

Crowle, 1 krōl; 2 crōl, *n.* A town in Lincolnshire, England.

Crow'ley, 1 krō'li; 2 crō'ly, *n.* A town in Acadia parish, La.

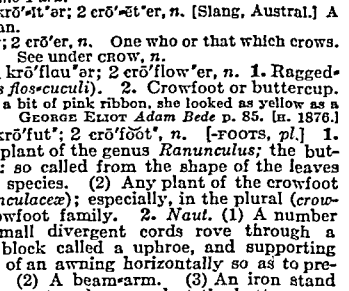
crown, 1 kraun; 2 crown, *vt.* **1.** To put a crown upon the head of: hence, to invest with royal or imperial dignity; as, Robert Bruce was *crowned* at Scone. **2.** To place a wreath or garland upon the head of; hence, to decorate by crowning or enwreathing generally; as, *crown* him with laurel; *crown* the vase with roses.

Angelo: The laurel leaves
That *crowned* great heroes of the sword and pen.
LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo* pt. ii, div. i.

3. To form the topmost part of; be situated upon the top of; cap; as, a castle *crowns* the summit. **4.** To finish or top off; complete; consummate; as, to *crown* the repast there was a great plum pudding.

The red maples . . . are the *crowning* glory of a New England Autumn. W. FLAGG *Year Among Trees* p. 191. [E. & L. 1881.]

5. To do honor to; confer dignity upon; reward; recompense; as, his labor was *crowned* with success. **6.** In checkers, to make a king of (a piece), when it reaches the king-row, by placing another piece upon it, or sometimes by turning it over. **7.** *Mil.* To gain a lodgment upon (an enemy's work, or the top of a breach). **8.** *Naut.* To finish off (the end of a rope) by passing the strands over and under one another and hauling them taut. See CROWN, *n.*, 14 (1). **9.** To cause to round upward; make higher at the middle; as, to *crown* the face of a pulley. **10.** To fill completely, as a glass, or until the foam forms in a crown. **11.** To place a crown or cap upon (a tooth). **12†.** To give the priest's tonsure to. **crounet.**



Crowns.

1. Iron crown of Lombardy, restored to Italy in 1866. 2. Imperial crown of Charlemagne. 3. Crown of the German empire. 4. Queen Victoria's coronation crown. 5. Imperial crown of all the Russias. 6. Imperial crown of Austria. 7. Ottoman crown. 8. Crown of Persia. 9. Crown of China.

crown, *n.* **1.** A decorative circlet or covering for the head, worn, carried, or displayed as a mark of kingly or sovereign power.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a *crown.*
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry IV.* pt. ii, act 3, sc. 1.
In robe and *crown* the king stept down.
TENNYSON *The Beggar Maid* st. 1.

2. The person entitled to wear the crown; the sovereign: with *the;* as, the estate is forfeit to *the crown.*

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the *Crown.*
J. SCOTT KELTIE *Statesman's Year-Book* p. 6. [MACM. '10.]

3. Kingly or imperial dignity; sovereignty; as, be not too ambitious of the *crown.* **4.** A wreath or garland for the head; as, a *crown* of roses. **5.** A reward for meritorious service or superiority; guerdon; prize: often figuratively; as, his noblest *crown* was the grateful applause of his country. **6.** A complete or perfect state or type; acme; as, she is the very *crown* of womanhood.

The *crown* of literature is poetry. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, essay viii, p. 257. [MACM. 1888.]

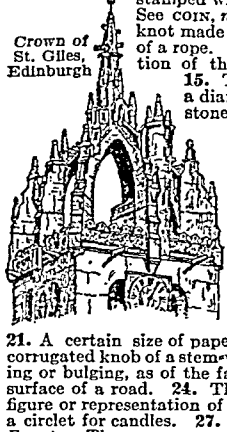
7. The top or summit; crest; as, the *crown* of a hill, of a bird, or of an antler.

The mediæval abbey-fortress of St. Michael's is an ornamental *crown* to the mount so named.
MIVART *Nature and Thought* p. 7. [E. P. & CO. 1882.]

8. The top of the head; as, a shaven *crown;* bald *crown.* **9.** Hence, the head itself; as, "Jack fell down and broke his *crown.*" **10.** The upper portion of a hat.

Most brains reflect but the *crown* of a hat.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 33.

11. The part of a tooth exposed beyond the gum; especially, the grinding surface of a molar; hence, in dentistry, an artificial substitute for a crown. **12.** A clerical tonsure. **13.** A coin usually stamped with a crown or crowned head. See COIN, *n.* **14.** *Naut.* (1) A peculiar knot made with the strands at the end of a rope. (2) The outer point of junction of the two arms of an anchor. **15.** The top circle of facets on a diamond or other brilliant cut stone. **16.** *Arch.* (1) The upper projecting part of a cornice; the corona or larmier. (2) A lantern or spire formed by converging flying buttresses, as in the Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh. **17.** In ship-building, the camber of a deck. **18.** *Bot.* See CORONA¹, *n.*, 7. **19.** *Geom.* The area between two concentric circles or perimeters. **20.** *Echin.* The crinoid body without the stem.



Crown of St. Giles, Edinburgh

21. A certain size of paper. See PAPER, *n.* **22.** The corrugated knob of a stem-winding watch. **23.** A rounding or bulging, as of the face of a driving-pulley or the surface of a road. **24.** The face of an anvil. **25.** A figure or representation of a crown. **26.** A halo; also, a circlet for candles. **27.** Same as CROWN LENS. **28.** *Forestry.* The upper part of a tree, including the living branches with their foliage. In forest measurements the use of the term varies according to circumstances with the kind of tree and the purpose of the measurements. For example, *crown* may be used to designate the whole leaf and branch system, or that portion of it above a dead or a growing branch of a given size. In tree description, the *crown* is described as long or short, broad or narrow, compact or ragged, conical or flat. [< F. *couronne,* < L. *corona,* crown.] **crounet; crownet.— crown'less,** *a.*

SYN.: chaplet, coronet, diadem, garland, tiara, wreath. See SUMMIT.

— antique crown (*Her.*), a bearing consisting of a golden ring from which rise a number of golden rays.— **blackberry c.-borer,** larva of *Bembecia marginata,* a sesiid moth native to America; injurious to stems of the blackberry.— **Brabant c.,** a piece of silver in circulation in Belgium, coined under Austrian supervision.— **civic c.,** see CIVIC.— **c. agent** [Scot.], the official attorney who has charge of criminal proceedings under the lord advocate.— **crown'-ant"ler,** *n.* The topmost prong of a stag's antler.— **c.-arch,** *n.* An arched plate taking the place of a number of crown-bars.— **c.-badge,** *n.* A badge worn in England by certain officials of the crown.— **c.-bar,** *n.* One of the bars supporting a crown-sheet, as of a locomotive.— **crown'beard",** *n.* Any one of various species of plants of the genus *Verbesina,* of the aster family (*Compositæ*), especially *V. occidentalis.*— **crown'bird",** *n.* The cedar-bird.— **c.-block,** *n.* A structure of wood that joins the derrick-posts of an oil-well, at the top.— **c.-board,** *n.* A board placed on top of a beehive; a honey-board.— **c.-brace,** *n.* A brace for supporting the crown-sheet of a fire-box fastened to the shell of the boiler and to the crown-bars.— **c. class** (*Forestry*), all trees, in a stand, collectively, occupying a similar position in the crown cover. Dominant, intermediate, overtopped, and suppressed trees each constitute a crown class.— **c. cover** (*Forestry*), the canopy formed by the crowns of all the trees in a regular forest, or, in an irregular forest, by the crowns of all trees in a specified crown class. **c.-canopy†.**— **c.-face,** *n.* Any face on a polyhedron which is neither collateral nor synacral with the base.— **c.-filler,** *n. Paper-making.* A filler consisting of precipitated sulfate of calcium.— **c.-fire,** *n. Forestry.* See FOREST FIRE.— **c.-forest,** *n.* See CROWN FOREST, under FOREST.— **c.-gall,** *n.* A disease of fruit caused by the **c.-gall insect** (*Dendrophagus globosus*).— **c.-gate,** *n.* A head gate of a canal-lock.— **c. glass,** the hardest of window-glass, used for decorative purposes and in the manufacture of optical instruments.— **c.-grafting,** *n.* See GRAFTING.— **c.-head,** *n.* In checkers, the king-row.— **c.-imperial,** *n.* An ornamental plant (*Fritillaria imperialis*) from Persia, bearing a cluster of large nodding bell-shaped flowers beneath a crown of leaves.— **c. lands** [Eng.], the real estate belonging hereditarily to the sovereign: now nearly all surrendered at the beginning of each reign for a fixed annual allowance (about £470,000). **demesne lands†.**— **c.-moth,** *n.* A variety of insect, the larvæ of which are injurious to plant-crowns.— **c. of aberration,** a circle of light about the disk of the sun, resulting from the aberration of its rays.— **c. of thorns,** see CHRIST'S THORN.— **c.-palm,** *n.*

A palm (*Maximiliana caribea*) of the Amazons and the West Indies, having large leaves, pale-green segments with dense transverse veins, and slender, smooth trunk.— **c.-piece,** *n.* A piece constituting the crown of something. Specif.: (1) The strap in a bridle that goes over the horse's head, and is buckled with the cheek-straps. See illus. under HARNESS. (2) *Arch.* A timber on a wall used to fix the end of a strut. — **c.-pigeon,** *n.* A large Papuan gourine ground-pigeon with large erect crest.— **c.-plate,** *n.* **1.** A ridge-beam. **2.** In founding, a plate secured to the core.— **c.-post,** *n.* Same as KING-POST.— **c. prince,** the heir apparent to a crown: applied usually to German princes.— **c.-rope,** *n. Naut.* A rope to keep in place the face of the tier of a cable.— **c.-saw,** *n.* A ring-shaped saw with teeth at right angles to its plane, usually mounted on a cylinder, and operated with a rotary motion.— **c.-scab,** *n.* A cancerous scab on a horse's hoof.— **c.-sheet,** *n.* In a steam-boiler, the roof or upper sheet of the fire-box.— **c.-shell,** *n.* An acorn-shell or barnacle.— **c.-sparrow,** *n.* An American fringilline bird (genus *Zonotrichia*), as the white-throated sparrow (*Z. leucophrys*).— **c.-summit,** *n.* A polyhedral summit formed only by the intersection of crown-faces.— **c.-tile,** *n.* **1.** A flat tile. **2.** An arched or bent tile. **hip'-tile"†; ridge'-tile"†.** — **c.-valve,** *n.* A crown-shaped valve sliding over a slotted box.— **crown'weed",** *n.* [Southern U. S.] The ragweed.— **c.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel with cogs at right angles to its plane, as the wheel that drives the balance in a watch; a contrate wheel; face-wheel.— **c.-work,** *n.* **1.** *Fort.* An outwork running into the field, consisting of two demibastions at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains: designed to cover some advantageous position and to protect other works. **2.** In dentistry, the placing of artificial crowns upon teeth; also, the work so done.— **gothic c.,** a pattern piece of silver money coined in England during the years 1846, 1847, and 1853.— **iron c.,** the crown of the ancient Lombard kings, now at Monza, Italy. Henry of Luxembourg and succeeding emperors (including Napoleon I.) were crowned with it. It is a thin fillet of iron, said to be hammered from a nail of the true cross, covered with a gold circle with enameled flowers and jewels.— **Luke's iron c.,** a crown of red-hot iron placed on the brow of George Dosza, who raised a rebellion in Hungary and, being captured, was condemned to sit on an iron throne over a burning fire and to have his flesh torn from his bones by red-hot pincers. Goldsmith's reference to the incident in *The Traveller* (l. 436) is due probably to a misreading of "Luke" for "Zeck," an abbreviated form of "Szekler," a peasant from Szekelyföld, Transylvania.— **mural c.** (*Rom. Antiq.*), a golden crown, formed in resemblance of a battlement, awarded to the soldier who was first to scale the wall of a besieged town.— **naval c.** (*Rom. Antiq.*), a crown given to the victor in a naval battle, or to the person who led in boarding an enemy's ship. It bore figures of the prows of ships.— **Northern C.,** see CORONA BOREALIS, under CORONA.— **petition c.,** a coin minted in 1663 bearing a petition to the king (Charles II.) from the mintmaster.— **Southern C.,** see CORONA AUSTRALIS, under CORONA.— **strawberry c.-moth,** an American sesiid moth (*Sesia rutilans*) whose larva is injurious to strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry crowns on the Pacific coast.— **triple** or **papal c.,** see TIARA.

crown'al, 1 kraun'əl; 2 crown'al, *n.* A coronet; chaplet.

crowned, } 1 kraund; 2 crownd, *pa.* **1.** Having royal
crownds, } dignity or authority; sovereign; also, rewarded with a crown or other distinction. **2.** *Zool.* Having the top of the head distinguished by a crest, markings, or the like; as, the *crowned* or Belearic crane. **3.** *Bot.* Coronate. **4.** *Her.* (1) Having a crown or coronet on the head, as an animal: implying a ducal coronet, if not otherwise designated. (2) Surrounded or surmounted by a crown, as a bend, a cross, etc. **5.** Furnished with a crown, as a rope. **6.** Overflowing; brimful; as, the *crowned* beaker. **7†.** Hurt in the knee so as to destroy all growth of hair: said of a horse. **8†.** Excessive; supreme. **cou"ron-né'†.**

crown'er[1], 1 kraun'ər; 2 crown'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which crowns. **2.** A tumble on the crown of the head.

crown'er[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A coroner. **2.** [Rare.] One who commands the troops of a county.

crown'er[3], *n.* The crooner. [< CROON.]

crow'-net'[1], *n.* See under CROW, *n.*

crown'et[2], 1 kraun'et; 2 crown'ĕt, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A coronet. **2†.** A crowning end.

crown'ing, 1 kraun'iŋ; 2 crown'ing, *pa.* **1.** *Mech.* Convex at top: the reverse of *dishing.* **2.** Supreme; as, a *crowning* act.

crown'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or ceremony of investing with a crown; coronation. **2.** *Arch.* The top or finish of any work, especially when ornamental. **3.** *Naut.* Same as CROWN, *n.*, 14 (1). **4.** A rounded or bulging surface; specif., a swell in the face of a band-pulley. **5.** In siege-works, a position gained by the besiegers on the crest of the glacis and threatening the covered way of the besieged place. **6†.** A clerical tonsure.

crown'land, 1 kraun'land; 2 crown'land, *n.* Land belonging to the crown; specif. one of the 19 provinces into which Austria-Hungary was divided before October, 1918, when the empire was dissolved.

crown'let, 1 kraun'let; 2 crown'lĕt, *n.* A small crown.

crown'ling, 1 kraun'liŋ; 2 crown'ling, *n.* A boy king.

Crown Office. *Eng. Law.* **1.** The office of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in which matters relating to the criminal jurisdiction or to special procedure involving petitions of right or writs of quo warranto and mandamus are dealt with. **2.** The office in the Chancery Division in which the great seal is affixed.— **master of the Crown Office** (*Eng.*), the officer of the King's Bench Division who prosecutes private cases in the name of the crown.

Crown Point. **1.** A town, county-seat of Lake county, Ind. **2.** A village in Essex county, N. Y.; capture of British fort by Ethan Allen, May, 1775.

crow'-pheas"ant, c.-quill, crow's-bill, etc. See CROW, *n.*

Crow rir'er. A river in Minnesota; length, 90 m. to Mississippi river; 20 m. above Minneapolis.

crow's'-foot", 1 krōz'-fut"; 2 crōz'-fo͝ot", *n.* **1.** One of the wrinkles diverging from the outer corner of the eye. **2.** A contrivance to hold a drill-rod in place while another section of the drill is being attached to it. **3.** *Mil.* A caltrop. **4.** A three-pointed embroidery-stitch. **5.** Same as CROWFOOT, 1, 2, & 5. **6.** *Arch.* Same as BIRD'S-MOUTH.

crow'-silk", crow's-nest, etc. See under CROW, *n.*

crow'stone", 1 krō'stōn"; 2 crō'stōn", *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The top stone in a gable having corbel-steps. **2.** [Eng.] A flinty sandstone.

crowth, 1 krauth; 2 crowth, *n. Mus.* A crowd.

crow'toe", 1 krō'tō"; 2 crō'tō", *n.* **1.** A plant supposed to be the crowfoot. **2.** *pl.* The bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). **3.** A caltrop.

crow'-victuals, etc. See under CROW, *n.*

Crow Wing. A county in north central Minnesota; 508 sq. m.; county-seat, Brainerd. [Mississippi river.

Crow Wing riv'er. A river in Minnesota; length, 100 m. to

croy, 1 kroi; 2 crȯy, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Compensation in labor to an employer by factory hands for arrears by one of their number who has quit work. **2.** A semicircular pen-like enclosure erected on the seashore below high-water mark for catching fish when the tide recedes. **3.** A breakwater.

croy'don[1], 1 kroi'dən; 2 crȯy'don, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A two-wheeled vehicle of the gig style: introduced about 1850; at first made of wicker-work, later of wood. **2.** A calico. **3.** A variety of cotton sheeting. [< *Croydon,* city in Surrey, England.]

Croy'don[2], *n.* An ancient town; one of the two county-seats of Surrey, England.

Croy'land, 1 kroi'land; 2 crȯy'lănd, *n.* Same as CROWLAND.

croyl'stone", 1 krell'stōn"; 2 crȯyl'stōn", *n.* A variety of finely crystallized barite.

croyst, *n.* A cross.

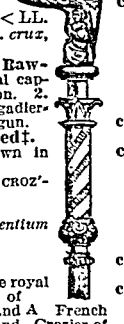
croze, 1 krōz; 2 crōz, *rt.* [CROZED; CROZ'ING.] **1.** To make a croze in, as a barrel. **2.** To refold, as a hat-body, so as to present different surfaces to the felting-machine.

croze, *n.* **1.** The groove in the staves of a cask in which the edge of the head is set. **2.** A crozer.

croz'er, 1 krōz'ər; 2 crōz'er, *n.* The coopers' tool used in making a croze.

Cro'zer, John Price (1/11 1793–3/11 1866). An American manufacturer; philanthropist; founded Crozer Theological Seminary, Upland, Pa.

cro'zier[1], } 1 krō'zər; 2 crō'zher, *n.* **1.** A
cro'sier, } staff surmounted by a crook or a cross, borne by or before a bishop or archbishop on occasions of ceremony. **2.** [C-] *Astron.* The Southern Cross; Crux. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** *Bot.* A circinate or coiled young fern-frond. [< F. *crosse,* < LL. *crocia,* < *crocus,* cross (influenced by L. *crux,* cross), < Ice. *krōkr,* crook.]



French Crozier of the 14th Century.

Cro'zier[2], 1 krō'zər; 2 crō'zher, *n.* **1. Francis Rawdon Moira** (1757–1848?), a British naval captain; with Franklin's last arctic expedition. **2. William** (?/11 1855–), an American brigadier-general; inventor of the Crozier wire-wound gun.

cro'ziered, *a.* Bearing a crozier. **cro'siered†.**

Cro"zon', 1 krō'zōñ'; 2 crō'zȯñ', *n.* A town in Finistère department, France.

croz'zle, 1 krez'l; 2 crŏz'l, *rt.* [CROZ'LED; CROZ'ZLING.] To burn to coal; char. **croz'let.**

croz'zle, *n.* A partially charred coal, as coke.

C. R. P., *abbr. Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium* (Calendar of the Patent Rolls).

crs., *abbr.* Creditors; credits.

Crsp., *abbr.* Crispian; Crispin; Crispus.

Crua'chan, 1 krō'hən; 2 crō'han, *n.* [Ir.] The royal house of Queen Maeve and other monarchs of Connaught in legendary and historic times, and A the scene of many acts of the sagas of the second or heroic cycle of Irish legend; situated in Roscommon.

crub, 1 krub; 2 crŭb, *n.* [Dial.] Same as CURB.

cru'ban, 1 krū'ban; 2 cry'ban, *n.* [Scot.] A malady affecting cows, characterized by weakness and loss of flesh.

cruce, 1 krūs; 2 cryc, *n.* [Poet.] Same as CRUCIBLE.

cru'ces, 1 krū'siz; 2 cry'cēş, *n.* Plural of CRUX.

cru'cial, 1 krū'shal; 2 cry'shal, *a.* **1.** Decisive as between views or theories; determining absolutely the truth or falsity of a view or theory; testing; searching; as, a *crucial* fact.

The reference, according to some authorities, is to crosses as guide-posts at the parting of roads; according to others, to the trying pain of a punishment on the cross. The first explanation is probably correct, but the second has greatly influenced the use of the word.

Clairaut and Lalande, by calculating the retardation of Halley's comet, furnished such *crucial* proof as could not possibly be overcome. FISKE *Darwinism* essay i, p. 2. [MACM. 1879.]

2. Having the form of a cross, as a guide-post; cruciform; intersecting; decussating: specif. said of certain ligaments within the knee-joint. See illus. under KNEE-JOINT. **3.** Severe; excruciating. [F., < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.]— **crucial experiment,** an experiment that, by furnishing new facts, decides between hypotheses each of which agrees with all the facts hitherto brought out. **experimentum crucis†.**

cru'cian, 1 krū'shən; 2 cry'shan, *n.* A small carp (*Carassius carassius*) like the brown goldfish, having no barbels. [< F. *carassin,* < L. *coracinus,* < Gr. *korakinos,* kind of fish. < *korax,* raven.]

cru'ci-ate, 1 krū'shi-āt; 2 cry'shi-āt, *rt.* [Rare.] To torment.

cru'ci-ate, *a.* **1.** Cross-shaped. **2.** *Bot.* Having the parts arranged in the form of a cross with equal arms, as the petals in the *Cruciferæ,* the tetraspores in certain florideous algæ, etc. **3.** Having cross-shaped marks. **4.** [Rare.] Tortured. [< L. *cruciatus,* pp. of *crucio,* torture, < *crux,* cross, torture.]— **cru'ci-ate-com'pli-cate,** *a. Entom.* Folded at the ends and crossing one another on the abdomen, as the wings in certain beetles.— **c.-incumbent,** *a. Entom.* Laid upon one another when at rest, but not folded, as the wings of many bugs.— **cru'ci-ate-ly,** *adv.* In a cruciate manner.— **cru"ci-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of being cruciform, or crossed. **2†.** Torment; excruciation.— **cru'ci-a-to-ry,** *a.* Torturing.

cru'ci-bl(ce, 1 krū'si-bl; 2 cry'çi-bl, *n.* **1.** A pot or vessel made of a substance that will stand extreme heat, as clay, sand, graphite, platinum, etc., for melting metals or minerals.

The story (probably false) was in vogue that *crucibles* were marked with a cross to prevent the devil from interfering with the chemical operations performed in them. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

2. The hollow place in the bottom of a furnace, as in a blast-furnace to receive the melted metal. **3.** Figuratively, a trying and purifying test or agency.

Is the Bible yielding, or is it growing brighter in the *crucible* of archæology? W. FRASER *Blending Lights* p. 4. [c. a 1880s. 1874.]

[< LL. *crucibulum,* < OF. *cruche,* earthen pot, < D. *kroes,* pot.]— **electric crucible,** any variety of crucible electrically heated, as by a voltaic arc.— **Gooch c.,** a small crucible perforated at the under side, for the collection of precipitates.— **reduction c.** (*Chem.*), a crucible in which the oxids of metals are reduced by being subjected to heat in the presence of hydrogen or other reducing substances.— **tubulated c.,** a crucible made of platinum with a tubulated cover used for analyzing iron ore.

cru'ci-fer, 1 krū'si-fər; 2 cry'çi-fer, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant of the *Cruciferæ.* **2.** *Eccl.* A cross-bearer. [LL., < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *fero,* bear.]

Cru-cif'er-æ, 1 krū-sif'er-ī; 2 cry-çif'er-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of herbs, annuals and perennials, the mustard family, often called *Brassicaceæ* (order *Paparerales*). They have pungent, watery juice and cruciform, tetradynamous, regular flowers. There are about 185 genera and 1,500 species. The fruit is a silique or silicle.

cru-cif'er-ous, 1 krū-sif'er-us; 2 cry-çif'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Bearing a cross. **2.** *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Cruciferæ.* [ating to a cross.

cru-ci-fi'cial, 1 krū'si-fish'əl; 2 cry'çi-fish'al, *a.* Of or re-

cru'ci-fix, 1 krū'si-fiks; 2 cry'çi-fiks, *n.* **1.** A cross bearing an effigy of Christ crucified. Until the 9th century the figure of Christ was not carved, but was engraved on gold, silver, or iron crosses. Until the 11th century the figure upon the cross was represented as alive.

Altar Crucifix of Bronze at Certosa, near Pavia, Italy. (Italian Renaissance.)

It was not until the sixth century that the cross became a *crucifix,* no longer an emblem but an image. MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Legendary Art* vol. i, intro., p. 30. [H. M. & CO.]

2. [Rare.] The cross as a Christian emblem. **3†.** Christ crucified. [F., < LL. *crucifixum,* < *crucifixus,* pp. of *crucifigo;* see CRUCIFY.]

cru"ci-fix'ion, 1 krū'si-fik'shən; 2 cry'çi-fik'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of putting to death by nailing or binding to a cross: a method of capital punishment inflicted in ancient times, especially by Oriental nations and by the Romans, upon slaves, robbers, etc. **2.** Death upon the cross, especially [C-] that of Christ on Mount Calvary. **3.** Intense mental suffering; a crucial spiritual trial.

cru'ci-form, 1 krū'si-fôrm; 2 cry'çi-fôrm, *a.* Cross-shaped; cruciate: specif. said of the transverse ligament of the atlas and of Gothic churches. [< L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + -FORM.]

Westminster . . . was the first *cruciform* church in England, from which all the rest of like shape were copied. DEAN STANLEY *Westminster Abbey* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 31. [HAN. & S. 1883.]

cru"ci-for'mi-ty, 1 krū'si-fôr'mi-ti; 2 cry'çi-fôr'mi-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being cross-shaped.

cru'ci-fy, 1 krū'si-fai; 2 cry'çi-fy, *rt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To put to death by fastening to a cross. **2.** Figuratively, to mortify; subdue, as impulses or desires; as, to *crucify* the lusts of the flesh. **3.** [Rare.] To fold or cross, as the arms. **4†.** To vex. [< F. *crucifier,* < LL. *crucifigo,* < *cruci,* dat. sing. of *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *figo,* fix.] **cru'ci-fied; cru'ci-fix†.**— **cru'ci-fi"er,** *n.*

cru"cig'er-ous, 1 krū-sij'ər-us; 2 cry-çij'er-ŭs, *a.* Carrying or marked by a cross. [< L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *gero,* carry.]

cru-ci-ly, 1 krū'si-li; 2 cry'çi-ly, *a. Her.* Strewn with crosses. [< LL. *crucilla,* < L. *crux,* cross.] **cru"sil-lé'†; cru'si-ly†; cru'su-ly†.**

cruck, 1 kruk; 2 cruk, *n.* [Dial., Eng., or Obs.] A pail.

crud, 1 krud; 2 crŭd, *v. & n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as CURD.

crud'dle, 1 krud'l; 2 crŭd'l, *rt.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **1.** To huddle. **2.** To curdle.

crude, 1 krūd; 2 crud, *a.* [CRUD'ER; CRUD'EST.] **1.** In a state needing preparation for use in manufacture or in mercantile exchange; not refined; unprepared by any process; raw; as, *crude* petroleum; *crude* material: a relative term. **2.** Not having reached its complete or mature form; unripe; immature; as, *crude* fruit. **3.** Lacking in completeness of form or arrangement; exhibiting roughness; incomplete.

His [Charles Brockden Brown's] plots are *crude* and irregular. *Edinburgh Review* Jan., 1891, p. 37.

4. Characterized by lack of knowledge or skill; imperfect; superficial; as, a *crude* effort. **5.** *Gram.* Naming or referring to the inflectionless or uninflected portion of a word. **6.** Not disguised; bare; as, *crude* statements. [< OF. *crud,* < L. *crudus,* immature, bloody; cp. *cruor,* blood.] **crud'y†.— crude'ly,** *adv.* In a crude manner.— **crude'ness,** *n.* The state of being crude: unreadiness for use; also, unripeness; immaturity; imperfectness; as, *crudeness* of meat; *crudeness* of style.

Cru'den, 1 krū'dən; 2 cry'dĕn, **Alexander** (5/21 1701–11/1 1770). A Scottish bookseller and author; *Concordance of the Old and New Testaments.* See ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR. [concentrated.

crudes, 1 krūdz; 2 cruds, *n. pl.* [Austral.] Ore that is not

cru'di-ty, 1 krū'di-ti; 2 cry'di-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1-tiz; 2-tiş, *pl.*] **1.** Crudeness. **2.** That which is crude, undigested, or unformed. **3†.** Indigestion. [< L. *crudita(t-)s,* < *crudus,* raw.]

cru'dle, 1 krū'dl; 2 cry'dl, *rt.* [Prov. Eng.] To curdle.

crud'y[2]†, *a.* Curdled; coagulated.

crue, *n.* **1.** Same as CREW[1]. **2.** Same as CREW[2].

crue'-her"ring, 1 krū'-her'iŋ; 2 cry'-hĕr'ing, *n.* [Scot.] The pilchard.

cru'el, 1 krū'el; 2 cry'ĕl, *a.* **1.** Disposed to inflict suffering; indifferent in the presence of suffering; hard-hearted; pitiless: said usually of persons; as, a *cruel* master; a *cruel* judge; a *cruel* disposition.

And to those *cruel* enemies, . . . Left me all helpless. MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 642.

2. Inflicting pain, mental or physical; causing suffering; painful; harsh; as, a *cruel* speech. [F., < L. *crudelis,* severe; cp. *crudus,* CRUDE.] **crew'el†; cru'ell†.** Syn.: see BARBAROUS; HARD; IMPLACABLE.— **cruel plant.** *Bot.* **1.** Any of several species of asclepiadaceous plants, especially *Cynanchum acuminatifolium.* **2.** The perennial herb *Amsonia amsonia,* a member of the dogbane family.

cru'el, *adv.* [Colloq.] Exceedingly; very; as, he is *cruel* hard to please.

cru'el-ly, 1 krū'el-li; 2 cry'ĕl-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a cruel manner; pitilessly; painfully. **2.** [Colloq.] Very; exceedingly.

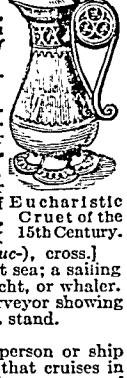
cru'els, 1 krū'ilz; 2 cry'ĕlş, *n.* See CREWELS.

cru'el-ty, 1 krū'el-ti; 2 cry'ĕl-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1-tiz; 2-tiş, *pl.*] **1.** Disposition to inflict suffering and pain; also, indifference to the suffering of other beings; mercilessness; inhumanity; as, his *cruelty* passes belief. **2.** That which causes suffering; a cruel act; specif., in law, a malicious act inflicting severe pain, or conduct threatening danger to the life or health of another; as, needless *cruelties.* [< OF. *cruelte,* < L. *crudelitā(t-)s,* < *crudelis,* severe.] **cru'el-ness†.**

cru"en-ta'tion, 1 krū"en-tā'shən; 2 cry"ĕn-tā'shon, *n.* [Archaic.] The discharge of blood sometimes occurring when an incision is made in a corpse; formerly, the supposed bleeding from the wound or wounds of a murdered person in presence of the murderer. [< L. *cruentatio(n-),* < *cruor,* blood.]

cru'et, 1 krū'et; 2 cry'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, or the like; a caster: for table use.

2. *Eccl.* One of the two vessels, respectively for wine and water, used at mass. [Dim. < OF. *cruye*, pitcher, < D. *kruik*, cup.] **crew'et**†.— **cru'et-stand"**, *n.* A frame for cruets.



Eucharistic Cruet of the 15th Century.

crug'gles, 1 krug'lz; 2 crŭg'lz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] A malady of young animals characterized by spasmodic contractions of the limbs.

Cruik'shank, 1 kruk'shaṅk; 2 cruk'shaṅk, **George** (3/22 1792–2/3 1878). An English artist, caricaturist, and moralist; *Worship of Bacchus*, etc.

cruise, 1 krūz; 2 cruş, *v.* [CRUISED; CRUIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To sail over or through.

The merchant clouds that *cruise* the sultry sky.
EDITH M. THOMAS *Fountains of the Rain* l. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To sail about on the ocean or along a coast: generally used of warships or yachts. **2.** In lumber-regions, to explore forest-lands and estimate their value and the quantity and quality of the timber growing upon them. **3.** [Colloq.] To wander about, generally. [< D. *kruisen*, < *kruis*, cross, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.]

cruise1, 1 krūz; 2 cruş, *n.* **1.** A voyage at sea; a sailing to and fro, especially of a war-ship, yacht, or whaler. **2.** [Canada.] The report of a timber-surveyor showing the character and amount of timber in a stand.

cruise2, *n.* [Archaic.] A cruse. **crulze**†.

cruis'er, 1 krūz'ər; 2 cruş'er, *n.* **1.** A person or ship that cruises, especially a vessel of war that cruises in search of an enemy's ships or to protect the commerce of its own country. During the sail period frigates were the princial cruisers. The name is now applied to war-vessels adapted for long voyages.

2. A motor-boat or yacht having a cabin fitted with accommodations for cooking, living, and sleeping. See MOTOR-BOAT. **3.** *Forestry.* One who travels and studies all economic questions in regard to forest lands and trees.— **armored cruiser,** a war-vessel of high speed and large radius of action, and with considerable armor protection and battery, but inferior in both to a man-of-war or battle-ship.— **auxiliary c.,** a merchant vessel of high speed subsidized and armed during war time to serve with the navy of a belligerent.— **battle-cruiser,** *n.* A war-ship whose armament is the same as that of a battle-ship but whose protective armor is of lesser thickness; a fast battle-ship.— **belted c.,** a war-ship having a belt of metal on the water-line, and a metal-covered deck.— **scout c.,** a war-ship of high speed and light armament: used for reconnoitering.

crul'sie, 1 krū'si; 2 cru'si, *n.* [Scot.] A style of lamp.

cruis'keen, 1 krūs'kīn; 2 cruş'kēn, *n.* A little cruse for holding liquor; also, a measure of whisky: used all over Ireland and in some parts of Scotland. [Dim. of CRUISE2, < Ice. *krūs*, pot.] **cruis'ken**†.

The **Cruiskeen Laun** [or "full cruse"] is the name of a well-known Irish air— the Scotch call it *John Anderson my Jo.* P. W. JOYCE *English as We Speak It in Ireland* ch. 13, p. 243. [L. G. & CO. '10.]

crult, 1 krūt; 2 crut, *n.* [Scot.] The smallest animal in a

cruive, 1 krūv; 2 cruv, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A hovel; sty. **2.** A wattled hedge built on tidal flats for catching fish. **cruve**†.

crullet, *a.* Curly; curled. **crull**†.

crul'ler, 1 krul'ər; 2 crŭl'er, *n.* A cake cut out of dough made from flour with sugar, butter, sour cream, etc., raised with baking-powder or some equivalent, and fried brown in boiling lard: often ring-shaped. Called also **fried cake.** [< D. *krullen*, curl.]

crum, } 1 krum; 2 crŭm, *vt.* [CRUMMED, CRUMBED,
crumb, } CRUMB5; CRUM'MING, CRUMB'ING.] **1.** To break into small pieces with the fingers; crumble; as, to *crum* bread into milk. **2.** In cooking, to dress or cover with bread-crums; as, to *crum* oysters for frying. **3.** To brush crums from. **4**†. To crumble bread into.

crum, } *n.* **1.** A small bit, especially one of the mi-
crumb, } nute pieces formed by crumbling bread; a fragment; morsel; hence, any small amount; little; as, *crums* of consolation.

The dogs . . . eat of the children's *crumbs*. *Mark* vii, 28.

2. The soft inner part of a loaf, as distinguished from the crust. **3.** [Eng.] Porous, easily pulverized earth. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The body-louse. [< AS. *cruma*, < *crummen*, crumble.]— **crum'-brush",** *n.* A brush to remove crums from the table.— **c.-cloth,** *n.* **1.** A cloth laid under a dining-table to keep crums and other fragments from falling on the floor or carpet. **2.** A thick material of damask used for needlework, etc.— **c.-knife,** *n.* A knife used as a crum-brush.— **c.-tray,** *n.*— **to a c.,** to a minute quantity; with great exactness.

crum'bl(eF, 1 krum'bl; 2 crŭm'bl, *v.* [CRUM'BLED, CRUM'BLDF; CRUM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to fall to pieces, or to divide into minute parts, as by combined crushing and rubbing.

That flesh . . . which also shall Be *crumbled* into dust.
HERBERT *Church Monuments* st. 4.

II. *i.* **1.** To fall into small pieces; disintegrate. **2.** To disappear gradually; decay; as, his inherited fortune *crumbled* away. [Dim. of CRUM, *v.*, < CRUM, *n.*]— **crum'ble,** *n.* **1.** A crum. **2.** Any crumbly material.— **crum'bly,** *a.* Apt to crumble; friable.

crum-blings, 1 krum'blingz; 2 crŭm'blings, *n. pl.* Small fragments.

cru'men, 1 krū'men; 2 cru'mĕn, *n.* The tear-bag of a deer or antelope. [< L. *crumena*, purse, bag.]

cru'men-al†, *n.* A purse. [W.]

crum'ma-bl(eF, 1 krum'ə-bl; 2 crŭm'a-bl, *a.* That may be crummed. [horns.

crum'met, 1 krum'et; 2 crŭm'ĕt, *a.* [Scot.] Having crooked

crum'mie, 1 krum'i; 2 crŭm'i. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Crooked; bent. **II.** *n.* A cow with crooked horns: often as a name.

Crum'mles, 1 krum'lz; 2 crŭm'lş, *n.* In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, the eccentric manager of the Portsmouth Theater.

crum'mock, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A crummie. **2.** A staff with a crooked head or stem. **crum'mock-cud"gel**‡.

Crum'mock-Wa"ter, 1 krum'ək-wō"tər; 2 crŭm'ok-wą"ter, *n.* A lake in Cumberland, England.

crum'my, 1 krum'i; 2 crŭm'y, *a.* **1.** Having crums. **2.** Soft, like the crum of bread. **3.** [Slang.] Pretty; comely; in England, plump: said of a girl. **crumb'y**‡.

crum'-of-bread', 1 krum'-əv-bred'; 2 crŭm'-ov-brĕd', *n.* A hallchondroid sponge (*Halichondria panicea*).

crump1, 1 krump; 2 crŭmp, *vi.* [Scot.] To make a crunching sound. [To grow corrupt. **3**†. To bend.

crump2, *vi.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To be in an ill humor. **2**†.

crump, *a.* **1.** Crisp; crusty; brittle. **2**†. Bent; crooked. [Nasalized form of CRUP, *a.* (imitative).]

crump, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The cramps. **2.** A deformed or crooked person. **3.** A blow; punch.

crum'pet, 1 krum'pet; 2 crŭm'pĕt, *n.* [Eng.] A sort of exceedingly thin muffin toasted for eating. [< W. *crempot*, pancake.]

crum'pl(eF, 1 krum'pl; 2 crŭm'pl, *v.* [-PLED,-PLDF; -PLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To press into wrinkles; rumple; as, sitting so long has *crumpled* my dress. **2**†. To make crooked.

II. *i.* To become wrinkled; shrivel; as, this material *crumples* more easily than that. [ME. *cromplen*, freq. < AS. *cromp;* see CRAMP1, *n.*] — **crum'ple,** *n.* A wrinkle, as in cloth or the crust of the earth; anything crumpled.— **crum'pler,** *n.* [Colloq.] A cravat.— **crum'pling,** *n.* A shriveled apple.— **crum'ply,** *a.* [cashire, England.

Crump'sall, 1 krump'sôl; 2 crŭmp'sąl, *n.* A town in Lan-

crump'y, 1 krump'i; 2 crŭmp'y, *a.* Crisp; brittle; crump.

crum'ster†, *n. Naut.* A hoy.

crunch, 1 krunch; 2 crŭnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To crush with the teeth, especially with noise; craunch; as, to *crunch* a bone. **2.** Hence, to crush, grind, or press audibly; as, his boots *crunched* the freshly graveled walk.

He could hear me when I moved and *crunched* the snow with my feet. THOREAU *Walden* p. 285. [r. & F. 1854.]

II. *i.* **1.** To chew anything audibly. **2.** To make a noise as by a crushing and grinding pressure; as, the wagon *crunches* along the frosty road. **3.** To press with crushing force through an obstacle; as, the ship *crunched* through the ice. [Imitative.] **cronch**‡.

crunch, *n.* **1.** The act or an act of forcing one's way through a brittle substance, or of pressing and crushing. **2.** A piece broken off by pressure. **3.** *pl.* Fragments, as of ice, produced by crunching.

crunchet, *pp.* Crunched. S. S.

crune, 1 krūn; 2 crun, *v.* To croon.

crunk†, crun'kle†, *v* To cry like a crane; cronk.

crun'kle2, 1 krun'ki; 2 crŭn'ki, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To crinkle.

cru'node, 1 krū'nōd; 2 cru'nōd, *n. Geom.* A point at which a curve crosses itself and therefore has two tangents. [< L. *cruc* (*cruc-*), cross, + *nodus*, knot.] — **cru'no-dal,** *a.* Having a crunode.

crunt, 1 krunt; 2 crŭnt, *n.* [Scot.] A blow with a club.

cru'or, 1 krū'ər *or* -ər; 2 cru'or, *n.* [L.] Clotted blood; gore.

cru'o-rin, 1 krū'o-rin; 2 cru'o-rin, *n.* Hemoglobin. [< L. *cruor*, blood.] **cru'o-rine**‡.

crup, 1 krup; 2 crŭp, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Brittle; crisp; snappish.

crup, *n.* See CROUP2.

crup'pen, 1 krup'n; 2 crŭp'n, *pp.* [Scot.] Crept.

crup'per, 1 krup'ər; 2 crŭp'er, *vt.* To put a crupper on.

crup'per, *n.* **1.** The looped strap that goes under a horse's tail, and keeps the saddle or harness-saddle from slipping forward. See illus. under HARNESS. **2.** The rump or buttocks of a horse; croup. **3**†. *Naut.* A gun-carriage train-tackle bolt. [< F. *croupière*, < *croupe;* see CROUP2.] — **crup'per-bolt",** *n.* Same as CRUPPER, 3.— **c.-chain,** *n. Naut.* A chain to hold the jib-boom to the bowsprit.— **c.-notch,** *n. Naut.* The notch in the lower end of the jib-boom through which the crupper-chain passes.

cru'ra, 1 krū'rə; 2 cru'ra, *n.* Plural of CRUS.— **auricular crura,** a part of a bivalve mollusk which is hinged and consists of two diverging ridges: occurs in and beneath the beaks.

cru'ral, 1 krū'rəl; 2 cru'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) the leg; (2) the thigh; as, the *crural* or femoral artery; (3) a crus or leg-like structure; as, the *crural* area at the base of the brain. [< L. *cruralis*, < *crus* (*crur-*), leg.] — **crural arch** (*Anat.*), Poupart's ligament.— **c. canal,** a region on the inner side of the femoral vein below Poupart's ligament that becomes a canal when a hernia pushes through it.— **c. nerve,** see illus. under NERVE.— **c. ring,** the femoral ring. — **c. sheath,** the femoral sheath.

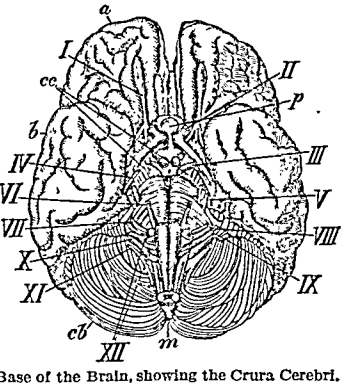
cru-ra'li-um, 1 krū-rē'li-um; 2 cru-rā'li-ūm, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A calcified skeleton resulting from the union of the crura for the support of the coiled arms of a brachiopod. [< L. *cruralis;* see CRURAL.]

cru-re'us, 1 krū-rī'us; 2 cru-rē'ŭs, *n. Anat.* A large muscular mass on the front of the thigh, being one of the heads of the great extensor muscle of the leg. [< L. *crus*, leg.] **cru-ræ'us**‡.

cru'ri-ped, 1 krū'ri-ped; 2 cru'ri-pĕd, *n.* In crabs and lobsters, a locomotory organ connected with a great claw attached to the anterior portion of the thorax. [< L. *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

cru"ro-tar'sal, 1 krū"ro-tär'səl; 2 cru"ro-tär'sal, *a. Anat.* Relating to or located between the crus and tarsus.

crus, 1 krus; 2 crŭs, *n.* [CRU'RA, *pl.*] **1.** The leg proper, the part of the limb between the knee and the ankle. **2.** A part resembling a leg; a stem-like part; peduncle: usually in the plural; as, the *crura* cerebelli; the *crura* cerebri, between the pons Varolii and the optic tract; the *crura* of the diaphragm. [L., leg.]



Base of the Brain, showing the Crura Cerebri.
a, frontal lobe; *b*, temporal lobe of the cerebral hemispheres; *cc*, crura cerebri; *cb*, cerebellum; *m*, medulla oblongata; *p*, pituitary body; *I*, olfactory nerve; *II*, optic nerve; *III*, *IV*, *VI*, nerves of the muscles of the eye; *V*, trigeminal nerve; *VII*, facial nerve; *VIII*, auditory nerve; *IX*, glossopharyngeal; *X*, pneumogastric; *XI*, spinal accessory; *XII*, hypoglossal or motor nerve of the tongue.

cru-sade', 1 krū-sēd'; 2 cru-sād', *vi.* [CRU-SAD'ED; CRU-SAD'ING.] To go on or engage in a crusade; hence, to contend zealously against any evil, or in behalf of any reform.

The Spaniards, gorged with plunder and wading in blood, were at the same time, and in their own eyes, *crusading* soldiers of the faith. FROUDE *English in the West Indies* p. 27. [s. 1888.]

cru-sade2, *n.* **1.** *Hist.* One of a number of warlike enterprises undertaken by Christians of western Europe, under the banner of the cross, against the Saracens, for the conquest of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulcher.

There were seven principal crusades to the Holy Land, extending from 1096 to 1271. The **first crusade,** undertaken in 1096, resulted in the capture of Antioch and Jerusalem. The **second c.** (1147) was unsuccessful. The **third c.** (1189) effected the capture of Acre. The **fourth c.** (1202) led to the taking of Constantinople and the establishment of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem. The **fifth c.** (1217) resulted in the capture of Jerusalem, but lost in 1244. The **sixth c.** (1228) was unsuccessful, as was the **seventh c.** (1248). Some authorities reckon nine crusades. The chief promoters of the crusades were St. Bernard, Peter the Hermit, and Popes Urban II., Gregory VIII., and Innocent III.

The *Crusades* were not without effect on the Renaissance and the Reformation. Friendly intercourse with the Mohammedan world brought Europe into contact with accomplishments and virtues which were felt to be lacking at home. *The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge* vol. iii, p. 317.

A **children's crusade,** in 1212, in which 50,000 unarmed French and German children started for Jerusalem for the same purpose, resulted in the shipwreck and enslavement of many thousand boys.

2. Any concerted movement, vigorously prosecuted, in behalf of an idea or principle or in the interest of reform; as, the *crusade* against intemperance. **3.** A coin, the crusado. See COIN. [< LL. *cruciata*, < L. *cruz* (*cruc-*), cross.] **crol-sade'**†.

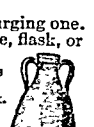
cru-sad'er, 1 krū-sēd'ər; 2 cru-sād'er, *n.* One who engages in a crusade; especially, a medieval knight who bound himself to join a crusade, and who wore on his person a cross as a badge of such engagement, being released thereby from all other obligations.

The *crusaders* struck the death-blow to the feudal system, and opened the way in Europe for the successful struggle for Liberty. HOLLIS READ *Hand of God in Hist.* p. 66. [H. R. 1849.]

cru-sa'do1, 1 krū-zā'do; 2 cru-sā'do, *n.* **1.** A coin. See COIN. **2.** [Slang.] *Naut.* Money. [< Pg. *cruzado*, < L. *crux*, cross.] **cru-sade'**‡; **cru-za'do**‡.

cru-sa'do2†, *n.* A crusade; also, a papal bull urging one.

cruse, 1 krūz *or* krūs; 2 cruş *or* cruş, *n.* A bottle, flask, or small jug for holding liquids; cruet.



For God, Let David witness, puts his children's tears
Into His *cruse* and writes them in His book.
BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-Day, and For Ever* bk. iv, l. 38.

[< Ice. *krūs*, pot.] **cruce**†; **crulze**‡.

Oriental Cruses or Water-vessels of Pottery.

Cru'sen-stol"pe, 1 krū'zen-stōl"pə; 2 cru'sĕn-stōl"pe, **Magnus Jakob** (3/11 1795–1/18 1865). A Swedish novelist and political writer who was imprisoned for writing *Positions and Relations.*

cru'set, 1 krū'set; 2 cru'sĕt, *n.* A goldsmiths' melting-pot. [< F. *creuset*, cruet, < D. *kruyse*, cup, pot.]

crush, 1 krush; 2 crŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To press down or together so as to force out of shape; spoil or hurt; squeeze violently; bruise; mash; as, to *crush* a box by sitting on it; to *crush* a finger. **2.** To break into bits by pressure; comminute; as, to *crush* quartz. **3.** To break down; conquer.

The weight of care, That *crushes* into dumb despair
One half the human race. LONGFELLOW *Goblet of Life* st. 10.

4. To press upon; crowd. **5.** [Colloq.] To rumple or press out of shape. **6.** [Archaic.] To burden or oppress.

People *crushed* by law have no hope but from power.
BURKE *Works* vol. v, p. 453. [H. G. B. 1855.]

7. [Rare.] To drink.

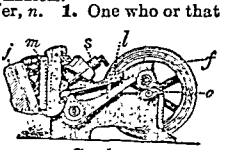
II. *i.* To become broken or misshapen by pressure; as, the eggs have *crushed.* [< OF. *cruisir*, crack, break, < Sw. *krysta*, squeeze; cp. Goth. *kriustan*, gnash.]

Syn.: see BREAK; BROWBEAT; CONQUER; SUBDUE.— **to crush a cup** or **glass,** to drink together in friendship and cordiality.

crush, *n.* **1.** A violent colliding pressure of two or more bodies; also, the general breaking, bruising, or deforming caused by such pressure. **2.** The pressing or crowding together of any objects or persons; especially, the pressure of a crowd, as at a public gathering; also, the crowd itself; a jam. **3.** [Austral.] In a stock-yard, a funnel-shaped enclosure into which cattle are led or driven to be branded. **4.** [Colloq.] A social gathering; reception. **5.** *Mining.* (1) A sinking of coal strata caused by faulty pillars. (2) A faulty formation in a coal stratum. **6.** The total quantity of cottonseed used for oil manufacture during one season.— **crush'-hat",** *n.* **1.** A soft felt hat that can be folded without injury. **2.** A collapsible high hat; opera-hat.— **c.-line,** *n. Geol.* In a stratum or rock-formation, a line where crushing occurs under great pressure.— **c.-room,** *n.* The foyer of a theater. — **c.-zone,** *n. Geol.* A zone in which there have been faulting and brecciation.

crus hel'i-cis. Same as CRISTA HELICIS.

crush'er, 1 krush'ər; 2 crŭsh'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which crushes: often used colloquially in a humorous or figurative sense; as, he is a *crusher;* that argument is a *crusher.* **2.** Specifically, a machine or implement for crushing; as, an ore-*crusher*, etc. **3.** *Elec.* An apparatus for altering the voltage in a ground return circuit: sometimes called a *negative booster.* **4.** [Slang, Eng.] A policeman.— **Blake crusher,** an apparatus for roughly breaking up ores and other hard substances.— **crush'er-gage",** *n.* An instrument for measuring, as by the distance to which a hard pin is driven into a soft plate, the pressure developed by an explosion, as of the charge in a gun.



Crusher.
c, cam; *f*, fly-wheel; *l*, lever; *m*, movable jaw; *i*, stationary jaw; *s*, hold-back spring. The movable jaw has a rocking motion, which allows the broken stone or ore to descend slowly between the jaws, and be crushed a little at a time.

crush'keen, *n.* [Ir.] Same as CRUISKEEN.

crusht, *pp.* Crushed. S. S.

cru'sian, *n.* Same as CRUCIAN.

cru'sie, 1 krū'zi; 2 cru'şi, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A cottager's lamp or candlestick: usually roughly made from iron. **2.** A weaver's long-handled melting-pot.

cru'si-ly, 1 krū'zi-li; 2 cru'şi-ly, *a. Her.* Decorated with cross-crosslets or small unornamented crosses. **cru'si-lēt**‡; **cru'si-lee**‡.

Cru'si-us, 1 krū'si-us; 2 cru'şi-us, **Christian August** (1/16 1715–10/11 1775). A German philosopher; taught theology at Leipzig.

cru"so-cre-at'i-nin, 1 krū'so-kri-at'i-nin; 2 cru'şo-cre-ăt'i-nin, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A leucomain ($C_4H_9N_3O$) of the creatinin group, isolated from muscle-tissue. It forms

orange-yellow crystals and is said to be extremely poisonous. [< Gr. *chrysos*, gold, + CREATININ.]

crust, 1 krust; 2 crŭst, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cover or line with or as with a crust or a concretion; incrust; as, the frost will *crust* the pond to-night; the snuff-box was *crusted* with diamonds.

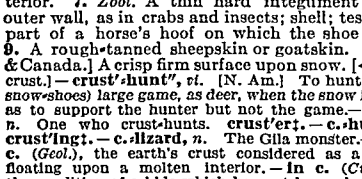
II. *i.* **1.** To acquire a hard covering like a crust; as, the pond *crusted* in the night. **2.** [Am.] To crust-hunt. See under CRUST, *n.*

crust, *n.* **1.** A hard and comparatively thin coating, usually over something softer; hence, something suggesting such a coating; as, a *crust* of ice; a *crust* of refinement. **2.** *Cooking.* (1) The hard outside portion of a loaf. (2) The pastry envelop of a pie or the like. **3.** A bit of bread, especially if stale and hard.

Christ and a *crust* is riches. SPURGEON *John Ploughman's Pictures* No. iii, p. 546. [r. & w. 1880.]

4. An incrustation, *especially from wine, on the interior* of bottles. **5.** *Anat.* A coating, as of coagulated blood or pus; pellicle; crusta. **6.** *Geol.* (1) The cold, exterior portion or zone of the earth, definitely known by observation, composed of hard rocks and of indeterminate thickness. (2) The solid, exterior shell of the earth, supposed by some to overlie a fused interior. **7.** *Zool.* A thin hard integument or horny outer wall, as in crabs and insects; shell; test. **8.** The part of a horse's hoof on which the shoe is nailed. **9.** A rough-tanned sheepskin or goatskin. **10.** [U. S. & Canada.] A crisp firm surface upon snow. [< L. *crusta*, crust.] — **crust'-hunt,** *vi.* [N. Am.] To hunt (usually on *snow-shoes*) large game, as deer, *when the snow is so crusted* as to support the hunter but not the game. — **c.-hunter,** *n.* One who crust-hunts. **crust'er‡.** — **c.-hunting,** *n.* **crust'ing‡.** — **c.-lizard,** *n.* The Gila monster. — **flotation c.** (*Geol.*), the earth's crust considered as a thin mass floating upon a molten interior. — **in c.** (*Currying*), in the condition of a hide which has not been glazed, but has been tanned and colored. — **the upper c.,** the aristocratic class in society; the upper ten thousand. — **weathered c.** (*Geol.*), the outside layer of a stone or rock which has been acted upon by rain, frost, sun, etc.

crus'ta, 1 krus'tə; 2 crŭs'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] **1.** Something, as a gem, prepared for inlaying upon some object that is to be ornamented or incrusted. **2.** *Anat.* (1) The basal portion of the crura cerebri. See illus. (2) The bony layer investing the root of a tooth; crusta petrosa. See illus. under TOOTH. **3.** A hard coating or covering; a crust. **4.** *Bot.* The brittle upper surface of some lichens. [L., crust.] — **crusta lactea,** substantia nigra.

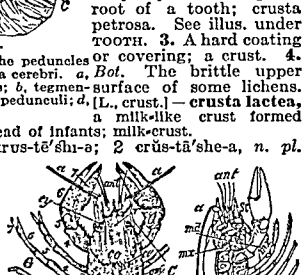


Crusta.

Cross-section of the peduncles of the brain, or crura cerebri. *a,* aqueduct of Sylvius; *b,* tegmentum; *c,* crusta or pes pedunculi; *d,* substantia nigra.

a milk-like crust formed on the face and head of infants; milk-crust.

Crus-ta'ce-a, 1 krus-tē'shı-ə; 2 crŭs-tā'she-a, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A prime division of arthropods, containing lobsters, crabs, crawfish, shrimps, prawns, barnacles, sow-bugs, etc. The leading divisions are *Malacostraca, Entomostraca,* and *Leptostraca.* [< L. *crusta,* crust, from the crust-like shell.] — **crusta'cean,** *a.* & *n.* — **crusta'ce-old,** *a.* — **crus-ta"ce-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Carcinology. — **crus-ta"ce-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **crus-ta"ce-ol'o-gist,** *n.* — **crus-ta"ce-o-ru'brin,** *n.* A red pigment found in some crustaceans.



Structure of the *Crustacea.*

1. Male crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), dorsal view: *ant,* antennules; *a, a,* antennæ; *ey,* eye; *C,* cephalothorax — *r,* rostrum; *co,* cephalostegite; *cv,* cervical groove; *br. c,* branchiocardiac grooves; *om,* omostegite; *A,* abdomen; *t,* tergum; *p,* pleuron; *T,* telson; *G,* ambulatory legs — *3,* ischiopodite, *4, 4,* meropodite, *5, 5,* carpopodite, *6, 6,* propodite, 7, 7, dactylopodite. 2. Female of the crawfish, from the ventral side and partly dissected: *sc,* scale of antenna; *md,* mandible with palpi; *mx, mx'*, first and second maxillæ; *f,* abdominal feet (pleopods); *go,* genital opening; *ov,* ova; *an,* anus.

crus-ta'ceous, 1 krus-tā'shus; 2 crŭs-tā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* (1) Having a crust-like shell; of or pertaining to the *Crustacea.* (2) *Entom.* Having a thin and hard, but not rigid, crust. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Of hard and brittle texture. (2) Having a thallus that forms a crust so closely adhering to the substratum that it can not be separated without injury: said of some lichens. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or like a crust or shell. [< L. *crusta,* crust.] — **crus-ta'ceous-ness,** *n.*

crus'ta-cite, 1 krus'tə-sait; 2 crŭs'ta-cīt, *n.* A fossil of or like a crustacean.

crust'al, 1 krust'əl; 2 crŭst'al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth's crust.

There is . . . but little if any evidence of diminished activity in *crustal* movement during recent geologic time.
R. S. WOODWARD in *Am. Geologist* Nov., 1889, p. 280.

2. [Rare.] Relating to or like crust; crustaceous. **3.** Of or pertaining to a crustal.

crust'al, *n.* One of the elements of a given order which compose the crust of an element of another order: a word used in the translation of Swedenborg.

crust'a-log'i-cal, crus-tal'o-gist, crus-tal'o-gy. Same as CRUSTACEOLOGICAL, etc.

crus'tate, 1 krus'tēt; 2 crŭs'tāt, *a.* Covered with a crust; as, *crustate* basalt. [< LL. *crustatus,* pp. of *crusto,* crust, < L. *crusta,* crust.] **crust'tat-ed‡.** — **crus-ta'tion,** *n.* An incrustation; a crust. [crust.

crus-tif'ic, 1 krus-tif'ik; 2 crŭs-tif'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Forming a crust.

crust"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 krust'ı-fı-kē'shən; 2 crŭst'i-fi-cā'shon, *n. Geol.* The characteristic structure of mineral deposits, often banded, when formed from circulating liquids, on the walls of rock-cavities or -fissures. [< CRUST + L. *facio,* make.]

crus'tose, 1 krus'tōs; 2 crŭs'tōs, *a. Bot.* Crust-like; crustaceous.

crust'y, 1 krust'ı; 2 crŭst'y, *a.* [CRUST'I-ER; CRUST'I-EST.] **1.** Crust-like. **2.** Morosely curt in manner or speech; cross; surly; as, a *crusty* old bachelor. Syn.: see ACRIMONIOUS; MOROSE. — **crust'i-ly,** *adv.* — **crust'i-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being crusty. **2.** Surliness.

crut[1], 1 krut; 2 crŭt, *n.* The shaggy part of oak-bark. [Cp. F. *croûte,* crust, < L. *crusta,* crust.]

crut[2], *n.* [North. Eng.] A dwarf.

crutch, } 1 kruch; 2 crŭch, *vt.* **1.** To prop up, as on
cruch[F], } crutches. **2.** In soap-making, to stir with a crutch.

crutch, *n.* **1.** A staff with a concave crosspiece fitting under the armpit, and often with a grip for the hands midway on the staff, used as a support in walking.

Labour is a blind cripple, and it is contented for the organisation of unionism that it provides a powerful *crutch* for the labourer. J. W. CROMBIE in *Westminster Rev.*, Oct., 1891, p. 358.

2. Any one of various mechanical devices involving the principle or use of such a support. (1) *Naut.* (*a*) A forked support for a swinging boom when not in use. (*b*) The part of a ship's knee-timber strengthening the heels of the cant-timbers abaft. (*c*) A support for spare spars and booms. In nautical uses also written *crotch.* (2) The leg-rest on a woman's saddle. (3) The cross-handle of a casting-ladle. (4) The forked support of the anchor-escapement of a clock. (5) In military engineering, a temporary wooden support for the cap-sill of a gallery-case. (6) In soap-boiling, a wooden implement or mechanical arrangement for stirring the ingredients; a crutching-machine. (7) A rack. (8) *Tanning.* An instrument used in hand-staking. (9) [Gt. Brit.] A hooked rod used to immerse sheep while washing. **3.** The crotch of a human body. **4†.** The place where the flukes of a whale's tail come together. [ME. *crucche,* < AS. *crice,* crutch, staff, orig. hooked stick; cp. CROOK.] — **cruccheț; crutcheț.** See CRUCH.

— **crutch'-han"dle,** *n.* A T-shaped handle, especially of a cane. — **c.-handled,** *a.* — **c.-hole,** *n.* A hole in a boat-rail for a steering-oar, or one for a stanchion to hold a boom or other spar in place.

crutched, crutchtˢ, 1 krutcht; 2 crŭcht, *a.* Crouched.

crutch'et, 1 kruch'et; 2 crŭch'ĕt, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The common perch.

crutch'ings, 1 kruch'ıŋz; 2 crŭch'ings, *n. pl.* [Austral.] Wool rubbed or clipped from the buttocks and tail of herded sheep. [crwth‡.

cruth, 1 krūth; 2 cruth, *n.* Same as CROWD[2]. **crut‡;**

cruve, 1 krūv; 2 cruv, *n.* Same as CRUIVE.

Cru"vell'hier', 1 krū'vēl'yē'; 2 crū'vel'yę', **Jean** (2/9 1791–2/9 1874). A French anatomist and author, whose name has been given to a progressive form of paralysis. See ATROPHY.

crux, 1 kruks; 2 crŭks, *n.* [CRUX'ES, 1 -ez; 2 -ĕs, or CRU'CES, 1 krū'sīz; 2 cru'cę̆s, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A cross. **2.** [C-] The Southern Cross. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** Anything hard to explain; a puzzle; conundrum. **4.** The essential question; pivotal point. — **crux ansata,** the ansated cross; the tau cross with a loop at the top. See ANKH; CROSS. **crux ansate‡.**

cruy'shage, 1 krū'shēj; 2 cru'shāg, *n.* A shark, the porbeagle.

Cruz, 1 krūz; 2 cruz, **Agostinho da** (1540–1619). A Portuguese monk whose poems rank among the classics of his language.

cry, 1 krai; 2 cry, *v.* [CRIED; CRY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter or announce loudly and publicly; shout out; proclaim; specifically, to advertise with the voice, as in hawking; as, to *cry* the hour of the night; to *cry* goods for sale.

I stood upon the quarter deck, my hood thrown back, while all those men . . . *cried* the money they would give for me.
W. BESANT *For Faith and Freedom* p. 274. [r. 1889.]

2. To announce the bans of in church; as, to be *cried* three times. **3.** To exert a specified influence upon by weeping; as, to *cry* oneself sick. **4.** [Archaic.] To beg or beseech for; implore. **5†.** To call; call for.

II. *i.* **1.** To utter in a loud or vehement tone a sound, whether articulate or inarticulate; speak, call, or appeal loudly; make clamor or outcry; shout; yelp; howl; as, the starving man *cries* for bread; the bloodhounds were *crying* on his track: used also figuratively; as, this deed *cries* for vengeance. **2.** To utter lamentations; hence, to shed tears; weep. **3†.** To bid at an auction. [< F. *crier,* < L. *quirito,* freq. of *queror,* lament.] **crieț; cryet; cry'ent.** Syn.: see CALL; ROAR. — Prep.: cry *with* a loud voice; cry *for* sorrow; *with* vexation; cry *to* (formerly *unto, on, upon*) a friend or protector; *for* help *against* an enemy; "The voice of him that crieth *in* the *wilderness*," *Isa.* xl, 3; cry *after* one departing. — **to cry against,** to denounce or make threats against. — **to cry back,** to turn back, as on a trail in hunting; hence, figuratively, to revert, as a breed of animals, to an ancestral type. See ATAVISM. — **to cry down. 1.** To disparage. **2.** To silence or put down by cries. — **to cry one's eyes out,** to weep excessively. — **to cry out. 1.** To vociferate. **2.** To expostulate with vehemence: with *against.* — **to cry up,** to extol.

cry, *n.* [CRIES, 1 krəiz; 2 crīs, *pl.*] **1.** A loud, vehement, or passionate sound uttered by man or beast, whether articulate or not; a call, as for rescue or to attract attention; clamor; shout; outcry; as, a *cry* of joy, fear, anger, horror, etc.; the panther's *cry.* **2.** The act of crying or weeping; as, I am going to have a good *cry.* **3.** An earnest appeal; entreaty. **4.** Advertisement by outcry; proclamation; as, the hawker's *cry.* **5.** General report or rumor; common saying; public opinion.

Now the common *cry* was, that he ought to be taken from the trade which he was learning . . . and be put to study.
A. ALEXANDER *Religious Experience* p. 30. [r. n. p.]

6. A pack of dogs. **7.** Hence, *in contempt,* a company of persons; a party. **8.** A subject or topic made of temporary importance for political purposes; watch-word; party phrase.

Among the greatest dangers of modern constitutional governments is the temptation presented to Oppositions to go about looking for a *cry.* LECKY *England in the Eighteenth Century* vol. iii, p. 119. [a. 1888.]

9. A word or phrase to rally men in battle; war-cry.

The *cry* of battle rises along their charging line.
MACAULAY *Battle of Naseby* st. 5.

10. Demand; requisition; as, a *cry* for clean streets. **11.** The crackling sound made by bending a bar of metallic tin, or of an alloy containing much tin. [< F. *cri,* < *crier;* see CRY, *v.*] — **a far cry,** a long way. — **epileptic cry,** the peculiar vocal sound produced by laryngeal spasm in epileptic attacks. — **great (or much) cry and little wool,** great promise with small performance. — **hydrocephalic cry,** the shriek uttered by a child during a paroxysm of acute tubercular meningitis. — **in full cry,** in full pursuit: said of hounds on a hunt when baying in chorus: used also figuratively. — **night cry,** a sharp sudden cry of a child in its sleep due to pain caused by reflex spasmodic twitching of muscles in the early stages of hip-disease.

cry'al, *n.* The European heron.

cry"al-ge'si-a, 1 krai'al-jī'sı-ə; 2 cry"ăl-ĝē'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Pain following an application of cold. [< Gr. *kryos,* cold, + *algēsis,* pain.]

cry'-ba"by, 1 krai'-bē"bı; 2 cry'-bā"by, *n.* A person, especially a child, who cries much and readily.

cry'er, 1 krai'ər; 2 cry'er, *n.* **1.** Same as CRIER. **2.** A young or female goshawk, the falcon-gentle. [Def. 2, < F. *gruyer,* trained to hunt cranes, < *grue,* < L. *grus,* crane.]

cry"es-the'sia, 1 krai"es-thī'zə; 2 cry"ĕs-thē'zha, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal sensitiveness to cold. [< Gr. *kryos,* cold, + ESTHESIA.]

cry'ing, 1 krai'ıŋ; 2 cry'ing, *pa.* Calling for immediate action or redress; notorious; urgent; great; as, a *crying* evil. — **cry'ing,** *n.*

cry'ing-bird", 1 krai'ıŋ-būrd"; 2 cry'ing-bird", *n.* A courlan.

cryket, *n.* A creek.

crymet, *n.* Crime.

cry"mo-dyn'i-a, 1 krai"mo-din'ı-ə; 2 cry"mo-dyn'i-a, *n. Chronic rheumatism.* [< Gr. *krymos,* chilliness (< *kryos,* cold), + *odynē,* pain.]

cry'mo-phyte, 1 krai'mo-fait; 2 cry'mo-fyt, *n. Phytogeog.* A plant capable of living under a low temperature. — **cry"mo-phyt'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to polar plants.

cry"mo-ther"a-peu'tics, 1 krai"mo-ther"ə-pū'tiks; 2 cry"mo-ther"a-pū'tics, *n. Med.* The treatment of disease by the use of intensely cold local applications. [< Gr. *krymos,* chilliness, + THERAPEUTICS.] **cry"mo-ther'a-py‡.**

cry'o-, 1 krai'o-; 2 cry'o-. From Greek *kryos,* cold, frost: a combining form. — **cry-oc'o-nite,** *n. Mineral.* An ashy dust which collects on arctic ice: supposed to be meteoritic. — **cry'o-gen,** *n.* A freezing-mixture. — **cry"o-gen'ic,** *a.* **cry"o-hy'drate,** *n. Chem.* A compound, as of salt with water, which forms below the freezing-point of water. — **cry"o-hy'dric,** *a.* Referring to the freezing-point of a cryohydrate; as, a *cryohydric* temperature. — **cry'o-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous snow-white translucent sodium-aluminum fluorid (Na_3AlF_6) occurring crystalline or massive. It is a source of aluminum, and is used in making soda and also glass, to which it gives a milky hue. — **cry"o-lith'i-o-nite,** *n. Mineral.* A crystallized mineral composed of sodium, lithium, and aluminum ($Li_3Na_3Al_2F_{12}$), found in Greenland. — **cry-om'e-ter,** *n. Physics.* An instrument for measuring a lower temperature than the ordinary mercury-thermometer will indicate, as an alcohol-thermometer. — **cry"o-phor'ic,** *a.* Relating to the cryophorus. — **cry-oph'o-rus,** *n.* An instrument of various forms for showing the decrease of temperature in water through evaporation: so called because such decrease may freeze the water. — **cry-oph'yl-lite,** *n. Mineral.* An emerald-green iron-aluminum silicate containing lithia and potassium ($H_2F_4(Li.K)_7FeAl_4Si_{10}O_{40}$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system, and has optical properties similar to zinnwaldite. — **cry"o-plank'ton,** *n.* Microscopic colored animals and colored plants collectively, mostly algic, which, occurring in vast numbers, cause the phenomena of red snow and green snow. — **cry"o-scop'ic,** *a.* Observing by means of freezing. — **cry-os'co-py,** *n. Physics.* The study of low temperatures, especially of freezing by evaporation. — **cry'o-stase,** *n. Chem.* An antiseptic compound formed of equal parts of saponin, phenol, and camphor with a trace of oil of turpentine.

Cry-phæ'us, 1 krı-fī'us; 2 cry-fē'ŭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil trilobites from the Devonian strata. [< Gr. *kryphatos,* concealed.]

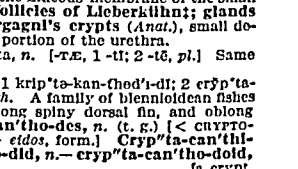
cryph'i-o-lite, 1 krif'ı-o-lait; 2 cryf'i-o-lit, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous honey-yellow calcium-magnesium phosphate closely related to wagnerite. [< Gr. *kryphtos,* concealed, + -LITE.]

cryp'sis, 1 krip'sıs; 2 cryp'sis, *n.* **1.** Concealment. **2†.** Same as KRUPSIS. [< Gr. *krypsis,* hiding, < *kryptō,* hide.]

cryp-sor'chid, 1 krip-sōr'kıd; 2 cryp-sôr'cid, *n.* Same as CRYPTORCHIS. [< Gr. *kryptō,* hide, + *orchis,* testicle.] **cryp-sor'chist‡.**

crypt, 1 kript; 2 crypt, *n.* **1.** A secret recess or vault, especially one used, as in the catacombs, for interment. **2.** A vault under some churches, used as a chapel, cemetery, etc.

Portions of this edifice [the church built by Constantine on the site of the Holy Sepulcher] remain to the present day, and its *crypt* is still used as a cistern by the Copts.
F. S. DE HASS *Buried Cities Recovered* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 164. [r. w. p. 1882.]


Crypt (11th Century) of the Church of Saint Eutroplus, at Saintes, France.

3. *Anat.* A minute follicle or secreting cavity of the skin or mucous membrane. [< L. *crypta,* < Gr. *kryptē,* f. of *kryptos,* hidden, < *kryptō,* hide.] — **crypts of Lieberkühn** (*Anat.*), microscopic tubular glands that open in great numbers upon the surface of the mucous membrane of the small and large intestines. **follicles of Lieberkühn‡; glands of Lieberkühn‡.** — **Morgagni's crypts** (*Anat.*), small depressions in the prostatic portion of the urethra.

cryp'ta, 1 krip'tə; 2 cryp'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tī; 2 -tē, *pl.*] Same as CRYPT, 3.

Cryp"ta-can-thod'i-dæ, 1 krip"tə-kan-thod'ı-dī; 2 cryp"ta-cān-thōd'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of blennioidean fishes with an eel-like body, long spiny dorsal fin, and oblong pitted head. **Cryp"ta-can'tho-des,** *n.* (t. g.) [< CRYPTO- + Gr. *akantha,* spine, + *eidos,* form.] **Cryp"ta-can'thi-dæ‡.** — **cryp"ta-can'tho-did,** *n.* — **cryp"ta-can'tho-doid,** *a.* & *n.* [a crypt.

cryp'tal, 1 krip'təl; 2 cryp'tal, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to **cryp'tar-chy,** 1 krip'tär-kı; 2 cryp'tär-cy, *n.* [Rare.] Government by a secret or hidden agency. [< Gr. *kryptos,* hidden, + *archō,* rule.] — **cryp'tarch,** *n.*

crypt'ed, 1 kript'ed; 2 cryp't'ed, *a.* [Rare.] Vaulted.

cryp'tic, 1 krip'tik; 2 cryp'tic, *a.* **1.** Not plainly evident or understandable; hidden; secret; occult.

The *cryptic* forms of error and of wrong.
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Epilogue* pt. iii, st. 33.

2. In animal coloration, fitted to effect concealment amid the natural environment. See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR. **3.** Of the nature of or resembling a crypt. [< LL. *cryptic us,* < Gr. *kryptikos,* < *kryptos;* see CRYPT.] **cryp'ti-cal‡.** — **Cryptic Rite,** a method of Freemasonry, embracing certain high degrees. Called *The Council* in the United States. — **c. syllogism** (*Logic*), an incomplete or irregular syllogism. — **cryp'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cryp'ti-din, } 1 krip'tı-din, -din *or* -dīn; 2 cryp'ti-din,
cryp'ti-dine, } -din *or* -dīn, *n. Chem.* A reddish-yellow oily quinolin base ($C_{11}H_{11}N$), from coal-tar. [< Gr. *kryptos;* see CRYPT.]

cryp-ti'tis, 1 krip-tai'tis *or* -tī'tis; 2 cryp-ti'tis *or* -tī'tis, *n.* Same as FOLLICULITIS.

cryp'to-, 1 krip'to-; 2 cryp'to-. From Greek *kryptos,* hidden (see CRYPT): a combining form. — **cryp'to-branch.**

I. *a.* Having the gills (branchiæ) hidden. ‖ **II.** *n.* An animal of the *Cryptobranchidæ*.— **Cryp"to-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl.* Animals with concealed gills. (1) *Conch.* A section of anthobranchiate nudibranchiates with a radula and retractile gills, including the *Doridida*. (2) *Herp.* The *Derotremata*. — **cryp"to-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.*— **Cryp"to-bran'chi-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of trematoderous amphibians like large salamanders, with teeth on the anterior border of the vomeropalatine bone; hellbenders. **Cryp"to-bran'chus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cryp"to-bran'chid,** *n.*— **cryp"to-bran'choid,** *a. & n.*— **Cryp"to-Cal'vin-ism,** *n.* **1.** A modification of the Lutheran doctrine of the eucharist, belonging to the 16th century, charged with approximating the Calvinistic view: an opprobrious term. **2.** [U. S.] An epithet applied to certain doctrinal teachings by the Missouri Lutherans.— **Cryp"to-Cal'vin-is'tic,** *a. & n.*— **Cryp"to-Cal"vin-is'tic,** *a.*— **cryp'to-carp,** *n. Bot.* Same as CYSTOCARP.— **cryp"to-car'pic,** *a.*— **Cryp"to-car'pæ,** *n. pl. Zooph.* A section of discophorous acalephs with hidden genital organs; *Hydromedusæ*.— **cryp"to-car'pous,** *a.*— **Cryp"to-ca'ry-a,** *n. Bot.* A genus of apetalous aromatic trees, natives of Asia, Australia, Brazil, and South Africa.— **Cryp"to-Ca-thol'i-cism,** *n.* A supposedly esoteric system of Roman Catholicism which flourished in the middle ages.— **Cryp"to-Cath'o-lic,** *a. & n.*— **Cryp"to-ceph'a-la,** *n. pl. Zool.* That division of polychætous worms in which the mouth-parts are much reduced.— **cryp"to-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* Having the head concealed. **cryp"to-ce-phal'ic‡.**— **cryp"to-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster with a hidden rudimentary head.— **Cryp"to-cer'a-ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* A section of pagiopodous bugs with antennæ hidden under the head.— **cryp"toc'er-ate, cryp"toc'er-ous,** *a.*— **Cryp"to-che'la-tæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* An order of pycnogonideans with chelifori in the young, but obsolete in the old, as in *Ammotheidæ*, etc.— **cryp-toch'e-late,** *a.*— **Cryp"to-Chris'tian,** *n.* One who is a Christian in secret.— **cryp'-to-chro"ism,** *n. Physics.* A quality of obscure radiation depending on wave-length and corresponding to color in visible radiation; the "invisible color" of infra-red or ultra-violet rays.— **cryp"to-clas'tic,** *a. Geol.* Composed of microscopic fragmental grains, derived from preexisting rocks, as shale.— **cryp'to-clite,** *n. Gram.* An irregular substantive in which the regular inflections have been replaced by phonetic modifications; as, *woman*, plural *women*. — **Cryp"to-cœ'li-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* The *Urochorda*.— **Cryp"-to-cri'nus,** *n.* A genus of Silurian cystideans.— **cryp"to-crys'tal-line,** *a. Mineral. & Geol.* Composed of crystalline particles not distinguishable by the naked eye.— **Cryp"to-cys'tes,** *n. pl. Zool.* A group of cell-parasites belonging to the order *Myxosporidia* and having pear-shaped spores.— **cryp"to-de'list,** *n.* One secretly a deist.— **Cryp"to-dibran"chi-a'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Dibranchiata*.— **cryp"-to-di-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.*— **cryp"to-did'y-mus,** *n.* [-MI, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monstrosity consisting of one fetus enclosed within another.— **Cryp"to-di'ræ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily or suborder of tortoises having a bony shell with marginal plates and neck bending in a vertical plane, including the common tortoises. **Cryp"to-del'ra‡.**— **cryp-tod'i-ran. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cryptodira*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Cryptodiræ*.— **cryp'to-dire,** *n.*— **cryp"-to-di'rous,** *a.*— **Cryp"to-don'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* An extinct order of bivalve shells with two muscular impressions, entire pallial line, and toothless hinge.— **cryp'to-dont,** *a.*— **cryp'to-doub"le,** *n. Astron.* A binary star, one member of which is dark.— **Cryp"to-dril'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of earthworms of the order *Oligochæta*.— **cryp"-to-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Relating to or having latent force.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cryp'to-gam, 1 krip'to-gam; 2 crўp'to-ğăm, *n. Bot.* A plant of the class *Cryptogamia*. [< CRYPTO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]

Cryp"to-ga'mi-a, 1 krip'to-gē'mı-ə; 2 crўp'to-ğā'mi-a, *n. pl. Bot.* The lower of the two great series of plants as divided by Linnæus. They have no true flowers containing stamens and pistils, nor seeds, but propagate by means of spores.

This group, while still in convenient and popular usage, has been variously arranged, the following being the accepted classification: (1) higher or vascular cryptogams, the *Pteridophyta*, including ferns, horsetails, and lycopods; (2) lower or cellular cryptogams, embracing (*a*) *Bryophyta*, including mosses and liverworts, and (*b*) *Thallophyta*, including algæ and fungi.— **cryp"to-ga'mi-an,** *a.*— **cryp"-to-gam'ic,** *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the *Cryptogamia*.— **cryp-tog'a-mist,** *n. Bot.* A person proficient in cryptogamic botany.— **cryp-tog'a-mous,** *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the class *Cryptogamia*.

Cryptogamous or Flowerless Plants do not bear real flowers, having stamens and pistils, nor produce real seeds, or bodies having an embryo ready formed in them.

ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* p. 58. [I. B. & CO. 1876.]

— **cryp-tog'a-my,** *n. Bot.* The state of being cryptogamous, or of having "concealed" fructification.

cryp'to-gear, *n. Mech.* Any one of various forms of epicyclic gear in which two small toothed wheels actuate a larger exterior wheel cogged on its inner rim.— **cryp-tog'e-nous,** *a.* Of obscure origin. **cryp"to-ge-net'ic‡; cryp"to-gen'ic‡.**— **cryp"to-gil-o'ma,** *n. Pathol.* An early stage of glioma of the retina.

cryp'to-gram, 1 krip'to-gram; 2 crўp'to-ğrăm, *n.* Anything written in characters that are secret or so arranged as to have a hidden meaning; a cipher writing; cryptograph. [< CRYPTO- + Gr. *gramma*, writing, < *graphō*, write.] — **cryp"to-gram'ma-tist,** *n.* One who can solve cryptograms.— **cryp"to-gram'mic,** *a.*

cryp'to-graph, 1 krip'to-graf; 2 crўp'to-ğrăf, *n.* **1.** A cryptogram.

The Jew and the Christian who entered on such themes [atrocities committed by the Government] could only do so under the disguise of a *cryptograph*.

FARRAR *Christianity* p. 46. [E. P. D.]

2. A system of cipher-writing; a cipher. [< CRYPTO- + Gr. *graphō*, write.] — **cryp-tog'ra-pher,** *n.* One who writes in cipher, or who reads such writing. **cryp-tog'ra-phist‡.**— **cryp"to-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Written in cipher. **2.** Used for cipher-writing purposes; as, *cryptographic* paper. **3.** *Petrol.* Having a graphic structure of intergrowths so minute that it can not be resolved by a microscope. **cryp-tog'ra-phal‡; cryp"to-graph'i-cal‡.**— **cryp-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art of cipher-writing. **2.** A system of cipher-writing; a cryptograph.

cryp"to-hal'ite, *n. Mineral.* A gray ammonium fluosilicate, $(NH_4)_2SiF_6$, that crystallizes in the isometric system. — **cryp'to-her"e-sy,** *n.* Heresy not divulged.— **cryp"to-her'e-tic,** *n.*— **Cryp"to-Jes'u-it,** *n.* A person in secret communion with Jesuits.— **Cryp"to-Jes'u-it-ism,** *n.*

cryp'to-lin, 1 krip'to-lin; 2 crўp'to-lin, *n.* A fluid of organic composition, occasionally found in the cavities of chrysoberyl, quartz, and topaz. On exposure to the atmosphere it becomes a hard resinous substance. [< CRYPTO- + -OL.]

cryp'to-lite, *n. Mineral.* A yellowish granular mineral associated with apatite: perhaps identical with monazite. — **cryp-tol'o-gy,** *n.* Secret or enigmatic language; especially, cryptography.

cryp'to-mere, 1 krip'to-mir; 2 crўp'to-mēr, *n. Biol.* A plant character which may exist in the germ-cells without making its presence visible.

Cryp"to-me'ri-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of evergreen trees of the pine family, the only species (*C. japonica*) being a native of northern China. **2.** [c-] A tree of this genus.— **cryp-tom'er-ous,** *a. Geol.* Finely granular, as rocks.— **cryp"tom-ne'si-a,** *n.* Memory exercised by means of the subliminal consciousness; the potency of memory that is latent or inert.— **Cryp"to-mon"a-di'na,** *n. pl.* A protozoan family including the *Oxyrrhis*, *Chilomonas*, *Cyathomonas*, and *Cryptomonas*, belonging to the order *Flagellata*.— **Cryp"-to-neu'ra,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of organisms supposed to be without nerves; *Acrita*.— **cryp"to-neu'rous,** *a.*— **cryp'to-nym,** *n.* A secret name; specifically, the name given to a member of a brotherhood, secret society, or association, which is known only by his fellow members.— **cryp-ton'y-mous,** *a.*— **Cryp"to-pa-ram'er-a,** *n. pl. Zooph.* A grade of zoantharian *Anthozoa* including the order *Actinidæ*.— **Cryp"to-pen-tam'er-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Subtetramera*.

Twig and Leaves of *Cryptomeria japonica*.

— **cryp"to-pen-tam'er-ous,** *a.*— **cryp"to-per'thite,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of feldspar, probably perthite, but with structure so fine that it can not be discerned by the microscope.— **Cryp"to-phag'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small, clavicorn beetles, with a whole thorax and long first ventral segment. **Cryp-toph'a-gus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cryp-toph'a-gid,** *a. & n.*— **cryp-toph'a-goid,** *a.*— **cryp"to-phan'ic,** *a.* Barely perceptible: said of an amorphic acid ($C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_{10}$), of which slight traces are believed bysome to be found in urine.— **Cryp"to-phi-al'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of abdominalian cirripeds having abdominal appendages in three pairs and an exsertile mouth, and burrowing in shells. **Cryp"to-phil'a-lus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cryp"to-phil'a-lid,** *n.*— **cryp"to-phil'a-loid,** *a.*— **cryp'to-phone,** *n.* An electrical apparatus hidden beneath a roadway to give notice of approaching footsteps.— **cryp"toph-thal'mos,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** Complete congenital adhesion of the eyelids, usually attended by imperfect development of the eyeballs. **2.** A person so afflicted. **cryp"toph-thal'mi-a‡.**— **Cryp"-to-phyc'e-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* Same as CYANOPHYCEÆ.— **cryp'to-phyte,** *n.* [Rare] A cryptogam, or one of the lower cryptogams; a thallophyte.— **cryp'to-pin, cryp'to-pine,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$) contained in small quantity in opium. **cryp-to'pi-a‡.** — **Cryp"to-pod'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of malacostracan crabs with the carapace laterally expanded and covering the legs. **Cryp"to-po'di-a,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cryp-top'o-did,** *n.*— **cryp-top'o-doid,** *a.*— **cryp"to-por'ti-cus,** *n. Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A porch before a crypt. **2.** A gallery, generally wholly or in part subterranean, having side-walls with large openings: not one with columns.— **Cryp"-to-proc'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of æluroid carnivores with an elongated body, plantigrade feet, and no allisphenoid canal: including the foussa. **Cryp"to-proc'ta,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cryp"to-proc'tid,** *n.*— **cryp"to-proc'toid,** *a. & n.*— **Cryp"to-proc-ti'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cryptoproctidæ* as a subfamily.— **cryp"to-proc'tine,** *a. & n.* — **cryp"to-py'lic,** *a. Pathol.* Accompanied by hidden discharge of pus.— **cryp-tor'chis,** *n.* [-CHI-DES, *pl.*] *Terat.* An individual in whom the testes have not descended into the scrotum. **cryp-sor'chid‡; cryp-sor'chis‡; cryp-tor'chid‡.**— **cryp-tor'chism,** *n.* **cryp-tor'chidism‡.**— **cryp'to-scope,** *n. Optics.* An instrument for observing fluorescence; a fluoroscope.— **cryp"to-scop'ic,** *a.* — **cryp-tos'co-py,** *n. Optics.* The study of fluorescence by means of the cryptoscope.— **Cryp"to-stem'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Arach.* A family of opilionine arachnids, embracing all the *Rictnulea*. **Cryp"to-stem'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) **Cryp"to-stem-mol'dæ‡.**— **cryp"to-stem'mid,** *a. & n.*— **cryp"to-stem'moid,** *a.*— **cryp"to-sto'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A sac-like receptacle in certain algæ: it contains only sterile filaments.— **cryp"to-sto'ma-tous,** *a.*— **Cryp"to-te-tram'er-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* A group of beetles having three well-developed tarsal joints and a fourth concealed, including the ladybugs or coccinellids, etc.— **cryp"to-te-tram'er-ous,** *a.*— **cryp'tous,** *a.* [Rare.] Secret; concealed.— **cryp"to-zo'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Living hidden: said of animals whose habit is to hide themselves under stones, logs, etc. **2.** *Petrog.* Concealing evidence of organic origin: said of certain limestones whose structure can not be determined without the aid of a microscope.— **Cryp"to-zo'ni-a,** *n. pl. Echin.* An order of starfishes with marginal plates inconspicuous and papulæ often on the actinal surface.— **cryp"-to-zo'nate,** *a. & n.*— **cryp"to-zy-gos'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being cryptozygous.— **cryp-toz'y-gous,** *a. Crantol.* Having the zygomatic arches hidden when the skull is viewed from above.

Cryp-tu'ri, 1 krip-tiū'rai; 2 crўp-tū'ri, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order of birds with a carinate sternum and dromæognathous palate, including the *Tinamidæ*. [< Gr. *kryptos*; see CRYPT.] — **cryp'tu-rous,** *a.*

crys., *abbr.* Crystal; crystallography.

cryst., **crystal., crystallog.,** *abbr.* Crystallography.

crys'tal, 1 kris'tal; 2 crўs'tal, *tl.* [-TALED or -TALLED; -TALING or -TAL-LING.] [Rare.] To cause to crystallize.

crys'tal, *a.* **1.** Composed of or like crystal; extremely clear; limpid; crystalline.

His drink the *crystal* well. T. PARNELL *The Hermit* l. 4.

2†. Of or pertaining to the crystalline heavens (see phrases under CRYSTALLINE).

Syn.: clear, crystalline, glassy, lucid, pellucid, pure, transparent. *Glassy* is an admissible synonym of *crystal* or *crystalline*, but has in some connections the unfavorable sense of shining with a superficial, and perhaps ghastly, glitter; as, a *glassy* eye; a *glassy* stare.— Ant.: cloudy, dark, dim, muddy, opaque, thick, turbid.

crys'tal, *n.* **1.** *Chem. & Mineral.* (1) The solid mathematical form, included under plane surfaces, systematically arranged and connected by angles of fixed and definite value, which a chemically homogeneous substance tends to assume by undisturbed growth. (2) A chemically homogeneous body which, in the absence of internal or external stress, is anisotropic and possesses the property of growing in a supersaturated solution. (3) A liquid possessing certain crystalline properties such as interference colors and double refraction. Such a liquid is produced when cholesteryl is melted. **2.** Colorless, or nearly colorless, transparent quartz. **3.** (1) Flint glass: usually having a base of lead and potash, tho the Bohemian has a lime-and-potash base. (2) An object, generically, made of such glass; specif., cut-glass ornaments or dishes. **4.** A clear white diamond. **5.** The glass protecting a watch-dial. **6.** *Her.* White or pearl: said when blazoning by precious stones. **7.** A material of corded silk with a wool filling. **8†.** A fine quality of durance or tammy. [< F. *cristal*, < L. *crystallum*, < Gr. *krystallos*, < *kryos*, frost.] **cris'tal†; crys'talle†.**— **asthma crystals,** needle-like crystals present in the sputum of persons suffering from asthma.— **berg'-crys"tal,** *n.* Rock crystal; quartz.— **Boettcher's crystals** (*Pathol.*), crystals formed by the prostate and ejected with its secretion: perhaps the same as Charcot's crystals.— **chamber crystals,** crystals of nitrosulfonic acid ($SO_2HO.NO_2$), formed in the leaden chambers used in the manufacture of sulfuric acid.— **Charcot's crystals** (*Pathol.*), crystals of rhomboidal or octohedral form observed in the sputum of asthmatic and bronchitic persons. **Charcot-Leyden crystals‡.**— **cleavage c.,** loosely, a crystal fragment bounded by cleavage faces; a cleavage fragment. See CLEAVAGE.— **coffin-lid crystals,** triple phosphate crystals in urine, appearing coffin-shaped under the microscope. — **compound c.,** a twin crystal.— **corroded crystals** (*Petrog.*), crystals which have undergone partial resorption by the molten magma before its hardening.— **crys'tal-cell",** *n. Bot.* A plant-cell containing a crystal or cluster of crystals. — **c.-gazing,** *n. Psychol.* **1.** The act of looking into a ball of crystal with the object of inducing hallucinatory pictures within it, or exercising divination by it; crystallomancy. **2.** The ability to see such visions. **c.-vision‡.**— **c.-seer,** *n.* One who pretends to tell the future by gazing into a crystal. **c.-gazer‡.**— **crystals of tartar,** cream of tartar. — **crystals of Venus†,** crystalline acetate of copper.— **c.-varnish,** *n.* A solution of Canada balsam in turpentine spirits, used as a varnish for maps, pictures, etc.— **dumb-bell crystals,** calcium oxalate crystals, occasionally found in urine.— **equatorial c.,** a crystal whose main axis of symmetry is perpendicular to the principal plane of symmetry. — **hedgehog crystals,** sodium urate crystals in urine characterized by numerous needle-like projections.— **hopper c.,** a hollow pyramid-shaped crystal or one which, owing to rapid and imperfect crystallization, has faces thus shaped. — **Iceland c.,** same as ICELAND SPAR.— **knife-rest crystals,** those of triple phosphate in the urine.— **leucocytic crystals,** Charcot's crystals: so named from their frequent association with leucocytes.— **liquid c.,** same as CRYSTAL, 1 (3).— **negative c. 1.** A cavity in a mineral mass having the form of a crystal, usually of the same system of crystallization as the mineral. **2.** A crystal exhibiting negative double refraction. See NEGATIVE.— **Platner's crystals,** crystals formed by bile-acid salts.— **secondary c.,** a crystal derived from an elementary form.— **skeleton c.,** a hollow crystal with developed edges.— **Teichmann's crystals,** crystals of hemin made by evaporating hemoglobin with sodium chlorid and glacial acetic acid.— **Virchow's crystals,** hematoidin crystals.— **Whetstone crystals,** xanthin crystals occasionally seen in urine.— **crys-tal'lic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to crystals or crystallization.— **crys"tal-lif'erous,** *a.* Bearing or containing crystals.— **crys"tal-lig'erous,** *a.* Containing crystals; as, the *crystalligerous* swarm-spores of radiolarians.

Crys'tal Falls. A city in Iron county, Mich.

Crys'tal Hills. The White Mountains, New Hampshire.

crys-tal'li-form, 1 kris-tal'i-fōrm; 2 crўs-tăl'i-fōrm, *a.* Having a crystalline form. [< L. *crystallum*, crystal, + *forma*, form.]

crys'tal-lin, 1 kris'tal-in; 2 crўs'tal-in, *n.* **1.** Globulin. **2.** Anilin: a former name.

crys'tal-line, 1 kris'tal-in *or* -ain; 2 crўs'tal-in *or* -in (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of, belonging, pertaining to, or having the nature of crystals; formed by crystallization; yielding or forming crystals; as, *crystalline* structure; a *crystalline* compound. **2.** Like crystal; transparent; pure; clear; pellucid; as, the *crystalline* sky; the *crystalline* humor of the eye. **3.** Composed of angular grains or particles more or less crystallized in place, and not of rounded fragments of preexistent masses: opposed to *fragmental*; as, granite is *crystalline*. [< L. *crystallinus*, < Gr. *krystallinos*, < *krystallos*; see CRYSTAL, *n.*]

Syn.: see CRYSTAL.— **crystalline aggregate,** any material, such as marble or granite, that is composed of coherent crystals or crystalline particles, especially one in which the constituents have grown together and are not elastic.— **c. cone,** a conical transparent, refractive body at the base of each ommatidium in a compound eye. See illus. under OMMATIDIUM.— **c. heavens or spheres,** in the old Ptolemaic astronomy, two spheres supposed to exist between the outer circle or primum mobile of the heavens (which moved and carried with it all its contents) and the region of the fixed stars.— **c. lens or humor,** a transparent biconvex lentiform body situated between the iris and the vitreous body. See EYE.— **c. paper,** paper brush-coated with dextrin and salt or a similar preparation.— **c. style,** a minute gelatinous rod, of doubtful utility, occurring in or about the cæcum of certain bivalve mollusks.

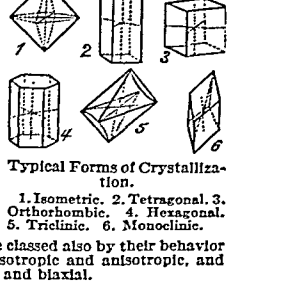
crys'tal-line, *n.* **1.** A crystallized substance or one partially crystallized. **2.** Crystallin.— **crys"tal-lin'i-ty,** *n.*

crys'tal-lite, 1 kris'tal-ait; 2 crўs'tal-it, *n. Petrol.* One of certain minute spherical, rod-shaped or hair-like bodies without the true properties of a crystal but resulting from a crystallizing tendency, observable in thin sections of igneous rock and in slags. [< Gr. *krystallos*; see CRYSTAL, *n.*] — **crys"tal-lit'ic,** *a.*

crys"tal-li'tis, 1 kris'tal-ai'tis *or* -i'tis; 2 crўs'tal-i'tis *or* -i'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens; phacitis.

crys"tal-li-za'tion, 1 kris'tal-ı-zē'shən; 2 crўs'tal-i-zā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process of forming crystals; the act of crystallizing; figuratively, assemblage or presentment in concrete form.

There are six systems of crystallization, based upon the kind of symmetry possessed by crystals, or upon the manner in which the faces of the crystal are related to certain imaginary fixed lines, having definite direction and relative length, in the crystal. According as one or the other method of characterization is adopted, the systems are known as (1) the isometric, monometric, regular, cubic, tesseral, or tessular; (2) the tetragonal, dimetric, quadratic, pyramidal, or quaternary; (3) hexagonal or rhombohedral; (4) orthorhombic, orthosymmetric, trimetric, rhombic, or prismatic; (5) monoclinic, monosymmetric, clinorhombic, or oblique; (6) triclinic, asymmetric, clinorhomboidal, anorthic, or doubly oblique. Crystals are classed also by their behavior toward polarized light into isotropic and anisotropic, and the latter again into uniaxial and biaxial.



Typical Forms of Crystallization.

1. Isometric. 2. Tetragonal. 3. Orthorhombic. 4. Hexagonal. 5. Triclinic. 6. Monoclinic.

Crystallization is always effected in the laboratory by bringing the particles of solid bodies into a mobile state, either by solution, fusion, or vaporization.
FARADAY *Chemical Manipulation*, p. 50. [W. PH. 1827.]

2. The body formed by the crystallizing process.

crys'tal-lize, 1 kris'təl-aiz; 2 crȳs'tal-īz, *v.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to form crystals or become crystalline; figuratively, to bring together or give fixed shape to.

Thomas Jefferson . . . caught and *crystallized* the spirit of free institutions. DEPEW *Orations and Speeches*, p. 6. [CAS. CO.]

II. *i.* To assume the form of crystals or a crystalline structure; figuratively, to change from an indefinite or vague condition to a definite one; take on a definite aspect; grow together as if by cohesion. **crys'tal-lis(e).**

Glass melts at a greater heat, and will *crystallize*, if you let it cool slowly enough, in stars, much like snow.
RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* lect. iii, p. 41. [S. E. & CO. 1867.]

— crys'tal-liz"(or -lis")a-bl(e), *a.* **— crys'tal-liz"er** [or **-lis"er**], *n.* Anything that causes or helps crystallization, or a receptacle in which crystallization takes place.

crys'tal-lo-, 1 kris'təl-o-; 2 crȳs'tal-o-. From Greek *krystallos*, CRYSTAL: a combining form. **— crys"tal-lo-ce-ram'ic,** *a.* Designating the incrustation of glass upon clay.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place either singly or in groups.

crys'tal-lo-chore, 1 kris'təl-o-kōr; 2 crȳs'tal-o-cōr, *n. Bot. Ecol.* A plant distributed by glaciers.

crys'tal-loid, 1 kris'təl-oid; 2 crȳs'tal-ōd, *n.* The supposed odic force of crystals. See ODˀ. [< CRYSTAL + ODˀ.]

crys'tal-lo-drome, *n.* A substance, as a stone, that sinks into ice and forms a cylindrical cavity. **— crys"tal-lo-en-grav'ing,** *n.* A process of ornamenting glass by placing a design in the mold.

crys"tal-lo-gen'e-sis, 1 kris'təl-o-jen'ı-sis; 2 crȳs'tal-o-ĝĕn'e-sis, *n.* The development or growth of crystals. **— crys"tal-lo-gen'ic, crys"tal-lo-gen'i-cal,** *a.*

crys"tal-log'e-ny, 1 kris'təl-oj'ı-nı; 2 crȳs'tal-ŏĝ'e-ny, *n.* The science and theory of the production of crystals [< CRYSTALLO- + -GENY.] **— crys"tal-lo-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to crystallogeny; as, *crystallogenetic* observations.

crys"tal-lo-gran'u-lar, *a.* In the form of a powder composed of minute crystals.

crys"tal-log'ra-phy, 1 kris'təl-og'ra-fı; 2 crȳs'tal-ŏg'-ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The science of crystals. It includes geometrical, physical, and chemical crystallography. For the systems, see CRYSTALLIZATION. **2.** A book treating of this science. [< CRYSTALLO- + -GRAPHY.] **— crys"tal-log'ra-pher,** *n.* One versed in crystallography. **— crys"tal-lo-graph'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to crystallography. **-i-cal‡.— -i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

crys'tal-loid, 1 kris'təl-oid; 2 crȳs'tal-ōid, *a.* Like a crystal. [< Gr. *krystalloeidēs*, < *krystallos* (see CRYSTAL): and see -OID.]

crys'tal-loid, *n.* **1.** One of a class of substances, usually crystallizable, whose solutions are readily diffusible: opposed to *colloid*. **2.** *Bot.* A crystal-like protein-body in plant-cells; a protein-crystal. **— crys"tal-loi'dal,** *a.*

Living matter displays, in fact, the energy of colloidal and the plan of *crystalloidal* matter.
MAUDSLEY *Body and Mind* p. 296. [MACM. 1873.]

crys"tal-lol-dl'tis, *n. Pathol.* Phacitis. **— crys"tal-lol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of the structure of crystals. It embraces crystallography and crystallogeny. **— crys"tal-lo-mag-net'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a crystal under magnetic influence. **— crys'tal-lo-man"cy,** *n.* Divination by gazing into a crystal globe, precious stone, or bright metal. See CRYSTAL-GAZING, under CRYSTAL. **— crys"tal-lo-met'ric,** *a.* Relating to *crystallometry*. **— crystallometric angles,** the angles formed by the symmetrical planes of a crystal, being either 30, 45, 60, or 90 degrees. **— crys"tal-lom'e-try,** *n.* The art of measuring the angles of crystals: a branch of crystallography. **— crys'tal-lo-type,** *n. Photog.* A photograph printed on glass. **— crys'tal-lo-ty"py,** *n. Print.* A method by which tracings resembling hoar-frost, formed by the crystallization of certain salts, are transferred to surfaces for printing. **— crys'tal-lur"gyt,** *n.* Crystallization.

Crys'tal Springs. A village in Copiah county, Miss.

crys'tal-wort", 1 kris'təl-wûrt"; 2 crȳs'tal-wûrt", *n.* **1.** Any liverwort of the family *Ricciaceæ*. **2.** The hepatica.

cryste, 1 krist; 2 crȳst, *n.* [Scot.] A chatterboy.

crys'tic, 1 kris'tık; 2 crȳs'tic, *a. Geol.* Pertaining to ice, especially to glaciology. [< Gr. *krystallos*, ice.]

crys'to-graph, 1 kris'to-graf; 2 crȳs'to-grâf, *n.* A writing or drawing on glass. [< CRYSTAL + -GRAPH.]

crys-to'le-um, 1 kris-tō'lı-um, 2 crȳs-tō'le-ūm, *n.* A copy on glass of an oil-painting or photograph; also, the method of producing it. [< CRYSTAL + L. *oleum*, oil.]

crys'to-phene, 1 kris'to-fin; 2 crȳs'to-fēn, *n.* The sheet of perpetual ice beneath the surface of the arctic tundra. [< Gr. *krystallos*, ice, + *phainō*, show.]

C. S. A., *abbr.* Confederate States Army.

Csab'a, 1 chəb'o; 2 chab'a, *n.* A town in Hungary, united with Békés. See BÉKÉS.

Csal-kis'ten, 1 chal-kis'ten, 2 chl-kis'tēn, *n.* A district in Hungary between the Danube and the Theiss; 340 sq. m.

Csa-nad', 1 cha-nod'; 2 cha-nad', *n.* A county in E. Hungary; 699 sq. m.; capital, Csanad.

Csa-nad' Pa'lo-ta. A town in Csanad county, Hungary.

Csan'ta-vér, 1 chon'to-vēr; 2 chan'ta-vęr, *n.* A village in Bacs-Bodrog county, Hungary.

csar'das, *n.* See CZARDAS.

C. S. C., *abbr.* Civil Service Club; Congregatio Sacri Cordis, (Congregation of the Sacred Heart); Congregatio Sanctæ Crucis (Congregation of the Holy Cross); Conspicuous Service Cross.

csc., *abbr.* Cosecant.

Cser-ven'ka, 1 cher-ven'ko; 2 chēr-vēn'ka, *n.* A town in Bacs-Bodrog county, Hungary.

Csik, 1 chik; 2 chik, *n.* A county of Hungary; 1,735 sq. m.; capital, Csik-Szereda.

csk. [CSKS., *pl.*], *abbr.* Cask.

C. S. O., *abbr.* Chief Signal Officer.

Cso'ma de Kö'ros, 1 chō'mo de kō'ros; 2 chō'ma de kō'rōs, **Alexander** (ı/1784–ı/1842). A Hungarian traveler and philologist: *Tibetan and English Dictionary and Grammar*.

Cson-grād', 1 chon-grād'; 2 chōn-grād', *n.* **1.** A county in Hungary; 1,313 sq. m.; capital, Szegedin. **2.** A town in Hungary, 70 m. S. E. of Budapest.

C. S. P., *abbr.* Congregation of St. Paul (the Paulists).

Csp., *abbr.* Caspar.

C. SS. R., *abbr.* Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris (Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer), the Redemptorists.

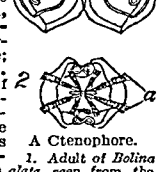
C. S. T., *abbr.* Central Standard Time.

C. T., *abbr.* Certificate (stock reports); communicating trench.

Ct., *abbr.* Connecticut; Count, Court.

C. T. A. U., *abbr.* Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

cten-, cteno-, (*tēn-*), comb: combining forms. **— cten"a-can'thus,** *n.* A spine of an extinct selachian often found in Carboniferous strata. **— cten'ate,** *a.* Having numerous tooth-like processes; comb-like. **— ctene,** *n.* A swimming-plate of a ctenophore. **— cte-nid'i-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a ctenidium. **— Cte-nid"i-o-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** A suborder of zygobranch gastropods with large paired ctenidia or gills, as haliotids. **2.** A suborder of tectibranchiate gastropods with a persistent ctenidium, as in aplysiids, etc. **Cte-nid"i-o-bran"chi-a'ta.— cte-nid'i-o-branch, cte-nid"i-o-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.* **— cte-nid'i-um,** *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **I.** One of the respiratory organs of mollusks; a gill-comb or gill-plume. **2.** One of the comb-like structures situated on the body in certain insects, as fleas, and on the toes of some birds. **— cten'i-form,** *a.* Having the same eye-formula as spiders of the genus *Ctenus*. **— Cten"o-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pectinibranchiata*. **Cten"o-bran"chi-a'ta. — cten'o-branch, cten"o-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.* **— cten'o-cyst,** *n. Zooph.* The sensory body at the aboral pole of ctenophores, probably auditory or for regulating the movement of the swimming-plates. **— Cten"o-dac"ty-li'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of octodontoid rodents with three molars in each jaw-bone; comb-rats. **Cten"o-dac'ty-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) **— cten"o-dac'tyl, cten"o-dac'tyle,** *n.* **— cten"o-dac'ty-line,** *a. & n.* **— Cten"o-dip"ter-i'ni,** *n. pl. Paleon.* An order of the *Dipnoi* with the bones of the skull small and numerous. **— cten'o-dont,** *a.* Having comb-like ridges on the teeth, as certain dipnoan fishes (genus *Ctenodus*). **— Cten"o-don'ta,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of taxodont fossil pelecypods occurring in Cambrian and Lower Silurian strata. **— cten'oid.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a comb-like margin; pectinated, as the scales in *Ctenoidei*. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Ctenoidei*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Ctenoidei*. **cten'idt. — Cte-noi'de-i,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order of fishes with ctenoid scales. **— cte-noi'de-an, cte-noi'di-an,** *a. & n.* **— Cten"o-lab'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Pomacentridæ*. **— cten"o-lab'roid,** *a. & n.* **— cte-no'li-um,** *n.* A comb-like appendage in certain bivalves through which the threads of the byssus pass. **— Cte-noph'o-ra,** *n. pl. Zooph.* A class or order of cœlenterates with paddle-like locomotive plates in eight meridional rows on the outer surface of the body. **— cten'o-phor, cte-noph'o-ran,** *a. & n.* **— cten"o-phor'ic, cte-noph'o-rous, cte-noph'o-ral,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a ctenophore; comb-bearing. **— cten'o-phore,** *n.* **1.** One of the *Ctenophora* **2.** One of the eight fringed paddle-like swimming-organs of the *Ctenophora*. **— cten'o-phyte,** *n.* A fungous parasite injuring its host-plant only by means of a chemical action it exerts. **— Cten"o-stom'a-ta,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A class, seen from the section of gymnolæmatous polyzoans with a broad side. **2.** Abacwith each cell-mouth closable by marginal aspect of the ginal setæ. **— cten"o-stom'a-tous,** *a.* same. *a, a,* ctenophores. **— cten'o-stome,** *n.*



A Ctenophore.
1. *Adult of Bolina alata*, seen from the side. 2. Abac-tinal aspect of the same.

Cte'si-as, 1 tī'shı-as; 2 tē'shi-as, *n.* A Greek physician and historian, who wrote histories of Persia and India; about 400 B. C. **Ktē'si-as‡** [Gr.].

Cte-sib'i-us, 1 tı-sib'ı-us; 2 te-sib'i-ūs, *n.* A Greek mechanician and inventor (3d cent. B. C.). **Ktē-sī'bi-os‡** [Gr.].

Ctes'i-phon, 1 tes'ı-fen; 2 tēs'i-fōn, *n.* Ancient capital of Parthia and of Babylonia on the Tigris river; 16 m. S. S. E. of Bagdad, where the British routed the Turks, Nov. 22, 1915, but were forced to retire, Nov. 30. **Ktē-sī-phōn'‡** [Gr.].

cte-tol'o-gy, 1 tı-tol'o-jı; 2 te-tŏl'o-ĝy, *n. Biol.* The study of acquired characters in relation to heredity. [< Gr. *ktētos*, acquired, + -LOGY.]

ctge., *abbr.* Cartage.

Ctha-lam'i-dæ, 1 tha-lam'ı-dī; 2 tha-lăm'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of thoracic cirripeds with the rostrolateral plates wingless, the rostrum winged but rayless, and the shell-walls not cavernous. **Cthal'a-mus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *chthamalos*, near the ground, akin to *chamai*, on the ground.] **— cthal'a-mid,** *n.* **— cthal'a-moid,** *a.*

C. Theod., *abbr. Codex Theodosianus.*

ctl., *abbr.* [CTLS., *pl.*] Cental.

cto., *abbr. Mus.* Concerto.

cts., *abbr.* Cents; centimes.

Cu., *abbr. Cuprum* (copper).

cu., cub., *abbr.* Cubic.

cua'dra, 1 kwā'dra; 2 ewā'drä, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A measure of area, the manzana. See MEASURE. **2.** [Argentina.] An area of 22,500 sq. vara.

cua"dril-le'ro, 1 kwā"dril-yē'ro; 2 ewā"drīl-yę'ro, *n.* [Sp.] A commander of an armed band.

cua-ma'ra, *n.* Same as CAMARA.

Cu-an'za, 1 ku-ān'zə; 2 cu-ān'za, *n.* A river in Angola, Africa, flowing 700 m. west to the sea.

cuar'ta, 1 kwär'tə; 2 cwär'tä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Same as QUIRT.

cuar-tel', 1 kwar-tel'; 2 cwär-tēl', *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A barrack for soldiers. **2.** Subsistence money paid by citizens when soldiers are quartered upon them. [Sp., < L. *quartus*.]

Cuar-te'ro, 1 kwar-tē'ro; 2 cwär-tę'ro, *n.* A town in Capiz province, Panay, P. I.

cub[1], 1 kub; 2 cūb, *tf.* & *vi.* [CUBBED, CUBB[S]; CUB'BING.] To give birth to; bring forth cubs.

cub[†], *vt.* To shut up; confine

cub[1], *n.* **1.** The young of some mammals, especially of the bear, fox, wolf, and certain other carnivores; a whelp. **2.** An inexperienced, awkward, or coarse-mannered youth.

Totally ignored by the young *cub* who took her in,— the eldest son of the house of Withers, a callow youth of twenty.
CHAS. KING *Two Soldiers* p. 38. [L. 1892.]

3. [Local, U. S.] An underling; apprentice. **4†.** A physician's assistant. [Perhaps < Ir. *cuib*, < *cu*, dog.] **— cub's drawn"t,** *a.* Sucked by cubs; hence, ravenously hungry. **— cub'bish,** *a.*

cub[2], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A cattle stall; also, a cupboard; bin.

cub[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An irregular mass; a heap; lump.

Cub[4], 1 kub, 2 cub, *n. Bib.* (R. V.) *Ezek.* XXX, 5.

cu'ba[1], *n.* See MEASURE.

Cu'ba[2], 1 kū'bə *or* (*Sp.*) kū'ba; 2 cū'ba *or* (*Sp.*) cų'bä, *n.* **1.** Republic; the largest island of the West Indies; 44,164 sq. m.; capital, Habana; became independent from Spain in 1898 through the Spanish-American war; declared republic May 20, 1902. **2.** See SANTIAGO DE CUBA. **3.** A village in Fulton county, Ill. **4.** A village in Allegany county, N. Y.

cu'bage, 1 kū'bıj; 2 cū'baĝ, *n.* Same as CUBATURE.

Cu'ban, 1 kū'bən; 2 cū'ban. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Cuba*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Cuba. **2.** [*c.*] Cubanite. **— Cuban mastiff, pine,** etc. See MASTIFF, etc.

cub'an"gle, 1 kūb'aŋ'gl, 2 cūb'ăŋ'ĝl, *n. Geom.* A trihedral angle formed by three planes at right angles to each other. [< CUBE + ANGLE[1], *n.*]

cu'ban-ite, 1 kū'bən-ait; 2 cū'ban-īt, *n. Mineral.* A bronze to brass-yellow copper iron sulfid ($CuFe_2S_3$) crystallizing in the isometric system: also found massive. [< *Cuba*.]

cub'a-rithm, 1 kūb'a-rithm; 2 cūb'a-rithm, *n.* A small cube with raised points on each face employed in calculations by the blind. [< CUBE + Gr. *arithmos*, number.]

cu-ba'tion, 1 kiu-bē'shən; 2 cū-bā'shon, *n.* Same as CUBATURE.

cu'ba-to-ry, 1 kiū'bə-to-rı; 2 cū'ba-to-ry. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Lying or recumbent. **II.** *n.* A sleeping-place.

cu'ba-ture, 1 kiū'bə-chur *or* -tiur; 2 cū'ba-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The process of determining the cubical contents of a solid. **2.** Cubical contents. [< L. *cubus*; see CUBE.]

cub'bing, 1 kub'ıŋ; 2 cūb'ing, *n.* [Eng.] The sport of hunting young foxes.

cub'bridge-heads", 1 kub'rij-hedz"; 2 cūb'ridĝ-hĕds", *n. pl. Naut.* The bulkheads of the half-decks of a vessel: made of boards. [Allied with CUPBOARD.]

cub'by, 1 kub'ı; 2 cūb'y. **I.** *a.* Snug. **II.** *n.* [CUB'BIES, *pl.*] **1.** [Rare.] A snug or narrow place. **2.** [Orkney & Shetland.] A basket made of straw. [< LG. *kubje*, shed.] **— cub'by-hole",** *n* A small enclosed space; a pigeonhole; closet; figuratively, a small house.

One little fellow [a fox] when we let him loose . . . scampered back again incontinently to his *cubby-hole* on the deck.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* p. 226. [C. & P. 1857.]

— c.-house, *n.* A play-house; doll-house. **— c.-yew,** *n.* [Eng.] The cobia.

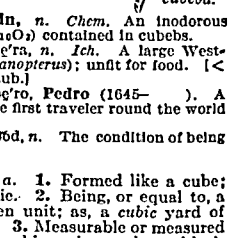
cube, 1 kiūb; 2 cūb, *vt.* [CUBED; CUB'ING.] **1.** To raise to the third power. **2.** *Eng.* To pave with cubes or blocks. **3.** To find the cubic capacity of (a hollow object, as the skull).

cube, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A solid bounded by six equal squares and having all its angles right angles. **2.** *Arith.* The third power of a quantity; the product of three equal factors.

On the 15th May [1618, Kepler] . . . discovered the great law, that the squares of the periodic times of any two planets are to one another as the *cubes* of their distances from the sun.
BREWSTER *Newton*, p. 122. [H. 1839.]

3. *Eng.* A paving-block. [F., < L. *cubus*, < Gr. *kybos*, cube.] **— cube'-ore",** *n. Mineral.* Same as PHARMACOSIDERITE. **— c. root,** the number which taken three times as a factor produces another number, which is called its cube; as, 3 is the *cube root* of 27. **— c.-spar,** *n. Mineral.* Same as ANHYDRITE. **— four-faced c.,** a tetrahexahedron.

cu'beb, 1 kiū'beb; 2 cū'bĕb, *n. Med.* A berry of *Piper cubeba*, which is dried unripe and used in medicine, especially in urinary and bronchial diseases: often smoked in the form of cigarets. [< LL. *cubeba*, < Ar. *kabāba*.] **— African cubebs,** the berries of *Piper guineense* found in western Africa, or the plant which bears them. **West-African black pepper‡. — cu'beb-oil",** *n.* See OIL. **— Cu-be'ba,** *n. Bot.* A former name for a genus of plants of the pepper family now included in the genus *Piper*. **— cu'beb-ate,** *n. Chem.* One of the cubebic-acid salts. **— cu'beb-ene,** *n. Chem.* An oily compound ($C_{15}H_{24}$) isomeric with oil of cubebs, from which it is derived by distillation with sulfuric acid. **— cu-beb'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or extracted from cubebs. **— cubebic acid** (*Chem.*), a yellowish resinous compound ($C_{15}H_{18}O_4$) contained in cubebs. **— cu'beb-in,** *n. Chem.* An inodorous crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{16}O_2$) contained in cubebs.


Piper cubeba.

cu-be'ra, 1 kū-bē'ra 2 cu-bę'ra, *n. Ich.* A large West-Indian snapper (*Lutianus cyanopterus*); unfit for food. [< Sp. *cuba*, tub, < L *cupa*, tub.]

Cu-be'ro, 1 kū-bē'ro; 2 cu-bę'ro, **Pedro** (1645–). A Spanish priest: said to be the first traveler round the world from west to east.

cub'hood, 1 kub'hud; 2 cūb'hŏŏd, *n.* The condition of being a cub.

cu'bi-. Same as CUBO-.

cu'bic, 1 kiū'bık; 2 cū'bic, *a.* **1.** Formed like a cube; cube-shaped; as, a *cubic* die. **2.** Being, or equal to, a cube whose edge is a given unit; as, a *cubic* yard of granite; a *cubic* foot of gas. **3.** Measurable or measured by the unit of space contained in a given cube; cubical: said of extent or capacity; as, the *cubic* capacity of a tank. **4.** *Alg.* Of the third degree. See DEGREE. **5.** *Crystal.* (1) Isometric, monometric; as, *cubic* system. (2) Parallel to the faces of a cube; as, *cubic* cleavage. **— cubic measure,** the system adopted for measuring volume, especially solids, of which the unit is the cube of the linear unit. In Great Britain and the United States it is as follows:

1728 cubic inches (cu. in.)	= 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)
24¾ cubic feet	= 1 perch (P).

In Great Britain a stack of wood = 108 cu. ft., a shipping ton = 40 cu. ft. of merchandise or 42 cu. ft. of timber; the ton of displacement of a ship = 35 cu. ft. **— c. space curve** (*Math.*), a curve of double curvature, which may be looked upon as the partial intersection of two ruled quadric surfaces having a common generator.

cu'bic, *n. Math.* An equation, curve, or function of the third degree. **— circular cubic,** any cubic curve that passes through the two circular points at infinity.

cu'bi-ca, 1 kiū'bı-kə; 2 cū'bi-ca, *n.* A fine worsted fabric, used for linings.

cu'bi-cal, 1 kiū'bı-kəl; 2 cū'bi-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or expressed by a cube, relating to or involving all three dimensions of space; as, the *cubical* contents of a solid. **2.** Cubic. **— cubical index** (*Craniom.*), the ratio of the cubical contents of a skull to that of a rectangular prism having the same diameters. **— -ly,** *adv.* **— -ness,** *n.*

cu"bi-ce-phal'ic, 1 kiū"bı-si-fal'ık; 2 cū"bi-ce-făl'ic, *a. Craniol.* Characterized by a brachycephalic head of which the occiput is flattened. [< CUBI- + CEPHALIC.]

cu'bi-cle, 1 kiū'bı-kl; 2 cū'bi-cl, *n.* A bedroom; chamber. [< L. *cubiculum*, < *cubo*, lie.] **cu'bi-cule; cu-bic'u-lo-,**

cu'bi-cone, 1 kiū'bi-kōn; 2 cū'bi-cōn, *n.* A conical surface of the third degree. [< CUBI- + CONE.]

cu"bi-con"tra-va'ri-ant, 1 kiū"bı-kon'tra-vā'rı-ənt, 2 cū"bi-cōn'tra-vā'ri-ant, *n.* A contravariant of the third degree. [< CUBIC + CONTRAVARIANT.]

cu"bi-cos'ic, 1 kiū"bı-kos'ık; 2 cū"bi-cŏs'ic, *a* Relating to cubic equations. [< CUBI- + COSSIC.]

cu"bi-co-va'ri-ant, 1 kiū"bı-ko-vā'rı-ənt, 2 cū"bi-co-vā'ri-ant, *n.* A covariant of the third degree. [< CUBIC + COVARIANT.]

cu-blc'u-lar, 1 kiu-blk'yu-lər; 2 cū-blc'yu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a bedchamber; private. [< L. *cubicularius;* see CUBICULARY.]

cu-blc'u-la-ry, 1 kiu-blk'yu-lē-rɪ; 2 cū-blc'yu-lā-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Cubicular; as, *cubicular* furnishings. **2.** [Rare.] Suitable for lying on. **II†.** *n.* A chamberlain. [< L. *cubicularius,* < *cubiculum,* bedchamber, < *cubo,* lie down.]

cu-bic'u-lum, 1 kiu-blk'yu-lum; 2 cū-blc'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A small bedchamber; cubicle.

Confess publicly, and trace your approaching retirement from all the troubles of this life to the dimity-curtained *cubiculum* on Tweedside. J. WILSON *Recreations of Christopher North, Cottages* p. 142. [w. n. 1868.]

2. A burial-chamber with recesses in the walls for dead bodies, as in the Roman catacombs. **3.** The mortuary chapel of a church. [cube.

cu'bi-form, 1 kiū'bɪ-fōrm; 2 cū'bi-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a

cu-bi'le, 1 kiu-baɪ'lī; 2 cū-bī'lē, *n.* [-BIL'I-A, 1 -bīl'ɪ-ə; 2 -bīl'i-a, *pl.*] The lowest or ground course of stones in a building. [L., < *cubo,* lie down.]

cu'bi-lose, 1 kiū'bɪ-lōs; 2 cū'bi-lōs, *n.* The mucilaginous secretion that forms the substance of edible birds'-nests. [< L. *cubile;* see CUBILE.]

cub'ist, 1 kiūb'ɪst; 2 cūb'ist, *n.* [Recent.] *Art.* One whose compositions are characterized by cubes or squared effects.

The *Cubist* also produces the quadrilateral, the trapeze, and plays pleasantly with the triangle. *Literary Digest,* Nov. 18, '11, pp. 914, 915.

—**cub'ism,** *n.* The cult of the cubist.

cu'bit, 1 kiū'bɪt; 2 cū'bit, *n.* **1.** An ancient measure of length, originally represented by the length of the forearm, from the elbow to the end of the longest finger. See MEASURE. **2.** *Anat.* (1) The forearm. (2) [Rare.] The ulna. **3.** *Entom.* A cubitus. [< L. *cubitum,* elbow, < *cubo* (pp. *cubitus*), bend, lie down.] **cu'bite†; cu'byte†.—cubit arm** (*Her.*), a hand and arm cut off squarely at the elbow.—**cu'bit-fash'ion,** *adr.* With the forearm; in measuring.—**cu'bit-ed,** *a.* [Rare.] Of a cubit's length: used in compounds; as, *five-cubited.*

cu'bi-tal, 1 kiū'bɪ-təl; 2 cū'bi-tal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ulna or forearm, to the cubitus of an insect's wing, or to a cubit. **2.** Of the measure of a cubit. [< L. *cubitalis,* < *cubitum;* see CUBIT.]

cu'bi-tal, *n.* **1.** The third joint of the pedipalp of a spider. **2.** An elbow-cushion. **3.** A sleeve for the forearm. **4.** The hypocoracoid bone in fishes. [L. < *cubitum;* see CUBIT.] [neiform bone.

cu"bi-ta'le, 1 kiū"bɪ-tē'lī; 2 cū"bi-tā'le, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] A cu-

cu"bi-ta'lis, 1 kiū"bɪ-tē'lɪs; 2 cū"bi-tā'lis, *n.* A muscle on the ulnar side of the forearm.—**cubitalis anterior,** the flexor carpi ulnaris. **c. internus‡.—c. gracilis,** the palmaris longus.—**c. posterior,** the extensor carpi ulnaris. **c. externus‡.—c. Riolani,** the anconeus. [L.]

cu"bi-ti-dig'i-tal, 1 kiū"bɪ-tɪ-dij'ɪ-təl; 2 cū"bi-ti-dig'i-tal, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to both the forearm and the fingers. [< L. *cubitum,* elbow, + DIGITAL, *a.*]

cu"bi"tière', 1 kiū"bɪ"tyār'; 2 cū"bi"tyêr', *n.* [F.] A piece of elbow-armor.

cu"bi-to-car'pal, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the forearm and wrist. [< L. *cubitum,* elbow, + *carpal.*]—**cu"bi-to-plan'tar,** *a. Anat.* Relating to the forearm and sole; specif., to a nerve in horses so situated.—**cu"bi-to-ra'di-al,** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the radius.

Cu'bitt, 1 kiū'bɪt; 2 cū'bit, **Sir William** (1785–10/12 1861). An English engineer who constructed Berlin water-works, and invented the prison treadmill.

cu'bi-ture, *n.* Same as CUBATURE.

cu'bi-tus, 1 kiū'bɪ-tus; 2 cū'bi-tūs, *n.* [-TI, 1 -taɪ; 2 -tī, *pl.*] **1.** A cubit. **2.** *Entom.* (1) The second longitudinal vein of the fore wing. (2) The radial or stigmal vein in the *Chalcididæ.* (3) The tibia of the anterior leg. [L., < *cubo,* bend.] [(*Dryoscopus cubla*).

cub'la, 1 kūb'lə; 2 cūb'la, *n.* [Afr.] A South-African shrike

cu'bo-, 1 kiū'bo-; 2 cū'bo-. From Greek *kybos,* cube: a combining form meaning, (1) in mathematics, pertaining to a cube; (2) in anatomy, pertaining to the cuboid bone.—**cu"bo-bl"quad-rat'ic,** *a. Math.* Of the seventh degree.—**cu"bo-cal-ca'ne-al,** *a. Anat.* Relating to the cuboid bone and the calcaneum.—**cu"boc-ta-he'dral,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a cuboctahedron.—**cu"boc-tahe'dron,** *n. Geom.* A solid formed by cutting off equally the eight vertices of a cube by planes passing through the middle points of the edges. It is bounded by squares and triangles. An Archimedean **truncated c.** has 26 faces in the form of regular tetragons, hexagons, and octagons.—**cu'bo-cube",** *n. Math.* The square of the cube; the sixth power of a number.—**c.-cubic,** *a.* Of the sixth order or degree.—**cu'bo-cu"bo-cube",** *n.* The cube of the third power of a number; cube of the cube, or ninth power.—**c.-c.-cubic,** *a.* Of the ninth degree.—**c.-cuneiform,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both the cuboid and the cuneiform bones.—**c.-dodecahedron,** *n.* A figure combining the forms of the cube and the dodecahedron.—**c.-dodecahedral,** *a.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cu'bold, 1 kiū'boɪd; 2 cū'bōld, *a.* Shaped like a cube. [< Gr. *kyboeidēs,* < *kybos,* cube; and see -OID.] **cu-bol'dal‡.**

cu'boid, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The outer distal bone of the tarsus or ankle. See illus. under TARSUS. **cu-bol'des‡. 2.** *Anthrop.* A short, wide and high cranium, cuboidal in form.

cu'bo-ite†, *n.* Same as ANALCITE.

cu'bo-man"cy, *n.* Divination by means of dice.—**Cu"bo-me-du'sæ,** *n. pl. Zooph.* A suborder of *Scyphomedusæ* with 4 septa and gonads on the septa, as *Charybdæidæ.*—**cu"bo-me-du'san,** *a. & n.*—**cu"bo-met"a-tar'sal,** *a.* Relating to both the cuboid and metatarsal bones.—**cu"bo-na-vic'u-lar,** *a.* Relating to both the cuboid and scaphoid bones. [shark.

cub'-shark", 1 kub'-shūrk"; 2 cūb'-shärk", *n.* A requiem-

cu'ca, 1 kiū'kə; 2 cū'ca, *n.* [Sp.] The South-American coca.

cu'ca-in(e), 1 kiū'kə-in; 2 cū'ca-in, *n.* Same as COCAIN.

Cuch Ba-har'. Same as KUCH BEHAR.

cu'chi-a, 1 kiū'chɪ-ə; 2 cų'chi-a, *n.* [E. Ind.] An amphibious eel-like amphipnooid fish (*Amphipnous cuchia*) of Bengal marshes.

cu-chil'la, 1 ku-chī'lyə; 2 cu-chī'lyä. *n.* [Sp.] *Geol.* An outrunning branch of a sierra, having a sharp-edged crest-line.

Cu-chu'lain, 1 ku-hū'lɪn; 2 cu-hų'lin, *n. Ir. Myth.* Setanta, the greatest hero of the Red Branch, a military order; known as Cu Chulain, or "the hound of Culain," because in his boyhood, having killed an enormous mastiff, he promised its master, the smith Culain, chief of Wela, to protect and serve him as the dog had done. He was killed by Lugaid on the Plain of Miwithemne. **Cu-chu'lɪn‡; Cu-chul'lɪn‡.**

Cu-chul'lin Hills, 1 kū'lɪn; 2 cų'lin. Hills on S. Isle of Skye, Scotland; highest peak, Scuir na Gillean; 3,234 feet.

cuck, 1 kuk; 2 cūk, *v.* [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *t.* To throw; to punish in the cucking-stool. **II.** *i.* To be thrown about.

cuck, 1 kuk; 2 cūk, *n.* [Ir.] A tuft; applied to the crests or head-tufts of certain birds.

Cuck'field, 1 kuk'fīld; 2 cųk'fēld, *n.* A town in E. Sussex county, England.

cuck'hold, 1 kuk'hōld; 2 cūk'hōld, *n.* In brickmaking, an instrument for cutting off lumps of tempered clay, for molding, as it is ejected from the pug-mill.

cuck'ing-stool", 1 kuk'ɪŋ-stūl"; 2 cūk'ing-stōōl", *n. Archeol.* A chair in which scolding or troublesome women, and also dishonest tradesmen, were tied, and left to public derision as a punishment: occasionally confounded with *ducking-stool,* because the sentence sometimes required the person tied on the cucking-stool to be then plunged into water [ME., *cucking-stol,* < *cucking* (<**cucken,* perhaps < Icc. *kūka,* CACK) + *stol,* STOOL.]

1. Cucking-stool, now in the museum at Scarborough, Yorkshire, England. 2. Ducking-stool from a contemporary drawing.

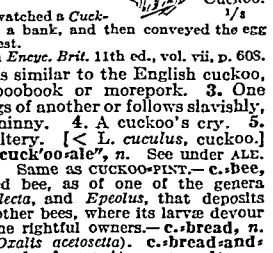
Cucking-stool.

cuck'les, 1 kuk'lz; 2 cūk'lȩ, *n. pl.* [Ir.] Thistle-heads, especially in fruit.

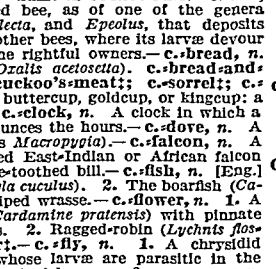
cuck'old, 1 kuk'əld; 2 cŭk'old, *vt.* To make a cuckold of (a husband): said of the wife or of her paramour. **cuck'old-ize‡.**

cuck'old, *n.* **1.** The husband of an adulteress: so called from *cuckoo,* in allusion to the habit of the female bird of laying its eggs in another's nest. **2.** A cowbird (*Molothrus*). **3.** A cowfish (*Ostracion quadricorne*). [< OF. *couciol* (F. *cocu*), cuckoo, < L. *cuculus,* cuckoo.]—**cuck'old-mak"er,** *n.* One criminally intimate with a married woman.—**cuckold's-neck,** *n. Naut.* A hitch to fasten a rope round a spar by crossing the two parts and seizing them together.—**cuck'old-ize,** *vt.* To make a cuckold of.—**cuck'old-ly,** *a.* Resembling a cuckold; mean-spirited. **cuck'old-y‡.—cuck'ol-dom,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being married to an adulteress. **2.** Cuckolds as a body.—**cuck'old-ry,** *n.* **1.** The condition of a man who is a cuckold. **2.** The making a cuckold of a husband.

cuck'oo, 1 kuk'ū; 2 cųk'o͞o, *n.* **1.** A cuculoid bird, many species of which, as the common European cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), deposit their eggs in the nests of other birds to be hatched and cared for. The European cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) is migratory and of somewhat hawk-like aspect, with slaty-blue back and white breast with dusky crossbars. It is named from the note uttered by the male in the mating season. The American yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) and the black-billed cuckoo (*C. erythrophthalmus*) are among the non-parasitic species.



American Yellow-billed Cuckoo. 1/8



Golden Cuckoo. 1/8

Through a telescope he watched a *Cuckoo* as she laid her egg on a bank, and then conveyed the egg in her bill to a Wagtail's nest.

A. NEWTON in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vii, p. 608.

2. Any of various birds similar to the English cuckoo, as the Australasian boobook or morepork. **3.** One who repeats the sayings of another or follows slavishly, as in politics; a fool; ninny. **4.** A cuckoo's cry. **5.** One who commits adultery. [< L. *cuculus,* cuckoo.] **cuck'oet; cuck'ow‡.—cuck'oo-ale",** *n.* See under ALE. **—c.-babies,** *n.* [Eng.] Same as CUCKOO-PINT.—**c.-bee,** *n.* A brilliantly colored bee, as of one of the genera *Nomada, Cœlioxys, Melecta,* and *Epeolus,* that deposits its eggs in the nests of other bees, where its larvæ devour the food or young of the rightful owners.—**c.-bread,** *n.* Common wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*). **c.-bread-and-cheese†; c.-clover‡; cuckoo's-meat‡; c.-sorrel‡; c.-spice.—c.-bud†,** *n.* A buttercup, goldcup, or kingcup: a species of *Ranunculus.*—**c.-clock,** *n.* A clock in which a mechanical cuckoo announces the hours.—**c.-dove,** *n.* A long-tailed pigeon (genus *Macropygia*).—**c.-falcon,** *n.* A brilliantly colored crested East-Indian or African falcon (genus *Baza*) with double-toothed bill.—**c.-fish,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*). **2.** The boarfish (*Capros aper*). **3.** The striped wrasse.—**c.-flower,** *n.* **1.** A species of bitter cress (*Cardamine pratensis*) with pinnate leaves and showy flowers. **2.** Ragged-robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*). **c.-gillyflower‡.—c.-fly,** *n.* **1.** A chrysidid hymenopterous insect, whose larvæ are parasitic in the nests of other insects. **2.** An ichneumon-fly.—**c.-grass,** *n.* The common wood-rush (*Luzula campestris*).—**c.-gurnard,** *n.* See GURNARD.—**c.-orchis,** *n.* An early British orchis (*Orchis mascula*) with purple flowers.—**c.-owl,** *n.* Same as BOOBOOK.—**c.-pint,** *n.* An English plant, the wake-robin. **c.-pintle‡.**

O *cuckoopint!* toll me the purple clapper
That hangs in your clear green bell!
JEAN INGELOW *Songs of Seven, Seven Times One* st. 6.

—**cuckoo's-eye,** *n.* The herb-robert.—**c.-shoe,** *n. Bot.* **1.** The hedge-violet. **2.** The dog-violet.—**c.-shrike,** *n.* See SHRIKE.—**cuck-oo's-mate,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The wry-neck. **cuckoo's-fool‡; cuckoo's-leader‡; cuckoo's-maid‡; cuckoo's-messenger‡.**—**cuckoo's-meat,** *n.* Same as CUCKOO-BREAD.—**c.-spit,** *n.* **1.** A frothy secretion exuded upon plants by the larvæ of certain insects, as froghoppers. **2.** An insect that secretes froth for concealment; a froghopper. **c.-froth‡; c.-spittle‡.—cuckoo's-sandy,** *n.* [Eng.] The meadow-pipit.

cuck'queant†, *n.* A woman with an unfaithful husband: the correlative of *cuckold.* **cuc'queant†.**

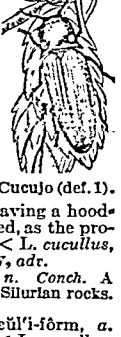
cuck'stool", *n.* Same as CUCKING-STOOL.

cu'cu, 1 kiū'kiū; 2 cū'cū, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The greater or the lesser telltale snipe.

Cu-cu'ji-dæ, 1 kiu-kiū'jɪ-dī; 2 cū-cū'ji-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles with posterior coxæ not sulcate, and middle coxal cavities open externally. **Cu'cu-jus,** *n.* (t.g.) [< Braz. *cucujo.*]—**cu'cu-jid,** *a. & n.*—**cu'cu-joid,** *a.*

cu'cu-jo, 1 kiū'kiu-jō; 2 cū'cū-jō, *n.* **1.** A large West-Indian elaterid beetle, or firefly (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*). See illus. in next col. **2.** See COCUYO.

Cu-cu'll-dæ, 1 kiu-kiū'lɪ-dī; 2 cū'cu-ll-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of coccygine birds having two toes directed forward and two backward, and the bill as long as the head and with cutting edges; cuckoos, etc. **Cu'cu-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cuculus,* cuckoo.]—**Cu'cu-ll,** *n. pl.* A suborder of cuculiform birds, including the familiar cuckoos) and *Musophagidæ* (plantain-eaters).—**cu'cu-lid,** *n.*—**cu'cu-li-form,** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a cuckoo. **2.** Characteristic of the *Cuculiformes.*—**Cu"cu-li-for'mes,** *n. pl.* An order of birds, including the picarian suborders *Cuculi* and *Psittaci,* characterized chiefly by the zygodactylous feet and desmognathous palate.—**Cu"cu-ll'næ,** *n. pl.* A subfamily of cuculoid birds, variously limited, but always including the true cuckoos.—**cu'cu-line,** *a. & n.*—**cu'cu-loid,** *a.* Pertaining to the *Cuculidæ.*



Cucujo (def. 1).

cu'cul-la'ris, 1 kiū'kų-lē'rɪs; 2 cū'cū-lā'ris, *n.* The trapezius muscle. [< L. *cucullus,* hood.]

cu-cul'late, 1 kiu-kul'ēt; 2 cū-cŭl'āt, *a.* **1.** Hood-shaped; as, a *cucullate* leaf. **2.** Having a hood-like part, mark, or process; cowled; hooded, as the prothorax of an insect. [< LL. *cucullatus,* < L. *cucullus,* hood.] **cu-cul'lat-ed‡.—cu-cul'late-ly,** *adr.*

Cu"cul-lel'la, 1 kiū"kų-lel'ə; 2 cū"cū-lēl'a, *n. Conch.* A genus of fossil pelecypods from the Upper Silurian rocks. [< Dim. of L. *cucullus,* hood.]

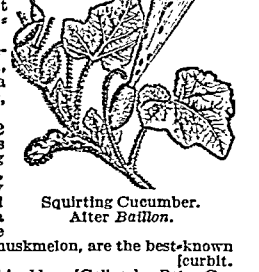
cu-cul'li-form, 1 kiu-kul'ɪ-fōrm; 2 cū-cŭl'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a hood; cucullate. [< L. *cucullus,* hood, + -FORM.]

cu-cul'lus, 1 kiu-kul'us; 2 cū-cŭl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ɑɪ; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A hood fastened to a garment. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A hood-like mark or part. **3.** A monk's cowl. [L., hood.]

Cu"cu-loi'de-æ, 1 kiū"kiu-loi'dɪ-ī; 2 cū"cū-loi'de-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of picarian birds with zygodactylous feet and desmopelmous tendons, including the cuckoos, etc. [< CUCULUS + -OID.]—**cu"cu-loi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

Cu"cu-ma-ri'ī-dæ, 1 kiu"kiu-mə-raɪ'ɪ-dī; 2 cū"cū-ma-rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of pedate holothurians with ramose tentacles. **Cu"cu-ma'ri-a,** *n.* (t.g.) [< L. *cucumis,* cucumber.]—**cu"cu-ma'ri-id,** *n.*—**cu"cu-ma'ri-oid,** *a.*

cu'cum-ber, 1 kiū'kum-bər; 2 cū'cŭm-ber, *n.* **1.** The oblong obtusely prismatic pepo, or hard-rinded fruit, of the cucumber-plant (*Cucumis sativus*): cultivated as a vegetable since the days of Moses. See *Numbers* xi, 5. **2.** The creeping or climbing vine that produces this fruit. **3.** A plant or a fruit of any of various genera resembling that mentioned above. [< LL. *cucumer,* < L. *cucumis* (*cucumer-*), cucumber.] **co'cum-ber†; cow'cum-ber‡** [Dial.]; **cu'cum-er†. bitter cucumber,** the colocynth (*Cucumis colocynthis*).—**bur'-cu"cumber,** *n.* **1.** The single-seed cucumber. **2.** The Jamaica cucumber.—**cool as a c.** [Colloq.], self-possessed; calm.—**creeping c.,** a slender vine (*Melothria pendula*) of the gourd family, with yellow flowers, small oval berries, and heart-shaped 5-angled leaves, growing from New York to Florida, Louisiana, and Mexico.—**cu'cum-ber-bee"tle,** *n.* **1.** A black flea-beetle (*Crepidodera cucumeris*) the larva of which devours the leaves of cucumbers and similar plants. **2.** The squash-beetle.—**c.-fish,** *n.* [Austral.] The Australian grayling (*Prototroctes oxyrhynchus*). **c.-mullet‡.—c.-fly,** *n.* Same as MELON-FLY.—**c.-root,** *n.* Same as INDIAN CUCUMBER-ROOT. See INDIAN.—**c.-shin,** *n.* A rachitic tibia with anterior curvature.—**c.-tree,** *n.* **1.** A straight tall tree (*Magnolia acuminata*) of the forests of the eastern United States, bearing a fruit resembling a small cucumber. **2.** An East-Indian tree, the bilimbi (*Averrhoa bilimbi*).—**Jamaica c., Jerusalem c.,** the West India cucumber (*Cucumis anguria*), the prickly cucumber or gherkin, cultivated for its green fruit and used for pickles.—**neat c.-moth,** a pyralid moth (*Diaphania nitidalis*) native to America, whose larva attacks cucumbers and melons.—**single-seed c.,** *Sicyos angulatus,* of the gourd family; called also **star-cucumber‡.—squirting c.,** the fruit of a prostrate branching herb (*Ecballium elaterium*) of the gourd family, of southern Europe: so called because, when ripe, it separates from the stem, while the rind, elastically contracting, forcibly ejects the contents through the point where it was attached. **no'li-me-tan'ge-re‡.**



Squirting Cucumber. After *Baillon.*

cu'cu-mi-form, 1 kiū'kiu-mi-fōrm; 2 cū'cū-mi-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a cucumber. [< L. *cucumis,* cucumber, + -FORM.]

Cu'cu-mis, 1 kiū'kiu-mis; 2 cū'cū-mis, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual climbing or trailing herbs of the gourd family, with rough stems, palmately 3- to 7-lobed or dissected leaves, yellow flowers, and a fleshy fruit. *C. sativus,* the cucumber, and *C. melo,* the muskmelon, are the best-known species. [L., cucumber.] [curbit.

cucurb., 1 kiu-kūrb'; 2 cū-cûrb', *abbr.* [Colloq.] *Bot.* Cu-

cu-cur'bit, 1 kiu-kūr'bɪt; 2 cū-cûr'bit, *n.* **1.** The body of an alembic, originally gourd-shaped; hence, any similar vessel, as a gourd-shaped cupping-glass. **2.** *Bot.* Any plant of the gourd family. [< F. *cucurbite,* < L. *cucurbita,* gourd.] **cu-cur'bite‡.**

Cu-cur'bi-ta, 1 kiu-kūr'bɪ-tə; 2 cū-cûr'bi-ta, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical herbaceous vines of the gourd family, with cordate leaves, large yellow flowers, and a frequently gigantic fleshy fruit. *C. pepo* is the original of the pumpkin, the crookneck squash, etc., and *C. maxima* of the winter squashes. [L., gourd.]—**Cu-cur'bi-ta'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of tendril-bearing dicotyledonous herbs—the gourd family (order *Campanulales*)—with climbing or prostrate stems, simple palmately veined alternate leaves, monœcious or dioecious, rarely gamopetalous flowers, and a large, fleshy, usually 3-celled fruit. It embraces 90 genera and about 700 species, mostly found in the tropics.—**cu-cur"bi-ta'ceous,** *a.*—**cu-cur'bi-tal,** *a. Bot.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Cucurbita* or the *Cucurbitaceæ.*—**Cu-cur"bi-ta'les,** *n. pl. Bot.* An alliance composed mainly of the modern *Cucurbitaceæ:* name given by Lindley.—**Cu-cur"bi-ta"ri-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of ascomycetous fungi having the stroma well developed and the perithecia in close irregular masses.—**cu-cur"bi-ta"ri-a'ceous,** *a.*—**cu-cur"bi-ti'nus,** *n.* [-NI, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A joint of a tapeworm, resembling a gourd; a proglottis. **cu-cur'bi-tine‡.—cu-cur'bi-tiṣ(es),** *a.* Having the form of a gourd-seed, as certain worms.

Cu'cu-ta, 1 kū'ku-tə; 2 cū'cu-tä. *n.* A town in Santander department, Colombia.

cu-cu'yo, 1 kū-kū'yo; 2 cų-cų'yo, *n.* Same as LEATHER-JACKET, 1 (1).

cud, 1 kud; 2 ŭd, *n.* **1.** The portion of food forced up into the mouth from the first stomach of a ruminant and chewed over again at leisure. 2. [Slang.] A quid. 3. The rumen or first stomach of a ruminant. [< AS. *cudu, cwidu,* cud; cp. Goth. *kwithus,* stomach, womb.]

Cud'a-hy, 1 kud'ə-hı; 2 cŭd'a-hy, *n.* A village in Milwaukee county, Wis.

cud'bear, 1 kud'bär; 2 cŭd'bâr, *n.* **1.** A dyestuff, similar to archil, made from lichens, especially *Lecanora tartarea,* by digestion with ammonia: used to color woolen goods maroon and brown. 2. The lichen that furnishes the dye. [< Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon.] [GUDALUR.

Cud'da-lore', 1 kud'ə-lōr'; 2 cŭd'a-lōr', *n.* Same as **Cud'da-pah,** 1 kud'ə-pa; 2 cŭd'a-pä, *n.* **1.** A district in Madras province, British India; 8,745 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

cud'dent, 1 kud'n *or* kud'n; 2 cŭd'n *or* cud'n, *n.* **1.** A clown. 2. [Ir. or Scot.] A cudding. 3. [Scot.] The coalfish.

cud'dle, 1 kud'ı; 2 cŭd'l, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** An ass; donkey. 2. Any surface drain; an open sewer or ditch draining a district; a waste-weir from a canal; street gutter.

cud'ding, 1 kud'ıŋ; 2 cŭd'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A fish, the char.

cud'dle, 1 kud'l; 2 cŭd'l, *v.* [CUD'DLED; CUD'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To protect and caress within a close embrace; hug; fondle.

Even 'Punch' *cuddles* you, and purrs over you, as if you were his favorite son. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. ii, letter cxxix, p. 383. [s. 1883.]

II. *i.* **1.** To lie close; nestle; snuggle. 2. To hug one another. [Prob. cor. of ME. *cuthen,* cuddle, orig. make known (familiar), < AS. *cuth,* pp. of *cunnan,* know.]

cud'dle, *n.* An embrace; caress.

A *cuddle* at all times is a . . . potent agent in moral education. DINAH M. CRAIK *Sermons Out of Church* ser. iii, p. 98. [H. 1875.]

cud'dy¹, 1 kud'ı; 2 cŭd'y, *n.* [CUD'DIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** A donkey, kid, or lamb; also, any young domestic animal. 2. A blockhead; loon; clown. 3. [Local, Eng.] The hedge-sparrow. 4. *Mech.* Same as LEVER-JACK. [Prob. < *Cuddy,* dim. of *Cuthbert,* proper name.]

cud'dy², *n.* [CUD'DIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Naut.* A small cabin, as in a lighter or a barge. 2. A cook's galley. 3. [Local, U. S.] The wooden tray, placed in the stern of the boat, upon which a drift-net is coiled. 4. Any small cupboard or pantry. [Prob. < D. *kajuit,* cabin.]

cud'dy³†, *n.* [Ir. & Scot.] A present in lieu of a meal and a night's lodging due a chief from his vassal; originally, the meal and the night's lodging.

cud'dy⁴, *n.* [Scot.] The coalfish.

cud'dy⁵, *n.* The gallinule; water-hen. [Cp. CUDDY¹].

cud'dy⁶, *n.* [Scot.] *Mining.* A weight which balances cars on inclined planes, in mines.

cud'elgh, *n.* Same as CUDDY³.

Cudge'gong, 1 kuj'gəŋ; 2 cŭdg'gŏng, *n.* A mining township and municipality, New South Wales, Australia.

cudg'el, 1 kuj'el; 2 cŭdg'ĕl, *vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELD§; -EL-ING or EL-LING.] To strike with a cudgel or club; beat. SYN.: see BEAT.— to **cudgel one's brains,** to think hard; puzzle.— **cudg'el-er** or **cudg'el-ler,** *n.*

cudg'el, *n.* A staff used as a weapon or in cudgel-play; especially, a short thick stick used as a club.

Heaven guide him to thy husband's *cudgel,* and the devil guide his *cudgel* afterwards! SHAK. *Merry Wives of W.* iv, sc. 2.

[Cp. W. *cogyl,* cudgel.]— **cudg'el-play",** *n.* The art of using quarter-staves, single-sticks, or similar weapons, or a contest in which they are used.— **c.-proof,** *a.* Able to receive cudgel-blows without injury.— **to cross the cudgels,** to cease contending, as at the close of cudgel-play the cudgels are laid down across each other.— **to take up the cudgels,** to enter into a contest or controversy.

cudg'er-le, 1 kuj'ər-ı; 2 cŭdg'er-ĭ, *n.* [Austral.] Same as RASP-POD.

cud'weed", 1 kud'wid"; 2 cŭd'wēd", *n.* Any one of various species of the two genera *Gnaphalium* and *Antennaria,* of the aster family, especially *G. ultiginosum,* a white woolly herb with pearly-white lasting scales surrounding the heads of flowers, known as *everlasting* and *cottonweed.* [Contr. < COTTONWEED.] **cud'wort"†.**

Cud'worth, 1 kud'wərth; 2 cŭd'worth, *n.* **1. Ralph** (1617–⁴/₁₆88), an English Arminian divine; philosopher and opponent of Hobbes; *True Intellectual System of the Universe,* etc. 2. A town in Yorkshire, England.

cue, 1 kiū; 2 cū, *vt.* [CUED; CU'ING.] To twist, braid, or tie into a cue; as, to *cue* the hair.

cue¹, *n.* **1.** A tail or tail-like appendage or object. Specifically: (1) A long twist, braid, or curl of hair.

The [Indian] warriors wore long hair dressed in *cues,* and lengthened by a strand of buffalo hair until it reached the ground. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* ch. 14, p. 174. [BL. & CO. 1867.]

(2) A line of persons awaiting their turns, as at a ticket-window. In these senses written also *queue.* 2. The closing words of an actor's speech, considered as the signal for another actor to speak or enter; hence, any signal for action or for proceeding; a catchword; hint; suggestion; as, take your *cue* from me.

An actor's *cue* seems to be the same word also, as signifying the last words or the tail-end of the speech of the preceding speaker. SKEAT *Etym. Dict.*

3. A straight tapering rod for striking the balls in billiards and similar games. 4. A part to be performed; action made necessary by circumstances; a prescribed or allotted share in some doing; business. 5. State of mind; humor; temper; as, to be in excellent *cue;* in *cue* for walking. 6. An ancient lance-rest. [< F. *queue,* < OF. *coue,* < L. *cauda,* tail.]— **cue'-clamp",** *n.* A device, usually of metal, for fastening tips on cues used in billiards, etc.

cue², *n.* **1.** The letter Q, q. 2†. A half-farthing or half-farthing's worth, as of bread or beer: from *q,* the abbreviation of the Latin *quadrans,* farthing

cue'ball", 1 kiū'bôl"; 2 cū'bal', *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Skewbald: a corrupt pronunciation.

cue'-ball", *n.* The ball struck by the cue in making a play in billiards, pool, etc. [as in billiards.

cue'ist, 1 kiū'ist; 2 cū'ist, *n.* [Slang.] A skilful user of a cue.

Cuen'ca, 1 kwen'ka; 2 cwēn'cä, *n.* **1.** A province in New Castile, Spain; 6,725 sq. m.; capital, Cuenca. 2. A manufacturing town; capital of Bolivar province, Ecuador. 3. A town in Batangas province, Luzon, P. I.

cue'-owl", 1 kiū'-oul"; 2 cū'-owl', *n.* Same as SCOPS-OWL.

cu-er'da, 1 ku-er'da; 2 cu-ĕr'dä, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A measure, two-fifths of an acre.

Cuer'en-hert, *n.* Same as COORNHERT.

Cuer"na-va'ca, 1 kwer"na-vä'ka; 2 cwĕr"nä-vä'cä, *n.* Capital of Morelos state, Mexico.

Cue'ro, 1 kwā'ro; 2 cwę'ro, *n.* A town in DeWitt county, Tex.

cuer'po, 1 kwer'po; 2 cwĕr'po, *n.* The body, or tight-fitting clothes covering the body, as distinguished from looser outer garments. [Sp., < L. *corpus,* body.]— **in** or **en cuerpo,** dressed or undressed so as to show the outlines of the form.

cu-er'vo, 1 ku-er'vo; 2 cu-ĕr'vo, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A crow.

cu-es'ta, 1 ku-es'ta; 2 cu-ęs'tä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** A hill-slope. 2. *Geol.* A tilted mesa.

Cue'va, 1 kwē'va; 2 cwę'vä, **Juan de la** (1550–1607). A Spanish didactic poet.

Cue'va de Ve'ra, 1 dē vē'ra; 2 dę vę'rä. A town in Almeria province, Andalusia, Spain.

cuff, } 1 kuf; 2 cŭf, *v.* **I.** *t.* To strike with the open
cuf², } hand; also, to strike in any way; buffet.

I swear I'll *cuff* you if you strike again. SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act ii, sc. 1.

II. *i.* To scuffle or fight; box. [Perhaps < Sw. *kuffa,* thrust, cuff.]

cuff¹, *n.* A blow with the unclosed hand; any blow with the hand or fist; a box or slap. SYN.: see BLOW.

cuff², *n.* **1.** A band of linen, lace, fur, or other fabric about the wrist, either under or over the sleeve. 2. The part of the sleeve about the wrist, often formed by doubling the lower part of the sleeve back on itself, or merely separated from the rest of the sleeve by braid or stitching, and frequently decorated. 3. The stiff portion of a long glove or gauntlet covering the wrist or forearm. 4. A handcuff: abbreviation. 5. A cuff-like device, as a band upon a spring-rail designed to prevent vertical motion. 6†. A mitten or glove. [< AS. *cuffie,* cap, < LL. *cuffa, cofia,* cap; see COIF.] **cuffe†.— cuff'-frame",** *n.* A machine for knitting cuffs.

cuff³, *n.* [Scot.] The scruff of the neck; nape.

Cuf'fee, 1 kuf'ı; 2 cŭf'ę, **Paul** (1/17 1759–9/17 1817). An American negro sailor and philanthropist; made a fortune at sea.

cuf'fin, 1 kuf'ın; 2 cŭf'in, *n.* [Romany.] Chap; fellow; man: used familiarly.

cuf'fle†, *vi.* Same as SCUFFLE.

Cuf'fy, 1 kuf'ı; 2 cŭf'y, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A negro: used as a nickname. Compare CUFFEE.

Cu'fic, 1 kiū'fik *or* kū'fik; 2 cū'fic *or* cų'fic. **I.** *a.* Relating to Cufa, south of Bagdad, a city famous for expert writers of the epigraphic character in which the Koran was originally written.— **Cufic coins,** silver pieces with Arabic characters, coined at Cufa.

Cu'fic, *n.* The Cufic Arabic letters. These characters, which were used for 300 years, especially for coins and inscriptions, are rude and coarse and contain symbols for only 16 out of the 28 Arabic consonants: distinguished from the Neshkhi, or cursive Arabic, introduced in the 10th century.

cu'fle, 1 kū'fl; 2 cų'fl, *vt.* [Scot.] To overcome, as in a sport; beat. **cuf'flet.**

cuft, *pp.* Cuffed. S.

cug'ger-mug"ger, 1 kug'ər-mug"ər; 2 cŭg'er-mŭg"er, *n.* [Ir.] A whispering or chatting in a low tone; whispered conversation. Compare HUGGER-MUGGER.

cu'guar, 1 kū'gər; 2 cų'gar, *n.* The cougar.

Cu-i', 1 kū-ī'; 2 cū-ĭ', **César Antonovich** (1/17 1835–3/11 1918). A Russian composer and general of engineers.

cui bo'no, 1 kaı bō'no; 2 cı bō'no. [L.] Of what use? literally, for whose benefit? a utilitarian maxim.

cuid'hicht, *n.* Same as CUDDY². **cud'eicht.**

cuif, 1 kūf; 2 cuf, *n.* Same as COOF. [present in *Diptera.*

cuil'le-ron, 1 kwil'ə-ren; 2 cwil'e-rōn, *n.* The squama.

Cuil'lin Hills. Same as CUCHULLIN HILLS.

cuin'age, 1 kwin'ıj; 2 cwin'ag, *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* The official stamping of pigs of tin for market. [Var. of COINAGE.]

Cuin"chy', 1 kwaṅ'shī; 2 cwaṅ'shī, *n.* A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France.

cui-rass', 1 kwı-ras'; 2 kwı-răs', *vt.* To cover with a cuirass.

cui-rass', 1 kwı-ras'; 2 cwı-răs' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A piece of defensive armor covering the entire upper part of the trunk, and consisting of a breastplate and back-plate; also, the breastplate alone. See illus. under ARMOR, fig. 6. 2. A cuirass-like covering, as the bony plates of a mailed fish, the armor of a ship, etc.

We may now and then watch a living mollusc creeping over the *cuirass* of a palæozoic fish. ARCH. GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* ch. 2, p. 29. [MACM. 1882.]

3. The breastplate of a Jewish high priest. [< F. *cuirasse,* < LL. *curatia,* < L. *coriaceus,* of leather, < *cortum,* leather.] **cu'racet.— cui'rassed',** *a.* Provided with a cuirass.

cui"ras-sier', 1 kwı"ra-sīr'; 2 cwı"ra-sēr', *n.* A mounted

Cuirassiers.
1. French. 2. German.

soldier wearing a cuirass; by extension, any soldier of the heavy cavalry. [F., < *cuirasse,* see CUIRASS.]

cui-ras'sine, 1 kwı-ras'ın; 2 cwı-răs'in, *n.* [OF.] A thickness of steel added to, or a steel plate placed over, breast-armor.

cuir"bouil'li', 1 kwır"-bûl'yī'; 2 cwır"-bul'yī', *n.* [F.] Leather made extremely hard by boiling or soaking in hot water and drying, usually after shaping in a mold. **cuir"-bouil'ly'†.**

cuir'tan, 1 kwūr'ton; 2 cwĭr'tan, *n.* A fine Scotch woolen cloth for undergarments and hose.

cuish, 1 kwish, 2 cwish, *n.* Armor, especially plate armor, for the thigh: used mostly in the plural. See illus. under ARMOR, fig. 23. [< OF. *cuisse,* < *cuisse,* thigh, < L. *coxa,* hip.] **cuisse†; quish†.**

cui-sine', 1 kwı-zın'; 2 cwı-zin', *n.* **1.** The kitchen; also, the whole cooking department and its force. 2. The style or quality of cooking. [F., < LL. *cocina,* < L. *coquina,* < *coquo,* cook.]

— **cui-sine'rie,** *n.* Cooking, or the art of cooking.

cuis'shent, *n.* A cushion. **cuis'shynt.**

cult, 1 kŭt; 2 cŭt, *n.* [Scot.] The ankle. **coot‡.**

cult'er, 1 kŭt'er; 2 cŭt'er, *vt.* [Scot.] To minister to kindly and untiringly. [Cp. KITTLE¹, *v.*]

cult'i-kins, *n. pl.* Same as CUTIKINS.

cui'tle, 1 kŭ'tl; 2 cŭ'tl, *vt.* [CUI'TLED; CUI'TLING.] [Scot.] **1.** To tickle. 2. To cajole, or to gain by cajoling; coax.

cuit'tle, 1 kŭt'ı; 2 cŭt'i, *n.* [Scot.] A measure of beer or spirits; a liquor-bowl. **cut'ty‡.**

Cuj., *abbr. Cujus* (of which, or of whom).

Cu"jas', 1 kū'zȧs'; 2 cū'zhäs', **Jacques** (1522–¹⁰/₁590). A French jurist; founder of historical school of jurisprudence. **Cu-ja'ci-us‡** [L.].

-cula, *suffix.* See -CULUS.

Cu-la'si, 1 kū-lā'sı; 2 cų-lä'si, *n.* A town in Antique province, Panay, P. I.

cu-lasse', 1 kū-las'; 2 cū-läs', *n.* [F.] The culet-end of a brilliant-cut gem below the girdle; the pavilion.

cul'but, 1 kul'but; 2 cŭl'bŭt, *vt.* [Rare.] To overthrow; throw on the back; also, to drive back in disorder. [< OF. *culbuter,* < L. *culus,* bottom; and see BUTT¹, *v.*]

culch, 1 kulch; 2 cŭlch, *n.* Refuse; stuff; rubbish.

culch'ing, 1 kulch'ıŋ; 2 cŭlch'ing, *n.* A depositing of a layer of stones and gravel upon an oyster-bed to afford an anchorage for the spat.

Cul'dee, 1 kul'dī; 2 cŭl'dē, *n.* One of an order of ecclesiastics, with monasteries in Scotland and Ireland, existing from the 9th to the 14th century. The Culdees adopted a solitary service of God in an isolated cell as the highest form of religious life. [< LL. *Culdei,* pl., < Ir. *celledé,* < *ceile,* servant, + *Dē,* of God, gen. of *Dia,* God.]— **Cul-de'an,** *a.*

cul'-de-four', 1 kŭ'-də-fūr'; 2 cŭ'-de-fųr', *v.* [CULS'-DE-FOUR', *pl.*] [F.] A vault form of semidome covering a quarter-sphere niche or terminating a barrel vault.

cul"-de-lampe', 1 kŭ"-də-lămp'; 2 cŭ"-de-lămp', *n.* [CULS'-DE-LAMPE', *pl.*] [F.] **1.** An ornamental design at the close of a chapter: usually in the form of an inverted triangle. 2. *Arch.* An isolated pyramidal corbel under an oriel turret, or the like; also, the tapering ornamental termination of a pendant or newel-post.

cul"-de-sac', 1 kŭ"-də-sak'; 2 cŭ"-de-săc', *n.* [CULS'-DE-SAC', *pl.*] **1.** A passage open only at one end; blind alley; hence, a place in which one is caught, advance and retreat being cut off; a trap. 2. *Anat.* & *Zool.* A sac-like cavity or part open only at one end.

The cæcum is a branch or diverticulum of the intestine, ending in a *cul-de-sac* and it is extremely long in many of the lower vegetable-feeding mammals. DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 1, p. 26. [A. 1871.]

3. *Mil.* The position of a military force surrounded by hostile lines on all sides, with no way of exit but at the front. 4. An argument leading to no conclusion. [F., *cul* (< L. *culus*), bottom; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *sac,* < L. *saccus;* see SACK, bag.]— **Douglas's cul-de-sac** or **pouch** (*Anat.*), the pocket formed by the peritoneum between the rectum and the vagina.

cu-le'bra, 1 kū-lē'bra; 2 cų-lę'brä, *n.* **1.** A waterspout which reaches land and bursts on contact with a mountain-side. 2. A bunch of three cigars rolled in one piece: so called from its resemblance to a snake. [Sp., snake.]

Cu-le'bra cut. [Panama Canal Zone.] A cleft or passage made in the course of constructing the Panama Canal: situated about 10 miles from the city of Panama. The cut is about 8 miles long, and 300 feet wide at the bottom.

Cu-le'bra Peak. A mountain of Sangre de Cristo Range, S. Colorado; 14,069 ft. high.

cu'let, 1 kiū'let; 2 cū'lĕt, *n.* [-LETS or -LETTES, *pl.*] **1.** The small lower terminus of a brilliant-cut gem, parallel to the table. **col'let‡. 2.** One of the plates of armor for the lower part of the back: often used in the plural. See ARMOR, fig. 22. [OF., < *cul* (< L. *culus*), posteriors.] **cu-lette't; cul'lett.**

cu'le-us, 1 kiū'ı-us; 2 cū'le-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ĭ, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) A wine-skin. (2) A measure of capacity. (3) A leather sack in which parricides were sewn up and drowned. 2. *Anat.* The scrotum. **cul'le-us‡.**

Cu'lex, 1 kiū'leks; 2 cū'lĕks, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Culicidæ.* 2. [c-] An insect of this genus. [L., gnat.]

cul'gee, 1 kul'gı; 2 cŭl'gę, *n.* [E. Ind.] A jeweled plume or aigret, as on a turban. **kal'ghi‡** [Hind.].

Cu"li-a-can', 1 kū"lı-a-kān'; 2 cų"li-ä-cän', *n.* A town, capital of Sinaloa state, Mexico.

Cu-lic'i-dæ, 1 kiu-lis'ı-dī; 2 cū-lic'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of nemocerous dipters or gnats, including mosquitoes, etc. [< CULEX.]— **cu'li-cid,** *a.* & *n.*— **cu'li-coid,** *a.*

cu'li-cide, 1 kiū'ı-said; 2 cū'li-cīd, *n.* An insecticide intended especially for mosquitoes and gnats. [< L. *culex* (*culic-*), gnat, + *cædo,* kill.]— **cu'li-ci"dal,** *a.*

cu-lic'i-form, 1 kiu-lis'ı-fōrm; 2 cū-lic'i-fôrm, *a.* Gnat-shaped. [< L. *culex* (*culic-*), gnat, + -FORM.] **cu-lex'i-form‡.**

cu-lic'i-fuge, 1 kiu-lis'ı-fiūj; 2 cū-lic'i-fūj, *n.* A protective preparation against gnats, mosquitoes, and the like. [< L. *culex* (*culic-*), gnat, + *fugo,* drive away.] **cu-lex'i-fuge‡.**— **cu"li-cif'u-gal,** *a.*

cu"li-la'wan-bark", 1 kiū"lı-lē'wan-bārk"; 2 cū"li-lä'wan-bärk", *n. Bot.* The aromatic bark of a small tree (*Cinnamomum culilawan*) belonging to the laurel family, native in Amboyna; clove-bark. **cu"li-la'wan‡.**

cu'li-na-ry, 1 kiū'lı-nē-rı; 2 cū'li-nä-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to cooking or the kitchen; prepared by cooking; as, *culinary* vessels; *culinary* vegetables.

The most pressing need is for a simple handbook of the wild flowers of every country . . . teaching children the beauty of plants as they grow, and their *culinary* uses when gathered. RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. viii, letter xcv, p. 177. [W. & S. 1886.] [< L. *culinarius,* < *culina,* kitchen.]— **cu'li-na-ri-ly,** *adv.*

Cu"li-on', 1 kū"lı-on'; 2 cų"li-ôn', *n.* A town in Cuyo, P. I.

cu"li-tang'an, 1 kū"lı-tāŋ'an; 2 cų"li-täng'än, *n.* [P. I.] A musical instrument from 6 to 10 feet in length, with strings drawn over a hollow frame, and played with sticks: common among the Moros: a native term. [Mindanao.]

cull, 1 kul; 2 cŭl, *vt.* [CULLED, CULD§; CULL'ING.] **1.** To pick or sort out from the rest; collect apart; select and gather; as, to *cull* a bouquet; to *cull* standing timber. 2. To gather, as flowers. [< OF. *cuillir,* < L. *colligo;* see COLLECTION.]

— **cull'er,** *n.* One who culls; specif., an inspector and measurer of timber.

cull¹, *n.* **1.** Something picked or sorted out from the rest; especially, something picked out and rejected or placed in an inferior grade, as, in lumbering, a poor or defective plank, or an animal or fowl inferior or below the standard. 2†. The act or process of selecting; a culling.

cull², n. [Slang.] Same as CULLY.

cull³, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fish, the miller's-thumb.

cul'la-greef'en, 1 kul'ə-grīf'en; 2 cŭl'a-grēf'ĕn, *n.* [Ir.] Pins and needles.

Cul'len, 1 kul'en; 2 cŭl'ĕn, *n.* **1. Paul** (⁶/₁₇1803–¹⁰/₂₅1878), an Irish Roman Catholic Ultramontane prelate, first cardinal-archbishop of Dublin. 2. **William** (⁴/₁₅1710–³/₁₅1790), a Scottish physician; founded study of scientific chemistry in Britain; *Institutions of Medicine,* etc. 3. A town in Banffshire, Scotland.

cul'len-der, *n.* Same as COLANDER.

cull'er, 1 kul'ər; 2 cŭl'er, *n. Glass-manuf.* Same as GATHERER.

Cul-le'ra, 1 kūl-yē'rə; 2 cųl-yē'rä, *n.* A seaport town in Valencia province, Spain.

cul'ler-y, 1 kul'ər-ı; 2 cŭl'er-y, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A copyhold tenure at an annual rental granted by a corporation.

cul'let¹, 1 kul'ət; 2 cŭl'ĕt, *n.* Broken or refuse glass, especially that gathered for remelting. [< F. *couler*, flow, < L. *colo*, filter, < *colum*, sieve.]

cul'let², *n.* Same as CULET, 1.

cul'li-ble†, *a.* Gullible.—**cul"li-bil'i-ty†**, *n.*

Cul'li-nan di'a-mond. See under DIAMOND.

cull'ing, 1 kul'ıŋ; 2 cŭl'ing, *n.* Anything separated from the rest because of inferiority; cull: commonly plural.

cul'lion, 1 kul'yən; 2 cŭl'yon, *n.* **1.** A bulb-like root; an orchid. **2.** A despicable fellow; craven; poltroon.

You base *cullion*, you.
BEN JONSON *Every Man in his Humour* act iii, sc. 2.

3†. A testicle. [< F. *couillon*, < L. *coleus*, scrotum.]

cul'lyont.—cul'lion-ly, *a.* Mean; vile.—**cul'lion-ry**, *n.* Rascality; vileness.

cul'lis†, *tt.* To pound or beat to jelly.

cul'lis¹**†**, *n.* A strong broth; jelly.

cul'lis², 1 kul'ıs; 2 cŭl'is, *n.* **1.** A gutter in a roof. **2.** A groove, as for a theatrical side-scene. [< F. *coulisse;* see COULISSE.]

cul'l-sent, *n. Her.* A badge or emblem. **cul'll-son†**; **cul'll-zant†.**

Cull'man, 1 kul'mən; 2 cŭl'man, *n.* **1.** A county in N. central Alabama; 595 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

cull"me-to'-you, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The pansy.

Cul-lo'den, 1 ku-lō'den; 2 cŭ-lō'dĕn, *n.* A village and moor in Inverness-shire, Scotland; scene of bloody defeat of the Pretender Charles Edward Stuart by the Duke of Cumberland, April 16, 1746.

Cul-lomp'ton, 1 ku-lomp'tən; 2 cŭ-lŏmp'ton, *n.* A market-town in Devonshire, England.

Cul'lum, 1 kul'um; 2 cŭl'ŭm, **George W.** (²/₃1809–²/₃ 1892). An American military engineer; Federal general; superintendent at West Point, 1864–1866; endowed Cullum Hall for Military Academy; *Systems of Military Bridges.*

cul'lum-bine†, *n.* Columbine.

cul'ly, 1 kul'ı; 2 cŭl'y, *tt.* [CUL'LIED; CUL'LY-ING.] **1.** To impose upon; gull; trick; jilt.

Heaven gave to woman the peculiar grace
To spin, to weep, and *cully* human race.
POPE *Wife of Bath* l. 161.

2†. To train, as dogs for the chase. **cul'ye†**; **cul'yle†.**

cul'ly, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ız, *pl.*] **1.** [Slang.] A companion; man; fellow. **2.** [Old Slang.] One who is tricked; a gull; a dupe, especially of a woman. [Abbr. of CULLION, 2.]—**cul'ly-ism†**, *n.*

cul'ly-ock, 1 kul'ı-ok; 2 cŭl'y-ŏk, *n.* [Scot.] The pullet, a bivalve (*Tapes pullastra*). **cul'le-ock‡**; **cul'lock‡.**

culm, 1 kulm; 2 cŭlm, *vi. Bot.* To form a culm.

culm¹, 1 kulm; 2 cŭlm, *n. Bot.* The jointed, usually hollow, herbaceous, or sometimes woody, stem of a grass.

The peculiar straw-stem of a grass or grain is named a *Culm.*
ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* art. xci, p. 37. [I. B. & CO. 1876.]
[< L. *culmus*, stalk.]

culm², *n.* **1.** [Pennsylvania.] Coal-refuse and -dust collected about anthracite mines or at shipping-points.

They would inquire as to the probable success of engines that could consume *culm.*
BROWER in *Atlantic Monthly* June, 1889, p. 729.

2. An anthracite coal of inferior quality. **3.** [C-] The Dinantian, or lowest series of the rocks of the Carboniferous system in Europe: equivalent to the Mississippian series in North America. [ME. *culme*, soot; but cp. W. *culm*, knot.] **culmet.—culm'mea"sure**, *n.* A formation belonging to the Lower Carboniferous era.

culm'-bar", *n.* A bar in coal-grates that burn culm.

cul'men, 1 kul'men; 2 cŭl'mĕn, *n.* [L.] **1.** The highest point or degree; summit; culmination. **2.** *Ornith.* The ridge or central longitudinal line of the upper mandible of a bird's bill. See illus. under BIRD, fig. 43. **3.** *Anat.* A small eminence on the upper surface of the cerebellum. **cul'men mon-tic'u-li†.**

cul-mic'o-lous, 1 kul-mik'o-lus; 2 cŭl-mic'o-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Living on the stems or culms, as of grasses, etc., like some fungi. [< L. *culmus*, stalk, + *colo*, inhabit.]

cul-mif'er-ous¹, 1 kul-mif'er-us; 2 cŭl-mif'er-ŭs, *a.* Producing culms, as grasses. [< CULM¹ + L. *fero*, bear.]

cul-mif'er-ous², *a.* Containing culm, as coal. [< CULM² + L. *fero*, bear.]

cul-mig'e-nous, 1 kul-mij'ı-nus; 2 cŭl-mig'e-nŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Produced by or growing upon straw. [< L. *culmus*, stalk, + -GENOUS.]

cul'mi-nal, 1 kul'mi-nal; 2 cŭl'mi-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the top or apex. [< L. *culmen* (*culmin-*), summit.]

cul'mi-nant, 1 kul'mı-nənt; 2 cŭl'mi-nant, *a.* Being at the vertex or highest point; hence, predominating: supreme. [< LL. *culmino* (ppr. *culminan(t-)s*); see CULMINATE.]

cul'mi-nate, 1 kul'mi-nēt; 2 cŭl'mi-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To attain the highest point or degree. **2.** To reach the meridian, or the point of greatest or least altitude.

When the rotation of the Earth has brought the plane of the horizon under the meridian which passes through the star, the latter is said to *culminate* or pass the meridian. J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* ch. 12, art. 334, p. 179. [A. 1889.]

3. To come to a complete result; reach a final effect. [< LL. *culminatus*, pp. of *culmino*, < L. *culmen* (*culmin-*), top.]

cul'mi-nate, *a.* Characterized by upward as distinguished from lateral growth: said of corals. [< LL. *culminatus;* see CULMINATE, *v.*]

cul"mi-na'tion, 1 kul-mı-nē'shən; 2 cŭl'mi-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The highest point, condition, or degree of achievement; as, the *culmination* of a life. **2.** The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian: called *upper* or *lower*, according as the half-meridian crossed is that containing the zenith or the nadir. Syn.: see ACME.

cul-min'i-corn, 1 kul-min'ı-kōrn; 2 cŭl-mĭn'i-côrn, *n. Ornith.* The horny sheath of the culmen in certain birds. [< L. *culmen* (*culmin-*), summit, + *cornu*, horn.]

Cul'na, *n.* Same as KALNA.

cu"lot', 1 kū'lō'; 2 cū'lō', *n.* [F.] **1.** In decorative art, a cup or sheath from which a scroll issues. **2.** A thin iron cup at the base of a Minie ball and early projectiles: not now used. **3†.** The mass of unpoured metal caked in a crucible. **4†.** A support for a crucible during heating.

cu"lotte', 1 kū'lot'; 2 cų'lŏt', *n.* The hair or feather at the back of the forearm of a dog, as the Pomeranian or collie. [< F. *culotte*, breeches.]

cu-lot'tic, 1 klu-lot'ık; 2 cū-lŏt'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Wearing breeches: of the aristocratic class or party. Compare SANSCULOTTIC. [< F. *culotte*, breeches.]—**cu-lot'tism**, *n.* A theory favorable to and favored by the upper classes.

cul'pa, 1 kul'pə; 2 cŭl'pa, *n.* [L.] A fault, especially of negligence: opposed to *dolus*, or fraud.

cul'pa-bl(eᴱ**)**, 1 kul'pə-bl; 2 cŭl'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** Deserving of blame or censure; being in or at fault; blamable. **2†.** Guilty. [OF., < L. *culpabilis*, < *culpa*, fault.]

coul'pa-ble†. Syn.: see CENSURABLE; CRIMINAL.

—**cul"pa-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being culpable; blameworthiness; guiltiness.—**cul'pa-bl(e-ness**ᴱ**)**, *n.*—**cul'pa-bly**, *adv.*

cul'pa-to-ry, 1 kul'pə-to-rı; 2 cŭl'pa-to-ry, *a.* Expressing blame; implying censure; imputing guilt; as, *culpatory* words. [< L. *culpatus*, pp. of *culpo*, blame, < *culpa*, fault.]

culpet, *n.* A fault; sin. **coulpet.**

Cul'pep-er, 1 kul'pep-ər; 2 cŭl'pĕp-er, *n.* **1.** A county in N. E. central Virginia; 399 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

Cul'pep-per, *n.* **1. John.** Political leader in N. Carolina in 1678. **2. Thomas, Lord** (–1719), an English colonial governor of Virginia.

cul'prit, 1 kul'prıt; 2 cŭl'prit, *n.* **1.** A guilty person; criminal; offender. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* (1) One who stands charged with crime; a person indicted but not yet convicted. (2) The expression used by the Clerk of the Crown in joining issue with the accused's plea of not guilty, implying readiness to prove the guilt. [< L. *culpatus;* see CULPATORY.]

cul'rage, 1 kul'rıj; 2 cŭl'raġ, *n.* [Eng.] The common smartweed or water-pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*). **cul'erage†.**

cult, 1 kult; 2 cŭlt, *n.* **1.** Worship or religious devotion, as contrasted with creed; especially, the forms of a religion; a system of religious rites and observances; ceremonials; cultus.

Cult is a term which, as we value exactness, we can ill do without, seeing how completely religion has lost its original signification. FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 6, p. 172. [S. 1873.]

2. The worship of a person or thing; devoted or extravagant homage or admiration; as, the Browning *cult.* **3.** The object of great admiration, devotion, or attention; as, ceramics became a *cult* with the ladies. [< F. *culte*, < L. *cultus*, < *colo*, worship.]—**cult society**, an organization or social group founded on religious instead of sociological motives: distinguished from the *clan* or *gens.*—**hemp cult**, see under BASHILANGE.

cultch, 1 kulch; 2 cŭlch, *n.* **1.** Rubbish. Same as CULCH. **2.** Gravel, empty shells, or the like, used to form a bed to which the spawn of oysters may adhere; also, oyster-spawn. **cutch‡.**

cul'tel, 1 kul'tel; 2 cŭl'tĕl, *n.* [OF.] A couteau, or medieval long dagger.—**cul'tel-la-ry**, *a.*

cul"tel-la'ri-us, 1 kul"te-lē'rı-us; 2 cŭl"tĕ-lā'ri-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -al; 2 -ı, *pl.*] [LL.] In the middle ages, a soldier armed with a cultel; also, an outlaw; desperado.

cul"tel-la'tion, 1 kul"te-lē'shən; 2 cŭl"tĕ-lā'shon, *n.* The dropping of a knife or a sharpened iron bar so as to determine the exact point on the ground beneath a given point, as in surveying a hillside. [< L. *cultellus;* see CUTLAS.]

cul-tel'lus, 1 kul-tel'us; 2 cŭl-tĕl'ŭs, *n.* [L.] *Entom.* [-LI, 1 -al; 2 -ı, *pl.*] A lancet-like mandibular element, as of a mosquito.

cul'ter†, *n.* **1.** A colter. **2.** A cultel.

cult'le, 1 kult'ı; 2 cŭlt'l, *n.* [Scot.] An agile young animal, as a colt.

cul"ti-ros'tral, 1 kul"tı-ros'trəl; 2 cŭl"tı-rŏs'tral, *a.* Same as CULTIROSTRAL. [< L. *culter*, knife, + *rostrum*, beak.]—**Cul"ti-ros'tres**, *n.* Same as CULTIROSTRES.

cult'ist, 1 kult'ist; 2 cŭlt'ist, *n.* One of a school of Spanish poets who wrote in the affected and pedantic style introduced by Gongora y Argote.—**cult'ism**, *n.*

cul'ti-va-bl(eᴱ**)**, 1 kul'tı-və-bl; 2 cŭl'ti-va-bl, *a.* Capable of cultivation.

It is affirmed that all the *cultivable* soil in Malta has been imported from Sicily. BONET *Egypt, Palestine and Phenicia* tr. by Lyttelton pt. ii, p. 22. [E. P. D. 1883.]

cul'ti-vat"a-bl(eᴱ**)†.—cul"ti-va-bil'i-ty**, **cul"ti-vat"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

cul'ti-vate, 1 kul'tı-vēt; 2 cŭl'ti-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT'ED; -VAT'ING.] **1.** To work by stirring, fertilizing, sowing, and reaping; raise crops from; till; farm; as, *cultivated* fields. **2.** To bestow labor and care upon for the purpose of aiding and improving growth; raise by tillage; as, to *cultivate* a crop.

To *cultivate* any thing, be it a plant, an animal, a mind, is to make grow. CHANNING *Works, Self-Culture* p. 15. [A. U. A. 1883.]

3. [U. S.] Specifically, to loosen the soil about (growing plants) with a plow or cultivator; as, to *cultivate* potatoes twice. **4.** To improve or develop by study, exercise, or training; refine; civilize; as, to *cultivate* the mind.

Cultivate patience; it is a wholesome plant.
CHAS. READE *Foul Play* ch. 39, p. 149. [H.]

5. To study carefully; pay special attention to; endeavor to acquire, improve, or develop by study and effort; cherish; as, to *cultivate* philosophy, good manners, or a friendship. **6.** To cherish carefully the friendship or society of; as, to *cultivate* one's relatives. **7.** *Bacteriol.* To prepare a culture. [< LL. *cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivo*, < L. *cultus;* see CULTURE, *n.*]

cul"ti-va'tion, 1 kul'tı-vē'shən; 2 cŭl'ti-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The working of ground for the purpose of raising crops; tillage. **2.** The raising of crops by tillage; as, the *cultivation* of wheat. **3.** Improvement by breeding; artificial propagation; as, the *cultivation* of trout in ponds. **4.** Development by study or attention; fostering; care.

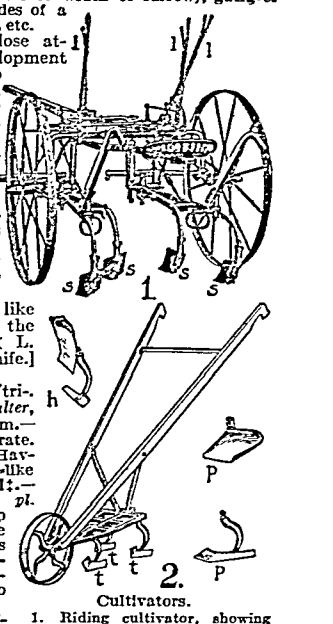
The *cultivation* of the affections is rarely combined with full development and force of intellect. JOHN YOUNG *Christ of History* bk. iii, pt. iii, p. 223. [C. & BROS. 1860.]

5. The state of being cultivated; improved condition, as of body, mind, or morals; social, intellectual, and esthetic refinement; culture. **6.** *Bacteriol.* A culture. **7.** [Rare.] Cultivated ground; land with growing crops.

Syn.: see REFINEMENT.—**cul"ti-va'tion-pad'dock**, *n.* [Austral.] A field reserved for cultivating, as contrasted with forage-land.

cul'ti-va"tor, 1 kul'tı-vē"tər *or* -tər; 2 cŭl'ti-vā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who cultivates; a husbandman; agriculturist. **2.** A machine used in cultivating standing crops, as corn: commonly having several shares, sweeps, or blades, which loosen the ground and destroy weeds.

Cultivators are named (1) from their use; as, **corn-cultivator, cotton-c., tobacco-c.**, etc.: (2) from their shape; as, **buggy c., duck's-foot c., sulky c.**, etc.: or (3) from their mechanism or mode of operation; as, **disk c.** (having two sets of revolving disks instead of shares), **expanding c.** (adjustable to width of furrow), **gang-c.** (operating on both sides of a row at once), **rotary c.**, etc.



Cultivators.

1. Riding cultivator, showing control levers (*l, l, l*) and shovels (*s, s, s*). 2. Hand-cultivator, showing teeth (*t, t, t*) plows (*p, p*), and hoe attachment (*h*).

3. One who gives close attention to the development of a subject; one who assiduously fosters a thing; as, a *cultivator* of friendship or of science.—**cul'ti-va"tor-plow"**, *n.* An implement having a front plowshare, followed by cultivator-shares, and sometimes by harrow-tines and by a chain harrow.

cul'trate, 1 kul'trēt; 2 cŭl'trāt, *a.* Sharp-edged and pointed; specifically, shaped like a pruning-knife, as the beak of a bird. [< L. *cultratus*, < *culter*, knife.]

cul'trat-ed†.

cul'tri-, 1 kul'trı-; 2 cŭl'tri-. Derived from Latin *culter*, knife: a combining form.—**cul'tri-form**, *a.* Cultrate.—**cul"tri-ros'tral**, *a.* Having a cultrate or knife-like bill. **cul"ti-ros'tral‡.**—**Cul"tri-ros'tres**, *n. pl. Zool.* An obsolete group of birds including the waders, as the cranes and herons.—**cul-trir'o-rous**, *a.* [Rare.] Swallowing, or pretending to swallow, knives.

cul'tur-a-bl(eᴱ**)**, 1 kul'chur-[*or*-tiur-]ə-bl; 2 cŭl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of culture or cultivation; cultivable.

cul'tur-al, 1 kul'chur-əl *or* -tiur-əl; 2 cŭl'chur-al *or* -tūr-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to culture. **2.** Resulting from cultivation: said of plant varieties artificially produced. **3.** *Bacteriol.* Relating to culture-media or to the character of the micro-organisms artificially produced upon them.—**cultural map**, a chart showing the details of the cultural process.—**cul'tur-al-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a cultural manner. **2.** *Bacteriol.* With reference to culture-media or their development.

cul'ture, 1 kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 cŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *tt.* [CUL'TURED; CUL'TUR-ING.] To educate or refine; cultivate.

cul'ture, *n.* **1.** The working of the ground in order to raise crops; cultivation; tillage. **2.** Attention and labor given to the growth or propagation of plants or animals, especially with a view to improvement of the stock or breed; as, oyster-*culture.*

Of all species except the shad, those of the salmon-family prove to be the best adapted for artificial *culture.* J. W. MILNER in *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission*, '72-'75 p. 25. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1874.]

3. The training, development, or strengthening of the powers, mental or physical, or the condition thus produced; improvement or refinement of mind, morals, or tastes; enlightenment or civilization.

Giving up wrong pleasure is not...self-sacrifice, but self-*culture.* RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* lect. vi, p. 117. [S. E. & CO. 1867.]

4. *Biol.* (1) The process of securing the growth and multiplication of bacteria or other micro-organisms in artificial media, as gelatin, beef tea, etc., or as parasitic fungi upon plants. (2) The bacteria or other micro-organisms, collectively, resulting from such a process. The propagation of bacteria is carried on in laboratory practise by means of various suitable **culture-media**, either fluid (**c.-fluid**), as meat broth, bouillon (**bouillon c.**), sugar solutions, etc.; semisolid, as gelatin (**gelatin c.**); or solid (**solid c.**), as potatoes and other vegetable substances. Such cultures are developed in specially made flasks, as **c.-tubes** and **c.-bulbs**; in open or flat vessels, as **c.-dishes**; on media spread and allowed to solidify on glass plates, as **poured plate cultures**; by insertion into suitable media on the end of a platinum needle, as **puncture** or **stab cultures**, or by drawing the inoculated needle across the medium, as **streak** or **stroke cultures**; in specially arranged moist chambers (**culture-cells**), in drops of water on a glass plate (**drop-c.**), or suspended from the under side of a glass plate (**hanging-drop c.**), for microscopic observation. Special processes are used for certain cultures, as the shaking of the liquid culture-medium in the tube and allowing it to solidify (**shake c.**), to secure thorough distribution of the micro-organisms; the tilting of the tube before the medium hardens (**slant c.**), to secure a slanting surface; the rolling of the tube on a cake of ice (**roll c.**), to hasten surface solidification: and the heating of the micro-organisms in suitable devices (**c.-ovens**), to determine their reactions to certain temperatures. Permanent cultures or colonies of bacteria (**stock cultures**) can be kept for long periods, from which transfers can be made to suitable nutrient matter from time to time, thus establishing new colonies. Inoculations of culture-media with matter suspected of bacterial infection may prove fertile (**positive cultures**) or inoperative (**negative cultures**). These may be made through smears of pus taken directly from a wound or through the blood of an infected person (**direct culture**), or through bacteria taken from other culture-media (**indirect c.**). Micro-organisms of any particular kind, as those of anthrax, diphtheria, etc., can be isolated and cultivated in a proper medium (**pure c.**). Cultures are found to thrive best in medium temperatures, extreme cold or heat usually killing the bacteria, tho frequently not affecting the spores, which are very tenacious of life. Darkness is favorable, and light, especially direct sunlight, unfavorable to the growth of cultures. From cultures are prepared *sera* which have been found invaluable both as preventive and as remedial agents in various diseases. See ANTITOXIN, BACILLUS, BACTERIUM, SERUM, TOXIN.

5. The features of a map which are not physical, as parallels, meridians, towns, and roads. **6†.** Worship; homage, as of a deity. **7†.** A cultivated field; also, good tilth. [F., < L. *cultura*, < *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, cultivate.] Syn.: see HUMANITY; REFINEMENT.

—**cul'ture-fea"tures**, *n. pl. Surv.* Features resulting from human labor or skill as distinguished from natural features.—**c.-hero**, *n.* Any prehistoric hero regarded as

the author of an advanced culture and civilization, as Prometheus.— **c.-medium**, *n.* Some substance, as meat broth, gelatin, etc., in which bacteria or other organisms are placed for cultivation.— **c.-myth**, *n.* A myth relating to the cultural awakening of any tribe or race.— **c.-province**, *n. Anthrop.* An area in which, under the influence of geographical and social environment, certain metamorphic types of man developed.— **c.-stock**, *n.* A number of social groups exhibiting the same type of culture.— **c. system**, the plan, formerly in use in Dutch East Indies, of forcing the natives to labor upon the government plantations in lieu of paying a land-tax.— **c.-yeast**, *n.* A special form of yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*), prepared in laboratories for the production of pure beer. Different cultures produce different beers, what are known then as top-fermentation yeasts being employed in the production of English, Scotch, and North-German beers, while bottom-fermentation yeasts produce South-German and Austrian varieties, such as Lager and Pilsener.— **cul'ture-less**, *a.* Being without culture.— **cul'tur-ist**, *n.* One who cultivates; a friend of culture.

cul'tured, 1 kul'churd *or* -tiurd; 2 cŭl'chụrd *or* -tûrd, *pa.* Possessing or manifesting education and refinement.

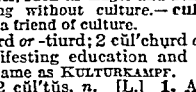
Cul-tur'kampf, *n.* Same as KULTURKAMPF.

cul'tus, 1 kul'tus; 2 cŭl'tŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** A system of religious belief and worship; cult.

In brief, Baal seems to have been wherever his *cultus* was established, a development or form of the old sun-worship.
MACKEY *Encyc. Freemasonry, Baal* p. 98. [mos. 1879.]

2. State of religious, ethical, or esthetic development. — **cultus image**, an image that is worshiped; an idol, as distinguished from a statue or votive image of a god. **cultus statuet.**

cul'tus-cod", 1 kul'tus-ked"; 2 cŭl'tŭs-cŏd", *n.* A hexagrammoid food-fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*) sometimes weighing 40 pounds, of the Pacific coast of North America. [< Chinook *cultus*, worthless, + COD, *n.*]


Cultus-cod.

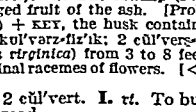
cul'ver, 1 kul'vər; 2 cŭl'vẹr, *n.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] A pigeon or dove. **2.** [Local, Eng.] Same as WOOD-PIGEON. — **cul'ver-foot"t**, *n.* An English cranesbill, possibly *Geranium columbinum*.— **c.-house**, *n.* A dove-cote.

cul'ver-in, 1 kul'vər-in; 2 cŭl'vẹr-in, *n.* In early ordnance, a long cannon: specif., the largest gun used in the 16th century, sometimes of extraordinary length, firing a 15- to 20-pound shot with a heavy charge. [< F. *couleurine*, < LL. *colubrina*, < L. *colubra*, f. of *coluber*, serpent.] **cul'ver-t.**— **cul'ver-in-eer'**, *n.* A soldier who loaded and fired a culverin.

cul'ver-key", 1 kul'vər-kī"; 2 cŭl'vẹr-kē", *n.* **1.** The columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*). **2.** The cowslip (*Primula veris*). **3.** A samara or winged fruit of the ash. [Prob. < CULVER (< AS. *culfre*, dove) + KEY, the husk containing seed.]

Cul'ver's-phys'ic, 1 kul'vərz-fiz'ik; 2 cŭl'vẹrz-fĭz'ĭc, *n.* A tall weed (*Leptandra virginica*) from 3 to 8 feet high, with from 1 to 5 long terminal racemes of flowers. [< Dr. *Culver.*] **Cul'ver's-root"t.**

cul'vert, 1 kul'vərt; 2 cŭl'vẹrt. **I.** *tr.* To build culverts in, as a bank or road. **II.** *n.* Any artificial covered channel for the passage of water through a bank or under a road, canal, or the like. [Prob. cor. of F. *coulouëre*, gutter, < *couler;* see CULLET.]


Culvert.

Cul'vert, George (1744–1839). A Choctaw chief; served in Revolutionary and Seminole wars.

cul'vert-age, 1 kul'vərt-ij; 2 cŭl'vẹrt-ăj, *n.* **1.** A penalty and term of reproach. **2.** The state of a serf or villain. **3.** Forfeiture of property and degradation to serfdom. [OF.]

cul'ver-tail, 1 kul'vər-tēl; 2 cŭl'vẹr-tāl, *n.* A dovetail joint. [Cp. CULVERKEY.] — **cul'ver-tailed**, *a. Naut.* Dovetailed.

Cu-ma'ce-a, 1 kiu-mē'shi-ə *or* -si-ə; 2 cū-mā'shẹ-ə *or* -ce-ə, *n. pl. Crust.* A suborder or order of thoracostracans with eyes sessile and a short carapace covering head and anterior thoracic segments. [Perhaps < Gr. *kyma*, wave.] — **cu-ma'cean**, *a.* & *n.*— **cu-ma'ceous**, *a.*

Cu'mæ, 1 kiū'mi; 2 cū'mē, *n.* An ancient city on the coast of Campania; earliest Greek colony in Italy or Sicily.

Cu-mæ'an, 1 kiu-mi'ən; 2 cū-mē'an, *a.* Relating to the ancient city Cumæ in Campania, Italy; as, the *Cumæan* Sibyl. See SIBYL.

Cu"ma-na', 1 kū"mə-nā'; 2 cụ"mä-nä', *n.* A seaport town in Bermudez state, Venezuela, South America.

cu'ma-rin, cu'ma-ru. See COUMARIN; COUMAROU.

Cumb., *abbr.* Cumberland.

Cum-bal', 1 kum-bāl'; 2 cum-bäl', *n.* A volcano in the Andes mountains; S. part of Cauca department, Colombia; 15,620 ft. high.

cum'bent, 1 kum'bent; 2 cŭm'bẹnt, *a.* [Rare.] Recumbent.

cum'ber, 1 kum'bər; 2 cŭm'bẹr, *tr.* **1.** To hinder by or as by a weight or burden; bear or rest upon uselessly; hamper, obstruct, or clog in any way.

I disgrace nobody, and *cumber* nobody: that's something.
DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 27, p. 440. [e. & l. 1886.]

2. To weigh down; oppress; perplex; trouble; as, to be *cumbered* with cares. **3†.** To overwhelm; prostrate; destroy. [< OF. *combrer*, < LL. *incumbro*, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *combrus*, hindrance, < L. *cumulus*, heap.] — **cum'ber-ground"**, *n.* Anything useless or worthless.

cum'ber, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Embarrassment; trouble; perplexity; distress. **2.** An encumbrance or obstruction; hindrance; accumulated rubbish.

Or, mid the tangling *cumber*, And pack of mountain lumber.
WHITTIER *Voyage of the Jettie* st. 9.

cum'ber-ment†.— cum'ber-less, *a.* [Rare.] Unencumbered; free from care or trouble.

cum'berd, *pp.* Cumbered. S. S.

Cum'ber-land, 1 kum'bər-lənd; 2 cŭm'bẹr-lạnd, *n.* **1. Richard** (1631–1718), an English prelate; moral philosopher; opponent of Hobbes; *De Legibus Naturæ*, etc. **2. Richard** (1732–1811), an English dramatist; novelist; essayist; *Wheel of Fortune*, etc. **3. William Augustus, Duke of** (1721–1765), an English general; third son of George II.; defeated the Young Pretender at Culloden, Apr. 27, 1746; introduced in Scott's *Waverley*. **4.** A peninsula in Baffin Land, W. of Davis Strait, N. Am. **5.** Largest of the Sea Islands; off Camden county, Ga., length, 17 m. **6.** A county in N. W. England; 1,516 sq. m.; capital, Carlisle. **7.** A county in E. S. E. Illinois; 347 sq. m.; county-seat, Toledo. **8.** A county in S. central Kentucky; 411 sq. m.; county-seat, Burkesville. **9.** A county in S. W. Maine; 1,114 sq. m.; county-seat, Portland. **10.** A county in S. W. New Jersey; 511 sq. m.; county-seat, Bridgeton. **11.** A county in S. E. central North Carolina; 1,008 sq. m.; county-seat, Fayetteville. **12.** A district in S. E. central Pennsylvania; 536 sq. m.; county-seat, Carlisle. **13.** A county in E. central Tennessee; 548 sq. m.; county-seat, Crossville. **14.** A county in S. E. central Virginia; 297 sq. m.; county-seat, Cumberland Court House. **15.** A district in Nova Scotia; 1,612 sq. m.; capital, Amherst. **16.** A city, county-seat of Allegany county, Md. **17.** A town in Cumberland county, Me. **18.** A city in Barron county, Wis.

Cum'ber-land Gap. A gorge in the Cumberland mountains between Lee county, Va., and Claiborne county, Tenn.; 500 ft. deep; important strategic point during the Civil War. It is the seat of Lincoln Memorial University (non-sectarian), founded in 1897.

Cum'ber-land moun'tains. The W. range of the Alleghany mountains; from the N. W. corner of Alabama to the S. W. boundary of West Virginia.

Cum'ber-land riv'er. A river in Kentucky and Tennessee; 650 m. long from Cumberland mountains to Ohio river.

Cum'ber-land Sound. A sound between Georgia and Florida; estuary of St. Marys river.

cum'ber-some, } 1 kum'bər-səm; 2 cŭm'bẹr-sọm, *a.* **1.**
cum'ber-sum, } Moving or working heavily; also, moved or worked with difficulty; unwieldy; clumsy; inconvenient; as, a *cumbersome* load; a *cumbersome* invention. **2.** Causing embarrassment, trouble, or vexation; burdensome; as, a *cumbersome* business. **3†.** Obstructed; embarrassing, as a way or road.— **cum'ber-some-ly**, *adv.* — **cum'ber-some-ness**, *n.*

cum'bly, 1 kum'bli; 2 cŭm'blẹ, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A small coarse woolen or goat's-hair blanket; also, its material: distinguished from *cummul.* **com'blyt; cum'lyt.**

Cum-braes', 1 kum-brēz'; 2 cūm-brāş'. **The.** Two islands, **Great Cumbrae** and **Little Cumbrae**; Firth of Clyde, Scotland; part of Buteshire; 5 sq. m.

cum'brancet, *n.* **1.** An encumbrance. **2.** A burdened condition; trouble.

Cum'bre, La, 1 la kūm'brē; 2 lä cụm'brẹ. A pass in the Andes mountains, between Chile and Argentina; 12,454 ft.

Cum'bri-an, 1 kum'bri-ən; 2 cŭm'bri-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Cumbria, or Strathclyde, an ancient British kingdom comprising the greater part of Cumberland, England. **2.** Pertaining to Cumberland, or to its system of rocks.

Cum'bri-an moun'tains. Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmorland, England; highest peak, Scafell Pike, 3,210 ft.

cum'brous, 1 kum'brus; 2 cŭm'brŭs, *a.* **1.** Heavy or difficult to handle, carry, wear, etc.; awkward to move or manage; unwieldy; clumsy; burdensome.

That *cumbrous* machine which we call the law moves slowly.
CHRISTIAN REID *Question of Honor* bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 228. [a. 1881.]

2. Producing perplexity or vexation; troublesome. **3†.** Impeding; embarrassing, as an unopened way.

Syn.: see HEAVY.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.* Unwieldiness.

If a nation desires perfect stability it must put up with a certain slowness and *cumbrousness*. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 26, p. 301. [MACM. 1888.]

cum d., cum div., *abbr. Cum dividendo* (with dividend).

Cu-mel'li-dæ, 1 kiu-mel'i-dē; 2 cū-mĕl'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cumaceans with the 3 hinder pairs of legs very slender and with strong curved claws, and without pleopods in males. **Cu-mel'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CUMA.] — **cu-mel'lid**, *n.*— **cu-mel'loid**, *a.*

cu'mene, 1 kiū'min *or* kum'in; 2 cū'mẹn *or* cŭm'ẹn, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound (C_9H_{12}) obtained variously, as by distilling cuminic acid with lime. Cumol; isopropyl-benzol. [< CUMIN.]

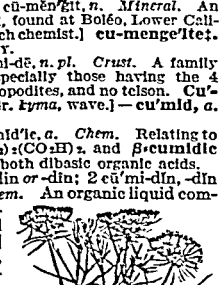
cu-men'gite, 1 kiū-men'jait; 2 cū-mẹn'gīt, *n. Mineral.* An oxychlorid of copper and lead, found at Boléo, Lower California. [< M. *Cumenge*, French chemist.] **cu-menge'ite.**

cum'frey, *n.* Same as COMFREY.

Cu'mi-dæ, 1 kiū'mi-dī; 2 cū'mi-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cumacean crustaceans, especially those having the 4 hinder pairs of legs without exopodites, and no telson. **Cu'ma**, *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps < Gr. *kyma*, wave.] — **cu'mid**, *a.* & *n.*— **cu'moid**, *a.*

cu-mid'ic, 1 kiu-mid'ik; 2 cū-mid'ic, *a. Chem.* Relating to **α-cumidic acid**, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2(CO_2H)$ 2, and **β-cumidic acid**, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(CO_2H)_2$: both dibasic organic acids.

cu'mi-din, } 1 kiū'mi-din, -din *or* -din; 2 cū'mi-dĭn, -dĭn
cu'mi-dine, } *or* -din, *n. Chem.* An organic liquid compound ($C_9H_{13}N$) homologous with anilin, derived from cumene. [< CUMIN.]


Cumin.

cum'in, 1 kum'in; 2 cŭm'ĭn, *n.* **1.** An annual (*Cuminum cyminum*) of the parsley family, about a foot high, with fennel-like leaves. It is found wild in Hindustan, as well as in Syria and Egypt, but has been cultivated from the earliest times. **2.** The seeds of this plant, pale-brown, aromatic, and used especially among the Mohammedans as a condiment; cumin-seed. [< AS. *cumin*, < L. *cuminum*, < Gr. *kyminon*, < Heb. *kammōn*, cumin.] **cum'mint.** — **black cumin**, the seeds of the nutmeg-flower (*Nigella sativa*), also of black hellebore (*Helleborus niger*).— **sweet c.**, anise (*Pimpinella anisum*).— **wild c.**, a small Levantine annual (*Lagœcia cuminoides*) of the parsley family.

Cum'ling, 1 kum'iŋ; 2 cŭm'ĭng, *n.* A county in N. E. Nebraska; 580 sq. m.; county-seat, West Point.

cu-min'ic, 1 kiu-min'ik; 2 cū-mĭn'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cumin. **cum'let.— cuminic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{12}O_2$) formed when cuminol is oxidized.— **c. aldehyde**, same as CUMINOL.

cu'mi-nil, 1 kiū'mi-nil; 2 cū'mi-nil, *n. Chem.* A yellow, crystalline, volatile compound ($C_{20}H_{22}O_3$) formed when cuminoin is oxidized with chlorin.

cu"mi-nil'ic, 1 kiū'mi-nil'ik; 2 cū'mi-nil'ic, *a. Chem.* Relating to **cuminilic acid**, $[(CH_3)_2CHC_6H_3]_2C(OH)CO_2H$, which forms when potassium hydroxid and cuminil are fused together.

cu-min'o-in, 1 kiu-min'o-in; 2 cū-mĭn'o-ĭn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{12}O_3$) obtained by boiling cuminol with alcoholic potassium cyanid.

cu'mi-nol, 1 kiū'mi-nōl *or* -nol; 2 cū'mi-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless oil ($C_{10}H_{12}O$) contained in the oil of cumin and water-hemlock, and also prepared synthetically; paracuminaldehyd. [< CUMIN + -OL.]

cum'mer, 1 kum'ər; 2 cŭm'ẹr, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** One associated with a mother; godmother. **2.** A familiar female friend; woman or girl; gossip; also, a midwife or a sorceress.

cum'mer-bund, 1 kum'ər-bund; 2 cŭm'ẹr-bŭnd, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A shawl or broad sash worn as a waistband; also, a girdle; a belt.

cum'ming, 1 kum'iŋ; 2 cŭm'ĭng, *n.* A brewing-vat.

Cum'ming, Roualeyn Gordon (1820–1866). A Scottish sportsman; *Five Years of a Hunter's Life in S. Africa.*

Cum'mings, 1 kum'iŋz; 2 cŭm'ĭngş, *n.* **1. Amos Jay** (1841–1902), an American journalist and Congressman. **2. Thomas Seir** (1804–1894), an American miniature-painter; a founder of the National Academy of Design.

cum'ming-ton-ite, 1 kum'iŋ-tən-ait; 2 cŭm'ĭng-tọn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A monoclinic of amphibole that is essentially an iron-magnesium silicate, $(Fe,Mg)SiO_3$. [< *Cummington*, Mass.]

Cum'mins, 1 kum'inz; 2 cŭm'ĭnş, *n.* **1. George David** (1822–1876), an American divine; first bishop of Reformed Episcopal Church. **2. Maria S.** (1827–1866), an American novelist; *The Lamplighter.*

cum'mudge, 1 kum'uj; 2 cŭm'ŭj, *a.* [Scot.] Cozy; snug.

cum'mul, 1 kum'əl; 2 cŭm'ul, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A large blanket. Compare CUMBLY.

Cum'nock, 1 kum'nak; 2 cŭm'nọk, *n.* A market-town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

cu'mol, 1 kiū'mōl *or* -mol; 2 cū'mōl *or* -mŏl, *n.* Same as CUMENE. [< CUMIN + -OL.]

cum. pref., *abbr.* Cumulative preference.

cum'quat, *n.* Same as KUMQUAT. **cum'quott.**

cum'shaw, 1 kum'shō; 2 cŭm'shạ. [Pidgin-English.] **I.** *n.* Something given as a present; a tip; bakshish. **II.** *tr.* To give bakshish to; to tip.

cum'ter-tine, 1 kum'tər-tain; 2 cŭm'ter-tĭn, *n.* [Fiji Isls.] A species of flying-fish.

cu"mu-cir"ro-stra'tus, *n.* Same as CUMULO-CIRRO-STRATUS.

cu'mu-lant, 1 kiū'miu-lənt; 2 cū'mū-lant, *n. Math.* Continuant. [< L. *cumulan(t)-s*, ppr. *cumulo*; see CUMULATE.]

cu'mu-lar, 1 kiū'miu-lər; 2 cū'mū-lar, *a.* Cumulous.

cu'mu-late, 1 kiū'miu-lēt; 2 cū'mū-lāt, *tr.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] **1.** To collect into a heap; pile up; gather together; accumulate. **2.** In Louisiana law, to combine (actions or causes of action) in one action. [< L. *cumulo* (pp. *cumulatus*), < *cumulus*, heap.] — **cu"mu-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** The action or process of massing or heaping together; accumulation; a heap. **2.** The joining of two or more defenses or causes of action in one action. — **cu'mu-lat-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] One who accumulates or gathers.

cu'mu-late, *a.* Massed; heaped; accumulated.— **-ly**, *adv.*

cu'mu-la-tive, } 1 kiū'miu-le-tiv; 2 cū'mu-la-tiv, *a.* **1.**
cu'mu-la-tive, } Gathering volume or strength by addition or repetition; superadded; as, a *cumulative* force or effect; *cumulative* evidence.

The man who inherits family traditions and the *cumulative* humanities of at least four or five generations.
HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 1, p. 25. [o. & co. 1871.]

2. Gained or acquired by accumulation; consisting of portions gathered or collected one after another; as, *cumulative* interest, wealth, or knowledge; a *cumulative* legacy.— **cu'mu-la-tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.*— **cu'mu-la-tiv(e-ness)**, *n.*

The rare and late fruit of a *cumulative* culture.
EMERSON *Nature, Literary Ethics* p. 156. [u. s. & co. 1889.]

— **cumulative action** (*Med.*), the violent action of a medicine suddenly supervening after successive doses previously taken without apparent effect.— **c. argument**, an argument consisting of several proofs each of which is not dependent upon the others, but is complete in itself; as, the *argument* for the home agency is *cumulative*.— **c. dividend**, the delayed payments on a dividend which accumulate and demand payment before any other dividend.— **c. error** (*Surv.*), an error in an initial measurement or calculation which grows as processes of calculation are multiplied; also, an error repeated in the same form, as one due to sagging of a suspended chain.— **c. intercession** (*Law*), the assuming of the liability for a debt by one or more sureties.— **c. proposition** (*Logic*), a proposition constituted so as to represent essentially a combined series or compound of several propositions; as, "every fish lives in water" is a summary of the propositions: "this fish lives in fresh water," "that fish lives in salt water," etc.— **c. sentence**, a sentence which imposes successive penalties for several offenses of the same kind.— **c. voting**, a system whereby an elector may divide among candidates for a group of coordinate offices, or give to one of them, votes not exceeding in number the offices in the group. **c. votet.**

cu"mu-les'cent, 1 kiū"miu-les'ənt; 2 cū"mū-lĕs'ẹnt, *a.* Gradually becoming transformed into a cumulus; growing or heaping up.

cu'mu-li, 1 kiū'miu-lai; 2 cū'mū-lī, *n.* Plural of CUMULUS.

cu'mu-li-form, 1 kiū'miu-li-fōrm; 2 cū'mū-lĭ-fôrm, *a.* [Rare.] Cumulous; cumulose. [< L. *cumulus*, heap, + -FORM.]

cu'mu-lite, 1 kiū'miu-lait; 2 cū'mū-līt, *n. Petrol.* An irregular aggregation of globulites. [< L. *cumulus*, heap.]

cu"mu-lit'ic, 1 kiū"miu-lit'ik; 2 cū"mū-lĭt'ic, *a.* Having a cumular appearance or structure.

cu'mu-lo-, 1 kiū'miu-lo-; 2 cū'mū-lo-. From L. *cumulus*, heap: a combining form.— **cu"mu-lo-cir"ro-stra'tus**, *n.* A rain-cloud combining the appearances of the cumulus and cirro-stratus; nimbus: former name.— **c.-cirrus**, *n.* Alto-cumulus: former name.— **c.-nimbus**, *n.* A nimbus cloud of cumulus form; the thunder-cloud or shower-cloud.— **c.-stratus**, *n.* Cumulo-nimbus, or sometimes, strato-cumulus: former name. See CLOUD.— **c.-volcano**, *n.* A volcano which is characterized by the formation of steep, cumular masses of lava near the crater.

cu'mu-lose, 1 kiū'miu-lōs; 2 cū'mū-lōs, *a.* Characterized by the presence of cumuli; full of heaps.

cu'mu-lous, 1 kiū'miu-lus; 2 cū'mū-lŭs, *a.* Cumulus-like; heaped; piled: said of clouds.

We...see those bright white clouds — the *cumulous* clouds which, the summer long, are the flocks of the west wind. PETER BAYNE *Essays, Currer Bell* in first series, p. 403. [o. & l. 1857.]

cu'mu-lus, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A mass, pile, pointed top of a heap; hence, summit. **2.** A cloud presenting the appearance of irregularly rounded heaps or masses white above and darker below. It is the most common summer cloud. See CLOUD.

The *cumulus* is the cloud of day; in the fine days of summer it is most perfect. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* app., p. 655. [u. s. & co.]

3. An agglomeration of cells about the ovum in the Graafian follicle; the proligerous disk. See illus. under OVUM. [L., heap.] — **turreted cumulus**, a massive cumulus cloud with turret-like sides.

cu'myl, 1 kiū'mil *or* kum'il; 2 cū'myl *or* cŭm'yl, *n. Chem.* Any one of three organic radicals: (1) C_9H_{11}, (2) $C_9H_{11}CH_2$ (called also **cuminyl**). (3) $C_9H_{11}CO$ (called also **cuminoyl**). [< CUMIN + -YL.]

Cun, 1 kun; 2 cun, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* xviii, 8.

Cu.-n., *abbr.* Cumulo-nimbus.

Cu'na, 1 kū'nə; 2 cụ'nä, *n.* An Indian of a tribe on the Isthmus of Panama; of small stature and light color, formerly communistic.— **Cu'nan**, *a.*

cu-nab'u-la, 1 kiu-nab'yu-lə; 2 cū-năb'yu-la, *n. pl.* [Rare.] **1.** A cradle; hence, the birthplace; earliest dwelling-place; beginnings. **2.** Same as INCUNABULA. [L., < *cunæ*, cradle.] — **cu-nab'u-lar,** *a.*

Cu-nard', 1 kiu-nārd'; 2 cū-nărd', **Sir Samuel** (11/21 1787–4/21 1865). An English engineer; established "Cunard" line of steamers.

cunc-ta-tion, 1 kuŋk-tē'shən; 2 cūnc-tā'shon, *n.* [Archaic.] Delay; cautious slowness. — **cunc'ta-tive†,** *a.* Deliberate; dilatory; slow. **cunc-ta'tious†.** — **cunc-ta'tor,** *n.* [Rare.] One who delays or lingers: especially [C-], a title of the Roman general Q. Fabius Maximus. See FABIAN — **cunc-ta'tor-ship,** *n.* [Rare.] — **cunc'ta-to-ry,** *a.*

cunc-tip'o-tent, *a.* [Rare.] All-powerful; omnipotent.

Cun"di-na-mar'ca, 1 kūn"dī-nə-mūr'kə; 2 cųn"dī-nā-mār'eā, *n.* A department in Colombia; 8,046 sq. m.; capital, Bogotá.

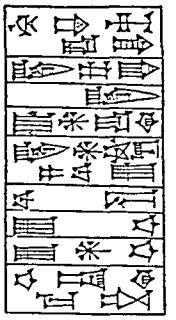
cun"du-ran'go, *n.* See CONDURANGO.

cu'ne-al, 1 kiū'ni-əl; 2 cū'ne-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the cuneus; also, cuneiform; wedge-shaped. [< L. *cuneus*, wedge.]

cu'ne-ate, 1 kiū'ni-ēt; 2 cū'ne-āt, *a.* Wedge-shaped; as, the *cuneate* lobule of the occipital lobe; specifically, in botany, broad above with an acute angle pointing downward. [< L. *cuneo*, (pp. *cuneatus*), wedge, < *cuneus*, wedge.] **cu'ne-at"ed:: cu"ne-at'ic.** — **cuneate lobule** (*Anat.*), a wedge-shaped portion of the median surface of the occipital lobe of the brain. — **cu'ne-ate-ly,** *adv.*

Cu'ne-gonde, 1 kū'ni-gond; 2 cų'ne-ġōnd, *n.* **1.** Same as KUNIGUNDE. **2.** In Voltaire's *Candide*, Candide's mistress.

cu'ne-i-form, 1 kiū'ni-i-fôrm *or* kiu-ni'i-fôrm; 2 cū'ne-i-fôrm *or* cū-ne'i-fôrm (XIII), *a.* **1.** Wedge-shaped; cuneate: especially said of (1) three bones of the ankle, internal, middle, and external, or one of the wrist-bones on the ulnar side of the proximal row (see illus. under CARPUS and TARSUS), or (2) the peculiar characters invented by the primitive Accadians of Mesopotamia about 6,000 years ago, and inscribed or impressed by the ancient Babylonians, Assyrians, etc., upon bronze, glass, iron, stone, clay, and other materials. The most important of these signaries and alphabets are the Accadian, which was the oldest, its characters being ideographic; the Assyro-Babylonian, which was the largest and most complicated, with about 700 characters partly alphabetic, partly syllabic, and written from left to right; the New Susian; the Old Persian, which had about 60 phonetic characters, and when deciphered by Grotefend in 1802 gave a clue to the other cuneiform systems; and the Armenian. The shape of these characters was largely governed by the tool or stylus used: the straight line being the easiest made and the arrow-shaped head being presumably the result of the initial cut of the stylus. See ACCADIAN; ARROW-HEADED.



Cuneiform Characters, from the Inscriptions of Hammurabi.

2. Occupied with or versed in the wedge-shaped characters or inscriptions; as, a *cuneiform* expert. **3.** *Craniom.* Indicating a skull, somewhat wedge-shaped when viewed from above. **4.** Of, pertaining to, or indicating certain bones, as the ento*cuneiform*, the meso*cuneiform*, the ecto*cuneiform* bones of the foot, and the *cuneiform* bone of the wrist. [< L. *cuneus*, wedge, + -FORM.] **cu'ni-form‡** [erroneous form].

— **cuneiform cartilage,** one of two small nodules in the folds of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

cu'ne-i-form, *n.* **1.** Cuneiform writing. **2.** A cuneiform bone. **cu'ni-form‡.**

Cu-ne'o, 1 kū-nē'o; 2 cų-ne'o, *n.* **1.** A province in Piedmont, Italy; 2,882 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

cu"ne-o-cu'boid, 1 kiū"ni-o-kiū'boid; 2 cū"ne-o-cū'bŏid, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the cuboid bones of the tarsus.

cu"ne-o-scaph'oid, 1 kiū"ni-o-skaf'oid; 2 cū"ne-o-scăf'ŏid, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the cuneiform and scaphoid bones.

cu-nette', 1 kiu-net'; 2 cū-nĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A ditch dug within a larger trench for drainage. **2.** A deep ditch dug along the middle of a dry moat, to increase the difficulty of crossing it.

cu'ne-us, 1 kiū'ni-us; 2 cū'ne-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] **1.** Anything of a wedge-shaped formation, as troops, certain ancient fretwork, or theater seats. **2.** *Anat.* The cuneate lobule. See CUNEATE. **3.** *Entom.* A wedge-shaped piece of the fore wing of certain bugs, between the corium and the membrane; the appendix. [L., wedge.]

cun'ge-boi, 1 kun'ji-boi; 2 cŭn'ġe-bŏi, *n.* [Austral.] A tunicate used for bait and found clinging to rocks.

Cu'nha, 1 kū'nyə; 2 cų'nyä, **Tristam** or **Tristan da.** A Portuguese navigator and discoverer; lived about 1510.

Cu-nhin'ga, 1 kū-nyiŋ'gə; 2 cų-nyiŋ'ġa, *n.* A river in Angola, Africa; length, 130 m. to Kongo river.

cu-nic'u-lar, 1 kiu-nik'yu-lər; 2 cū-nic'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Cuniculous. **2.** Cuniculate.

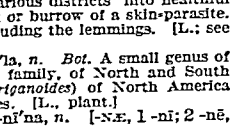
cu-nic'u-late, 1 kiu-nik'yu-lēt; 2 cū-nic'yu-lāt, *a.* Traversed by a longitudinal passage open at one end, as the leafstalk of *Tropæolum*. [< L. *cuniculus*, underground passage, < *cuniculus*, rabbit.]

cu-nic'u-lous, 1 kiu-nik'yu-lus; 2 cū-nic'yu-lŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to rabbits. [< L. *cuniculus*, rabbit.]

cu-nic'u-lus, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Archeol.* A small underground passage or drain, like those abundant (now choked) in the Roman Campagna. The cuniculi were made by people antedating Roman supremacy, for the purpose of converting malarious districts into healthful regions. **2.** *Med.* The track or burrow of a skin-parasite. **3.** [C-] *Zool.* The genus including the lemmings. [L.; see CUNICULATE.]

Cu-ni'la, 1 kiu-nai'lə; 2 cū-nī'la, *n. Bot.* A small genus of shrubby plants of the mint family, of North and South America, the dittany (*C. origanoides*) of North America being the best-known species. [L., plant.]

cu-ni'na, 1 kiu-nai'nə; 2 cū-nī'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] A narcomedusan (genus *Cunina*).



Cunner. 1/8

cun'ner, 1 kun'ər; 2 cŭn'er. [Scot.] **I.** *tr.* To scold; chide; reprimand. **II.** *n.* Reproof; rebuke; censure.

cun'ner†, 1 kun'ər; 2 cŭn'er, *n.* **1.** A small labroid fish (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*), brownish-blue with brassy shades, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. Called also *chogset, bergall, burgall; blue perch,* and *bait-stealer.* **2.** [Local, Eng.] A rock-limpet (*Patella*).

cun'ning, 1 kun'iŋ; 2 cŭn'ing, *a.* **1.** Having or exercising craft or shrewdness; artful; tricky; guileful; as, a *cunning* foe; a *cunning* trick. **2.** [U. S.] Characterized by quaint and playful manners or moods; innocently artful; bright; amusing; as, a *cunning* child or kitten. **3.** [Archaic.] Possessing or marked by skill or ingenuity; ingenious; as, a *cunning* workman or invention. **4†.** Learned; knowing; adept, as in magic. [ME. *cunninge*, prop. ppr. of *cunnen*. < AS. *cunnan*; see CAN¹, *v.*] SYN.: see ACUTE; ARTFUL; ASTUTE. — **cunning man†, cunning woman†,** a male or female fortune-teller. — **cun'ning-ly,** *adv.* In a cunning manner; craftily; artfully; skilfully; piquantly. — **cun'ning-ness,** *n.*

cun'ning, *n.* **1.** A crafty or guileful disposition or endowment of ability, or its exercise; artifice; deceit; as, the low *cunning* of rogues; the *cunning* of a fox.

Our English 'craft' and 'cunning'—the last, indeed, as early as Lord Bacon, who says, 'We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom,' had acquired what is now its only acceptation. TRENCH *Select Glossary* p. 63. [E. P. & CO. 1890.]

2. [Archaic.] Knowledge united to manual skill; dexterity; as, an artificer of great *cunning*. **3†.** Occult knowledge, or learning and knowledge in general. [ME. *cunning*, vb. n. of *cunnen* (see CUNNING, *a.*), but influenced by AS. *cunnung*, trial, < *cunnian*, test.]

SYN.: see ARTIFICE; DECEPTION; INGENUITY. Compare synonyms for ACUMEN.

cun'nin-gaire, 1 kun'in-gār; 2 cŭn'in-ġār, *n.* [Scot.] A rabbit-warren. **cun'in-gar‡.**

Cun'ning-ham, 1 kun'iŋ-ham *or* -əm; 2 cŭn'ing-hăm *or* -am, **Allan** (12/17 1784–10/20 1842). A Scotch poet, miscellaneous writer; *Songs of Scotland.*

Cun"ning-ham'i-a, 1 kun"iŋ-ham'i-ə; 2 cŭn"ing-hăm'i-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of the pine family. *C. sinensis*, the broad-leaved China fir, is cultivated for ornament. [< R. *Cunningham*, explorer.]

Cu-no'be-lin, 1 kiu-nō'bi-lin; 2 cū-nō'be-lin, *n.* A king of the British tribe of Trinobantes: father of Caractacus; lived about 43. **Cym'be-line‡.**

Cu-no"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 kiu-nō"ni-ē'si-i; 2 cū-nō"ni-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of mostly tropical shrubs and trees of the order *Rosales*. There are 20 genera and several hundred species characterized by opposite (rarely whorled) leaves, simple or compound, and clustered flowers with perigynous stamens. **Cu-no'ni-a** (t. g.) — **cu-no"ni-a'ceous,** *a.*

cup, 1 kup; 2 cŭp, *v.* [CUPPED, CUPT⁵; CUP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bleed by the cupping process. **2.** *Mech.* To hollow out like a cup; make concave. **3.** To place in or as if in a cup.

She was still leaning on the gate with one foot on the lower rail and her chin *cupped* in the hollow of her hand.
BRET HARTE *Cressy* ch. 3, p. 51. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

4. [Rare.] To give wine or liquor to, especially to make drunk; as, to *cup* a person with wine.

II. *i.* **1.** To grow into or take cup-like form. **2.** *Golf.* To indent the ground when aiming to hit the ball. **3.** To extract blood by the cupping process. **4.** To fit over the concave surface of a contiguous leaf, as of tobacco. **5†.** To drink.

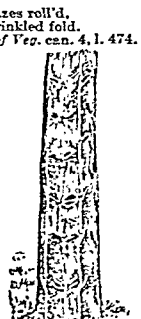
cup, *n.* **1.** A small drinking-vessel; especially, a vessel of chinaware or pottery, used with a saucer in serving common beverages, as coffee or tea; sometimes limited, in a vessel having a foot or base, to the bowl. Cups may be made of earthenware, metal, celluloid, or paper. **2.** The contents of a cup; cupful; as, a *cup* of milk, etc. **3.** The ornamented vessel used in administering the sacramental wine; also, the wine itself. **4.** Figuratively, any unusual affliction or pleasure; lot; portion; as, "the *cup* which the Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?" *John* xviii, 11. **5.** Intoxicating drink, or the habit of drinking; as, slaves of the *cup*. **6.** A prize, usually a vase, or a cup-shaped vessel of gold or silver or other valuable plate, contended for in races; as, the Ascot *cup*.

So we have won the Goodwood *cup*.
HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 1, p. 37. [O. & CO. 1871.]

7. *Med.* A cupping-glass or -vessel; also, a vessel of definite size, generally four ounces, to receive and measure venous blood in bleeding. **8.** A cup-shaped cavity, as in a boiler-plate, to increase its heating area. **9.** *Golf.* A small hole or cup-like depression in a course; also, a hole especially made in the putting green into which the ball is played. **10.** *Bot.* (1) In ascomycetous fungi, an apothecium or discocarp. (2) In gasteromycetous fungi, the basal portion of fructification. **11.** The encircling jacket-like portion of a telescopic gas-tank filled with water and acting as a joint between sections. **12.** Any cup-shaped object; as, the *cup* of an acorn or a flower; an oil-*cup*, etc.

While the rough Bark, in circling mazes roll'd,
Forms the green *cup* with many a wrinkled fold.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Botanic Garden, Econ. of Veg.* can. 4, l. 474.

13. A beverage made with wine, generally iced, and with flavoring herbs, fruits, and vegetables, notably cucumbers; as, claret-*cup*, champagne-*cup*, etc. **14.** [C-] *Astron.* The constellation Crater. See CONSTELLATION. [< AS. *cuppe*, < LL. *cupa*, cup, L. *cupa*, tub.] **cuppet.**



Cup-and-gutter System of Tapping a Rubber Tree.

— **anathema cup,** a silver cup presented by the bishop of Winchester to Pembroke College, Cambridge, bearing the hall-mark of 1481 and the inscription *qui alienaverit anathema*," who sells (this cup) shall be accursed."— **cup and ball,** see BALL. — **cup-and-ball joint,** a ball-and-socket joint. — **cup and can,** boon companions, from the close relation of the cup to the can of wine. — **cup-and-cone,** *n. Metal.* A device at the top of a blast-furnace to permit charging without undue escape of gases. — **cup-and-gutter system,** a method of cutting gutters in a rubber-tree to permit of the rubber flowing into cups at its base. — **cup-and-ring,** *n.* Same as CUP-MARKING. — **cup-anvil,** *n.* A cup-shaped strengthening piece on the inside of a cartridge-head. — **cup'bear"er,** *n.* **1.** One who serves the wine-cup or other liquors to guests at a feast. **2.** Formerly, an attendant, or officer of the household of a prince or noble, whose office it was to fill and hand the cups to his master and to guests.

For I was the king's *cup-bearer*. *Neh.* i, 11.

— **cup-break,** *n.* A fracture having the shape of a cup: sometimes produced when a metal test-piece is broken in a testing-machine while determining the tensile strength. — **cup-cake,** *n.* A kind of plain cake: so named because, as originally made, most of the ingredients were measured by cupfuls. — **cup coral.** **1.** A cyathophyllid. **2.** Same as CORBALLITE. **1.** — **cup-drum,** *n.* A chain-sheave provided with depressions into which the alternate links of a chain sink. — **cup-escutcheon,** *n.* A metal door-plate, sunk in the door, provided with a cup-shaped socket for holding the keyhole, knob, etc. — **cup-flower,** *n.* A slender, annual, twining herb (*Gramatocarpus volubilis*) of the loasad family (*Loasaceæ*) from Chile. — **cup-fungus,** *n.* Same as CUP-MUSHROOM. — **cup-gall,** *n.* A cup-shaped gall found on oak-leaves, containing the larva of a small fly (*Cecidomyia poculum*). — **cup-head,** *n.* The head of a bolt or rivet of rounded shape. — **cup-headed,** *a.* — **cup-land,** *n.* Low land skirting the rivers in British India; the banks of a river. — **cup-leather,** *n.* A cup-shaped leather washer, as on the bucket of a pump. — **cup-lichen,** *n.* A species of *Cladonia*. **cup-moss‡.** — **cup-marking,** *n.* A semispherical or cup-like marking sometimes surrounded by a ring, spiral, or series of concentric rings: found on the stones and burial-places of the stone and bronze ages. — **cup-marker,** *n.* — **cup-mushroom,** *n.* A fungus with its spore-bearing surfaces cup-shaped, especially of the genus *Peziza*. — **cup o' sneeze** [Prov. Eng.], a pinch of snuff. — **cup-plant,** *n.* A stout herb (*Silphium perfoliatum*) of the aster family, from 4 to 8 feet high, of the western and southern United States: named from the cup formed around the stem by the upper pair of perfoliate leaves. — **cup-plate,** *n.* A glass or china plate on which to place a teacup after the tea was poured into a saucer to cool: formerly used. — **cup-sculpture,** *n.* Same as CUP-MARKING. — **cup-shake,** *n.* A division or opening between two concentric layers of timber. — **cup'shot†,** *a.* [Slang.] Overcome by the cup; drunk. — **cup-shrimp,** *n.* [Local, Brit.] A grade of shrimp so small as to be sold by measure (in cups). — **cup-sponge,** *n.* One of various sponges, as the Turkey cup-sponge (*Spongia adriatica*); toilet-sponge. — **cup-stone,** *n. Archeol.* A stone in whose surface cup-shaped cavities have been wrought. — **cup-tossing,** *n.* [Ir.] Divination from tea-leaves turned on to a saucer from a teacup, etc. — **cup-washer,** *n. Mech.* A concave washer used to bind and secure one of softer material, as rubber or leather. — **dorsal cup** (*Echin.*), the crinoid calyx below the origin of the free arms. — **Elijah's cup,** in the Passover service, a cup filled with wine set ready for the Prophet Elijah when he appears on earth to herald the coming of the Messiah. — **forefather's-cup,** *n.* Same as PITCHER-PLANT. — **gemma-cup,** *n. Bot.* A liverwort-capsule. — **Hebe's cup,** a sweetened punch made of brandy, soda, and wine, and flavored with cucumber and lemon. — **in his cups,** intoxicated; also, in the act of drinking. — **jugal cup** (*Ornith.*), the socket which receives the articular facet of the jugal. — **king's cup,** lemon sherbet; lemonade. — **polishing-cup,** *n. Dentistry.* A soft rubber cup-shaped device having a corrugated cavity: used for polishing. — **standing cup,** see HANAP. — **to drain the cup to the dregs,** to experience any emotion, as sorrow or disappointment, or indulge any pursuit, as dissipation, to the utmost extent. — **Vaphio cups,** two golden vases discovered at Vaphio, Greece embossed with rustic scenery, probably the work of Mycenæan artists.

A Dentist's Polishing-cup.

Cu'par, 1 kū'pər; 2 cų'par, *n.* A manufacturing town; capital of Fifeshire, Scotland.

Cu'par-An'gus, 1 kū'pər-aŋ'gus; 2 cų'par-ăŋ'gŭs, *n.* A burgh in Perthshire and Forfarshire, Scotland.

cup'board, 1 kub'ərd; 2 cŭb'ord, *vt.* [Rare.] To hoard in or gather into a cupboard.

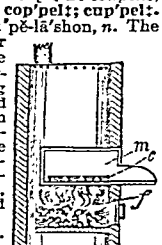
cup'board, *n.* **1.** A closet, usually with shelves, for keeping edibles; a larder. **2.** A closet or cabinet with shelves for dishes and tableware. **3.** The fine ware, as silver, glass, china, etc., kept in a cupboard. **4†.** A single shelf or board used for cups, dishes, and tableware; a buffet or sideboard. **cup'bord†.** — **cupboard love,** selfish love. — **to cry c.** [Colloq.], to manifest one's hunger. — **cup'board-y,** *a.* Like a cupboard.

cup'break", see under CUP, *n.*

cu'pel, 1 kiū'pel; 2 cū'pĕl, *vt.* [CU'PELED or CU'PELLED; CU'PEL-ING or CU'PEL-LING.] To separate from base metals by cupellation. **cu'pel-late‡.** — **cu'pel-er,** *n.* One who refines by cupeling. **cu'pel-ler‡.**

cu'pel, *n.* A shallow, absorbent vessel, usually of bone-dust, used in assaying by cupellation. [< F. *coupelle*, < LL. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa*; see CUP.] **cop'pel†; cup'pel‡.**

cu"pel-la'tion, 1 kiū"pel-ē'shən; 2 cū"pĕl-ā'shon, *n.* The process of separating gold or silver from lead or other impurities by the use of a cupel, or in a cupeling-furnace. In assaying, the alloy containing lead is placed in the cupel and subjected to a high heat in a current of air, when the lead and metallic impurities are oxidized and allowed to sink into the absorbent cupel, leaving the unoxidizable gold and silver. In the cupeling-furnace the hearth is less absorbent, and the litharge that forms is skimmed off, or runs off, from the top.



Furnace used in Cupellation. *c*, row of cupels; *m*, muffle; *f*, fire-chamber.

cup'ces-cutch"eon, *n.* See under CUP, *n.*

Cu-pes'i-dæ, 1 kiu-pes'i-di; 2 cū-pĕs'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of serricorn beetles with transverse front coxæ, head constricted behind, and smooth eyes. **Cu'pes,** *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps < L. *cupes*, dainty.] — **cu-pes'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **cu-pes'oid,** *a.*

cup'flow"er, *n.* See under CUP, *n.*

cup'ful, 1 kup'ful; 2 cŭp'fųl, *n.* [-FULS, *pl.*] The contents of a cup, or the quantity held by a cup; as a measure, a half-pint.

cup'gall", *n.* See under CUP, *n.*

Cu'phe-a, 1 kiū'fi-ə; 2 cū'fe-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of mainly tropical American herbs and shrubs of the loosestrife family, with opposite, sometimes whorled leaves and flowers characterized by an elongated, tubular calyx. **2.** [ç-] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *kyphos*, hump.]

cup'head", *n.* See under CUP, *n.*

Cu'phic, *a.* Same as CUFIC.

cu-pi-a', 1 kū-pi-ū'; 2 cų-pi-ä', *n.* A species of yellow ants eaten by the Marivatano and Margueritare tribes of Brazil. HUMBOLDT. [Tupi.]

Cu'pid, 1 kiū'pid; 2 cū'pid, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The Roman god of love, son of Mercury (Hermes) and Venus (Aphrodite), the Eros of the Greeks: usually represented as a beautiful naked boy, winged, armed with bow and arrows, and sometimes blindfolded. **2.** [c-] A small jam tart; a love-well. **cu'pid-cake"**, *n.* **3.** [c-] A variety of small sweet pea. [< L. *Cupido*, < *cupido*, passion, < *cupio*, desire.] — **cu'pid's-swing"**, *n.* The leather, or fly, on the top of the cheek in a piano-action.

Cupid Bending his Bow. (From the Vatican at Rome.)

cu-pid'i-nous, 1 kiu-pid'ı-nus; 2 cū-pid'ı-nūs, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Imbued with cupidity or desire; covetous. **2.** Amorous; lustful. [< L. *cupido*, passion.]

cu-pid'i-ty, 1 kiu-pid'ı-tı; 2 cū-pid'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** An inordinate wish, desire, or greed for possession, especially for the possession of wealth; avarice; covetousness. **2.** [Rare.] Carnal affection; sexual love. [< F. *cupidité*, < L. *cupiditā(t-)s*, < *cupio*, desire.]

cu'pi-done, 1 kiū'pi-dōn; 2 cū'pi-dōn, *n.* [F.] An ornamental annual (*Catananche cærulea*) of the aster family, from southern Europe, with heads of flowers on long stalks, and blue strap-shaped corollas.

cu'pis-cent, 1 kiū'pı-sent; 2 cū'pi-cĕnt, *a.* Same as CONCUPISCENT. — **cu'pis-cence**, *n.* Same as CONCUPISCENCE.

cup'-land", **cup-leather**, etc. See under CUP, *n.*

cup'man, 1 kup'man; 2 cŭp'man, *n.* [CUP'MEN, *pl.*] [Rare.] A drinking crony; a boon companion.

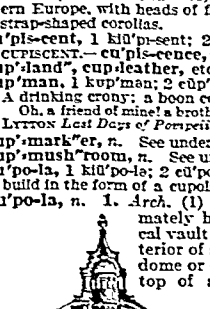
Oh, a friend of mine! a brother *cupman*, a quiet dog. BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 104. [T. T. C.]

cup'-mark"er, *n.* See under CUP, *n.*

cup'-mush"room, *n.* See under CUP, *n.*

cu'po-la, 1 kiū'po-le; 2 cū'po-la, *v.* [-LAED; -LA-ING.] To build in the form of a cupola; provide with a cupola.

cu'po-la, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A hemispherical or approximately hemispherical roof; a spherical vault; dome; also, the concave interior of such a structure. (2) A small dome or cylindrical lantern, as at the top of a dome, or even a square structure, rising above the roof of a building.



Cross-section of the Cupola of St. Peter's, Rome.

The school was in a tall, stately building, with a *cupola* on the top. D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, School Days* p. 172. [S. 1851.]

(3) *Astron.* The rotating cap or dome of an observatory. **2.** *Anat.* The apex of the cochlea of the internal ear. **3.** A shaft-furnace used for melting iron, especially that for foundry use. **4.** A revolving shot-proof turret, within which machine or heavy guns are worked. **5.** *Conch.* A visceral or dorsal hump. **6.** A domed, circular brick-kiln. [It., < LL. *cupula*, dim. of *cupa*; see CUP.] **cu'po-lot"**. — **cupola furnace**, see CUPOLA, 3. — **c.-ship**, a war-vessel having cupola-shaped turrets: a turreted ironclad, as a monitor.

cu'po-laed, *a.* Having a cupola. **cu'po-lat"ed**:.

cu'po-lar, 1 kiū'po-ler; 2 cū-po-lar, *a.* [Rare.] Similar to a cupola.

cup'pa, 1 kup'ə; 2 cŭp'a, *n.* [LL.] *Eccl.* The bowl of a chalice.

cupped, } 1 kupt; 2 cŭpt, *a.* **1.** Cup-shaped;
cupt§, } concave. **2.** *Golf.* Lying in a chance hollow or at rest in the regular hole; as, a *cupped* ball.

cup'per, 1 kup'er; 2 cŭp'er, *n.* **1.** One who cups, as a physician. **2†.** A machine for molding cup-leathers for packing hydraulic presses and pumps. **3†.** A cup-bearer.

cup'ping, 1 kup'ıŋ; 2 cŭp'ing, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The process of drawing blood to any part, with or without bleeding by scarification, by creating a partial vacuum at that point, as by means of a cupping-glass.

Their physicians . . . use a large horn for *cupping*. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 219. [SL. a. CO. 1867.]

2. A concave space in the end of a casting, caused by shrinking. **3.** *Mech.* The operation of shaping like a cup, as with a swage. — **cup'ping-glass"**, *n.* *Med.* A cup, generally of glass, in which heat produces a partial vacuum; used for cupping. — **c.-machine**, *n.* In cartridge-making, a machine for cutting a blank disk from a copper sheet, and drawing it into cup shape, preparatory to its being drawn farther in making a cartridge-shell. — **c.-pump**, *n.* An air-exhausting pump for dry cupping. — **c.-tool**, *n.* A cup-shaped swage used by blacksmiths.

cup'-plate", *n.* See under CUP, *n.* [GEMEL.

cup'pules, 1 kup'ūls; 2 cŭp'ūls, *n. pl.* *Her.* Same as BARS-

cup'py, 1 kup'ı; 2 cŭp'y. **I.** *a.* **1.** Cup-shaped; having hollows like cups. **2.** Marred, as timber, by cup-shakes.

II. *n.* **1.** *Her.* Same as POTENT COUNTER-POTENT. **2.** *Naut.* A defect in a ship's timber, by reason of which part of the heart has separated from the surrounding wood. [Perhaps < F. *coupé*; see COUPEE.] — **cuppy lie** (*Gold*), the position occupied by a ball when in a shallow depression in the course.

cu'pram, 1 kiū'pram; 2 cū'pram, *n.* A fungicide formed of ammoniacal copper carbonate.

cup'ram-mo'ni-a, 1 kup'ra-mō'nı-ə; 2 cŭp'rā-mō'ni-a, *n.* A solution of copper hydroxid in ammonia, used in botanical microchemistry. It is a solvent of cellulose. [< LL. *cuprum*, COPPER, + AMMONIA.]

cu'prate, 1 kiū'prat; 2 cū'prāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of cupric acid.

cu'pre-in, } 1 kiū'prı-in, -in or -ın; 2 cū'pre-in, -ın or
cu'pre-ine, } -ın, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$) contained in cuprea-bark. Compare CUPREA-BARK, under BARK.

cu'pre-ous, 1 kiū'prı-us; 2 cū'pre-ûs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like copper; coppery. [< LL. *cupreus*, < *cuprum*; see COPPER.]

cu"pres-sin'e-ous, 1 kiū'pre-sin'ı-us; 2 cū'prē-sin'e-ûs, *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the cypress family. See CUPRESSUS. [< Gr. *kyparissos*, cypress-tree.]

Cu-pres"si-nox'y-lon, 1 kiu-pres'ı-neks'ı-lon; 2 cū-prēs'i-nŏks'y-lŏn, *n.* A genus of coniferous fossil plants classified by the internal structure. [< L. *cupressinus*, of cypress, + Gr. *xylon*, wood.]

cu-pres'site, 1 kiu-pres'ait; 2 cū-prēs'ĭt, *n.* A fossil plant supposedly akin to the cypress.

Cu-pres"so-crin'i-dæ, 1 kiu-pres'o-krin'ı-dı; 2 cū-prēs'o-crin'ı-dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A Devonian family of inadunate crinoids, especially those having a large calyx, dicyclic base, and radials with large muscle-plates. **Cu"pres-soc'ri-nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cupressus* (see CYPRESS[1]) + Gr. *krinon*, lily.] — **cu"pres-soc'ri-nid**, *n.* — **cu"pres-soc'ri-noid**, *a.* — **cu"pres-soc'ri-nite**, *n.* A fossil crinoid of the genus *Cupressocrinus*.

Cu-pres'sus, 1 kiu-pres'us; 2 cū-prēs'ûs, *n.* *Bot.* A considerable genus of evergreen trees of the pine family, with mostly scale-like appressed leaves and a cone of peltate woody scales. *C. sempervirens* is the common cypress. [L.; see CYPRESS[1].]

cu'pric, 1 kiū'prik; 2 cū'pric, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to copper, especially copper in its highest valence; as, *cupric* oxid (CuO). [< LL. *cuprum*; see COPPER.]

cu-prif'er-ous, 1 kiu-prif'er-us; 2 cū-prif'er-ûs, *a.* Yielding or containing copper. [< LL. *cuprum* (see COPPER) + L. *fero*, bear.]

Cup'ri-ja, 1 chup'rı-ya; 2 chup'rı-yā, *n.* A town in central Servia.

cu'pri-on, 1 kiū'prai-en; 2 cū'pri-on, *n.* The distinctive blue ion of copper salts. [< CUPRIC + ION.]

cu'prite, 1 kiū'prait; 2 cū'prit, *n.* *Mineral.* A red, translucent cuprous oxid (Cu_2O) found in isometric crystals, and also massive, granular, or earthy. [< LL. *cuprum*.]

cu'pro-, 1 kiū'pro-; 2 cū'pro-. From LL. *cuprum*, copper; a combining form. — **cu"pro-ap'a-tite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of apatite from Chile containing copper. — **cu"pro-bis'mut-ite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic dark bluish-black copper-bismuth sulfid ($Cu_4Bi_4S_{13}$), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. — **cu"pro-cy'a-nid**, *n.* *Chem.* A complex salt which produces upon dissociation the anion Cu(CN)₂. — **cu"pro-des-cloi'zite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of descloizite containing copper. — **cu'proid**, *n.* *Crystal.* A solid with 12 equal triangular faces: related to a tetrahedron. — **cu"pro-i"o-do-ar'gy-rite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A silver-copper iodid, (Ag,Cu)I, that occurs as an incrustation in limestone and is a decomposition product of stromeyerite. — **cu"pro-mag'ne-site**, *n.* *Mineral.* A bluish-green hydrous copper-magnesium sulfate, $(Cu,Mg)SO_4+7H_2O$, found on Vesuvius. — **cu"pro-man'ga-nese**, *n.* An alloy of copper and manganese used in making brass and bronze. — **cu"pro-plum'bite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A grayish to blue sulfid of copper and lead resembling galena.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cup'rose, 1 kup'rōz; 2 cŭp'rōs, *n.* Same as COPPER-ROSE.

cu"pro-sil'i-con, *n.* An alloy of silicon and copper, used in making solid copper castings and silicon bronze. — **cu"pro-tung'stite**, *n.* *Mineral.* A pistachio-green copper tungstate, (Ca,Cu)WO_4, found in crystalline grains and in crusts. **cup"ro-scheel'ite**†.

cu'prous, 1 kiū'prus; 2 cū'prŭs, *a.* *Chem.* Of or derived from copper, especially copper in its lowest valence; as, *cuprous* oxid (Cu_2O). [< LL. *cuprum*; see COPPER.]

cu'prum, 1 kiū'prum; 2 cū'prŭm, *n.* [LL.] *Chem.* Copper.

cup'seed", 1 kup'sid"; 2 cŭp'sēd", *n.* A woody vine (*Calycocarpum lyoni*) of the moonseed family, of the southern United States, with black drupes, each containing a cup-like putamen.

cup'-shake", **cup'shot"**, etc. See under CUP, *n.*

cu'pu-lar, 1 kiū'piu-ler; 2 cū'pū-lar, *a.* Cup-shaped. **cu'pu-late**:.

cu'pule, 1 kiū'piūl; 2 cū'pūl, *n.* **1.** A concave or cup-shaped depression, as in a level surface. **2.** *Bot.* A cup-shaped part, as the involucre of the fruit of the oak, chestnut, beech, etc.; the receptacle of certain fungi, mosses, and liverworts. **3.** *Zool.* An acetabulum or sucker. [Dim. < LL. *cupa*, CUP.]

Cu"pu-lif'er-æ, 1 kiū'piu-lif'er-ı; 2 cū'pū-lif'er-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former group of trees and shrubs now divided among the *Fagaceæ* and *Betulaceæ*, including the oak, beech, chestnut, birch, and other amentiferous trees. The fruit is a 1-celled and 1-seeded nut. [< CUPULE + L. *fero*, bear.] — **cu"pu-lif'er-ous**, *a.*

cu'pu-li-form, 1 kiū'piu-lı-fôrm; 2 cū'pū-li-fôrm, *a.* Formed like a cupule; cupular. [< CUPULE + -FORM.]

cup'wash"er, *n.* See under CUP, *n.*

cur, 1 kūr; 2 cûr, *n.* **1.** A mongrel, worthless, or ugly dog, especially if small: used in contempt.

Marry, she says, your dog was a *cur*.
SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act iv, sc. 4.

2. A sheep-dog. **3.** A cross between a sheep-dog and a terrier; a cattle-dog. **4.** Figuratively, a mean or malicious person; an ill-disposed or ill-conditioned fellow.

She stood up and sneered at the Senior Subaltern for a *cur*.
KIPLING *Plain Tales, His Wedded Wife* p. 145. [L. CO.]

5. [Prov. Eng.] The bullhead (*Cottus gobio*). **6†.** A fish, the red gurnard. [ME. *curre*, < Sw. dial. *kurre*, dog (imitative), < Ice. *kurra*, murmur, grumble.] **curret**. — **cur'-dog"**, *n.*

cur., *abbr.* Currency; current.

Cu'ra, *n.* Same as CIUDAD DE CURA.

cur'a-bil'i-ty, 1 kiūr'a-bil'ı-tı; 2 cûr'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or character of being curable; as, the *curability* of consumption. **cur'a-bl(e-ness**;**r**.

The prevalence and extent of intended fraud in party councils, . . . its extent, causes, and *curability*, will be the subject of our next letter. TOURGÉE *Letters to a King* ch. 12, p. 157. [R. A. M.]

cur'a-bl(e", 1 kiūr'a-bl; 2 cûr'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Susceptible of being cured; capable of being remedied or corrected.

Whether it be a malady, and whether it be *curable*, and if so, by what means. WEBSTER *Works, Second Speech on Foot's Resolution* in vol. iii, p. 279. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

2†. Having curative virtue. [< LL. *curabilis*, < L. *curo*; see CURE, *v.*] — **cur'a-bly**, *adv.*

cu"ra-çao", 1 kū'ra-sō'; 2 cu'ra-çū', *n.* A liqueur or cordial made by distilling spirits with macerated orange-peel, and sweetening and flavoring. [< *Curaçao*, an island.] **cu"ra-ço'a**:.

Cu"ra-ça'o, 1 kū'ra-sō or -ra-çō'; 2 cu'rā-çā'o or -rā-çō', *n.* An island in the Dutch West Indies, off the northern coast of Venezuela; 210 sq. m.; capital, Willemstad. **Cu"ra-co'a**:.

cu'ra-cy, 1 kiū'ra-sı; 2 cū'ra-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1-sız; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] **1.** The position, duties, or term of office of a curate. **2†.** Guardianship.

Cur'an, 1 kūr'an; 2 cûr'an, *n.* The Danish prince who, in William Warner's *Albion's England*, disguised himself as a servant in order to woo and win the princess Argentile of Northumberland.

Cu"ra-ray', 1 kū"ra-raı'; 2 cu'rā-rȳ', *n.* A river in Ecuador; length, 385 m. from Andes mountains east to Napo river.

cu-ra're, 1 kū-rā'rē; 2 cu-rā'rę, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** An extract of *Strychnos toxifera* or other species of *Strychnos*, used as an arrow-poison by certain South-American Indian tribes. It is a virulent poison only when administered through the skin. It paralyzes the motor nerves and kills by suffocation. See illus. under WOORALI. **2.** The plant from which this extract is obtained. **cu-ra'ra**;; **cu-ra'ri**;. — **cu-ra'rin**, **cu-ra'rine**, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter extremely poisonous crystalline alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) contained in curare. **cu-ra'sin**;. — **cu-ra'rize**, *v.t.* To poison by the use of curare; administer curare to, as for the purpose of paralyzing the motor nerves in vivisection. — **cu-ra"ri-za'tion**, *n.*

cu-ras'sow, 1 kiu-ras'o *or* kiū'ra-sō; 2 cū-rās'o *or* cū'ra-sō, *n.* A large turkey-like South-American cracine bird with naked cere and tarsi. The crested curassow (*Crax alector*), prevailing black with a white crest, and the galeated curassow (*Pauxi galeata*), with an egg-like blue protuberance at the base of the bill, are common species. *Crax globicera*, which ranges into Mexico, is the only species not confined to South America. *Oreophasis derbianus* is the mountain-curassow. [< *Curaçao*, an island.] **ca-ras'sow**;.

Galeate Curassow. 1/22

cu'rate, 1 kiū'rıt; 2 cū'rat, *n.* **1.** [Eng. & Ir.] A rector's or a vicar's assistant.

Properly a presbyter who has the cure of souls within a parish. So, on the Continent of Europe, it is applied in this sense to parish priests, as the Fr. *curé*. . . . The term *curate* in the present day is almost exclusively used to signify a clergyman who is assistant to a rector or vicar, by whom he is employed and paid. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vii, p. 636.

2. [Archaic.] One who has the cure or care of souls; a pastor; minister; priest. **3†.** A protector; guardian. **4.** [Ir.] (1) A grocer's assistant. (2) A common poker, used to save wearing out a finer one. **5.** A tea-table. [< LL. *curatus*, < L. *cura*, care.] **cu'rat**;.

SYN.: see CLERGYMAN. — **Curate of Meudon**, pseudonym of Rabelais, who held that office. — **perpetual c.**, before 1868, a curate having charge of a parish without rector or vicar, but controlled by a layman. — **stipendary c.**, in the Church of England, a curate under the control of the rector or vicar of a parish, by whom he is employed. — **cu'rat-age**, *n.* **1.** Improperly, the residence of a curate. **2†.** Curatorship. — **cu'rate-ship**, *n.* A curacy. — **cu'rat-ess**, *n.* [Rare.] The wife of a curate.

cu"ra-telle', 1 kiū"ra-tel'; 2 cū"ra-tĕl', *n.* [F.] *F. Law.* Guardianship. [2. Curatorship.

cu-ra'tion†, *n.* **1.** The act or process of curing; healing.

cur'a-tive, } 1 kiūr'a-tiv; 2 cūr'a-tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing
cur'a-tıv§, } power or tendency to cure; as, *curative* remedies. **2.** Relating to the cure of diseases. **II.** *n.* A remedy. — **cur'a-tiv(e-ly**§, *adv.* — **cur'a-tiv(e-ness**§, *n.*

cu-ra'tor, 1 kiu-rā'ter *or* -ter; 2 cū-rā'tor, *n.* **1.** A person having charge or oversight, as of a library or museum; a superintendent; custodian. **2.** *Civ. Law.* A guardian appointed to take charge of the property of a person not legally qualified to act for himself. **3.** In parts of Europe, a member of a board of managers of a university. **4†.** Same as CURATE, 2. [L., < *curatus*, pp. of *curo*; see CURE, *v.*] — **curator ad hoc**, a guardian of another appointed for a special purpose or a single occasion. — **cu"ra-to'ri-al**, *a.* — **cu-ra'tor-ship**, **cu-ra'to-ry**, *n.* A curator's office or position. — **cur'a-to-ry**, *a.*

cu"ra-to'ri-um, 1 kiū"ra-tō'rı-um; 2 cū"ra-tō'ri-ûm, *n.* [Rare.] A body of trustees or governors of an institution.

cu-ra'trix, 1 kiu-rā'triks; 2 cū-rā'triks, *n.* **1.** A woman who cures. **2.** A female curator.

curb, 1 kūrb; 2 cûrb, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To restrain; hold in subjection; control; as, to *curb* the passions. **2.** To check or control with reins and curb; as, to *curb* a horse. **3.** To brace, strengthen, or protect by a curb; as, to *curb* a well. See CURB[1], *n.*, **3.** **4.** *Teleg.* To shorten and sharpen (signals) to augment the speed of transmission. **5†.** To curve; bend.

II†. *i.* To bend the body; cringe; crouch. [< OF. *curber*, < L. *curvo*, bend, < *curvus*, crooked.] **courbt**; **curbet**†. SYN.: see CHECK; REPRESS. — **curb'a-bl(e"**, *a.* Capable of being curbed.

curb[1], *n.* **1.** A chain or strap fastened to the branches of a bridle-bit so that it can be tightly drawn against the horse's lower jaw; a curb-chain; by extension, a curb-bit. **2.** A curbstone, or a line of curbstones. **3.** (1) A retaining-wall for an earth-bank. (2) A framework at the top of a well or shaft. (3) A casing for concrete while hardening, or the casing, as of wood or brick, put inside a shaft or well to retain the earth-walls. (4) A curb-plate. (5) The outermost casing confining the water for a turbine-wheel, breast-wheel, etc. (6) An inwardly inclined margin to a utensil, as a soap-kettle, to keep it from boiling over. (7) An elevated section around a hop-kiln for use in drying. (8) In a gunpowder-mill, an iron margin to the incorporating bed. (9) A lead flashing for a curb-plate, as in a mansard roof. (10) A wooden nosing on a brick step. (11) A framework of iron in which to force loam molds. (12) The enclosing sides of a chamber in which sulfuric acid is made. **4.** [N. Y. City.] The street as a market for the sale of securities out of hours or not listed on the regular stock exchanges. **curb market**†. **5.** A fire-guard for a hearth. **6.** A pattern or mold for preparing curved work; figuratively, anything that restrains or controls; a check. **7.** A curve.

— **curb'-bit"**, *n.* A bit giving the driver a strong leverage for compressing a horse's mouth by a curb-chain. — **c.-chain**, *n.* **1.** A chain attached to moving mechanism as a check. **2.** A short chain used on a curb-bit. — **c.-key**, *n.* *Telec.* A key used for submarine cables, to overcome confusion arising from induction. Compare CURRESPONDER. — **c.-pin**, *n.* A pin which assists in the regulation of a watch-balance. — **c.-plate**, *n.* *Arch.* **1.** The wall-plate of a dome, arch, or elliptical roof or curb-roof. **2.** A well-curb. **3.** The plate of a skylight. — **c.-roof**, *n.* A roof having two slopes, the upper being more nearly horizontal than the lower, as in a gambrel or mansard roof. — **c.-sender**, *n.* In submarine telegraphy, a transmitting instrument which, after each contact, removes the residual charge in the cable by putting the line to the other pole of the battery, and applying at the sending end an electromotive

force equal to that which has produced the signal.— **c.-sending,** *n.*— **on the c.** [Slang, U. S.] (*Com.*), out in the street: said of dealings of curbstone brokers or any transaction effected outside the exchanges or after hours.

curb², **I.** *n.* A hard swelling on a horse's hind leg, especially back of the hock and below its point. **II**†. *a.* Curved. [< F. *courbe*, < L. *curvus*, crooked.] **curb'ert.**— **curb'y,** *a.*

cur-baw'dy, 1 kər-bô'dĭ; 2 cur-ba'dy, *n.* [Scot.] Courtship.

curbd, *pp.* Curbed. S. S.

curb'ing, 1 kûrb'ĭŋ; 2 cûrb'ing, *n.* Curbstones collectively, or material for curbstones; as, a hundred feet of *curbing.*

curb'less, 1 kûrb'lĕs, 2 cûrb'lĕs, *a.* Without curb; unrestrained.

curb'stone", 1 kûrb'stōn"; 2 cûrb'stōn", *n.* **1.** A stone or a row of stones, standing on edge, set on the outer edge of a sidewalk as a finish. **2.** A stone used to hold in position and brace earth, brickwork, or masonry.

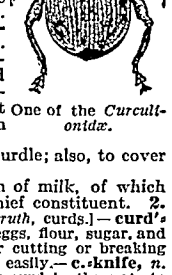
curch, 1 kûrch; 2 cûrch, *n.* [Archaic.] A woman's headkerchief or cap. **courche‡.**

cur'chle, 1 kûr'chĭ; 2 cûr'chĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A curtsy; courtesy.

Cur'ci, 1 kûr'chĭ; 2 cur'chĭ, **Carlo Maria** (⁹/₁₁809–⁶/₁₁891). An Italian Jesuit priest and theologian; *Modern Dissension Between Church and State.* [dance: a child's game.

cur-cud'dle, 1 kər-kud'ĭ; 2 cur-cŭd'l, *n* [Scot.] A droll

cur-cu'll-o, 1 kər-kiū'lĭ-ō; 2 cur-cū'lĭ-ō, *n. Entom.* **1.** A weevil, curculionid, or snout-beetle, injurious to fruit, etc.; specif., the **apple-curculio** (*Anthonomus quadrigibbus*); the **plum-c.** (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*); the **quince-c.** (*Conotrachelus crataegi*); the **cabbage-c.** (*Ceutorhynchus rapæ*). **2.** [C-] A genus typical of *Curculionidæ.* [L., weevil.] — **Cur-cu'll-on'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of weevils, including those with dilated tarsi brush-like below, and without an accessory mandibular piece. — **cur-cu'll-on'id,** *a.* & *n.*— **cur-cu'll-on'oid,** *a.*



One of the *Curculionidæ.*

Cur'cu-ma, 1 kûr'kiu-mə; 2 cûr'cū-ma, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of plants of the ginger family with perennial rootstocks and annual stems. The old roots of *C. longa* form the turmeric of the shops, and those of *C. angustifolia* the East-Indian arrowroot. **2.** [c-] (1) A plant of this genus; also, the starch from this plant. (2) Turmeric. [< Ar. *kurkum,* saffron.]— **cur'cu-ma-pa"per,** *n.* See TURMERIC-PAPER.

cur'cu-min, 1 kûr'kiu-mĭn; 2 cûr'cū-mĭn, *n.* **1.** The yellow compound ($C_{14}H_{14}O_4$) contained in the turmeric or curcuma-root, of which it is the coloring principle. **2.** An artificial acid dye. **cur'cu-mine‡.**

curd, 1 kûrd; 2 cûrd, *vt.* & *vi.* To curdle; also, to cover with or as with curd.

curd, *n.* **1.** The coagulated portion of milk, of which cheese is made, casein being its chief constituent. **2.** Any coagulated substance. [< Ir. *cruth,* curds.]— **curd's cake",** *n.* A cake made of curds, eggs, flour, sugar, and spice.— **c.-cutter,** *n.* A machine for cutting or breaking up curd to free it from whey more easily.— **c.-knife,** *n.* A gang of blades for dividing cheese-curd in the vat, to facilitate whey-drainage.— **c.-mill,** *n.* A machine having a series of rapidly rotating blades for dividing cheese-curd. — **curd'i-ness,** *n.*— **curd'less,** *a.* Being without curd. — **curd'ly,** *a.* Containing, full of, or like curd.— **curd'y,** *a.*

cur'dle, 1 kûr'dĭ; 2 cûr'dl, *v.* [CUR'DLED; CUR'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To change into curd; cause to thicken; as, rennet and acids *curdle* milk. **II.** *i.* To turn to curd; grow thick; coagulate. [Freq. of CURD.]

cure, 1 kiūr; 2 cūr, *v.* [CURED; CUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To restore to a healthy or sound condition; cause to recover; heal or make well; hence, to put right; restore to a right mind or to wise courses; as, to *cure* a patient of rheumatism; to *cure* a sore hand; to *cure* a lad of heedlessness.

Our universities *cure* men of doing things by halves, be the things mental or muscular. READE *Foul Play* ch. 3, p. 14. [H.]

2. To get rid of by treatment; eradicate from the physical system or from the morals; heal; remedy; as, to *cure* a disease; to *cure* a bad habit. **3.** To put through a preserving process, as by salting, smoking, etc., or by drying; as, to *cure* hams; the grass must be thoroughly *cured.* **4.** To vulcanize, as india-rubber. **5**†. To clear, as land. **6**†. To take spiritual charge of. **7**†. To attend medically or surgically. **8**†. To care for.

II. *i.* **1.** To bring about recovery, as from a disease; restore health; as, no remedy will always *cure.* **2.** To be preserved, as by drying. **3**†. To become restored or healed; recover. **4**†. To care; heed. [< F. *curer,* < L. *curo,* care for, < *cura,* care.]— **cure'-all",** *n.* **1.** That which cures all diseases or evil conditions; a panacea. **2.** Any of numerous plants having reputed healing powers, as the purple avens.— **cur'ing-house",** *n.* A house in which the curing process is carried on; in the West Indies, a sugar-drying house.— **cur'er,** *n.* **1.** One who cures, or prepares for preservation. **2.** A physician.

cure, *n.* **1.** A restoration to a sound or healthy condition, as from illness or injury; the complete removal of disease, unsoundness, or fault; as, the medicine effected a *cure;* the *cure* of a bad habit.

The first step towards a *cure* is a knowledge of the disorder. E. HOPPER *Lord Shaftesbury* ch. 8, p. 164. [CAS. CO. 1887.]

2. A special method, process, or course of remedial or medicinal treatment; as, the grape-*cure;* he is taking a four weeks' *cure* at Carlsbad. **3.** That which restores health or soundness, or rids of evil; a remedy; as, a *cure* for asthma; a *cure* for lying. **4.** In the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, spiritual care or supervision; the office of a parish priest, or the district and people under his charge; a curacy; as, a minister serving in a country *cure.* See CURE OF SOULS, below. **5.** A mode or manner of curing, as hams. **6.** (1) [Rare.] A cured patient. (2)† A patient. **7**†. Care or attention. [F., < L. *cura,* care.] SYN.: see ANTIDOTE.

— **cure of souls** (*R. C.* & *Anglican Chs.*), the care for the spiritual needs of the faithful, which devolves upon the clergy.— **economic c.,** sufficient improvement in health to permit resumption of work or calling.— **terrain c.,** medical treatment combining dietetic regulations with graduated exercises, especially mountain-climbing.— **cure'less,** *a.* Incurable.

cu-ré', 1 kü-ré'; 2 cü-ré', *n.* [F.] A French parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

Cu"re-pi'pe, 1 kü"ré-pi'pē; 2 cu"re-pi'pe, *n.* A town and health resort of central Mauritius.

Cu-re'tes, 1 kiu-rĭ'tiz; 2 cü-ré'tēs, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* The Cretan earth-spirits who helped Rhea to conceal the infant Zeus from Cronus; hence, the Cretan priests in the temples of Rhea. [L., < Gr. *kourêtes.*]

Cure'ton, 1 kiūr'tən; 2 cūr'ton, **William** (1808–⁶/₁₁1864). An English Orientalist.— **Cure-to'ni-an,** *a.* Of or relating to William Cureton or his work; as, the *Curetonian* translations of Syriac writings.

cu-rette', 1 kiu-ret'; 2 cü-ret', *n.* [F.] *Surg.* A small instrument, usually resembling a spoon or scoop, used for removing morbid matter by scraping from a cavity, as the ear or throat.— **cu-ret'tage,** *n.* The use or application of the curette.— **cu-rette',** *tt.* To apply the curette to.

cur'few, 1 kûr'fiū; 2 cûr'fü, *n.* **1.** *Medieval Hist.* A police regulation that fires and lights were to be put out at 8 or 9 o'clock at the tolling of a bell: supposed to have been introduced into England by William the Conqueror: abolished by Henry I.; also, the bell itself, its sound, or the hour of ringing. The practise of ringing a bell at this hour still prevails locally in parts of the United States and France.

The *curfew* tolls the knell of parting day. GRAY *Elegy* st. 1.

2†. A fire-cover; blower. **3**†. The ringing of a morning bell. [< OF. *courfeu,* contr. of *couvrefeu,* < *corrir,* F. *couvrir* (see COVER¹, *v.*) + *feu,* fire, < L. *focus,* hearth.] **cur'feut**; **cur'flet.— cur'few-bell",** *n.* The bell that rings the curfew.

The practice of ringing the *curfew-bell* . . . appears to have prevailed throughout Europe long before the era of the Norman Conquest, its object being the prevention of fires, which, owing to houses being chiefly composed of wood, were then both frequent and destructive. *Chambers' Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 621. [L. '01.]

cur'fish", 1 kûr'fĭsh"; 2 cûr'fĭsh", *n.* [Local, Eng.] A scylliorhinoid dogfish.

cur-fuf'fle, 1 kər-fuf'l; 2 cur-fŭf'l. **I.** [Scot.] *tt.* To rumple; disarrange, as the hair; disturb; agitate. **II.** *n.* Rumpled, disordered, or agitated state. **car-fuf'fle‡.**

cu'ri-a, 1 kiū'rĭ-ə; 2 cū'ri-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ĭ; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Law.* A court of justice: chiefly used in phrases; as, *rectus in curia.* **2.** The collective body of officials of the papal government. **curia Romana‡. 3.** The court or family residence of a medieval monarch or feudal lord. **4.** *Rom. Antiq.* (1) One of thirty local divisions made by Romulus. (2) The place where one of these divisions met. (3) The Roman senate-house. (4) The senate of one of the subordinate Italian cities. — **curia regis. 1.** The *Great Council* (**Curia Regis Magna**) of the Realm, established by William the Conqueror and which combined the features of the Saxon witan and the Norman feudal court. Its consent was necessary for the levying of extraordinary taxes and the enactment of new legislation. **2.** The *Privy Council* and *Exchequer,* organized under Henry I. **3.** The *Court of King's Bench* (**Capitalis Curia Regis**), founded in 1178. These outgrowths of the original feudal assembly, which in itself combined every function of government, were further increased by Magna Carta, which, by article 17, provided for a *Court of Common Pleas* to be held "in some fixed place." On the accession of the Tudors the *Curia Regis* developed into the *Star Chamber.* The modern Privy Council and the Cabinet are the direct offspring of the *Curia Regis.* See AULA REGIS. — **cu'ri-al. I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the papal curia or see, or an ancient Roman curia. **2**†. Relating to a court. **II.** *n.* A member of the Roman curia, ancient or modern. — **cu'ri-al-ism,** *n.* The political principles and policy of the papal see, especially in their exclusive tendencies; ultramontanism.— **cu'ri-al-ist,** *n.* An ultramontanist of the Roman Church.— **cu"ri-al-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a court or curialism.— **cu"ri-al'i-tyt,** *n.* The prerogatives, privileges, or retinue of a court.— **cu'ri-ate,** *a.* Pertaining to an ancient Roman curia or curiæ.

cu"ri-a'ra, 1 kū"rĭ-ū'rə; 2 cu"rĭ-ä'rä, *n.* [Venezuela.] A dugout canoe. [Nat. name.]

A network of narrow channels . . . allowed us to explore the far interior in our shallow *curiara* or dug-out. BEEBE *Our Search for a Wilderness* p. 12. [H. & W. '10.]

Cu"ri-a'ti-i. 1 kiū"rĭ-ē'shĭ-ai; 2 cū"ri-ä'shĭ-ī, *n. Rom. Hist.* Three brothers of Alba Longa, about 669 B. C.; subject of Corneille's *Horace.* See THREE HORATII.

cu'ri-bo"co, 1 kū"rĭ-bō"ko; 2 cu"ri-bō'co, *n.* [Braz.] One of mixed negro and Indian stock.

Cu"ri-có', 1 kū"rĭ-kō'; 2 cu"rĭ-có', *n.* **1.** A province in central Chile; 3,045 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

cu"rie', 1 kü"rĭ'; 2 cü"ré'. *n. Chem.* The standard unit for measuring the amount or mass of emanation from a radioactive substance in equilibrium with one gram of the element radium. *The Sun* New York, Oct. 23, '10, § 3, p. 16, col. 3.

Cu"rie', *n.* **1. Marie** (*née* Skiodowska) (⁷/₁₁1867–), a Polish-French scientist; widow of Pierre; shared with him and A. H. Becquerel the Nobel prize for physics in 1903, for research in radioactivity; in 1911 she received the Nobel prize for the discovery of radium. **2. Pierre** (⁵/₁₁1859–⁴/₁₁1906), a French scientist; joint discoverer (with his wife) of radium.— **Curie point.** A high temperature at which certain metals, as iron and nickel, lose ferro-magnetic quality.

cu'ri-fix"es, 1 kiū'rĭ-fiks"ez; 2 cū'ri-fiks"ęs, *n. pl.* [Ir.] Curious or rare fixtures, or ornaments.

cu'ri-o, 1 kiū'rĭ-ō; 2 cu'ri-ō, *n.* A curiosity; a rare or curious article of virtu; piece of bric-à-brac. [Abbr. of CURIOSITY.]

cu"ri-o-log'ic, 1 kiū"rĭ-ə-loj'ĭk; 2 cū"ri-o-lŏġ'ic, *a.* See CRIOLOGIC. **cu"ri-o-log'i-cal‡.— -i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

cu"ri-os'i-ty, 1 kiū"rĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ; 2 cū"ri-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** Eager concern to get knowledge of, or a wish to engage the mind with, anything novel, odd, strange, or mysterious: often in a bad sense, a prying disposition.

Curiosity leads us to the threshold of religion by compelling us to assume a cause and an end. *Westminster Rev.* Aug., 1891, p. 202.

2. Any object adapted to excite interest or inquiry because of some peculiar characteristic, as oddity, rarity, etc.; a novelty. **3.** [Archaic.] The quality of being curious, delicate, or fine; nicety; careful performance or scrutiny. **4.** [Archaic.] A fanciful idea or strained method of procedure; an extravagance. **5.** [< F. *curiosité,* < L. *curiositâ(t-)s,* < *curiosus;* see CURIOUS.] **cu"ri-os'i-tee‡; cu"ri-os'i-tie‡.— cu"ri-os'i-ty-shop",** *n.* A bazaar, store, or place where curiosities are collected for sale.

cu"ri-o'so, 1 kiū"rĭ-ō'so *or* (*It.*) kū"rĭ-ō'so; 2 cū"ri-ō'so *or* (*It.*) cu"rĭ-ō'so, *n.* [-SI, 1 -sĭ; 2 -sī, *pl.*] [It.] A connoisseur or collector of curios; one interested in art; a virtuoso.

cu'ri-ous, 1 kiū'rĭ-us; 2 cū'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Eager for information or knowledge; desirous to see or know; inclined to scrutiny, or research; sometimes, in a bad sense, inquisitive; prying into the affairs of others. **2.** Adapted to attract attention, awaken curiosity, or excite interest; strange; novel; mysterious.

Curious first . . . denoted a state of mind, interest or diligence in inquiry or prosecution; then it was predicated of things which exhibit evident tokens of care (cura), dextrous application, ingenuity; and, as such things are out of the common, and are apt to arrest attention, it naturally acquired the sense of 'novel,' 'unusual,' or, more generally, 'novel and noticeable.' FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 25. [S. 1872.]

3. Involving or executed with ingenuity or artistic skill; elaborate; elegant. **4**†. Hard to satisfy; fastidious; particular; delicate. [OF., < L. *curiosus,* < *cura,* care.] SYN.: see INQUISITIVE; QUEER; RARE.— **cu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **cu'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

cur'ist, 1 kûr'ist; 2 cûr'ist, *n.* A curer; specif., one claiming special ability to cure disease; as, a faith-*curist;* mind-*curist.*

Cu"ri-ti'ba, 1 kū"rĭ-tĭ'bə; 2 cu"rĭ-tĭ'bä, *n.* A manufacturing town, capital of Paraná state, Brazil.

curl, 1 kûrl; 2 cûrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To coil, twist, or turn spirally into ringlets. **2.** To adorn with curls; curl the hair of. **3.** To form into curves, spirals, or ripples; roll. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become curved, coiled, or twisted, as wire; coil or kink, as the hair; take curved or spiral shapes, as smoke or eddying water.

The leaves on every vine-branch *curl*
As if a frost had stung them.
BAYARD TAYLOR *In My Vineyard* st. 8.

2. [U. S.] To make curlicues in skating. **3.** [So. U. S.] To indulge in rhetorical flourishes. **4.** To play at the Scotch game of curling. **5**†. To twist about; wriggle.— **curl'-cloud",** *n.* Cirrus.

curl, *n.* **1.** Anything coiled, twisted, or spiral; especially, a ringlet of hair. **2.** A flexure; sinuosity; wreath. **3.** A circling or wavy streak or mark; as, *curls* in glass or in wood. **4.** (1) A disease of peach-trees due to the ascomycetous fungus *Taphrina deformans.* The newly formed leaves become pale, swollen, and distorted and fall from the tree. Young stems are also attacked. (2) A similar disease of the leaves of potatoes and of other plants, as raspberries. **5.** *Math.* A vector function of the displacements in a fluid, or of something analogous, representing the degree of vortex motion about a point. [ME. *crul,* < MD. *krul* (MHG. *krol*), curl.]

curld, *pp.* Curled. S. S.

curl'ed-ness, 1 kûrl'ed-nes; 2 cûrl'ĕd-nĕs, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being curled; curliness.

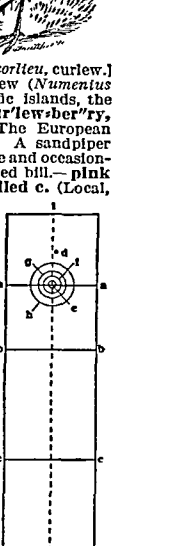
curl'er, 1 kûrl'ər; 2 cûrl'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that curls; as, a hair-*curler.* **2.** [U. S.] One who cuts curlicues in skating. **3.** [Scot.] One who plays at curling. See CURLING.

cur'lew, 1 kûr'liū; 2 cûr'lū, *n.* **1.** A scolopacoid shore-bird (genus *Numenius*) having an exceedingly elongated, slender, curved bill with the upper mandible terminally knobbed. *N. arquatus* is the common European curlew. The long-billed curlew, known locally in the United States as the buzzard-curlew (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian (*N. hudsonicus*), and the Eskimo (*N. borealis*), which is becoming scarce, are the North-American species. **2.** Some similar bird; as, the stone-*curlew* (*Œdicnemus crepitans*). [< OF. *corlieu,* curlew.]

Long-billed Curlew.

cur'luet.— bristle-thighed curlew, a curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*), common throughout the Pacific islands, the thigh-feathers of which end in bristles.— **cur'lew-ber"ry,** *n.* Same as CROWBERRY.— **c.-jack,** *n.* The European jack-curlew. **c.-knot‡.— c.-sandpiper,** *n.* A sandpiper (*Tringa ferruginea*) of the eastern hemisphere and occasional as eastern North America, with a decurved bill.— **pink c.** [Fla.], the roseate spoonbill.— **straight-billed c.** (Local, U. S.), the marbled godwit.

curl'i-cue, 1 kûrl'ĭ-kiū; 2 cûrl'ĭ-cū, *n.* **1.** Anything oddly curled or twisted, as flourishes with a pen; as, *curlicues* made in skating. **2.** A frolicsome trick; caper. [< CURLY + CUE².] **car'li-cue"‡; cur'-liquet; curl'y-cue"‡.**



Plan of Curling-rink.

aa, aa, sweeping-score; *bb,* hog-score; *cc,* middle line; *d, d,* foot-circle; *e, e,* tee; *f, f,* two- and one-half-foot-circle; *g, g,* four-foot-circle; *h, h,* parish; *ii,* centerline. Dimensions: *a-b,* 7 ft.; *b-c,* 12 ft.; *d-e,* 4 ft.; radius of *d,* 9 inches; radius of *f,* 2 ft. 6 inches; radius of *g,* 4 ft.; radius of *h,* 7 ft.

curl'i-ness, 1 kûrl'ĭ-nes; 2 cûrl'ĭ-nĕs, *n.* The state of being curly, or tendency to curl.

curl'ing, 1 kûrl'iŋ; 2 cûrl'ing, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A game played on the ice. The opposing players slide large circular stones toward a mark at either end called the tee, the object of each player being to bring his stone to rest as near the tee as possible, to strike his opponents' stones away from it, and to guard those of his own side. It is played by two teams of four players on each side. See CURLING-STONE.

The following list exhibits some of the more important terms used in curling. Those not self-explanatory are defined in vocabulary place in the Dictionary. See also illus. under CURLING-RINK.

besom	hack	skip, *v.* & *n.*	
bonspiel	head	soop	
brough	home	striking	
chip the winner	house	true	
crampit	inwicking	twist	
drawing	outwicking	wick and curl	
fit the tee	raise	in	
guarding	rink		

2. The act of forming curls. **3.** *Bot.* Curl. **4.** *Weaving.* The imperfect winding of cotton-fiber on the comb of a combing-machine. — **curl'ing-i'ron,** *n.* An implement of metal used when heated for curling the hair or mustache.— **c.-rink,** *n.* Same as RINK, 2.— **c.-stone,** *n.* One of the heavy stones with which the game of curling is played. It is rounded and flattened, with a smooth bottom, and with a handle fixed in the upper surface. Its weight varies from 34 to 70 pounds, depending upon whether it is made of wood or iron.— **c.-tongs,** *n. pl.* A hinged form of curling-iron resembling a pair of pincers.— **curl'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a curling manner.

Curling-stone.

curl'y, 1 kûrl'ı; 2 cûrl'y, *a.* Having curls, coils, or eddying ripples; kinky; wavy.— **curl'y-grass"**, *n.* A small fern (*Schizæa pusilla*) with slender linear fronds, found in the pine-barrens of New Jersey, in Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.— **c.-head**, *n.* [U. S.] The silky clematis.— **curl'y-pate"**, *n.* A curly-headed person, especially a child.— **c.-pated**, *a.*

cur'mi, 1 kur'mı; 2 cûr'mi, *n.* Same as COURMI.

cur-mudg'eon, 1 kər-muj'ən; 2 cur-mŭdg'on, *n.* One who is miserly, grasping, or churlish: origin unknown, but perhaps derived from *cur*, a mean, ill-disposed person.

A rich old *curmudgeon*, who was noted for owning many houses and being a griping landlord. IRVING *Alhambra, Adventure of the Mason* p. 142. [G. P. P. 1865.]

— **cur-mudg'eon-ly**, *a.* Having the disposition of a curmudgeon; churlish; grasping.

cur-mur'ring, 1 kər-mur'ıŋ; 2 cur-mûr'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A low murmuring or grumbling sound; especially, the rumbling of the bowels caused by wind. [Imitative.]

curn, 1 kûrn; 2 cûrn, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A grain of corn; any grain. **2.** A very small portion; an indefinite number.— **curn'ey**, *a.* **curn'y**†.

curn'ber"ry, 1 kûrn'ber'ı; 2 cûrn'bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ış, *pl.*] [Prov. Eng.] A currant.

cur'nock, 1 kûr'nək; 2 cûr'nŏk, *n.* A variable dry measure formerly used in the west of England and in parts of south Wales. [< W. *crynoq.*] **cor'nock**†.

cu'ro, 1 kû'ro; 2 cu'ro *n.* [E. Afr.] The water-buck.

cur'pin, 1 kûr'pın; 2 cûr'pin, *n.* [Scot.] A fowl's rump. **cur'pon**†.

cur'ple, 1 kûr'pl; 2 cûr'pl, *n.* [Scot.] Buttocks; crupper.

curr[1], 1 kûr; 2 cûr, *ri.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To coo, or purr, or hoot like an owl.

curr[2], *ri.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To cringe.

cur'rach, 1 kur'əH; 2 cur'aH, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A coracle. **2.** [Scot.] A wickerwork cart; also a pair of panniers made of wood, slung over a horse to carry bulky loads. **3.** A small wickerwork boat covered with hides, formerly used in Scotland and Ireland. **cor'racht**; **cor'ragt**; **cor'raght**; **cur'rackt**; **cur'ragt**; **cur'roht**.

Cur'ragh, 1 kur'əH; 2 cûr'aH, *n.* A plain in Kildare county, Ireland; 4,858 acres; British military camp; race-course.

cur'ra-jong, 1 kur'ə-jəŋ; 2 cûr'a-jŏng, *n.* [Austral.] Any one of various Australian and Tasmanian fibrous plants, as the **brown currajong** (*Commersonia echinata*), of the cola-nut family; **green c.** (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*), and **Tasmanian c.** (*Plagianthus sidoides*), of the mallow family.

Cur'ran, 1 kûr'an; 2 cûr'an, **John Philpot** (*b.* 1750–[13]/14 1817). An Irish barrister; orator and wit; member of the Irish House of Commons; master of the rolls in Ireland.

cur'rane, 1 kûr'an; 2 cûr'an, *n.* A Manx boat for use at sea. [Cp. Ir. Gael. *curachan*, boat.]

cur'rant, 1 kur'ənt; 2 cûr'ant, *n.* **1.** A small round berry of any species of *Ribes*, a genus of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*), without prickles and growing in racemose clusters; also, a shrubby bush producing it.

The best-known species are (1) the red (*R. rubrum*), with its variety the white; (2) (a) the wild (native) black (*R. floridum*) and (b) the cultivated black (*R. nigrum*); and (3) the golden, buffalo, flowering, or Missouri (*R. aureum*), cultivated for ornament.

2. A small seedless raisin imported from the Levant: called usually *dried currant* and *Zante currant*. **3.** [W. Ind.] The fruit of any one of various shrubs or trees, as those of the genus *Clidemia;* also, the shrub or tree bearing the fruit. **4.** Same as NATIVE CURRANT. [< F. *Corinthe*, Corinth, < L. *Corinthus*, < Gr. *Korinthos*, Corinth, whence they were brought.] **cur'rent**†.

— **clove'-cur rant**, *n.* The buffalo-currant.— **cur'rant-bor"er**, *n.* A larval insect that bores into the stem of currant-bushes, as a clearwing moth (*Ægeria tipuliformis*) or a cerambycid beetle (*Psenocerus supernotatus*).— **c.-bush**, *n.* [Austral.] The warrior-bush.— **c.-endropla**, *n.* A moth (*Priocycla armantaria*), native of America, whose larvæ feed on currant-leaves.— **c.-fly**, *n.* A trypetid fly (*Epochra canadensis*) whose larva lives inside red and white currants and causes premature ripening and decay.— **c.-gall**, *n.* [Brit.] A small globular gall of the European oak, formed by a cynipid (*Spathegaster baccarum*).— **c.-moth**, *n.* A geometrid moth, *Abraxas* or *Euflichia ribearia* in the United States, *A. grossulariata* in England.— **c.-scale**, *n.* A white bark-louse (*Pulvinaria ribesii*) of the currant.

Currant-moth. 1/3

— **c.-worm**, *n.* A larval insect destructive to currants, as a European saw-fly (*Nematus ventricosus*) introduced into the United States, a currant-moth (*Abraxas* or *Euflichia ribearia*), and an American saw-fly (*Pristiphora grossulariæ*), all destructive to the leaves, and a fly, called the **c. fruit-fly** (*Epochra canadensis*), destructive to the fruit.— **Indian c.**, see INDIAN.— **native c.** [Austral.], any one of various trees or shrubs or their acid currant-like fruits; as (1) any one of several species of *Coprosma*, especially *C. ballardieri;* (2) any one of several species of *Leptomeria*, broom-like shrubs of the sandalwood family; (3) the cockatoo-bush or blueberry (*Myoporum serratum*); (4) a shrub (*Leucopogon richei*) of the epacrid family, common in most parts of Australasia.— **plain c.** [Austral.], the fruit of *Grewia polygama*, a tree of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*), or the tree.

SOME VARIETIES OF CURRANTS CULTIVATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXPLANATION.

blk = black	h = hybrid	m = medium	rd = round
d = dessert	k = kitchen	o = oval	s = small
e = early	l = late	r = red	w = white

For names of places the regular abbreviations are used. The numerals after certain of the varieties refer to the popular synonyms given below the table.

NAMES.	Origin.	Color.	Season.	NAMES.	Origin.	Color.	Season.
Al'bert[1]	Eur.	r	e	Red Cross	N. Y.	r	m
Cham'pi-on'[2]	Eng.	blk	em	Red Dutch[12]	Eur.	r	m
Cher'ry	Eur.	r	m	Red Grape	Eur.?	r	m
Cran'dall[3]	Kan.	blk	l	Saun'ders[4]	Ont.	blk	m
En'glish[5]	Eng.	blk	m	St. Giles[14]	h	r	m
Fay[6]	N. Y.	r	m	Ver'saill'aise[13]	Fr.	r	m
Hol'land[10]	Eur.	r	em	Vic-to'ri-a[15]	Eng.	r	m
Lee[7]	Amer.	blk	m	Wales[7]	Ont.	blk	m
Lon'don[11]	Eng.	r	m	White Dutch[12]	Eur.	w	m
Moore Ruby[12]	N. Y.	r	m	White Gon'-dou'in[16]	Eur.	w	m
Na'ples[8]	Eur.	blk	m	White Grape[10]	Eur.	w	m
North Star	Minn.	r	m	Wild'er[12]	N. Y.	r	m
Raf'fry Cas'tle	h	r	m				

Belle de St. Giles[14], Black Champion[1], Black Naples[8], Common Black[2], Crandall's Black[3], Fay's Prolific[6], Gondouin White[16], Imperial White[10], Large Red Dutch[12], La Versaillaise[13], Lee's Prolific[7], London Market[11], Long Bunch Holland[10], May's Victoria[15], Moore's Ruby[12], Prince Albert[1], Prince of Wales[7], Saunders' Seedling Black[4], White Antwerp[12], Wilder Red[12].

cur'ren-cy, 1 kur'en-sı; 2 cûr'ĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] **1.** The accepted and current medium of exchange of values; that which is in general use and circulation, as money, as coin or bank-notes, or government notes; also, the total amount in circulation: properly not including bank-checks.

It was apparent that the volume of *currency* in the country was not sufficient for the enormous requirements of the public expenditure.

NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol. vi, ch. 11, p. 230. [c. co. 1890.]

2. The state of being current; general circulation; as, the *currency* of paper money; the *currency* of a rumor. **3.** Current value or estimation; general esteem or standing; as, to gain *currency* without desert.

Even if good literature entirely lost *currency* with the world, it would still be abundantly worth while to continue to enjoy it by oneself. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, essay i, p. 55. [MACM. 1888.]

4. Formerly, natives collectively of the Australian colonies. 5†. Continuous flow, as of a stream; glibness of speech. [< LL. *currentia*, < L. *curren(t-)s;* see CURRENT. SYN.: see MONEY.

— **asset currency** (*Finance*), currency issued under the security of general assets, merchants' bills, etc., as distinguished from that secured by deposits, as of government bonds.— **c. principle or doctrine** (*Finance*), the principle that banks should be allowed to issue notes against only bullion or coin. It was made a feature of the act of Parliament of 1844 that regulated the note issue of the bank of England. This principle is opposed to the *banking principle* or *doctrine* under which bank-notes are held to be a form of credit and permit of an elasticity of currency.— **divisional c.**, currency including the small fractional coins.— **emergency c.** (*Finance*), currency devised for immediate relief in periods of financial panic or anxiety, and restricted to the passing requirements of the occasion; as, the paper-money or tokens in a besieged town.— **flexible c.** (*Finance*), currency which is regulated by existing business requirements, being made to increase or decrease in accordance with their demands. **elastic c.**†.— **fractional c.**, money or coins of any denomination less than the standard monetary unit: in the United States, less than a dollar.— **paper c.**, paper issued on the authority of a state and designed to serve as money; government notes and bank-bills issued under authority of law.

cur'rent, 1 kur'ənt; 2 cûr'ant, *a.* **1.** Passing from hand to hand or from mouth to mouth, as money or as news; circulating or circulated; generally accepted as valid, authentic, or true; as, *current* coins; *current* ideas.

Our gold's laid up in sunsets safe from thieves;
And all our *current* silver's in the stars.
H. S. MORRIS *To Poverty* l. 10.

2. In actual progress, or belonging to the time immediately passing; as, the *current* month; the *current* number of a periodical. **3.** *Math.* Differing from point to point; as, *current* lines. **4.** [Archaic.] Moving; running; flowing. [< OF. *currant*, < L. *curren(t-)s*, ppr. of *curro*, run.]

SYN.: see AUTHENTIC; POPULAR.— **to pass current**, to be generally accepted or recognized.

cur'rent, *n.* **1.** A continuous movement in the same direction, as of a fluid; flow; stream; also, the fluid that is in motion; as, a *current* of air or water.

Currents of fragrance, from the orange-tree.
BRYANT *The Child's Funeral* st. 4.

Specif.: (1) Such a movement in the midst of a great body of fluid of the same kind; as, ocean *currents;* atmospheric *currents.* (2) *Elec.* A molecular disturbance or activity assuming a directional form in a closed conductor or between bodies in different states of electrification connected by a conductor. It is due to the effort of nature to equilibrate the potential between adjacent bodies or parts of bodies. While popularly known as a *current* it is rather a condition or a series of successive conditions into which material substances are thrown by disturbances of molecular equilibrium proceeding from chemical, physical, and mechanical causes. A charged particle placed in a field of force tends to move toward that end of the field which is oppositely charged, and, if a series of conducting particles or molecules are held in such a way as to be immovable, then the charge of the field tends to move through them in the direction they would take if at liberty, which tendency constitutes the *current.* The rate of *current* flow is measured in amperes, and is inversely as the resistance and directly as the difference of potential. The quantity of *current* delivered depends upon the intensity and the time in which it acts. Its unit of measurement is the coulomb. See AMPERE, COULOMB, and OHM'S LAW, under LAW.

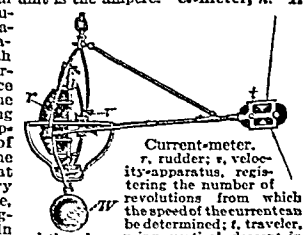
2. Any connected onward movement; course; tendency; progression; a course of progress, especially as governed by a tendency; as, the *current* of time, events, opinion.

Isolated from the great *currents* of public life which flow through the telegraph and the press. HAMERTON *Intellectual Life* pt. x, letter viii, p. 377. [S. DNOS. 1875.]

3. The degree of pitch given to a roof to make the water falling upon it run off in a certain direction.

SYN.: course, drift, flow, flux, stream, tide.

— **ac'tion-cur'rent**, *n. Physiol.* An electric current developed in a muscle or nerve under stimulation.— **active c.** (*Elec.*), that component of an alternating current which is in phase with the electromotive force: opposed to *reactive current.*— **after-current**, *n. Electrotherapeutics.* An electrical current produced in muscles and other animal tissue after they have been subjected to a galvanic current flowing in the opposite direction.— **alternating c.**, see ALTERNATE, *v.*— **alternative c.** (*Electrotherapeutics*), a suddenly alternating current.— **atonic c.** (*Elec.*), a unit of current-strength used in Germany: equivalent to 1.111 amperes.— **average c.** (*Elec.*), the time average strength of an alternating current.— **axial c.** (*Physiol.*), the central portion of the blood-stream in the small vessels, which is chiefly occupied by the red corpuscles, the leucocytes traveling near the walls.— **Benguela c.** (*Oceanography*), a cold current that flows northward along the west coast of South Africa.— **black c.**, same as JAPAN CURRENT.— **blaze c.**, *n. Physiol.* The positive electric current induced in living tissue in response to mechanical or electrical stimulation.— **Brazil c.** (*Oceanography*), a warm current flowing southward along the Brazilian coast.— **cable c.**, *n. Elec.* The current formed in a broken submarine cable between the copper wire and the iron sheathing, which act as the two elements of a battery with the sea-water as the fluid.— **cellulifugal c.** (*Neurol.*), a nerve-current which flows from the body of a neuron along its processes.— **cellulipetal c.** (*Neurol.*), a nerve-current which flows toward the body of a neuron along its processes.— **charge c.**, *n. Elec.* A current passing between the outside and inside coatings of a charged and uncharged jar when they are placed in connection.— **charging c.**, *n. Auto.* The current used to charge the accumulator of an electric vehicle.— **Chilean c.**, same as PERUVIAN CURRENT.— **commuted c.** (*Elec.*), a current that at the point of generation is alternating, but is changed to a continuous current by a commutator.— **connectional c.**, a vertical current in gases and liquids resulting from the variation in temperature at the different levels.— **constant c.** (*Elec.*), a direct or alternating current whose effective intensity is constant.— **continuous c.** (*Elec.*), a direct current whose intensity is uniform.— **c.-bedding**, *n.* Same as FALSE BEDDING. See BEDDING, *n.*— **c.-bottle**, *n. Oceanography.* A bottle cast into the sea for the purpose of making observations on the direction and speed of currents. In such bottles is sealed a statement showing their purpose and requesting their return.— **c.-collector**, *n. Elec.* Any mechanism, as a brush or a trolley, by means of which current is carried from moving to fixed portions of a circuit and reversely.— **c.-density**, *n. Elec.* The quantity of current passing in any part of a circuit, as compared with the area of cross-section of the conductor at that point.— **c.-intensity**, *n. Elec.* Current-strength as defined by the quantity of electricity passed by such current in a given time. Its practical unit is the ampere.— **c.-meter**, *n.* **1.** *Elec.* An instrument, as a galvanometer, for measuring the strength of an electric current. **2.** A device for determining the velocity of flowing water, as in deep-sea currents.— **c. of injury** (*Elec.*), the current generated at the site of an injury to a muscle or nerve, which becomes negatively electrified in relation to the surrounding uninjured surface.— **currents of motion** (*Electrotherapeutics*), currents set up in living nerves or muscles after sudden contraction or relaxation.— **currents of rest** (*Electrotherapeutics*), the electric currents set up when two portions of an unstimulated nerve or muscle are placed in connection. Their existence is not universally accepted.— **c.-wheel**, *n. Hydraul.* A water-wheel driven by an open stream of water, as distinguished from one in a race or penstock.— **derived c.** (*Elec.*), a current flowing through a derived conductor; a shunt current.— **dielectric c.** (*Elec.*), same as DISPLACEMENT CURRENT.— **direct c.** (*Elec.*), a current that is constant in direction, as distinguished from an alternating current.— **direct induced c.** (*Elec.*), the extra current produced on opening a circuit. See EXTRA CURRENT.— **discharging c.** (*Elec.*), the current obtained from a charged condenser or storage-battery.— **displacement c.** (*Elec.*), the theoretical current which flows through an insulating material or dielectric when an electromotive force is impressed upon it, producing displacement and interior stress.— **earth currents** (*Physics*), light electric currents apparently traversing the earth's surface, but which in reality only exist in a wire grounded at both ends, due to small potential differences between the two points at which the wire is grounded.— **eddy c.** (*Elec.*), a current produced in a solid conductor, such as the armature or pole-piece of a dynamo or motor, which is wasted by conversion into heat. To obviate this loss armature-cores are often laminated.— **energy c.** (*Elec.*), same as ACTIVE CURRENT.— **extra c.** (*Elec.*), a current of very brief duration but great intensity, produced by electromagnetic induction at the moment of opening or closing a circuit. In the former case it is in the same and in the latter in the opposite direction to the ordinary current.— **Faradic c.** (*Electrotherapeutics*), an induced or secondary alternating current such as that derived from a magneto-generator: opposed to *voltaic current.*— **Foucault c.** (*Elec.*), same as EDDY CURRENT.— **Franklinic c.** (*Electrotherapeutics*), the current generated by an electrostatic machine.— **galvanic c.** (*Electrotherapeutics*), same as VOLTAIC CURRENT.— **Guinea c.** (*Oceanography*), a current flowing eastward along the Guinea coast in a direction counter to the equatorial Atlantic current.— **Hermann's demarcation c.** (*Elec.*), same as CURRENT OF INJURY.— **Humboldt c.**, same as PERUVIAN CURRENT.— **idle c.** (*Elec.*), wattless current: former name.— **induced c.** *Elec.* **1.** The current produced in a conductor by varying the conditions of the field of force in which it is situated, as by movement. **2.** A current produced by induction. It is always opposite in direction to the causative or *primary current. Induced currents* are inversed by closing a circuit whose direction is opposite to that of the producing current. See INDUCTION.— **intermittent c.** (*Elec.*), an interrupted direct current.— **inverse c.** (*Elec.*), same as INDUCED CURRENT, 2.— **Japan c.** (*Oceanography*), a current flowing from a point near the Bashi Islands northward to latitude 26°, where it divides, the main part washing the eastern shores of Japan and then the Aleutian Islands.— **leakage c.** (*Elec.*), a term formerly used for the exciting current of a transformer, that is, the very slight current passing through the primary circuit when the secondary circuit is open, owing to the counter-electromotive force developed.— **local c.** (*Elec.*), same as EDDY CURRENT.— **magnetic c.** (*Elec.*), magnetic flux: the total number of lines of force passing through a magnetic circuit.— **make-and-break c.** (*Elec.*), a series or succession of current impulses of short duration separated by momentary intervals in which no current flows.— **marking c.** (*Teleg.*), the current recording dot and dash symbols on the paper ribbon in the polarized receiver of Wheatstone's automatic telegraph.— **molecular c.** (*Elec.*), same as AMPERIAN CURRENT. See AMPERIAN.— **muscle c.**, *n. Neurol.* Same as CURRENTS OF REST.— **oscillating c.** (*Elec.*), a current the direction of whose flow is periodically reversed and whose opposite wave-lengths decrease successively in the same ratio.— **Peruvian c.** (*Oceanography*), a very cold current flowing northward along the coast of Peru.— **planktonic c.** (*Biol.*), a current or stream of floating or swimming organisms in water.— **polyphase c.** (*Elec.*), a system combining two or more alternating currents of constantly different time phase.— **poncelet c.** (*Hydraulics*), a current of water whose dynamic energy represents one poncelet.— **power c.** *n. Elec.* Same as ACTIVE CURRENT.— **primary c.** (*Elec.*), the current passing through the primary coil of any inductive device and giving rise to an induced current: any originating, as opposed to a derived or secondary, current.— **pulsating c.** (*Elec.*), a current whose intensity changes at fixed intervals, but whose direction is constant.— **pulsatory c.**†.— **reactive c.** (*Elec.*), that component of an alternating current which is in quadrature with the electromotive force.— **rectified c.** (*Elec.*), same as COMMUTED CURRENT: so called because the undulations of the sine curve representing an alternating current, which normally


Current-meter.
r, rudder; *v*, velocity-apparatus, registering the number of revolutions from which the speed of the current can be determined; *t*, traveler, assisting in causing vertical descent in deep water; *w*, weight.

extend above and below the zero line, are represented in this type of current as rectified, appearing as a series of short convex curves on the same side of the zero line.— **reverse c.** (*Elec.*), same as INDUCED CURRENT, 2.— **rotary c.** (*Elec.*), same as POLYPHASE CURRENT, especially one of three phases. **rotating c.**‡.— **secondary c.** (*Elec.*), an induced current.— **spacing c.** (*Teleg.*), the current running in opposite direction to the *marking current* in Wheatstone's automatic telegraph and providing for the spaces between dots and dashes on the paper ribbon.— **terrestrial currents** (*Physics*), same as EARTH CURRENTS.— **Tesla c.** (*Elec.*), same as OSCILLATING CURRENT.— **undulatory c.**, a current the strength and direction of which changes gradually: distinguished from a *pulsatory current*, which changes suddenly.— **voltaic c.** (*Electrotherapeutics*), a current derived from chemical action, as from a battery: opposed to *Faradic current*.— **wattless c.** (*Elec.*), same as REACTIVE CURRENT.— **working c.** (*Elec.*), same as ACTIVE CURRENT.

—**cur'rent-ly**, *adv.* In a current manner; flowingly; commonly.— **cur'rent-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state of being current; currency; especially, circulation or acceptance. **2.** The quality of being flowing or smooth, as verse.

Cur'rent riv'er. A river in southern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas; 220 m. long to Big Black river.

Cur'rer Bell. The pen-name of Charlotte Brontë.

cur'ri-cle, 1 kur'i-kl; 2 cûr'i-cl. **I.** *tr.* To drive in a curricle. **II.** *n.* **1.** A two-wheeled two-horse carriage with a pole. **2†.** A short course. [< L. *curriculum*, race, < *curro*, run.]

cur-ric'u-lar, 1 ku-rik'yu-lər; 2 cû-ric'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a college course or curriculum. **2.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to carriages or driving. [< L. *curriculum*, chariot.]

cur-ric"u-lar-i-za'tion, 1 ku-rik'yu-lər-i-zē'shən; 2 cû-ric"yu-lar-i-zā'shon, *n.* Subjection to an arbitrary and inflexible curriculum: opposed to the elective system.

cur-ric'u-lum, 1 ku-rik'yu-lum; 2 cû-ric'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA or -LUMS, *pl.*] **1.** A course; especially, a course of study, as in a college.

2. A racing-track. [L.; see CURRICLE.]

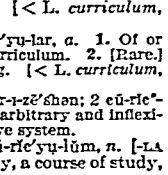
cur'rie[1], *n.* Same as CURRY.

cur'rie[2], *n.* [Scot.] A little stool.

Cur'rie, 1 kur'i; 2 cûr'i **Sir Arthur William** (12/31 1875–). Canadian lieutenant-general in command of Canadian troops in Europe during the World War; Chancellor of McGill University since 1920.

cur'ri-er, 1 kur'i-ər; 2 cûr'i-er, *n.* **1.** One who curries or dresses leather. **2†.** A small musketoon on a swivel.

—**cur'ri-er-y**, *n.* The trade of a currier, or the place in which it is carried on.



Beam and Knife used by Curriers.

cur'rish, 1 kūr'ish; 2 cûr'ish, *a.* **1.** Like a cur; snarling, quarrelsome; churlish. **2.** Beatting a cur.— **cur'rish-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

My wife will hang me, that's my *currish* destiny. MIDDLETON *Mayor of Quinborough* act i, sc. 1.

cur'rit, 1 kur'it; 2 cûr'it, *vi.* [Scot.] To run: said of vehicles.

Cur'ri-tuck, 1 kur'i-tuk; 2 cûr'i-tŭk, *n.* A county in northeastern North Carolina; 273 sq. m.; county-seat, Currituck.

Cur'ri-tuck Sound. A body of water on the east coast of Currituck county, N. C.

cur'ry[1], 1 kur'i; 2 cûr'y, *vt.* [CUR'RIED; CUR'RY-ING.] **1.** To rub down and clean with a currycomb; groom: said of a horse. **2.** To dress or put in shape for use by soaking, scouring, smoothing, coloring, etc.: said of tanned hides; hence, colloquially, to beat or pummel; as, I'll *curry* his hide. **3†.** To flatter. [< OF. *conraier*, *courroyer*, dress leather, orig. prepare, < *conroy*, gear, preparation, < *con-* (< L. *cum*), with, + *roi*, < Low G. *rēde*, order.] **cur'ri-er.**— **cur'ry-card"**, *n.* A piece of wood or leather with bent wire teeth, for use as a currycomb.— **cur'ry-ing-glove"**, *n.* A rough glove for rubbing down horses.— **to c. favor**, to seek favor by adulation and excessive attentions: thought to be a corruption of *to curry favel*. See FAVEL.

Nobody expects him [the farmer] to cringe, or smirk, or *curry favor*, in order to sell his produce.
GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* p. 186. [TR. ASS. 1871.]

cur'ry[2], *vt.* [-RIED; -RY-ING.] To flavor with curry.

cur'ry[1], *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A highly flavored and pungent sauce used as a relish for boiled rice, meats, etc. **curry sauce†. 2.** A dish, as of meat, fowl, or game, with rice, cooked with this sauce.

While the palate is still hot with a *curry*, an unflavored dish seems insipid.
SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, pt. i, p. 109. [A. 1883.]

[< Tamil *kari*, curry.]— **cur'ry-leaf"**, *n.* The leaf of an East-Indian tree (*Murraya kœnigii*) of the rue family, prized as a flavoring for curries.— **c.-powder**, *n.* A powdered condiment of pungent spices, chillies, turmeric, etc., used in making curry sauce.

cur'ry[2], *n.* [Archaic or Obs.] **1.** Same as QUARRY[2], *n.*, 4. **2.** The cutting up of the entrails of dead game.

Cur'ry[3], *n.* **1.** A county in New Mexico. **2.** A county in southwestern Oregon; 1,454 sq. m.; county-seat, Gold Beach.

cur'ry-comb", 1 kur'i-kōm"; 2 cûr'y-cōm", *n.* A comb commonly consisting of a series of upright serrated metallic edges, with a handle, used in grooming horses.

—**cur'ry-comb"**, *vt.* To comb with a currycomb.

cur'sal, 1 kūr'səl; 2 cûr'sal, *a.* Of or relating to a course: used of certain canons and prebendaries attached to Welsh dioceses, whose prebends were once changed annually in rotation. [< L. *cursus*; see COURSE, *n.*]

curse, 1 kūrs; 2 cûrs, *v.* [CURSED or CURST; CURS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To invoke evil or call down destruction upon; imprecate; execrate; in loose sense, to abuse profanely; swear at. **2.** To be the cause of great evils to; bring calamities upon; harass; torment. **3.** To put under an ecclesiastical ban; excommunicate; anathematize.

II. *i.* To utter imprecations; swear. [< AS. *cursian*; cp. Dan. *forse*, make sign of the cross, < *kors*, cross, Ice. *krossa*, < OF. *crois*, < L. *crux*.] **kurse†.** SYN.: anathematize, blaspheme, execrate, swear, swear at. Compare synonyms for OATH.— **curs'er**, *n.*

curse, *n.* **1.** An imprecation of evil; malediction; loosely, any profane oath; as, *curses* loud and deep.

These Orientals are as profuse in their benediction and their *curses* as they were in ancient times.
T. L. CUYLER *From the Nile to Norway* p. 91. [c. & BROS. 1882.]

2. Evil or calamity invoked or threatened; as, a *curse* is upon that man. **3.** A source of calamity; that which brings evil: opposed to *blessing*; as, war is a *curse*. **4.** Something cursed or accursed; an object of execration. [AS. *curs*, curse.] **corst; curst.** SYN.: see ABOMINATION; BANE; OATH.— **not worth a curse**, good for nothing; worthless.— **the curse of Canaan**, negro slavery, regarded as a fulfilment of Noah's curse (*Gen.* ix, 25, 26).— **the c. of Cromwell** [Ir.], an invocation of evil or a threat: from the outrages committed by the troops of Cromwell on the Irish peasantry.— **the c. of Scotland**, the nine of diamonds: perhaps from its likeness to the Stair coat of arms, as the first earl was hated for his connection with the Glencoe massacre (1692).

curs'ed, 1 kūrs'ed; 2 cûrs'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Under a curse or deserving a curse; execrable; detestable. **2.** [Archaic or Dial.] Of a hateful disposition; vicious; ill-tempered: generally written *curst*.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

cur'sent†, *n.* To christen.

cur'ship, 1 kūr'ship; 2 cûr'shĭp, *n.* The state of being a cur; also, one having the qualities or character of a cur.

cur'si-tat"ing, 1 kūr'si-tēt"iŋ; 2 cûr'si-tāt'ing, *a.* [Rare.] Changing from place to place; flitting; not stationary.

cur'si-tor, 1 kūr'si-tər; 2 cûr'si-tôr, *n.* **1.** Formerly, one of the clerks in the English Court of Chancery, whose duty it was to make out original writs which issued *of course*, or *de cursu*. **2†.** A courier. [LL., = L. *cursor*; see CURSOR.]

cur'sive, } 1 kūr'siv; 2 cûr'sĭv, *a.* Running; flowing:
cur'siv, } said of writing in which the letters or characters are joined together, as in the ordinary running hand: distinguished from *uncial* and from *majuscule* in Greek and Latin manuscripts. In Egyptian hieroglyphics the hieratic and the demotic styles of writing are called *curstive*.

The hieroglyphics in the great pyramid, written in the *cursive* character on the stones before they were taken from the quarry, prove that writing had been long in use.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, app., p. 290. [A. 1885.]

[< LL. *cursivus*, < L. *cursus*, < *curro*, run.]— **cur'siv(e-ly**[2], *adv.*— **cur'siv(e-ness**[3], *n.*

cur'sive, *n.* **1.** A letter or character used in cursive writing. **2.** A manuscript in cursive writing.

cur'sor, 1 kūr'sər; 2 cûr'sŏr, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A bachelor of theology who assisted a master in medieval universities. **2.** Any part of a mathematical instrument moving along another part, as the sliding socket bearing the point of a beam-compass, the part of a proportional compass by which the points are set at any given ratio, etc. **3.** [C-] The genus *Cursorius*. See CURSORIIDÆ. [L., runner, < *curro* (pp. *cursus*), run.]— **radial cursor**, in thermodynamical calculations, an addition to Lanchester's slide-rule.

Cur-so'res, 1 kūr-sō'riz; 2 cûr-sō'rēz, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ornith.* (1) An order of birds, variously limited, (*a*) including the *Ratitæ* and *Charadriomorphæ*, or (*b*) the *Ratitæ* alone. (2) A cohort of *Grallatores*, including limicoline and similar birds. **2.** *Arach.* The *Citigradæ*. [L., pl. of *cursor*; see CURSOR.]

Cur-so'ri-a, 1 kər-sō'ri-ə; 2 cur-sō'ri-a, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A section or suborder of orthopterous insects, variously limited, distinguished by cursorial movements, and including the cockroaches. [< LL. *cursorius*; see CURSORY.]

cur-so'ri-al, 1 kər-sō'ri-əl; 2 cur-sō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** (1) Fitted for running or walking as opposed to other modes of progression: said of the limbs of animals. (2) Having, or executed by means of, such limbs; as, a *cursorial* bird; *cursorial* movements. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Cursores* or *Cursoria*. [< LL. *cursorius*; see CURSORY.]

cur-so'ri-ous† [Rare].

Cur"so-ri'i-dæ, 1 kūr"so-rai'i-dī; 2 cûr"sŏ-ri'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of charadriiform birds having a short bill and long tarsi, and nesting in a slight hollow scraped in the ground; coursers. **Cur-so'ri-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [LL.; see CURSORY.]— **cur-so'ri-id**, *n.*— **cur-so'ri-oid**, *a.*

Cur"so-ri-i'næ, 1 kūr"sō-ri-ai'nī; 2 cûr"sŏ-ri-i'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Cursoriidæ* as a subfamily of charadrioid birds. [< CURSORIUS.]— **cur-so'ri-line**, *a.*

cur'so-ri-ly, 1 kūr'sō-ri-li; 2 cûr'sŏ-ri-ly, *adv.* Rapidly and superficially; hastily and without minute attention; slightly; without thoroughness.

cur'so-ri-ness, 1 kūr'sō-ri-nes; 2 cûr'sŏ-ri-nĕs, *n.* The quality of being cursory; hastiness or superficiality in performance.

cur'so-ry, 1 kūr'sō-ri; 2 cûr'sŏ-ry, *a.* **1.** Rapid and superficial; hasty; slight; not thorough; as, a *cursory* examination.

The ancient writers, even the ancient poets, but rarely refer even in the most *cursory* manner to their early years.
FARRAR *Seekers After God, Seneca* p. 8. [MACM.]

2. *Entom.* Cursorial. **3.** Formerly, in universities, auxiliary; not formal: applied to lectures of bachelors of theology. **4†.** Running about; not stationary. [< LL. *cursorius*, relating to running, < L. *cursor*; see CURSOR.] **cur'so-ra-ry†.** SYN.: careless, desultory, hasty, rapid, slight, summary, superficial. See DESULTORY.— ANT.: careful, critical, elaborate, exhaustive, minute, painstaking, profound, thorough.

curst, 1 kūrst; 2 cûrst, *a.* [Archaic.] Cursed; condemned to perdition; hence, hateful; malignant; detestable; ill-tempered. [Another form of CURSED.] **curst'ful†.**

—**curst'ful-ly†**, *adv.*— **curst'ness†**, *n.*

curs'ta-bl(e", 1 kūrs'tə-bl; 2 cûrs'ta-bl, *n.* *Arch.* A course of stones decorated with moldings forming a string-course.

cur'sus, 1 kūr'sus; 2 cûr'sŭs, *n.* [LL.] A course. Specif.: (1) A race-course; a ground for driving or running. (2) A form of conducting religious worship. (3) A series of studies. (4) A course of offices making up the ordinary form of religious service; also, the written instructions for conducting this office.

curt, 1 kūrt; 2 cûrt, *a.* **1.** Shortened. **2.** Concise, compressed, and abrupt in act or expression; especially, short and sharp in manner; slightly rude or abrupt; brusk; as a *curt* sentence; a *curt* reply.

His look, his air, his *curt* speech, told
The man of action, not of books. WHITTIER *A Sea Dream* st. 21.

[< L. *curtus*, shortened.] SYN.: see BALD; BRIEF.

curt., *abbr.* Current.

cur-tail', 1 kər-tēl'; 2 cur-tāl', *vt.* **1.** To cut off or cut short; shorten; abridge; dock; hence, to lessen the extent of; decrease; as, to *curtail* an essay; to *curtail* expenses.

All governments necessarily *curtail* the natural rights of man.
E. A. NOONAN in *North American Review* Nov., 1891, p. 594.

2. To affect by taking something away from; limit by deprivation; as, to *curtail* a man in his privileges. [Cor. < CURTAL, < OF. *courtault*, < *court* (< L. *curtus*), short.] **cur'tal†; cur'tall†.** SYN.: see ABBREVIATE; RETRENCH.— **cur-tail'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **cur-tail'er**, *n.*

cur'tail, *n.* **1.** The scroll-shaped end of an architectural member. **2†.** Same as CURTAILMENT.— **cur'tail-step"**, *n.* The step at the bottom of a flight of stairs, when the outer end of it is rounded off.

curtaild, *pp.* Curtailed. S. S.

cur-tail'ment, 1 kər-tēl'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 cur-tāl'ment, *n.* The act of curtailing, or the state of being curtailed; a shortening; reduction.

cur'tain, 1 kūr'tin; 2 cûr'tin, *vt.* **1.** To enclose, cover, or adorn with or as with curtains. **2.** To separate or exclude or cut off as by a curtain: followed by *out*, *in*, *from*, etc.

There is a cave,
All overgrown with trailing odorous plants
Which *curtain out* the day with leaves and flowers.
SHELLEY *Prometheus Unbound* act iii, sc. 3.

cur'tain, *n.* **1.** A draping or covering, hanging loosely, and readily adjustable, variously employed, as to prevent the passage of light through a window or other opening, to screen a stage from the auditorium, or to hide some object from view; as, an altar-*curtain*; a drop-*curtain*. **2.** Anything that conceals or separates like a curtain.

'Twas daybreak, and the fingers of the dawn
Drew the night's *curtain*. WILLIS *David's Grief* st. 1.

Specif.: (1) The metallic plate or guard sliding over a keyhole. (2) *Hydraulic Engin.* A woven fabric of willows to retard a current and permit the depositing of silt. (3) In the manufacture of sulfuric acid, the leaden plate separating into compartments the chamber where the sulfurous compounds are oxidized. (4) *pl.* Vertical planes between horizontal planes, constituting a form of box kite: often employed near the extremities of a biplane.

3. *Fort.* The part of a rampart bordered by a parapet that connects the flanks of two bastions or two towers; also, that part of a building-wall between two towers or piers; curtain-wall. **4.** *Arch.* (1) That portion of a wall of a building which connects two advancing or more lofty portions, as the wall between two towers. (2) The wall-panels in a skeleton construction. **5.** Same as CORTINA. **6†.** A flag; ensign. [< OF. *curtine*, < LL. *cortina*, dim. of *cortis*; see COURT.] **cor'tain†; cour'tain†; cur'teyn†.**— **auroral curtain**, a drapery-like form of auroral light.— **behind the c.**, in concealment; in secret.— **cur'tain-an"gle**, *n.* *Fort.* The angle between the flank of a bastion and the curtain.— **c.-lecture**, *n.* A private chiding or faultfinding, as administered by a wife to her husband: at first assumed to be given in an old-fashioned curtained bed, whence the name. See CAUDLE, MRS.— **c. of fire**, same as BARRAGE.— **c. of mail**, a piece of chain mail depending from the edge of a helmet to protect the neck; the camail.— **c.-paper**, *n.* A heavy, decorated, closely textured paper sometimes used for window shades.— **c.-raiser**, *n.* A one-act play, generally of one scene, given before a regular performance.

cur'tal†. **I.** *a.* **1.** Cut off; short; curt; brief. **2.** Having a docked tail: applied to dogs. See CURTAL DOG, below. **3.** Short-trocked; as, a *curtal* friar. **II.** *n.* **1.** An animal with docked tail; hence, any shortened object. **2.** An obsolete cannon. **3.** An instrument of the bassoon kind; also, an organ-stop of a corresponding tone. **4.** (1) A person having cropped ears. (2) A person wearing a short cloak. **5.** An immodest woman. **cur'tall†; cur'toldet.**— **curtal dog†**, in old English forestry, a dog whose tail was cut short to indicate that its master had not the privilege of coursing. **curtail dog†.**— **c. friar†**, a friar who served as an attendant at the gate of a monastery court and, for convenience, had the short frock.— **cur'tal†**, *vt.* To curtail.

cur'tal-ax"†, *n.* A cutlass. **cur'te-las†; cur'tlax†.**

cur'tal-ize†, *vt.* To shorten; abridge.

cur'tate, 1 kūr'tēt; 2 cûr'tāt, *a.* Shortened. [< L. *curtatus*, pp. of *curto*, shorten, < *curtus*, short.]— **curtate distance** (*Astron.*), the distance from the earth or from the sun to the foot of the perpendicular falling from a planet upon the plane of the ecliptic.— **cur-ta'tion**, *n.* **1.** The amount by which a planet's curtate distance from the earth or from the sun is less than its true distance. **2.** In alchemy, a speedy method of transmuting metals.

cur'ta-tive-ly, 1 kūr'tə-tiv-li; 2 cûr'ta-tiv-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In abbreviated or shortened fashion; briefly.

Cur"ta-to'ne, 1 kūr"tə-tō"nē; 2 cur"tā-tō"nę, *n.* A town in Mantua province, Italy, where the Austrians defeated the Italian patriots May 29, 1848.

cur-tein', 1 kər-tēn'; 2 cur-tān', *n.* The pointless sword borne before the English kings at their coronation, as the sword of mercy. [< L. *curtus*, short.] **cur-ta'nat.**

cur'te-sy, 1 kūr'ti-si; 2 cûr'te-sy, *n.* **1.** Courtesy. **2.** *Law.* Same as COURTESY OF ENGLAND. See COURTESY. **cur'te-l-sye†.**

cur'ti-lage, 1 kūr'ti-lij; 2 cûr'ti-laġ, *n.* *Law.* The ground adjacent to a dwelling-house, and used in connection with it. [OF., < *curtil*, < L. *cor(t-)s*, court.]

Cur'tin, 1 kūr'tin; 2 cûr'tin, *n.* **1. Andrew G.** (4/31 1817–10/31 1894), an American statesman; war Governor of Pennsylvania; minister to Russia; member of Congress. **2. Jeremiah** (3/31 1838–12/31 1906), an American linguist, translator, and ethnologist; knew more than 60 languages.

Cur'ti-o, 1 kūr'shi-ō; 2 cûr'shi-ō, *n.* A character in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*.

Cur'tis, 1 kūr'tis; 2 cûr'tis, *n.* **1. Benjamin R.** (11/4 1809–9/31 1874), an American lawyer; one of the counsel for President Johnson. **2. George William** (2/31 1824–8/31 1892), an American writer, lecturer, and journalist; *Prue and I*. **3. Samuel R.** (2/31 1805–11/31 1866), an American general; served in the Mexican and Civil Wars; won battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7–8, 1862. **4. William Eleroy** (12/3 1850–12/31 1911), an American journalist and author; director of the Bureau of American Republics, Washington, 1890–1893; *The True Jefferson*.

Cur'tis, Mount. A mountain in Tennessee; 6,568 ft. high.

Curtiss, Glenn Hammond (5/31 1878–). An American pioneer aviator and inventor; originated aero-boat; built the *NC4* which flew across the Atlantic, May 17, 1919.

Cur'ti-us, n. **1.** 1 kur'tsi-us; 2 cur'tsi-ųs. **Ernst** (5/31 1814–7/31 1896), a German historian; antiquary; *Hist. of Greece*. **2.** 1 kur'shi-us; 2 cûr'shi-ŭs. **Mettus or Metius,** a legendary Roman youth (B. C. 362), who leaped into a chasm in the forum. **3. Rufus Quintus,** a Roman historian of the Augustan period; *History of Alexander the Great*.

curt'ly, 1 kūrt'li; 2 cûrt'ly, *adv.* In a curt manner; briefly; tartly.

Curt'man"tle, 1 kūrt'man'tl; 2 cûrt'măn'tl, *n.* [OF.] Sobriquet of Henry II. of England: in allusion to his use of the short Anjou mantle.

curt'ness, 1 kūrt'nes; 2 cûrt'nĕs, *n.* The quality of being curt; abruptness, as of manner; shortness. **curt'l-tude†.**

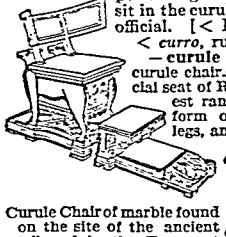
curt'sy, 1 kūrt'si; 2 cûrt'sy. **I.** *vi.* To make a curtsy. **II.** *n.* [-SIES, *pl.*] A downward movement of the body by bending the knees: made by women as an act of respect. See COURTESY. **cur'chie†; curt'sey†.**

cu'ru-ba, 1 kū'rū-bə; 2 cų'ru-ba, *n.* **1.** The sweet calabash (*Passiflora maliformis*) of the West Indies. **2.** [Braz.] The cassabanana.

cu"ru-cu'cu, 1 kū"rū-kū'kū; 2 cų'ru-cų'cų, *n.* [S. Am.] The bushmaster: native name. **cou"ru-cu'cu†.**

cu'ru-cui, 1 kū'rū-kwī; 2 cu'ru-cwī, *n.* [Braz.] A trogon (*Trogon curucui*).

cu'rule, 1 kiū'rūl; 2 cū'ryl, *a. Rom. Antiq.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a chariot. **2.** Privileged to sit in the curule chair; hence, magisterial; official. [< L. *curulis*, < *currus*, chariot, < *curro*, run.]



Curule Chair of marble found on the site of the ancient tribunal in the Forum at Rome during the Pontificate of Paul III.

— **curule dignity,** right to sit in the curule chair.— **c. seat** or **chair,** the official seat of Roman magistrates of the highest rank. It was originally in the form of a camp-stool with curved legs, and very plain, but afterward was highly ornamented.

cu-ru'ro, 1 kū-rū'ro; 2 cu-ry'ro, *n.* [S. Am.] A burrowing Chilean octodontine rodent (genus *Spalacopus*) with rudimentary ears.

cur'val, 1 kūr'val; 2 cûr'val, *a. Her.* Bowed; curved.

cur'vant.

cur'vate, 1 kūr'vēt; 2 cûr'vāt, *a.* Evenly bent; curved. [< L. *curvatus*, pp. of *curro*; see CURB, *v.*] **cur'vat-ed‡; cur'vous†.**

cur-va'tion, 1 kūr-vē'shən; 2 cûr-vā'shon, *n.* The act of curving or bending. [< L. *curvatio(n-)*, < *curvatus*; see CURVATE.]

cur'va-tive, } 1 kūr'va-tiv; 2 cûr'va-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.*
cur'va-tivs, } Having the margins slightly turned up or down, but not bending inward: said of leaves.

cur'va-ture, 1 kūr'va-chur; *or* tiur; 2 cûr'va-chur *or* tûr, *n.* **1.** The act of bending, or the state of being curved or bent; a curving; flexure. **2.** *Math.* Deviation from straightness or planeness in form; amount or rate of bending as determined by the radius of a circle having the closest possible contact with a curve. The curvature is in inverse proportion to the radius. **3.** In descriptive geometry, the property of being intersected in two points by a straight line even if the figure contains a point which is the intersection of two straight lines lying within it. **4.** Something curved or bent. **5.** *Bot.* An alteration in the growth-line of a plant-part, usually resulting from cell-turgescence caused by externally applied stimuli, such as concussion, contact, growth, heat, and light. [< L. *curvatura*, < *curvatus*; see CURVATE.] — **aberrancy of curvature,** the extent to which a curve departs from a circle.— **absolute c.,** in a curve of double curvature, a curvature reciprocal to the radius of the osculating curve.— **axis of c.,** the line of intersection of consecutive normal planes of a tortuous curve.— **c. of concussion** (*Bot.*), curvature in a growing internode resulting from a sharp stroke received on the concave side of the curvature.— **c. of field,** the imaginary curvature containing the foci of the different light-rays passing through a lens: the curvature is due to spherical aberration.— **c. of the spine** (*Pathol.*), abnormal curvature of the spinal column, either upward and backward, called **angular** or **Pott's curvature,** or laterally, called **lateral curvature.**— **Darwinian c.,** curvature in the roots of plants induced by stimulation upon the convex side of the curvature: first observed by Darwin.— **double c.,** the curvature of a tortuous curve. See CURVE.— **Gaussian c.** (*Math.*), the curvature of a surface regarded as inversely proportional to the products of the two principal radii of curvature at the point in question.— **geodesic c.** (*Math.*), the curvature of a geodesic at the given point of a surface.— **indeterminate c.** (*Math.*), curvature at some point, as a node, where ordinary methods of determining it fail.— **radius of c.,** the radius of the osculating circle.— **Sachs's c.,** the curvature of a plant-root due to unequal growth of its two sides.— **specific c.,** the curvature of a surface as measured by a solid angle subtended by a unit area.— **total c.** *Math.* (1) Of a plane curve, the angle between the tangents at the ends. (2) Of a twisted curve, the length of the arc traced on a unit sphere by a radius moving parallel with the normal to the curve. (3) Of a curved area, the area on a unit sphere within the line traced by a radius moving parallel with the normal to the surface along the boundary of the area. **Integral c.‡; whole c.‡.**

curve, } 1 kūrv; 2 cûrv, *v.* [CURVED, CURVD[2]; CURV'ING.]
curv[2], } **I.** *t.* To cause to assume the form of a curve; bend.

> One put his *curved* hand to his ear as if to listen to some thin far off sound. MRS. OLIPHANT *Beleag. City* p. 145. [MACM. 1881.]

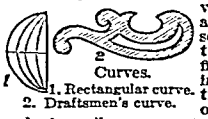
II. *i.* To take the form of a curve or move in a curve; bend. [< L. *curro*, < *currus*, bent.] **curbt.** Syn.: see BEND.— **curv'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **curv'ed-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

curve, *a.* Having a different direction at every point; as, a *curve* line or surface. [< L. *curvus*, bent.] **curbt.**

curve, *n.* **1.** A line continuously bent so that no portion of it is straight; a line that everywhere changes its direction. **2.** Hence, a bending or something bent; as, the *curve* of a horse's neck; a railway *curve.*

> With many a *curve* my banks I fret.
> TENNYSON *The Brook* st. 7.

3. *Geom.* Any line whose course can be defined by an equation or general statement applicable to each and every point upon it, including the straight line as a special case. **4.** *Physics & Statistics.* Any line the distances of whose successive points from a fixed axis represent the varying values of quantities; as, a *curve* of temperature; *curve* of population. Such a line, if drawn from observation, may be irregular and broken. **5.** In baseball, the deviation in the course of a pitched ball produced by the pitcher, independent of the deviation caused by gravity: called an **in curve** or **in** when the ball is deflected toward a right-handed batter, an **out curve** or **out** when deflected away, an **up shoot** when deflected upward, and a **drop** when deflected downward. **6.** An instrument used for making curved figures in drafting; as, a draftsmen's *curve.*— **adjoint curve** (*Geom.*), an algebraic curve so related to a given curve that each of the multiple points of the latter is also a multiple point of the next lower order on the former.— **affective c.** (*Psychol.*), a graphic representation of changes in affection (feeling) taking place in correlation with some other mental quality.— **antifriction c.,** the tractrix applied mechanically, as for a pivot.— **binomial c.,** a curve of which the ordinate can be given as a power of a binomial function of the abscissa.— **Bruckner's c.** (*Civ. Engin.*), a curve whose abscissæ are the lengths of the different cross-sections of a desired level, and the ordinates the algebraic sums of the parts cut away and filled in: the cuts are rated as positive; the fills, negative.— **compound c.,** in railroading, a curve which is made up of two or more arcs of circles of varying diameters, joined as tangents so that all the centers are on the same side of the curve, thus joining two tangents and gradually increasing the curvature while decreasing the shock caused by inertia.— **crinkly c.** (*Math.*), a curve, such as Weierstrass's curve, which includes all the points in a given unit square.— **curve'-add"er,** *n.* A device for the automatic drawing of the sum of any two curves having any relations of period, amplitude, and phase.— **c. of a complex** (*Math.*), the curve enveloped by the lines lying in the complex and also in a plane (*hyperpencil*).— **c. of buoyancy,** same as CURVE OF CROSS-SECTIONAL AREAS.— **c. of Carus,** the imaginary curved line that represents the pelvic axis.— **c. of comfort,** in climatology, a line connecting points which most nearly correspond to the degrees of temperature and moisture compatible with a certain amount of human comfort for a given wind velocity.— **c. of cosines,** same as COSINUSOID.— **c. of cross-sectional areas** (*Naval Arch.*), a curve whose ordinates represent the cross-section areas up to a certain water-line for each point of the length.— **c. of decay,** a curve indicating the decrease in radioactivity of a substance, time being represented by one coordinate, the loss of radioactivity by the other.— **c. of displacement,** a curve showing the displacement of a vessel, in fresh or salt water, as a function of the mean draft.— **c. of distribution,** same as GALTONIAN CURVE.— **c. of double curvature** (*Math.*), a tortuous curve; one not traced in a plane.— **c. of equal approach** (*Math.*), a curve along which descent under the force of gravity, measured vertically, is proportional to the time.— **c. of extinction,** a graphic curve, used in naval construction, displaying the degree of subsidence of the angle of inclination of a boat coming to rest after having been set rocking in still water.— **c. of fatigue,** a curve representing the distortion of a body under continued stress.— **c. of flexure,** on an anticlastic surface, a curve produced by joining the successive elements of the inflexional tangents.— **c. of frequency of error,** same as PROBABILITY CURVE.— **c. of loads,** in the construction of ships, a curve constructed from the difference between the ordinates of the curve of buoyancy and those of the curve of weights for any one displacement.— **c. of longitudinal shearing-stresses,** a curve derived from the curve of loads by integration: it is used to determine the required longitudinal strength of a ship.— **c. of metacenters** or **transverse metacenter,** a curve showing the height of the metacenter as a function of the water-line for a given displacement. Compare METACENTER.— **c. of quickest descent,** a brachistochrone.— **c. of resistance** (*Naval Arch.*), a curve having the resistances to towing represented by the ordinate and the resulting speeds by the abscissa.— **c. of search,** a curve plotted from data such as the speed of a ship, time of departure from a given point, etc.— **c. of sensitiveness,** a diagrammatic curve showing the sensitiveness to rays of varying wave-lengths, of a photographic plate.— **c. of stability,** in a floating ship or model, a curve indicating the relation between the angle of inclination and the arm of a righting couple.— **c. of style,** same as STYLE-CURVE.— **c. of velocity,** a curve in which the abscissa of each point represents the length of time occurring after a certain instant, and the ordinate the velocity attained at the end of that length of time.— **c. of weight,** a curve indicating the weight of a ship with its cargo for each foot or unit of the length.— **c.-pen,** *n.* A ruling-pen in which the pen-points rotate to coincide with the direction of movement during drawing.— **curves of ship calculations** (*Naval Arch.*), curves plotted from the data obtained from experiments made on ships or models; they include: *curve of displacement, curve of centers of buoyancy, curve of loads,* etc.— **c.-tracing,** *n. Math.* The operation of determining the points of a curve, and hence its form, location, etc., from its equation.— **cuspidal c.** (*Math.*), the locus, on a surface, of cusps formed by passing planes of intersection through any of its points.— **delimiting c.,** a curve forming a dividing line between two regions of the surface on which it is drawn.— **derived c.** (*Math.*), the graph representing the derivative of a function of *x.*— **exterior of a simple closed c.,** the continuum, containing all sufficiently distant points, formed when a curve divides a plane.— **field of a c.** (*Math.*), in the calculus of variations, the part on either side of the curve in which the normals of near-by points in the curve do not meet.— **French c.,** a draftsmen's curve. See illus. in next column.— **frequency c.,** same as PROBABILITY CURVE, under PROBABILITY.— **Galtonian** or **Galton's c.,** a curve somewhat like the probability curve, clearly depicting the variation of any given characteristic from the norm of that characteristic in a particular species.— **geometrical c.,** same as ALGEBRAIC CURVE. See under ALGEBRAIC.— **Hessian c.** (*Geom.*), a curve formed of double points of another curve's first polar.— **ichthyoid c.,** a curve which has a fish-like outline.— **inertia c.,** the imaginary path of a mass which moves on the surface of the earth, or other revolving body, with no resistance or influencing force other than inertia and gravity. At the equator, the path is a straight line; at the pole, a point; and at all other places, a circle which varies with the latitude and velocity.— **integral c.,** a curve considered in relation to its derived curve.— **interior of a simple closed c.,** the continuum, containing no sufficiently distant point, formed when a curve divides a plane.— **isacoustic c.** (*Arch.*), an imaginary line of curvature in an auditorium uniting all the points at which a sound from the platform can be heard with equal distinctness; also, incorrectly, the curvature of a floor and the apparently symmetrical view of the lift of tiers of seats upon it.— **isedonal c.,** in a theater, etc., an imaginary curve along which the views obtained of the stage are equally good.— **isentropic c.,** in a thermodynamic diagram, a curve of which all points correspond to states of equal entropy.— **isogyric c.,** an isogyre.— **isothermal c.,** a curve showing expansion or compression of a gas during a period when conditions of temperature are unvarying.— **Jordan c.** (*Math.*), one of a series of non-intersecting equivalent curves connecting two points on a simply united surface.— **liquidus c.** (*Phys. Chem.*), the freezing-point curve in a drawing illustrating the connection between concentration and temperature for a system including solid-solution and liquid-solution phases. In this system the melting-point curve is known as the *solidus curve* or *solidus.* **liquidus‡.**— **Lissajous c.,** one of a series of curves formed by compounding two simple harmonic motions, as those described by a double pendulum, or by a beam of light reflected successively from two tuning-forks.— **load-c.,** *n. Elec.* A curve showing the relation between the load-variations of a power system and certain variables which affect the load, *such as the time of day,* etc.— **magnetic c.,** one of the curved lines formed by sprinkling iron-filings upon a sheet, as of paper, held in a magnetic field, and tapping the sheet to aid them in arranging themselves in the direction of the lines of magnetic force.— **mixed c.,** a curve into the formation of which several curves enter.— **plane c.** (*Math.*), a curve every point of which is in the same plane: opposed to *twisted* or *tortuous curve.*— **polytropic c.,** in the thermodynamics of a perfect gas, a curve along which the specific heat remains constant.— **Quételet's c.,** same as GALTONIAN CURVE.— **rectangular c.** (*Geom.*), a curve or meridian-line that makes a right angle in crossing the equator, or another meridian.— **reversed c.,** a curve formed of two curves with their convexities in opposite directions; an S-curve; cyma.— **solidus c.,** see LIQUIDUS CURVE, above.— **tortuous c.** (*Math.*), a curve no finite portion of which lies wholly *in one plane.* **twisted c.‡.**— **transition c.** (*Railroad.*), a curve of variable radius placed at each end of a railway curve to cause the rolling-stock to run more smoothly in passing from the curve to the straight line or tangent track. **easement c.‡.**— **Weierstrass's c.** (*Math.*), a curve that is zigzag to an infinite degree, so that any arc between two of its points, however close together, is not finite. From it can be proved the proposition of Riemann that a function may be continuous throughout without being differentiable.



Curves.
1. Rectangular curve.
2. Draftsmen's curve.

cur'vet, 1 kūr'vet *or* kər-vet'; 2 cûr'vĕt *or* cur-vĕt' (XIII), *v.* [CUR'VET-ED or CUR'VET-TED; CUR'VET-ING or CUR'VET-TING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to prance or make curvets.

II. *i.* To move in curvets; prance; hence, to frisk about.

> A shrewd mischievous imp who *curvets* about the house.
> J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* ch. 3, p. 40. [G. P. P. 1854.]

cur'vet, *n.* **1.** A light, low leap of a horse made by raising and advancing first the fore legs and then, as *they begin to fall, the hind legs,* so that at one movement all four legs show in the air.

> After a few graceful wheels and *curvets,* we take our ground.
> THACKERAY *Roundabout Papers, Ogres* p. 203. [H. 1863.]

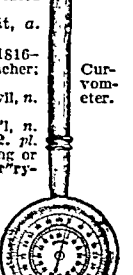
2. [Archaic.] A prank; frolic. [< It. *corvetta*, < *corvare*, bend, < L. *curro*, < *curvus*, bent.] **cor'vet‡.**

cur'vi-, 1 kūr'vi-; 2 cûr'vi-. From Latin *curvus*, curved: a combining form.— **cur"vi-cau'date,** *a.* Having a bent or crooked tail.— **cur"vi-cos'tate,** *a.* Having curved ribs.— **cur"vi-den'tate,** *a.* Having curved teeth.— **cur"vi-fo'li-ate,** *a.* Having curved leaves.— **cur'vi-form,** *a.* Curved.— **cur'vi-fy†,** *tr. & ri.* To bend or curve.— **cur"vi-lin'e-ad,** *n.* An instrument for describing curved lines.— **cur"vi-lin'e-ar,** *a.* Formed by curved lines. **cur"vi-lin'e-al‡.**— **cur"vi-lin"e-ar'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting of curved lines.— **cur"vi-lin'e-ar-ly,** *adv.*— **cur"vi-ner'vate,** *a.* Having curved veins or nerves, as the leaves of a plant or the wings of an insect. **cur'vi-nerved‡.**— **cur"vi-ros'tral,** *a. Ornith.* **1.** Having the bill curved downward, as the curlew. **2.** Having a twisted, crossed bill, as the crossbill.— **Cur"vi-ros'tres,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of passerine birds, including creepers and nuthatches.— **cur"vi-se'ri-al,** *a.* Arranged in a curved line or spirally, as leaves along and around a stem.— **cur"vi-tab'u-lar,** *a. Geol.* Consisting of, containing, or pertaining to a series of horizontal curving joints, or short cleavage-planes, with their convexities upward; also, having the characteristics of one individual of such a series; as, *curvitabular* structure or jointing. [curves.

cur'vi-tal, 1 kūr'vi-tal; 2 cûr'vi-tal, *a.* Pertaining to

cur'vi-ty, 1 kūr'vi-ti; 2 cûr'vi-ty, *n.* The state of being curved; curvature. [< LL. *curvitas*, < L. *curvus*, bent.]

cur'vo-graph, 1 kūr'vo-graf; 2 cûr'vo-grăf, *n.* An arcograph. [< L. *curvus*, bent, + Gr. *graphō*, write.]



Curvometer.

cur-vom'e-ter, 1 kūr-vom'i-tər; 2 cûr-vŏm'e-ter, *n.* A device for measuring the length of a curve, as a wheel with a registering dial rotated along the curve.

cur'vu-late, 1 kūr'viu-lēt; 2 cûr'vū-lāt, *a.* Slightly curved. [< L. *curvus*, bent.]

Cur'wen, 1 kūr'wen; 2 cûr'wĕn, **John** (11/12 1816–8/12 1880). An English clergyman; music-teacher; promoter of tonic sol-fa system.

Cur'wens-ville, 1 kūr'wenz-vil; 2 cûr'wĕnz-vil, *n.* A borough in Clearfield county, Pa.

cur-whib'ble, 1 kər-hwib'l; 2 cur-hwĭb'l, *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] A device; contrivance. **2.** *pl.* [Ir.] Curious or unusual gestures; quibbling or mysterious speech. **cur'ri-fib'bles‡; cur'ry-whib'bles‡.**

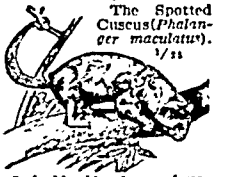
Cur-zo'la, 1 kūr-dzō'la; 2 cur-dzō'lä, *n.* **1.** An island belonging to Dalmatia, Austria; in Adriatic sea; length, 30 m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport town on the eastern coast.

Cur'zon, 1 kūr'zən; 2 cûr'zon, *n.* **1. George Nathaniel** (1/12 1859–3/22 1925), Earl of Kedleston (Eng.); an English statesman; viceroy of India, 1899–1905; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1919–1924. **2. Robert** (1/12 1810–5/2 1873), Lord de la Zouche, an English nobleman; author; *Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant.*

cus-cam'i-din, -dine, 1 kus-kam'i-din; 2 cŭs-kăm'i-din, *n.* A crystalline alkaloid obtained from some species of cinchona-bark. [< cusco (bark) + AMIDE.] **cus-cam'in, -inet.**

Cusco bark. See BARK. **Cusco China‡.— cus"co-hy'grin, -grine,** *n. Chem.* An oleaginous compound ($C_{31}H_{34}N_2O$) contained in the leaves of the Cusco-bark tree.— **cus-con'i-din, -dine,** *n. Chem.* A pale-yellow amorphous alkaloid contained in Cusco bark.— **cus'co-nin, -nine,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_4+2H_2O$) contained in Cusco bark. **cus"co-cin'cho-nin‡.**

cus'cus[1], 1 kus'kus; 2 cŭs'cŭs, *n.* A phalangerine opossum-like prehensile-tailed marsupial (genus *Phalanger*) of the East Indies, etc.; as, the gray *cuscus* (*P. orientalis*).



The Spotted Cuscus (*Phalanger maculatus*). 1/12

cus'cus[2], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** The root of cuscus-grass, used for making mattings, etc. **cus'cusst. 2.** The East-Indian millet (*Pennisetum typhoidcum*), cultivated for fodder in the southern United States. See MILLET. [< E. Ind. *khuskhus.*] — **cus'cus-grass",** *n.* An aromatic grass (*Andropogon muricatus*) of India.

Cus-cu'ta, 1 kus-kiū'ta; 2 cŭs-cū'ta, *n. Bot.* A genus of leafless herbs of the family **Cus"cu-ta'ce-æ,** with yellowish thread-like twining stems and clusters of mostly white flowers; the dodders. They are entirely parasitic on the herbs and shrubs over which they climb, and often injurious to certain cultivated crops. [< Ar. *kechout.*] — **cus"cu-ta'ceous,** *a.*

cusec., *abbr.* Cubic foot per second. [name.

cush[1], 1 kush; 2 cŭsh, *n.* [E. Ind.] Sorghum; a commercial

cush[2], *n.* [Southern U. S.] The scrapings of crackers and meal-barrels mixed with grease and fried; also, crackers or bread boiled as in water poured off of cooked meat with seasoning added.

cush[3], *n.* [Ir.] A breed of small horses.

Cush[4], 1 kush; 2 cŭsh, *n.* **1.** A son of Ham; lived about 2250 B. C. **2.** A Benjamite in David's time. **3.** The descendants of Cush; hence, the Ethiopians. **4.** Ethiopia.

637 KEY 1: ąisle; ąu = out; ȯil; īū = feud; ch in; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; sh ip; th in, th is; ą zure; F. boñ, dün e; ʜ = loch. †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*. **curucuī**
KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fo͝ol, ro͝ole, cū̆re, bo͝ot, bûrn; o͝il, bo͝y; ċ = k; ç = s; ġ = g, ġem; iṉk; ẓ = z; th in, th is; F. boñ, dün e; ʜ = loch. **cut**

Cu'shan, 1 kū'shan; 2 cų'shăn, *n.* *Bib.* *Hab.* iii, 7.

Cu"shan-rish"a-tha'im, 1 kū'shan-rish"ə-thē'im; 2 cų"shăn-rish'a-thā'im, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Judges* iii, 10.

cush'at, 1 kush'at *or* kush'ət; 2 cųsh'at *or* cŭsn'at, *n.* The ring-dove (*Columba palumbus*). [< AS. *cūscote*, perhaps < *cwic*, quick, + *sceōtan*, shoot.]

cu-shaw', 1 kiu-shē' *or* ku-shō'; 2 cū-shą' *or* cŭ-shą', *n.* A variety of the crookneck squash. [< Algonkian *escushaw.*] **ca-shaw'.**

cush'ew-bird", 1 kush'ū-būrd'; 2 cųsh'ų-bĭrd', *n.* The galeated curassow. [< *cushew* (imitative word) + BIRD.]

Cu'shi, 1 kū'shai; 2 cų'shi, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Sam.* xviii, 21.

cush'le-doo", 1 kush'i-dū"; 2 cųsh'i-dōō', *n.* [Scot.] The cushat.

Cush'ing, 1 kush'iŋ; 2 cųsh'ing, *n.* **1. Caleb** (1/11800–1/2 1879), an American jurist; diplomat; counsel for the United States at Geneva on Alabama claims, 1872. **2. Thomas** (3/41725–3/281788), an American patriot; member of 1st and 2d Continental Congresses. **3. William** (3/41732–9/12 1810), an American lawyer; judge of U. S. Supreme Court. **4. William B.** (1842–12/171874), a United States naval officer; destroyed the Confederate ironclad "Albemarle" by torpedo.

cush'ion, 1 kush'an; 2 cųsh'on, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place, seat, or arrange on or as on a cushion. **2.** To provide, cover, or protect with a cushion or cushions, for any purpose. **3.** *Mach.* To compress (exhaust-steam or other motive fluid) by closing the exhaust-outlet of a cylinder. **4†.** To suppress. **II.** *i.* In billiards, to make the cue-ball strike the cushion before contact with the second object-ball, either before or after hitting the first.

cush'ion, *n.* **1.** A flexible bag or casing filled with some soft or elastic material, as feathers or air.

Hope and patience are . . . the softest *cushions* to lean on in adversity. BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* p. 365. [J. W. M. 1857.]

2. Anything resembling a cushion in appearance, make-up, or application; especially any device to deaden the jar or impact of parts, as padding or inserted rubber.

A great, soft, quaking *cushion* of wet moss.
KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* ch. 13, p. 130. [G. P. P. 1873.]

(1) In a reciprocating engine, the motive fluid remaining in a cylinder after the closing of the exhaust-port before the end of the stroke, forming an elastic check which prevents jar or shock in reversing the stroke of the piston. By extension, (*a*) the point in the return stroke at which the exhaust-port is closed; (*b*) the period of such exhaust-closure. (2) In bookbinding, a stuffed calfskin pad on which gold-leaf is cut. (3) *Arch.* See COUSSINET. (4) *Bot.* The swollen part of the stem or branch just below a leaf; a pulvinus. (5) *Zool.* A pulvillus. (6) The elastic rim of a billiard-table. (7) A pad for the hair or for a bustle. (8) A pincushion. (9) *A pillow for use in making lace.* (10) The *top* of a bit-*stock*. (11) In domestic and other fowls, the saddle-feathers. (12) The soft top layer on a race-track. (13) A small dam or body of water to catch the water falling from a higher dam. **3.** The woolsack. **4.** The fleshy part of the hind quarter of a hog, horse, etc.; as, a *cushion* of bacon. **5.** A seat upon which a ruler or judge sits. **6.** *Bowling.* A large flat pad fastened to the back of the pit to prevent breakage of pins and balls. **7.** A coronet. **8†.** A swelling resembling that in pregnancy. **Queen Mary's cushion†.** [< OF. *cuissin*, < LL. *cussinus*, < L. *culcita*, pillow,] — **cush'ion-less,** *a.*

— **coronary cushion** (*Veter.*), a band of vascular tissue surmounting the hoof of the horse and similar animals.— **cush'ion-cap"l-tal,** *n.* *Arch.* A capital appearing like a cushion pressed upon by the superincumbent entablature; also, a capital of the Romanesque style in the form of a bowl rounded at the bottom but with four vertical sides.— **c.-carom,** *n.* In billiard-playing, a carom in which the cue-ball strikes the cushion before touching the second object-ball.— **c.-crawling,** *n.* In English billiards, playing the balls so as to hug the cushion.— **c.-dance,** *n.* A dance once in vogue among rustics in England, in which at regular intervals each dancer in turn drops before one of the opposite sex a cushion, on which they kneel and kiss.— **c.-draw,** *n.* *Billiards.* A draw-shot in which the cushion and the object-ball are hit at nearly the same time.— **c.-flower,** *n.* [Australian.] An evergreen shrub (*Hakea laurina*). See HAKEA.— **c.-junction,** *n.* *Billiards.* An angle formed by the meeting of the cushions of the table.— **c. plant,** a plant which grows in a close, cushion-like mass: said of certain alpine and xerophilous plants.— **c.-rafter,** *n.* An auxiliary rafter, partly relieving a principal rafter.— **c.-scale,** *n.* A scale-insect (*Pulvinaria innumerabilis*), the female of which has a prominent cushion-like ovisac. It is injurious to fruit-trees. — **c.-shot,** *n.* A cushion-carom.— **c.-star,** *n.* A pentagonal goniasteroid starfish.— **c.-steam,** *n.* The steam existing in the clearance-spaces and cylinder of a steam-engine after the closure of the exhaust-valves.— **c.-stitch,** *n.* A straight short stitch used in the groundwork of embroidery, especially embroidery in imitation of painted designs.— **c.-work,** *n.* Cushion-stitched embroidery.— **squab c.,** a loose, bag-like seat-cushion.— **sucking-c.,** *n.* The sucking-pad.

cush'ioned, *pp.* Cushioned. S. S.

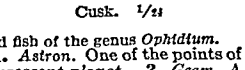
cush'ion-et, 1 kush'an-et; 2 cųsh'on-ĕt, *n.* A little cushion.

cush'ion-y, 1 kush'an-i; 2 cųsh'on-y, *a.* Like a cushion; soft; yielding; comfortable.

Cush'ite, 1 kush'ait; 2 cŭsh'it, *n.* One of an ancient race of Ethiopia, reputed descendants of Cush, son of Ham.— **Cush-it'ic,** *a.* Relating or pertaining to a Cushite.

Cush'man, 1 kush'mən; 2 cųsh'man, *n.* **1. Charlotte** (1/21816–2/31876), an American tragic actress. **2. Robert** (1580?–1625?), an English colonist; preached the first sermon printed in America.

cusk, 1 kusk; 2 cŭsk, *n.* **1.** A gadoid fish (*Brosmius brosme*) of northern seas, with long single dorsal and anal fins and well-developed ventrals; as, a "lean *cusk* from Salvador," WHITTIER *Tent on the Beach* 21.



Cusk. 1/21

2. The burbot.

cusk'-eel", *n.* Any ophidioid fish of the genus *Ophidium*.

cusp, 1 kusp; 2 cŭsp, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* One of the points of a crescent moon or of a crescent planet. **2.** *Geom.* A point of a curve at which the generating point stops and reverses its motion. **3.** *Arch.* A lobe or point in the feathering or foliation of medieval tracery.

The depth and place of the *cusp* . . . varies with the direction of the weight to be sustained.
RUSKIN *Stones of Venice* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 135. [J. W. 1889.]

4. *Anat.* & *Zool.* (1) A prominence or point, as on the crown of a tooth. (2) The pointed fold which forms a segment of the cardiac valves. **5.** *Bot.* A sharp, stiff point. **6.** *Astrol.* First entrance of a house in the determination of nativities. **7.** *Geol.* An angular projecting beach or portion of a beach, formed by the interaction of conflicting currents. [< L. *cuspis*, point.] **cuspet.** — **ceratoid cusp,** a cusp at which the two parts of the curve near the singular point are on opposite sides of the common tangent.

cus'pa-rin, } 1 kus'pə-rin, -rin *or* -rīn; 2 cŭs'pa-rĭn,
cus'pa-rine, } -rĭn *or* -rīn, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{19}NO_3$) contained in Angustura bark. [< L. *cuspis*, point.] [DATE. **cus'patet.**

cus'pat-ed, 1 kus'pēt-ed; 2 cŭs'pāt-ĕd, *a.* Same as CUSPI-**cusped,** 1 kuspt; 2 cŭspt, *a.* Having a cusp or cusps; cusp-shaped. [L. *cuspi(d-)s*, point.]

cus'pid, 1 kus'pid; 2 cŭs'pid, *n.* A canine tooth. [<

cus'pi-dal, 1 kus'pi-dəl; 2 cŭs'pi-dal, *a.* **1.** Ending in or shaped like a cusp. **2.** *Geom.* Having or relating to a cusp.— **cuspidal cubic,** a plane cubic belonging to the third class and having a single inflexion-point, a single cusp, and no node.

Cus"pi-da-ri'i-dæ, 1 kus"pi-də-rai'i-dī; 2 cŭs"pi-da-rĭ'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of anatinacean bivalves without gills, and siphoseptate, with septum foraminate. **Cus"pi-da'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), point, lance.]— **cus"pi-da'ri-id,** *n.*— **cus"pi-da'ri-oid,** *a.*

cus'pi-date, 1 kus'pi-dēt; 2 cŭs'pi-dāt, *vt.* [-DAT'ED; -DAT'ING.] To make pointed; sharpen to a cusp.

cus'pi-date, *a.* Having a cusp or cusps tapering into a sharp, stiff point, as a thistle-leaf; specifically, having a single cusp or prominence, as a canine tooth. [< L. *cuspidatus*, pp. of *cuspido*, sharpen, < *cuspis*, point.] **cus'pat-ed‡; cus'pi-dat"ed‡.**

cus"pi-da'tion, 1 kus"pi-dē'shən; 2 cŭs"pi-dā'shon, *n.* *Arch.* Ornamentation with cusps.

cus'pi-dine, 1 kus'pi-din; 2 cŭs'pi-dĭn, *n.* *Mineral.* A rose-red, spear-shaped calcium fluosilicate, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), spear.] **cus'pi-dite‡.**

cus'pi-dor, 1 kus'pi-dōr *or* -dēr; 2 cŭs'pi-dōr *or* -dŏr (XIII), *n.* A spittoon. [Pg., < *cuspir*, spit, < L. *conspuo*, < *con-* (< *cum*) intens. + *spuo*, spit.] **cus'pi-dore‡.**

cusp'ing, 1 kusp'iŋ; 2 cŭsp'ing, *n.* *Arch.* Cuspidation.

cus'pis, 1 kus'pis; 2 cŭs'pis, *n.* [-PI-DES, 1 -pi-dīz; 2 -pi-dēs, *pl.*] [L.] A cusp; mucro.

cusp'let, 1 kusp'let; 2 cŭsp'lĕt, *n.* A little cusp.

cusp'ule, 1 kusp'yūl; 2 cŭsp'yųl, *n.* *Anat.* A small cusp that projects on the surface of a tooth.

cuss, 1 kus; 2 cŭs, *v.* [Colloq., U. S.] To swear at; use profanity.— **cuss'ed,** *a.*— **cuss'ed-ly,** *adv.*

cuss, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** A curse; malediction. **2.** A worthless or disagreeable person; often, more lightly, a person; fellow; as, a pleasant old *cuss*. [Cor. of CURSE.] — **cuss'-word",** *n.* An oath; expletive.

cuss'ed-ness, 1 kus'ed-nes; 2 cŭs'ĕd-nĕs, *n.* [Colloq. or Humorous, U. S.] **1.** Cursedness; meanness; perverseness. **2.** *Resolute courage*; endurance.

And they all had trust in his *cussedness*.
JOHN HAY *Jim Bludso* st. 6.

cuss'er, 1 kus'ər; 2 cŭs'er, *n.* [Scot.] A stallion.

Cus"set', 1 kü"sē'; 2 cü"sę', *n.* A town in Allier department, France.

cus'so, 1 kus'o; 2 cųs'o, *n.* [Abyssinian.] **1.** A tree (*Hagenia abyssinica*) of the rose family. **2.** The flowers of this tree, used by natives as a vermifuge.

cus"ta-lo'rum, *n.* A Shakespearian contraction of *custos rotulorum*.

cus'tard, 1 kus'tərd; 2 cŭs'tard, *n.* A mixture of milk, eggs, sugar, and sometimes other ingredients, boiled or baked, and served alone or as a filling or accompaniment to other dishes. [< F *croustade*, pie, < L. *crustatus*, pp. of *crusto*, crust, < *crusta*, crust.] **cus'tadet.—cus'tard-ap"ple,** *n.* The fruit of a low tropical tree or shrub (*Anona reticulata*), having a soft, edible pulp; the bullock's-heart.— **c.-coffin†,** *n.* The crust of a custard pie.

Cus'ter, 1 kus'tər; 2 cŭs'ter, *n.* **1. George A.** (12/11839–6/251876), a United States general; killed by Indians. **2.** A county in S. Colorado, 696 sq. m.; county-seat, Silver Cliff. **3.** A county in central Idaho; 4,670 sq. m.; county-seat, Challis. **4.** A county in S. E. Montana; 20,490 sq. m.; county-seat, Miles City. **5.** A county in central Nebraska; 2,595 sq. m.; county-seat, Broken Bow. **6.** A county in Oklahoma; 1,001 sq. m.; county-seat, Arapahoe. **7.** A county in S. W. South Dakota; 1,612 sq. m.; county-seat, Custer.

Cus"tine', 1 kūs'tīn'; 2 cūs'tīn', **Adam Philippe, Comte de** (3/41740–8/251793). A French general.

cus'tock, 1 kus'tok; 2 cŭs'tŏk, *n.* [Scot.] The core of a cabbage; a cabbage-stalk. **cus'toc‡.**

cus'tode, 1 kus'tōd; 2 cŭs'tōd, *n.* [F.] **1.** Same as CUSTODIAN. **2.** Same as CUSTODIA.

cus-to'des, 1 kus-tō'dīz; 2 cŭs-tō'dēs, *n.* Plural of CUSTOS.

cus-to'di-a, 1 kus-tō'di-ə; 2 cŭs-tō'di-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [LL.] *Eccl.* A receptacle for sacred objects, as a reliquary, a shrine, etc. **cus'tode‡; cus-to'di-al‡.**

cus-to'di-al, 1 kus-tō'di-əl; 2 cŭs-tō'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to custody or to a custodia.

cus-to'di-am, 1 kus-tō'di-am; 2 cŭs-tō'di-ăm, *n.* [L.] *Old Eng. Law.* A grant of crown lands (through the exchequer) to some person as lessee to hold *in custody or in keeping* for the crown. **custodiam lease‡.**

cus-to'di-an, 1 kus-tō'di-ən; 2 cŭs-tō'di-an, *n.* One having the custody of a person or thing; a guardian.

The law-giver and the law-dispenser are the *custodians* of all that we hold dear on earth. H. C. LEA *Superstition and Force, Wager of Law* p. 13. [L. BROS. & CO. 1866.]

[< L. *custodia*; see CUSTODY.] **cus'tode‡; cus"to-dee'‡; cus-to'di-er‡.** Syn.: see SUPERINTENDENT.— **cus-to'di-an-ship,** *n.*

cus'to-dy, 1 kus'to-di; 2 cŭs'to-dy, *n.* **1.** A keeping as by one who in the act assumes responsibility for the safety of that entrusted; watch; care; guardianship; charge; as, the law should be in the *custody* of upright officials.

An officer having the legal *custody* of public records is, ex officio, competent to certify copies of their contents.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, p. 644. [L. B. & CO. 1870.]

2. The state of being held in keeping or under guard; restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment. [< L. *custodia*, guard, < *custo(d-)s*, guardian.] **cus'to-die‡.**

cus'tom, 1 kus'təm; 2 cŭs'tom, *n.* **1.** An ordinary or usual manner of doing or acting, whether of a person or of a body of persons; especially, the habitual practise of a community or people; common usage. **2.** *Law.* An old and general usage that has obtained the force of law, or an established and recognized usage of a particular trade or vocation; as, the *custom* of merchants. **3.** Customary frequenting, as of a hotel, or habitual purchase, as of goods, staple commodities, etc., at a particular place; business support; patronage; as, low prices draw *custom*. **4.** A tariff or duty assessed by law, levied upon goods imported or exported; hence, any regular toll or tax: in the first of these senses always plural. **5.** [C-] *pl.* The sacrifice of human victims in Ashanti and Dahomey, on the death of a chief or king: abolished by the European powers.

The *Customs* appear to date from the middle of the 17th century and were of two kinds: the grand *Customs*, performed on the death of a king; and the minor *Customs*, held twice a year. . . . The grand *Customs* surpassed the annual rites in splendour and bloodshed. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vii, p. 737.

6†. Familiar acquaintance; familiarity. [< OF. *custome, costume*, < LL. *custuma*, < L. *consuetudo*; see CONSUETUDE.] **cos'tom†; cus'tome‡.** Syn.: fashion, habit, manner, practise, style, use, usage. See HABIT.— **cus'tom-free",** *a.* Duty-free.— **c.-made,** *a.* Made to order, as distinguished from ready-made.— **customs duty,** the tariff or tax assessed upon merchandise imported from or exported to a foreign country, especially the former.— **customs service,** that branch of a government service concerned in the collecting of customs duties, the enforcing of customs laws, the prevention or suppression of smuggling and other frauds on the customs revenue, as well as aiding in the enforcement of the navigation laws.— **customs union,** a union of several nations with an arrangement in common for imposing and collecting customs duties.— **c.-work,** *n.* Work made to order, as distinguished from ready-made work.— **general c.,** a national custom.— **particular c.,** a local custom.— **cus'tom†,** *v.* To accustom; supply with customers; pay the duty on; be accustomed.— **cus'tom-a-bl(e‡,** *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Liable or subject to duty or customs; dutiable. **2†.** Customary.

cus'tom-ance†, *n.* Habit.

cus'tom-a-ry, 1 kus'təm-ē-ri; 2 cŭs'tom-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** According or conforming to custom or usage; established by custom; conventional; usual; habitual; common. **2.** *Eng. Law.* Holding or held by custom, as a tenant or his tenancy. [< OF. *costumier*, < LL. *custumarius*, subject to tax, < *custuma*; see CUSTOM.] **cus'tum-a-ry†.** Syn.: see COMMON; HABITUAL; USUAL.— **cus'tom-a-ri-ly,** *adv.* In the customary manner; ordinarily. **cus'tom-a-bly‡.**— **cus'tom-a-ri-ness,** *n.* **cus'tom-a-bl(e-ness"‡.**— **cus'tom-a-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A written or printed statement of laws and customs, as of a province or manor; as, the *customary* of the Normans. **cos'tom-a-ry†; cus'tom-al†; cus'tum-al†; cus'tum-a-ry†.**

cus'tomed, 1 kus'təmd; 2 cŭs'tomd, *a.* [Poet.] Customary; accustomed; familiar; usual.— **cus'tomed-ness,** *n.*

cus'tom-er, 1 kus'təm-ər; 2 cŭs'tom-er, *n.* **1.** One who gives his custom or trade; especially, one who deals regularly at a given establishment; a buyer; a purchaser. **2.** [Colloq.] A person with whom one deals or meets, especially one with some peculiarity; as, an ugly *customer*. **3†.** A collector of customs.

One sitting officially at the receipt of customs, that is, of dues customably paid, and receiving these, and not one repairing customably to a shop to purchase there, was a '*customer*' two and three centuries ago. TRENCH *Select Gloss.* p. 64. [E. P. & CO.]

4†. A prostitute. [< OF. *costumier*; see CUSTOMARY.] — **customer work** [Scot.], custom-work.

cus'tom-house", 1 kus'təm-haus"; 2 cŭs'tom-hous", *n.* **1.** The place appointed by a government where importers of merchandise are to make entry of it and pay the duties chargeable thereon, and where vessels are entered and cleared. **2.** That system of offices and officials which is concerned with the collection of the customs: in the United States, a branch of the Treasury Department.— **custom-house broker,** an agent who attends to the entrance and clearance of goods and vessels for others.

cus'tos, 1 kus'tos; 2 cŭs'tŏs, *n.* [CUS-TO'DES, 1 -tō'dīz; 2 -tō'dēs, *pl.*] **1.** A custodian; keeper. **2.** *Mus.* A mark (𝄐 or 𝄎) at the end of a line or page indicating the position of the first note on the next. [L., keeper.] — **custos rotulorum** [Eng.], a principal justice of a county, who keeps the rolls or records of the sessions of the justices' court.

Cus-toz'za, 1 kus-tōd'za; 2 cųs-tōd'zä, *n.* A village 10 m. S. W. of Verona, Italy; scene of Austrian victories, 1848 and 1866.

cus'trel1‡, *n.* An armor-bearer to a knight.

cus'trel2‡, *n.* Costrel.

cut, 1 kut; 2 cŭt, *v.* [CUT; CUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a gash or incision in, by means of a sharp edge: said of both the instrument and the user or agent; wound or hurt with or as with an edged instrument; as, the knife *cuts* the wood easily; the boy has *cut* his hand. **2.** Hence, figuratively, of the feelings, to affect deeply; hurt; as, sharp words *cut* one to the heart. **3.** To pass through like a blade; penetrate; as, to *cut* the water with an oar. **4.** To divide or sever with a sharp tool or by some sudden intervention; separate into parts as by incisions: followed by *into*, *in*, or *up*; as, to *cut up* a beef; to *cut* an apple *in* two (pieces); to *cut* potatoes *into* sets. **5.** To sever, as by the drawing motion of a sharp-edged tool; remove, as by a knife, sword, or similar instrument; hence, to separate from some important or vital connection, often causing interruption, termination, or destruction; end abruptly or prematurely: usually followed by *off*; as, to *cut off* an army from supplies; his life was *cut off* by accident. **6.** To make, prepare, or shape by means of a sharp implement; hew; carve; as, to *cut* firewood; to *cut* a path or a garment. **7.** To sever from the root for harvesting, or to chop down, as timber; mow or reap, as grain. **8.** To remove by shearing, or to shorten and trim, as hair, or prune, as a hedge; dock; clip; pare; as, to *cut* one's nails. **9.** To excavate, as in road-making. **10.** To grind facets on, as glassware or precious stones. **11.** To cross or intersect; as, one line may *cut* another. **12.** To reduce the length or extent of; shorten: often with *down*; as, to *cut down* an essay; to *cut down* one's expenses. **13.** To encounter without salutation; affect not to know; pass intentionally, without friendly recognition; ignore; as, to *cut* an acquaintance or an acquaintanceship.

He *cut* you dead, you say? Did it occur to you that he could *not see you clearly enough to know you?*
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 11, p. 37. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

14. To sever or interrupt connection with; deliberately neglect or stay away from, as a work or duty; abandon; forsake; as, he *cut* the business; to *cut* a chapel service. **15.** To dissolve; cause to mingle; as, vinegar *cuts* oil in a salad-dressing. **16.** To divide (a pack of cards) to determine the deal or trumps, or to change their order for the prevention of cheating. **17.** To move, as a box or a log, without lifting bodily or rolling, by forcing the ends alternately in the desired direction. **18.** In

cricket, to deflect (a ball) to the off. **19.** In tennis, to strike (the ball) so that it will whirl and bound irregularly. **20.** *Croquet.* To drive (the object-ball) off obliquely by hitting it on one side with the player's ball. **21.** *Billiards.* To drive (the object-ball) off at an angle by hitting it fine with the cue-ball or with another object-ball. **22.** To castrate. **23.** *Projective Geom.* To intersect (a subject made up of planes and straights) by a fixed plane, and so construct meets and passes.

II. *i.* **1.** To operate or act by incision; make a gash; as, he *cut* freely into the tumor. **2.** To be adapted for gashing, dividing, or severing; as, the knife *cuts* well. **3.** To have the qualities of being severable or divisible, absolutely or in a specified manner; as, sandstone *cuts* easily; that narrow cloth *cuts* badly. **4.** To interfere: said of a horse. **5.** To divide the pack of cards before dealing. **6.** To grow through the gums: said of the teeth. **7.** To make openings across a coal-seam, for the purpose of separating a portion that is to be blasted away. **8.** *Mech.* To become scored by friction, as an unlubricated or imperfectly lubricated journal. **9.** *Cricket, Lawn-tennis, etc.* To make a cut. **10.** To make a quick drawing stroke, as with a whip, sword, etc. **11.** *Dancing.* To perform a step consisting of springing into the air and moving the two feet rapidly before alighting. **12.** *Painting.* To obtrude itself; stand out strongly: said of a color. **13.** [Slang.] To make off with alertness; skip off: sometimes followed by *it*; as, he *cut* away; *cut it* quick. [Celt.; cp. Gael. *cutaich*, to dock.] **cuttet.** Syn.: carve, cleave, chop, dissect, gash, hack, hew, sever, shear, slice, sunder, whittle. See RETRENCH. Compare synonyms *for* BREAK. — **cut-drop**", *n. Theat.* A drop-scene that is partly open or cut away so as to display scenery behind it. — **cut-finger**, *n. Bot.* Same as VINCA. — **cut-grass**, *n.* A swamp-grass (*Leersia oryzoides*) with flat retrorsely rough-edged leaves that cut the flesh when drawn against it. **rice cut-grass†.** — **cut-in**, *a. Print.* Set at the side of a page within the space belonging to the regular text and displacing a part of the text; as, a *cut-in* note. — **cut'lips**", *n.* **1.** A cyprinoid fish (*Exoglossum maxillingua*) of the United States, with 3-lobed lower jaw. **2.** The hare-lipped sucker. — **cut-looker**, *n.* An inspector of cloth as it leaves the loom. — **cut-lugged**, *a.* Having the ears cropped. — **cut-mark**, *n.* A mark fixed on the warp during dressing or beaming, to indicate a certain length and serve as a point for separating two adjoining pieces of cloth when woven. — **cut-pile**, *a.* Having a pile made by cutting the loops of the warp or floats of the filling on certain textile fabrics, as velvet, plush, moquette carpet, etc. — **cutting-down machine** (*Shoemanuf.*), a machine with a straight-edged knife used in trimming leather. — **cut-toothed**, *a. Bot.* Cut into deep teeth, as the edge of a leaf. — **cut-under**, *a. Vehicles.* Having the body so shaped that the forward wheels may pass underneath in turning. — **cut-up**, *n.* **1.** An action of cutting up; a prank. **2.** *Naut.* The recurved portion of a vessel's keel. — **cut-ups**, *n. pl.* Underwear cut from machine-made web into the desired shape, the seams being afterward either knitted or stitched by machinery. — **cut-work**, *n.* **1.** The printing of cuts (engravings); as, a pressman skilled in *cut-work*. **2.** An early form of lace or lace-making. See LACE.

> The last operation [in the early method of lace-making] was to cut away the superfluous cloth; hence the name of *cutwork*.
> MRS. BURY PALLISER *Hist. Lace* ch. 2, p. 15. [L. M. 1865.]

3. Embroidery in which the ground is cut away under the pattern. — **to cut across**, to go across or the shortest way. — **to cut a dash, a figure, or a feather**, to present a striking appearance; make a big display. — **to cut all out** (*Austral.*), to complete the work of sheep-shearing. — **to cut a melon** [Slang] (*Com.*), to declare a phenomenally large shareholders' dividend, or its equivalent. — **to cut and come again**, to help yourself and take more when wanted. — **to cut ice** [Slang, U. S.], to cut a figure; make an impression. — **to cut in**, to break in; join in suddenly. — **to cut it too fat** [Colloq.], to overdo it. — **to cut loose**, to sever connection; assume an independent attitude. — **to cut lots**, to draw lots. — **to cut on**, to move on rapidly. — **to cut one's coat according to one's cloth**, to act in conformity with limiting circumstances; live within one's means.

> Conform thyself then to thy present fortune, and cut thy coat *according to thy cloth*.
> BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* p. 365. [J. W. M. 1847.]

— **to cut one's wisdom-teeth**, to come to an age or condition of discretion. — **to cut out. 1.** To separate or remove by cutting, or as if by cutting. **2.** To shape; fashion; prepare. **3.** To oust and supplant, as a rival. **4.** *Naut.* To seize and get away with, as a vessel under the enemy's guns. **5.** [Colloq.] To leave hastily. **6.** [W. U. S. & Austral.] To select cattle from a round-up and drive them out by pony. **7.** [Austral.] To finish shearing. — **to cut short. 1.** To interrupt; bring to an end abruptly. **2.** To give less than is due or expected. — **to cut (one's) stick** [Colloq.], to leave hastily or clandestinely; run away. — **to cut teeth**, to have teeth cut through the gum in making their appearance. — **to cut the gold**, to be seen to cross the gold of the target in falling: said in archery of an arrow that drops short. — **to cut the Gordian knot**, see GORDIAN. — **to cut the mark**, to go straight toward, but fall short of, the mark: said, in archery, of an arrow. — **to cut the pan** (*Soapmaking*), to precipitate soap from solution by the addition of common salt. — **to cut to pieces**, to cut into fragments; break up; utterly demoralize; hence, to scatter and slaughter, as an army. — **to cut under**, to undersell, as a competitor; cut rates. — **to cut up. 1.** To cut in pieces. **2.** To criticize or score severely; as, to *cut up* a book or an author. **3.** To dig up; eradicate, as weeds. **4.** To affect deeply; afflict; wound; as, he was dreadfully *cut up*. **5.** [Colloq.] To play pranks. **6.** *Founding.* To roughen (a part of a mold) so that fresh sand will stick to it. — **to have cut one's eye-teeth** [Colloq.], to have learned the ways of the world.

cut, *pa.* **1.** Gashed or wounded, as by an edged instrument. **2.** Severed from the root; not growing in the ground or in pots; as, *cut* flowers. **3.** Worked with the chisel; dressed; as, *cut* stone. **4.** Having the surface finished in polished facets or figures; as, *cut* glass. **5.** Severed by machinery from a rolled plate of iron; not wrought by hand; as, *cut* nails. **6.** *Bot.* Incised or cleft. **7.** *Carp.* (1) Molded on the edge: said of a bracket. (2) Truncated: said of a roof. **8.** Castrated. **9.** [Slang.] Intoxicated. — **cut and dried**, prepared or arranged beforehand; got up for the occasion. — **cut-and-thrust**, *a.* Intended for cutting and thrusting: said of a sword.

cut, *n.* **1.** The opening, cleft, or wound made by an edged instrument; a gash; slit. **2.** The motion or stroke which produces an opening or gash; a slashing stroke, as of a sword; hence, any quick incisive stroke, as of a whip; a cutting blow. **3.** That which cuts or hurts the feelings, as a harsh word, sarcasm, or insult. **4.** The part cut off; as, a big *cut* of the cake; a *cut* of timber. **5.** An open excavation through high ground, as for a railway or canal; a cutting; trench. **6.** A cut surface; in lapidary work, the number and arrangement of the facets. **7.** The manner or fashion in which a thing is cut. (1) Fashion; form; style; as, that suit has a good *cut*. (2) *Glass-cutting.* One of various styles in which glassware is cut, as in imitation of certain figures, fruits, etc.; as, **diamond cut, fish-fin cut, hobnail cut, olive cut, prism cut, strawberry cut,** etc. See under GLASS, *n.* **8.** A direct way across an angle; the nearest way; as, a short *cut*. **9.** *Agric.* Same as LAND, 7 (1). **10.** *Forestry.* The entire product of logs in a single season. **11.** *Function Theory.* In the *z*-plane, that line of division which separates the several branches of a function. **12.** *Mining.* The opening made in a drift with pick and shovel preparatory to blasting operations. **13.** *Print.* [Colloq.] A block upon which something is engraved, or an impression from it; as, the book is illustrated with fine *cuts*. See WOODCUT. **14.** *Projective Geom.* The figure resulting from cutting. See CUT, *vt.*, 23. **15.** *Sugar-refining.* A temporary stop in the boiling process during which a portion of the crystallized sirup is withdrawn. **16.** A reduction; as, a cut in rates. **17.** A refusal to recognize an acquaintance in passing, or turning away from his recognition; as, to give one a direct *cut*. **18.** [Colloq.] An intentional failure in attendance; also, sometimes, the omission of an entire exercise by absence or favor of the teacher; as, a *cut* from recitations; the class had a *cut* at noon. **19.** A coil of two hanks of yarn. **20.** The space between two pontoons in a pontoon bridge. **21.** One of the bits of material used in drawing lots; as, to draw *cuts*. **22.** The act of cutting in card-playing; the turn to cut; as, it is your *cut*. **23.** A stroke of the racket in lawn-tennis such as to send the ball in a curve and cause it to bound irregularly; a ball so struck. **24.** A chopping off stroke in cricket; as, a forward *cut*; square *cut*; late *cut*. **25.** A fancy dancing-step. **26.** A narrow slit in the floor of a stage for the vertical shifting of the scenery. **27.** *Math.* That which separates into two classes; specif., in an aggregate of rational numbers, a surd or irrational quantity which divides all those numbers above from all those below it; as, $\sqrt{2}$, which divides all square roots $> \sqrt{2}$ from those $< \sqrt{2}$. **28†.** A gelding. **cuttet.** Syn.: see BLOW. — **cut'-grass"**, *n.* A grass having a serrated edge, as of *Homalocenchrus*. — **Indian cut,** an Oriental method of cutting precious stones. — **speedy cut,** an injury sometimes sustained by a fast-trotting horse on the inner side of the fore leg from striking it with the other front hoof. — **the cut of one's jib,** one's general appearance or carriage.

cu-ta'ne-ous, 1 kiu-tē'nı-us; 2 cū-tā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Consisting of, pertaining to, affecting, or of the nature of skin; as, a *cutaneous* covering; a *cutaneous* disease. [< L. *cutis*, skin.] **cu-ta'ne-al†.** — **cutaneous sensation,** a sensation arising from stimulation of the skin, as heat, cold, or tactile sensations. — **cu-ta'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

cut'a-way", 1 kut'a-wē"; 2 cŭt'a-wā", *n.* **1.** A coat, usually single-breasted, having the front corners of the skirt cut slopingly away from the waist. **2.** That part of a machine which cuts away; as, the *cutaway* of a harrow.

cutch[1], 1 kuch; 2 cŭch, *n.* Quitch-grass or couch-grass.

cutch[2], *n.* An extract from the bark of the mangrove (*Rhizophora mucronata*), used in tanning or dyeing.

cutch[3], *n.* Same as KUTCH.

cutch[4], *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as CATECHU.

cutch[5], *n.* Same as CULTCH.

Cutch[6], 1 kuch; 2 cŭch, *n.* A native state in Bombay; 7,616 sq. m.; capital, Bhuj.

Cutch, Gulf of. An inlet of the Arabian sea, N. W. of Kathiawar peninsula, Bombay.

cutch'a, 1 kuch'a; 2 cŭch'a, *a.* [Anglo-Ind.] Makeshift; temporary; originally, unripe; raw: opposed to *pucka*.

Cutch Be"har'. Same as KUCH BEHAR.

cutch'er, 1 kuch'er; 2 cŭch'er, *n.* A cylinder, in a paper-machine, carrying an endless felt. [Cp. F. *couche*; see COUCH, *n.*]

cutch'er-y, 1 kuch'er-ı or ku-cher'ı; 2 cŭch'er-y or cŭ-chēr'y, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A hall of justice; also, any public administrative office. **cutch'er-ry†.**

Cutch Gun-da'ra, 1 gun-dū'ra; 2 gun-dū'ra. A province in Baluchistan; 9,000 sq. m.; capital, Gundava.

cutch'nar, 1 kuch'nor; 2 cŭch'nar, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A tree (*Bauhinia variegata*) bearing beautiful flowers.

cute, 1 kiūt; 2 cūt, *a.* [CUT'ER; CUT'EST.] [Colloq.] **1.** Clever, especially in looking out for one's own advantage in petty ways; shrewd; smart; as, a *cute* Yankee; a *cute* trick. **2.** [U. S.] Having bright and taking ways; small and pretty; attractive; cunning; as, a *cute* baby; a *cute* little watch. [Short for ACUTE.] — **cute'ly**, *adv.* — **cute'ness**, *n.*

Cuth, 1 kuth; 2 cŭth, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xvii, 30.

Cu'tha, 1 kiū'tha; 2 cū'tha, *n. Bib.* (Douai, R. V.).

Cu'thah, 1 kiū'tha; 2 cū'tha, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xvii, 24.

Cuth'bert, 1 kuth'bert; 2 cŭth'bert, *n.* **1.** Saint, an English monk; missionary in Northumbria: died in 687. **2.** An English prelate; archbishop of Canterbury: died in 758. **3.** A town, county-seat of Randolph county, Ga.

Cuth'bert Bede. Pen-name of the Rev. Edward Bradley; *Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green.*

Cuth'ite, 1 kuth'ait; 2 cŭth'ĭt, *n.* A Samaritan: a Talmudic designation. [*proclo*].

cu-tl'a, 1 kū-tl'a; 2 cu-tl'ā, *n. Zool.* An agouti (*Dasyprocta*).

cu'ti-cle[er], 1 kiū'ti-kl; 2 cū'ti-cl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The outer layer of cells that protects the true skin; epidermis; scarf-skin. **2.** Any superficial covering; also, a thick lining membrane; a film on a liquid. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A continuous hyaline film covering the surface of plants. (2) The layers of epidermal cells. **4.** *Protoz.* The cell-integument. [< L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] **cu-tic'u-lat.** — **cu-tic'u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the cuticle; epidermal. — **cu-tic"u-lar-i-za'tor-sa'tion**, *n. Bot.* The formation of a cuticular envelop of a horny nature by the transformation of epidermic cells. — **cu-tic'u-lar-ize or -ise**, *t. & ri.* To render or become cuticular; cuticize. — **cu-tic'u-lum**, *n. Protoz.* The cuticle.

cu'ti-fy, 1 kiū'ti-fai; 2 cū'ti-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To form or become covered with skin. [< L. *cutis*, skin, + -FY.] — **cu"ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

cu-tig'er-al, 1 kiū-tij'er-al; 2 cū-tig'er-al, *a.* Bearing skin; skin-carrying: said of a di[illegible]ves with their concurtis + L. *gero*, carry.] opposite directions; **cu'ti-kins,** 1 kiū'ti-kinz; 2 [illegible]yma. — **solidus c.,** gaiters; spatterdashes. cu[illegible] CURVE, above. — **cu'tin,** 1 kiū'tin; 2 cū'tin, (*Math.*), a curve no found in the cuticle of leaves[illegible] which lies wholly *cutis*, skin.] — **cu"tin-i-za'tion**, [illegible] **twisted c.†.** — ification of cell-walls by the (*Railroad.*), a curve them water-proof; cuticularizas placed at each & *ri.* Same as CUTICULARIZE. [illegible]ng-stock to run **cu'tis,** 1 kiū'tis; 2 cū'tis, *n.* **1.** to the straight corium. **2.** *Bot.* See PELLICUL[illegible] **clerstrass's c.** tor, *n.* A knife with a pair of degree, so that and adjustable as to their distal[illegible]ose together, is for cutting thin microscopic sect[illegible]position of Rieas DERMATITIS. [illegible]roughout with-

cut'las, 1 kut'ləs; 2 cŭt'las, *n.* [illegible]cur-vēt' (XIII), like weapon slightly curved [illegible]T-ING or CUR'for cutting: used mostly in [illegible]make curvets. hand-to-hand naval war- [illegible]o frisk about. fare. [illegible] the house.

> *Cutlass* and corselet of steel, [illegible]D. [O. F. P. 1854.]
> and his trusty sword of Da- [illegible]orse made by mascus. LONGFELLOW *Miles Standish* pt. i, st. 1. [illegible]and then, as

[< F. *coutelas*, < OF. *cultel*, [illegible]t one move- < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, knife.] **cut'lace†; cut'lash†; cut'lasst.** Syn.: see SWORD. — **cut'las-fish"**, *n.* **1.** The scabbard-fish (*Trichiurus lepturus*). **2.** A gymnoid eel (*Carapus fasciatus*).

cut'ler, 1 kut'lər; 2 cŭt'ler, *n.* One who [illegible] ribs, or deals in cutlery. [< F. *coutelier*, < L. [illegible]vi- < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, knife.] *a.*

Cut'ler, Manasseh (1/21742–7/21823). An A[illegible]ge- gregational minister and botanist.

Cut"ler-i-a'ce-æ, 1 kut'lər-ı-ē'sı-ı; 2 cŭt'ler-i-ā'[illegible] *Bot.* A small family of phæosporous algæ, natives seas. **Cut-le'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< M. *Cutler*, botanist.] **ler-i-a'ceous,** *a.*

cut'ler-y, 1 kut'lər-ı; 2 cŭt'ler-y, *n.* **1.** Cutting-ments collectively. **2.** The occupation of a cu

cut'let, 1 kut'let; 2 cŭt'lĕt, *n.* A thin piece of me broiling or frying, usually cut across the grain fro upper part of a leg of veal or mutton or the ribs of tain animals, as a *lamb* cutlet; also, fish, chopped me or any other preparation in the form of a cutlet. [F. *côtelette*, dim. of *côte* (< L. *costa*), rib.]

cut'ling†, *n.* The art of cutlery.

cut'lins, 1 kut'linz; 2 cŭt'lins, *n. pl.* Coarse-ground grain. **cut'lingst.**

cut'man, 1 kut'mən; 2 cŭt'man, *n.* [Ir.] One who collects cuts or county taxes.

cut'ni, 1 kut'nı; 2 cŭt'nı, *n.* [Turk.] A grade of silk-and-cotton stuff made in Asiatic Turkey and in Egypt.

cu"to-cel'lu-lose, 1 kiū'to-sel'yu-lōs; 2 cū"to-cēl'yu-lōs, *n. Plant Physiol.* The modified, cutinized cellulose forming the epidermis of plants.

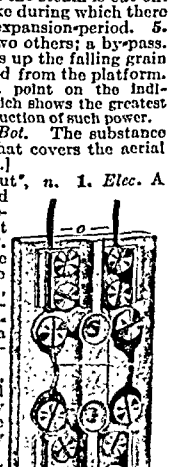
cut'-off", 1 kut'-ôf"; 2 cŭt'-ôf", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A shorter and straighter road by which the length of a course or passage is reduced.

> Another hundred miles, and you struck the Platte, following it to a point eighty miles from Denver, where you took the great '*cut-off*' across the barren, alkaline desert. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 295. [DL. & CO. 1867.]

2. [U. S.] A shorter channel cut by a river across a bend; as, a *cut-off* in the lower Mississippi. **3.** Anything that cuts off flow, as a slide to stop or turn off the flow in a grain- or water-spout. **4.** *Engin.* (1) A device for stopping steam from entering the cylinder after the piston has reached a certain point, leaving the finishing of the stroke to the expansive force of the steam that has already entered. Cut-offs for steam-engines are named from their mechanical action; as, **adjustable cut-off, automatic c., drop** or **trip c.** (operated by a spring or weight), **governor c.** (regulated by a governor), etc. (2) The point in a stroke at which the steam is cut off. (3) The period in a single out-stroke during which there is neither admission nor exhaust; expansion-period. **5.** In plumbing, a pipe connecting two others; a by-pass. **6.** An arm on a reaper which holds up the falling grain while fallen grain is being removed from the platform. — **commercial cut-off** (*Mech.*), a point on the indicator-diagram of a steam-engine which shows the greatest power per dollar expended in the production of such power.

cu'tose, 1 kiū'tōs; 2 cū'tōs, *n. Bot.* The substance composing the transparent film that covers the aerial parts of plants. [< L. *cutis*, skin.]

cut'-out", 1 kut'-aut"; 2 cŭt'-out", *n.* **1.** *Elec.* A switch-like arrangement connected with a receptive device, as an electric light, by which it may be shut off or cut out from the circuit. **2.** *Mining.* An interruption in the continuity of a coal-bed due to the erosion in it of a steam-channel, which has since been filled by sediment. — **film cut-out** (*Elec.*), a cut-out in which a film or sheet of mica or paper is punctured when the voltage goes above the normal.



Cut-out.
If the fuse-wires, *f*, are taken away or burned out by too strong a current, the wires, *o*, of the outside or main-line circuit are cut out or separated from the wires, *i*, of the inside circuit, as of a build-

cut'purse", 1 kut'pûrs"; 2 cŭt'pûrs", *n.* One who cuts purses to steal their contents, a form of robbery common when long purses were carried at the girdle; hence, any robber.

cutt†, *n.* A ferry-boat operated by horse-power.

Cut-tack', 1 ku-tak'; 2 cū-tăk', *n.* **1.** A district in Behar and Orissa province, India; 3,178 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Cut-tack' Me-hals', 1 mı-halz'; 2 me-hälz'. A group of 20 tributary states in N. W. Orissa, Behar and Orissa province, British India; 16,218 sq. m.

cut'ta-coo, 1 kut'a-kū; 2 cŭt'a-cōō, *n.* [Jamaica.] A small pouch or bag made of basketware, used as a trinket- or tobacco-holder, and worn attached to the shoulder-band or belt.

cut'tage, 1 kut'ıj; 2 cŭt'ag, *n. Hort.* The propagation of plants by means of slips or cuttings.

cut'ta-nee, 1 kut'a-nı; 2 cŭt'a-nē, *n.* An East-Indian fabric of linen or of silk and cotton.

cut"ta-ne'go, 1 kut'ą-nī'go; 2 cŭt'ą-nē'go, *n.* An alloy of bismuth and tin in equal parts: used when oxidized as white enamel.

cut'ted, 1 kut'ed; 2 cŭt'ĕd, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Short- or sharp-spoken; curt; querulous. See CUT, *v.*

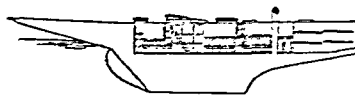
cut'ter, 1 kut'er; 2 cŭt'er, *v.* [Dial.] **I.** *t.* To fondle. **II.** *i.* To whisper; murmur, as a dove.

cut'ter, *n.* **1.** One who cuts, or who shapes or fits anything by cutting; as, a leather-*cutter;* stone-*cutter;* velvet-*cutter.* **2.** That which cuts, as a specially made tool or machine, or a cutting part or tooth of the same, as: (1) A machine used for cutting, named from the object cut; as, **card-cutter, corn-c., forage-c., lead-c., molding-c., paper-c., pipe-c., print-c.** (*Photog.*), **rivet-c., screw-c., sod-c.,** etc. (2) A colter. (3) A wooden tool to which one of two diamonds in process of cutting is cemented and by which it is rubbed against the other. The cutter contains the stone furthest from completion. See SETTER. (4) A cutting-tooth or incisor. **3.** *Naut.* (1) A sharp single-masted vessel (usually having a running-in bowsprit) with a fore-and-aft mainsail, gaff-topsail, forestaysail, and jib hanging with no jibstay, by its halyards alone; by extension, any sloop of narrow beam and deep draft.

Champlain in a *cutter* of eight tons, with ten men, started on a voyage of exploration.

KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. i, p. 25. [R. & H. 1887.]

(2) A small vessel, now commonly a steamer, in the revenue marine service. (3) A medium-sized, square-sterned, double-banked, 10- to 12-oared man-of-war's boat, rigged with either two sliding gunter-sails or two lug-sails and a jib. **4.** [U. S.] A small sleigh, usually for one horse. **5.** A yellow brick soft enough to be cut easily: used for face-work. **6.** *Mineral.* A crack in a crystal, which diminishes or destroys its value for setting. **7.** *Mining.* A crack or joint less developed than



Hull and Cabin-plan of a Cutter.

others which it crosses, or a system of such joints: usually in the plural. See BACK, *n.* 8. [Eng.] Formerly, an officer of the Exchequer, who provided the tallies and noted the amounts paid by cutting notches in them. **9†.** A wild profligate fellow; a bravo; a cut-throat.— **Albany cutter,** a sleigh first introduced by James Goold of Albany, N. Y.— **cut'ter-bar",** *n.* *Mach.* **1.** The bar carrying the series of fixed triangular knives of a mowing- or reaping-machine. **2.** The bar carrying the cutting-tool of a boring-machine.— **c.-block,** *n.* Same as CUTTER-BAR, 2.— **c.-brig,** a square-rigged vessel similar to a yawl, with a jigger and fore-and-aft mainsail.— **c.-built,** *a.* *Naut.* Constructed on the lines of a cutter.— **c.-gig,** *n.* A ship's boat, of a size and shape between a gig and a cutter.— **c.-grinder,** *n.* A grinding-machine, as an emery-wheel, for sharpening cutters.— **c.-head,** *n.* A rotating piece, as in a molding-machine, bearing bits or having cutting edges.— **formed c.** (*Mech.*), any cutter made for a special kind of work; as, a **grooving c., volute c.,** etc.— **lever c.,** a machine, consisting of a pivoted knife, worked by a hand-lever, against which hay or similar material to be cut is pushed from a feed-table.

cut'throat", 1 kut'thrōt"; 2 cŭt'thrōt", *n.* **1.** A blood-thirsty ruffian. **2.** [Scot.] A dark lantern having horn in place of glass. **3.** A seed-eating spermestine bird (*Amadina fasciata*) often seen in cages. **4.** The mustang grape (*Vitis candicans*) of Texas. **5.** A trout (*Salmo clarkii*) frequenting the lakes and rivers of northwestern America. See TROUT.— **cut'throat",** *tr.* [Rare.] To cut the throat of.— **cut'throat",** *a.* **1.** Villainous; murderous. **2.** Played, as euchre, by three single players, two often combining against one.

cut'tle, 1 kut'ł; 2 cŭt'l, *n.* The black guillemot. [Scot.] A worthless woman.

cut'tle, *n.* [Scot.] A hare.— **cut'tle-clap",** *n.* A hare's form or resting-place.— **cuttle's fud,** a hare's tail.

cut'ting, 1 kut'iŋ; 2 cŭt'ing, *pa.* **1.** Adapted to cut; edged; as, the *cutting* edge of an instrument. **2.** Disagreeably penetrating; sharp; biting; as, a *cutting* wind.

In the western parts cold and *cutting* breezes descend from the rugged crags of Dut'humi.

BAYARD TAYLOR *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* p. 23. [S. 1887.]

3. Wounding the sensibility; sarcastic; caustic.

Men are afraid of witty women, especially those who delight in making *cutting* speeches.

HOLLAND *Titcomb Letters* pt. ii, p. 136. [S. 1870.]

4†. Swaggering; thieving. SYN.: see ACID; BLEAK; SHARP. — **cut'ting-ly,** *adv.*

cut'ting, *n.* **1.** The act of severing. **2.** Something obtained or made by cutting; a piece cut off or out, as a newspaper clipping, a microscopic section, a young shoot cut off for rooting and development into an independent plant, an excavation made for the construction of some special object, as a canal, road-bed, tunnel, etc.

All one has to do to make a *cutting* grow in Bermuda is to stick it in the ground. JULIA C. R. DORR *Bermuda* p. 68. [S. 1884.]

3. The act or habit of interfering: said of horses. **4.** *pl.* Oats or other grain bruised for making gruel or porridge; groats. **5.** *pl.* *Mining.* Cheap ore or refuse obtained from cleansing ore. **6.** *Coal-mining.* The operation of making openings across a coal-seam so as to isolate a portion for subsequent blasting out. The cutting is made to cross the undercutting at right angles. **7.** The reduction of color to the proper shade in calico fabrics. **8†.** A curvet or caper.— **clean cutting,** *Forestry.* **1.** The cutting down of the entire stand. **clear c.:. 2.** An area upon which the entire stand has been cut down. See phrases under FORESTRY.— **clean-c. method,** see METHOD.— **cut'ting-al"mond,** *n.* Same as FEVER-FEW.— **c. angle** (*Mech.*), see CLEARANCE, 3.— **c. area** (*Forestry*), the area over which cuttings have been or are to be made.— **c. height** (*Forestry*), the height above the ground at which a tree is to be cut. See STUMP HEIGHT.— **c.-horse,** *n.* A horse especially trained to bring refractory animals out of a herd.— **c. limit,** see DIAMETER LIMIT. — **c. series** (*Forestry*), a block or a part of a block containing even-aged stands whose ages differ uniformly within given limits and which are to be cut in turn, the cuttings usually following a given direction. A perfect cutting series seldom exists, except under the clean-cutting method followed by artificial reproduction, or under the sprout method. **c.-shoe,** *n.* A horseshoe with nails on the outside only, for horses that interfere.— **final c.** (*Forestry*), see STAND METHOD. — **improvement c.** (*Forestry*), see IMPROVEMENT THINNING. — **preparatory cuttings** (*Forestry*), see STAND METHOD.— **regeneration cutting** (*Forestry*), reproduction cutting.— **removal cuttings** (*Forestry*), see STAND METHOD.— **reproduction cutting** (*Forestry*), any cutting intended to invite or assist reproduction. **regeneration c.:.— seed cuttings** (*Forestry*), see STAND METHOD.— **severance cutting** (*Forestry*), the cutting of all trees upon a narrow strip before natural pruning has far advanced, in order that the trees bordering this strip may, as the result of partial exposure, become wind-firm through the development of strong roots. Thus severance cuttings are made to strengthen the trees on the edge of a stand which will later be entirely exposed through the removal of the stand which now protects it.

Compound words with *cutting* as the first element are used to name things used in or for cutting; as, **cutting-bit, c.-board, c.-box** (for receiving cut material or for catching dust, as in diamond-cutting), **c.-compass, c.-engine** (for cutting refuse silk or for gear-teeth), **c.-file, c.-frame, c.-gage** (a scribing-gage which cuts as well as measures), **c.-line, c.-liquor** (in calico-printing), **c.-nippers, c.-plane, c.-pliers, c.-press** (for use on metal sheets), **c.-punch, c.-room, c.-shop, c.-spade** (for cutting blubber from whales), **c.-wire** (in ceramics), etc.

cut'tle, 1 kut'ł; 2 cŭt'l, *tr.* To fold (cloth) so that it will lie in cuttles or plaits.— **cut'tle,** *n.* A layer of cloth so folded.

cut'tle, *n.* **1.** A cuttlefish. **2.** Cuttlebone. **3†.** A foul-mouthed fellow. [Prop. *cuddle,* < AS. *cudele;* cp. G. *kuttelfisch,* cuttlefish.] **cut'telt.**

cut'tle-bone", 1 kut'l-bōn"; 2 cŭt'l-bōn", *n.* The internal calcareous plate of a cuttlefish, used as a relish for cage-birds and as a polish, etc. **cut'tle-fish"-bone"†.**

cut'tle-fish", ⎫ 1 kut'l-fish"; 2 cŭt'l-fish", *n.* A di-
cut'l-fish"r, ⎭ branchiate cephalopodous mollusk with 8 to 10 sucker-bearing arms; specif., a sepioid cephalopod having a depressed sac-like body with fins extending laterally for most of its length, 10 sucker-bearing arms around the mouth, and an internal calcareous shell or bone. Cuttlefish are marine, rapacious, and carnivorous, and swim forward by their fins or backward by ejecting water from a funnel connected with the gills. They have also the power of ejecting an inky fluid, the sepia. The arms are used in walking and for seizing prey. **scut'tle-fish"†.**

The Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*). 1/12

a, the cuttlebone. 1/12

cut'to, 1 kut'o; 2 cŭt'o, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A large knife used formerly in New England. **cut'toe†; cut'too†.**

cut'too-plate", 1 kut'ū-plēt"; 2 cŭt'o͞o-plāt", *n.* An inside mud-guard for an axle-journal.

cut'ty, 1 kut'i; 2 cŭt'y, *a.* [Scot.] Short, in any sense; [hasty; quick.

cut'ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] [Scot.] **1.** Anything cut short, as a spoon, tobacco-pipe, popgun, etc.: diminutive of CUT. **2.** The hare. **3.** A thick-set girl. **4.** A low-lived, slovenly woman or girl; slattern.— **cut'ty-gun",** *n.* A popgun.— **c.-quean,** *n.* **1.** See CUTTY, *n.*, 4. **2.** The cutty-wren.— **c.-sark,** *n.* A short chemise.— **c.-stool,** *n.* **1.** A little stool. **2.** [Scot.] A seat in church where offenders sat to receive public rebuke.— **c.-stoup,** *n.* [Scot.] A vessel of pewter holding an eighth of a quart or chopin.— **c.-wren,** *n.* [Eng.] The wren.

Cut'ty-hunk, 1 kut'i-huŋk; 2 cŭt'y-hŭŋk, *n.* An island, one of the Elizabeth group, S. of the entrance to Buzzards Bay, Mass.

cut'wal, 1 kut'wal; 2 cŭt'wal, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The chief of police in a city.

cut'wa"ter, 1 kut'wō"ter; 2 cŭt'wą"ter, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* That part of a vessel, forward of the stem, which forms the profile of the bow and cuts the water when the vessel is under way.

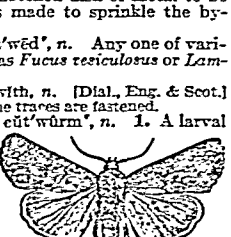
He had steered his ship in the trough of the sea, which had not only strained the ship very much, generally, but loosened the *cut-water* again. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. ii, p. 2. [R. 1878.]

2. The angular edge on the up-stream side of a bridge-pier designed to turn the water or ice descending the river. **3.** The black skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*). **4.** A toy consisting of a thin notched disk of metal to be whirled in water and thus made to sprinkle the by-standers.

cut'weed", 1 kut'wīd"; 2 cŭt'wēd", *n.* Any one of various coarse salt-water algæ, as *Fucus vesiculosus* or *Laminaria digitata.*

cut'with, 1 kut'with; 2 cŭt'with, *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] The bar of a plow to which the traces are fastened.

cut'worm", 1 kut'wûrm"; 2 cŭt'wûrm", *n.* **1.** A larval noctuid moth of *Agrotis* or a related genus that comes forth at night and cuts off young corn, cabbage, and similar plants, usually at or near the surface, or that climbs trees and eats the buds, as *A. scandens.* **2.** [Local, U. S.] The shipworm; teredo. The species are very numerous, and many of them take their names from the plants on which they feed, or from their characteristics and markings: as, **bean-cutworm** (*Orgocoonta cinereola*), **black c.** (*Agrotis ypsilon*), **bronzed c.** (*Nephelodes violans*), **climbing c.** (*Paragrotis scandens*), **clover-c.** (*Mamestra trifolii*), **cotton-boll c.** (*Prodenia ornithogalli*), **cotton-c.,** same as GRANULATED C., **dark-sided c.** (*Paragrotis messoria*), **dingy c.** (*Feltia subgothica*), **granulated c.** (*Feltia annexa*), **greasy c.,** same as BLACK C., **pretty c.** (*Mamestra legitima*), **shagreened c.** (*Feltia malefida*), **speckled c.** (*Mamestra subjuncta*), **spotted c.** (*Noctua c-nigrum*), **striped c.** (*Feltia jaculifera*), **variegated c.** (*Peridroma saucia*), **Western striped c.** (*Feltia herilis*), **W-marked c.** (*Noctua clandestina*).



Cutworm (*Agrotis devastator*).

a, the moth; *b,* the destructive caterpillar.

cu"vée', 1 kū"vē'; 2 cū"vę', *n.* [F.] **1.** The contents of a wine-vat or -cask; also, a vintage. **2.** The mixing together of the wine produced of different vineyards. See quotation.

After being racked and fined, the produce of the different vineyards is now ready for mixing . . . [which] is usually effected in gigantic vats holding at times as many as 12,000 gallons each, and having fan-shaped appliances inside, which on being worked by handles ensure a complete amalgamation of the wine. This process of marrying wine on a gigantic scale is technically known as making the *cuvée.* HENRY VIZETELLY *Facts about Champagne* p. 49. [W. L. & co. 1879.]

cu-vette', 1 kū-vet'; 2 cū-vĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Ceram.* A bowl or basin of pottery or china; a flat-bottomed piece containing a water-pot. **2.** The vessel in which molten glass is received from the reaming-pot and borne to the table for casting and rolling. **3.** *Fort.* A cunette. **4.** *Phot.* A vessel, as of vulcanite or porcelain, used as a container for chemical solutions, as silver nitrate, etc.

Cu"vier', 1 kū"vyē'; 2 cū"vyę', *n.* **1. Frédéric** (8/21773–7/21835), a French naturalist, brother of the succeeding. **2. Georges Chrétien Léopold Frédéric Dagobert, Baron** (8/21769–5/11832), a French naturalist, statesman, and philosopher; founded the science of comparative anatomy.

Cu"vi-e'ri-an, 1 kiū"vi-i'ri-ąn; 2 cū"vi-ē'ri-an, *a.* *Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or named after Georges Cuvier or his system of classification.

Cu'vo, 1 kū'vo; 2 cų'vo, *n.* A river in Lower Guinea, W. Africa; 400 m. long to Atlantic ocean.

cuʻvy, 1 kiū'vi; 2 cū'vy, *n.* [Orkney Islands.] A seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*).

Cux'ha"ven, 1 kūks'hą"fen; 2 cųks'hä"fĕn, *n.* German naval base on the Elbe: bombed by British 1914.

Cu"ya-ba', 1 kū"yo-bā'; 2 cų"yä-bä', *n.* A city, capital of Matto-Grosso, Brazil.

Cuy"a-ho'ga, 1 kuī"ą-hō'ga; 1 cŷ"a-hō'ĝa, *n.* **1.** A river in N. E. Ohio; 100 m. long to Lake Erie at Cleveland. **2.** A county in N. E. Ohio; 472 sq. m.; county-seat, Cleveland.

Cuy"a-ho'ga Falls. A village in Summit county, O.

Cu"ya-po', 1 kū"yu-pō'; 2 cų"yä-pō', *n.* A town in Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, P. I.

Cuy'ler, 1 kuī'ler; 2 cŷ'ler, **Theodore Ledyard** (9/21822–2/21909). An American Presbyterian clergyman, temperance advocate, and author; *Mountain-tops with Jesus,* etc.

Cu-yo', 1 kū-yō'; 2 cų-yō', *n.* **1.** An island of the Cuyos group, Calamianes province, P. I. **2.** A town in Cuyo, P. I.

Cuyp, 1 kaip; 2 cŏyp, *n.* **1. Albert** (1605–1691), a Dutch painter. **2. Jacob Gerritsz** (1575–1649?), a Dutch portrait-painter; father of the preceding. **Culjp‡; Kuyp‡.**

Cuz'co, 1 kūs'ko; 2 cųs'co, *n.* **1.** A department in S. Peru; 156,270 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, taken by Pizarro in 1536.

CV., *abbr.* Convertible bonds: in ticker-tape usage.

C. W., *abbr.* Canada West.— **cwt.,** *abbr.* Hundred-weight.

-cy, *suffix.* Denoting office, quality, rank. [< L. *-cia, -tia,* or Gr. *-kia, -tia, -teia.*]

CY., *abbr.* Currency: ticker-tape usage.

Cy, *abbr.* Cyanogen group.

cy-am'e-lid, ⎫ 1 sai-am'i-lid, -lid *or* -laid; 2 cŷ-ăm'e-lĭd,
cy-am'e-lide, ⎭ -lid *or* -lid, *n.* *Chem.* A white inodorous compound ($(CNOH_2)_3$) polymeric modification of cyanic acid.

cy-am'el-lone, 1 sai-am'e-lōn; 2 cŷ-ăm'ĕ-lōn, *n.* *Chem.* A theoretical compound ($C_6H_2N_{12}$) derived from cyanogen, known only by its salts. Formerly called *hydromellonic acid,* now called *mellonhydrid.* [< CYANIC + MELLONE.]

cy-am"e-lu'ric, 1 sai-am'i-liū'rik; 2 cŷ-ăm'ĕ-lū'rĭc, *a.* Relating to or designating the tribasic acid $C_6H_3N_7O_3+2^1/_2H_2O$. [< CYAMELLONE + URIC.]

Cy-am'i-dæ, 1 sai-am'i-di; 2 cŷ-ăm'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of parasitic caprellidean amphipods with a broad, depressed body and second antennæ obsolete; whale-lice. **Cy'a-mus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kyamos,* bean.]— **cy'a-mid,** *n.*— **cy'a-mold,** *a.*

Cy'a-mon, 1 sai'ą-mon; 2 cŷ'ą-mŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha.) [*Judith* vii, 3.

cy'an, 1 sai'an; 2 cŷ'ăn, *n.* Same as CYANOGEN.

cy"an-a-cet'ic, 1 sai"an-ą-set'ik; 2 cŷ"ăn-ą-cĕt'ĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Derived from chloracetic acid by treating it with potassium cyanide: as *cyanacetic* acid ($CN.CH_2CO_2H$). [< CYANIC + ACETIC.]

cy"an-al'kin, ⎫ 1 sai"an-al'kin, -kin *or* -kin; 2 cŷ"ăn-ăl'kin,
cy"an-al'kine, ⎭ -kin *or* -kin, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of a class of metadiazin compounds derived from alkylcyanides by polymerization. [< CYANO- + ALKALIN.]

cy"an-am'id, ⎫ 1 sai"an-am'id, -id *or* -aid; 2 cŷ"ăn-
cy"an-am'ide, ⎭ ăm'id, -id *or* -id, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound (CH_2N_2) formed variously by the action of cyanogen chlorid on ammonia. [< *cyan-* (in CYANOGEN) + AMID.]

cy"an-an'i-lin, ⎫ 1 sai"an-an'i-lin, -lin *or* -lin; 2 cŷ"ăn-ăn'i-
cy"an-an'i-line, ⎭ lin, -lin *or* -lin, *n.* A basic, crystalline compound, $(NH:CNHC_6H_5)_2$, formed by subjecting anilin to the action of cyanogen. [< CYANO- + ANILIN.]

cy'a-nate, 1 sai'ą-nēt; 2 cŷ'ą-nāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of cyanic acid; as, ammonium *cyanate* (NH_4CNO), a white crystalline compound readily convertible into urea.

cy"an-au'rate, 1 sai'an-ō'rēt; 2 cŷ'ăn-ą'rāt, *n.* Same as AURICYANID.

cy"an-au'ric, 1 sai'an-ō'rik; 2 cŷ'ăn-ą'rĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Relating to the acid $HAu(CN)_4.3H_2O$, which can be broken up by heat into gold, cyanogen, and hydrocyanic acid. [< CYANO- + AURIC.]

Cy-an'e-a, 1 sai-an'i-ą; 2 cŷ-ăn'ĕ-a, *n.* *Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Cyaneidæ.* **2.** [c-] A discomedusan of this genus. [< L. *cyaneus;* see CYANEOUS.]

Cy"a-ne'i-dæ, 1 sai'a-nī'i-di; 2 cŷ"ą-nē'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A family of semostomous discomedusans with a thick umbrella thinner toward the margin and deeply lobed. [< CYANEA.] **Cy-an'i-dæ‡.— cy-an'e-id,** *n.*— **cy-an'e-oid,** *a.*

cy'a-ne'ous, 1 sai-ē'ni-us; 2 cŷ-ą-nē'ŭs, *a.* Azure-colored; blue, like lapis lazuli. [< L. *cyaneus,* < Gr. *kyaneos,* < *kyanos,* a dark-blue substance.] **cy-an'e-an‡.**

cy"an-eph'i-dro'sis, 1 sai"an-ef'i-drō'sis; 2 cŷ"ăn-ĕf'ĭ-drō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A condition characterized by blue discoloration of the secretion of the sweat-glands; blue sweat. [< CYANO- + EPHIDROSIS.]

cy"a-nes'cent, 1 sai'a-nes'ent; 2 cŷ"ą-nĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Having a tendency to turn dark blue.

cy"an-eth'in, ⎫ 1 sai'an-eth'in, -in *or* -in; 2 cŷ"ăn-ĕth'in,
cy"an-eth'ine, ⎭ -in *or* -in, *n.* *Chem.* A compound ($C_4H_{11}N_3$) obtained by subjecting ethyl cyanid to the action of potassium; hydrocyanic ether. [< CYANO- + ETHYL.]

cy"an-for'mic, 1 sai'an-fōr'mik; 2 cŷ'ăn-fōr'mĭc, *a.* Same as CYANOFORMIC.

cy"an-hem"o-glo'bin, 1 sai'an-hem'o-glō'bin; 2 cŷ'ăn-hĕm'o-glō'bin, *n.* *Chem.* A compound formed by the action of hydrocyanic acid upon hemoglobin. [< CYANO- + HEMOGLOBIN.]

cy"an-hi-dro'sis, 1 sai'an-hi-drō'sis; 2 cŷ'ăn-hi-drō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A bluish sweat. [< Gr. *kyanos,* dark-blue, + *hidros,* sweat.]

cy"an-hy'drate, 1 sai'an-hai'drēt; 2 cŷ'ăn-hŷ'drāt, *n.* Same as CYANHYDRIN. [Same as HYDROCYANIC.

cy"an-hy'dric, 1 sai'an-hai'drik; 2 cŷ'ăn-hŷ'drĭc, *a.* *Chem.*

cy"an-hy'drin, 1 sai'an-hai'drin; 2 cŷ'ăn-hŷ'drin, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of the compounds of cyanogen and hydroxyl, formed usually by the addition of hydrocyanic acid to an aldehyde or ketone.

cy-an'ic, 1 sai-an'ik; 2 cŷ-ăn'ĭc, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing cyanogen. **2.** Of or pertaining to blue. [< Gr. *kyanos,* dark-blue.] **3.** Same as CYANOTIC.— **cyanic acid,** a volatile liquid compound (HCNO), with a penetrating pungent odor and caustic properties, that is stable at low temperatures only.— **c. colors** (*Bot.*), a series of colors in flowers beginning with

the blue shades and running through violet and purple to red: opposed to the *xanthic colors*, beginning with yellow and running through orange to red.

cy'a-nid, } 1 sai'ə-nid, -nid *or* -nəid; 2 cȳ'a-nĭd, -nĭd *or*
cy'a-nide, } -nīd, *vt. Metal.* To subject to the action of cyanid; as, to extract gold by *cyaniding* the ore.— **cy"a-ni-da'tion,** *n.*

cy'a-nid, } *n. Chem.* A compound of cyanogen with a
cy'a-nide, } metallic element or radical. [< CYANOGEN.] — **alkaline cyanid,** any cyanid obtained from the union of an alkali metal with cyanogen.— **c. of cacodyl,** a very poisonous compound of cacodyl and cyanogen exceeding prussic acid in its effect.— **c. process** (*Metal.*), a process of extracting metal (chiefly gold and silver) from ores by means of a dilute potassium cyanid solution, which, assisted by the action of oxygen, dissolves the metal, and this is afterward precipitated on zinc. The method saves much valuable material, wasted by cruder processes.— **platinobarium c.,** same as PLATINUM BARICYANID.— **potassium c.,** a poisonous white crystalline compound (KCN) used in photography, in electro-metallurgy, and as a reagent; also known as *prussiate of potash.*

cy-an'ĭ-din, } 1 sai-an'ĭ-din, -din *or* -dĭn; 2 cȳ-ăn'ĭ-dĭn,
cy-an'ĭ-dine, } -din *or* -dīn, *n.* See TRIAZIN.

cy'a-nid-ĭ"on, 1 sai'ə-nid-aĭ'ən; 2 cȳ'a-nid-ĭ'on, *n. Chem.* Ionic cyanogen (CN^-).

cy"a-nil'ic, 1 sai'ə-nĭl'ik; 2 cȳ"a-nĭl'ic, *a.* Relating to or designating the crystalline acid ($C_3H_3N_3O_3+2H_2O$) formed by subjecting mellone to the action of boiling nitric acid. It is isomeric with cyanuric acid.

cy"an-im'id, } 1 sai"an-im'id; 2 cȳ"ăn-ĭm'id, *n.* Any salt
cy"an-im'ide, } of the acid H_2CN_2, not found free in nature, but always in combination with some base.— **calcium cyanimid,** same as CALCIUM CYANAMID. [< CYANO- + IMID.]

cy'a-nin, } 1 sai'ə-nin, -nin *or* -nĭn; 2 cȳ'a-nĭn, -nĭn *or*
cy'a-nine, } -nĭn, *n.* **1.** Anthocyanin. **2.** A blue dye derived from quinolin and lepidin. See BLUE DYE. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue.]

cy'a-nite, 1 sai'ə-nait; 2 cȳ'a-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A blue, gray, or black aluminum silicate (Al_2SiO_5) occurring usually in long blade-like triclinic crystals: found also columnar to fibrous in structure: rarely used as a gem. Also and preferably **ky'a-nite.** [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue.] — **cy"a-nit'ic,** *a.*

cy"an-met-hem"o-glo'bin, 1 sai"an-met-hem'o-glō'bin; 2 cȳ"ăn-mĕt-hĕm'o-glō'bin, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A compound resulting from the action of hydrocyanic acid on methemoglobin or oxyhemoglobin.

cy'a-no-, 1 sai'ə-no-; 2 cȳ'a-no-. From Greek *kyanos*, dark-blue: a combining form.— **cy"a-no-ben'zine,** *n. Chem.* Benzonitrile (C_6H_5CN).— **cy"a-no-chlo'rous,** *a.* Bluish-green in color.— **cy"a-no-chro'ite,** *n. Mineral.* A clear-blue hydrous copper potassium sulfate ($CuSO_4K_2SO_4 + 6H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place either singly or in groups.

Cy"a-no-cit'ta, 1 sai'ə-no-sit'ə; 2 cȳ"a-no-cĭt'a, *n. Ornith.* A genus of American *Corvidæ*, characterized by light-blue and white plumage and a conspicuous crest. The eastern blue jay is *C. cristata*, and a common western species is *C. stelleri.* [< CYANO- + Gr. *kitta*, chattering bird.]

cy"a-no-crys'tal-lin, *n. Chem.* The blue coloring-matter in the shells and eggs of lobsters and crabs.— **cy"a-no-der'ma,** *n. Pathol.* Cyanosis.

cy'a-no-form, 1 sai'ə-no-fôrm; 2 cȳ'a-no-fôrm, *n. Chem.* A compound, $(CH(CN)_3)$, obtained by subjecting chloroform to the action of potassium cyanid. [< CYANO- + FORM.] — **cy"a-no-for'mic, a.— cyanoformic acid** (*Chem.*), the hypothetical acid $CN.CO_2H$, existing only in its esters and not obtainable in a free state.

cy-an'o-gen, 1 sai-an'o-jen; 2 cȳ-ăn'o-ĝĕn, *n. Chem.* A colorless, poisonous, liquefiable gas (C_2N_2), having an almond-like odor and burning with a purple flame, obtained by heating mercuric cyanid. It acts as a univalent radical (CN), and is chemically analogous to the haloid elements. Its antidote is inhaled ammonia, and stimulants.

Cyanogen was first prepared by GAY-LUSSAC in 1815. . . . The name . . . was suggested by the colour of Prussian blue, . . . the earliest known compound of *cyanogen.* WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

[< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue, + -GEN.] — **cyanogen bromid** (*Chem.*), a poisonous, colorless crystalline substance (CNBr), soluble in water, used in extracting gold from ores.— **c. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a very pungent, colorless gas (CNCl), produced by subjecting hydrocyanic acid or a cyanid to the action of chlorin.

cy"a-no-gen'e-sis, *n.* The making of hydrocyanic acid.— **cy"a-no-ge-net'ic,** *a.— cy"a-no-mac-lu'rin,* *n. Chem.* A chemical compound ($C_{11}H_{11}O_6$) derived from the wood of *Artocarpus integrifolia*, commonly called jackwood.— **cy"a-nom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of blue, as in the sky.— **cy"a-no-met'ric,** *a.— cy"a-nom'e-try,* *n.— cy"a-nop'a-thy,* *n.* Same as CYANOSIS. — **cy"a-no-path'ic,** *a.— cy"a-noph'ĭ-lous,* *a. Biol.* Possessing a marked affinity for blue or green coloring matter. **cy"a-no-phil'ic;**.— **Cy"a-no-phyc'e-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* The blue-green seaweeds. See SCHIZOPHYCEÆ.— **cy"a-no-phyc'e-an,** *n.* An alga of the family *Cyanophyceæ.*— **cy"a-no-phyc'e-ous,** *a.— cy-an'o-phyl,* *n.* A supposititious blue constituent of chlorophyl. **cy-an'o-phyll'ĭ.**— **cy"a-no'pi-an,** *n. Pathol.* A diseased condition in which all things seen appear blue or bluish. **cy"a-nop'sĭ-a.**— **cy"a-no-plat'ĭ-nite,** *n.* Same as PLATINOCYANID.— **cy"a-no-plat'ĭ-nous,** *a.* Same as PLATINOCYANIC.— **cy'a-nosed,** *a.* Affected with cyanosis.— **cy-an'o-sin, cy-an'o-sine,** *n.* A mordant acid dye, giving a red or pink color; methylated phloxin.— **cy"a-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A disordered condition of the circulation causing a livid, bluish color in the skin; blue jaundice. **cy"a-no-chro'la; cy"a-nop'a-thy.**— **cy-an'o-site,** *n. Mineral.* Same as CHALCANTHITE. **cy'a-nose.**— **cy-a-not'ic,** *a. Pathol.* Pertaining to or of the nature of cyanosis; having cyanosis.— **cy"a-no-trich'ite,** *n. Mineral.* A drusy blue hydrous sulfate ($H_{14}Cu_4Al_2SO_{18}$) that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.— **cy-an'o-type,** *n.* A photographic picture, as a blue-print, made with the use of a cyanid.

cy-an"u-ram'id, } 1 sai-an'yu-ram'id, -id *or* -ĭd; 2 cȳ-
cy-an"u-ram'ide, } ăn'yu-răm'id, -id *or* -ĭd, *n.* Same as MELAMIN. [< CYANURIC + AMIDE.]

cy-an'u-rate, 1 sai-an'yu-rēt; 2 cȳ-ăn'yu-rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of cyanuric acid.

cy-an"u-ren'ic, 1 sai-an'yu-ren'ik; 2 cȳ-ăn"yu-rĕn'ic, *a.* Same as CYANURIC.

cy-an'u-ret, 1 sai-an'yu-ret; 2 cȳ-ăn'yu-rĕt, *n. Chem.* Cyanid: formerly so called.

cy"an-u'ric, 1 sai"an-yū'rik; 2 cȳ"ăn-yu'ric, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to cyanogen and urea. [< *cyan-* (in CYANOGEN) + URIC.] — **cyanuric acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_3H_3O_3N_3$) obtained variously, as by the dry distillation of uric acid.

cy-an'u-rin, 1 sai-an'yu-rin; 2 cȳ-an'yu-rin, *n.* An indigo-blue color derived from urine. [< CYANO- + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

cy"an-ur"tri-am'id or **-ide,** 1 sai"an-ūr"tri-am'id; 2 cȳ"ăn-ūr"trĭ-ăm'id, *n.* See MELAMIN.

cy-aph'e-nin, } 1 sai-af'ı-nin, -nin *or* -nĭn; 2 cȳ-ăf'e-nin,
cy-aph'e-nine, } -nĭn *or* -nīn, *n. Chem.* A triazine derivative ($C_3(C_6H_5)_2N_3$). [< CYANATE + PHENYL.]

Cy"a-thas'pis, 1 sai"ə-thas'pıs; 2 cȳ"a-thăs'pis, *n. Paleon.* A genus of ostracophores characterized by its dorsal shield and rostral plate, found in the Upper Silurian and Lower Old Red Sandstone formations, the Silurian specimens being the oldest vertebrate forms known. [< CYATHO- + Gr. *aspis*, shield.]

Cy"a-thax-o-nĭ'ĭ-dæ, 1 sai"ə-thaks'o-nai'ı-dı; 2 cȳ"a-thaks'o-nĭ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A Paleozoic family of corals resembling *Turbinolitidæ*, but with a septal fossula and a styliform columella. **Cy"a-thax-o'nĭ-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kyathos*, cup, + *axōn*, axis.] **Cy"a-thax-on'ĭ-dæ**‡.— **cy"a-thax-o'nĭ-id,** *n.*— **cy"a-thax-o'nĭ-oid,** *a.*

Cy-ath'e-a, 1 sai-ath'ı-ə; 2 cȳ-ăth'e-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical cyatheaceous tree-ferns with trunk, sometimes 50 feet high, crowned by a head of large graceful fronds, with the fruit-dots dorsal and enclosed in a cup-shaped indusium. [< Gr. *kyathos*, cup.]

Cy-ath"e-a'ce-æ, 1 sai-ath'ı-ē'sı-ı; 2 cȳ-ăth"e-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of tree-ferns distributed widely in tropical regions.— **cy-ath"e-a'ceous,** *a.* [< CYATHEA.]

cy-ath'i-form, 1 sai-ath'ı-form; 2 cȳ-ăth'ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Cup-shaped. [< L. *cyathus* (see CYATHUS) + -FORM.] **cy'a-thoid**‡.

cy-ath'i-um, 1 sai-ath'ı-um; 2 cȳ-ăth'ĭ-ûm, *n* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The monœcious involucrate inflorescence of *Euphorbia.* [< Gr. *kyathos*, cup.]

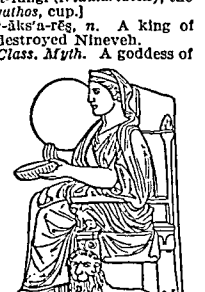
cy'a-tho-, 1 sai'ə-tho-; 2 cȳ'a-tho-. From Greek *kyathos*, cup or ladle: a combining form.— **Cy"a-tho-crin'ĭ-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin* A Paleozoic family of fistulate crinoids, especially those having a dicyclic base, subglobose calyx, and radials with horseshoe-like facets supporting brachials. **Cy"a-thoc'ri-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cy"a-thoc'ri-nid,** *n.*— **cy"a-thoc'ri-nite,** *n.*— **cy"a-thoc'ri-noid,** *a. & n.*— **cy-ath'o-lith,** *n. Biol.* A cup-shaped coccolith.— **cy"a-thom'e-ter,** *n.* A device used to detect any disturbance of a liquid in a container.— **Cy"a-tho-phyl'lĭ-dæ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of cyathophylloideans with septa smooth and consisting of a median plate thickened by stereoplasma. **Cy"a-tho-phyl'lum,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cy"a-tho-phyl'lĭd,** *n.*— **cy"a-tho-phyl'loid,** *a. & n.*— **Cy"a-tho-phyl-lol'dc-a,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A Paleozoic section of rugose corals having the peripheral region of the visceral chamber extensively occupied by vesicular dissepimental tissue whose lenticular cells are directed obliquely downward.— **cy"a-tho-phyl-lol'dc-an,** *a. & n.*— **cy"a-tho-zo'oid,** *n. Ascid.* A rudimentary zooid formed from the blastoderm in certain tunicates, as *Pyrosoma.* It gives off a prolongation on which are four zooids, of which it gradually becomes the central cloacal cavity.

A Cyathus.

cy'a-thus, 1 sai'ə-thus; 2 cȳ'a-thŭs, *n.* [-THI, *l* -thaĭ; 2 -thĭ, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* (1) A drinking-cup or ladle with a long handle, for ladling wine from the crater. (2) An Attic liquid and dry measure of 1/6 cotyle. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A cup-shaped cavity in certain cryptogams. (2) [C-] A genus of nest-fungi (*Nidulariaceæ*), the bird's-nest fungi. [L., < Gr. *kyathos*, cup.]

Cy-ax'a-res, 1 sai-aks'ə-rīz; 2 cȳ-ăks'a-rēs, *n.* A king of Media, reigned 634–594 B. C.; destroyed Nineveh.

Cyb'e-le, 1 sib'ı-lĭ; 2 cȳb'e-lē, *n. Class. Myth.* A goddess of Phrygian origin, identified more or less completely by the Greeks with Rhea, the mother of the gods: often called *Great Mother.* Compare RHEA. [L., < Gr. *Kybelē*, Cybele.] **Cy-be'bē; Cy-bel'ē.**


Cybele, from an Athenian ex-voto relief, Berlin.

cyc., cyclo., *abbr.* Cyclopedia; cyclopedic.

cy'cad, 1 sai'kad; 2 cȳ'căd, *n. Bot.* **1.** Any plant of the *Cycadaceæ.* **cyc'a-dite**‡. **2.** Any fossilized cycadean plant.— **cy-ca'de-an,** *a.*— **cy-cad'ĭ-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of a cycad.

Cyc"a-da'ce-æ, 1 sik'ə-dē'sı-ı; 2 cȳc"a-dā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of gymnospermous plants. — the cycad family — of palm-like or fern-like aspect with unbranched stem bearing a crown of circinate, pinnate leaves. It embraces 9 genera and 75 species, chiefly of the southern hemisphere. [< CYCAS.] **Cy-cad'e-æt.**— **cyc"a-da'ceous,** *a.* — **Cyc"a-do-fil'ĭ-ces,** *n. pl. Paleobot.* The *Pteridospermæ.*

Cy'cas, 1 sai'kas; 2 cȳ'căs, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees of the cycad family with cylindrical unbranched stems terminating in a crown of pinnate leaves, natives of the eastern hemisphere. [< Gr. *kykas*, African coco-palm.]

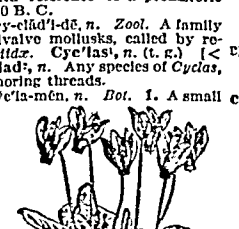
cyc'lad, 1 sik'lad; 2 cȳc'lăd, *n.* **1.** See under CYCLADIDÆ. **2.** [C-] A native of the Cyclades.

Cyc'la-des, 1 sik'la-dīz; 2 cȳc'la-dēs, *n. pl.* A group of islands in the Ægean sea, a nome of Greece: 923 sq. m.; capital, Hermopolis (Syra).

Cy-clad'ĭc, 1 si-klad'ık; 2 cy-clăd'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cyclades: especially with reference to a prehistoric period between 2500 and 1500 B. C.

Cy-clad'ĭ-dæ, 1 si-klad'ı-dī; 2 cy-clăd'ĭ-dē, *n. Zool.* A family of diminutive fresh-water bivalve mollusks, called by recent conchologists the *Sphæriidæ.* **Cyc'las**[1], *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cyclas*; see CYCLAS.] — **cyc'lad**[2], *n.* Any species of *Cyclas*, remarkable for spinning anchoring threads.

Cyc'la-men, 1 sik'lə-men; 2 cȳc'la-mĕn, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of Old World bulbous herbs of the primrose family with cordate, large-petioled leaves, handsome flowers, and slender one-flowered scapes: cultivated in greenhouses. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus: frequently called *sowbread*, from the fondness of swine for the tubers. [< Gr. *kyklaminos*, < *kyklos*, circle.]


Cyclamen.

cyc'la-min, 1 *sik'lə-min*; 2 cȳc'la-mĭn, *n.* A white amorphous compound ($C_{32}H_{52}O_{16}$) contained in species of *Cyclamen*, of which it is the bitter principle. **cyc'la-mine**‡.

cyc"la-mi-re'tin, 1 sik"lə-mi-rī'tin; 2 cȳc"la-mi-rē'tĭn, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous compound ($C_{14}H_{12}O_2$), made by subjecting cyclamin to hydrolysis. [< CYCLAMIN + Gr. *rhētinē*, resin.]

cyc'la-mon, 1 sik'lə-mon; 2 cȳc'la-mŏn, *n. Ceram.* A purplish red. [< CYCLAMEN.]

cyc'la-mose, 1 sik'lə-mōs; 2 cȳc'la-mōs, *n. Chem.* A sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$), having levorotatory properties, derived from the roots of the *Cyclamen europæum.*

Cyc"lan-tha'ce-æ, 1 sik"lan-thē'sı-ı; 2 cȳc"lăn-thā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of palm-like monocotyledonous herbs of the order *Cyclanthales*, closely allied to the *Pandanaceæ*, natives of tropical America. It embraces 4 genera and 35 species. **Cyc-lan'thus** (the typical genus) has a contracted stem and fan-like 2-cleft leaves. [< Gr. *kyklos*, circle, + *anthos*, flower.] — **cyc"lan-tha'ceous,** *a.* [period.

cyc'lar, 1 sik'lar; 2 cȳc'lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cycle or

cyc"lar-thro'sis, 1 sik"lar-thrō'sis; 2 cȳc"lăr-thrō'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* An articulation, as that of the head of the radius on the ulna, in which a ring-like surface is fitted around an axial pivot. [< Gr. *kyklos*, circle, + ARTHROSIS.] — **cyc"lar-thro'dĭ-al,** *a.*

cyc'las[2], 1 sik'las *or* sai'klas; 2 cȳc'las *or* cȳ'clas, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* An outer garment for women, having a border of embroidery, of the time of the Empire. **2.** A long sleeveless gown worn in the middle ages by women, and by knights over chain armor. [L., < Gr. *kyklas*, around, < *kyklos*, circle.]

cy'cle, 1 sai'kl; 2 cȳ'cl, *vi.* **1.** To pass through cycles. **2.** To ride a cycle. **3**†. To move in an orbit.

cy'cle, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* A period of time at the end of which certain aspects or motions of the heavenly bodies repeat themselves.

And marked with lunar *cycles* solar years.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Botanic Garden, Econ. of Veg.* can. 2, l. 93.

2. Hence, any recurring period in which a series of events or phenomena takes place; a round of years or of ages; a vast period; eon. **3.** A series that repeats itself; in physics, a recurring series of operations, as in gas or internal combustion motors, in which heat is imparted to or taken from a substance, which by expansion or contraction gives out or stores up energy, and is finally returned to its original condition. See OTTO CYCLE; CARNOT CYCLE. **4.** *Elec.* A full period of an alternating current, beginning at the zero line, going to maximum in one sense, returning to zero, going to maximum in the other sense, and then returning to zero. **5.** *Bot.* An *entire* turn or circle, as of a spiral leaf-structure. **6.** *Zoöph.* A set of equal coralline septa. **7.** The body of mythology or legends relating to some particular period, person, or achievement; as, the Arthurian *cycle*; the *cycle* of the Nibelungenlied.

The poet connects with the name of Beowulf another epic *cycle* as old as the Aryan race. BROTHER AZARIAS *Development of Eng. Lit.* ch. 1, p. 42. [A. 1879.]

8. *Old Med.* An aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, usually nine. **9.** A bicycle or tricycle; a wheel: an abbreviated form. **10.** *Math.* A closed path in a diagram; loop. **11**†. An orbit. [< LL, *cyclus*, < Gr. *kyklos*, circle.] *Syn.:* see AGE. — **Callippic cycle,** a period of 76 years, or four Metonic cycles.— **closed c.,** a series of states of a gas in which the last condition as to volume, pressure, and temperature is the same as the first.— **c. of alternations** (*Elec.*), the values of current, of electromotive force, or of attendant effects, correlated in time, throughout the period required by an alternating current to reestablish its initial condition.— **c. of eclipses,** a period of $6,585^1/_3$ days, or 18 years 11 days, at the end of which eclipses generally recur in the same order. Compare SAROS.— **c. of erosion** (*Geol.*), the period or series of stages through which a region passes when reduced by erosion from an initially uplifted or mountainous condition to a peneplain or almost level plain near base-level.— **c. of indiction** (*Rom. Chronol.*), a period of 15 years. — **cy'cle-way",** *n.* A roadway for cyclists.— **eleven-year c.** (*Astron.*), the period in which the largest number of sun-spots recur.— **Ericsson's c.,** the series of operations to which gas is subjected in Ericsson's caloric-engine and by which after being used it is restored to its original condition. — **genesial c.,** the period between puberty and the menopause, during which a woman is capable of generative functions.— **geographical c.** (*Phys. Geog.*), a period coinciding with the cycle of erosion.— **Joule's c.** (*Thermodynam.*), that used in the air engine designed by Joule. In this cycle air is pumped from a cold chamber and subjected to adiabatic compression until its pressure is the same as that of the air in a hot chamber into which it is then passed, causing the inflow of an equal amount of hot air into the cylinder. Here it undergoes adiabatic expansion until its temperature falls to that of a cold chamber into which it is exhausted. Refrigerating machines now use this cycle in reverse order.— **Metonic or lunisolar c.,** a period of 19 Julian years, amounting to very nearly 235 lunar revolutions, at the conclusion of which the phases of the moon recur at the same time of the year.— **schizogenic c.,** the period of reproduction during which some parasites multiply by division.— **solar or heliacal c.,** a period of 28 years at the end of which the days of the months fall again on the same days of the week.— **sporogenic c.,** animal parasites in their spore stage.

cy'cle-car", *n.* A small lightly built tricycle-like motor-propelled vehicle with bicycle wheels.

cy'cler, 1 sai'klar; 2 cȳ'cler, *n.* [Rare.] Same as CYCLIST.

cy'cli, 1 sai'klai; 2 cȳ'cli, *n.* Plural of CYCLUS.

Cyc"lĭ-æ, 1 sik"lı-ı; 2 cȳc"lĭ-ē, *n. pl.* An extinct order of marsipobranch fishes with a calcified back-bone and skull, represented by a single Devonian family, the *Palæospondylidæ.* [< Gr. *kyklos*, circle.]— **cyc'lĭ-an,** *a. & n.*

cyc'lĭ-an, 1 sik'lı-an; 2 cȳc'lĭ-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the circle in which the chorus danced around the altar while the dithyramb was sung. **2.** Pertaining to an epic cycle

cyc'lic, 1 sik'lik *or* sai'klik; 2 cȳc'lic *or* cȳ'clic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by cycles; recurring in cycles. Specif., in mathematics: (1) Designating an operation the continued repetition of which brings the thing operated on to its original state. (2) Of or pertaining to a closed path in a diagram.

2. *Gr. Lit.* (1) Of or pertaining to the cycle of fables of the Homeric and pre-Homeric age.

Those poems which are classed under the appellation of *Cyclic*, the Hymns, or Proemia, as the ancients termed them. R. W. BROWNE *Hist. Class. Lit.* bk. i, ch. 6, p. 93 [n. a. co. 1852.]

(2) Cyclian. **3.** *Anc. Pros.* Descriptive of a certain kind of shortened dactyl or anapæst occupying three moræ instead of four. **4.** Having the parts arranged in a whorl. **5.** *Chem.* Of or pertaining to a closed chain formation. [< L. *cyclicus*, < Gr. *kyklikos*, < *kyklos*, circle.] **cyc'lĭ-cal**‡.— **cyclical form** (*Mus.*), a composition the main theme of which recurs frequently in the same form.— **cyclic hydrocarbon,** a hydrocarbon in which the carbon atoms are in a closed ring.— **c. poets** (*Gr. Lit.*), poets whose subjects were drawn from the cycle of early Greek legends, or who wrote for the dithyrambic chorus. — **c. surface** (*Geom.*), a bounded surface which can be reduced to a loop or network by contracting its boundaries

till they meet: opposed to *acyclic* surface.— **cyc'li-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **cyc'li-cism,** *n.*

cyc'lic, *n.* **1.** A poem belonging to the epic cycle. **2.** A verse or poem written in cyclic measure.

Cyc"li-co-por'i-dæ, 1 sik"li-ko-pōr'i-dī; 2 çÿc"li-co-pōr'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of escharoidean polyzoans with zoœcia in longitudinal rows. **Cyc"li-cop'o-ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cyclicus,* CYCLIC, + *porus,* PORE.] — **cyc"li-cop'o-rid,** *n.*— **cyc"li-cop'o-roid,** *a.*

cyc"li-cot'o-my, 1 sik"li-kot'o-mi; 2 çÿc"li-cōt'o-my, *n.* Cutting of the ciliary body; a means of relieving tension in glaucoma. [< Gr. *kyklikos,* circular, + -TOMY.]

cy'clid, 1 sai'klid; 2 çÿ'clid, *a. Ich.* Same as CYCLOID.

Cyc'li-dæ, 1 sik'li-dī; 2 çÿc'li-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A Carboniferous family of xiphosurans, with an orbicular body and abdomen of three segments little differentiated from the cephalic shield. [< CYCLUS.] — **cyc'lid,** *n.*

cy'clide, 1 sai'klid *or* -klaid; 2 çÿ'clid *or* -clid, *n. Geom.* The envelop of a sphere of varying diameter which touches three fixed spheres. [F., < Gr. *kyklos,* circle.]

Cyc-lif'er-a, 1 sik-lif'ər-ə; 2 çÿc-lif'er-a, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Cycloganoidei.* [< Gr. *kyklos,* circle, + L. *fero,* bear.] — **cyc-lif'er-ous,** *a.*

cyc'li-fy"ing, 1 sik'li-fai"iŋ; 2 çÿc'li-fÿ"ing, *a. Geom.* Producing the circular form. [< LL. *cyclus* (see CYCLE) + -FY.] — **cyclifying surface,** a surface in which lies a twisted curve, and which, being developed into a plane, makes the curve a circle.

cy'cling, 1 sai'kliŋ; 2 çÿ'cling, *n.* The sport of riding the bicycle or tricycle; the art of the cyclist.

cy'clist, 1 sai'klist; 2 çÿ'clist, *n.* **1.** One who rides a bicycle or tricycle. **2.** One who maintains the cyclic recurrence of events, especially the recurrence of meteorological phenomena, famines, and commercial crises, in connection with sun-spots.— **cy-clis'tic,** *a.*

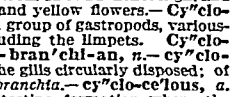
cyc-li'tis, 1 sik-lai'tis *or* -li'tis; 2 çÿc-li'tis *or* -lē'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the ciliary body. [< Gr. *kyklos,* circle.]

cy'clo-, 1 sai'klo- *or* sik'lo-; 2 çÿ'clo- *or* çÿc'lo-. From Greek *kyklos,* circle: a combining form.— **Cy"clo-both'ra,** *n. Bot.* **1.** Same as CALOCHORTUS. **2.** [c-] A Mexican plant (*Calochortus flavus*). It grows from 12 to 24 inches high, and has very long linear leaves and yellow flowers.— **Cy"clo-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* A group of gastropods, variously ranked and limited, including the limpets. **Cy"clo-bran"chi-a'ta†.**— **cy"clo-bran'chi-an,** *n.*— **cy"clo-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* Having the gills circularly disposed; of or pertaining to the *Cyclobranchia.*— **cy"clo-ce'lous,** *a. Ornith.* Relating to the intestine formation where the second and third loops are converted into a left-handed spiral. — **cy"clo-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Terat.* **1.** A cyclops. **2.** The distention of the cranium which occurs in some forms of hydrocephalus and which causes displacement of the eyes. — **Cy-cloc'er-as,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of extinct cephalopods occurring in Paleozoic strata. Their shells are curved and have annuli and longitudinal ridges. — **cy"clo-cer'a-ti'tis,** *n. Pathol.* An inflammatory condition affecting the ciliary body and the cornea.— **cy"clo-cil'nal,** *a. Geol.* Same as QUAQUAVERSAL.— **cy"clo-cœ'lic,** *a.* Arranged in coils, as the intestines of raptorial and other birds; having the intestines thus arranged in coils.— **Cy"clo-co'ni-um,** *n.* A genus of hyphomycetous fungi parasitic on the leaves of the olive-tree producing the 'scab of olive.'— **cy'clode,** *n. Geom.* The *n*th evolvent of a circle.— **Cy"clo-dis-ca'ri-a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of discoidean radiolarians without external phacoid shell.— **cy"clo-dis-ca'ri-an,** *a.*— **Cy"clo-don'ta,** *n. pl.* A group of mollusca in which the dentition is extremely curved.— **Cy"clo-ga-nol'de-I,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of ganoid fishes, especially those with an ossified teleosteoid skull, branchiostegal rays, and cycloid scales, as in the bowfin.— **cy"clo-gan'oid, cy"clo-ga-nol'de-an,** *a. & n.*— **cy'clo-gen,** *n.* An exogen: formerly sometimes so called from the concentric circles of the stem.— **cy-clog'e-nous,** *a. Geom.* Applied to the derivation of the neoid. — **cy'clo-graph,** *n.* An instrument for drawing arcs of circles by means of two wheels of different diameters; also, an arcograph.— **cy-clog'ra-phy,** *n.* [Rare.] *Geom.* A method in which circles are used in the solution of geometrical problems.— **cy"clo-hex'ane,** *n. Chem.* Same as HEXAMETHYLENE.— **cy"clo-hex'a-nol,** *n.* An alcohol (C_6H_{11} OH) obtained from cyclohexane.— **cy"clo-hex'a-none,** *n.* A ketone ($C_6H_{10}O$), made by subjecting cyclohexanol to oxidation.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

cy'cloid, 1 sai'kloid; 2 çÿ'clȯid, *a.* **1.** Like a circle; somewhat circular: specifically said of fish-scales with concentric rings and smooth edges. **2.** Having cycloid scales; of or pertaining to the *Cycloidei.* **3.** See CYCLOID, *n.*, 1. [< Gr. *kykloeidēs,* < *kyklos,* circle; and see -OID.]

cy'cloid, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* The curve described by a point in the plane of a circle that rolls along a straight line. A point on the circumference describes the **common cycloid;** one beyond it, the **curtate cycloid;** one within it, the **prolate** or **inflected cycloid.** Roberval and Torricelli showed that the area of the *cycloid* is three times that of its generating circle. BREWSTER *Newton* p. 170. [H. 1839.]



Common Cycloid.
c, circle; *b d,* line upon which circle rolls; *a,* point on circumference; *b a d,* cycloid.

2. *Ich.* One of the *Cycloidei.*

cy-cloi'dal, 1 sai-kloi'dəl; 2 çÿ-clȯi'dal, *a.* Pertaining to or shaped like a cycloid.

Cy-cloi'de-I, 1 sai-kloi'di-aī; 2 çÿ-clȯi'de-I, *n. pl. Ich.* An order of fishes having cycloid scales. [< Gr. *kykloeidēs;* see CYCLOID, *a.*] — **cy-cloi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

cy-cloi'do-trope, 1 sai-kloi'do-trōp; 2 çÿ-clȯi'do-trōp, *n.* A lantern-slide used to show the process of engine-turning. [< CYCLO- + -OID + TROPE.]

cy-clo-im'ber, *n. Geom.* A closed curve on a cylinder, which becomes a circle when the surface is straightened into a plane.— **cy'clo-lith,** *n. Archeol.* A megalithic monument consisting of upright stones arranged in a circle; a cromlech. — **cy"clo-mat'ic,** *a.* Denoting the number of cycles or closed paths in a diagram.

cy-clom'e-ter, 1 sai-klom'i-tər; 2 çÿ-clȯm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** An instrument for recording the rotations of a wheel, as of a bicycle; odometer. **2.** One who endeavors to solve the problem of squaring the circle. [< CYCLO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.]

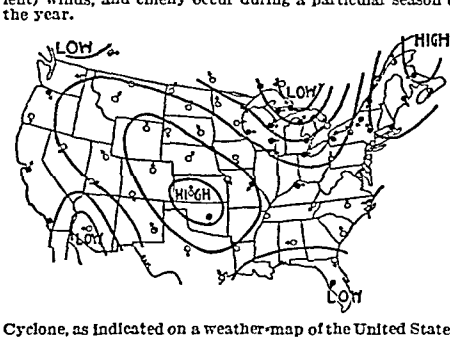
Cy"clo-me-to'pa, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Cancroidea.* [< CYCLO-, and see METOPE², *n.*] **Cy"clo-me-top'i-ta†.**— **cy"clo-met'o-pous,** *a.*

cy-clom'e-try, 1 sai-klom'i-tri; 2 çÿ-clȯm'e-try, *n.* The art of measuring circles; the squaring of the circle. [< CYCLO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.] — **cy"clo-met'ric,** *a.*

Cy"clo-my-a'ri-a, 1 sai"klo-[*or* sik"lo-]mai-ē'ri-ə; 2 çÿ"clo-[*or* çÿc"lo-]mÿ-ā'ri-a, *n. pl. Ascid.* A suborder or order of thallacean tunicates with the musculature of the mantle in the form of subcircular bands, by the contraction of which they progress. [< CYCLO- + Gr. *mys,* muscle.] — **cy"clo-my-a'ri-an** *a. & n.*

cy'clone, 1 sai'klōn; 2 çÿ'clōn, *n.* **1.** *Meteor.* A system of winds circulating about a center of relatively low barometric pressure, and, at the earth's surface, blowing spirally inward: a term introduced into meteorology by H. Piddington, in 1848. Compare ANTICYCLONE.

The circulatory motion is in the direction of the hands of a clock in the southern hemisphere, and in the contrary direction in the northern hemisphere. The whole system has generally, but not always, a motion of translation, which is usually eastwardly except within the tropics. The cyclones of temperate latitudes cover hundreds, or even thousands, of square miles; they are not necessarily stormy, but are generally attended by cloudy weather, with rain or snow. They occur at all seasons. Those of the tropics cover a smaller area, are characterized by stronger (generally violent) winds, and chiefly occur during a particular season of the year.



Cyclone, as indicated on a weather-map of the United States.

A cyclone, or "low," is central north of the Lake Region: its northern half extends beyond the limits of the map. An anticyclone, or "high," overlies the Rocky Mountain slope.

The characteristic circulation of the wind "counterclockwise" around the cyclone-center, and with a tendency to turn inward, is shown by the arrows. The cyclone here illustrated was attended by moderate winds, cloudy weather, and rain; it was not a storm.

2. *Meteor.* A cyclonic storm; a cyclone characterized by crowded isobars and strong winds. In this sense the term is most frequently applied to the cyclones of the torrid zone, known also as *tropical cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons,* or *baguios.*

Not one of the 441 cyclones which have been registered [in the Philippines] from 1880 to 1900, inclusive, has been observed in the month of February. J. ALGUÉ *The Cyclones of the Far East* 2d ed., ch. 9, p. 86. [S. PTG. 1904.]

3. Popularly, any violent and destructive wind-storm, especially (in the United States) a tornado. **4.** *Astron.* A violent rotatory storm in the sun's atmosphere. [< Gr. *kyklōn,* ppr. of *kykloō,* whirl round, < *kyklos,* circle.] Syn: hurricane, tornado, typhoon, whirlwind.— **cy'clone-pit",** *n.* [Western U. S.] A pit or cellar made for refuge from tornadoes. **c.-cellar†.— secondary, subsidiary,** or **satellite c.,** a relatively small eddy formed on the outskirts of a large cyclone, which with respect to it is called the *primary cyclone.*— **stationary c.,** a cyclone the center of which is stationary. In such a cyclone the isobars tend to become circular and the winds to coincide with them. — **cy'clo-nal,** *a.* Pertaining to a cyclone; cyclonic.

Cy"clo-ne'ma, 1 sai"klo-ni'mə; 2 çÿ"clo-nē'ma, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil gastropods, Lower Silurian to Upper Devonian.

Cy"clo-neu'ra, 1 sai"klo-niū'rə; 2 çÿ"clo-nū'ra, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Hydromeduszæ.*— **cy"clo-neu'ral,** *a.*

cy-clon'ic, *a.* Like a cyclone in movement or appearance; situated where cyclones occur; as, a *cyclonic* storm or region. — **cyclonic unit** (*Meteor.*), a time-unit corresponding to the average time occupied by the passage of cyclones and anticyclones at a station.— **cy-clon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **cy-clon'o-graph,** *n.* An apparatus on the principle of the storm-card, for indicating to mariners the safest course in a cyclonic storm.— **cy"clo-nol'o-gist,** *n.* An expert in the study of cyclones. **cy'clo-nist†.**— **cy"clo-nol'o-gy,** *n.*— **cy-clon'o-scope,** *n.* An apparatus for detecting the approach of a cyclone or tornado.

cy"clo-o'le-fine, 1 sai"klo-ō'li-fin *or* -fin; 2 çÿ"clo-ō'le-fin *or* -fin, *n. Chem.* Any hydrocarbon which has a cyclic structure and contains a double bond.

Cy'clop†, *n.* A Cyclops.

cy"clo-pæ'di-a, etc. Same as CYCLOPEDIA, etc.

cy"clo-pe'an, 1 sai"klo-pi'ən; 2 çÿ"clo-pē'an, *a.* **1.** [C-] Of or pertaining to the mythical Cyclopes or their work; as, *Cyclopean* architecture.

I have seen neatly squared blocks [of ice] piled regularly one above the other in a *Cyclopean* wall.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 42, p. 388. [H. 1854.]

2. Gigantic; as, a *cyclopean* task.

The West is characterized by largeness; . . . even men's virtues and vices are *cyclopean.*
STRONG *Our Country* ch. 3, p. 30. [B. & T. CO.]

3. *Arch.* Of or designating a style characterized by massive, uneven blocks of stone and absence of mortar. **4.** Having but one eye, and that in the center of the forehead, as certain crustaceans. **5.** Placed, as an eye, in the center of the forehead. [< L. *Cyclopeus,* < Gr. *Kyklōpeios,* < *Kyklōps;* see CYCLOPS.] **cy'clope†** [Poet.]; **cy-clop'ic†.— Cyclopean architecture** or **masonry,** early megalithic building or masonry in stone, occurring in Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy, in which the walls are of huge blocks without mortar, in some examples with joints so perfectly fitted that a knife-blade can not be inserted in the interstices. Compare PELASGIC and POLYGONAL.

cy"clo-pe'di-a, } 1 sai"klo-pi'di-ə; 2 çÿ"clo-pē'di-a, *n.*
cy"clo-pæ'di-a, } 1. A work of reference giving, usually under its terms arranged in alphabetical order, a summary of some single branch of knowledge; as, a *cyclopedia* of mechanics or of music. **2.** In wider sense, a work, similarly arranged, giving a comprehensive summary of all branches of learning; an encyclopedia. **3.** The circle of human knowledge. [Short for ENCYCLOPEDIA, ENCYCLOPÆDIA.] **cy"clo-pæ'dyt; cy'clo-pedet.**

Syn: see DICTIONARY.

cy"clo-pe'dic, } 1 sai"klo-pi'dik; 2 çÿ"clō-pē'dic, *a.* **1.**
cy"clo-pæ'dic, } Of or pertaining to a cyclopedia. **2.** Like a cyclopedia; possessing or embracing a wide range of knowledge. **cy"clo-pe'[or -pæ']dl-cal†.**

cy"clo-pe'dist, } 1 sai'klo-pi'dist; 2 çÿ'clo-pē'dist, *n.*
cy"clo-pæ'dist, } One who makes or contributes to a cyclopedia.

cy"clo-pen'tane, 1 sai"klo-pen'tēn; 2 çÿ"clo-pēn'tān, *n.* Same as PENTAMETHYLENE.

cy"clo-pho'ri-a, 1 sai"klo-fō'ri-ə; 2 çÿ"clo-fō'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Turning of the eyeball from lack of power in the oblique muscles.— **cy"clo-phor'ic,** *a.*

Cy"clo-phor'i-dæ, 1 sai"klo-for'i-dī; 2 çÿ"clo-fōr'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of terrestrial tænioglossate gastropods, especially those having many-cusped teeth, the median wide and the lateral and marginal nearly alike. **Cy-cloph'o-rus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cy-cloph'o-rid,** *n.*— **cy-cloph'o-roid,** *a.*

cy-clo'pi-a[1], 1 sai-klō'pi-ə; 2 çÿ-clō'pi-a, *n. Terat.* A malformation in which both the eyes are united in a single cavity. [< L. *Cyclops;* see CYCLOPS.]

Cy-clo'pi-a[2], *n. Bot.* A genus of South-African shrubs of the bean family, of which certain species furnish the bush tea, an infusion of the leaves being valuable as an expectorant. [< CYCLO- + Gr. *pous,* foot.] — **cy-clop'ic**[1], *a.* Of or derived from a plant of the genus *Cyclopia;* as, *cyclopic* acid.

cy-clop'ic[2], 1 sai-klep'ik; 2 çÿ-clŏp'ic, *a.* Cyclopean

cy-clop'ick†.— cy-clop'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In cyclopean fashion.

Cy-clop'i-dæ, 1 sai-klep'i-dī; 2 çÿ-clŏp'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of copepods, especially those with two minute simple eyes coalesced, obsolete mandibular palpus, and two egg-sacs. [< CYCLOPS.]— **cy'clo-pid,** *n.*— **cy'clo-poid,** *a.*

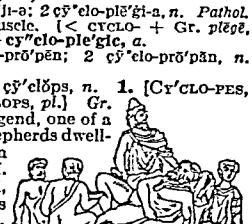
cy-clop'i-form, 1 sai-klep'i-fōrm; 2 çÿ-clŏp'i-fôrm, *n. Crust.* Formed like a cyclops. [< CYCLOPS + FORM.]

cy'clo-pin, 1 sai'klo-pin; 2 çÿ'clo-pĭn, *n. Chem.* A red compound ($C_{28}H_{28}O_{12}$ + H_2O) contained in the leaves of Cape tea (*Cyclopia vogelii*).

cy"clo-ple'gi-a, 1 sai"klo-pli'ji-ə; 2 çÿ"clo-plē'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the ciliary muscle. [< CYCLO- + Gr. *plēgē,* stroke, < *plēssō,* strike.] — **cy"clo-ple'gic,** *a.*

cy"clo-pro'pane, 1 sai"klo-prō'pēn; 2 çÿ"clo-prō'pān, *n.* Same as TRIMETHYLENE.

Cy'clops, 1 sai'kleps; 2 çÿ'clŏps, *n.* **1.** [CYCLOPES, 1 -pīz; 2 -pēs, or CYCLOPS, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* (1) In Homeric legend, one of a race of one-eyed giant shepherds dwelling in Sicily, of whom Polyphemus was chief. (2) In Hesiodic legend, a Titan who forged Zeus's thunderbolts. **2.** *Crust.* (1) A genus typical of *Cyclopidæ.* (2) [c-] [CY'CLOPS-ES, *pl.*] A fresh-water copepod of this genus. **3.** [c-] [CY'CLOPS-ES, *pl.*] A tinker's port-able forge. **4.** [c-] One affected with cyclopia. [< L. *Cyclops,* < Gr. *Kyklōps,* < *kyklos,* circle, + *ōps,* eye.] **cy'clopt.**


Ulysses and the Cyclops Polyphemus. From a Greek relief.

Cy"clop-sit-tac'i-dæ, 1 sai"klep-si-tas'i-dī; 2 çÿ"clŏp-si-tăç'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An Austro-Malayan family of parrots with bill deeper than long and under surface of bill hooked and nearly smooth. **Cy"clop-sit'ta-cus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cy"clop-sit'ta-cid,** *n.*— **cy"clop-sit'ta-coid,** *a.*

Cy"clop-ter'i-dæ, 1 sai"klep-ter'i-dī; 2 çÿ"clŏp-tĕr'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, especially cyclopteroideans having an ovate body and suborbital stay connected with the inner margin of the preopercular: including the lumpsucker. **Cy-clop'ter-us,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cy-clop'ter-id,** *n.*— **cy-clop'ter-oid,** *a. & n.*

cy-clop'ter-in, 1 sai-klep'tər-in; 2 çÿ-clŏp'ter-in, *n.* A protamin obtained from the spermatozoa of *Cyclopterus lumpus.*

Cy-clop'ter-is, 1 sai-klep'tər-is; 2 çÿ-clŏp'ter-is, *n.* A genus of fossil plants having large roundish rachial fern-pinnules.

Cy"clop-ter-ol'de-a, *n. pl. Ich.* Same as CYCLOPTERIDÆ.— **Cy"clop-ter-ol'de-a,** *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of mail-cheeked acanthopterygians with a ventral suctorial disk.— **cy"clop-ter-ol'de-an,** *a. & n.*— **Cy"clop-ter-ol'de-I,** *n. pl.* Same as CYCLOPTERIDÆ.

cy"clo-ra'ma, 1 sai"klo-rā'mə; 2 çÿ"clo-rā'ma, *n.* A circular panorama or continuous painting on the interior of a cylindrical surface, representing a tract of country, battle-field, or the like, appearing as in natural perspective, the spectator standing in the center. Compare COSMORAMA; DIORAMA; GEORAMA; PANORAMA. [< CYCLO- + Gr. *horama,* view, < *horaō,* see.] — **cy"clo-ram'ic,** *a.*

Cy-clor'rha-pha, *n. pl. Entom.* A section of dipterous insects whose pupa-case splits in a curvilinear manner.— **cy-clor'rha-phous,** *a.*— **Cy"clo-sau'ra,** *n. pl. Herp.* A group or suborder of lizards with the abdominal scales disposed in cross-bands, and a thick short tongue. **Cy"clo-sau'ri-a†.**— **cy'clo-saur,** *n.*— **cy"clo-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

cy'clo-scope, 1 sai'klo-skōp; 2 çÿ'clo-scōp, *n.* A device for computing the rate at which wheels revolve. [< CYCLO- + SCOPE.]

cy'close, 1 sai'klōs; 2 çÿ'clōs, *n.* A sugar in which there is a closed carbon chain in the molecule. [< Gr. *kyklos,* circle.]

cy-clo'sis, 1 sai-klō'sis; 2 çÿ-clō'sis, *n.* **1.** Circulation, as of protoplasm within a vegetable cell. **2.** *Geom.* The existence of cycles or closed paths in a diagram. [< Gr. *kyklosis,* a surrounding.]

cy"clo-sper'mous, *a. Bot.* Having a coiled embryo.— **Cy"clo-spon'dy-li,** *n. pl.* An order of plagiostomous selachians with cyclospondylous vertebræ, including such shark-like fishes as the dogfishes (*Squalidæ*), the scymnoids (*Somniosidæ*), the bramble-sharks (*Echinorhinidæ*), and the angel-sharks (*Squatinidæ*).— **cy"clo-spon'dy-lous,** *a.* **Cy-clos'to-ma,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Cyclostomata.*— **Cy"clo-sto'ma-ta,** *n. pl.* **I.** *Helminth.* A suborder of gymnolæmatous polyzoans having zoœcia with circular mouths lacking processes. **2.** *Ich.* The *Marsipobranchii.*— **cy"clo-stom'a-tous,** *a.*— **cy'clo-stome.** **I.** *a.* Cyclostomous. **II.** *n.* **1.** *Ich.* One of the *Cyclostomi;* a marsipobranch, as a lamprey. **2.** *Conch.* A cyclostomoid gastropod.— **Cy-clos'to-mi,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Marsipobranchii.*— **cy"clo-sto'mi-an,** *a.* Having a round opening, as the cells of some *Polyzoa.*— **Cy"clo-stom'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of terrestrial tænioglossate gastropods, especially those having narrow few-cusped lateral teeth and broad marginal ones with pectinated crests, and a spiral shell with a circular aperture. **Cy-clos'to-mus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Cy"clo-sto-mat'i-dæ†.**— **cy"clo-stom'a-toid,** *a.*— **cy-clos'to-mid,** *n.*— **cy-clos'to-moid,** *a.*— **cy-clos'to-mous,** *a.* **1.** Having a round mouth. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Cyclostomi.*— **Cy"clo-strem'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods having lateral cirriform appendages, ciliated tentacles, the median tooth wide, the four lateral teeth narrow, marginal teeth denticulated, and shell depressed and not nacreous. **Cy"clo-stre'ma,** *n.*

(t. g.) **Cy″clo-stre-mat′ı-dæ‡.**— **cy-clos′tre-mid,** *n.*— **cy-clos′tre-moid,** *a.*

cy′clo-style, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for manifolding manuscript, etc., by means of a very thin wax-paper stencil and ink-roller. Originally the paper was pierced by a tiny rough-edged wheel at the end of a handle used like a style, but in more modern apparatus a typewriter is used, the blow of the type removing the wax locally from the paper and permitting the ink to pass through: superseded by the *neostyle.* **2.** *Arch.* A circular range of columns without a core or building within: distinguished from a *peristyle,* which surrounds a building.— **cy″clo-sty′lar,** *a.*— **Cy″clo-thurı′næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of bradypodids, with only two toes of the fore feet well developed; two-toed sloths. **Cy″clo-thu′rus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Cy″clo-tu-rı′næ‡.**— **cy′clo-thure,** *n.*— **cy″clo-thu′rine,** *a.* & *n.*— **cy″clo-tom′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the division of a circle into equal parts.

cy-clot′o-my, 1 sı-klĕt′o-mı; 2 cȳ-clŏt′o-my, *n.* **1.** *Math.* The division of a circle into a given number of equal parts. **2.** *Surg.* Separation of the ciliary muscle. [< CYCLO- + -TOMY.]

cy-clo′tus, 1 sı-klō′tus; 2 cȳ-clō′tŭs, *n.* Same as SYNOTUS.

cy′clus, 1 sı′klus; 2 cȳ′clŭs, *n.* **1.** [-CLI, 1 -klaı; 2 -clī, *pl.*] Same as CYCLE, 6. **2.** [C-] *Crust.* A genus typical of *Cyclidæ.* [LL., < Gr. *kyklos,* circle.]

cy-dar′ı-form, 1 sı-dar′ı-fôrm; 2 cy-dăr′ı-fôrm. *a. Entom.* Orbicular, but truncated at opposite ends, as a joint of a palpus. [< L. *cydarum* (< Gr. *kydaros*), kind of ship, + -FORM.]

cy′der, *n.* [Archaic.] Cider.

Cy-dip′pı-dæ, 1 sı-dĭp′ı-dı; 2 cȳ-dĭp′ı-dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of saccate ctenophorans with the subglobular body 8-rayed. **Cy-dip′pe,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *Kydippē,* mythological character.]— **cy-dip′pid,** *n.*— **cy-dip′poid,** *a.*

Cyd′nı-dæ, 1 sıd′nı-dı; 2 cȳd′nı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of cimicoidean bugs with body convex, wings well developed, fore legs fossorial, hind legs spinigerous. **Cyd′nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [Appar. < Gr. *kydnos,* splendid.]— **cyd′nid,** *a.* & *n.*— **cyd′noid,** *a.*

Cyd′nus, 1 sıd′nus; 2 cȳd′nŭs, *n.* A river in Adana vilayet, Asia Minor; 75 *m. long to the Gulf of Iskanderun; its water* is very cold. **Kyd′nos‡** [Gr.]. [tribe.

Cy-do′nes, 1 sı-dō′nız; 2 cy-dō′nēs, *n. pl.* An ancient Cretan

Cy-do′nı-a, 1 sı-dō′nı-ə; 2 cy-dō′nı-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees of the rose family, embracing the quince, etc.: now generally referred to *Pyrus.* [L., quince, < Gr. *kydōnion,* < *Kydōnia,* a town in Crete, now Khania.]— **cy′do-nin,** *n.* The mucilaginous matter ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) of quince-seeds, resembling tragacanth.— **cy-do′nı-um,** *n.* Quince-seed.

Cy-do′nı-an, 1 sı-dō′nı-ən; 2 cy-dō′nı-an, *n.* An inhabitant of Cydonia, a city of northern Crete, now Khania.— **Cy-do′nı-an,** *a.*

He [Strabo] thinks that both Cydonians and Eteo-Cretans are autochthonous, which is only another way of saying that both are pre-Dorian. R. M. BURROWS *Discoveries in Crete* ch. 9, p. 153, note. [I. M. '07.]

cy-e″sı-og-no′sis, 1 saı-ı″sı-og-nō′sıs; 2 cȳ-ē″sı-ōg-nō′sis, *n. Med.* The diagnosis or discrimination as to the existence of pregnancy. [< Gr. *kyēsis,* CYESIS, + *gnōsis,* knowledge.] — **cy-e″sı-og-no′mon,** *n. Med.* A sign of pregnancy.

cy-e′sis, 1 saı-ı′sıs; 2 cȳ-ē′sis, *n. Med.* Conception; the state of pregnancy. [< Gr. *kyēsis,* pregnancy, < *kyeō,* be pregnant.]— **cy-e″sı-ol′o-gy,** *n. Med.* The science of medicine in its application to gestation.

cyg′ne-ous, 1 sıg′nı-us; 2 cȳg′nē-ŭs, *a.* In botany, curved like a swan's neck.

cyg′net, 1 sıg′net; 2 cȳg′nĕt, *n.* A young swan. [< F. *cygne,* < L. *cycnus* (< Gr. *kyknos*), swan.]

No, 'tis but the *cygnet* weaving Circlets in the silv'ry lake!
SCHILLER *Expectation* tr. by Bowring, st. 5.

Cyg′nid, 1 sıg′nıd; 2 cȳg′nĭd, *n. Astron.* Any meteor of a shower having its radiant points in the constellation Cygnus: usually in the plural.

Cyg-nı′næ, 1 sıg-naı′nı; 2 cȳg-nī′nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of anatoid birds; swans.— **cyg′nine,** *a.* & *n.*

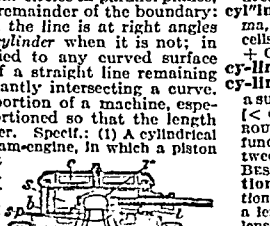
Cyg′nus, 1 sıg′nus; 2 cȳg′nŭs, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Cygninæ.* **2.** *Astron.* The Swan, a northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [L., < *cycnus;* see CYGNET.]

Cy-lich′nı-dæ, 1 sı-lık′nı-dı; 2 cy-lĭc′nı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of cephalaspidean tectibranchiate gastropods with a small median and many uniciform lateral and marginal teeth, and a subcylindrical shell. **Cy-lich′na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kylichnē,* small cup, < *kylix* (*kylik-*), cup.] — **cy-lich′nid,** *n.*— **cy-lich′noid,** *a.*

cyl″ı-cot′o-my, 1 sıl″ı-kŏt′o-mı; 2 cȳl″ı-cŏt′o-my, *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting the ciliary muscle of the eye. [< Gr. *kylix,* cup, + *tomē,* cutting.]

cyl′in-der, 1 sıl′ın-dər; 2 cȳl′ın-der, *rt.* To press or to fit with a cylinder.

cyl′in-der, *n.* **1.** A solid whose curved bounding surface is generated by the motion of a straight line at a given angle around two equal circles in parallel planes, the two circles forming the remainder of the boundary: called a *right cylinder* when the line is at right angles to the planes, an *oblique cylinder* when it is not; in the higher geometry, applied to any curved surface generated by the motion of a straight line remaining parallel to itself and constantly intersecting a curve. **2.** *Mech.* Any cylindrical portion of a machine, especially if hollow, and proportioned so that the length somewhat exceeds the diameter. Specif.: (1) A cylindrical member of a motor, as a steam-engine, in which a piston moves and receives direct impact from the motive fluid. (2) A rotating cylindrical portion of a printing-press; as, the **impression-cylinder** or the **ink-c.**; also, a cylinder press; in calico-printing, the roller engraved with the pattern. (3) A gun-bore. (4) In a revolver, the rotating chamber that holds the cartridges. (5) In a loom, a flat-sided revolving block over which the cards pass. (6) In a carding-machine, a large card-clothed drum. (7) The bore or center of a winding staircase. (8) The glass barrel of some frictional electrical machines. (9) [Rare.] A roller, as for a lawn. (10) A bucket for the safe conveyance of a cartridge to a large gun. (11) In watchmaking, the cylindrical recess which controls the escape-wheel of a watch.


Cylinder of a Steam-engine. *b-h,* back-head; *c,* cap; *f-h,* front-head; *g,* gland; *l,* lap; *p,* piston; *pr,* piston-rod; *s,* steam-chest; *s-p,* steam-ports; *v,* slide-valve; *w,* wood lagging.

Steam-engine cylinders are named from their use, mechanism, or location; as, **inside cylinder** (in a smoke-box or between frames, as of a locomotive), **oscillating c., overhanging c., reversing-c., starting-c.,** etc. **Printing-press cylinders are named** (1) *from* their purpose; as, **cutting-c.** (for separating a sheet from a roll of paper), **delivery-c.** (for delivering the printed sheets), **impression-c., ink-c., plate-c.** (for holding curved stereotype plates), **type-c.,** etc.; and (2) from their form; as, **drum c.**

3. A strawboard tube used as a protective covering, as for pictures, photographs, etc., sent by mail. **4.** *Archeol.* (1) A cylindrical stone with a cuneiform or hieroglyphic inscription, used as a seal or amulet. (2) A commemorative tablet of clay with a cuneiform inscription, found buried under the corners of edifices in Babylonia and Assyria. **5.** *Bot.* A plant-stem boundary established by a different tissue.

In angiosperms, pith, wood, and bark are regarded as representing, respectively, a central, a cortical, and a dermal cylinder.

6†. A portable timepiece on the sun-dial principle. [< F. *cylindre,* < L. *cylindrus,* < Gr. *kylindros,* < *kylindō,* roll.]

— **comb′cyl″in-der,** *n. Mech.* A revolving cylinder which is one of the parts of a cotton-combing machine.— **cyl′in-der-band″,** *n.* In the spectrum analysis of certain metals, a band representing a half-cylinder lighted on one side.— **c.-bore,** *n.* **1.** The bore of a cylinder, as of a steam-engine. **2.** A gun with a bore of uniform diameter.— **c.-bore,** *tt.*— **c.-cake,** *n.* Sodium sulfate molded by mixing common salt and sulfuric acid in cylindrical retorts and heating the mixture.— **c.-cock,** *n.* A cock attached to a steam-cylinder, through which water may be blown out.— **c.-condensation,** *n. Steam-engin.* The partial condensation of steam on entering a cylinder, owing to contact with walls covered by the previous exhaust.— **c.-cover,** *n.* **1.** Usually, in a steam-engine, the steam-tight cover at that end of a cylinder through which the piston-rod passes. **2.** [Rare.] The lagging or jacket about a steam-cylinder to lessen radiation.— **c.-face,** *n.* In a steam-cylinder, the inner bore in which the piston moves.— **c.-feed,** *n.* The amount of steam per stroke that passes through an engine's cylinder.— **c.-gage,** *n.* **1.** A tool by which the opening in the cylinder of an escapement is measured. **2.** A steam-gage which is attached to the cylinder of a steam-engine. **3.** A hollow cast-iron cylinder for testing the accuracy of the finished bore of a gun.— **c.-gate,** *n.* A cylindrical valve controlling the water-supply of a turbine.— **c.-grinder,** *n.* A grinding-machine having an automatic cross-feed for finishing cylindrical gages.— **c.-head,** *n.* The metal plate or cover closing the end of a cylinder.— **c.-lock,** *n.* A lock fitted with a rotating cylinder which revolves after the tumblers with which it is fitted have been sprung and thus permits of its being opened with a key.— **c.-machine,** *n.* See CYLINDER-ENGINE, under ENGINE.— **c.-metal,** *n.* An alloy of cast-iron and manganese, used chiefly for engine cylinders.— **c.-mill,** *n.* A grinding-mill fitted with rollers in place of face-stones.— **c.-oil,** *n.* A lubricating-oil, or mixture of oils, used especially for the piston moving in an engine's cylinder.— **c.-passage,** *n.* A steam-port.— **c.-port,** *n.* An opening for the passage of motive fluid to or from a cylinder.— **c.-powder,** *n.* Gunpowder of which charcoal carbonized in cylindrical iron retorts is an ingredient.— **c. press,** see PRINTING-PRESS.— **c.-pressure,** *n.* The pressure exerted upon a piston by the tension of the propelling fluid.— **c. printing,** the process by which patterns are printed upon cloth, a large and several smaller cylinders being used, the latter having the patterns engraved upon them.— **c.-relief,** *n.* A pipe through which water collecting in a steam-cylinder is drained away; a relief-valve.— **c.-snail,** *n.* A cylindrelloid gastropod of the West Indies, etc.— **c.-snake,** *n.* A harmless cylindroid snake, as *Cylindrophis rufa* of Java, or the Guiana coral-snake (*Ilysia scytale*).— **c.-staff,** *n.* An implement for measuring the length of a gun-bore.— **c. watch,** a watch having a cylinder escapement.— **c.-wrench,** *n.* A pipe-wrench.— **displacement-c.,** *n. Engin.* An extra cylinder in a gas-engine which receives the charge, whence it is transferred into the main or working cylinder.— **low-pressure c.,** the largest and last of the cylinders of a multiple-expansion engine.— **outside c.,** same as OVERHANGING CYLINDER.— **overhanging c.,** a locomotive-cylinder which projects beyond the frame.— **porcupine c.,** same as PORCUPINE BEATER.

cyl″in-dra′ceous, 1 sıl′ın-drē′shus; 2 cȳl′ın-drā′shŭs, *a.* Nearly cylindrical.

cyl″in-drar-thro′sis, 1 sıl′ın-drar-thrō′sıs; 2 cȳl′ın-drär-thrō′sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Anat.* A joint with surfaces approximately cylindrical, and allowing motion in but a single plane. [< Gr. *kylindros,* CYLINDER, + *arthrōsis,* jointing.]

Cyl″in-drel′ı-dæ, 1 sıl′ın-drel′ı-dı; 2 cȳl′ın-drĕl′ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of land-snails having thin obliquely plicate jaws, a narrow median tooth, lateral and marginal teeth with confluent median and internal cusps, and the shell pupiform with a circular exserted aperture. **Cyl″in-drel′la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cylindrus;* see CYLINDER.] — **cyl″in-drel′lid,** *n.*— **cyl″in-drel′loid,** *a.*

cyl″in-dren′chy-ma, 1 sıl′ın-dren′kı-mə; 2 cȳl′ın-drēn′cy-ma, *n. Bot.* Tissue in plants which consists of cylindrical cells, as in hairs and in the genus *Conferva.* [< CYLINDRO- + Gr. *enchyma,* infusion.]

cy-lin′dric, } 1 sı-lın′drık, -drı-kəl; 2 cy-lĭn′dric, -dri-
cy-lin′dri-cal, } cal, *a.* Shaped like a cylinder; having a surface similar to a cylinder or a section of a cylinder. [< Gr. *kylindrikos,* < *kylindros;* see CYLINDER.] SYN.: see ROUND.— **cylindrical harmonics** (*Math.*), transcendental functions representing certain mathematical relations between variables, employed in physics and astronomy. See BESSEL'S EQUATION under EQUATION. **Bessel's functions‡. cylindric functions,** Heine's name for the functions J_1 and J_2 of Bessel.— **cylindrical lens or mirror,** a lens or mirror with one or two cylindrical surfaces, as the lenses used for astigmatism. The image is brought to a focus in a line instead of in a point. A *cylindrical lens* is usually flat on one side (*plano-cylindrical*).— **c. surface** (*Geom.*), a curved surface generated by a straight line constantly parallel to a given line.— **cy-lin′dri-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **cyl″in-dric′ı-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being cylindrical; cylindrical form.— **cy-lin′dri-cule,** *n.* A small cylinder.— **cy-lin′dri-form,** *a.* Having the form of a cylinder.

Cy-lin′dri-dæ, 1 sı-lın′drı-dı; 2 cy-lĭn′dri-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Tropicalian family of rachiglossate gastropods having a single row of median transverse denticulate teeth and an oliviform shell with plicate columella. **Cy-lin′dra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kylindros,* CYLINDER.]— **cy-lin′drid,** *n.*

cy-lin′drite, 1 sı-lın′draıt; 2 cy-lĭn′drit, *n. Mineral.* A metallic black lead-antimony-tin sulfid ($Pb_5Sb_2Sn_4S_{11}$) that is found massive. [< Gr. *kylindros,* cylinder.]

cy-lin′dro-, 1 sı-lın′dro-; 2 cy-lĭn′dro-. *From Greek kylindros,* cylinder; a combining form.— **cy-lin″dro-con′ic,** *a. Ordnance.* Having the form of a cylinder terminating in a cone. **cy-lin″dro-con′ı-cal‡.**— **cy-lin″dro-co-nol′dal,** *a. Ordnance.* Having the form of a cylinder terminating in a conoid.— **cy-lin″dro-cy-lin′dri-cal,** *a.* Doubly cylindrical; specif., of or pertaining to a building in which a cylindrical vault of lesser span and height from the same level intersects one of larger span and height.— **cy-lin′dro-graph,** *n. Photog.* A camera with a panoramic range of about 180°.— **cyl′in-droid.** I. *a.* **1.** Like a cylindroid. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Cylindridæ.* **cyl″in-drol′dal‡.** II. *n.* **1.** A solid body resembling a cylinder, but having its equal parallel ends elliptical. **2.** A conoidal cubic surface used to illustrate the motions of a rigid body. **3.** *Pathol.* A mucous cast of cylindrical or twisted form sometimes found in the urine. **4.** *Anthrop.* A skull characterized by an elongated norma verticalis, rounded lateral aspect, and flattened occiput and forehead.— **cyl″in-dro′ma,** *n.* -DROM′A-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A myxosarcoma with cells somewhat cylindric in form.— **cyl″in-drom′a-tous,** *a. Pathol.* In myxosarcomatous forms of disease, relating to or resembling a cylindroma; as, a *cylindromatous* tumor.— **cy-lin″dro-met′ric,** *a.* Relating to a scale used in measuring cylinders, or to the measurement of cylinders.— **cy-lin″dro-gi′val,** *a.* Made with a cylindrical body and an ogival head: said of certain projectiles.— **Cyl″in-droph′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of angiostomatous snakes with a cylindrical body, rounded head, short tail, and rudimentary hind limbs; *Ilysiidæ.* **Cy-lin′dro-phis,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cy-lin′dro-phid,** *n.*— **cy-lin′dro-phoid,** *a.*— **cy-lin′dro-scope,** *n. Photog.* A device for looking at a panoramic view, the print being curved so that the true radius is obtained in viewing it.— **cyl″in-dru′ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* The presence of cylindroids in the urine.

cy′llx, *n.* See KYLIX.

Cyl′la-ros, 1 sıl′ə-ros; 2 cȳl′a-rŏs, *n. Gr. & Rom. Myth.* **1.** A centaur of great beauty who was killed at the marriage-feast of Peithous. **2.** A celebrated horse belonging to Castor, or, according to some authors, to both the Dioscuri. **Cyl′la-rus‡.**

Cyl-le′ne, 1 sı-lı′nı; 2 cy-lē′nē, *n.* A mountain in N. E. Arcadia; the reputed birthplace of Hermes.

Cyl-le′nı-an, 1 sı-lı′nı-ən; 2 cy-lē′nı-an, *a.* Belonging or relating to Mount Cyllene, or to Hermes, who was said to have been born there; hence, relating to any of the arts or practises of which that god was the patron.— **the Cyllenian art,** thievery. See HERMES; MERCURY.

Cym., *abbr.* Cymric.

cy′ma, 1 saı′mə; 2 cȳ′ma, *n.* [-MÆ, 1 -mī; 2 -mē, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* A curved molding with a reversed curve as its profile. With convex part nearest the wall it is a *cyma recta;* with concave part nearest the wall, a *cyma reversa.* It is frequently placed above a cornice, as an ornamental member or to form a gutter. **2.** *Bot.* A cyme. [< Gr. *kyma,* wave, < *kyeō,* swell.]

cy′ma-phen, 1 saı′mə-fen; 2 cȳ′ma-fĕn, *n.* A telephone receiver. [< Gr. *kyma* (see CYMA) + *phainō,* show.]

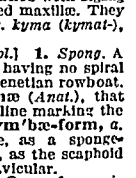
cy-mar′‡, *n.* A slight covering; scarf. See SIMAR.

cy-ma′ti-um, 1 sı-mē′shı-um; 2 cy-mā′shi-ŭm, *n.* [-TI-A, *pl.*] [*L.*] *Arch.* A cyma; hence, any molding that caps a division of an entablature, separating it from the next.

Cy″ma-to-phor′ı-dæ, 1 saı′mə-to-fer′ı-dı; 2 cȳ′ma-to-fôr′ı-dē, *n. pl.* A family of moths having the fore wings widened a little at the inner angle and usually marked with zigzag lines, filiform antennæ, and well-developed maxillæ. They are diurnal, and of medium size. [< Gr. *kyma* (*kymat-*), wave, + *pherō,* bear.]

cym′ba, 1 sım′bə; 2 cȳm′ba, *n.* [-BÆ, *pl.*] **1.** *Spong.* A flesh-spicule resembling the letter C and having no spiral twist. See illus. under SPICULE. **2.** A Venetian rowboat. [L., < Gr. *kymbē,* boat.]— **cymba conchæ** (*Anat.*), that part of the external ear which is above a line marking the superior level of the auditory canal.— **cym′bæ-form,** *a.* Cymbiform.— **cym′bate,** *a.* Boat-like, as a sponge-cymba.— **cym′bi-form,** *a.* Boat-shaped, as the scaphoid bone, the glumes of certain grasses, etc; navicular.

cym′bal, 1 sım′bəl; 2 cȳm′bal, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of thin metallic musical instruments of percussion, in form like a basin or a plate, set in vibration by being clashed together: usually in the plural. **2.** A musical instrument consisting of rings strung on a steel triangle. It is held by a cord in the left hand, and the rings are struck with an iron rod held in the right. **3.** An organ-stop of a high pitch. [< F. *cymbale,* < L. *cymbalum,* < Gr. *kymbalon,* < *kymbos* hollow of a vessel.] **cym′bal‡.**— **cym′baled,** *a.* Provided with cymbals. **cym′balled‡.**— **cym′bal-ine,** *a.* Resembling a cymbal.— **cym′bal-ist,** *n.* A player upon the cymbals. **cym′bal-er‡; cym′bal-ler‡.**


Turkish Cymbals.

Cym′ba-lo, *n.* Same as CEMBALO. **Cym′bal‡.**

Cym′be-line, 1 sım′bı-lın; 2 cȳm′be-lĭn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline,* king of Britain; father of Imogen by his first wife. See CUNOBELIN. [Celt. lord of the sun, or of war.]

cym-bel′la, 1 sım-bel′ə; 2 cȳm-bĕl′a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Bot.* An elliptical, locomotive, reproductive cell found in some algæ. [Dim. of L. *cymbalum;* see CYMBAL.]

Cym-bid′ı-um, 1 sım-bid′ı-um; 2 cȳm-bid′ı-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical orchids of the eastern hemisphere, growing on the ground, bearing tufts of sword-shaped leaves and spikes of pendulous flowers. [< Gr. *kymbos,* hollow.]

cym′bi-um, 1 sım′bı-um; 2 cȳm′bi-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A volutoid gastropod (genus *Cymbium*); a boat-shell. **2.** An ancient Greek bowl, deep and upright, without handles. [< L. *cymba;* see CYMBA.] [cym′blingt.

cym′blin, 1 sım′blin; 2 cȳm′blin, *n.* Same as CYMLIN.

cym″bo-ceph′a-ly, 1 sım″bo-sef′ə-lı; 2 cȳm″bo-cĕf′a-ly, *n.* A condition of the skull in which it is unusually flattened and hollowed along the line of the coronal suture. [< Gr. *kymbē,* bowl, + *kephalē,* head.] **cym″bo-ce-phal′ic,** *a.* Bowl-shaped; of, pertaining to, or exhibiting cymbocephaly. **cym″bo-ceph′a-lous‡.**— **cym″bo-ceph′a-lus,** *n.*

Cym″bu-lı′dæ, 1 sım″bıu-laı′ı-dı; 2 cȳm″bū-lī′i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of thecosomatous pteropods having the median tooth and one-cusped lateral teeth wide, and a partially internal cartilaginous slipper-like shell. **Cym-bu′li-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *cymbula,* dim. of *cymba,* boat; see CYMBA.]— **cym-bu′li-id,** *n.*— **cym-bu′li-oid,** *a.*

cyme, 1 saım; 2 cȳm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A determinate form of inflorescence in which the lateral branches grow more vigorously than the terminal, thus producing usually a flat-topped cluster; as, a forked *cyme* or dichasium. **2.** *Arch.* Cyma. [< Gr. *kyma,* sprout, wave; see CYMA.]— **bostrychoid cyme,** same as BOSTRYX.— **cyme′let,** *n. Bot.* A cymule.— **cy-mif′er-ous,** *a.* Bearing cymes.— **cy′moid,** *a.* Of the form of a cyme.— **cy′mose** (XIII), *a. Bot.* Bearing, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cyme. **cy′mous‡.**— **cy′mose-ly,** *adv.*

cy′mene, 1 saı′mın; 2 cȳ′mēn, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{14}$) with lemon-like odor, contained in several volatile oils, as cumin, wild thyme, etc., and obtained variously, as by distilling camphor with phosphoric anhydrid; cymene, paramethylisopropyl benzol. **cam′phe-gen‡; cy′mol‡.** [< CUMINUM.]—

cy'me-nol, *n.* Same as CARVACROL.— **cy'mi-din, cy'mi-dine,** *n. Chem.* An oily liquid compound ($C_{12}H_{11}N$) derived from cymene.

cy-mi'num, 1 si-mai'nŭm; 2 cy-mi'nŭm, *n.* Same as CUMIN.

cym'lin, 1 sim'lin; 2 cym'lin, *n.* A kind of turban-shaped squash; simlin. **cym'bling**‡; **cym'ling**‡.

cy"mo-bot'rys, 1 sai'mo-bot'ris; 2 cy"mo-bŏt'rys, *n. Bot.* A cymose cluster; same as THYRSE. [< Gr. *kyma,* CYME, + *botrys,* grape-cluster.]— **cy"mo-bot'ry-ose,** *a. Bot.* Same as THYRSOID.

cy'mo-gene, 1 sai'mo-jin; 2 cy'mo-ġēn, *n.* An extremely volatile distillate of petroleum, consisting of various hydrocarbons and when condensed used as a freezing-mixture. [< Gr. *kyminon* (see CUMIN) + -GENE.]

cy'mo-graph, 1 sai'mo-graf; 2 cy'mo-grăf, *n.* An instrument for tracing in profile the outlines of architectural mouldings. [< Gr. *kyma,* CYMA, + *graphō,* write.] **cy'ma-graph**‡.— **cy"mo-graph'ic,** *a.*

cy'mol, 1 sai'mŏl *or* -mol; 2 cy'mŏl *or* -mol, *n.* Same as CYMENE.

cy-mom'e-ter, 1 si-mom'i-ter; 2 cy-mŏm'e-ter, *n. Elec.* A device used for measuring the wave-length of electric waves passing through space: used in wave telegraphy: name suggested by Dr. J. A. Fleming.

cy'mo-phane, 1 sai'mo-fēn; 2 cy'mo-fān, *n.* · *Mineral.* A variety of chrysoberyl showing peculiar chatoyancy; the Oriental cat's-eye. [F., < Gr. *kyma* (see CYMA) + *phainō,* show.]— **cy-moph'a-nous,** *a.* Having a wavy, floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

cy"mo-phe'nol, 1 sai'mo-fi'nŏl *or* -nol; 2 cy'mo-fē'nŏl *or* -nol, *n.* Same as CARVACROL.

cy'mo-scope, 1 sai'mo-skōp; 2 cy'mo-scōp, *n. Elec.* A wave-detecting device used in aerial telegraphy: a name suggested by Dr. J. A. Fleming to connote all forms. Several varieties are in use, notably the **contact cymoscope,** embracing all forms of coherers as used in wireless telegraphy, which employs the tendency of a loose or imperfectly conducting contact to improve in conductivity under the impact of electric radiation; the **electrodynamic c.,** whose operation depends upon the utilization of currents induced by varying magnetic fields; the **electrolytic c.,** depending upon the power of electric oscillations to affect the polarization of metal surfaces in an electrolyte; the **magnetic c.,** which is based upon the power of electric oscillations to demagnetize an already magnetized needle; the **spark c.,** depending upon the power of high-potential currents to produce a spark between the points of adjacent conductors; the **thermal c.,** in which the heating power of high-frequency currents in high-resistance conductors is utilized as a detecting means; and the **vacuum-tube c.,** which depends upon the tendency of rarefied gases in a vacuum-tube to burst into a glow when traversed by currents above a certain potential. [< Gr. *kyma,* wave, + *skopeō,* watcher.]

Cy"mo-tho'i-dæ, 1 sai'mo-thō'i-dī; 2 cy'mo-thŏ'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of isopods, especially those with biramous lateral uropods, suctorial mouth, and anterior legs prehensile, parasitic mostly on fishes. **Cy-mo'tho-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kyma* (see CYMA) + *thoos,* quick.] **Cy"mo-tho'a-dæ**‡.— **cy'mo-thoid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Cy"mo-tho-id'e-a,** *n. pl. Crust.* A subtribe of isopods with two lamellate abdominal appendages, including the *Cymothoidæ.* — **cy"mo-tho-id'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*

cy-mot'ri-chous, 1 sai-mot'ri-kus; 2 cy-mŏt'ri-cŭs, *a. Anthrop.* Possessing wavy hair. [< Gr. *kyma,* wave, + *thrix,* hair.]

Cym'ric, 1 sim'rik *or* kim'rik; 2 cym'ric *or* cym'ric. **I.** *a.* Relating to the Cymry, the Welsh-Breton (Brythonic) branch of the Celts. **II.** *n.* The language of the Cymry or Welsh-Bretons, belonging to the Celtic branch of the northern division of the Aryan family. [< W. *Cymraeg,* Welsh, < *Cymro,* Welshman.]

Cym'ry, 1 sim'ri *or* kim'ri; 2 cym'ry *or* cym'ry, *n. pl.* The Welsh and their Cornish-Armorican kin: the collective name. See WELSH. [W., pl. of *Cymro,* Welshman.] **Cwm'ry**‡; **Cym'ri**‡.

cy'mule, 1 sai'mūl; 2 cy'mūl, *n. Bot.* A diminutive cyme, or part of a compound cyme. [Dim. of Gr. *kyma;* see CYME.] **cyme'let**‡.— **cy'mu-lose,** *a.*

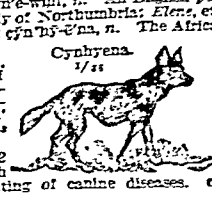
cyn-, 1 sin-; 2 cyn-. From Greek *kyōn* (*kyn-*), dog: a combining form.— **Cyn"æ-lu-ri'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Guepardinæ.* **Cyn"æ-lu'rus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cy-nan'che,** *n. Pathol.* Any acute inflammation of the throat.— **cy-nan'chin,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound obtained from the sap of *Cynanchum acutum* (Linn.). In crystallized form it melts at 149° C. **cy-nan'chine**‡.— **cyn"an-choc'e-rin,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound obtained from the sap of *Cynanchum acutum.* **cyn"an-choc'e-rine**‡.— **cy-nan'chol,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound, comprising cynanchocerin and cynanchin, derived from the sap of *Cynanchum acutum.*— **cy-nan'thro-py,** *n.* A form of insanity where a patient imagines himself to be, and acts like, a dog.— **cyn'a-pin, cyn'a-pine,** *n. Chem.* A pungent reddish-yellow oil contained in the seeds of fool's-parsley (*Æthusa cynapium*).— **Cyn'a-ra,** *n. Bot.* A small genus of erect herbs of the aster family, mostly Mediterranean. *C. scolymus* (the artichoke) and *C. cardunculus* (the cardoon) are the best-known species.— **cyn"a-ra'ceous, cy-na're-ous,** *a.*— **cyn"arc-tom'a-chy,** *n.* Bear-baiting with a dog.— **cyn'a-roid,** *a. Bot.* Like or allied to the artichoke or the genus *Cynara.*— **cyn"ar-rho'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A fleshy hollow fruit enclosing achenia, as the hip of a rose. **cyn"ar-rho'don**‡.

cy'ne-bot, 1 kū'ni-bōt; 2 cū'ne-bŏt, *n.* [AS.] *Anglo-Saxon Law.* The part of the fine of a reeve paid to the community: distinguished from the *wergild,* or part paid to the king's kindred.

cyn"e-get'ics, 1 sin"i-jet'iks; 2 cyn"e-ġĕt'ics, *n.* [Rare.] The art of hunting with dogs.— **cyn"e-get'ic,** *a.*

Cyn'e-wulf, 1 kin'i-wulf; 2 cyn'e-wulf, *n.* An English poet (8th or 9th century), possibly of Northumbria; *Elene,* etc.

cyn"hy-e'na, 1 sin"hai-i'na; 2 cyn"hy-ē'na, *n.* The African hyena-dog (*Lycaon pictus*).


Cynhyena. 1/15

'The guides,' says Burton, 'speak of lions, and the cry of the fisi or *cynhyena* was frequently heard at night, threatening destruction to the asses.' BAYARD TAYLOR *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 3, p. 17. [s.]

cyn"i-at'rics, 1 sin"i-at'riks; 2 cyn"i-ăt'rics, *n.* The branch of veterinary medicine treating of canine diseases. **cy-ni"a-tri'a**‡.

cyn'ic, 1 sin'ik; 2 cyn'ic, *a.* **1.** [C-] Belonging to the Cynics; resembling the sect of Cynics or their doctrines; Cynical. 2. *Astron.* Pertaining to Sirius, the dog-star; canicular. 3. Pertaining to or resembling a dog. [< L. *cynicus,* < Gr. *Kynikos,* dog-like, < *kyōn* (*kyn-*), dog.] **cyn'ic**‡.— **cynic spasm,** a convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face by which the features are distorted, as if with a grin.

cyn'ic, *n.* **1.** [C-] One of a sect of post-Socratic Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens, a pupil of Socrates. They elaborated the Socratic doctrine that virtue is the highest good; that self-control is the essence of all virtue; and that love of any form or degree of pleasure for its own sake is essentially evil. Because of the extreme disregard of conventionality and public opinion evinced by some of the sect, the name *Cynic* became symbolical of an ignorant and insolent self-righteousness. The most famous of the Cynics was Diogenes, pupil of Antisthenes.

The Cynics of the later Empire recommended a complete renunciation of domestic ties, and a life spent mainly in the contemplation of wisdom.

LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 102. [A. 1888.]

2. A person of cynical disposition; especially, one who disbelieves in and sneers at disinterestedness and moral worth; a misanthrope.

The *cynic* is one who never sees a good quality in a man and never fails to see a bad one. H. W. BEECHER in Drysdale's *Proverbs from Plymouth Pulpit* p. 49. [A. 1887.]

cyn'i-cal, 1 sin'i-kal; 2 cyn'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Given to or marked by sneering at evidences of virtue and pure or lofty motives; inclined to or exhibiting moral skepticism; pessimistic; morosely soured; sarcastic.

'Believe only half of what you see and none of what you hear' is a *cynical* saying, and yet less bitter than at first appears. DINAH M. CRAIK *Woman's Thoughts* p. 194. [ERAD. 1866.]

2. [C-] Same as CYNIC, *a.*, 1. Syn.: see CAPTIOUS.— **cyn'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **cyn'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

cyn'i-cism, 1 sin'i-sizm; 2 cyn'i-çĭzm, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being cynical; contempt for the opinions of others and of what others value; originally, contempt for riches and pleasure. **2.** [C-] The doctrines and practises of the Cynics.

Cy-nic"ti-di'næ, 1 si-nik"ti-dai'ni; 2 cy-nic"ti-dī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of viverroid carnivores with straight toes, grooved nose, and 38 teeth. **Cy-nic'tis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< CYN- + Gr. *tis,* weasel.]— **cy-nic'ti-dine,** *a.* & *n.*

Cy-nip'i-dæ, 1 si-nip'i-di; 2 cy-nip'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of spiculiferous hymenopterous insects having fore wings devoid mostly of costal nervure and stigma, and a subspiral ovipositor; gall-flies.— **cyn'i-pid,** *a.* & *n.*— **cy-nip'i-dous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Cynipidæ.* **cyn"i-pid'e-an**‡; **cyn"i-pid'e-ous**‡.— **cyn'i-poid,** *a.*

Cy'nips, 1 sai'nips; 2 cy'nips, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Cynipidæ.* **2.** [c-] An insect of this genus; the common gall-fly of plants. [< LL. *cynipher,* < Gr. *knips,* name of several insects.]

cyn'ism, 1 sin'izm; 2 cyn'ĭzm, *n.* [Rare.] Cynicism.

cy'no-, 1 sai'no-; 2 cy'no-. From Greek *kyōn* (*kyn-*) dog: a combining form.— **cy"no-ceph'a-lous,** *a. Teratol.* Dog-headed; pertaining to a cynocephalus. **cy"no-ce-phal'ic**‡.— **cy"no-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A baboon (*Cynocephalus*).— **cy-noc'to-nin(e,** *n. Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{11}NO_{13}$), found in *Aconitum septentrionale.*— **cy"no-do-nich'thys,** *n.* A genus of Mexican fishes of the family *Pæciliidæ.*— **Cy"no-don'ti-a,** *n. pl.* An order of anomodonts of intermediate size.— **cy'no-dont,** *a.* & *n.*— **Cy"no-ga-li'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of viverroid carnivores having catlike feet and sectorial teeth with large tubercular ledges. **Cy-nog'a-le,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cy-nog'a-line,** *a.* & *n.*— **Cy"no-glos'sum,** *n. Bot.* A genus of tall, hairy, biennial or perennial herbs of the borage family, with alternate, entire leaves, blue, red, or white flowers in panicled, scorpioid masses, and the fruit-nutlets covered with prickles. *C. officinalis,* the hound's-tongue, naturalized from Europe, and *C. virginicum,* the wild comfrey, are common in the eastern United States.— **cy-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* [Rare.] A treatise on dogs.— **cy'noid,** *a.* Doglike; of or pertaining to the *Cynoidea.*— **Cy-noi'de-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily of carnivores with the carotid canal opening into the jugular foramen, including the *Canidæ,* as dogs.— **cy-noi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **cy-noi'a-try,** *n.* Dog-worship.— **cy-noi'a-trist,** *n.*— **cy-noi'o-gy,** *n.* The study of the natural history of the dog.— **Cy"no-mor'phæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cercopithecidæ.* **Cy"no-mor'pha**‡.— **cy"no-mor'phic,** *a.*— **cy-noph'i-list,** *n.* A lover of dogs.— **cy"no-pho'bi-a,** *n. Pathol.* An abnormal fear of dogs or of hydrophobia.— **Cy"no-pi-the'ci-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cercopithecidæ.* **Cy"no-pi-the'cus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **cy"no-pi-the'cid,** *n.*— **cy"no-pi-the'coid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Cy"no-pith'e-ci'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Cercopithecinæ.*— **cy"no-pi-the'cine,** *a.* & *n.* — **Cy-nop'o-da,** *n. pl. Mam.* A section of viverroid carnivores with doglike feet, including the ichnumeons.— **cy-nop'o-dous,** *a.*— **cy"no-rex'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid craving for food; insatiable hunger.— **cy-nor'rho-don,** *n.* Same as CYNARRHODON. **cy"nor-rho'di-um**‡.

Cy"no-su'ra, 1 sai'no-shū'ra; 2 cy'no-shu'ra, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the nurses of Jupiter, who placed her among the stars, forming the constellation Ursa Minor.

cy'no-sure, 1 sai'no-*or* sin'o-shūr; 2 cy'no-*or* cy'no-shur (xm), *n.* **1.** An object to which all eyes are turned; that to which general interest or attention is directed.

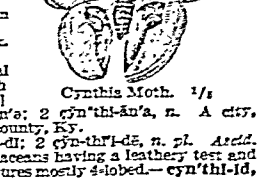
It is the *cynosure* of revolutionary France, this National Assembly. CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, p. 213. [E.]

2. [C-] The constellation of the Little Bear, which contains the pole-star (*Polaris*); also, the north star itself. See CONSTELLATION. [< L. *Cynosura,* < Gr. *Kynosoura,* the Little Bear, < *kynos,* gen. of *kyōn,* dog, + *oura,* tail.] — **cy"no-sur'al,** *a.* Like a cynosure; possessing strong attractive power.

Cyn'thi-a, 1 sin'thi-a; 2 cyn'thi-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Myth.* A name or epithet of Artemis (Diana): from Mt. Cynthus, Delos, where she was born. **3.** [Poet.] The moon, the emblem of Artemis.

The corn fields, bathed in *Cynthia's* silver light. POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. v, l. 228.

4. *Ascid.* A genus typical of *Cynthiidæ.* **5.** The moth of ailanthus-silkworm. [L.]


Cynthia Moth. 1/1

Cyn"thi-an'a, 1 sin"thi-an'a; 2 cyn"thi-ăn'a, *n.* A city, county-seat of Harrison county, Ky.

Cyn-thi'i-dæ, 1 sin-thai'i-di; 2 cyn-thī'i-dē, *n. pl. Ascid.* A family of simple ascidiaceans having a leathery test and branchial and atrial apertures mostly 4-lobed.— **cyn'thi-id,** *n.*— **cyn'thi-oid,** *a.*

Cyn'thi-us, 1 sin'thi-us; 2 cyn'thi-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Apollo.

cyn"u-ren'ic, cy-nu'rine, etc. See KYNURENIC, etc.

cy"o-pho'ri-a, 1 sai-o-fō'ri-a; 2 cy"o-fō'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* **1.** The period of time occupied in gestation. **2.** Pregnancy. [< Gr. *kyos,* fetus, + *pherō,* bear.]

Cy"per-a'ce-æ, 1 sai"per-ē'si-i; 2 cy"per-ă'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of grass-like or rush-like monocotyledonous herbs — the sedge family — with fibrous roots, solid stems, closed sheaths, and triandrous flowers. It embraces 65 genera and nearly 3,000 species in all parts of the world. [< CYPERUS.]— **cy"per-a'ceous,** *a.*— **cy"per-og'ra-pher,** *n. Bot.* One who writes on the *Cyperaceæ.*— **cy"per-ol'o-gist,** *n. Bot.* A student of or an authority on the *Cyperaceæ.*

Cy-pe'rus, 1 si-pi'rus; 2 cy-pē'rŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the sedge family, containing about 700 species, having mostly triangular simple culms, leafy at the base, and one or more leaves at the summit forming an involucre for the umbel or head of flowers. [< L. *cyperos,* < Gr. *kypeiros,* plant used for embalming.]— **cy-pe'roid,** *a.*

Cy-phas'pis, 1 si-fas'pis; 2 cy-făs'pĭs, *n.* Poison. A genus of fossil trilobites found in Devonian and Upper Silurian rocks. [< Gr. *kyphos,* bent, + *aspis,* shield.]

cy'phel, 1 sai'fel; 2 cy'fĕl, *n.* **1.** The houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*). **2.** A sandwort (*Arenaria sedoides*). **3.** A cyphella. [< Gr. *kyphella,* hollow of the ear.]

Cy-phel'la, 1 si-fel'a; 2 cy-fĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A genus of small, white basidiomycetous fungi, mostly cup-shaped and solitary, growing on dead wood. **2.** [c-] A fungus of this genus. **3.** [c-] A circumscribed cup-like pit on the under surface of the thallus of certain lichens. [< Gr. *kyphella,* hollow of the ear.]— **cy-phel'læ-form,** *a. Bot.* Cup-shaped.— **cy-phel'late,** *a. Bot.* Having cyphellæ.

cy'pher, *v.* & *n.* Same as CIPHER.

Cy"pho-man'dra, 1 sai"fo-man'dra; 2 cy"fo-măn'dra, *n. Bot.* A South-American genus of solanaceous shrubs or small trees. *C. betacea* is the tree tomato.

cy'phon, 1 sai'fon; 2 cy'fon, *n.* A pillory in which criminals were fastened by the neck. In some cases the criminal was smeared with honey and exposed to insects. Compare CANGUE. [< Gr. *kyphōn,* pillory, + *kyphos,* bent.]

cy"pho-nau'tes, 1 sai"fo-nē'tiz; 2 cy"fo-ng'tēs, *n.* A larval gymnolæmatous polyzoan (genus *Membranipora*), regarded formerly as a distinct animal. [< Gr. *kyphos,* bent, + *nautēs,* sailor, < *naus,* ship.]

cy'pho-nism, 1 sai'fo-nizm; 2 cy'fo-nĭsm, *n. Class. Antiq.* Punishment by the cyphon. [< Gr. *kyphōnismos,* < *kyphōn,* pillory, < *kyptō,* bend.]

Cy"phoph-thal'mi-dæ, 1 sai"fef-thal'mi-di; 2 cy"fŏf-thăl'mi-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of phalangidean arachnids with an oval body, short legs, and far-projecting falces.

Cy"phoph-thal'mus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kyphos,* bent, + *ophthalmos,* eye.] **Cy"phoph-thal'mid-es**‡.— **cy"phoph-thal'mid,** *a.* & *n.*— **cy"phoph-thal'moid,** *a.*

Cy"pho-so'mi-dæ, 1 sai"fo-sō'mi-di; 2 cy"fo-sō'mi-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A Mesozoic family of streptosomatous echinoideans, having high compound ambulacral plates with from 3 to 7 pairs of pores in an arc. **Cy"pho-so'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kyphos,* bent, + *sōma,* body.] **Cy"pho-so-mat'i-dæ**‡. — **cy"pho-so'mid,** *n.*— **cy"pho-so'moid,** *a.*

Cy-præ'i-dæ, 1 si-prī'i-di; 2 cy-prē'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods, variously limited, generally including all having a ventricose shell, hidden spire, and long, narrow aperture with crenulated lips: cowries. **Cy-præ'a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Cypria,* Venus, < *Cyprus* (< Gr. *Kypros*), Cyprus.] **Cyp"ræ-a'ce-a**‡; **Cy-præ'a-dæ**‡; **Cy-pre'i-dæ**‡.— **cy-præ'id,** *n.*— **cy-præ'oid,** *a.* & *n.*

cy-præ'i-form, 1 sai-prī'i-form; 2 cy-prē'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a cowry. [< CYPRÆA + -FORM.]

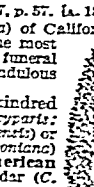
cyp"ræ-ol'o-gist, 1 sip"ri-ol'o-jist; 2 cyp"rē-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n. Conch.* One who makes a study of the gastropod family *Cypræidæ.* [< CYPRÆA + -LOGY.]

cy"pres', 1 si'pre'; 2 cy'prē'. [OF.] Near; next to; as near as may be. In law: (1) The power of the English chancellor to apply a charity which has failed for illegality to objects different from those intended by the donor. (2) The power to appoint a specific object of a general gift to charity. (3) The power of a court of equity to substitute, for a particular charity which has failed, another of the same kind, as nearly as may be. (4) The doctrine of interpreting written instruments so as to effect the intention of the makers as nearly as possible.

cy'press‡, 1 sai'pres; 2 cy'prĕs, *n.* **1.** Any one of various species of trees of the genus *Cupressus.* Especially: (1) The common or Oriental cypress (*C. sempervirens*) of southern Europe and western Asia. Its wood is in great demand for the manufacture of musical instruments.

The gates of St. Peter's church at Rome, made of this wood, had lasted from the time of Constantine, eleven hundred years as fresh as new, when Pope Eugenius IV. ordered gates of brass in their stead. Some will have it that the wood gophir, of which Noah's ark was made, was *cypress.* HORACE SMITH *Gayeties and Gravities* ch. 7, p. 57. [A. 1852.]

(2) The Monterey cypress (*C. macrocarpa*) of California, attaining a height of 150 feet, one of the most rapid in growth of the conifers. (3) The funeral cypress (*C. funebris*) of China, with pendulous branches like the weeping willow.


A Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) and its fruit.

2. Any one of various other trees of kindred genera, especially of the genus *Chamæcyparis:* including the **Alaska cypress** (*C. nootkatensis*) or yellow cedar; **Lawson's cypress** (*C. lawsoniana*) of northern California; the evergreen **American cypress,** or, as sometimes called, white cedar (*C. thyoides*), of the eastern United States; the Virginian, swamp, deciduous, or **bald cypress** (*Taxodium distichum*), of the southern United States; and some other trees.

3. One of several plants having no relation to any of the above; especially, the **ground-cypress** (*Santolina chamæcyparissus*), a low shrub of the aster family, with yellow flowers; the **broom, summer,** or **mock cypress** (*Kochia scoparia*) of the goosefoot family; and the **standing cypress** (*Gilia rubra*), a biennial herb of the phlox family, of the southern United States.

4. [Poet.] Any plant used as an emblem of mourning; as, the *cypress* often follows the laurel.

O brother! 'tis one thing for a soldier to gather laurels,—and 'tis another to scatter *cypress.* STERNE *Tristram Shandy* vol. ii. ch. 32, p. 123. [IV. & R. 1883.]

[< OF. *cypre,* < LL. *cypressus,* < L. *cuparissus,* < Gr. *kyparissos,* cypress-tree.] **ci'presse**‡; **cy'presset.**— **African cypress,** any tree of the pine family native in South Africa and belonging to the genus *Callitris.*— **Alaska c.,** the yellow cypress.— **Chilean c.,** a large timber-tree (*Libocedrus chilensis*) allied to the cypress of the island of Chiloe. **alerce**‡; **Chilean arbor-vitæ**‡.— **cy'press-knee",** *n.* A hard, hollow growth on the roots of the swamp-cypress (*Taxodium distichum*).— **c.-moss,** *n.* The low, upland club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).— **c.-pine,** *n.* [Austral.] Any of several species of *Callitris,* a genus of valuable pine-trees, especially *C. robusta, C. columellaris,* and *C. parlatorei.*— **c.-vine,** *n.* An annual twining ornamental plant (*Ipomæa quamoclit*), with leaves pinnately parted into delicate linear parallel lobes, and narrow funnel-shaped scarlet and sometimes white flowers.— **dwarf c.,** the moss-cypress (*Lycopo-*

dium alpinum). **Alpine club-moss**†; **heath club-moss**†. — **embossed c.**, a tree of Asia, the Chinese water-pine (*Glyptostrobus heterophyllus*).— **field-c.**, *n.* The herb-ivy (*Ajuga chamæpitys*).— **flowering c.**, the tamarisk.— **hinoki c.** [Jap.], the sun-tree, or the wood of such tree. **hi-no'ki†.** — **Japanese c.**, any one of several Japanese species of *Chamæcyparis*.— **Monterey c.**, a large cypress, native in California, but now cultivated in many countries.— **Nootka** or **Nootka Sound c.**, same as YELLOW CYPRESS.— **water-c.**, *n.* The bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). See CYPRESS[1], 2.

cy'press[2], *n.* A sedge (*Cyperus longus*) of the English marshes, with aromatic roots; the galingale. **cy'press-root"†**; **sweet cypress†.** [Perhaps < OF. *crespe*, F. *crêpe*; see CRAPE, *n.*]

cy'press[3], *n.* See CYPRUS.

cy'pressed, } 1 sai'prest; 2 çÿ'prĕst, *a.* Planted or furnished
cy'prest[2], } with cypresses.

Cyp'ri-an, 1 sip'rı-ən; 2 çÿp'ri-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Cyprus; Cypriote. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Paphian Aphrodite (Venus); hence, unchaste; lascivious. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Cypriote; also, the Cypriote dialect. **2.** A courtezan. [< L. *Cyprius*, < Gr. *Kyprios*, < *Kypros*, Cyprus.]

Cyp'ri-an[2], 1 sip'rı-ən; 2 çÿp'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Cy'pri-an**, 1 sı'pri-ən, 2 çÿ'pri-ăn; F. **Cy"pri"en'**, 1 sı'pri'ăñ', 2 çÿ'pri'ăñ'; **Cy"pri"an't**; G. **Cy'pri-an**, 1 tsı'pri-ən, 2 tsÿ'pri-ăn; It. **Ci"pri-a'no**, 1 chı'pri-ä'no, 2 chi'pri-ä'no, L. **Cyp"ri-a'nus**, 1 sip'rı-ē'nus, 2 çÿp'ri-ā'nŭs; Pg. **Cy"pri-a'no**, 1 sı'pri-ä'no, 2 çÿ'pri-ä'no; Sp. **Ci"pri-a'no**, 1 thı'pri-ä'no, 2 thē'pri-ä'no. **2. Saint** [200?–258], Thascius Cæcilius, Latin Father; martyred under Valerian; *On Mortality*, etc. [Gr., from *Cyprus*.]

Cyp"ri-car-del'la, 1 sip'rı-kar-del'ə; 2 çÿp'ri-cär-dĕl'a, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil pelecypods found in Devonian rocks. [< CYPRINA + *Cardium*, a genus of mollusks, < Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

Cyp"ri-car-di'tes, 1 sip'rı-kar-dai'tiz; 2 çÿp'ri-cär-dī'tēz, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil pelecypods from the Ordovician rocks. [*Cyprædæ.*

Cyp'ri-dæ[1], 1 sip'rı-dı; 2 çÿp'r-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* The **Cyp'ri-dæ[2]**, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Cypridida*.

Cy-prid'i-dæ, 1 si-prid'ı-dı; 2 çy-prid'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of podocopous entomostracans with two pairs of feet, the last bent up in the shell. [< CYPRIS.] — **cy'prid, cy'pri-did**, *n.*— **cy'pri-doid, cy'proid**, *a.*

Cyp"ri-din'i-dæ, 1 sip'rı-din'ı-dı; 2 çÿp'ri-din'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of myodocopous entomostracans with one pair of feet. **Cyp"ri-di'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CYPRIS.] — **cy-prid'i-nid**, *n.*— **cy-prid'i-noid**, *a.* & *n.*

cy-pris'er-ous, 1 si-pris'ər-us; 2 çy-pris'er-ŭs, *a.* Laden with shells or hard coverings of Cypris. [< CYPRIS + L. *fero*, bear.]

Cyp"ri-na'ce-a, 1 sip'rı-nē'shı-ə; 2 çÿp'ri-nā'she-a, *n. pl. Conch.* A superfamily of bivalves, including *Cyprinidæ*.— **cyp"ri-na'cean**, *a.* & *n.*

cyp'rine[1], 1 sip'rın; 2 çÿp'rin, *a.* Cyprinoid. [< Gr. *kyprinos*, carp.]

cyp'rine[2], *a.* Of or pertaining to a cypress-tree.

cyp'ri-nid[1], 1 sip'rı-nid; 2 çÿp'ri-nid, *n.* A cyprinoid fish.

cyp'ri-nid[2], *n.* A venilioid bivalve.

Cy-prin'i-dæ[1], 1 si-prin'ı-dı; 2 çy-prin'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, especially eventognaths, having the intermaxillaries alone arching the mouth, the pharyngeal bones falciform, the teeth about 5 in a principal row, and a free air-bladder; carps, chubs, minnows, etc. **Cy-pri'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kyprinos*, carp.] **Cyp"ri-nol'dæ†**; **Cyp"ri-nol'de-ı†**; **Cyp"ri-nol'des†.**— **cy-prin'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a cyprinoid; carp-like.

Cy-prin'i-dæ[2], *n. pl. Conch.* The *Ventilidæ*. **Cy-pri'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Cypris*; see CYPRIS.]

cyp'ri-nin, } 1 sip'rı-nin, -nin *or* -nin; 2 çyp'ri-nin, -nin *or*
cyp'ri-nine, } -nin, *n. Chem.* Either of two protamins from the carp's spermatozoa.

cy-prin'o-, 1 si-prin'o-; 2 çy-prin'o-. From Gr. *kyprinos*, carp; a combining form.— **Cy-prin"o-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl.* A family of haplomous fishes with flattish scaly head, intermaxillaries alone arching the mouth, and submedian anus; killifishes, etc. **Cy-prin'o-don**, *n.* (t. g.) **Cy-prin"o-don'tes†**; **Cy-prin"o-don-to'dæ†**; **Cy-prin"o-don-to'de-ı†.**— **cy-prin'o-dont**, *a.* & *n.*— **cyprin"o-don'tid**, *n.*— **cy-prin'o-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*— **cyp'ri-noid. II.** *n.* One of the *Cyprinidæ*, as a carp, goldfish, etc.— **Cyp"ri-noi'dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Cyprinidæ*.— **Cyp"ri-noi'de-a**, *n. pl.* A superfamily of plectospondylous fishes, including all the eventognaths.— **cyp"ri-noi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Cyp'ri-ote, 1 sip'rı-ōt; 2 çÿp'ri-ōt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cyprus. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Cyprus. **2.** (1) The ancient language of Cyprus, a dialect of Greek, written in characters recently deciphered. (2) The modern Greek dialect of Cyprus. [< L. *Cyprius*; see CYPRIAN.] **Cyp'ri-ant†**; **Cyp'ri-ott.**

cyp"ri-pe'din, 1 sip'rı-pi'dın; 2 çÿp'ri-pē'din, *n.* A complex mixture, obtained by precipitating with water a concentrated tincture of the root of the cypripedium: used as a medicine.

Cyp"ri-pe'di-um, 1 sip'rı-pi'dı-um; 2 çÿp'ri-pē'di-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of orchids, mainly terrestrial, with fibrous roots, large plaited leaves, and a terminal one- or several-flowered peduncle of large beautiful flowers with saccate lip: popularly called **lady's-slipper** and **moccasin-flower.** [< Gr. *Kypris* (see CYPRIS) + *pedilon*, plain, dim. of *pedon*, ground.]

Cy'pris, 1 sai'prıs; 2 çÿ'pris, *n.* **1.** *Crust.* A genus typical of *Cyprididæ*, etc. **2.** [*c*-] An entomostracan of this genus. [< L. *Cypris*, Venus, < Gr. *Kypris*, Venus, < *Kypros*, Cyprus, where she was worshiped.]

Cy-pro-i'de-a, 1 si-proi'dı-ə; 2 çy-proi'de-a, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe of lophyropods, including the *Cyprididæ* and *Halocyprida*. [< CYPRIS + -OID.] — **cy-proi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Cy"pro-My"ce-næ'an, 1 sai'pro-mai'sı-nı'ən; 2 çÿ'pro-mÿ'se-nē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cyprus and Mycenæ; also relating to Mycenæan antiquities, etc., located in Cyprus.

Cy"pro-nis'ci-dæ, 1 sai'pro-nis'ı-dı; 2 çÿ'pro-nis'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of isopods. **Cy"pro-nis'cus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< CYPRUS + Gr. *oniskos*, wood-louse.]

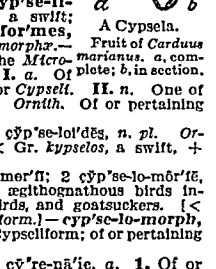
Cy"pro-Phœ-ni'cian, 1 sai'pro-fi-nish'an, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Phœnician culture, mode of life, etc., established in Cyprus.

cy'prus, 1 sai'prŭs; 2 çÿ'prŭs. **I.** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Dark; tabby; as, a *cyprus* cat. **II.**†, *n.* A delicate transparent black lawn. **cy'prest**; **cy'press**†; **cy'pressed.**— **cy'prus-bird"**, *n.* The European blackcap.

Cy'prus[1], *n.* Island, Mediterranean, S. of Asia Minor; 3,584 sq. m.; capital, Nicosia; annexed by Great Britain, 1914.

cy'prus-ite, 1 sai'prus-ait; 2 çÿ'prŭs-īt, *n. Mineral.* A soft, yellowish, slightly soluble hydrous ferric sulfate found as an aggregation of microscopic crystals. [< CYPRUS.]

cyp'se-la, 1 sip'sı-lə; 2 çÿp'se-la, *n. Bot.* An achenium with, an adherent calyx, as in the *Compositæ*. [< Gr. *kypselē*, hollow vessel, prob. < *kypto*, bend.]



A Cypsela.
Fruit of *Carduus marianus*. *a*, complete; *b*, in section.

Cyp'se-lı, 1 sip'sı-lai; 2 çÿp'se-lī, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of macrochirous birds, variously limited and ranked, but always including the swifts. [< L. *cypselus*; see CYPSELUS.]

Cyp'se-lid, 1 sip'sı-lid; 2 çÿp'se-lid, *n.* One of the followers or descendants of Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth.

Cyp-sel'i-dæ, 1 sip-sel'ı-dı; 2 çÿp-sĕl'ı-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Micropodidæ*; swifts.

Cyp'se-lus, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *kypselos*, a swift.] — **cyp'se-lid**, *n.*— **cyp'se-li-form**, *a.* Having the form of a swift; cypselomorphic.— **Cyp"se-li-for'mes**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Cypselomorphæ*.— **Cyp"se-li'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Micropodinæ*.— **cyp'se-line.** *Ornith.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cypselinæ* or *Cypselı*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Cypselinæ*.— **cyp'se-loid**, *a. Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the *Cypselidæ*.

Cyp"se-loi'des, 1 sip'sı-loi'diz; 2 çÿp'se-loi'dēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Cypselomorphæ*. [< Gr. *kypselos*, a swift, + -OID.]

Cyp"se-lo-mor'phæ, 1 sip'sı-lo-mer'fi; 2 çÿp'se-lo-môr'fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of ægithognathous birds including the swifts, humming-birds, and goatsuckers. [< Gr. *kypselos*, a swift, + *morphē*, form.] — **cyp'se-lo-morph**, *n.*— **cyp"se-lo-mor'phic**, *a.* Cypseliform; of or pertaining to the *Cypselomorphæ*.

Cy"re-na'ic, 1 sai'rı-nē'ık; 2 çÿ're-nā'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to Cyrene, the capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa. **2.** Belonging to or characteristic of the school of philosophers called Cyrenaics. [< L. *Cyrenaicus*, < Gr. *Kyrēnaïkos*, < *Kyrēnē*, Cyrene.]

Cy"re-na'ic, *n.* **1.** A disciple of the hedonistic school of post-Socratic philosophy founded by Aristippus of Cyrene: called *hedonistic* because it makes pleasure the chief good. See HEDONISM. Unlike the Epicureans, the founder taught that positive pleasures are to be preferred to negative, or tranquil enjoyment. Aristippus recognized, however, differences among pleasures, and held that prudence, or practical philosophy, which discerns these differences, is the guide to the right conduct of life. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Cyrenaica; a Cyrenian.

Cy"re-na'i-ca, 1 sai'rı-nē'ı-kə; 2 çÿ're-nā'i-ca, *n.* An ancient Greek colony in Africa; annexed to Italy in 1912.

Cy"re-na'i-cism, 1 sai'rı-[*or* sir'ı-]nē'ı-sizm; 2 çÿ're-[*or* çÿr'e-]nā'i-çizm, *n.* The doctrines of the Cyrenaics, especially the doctrine that pleasure is the only rational aim of human conduct.

Cy-re'ne, 1 sai-ri'nı; 2 çy-rē'nē, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A nymph, mother of Aristæus, by Apollo, who carried her from Mt. Pelion to Libya. **2.** A Greek city in N. Africa, between Alexandria and Carthage, capital of the Greek colony of Cyrenaica; now a desert.

Cy"re-nel'li-dæ, 1 sai'rı-[*or* sir'ı-]nel'ı-dı; 2 çÿ're-[*or* çÿr'e-]nĕl'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of veneracean bivalves having long united siphons, a claviform foot, and a roundish shell with 3 cardinal teeth in the right and 2 in the left valve, and entire pallial line. **Cy"re-nel'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. of CYRENA.] — **cy"re-nel'lid**, *n.*— **cy"re-nel'loid**, *a.*

Cy-re'ni-an, 1 si-ri'nı-ən; 2 çy-rē'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Cyrenaic. **II.** *n.* A native or permanent resident of Cyrene.

Cy-ren'i-dæ, 1 si-ren'ı-dı; 2 çy-rĕn'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of conchacean bivalves, especially those having 2 short siphons and a trigonal or oval shell with antemedian umbones, 2 or 3 cardinal and anterior and posterior lateral teeth, and external ligament; *Corbiculidæ*. **Cy-re'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Cyrene*, < Gr. *Kyrēnē*, nymph's name.] — **cy-re'nid**, *n.*— **cy-re'noid**, *a.*

Cy-re'ni-us, *n. Bib.* Same as QUIRINUS, *n.*, 2.

Cy-re'nus, 1 sai-ri'nus; 2 çy-rē'nŭs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Cyr'ic, Saint. Patron of sailors; St. Elmo.

Cyr'il, 1 sir'il; 2 çÿr'il, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. **Cy-ril'lus**, 1 si-ril'us, 2 çy-ril'us; F. **Cy"rille'**, 1 sı'ril', 2 çy'ril'; G. **Cy'rill**, 1 tsı'ril, 2 tsı'ril; Gr. **Ky'ril-los**; It. **Ci-ril'lo**, 1 chi-ril'lo, 2 chi-ril'lo; L. **Cy-ril'lus**, 1 si-ril'us, 2 çy-ril'ŭs; Sp. **Ci-ril'lo**, 1 thi-ril'lo, 2 thi-ril'lo. **2. Saint** (315–386), a Greek Father, bishop of Jerusalem; *Lectures to Catechumens*, etc. **3. Saint** (376 ?–444), archbishop of Alexandria; a father of the church; instigated murder of Hypatia. **4. Saint Constantine** (827–869), a Greek monk; "Apostle of the Slavs"; translated part of Bible into Slav.

Cyr"il-la'ce-æ, 1 sir'ı-lē'sı-ı; 2 çÿr'ı-lā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of dicotyledonous shrubs and small trees — the cyrilla family — natives of North and South America. It embraces 3 genera and 6 species. **Cy-ril'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *Cyrillus*, < Gr. *Kyrillos*, Cyril.] **Cy-ril'le-æ†.**— **cyr"il-la'ceous**, *a.*

Cy-ril'lian, 1 si-ril'yən; 2 çy-ril'yan. **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to or following the doctrine of Cyril of Alexandria, whose name is chiefly famous for the controversy with Nestorius. **2.** Cyrillic. **II.** *n.* A follower of Cyril of Alexandria.

Cy-ril'lic, 1 si-ril'ık; 2 çy-rĭl'ic, *a.* Relating to Cyril.— **Cyrillic alphabet**, the alphabet devised by Cyril, apostle of the Slavs, who prepared in the 9th century a Slav translation of the Scriptures and liturgy. It superseded the Glagolitic or more ancient Slavonic alphabet, and was the original of the Russian alphabet.

Cyr'il-Lu'car, 1 sir'il-liū'kar; 2 çÿr'il-lū'kär, *n.* A patriarch of Constantinople in the 17th century, who sent the *Codex Alexandrinus* to England (1628).

cyr"i-o-log'ic†, *a.* **1.** Relating to pictorial hieroglyphics. **2.** Pertaining to capital letters; an erroneous use. **cu"ri-o-log'ic†.**

cy'ro-plane, 1 sai'ro-plēn; 2 çÿ'ro-plān, *n.* An instrument used for making various adjustments and plane inclinations in surveying and photography. [Apparently < Gr. *kyros*, lord, + PLANE.]

cyr'te-an, 1 sŭr'tı-ən; 2 çÿr'te-an, *a.* Characterizing a form of vertebra with a double convex centrum. [< Gr. *kyrtos*, convex, curved.]

Cyr"tel-la'ri-a, 1 sŭr"te-lē'rı-ə; 2 çÿr"tĕ-lā'ri-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order or other group of nassellarian radiolarians with a complete lattice-shell enclosing the central capsule. [< Gr. *kyrtos*, curved.] — **cyr"tel-la'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Cyr'ti-a, 1 sŭr'tı-ə; 2 çÿr'ti-a, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil brachiopods found in the strata of the Paleozoic. [< Gr. *kyrtos*, curved.]

Cyr-ti'na, 1 sər-tai'nə; 2 çÿr-tī'na, *n. Paleon.* A fossil genus of brachiopods found in the Paleozoic strata, and resembling spirifer. [< Gr. *kyrtos*, curved.] — **cyr-tin'i-form**, *a.* Resembling the Cyrtina.

cyr'to-, 1 sŭr'to-; 2 çÿr'to-. From Greek *kyrtos*, curved; a combining form.— **cyr"to-ceph'a-lus**, *n. Anthrop.* A skull having a hump-like convexity upon the top.— **cyr"to-cer'a-cone**, *n.* A shell of the genus *Cyrtoceras*.— **Cyr"to-cer-at'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of nautiloidean cephalopods having a curved shell with a simple aperture. **Cyr-toc'er-as**, *n.* (t. g.) — **Cyr"to-cer'a-tid**, *n.* — **cyr"to-cer'a-toid**, *a.*— **cyr"to-cer'a-tite**, *n.* A fossil of a cyrtoceratoid cephalopod.— **cyr"to-cer"a-tit'ic**, *a.* Having a curved shell; of or pertaining to a cyrtoceratite. **cyr"to-toc'er-ant.**— **cyr"to-cœ'le-an**, *a.* Having a vertebra whose centrum is convexo-concave.— **cyr'to-cone**, a form of shell taking the place of an earlier formation in nautiloid cephalopods.— **Cyr"to-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of arcacean bivalves with a short convex shell, small hinge area, cardinal teeth curved or horizontal, and lateral teeth elongate and curved or oblique. **Cyr"to-don'ta**, *n.* (t. g.) — **cyr"to-don'tid**, *a.* & *n.*— **cyr'to-graph**, *n.* Same as CYRTOMETER.— **cyr'toid**, *a.* With a hump on the back; humpbacked.— **Cyr-tol'de-a**, *n. pl. Protoz.* A suborder or family of nassellarian radiolarians with a complete lattice-shell exhibiting a simple or reduced cephalis. **Cyr'ti-dæ.** — **cyr-tol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **Cyr-tol'di-da**, *n. pl.* An order of radiolarians comprising the families *Podocamptidæ*, *Anthocyrtidæ*, etc.— **cyr'to-lite**, *n. Mineral.* Altered zircon. — **Cyr"to-lit'tes**, *n. Paleon.* A genus found in the Silurian stratifications consisting of mollusks of the gastropod type and belonging to the *Bellerophontidæ*.— **cyr-tom'e-ter**, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the circumference of the chest or for tracing the exact cross-section of the chest on a chart. **2.** A device by means of which the form and dimensions of the head are measured.— **Cyr"to-no'tus**, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil pelecypods having one tooth on each valve, found in Devonian strata.— **cyr-to'pi-a**, *n. Crust.* The larval stage at which the antennæ are transformed and no longer serve for locomotion, as in schizopods. — **cyr"to-pla'ty-an**, *a.* With or having a convexo-plane vertebral centrum.— **cyr-to'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Curvature, especially of the spine.— **Cyr'to-spa"dix**, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American herbaceous perennials belonging to the family *Araceæ*. The cultivated species and varieties have beautifully marked leaves.— **cyr'to-style**, *n.* A portico of circular shape projecting from a house.

cy'rust, 1 sai'rus; 2 çÿ'rŭs, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A crane.

Cy'rus[1], 1 sai'rus; 2 çÿ'rŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Cy'rus'**, 1 sı'rü', 2 çÿ'rŭ'; G. **Cy'rus**, 1 tsı'rus, 2 tsÿ'rus; It. **Ci'ro**, 1 chi'ro, 2 chi'ro; Sp. **Ci'ro**, 1 thi'ro, 2 thi'ro. **2.** "The Great" (——?-528 B. C.), king of Persia: founder of the Persian empire. **3.** "The Younger" (424?–401 B. C.), second son of Darius Notus, king of Persia. [Per., the sun.]

cyst, 1 sist; 2 çÿst, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* Any membranous sac or vesicle; as, the biliary *cyst*; the urinary *cyst*. **2.** *Pathol.* Any abnormal sac or vesicle in which morbid matter may be collected and retained. **3.** *Zool.* (1) A bladder-like sac, as that with which an embryonic tapeworm surrounds itself.

> '*Cyst*' is applied to completely closed investments . . . which are temporarily produced either as a protection against adverse external conditions or during the breaking up of the parent-cell into spores. LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xix, p. 834.

(2) A bladder-worm. **4.** *Bot.* (1) A receptacle for oil in the rind of the orange and like fruits. (2) A cell or cavity containing reproductive bodies in certain cryptogams. (3) The spore-case of a seaweed. [< Gr. *kystis*, bladder, < *kyō*, contain.] — **cys'tal**, *a.*

— **dentigerous cyst**, a *dermatoid cyst containing teeth.* — **piliferous c.**†.— **Melbomian c.**, same as CHALAZION. **cyst-ad"e-no'ma**, *n. Pathol.* An adenoma having cysts. **cys"to-ad"e-no'mat.**— **cys-tal'gi-a**, *n.* Neuralgia of the bladder.— **cys-tat'ro-phy**, *n. Pathol.* A wasting of the bladder. **cys"ta-tro'phi-at.**— **cys"tau-che-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.— **cys-tec'ta-sy**, *n. Surg.* An operation for extracting calculus from the bladder by dividing the membranous portion of the urethra and then dilating the neck of the bladder.— **cys-tec'to-my**, *n. Surg.* **1.** An operation to remove a cyst. **2.** Removal of the gall-bladder.— **cyst'ed**, *a.* Enclosed in a sac; encysted; as, a *cysted* tumor.

cys'te-in, } 1 sis'tı-in, -in *or* -in; 2 çÿs'te-in, -in *or* -in, *n.*
cys'te-ine, } *Chem.* A substance ($C_3H_7O_2NS$) produced by the decomposition of proteids.— **cys"te-in'ic**, *a.*

cyst'tel-minth, *n.* An encysted worm.— **cys-ten'chy-ma**, *n. Spong.* A parenchymatous tissue beneath the skin of certain sponges, composed of cyst-like cells. **cys'ten-chymet.**— **cys"ten-chym'a-tous**, *a.*— **cys'ten-cyte**, *n.* A large bladder-cell in the cystenchyma.— **Cys"te-ol'dæ**, *n. pl. Echin.* The *Cystoidea*.— **cys"te-ol'i-thus**, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Stone in the bladder; urinary calculus. **2.** An agent or medicine used to break or dissolve a calculus.

cys'ti-, } 1 sis'tı-, sis'to-; 2 çÿs'ti-, çÿs'to-. From
cys'to-, } Gr. *kystis*, bladder; combining forms.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

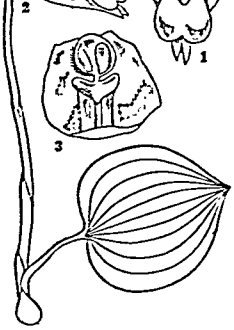
cys'tic, 1 sis'tık; 2 çÿs'tic, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Encysted; hydatid; as, the *cystic* condition of a tapeworm.

> The *cystic* form is found in some creature which serves as prey to the animal in which the ectoid form occurs. HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* ch. 4, p. 187. [a. 1888.]

2. Having cysts; cystose. **3.** Of or pertaining to a cyst, especially, in anatomy, to the gall-bladder; as, the *cystic* duct. **4.** Cyst-like. [< Gr. *kystis*; see CYST.] — **cystic worm**, a bladder-worm or hydatid, as a cysticercus, cœnure, or echinococcus.

cys"ti-cer'coid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cystic worm. **cys"ti-cer-coi'dal.** **II.** *n.* A larval form of certain tapeworms corresponding to a cysticercus, but smaller and lacking the hollow hydatid cyst.— **cys"ti-cer-co'sis**, *n. Pathol.* The presence of cysticerci in the muscles. [< Gr. *kystis* (see CYST), + *karkos*, tail.] — **cys"ti-cer'cus**, *n.* [-ci, *pl.*] A hydatid cyst which develops from the embryo of a tapeworm and gives rise to the head and neck (scolex) of the future tapeworm: formerly regarded as a distinct genus. *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, causing measles in swine, becomes *Tænia solium* in man. *Cysticercus pisiformis*, the pea-measle of the rabbit, becomes *Tænia serrata* in the dog, fox, etc.— **Cys'ti-cl**, *n. pl.* A section of cestode worms having a larva with a caudal bladder containing fluid; *cystic tapeworms*.— **cys'ti-cle**, *n.* A minute cyst.— **cys'tic'o-lous**, *a. Zool.* Living in a cyst.— **cys"ti-col'o-my**, *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting into the cystic duct.— **cys'ti-cule**, *n. Ich.* A division of the aural vestibule containing an otolith.— **cys'tid**, *n.* **1.** *Helminth.* (1) A saccular, planuliform, ciliated embryo that gives rise to one or more polypids. (2) A cell containing a polypid or zooid. **2.** One of the *Cystidea*.— **Cys-tid'e-a**, *n. pl. Echin.* The *Cystoidea*. **Cys-tid'e-æt.**— **cys-tid'e-an**, *a.*— **cys'ti-des**, *n.* Plural of CYSTIS.— **cys'ti-dic'o-lous**, *a.* Living in a cyst, as a bladder-worm.— **cys-tid'i-um**, *n.* [-i-a, *pl.*] A sterile spherical cell projecting among the basidia and paraphyses in hymenomycetous fungi. **cys'tidet.**— **cys-tif'er-ous**, *a.* Containing or producing cysts.— **cys'ti-form**, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a cyst. **2.** Encysted; cysticercoid.— **cys-tig'e-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Having a cyst or cysts.— **Cys"tig-nath'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of toad-like anciferous

amphibians, variously limited, especially those with teeth in the upper jaw, subcylindrical sacral diapophyses, and free urostyle. **Cys-tig'na-thus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cys-tig'na-thid,** *n.* — **cys-tig'na-thoid,** *a.* & *n.* — **cys'tin,** *n. Phys. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_4H_{12}N_2S_2O_4$) contained sparingly in urine and in urinary calculus or sediment. **cys'-tine‡.** — **cys"ti-ne'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* The presence of cystin in the blood. — **cys"ti-nu'ri-a,** *n.* The presence of cystin in the urine. — **cys"ti-nu'ric,** *a.* — **cys'ti-phragm,** *n.* In certain types of the *Bryozoa*, a curved transverse septum. — **cys"tir-rha'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the bladder. **cys"tor-rha'gi-a‡.** — **cys"tir-rhe'a,** *n. Pathol.* Catarrh of the bladder. **cys"tir-rhœ'a‡; cys"tor-rhe'a‡; cys"tor-rhœ'a‡.** — **cys'tis,** *n.* [CYSTI-DES, *pl.*] A cyst. — **Cys-tis'ci-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods with uniserial many-cusped lingual teeth and a marginelloid shell. **Cys-tis'cus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cys-tis'cid,** *n.* — **cys-tis'coid,** *a.* — **cys-ti'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bladder. — **cys'ti-tome,** *n.* A surgical instrument used in opening the capsule of the crystalline lens. — **cys"to-car"ci-no'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A cystic cancer. — **cys'to-carp,** *n. Bot.* 1. The fructification from an archicarp or procarp in fungi and *Rhodophyceæ*. 2. The sporogonium in *Muscineæ*. 3. The capsule-like indusium enclosing the sporangia in certain *Filicineæ*. — **cys"to-car'pic,** *a.* — **cys'to-cele,** *n.* A hernia or rupture involving the protrusion of the urinary bladder. — **Cys"to-cid"a-rol'da,** *n. pl. Echin.* An order of paleocchinoideans having an exocyclic test, ambulacra with two vertical rows of poriferous plates, and interradia with numerous vertical rows of scale-like movable plates. — **cys"to-cid"a-rol'dan,** *a.* & *n.* — **cys'to-cyte,** *n. Spong.* One of the large oval nucleated cells, containing a fluid, which constitute cystenchyma. — **cys"to-dyn'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain, especially of rheumatic character, in the bladder. — **cys"to-fi-bro'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A cystic fibroma. — **Cys"to-flag"el-la'ta,** *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of *Mastigophora*, possessed of two flagella, and embracing the genera *Leptodiscus* and *Noctiluca*. — **cys"to-flag'el-late,** *a.* & *n.* — **cys"to-gen'e-sis,** *n.* Same as CYTOGENESIS. — **cys-tog'e-nous,** *a.* Cell-producing; cystiferous. — **cys'toid.** I. *a.* 1. Cystiform. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Cystoidea*. II. *n.* One of the *Cystoidea*. — **Cys-tol'de-a,** *n. pl. Echin.* A subclass or other group of pelmatozoans with a roundish body and lateral orifice surmounted by jointed plates. **Cys"te-ol'de-a‡; Cys-tid'e-a‡.** — **cys-tol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **Cys-tol'de-l,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of cestode worms having a larva with no distended caudal bladder; ordinary tapeworms. — **cys'to-lith,** *n. Bot.* A mineral and usually somewhat crystalline concretion in the epidermal or subjacent cells of the leaf in some plants, especially in *Urticaceæ*. — **cys"to-li-thi'a-sis,** *n Pathol.* Stone in the bladder. — **cys"to-lith'ic,** *a. Med.* Relating to stone in the bladder. — **cys-to'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A cystic tumor. — **cys-to'ma-tous,** *a.* — **cys"to-mor'phous,** *a.* Cystiform. — **cys"to-my-o'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A cystic myoma. — **Cys"to-myx-o'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A cystic myxoma. — **Cys"to-nec'tæ,** *n. pl. Zooph.* An order of siphonanthous siphonophores with a large float or pneumatophore and without bracts or swimming-bells. — **cys'to-nect,** *a.* & *n.* — **cys"to-nec'tous,** *a.* — **Cys"to-nec'tæ mon"o-gas'tri-cæ,** a suborder of *Cystonectæ* with a single siphon representing a cormidium. — **Cys"to-nec'tæ poly"-gas'tri-cæ,** a suborder of *Cystonectæ* having a corm of numerous cormidia with one or more siphons and tentacles. — **cys"to-neu-ral'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia affecting the bladder. — **cys"to-pa-ral'y-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the urinary bladder. **cys"to-ple'gi-a‡.** — **cys'to-pex-y,** *n. Surg.* An operation to cure cystocele. — **Cys"to-pho-ri'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Phocidæ* with four upper and two lower incisors; hooded seals and elephant-seals. **Cys-toph'o-ra,** *n.* (t. g.) — **cys-toph'o-rine,** *a.* & *n.* — **cys"toph-thi'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Tuberculosis of the bladder. — **cys'to-plast,** *n. Anat.* A cell having a nucleus and an envelop. — **cys'to-plas"ty,** *n.* Plastic surgical operation on the bladder. — **cys"to-proc-tos'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The making of a permanent opening between the rectum and bladder. — **Cys"top-ter'is,** *n.* Flint: former name. — **cys"top-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* An extrusion of the mucous membrane of the bladder into the urethra. — **Cys'to-pus,** *n. Bot.* A genus of oomycetous fungi in which the conidia are developed in chains, cohering in a white layer beneath the epidermis of the host-plant. *C. candidus* is the white rust on certain plants of the mustard family. — **cys"tor-rha'gi-a,** *n.* Hemorrhage from or bleeding in the bladder. — **cys"-tor-rhe'a,** *n.* Catarrh of the bladder. — **cys"to-sar-co'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A cystic sarcoma. — **cys-to-schi'sis,** *n.* Fissure of the bladder. — **cys'to-scope,** *n. Surg.* A catheter with a device for introducing light into the bladder to permit of ocular examination. — **cys"to-scop'ic,** *a.* — **cys-tos'co-py,** *n.* — **cys'tose,** *a.* Abounding in cysts, cystic; vesicular. — **cys'to-spasm,** *n. Pathol.* Spasm of the bladder. — **cys"to-spas'tic,** *a.* — **cys'to-spore,** *n. Bot.* Same as CARPOSPORE. — **cys-tos'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The making of an artificial outlet from the bladder. — **cys"to-tæ'ni-a,** *n.* A tapeworm. — **cys'to-tome,** *n.* A surgical instrument for cutting into the bladder. — **cys-tot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* A cutting into the bladder; the operation of puncturing an encysted tumor. — **cys"to-tra"che-lot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* An incision into the neck of the bladder. — **cys'tous,** *a.* Cystic.

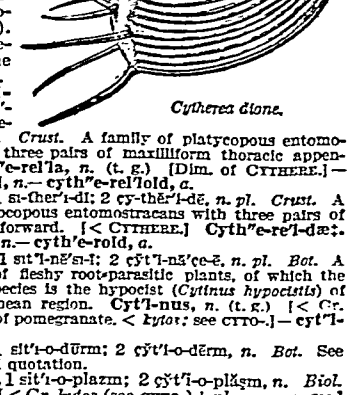


Cytherea (def. 2). ²/₃
1. Lip. 2. Flower, side view, and leaf. 3. Column.

cys"to-zo'oid, 1 sis"to-zō'eid; 2 çÿs"to-zō'oid, *n. Helminth.* The enlarged part of the embryo of *Dipylidium caninum* and some other cestoid worms. [< Gr. *kystis*, bladder, + ZOOID.] — **cy'tase,** 1 sai'tēs; 2 çÿ'tās, *n. Chem.* A cytolytic substance present in grass-seeds. [< Gr. *kytos*, hollow.] — **cy-ta'sic,** *a.* — **cy-tas'ter,** 1 si-tas'tar; 2 çy-tās'ter, *n. Biol.* A star-like form assumed by the nucleus of a cell undergoing division. See illus. under KARYOKINESIS. [< CYTE + Gr. *astēr*, star.] — **cyte,** 1 sait; 2 çÿt, *n. Biol.* A cell: usually in composition; as, archeocytes, collencytes, desmacytes, in sponges. [< Gr. *kytos*, hollow, < *kyō*, contain.]

Cy-the're, 1 si-thi'ri; 2 çy-thē'rē, *n. Crust.* 1. A genus typical of *Cytheridæ*. 2. [c-] An entomostracan of this genus. [< L. *Cythere*, < Gr. *Kytherēia*, Aphrodite (Venus) < *Kythēra*, Cerigo, an island in the Ægean sea.]

Cyth"e-re'a, 1 sith'i-ri'a; 2 çÿth'e-rē'a, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* Aphrodite (Venus), from the island of Cythera (now Cerigo), near which she was reputed to have risen from the sea, and where there existed a famous sanctuary in her honor. 2. *Bot.* A monotypic genus of terrestrial orchids found in cool regions in the northern hemisphere. The leaf is ovate or cordate and many-nerved, and the flower, which is rose-colored, has a yellow crest. See illus. in col. 1. 3. *Conch.* A tropical genus of the family *Veneridæ*, having spinous shells; *Cytherea dione* is a species often preserved as an ornament.


Cytherea dione.

Cyth"e-re'an, 1 sith'i-ri'an; 2 çÿth'e-rē'an, *a.* 1. *Myth.* Relating to Cytherea or Aphrodite (Venus). 2. *Astron.* Belonging to the planet Venus.

Cyth"e-rel'li-dæ, 1 sith'i-rel'i-di; 2 çÿth'e-rēl'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of platycopous entomostracans with three pairs of maxilliform thoracic appendages. **Cyth"e-rel'la,** *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. of CYTHERE.] — **cyth"e-rel'lid,** *n.* — **cyth"e-rel'loid,** *a.*

Cy-ther'i-dæ, 1 si-ther'i-di; 2 çy-thēr'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of podocopous entomostracans with three pairs of legs directed forward. [< CYTHERE.] **Cyth"e-re'i-dæ‡.** — **cyth'e-rid,** *n.* — **cyth'e-roid,** *a.*

Cyt"i-na'ce-æ, 1 sit"i-nē'si-i; 2 çÿt'i-nā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of fleshy root-parasitic plants, of which the best-known species is the hypocist (*Cytinus hypocistis*) of the Mediterranean region. **Cyt'i-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *kytinos*, calyx of pomegranate, < *kytos*; see CYTO-.] — **cyt'i-na'ceous,** *a.*

cyt'i-o-derm, 1 sit'i-o-dûrm; 2 çÿt'i-o-dêrm, *n. Bot.* See CYTODERM and quotation.

cyt'i-o-plasm, 1 sit'i-o-plazm; 2 çÿt'i-o-plåsm, *n. Biol.* Cytoplasm. [< Gr. *kytos* (see CYTO-) + *plasma*, PLASM.]

cyt'i-sin, } 1 sit'i-sin, -sin *or* -sin; 2 çÿt'i-sin, -sin *or* -sin,
cyt'i-sine, } *n. Chem.* A crystalline poisonous alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$) contained in the unripe seeds of *Cytisus laburnum*. [< L. *cytisus*, kind of clover.]

Cyt'i-sus, 1 sit'i-sus; 2 çÿt'i-sūs, *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World shrubs of the bean family, having usually trifoliolate leaves and large showy yellow, purple, or white flowers. *C. scoparius* is the broom. [L., kind of clover.]

cy-ti'tis, 1 si-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis; 2 çy-ti'tis *or* -ti-tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the skin. [< Gr. *kytos*, skin, < *kyō*, contain.]

cyt'o-, 1 sai'to-; 2 çÿ'to-. From Greek *kytos*, hollow place, from *kyō*, be pregnant, contain; a combining form. — **cyt'o-blast,** *n.* 1. *Biol.* A cell-nucleus. 2. *Protoz.* The substance that invests a colony of choanoflagellate infusorians. — **cyt"o-blas-te'ma,** *n. Biol.* The formative substance out of which cells develop; protoplasm. — **cyt"o-blas-tem'a-tous,** *a.* — **cyt"o-blas-tem'ic,** *a.* — **cyt"o-blas-te'mous,** *a.* — **cyt"o-chem'ism,** *n.* Same as CHEMOTAXIS. — **cyt"o-chro'ma-tin,** *n. Biol.* The deeply staining part of the chromatin composing the cytosome. — **cyt'o-chrome,** *n. Neurol.* A group of nerve-cells characterized by small nuclei and a small amount of cytoplasm surrounding them. — **cyt"o-chro-mat'ic,** *a.* — **cyt"o-chy-le'ma,** *n.* [-LEM'A-TA, *pl.*] *Biol.* The more fluid part of cell-protoplasm: opposed to *cytohyaloplasm*. — **cyt"o-chy'ma,** *n.* A liquid substance in the vacuoles of certain cells. — **cy-toc'la-sis,** *n. Physiol.* The destruction of cells. — **cyt"o-clas'tic,** *a.* — **cyt"o-coc'cus,** *n.* The nucleus of a cytula. **cyt"u-lo-coc'cus‡.** — **cyt'o-cyst,** *n.* A schizont within a membrane, as in certain hematozoa (*Lankestrella*). — **cyt'ode,** *n. Biol.* Any cell; specif., a non-nucleated cell. — **cyt"o-den'drite,** *n. Anat.* A dendrite from the body of a nerve-cell. — **cyt'o-derm,** *n. Biol.* A cell-wall, as of a diatom.

Small inexactnesses in spelling or in expression occur with irritating frequency, such as — cytioderm for *cytoderm*.
Nature Aug. 21, 1890, p. 385.

— **cyt"o-di"ag-no'sis,** *n. Med.* A diagnosis from the examination of cells. — **cyt"o-di-er'e-sis,** *n.* The division of cells. — **cyt"o-di-e-ret'ic,** *a.* — **cyt"o-gen'e-sis,** *n.* The formation of cells. **cys"to-gen'e-sis‡; cy-tog'e-ny‡.** — **cyt"o-ge-net'ic,** *a.* — **cyt"o-gen'tic,** *a.* — **cy-tog'e-nous,** *a.* 1. Producing cells: specifically said of lymphoid tissue. 2. Of or pertaining to such tissue. — **cyt"o-glo'bin,** *n. Phys. Chem.* A cell-proteid which retards coagulation of the blood. — **cyt"o-hy-al'o-plasm,** *n. Biol.* The more solid part of cell-protoplasm: opposed to *cytochylema*. **cyt"o-hy-al"o-plas'ma‡.** — **cyt"o-hy'dro-list,** *n.* An enzym capable of destroying the cellular wall by hydrolysis. **cy'tol-ist‡.** — **cyt"o-hy"dro-lit'ic,** *a.* — **cy'toid,** *a.* Cell-like, as corpuscles. — **cy-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific study of the constituent parts and functions of cell organisms. — **cyt"o-log'ic,** **cyt"o-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **cyt"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **cy-tol'o-gist,** *n.* — **cyt'o-lymph,** *n.* The fluid part of a cell: cytochylema. — **cy-tol'y-sin,** *n. Phys. Chem.* A cytolytic agent. — **cy-tol'y-sis,** *n. Physiol.* The dissolution or breaking up of cells. — **cyt"o-lyt'ic,** *a.* — **cyt"o-ma'chi-a,** *n.* The constant struggle in the body between disease germs and the protective cells. — **cy-tom'e-ter,** *n.* A device for measuring and counting organic cells. — **cyt"o-mi'cro-some,** *n. Biol.* A cytoplasmic microsome, as differentiated from a nuclear one. — **cy'to-mi"tom,** *n. Biol.* The cytoplasmic threads as opposed to those of the nuclear thread-work. — **cy"to-mor-pho'sis,** *n.* [Rare.] Cell-morphosis. — **cy-ton'o-my,** *n.* Evolutionary cytology. — **cy-toph'a-gous,** *a.* [Rare.] *Biol.* Cell-eating; phagocytic. — **cy-toph'a-gy,** *n.* Phagocytosis. — **cy'to-phar"ynx,** *n* The esophageal tube of a protozoan. — **cy'to-phil,** *a. Phys. Chem.* Having the power to enter into combination with a cell receptor. — **Cy-toph'o-ra,** *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Radiolaria*. — **cy'to-plasm,** *n. Biol.* Protoplasm; specif., that of the cell-body as distinguished from that of the nucleus. — **cy"to-plas'mic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cytoplasm. — **cytoplasmic bridge,** in the early period of embryonic development, the protoplasmic band which lies between two neighboring blastomeres. — **cytoplasmic cycle,** that period in the life-cycle of a micro-organism when it dwells in a cell-body or cytoplasm of a cell in the host organism. Compare INTRANUCLEAR CYCLE. — **cy'to-plast,** *n. Biol.* The cytoplasm as differentiated from the nucleus in a cell. — **cy"to-plas'tic,** *a.* — **cy"to-plas'tin,** *n.* A substance entering into the formation of the cell-cytoplasm. — **cy'to-proct,** *n.* The anal aperture of an infusorian. — **cy'to-psy"che,** *n.* The consciousness possessed by cell-protoplasm. HAECKEL. — **cy"to-py'ge,** *n.* The anal aperture of various protozoans. — **cy"to-re-tic'u-lum,** *n. Biol.* The reticulum of a cell. — **cy"to-ryc'tes,** *n.* A protozoan regarded by some as the germ of smallpox. — **cy'to-sin,** **cy'to-sine,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance ($C_4H_5ON_3$), obtained from the sperm of carp. — **cy"to-so'ma,** *n.* The body of a cell, as distinguished from the nucleus. — **cy'to-some,** *n. Biol.* 1. Same as CYTOSOMA. 2. Deeply staining, definitely organized cytoplasmic filaments, or other cell structures composed of cytochromatin. — **cy-tos'ta-sis,** *n.* A stoppage or obstruction in the circulation of blood-corpuscles occurring in the lesser arteries and veins. — **cy'to-stome,** *n.* The oral aperture of various protozoans. — **cy-tos'to-mous,** *a.* — **cy"to-tax'is,** *n. Physiol.* Chemotaxis in which cells approach each other. **cy-tot'ro-pism‡.** — **cy"to-tac'tic,** *a.* — **cy"to-the'ca,** *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] *Entom.* The part of the integument that invests the thorax of a pupa. — **cy-toth'e-sis,** *n. Physiol.* The regeneration of cells. — **cy"to-tox'in,** *n.* In a restricted sense, a cell-poison: in the immunity theory, a definite substance found or developed in the serum of animals, which is destructive of cells. According to the type of cells there are nephrotoxins, hepatotoxins, neurotoxins, erythrotoxins, etc. Cytotoxins contain two sets of bodies, immune bodies and cytases. — **cy"to-tox'ic,** *a.* — **cy"to-trop'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the development of masses of cells in their relations to each other. — **Cy"to-zo'a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Sporozoa*. — **cy"to-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.* — **cy"to-zo'on,** *n.* A parasitic protozoan which enters the red corpuscles of the blood.

cyt'rynet, *a.* Citron; pale-yellow.

cyt'u-la, 1 sit'yu-lə; 2 çÿt'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -li: 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Embryol.* A fertilized ovum [< Gr. *kytos*, cell, < *kyō*, contain.]

cyt"u-lo-coc'cus, 1 sit'yu-lo-kok'us; 2 çÿt'yu-lo-cŏc'ŭs, *n.* Same as CYTOCOCCUS. [< CYTULA + Gr. *kokkos*, berry.]

cyt'u-lo-plasm, 1 sit'yu-lo-plazm; 2 çÿt'yu-lo-plåsm, *n. Embryol.* The protoplasm of the fertilized ovum. [< CYTULA + Gr. *plasma*, PLASM.]

cyz"i-ce'nus, 1 siz'i-si'nus; 2 çÿz'i-çē'nŭs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A banqueting-hall, much like the Roman cœnaculum, but large enough to contain two triclinia facing each other, and looking upon a garden through valved windows. [< L. *cyzicenus*, < *Cyzicenus*, pertaining to Cyzicus, < Gr. *Kyzikos*, city in Mysia.] **cyz"i-ge'nus‡.**

C. Z., *abbr. Astron.* Cordova Zones. See G. C. Z.

Czac'ki, 1 chāts'ki; 2 chāts'ki, **Thaddeus, Count** (⁸/₂₁1765–²/₁1813.) A Polish statesman and writer; *Laws of Poland*.

czar, 1 zär; 2 zär, *n* An emperor or absolute monarch; supreme lord; specif. [C-], the emperor of Russia when an empire. The title was first adopted by Ivan IV. the Terrible, in 1547. [< Rus. *tsare*, < L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar.]

czar'das, 1 zär'das *or* chär'desh; 2 zär'das *or* chär'dąsh, *n.* [Hung.] A national dance of the Magyars, in two movements, one slow and the other fast. **csar'das‡.**

czar'dom, 1 zär'dəm; 2 zär'dom, *n.* The dominion ruled by a czar; hence, a despotism.

Czar'e-vitch, 1 zär'i-vich; 2 zär'e-vich, *n.* The eldest son of a Czar of Russia; the heir apparent of the Russian throne; formerly, any son of a Czar. [< Rus. *tsarevichi*, < *tsari*, *tsare*; see CZAR.] **Czar'e-witch‡; Czar'o-witch‡; Czar'o-witz‡.**

Cza-rev'na, 1 zə-rev'nə; 2 za-rĕv'na, *n.* The wife of a Czarevitch; formerly, any daughter of a Czar. [< Rus. *tsarevna*, princess, < *tsare;* see CZAR.]

czar'i-an, 1 zär'i-ən; 2 zär'i-an. *a.* Same as CZARIST. — **czar'ic,** *a.*

Cza-ri'na, 1 zə-ri'nə; 2 za-ri'na, *n.* An empress of Russia. [Fem. of CZAR.]

cza-rin'i-an, 1 zə-rin'i-ən; 2 zä-rin'-an, *a.* Pertaining to or like a Czar or Czarina. [Czar.

czar'ish, 1 zär'ish; 2 zär'ish, *a.* [Archaic.] Relating to a

czar'ism, 1 zär'izm; 2 zär'işm, *n. Polit.* Absolutism.

czar'ist, 1 zär'ist; 2 zär'ist, *n.* One loyal to a Czar; a royalist. [Compare CZAREVNA.

Cza-ri'ta, 1 zə-ri'tə; 2 za-ri'ta, *n.* A daughter of a Czar.

czar'ship, 1 zär'ship; 2 zär'ship, *n.* [Rare.] The office or position of a czar.

Czar"to-rys'ki, 1 chär'to-ris'ki; 2 chär'to-rys'kI, **Adam George, Prince** (1770–²/₁₁1861). A Polish statesman.

Czas'lau, 1 chäs'lou; 2 chäs'lou. *n.* 1. A district in Bohemia, Czechoslovak Republic. 2. A town, capital of the district.

Czech, 1 chek; 2 chĕe, *n.* [Boh.] **I.** A person belonging to that branch of the Slavic peoples now residing mainly in Bohemia, but also in Moravia and part of Hungary. **Czech'o-slo-vak"‡.** 2. The language of the Czechs. See BOHEMIAN. — **Czech'ic.** I. *a.* Relating to the Czechs. II. *n.* The Czech language. — **Czech"o-slo'vak Republic.** A country in S. Europe formed of Bohemia, Moravia, part of Silesia, the northern part of Hungary called Slovakia, and Carpathian Ruthenia; created Oct. 28, 1918; capital, Prague. **Czech"o-slo-va'ki-a‡.**

Cze'gled, 1 tsē'gled; 2 tsę'glĕd, *n.* A town 47 miles S. W. of Budapest, Hungary.

Czens-to'chow, 1 chens-tō'kov; 2 chĕns-tō'cŏv. *n.* A town in Plotrkow government, Poland. [Hospodar of Servia.

Czer'ni-George, 1 cher'ni; 2 chĕr'ni (1766–⁷/₂₂1817).

Czer'nin, 1 cher'nin; 2 chĕr'nin, **Count Ottokar** (1875–). Austrian diplomat; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1916–18.

Czer'no-witz, 1 cher'no-vits; 2 chĕr'no-vits. *n.* A town, in N. Roumania, formerly capital of Bukowina province, Austria, taken by the Russians, June 17, 1916.

Czer'ny, 1 tser'ni; 2 tsĕr'nY, *n.* 1. **Karl** (⁷/₂₁1791–⁷/₁₁1857). An Austrian composer and pianist; teacher of Döhler, Liszt, etc. 2. Same as CZERNI.

Czi-bul'ka, 1 tsi-bul'ka; 2 tsi-bul'kä, **Alphons** (⁵/₁₁1842–¹⁶/₂₂1894). A Hungarian writer of dance-music.

Czol'gosz, 1 chōl'gosh; 2 chōl'gŏsh, **Leon** (1875–1901). Assassin of President McKinley; electrocuted Oct. 29, 1901.

czim'ken, 1 chim'kĕn; 2 chim'kęn, *n. Mus.* A Polish dance resembling the country dance. Compare COUNTRY, *n.*

D

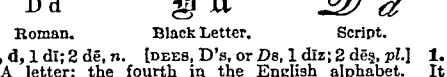
Dd Roman. 𝔇𝔡 Black Letter. 𝒟 𝒹 Script.

D, d, 1 dī; 2 dē, *n.* [DEES, D's, or *Ds*, 1 dīz; 2 dēs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the fourth in the English alphabet. It belongs to the class of 'mute' or 'explosive' consonants, its sound being produced by bringing the tip of the tongue against the upper front teeth or the adjacent gum, while the vocal cords are vibrating. Without the vibration *d* becomes *t;* if uttered with the nasal passage open it becomes *n.* Tho *d* is commonly called a 'dental,' its usual point of contact in English is supradental. An imperfect linguadental closure gives rise to the *th* sounds.

In some languages *d* is not voiced as strongly as in English and differs from *t*, just as *b* differs from *p* (see under B), only by its weaker utterance. After *n* and before *r* or *l* an inorganic *d* sometimes develops, as in *thunder* < AS. *bunor, cinder* < Lat. *cineres.* After *n* and before *z*, as in *lands, d* is inaudible. A variety of *d* is heard in the composite *j* (*dg, dge*), which generally results from the palatalization of an earlier *g;* cf. *bridge* < AS. *brycg.* See under J. The participial and preterit ending *-ed*, after a voiceless consonant, as in *missed, dropped*, is simply a graphic symbol for *t:* it was never pronounced as *d*, save when syllabic, as in *blessèd.* Hence the well-known preference of poets and spelling-reformers for such spellings as *dropt, drest, vext.*

Capital D is from Latin D, < early Lat. Gr. Δ, < Phenician 𐤃, Egyptian hieratic 𓂝, hieroglyphic 𓂧. From D comes cursive 𝔇, > script *d.* The black letters are monkish fancies. For dates, see A. The hieroglyph is a picture of a hand; the Phenician letter is named *daleth,* door, > Gr. *delta; dc* is a Roman name. *D* is the twentieth letter of the Runic futhorc, but is the fourth in the Latin, Greek, and Phenician alphabets. It is also the fourth consonant (sixth sound) in frequency in English, averaging 4.94 per cent. of the sounds on the pages of our literature as examined by Prof. W. D. Whitney. See WHITNEY *Oriental and Ling. Studies* second series, ch. 8, p. 274. [s. 1874.]

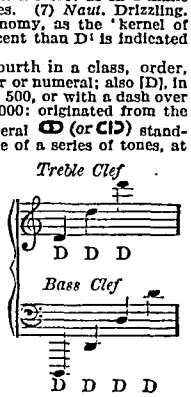
The history of the characters may be shown as follows:



Hieroglyphic Hand. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Roman. English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) Do; does; done: notehand breves. (2) *Chess.* Dame (the queen). (3) [Gt. Brit.] Penny or pence (see DENARIUS). (4) Denominator: in commutation columns. (5) *Chem.* Dextro: as in *d*-malic acid. (6) Doctor: used in degrees. (7) *Naut.* Drizzling. (8) [D¹] Material from Deuteronomy, as the 'kernel of Deuteronomy': material more recent than D¹ is indicated by D², D³, etc.

3. A symbol noting: (1) The fourth in a class, order, group, or series; four as a number or numeral; also [D]. In the Roman notation, the numeral 500, or with a dash over it (D̄), 500,000, or sometimes 5,000: originated from the second half of the Etruscan numeral ⊂|⊃ (or ⊂I⊃) standing for 1,000. (2) *Mus.* (*a*) One of a series of tones, at intervals of an octave, given in modern International or French pitch, by about 587 vibrations a second, or by that number multiplied or divided by any power of 2; the fourth tone in the scale of A minor. See SCALE; PITCH; NOTE. (*b*) The key having this tone for a key-note. See KEY. (*c*) On a keyed instrument, any key giving such a tone. See KEYBOARD. (*d*) In written music, any note representing such a tone. See STAFF. (3) *Astron.* An important Fraunhofer line in the spectroscope produced by sodium. (4) *Math.* (*a*) [d] Differentiation, or, in algebra, a known quantity. (*b*) [D] Derivation.



"D" in Music.

(5) [D-] Degree of curve. (6) [D-] Divisional: debenture: used on stock-ticker tape in reference to bonds. (7) See DOMINICAL LETTER, under DOMINICAL. (8) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a blue pennant containing a white circle. It also denotes negation, "No." (9) An arbitrary designation for explanatory purposes applied to persons: as, A, B, and C sued *D.* (10) The fourth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar: also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol. (11) *Chem.* [Rare.] The element didymium.

4. Certain objects shaped like the capital D or a half-circle, as the iron loop on a saddle to which articles are attached.— **D flat** (D♭), a tone which is half a step below D.— **D flat major,** a major scale or key shown by five flats.— **D links** (*Mining*), an iron bar suspended by chains, on which a miner sits when repairing the shaft-work.— **D major,** a major scale or key indicated by two sharps.— **D minor,** a minor scale or key to which F major is relative: indicated by one flat.— **D sharp** (D♯), a tone which is half a step above D.— **D sharp minor,** a minor scale or key to which F sharp major is relative: indicated by six sharps.

D., *abbr.* Daniel; David; December; Decimus; Decius; deserter; *Deus* (God); dollar (formerly); *Dominus* (Lord); Don; Double (hymnology); Dublin; duchess; duke; Dutch; *dux* (duke, leader, or prince).

D., *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Della.

d. or **D.,** *abbr. Da* (give); dam (used in pedigrees); *date;* daughter; day; dead; deciduous; *decretum* (decree); degree; democrat; democratic; denarius; deputy; deserted; deserter; diameter; died; dime; door (in a theater, etc.); dorsal; dose; dowager.

D:, *abbr. Lib. Cat.* David.

da, 1 dä; 2 dä, *n.* Father: a childish shortening of DAD.

Da. Davyum: a chemical symbol.

Daa'lin, 1 dā'ĭn; 2 dä'ĭn, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the four stags that eat the buds of the world-tree Ygdrasil. The others are Duneyr, Durathror, and Dvalin. **Da'lınt.**

daal, 1 dāl; 2 däl, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A valley.

da-an', 1 da-ān'; 2 dä-än', *n.* [P. I.] A road: a Tagalog term.

Da-an' Ban-ta'yan, 1 da-ān' ban-tā'yan; 2 dä-än' bän-tä'yän. A town in Cebú, P. I.

daa'rom, 1 dā'rom; 2 dä'rōm, *adv. & conf.* [D.] Yet; nevertheless; therefore; in spite of.

dab, 1 dab; 2 dăb, *v.* **I.** *t.* [DABBED, DABDᴱ; DAB'BING.] **1.** To pat with something soft; rub or pat with a dabber.

She *dabbed* her eyes with her pocket-handkerchief.
KIPLING *Plain Tales, False Dawn* p. 51. [L. CO.]

2. To strike softly; tap. **3.** In stone-cutting, to pick with a pointed tool; fret. **4†.** To strike with a quick blow or thrust.

I. *i.* **1.** To use a dabber. **2.** *Type-founding.* To make a dab. **3.** [Scot.] To peck, as birds. **4†.** To prick. [ME. *dabben;* cp. G. *tappe,* paw.]

dab. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* Clever; handy. **II.** *n.* A skilful person; expert; adept; dabster. [Perhaps cor. of ADEPT.]

I am no *dab* at your fine sayings.
STERNE *Tristram Shandy* vol. i, p. 330. [N. & B., 1883.]

dab², *n.* **1.** A gentle blow, or a pat or slap, as with the hand or something soft. **2.** A quick sharp stroke; a thrust; a peck.

The federal eagle . . . is apt to fling off her nestlings, with . . . a *dab* of her beak. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter, Custom-House* p. 20. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

3. A small lump or patch of some soft moist substance; as, a *dab* of dough or butter; a *dab* of paint; hence [Dial. or Slang], a person of no account; a sloven. **4.** *pl.* In sugar-making, foots. **5.** A preliminary or trial impression of a die in type-metal. **6.** A dabber, as used in printing. **7.** An implement used for dabbing, as a center-punch; also, the mark produced with it. **8.** [Archaic.] A pinafore. **9†.** A trifle.

dab³, *n.* **1.** One of various flounders, especially the European *Limanda limanda.* The rusty dab (*Limanda ferruginea*) and the rough dab (*Hippoglossoides platessoides*) are found in the American North Atlantic. **2.** The daff. [Cp. DAB², *n.*, 3.]— **Alaska dab,** a small flounder (*Limanda aspera*), the dab of the North Pacific.

dab, *adv.* With a dab; hurriedly or quickly.

da bal'lo, 1 da bāl'lo; 2 dä bäl'lo. *Mus.* Dancingly; trippingly.

Dab'a-reh, 1 dab'ə-rə; 2 dăb'a-re, *n. Bib. Josh.* xxi, 28.

dabb, 1 dab; 2 dăb, *n.* An agamoid lizard (*Uromastix spinipes*) of northern Africa. **dhobt.**

Dab'ba-sheth, 1 dab'ə-shĕth; 2 dăb'a-shĕth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 11.

dab'beh, 1 *dub'ə*; 2 dŭb'e, *n.* Same as DUBBEH.

dab'ber, 1 dab'ər; 2 dăb'er, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To confuse with clattering talk. **II.** *i.* To dispute; wrangle.

dab'ber, *n.* One who or that which dabs; specifically, a printers' inking-ball, or a similar pad used by line-engravers, etchers, or decorators of china; dauber; also, a brush used for driving wet paper into the interstices of the letters in stereotyping.

Dab'be-sheth, 1 dab'ı-shĕth; 2 dăb'e-shĕth, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). Same as DABBASHETH

dab'bing, 1 dab'ıŋ; 2 dăb'ing, *n.* The process of indenting, as with a sharp hammer, the surface of a stone.

dab'ble, } 1 dab'l; 2 dăb'l, *v.* [DAB'BLED, DAB'LDᴱ;
dab'le, } DAB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* To dip slightly and often; hence, to splash; sprinkle.

II. *i.* To play as with the hands in water or other fluid; splash gently or playfully; hence, to dip into or concern oneself with anything slightly or superficially; meddle; tamper; as, to *dabble* in politics. [Freq. of DAB, *v.*]

The worst sailors are not those who suffer shipwreck, but those who only *dabble* in puddles and are afraid of wetting their feet.
MAX MÜLLER *India* dedication, p. 7. [L. G. & CO. 1883.]

— **dab'bler,** *n.*— **dab'bling-ly,** *adv.*

dab'by, 1 dab'ı; 2 dăb'y, *a.* [Dial.] *Soft; sticky.*

dab'chick", 1 dab'chik"; 2 dăb'chik", *n.* **1.** A fledgeling; hence, an immature or delicate person. **2.** A small grebe remarkable for its quickness in diving. *Podiceps fluviatilis* is the European, *Podilymbus podiceps* the North-American, dabchick. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A gallinule, the water-hen. [For *dapchick,* < DAP + CHICK¹, *n.*]

Dabchick.

Dab'e-rath, 1 dab'ı-rath; 2 dăb'e-răth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 12.

Dab'e-reth, 1 dab'ı-reth; 2 dăb'e-rĕth, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

dab'er-lack, 1 dab'ər-lak; 2 dăb'er-lăk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A seaweed, the badderlocks. **2.** Hence, any dank or tangled mass suggesting seaweed, as of hair, cloth, leather, etc.

Da'bi-stān, 1 dā'bi-stan; 2 dä'bi-stän, *n.* [Pahlavi.] The School of Manners: one of the few still extant books in the Pahlavi language supposed to have been written by Mohsan Fānī, a native of Kashmir, living at the court of the emperor Shah Ishān (died about 1670). It gives an account of twelve religions, of the Persians, Hindus, Tabitians (Tibetans), Jews, Christians, Mussulmans, Sādakiahs, Vāhadīāhs, Rosbenians, Kalahs, Philosophers, and Sufis.

dab'i-tis, 1 dab'ı-tis; 2 dăb'i-tis, *n. Logic.* A valid mood, irregular form, of the first figure, reducible to *darii.* See MOOD.

da-bol'a, 1 da-bol'ə; 2 da-bōl'a, *n.* [E. Ind.] A venomous East-Indian viperoid snake (genus *Daboia*), as the tic-polonga.

Dab'ri-a, 1 dab'rı-ə; 2 dăb'ri-a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Esd.* xiv, 24.

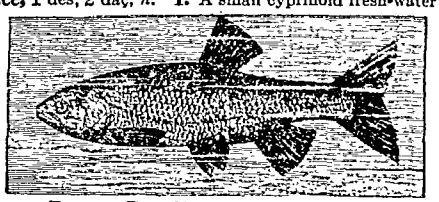
dab'ster, 1 dab'stər; 2 dăb'ster, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] One who is skilled or expert; a handy person; master; adept; dab. **2†.** A dabbler or bungler.

da ca'po, 1 da kā'po; 2 dä cä'po. [It.] *Mus.* From the beginning: a direction to return to the beginning of a movement and conclude either at the word *fine* or the sign 𝄋, abbreviated *D. C.*— **da capo al fine,** repeat from the beginning to the word *fine.*— **da capo al segno,** repeat from the beginning to the sign 𝄋.

Dac'ca, 1 dak'ə; 2 dăc'a, *n.* **1.** A division in Bengal; 15,043 sq. m. **2.** A district in this division; 2,797 sq. m. **3.** A city, capital of the division and of the district. **Dha'kat.**

dac'cha, *n.* Same as DACKA.

dace, 1 dēs; 2 dāç, *n.* **1.** A small cyprinoid fresh-water



European Dace (*Leuciscus leuciscus*). 1/3

fish (genus *Leuciscus*), especially the European *L. leuciscus* or *vulgaris*, resembling the roach. **2.** One of various closely related American fishes; as, the red *dace* or common shiner (*Notropis megalops*); the horned *dace* (*Semotilus atromaculatus*); the long-nosed *dace* (*Rhinichthys cataractæ*) or the black-nosed *dace* (*R. atronasus*). [For *darce,* < OF. *dars,* = *dart,* a javelin; see DART.]

Da-ce"lo-ni'næ, 1 də-sı'lo-nai'nı; 2 da-çē"lo-nī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of alcedinoid birds with the culmen of the bill rounded or sulcate, including insectivorous kingfishers. **Da-ce'lo,** *n.* (t. g.) [Transposition of L. *alcedo,* kingfisher.]— **da-ce'lo-nine,** *a. & n.*

dachs'hund, 1 dūns'hunt; 2 dăns'hunt, *n.* [G.] A dog of a small long-bodied breed, with very short crooked legs; the German badger-hound. See plate of DOGS.

Da'cian, 1 dē'shən; 2 dā'shan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman province of Dacia or to the Daci, or Getae, a Thracian people living between the lower Danube and the Karpathian mountains: in blood and speech probably Aryan. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Dacia.

Da"cier', 1 da'syē'; 2 dä'çyę', *n.* **1. Andrē** (⁴/₂1651–⁹/₁₈ 1722), a French scholar. **2. Anne** (*née* Lefèvre) (1651–⁸/₁₇1720), a French scholar; married the preceding; translated the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey.*

da'cite, 1 dē'sait; 2 dā'çit, *n. Petrol.* A vitrophyric or felsophyric igneous rock, usually volcanic, composed essentially of plagioclase and quartz, commonly with hornblende, biotite, or both; quartz andesite. [< *Dacia.*] **da'cytet.**— **da-cit'ic,** *a.*

dack'a, 1 dăk'ə; 2 dăk'a, *n.* [S. Afr.] The hemp-plant: the young leaves and seeds used as tobacco. **dac'cha†; dach'a†.**

dack'er, 1 dak'ər; 2 dăk'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] To search, as for stolen or smuggled goods; as, to *dacker* a house.

II. *i.* **1.** To do piece-work. **2.** To barter; dicker. **3.** To grapple; clinch. **4.** To saunter about aimlessly; loiter; potter. **5.** To ransack, as in search for goods. [Akin to OD. *daperen,* waver.]— **dack'er,** *n. A struggle;* contest.

Da'clan, 1 dā'klan; 2 dä'clän, *n.* A town in Benguet province, Luzon, P. I.

Dac"ni-di'næ, 1 dak'nı-dai'nı; 2 dăc'ni-dī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of cœreboid birds with straight sharp-pointed bill and mandibles equal in length. **Dac'nis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *daknō,* sting.]— **dac'ni-dine,** *a. & n.*

Da-co'bi, 1 də-kō'bai; 2 da-cō'bi, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 28.

da-colt', 1 də-kolt'; 2 da-cōlt', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A member of a robber band in India or Burma.— **da-colt'y,** *n.* Robbery by gangs: under the penal law, robbery by an armed band of five or more persons. **da-colt'aget.**

Da Cos'ta, 1 da kos'tə; 2 dä cōs'ta, *n.* **1. Isaac** (¹/₁₄1798–⁴/₂₁1860), a Dutch poet and theologian. **2. Uriel,** originally **Gabriel** (1590–⁴/–1647), a Jewish writer and rationalist, born at Oporto; died at Amsterdam; sometimes called **Uriel Acosta.**

dac'ryd, 1 dak'rıd; 2 dăc'ryd, *n.* A tree of the genus *Dacrydium.*

Da-cryd'i-um, 1 də-krid'ı-um; 2 da-cryd'i-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of evergreens of the order *Pinales,* of the East Indies and New Zealand, furnishing valuable timber-trees, as the rimu or red pine (*D. cupressinum*) of New Zealand, the huon-pine (*D. Franklinii*) of Tasmania, etc. [< Gr. *dakrydion,* dim. of *dakry,* tear.]

dac'ry-o-, 1 dak'rı-o-; 2 dăc'ry-o-. Derived from Greek *dakryon,* tear: a combining form.— **dac"ry-o-ad"e-ni'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the lacrimal gland.— **dac'ry-o-cele,** *n. Pathol.* A hernia of the lacrimal sac.— **dac'ry-o-cyst,** *n. Anat.* The tear-sac.— **dac"ry-o-cys-ti'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the lacrimal sac. **dac"ro-cys-ti'tis.†**— **dac"ry-o-cys-tot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* **1.** A cutting into the lacrimal sac. **2.** Division of a lacrimal stricture.— **dac'ry-o-lin,** *n.* An albuminous constituent of tears.— **dac'ry-o-lite,** *n. Pathol.* A concretion in the tear-duct. **dac'ry-o-lith†.**— **dac"ry-o-li-thi'a-sis,** *n. Pathol.* The condition of having dacryolites.— **dac"ry-o'ma,** *n. Pathol.* 1. Obstruction in the internal tear-duct. 2. A lacrimal tumor.— **dac'ry-on,** *n.* See CRANIOMETRY.— **dac'ry-ops,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** A cystic enlargement of the lacrimal sac or one of its ducts; fistula of the lacrimal gland. **2.** A weeping or watery eye.— **dac"ry-o-ste-no'sis,** *n.* A narrowing of the lacrimal duct.— **dac'ry-o-syr"inx,** *n.* **1.** A syringe for use in the lacrimal ducts. **2.** A lacrimal fistula.

dac'tyl, 1 dak'tıl; 2 dăc'tyl, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* A three-syllable measure consisting of one long or accented syllable followed by two short or unaccented ones (— ⏑ ⏑):

"Come to me, | dearest, I'm | lonely with | out thee."

2. *Anat.* A finger or toe; a digit. 3. *Zool.* A dactylus. 4. Same as DACTYLUS, 3. 5. A unit of measure of the Greeks, Egyptians, and Babylonians; a finger's breadth; digit. [< L. *dactylus*, < Gr. *daktylos*, finger, dactyl.] **dac"tyle†.— dac'ty-lar,** *a.* Dactylic.— **dac'ty-late,** *a. Anat.* Finger-like; possessing long, tapering outgrowths resembling fingers.— **dac'ty-let†,** *n.* A little dactyl.— **dac'ty-lous,** *a. Anat.* & *Zool.* Of or pertaining to dactyls.

Dac"ty-leth'ri-dæ, 1 dak"tı-leth'rı-dī; 2 dăc"tỹ-lĕth'rı-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Xenopodidæ*. **Dac"ty-le'thra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *dactylēthra*, finger-sheath, < *daktylos*, finger, + *ethetra*, hair.] — **dac"ty-leth'rid,** *n.*— **dac"ty-leth'roid,** *a.*

dac'ty-li1, 1 dak'tı-laı; 2 dăc'tỹ-lī, *n.* Plural of DACTYLUS.

Dac'ty-li2, *n. pl.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* Fabulous beings who lived on Mount Ida, first worked iron and copper, and introduced music into Greece.

dac-tyl'ic, 1 dak-tıl'ık; 2 dăc-tỹl'ic. **I.** *a. Pros.* Having the time value of a dactyl; consisting of or characterized by dactyls; as, a *dactylic* foot or verse. **II.** *n.* **1.** A verse in which the dactyl is the fundamental foot. **2.** *pl.* Meters characterized by dactyls.— **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Dac"ty-lif'er-a, 1 dak"tı-lif'er-ə; 2 dăc"tỹ-lif'er-a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A group of monogenean trematode worms with anterior finger-like processes, including the *Temnocephalids*.

dac-tyl'i-o-, 1 dak-tıl'ı-o-; 2 dăc-tỹl'i-o-. From Greek *daktylios*, finger-ring (< *daktylos*, finger): a combining form.— **Dac-tyl"i-o-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl. Ascid.* An order or suborder of ascidiacean tunicates whose colonies have the form of a hollow cylinder, with the branchial apertures of the ascidiozoids opening externally and the atrial on the inner surface next to the central cavity of the colony. **Dac-tyl"i-o-bran"chi-a'ta†; Dac"ty-lo-bran'chi-a†.— dac-tyl"i-o-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.*— **dac-tyl'i-o-glyph,** *n.* **1.** An engraver of gems or finger-rings. 2. The inscription of the engraver's name on his work. **dac-tyl'o-glyph†.— dac-tyl"i-o-glyp'tic, dac-tyl"i-o-glyp'tic,** *a.*— **dac-tyl"i-og'ly-phist,** *n.*— **dac-tyl"i-og'ly-phy,** *n.*— **dac-tyl"i-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The engraving of gems for rings; also, the study of finger-rings or engraved gems. **dac-tyl"i-ol'o-gy†; dac"ty-log'ra-phy†.— dac-tyl"i-og'ra-pher,** *n.*— **dac-tyl"i-o-graph'ic,** *a.*— **dac-tyl'i-o-man"cy,** *n.* Divination by means of a finger-ring. **dac'ty-lo-man"cy†.**

dac-tyl'i-on, 1 dak-tıl'ı-en; 2 dăc-tỹl'i-ŏn, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The abnormal union of fingers or toes, either congenital or from accident or disease. 2. An apparatus for finger-gymnastics, devised in 1835 for piano-players by Henri Herz. [< Gr. *daktylion*, neut. of *daktylios*; see DACTYLIO-.]

dac-tyl"i-o-the'ca, 1 dak-tıl"ı-o-thı'kə; 2 dăc-tỹl"i-o-thē'ca, *n.* **1.** *Class. Antig.* A case for finger-rings. **2.** A cabinet or collection of jewels, rings, and engraved stones.

Dac'ty-lis, 1 dak'tı-lıs; 2 dăc'ty-lis, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of Old World tall perennial grasses. The only species, called orchard grass (*D. glomerata*), is naturalized in the eastern United States.

dac"ty-li'tis, 1 dak'ti-laı'tıs *or* -li'tıs; 2 dăc"ty-lī'tis *or* -lī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a finger or a toe; whitlow. [< Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]

dac'ty-lo-, 1 dak'tı-lo-; 2 dăc'ty-lo-. From Greek *daktylos*, finger, toe: a combining form.— **Dac"ty-lo-glos'sa,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of taenioglossate gastropods with the marginal teeth widening toward their ends and deeply digitated or pectinated, as in *Amphiperasidæ*.— **dac"ty-lo-glos'sate,** *a.*— **dac"ty-log'na-thite,** *n. Crust.* The terminal segment of a complete maxilliped.— **dac'ty-loid,** *a. Bot.* Finger-shaped; also, fingered. **dac'ty-lose†.— Dac"ty-lol'da,** *n. pl. Geol.* A group of *Pachycampylian* ammonoid cephalopods.— **Dac"ty-lol-dil'tes,** *n.* A genus of organisms the casts of which are found in the middle Cambrian formations.— **dac'ty-lo-gram",** *n.* A finger-print, as for the purpose of identification.— **dac'ty-lo-graph,** *n.* A device for taking finger-prints.— **dac"ty-log'ra-phy,** *n.* The study of the finger-print system for identification purposes.— **dac"ty-lol'o-gy,** *n.* The art of speaking with the fingers: the use of the finger-alphabet. See DEAF-AND-DUMB ALPHABET, under DEAF. **dac-tyl'o-gyt** [erroneous form].— **dac"ty-lol'y-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Loss, by disease, of fingers or toes. See AINHUM.— **dac"ty-lo-meg'a-ly,** *n.* A disease characterized by an abnormal development of the fingers and toes. Compare ACROMEGALY.— **dac"ty-lon'o-my,** *n.* The art of counting on the fingers.— **dac"ty-lo-pa-ta'gi-um,** *n. Zool.* Same as ECTOPATAGIUM.— **Dac"ty-lo'pi-us,** *n. pl.* A genus of scale-insects comprising the mealy bugs.— **dac"ty-lop'o-dite,** *n. Crust.* The terminal segment of a developed limb or endopodite. In chelate forms, as lobsters, it is the movable claw of the pincers.— **dac'ty-lo-pore,** *n.* The pore of a dactylozooid.— **dac"ty-lo-por'ic,** *a.*— **Dac"ty-lop-ter'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of craniomous fishes; flying gurnards. **Dac"ty-lop'ter-us,** *n.* (t. g.)— **dac"ty-lop'ter-id,** *n.*— **dac"ty-lop'ter-oid,** *a. & n.*— **Dac"ty-lop-ter-oi'de-a,** *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of craniomous fishes with cranial cavity mostly closed in front, a special rostral chamber, and long bipartite pectorals, as *Dactylopteridæ*.— **dac"ty-lop-ter-oi'de-an,** *a. & n.*— **dac"ty-lop'ter-ous,** *a. Ich.* Having the inferior rays of the pectoral fins partially or wholly free, as in dactylopterids.— **dac"ty-lo-rhi'za,** *n.* The finger-and-toe disease in the roots of turnips and cabbages, due to a mycetozoan protozoan or myxomycetous fungus, causing them to branch out and become hard and useless; clubroot. Compare CLUBBING.

dac'ty-los, 1 dak'tı-les; 2 dăc'ty-lŏs, *n. Crust.* A dactylognathite or dactylopodite. [< Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]

Dac"ty-lo-scop'i-dæ, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of uranoscopoidean fishes having jugular ventrals with a weak spine and three unbranched rays. **Dac"ty-los'co-pus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **dac"ty-los'co-pid,** *n.*— **dac"ty-los'co-poid,** *a. & n.*— **dac"ty-los'co-py,** *n.* Identification by means of finger-prints.— **dac'ty-lose,** *a. Bot.* Same as DACTYLOID.— **Dac"ty-lo-ster'na,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of tortoises having the plastron connected with the carapace by digitations, as in *Chelonitidæ* and *Trionychidæ*.— **dac"ty-lo-ster'nal,** *a.*— **dac"ty-lo-the'ca,** *n. Ornith.* The integument of the toes.— **dac'ty-lous,** *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to a dactylus.— **dac"ty-lo-zo'oid,** *n. Zooph.* A worm-like, tentacled appendage, a degenerated medusoid, as in siphonophores.

dac'ty-lus, 1 dak'tı-lus; 2 dăc'ty-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -laı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A digit. **2.** *Zool.* (1) *Entom.* A tarsal joint after the first one, when that is large, as in bees; a digitus. (2) *Crust.* A dactylos. **3.** The piddock (*Pholas dactylus*). [< Gr. *daktylos*, finger, toe.]

Da-cu'bi, 1 də-kü'bı; 2 da-cŭ'bī, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.) *1 Esd.* v, 28.

dad, 1 dad; 2 dăd, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dash; shake; scatter. **2.** To thrash. Compare DAUD. **II.** *i.* To fall as if thrown or scattered.

dad1, *n.* A father: used by children, rustics, etc. [< Ir. *daid*, father.] **dad'da†; dad'dle†.**

dad2, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** A blow; whack. **2.** A lump.

Da'da, 1 dä'də; 2 dä'da, *n.* A school of art and literature founded in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1916, which aims to suppress all relation between thought and expression. Its name, itself meaningless, is sometimes erroneously connected with the French babyism, *dada*, a hobby-horse; hence, a hobby.— **Da'da-ism,** 1 dä'də-ızm; 2 dä'da-ism, *n.* In art and literature, the consummation of futurism.

da'dap, 1 dä'dap; 2 dä'dăp, *n.* [Java & Ceylon.] A leguminous tree of the genus *Erythrina*, grown in coffee-plantations for their shade. [*1 Esd.* viii, 46.

Dad-de'us, 1 da-dı'ʊs; 2 dă-dē'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

dad'dle1, 1 dad'l; 2 dăd'l, *vi.* [Rare.] To walk totteringly, or with slow or indecisive motion; toddle; dawdle.

dad'dle2, *vt.* [Colloq.] To cheat; diddle.

dad'dle3, *n.* [Scot.] A pinafore. **daid'le†.**

dad'dle4, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The hand.

dad'dock, 1 dad'ək; 2 dăd'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The heart of a rotten tree; touchwood.— **dad'dock-y,** *a.* Rotten.

dad'dy, 1 dad'ı; 2 dăd'y, *n.* [Colloq.] Dad; father.— **dad'dy-ism,** *n.* [Humorous or ironical.]

dad'dy-long'-legs", 1 dad'ı-lōn'-legz"; 2 dăd'y-lông'-lĕgs", *n.* **1.** A phalangiid arachnid having a small suboval body and very long legs; harvestman. **2.** A crane-fly or tipulid dipterous insect with long slender legs.

dad'dy-nut-tree", 1 dad'ı-nut-trī"; 2 dăd'y-nŭt-trē", *n.* The American linden.

dad'dy-scul"pin, 1 dad'ı-skul"pın; 2 dăd'y-scŭl"pin, *n.* A large sculpin (*Myoxocephalus scorpius*) of the North Atlantic. See illus. under SCULPIN.

dadet, *v.* **I.** *t.* To lead by the hand, as an infant. **II.** *i.* To toddle, as in leading-strings; also, to ripple along, as a stream.

Dade, 1 dēd; 2 dād, *n.* **1.** A county in S. E. Florida; 4,424 sq. m.; county-seat, Miami. **2.** A county in N. W. Georgia; 188 sq. m.; county-seat, Trenton. **3.** A county in S. W. Missouri; 493 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenfield.

Dade'ville, 1 dēd'vil; 2 dād'vil, *n.* A town, county-seat of Tallapoosa county, Ala.

dad'ny, 1 dād'nı; 2 dăd'ny, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Money advanced to a craftsman for goods or merchandise, as by another trader. **dād'an†; dad'ney†; dād'ni†** [Hind.].

da'do, 1 dē'do; 2 dā'do, *vt.* **1.** To furnish with a dado. **2.** To groove. **3.** To insert in a groove.

da'do, 1 dē'do *or* dā'do; 2 dā'do *or* dă'do (XIII), *n.* [DA'DOES, 1 -doz; 2 -dōs, *pl.*] **1.** A plain, flat surface between a base and a surbase-molding; in interior walls, often a painted or incrusted skirting several feet wide; in a pedestal, a face of the die. **2.** A groove. [It., < L. *datum*; see DIE, *n.*]— **da'do-head",** *n.* A rotating cutter-head having radial scoring- and cutting-tools in its periphery.— **d.-machine,** *n. Wood-working.* A machine for cutting rabets or kerfs.— **d.-rail,** *n.* Same as CHAIR-RAIL.

Da-dox'y-lon, 1 də-doks'ı-lən; 2 da-dŏks'y-lŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of fossil coniferous trees occurring in the Paleozoic rocks, having a structure similar to that of *Araucaria*. [< Gr. *daï(d-)s*, firebrand (< *daïō*, kindle), + *xylon*, wood.]

da-du'chus, 1 da-dū'kus; 2 dă-dų'cŭs, *n. Gr. Antig.* One of the torch-bearers who preceded the mystæ in the procession to the Temple of Demeter on the fifth day of the Eleusinian mysteries. [< Gr. *dadoukhos*, torch-bearer.]

da-dur', 1 də-dūr'; 2 da-dųr', *n.* A local wind blowing down the valley of the Ganges, in India.

dæ'dal, dæd'a-lous. Same as DEDAL, etc.

dæd"a-len'chy-ma, 1 ded"ə-leŋ'kı-mə; 2 dĕd"a-lĕŋ'cy-ma, *n. Bot.* Tissue of slender entangled cells. [< Gr. *daidalos* (see DEDAL) + *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *cheō*, pour.]

Dæd'a-lus, 1 ded'ə-lus; 2 dĕd'a-lŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A legendary sculptor of Athens and Crete; personification of development of Greek sculpture. See ICARUS. **Dal'da-los†** [Gr.].

This *Daedalus* must not be confused with *Daedalus* of Sicyon, a great sculptor of the early part of the 4th century B. C., none of whose works is extant. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vii, p. 728.

dæ'mon, dæ-mon'ic, etc. Same as DEMON, etc.

dæ'mon-ist, 1 dı'mən-ıst; 2 dē'mon-ist, *n. Philos.* One who holds the controlling mind or minds of the universe to be not absolutely and necessarily good, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy. Compare DEMONIST.

da'er, 1 dā'er; 2 dā'er, *a.* [Ir.] Taken conditionally as a tenant by a chief or as stock by a tribesman from his chief.— **da'er-man,** *n.*

dæs'man, *n.* Same as DESMAN. [Luzon, P. I.

Da'et, 1 dā'et; 2 dā'ĕt, *n.* A town in Camarines province.

dæ'va, 1 dı'və *or* dē'va; 2 dē'va *or* dă'va, *n.* [Zend.] An evil spirit: in the Zoroastrian belief, opposed to *amshaspand*. The opposite of the Sanskrit *deva* (god). **dal'va†.**

In his confession of faith, the follower of Zoroaster declares, 'I cease to be a worshipper of the *dæwas*.'

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 25. [s. 1874.]

daff1, 1 duf; 2 dăf, *vt.* [Scot.] To toss away; doff.

daff2, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To make foolish. **II.** *i.* To be foolish; play.— **daff'ing,** *n.* **1.** Foolery; play. **2.** Insanity.

daff†, *n.* A blockhead; idiot.

daf'fa-dil"ly, daf'fa-down-dil"ly, *n.* Same as DAFFODIL.

daff'ish, 1 duf'ısh; 2 dăf'ish, *a.* [Scot.] Shy; silly.

daf'fle, 1 daf'l; 2 dăf'l, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To grow senile, or weak in mind.— **daf'fler,** *n.* An old weak-minded person.

daf'fock, 1 daf'ək; 2 dăf'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A slattern.

daf'fo-dil, 1 daf'o-dil; 2 dăf'o-dĭl, *n.* The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, an ornamental plant bearing solitary yellow flowers with bell-shaped crown longer than the perianth-tube. See JONQUIL. [ME. *affodylle*, < LL. *affodillus*, < L. *asphodilus*, < Gr. *asphodelos*, asphodel.] **daf'fo-dil"ly†; daf'fo-down-dil"ly†; daf'fy-down-dil"ly†.— Daffodil King** [Austral.], Peter Barr, a horticulturist of South Australia who made a fortune by growing daffodils.— **Peruvian d.,** *Ismene amancaes*, of the amaryllis family.

daf'fy, 1 daf'ı; 2 dăf'y, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Gin.

daft, 1 dutt; 2 dăft, *a.* **1.** Weak-minded; silly; imbecile: said of persons or actions. **2.** Hence, insane. **3.** Wildly frolicsome; wanton. [Orig. same as DEFT.] Syn.: see IDIOTIC.— **to go daft,** to become insane.— **daft'ly,** *adv.*— **daft'ness,** *n.*

dag1, 1 dag; 2 dăg, *v.* [DAGGED, DAGD[S]; DAG'GING.] [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To cover with drops of water; bedew. **II.** *i.* To drizzle. **2.** To flow slowly, as thick cream.

dag2†, *v.* **1.** To stab with a dagger. **2.** To jag or notch at the edge, as a garment.

dag3, *n.* [Scot.] A mist or drizzle; thick fog; dew.

dag4, *n.* **1.** A dague, or unbranched antler. **2.** A large pistol of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. **3†.** A dagger. **4†.** A dagger-thrust. [< F. *dague*; cor. DAGGER1, *n.*]

Dags.

dag5†, *n.* **1.** A loose hanging point. **2.** In medieval dress, one of a series of time of Elizabeth. 2. serrated points or jags forming the Highland firelock dag border of a garment: often spelled or "tack." *dagge*. **3.** A leather string; a shoe-latchet. Compare TAG.

1. Wheel-lock dag of

Dag1, *n. Norse Myth.* Day, son of Night and Delling, the day-break. **Dagr†.**

D. A. G., *abbr.* Deputy Adjutant-general.

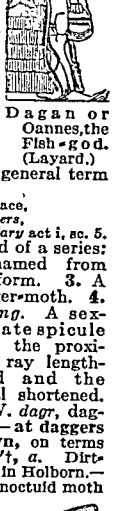
Da Ga'ma, Vas'co. See GAMA.

Da"ga-mi', 1 dā"gə-mī'; 2 dä"gä-mī', *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

Da'gan, 1 dā'gən; 2 dä'gän, *n.* A Babylonian fish-god, symbolizing fertility.

There was a Babylonian and Assyrian deity *Dagan*, of which not much is known, except that he was very ancient and of a high rank among the gods. Probably he was identical with our Dagon.

J. F. MCCURDY in *Standard Bib. Dict.* p. 786. [r. & w. '09.]


Dagan or Oannes, the Fish-god. (Layard.)

Dag'da, 1 dāg'də; 2 dăg'dä, *n. Ir. Myth.* One of the greatest of the Godly race (Tuatha De Danaan); master of the Caldron of Plenty, signifying the bounty of the earth. **Dagh'da†.**

dag'ga, 1 dŏn'ə; 2 dän'a, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*).

dag'gar, 1 dag'ər; 2 dăg'ar, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A scylliorhinoid shark or dogfish. [7,212.

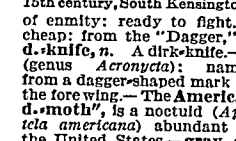
dagget, *n.* A tag, or slip. CHAUCER, *R. R.*, l.

dag'ger, 1 dag'ər; 2 dăg'er, *vt.* **1.** To pierce with a dagger; stab. **2.** *Print.* To mark with a dagger.

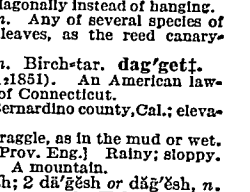
dag'ger1, *n.* **1.** A short edged and pointed weapon, fitted primarily for stabbing: a general term covering the dirk, stiletto, poniard, etc.

The populace,
With fingers pointed like so many *daggers*,
Stab me in fancy. TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act i, sc. 5.

2. *Print.* A reference-mark [†], the second of a series; so named from its form. **3.** A dagger-moth. **4.** *Spong.* A sex-radiate spicule with the proximal ray lengthened and the distal shortened. [< W. *dagr*, dagger.]— **at daggers drawn,** on terms of enmity: ready to fight.— **dag'ger-cheap"†,** *a.* Dirt-cheap; from the "Dagger," a cheap ordinary in Holborn.— **d.-knife,** *n.* A dirk-knife.— **d.-moth,** *n.* A noctuid moth (genus *Acronycta*): named from a dagger-shaped mark on the fore wing.— **The American d.-moth",** is a noctuid (*Apatela americana*) abundant in the United States.— **gray d.-moth,** a noctuid moth (*Apatela interrupta*) whose larvæ devour the leaves of apple, pear, cherry, and plum-trees.



Daggers.
1. German dagger of the 16th century, Soltykoff collection. 2. Moorish dagger of the 15th century, South Kensington Museum.


American Dagger-moth. 1/2

— **d.-plant,** *n.* Any species of *Yucca*: named from the sharp-pointed leaves.— **double d.,** a mark of reference [‡] used in printing; a diesis: the third in a series.— **to look or speak daggers,** to express hatred or anger in men or words.— **witch-hazel d.,** a noctuid moth (*Apatela hamamelis*) of the family *Noctuidæ*, whose larvæ devour the leaves of witch-hazel, oak, and other forest-trees.

dag'ger2, *n.* In ship-building, a timber placed diagonally in the frame of a vessel or in the ways on which it is built. [Prob. cor. of DIAGONAL.]— **dag'ger-head",** *n.* A timber securing the poppet-heads. **d.-plank†; d.-wood†.— d.-knee,** *n.* A knee lying diagonally instead of hanging.

dag'gers, 1 dag'ərz; 2 dăg'ers, *n.* Any of several species of plants having sword-shaped leaves, as the reed canary-grass and the yellow flag.

dag'gett, 1 dag'et; 2 dăg'ĕt, *n.* Birch-tar. **dag'get‡.**

Dag'gett, David (11/21764–1/21851). An American lawyer; statesman; Chief Justice of Connecticut.

Dag'gett Pass. A pass in San Bernardino county, Cal.; elevation, 6,824 ft.

dag'gle†, *vt. & vi.* To trail or draggle, as in the mud or wet.

dag'gly, 1 dag'lı; 2 dăg'ly, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Rainy; sloppy.

dagh, 1 dāg; 2 dăg, *n.* [Turk.] A mountain.

da'ghesh, 1 dā'geśh *or* dag'eśh; 2 dä'gĕsh *or* dăg'ĕsh, *n.* [Heb.] A dot placed in the center of a Hebrew letter. When its object is to indicate that certain letters are unaspirated, it is called *daghesh lene;* when used to indicate a doubling or intensifying of a consonant, it is called *daghesh forte*.

Da"ghes-tan', 1 dā"ges-tān'; 2 dä"gĕs-tän', *n.* A province in Transcaucasia, Russia; 11,492 sq. m.; capital, Temir-Khan-Shura.

dag'-lock", *n.* [Scot.] Same as TAG-LOCK.

Dag'mar, 1 dag'mar; 2 dăg'mär, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Teut., Dane's joy.]

da'go, 1 dē'go; 2 dā'go, *n.* [GOS or GOES, *pl.*] [Slang U. S.] **1.** A dark-skinned foreigner; especially, an Italian, Spaniard, or Portuguese. **2.** *Naut.* Originally, a person speaking Spanish or Portuguese; by extension, an individual of any Latin or Greek race.

In Spanish America, 'Santiago,' 'San Diego,' 'Iago' and 'Diego' are such frequently recurring vocables that the Yankee sailor calls natives of these countries *Dago* men, or Diegos.

GRIFFIS *Perry* ch. 8, p. 65. [r. c. c. 1887.]

[Cor. of Sp. *Diego*, James, < LL. *Jacobus*, James.]

dag'o-ba, 1 dag'o-bə; 2 dăg'o-ba, *n.* [Singhalese.] In Buddhist countries, a dome-shaped monument or shrine, built on a mound and containing sacred relics. Compare PAGODA, STUPA, and TOPE. **dagh'o-bat; dhag'o-bat.**

The *dagobas*, even in the earliest times, took a rounded or domical form, . . . and no example of a straight-lined cone covering a *dagoba* has yet been discovered. FERGUSON *Hist. of Ind. and East. Arch.* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 3, p. 60. [p. m. & co. 1891.]

Dag'o-bert, 1 dag'o-bŭrt *or* (F.) da'gō'bĕr'; 2 dăg'o-bĕrt *or* (F.) dä'gō'bĕr', *n.* One of several Merovingian kings.

Da'göe, 1 dā'gū; 2 dā'gŭ, *n.* An island in the Baltic sea, Russia; 34 by 15 m.

da'gon1, 1 dē'gən; 2 dā'gon, *n.* **1.** [Local, Nova Scotia & New Eng.] A single ox yoked in shafts to a cart. [Cp. OF. *dagorne*, one-horned cow.] **2†.** An end or piece, as of a blanket. CHAUCER *C. T., Sompnoure's T.* l. 43. [< DAG3.]

Da'gon2, 1 dā'gən; 2 dā'gon, *n. Relig. Hist.* A Philistine national god, represented as half man, half fish. [L., < Gr. *Dagōn*, < Heb. *Dagōn*, < *dag*, fish.]

Dagon was a god worshiped at Gaza. . . . His name having resemblance to the words for fish (*dag*) and grain (*dagan*), he has been regarded by many as essentially a fish-god and by others as the god of agriculture.

J. F. MCCURDY in *Standard Bib. Dict.* p. 786. [r. & w. '09.]

Dag'o-net, 1 dag'o-net; 2 dăg'o-nĕt, *n.* Pen-name of George R. Sims, an English writer.

dague, 1 dēg; 2 dāg, *n.* [F.] **1.** An antler when straight or without branches. **2†.** A dagger. Compare DAG2, *n.*

Da"guerre', 1 dą"gâr'; 2 dä"gĕr', **Louis J. M.** (1789–7/12 1851). A French artist; invented the diorama and the daguerreotype.

da-guer're-an, 1 dą-ger'ɪ-ən; 2 da-gĕr'e-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the daguerreotype. **2.** [D-] Pertaining to L. J. M. Daguerre. **da-guer'rɪ-an†.**

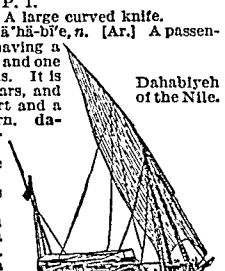
da-guerre'o-type, 1 dą-ger'o-taip; 2 da-gĕr'o-tȳp (XIII), *vt.* To take a daguerreotype of: used also figuratively.

da-guerre'o-type, *n.* **1.** A photographic process, used especially for portraits, which employs a silver or silver-coated plate sensitized with iodin-vapor: one of the earliest processes of the art (1839), now superseded. The image is developed by fumes of mercury and fixed by treatment in a solution of sodium hyposulfite. **2.** A picture made by this process. [< F. *daguerréotype*, < *Daguerre*, the inventor, + Gr. *typos*, type.] — **da-guerre'o-typ"er**, *n.* One who takes daguerreotypes. **da-guerre'o-typ"ist†.** — **da-guerre"o-typ'ic**, *a.* **da-guerre"o-typ'ɪ-cal†.** — **da-guerre'o-typ"y**, *n.* The art of producing daguerreotypes.

Da"gu-pan', 1 dą"gū-pān'; 2 dä"gu-pän', *n.* A town in Pangasinan province, Luzon, P. I.

dah, 1 dą; 2 dä, *n.* [Burma.] A large curved knife.

da"ha-bly'eh, 1 dą"ha-blɪ'ə; 2 dä"hä-blɪ'e, *n.* [Ar.] A passenger-boat used on the Nile, having a sharp prow and a broad stern, and one or two masts with lateen sails. It is propelled by either sails or oars, and has a kitchen in the fore part and a commodious cabin in the stern. **da-ha-be'ah†; da-ha-bī'eh†; di-ah-bī'ah†.**



Dahabiyeh of the Nile.

da'hil, 1 dē'ɪl; 2 dä'ĭl, *n.* Same as DAYAL.

Dah"ka-lee'yah, *n.* Same as DAKALIEH.

Dahl, 1 dōl; 2 däl, *n.* **1. Johan K. C.** (3/14 1788–10/14 1857), a Norwegian landscape-painter. **2. Mikael** (1656–10/20 1743), a Swedish painter; rival of Kneller.

Dah-lak' Is'lands, 1 dą-lāk'; 2 dä-läk'. A group in the Red Sea, off Massowah; 420 sq. m.; Italian possession.

Dahl'gren, *n.* **1.** 1 dal'gren; 2 däl'grĕn. **John A.** (11/12 1809–7/12 1870), an American rear-admiral; invented the Dahlgren shell-gun. **2.** 1 dōl'gren; 2 däl'grĕn. **Karl Fredrik** (6/20 1791–5/21 1844), a Swedish poet and humorist.

Dah'lia, 1 dē'lyə *or* dōl'yə; 2 dä'lya *or* däl'ya (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small genus of Mexican and Central-American herbs of the aster family, cultivated for their bright-colored flowers. **2.** [d-] A plant of this genus.

The formation of the florists' *dahlia* began in the year 1813, when Donkelaar, of the Botanical Gardens at Louvain, obtained a series of double flowers, which were freely distributed.
The American Garden Dec., 1891, p. 777.

3. [d-] A violet coal-tar color derived from rosanilin. Called also *Hofmann's violet* and *primula*. [< *Dahl*, Sw. botanist.] — **cactus dahlia**, a dahlia in which the rays are flat, or recurved only on their margins: hybrids are numerous.

dah'lin, 1 dō'lɪn; 2 dä'lĭn, *n.* Same as INULIN.

dahl'lite, 1 dōl'ait; 2 däl'ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A fibrous, whitish, translucent hydrous calcium carbonato-phosphate ($2Ca_3P_2O_8.CaCO_3.1/2H_2O$) found in crusts.

Dahl'mann, 1 dōl'mən; 2 däl'män, **Friedrich Christoph** (5/12 1785–12/21 1860). A German historian; *History of Denmark*, etc.

Dah"lo-ne'ga, 1 dō"lo-nī'gə; 2 dä"lo-nē'ga, *n.* A town in Lumpkin county, Ga.

Dahn, 1 dān; 2 dän, **Julius Sophus Felix** (2/3 1834–1/21 1912). A German historian, poet, dramatist, and educator.

Da-ho'man, 1 də-hō'mən; 2 da-hō'man. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dahomey or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native of Dahomey. **Da-ho'mey-an†.**

Da-ho'mey, 1 də-hō'mi; 2 da-hō'my, *n.* A French colony in West Africa, formerly a negro kingdom; 39,000 sq. m.; capital, Porto Novo; annexed in 1894.

da-hoon', 1 də-hūn'; 2 da-hōōn', *n.* A small evergreen tree (*Ilex dahoon*) growing in low wet soil in the southern United States. **da-hoon'hol"ly†.**

da-hun'-pa-lay", 1 da-hūn'-pə-lai"; 2 dä-hụn'-pä-lȳ", *n.* [P. I.] A deadly snake of a green color, having a strong, thick body. Its head is arrow-shaped, with large poison-glands on the side.

dai'dle, 1 dā'dl; 2 dā'dl, *vt.* & *ri.* [Scot.] To draggle.

daid'lle, 1 dēd'l; 2 dād'l, *n.* [Scot.] A child's pinafore.

dai'dling, 1 dē'dlɪŋ; 2 dā'dling, *a.* [Scot.] Slow; dawdling. *Daigh, 1 dēg; 2 dāg, n.* [Scot.] Dough. — **daigh'l-ness, n.** — **daigh'y**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling dough.

Dai-kau'lI-a, 1 dai-kō"lɪ-ə; 2 dī-ką"lī-a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A sub-order of lyopomatous brachiopods with a peduncle passing through a marginal foramen of the ventral valve, including *Discinidæ* and *Siphonotretidæ*.

dai'ker, 1 dē'kər; 2 dā'ker, *v.* [Scot.] Same as DACKER.

dai'ker, *n.* [Scot.] A dicker; ten.

Da"il' Eire'ann, 1 dō"ɪl' âr'ən; 2 dō"ĭl' ār'an, *n.* The representative assembly of the Irish Free State, originally the Sinn Fein Party that proclaimed the independence of Ireland in Dublin, January 21, 1919.

D'Ail'ly', Pierre. See AILLY, PIERRE D'.

dai'ly, 1 dē'lɪ; 2 dā'ly. **I.** *a.* Occurring, appearing, or pertaining to every day; recurring day after day; diurnal; quotidian; as, the board held *daily* sessions; a *daily* paper. **II.** *n.* [DAI'LIES, 1 -lɪz; 2 -lĭg, *pl.*] A publication that appears every day, or every week-day; as, the great *dailies*. [< AS. *dæglic*, < *dæg*, day.] SYN.: diurnal. *Daily* is the Saxon and popular, *diurnal* the Latin and scientific, term. In strict usage, *daily* is the antonym of *nightly*, as *diurnal* is of *nocturnal*. *Daily* is not, however, held strictly to this use; a physician makes *daily* visits if he calls at some time within each period of twenty-four hours. *Diurnal* is more exact in all its uses; a *diurnal* flower opens or blooms only in daylight; a *diurnal* bird or animal flies or ranges only by day: in contradistinction to *nocturnal* flowers, birds, etc.

dai'ly, *adv.* Day after day; on every day.

dai'men, 1 dē'men; 2 dā'mĕn, *a.* [Scot.] Occasional; scattered.

dai'mi-ate, 1 dai'mɪ-ēt; 2 dī'mɪ-āt, *n.* The office or the territory of a Daimio. **dai'mi-o-ate†; dai'mi-ote†.**

Dai"mi-el', 1 dai'mɪ-el'; 2 dī'mɪ-ĕl', *n.* A town in Ciudad Real province, Spain.

Dai'mi-o, 1 dai'mɪ-ō; 2 dī'mɪ-o, *n.* The title of a feudal or military chief in Japan whose income was at least 10,000 koku of rice. With the abolition of feudalism, in 1871, the Daimios surrendered their powers and privileges to the Mikado. [< Chin., *dai*, great, + *rito*, name.]

dai'mon, dai-mo'nI-an, etc. Same as DEMON, etc.

Dai-mon'e-lix, 1 dī-mon'ɪ-liks; 2 dā-mŏn'e-liks, *n.* *Geol.* A spiral fossil, possibly of vegetable origin, and often seven feet in height, found in parts of Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska: popularly called the *devil's corkscrew*. [< DAIMON + Gr. *helix*, spiral.]

dai"na-na'go, 1 dai"nə-nā'go; 2 dī"na-nä'go, *n.* [Formosa.] The Formosan conger-eel (*Leptocephalus crebennus*).

Dai Nip-pon', 1 dai nɪ-pon'; 2 dī nĭ-pŏn', *n.* Literally, Greater Japan: the native name of the Japanese Empire.

dain'ti-fy, 1 dēn'tɪ-fai; 2 dān'tɪ-fȳ, *vt.* [Rare.] To make delicate by over-refinement or fastidiousness; make dainty. — **dain"tI-fI-ca'tion**, *n.* [Rare.]

dain'ti-ly, 1 dēn'tɪ-lɪ; 2 dān'tɪ-ly, *adv.* With fastidious taste or neatness; very nicely; also, with extreme delicacy of action; as, to dress *daintily*; to eat *daintily*. **daint'ly†.**

dain'ti-ness, 1 dēn'tɪ-nes; 2 dān'tɪ-nĕs, *n.* The quality of being dainty; extreme nicety and fastidiousness, as in eating, dress, and manners; scrupulous observance of minute detail; in a bad sense, over-refinement; ceremoniousness; effeminacy. **dain'ti-hood†** [Rare].

Dain'tree, 1 dēn'trɪ; 2 dān'tre, *n.* See DAVENTRY.

dain'ty, 1 dēn'tɪ; 2 dān'ty, *a.* [DAIN'TI-ER; DAIN'TI-EST.] **1.** Refined or particular as regards taste; fastidious; hence, also, over-nice; squeamish; as, *a dainty* fellow. **2.** Delicate and agreeable to the taste; delicious; toothsome; as, a *dainty* morsel. **3.** Delicate and elegant in appearance; well-formed; graceful. **4.** Nice or refined in behavior; decorous; as, a *dainty* manner. **5.** Of fine sensibilities; sensitive. **6†.** Costly. **daintt†; dain'te-ous†; dain'teth†; dain'ti-ful†; dein'te†.** SYN.: choice, delicate, elegant, exquisite, luxurious, nice, pretty, rare, refined, tasteful. See DELICIOUS; FINE; SQUEAMISH. — **to make dainty†**, to be affectedly scrupulous or fastidious.

dain'ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tɪz; 2 -tĭg, *pl.*] **1.** A delicacy or luscious morsel; something choice, delicate, or delicious. **2†.** Dear; darling: used as a pet name. **3†.** Value; estimation. [< OF. *daintie*, < L. *dignitas*, < *dignus*, worthy.] **daint'; dain'teth†; dain'trel†; dein'te†.**

dai'ra1, 1 dai'rə; 2 dī'rä, *n.* [Egypt.] The lands that form the personal estates of the Egyptian Khedive.

dai'ra2, *n.* [Turk.] A large Oriental tambourine played by beating with a stick. **dai'ret.**

Dai"ren', 1 dai'ren'; 2 dī'rĕn', *n.* A seaport in Shengking province, Manchuria, founded 1899; built on the site of **Dalny**, which was destroyed during the Russo-Japanese war, 1904–'05.

dai'ri, 1 dai'rɪ; 2 dī'rĭ, *n.* [Jap.] The royal residence in Japan; the court of the Mikado: used by metonymy for the sovereign himself. **dai'rI-sa'ma†; dai'ro†.**

dai'rous, 1 *dai'rus*; 2 *dī'rus*, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Daring; bold.

dairt, 1 dārt; 2 dărt, *n.* [Ir.] A yearling calf.

dai'ry, 1 dē'rɪ *or* dār'ɪ; 2 dā'ry *or* dâr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rĭg, *pl.*] **1.** A building or room where milk is kept and converted into butter and cheese. **2.** The business arising from milk-products. **3.** A store devoted to the sale of milk and its products, or a restaurant in which they are served. **4.** A dairy-farm. **5.** A herd of milk cattle; as, a *dairy* composed of Herefords. [ME. *deierie, deyerye*, < *deie, deye*, maid, dairymaid, < Icel. *deigja*, orig. dough-kneader, < *deig*, dough.] — **dai'ry-farm"**, *n.* A farm used for dairying. — **d.-farmer**, *n.* — **d.-farming**, *n.* — **d.-lunch**, *n.* [U. S.] A public restaurant where lunches consisting of dairy products and food made from them are the chief specialties. — **dai'ry-maid"**, *n.* A maid who works in a dairy. — **dai'ry-man**, *n.* A man who keeps a dairy or sells dairy-produce. — **d.-stock**, *n.* Cattle of a milk-producing breed; any cattle kept in a dairy. — **dai'ry-wo"man**, *n.*

dai'ry-ing, 1 dē'rɪ-ɪŋ *or* dār'ɪ-ɪŋ; 2 dā'ry-ĭng *or* dâr'y-ĭng, *n.* The business of conducting a dairy-farm: also attributively; as, a *dairying* country.

Dairying, which has in some places on the Continent almost developed into a fine art, is in a very backward condition in this country. WM. BOOTH *Darkest Eng.* pt. ii, p. 140. [r. & w. 1890.]

da'Is, 1 dē'ɪs; 2 dā'is, *n.* **1.** A raised platform for a seat or seats at the upper or more honorable end of a room. **2.** A platform supporting the chief seats and the principal table in a baronial hall, usually canopied; also, the seat or the table.

The vast castle hall, where the baron looked from his upper *dais* on the retainers who gathered at his board.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 400. [1. 1875.]

3. A board seat or settle against a wall. **4.** A seat of wood or turf outside a cottage. **5.** [Scot.] A church-pew. **6†.** A canopy, especially a portable one used in religious functions. [F., canopy, < LL. *discus*, table, < L. *discus*; see DISK.]

Da'I-san, 1 dē'ɪ-san *or* dē'sən; 2 dā'ĭ-sän *or* dā'san, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 31.

daised, 1 dēzd; 2 dāsd, *a.* [Scot.] Decayed, as wood.

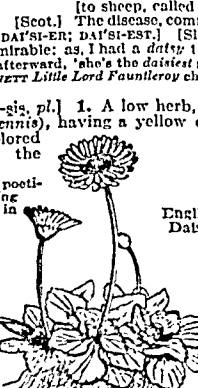
dai'sied, 1 dē'zɪd; 2 dā'sĭd, *a.* Abounding in or adorned with daisies. [to sheep, called rot.

dai'sing, 1 dē'zɪŋ; 2 dā'sing, *n.* [Scot.] The disease, common

dai'sy, 1 dē'zɪ; 2 dā'sy, *a.* [DAI'SI-ER; DAI'SI-EST.] [Slang, U. S.] Fine; charming; admirable: as, I had a *daisy* time.

'Well,' said Dick solemnly, afterward, 'she's the *daisiest* gal I ever saw!' FRANCES H. BURNETT *Little Lord Fauntleroy* ch. 15, p. 204. [a. 1888.]

dai'sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -zɪz; 2 -sĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A low herb, the English daisy (*Bellis perennis*), having a yellow disk with white or rose-colored rays, or any plant of the genus *Bellis*.



English Daisy.

Our ancestors . . . most poetically named our unmeaning '*daisy*,' as Chaucer explains in his charming verse:—
'That well by reason men calle it maie
The *daisie* or else the eie of the daie.'
SCHELE DE VERE *Studies in English* ch. 9, p. 170. [a. 1867.]

2. One of various other plants of the same family, as the whiteweed or oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) in North America, a species of *Viladenia* in Australia, and the Michaelmas daisy, one of various species of *Aster*. **3.** Any one of certain other plants not of the aster family, as the butter-daisy (*Ranunculus acris*) or buttercup. **4.** [Slang.] Some one or something highly admired or excellent; as, isn't that boat a *daisy*? [ME. *daysey*, < AS. *dæges ege*, day's eye.] **dai'slef.** — **African daisy**, a North-African annual (*Athanasia annua*), of the aster family, formerly much cultivated for its durable yellow flowers. — **blue d.** **1.** An Australian plant (*Felicia amelloides*) resembling an aster. **blue marguerite†.** **2.** Michaelmas daisy (*Aster tripolium*). **3.** The chicory. — **blue spring d.**, the English robin's-plantain (*Erigeron pulchellus*). — **Brisbane d.**, a small Queensland and New South Wales plant (*Brachycome microcarpa*) nearly allied to and resembling the common English garden daisy. — **dai'sy-bush"**, *n.* An ornamental New Zealand shrub (*Olearia haastii*) of the aster family: so called from its profuse clusters of white daisy-like flowers. — **d.-cutter**, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A low-stepping trotter. **2.** A ball batted or bowled so as to skim along the ground, as in baseball or cricket. **d.-clippert.** — **d. fleabane**, *n.* See fleabane. — **d.-picker**, *n.* [Ir.] One who accompanies lovers, acting as a chaperon. — **d.-tree**, *n.* [New Zealand & Tasmania.] **1.** An Australian asteraceous shrub, *Olearia dentata*. **2.** Either of two Tasmanian evergreen trees, *Aster stellulatus* and *A. glandulosus*. — **French d.**, the marguerite. — **Michaelmas d.** **1.** A European blue aster (*Aster tripolium*). **2.** Any of several North-American wild asters. — **native d.**, a Tasmanian plant (*Brachycome decipiens*). — **Shasta d.**, a large ox-eye daisy. **yellow d.**, the hairy corn-flower (*Rudbeckia hirta*): more commonly called **black-eyed Susan.** [NARRA BLANCA.

dai"ta-nag, 1 dai'tə-nāg'; 2 dī'tä-nāg', *n.* [P. I.] Same as

dai'va, 1 dai'və; 2 dī'va, *n.* [Ind.] A Hindu form of marriage, in which a daughter, usually with a dowry, is given to an officiating priest at a sacrificial rite; a religious offering.

da-ja'o, 1 də-hā'o; 2 dä-hä'o, *n.* *Ich.* A fresh-water mugiloid (*Agonostomus monticola*) of Mexico and the West Indies; mountain-mullet.

dak1, 1 dāk; 2 däk, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A roof; especially, a thatched roof.

dak2, 1 dōk; 2 dąk, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The East-Indian post or inland mail; a relay of palanquin-bearers, running footmen, or horses for the service of travelers. — **dak'-boat"**, *n.* A mail-boat. — **dak-bungalow**, *n.* [E. Ind.] A rest-house provided by the authorities for the convenience of travelers — **to lay a dak**, to station a relay of horses or bearers along a road.

dak3, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The palas (*Butea frondosa*), an East-Indian tree of the bean family, producing the butea kino, gum butea, or Bengal kino, used for tanning and dyeing.

Dak., *abbr.* Dakota (official).

Da"ka-li'eh, 1 dā"ka-lī'yə; 2 dä"kä-lī'ye, *n.* A province in Lower Egypt: 931 sq.m.; capital, Mansura.

Dak'ar, 1 dak'ər; 2 dăk'ar, *n.* Seat of government, French West Africa. [corn-crake.

da'ker-hen", 1 dē'kər-hen"; 2 dā'ker-hĕn", *n.* [Eng.] The

dakh'ma, 1 dūk'mə; 2 dăk'ma, *n.* [E. Ind.] A receptacle for bones; specif., the tower on which corpses are exposed to be devoured by carrion-birds; a tower of silence. See illus. under PARSEE. **dokh'ma†.**

dak'koit', da-kolt'age, etc. Same as DACOIT, etc.

Da-ko'ta, 1 də-ko'tə; 2 da-kō'ta, *n.* **1.** A former United States Territory, now divided into two States. See NORTH DAKOTA; SOUTH DAKOTA. **2.** A county in S. E. Minnesota; 604 sq. m.; county-seat, Hastings. **3.** A county in N. E. Nebraska; 264 sq. m.; county-seat, Dakota. **4.** One of a tribe of the Siouan stock; sometimes extended to the entire stock. See AMERICAN.

Da-ko'ta or James riv'er. A river in the Dakotas; 600 m. long to Missouri river.

Da-ko'tan, 1 də-ko'tən; 2 da-kō'tan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Dakota Indians, North Dakota or South Dakota, or the former Dakota Territory. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the Dakota or Sioux Indians. **2.** A native or citizen of North Dakota or South Dakota.

Dak'sha, 1 dūk'shə; 2 dăk'sha, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* One of the incarnations of Brahma; hence [d-], ability; strength.

dal1, 1 dāl; 2 dăl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** Any split pulse; especially, *Cajanus indicus*, a food of the natives of India, generally mixed with rice. **2.** A species of vetch used in the East Indies as a fodder-plant. **dhal†; dholl†; dol†.**

dal2, *n.* [D.] A vale or dale.

Dal, Vladimir Ivanovitch (1801–11/21 1872), a Russian novelist; *Intoxication*, etc.

da-la'ga, 1 da-lā'gə; 2 dä-lä'gä, *n.* [P. I.] A maiden; young girl: a Tagalog term. [Cebú, P. I.

Da"la-gue'te, 1 dā"la-gē'tē; 2 dä"lä-gę'te, *n.* A town in

Dal"a-I'a, 1 dal'ɪ-aI'ə; 2 dăl'a-ī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Dal"a-I'ah, 1 dal'ɪ-aI'ə *or* da-laI'ə; 2 dăl'a-ī'a *or* da-lī'a, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* iii, 24.

Dal"a-I'as, 1 dal'ɪ-aI'əs; 2 dăl'a-ī'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

da-lai'-la'ma, 1 də-laI'-lā'mə; 2 da-lī'-lä'ma, *n.* [Tibet.] The principal one of the two lama-popes of Tibet and Mongolia, the other being known as the **teshu-lama**. See LAMA. **da-lai'†.** [*Esd.* v, 37.

Da'lan, 1 dē'lən; 2 dā'lan, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

Da-lar'nan, 1 də-lär'nən; 2 da-lär'nan, *n.* *Geol.* A series of Precambrian stratified rocks found in Sweden. [< *Dalarne*, province of Sweden.]

dal'a-way, 1 dal'ə-wē; 2 dăl'a-wā, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The commander-in-chief of an army: so used in southern India.

Dal-beat'tie, 1 dal-bē'tɪ; 2 dăl-bā'tĭ, *n.* A town in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

Dal'berg, 1 dōl'bərg; 2 dăl'bĕrg, **Karl T. A. M. von** (3/4 1744–3/10 1817). A German statesman, prelate, and writer; *Contemplations on the Universe*, etc.

Dal-ber'gI-a, 1 dal-bûr'jɪ-ə; 2 dăl-bĕr'gĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of tropical trees or climbing shrubs of the bean family, furnishing valuable timber, as the East-Indian rose-wood. [< Nicholas *Dalberg*, a Swedish botanist.]

dale1, 1 dēl; 2 dāl, *n.* **1.** A small valley; a glen; dell.

The sun . . . poured a flood of light on the green *dale* and the smooth lake. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence Aug. 21, 1839*, vol. ii, p. 64. [L. n. & co. 1857.]

2. *Naut.* A trough or water-leader. **3†.** A hole. [< AS. *dæl* (= Goth. *dal*, valley, ditch), pl. *dalu*.] SYN.: see VALLEY. — **dale'-land"**, *n.* Low-lying land. — **dales'man**, *n.* One living in a dale, especially the dales of the English and Scottish borders. **d.-lander†** [Scot.].

I am no *dalesman*, child of rock and stream.
BONAR *My Old Letters* bk. vi, p. 134. [c. & 1877.]

Dale2, 1 dēl; 2 dāl, *n.* **1. Robert William** (12/13 1829–3/12 1895), an English Congregational minister and author. **2. Sir Thomas** (–3/21 1619), colonial governor of Virginia. **3.** A county in S. E. Alabama; 654 sq. m.; county-seat, Ozark. **4.** A borough in Cambria county, Pa.

Da'le-a, 1 dē'lɪ-ə; 2 dā'le-a, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of American herbaceous or shrubby plants of the bean family, a few of which, with showy flowers, are in cultivation. [< Samuel *Dale*, English physician.]

Da"le-car'lI-a, 1 dā"lɪ-kär'lɪ-ə; 2 dä"le-cär'lĭ-a, *n.* A former province in Sweden, now included in Kopparberg. — **Da"le-car'lI-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Dale"champs', 1 dal'shāñ'; 2 dăl'chăñ', **Jacques** (1513–1588). A French physician and botanist.

Dal'-Elf", 1 dōl'-elf'; 2 dăl'-ĕlf', *n.* A river in Sweden; 250 m. long to Gulf of Bothnia.

D'A"lem"bert', 1 da"laṅ'ber'; 2 dă"läṅ'bĕr', **Jean le Rond** (1717–$^{10}/_{29}$1783). A French mathematician and philosopher; joint editor with Diderot of the *Encyclopédie; System of the Universe.*

dal"e-min'zite, 1 dal'ı-min'zait; 2 dăl'e-min'zīt, *n. Mineral.* An iron black silver sulfid that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is closely related to acanthite.

da'leth, 1 dā'leth; 2 dā'lĕth, *n.* The fourth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; *d*, ד, *dh*, ך, named from Hebrew *daleth*, door. Its oldest form resembled a tent-door. Numerical value = 4.

Dal-gar'no, 1 dal-gär'no; 2 dăl-gär'no, *n.* **1. George** (1626–1687), a Scottish teacher; inventor of first deaf-and-dumb manual alphabet; *Didascalocophus.* **2. Lord,** in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, a young nobleman, cause of most of Nigel's trouble.

Dal-hou'sie, 1 dal-hū'zi; 2 dăl-hy'zi, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1770–$^{1}/_{21}$1838), George Ramsay, Scottish general; Governor-General of Canada; commander-in-chief in India. **2. Marquis of** ($^{4}/_{22}$1812–$^{12}/_{19}$1860), James Andrew Ramsay, British statesman; son of preceding; Governor-General of India; annexed the Punjab, Pegu, and Oudh. **3.** A town in New Brunswick, Canada. **4.** A military station of northern India; elevation, 7,680 feet.

da'li, 1 dā'li; 2 dā'li, *n.* [Guianan.] A tree (*Myristica sebifera*) of Guiana, Brazil, and Panama. By maceration of the nuts in water a solid oil used in candle-making is obtained.

da'li[2], *n.* [Ind.] Same as DOLLY[2]. [ince, Spain.

Da'li-as, 1 dā'li-as; 2 dā'li-ās, *n.* A town in Almeria prov-

Dal"i-bar'da, 1 dal'ı-bär'da; 2 dăl'i-bär'da, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of low herbaceous perennials of the rose family. They have leaves like those of the violet and scape-like peduncles bearing one or two white flowers; common in the northern part of the United States. [< T. F. *Dalibard*, French botanist.]

Dal'i-la, 1 dal'ı-la; 2 dăl'i-la, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Da'lin, 1 dā'lin; 2 dā'lin, **Olof** or **Olaus von** ($^{8}/_{29}$1708–$^{8}/_{12}$1763). A Swedish poet and historian; *History of Sweden.*

dalk†, *n.* A hollow.

dalk‡, *n.* A brooch. [shire, Scotland.

Dal-keith', 1 dal-kīth'; 2 dăl-kēth', *n.* A burgh in Edinburgh-

Dal'key, 1 dăl'ki; 2 dal'ky, *n.* A village in Dublin county, Ireland. [for fuel.

dall, 1 dăl; 2 dal, *n.* [Scot.] A cake of sawdust and dung,

Dall, Caroline (Healey) ($^{8}/_{22}$1822–1912). An American author; opponent of slavery and promoter of woman's rights.

dal'lag, 1 dal'ag; 2 dăl'ag, *n.* Something used to blindfold.

Dal'lam, 1 dal'am; 2 dăl'am, *n.* A county in N. W. Texas; 1,463 sq. m.; county-seat, Texline.

Dal'las, 1 dal'as; 2 dăl'as, *n.* **1. Alexander James** ($^{6}/_{21}$ 1759–$^{1}/_{16}$1817), an American statesman. **2. George Mifflin** ($^{7}/_{10}$1792–$^{12}/_{21}$1864), an American statesman. **3.** A county in S. W. central Alabama; 982 sq. m.; county-seat, Selma. **4.** A county in S. central Arkansas; 657 sq. m.; county-seat, Princeton. **5.** A county in S. W. central Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Adel. **6.** A county in S. W. central Missouri; 530 sq. m.; county-seat, Buffalo. **7.** A county in N. E. Texas; 900 sq. m. **8.** A city, county-seat of Dallas county, Texas. **9.** A city in Polk county, Ore.

Dal'las-town, 1 dal'as-taun; 2 dăl'as-town, *n.* A borough in York county, Pa.

dal'las-type, 1 dal'as-taip; 2 dăl'as-tȳp, *n.* A process of photographic engraving, no longer used, invented in England by D. C. Dallas.

dalle, 1 dal; 2 dăl, *n.* [F.] **1.** (1) *Art.* An ornamented slab, as one of those set in the pavements of medieval churches as memorials. (2) Any large slab or tile. **2.** *pl.* Rapids; a place where a river runs swiftly over broad rock slabs and between confining rock walls.

Dalles, The, 1 dalz; 2 dălz. **1.** Rapids of Columbia river near The Dalles city. **2.** A city, county-seat of Wasco county, Ore.

dal'li-ance, 1 dal'ı-ans; 2 dăl'i-anç, *n.* The act of dallying. (1) Idle, trifling, or procrastinating behavior; dilatoriness. (2) The act of caressing or toying; giving or exchange of endearments; wanton familiarity, literal or figurative.

> Look, thou, be true; do not give *dalliance*
> Too much the rein. SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act iv, sc. 1.

(3)† Easy and trifling talk; social chat. **dal'l-ancet.**

Dal-li'i-dæ, 1 da-lal'ı-dī; 2 dă-li'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of xenomous fishes with a pike-like form and very broad many-rayed pectoral fins, including the Alaskan blackfish. **Dal'li-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< W. H. *Dall*, Am. naturalist.] — **dal'li-id**, *n.*— **dal'li-oid**, *a. & n.*

Dall' On'ga-ro, 1 dal ōŋ'ga-rō; 2 dăl ōŋ'gä-rō, **Francesco** (1808–$^{1}/_{16}$1873. An Italian priest, poet, and journalist.

dal'lop, 1 dal'ap; 2 dăl'op, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A tuft; clump.

dol'lop‡. [DITA.

dal"lo-pa'ven, 1 dāl'o-pā'ven; 2 dăl'o-pā'vĕn, *n.* Same as

dal'ly, 1 dal'ı; 2 dăl'y, *v.* [DAL'LIED; DAL'LY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To consume in neglect; lose by procrastination; as, *dallying* away one's opportunities. **2**†. To influence by dalliance.

II. *i.* **1.** To trifle away time; loiter; delay. **2.** To toy, play, or wanton, as in interchanging caresses.

> He who *dallies* with temptation, he who tampers with evil, is never safe. FARRAR *Silence and Voices* p. 119. [E. P. D. 1874.]

3†. To waste time in frivolous talk. [ME. *dalien*, play, trifle, < root of DULL, *a.*] **dal'le**†. Syn.: dawdle, delay, play, sport, trifle, wanton.— Prep.: *with.*— **dal'li-er**, *n.*— **dal'ly-ing-ly**, *adv.*

Dal"ma-ni'tes, 1 dal'ma-nai'tiz; 2 dăl'ma-ni'tēs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of trilobites of the family *Phacopidæ*, found in Silurian and Devonian strata of Europe, America, and India. [< *Dalman*, a geologist.]

Dal"ma-nu'tha, 1 dal'ma-nū'tha; 2 dăl'ma-nu'tha, *n. Bib. Mark* viii, 10.

Dal-ma'tia, 1 dal-mē'sha; 2 dăl-mā'sha, *n.* A region of Jugo-Slavia, bordering the Adriatic on the east, peopled by Slavs, Italians, Albanians, Hebrews, and Germans.— **Dal-ma'tian**, *a. & n.*

dal-mat'ic, 1 dal-mat'ık; 2 dăl-măt'ic, *n.* A wide-sleeved tunic worn over the alb and cassock by the deacon at high mass; also, a medieval state or coronation robe. [< LL. *dalmatica*, < L. *Dalmatia*, Dalmatia.]

dal-mat'i-ca‡.

Dalmatic.

Deacon in dalmatic with amice, alb, and maniple. From Lee's "Directorium Anglicanum."

Dal-mel'ling-ton, 1 dal-mel'ıŋ-tən; 2 dăl-mĕl'ing-ton, *n.* A village in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Dal'ny, *n.* See DAIREN.

da-loy'et, 1 də-loi'et; 2 da-lōy'ĕt, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An armed attendant; a peon. **de-loy'et**‡.

Dal'phon, 1 dal'fən; 2 dăl'fŏn, *n. Bib. Esth.* ix, 7.

Dal'ri-ad, 1 dal'rı-ad; 2 dăl'ri-ăd, *n.* [Ir.] A Gaelic Scot formerly living either in Dalriada (now the northern half of Antrim county), Ireland, or in Dalriada (now Argyllshire), Scotland.— **Dal"ri-ad'ic**, *a.*

dal'ri-pa, 1 dal'rı-pə; 2 dăl'ri-pa, *n.* The Norwegian ptarmigan. [< Norw. *dalrjupa.*] [land.

Dal-ry', 1 dal-raı'; 2 dăl-rȳ', *n.* A village in Ayrshire, Scot-

Dal-rym'ple, 1 dal-rim'pl; 2 dăl-rym'pl, *n.* **1. Alexander** ($^{7}/_{21}$1737–$^{6}/_{19}$1808), a Scottish hydrographer; *Discoveries in the Southern Ocean*, etc. **2. Sir David** ($^{10}/_{21}$1726–$^{11}/_{29}$ 1792), Lord Hailes, a Scottish lawyer and antiquary; *Remains of Christian Antiquity*, etc. **3. Sir Hew Whiteford** ($^{12}/_{21}$1750–$^{4}/_{19}$1830), a British general; originated the Convention of Cintra, 1808. **4. James** ($^{6}/$-1619–$^{11}/_{21}$1695), Viscount Stair, a Scottish jurist and statesman; *Institutions of the Law of Scotland.* **5. John** (1648–$^{1}/_{21}$1707), Earl of Stair, a Scottish lawyer and statesman; reputed instigator of Glencoe massacre. **6. John** ($^{20}/_{21}$1673–$^{8}/_{19}$1747), Earl of Stair, a Scottish general. **7. Sir John** (1726–$^{2}/_{21}$1810), a Scottish lawyer and writer; *History of Feudal Property.*

dal se'gno, 1 dāl sē'nyo; 2 dăl sę'nyo. [It.] *Mus.* A direction to go back and repeat from the sign 𝄋 to the end: abbreviated *D. S.*

dalt, 1 dōlt; 2 dalt, *n.* [Scot.] A foster-child.

dal-theen', 1 dal-thīn'; 2 dăl-thēn', *n.* [Ir.] An impertinent little fellow; originally, a horseboy.

Dal'ton, 1 dōl'tən; 2 dal'ton, *n.* **1. John** ($^{6}/_{21}$1766–$^{7}/_{27}$ 1844), an English chemist, originator of the atomic theory. **2. John C.** ($^{2}/_{21}$1825–$^{2}/_{19}$1889), an American physiologist; *Human Physiology.* **3.** A city, county-seat of Whitfield county, Ga. **4.** A town in Berkshire county, Mass. **5. Mount**, Utah; 10,480 ft. high.

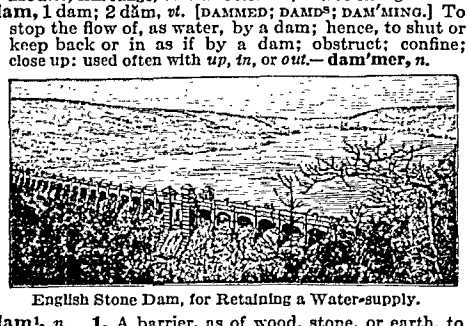
Dal-to'ni-an, 1 dōl-tō'ni-ən; 2 dal-tō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to John Dalton. **II.** *n.* One who is color-blind: named with reference to Dalton's discovery of color-blindness.

Dal'ton-in-Fur'ness, *n.* An iron-manufacturing town in Lancashire, England; ruins of Furness Abbey.

dal'ton-ism, 1 dōl'tən-izm; 2 dal'ton-ĭsm, *n.* Color-blindness, especially red-blindness. [< *Dalton*, chemist, who had this defect.]

Da'ly, 1 dē'li; 2 dā'ly, *n.* **1. John Augustin** ($^{7}/_{20}$1838–$^{6}/_{7}$ 1899), an American dramatist and theatrical manager. **2. Mount**, Elk range, central Colorado; 13,193 ft. high.

dam, 1 dam; 2 dăm, *vt.* [DAMMED; DAMD[5]; DAM'MING.] To stop the flow of, as water, by a dam; hence, to shut or keep back or in as if by a dam; obstruct; confine; close up: used often with *up, in*, or *out*.— **dam'mer**, *n.*



English Stone Dam, for Retaining a Water-supply.

dam[1], *n.* **1.** A barrier, as of wood, stone, or earth, to obstruct or confine the flow of a stream, in order to raise its level; hence, any artificial contrivance for stopping the passage of water, air, or gas; also, colloquially, the water collected by such a barrier; figuratively, any obstruction. **2.** *Dentistry.* A sheet of rubber forced around a tooth so as to keep the saliva from a cavity under treatment. **3.** A fire-brick wall forming the front of the hearth of a blast-furnace. [< AS. *damm*, seen in *for-demman* (= Goth. *faurdammjan*), stop up.] — **bear-trap dam**, a movable dam for increasing the depth of parts of a river: so called because composed of log cribwork, as is a primitive form of trap for bears.— **dam'-head**, *n.* The top of a dam.— **dam-plate**, *n.* An iron plate reenforcing the front of the dam in a blast-furnace.— **dam-stone**, *n.* The stone on which the dam-plate is supported in a blast-furnace. — **floating dam**, a caisson closing the entrance of a dry dock.— **flood dam** (*Civ. Engin.*), a dam that supplies a head of water to drive logs: used in connection with a sluiceway.— **gravity dam**, a dam which holds the water, by virtue of its own weight, independent of any bracing structure.— **horse dam** (*Logging*), a temporary dam made of large logs.— **hydraulic-fill dam**, a dam formed of material washed into place by a powerful jet of water, or deposited through a suction-sleeve.— **movable dam**, a barrage.— **rafter dam**, a dam composed of timbers set at such an angle that the pressure of the water binds the dam to the stream-bed.— **rolling dam.** **1.** A dam without gates, for increasing the depth of water in a stream. It has a smooth crown over which logs may be floated under a sufficient head of water. **2.** A dam sometimes built in Canadian streams below a pool, whither fish are driven and taken.— **self-loading dam**, same as RAFTER DAM.— **tinker's dam.** **1.** A ledge or wall of mud or dough enclosing a space which a plumber desires to coat with solder. **2.** [Slang.] A worthless thing: so called from the mud or dough used by a tinker, which afterward is worthless.— **to rip a dam**, to open up a splash-dam.

dam[2], *n.* **1.** A female parent; especially of mammals: only figuratively or contemptuously of women. **2.** [Prov. Gt. Brit.] A crowned man in draughts or checkers. **3.** See DAWM, in table of COINS. **4**†. A lady. [A form of DAME.]

dam'age, 1 dam'ij; 2 dăm'aġ, *v.* [DAM'AGED; DAM'AG-ING.] **I.** *t.* To diminish the goodness, soundness, or value of; cause damage to; harm; injure; impair.

II. *i.* To receive damage or injury; become impaired; as, fruits *damage* by exposure. [< OF. *damagier*, < *damage*; see DAMAGE, *n.*] Syn.: see HURT.— **dam"age-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being damageable.— **dam'age-a-bl(e)**, *a.* **1.** That may be damaged. **2**†. Damaging. **3.** *Law.* Subject to action for damages.— **dam'age-a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*— **dam'age-a-bly**†, *adv.*— **dam'ag-ing**, *a.*— **dam'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*

dam'age, *n.* **1.** Destruction or impairment of value; injury or harm, however inflicted, as lessening usefulness or value; injury to one's character, person, estate, or reputation; especially, injury sustained through the fault of another, and such as can be estimated in money. **2.** *pl. Law.* (1) The indemnity recoverable by one who has been subjected to an injury to his person, property, or relative rights by the act or default of another. (2) The amount demanded in reparation for such injury in the plaintiff's declaration. (3) The specified injury, wrong, or loss, for which compensation is demanded.

> No rule of *damages* in cases of seduction is so wise as that in the law of Moses.
> G. SPRING *Obligation to the Bible* lect. iii, p. 62. [F. D. P.]

3. [Colloq.] Expense; price. [OF., < L. *damnum*, loss.] Syn.: see INJURY: LOSS.— **added damages** (*Law*), exemplary damages.— **civil damages** (*Law*), compensation for injury or loss sustained through the intoxication of a third party recoverable from the person furnishing the liquor which caused such intoxication, under the civil damages act or law in force in many States of the United States.— **compensatory damages**, the amount adjudged by the court as equivalent to the loss sustained.— **contingent damages** [U. S.] (*Law*), damages allowed, where issues are tried upon counts to which no demurrer has been filed, prior to the deciding of demurrer to one or more counts in the same declaration.— **damage feasant**, in law, doing damage: said of animals astray and doing damage.— **exemplary or punitive damages**, damages allowed as a punishment to the defendant for a malicious or aggravated injury.— **general damages**, such damages as result from a wrong by implication of law.— **intervening damages** (*Law*), the damages suffered by one who appeals, in consequence of the delay contingent upon the appeal.— **liquidated damages**, damages determined, as to amount, either by agreement or a judgment.— **nominal damages**, damages adjudged in a trivial amount, to indicate the plaintiff's right of action, without conceding any important loss.— **substantial damage**, see under SUBSTANTIAL.— **dam'age-ment**†, *n.*— **dam'age-ous**†, *a.*

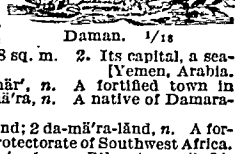
dam"a-jav'ag, 1 dam"ə-jav'əg; 2 dăm'a-jăv'aġ, *n.* The extract of chestnut-bark, used in dyeing and tanning: a trade name.

da-mal'ic, 1 də-mal'ık; 2 da-măl'ic, *a.* Originating in the cow. [< Gr. *damalis*, young cow.] — **damalic acid**, an organic ingredient of cow's urine.

Dam"a-lis'cus, 1 dam'ə-lis'kus; 2 dăm'a-lis'cŭs, *n.* An African genus of bubaline antelopes distinguished from *Bubalis* by the non-extension of the bony base of the horn-core upward, including the blesbok (*D. albifrons*), etc. [< Gr. *damalis*, young cow.] **Dam'a-list.**— **dam"a-lis'coid**, *a.*

dam"a-lu'ric, 1 dam"ə-lū'rık; 2 dăm'a-lū'ric, *a. Org. Chem.* Derived from cow's urine: as, *damaluric* acid ($C_8H_{10}O_2$). [< Gr. *damalis*, young cow, + *ouron*, urine.]

dam'an, 1 dam'an; 2 dăm'an, *n.* [Syr.] A small hyracoidean hoofed mammal (genus *Hyrax*) with rhinoceros-like molar teeth, especially *H. syriacus* of Asia Minor, probably the coney of the Scriptures. **dam'on**‡.



Daman. 1/18

Da"man-hūr', 1 dā"man-hūr'; 2 dă"măn-hur', *n.* A town, capital of Behera province, Lower Egypt.

Da-mão', 1 dā-maun'; 2 dă-mouń', *n.* **1.** A Portuguese colony in Bombay, India; 148 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport town. **Da-man'**‡. [Yemen, Arabia.

Da-mar', 1 da-mär'; 2 dă-măr', *n.* A fortified town in

Da-ma'ra, 1 də-mā'rə; 2 da-mä'ra, *n.* A native of Damaraland.

Da-ma'ra-land, 1 də-mā'rə-land; 2 da-mä'ra-lănd, *n.* A former German colony, part of Protectorate of Southwest Africa.

Dam'a-ris, 1 dam'ə-ris; 2 dăm'a-ris, *n. Bib. Acts* xvii, 34.

Dam"a-ris-cot'ta river, 1 dam'ə-ris-ket'ə; 2 dăm'a-ris-cŏt'a. A navigable arm of the sea in Lincoln county, Me.; 22 m. long. [DAMASKEEN.

dam"as-cene', 1 dam'ə-sin'; 2 dăm'a-çēn', *vt.* Same as

Dam'as-cene, 1 dam'ə-sin; 2 dăm'a-çēn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Damascus, capital of Syria, or its art of damaskeening. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Damascus. **2**†. Same as DAMSON. **3**‡. The district of Damascus.— **Damascene work**, see DAMASKEENING.

Dam"a-sce'nus, 1 dam'ə-si'nus; 2 dăm'a-sē'nŭs, *n.* **1. Johannes** (700?–after 755), a Greek theologian; *Fountain of Wisdom.* **John of Damascus**‡. **2. Nicolaus**, a Greek historian in the 1st century B. C.; *Universal History.* **Nicholas of Damascus**‡.

Da-mas'cus[1], 1 də-mas'kus; 2 da-măs'cŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** A district in Syria, between Lebanon and the Euphrates. **2.** An ancient city in Syria; possessed successively by Hebrews, Assyrians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans, Saracens, and Turks, captured by British Oct. 2, 1918. **3.** [d-] Damascus iron or steel.— **Damascus blade**, a sword-, knife-, or dagger-blade made in Damascus, or like those once made there. The original blades were celebrated for the excellence of their steel, and all so called are distinguished by peculiar wavy and variegated lines or markings, produced by a process of damaskeening.— **D. iron**, iron made in imitation of Damascus steel, by welding and twisting together alternate bars of iron and mild steel.— **D. steel**, the steel used in Damascus blades.— **D. twist**, the process of twisting and welding a narrow ribbon of Damascus iron about a mandrel to form a gun-barrel.

dam'ask, 1 dam'əsk; 2 dăm'ask, *vt.* **1.** To ornament (metal) with waving lines or with an inlaid pattern of another metal or other material. **2.** To weave in rich flowered patterns, as silk. **3.** Hence, to diversify; variegate.

> The meadows cloth of gold, *damasked* and decked
> With silk-leaved country-blossoms.
> EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World, Parables* p. 173. [F. & W.]

dam'ask, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling damask, in any sense.

> We lay that night in *damask* beds.
> EVELYN *Diary, July 5, 1648* p. 194. [F. W. & CO.]

— **damask plum**, a small oval plum with purple skin.— **d. rose**, a pink rose (*Rosa damascena*).— **d. steel**, Damascus steel.— **d. violet**, dame's-violet.

dam'ask, *n.* **1.** A rich silk fabric woven in elaborate patterns having a raised appearance. **2.** A fine twilled table-linen, so woven that two sets of parallel threads on the surface give the pattern different aspects from different points of view. **3.** A many-colored Syrian silk fabric with raised designs. **4.** A goods of silk and wool, silk and cotton, cotton, etc., for hangings, upholstery, table-covers, etc., having a flowered or variegated pattern of the same color as the ground, or sometimes different shades of one color. **5.** Damascus steel or Damascus work. **6.** Pink or rose-color.

> She dropped her lashes with a girlish grace,
> And the rich *damask* mantled in her cheek.
> JEAN INGELOW *Four Bridges* st. 64.

[< LL. *damascus*, < *Damascus*, where it was originally made.] **dam'ask-in**‡.— **dam'ask-stitch"**, *n.* An embroidery-stitch producing a smooth satiny surface.

dam'asked, } 1 dam'əskt; 2 dăm'askt, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting
dam'askt‡, } a pattern or design, as damask or damaskeened work, especially in metal. **2.** Diversified with ornamental patterns. **3.** Of a hue like that of the

damask rose; deep-pink. **4.** *Her.* [Rare.] Having a decorative pattern, as the field.

dam″as-keen′, 1 dam″əs-kīn′; 2 dăm″as-kēn′, *vt.* To apply decorative metallic designs to (a surface of steel or iron), or make in imitation of Damascus work. See DAMASKEENING. [< F. *damasquiner*, < *damas*, damask, < LL. *damascus;* see DAMASK.] **dam″as-cene′**†; **dam′as-kent**.

dam″as-keen′ing, 1 dam″əs-kīn′ıŋ; 2 dăm″as-kēn′ing, *n.* **1.** The art of ornamenting metal, especially by inlaying or incorporating patterns, usually of another metal, and then smoothing and polishing the whole surface. **2.** Metal-work so produced. There are several classes of damaskeening: (1) that in which the design is formed by means of wires laid in so that they project; (2) that produced by engraving the design with deep-cut lines, inlaying gold wires, and rubbing them down level; (3) that in which the design is made by small holes which are filled with gold and burnished; (4) that in which gold-leaf is laid on a rough etched surface, to which it adheres in part (kuft-work); (5) that in which the design is simply etched upon steel or iron; and (6) that in which the pattern or watering is produced by a mixture of silver or other metal with the steel, with which it does not perfectly alloy. **3.** The process or result of welding together iron and steel, and treating the surface with an acid that corrodes the steel, leaving a thin film of carbon on its surface, without changing the iron. **dam″as-cen′ing**†; **dam″as-queen′er-y**†; **da″mas-sée′**†. [skē-nōs′t.

Da-ma-ske-nas′, *n.* [Gr.] Same as DAMASCENUS. **Da-ma-dam′ask-ing**, 1 dam′ask-ıŋ; 2 dăm′ask-ing, *n.* **1.** Damaskeening. **2.** See DAMASK, *n.*, 2. **3.** Flowery decoration.

Da-ma-skos′, *n.* [Gr.] Same as DAMASCUS.

da″mas″sé′, 1 da″ma″sē′; 2 dä″mä″sg′. [F.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Woven with a figured or flowery pattern: said of silk goods. **2.** Decorated with white on a white ground: said of porcelain. **II.** *n.* A Flemish linen woven with flowers and figures.

dam′as-sin, 1 dam′ə-sin; 2 dăm′a-sin, *n.* [F.] Damask having flowered patterns in gold or silver thread.

Dam′a-sus, 1 dam′ə-sus; 2 dăm′a-sŭs, *n.* A pope (died A. D. 384); encouraged preparation of the Vulgate.

dam′board″, 1 dam′bōrd″; 2 dăm′bōrd″, *n.* [Scot.] A chess- or checker-board. **dam′brod″**†.

dam′bo-nite, 1 dam′bo-nait; 2 dăm′bo-nīt, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_5H_{12}O_5$) contained in Gaboon caoutchouc. [< Afr. *n'dambo*, the tree.]

dam′bose, 1 dam′bōs; 2 dăm′bōs, *n. Chem.* A variety of sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) contained in dambonite.

dam′bo-site, 1 dam′bo-sait; 2 dăm′bo-sīt, *n.* Same as DAMBONITE.

dame, 1 dēm; 2 dām, *n.* **1.** A woman of high social position, rank, or culture; a lady; specif., in English law, the wife or widow of a knight or baronet.

> Faded *dames* of quality have many wants.
> CARLYLE *Essays, Cagliostro* in vol. iii, p. 362. [H. M. & CO.]

2. The mistress of a household; a married or mature woman; formerly used as a title; as, *Dame* Partlet.

> *Dame* Honeyball was . . . no bad substitute for that paragon of hostesses, *Dame* Quickly.
> IRVING *Sketch-Book, Boar's Head Tavern* p. 153. [G. P. P. 1861.]

3. [Eng.] The mistress of a children's school.

> The daughters even of substantial farmers had often no greater accomplishment in writing and spelling than they could procure at a *dame*-school. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Nat. Hist. German Life* p. 148. [F. & W. 1883.]

4. In Eton, a person, originally a woman, now often a man, with whom pupils board. **5**†. A mother; a dam. [F., < L. *domina*, f. of *dominus*, master.] — **dame′s′-vi″o-let**, *n.* A sweet-scented herb (*Hesperis matronalis*) of the mustard family, with large white or purple flowers.

Dame aux Ca″mē″lias′, La, 1 la dām ō ka″mē″lyä′; 2 lä dām ō cä″mę″lyä′. [F.] Literally, the lady of the camellias. Specif., the title of a notable novel by Alexander Dumas the younger. The Lady of the Camellias is a young woman of easy virtue who is reformed through her great love for the hero, Armand Duval, a foolish sentimentalist. The character was originally drawn from Marguerite Gautier, a famous Parisian courtezan.

Dame Ce′li-a. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, mother of Faith, Hope, and Charity; lived in a hospice named Holiness.

Dame Dur′den, 1 dūr′den; 2 dûr′dĕn. **1.** A country housewife who kept five man servants and five maid servants; subject of a well-known English glee. **2.** In Dickens's *Bleak House*, a nickname given to Esther Summerson.

Dame Hon′cy-ball, 1 hun′ı-bōl; 2 hŏn′y-bąl. In Washington Irving's *Sketch-Book*, in *The Boar's Head Tavern*, a plump and bustling little woman, the mistress of the Mason's Arms.

Dame Nel′ly Chris′ty, 1 kris′tı; 2 cris′ty. In Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, John Christy's wife; carried off by Dalgarno.

da″me-ni-za′tion, 1 dā″mı-nı-zē′shən; 2 dä″mĕ-nı-zä′shon, *n. Mus.* The indication of the scale by the syllables *da, me, ni, po, lu, la, be*, Graun's method (1750). Compare SOLMIZATION.

Dame Part′let, 1 pūrt′let; 2 pürt′lĕt. The hen in *Reynard the Fox* and Chaucer's *Nonne Prestes Tale.*

da′mer, 1 dē′mər; 2 dā′mer, *n.* [Prov.] A darning-needle.

Da′mer, Anne Seymour (*née* Conway) (1748–5/12 1828). An English sculptress; executrix of Horace Walpole.

Dame Ur′su-la, 1 ûr′sıu-lə; 2 ûr′sŭ-la. In Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, a character said to be intended for Mrs. Turner, accomplice in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury.

dame′wort″, 1 dēm′wûrt″; 2 dām′wûrt″, *n.* The garden rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*).

Da′mi-a, 1 dē′mı-ə; 2 dā′mi-a, *n. Gr. Myth.* A goddess of health, worshiped by women only. [Gr.]

Da′mi-an, 1 dē′mı-ən; 2 dā′mi-an, *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **Da″mi″en′**, 1 da″mi″ăN′, 2 dä″mi″ăN′; It. **Da″mi-a′no**, 1 dä″mı-ä′no, 2 dä″mi-ä′no; L. **Da″mi-a′nus**, 1 dē″mı-ā′nus, 2 dā″mi-ä′nŭs; Pg. **Da′mi-ão**, 1 dä″mi-ouñ, 2 dä″mi-ouñ; Rus. **Dem′jan**, 1 dem′yən, 2 dĕm′yăn. [Gr., taming.]

dam″i-an′a, 1 dam″ı-an′ə *or* -ā′nə; 2 dăm″i-án′a *or* -ä′na, *n.* The leaves of a Mexican plant, *Turnera aphrodisiaca*, or *Bigelovia veneta*, used as a nerve-tonic. [< DAMIA.]

Da′mi-an-ite, 1 dē′mı-ən-ait; 2 dā′mi-an-ĭt, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Damianus, patriarch of Alexandria (4th century), who held a modified Sabellianism. Called also Angelites and Trinadites. **Da′mi-an-ist**.

Da″mi″en′ de Veu″ster′, 1 da″mi″ăN′ də vû″stə′; 2 dä″mi″-ăN′ de vû″stę′. **Joseph** (1/21840–4/11889). A Belgian Roman Catholic priest to the lepers in Molokai.

Da″mi″ens′, 1 da″mi″ăN′; 2 dä″mi″ăN′, **Robert François** (1/21715–11/21757). A French fanatic; stabbed Louis XV.; executed by being broken alive. — **Damiens′ bed of steel**, the rack. GOLDSMITH *The Traveller* l. 436.

dam′i-er, 1 dam′ı-ər; 2 dăm′i-er, *n.* A petrel, the Cape pigeon.

Dam″i″et′ta, 1 dam″ı-et′ə; 2 dăm″i-ĕt′a, *n.* **1.** A governorat in Lower Egypt; 4 1/2 sq. m. **2.** Its capital city.

da′mine, 1 dē′mın; 2 dā′mĭn, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a group of deer (genus *Cervus*) containing the fallow deer. [< L. *dama*, fallow deer.]

Da-mi′ni, 1 da-mi′ni; 2 dä-mi′ni, **Pietro** (1592–1631). An Italian painter; *Crucifixion.* **Da-mi′not**.

Da″mis′, 1 da″mı′; 2 dä″mĭ′, *n.* In Molière's *Tartuffe*, the impetuous and headstrong son of Orgon.

Dam-ki′na, 1 dam-ki′na; 2 dăm-kī′nä, *n. Babylon. Myth.* A goddess, consort of Ea and mother of Marduk.

dam′mar, 1 dam′ər; 2 dăm′ar, *vt.* [E. Ind.] To coat with dammar; as, to *dammar* a roof before the monsoon.

dam′mar, *n.* [E. Ind.] A gum resin. See GUM. **dam′ar**†; **dam′ma-rin**†; **dam′mert**. — **black dammar**, a mixture of resins from many sources, mainly from *Dammara officinalis* (*Agathis dammara*). — **dam′mar-pine″**, *n.* The tree (*Dammara orientalis*) that produces dammar-resin; the Amboyna pine. — **white d.**, Indian copal.

Dam′ma-ra, 1 dam′ə-rə; 2 dăm′a-ra, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** *Bot.* (1) A small genus of large trees of the pine family, with scattered, leathery leaves, natives of the East-Indian islands, New Zealand, etc. The kauri-pine (*D. australis*) and the dammar-pine (*D. orientalis*) are the best-known species. (2) [d-] A tree of this genus. **2.** [d-] Dammar.

dam′ma-ran, 1 dam′ə-ran; 2 dăm′a-răn, *n. Chem.* A neutral resin ($C_{40}H_{62}O_6$) occurring in Australian dammar.

dam′ma-rol, 1 dam′ə-rōl *or* -rol; 2 dăm′a-rōl *or* -rŏl, *n.* A volatile oil distilled from Australian resin. [< DAMMAR + -OL.]

dam′ma-ryl, 1 dam′ə-rıl; 2 dăm′a-rŷl, *n.* A powdery substance ($C_{45}H_{72}$) without color or taste, obtained from dammar-resin. [< DAMMAR + -YL.] [stun.

dam′mish, 1 dam′ısh; 2 dăm′ish, *vt.* [Scot.] To dumnage;

damn, 1 dam; 2 dăm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To condemn to punishment in a future state, especially to everlasting punishment; torment in hell; as, that all might be *damned* who believe not the truth. *2 Thess.* ii, 12. **2.** To curse profanely; imprecate evil upon, especially with the use of the word *damn.* **3.** To adjudge or declare worthy of rejection or punishment; condemn; as, he that doubteth is *damned* (R. V. *condemned*) if he eats. *Rom.* xiv, 23. **4.** To cause to be slighted and rejected; especially, to ruin by adverse criticism, as a play.

II. *i.* To use profanity; swear; as, he *damned* continually. [< F. *damner*, < L. *damno;* see DAMNATION.] — **damn′er**, *n.*

damn, *n.* **1.** A curse; an oath: the verb *damn* used in the imperative mode as an imprecation. **2.** That which is as valueless as an oath. — **not to care a damn** [Slang], not to care in the least.

dam′na-bl(e, 1 dam′nə-bl; 2 dăm′na-bl, *a.* **1.** Meriting damnation or reprobation. **damp′na-ble**†.

> There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in *damnable* heresies. *2 Peter* ii, 1.

2. Hence, detestable; very bad: often a profane use. **3.** Leading to or causing damnation; damning. — **dam″na-bil′i-ty, -bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **dam′na-bly**, *adv.*

dam-na′tion, 1 dam-nē′shən; 2 dăm-nā′shon, *n.* **1.** Condemnation to punishment in the life to come; the consignment of a person judicially to everlasting perdition; as, the *damnation* of the wicked. **2.** The state of those thus damned; as, eternal *damnation.* **3.** [Archaic.] Condemnation, or the state produced by it; as, "these shall receive greater *damnation*," *Mark* xii, 40. **4.** Ruination by adverse criticism; especially, the destruction of the favorable prospects of literary or artistic productions.

> Macaulay's . . . critical severity almost actualizes the ideal of critical *damnation.* There is no show of mercy in him. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews* vol. i, essay i, p. 19. [A. 1848.]

5. [Rare.] The desert of eternal perdition. [Used profanely as an interjection.] [F., < L. *damnatio(n-)*, < *damnatus*, pp. of *damno*, condemn, < *damnum*, loss.]

dam′na-to-ry, 1 dam′nə-to-rı; 2 dăm′na-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Tending to convict or condemn; compromising; inculpatory.

> Heaven help the man who does a doubtful act, and leaves *damnatory* evidence on paper. READE *Hard Cash* ch. 22, p. 166. [H.]

2. Containing a declaration or sentence of damnation; as, the *damnatory* clauses of the Athanasian creed. [< L. *damnatus;* see DAMNATION.]

damned, 1 damd; 2 dămd, *pa.* **1.** Judicially reprobated and condemned; sentenced to destruction; doomed: especially used of those who are said to be suffering eternal punishment. **2.** Execrably bad; damnable: a profane use: used also adverbially as an intensive: often printed *d——d.*

dam-nif′ic, 1 dam-nif′ık; 2 dăm-nĭf′ic, *a.* Tending to damnify; mischievous; hurtful. [< L. *damnificus;* see DAMNIFY.] **dam-nif′i-ca-bl(e**†.

dam′ni-fy, 1 dam′nı-fai; 2 dăm′ni-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY-ING.] To cause injury, hurt, or damage to, in person or estate: especially used in law. [< OF. *damnifier*, < LL. *damnifico*, < L. *damnificus*, damnific, < *damnum*, loss, + *facio*, make.] — **dam″ni-fi-ca′tion**, *n.* The state of being damnified; injury; anything that entails damage.

> In a contract of indemnity, the six years [of limitation] begin only with the actual *damnification.*
> PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 6, p. 99. [L. N. & CO. 1873.]

dam′ning, 1 dam′nıŋ *or* dam′ıŋ; 2 dăm′ning *or* dăm′ing, *pa.* **1.** Condemning or exposing to condemnation or damnation; as, *damning* evidence.

> Nothing gives so *damning* an impression of his [Wycherly's] day as the fact that he found actors to repeat his words and audiences to applaud them.
> GREEN *Short Hist.* ch. 9, § 1, p. 588. [H. 1875.]

2†. Given to profane swearing. — **dam′ning-ly**, *adv.* — **dam′ning-ness**, *n.*

dam′num, 1 dam′num; 2 dăm′nŭm, *n.* [DAM'NA, *pl.*] [L.] *Law.* Damage; loss. — **damnum absque injuria**, a loss without a wrong, and for which there is no legal remedy. — **d. fatale** (*Rom. Law*), damage due to unavoidable accident or the act of God, and for which no legal proceedings could be maintained. — **dam′nous**, *a.* — **-ly**, *adv.*

da-mo′, 1 da-mō′; 2 dä-mō′, *n.* [P. I.] Grass used for forage: a Tagalog term.

Da′mo, 1 dē′mo; 2 dā′mo, *n.* Daughter of Pythagoras, whose manuscripts she preserved in spite of poverty.

Dam′o-cles, 1 dam′o-klīz; 2 dăm′o-clēz, *n.* A courtier who, having declaimed in praise of the pleasures of kingly estate, was placed, by order of the Syracusan tyrant Dionysius, at a banquet with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair, that he might learn the insecurity of such happiness. **Da-mo-klē′s** [Gr.]. — **Dam″o-cle′an**, *a.*

Da-mo′dar, 1 da-mō′dar; 2 dä-mō′dăr, *n.* A river in Lohardaga district, Bengal, India; 350 m. long to the Hugli.

Dam′oh, 1 dam′o; 2 dăm′o, *n.* **1.** A district in Jabalpur division, Central Provinces, India; 2,700 sq. m. **2.** A city, its capital. **Dum′oh**†.

da″mol″seau′, 1 da″mwa″zō′; 2 dä″mwä″sō′, *n.* [F.] [Archaic.] A youth or page, not yet knighted.

Da′mon and Pyth′i-as, 1 dē′mən, pith′ı-əs; 2 dā′mon, pyth′i-as. Two Syracusans. Pythias, condemned to die by Dionysius, obtained leave to visit his home, and left his friend Damon as hostage, but, returning, was pardoned. The name Pythias is an error; it should be *Phintias.*

dam′o-sel, n. [Archaic.] A damsel. **dam′oi-sel′le**†; **dam″o-sel′la**†; **dam′oy-sele**†; **dam′o-zel**†.

da-mour′ite, 1 də-mûr′ait; 2 da-mur′ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly-yellow variety of muscovite. [< *Damour*, a French chemist.]

damp, 1 damp; 2 dămp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make somewhat wet or moist; cause to become damp; dampen. **2.** To dispirit or cast down; discourage, as hopes; dull; deaden: sometimes, not often, with a personal object. **3.** To slacken or lessen the intensity of; check the vibration of, as a harp-string, or the needle of a galvanometer; make faint or dull, as sound or light; also, to bank, as a fire with ashes. **4.** [Eng.] *Mining.* To choke by gas or damp; smother by exhalations.

II. *i.* To perish by rotting; waste away, as the stems of plants affected by water-mold: followed by *off.* — **damp′-ing-ma-chine″**, *n.* A paper-wetting machine. — **damp′-off**, *n.* A disease of young seedlings and cuttings, causing them to fall over and die. It is caused by the fungus *Pythium debaryanum*, whose attacks are invited and aided by dampness. — **t. down**, to spread damp coal over (a furnace fire) to diminish combustion.

damp, *a.* **1.** Somewhat wet; exhibiting humidity; moistened; as, a *damp* sponge; a *damp* day. **2.** Clammy; cold; as, a *damp* sweat. **3.** [Rare.] Cast down; dampened; dejected; depressed. — **damp′ish**, *a.* — **damp′-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **damp′ish-ness**, *n.*

damp, *n.* **1.** A moderate degree of moisture; dampness; hence, fog; mist.

> No — in the deep and deadly *damp* of dungeons,
> The soul can rear her sceptre.
> HENRY BROOKE *Gustavus Vasa* act i, sc. 1.

2. *Mining.* Foul air; poisonous gas; as, choke-*damp;* fire-*damp.* **3.** Depression of spirits; also, that which produces it. **4.** [Colloq.] A dampening. **5**†. Stupor; lethargy. [ME. **damp* (in *dampen*, choke, = MHG *dimpfen*, smoke); cp. D. *damp*, G. *dampf*, vapor.] — **black damp**, carbon-dioxid gas, pure or mixed with fire-damp, as found in coal-mines, brewers' vats, wells, etc., formed by fires, explosions of fire-damp, exhalations from the coal or ground, or by fermentation. — **damp′-sheet″**, *n.* A curtain across a passage in a mine to control ventilation and guard against noxious gases.

damp′en, 1 damp′n; 2 dămp′n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make damp; moisten; wet. **2.** To put a damper on; check; chill or depress. **II.** *t.* To become damp. — **damp′en-er**, *n.*

damp′end, *pp.* Dampened. S. S.

damp′er, 1 damp′ər; 2 dămp′er, *n.* **1.** That which damps or checks; specifically, in mechanics, a device to check or limit flow or action. (1) An adjustable arrangement (*a*) to cut off the flow of gases in a chimney, pipe, or flue; (*b*) to check the air-supply below a grate, or at the door of a stove or furnace; (*c*) to admit air, as at the base of a locomotive-stack, to decrease draft. (2) A felt-covered piece normally resting on a string of a musical instrument, as a piano, to stop the vibration. (3) The mute of a brass musical instrument. (4) A device to check oscillation of a magnetic needle; or (5) to control movement in an electrical mechanism. **2.** One who or that which casts a damp or discouragement; a "wet blanket." **3.** [Australian.] A large thin cake of flour and water, baked in hot ashes. **4.** Any contrivance for moistening or wetting. — **damp′er-ac″tion**, *n. Pianoforte-making.* A general term embracing the several parts that form and regulate the dampers. — **d.-flange**, *n.* The wooden shoulder attached to the damper-rail to which the damper-lever is attached. — **d.-head**, *n.* The padded end of the damper which stops the vibration upon the release of the key. — **d.-lever**, *n.* The piece of wood which transmits action between the damper-lifter and damper-head. — **d.-lifter**, *n.* The wooden piece connecting the whip and the damper-lever. — **d.-pedal**, *n.* That pedal of a pianoforte which, by raising all the dampers from the strings, prolongs the vibrations after the keys have been released; the loud pedal. — **d.-spring**, *n.* The spring actuating the damper-head.

Dam′pier, 1 dam′pir; 2 dăm′pēr, *n.* **1. William** (6/1-1652–3/1-1715), an English navigator who sailed round the world and explored the South Seas; *Voyages.* **2.** A volcanic island N. E. of New Guinea. **3. Archipelago**, a group of islands in N. Lat. 20 near the coast of western Australia. **4. Land**, a peninsula of N. W. Australia. **5. Strait**, (1) between New Guinea and Waigiu Island; (2) between New Guinea and New Pommern islands.

damp′ing-off″, damp′ın-ôf″, dămp′ing-ŏf″, *n. Phytopath.* **1.** A disease of the lettuce, sugar-beet, celery, cotton, and other plants, caused by the *Rhizoctonia* form of the basidiomycetous fungus *Corticium vagum solani.* **2.** See DAMP-OFF, under DAMP.

damp′net, *v.* Same as DAMN, 1.

dampt, *pp.* Damped. S. S.

damp′y, 1 damp′ı; 2 dămp′y, *a.* **1.** [Eng.] *Mining.* Containing choke-damp in considerable proportion: said of air or of a mine. **2**†. Downcast; dejected.

Dam′rosch, 1 dam′rosh; 2 dăm′rŏsh, *n.* **1. Leopold** (10/11 1832–3/11 1885), a German musician; identified after 1871 with musical education in New York. **2. Walter Johannes** (1/21 1862–), a German-American orchestral conductor and composer; son of Leopold.

dams, 1 damz; 2 dămz, *n.* [Scot.] Checkers. **damest**.

dam′sel, 1 dam′zəl; 2 dăm′zĕl, *n.* **1.** A young unmarried woman: formerly especially applied to one of gentle birth; maid.

> Sometimes a troop of *damsels* glad . . .
> Goes by to tower'd Camelot.
> TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* pt. ii, st. 3.

2. A shoe-shaking projection on a millstone-spindle. **3**†. A foot-warmer for use in bed. [< OF. *dameisele*, < LL. *domicella*, < L. *domina*, DAME.] **dam′o-sel′-bug″**, *n.* An insect of the heteropterous family *Aphidæ*, of predatory habits. — **d. errant**, a maiden knight errant. — **d.-fly**, *n.* A dragon-fly. — **D. of Brittany**, Eleanora, daughter of Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany, imprisoned by her uncle, King John, of England.

dam′son, 1 dam′zon; 2 dăm′son, *n.* A small oval purple plum; also, the tree *Prunus domestica, damascena.* See PLUM. [< OF. *damaisin*, < L. *Damascenus*, of Damascus, < Gr. *Damaskēnos*, < *Damaskos*, < Heb. *Dameseq*, Damascus.] **dam′a-sin**†. — **bitter damson** or **mountain-damson**, a tree (*Simaruba amara*) allied to quassia, of the West Indies and Guiana, with an extremely bitter bark used in medicine. — **d. cheese**, a preserve of damsons, shaped like a cheese. — **native d.** [Austral.],

a shrub (*Podocarpus spinulosa*) of the pine family, with an edible fruit resembling a plum. **native plum**†.

Da-mu'da, 1 də-mū'də; 2 da-mu'da, *n.* A river in Bengal, India; 350 m. long.

da'mur, 1 dā'mûr; 2 dă'mûr, *n.* [Ar.] A cotton cloth woven in lengths of about ten yards: sold by the Arabs of Kordofan. **da'mir**‡.

dan[1], 1 dan; 2 dăn, *n.* [Archaic.] Don; sir: a title of honor.
Dan Chaucer, Well of English undefiled.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iv, can. 2, st. 32.

dan[2], *n. Mining.* **1.** A coal-carrying box, truck, or sled. **2.** [Eng.] A tub or barrel for carrying water. **3.** [Eng.] A trawler's buoy. [Perhaps < DANDY[1].]

dan[3], 1 dăn; 2 dan, *n.* [Ir.] A poem.

Dan[4], 1 dan; 2 dăn, *n. Bib.* **1.** Fifth son of Jacob and first of Bilhah. *Gen.* xxx, 6. **2.** The tribe descended from him. **3.** A landmark city at the N. extremity of the Holy Land; a center of idolatrous worship. **4.** *Chr. Science.* Animal magnetism. **La'ishţ.** [See DANIEL.]

Dan., *abbr.* Daniel; Danish.

da'na[1], 1 dā'nə; 2 dā'na, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Grain; corn.

Da'na[2], 1 dē'nə; 2 dā'na, *n.* **1. Charles Anderson** (6/11 1819–10/11 1897), an American encyclopedist; journalist; author; editor of *The Sun*, N. Y. **2. Francis** (6/11 1743–4/11 1811), an American lawyer, statesman, and delegate to the Continental Congress; Chief Justice of Massachusetts. **3. James Dwight** (2/11 1813–4/11 1895), an American geologist, zoologist, explorer, and author; *Corals and Coral Islands*; *Mineralogy*, etc. **4. Richard Henry** (11/11 1787–3/11 1879), an American poet and prose-writer; son of Francis; *Dying Raven*. **5. Richard Henry, Jr.** (6/11 1815–1/11 1882), an American lawyer and writer; a founder of the Free-Soil party; son of preceding; *Two Years Before the Mast*.

Da'na[3], *n. Ir. Myth.* A goddess, sometimes called the mother of the gods.

Da'na-e, 1 dē'nə-ī; 2 dā'na-ē, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Acrisius and Eurydice, beloved of Zeus and by him mother of Perseus.— **Dan'a-ăn,** *a.*

Dan'a-i, 1 dan'ə-ai; 2 dăn'a-i, *n.* An ancient name for the Greeks, from Danaus, king of Argos.

Da-na'i-dæ, 1 də-nē'ı-dī; 2 da-nā'ı-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of butterflies with front legs atrophied, hind wings ungrooved, and pupa suspended by tail only. **Da'na-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Danaïs* (pl. *Danaïdes*), a daughter of Danaus.] — **dan'a-id,** *a. & n.*

dan'a-ide, 1 dan'ə-aid; 2 dăn'a-id, *n.* A tub-wheel: so named (in allusion to the Danaides drawing water in sieves) because the water never fills it. See WATER-WHEEL.

Dan"a-id'e-an, 1 dan"ə-id'ı-ən; 2 dăn"a-id'e-an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the Danaides of Greek mythology, 49 of whom, for murdering their husbands, were condemned in Hades to fill sieves with water. **2.** Hence, impossible of achievement; vain; endless. [< L. *Danaïdes* (< Gr. *Danaïdes*), daughters of Danaüs.— **Dan'a-id,** *n.*

da'na-ite, 1 dē'nə-ait; 2 dā'na-it, *n. Mineral.* A cobaltiferous arsenopyrite, (Fe,Co)AsS. [< the Am. chemist J. F. *Dana*.]

Da-na'kil, 1 də-nā'kıl; 2 dā-nā'kil, *n.* Same as AFAR.

da'na-lite, 1 dē'nə-lait; 2 dā'na-lit, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous-resinous, flesh-red to gray, translucent sulf-silicate ($GlFe_2ZnMn)_3Si_3O_{12}S$, crystallizing in the isometric system. It is a zinciferous variety of helvite. [< J. D. *Dana*, Am. mineralogist.]

Da'na Mount'ain. A peak of the Sierra Nevada, Cal.; 12,992 ft.

Da-nan', Da-naan', *n.* See TUATHA DE DANAAN.

Dan'a-us, 1 dan'ı-us; 2 dăn'a-ŭs, *n.* The father of the Danaides. He was king of Arabia and Argos, to which latter place he fled with his 50 daughters after having fallen out with his brother Egyptus. At his command, 49 of his daughters murdered their husbands, the sons of Egyptus.

dan'bur-ite, 1 dan'bur-ait; 2 dăn'bûr-it, *n. Mineral.* A pale-yellow, vitreous, translucent calcium borosilicate ($CaB_2Si_2O_8$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system: first found in Danbury, Conn.

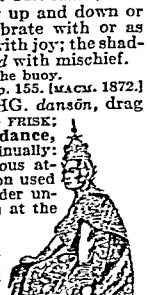
Dan'bur-y, 1 dan'ber-ı; 2 dăn'bĕr-y, *n.* A manufacturing city in Fairfield county, Conn.; burned by the British in April, 1777.

Danbury News Man (9/11 1841–3/11 1894). A nickname of James Montgomery Bailey, humorist, editor of the *Danbury News*.

Dan'by, 1 dan'bı; 2 dăn'by, *n.* **1. Earl of,** Thomas Osborne. See LEEDS. **2. Francis** (11/11 1793–2/11 1861), an Irish historical landscape-painter; *Embarkation of Cleopatra*, etc. **3. Frank** (7/11 1864–1/11 1916), the pen-name of Julia Frankau (*née* Davis), an English expert in color-prints; novelist; author of *Eighteenth-century Color-prints*; *Pigs in Clover*. **4.** A town in Tompkins county, N. Y. [Negros. P. I.

Dan"ca-lan', 1 dān"ka-lān'; 2 dăn"ca-lăn', *n.* A town in

dance, 1 dans; 2 dănç, *v.* [DANCED; DANC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perform the steps or figures of, join in performing (a dance); as, they *danced* a quadrille. **2.** To cause to move up and down in a lively manner, as a child on one's knee: dandle. **3.** To convey or bear onward with a motion like that of dancing; as, the boat *danced* us down the stream. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move lightly and rhythmically to or as to the time of music; perform the figures of a dance; participate in a dance.
How inimitably graceful children are in general before they learn to *dance*. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Jan. 1, 1832.
2. To move irregularly and quickly up and down or about; leap, bound, or quiver or vibrate with or as with excitement; as, the child *danced* with joy; the shadows *dance* on the wall; her eyes *danced* with mischief.
The little waves *danced* for joy around the buoy.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* p. 155. [MACM. 1872.]
[ME. *dauncen*, < OF. *danser*, < OHG. *dansōn*, drag along, < *dinsan*, drag, draw.] SYN.: see FRISK; LEAP.— **to dance after, to d. attendance,** to follow or wait upon another continually: often implying forced, servile, or tedious attentions.— **to d. barefoot**†, an expression used in allusion to the old custom of the elder unmarried sisters dancing without shoes at the marriage of the youngest daughter.
I must *dance barefoot* on her wedding-day.
SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act ii, sc. 1.
— **to d. Barnaby**†, to dance nimbly; move or act quickly.— **to d. the hay** or **hays,** see HAY[2], 3.— **to d. upon nothing,** to be hanged.


Siamese Dancing-girl.

dance[1], *n.* **1.** A series of rhythmic bodily movements and steps, taken either alone or with another or others, or the passing with a prescribed step or steps through the concerted movements of a certain figure, the time of which is usually marked by music.
The following is a list of the more important dances classified as (1) the quadrilles or square dances, (2) contra-dances, (3) round dances.

Square Dances:	Prince Imperial	esmeralda
basket	quadrille	galop
caledonian	sociable	polka
coquette	standard	polka (mazourka)
jig	star	polka (redowa)
lancers	*Contra Dances:*	redowa
lancers (minuet)	Sicilian circle	schottische
lanciers	money musk	two-step
(Saratoga)	Virginia reel	varsovienne
march	*Round Dances:*	waltz (five-step);
minuet	Bohemian	hop; Knickerbocker; modern;
Parisian	Cracovienne	York.
varieties	deux-temps	

See also BARN-DANCE; FOLK-DANCE; MORRIS-DANCE.
2. A dancing-party: commonly used of an assembly somewhat less formal than a ball; a hop.
I'm sitting alone by the fire,
Dressed just as I came from the *dance*.
BRET HARTE *Her Letter* st. 1.
3. A tune to dance by; dance-music. **4.** The intricate gyrations of swarming insects. **5**†. Course of action; procedure; game. [< F. *danse*, < OF. *danser*; see DANCE, *v.*] — **dance'-fly,** *n.* One of the dipterous family *Empididæ* or *Empidæ*, which flies with a dance-like motion.— **d.-music,** *n.* **1.** Music arranged as an accompaniment for dancing. **2.** Any music suitable for dancing, tho not written specially for it.— **d. of death,** in art, a symbolic representation of the power of death, as a skeleton leading a bevy of laughing maidens: frequent in series of decorative pictures and sculptures from the 4th to the 16th century. **Dance of Macabert.** See MACABERESQUE.— **Pyrrhic d.,** a mimic war-dance among the Greeks, representing attack and defense in battle.— **round d.,** a dance, as a waltz or polka, performed by two persons with a revolving motion.— **square d.,** a quadrille, as the lanciers, in which the couples form sets in squares.— **St. Vitus's d.,** chorea.— **to lead one a d.,** to cause to follow hither and thither, or aimlessly; hence, to cause one delay in the pursuit of some object.

Dance[2], *n.* **1. George** (1700–2/11 1768), an English architect; built the Mansion House, London. **2. George, Jr.** (1741–1/11 1825), an English architect, who built Newgate prison and designed the front of the Guildhall, London.

danc'er, 1 dans'ər; 2 dănç'er, *n.* **1.** One who dances; especially, one who dances professionally in public. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a short-lived sect that arose in 1374 at Aix-la-Chapelle, whose devotions were characterized by religious dances. **3.** *Paper-making.* A dandy-roll. **4.** *pl.* [Thieves' Slang.] Stairs. **5**†. A dancing-master.— **dancer's bone,** an ossification of connective tissue in muscles of the legs, common with professional dancers. —**merry dancers,** the shifting movement of light in the aurora borealis.

danc'er-ess†, *n.* A female dancer.

dan"cet-tē', 1 dan"sə-tē'; 2 dăn"çe-te', *a. Her.* Deeply indented; as, a chief *dancetté*. Compare INDENTED. **dan-cet'ty**‡.

Dancetté. Arms of Butler.

dan-cette'[1], *n.* Ornamentation of metal-work by a setting of twisted wire.

dan-cette'[2], 1 dan-set'; 2 dăn-çĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Her.* A fesse dancetté. **2.** *Arch.* A zigzag molding used in the Romanesque style.

dan-ché', 1 dan-shē'; 2 dăn-che', *a.* [F.] *Her.* **1.** Dancetté. **2.** Indented. [Ult. < L. *den(t)s*, tooth.] **dan'cy**‡.

Dan"chet', 1 dañ'shē'; 2 dăñ'che', **Antoine** (3/11 1671–2/11 1748). A French dramatist; *Cyrus*.

danc'ing, 1 dans'ıŋ; 2 dănç'ing, *n.* The act of moving in measured step, as to music; also, any leaping or frisking about.— **danc'ing-dis-ease",** *n.* Tarantism.— **d.-girls,** *n.* **1.** Girls whose profession is dancing: applied usually to Oriental nautch-girls, bayadères, etc. **2.** *Bot.* A plant (*Mantisia saltatoria*) of the ginger family, the purple and yellow flowers of which have a fanciful resemblance to a ballet-dancer.— **d.-mania, d.-plague,** *n.* Tarantism.— **d.-master, d.-mistress,** *n.* A teacher of dancing.— **d.-pipe**†, *n.* A flute or pipe played for dancing.— **d.-room,** *n.* A room for dancing: in Great Britain, a public room licensed for this purpose.— **d.-school,** *n.*— **danc'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Danc'kel-mann, 1 dāŋ'kel-man; 2 dăŋ'kĕl-măn, **Eberhard C. B., Baron von** (11/11 1643–4/11 1722). A Prussian statesman who founded the Berlin Academy of Sciences and the University of Halle.

Dan"court', 1 dañ'kūr'; 2 dăñ'cur', **Florent Carton** (11/11 1661–12/11 1725). A French dramatist and light-comedy actor.

D. and C., *abbr.* Dean and Chapter.

dan'de-li"on, 1 dan'dı-lai'ən; 2 dăn'de-li'on (XIII), *n.* A perennial or biennial milky herb (*Taraxacum taraxacum*) of the aster family, with a large yellow many-flowered head, solitary on a slender hollow scape. The dwarf dandelion (*Krigia virginica*), fall dandelion (*Leontodon autumnale*), and the false dandelion (*Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*) are also of the aster family. [< F. *dent de lion*; *dent* (< L. *den (d-)s*), tooth; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *lion* (< L. *leo(n-)*), lion: so called from the shape of the leaf.] — **blue dandelion,** the chicory.— **native d.** [Austral.], a plant (*Podolepis acuminata*) of the aster family, with yellow flower-heads growing singly on terminal peduncles: in ornamental cultivation.

Dande'lot', 1 dañd'lō'; 2 dăñd'lō', **François de Colligny** (1521–5/11 1569). A French Huguenot general; knighted on the field of Cérisoles.

dan'der, 1 dan'dər; 2 dăn'der, *vt.* [Prov.] **1.** To saunter about; wander aimlessly or carelessly.
She saw only a stream gayly *dandering* down the valley. C. E. CRADDOCK *In the Tennessee Mts.* p. 2. [H. M. & Co. 1884.]
2. To talk incoherently; maunder; vibrate; tremble; hence, to make a buzzing or booming sound, as a drum.

dan'der[1], *n.* **1.** Dandruff. **2.** [Vulgar.] Anger.— **to get one's dander up** [Vulgar], to become angry. [< DANDRUFF.]

dan'der[2], *n.* [Scot.] Cinder; furnace-refuse.

dan'der[3], *n.* **1.** A stroll. **2.** A fit of shivering. [< DANDLE.]

Dan'dhu Panth, 1 dan'dū pānth; 2 dăn'dų pănth. Same as NANA SAHIB.

dan-di'a-cal, 1 dan-dai'ə-kəl; 2 dăn-di'a-cal, *a.* Like or suggesting a dandy; dandified.— **dan'di-a-cal-ly,** *adv.*
How washed out the beautiful *dandiacal* face looked beside that little clever old man's. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. i, letter lxix, p. 223. [s. 1883.]

Dan'die Din'mont, 1 dan'dı din'mənt; 2 dăn'dı dĭn'mont. **1.** In Scott's *Guy Mannering*, a jovial, eccentric, honest store-farmer, who owned certain peculiar terriers; the character is said to have represented James Davidson, a neighbor of Sir Walter. **2.** One of a breed of hard, hairy, short-legged iron-gray terriers, probably originating from a cross between the Scotch terrier and the otter-hound. It seems to have appeared first on the Scottish border. **Dan'diet.**

dan'di-fy, 1 dan'dı-fai; 2 dăn'di-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To cause to resemble a dandy or something characteristic of him; make foppish; dress up or trick out; as, *dandified* ways. [< DANDY[1], *n.*, + -FY.]

dan'di-hood, 1 dan'dı-hud; 2 dăn'dı-hōōd, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being a dandy; the qualities of a dandy.

dan'dil-ly†. **I.** *a.* Cherished; over-fondled. **II.** *n.* A spoiled pet.

dan'di-ly, 1 dan'dı-lı; 2 dăn'dı-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In the style of a dandy; in a fine or fanciful style.

Dan"dln', 1 dañ'dañ'; 2 dăñ'dăñ', *n.* **1.** The hero of Molière's comedy *Georges Dandin*. **2.** One of several other characters, as in Rabelais, Racine, and La Fontaine.

dan'di-prat, 1 dan'dı-prat; 2 dăn'dı-prăt, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A little fellow; dapperling: used fondly or contemptuously. **2**†. A silver coin issued by Henry VII. See COIN. **dan'de-prat**‡; **dan'die-prat**‡.

dan'dle, 1 dan'dl; 2 dăn'dl, *vt.* [DAN'DLED, DAN'DLP'; **dan'dl**[2], ʃ DAN'DLING.] **1.** To toss up or move about in the arms caressingly; dance on the lap, as an infant. **2.** To treat like an infant or a pet; fondle; caress; pamper; hence, to wheedle or cajole.
The great artists were not rocked and *dandled* into eminence, but they attained to it by . . . [a] course of labor and discipline.
G. S. HILLARD *Six Months in Italy* vol. ii, p. 257. [T. & F. 1854.]
3. To delay by dallying or trifling. [Freq. of a LG. word; cp. OD. *danten*, trifle.] — **dan'dler,** *n.*

D. & M., *abbr.* Dressed and matched: said of lumber.

Dan'do-lo, 1 dān'do-lō; 2 dăn'do-lō. **Enrico** (1106–4/11 1205). A doge of Venice who furnished a fleet for the 4th Crusade, declined the throne of the Latins, and became despot of Roumania.

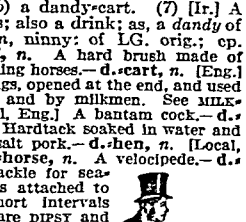
dan'druff, 1 dan'druf; 2 dăn'drŭf, *n.* A scurf that

dan'druf[2], ʃ forms on the head and comes off in small scales, due either to pityriasis or to natural desquamation of the cuticle. [Possibly < W. *ton*, skin, + *drwg*, bad.] **dan'dert; dan'draffet; dan'driff**‡.

d & wtf., *abbr.* Daily and weekly till forbidden: said of advertisements.

dan'dy, 1 dan'dı; 2 dăn'dy, *a.* **1.** Like, resembling, or characteristic of a dandy; as, *dandy* airs.
There is no King George the Fourth now . . . to set the *dandy* fashion. DICKENS *Bleak House* p. 198. [E. & L. 1886.
2. [Slang.] Very fine of its kind; perfect; pretty; as, that's a *dandy* hat; fine and *dandy*.— **Dandy King,** Joachim Murat (1771–1815), King of Naples, who was fond of displaying finery.

dan'dy[1], *n.* [-DIES, 1 -dız; 2 -dig, *pl.*] **1.** A man excessively and ostentatiously refined in dress and affected in manner; a fop; coxcomb; exquisite.
A man is born a *dandy*, as he is born a poet.
HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 11, p. 302. [O. & Co. 1871.]
2. [Slang.] A particularly fine specimen of its kind; a "daisy"; as, isn't that a *dandy*? sometimes [U. S.] intensified into *jim-dandy*. **3.** *Mech.* (1) A subsidiary attachment or accessory, as to a machine. (2) A portable furnace, accessible on all sides, used in the manufacture of tin-plate. (3) A chamber in a puddling-furnace, in which iron is placed for a preliminary heating. (4) In paper-making, a dandy-roll. (5) A capstan-like device for hoisting a beam-trawl. (6) [Eng.] (*a*) A two-wheeled hand-cart used about furnaces and mills for carrying fuel, etc.; (*b*) a dandy-cart. (7) [Ir.] A jug; a small drinking-glass; also a drink; as, a *dandy* of whisky. [< OF. *dandin*, ninny: of LG. orig.; cp. DANDLE.] — **dan'dy-brush",** *n.* A hard brush made of whalebone bristles for cleaning horses.— **d.-cart,** *n.* [Eng.] A two-wheeled cart on springs, opened at the end, and used for parcel delivery service and by milkmen. See MILK-FLOAT.— **d.-cock,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A bantam cock.— **d.-funk,** *n.* [Sailors' Slang.] Hardtack soaked in water and baked with molasses and salt pork.— **d.-hen,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A bantam hen.— **d.-horse,** *n.* A velocipede.— **d.-line,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] Tackle for sea-fishing, consisting of hooks attached to spreaders, arranged at short intervals above a plummet. Compare DIPSY and PATERNOSTER.— **d.-loom,** *n. Weaving.* A hand-loom, with a take-up device for the woven cloth: adjusted later as a power-loom.— **d.-note,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A permit from the customs authorities for the removal of imported goods.— **d.-rig,** *a. Naut.* Having the rig with which a dandy is equipped.— **d.-rigged,** *a.*— **d.-roll,** *n.* A cylinder of wire gauze by which, with the aid of a suction-current of air, a web of paper-pulp is drained of water and given its distinctive water-mark; a dandy. See illus. under PAPER.— **d.-span,** *n.* Same as DANDY, 3 (5).


Dandy-horse.

—**dan'dy-ish,** *a.* Having the appearance or disposition of a dandy; foppish.— **dan'dy-ism,** *n.*— **dan'dy-ize** or **-ise,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To make a dandy of; dandify. **II.** *i.* To play the dandy.— **dan'dy-ling,** *n.* A little dandy; an insignificant fop.

dan'dy[2], *n.* [-DIES, 1 -dız; 2 -dig, *pl.*] A sloop-like vessel having a jigger-mast abaft, on which a lug sail is set.

dan'dy[3], *n.* Dengue. [< DANDY[1].] **dan'dy-fe"ver**‡.

dan'dy[4], *n.* [-DIES, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A Ganges boatman. **2.** A cloth hammock slung on a bamboo staff to be carried by bearers. **3.** A Sivaitic ascetic who carries a small wand (Hind. *dand*). [M.] **dan'dee**‡; **dan'dl**‡.

Dane[1], 1 dēn; 2 dān, *n.* A native or legally constituted citizen of Denmark. **Dansk'er**‡; **Dansk'er-man**‡.— **dane'ball",** *n.* Danewort.— **great Dane,** one of a breed of large close-haired dogs from Denmark: a perfected boarhound. See DOG.

Dane[2], 1 dēn; 2 dān, *n.* **1. Nathan** (12/11 1752–2/11 1835), an American lawyer; member of Continental Congress, and author of *Digest of American Law*. **2.** A county in central Wisconsin; 1,188 sq. m.; county-seat, Madison.

Dan'e-brog, 1 dan'ə-brog; 2 dăn'e-brŏg, *n.* [Dan.] **1.** The national standard of Denmark, a white cross on a red field. **2.** The second Danish order of knighthood, instituted in 1219. **Dan'ne-borgt; Dan'ne-brogt.** **3.** *Bot.* An Old World garden-poppy with red flowers having a white cross at the base.

dane'flow"er, 1 dēn'flau'ər; 2 dān'flow'er, *n.* The pasque-flower. **danes'-flow"er.**

Dane'geld", 1 dēn'geld'; 2 dān'ĝĕld', *n. Eng. Hist.* A tax existing from the 10th to the 12th century, originally levied by Ethelred II. to maintain forces against the Danes and afterward continued for other purposes. [< AS. *Dene*, Danes, + *geld*, payment, < *gildan*, pay.] **Dane'gelt**‡.

Dane'law", 1 dēn'lō'; 2 dān'la', *n. Eng. Hist.* The code established by the Danes on their settlement in England; also, the territory over which it was in force. **Dane'lage**‡.

Da"ne-mo'ra, *n.* **1.** 1 dā'ne-mō'rə; 2 dä'ne-mō'ra. A village in Upsala province, Sweden; iron-mines. **2.** 1 dan'i-mō'ra; 2 dăn'e-mō'ra. A town in Clinton county, N. Y.; iron-mills and a State prison. **Dan"ne-mo'ra†.**

Dane's'-blood", 1 dānz'blŭd"; 2 dānz'blŏd", *n.* [Eng.] Any one of three plants (*Sambucus ebulus, Anemone pulsatilla,* and *Campanula glomerata*) fancied to have sprung from the blood of Danes killed in battle.

dane'weed", 1 dān'wĭd"; 2 dān'wēd", *n.* **1.** A coarse European herb (*Eryngium campestre*) of the *parsley family.* **2.** Danewort. [dwarf elder (*Sambucus ebulus*).

dane'wort", 1 dān'wŭrt"; 2 dān'wûrt", *n.* The European dang, 1 dăng; 2 dăng, *vt.* A rustic euphemism for *damn.*

dan'ger†, *vt.* **1.** To endanger. **2.** To make legally answerable.

dan'ger, 1 dān'jər; 2 dān'ger, *n.* **1.** The state of being exposed to chance of evil of any kind; exposure to injury or loss peril; risk; hazard; as, in *danger* of robbery.

A man too careful of *danger* liveth in continual torment.
TUPPER *Proverbial Philos., Of Anticipation* l. 9.

2. [Archaic.] Power; control; hence, ability to injure or oppress: the original meaning; as, to come within one's *danger.* **3†.** Damage; harm. **4†.** Hesitation; chariness. **5†.** Leave-silver: a duty paid a feudal lord for leave to plow and sow during mast-time. [F., < L. *dominium,* lordship, < *dominus,* lord.]

Syn.: hazard, insecurity, jeopardy, peril, risk. *Danger* is exposure to possible evil, which may be either near and probable or remote and doubtful; *peril* is exposure to imminent and sharply threatening evil, especially to such as results from violence. An invalid may be in *danger* of consumption; a disarmed soldier is in *peril* of death. *Jeopardy* is nearly the same as *peril,* but involves more of the element of chance or uncertainty; a man tried upon a capital charge is said to be put in *jeopardy of life. Insecurity* is a feeble word, but exceedingly broad, applying to the placing of a dish, or the possibilities of a life, a fortune, or a government. See HAZARD.— Ant.: defense, protection, *safety, security.*— **apparent danger** (*Law*), any act that clearly indicates an intention to take life or inflict severe injury, and thus makes homicide necessary in self-preservation. — **dan'ger-an"gle**, *n. Naut.* The point at which two lines from indicated bases on the coast, either horizontal or vertical, converge, as a method of marking a dangerous place for navigation. The mariner, instructed as to the base-points to be observed, avoids the meeting-point of lines projected from them at the stated angles.— **d.-line**, *n.* See FLOOD-STAGE under FLOOD.— **d.-signal**, *n.* A signal used to warn of impending danger.— **dan'ger-ful†**, *a.*— **dan'ger-ful-ly†**, *adv.*— **dan'ger-less**, *a.*— **dan'ger-some**, *a.* [Dial.] Same as DANGEROUS, 1.

dan'ger-ous, 1 dān'jər-us; 2 dān'ger-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Full of or attended with danger; risky; hazardous; perilous; as, a *dangerous* voyage.

Delays in war are as *dangerous* as in love. AMELIA E. BARR *Remember the Alamo* ch. 9, p. 198. [D. M. & CO.]

2. Apt to inflict injury; liable to cause harm.

None are so low but they may become *dangerous* to the highest. COOPER *Wing-and-Wing* ch. 3, p. 38. [T. Y. C.]

3. [Vulgar.] In a critical or precarious condition, as from illness; as, he is rather worse, but not *dangerous.* **4†.** Difficult to please or suit; critical; reserved; haughty. [< F. *dangereux,* < *danger;* see DANGER, *n.*] — Syn.: See FORMIDABLE; *serious.*— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

dan'gle, } 1 dan'gl; 2 dăn'gl, *v.* [DAN'GLED, DAN'GLD*P*;
dan'gl*e*r, } DAN'GLING.] **I.** *i.* To swing loosely as if suspended; as, to *dangle* the feet.

II. *t.* **1.** To hang loosely and with irregular motion; swing with a shaking motion or swing about unsteadily.

For all might see the bottle necks Still *dangling* at his waist.
COWPER *John Gilpin* st. 33.

2. To follow closely or importunately; be a follower, attendant, or suitor; with *about* or *after.*

Have fools, have prodigates, have boys, have dotards, *dangled* after me? DICKENS *Dombey and Son* p. 464. [D. & L. 1886.]

3. To be hanged. [Dan.; cp. DING1, *v.*] — **dan'gle-ment**, *n.* — **dan'gler**, *n.*— **dan'gling**, *pa.*— **dan'gling-ly**, *adv.*

Dan'gle, *n.* In Sheridan's *Critic,* a dilettante critic, who bores the manager with flattery and advice.

dan'gle-ber"ry, 1 dan'gl-ber'ı; 2 dăn'gl-bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ız, *pl.*] The blue huckleberry of the United States.

dan'gle-mon"ey, 1 dan'gl-mun'ı; 2 dăn'gl-mŏn'y, *n.* Early Chinese bronze coins, often used as danglers on musical instruments, hence the name.

Dangs, 1 dŏŋz; 2 dăngs. The. A hilly tract in the Bombay presidency, India; 1,000 sq. m.

Da'ni-an, 1 dē'nı-ən; 2 dā'ni-an, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the uppermost group of strata comprised in the Upper Cretaceous series in western Europe. [< L. *Dania,* Denmark.]

Da"ni"can', 1 da'nı'kŏn'; 2 dä'ni'cän', *n.* See PHILIDOR.

Dan'i-cism, 1 dan'ı-sizm; 2 dan'i-çism, *n.* A Danish idiom or peculiarity of language. **Da'nism†.**

Dan'iel, 1 dan'yel *or* -yəl; 2 dăn'yel, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Dant. Dan** (dim.). Dan. D. G. **Da'ni-el**, 1 dā'nı-el; 2 dā'ni-el; F. **Da"ni"el'**, 1 da'nı'el', 2 dä'ni'el'; It. **Da"ni-el'le**, 1 da'nı-el'lē, 2 dä'ni-el'lē; L. **Dan'i-el**, 1 dan'ı-el, 2 dăn'i-ĕl; Sp. **Da"ni-el'**, 1 da'nı-el', 2 dä'ni-el'. **2.** *Bib.* (1) David's second son. (2) A Hebrew at Babylon: one of the greater prophets, 6th century, B. C. (3) A prophetical book of the Old Testament, attributed to the prophet Daniel. **3. Gabriel** (2/11649–2/11728), a French Jesuit; historian; *Journey into the World of Descartes,* etc. **4. Samuel** (1562–10/11619), an English poet laureate; associate of Marlowe and Shakespeare; *Cleopatra.* [Heb. *masc.,* God, the judge.]

Dan'iel De-ron'da, 1 dı-ron'də; 2 de-rŏn'da. The hero of George Eliot's novel *Daniel Deronda.* [the Khlistie.

Dan'iel-ite, 1 dan'yel-ait; 2 dăn'yĕl-ĭt, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of

Dan'iell, 1 dan'yel; 2 dăn'yĕl, *n.* **1. John Frederick** (2/12 1790–1/11845), an *English chemist and physicist who* invented the pyrometer, a hygrometer and battery. *Intro. to Chemical Philosophy.* **2. William** (1769–2/11837), an English landscape-painter and engraver; *Battle of Trafalgar,* etc.

Dan'iels, 1 dan'yelz; 2 dăn'yĕls, **Josephus** (1/11862–), American journalist; Secretary of the United States Navy, 1913–1920. [Windham county, Conn.

Dan'iel-son, 1 dan'yel-son; 2 dăn'yel-son, *n.* A borough in

Dan'iel Stern, 1 stûrn; 2 stĕrn. The pen-name of Marie de Flavigny (12/11805–3/11876), Comtesse d'Agoult, Fr. writer.

Dan'ish, 1 dē'nish; 2 dā'nish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Denmark, the Danes, or their language. **Dan'ic†.**

It was in the north of England that the *Danish* tongue made the deepest impression. H. E. SHEPHERD *Hist. Eng. Language* ch. 15, p. 131. [H. J. H. 1874.]

[< A. S. *Denisc,* < *Dene,* Danes.] **Dan'isk†**; **Dansk†.**

Dan'ish, *n.* The language of Denmark, belonging to the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic class of Aryan languages.— **Danish ax**, a particular form of battle-ax having an elongated blade.— **D. embroidery.** 1. In crochet-work, a coarse stitch used in filling open spaces with small designs of crosses, stars, etc. **2.** The white embroidery common on the borders of handkerchiefs.

dan'ism†, *n.* Usurious money-lending.

Dan'ite, 1 dan'ait; 2 dăn'ĭt. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tribe of Dan. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a reputed Mormon band or brotherhood (called also "Destroying Angels"): said to have been organized in the early history of the Mormons, for the purpose of secret assassination.

The so-called *Danites* are unjustly said to have been associated with the Mormon church during its early days, whereas in fact no such organization has ever had an existence in connection with the Mormon church. J. E. TALMAGE Prof. Mormon Univ., Salt Lake, *Letter to Standard Dict.*

2. A political opponent of Stephen A. Douglas in 1858.

Dan-ja'an, 1 dan-jē'ən; 2 dăn-jā'an, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiv, 6.

dank1, 1 daŋk; 2 dăŋk. **I.** *a.* **1.** Filled, as if saturated, with cold moisture; damp; moist. **2.** Thick; luxurious, as vegetation on wet ground.

II1. *n.* [Rare.] Chilly humidity; also, water. [< Sw. dial. *dank,* marshy ground; cp. Sw. *dagg,* dew.] — **dank'-ish**, *a.*— **dank'ish-ness**, *n.*— **dank'ly**, *adv.*— **dank'ness†**, *n.*

dank2, *n.* A small silver coin of Persia.

Dan-kā'li, 1 daŋ-kā'lı; 2 dăŋ-kā'lĭ, *n.* One of the modern idioms in the Ethiopic group of the Hamitic stock, spoken northeast of Abyssinia. **Da-nā'kil†.** [with fine coal.

danks, 1 daŋks; 2 dăŋks, *n. Mining.* Black shale mingled

Dan'nah, 1 dan'ə; 2 dăn'a, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 49.

Dan'ne-brog, 1 dan'ə-brog; 2 dăn'e-brŏg, *n.* [Dan.] **1.** The Danish national standard. See FLAGS. **2.** A Danish order of knighthood. **3.** [d-] A species of garden poppy.

Dan'neck-er, 1 dān'ek-ər; 2 dăn'ĕk-er, **Johann Heinrich von** (10/11758–12/11841). A German sculptor who made a colossal statue of Christ.

Dan"ne-mo'ra, *n.* Same as DANEMORA.

dan'ne-mo-rite, 1 *dan'ı-mo-rait*; 2 dăn'e-mo-rĭt, *n.* A monoclinic variety of amphibole which is essentially an iron-manganese-magnesium silicate ($(Fe.Mn.Mg).SiO_3$). [< *Danemora,* Sweden.]

Dan'ne-werk, 1 dān'ə-verk; 2 dăn'e-vĕrk, **The.** An ancient entrenchment across Schleswig, Prussia.

dan'nock, 1 dan'ək; 2 dăn'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A bannock. **2.** A hedger's glove.

D'An-nun'zi-o, Gabriele. See ANNUNZIO.

Da'no-, 1 dē'no-; 2 dā'no-. From *Danish* or *Dansk,* relating to Denmark or the Danes: a combining form; as, *Dano-*Icelandic.

dan"seuse', 1 dan'sûz'; 2 dăn'sûz', *n.* [F.] A female professional dancer; a ballet-girl.— **première danseuse** [F.], a female dancer who takes a leading part in a ballet.

D'Ausse, 1 dōs; 2 dōs, *n.* See VILLOISON.

Dans'ville, 1 danz'vil; 2 dănz'vĭl, *n.* A village in Livingston county, N. Y.; sanitarium.

dan'sy, 1 dan'sı; 2 dăn'sy, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Childish, as from old age; garrulous. **dan'sy-head"ed†.**

dant, 1 dant; 2 dănt, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To daunt. **2.** To reduce, as a metal, to a lower temper.

dant, *n.* **1.** A heavy iron weight used in compressing provisions which are being packed in casks. **2.** [North. Eng.] Coal so much broken up as to be valueless. [< DANT, *v.*, var. of DAUNT.]

Dan'te, 1 dān'tē *or* dan'tı; 2 dăn'te *or* dăn'te, **Alighieri** (5/6-1265–8/11321). An Italian poet, soldier, and exile; *Divina Commedia,* etc. **Du-ran'te†.**

Dan"tès', Ed"mond', 1 ĕd'mŏn' dūn'tĕs'; 2 ed'mŏn' dăn'tęs'. The hero of Dumas's *Count of Monte Cristo.*

Dan-tesque', 1 dan-*for* dan-]tesk'; 2 dăn-*for* dăn-]tĕsk', *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or in the style of Dante Alighieri; especially, characterized by solemn and impassioned sublimity. [< It. *dantesco,* < *Dante,* Italian poet.] **Dan-te'an†**; **Dan-tes'can†.**— **Dan'tist**, *n.* One versed in the works of Dante.

dan'ton, 1 dan'tən; 2 dăn'ton, *vt.* [Scot.] To daunt; subdue.

Dan"ton', 1 *dan'tōn'*; 2 dăn'tōn', **Georges Jacques** (10/11 1759–4/11794). A French revolutionary leader, member of the Convention; tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal he had instituted, and guillotined.— **Dan-to'ni-an**, *a.*— **Dan'tonist**, *n.* A supporter of Danton and his policies.

Dan-toph'i-list, *n.* A lover or admirer of Dante.

dant'su, 1 dant'sü; 2 dănt'sų, *n.* [Jap.] A cotton rug made at Sakai in Japan.

Dan'tu-ma-deel", 1 dān'tū-mə-dēl"; 2 dăn'tų-ma-dęl", *n.* A village and commune in Friesland, Netherlands.

Dant'zic, *n.* See DANZIG. **Dant'zig†.**

Dan'ube, 1 dan'yūb; 2 dăn'yub (G. **Do'nau**, 1 dō'nau; 2 dō'nou), *n.* **1.** [Anc. **Is'ter.**] A river of Europe, flowing 2,000 m. from Baden, through Germany, Austria, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Roumania to the Black Sea. **2.** A circle of Württemberg, 2,419 sq. m.; chief town, Ulm.

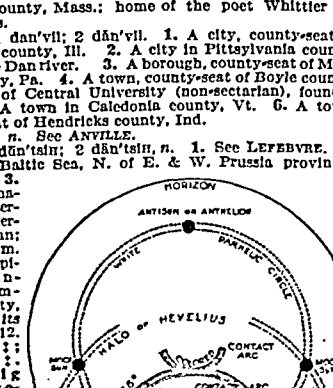
Da-nu'bi-an, 1 də-nū'bi-ən; 2 da-nū'bi-an, *a.* Belonging to or bordering on the river Danube.— **the Danubian principalities**, Moldavia and Wallachia, united in 1861 as Roumania.

Dan'vers, 1 dan'vərz; 2 dăn'vers, *n.* A manufacturing town in Essex county, Mass.; home of the poet Whittier for some years.

Dan'ville, 1 dan'vil; 2 dăn'vĭl. **1.** A city, county-seat of Vermilion county, Ill. **2.** A city in Pittsylvania county, Va., on the Dan river. **3.** A borough, county-seat of Montour county, Pa. **4.** A town, county-seat of Boyle county, Ky.; seat of Central University (non-sectarian), founded 1819. **5.** A town in Caledonia county, Vt. **6.** A town, county-seat of Hendricks county, Ind.

D'An"ville', *n.* See ANVILLE.

Dan'zig, 1 dān'tsin; 2 dăn'tsĭn, *n.* **1.** See LEFEBVRE. **2. Gulf of**, Baltic Sea, N. of E. & W. Prussia provinces, Prussia. **3.** An internationalized territory, formerly Prussian; 3,060 sq. m. **4.** Its capital, an ancient commercial city, noted for its siege in 1812. **Dant'zic†**; **Dant'zig†.** —**Danzig phenomenon** (*Meteor.*), a halo observed by Hevelius at Danzig in 1661, and since represented in text-books as the typical classic example of the norm in halo-phenomena. [P. I.



Danzig Phenomenon.

Da'o, 1 dā'o; 2 dā'o, *n.* A town in Antique province, Panay,

dap, 1 dap; 2 dăp, *vi.* [DAPPED', DAPT'S; DAP'PING.] **1.** To dip slightly into water, as a bird. **2.** *Angling.* To let a baited hook fall gently; dib. **3.** To ricochet upon the surface of water, as a skipping stone. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To bounce; rebound. [Var. of DIP.] **dipt†**; **dapt†.**

Da-pa', 1 *da-pā'*; 2 dä-pä', *n.* A town in Surigao district, Mindanao, P. I.

dap'char, 1 dap'kar; 2 dăp'cär, *n.* [Afr.] An African tree bearing lemon-like fruit, which is boiled and eaten by the negroes.

Dap-dap', 1 dap-dūp'; 2 dăp-dăp', *n.* **1.** [P. I.] The East-Indian coral-tree. **2.** A town in Samar, P. I.

Da'phi-us, 1 dē'fi-us; 2 dā'fĭ-ŭs, *n.* In Vergil's *Pastorals,* a pseudonym for Julius Cæsar.

daph'nad, 1 daf'nad; 2 dăf'năd, *n.* Any shrub of the spurge-laurel family. [< DAPHNE, 3.]

Daph'ne, 1 daf'nı; 2 dăf'ne, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of the river-god Peneus, or Ladon, and Ge, who was changed into a laurel while fleeing from Apollo. **2.** A park 5 m. S. of Antioch, where a temple of Apollo was built about 170 B. C. **3.** *Bot.* A genus of mainly temperate shrubs of the spurge-laurel family, with mostly evergreen leaves and showy clusters of fragrant flowers, for which several species are cultivated. **4.** [d-] A plant of this genus. [L., < Gr. *daphnē,* bay-tree.] — **Daph'ne-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to Daphne; hence, bashful; timid.

Daphne.
Apollo and Daphne. From the original marble group in the Borghese Gallery at Rome.

Daph'ne-pho'ri-a, 1 daf'nı-fō'rı-ə; 2 dăf'ne-fō'ri-a, *n. pl.* [Gr.] A festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated every ninth year at Thebes, and elsewhere, in ancient Greece.

daph'ne-tin, 1 daf'nı-tin; 2 dăf'ne-tĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_9H_6O_4$) contained in daphnin.

Daph'ni-a, 1 daf'nı-ə; 2 dăf'ni-a, *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Daphnidæ.* **2.** [c-] An entomostracan of this genus. [< Gr. *daphnē,* bay-tree.]

Daph"ni-a'ce-a, 1 daf'nı-ē'sı-ə; 2 dăf'ni-ā'çe-a, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Daphnioidea.*— **daph"ni-a'ceous**, *a.*— **daph"ni-a'ceous**, *a.*

Daph-ni'i-dæ, 1 daf-nıı'ı-dī; 2 dăf-nī'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A *family of cladocerans, especially those with a bivalve* shell, sailfant head, and the last of the five pairs of legs distant from the rest; water-fleas. [< DAPHNIA.] **Daph-ni'a-dæ†**; **Daph'ni-dæ†.**— **daph'ni-ad**, *n.*— **daph'nid**, *a.* & *n.*— **daph'ni-id**, *n.*— **daph'ni-oid**, *a.* & *n.*— **daph'noid**, *a.*

daph'nin, 1 daf'nın; 2 dăf'nĭn, *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline glucoside ($C_{15}H_{16}O_9$) contained in the bark of several species of *Daphne,* as *D. mezereum.* **daph'nine†.**

Daph"ni-ol'de-a, 1 daf'nı-el'dı-ə; 2 dăf'ni-ōl'de-a, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Cladocera* as a tribe or superfamily of entomostracans. [< DAPHNIA + -OID.] — **daph"ni-ol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Daph'nis, 1 daf'nıs; 2 dăf'nĭs, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A Sicilian shepherd; son of Hermes and a nymph; the reputed inventor of bucolic poetry. **3.** In *Daphnis and Chloe,* the Greek pastoral romance attributed to Longus (4th cent.?), the hero and lover of Chloe.

daph'nite, 1 daf'nait; 2 dăf'nĭt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly dark-green hydrated iron-aluminum silicate ($H_{16}Fe_{27}Al_{12}Si_{15}O_{111}$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *daphnē,* bay-tree.]

daph'no-man"cy, 1 daf'no-man'sı; 2 dăf'no-măn'cy, *n.* Divination by means of the laurel. [< Gr. *daphnē,* laurel, + -MANCY.]

dap'i-co, 1 dap'ı-kō; 2 dăp'i-cō, *n.* [S. Am.] A compound resembling India-rubber, extracted from the roots of the *Siphonia elastica.*

dap'i-fer†, *n.* A steward in a royal or noble house.

Da"pi-tan', 1 dā"pi-tān'; 2 dä'pi-tän', *n.* **1.** A province in Mindanao Island, P. I. **2.** Its capital.

Da Pon'te, 1 da pon'tē; 2 dä pŏn'te, **Lorenzo** (3/11 1749–8/11 1838). An Italian poet and opera-writer; *Don Giovanni,* etc.; banished from Venice, he became professor of Italian at Columbia College, N. Y.

dap'per, 1 dap'er; 2 dăp'er, *a.* Trim and pretty in appearance; neat; natty; also, little and active; as, "A well-made, tight-built, *dapper* little fellow." DICKENS *Am. Notes* ch. I, p. 10. [T. 1842.] [D., brave.] Syn.: see NEAT.— **dap'per-ling**, *n.* A little fellow; dandiprat.

An intellectual *dapperling of these times boasts chiefly of* his irresistible perspicacity. CARLYLE *Essays, Signs of the Times* in vol. ii, p. 154. [H. M. & CO.]

dap"per-py', *a.* [Scot.] Same as CAP-A-PIE.

dap'ple, } 1 dap'l; 2 dăp'l, *vt.* [DAP'PLED, DAP'LD*P*;
dap'l*e*, } DAP'PLING.] To make spotted; mark or variegate with spots.

Rich as the rose light which *dapples* the dawn.
J. SHERIDAN MOORE *The Beauty that Blooms in Australia* st. 1.

dap'ple. I. *a.* Spotted; marked with a number of spots of uniform color or of different colors; variegated. [< Ice. *depill,* spot, < *dapi,* pool; cp. Norw. *dape,* pool.] **dap'pled†. II.** *n.* **1.** A spot or colored dot, as on the skin of a horse or other animal. **2.** Hence, a horse marked with such spots.— **dap'ple-bay"**, *a.* Of a bay color variegated with dapples.— **d.-gray**, *a.*

Dap'sang, 1 dūp'sūŋ; 2 dăp'săng, *n.* A peak of the Karakoram mountains, Kashmir, India; height, 26,378 ft. [*coral.*

D. A. Q. M. G., *abbr.* Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, *c.* Same as DARE, 1.

D. A. R., *abbr.* Daughters of the American Revolution.

Da'ra, 1 dē'rə *or* dar'ə; 2 dā'ra *or* dăr'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 6.

Da'rab, 1 dā'rab; 2 dä'räb, *n.* A town in Fars province, Persia. **Da"rab-jird'†.**

Da"ra-ganj', 1 dā'rə-gunj'; 2 dä'ra-gŭnj', *n.* A town on the Ganges, India, adjacent to Allahabad.

Dar"al-Bai'da, 1 *dār'-al-bai'də*; 2 *dăr'-al-bī'da, n.* A city. Same as CASABLANCA. **Dar"el-Be'da†.**

da-rap'skite, 1 də-rap'skait; 2 da-răp'skĭt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A transparent, colorless, hydrous sodium nitrate and sulfate ($NaNO_3.Na_2SO_4 + H_2O$), *crystallizing in the tetragonal* system. **2.** *Chem.* A double salt of sodium sulfate and nitrate found in Atacama. [< Dr. L. *Darapsky.*]

da-rap'tı, 1 də-rap'tai; 2 da-răp'tĭ, *n. Logic.* A valid *mood of the third figure.* See MOOD.

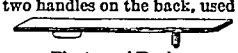
dar'bar, *n.* Same as DURBAR.

Dar-bhan'ga, 1 dur-bun'gə; 2 dŭr-bŭn'ga, *n.* **1.** A district in Patna division, Behar province, Bengal, India; 3,665 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Dur-bhan'ga†.**

D'Ar'blay, 1 där'blē *or* dar'blē'; 2 där'blā *or* där'blā', **Frances** (*née* Burney) (⁸/₁₁1752–¹/₁1840). An English novelist, daughter of Charles Burney; *Evelina, Cecilia,* etc.

Dar"boy', 1 dar'bwä'; 2 där'bwä', **Georges** (¹/₁₁1813–⁵/₂₁ 1871). A French prelate and writer; archbishop of Paris, 1863–1871; shot by communists; *Life of St. Thomas à Becket.*

dar'by', 1 dür'bi; 2 där'by, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -biz; 2 -biz, *pl.*] **1.** A thin wide wooden strip, with two handles on the back, used by plasterers in floating; also, a form of smoothing-trowel. **2.** *pl.* [Slang, Eng.] (1) Handcuffs. (2) Coin; cash. (3) Derby ale. [Uncertain, seemingly < proper name *Darby.*]



Plasterers' Darby.

Dar'by², *n.* **1. John Nelson** (¹¹/₁₁1800–⁴/₂₁1882), an English lawyer and preacher; founded the Plymouth Brethren. **Der'mot†. 2.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa. [Celt. *masc.,* freeman.]

Dar'by and Joan, 1 jōn; 2 jōn. John Darby (–1730) and his wife, Joan; subjects of Henry Woodfall's (?) ballad, *The Happy Old Couple,* illustrating conjugal felicity.

Dar'by-ites, 1 dür'bi-īts; 2 där'by-its, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* The Plymouth Brethren; especially, a stricter branch, followers of J. N. Darby. **Exclusive Brethren‡.— Dar'by-ism,** *n.* **Dar'bism‡.**

dar'call, 1 dür'kōl; 2 där'cąl, *n.* [Orkneys.] The calloo.

Dar"cet', 1 dar'sē'; 2 där'cę', **Jean** (⁹/₇1725–⁴/₁₁1801). A French physician and chemist; discovered the composition of porcelain and the combustibility of the diamond, and invented the fusible metal Darcet's alloy.

D. Arch., *abbr.* Doctor of Architecture.

D'Ar"çon', 1 dar'sōṅ'; 2 där'çōṅ', **Jean Claude Élénore le Michaud** (1733–⁷/₁1800). A French military engineer and writer; invented floating batteries.

Dar'cy, 1 dür'si; 2 där'cy, **Mr.** In Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice,* the proud suitor of Elizabeth Bennet, the heroine.

D'Ar'cy, Patrick, Count (⁹/₁₁1725–¹⁰/₁₁1779). An Irish mathematician and military engineer, marshal in the French army; *Essay on Artillery,* etc. [Erse *masc.,* dark.]

Dard, 1 dürd; 2 därd, *n.* A member of one of the Turko-Iranian tribes of Dardistan.

Dar'da, 1 dür'da; 2 där'da, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 31.

Dar"da-nelle', 1 dür'da-nel'; 2 där'da-nĕl', *n.* A town in Yell county, Ark.

Dar"da-nelles', 1 dür'da-nelz'; 2 där'da-nĕls', *n.* A strait strongly fortified, 40 m. long, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Ægean sea; bombarded by Anglo-French squadron, Feb. 19, 1915; entered by them Nov. 11, 1918. [< *Dardanus.* See DARDANIAN.]

Dar-da'ni-an, 1 dar-dē'ni-ən; 2 där-dā'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Relating to Dardanus, the reputed ancestor of Priam and founder of the city of Dardanus or Dardania, near Troy, or to its inhabitants, the Dardani; hence, Trojan. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Dardania or Troy. **Dar'dant.**

dar-da'nI-um†, *n.* A bracelet.

Dar'da-nus, 1 dür'da-nus; 2 där'da-nūs, *n. Gr. Myth* A son of Zeus and Electra; reputed ancestor of the Trojans. See DARDANIAN. **Dar'da-nost** [Gr.].

Dar"dis-tan', 1 dür'dis-tan'; 2 där'dis-tăn', *n.* A mountainous district, N. W. India, traversed by the Indus.

dare¹, 1 där; 2 dâr, *v.* [DURST or DARED; DAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have courage to undertake; be bold enough to venture on; hence, to adventure; attempt; with an infinitive clause as object; as, I *dare* take this step.

In the days when there were fine gentlemen Mr. Secretary Pitt's under-secretaries did not *dare* to sit down before him. THACKERAY *Four Georges, George III.* p. 69. [E. & L. 1891.]

2. To provoke to some action by questioning one's courage for it; challenge; defy: often tantalizingly; as, I *dare* you to come here. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To arouse. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have courage enough; venture. **2†.** To be in fear. [< AS. *dear* (= Goth. *-dars*), 1st per. pres. ind. of *durran* (= Goth. *-daursan*), dare; cp. Gr. *tharsein,* be bold.] **— I dare say,** probably; I think likely. **— dare'ful,** *a.* Defiant.— **dar'er,** *n.*

dare²†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To daunt; terrify; especially, to ensnare (as larks) through exciting fear by a mirror or the exhibition of a hawk, etc. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in fear and lurk anxiously. **2†.** To stare at foolishly or fixedly. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 3033.

dare¹, *n.* **1.** A taunting defiance. **2†.** Boldness.— **to take a dare** [Colloq.], to receive an offered challenge without answering or resenting it.

dare², *n.* [Local, Eng.] The dace. **dart‡; darce†.**

dare³†, *n.* A mirror for daring larks. **dar'ing-glass"†.**

Dare⁴, *n.* **1. Virginia,** first child of English parents born in the New World at Roanoke, 1587, and named after the district of Virginia; granddaughter of John White, governor of the colony. **2.** A county in E. North Carolina; 405 sq. m.; county-seat, Manteo.

Dare'all", 1 dār'ōl'; 2 dâr'ąl', *a.* Same as BREADNAUGHT.

dare'dev"Il, 1 dār'dev'l; 2 dâr'dĕv'l. **I.** *a.* Venturesome; reckless. **II.** *n.* One who is bold to recklessness, ready for any adventure or undertaking.— **dare'dev"Il-ism, dare'dev"Il-try,** *n.*

dare'-do"ingt, *a.* Bold. **der'-do"ingt.** [dat.

Dar"el-Be'da, *n.* Same as CASA BLANCA. **Dar"al-Bal'-**

Da'res, 1 dē'riz; 2 dā'rēş, *n.* **1.** A Trojan priest of Vulcan; mentioned in the *Iliad;* reputed author of an Iliad said to be older than Homer's. **2.** In Vergil's *Æneid,* an athlete who is overcome by Entellus at the funeral games of Anchises.

Dar-es-Sa-laam', 1 dār-es-sa-lām'; 2 dār-ĕs-sä-läm', *n.* Capital of German East Africa, surrendered to British Sept. 4, 1916. [Yorkshire, Eng.

Dar'field, 1 dār'fīld; 2 dār'fēld, *n.* A village, West Riding,

Dar'fur, 1 dār'fūr; 2 dār'fųr, *n.* A province in E. Sudan, Africa; 200,000 sq. m.; capital, El-Fasher.

darg, 1 dürg; 2 därg, *vt.* [Scot.] To work by the day.

darg, *n.* [Scot. & N. Eng.] **1.** A day's labor; toil. **2.** The product of an average day's work; as, a *darg* of coal. **darguet.— darg'-days",** *n. pl.* [Scot.] In feudal times, days of work done by the vassal in lieu of rent.— **darg'er,** *n.* One who works by the day. [of a saint.

dar'gah, 1 dur'gə; 2 dūr'ğa, *n.* [Per. & Hind.] The shrine

dar'gle, 1 dür'gi; 2 dār'ğl, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The coalfish.

Dar'go, 1 dür'go; 2 dār'ğo, *n.* A county in Victoria, Australia.

dargs, 1 dürgz; 2 därğş, *n.* [Local, Scot.] The whiting.

dar'ic, 1 dar'ik; 2 dār'ic, *n.* A Persian coin. See COIN. [< Gr. *dareikos,* perhaps < Babylonian *dariku,* wealth.]

Da"ri-en', 1 dē'ri-en'; 2 dā'ri-ĕn', *n.* Same as CUNA.

Da'ri-en', 1 dē'ri-en; 2 dā'ri-ĕn, *n.* **1.** A town in Fairfield county, Conn. **2.** A city in McIntosh county, Ga. **3.** A village in Genesee county, N. Y.

Da"ri-en', 1 dē'ri-en'; 2 dā'ri-ĕn', **Gulf of.** A bight of the Caribbean sea. **Darien, Isthmus of.** See PANAMA.— **Darien Scheme** (*Scot. Hist.*), an unsuccessful plan to establish on the Isthmus of Darien (Panama) a trade-route to the East, and secure thereby a monopoly of the trade: it originated with William Paterson in 1695.

da'ri-I, 1 dē'ri-ai; 2 dā'ri-ī, *n. Logic.* A valid mood of the first figure. See MOOD.

dar'ing, 1 dār'iŋ; 2 dâr'iŋ, *pa.* **1.** Possessing or exhibiting resolute courage; bold; brave; adventurous. **2.** Impudent; presuming. Syn.: see AUDACIOUS; BRAVE; ENTERPRISING.— **dar'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **dar'ing-ness,** *n.*

dar'ing, *n.* The quality of one who dares; bravery; reckless intrepidity. Syn.: see COURAGE.

da'ri-ole, 1 dā'ri-ōl; 2 dā'ri-ōl, *n.* [F.] A cream-cake.

Da-ri'us, 1 də-rai'us; 2 da-ri'ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. D. I.** or **D. Hystaspes,** king of Persia,— 522–486 B. C.; invaded Scythia and Greece but met defeat at Marathon. **3. D. III., Codomannus** (3807–330 B. C.), the last king of Persia, defeated by Alexander the Great, and murdered. **4. D. the Mede** or **Median** (*Bib.*), probably Astyages, successor of Belshazzar; last king of Media: conquered by Cyrus. *Dan.* v, 31; xi, 1.— **Da-rei'os‡** [Gr.].

Dar-jI'ling, 1 dar-jī'liŋ; 2 där-jī'liŋ, *n.* **1.** A district in Bengal, India; 1,234 sq. m. **2.** A town in Rajeshahye division, Bengal; popular summer resort. **Dar-jee'ling‡.**

dark, 1 dürk; 2 därk, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To make dark; darken.

A cloud Grew suddenly in Heaven, and *dark'd* the sun. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Sohrab and Rustum* st. 35.

II†. *i.* **1.** To become dark. **2.** To remain in the dark; lie hidden. **3.** [Dial., Eng.] To act the eavesdropper; to overhear.

dark, *a.* **1.** Devoid of light, partially or entirely.

The day is cold, and *dark,* and dreary. LONGFELLOW *The Rainy Day* st. 1.

2. Not reflective of light; black or approaching black: opposed to *light-colored; as, dark* eyes. **3.** Not easily perceived or understood; inexplicable; obscure; concealed; mysterious; as, a *dark* saying; a *dark* conspiracy.

Most dreams are *dark.* ALDRICH *Pampina* st. 7.

4. Without cheer or hope; disheartening; threatening; gloomy; as, a day of *dark* distress.

For I foresee *dark* days. TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act i, sc. 5.

5. Mentally obscure or ignorant; without knowledge; unenlightened; as, what in me is *dark,* illumine; he lived in a *dark* age. **6.** Having or showing wicked and forbidding qualities; black-hearted; atrocious; dastardly; as, a *dark* deed; a *dark* spirit.

Left him . . . to his own *dark* designs. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 213.

7. Of brunet complexion; not fair; as, a *dark* beauty. **8.** Unable to see, or blind to something, as if sightless; unknowing: a poetical use. **9†.** Blind. [< AS. *deorc.*]

Dark to the triumph which they died to gain. LOWELL *Ode at Harvard Commemoration* st. 8.

Syn.: black, dim, dismal, dull, dusky, gloomy, mysterious, obscure, opaque, sable, shadowy, shady, somber, swart, swarthy. Strictly, that which is *black* is absolutely destitute of color; that which is *dark* is absolutely destitute of light. In common speech, however, a coat is *black,* tho not optically colorless; the night is *dark,* tho the stars shine. That is *obscure, shadowy,* or *shady* from which the light is more or less cut off. *Dusky* is applied to objects which appear as if viewed in fading light; the word is often used, as are *swart* and *swarthy,* of the human skin when quite *dark,* or even verging toward *black. Dim* refers to imperfection of outline, from distance, darkness, mist, etc., or from some defect of vision. *Opaque* objects, as smoked glass, are impervious to light. *Murky* is said of that which is at once *dark, obscure,* and *gloomy;* as, a *murky* den; a *murky* sky. Figuratively, *dark* is emblematic of sadness, agreeing with *somber, dismal, gloomy,* also of moral evil; as, a *dark* deed. Of intellectual matters, *dark* is now rarely used in the old sense of a *dark* saying, etc. See MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE.— Ant.: bright, brilliant, clear, crystalline, dazzling, gleaming, glowing, illumined, light, lucid, luminous, radiant, transparent, white. — **Dark and Bloody Ground,** Kentucky: so called from the numerous Indian wars that occurred in the regions now embraced by the State.— **dark's arch"es,** *n.* A British noctuid moth (*Hadena monoglypha*). — **D. Continent,** Africa: a term first applied to it by H. M. Stanley (1878).— **d. day,** any day memorable for great darkness; specif. (*U. S. Hist.*), May 19, 1780, when an unusual darkness spread over all the New England States.— **d. elf** (*Norse Myth.*), one of the elves of darkness; see ELF, *n.,* 2.— **d. glass** (*Astron.*), a piece of dark-colored glass attached to an optical instrument to moderate the intensity of light or heat, especially in solar observations. — **d. heat,** heat of the invisible rays of the spectrum. See SPECTRUM.— **d. horse,** see under HORSE.— **d.-house†,** *n.* A madhouse. — **d. lantern,** see under LANTERN. — **d. light. 1†.** A device for excluding light; especially (*Naut.*), a deadlight. **2.** *Physics.* Ultra-violet rays.— **d. moon,** see under MOON.— **d. room,** in photography, a room deprived of actinic light, into which plates are brought for sensitizing or for development.— **d. slide,** see SLIDE, *n.,* 1 (2). — **d. space,** see under SPACE.— **d. whites,** same as MELANOCHROI.— **to keep d.** [Colloq.], to give no information.— **dark'ish,** *a.* Somewhat dark.— **dark'ish-ness,** *n.*— **dark'ly,** *adv.* In a dark manner; obscurely; mysteriously.— **dark'some,** *a.* [Poet.] Dark.— **dark'some-ness,** *n.*

dark, *n.* **1.** Scantiness or absence of light; hence, in general, a place or position where there is little light; dimness; obscurity; figuratively, a condition characterized by obscurity and a lack of enlightenment; ignorance; as, I am sitting in the *dark;* we are in the *dark* regarding their plans. **2.** Shade; as, the *dark* of the moon. **3.** A heavy shade or shadow in a drawing or painting; as, *darks* are as necessary as lights.

Their immense force as *darks* gives great delicacy to the bridge. HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. iv, p. 302. [S. BROS. 1876.]

Darke, 1 dürk; 2 därk, *n.* A county in Ohio; 604 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenville.

dar'ke-mon, 1 dür'kə-men; 2 där'ke-mŏn, *n.* Same as ADARCON.

dark'en, 1 dürk'n; 2 därk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To exclude light from; make dark or partially dark; obscure the light of or from; figuratively, to conceal from sight under obscurity; as, *darken* the chamber; clouds *darken* the sun. **2.** To deprive of sight; hence, to prevent or hinder the mental or moral development of; as, sin *darkens* the mind.

And touch the *darkened* lids and say
The gracious words, 'Receive thy sight.'
BRYANT *Receive thy Sight* st. 3.

3. To obscure or render unmeaning; make doubtful or unintelligible; as, who is this that *darkens* counsel? **4.** To fill with gloom; sadden; as, a *darkened* life. **5.** To make of dark or darker hue; render less light-colored or less pellucid; sully; as, to *darken* furniture with a stain; the muddy brook *darkens* the river.

II. *i.* **1.** To grow dark or darker.

The shadows of the evening hours
Fall from the *darkening* sky.
ADELAIDE A. PROCTER *Evening Hymn* st. 1.

2. To grow less light in color; become of deeper hue; as, mahogany *darkens* slowly.— **to darken one's door,** to visit a person: commonly with the implication of unwelcomeness; as, I will never *darken his door* again.— **-er,** *n.*

dark'end, *pp.* Darkened. S. S.

dark'en-ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Twilight; gloaming.

dark'ful†, *a.* Full of darkness. [Mongolia.

Dar-khan', 1 dar-kän'; 2 där-kän', *n.* A mountain range in

dar'kle, 1 dār'kl; 2 dâr'kl, *vi.* [DAR'KLED; DAR'KLING.] **1.** To appear darkly or obscurely; be in darkness; as, the precipice *darkles* in front. **2.** To grow gloomy or dark; darken; as, the night *darkles* rapidly.

dark'ling, 1 dürk'liŋ; 2 därk'ling, *a.* **1.** Dimly seen; obscure.

How oft sought'st thou rest in *darkling* glade,
In some well-hidden pool. THOMAS HENRY *The Wild Duck* st. 3.

2. Unable to see; blinded; groping.

Darkling I listen. KEATS *Ode to a Nightingale* st. 6.

3. Producing obscurity and gloom; as, the *darkling* clouds.— **dark'ling-bee"tle,** *n.* [Eng.] A black tenebrionid beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*).

dark'ling, *n.* An evil being.

dark'ling, *adv.* In the dark; blindly; uncertainly: a poetic word. **dark'lings‡** [Scot.].

dark'ness, 1 dürk'nes; 2 därk'nĕs, *n.* **1.** Total or partial absence of light; obscurity; gloom. **2.** Physical or mental obscurity of vision; blindness; also moral blindness; wickedness. **3.** The condition of being difficult to understand; want of clearness; obscurity. **4.** Secrecy. **5†.** Death. **dark'head†.— the prince of darkness,** Satan.

Dar'kon, 1 dür'kon; 2 där'kŏn, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 56.

dark'y, 1 dürk'i; 2 därk'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** [Colloq.] A negro; a black man. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A bull's-eye lantern. **3.** [Dial., Eng.] A blind person. **dar'key‡.**

Dar'las-ton, 1 dür'ləs-tən; 2 där'las-ton, *n.* An iron-manufacturing town in Staffordshire, Eng.; coal-mines.

Dar'ley, 1 dür'li; 2 där'ly, *n.* **1. Felix Octavius Carr** (¹/₂₁ 1822–³/₂₁1888), an American artist; illustrated works of Washington Irving, Cooper, etc. **2. George** (1795–¹¹/₁₂ 1846), an Irish poet and mathematician; said to have influenced Tennyson and Browning; *Sylvia, or the May Queen,* etc. **3.** A town in Derbyshire, Eng., including the urban districts of **North Darley** and **South Darley.**

dar'ling, 1 dür'liŋ; 2 där'ling. **I.** *a.* Tenderly beloved; very dear; as, a *darling* daughter.

And 'tis a shame you wish t' abridge us
Of these our *darling* privileges.
J. TRUMBULL *McFingal* can. 1, st. 23.

II†. *n.* One who is tenderly beloved; a pet; favorite. [< AS. *deōrling,* < *deōre;* see DEAR.] **dere'lingt.— -ness,** *n.*

Dar'ling², *n.* **1. Grace** (¹¹/₂₄1815–¹⁰/₂₁1842), an English heroine, daughter of William Darling, keeper of a lighthouse on Longstone Rock, Northumberland; saved nine shipwrecked persons. **2. Sir Ralph** (1775–⁴/₂₁1858), an Australian statesman; governor of New South Wales 1825–1831. **3.** A river in New South Wales; 1,200 m. long to Murray river.— **Darling pea,** an Australian plant (*Swainsonia greyana*) poisonous to cattle and horses.— **Darling shower** [Austral.], a dust-storm in central Australia accompanied by a few drops of rain. It occurs during drought and is a sign of further drought.

Dar'ling Range. A mountain range bordering for 300 m. the S. W. coast of Western Australia.

Dar'ling-ton, 1 dār'liŋ-tən; 2 dār'ling-ton, *n.* **1. William** (⁴/₂₁1782–⁴/₂₁1863), an American botanist and physician; *Flora Cestrica,* etc. **2.** A county in South Carolina; 649 sq. m.; county-seat, Darlington. **3.** An iron-manufacturing town in Durham county, Eng.; starting-point of Stephenson's first railway. **4.** A town of South Carolina; county-seat of Darlington county. **5.** A city of Wisconsin, county-seat of Lafayette county.

Dar"ling-to'ni-a, 1 dār'liŋ-tō'ni-ə; 2 dār'ling-tō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* Same as CHRYSAMPHORA. [< William *Darlington,* Am. botanist.]

Darme'stet-er, 1 dārm'stet-ər; 2 dārm'stĕt-er, *n.* **1. Arsène** (¹/₁1846–¹¹/₁₆1888), a French Jew who made remarkable discoveries in medieval philology and literature. **2. James** (²/₂₁1849–¹⁰/₁1894), a French Orientalist and author; brother of Arsène; translated *Zend Avesta.*

dar'moor, 1 dār'mūr; 2 dār'mo͝or, *n.* [Afr.] A coarse cotton fabric, such as is sometimes used in America for salt-sacks.

Ibrahim . . . bought me a piece of coarse cotton cloth of Arab manufacture (*darmoor*) for clothes for myself.
BAKER *The Albert Nyanza* ch. 15, p. 400. [MACM. 1883.]

Darm'stadt, 1 dārm'shtat; 2 dārm'shtät, *n.* A manufacturing town of Germany, on the river Darm; capital of the republic of Hesse.

darn¹, 1 dārn; 2 dârn, *vt.* To repair a hole in (a garment) by filling in yarn or thread with a needle; as, to *darn* a pair of socks. [< W. *darnio,* < *darn,* patch.] **— darn¹,** *n.* A patch made by darning.— **darn'er,** *n.*

darn², *vt.* [Colloq.] To damn: a minced form. **dernt.— darn², *n.*— dar-na'tion,** *n.*

Dar'nay, 1 dār'nē; 2 dār'nā, **Charles.** In Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities,* the adopted name of Charles St. Evrémonde, an émigré living in England.

darnd, *pp.* Darned. S. S.

dar'nel, 1 dār'nel; 2 dâr'nĕl, *n.* **1.** Any grass of the genus *Lolium.* Specif.: (1) COLUMBIA darnel, ray- or rye-grass, or perennial rye-grass (*L. perenne*), and Italian darnel (*L. italicum*), both sown for grass or hay. (2) Bearded or poisonous darnel (*L. temulentum*), a noxious weed supposed to be poisonous.

2. Formerly, any grain-field weed. [< F. dial. *darnelle,* < *darne,* stupefied: so named from its stupefying qualities. Of Germanic orig.; cp. Sw. *dara,* infatuate.]

Dar"né'tal', 1 dar'nē'tāl'; 2 dār'ng'tāl', *n.* A town in Seine-Inférieure department, France, adjacent to Rouen.

darn'-grass", 1 dārn'-gras'; 2 dārn'-grâs', *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The wood-anemone.

darn'ing, 1 dārn'iŋ; 2 dārn'ing, *n.* The act of patching holes with yarn, or the articles to be darned; as, a pile of *darning.*— **darn'ing-ball",** *n.* A hard smooth ball, or ball-like article, used to put under a hole while darning it. **d.-egg†; d.-last†.— d.-needle,** *n.* **1.** The needle used in darning. **2.** [U. S.] A dragon-fly: named from its slender body. **devil's darning-needlet.— d.-stitch,** *n.* A stitch peculiar to darning or to the Oriental needlework called **darned embroidery.**

Darn'ley, 1 dārn'li; 2 dārn'ly, **Lord** (1546–²/₁₀1567). Henry Stuart, a Scottish noble who married Mary Queen of Scots and was murdered in Edinburgh.

da-ro'ga, 1 da-rō'gə; 2 da-rō'ğa, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native chief of a department; superintendent; manager; also, chief of police. **da-ro'gah†; da-ro'ghat; da-ru'gah‡; dro'ga†; dro'ger†.**

da-roo'-tree", 1 da-rū'-trī'; 2 da-rōō'-trē', *n.* [Egypt.] The sycamore fig-tree (*Ficus sycomorus*) of Syria and Egypt.

darr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The black tern.

dar'ra, *n.* Same as DURRA. [dar'a-deel‡.

dar'ra-dall, 1 dar'ə-dēl; 2 dăr'a-dăl, *n.* [Ir.] A black beetle.

Dar-rang', 1 dŭ-rŭŋ'; 2 dŭ-rŭng', *n.* A district in Assam, India; 3,418 sq. m.; capital, Tezpu. **Durrang‡.**

dar'rein, 1 dar'ĕn; 2 dăr'ęn, *a. Old Law.* The last. [< OF. *darrain*, < L. *de*, from, + *retro*, back.] — **puis darrein continuance** (*Law*), a plea filed by a defendant alleging in defense some matter that has arisen subsequent to the last adjournment of the cause.

dar'ri-ba, 1 dar'ı-bə; 2 dăr'ĭ-ba, *n.* [Egypt.] A dry measure of modern Egypt, about 16 bushels. **dar'ĭ-bah‡.**

dar'shan, 1 dûr'shən; 2 dăr'shan, *n.* [DAR'SHAN-IM, *pl.*] [Heb.] Literally, interpreter: applied by the Jews to preachers who expound the Scriptures.

dar"son-val-i-za'tion, 1 dûr"sən-val-ı-zē'shən; 2 dăr"son-văl-ĭ-zā'shon, *n. Electrotherapeutics.* Employment of alternating currents of high frequency and voltage. [< Arsène d'Arsonval, French physicist.]

dart, 1 därt; 2 därt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw or emit suddenly; shoot out, as a dart; as, the sun *darts* his beams.

Shakespeare *darts* himself forth into all things, and melts down his individuality into theirs. H. N. HUDSON *Lectures on Shakespeare* vol. i, p. 50. [B. & SCR. 1848.]

2†. To pierce. **II.** *i.* To rush or shoot on or through; move swiftly or fly like a dart; as, acute pains *darted* through his limbs; he *darted* forward.

In business, you . . . must *dart* at a chance like a robin at a worm. MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* p. 99. [s. c. c. 1873.]

— **dart'ling-board"**, *n.* A throwing-stick.— **darting-bomb**, *n.* A combination of harpoon and bomb, fired from a gun, and designed to fasten and kill or wound a whale at the same time.— **dart'ling-ly**, *adv.*

dart, *n.* **1.** A pointed weapon to be thrown by the hand; a light lance, spear, or javelin; also, something like a dart, or having the effect of one. **dartet.**

Dart follows *dart*; lance, lance; loud bellowings speak his woes. BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 76.

(1) The pointed pellet of an air-gun or a blowgun. (2) *Entom.* A sting or its central part. (3) *Conch.* A calcareous spicule secreted in the generative organs of pulmonate mollusks, as snails. (4) A place in a garment from which a tapering piece has been cut to make it fit the figure, as at the waist. (5) A stick of caustic pointed like a dart. **2.** A sudden motion. **3.** The dace. **4†.** A prize spear. [OF., of Teutonic orig.; cp. AS. *daroth*, OHG. *tart*, Ice. *darrathr*, dart.] — **dart'fish"**, *n.* [N. S. Wales.] A carangoid fish (*Trachynotus russellii*).— **d.-grass**, *n.* Velvet-grass. — **d.-gun**, in whaling, a bomb-gun.— **d.-moth**, *n.* [Eng.] A noctuid moth (genus *Agrotis*) the larva of which is a cutworm.— **d.-sac**, *n. Conch.* A calciferous gland in the generative apparatus of pulmonate mollusks, secreting darts.— **d.-snake**, *n.* A snake-like lizard (genus *Acontias*).

D'Ar"ta"gnan', 1 dar"ta"nyäN'; 2 dăr"tä"nyäN', *n.* In Dumas's *Three Musketeers*, etc., a brave, boastful Gascon, companion in arms and adventures of the three musketeers. The character was derived from a Gascon nobleman of that name (1612–1673), who wrote extensive *Memoirs*.

dar'tars, 1 där'tərz; 2 dăr'tarş, *n.* Tetter; chin-scab. [< F. *dartre*, tetter.]

dart'er, 1 därt'ər; 2 därt'er, *n.* **1.** One who throws a dart; one who or that which moves dartingly. **2.** (1) A small American etheostomine percoid fish, often brilliantly colored: named from its remaining quiescent and moving only to dart on its prey or when disturbed. **John'ny dart'er‡.** (2) The archer-fish (*Toxotes jaculator*). **3.** The American snake-bird (*Plotus anhinga*); also, the Australian bird, *Plotus novæ hollandiæ*.— **blue darter**, a darter of the genus *Pæcilichthys;* a rainbow darter. — **dart'er-fish"**, *n.* An archer-fish.— **manitou d.**, a large darter (*Percina caprodes zebra*) of the middle western United States.— **tessellated d.**, a freshwater percoid fish of the genus *Boleosoma*, especially *B. nigrum olmstedi* of the northern and eastern United States.

Darter (def. 3). 1/10

Dart'ford, 1 därt'fərd; 2 därt'ford, *n.* A manufacturing town in Kent county, Eng.— **Dartford warbler**, see WARBLER.

dar'tle, 1 där'tl; 2 dăr'tl, *tr.* & *ri.* [Rare.] To dart.

Dar'tle, Rosa. In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, the companion of Mrs. Steerforth, for whose son she has an unrequited love. Her prominent characteristic is an interrogative mode of speech.

dart'man, 1 därt'mən; 2 därt'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who throws a dart or darts; specif., an ancient or mediæval light-armed soldier who threw darts or javelins. **darts'man‡.**

Dartman or Javelin-man. From a French manuscript, of the year 1480, of Valerius Maximus. (British Museum.)

Dart'moor, 1 därt'mûr; 2 därt'-mōōr. *n.* An extensive elevated moorland in Devonshire, England; scene of Blackmore's *Lorna Doone*. — **Dartmoor prison**, a British convict-depot, built in 1806 for French prisoners of war.— **D. sheep**, a breed of long-wooled hornless sheep, similar to the Leicestershire.

Dart'mouth, 1 därt'məth; 2 därt'-muth, *n.* **1. Lord** (1647–10/11 1691), George Legge, an English admiral; commanded fleet sent to intercept William of Orange. **2.** A seaport in Devonshire, Eng.: important in the middle ages; sieges, 1643, 1645. **3.** A town in Halifax county, Nova Scotia. **4.** *A town in* Bristol county, Mass.

Dart'mouth Coll'ege. A collegiate institution originating in 1754 and soon established at Hanover, N. H., taking its name from an English benefactor.— **Dartmouth College case**, see under CASE.

dar'told, 1 där'told; 2 dăr'tōld, **I.** *a. Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or like the dartos: as, *dartoid* tissue. **dar-to'ĭd‡.** **II.** *n.* [Rare.] The *dartos*. [< DARTOS + -OID.]

Dar'ton, 1 där'tən; 2 dăr'ton, *n.* A town in Yorkshire, Eng.

dar'tos, 1 där'tos; 2 dăr'tŏs, *n. Anat.* A thin layer of unstriped muscular fibers in the subcutaneous tissue of the scrotum of the male and of the labia majora of the female. [< Gr. *dartos*, skinned, < *derō*, skin.]

Da"ru', 1 da"rŭ'; 2 dă"rū', **Pierre Antoine Noël Mathieu Bruno, Count** (1/11 1767–1/11 1829). A French statesman and writer: *History of Venice*, etc.

dar'vesh, 1 där'vesh; 2 dăr'vĕsh, *n.* Same as DERVISH.

D'Ar"lieux', 1 dar'vyŭ'; 2 dăr'vyū', **Laurent, Chevalier** (5/11 1635–5/11 1702). A French traveler and Oriental scholar: *Manners and Customs of the Arabs*.

Dar'war. Same as DHARWAR.

dar'weesh, 1 där'wish; 2 dăr'wēsh, *n.* Same as DERVISH.

Dar'wen, 1 där'wen; 2 dăr'wĕn, or **O'ver-Dar"wen**, *n.* A cotton-manufacturing town in Lancashire, Eng.

Dar'win, 1 där'win; 2 dăr'wĭn, *n.* **1. Charles Robert** (7/12 1809–4/19 1882), an English naturalist, traveler, and philosopher; promulgated the theory of organic evolution by natural selection; *Voyage of the Beagle, Origin of Species, Descent of Man*, etc. See DARWINISM. **2. Erasmus** (12/12 1731–4/18 1802), grandfather of preceding; an English physician and poet; *Lores of the Plants*, etc. **3. Francis** (8/16 1848–9/19 1925), son of Charles; botanist, lecturer, and coauthor with his father in botanical treatises. **4. Sir George Howard** (7/9 1845–12/11 1912), brother of Francis: physicist, educator in astronomy and experimental philosophy.

Dar"wi-nel'li-dæ, 1 där"wi-nel'ı-dē; 2 dăr"wĭ-nĕl'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of podocopous entomostracans with two pairs of legs similar in structure. **Dar"wi-nel'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Charles *Darwin*.] — **dar"wi-nel'lid**, *n.*— **-loid**, *a.*

Dar-win'i-an, 1 dar-win'ı-ən; 2 dăr-wĭn'ĭ-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Darwin, or to Darwinism. **Dar-win'i-can‡.** **II.** *n.* One who upholds Darwinism; a Darwinist. — **Darwinian theory**, Darwinism.— **D. tubercle**, a nodule on the edge of the external ear, supposed by some to be a relic of the pointed ear of quadrupeds. **Darwin's point, process**, or **tip‡.** In the Bertillon system, the degrees of prominence of the nodule are successively characterized as **Darwinian enlargement, D. nodosity, D. projection**, and the developed tubercle.— **Dar-win'i-an-ism**, *n.* Darwin's theory of the origin of species as explained, developed, and extended by the more radical of his followers and exponents.— **Dar-win'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* In Darwin's manner.

It is one thing to say, *Darwinically*, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it, . . . and quite another to affirm . . . that every detail of an animal's structure has been created for its benefit. HUXLEY *Origin of Species* p. 226. [HUM. 1880.]

Dar'win-ism, 1 där'wın-ızm; 2 dăr'wĭn-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine that natural selection has been the prime and efficient cause in the evolution of higher out of lower organic forms, or that new species result from the selective action of external conditions upon individual variations from their specific types: advocated by Charles Darwin in his works. See SELECTION.— **Dar'win-ist**, *n.*— **-is'tic**, *a.*— **Dar'win-ize**, *tt.* To engage in Darwinian speculations.

dar'win-ite, 1 där'wın-ıt; 2 dăr'wĭn-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* Same as WHITNEYITE. [< DARWIN.]

Das'a-ra, 1 dus'ə-ra; 2 dŭs'a-ra, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Hindu festival of ten days' duration celebrated at the close of the monsoon (about the beginning of October). It commemorates the destruction of the demon Mahesh-asura by Bhavani, and also the declaration of the great war, the "epos" of the *Mahabharata*, between the Pandavas and the Kauravas. The tenth day, on which all weapons are hallowed, has ever been held as an auspicious day for the beginning of military enterprises. In Bengal *Durgāpuja*. **Das'ah-ra‡; Das'ra‡; Das'so-ra‡; Dussera‡.**

Das"a-ra-tha', 1 dus'ə-rə-thā'; 2 dŭs'a-ra-thā', *n.* A mighty ruler of India; father of the Rama who married Sita and conquered Ceylon; flourished about 1500 B. C.

Das-cyl'li-dæ, 1 da-sıl'ı-dē; 2 dă-cŷl'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of serricorn beetles with the head moderate behind, granulated eyes, and mesothoracic epimera extending to the coxæ. **Das-cyl'lus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *daskillos*, fish.] **Das-cil'li-dæ‡.**— **das-cyl'lid**, *a.* & *n.*— **das-cyl'loid**, *a.*

daset, *vt.* To grow dim-sighted; become dazed. **das'ewet.**

Da'sent, 1 dē'sent; 2 dā'sĕnt, **Sir George Webbe** (1820–8/11 1896). An English lawyer, editor, scholar in Scandinavian literature, and translator from the Norse.

dash[1], 1 dash; 2 dăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw suddenly and violently; hurl, as a stone.

Here Folly *dash'd* to earth the Victor's plume. BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 25.

2. To throw or strike so as to break or shatter; as, "Thou shalt *dash* them in pieces like a potter's vessel," *Ps.* ii, 9. **3.** To sprinkle; bespatter; splash: followed by *with*; as, garments *dashed with* blood.

Hal cried a Saxon, laughing. And *dashed* his beard *with* wine. LONGFELLOW *The Happiest Land* st. 5.

4. To sketch or write hastily; as, he *dashed* his signature across the note; to *dash* off a likeness. **5.** To drop or pour a small quantity of something into; adulterate or mix by putting something of inferior grade into: followed by *with*.

The water [of the Dead Sea] is not perfectly transparent, but has a whitish hue, as if *dashed with* a very slight infusion of milk. S. OLIN *Travels in the East* vol. ii, p. 234. [M. 1851.]

6. [Africa.] To present as a gift; bestow as a gratuity; tip. **7.** To check or discourage, as by some sudden, untoward, or unexpected occurrence; hence, to cast or throw a damper upon; depress, as one's spirits; confuse; confound; as, to *dash* one's hopes. **8†.** To strike suddenly; as, to *dash* one on the lips.

II. *i.* **1.** To rush violently; move impetuously and furiously; as, the horse *dashed* onward; the waves *dashed* high. **2.** To push work boldly, rapidly, and with apparent carelessness.

The man who *dashes* in . . . is the man who masters the situation. WM. TAYLOR *Ten Years in India* p. 12. [P. & M. 1852.]

[ME. *daschen*, < Dan. *daske*, slap.] — **to dash out. 1.** To knock out, as one's brains, by a violent blow, or to erase by a stroke. **2.** To depart or rush away precipitately; as, he *dashed out* of the house.

dash[2], *tr.* [West Afr.] To present as a gift; bestow. [< Port. *I das me?* < *I Que das me?*]

dash[1], *n.* **1.** A sudden forward movement; a rapid onset; as, to make a *dash* at the enemy. **2.** Boldness and rapidity in execution; quickness and vigor; hence, vivacity; spirit; abandon; as, the regiment is noted for its *dash*. **3.** An ostentatious parade; vain display; as, to make a great *dash*. **4.** A check or discomfiture; sudden disarrangement or defeat; as, his plans met with a *dash*. **5.** A small addition of some other ingredient; a slight admixture; as, his wisdom shows a *dash* of conceit. **6.** A collision, or the sound made by it; clashing; concussion; as, the *dash* of the waves. **7.** (1) A short *race; as, an eighty-yard dash.* (2) *A trotting race* decided in one, instead of a succession of heats. **8.** A dashboard. **9.** (1) In writing and printing, a horizontal line (—) variously used as a mark of punctuation, or to indicate hiatus, inclusion, an abrupt breaking off, or in place of "ditto." En, em, two-em, and three-em dashes (named from their length) are discriminated. (2) In printing, the type or brass rule bearing this character or other horizontal dividing-line, whether as a straight line or in the forms used for division-lines between articles and sections, as the parallel dash (═══), the double dash (▬▬), the diamond or swell dash (——●——), etc.: as a line of division especially used in newspaper-columns. **10.** *Mus.* (1) An elongated dot placed over or under a note or chord to indicate staccato. (2) In thorough-bass, a line drawn through a figure, raising the note represented a semitone. (3) In harpsichord-music, a coulé. **11.** *Entom.* A dash-like mark: often on the wings of moths and butterflies. **12.** A present to an African chief for permission to trade. **dash'eet.**— **at a dash**, with quickness and spirit.— **black dash**, an American hesperiid butterfly (*Limochores pontiac*), of black and brown coloring, with yellow on the lower part of the fore wings.— **dash'-box"**, *n.* A vacuum-chamber used to govern the "cut-off" lever of a Corliss engine valve-gear.— **d.-foot**, *n.* An iron to which is attached the dashboard-frame of a light carriage-body.— **d.-guard**, *n.* The dashboard of a street-car.— **d.-lamp**, *n.* A small lamp attached to the side of a dashboard: generally furnished with a reflector.— **d.-molding**, *n.* A metallic molding on the top edge of a dashboard to prevent the reins from chafing the leather.— **d.-piston**, *n.* The piston of a dash-pot.— **d.-plate**, *n. Engin.* A baffle-plate in a ship's boiler to prevent escape of water from the fire-box plates through rolling or pitching of the vessel.— **d.-pot**, *n.* A device for preventing too sudden motion in some part of an apparatus, as a valve-gear or an arc-lamp. See illus. under GOVERNOR.— **d.-rule**, *n. Print.* A brass rule for printing a dash.— **d.-wheel**, *n. Cotton-manuf.* A drum partly immersed in water and containing loose calico in compartments. By its revolution the calico is tossed about and washed.— **long d.**, a hesperiid butterfly (*Thymelicus mystic*), native to the northeastern region of the United States. Its larvæ subsist upon grass.— **to cut a d.**, to make an ostentatious display.— **dash**, *adv.*— **dashed**, *a.* **1.** Containing or enclosed in dashes. **2.** Abashed. **3.** Damned: *from that word being often written d——d.*

The only gentleman he had seen among the *dashed* Provincials. WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* p. 38. [T. & F. 1862.]

— **dash'ism**, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being dashing or showy.— **dash'y**, *a.* Stylish; showy; also, abundant in the use of dashes, as in writing.

dash'board", 1 dash'bōrd'; 2 dăsh'bōrd', *n.* **1.** An upright apron of wood or of metal and leather, fixed on the front of a vehicle to intercept mud or water thrown up by the heels of the horses. **2.** A screen at the bow of a steam-launch or other power-boat to keep off water and spray; a spray-board. **3.** A board set on a slant in a wall to cast off rain-water. **4.** [Rare.] A float on a paddle-wheel.

dash'-box", etc., *n.* See under DASH, *n.*

da"sheen', 1 də'shin'; 2 dä"shēn', *n.* A tuberous-rooted taro, usually of dwarf habit. [< F. W.-Ind. Dial. *da Chine*, from China.] O. W. BARRETT, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *Bulletin No. 164*, p. 8. [GOVT. PTG. OFF. '10.]

dash'el, 1 dash'el; 2 dăsh'ĕl, *n. Bot.* The Canada thistle.

dash'er, 1 dash'ər; 2 dăsh'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which dashes or plunges; as, the *dasher* of a churn. **2.** [Colloq.] One who makes an ostentatious display, or cuts a dash. **3.** A dashboard. **4.** A plate within a steam-boiler to prevent the cold water from striking the tubes.— **dash'er-block"**, *n.* A small block sometimes strapped to the end of the spanker-gaff, for reeving the ensign-halyards.

dash'ing, 1 dash'ıng; 2 dăsh'ing, *pa.* **1.** Spirited; bold; impetuous; as, a *dashing* officer. **2.** Ostentatiously showy or gay; as, a *dashing* young woman.— **-ly**, *adv.*

Dash'kof, 1 dŭsh'kof; 2 dăsh'kŏf, **Ekaterina Romanovna** (3/21 1744–1/11 1810). A Russian princess of intellectual eminence; a leader in the dethronement of Peter III. and founder of the Russian Academy. **Dasch'kovt.**

dasht, *a.* Dashed. S. S.

da'si, 1 dä'sı; 2 dä'sĭ, *n.* [E. Ind.] A female slave; a dancing girl attached to a Hindu temple: a concubine.

Da-sol', 1 dä-sōl'; 2 dä-sōl', *n.* A town in Zambales province, Luzon Island, P. I.

Das-pal'la, *n.* See DUSPULLA.

dass[1], 1 das; 2 dăs, *n.* [Scot.] A small landing-place.

dass[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as DESSE.

Dass, 1 dŭs; 2 dăs, **Petter** (1647–8/11 1708). Father of Norwegian poetry; son of Peter Dundas, a Scotchman; became a Lutheran priest; *Nordlands Trompet*, etc.

das'sent, *v.* [Dial., U. S.] Dare not or dares not.

das'sy, 1 das'ı; 2 dăs'y, *n.* [S. Afr.] The South-African hyrax (*Hyrax capensis*). **das'; das'slet.**

das'tard, 1 das'tərd; 2 dăs'tard, *a.* Evincing cowardice; dastardly.

das'tard, *n.* **1.** One who meanly shrinks from danger; a base coward; a poltroon; a sneak.

Dynamite is, and will always be, the weapon of *dastards*. GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* ch. 3, p. 74. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2†. A fool. [< Icc. *dæstr*, exhausted, pp. of *dæsa*, be out of breath.] SYN.: see COWARD.— **das'tard, *tt.*** **1.** To make dastard; intimidate. **2.** To call dastard. **das'tard-izet.**— **das'tard-li-ness**, *n.* Cowardice. **das'tard-leet‡; das'tard-ness‡.**— **-ly**, *a.*— **das'tard-y**, *n.* Base cowardice.

das-tur', 1 dus-tûr'; 2 dŭs-tur', *n.* A class of Persian priests.

das-tu'ri, 1 dus-tu'rı; 2 dŭs-tū'rĭ, *n.* Same as DUSTOORY.

daswent, *vt.* To be or become purblind.

das'y-, 1 das'ı-; 2 dăs'y-. From Greek *dasys*, hairy, dense: a combining form.— **Das"y-bat'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of rays most of which have a dorsal spine on and near the base of the tail; the sting-rays. **Das"y-at'i-dæ‡.**— **Da-syb'a-tis**, *n.* (t. g.) — **das"y-bat'id**; **da-syb'a-toid**, *a.* & *n.*— **Das"y-dit'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of *Gasterotricha* without a forked tail. **Das"y-dy'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) — **das"y-dy'tid**, *n.*— **das"y-dy'toid**, *a.*— **Das"y-lir'i-on**, *n.* A small genus of xerophytic aloe-like plants of the family *Liliaceæ* with woody stems, narrow hooked-spiny leaves and gigantic inflorescence of small dioecious flowers. Natives of Texas and Mexico; several are in cultivation. — **da-sym'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the density of gases.— **Das"y-pæ'des**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Pteropædes*.— **das"y-pæ'dal**, *a.*— **das"y-pæ'dic**, *a.*— **Das"y-pel'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of colubroidean snakes with hypapophyses piercing the throat and functioning as teeth. **Das"y-pel'tis**, *n.* (t. g.) — **das"y-pel'tid**, *n.*— **das"y-pel'toid**, *a.* & *n.*— **das"y-phyl'lous**, *a. Bot.* Woolly-leaved.— **das'y-pode**, *n. One of the Dasypoditæ; an armadillo.*— **Das"y-pod'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of edentates, especially those with the second fore toe longest and the others short, and a flexible carapace; armadillos. **Das'y-pus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **da-syp'o-did**, *n.*— **da-syp'o-doid**, *a.* & *n.*— **Das"y-po-dit'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Dasypoditæ*, especially those with the first three metacarpals regularly increasing in size to the third, and the fourth and fifth very short.— **da-syp'o-dine**, *a.* & *n.*— **Das"y-proc'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of hystricoidean rodents having hoof-like claws, and molars with external and

internal enamel-folds: including the agoutis and paca. **Das″y-proc′ta,** *n.* (t. g.) — **das″y-proc′tid,** *n.* — **das″y-proc′toid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Das″y-proc-ti′næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Dasyproctidæ* with three hind toes: agoutis. — **das″y-proc′tine,** *a.* & *n.* — **das″y-py′gal,** *a.* [Rare.] Having hairy buttocks, as the chimpanzee, gorilla, and orangs. [< DASY- + Gr. *pygē*, rump.] — **Da-sys′to-ma,** *n.* A genus of the figwort family distinguished by its yellow corolla, woolly inside, and woolly filaments and anthers. Its species are the false foxgloves. — **das′y-tes,** *n. Zool.* Hairiness.

das′y-ure, 1 das′ı-ūr; 2 dăs′y-ur, *n.* A dasyurine marsupial, as the thylacine (*Thylacinus*), or the Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus*); especially, a small, spotted, civet-like marsupial (genus *Dasyurus*), as the spotted dasyure (*D. maculatus*) of Tasmania and southern Australia. [< DASY- + Gr. *oura*, tail.] — **Das″y-u′ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of polyprotodont marsupials, especially those with 7 grinders in each ramus, and 4 incisors above and 3 below. **Das″y-u′rus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **das″y-u′rid,** *n.* — **das″y-u′roid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Das″y-u-ri′næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Dasyuridæ*: generally used for all with 46 teeth. — **das″y-u′rine,** *a.* & *n.* — **Das″y-u″ro-mor′phi-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of marsupials with distinct parallel hind toes and polyprotodont dentition.

Spotted Dasyure.

Das′yus, 1 das′yūs; 2 dăs′yus, *n. pl.* In the Vedas, enemies of the human race and of Indra.

dat., *abbr.* Dative.

da′ta, 1 dē′tə; 2 dā′ta, *n.* Plural of DATUM.

da′tal, 1 dē′tal; 2 dā′tal, *a.* According to a chronology; relating to date.

da′ta-ler, *n.* Same as DAYTALER.

da-ta′ri-a, 1 də-tē′ri-ə; 2 da-tā′ri-a, *n.* [LL.] The office presided over by a datary.

da′ta-ry, 1 dē′tə-rı; 2 dā′ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** An officer of the papal government, usually a bishop, who has charge of business relating to grants and dispensations, and who dates and registers all important documents. **2.** The office or employment of this official. [< LL. *datarius* (def. 2, *dataria*), < *data*; see DATE¹, *n.*]

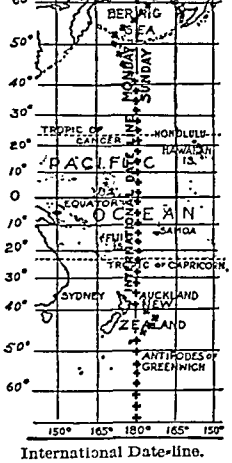
dat′chin, 1 dat′chın; 2 dăt′chin, *n.* [China.] A steelyard; scales.

date, 1 dēt; 2 dāt, *v.* [DAT′ED; DAT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark with a date, as a letter or deed. **2.** To assign a date to; as, Gibbon *dates* that event too early.

II. *i.* **1.** To use some event or period as a basis in noting time; reckon. **2.** To have existed from a given date: with *from;* as, Protestantism *dates from* 1517.

The triumphant establishment of the Copernican doctrine *dates from* the invention of the telescope. DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* ch. 6, p. 172. [A. 1876.]

3. To bear a date; as, the bill *dates* from London. [< LL. *data*, < *data;* see DATE¹, *n.*] — **dat′a-bl(eF,** *a.* Having a date that may be fixed. **date′a-bl(eF‡.**



International Date-line.

How false is hope, and how regardless fate,
That such a love should have so short a *date!*
WALLER *Death of Lady Rich* l. 66.

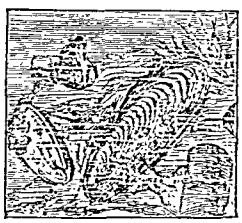
4. [Rare.] End; as, the longest day has its *date.* **5.** Age; as, his *date* is fifty-two. **6.** [Slang.] An engagement; appointment. **7†.** A diary. [F., < LL. *data*, date, < L. *datus*, pp. of *do*, give.] — **date′s block″,** *n.* [N. Z.] A block-calendar. — **d.-line,** *n.* **1.** An imaginary line fixed upon as the point where the reckoning of the calendar day changes: in nautical practise, the meridional line 180° from Greenwich, but practically running through Bering strait and irregularly through the Pacific ocean. East of this line the day is dated one day earlier than on the west of it. **2.** In writing and printing, a displayed line containing a date. — **d.-mark,** *n.* A goldsmith's or silversmith's special mark, stamped upon his wares, to indicate the date of manufacture. — **down to d.,** up to d., down to the present time; with the latest information or improvements. — **out of d.,** obsolete. — **to make a date** [Slang], to arrange or appoint a time, as for a performance or a meeting.

date², *n.* **1.** The fruit of the date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*), an oblong, sweet, fleshy drupe, enclosing a single hard seed longitudinally grooved on one side.

What rice is to the most fertile parts of Asia, that are *dates* to Africa.
BUCKLE *Hist. Civilization* vol. i, p. 60. [A. 1866.]

The Date-palm.
a, a date-tree
b, growth of rising fruit (dates); *c*, a single date.

2. The date-palm, a tree having terminal feathery foliage, and lofty trunk, yielding from 100 to 300 pounds of fruit. It furnishes materials also for building, cloth-ing, etc. [OF., < L. *dactylus;* see DACTYL: so named from its shape.] — **date′-fe″ver,** *n.* Dengue. — **date′fish″,** *n.* A piddock: date-shell. — **d.-palm,** *n. Phœnix dactylifera.* See def. 2, above. — **d.-tree,** *n.* — **d.-plum,** *n.* The fruit of the genus *Diospyros*, of the ebony family. — The **American d.-plum** is the persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*). The **European d.-plum,** *Diospyros lotus*, bears a small fruit supposed by some writers to be one of the fruits eaten by the Lotophagi. — **d.-shell,** *n.* A mytiloid stone-boring bivalve; a lithodomus. — **d.-sugar,** *n.* Sugar made from the sap of the date-palm. — **d. wine,** sap of the date-palm fermented. — **drunken d.,** the betel-palm; also, its fruit. — **native d.** [Austral.], the pear-shaped fruit of a Queensland shrub (*Capparis canescens*) allied to the common caper-bush. — **Trebizond d.,** the fruit of the oleaster. — **wild d.,** a tall-stemmed Spanish dagger (*Yucca moharensis*) of the desert region of California and Arizona, having a fleshy edible somewhat date-like fruit.



Date-shells (*Lithodomus lithophagus*). 1/4

date′less, 1 dēt′les; 2 dāt′lĕs, *a.* **1.** Having nothing to mark its date; not assignable to any date. **2.** Of indefinite length. **3.** Incapable of division or distinction by dates. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Incapable of knowing dates; insensible; stupefied.

dat′er, 1 dēt′ər; 2 dāt′er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which dates; specifically, a hand-stamp used for impressing a date, as on a ticket or legal document. **2†.** A datary.

Da′than, 1 dē′thən; 2 dā′than, *n. Bib. Num.* xvi, 1.

Dath′e-ma, 1 daθ′ı-mə; 2 dăth′e-ma, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* v, 9.

Dath′e-man, 1 daθ′ı-mən; 2 dăth′e-man, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Da′ti, 1 dā′tı; 2 dā′tī, **Carlo Roberto** (10/11619–1/11676). An Italian scholar; pupil of Galileo and friend of Milton; *Lives of Ancient Painters.*

Dat′i-a, 1 dut′ı-ə; 2 dŭt′i-a, *n.* **1.** A native state in Bundelkhand, India. **2.** Its capital. **Da-tī′ya‡.**

dat′ing, 1 dēt′ıŋ; 2 dāt′ing, *n. Com.* Extension of credit by postdating a bill, contract, etc.

da′tion, 1 dē′shən; 2 dā′shon, *n. Civ. Law.* The act of giving or appointing. [< L. *datio*(*n*-), < *do*, give.] — **dation in payment,** the delivery of something other than money in payment of a debt. **dation en paiement‡** [F.].

Da′tis, 1 dē′tıs; 2 dā′tis, *n.* A Mede who commanded the Persian army defeated at Marathon. **Dā′tis‡** [Gr.].

Dat″is-ca′ce-æ, 1 dat′ıs-kē′ı-ı; 2 dăt′is-cā′çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of apetalous herbs and trees of the order *Hypericales.* The only genus, **Da-tis′ca,** comprises but two species, *D. glomerata*, the American false hemp, and *D. cannabina*, the bastard hemp of Asia. — **dat″is-ca′ceous,** *a.* — **da-tis′cin,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline bitter compound ($C_{21}H_{32}O_{14}+2H_2O$) found in leaves and roots of bastard hemp (*Datisca cannabina*): a yellow dyestuff. **da-tis′cine‡.**

da-tī′si, 1 də-tī′sı; 2 da-tī′sī, *n. Logic.* A valid mood of the third figure. See MOOD.

da′tism, 1 dē′tızm; 2 dā′tism, *n.* [Rare.] Faulty or uncouth speech, as of one not familiar with a language. [< Gr. *Datismos*, < *Datis*, Median commander.]

da-tī′val, 1 dē-tī′vəl; 2 dā-tī′val, *a.* Referring to or partaking of the dative case.

da′tive, } 1 dē′tıv; 2 dā′tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Gram.* In the Indo-**da′tīve,** } European languages, denoting that case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which expresses the indirect or remote object, expressed in English by the prepositions *to* and *for* with the objective. English has lost all formal traces of it except in the pronouns (*him, them, her, whom*). **2.** *Law.* (1) That may be disposed of at will. (2) That may be removed; removable; as, a *dative* officer. (3) *Scots Law.* Appointed or granted by public authority, as by a court or a judge; as, an executor *dative;* decree *dative;* testament *dative;* a decree establishing and giving full powers to an executor *dative.* **da-tī′val‡.** **II.** *n.* The dative case. [< L. *dativus*, of giving, < *do*, give.] — **da′tīv(e-ly⁸,** *adv.*

da-tī′vo-, } 1 də-tī′vo-; 2 da-tī′vo-. The dative: a combining **da′tīvo-,** } form.

dat′o-lite, 1 dat′o-lait; 2 dăt′o-līt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, translucent, brittle calcium borosilicate ($HBCaSiO_5$) occurring in glassy monoclinic crystals or massive. [< Gr. *dateomai*, divide, + -LITE.] **dath′o-lite‡.**

dat′to, 1 dā′to; 2 dă′to, *n.* [P. I.] A chief of a Mohammedan tribe; also, the headman of a barrio. [< Moro, *datto*, lord.] **da′to‡; da′tu‡.**

dat′tock, 1 dat′ək; 2 dăt′ok, *n.* [W. Afr.] The wood of a West-African tree (*Detarium senegalense*) of the bean family. It is hard and looks like mahogany.

da′tum, 1 dē′tum; 2 dā′tŭm, *n.* [DA′TA, *pl.*] **1.** Something assumed, known, or conceded as the basis for an argument, or a ground for a conclusion, or as material for an investigation or statement; a premise. starting-point, or given fact: the word is almost always used in the plural; as, we had not sufficient *data* to determine the question.

Every science has its *data;* fundamental principles assumed to be true. J. HARRIS *Great Teacher* essay i, p. 66. [G. & L. 1839.]

2. *Math.* (1) A fact, number, or quantity supposed to be given or known in order to solve some problem or reach some conclusion; usually in plural. (2) A line, point, or plane from which measurements are made or to which reference is made; a datum-line or datum-plane. **3.** A certain level assumed as the mean low-water mark in tidal reckonings. [L., thing given, < *datus*, pp. of *do*, give.] — **data of consciousness.** **1.** Facts immediately known in consciousness, as distinguished from inferences based upon such facts. **2.** Truths known by intuition. — **da′tum-line″,** *n.* In engineering, the horizontal base-line from which heights and depths are measured. — **d.-plane,** *n.* **1.** In craniometry, a plane assumed as a basis for cranial measurements. **2.** In engineering, the horizontal plane from which heights and depths are measured. **d.-level‡.** — **d.-point,** *n.* A point assumed as a basis of agreement, reckoning, etc.

Da-tu′ra, 1 də-tū′rə; 2 da-tū′ra, *n. Bot.* A genus of large, coarse, rank-smelling, poisonous plants of the nightshade family, growing in waste places, with large, showy, funnel-shaped flowers, and a globular, prickly, 4-valved capsule. *D. stramonium*, the thorn-apple or jimson-weed, is the best-known species. [< Hind. *dhāturā*, a plant.]

da-tu′rin, } 1 də-tū′rın, -rın *or* -rin; 2 da-tū′rin, -rin *or* -rin, **da-tu′rine,** } *n.* Same as ATROPIN. [< DATURA.] **da-tu′ri-a‡; da-tu′ri-na‡.**

Dat′u-rism, 1 dat′yu-rizm; 2 dăt′yu-rism, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood produced by overdoses of datura or stramonium; stramonium-poisoning. See ATROPISM.

dau., *abbr.* Daughter.

daub, 1 dōb; 2 dąb, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To smear with some soft adhesive substance; coat with something sticky, as mud or slime; plaster; hence, to soil; besmear. **2.** To paint or portray badly or without taste.

He ceased to *daub* such monstrous chimæras as those which abound in his earlier pieces.
MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 47. [A. 1880.]

3. To cover or disguise. **4.** [Archaic.] To dress vulgarly, or in tawdry taste. **5†.** To flatter grossly.

II. *i.* **1.** To paint pictures rudely or coarsely. **2.** To indulge in gross flattery. [< OF. *dauber*. < L. *dealbo*, whiten, < *de*, thoroughly, + *albus*, white.] **dab‡.**

daub, *n.* **1.** A viscous, sticky patch or application. **2.** A cheap, inferior mortar; mud plastering. **3.** A poor, coarse painting. **4.** [Scot.] A daubing stroke. **5.** An impervious, black substance used as a first coat in making enameled leather. Syn.: see BLEMISH.

daubd, *pp.* Daubed. S. S.

Dau″ben′ton′, 1 dō″bąṅ′tōṅ′; 2 dō″bąṅ′tôṅ′, **Louis Jean Marie** (5/11,1716–1/11800). A French naturalist and writer; *Instruction for Shepherds;* assisted Buffon in his *Natural History.*

Dau″ben-to′ni-a, 1 dō″ben-tō′nı-ə; 2 dą″bĕn-tō′ni-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of bushy shrubs of the family *Fabaceæ*, with four species — three tropical-American and one African. They have pinnate leaves, red or yellow flowers, and remarkable quadrangular winged pods. [< L. J. M. *Daubenton*, French naturalist.] — **dau″ben-to′ni-id,** *n.*

Dau″ben-to-ni′i-dæ, 1 dō″ben-to-nı′ı-dē; 2 dą″bĕn-to-nī′i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of prosimians; aye-ayes. — **dau″ben-to′ni-oid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Dau″ben-to″ni-oi′de-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily or other group of prosimians with a first set of teeth analogous to those of lemuroideans, but replaced by a second set without canines and with rodent incisors. — **dau″ben-to″ni-oi′de-an,** *a.* & *n.* [< DAUBENTON.]

Daube′ny, 1 dōb′nı *or* dō″bē-nı; 2 dōb′ny *or* dą″be-ny, *n.* Name given to Benjamin Disraeli in Anthony Trollope's novels.

daub′er, 1 dōb′ər; 2 dąb′er, *n.* **1.** One who paints pictures, etc., coarsely.

But how should any sign-post *dauber* know
The worth of Titian or of Angelo?
DRYDEN *Epistle to Mr. Lee* l. 51.

2. A brush to put blacking on shoes. **3.** A plate-printers' or china-decorators' dabber. **4.** A heavy brush to dust out the corners of a carriage. **5.** A mud-wasp. **6†.** A gross flatterer. **7†.** One who builds mud walls.

daub′er-y, 1 dōb′ər-ı; 2 dąb′er-y, *n.* **1.** Daubing. **2†.** Trickery. **daub′ry†.**

D'Au″bi|gnē′, 1 dō″bı|nyē′; 2 dō″bī|nyę′, *n.* See AUBIGNÉ.

Dau″bi|gny′, 1 dō″bı|nyı′; 2 dō″bī|nyī′, *n.* **1.** **Charles François** (3/11,1817–2/11,1878), a French landscape-painter. **2.** **Karl** (6/9,1846–1886), a French landscape-painter; son of preceding

daub′ing, 1 dōb′ıŋ; 2 dąb′ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who daubs; specif., the application of coarse plaster, as to a wall; also, such plaster. See CHINKING. **2.** Formerly, the practise or process of building walls with daub or clay. **3.** An oily mixture for softening leather; dubbing; dope. **4.** Bad painting. **5.** Gross flattery.

dau′bree-ite, 1 dō″brı-ait; 2 dą′brē-īt, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous, earthy, whitish hydrated bismuth oxychlorid. [< G. A. *Daubrée*, French mineralogist.]

dau′bree-lite, 1 dō″brı-lait; 2 dą′brē-līt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, black, brittle iron sulf-chromite ($FeCr_2S_4$) that occurs in meteoric irons. [< G. A. *Daubrée.*]

D'Au″bus″son′, 1 dō″bū″sōṅ′; 2 dō″bū″sôṅ′, **Pierre** (1423–7/11503). Grand master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; successfully defended Rhodes against Turks, 1480.

daub′y, 1 dōb′ı; 2 dąb′y, *a.* **1.** Sticky; glutinous. **2.** Being a mere daub.

Dau″chitte′ Bay′ou. Same as DORCHEAT BAYOU.

Dau′cus, 1 dō′kus; 2 dą′cŭs, *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of annual or biennial hispid apiaceous herbs with decompound leaves and concave umbels of white flowers. *D. carota* is the common carrot. [L., < Gr. *daukos.*]

daud, 1 dōd; 2 dąd, *vt.* [Scot.] To pelt so as to daub.

daud, *n.* [Scot.] A large piece; a hunk or chunk. **dawd‡.**

Dau″det′, 1 dō″dē′; 2 dō″de′, *n.* **1.** **Alphonse** (5/11,1840–12/11,1897), a French novelist; *Numa Roumestan, Tartarin of Tarascon.* **2.** **Louis Marie Ernest** (5/11,1837–1921), a French novelist and historian; brother of Alphonse.

Da″ud-nag′ar, 1 dū″ud-nug′ar; 2 dă″ud-nūg′ar, *n.* A town in Patna division, Behar province, Bengal.

daugh¹, 1 dōn; 2 dąh, *n.* [Scot.] *Mining.* Under-clay.

daugh², *n.* [Scot.] A former division of land, about 208 acres; used also as a name-formative, as in *Jeddaugh.*

Daugh′er-ty, 1 dōh′er-tı; 2 dōh′er-ty, **Harry M.** (1/21 1860–). American lawyer; Attorney-general of United States, 1921–25.

daugh′ter, 1 dō′tər; 2 dą′ter, *n.* **1.** A female child, or a woman considered in relation to either or both of her parents.

A son's a son till he gets him a wife,
But a *daughter's* a *daughter* all her life. *Old Proverb.*

2. Any woman standing in a relation of connection, dependence, or care analogous to that of a child; as, a step-*daughter;* the *daughter* of the regiment. **3.** Any female descendant, at any remove in the line of descent. **4.** Figuratively, something conceived as feminine and regarded in connection with its origin; as, Spanish and French are *daughters* of the Latin tongue.

Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.
RUDYARD KIPLING *Our Lady of the Snows* st. 6.

[< AS. *dohtor.* The Sans. *duhitar*, daughter, is said to refer to √ *duh*, milk.] — **daugh′ter-cell″,** *n. Biol.* A cell formed by the division of another or mother-cell. See illus. under CARTILAGE. — **d.-chromosome,** *n.* One of the twin chromosomes resulting from the equal division of one chromosome within a mother-cell. — **d.-cyst,** *n.* A cyst developed within the mother-cyst in *Tænia echinococcus*, resulting in hydatids in man and many of the domestic animals. — **d.-in-law,** *n.* The wife of one's son. — **d.-segment,** *n.* In cytology, a part produced by the division of a larger body. — **Eve's daughters,** women. — **daugh′ter-hood,** *n.* — **daugh′ter-less,** *a.* — **daugh′ter-li-ness,** *n.* — **daugh′ter-ling,** *n.* — **daugh′ter-ly,** *a.* — **daugh′ter-ship,** *n.*

Da′uin, 1 dū″wın; 2 dă″win, *n.* A town in Negros, P. I.

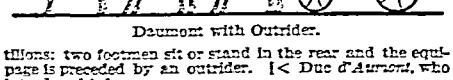
Da′uis, 1 dū″wıs; 2 dă″wis, *n.* A town in Bohol, P. I.

dauk¹, *n.* Same as DAK².

dauk², 1 dōk; 2 dąk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Sandy clay.

dauke, *n.* [Rare.] The wild carrot (*Daucus carota*).

dau-mont', 1 dō-mōn'; 2 dō-mōn', *n.* A vehicle drawn by four horses, of which the two near ones are ridden by postilions: two footmen sit or stand in the rear and the equipage is preceded by an outrider. [< Duc *d'Aumont*, who introduced it.]



Daumont with Outrider.

daunt, *n.* Same as DANT.

Daun, 1 dawn; 2 doun, **Leopold J. M., Count von** (⁹/₁₁1705–⁵/₁1766). An Austrian field-marshal.

dauncet, *v. & n.* Dance.

daunch, 1 dänsh *or* dønch; 2 danch *or* dänch, *v.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Overrice; squeamish.

daun'der, daun'der-ing, daun'er, daun'er-ing. Scotch forms of DANDER, etc.

daun'gert, *n.* Danger.—**daun'ger-ous†**, *a.*

Dau"nou", 1 dō"nōō'; 2 dō"nŏŏ', **Pierre C. F.** (⁹/₁₁1761–⁴/₁1840). A French statesman and historian.

daun'selt, *vt.* To cherish; pet.

daunt, 1 dänt *or* dønt; 2 dänt *or* dant (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To check or subdue by exciting fear; dishearten; intimidate. **2.** To bring low; reduce or crush; as, adversity *daunts* their courage.

Hobgoblin nor foul fiend Can *daunt* his spirit.
BUNYAN *Works, P. Prog.* pt. II, ch. 14, p. 237. [n. d. & co. 1574.]

3. *Herring-fishery.* To pack into a barrel with a daunt. **4.** *To tame; conquer.* [< OF. *danter*, < L. *domito*, freq. of *domo*, tame.] **daunt'en†.** SYN.: see ABASH; APPAL; DISHEARTEN; FRIGHTEN.

daunt, *n.* **1.** A fright. **2.** *Herring-fishery.* A wooden dish with which to press the salted fish in the barrels.—**daunt'er**, *n.*—**daunt'ing-ness†**, *n.* The quality of inspiring fear.

daunt'less, 1 dänt'les *or* dønt'les; 2 dänt'lĕs *or* dant'lĕs, *a.* Incapable of being daunted; intrepid; fearless.

Some village Hampden, that with *dauntless* breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood. GRAY *Elegy* st. 15.

SYN.: see BRAVE.—**daunt'less-ly**, *adv.*—**daunt'less-ness**, *n.*

daun'ton, 1 dän'tən; 2 dän'ton, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** To daunt; tame. **2.** To dare or challenge.

dau'phin‡, } 1 dō'fin; 2 dō'fin, *n.* **1.** The eldest son of a
dau'fin‡, } French king. The title *Dauphin of Vienne or Viennois* was originally held by the lords of Viennois, whose province was called *Dauphiny* or *Dauphiné* (perhaps because of a dolphin carried in the lord's countenance). The last lord ceded the province to the French king in 1349 on condition that the title should be forever borne by the heir apparent. It lapsed in 1830, when the monarchy was interrupted by revolution.
2. A coin minted for Dauphiné by order of Charles VII. of France. [F., orig. dolphin, < L. *delphinus*: see DELPHIN, *a.*]

Dau'phin, *n.* A county in central Pennsylvania; 514 sq. m.; county-seat, Harrisburg.

dau'phine, 1 dō'fin; 2 dō'fin, *n.* [F.] The wife of a dauphin.

dau'phin-ess†.

Dau"phi"né', 1 dō"fi"nē'; 2 dō"fi"nē', *n.* An ancient province in S. E. France; now in the departments Drôme, Hautes-Alpes, and Isère.

Dau'phin Is'land. An island in the Gulf of Mexico, W. of the entrance to Mobile Bay, Ala.

daur, 1 dôr; 2 dar, *vt.* [Scot.] To dare.

Dau-ra'ni, 1 dō-rä'ni; 2 da-rä'ni, *n. pl.* A people of the country between Herat and Kandahar, Afghanistan; tent-dwellers.

Dau"rat', 1 dō"rä'; 2 dō"rä', *n.* Same as DORAT.

daut, *n.* Same as DAWT.

dau'tie, *n.* [Scot.] Same as DAWTIE.

dauw, 1 dō; 2 da, *n.* Burchell's zebra (*Equus burchelli*).

Dav., *abbr.* David.

da'vach, 1 dä'vəH; 2 da'vəH, *n.* [Scot.] An ancient land-measure, supposed to have averaged 416 acres, but probably varying with the character of the land. **da'voch†.**

Da'vao, 1 dä'vou; 2 da'vou, *n.* **1.** A province in Mindanao, P. I. **2.** Its capital.

D'Av'e-nant, 1 dav'i-nant; 2 dăv'e-nant, **Sir William** (³/₁1605–⁶/₁1668). An English poet laureate.

dav'en-port‡, 1 dav'en-pôrt; 2 dăv'ĕn-pôrt, *n.* **1.** A style of writing-desk, small, generally ornamented, intended for a boudoir: named from the inventor. **2.** A large square settle, usually upholstered.

Dav'en-port, *n.* **1. Edward Loomis** (²³/₁1814–⁹/₁1877), an American tragedian. **2. Fanny Lily Gypsy** (¹/₁1850–³/₁1898), an American actress; daughter of E. L.: *Fildes.* **3. John** (1598–⁸/₁1670), an English Puritan; first pastor in New Haven, Conn. **4.** A city, county-seat of Scott county, Ia. **5.** A town, county-seat of Lincoln county, Wash.

Dav'en-try, 1 dav'en-tri; 2 dăv'ĕn-try, *n.* A borough in Northamptonshire, England. **Dain'tree†.**

da'ver, 1 dā'vər; 2 da'vər, *v.* [Dial.] **I.** *i.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] To benumb or stupefy; stun. **II.** *t.* **1.** [Scot. & North. Eng.] To act as if dazed or stupefied; stagger. **2.** [Southwest. Eng.] To fade or wither.

Da'vid, 1 dā'vid; 2 da'vid, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Dave, Da'vie, Da'vy** (diminutives). Dan. **Da'vid**, 1 dā'vith, 2 da'vith; D. **Da'vid**, 1 dā'vit, 2 da'vit; F. **Da"vide'**, 1 da'vēd', 2 da'vēd'; G. **Da'vid**, 1 dā'vit, 2 da'vit; It. **Da-vi'de**, 1 da-vē'dā, 2 da-vē'dĕ; **Da-vid'def.** **2.** *Bib.* Son of Jesse; king of Israel; writer of Psalms. **3. D. I.** (1084–1153), king of Scotland. **4. D. II.** (1324?–1371), David Bruce, king of Scotland. **5.** 1 dā'vid'; 2 da'vid'. **Félicien C.** (⁸/₁1810–⁴/₁1876), a French composer. **6. Jacques Louis** (⁶/₁1748–¹²/₁1825), a French historical painter. **7. Pierre Jean** or **David d'Angers** (¹/₁1789–⁵/₁1856), a French sculptor. **8. Saint** (?–601), patron of Wales; commemorated March 1. **De'wit.** **9.** In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, Charles II. of England: a satirical sobriquet. [Heb. *mata*, beloved.]

Da'vid Bal'four, 1 bal'fər; 2 bălf'ur. The hero of Stevenson's *Kidnapped* and *David Balfour*.

Da'vid City. A city; county-seat of Butler county, Neb.

Da'vid Cop'per-field, 1 kop'er-fēld; 2 cŏp'ĕr-fēld. The hero of Charles Dickens's novel *David Copperfield*, supposed to incorporate incidents of the author's early life.

Da'vid Good'man. Pen-name of David G. Croly (¹¹/₁1829–⁴/₁1857), an American writer; *The Modern Thinker.*

Da-vid'ic, 1 da-vid'ik; 2 da-vĭd'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to David, king of Israel, or manifesting or influenced by his spirit. **Da-vid'i-cal†.**

So I apprehend many of the Psalms to be Davidical only, not David's own compositions. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Mar. 10, 1827.

Da'vid-ist, 1 dā'vid-ist; 2 dā'vid-ist, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** One of the followers of David George or Joris, of Delft, Holland, the founder of an Anabaptist sect that existed from about 1542 to 1660. **Da-vid'i-an†; Da"vid-Geor'gian†.** See FAMILIST. **2.** One of a pantheistic sect instituted by David of Dinant. His book, *Quaternuli*, was burned and the sect dispersed in 1209.

Da'vids, 1 dā'vidz; 2 dā'vĭds, **Thomas William Rhys** (¹/₁1843–¹²/₁1911). An English Oriental scholar and author, educator in comparative religion and Buddhist literature.

Da'vid's-harp", *n.* Same as LADY'S-SEAL, 2.

Da'vids Is'land. An island in Long Island Sound, off New Rochelle, N. Y.; military reservation.

Da'vid-son, 1 dā'vid-sən; 2 dā'vĭd-son, *n.* **1. George** (¹/₁1825–1911), an English-American astronomer, engineer, and author. **2.** (1) **John** (⁴/₁1857–²/₁1909), a Scottish poet and playwright. (2) (⁷/₁1875–²/₁1922) a Scottish editor and poet in the United States; born in Montrose; edited *Montrose* and *Forfar Review*; assoc. editor of Scots terms for *Standard Dict.*; author of *The Scottish Bagpipes*, etc. **3. Lucretia Maria** (¹/₁1808–⁹/₁1825), an American poet. **4. Margaret Miller** (²/₁1823–¹¹/₁1838), an American poet; sister of preceding. **5. Randall Thomas** (⁴/₁1848–), an English clergyman, since 1903 Archbishop of Canterbury. **6.** A town in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina; seat of Davidson College (Presbyterian), founded 1837. **7.** A county in N. central Tennessee; 520 sq. m.; county-seat, Nashville.

Da'vid-son-ite, 1 dā'vid-sən-īt; 2 dā'vĭd-son-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of beryl occurring near Aberdeen, Scotland.

Da'vid's-root", 1 dā'vidz-rūt'; 2 dā'vĭdz-rōōt', *n.* A Brazilian root used for snake-bites: the same as caincа-root.

Da'vie, 1 dā'vi; 2 dā'vi, *n.* A county in N. W. central North Carolina; 264 sq. m.; county-seat, Mocksville.

da'vie-ly, 1 dā'vi-li; 2 dā'vĭ-ly, *adv.* [Scot.] Listlessly.

Da'vies, 1 dā'vis; 2 dā'vĭs, *n.* **1. Charles** (²/₁1795–⁹/₁1876), an American mathematician. **2. Sir John** (1569–¹²/₁1626), an English statesman and poet. **3. Samuel** (¹¹/₁1724–³/₁1761), an American theologian. **4. Thomas** (1712–³/₁1785), an English actor and bookseller; friend of Dr. Johnson, who first met Boswell at Davies's house.

Da-vie'si-a, 1 da-vī'zi-ə; 2 da-vē'sĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of Australian shrubs of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), a few of which are in greenhouse cultivation for the large pods. [< Hugh *Davies*, British botanist.]

Da'vies-ite, 1 dā'vis-īt; 2 dā'vĭs-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A colorless lead oxychlorid, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Thomas *Davies.*]

Da'vies Moun'tain. A mountain in Nevada; 11,756 ft. high.

Da'viess, 1 dā'vis; 2 dā'vĭs, *n.* **1.** A county in S. W. Indiana; 439 sq. m.; county-seat, Washington. **2.** A county in N. W. Kentucky; 455 sq. m.; county-seat, Owensboro. **3.** A county in N. W. Missouri; 531 sq. m.; county-seat, Gallatin.

Da'vi-la, 1 dā'vi-lə; 2 dā'vĭ-la, **Enrico Caterino** (³/₁1576–⁷/₁1631). An Italian historian.

Da'vis, 1 dā'vis; 2 dā'vĭs, *n.* **1. Charles Henry** (¹/₁1807–³/₁1877), an American admiral. **2. Cushman K.** (⁹/₁1838–¹¹/₁1900), an American statesman. **3. David** (⁹/₁1815–⁴/₁1886), an American jurist. **4. Dwight Filley** (⁶/₁1879–), an American statesman; Secretary of War, 1925– . **5. James John** (¹¹/₁1873–), an American merchant; Secretary of Labor, 1921– . **6. Jefferson** (³/₁1808–¹²/₁1889), an American statesman; President of Confederate States of America. **7. John** (1550?–1605), an English navigator. **8. John Chandler Bancroft** (¹²/₁1822–¹²/₁1907), an American jurist and diplomat. **9. Rebecca Blaine Harding** (⁶/₁1831–²/₁1910), an American novelist; mother of Richard: *Dallas Galbraith.* **10. Richard Harding** (⁸/₁1864–⁴/₁1916), an American journalist, playwright, novelist. **11. Thomas Osborne** (¹²/₁1814–⁹/₁1845), "Young Ireland" leader, poet, statesman; contributor to *The Nation*; *A Nation Once Again*, etc. **12. William Morris** (⁷/₁1850–), an American geographer, geologist, and author. **13.** A county in S. E. Iowa; 509 sq. m.; county-seat Bloomfield. **14.** A county in N. Utah; 285 sq. m.; county-seat, Farmington. **15.** A town in Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma. **16.** A town in Tucker county, W. Va.

Da'vi-son, 1 dā'vi-sən; 2 dā'vĭ-son, *n.* **1. William** (1541?–¹²/₁1603), an English statesman and diplomat; obtained Elizabeth's warrant to execute Mary Stuart. **2.** A county in S. E. South Dakota; 486 sq. m.; county-seat, Mitchell.

Da'vis's Strait. A strait between Greenland and Baffin Land, connecting Baffin Bay with the Atlantic ocean.

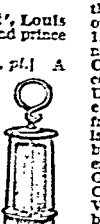
dav'it, 1 dav'it; 2 dăv'ĭt, *n.* *Naut.* **1.** One of a pair of fe-shaped uprights or small cranes projecting from a ship's side, for use in hoisting boats, etc. **2.** A fish-davit for fishing the anchor. [Cp. F. *davier*, G. *davit*, davit, < proper name *David.*] **davit'di; dav'iet.—dav'it-hook"**, *n.* A hook for detaching a boat lowered from a ship's side as it touches the water.—**d.-span**, *n.* *Naut.* A chain or rope between davits to prevent spreading.

Dav'itt, 1 dav'it; 2 dăv'ĭt, **Michael** (²/₁1846–⁴/₁1906). An Irish Nationalist and author; *Boer Fight for Freedom.*

Da-vos', 1 da-vōs'; 2 dä-vōs', *n.* A village in Grisons, Switzerland; health resort.

Da"rout', 1 da"rū'; 2 dä"rōō', incorrectly **Da"roust'**, **Louis Nicolas** (¹/₁1770–⁴/₁1823). Duke of Auerstädt and prince of Eckmühl; a French marshal.

da'vy‡, 1 dā'vi; 2 dā'vy, *n.* [-VIES, 1 -viz; 2 -vis, *pl.*] A lamp surrounded by a fine wire-gauze envelop, which prevents the ignition of explosive gas, in which the lamp may be carried; a Davy lamp or safety-lamp. [< Sir Humphry *Davy.*]



Davy Lamp.

da'vy‡, *n.* [DAVIES, *pl.*] [Slang.] Affidavit.

Da'vy‡, *n.* **1.** Diminutive of DAVID. **2. Sir Humphry** (¹⁷/₁1778–²9/₁1829), an English chemist. **3.** In Shakespeare's *2 Henry IV.*, Justice Shallow's servant.

Da'vy Jones. *Naut.* A humorous name for the spirit of the sea.—**Davy Jones's locker**, the bottom of the ocean, especially as the grave of those drowned at sea.

da'vyne, 1 dā'vin; 2 dā'vyn, *n.* *Mineral.* A crystalline orthosilicate related to cancrinite, found near Vesuvius. [< Sir Humphry *Davy.*]

da'vy-um, 1 dā'vi-əm; 2 dā'vy-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A white metallic element described by Serglus Kern as existing in platinum ores: not acknowledged by chemists. [< Sir Humphry *Davy.*]

daw‡, 1 dō; 2 da, *vt.* [Scot.] To dawn.—**daw'ing**, *n.* Dawn.

daw‡, *v.* **I.** *t.* To encourage; rouse. **II.** *i.* To thrive.

daw‡, *vt.* To daunt.

daw, *n.* **1.** A jackdaw. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A simpleton; a slammerkin. **3.** [Scot.] A slovenly, [Imitative.]—**daw'cock"‡**, *n.* A male daw.—**daw'ish**, *a.* Like a daw.

daw'dle, 1 dō'dl; 2 da'dl, *v.* [DAW'DLED; DAW'DLING.] **I.** *i.* To waste, as time, by idling or trifling; often with away. **II.** *t.* To waste time in slow trifling; act in a weak, protracted, indecisive way; also, to loiter or move lazily. [Prob. a variant of DADDLE, *v.*] SYN.: see DALLY; LINGER.—**daw'dle**, *n.* [Rare.] A loiterer.—**daw'dler**, *n.*

Daw'don, 1 dō'dən; 2 da'don, *n.* A district in Durham county, England.

daw'dy, 1 dō'di; 2 da'dy, *a. & n.* [Dial., Eng.] Dowdy.

Dawes, 1 dōz; 2 das, *n.* **1. Charles Gates** (⁹/₁1865–), an American financier; soldier; statesman; Vice-President of the United States, 1925– . **2. Henry Laurens** (¹³/₁1816–³/₁1903), an American statesman. **3. Sir William** (³/₁1799–²/₁1868), an English astronomer; noted for researches in double stars. **4.** A county in N. W. Nebraska; 1,411 sq. m.; county-seat, Chadron. **5. Peak**, Uinta Mountains, Utah; 13,300 ft. high.

daw'fish", *n.* [Orkneys.] The lesser spotted dogfish.

dawk‡, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A notch, as in wood.—**dawk**, *vt.*

dawk‡, *n.* Same as DAK‡.

Daw'ley, 1 dō'li; 2 da'ly, *n.* A town in Shropshire, England.

Daw'lish, 1 dō'lish; 2 da'lish, *n.* A picturesque village and watering-place in Devonshire, England.

dawn, 1 dōn; 2 dan, *vi.* **1.** To begin to grow light in the morning; begin to shine; break, as the day; as, the *dawning* light. **2.** To begin to be seen or understood. **3.** To begin to expand or give promise, as life. [ME. *dawnen*, usually *dawen*, < AS. *dagian*, < *dæg*, day.]

dawn, *n.* **1.** The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak. **2.** Hence, the first opening or awakening; beginning or unfolding; as, the *dawn* of love. **dawe'ning†; dawn'ing†.—false dawn**, in eastern countries, a fleeting light hovering about the horizon about one hour before daybreak.—**high d.** (*Naut.*), daylight first seen above a cloud-bank.—**liquid d.** (*Ceram.*), a color obtained from copper and sometimes called *dawned.*—**low d.** (*Naut.*), daylight appearing close to the horizon.

dawnd, *pp.* Dawned. S. S.

dawn'ed", *a.* See LIQUID DAWN.

daw'pate", 1 dō'pāt'; 2 da'pāt', *n.* A fool.

Daw'son, 1 dō'sən; 2 da'son, *n.* **1. George Mercer** (¹/₁1849–²/₁1901), a Canadian geologist, geographer, and ethnographer; son of Sir J. W. **2. Sir John William** (¹³/₁1820–¹¹/₁1899), a Canadian geologist. **3.** A county in N. Georgia; 209 sq. m.; county-seat, Dawsonville. **4.** A county in N. E. Montana; 13,227 sq. m.; county-seat, Glendive. **5.** A county in central Nebraska; 1,002 sq. m.; county-seat, Lexington. **6.** A county in N. W. Texas; 900 sq. m. **7.** A town, county-seat of Terrell county, Ga. **8.** A city in the Klondike region, Canada.

daw'son-ite, 1 dō'sən-īt; 2 da'son-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A bladed, vitreous, white, hydrous aluminum-sodium carbonate ($HeNaAlCO_3$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Sir J. W. *Dawson*, of Montreal.]

dawt, 1 dōt; 2 dat, *vt.* [Scot.] To caress. **daut†.**

daw'tie, 1 dō'ti; 2 da'ti, *n.* [Scot.] Darling. **daw'ty†.**

Dax, 1 dāks; 2 dăks, *n.* A town in Landes department, France; hot springs. **A'quæ Au-gus'tæ** [ancient]: **Ax.**

day‡, 1 dā; 2 da, *n.* **1.** The time of sunlight between two nights; the period from dawn to dark; hence, bright and broadly diffused light, as of the sun; as, there are still three hours of *day.*

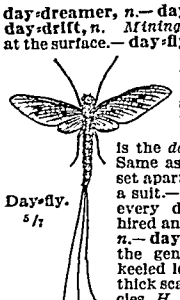
Beware of *desperate steps.* The darkest *day*,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.
COWPER *The Needless Alarm* moral.

2. The twenty-four hours that elapse during one revolution of the earth upon its axis, so as to bring the sun, a star, or the moon again over the same meridian. If the sun is used as the reference-point, as is commonly the case, it is a *solar day*; if a star, a *sidereal day*; if the moon, a *lunar day.* The Hebrews and Greeks began the day at sunset, the Romans at midnight, the Babylonians at sunrise, and the Umbrians at noon. It is now commonly reckoned from midnight to midnight, but by astronomers and seamen from noon to noon.

To the astronomer . . . the meaning of the word *day* is indefinite, unless it is specified whether a *solar* or *sidereal day* is intended. LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* p. 218. [a. 1859.]

3. By extension, the period of revolution of any heavenly body; as, Jupiter's *day* is about 10 hours long. **4.** The portion of a day assigned for labor; as, a *day's* work. **5.** Any period of time occupied by some course of operations; an age; as, a great man in his *day*; the *day* in which the Lord God made the earth and the heavens. **6.** The distance that can be traveled in a day; a day's journey; as, ten *days* distant from here. **7.** The contest of a day as regards its issues; as, the *day* is doubtful; we have won the *day.* **8.** A particular day, or one set apart for a special use; as, St. John's *day.* **9.** *Mining.* The surface above a mine. [< AS. *dæg* (pl. *dagas*).]—**affirmance day general**, a day designated by certain officials to be held each term of the English Court of Exchequer, for the reversal or general affirmance of judgments; now obsolete.—**apparent solar day**, the interval elapsing between two successive meridian transits of the sun. This is a variable quantity; the variation is due to the inclination of the axis of the earth and the fact that its orbit is not exactly circular.—**artificial day**, same as DAY, 1.—**astronomical day**, a mean solar day reckoned from noon to noon.—**black-letter day**, see BLACK LETTER.—**Capitulation day** [P. I.], August 13, a legal holiday commemorating the surrender of Manila in 1898 to the United States troops.—**change of day**, see DATE-LINE.—**civil day**, in the United States and Europe, a day reckoned from midnight to midnight, being the day as recognized in law.—**Confederate Memorial day**, a legal holiday celebrated in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy in the following Southern States: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi, April 26th; North and South Carolina, May 10th; Tennessee, the second Friday in May; Virginia, May 30th; Louisiana, June 3d (Jefferson Davis's birthday).—**dark day.** **1.** A day abnormally dark, as through natural phenomena. Remarkable dark days are mentioned in the Bible: in Egypt 3 days, *Ex.* x, 22; and over all the earth, *Luke* xxiii, 44. Historical dark days occurred in Europe in A. D. 252 and 746; in New England, May 19, 1780; in Canada, Oct. 16, 1785; in England, Oct. 16, 1819; and throughout Europe in the summers of 1783 and 1831. **2.** A time of adversity or gloom.—**day about**, on alternate days; as, John and James work *day about.*—**day'bed"†**, *n.* A lounge.—**day'blind**, *a.* Partially or wholly blinded by daylight.—**day'blindness**, *n.* See HEMERALOPIA.—**day' book**, *n.* **1.** *Bookkeeping.* The book in which the particulars of transactions are recorded in the order of their taking place, either immediately or from a record called a *blotter.* **2.** A diary; a daily register. **3.** *Naut.* A logbook.—**day'breeze**, *n.* A breeze occurring at regular intervals in countries unaffected by the influence of mountains or oceans.—**day by day**, *on successive days; without omitting a day.*—**day'bush**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The cuttlus (*Eupatorium maculatum*).—**day coach** (*Railroad*), the common passenger-car with double seats, used, for the most part, for day-travel.—**day-coal**, *n.* *Mining.* The topmost stratum of coal: so called from its being nearest daylight.—**day-degree**, *n.* *Phenol.* The unit used to express an excess or deficiency of effective heat.—**day' dream**, *n.* An idle exercise of the fancy or imagination, indulged during hours of waking; a reverie; an air-castle.—

day-dreamer, *n.*— **day-dreaming,** *n.*— **day-dreamy,** *a.*— **day-drift,** *n. Mining.* A drift one end of which opens at the surface.— **day-fly,** *n.* A May-fly or ephemerid pseudoneuropterous insect.— **day-hole,** *n.* In coal-mining, a tunnel or level discharging or opening at the natural surface of the ground.— **day-house,** *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* The house ruled by a planet in the daytime; as, Aquarius is the *day-house* of Saturn. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Same as DYE-HOUSE[2].— **day in court,** a day set apart for the appearance of the parties to a suit.— **day in, day out,** from day to day; every day; daily.— **day-labor,** *n.* Labor hired and paid for by the day.— **day-laborer,** *n.*— **day-lily,** *n.* **1.** A garden lilywort of the genus *Hemerocallis*, with long linear keeled leaves, and large flowers on a round thick scape, lasting but one day. Two species, *H. fulva*, tawny-red, and *H. flava*, bright-yellow, are common as border-flowers. **2.** A common cultivated lilywort of the genus *Funkia*, with large broad ovate or oblong leaves and generally white flowers.— **daylog,** *n.* A diary; journal.— **day-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A day-laborer.— **day-mare,** *n.* A sensation like that of nightmare, but occurring while one is awake.— **day-mosquito,** *n.* [Br. W. Ind.] The yellow-fever mosquito (*Aëdes calopus*): popular name.— **day-nett,** *n.* A bird-catcher's net.— **day-nettle,** *n. Bot.* The dead-nettle.— **day-number,** *n.* A datum used in reducing the mean place of a star to its apparent place for any day required.— **day-nurse,** *n.* A nurse who has the care of patients or children during the day.— **day-nursery,** *n.* A place for the care of little children while their mothers are at work.— **Day of Atonement,** same as YOM KIPPUR.— **Day of Barricades** (*F. Hist.*), any memorable day on which the streets of Paris were barricaded; especially, May 12, 1588; Aug. 27, 1648; July 27, 28, 29, 1830; Feb. 22, 23, 24, 1848; June 23, 24, 25, 1848; Dec. 2, 1851.— **day of Brahma,** see BRAHMA-KALPA.— **Day of Doom,** the title of a once famous poem on the judgment-day, by Michael Wigglesworth, a Massachusetts clergyman (1st ed., 1662).— **Day of Dupes.** *F. Hist.* **1.** Nov. 11, 1630, when Richelieu's opponents were circumvented. **2.** Aug. 4, 1789, when the French nobles and clergy renounced their privileges.— **Day of the New Moon,** see ROSH CHODESH.— **day-owl,** *n.* An owl of somewhat diurnal habits, as the hawk-owl.— **day-peep,** *n.* [Poet.] Dawn.— **day-rawe†,** *n.* Dawn.— **day-room,** *n.* A room used during the day; specif., a ward in which prisoners are confined during the day.— **day rule** (*Eng. Law*), formerly, a rule or order of court permitting a prisoner in custody in the King's Bench prison, etc., to go outside the bounds of the prison for one day. **day writ‡.**— **day-scholar,** *n.* A pupil of a day-school, or one who attends a boarding-school but does not lodge there.— **day-school,** *n.* **1.** A school at which the pupils do not board, and to which they come every school-day. **2.** A school held by day: opposed to *night-school*.— **day-shine",** *n.* [Poet.] Daylight.— **day-sight,** *n.* Night-blindness.— **day's** and **Sabbath-day's journey,** see JOURNEY.— **days of creation,** the creative periods.— **days of devotion** (*R. C. Ch.*), festivals whose observance, formerly obligatory, is now left to the discretion of the faithful.— **days of grace,** the days (usually three) allowed for payment of a note or bill of exchange after it falls due by the time expressed in the instrument itself.— **days of obligation,** festivals on which the faithful are bound, in the Roman Catholic Church, to abstain from servile labor and to attend mass.— **day-star,** *n.* **1.** The star of morning or dawn; hence, an emblem of hope or bright prospects. **2.** [Poet.] The sun.— **day's work.** **1.** The work of one day, or the occupation of a day-laborer. **2.** *Naut.* The computations to ascertain the course and distance made good during 24 hours by a ship at sea.— **day-tale.** [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *a.* Hired by the day. **II.** *n.* A day's work.— **day-tal"er,** *n.* A day-laborer. **day'tale-mant.**— **day-ticket,** *n.* A ticket good for one day, and generally only for the day purchased.— **day-view,** *n. Metaph.* The philosophical view of G. T. Fechner, who proposed to explain all finite beings in the sole light (Tagesaussicht) of their relations, as conscious "moments," to one Infinite Being.— **day-water,** *n. Mining.* Surface-water.— **day-work,** *n.* **1.** Work done by day. **2.** Day's work; the work of a day-laborer: opposed to *job-work*. **3.** Four perches of land.— **Empire day** [Gt. Brit.], May 24, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday.— **Flag day,** June 14, 1777; the day on which Congress proclaimed the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the American nation; celebrated annually.— **gained day,** see DATE-LINE.— **Guy Fawkes day,** November 5. See GUNPOWDER PLOT.— **lawful day,** a day on which a business act is legally binding: not Sunday or a legal holiday.— **lustrical day** (*Rom. Antiq.*), the eighth or ninth day after birth, when the sacrifice of purification was made and the child named.— **make-and-mend day** (*Brit. Navy*), a half-holiday, usually Thursday afternoon, when the crew may devote their time to making or mending their clothing.— **making-up day,** contango or continuation day.— **name day** [Eng.] (*Finance*), the third of the four days over which the fortnightly settlement on the London Stock Exchange extends.— **natural day,** a solar day.— **oak-apple day** [Eng.], May 29, the day on which Charles II. entered London in 1660: from a former custom of wearing oak-apples in memory of the Restoration, and deliverance of Charles II., who hid in an oak-tree to escape from the troops of Oliver Cromwell after the battle of Worcester.— **rainy day,** a time of adversity: as, one should lay up something against a *rainy day*.— **scarlet day,** *n.* A day on which robes of state or office are worn; especially, in English universities, the day when the vice-chancellor and doctors wear red gowns. **scarlet-gown day†.**— **sidereal day,** the interval between two successive passages of a star or of the vernal equinox across the meridian. It is 3 minutes and 55.91 seconds less than the mean solar day.— **solar day,** see DAY, 2, above.— **spotted day-mosquito,** same as DAY-MOSQUITO.— **the day.** **1.** Contemporaneous time; as, the fashion of *the day*. **2.** [Scot.] To-day; as, how are ye *the day*? **3.** [T- D-] A toast drunk in the German navy to the day when the German and British fleets meet in battle; in German *Der Tag!*— **the other day,** recently; a few days ago.— **this day week,** the day of next week which corresponds with to-day.— **ticket day** [Eng.], same as NAME DAY.— **tidal day,** the interval between two successive times of high tide.— **to name the day,** to appoint a date, especially for a marriage ceremony.— **to pass or give the time of day,** to greet in a friendly manner.— **without day,** indefinitely as regards time; sine die; as, the meeting adjourned *without day*.



Day-fly. 5/1

Yellow Day-lily (*Hemerocallis flava*).

day[2], *n.* The space between two mullions in a window. [Prob. cor. of BAY[1], *n.*]

Day[3], *n.* **1. Henry Noble** (8/41808–1/121890), an American clergyman and rhetorician. **2. Jeremiah** (6/21773–8/22 1867), an American mathematician; president of Yale College. **3. Thomas** (6/221748–9/221789), an English writer and philanthropist; *Sandford and Merton*, etc. **4. William Rufus** (4/171849–7/81923), an American jurist and statesman; Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court, 1903–1922. **5.** A county in South Dakota; 1,077 sq. m.; county-seat, Webster.

Da"ya-bang', 1 dä"yą-bäŋ'; 2 dä"yä-bäng', *n.* A mountain in the Himalayas, Nepal; 23,762 ft. high.

da"ya-bha'ga, 1 dä"yą-bä'gą; 2 dä"ya-bä'ğa, *n. Hindu Law.* Literally, apportioning of inheritance; division among heirs; specif. [D-], a treatise on the law of inheritance written between the 12th and 16th centuries and still authoritative in Bengal. [Sans.]

Day'ak, Day'ak-er. Same as DYAK.

da'yal, 1 dē'yal; 2 dä'yal, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian thrush-like bird (genus *Copsichus*); magpie-robin. **da'hil‡.**

da-yan', 1 dą-yăn'; 2 dä-yän', *n.* [DA-YA'NIM, 1 dą-yā'nim; 2 dä-yä'nim, *pl.*] [Heb.] An assessor or judge who decides points of rabbinic law in ecclesiastical tribunals.

day'beam", 1 dē'bim"; 2 dā'bēm", *n.* [Rare.] A beam of daylight. [gooseberry.

day'ber"ry, 1 dē'ber'ı; 2 dā'bĕr'y, *n.* [Eng.] The wild

day'break", 1 dē'brēk"; 2 dā'brāk", *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; early dawn. **day'dawn"‡.**

dayes'eyet, *n.* Daisy.

day'flow"er, 1 dē'fląu"ər; 2 dā'flow"er, *n.* Any species of the genus *Commelina*. The flowers last only a day.

Dayles'ford, 1 dēlz-fərd; 2 dālz'ford, *n.* A town in Talbot county, Victoria, Australia.

day'less, 1 dē'les; 2 dā'lĕs, *a.* Having no day; without a day.

day'light", 1 dē'lait"; 2 dā'līt", *n.* **1.** Light received from the sun, in distinction from moonlight, artificial light, or darkness; the light of day. **2.** The daytime, especially the beginning of it; day; morning; dawn; as, they did not go home until *daylight*. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The sand-flounder or windowpane (*Lophopsetta maculata*): named from its translucency. **4.** [Slang.] The empty space in a drinking-glass not filled to the brim; as, "No *daylights!*" a call for bumpers. **5.** *pl.* [Low.] The eyes.— **daylight saving.** The adjustment of clocks, as by setting them ahead in summer, so as to take advantage of the daylight in the performance of labor, and to save fuel and artificial light.— **to let the daylight into** or **through one** [Slang], to shoot or stab one.— **day'light"ed,** *a.* Lighted by sunlight.

day'ill"y, etc. See under DAY[1], *n.*

days'man, 1 dēz'mən; 2 dāz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Archaic.] An arbitrator or umpire: so named as having the appointment of a day for the hearing of a cause.

For what art thou, That mak'st thyself his *days-man?*
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. ii, can. 8, st. 28.

2†. A day-laborer.

day'spring", 1 dē'spriŋ"; 2 dā'spring", *n.* [Poet.] The early dawn.— **the dayspring from on high,** the coming of the Messiah; the incarnation of Christ.

day'star", **day-tale,** etc. See under DAY[1], *n.*

day'time", 1 dē'taim"; 2 dā'tīm", *n.* The time of daylight, especially that intervening between sunrise and sunset, when the sun is above the horizon, distinguished from the time of twilight and of night.

Day'ton, 1 dē'tən; 2 dā'ton, *n.* **1. Jonathan** (10/161760–10/241824), an American statesman. **2. William Lewis** (3/171807–12/11864), an American lawyer and politician. **3.** A city, county-seat of Montgomery county, Ohio; disastrous flood, March 25, 1913, drowned hundreds of inhabitants; seat of St. Mary's Institute (Roman Catholic), founded 1850. **4.** A city in Campbell county, Ky. **5.** A city, county-seat of Rhea county, Tenn. **6.** A city, county-seat of Columbia county, Wash. **7.** A village in Cattaraugus county, N. Y

Day-to'na, *n.* A town in Volusia county, Fla.

day'wo"man, 1 dē'wu"mən; 2 dā'wo͝o"man, *n.* [-WO'MEN, *pl.*] [Rare.] A dairymaid. **day'maid"‡; dey'maid"†.**

daze, 1 dēz; 2 dāz, *v.* [DAZED; DAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To confuse, stupefy, or overpower, as by a glare of light or a shock, or by liquor. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To spoil, as ill-cooked meat or bread.

II†. *i.* **1.** To be stupefied or blinded. **2.** To rot. [ME. *dasen*, < Sw. *dasa*, lie idle.] [shining stone.

daze, *n.* **1.** The state of being dazed. **2.** *Mining.* A

dazed, 1 dēzd; 2 dāzd, *pa.* **1.** Bewildered as by a shock; confused; dazzled. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] (1) Numb with cold. (2) Raw; chilly. **daz'y‡.** (3) Ruined, as by bad cooking. (4) Dun-colored. (5) Dull, as from ill health. **daz'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **daz'ed-ness,** *n.*

daze'ment, 1 dēz'ment *or* -mənt; 2 dāz'ment, *n.* [Rare.] Bewilderment.

daz'zle, } 1 daz'l; 2 dăz'l, *v.* [DAZ'ZLED, DAZ'LD[2]; DAZ'-
daz'l[2], } ZLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To blind temporarily with brilliance; confuse, as a person or one's eyes, by excess of light; as, the sun *dazzles* me. **2.** To daze or confound with display; bewilder or charm with brilliant appearance or prospects. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be blindingly bright. **2.** To be blinded or overwhelmed by light. **3.** To excite astonishment or admiration by brilliant display; as, to *dazzle* in conversation.

After all, the truest beauty is not that which suddenly *dazzles* and fascinates, but that which steals upon us insensibly.
DINAH M. CRAIK *The Ogilvies* ch. 5, p. 40 [S.]

4†. To be dazed or stupefied. [Freq. of DAZE.]— **daz'zle,** *n.* Brightness; display.— **daz'zle-ment,** *n.* The act of dazzling, or that which dazzles.— **daz'zler,** *n.* [Colloq.] One that dazzles.— **daz'zling-ly,** *adv.* So as to dazzle.

D. B., *abbr.* Bachelor of Didactics; dead beat (as a humorous degree); Domesday Book.

dbk., *abbr.* Drawback.— **dbl., dble.,** *abbr.* Double.

D. B. S., *abbr.* Distressed British sailor.

D. C., *abbr. Da capo* (from the beginning); Deputy Consul; District Council; District Court; District of Columbia; *Divus Cæsar* (the Divine Cæsar).— **D. C. M.,** *abbr.* Distinguished conduct medal.

D. C. L.; D. D., etc. See DEGREE.

d. d., *abbr. Deo dedit* (gave to God).

d. d., *abbr.* Days after date; days' date; demand draft; *dono dedit* (presented as a gift); (*Railroad.*) double deck.

D. D. D., *abbr. Dat, dicat, dedicat* (he gives, devotes, and dedicates); *dono dedit dedicavit* (he gave and consecrated as a gift).

dd/s., *abbr.* Delivered sound (grain trade).

D. E., *abbr.* Dynamical Engineer.

DE., *abbr.* Deferred: used on the tape of stock-tickers.

de'[1], 1 dī; 2 dē, *prep.* [L.] From; of: used in such phrases as *de facto, de novo*.

de-, *prefix.* From the Latin through the French: used in the formation of verbs to express: (1) off; away; separation; as, deport, to carry off; (2) down; down from; down to; as, depose, to put down; descend, to climb down; devour, to gulp down; (3) as undoing or reversing the action of the simple verb; as, deelectrify; decentralize; depopulate; (4) with an intensive force; as, denude, to make absolutely naked; despoil, to spoil utterly; (5) with a privative force; as, dehorn, to deprive of horns; dehusk, to deprive of the husk. In some words it is equivalent to DIS-, the two prefixes often having the same form in Old French. [< F. *de-*, *dé-*, < L. *de-*, < *de*, from (> F. *de*); and see DIS-.]

Dea., *abbr.* Deacon.

de"a-cid"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 dī"ə-sid'ı-fı-kē'shən; 2 dē"a-çid"i-fi-cā'shon, *n.* The act of neutralizing an acid or of removing acidity.— **de"a-cid'i-fy,** *vt.*

dea'con, 1 dī'kn; 2 dē'cn, *vt.* **1.** [Colloq., New Eng.] To line out, or read aloud a line or two of (a hymn) at a time, as an aid to congregational singing: an office of the deacon when hymn-books were scarce.

Without you *deacon* off the toon you want your folks should sing.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, ix, st. 4.

2. [Slang, U. S.] (1) To arrange (garden or orchard produce) for sale with the best at the top. (2) To adulterate, weaken, etc., as liquors or groceries. **3.** To appoint or ordain as a deacon. **4.** [Local, U. S.] To kill and skin (a young calf).

dea'con, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* A subordinate minister or officer with duties variously defined in different Christian denominations.

Where the diaconate is regarded as a mode of the ministry it is usually temporary, being merely a step to a higher office; where it is an office of the laity, or concerned with temporalities, it is often permanent.

(1) *Apostolic Ch.* One of a class of officers appointed to relieve the apostles by caring for the poor and otherwise assisting in church administration. See *Acts* vi. (2) *R. C. Ch.* (*a*) One of a major order ranking next below the priesthood, who assists at the altar, and may preach by permission. (*b*) Any cleric, as a bishop or priest, acting as chief assistant at a high mass; a gospeler. (3) *Anglican Ch.* One of the third order of the ministry, exercising all priestly functions except absolution, benediction, and consecration of the eucharist. (4) *M. E. Ch.* One of an order next below that of the elder, permitted to baptize, marry, and preach as itinerant. (5) *Baptist & Cong. Chs.* One of the lay officers elected by the church to distribute the elements at the communion, to dispense the alms of the church, and usually to form one of the pastor's advisory council. (6) *Presbyterian & Reformed Chs.* One of the officers appointed to oversee and administer the charities of a church, and sometimes to take charge of all its temporalities. (7) *Lutheran Ch.* (*a*) [U. S.] One of the lay officers who, in some congregations, have charge of temporalities, and who are members of the council, and subordinate to the pastor and elders. (*b*) [G.] A pastor of the Inner Mission. (8) *Mormon Ch.* One holding the lowest office in the Aaronic priesthood. **2.** [Scot.] The presiding officer of one of the incorporated trades, sometimes a member of the town council. **3.** A green salted hide or skin weighing less than eight pounds. [C.] **4.** *Freemasonry.* Either one of the two lowest internal officers in a lodge, called respectively *senior* and *junior*. The **senior deacon** is appointed by the master and the **junior d.** by the senior warden. Their duties embrace general surveillance over the security of the lodge, the introduction of visitors, etc. **5.** [W. U. S.] A young American elk or wapiti. **6.** [Slang, New Eng.] A newly born calf; also, the skin of a young calf. [< AS. *dēacon*, < LL. *diaconus*, < Gr. *diakonos*, servant.]— **deacon seat** [U. S.], the hewn log used by lumbermen as a bench.— **deacons' seat,** a seat in front of the pulpit built for the deacons.— **dea'con-al,** *a.*— **dea'con-ate,** *n.*— **dea'con-hood,** *n.* The office, rank, or service of a deacon; also, deacons collectively.— **dea'con-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The office of a deacon or a deaconess. **2.** A house for the use of deacons or deaconesses. **3.** The body of deacons collectively.— **dea'con-ship,** *n.* The office, rank, duty, or term of service of a deacon or deaconess.

dea'con-ess, 1 dī'kn-es; 2 dē'cn-ĕs, *n.* **1.** *Early Ch.* One of an order of women, supposed by many to have been appointed in apostolic times to minister to the poor and sick, and in some churches to assist in the spiritual work of the parish and in preparing female candidates for baptism. **2.** A woman chosen for a like service in some modern churches. **3.** A member of an institution or body organized for systematic trained service in Christian and charitable ministry, especially in prisons and hospitals, and among the outcast.

de-ac"ti-va'tion, 1 dī-ak"tı-vē'shən; 2 dē-ăc"ti-vā'shon, *n.* Loss of radio-activity.

dead, } 1 ded; 2 dĕd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [School Slang.] To puz-
ded[2], } zle or confuse to the point of failure in recitation; as, that teacher always *deads* me. **2†.** To make dead; deaden. **II.** *i.* **1.** [School Slang.] To fail entirely in recitation; flunk. **2†.** To become dead, dull, or lifeless. [< AS. *dȳdan*, < *dēad*, dead.]

dead, *a.* **1.** Having ceased to live, or lost the power of performing the functions characteristic of animal or vegetable organisms; devoid of life; lifeless; inanimate; as, the patient is *dead*; *dead* flesh or bone; a *dead* tree. **2.** In a state or condition resembling death. (1) Temporarily disabled; without power of motion or of feeling; as, my arm is dead with palsy.

In some of the more delicate operations of mechanics, the workman will not touch a tool on a day when, as he says, 'his hand is *dead*.' H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* ch. 37, p. 335. [S.]

(2) Not possessing life; inorganic; as, *dead* matter. **3.** Complete; utter; absolute; as, a *dead* failure. **4.** Unfailing; certain; sure; as, a *dead* shot; a *dead* certainty. **5.** In finance or business not productively employed; also, dull or slow; as, *dead* capital; sales are *dead*.

It was the *dead* season; but there were a few persons still in London. Mrs. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. i, letter xii, p. 44. [S. 1883.]

6. Without break or variation; flat; unvaried; monotonous; as, a *dead* wall.

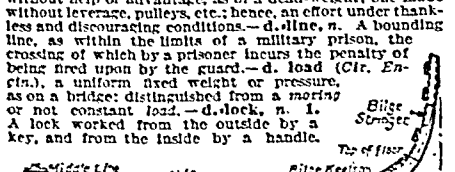
They [graves of rich mandarins] present an inviting object to the eye of the traveler, weary with gazing upon the *dead* and unbroken expanse of plain. WILSON *China* ch. 5, p. 55. [A. 1887.]

7. Without brilliancy; dull in appearance; lusterless; unburnished; as, *dead* gold. **8.** Without elasticity; nonresonant; heavy; as, a *dead* floor; a *dead* sound. **9.** Destitute of religious spirit and life; as, *dead* forms. **10.** Deprived of civil life, as one undergoing a life

sentence in prison. **11.** Without freshness or invigorating quality; lifeless; as, the air is *dead*; *dead* wine.

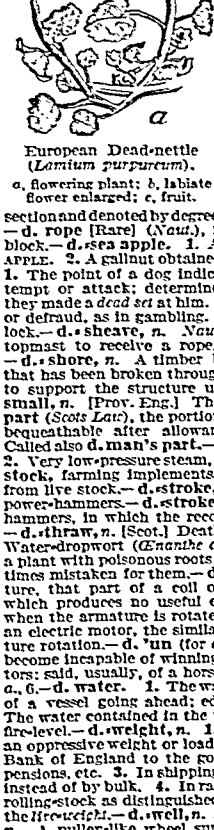
> For it was almost noon, and a *dead* heat
> Quiver'd upon the fine and sleeping dust.
> N. P. WILLIS *Widow of Nain* st. 1.

12. Not to be counted; regarded as being out of a game, as a ball in billiards. **13.** *Golf.* (1) Lying so near the hole that the put is a certainty: said of a ball. (2) Stopping on striking the ground: said of a ball. **14.** Giving no light; incapable of being opened; as, a *dead* door or window. **15.** *Mech.* Not imparting motion, even altho running; spent; also, not in immediate connection with the source of motion; as, *dead* steam; a *dead* lever; a *dead* axle; a *dead* spindle. **16.** *Elec.* Not transmitting current: said of an electrical line-wire. **17.** Bringing death; deadly. **18.** Past a certain point of ferment; having lost its raising power: said of bakers' dough. **19.** *Print.* Rejected or discarded as having been used or not to be used: said of copy, composed type, etc. [< AS. *dēād*, = Goth. *dauhs*, dead; cp. DEATH.] SYN.: deceased, defunct, departed, inanimate, lifeless.— ANT.: alive, animate, living.— **dead'an"gle**, *n.* Any angular space in a fortification which can not be defended from behind the parapet.— **d. as a door-nail**, absolutely dead; stone-dead.— **d. as a herring**, same as DEAD AS A DOOR-NAIL.— **d. ball** (*Baseball*), a pitched ball which touches the batter, but at which he has not struck. See DEAD, *a.* 12.— **d.-beat.** I. *a.* 1. Beating without recoil: said of a watch-escapement. 2. Coming to rest promptly without oscillating about the fulcrum; having an index that comes to rest in this way, as in some galvanometers. II. *n.* 1. A movement without recoil; a dead-beat escapement. 2. Same as BEAT[1], *n.*, 14.— **d. bird**, a bird broken or killed by a marksman in trap-shooting; said in scoring; hence, a certainty.— **d.-block**, *n.* One of two horizontal projecting wooden or iron blocks attached to the end-sill or to the buffer-beam of a freight-car. Called also, when of wood, the *dead-wood*.— **d. bolt**, a lock-bolt that is moved by a turn of the key or knob without the aid of a spring.— **d.-born**, *a.* Still-born.— **d.-burnt**, *a.* Descriptive of lime or plaster of Paris when so compactly heated as to be virtually unabsorbent.— **d.-center**, *n.* That position of a crank or crank-motion in which the crank-axle, crank-pin, and connecting-rod are all in a straight line; the point where a connecting-rod has no power to turn a crank. It occurs at each end of the stroke. Compare CENTER, 12. **d.-point**.— **d.-clothes**, *n. pl.* Clothing for the dead; a shroud.— **d.-coloring**, *n.* The first rough blocking-out or grounding of a painting, often formed with gray tints.— **d. cotton**, unripe cotton fibers that will not receive dye.— **d.-dipping**, *n.* The act or process of giving a pale dead color by acid, as to brass.— **d.-doing†**, *a.* Putting to death; deadly.— **d.-door**, *n.* A door outside a ship's quarter, to keep out the sea in case the quarter-gallery should be washed away.— **d. duck** [Slang, U. S.], one who or that which is of little or no worth; especially (*Stock Exchange Cant*), one who has failed beyond hope of recovery.— **d. fin** (*Ich.*), an adipose fin.— **d. fingers**, cold, lifeless fingers, due either to a morbid nervous condition or to bad circulation: usually a forerunner of some form of gangrene.— **d.-finish**, *n.* [Austral.] Any of various trees or shrubs of the genera *Acacia* and *Albizzia*, which by their dense growth form such an obstruction to the traveler that he is brought to a "dead finish" or halt.— **d.-fire**, *n.* St. Elmo's fire; corposant.— **d.-flat**, *n. Naut.* The widest cross-section of a ship; the midship bend.— **d. freight**, a sum paid by a shipper for freight-room reserved but not occupied.— **d.-full**, *a. Billiards.* Characterizing a contact of a cue-ball and an object-ball in which one strikes the other in the exact center.— **d.-furrow**, *n.* The last furrow in the center of a field, made by the mold board throwing the earth to either side.— **d.-ground**, *n.* 1. *Mining.* Barren or unproductive ground through which work has to be done in order to reach ore-bearing rock; country-rock. 2. The space near a fort to reach which its guns can not be sufficiently depressed. 3. *Elec.* A perfect earth-connection; specif., characterizing a defect in an electric wire-system where a broken wire is in direct contact with the earth.— **d. hand**, *n.* Same as MORTMAIN.— **d.-head**, *v. & n.* See DEAD-HEAD. **d. heat**, a race in which two or more competitors finish together, and there is no winner.— **d. horse** [Slang], work the wages for which have been paid before being earned.— **d.-house**, *n.* A place or room in which dead bodies are temporarily kept; a morgue; mortuary.— **d. language**, a language no longer in use, unless as a classic.— **d.-latch**, *n.* A latch so constructed that it can be held in position by a catch or detent, and can not be disengaged by key or handle till the catch or detent is moved.— **d. letter.** 1. A letter which, after lying undelivered for a certain length of time, has been sent to the dead-letter office. 2. Something, as a law, that exists in verbal form, but is not enforced or active.— **d.-letter office**, the department in the general post-office where unclaimed letters are examined and returned to their writers or destroyed.— **d. lift**, a lift made without help or advantage, as of a dead-weight; one made without leverage, pulleys, etc.; hence, an effort under thankless and discouraging conditions.— **d.-line**, *n.* A bounding line, as within the limits of a military prison, the crossing of which by a prisoner incurs the penalty of being fired upon by the guard.— **d. load** (*Cir. Engin.*), a uniform fixed weight or pressure, as on a bridge: distinguished from a *moving* or not constant *load*.— **d.-lock**, *n.* 1. A lock worked from the outside by a key, and from the inside by a handle.



Dead-rise of a Ship's Frame.

2. A lock in which the bolt has to be turned in each direction by a key: opposed to *spring-lock*. 3. A lock with key-bolt but no latch-bolt. 4. See DEAD-LATCH.— **d.-lurk**, *n.* [Thieves' Slang, Eng.] The entering of dwelling-houses for thieving while the family is absent.— **d. man's eye** (*Naut.*), a dead-eye.— **d.-man's-hand**, *n.* 1. The male-fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*). 2. The devil's-apron (*Laminaria digitata*).— **d. man's handle** (*Street Railroad*), a handle, as on an electric car, which permits of its being operated only when a downward pressure is exercised.— **d.-march**, *n.* A piece of solemn music played at a funeral, especially a military one; music written for a funeral procession.— **d. melting**, the process of melting metal to the point of becoming liquid, considerably above the melting-point; the keeping of steel melted until it is quiescent.— **d. men.** 1. *Naut.* Reef-ends or gasket-ends not properly tucked in when a sail is furled. 2. [Slang.] Empty bottles, as after a carouse.— **d.-men's-bells**, *n.* [Scot.] The foxglove.— **d.-men's-bones**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The yellow toad-flax.— **d.-men's-fingers**, *n.* [Eng.] 1. An alcyonarian polyp (*Alcyonium digitatum*) rudely resembling a human hand. 2. Any one of two or three species of *Orchis*, especially *O. maculata*, having flat tubers with finger-like lobes. 3. The wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*). 4. The bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). 5. The meadow foxtail-grass (*Alopecurus pratensis*).— **d.-men's-lines**, *n.* A cord-like seaweed (*Chorda filum*).— **d. mouth**, a mouth insensitive to the bit; as, a horse with a *dead mouth*.— **d.-neap**, *n.* The lowest neap tide.— **d.-nettle**, *n.* Any one of several herbs of the genus *Lamium*, of the mint family. They have stinging nettle-like leaves; as, **the red d.-nettle**, and **the white d.-nettle**.— **d.-oil**, *n.* See OIL.— **d.-pay†**, *n.* [Eng.] *Naval.* Pay dishonestly drawn on account of a dead person whose name is still on the pay-roll.— **d.-plate**, *n.* A flat iron plate on the level of a grate for bituminous coal, to enable the fuel to be coked before burning; a coking-plate.— **d.-pledge**, *n.* A thing pledged as security for a debt but still retained by the debtor; a mortgage.— **d.-point**, *n.* Same as DEAD-CENTER.— **d.-reckoning**, *n.* The computation of a vessel's place at sea without astronomical observations, solely by log-distances and compass-courses, with corrections for drift, leeway, etc.: used also of the rough computation of distances traversed on land.— **d.-rent**, *n. Mining.* Rent payable whether or not a mine is worked.— **d.-rise**, *n.* In steel or iron ship-building, the inclination of the lower edge of the frame relative to a horizontal (base) line drawn through the top of the keel: measured at midship section and denoted by degrees. See illus., col. 1.— **d.-rising†**.— **d. rope** [Rare] (*Naut.*), rope that does not run in any block.— **d.-sea apple.** 1. An apple of Sodom. See under APPLE. 2. A gallnut obtained from Asiatic Turkey.— **d. set.** 1. The point of a dog indicating game. 2. A resolute attempt or attack; determined hostility or opposition; as, they made a *dead set* at him. 3. [Slang.] A scheme to cheat or defraud, as in gambling. 4. A blocked condition; deadlock.— **d.-sheave**, *n. Naut.* A score in the keel of a topmast to receive a rope, as a preventer-top pendant.— **d.-shore**, *n.* A timber built up vertically in a wall that has been broken through for alterations in a building to support the structure until the masonry is set.— **d.-small**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The finest screened coal.— **dead's part** (*Scots Law*), the portion of a man's personal property bequeathable after allowance to his wife and children. Called also **d. man's part**.— **d. steam.** 1. Exhaust-steam. 2. Very low-pressure steam, useless for engine-running.— **d. stock**, farming implements, plows, etc., as distinguished from live stock.— **d.-stroke**, *a.* Having no recoil, as some power-hammers.— **d.-stroke**, *n.* A stroke, as of some power-hammers, in which the recoil is counteracted by a spring.— **d.-thraw**, *n.* [Scot.] Death-throe.— **d.-tongue**, *n.* [Eng.] Water-dropwort (*Œnanthe crocata*), of the parsley family, a plant with poisonous roots resembling parsnips and sometimes mistaken for them.— **d. turn.** *Elec.* 1. In an armature, that part of a coil of a dynamo-electric generator which produces no useful electromotive force or current when the armature is rotated in the magnetic field. 2. In an electric motor, the similar part that produces no armature rotation.— **d. 'un** (for *dead one*) [Slang], one that has become incapable of winning a race or of beating competitors: said, usually, of a horse or dog.— **d. wall**, see DEAD, *a.*, 6.— **d. water.** 1. The water that eddies about the stern of a vessel going ahead; eddy-water. 2. Still water. 3. The water contained in the water-leg of a boiler below the fire-level.— **d.-weight**, *n.* 1. A burden borne without aid; an oppressive weight or load. 2. An advance made by the Bank of England to the government for the payment of pensions, etc. 3. In shipping, freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk. 4. In railway transportation, weight of rolling-stock as distinguished from its load, which is called the *live-weight*.— **d.-well**, *n.* An absorbing-well.— **d.-wheel**, *n.* A pulley-like wheel surrounding but not necessarily turning with a sleeve, as on some shaft-governors.— **d.-wind**, *n* A wind that is directly opposed to the vessel's course; a wind dead ahead.— **d. wire.** 1. A wire on a dynamo-electric machine which produces no useful electromotive force, resultant current, or armature movement. 2. Disused and abandoned electric wire. 3. A wire in service through which no current is passing.— **d.-wood**, *n.* 1. A railway-car dead-block; a buffer-block. 2. *Naut.* A mass of timber built up on the keel of a vessel to support the cant-timbers. 3. Worthless material. 4. Pins that have been knocked down in bowling. 5. [Slang, U. S.] The advantage: followed by *on*; as, to get the *dead-wood on* a person.— **d.-wool**, *n.* Wool from the pelts of dead sheep.— **d.-work**, *n.* Unprofitable or unfinished work; also, work which, while necessary and unavoidable, leads to no immediate profit, as that which, in mining, prepares the way for ore-production.— **d. workings** (*Mining*), workings through the dead-ground.— **d.-works**, *n. pl.* The parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is laden or in ballast; the upper works.— **to wait for d. men's shoes**, to wait for advantages expected at some one's death.



European Dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*).
a, flowering plant; *b*, labiate flower enlarged; *c*, fruit.

dead, *n.* **1.** The most lifeless period; the point or degree of greatest lifelessness; as, the *dead* of night or of winter. 2. Dead persons, or particular dead persons, collectively; as, the quick and the *dead*; the *dead* numbered thirty. 3. *pl.* Non-metal-bearing rock dug about a vein, or in forming drifts, etc.; attle. 4. [Slang.] A total failure in recitation; a "flunk." **5†.** Death.

dead, *adv.* 1. [Colloq.] To a degree approaching death; hence, to the last degree; wholly; absolutely; as, *dead* drunk; *dead* tired; *dead* sure; *dead* ripe. 2. *Naut.* Exactly; as, the wreck was *dead* ahead.

> The only vapor . . . was a white, filmy band, lying over the coast of Newfoundland, *dead* ahead. BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* vol. i, p. 245. [r. n. a. n. 1856.]

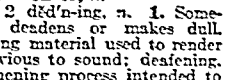
— **dead game** [Slang, U. S.], tenacious; plucky; determined: as, a *dead-game* sport, a spirited all-round sportsman.— **d. gone** [Slang, U. S.], very fond of; completely enamored of: generally with *on*.— **d.-low water**, the lowest line to which the tide falls.— **d. on end**, blowing directly opposite to the ship's course: said of the wind.— **d. set**, determined or persistently anxious; as, he is *dead set* on going to Paris.

dead'an"gle, d.-beat, etc. See under DEAD, *a.*

dead'en, [1 ded'n; 2 dĕd'n, *v.* **1.** To diminish the **ded'en**[s],] acuteness, vigor, or intensity of; destroy the force or power of; blunt; as, to *deaden* sound or pain to *deaden* a blow. **2.** To lessen or impede the velocity of; retard; as, to *deaden* a ship's way. **3.** To render non-conductive of sound, as a wall or floor. **4.** To make dull or less brilliant in color, as gilding by the application of size. **5.** To make flat or vapid, as wine or beer. **6.** [W. U. S.] To kill, as a tree, by girdling, or to clear, as land, by deadening trees. **7.** To make a powder of (mercury).— **dead'en-er**, *n.*

dead'en-ing, [1 ded'n-ıng; 2 dĕd'n-ing, *n.* **1.** Some-**ded'en-ings**,] thing that deadens or makes dull. Specif.: (1) Filling or lining material used to render walls and floors less pervious to sound; deafening. (2) A wash or any roughening process intended to diminish the brilliancy of a color or the polish of a surface. **2.** [U. S.] (1) The act of killing trees by girdling. (2) A clearing made by girdling trees.

> If you have five or ten acres of *deadening* which you mean to clear up, you may as well roll the logs now. H. W. BEECHER *Plain and Pleasant Talk*, Winter p. 101. [D. A. S. 1859.]


Deadeyes.

dead'eye", [1 ded'ai"; 2 dĕd'ī", *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A sheaveless block having scores to receive the lanyard; used for setting up rigging. 2. *Engin.* A bearing in which the shaft passes through a hole bored in a metal sheet.

dead'fall", [1 ded'fôl"; 2 dĕd'fal", *n.* **1.** A trap operated by a weight that, when its support is removed, falls upon and kills or securely holds the animal beneath it. **2.** Fallen trees and rubbish matted together. **3.** [W. U. S.] A low gambling-house. **4.** *Mining.* A dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

1. Deadfall and Fen. 2. Mechanism of the Deadfall.

dead'-flat", d.-ground, etc. See under DEAD, *a.*

dead'head", [1 ded'hed"; 2 **ded'hed"s**,] dĕd'hĕd", *v.* **I.** *t.* To furnish free transportation, entertainment, or service to; pass, as on a steamer or train, without requiring payment; as, the railway *deadheaded* him. **II.** *i.* To travel in public conveyances, or obtain entertainment, service, or admission to places of amusement, without payment.— **dead'head"ism**, *n.*

dead'head", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] One who receives gratis any service or accommodation for which the general public is expected to pay; as, *deadheads* on a train or in a theater. **2.** *Naut.* (1) A wooden buoy. (2) A stout post on a quay or wharf to which hawsers are made fast. **3.** The tail-stock of a lathe. **4.** *Founding.* (1) An extra length given to a cast object, as a cannon, to put pressure on the molten metal below so that dross and gases may rise into it; a sullage-piece; a sinking-head. (2) That part of a casting filling up the ingate; a sprue. **5.** *Logging.* A sunken or partly sunken log. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.]

dead'ing, [1 ded'ıng; 2 dĕd'ing, *n.* Packing, as about a steam-cylinder, pipes, or a steam-boiler, to prevent passage of heat by radiation; cleading; lagging.

dead'ish, [1 ded'ish; 2 dĕd'ish, *a.* Resembling that which is dead; numb; dull; comparatively lifeless.

dead'-latch", *n.* See under DEAD, *a.*

dead'light", [1 ded'lait"; 2 dĕd'līt", *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A strong shutter, usually of iron, to protect a cabin window or port-hole in stormy weather; also, round thick glass windows in the side of a ship or on the outside bulkhead. (2) A heavy glass plate inserted like a window, as in a deck. **2.** A skylight that does not open. **3.** *pl.* [Slang.] Eyes. **4.** [Scot.] A will-o'-the-wisp; also, a corpse-light.

dead'lock", [1 ded'lok"; 2 dĕd'lok", *n.* A blocking or stoppage of business, as in a legislative or other body, caused by the refusal of opposing parties to cooperate.

> But it often happens that one party has a majority in the Senate, another party in the House, and then . . . a *deadlock* results. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 47. [MACM. '11.]

— **dead'lock"**, *v.t.*

dead'ly, [1 ded'li; 2 dĕd'ly, *a.* **1.** Capable of causing **ded'ly**[†],] or certain to cause death; destructive; fatal; as, a *deadly* blow.

> All the seven *deadly* sins, one after another, have claimed to be the agents of Progress.
> LINDON *University Sermons* vol. i, p. 31. [D. W. P. 1876.]

2. Aiming or tending to kill; mortal; implacable; as, *deadly* enmity. **3.** Resembling death; deathly. **4.** *Theol.* Entailing spiritual death. Compare SEVEN DEADLY SINS, under SIN[1], *n.* **5.** [Colloq.] Very great; as, there were a *deadly* lot of them. **6†.** Mortal; dead. SYN.: fatal, mortal. See NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.— ANT.: life-giving, vital, wholesome.— **dead'ly-hand"ed**, *a.* [Rare.] Dangerous; inclined to kill.— **d.-like†**, *a.* Combining somberness and levity; gloomily cheerful.— **dead'li-hood†**, *n.* The state of the dead.— **dead'li-ness**, *n.*— **dead'ly**, *adv.*

dead'man's-hand", etc. See under DEAD, *a.*

dead'ness, [1 ded'nes; 2 dĕd'nes, *n.* The state of being dead. [by which the ore is enclosed.

deads, [1 dedz; 2 dĕdz, *n. pl. Mining.* The substances

Dead Sea. A salt lake in Palestine; 41 by 8½ m.; 1,312 ft. below the Mediterranean sea; the ancient **Lacus Asphaltites.**

dead set, etc. See under DEAD, *a.*

Dead'wood, [1 ded'wud; 2 dĕd'wŭd, *n.* A city, county-seat of Lawrence county, S. Dak.

de-a'er-ate, [1 dī-ē'er-ēt; 2 dē-ā'er-āt, *v.t.* [Rare.] To free from air; expel air from, as a liquid.— **de-a"er-a'tion**, *n.*

deaff, *v.t.* To deafen.

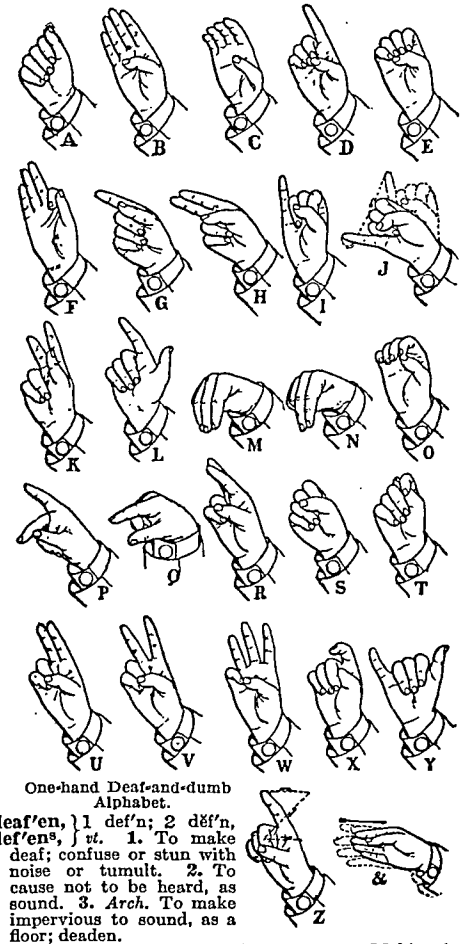
deaf, [1 def; 2 dĕf (XIII), *a.* **1.** Lacking or deficient in **def**[e],] the sense of hearing; wholly or partially unable to distinguish sound, as through age or imperfect aural organs.

> Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*.
> SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act I, sc. 2.

2. Determined not to hear or be persuaded; unmoved; unconvinced: as, to turn a *deaf* ear; *deaf* to all entreaty. **3.** [Rare.] Indistinctly heard, as if stifled; confused. **4.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Decayed; blasted; barren; sterile. **5†.** Numb. [< AS. *dēaf*, orig. dull, as of any sense and the mind; cp. DUMB.]— **deaf'-ad"der**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.]

659 KEY 1: ąisle; aų = *out*; oil; ĭū = *feud*; ch*i*n; go; jet; ŋ = si*ng*; so; sh*i*p; th*i*n, th*i*s; azure; F. boñ, düne; H = loch. †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*. **dead**
KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fo͝ol, ro͝ole, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; o͞il, bo͝y; ɕ = k; ç = s; ğo, ġem; iṅk; ṣ = z; th*i*n, th*i*s; F. boñ, düne; H = loch. **death**

The copperhead. 2. [Eng.] The blindworm.— **d.-and-dumb alphabet**, a series of manual signs or gestures for the purpose of communicating ideas: used as a substitute for vocal speech by and in conversation with deaf-mutes. — **d.-dumbness**, *n.* Dumbness arising from deafness; also, the condition of being both deaf and dumb.— **d.-nettle**, *n.* A dead-nettle (*Lamium purpureum*).— **deaf'ly**, *adv.*



One-hand Deaf-and-dumb Alphabet.

deaf'en, **def'en**ˢ, ⟩ 1 def'n; 2 dĕf'n, ⟩ *vt.* **1.** To make deaf; confuse or stun with noise or tumult. **2.** To cause not to be heard, as sound. **3.** *Arch.* To make impervious to sound, as a floor; deaden.

deaf'en-ing, **def'en-ing**ˢ, ⟩ 1 def'n-ıŋ; 2 dĕf'n-ing, *pa.* ⟩ Making incapable of hearing, by noise or otherwise.
The dogs [in Malta] are *deafening*... I have hardly gotten rid of the noise yet. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Apr. 16, 1834.

deaf'en-ing, *n.* **1.** Material to deaden a floor or wall. **2.** The work of putting in such material; deadening.

de"af-for'est, *vt.* Same as DISAFFOREST.

deaf'ly, 1 def'lı; dĕf'ly, *a.* [Prov.] Lonely.

deaf'-mute", 1 def'-mūt"; 2 dĕf'-mūt", *n.* A person dumb in consequence of deafness; one deaf and dumb: technically applied to those who are deaf from childhood, especially from birth or infancy, whether able to articulate or not, and whether deafness is total or not.— **deaf'-mute"ness**, *n.* Deaf-dumbness.— **d.-mutism**, *n.*

deaf'ness, **deaf'nessˢ**, ⟩ 1 def'nes; 2 dĕf'nĕs, *n.* ⟩ The condition of being deaf.— **cortical deafness**, deafness caused by some injury to the auditory center in the cortex of the brain.— **mental** or **psychical d.**, a form of deafness in which sounds and words are heard but can not be interpreted as to meaning.— **paradoxical d.**, deafness in which hearing is better amid noise and confusion: a symptom of disease of the middle ear.— **throat d.**, deafness caused by a catarrhal affection closing the Eustachian tube.— **word-d.**, *n.* Inability to understand speech, resulting from disease of the cortical center.

Deaf Smith. A county in N. Texas; 1,477 sq. m.; county-seat, La Plata.

De'ák, 1 dē'ak; 2 dę'ăk, **Francis** (10/11 1803–1/23 1876). A Hungarian statesman, orator, and patriot; surnamed "the Just"; secured from Austria restoration of Hungarian autonomy.

Dea'kin, 1 dī'kın; 2 dē'kin, **Alfred** (8/11 1856–10/11 1919). An Australian statesman and author; Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth.

deal, 1 dil; 2 dēl, *v.* [DEALT, DELTˢ; DEAL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To distribute, divide, or apportion: often with *out*; as, to *deal* cards; to *deal out* justice.
The more we *deal* our bread to the hungry, and cover the naked with garments,... the greater the recompense we have in our own bosom. J. WESLEY *Sermons* vol. ii, p 97. [S. & M. 1818.]

2. To scatter indiscriminately; hence, to deliver; inflict.
The first great blow to the liberties of the Italian cities was *dealt* by the emperor, Frederick Barbarossa.
T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, p. 312. [A. & S. 1889.]

II. *i.* **1.** To have business relations, mutual intercourse, or dealings with a person, or be interested in the buying or selling of something: *with* a person, *in* an article; as, we *deal with* Mr. X.; to *deal in* coal.
The credit given to any one by those with whom he *deals* does not depend on the quantity of bank-notes or coin in circulation at the time, but on their opinion of his solvency.
MILL *Political Economy* bk. iii, p. 341. [A. 1888.]

2. To act as an intermediary. **3.** To carry on secret or corrupt negotiations; make a deal: followed by *with*; as, the governor *dealt with* the party leader. **4.** To have concern, as to overcome or subdue: followed by *with*; as, to have bad luck to *deal with*. **5.** To conduct oneself; behave; as, he *dealt* unfairly in this matter. **6.** To act as dealer in a game of cards. **7.** [Archaic.] To administer a beating. [< AS. *dǽlan*, < *dǽl*, share.]
Syn.: see APPORTION.

deal[1], *n.* **1.** An indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; uncertain amount: usually qualified; as, a great *deal* of trouble; an infinite *deal* of nothing. **2.** The distribution of cards in a game; the right to distribute the cards; a single round; as, it is your *deal*.
People then sat down again to cards, until they had played forty *deals*. EDMUND GOSSE *Thomas Gray* p. 29. [H. 1882.]

3. [U. S.] Any secret bargain or understanding among persons, as in politics or commerce, for the exclusive benefit of those engaged in it; as, the nomination was the result of a *deal*. [< AS. *dǽl*, part.]
— **square deal** [Colloq., U.S.], honest and just treatment; straightforwardness in dealing; also, the act of treating honestly and with fairness.

deal[2], *n.* **1.** A board or plank of varying dimensions. In Canada the standard size is 12 feet by 9 inches by 3 inches. Deals of these dimensions are known as *regulars;* when smaller they are called *oddments*, when broader they are termed *broads*. In England the maximum width is 9 inches, and the maximum thickness 3 inches. The word is not generally used in the United States. **2.** Soft wood such as is used for deals. [< D. *deel.*] — **brush'-deal"**, *n.* [Austral.] A slender Queensland tree (*Cupania anacardioides*) of the soapberry family.— **colonial d.**, same as NATIVE DEAL.— **deal'-ends"**, *n. pl.* [Eng.] Planks less than six feet long.— **d.-frame**, *n.* [Eng.] A gang sawing-machine for slitting deals or pine lumber.— **d.-tree**, *n.* A pine- or fir-tree, from which deals are commonly made.— **d.-yard**, *n.* A place where deals are stored or kept for sale. — **native d.** [Austral.], a timber-tree (*Podocarpus elata*), of the pine family, yielding a soft, close-grained wood, free from knots, easily worked, and suitable for joinery and cabinetwork.— **red d.**, the wood of the Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

Deal[3], 1 dil; 2 dēl, *n.* **1.** A seaport town in Kent, England. **2.** A seaside resort in Monmouth county, N. J.

de-a'late, 1 dı-ē'lēt; 2 dē-ā'lāt, *a.* With wings shed, as those of ant queens after their nuptial flight. [< DE- + ALATE.]

de-al'bate, 1 dı-al'bēt; 2 dē-ăl'bāt, *a.* Whitened; specifically, in botany, powdered white. [< L. *dealbatus*, pp. of *dealbo*, make white, < *de* (intens.) + *albus*, white.]— **de-al'bate†**, *vt.*— **de"al-ba'tion†**, *n.*

de-al'co-hol-ize or **-ise**, 1 dı-al'ko-hel-aız; 2 dē-ăl'co-hŏl-ız, *vt.* To deprive of alcohol.— **de-al'co-hol-ist**, *n.*— **de-al"co-hol"ı-za'[or -sa']tion**, *n.*

deal'er, 1 dil'ər; 2 dēl'er, *n.* **1.** One who deals with others; specifically, a trader; as, a *dealer* in coal. **2.** In games of cards, the player who distributes the cards. He retains the name while the cards he has dealt are being played, and usually has certain duties and privileges. The office passes in rotation.— **free dealer** or **trader** (*Law*), a feme sole dealer or trader.

deal'fish", 1 dil'fish"; 2 dēl'fish", *n.* A thin pelagic trachypteroid fish (*Trachypterus arcticus*) of northern seas.

deal'ing, 1 dil'ıŋ; 2 dēl'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who deals, in any sense. **2.** A business transaction; commercial intercourse; any transaction with others; a doing: usually in the plural; as, we have no *dealings* with them.
Use me as my *dealings* may deserve.
OTWAY *Venice Preserved* act iv, sc. 2.

Syn.: see INTERCOURSE.

Deal Island. An island in Chesapeake Bay, Somerset county, [Md.

de-al'ka-lize or **-lise**, 1 dı-al'ka-laız; 2 dē-ăl'ka-lız, *vt.* To deprive of alkali.

de-am"bu-la'crum, 1 dı-am"blu-lē'krum; 2 dē-ăm"bū-lā'crŭm, *n. Roman Arch.* A corridor or passage, usually roofed. **2.** A colonnaded street.

de-am'bu-late†, *vi.* To promenade.— **de-am"bu-la'tion†**, *n.*— **de-am'bu-la-to-ry†**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to strolling. **II.** *n.* A place under cover, as a veranda or an aisle, to walk in; a cloister.

dean[1], 1 dın; 2 dēn, *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastical officer of the Anglican or the Roman Catholic Church. (1) A minister who is the chief officer of a cathedral or of a collegiate church. (2) A pastoral or visiting ecclesiastic, acting often as a deputy of a bishop or archdeacon; as, a rural *dean*. (3) In the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop's assistant. (4) One of various persons formerly holding minor offices, as the disciplinarian in a monastery, the custodian of a cathedral church, etc.
2. A college officer, member of the faculty, usually in charge of the local or internal executive affairs; also, the head of a department or school, especially of a theological, medical, or law school connected with a college; at Oxford and Cambridge universities, the superintendent of discipline and of the chapel services.
With prudes for proctors, dowagers for *deans*.
TENNYSON *Princess* prol., st. 9.

3. The member of an association or constituted body who has served longest and who consequently acts as its representative chief, or spokesman, when concerted action is to be taken by it; as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps. **4.** The president of a lawyers' society. **5.** *Mining.* The end of a level. [< OF. *deien*, < LL. *decanus*, one set over ten, < L. *decem*, ten.]— **dean and chapter**, the governing body of a cathedral, comprising the dean and his canons or prebendaries, constituting the council of the bishop.— **d. of Christianity**, a rural dean: former name. — **d. of guild** [Scot.], a public official who has jurisdiction over building construction, sanitation, etc.; formerly, and still in Edinburgh and a few other cities, the head of a mercantile body, the guild-brethren.— **d. of peculiars**, a dean not subject to ordinary diocesan rule, as the dean of Westminster, etc.— **D. of the Arches** [Eng.], the judge of the Court of Arches, originally held in the church of St. Mary-le-bow, London (in Latin, *Sancta Maria de Arcubus;* St. Mary of the Arches).— **d. of the province of Canterbury**, the bishop of London.

dean[2]†, *n.* A den or narrow valley.

Dean, For'est of. An ancient royal forest in Gloucestershire, England; 22,000 acres; mines and quarries.

de"a-nath'e-ma-tize *or* **-tise**, 1 dı"e-nath'ı-me-taız; 2 dē"a-năth'e-ma-tız, *vt.* To revoke an excommunication against.

Deane, 1 dın; 2 dēn, **Silas** (12/21 1737–23/21 1789). An American diplomat.

dean'er-y, 1 dın'ər-ı; 2 dēn'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -ıṣ, *pl.*] The office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction of a dean.

dean'ess, 1 dın'es; 2 dēn'ĕs, *n.* **1.** The woman head of a female chapter. **2.** [Humorous.] The wife of a dean.

dea'-net"tle, 1 dı'-net"l; 2 dē'-nĕt"l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The dead nettle (*Lamium album*).

de-an'ı-mal-ize, 1 dı-an'ı-mal-aız; 2 dē-ăn'ı-mal-ız, *vt.* [Rare.] To free from animal qualities; as, to *deanimalize* wool or feathers.

Deans, 1 dınz; 2 dēns, *n.* **1. Douce Davie**, in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*, a cowherd. **2. Effie**, his younger daughter, condemned to die for child-murder, but pardoned. **3. Jeanie**, half-sister of Effie, who walks from Edinburgh to London to secure the pardon.

dean'ship, *n.* The office, rank, or title of a dean.

Dean'ston-ize, 1 dın'stən-aız; 2 dēn'ston-ız, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To cultivate (land) with a subsoil-plow, so as to break up the subsoil and render it porous: so called in England from Deanstone, the residence of Mr. James Smith, who first brought the implement into general notice.

de-an"thro-po-mor'phism, 1 dı-an"thro-po-mōr'fizm; 2 dē-ăn"thro-po-môr'fĭsm, *n.* The gradual removal of anthropomorphism from religious concepts or beliefs. **de-an"thro-po-mor"phi-za'[or -sa']tion†**.— **de-an"thro-po-mor'phic**, *a.*— **de-an"thro-po-mor'phize** or **-phise**, *vt.* To free from anthropomorphic notions (one's belief and conception of God).

dear, 1 dır; 2 dēr, *a.* **1.** Held in affection or high esteem; beloved; cherished; precious; as, a *dear* friend; all that I hold *dear:* in this sense much used as a form of polite address, especially in letters; as, *Dear* Sir; *Dear* Madam. **2.** Held at a high price, absolutely or in proportion to other values; expensive; costly.
Oh God! that bread should be so *dear*,
And flesh and blood so cheap.
HOOD *Song of the Shirt* st. 5.

3. Characterized by high prices, as a time of scarcity or dearth; charging a high price; as, a *dear* market.
The year 1309 was a very *dear* year, prices having been higher than for fifty years before, except in 1294–5. THOROLD ROGERS in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* vol. i. p. 189, note. [C. P. 1869.]

4. [Archaic.] High or intense in quality or degree; keen; heartfelt; earnest; as, *dear* speed; *dear* grief. **5.** [Archaic.] Dangerous; fatal. [In a good sense < AS. *dēore;* in a bad sense < AS. *dēor*, wild, cruel; see DEER.]
Syn.: see PRECIOUS.— **dear†**, *vt.* To make dear.— **dear'-bought"**, *a.* Dearly purchased.— **for d. life**, for the sake of life; as if life were at stake; as, to run *for dear life*.

dear, *n.* One who is much beloved; a darling: often in address, as in the phrase *my dear*.

dear, *adv.* **1.** At a very high price or rate; as, his temerity cost him *dear*. **2.** Dearly; affectionately.

dear, *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow, regret, weariness, pity, surprise, or other emotion: often followed by *me;* as, *dear! dear!* what a noise; oh, *dear!* my head aches; *dear me!* is it so?

dear'born[1], 1 dır'bərn; 2 dēr'born, *n.* [U. S.] A light four-wheeled carriage. [After *Dearborn*, its inventor.]

Dear'born[2], 1 dır'bərn; 2 dēr'born, *n.* **1. Henry** (2/22 1751–6/6 1829), an American general. **2.** A county in S. E. Indiana; 309 sq. m.; county-seat, Lawrenceburg.

Dear'borns riv'er. A river in the Rocky Mountains, Montana; 150 m. long to Missouri river.

deare†, *v.* & *n.* Same as DERE.

dear'ling†, *n.* Darling.

dear'ly, 1 dır'lı; 2 dēr'ly, *adv.* **1.** With much affection or tenderness; fondly; tenderly. **2.** At a high price; at great cost. **3.** [Archaic.] Earnestly. **4†.** Richly; lavishly.

de-arm'†, *vt.* To disarm.

dearn†, *vt.* Same as DARN.

dearn†, *a.* Secret; melancholy; lonely.— **dearn'ly†**, *adv.*

dearn, 1 dūrn; 2 dērn, *n. Arch.* A door-post; threshold.

dern†.

dear'ness, 1 dır'nes; 2 dēr'nĕs, *n.* The quality or condition of being dear. (1) High price; costliness. (2) Love and fondness.

de"ar-sen'ı-cize, 1 dı"ar-sen'ı-saız; 2 dē"ăr-sĕn'ı-çız, *vt.* [Rare.] To purify by removing arsenic. **de"ar-sen'ı-cise†**.

dearth, ⟩ 1 dūrth; 2 dērth, *n.* **1.** Scarcity, as of some- **derthˢ**, ⟩ thing customary, essential, or desirable; barrenness; lack; as, a *dearth* of corn; a *dearth* of good men. **2.** A condition of want or privation due to failure of crops; famine. **3†.** Dearness; costliness. **4†.** Glory; beauty. [< DEAR.]— **dearth†**, *vt.* To cause a dearth in; raise the price of. [sive; costly.

dearth'ful, 1 dūrth'ful; 2 dērth'fụl, *a.* [Scot.] Very expen-

de"ar-tic'u-late, 1 dı"ar-tik'yu-lēt; 2 dē"ăr-tic'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To disjoint.— **de"ar-tic"u-la'tion**, *n.*

dear'worth†, *a.* **1.** Worthy to be loved. **2.** Expensive; precious.— **dear'worth-ly†**, *adv.* Dearly: affectionately.

dear'y, 1 dır'ı; 2 dēr'y, *n.* One who is very dear; a darling: a term of familiar address. **dear'let.**

de'as, 1 dı'as; 2 dē'ăs, *n.* [Scot.] A dais.

dea'sil, 1 dı'zıl *or* dē'zıl; 2 dē'şĭl *or* dā'şĭl, *n.* [Scot.] Motion from east to west, as of the sun in its course.

de-as'pi-rate, 1 dı-as'pı-rēt; 2 dē-ăs'pı-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] To remove the aspirate from.— **de-as"pi-ra'tion**, *n.*

death, ⟩ 1 deth; 2 dĕth, *n.* **1.** Cessation of physical life. **deathˢ**, ⟩ (1) The total and permanent cessation of the functions or vital actions of an organism, as in the complete stoppage of the functions of the brain and the organs of respiration and circulation.
The *deaths* ye died I have watched beside.
RUDYARD KIPLING *Departmental Ditties, Prelude* st. 1.

(2) Such cessation in any of the parts of an organism or in its ultimate structural elements.
Local death occurs in all parts of animals and plants as a result of the metabolic processes.
It results from the constitution of the Protozoon body as a single cell and its method of multiplication by fission that *death* has no place as a natural recurrent phenomenon among these organisms. LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xix, p. 837.

2. The final extinction or destruction of anything; decay; destruction: a figurative use; as, the *death* of friendship.
Quackery gives birth to nothing; gives *death* to all things.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p. 4. [C. & H. 1840.]

3. The fear, threat, expectation, or prospective penalty of death; something regarded as containing or likely to produce death; also, a cause or occasion of death; as, *death* was in the air; to go on is *death*.
The bright *death* quiver'd at the victims' throat.
TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Women* st. 29.

4. Something considered to be as terrible as death: an intensive use.
In a forest, solitude would be life; in the city, it is *death*. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, New Adam and Eve* p. 282. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

5. *Theol.* The absence or opposite of spiritual life; also, spiritual and eternal ruin; in the view of some, complete annihilation as a consequence or penalty of sin.
Eternal *death* is an intrinsic necessity of the perfection of God, and of the wilful apostasy of man.
MANNING *Sin and its Consequences* p. 63. [D. & J. 1879.]

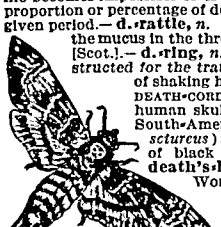
6. A sweeping and fatal plague; an epidemic; as, the black *death*. **7.** A personification of mortality; as, *Death*, where art thou? **8.** A figure or skeleton considered as a type or representation of mortality; as, a *death's*-head. **9.** Slaughter; blood; as, a man of *death*. **10.** *Chr. Sc.* The lie of life. [< AS. *dēath*, = Goth. *dauthus*.]

Syn.: decease, demise, departure, dissolution. *Death* is the general term for the cessation of physical life of every grade; the other words are applied almost without exception to human beings. *Dissolution*, which refers strictly to the breaking up of that harmony and unity which existed in the body as a living organism, has a possible application to lower forms of life. *Decease* is the legal and formal word for the termination of human life; *demise* is a rare word, formerly used only of monarchs. *Departure* expresses the religious idea of the soul simply leaving its earthly tabernacle to enter upon immortality.— Ant.: birth, immortality, life, vitality.— **civil death**, the total deprivation of civil rights and standing, as by a life imprisonment, etc.— **death'-ad"der**, *n.* A small and very venomous Australian serpent (*Acanthophis antarctica*) of the family *Elapidæ*, with immovable poison-fangs. Its tail ends in a thorn-like tip wrongly regarded as a deadly weapon.— **d.-agony**, *n.* The last struggle; pains of death.— **d.-angle**, *n.* An angle in a fortification or line of battle, generally salient, made memorable by destructive fighting.— **d.-bed**, *n.* The bed on which one dies; the mortal illness; last hours of life: used adjectively.— **d.-bed deed** (*Scots Law*), a deed made by a person suffering from a malady ending in death within sixty days of the date of the grant. Until 1871, such a deed, unless covering the payment of debts or agreed to by the heir, was voidable.— **d.-bell**, *n.* **1.** A bell announcing death; a passing-bell. **2.** A ringing in the ears like a tolling bell: thought by some to presage the news of a death.— **d.-bill†**, *n.* A mortuary roll; list of persons who have died.— **d.-bird**, *n.* **1.** A small North-American owl (*Nyctala tenqmalmi*, var. *richardsoni*). **2.** The death's-head moth. **3.** [Bahamas.] The chuck-will's-widow.— **d.-blast**, *n.* **1.** A blast of a bugle or horn presaging or announcing death. **2.** A wind or storm of deadly or destructive nature, or a blast of poisonous gas.— **d.-blow**, *n.* A fatal blow or shock.

Almost every word was a *death-blow* to the hopes and feelings which glowed through the whole people.

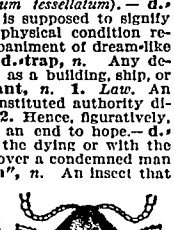
CHANNING *Works, Character of Christ* p. 303. [A. U. A. 1878.]

— **d.-boat**, *n.* A long-boat used by smugglers in the English Channel; a money-boat.— **d.-bodiing**, *a.* Portending death.— **d.-candle**, *n.* Same as DEATH-FIRE.— **d.-come-quickly**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The herb-robert.— **d.-cord**, *n.* The gallows-halter.— **d.-cup**, *n.* See AMANITA.— **d.-damp**, *n.* The cold sweat sometimes preceding death.— **d.-dance**, *n.* The dance of death. See DANCE¹, *n.*— **d.-day**, *n.* The day of one's death.— **d.-demon**, *n.* A demon heralding death.— **d. duty** (*Law*), a tax on inheritance, falling upon the heirs, executors, or assigns of an estate after the owner's death. See ESTATE DUTY, LEGACY DUTY, PROBATE DUTY, and SUCCESSION DUTY, under the first elements.— **d.-fire**, *n.* The ignis fatuus, as supposed to forebode death.— **d.-flame**, *n.* Same as DEATH-FIRE.— **d.-grapple**, *n.* A closing in for final conflict; any final desperate attack or attempt.— **d.-hunter**, *n.* One who robs the dead after battle.— **d.-knell**, *n.* Same as KNELL¹.— **d.-light**, *n.* **1.** Same as DEATH-FIRE. **2.** A light in a death-chamber.— **d.-mask**, *n.* A cast of the face taken just after death.— **d.-of-man**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as WATER-HEMLOCK.— **d.-penny**, *n. Class Antiq.* A coin placed in a corpse's mouth as a fee for Charon.— **d.-point**, *n.* The degree of heat or cold at which life becomes impossible or is destroyed.— **d.-rate**, *n.* The proportion or percentage of deaths to the population for any given period.— **d.-rattle**, *n.* The rattling sound caused by the mucus in the throat of one dying. **d.-rucklet** [Scot.].— **d.-ring**, *n.* A finger-ring specially constructed for the transmission of poison in the act of shaking hands.— **d.-rope**, *n.* Same as DEATH-CORD.— **death's-head**, *n.* **1.** A human skull as a symbol of death. **2.** A South-American titi monkey (*Chrysothrix sciurcus*): so called from the pattern of black and white on the face.— **death's-head moth**, a very large Old World sphinx-moth (*Acherontia atropos*), with marking on the upper surface of the thorax like a death's-head. It utters a squeaking sound when alarmed.— **death's'-herb"†**, *n.* The deadly nightshade.—



Death's-head Moth.

deaths'man, *n.* The hangman.— **d.-stroke**, *n.* A stroke that causes death.— **d.-struck**, *a.* Stricken with a mortal disease.— **d.-throe**, *n.* A spasm in the death-agony.— **d.-tick**, *n.* The deathwatch (*Anobium tessellatum*).— **d.-token**, *n.* Any definite sign that is supposed to signify coming death.— **d.-trance**, *n.* A physical condition resembling death, but with an accompaniment of dream-like consciousness; a death-like trance.— **d.-trap**, *n.* Any device or structure that imperils life, as a building, ship, or mine in bad condition.— **d.-warrant**, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An official order from the lawful or constituted authority directing the execution of a person. **2.** Hence, figuratively, any event or occurrence that puts an end to hope.— **d.-watch**, *n.* **1.** The last vigil with the dying or with the body of one dead. **2.** A guard set over a condemned man before his execution.— **death'watch"**, *n.* An insect that makes a ticking noise, regarded by the superstitious as presaging death. (1) A small beetle, as the ptinid *Anobium tessellatum*, *A. domesticum*, etc., found in woodwork. The ticking is a sexual call made by the insect forcibly striking its head against the wood. (2) A small winged psocid insect, as *Clothilla pulsatoria*, destructive to museum collections.— **d.-wave**, *n.* Any ocean wave of gigantic proportions that wrecks vessels at sea and destroys property and life on land.— **d.-weight**, *n.* A coin or other small weight placed on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.— **death'worm"**, *n. Pcet.* A worm that feeds on the buried dead.— **d.-wound**, *n.* A fatal wound.— **dry d.**, a bloodless death.



Deathwatch, greatly magnified.

The wills above be done! but I would fain die a *dry death*.

SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act i, sc. 1, l. 72.

great d., same as BLACK DEATH.— **local d.**, see note under def. 1.— **molar d.**, death in which a considerable part of the body is destroyed, as in *necrosis sphacelus* and other gangrenous disorders; in contradistinction to *molecular* death.— **molecular d.**, death in which the loss to the body is gradual, as in caries and other wasting disorders; opposed to *molar* death.— **second d.**, in theology, the ruinous condition to which the lost are to be subjected after final judgment: by some held to involve utter extinction.— **straw d.**, death in any manner other than in open battle.— **to be d. on** [Colloq.], to have great skill in or power over; also, to be fond of; as, *to be death on* football.— **to be in at the d.** (*Fox-hunting*), to be present when the hounds kill the fox: used also figuratively.— **to d.**, extremely; to the last degree; as, I am worried *to death*.— **to put to d.**, to kill; execute.— **to the d.**, to the last extreme; until death comes; as, I will follow him *to the death*.— **death'ful**, *a.* **1.** Deadly; murderous; full of slaughter. **2.** Mortal; liable to die. **3†.** Cruel; painful; agonizing.— **death'ful-ly**, *adv.*— **death'ful-ness**, *n.*— **death'i-fy**, *vt.* [Rare.] To make dead or as dead; kill.— **death'i-ness**, *n.* The aspect of death; any influence that brings death; a deadly power or course.— **death'less**, *a.* **1.** Not liable to die; undying. **2.** Unending; perpetual; everlasting; as, *deathless* ambition.— **death'less-ly**, *adv.*— **death'less-ness**, *n.*— **death'like**, *a.* Resembling death; deathly.— **death'li-ness**, *n.* Deathly quality.— **death'ling†**, *n.* One exposed to death.— **death'-ly**, *a.* **1.** Having the aspect of death; deathlike; as, a *deathly* pallor.

The *deathly* stillness was broken only by the dismal caw of a crow. ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* p. 45. [o. & co. 1877.]

2. Deadly; as, a *deathly* chill.— **death'ly**, *adv.* So as to be as one dead; in a deathlike manner or process; as, *deathly* still.— **death'ward**, *adv.* To or toward death. **death'wards†**.— **death'y**, *a. & adv.* So as to be like death; deathly.

death'-sign", *n. Med.* One of several indications that complete or somatic death has occurred in a human body. Compare DEATH-TEST. Among those best known are **Davis's death-sign**, pale or yellow arteries; **Larcher's d.**, gray, cloudy discolorations of the conjunctivæ; **Levasseur's d.**, failure to draw blood by cupping; **Magnus's d.**, tying a finger tightly and observing if the tip becomes red; **Rinpault's d.**, external pressure applied to the pupil, permanently changing its shape.

death'-test", *n. Med.* A method employed by physicians to ascertain if complete or somatic death has occurred in a human body. Compare DEATH-SIGN. Among those best known are **Balfour's death-test**, the plunging of needles into the skin over the heart with small paper flags, which should indicate any contraction of the heart muscle; **Cloquet's needle test**, the sticking of a bright needle into a muscle and leaving it there for a time; if it oxidizes, life is extinct; **Foubert's death-test**, cutting through an intercostal space and feeling the heart with the tips of the fingers.

Death Val'ley. A valley in Inyo county, Cal., between Telescope and Panamint mountains.

de-au'rate, 1 dī-ô'rēt; 2 dē-ą'rāt, *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Of the color of gold. **2†.** Gilded; golden. [< LL. *deauratus*, pp. of *deauro*, gild, < L. *de*, down, + *aurum*, gold.]— **de-au'rate**, *vt.* To gild.— **de"au-ra'tion†**, *n.*

deave, 1 dīv; 2 dēv, *v.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To deafen or bewilder with noise. **II.** *i.* To become deaf.

deave'ly, 1 dīv'lı; 2 dēv'ly, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Solitary; lonely.

de"a-war'rent†, *vt.* To break up (a warren).

Deb., *n.* Diminutive of Deborah.

deb., *abbr.* Debenture.

de-bac'le, 1 dı-bak'l *or* dı-bā'kl; 2 dē-băc'l *or* dē-bā'el, *n.* **1.** The breaking up of ice in a river by a flood. **2.** *Geol.* A violent flood of waters that carries off great masses of mingled débris.

Nor is it conceivable that at a former time... any great ocean-wave could have...carried with it in one vast resistless *debacle* such enormous quantities of boulders.

ARCH. GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* p. 48. [MACM. 1882.]

3. Any resistless rush or stampede, as of animals, or the sudden breaking up and downfall of a government. [< F. *débâcle*, < *dé-* (see DIS-) + *bâcler*, < Pr. *baclar*, bar, < L. *baculus*, staff.]

de-bar', 1 dı-bär'; 2 dē-bär', *vt.* [DE-BARRED', DE-BARD'ST; DE-BAR'RING.] To bar or shut out; prohibit or interdict; prevent by authority; exclude; hinder; cut off; preclude: used commonly with *from*, sometimes with *of*; as, to *debar* one *from* entering.

Gray Superstition's whisper dread
Debarr'd the spot to vulgar tread.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 3, st. 26.

[< OF. *debarrer*, < *de-* (< L. *de*), from; and see BAR, *v.*] Syn.: see PROHIBIT; SUSPEND.

de-barb'†, *vt.* To remove the beard from.

de-bar'ba-rize, 1 dı-bär'bą-rīz; 2 dē-bär'bą-rīz, *vt.* To free from barbarous traits; redeem from barbarism. **de-bar'ba-risc't.**— **de-bar"ba-rı-za'**[or -sa']**tion**, *n.*

de-bark', 1 dı-bärk'; 2 dē-bärk', *v.* **I.** *t.* To set upon the shore from a ship or boat; land; as, to *debark* passengers. **II.** *i.* To go ashore from a vessel; as, the soldiers *debarked*. [< F. *débarquer*, < *dé-* (< L. *de*), from, + *barque*; see BARK³, *n.*]

de"bar-ka'tion, 1 dı"bar-kē'shən; 2 dē"bär-kā'shon, *n.* The act or process of going or being taken ashore from a vessel; as, the *debarkation* of the guns. **de-bark'ment†**.

de-bar'ment, 1 dı-bär'ment *or* -mənt; 2 dē-bär'ment, *n.* The act of debarring, or condition of being debarred; exclusion; obstruction.

de-bar'rance, 1 dı-bär'ans; 2 dē-bär'anç, *n.* [Rare.] The action of debarring; debarment; specifically, the act of exclusion from communion: applied in the Scotch Presbyterian Church to the ceremony of fencing the table. See under FENCE, *v.* **de"bar-ra'tion†**.

de-bar'rass, 1 dı-bar'as; 2 dē-bär'as, *vt.* To free from embarrassment or encumbrance; disembarrass. [< F. *débarrasser*, < *dé-* (< L. *de*), from, + *barre*; see BAR¹, *n.*]

de-base', 1 dı-bēs'; 2 dē-bās', *vt.* [DE-BASED'; DE-BAS'ING.] **1.** To lower or degrade morally; lower in character or virtue; as, to *debase* oneself by drink. **2.** To reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; impair, as in credit or worth; depreciate; as, to *debase* coin. [< DE- + BASE, *a.*] Syn.: see ABASE; CORRUPT; IMPAIR.— **de-based'**, *a., Her.* Reversed.— **de-bas'ed-ness**, *a.* The state of being debased.— **de-base'ment**, *n.* The act of debasing; a debased or degraded condition; as, the *debasement* of gold.— **de-bas'er**, *n.* One who or that which debases.— **de-bas'ing-ly**, *adv.* So as to debase or degrade.

de-bash', 1 dı-bash'; 2 dē-băsh', *n.* Same as DODASH.

de-bashed'†, *a.* Confounded; abashed.

de-bat'a-bl(e), 1 dı-bēt'ə-bl; 2 dē-bāt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being discussed; having points that admit of debate; subject to contention or dispute; disputable; questionable. [< F. *débattable*, < *débattre*; see DEBATE, *v.*] **de-bate'a-bl(e)†**.

This question [issue of paper money] is perhaps the most vexed and debatable one in the whole sphere of political economy.

W. S. JEVONS *Money and Mechanism* pt. ii, p. 60. [HCM. 1883.]

de-bate', 1 dı-bēt'; 2 dē-bāt', *v.* [DE-BAT'ED; DE-BAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To discuss or dispute argumentatively; contend about with argument; as, to *debate* the tariff question.

Gods, can a Roman senate long *debate*
Which of the two to chuse, slavery or death?

ADDISON *Cato* act ii, sc. 1.

2. To meditate upon; think; as, to *debate* what course to take. **3.** [Archaic.] To fight for; contend for.

II. *i.* **1.** To engage in argument or dispute; hold discussion; argue; as, to *debate* upon human nature. **2.** To consider with deliberation; reflect. **3†.** To engage in battle. [< F. *débattre*, < L. *de*, down, + *batuo*, strike.] Syn.: see ARGUE; DELIBERATE, *v.*— **de-bate'ful†**, *a.* Quarrelsome, or occasioning quarrels.— **de-bate'ful-ly†**, *adv.* Contentiously.— **de-bate'ment**, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of debating; debate.— **de-bat'er**, *n.* **1.** One who debates; a member of a debating club; disputant; wrangler. **2†.** A fighter; quarreler.— **de-bat'ing-ly**, *adv.* As if in debate; hesitatingly or contentiously.— **de-ba'tous†**, *a.* Disputatious.

de-bate', *n.* **1.** The process of discussing any question or subject; argumentation for and against; dispute; controversy; as, a *debate* upon the rights of man.

Preserve me from the thing I dread and hate,
A duel in the form of a *debate*. COWPER *Conversation* l. 84.

2. [Rare.] A subject of discussion. **3.** [Archaic.] Combat; strife.

So gan he to discourse the whole *debate*.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. ii, can. 8, st. 54.

[< F. *débat*, < *débattre*; see DEBATE, *v.*] **de-baat'†**; **de-bat'†**. Syn.: see ALTERCATION.

de-bauch', 1 dı-bôch'; 2 dē-bąch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To corrupt in morals or principles; lead into vicious or dishonest practises; lead astray morally; corrupt. **2.** To lead into unchastity; seduce; as, to *debauch* women. **3.** To *vitiate the quality or condition of*; *pervert*; as, to *debauch* the appetite.

The press . . . can lower education and *debauch* public and private morals. PORTER *Books and Reading* p. 351. [s. 1861.]

4†. To defame; disparage.

II. *i.* To engage in debauchery or riotous living. [< F. *débaucher*, < *dé-* (see DE-) + OF. *baucher*, hew, < *bauch*, log; cp. BALK, *n.*] **de-baush'†**; **de-boise'†**; **de-bosh'†**. Syn.: see POLLUTE.

de-bauch', *n.* **1.** An act or season of debauchery; a carouse; as, a week's *debauch*. **2.** Excess in eating or drinking; gluttony; lewdness.

All *debauch* is incipient suicide.
BLACKIE *Self-Culture* pt. iii, p. 95. [s. 1874.]

[< F. *débauche*, < *débaucher*; see DEBAUCH, *v.*]

Syn.: see CAROUSAL.

de-bauched', } 1 dı-bôcht'; 2 dē-bącht', *pa.* **1.** Corrupted;
de-bauch'ed, } despoiled of virtue or purity. **2.** Pertaining to or characterized by debauchery or excess; as, *debauched* habits.— **de-bauch'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **de-bauch'ed-ness**, *n.*

deb"au-chee', 1 deb'ô-shī'; 2 dĕb'o-çhē', *n.* One habitually profligate, drunken, or lewd; a dissipated person; libertine.

Debauchees, dissolute, heartless, fickle, cowardly, have been ever since the world began.

THACKERAY *Four Georges, George IV.* p. 109. [n. & l. 1891.]

[< F. *débauché*, pp. of *débaucher*; see DEBAUCH, *v.*]

de-bauch'er, 1 dı-bôch'ər; 2 dē-bąch'er, *n.* One who debauches others; a corrupter; seducer.

de-bauch'er-y, 1 dı-bôch'ər-ı; 2 dē-bąch'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** Excessive indulgence of the appetites; licentiousness; drunkenness; gluttony; as, *debaucheries* led to his ruin. **2.** Seduction from virtue or purity; corruption of fidelity or allegiance; as, the *debauchery* of trusted servants. **de-bauch'ment†**; **de-bosh'ment†**.

De-bay', 1 dē-bē'; 2 dē-bā', **Auguste Hyacinthe** (1/21804-3/141865). A French painter and sculptor; *Lucretia in the Forum*.

Deb'ba-seth, 1 deb'ə-seth; 2 dĕb'a-sĕth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Deb'bo-ra, 1 deb'ô-rə; 2 dĕb'o-ra, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

de-beige', 1 də-bēzh'; 2 de-bęzh', *n.* [F.] A cloth made of wool or mixed materials.

de-bel'†, *vt.* To conquer or drive out. **de-bel'late†**.— **deb"el-la'tion†**, *n.* The act of conquering or driving out.

De"be-la'im, 1 dī"bı-lē'ım; 2 dē"be-lē'im, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

de be'ne es'se, 1 dē bē'nē es'ē; 2 dē bĕ'nē ĕs'ē. [L.] *Law.* For what it is worth; conditionally; provisionally.

de-ben'ture, 1 dı-ben'chur *or* -tiur; 2 de-bĕn'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** *Com.* An instrument in the nature of a bond, given as an acknowledgment of debt, and providing for repayment out of some specified fund or source of income; as, a mortgage *debenture*, one secured by a mortgage. **2.** A custom-house certificate given to an importer of goods, to the effect that he is entitled to a drawback. **3.** A government pay-order. [< L. *debentur*, there are owing, 3d per. pl. pres. ind. pass. of *debeo*, owe: so called from the first word of such receipts in former times.]— **debenture stock** [Eng.], share capital having preference above common stock, sometimes secured as to principal in event of dissolution. See STOCK, *n.*, 6.— **floating d.**, a debenture having for security a debt that is a floating charge.— **de-ben'tured**, *a.* Entitled to a drawback: said of dutiable goods.

Deb'e-ra, 1 deb'ı-rə; 2 dĕb'e-ra, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

De Ber'in-ghen, 1 də ber'ıŋ-gen; 2 de-bĕr'ĭŋ-gĕn, *n.* In Bulwer's *Richelieu*, a foolish old gourmand, banished by Richelieu.

de'ber"ry, 1 dī'ber'ı; 2 dē'bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] [Local, Eng.] The gooseberry, especially in its wild form.

De Big'ot, 1 də big'ət; 2 de big'ot, *n.* In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, Prince John's seneschal.

deb'ile†, *a.* Weak.

deb"i-lis'si-ma, 1 deb'ı-lis'ı-mə; 2 dĕb'i-lis'i-ma, *n.* [L.] *Astron.* An obscure telescopic object: usually applied to several faint stars.

de-bil'i-tate, 1 dı-bil'ı-tēt; 2 de-bil'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] To make feeble or languid; impair the strength or tone of; depress; as, the opening of spring is usually *debilitating*. [< L. *debilitatus*, pp. of *debilito*, < *debilis*, weak, < *de-*, DE-, + *habilis*; see ABLE, *a.*]— **de-bil'i-tant**. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Weakening; debilitating. **II.** *n.* A remedy to reduce excitement.— **de-bil"i-ta'tion**, *n.* The act of debilitating, or the state of being debilitated.— **de-bil'i-ta"tiv(e)**, *a.* Inclined to or causing debilitation.— **de-bil'i-tude†**, *n.* Weakness.

de-bil'i-ty, 1 dı-bil'ı-tı; 2 de-bil'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Lack of force or vigor; abnormal weakness in the vital functions; languor.

Sleeping in close chambers, and sitting in crowded and unventilated schoolrooms, are frequent causes of *debility* in the constitution of young persons.

CATHERINE E. BEECHER *Domestic Economy* p. 91. [n. 1848.]

2. *Astrol.* Feeble influence of a planet by reason of its position. [< F. *débilité*, < L. *debilitas*, < *debilis*; see DEBILITATE.]

De'blr, 1 di'bər; 2 dē'bir, *n.* *Bib. Jovh.* x, 3.

deb't, 1 deb't; 2 dēb't, *vt.* **1.** To charge on the debtor side of an account; as, to *debit* an item. **2.** To charge with debt; as, to *debit* a customer with goods sold.

deb'it, *n.* **1.** A debt recorded in an account; the entire account of debts so recorded; as, his *debit* constantly augments. **2.** The debit side of an account. [< L. *debitum*, neut. of *debitus;* see DEBTOR.] — **deb'it-note",** *n. Com.* A note or memorandum sent with returned goods to their consignor, debiting them to him. — **d.-ticket,** *n. Banking.* An order for the payment of money, drawn by an officer or employee of a bank at the request of a depositor, and chargeable to his account.

deb'i-ta, 1 deb'i-tə; 2 dēb'i-ta, *n.* Plural of DEBITUM.

deb'it-or†, *n.* A debtor.

deb'i-tum, 1 deb'i-təm; 2 dēb'i-tūm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Law.* A debt. — **debitum fundi** [L.] (*Scots Law*), a debt of the land: a real debt, or lien on the land.

de"bi-tu'min-ize or **-ise,** 1 di"bi-tiū'min-aiz; 2 dē"bi-tū'min-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To deprive of bitumen. — **de"bi-tu"min-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*

dē-blai', 1 dē-blē'; 2 dę-blā', *n.* [F.] *Fort.* The excavation, as a fosse or trench, from which earth has been taken to construct a parapet. Compare REMBLAI.

de-blat'er-ate†, *vi.* To babble. — **de-blat'er-a"tor†,** *n.* A babbler.

Deb'la-tha, 1 deb'lə-thə; 2 dēb'la-tha, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Deb"la-tha'im, 1 deb'lə-thē'im; 2 dēb'la-thā'im, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

de-bloom', 1 di-blūm'; 2 dē-blōōm', *vt.* To extract the bloom or fluorescence (from petroleum). — **de-bloom'ing,** *n.*

De Blow'itz, Henri G. S. A. O. See BLOWITZ.

deb"o-nair', 1 deb'o-nār'; 2 dēb'o-nâr', *a.* Having gentle or courteous bearing or manner; affable; complaisant; winsome; cheery; as, *debonair* youth.

My wife [is]...buxom, blithe, and *debonair* as you could wish an English Matron. PETER BAYNE *Essays, British Art* in first series, p. 211. [G. & L. 1857.]

[< F. *débonnaire,* < *dé-* (< L. *de*), of, + *bon* (< L. bonus), good, + *air;* see AIR², *n.*] — **deb"o-nair'ly,** *adv.* — **deb"o-nair'ness,** *n.* **deb"o-nair'i-ty†; deb"o-nair'tee†; deb"o-nair'ty†.** [*Tob.* i. 8.

Deb'o-ra, 1 deb'o-rə; 2 dēb'o-ra, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Deb'o-rah, 1 deb'o-rə; 2 dēb'o-ra, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Deb, Deb'by** (dims.). **D. De-bo'ra,** 1 dē-bō'rə, 2 dę-bō'rä; F. **Dé"bo"ra',** 1 dē'bō'rä', 2 dę'bō'rä'; It. **De'bo-ra,** 1 dē'bo-rə, 2 dę'bo-rä; L. **Deb'o-ra,** 1 deb'o-rə, 2 dēb'o-ra. **2.** *Bib.* Rebekah's nurse. *Gen.* xxxv, 8. **3.** *Bib.* A prophetess of Mount Ephraim, who judged Israel, and who, with Barak, defeated Sisera about 1285 B.C. *Judg.* iv, 4. [Heb., bee.]

Deb'o-rah Dunn. Pen-name of Mrs. Frank R. Stockton, [an American writer.

de-bord', 1 di-bōrd'; 2 de-bôrd', *vi.* **1.** [Archaic.] To overflow, as water. **2†.** To go to excess or beyond bounds. — **de-bord'ment,** *n.*

de-bosh't, *vt.* To debauch. — **de-bosh'ment†,** *n.*

de-bouch', 1 di-būsh'; 2 de-bųch', *vi.* To emerge or issue; pass out; also, to open into a wider space or passage; as, the stream *debouched* into the sea; the regiment *debouched* into the plain. [< F. *déboucher,* open, < *dé-,* DE-, + *bouche,* mouth, < L. *bucca,* cheek] — **dé"bou-ché',** *n.* [F.] **1.** An opening, especially in military works, for the passage of troops. **2.** An outlet for commerce; market. — **de-bouch'ment,** *n.* — **dé"bou"chure',** *n.* [F.] The opening out of a valley, stream, or the like, or the part that thus opens out.

The rocky fragments, débris and dust...form a bank near the *débouchure* of a ravine. STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, p. 327. [S. 1890.]

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debt, } 1 det; 2 dĕt, *n.* **1.** That which one owes to
det'ˢ, } another. (1) Any money, goods, or service that one person is bound to pay to another; a pecuniary due; as, the *debt* was payable long ago. (2) That which one is morally bound to give to another in repayment of kindness or service, or under obligation of honor; as, a *debt* of gratitude.

The legal acceptation of *debt* is, a sum of money due either by certain and express agreement, or established by a judgment of court as a debt of record.

2. The obligation resting upon one person to pay or perform something that is due to another; the state or condition of being indebted to another.

Hunger, cold, rags, hard work...are disagreeable; but *debt* is infinitely worse than them all. GREELEY *Recollections of a Busy Life* p. 96. [U. S. F. 1868.]

3. [Rare.] An unfulfilled or violated moral obligation, as a ground of punitive infliction or treatment; sin, as accompanied with guilt; a shortcoming or a trespass; as, forgive us our *debts.* [< F. *dette,* < LL. *debita,* < L. *debitum,* neut. of *debitus;* see DEBTOR.] See DET. — **action of debt,** an action for the recovery of a certain sum of money due and unpaid. — **ancestral d.** (*Law*), an inherited debt payment of which devolves upon the heir. — **contingent d.** (*Scots Law*), a debt the payment of which is contingent upon the happening of a particular future event: opposed to a *future* or a *pure debt.* — **debt'-book"†,** *n.* A ledger. — **d. of honor,** a debt that depends for its payment solely on the honor of the debtor, as a gambling-debt. — **d. of** *or* **to nature,** death. — **d. of record,** see RECORD, *n.* — **floating d.,** the general unfunded indebtedness of a state or a corporation. — **funded d.,** general outstanding debts which have been converted into bonds or annuities. — **future d.** (*Scots Law*), a debt payable on a stated future day: opposed to *contingent debt.* — **national d.,** the debt due from a nation to individual creditors; the funded indebtedness of a government as evidenced by its obligations issued as public securities. — **debt'ed,** *a.* [Archaic.] Indebted. — **debt-ee'†,** *n.* One to whom a debt is due; a creditor. — **debt'ful†,** *a.* **1.** Indebted. **2.** Dutiful. — **debt'-less,** *a.* Having no debts; free from obligations.

debt'or, } 1 det'ər *or* -er; 2 dĕt'or, *n.* **1.** One who is in
det'orˢ, } debt; one from whom something is due to another, as money, service, or goods; one who is under obligation to another.

English literature is no common *debtor* to the Bible. G. SPRING *Obligations to the Bible* p. 47. [P. B. P.]

2. *Bookkeeping.* The left-hand or debit side of an account, "Debtor" or "Dr." being inscribed at the head of it; also, that which is recorded there: elliptical use. [< OF. *detor,* < L. *debitor,* < *debitus,* pp. of *debeo,* owe, < *de,* from, + *habeo,* have.] — **judgment debtor,** a debtor against whom his creditor has recovered a judgment of record. — **poor d.,** an insolvent debtor.

de-bul'blate†, *vt.* To boil over. — **deb"ul-li'tion†,** *n.*

deb'u-scope, 1 deb'u-skōp; 2 dēb'ų-scōp, *n.* A reflecting instrument with a double mirror set at an angle; a modified kaleidoscope, reproducing decorative design. [< *Debus,* French inventor, + -SCOPE.]

De-bus"sy', 1 də-bū"si'; 2 de-bū"sy', **Claude Achille** (7/22 1862–7/25 1918). A French composer; *Pelléas et Mélisande.*

dé"but', 1 dē'bū' *or* di-biū'; 2 dę'bū' *or* de-bū', *n.* **1.** A first appearance in society or on the stage; first step or attempt; as, the *début* of an actress.

The most capable, as well as the severest, critics before whom it was possible for him to have made his *début.* WIRT *Patrick Henry* p. 42. [P. & C.]

2. *Chess.* Same as OPENING, *n.*, 4.

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2. The obligation resting upon one person to pay or perform something that is due to another; the state or condition of being indebted to another.

Hunger, cold, rags, hard work...are disagreeable; but *debt* is infinitely worse than them all. GREELEY *Recollections of a Busy Life* p. 96. [U. S. F. 1868.]

3. [Rare.] An unfulfilled or violated moral obligation, as a ground of punitive infliction or treatment; sin, as accompanied with guilt; a shortcoming or a trespass; as, forgive us our *debts.* [< F. *dette,* < LL. *debita,* < L. *debitum,* neut. of *debitus;* see DEBTOR.] See DET. — **action of debt,** an action for the recovery of a certain sum of money due and unpaid. — **ancestral d.** (*Law*), an inherited debt payment of which devolves upon the heir. — **contingent d.** (*Scots Law*), a debt the payment of which is contingent upon the happening of a particular future event: opposed to a *future* or a *pure debt.* — **debt'-book"†,** *n.* A ledger. — **d. of honor,** a debt that depends for its payment solely on the honor of the debtor, as a gambling-debt. — **d. of** *or* **to nature,** death. — **d. of record,** see RECORD, *n.* — **floating d.,** the general unfunded indebtedness of a state or a corporation. — **funded d.,** general outstanding debts which have been converted into bonds or annuities. — **future d.** (*Scots Law*), a debt payable on a stated future day: opposed to *contingent debt.* — **national d.,** the debt due from a nation to individual creditors; the funded indebtedness of a government as evidenced by its obligations issued as public securities. — **debt'ed,** *a.* [Archaic.] Indebted. — **debt-ee'†,** *n.* One to whom a debt is due; a creditor. — **debt'ful†,** *a.* **1.** Indebted. **2.** Dutiful. — **debt'-less,** *a.* Having no debts; free from obligations.

debt'or, } 1 det'ər *or* -er; 2 dĕt'or, *n.* **1.** One who is in
det'orˢ, } debt; one from whom something is due to another, as money, service, or goods; one who is under obligation to another.

English literature is no common *debtor* to the Bible. G. SPRING *Obligations to the Bible* p. 47. [P. B. P.]

2. *Bookkeeping.* The left-hand or debit side of an account, "Debtor" or "Dr." being inscribed at the head of it; also, that which is recorded there: elliptical use. [< OF. *detor,* < L. *debitor,* < *debitus,* pp. of *debeo,* owe, < *de,* from, + *habeo,* have.] — **judgment debtor,** a debtor against whom his creditor has recovered a judgment of record. — **poor d.,** an insolvent debtor.

de-bul'blate†, *vt.* To boil over. — **deb"ul-li'tion†,** *n.*

deb'u-scope, 1 deb'u-skōp; 2 dēb'ų-scōp, *n.* A reflecting instrument with a double mirror set at an angle; a modified kaleidoscope, reproducing decorative design. [< *Debus,* French inventor, + -SCOPE.]

De-bus"sy', 1 də-bū"si'; 2 de-bū"sy', **Claude Achille** (7/22 1862–7/25 1918). A French composer; *Pelléas et Mélisande.*

dé"but', 1 dē'bū' *or* di-biū'; 2 dę'bū' *or* de-bū', *n.* **1.** A first appearance in society or on the stage; first step or attempt; as, the *début* of an actress.

The most capable, as well as the severest, critics before whom it was possible for him to have made his *début.* WIRT *Patrick Henry* p. 42. [P. & C.]

2. *Chess.* Same as OPENING, *n.*, 4.

de-but'er, 1 di-biū'tər; 2 dę-bū'tər, *vi.* [F., < *débuter,* < *dé-* (< L. *de*), from, + *buter,* hurl at, < *but,* mark; see BUTT¹, *n.*] — **dé"bu"tant',** 1 dē'bū-tän' *or* deb'u-tänt'; 2 dę'bū-tän' *or* dēb'ų-tänt', *n.* One who makes a début. — **dé"bu"tante',** 1 dē'bū-tänt' *or* deb'yu-tänt'; 2 dę'bū-tänt' *or* dēb'yų-tänt', *n.* A female débutant.

Dec., *abbr.* Decani; December. — **dec.,** *abbr.* Declaration; declension; declination; decorative; decrease; (*Mus.*) decrescendo.

dec"a-, 1 dek'ə-; 2 dĕc'a-. From Greek *deka,* ten: a combining form. — **dec"a-can'thous,** *a. Ich.* Having ten dorsal spines. — **dec"a-car'bon,** *n. Chem.* A hydro-carbon compound that contains 10 atoms of carbon. — **De-cac'er-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of dibranchiate cephalopods having five pairs of sucker-bearing, arm-like appendages. **De-cac"er-a'ta†.** — **de-cac'er-ate,** *a.* — **de-cac'er-e,** *n.* — **de-cac'er-ous,** *a.* — **dec'a-chord. I.** *a.* Ten-stringed. **II.** *n.* **1.** A ten-stringed harp or guitar. **2.** A bundle or body of ten things or parts. — **dec"a-cyc'lene,** *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound, $(C_{16}H_8)_3C_8$, obtained by fusing acenaphthene with sulfur.

dec'ad, 1 dek'ad; 2 dĕc'ăd, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Philos.* The Pythagorean quaternary number (since 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10); an elemental number or factor of the cosmos. **2.** [Rare.] A decade.

The months are divided...into *decads,* as with the ancient Greeks. BLACKIE *Lay Sermons* p. 83. [S. 1881.]

[< F. *décade;* see DECADE.]

— **decad ring,** a knobbed ring for use as a rosary.

dec"a-dac'ty-lous, *a.* Having ten fingers or ten toes.

dec'a-darch, 1 dek'a-dārk; 2 dĕc'ă-dârc, *n.* Same as DECARCH.

dec'a-da-ry, 1 dek'ə-dē-ri; 2 dĕc'a-dă-ry, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the decade or period of ten days which in the French Revolutionary calendar corresponded to a week.

dec"a-da'tion, 1 dek'ə-dē'shən; 2 dĕc'a-dā'shon, *n.* The musical theory or process of modulation by decades.

dec'ade, 1 dek'ēd; 2 dĕc'ăd, *n.* **1.** A period of ten years.

Decade, which began with denoting any 'aggregate of ten,' has now come to mean 'decennium' or 'space of ten years'; and learned writers so employ it. FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 304. [S. 1873.]

2. Any group, set, or arrangement of ten; any whole of ten parts; especially, in music, a group of ten tones acoustically related, and arranged so as to provide a standard by which to test and explain harmony. **3.** One of ten parts of a book or other composition. [< F. *décade,* < L. *deca(d-)s,* < Gr. *deka(d-)s,* < *deka,* ten.]

dec'ad†. — **dec'a-dal,** *a.* Consisting of tens; of or pertaining to tens. — **dec'a-dal-ly,** *adv.*

de-ca'dence, 1 di-kē'dens; 2 de-cā'dęnç, *n.* A process of deterioration; decline in force or excellency; decay.

As is always the case, the physical decline of the population was accompanied by moral *decadence.* S. R. GARDINER *Thirty Years' War* p. 218. [S. 1880.]

[< F. *décadence,* < LL. *decadentia,* < L. *de,* down, + *cado,* fall.] **de-ca'den-cy†.** — **de-ca'dent. I.** *a.* **1.** Falling into ruin or decay.

None but a *decadent* people will commonly permit a valuable word to die. AUSTIN PHELPS *English Style* p. 21. [S. 1888.]

2. Of or pertaining to any age or period of deterioration in literature and the liberal arts. **3.** *Elec.* Decreasing in amplitude, as *decadent* oscillations. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who has fallen from a high position in society. **2.** A decadent person. **3.** Specif., a member of a school of French writers of the close of the 19th century characterized by their cultivation of the morbid, neurotic, and artificial in subject and treatment. — **de-ca'dent-ly,** *adv.*

dec"a-des'cent, 1 dek'ə-des'ənt; 2 dĕc'a-dęs'ęnt, *a.* Tending toward decay.

dec"a-di'a-nome, 1 dek'ə-dai'ə-nōm; 2 dĕc'a-di'a-nōm, *n.* *Math.* A dianome with ten conical points. [< DECA- + Gr. *dianomē,* distribution.]

de-cad'ic, 1 di-kad'ik; 2 de-cād'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the decimal system of numeration; denary.

Dec"a-do-crin'i-dæ, 1 dek'ə-do-krin'i-di; 2 dĕc'a-do-crin'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A family of fistulate crinoids with 10 arms. **Dec"a-do-cri'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *deka(d-)s* (see DECADE) + *krinon,* lily.] — **dec"a-do-cri'nid,** *n.* — **dec"a-do-cri'noid,** *a.* & *n.*

dec'a-drachm, 1 dek'ə-dram; 2 dĕc'a-drăm, *n.* A coin of the ancient Greeks, worth 10 drachmas. See COIN. [< Gr. *deka-drachmos,* worth ten drachmas, < *deka,* ten, + *drachmē,* drachma.] **dec"a-drach'ma†; dek'a-drachmt.**

De-caen', 1 də-kān'; 2 de-cān', **Charles Mathieu Isidore, Count** (4/12 1769–8/3 1832). A French general; captain-general of the French East Indies; surrendered Mauritius to the English.

dec'a-fid, 1 dek'a-fid; 2 dĕc'ă-fid, *a.* Decemfid.

dec'a-gon, 1 dek'ə-gən; 2 dĕc'a-gŏn, *n.* *Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with ten sides and ten angles. [< DECA- + Gr. *gōnia,* angle.] — **de-cag'o-nal,** *a.* — **-ly,** *adv.*

dec'a-grade, 1 dek'ə-grēd; 2 dĕc'a-grād, *n.* One of the ten subdivisions of an angle, or an arc, measured according to a French system under which the quadrant is divided into 100 parts. [< DECA- + L. *gradus,* step.]

dec'a-gram, 1 dek'ə-gram; 2 dĕc'a-grăm, *n.* In the metric system, a weight of 10 grams. [< F. *décagramme,* < Gr. *deka,* ten; and see GRAM¹, *n.*] **dec'a-grammet.**

dec'a-gyn, 1 dek'ə-jin; 2 dĕc'a-ġyn, *n.* *Bot.* A plant of the order *Decagynia.*

Dec"a-gyn'i-a, 1 dek'ə-jin'i-ə; 2 dĕc'a-ġyn'i-a, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The tenth order in the first thirteen classes of the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with ten styles. [< DECA- + Gr. *gynē,* woman.] — **de-cag'y-nous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having ten pistils. **dec"a-gyn'i-an†.**

dec"a-he'dral, 1 dek'ə-hi'drəl; 2 dĕc'a-hē'dral, *a.* *Geom.* Having the form of a decahedron.

dec"a-he'dron, 1 dek'ə-hi'drən; 2 dĕc'a-hē'dron, *n.* *Geom.* A solid bounded by ten plane faces. [< DECA- + Gr. *hedra,* seat, < *hezomai,* sit.]

dec"a-hy'drate, 1 dek'ə-hai'drēt; 2 dĕc'a-hȳ'drāt, *n.* A substance containing ten molecules of water. — **dec"a-hy'drat-ed,** *a.* [< DECA- + Gr. *hydōr,* water.]

De-calsne', 1 də-kēn'; 2 de-cān', **Henri** (1799–10/11 1852). A Belgian historical painter; decorated public buildings of Paris and Versailles.

de-cal'ci-fy, 1 di-kal'si-fai; 2 dē-căl'çi-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To free or deprive of lime, as bones. — **de-cal"ci-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The action of decalcifying; specif., in dentistry, the removal of calcareous matter from the teeth.

de-cal"co-ma'ni-a, 1 di-kal'ko-mē'ni-ə; 2 de-căl'co-mā'ni-a, *n.* **1.** A process of transferring prints from paper and making them adhere to glass, porcelain, or the like; also, such a print when ready to be transferred. **2.** The decoration of glassware by gumming pictures upon it. [< F. *décalcomanie,* < *dé-* (< L. *de*), down, + *calquer,* trace (< It. *calcare,* < L. *calco,* trample, < *calx,* heel), + Gr. *mania,* madness.] **de-cal'co-ma"nie†.** — **de-cal"co-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*

de"ca-les'cence, 1 di"kə-les'ens; 2 dē"ca-lĕs'ęnç, *n.* The absorption of heat at a certain point during the heating of a bar of steel: the reverse of *recalescence.* — **de"ca-les'cent,** *a.* [ten lines.

dec'a-let, 1 dek'ə-let; 2 dĕc'a-lĕt, *n.* A stanza containing

dec'a-li"ter, } 1 dek'ə-li"tər; 2 dĕc'a-li"ter, *n.* In the
dec'a-li"tre, } metric system, a liquid and dry measure of 10 liters. See MEASURE. [< F. *décalitre,* < Gr. *deka,* ten; and see LITER¹.] **dek'a-li"tert.**

dec"a-lo'bate, 1 dek'ə-lō'bēt; 2 dĕc'a-lō'bāt, *a.* Having ten lobes.

dec'a-log, } 1 dek'ə-leg; 2 dĕc'a-lŏġ, *n.* The ten com-
dec'a-logue, } mandments; the moral law.

Thou art stained
With every crime 'gainst which the *Decalogue*
Thunders with all its thunder.
LONGFELLOW *Judas Maccabæus* act iv, sc. 2.

[< F. *décalogue,* < LL. *decalogus,* < Gr. *dekalogos,* < *deka,* ten, + *logos,* word, < *legō,* speak.] — **de-cal'o-gist,** *n.* An expounder of the decalog.

de-cal'vant, 1 di-kal'vənt; 2 de-căl'vant, *a.* [Rare.] *Med.* Tending to make bald. [< DE- + L. *calvus,* bald.]

de"cal-va'tion, 1 di"kal-vē'shən; 2 dē"căl-vā'shon, *n.* Removal or destruction of hair, causing baldness.

de-cam'er-al, 1 di-kam'ər-əl; 2 de-căm'er-al, *a.* Separated into ten parts.

de-cam'er-on, 1 di-kam'ər-ən; 2 de-căm'er-ŏn, *n.* A volume consisting of ten parts or books; specif. [D-], a collection of tales by Boccaccio (1313–1375). Compare HEPTAMERON. [< It. *decamerone,* < Gr. *deka,* ten, + *hemera,* day.] — **De-cam"er-on'ic,** *a.*

de-cam'er-ous, 1 de-kam'ər-us; 2 dē-căm'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Decempartite. **2.** *Bot.* Having the parts in tens, as a flower: frequently written *10-merous.* [< DECA- + Gr. *hemera,* day.]

dec'a-me"ter, } 1 dek'ə-mi'tər; 2 dĕc'a-mē'ter, *n.* **1.**
dec'a-me"tre, } In the metric system, a length of 10 meters. See MEASURE. **2.** Verse consisting of ten rhythmical feet. [< F. *décamètre,* < Gr. *deka,* ten, + *metron,* measure.] [Descamisado.

dé"ca-mi-sa'do, 1 dē'ka-mi-sā'do; 2 dę"că-mi-sā'do, *n.* [F.]

de-camp', 1 di-kamp'; 2 de-cămp', *vi.* **1.** To leave a camping-ground; break camp; march away. **2.** In general, to leave suddenly or unexpectedly; abandon any place secretly or unceremoniously; run away. **3.** [Rare.] To camp: incorrect use. [< F. *décamper,* < L. *de-* (see DE-) + *campus,* plain.] Syn.: see ESCAPE. — **de-camp'ment,** *n.* The act of decamping; a sudden or hasty departure.

De-camps', 1 də-kān'; 2 de-cān', **Alexandre Gabriel** (2/3 1803–7/21 1860). A French painter; killed while hunting at Fontainebleau; *Joseph Sold by His Brethren,* etc.

de-campt', *pp.* Decamped. S. S.

dec'an, 1 dek'ən; 2 dĕc'an, *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* The ruler of a decanate; also, a decanate itself. **2†.** A ruler of ten. [< L. *decanus,* chief of ten.]

dec'a-nal, 1 dek'ə-nal *or* di-kē'nəl; 2 dĕc'a-năl *or* de-cā'nal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery. **2.** Same as DECANI. [< LL. *decanus;* see DEAN².] — **decanal stall,** the choir-stall assigned to the dean to the right of one facing the altar. — **dec'a-nal-ly,** *adv.* **de-can'i-cal-ly†.**

dec'a-nate, 1 dek'ə-nēt; 2 dĕc'a-nāt, *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* Ten degrees of the zodiac in which a planet has its greatest debility or least dignity. See DEBILITY, 2. **2.** A deanery. [< LL. *decanatus,* office of a *decanus;* see DEAN².] **De Can'dolle'.** See CANDOLLE¹.

De-can'dri-a, 1 di-kan'dri-ə; 2 de-căn'dri-a, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The tenth class in the Linnean artificial system, embracing plants with ten stamens in a single flower. [< DECA- + Gr. *anēr (andr-),* man.] — **de-can'der,** *n.* *Bot.* A plant with ten stamens in a single flower. — **de-can'drous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having ten stamens. **de-can'dri-an†.**

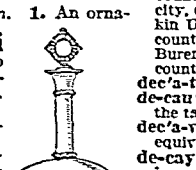
dec'ane, 1 dek'ēn; 2 dĕc'ăn, *n.* *Chem.* Any one of several isomeric liquid compounds ($C_{10}H_{22}$) of the paraffin group, variously derived, as from coal-tar, etc. [< Gr. *deka,* ten.]

dec-an'gu-lar, } 1 dek-an'giu-lər; 2 dĕc-ăn'ġū-lar, *a.* Hav-
de-ca'ni, } 1 di-kē'nai; 2 de-kā'ni, *a.* Of or pertaining to a dean; as, the *decani* side of a choir. See phrase. Compare DECANAL. [LL., gen. of *decanus;* see DEAN².] — **decani side,** the side of a choir to the right of one facing the altar: occupied by the dean in a cathedral: opposed to *cantoris* or *cantor side.*

de-cant', 1 di-kant'; 2 de-cănt', *vt.* To pour off gently; pour from one vessel into another; specif., in chemistry, to remove (the supernatant liquid) from a sediment,

as a precipitate, by pouring, etc. [< F. *décanter*, < *dé-* (< L. *de*), from, + OF. *cant*, edge, < L. *canthus*, tire of wheel.] **de-cant'ate**†.—**de-cant'ing-jar"**, *n. Chem.* A jar so constructed that a liquid may be drawn off from above a deposit or sediment at different levels.—**de"can-ta'tion** (xiii), *n.*

de-cant'er, 1 dı-kant'ər; 2 de-kănt'er, *n.* **1.** An ornamental glass bottle for wine or the like, adapted for use at table. **2.** A vessel for decanting liquors. **3.** One who decants liquors. **4.** *Mining.* An apparatus for sorting gold-washing tailings. **5.** A siphon.


Decanter.

dec-an'ther-ous, 1 dek-an'thər-us; 2 dĕc-ăn'thēr-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Having ten anthers.

de-cap', 1 dı-kap'; 2 dē-căp', *tr.* [DE-CAPPED; DE-CAPˢ; DE-CAP'PING.] To uncap; remove the cap from.

dec"a-par'tite, 1 dek"ə-pär'tait; 2 dĕc"a-pär'tīt, *a. Biol.* Having ten divisions.

dec"a-pet'a-lous, 1 dek"ə-pet'ə-lus; 2 dĕc"a-pĕt'a-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Having ten petals.

dec"a-phyl'lous, 1 dek"ə-fil'us; 2 dec"a-fĭl'ŭs, *a. Bot.* Ten-leaved. [< DECA- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

de-cap'i-tal-ize or **-ise**, 1 dı-kap'ı-təl-aiz; 2 dē-căp'i-tal-īz, *tr.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To reduce from being the capital city; as, Turin was *decapitalized*.—**de-cap"i-tal-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*

de-cap'i-tate, 1 dı-kap'ı-tēt; 2 de-căp'i-tāt, *tr.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] **1.** To behead. **2.** *Math.* In the symbolic method of calculating seminvariants, to strike off as the highest number of a symbol. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To dismiss from office.

Keeping up the metaphor of the political guillotine, the whole may be considered as the Posthumous Papers of a *Decapitated* Surveyor. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter, Custom House* p. 64. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

[< LL. *decapitatus*, pp. of *decapito*, < L. *de*, off, + *caput*, head.] —**de-cap"i-ta'tion**, *n.*

de-cap'i-ta"tor, 1 dı-kap'ı-tē"tər *or* -tər; 2 de-căp'i-tā"tor, *n.* **1.** One, or the instrument, that decapitates; specif., an instrument for decapitating the fetus.

de-cap'i-té, 1 dı-kap'ı-tē; 2 de-căp'i-tę, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Having the head [of the beast] cut off smooth.

dec'a-pod, 1 dek'ə-ped; 2 dĕc'a-pŏd. **I.** *a.* Ten-footed or ten-armed; of or pertaining to the *Decapoda*. **II.** *n.* **1.** A ten-footed crustacean or ten-armed cephalopod; one of the *Decapoda*. **2.** A locomotive having ten driving-wheels. **dec'a-pode**†.

De-cap'o-da, 1 dı-kap'o-də; 2 de-căp'o-da, *n. pl.* **1.** *Crust.* A division of crustaceans variously ranked, with five pairs of legs, the first generally developed as pincers, and pedunculated eyes: including the crabs, lobsters, etc. **2.** *Conch.* The *Decacera*. [< Gr. *dekapous*, < *deka*, ten, + *pous* (pod-), foot.] —**de-cap'o-dal, de-cap'o-dous**, *a.*—**de-cap'o-dan. I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Decapoda*. **II.** *n.* A decapod.—**dec"a-pod'i-form**, *a. Entom.* Lobster-like, as the aquatic larvæ of certain dragon-flies.

De-cap'o-lis, 1 dı-kap'o-lis; 2 de-căp'o-lis, *n. Bib. Matt.* iv., 25.

de-cap'page, 1 dı-kap'ij; 2 dē-căp'ag, *n.* The process of preparing metal for a special finish by removing the outer coating.

de-cap'per, 1 dı-kap'ər; 2 dē-căp'er, *n.* A tool for extracting discharged primers from a cartridge or shell.

de-cap"su-la'tion, 1 dı-kap'sıu-lē'shən; 2 dē-căp'sŭ-lā'shon, *n. Surg.* The removal of the enveloping membrane of an organ, especially the capsule of the kidney.

de-cap"ter-yg'i-an, 1 dı-kap'tər-ij'ı-ən; 2 de-căp"ter-ŷg'i-an, *a. Zool.* Ten-finned. [< DECA- + Gr. *pteryx*, fin.] **de-cap"ter-yg'i-ous**†.

de-car'bon-ate, 1 dı-kär'bən-ēt; 2 dē-cär'bon-āt, *tr.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To free from carbon dioxid.

de-car'bon-ize, 1 dı-kär'bən-aiz; 2 dē-cär'bon-īz, *tr.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] Same as DECARBURIZE.—**decarbonized iron**, wrought iron. See IRON.—**d. steel**, low steel. See STEEL.—**de-car"bon-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**de-car'bon-iz"er**, *n.*

de-car'bu-rize, 1 dı-kär'biu-raiz; 2 dē-cär'bū-rīz, *tr.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To deprive wholly or in part of carbon, as in making Bessemer steel from cast iron. **de-car'bu-rise**†.—**de-car"bu-ri-za'tor -sa'tion**, *n.* **de-car"bu-ra'tion**†.

dec'arch, 1 dek'ark; 2 dĕc'ärc, *n.* **1.** A commander of ten; in Greek history, the leader of the decarchy. **2.** One of a decarchy. **dec'ad-arch**†.

dec'ar-chy, 1 dek'ar-ki; 2 dĕc'ăr-cy, *n.* [-CHIES, 1 -kiz; 2 -cĭs, *pl.*] An oligarchy of ten, established by Lysander in each of the chief cities of Greece, to uphold the Spartan cause, after the battle of Ægospotamos, 405 B. C. Compare HEPTARCHY. [< Gr. *dekarchia*, < *deka*, ten, + *archōn*, ruler.]

de-car'di-nal-ize, 1 dı-kär'dı-nel-aiz; 2 dē-cär'dı-nal-īz, *tr.* [Rare.] To depose from the cardinalate.

dec-are', 1 dek-är'; 2 dĕc-ăr', *n.* In the metric system, 1,000 square meters. See MEASURE. [< F. *décare*, <Gr. *deka*, ten, and see ARE, *n.*]

de-car'nate, 1 dı-kär'nıt; 2 dē-cär'nāt, *a.* Deprived of incarnation; no longer incarnate. **de-car'nat-ed**†.

de"car-na'tion, 1 dı"kar-nē'shən; 2 dē"cär-nā'shon, *n.* The putting off of the carnal nature or fleshly lusts.

dec"a-sem'ic, 1 dek"ə-sem'ik *or* -sī'mik; 2 dĕc'a-sēm'ic *or* -sĭ'mic, *a. Anc. Pros.* Consisting of ten moræ, or metrical units. [< Gr. *dekasēmos*, < *deka*, ten, + *sēma*, sign.] —**dec"a-sep'a-lous**, *a. Bot.* Having ten sepals.—**dec"a-sper'mous**, *a. Bot.* Having ten seeds. **dec"a-sper'mal**†.

de-cas'tel-late, 1 dı-kas'tə-lēt; 2 dē-căs'tĕ-lāt, *tr.* [Rare.] To deprive of its battlements: said of a fortification.

dec'a-stere, 1 dek'ə-stir; 2 dĕc'a-stēr, *n.* In the metric system, 10 cubic meters. See MEASURE. [< F. *décastère*, < Gr. *deka*, ten; and see STERE, *n.*] **dec'a-ster**†.—**dec'a-stich**, *n.* A ten-line poem.—**dec'a-style**, *a. Arch.* Ten-columned; having ten columns in front, as a portico.—**dec'a-syl'la-ble**, *n.* A line of ten syllables.—**dec"a-syl-lab'ic**, *a.* Consisting of ten syllables; as, a *decasyllabic* line.

dec-ath'lon, 1 dek-ath'lon; 2 dĕc-ăth'lŏn, *n.* A contest in which each contestant participates in ten different events, as in athletics, throwing the discus, 400-meter race, 100-meter hurdle-race, running high jump, 1,500-meter race, pole-vault, 100-meter race, running broad jump, putting the shot, and throwing the javelin. [Gr. < DECA- + *penta-thlon*.]

de"ca-thol'i-cize or **-cise**, 1 dı"ka-thol'ı-saiz; 2 dē"ca-thŏl'ı-cīz, *tr.* To deprive of Catholic characteristics.

dec-a'tion, 1 dek-ē'shən; 2 dĕc-ā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being tenth. [C.] [derived from decane.

dec"a-to'ic, 1 dek"ə-tō'ik; 2 dĕc"a-tō'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or

De-ca'tur, 1 dı-kē'tur; 2 de-cā'tûr, *n.* **1. Stephen** (1751–11/14 1808), an American post-captain. **2. Stephen, Jr.** (1/14 1779–3/22 1820), an American commodore; recaptured frigate "Philadelphia" in harbor of Tripoli; forced dey of Algiers to release Christian prisoners. **3.** A county in southwestern Georgia; 1,010 sq. m.; county-seat, Bainbridge. **4.** A county in southeast central Indiana; 384 sq. m.; county-seat, Greensburg. **5.** A county in south southwestern Iowa; 534 sq. m.; county-seat, Leon. **6.** A county in northwestern Kansas, 900 sq. m.; county-seat, Oberlin. **7.** A county in west central Tennessee; 287 sq. m.; county-seat, Decaturville. **8.** A city, county-seat of Morgan county, Ala. **9.** A town in DeKalb county, Ga. **10.** A city, county-seat of Macon county, Ill.; seat of James Millikin University (Presbyterian), founded 1901. **11.** A city, county-seat of Adams county, Ind. **12.** A village in Van Buren county, Mich. **13.** A town, county-seat of Wise county, Tex.

dec'a-tyl, 1 dek'ə-til; 2 dĕc'a-tŷl, *n. Chem.* Decyl.

de-cau'date, 1 dı-kô'dēt; 2 dē-cą'dāt, *tr.* **1.** To deprive of the tail. **2.** To cut short the ending of: said of a word.

dec'a-volt, 1 dek'ə-vōlt; 2 dĕc'a-vōlt, *n.* [Rare.] *Elec.* The equivalent of ten volts; a unit of electromotive force.

de-cay', 1 dı-kē'; 2 de-cā', *v.* **I.** *t.* To affect by decay, in any sense; cause to fail; impair; rot: colloquial or rare except in the passive.

For things of tender kind, for pleasure made,
Shoot up with swift increase, and sudden are *decay'd*.
DRYDEN *Flower and Leaf* l. 595.

II. *i.* To fall away gradually into a more defective state or toward dissolution; deteriorate; decline or fail, as in health, strength, soundness, fortune, or any species of excellence; become rotten.

I hear she is poor; and indeed I naturally hate your *decayed* gentry. THOMAS SOUTHERN *Isabella* act i, sc. 1.

[< OF. *decair*, < L. *decido*, fail, < *de*, down, + *cado*, fall.]

SYN: corrupt, decompose, molder, putrefy, rot, spoil. *Rot* is a strong word, ordinarily esteemed coarse, but on occasion capable of approved emphatic use; as, "the name of the wicked shall *rot*," *Prov.* x, 7.; *decay* and *decompose* are now common euphemisms. A substance is *decomposed* when resolved into its original elements by any process; it is *decayed* when resolved into its original elements by natural processes; it *decays* gradually, but may be instantly *decomposed*, as water into oxygen and hydrogen; to say that a thing is *decayed* may denote only a partial result, but to say it is *decomposed* ordinarily implies that the change is complete or nearly so. *Putrefy* and the adjectives *putrid* and *putrescent*, and the nouns *putridity* and *putrescence*, are used almost exclusively of animal matter in a state of decomposition, the more general word *decay* being used of either animal or vegetable substances.

—**de-cay'a-bl(e)**, *a.* [Rare.] Liable to decay; perishable.—**de-cayed'**, *pa.* Fallen into decay; deteriorated; decomposed; rotten; as, a *decayed* apple; a *decayed* fortune. —**de-cayed'ness**, *n.*—**de-cay'er**, *n.* [Rare.] That which causes decay.

de-cay', *n.* **1.** A passing into a feeble or reduced condition tending toward dissolution; a gradual decline; deterioration; failure, as of mind or body; specif., the chemical decomposition of a dead organism; corruption; rot. **2.** Failure of worldly prosperity; poverty. **3.** [Rare.] A cause of failure or decline. **4**†. Ruin; usually in plural; consumption; a decline; also, death. **5**†. Phthisis. SYN.: see RUIN.

de-cayd', *pp.* Decayed. S. S.

De-cazes', 1 də-käz'; 2 de-căz', **Élie, Duke** (9/22 1780–10/22 1860). A French statesman; minister of interior; premier; ambassador to England.

De-caze"ville', 1 də-käz"vil'; 2 de-căz"vĭl', *n.* A town in Aveyron department, France.

Dec'can, *n.* Same as DEKKAN.

de-cease' 1 dı-sīs'; 2 de-cēs', *vi.* [DE-CEASED', DE-CEASˢ; DE-CEAS'ING.] To depart from this life; die.

Now and then a hero must *decease*.
COWPER *Conversation* l. 176.

SYN: see DIE.—**de-ceased'**, *pa.* Departed from this life; dead; especially in the form **the deceased**, used of one lately dead.—**deceased wife's sister act** (*Eng. Law*), an act to legalize the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, passed by the British Parliament in 1907 after being defeated a number of times during a period of seventy-two years. Prior to the marriage act of 1835 such a marriage could be declared void by the ecclesiastical courts, as being within the prohibited degrees. From that date until 1907 it was legally void. Bills legalizing marriages of this character were passed in the British colonies some time prior to the passage of the bill in England; but marriages undersuch acts were not recognized in England.

de-cease', *n.* Departure from this life; death. [< F. *décès*, < L. *decessus*, < *de-* (see DE-) + *cedo*, go.] **de-cesse'**†. SYN.: see DEATH.

de-ce'dent, 1 dı-sī'dent; 2 de-cē'dĕnt, *n. Law.* **1.** A person deceased; specif., one whose estate is in course of administration. **2.** [Scot. or Obs.] One who retires from an official position. [< L. *decenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *decedo*, depart, < *de-* (see DE-) + *cedo*, go.]

de-ceit' 1 dı-sīt'; 2 de-cēt', *n.* **1.** The act of deceiving or attempting to deceive; the quality of being deceptive; fraud; falsehood; deceptiveness.

And, indeed, *deceit* is of the very essence and nature of sin.
SOUTH *Sermons* vol. i, ser. xii, p. 96. [H. G. n. 1870.]

2. Any instance of deception; any act, practise, or speech designed to deceive or beguile; a trick; stratagem; artifice; as, he practised many *deceits*.

That no *deceit* may mislead me, nor temptation corrupt me.
JOHNSON in Boswell's *Samuel Johnson* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 393. [D. & J. 1859.]

3. *Law.* (1) The use of any trick, false statement, secret device, or false pretense, to defraud another, whereby he suffers loss. (2) Anciently, a writ for an action of deceit. [< OF. *deceite*, < L. *deceptus*, < *decipio*, pp. of *decipio*, deceive, < *de*, from, + *capio*, take.] SYN.: see DECEPTION; FRAUD; LIE.—**de-ceit'less**, *a.* Free from deceit; guileless.

de-ceit'ful, 1 dı-sīt'ful; 2 de-cēt'ful, *a.* Characterized by deception; aiming or tending to deceive; false; tricky; fraudulent; as, a *deceitful* person; a *deceitful* manner. SYN.: see ARTFUL; DECEPTIVE; INSIDIOUS; PERFIDIOUS.—**de-ceit'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a deceitful manner; with intent to deceive; deceptively.—**de-ceit'ful-ness**, *n.* The inclination or tendency to deceive or beguile; the quality of being deceptive.

de-ceiv'a-bl(e), 1 dı-sīv'ə-bl; 2 de-cēv'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being deceived; exposed or liable to imposition. **2**†. Producing deception. [< F. *décevable*, < *décevoir*; see DECEIVE.]—**de-ceiv'a-bl(e-ness"**, *n.* Tendency to deceive; capability of being deceived. **de-ceiv"a-bil'ity**.—**de-ceiv'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-ceive', } 1 dı-sīv'; 2 de-cēv', *tr.* [DE-CEIVED', DE-CEIVDˢ; **de-ceiv'**", } DE-CEIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mislead by falsehood or deceit; cause to believe or disbelieve contrary to truth or fact; lead into error; impose upon; as, to *deceive* a person by false promises; a motion so quick as to *deceive* the eye.

We must never lead men nor leave men to mistake falsehood for truth. Not to undeceive is to *deceive*.
WHATELY *Bacon's Essays, of Truth* p. 11. [L. & S. 1884.]

2. [Poet.] To divert; while away; beguile.

The captive *deceived* the time with literary pursuits. LUCY AIKIN *Court of Charles I.* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 176. [C. & L. 1833.]

3. *Fencing.* To evade (an opponent's attack or parry). **4**†. To defraud; rob. **II.** *i.* To employ or practise deceit. [< F. *décevoir*, < L. *decipio*; see DECEIT.] SYN.: beguile, betray, cheat, circumvent, defraud, delude, dupe, ensnare, entrap, impose upon, mislead, overreach, outwit, take in, trick. See BETRAY; CHEAT. Compare synonyms for DECEPTION.—**de-ceiv'ancet**, *n.* Imposture; deceit.—**de-ceiv'er**, *n.* One who deceives; an impostor; cheat; betrayer.

de-cel'er-ate, 1 dı-sel'ər-ēt; 2 dē-cĕl'er-āt, *tr.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To diminish in velocity. [< DE- + L. *celer*, quick.]—**de-cel"er-a'tion**, *n.*

de'cem-, 1 dı'sem-; 2 dē'cĕm-. Latin *decem*, ten: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

De-cem'ber, 1 dı-sem'bər; 2 de-cĕm'ber, *n.* **1.** The twelfth and last month of the Gregorian or Julian calendar year, having 31 days, in which occurs the winter solstice. In the Roman calendar December was the 10th month. See CALENDAR. **2.** Figuratively, a period of decadence or old age. [L., < *decem*, ten.]—**De-cem'brish**, *a.* Resembling the weather usual in December; cheerless; gloomy; chilly. **De-cem'ber-ly**†.—**De-cem'brist**, *n.* **1.** A person participating in or connected with events taking place in December. **2.** *Russian Hist.* One of those who conspired against the Czar Nicholas of Russia, on the occasion of his accession, in December, 1825. **De-cem'ber-ist**†.

de"cem-cos'tate, *a. Bot.* Ten-ribbed.—**de"cem-den'tate**, *a. Zool.* Having ten teeth or tooth-like processes.—**de-cem'fid**, *a.* Ten-cleft; having ten lobes or segments.—**de"cem-flo'rous**, *a.* Having ten flowers.—**de"cem-fo'li-ate**, *a.* Having ten leaves.—**de"cem-fo'li-o-late**, *a.* Having ten leaflets.—**de"cem-ju'gate**, *a.* Having ten pairs of leaflets or other organs.—**de"cem-loc'u-lar**, *a. Bot.* Having ten cells: said of an ovary, etc.—**de"cem-par'tite**, *a.* Same as DECAPARTITE.—**de-cem'pe-dal**, *a.* **1.** Ten-footed; decapod. **2**†. Ten feet in length.—**de-cem'pe-date**, *a.* Same as DECAPOD, *a.*—**De"cem-pen-na'tæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A section of oscine birds with ten developed primaries.—**de"cem-pen'nate**, *a.*—**de-cem'plex**†, *a.* Tenfold.

de-cem'vir, 1 dı-sem'vər; 2 de-cĕm'vir, *n.* [-VIRS; -VIRI; 1 -vərz, -vı-rai; 2 -vĭrs, -vi-rī, *pl.*] *Rom. Hist.* **1.** A member of any one of various bodies of magistrates composed of ten men: specifically, one of that body commissioned (451 B. C.) to codify the public and private law of ancient Rome with absolute power for one year. Those of the second year attempted to perpetuate their power, but were overthrown. The laws edited by them, and engraved on metal, became known as the Twelve Tables.

2. A member of any body composed of ten persons. [L., < *decem*, ten, + *vir*, man.]—**de-cem'vi-ral**, *a.* Pertaining to decemvirs.—**de-cem'vi-rate**, *n.* **1.** A body of ten men in authority. **2.** The office or term of office of such a body.—**de-cem'vir-ship**, *n.* The office or rank of a decemvir.

de'cen-cy, 1 dı'sen-sı; 2 dē'cĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -cĭs, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being decent; propriety in conduct, speech, dress, or manner; fitting and due regard for decorum; moral fitness; becomingness; as, he had a sense of *decency*. **2.** Absence of or freedom from immodesty or obscenity; proper delicacy of speech or conduct; modest demeanor.

A burnt-offering at the shrine of common *decency*. H. C. POTTER *Sermons of the City* ser. viii, p. 118. [E. P. D. 1881.]

3. Any instance or form of decent conduct or feeling.

Attic comedy violated all the proprieties and *decencies*. LAWTON *Three Dramas of Euripides* ch. 1, p. 15. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

[< F. *décence*, < L. *decentia*, < *decen(t-)s*; see DECENT.]

de'cene, 1 dı'sin; 2 dē'cĕn, *n. Chem.* Same as DECYLENE.

de-cen'na, 1 dı-sen'ə; 2 de-cĕn'a, *n.* A tithing; decennary.

de-cen'na-ry, 1 dı-sen'ə-rı; 2 de-cĕn'a-ry, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to ten; pertaining to a tithing. **de-cen'a-ry**†.

de-cen'na-ry[1], *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A period of ten years; decennium. [< L. *decennis*, of ten years, < *decem*, ten, + *annus*, year.]

de-cen'na-ry[2], *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Old Eng. Law.* A tithing or group of ten freeholders and their families.

Anciently no man was suffered to abide in England above forty days, unless he were enrolled in some tithing *or decennary*. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* intro., §4, p. 114.

[< LL. *decenum*, < L. *decem*, ten.]

de-cen'ni-al, 1 dı-sen'ı-əl; 2 de-cĕn'i-al. **I.** *a.* Continuing for ten years; taking place every ten years; as, a *decennial* term; a *decennial* celebration. **II.** *n.* An anniversary observed at periods of ten years. **de-cen'nal**†; **dec"en-na'li-an**†.—**de-cen'ni-al-ly**, *adv.*

de-cen'ni-um, 1 dı-sen'ı-um; 2 de-cĕn'i-ŭm, *n.* A period of ten years; decade. [L., < *decem*, ten, + *annus*, year.]

de-cen'no-val, 1 dı-sen'o-val; 2 de-cĕn'o-val, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to the number 19; specifically, consisting of 19 years, as the chronological cycle of Meton. **de-cen'no-va-ry**†.

de'cent, 1 dı'sent; 2 dē'cĕnt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by propriety of conduct, speech, manners, or dress; becoming; decorous; respectable; as, a *decent* demeanor; a *decent* man. **2.** Free from obscenity or indelicacy; modest; chaste; as, *decent* speech; the picture was not *decent*. **3.** Sufficient for a given or required purpose; tolerable; passable; moderate; as, he has a very *decent* income. **4.** [Archaic.] Good-looking; symmetrical; comely. [< F. *décent*, < L. *decen(t-)s*, ppr. of *decet*, it becomes.] SYN.: see BECOMING; MODEST.—**de'cent-ish**, *a.* Somewhat decent.—**de'cent-ly**, *adv.* In a decent manner; with propriety or modesty; fairly; moderately; as, *decently* behaved; *decently* well off.—**de'cent-ness**, *n.* The state of being decent; decency.

de-cen'ter, } 1 dı-sen'tər; 2 dē-cĕn'ter, *tr.* **1.** To put out **de-cen'tre**, } of center; make eccentric. **2.** Specifically, to cut, as a lens for an eye-glass, so that the physical center and the optical center of the lens surfaces do not coincide.—**decentered lens** (*Optics*), a spectacle-lens whose optical center is not exactly in the visual line; a cause of slight prismatic action.—**de"cen-tra'tion**, *n.*

de-cen"tral-i-za'tion, 1 dı-sen"trəl-ı-zē'shən; 2 dē-cĕn"tral-i-zā'shon, *n. Polit. Econ.* The process or policy of distributing the functions of government by devolving them upon the local authorities; the reversal of centrali-

zation; in general, dispersion of things from a center; distribution.

Whatever tends to the establishment of *decentralization*, and to the production of local employment for time and talent, tends to give value to land, to promote its division.

H. C. Carey *Unity of Law* ch. 3, p. 84. [h. b. & co. 1873.]

de-cen'tral-ize, 1 dī-sen'trąl-aiz; 2 dē-çĕn'trąl-īz, *rt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To remove from the center; distribute.

de-cen'yl, 1 dı-sen'il; 2 de-çĕn'yl, *n. Chem.* The monovalent radical $C_{10}H_{19}$. [< L. *decem*, ten, + -YL.]

de-cen'y-lene, 1 dı-sen'ı-lin; 2 de-çĕn'y-lēn, *n. Chem.* Decinene, the hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{18}$.

de-ceph'a-lize, 1 dī-sef'a-laiz; 2 dē-çĕf'a-līz, *rt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] *Zool.* To reverse the process of cephalization; degrade, simplify, or reduce the parts or functions of the head. [< DE- + Gr. *kephalē*, head.] — **de-ceph"a-li-za'tion,** *n.*

de-cep'ti-ble, *a.* Liable to be deceived; deceivable.— **de-cep"ti-bil'i-tyt,** *n.*— **de-cep'ti-ble-nesst,** *n.*

de-cep'tion, 1 dı-sep'shan; 2 de-çĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deceiving; the misleading of another by falsehood spoken or acted; deceit; as, deceivers seldom profit by their *deception*.

What is there but scorn for the meanness of *deception*?

Ruskin *Seven Lamps* ch. 2, p. 29. [w. & s. 1849.]

2. The condition of being deceived or deluded; as, to labor under a *deception*. **3.** Any act or thing that deceives; a delusion; as, a mirage is but a *deception*. [OF., < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, < L. *deceptus;* see DECEIT.]

Syn.: craft, cunning, deceit, deceitfulness, delusion, dissimulation, double-dealing, duplicity, falsehood, finesse, fraud, guile, hypocrisy, imposition, lying, prevarication, trickery, untruth. *Deceit* is the habit, *deception* the act; *guile* applies to the disposition out of which *deceit* and *deception* grow, and also to their actual practise. *Falsehood* and *lying* are the utterance of what the speaker knows to be untrue; *deceit* and *deception* may be merely in act or implication. *Deception* may be innocent, and even unintentional, as in the case of an optical illusion; *deceit* always involves injurious intent. *Craft* and *cunning* have not necessarily any moral quality; they are common traits of animals, but stand rather low in the human scale. *Duplicity* is the habitual speaking or acting with intent to appear to mean what one does not. *Dissimulation* is rather a concealing of what is than a pretense of what is not. *Finesse* is simply an adroit and delicate management of a matter for one's own side, not necessarily involving *deceit*. See ARTIFICE; FRAUD. Compare synonyms for CONSPIRACY; HYPOCRISY; LIE.— Ant.: fair dealing, frankness, honesty, openness, simplicity, sincerity, truth, veracity.— **de"cep-ti'tious,** *a.* [Rare.] Calculated to deceive. **de-cep'tious‡.**

de-cep'tive, } 1 dı-sep'tıv; 2 de-çĕp'tiv, *a.* Having
de-cep'tiv‡, } power or tendency to deceive; calculated to give a false impression; designed to mislead or cheat; as, *deceptive* conduct.

But these transparent natures are often *deceptive* in their depth.

Hawthorne *House of Seven Gables* ch. 12, p. 209. [h. m. & co.]

[< F. *déceptif*, < L. *deceptus;* see DECEIT.] **de-cep'to-ry‡** [Rare].

Syn.: deceitful, delusive, illusive, illusory. Persons are *deceitful;* things are *deceptive*. We speak of a *deceitful* but not of a *deceptive* man. We speak, however, of *deceitful* promises, as involving personal action. It is more accurate to say *deceptive* than *deceitful* appearances, since the appearances have no intent to deceive. See COUNTERFEIT.— Ant.: fair, frank, genuine, honest, open, real, truthful, veracious. — **de-cep'tiv(e-ly[2], *adv.*— de-cep'tiv(e-ness[2], *n.* The quality of being deceptive.— **de"cep-tiv'ity,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Deceptiveness. **2.** An instance of deceptiveness; sham; deceit.

de-cep'tor, 1 dı-sep'tər *or* -tor; 2 de-çĕp'tor, *n.* A deceiver.

de-cer'e-brate, 1 dī-ser'ı-brēt; 2 dē-çĕr'e-brāt, *rt.* [-BRAT'ED; -BRAT'ING.] To remove the cerebrum or brain from, as in craniotomy. [< DE- + CEREBRUM.] **de-cer'e-brizet.— de-cer"e-bra'tion,** *n.*

de-cern', 1 dı-sûrn'; 2 de-çĕrn', *rt.* & *ri.* **1.** *Scots Law.* To decide; decree; adjudge. The use of this word is requisite to constitute a decree. **2†.** To discern. [< F. *décerner*, < L. *decerno*, < *de*, from, + *cerno*, separate.] — **de-cern'er†,** *n.*— **de-cern'i-ture,** *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* A sentence, judgment, or decree of a court. **2.** The act of decerning.— **de-cern'ment†,** *n.* Discernment.

de"cer-ta'tion, 1 dī"sar-tē'shan; 2 de"çer-tā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] Contest for mastery; final struggle.

de-cess', 1 dı-ses'; 2 de-çĕs', *n.* [Rare.] Decrease or diminution. [< DE- + L. *cedo*, move from.]

de-ces'sion†, *n.* Departure; decrease.

de-charm,' 1 dı-chārm'; 2 dē-chārm', *rt.* To undo the charm or spell of; disenchant.

dē"chauss"sé', 1 dē"shō'sē'; 2 dę"çhō'sę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* **1.** Dismembered without disarrangement of the several parts; demembered. **2.** Devoid of claws.

dē"chausse"ment', 1 dē"shōs'mān'; 2 dę"çhōs'mān', *n.* [F.] *Pathol.* **1.** The falling away of the gums from the teeth, as in old persons, or persons affected by mercury. **2.** The lancing of the gums.

De'chen, 1 dē'Hen; 2 dę'Hĕn, **Ernst Heinrich von** (3/23 1800–2/13 1889). A German geologist.

dech'en-ite, 1 dek'en-ait; 2 dĕç'ĕn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A greasy red lead vanadate, found massive. [< von *Dechen.*]

de"chlo-rim'e-ter, 1 dī"klo-rim'ı-tər; 2 dē"clo-rim'e-ter, *n.* A chlorometer. **de"chlo-rom'e-tert.**

de-chlo"ri-na'tion, 1 dī-klō"rı-nē'shon; 2 dē-clō"ri-nā'shon, *n. Chem.* Extraction or withdrawal of chlorin.

de-chris'tian-ize, } 1 dī-kris'chan-aiz; 2 dē-cris'chan-īz,
de-chris'tian-ise, } *rt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To turn from or deprive of Christianity; make unchristian.— **-i-za'tion,** *n.*

dec'i-, 1 des'ı-; 2 dĕç'i-, *prefix.* From Latin *decimus*, tenth: applied especially to subordinate units in the metric system, where it denotes one-tenth of the unit which it precedes. See table of MEASURES.

De'ci-an, 1 dī'shı-an *or* -shan; 2 dē'shi-an *or* -shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Emperor Decius. See DECIUS.

dec'i-are, 1 des'ı-ār *or* des'ı-ăr'; 2 dĕç'i-ār *or* dĕç'i-ăr', *n.* One-tenth of an are. See MEASURE. [< F. *déciare*, < L. *decimus* (see DECIL); and see ARE, *n.*]

dec'i-a-tine, *n.* Same as DESSIATINE.

dec'i-bar, 1 des'ı-bār; 2 dĕç'i-bār, *n. Meteor.* One-tenth of a bar. See BAR[2].

de-cide', 1 dı-said'; 2 de-çīd', *v.* [DE-CID'ED; DE-CID'ING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To determine the issue or conclusion of; fix the event of; bring to a conclusive result; as, a bayonet charge *decided* the battle.

The mode of every man's industry is *decided* by his individual tastes, capacities, and circumstances.

Wayland *Political Economy* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 57. [g. & l. 1847.]

2. To end by a decision or judgment; determine authoritatively by fixing upon one of several possible cases, as when a question or issue is presented; adjudge; arbitrate: often followed by an indirect question; as, to *decide* a dispute; *decide* who is right.

'Whether perfect happiness would be procured by perfect goodness,' said Nekayah, 'this world will never afford an opportunity of *deciding*.' Johnson *Rasselas* ch. 27, p. 85. [s. u. 1880.]

3. To settle in one's mind; resolve; as, to *decide* what shall be done. **4†.** To cut off.

II. *i.* To give judgment; come to a decision; arbitrate; as, he *decided* between the competitors.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to *decide*,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side.

Lowell *Present Crisis* st. 5.

[<F. *décider*, < L. *decido*, < *de*, off, + *cædo*, cut.]

Syn.: see SETTLE.— **de-cid'a-bl(e[2],** *a.*— **de-cide'ment†,** *n.* Decision.— **de-cid'er,** *n.* One who or that which decides. — **de-cid'ing-ly,** *adv.* So as to decide; decisively.

de-cid'ed, 1 dı-said'ed; 2 de-çīd'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** That puts an end to doubt; free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unquestionable; unmistakable; as, a *decided* change. **2.** Exhibiting decision of character; unwavering; resolute; emphatic; as, a very *decided* manner.

Syn.: see FIRM; OBSTINATE.— **de-cid'ed-ly,** *adv.* With determination or decision; also, without doubt; beyond question; as, he spoke *decidedly*, but he is *decidedly* wrong. — **de-cid'ed-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being decided.

dec'i-dencet, *n.* A falling off or down; subsidence.

de-cid'u-a, 1 dı-sid'yu-ą; 2 de-çĭd'yu-a, *n. Embryol.* The thickened mucous membrane of the uterus shed off and expelled either after menstruation (*decidua menstrualis*) or after pregnancy (*decidua graviditatis*). [< L. *deciduus*, falling off, < *decido;* see DECAY, *v.*] — **decidua reflexa,** the part of the decidua surrounding the ovum.— **d. serotina,** same as SEROTINA.— **d. vera,** the thickened vascular mucous membrane lining the uterus.— **de-cid'u-al,** *a.*— **decidual cells,** young connective-tissue cells formed in the decidua during pregnancy.

de-cid'u-a-ry, 1 dı-sid'yu-ē-rı; 2 de-çĭd'yu-ā-rı, *a.* [Rare.] Falling off; deciduous.

De-cid"u-a'ta, 1 dı-sid'yu-ē'ta; 2 de-çĭd'yu-ā'ta, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of placental mammals with a decidua. [< DECIDUA.]

de-cid'u-ate, 1 dı-sid'yu-ēt; 2 de-çĭd'yu-āt, *a.* **1.** Forming a decidua; of or pertaining to the *Deciduata*. **2.** Deciduous.

de-cid"u-i'tis, 1 dı-sid'yu-ai'tıs *or* -ī'tıs; 2 de-çĭd'yu-ī'tis *or* -ī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the decidual membranes.

de-cid"u-o'ma, 1 dı-sid'yu-ō'mą; 2 de-çĭd'yu-ō'ma, *n. Pathol.* A neoplasm in the uterine cavity containing decidual cells.

de-cid'u-ous, 1 dı-sid'yu-us; 2 de-çĭd'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Falling off or shed at maturity or at specific seasons, as petals after flowering, fruit when ripe, or leaves in autumn; also, characterized by such a falling off. **2.** *Zool.* Liable to be shed at periodical times or certain stages of growth, as antlers, hair, teeth, wings of insects, etc.; having such parts. **3.** Not enduring; evanescent; short-lived. [< L. *deciduus;* see DECIDUA.]— **de-cid'u-ous-ness,** *n.* The quality of being deciduous. **dec"i-du'i-tyt.**

de-ci'ferd, *pp.* Deciphered. S. S.

dec'i-gram, 1 des'ı-gram; 2 dĕç'i-grăm, *n.* In the metric system, a weight of one-tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 troy grains, nearly. [< F. *décigramme.* < L. *decimus* (see DECIL); and see GRAM[1], *n.*] **dec'i-grammet.**

dec'il, } 1 des'il; 2 dĕç'il, *n. Astrol.* The aspect of two
dec'ile, } planets whose longitude differs by 36°, or a tenth of the zodiac. [< F. *décil*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.]

dec'i-li"ter, } 1 des'ı-lī"tər; 2 dĕç'i-lī"ter, *n.* In the metric
dec'i-li"tre, } system, a measure of capacity of one-tenth of a liter, or, in the United States, 3.38 fluid ounces. [< F. *décilitre*, < L. *decimus* (see DECIL); and see LITER.]

de-cil'lion, 1 dı-sil'yan; 2 de-çĭl'yon, *a.* Numbering a decillion: a cardinal numeral, originally a use of the noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral.

de-cil'lion, *n.* **1.** A cardinal number: (1) In the French system of numeration, commonly followed in the United States, the eleventh power of a thousand: represented in Arabic numerals by a figure 1 followed by thirty-three ciphers. (2) In the English system, the tenth power of a million: represented in Arabic numerals by a figure 1 followed by sixty ciphers. **2.** The symbols representing either of these numbers. See NOTATION. [< L. *decem*, ten, + *-illion* as in MILLION.] — **de-cil'lionth,** *a.* **1.** Last in a series of a decillion: an ordinal numeral. **2.** Being one of a decillion equal parts; as, a *decillionth* part.— **de-cil'lionth,** *n.* One of a decillion equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by a decillion.

dec'i-lux, 1 des'ı-luks; 2 dĕç'i-lŭks, *n. Elec.* One-tenth of a lux. See LUX. [< L. *decimus* (see DECIL) + LUX[2], *n.*, 1.]

decim., *abbr.* Decimeter.

dec'i-ma, 1 des'ı-mą; 2 dĕç'i-ma, *n.* [L. & Sp.] **1.** A Spanish coin. See COIN. **2.** *Mus.* See TENTH. **3.** A tax of one-tenth; tithe.

dec'i-mal, 1 des'ı-məl; 2 dĕç'i-mal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or founded on the number 10; proceeding by powers of 10 or of one-tenth. **2.** Pertaining to tithes. [< F. *décimal*, < LL. *decimalis*, < L. *decimus;* see DECIL.]

— **decimal arithmetic,** arithmetic based on the use of the Arabic notation; sometimes, calculation in decimals.— **d. classification,** in library usage, any system of classifying books in which there are ten main classes, each divided into ten subclasses, and so on. The notation of such a system is the ordinary decimal notation of arithmetic; as, the *decimal classification* of Melvil Dewey.— **d. fraction,** a fraction whose denominator is 10 or a power of 10. It is usually written without the denominator, the number of ciphers in the denominator being indicated by the number of places occupied by the numerator preceded if necessary by ciphers, and placed after a point or period. Thus: $.5 = 5/10$, $.05 = 5/100$, $3.2 = 32/10$, $3.02 = 302/100$, $3.002 = 3002/1000$.— **d. notation,** notation based on the ten digits and their combinations.— **d. place,** the place of a figure after the decimal point, as first, second, etc.— **d. point,** a dot or period used to separate a decimal fraction from a whole number, or to indicate its fractional character when standing alone.— **d. system,** a system of reckoning by tens or tenths.

The able Gouverneur Morris is entitled to the credit of proposing the *decimal system* of computation, and Jefferson of proposing the unit and present coinage of the United States. H. S. Randall *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i, ch. 10, p. 396. [d. & j. 1858.]

dec'i-mal, *n.* A digit used to express a power of $1/10$, by the place it occupies with respect to the decimal point; a fraction expressed by one or more such digits. See DECIMAL FRACTION (above).— **circulating decimal,** a decimal fraction repeating a set of figures without end, as .927927927 +.— **interminate d.,** a decimal that may be carried out infinitely far, as that corresponding to the common fraction $1/7$ (.1428571 . . .).— **periodic d.,** a circulating decimal; which see.— **recurring d.,** a circulating or repeating decimal; which see.— **repeating d.,** a decimal fraction in which one figure is repeated indefinitely, as 10.56333333 +; also, sometimes, a circulating decimal.— **dec'i-mal-ism,** *n.* The decimal system; the theory of reckoning by decimals, or its advocacy.— **dec'i-mal-ist,** *n.* One who uses or favors the decimal system.— **dec"i-mal-za'tion, dec"i-mal-i-sa'tion,** *n.*— **dec'i-mal-ize, dec'i-mal-ise,** *rt.* To reduce to a decimal system.— **dec'i-mal-ly,** *adv.* By means of decimals; by tens or tenths.

dec'i-mate, 1 des'ı-mēt; 2 dĕç'i-māt, *rt.* [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] **1.** To kill one (sometimes, to spare only one) out of every ten persons of: especially applied to a body from whom the victims were selected by lot; as, to *decimate* captives.

Cholera . . . more than *decimated* the villages. Hugh Miller *Schools and Schoolmasters* ch. 22, p. 461. [g. & l. 1854.]

2. In popular use, to destroy a measurable or large proportion of; as, the epidemic has *decimated* the population. **3†.** To levy a tax of one-tenth upon; tithe. [< L. *decimatus*. pp. of *decimo*, < *decem*, ten.] — **dec"i-ma'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of decimating, or the state of being decimated; great thinning out by destruction, as of a population. **2.†** A tithing; tax.— **dec'i-ma"tor,** *n.* One who or that which decimates.

dē"cime', 1 dē'sim'; 2 dę'çīm', *n.* [F.] A French coin. See COIN.

dec"i-mes'tri-al, 1 des'ı-mes'trı-əl; 2 dĕç'i-mĕs'tri-al, *a.* [Rare.] Consisting of ten months. [< L. *decem*, ten, + *mensis*, month.]

dec'i-me"ter, } 1 des'ı-mī'tər; 2 dĕç'i-mē'ter, *n.* In the
dec'i-me"tre, } metric system, a length of one-tenth of a meter. See MEASURE. [< F. *décimètre.* < L. *decimus* (see DECIL), and see METER[3].]

dec'i-mo"lar, 1 des'ı-mō'lər; 2 dĕç'i-mō'lar, *a. Chem.* Tenth molar. See MOLAR, *a.*

dec'i-mole, 1 des'ı-mōl; 2 dĕç'i-mōl, *n.* Ten musical notes forming a group to be played in the time of eight or four notes; a decuplet. Compare TRIPLET. [< L. *decem*, ten.]

dec'i-mo-sex'to, *a.* & *n.* Same as SIXTEENMO.

dec'ine, 1 des'in *or* -in; 2 dĕç'in *or* -in, *n.* Same as DECENYLENE.

dec'i-nene, 1 des'ı-nīn; 2 dĕç'i-nēn, *n. Chem.* Any of a number of compounds of the formula $C_{10}H_{18}$.

dec"i-nor'mal, 1 des'ı-nōr'məl; 2 dĕç'i-nōr'mal, *a.* Having one-tenth the normal value or strength; specif. (*Chem.*), having in every liter of solvent a number of grams of dissolved substance equal to one-tenth that substance's molecular weight.

de-ci'pher, } 1 dı-sai'fər; 2 de-çī'fer, *rt.* **1.** To make
de-ci'fer‡, } out the sense of; interpret, as something obscure or puzzling; find out the true words or meaning of, as something hardly legible; as, to *decipher* an inscription. **2.** To translate into ordinary characters; bring out from cipher or unknown characters; as, to *decipher* a dispatch. **3.** To portray; delineate. **4†.** To discover; detect. [< DE- + CIPHER.] Syn.: see INTERPRET; SOLVE.— **de-ci'pher-a-bl(e[2],** *a.* That may be deciphered or interpreted.— **de-ci'pher-er,** *n.*— **de-ci'pher-ess,** *n.*— **de-ci'pher-ment,** *n.* The act of deciphering; interpretation.

de-cip'i-um, 1 dı-sip'ı-um; 2 de-çĭp'i-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A supposed metallic element, allied to the cerium and yttrium groups, described by Delafontaine as contained in North Carolina samarskite. Its existence is not recognized by chemists. [< L. *decipio;* see DECEIT.] **de-cip'pi-umt.**

dec'i-po"lar, 1 des'ı-pō'lər; 2 dĕç'i-pō'lar, *a.* Possessing ten poles, as a dynamo.

de-ci'sion, 1 dı-siz'ən; 2 de-çĭzh'on, *n.* **1.** The act or product of determining, whether mentally or in fact; the cutting off of the process of deliberation. **2.** The quality of being positive and firm in one's practical judgments or in one's action; the disposition to prompt and steadfast action; quickness and vigor of resolution; as, he acts with *decision*.

I suspect that Mr. Foster rated so highly the quality of *decision* in matters of action, chiefly because he wanted it himself.

De Quincey *Essays on the Poets, Foster* p. 224. [t. & f. 1859.]

3. The act of forming and announcing a judgment, especially by a court of law or a legislative body; as, the *decision* was in my favor. **4.** The embodiment or expression of that which has been concluded to be true or right; the recorded expression of a formal judgment; as, the *decisions* of the Supreme Court. **5.** The definite termination of a contest or question in favor of one side or the other; the rendering fixed and certain of what has been uncertain; as, the *decision* of the battle; the *decision* of one's fate. **6†.** A cutting off; excision. [< F. *décision*, < L. *decisio(n-)*, < *decisus;* see DECISIVE.]

Syn.: see DETERMINATION; DISPOSAL; OPINION.— **de-ci'sion-al,** *a.*

de-ci'sive, } 1 dı-sai'siv; 2 de-çī'sĭv, *a.* **1.** Putting an
de-ci'siv‡, } end to uncertainty, debate, or question; determinative; conclusive; as, *decisive* action; the *decisive* element was the weather.

Meade won the *decisive* victory at Gettysburg in the crisis of the civil war. T. M. Cooley *Michigan* ch. 18, p. 370. [h. m. & co. 1886.]

2. Characterized by decision; prompt; determined; as, a *decisive* way of doing things. **3.** Admitting of no question; unmistakable; decided. [< F. *décisif*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decido;* see DECIDE.] **de-ci'so-ryt** [Rare]. Syn.: see FINAL.— **de-ci'siv(e-ly[2],** *adv.*— **de-ci'siv(e-ness[2],** *n.*

de-ci'sive, *n.* [Rare.] A determined or conclusive circumstance or thing.

dec'i-stere, 1 des'ı-stīr; 2 dĕç'i-stēr, *n.* In the metric system, one-tenth of a stere, equal to 3.532 cubic feet. See MEASURE. [< F. *décistère*, < L. *decimus* (see DECIL); and see STERE[1], *n.*] **dec'i-stert.**

de-cit'i-zen-ize, 1 dī-sit'ı-zn-aiz; 2 dē-çĭt'i-zn-īz, *rt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To deprive of citizenship.

De'cius, 1 dī'shus; 2 dē'shūs, **Caius Messius Q. T.** (200?–251). A Roman emperor; persecuted Christians; defeated and slain by Goths.

de-civ'il-ize, 1 dī-siv'ıl-aiz; 2 dē-çĭv'il-īz, *rt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render less civilized; reduce to a savage state.— **de-civ"il-i-za'tion,** *n.*

De-cize', 1 dę-sīz'; 2 de-cīz', *n.* A town in Nièvre department, France.

deck, 1 dek; 2 dĕk, *rt.* **1.** To array in finery or ornaments; put clothes or dress on; invest; cover; adorn; embellish; decorate; bedeck; as, to *deck* out the person for a festival; to *deck* a Maypole with flowers.

And *decks* the lilly fair in flow'ry pride.

Burns *Cottar's Saturday Night* st. 18.

2. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel. **3.** *Mining.* To

load or unload, as cars, upon a cape. 4. [Prov. Eng.] To discard. [C.] [< D. *dekken*, cover, OD. *decken*, hide.]

Syns: see ANNEX.—**to deck up**, to scrub logs on skids.

deck[1], *n.* 1. *Naut.* (1) A platform forming the ceiling of one vertical division of a vessel, and usually the floor of another. (2) The space between two such platforms.

Decks are named from (1) their method of construction; as, **awning d.**, **flush d.**, **grating d.**, **water-tight d.**, **wing d.**, etc.; (2) their position; as, **bridge d.**, **fore d.**, **hurricane d.**, **lower d.**, **main d.**, **orlop d.**, **poop d.**, **quarter d.**, **upper d.**, etc.; (3) their use; as, **boat d.**, **gun d.**, **harbor d.** (the correct part of the upper deck of a turret-deck freight-vessel which is outside the turret-deck), **mess d.**, **promenade d.**, **protective d.**, **shelter d.**, etc. 2. A passenger-car roof, particularly the clerestory roof. 3. A covering or shelter. 4. *Mining.* A cage-platform. 5. In cardplaying: (1) A pack of cards. (2) That part of the pack which is left after the hands have been dealt. 6. A chief someplace surface, especially of a machine with more than one chief surface. 7†. A pile of things laid one upon another. [< D. *dek*, < *dekken*, cover.]—**awning deck**, *n.* *Naut.* A light deck, without hatches.—**cold deck** [Slang] a pack of stacked cards.—**deck'-beam**, *n.* 1. A strong beam across a ship's hull, to support the deck and stiffen the frame. 2. An iron beam of T cross-section, with a slight enlargement at the lower end of the stem or web.—**d.-block**, *n.* *Naut.* A pulley-block secured to the deck in such a manner as to allow it to turn.—**d.-bridge**, *n.* A passageway in which the roadway is on top.—**d.-cabine**, *n.* Light timbers or plates supporting a deck.—**d.-comb**, *n.* A curb surrounding a roof-deck.—**d.-erection**, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* Any fixed superstructure built on the deck of a ship.—**d.-feather**, *n.* One of the two middle tail-feathers of a bird, overlying the others when the tail is closed.—**d.-flat**, *n.* A metal deck covering only a portion of the vessel.—**d.-floor**, *n.* *Arch.* A floor used also as a roof, as a theater balcony.—**d.-hand**, *n.* One employed as on a steamboat, about the deck, as in handling cargo, etc.—**deck'head"**, *n.* A ship-pawlspike (*Century Dict.*).—**d.-hook**, *n.* A beam frame crossing the apron of a vessel nearly horizontally, to strengthen the bow and support the forward end of the deck.—**d.-house**, *n.* *Naut.* Any structure raised on the upper or weather deck, as for shelter.—**d.-light**, *n.* A half-sunk or other thick piece of glass let into a deck to light the space below.—**d.-line**, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* The intersection of the upper line of the deck-sections: (1) with the central longitudinal plane; (2) with the lower surface of the bulwarks.—**d.-mall**, *n.* A mall having a diamond-shaped head, for pulling down deck-planks.—**d.-pipe**, *n.* A pipe or opening in the deck, through which the chain cable is passed into the locker.—**d.-plate**, *n.* 1. An iron plate surrounding the funnel or mast of a steam-vessel, to keep it from contact with the deck. 2. In a railway-car, a lengthwise bolt-metal timber across the deck-post tops, to which the lower ends of the cantlines are attached.—**d.-spot**, *n.* An iron bridle used on whalers, into which scrapers are thrown from the quarter-bridles.—**d.-roof**, *n.* *Arch.* An approximately flat roof sometimes with but more usually without parapet-walls.—**d.-sheet**, *n.* *Naut.* The sail or sheet that extends from the clew of a topmast-staysail diagonal to the deck; sometimes called **long sheet**.—**d.-side**, *n.* The perpendicular side of that part of a cockpit where the lights or ventilators are placed.—**d.-stopper**, *n.* A short rope used on deck to secure the cable so as to prevent it from running out when the anchor is given.—**d.-stringer**, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A plate fastened to the ends of each row of beams to secure them to each other and to the side of the vessel.—**d.-ventilator**, *n.* A ventilator in the discovery of a car.—**d.-watch**, *n.* *Naut.* A time-piece of the same grade for use on deck.—**grating d.**, a light deck of slats and timbers.—**lower d.**, the deck below the main deck.—**on d.** 1. Ready for action. 2. *Baseball.* Standing next in batting order.—**to clear the decks**, to prepare a man-of-war for an engagement and clear off that which impedes free action; call up the running rigging; stow away things belonging elsewhere.—**to sweep the d.** 1. To carry away everything on the deck, as does a great wave or a broadside. 2. To command every part of the deck. 3. To win all at cards; hence, to win sweepingly.—**upper d.**, the uppermost deck that extends the full length of a vessel. See also, under the first elements, ARMOR-D., FLYING-D., FORE-D., GUN-D., MAIN-D., QUARTER-D., SPAR-D., TURRET-D., WEATHER-D., WOOD-D.

deck[2], 1 dek; 2 dĕk, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A lock; a peep; as, to have a *dek* at the temple. *Dekh!*

decked, } 1 dekt; 2 dĕkt, *a.* 1. *Her.* Adorned or marshaled
deck'ed, } with another color. 2. Possessing a deck or decks.

deck'er, 1 dek'er; 2 dĕk'er, *n.* 1. One who decks. 2. A vessel, car, etc., with decker: only in composition.

And the rushing battledore may form the immediate end of the foam. TENNYSON *Maud* i. v. 19.

Deck'er, *n.* See DEKKER, 3.

deck'-e-rec'tion, **d.-feather**, etc. See under DECK, *n.*

Deck'er-town, 1 dek'er-town; 2 dĕk'er-town, *n.* A borough in Sussex county, N. J.

deck'ing, 1 dek'ing; 2 dĕk'ing, *n.* 1. Embellishment. 2. Material from which a deck is built.—**deck'ing-chain"**, *n.* A chain employed in handling logs by horse-power.

deck'le, 1 dek'l; 2 dĕk'l, *n.* 1. In papermaking by hand, a rectangular frame laid upon a wire mold to confine the paper-pulp to a definite area, thus limiting the size of the sheet. 2. A flexible rubber strap that follows the apron of a Fourdrinier paper-making machine, to limit the width of the web; a deckle-strap. 3. The raw or ragged edge of handmade paper. [< Low G. *dekkel*, dim. of *decke*, cover, < *decken*, cover.]

deck'el; **dek'le**; **—deck'le-edge"**, *n.* Same as DECKLE, 3.—**d.-edged**, *a.* Uncut; roughedged, as books.—**d.-strap**, *n.* See DECKLE, 2.

deck'-light", etc. See under DECK, *n.*

decl., *abbr.* Declension; declensional; declination.

de-claim', 1 dē-klām'; 2 dē-klām', *v.* I. *i.* 1. To deliver oratorically or in public; as, he *declaimed* his address. 2. To speak as an exercise in elocution; recite; as, he *declaimed* Cato's soliloquy.

In America the word *declaim* is often used the same in the English sense of the term; i. e. to pronounce the speech of another when committed to memory. But in England it is very rarely used in this sense. *Gentleman's Mag. Libr., Pulpit*, p. 504. [a. 1857.]

3†. To speak against; decry. 4†. To advocate.

II. *t.* 1. To make a speech in public in rhetorical style; harangue; as, he *declaimed* well. 2. To recite or deliver a memorized selection as an exercise or display of skill in elocution; as, the lads *declaimed* at school. 3. To make a set speech for oratorical effect; rant; as, the demagog *declaimed* for an hour. [< L. *declamo*, < *de*- intens. + *clamo*, cry out.] Syns: see RAVE.—**de-claim'er**, *n.* One who declaims.—**de-claim'ant**, *n.* Declaimer.—**de-claim'ing-ly**, *adv.* In declaiming style. [R.]

dec'la-man'do, 1 dek'la-man'dō; 2 dĕk'la-man'dō, *adv.* [L.] *Mus.* In declamatory style. [R.]

dec'la-ma'tion, 1 dek'la-mā'shon; 2 dĕk'la-mā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of declaiming; specif., in the United States, the reciting of any passage or selected oration; as, the declamation of "Paul Revere's Ride." 2. A set speech, or an extract of prose or poetry, recited or intended for recitation from memory in public.

They [Milton's prose writings] abound with passages compared with which the finest declamations of Burke sink into lifeless commonplace. MACAULAY *Essays, Milton*, p. 18. [a. 1850.]

3. Bombastic or empty oratory; a speaking for mere display. 4. *Mus.* The correct enunciation of the words in vocal music calling for a theatrical effect. [< F. *déclamation*, < L. *declamatio(n-)*, < *declamatus*; see DECLAIMANT.] Syns: see HARANGUE.

de-clam'a-to-ry, 1 dē-klam'a-tō-ri; 2 dē-klăm'a-tō-ry, *a.* 1. Using or characterized by declamation, or a full and formal style of utterance; in a bad sense, noisy and empty; stilted; as, a *declamatory* style. 2. Pertaining to declamation.

Without either creative imagination or any power of pathos, he is in argument, in satire, and in declamatory magnificence, the greatest of our poets. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Dryden* in vol. II, p. 215. [a. 1877.]

[< L. *declamatorius*, < *declamator*, pp. of *declamo*; see DECLAIM.]

de-clar'a-bl(e), 1 dē-klār'a-bl; 2 dē-klăr'a-bl, *a.* That may be declared or proved.

de-clar'ant, 1 dē-klār'ant; 2 dē-klăr'ant, *n.* One who makes or has made a statement or declaration, especially in a legal sense. [< F. *déclarant*, < L. *declarans* (*n-*), ppr. of *declaro*; see DECLARE.]

dec'la-ra'tion, 1 dek'la-rā'shon; 2 dĕk'la-rā'shon, *n.* 1. A formal, positive, or explicit statement or affirmation; assertion; assertion; either the act of declaring, or that which is declared; as, the *Declaration* of Independence. 2. *Law.* In commonplace pleading, the paper filed by a plaintiff in which he alleges the facts constituting his cause of action and demands judgment. 3. *Law.* A solemn declaration made by a witness, under the penalties of perjury, equivalent to an oath. 4. *Scots Law.* A voluntary written statement, signed by the judge and generally two witnesses, made in criminal cases by the accused at his examination. 5. *Racing.* The act of withdrawing a horse from a race in which he has been announced to compete. 6. *Card-playing.* (1) In bridge, the naming of the trump suit by dummy or dealer. (2) In bezique and other games, the act of declaring the points already made by a player. 7. [Archaic.] *Logic.* An explanatory statement. 8. *Rhetorical* definition; explanation. [< F. *déclaration*, < L. *declaratio(n-)*, < *declaratus*, pp. of *declaro*; see DECLARE.]

—**Auburn Declaration** (Theol.), a statement adopted at Auburn, N. Y., in August, 1837, by a convention representing the synods (of Utica, Geneva, and Genesee, and the Western Reserve) established from the Presbyterian Church by the General Assembly of the previous May. It consists of sixteen propositions, which have since been generally accepted by Presbyterians as sound Calvinistic doctrine.—**D. and Bill of Rights** (*Eng. Hist.*), a formal statement and declaration of the fundamental principles of government and of the rights of individuals in both their absolute and related conditions; specif., the solemn declaration of rights (in England) setting forth those fundamental principles of the British Constitution the observance of which was to be imposed upon William and Mary on their acceptance of the crown.—**D. of Breda**, a pre-Restoration proclamation of amnesty and religious freedom, published by Charles II. at Breda in the Netherlands, in April, 1660.—**D. of Independence**, the document issued by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776, setting forth causes of grievance of the American colonies against Great Britain, and formally declaring their political independence.—**d. of intention**, the first declaration under oath required of an alien applying for naturalization under the laws of the United States.—**D. of London**, an international agreement of 71 articles between the great powers, regulating blockades in time of war, contraband of war, neutrals, resistance to search, and compensation, signed at London, Feb. 26, 1909, but rejected by the House of Lords, Dec. 1911, adopted by order in council, Aug. 20, 1914, but rescinded July 8, 1916.—**D. of Paris**, a declaration modifying the rules of maritime law in war, signed at Paris, Apr. 16, 1856. It declared: (1) that privateering is abolished. (2) That the flag of a neutral ship covers an enemy's goods unless contraband of war. (3) That a neutral's goods except contraband of war are free. (4) that a blockade is not binding unless real and effectively enforced. The United States refused to agree to the first point; Spain and Mexico refused concurrence in all.—**D. of St. Petersburg**, a declaration whereby the majority of European powers in 1868 agreed not to use, in any war among themselves, an explosive or fulminate projectile weighing less than 14 ounces.—**d. of trust**, the execution or acknowledgment of a trust in some form of writing.—**dying d.**, a declaration admissible in evidence, the truth of which is made by a person who has no hope of recovery, and relates to the cause of his death.—**judicial d.** (*Scots Law*), the written statement as to matters of fact made on examination by a party to a suit.—**Mecklenburg D.**, a draft of a declaration of the independence of the American colonies said to have been framed at a convention of leading citizens of western North Carolina, May 20, 1775, and taken by special messenger to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.—**Savoy D.** (of the English Congregationalists), the Savoy Confession. See under CONFESSION.

de-clar'a-tive, } 1 dē-klăr'a-tiv; 2 dē-klăr'a-tiv, *a.* 1.
de-clar'a-tiv', } Of or containing a declaration; declaratory; as, a *declarative* sentence.

Some principles, it is true, are not affirmed in a declarative form; but they may be implied in a narrative, a parable, an act, a character, which is recorded. ANDREW PEABODY *Theory of Preaching* lect. iv, p. 52. [a. 1852.]

2. Shown; set forth. [< LL. *declarativus*, < L. *declaro*; see DECLARATION.]—**de-clar'a-tive-ly†**, *adv.*

de-clar'a-tive, *n.* One who is declaratory.

de-clar'a-tor, 1 dē-klăr'a-tor; 2 dē-klăr'a-tor, *n.* [L.] *Scots Law.* A form of action for having a sum judicially declared, leaving the legal result to follow as of course.

de-clar'a-to-ry, 1 dē-klăr'a-tō-ri; 2 dē-klăr'a-tō-ry, *a.* Making a declaration; affirmative; as, a *declaratory* statement. [< L. *declarator*, < *declaro*; see DECLARE.]—**de-clar'a-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

The declaratory part of the municipal law . . . depends not so much upon the law of revelation or of nature, as upon the wisdom and will of the legislator. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* intro., § 2, p. 54.

de-clare', 1 dē-klār'; 2 dē-klăr', *v.* [DE-CLARED'; DE-CLAR'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To make known, manifest, or clear; present in such a manner as to exemplify; disclose; reveal; as, "The heavens *declare* the glory of God." *Ps.* xix, 1.

What a man is *declares himself* through what he does. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* ser. xviii, p. 308. [a. p. a. 1890.]

2. To assert positively; say or state in a manner calculated or intended to carry conviction; affirm; avow; as, I *declare* that I never saw him. 3. *Law.* To make a solemn affirmation of before witnesses. 4. To announce to be or exist, officially or formally; proclaim; as, the Senate *declared* him disunion; to *declare* war. 5. To make a full statement of or concerning, as of goods liable to customs duty. 6. *Card-playing.* (1) In bezique and other games, to announce (a combination of cards in the hand) and lay (it) on the table for inspection. (2) To name (a suit) trumps, as in bridge. 7. To withdraw (a horse) from a race in which he has been announced to compete. 8. In cricket, to close (an inning) before completed. 9. *Billiards.* To cut, as a pocket. 10†. To make clear; explain; the original meaning. 11†. To free from accusation.

II. *i.* 1. To make a declaration; state distinctly one's attitude or opinion; proclaim a choice or decision.

As Joseph Perdieu rose and *declared* for war. MACKENNAL *Grace* pt. II, ch. 2, p. 172. [a. a. a. 1891.]

2. *Law.* To set forth the plaintiff's ground of action. 3. To declare an inning. [< F. *déclarer*, < L. *declaro*, < *de*, thoroughly, + *claro*, clear.] Syns: see AFFIRM; ALLEGE; ANNOUNCE; ASSERT; AVER; AVOW; PUBLISH; SPEAK.—**to declare off**, to announce a resolution to discontinue; also, to declare to be no longer binding or valid; as, to *declare* an engagement *off*; to *declare* heat *off*.—**to d. oneself**, to reveal one's attitude, position, or opinion.—**de-clared'**, *pa.* Openly avowed; professed; as, a *declared* enemy.—**de-clar'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**de-clar'ed-ness**, *n.*—**de-clare'ment†**, *n.* Same as DECLARATION.—**de-clar'er**, *n.*

de-class', 1 dē-klăs'; 2 dē-klăs', *v.* [F.] Declassed.—**dé'clas'sé'**, **dé'clas'sée'**, *n.* [F.] One who is declassed.

de-classed', *pa.* Having lost social position, rank or recognition.

de-clen'sion, 1 dē-klen'shon; 2 dē-klĕn'shon, *n.* 1. *Gram.* (1) The change of endings undergone by nouns, pronouns, and adjectives to express their different relations of gender, person, number, and case, as *John*, *John's*.

The word *case* means "falling"; *declension*, a "declining down"; and the two were applied because that form of the noun used as the subject of a sentence was supposed to be represented by a perpendicular line (*casus rectus*), and the other forms by lines declining from that line.

(2) The act of inflecting words thus. (3) A class of nouns thus inflected; as, the first or second *declension* in Latin. See CASE. 2. The process of falling or sinking lower; decline; deterioration; as, the *declension* of the statesman's power. 3. The act of declining; rejection; non-acceptance; declinature. 4. A slope; incline; declivity. 5. (1) Same as MAGNETIC DECLINATION. (2) Formerly, magnetic dip. [< F. *déclinaison*, < L. *declinatio(n-)*; see DECLINATION.]—**de-clen'sion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to declension.—**de-clen'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

de-cler'i-cal-ize, 1 dē-kler'i-kal-īz; 2 dē-klĕr'i-kal-īz, *v. t.* [Rare.] To deprive of clerical character; secularize.

de-clin'a-bl(e), 1 dē-klīn'a-bl; 2 dē-klīn'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being declined; especially, in grammar, capable of being inflected, as nouns, pronouns, etc.; opposed to *indeclinable*. [< LL. *declinabilis*, < L. *declino*; see DECLINATION.]

de-cli'nal, 1 dē-klī'nal; 2 dē-klī'nal, *a.* Bending or sloping downward, as from an axis; declining; in geology, said of strata sloping from an axis.

de-cli'nal, *n.* [Rare.] Same as DECLINATOR.

dec'li-nant, 1 dek'li-nant; 2 dĕk'li-nant, *a.* *Her.* Having the tail bending suddenly down; as, a serpent *declinant*. [< F. *déclinant*, < L. *declinans* (*n-*), ppr. of *declino*; see DECLINATION.] **dec'li-nant.**

dec'li-nate, 1 dek'li-nāt; 2 dĕk'li-nāt, *a.* 1. *Zool.* Bent or bending downward; opposed to *erectate*. 2. *Bot.* Bent or curved downward. [< L. *declinatus*; see DECLINATION.] **de-clined'**; **de-cli'nous**.

dec'li-na'tion, 1 dek'li-nā'shon; 2 dĕk'li-nā'shon, *n.* 1. The act or state of bending, sloping, or moving downward; inclination; descent; slope; as, a *declination* of the head; *declination* of a hillside. 2. A falling off, decline, or deterioration; as, from a high condition of virtue, morality, etc.; decay. 3. [U. S.] The act or state of refusing or declining; refusal; non-acceptance; a declinature; as, the *declination* of a proffered honor. 4. Deviation, as from a straight course, a right line, or right conduct. 5. Same as MAGNETIC DECLINATION. 6. *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, being the angle that a line drawn from the earth to a celestial body makes with the plane of the equator.

As declination is referred to the plane of the terrestrial equator prolonged to the stars, it is the exact counterpart of terrestrial latitude. J. M. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* p. 236. [a. 1879.]

7. Same as DECLINATION OF A PLANT. 8. *Optics.* A leaning of the vertical meridian of the eye to the right or to the left of a true vertical position. 9†. *Gram.* Declension; inflection. [< L. *declinatio* (*n-*), < *declinatus*, pp. of *declino*, decline, < *de*, down, + *clino*, lean.]—**angle of declination**, the angle of departure made by a descending line or plane with a horizontal plane.—**d. compass**, a compass arranged for measuring the variation of the magnetic needle.—**d. of a plane** (*Dialling*), the angle between the vertical circle and the plane (if reckoned from east or west), or between the meridian and the plane (if reckoned from north or south).—**magnetic d.**, the angle between the direction in which the magnetic needle points and the true meridian.

dec'li-na'tion-al, 1 dek'li-nā'shon-al; 2 dĕk'li-nā'shon-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to declination.—**declinational tide**, a tide caused by the moon's variations of declination.

dec'li-na'tor, 1 dek'li-nā'tor; 2 dĕk'li-nā'tor, *n.* 1. An instrument used in trephining for guiding aside the membranes of the brain. 2. [Rare.] A declarer.

de-cli'na-to'ri-um, 1 dē-klī'na-tō'ri-um; 2 dē-klī'na-tō'ry-um, *n.* *Physics.* An instrument for measuring magnetic declination.

de-cli'na-to-ry, 1 dē-klī'na-tō-ri; 2 dē-klī'na-tō-ry (-tri), *a.* Of, pertaining to, conveying, or involving

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. ——— We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. ——— He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. ——— He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. ——— He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. ——— He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. ——— He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. ——— He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. ——— He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. ——— He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. ——— He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. ——— He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance. ——— He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. ——— He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. ——— He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended legislation: — For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. ——— He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. ——— He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. ——— He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. ——— He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. ———

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. ——— And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo Walton

Wm Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

Edward Rutledge
Thos Heyward Junr
Thomas Lynch Junr
Arthur Middleton

Samuel Chase
Wm Paca
Thos Stone
Chas Carroll of Carrollton

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th Jefferson
Benj Harrison
Th Nelson Jr
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benj Franklin
John Morton
Geo Clymer
Jas Smith
Geo Taylor
James Wilson
Geo Ross

Caesar Rodney
Geo Read
Tho M:Kean

Wm Floyd
Phil Livingston
Frans Lewis
Lewis Morris

Richd Stockton
Jno Witherspoon
Fras Hopkinson
John Hart
Abra Clark

Josiah Bartlett
Wm Whipple
Saml Adams
John Adams
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Step Hopkins
William Ellery

Roger Sherman
Sam Huntington
Wm Williams
Oliver Wolcott

Matthew Thornton

FACSIMILE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(*By courtesy of the* United States DEPARTMENT OF STATE.)

THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Name.	Born.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Colony Represented.	Order Of Signing.	Died.	Age.
Adams, John	Oct. 19, 1735	Braintree, Mass.[6]	Lawyer	Massachusetts Bay	6	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel	Sept. 22, 1722	Boston, Mass.	Merchant	Massachusetts Bay	2	Oct. 3, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	Nov. 21, 1729	Amesbury, Mass.	Physician	New Hampshire	9	May 19, 1795	66
Braxton, Carter	Sept. 10, 1736	Newington, Va.	Planter	Virginia	51	Oct. 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles	Sept. 20, 1737	Annapolis, Md.	Lawyer	Maryland	31	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel	April 17, 1741	Somerset co., Md.	Lawyer	Maryland	44	June 19, 1811	71
Clark, Abraham	Feb. 15, 1726	Elizabethtown, N. J.	Lawyer	New Jersey	14	Sept. 15, 1794	69
Clymer, George	Jan. 24, 1739	Philadelphia, Pa.	Merchant	Pennsylvania	38	Jan. 23, 1813	74
Ellery, William	Dec. 22, 1727	Newport, R. I.	Lawyer	R. I. & Prov. Plant.*	22	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William	Dec. 17, 1734	Setauket, N. Y.	Farmer	New York	5	Aug. 1, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin[1]	Jan. 17, 1706	Boston, Mass.	Printer	Pennsylvania	46	April 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge	July 17, 1744	Marblehead, Mass.	Merchant	Massachusetts Bay	8	Nov. 23, 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button[2]	1732	Bristol (?), England	Merchant	Georgia	40	May 27, 1777	45
Hancock, John	Jan. 12, 1737	Braintree, Mass.[6]	Merchant	Massachusetts Bay	1	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Hall, Lyman	1725	Connecticut	Physician	Georgia	47	Oct. 19, 1790	65
Harrison, Benjamin	1740	Berkeley, Va.	Farmer	Virginia	54	April, 1791	52
Hart, John	1715	Hopewell, N. J.	Farmer	New Jersey	13	1780	65
Hewes, Joseph	1730	Kingston, N. J.	Lawyer	North Carolina	35	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thos.	1746	St. Luke's, S. C.	Lawyer	South Carolina	56	Mar. 6, 1809	63
Hooper, William	June 17, 1742	Boston, Mass.	Lawyer	North Carolina	23	Oct., 1790	49
Hopkins, Stephen	Mar. 7, 1707	Scituate, R. I.	Farmer	R. I. & Prov. Plant.*	12	July 13, 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis	1737	Philadelphia, Pa.	Lawyer	New Jersey	29	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Samuel	July 3, 1732	Windham, Conn.	Lawyer	Connecticut	11	Jan. 5, 1796	63
Jefferson, Thomas	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Va.	Lawyer	Virginia	32	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Jan. 20, 1732	Stratford, Va.	Soldier	Virginia	48	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Oct. 14, 1734	Stratford, Va.	Farmer	Virginia	55	April 3, 1797	63
Lewis, Francis	Mar., 1713	Llandaff, Wales	Merchant	New York	7	Dec. 30, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip	Jan. 15, 1716	Albany, N. Y.	Merchant	New York	3	June 12, 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thomas[3]	Aug. 5, 1749	Pr. George's co., S. C.	Lawyer	South Carolina	43	1779	30
M'Kean, Thomas	Mar. 19, 1734	New London, Pa.	Lawyer	Delaware	39	June 24, 1817	83
Middleton, Arthur	June 26, 1742	Middleton Place, S. C.	Lawyer	South Carolina	50	Jan. 1, 1787	45
Morris, Lewis	1726	Morrisania, N. Y.	Farmer	New York	15	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert	Jan. 20, 1734	Lancashire, England	Merchant	Pennsylvania	24	May 8, 1806	73
Morton, John[4]	1724	Ridley, Pa.	Surveyor	Pennsylvania	16	April, 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thomas	Dec. 26, 1738	York, Va.	Statesman	Virginia	49	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William	Oct. 31, 1740	Wye Hall, Md.	Lawyer	Maryland	28	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	1731	Boston, Mass.	Lawyer	Massachusetts Bay	4	May 11, 1814	83
Penn, John	May 17, 1741	Caroline co., Va.	Lawyer	North Carolina	18	Sept., 1788	48
Read, George	Sept. 18, 1733	Cecil co., Md.	Lawyer	Delaware	41	Sept. 21, 1798	65
Rodney, Cæsar	Oct. 7, 1728	Dover, Del.	Soldier	Delaware	52	June 29, 1784	56
Ross, George	1730	Newcastle, Del.	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	37	July, 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Dec. 24, 1745	Byberry, Pa.	Physician	Pennsylvania	46	April 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, Edward[5]	Nov., 1749	Charleston, S. C.	Lawyer	South Carolina	34	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger	April 19, 1721	Newton, Mass.	Shoemaker	Connecticut	19	July 23, 1793	72
Smith, James	(?) 1710	Ireland	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	36	July 11, 1806	96
Stockton, Richard	Oct. 1, 1730	Princeton, N. J.	Lawyer	New Jersey	10	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thomas	1742	Pointoin Manor, Md.	Lawyer	Maryland	30	Oct. 5, 1787	45
Taylor, George	1716	Ireland	Physician	Pennsylvania	33	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	1714	Ireland	Physician	New Hampshire	17	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George	1740	Frederick co., Va.	Lawyer	Georgia	53	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William	Jan. 14, 1730	Kittery, Me.	Sailor	Connecticut	20	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William	April 8, 1731	Lebanon, Conn.	Statesman	Connecticut	26	Aug. 2, 1811	80
Wilson, James	1742	St. Andrews, Scotland.	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	42	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John	Feb. 5, 1722	Yester, Scotland	Minister	New Jersey	21	Nov. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Nov. 26, 1726	Windsor, Conn.	Physician	Connecticut	25	Dec. 1, 1797	71
Wythe, George	1726	Elizabeth co., Va.	Lawyer	Virginia	45	June 8, 1806	80

[1] The oldest signer, being in his 71st year at the time of signing. [2] Died from wounds received May 15, 1777, in a duel with Gen McIntosh. [3] Lost at sea. [4] Gave the casting vote in favor of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. [5] The youngest signer, being 27 years old at the time of signing. [6] A part of the town of Braintree was set aside for Quincy. * Rhode Island and Providence Plantation.

declination; especially, characterized by conveying a refusal. [< LL. *declinatorius*, < L. *declinatus;* see DECLINATION.] — **declinatory plea** (*Old Eng. Law*), a plea, as of sanctuary or of benefit of clergy, before trial or conviction.

de-cli'na-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rĭz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A declinator. **2**†. A ground or excuse for refusing.

de-cli'na-ture, 1 dĭ-klaĭ'nə-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 dē-clī'nə-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The act of declining an offer or request, especially when done formally or politely; declension; refusal. **2.** *Scots Law.* A plea contesting jurisdiction; also, the privilege of such a plea.

de-cline', 1 dĭ-klaĭn'; 2 dē-clīn', *v.* [DE-CLINED'; DE-CLIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refuse, directly or indirectly, as to accept, comply with, enter upon, or do; reject; as, to *decline* an offer, a request, or a contest. **2.** To cause to bend, bow, move, or slope downward; bend down; depress. **3.** *Gram.* To inflect, or give in order the various case-forms of (a noun, pronoun, or adjective); formerly, also, to conjugate. **4.** *Chess.* To reject (an offered piece or pawn); to refuse to employ (recognized lines of defense) against a standard attack. **5.** [Archaic.] To avoid by turning away from; shun. **6.** [Archaic.] To turn aside or away from, as a course or object; wander from. **7**†. To lower; diminish. **8**†. To deflect. **9**†. To recite in a formal manner.

II. *i.* **1.** To refuse; express negation; as, why do you *decline?* **2.** To bend, slope, or hang downward; move or tend downward; descend; hence, poetically, to lower oneself; stoop, as to a mean action. **3.** To sink or incline to or toward a lower state or level of quality; become gradually impaired; draw to an end; decay; diminish.

Four centuries before Christ, there were signs of *declining* faith among the Greeks, in their pagan divinities. T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 118. [A. & S. 1889.]

4. To turn aside or away; deviate. **5.** *Astron.* To diverge from the celestial equator; deviate; formerly, also, to diverge from the ecliptic. **6**†. To have a propensity or inclination. [< F. *décliner*, < L. *declino;* see DECLINATION.] SYN.: see ABATE; DIE; DROOP; DWINDLE; FALL.

de-cline', *n.* **1.** The process of declining or falling from a better state toward a worse one; gradual impairment of condition, especially of the physical or mental powers, as by disease; deterioration; decay.

With the *decline* of liberty in Greece, began the *decline* of all her letters and all her arts. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, Aug. 26, 1834* p. 22. [A. S. CO. 1836.]

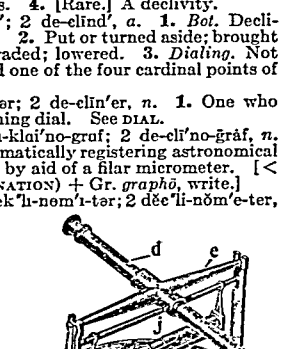
2. The time during which deterioration or decay takes place. **3.** *Med.* (1) That stage of a disease during which the symptoms decrease in violence. (2) Any enfeebling disease, as tabes. **4.** [Rare.] A declivity.

de-clined', 1 dĭ-klaĭnd'; 2 dē-clīnd', *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Declinate. **de-cli'nous‡.** **2.** Put or turned aside; brought close to an end; degraded; lowered. **3.** *Dialing.* Not facing directly toward one of the four cardinal points of the compass.

de-clin'er, 1 dĭ-klaĭn'ər; 2 dē-clīn'er, *n.* **1.** One who declines. **2.** A declining dial. See DIAL.

de-cli'no-graph, 1 dĭ-klaĭ'no-graf; 2 dē-clī'no-grăf, *n.* An apparatus for automatically registering astronomical declinations observed by aid of a filar micrometer. [< L. *declino* (see DECLINATION) + Gr. *graphō*, write.]

dec"li-nom'e-ter, 1 dek"lĭ-nom'ĭ-tər; 2 dĕc"lĭ-nŏm'ē-tər, *n.* **1.** An instrument, often self-registering, for measuring or recording the declination of the magnetic needle. **2.** *Astron.* An instrument for recording declinations. [< L. *declino* (see DECLINATION) + Gr. *metron*, measure.]



Declinometer.

a, graduated circle; *bb*, fixed, or azimuth circle; *c*, magnetic needle; *d*, astronomical telescope; *e*, horizontal axis; *f*, foot; *g*, vernier, for measuring the inclination of the telescope in reference to the horizon; *h*, fixed graduated arc; *ii*, adjusting screws; *j*, level.

de-cliv'i-ty, 1 dĭ-klĭv'ĭ-tĭ; 2 dē-clĭv'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tĭz; 2 -tĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A downward slope, or a place or surface having such a slope, as the descending surface between the crest and base on one side of a range of hills: opposed to *acclivity*, when the slope is regarded as ascending.

They beheld the bright arms and banners of their countrymen, gleaming along the *declivities* of the mountains. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 334. [H. 1849.]

2. *Entom.* Any part sloping downward. [< F. *déclivité*, < L. *declivita(t-)s*, < *declivis*, sloping, < *de*, down, + *clivus*, hill.] — **de-cliv'i-tous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a declivity; sloping downward. **dec'll-rous‡.**

de-clutch', 1 dĭ-klŭch'; 2 dē-clŭch', *vt.* To release a clutch, as by the band-brake of an automobile.

de-coct', 1 dĭ-kokt'; 2 dē-cŏct', *vt.* **1.** To prepare for use by boiling. **2.** To extract the medicinal properties of by means of boiling. **3.** [Archaic.] To assimilate or digest, as food. **4.** [Archaic.] To warm or heat, as by boiling. **5.** [Archaic.] To devise, as by concocting. [< L. *decoquo* (pp. *decoctus*), < *de*, down, + *coquo*, cook.] — **de-coct'i-bl(e**ᴱ, *a.* — **de-coc'tĭv(e**ᴳˢ, *a.* Having a tendency or power to decoct. — **de-coc'ture,** *n.* A decoction.

decoct., *abbr. Decoctum* = decoction.

de-coc'tion, 1 dĭ-kok'shən; 2 dē-cŏc'shon, *n.* **1.** The liquid produced by boiling a substance until its soluble properties are extracted; specif., such a solution of vegetable principles in water: distinguished from *infusion.*

The general formula for ordinary decoctions (not including powerful substances) requires that 10 parts by weight of the comminuted substance should be put into 100 parts of cold water in a covered vessel and boiled fifteen minutes. **2.** The act or process of boiling anything, especially in water, to extract its soluble properties. **3.** Preparation or development by heat. [OF., < L. *decoctio(n-)*, < *decoctus;* see DECOCT.]

de-coc'tor, 1 dĭ-kok'tər; 2 dē-cŏc'tŏr, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* A spendthrift; bankrupt; specif., one who has squandered public funds. [To decipher (a code).

de-code', 1 dĭ-kōd'; 2 dē-cōd', *vt.* [DE-COD'ED; DE-COD'ING.]

de"co-here', 1 dĭ'ko-hĭr'; 2 dē'co-hēr', *vt.* [-HERED; -HER'ING.] *Wireless Teleg.* To cause to cease cohering; separate; disconnect: used in wireless telegraphy. See COHERER. [< DE- + COHERE.] — **de"co-her'ence,** *n.*

The particles of metal cohere, the Morse instrument prints a dot, and the tapper strikes its little hammer against the glass tube. That blow *decoheres* the particles of metal, and stops the current. *McClure's Magazine* June, 1899, p. 106.

de"co-her'er, 1 dĭ'ko-hĭr'ər; 2 dē'co-hēr'er, *n. Elec.* A mechanical contrivance used in restoring a coherer to its normal state of high resistance after it has been made conductive, as by the impact of an electromagnetic wave: used especially in wireless telegraphy, where it acts by tapping or jarring. Compare COHERER.

de"co-he'sion, 1 dĭ'ko-hĭ'ʒən; 2 dē'co-hē'zhon, *n. Elec.* The act of restoring a coherer to its normal state of high resistance, as by the action of a decoherer: the normal state of a coherer: decoherence. [< DE- + COHESION.]

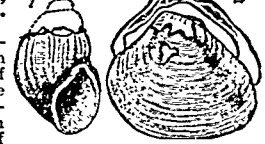
de-co'ic, 1 dĭ-kō'ĭk; 2 dē-cō'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from decane. — **decoic acid,** same as CAPRIC ACID.

de-colt', *n.* Same as DACOIT.

de-col'lat-ed, 1 dĭ-kel'ĕt-ed; 2 dē-cŏl'ăt-ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Beheaded; decapitated.

A fine piece [painting] of a *decollated* head of St. John the Baptist. BURKE *Essays, Sublime and Beautiful* p. 25. [CAS. CO.]

2. *Conch.* Having the apex worn away, as frequently happens in certain univalve shells. — **de-col'late,** *vt.* To behead. **de-coll'†.** — **de-col'la-tor,** *n.*



Decollated and Decorticated Shells. 1/1

1. Decollated shell of a pond-snail (*Goniobasis*). 2. Decorticated shell of *Corbicula cuneata.*

dec"ol-la'tion, 1 dek"ə-lē'shən; 2 dĕc"o-lā'shon (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of beheading, or the state of being beheaded; decapitation; specif., in surgery, the severing of the head of the child in difficult parturition. **2.** A picture representing a beheading, or a festival commemorating the beheading of a martyr; as, the *decollation* of St. John the Baptist (Aug. 29). [OF., < L. *decollatio(n-)*, < *decollo*, behead, < *de*, from, + *collum*, neck.]

dē"col'le-tage', 1 dē'kel'ə-tāj'; 2 dē"cŏl'e-tăzh', *n.* [F.] **1.** The outline of the bodice of a dress cut low in the neck. **2.** The part of the neck and shoulders which is exposed. **3.** The act of cutting a bodice low in the neck; also, the state of being décolleté.

dē"col'le-tē', 1 dē'kel'ə-tē'; 2 dē"cŏl'e-tē', *a.* [F.] **1.** Cut low in the neck; low-necked, as the waist of a dress, so as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed. **2.** [Fem. *décolleté.*] Wearing a low-necked dress; having the neck and shoulders bare.

The ladies ride in full dress, *décolletées*, without hats. R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba and Back* ch. 5, p. 48. [T. & F. 1859.]

de-col'or, } 1 dĭ-kul'ər; 2 dē-cŏl'or, *vt.* To deprive of
de-cul'orᴱ, } color; bleach; whiten; decolorize. [< L. *decoloro*, < *de*, from, + *color*, color.] **de-col'or-ate‡.** — **de-col'or-ant.** **I.** *a.* Bleaching. **II.** *n.* A bleaching-substance. — **de-col'or-ate,** *a.* Bleached. — **de-col"or-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of bleaching. **2.** Absence of color.

de-col"or-im'e-ter, 1 dĭ-kul'ər-im'ĭ-tər; 2 dē-cŏl'or-ĭm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument or apparatus for testing the decolorizing or bleaching power of a substance, as of bleaching-powder. [< L. *decolor*, colorless (< *de-* priv. + *color*), + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

de-col'or-ize, } 1 dĭ-kul'ər-aiz; 2 dē-cŏl'or-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED;
de-cul'or-izeᴱ, } -IZ'ING.] To free from color; blanch. **de-col'or-ist‡.** — **de-col"or-i-za'tion** [or **-sa'tion**], *n.* — **de-col'or-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.* [spelling in England.

de-col'our, de-col'our-ise, etc. Decolor, etc.: the usual De Co-lum'nis. Same as GUIDO DELLE COLONNE.

de-com"pen-sa'tion, 1 dĭ-kom'pen-sē'shən; 2 dē-cŏm'pĕn-sā'shon, *n. Pathol.* Failure of the heart to increase in power sufficiently to overcome the obstruction of valvular disease.

de"com-plex', 1 dĭ'kom-pleks'; 2 dē"cŏm-plĕks', *a.* **1.** Deprived of complexity; simplified, as elements or ideas.

Hartley . . . shows that as ideas become complex, so they become *decomplex* by association. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. ii, app. i, § 23, p. 388. [S. 1874.]

2. [Rare.] Composed of things complex; doubly complex.

de"com-po'ni-ble, 1 dĭ'kom-pō'nĭ-bl; 2 dē"cŏm-pō'nĭ-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being resolved into its elements; decomposable.

de"com-pose', 1 dĭ'kom-pōz'; 2 dē"cŏm-pōz', *v.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To resolve or separate into constituent parts or elements, as by means of chemical agents or by natural decay; especially, to cause to decay or rot. **II.** *i.* To become separated into elements; hence, to putrefy; decay; rot. SYN.: see DECAY. — **de"com-pos"a-bl(e**ᴱ, *a.* — **de"com-posed',** *pa.* **1.** In a state of decomposition; decayed; rotten. **2.** *Ornith.* Separate; standing apart, as a crest in which the feathers stand away from one another. — **de"com-pos'er,** *n.* That which causes decomposition.

de"com-pos'ite, 1 dĭ'kom-pez'ĭt; 2 dē"cŏm-pŏz'ĭt. **I.** *a.* Compounded of compounds; in botany, decompound. **II.** *n.* Anything compounded of things already composite. [< LL. *decompositus*, < L. *de*, from; and see COMPOSITE, *a.*]

de-com"po-si'tion, 1 dĭ-kom'po-zish'ən; 2 dē-cŏm'po-zĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of resolving or separating anything that is compound into its original parts or elements, as by chemical action or natural decay.

Under the influence of physical agency *decomposition* is constantly going on throughout the body, and is indeed the fundamental condition of its life. YOUMANS *Hand-book Household Science* pt. iii, ¶ 309, p. 171. [A. 1866.]

2. A compounding or combination of things already composite or compound; repeated composition. [< F. *décomposition*, < L. *de-*, DE-; and see COMPOSITION.] — **decomposition of forces,** the determination of two or more forces that shall be the equivalent of a given force. — **d. of light,** the separation of light into prismatic colors. See LIGHT and COLOR. — **electric or electrolytic d.,** electrolysis.

de"com-pound', 1 dĭ'kom-paund'; 2 dē"cŏm-pound', *vt.* **1.** To compound of things already compound. **2.** [Rare.] To decompose. — **de"com-pound',** *a.* **1.** Formed by compounding compounds; compounded more than once. **2.** *Bot.* Several times divided or compounded, as a leaf. — **de"com-pound',** *n.* A decomposite. — **de"com-pound'a-bl(e**ᴱ, *a.* — **de"com-pound'ly,** *adv.*

de"com-pres'sion, 1 dĭ'kom-presh'ən; 2 dē"cŏm-prĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The removing of pressure from a part; as, **cerebral decompression,** the removing of a part of the cranium to relieve intracranial pressure. **2.** *Engin.* The gradual abatement of atmospheric pressure upon workers in caissons, to avoid the shock entailed by the too sudden return from compressed into normal air. — **de"com-press',** *vt.* To subject to decompression.

de-con'cen-trate, 1 dĭ-kon'sen-trēt; 2 dē-cŏn'çĕn-trāt, *vt.* [-TRAT'ED; -TRAT'ING.] To scatter or distribute; disperse or spread out from a position or condition of concentration; break up the concentration of. — **de-con"cen-tra'tion,** *n.* [decompose.

de"con-coct', 1 dĭ'kon-kokt'; 2 dē"cŏn-cŏct', *vt.* [Rare.] To

de"con-ges'tĭv(eᵍ, 1 dĭ'kon-jes'tĭv, 2 dē"cŏn-ġĕs'tĭv. **I.** *a. Med.* That tends to relieve congestion. **II.** *n.* A medicine efficacious in reducing congestion.

de-con'se-crate, 1 dĭ-kon'sĭ-krēt; 2 dē-cŏn'se-crāt, *vt.* [-CRAT'ED; -CRAT'ING.] To deprive of a consecrated character; secularize, as a church. — **de-con"se-cra'tion,** *n.*

de"con-sid'er, 1 dĭ'kon-sid'ər; 2 dē"cŏn-sĭd'er, *vt.* [Rare.] To treat with slight or too little consideration. — **de"con-sid"er-a'tion,** *n.*

de"con-struct', 1 dĭ'kon-strukt'; 2 dē"cŏn-strŭct', *vt.* To tear down (what has once been constructed). — **de"con-struc'tion,** *n.*

de-cop'per-ize, 1 dĭ-kop'ər-aiz; 2 dē-cŏp'er-ĭz, *vt.* To free from copper; remove copper from. **de-cop'per-ise‡.** — **de-cop"per-i-za'tion** [or **-sa'tion**], *n.*

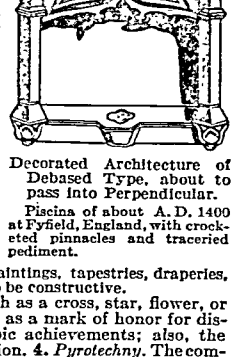
De-co'rah, 1 dĭ-kō'rə; 2 dē-cō'ra, *n.* A city, county-seat of Winneshiek county, Iowa; seat of Luther College (Lutheran), founded 1861.

dec'o-rate, 1 dek'o-rēt; 2 dĕc'o-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] **1.** To deck or adorn, as with something ornamental; embellish; beautify; as, to *decorate* a house. **2.** To confer a decoration upon, as for distinguished services or bravery. [< L. *decoratus;* see DECORATION.]

SYN.: see ADORN.

dec'o-rate, *a.* Decorated.

dec'o-rat"ed, 1 dek'o-rēt'ed; 2 dĕc'o-rāt'ĕd, *pa.* Furnished with decorations; ornamented. — **Decorated architecture,** a style of English Pointed architecture developed from the Early English, prevailing from the end of the 13th to the last part of the 14th century and then passing into the Perpendicular. It was divided into Early or Geometric, and Decorated proper. The general characteristics of the latter are flowing lines, wavy tracery, and much enrichment by surface-ornament, sculptured moldings, etc. See POINTED ARCHITECTURE, under POINTED.



Decorated Architecture of Debased Type, about to pass into Perpendicular.

Piscina of about A. D. 1400 at Fyfield, England, with crocketed pinnacles and traceried pediment.

dec"o-ra'tion, 1 dek'o-rē'shən; 2 dĕc"o-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or art of decorating, or the state of being decorated, ornamented, or embellished; ornamentation. **2.** Any thing or group of things that decorates, embellishes, or adorns; the ornamental parts or attachments of anything, as of a room or a building; an ornament. Decorations of buildings and rooms include columns, pilasters, friezes, cornices, niches, arabesques, carvings, statues, paintings, tapestries, draperies, etc., many of which may also be constructive. **3.** A badge or emblem, such as a cross, star, flower, or the like, formally conferred as a mark of honor for distinguished services or heroic achievements; also, the conferring of such a distinction. **4.** *Pyrotechny.* The composition that makes the display when the case (as of a rocket) explodes. [< LL. *decoratio(n-)*, < L. *decoratus*, pp. of *decoro*, adorn, < *decet*, it befits.] **dec'o-ra-ment†; de-core'ment†.** — **cornflower decoration,** an ornamentation consisting of small blue-bordered flowers with green leaves: used extensively in the past by French, American, and English ceramists. — **Decoration day** [U. S.], a day (May 30) set apart for decorating the graves of soldiers and sailors who fell in the war for the Union (1861–1865). In the Southern States various days were set apart for decorating the graves of the Confederate dead, and called *Memorial days* (see CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY under DAY). There is now a tendency throughout the country to adopt the term *Memorial day* instead of *Decoration day.* — **mural d.,** wall-decoration of any kind. — **dec'o-ra'tion-ist,** *n.* A professional decorator.

dec'o-ra"tive, } 1 dek'o-rē'tĭv; 2 dĕc'o-rā'tĭv, *a.* Of,
dec'o-ra"tĭvˢ, } pertaining to, or suitable for decoration; ornamental. — **decorative art,** that branch of fine art which is exclusively employed in decoration or ornamentation, as of houses, public edifices, and objects of luxury. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

dec'o-ra"tor, 1 dek'o-rē'tər *or* -tor; 2 dĕc'o-rā'tor, *n.* One who decorates; especially, an artist or artisan who devotes himself to decorative painting, molding, etc., as for the embellishment of rooms or buildings.

The trades of the plumber, glazier, painter, paper-hanger, and *decorator* are often carried on by the same person. JOHN BULLOCK *Art of Building* § 4, p. 150. [S. & T. 1853.]

[< F. *décorateur*, < LL. *decorator*, < L. *decoro;* see DECORATION.]

dec'o-ra-to-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Same as DECORATIVE.

de-core', 1 dĭ-kōr'; 2 dē-cōr', *vt.* [Archaic.] To adorn; embellish. — **de-core't,** *a.* & *n.*

de-co'rist, 1 dĭ-kō'rĭst; 2 dē-cō'rist, *n.* One unduly devoted to decorum; in literature or art, one attached to the proprieties: a nonce-word used by Poe.

de-co'rous, 1 dĭ-kō'rus *or* dek'o-rus; 2 dē-cō'rŭs *or* dĕc'o-rŭs (XIII), *a.* Marked by decorum or propriety; suit-

able for the occasion or circumstances; proper; seemly; becoming; polite; as, *decorous* behavior. [< L. *decorus*, < *decet*, it befits.] Syn.: see BECOMING; CORRECT; MODEST. — **de-co'rous-ly**, *adv.* — **de-co'rous-ness**, *n.*

de-cor'po-rat"ed, 1 dĭ-kôr'po-rēt'ĕd; 2 dē-côr'po-rāt'ĕd, *a.* Severed from its body, as a guillotined head.

de-cor'ti-cate, 1 dĭ-côr'tı-kēt; 2 dē-côr'ti-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To strip off or remove the bark, or outer coat or layer, of; peel; husk; hull; as, to *decorticate* trees, roots, or grain. [< L. *decortico* (pp. *decorticatus*), < *de-* from, + *cortex*, bark.] — **de-cor'ti-cate**, *a.* Deprived of the cortex or outer coat. — **de-cor'ti-cat"ed**, *pa.* Having the cortex worn away, as a shell. See illus. under DECOLLATED. — **de-cor"ti-ca'tion**, *n.* — **de-cor'ti-ca"tor**, *n.* An instrument or machine for decorticating; also, one who decorticates.

de-co'rum, 1 dı-kō'rum; 2 de-cō'rŭm, *n.* **1.** Propriety or becomingness, as in manner, conduct, speech, or dress; conformity to the requirements of propriety or fitness; suitableness, as for occasion or character. **2.** An act demanded by social custom; a convention. [L., < *decorus*; see DECOROUS.] Syn.: see POLITENESS.

de-cos'tate, 1 dĭ-kos'tēt; 2 dē-cŏs'tāt, *a.* Without ribs.

dĕ"cou"plé', 1 dē'kū'plē'; 2 de'cu'plę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Uncoupled, parted, or separated slightly, as the beams of a chevron; disjointed.

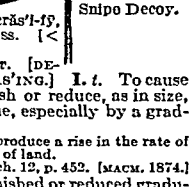
de-cours', 1 dı-kûrs'; 2 de-cŭrs', *a.* [OF.] *Her.* Decrescent.

de-coy', 1 dı-kəı'; 2 de-cŏy', *v.* **I.** *t.* To lead or lure by some inducement, as into danger or a snare; attract or draw on, as by some deceptive allurement or device, so as to entrap; allure; entice.

Sometimes the blazing wreck became the means of *decoying* a new victim. McCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. iii., p. 267. [c. 1880.]

II. *i.* To be allured, or led into danger, by means of a decoy; yield to allurement or false attraction; as, the ducks *decoyed* readily. [< DE- + COY, *v.*] Syn.: see ALLURE. — **de-coy'er**, *n.*

de-coy', *n.* **1.** Anything that allures, or is intended to allure, as into danger or temptation; a deceptive stratagem; a lure; as, a *decoy* comb or hive to attract bees. Especially: (1) A trained or controlled bird or animal, or the likeness of one, used to lure wild ones into a net or snare, or within gunshot. (2) A person employed to lure others. **2.** An enclosed place into which wild fowl or other game may be lured for capture. Syn.: see BAIT. — **decoy bird**, a bird, or counterfeit bird, used by fowlers as a lure for other birds. — **d. duck.** **1.** A duck, or an imitation of one, used to decoy wild ducks. **2.** Hence, a person who decoys or entraps others. — **d.-man**, *n.* A man occupied in decoying wild fowl.


Snipe Decoy.

de-coyd', *pp.* Decoyed. S. S.

de-cras'sĭ-fy, 1 dĭ-kras'ı-fəı; 2 dē-crăs'ı-fy, *vt.* [Rare.] To render less gross. [< DE- + L. *crassus*, thick, + -FY.]

de-crease', 1 dı-krīs'; 2 dē-crēs', *v.* [DE-CREASED', DE-CREAST's; DE-CREAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to grow less or smaller; diminish or reduce, as in size, number, rate, quantity, or value, especially by a gradual process.

Most of the circumstances which produce a rise in the rate of interest will usually *decrease* the rent of land.
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. iii, ch. 12, p. 452. [MACM. 1874.]

II. *i.* To become less; be diminished or reduced gradually, as in size, quantity, or number; abate; lessen.

The waters *decreased* continually until the tenth month.
Gen. viii. 5.

[< OF. *decresser*, < L. *decresco*, < *de*, from, + *cresco*, grow.] Syn.: see ABATE; DWINDLE; IMPAIR; RETRENCH. — **decreasing series** (*Math.*), a series each member of which is less than the one next preceding. — **de-creas'ing-ly**, *adv.* By decrease.

de'crease, 1 dī'krīs *or* dı-krīs'; 2 dē'crēs *or* de-crēs', *n.* The act, process, or state of decreasing or being decreased; also, the amount or degree of lessening or loss; diminution; wane (as of the moon). — **de-crease'less**, *a.* [Rare.]

dĕ"cre-a'tion, 1 dī'krī-ē'shən; 2 dē'crē-ā'shon, *n.* The reversal of a creative act; an unmaking. — **dĕ"cre-a'tĭv(es**, *a.*

de-cree', 1 dı-krī'; 2 de-crē', *v.* [DE-CREED'; DE-CREE'ING.] **I.** *t.* To order, adjudge, ordain, or appoint by law or by edict from some competent authority.

II. *i.* To make or issue judicial decrees or decisions; decide or order what shall or shall not be done.

Heav'n but persuades, almighty man *decrees*.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* vii, l. 1,302.

Syn.: see DICTATE. — **de-cree'a-bl(e**, *a.* — **de-cre'er**, *n.*

de-cree', *n.* **1.** A formal order issued by a person or body of persons of sufficient authority determining what is to be done or not to be done in a particular matter; a law or ordinance of either a civil or an ecclesiastical ruler, council, or legislative body.

Decrees were simply judgments or decisions of cases brought before the emperor in his capacity of chief judicial magistrate.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* pt. i, ch. 1, § 77, p. 41. [A. 1864.]

2. *Theol.* The eternal purpose of God, whereby for his own glory he has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass; also, any specific purpose embraced in this one. **3.** (1) *Eng. & U. S. Law.* A judicial decision made of record in a cause; as, a *decree* in chancery: commonly made interchangeable with *judgment*. (2) *Scots Law.* A sentence of a civil court; final judgment.

It was not, in Lord Eldon's opinion, sufficient that a judge's *decree* should be actually right; he held it important, also, that the parties on both sides should, if possible, be satisfied of its being so. H. Twiss *Lord Eldon* vol. ii, ch. 63, p. 413. [c. & n. 1844.]

4. A decision, award, or judgment of an arbitrator or umpire. [< F. *décret*, < L. *decretum*, < *decerno*; see DECERN.] **de-cre't**; **de-cree'ment†**. Syn.: see LAW. — **Berlin decree**, a declaration by Napoleon I., 1806, announcing blockade of the British Isles. — **d. arbitral** (*Scots Law*), a sentence based on a willingness to arbitrate. — **d. in absence** (*Scots Law*), judgment by default. — **d. nisi** (*Law*), a decree upon condition, as of the failure of the party against whom the decree is granted to perform some specific act. — **d. of forthcoming** (*Scots Law*), a decree following a debtor's arrest, stating that if the debt is not paid, the debtor's property will go to the creditor. — **d. of nullity**, a decree establishing the invalidity of a marriage from the commencement. — **d. of registration** (*Scots Law*), a decree covering an agreement made without judicial intervention. — **final d.** (*Law*), a decree that disposes finally of a cause previously pending. — **interlocutory d.** (*Law*), a decretal order made, as by a chancery court, with regard to a special matter in a pending cause, but not deciding the whole case. — **Karlsbad decrees** [G.], a series of laws passed by a congress in Karlsbad in 1819 and ratified by the Diet, limiting the freedom of the press and making the Burschenschaften illegal. — **order of decrees** (*Theol.*), the doctrine concerning the true order and relation established by God between the several parts of the divine decree in the matter of man's salvation, *i. e.*, between the creation of man, the fall of man, the provision of redemption, and election of some to salvation. The Calvinistic doctrine assumes three forms. (1) *Supralapsarianism*, or high Calvinism, makes election precede creation — contemplating men as creatable beings. (2) *Infralapsarianism*, the doctrine of the French school of Saumur, the New School view, makes election follow the provision for a general redemption and its foreseen rejection by mankind — contemplating man as fallen and redeemed. (3) *Sublapsarianism*, the more common view of the Reformed churches, makes the decree to elect follow that to permit the fall — contemplating man as fallen and needing redemption. Compare ELECTION; ARMINIANISM.

de-creet', 1 dı-krīt'; 2 de-crēt', *n.* *Scots. Law.* A final judgment or decree. [< F. *décret*; see DECREE.] **de-cret't.**

dec're-ment, 1 dek'rı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dĕc're-ment, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or state of decreasing; falling off; waste; waning: said of the moon. **2.** (1) The amount lost by decrease or waste. (2) *Math.* The amount of decrease in a variable. **3.** *Her.* The waning of the moon; said of a coat showing the moon; as, sable, the moon in her *decrement*, azure. **4.** *Crystal.* The successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are produced. **5.** *Elec.* The loss of electric energy, or decay of oscillations, due to resistance or radiation. [< LL. *decrementum*, < L. *decresco*; see DECREASE, *v.*] — **equal decrement of life** (*Life Insur.*), a hypothesis as to the law of mortality, based on the assumption that a specified number of persons living at a given age will die at equal intervals until all have expired. — **logarithmic d.** (*Elec.*), in a damped vibration, the Napierian logarithm of the ratio of any amplitude to the next. — **radiation d.** (*Elec.*), that portion of the loss of electric energy, or decay of oscillations, due to radiation. — **resistance d.** (*Elec.*), that portion of the loss of electric energy, or decay of oscillation, due to resistance in the path of the current.

de-crep'it, 1 dı-krep'ıt; 2 de-crĕp'ıt, *a.* Enfeebled, as by old age or some chronic infirmity; broken down; worn out. [OF., < L. *decrepitus*, < *de-*, DE-, + *crepo* (pp. *crepitus*), crack.] **de-crep'ld†**. Syn.: see AGED. — **de-crep'it-ly**, *adv.* — **de-crep'it-ness**, *n.*

de-crep'i-tate, 1 dı-krep'ı-tēt; 2 de-crĕp'ı-tāt, *v.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To expose (salt or the like) to strong heat so as to cause it to crepitate or crackle.

II. *i.* To crackle when heated, as salt. [< DE- + CREPITATE.] — **de-crep"i-ta'tion**, *n.*

de-crep'i-tude, 1 dı-krep'ı-tūd; 2 de-crĕp'ı-tūd, *n.* The state of being decrepit or broken down by infirmities or old age. [< F. *décrepitude*, < L. *decrepitus*; see DECREPIT.] **de-crep'it-ness†**; **de-crep'i-ty†**.

De-crès', 1 də-krès'; 2 de-crĕs', **Denis, Duc** (6/18 1761–11/1 1820). A French admiral; fought the British; murdered by his valet.

de-cres'cence, 1 dı-kres'ens; 2 de-crĕs'ĕnç, *n.* The process of deteriorating or decreasing; the state of being decrescent.

de"cre-scen'do, 1 dē'kre-shen'do; 2 de'crĕ-shĕn'do, *a.*, *n.*, & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as DIMINUENDO.

de-cres'cent, 1 dı-kres'ent; 2 de-crĕs'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Diminishing gradually; decreasing; waning; as, the *decrescent* moon. **II.** *n.* *Her.* The waning moon: a crescent with horns toward the sinister side. [< L. *decrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *decresco*; see DECREASE, *v.*] — **de-cres'cent-plin"nate**, *a.* *Bot.* Pinnate with leaflets decreasing in size upward.

de-cre'tal, 1 dı-krī'təl; 2 de-crē'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a decree; according to a decree. [< LL. *decretalis*, < L. *decretum*; see DECREE, *n.*]

The *decretal* letters of the pope were put on a par with Scripture. DRAPER *Religion and Science* ch. 10, p. 272. [A. 1876.]

de-cre'tal, *n.* **1.** An authoritative decree, or a letter containing such a decree; especially, a letter or rescript of the Pope determining some point in ecclesiastical law.

The reformer [Luther]... on his part, caused the pope's bull and the *decretals* to be burned in the market place at Wittemberg. TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* vol. iv, ch. 20, p. 264. [H. 1839.]

2. A book or compilation of decrees, orders, or laws; especially [D-] [*pl.*], the collection of papal laws and decisions published by authority of Pope Gregory IX. in 1234, which forms part of the *Corpus Juris Canonici*. See CORPUS. [< LL. *decretale*, < *decretalis*; see DECRETAL, *a.*] — **Decretal of Gratian**, the papal decretals, up to and including those of Innocent II., made about 1150 by Gratian, a Camaldolese monk, professor of theology at the University of Bologna, in which he raises various questions that he answers by citations from the Fathers, canons of Councils, etc. It forms part of the *Corpus Juris Canonici*. **Decretum Gratiani†**. — **Decretals of Boniface VIII.**, a collection published March 3, 1298, containing all decretals since those of Gregory IX. It forms part of the *Corpus Juris Canonici*. — **Decretals of Clement V.**, a collection added to the previous body of decretals by Pope John XXII., October 25, 1317. It forms part of the *Corpus Juris Canonici* (Canon Law). — **False Decretals** (*Ch. Hist.*), a collection of decretal letters and conciliar degrees (9th century), received as authoritative for more than 500 years, but since proved to be spurious or forged; the Pseudo-Isidorean Decretals.

de-cre'tist, 1 dı-krī'tıst; 2 de-crē'tist, *n.* One who studies or is versed in the Decretals; in medieval times, a law-student. [< LL. *decretista*, < L. *decretum*; see DECREE, *n.*] **de-cre'tal-ist†**; **de-cre'tist-er†**.

de-cre'tive, 1 dı-krī'tıv; 2 de-crē'tiv, *a.* Of or of the **de-cre'tĭv**, nature of a decree or determination. — **de-cre'tĭv(e-ly**, *adv.*

dec're-to-ry, 1 dek'rı-to-rı *or* dı-krī'to-rı; 2 dĕc're-to-ry *or* de-crē'to-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resulting from a decree; judicial; definitive; settled. **2†.** Critical; determining. [< L. *decretorius*, < *decretum*; see DECREE, *n.*] — **dec"re-to'ri-al**, *a.* Decretory; authoritative; decisive. — **dec're-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a decretory or decisive manner; by decree.

dĕ"creu"sage', 1 dē'krū'zūs'; 2 de'crû'săzh', *n.* [F.] The process of removing the gum, oil, and other foreign accretions from silk fibers or the like. [< F. *décreuser*, scour, < *dé-*, + *creux*, hollow.]

de-crew'†, *vt.* To decrease.

de-cri'al, 1 dı-krəı'al; 2 de-crī'al, *n.* The act of decrying; clamorous faultfinding or noisy and hasty condemnation.

de-cri'er, 1 dı-krəı'ər; 2 de-crī'er, *n.* A traducer.

de-crown', 1 dı-kraun'; 2 dē-crown', *vt.* To discrown.

de"crus-ta'tion, 1 dī'krus-tē'shən; 2 dē'crŭs-tā'shon, *n.* The removal of a crust or incrustation.

de-cry', 1 dı-krəı'; 2 de-crȳ', *vt.* [DE-CRIED'; DE-CRY'ING.] To say disparaging things about; declare to be faulty, worthless, discreditable, or disreputable; cry down; clamor against. [< F. *décrier*, < *dé-* (< L. *dis-*) down, + *crier*; see CRY.] Syn.: see DISPARAGE.

Our personal superiority seems much more advanced by *decrying* our contemporaries than by *decrying* our fathers.
T. ARNOLD *Lectures on Modern Hist.* lect. i, p. 112. [A. 1874.]

de-crys"tal-li-za'tion, 1 dı-kris'tal-ı-zē'shən; 2 dē-crȳs'tal-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act or process of losing or being deprived of crystalline structure.

dec"u-ba'tion, 1 dek'yu-bē'shən; 2 dĕc'yu-bā'shon (XIII), *n.* The act of lying down.

de-cu'bi-tus, 1 dı-kiū'bı-tus; 2 de-cū'bi-tŭs, *n.* **1.** A recumbent position, especially that of one sick in bed; as, the dorsal *decubitus*. **2.** A bed-sore. [< DE- + L. *cubo*, lie.] — **decubitus paralysis**, paralysis caused by pressure on a nerve when reclining for a long time in one position. — **de-cu'bi-tal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a decubitus.

dĕ"cu"lasse'ment', 1 dē'kū'las'mān'; 2 de'cū'läs'mān', *n.* [F.] In gunnery, any damage to the breech-closing parts of a cannon.

dec'u-man, 1 dek'yu-man; 2 dĕc'yu-măn, *a.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* Principal, chief, or large, as being, or as being connected with, the tenth in order. **2.** Of or pertaining to the decumana, or to the tenth or hypothetically largest recurrent wave.

It is the *decuman* wave which sets shoreward from that infinite and stormy sea of human passion. DOWDEN *Shakespeare; His Mind and Art* ch. 8, p. 381. [E. & co. 1876.]

dec'u-man, *n.* **1.** A great wave, such as every tenth wave is supposed to be. **2.** *Astrol.* A division of the ecliptic including one-tenth of it. [< L. *decumanus*, < *decem*, ten.]

dec"u-ma'na, 1 dek'yu-mē'nə; 2 dĕc'yu-mā'na, *n.* [L.] One of the principal gates of a Roman camp, near which the tenth cohort of the legion was stationed.

de-cum'bence, 1 dı-kum'bens; 2 de-cŭm'bĕnç, *n.* A decumbent state or posture. **de-cum'ben-cy†**.

de-cum'bent, 1 dı-kum'bent; 2 de-cŭm'bĕnt, *a.* **1.** Lying down; recumbent; prostrate. **2.** *Bot.* Reclining on the ground, but with the apex ascending, as a stem. [< L. *decumbo* (ppr. *decumben(t-)s*), < *de*, down, + *cubo*, lie.] — **de-cum'bent-ly**, *adv.*

de-cum'bi-ture, 1 dı-kum'bı-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 de-cŭm'bi-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Confinement to a sick-bed. **2.** *Astrol.* The aspect of the heavens when a sick person takes to his bed.

dec'u-ple, 1 dek'yu-pl; 2 dĕc'yu-pl, *vt.* [-PLED; -PLING.] To multiply or increase tenfold. **dec'u-plate†**. — **dec"u-pla'tion**, *n.*

dec'u-ple. **I.** *a.* Tenfold. **II.** *n.* A number ten times repeated. [< L. *decuplus*, < *decem*, ten.]

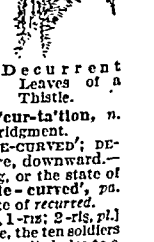
dec'u-plet, 1 dek'yu-plet; 2 dĕc'yu-plĕt, *n.* *Mus.* A decimole.

de-cu'ri-a, 1 dı-kiū'rı-ə; 2 de-cū'ri-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] A decury; in the Jesuit system, one of several subordinate divisions in a class, instituted chiefly for the prompt hearing of memory-lessons.

de-cu'ri-on, 1 dı-kiū'rı-on; 2 de-cū'ri-ōn, *n.* **1.** (1) *Rom. Antiq.* An officer who commanded ten soldiers: the lowest military officer. See DECURY, and compare CENTURION. (2) A member of the Senate in a colony or municipal town. **2.** Any person having command or oversight of ten others; in the Jesuit system, the chief boy of a decuria, who hears the memory-lessons of the others and recites his own to the master. **3.** A member of the Great Council in a modern Italian town. [< L. *decurio(n-)*, < *decem*, ten.] — **de-cu'ri-on-ate**, *n.* The office or rank of a decurion.

de-cur'rence, 1 dı-kur'ens; 2 de-cŭr'ĕnç, *n.* [Rare.] A running or passing away; lapse; declension.

de-cur'rent, 1 dı-kur'ent; 2 de-cŭr'ĕnt, *a.* *Bot.* Extending or running downward into another structure, as a leaf on a stem. [< L. *decurro* (ppr. *decurren(t-)s*), < *de*, down, + *curro*, run.] **de-cur'ringt.** — **de-cur'ren-cy**, *n.* *Bot.* The state of being decurrent. — **de-cur'rent-ly**, *adv.*


Decurrent Leaves of a Thistle.

de-cur'sion†, *n.* **1.** A running down. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A military maneuver or parade.

de-cur'sive, 1 dı-kūr'siv; 2 de-cŭr'sĭv, **de-cur'sĭve**, } *a.* Running or tending to run down; decurrent. [< L. *decurro* (pp. *decursus*); see DECURRENT.] — **de-cur'sĭv(e-ly**, *adv.*

de-curt'†, *vt.* To shorten by cutting off.

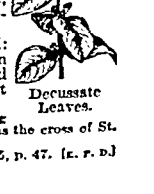
de-cur'tate, 1 dı-kūr'tēt; 2 de-cŭr'tāt, *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To abridge; shorten; condense. **2†.** To cut the hair or beard off. [< L. *decurtatus*, pp. of *decurto*, cut short, < *de*, off, + *curtus*, short.] — **de-cur'tate**, *a.* Abridged; shortened; condensed; as, a *decurtate* syllogism. — **dĕ"cur-ta'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] A shortening or cutting short; abridgment.

de-curve', 1 dı-kūrv'; 2 dē-cŭrv', *vt.* [DE-CURVED'; DE-CURV'ING.] To curve, or cause to curve, downward. — **dĕ"cur-va'tion**, *n.* The act of decurving, or the state of being decurved. **de-cur'va-turet.** — **de-curved'**, *pa.* Curved or curving downward: the opposite of *recurved*.

dec'u-ry, 1 dek'yu-rı; 2 dĕc'yu-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A body of ten men; specif., in ancient Rome, the ten soldiers commanded by a decurion. The term was applied also to a division of the curiæ, to a division of the hundred senators, and to a division of the judges and corporations. [< F. *décurie*, < L. *decuria*, < *decem*, ten.] **de-cu'ri-a†**.

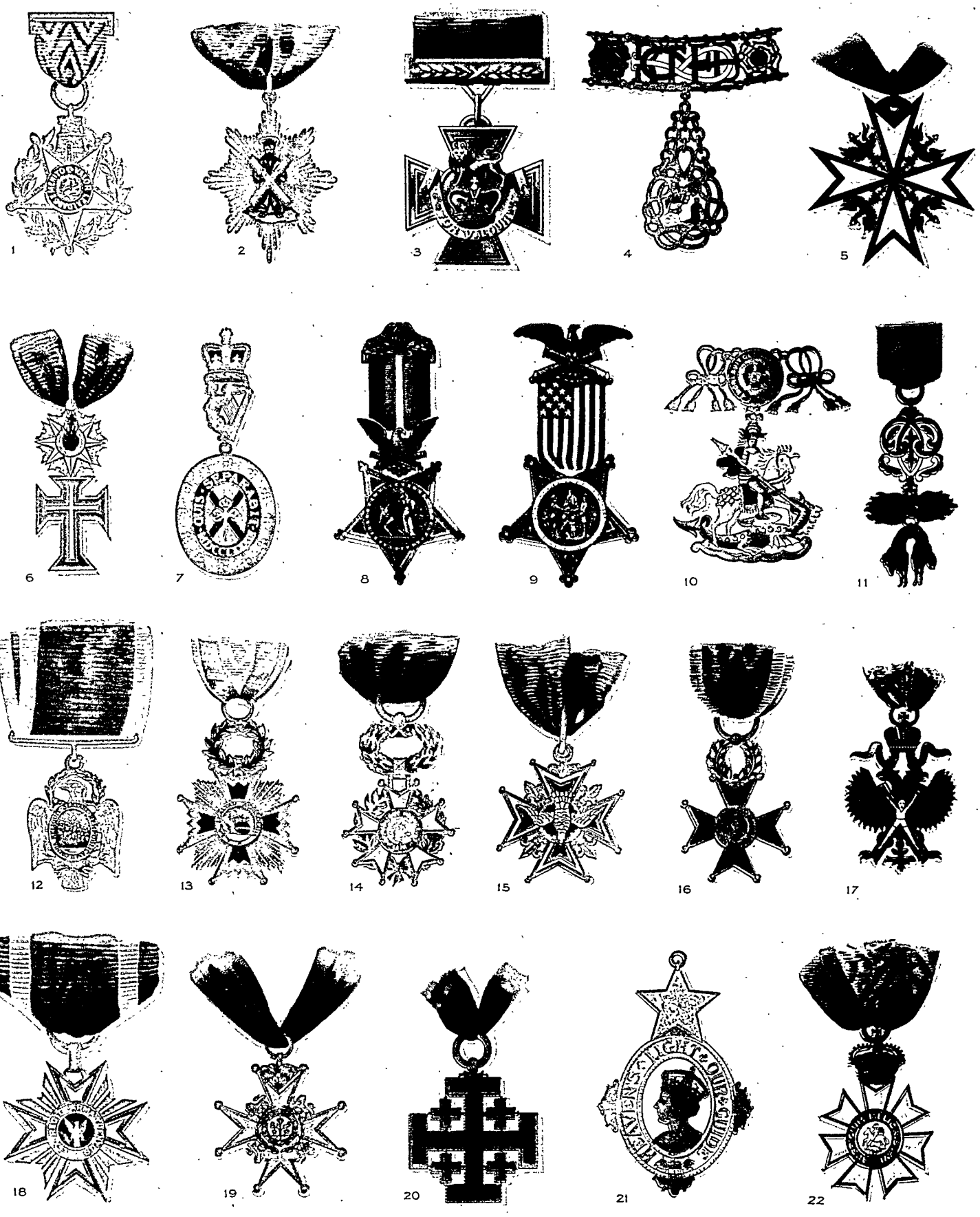
de'cus, 1 dī'kus; 2 dē'cŭs, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A five-shilling piece: from its Latin motto *decus et tutamen*.

de-cus'sate, 1 dı-kus'ēt *or* dek'u-sēt; 2 de-cŭs'āt *or* dĕc'ŭ-sāt, *vi.* [-SAT'ED; -SAT'ING.] To intersect or cross, especially at an acute angle or in the form of the letter X; interlace; as, the fibers *decussate*; the rays *decussate*. Used in anatomy both of fibers which merely cross and also of those which are interchanged between nerve and nerve. [< L. *decusso* (pp. *decussatus*), divide in form of an X; < *decussis*, number ten, also a Roman coin, < *decem*, ten, + *as(ass-)*, copper coin.]


Decussate Leaves.

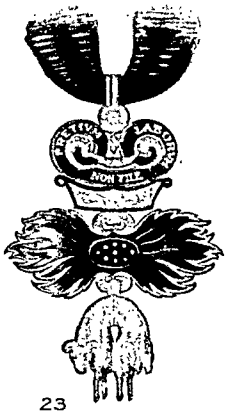
de-cus'sate, *a.* **1.** Crossed; intersected: in botany, said of opposite leaves on a stem, when the successive pairs stand each at right angles with the pair next below or above.

St. Andrew . . . was martyred . . . by being crucified on the *decussate* cross now known as the cross of St. Andrew.
FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* ch. 5, p. 47. [E. P. D.]



Decorations of Honor.

1. Badge of the Order of the Tower and Sword (Portugal). 2. Badge of the Order of the Thistle (Great Britain, Scotland). 3. Victoria Cross (Great Britain). 4. Badge of the Order of the Annunciation (Italy). 5. Badge of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Prussia). 6. Badge of the Order of Christ (Pontifical and Portugal). 7. Badge, with collar attachment, of the Order of St. Patrick (Great Britain, Ireland). 8. Medal of Honor, War Department (U. S. A.). 9. Badge of the Grand Army of the Republic (U. S. A.). 10. The George Badge, with collar attachment, Order of the Garter (Great Britain). 11. Badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain). 12. Badge of the Society of the Cincinnati (U. S. A.). 13. Badge of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic (Spain). 14. Badge of the Legion of Honor (France). 15. Badge of the Order of the Holy Ghost (France): discontinued, 1830. 16. Badge of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (Pontifical). 17. Badge of the Order of St. Andrew (Russia). 18. Insignia of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (U. S. A.). 19. Badge of the Military Division, Order of the Bath (Great Britain). 20. Badge of the Order of the Holy Sepulcher (Pontifical). 21. Badge of the Order of the Star of India (Great Britain, India). 22. Badge of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: reverse (Great Britain).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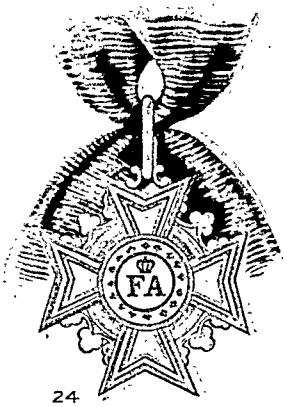

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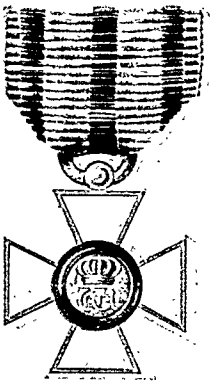
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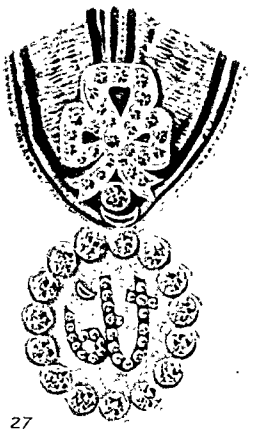
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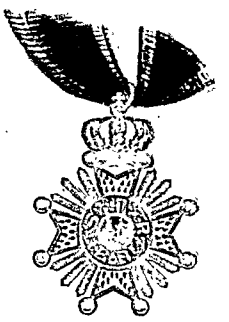
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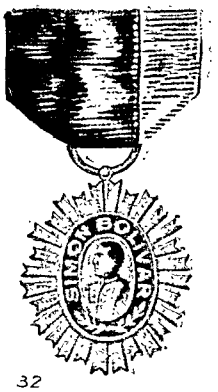

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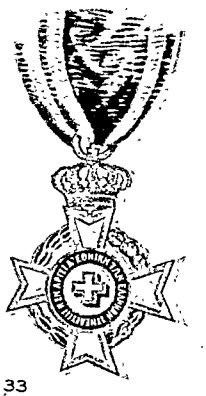
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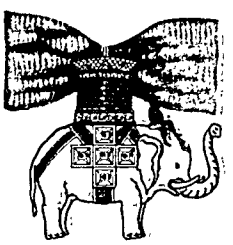
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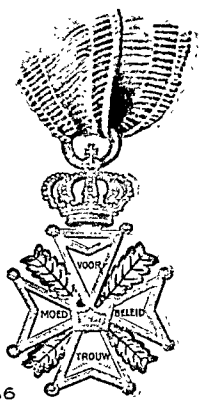

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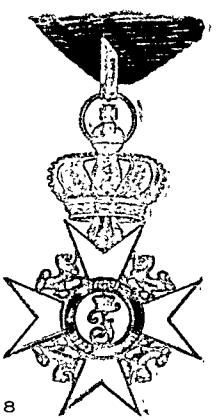
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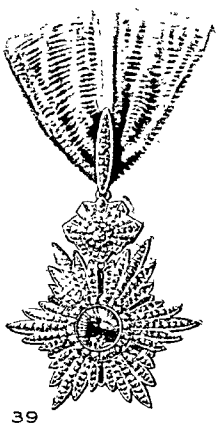
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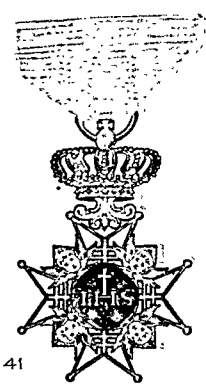
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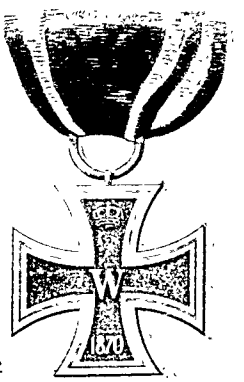

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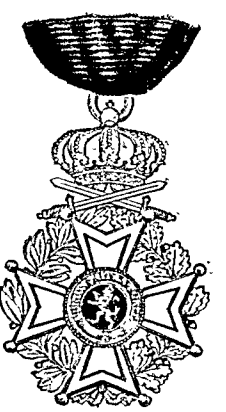
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Decorations of Honor.

23. Badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Austria-Hungary). 24. Badge of the Order of the Rue Crown (Saxony). 25. Badge of the Order of the Eastern (Morning, or Rising) Sun (Japan). 26. Badge of the Order of the Oak Crown (Luxemburg). 27. Badge of the Ancient Order of the Nichan of Tunis (France). 28. Badge of the Military Order of Foreign Wars (U. S. A.). 29. Badge of the Apostolic Order of St. Stephen (Austria-Hungary). 30. Badge of the Order Nishani-Medjidie (Turkey). 31. Badge of the Knightly Order of St. Hubert (Bavaria). 32. Badge, or Medal, of the Order of the Bust of Bolivar (Venezuela). 33. Badge of the Order of the Redeemer, or Savior; reverse (Greece). 34. Badge of the Family Order of Loyalty, or Fidelity, of Baden (Germany). 35. Badge of the Order of the Elephant (Denmark). 36. Badge of the Military Order of William (Netherlands). 37. Badge of the Order of Francis-Joseph (Austria). 38. Badge of the Order of the Crown of Würtemberg (Germany). 39. Badge of the Order of the Sun and Lion (Persia). 40. Badge of the Order of St. Olaf (Sweden and Norway). 41. Badge of the Order of the Seraphim (Sweden and Norway). 42. The Iron Cross (Prussia). 43. Badge of the Order of the Black Eagle (Prussia). 44. Badge of the (Military) Order of Leopold; reverse (Belgium). See table under orders.

2. *Rhet.* Arranged in or characterized by contrasted words or phrases alternating in reversed order. **de-cus'sat-ed‡.** — **-ly**, *adv.*

dec″us-sa'tion, 1 dek″us-[*or* di″kus-]ē'shon; 2 dĕc″ŭs-[*or* dē″cūs-]ā'shon (XIII), *n.* The act or state of decussating, or that which decussates. — **decussation of the pyramids** (*Anat.*), the intercrossing of the fibers of the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata over the median line to form the crossed pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. — **fillet d.** (*Anat.*), the intercrossing of nerve-fibers known as the fillet (*lemniscus*) over the median line of the medulla oblongata above the decussation of the pyramids. — **fountain d.** (*Anat.*), a crossing of nerve-fibers from the anterior corpora quadrigemina, or from the red nucleus on either side, that occurs below the aqueduct of Sylvius. **fontanal decussation‡.** — **piniform d.**, the fillet decussation. **sensory decussation‡.**

de-cus'sa-tiv(es, 1 di-kus'ə-tiv; 2 de-cŭs'a-tĭv, *a.* Intersecting, especially at an acute angle. — **-ly**, *adv.*

de-cus'sion†, *n.* A dropping or shaking down or off, as of fruit from a tree.

de-cus'sis, 1 di-kus'is; 2 de-cŭs'is, *n.* [L.] *Numis.* An ancient Roman copper coin equivalent to 10 asses. See table of COINS.

de″cus-so'ri-um, 1 di″ku-sō'ri-um; 2 dē″cŭ-sō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Surg.* An instrument for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to permit escape of pus or the like. [< L. *decusso;* see DECUSSATE, *v.*]

dec'yl, 1 des'il; 2 dĕç'yl, *n. Chem.* A monatomic organic radical ($C_{10}H_{21}$) of the paraffin series, known by its compounds. [< L. *decem,* ten, + -YL.] — **de-cyl'ic,** *a.*

dec'y-lene, 1 des'i-lēn; 2 dĕç'y-lēn, *n. Chem.* Any hydrocarbon (C_nH_{2n}) of the ethylene series. — **dec″y-len'ic,** *a.*

dē'dal, } 1 di'dəl; 2 dē'dal, *a.* **1.** Curiously made; in-
dæ'dal, } tricately contrived; artistic; ingenious. **2.** Possessing skill or art; also, crafty; artful; deceitful; inconstant. [< L. *dædalus,* < Gr. *daidalos,* < *daidallō,* adorn.] **da'dalt; dæ'dalet; dæ-da'llant; de-da'llant‡.**

Cho.: O woman, woman, of what other earth
Hath *dædal* Nature moulded thee?
OWEN MEREDITH *Clytemnestra* div. XV.

ded'a-lous, } 1 ded'ə-lus; 2 dĕd'a-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Labyrin-
dæd'a-lous, } thine. **2.** *Bot.* Having the margins marked with intricate windings, as certain leaves: not now used. [< L. *dædalus;* see DEDAL.]

De'dan, 1 di'dən; 2 dē'dan, *n. Bib. Ezek.* XXV, 13.

De″da-naan', *n.* See TUATHA DE DANAAN.

Ded'a-nim, 1 ded'ə-nim *or* di-dē'nim; 2 dĕd'a-nim *or* de-dē'nim, *n. pl. Bib. Isa.* XXI, 13.

de'dans, 1 di'dənz; 2 dē'dans, *n.* [F.] **1.** In court-tennis, the part of the penthouse, at the service-end of the court, screened off for occupancy by spectators. See COURT-TENNIS. **2.** The spectators.

Ded'ding-ton, 1 ded'iŋ-tən; 2 dĕd'ing-ton, *n.* A town in Oxfordshire, England. [I. 44. **II.** *a.* Dead.

dedet, I. *v.* [SAX.] To approach death. CHAUCER *Fame,* II,

de-dec'o-ratet, *vt.* **1.** To disgrace; dishonor. **2.** To disfigure.

ded'end, *pp.* Deadened. S. S.

de-den'dum, 1 di-den'dum; 2 de-dĕn'dŭm, *n. Mech.* The part of a tooth of a gear-wheel between the pitch-line and the bottom of the intervening space. [< L. *dedo* (gerund, *dedendum*), apply.] — **de-den'dum-clr″cle,** *n. Mech.* The circle formed by the ends of the teeth of a gear-wheel as they revolve. [The shedding or loss of teeth.

de″den-ti'tion, 1 di'den-tish'ən; 2 dē'dĕn-tish'on, *n.* [Rare.]

de'des, 1 di'des; 2 dē'dēs, *n.* [Java.] The civet secreted by the rasse. [Norfolk county, Mass.

Ded'ham, 1 ded'əm; 2 dĕd'am, *n.* A town, county-seat of

ded'i-cate, 1 ded'i-kēt; 2 dĕd'i-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To set apart solemnly for some sacred purpose, as a church; consecrate, as to a religious use or to a divinity.

My Jesus, . . . I again *dedicate* my whole self to thee.
LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* ch. 20, p. 414. [H. 1875.]

2. To devote or give up, as oneself, to some special purpose; especially, to direct attention or energy toward; as, to *dedicate* oneself to a cause. **3.** To preface or inscribe with a dedication to a patron or friend; as, to *dedicate* a book to the queen. **4.** *Law.* To devote, as land or other property, to the use of the public. This prevents the owner or his representatives from asserting any right in the property incompatible with the public use. [< L. *dedicatus,* pp. of *dedico,* < *de,* down, + *dico,* declare.] Syn.: see INSCRIBE. — **ded'i-cant,** *n.* One who dedicates. — **ded'i-cate,** *a.* Dedicated; devoted; set apart; consecrated; sacred. — **ded″i-ca-tee',** *n.* [Rare.] One to whom something is dedicated. — **ded'i-ca″tor,** *n.* One who dedicates, as a book or the like.

ded″i-ca'tion, 1 ded'i-kē'shən; 2 dĕd'i-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of solemnly setting apart or consecrating to sacred uses or to a deity: commonly done with religious rites or services; as, the *dedication* of a house of worship. **2.** The act of solemnly setting apart to any specific purpose; the voluntary consecration or relinquishment of something to an end or cause; also, the condition of being set apart or devoted; as, *dedication* of land to public use by the owner. **3.** An address or inscription to a patron, friend, or public character, prefixed or attached to a literary, musical, or artistic work, as a token of gratitude, friendship, or respect; the act of so addressing or inscribing. [OF., < L. *dedicatio(n-),* < *dedico;* see DEDICATE.] — **express dedication** (*Law*), that made by deed, vote, or declaration. — **implied d.** (*Law*), that presumed from an acquiescence on the part of the owner in the public use of property.

ded'i-ca-to-ry, 1 ded'i-kə-to-ri; 2 dĕd'i-ca-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Constituting, containing, or serving as a dedication; dedicating. **ded'i-ca-tiv(es‡; ded″i-ca-to'ri-al‡.** **II†.** *n.* A dedication.

ded'i-ca-ture, 1 ded'i-kə-chūr *or* -tūr; 2 dĕd'i-ca-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of dedicating, or a dedication.

I would not praise the pageant high, Yet miss the *dedicature.*
BROWNING *A Sabbath Morning at Sea* st. 8.

ded″ig-na'tion†, *n.* Disdain; contempt.

ded'i-mus, 1 ded'i-mus; 2 dĕd'i-mŭs, *n.* [L.] *Law.* A commission or writ (in the Latin form beginning *Dedimus potestatem,* we have given power) authorizing the taking of testimony or the performance of specified judicial acts.

ded″i-ti'cian, 1 ded'i-tish'ən; 2 dĕd'i-tish'an, *n. Rom. Law.* A freedman barred from full citizenship because of grave offense committed during slavery. [< L. *dedititius,* captive.] **ded″i-ti'tian†.** — **ded″i-ti'cian-cy,** *n.* The condition of a freedman so debarred. **ded″i-ti'tian-cy‡.**

de-di'tion†, *n.* Surrender; a yielding.

ded'ley†, *a.* Deadly. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 11,352.

Ded'lock, 1 ded'lok; 2 dĕd'lŏk, *n.* In Dickens's *Bleak House:* **1. Sir Leicester,** a country gentleman of high character but many prejudices. **2. Lady,** his wife: mother of Esther Summerson by Captain Hawdon. She leads a miserable life from remorse and apprehension and is finally found dead at the grave of her first lover.

de'do, 1 dē'do; 2 dę'do, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish and Portuguese measure of length. See MEASURE.

ded″o-la'tion, 1 ded'o-lē'shən; 2 dĕd'o-lā'shon, *n. Surg.* The action by which a wound causing loss of substance or tissue is inflicted by means of a cutting-instrument. [< L. *dedolatus,* pp. of *dedolo,* < *de,* from, + *dolo,* chip.]

De Dom'i-nis. See DOMINIS.

de-doub'le-ment, 1 di-dub'l-ment *or* (*F.*) də-dū'bl-mäṅ'; 2 de-dŭb'l-mĕnt *or* (*F.*) de-dụ'bl-mäṅ', *n.* [F.] *Bot.* Duplication; chorisis.

ded″u-ca'tion, 1 ded'yu-kē'shən; 2 dĕd'yu-cā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] A leading from the right way or direction; a misleading.

de-duce', 1 di-diūs'; 2 de-dūç', *vt.* [DE-DUCED'; DE-DUC'ING.] **1.** To derive as a conclusion by reasoning from given premises or principles; infer, especially as a necessary result; conclude. **2.** To give the derivation of; trace the production or origin of.

The Arabs *deduced* their descent from Abraham through the line of Ishmael. PALEY *Evidences* pt. ii, ch. 9, p. 365. (*s. s.* w.]

3. [Archaic.] To lead down, forth, or away; conduct.

The Mer de Glace is *deduced* down its narrow channel, like a river. RUSKIN *Deucalion* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 59. [G. A. 1879.]

4†. To describe or trace in detail. [< L. *deduco,* < *de,* down, + *duco,* lead.] — **de-duce'ment,** *n.* That which is deduced as a logical conclusion; inference; deduction. — **de-duc'i-bl(eP,** *a.* **1.** Capable of being deduced, derived, or inferred, as from certain premises or facts. **2†.** Capable of being brought down. — **de-duc″i-bil'i-ty, de-duc'i-bl(e-ness^P,** *n.* — **de-duc'i-bly,** *adv.* — **de-du'civ(es,** *a.* Performing deduction; inferential.

de-duct', 1 di-dukt'; 2 de-dŭct', *vt.* **1.** To subtract, take away, separate, or remove, as from a sum or amount; as, to *deduct* an item from an account; to *deduct* a percentage. **2†.** To lead forth or out; also, to trace or to deduce. **3†.** To reduce. [< L. *deduco* (pp. *deductus*); see DEDUCE.] — **de-duct'i-bl(eP,** *a.* **1.** That may be deducted. **2†.** Deducible.

de-duc'ti-o, 1 di-duk'shi-ō; 2 de-dŭc'shi-ō, *n.* [L.] **1.** Deduction. **2.** *Mus.* The succession of notes in any hexachord in Guido d'Arezzo's musical system.

de-duc'tion, 1 di-duk'shən; 2 de-dŭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The power, act, or process of deducing or inferring; more especially, the mental process by which general truths already known are sought and found, in order to justify assumptions and hypotheses respecting the explanation of more concrete truths or facts. **2.** *Logic.* That form of reasoning in which a fact, or the truth of a specific or individual statement, is inferred from a general fact, law, or principle, given as a starting-point, through the connecting relation of reason and consequent; specialization; demonstrative or applicative inference; syllogistic reasoning. Compare SYLLOGISM.

In deduction the logical axiom of *sufficient reason* takes the form of *reason and consequent,* embracing whole and part, cause and effect, substance and attribute, genus and species, etc. Compare INDUCTION.

3. That which is deduced from premises or principles; an inference; a conclusion. **4.** The act or process of deducting, or that which is deducted or subtracted; subtraction; abatement; as, to make a *deduction* from a bill. **5†.** A payment. [< F. *déduction,* < L. *deductio(n-),* < *deduco;* see DEDUCE.] Syn.: see INDUCTION; INFERENCE. — **deduction for new** (*Mar. Law*), a rebate in favor of the underwriter of one-third from the whole cost of repairing a damaged ship by the insured owner, on account of the new material put into the ship.

de-duc'tive, } 1 di-duk'tiv; 2 de-dŭc'tiv, *a.* Of, per-
de-duc'tivs, } taining to, or based on deduction; containing or using deduction; inferential; deduced.

The inductive process does not lead up to certainty, whereas the *deductive* process does. BARING-GOULD *Origin of Relig. Belief* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 15. [A. 1870.]

[< LL. *deductivus,* < L. *deduco;* see DEDUCE.] — **deductive method.** **1.** *Logic.* (1) The application of logical deduction in reaching or demonstrating individual fact or truth from general principles or truths. (2) In the system of J. S. Mill, the ascertainment of the law of an effect from the laws of the tendencies producing it. **2.** The improper application of the Aristotelian logic or the syllogism to facts (to which the inductive method only is applicable), in the attempt to reach general scientific principles. Compare INDUCTIVE METHOD. — **d. reasoning,** same as DEDUCTION, 2; opposed to *inductive reasoning.* — **de-duc'tiv(e-ly^s,** *adv.*

de-duc'tor, 1 di-duk'tər; 2 de-dŭc'tŏr, *n.* The blackfish or caaing-whale. [L., guide, < *deduco;* see DEDUCE.]

de-du″pli-ca'tion, 1 di-diū'pli-kē'shən; 2 dē-dū'pli-cā'shon, *n. Bot.* Division or separation, as of an organ or a part, into two or more parts; chorisis.

dee, 1 di; 2 dē, *vi.* [Scot.] To die.

dee†, *n.* [Scot.] A dairymaid. See DEY².

Dee², 1 di; 2 dē, *n.* **1. John** (?/₁₁1527–¹²/₂1608), an English astrologer. **2.** A river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 87 m. long to North Sea. **3.** A river and lake in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. **4.** A river in Merionethshire, N. Wales; 80 m. long to Irish Sea.

deed, 1 did; 2 dēd, *vt.* To convey or transfer title to by written instrument under seal; as, to *deed* an estate.

deedt, *a.* Dead. **dedet.** — **deed'ly,** *adv.*

deed, 1 did; 2 dēd, *n.* **1.** Anything done or effected; an act, good or bad, great or small; specif., a notable achievement or exploit.

We live in *deeds,* not years; in thoughts, not breaths.
BAILEY *Festus, A Country Town* sc. 7.

2. Certain fact or truth; especially, reality; actuality.

The Apostles' Creed . . . was, in very *deed,* age after age, the hymn of the martyrs. STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. iv, p. 120. [HAN. & S. 1884.]

3. [Rare.] Power of action; active or voluntary agency. **4.** *Law.* A written instrument containing a grant signed and sealed by the grantor; an instrument of conveyance under seal; as, a *deed* for land. Any instrument in writing under seal, whether a bond, agreement, or contract of any kind, is a *deed,* altho the word is more frequently used in regard to the conveyance of real estate. Deeds are divided into (1) **deeds indented,** in which two or more parties enter into reciprocal and corresponding relations to each other, and (2) **deeds poll,** which are the acts of a single party and need no counterpart. They must be delivered and accepted. Those conveying real estate must be acknowledged and recorded in most States of the United States. A deed comprises the *premises,* which include the statement of the parties, the consideration and the description of the property; the *habendum,* which limits and defines the estate conveyed to the grantee; the *reddendum,* which makes reservations in favor of the grantor; the *conditions,* which determine the action of the covenanters in certain contingencies; the *covenants,* or agreements on the part of the parties; and the *conclusion,* which includes the execution clause, date, etc. Under English law, signature, while not essential to the execution of a deed, is practically the rule, while in the United States it is obligatory. [< AS. *dæd,* < *dōn,* do.] **dedet; deedet.** Syn.: see ACHIEVEMENT; ACT; EXPLOIT. — **blank deed,** a form, printed in correct legal phraseology, for a deed of real estate or the like, having blank spaces wherein names, dates, and other particulars may be written. — **d. of arrangement** (*Eng. Law*), an assignment for the benefit of creditors. — **d. of assumption** (*Scots Law*), a deed by which a trustee assumes office under appointment from an existing trustee. — **d. of gift,** a conveyance of property in consideration of love and affection or good will. — **d. of trust,** a conveyance of property to one party to be held in trust for another or others. — **in d., in very d.,** in fact; in truth; in reality; actually. — **deed'ful,** *a.* Full of or characterized by deeds or exploits; active; stirring. — **deed'i-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] Actively; industriously. — **deed'less,** *a.* Without or not characterized by deeds. — **deed'y,** *a.* [Rare.] Active; efficient.

de-ed″u-ca'tion-al, 1 di-ej'u-[*or* -ed'yu-]kē'shən-əl; 2 dē-ej'u-[*or* -ĕd'yu-]cā'shon-al, *a.* That tends to hinder or nullify the work of education.

deed'y, 1 did'i; 2 dēd'y, *n.* [DEED'IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] [Southern U. S.] A chick; a young fowl.

Deeg, *n.* Same as DIG.

dee'lish, *a.* Same as DILIS.

deem, 1 dim; 2 dēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold in belief, estimation, or opinion; decide as a conclusion; consider; regard; believe; as, I *deemed* it prudent to stay at home. **2†.** To judge; adjudge; decide; sentence; condemn; doom. **3†.** To expect.

II. *i.* **1.** To have or be of an opinion; think; judge. **2†.** To pass judgment; decide. [< AS. *dēman* (= Goth. *dōmjan*), < *dōm;* see DOOM.] **deemet; demet.** Syn.: see ESTEEM; SUPPOSE.

deem, *n.* [Archaic.] A judgment; opinion; surmise. — **deem'er†,** *n.* One who deems; a judge.

de-em'a-nate, 1 di-em'ə-nēt; 2 dē-ĕm'a-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] *Phys. Chem.* To divest of the property of radioactivity. — **de-em″a-na'tion,** *n.*

deemd, *pp.* Deemed. S. S.

deem'ster, 1 dim'stər; 2 dēm'ster, *n.* **1.** One who deems, or dooms; a judge; specif., either of the two highest judicial officers in the Isle of Man.

The *Deemster* is always a Manxman; he must know the language of the common people.
HALL CAINE *The Deemster* ch. 4, p. 20. [A. 1888.]

2. Same as DOOMSTER. — **deem'ster-ship,** *n.*

deen, 1 din; 2 dēn, *n.* Same as DIN³, *n.*

deen'y, 1 din'i; 2 dēn'y, *a.* [Ir.] Undersized; tiny.

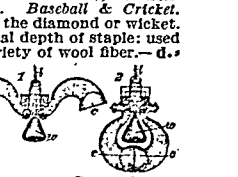
deep, 1 dip; 2 dēp, *a.* **1.** Extending far, or comparatively far, below the surface; having depth; also, situated or being at a considerable distance down; as a *deep* well.

On the other side he looked down into a *deep* mountain glen.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rip Van Winkle* p. 52. [G. P. P. 1861.]

2. Extending or entering far back, in, or away from the spectator's point of view; extending far backward; as, a *deep* gorge; a *deep* lot. **3.** Having a depth, thickness, dimension, or quantity measured from above downward, from before backward, or from without inward; as, a well 50 feet *deep;* a house-lot 100 feet *deep;* a company of men standing ten *deep.* **4.** Profound, as in nature, reach, or degree. (1) Hard to understand or fathom because abstruse, complex, or well concealed; as, a *deep* thought; a *deep* plan. (2) Of great and well-trained or far-reaching intellectual powers; sagacious; penetrating. (3) Of great intensity; great in degree; extreme: hence, heartfelt and earnest; as, *deep* silence; *deep* sorrow. **5.** Artful in the concealment of plans or schemes; insidious; scheming; designing.

Really, is he as *deep* as that?
ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* p. 101. [O. & CO. 1877.]

6. Of low, sonorous, or heavy tone; not high or sharp; full-toned; grave; as, a *deep* bass voice. **7.** Of intense or dark hue; dark; not light; as, *deep* blue. **8.** Difficult of passage by reason of sand, mud, or the like; muddy; boggy; as, a *deep* road. **9.** Immersed; absorbed; as, *deep* in a book. **10.** *Logic.* Having many attributes; having much intensive quantity: said of a logical subject. **11.** *Bacteriol.* Beneath the surface; not exposed to the air; as, a *deep culture.* **12.** *Golf.* Broad: said of the face of a driver or brassy. **13.** [Prov. Eng.] Late. [< AS. *dēop.*] **deepet.** Syn.: see HIGH; OBSCURE. *Deep* is used as the first element of many self-explaining compounds; as, *deep*-browed, *deep*-laid, *deep*-mouthed. — **deep'-dyed″,** *a.* Thorough-going; unmitigated: usually with a noun implying villainy in some form. — **d.-fet†,** *a.* Self-fetched; deep-drawn. — **d.-field,** *n. Baseball & Cricket.* That part of the field farthest from the diamond or wicket. — **d.-grown,** *a.* Having exceptional depth of staple: used to characterize a certain strong variety of wool fiber. — **d.-sea,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used or done in the greater depths of the sea or ocean; as, *deep-sea* dredging; a *deep-sea* line or lead. — **d.-sea,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A hand-line tackle for bottom-fishing, consisting of a weighted, bow-shaped spreader supporting two hooks at each end; a bow-line. **2.** A sinker for such a line. — **d.-setting,** *n.* In dairying, a method of raising cream by setting the milk in deep cans instead of shallow pans, and lowering the temperature by the exterior use of ice or spring-water. — **d.-sinker,** *n.* [Austral.] A deep drinking-glass, or the liquid it contains. — **d.-waisted,** *a. Naut.* Said of a ship having poop and forecastle unusually high above its deck.


Deep-sea Sounding-apparatus.
1. Position before striking bottom. 2. Closed on the bottom. *l,* suspending line; *w,* weight which trips the arms deep cans bearing the cups, *c, c,* on reach-ing the bottom.

deep, *n.* **1.** A place or thing that has great depth; a place or distance that extends far downward, inward, or outward; an abyss; especially, the sea or ocean.

The hollow *deep* Of hell resounded! MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 314.

2. Something too profound, vast, or abstruse to be easily fathomed or comprehended; a mystery. **3.** The most profound part; culmination; as, the *deep* of night. **4.** *Naut.* The interval between two successive marked fathoms on a lead-line: noted in announcing a depth for which there is no fathom-mark; as, by the *deep,* nine (between nine and ten fathoms). See LEAD-LINE.

To heave the lead the seamen sprung,
And to the pilot cheerly sung,
"By the *deep*—nine!" PEARCE *Hearing the Lead* st. 1.

5. *Mining.* The lower part of a vein. [< AS. *dȳpe*, deep sea, < *dēop*, deep.] Syn.: see ABYSS.

deep, *adv.* Deeply; profoundly. [high.

Deep Creek Moun'tain. A mountain in Idaho; 8,818 ft.

deep'-dyed", *a.* See under DEEP, *a.*

deep'en, 1 dīp'n; 2 dēp'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make deep, or deeper, in any sense.

II. *i.* To grow or become deep, or deeper, in any sense.

> The combat *deepens.* On, ye brave.
> CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* st. 7.

deep'end, *pp.* Deepened. S. S.

deep'en-er, 1 dīp'n-ər; 2 dēp'n-er, *n.* One who or that which deepens.

deep'-fet", **d.-grown,** etc. See under DEEP, *a.*

deep'ing, 1 dīp'ɪŋ; 2 dēp'ing, *n.* One of the strips of twine netting that are laced together to form a drift-net.

deep'ly, 1 dīp'lɪ; 2 dēp'ly, *adv.* **1.** At or to a great depth; far below the surface; with depth. **2.** To a great extent or degree; intensely or thoroughly; profoundly or passionately; as, *deeply* blue; *deeply* in love.

> Hedge and wood full-leaved and *deeply* tinted.
> CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Jane Eyre* ch. 23, p. 261. [S. E. & CO. 1887.]

3. At or to a low, grave, or deep pitch or tone; as, the *deeply* resounding waves. **4.** Skilfully; artfully; intricately; as, *deeply* laid plots. [greatest depth.

deep'most, 1 dīp'mōst; 2 dēp'mōst, *a.* Deepest; of

deep'ness, 1 dīp'nes; 2 dēp'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being deep; depth; profundity; craftiness.

Deep Riv'er. A river in North Carolina; 130 m. long to Haw river.

deeps, 1 dīps; 2 dēps, *n. pl.* *Naut.* A deep channel in the vicinity of a port or town; as, Boston *deeps*, Lincolnshire.

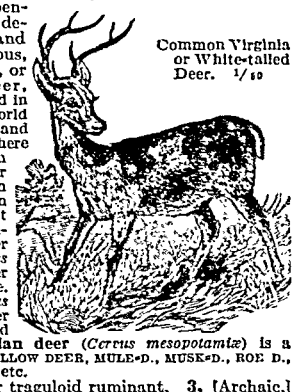
deep'-sea", etc. See under DEEP, *a.*

deep'some†, *a.* Somewhat deep.

deep'-waist"ed, *a.* See under DEEP, *a.*

Deep'wa-ter, 1 dīp'wə-tər; 2 dēp'wą-ter, *n.* A city in Henry county, Mo.

deer, 1 dir; 2 dēr, *n.* [DEER, *pl.*] **1.** A cervoid ruminant with frontal appendages when present developed as antlers and periodically deciduous, as an elk, a moose, or a muntjac. Deer, which are distributed in all parts of the world except South Africa and Australia, are everywhere hunted for their flesh (venison) and for their hides. The European elk and the American moose are the largest living deer; the smallest are the musk-deer and muntjacs. *Cervus elaphus* is the red deer or stag of Europe. *Cariacus virginianus* is the common deer of the eastern United States. The **Persian deer** (*Cervus mesopotamiæ*) is a fallow deer. See FALLOW DEER, MULE-D., MUSK-D., ROE D., etc., under FALLOW, etc.



Common Virginia or White-tailed Deer. 1/10

2. A chevrotain or traguloid ruminant. **3.** [Archaic.] Any quadruped, especially a wild one. [< AS. *dēor*, wild animal, perhaps < *dēor*, brave, orig. wild; cp. OHG. *tierlih*, wild.] — **deer'ber"ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** The squaw-huckleberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*). **2.** The wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **3.** The partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*). — **deer'brush",** *n.* *Bot.* A forage plant (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*) of California. — **deer'-cab"bage,** a garden lupine (*Lupinus diffusus*) of the southern United States, bearing unifoliolate leaves and blue spicate flowers. — **d.-fly,** *n.* Any one of various small, forest-dwelling tabanids, or gadflies, swarming about deer in early summer, especially a fly of the genus *Chrysops*. — **d.-fold,** *n.* — **d.-food,** *n.* The water-shield. — **d.-foot,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The water-shield. **2.** *Logging.* A V-shaped iron catch on the side of a logging-car. — **d.-forest,** *n.* [Eng. & Scot.] An area of wild land, not necessarily timbered, devoted to the rearing and harboring of deer and other game for the chase. — **d.-grass,** *n.* Any species of the genus *Rhexia*, of the melastomad family, low herbs usually with 4-parted purple flowers, as the meadow-beauty (*R. virginica*). — **d.-hair,** *n.* An alpine and bog bulrush (*Scirpus cæspitosus*), growing in tufts from 4 to 12 inches high, and resembling coarse hair. **deer's-hair't.** — **deer'herd",** *n.* A tender of deer; a deer-keeper. — **deer'horn",** *n.* A large unionid mussel (*Unio verrucosa*) of the Mississippi river, whose warty shell is used for buttons. — **deer'hound",** *n.* One of a breed of dogs used in hunting deer; a staghound. See table under DOG. — **d.-lick,** *n.* A saline bog, or a place naturally or artificially salted, where deer resort to lick the earth. — **d.-man,** *n.* A keeper of reindeer: said of the natives of northeastern Siberia. — **d.-mouse,** *n.* **1.** An American mouse (genus *Calomys*), especially the white-footed mouse (*Calomys americanus*). **2.** The American jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*). — **tornillo d.-mouse,** a large dark-brown variety dwelling in the screw-bean forests of the Rio Grande valley. — **d.-neck,** *n.* A thin ill-shaped neck, as of some horses. — **d.-reeve,** *n.* [Local, N. E.] In colonial times, an officer whose duty it was to enforce game-laws. — **deer'skin",** *n.* A deer's hide, dressed or undressed, or leather made of it; buckskin. — **deer's-milk,** *n.* Same as WOOD-SPURGE. — **d.-stalker,** *n.* **1.** One who hunts deer by stalking. **2.** [Eng.] A helmet-shaped cap commonly worn by deer-hunters. — **d.-stalking,** *n.* — **deer's-tongue,** *n.* The vanilla-plant (*Trilisia odoratissima*). — **d.-tick,** *n.* Same as DEER-FLY. — **d.-tiger,** *n.* The puma. — **deer'weed",** *n.* *Bot.* A branching herb (*Lotus glaber*) of the family *Fabaceæ*, found in parts of Arizona and southern California; sometimes utilized for cattle-food. — **deer'wood",** *n.* The hop-hornbeam. — **d.-yard,** *n.* See under YARD¹, *n.* — **pygmy d.,** a decrlet. — **spotted d.,** the axis deer. See AXIS².

Deer creek. **1.** A creek in Madison and Pickaway counties, Ohio; 80 m. long to Scioto river. **2.** A creek in Allegheny county, Pa.; 50 m. long to Allegheny river.

Deer'field, 1 dir'fīld; 2 dēr'fēld, *n.* **1.** A river in Vermont and Massachusetts; 100 m. long to Connecticut river. **2.** A town in Franklin county, Mass. **3.** A town in Rockingham county, N. H. **4.** A village in Oneida county, N. Y. **5.** A village in Dane county, Wis. [Portland, Me.

Deer'ing, 1 dir'ɪŋ; 2 dēr'ing, *n.* A former town, now part of

Deer Isle. A town in Hancock county, Me.

deer'let, 1 dir'let; 2 dēr'lĕt, *n.* A pygmy deer; chevrotain.

Deer'lodge, 1 dir'loj; 2 dēr'lŏdj, *n.* **1.** A county in W. Montana; 4,252 sq. m.; county-seat, Anaconda. **2.** A town in Deerlodge county, Mont.

Deer Moun'tain. **1.** A mountain in Wyoming; 8,377 ft. high. **2.** A mountain in North Carolina; 6,233 ft. high.

Deer'slay"er, 1 dir'slē'ər; 2 dēr'slā"ĕr, *n.* A nickname of Nathaniel Bumppo, a character in J. Fenimore Cooper's novel *The Deerslayer*, and in other novels by this author.

deese, 1 diz; 2 dēs. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *tt.* To dry herrings. **II.** *n.* A place where herrings are dried.

de-e'sis, 1 di-ī'sis; 2 dē-ē'sĭs, *n.* An invocation or address to God or a divinity. [< Gr. *dĕēsis*, < *deomai*, ask.]

de'ess†, *n.* A goddess.

deet, 1 dit; 2 dēt, *tt.* [Prov. Eng.] To make or wipe clean; winnow.

deeth†, *n.* Death.

de-eth'i-cal-ize or **-ise,** 1 di-eth'ɪ-kəl-aiz; 2 dē-ĕth'ɪ-cal-iz, *tt.* [Rare.] To deprive of ethical quality. **de-eth'i-cize** or **-cise†.** — **de-eth"i-ci-za'tion,** *n.*

deev, 1 div; 2 dēv, *n.* *Per. & Hind. Myth.* An evil spirit; an angel or servant of Ahriman.

dee-wan', *n.* Same as DEWAN.

def., *abbr.* Defendant; deferred; defined; definite; definition.

de-face', 1 di-fēs'; 2 de-fūg', *tt.* [DE-FACED'; DE-FAC'-ING.] **1.** To mar or disfigure the face or external surface of; impair the looks of; as, to *deface* a lawn by an unsightly fence.

> By false learning is good sense *defaced.*
> POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. i, l. 25.

2. To obliterate or efface in whole or in part; impair the legibility of; as, to *deface* an inscription. **3.** [Archaic.] To cancel; make null; as, to *deface* a bond. [< OF. *defacier*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *facies*, face.] — **de-fac'er,** *n.* — **de-fac'ing,** *pa.* — **de-fac'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-face'ment, 1 di-fēs'ment *or* -mənt; 2 de-fāç'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of defacing, or the state of being defaced; disfigurement; obliteration.

> Words are as subject as coin to *defacement* and abrasion by brisk circulation. G. P. MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* p. 13. [S. 1885.]

2. Anything that mars or disfigures. Syn.: see BLEMISH.

de fac'to, 1 di fak'to; 2 dē făc'to. [L.] Actually or really existing or done: distinguished from *de jure.*

> Under a government of law, a merely *de facto* authority may always be impeached, the proper legal remedy in England and in the United States being by the common-law writ of quo warranto. . . . The exercise of *de facto* authority is always a usurpation, and it maintains this character so long as it continues, or until it is legalized by proper legislative or other authority. . . . The authority claimed must be effective and actually exercised in order to give it the *de facto* character.
>
> It is in this general sense of a power actually exercised, but without legal authority, that the term *de facto* is employed in international and constitutional law. It is thus applied to a revolutionary government, as the Continental Congress — whose acts gained legal sanction through the success of the Colonies and the recognition of their independence by Great Britain. . . .
>
> In administrative law, however, the term *de facto* is commonly used in a narrower sense, to describe the exercise of illegal authority, but with apparent right and under color of legal authority. *New Internat. Encyc.* vol. vi, p. 64. [D. M. & CO. '05.]

de-fade†, *tt.* To fade.

def'æ-cate, def"æ-ca'tion. Same as DEFECATE, etc.

de-fal'cate, 1 di-fal'kēt; 2 de-făl'cāt, *v.* [-CAT-ED; -CAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* To cut off or take away, as a part of something; hence, to curtail; reduce.

II. *i.* To be guilty of defalcation; appropriate or embezzle money held in trust. [< LL. *defalco* (pp. *defalcatus*), cut off, < L. *de*, off, + *falx* (*falc-*), sickle.] **de-falk't.** — **de-fal'ca-tor,** *n.* A defaulter.

def"al-ca'tion, 1 def'al-[*or* di'fal-]kē'shən; 2 dĕf"ăl-[*or* dē'făl-]cā'shon, *n.* **1.** An embezzlement or fraudulent appropriation of money held in trust; a deficiency caused by breach of trust. **2.** A deducting; curtailment; abatement; especially, the reduction of a claim or demand by deducting a counter-claim. **3.** The amount deducted or cut off; deficit.

de-falk't, 1 di-fōlk'; 2 de-falk', *tt.* Same as DEFALCATE.

def"a-ma'tion, 1 def'ə-mē'shən; 2 dĕf'a-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or practise of defaming; the language used in defaming; malicious and groundless injury done or attempted to be done to the reputation or good name of another; aspersion; calumny: in law designated *libel* when written and *slander* when oral. See LIBEL; SLANDER. **2†.** Shame; dishonor. [< F. *diffamation*, < LL. *diffamatio(n-)*, < L. *diffamo;* see DEFAME.] Syn.: calumny, detraction, libel, slander. *Defamation* by spoken words is called *slander;* by written words, *libel.* Compare synonyms for ASPERSE. — **def'a-mate†,** *tt.* To defame. — **def'a-ma"tor†,** *n.*

de-fam'a-to-ry, 1 di-fam'ə-to-ri; 2 de-făm'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to defame; slanderous; calumnious.

> He seeks, as all such *defamatory* writers do, to raise suspicion in the minds of the people.
> JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i, p. 42. [S. M. 1851.]

[< LL. *diffamatorius*, < L. *diffamo;* see DEFAME. Syn.: see ABUSIVE.

de-fame', 1 di-fēm'; 2 de-fām', *v.* [DE-FAMED'; DE-FAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To injure or endeavor to injure the good name or reputation of, by speaking or publishing evil or false reports concerning; calumniate; slander; libel. **2.** To bring disrepute upon; disgrace; dishonor. **3.** [Archaic.] To charge; indict; especially, to accuse falsely.

II. *i.* To be guilty of defamation; utter defamatory words. [< F. *diffamer*, < L. *diffamo*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *fama;* see FAME, *n.*] Syn.: see ASPERSE; REVILE. — **de-fame't,** *n.* Disgrace. — **de-famed',** *pa.* **1.** Slandered; libeled; calumniated. **2.** *Her.* Destitute of a tail; diffamed; as, a lion *defamed.* — **de-fam'er,** *n.* One who defames: a calumniator or slanderer. — **de-fam'ing.** **I.** *pa.* Defamatory. **II.** *n.* Defamation. — **de-fam'ing-ly,** *adv.*

De-farge', 1 də-fārz'; 2 de-fārzh', *n.* In Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities*, a wine-seller, whose wife, Thérèse, is a merciless revolutionist.

de-fault', 1 di-fōlt'; 2 de-falt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make default in; neglect; pass by. **2.** *Law.* To declare in default.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a default; as, to *default* in an action. **2†.** To fail morally; commit an offense. **3†.** To be negligent.

de-fault', *n.* **1.** A failure in the performance or fulfilment of an obligation; neglect or omission of what is due; especially, the neglect or omission of a legal requirement; as, *default* of appearance, or plea, in defense of a suit; a *default* in paying a note; a *default* in an engagement; judgment by *default.* **2.** Want or deficiency; absence of that needed or used for a given purpose; lack; as, in *default* of coin, use paper money.

> The force of the guinea you have in your pocket depends wholly on the *default* of a guinea in your neighbour's pocket.
> RUSKIN *Unto this Last* essay ii, p. 40. [S. E. & CO. 1862.]

3. A wrong action; fault; transgression. **4†.** In hunting, a lost scent. [< F. *défaut*, < LL. *defalta*, < L. *de*, away, + *fallo*, deceive.] **de-falt't; de-faute't.** Syn.: see NEGLECT. — **in default of,** owing to lack or failure of. — **judgment by d.,** a judgment in a civil action rendered for failure to prosecute or defend. — **to suffer a d.,** to permit or consent to a judgment by default. — **de-faul'tant,** *a.* Accused of the act of defaulting.

de-fault'er, 1 di-fōlt'ər; 2 de-falt'er, *n.* **1.** One who defaults; especially, in law, (1) one who fails to appear in court as required, or (2) one who fails to account for moneys with which he is entrusted, or (3) a bankrupt. **2.** [U. K.] A soldier who has committed an offense against the military law.

de-fea'sance, 1 di-fī'zəns; 2 de-fē'ganç, *n.* **1.** A making void; an annulment.

> Your lordships have heard the Nabob speak of his misery, distress, and oppression; but here he makes a complete *defeasance*, as it were, of the whole charge. BURKE *Speeches, Impeachment of Hastings* in vol. ii, p. 302. [BELL 1880.]

2. *Law.* A condition in a deed of conveyance (as in a mortgage), or set forth in a collateral instrument, by the performance of which the principal deed is rendered void, and the estate therein granted is defeated. **3†.** Overthrow; ruin; defeat. [< OF. *defeisance*, < *defeisant*, ppr. of *defaire;* see DEFEAT, *v.*] — **de-fea'zanct,** — **de-fea'sanced,** *a.* *Law.* Liable to forfeiture or defeasance; voidable.

de-fea'si-bl(e", 1 di-fī'zɪ-bl; 2 de-fē'zɪ-bl, *a.* Capable of being rendered void. — **de-fe'si-ble†.** — **de-fea"si-bil'i-ty, de-fea'si-bl(e-ness",** *n.*

de-feat', 1 di-fīt'; 2 de-fēt', *tt.* **1.** To baffle or overcome in any contest, battle, or competitive game; overthrow; vanquish; as, to *defeat* an opposing candidate. **2.** To prevent the accomplishing of; bring to naught; resist successfully; frustrate; as, to *defeat* an expectation, a purpose, or a plan. **3.** *Law.* To make void; annul; as, to *defeat* a deed or the provisions of a will.

> An inaccurate description, and even a wrong name, . . . will not necessarily *defeat* an instrument.
> PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, p. 27. [L. B. & CO. 1860.]

4. [Rare.] To deprive (a person) of something expected; as, to *defeat* one of an inheritance. **5†.** To destroy; ruin. [< OF. *defait*, pp. of *defaire*, < LL. *defacto*, destroy, < L. *de-*, DE-, + *facio*, do.] Syn.: see BAFFLE; BEAT; CONQUER.

de-feat', 1 di-fīt'; 2 de-fēt', *n.* **1.** The act or result of thwarting, preventing, or defeating; overthrow or discomfiture in or as in a contest, battle, fight, or competition: opposed to *victory;* as, the *defeat* of an army. **2.** A making void; an annulment, as of a legal instrument. **3†.** Destruction. Syn.: see LOSS; RUIN.

de-fea'ture, *tt.* [Rare.] To change or destroy the features of; disguise; disfigure.

de-feat'ure¹†, *n.* Defeat.

de-fea'ture²†, *n.* Loss of beauty; change of features.

def'e-cate, 1 def'ɪ-kēt; 2 dĕf'e-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To free from dregs or other impurities; render clear or pure; clarify; refine; as, to *defecate* a liquid.

> 'Tis thought's exchange, which, . . . *defecates* the student's standing pool. YOUNG *Night Thoughts* ii, l. 487.

2. To free from extraneous matter or admixture; make void of or free from impurities; as, to *defecate* a word or conception.

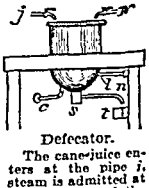
> A purely aristocratical government, *defecated* of all passion, and ignorance, and sordid motive.
> COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 21, 1832.

II. *i.* **1.** To become free from impurities; clarify. **2.** To discharge excrement from the bowels. [< L. *defæcatus*, pp. of *defæco*, < *de*, from, + *fæx* (*fæc-*), lees.] **def'æ-cate†.**

def'æ-cate, *a.* Freed from dregs or impurity; clarified; refined.

def"e-ca'tion, 1 def'ɪ-kē'shən; 2 dĕf'e-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of purifying from dregs or lees or other foreign matter; clarification; purification. **2.** The evacuation of the bowels.

def'e-ca"tor, 1 def'ɪ-kē'tər *or* -tor; 2 dĕf'e-cā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which clarifies or purifies. **2.** In sugar-making, an apparatus for clearing sirups, juices, etc., of impurities.



Defecator.

The cane-juice enters at the pipe *j*, steam is admitted at low pressure at *t*, the clear juice is strained at *s*, and passes out at the nozle *n*, into the trough *t*, while the scum is carried off at *c*: wash-water may be admitted at *w*.

de-fect', 1 di-fekt'; 2 de-fĕct', *v.* **I.** *i.* [Rare.] **1.** To be deficient or defective; fail. **2.** To desert from duty or obedience; revolt. **II†.** *t.* To affect injuriously; damage.

de-fect', *n.* **1.** Lack or absence of something essential to the excellence or completeness of a thing; imperfection; fault; want.

> *Defect* in manners is usually the *defect* of fine perceptions. EMERSON *Essays, Manners* second series, p. 115. [H. M. & CO.]

2. That which is faulty or lacking; a physical or moral blemish; any failing or fault. [< L. *defectus*, < *deficio* (pp. *defectus*), lack, < *de*, from, + *facio*, do.] Syn.: see ABORTION; BLEMISH; FOIBLE. — **de-fect'i-bl(e",** *a.* [Rare.] Showing defects; lacking; deficient. — **de-fect"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **de-fect'-less,** *a.* Having no defect; perfect.

de-fec'tion, 1 di-fek'shən; 2 de-fĕc'shon, *n.* Abandonment of allegiance or duty; the forsaking of a person or cause; a falling away; desertion; also, failure or deficiency in duty. [< L. *defectio(n-)*, < *deficio;* see DEFECT, *n.*] — **de-fec'tion-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] An advocate of defection.

de-fec'tive, } 1 di-fek'tɪv; 2 de-fĕc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Having a
de-fec'tive, } defect or defects; incomplete or imperfect; faulty; as, a *defective* argument; a *defective* memory. **2.** *Gram.* Specif., lacking some of the regular grammatical forms; as, a *defective* verb. [< F. *défectif*, < LL. *defectivus*, < L. *defectus;* see DEFECT, *n.*] **de-fect't; de-fec'tious†.** — **defective fifth** (*Mus.*), a diminished fifth. See also INTERVAL. — **de-fec'tiv(e-ly**[s], *adv.* — **de-fec'tiv(e-ness**[s], *n.* **de-fec"tu-os'i-ty†.** — **de-fec'tu-ous†,** *a.* Full of defects.

de-fec'tive, *n.* **1.** One who is conspicuously lacking, or abnormally deficient, in some physical, mental, or moral capacity or power.

> The psychology of the criminal and other classes of *defectives*. *Science* vol. vi, Nov. 6, 1885, p. 413.

2. *Gram.* A word deficient in conjugation or declension.

de-fec'tor, 1 di-fek'tər *or* -tor; 2 de-fĕc'tor, *n.* [Rare.] A person who withdraws from a political or religious body. Compare DEFECT, *v.*

def"e-da'tion†, *n.* Befoulment. **def"æ-da'tion†.**

de-felt't, *a.* Disfigured; marred. CHAUCER *T.* and *C.* bk. v, l. 618.

de-fem″i-na′tion, 1 di-fem′i-nē′shan; 2 de-fĕm′i-nā′shon, *n.* A condition of sexual inversion in which there is a permanent assumption of masculine, with accompanying loss of feminine, characteristics. [< DE- + L. *femina,* woman.] — **de-fem′i-nize,** *rt.*

de-fence′, -less, etc. Same as DEFENSE, etc.

de-fence′†, *n.* Concealment: covering.

de-fend, 1 di-fend′; 2 de-fĕnd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To protect or shield from attack or violence; guard against threatened or offered harm; as, to *defend* a ship or a fort. **2.** To make a stand for, or uphold by force or argument; maintain against attack, encroachment, or opposition; maintain; vindicate; as, to *defend* the course of the administration.

Both liberty and property are precarious, unless the possessors have sense and spirit enough to *defend* them.
JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i, dedication, p. 5. [B. M. 1851.]

3. *Law.* To uphold one's rights in or in regard to by denying those of one's opponent; as, to *defend* a suit or a claim. **4.** [Rare.] To forbid; prohibit. **5.** [Scot.] To drive or ward off; repel.

II. *i. Law.* To deny formally by plea of record the truth or validity of a plaintiff's complaint; contest a suit; resist or oppose by proof of facts or by matters of law that may go to defeat a plaintiff's action either wholly or in part. [< F. *défendre,* < L. *defendo,* < *de,* away, + *fendo,* strike.] **de-fende′†.** SYN.: advocate, guard, maintain, protect; uphold, vindicate. See HOLD; JUSTIFY; KEEP; PRESERVE; SHELTER. — PREP.: defend *from* danger; *against* an enemy; *by* a rampart; *with* musketry. — **de-fend′a-bl(e²,** *a.* Capable of being defended. — **de-fend″ee′,** *n.* [Rare.] One who is defended.

def′end, *pp.* Deafened. S. S.

de-fen′dant, 1 di-fen′dant; 2 de-fĕn′dant. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Law.* Making or interposing defense. **2†.** Defensive.

II. *n.* **1.** *Law.* A person against whom a suit is brought; one summoned and called upon to answer in an action. **2.** One who defends; a defender. — **defendant in error** (*Law*), one against whom a writ of error has been sued out.

de-fend′er, 1 di-fend′er; 2 de-fĕnd′er, *n.* **1.** One who defends, protects, maintains, or vindicates; a champion. **2.** [D-] *Ir. Hist.* Originally, one who defended his home against domestic marauders; later, one of a body of Roman Catholics organized about 1783 for home defense during the factional contests culminating in the rebellion of 1798. The organization was subsequently merged into the United Irishmen.

The people at this time called *Defenders* . . . are very different from those who originally assumed that appellation, and are all . . . of the Roman Catholic persuasion. LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* [quot.] vol. vii, p. 17. [L. & CO. 1890.]

3. *Scots Law* A defendant.

— **Defender of the Faith,** a title given in 1521 by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. of England for writing on the seven sacraments against Luther: revoked later, but restored by Parliament and still used by the English sovereign. — **Defenders' day,** Sept. 12; first celebrated at Baltimore, Md., in 1842, to commemorate the battle of North Point, 1814. — **De-fend′er-ism,** *n.* The principles or practises of the Defenders. — **de-fend′ress,** *n.* [Rare.]

de-fen′du, 1 da-fen′dü; 2 de-fĕn′dü, *a. Her.* Having horns or other defenses differing in tincture from the body.

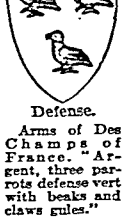
de-fen″es-tra′tion, 1 di-fen″es-trē′shan; 2 de-fĕn″ĕs-trā′shon, *n.* [F.] The act of throwing out of a window, or the result of or subjection to such an act: used specifically with reference to a mode of executing popular vengeance practised in Bohemia in the later middle ages. — **Defenestration of Prague. 1.** The throwing out of a window of the city hall of Prague of the burgomaster and other officials by the Hussites in 1419. **2.** The action of some Bohemian Protestants in 1618, who threw some of the king's ministers out of the window of the royal council hall at Prague. The Thirty Years war resulted from this action.

de-fense′†, *rt* To defend; vindicate; fortify. **de-fence′†.**

de-fense′, ‖ 1 di-fens′; 2 de-fĕns′, *n.* **1.** The act or **de-fence′²,** ‖ process of defending or maintaining, or the state or condition of being defended; protection; as, the *defense* of a besieged town; to be in a posture of *defense.* **2.** Anything that defends or serves to defend; means employed to defend; a safeguard or protection; as, *defenses* or fortifications of a town. **3.** A plea in justification, vindication, or support; an excuse or apology.

The *defense* of Christianity is not a book but a man — not an argument but a life.
J. PARKER *Apostolic Life* vol. iii, p. 83. [P. & W. 1885.]

4. *Law.* (1) An opposing or denying of the truth, validity, or sufficiency of a plaintiff's complaint. (2) Whatever is alleged, pleaded, or offered in evidence as sufficient to defeat an action either wholly or in part. **5.** The art or science of defending by force or arms; skilfulness in defending, especially in defending oneself, as in fencing or boxing. **6.** *pl. Her.* The natural weapons belonging to a beast or bird of prey, as tusks, horns, claws, etc. **7.** *Chess.* A series of moves by which the second player defends his position from attack; as, Philidor's *Defense.* Compare CHESS. **8†.** An offensive act; defiance. **9†.** A prohibitory decree. [< OF. *defense,* < LL. *defensa,* < L. *defensus,* pp. of *defendo;* see DEFEND.] **de-fens′†; de-fen′sa-tive†.**



Defense.
Arms of Des Champs of France. "Argent, three parrots *defense* vert with beaks and claws gules."

SYN.: apology, bulwark, guard, justification, protection, rampart, resistance, safeguard, shelter, shield, vindication. The weak may speak or act in *defense* of the strong, none but the powerful can assure others of *protection.* A *defense* is ordinarily against actual attack; *protection* is against possible as well as actual dangers. We speak of *defense* against an assault, *protection* from the cold. *Vindication* is a triumphantly successful *defense* of character, reputation, and conduct against charges of error or wrong. See APOLOGY. — ANT.: abandonment, betrayal, desertion, surrender. — PREP.: defense *against* assault or assailants; in law, defense *to* an action, *from* the testimony. — **defense cadet** [New Zealand], a lad between 13 and 18 years old who enrolls as a volunteer in an organization which trains him for military service. — **line of defense.** *Mil.* **1.** A line fortified continuously, or by succession of fortified points. **2.** The space between the salients of two bastions. **3.** A strategic line adapted to defense. — **de-fense′less, de-fence′less,** *a.* Having no defense or means of defense. — **de-fense′less-ly,** *adv.* — **de-fense′less-ness,** *n.*

de-fen′si-bl(e², 1 di-fen′si-bl; 2 de-fĕn′si-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being defended, maintained, or justified. **2†.** Suitable or intended for defending. — **de-fen″si-bil′i-ty, de-fen′si-bl(e-ness²,** *n.* — **de-fen′si-bly†,** *adv.*

de-fen′sion, 1 di-fen′shan; 2 de-fĕn′shon, *n.* A defense; specif., in R. C. theological colleges, the formal defense of a philosophical or theological thesis.

de-fen′sive, ‖ 1 di-fen′siv; 2 de-fĕn′siv, *a.* **1.** Intended **de-fen′siv²,** ‖ or suitable for defense or protection; as, *defensive* works or arms. **2.** Carried on in defense, or in resistance to aggression: distinguished from *offensive.*

Aggressive war is a matter of choice; *defensive,* of necessity.
BENTHAM *Works, Internat. Law* vol. viii, p. 555. [W. T. 1839.]

3. Prepared or ready for defense; making or offering defense; as, "Truth *defensive* hath lost hold on God." LOWELL *The Cathedral.* [< F. *défensif,* < L. *defensus;* see DEFENSE.] — **defensive allegation** (*Law*), the answer of a defendant to the allegations of a party moving a cause. — **d. protein** (*Physiol. Chem.*), a proteid substance, present in animal tissues and fluids, to aid in prophylaxis by destroying bacteria, etc. — **de-fen′siv(e-ly², de-fen′siv-ly²,** *adv.*

de-fen′sive, *n.* **1.** An attitude or condition of defense; readiness for defense; as, to act, or stand, on the *defensive.* **2.** A means of defense; safeguard.

de-fen′sor, 1 di-fen′sar *or* -sər; 2 de-fĕn′sor, *n.* [L.] One who defends; a defender. (1) *Civ. Law.* One who appears for and defends another in an action in court, as a guardian ad litem or an advocate. (2) *Rom. Law.* An officer charged with the duty of protecting the people, hearing complaints of injuries received, and preserving order in the city: the full title of this officer was **defensor civitatus.** (3) *Eccl.* A church patron; a guardian of church property. — **Fidei Defensor,** same as DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

de-fen′so-ry, 1 di-fen′so-ri; 2 de-fĕn′so-ry, *a.* Defensive.

de-fer′¹, 1 di-fûr′; 2 de-fĕr′, *v.* [DE-FERRED′, DE-FERD′s; DE-FER′RING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To delay or put off to some other time; delay action upon or concerning; postpone; as, to *defer* a project; to *defer* payment. **2†.** To remand.

II. *i.* To delay or wait; refrain from action. [< F. *différer,* < L. *differo,* bear apart; see DIFFER.] SYN.: see ADJOURN; PROCRASTINATE; PROTRACT; SUSPEND. — **de-fer′ment,** *n.* [Rare.] Postponement; delay. — **de-fer′rer,** *n.*

de-fer′², v. [DE-FERRED′, DE-FERD′s; DE-FER′RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To submit, as to one more competent; refer or commit, as out of respect or confidence: followed by *to;* as, to *defer* the consideration of a matter *to* a friend. **2†.** To offer with reverence; render, as homage; assign.

II. *i.* To yield, as out of respect; submit; give in: followed by *to;* as, to *defer to* a parent's wishes.

Don't cheer, boys, . . . Colonel Sherman here says it is not military; and I guess we had better *defer to* his opinion.
LINCOLN in W. T. Sherman's *Memoirs* vol. i, p. 190. [A. 1875.]

[< F. *déférer,* < L. *defero,* < *de,* down, + *fero,* bear.]

SYN.: respect, revere, submit, venerate, yield. We *defer* to recognized superiors in position, ability, or attainments; we *respect* power and worth wherever found. The military officer must *defer to* the views or authority of a commander whom he may not *respect;* a discoverer sure of his facts may not *defer to* the incredulity of those whom on other grounds he *respects* most highly. See OBEY. — ANT.: defy, despise, disregard, scorn, slight. — PREP.: *to.*

def′er-ence, 1 def′er-ens; 2 dĕf′er-ĕnç, *n.* Respectful submission or yielding, as to another's opinion, wishes, or judgment; respect or regard: as, *deference* to the law.

While at school his probity and demeanor were such as to win the *deference* of the other boys.
J. SPARKS *Washington* vol. i, p. 6. [A. S. CO. 1837.]

[< F. *déférence,* < L. *deferen(t-)s;* see DEFERENT.]

def′er-ent, 1 def′er-ent; 2 dĕf′er-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Carrying off; bearing away; adapted to carry or convey: as used in physiology, opposed to *afferent.* **2.** Characterized by deference; deferential. [< L. *deferen(t-)s,* ppr. of *defero;* see DEFER².] — **deferent canal** (*Anat.*), same as VAS DEFERENS.

def′er-ent, *n.* Something that carries or conveys. (1) *Anat.* A vessel or duct for the conveyance of fluids. (2) In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the circle around the earth, as a center, on the circumference of which the center of the epicycle was supposed to move.

def″er-en′tial, 1 def′er-en′shal; 2 dĕf″er-ĕn′shal, *a.* **1.** Marked by deference; respectful; as, a *deferential* bearing.

Deferential, like most of our modern words, is analogical in formation, and, unlike many of them, is a really valuable addition to the vocabulary of bygone centuries.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 8, p. 315. [S. 1873.]

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the vas deferens.

SYN.: see DUTIFUL; OBSEQUIOUS. — **def″er-en-tial′i-ty,** *n.* — **def″er-en′tial-ly,** *adv.*

def″er-en-ti′tis, 1 def′er-en-tal′tis *or* -tī′tis; 2 dĕf″er-ĕn-tī′tis *or* -tī′tis, *n.* Inflammation of the vas deferens.

de″fer-vesce′, 1 di″fər-ves′; 2 dē″fer-vĕs′, *vi.* [-VESCED; -VESC′ING.] **1.** To stop boiling; lose heat. **2.** To fall into disregard.

def″er-ves′cence, 1 def′er-[*or* di′fər-]ves′ens; 2 dĕf′er-[*or* dē″fer-]vĕs′ĕnç (XIII), *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A lessening or lowering of heat; hence, decline of enthusiasm. **2.** *Pathol.* The decline of a fever; abatement of febrile symptoms. [< L. *deferresco,* cool, < *de,* off, + *ferveo,* boil.] **def″er-ves′cen-cy†.** — **def″er-ves′cent.** **I.** *a.* That can reduce fever or lower a high temperature, as bleeding or cold. **II.** *n.* That which can reduce fever.

de-feu′dal-ize or **-lse,** 1 di-fiū′dal-aiz; 2 de-fiū′dal-īz, *rt.* To deprive of the feudal character.

Def″fand′, *n.* See DU DEFFAND.

def′fly†, *adv.* Deftly.

de-fi′ance†, 1 di-fai′ans; 2 de-fi′anç, *n.* **1.** The act of defying; a challenge to meet in combat or contest; hence, a call upon some one to prove an assertion or accusation; as, the trumpets sounded a *defiance;* my *defiance* has gone forth. **2.** Contemptuous opposition or disregard openly expressed in words or actions; as, to act in *defiance* of principle, authority, or etiquette. **3.** A certain opening in checkers. **4†.** Distrust. [OF., < LL. *diffidentia,* want of faith, < *diffido;* see DEFY.] **de-fy′ance†.** — **de-fi′al,** *n.* Defiance. **de-fi′†** [Slang].

De-fi′ance†, *n.* **1.** A county in N. W. Ohio; 412 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat; seat of Defiance College (Christian), founded in 1902.

de-fi′ant, 1 di-fai′ant; 2 de-fi′ant, *a.* **1.** Showing defiance; characterized by bold or insolent opposition; audacious; challenging; as, a *defiant* attitude; a *defiant* answer. **2.** Distrustful. — **de-fi′ant-ly,** *adv.* — **de-fi′ant-ness,** *n.*

de-fi′bri-nate, 1 di-fai′bri-nēt; 2 de-fī′bri-nāt, *rt.* To remove fibrin from, as blood. **de-fi′bri-nize†.** — **de-fi″bri-na′tion,** *n.* The act or process of defibrinating.

de-fi′cien-cy, 1 di-fish′en-si; 2 de-fish′ĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being deficient; lack or insufficiency; failure; incompleteness; as, a *deficiency* of blood. **2.** That which is lacking or wanting; sometimes, also, a defect; as, a large *deficiency.* **3.** [Rare.] Absence. **de-fi′cience†.** — **deficiency bill. 1.** A legislative measure for increasing the amount of money appropriated for a previous fiscal year, or for meeting some unusual and unforeseen exigency. **2.** [Eng.] An advance of funds on short time made by the Bank of England to the government for supplying a temporary deficiency. — **d. of a curve,** the difference between the number of double points on a curve and the maximum number which a curve of that degree can have.

de-fi′cient, 1 di-fish′ent; 2 de-fish′ent, *a.* **1.** Not having an adequate or proper supply or amount; lacking; insufficient; as, the regiment was *deficient* in arms.

Proof that she was *deficient* in delicacy and in tenderness.
LANDOR *Pericles and Aspasia* p. 41. [R. BROS. 1871.]

2. Inadequate to its purpose; incomplete; as, the law is *deficient* in clearness. **3.** Insufficient in quantity or quality; imperfect; defective; as, *deficient* ventilation. [< L. *deficien(t-)s,* ppr. of *deficio;* see DEFECT, *n.*] — **deficient number** (*Math.*), see ABUNDANT. — **-ly,** *adv.*

def′i-cit, 1 def′i-sit; 2 dĕf′i-çit, *n.* A deficiency or falling short in amount; especially, a financial shortage; as, a *deficit* in an expense fund. [L., it is wanting; ind. pres. 3d per. sing. of *deficio;* see DEFECT, *n.*]

Dē″fi″cit′, 1 dē″fi″sit′; 2 dę″fi″çit′, **Monsieur et Madame.** Mock titles of Louis XVI. and Queen Marie Antoinette, to whom were ascribed the deficits in the French treasury.

de-fi′er, 1 di-fai′er; 2 de-fi′er, *n.* One who defies.

de-fig″u-ra′tion†, *n.* Disfigurement.

def″i-lade′, 1 def′i-lēd′; 2 dĕf′i-lād′, *vt.* [-LAD′ED; -LAD′ING.] To plan or construct so as to protect from enfilading and from reverse fire: said of a fortification. [< F. *défilade,* < *défiler;* see DEFILE².] **de-file′†.**

def″i-lad′ing, 1 def′i-lēd′iŋ; 2 dĕf′i-lād′ing, *n. Fort.* The determination of the proper direction or heights of ramparts and parapets to protect the interior from shots from commanding heights. **def″i-lade′‡; de-file′ment‡.**

de-file′¹, 1 di-fail′; 2 de-fil′, *vt.* [DE-FILED′; DE-FIL′ING.] **1.** To render foul or dirty; make filthy or unclean; pollute; as, to *defile* one's garments.

Who touches pitch *defiled* must be.
WHITTIER *Trinitas* st. 8.

2. Figuratively: (1) To tarnish or sully the brightness of, as reputation or name. (2) To corrupt the purity of; make impure; deprave. (3) To corrupt the chastity of; debauch; violate. **3.** To pollute or render ceremonially unclean; as, to *defile* the temple or food. [< AS. *āfȳlan, gefȳlan, befȳlan* (< *ā-,* A-², *ge-,* A-⁵, *be-,* BE-, + *fūl,* foul), influenced in form by ME. *defoulen,* < L. *de,* down, + AS. *fūl,* foul.] **de-foil′†.** SYN.: befoul, contaminate, corrupt, infect, pollute, soil, spoil, stain, sully, taint, tarnish, vitiate. The hand may be *defiled* by a touch of pitch; swine that have been wallowing in the mud are *befouled. Contaminate* and *infect* refer to something evil that deeply pervades and permeates, as the human body or mind. *Pollute* is used chiefly of liquids; as, water *polluted* with sewage. *Tainted* meat is repulsive; *infected* meat contains germs of disease. A *soiled* garment may be cleansed by washing; a *spotted* garment is beyond cleansing or repair. Bright metal is *tarnished* by exposure; a fair sheet is *sullied* by a dirty hand. In figurative use, *defile* may be used merely in the ceremonial sense; "they themselves went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be *defiled,*" *John* xviii, 28; *contaminate* refers to deep spiritual injury. *Pollute* has also a reference to sacrilege; as, to *pollute* a sanctuary, an altar, or an ordinance. The innocent are often *contaminated* by association with the wicked; the vicious are more and more *corrupted* by their own excesses. We speak of a *vitiated* taste or style; fraud *vitiates* a title or a contract. — ANT.: cleanse, disinfect, hallow, purify, sanctify, wash. — PREP.: *by, with.* — **de-fil′ed-ness,** *n.*

de-file′², *v.* [DE-FILED′; DE-FIL′ING.] **I.** *t.* To defilade.

II. *i.* To march in single file or by files, as troops in traversing a narrow place; file off. [< F. *défiler,* < *dé-* (< L. *dis-*) priv. + *filer,* spin, < *fil,* thread, < L. *filum,* thread.]

Charles *defiled* into the city at the head of his victorious chivalry. PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. ii, p. 278. [H. 1849.]

de-file′, 1 di-fail′ *or* dī′fail; 2 de-fil′ *or* dē′fil (XIII), *n.* **1.** A pass so narrow that it can be marched through only in file, or by narrow lines; a long narrow mountain pass. **2.** *Mil.* A marching in file. [< F. *défilé,* pp. of *défiler;* see DEFILE², *v.*]

de-file′ment†, 1 di-fail′ment *or* -ment; 2 de-fil′ment, *n.* The act of defiling, or the condition of being defiled; uncleanness; foulness; corruption; pollution.

de-file′ment², *n. Fort.* Same as DEFILADING.

de-fil′er, 1 di-fail′er; 2 de-fil′er, *n.* One who defiles.

de-fil′i-a′tion, 1 di-fil′i-ē′shan; 2 de-fil′i-ā′shon, *n.* The act of making childless; abduction of a child from its parents. [< DE- + L. *filius,* son.]

de-fin′a-bl(e², 1 di-fain′a-bl; 2 de-fin′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being defined, described, exactly ascertained, or determined; as, *definable* terms; *definable* boundaries; *definable* objects. **de-fine′a-bleness.** — **de-fin′a-bly,** *adv.*

de-fine′, 1 di-fain′; 2 de-fin′, *v.* [DE-FINED′; DE-FIN′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To state precisely the meaning of; describe the nature and properties of; explain; interpret; as, to *define* a word.

Politeness has been well *defined* as benevolence in small things.
MACAULAY *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 146. [A. 1880.]

2. To determine or mark out with exactness; bring out clearly the limits or outlines of; characterize precisely; as, to *define* the boundaries of a district or territory; a well-*defined* figure or profile. **3.** To fix or determine with precision; establish by authority; as, to *define* the powers of a governor. **4.** To mark or determine the limits or ends of; as, to *define* a country. **5†.** To decide.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a definition. **2.** To come into view so as to show outlines. **3†.** To give a decision. [< F. *définir,* < L. *definio,* < *de,* off, + *finis,* end.] **de-fi′nish†; de-fyne′†.** SYN.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; INTERPRET; LIMIT. Compare synonyms for DEFINITION.

de-fine′ment†, *n.* Definition.

de-fin′er, 1 di-fain′er; 2 de-fin′er, *n.* One who or that which defines; specif., a school-book containing definitions.

def′i-nite, ‖ 1 def′i-nit; 2 dĕf′i-nit, *a.* **1.** Determined **def′i-nit²,** ‖ with precision; strictly defined. (1) Having precise limits or extent; known with exactness; as, a *definite* sum or locality. (2) Having an exact signification or positive meaning; clear; precise; determinate; unqualified; as, a *definite* expression; a *definite* statement.

We should accustom ourselves to clear and *definite* language, especially in physical matters. FARADAY *Researches in Chemistry and Physics* p. 480. [R. T. P. 1859.]

(3) *Bot.* (*a*) Having a fixed number not exceeding twenty: applied especially to stamens. (*b*) Determinate or centrifugal: said of the inflorescence.

2. *Gram.* Pointing out as distinct; indicating; defining; as, "the" is the *definite* article. [< L. *definio* (pp. *definitus*); see DEFINE.] SYN.: see FINAL; PARTICULAR; PRECISE.—**definite article** (*Gram.*), the article *the*. See DEFINITIVE, *n.*, and ARTICLE.—**d. inflorescence**, inflorescence in which the axis of the flower-clusters ends in a flower.—**def'i-nite†**, *n.* A thing defined.—**def"i-nit(e-ly)**, *adv.*—**def'i-nit(e-ness)**, *n.*

def"i-ni'tion, 1 def'ı-nish'ən; 2 dĕf'i-nish'on, *n.* **1.** The act or product of marking out, or delimiting, the outlines or characteristics of any conception or thing; determining the elements, attributes, or relations of one object so as to distinguish it, whether as an individual or one of a class, from other objects; as, a *definition* of the word "war"; a *definition* of an apple.

Definition may be (1) **rhetorical**, in which case it gives the meaning loosely, and freely uses accidental, relative, and extrinsic properties. This form includes (*a*) **etymological definition**, which depends on the meaning of the root of the word; (*b*) **analytical d.**, which analyzes the conception already embodied in a current word or phrase; and (*c*) **descriptive d.**, which gives concrete characteristics or synonyms or employs the casual substitution of phrases. Some words can only be defined thus. Or (2) it may be **logical d.**, in which case the conception expressed is separated from all others by presenting its essential qualities. Perfect logical definition has two forms, according as it regards the general term (*a*) as a *class term* or (*b*) as a *concept term*. In the former the definition must give the *next higher genus*, and the *difference;* in the latter the *properties* of the higher genus and the *properties* which distinguish the concept as a species from other species. See DIFFERENCE; GENUS. Imperfect logical definition includes definition by (*a*) *division*, (*b*) *colligation*, (*c*) *resolution*, and (*d*) *composition*. See these words. Or (3) **abundant d.**, that is, including characters the omission of which would impair adequacy; or **adequate d.**, that is, applying only to every individual of the class defined. From still another point of view definitions are classified as *nominal*, *real*, and *genetic*, as they have to do with mere names, essentials, or causes.

We must give in a *definition* the briefest possible statement of such qualities as are sufficient to distinguish the class from other classes. W. S. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* p. 109. [MACM. 1878.]

2. The act of stating or showing what a word means. **3.** The state of being definite; fixed shape; definiteness.

The sunset covered the crest of the Eiger with indescribable glory. . . . It gave *definition* to a vague desire I had previously entertained to climb the mountains.

TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 265. [A. 1871.]

4. The settling, marking out, or determining of the boundary or limits of a thing, or the state of being so determined: in optics, used specifically of the power of a lens to give a clear, distinct image; as, the *definition* of the telescope was perfect.

The day was clear, and every mound and peak traced its outline with perfect *definition* against the sky.

HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* p. 255. [H. M. & CO.]

[< L. *definitio(n-)*, < *defino;* see DEFINE.]

SYN.: comment, commentary, description, explanation, exposition, interpretation, translation. A *definition* is exact, an *explanation* general; a *definition* is formal, a *description* pictorial. A *definition* must include all that belongs to the object defined, and exclude that which does not; a *description* may include only some general features; an *explanation* may simply throw light upon some point of special difficulty. An *exposition* undertakes to state more fully what is compactly given or only implied in the text; as, an *exposition* of Scripture. *Interpretation* is ordinarily from one language into another, or from the language of one period into that of another; it may also be a statement giving the doubtful or hidden meaning of that which is recondite or perplexing; as, the *interpretation* of a dream, a riddle, or of some difficult passage. *Definition*, *explanation*, *exposition*, and *interpretation* are ordinarily blended in a *commentary*, which may also include *description*. A *comment* is upon a single passage; a *commentary* may be the same, but is usually understood to be a volume of *comments*.

—**circular definition**, definition of one word by another which is itself defined by the first word.—**diagnostic d.**, a definition showing the meaning without an analysis of its essence being attempted.—**genetic** (or **causal**) **d.**, a definition that defines a thing as the product of some operating cause, and describes the process of its production: often used in mathematics.—**def"i-ni'tion-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in definition; abounding in definitions.

de-fin'i-tive, } 1 di-fin'ı-tiv; 2 de-fin'i-tiv, *a.* **1.** Limit-
de-fin'i-tiv, } ing extent or application; being or furnishing a definition; determinate; exact; explicit; positive; as, a *definitive* adjective; a *definitive* statement. **2.** Bringing to an end; final; conclusive; as, a *definitive* decision; a *definitive* edition. **3.** *Biol.* Completely formed; fully developed; finished: opposed to *primitive* or *formative;* as, a *definitive* aorta. [< L. *definitivus*, < *definitus;* see DEFINITE.]—**definitive location** (*Metaph.*), position without extension.—**d. method**, a method which treats a subject by successive definitions and divisions.—**de-fin'i-tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.*—**de-fin'i-tiv(e-ness)**, *n.* The state of being definitive. **de-fin'i-tude†**.

de-fin'i-tive, *n.* A word that defines or limits, as the definite article.

de-fin'i-tize, 1 di-fin'ı-taiz; 2 de-fin'i-tiz, *rt.* [Rare.] To state positively.

def"i-ni'tor, 1 def'ı-nai'tər *or* -tər; 2 dĕf'i-ni"tor, *n.* [L.] **1.** An assistant to the general or provincial in certain religious orders. **2.** (1) A visitor or visitator, in monastic orders. (2) In Augustinian and some other orders, one of nine elected superiors who are in chief authority as regards election of superiors in the order and legislation in the sphere of monastic discipline. **3†.** A primitive measuring device.

def"i-ni'tum, 1 def'ı-nai'təm; 2 dĕf'i-ni"tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] A thing determined or defined.

def'la-grate, 1 def'lə-grēt; 2 dĕf'la-grāt, *v.* [-GRAT'ED; -GRAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to burn, especially with sudden, sharp combustion. **II.** *i.* To burn, especially with sudden, sharp combustion, as a substance mixed with niter, placed in a red-hot crucible, or as gunpowder; also, to decrepitate. [< L. *deflagro* (pp. *deflagratus*), < *de-* intens. + *flagro*, burn.]—**deflagrating mixture**, an explosively combustible mixture, as one containing niter.—**def"la-gra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Combustibleness.—**def'la-gra-bl(e** (XIII), *a.* Capable of deflagration or of rapid combustion: combustible.—**def"la-gra'tion**, *n.*—**def'la-gra'tion-globe"**, *n. Chem.* A globe of glass used in experiments in combustion.—**d.-spoon**, *n. Chem.* A spoon with long upright handle to aid in deflagration experiments.

def'la-gra"tor, 1 def'lə-grē'tər *or* -tər; 2 dĕf'la-grā'tor, *n.* An instrument for producing very rapid combustion, particularly of metallic substances by electricity.—**Hare's deflagrator**, a voltaic battery with large spirally wound plates of low resistance.

de-flate', 1 di-flēt'; 2 de-flāt', *vt.* [DE-FLAT'ED; DE-FLAT'ING.] To cause to collapse by the removal of contained air or gas; remove the inflation of.

de-fla'tion, 1 di-flē'shən; 2 de-flā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deflating, or the state of being deflated. **2.** *Geol.* Denudation by the mechanical action of wind.

The atmosphere works mechanically by denudation, or, as it has been termed, *deflation*. DANA *Geology* p. 159. [I. B. & CO. 1895.]

[< L. *de*, from, + *flo*, blow.]

de-flect', 1 di-flekt'; 2 de-flĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to turn aside or downward; bend from a course; as, iron *deflects* a compass-needle; a mirror *deflects* light.

II. *i.* To turn aside; swerve. [< L. *deflecto*, < *de*, away, + *flecto*, bend.] SYN.: see BEND.—**de-flect'ing-plate"**, *n.* See DEFLECTOR (1) and (3).—**de-flect'i-bl(e**, *a.*

de-flect'ed, 1 di-flekt'ed; 2 de-flĕct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Turned aside, as out of a direct line. **2.** *Biol.* Bent abruptly downward.

de-flec'tion, 1 di-flek'shən; 2 de-flĕc'shon, *n.* The act of deflecting, or the state of being deflected; a turning aside; deviation from a usual, proper, or expected direction or course. Specif.: (1) *Naut.* The deviation of a vessel from her true course. (2) *Elec.* The deviation of a magnetic needle from its normal position or from zero. (3) *Optics.* A bending of light-rays. See DIFFRACTION.

In his paper of 1674 . . . he [Hooke] . . . described the leading phenomena of the inflection, or the *deflection* of light, as he calls it. BREWSTER *Newton* p. 99. [H. 1839.]

(4) *Math.* (*a*) The amount by which a curve diverges, as from another curve. (*b*) An effect produced by such divergence. (5) *Mech.* A divergence from a normal position, caused by stress, as the bending of a bridge under a heavy weight: measured, in a suspension bridge, by the vertical distance between the lowest point of the cables and the horizontal connecting the points of their suspension. (6) *Entom.* A deflected part. [< LL. *deflexio(n-)*, < L. *deflexus*, pp. of *deflecto;* see DEFLECT.] **de-flex'ion†**.—**de-flec'tion-ize**, *rt.* To render free from inflections, as languages.—**de-flec"tion-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**de-flec'tiv(e)**, *a.*

de"flec-tom'e-ter, 1 di'flek-tom'ı-tər; 2 dē'flĕc-tŏm'e-ter, *n. Engin.* An instrument for measuring or recording deflection, as of a bridge or rail, under a moving weight.

de-flec'tor, 1 di-flek'tər *or* -tər; 2 de-flĕc'tor, *n.* That which causes deflection. Specifically: (1) A plate, cone, or partition to change the direction of gases of combustion, or of the circulating water in a boiler. (2) A board projecting at right angles to a railroad-car window to prevent cinders from entering and to cause an outward draft. (3) A plate in a ventilating-apparatus. (4) In mining, a device for directing the nozle of a hydraulic mining-machine. (5) A device for minimizing compass-variations.

de-flex', 1 di-fleks'; 2 de-flĕks', *vt.* To turn aside; deflect; specifically, in biology, to bend abruptly downward. [< L. *deflecto* (pp. *deflexus*); see DEFLECT.]—**de-flex"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**de-flex'i-ty**, *n.* Departure from the usual line or direction.—**de-flex'ure**, *n.* Deflection; deviation.

de-floc'cu-lat"ed, 1 di-flek'yu-lēt"ed: 2 dē-flŏc'yu-lāt"ĕd, *a.* **1.** Finely divided; not gathered into floccules: said of a substance, as graphite, when reduced to the smallest particles in which it can exist while retaining its individuality. **2.** Deprived of flocculence.—**de-floc"cu-la'tion**, *n.*

de-flo'rate, 1 di-flō'rēt; 2 de-flō'rāt, *a. Bot.* **1.** Past the flowering state: said of a plant. **2.** Having cast its pollen; as, a *deflorate* anther. [< LL. *defloro* (pp. *deflorotus*), < L. *de*, from, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

def"lo-ra'tion, 1 def'lo-rē'shən; 2 dĕf'lo-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deflowering, in any sense. **2.** A culling of the choicest part of anything.

de-flow'†, *vi.* To flow down.

de-flow'er, 1 di-flau'ər; 2 de-flow'er, *vt.* **1.** To deprive or despoil of flowers or bloom. **2.** To rob of beauty, charm, or grace; render unattractive; spoil.

The lightest wind *deflowers* the rose.

BAYARD TAYLOR *Poet's Journal, Love Returned* st. 6.

3. To despoil of purity or virginity; seduce; ravish; violate. [< F. *défiorer*, < LL. *defloro;* see DEFLORATE.]—**de-flow'er-er**, *n.*—**de-flour'er†**.

def'lu-ent, 1 def'lu-ent; 2 dĕf'lu-ĕnt, *a. Bot.* Running downward; decurrent. [< L. *defluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *defluo*, flow down, < *de*, down, + *fluo*, flow.]

def'lu-oust, *a.* Flowing down; falling off.

de-flu'vi-um, 1 di-flū'vi-əm; 2 de-flu'vi-ŭm, *n.* [L.] A falling off because of disease, as of the hair.

de-flux'ion, 1 di-fluk'shən; 2 de-flŭk'shon, *n. Pathol.* **1.** The subsidence of fluids from a higher to a lower part; cold in the head and running at the nose. **2†.** Sudden depilation. [< LL. *defluxio(n-)*, < L. *defluo* (pp. *defluxus*); see DEFLUENT.] **de-flux'ı†**, *n.*

De-foe', 1 di-fō'; 2 de-fō', **Daniel** (1661?–4/25/1731). An English political and miscellaneous writer and adventurer. He was pilloried for his writings and became a secret agent of the British government; author of *Robinson Crusoe*, etc.

de-fo'li-ate, 1 di-fō'li-ēt; 2 de-fō'li-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To deprive or strip of leaves. [< LL. *defoliatus*, pp. of *defolio*, < L. *de*, from, + *folium*, leaf.] **de-foli'i-†**.—**de-fo'li-ate**, *a. Bot.* Deprived of leaves. **de-fo'li-at"ed†**.—**de-fo"li-a'tion**, *n.* The fall or shedding of leaves; the act or process of depriving of leaves.—**de-fo'li-a"tor**, *n.* That which defoliates; specif., an insect that destroys the leaves of trees.

de-force', 1 di-fōrs'; 2 de-fōrç', *vt. Law.* **1.** To withhold possession from, as of an estate, wrongfully or forcibly; keep out of lawful possession. **2.** *Scots Law.* To oppose or resist (a public officer in the execution of his duty). [< OF. *deforcer*, *deforcier*, < LL. *difforcio*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *fortia*, FORCE1, *n.*]—**de-force'ment**, *n.*—**de-for'ciant**, *n. Law.* A person chargeable with deforcement; one who wrongfully holds possession of lands or tenements against the rightful owner.

de-for'est, 1 di-for'est; 2 dē-fŏr'ĕst, *vt.* **1.** To clear of forest-trees.

In spite of the changes wrought by the *deforesting* of the country and the increased population, even in these latter days unfrequented corners can be found.

C. C. ABBOTT *Upland and Meadow* p. 8. [H. 1886.]

2. *Law.* To disafforest.—**de-for"es-ta'tion**, *n.* The clearing away of forests.—**de-for'est-er**, *n.*

de-form', 1 di-fōrm'; 2 de-fōrm', *vt.* **1.** To mar or distort the form of; render misshapen; disfigure; as, to *deform* a person by injury. **2.** To spoil the beauty or gracefulness of; make ugly or dishonorable; degrade; as, to *deform* the looks; to *deform* the morals.

The council of Trent ossified all those ulcers and blotches which had *deformed* the Church. COLERIDGE *Works. Church and State* in vol. vi, p. 114, note. [H. 1853.]

3. To change in form; transform: especially in mathematics; as, to *deform* an elastic body by stress. **4.** *Geom.* To bend (a surface) without changing the curvature at each point or the length of the arc joining any two points; also, to stretch or contract (a Riemann's surface) without tearing or joining it. [< F. *déformer*, < L. *deformo*, < *de*, out of, + *forma*, shape.]—**de-form"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**de-form'a-bl(e**, *a.*—**de-form'a-tiv(e)**, *a.*—**de-form'er**, *n.*

def"or-ma'tion, 1 def'ər-[*or* di'fər-]mē'shən; 2 dĕf'ŏr-[*or* dē'fŏr-]mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of deforming, or the state of being deformed; change of form.

Successive stages of the *deformation* and degradation of the primitive letters.

ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, p. 249. [K. P. & CO. 1883.]

2. Change in the form of any part of the body. It may be incidental, as in the change of the foot by the modern shoe, or intentional, as in the Chinese woman's foot or the Peruvian skull. **3.** *Geol.* The process by which the internal structure and external configuration of the earth's crust are developed by its internal forces; dis-astrophism: contrasted with *gradation*. **4.** *Theol.* Moral degeneration: opposed to *reformation*. **5.** *Math.* The method or effect of deforming a surface. [< L. *deformatio(n-)*, < *deformo;* see DEFORM, *v.*]—**def"or-ma'tion-al**, *a.*

de-formed', } 1 di-fōrmd'; 2 de-fôrmd', *pa.* **1.** Marred
de-formd', } or unnatural in form; disfigured or distorted; malformed; misshapen; specifically, in entomology, showing unusual protuberances or swellings. **2†.** Vile; depraved. **de-form'ı†**.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

de-form'ism, 1 di-fōrm'izm; 2 de-fôrm'ism, *n.* [Rare.] Tendency toward deformation.

de-for'mi-ty, 1 di-fōr'mı-ti; 2 de-fôr'mi-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** A deformed or misshapen condition; an unnatural growth, or a distorted or misshapen part or member; disfigurement; as, a bodily *deformity*. **2.** Lack of beauty, harmony, or symmetry; absurdity, irregularity, or unsightliness of feature; gross departure from rule or standard; impropriety; as, architectural *deformity; deformity* of moral nature. One who or that which is deformed. [< OF. *deformité*, < L. *deformita(t-)s*, < *de*, out of, + *forma*, shape.] SYN.: see BLEMISH.—**gun-stock deformity**, a deformity following the fracture of the internal condyle of the humerus: characterized by an inward bend of the forearm.—**silver-fork d.**, the peculiar displacement seen in Colles's fracture of the lower end of the radius. It resembles the curve between the handle and tines of a silver fork.

de-fos'sion†, *n.* Punishment by burying alive.

de-foul'1†, *vt.* To make foul; defile. **de-foll'†**.

de-foul'2†, *vt.* To trample under foot; crush. **de-foll'†**.

de-fraud', 1 di-frȯd'; 2 de-frad', *vt.* **1.** To take or withhold something from by fraud; deprive of something dishonestly; cheat; swindle: followed by *of* before the thing taken or withheld; as, that man was *defrauded of* his estate. **2.** [Rare.] To frustrate by fraud, as a claim. [< F. *défrauder*, < L. *defraudo*, < *de*, fully, + *fraud(d-)s*, fraud.] SYN.: see CHEAT; DECEIVE.—**de"fraud-a'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of defrauding, or the state of being defrauded.—**de-fraud'er**, *n.*—**de-fraud'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of defrauding.

de-fray', 1 di-frē'; 2 de-frā', *rt.* **1.** To make payment for; bear the expense of; meet or satisfy with payment; as, to *defray* the cost of the outfit. **2†.** To make payment to; compensate; appease. [< F. *défrayer*, < *dé* (< L. *de*), off, + *frais*, cost, < LL. *fridus*, < OHG. *fridu*, peace.]—**de-fray'al**, *n.* The act of defraying.—**de-fray'er**, *n.*—**de-fray'ment**, *n.* Defrayal.

de-frayd', *pp.* Defrayed. S. S.

def"ri-ca'tion†, *n.* A rubbing. [*frock* a clergyman.

de-frock', 1 di-frok'; 2 dē-frŏk', *rt.* To unfrock; as, to *de-*

deft, 1 deft; 2 dĕft, *a.* **1.** Neat and skilful in action; handy; apt; clever; as, a *deft* hand; a *deft* performance. **2†.** Neat; spruce. **3†.** Meek; artless; modest. [< AS. *dæft*, in *gedæfte*, fit, gentle; cp. Goth. *ga-daban*, become, fit, happen.] SYN.: see SKILFUL.—**deft'ly**, **def'ly†**, *adv.*—**deft'ness**, *n.*—**deft'ster**, *n.* One who is deft.

deft., *abbr.* Defendant.

def"ter-dar', 1 def'tər-dār'; 2 dĕf'ter-där', *n.* [Per.] The treasurer or accountant general of a Turkish province; formerly, the Turkish minister of finance.

de-funct', 1 di-fuŋkt'; 2 de-fŭŋct', *a.* Having gone out of existence; dead; deceased; extinct. SYN.: see DEAD.

Anon, through old Mythology he goes,
Of gods *defunct*, and all their pedigrees.

HOOD *Irish Schoolmaster* st. 23.

de-funct', *n.* One lately deceased; a dead person; the dead collectively. [< L. *defungor* (pp. *defunctus*), < *de*, off, + *fungor*, discharge.]—**de-func'tion†**, *n.* Decease; death.—**de-func'tive†**, *a.* Funereal.

de-func'tion-al-ize, 1 di-fuŋk'shən-əl-aiz; 2 de-fŭŋc'shon-al-iz, *rt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To deprive of function or functions.—**de-func"tion-al-i-za'tion**, *n.*

de-fuse'†, *rt.* To diffuse; disorder.

de-fy', 1 di-fai'; 2 de-fy', *v.* [DE-FIED'; DE-FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To challenge or dare, as to fight or combat. **2.** To act in contempt or disregard of; resist openly or daringly; brave; as, to *defy* the laws; to *defy* public opinion. **3.** To set at naught; baffle; mock; as, to *defy* pursuit.

An absence of order that *defies* calculation. LOTZE *Microcosmus* tr. by Hamilton and Jones, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 4. [S. & W. 1887.]

4†. To reject or abhor; renounce. **5†.** To cast out or off; eject. **6†.** To digest. **II†.** *i.* To digest, as food. [< F. *défier*, < LL. *difido*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *fides*, faith.] **de-fy'er†**. SYN.: see OPPOSE.—**de-fi'er**, *n.* One who defies. **de-fy'ert**.—**de-fy't**, *n.* A defiance; challenge.—**de-fy'ing-ly**, *adv.*

deg1, 1 deg; 2 dĕg, *v.* [DEGGED; DEG'GING.] [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To dampen or moisten; besprinkle. **II.** *i.* To ooze or trickle out.—**deg'ger**, *n.* One who or that which degs or sprinkles.—**deg'ging-cart"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A road-sprinkler.—**deg'ging-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for sprinkling cotton cloth before it is calendered.

deg2, *rt.* [DEGGED; DEG'GING.] **1.** To strike, thrust, or stab; drive in. **2.** To pierce with a sharp-pointed object. [< OF. *daguer*, < *dague;* cp. DAGGER1, *n.*]

deg., *abbr.* Degree.

de-gage' [straint; unconventional; easy. dē"ga"gē', 1 dē"ga-zē'; 2 dē"gā-zhē', *a.* [Fr.] Free from con-

de-gan'gli-on-ate, 1 di-gan'gli-on-ēt; 2 de-găn'gli-on-āt, *rt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To destroy or remove the ganglia of, as tissue.

de-gar'nish, 1 di-gär'nish; 2 dē-gär'nish, *rt.* [Rare.] To strip of furniture; deprive of troops or equipments; disfurnish; as, to *degarnish* a fortress.—**de-gar'nish-ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

de"ge-lat'i-nize, 1 di-ji-lat'ı-naiz; 2 dē"jĕ-lăt'i-niz, *rt.* To extract gelatin from, as bones. **de-ge-lat'i-nise†**.

de"ge-la'tion, 1 di-ji-lē'shan; 2 dē'ge-lā'shon, *n.* The process of melting, or of assuming a soft or liquid form after congelation. See GELATION.

de-gen'er-a-cy, 1 di-jen'er-a-si; 2 de-ǧĕn'er-a-çy, *n.* **1.** The state of being degenerate; the condition of having grown notably worse. **2.** The act or process of degenerating; a becoming worse; deterioration.

It was to be confessed, that the *degeneracy* of New England, in any measure, into the spirit of the world, was a thing extremely aggravated, by the greatness of our obligations to the contrary.
COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. ii. p. 317. [S. A. 1853.]

de-gen'er-ate, 1 di-jen'er-et; 2 de-ǧĕn'er-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *i.* To become notably worse or inferior; decline in character, qualities, or excellence, as from the normal or primitive condition or from a type or standard; deteriorate. **II†.** *t.* To cause to decline or become inferior. [< L. *degeneratus*, pp. of *degenero*, < *de*, down; and see GENERATE.] **de-gen'erf†; de-ge'ner†; de-gen'er-izef.—de-gen'er-ant,** *a.* [Rare.] Degenerating.

de-gen'er-ate, 1 di-jen'er-it; 2 de-ǧĕn'er-at, *a.* Having become worse or inferior; sunk in character or qualities below the normal or a type or standard; deteriorated or degraded; as, a *degenerate* son; *degenerate* times. [< L. *degeneratus*; see DEGENERATE, *v.*] **de-gen'ered†; de-gen'er-oust.—de-gen'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*— **de-gen'er-ate-ness,** *n.*— **de-gen'er-ous-ly†,** *adv.*

de-gen'er-ate, *n.* **1.** One who, in character or qualities, has sunk below the normal type, standard, or condition. **2.** *Criminol.* A person with innate propensities for crime and abnormal vices.

de-gen"er-a'tion, 1 di-jen'er-ē'shan; 2 de-ǧĕn'er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, state, or process of becoming worse; the condition of having grown worse; decline; degeneracy.

Generation and growth end universally in *degeneration*.
A. LARSON in Ueberweg's *Hist. Philos.* vol. i. p. 476. [S. 1872.]

2. *Pathol.* Change in the chemical constitution of the intimate cells of a tissue from a higher to a lower form; morbid impairment of any structural tissue. **3.** *Biol.* Reduction from a higher to a lower type; a gradual change, as of a series of organisms, into a condition of less complexity. **4.** [Rare.] Something degenerated. **de-gen"er-es'cence†.—adipose degeneration** (*Pathol.*), fatty degeneration, as of the heart.— **anemic d.,** polychromatophilic degeneration.— **angiolithic d.,** an atheromatous and calcareous degeneration of the coats of vessels.— **ascending d.,** see WALLERIAN DEGENERATION.— **bacony d.,** lardaceous disease.— **calcareous d.,** an unhealthy condition of the nutrition of a tissue caused by the deposition of calcium salts.— **chitinous d.,** amyloid degeneration. See AMYLOID.— **colloid d.,** transformation of tissue to a brownish gelatinous substance of variable composition.— **comma d.,** a progressive deterioration of the nerve-fibers of the comma tract.— **descending d.,** see WALLERIAN DEGENERATION.— **earthy d.,** calcareous degeneration.— **fatty d.,** a condition in which the efficient cells in an organ are enveloped in or replaced by fat.— **fibrous d.,** increase of the interstitial fibers of a part causing atrophy of its more active elements; cirrhosis: inaccurately applied.— **gelatiniform d.,** colloid degeneration.— **granular d.,** cloudy swelling.— **hyaline d.,** a degeneration noticeable by the parts affected becoming glassy.— **keratoid d.,** the changing of the plasma of a cell into keratin.— **physiological d.,** a stoppage in the growth of particular cells or tissues that others may develop to their mature functional condition.— **polychromatophilic d.,** a change in the red corpuscles of the blood indicated by the stain produced by basic as well as acid dyes.— **Virchow's d.,** lardaceous disease.— **Wallerian d.,** fatty degeneration of nerve-fibers after being cut. If it occurs toward the brain it is called *ascending degeneration*; if toward the periphery, *descending degeneration*.— **de-gen"er-a'tion-ist. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the degeneration theory. **II.** *n.* A believer in the degeneration theory; one who holds that all beings, and also civilization, tend to degenerate.

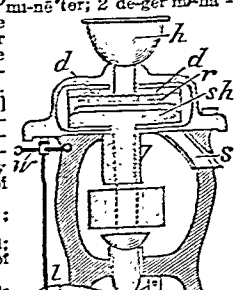
de-gen'er-a-tive, } 1 di-jen'er-ē-tiv; 2 de-ǧĕn'er-ā-tiv, *a.*
de-gen'er-a-tivs, } Subject to or causing degeneration; tending to degenerate.

de-gen"er-es'cent, 1 di-jen"er-es'ent; 2 de-ǧĕn"er-ĕs'ĕnt, *a.* *Math.* **1.** Capable of sinking to a lower state, class, degree, rank, etc., or of producing such a condition. **2.** Degenerative.

De Gé"ran'do'. See GÉRANDO.

de-germ', 1 di-jûrm'; 2 dē-ǧĕrm', *vt.* *Milling.* To remove the germ from; as, to *degerm* wheat.

de-ger'mi-na"tor, 1 di-jûr'mi-nē'ter; 2 dē-ǧĕr'mi-nā'tor, *n.* *Milling.* A machine with corrugated disks for splitting wheat along the crease of the berry and removing the germ. See illus. [< DE- + L. *germen*, germ.]



Degerminator.

The wheat is put in at the hopper, *h*, and works gradually between the corrugated disk, *d d*, and the runner, *r*, which cracks it and frees the germ. It is then carried to the spout, *s*, by the spindle-head, *sh*. The wheel, *w*, and lever, *l*, serve to raise the runner against the corrugated disk.

de-glaze', 1 di-glēz'; 2 dē-ǧlāz', *vt.* [DE-GLAZED'; DE-GLAZ'ING.] To dull or remove the glaze from, as by acid or abrasion: said of glass.

de-glo'ryt, *vt.* To disgrace; dishonor.

de-glu'ti-bl(e, 1 di-glū'ti-bl; 2 de-ǧlu'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being swallowed.

de-glu'ti-nate, 1 di-glū'ti-nēt; 2 de-ǧlu'ti-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To take apart, or loosen, by softening the glue; unglue. **2.** To remove the gluten from, as wheat. [< L. *deglutino* (pp. *deglutinatus*), < *de*, DE- + *gluten*, glue.]— **de-glu"ti-na'tion,** *n.*

deg"lu-ti'tion, 1 deg'lu-[*or* gl'glu-]tish'an; 2 dĕǧ'lu-[*or* dē'ǧlu-]tish'on, *n.* The act, process, or power of swallowing. [< LL. *deglutio*, swallow down, < L. *de*, down + *glutio*, swallow.]— **de-glu'ti-tive(s,** *a.* Pertaining to deglutition. **deg"lu-ti'tious†.— de-glu'ti-to-ry,** *a.* Used or serving for deglutition.

de-glyc'er-in, 1 di-glis'er-in; 2 dē-ǧlyç'er-in, *vt.* To deprive of glycerin, as fat.— **de-glyc'er-ine†; de-glyc'er-in-ize†.**

deg'or"der, 1 deg'ōr'der; 2 dĕǧ'ōr'der, *n.* The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of a quantic. [< *deg-* (in DEGREE) + ORDER.]

de-gote', 1 di-gōt'; 2 de-ǧōt', *n.* [Rus.] Birch-oil, especially that used to prepare Russia leather or its imitations.

deg'ra-dand, 1 deg'ra-dand; 2 dĕǧ'ra-dānd, *n.* [Rare.] One that is to be reduced or deposed from rank or order.

deg"ra-da'tion, 1 deg'ra-dē'shan; 2 dĕǧ'ra-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of lowering or reducing, as in rank, estimation, or character; especially, deprival of honor or position; dismissal from office or reduction to a lower office; as, the *degradation* of an officer or ecclesiastic. **2.** The state of having been lowered in rank, character, or esteem; reduced moral or intellectual condition; degeneracy; as, to live amid vice and *degradation*. **3.** Loss of efficacy or value; diminution, as of strength or magnitude. **4.** *Geol.* The reduction or superficial lowering of any portion of the earth's surface by natural erosion, as by rainfall: contrasted with *deformation*. **5.** *Biol.* A descent from a higher to a lower type of structure; a retrograde change in organization. **6.** *Bot.* A change arising from the non-development or loss in any way of an organ or part. **7.** *Paint.* The reduction in size and toning down of the colors of objects, to give them an appearance of distance. **8.** *Her.* See ABATEMENT. **9.** *Org. Chem.* The process by which the molecule of a compound is systematically reduced to others of simpler structure. **10.** *Pathol.* The degeneration of an organ or the body. [< LL. *degradatio(n-)*, < *degrado*, < L. *de*, down, + *gradior*, go.]

—degradation of energy, the transformation of one kind of energy into energy of a lower grade, as from mechanical energy to heat.— **differential d.** (*Geol.*), the process of wearing away by atmospheric erosion a system of strata containing alternating beds of hard and soft material.

deg"ra-da'tion-al, 1 deg'ra-dē'shan-al; 2 dĕǧ'ra-dā'shon-al, *a.* Resulting from degradation.

deg'ra-da"tor, 1 deg'ra-dē'ter *or* -tər; 2 dĕǧ'ra-dā'tor, *n.* One vested with the authority to degrade.

de-grade', 1 di-grēd'; 2 de-ǧrād', *v.* [DE-GRAD'ED; DE-GRAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce in rank, standing, or grade; take away honors or position from; remove from office, dignity, or the like; as, to *degrade* a captain to the ranks.

Avarice both imprisons and *degrades*. SPURGEON *Spare Half Hours, Voices from Pompeii* p. 105. [P. & W. 1884.]

STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* p. 250. [RAN. & S. 1884.]

3. *Biol.* To reduce from a higher to a lower rank. **4.** *Geol.* To reduce the height of (any part of the earth's surface) by the wearing action of natural agents, as by river-action. **5.** *Paint.* To tone down, weaken, or diminish; as, to *degrade* the brightness of colors.

II. *i.* **1.** To fall to a lower rank in character, reputation, or standing; grow worse; degenerate. **2.** *Biol.* To pass from a higher to a lower type of structure; degenerate. **3.** [Eng. Univ.] To postpone going up for a degree for one year; step back into a lower class.

He was obliged to *degrade*, as it is called, i. e. to place his name on the list of the year below.
FARRAR *Julian Home* ch. 26, p. 328. [E. P. D. 1876.]

[< F. *dégrader*, < LL. *degrado*; see DEGRADATION.] SYN.: see ABASE; POLLUTE.— **de-grade'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] Degradation, as from office or rank.— **de-grad'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-grad'ed, 1 di-grēd'ed; 2 de-ǧrād'ed, *pa.* **1.** Lowered in rank, standing, or character; stripped of office or dignity; reduced in value; debased; mean; as, a *degraded* officer; a *degraded* wretch. **2.** *Biol.* Reduced from a higher to a lower type, by the loss or atrophy of certain organs. **3.** *Geol.* Worn down or away by erosional processes, especially by stream-corrosion. **4.** *Her.* Placed upon steps or degrees. **5.** *Thermodynam.* Transformed to a form of energy which is not easily changed.

de-grad'u-atet, *vt.* To depose from rank; degrade.

De Graff', 1 di-graf'; 2 de-ǧrāf'. A village in Logan county, O.

dē"grais"sage', 1 dē'gre-sēj'; 2 dē'ǧrā-sāzh', *n.* [F.] An operation to free a substance from fat.

dē"grais"sant', 1 dē'gre-sēnt'; 2 dē'ǧrā-sāñ', *n.* [F.] A substance mixed with potters' clay to prevent the articles made of it from cracking in the kiln. [grease.

dē"gras', 1 dē'gre'; 2 dē'ǧrā', *n.* [F.] *U. S. Customs.* Wool-

dē"gras'form"er, 1 dē'gre'-fôrm'er; 2 dē'ǧrā'-fôrm'er, *n.* A brownish, resinous substance occurring in tanners' degras and sod-oil, and whose presence promotes the emulsification of fish-oils used by the currier.

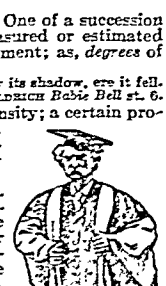
de-grease', 1 di-grīs'; 2 dē-ǧrēs', *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of grease, as skins, hides, or feathers.

de-gree', 1 di-grī'; 2 de-ǧrē', *n.* **1.** One of a succession of steps, grades, or stages; a measured or estimated part of upward or downward movement; as, *degrees* of excellence; Masonic *degrees*.

It came upon us by *degrees*. We saw its shadow, ere it fell.
ALDRICH *Babie Bell* st. 6.

2. Relative extent, amount, or intensity; a certain proportion; measure; as, differing in a high *degree*. **3.** Rank in life; station in society; as, persons of low *degree*.

The base *degree* to which I now am fallen.
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 414.


Cap and Gown worn for the Degree of Doctor of Literature at Oxford University.

4. *Gram.* (1) One of the three grades in which an adjective or adverb is compared; as, the positive, comparative, and superlative *degrees*. See COMPARISON. (2) A variation of form to indicate the grade above noted; as, "sooner" is the comparative *degree* of "soon." **5.** *Genealogy.* The relationship between one person and the next in the line of descent; one remove in the chain of relationship; as, marriage within the prohibited *degrees*. See CONSANGUINITY. **6.** *U. S. Law.* A distinctive grade of crime; as, murder in the second *degree*. **7.** An academical rank or title conferred on scholars by an institution of learning, usually authenticated by a diploma, certifying and guaranteeing proficiency in certain branches of learning or the arts, or sometimes as an honorary distinction; as, the *degree* of Master of Arts. See list below.

Between the highest American *degrees* and the honour *degrees* of Oxford and Cambridge it is hard to make any comparison.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii. p. 541. [MACM. 1888.]

8. A unit of various kinds: usually indicated by the superior °. (1) A unit of angular measure, the ninetieth part of a right angle. (2) The proportionate part of a circle subtending this angle; or the 360th part of a circumference. When measured as angles, all degrees are equal; but when measured as arcs they vary as the radii of the circles. The division of a circle into 360 degrees probably originated with the Babylonians who associated this number with the days of the year. See LATITUDE; LONGITUDE. (3) A unit of difference of temperature, called a *degree Fahrenheit* when the difference between the freezing-point and boiling-point of water is divided into 180 parts, *centigrade* when it is divided into 100 parts, and *Réaumur* when it is divided into 80 parts. Compare CENTIGRADE, FAHRENHEIT, and RÉAUMUR. See also illus. under THERMOMETER.

The water brought up in artesian wells is found to increase in temperature 1 *degree* for from 50 to 55 feet of depth.
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* ch. 5, p. 105. [A. 1889.]

(4) A unit-space or -division marked on various instruments, as thermometers and astronomical instruments. **9.** *Alg.* The power to which a quantity or number is raised; the number of times unknown or variable quantities are involved as factors in an expression: thus xy^2z^3 is of the sixth *degree*, because x is involved once, y twice, and z three times. See DEGREE OF AN EQUATION, below. **10.** *Arith.* In notation, a group of three figures in a number; a period. **11.** *Mus.* A line or space of the staff: incorrectly applied to tone or interval. **12.** A percentage of something; as, soda of fifty *degrees*: indicating a soda with 50 per cent. of available sodium oxide. **13†.** A step or stair. [< F. *degré*, < L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, step, < *gradior*, go.] **de-gre'†.**

—actinometric degree, the amount of actinic power, of which, during a given period, an actinometer is the recipient, as calculated according to some arbitrary scale.— **added degrees,** in music, short lines and the spaces they enclose, used to enlarge the staff.— **Baumé degree,** a degree of Baumé's scale. In the Baumé scale used on hydrometers for liquids heavier than water, the 0° mark indicates the depth to which the hydrometer will sink in pure water, and the 15° mark, the depth in a 15% salt solution; and in hydrometers for liquids lighter than water, the 0° mark indicates a 10% salt solution, and the 10° mark, pure water. The degrees are all equal in length and hence have no direct relation to specific gravity. Baumé degrees may be approximately converted into specific gravity by the following formulas in which b = degrees Baumé: (a) for liquids with specific gravity greater than water, sp. gr. = 144 + (144 − b); (b) for liquids with specific gravity less than water, sp.gr. = 144 ÷ (134 + b).— **by degrees,** little by little; gradually.— **d. of a complex,** the degree of an equation that connects its line coordinates.— **d. of a curve** or **surface** (*Math.*), the order of a curve or surface. See ORDER, *n.*— **d. of a group,** the number of elements in a group upon which operations are performed.— **d. of an equation,** the degree of the highest term of the equation.— **d. of a ruled surface** (*Geom.*), the number of the surface elements in a linear complex which is equivalent to the number of its intersection points on any straight line.— **d. of a twisted curve** (*Geom.*), the number of intersections of a twisted curve with a plane.— **d. of curve,** in a railroad curve, the angle at the center which is subtended by a standard chord: the chord used in America is 100 feet; in England 66 feet.— **d. of latitude,** a north-and-south distance on the earth's surface between two parallels of latitude that are one degree apart.— **d. of longitude,** an east-and-west distance between two meridians of longitude that are one degree apart.— **degrees of ascent,** in occultism, the three great stages of ascent to God, mystically represented by baptism, the eucharist, and unction. See PURIFICATION; ILLUMINATION; PERFECTION.— **geothermic d.,** the average distance into the earth equivalent to an increase of one degree in temperature.— **Lambeth d.,** a degree conferred by the archbishop of Canterbury: somewhat restricted in the privileges it carries.— **mercury-in-glass degrees,** thermometric degrees in which differences of temperature are measured by the relative expansions of mercury in glass: they vary from the gas-thermometer degrees because the expansion of the mercury is not uniform.— **platinum degrees,** thermometric degrees in which differences of temperature are measured by the relative changes in the electric resistance of a platinum wire.— **square d.,** an area lying between two successive degrees of longitude, and between any two successive degrees of latitude that intersect them.— **third d.** **1.** *Freemasonry.* The degree of Master Mason, which is conferred elaborately. **2.** [U. S.] In police practise, the process of examining a prisoner, or an accomplice of a person suspected of a crime, for the purpose of securing information concerning it: sometimes accompanied by unduly severe treatment.— **to a d.,** extremely; as, magnificent *to a degree*: a Briticism.

LIST OF DEGREES CONFERRED BY COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, ETC.

The following table exhibits the abbreviations and titles of the principal degrees conferred by universities and other educational institutions. The sign † indicates that the degree is no longer conferred. For further data of the more important degrees see vocabulary place.

A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Same as B. A.
A. C. Analytical Chemist.
A. D. B.† Bachelor of Domestic Arts.
A. D. M.† Master of Domestic Arts.
Agr. B. Same as B. AGR.
Agr. M. Same as M. AGR.
A. M. (*Artium Magister.*) Same as M. A.
A. M. B. Bachelor of Mechanic Arts.
A. M. M. Master of Mechanic Arts.
A. O. M. Master of Obstetric Art.
Archt. Architect.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts.
B. Acct. Bachelor of Accounts.
B. Agr. Bachelor of Agriculture. B. Ag.‡
B. Ar. Bachelor of Architecture.
B. A. S.[1] Bachelor of Applied Science.
B. A. S.[2] Bachelor of Agricultural Science. See B. AGR.
B. B. S. Bachelor of Business Science.
B. C.[1] Bachelor of Chemistry. B. Chem.†
B. C.[2] Bachelor of Commerce.
B. C.[3] Same as C. B.
B. C. E. Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
B. Chem.† Same as B. C.[1]
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law. See LL. B.
B. C. S.[1] Bachelor of Chemical Science.
B. C. S.[2] Bachelor of Commercial Science.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
B. E.[1] Bachelor of Elements.
B. E.[2] Bachelor of Elocution.
B. E.[3] Bachelor of Engineering.
B. E. D. Bachelor of Elementary Didactics.
B. E. L. Bachelor of English Literature. See B. LIT.
B. F.† Bachelor of Finance.
B. F. A. Bachelor of Fine Arts.
B. H. Bachelor of Humanics.
B. Hy. Bachelor in Hygiene. [AGR.
B. In Agr. Same as B.
B. L.[1] Same as LL. B.
B. L. A. Bachelor of Liberal Arts.
B. Lit. Bachelor of Literature. B. L.[2]
B. LL. Bachelor of Laws. See LL. B.

B. L. S. Bachelor of Library Science. [cine.
B. M.[1] Bachelor of Medi-
B. M.[2] Same as B. MUS.
B. M.[3] Bachelor of Metallurgy.
B. M. E. Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering.
B. Mus. Bachelor of Music.
B. N. S.† Bachelor of Natural Science. See B. Sc.
B. O. Bachelor of Oratory.
B. O. L. Bachelor of Oriental Literature.
B. P. Bachelor of Painting.
B. Pd. Bachelor of Pedagogy.
B. P. E. Bachelor of Physical Education.
B. Ph. Bachelor of Philosophy.
B. S.[1] Bachelor of Surgery. See C. B.; CHIR. B.
B. S.[2] Same as B. Sc.
B. S. A. Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture See B. AGR.
B. Sc. Bachelor of Science.
B. S. D. Bachelor of Scientific Didactics.
B. S. F. Bachelor of Scientific Forestry. [ology.
B. Th. Bachelor of The-
C. B. Bachelor of Surgery (*Chirurgiæ*). **Ch. B.**‡.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
Ch. D.[1] Same as DR. CHEM.
Ch. D.[2] Doctor of Surgery (*Chirurgiæ Doctor*).
Chem. E. Chemical Engineer.
Chir. B. Same as C. B.
Chir. Doct. Same as CH. D.[2]
C. M. Master of Surgery (*Chirurgiæ*). See M. S.[2]
D. Æ. Doctor of Æsthetics. Honorary.
D. B. Bachelor of Didactics.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law. Honorary.
D. Cn. L. Doctor of Canon Law. Honorary.
D. D. Doctor of Divinity. Honorary.
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery. See D. M. D., L. D. S., M. D. S.
D. E. Dynamical Engineer. [glene.
D. Hy. Doctor in Hy-
D. L.[1] Doctor of Law.
D. L.[2], **D. Lit.** Doctor of Literature or Letters.
D. L. S. Doctor of Library Science. Honorary.
D. M.[1] Same as M. D.
D. M.[2] Same as D. MUS.
D. M.[3] Doctor of Mathematics.
D. M. D. Doctor of Dental Medicine. See D. D. S.
D. Mus. Doctor of Music.
D. O. Doctor of Oratory; Doctor of Osteopathy.
Doc. Eng. Doctor of Engineering. Honorary.
D. P.[1] Same as PHAR. D.
D. P.[2] Same as PH. D.[1]
D. P. H.[1] [Eng.] Diploma in Public Health (sanitation). [Health.
D. P. H.[2] Doctor of Public
Dr. Bot. Doctor of Botany.
Dr. Chem. Doctor of Chemistry.
Dr. Nat. Hist. Doctor of Natural History.
Dr. Nat. Phil. Doctor of Natural Philosophy.
Dr. Nat. Sc. Doctor of Natural Science.
Dr. Phil. Same as PH. D.[1]
Dr. Philol. [Rare.] Doctor of Philology.
Dr. Phys. Sc. Doctor of Physical Science. **D. P. S.**‡.
Dr. Z., Dr. Zool. Same as D. Z.
D. S., D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
D. Sc. D. Doctor of Science and Didactics.
D. T. D. Theol. Doctor of Theology.
D. V. M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
D. V. M. S. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. See D. V. M.
D. V. S.[1] Doctor of Veterinary Science.
D. V. S.[2] Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.
D. Z. Doctor of Zoology.
E. D. Same as DOC. ENG.
E. E. Electrical Engineer.
E. M. Engineer of Mines.
G. P. Graduate in Pharmacy.
J. C. D. (*Juris Civilis Doctor.*) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. U. D. (*Juris Utriusque* Doctor.) Doctor of both Laws (the canon and civil laws).
L. A. Literate in Arts. See L. L. A.
L. B. Same as B. LIT.
L. D. Doctor of Letters. Honorary.
L. D. S. Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
L. E. L. Laureate in English Literature.
L. H. D. (*Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor.*) Doctor of the more humane letters, *i. e.*, the humanities, or university studies.
L. I. Licentiate of Instruction.
Lit. B. or **Litt. B.** (*Litterarum Baccalaureus.*) Same as B. LIT.
Lit. D. or **Litt. D.** Same as D. L.[2]
Lit. M. or **Litt. M.** Same as M. LIT.
L. L. A. Literate in Arts: the form used when the degree is given to women. Compare L. A.
LL. B. Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
L. L. Licentiate in Law.
LL. M. Master of Laws.
L. M.[1] Licentiate in Medicine.
L. M.[2] Licentiate in Midwifery.
M. A. Master of Arts.
M. Acct. Master of Accounts.
Ma. E. Master of Engineering.
M. Agr. Master of Agriculture.
Maid in English. Course in a college for women.
Maid of Arts. Course in a college for women.
M. Ap. Sc. Same as M. A. S.
M. Ar. Master of Architecture.
M. A. S. Master of Applied Science.
M. B.[1] Bachelor of Medicine.
M. B.[2] Same as B. MUS.
M. B. Sc. Master of Business Science.
M. C. Master of Surgery (*Chirurgiæ*). See M. S.[2]
M. C. D. Doctor of Comparative Medicine.
M. C. E. Master of Civil Engineering.
M. Ch. Master of Surgery (*Chirurgiæ*). A European degree ranking with M. D. See M. S.[2]
M. C. L. Master of Civil Law.
M. D. Doctor of Medicine.
M. D., C. M. Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery (*Chirurgiæ*).
M. D. E. Master of Domestic Economy. Iowa Univ. See A. D. B.; A. D. M.
M. D. S. Master of Dental Surgery.
M. D. V. Same as D. V. M.
M. E.[1] Master of Elements.
M. E.[2] Mechanical Engineer.
M. E. C. L. Mistress of English and Classical Literature.
M. E. D. Master of Elementary Didactics.
M. E. L. Master (or Mistress) of English Literature.
M. G.[1] Medical Gymnast.
M. G.[2] Graduate in Music.
M. H. Master of Horticulture.
M. L.[1] Master of Law.
M. L.[2] Same as M. LIT.
M. L. A. Master (or Mistress) of Liberal Arts.
M. Lit. Master of Literature.
M. L. S. Master of Library Science. See B. L. S.; D. L. S.
M. M. E. Master of Mechanical Engineering.
M. Mus. Master of Music.
M. O. Master of Oratory. See B. E.; B. O.
M. P. Master of Painting.
M. Ph. Master of Philosophy.
M. P. L. Master (or Mistress) of Polite Literature.
M. S.[1] Master of Science.
M. S.[2] Master of Surgery.
M. S. A.[1] Master of Scientific Agriculture.
M. S. A.[2]† Mistress of Science and Arts.
M. Sc. Same as M. S.[1]
M. S. D. Master of Scientific Didactics.
Mus. B. Same as B. MUS.
Mus. D. Same as D. MUS.
Mus. M. Same as M. MUS.
M. V. (*Medicus Veterinarius.*) Veterinary Physician.
M. V. D. Same as D. V. M.
Nat. Sc. D. Doctor of Natural Science.
N. H. D. Same as DR. NAT. HIST.
O. B. Same as B. O.
O. M. V. Master of Obstetrics of Vienna.
P. C. Practical Chemist.
P. D. Same as PH. D.[1]
Pd. D. Doctor of Pedagogy.
Pd. M. Master of Pedagogy.
Pe. B. Bachelor of Pedagogics. [gogics.
Pe. P. Principal of Peda-
Phar. D., Pharm. D. Doctor of Pharmacy.
Pharm. M. Master of Pharmacy.
Ph. B. Same as B. PH.
Ph. C. Pharmaceutical Chemist. [losophy.
Ph. D.[1] Doctor of Phi-
Ph. D.[2] Same as PHAR. D.
Ph. G. Graduate in Pharmacy.
Ph. M. Same as M. PH.
R. P. D. (*Rerum Politicarum Doctor.*) Doctor of Political Science.
S. B., Sc. B. Same as B. Sc.
Sc. D. Same as D. S.
Sc. M. Same as M. S.[1]
S. D. Same as D. S.
S. M. Same as M. S.[1]
S. T. B. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Theology.
S. T. D. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity. [gineer.
T. E. Topographical En-
U. J. D. (*Utriusque Juris Doctor.*) Doctor of both Laws (the canon and civil laws). Indicates same as LL. D.
V. M. Same as M. V.
V. M. D. (*Veterinariæ Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. See D. V. M.
V. S. Veterinary Surgeon.

de-greed', *a.* Same as DEGRADED, *pa.*, 4.
de-gres'sion, 1 dı-gresh'ən; 2 dē-grĕsh'on, *n.* Decrease by steps; descent; especially, stated decrease in tax-rates on sums below a certain amount. [< L. *degreditor* (pp. *degressus*), go down.]—**de-gres'siv**(es, *a.* Of or pertaining to degression; as, a *degressive* formation.
deg'u, 1 deg'ū; 2 dĕg'ų, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American octodontine rat-like rodent (genus *Octodon*).
De Gu"ber-na'tis, 1 dē gū"ber-nā'tis; 2 dę gų"bĕr-nā'tis, **Angelo, Count** (4/7 1840–2/7 1913). An Italian editor, Orientalist dramatist, and novelist; *The Death of Cato*, etc.
de-guise'†, *v.* & *n.* Disguise. **de-gise'**†; **de-gyse'**†.
de-gum', 1 dı-gum'; 2 dē-gŭm', *vt.* To remove excess of gum filling from; deglutinate: said of silk.
de-gust', 1 dı-gust'; 2 de-gŭst', *vt.* & *vi.* To taste or relish. [< L. *degusto*, < *de*, of, + *gusto*, taste.] **de-gus'tate**†.—**de"gus-ta'tion**, *n.*
de'ha, 1 dē'ha; 2 dę'ha, *n.* [Sans.] *Theos.* Literally, that which defiles the soul; the body.
De Haas, 1 dı hās; 2 de hās. **1. Maurice Frederick Hendrick** (12/11 1832–11/11 1895), a Dutch-American marine painter. **2. William Frederick** (1832–7/11 1880), a Dutch-American marine painter; brother of preceding.
dē"ha"ché', 1 dē"ha"shē'; 2 dę"hä"chę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Destitute of head, paws, and tuft of the tail, as a beast.
de-hair', 1 dı-hār'; 2 dē-hâr', *vt.* To take the hair off of (skins or hides).
De-hai'tes, 1 dı-hē'tiz; 2 de-hā'tēs, *n. pl. Bib.* Colonists settled in Samaria by the Assyrians after the Jews were taken into exile. **De-ha'ylites**†.
de-hal'o-gen-ize, 1 dı-hal'o-jen-aiz; 2 dē-hăl'o-gĕn-ız, *vt. Chem.* To eliminate any halogen from (a compound).
de-hem"o-glo'bin-ize, 1 dı-hem"o-glō'bın-aiz; 2 dē-hĕm"o-glō'bin-ız, *vt.* To extract hemoglobin from (red blood-corpuscles).
de-hes'va-ra, 1 de-hes'va-rə; 2 de-hĕs'va-rä, *n.* [Sans.] Literally, lord of the body; the soul.
de-hisce', 1 dı-his'; 2 de-his', *vi.* [DE-HISCED'; DE-HISC'ING.] To open gapingly; gape. [< L. *dehisco*, < *de*, off, + *hisco*, open.]

The anthers *dehisce* at different periods during the process of flowering. A. B. RENDLE *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. x, p. 567.

de-his'cence, 1 dı-his'ens; 2 de-his'ęnc, *n.* **1.** A gape or gaping. **2.** *Bot.* The manner in which an organ, closed at first, ultimately opens, as a capsule for the discharge of the seeds, or an anther for the discharge of the pollen. The opening may be a valve, pore, or slit.

Dehiscence of Seed-capsules.
1. Septicidal (meadow-saffron). 2. Loculicidal (tulip). 3. Septifragal (silique of a crucifer). 3a. Marginicidal (a convolvulus). 4. Sutural (peony). 5. Transverse or circumscissile (pimpernel). See also ANTHER.

de-his'cent, 1 dı-his'ent; 2 de-his'ęnt, *a.* **1.** Opening by a regular dehiscence. **2.** Gaping or yawning; open-ing. [< L. *dehiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dehisco*; see DEHISCE.]
de-hon'es-tate†, *vt.* To dishonor; vilify.—**-es-ta'tion**†, *n.*
de-horn', 1 dı-hōrn'; 2 dē'hôrn', *vt.* **1.** To take away the horns of (cattle); also, to prevent the horns of (cattle) from growing, by burning when growth begins. **2.** *Logging.* To saw off the ends of (logs bearing the owner's mark) and put on a new mark.—**de-horn'er**, *n.*
de-horn', *n.* [W. U. S.] A dehorned animal.
de-hors', 1 dı-hōrz' *or* dē-hōr'; 2 de-hôrs' *or* de-hôr', *a.* & *prep.* [F.] *Law.* Without; outside of; unconnected with; irrelevant; as, *dehors* the record.
de-hort'†, *vt.* To try to divert by persuasion; deter.
de"hor-ta'tion, 1 dı"her-tē'shən; 2 dē"hôr-tā'shon, *n.* Advice against or dissuasion from anything. [< LL. *dehortatio(n-)*, < L. *dehortor*, dissuade, < *de*, from; and see HORTATION.]—**de-hor'ta-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suited for dissuasion. **de-hor'ta-tiv**(es†. **II.** *n.* A dissuasion.—**de-hort'er**, *n.* A person who advises to the contrary; a dissuader.
Deh'ra Dun, 1 dē'rə dūn; 2 dę'ra dun. A district in Meerut division, British India; 1,016 sq. m.; capital, Dehra.
de-hu'man-ize or **-ise**, 1 dı-hū'mən-aiz; 2 dē-hū'man-ız, *vt.* To deprive of the specifically human qualities or attributes; render lower than humanity; imbrute; also, rarely, to render higher than humanity; endow with superhuman quality or attributes; spiritualize.

If it is his body that he [man] neglects, he will deteriorate into a wild and bestial savage—like the *de-humanized* men who are discovered sometimes upon desert islands.
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Degeneration* p. 99. [J. F. 1884.]

—**de-hu"man-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n*
deh'war, 1 dē'wor; 2 dę'wär, *n.* A villager of Persian and Arabian origin in Afghanistan and Baluchistan.
de-hy"dra-cet'ic, 1 dı-hai'dra-set'ik; 2 dē-hȳ'dra-cĕt'ic, *a. Chem.* Derived by dehydrating aceto-acetic ester; as, *dehydracetic* acid ($C_8H_8O_4$).
de-hy'drate, 1 dı-hai'drēt; 2 dē-hȳ'drāt, *v.* **I.** *t. Chem.* To deprive of water; anhydrate. **II.** *i.* To suffer loss of water. [< DE- + Gr. *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]—**de-hy'drat-er**, *n.*—**de"hy-dra'tion**, *n.*
de-hy"dro-cho-lal'ic, 1 dı-hai'dro-ko-lăl'ik; 2 dē-hȳ'dro-co-lăl'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating an acid ($C_{24}H_{34}O_5$), the product of the oxidation of cholalic acid.
de-hy"dro-chol'ic, 1 dı-hai'dro-kol'ik; 2 dē-hȳ'dro-cŏl'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating the acid first to result in the oxidation of cholic acid.
de-hy'dro-gen-ate, 1 dı-hai'dro-jen-ēt; 2 dē-hȳ'dro-gĕn-āt, *vt. Chem.* To dehydrogenize.
de-hy'dro-gen-ize, 1 dı-hai'dro-jen-aiz; 2 dē-hȳ'dro-gĕn-ız, *vt. Chem.* To free from hydrogen; remove hydrogen from.—**de-hy"dro-gen-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**de-hy'dro-gen-iz"er**, *n.*
de-hy"dro-mu'cic, 1 dı-hai'dro-miū'sik; 2 dē-hȳ'dro-mū'çic, *a. Chem.* Derived by dehydrating mucic acid; as, *dehydromucic* acid ($C_6H_2O(CO_2H)_2$).
de-hyp'no-tize, 1 dı-hip'no-taiz; 2 dē-hȳp'no-tīz, *vt.* To awaken from the hypnotic state; dissipate a hypnosis.
De"ia-ni'ra, 1 dī'ya-nai'rə; 2 dē'ya-ni'ra, *n. Myth.* The wife of Hercules, who killed herself because she caused his death. **Dē-i-a'nei-ra**† [Gr.].
de'i-cide, 1 dī'ı-said; 2 dē'i-çid, *n.* **1.** The killing of a god; especially, the crucifixion of Christ. **2.** The slayer of a god; specif., one of the crucifiers of Christ. [< L. *deus*, god, + *cædo*, slay.]—**de'i-ci"dal**, *a.*
deic'tic, 1 daik'tik; 2 dīc'tic, *a. Logic.* Proving by direct argument; direct: distinguished from *elenctic*, *refutative*, or *indirect*. [< Gr. *deiktikos*, able to show, < *deiknymi*, teach.] **deic'ti-cal**†.—**-cal-ly**, *adv.*
deid, 1 dīd; 2 dēd. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Dead. **II.** *n.* Death.
de-if'ic, 1 dī-if'ik; 2 dē-īf'ic, *a.* **1.** Making or tending to make divine; deifying. **2.** Divine; as, *deific* energy.

Nor ought *deific* to signify, as it generally does signify, 'divine.'
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 5, p. 157. [s. 1873.]

[< LL. *deificus*, < L. *deus*, god, + *facio*, make.] **-i-cal**‡.
de"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 dī'ı-fi-kē'shən; 2 dē'i-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of endowing with divine existence or attributes; the state of one deified; apotheosis.

His [the Greek's] religion is a *deification* of the faculties and affections of man. GUYOT *Earth and Man* tr. by C. C. Felton, lect. xii, p. 307. [c. & L. 1865.]

2. *Occult.* The acquisition by the soul of god-like attributes; ultimate absorption into the Supreme Spirit. [OF., < LL. *deificus*; see DEIFY.] **de"i-fi-ca'tion**†.—**de"i-fi-ca'to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to deification; apotheosizing.
de'i-fi"er, 1 dī'ı-fai"ər; 2 dē'i-fī"er, *n.* One who deifies.
de'i-form, 1 dī'ı-fōrm; 2 dē'i-fôrm, *a.* **1.** In the form of a god; like a god, as in nature or appearance. **2**†. Conformable to the divine will or nature. [< L. *deus*, god, + -FORM.]—**de"i-for'mi-ty**†, *n.*
de'i-fy, 1 dī'ı-fai; 2 dē'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To exalt among the gods; regard or worship as a god. **2.** To make like God or a god; render divine. [< F. *déifier*, < LL. *deifico*, < L. *deus*, god; and see -FY.]
deign, 1 dēn; 2 dęn, *vt.* **1.** To stoop so far as to grant; give or allow with condescension; vouchsafe; now usually with an infinitive; as, to *deign* to listen.

He would not *deign* them word or sign.
AYTOUN *Execution of Montrose* st. 17.

2. To deem worthy of notice or account. [< OF. *deigner*, F. *daigner*, < L. *dignor*, < *dignus*, worthy.] **deint**.
Syn.: see CONDESCEND.
deignd, *pp.* Deigned. S. S.
dell, 1 dĕl; 2 dĕl, *n.* [Scot.] The devil; hence, an evil, mischievous fellow.—**dell's dizzen**, the devil's dozen; thirteen.
Del'mos, 1 del'mos; 2 dĭ'mŏs, *n. Astron.* The outer of the two moons of the planet Mars. See under SATELLITE. [< Gr. *deimos*, fear.] [done.
deln, 1 dın; 2 dęn, *adv.* [Scot.] Entirely; very; literally.
de"in-crus'tant, 1 dī'in-krus'tant; 2 dē"in-crŭs'tant, *n.* An agent for softening water used in a steam-boiler.
de-in"di-vid"u-al-i-za'tion, 1 dı-in'dı-vij"u-[*or* -vid'yu-]əl-ı-zē'shən; 2 dē-in'dĭ-vij"u-[*or* -vid'yu-]al-ı-zā'shon, *n.* Destruction of individuality: specif., a social process distinctive of self-dependent individuals, and tending to encourage an evil dependence on society.
de-in"di-vid"u-al-ize, 1 dı-in'dı-vij"u-[*or* -vid'yu-]əl-aiz; 2 dē-in'dĭ-vij"u-[*or* -vid'yu-]al-ız, *vt.* To destroy or lessen the individuality of.
Del-noc'er-as, Del-nor'nis, Del"no-sau'ri-a, etc. Same as DINOCERAS, etc.
del'nos, 1 del'nos; 2 dĭ'nŏs, *n.* [DEI'NOI, 1 -noi; 2 -nŏi, *pl.*] *Archeol.* A cinerary urn with base rounded and no handles.
dein'oust, *a.* [F.] Disdainful. CHAUCER, *C. T.* l. 3,930.
de-in'su-lar-ize *or* **-ise**, 1 dī-in'shu-lər-aiz; 2 dē-in'shu-lar-ız, *vt.* To remove the insularity of.
dein'te†, **dein'tee**†, *a.* & *n.* Dainty.—**dein'te-oust**, *a.*
De-ip'a-ra, 1 dī-ip'ə-rə; 2 dē-ip'a-ra, *n.* [LL.] The Mother of God: Latin form of Greek *Theotokos*, a name given to the Virgin Mary. See THEOTOKOS.—**de-ip'a-rous**, *a.* Bringing forth God or a god.
De-iph'o-bus, 1 dī-if'o-bus; 2 de-if'o-bŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Priam; betrayed by Helen; slain by Menelaus.
Deip-nos'o-phist, 1 daip-nos'o-fist; 2 dip-nŏs'o-fist, *n.* One who talks learnedly at the dinner-table; a table philosopher: from the title of Athenæus's work, the *Deipnosophistæ*. [< Gr. *deipnosophistēs*, < *deipnon*, dinner; and see SOPHIST.]—**Deip-nos'o-phism**, *n.*—**Deip-nos"o-phis'tic**, *a.*
de-ip'o-tent, 1 dī-ip'o-tent; 2 dē-ip'o-tĕnt, *a.* Having or wielding divine power. [< L. *deus*, god, + *potent(t-)s*; see POTENT.]
De'i-ra, 1 dī'ı-rə; 2 dē'i-ra, *n.* An Anglian kingdom, extending from the Humber to the Tyne. See NORTHUMBRIA.
Deir'dre, 1 dē'thre; 2 dę'thre, *n. Ir. Folk-lore.* The ward of Conchubhar, king of Ulster, who fled from her seclusion to Scotland with Naeise and the Clan Usna. Returning on promise of forgiveness, the men were treacherously slain by the king and Deirdre died of a broken heart: sometimes called **Dar'thray** or **Dar'ra-thray** in the Highlands of Scotland. **Deir'dra**†.
deis, 1 dīs; 2 dēs, *n.* [Scot.] A dais.
de'ism, 1 dī'ism; 2 dē'ĭsm, *n.* **1.** Belief in God as personal Spirit, in distinction from atheism and materialism. **2.** Belief in a personal Divine Being, but with the denial of those beliefs in the supernatural and the miraculous which characterize Christian and other forms of theism. While agreeing in the attempt to establish so-called natural religion on a rational basis, the English and Continental advocates of deistic belief assumed various attitudes toward the prevalent theistic doctrines of their time; hence the word.

Deism has been used in various senses, as, (1) belief in an intelligent and eternal Being, with denial of providence and moral government; (2) belief in God and providence, with denial of moral distinctions and moral government; (3) belief in God and his moral perfections, with denial of a future state; (4) by Kant, belief in an infinite force inherent in matter, as the first cause, with denial of a free personal God: (5) more commonly, that given in the definition. See K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 130. [SH. & CO. 1878.]

The doctrines were first promulgated in England during the end of the 17th century and passed through various phases which were given expression to from time to time by such prominent deists as Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1581–1648), Charles Blount (1654–93), John Toland (1670–1722), Lord Shaftesbury (1671–1713), Anthony Collins (1670–1729), Matthew Tindal (1657–1733), and Lord Bolingbroke (1678–

1751). They also found expression in the writings of French and German authors. [< F. *déisme*, < L. *Deus*, God.]

de'ist, 1 dī'ist; 2 dē'ist, *n.* One who believes in God, but denies supernatural revelation: a believer in deism. Syn.: see SKEPTIC.— **de-is'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to deism or deists; characterized by or inculcating deism; as, a *deistic* teacher; a *deistic* writing; *deistic* views. **de-is'ti-cal‡**,— **de-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **de-is'ti-cal-ness**, *n.*

de'i-ty, 1 dī'ı-tı; 2 dē'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** A god, goddess, or divine person: as, a heathen *deity*. **2.** [D-] The Supreme Being; God; as, homage due to the *Deity*. **3.** The nature, character, or attributes of God or of a god; godhead. [< F. *déité*, < LL. *deita(t-)*s, < *deus*, god.] — **de'i-ty-ship**, *n.*

De"ja-nī'ra, *n.* Same as DEIANIRA.

Dē"ja"zet', 1 dē'ʒa"zē'; 2 dę"zhā"zę', **Pauline Virginie** (¹/₂₁1797–¹²/₁₁1875). A French actress.

de-ject', 1 dı-jekt'; 2 de-jĕct', *vt.* **1.** To depress or cast down in spirit; make dejected; discourage; dishearten.

They laughed at order and at law; but the frown of power *dejected*, and the eye of wisdom abashed them.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 17, p. 57. [S. M. 1880.]

2†. To cast or throw down. **3†.** To reduce; diminish. [< L. *dejectus*, pp. of *dejicio*, < *de*, down, + *jacio*, hurl.] Syn.: see DISHEARTEN.— **de-ject'ı‡**, *a.* Dejected; cast down.— **de-jec'ta**, *n. pl.* Excrements.— **de-jec'tant**, *a. Her.* Looking or bent downward, as the head of an animal; despectant.— **de-ject'er**, *n.*— **de-jec'ture**, *n.* Excrement.

de-ject'ed, 1 dı-jekt'ed; 2 de-jĕct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having low or depressed spirits; disheartened; cast down.

Till, quite *dejected* with my scorn, He left me to my pride.
GOLDSMITH *The Hermit* st. 34.

2. [Rare.] Thrown or hung down; lying prostrate. — **de-ject'ed-ly**, **de-ject'ly†**, *adv.*— **de-ject'ed-ness**, *n.*

de-jec'til(e‡, 1 dı-jek'tıl; 2 de-jĕc'til, *n.* [Rare.] A missile hurled down upon an enemy. [< DE- + L. *jacio*, throw.]

de-jec'tion, 1 dı-jek'shŏn; 2 de-jĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** A state or condition of being dejected; lowness of spirits; depression; melancholy.

The appearance of *dejection* in young orangs and chimpanzees, when out of health, is as plain and almost as pathetic as in the case of our children. DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 5, p. 137. [A. 1873.]

2. [Rare.] The act of throwing down; prostration or abasement. **3.** [Rare.] A weakened or enfeebled state; as, *dejection* of the heart's action. **4.** *Med.* Discharge from the bowels; excrement. **5.** *Astrol.* The house farthest from a planet's exaltation. [< L. *dejectio(n-)*, < *dejectus*; see DEJECT.]

de-jec'tor, 1 dı-jek'tor; 2 de-jĕc'tŏr, *n.* A drastic purgative.

de-jec'to-ry, 1 dı-jek'to-rı; 2 de-jĕc'to-ry, *a.* **1.** Having a tendency to cast down or depress. **2.** *Med.* Contributing to or producing evacuations of the bowels.

dē"jeu"ner', 1 dē'ʒŭ"nē'; 2 dę"zhŭ"nę', *n.* [F.] The first formal meal of the day; breakfast: corresponding in time and character to the English luncheon. When more formal and including meats and wines, it is called **déjeuner à la fourchette**. Light breakfast of coffee and rolls is called **petit déjeuner**. **dē"jeu"nē't.**

De-joux', 1 də-ʒū'; 2 de-zhų', **Claude** (1731–1816). A French sculptor; *Ajax and Cassandra*, etc.

de ju're, 1 dī jū'rī; 2 dē jų'rē. [L.] *Law.* By right of law; rightfully or legally: distinguished from *de facto*.

dek'a-, **dek'a-gram**, etc. Same as DECA-, etc.

Dek'a-brist, *n.* Same as DECEMBRIST.

De-kalb', 1 dı-kalb'; 2 de-kălb', *n.* **1.** A county in N. E. Alabama; 782 sq. m.; county-seat, Fort Payne. **2.** A county in central Georgia; 271 sq. m.; county-seat, Decatur. **3.** A county in N. Illinois; 646 sq. m.; county-seat, Sycamore. **4.** A county in N. E. Indiana; 369 sq. m.; county-seat, Auburn. **5.** A county in N. W. Missouri; 420 sq. m.; county-seat, Maysville. **6.** A county in central Tennessee; 322 sq. m.; county-seat, Smithville. **7.** A city in Dekalb county, Ill.

De Kalb, John (²/₂₁1721–⁸/₁₁1780). A German soldier; self-styled Baron; came to America with Lafayette; served under Washington.

dek"a-nor'mal, 1 dek'ə-nōr'məl; 2 dĕk'a-nôr'mal, *a. Chem.* Possessing or exerting ten times normal strength.

De'kar, 1 dī'kar; 2 dē'kär, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 9.

dek'arch, **dek'ar-chy**, *n.* Same as DECARCH, DECARCHY.

De Kay, 1 dı kē'; 2 de kā', **James E.** (1792?–¹¹/₂₁1851). An American naturalist.

De'ken, 1 dē'ken; 2 dę'kĕn, **Agatha** (¹²/₂₁1741–¹²/₁₁1804). A Dutch writer; *Songs for Country People*, etc.

Dek'kan, 1 dek'an; 2 dĕk'an, *n.* The part of India south of the Nerbudda river, or as far as the Krishna river.

Dek'ker, 1 dek'er; 2 dĕk'er, *n.* **1. Edward Douwes** (²/₂₁ 1820–⁵/₁₁1887). a Dutch writer; *Max Havelaar*, 1860, etc. **2. Jeremias de** (1610?–¹¹/–1666), a Dutch poet; *Praise of Avarice*, etc. **Van Deck'er†.** **3. Thomas** (1570?–1641?), an English dramatist and prose-writer; *Old Fortunatus*, etc. **Deck'er†.**

dek'le, 1 dek'l; 2 dĕk'l, *n. Paper-making.* Same as DECKLE.

De Ko'ven, 1 dı kō'ven; 2 de kō'vĕn, **Henry Louis Reginald** (⁴/₂₁1861–¹/₁₁1920). An American composer of songs and light operas, and symphony orchestra conductor; *The Golden Butterfly*; *Robin Hood*; *Rip Van Winkle*.

Del., del., see ABBREVIATION.

De la Beche, 1 də la bēsh; 2 de lä bęch, **Sir Henry Thomas** (1796–⁴/₁₁1855). An English geologist.

Del"a-bech'e-a†, *n. Bot.* See STERCULIA. [< H. *De la Beche.*]

de-la'bi-al-ize, 1 dı-lē'bı-əl-aiz; 2 dē-lā'bi-al-iz, *vt.* To take away the labial characteristics of.

De-la"borde', *n.* Same as LABORDE.

de-lac'er-ate†, *vt.* To tear to pieces; lacerate.— **de-lac"er-a'tion†**, *n.*

de-lac'ri-ma-tive, 1 dī-lak'rı-mə-tiv; 2 dē-lăc'ri-ma-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Checking the flow of tears.

De-la"croix', 1 də-la'krwŭ'; 2 de-lä'crwä', **Ferdinand V. Eugène** (⁴/₂₁1799–⁸/₁₁1863). A French painter.

del'aeb, 1 del'eb; 2 dĕl'ĕb, *n.* [Asia.] A gigantic Central-African palm (*Borassus æthiopum*) having a bulging trunk about the middle of its height. **del'eb‡.**

Del'a-field, 1 del'ə-fild; 2 dĕl'a-fēld, *n.* **1. Francis** (²/₂₁1841–¹/₁₁1915), an American physician and educator. **2.** Pen-name of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child (²/₁₁1802–¹⁰/₂₁1880).

De la Fosse. See LA FOSSE.

Del"a-go'a, 1 del'ə-gō'ə; 2 dĕl'a-gō'a. **1.** A bay of the Indian ocean at S. boundary of Portuguese East Africa; 60 by 20 m. **2.** See LOURENÇO MARQUEZ.

Del"a-i'a, 1 del'ı-ai-ə; 2 dĕl'a-i'a, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

De-la'iah, 1 dı-lē'yə *or* -laı'ə; 2 de-lā'ya *or* -li'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv. 18.

Del"a-i-a'u, 1 del'ı-ai-ē'ŭ; 2 dĕl'a-i-ā'ų, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

de-laine', 1 dı-lēn'; 2 de-lān', *n.* An untwilled dress-material, originally all wool, now with cotton warp and woolen filling. [Shortened form of *muslin-de-laine*, < F. *mousseline de laine*; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *laine*, < L. *lana*, wool.]

De-la"lande', 1 də-la'lānd'; 2 de-lä'länd', **Pierre Antoine** (¹/₂₁1787–⁷/₁₁1823). A French naturalist; *Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope*.

De-lam'bre, 1 də-lām'br; 2 de-läṅ'br, **Jean Baptiste J.** (²/₂₁1749–⁸/₁₉1822). A French astronomer; *Theoretical and Practical Astronomy*, etc.

de-lam'i-nate, 1 dī-lam'ı-nēt; 2 dē-lăm'i-nāt, *vt.* & *vi. Biol.* To split into thin layers. See DELAMINATION.

de-lam'i-nate, *a. Cytol.* Split off, as a layer.

de-lam"i-na'tion, 1 dī-lam'ı-nē'shən; 2 dē-lăm"i-nā'shon, *n.* A splitting into layers; specif., in embryology, the constriction of the blastomeres or blastodermic cells to form a hollow sphere with two layers, the epiblast and hypoblast.

De Lan'cey, 1 dı lan'sı; 2 de lăn'çy, **William Heathcote** (¹⁰/₂₁1797–⁴/₁₁1865). An American divine; bishop of Western New York.

De-land', 1 dı-land'; 2 de-länd', **Margaretta Wade** (*née* Campbell) (²/₂₁1857–). An American novelist and poet.

De Land. A town in Volusia county, Fla.; seat of John B. Stetson University (non-sectarian), founded in 1883.

De-lane', 1 dı-lēn'; 2 de-lān', **John Thaddeus** (¹²/₁₁1817–¹¹/₂₁1879). An English journalist; editor of *The Times*.

Del'a-no, 1 del'ə-nō; 2 dĕl'a-nō, **Amasa, Captain** (²/₂₁ 1763–1817). An American traveler; *Three Voyages Around the World*. [10,200 ft.

Del'a-no, Mount. **1.** In Utah; 12,240 ft. **2.** In Montana;

de-lap'sion, 1 dı-lap'shən; 2 de-lăp'shon, *n.* The act of falling down, or the state of having fallen; prolapse, as of the womb. [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabor*, fall down, < *de*, down, + *labor*, fall.] **de"lap-sa'tion‡.**— **de-lapse'†**, *vi.* To fall down.

Del"a-rey', 1 del'ə-rē'; 2 dĕl'a-rę', **Jacob Hendrik** (1848–⁹/₁₁ 1914). A Boer general in the South-African war; captured Lord Methuen at Klerksdorp, Mar. 7, 1902.

De-la"roche', 1 də-la'rōsh'; 2 de-lä'rōch', **Paul** (⁷/₁₁1797–¹¹/₂₁1856). A French historical painter.

De la Rue, 1 də la rū'; 2 de lä rū', **Warren** (¹/₂₁1815–⁴/₁₁1889). An English physicist. [ness.

del"as-sa'tion, 1 del'a-sē'shən; 2 dĕl'ă-sā'shon, *n.* Wear-

de-late', 1 dı-lēt'; 2 de-lāt', *vt.* [DE-LAT'ED; DE-LAT'-ING.] **1.** *Scottish Eccl. Law.* To accuse or charge, or to bring as a charge against one; accuse; denounce.

I will *delate* you for a warlock to the Privy Council!
SCOTT *Redgauntlet* vol. i, letter xi, p. 184. [R. & P. 1858.]

2. To publish or spread abroad. **3.** To manage; conduct. **4†.** To transport. [< LL. *delato*, accuse, < L. *delatus* (pp. of *defero*), < *de*, down, + *latus*, borne.]

de-late'‡†, *vt.* To dilate.

de-la'tion, 1 dı-lē'shən; 2 de-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Civil Law.* An accusation, especially by an informer. **2.** [Archaic.] Conveyance or carriage.

de-la'tor, 1 dı-lē'ter; 2 de-lā'tŏr, *n.* An informer; accuser; spy. [L., < *delatus*; see DELATE¹.] **de-la'ter‡.**— **del"a-to'ri-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a delator.— **de-la'to-ry†.**

De-la"tour', *n.* See LATOUR, 1.

De-lau"nay', 1 də-lō'nē'; 2 de-lō'nā', *n.* **1. Charles Eugène** (⁴/₂₁1816–⁸/₁₁1872), a French astronomer. **2. Jules Elie** (¹/₁₁1828–⁹/₁1891), a French painter; *Communion of the Disciples*, etc.

Del'a-van, 1 del'ə-van; 2 dĕl'a-văn, *n.* **1.** A city in Tazewell county, Ill. **2.** A city in Walworth county, Wis.

De-la"vigne', 1 də-la'vin'yə; 2 de-lä'vin'ye, **Jean François Casimir** (¹/₂₁1793–¹²/₁₁1843). A French poet and dramatist.

Del'a-ware¹, 1 del'ə-wār; 2 dĕl'a-wâr, *n.* **1. Lord** (⁷/₁₁1577–⁶/₁1618), Thomas West, an English administrator; governor of Virginia. **De-la"warr'†.** **2.** A river in New York and separating Pennsylvania and Delaware from New York and New Jersey; 350 m. long to Delaware Bay. **3.** A Middle Atlantic State, U. S.; named after Lord Delaware; 1,960 sq. m.; capital, Dover. **4.** A county in E. Indiana; 395 sq. m.; county-seat, Muncie. **5.** A county in E. Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Manchester. **6.** A county in S. E. New York; 1,531 sq. m.; county-seat, Delhi. **7.** A county in central Ohio; 431 sq. m. **8.** A county in Oklahoma. **9.** A city, county-seat of Delaware county, O.; seat of Ohio Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1842. **10.** A county in S. E. Pennsylvania; 178 sq. m.; county-seat, Media. **11.** A city in Newcastle county, Del.

Del'a-ware², *n.* A sweet, purplish-pink hybrid grape of American origin. See GRAPE.

Del"a-war'e-an, 1 del'ə-wār'ı-ən; 2 dĕl'a-wâr'e-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Delaware. **II.** *n.* One born or residing in Delaware. [New Jersey.

Del'a-ware Bay. Atlantic ocean, between Delaware and

Del'a-wares, 1 del'ə-wārz; 2 dĕl'a-wârs, *n. pl.* A tribe of the Algonkian stock of North-American Indians, now mostly in Oklahoma. See AMERICAN.

Del'a-ware Wa'ter-gap. A borough in Monroe county, Pa.; summer resort.

de-lay'¹, 1 dı-lē'; 2 de-lā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put off to a future time; postpone; defer; as, to *delay* an answer. **2.** To cause to move with undue slowness, or to arrive late; keep back; detain; retard; hinder; as, the train was *delayed* by snow. **3†.** To allay.

II. *i.* To act or proceed slowly and hesitatingly; procrastinate; lag; loiter. [< F. *délayer*, < L. *dilato*; see DILATE.] **de-laie'ı.** Syn.: see ADJOURN; DALLY; HINDER; LINGER; PROCRASTINATE; PROTRACT; SUSPEND.— to **delay creditors** (*Law*), to retard the collection of creditors' claims by wilfully putting obstacles in the way.— **de-lay'a-bl(eᴾ**, *a.*— **de-lay'ancet**, *n.* Delay.— **de-lay'er**, *n.*— **de-lay'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **de-lay'ment†**, *n.* A loitering.

de-lay'‡†, *vt.* To alloy; dilute; temper.

de-lay', *n.* **1.** A putting off to a future time; postponement; procrastination; as, to write without *delay*.

God's *delays* are not slackness but mercy.
G. F. PENTECOST *Bible Studies* ch. 49, p. 372. [A. S. B.]

2. A suspension of or hindrance to progress; a temporary stoppage or stay; also, a loitering or lingering; as, a *delay* of an hour; an unavoidable *delay*. [< F. as, a *delay* of an hour; an unavoidable *delay*. [< F. *délai*, < *délayer*; see DELAY¹, *v.*] **de-lai'†.**

de-layd, *pp.* Delayed. S. S.

De-la-Zouche', *n.* See ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

Del"cas"sé', 1 del"kās"sē'; 2 dĕl"cās"sę', **Théophile** (³/₁₁1852–). A French statesman.

del cred'e-re, 1 del kred'ı-rı *or* krē'dē-rē; 2 dĕl crĕd'e-rē *or* cre'dę-re.' [It.] A phrase equivalent to the English *guarantee* or the Scottish *warrandice*, and used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by factors when selling goods on credit, to hold themselves liable in case of the failure of the purchaser to pay.— **del-credere commission**, the increased compensation on account of such liability.

deld., *abbr.* Delivered.

de'le, 1 dī'lı; 2 dē'lę, *vt. Printing.* To take out; remove: originally an imperative in proof-reading, represented by a sign (ℌ) directing a compositor to take out something from the type. Compare DELETE. [L. imper. of *deleo*, erase.]

De'le-an, 1 dī'lı-ən; 2 dē'le-an, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

del'e-bl(eᴾ, 1 del'ı-bl; 2 dĕl'e-bl (XIII), *a.* Capable of being erased or obliterated. [< L. *delebilis*, < *deleo*, erase.] **del'i-bl(eᴾ‡.**

de-lec'ta-bl(eᴾ, 1 dı-lek'tə-bl; 2 de-lĕc'ta-bl, *a.* Giving great pleasure; especially, delightful to the taste or to the senses; full of enjoyment; charming; as, *delectable* feasts or companions.

Christian . . . saw a most pleasant mountainous country, . . . very *delectable* to behold.
BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* p. 114. [n. d. & co. 1874.]

[< L. *delectabilis*, < *delecto*; see DELIGHT, *v.*] — **de-lec"ta-bil'i-ty**, **de-lec'ta-bl(e-nessᴾ**, *n.*— **de-lec'ta-bly**, *adv.*

De-lec'ta-ble Moun'tains. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Immanuel's land, whence the Celestial City is seen.

de-lec'tate, 1 dı-lek'tēt; 2 de-lĕc'tāt, *vt.* [-TAT-ED; -TAT-ING.] To gratify extremely; charm; delight. [< L. *delectatus*, pp. of *delecto*; see DELIGHT, *v.*]

de"lec-ta'tion, 1 dī'lek-tē'shən; 2 dē"lĕc-tā'shon, *n.* Great pleasure or enjoyment; delight.

de-lec'tus, 1 dı-lek'tus; 2 de-lĕc'tŭs, *n.* [L.] An elementary text-book for students in Greek and Latin.

de-leer'it, 1 dı-lir'it; 2 de-lēr'it, *a.* [Scot.] Delirious; demented. **de-leer'et‡**; **de-ller'et‡.** [delegated.

del'e-ga-bl(eᴾ, 1 del'ı-gə-bl; 2 dĕl'e-gă-bl, *a.* That may be

del'e-gant, 1 del'ı-gant; 2 dĕl'e-gănt, *n.* **1.** One that delegates. **2.** *Civil Law.* One that assigns his own debtor to a creditor by mutual consent, by way of discharging a debt. **del'e-ga"tor‡.**

del'e-gate, 1 del'ı-gēt; 2 dĕl'e-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'-ING.] **1.** To send as a representative with authority to act; depute; as, to *delegate* a man as ambassador. **2.** To commit, transfer, or entrust, as authority or right to act, to a representative; as, the people *delegate* power to conventions. **3.** To assign (a debtor) to one's creditor to satisfy a claim. [< L. *delegatus*, pp. of *delego*, < *de*, from; and see LEGATE.] — **delegated jurisdiction** (*Scots Law*), authority granted by one judge to another (called a depute or deputy) to act judicially in his name.

del'e-gate, *a.* Sent as a deputy.

del'e-gate, *n.* **1.** A person appointed and sent, as by another, with power to transact business as his representative; deputy; representative; commissioner.

Let them regard themselves as ministers and *delegates* of Him whose dearest attribute is Mercy.
CHANNING *Works, Napoleon Bonaparte* p. 547. [A. U. A. 1883.]

2. [U. S.] (1) [D-] A person elected or appointed to represent a Territory in Congress, where he has the right to participate in debates, but not to vote. (2) [D-] A member of the House of Delegates. See phrases below. (3) A person sent as a representative to a convention or assembly of any kind, to take part in the transaction of business. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) A royal commissioner formerly appointed to adjudicate appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. (2) A member of a committee appointed with power to act by the House of Convocation in the University of Oxford. **4.** A layman sent to an ecclesiastical council. [< L. *delegatus*; see DELEGATE, *v.*] Syn.: deputy, legate, representative. These words agree in designating one who acts in the place of some other or others. The *legate* is an ecclesiastical officer representing the Pope. In strict usage the *deputy* or *delegate* is more limited in functions and more closely bound by instructions than a *representative*. A single officer may have a deputy; many persons combine to choose a *delegate* or *representative*. In the United States informal assemblies send *delegates* to nominating conventions with no legislative authority; *representatives* are legally elected to Congress and the various legislatures, with lawmaking power.— **apostolic delegate**, a representative of the Holy See, appointed to preside over a council, or to decide ecclesiastical questions in the name of the Pope. **papal delegate‡.**— **House of Delegates.** [U. S.] **1.** A branch of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. **2.** The lower house of the legislature in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Formerly called **House of Burgesses.**— **walking delegate**, a member of a trades-union, commissioned to visit other labor organizations and to secure the united action of employees in the advancement of common interests.— **del"e-ga-tee'**, *n.*— **del'e-gat"er**, *n.*— **del'e-ga-tiv(eᴾ**, *a.* [Rare.]

del"e-ga'tion, 1 del'ı-gē'shən; 2 dĕl'e-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** A deputing or sending away; one's act of investing another with authority to act for him; appointment of a delegate. **2.** A person or a number of persons invested with authority to act for another or others; especially, in the United States, the total number of men sent by a State to a representative assembly. **3.** *Civ. Law.* The substitution of one debtor for another. **4.** A non-negotiable written instrument used, as by bankers, for the transfer of debts or credits. **5.** In France, a share-certificate; as, Suez Canal *delegations*. **6.** One of two bodies, each numbering sixty persons, chosen respectively by the Austrian and Hungarian Reichsraths, summoned annually by the emperor of Austria-Hungary to act as a legislature for the empire. [< L. *delegatio(n-)*, < *delego*; see DELEGATE, *v.*] **del'e-ga-cy†.**

del'e-ga-to"ry, 1 del'ı-gə-tō'rı; 2 dĕl'e-ga-tō'ry, *a.* [Archaic.] Holding a deputed or delegated position.

de-len'da, 1 dı-len'də; 2 de-lĕn'da, *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be erased or obliterated.

De-les"cluze', 1 də-lē'klūz'; 2 de-le'clūz', **Louis Charles** (¹⁰/₂₁1809–⁵/₂₁1871). A French journalist and communist.

de-less'ite, 1 dı-les'ait; 2 de-lĕs'it, *n. Mineral.* A green hydrous iron-magnesium aluminum silicate allied to chlorite, and usually found massive as an alteration product of basic igneous rocks. [< *Delesse*, French mineralogist.]

dē"le-stage', 1 dē'lə-stāj'; 2 dę"le-stāzh', *n.* [F.] *Marine Law.* The heaving of ballast from a ship.

de-lete', 1 dı-lēt'; 2 de-lēt', *vt.* [DE-LET'ED; DE-LET'ING.] To blot out; erase; cancel; hence, to take out, as type; omit, as printed matter: commonly shortened to *dele*. [< L. *deletus*, pp. of *deleo*, erase.]

del"e-te'ri-ous, 1 del'ı-tī'rı-us; 2 dĕl'e-tē'ri-ŭs, *a.* Hurtful, morally or physically; injurious, as influence; poisonous; unwholesome, as food.

Politics is a *deleterious* profession, like some poisonous handicrafts. EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Power* p. 56. [H. M. & co. 1888.]

[< Gr. *dēlētērios*, < *dēleomai*, spoil.] **del"e-te'ri-al‡.** Syn.: see NOISOME.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*— **del'e-te-ry†.** **I.** *a.* Deleterious. **II.** *n.* A deleterious or destructive agent.

de-le'tion, 1 dı-lē'shən; 2 de-lē'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of erasing, obliterating, or striking out; extinction; wiping out; as, the *deletion* of a word; the *deletion* of a nation. **2.** Anything erased or taken out, as from a manuscript or book. [< L. *deletio(n-)*, < *deleo*, erase.]

del"e-tı'tious, 1 del"ı-tish'ʊs; 2 dēl"e-tish'ŭs, *a.* Having such a character that something may be erased from it: said of paper. [< LL. *deletitius,* < L. *deleo,* erase.]

de-le'tive, } 1 dı-lē'tıv; 2 de-lē'tiv (XIII), *a.* Of or per-
de-le'tıve, } taining to deleting or erasing.

del'e-to-ry, 1 del'ı-to-rı; 2 dĕl'e-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] That which erases or obliterates.

delf[1], 1 delf; 2 dĕlf, *n.* **1.** A drain, especially one on the land side of a sea-embankment. **2.** A sod of turf. **3.** *Her.* A charge representing a square sod. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A bed of coal or of ironstone. **5.** [Archaic.] Something made by delving, as a quarry, pit, mine, etc. [< AS. *dælf,* digging, ditch, < *delfan,* DELVE.] **delpht**; **delve**†.

delf'man, 1 delf'man; 2 dĕlf'măn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A worker in a mine, pit, or stone-quarry.

Delfs-ha'ven, 1 delfs-hā'vn; 2 dĕlfs-hā'vn, *n.* A seaport in S. Holland province, Netherlands.

delft[1], } 1 delft, delf; 2 dĕlft, dĕlf, *n.* A colored glazed
delf[2], } earthenware made first at Delft, in Holland, about 1310; hence, any pottery made for table use, especially that made in England in imitation of the above, as **Bridlington delft, Bristol d.** (both containing tin); **Lambeth d., Liverpool d., Staffordshire d.** (based upon tin).

Gilded Delft Jug of Helmet Shape. Gasna Collection.

It is very hard to convince the man of silver side-dishes and cut decanters that he is not the patron of him who dines off *delf* and drinks out of pewter.
LEVER *One of Them* p. 26. [B. 1872.]

delfet; delft'ware†; **delpht.**— **delft's blue",** *n.* A style of calico-printing.

Delft, 1 delft; 2 dĕlft, *n.* A manufacturing town in S. Holland province, Netherlands.

Del-ga'do, 1 del-gā'do; 2 dĕl-gā'do, **Cape.** A cape on the E. coast of Africa, Indian ocean.

Del'ham Peak, 1 del'em; 2 dĕl'am. A mountain in Wyoming, 11,524 ft. high.

Del'hi, *n.* **1.** 1 del'ı; 2 dĕl'ı. A province in India, 557 sq. m. **2.** A city in this province, capital of India since 1912. **3.** 1 del'haı; 2 dĕl'hı. A village, county-seat of Delaware county, Ia. **4.** A village, county-seat of Delaware county, N. Y.— **Delhi boil,** same as ALEPPO EVIL. See under ALEPPO.— **D. work,** embroidery with gold and silver thread first worked in chain- or satin-stitch by the natives of Delhi, India.

De Lhuys. See DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

De'li-a[1], 1 dı'lı-ə *or* dīl'yə; 2 dē'lı-a *or* dēl'ya, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** A name of Diana. **3.** In Pope's *Satires and Epistles,* pseudonym for Lady Deloraine, wife of W. Windham. [Gr. *fem.,* from Delos Island.]

De'li-a[2], 1 dı'lı-ə; 2 dē'lı-a, *n. pl.* [Gr.] **1.** A quinquennial festival held at Delos, in honor of Apollo. **2.** An annual delegation from Athens to Delos in fulfilment of a vow made by Theseus.

De'li-an, 1 dı'lı-ən; 2 dē'lı-an, *a.* Of or relating to Delos, an island in the Greek archipelago, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis, and famous for its sanctuary and festival of Apollo. [< L. *delius,* < Gr. *Dēlios,* < *Dēlos,* Delos.]— **Delian Confederacy,** an alliance of Greek states, under the leadership of Athens, originated in 477 B. C. at the Temple of Apollo in Delos, to resist Persian encroachments.— **D. problem,** the problem of finding a cube of which the volume shall be double that of a given cube: so called because of the admonition of the Delian oracle to the Athenians to double the altar of Apollo (which was a cube) in order to stay a pestilence.

dē"li-bāb', 1 dē"lı-bāb'; 2 dę"lı-bāb', *n.* A form of mirage common in Hungary.

de-lib'er-ant, 1 dı-lib'ər-ənt; 2 de-lĭb'er-ant, *n.* [Rare.] One that deliberates.

de-lib'er-ate, 1 dı-lib'ər-ēt; 2 de-lĭb'er-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To examine carefully with comparison of the reasons for and against; weigh in the mind; ponder; consider; as, to *deliberate* a question; to *deliberate* a proposition.

II. *i.* **1.** To take counsel with oneself or others; consider the reasons for and against a measure, in order to make a decision; ponder.

Washington . . . *deliberated* slowly, but decided surely.
SPARKS *Washington* vol. i. p. 533. [A. S. CO. 1837.]

2. To hesitate in coming to a decision or choice; stop and think.

Our noblest sentiments, when assailed, never *deliberate.*
H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* p. 407. [S. 1868.]

[< L. *deliberatus,* pp. of *delibero,* < *de,* from; and see LIBERATE, *v.*] **de-lĭb'er**†.

SYN.: confer, consider, consult, debate, meditate, ponder, reflect, weigh. An individual *considers, meditates, ponders, reflects,* by himself; he *weighs* a matter in his own mind, and is sometimes said even to *debate* with himself. *Consult* and *confer* always imply two or more persons, as does *debate,* unless expressly limited as above. *Deliberate,* which can be applied to a single individual, is also the word for a great number, while *consult* is ordinarily limited to a few; a committee *consults;* an assembly *deliberates. Deliberating* always carries the idea of slowness; *consulting* is compatible with haste; we can speak of a hasty consultation, not of a hasty deliberation. *Debate* implies opposing views; *deliberate,* simply a gathering and balancing of all facts and reasons. We *consider* or *deliberate* with a view to action, while meditation may be quite purposeless. See CONSULT; MUSE.— PREP.: *on, upon, about, concerning;* the first two are preferable.— **de-lĭb'er-at"er, de-lĭb'er-a"tor,** *n.*

de-lib'er-ate, 1 dı-lib'ər-ıt; 2 de-lĭb'er-at, *a.* **1.** Weighing facts and arguments without haste and with a view to choice or decision; fully or carefully considering the nature or consequences of an act or measure; also, slow and cautious in determining or deciding: said of persons; as, a *deliberate* speaker; a *deliberate* offender.

An Indian never starts on an expedition without smoking over his council-fire. . . . I honor their customs in this particular, seeing that they are *deliberate* and wise.
COOPER *Last of the Mohicans* ch. 18, p. 145. [P. & C.]

2. Formed after careful consideration; entered upon after deliberation and with fixed purpose; not sudden or rash; as, a *deliberate* judgment; a *deliberate* insult. **3.** Done deliberately; showing deliberation; slow; leisurely; as, a *deliberate* manner. [< L. *dēlĭberatus;* see DELIBERATE, *v.*] SYN.: designed, determined, intentional, purposed. See SLOW.— ANT.: hasty, ill-advised, rash, thoughtless, unconsidered, unintended, unintentional.— **de-lĭb'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*— **de-lĭb'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

de-lib"er-a'tion, 1 dı-lib'ər-ē'shən; 2 de-lĭb'er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of weighing in the mind the reasons for and against a proposed measure or course of action; careful and prolonged consideration; as, a question is taken into *deliberation.* **2.** Mutual examination and discussion of the arguments for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of Congress.

He had been twenty years a legislator so far as the popular assembly had power to make the laws, and he presided some time over its *deliberations.*
C. F. ADAMS *John Quincy Adams* vol. i, p. 3. [L. 1874.]

3. Slowness and care in decision or action; steadiness and circumspection; as, to plan with *deliberation.* **4.** *Crim. Law.* Forethought or intention, as distinguished from sudden impulse, in the commission of crime. [OF., < L. *dēlĭberatĭo(n-),* < *dēlĭbero;* see DELIBERATE, *v.*] SYN.: see REFLECTION.

de-lib'er-a-tive, } 1 dı-lib'ər-ə-tiv; 2 de-lib'er-a-tĭv, *a.*
de-lib'er-a-tıve, } **1.** Of or pertaining to deliberation or discussion; having the form of, or a place in, argument or debate; as, a *deliberative* proceeding: a *deliberative* voice. **2.** Characterized by or evidencing careful consideration; especially, existing for legislative deliberation; as, a *deliberative* body; a *deliberative* speech.

Most of the colonies were under royal or proprietary governments, in some of which there was a *deliberative* assembly.
ALEX. JOHNSTON *Am. Politics* ch. 1, p. 3. [H. H. & CO. 1879.]

[< L. *dēlĭberātīvus,* < *dēlĭbero;* see DELIBERATE, *v.*]— **de-lib'er-a-tiv(e-ly**[s]**,** *adv.*— **de-lib'er-a-tiv(e-ness**[s]**,** *n.*

de-lib'er-a-tıvet, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* The art of persuasion by carrying logical conviction to the minds of others. **2.** A discourse in which a question is discussed.

De-libes', 1 də-lēb'; 2 de-lēb', **Clement Philibert Léo** (2/11 1836–1/11 1891). A French composer of ballets.

del'i-ca-cy, 1 del'ı-kə-sı; 2 dĕl'ı-ca-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çıs, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being delicate, or such as to afford a refined pleasure to any of the senses; fineness; daintiness; delightfulness; as, a *delicacy* of flavor or aroma; *delicacy* of outline. **2.** That which pleases a fine taste; hence, a luxury; dainty; as, table *delicacies.*

The Country people hardly knew such a thing as bread; many had never in their life tasted such a *delicacy;* few Villages possessed an oven.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. vi, bk. xxi, ch. 4, p. 378. [H.]

3. Perfection in detail and harmony in adjustment; fineness of texture, form, color, workmanship, etc.; as, the *delicacy* of a cobweb; *delicacy* of a miniature portrait. **4.** Extreme accuracy or sensitiveness of construction, adjustment, adaptation, or action; as, the *delicacy* of certain scales; the *delicacy* of a watch-movement. **5.** Susceptibility to injury, resulting from delicate construction or constitution; tenderness; fragility; as, *delicacy* of health; the *delicacy* of porcelain. **6.** Subtlety; nicety; as, the *delicacies* of a legal question.

The most distinctive Persian poetry exhibits an exquisite *delicacy* of sense elsewhere unparalleled.
W. R. ALGER *Poetry of the Orient* pref., p. 7. [B. BROS. 1866.]

7. The state of requiring cautious or scrupulous handling or treatment; as, the *delicacy* of a subject of conversation. **8.** Fineness and sensitiveness in perception, expression, and action; as, *delicacy* of touch, or of discrimination. **9.** A refined appreciation of propriety, harmony, and beauty, whether appealing to the mind or to the senses; fastidiousness; as, *delicacy* of taste. **10.** Consideration for the feelings of others; sensitive care to avoid whatever may offend or distress; hence, hesitation or diffidence, as from fear of offending or distressing; reserve; as, his behavior was marked by great *delicacy.*

The want of reticence and *delicacy* in the newspapers is regretfully admitted by all educated Americans.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, p. 629. [MACM. 1889.]

11. [Archaic.] Voluptuousness; luxuriousness. **12**†. A voluptuous pleasure; luxury. **del"i-ca-tesse'**†.

del'i-cate, 1 del'ı-kıt; 2 dĕl'ı-cat, *a.* **1.** Fine in texture and finish; thin; tenuous; exquisite in shape; faint and subtly harmonious in color or light in weight or mass; dainty; tender; as, a *delicate* complexion; *delicate* tracery. **2.** Daintily pleasing, as to the taste, or less commonly to the mind; palatable; agreeable; delightful; as, *delicate* viands; *delicate* flattery.

A *delicate* flavor of uncertainty about to-morrow gives zest to the appetite of to-day.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* p. 122. [MACM. 1888.]

3. Nicely constructed or adjusted; sensitively accurate in action; responsive to slight forces or influences; as, the *delicate* works of a watch; a *delicate* thermometer. **4.** Easily injured or destroyed; tender; frail; fragile; as, *delicate* health; *delicate* china.

Pleasure is a *delicate* plant, and cannot be cultivated without much study and practice.
J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* p. 124. [R. BROS. 1866.]

5. Requiring cautious and skilful treatment; as, a *delicate* operation; a *delicate* question. **6.** Showing a sensitive appreciation of social requirements; marked by consideration for others; gentle; affable; as, *delicate* attentions; *delicate* manners. **7.** Sensitively chaste and honorable; pure; refined; as, a *delicate* mind. **8.** Addicted to the refined pleasures of the senses or the mind; fastidious; nice; dainty; elegant; as, a *delicate* taste. **9.** Sensitive and subtle in perception, expression, and action; nice in discrimination; as, the *delicate* touch of a musician; the *delicate* phrasing of a singer. **10**†. Voluptuous; luxurious; effeminate. [< F. *délicat,* < L. *delicatus,* pleasing, < *de,* from, + *lacio,* entice.] SYN.: see DAINTY; FINE; FRAGILE.— **delicate long-sting,** an American braconid parasite (*Macrocentrus delicatus*) that preys upon the codling-moth.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

del'i-cate, *n.* **1.** A delicacy; luxury. **2**†. An effeminate or luxurious person.

del"i-ca-tes'sen, 1 del'ı-kə-tes'en; 2 dĕl'ı-ca-tĕs'ĕn, *n. pl.* [G.] Table delicacies appetizingly prepared, as meats, jellies, relishes, pickles, etc., as sold in a *delicatessen*-shop.

de-lice'†, *n.* **1.** Delight; delicacy. **2.** Voluptuous pleasure.

That porter at the gate is of *delices.* CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 15,471.

de-li'cious, 1 dı-lish'ʊs; 2 de-lish'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Extremely pleasant or grateful; delightful to the senses, to the taste, or to the mind; affording exquisite pleasure; as, *delicious* emotions.

There are passages in which the mere cadence of the words is by itself *delicious* to a delicate ear.
MATHEWS *Words* p. 224. [S. C. G. 1888.]

2†. Given to pleasure-seeking; self-indulgent; delicate. [< F. *délicieux,* < L. *deliciosus,* pleasant, < *delicio,* charm, < *de,* from, + *lacio,* entice.]— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

SYN.: dainty, delightful, exquisite, luscious, savory. That is *delicious* which affords a gratification at once vivid and delicate to the senses, especially to those of taste and smell; as, *delicious* fruit; a *delicious* odor; *luscious* has a kindred but more fulsome meaning, inclining toward a cloying excess of sweetness or richness. *Savory* is applied chiefly to cooked food made palatable by spices and condiments. *Delightful* may be applied to the higher gratification of sense, as *delightful* music, but is chiefly used for that which is mental and spiritual. *Delicious* has a limited use in this way; as, a *delicious* bit of poetry; the word is sometimes used ironically for some pleasing absurdity; as, this is *delicious!* See DELIGHTFUL.— ANT.: acrid, bitter, loathsome, nauseous, repulsive, unpalatable, unsavory.

de-lict', 1 dı-likt'; 2 de-lĭct', *n.* **1.** An offense. **2.** *Civil & Scots Law.* An act independent of contract, by which one party by fraud or malice injures another. It corresponds to *tort* in English and French law and formerly included all crimes and misdemeanors whether intentional or accidental. Delicts are divided under three heads: **private delicts,** which directly affect a private party; **public d.,** which affect the state or whole community, and **quasi-d.,** in which a party negligently, but without malice, causes the injury. [< L. *dēlictum,* < *delinquo,* pp. *delictus,* fail, < *de,* away, + *linquo,* leave.]

de-lic'tu-al, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to delict, or tort.

de-lic'tum, 1 dı-lik'tum; 2 de-lic'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] Same as DELICT. [L.]

del'iet, *a.* Fine; delicate; slender. **del'yet.**

del'i-gate, 1 del'ı-gēt; 2 dĕl'ı-gāt, *vt.* To ligate. [< L. *deligatus,* pp. of *dēligo,* < *de,* down, + *ligo,* bind.]— **del"i-ga'tion,** *n. Surg.* The act of binding; the application of ligatures.

de-light', 1 dı-lait'; 2 de-līt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To gratify in a very high degree; charm: as, a beautiful face *delights* the eye.

II. *i.* To feel a deep and tender interest; receive great pleasure; rejoice: followed by *in* or an infinitive.

If the Lord *delight* in us, then he will bring us into this land, and give it us. *Num.* xiv. 8.

[< OF. *deliter,* < L. *delecto,* < *delicio;* see DELICIOUS.]— **de-li'tent; de-ly'tent.** SYN.: see ADMIRE; CHARM; RAVISH; REJOICE.— **de-light'a-blet,** *a.* Capable of giving delight; delighting.— **de-light'er,** *n.* [Rare.]— **de-light'ing-ly,** *adv.* **1.** So as to give delight. **2**†. Joyfully.

de-light', *n.* **1.** An extreme degree of pleasure, gratification, or joyful satisfaction; rapture. Hence, the quality of delighting; charm.

2. That which affords extreme pleasure or enjoyment.

But my *delight* in yon town, And dearest bliss, is Lucy fair.
BURNS *O, Wat ye Wha's in Yon Town* st. 4.

3†. Licentious pleasure. [< OF. *delit,* < *deliter;* see DELIGHT, *v.*] **de-lit'**†; **de-lite'**†; **de-lyt'**†. SYN.: see AMUSEMENT; HAPPINESS; RAPTURE.— **de-light'less,** *a.*

de-light'ed, 1 dı-lait'ed; 2 de-līt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Highly pleased; joyous, or full of joy; as, a *delighted* child claps its hand. **2**†. Affording delight; charming.

SYN.: see HAPPY. **de-light'ed-ly,** *adv.*

de-light'ful, 1 dı-lait'ful; 2 de-lit'ful, *a.* Affording delight; extremely gratifying; pleasing and satisfying; charming; delicious; as, a *delightful* reception or program. **de-light'oust.** SYN.: acceptable, agreeable, congenial, delicious, grateful, gratifying, pleasant, pleasing, pleasurable, satisfying, welcome. *Agreeable* refers to whatever gives a mild degree of pleasure; as, an *agreeable* perfume. *Acceptable* indicates a thing to be worthy of acceptance; as, an *acceptable* offering. *Grateful* is stronger than *agreeable* or *gratifying,* indicating whatever awakens a feeling akin to gratitude. A *pleasant* face and *pleasing* manners arouse *pleasurable* sensations, and make the possessor an *agreeable* companion; if possessed of intelligence, vivacity, and goodness, such a person's society will be *delightful.* Criminals may find each other's company *congenial,* but scarcely *delightful. Satisfying* denotes anything that is received with calm acquiescence, as substantial food, or established truth. That is *welcome* which is received with joyful heartiness; as, *welcome* tidings. See BEAUTIFUL; CHARMING; DELICIOUS.— ANT.: depressing, disappointing, distressing, hateful, horrible, melancholy, miserable, mournful, painful, saddening, woful, wretched.— **de-light'ful-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a delightful manner. **2**†. With delight.— **de-light'ful-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being delightful. **2**†. A state of delight.

de-light'some, 1 dı-lait'səm; 2 de-lit'som, *a.* Affording delight; delightful.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

De-li'lah, 1 dı-lai'lə; 2 de-lī'la, *n. Bib.* A Philistine courtezan who ensnared and betrayed Samson; hence, a temptress. [Archaic.]

De-lille', 1 də-lil'; 2 de-lĭl', **Jacques** (4/11 1738–1/11 1813). A

de-lime', 1 dı-laım'; 2 dē-laım', *vt. Leather-manuf.* To remove the lime from (the skin), prior to tanning.

de-lim'it, 1 dı-lim'ıt; 2 dē-lim'ıt, *vt.* To mark out or prescribe the boundaries of; bound. [< F. *délimiter,* < LL. *dēlīmĭto,* < L. *de,* from; and see LIMIT, *v.*] **de-lim'i-tate**†.— **de-lim"i-ta'tion,** *n.* A defining or fixing of boundaries.— **de-lim'i-ta-tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.* Delimiting.

de-lin'e-ate, 1 dı-lin'ı-ēt; 2 de-lĭn'e-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To draw in outline; represent by sketch or diagram; trace out; as, to *delineate* a pattern.

During this period the labors of the expedition have *delineated* 960 miles of coast line, without developing any traces of the missing ships. KANE *Arctic Explor.* vol. i, p. 346. [C. & P. 1857.]

2. To represent pictorially; portray; depict; as, Anubis is *delineated* with a jackal's head. **3.** To give a mental picture of; describe; as, to *delineate* social customs. [< L. *delineo* (pp. *delineatus*), < *de,* off, + *linea,* LINE.] **de-line'**†. SYN.: depict, describe, draw, figure, paint, picture, portray, represent, sketch. See CIRCUMSCRIBE.— **de-lin'e-a-bl(e"**, *a.* Capable of being delineated.— **de-lin'e-a-ment,** *n.* A pictorial or verbal sketch; a description; outline.— **de-lin'e-ate,** *a.* [Rare.] Portrayed.— **de-lin'e-a-tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.* Capable of delineating.— **de-lin'e-a-to"ry,** *a.*

de-lin"e-a'tion, 1 dı-lin'ı-ē'shən; 2 de-lĭn'e-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or the art of sketching, portraying, or describing; as, Dickens excels in the *delineation* of eccentric character. **2.** A representation either by word-painting or pictorial image; a portraiture; sketch; description. [< LL. *delineatio(n-),* < L. *delineo;* see DELINEATE.] SYN.: see FIGURE; PICTURE; SKETCH.

de-lin'e-a"tor, 1 dı-lin'ı-ē"tor *or* -ter; 2 de-lĭn'e-ā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who sketches or delineates. **2.** *Surv.* A perambulating wheeled instrument for recording profiles, distances between points, etc. **3.** A tailors' expansible pattern for cutting garments of various sizes.

de-lin'quen-cy, 1 dı-lin'kwen-sı; 2 de-lĭn'kwĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -sıs, *pl.*] A neglect of or failure in duty; fault; offense; misdemeanor.

Every unpunished *delinquency* has a family of *delinquencies.*
SPENCER *Study of Sociology* postscript, p. 422. [A. 1859.]

[< LL. *delinquentia,* < L. *delinquen(t-)s;* see DELINQUENT.] SYN.: see OFFENSE; SIN.

de-lin'quent, 1 dı-lin'kwent; 2 de-lĭn'kwĕnt, *a.* **1.** Neglectful of duty; failing to perform obligations; as, a *delinquent* magistrate. **2.** Of or pertaining to delinquency; due and unpaid: used especially in tax laws; as, *delinquent* taxes; a *delinquent* list. [< L. *delin-*

quen(t)-s, ppr. of *delinquo*, fail, < *de*, from + *linquo*, leave.] — **de-lin'quent-ly**, *adv.*

de-lin'quent, *n.* **1.** One who neglects or fails to perform a duty, or who commits a fault or misdemeanor. **2.** [D-] *Eng. Hist.* A supporter of Charles I. or Charles II.; a royalist: name applied by the Parliamentarians.

de-lint', 1 dĭ-lint'; 2 dē-lint', *vt.* To remove the lint from (cotton-seeds).— **de-lint'er**, *n.* Same as LINTER[1].

del'i-quate, 1 del'ĭ-kwēt; 2 dĕl'i-kwāt, *v.* [-QUAT'ED; -QUAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To dissolve; melt. **II.** *i.* To be dissolved or melted. [< L. *deliquatus*, pp. of *deliquo*, < *de*, down, + *liquo*, dissolve.] — **del"i-qua'tion**, *n.*

del"i-quesce', 1 del'ĭ-kwes'; 2 dĕl"i-kwĕs', *vi.* [-QUESCED'; -QUESC'ING.] **1.** To dissolve gradually and become liquid by absorption of moisture from the air, as certain salts; melt away. **2.** In vegetable histology, to dissolve or pass away gradually as a regular stage of growth: said of certain tissues, especially the gills of certain mushrooms. [< L. *deliquesco*; see DELIQUESCENT.]

del"i-ques'cence, 1 del'ĭ-kwes'ens; 2 dĕl"i-kwĕs'ĕnç, *n.* The act or process of deliquescing; the quality or condition of being deliquescent.

del"i-ques'cent, 1 del'ĭ-kwes'ent; 2 dĕl"i-kwĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Capable of becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the air; having the power to liquefy in the air; having a tendency to melt or dissolve away. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Liquefying gradually at maturity, by absorbing moisture from the air. (2) Forming many small branches. (3) Dissolving or melting away, as a stem lost in the branches.

Of such trees with *deliquescent* stems,—that is with the trunk dissolved, as it were, into the successively divided branches,—the common American Elm . . . furnishes a good illustration.
ASA GRAY *Field Book of Botany* p. 25. [T. B. & CO. 1868.]

[< L. *deliquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deliquesco*, dissolve, < *de-*, DE-; and see LIQUESCENT.]

del"i-ques'cent, *n.* A compound that melts or becomes liquid by absorption of moisture.

de-liq'ui-ate, 1 dĭ-lik'wĭ-ēt; 2 de-lik'wi-āt, *vi* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To deliquesce. [For DELIQUATE.] — **de-liq"ui-a'tion**, *n.*

de-liq'ui-um[1], 1 dĭ-lik'wĭ-um; 2 de-lik'wi-ŭm, *n.* Liquefaction, as of a salt, through absorption of dampness; hence, a softened, impaired, and weakened condition of mind. [LL. < L. *de*, down, + *liqueo*, be liquid.]

The result [of reading worthless books] is . . . a general *deliquium* and sloughing off of all the intellectual faculties.
THOREAU *Walden, Reading* p. 115. [T. & F. 1854.]

de-liq'ui-um[2]†, *n.* **1.** A failure of the sun's light, with or without an eclipse. **2.** *Med.* Faintness; swooning.

de-lir'a-ment†, *n.* A delirious fancy.

del"i-ra'tion, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as DELIRIUM.

de-lir'i-ant, 1 dĭ-lir'ĭ-ant; 2 de-lir'i-ant, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A poison that induces a persistent delirium. **2.** A delirious person.

de-lir"i-fa'cient, 1 dĭ-lir'ĭ-fē'shent; 2 de-lir"i-fā'shĕnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Productive of delirium. **II.** *n.* Any substance that produces delirium. [< L. *deliro*, rave (< *de*, out of, + *lira*, furrow), + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facio*, make.]

de-lir'i-ous, 1 dĭ-lir'ĭ-us; 2 de-lir'i-ŭs, *a.* Suffering from delirium; wandering in mind; light-headed; raving.

The frantic falsehoods of *delirious* seers . . .
BONAR *My Old Letters* bk. vi, l. 617.

Syn.: see INSANE.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

de-lir'i-um, 1 dĭ-lir'ĭ-um; 2 de-lir'i-ŭm, *n.* [-UMS or -A, *pl.*] **1.** A morbid condition, often the result of fever, in which mental action is abnormally rapid, incoherent, and characterized by illusions, hallucinations, or erratic fancies; wandering of the mind. **2.** Uncontrollable excitement; frenzied rapture. **3.** A fancy, as if from a disordered mind; hallucination. [L., < *delirus*, crazy, < *de*, from, + *lira*, furrow.] **de-lir'a-cy**†; **de-lir'an-cy**†. Syn.: see ABERRATION; INSANITY.— **delirium cordis**, violent irregularity in heart-movements.— **d. tremens**, a mental derangement attended by extreme nervous agitation and fearful hallucinations, caused by the excessive use of narcotics or alcoholic liquors.

De-lisle', 1 dą-lĭl'; 2 de-lĭl', *n.* **1. Guillaume** (2/22 1675–1/22 1726), a French geographer. **2. Joseph Nicolas** (4/4 1688–9/11 1768), a French astronomer; brother of preceding. — **Delisle's method** (*Astron.*), a method of obtaining the sun's distance and parallax by comparing observations of a transit of Venus taken at various points over the globe.

dĕ"lit', 1 dē'lĭt'; 2 dę'lĭt', *n.* *Law.* A violation of penal law; specif., an offense of a mild type, somewhat corresponding to a misdemeanor. [F., < L. *delictum*; see DELICT.] — **quasi dĕlit**, an act that causes injury without malice, yet showing inexcusable negligence.

de-lit'†, *n.* Delight.— **de-lite'**†, *v.* To delight.— **de-lite'**†, *a.* & *n.* Delightful; delight.— **de-li'ta-blet**, **de-li'toust**, *a.* Delightful.— **de-li'ta-bly**†, *adv.*

del"i-tes'cence, 1 del'ĭ-tes'ens, -en-si; 2 dĕl'i-tĕs'ĕnç, **del"i-tes'cen-cy**, } -ĕn-cy, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** *Surg.* A sudden subsidence of inflammation. **2.** The state of being concealed; retirement; seclusion.— **del"i-tes'cent**, *a.*

De'litzsch, 1 dē'lĭch; 2 dę'lĭch, *n.* **1. Franz** (2/22 1813–3/4 1890), a German theologian. **2. Friedrich** (9/3 1850–), a German Assyriologist; son of Franz.

De'li-us, *n.* **1.** 1 dĭ'li-us; 2 dē'lĭ-ŭs. A name of Apollo, from Delos Island. **2.** 1 dē'li-us; 2 dę'lĭ-us. **Nikolaus** (9/11 1813–11/12 1888), a German philologist and Shakespearian critic.

de-liv'er, 1 dĭ-liv'ər; 2 de-lĭv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To free from restraint; release; especially, to rescue or save, as from threatened ill or evil; as, to *deliver* one from prison.

He shall *deliver* the needy when he crieth. *Ps.* lxxii, 12.

2. To place in the power or possession of another; surrender possession of; transfer; give; hence, to communicate; as, to *deliver* goods; to *deliver* a message.

No sooner did Cæsar appear before the walls than the soldiers of the Senate *delivered* the place, with their commander, into his hands. CHAS. MERIVALE *Rome* p. 348. [n. 1879.]

3. To disburden or assist in disburdening of a child in parturition: often with *of*; used also figuratively. **4.** To utter, as articulate sounds or vocal tones; speak as with formality or officially; as, to *deliver* an oration. **5.** To send forth vigorously; discharge; as, to *deliver* a blow; to *deliver* a broadside; the bowler *delivers* the ball in cricket. **6**†. To exhibit; also, to describe. **7**†. To exert; put in action; also, to throw away.

II. *i.* *Molding.* To part freely from a mold. [< F. *délivrer*, < LL. *delibero*, < L. *de*, from, and see LIBERATE.] Syn.: discharge, emancipate, free, liberate, ransom, redeem, rescue, save, set free. See GIVE; SPEAK; SURRENDER. — Ant.: betray, capture, confine, enslave, imprison, incarcerate, oppress.— Prep.: deliver *from* an enemy; deliver *to* the authorities; deliver a speech *at* a place, *in* a hall, *on* a platform, *before* an audience.— **to deliver a jail**, to empty a jail of inmates, as by taking them to trial.— **de-liv'er-a-bl**(e[2], *a.* That may or can be delivered.

de-liv'er, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Nimble; active. **de-liv'eret**.— **de-liv'er-ly**, *adv.* [Archaic or Obs.] Nimbly.— **de-liv"er-ness**†, *n.* Nimbleness. **de-liv'er-head**†.

de-liv'er-ance, 1 dĭ-liv'er-ens; 2 de-lĭv'er-anç, *n.* **1.** The act of delivering, or the state of being delivered: a rescuing, releasing, or setting free from any danger or restraint.

The *deliverance* that is never hoped, seldom comes.
LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* vol. iv, p. 328. [R. BROS. 1877.]

2. The act of speaking or declaiming; also, a formal expression of opinion; official or authoritative declaration, spoken or written; as, the *deliverances* of a judge. **3.** *Law.* (1) The presentment in court of the findings of a grand jury; as, they were sworn a true *deliverance* to make. (2) *Scots Law.* An order pronounced by a judicial or quasi-judicial body. **4.** *Med.* Parturition; occasionally, the part of parturition that consists of the extrusion of the afterbirth. **5.** [Archaic.] Conveyance or transfer. **6**†. Deliberation. **7**†. Decision. [< F. *délivrance*, < *délivrer*; see DELIVER, *v.*] — **second deliverance** (*Eng. Law*), a writ commanding the sheriff, when properly secured, to redeliver to the plaintiff in a replevin suit chattels which were adjudged to the defendant by reason of the plaintiff's default.

de-liv'erd, *pp.* Delivered. S. S.

de-liv'er-er, 1 dĭ-liv'ər-ər; 2 de-lĭv'er-er, *n.* **1.** One who delivers or sets free; a liberator; preserver. **2.** One who gives over or transfers; as, a *deliverer* of goods. **3.** [Archaic.] One who makes known or declares.— **de-liv'er-ess**, *n.* [Archaic.] A female deliverer.

de-liv'er-y, 1 dĭ-liv'ər-ĭ; 2 de-lĭv'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 iz, *pl.*] **1.** The act of delivering or setting free; taking from restraint; liberation; release; rescue; as, *delivery* from a place of danger or captivity. **2.** A transference or passing over from one to another, or that which is or has been transferred; as, the *delivery* of a citadel; a mail *delivery*; the *delivery* of stocks. **3.** *Law.* (1) The act of placing something in the legal possession of another. It may be constructive, that is symbolic. See quotation.

Originally, *delivery* was a clear and unequivocal act of giving possession, accomplished by placing the subject to be transferred in the hands of the transferree or his avowed agent, or in their respective warehouses, vessels, carts, and the like; but in modern times it is frequently symbolical, as by delivery of the key to a room containing goods.
Bouvier's Law Dict. Rawle's Revision. vol. i, p. 536.

Delivery of possession was, anciently, necessary to the valid transfer of land. KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, p. 264. [o.n. 1828.] (2) In commercial usage, the conveyance of a purchase by the sender to the place designated by the purchaser, followed by its transfer to such purchaser or his agent. **4.** *Med.* The expulsion or extraction of the fetus in parturition; childbirth. **5.** Mode of utterance or articulation, as in singing or public speaking; as the *delivery* was better than the matter. **6.** A giving forth or casting forward; projection; discharge; also, propulsive force; as, the slow *delivery* of a pitcher in baseball; the *delivery* of a gun is estimated in yards. **7.** The act of, or capacity for, the discharging of contents; as, the *delivery* of a pipe or reservoir. **8.** In founding, same as DRAFT or DRAW-TAPER. **9.** In cotton-spinning, same as SLIVER or SLUB. **10**†. Movement of the limbs; action. **11**†. Charge or care for transfer.— **de-liv'er-y-box"**, *n.* A receptacle into which a liquid is pumped for distribution.— **d.-pipe**, *n.* A pipe which carries away the discharge of a pump.— **d.-roll** or **d.-roller**, *n.* In a series of rollers, the last one through which the material operated upon passes.— **d.-station**, *n.* [U. S.] In public-library usage, a place, often in a drug-store, where books from the public library may be obtained by leaving an order for them. Compare BRANCH; DEPOSIT-STATION.— **d. ticket** (*Stock Exchange*), a ticket of memorandum given by the seller to the buyer before delivery of securities, etc.— **free d.**, see under SERVICE.— **general d.**, the delivery of mail-matter at a post-office upon application of or for the person to whom it is addressed, as distinguished from delivery by carriers.— **good d.** (*Finance*), a security delivered according to the stock-exchange rules for transfer.— **outboard d.**, a valved opening in the side of a steam-vessel, through which to discharge condensing water, etc.— **rural free d.**, see under SERVICE.— **special d.** [U. S.], immediate delivery, by special carrier, of mail-matter bearing the extra amount of postage necessary.

dell[1], } 1 del; 2 dĕl, *n.* A small secluded valley between **del**[2], } low hills; glen; dale. [< D. *delle*, extended form *dal*, dale.] Syn.: see VALLEY.

dell[3]†, *n.* A girl; young woman.

Del"la-Crus'can, 1 del'a-krus'kan; 2 dĕl'a-crŭs'ĕan, *a.* Relating to or resembling the Accademia della Crusca (literally, the Academy of Chaff, from its object of sifting or purifying the Italian language), founded at Florence in 1582.

Del"la-Crus'can, *n.* **1.** A member of the Accademia della Crusca. **2.** Any one of the Della-Cruscan school of poets (including Hannah Cowley, James Boswell, Robert Merry, and Colman the Younger), a group of English sentimentalists living in Florence (18th century) whose affected style and extravagant praises of each other exposed them to public ridicule.— **Del"la-Crus'can-ism**, *n.*

dell'-bird", 1 del'-bŭrd"; 2 dĕl'-bĭrd", *n.* [Austral.] The bell-bird.

Del'len-baugh, 1 del'en-bō; 2 dĕl'ĕn-ba, **Mount.** A mountain in Arizona, 6,750 feet high.

del'len-ite, 1 del'en-ait; 2 dĕl'ĕn-it, *n.* *Petrol.* An aphanitic, sometimes porphyritic, volcanic rock, intermediate between dacite and rhyolite, containing nearly equal amounts of orthoclase and plagioclase, with quartz (Brögger, 1896). [< *Dellen*, in Sweden.]

Del'ling, 1 del'ĭŋ; 2 dĕl'ing, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The dawn; one of the æsas, husband of Night, and father of Dag.

Dell Rap'ids. A city in Minnehaha county, S. D.

del-lys', 1 de-lĭs'; 2 dĕ-lĭs', *n.* A coast town in Algeria.

Del"mas', 1 del'mās'; 2 dĕl'mās', **Antoine Guillaume** (1768–10/11 1813). A French general; served in Italy; fell at Leipzig.

Del Nor'te, 1 del nōr'tē; 2 dĕl nôr'tę. A county in N. W. California: 992 sq. m.; county-seat, Crescent City.

Del Nor'te Peak. A mountain in Colorado, 13,084 ft. high.

de-lo'cal-ize, 1 dĭ-lō'kal-aiz; 2 dē-lō'cal-iz, *vt.* To free from local relations; enlarge the scope of; broaden.

De Lolme, 1 de lōlm; 2 de lôlm, **Jean Louis** (1740–7/11 1806). A Swiss jurist; *Constitution of England.*

del"o-mor'phous, 1 del'o-mōr'fus; 2 dĕl'o-môr'fŭs, *a.* *Anat.* Having appreciable size: said of certain cells in the peptic glands of the stomach. [< Gr. *dēlos*, visible, + *morphē*, form.]

De Long, 1 dĭ lēŋ; 2 de lông, **George Washington** (8/22 1844–10/20 1881). An American arctic explorer. [kerbok.

de-loo', 1 dą-lū'; 2 de-lōō', *n.* [Afr.] An antelope, the duiker.

De-lorme', 1 dē-lōrm'; 2 de-lôrm', *n.* **1. Marion** (1612?–1650), a French courtezan; heroine of De Vigny's *Cinq-Mars* and of Victor Hugo's *Marion Delorme.* **2. Philibert** (1518–1/2 1570), a French architect, designed the Tuileries. **3. Pierre C. F.** (7/22 1783–11/8 1859), a French historical painter; *Repose in Egypt.*

De'los, 1 dĭ'los; 2 dē'lŏs, *n.* One of the Cyclades, Grecian islands in the Ægean sea. [Gr.] **Dē'los**‡.

delph, *n.* Same as DELF.

Del'phi, 1 del'fai; 2 dĕl'fī, *n.* **1.** See DELPHIAN, *a.* **Delphol'**‡ [Gr.]. **2.** A city, county-seat of Carroll county, Ind.

Del'phi-an, 1 del'fi-an; 2 dĕl'fi-an, *a.* **1.** Relating to Delphi, a Greek town in Phocis, famous for its oracular sanctuary of Apollo, with its Pythia, or priestess, for the Pythian games of Apollo, and for the fountain of Castalia. It was one of the two places for holding the council of the Amphictyonic League. **2.** Relating to Apollo, or to his oracle at Delphi; hence, rapt or inspired. **Del-phin'i-ant**‡. [cif., Apollo.

Del'phi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Delphi, specif., Apollo.

Del'phic, 1 del'fik; 2 dĕl'fic, *a.* Relating to Apollo, to Delphi, or its oracle: hence, also, capable of double interpretation; ambiguous; mysterious. **Del'phi-ant**.— **Delphic oracle**, the most famous of the ancient oracles; originally that of Ge, the earth-goddess, but taken from her by Apollo, who thenceforth shared it with his brother Dionysos. Its earlier name was Pytho, under which title Homer records that Agamemnon consulted it. The oracle was delivered by a priestess, known as Pythia, who was believed to be inspired by the fumes of vapors arising from the mouth of a cavern over which she sat on a golden tripod. Her utterances were put in metrical form by poets attached to the temple. These oracles were so vague as to be susceptible of different interpretations, and in later times at least were colored to suit political ends. A good example is the reply given to Crœsus, when in doubt as to whether he should make war upon the Persians, that in so doing he would "destroy a mighty empire," which proved to be his own.

del'phin, 1 del'fin; 2 dĕl'fin, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a dolphin or the *Delphinidæ*. **2.** Pertaining to the dauphin of France. [< L. *delphinus* (LL. in sense 2), < Gr. *delphin*, dolphin.] **del'phinet**.— **Delphin classics**, an edition of the Latin classics, prepared for the use of the son of Louis XIV. by Huet and others.

del'phin, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A neutral fat contained in the oil of certain dolphins (*Delphinus*). **2**†. A dolphin.

Del"phi-nap'ter-i'næ, 1 del'fi-nap'ter-ai'nĭ; 2 dĕl"fi-năp'ter-ī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Delphinidæ* with distinct cervical vertebræ, including the white whale and narwhal. **Del"phi-nap'ter-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *delphin*, dolphin, + *apteros*, wingless.] — **del"phi-nap'ter-in**(es, *a.* & *n.* [of delphinic acid.

del'phi-nate, 1 del'fi-nēt; 2 dĕl'fi-nāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt

Del"phine', 1 del'fin'; 2 dĕl'fin', *n.* In Madame de Staël's *Delphine*, the heroine, who dies of disappointed love.

Del-phin'i-a, 1 del-fin'i-ə; 2 dĕl-fin'i-a, *n. pl.* *Gr. Antiq.* A festival of Apollo celebrated in various towns of Greece on the 6th of Munychion (end of March). [< Gr. *Delphinios*, epithet of Apollo, < *delphin*, dolphin, but in meaning < *Delphoi*, Delphi.] [2. [d-] Delphin.

Del-phin'i-an, 1 del-fin'i-ən; 2 dĕl-fin'i-an, *a.* **1.** Delphic.

del-phin'ic, 1 del-fin'ik; 2 dĕl-fin'ic, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a dolphin. **2.** Pertaining to or derived from the larkspur (*Delphinium*).— **delphinic acid**, same as VALERIC ACID.

Del-phin'i-dæ, 1 del-fin'i-dĭ; 2 dĕl-fin'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of denticete cetaceans, especially those with the anterior ribs attached to the transverse processes of the vertebræ by the tubercle and to the centra by the heads: including dolphins, porpoises, white whales, narwhals, etc. [< DELPHINUS.]

del'phi-nin, } 1 del'fi-nin, -nin *or* -nĭn; 2 dĕl'fi-nĭn,
del'phi-nine, } -nin *or* -nĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid ($C_{32}H_{35}NO_6$) found in the seeds of stavesacre (*Delphinium staphisagria*): used in medicine. **del-phin'i-at**.

Del"phi-ni'næ, 1 del'fi-nai'nĭ; 2 dĕl'fi-nī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, especially those with cervical vertebræ more or less united: including the porpoises, etc. [< DELPHINUS.]— **del'phi-nin**(es, *a.* & *n.*

del'phi-nite, 1 del'fi-nait; 2 dĕl'fi-nit, *n.* *Mineral.* A sulfur-hued variety of epidote, found in Dauphiny. [< DELPHINUS.]

Del-phin'i-um, 1 del-fin'i-um; 2 dĕl-fin'i-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of mainly annual herbs of the crowfoot family with alternate leaves and racemes of very irregular usually blue flowers. They are cultivated for ornament under the name of *larkspur*. [< Gr. *delphinion*, larkspur, < *delphin*, dolphin.]

del'phi-noid, 1 del'fi-neid; 2 dĕl'fi-nŏid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Delphinidæ*. **II.** *n.* A delphinoid cetacean. [< Gr. *delphinoidēs*, < *delphin*, dolphin; and see -OID.]

Del"phi-noi'de-a, 1 del'fi-noi'di-ə; 2 dĕl"fi-nŏi'de-a, *n. pl.* *Mam.* 1. A superfamily of *Denticete* having the vertex of the skull produced forward and the supraoccipital not projecting forward laterally above the temporal fossæ. **2.** The *Denticete*. [< DELPHINUS + -OID.] — **del"phi-noi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

del"phi-noi'din, } 1 del'fi-noi'din, -din *or* -dĭn; 2 dĕl'-
del"phi-noi'dine, } fi-nŏi'din, -din *or* -dĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A bitter amorphous alkaloid ($C_{42}H_{68}N_2O_7$) found associated with delphinin. [< DELPHINIUM + -OID.]

Del"phi-nu'li-dæ, 1 del'fi-niū'li-dĭ; 2 dĕl"fi-nū'li-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods without intertentacular lobes and having a turbinate or discoidal nacreous shell with a circular aperture. **Del-phin'u-la**, *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. of DELPHINUS.]— **del-phin'u-lid**, *n.*— **del-phin'u-loid**, *a.*

Delphinuloid (*Tiota baird*).

Del-phi'nus, 1 del-fai'nus; 2 dĕl-fī'nŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Mam.* (1) A genus typical of *Delphinidæ*. (2) [d-] [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -nī, *pl.*] A cetacean of this genus, as the common dolphin. **2.** The Dolphin: a northern constellation. [L., < Gr. *delphis*, dolphin.] See CONSTELLATION.

Del'phis, 1 del'fis, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A heavy mass of metal hung from a yard of a vessel, to be let fall into the hold of a hostile ship to sink it.

del'phi-sin, } 1 del'fi-sin, -sin *or* -sĭn; 2 dĕl'fi-sĭn, -sĭn *or*
del'phi-sine, } -sin, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{27}H_{46}N_2O_4$) found associated with delphinin.

Del'phos, 1 del'fos; 2 dĕl'fŏs, *n.* A city in Allen county, O.

Del-ray', 1 del-rē'; 2 dĕl-rā', *n.* A village in Wayne county, Mich.

Del Rī'o, 1 del rī'o; 2 dĕl rī'o. A town, county-seat of Valverde county, Tex.

Del"sarte', 1 del'särt'; 2 dĕl'särt', **François A. N. C.** (12/13 1811–7/13 1871). A French singer, elocutionist, and teacher. — **Del-sar'ti-an,** *a.* **Del-sar'te-an†.** — **the Delsartian** or **Delsarte system,** a system of exercises for the development of bodily grace and especially of dramatic expression. — **Del-sart'ism,** *n.* The Delsartian system.

delt., *abbr.* [L.] Delineavit (he drew it): used after the name of an artist.

del'ta[1], 1 del'tə; 2 dĕl'tə, *n.* **1.** The fourth letter in the Greek alphabet (Δ, δ). See illus. under ALPHABET. **2.** An alluvial deposit formed at the mouth of a river: so called from its frequent resemblance to the capital letter Δ.

The term *delta* covers any deposit at the mouth of a river due to attrition or erosion. While rapid streams frequently form stony *deltas*, the most prominent examples are composed of the fine silt carried down by large rivers of gentle slope, which split into numerous mouths as they reach the sea. **Fan deltas** are alluvial deposits distributed by streams debouching from narrow gorges into broad valleys, such as that at the foot of the mountains enclosing the plateau of the Great Salt Lake in Utah. Where the tributary is rapid the *fan delta* frequently pushes the main stream against the opposite wall of the valley, or blocks it and forms a lake, as Lake Pepin, where the Chippewa runs into the Mississippi.

Delta of the Nile.

rm, Rosetta mouth; *bl*, Boorlos lake; *d*, Damietta; *dm*, Damietta mouth; *ps*, Port Said; *ml*, Menzaleh lake; *t*, Ismailia; *c*, Cairo; *s*, Suez. The Suez canal extends from Port Said to Suez, at the head of the Red Sea.

All great rivers, as the Nile, the Mississippi, the Ganges, the Danube, have their *deltas;* but the largest river in the world, the Amazon, is an exception to this rule.

AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* p. 385. [T. & F. 1868.]

3. *Anat.* Anything of triangular form; as, the *delta* of the fornix; the *delta* of the mesoscapula; the *delta* of a prism. **4.** *Phon.* The pharynx and the orifices of the mouth and nose, taken as a whole. [L., < Gr. *delta,* < Heb. *daleth,* 4th letter of the alphabet.] — **del'ta-con-nec"tion,** *n. Elec.* A method of connecting the three-phase windings of a dynamo in a triangle like the Greek letter delta, so that the three phases may be equalized by induction. **del'ta-wind"ing†.** — **d.-current,** *n. Elec.* A current flowing through a delta-connection. — **d.-metal,** *n.* A trade-mark name for any one of various metals, alloys, or metallic goods, of widely differing composition, manufactured in England. — **d.-moth,** *n.* A pyralidan moth: so called from the Δ-shaped position of the wings at rest. — **d.-plain,** *n.* [Rare.] The level part of a delta above the high-water mark. — **d.-plateau,** *n. Geol.* A plateau formed by the débris washed from the front of a glacier. — **d.-potential,** *n. Elec.* The potential between wires of a circuit having a delta-connection. — **d.-wire,** *n.* Delta-metal wire: trade-name. — **del"ta-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The formation of a delta. **del-ta'tion†.** — **del-ta'ic,** *a.* **1.** Like or containing a delta; as, a *deltaic* region. **2.** Characterized by or forming a delta; as, a *deltaic* river. **3.** [D-] Pertaining to or having its origin in the delta of the Nile; as, the *Deltaic* kings. **del'talt; del'tict.**

Del'ta[2], *n.* **1.** [Δ] Pen-name of David M. Moir (1798–1851), a Scottish poet and essayist. **2.** A territory in Venezuela; 25,347 sq. m.; at the mouth of the Orinoco river. **3.** A county in W. Colorado; 1,201 sq. m.; county-seat, Delta. **4.** A county in N. Michigan; 1,127 sq. m.; county-seat, Escanaba. **5.** A county in N. E. Texas; 266 sq. m.; county-seat, Cooper. **6.** A village in Fulton county, O.

del-ta'ri-um, 1 del-tē'rı-um; 2 dĕl-tā'rı-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Conch.* One of the deltidial plates.

del-thy'ris, 1 del-thaı'rıs; 2 dĕl-thy'rıs, *n.* A fossil (Silurian) brachiopod (genus *Spirifer*). [< Gr. *delta* (see DELTA[1]) + *thyra,* door.]

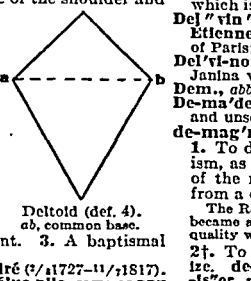
del-thy'ri-um, 1 del-thaı'rı-um; 2 dĕl-thy'rı-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Conch.* The triangular aperture transecting medially the cardinal area of a brachiopod shell. In certain brachiopods it remains open through life; in others it is closed at a certain stage of growth by the deltidium or deltidial plates. [< Gr. *delta* (see DELTA) + *thyrion,* door.] — **del-thyr'i-al,** *a.*

del-tid'i-um, 1 del-tid'ı-um; 2 dĕl-tĭd'ı-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** The concave or convex plate covering the opening of the delthyrium in certain brachiopods. **2.** *n. pl.* The deltidial plates. [Dim. of Gr. *delta;* see DELTA[1].] — **del-tid'i-al,** *a.* — **deltidial plates,** two plates growing medially from the walls of the delthyrium and performing the functions of the *deltidium* in certain brachiopods. — **d. tube,** a subtubular process of the deltidium of certain extinct brachiopods.

del"to-he'dron, 1 del'to-hī'dren; 2 dĕl'to-hē'drŏn, *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] *Crystal.* A hemihedral isometric form included under twelve equal trapezoidal faces. [< Gr. *delta* (see DELTA[1]) + *hedra,* base, < *hezomai,* sit.]

del'toid, 1 del'toid; 2 dĕl'tŏid, *a.* **1.** Shaped like the Greek capital letter delta; triangular; as, a *deltoid* leaf; the *deltoid* muscle. **2.** Of or pertaining to the deltoid. [< Gr. *deltoeidēs,* < *delta* (see DELTA[1]) + *eidos,* form.] **del-toi'dal†.** — **deltoid plates,** five oral plates completing the calyx in blastoidean echinoderms.

del'toid, *n.* **1.** A triangular muscle of the shoulder and upper arm. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. **2.** *Entom.* Any member of a group of moths, now generally included among the *Noctuidæ,* which when in repose assume the shape of a capital delta. See DELTA-MOTH. **3.** *Math.* A roulette with three cusps. **4.** *Geom.* A quadrilateral formed by two unequal isosceles triangles set base to base. **del-toi'des†; del-toi'de-us†.**



Deltoid (def. 4).
ab, common base.

de-lu'brum, 1 dı-lū'brum; 2 de-lū'brŭm, *n.* [-BRA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** The most sacred part of an ancient temple. **2.** A church having a font. **3.** A baptismal basin or font. — **de-lu'bral,** *a.*

De-luc', 1 de-lūk'; 2 de-lŭc', **Jean André** (2/13 1727–11/13 1817). A Swiss geologist and physicist. — **Délue pile,** same as DRY PILE. See DRY, *a.* — **Deluc's hygrometer,** a hygrometer in which a piece of whalebone is used instead of a human hair. See HYGROSCOPE.

de-lude', 1 dı-lūd'; 2 de-lūd', *vt.* [DE-LUD'ED; DE-LUD'ING.] **1.** To mislead the mind or judgment of; persuade to believe error; beguile. **2†.** To baffle; evade; elude. [< OF. *deluder,* < L. *deludo;* see DELUSION.] Syn.: see BETRAY; CHEAT; DECEIVE. Compare synonyms for DELUSION. — **de-lud'a-bl(e**[P], *a.* Capable of being deluded or misled. — **de-lud'er,** *n.* One who deludes.

del'uge, 1 del'ūj; 2 dĕl'ŭj, *v.* [DEL'UGED; DEL'UG-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To overwhelm with a flood of water; inundate; submerge. **2.** To overspread like a deluge; overwhelm; bury; swallow up. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To undergo a deluge. Syn.: see DROWN; INUNDATE.

del'uge, *n.* **1.** A great overflowing of the land by water; flood; inundation; specifically, the flood in the time of Noah, recorded in Genesis vii.

No tradition has been more widely spread among nations than that of a *Deluge.* PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, p. 378. [H. 1851.]

2. Anything that overwhelms, overspreads, or swallows up; as, a *deluge* of tourists; a *deluge* of tears. [< F. *déluge,* < L. *diluvium;* see DILUVIUM.] — **del'uge-set",** *n.* A fire-extinguishing apparatus delivering an unusually copious stream of water through the connection of two or more lines of hose with a single nozle. [de-loul'†.

de-lul', 1 dı-lŭl'; 2 de-lul', *n.* [Ar.] A female dromedary.

de-lu'mi-nize, 1 dı-lū'mı-naız; 2 de-lū'mı-nız, *vt.* To deprive of luminosity. **de-lu'mi-nise†.**

del'un-dung, 1 del'ŭn-dug; 2 del'ŭn-dŭng, *n.* [Java.] A civet, the linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*). **del'len-dung†.**

De'lus, 1 dī'lus; 2 dē'lŭs, *n. Bib.* Delos. *1 Mac.* xv, 23.

de-lu'sion, 1 dı-lū'zən; 2 de-lū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The state of being deceived or led astray; mistaken conviction, especially when more or less enduring. **2.** The error thus conveyed or believed. **3.** *Pathol. & Psychol.* A rooted false belief with regard to objective things; a persistent form of mental obliquity.

A *delusion* is a false opinion about a matter of fact, which need not necessarily involve, though it often does involve, false perceptions of sensible things. WILLIAM JAMES *Principles of Psychology* vol. ii, p. 114. [H. H. & CO. '10.]

Delusions are divided by pathologists into two classes: (1) **systematized delusions,** in which there is habitual correlation to the subject's surroundings, but in which the reasoning and deductions are false, a condition of the chronically insane; and (2) **unsystematized d.,** in which there is no such correlation. Delusions generally belong to certain clearly defined types, such as **delusion of grandeur,** insane belief in one's rank, wealth, importance, etc.; **d. of negation,** insane belief that some part of the body is nonexistent; **d. of persecution,** insane belief that one is the victim of slander, surveillance, etc.; and **expansive d.,** insane belief that one is some great person in the field of politics, religion, etc.

4. *Law.* A false conception and persistent belief, unconquerable by reason, of what has no existence in fact.

Outside of general mania and dementia, the presence of delusion on a subject under judicial investigation is the test of insanity under English and American decisions.

5. The act of deluding or leading into mental error; imposition; deception. [< L. *delusio(n-),* < *deludo,* < *de,* off, + *ludo,* play.]

Syn.: hallucination, illusion. An *illusion* may be wholly of the senses: a *delusion* always involves some mental error, faulty reasoning process, or one of several mistaken inferences. In an optical *illusion* the observer sees either what does not exist, or what exists otherwise than as he sees it, as when in a mirage distant springs and trees appear close at hand. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy or of hope, but of the *delusions* of the insane. A *hallucination* is an extremely projected image or belief which has no corresponding reality to warrant it, altho something objective may suggest and determine it; as, the *hallucinations* of delirium tremens. See ABERRATION; DECEPTION. — Ant.: certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity. — **de-lu'sion-al,** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or marked by delusions; as, *delusional* mania. **2.** Subject to or suffering from delusions; as, a *delusional* maniac. — **de-lu'sion-ist,** *n.* One who deludes or is deluded.

de-lu'sive, } 1 dı-lū'sıv; 2 de-lū'siv, *a.* **1.** Tending to
de-lu'sivs, } delude; misleading; deceptive; as, a *delusive* sign.

Our thoughts may be *delusive,* but they cannot be fictitious. HUXLEY *Lay Sermons* ser. xiv, p. 324. [A. 1871.]

2. [Rare.] Showing delusion; fancied; unreal; as, a *delusive* sensation.

Behold of what *delusive* worth The bubbles we pursue on earth. LONGFELLOW *Coplas de Manrique* st. 13.

[< L. *delusus,* pp. of *deludo;* see DELUSION.] **de-lu'so-ryt.** Syn.: see DECEPTIVE. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

de-lu'vi-et, *n.* A flood; diluvie. **de-lu'vyt.**

de luxe. [F.] Literally, of luxury. See LUXE.

del-vaux'ite, 1 del-vōks'aıt; 2 dĕl-vaks'ıt, *n. Mineral.* A brown hydrated ferric phosphate found in amorphous masses. [< *Del Vaux,* Belgian chemist.]

delve, } 1 delv; 2 dĕlv, *v.* [DELVED, DELVD[S]; DELV'ING.]
delvs, } **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn over or excavate (the ground), as with a spade; dig. **2.** To penetrate; fathom. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To dent; indent. **4†.** To bury.

II. *i.* **1.** To engage in or practise digging; work with or as with a spade. **2.** Figuratively, to make laborious research; as, to *delve* in medieval literature. **3.** To slope down or dip suddenly: said of a road or hill. **4.** [Slang.] To work hard; slave; drudge. [< AS. *delfan;* cp. DALE.] — **delv'er,** *n.*

delve, 1 delv; 2 dĕlv, *n.* **1.** A place dug or delved out; ditch; den; pit. **2.** A depression in a surface; a wrinkle. **3.** The act of delving or digging. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] That which is dug out. **delf†.**

Del"vin"court', 1 del'vaṅ'kūr'; 2 dĕl'văṅ'cur', **Claude Étienne** (1762–1831). A French jurist, dean of University of Paris; *Institutes of French Law.*

Del'vi-non, 1 del'vı-nen; 2 dĕl'vı-nŏn, *n.* A market-town in Janina vilayet, Turkey.

Dem., *abbr.* Democrat; Democratic.

De-ma'des, 1 dı-mē'dız; 2 de-mā'dēz, *n.* An Athenian orator and unscrupulous demagog of the 4th century B. C.

de-mag'net-ize, 1 dı-mag'net-aız; 2 dē-măg'nĕt-ız, *vt.* **1.** To deprive (a paramagnetic substance) of magnetism, as by heating to redness, by jarring when held out of the magnetic meridian, or by gradual withdrawal from a constantly changing field.

The Romans ceased to believe, and in losing their faith they became as steel becomes when it is *demagnetized:* the spiritual quality was gone out of them. FROUDE *Cæsar* p. 5. [H. 1881.]

2†. To release from mesmeric influence; demesmerize. **de-mag'net-ist.** — **i-za'tion,** *n.* — **-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

dem'a-gog, } 1 dem'ə-gog; 2 dĕm'a-gŏg, *n.* **1.** An
dem'a-gogue, } orator or leader who seeks to influence the people by pandering to their prejudices and passions; an unprincipled politician; a leader of the mob.

'*Demagogue*' was first hazarded by Bossuet, and counted so bold a novelty that for long none ventured to follow him in its use. TRENCH *Eng. Past and Present* p. 110. [E. P. & CO. 1889.]

2. Anciently, any popular leader or orator: in this sense Demosthenes and Cicero were demagogs. [< F. *démagogue,* < Gr. *dēmagōgos,* < *dēmos,* people, + *agō,* lead.]

dem"a-gog'ic, 1 dem'ə-gej'ik; 2 dĕm'a-gŏj'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or like a demagog; given to unprincipled political agitation. **dem"a-gog'i-cal†.**

dem'a-gog-ism, 1 dem'ə-geg-izm; 2 dĕm'a-gŏg-ĭşm, *n.* The spirit, method, or conduct of a demagog. **dem'a-gogu-er-y†; dem'a-gogu-ism†; dem'a-gog-y†.**

dem'a-gog-y, 1 dem'ə-goj-ı *or* -gog-ı; 2 dĕm'a-gŏg-y *or* -gŏg-y, *n.* **1.** Demagogism. **2.** The rule of a demagog. **3.** A body of demagogs considered collectively.

de-main', 1 dı-mēn'; 2 de-măn', *n.* Same as DEMESNE.

de-maine'†, *v.* [F.] To manage. CHAUCER *Fame* ii, 451.

De Mais'tre. See MAISTRE.

de-mand', 1 dı-mand'; 2 de-mănd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To ask for by right or authority; claim as something due; require of others; as, to *demand* respect; to *demand* an answer. **2.** To ask for importunately or peremptorily; make positive requisition for; insist upon as a concession or with show of force; as, a mob *demands* the release of a prisoner. **3.** To have pressing need or occasion for; call for; as, a sprain *demands* rest. **4.** [Archaic.] To ask or question formally or authoritatively; interrogate. **5.** *Law.* To summon to court.

II. *i.* To inquire urgently, peremptorily, or by authority.

I will *demand* of thee, and declare thou unto me. *Job* xl, 7.

[< F. *demander,* < LL. *demando,* < L. *de,* from; and see MANDATE.] Syn.: ask for, call for, claim, insist upon, require. — Ant.: abandon, decline, forego, give up, waive. — **de-mand'a-bl(e**[P], *a.* That may be claimed or demanded. — **de-man'dant,** *n. Law.* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff. — **de-mand'er,** *n.* — **de-mand'ress,** *n.*

de-mand', *n.* **1.** A request as by right or authority; claim; exaction; requisition; as, the *demands* of one's employer, or of one's employees. **2.** A requirement supported by a threat of violence or a display of force; as, the *demands* of a footpad. **3.** A desire to obtain; earnest seeking; call; as, a great *demand* for fiction. **4.** *Econ.* (1) The desire to possess combined with the ability to purchase. (2) The totality of such effectual desire in a given market with reference to a given commodity at a certain price.

The term **effectual demand** is used by Adam Smith to denote the will and ability of a group of individuals to pay the natural price for a commodity, that is, such a price as will enable the vendors to keep it upon the market at a reasonable profit to themselves. **Demand and supply,** the relation in trade between the desire to sell and the desire to purchase, or between the quantity of a commodity purchased and the quantity offered for sale, is the factor which determines price. Yet it is itself reacted upon by a change in prices. By the **law of demand and supply,** if in a given market the supply of any commodity is increased while the *demand* remains stationary, the price necessarily falls; on the other hand, if the *demand* increases without a corresponding increase in the supply, the price will rise. This law is, however, only one of several factors which regulate sales and prices. The tendency of the supply in a given market to meet the *demand* at a given price (**equation of demand and supply**) is due to the adjusting action of competition. The graphical plotting of the changes in the scale of prices due to this process is known as the **demand curve.** The mutual *demand* existing between two non-competitive economic groups for each other's profits (**reciprocal demand**) is brought about in international trade by the tendency of a nation's imports to balance its exports, and determines the reciprocal value of products between non-related groups of the same nation.

5. That which is claimed or demanded; as, the *demands* of society. **6.** *Law.* (1) An actionable claim of one party against another, whether arising from contract or from a wrongful injury. (2) The act of requesting payment of a claim due, or performance of a service contracted for. **7.** [Archaic.] Inquiry; question. [< F. *demande,* < *demander;* see DEMAND, *v.*] — **at,** or **on, demand,** on presentation; as, a note payable *on demand.* — **d. note,** a note payable on demand; specifically [U. S.], one of the $60,000,000 of non-interest-bearing notes issued in compliance with the acts of Congress of July 17, 1861, and February 12, 1862. — **in d.,** desired; in request; sought after; as, a person with social gifts is *in* great *demand.* — **stale d.** (*Law*), a claim which has been left undemanded for a long time, as for a period of years, yet not so long as to be barred by the statute of limitations.

de-man'toid, 1 dı-man'toid; 2 de-măn'tŏid, *n.* An emerald-green garnet. [< G. *demant,* DIAMOND, + -OID.]

Dem"a-ra'tus, 1 dem'ə-rē'tus; 2 dĕm'a-rā'tŭs, *n.* A co-king of Sparta, about 525 B. C.; exiled as illegitimate.

de-mar'cate, 1 dı-mär'kēt *or* dı'mar-; 2 de-mär'cāt *or* dē'mär-, *vt.* [-CAT-ED; -CAT-ING.] **1.** To mark off the limits or boundaries of, or to determine by survey the separating limits of, as adjoining lands; as, to *demarcate* the frontiers. **2.** To differentiate by defining or characterizing; distinguish; as, to *demarcate* the sciences. [< DE- + LL. *marcatus,* pp. of *marco,* mark, < *marca,* bound, < OHG. *marca,* bound.] **de-mark'†.**

de"mar-ca'tion, 1 dı'mar-kē'shən; 2 dē'mär-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of ascertaining, settling, or marking boundaries or limits, as between adjoining countries; delimitation; hence, limitation or discrimination. **2.** The limit, boundary, or lines so fixed or determined. **de"mar-ka'tion†.** — **De"mar-ca'tion Point,** the point on the American Arctic coast where the 141st meridian, separating Alaska from Canada, strikes the ocean.

de'march, 1 dī'märk; 2 dē'märc, *n.* **1.** The chief executive of an Attic deme. **2.** The mayor of a modern Greek town. [< Gr. *dēmos,* district, + *archō,* rule.]

dē"marche', 1 dē"märsh'; 2 dę'märch', *n.* [F.] **1.** A manner of approach or mode of procedure. **2.** A declaration of intention; ultimatum. **3.** A change in plan of action. **4.** A side-step.

de'mar-chy, 1 dī'mar-kı; 2 dē'mär-cy, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Gr.* (1) The office or jurisdiction of a demarch. (2) The form of civic government presided over by a demarch. **2.** *Mod. Gr.* A municipal district or commune.

dem"a-re-tei'on, 1 dem'ə-rı-taı'on; 2 dĕm'a-rē-tī'ŏn, *n.* See DAMARETEION under TABLE OF COINS.

De'mas, 1 dī'məs; 2 dē'mas, *n. Bib.* *2 Tim.* iv, 10.

de"ma-te'ri-al-ize, 1 dī'mə-tī'rı-əl-aız; 2 dē'ma-tē'ri-al-ız, *v.* **I.** *t.* To deprive of material attributes. **II.** *i. Spiritualism.* To disappear after materialization. **de"ma-te'ri-al-i-za'tion** *or* **-sa'tion,** *n.*

De-mat"i-a'ce-æ, 1 dı-mat'ı-ē'sı-ı; 2 de-măt'ĭ-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of fungi of the order *Montitales,* with

fuscous or blackish hyphæ. There are numerous saprophytic as well as parasitic species.— **de-mat″i-a′ceous**, *a.*

Dem″a-vend′, 1 dem″ə-vend′; 2 dĕm″a-vĕnd′, *n.* A summit of the Elburz mountains, N. Persia; 20,000 ft. high.

Dem-bin′ski, 1 dem-bin′ski; 2 dĕm-bin′ski, **Henry** (5/12 1791–4/11 1864). A Polish commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army, 1849.

demet†, *v.* To deem; judge. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 1,353.

deme, 1 dīm; 2 dēm, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Gr.* One of the districts into which the ten tribes of Attica were originally divided, containing a town or village as its center of government. See DEMOS, 2; PHYLE. **2.** *Mod. Gr.* A commune. **3.** *Biol.* Any undifferentiated aggregate of cells. **dēmet**‡. [< Gr. *dēmos*, country, people.]

de-mean′[1], 1 di-mīn′; 2 de-mēn′, *tt.* **1.** To behave, especially in outward deportment; conduct; bear: used reflexively; as, to *demean* oneself as a gentleman. **2.** [Archaic.] To direct; carry on; control; govern. **3**†. To conduct; lead; deal with. **4**†. [Scot.] To abuse. [< F. *démener*, < *dé-* (< L. *de*), down, + L. *minor*, menace, < *minæ*, threats.] — **de-mean′t**†, *n.* **1.** Behavior; carriage; demeanor. **2.** Management; dealing. **de-mayne′**†. — **de-mean′ance**†, *n.* Behavior. **de-mean′ingt**.— **de-mean′ant**†, *a.* Conducting business.

de-mean′[2], *tt.* To lower the dignity of; debase: a misuse of DEMEAN[1].

de-meand′, *pp.* Demeaned. S. S.

de-mean′or, 1 di-mīn′ər *or* -er; 2 de-mēn′or, *n.* **1.** The manner in which one demeans oneself; bearing; deportment; mien. **2**†. Management; control; also, treatment. **de-mean′t**†; **de-mean′our**‡; **de-mean′uret**. Syn.: see AIR; BEHAVIOR; MANNER.

de-med″i-ca′tion, 1 di-med″i-kē′shən; 2 dē-mĕd″i-cā′shon, *n.* The extraction of medicinal substances from the tissues, as by means of an electric current. See CATAPHORETIC DEMEDICATION.

de″me-gor′ic, 1 di″mi-gor′ik; 2 dē″me-gŏr′ic, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to oratory or public speaking. [< Gr. *dēmēgorikos*, < *dēmos*, people, + *agoreuō*, address.]

de-mem′bered, *a. Her.* See DÉCHAUSSÉ. **dē-mem′brē**‡.

de″mem-bra′tion, 1 di″mem-brē′shən; 2 dē″mĕm-brā′shon, *n. Scots Law.* Malicious mutilation of another; also, separation of limb from limb. [< L. *demembratio(n-)*, < *demembro*, dismember, < *de*, from, + *membrum*, limb.]

de-ment′, 1 di-ment′; 2 de-mĕnt′, *tt.* To impair or destroy the mental powers of; make insane or idiotic. [< L. *demento*, < *de*, from. + *men(t-)s*, mind.] — **de-ment′**. I. *a.* Deprived of reason; demented. II. *n.* A person of unsound mind.— **de-ment′ate**, *tt.* [Rare.] To deprive of reason; render insane. — **de-ment′ate**, *a.* [Rare.] Demented.— **de″men-ta′tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Loss or deprivation of reasoning power.— **de-men′ta-tiv**(es, *a.* [Rare.]— **de-ment′ed**, *pa.* Deprived of reason; insane.— **de-ment′ed-ly**, *adv.*— **de-ment′ed-ness**, *n.*

de-men′thol-ize, 1 di-men′thōl-aiz; 2 de-mĕn′thōl-iz, *tt. Chem.* To deprive of menthol.— **dementholized oil**, oil of peppermint from which menthol has been extracted.

dē″men′tī′, 1 dē″mən′tī′; 2 dē″mān′tī′, *n.* [F.] *Diplomacy.* An official denial of the truth of a report.

de-men′ti-a, 1 di-men′shi-ə; 2 de-mĕn′shi-a, *n. Pathol.* Unsoundness of mind to the degree of total loss or serious impairment of the faculty of coherent thought; stuporous insanity. [L., < *demen(t-)s*, mad, < *de*, from, + *mens*, mind.] **de-men′cy**‡.

Syn.: see ABERRATION; INSANITY.— **alcoholic dementia**, apathetic insanity characterizing the terminal period of chronic alcoholism.— **d. præcox**, adolescent insanity: a collective term for mental disorders that begin at or shortly after puberty and usually lead to general failure of the mental faculties.— **primary d.**, temporary insanity following exhaustion or collapse due to excesses, disease, etc. It is usually accompanied by apathy and the recovery is generally rapid.— **secondary d.**, a chronic form of dementia following upon some primary mental disease, such as mania, melancholia, etc.— **senile d.**, a progressive primary form in dementia resulting from senile deterioration of the brain.

de-meph′i-tize, 1 di-mef′i-taiz; 2 de-mĕf′i-tiz, *tt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ′ING.] To purify from poisonous or foul air. [< DE- + *mephitis*, foul air.] — **de-meph″i-ti-za′tion**, *n.*

Dem″er-a′ra, 1 dem″ər-ā′rə; 2 dĕm″er-ā′ra, *n.* **1.** A river in British Guiana; 180 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **2.** A county in British Guiana.— **Demerara crystals**, crystals of raw cane-sugar, colored yellowish-brown from treatment with sulfuric acid.

de-mer′it, 1 di-mer′it; 2 dē-mĕr′it, *tt.* To deserve to lose.

de-mer′it, *n.* **1.** That which deserves blame or moral condemnation; ill desert: opposed to *merit*.

In the Buddhist system . . . it is supposed that individuals will ascend or descend in the scale of existence according to the preponderance of their merits or *demerits* in this life.
J. L. NEVIUS *China* p. 103. [E. 1869.]

2. A mark for failure or bad conduct. **3.** *Theol.* State of one who deserves blame, as man's inability to attain the righteousness satisfactory to God. **4**†. Desert, good or ill. [< F. *démérite*, < LL. *demeritum*, transgression, < L. *demereo*, < *de-* priv. + *mereo*, deserve.]

de-mer″i-to′ri-ous, 1 di-mer″i-tō′ri-us; 2 dē-mĕr″i-tō′ri-ŭs, *a.* Lacking in merit; blameworthy.— **-ly**, *adv.*

de-mer′sal, 1 di-mūr′səl; 2 de-mĕr′sal, *a.* Sinking to the bottom, as the eggs of most shore-fishes.

de-mersed′, } 1 di-mūrst′; 2 de-mĕrst′, *a. Bot.* Situated
de-merst′[s], } or growing under water, as leaves of aquatic plants; submersed. [< L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergo*, < *de*, down, + *mergo*, dip.] — **de-merse′**†, *tt.* To demerge.— **de-mer′sion**, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Immersion. **2.** Figuratively, the state of being swallowed up.

de-mes′mer-ize, 1 di-mez′[or -mes′]mər-aiz; 2 dē-mĕs′[or -mĕs′]mer-iz, *tt.* To release from mesmeric influence.— **de-mes″mer-i-za′tion**, *n.*

de-mesne′, } 1 di-mēn′ *or* de-mīn′; 2 de-mēn′ *or* dē-mēn′,
de-mene′[r], } *n.* **1.** (1) In feudal law, lands held in one's own power, as distinguished from feudal lands which were held of a superior.

William the Conqueror . . . divided all the lands of England, with a very few exceptions, besides the royal *demesnes*, into baronies. TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* vol. ii, ch. 8, p. 133. [E. & CO. 1840.]

(2) A manor-house and the adjoining lands in the immediate use and occupation of the owner of an estate.

The manor-house became the center of every English village, . . . Around it lay the *demesne* or home-farm, and the cultivation of this . . . rested wholly with the 'villains' of the manor.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 5, § 4, p. 245. [E. 1888.]

(3) By extension, the grounds appertaining to any residence, or any landed estate.

The farm has one of the rarest and finest collections of trees and shrubs to be found in any private American *demesne*.
LYMAN ABBOTT *H. W. Beecher* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 57. [F. & W. 1883.]

2. Figuratively, any region over which sovereignty is exercised; domain.

The porches wide Open'd upon the dusk *demesnes* of night.
KEATS *Hyperion* bk. i, st. 8.

3†. Dominion; sovereignty. [< OF. *demaine*, var. of *domaine*; see DOMAIN.] **de-maine′**†; **de-mayne′**†.

— **demesne lands**, those parts of a manor retained by the lord to himself as distinguished from the portion farmed out to tenants (bord-lands) as necessary for his own family use.— **d. lands of the crown**, that share of land originally reserved to the crown or which accrued to it by forfeiture or otherwise.— **d. of the state** (*Eng. Law*), landed property belonging to the nation.— **in his d. as of fee**, an old English law term applied to an estate possessed in fee simple.— **de-mesn′i-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a demesne.

De-me′ter, 1 di-mi′tər; 2 de-mē′tĕr, *n.* [Gr.] *Myth.* Goddess of the fruitful earth, of agriculture and rural life, and hence of marriage and fertility; identified with Ceres by the Romans. She was worshiped throughout Greece in connection with Persephone. See PERSEPHONE.— **De-me′tri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Demeter, after a mural painting from Pompeii.

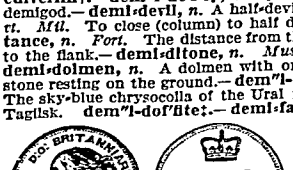
De-me′tri-us, 1 di-mi′tri-us; 2 de-mē′tri-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **F. Dē″mē″trī″us′**, 1 dē″mē″trī′ŭs′, 2 dę″mę″trī′ŭs′; **G. De-me′tri-us**, 1 dē-mē′tri-us, 2 dę-mę′tri-us; **Gr. De-me′tri-os**; **It. Pg. De-me′tri-o**, 1 dē-mē′tri-ō, 2 dę-mę′tri-ō; **L. De-me′tri-us**, 1 di-mi′tri-us, 2 de-mē′tri-ŭs; **Rus. Dmi′tri**, 1 dmi′tri, 2 dmi′trĭ. **2.** *Bib.* An Ephesian silversmith who assailed Paul. **3. Nicator**, a king of Syria (125 B.C.) who recognized the independence of the Jews and Simon Maccabeus as their ruler; killed by the governor of Tyre. **4. Phalereus**, an Athenian poet, orator, and philosopher of the 3d century B.C.; governor of Athens and one of the founders of the Alexandrian library. **5. Poliorcetes**, a king of Macedon, of the 3d century B.C., who captured Athens and defeated Ptolemy. **6. Soter**, a king of Syria in the 2d century B. C., a son of Seuleucus Philopator; defeated and slain by Alexander Balas. **7.** One of several noted artists, philosophers, or writers of antiquity. **8. D.** "The False" (–5/11 1606), a Russian pretender who appeared in Poland as a son of Ivan IV.; he invaded Russia and was proclaimed czar on the death of Boris: he was then put to death. **9. D.** "The False" (–12/11 1610), a second Russian pretender who claimed to be the preceding, and besieged Moscow, but was killed by his guard. **10.** In Ben Jonson's *Poetaster*, a pseudonym for Thomas Dekker, dramatist, or for John Marston. **11.** In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, a young Athenian in love with Hermia and beloved by Helena. **12.** In Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus*, the son of Tamora. **13.** In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, a friend of Antony. [Gr., from the goddess Demeter.]

De-metz′, 1 də-mēs′; 2 de-męs′, **Frédéric Auguste** (5/12 1796–11/13 1873). A French philanthropist and penologist.

de-meyne′†, *n.* Dominion.

de′mi, *n.* See DEMY, 3.

demi-, *prefix.* Half: often used as if a full word in composition, and in such use written with a hyphen. [F., < *demi*, half, < L. *dimidius*, < *dī-*, DI-[2], + *medius*, middle.] — **demi-bart**, *n.* One of a set of loaded dice.— **demi-bas″-tion**, *n. Fort.* A single face and flank, like half a bastion.— **demi-bas″tioned**, *a.*— **demi-ba-teau″**, *n.* A demi-pontoon.— **demi-bath**, *n.* A bath in which only part of the body is immersed. **demi-balt**‡.— **demi-bombard**, *n.* A 16th-century cannon, sometimes having a chambered bore.— **demi-branch**, *n. Zool.* One of the two side gills of lamellibranchiates.— **demi-brassart**, *n.* The plate-armor protection for the upper part of the arm, usually worn over the sleeve of the hauberk. **demigarde-bras**‡.— **demi-brigade**, *n. Mil.* A half-brigade.— **demi-cadence**, *n. Mus.* A half-cadence ending on the dominant instead of on the key-note.— **demi-cannon**, *n.* A large 16th-century cannon carrying a shot of 30 to 36 pounds.— **demi-can″non**, *n.* [Swit.] A subdivision of a canton, or a small canton. — **demi-caponiere**, *n. Fort.* A construction across a fortification ditch, having but one parapet, so that fire can be delivered from only one parapet, a single caponiere. **demi-caponniere**†.— **demi-castor**, *n.* **1.** A poor sort of beaver fur. **2**†. A hat made of this inferior fur.— **demi-ceint**†, *n.* A woman's girdle, usually having metal ornamentation on the front half alone.— **demi-chamfron**, *n.* A chamfron covering the head in front of the ears, and reaching just below the eyes.— **demi-circle**, *n. Surv.* A protractor-like instrument, having a magnetic needle, for indicating and measuring vertical or horizontal angles.— **demi-cir′cu-lar**, *a.* [Rare.] Semicircular.— **demi-column**, *n.* A column appearing as if half were built into a vertical wall; a semi-column.— **demi-con″tra-fa-got′to**, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A bassoon classed between an ordinary and double bassoon, according to its intermediate size and pitch. — **demi-cross″**†, *n. Nav.* An obsolete observation-instrument shaped like T.— **demi-cuirass**, *n. Armor.* The demi-placate.— **demi-culverin**, *n.* A cannon carrying a small ball, used in the 16th and 17th centuries. **demi-culverlint**.— **demi-de′i-fy**, *tt.* [Rare.] To treat as a demigod.— **demi-devil**, *n.* A half-devil.— **demi-distance**, *tt. Mil.* To close (column) to half distance.— **demi-distance**, *n. Fort.* The distance from the outward polygons to the flank.— **demi-ditone**, *n. Mus.* A minor third.— **demi-dolmen**, *n.* A dolmen with one end of the table-stone resting on the ground.— **dem″i-do′vite**, *n. Mineral.* The sky-blue chrysocolla of the Ural mountains, found at Tagilsk. **dem″i-dof′lite**‡.— **demi-farthing**, *n.* A current Ceylonese coin worth half a farthing or 1/4 of a cent. — **demi-fixed**, *a.* Semi-portable.— **demi-gauntlet**, *n. Surg.* A bandage suggestive of a fingerless gauntlet, to protect the hand but leave the fingers free.



Demi-farthing or Half-farthing of Queen Victoria, 1844. Actual size.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

dem′i-god, 1 dem′i-gəd; 2 dĕm′i-gŏd, *n.* An inferior or lesser deity; a hero, supposed to be the offspring of a god and a mortal; figuratively, a man with the attributes of a god.— **dem′i-god″dess**, *n. fem.*

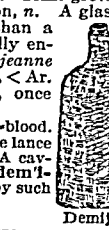
dem′i-gorge″, *n. Fort.* Half the gorge or entrance into a bastion, lying within the angle formed by the prolongation of the curtains to the center of the bastion.

dem′i-grate†, *vi.* To emigrate.— **dem′i-gra′tion**†, *n.*

dem′i-groat″, *n.* A half-groat.— **dem′i-gross″**, *n.* A coin, valued at twopence, circulated in England during the reign of Edward III.

dem′i-hag†, *n.* A long 16th-century pistol; a smaller form of hackbut or harquebus. **demi-hagbut**†.— **demi-island**†, **demi-islet**†, *n.* A peninsula.— **demi-jambet**, *n.* Protective armor for the front of the legs only. **demi-grevière**†.

dem′i-john, 1 dem′i-jon; 2 dĕm′i-jŏn, *n.* A glass vessel for containing liquids, larger than a bottle and with a small neck, usually enclosed in wickerwork. [< F. *damejeanne* (used as if *Dame Jeanne*, Lady Jane), < Ar. *damajāna*, < *Damagan*, in Persia, once famous for its glass-works.]



Demijohn.

dem′i-kin″dred, *n.* Kindred of the half-blood.

dem′i-lance″, *n.* **1.** The short spear-like lance of the 16th century; a half-pike. **2.** A cavalry soldier armed with such a lance. **dem′i-lanc″er**†. **3.** The light armor worn by such a soldier. **dim′i-lancet**.

dem′i-lan″dau, *n.* A landaulet.

dem′i-le-ga″to, *a. Mus.* Same as MEZZO STACCATO. [It.]

dem′i-li″on, *n. Her.* The head and fore part of a lion rampant.

de-mil′i-ta-rize, 1 di-mil′i-tə-raiz; 2 de-mĭl′i-ta-rĭz, *tt.* To restore the civil government or organization in (a territory previously under military control); abolish military government in.— **de″mil-i-ta-ri-za′tion**, *n.*

De Mille, 1 də mil; 2 de mĭl, **James** (5/8-1837–1/12 1880). A Canadian novelist and dramatist; *The Dodge Club*, etc.

dem′i-lune, 1 dem′i-lūn; 2 dĕm′i-lūn, *n.* **1.** The moon in her first or last quarter, a half-moon. **2.** *Fort.* A ravelin-like outwork, having two faces and two small flanks, covering the shoulders and curtain of the bastion. **3.** One of the crescent-shaped protoplasmic bodies found in the salivary glands. [F., < *demi* (see DEMI-) + *lune*, < L. *luna*, moon.] — **demilunes of Heidenhain** (*Anat.*), crescent-shaped bodies that lie between the cells and the basement membrane in the areoli in the salivary glands.— **dem′i-lune**, *a.* Crescent-shaped; semilunar.

dem′i-mark″, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon weight and money of account, rated as 6s. 8d. in Domesday Book.

dem″i-men″ton-nière′, *n.* In medieval times, a strong piece of plate armor affixed to the breastplate to protect the left side of the throat and the lower part of the face.— **demi-metope**, *n.* A half-metope, frequently seen in architecture at the angles of a Doric frieze of Roman or Renaissance origin.

dem′i-monde″, 1 dem′i-mond″; 2 dĕm′i-mŏnd″, *n.* A class of persons of equivocal reputation: said especially of "kept" women, who are not common courtezans, yet without social standing; also, less correctly, courtezans in general. In France four subclasses are distinguished — the cocotte, grisette, lorette, and *femme entretenue*, or "kept" woman. [F., < *demi* (see DEMI-) + *monde*, < L. *mundus*, world, < *mundus*, clean.] — **dem′i-mon″dain**, *a.* Belonging to the demi-monde.— **demi-mon″daine**, *n.* A member of the demi-monde.— **demi-mondainism**, *n.* A social system favorable to the development of the demi-monde.

dem′i-na″tured, *a.* Having half the nature of another.— **dem″i-os′tage**, *n.* A Scottish woolen fabric; a variety of tamin. **dem″y-os′tage**†.— **demi-parallel**, *n. Fort.* One of the short entrenchments between the second and third parallels: designed to contain troops supporting those working in the approaches or in the third parallel.— **demi-parcel**†, *n.* The half; half part.— **demi-pauldron**, *n.* A piece of protective armor for the shoulder, inseparable from that for the body and arm, used during the 15th century.— **demi-pectinate**, *a.* Pectinate on one side only.— **demi-pike**, *n.* A short halberd formerly borne by certain inferior officers of the British infantry.— **demi-pique**, *n.* A saddle with a pommel half the height of that of a military saddle.— **demi-placate**, *n.* In armor, a plate only partly covering the breast or back, which was worn either with an articulated coat of armor or separately. **demi-placard**‡.— **demi-plate**, *n.* A small plate crowded between a primary ambulacral plate and a median suture, as in the common sea-egg (*Echinus esculentus*).— **demi-pontoon**, *n.* A half of a pontoon-bridge bateau.— **dem″i-quad′ric**, *n. Math.* One of the two systems of lines on a quadric surface.— **dem′i-qua″ver**, *n. Mus.* A sixteenth note; semiquaver.

De-mird′je, 1 di-mīrd′yə; 2 de-mĭrd′ye, *n.* A Turkish rug decorated with geometrical figures, made in Demirdje, Smyrna.

dem′i-re-lief″, *n.* A sculpture or decoration of medium relief, between high relief or alto-rilievo and low relief or basso-rilievo; mezzo-rilievo. **demi-rilievo**‡.— **dem′i-rep″**, *n.* A woman of questionable chastity. BROWNING *Bishop Ploughman's Apology* st. 22.— **dem″i-rep′dom**, *n.* The demi-monde.— **demi-revetment**, *n. Fort.* A retaining-wall for the face of a scarp or rampart, covering it as high as it is protected by the crest of the glacis, the invulnerable natural slope above it being exposed to shot.

de-mise′, 1 di-maiz′; 2 de-mĭz′, *tt.* [DE-MISED′; DE-MIS′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To leave or bestow by will; bequeath; as, to *demise* property; to *demise* claims. **2.** *Law.* To convey (an estate) in fee, for life, or (the usual sense) for a term of years; lease. **3.** [Rare.] To give; grant; bestow.

Tell me what state, what dignity, what honour,
Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine?
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act iv, sc. 4.

II. *i.* To descend or pass by will or inheritance.— **de-mis′a-bl(e**[r], *a. Law.* Capable of being demised or leased.— **de-mis″a-bil′i-ty**, *n.*

de-mise′, *n.* **1.** Death, especially of a sovereign or some person transmitting great wealth or name; decease.

And so tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his [the king's] death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, ch. 7, p. 249.

2. The immediate transfer of a sovereign's rights at his death to his successor; as, the *demise* of the crown. **3.** *Law.* A conveyance of an estate in fee, for life, or (the usual sense) for a term of years. **4.** A conveyance by will. [< F. *démettre* (pp. *démis*), < L. *dimitto*, dismiss, < *dī-*, DI-[2], + *mitto*, send.] Syn.: see DEATH.— **demise and redemise**, a conveyance between two parties where mutual leases are made of the same land or some product of it, the one for a nominal, the other for a substantial, rent, in order to create a rent-charge.

dem′i-sea″son, *a.* Between-season, as style, weight, etc.: said of wearing-apparel.— **dem′i-sem′i**, *a.* Half of half; also, a derisive diminutive; as, a *demisemi* statesman.— **dem″i-**

sem'i-qua"ver, *n.* *Mus.* A note of the value of 1/4 of a quaver; a thirty-second note. See NOTE[1], *n.*, 11.— **dem'i-sem'i-tone**, *n.* [Rare.] A quarter tone.— **dem'i-sheath"**, *n.* One part of a cylindrical sheath formed of two halves joined lengthwise, as of that protecting an ovipositor.

de-miss', *a.* **1.** [Rare.] *Bot.* Depressed. **2†.** Downcast; dejected. **de-miss'ly**(es‡.— **-ly†**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

de-mis'sion[1], 1 dı-mish'ən; 2 de-mish'on, *n.* A bringing or letting down; lowering; degradation; as, a *demission* in rank. [OF., < L. *demissio(n-)*, < *de*, down, + *mitto*, send.]

de-mis'sion[2], *n.* A giving up, or relinquishment; especially, the laying down of an office; resignation.

> Richard Cromwell . . . found now that he was virtually dethroned, and he soon after signed his *demission* in form.
> TYTLER *Univ. Hist* vol. v, p. 158. [H. 1839.]

[OF., < L. *dimissio(n-)*, < *dis-*, away, + *mitto*, send.]

de-mis'sion-a-ry[1], 1 dı-mish'ən-ē-rı; 2 de-mish'on-ā-ry, *a.* Tending to degrade; lowering.

de-mis'sion-a-ry[2], *a.* Pertaining to the demise of an estate; as, a *demissionary* grant.

de-mis'so-ry, 1 dı-mis'o-rı; 2 de-mis'o-ry, *a.* *Scots Law.* Pertaining or tending to the laying down of an office.

dem'i-suit", 1 dem'ı-sūt'; 2 dĕm'ı-sūt", *n.* Light armor that covers only part of the body.

de-mit'[1], 1 dı-mit'; 2 de-mĭt', *vt.* [DE-MIT'TED; DEMIT'TING.] **1.** To give up, lay down, or resign, as an appointment. **2†.** To release; dismiss. [< L. *dimitto*; see DEMISE, *n.*]

de-mit'[2], *vt.* **1.** To drop or cast down; depress. **2.** To bring down; lower; humble.

de-mit', *n.* A letter of dismissal; specif., a recommendation given to a person removing from one Masonic lodge to another. [< L. *demitto*, drop down, < *de*, down, + *mitto*, send.]

dem'i-tasse", 1 dem'ı-tas; 2 dĕm'ı-tăs, *n.* [F.] Literally, half-cup; specif., a small cup in which black coffee is served.— **dem'i-tint"**, *n.* *Paint.* A half-tint.— **dem'i-tol"let**, *n.* Apparel or costume somewhat elaborate altho not quite full dress.— **dem'i-tone"**, *n.* [Rare.] *Mus.* A semitone.

dem'i-urge, 1 dem'ı-ûrj; 2 dĕm'ı-ûrj, *n.* **1.** In Plato's philosophy, a semi-divine being, the architect or fabricator of the material universe. **2.** In Neo-Platonic and Gnostic philosophy, the chief of the lowest order of spirits or eons inhabiting the pleroma. He mingled with chaos and evolved from it the visible world. He was considered to be a subsidiary manifestation of the Supreme Being, and to him was attributed the entry of evil into the world, which was felt to be incompatible with the divine goodness. Some Gnostics held that he brought this about unwillingly, others that he was himself evil and that the action was deliberate.

> The power is not that of an absolute cause, but only a world-maker, a *demiurge*, and this does not answer to the human conception of Deity. WINCHELL *Sci. and Rel.* p. 295. [N. & P. 1877.]

3. An inferior henotheistic divinity identified by certain Gnostic sects with the Jehovah of the Jews. **4.** One of a class of public officers or magistrates in several ancient Peloponnesian states. [< L. *demiurgus*, < Gr. *dēmiourgos*, < *dēmos*, people, + *ergon*, work.]

dem"i-ur'gus‡.— dem"i-ur'gism, *n.*

dem"i-ur'gic, 1 dem'ı-ûr'jık; 2 dĕm'ı-ûr'gic, *a.* Pertaining to a demiurge or to a world-maker or his work; as, *demiurgic* days. **dem"i-ur'geous‡; dem"i-ur'gi-cal‡.— dem"i-ur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dem'i-vam"brace, *n.* A piece of plate armor for the outside of the forearm.— **dem'i-vill†**, *n.* A half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frankpledges.— **dem'i-vol**, *n.* *Her.* A single wing with the feathers turned sinister. See VOL.

dem'i-volt", 1 dem'ı-vōlt'; 2 dĕm'ı-vōlt', *n.* *Manège.* One of the seven artificial movements of a horse, consisting of a half-turn with the fore legs raised; also, in fencing, a half turn. [< F. *demi-volte*, < *demi-*, DEMI-, + *volte*, VAULT[2].]

dem'i-wolf", 1 dem'ı-wulf'; 2 dĕm'ı-wolf', *n.* A mongrel between a wolf and a dog.

Dem'me, 1 dem'ə; 2 dĕm'e, **Hermann C. G.** (9/71766–12/28 1822). A German novelist; pen-name, "Karl Stille."

Dem-min', 1 de-min'; 2 dĕ-mĭn', *n.* A town in Pomerania province, Prussia.

dem-ni'tion, 1 dem-nish'ən; 2 dĕm-nish'on, *a.*, *n.*, or *interj.* Euphemistic form of *damnation:* used especially in the phrase **gone or going to the demnition bow-wows**, that is, gone or going to absolute or everlasting ruin.

de-mo'bil-ize, 1 dı-mō'bıl-aiz *or* dı-meb'ıl-aiz; 2 dē-mō'bil-ız *or* dē-mŏb'il-ız, *vt.* To disband, as mobilized troops; change from a war to a peace footing. [< F. *démobiliser;* see DE- and MOBILIZE.] **de-mo'bil-ise‡.— de-mo"bil-ı-za'tion**, *n.*

De-moc'e-des, 1 dı-mes'ı-dīz; 2 de-mŏç'e-dēz, *n.* A Greek physician of Crotona in the 6th century B. C., who cured Darius and his queen, Atossa. **Dē-mo-kē'des‡** [Gr.].

dem"o-cen'tric, 1 dem'o-sen'trik; 2 dĕm'o-çĕn'tric, *a.* Typifying the idea that one's own race forms the nucleus of the universe. [< Gr. *dēmos*, people, + CENTRIC.]

de-moc'ra-cy, 1 dı-mek'rə-sı; 2 de-mŏc'ra-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] **1.** The political system in which government is directly exercised or controlled by the people collectively; government by the people, as distinguished from aristocracy.

> Jealousy of power honestly gained and justly exercised, envy of attainment or of possession, are characteristics of the mob, not of the people; of a *democracy* which is false, not of a *democracy* which is true. False *democracy* shouts. Every man down to the level of the average. True *democracy* cries, All men up to the heights of their fullest capacity for service and achievement. The two sides are everlastingly at war. The future of this nation, as the future of the world, is bound up with the hope of a true democracy that builds itself on liberty. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER *True and False Democracy* p. 15. [MACM. '07.]

2. A commonwealth in which the people as a whole legislate and choose executive and judicial officers, either (1) directly, as in some of the ancient Greek states in which the sovereign powers were exercised directly in popular assemblies, and many towns in the United States (*pure democracy*), or (2) through elected representatives, as in every State of the United States (*democratic republic*).

> In a *democracy*, where the right of making laws resides in the people at large, public virtue, or goodness of intention, is more *likely to be found*, than either of the other qualities of government. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* intro., § 2, p. 49.

3. Political and legal equality; a state of society without class distinctions made or favored by law or custom. **4.** [D-] The principles of the Democratic party in the United States, or the members collectively of that party. **5.** The mass of the people, especially when regarded as exercising political strength or power.

> When a famished *democracy* becomes conscious of its power, what will be the end of privileges which are not founded on rights? E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Dec., 1886, p. 247.

[< F. *démocratie*, < Gr. *dēmokratia*, < *dēmos*, people, + *krateō*, rule, < *kratys*, strong.] **de-moc'ra-tle†; de-moc'ra-ty†.**

dem'o-crat, 1 dem'o-krat; 2 dĕm'o-crăt, *n.* **1.** One who favors a government controlled by the people, or one who believes in political and legal equality; as, the organizers of the French Revolution called themselves *democrats.* **2.** [D-] A member of the Democratic party in the United States. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A high light wagon with several seats and without a top.

—**Constitutional Democrat.** In Russia, a member of a political party formed in 1905 by coalition of exiles in Paris and a Russian body that favored a federal constitution and autonomous Poland.— **Gold Democrat** (*U. S. Polit. Hist.*), a Democrat who advocates the gold standard; esp. one who nominated an independent Presidential ticket in 1896.

dem"o-crat'ic, 1 dem'o-krat'ık; 2 dĕm'o-crăt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to democracy or a democracy; characterized by or devoted to the principle of popular government; as, a *democratic* republic.

> The true source of power is the people. The Democrats are not *democratic* enough. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Letter of Dec. 4, 1823* in vol. i, p. 331. [L. n. & co. 1857.]

2. [D-] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Democratic party in the United States; as, a *Democratic* victory; a *Democratic* measure. **3.** Characterized by the principle of legal equality; tending to level distinctions of rank and privilege; as, a *democratic* spirit; *democratic* ways. [< Gr. *dēmokraticos*, < *dēmokratia;* see DEMOCRACY.] **dem"o-crat'i-cal‡.— dem"o-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

—**Democratic party**, one of the two greater political parties in the United States. The old Republican or Anti-Federalist party abandoned that name and assumed that of *Democratic*, in 1828, as "a novel, distinct, and popular name." This was the birth-time of the present Democratic party. This party has always advocated a rigid adherence to the principles of the Constitution and the equality and autonomy of the States, while opposing the centralization of power in the Federal government. It has stood for equal taxation and a low tariff for revenue only as opposed to a high protective tariff. Its platform in 1896 called for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; those of 1900 and 1904 opposed the retention of the insular possessions of the United States and formulated the doctrine of anti-imperialism; that of 1908 declared in favor of a downward tariff reform with a largely extended free list, of the enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and the limitation of the powers of private monopolies, of a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, of congressional control of interstate commerce, of the right of labor to organize, and of conservation of the national resources, and again condemned imperialism. This party has carried four presidential elections since the Civil War, those of 1884, 1892, 1913 and 1917, in which Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson were the standard-bearers of the party.— **D.-Republican party**, the name assumed by the Anti-Federalist party after the Constitution of the United States became popular, in 1791, when they perceived the inappropriateness of their party name.

—**dem"o-cra'tian**, *a.* & *n.*— **dem"o-crat'ic†**, *n.* A democrat.— **dem"o-crat"i-fi'a-bl(e"**, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being made democratic.— **de-moc'ra-tism**, *n.* [Rare.] Democratic spirit or theory.— **de-moc'ra-tist**, *n.* [Rare.] One who believes in democracy.— **de-moc'ra-tize** *or* **-tise**, *vt.* To render democratic; cause to become popular; bring to or within reach or control of the people; level class distinctions in; as, to *democratize* society or art.— **de-moc"ra-ti-za'tion**, *n.*

De-moc"ri-te'an, 1 dı-mek'rı-tī'ən; 2 de-mŏc'ri-tē'an, *a.* Relating to Democritus (460 B. C.), the so-called laughing philosopher, and to the atomic philosophy founded by him and Leucippus; in the style of Democritus. See ATOMIC. **Dem"o-crit'ic†; Dem"o-crit'i-cal‡.**

De-moc'ri-tus, 1 dı-mek'rı-tus; 2 de-mŏc'ri-tŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher (400?–357? B. C.), nicknamed "the laughing" because of his good-humored satire; he advanced a theory of the formation of the universe by atoms in motion, which was later developed by Epicurus and Lucretius. **Dē-mo'kri-tos‡** [Gr.].

[See BURTON, 3.

De-moc'ri-tus Ju'nior. The pen-name of Robert Burton.

Dem'o-dex, 1 dem'o-deks; 2 dĕm'o-dĕks, *n.* *Arach.* **1.** A genus typical of *Demodicidæ.* **2.** [d-] An acaridan of this genus; an itch-insect. [Gr. *dēmos*, people, + *dēx*, worm in wood, < *daknō*, bite.]— **dem"o-dec'tic**, *a.*— **demodectic acariasis**, a disease resulting from invasion of the hair-follicle mite (*Demodex folliculorum*).

Dem"o-dic'i-dæ, 1 dem'o-dis'ı-dī; 2 dĕm'o-dĭç'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of acaridans with a vermiform body and suctorial proboscis; itch-insects.— **de-mod'i-cid**, *a.* & *n.*— **de-mod'i-coid**, *a.*

De-mod'o-cus, 1 dı-med'o-kus; 2 de-mŏd'o-cŭs, *n.* **1.** In Homer's *Odyssey*, a bard who sang to Ulysses and his companions at the court of Alcinous. **2.** In Vergil's *Æneid*, a companion of Æneas in the Trojan campaign.

de"mo-gen'ic, 1 dī'mo-jen'ık; 2 dē'mo-ĝĕn'ic, *a.* *Sociol.* Producing or favoring the development of civic aggregations of population or their interests. [< Gr. *dēmos*, people, + -GEN.]— **demogenic sociology**, that branch of sociology dealing with peoples who have passed from tribal to civic conditions.

Dem"o-gor'gon, 1 dem'o-[*or* dī'mo-]gôr'gən; 2 dĕm'o-[*or* dē'mo-]gôr'gon, *n.* The genius of the soil or earth, fabled to be the life and sustenance of plants: depicted as an old man covered with moss, and living underground, and regarded by later classical and medieval writers as a mysterious and dreaded infernal deity or magician.

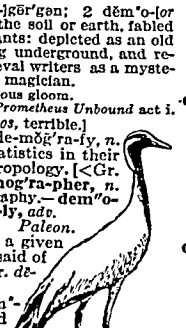
> *Demogorgon*, a tremendous gloom.
> SHELLEY *Prometheus Unbound* act i.

[LL., < Gr. *daimōn*, demon, + *gorgos*, terrible.]

de-mog'ra-phy, 1 dı-mog'rə-fı; 2 de-mŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The study of vital and social statistics in their application to ethnology and anthropology. [< Gr. *dēmos*, people, + -GRAPHY.]— **de-mog'ra-pher**, *n.* One who is proficient in demography.— **dem"o-graph'ic, a.**— **dem"o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

de'mold, 1 dī'moid; 2 dē'mŏld, *a.* *Paleon.* Plentiful in or characteristic of a given geological formation or period: said of fossil animals or plants. [< Gr. *dēmos*, district, + -OID.]

dem"oi-selle', 1 dem'wa-zel'; 2 dĕm'wä-zĕl', *n.* [F.] **1.** An unmarried woman. See DAMSEL. **2.** An Old World crane, the Numidian crane (*Anthropoides virgo*) with long white ear-tufts: named from its graceful form and carriage.



Demoiselle Crane.

3. A pomacentroid fish. **4.** The tiger-shark (*Galeocerdo tigrinus*). **5.** A dragon-fly, especially an agrionid.

dem'o-la"ter, 1 dem'o-lē'tər; 2 dĕm'o-lā'ter, *n.* A worshiper of the people. [< Gr. *dēmos*, people, + *latreia*, service.]

de-mol'ish, 1 dı-mel'ısh; 2 de-mŏl'ish, *vt.* **1.** To destroy by tearing or throwing down, as a building, wall, or the like; separate the fabric or ruin the structure of; raze; dismantle. **2.** To bring to naught; destroy in general; annihilate; ruin. [< F. *démolir*, < L. *demolior*, < *de*, down, + *molior*, work, < *moles*, mass.]

Syn.: destroy, overthrow, overturn, raze, ruin. A building, monument, or other structure is *demolished* when reduced to a shapeless mass; it is *razed* when leveled with the ground; it is *destroyed* when its structural unity is gone, whether or not its component parts remain. An edifice is *destroyed* by fire or earthquake; it is *demolished* by bombardment; it is *ruined* when, by violence or neglect, it has become unfit for human habitation. See BREAK. Compare ABOLISH.— Ant.: construct, create, make, repair, restore.

—**de-mol'ish-er**, *n.*— **de-mol'ish-ment**, *n.*

de-mol'isht, *pp.* Demolished. S. S.

dem"o-li'tion, 1 dem'o-lish'ən; 2 dĕm'o-lĭsh'on (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of demolishing; destruction; as, the *demolition* of a town.

> The utter *demolition* of anthropomorphism would be the *demolition* of theism. FISKE *Idea of God* p. 117. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

2. *F. Law.* Annulment. **3.** *n. pl.* The remains of a building that has been demolished; ruins. [< F. *démolition*, < L. *demolitio(n-)*, < *demolior;* see DEMOLISH.] **de-mol'ish-ment‡.— dem"o-li'tion-a-ry**, *a.*

dem"o-li'tion-ist, 1 dem'o-lish'ən-ist; 2 dĕm'o-lĭsh'on-ĭst, *n.* One who demolishes or favors demolition, especially of political institutions.

> Lafayette has saved Vincennes; and is marching homewards with some dozen of arrested *demolitionists.*
> CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. x, ch. 5, p. 410. [H.]

de-mol'o-gy, 1 dı-mel'o-jı; 2 de-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* Same as DEMOGRAPHY. [< Gr. *dēmos*, people, + -LOGY.]— **dem"o-log'i-cal**, *a.*

de'mon, 1 dī'mən; 2 dē'mon, *n.* **1.** An evil spirit; devil.

> The wrong translation in the New Testament of *daimōn*, as devil, has given currency to this meaning. Strictly speaking, there is but one devil (*diabolos*) mentioned in the New Testament, the supreme spirit of evil; *demons* are subordinate and inferior.

2. Figuratively, a superlatively wicked or cruel person; a monster of depravity. **3.** *Gr. Myth.* (1) A being holding rank midway between gods and man; a supernatural intelligence.

> They [the ancient heathen] had some conception of a superior order of beings, between men and God, whom the Greeks generally termed *Demons* (knowing ones) and the Romans Genii.
> J. WESLEY *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 235. [S. & M. 1818.]

(2) A guardian spirit; genius; sometimes, a soul which has parted from the body. In later times each person was supposed to be attended by two demons, one good and the other evil.

> Though later writers speak of this as the *dæmon* or genius of Sokrates, he himself does not personify it, but treats it merely as a 'divine sign, a prophetic or supernatural voice.'
> GROTE *Greece* vol. viii, pt. ii, p. 409. [H. 1864.]

[< L. *dæmon*, < Gr. *daimōn* (*daimon-*), god, ghost, evil spirit.] **dæ'mon†; dal'mon‡.— Demon of Geneva**, in Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, a nickname of Calvin the Reformer.— **demon star**, see ALGOL.— **Maxwell's d.**, an intelligent being small enough to recognize and sort out molecules: imagined by Clark Maxwell to show that the second law of thermodynamics is rather an expression of human limitation than of the inherent nature of things.— **de'mon-ess**, *n.* A female demon.— **de-mo'ni-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Belonging to, having the characteristics of, or possessed by a demon.— **de-mo'ni-an-ism**, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being a demoniac, or of being possessed by a demon. **de-mo'ni-asm‡.— de-mo'ni-ast†**, *n.* One that is reputed to have intercourse with the devil or with demons.

demon., demonstr., *abbr.* Demonstrative.

de-mon'a-chize, 1 dı-men'a-kaiz; 2 de-mŏn'a-ciz, *vt.* [-CHIZED; -CHIZ'ING.] To remove monks from; deprive of monks; as, the Normans *demonachized* Neustria. [< DE- + L. *monachus*, monk.]

de-mon"e-ti-za'[or -sa']tion, 1 dı-mun"[*or* -men']ı-tı-zē'shən; 2 de-mŏn'[*or* -mŏn']e-tı-zā'shon, *n.* The act of demonetizing, or the condition of being demonetized.

de-mon'e-tize, } 1 dı -mun'[*or* -men']ı-taiz; 2 de-mŏn'-
de-mon'e-tise, } [*or* -mŏn']e-tīz, *vt.* To divest of the character of standard money; withdraw from use as currency. [< DE- priv. + L. *moneta*, money.]

> Other countries pursued similar courses, our own country *demonetizing* silver, that is, stopping the coinage of silver, making it only a subsidiary coin instead of a full legal tender, as it had been. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 192. [CHAUT. 1889.]

de-mo'ni-ac, } 1 dı-mō'nı-ak, dī'mo-nai'ə-kəl; 2 de-
de"mo-ni'a-cal, } mō'ni-ăc, dē'mo-nī'a-cal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of, like, or befitting a demon or evil spirit; devilish; as, *demoniacal* laughter. **2.** Influenced or produced by or as by demons; frantic; insane; as, *demoniac* frenzy. **3.** Of or like a demon or superior intelligence; more than human; supernatural.

> Slow are the beginnings of philosophy. He has something *demoniacal* in him, who can discern a law or couple two facts.
> THOREAU *Excursions, Nat. Hist. Massachusetts* p. 71. [T. & T. 1863.]

[< LL. *dæmoniacus*, < L. *dæmon;* see DEMON.]— **de"mo-ni'a-cal-ly**, *adv.*

de-mo'ni-ac, *n.* **1.** One possessed of a demon; a lunatic, as formerly supposed to be so possessed; also, one possessed of superior or supernatural intelligence.

> Do I then question the extraordinary power of Lucretius? On the contrary, I admire him as the first of *demoniacs.*
> DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets* p. 80. [T. & T. 1859.]

2†. [D-] One of an Anabaptist sect who maintained that devils will ultimately be saved.— **de"mo-ni'a-cism**, *n.* The condition or characteristics of a demoniac; acts of a demoniac.

de-mon'ic, 1 dı-men'ık; 2 de-mŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or like a demon; demoniac. **2.** Possessing a subtle moral or intellectual power over others; fascinating as if by supernatural influence: usually *dæmonic.*

> There is, by the way, nothing more remarkably illustrative of Goethe's *'dæmonic'* influence than Carlyle's worship of him.
> HUTTON *Essays, Goethe* in vol. ii, p. 8. [MACM. 1880.]

[< Gr. *daimonikos*, < *daimōn*, demon.]

de-mon'i-fuge, 1 dı-men'ı-fiūj; 2 de-mŏn'i-fūĝ, *n.* [Rare.] A charm, spell, or safeguard against evil spirits.

de'mon-ism, 1 dī'mən-izm; 2 dē'mon-ism, *n.* **1.** Belief in the existence of demons. **2.** The nature of a demon; demoniac character.

Selfishness at the expense of others' happiness is *demonism.*
BEECHER in Drysdale's *Prov. from Plym. Pulpit* p. 116. [A.]
— **de'mon-ist,** *n.* A worshiper of or believer in demons; demonolater. Compare DÆMONIST.

de'mon-ize, 1 di'mən-aiz; 2 dē'mon-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; **de'mon-ise,** -IZ'ING.] To make a demon of; bring under demonic influence; make devilish. [< LL. *dæmonizo,* < Gr. *daimonizomai,* be possessed of a demon, < *daimōn,* demon.] — **de'mon-iz"a|or -is"a|-bl(eF,** *a.*

de'mon-o-, 1 di'mən-o-; 2 dē'mon-o-. Derived from Greek *daimōn,* demon: a combining form. — **de"mon-oc'ra-cy,** *n.* The power, rule, or supremacy of demons; demoniac government. — **de"mon-og'ra-pher,** *n.* [Rare.] A writer on demons; a demonologist. — **de"mon-og'ra-phy,** *n.* [Rare.] Descriptive demonology. — **de"mon-ol'a-ter,** *n.* A worshiper of demons. — **de"mon-ol'a-trous,** *a.* — **-ly,** *adv.* — **de"mon-ol'a-try,** *n.* The worship of demons or evil spirits; devil-worship.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

de"mon-ol'o-gy, 1 di"mən-ol'o-ji; 2 dē"mon-ŏl'o-ġy (XIII), *n.* The science or systematic investigation of the subject of demons or evil spirits, whether (1) as a branch of the science of religion or (2) as a study of popular superstitions.

The name *Demonology* covers dreams, omens, coincidences, luck, sortilege, magic, and other experiences which shun rather than court inquiry. EMERSON *Lect. and Biograph. Sketches, Demonology* p. 9. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

[< DEMONO- + -LOGY.] — **de"mon-o-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* — **de"mon-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **de"mon-ol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of demonology.

de"mon-om'a-gy, *n.* [Rare.] Magic invoking the aid of demons; black art. — **de"mon-o-man"cy,** *n. Divination* by inspiration of the devil or of demons. — **de"mon-o-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Insanity characterized by a dread of evil spirits, fear of hell, or belief that one is possessed of devils. **de"mon-op'a-thy†.** — **de"mon-o-ma'ni-ac,** *n.* — **de-mon'o-mist†,** *n.* One under the dominion of evil spirits. — **de-mon'o-my†,** *n.* The dominion of demons.

de"mo-nop'o-lize, 1 di"mo-nep'o-laiz; 2 dē"mo-nŏp'o-liz, *vt.* To withdraw the monopoly from; destroy the monopoly of.

de'mon-ry, 1 di'mən-ri; 2 dē'mon-ry, *n.* Demoniacal practises or possession; devilish wickedness.

de'mon-ship, 1 di'mən-ship; 2 dē'mon-ship, *n.* The state or character of a demon.

de-mon'stra-bl(eF, 1 di-men'stra-bl; 2 de-mŏn'stra-bl, *a.* Capable of positive proof; that can be demonstrated. [< LL. *demonstrabilis,* < L. *demonstro;* see DEMONSTRATE.] Syn.: see ACTUAL. — **de-mon'stra-bl(e-ness[F],** *n.* The quality of being demonstrable. **de-mon"stra-bil'i-ty†.** — **de-mon'stra-bly,** *adv.*

de-mon'strant, 1 di-men'strənt; 2 de-mŏn'strant, *n.* One who makes or furthers a public demonstration, or takes part in such with others. — **de-mon'stranceł,** *n.* Proof; demonstration.

dem'on-strate, 1 dem'ən-strēt *or* di-men'strēt; 2 dĕm'ən-strāt *or* de-mŏn'strāt (XIII), *vt.* [-STRAT"ED; -STRAT'ING.] **1.** To derive from admitted premises by steps of reasoning which admit of no doubt, prove indubitably; as, to *demonstrate* a proposition.

No matter of fact can be mathematically *demonstrated;* though it may be proved in such a manner as to leave no doubt on the mind. WHATELY *Logic* bk. iv, ch. 2, § 1, p. 264. [H.]

2. Specif.: to teach by exhibition of examples; as, anatomy is *demonstrated* by exhibition of the dissected parts of the body, or a new machine or process by its public display and operation. **3.** To point out; show; indicate; make clear. [< L. *demonstro* (pp. *demonstratus*), < *de,* fully, + *monstro,* show, < *moneo,* warn.] Syn.: see ARGUE; DEMONSTRATION.

dem"on-stra'tion, 1 dem'ən-strē'shən; 2 dĕm'on-strā'shon, *n.* **1.** A pointing out; an exhibition or expression; manifestation; as, a *demonstration* of love or preference.

That which heads it against the greatest opposition gives best *demonstration* that it is strongest. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. ii, ch. 11, p. 223. [B. G. & CO. 1874.]

2. Proof by such evidence of facts, principles, and arguments as precludes denial or reasonable doubt. **3.** Specifically, a process of mathematical or syllogistic reasoning such as leads to an absolutely certain conclusion; also, the conclusion so reached.

None but mathematical truth is susceptible of that high degree of evidence, called *demonstration,* which excludes all possibility of error. GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, p. 3. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

4. The exhibition and description of examples in teaching an art or science. **5.** A public exhibition of welcome, approval, or condemnation, as by a mass-meeting or procession. **6.** *Math.* A system of reasoning showing how, from given premises, such as definitions, axioms, postulates, etc., a certain result must follow. **7.** *Mil.* A show of force or of aggressive movement, especially when intended as a feint, or in time of peace as a menace. **8.** *Rom. Law.* The first pleading of a plaintiff in an action at law.

The *demonstration* . . . contained a short statement of the plaintiff's cause of action. POMEROY *Municipal Law* p. 107. [A. 1864.]

9†. An exhibition; indication.

[OF., < L. *demonstratio(n-),* < *demonstro;* see DEMONSTRATE.] **de-mon'stranceł.** Syn.: certainty, evidence, proof. *Demonstration,* in the strict and proper sense, is the highest form of *proof,* and gives the most absolute *certainty,* but can not be applied outside of pure mathematics or other strictly deductive reasoning; there can be *proof* and *certainty,* however, in matters that do not admit of *demonstration. Proof* in the strict sense is complete, irresistible *evidence;* as, there was much *evidence* against the accused, but not amounting to full *proof* of guilt. Moral *certainty* is a conviction resting on such *evidence* as puts a matter beyond reasonable doubt, *while not so irresistible* as *demonstration.* See CERTAINTY; INFERENCE; TESTIMONY. — **abstractional demonstration,** a demonstration treating qualities, characters, performances, processes, etc., as if they were objects having like attributes. — **d. by continuous identification,** a demonstration which takes for granted the law that phenomena are to be identified by those features in which the slightest changes occur in infinitesimally short intervals of time. — **d. by extreme cases,** a demonstration which follows the course of supposing limiting cases of the employment of a principle as general. — **d. by limits,** same as METHOD OF DOCTRINE OF LIMITS. — **Demorganian d.,** a demonstration which takes for granted the fact of the limitation of a collection to which it relates. — **dilemmatic d.,** a demonstration taking note of every conceivable case and pursuing the individual proof of the proposition for each one. — **Fermatian d.,** see FERMATIAN. — **geminational d.,** a demonstration dependent upon the supposition of the disintegration of a moving object into several coincident objects which at a given time traveling separate paths evolve entirely distinct parts of a new place. — **linear d.** (*Geom.*), a true constructive geometric demonstration. — **negative d.** (*reductio ad absurdum*), proof of a proposition by showing the absurdity of the opposite. — **positive d.,** proof by affirmative propositions. — **projectional d.,** a demonstration running from imaginary points or lines to imaginary lines or surfaces passing through the points originating in the direct movement of the imaginary points or lines through a point. — **pullational d.** (*Geom.*), a demonstration using the conception of expansion into a higher dimension, as when a line is conceived to become a continuously expanding cylinder. — **dem"on-stra'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to demonstration. — **-ly,** *adv.*

de-mon'stra-tive, 1 di-men'stra-tiv; 2 de-mŏn'stra-tiv[S], *a.* **1.** Having the power of demonstration; able to prove beyond doubt; perfectly convincing and conclusive; as, *demonstrative* reasoning.

There is also in algebra a process called mathematical induction or *demonstrative* induction which shows the powers of reasoning. W. S. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* p. 220. [MACM. 1878.]

2. Inclined to strong exhibition or expression of feeling or thoughts; as, a *demonstrative* person. **3.** *Art.* Of a character to show, depict, or illustrate; as, a *demonstrative* figure or attitude. **4.** *Rhet.* Having the power of clear, correct, and forcible expression; fitted to show forth or display; epideictic; as, *demonstrative* oratory. See EPIDEICTIC; ORATORY.

The chief subjects of *demonstrative* eloquence, were panegyrics, invectives, gratulatory and funeral orations. BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect. xxvii, p. 255. [E. D. 1817.]

5. *Gram.* That serves to indicate or point out the person or object referred to or intended. [< F. *démonstratif,* < L. *demonstrativus,* < *demonstro;* see DEMONSTRATE.] — **demonstrative adjective** (*Gram.*), a demonstrative pronoun which is used also as an adjective, as *this, that, yon, each.* — **d. pronoun** (*Gram.*), a pronoun which in itself defines or indicates that to which it refers, as *that, these, those, this.* — **d. root** (*Philol.*), a pronominal root that indicates position in time or space, as *here, then.* — **de-mon'stra-tiv(e-ly[S],** *adv.* **1.** In a convincing manner; conclusively; as, to prove something *demonstratively.* **2.** In an expressive or impetuous manner; with unconcealed feeling; as, the child was *demonstratively* affectionate. — **de-mon'stra-tiv(e-ness[S],** *n.*

de-mon'stra-tive, *n.* **1.** A demonstrative pronoun. **2.** In the grammar of isolating speech, the vocables which give vocal expression to cognition data readily indicated by gesture: the germ of the pronoun and of certain adverbs.

dem'on-stra"tor, 1 dem'ən-strē'tər *or* -tor; 2 dĕm'on-strā'tor (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who proves or demonstrates in a convincing and conclusive manner. **2.** One who exhibits and explains something or some process as a teacher. Specif.: (1) One who shows the parts of an organic structure anatomically dissected; as, a *demonstrator* in operative dentistry or of anatomy. (2) A salesman who exhibits to customers the operation and possibilities of a machine or process. **3.** The forefinger. [L., < *demonstro;* see DEMONSTRATE.] **dem'on-strat"er‡.** — **dem'on-stra"tor-ship,** *n.* — **de-mon'stra-to-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative.

de'mon-ur-gy, 1 di'mən-ūr-ji; 2 dē'mon-ūr-ġy, *n.* Magic performed with the aid of evil spirits. [< DEMONO- + Gr. *ergon,* work.]

dem'o-phil, 1 dem'o-fil; 2 dĕm'o-fil, *a.* A lover of the people; philanthropist. [< Gr. *dēmos,* people, + *philos,* loving.] — **de-moph'i-lism,** *n.* [phn). *2 Mac.* xii, 2.

Dem'o-phon, 1 dem'o-fən; 2 dĕm'o-fŏn, *n. Bib.* (Apocry-

De-moph'o-on, 1 di-mef'o-en; 2 de-mŏf'o-ŏn, *n.* A semi-mythical king of Athens, husband of Phyllis See PHYLLIS. **Dem'o-phont‡; Dē"mo-phōn't** [Gr.].

De-mop'o-lis, 1 di-mep'o-lis; 2 de-mŏp'o-lis, *n.* A city in Marengo county, Ala.

de-mor"al-i-za'tion, 1 di-mer'əl-ı-zē'shən; 2 de-mŏr'-

de-mor"al-i-sa'tion, al-i-zā'shon, *n.* **1.** Subversion of morals; loss of moral standards or principles, as, the *demoralization* of society. **2.** Loss or impairment of morale, as in an army.

de-mor'al-ize, 1 di-mer'əl-aiz; 2 de-mŏr'al-īz, *vt.*

de-mor'al-ise, [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To corrupt or deprave the morals of; weaken or destroy the moral principles of.

Dr. Webster, we are told, claimed to have first employed *demoralize.* FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 295. [S. 1873.]

2. To undermine or destroy the courage or confidence of: render incapable of brave, vigorous, and united action; disheaten; as, to *demoralize* an army. **3.** [Colloq.] To throw into mental disorder; confuse, as a witness by cross-examination. — **de-mor'al-iz"er,** *n.*

De Mor'gan, 1 di mōr'gən; 2 de mōr'ġan. **1. Augustus** (6/7–1806–7/15 1871), an English mathematician: *Essay on Probabilities,* etc. **2. William Frend** (11/15 1839–1/15 1917), an English artist and novelist interested in stained glass and ceramic work; he wrote his first fiction in 1904; *Joseph Vance.* — **De Morgan's theorem,** see THEOREM.

de-mor"phin-i-za'tion, 1 di-mōr'fin-ı-zē'shən; 2 dē-mōr'-fin-i-zā'shon, *n. Med.* The cure of the morphin habit by gradual diminution of allowed doses.

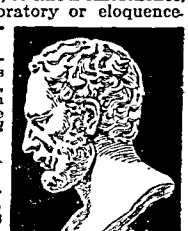
de-mor'phism, 1 di-mōr'fizm; 2 dē-mōr'fiṡm, *n. Geol.* Chemical disintegration of rock. [< DE- + Gr. *morphē,* form.]

de'mos, 1 di'mos; 2 dē'mŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** The people, either as opposed to the aristocracy or as having the supreme authority; the commonwealth; democracy. **2.** A community with certain common religious obligations and occupying an administrative district or township of ancient Attica, possessing rights of taxation and self-government; a deme. **3.** *Sociol.* A social aggregate cohering and acting from political considerations rather than as blood kindred: contrasted with *ethnos.* **de'mosţ.**

De"mo-spon'gi-æ, 1 di"mo-spen'ji-ī; 2 dē"mo-spŏn'ġi-ē. *n. pl. Spong.* A subclass of silicispongians without sexradiate spicules. [< Gr. *dēmos,* people, + *spongos,* sponge.] — **de"mo-spon'gi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

De-mos'the-nes, 1 di-mes'thı-nīz; 2 de-mŏs'the-nēṡ, *n.* **1.** (–413.) An Athenian general who took Nicæa; later, he was defeated and killed by the Syracusans. **2.** (384–322 B. C.). An Athenian orator and patriot. See illus. in next column.

Dem"os-then'ic, 1 dem'ɔs-then'ık; 2 dĕm'ŏs-thĕn'ic, *a.* Relating to, characteristic of, or like Demosthenes, the orator; hence, supreme in oratory or eloquence. **De-mos"the-ne'anţ; Dem"os-the'ni-anţ.**



Demosthenes. Bust in the Vatican, Rome.

It was for this reason [argumentation], perhaps, and because of his [Fox's] fervid, rapid, copious manner, that Sir James Mackintosh called him the most *Demosthenic* orator since Demosthenes. MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* p. 247. [S. C. & C. 1879.]

de'mot, 1 di'met; 2 dē'mŏt, *n.* A member of a deme.

de-mote', 1 di-mōt'; 2 de-mōt', *vt.* [DE-MOT'ED; DE-MOT'ING.] [Local, U. S.] To reduce to a lower class or grade: applied to school-children, and opposed to *promote.* [< DE- + *-mote* in PROMOTE.] — **de-mo'tion,** *n.*

de-mot'ic, 1 di-mot'ik; 2 de-mŏt'-ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the people; specifically, pertaining to the simplified popular form of the hieratic alphabet of ancient Egypt. See ENCHORIAL.

That guess of Dr. Young that a certain definite group of signs in the *demotic* text corresponded to the name Ptolemy in the Greek text—that was a golden guess, indeed!
C. COBERN in *Homiletic Review* Nov., 1889, p. 400.

2. *Sociol.* Of or pertaining to a demos; politically social. [< Gr. *dēmotikos,* < *dēmos,* people.] — **demotic composition,** the different elements, as age, color, nationality, race, sex, etc., which enter into the make-up of a population or people. — **d. society,** a people that have passed from barbarism to civilization.

de-mot'ics, 1 di-met'iks; 2 de-mŏt'ics, *n. Lib. Cat.* Sociology in its most inclusive sense.

De-mot'i-ka, 1 di-met'ı-kə; 2 de-mŏt'i-ka, *n.* A town in Adrianople vilayet, Turkey.

de-mot'ist, 1 di-met'ist; 2 de-mŏt'ist, *n.* One who studies demotic inscriptions. [mount.

de-mount', 1 di-maunt'; 2 dē-mount', *vt.* [Rare.] To dis-

de-mount'a-bl(eF, 1 di-maunt'ə-bl; 2 dē-mount'a-bl, *a.* That may be easily taken apart or be removed, as from some other part; as, a *demountable* rim of an automobile-wheel.

demp'ster, 1 demp'stər; 2 dĕmp'ster, *n.* **1.** A judge; deemster. **2.** *Old Scots Law.* An under-official; doomster. [< DEEM, judge.] **dem'sterţ.**

dempt†, *pp.* Deemed.

Dem'ter, *n.* See DEVENTER.

de-mul'cent, 1 di-mul'sent; 2 de-mŭl'çĕnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Soothing; assuaging. **II.** *n.* Any application soothing to an irritated surface, as oily or mucilaginous substances. [< L. *demulcen(t-)s.* ppr. of *demulceo,* soothe, < *de,* down, + *mulceo,* stroke.] — **de-mulce't,** *vt.* To soothe; mollify; soften. — **de-mul'sion†,** *n.* **1.** The act of soothing. **2.** That which soothes; flattery.

de-mur', 1 di-mūr'; 2 de-mûr', *v.* [DE-MURRED', DE-MURR'S; DE-MUR'RING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To offer objections or difficulties; take exception; as, we *demur* to your views. **2.** To suspend action, as on account of doubt; delay decision; hesitate; as, tho pressed, she still *demurred.* **3.** *Law.* To interpose a demurrer. **4†.** To linger.
II†. *t.* **1.** To delay. **2.** To hesitate about. [< OF. *demorer,* < L. *demoror,* < *de,* from, + *mora,* delay.]

de-mur', *n.* **1.** A suspension of decision or action; a doubt or scruple; hesitation. **2.** An objection, as to proposed action; an exception taken.

The Cup of Life which God offers to our lips is not always sweet . . . but, sweet or bitter, it is ours to drink it without murmur or *demur.* W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* p. 220. [O. & CO. 1875.]

de-mure't, *vt.* To look demurely.

de-mure', 1 di-miūr'; 2 de-mûr', *a.* **1.** Having a grave or modest demeanor; sober; decorous; staid. **2.** Apparently grave; affecting modesty; prim; coy. [< OF. *de murs,* of manners; *de,* < L. *de,* of; *murs,* < L. *mores,* manners.] Syn.: see SEDATE; SERIOUS. — **de-mure'ly,** *adv.* — **de-mure'ness,** *n.* Gravity or modesty of aspect or demeanor, real or affected. — **de-mur'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Demureness. **2.** [Humorous.] One who is an example of demureness.

de-mur'ra-bl(eF, 1 di-mūr'ə-bl, 2 de-mûr'a-bl, *a.* That may be demurred to; specif., in law, open to a demurrer.

de-mur'rage, 1 di-mūr'ij; 2 de-mûr'aġ, *n.* **1.** *Com. Law.* (1) The detention of a vessel beyond her specified time of sailing. (2) The compensation claimed or allowed for such delay. (3) A similar delay and allowance in the case of a railway or other public carrier.

The extra days beyond the lay days . . . are called days of *demurrage.* KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, p. 159. [O. H. 1827.]

2. [Eng.] A discount of 1 1/2 *d.* per ounce from the mint price paid to the Bank of England in exchanging notes or coin for gold bullion, the public preferring to convert at the lower rate in order to avoid delay. **3.** Demur. [< OF. *demourage,* < *demorer;* see DEMUR, *v.*] **de-mor'ageţ.**

de-mur'ral, 1 di-mūr'əl; 2 de-mûr'al, *n.* Hesitation in coming to a conclusion; demur.

de-mur'rant, 1 di-mūr'ənt; 2 de-mûr'ant, *n. Law.* A party to an action who demurs.

de-mur'rer[1], 1 di-mūr'ər; 2 de-mûr'er, *n.* One who demurs.

de-mur'rer[2], *n.* **1.** *Law.* A pleading that admits the facts stated in the pleading to which it replies, but denies that they are sufficient to constitute a good cause of action or defense in law.

A *demurrer* . . . confesses the facts . . . as stated by the opposite party; but denies that, by the law arising upon those facts, any injury is done to the plaintiff. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 21, p. 314.

2. [Rare.] A demur. [< OF. *demorer;* see DEMUR, *v.*] — **de-mur'rer-book",** *n. Eng. Law.* A copy of all the filed and delivered proceedings between the parties to a suit made upon the institution of an issue at law. — **d. to evidence,** an objection interposed at trial that the evidence offered by the opposite party, if true, is insufficient in law to maintain the issue. — **general d.** (*Law*), a demurrer which denies at large the sufficiency of the pleading demurred to. — **speaking d.** (*Law*), a demurrer that (in equity pleading) alleges new matter in addition to that contained in the bill as the ground of demurrer. — **special d.** (*Law*), a demurrer to a pleading because of some defect in form: abolished now in England.

de-my', 1 di-mai'; 2 de-mÿ', *n.* [-MIES', 1 -maiz'; 2 -mīṡ', *pl.*] **1.** A size of paper. See PAPER. **2.** A gold coin of James I. of Scotland. See COIN. **3.** A foundation scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford. **de-mi't. 4†.** A mandilion or short coat. [< F. *demi;* see DEMI-.]

dem'y-pour'point†, *n.* A 14th-century garment.

de-my'ship, 1 dı-mai'ship; 2 de-mȳ'shĭp, *n.* In Magdalen College, Oxford, a scholarship to which was originally attached one-half the allowance or commons of a fellowship.

den, 1 den; 2 dĕn, *vi.* [DENNED, DEND[S]; DEN'NING.] To dwell as in a den.

den[1], *n.* **1.** A subterranean retreat; especially, a cavern or recess that is the haunt of animals; a lair. **2.** A low haunt; vile resort; as, a *den* of thieves.

> Captain Brooks . . . started out to make a raid on the Chinese opium *dens*. *New-York Tribune* Nov. 9, 1891, p. 7, col. 3.

3. [Colloq.] A room reserved for privacy; a snuggery; study; sanctum.

4. [Scot.] A wooded vale; secluded glen; ravine; dingle: the old English meaning, preserved in names of places.

> We'll sing auld Colla's plains an' fells, . . .
> Her banks an' braes, her *dens* an' dells.
> BURNS *To W. Simpson* st. 10.

5. In certain games, a safe spot; home-base. **6†.** A grave. [< AS. *denn.* In sense 4 < AS. *denu*, valley.]

den[2], *n.* Even; evening: a corruption used by Shakespeare in the expression "good *den*" for "good evening."

Den., *abbr.* Denmark.

Den'a-ba, 1 den'ə-ba; 2 dĕn'a-ba, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

De-nain', 1 dı-nan'; 2 de-năn', *n.* A town in Nord department, France.

de-nar', 1 dı-nār'; 2 de-när', *n.* Same as DINAR.

de-nar'co-tize, 1 dı-nār'ko-tɑiz; 2 dē-när'co-tīz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To free from narcotin.

de-na'ri-us, 1 dı-nē'rı-ʊs; 2 de-nā'ri-ŭs, *n.* [-ı, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A silver coin of the republic and empire; later, a small copper coin. See COIN, and fig. 18, in plate of COINS. The silver denarius was the *penny* of the New Testament. *Denarius* was the Latin name given to the English penny, and its initial is preserved in the monetary notation (*d.*). [L., < *deni*, by tens, < *decem*, ten.]

den'a-ry†.

> It is excessively probable that the [*denarius*] engraved is a representation of the actual type that was shown to our Lord. This was the tribute money payable by the Jews to the Roman Emperor, and must not be confounded with the tribute paid to the Temple.
> F. W. MADDEN *Jewish Coinage* ch. 11, p. 247. [B. q. 1864.]

de-na'ri-us De'I, 1 dī'ai; 2 dē'ī. God's penny; earnest-money.

den'a-ry, 1 den'ə-rı; 2 dĕn'a-ry. **I.** *a.* Containing ten; decimal. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1-rız; 2-rīş, *pl.*] **1.** The number 10. **2.** A tithing; decennary. **3.** A denarius. [< L. *denarius*, < *deni*, by tens, < *decem*, ten.] — **denary scale** or **notation** (*Math.*), the decimal notation.

de-na'tion-al-ize, ⌇ 1 dī-naṡh'ən-əl-aiz; 2 dē-năsh'ən-
de-na'tion-al-ise, ⌡ al-īz, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of national character or rights. **2.** To change the nationality of; give different nationality to; as, to *denationalize* the province of Alsace. **3.** To make less than national; render local or sectional; as, to *denationalize* slavery. **4.** To make more than national; render universal or cosmopolitan; as, to *denationalize* the Anglican creed. — **de-na"tion-al-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n.*

de-nat'u-ral-ize, ⌇ 1 dī-naċh'u-[or -nat'yu-]rəl-aiz; 2 dē-
de-nat'u-ral-ise, ⌡ năch'u-[or -nāt'yu-]ral-īz, *vt.* **1.** To render unnatural; alienate from nature.

> Men's lives in the drama of Shakspere, are not disorganized and *denaturalized* by irruption of the miraculous.
> DOWDEN *Shakspere, His Mind and Art* p. 21. [E. & co. 1876.]

2. To deprive of naturalization or of citizenship; expatriate; denationalize. **3.** To denaturate. — **de-na'tur-ate†.** — **de-nat"u-ral-i-za'tion,** *n.*

de-na'ture, 1 dī-nē'ċhur *or* -tiur; 2 dē-nā'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* To adulterate (a substance such as alcohol, tea, etc.) for the purpose of changing certain qualities; make a change in the nature of, specifically, of ethyl alcohol, fat, etc., to make unfit for drinking or eating without destroying other useful properties. Alcohol is *denatured* by the addition of small percentages of pyridin or methyl alcohol, thus rendering it unpalatable and hence free from the internal revenue tax in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, etc. — **de-na'tur-izer†.** — **de-na'tu-rant,** *n.* — **de-na"tur-a'tion,** *n.*

de-nay'†. **I.** *vt.* To deny. **II.** *n.* Denial.

Den'bigh, 1 den'bı; 2 dĕn'bi, *n.* **1.** A county in Wales; 662 sq. m. **Den'bigh-shire†. 2.** Its capital, with castle-ruins.

Den'by, 1 den'bı; 2 dĕn'by, *n.* **1. Edwin** (?/₁₁1870–), American lawyer; United States Secretary of Navy, 1921–1924. **2.** A town in the W. Riding, Yorkshire, England.

Den'der-ah, 1 den'dər-ə; 2 dĕn'dĕr-ä, *n.* A village on the Nile in Upper Egypt; site of ruins of temple of Athor, etc.

den'dr-, ⌇ Derived from Greek *dendron*, tree: combin-
den'dro-. ⌡ ing forms. — **den'dra-chate,** *n.* Moss-agate, or dendritic agate. — **den'dral,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to trees; arboreal. — **Den"dras-pid'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of proteroglyph snakes of slender form, with prefrontals and ungrooved fangs. **Den-dras'pis,** *n.* (t. g.) — **den-dras'pi-did,** *n.* — **den-dras'pi-doid,** *a.* & *n.* — **den-drax'on,** *n.* *Biol.* A nerve-process which gives rise to an axodendrite. — **den'dri-form,** *a.* Like a tree in structure; tree-shaped; dendritic. **den-drit'i-form†.** — **den'drite,** *n.* *Mineral.* **1.** Any mineral crystallizing in a branching tree-like form. **2.** A rock or mineral with tree-like markings on the surfaces or in the interior; also, the markings. **3.** *Biol.* A filamentous arborescent process of a nerve-cell. **Den'dri-tes,** *n.* *Gr. Myth.* An eponym of Dionysos. — **den-drit'ic,** *a.* **1.** Resembling a tree; dendriform. **2.** Of or pertaining to a dendrite. **den-drit'i-cal†.** — **den-drit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **Den'dri-um,** *n.* *Bot.* Same as LEIOPHYLLUM. — **Den"dro-bat'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of frog-like firmisternal amphibians without teeth, and with cylindrical sacral diapophyses. **Den-drob'a-tes,** *n.* (t. g.) — **den-drob'a-tid,** *n.* — **den-drob'a-toid,** *a.* & *n.* — **den'drobe,** *n.* An orchid of the genus *Dendrobium*. — **Den-dro'bi-um,** *n.* *Bot.* An immense genus of epiphytic orchids, with large and richly scented flowers. — **Den"dro-bran'chi-a'ta,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A division of macrurans with arborescent gills. — **den"dro-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* & *n.* — **Den'dro-cal'a-mus,** *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of East-Indian fruticose or arborescent grasses, with a small nut-like fruit. *D. strictus* is the East-Indian male bamboo. — **Den"dro-cer"a-ti'na,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* An order of ceratose sponges having a tree-like skeleton, without anastomoses between its branches. — **den"dro-cer'a-tine,** *a.* — **den"dro-chem'i-cal,** *a.* Relating to chemistry in its application to trees for commercial purposes. — **Den"dro-chi-ro'tæ,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* A group of holothurians with arborescent tentacles. **Den"dro-chei-ro'tæ:** — **den"dro-chi[or -chei']rote,** *n.* — **den"dro-chi-[or -chei-]ro'tous,** *a.* — **Den"dro-cœ'la,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A group of turbellarians variously ranked, with a flattened body and branching intestine; planarians. **Den"dro-cœ'li-dæ†.** — **den'dro-cœl, den"dro-cœ'lan, den'dro-cœle,** *a.* & *n.* — **Den"dro-cœ-lom'a-ta,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* A group of sponges with branching extensions of the archenteron. — **den"dro-cœ"lo-mat'ic, den"dro-cœ-lom'ic,** *a.* — **den"dro-cœ'lous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dendrocœla*. — **Den"dro-co-lap'ti-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of tracheophonous passerine birds, especially those having the sternum with a pair of notches and endaspidean tarsi, including the tree-creepers. **Den"dro-co-lap'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) — **den" dro-co-lap'tid,** *n.* — **den" dro-co-lap'told,** *a.* — **Den" dro-co" lap-ti'næ,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidæ*; tree-creepers. — **den"dro-co-lap'tin(es,** *a.* & *n.* — **Den-droc'to-nus,** *n.* *Entom.* A genus of bark-beetles excessively destructive to forest-trees, especially coniferous species. — **den"dro-cyg'na,** *n.* A tree-duck of the genus so called. See TREE-DUCK, under DUCK. — **den"dro-den'tin, den"dro-den'tine,** *n.* A form of dentin that presents a branched appearance in cross-section, as in holoptychioid fishes. — **den-drod'ic,** *a.* *Zool.* Resembling trees; showing a tree-like structure when cut in sections. — **den'dro-dont.** **I.** *a.* Consisting of dendrodentin, as teeth; characterizing those forms of organisms having such teeth **II.** *n.* A dendrodont fish. — **den'dro-dus,** *n.* A holoptychioid fish (genus *Dendrodus*). — **Den-droe'el-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Anotitidæ*. **Den-droe'ca,** *n.* (t. g.) **Den-drol'ca‡.** — **Den"dro-gæ'a,** *n.* *Zoogeog.* A realm embracing tropical South America, Central America, and the West Indies: a region of forests. — **Den"dro-gæ'[or -ge']an,** *a.* — **Den"dro-gas'træ-a,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of branchiferous polybranchiate nudibranchiates with a ramose liver, including *Dendronotidæ*, etc. — **den"dro-gas'træ-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **den'droid,** *a.* Like a tree; dendriform: dendritic **den-drol'dal‡.** — **den-drol'a-gus,** *n.* *Zool.* Any species of the genus of macropodine marsupials of Australia so called; a tree-kangaroo — **den-drol'a-try,** *n.* The worship of trees. — **den'dro-lene,** *n.* A sticky substance extracted from petroleum and applied to trees in order to defend them from the attacks of insects. — **den'dro-lite,** *n.* A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

Other words with these prefixes will be found in vocabulary place, either singly or in groups.

den-drol'o-gy, 1 den-drel'o-jı; 2 dĕn-drŏl'o-ġy, *n.* A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. [< DENDRO- + -LOGY.] **den-drog'ra-phy‡.** — **den"dro-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or relating to dendrology. **den-drol'o-gous‡.** — **den-drol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in dendrology.

den-drom'e-ter, 1 den-drem'ı-tər; 2 dĕn-drŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the height of trees in order to calculate the quantity of timber in them.

Den"dro-my-i'næ, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of muroid rodents with convex incisors and three rooted and tuberculated molars in each ramus. — **den-dro'my-ine,** *a.* & *n.* — **Den'dro-mys,** *n.* *Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dendromyinæ*. **2.** [d-] An African rodent of this genus. — **den'dron,** *n.* *Anat.* A nerve-filament having branches resembling a tree. — **Den"dro-not'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of dendrogastræan polybranchiate nudibranchiates with ramose or papillose gills in two longitudinal rows on the back. **Den"dro-no'tus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **den-dron'o-tid,** *n.* — **den-dron'o-told,** *a.* — **Den-droph'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of colubrine snakes now united with *Colubridæ*. **Den'dro-phis,** *n.* (t. g.) — **den'dro-phid,** *n.* — **den'dro-phoid,** *a.* — **den-droph'i-lous,** *a.* Tree-loving: said of plants or animals that grow or live on trees. — **Den-dro-phi'næ,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* A subfamily of colubroid snakes, chiefly represented by slender arboreal aglyphodont species generally referred to *Colubrinæ*. — **den'dro-phin(es,** *a.* & *n.* — **Den"dro-phrynis'ci-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of toad-like firmisternal amphibians without teeth and with cylindrical diapophyses. — **Den"dro-phry-nis'cus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **den"dro-phry-nis'-cid,** *n.* — **den"dro-phry-nis'coid,** *a.* & *n.* — **den"drop-sy-cho'sis,** *n.* A feeling of companionship for trees accompanied by an almost instinctive desire to climb them: sometimes regarded as a pithecanthropoid or atavistic trait. — **Den"dro-pu'pa,** *n.* A small pupiform land-shell of Carboniferous age. — **den'dro-style,** *n.* *Zooph.* One of the four columns which are attached to the lower surface of the umbrella and by which the syndendrium is suspended in rhizostomous hydrozoans.

dene[1], 1 dīn; 2 dēn, *n.* A dell; den: a suffix in names of places. [< AS. *denu*; cp. DEN[1], *n.*, 4.]

dene[2], *n.* [Rare.] Same as DUNE[1].

den'e-gate†, *vt.* To deny. — **den"e-ga'tion†,** *n.*

de-neg'a-to-ry, 1 dı-neg'ə-to-rı; 2 de-nĕġ'a-to-ry, *a.* Suggesting that which is contradictory.

dene'-hole", 1 dīn'-hōl"; 2 dēn'-hōl", *n.* A British or Romano-British artificial pit, probably for grain-storage, often found in the chalk formation of southern England.

den'ga, 1 den'gə; 2 dĕn'ġa, *n.* [Rus.] A copper coin equal to one-half a copeck.

den'gue, 1 deŋ'gē; 2 dĕŋ'ġe, *n.* *Pathol.* An acute epidemic disease peculiar to warm climates, characterized by violent fever, pain in the bones, and an eruption on the skin similar to that of scarlet fever: endemic in East Africa and the West Indies: spread by the agency of the mosquito (*Culex fatigans*). [Sp., < *denegar*, < L. *denego*; see DENY.]

Den'ham, 1 den'əm; 2 dĕn'am, *n.* **1. Dixon** (1/₁₁1786–3/₅ 1828), an English officer and African traveler; *Narrative of Travels and Discoveries*. **2. Sir John** (1615–3/₁₀1668), an English poet; *Cooper's Hill*, etc.

Den'holme, 1 den'əm; 2 dĕn'om, *n.* A town in Yorkshire, England.

de-ni'a-bl(e", 1 dı-nai'ə-bl; 2 de-nī'a-bl, *a.* That may be denied.

de-ni'al, 1 dı-nai'əl; 2 de-nī'al, *n.* **1.** The act of denying; declaration that a statement made is untrue; contrary assertion; negation; contradiction: opposed to *affirmation*; as, a sweeping *denial*. **2.** Refusal to acknowledge or admit; a disowning or disavowal; rejection: contrasted with *confession*; as, *denial* of the faith; *denial* of a fault. **3.** Refusal to grant or agree; non-compliance, as with something urged or asked; as, your *denial* of my request hurts me. **4.** *Law.* A traverse of a statement of the opposite party. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] An impediment; vexation; self-denial. **de-ni'ance†.**

de-nic'o-tin-ize, 1 dı-nik'o-tin-aiz; 2 dē-nic'o-tin-īz, *vt.* To free from nicotin.

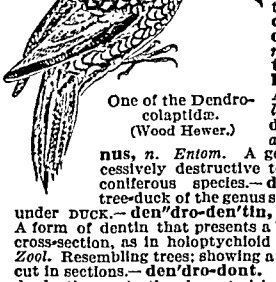
de-nied', 1 dı-naid'; 2 de-nīd', *imp.* & *pp.* of DENY, *v.*

de-nier', 1 dı-nīr'; 2 de-nēr', *vt.* To determine the average fineness of (silk) by weighing it in deniers; to size.

de-ni'er[1], 1 dı-nai'er; 2 de-nī'er, *n.* One who denies; one who contradicts, rejects, disowns, or refuses.

de-nier'[2], 1 dı-nīr'; 2 de-nēr' (XIII), *n.* [F.] An old silver penny. See COIN. See illus. in next column.

de-nier'[3], *n.* A unit of weight for silk yarns equal to .0531 gram; also about 15 grains (about 7½ troy grains). [< L. *denarius*, a Roman weight.]

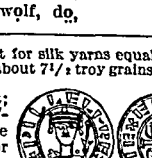


One of the Dendrocolaptidæ. (Wood Hewer.)

den'i-grate, 1 den'ı-grēt; 2 dĕn'ı-ġrāt, *vt.* [-GRAT'ED; -GRAT'ING.] To make black; blacken, literally or figuratively.

> Napoleon . . . knew what he was about in paying writers for years to *denigrate* the memory of Voltaire. [J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 7, p. 341. [A. 1872.]

[< L. *denigratus*, pp. of *denigro*, blacken, < *de-*, DE-, + *niger*, black.] — **den"i-gra'tion,** *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** *Pathol.* The process of making or becoming black or darkly discolored, as from a bruise; ecchymosis; also, incipient putrefaction. **den'i-gra-tur‡. 2.** Figuratively, blackening of character; defamation. — **den'i-gra"tor,** *n.*



Silver Denier, or Penny, of William the Conqueror.

De-ni'kin, 1 dye-nı'kin; 2 dye-nī'kĭn, **A. I.** (1872–). Russian general; opposed Bolshiviki; defeated, March, 1920.

den'im, 1 den'ım; 2 dĕn'im, *n.* A colored twilled cotton goods, formerly used mainly for overalls, but now also for hangings and as floor-covering. [< F. *serge de Nîmes*, serge of Nîmes, a town in France.]

De-ni'na, 1 dē-nī'na; 2 de-nī'nä. **Giacommaria Carlo** (?/₁₂ 1731–12/₁1813). Italian priest; historian; *Revolutions of Italy*.

Den'is, 1 den'ıs *or* (*F.*) də-nī'; 2 dĕn'ıs *or* (*F.*) de-nī', *n.* **1.** A masculine personal na e. See DIONYSIUS, its original, uncontracted form. **2. Jean Ferdinand** (9/₁₂1798–9/₂ 1890), a French writer; *Brazil*, etc. **3. Madame,** the niece of Voltaire, with whom he resided at Ferney. **4. Nicolas.** See DENYS. **5. Saint** (–272?), the patron saint of France: he was the first bishop of Paris and was martyred under Valerian.

Den'i-son, 1 den'ı-sən; 2 dĕn'i-son, *n.* **1.** A city in Grayson county, Tex. **2.** A town, the county-seat of Crawford county, Ia.

de-ni'trate, 1 dī-nai'trēt; 2 dē-nī'trāt, *vt.* To free from nitric acid. — **de"ni-tra'tion,** *n.* — **de-ni'tra-tor,** *n.* **1.** One performing denitration. **2.** A denitrating-machine.

de-ni'tri-fi-er, *n.* *Chem.* A medium for denitrifying. — **de-ni'tri-fy"ing,** *pa.*

de-ni'tri-fy, 1 dī-nai'trı-fai; 2 dē-nī'trı-fȳ, *vt.* *Chem.* To free from or deprive of nitrogen or its compounds, as the nitrates. **de-ni'trize‡.** — **de-ni"tri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* — **de-ni'tri-fi-ca"tor,** *n.* In making sulfuric acid, an apparatus in which strong sulfuric acid gives up the nitrous fumes with which it has been charged, and thus impregnates sulfurous-acid fumes with nitrous oxid. **Glover's tower‡.**

den"i-za'tion, 1 den'ı-zē'shən; 2 dĕn'ı-zā'shon, *n.* The act of making one a denizen. **den"i-zen-a'tion‡.**

den'i-zen, 1 den'ı-zn; 2 dĕn'i-zn, *vt.* **1.** To admit to the rights of a denizen; as, he was *denizened* in England. **2.** To populate with denizens. **den'izet; den'i-zen-ize‡.**

den'i-zen, *n.* **1.** One who lives or has his habitat (in the place mentioned); a citizen; inhabitant; dweller; as, *denizens* of the air; *denizens* of Rome. **2.** *Eng. Law.* An alien who has been admitted, by letters patent from the sovereign, to privileges of citizenship.

> A denizen may hold personal and real property by purchase or devise, and, since the Naturalization Act of 1870, by inheritance; but he may not hold any public office, nor sit in Parliament. Denizenship is not generally known in the United States.
> A *denizen* is in a kind of middle state, between an alien and natural-born subject, and partakes of both.
> BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, p. 374.

[< OF. *deinzein*, < *deinz*, within, < L. *de intus*; *de*, from; *intus*, within, < *in*, in.] — **-ship,** *n.*

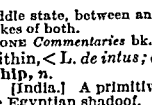
denk'il, 1 deŋk'il; 2 dĕŋk'il, *n.* [India.] A primitive form of water-raising machinery; the Egyptian shadoof.

Den'man, 1 den'mən; 2 dĕn'man, **Thomas, Lord** (?/₁₂ 1779–9/₁₂1854). An English Lord Chief Justice.

Den'mark, 1 den'mārk; 2 dĕn'märk, *n.* **1.** A kingdom in N. W. Europe; 15,582 sq. m.; capital, Copenhagen. **Dan'mark‡** [Dan.]. **2.** A village in Lewis county, N. Y.

D'En"ne-ry', 1 den'ə-rı'; 2 dĕn'e-rȳ', **Adolphe Philippe** (9/₁₇1811–1/₁₂1899). A French dramatist.

den'net, 1 den'et; 2 dĕn'ĕt, *n.* A former light two-wheeled carriage without top; gig.



Dennet.

Den'ne-witz, 1 den'ə-vits; 2 dĕn'e-vits, *n.* A village in Brandenburg province, Prussia; allies defeated the French here, 1813.

Den'nis, 1 den'ıs; 2 dĕn'is, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. See DIONYSIUS. **2. John** (1657–1/₂1734), an English critic; dramatist; *Iphigenia*, etc. **3.** In Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, the hangman, a leader in the Gordon riots. **4.** A town in Barnstable county, Mass.

Den'ni-son, 1 den'ı-sən; 2 dĕn'i-son, *n.* A village in Tuscarawas county, O. [Scotland.

Den'ny, 1 den'ı; 2 dĕn'y, *n.* A burgh in Stirlingshire,

de-nom'i-nant, 1 dı-nom'ı-nənt; 2 de-nŏm'i-nant, *n.* That which gives "a name," or is possessed of denominating quality; as, wisdom is the *denominant* of "wise." [< L. *denominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *denomino*; see DENOMINATE.]

de-nom'i-nate, 1 dı-nom'ı-nēt; 2 de-nŏm'i-nāt, *vt.* **1.** [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To give a name or epithet to; call; name.

> The Spaniards, ostentatious of their power, and elated with vain hopes, had already *denominated* their navy the Invincible Armada. HUME *England* vol. iv, p. 255. [E. & co. 1854.]

2. To show; point out; indicate. [< L. *denomino* (pp. *denominatus*), < *de*, from; and see NOMINATE, *v.*] — **de-nom'i-na-bl(e",** *a.* That may be denominated.

de-nom'i-nate, 1 dı-nem'ı-nıt; 2 de-nŏm'i-nat, *a.* **1.** *Arith.* Made up of units of a designated kind; concrete: opposed to *abstract*; as, three pounds is a *denominate* number, while three is an abstract number. **2.** [Archaic.] Having a special name; denominated.

de-nom"i-na'tion, 1 dı-nom'ı-nē'shən; 2 de-nŏm'i-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of denominating; specif., the process of embodying and fixing concepts and classes in language; naming. **2.** A name or epithet; any specific or class designation; appellation.

> Things receive their denomination (1) arbitrarily: (2) from some accidental circumstance, as *planet* (wanderer): (3) from some prominent property, as *sun* (shiner); or (4) by embodying as nearly as possible the entire essence of the concept; the strictly logical method.
> The Angles, or Engles, have given their *denomination* to the land of Britain; Engle-land is England, and the Engles are the English.
> I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit.* vol. i, p. 35. [W. J. W. 1866.]

3. A sect or school having a distinguishing name; especially, a body of Christians united by a common faith and form of worship and discipline; as, the Baptist *denomination*. **4.** *Arith.* A class of units of one kind

distinguished by a specific name; as, pounds, shillings, and pence are the *denominations* of English money. [< L. *denominatio(n-)*, < *denomino;* see DENOMINATE, *v.*] SYN.: see NAME; SECT; SORT.— **de-nom"i-na'tion-al,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a religious denomination; sectarian. **2.** Of the nature of or pertaining to an appellation or name.— **de-nom"i-na'tion-al-ism,** *n.* A disposition to uphold denominational differences; adherence to a sect.— **de-nom"i-na'tion-al-ist,** *n.* A sectarian.— **de-nom"i-na'tion-al-ize,** *tr.* [Rare.] To render denominational or sectarian.— **de-nom"i-na'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* With respect to a sect or sects; in a sectarian manner.

de-nom'i-na-tive, } 1 dı-nom'ı-nə-tiv; 2 de-nŏm'i-na-tĭv,
de-nom'i-na-tīvs, } *a.* **1.** Capable of being denominated; denominable. **2.** That denominates or gives a name; appellative. **3.** *Gram.* Derived from a noun or adjective stem; as, a *denominative* verb. **4.** *Logic.* Connotative; as, a *denominative* name.— **-ly,** *adv.*

de-nom'i-na-tive, *n.* **1.** That which describes or denominates. **2.** *Gram.* A word, especially a verb, derived from a noun or adjective stem.

de-nom'i-na"tor, 1 dı-nom'ı-nē"tər *or* -tor; 2 de-nŏm'i-nā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which names or denominates. **2.** *Math.* (1) That which is used as a unit or divisor; as, the *denominator* of value. (2) *Arith.* That term of a fraction which expresses the number of equal parts into which the unit is divided. (3) A divisor of an algebraic quantity, when the quotient is expressed in the form of a fraction. **3.** A denominant.

De-non"ville', 1 də-nōñ'vĭl'; 2 de-nōñ'vĭl', **Marquis de** (–1710). Jacques René de Bresay, a French-Canadian governor. [may be denoted.

de-not'a-bl(e, 1 dı-nōt'ə-bl; 2 de-nōt'a-bl, *a.* That **de"no-ta'tion,** 1 dī"no-tē'shən; 2 dē"no-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of denoting or distinguishing by name; a marking off; designation. **2.** *Logic.* The object or objects (extent) denoted by a word, as distinguished from the marks or qualities (content) which it connotes; as, the *denotation* of "man" is Caucasian, Mongolian, etc., or John Smith, Timothy Jones, etc. Compare CONNOTATION.

A term . . . from which all *denotation* disappears, and in which the connotation (or comprehension) is a solitary idea, is a mere abstraction.
MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. i, p. 302. [MACM. 1890.]

3. That which indicates or suggests; a sign. **4.** That which is signified; meaning. [< LL. *denotatio(n-)*, < L. *denoto;* see DENOTE.]

de-note', 1 dı-nōt'; 2 de-nōt', *tr.* [DE-NOT'ED; DE-NOT'ING.] **1.** To represent, signify, or point out, as by a visible sign; serve as a sign of; indicate arbitrarily; designate by a word or mark; as, three golden balls *denote* a pawn-shop. Compare CONNOTE. **2.** To be an indication or symptom of; betoken; show; as, a falling barometer *denotes* an approaching storm; her blushes *denoted* shame. **3†.** To commit to writing. [< F. *dénoter*, < L. *denoto*, < *de*, down, + *noto*, mark, < *nota*, mark.] **de-no'tate†.** SYN.: see IMPORT.

— **de-no'ta-tīv(e,** *a* Having power to denote; significant. **de-no'tīv(e‡.**— **de-no'ta-tīv(e-ly,** *adv* — **de-note'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] That which denotes; an indication.

dē-noue'ment, 1 dē-nū'mŏñ *or* dē'nū'mōñ'; 2 dę-nų'măñ *or* dę'nų'măñ', *n.* The final unraveling of a plot; that part of a play or story in which the mystery is cleared up; the winding up; catastrophe; hence, the issue to which a train of events leads; outcome. [F., < *dénouer*, untie, < *dé-* (< L. *de*), from, + *nouer*, tie, < L. *nodo*, < *nodus*, knot.] **dē-nou'ment‡.** SYN.: see CATASTROPHE.

de-nounce', 1 dı-nauns'; 2 de-nounç', *tr.* [DE-NOUNCED'; DE-NOUNC'ING.] **1.** To point out, publicly accuse, or declare as deserving of punishment, censure, or odium; stigmatize; arraign; as, to *denounce* a man as a cheat; to *denounce* the conduct of one as base and worthy of punishment.

From the pulpits in the northern States Burr was *denounced* as an assassin.
COFFIN *Building the Nation* ch. 10, p. 137. [H. 1883.]

2. To inform against; accuse, as by a spy or an accessory; as, innocent citizens were constantly *denounced* to the government. **3.** To declare in a threatening manner; proclaim menacingly; as, to *denounce* wrath.

The Pharisees against whom Jesus *denounced* his woes, or the Judaizers against whom Paul fulminated, were people whom there could be no hope of gaining. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Literature and Dogma* pref., p. 15. [o. & co. 1873.]

4. *Mez. & Sp. Mining Law.* (1) To report (a mine) to the authorities as unoccupied or abandoned; hence, to claim the right to work (a mine). (2) To report the discovery of and preempt; claim, as a new mine. **5.** To give formal notice of, specif., of the termination of a treaty or convention. [< OF. *denoncer*, < L. *denuncio, denuntio*, < *de*, down, + *nuntio*, announce, < *nuntius*, messenger.] SYN.: see CONDEMN.

— **de-nounce'ment,** *n.* **1.** *Mez. & Sp. Mining Law.* The act of denouncing. See DENOUNCE, 4. **2.** [Rare.] Denunciation.— **de-nounc'er,** *n.* One who threatens; one who seeks possession of property by denouncement; one who denounces, as a mine. [once more; anew.

de no'vo, 1 dī nō'vo; 2 dē nō'vo. [L.] From the beginning;

dens, 1 denz; 2 dĕns, *n.* [-TES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tēş *pl.*] [L.] A tooth, or tooth-like part or process.

Dens, 1 dens *or* (F.) dūñ; 2 dĕns *or* (F.) dăñ, **Peter** (9/12 1690– 7/11 1775). A Flemish Roman Catholic theologian; *Theologia Moralis et Dogmatica.*

den'sate, *tr.* [Rare.] To thicken.— **den-sa'tion,** *n.*

dense, 1 dens; 2 dĕns, *a.* [DENS'ER; DENS'EST.] **1.** Having its parts crowded closely together; thick; close; compact; specif., having great mass per unit of volume; as, a *dense* crowd, fog, or forest; lead is a *dense* metal.

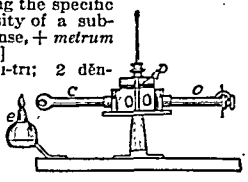
At its present rate of radiation, the sun will be as *dense* as the earth in about 12,000,000 years.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. iv, p. 525. [H. 1887.]

2. Figuratively, hard to penetrate; obtuse; stupid; dull; as, a *dense* understanding; *dense* ignorance; *dense* stupidity. **3.** *Phot.* Strongly contrasted in lights and shades; intense; said of a negative. **4.** *Optics.* Having superior retarding power upon light-waves, together with superior refracting power, generally connected with high specific gravity. **5.** *Math.* Having all points limiting points: said of an aggregate. See AGGREGATE. **6.** [Rare.] Crowded; as, the gorge was *dense* with soldiers. [< L. *densus*, thick.] SYN.: see COMPACT; HARD; IMPENETRABLE; OBSCURE.— **dense'ly,** *adv.*— **den'sen,** *tr.* & *rt.* [Rare.] To make or grow denser.— **dense'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being dense.

den'sher, 1 den'shər; 2 dĕn'sher, *tr.* [Prov. Eng.] To enrich or fertilize with ashes of burnt turf, stubble, etc. **den'shire‡.**

den'si-fy, 1 den'sı-faı; 2 dĕn'sı-fī, *tr.* [Rare.] **1.** To condense. **2.** To make dense.— **den"si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

den-sim'e-ter, 1 den-sim'ı-tər; 2 dĕn-sim'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for determining the specific gravity or relative density of a substance. [< L. *densus*, dense, + *metrum* (< Gr. *metron*), measure.]


Densimeter for Testing Sea-water.

p, prism in which the salt water is placed; *c*, collimating telescope; *e*, lamp; *o*, observing telescope. The refraction varies with the density of the saline solution, and is measured by the swing of the telescopes.

den-sim'e-try, 1 den-sim'ı-trı; 2 dĕn-sim'e-try, *n.* The employment of the densimeter; specif., the determination of the density of gunpowder.

den'si-ty, 1 den'sı-tı; 2 dĕn'si-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1-tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** Denseness; closeness of parts; compactness. Compare RARITY.

Owing to the *density* of the population and the heat of the weather, its [the plague's] ravages were dreadful.
KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. ii, p. 181. [H. G. & co. 1839.]

2. *Physics.* The mass or quantity of matter of a substance per unit of its volume: proportional to the *specific gravity*, since mass is proportional to weight. The density of water at 39.1° Fahr. under the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the sea-level is commonly taken as the unit of density. In the metric system, since the gram is the mass of a cubic centimeter of water, the density of any body is the number of grams in a cubic centimeter of it.

The moon . . . has a *density* little more than half that of the earth.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. i, p. 8. [MACM. 1882.]

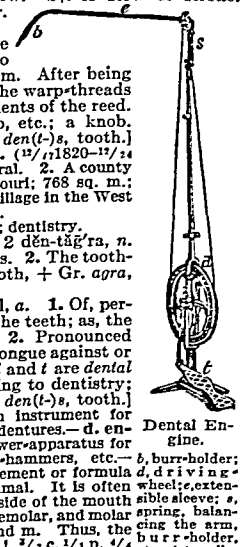
3. *Phot.* Degree of opaqueness; deepness of shade. **4.** *Elec.* (1) Quantity of electricity per unit of area or per unit of volume. (2) Current-density. **5.** *Auto.* The compactness of interfitting parts of an engine. [< L. *densita(t-)s*, < *densus*, dense.] — **crown density** (*Forestry*), the density of the crowns of the trees in a forest, usually measured by the extent to which the ground is shaded. Called **closed crown d.** when the crowns form an interrupted cover and permit little or no sunlight to reach the ground; **dense crown d.** when three-fourths to one-half of the ground is shaded; **open crown d.** when less than one-half of the ground is shaded by the crowns; and **thin crown d.** when three-fourths to one-half of the ground is not shaded by the crowns.— **current d.** (*Elec.*), see under CURRENT. — **den'si-ty-globe",** *n.* A large globular glass vessel, used as a container for gas in the process of determining the density of the gas.— **d. in phase** (*Statistical Mech.*), in a large ensemble of separate systems, the number of systems having, at a specified moment, phases lying between given limits.— **flux d.** (*Elec.*), the induction or lines of force per unit section.— **gravimetric d.** **1.** *Physics.* The total density of a granular mass having interstices between the grains. **2.** *Ballistics.* The density at a stated pressure, of combustion products in the discharge of a firearm.— **magnetic, optical, vapor d.,** see these words.— **traffic d.** (*Railroad.*), the total freight in tons hauled one mile per mile of road operated.

Dens'more, 1 denz'mōr; 2 dĕnş'mōr, **Emmet** (1/12 1837– 2/12 1911), an American physician, author, and inventor of oil-tank car, typewriter, etc.; *Consumption and Chronic Diseases*, etc.

dent, 1 dent; 2 dĕnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make a dent in; indent. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become dented. **2†.** To strike or aim a sharp or effective blow. [Var. of DINT, *v.*]

dent, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Dented; as, *dent* corn.

dent[1], *n.* **1.** A small depression made by striking or pressing; indention; hollow. **2†.** A blow or stroke. **3†.** Weight or force. [Var. of DINT.]



Dental Engine.

b, burr-holder; *d*, driving-wheel; *e*, extensible sleeve; *s*, spring, balancing the arm, burr-holder, etc.; *t*, treadle.

dent[2], *n.* **1.** *Textile.* The space between any two wires in the reed of a loom. After being threaded in the harness the warp-threads are passed through the dents of the reed. **2.** A tooth, as of a comb, etc.; a knob. **3†.** A notch. [F., < L. *den(t-)s*, tooth.]

Dent[2], *n.* **1. Frederick T.** (12/11 1820– 12/24 1892), a United States general. **2.** A county in southeast central Missouri; 768 sq. m.; county-seat, Salem. **3.** A village in the West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

dent., *abbr.* Dental; dentist; dentistry.

den-tag'ra, 1 den-tag'rə; 2 dĕn-tăg'ra, *n.* **1.** A tooth-drawing forceps. **2.** The toothache. [< L. *den(t-)s*, tooth, + Gr. *agra*, catching.]

den'tal, 1 den'təl; 2 dĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or formed by the teeth; as, the *dental* arch or canals. **2.** Pronounced by placing the tip of the tongue against or near the front teeth; as, *d* and *t* are *dental* letters. **3.** Of or pertaining to dentistry; as, a *dental* file. [< L. *den(t-)s*, tooth.] — **dental articulator,** an instrument for matching upper and lower dentures.— **d. engine,** a dentists' foot- or power-apparatus for operating burrs, plugging-hammers, etc.— **d. formula,** a tabular statement or formula of the dentition of a mammal. It is often given for the teeth on one side of the mouth only, and incisor, canine, premolar, and molar are abbreviated i., c., p., and m. Thus, the dental formula of the dog is i. 3/3 c. 1/1 p. 4/4 m. 2/3 = 21, or × 2 = 42, the upper figures telling the number of teeth in half of the upper, the lower in half of the lower jaw.— **d. plugger,** a hammer, mallet, or other instrument for compacting filling in a tooth-cavity.— **d. processes,** same as ALVEOLAR PROCESSES.— **d. star** (*Veter.*), a mark on the teeth of horses by which their age is judged. It first appears at about 8 years of age on the lower central incisors.— **d. surgeon,** a dentist.

den'tal, *n.* **1.** A sound, as that of *d*, *t*, or *n*, produced by placing the tip of the tongue against or near the front teeth; also, a letter representing this sound.

As the base of the tongue has less room and is less flexible than the end, it is more difficult to adapt it to the production of its peculiar consonants, so that children replace them with *dentals* and palatals, saying do for 'go,' and til for 'kill.'
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* p. 67. [L. 1860.]

2. A dentalioid shell; a tooth-shell. **3.** Same as DENTIL, 1. **4.** A tooth: used humorously.

den-ta'le, 1 den-tē'lı; 2 dĕn-tā'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* Same as DENTARY, *n.*

den-tal'gi-a, 1 den-tal'jı-ə; 2 dĕn-tal'ġi-a, *n.* Toothache.

Den"ta-li'i-dæ, 1 den"tə-laı'ı-dı; 2 dĕn"ta-lī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of scaphopods, especially those having short, trilobate foot and tusk-like shell with posterior aperture entire, or with one ventral slit; tusk-shells. [< DENTALIUM.] — **den-tal'i-id,** *n.*— **den-tal'i-oid,** *a.*

den-tal'ism, 1 den'təl-ızm; 2 dĕn'tal-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Same as DENTALITY. **2.** Same as DENTALIZATION.

den'tal-ite, 1 den'təl-aıt; 2 dĕn'tal-īt, *n.* A fossil of or like a dentaliid. [of being dental.

den-tal'i-ty, 1 den-tal'ı-tı; 2 dĕn-tăl'i-ty, *n.* The quality

Den-ta'li-um, 1 den-tē'lı-um; 2 dĕn-tā'li-ŭm, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dentalidæ*. **2.** [d-] [-LI-A, *pl.*] A shell of this genus. [< L. *den(t-)s*, tooth.]

den"tal-i-za'tion, } 1 den"təl-ı-zē'shən; 2 dĕn"tal-i-zā'-
den"tal-i-sa'tion, } shon, *n.* Conversion to a dental letter.

Den-ta'ri-a, 1 den-tē'rı-ə; 2 dĕn-tā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs of the mustard family with toothed pungent rootstocks, alternate compound leaves, and large flowers. [< LL. *dentarius;* see DENTARY.]

den'ta-ry, 1 den'tə-rı; 2 dĕn'ta-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to dentition; dental. **2.** Bearing teeth; as, the *dentary* bone in fishes. [< LL. *dentarius*, < L. *den(t-)s*, tooth.]

den'ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] The distal element or bone of the lower jaw in vertebrates below mammals, containing all or most of the teeth. See illus. under BATRACHIA.— **den'ta-ry-sple'ni-al,** *n. Anat.* A bone formed by the fusion of the dentary and splenial bones or one substituted for them.

den-ta'ta, 1 den-tē'tə; 2 dĕn-tā'ta, *n. Anat.* The axis.

den'tate, 1 den'tēt; 2 dĕn'tāt, *a.* Having teeth or tooth-like processes; toothed; in botany, having teeth that point outward, as a leaf. [< L. *dentatus*, < *den(t-)s*, tooth.] **den'tat-ed‡.**— **dentate body or nucleus,** a folded pouch-like arrangement of gray matter found in the cerebellum and in the olivary body, having, on section, a dentate appearance.— **den'tate-cil'i-ate,** *a. Bot.* Dentate with ciliate tips to the teeth.— **d.-serrate,** *a.* **1.** Serrated, with every projection toothed. **2.** Intermediate between dentate and serrate.— **d.-sinuate,** *a.* Having sharp teeth separated by incurved spaces, as a leaf.— **den'tate-ly,** *adv.* In a dentate manner.— **den-ta'tion,** *n.* **1.** A toothed formation or condition; also, state or quality of being dentate. **2†.** Indentation.

Den-ta'tus, 1 den-tē'tus; 2 dĕn-tā'tŭs, *n.* **1. Lucius Sicinius** (–450 B. C.), a Roman tribune; assassinated by Appius Claudius. **2. Manius Curius** (–270 B. C.?), a Roman hero, consul, pretor, and censor; completed many useful public works.

Dent du Mi"di', 1 dăñ dü mı"dı'; 2 dăñ dü mī"dī'. A mountain in the Alps, Valais canton, Switzerland; 10,771 ft. high.

dent'ed[1], 1 dent'ed; 2 dĕnt'ĕd, *a.* Having dents.

dent'ed[2], *a.* Having teeth; notched.

den'tel, 1 den'tel; 2 dĕn'tĕl, *n.* Same as DENTIL.

den-telle', 1 den-tel'; 2 dĕn-tĕl', *n.* [F.] **1.** Lace. **2.** In bookbinding, a style of tooth-like or lace-like decoration.

den"tel"lière', 1 dăñ"tel'yăr'; 2 dăñ"tĕl'yêr', *n.* [F.] A machine used in France for manufacturing plaited lace

den'te-lure, 1 den'tı-lūr; 2 dĕn'te-lūr, *n.* [F.] [Rare.] *Zool.* A tooth-like structure or arrangement; serration.

den'tes, 1 den'tiz; 2 dĕn'tēş, *n. pl.* [L.] *Entom.* The terminating points of the mandibles.

den'tex, 1 den'teks; 2 dĕn'tĕks, *n.* A voracious sparoid fish (genus *Dentex*). [< L. *dentix*, kind of sea-fish, < *den(t-)s*, tooth.]

den'ti-, 1 den'tı; 2 dĕn'ti-. From L. *den(t-)s*, tooth: a combining form.— **den'ti-cate,** *tr.* & *rt.* [Rare.] To masticate or chew.— **Den"ti-ce'te,** *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of cetaceans with more or less persistent teeth, olfactory organs obsolete, and no baleen; toothed cetaceans. **O-don"to-ce'ti‡.** — **den'ti-cete.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Denticete.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Denticete.*— **den-tic'e-tous,** *a.*— **den'ti-cle,** *n.* **1.** A small tooth, or tooth-like process. **2.** Same as DENTIL, 1.— **den-tic'u-late,** *a.* **1.** Finely dentate or toothed. **2.** *Arch.* Formed into dentils. **den-tic'u-lar‡; den-tic'u-lat"ed‡.** — **den-tic'u-late-ly,** *adv.* — **den-tic"u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The condition of being denticulated. **2.** A denticle or set of denticles.— **den'ti-cule,** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A dentil. **2.** *Her.* One of a number of small teeth or squares arranged in series as a border.— **den-tic'u-li-form,** *a.* Like a small tooth or denticle.— **den-tic'u-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] **1.** A denticle. **2.** *Arch.* A dentil.— **den'ti-fac"tor,** *n.* A machine for the manufacture of artificial teeth, gums, etc.— **den"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n. Biol.* The formation of teeth.— **den'ti-form,** *a.* Having the form of a tooth; odontoid.— **den'ti-frice,** *n.* Any preparation used for cleaning the teeth.

den'ti-fris, *n.* Dentifrice. S. S.

den-tig'er-ous, 1 den-tij'ər-us; 2 dĕn-tĭġ'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing or containing teeth; as, a *dentigerous* cyst.

den'til, 1 den'tıl; 2 dĕn'til, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* One of a series of small square tooth-like ornamental blocks in the bed-molding of the cornices of some Ionic and other entablatures. **2.** *Her.* A tooth or indentation; notch. [< LL. *dentillus*, dim. of L. *den(t-)s*, tooth.] **den'tel‡.**— **den'til-band",** *n. Arch.* In a cornice of classic type, a square molding taking the place of a range of dentils; sometimes used also of the flat band from which the dentils project.— **den'ti-lat"ed,** *a.* Toothed; notched. **den'te-lat"ed‡; den'til-lat"ed‡.** — **den"ti-la'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Dentition.

Dentil (*d*). (From an ancient terra-cotta from Ekron.)

den"ti-la'bi-al, 1 den"tı-lē'bı-əl; 2 dĕn"ti-lā'bi-al. **I.** *a.* Articulated by placing the lips and teeth together, as the letter *v.* **II.** *n.* Any articulate sound so produced. [< DENTI- + LABIAL.]

den'tile, 1 den'tıl; 2 dĕn'til, *n.* A denticle.

den"ti-lin'gual, 1 den'tı-lıŋ'gwəl; 2 dĕn'ti-lĭŋ'gwal. **I.** *a.* Formed between teeth and tongue; linguadental: said of the two consonant sounds *th* hard and *th* soft. **II.** *n.* Either of the above-mentioned consonant sounds. [< DENTI- + LINGUAL.] **den"to-lin'gual‡.**

den-til'o-quist, 1 den-til'o-kwıst; 2 dĕn-til'o-kwist, *n.* One who practises dentiloquy.

den-til'o-quy, 1 den-til'o-kwı; 2 dĕn-til'o-kwy, *n.* The act or practise of speaking through closed or nearly closed teeth.

Dentimeter for Measuring the Necks of Teeth.

den-tim'e-ter, 1 den-tim'ı-tər; 2 dĕn-tim'e-ter, *n.* A device for measuring teeth.

den'tin, } 1 den'tın, -tın *or* -tīn; 2 dĕn'tin, -tin *or* -tīn, *n.*
den'tine, } *Anat.* The hard, dense, calcified substance that forms the main portion of a tooth; ivory. See illus. under TOOTH. [< L. *den(t-)s*, tooth.] — **den'ti-nal,** *a.*

den"ti-na'sal, 1 den"tı-nē'zəl; 2 dĕn"ti-nā'sal. **I.** *a. Phon.* Having the sounds produced by nose and teeth, as the Spanish or rolling ñ. **II.** *n.* A letter so sounded; the sound itself. **den"to-na'sal†.**

den-tip'a-rous, 1 den-tip'ə-rus; 2 dĕn-tip'a-rūs, *a. Anat.* Relating to the production of teeth. [< DENTI- + L. *pares*, produce.]

den'ti-phone, 1 den'tı-fōn; 2 dĕn'ti-fōn, *n.* An audiphone.

den"ti-ros'tral, 1 den"tı-ros'trəl; 2 dĕn"ti-rŏs'tral, *a.* **1.** Having the upper mandible notched near the tip: said of certain passerine birds. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Dentirostres.* **den"ti-ros'trate†.**

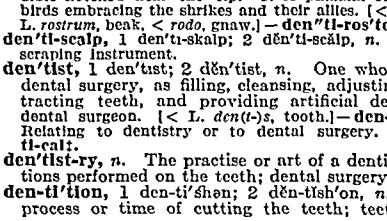
Den"ti-ros'tres, 1 den"tı-ros'trīz; 2 dĕn"ti-rŏs'trēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* **1.** A group of oscine birds with laminiplantar legs. **2.** A family of passerine birds with the upper mandible notched near the tip. **3.** A phalanx of passerine birds embracing the shrikes and their allies. [< DENTI- + L. *rostrum*, beak, < *rodo*, gnaw.] — **den"ti-ros'ter,** *n.*

den'ti-scalp, 1 den'tı-skalp; 2 dĕn'ti-scălp, *n.* A tooth-scraping instrument.

den'tist, 1 den'tıst; 2 dĕn'tist, *n.* One who practises dental surgery, as filling, cleansing, adjusting, or extracting teeth, and providing artificial dentures; a dental surgeon. [< L. *den(t-)s*, tooth.] — **den-tis'tic,** *a.* Relating to dentistry or to dental surgery. **den-tis'ti-cal†.**

den'tist-ry, *n.* The practise or art of a dentist; operations performed on the teeth; dental surgery.

den-ti'tion, 1 den-tı'shən; 2 dĕn-tish'on, *n.* **1.** The process or time of cutting the teeth; teething. **2.**



Human Dentition.
1. Temporary or milk dentition. 2. Permanent dentition (on the right, the time of eruption of the separate teeth is shown). *a*, incisors; *b*, canine; *c*, premolars; *d*, molars; *e*, wisdom-tooth.

Zool. The system or arrangement of teeth peculiar to an animal. **3.** The condition of having teeth. [< L. *dentitio(n-)*, < *den(t-)s*, tooth.] **den'te-lure†.** — **cheek dentition,** the molars collectively: a term used principally by English writers. — **deciduous d.,** the first set of teeth; milk-dentition.

den'to-, 1 den'to-; 2 dĕn'to-. From Latin *den(t-)s*, tooth: a combining form: incorrect spelling. See DENTI-.

den'told, 1 den'toid; 2 dĕn'tŏid, *a.* Like a tooth; tooth-shaped. [< L. *den(t-)s*, tooth, + -OID.]

den-tol'o-gy, 1 den-tol'o-jı; 2 dĕn-tŏl'o-ğy, *n.* Same as ODONTOLOGY.

Den'ton, 1 den'tən; 2 dĕn'ton, *n.* **1.** A county in north-eastern Texas; 865 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat. **3.** A town in Lancashire, England.

den"to-sur'gi-cal, 1 den'to-sûr'jı-kəl; 2 dĕn'to-sûr'ği-cal, *a.* Relating to or employed in dentistry and surgery.

den'tree", 1 den'trī"; 2 dĕn'trē", *n.* A valuable tree (*Eucalyptus polyanthema*) of southeastern Australia.

den'ture, 1 den'chur *or* -tiur; 2 dĕn'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* [F.] **1.** The teeth of an animal collectively. **2.** A block or set of teeth.

den'ty, 1 den'tı; 2 dĕn'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Dainty. **den'tie†.**

de-nu'cle-at"ed, *a.* Deprived of a nucleus.

de-nu'dant, 1 dı-nıū'dənt; 2 de-nū'dant. **I.** *a.* Denuding. **II.** *n.* That which denudes.

de-nu'date, 1 dı-nıū'dēt *or* den'yu-dēt; 2 de-nū'dāt *or* dĕn'yu-dāt (XIII), *a.* Naked; stripped; denuded; specif., without scales, foliage, or other covering. [< L. *denudatus*, pp. of *denudo*; see DENUDE.] **de-nu'dat-ed‡.**

den"u-da'tion, 1 den"yu-[*or* dī"nıū-]dā'shən; 2 dĕn"yu-[*or* dē"nū-]dā'shon (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of denuding, or the state of being denuded. **2.** *Geol.* The erosion or wearing away of the solid matter of the earth by natural processes, so that strata formerly covered are exposed.

Every shower of rain that falls in the open country washes something off the surface of the land. This removal of matter is termed *denudation*, since the rocks are laid bare.
HUXLEY *Physiography* p. 131. [A. 1883.]

3. *Med.* (1) In plastic surgery, the removal of the skin or other membranous covering of a part. (2) The condition of a part stripped of its natural covering, as by wounds or superficial gangrene. — **chemical denudation** (*Geol.*), the process of wearing downland surface through the removal of soluble constituents of rocks and soils, as by surface or percolating waters. — **den"u-da'tion-grav"el,** *n.* The residuum of the waste of boulder-clay by denudation.

den"u-da'tion-ist, 1 den'yu-dē'shən-ist; 2 dĕn'yu-dā'shon-ist, *n.* One who lays stress on the force of surface agencies in the formation of hills and valleys.

de-nu'da-tive(es), 1 dı-nıū'de-tıv; 2 de-nū'da-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Relating or pertaining to denudation.

de-nude', 1 dı-nıūd'; 2 de-nūd', *vt.* [DE-NUD'ED; DE-NUD'ING.] **1.** To strip the covering from; make naked: used also figuratively.

Whenever an extensive region of country is *denuded* of its forests, the winds pass over it with greater velocity.
A. S. FULLER *Practical Forestry* p. 10. [o. J. co. 1884.]

2. *Geol.* To wear away or remove overlying matter from and so expose to view, as underlying rocks. [< L. *denudo*, < *de*, from, + *nudus*, bare.]

de-nu'mer-a-bl(eer, 1 dı-nıū'mər-ə-bl; 2 de-nū'mer-a-bl, *a. Math.* That may be separately counted, altho infinite, as the series of natural numbers.

de-nu'mer-al, 1 dı-nıū'mər-əl; 2 de-nū'mer-al, *a. Math.* Pertaining to the lowest transfinite cardinal. — **denumeral collection,** a denumerable set. See under SET.

de-nu'mer-ant, 1 dı-nıū'mər-ənt; 2 de-nū'mer-ant, *n. Math.* The number of different solutions of a system of algebraic equations.

de-nu"mer-a'tion, 1 dı-nıū"mər-ē'shən; 2 de-nū"mer-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Math.* (1) The process of enumeration. (2) The determination of the total number of individuals in a specified class. (3) The determination of the number of solutions of which an algebraic equation or series of equations is susceptible. **2.** [Rare.] *Law.* Payment down. **3.** [Rare.] Arithmetical calculation; counting by numbers. — **denumerative,** *a.*

de-nun'ci-a, 1 dē-nūn'shı-ə *or* -nūn'sya; 2 de-nun'thi-ä *or* -nun'çyä, *n.* [Mex. or Sp. Am.] **1.** The judicial proceedings connected with the denouncing of a mine. See DENOUNCE, *n.*, 4. **2.** A similar proceeding for the preemption of waste or abandoned lands.

de-nun'ci-a-bl(eer, 1 dı-nun'shı-ə-bl; 2 de-nŭn'shi-a-bl, *a.* That may or ought to be denounced.

de-nun"ci-a-mi-en'to, 1 dē-nūn"shı-ə-mi-ēn'to *or* dē-nūn"syə-myen'to; 2 de-nun'thi-ä-mi-en'to *or* de-nun'çyä-myen'to, *n.* [Sp. Am.] *Mining.* The act of giving formal notice of a claim; also, the claim itself.

de-nun'ci-ant, 1 dı-nun'shı-ənt; 2 de-nŭn'shi-ant, *a.* Denouncing; denunciative.

de-nun'ci-ate, 1 dı-nun'shı-ēt; 2 de-nŭn'shi-āt (XIII), *vt.* [Rare.] To denounce.

de-nun"ci-a'tion, 1 dı-nun"sı-ē'shən; 2 de-nŭn"çi-ā'shon (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act of declaring an action or person worthy of reprobation or punishment; arraignment; accusation; as, *denunciation* of crime or of a criminal.

Jefferson inserted in his draft of the declaration of American independence a *denunciation* of the slave-trade and of slavery.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. v, p. 405. [A. 1883.]

2. The declaration of a threatening purpose; the proclamation of impending and deserved evil; a menace; as, the *denunciation* of vengeance or of perdition. **3.** *Scots Law.* The act whereby one guilty of disobeying the charge given in letters of horning is declared an outlaw or rebel. **4.** *Civ. Law.* The giving of information of a crime to the public prosecutor. **5.** Same as DENOUNCEMENT, 1. **6†.** Announcement. [< L. *denunciatio(n-)*, < *denuncio*; see DENOUNCE.] Syn.: see OATH. — **de-nun'ci-a-tiv**(es, *a.* Denunciatory. — **de-nun'ci-at"or,** *n.* **1.** One who denounces. **2.** *Civ. Law.* One who lays a criminal information. — **de-nun'ci-a-to-ry,** *a.* Containing denunciation; threatening.

de"nu-tri'tion, 1 dī"nıu-trish'ən; 2 dē"nū-trĭsh'on, *n. Pathol.* The wasting away of the tissues of the body from the lack of nutrition.

Den'ver, 1 den'vər; 2 dĕn'ver, *n.* **1. James Wilson** (5/23 1817–5/1892), an American lawyer and general; served in the Mexican and Civil Wars; Governor of Kansas; the capital of Colorado was named in his honor. **2.** A city, capital of Colorado, coextensive with Denver county.

de-ny', 1 dı-nαı'; 2 de-nÿ', *v.* [DE-NIED'; DE-NY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refuse to admit or believe; declare to be untrue or not proved; as, I *deny* what you say.

No one can *deny* that it is of advantage to a poet to deal with a beautiful world. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism, Burns* in second series, p. 44. [MACM. 1888.]

2. To refuse to grant or give; withhold; as, she could *deny* her children nothing. **3.** To refuse to acknowledge; disown; as, Peter *denied* his Lord. **4.** To refuse to receive as real; declare to be non-existent; reject; as, to *deny* the Trinity. **5.** To refuse access to; keep in seclusion; as, she was *denied* to all callers that day. **6.** To refuse to permit; forbid; also, to refuse; as, you *deny* me to go with you. **7.** [Rare.] To say "no" to; gainsay; contradict; as, when he says a thing, I dare not *deny* him. **8†.** To disprove. **9†.** To decline; refuse to accept.

II. *i.* **1.** To answer in the negative; say "no"; as, you affirm, I *deny*. **2.** [Archaic.] To declare anything to be untrue; as, "again he *denied* with an oath." [< F. *dénier*, < L. *denego*, < *de-*, DE-, + *nego*, deny.]

Syn.: see ABJURE. — **to deny oneself,** to refuse oneself a gratification. — **de-ny'ing-ly,** *adv.*

De-nys', 1 də-nī'; 2 de-nÿ', **Nicolas** (1600?–1672?). A French governor of Canada and Acadia; *Description of the Coasts of North America.* **De-nis'†.**

De'o-band, 1 dē'o-bund; 2 dę'o-bŭnd, *n.* A town in Saharanpur district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India.

de"ob-struct', 1 dī"eb-strukt'; 2 dē"ŏb-strŭct', *vt.* To clear away obstructions or impediments from; as, to *deobstruct* a gland.

de-ob'stru-ent, 1 dı-eb'stru-ent; 2 de-ŏb'strų-ĕnt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Having the power to remove obstructions. **II.** *n.* Any specific for removing obstructive accretions from the ducts of the body, as an aperient.

de-oc'u-late, 1 dī-ek'yu-lēt; 2 dē-ŏc'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To make blind; put out the eyes of: used humorously. [< DE- + L. *oculus*, eye.]

de'o-dand, 1 dī'o-dand; 2 dē'o-dănd, *n.* **1.** A thing given or forfeited to God. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* Any personal chattel that had been immediately instrumental in causing the death of a person, and was therefore forfeited to the crown for pious uses. Deodands were abolished in 1846.

The bound volume was forfeited as a *deodand.*
HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 13. [o. & co. 1871.]

[< LL. *deodandum*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *do*, give.]

de'o-dar, 1 dī'o-dār; 2 dē'o-dăr, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The East-Indian cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), a valuable timber-tree.

Deodar, or East-Indian Cedar.

de-o'dor-ant, 1 dı-ō'dər-ənt; 2 dē-ō'dor-ant. **I.** *a.* That kills bad odors. **II.** *n.* A deodorizer.

de-o'dor-ize, } 1 dı-ō'dər-aiz; 2 dē-
de-o'dor-ise, } ō'dor-ız, *vt.* [-IZED'; -IZ'ING.] To modify or to destroy the odor of, as by disinfectants; said especially of unhealthful odors.

A century since *deodorize* and photograph, now English in esse, were English only in posse. FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 76. [a. 1872.]

— **de-o"dor-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* The act or process of deodorizing. — **de-o'dor-iz"er,** or **-is"er,** *n.* Any agent which destroys odors.

De"o-garh', 1 dī'o-gur'; 2 dē"o-gŭr', *n.* A town in Bengal, India; famous for its temples of Siva.

De'o gra'ti-as, 1 dī'o grē'shı-as; 2 dē'o ğrā'shi-ăs. [L.] Thanks to God.

D'Ē"on', 1 dē"ōn'; 2 dę"ŏn', *n.* See ÉON DE BEAUMONT.

de"on-tol'o-gy, 1 dī"on-tol'o-jı; 2 dē"ŏn-tŏl'o-ğy, *n.* The science of moral obligation or duty; ethics: a term proposed by Bentham as representing mere utility, but advocated by Whewell as containing no reference to utility. [< Gr. *deon* (*deont-*), necessity (< *deō*, bind), + -OLOGY.] — **de"on-to-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **de"on-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

de"o-per'cu-late, 1 dī'o-pūr'kiu-lēt; 2 dē'o-pēr'cū-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To shed the operculum. — **de"o-per'cu-late,** *a. Bot.* Deprived of the operculum: said of the capsule of a moss or liverwort after its lid or operculum has fallen.

de-op'pi-late†, *vt.* To free from obstructions, as a passage, duct, or channel. — **de-op"pi-la'tion†,** *n.* A deobstruent. — **de-op'pi-la-tive†,** *a.* & *n.* Deobstruent.

de-or"di-na'tion†, *n.* A departure from or violation of the settled order of things; also, the resulting disorder.

de-or'gan-ize, } 1 dī-ôr'gən-aiz; 2 dē-ôr'gan-ız, *vt.* To
de-or'gan-ise, } destroy the organic character of. — **de-or"gan-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

de-os"cu-la'tion, 1 dı-os"kiu-lē'shən; 2 de-ŏs"cū-lā'shon, *n.* A kissing. [< L. *deosculatus*, pp. of *deosculor*, kiss; see DE- and OSCULATE.]

de-os'si-fy, 1 dī-os'ı-fai; 2 dē-ŏs'i-fy, *vt.* To deprive of bones; figuratively, to weaken. — **de-os"si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

De'o vo-len'te, 1 dī'o vo-len'tı; 2 dē'o vo-lĕn'tē. [L.] God willing: often abbreviated; as, I will be there, *D. V.*

de-ox'i-date, 1 dī-eks'ı-dēt; 2 dē-ŏks'i-dāt, *vt.* [-DAT'ED; -DAT'ING.] To deoxidize. — **de-ox"i-da'tion,** *n.* — **de-ox'i-da"tor,** *n.*

de-ox'i-dize, 1 dī-eks'ı-daiz; 2 dē-ŏks'i-dīz, *vt.* To remove oxygen from; reduce from the state of an oxid; as, to *deoxidize* iron. **de-ox'i-dise†; de-ox'y-dize†.** — **de-ox"i-di-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* The act or process of deoxidizing or reducing from the state of an oxid. **de-ox'i-dize"r** [or **-dise"r**]. — **de-ox'i-diz"er** or **-dis"er,** *n.*

de-ox'y-gen-ate, *vt.* [Rare.] To deoxidize. — **de-ox"y-gen-a'tion,** *n.* [za'tion,

de-ox'y-gen-ize, } *vt.* [Rare.] To deoxidize. — **de-ox"y-gen-i-**
de-ox'y-gen-ise, } **za'tion,** *n.*

de-o'zo-nize, } 1 dī-ō'zo-naiz; 2 dē-ō'zo-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED;
de-o'zo-nise, } -NIZ'ING.] To free from ozone.

dep., *abbr.* **1.** Deposed. **2.** Department; departure (*Naut.*); deponent; deputy. **dept.‡.**

de-paint', 1 dı-pēnt'; 2 de-pānt', *vt.* [Archaic.] To make a painting of; depict, as in color, language, etc.; also, to color; paint.

On which the wingèd boy in colours clear *Depainted* was.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iii, can. 11, st. 7.

de-par'dieux"†, *interj.* [F.] Pardieu; in God's name.

de-part', 1 dı-pārt'; 2 de-pärt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To go away from; leave; quit; as, to *depart* this life. **2†.** To divide; as, they *departed* his raiment. **3†.** To sunder; separate.

II. *i.* **1.** To go away; withdraw, as from a place or person: usually of a somewhat solemn or formal withdrawal. **2.** To go aside, as from a standard, or a particular course of action; deviate; differ; vary; as, I will not *depart* from what I have said.

We are apt to call barbarous whatever *departs* widely from our own taste and apprehension.
HUME *Essays, Standard of Taste* p. 134. [w. L. & co.]

3. *Law.* To deviate in a subsequent pleading from a defense set up in a former pleading. **4.** [Poet.] To leave this life; die. **5†.** To go a different way; part. **6†.** To share. **7†.** To divide or become separated into parts. [< OF. *departir* (F. *départir*), < L. *dispartio*, part, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *pars*, part.] Syn.: see ABANDON; DIE; ESCAPE. — **de-part'a-ble†,** *a.* Divisible; separable. — **de-part'ed,** *pa.* Dead. — **de-part'er,** *n.* **1.** One who departs. **2.** One who refines metals by separation. **3†.** A distributor. **4†.** A seceder. **5†.** *Old Law.* One who abandons a former pleading for a new one. See DEPART, *vt.*, 3. — **de-part'ing,** *n.* **1.** Departure. **2†.** Division; separation.

de-part'†, *n.* **1.** Separation. **2.** Departure.

de-par'ti-zan-ize, 1 dī-pār'tı-zan-aiz; 2 dē-pär'ti-zan-ız, *vt.* [Rare.] To deliver from the control of partizan influence.

de-part'ment, 1 dı-pārt'ment *or* -mənt; 2 de-pärt'mĕnt, *n.* **1.** A part or portion of something extensive or complete, as separated from the whole or other parts of the same thing; a subdivision; as, the *departments* of an army, of a business, etc.

Astronomy is now divided into three distinct *departments* of theory, observation, and computation. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of Phys. Sciences* p. 57. [M. 1853.]

2. A subdivision of territory for administration or military purposes; as, France is divided into 87 *departments*; the *department* of the Southwest. **3.** [U. S.] A subdivision of a governmental organization; as, the executive, the judicial, and the legislative *departments.*

The executive department of the United States government has the following subordinate departments, ten in number: (1) *State*, which administers foreign affairs; (2) *Treasury*, which has charge of all matters connected with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue; (3) *Justice*, which is the legal counsel of the government; (4) *War*, which administers military affairs; (5) *Post-office*, which has charge of the mail-service; (6) *Navy*, which has charge of naval affairs; (7) *Interior*, which administers home affairs, including matters relating to the public lands, Indians, patents, pensions, and the census; (8) *Agriculture*, which collects and disseminates information on agricultural subjects; (9) *Commerce*, which is charged with promoting the commercial interests of the country, investigating corporations (except railroads) engaged in interstate commerce, etc.; (10) *Labor*, which has charge of matters relating to the promotion and protection of the interests of labor. **4†.** Departure. [< F. *département*. < *départir*; see DEPART.] — **de"part-men'tal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a department. **2.** Organized on a system of departments. — **de"part-men'tal-ize,** *vt.* — **de"part-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

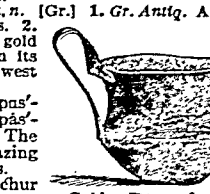
de-par'ture, 1 dı-pār'chur *or* -tiur; 2 de-pär'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** The act of departing; a going away; as, his *departure* was more rapid than graceful; the day of *departure* has come. **2.** The act of deviating from a received method or course of action; divergence.

An act of attainder is surely not more a *departure* from the ordinary course of law than a civil war.
MACAULAY *Essays, Hampden* p. 163. [a. 1880.]

3. The act of leaving this world; death. **4.** *Law.* The abandonment by a pleader of a former allegation or plea and the substitution of a new one. **5.** (1) *Naut. & Surv.* Distance east or west of a given meridian. (2) *Navig.* The position of a ship taken at the commencement of a voyage as a basis for calculations by dead reckoning. **6.** *Math.* The angular coordinate, amplitude, or argument: said of an imaginary expression or quantity. **7.** *Meteor.* The amount by which the value of an element at a given instant, or the mean for a given period, differs from the average mean or normal: it may be positive, negative, or zero. **8†.** Separation. [< OF. *departeure*, < *départir*; see DEPART.] Syn.: see DEATH. — **a new departure,** a new course or method of procedure; a change of plan. — **to take a d.,** to make an

observation of the bearings and distance of a point, as from a vessel in leaving port.

dep'as, 1 dep'əs; 2 dēp'as, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A cup used in the Homeric libations. **2.** *Myth.* The receptacle of gold which held the sun on its nightly journey from west to east.



Golden Depas, found by Schliemann in Mycenæ (1).

de-pas'tur-age, 1 dĭ-pas'chur-[*or* -tiur-]ĭj; 2 dē-pas'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ag, *n.* The right to pasture grazing creatures; grazing rights.

de-pas'ture, 1 dĭ-pas'chur *or* -tiur; 2 dē-pas'chur *or* -tūr, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To graze upon; pasture; as to *depasture* cattle. **2.** To use as pasturage. **3†.** To eat up; devour; consume. **II.** *i.* To feed; graze; as, to *depasture* on stubble.

de-pa'tri-ate, *vt. & vi.* [Archaic.] To leave or cause to leave one's country; exile or go into exile.

de-pau'per-ate, 1 dĭ-pō'per-ēt; 2 dē-pa'per-āt, *a.* **I.** *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of fertility or richness; impoverish; exhaust. **II.** *a. Bot.* Impoverished; diminutive or imperfectly developed, as if starved. [< L. *depauperatus;* see DE- and PAUPER.] **de-pau'per-at"ed‡.— de-pau"per-a'tion,** *n.*

Malarial districts may *depauperate* a province or a tribe.
WINCHELL *Preadamites* ch. 17, p. 281. [A. C. A. 1890.]

de-pau'per-ize, } 1 dĭ-pō'per-aiz; 2 dē-pa'per-Iz, *vt.* **1.**
de-pau'per-ise, } To free from paupers, or to rescue from the condition of a pauper. **2.** To diminish, as in size or numbers; make poor; impoverish.

This immense fauna of Miocene Arctogæa . . . is shrunk and *depauperized* in North Asia.
HUXLEY *Critiques and Addresses* address ix, p. 206. [A. 1873.]

— **de-pau"per-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

de-pend', 1 dĭ-pend'; 2 de-pĕnd', *vi.* **1.** To have full reliance; trust: with *on* or *upon;* as, I *depend on* you.

Give us a character *on* which we can thoroughly *depend,* . . . and it is wonderful how many brilliant . . . qualities we can safely and gladly dispense with.
DEAN STANLEY *Thoughts that Breathe* ch. 31, p. 74. [D. L. CO. 1879.]

2. To be related to something as a condition or cause; be conditional or contingent: with *on* or *upon;* as, that *depends on* circumstances. **3.** To rely upon anything as a source of support or supply: with *on* or *upon:* as, he *depends on* his daily work for his living; the Christian *depends on* a divine Savior. **4.** To be suspended; hang; as, the lamp *depends* from the ceiling.

Over the edges of the chasms . . . hangs a coping of snow, and from this *depend* like stalactites rows of transparent icicles.
TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 37, p. 99. [A. 1874.]

5. [Archaic.] To be pending or in suspense. **6†.** To act as a dependent or retainer. **7†.** To wait in suspense. **8†.** To impend. [< F. *dépendre,* < L. *dependeo,* < *de,* down, + *pendeo,* hang.]

SYN.: see LEAN.— PREP.: *on* or *upon;* in sense 4, *from.*—

de-pend'a-bl(e"), *a.*—**de-pend'a-bl(e-ness"),** *n.*—**de-pend'a-bly,** *adv.*

de-pen'dence, 1 dĭ-pen'dens; 2 de-pĕn'dĕnç, *n.* **1.** The act of depending, or the state of being dependent or conditional on; especially, the state of relying upon something or some one, as for anything necessary or desirable; hence, confidence; reliance; trust; as, the *dependence* of children on their parents. **2.** That relation of one thing to another which is the condition of its existing or taking place, as of an effect to a cause or of a conclusion to a premise; as, the *dependence* of motion on force and matter. **3.** Subordination to the disposal or direction of another; subjection to control or guidance; inability or unreadiness to act independently; as, the *dependence* of a servant; an unmanly *dependence* on others. **4.** That on which one depends or relies; as, he was their main *dependence.* **5.** [Rare.] The relation of something hanging to its support; also, that which hangs or depends. **6.** *Law.* Pendency. **7.** *Meteor.* The supposed connection between the occurrence of a particular type of weather at one season of the year and the occurrence of another type at another season. **8.** [Rare.] The state of being trustworthy. **9†.** A group of retainers or dependents. **10†.** A subject of dispute or quarrel. **de-pen'dance‡.**

de-pen'den-cy, 1 dĭ-pen'den-sĭ; 2 de-pĕn'dĕn-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sĭz; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] **1.** That which exists only as dependent upon, or is subordinate to something else; especially, something non-essential; as, structural *dependencies.* **2.** A territory or state subject or tributary to a stronger state; as, Great Britain and her *dependencies.* **3.** A subsidiary building near or adjoining a principal structure; an outbuilding; annex; as, the *dependencies* of a fort. **4.** Same as DEPENDENCE. **de-pen'dance‡; de-pen'dan-cy‡.**

de-pen'dent, 1 dĭ-pen'dent; 2 de-pĕn'dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Subject to or under the control of something exterior; subordinate; as, nature is *dependent* on God.

Many thoughts are *so dependent* upon the language in which they are clothed, that they would lose half their beauty if otherwise expressed.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 9. [W. & S. 1858.]

2. Conditioned or contingent upon something extraneous; as, the reward is entirely *dependent* on your success. **3.** Needing support or aid from outside sources; poor; weak; as, children and invalids are *dependent.* **4.** Hanging down; pendent. **de-pen'dant‡.** SYN.: see SUBJECT, *a.*— PREP.: *on* or *upon.*— **dependent clause** or **sentence** (*Gram.*), a clause or sentence that has no complete meaning apart from another; a subordinate clause or sentence. English *dependent clauses* are divided into noun clauses or substantive clauses, adjective clauses, and adverb clauses. See CLAUSE.— **d. contract,** a contract containing covenants (or a covenant) which do not become obligatory upon a party until something else has been performed by the other party, as a contract involving payment on delivery of a deed.

de-pen'dent, *n.* **1.** One who looks to another for support, help, or favor; a retainer; as, the *dependents* of a king. **2.** A consequence of something else; a corollary. **de-pen'dant‡.— de-pen'dent-ly,** *adv.*

de-pend'er, 1 dĭ-pend'er; 2 de-pĕnd'er, *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

de-pen"dl-en'te, 1 dē-pen'dĭ-en'tē; 2 de-pĕn'dĭ-ĕn'tę, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A government employee; a clerk.

de-pend'ing, 1 dĭ-pend'ĭn; 2 de-pĕnd'ing, *pa.* **1.** Hanging; suspended. **2.** Dependent upon or subject to another. **3.** Pending.— **-ly,** *adv.* [2†. Suspense.

de-pend'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or state of being dependent.

de-peo'ple, 1 dĭ-pī'pl; 2 dē-pē'pl, *vt.* [Rare.] To depopulate.

de-per"dl-tom'e-ter, 1 dĭ-pûr'dĭ-tom'ĭ-tər; 2 de-pĕr'dĭ-tŏm'e-ter, *n. Meteor.* An apparatus devised by A. Piche for measuring the rate at which the human body loses heat under different conditions of the atmosphere. [< F. *déperditiomètre,* < *déperdition,* loss (< L. *deperdo,* destroy), + *-mètre,* -METER.] [Wis.

De-pere', 1 dĭ-pîr'; 2 de-pēr', *n.* A city in Brown county.

de-per'son-al-ize, 1 dĭ-pûr'sən-əl-aiz; 2 dē-pĕr'son-al-Iz, *vt.* To take away or deny the traits that constitute the personality or individuality of; as, a false philosophy would *depersonalize* God. **de-per'son-al-ise‡.**

De-pew', 1 dĭ-pīū'; 2 de-pū', *n.* **1. Chauncey Mitchell** (4/12 1834–), an American lawyer and senator. **2.** A village in Erie county, N. Y.

De Pey'ster, 1 dĭ pai'stər; 2 de pȳ'ster, *n.* **1. Abraham** (7/12 1658–1/12 1728), a New York merchant; son of Johannes; Mayor of New York; Chief Justice; Governor. **2. A. Schuyler** (6/12 1736–2/12 1832), an American royalist officer; grandson of preceding; served in French, Indian, and Revolutionary wars. **3. Johannes** (1600?–1685), a Dutch settler in New York; took active part in New York affairs.

deph'al, 1 def'əl; 2 dēf'al, *n.* [E. Ind.] The small jack-tree (*Artocarpus lakoocha*), producing an edible fruit.

de-phase', 1 dĭ-fēz'; 2 dē-fāz', *vt. Elec.* To throw out of phase, as parts of a current.

de-phleg'mate, 1 dĭ-fleg'mēt; 2 dē-flĕg'mat, *vt.* [Rare.] *Chem.* To free from water, as acids or spirits, by evaporation or redistillation; rectify; concentrate. **de-phlegm't.— de"phleg-ma'tion,** *n.*— **de-phleg'ma-tor,** *n.* A condensing-apparatus, as of a still.— **de-phleg'ma-to-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing dephlegmation.— **de-phlegm'ed-ness†,** *n.* [gishness.

de-phleg'ma-tize, *vt.* [Rare.] To free from phlegm or sliggish.

de"phlo-gis'ti-cate, 1 dĭ'flo-jis'tĭ-kēt; 2 dē'flo-ġis'ti-cāt, *vt.* To free from phlogiston.

Priestley found that air 'phlogisticated' by combustion or respiration could be *'dephlogisticated'* or have the properties of pure common air restored to it, by the action of green plants in sunshine.
HUXLEY *Science and Culture, Priestley* p. 117. [A. 1882.]

— **dephlogisticated air,** oxygen.— **de"phlo-gis"ti-ca'tion,** *n.*

de-phos'phor-ize, } 1 dĭ-fes'fər-aiz; 2 dē-fŏs'for-Iz, *vt.*
de-phos'phor-ise, } To free from phosphorus.

— **de-phos"phor-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

de-pict', 1 dĭ-pikt'; 2 de-pĭct', *vt.* **1.** To portray or picture, as in words; describe or represent vividly; as, to *depict* the grandeur of the mountains; fear *depicted* in the face.

The various shades of Oriental character and temperament have never been better *depicted* than in the representation given by Herodotus of the first four Achæmenian kings.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 125. [J. M. 1875.]

2. To portray or paint in colors; as, to *depict* the mill.

Art *depicts;* Science records.
PETER BAYNE *Essays, Tennyson* first series, essay ii, p. 100. [G. & L. 1857.]

3. *Math.* To portray (one class or aggregate on another) by alliance of each element of the former with one of the latter. [< OF. *depictor,* < L. *depictus,* pp. of *depingo,* paint, *de,* down, + *pingo,* paint.] SYN.: see DELINEATE.— **de-pict',** *n.* Represented; depicted.— **de-pict'er,** *n.*— **de-pic'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of depicting, or that which is depicted; as, a *depiction* of scenes or events.

de-pic'ture, 1 dĭ-pik'chur *or* -tiur; 2 de-pĭc'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To depict in words or colors; portray; paint.

The Words of Man paint the spirit of Man. The Words of a People *depicture* the Spirit of a people.
J. WILSON *Dies Boreales* No. ii, p. 101. [A. H. 1850.]

de-pig"men-ta'tion, 1 dĭ-pig'men-tē'shən; 2 dē-pĭg'mĕn-tā'shon, *n. Biol.* The disappearance or removal of coloring matter, as from the epithelium.

de-pig'ment-ize, 1 dĭ-pig'ment-aiz; 2 dē-pĭg'mĕnt-Iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] To remove pigment from; bleach; blanch.

dep'i-late, 1 dep'ĭ-lēt; 2 dĕp'ĭ-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'-ING.] To strip of hair. [< L. *depilatus,* pp. of *depilo,* < *de,* from, + *pilus,* hair.] — **dep"i-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or result of removing hair, as from a hide. **2.** The practise of pulling out or removing the beard and other hair from the body.— **dep'i-la"tor,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for removing hairs. **2.** One who removes hair.— **de-pil'a-to-ry. I.** *a.* Adapted to remove hair; as, a *depilatory* mixture. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] A preparation for removing hairs.— **dep'i-lous** (XIII), *a.* [Rare.] Hairless.

de-pil'i-tant, 1 dĭ-pil'ĭ-tənt; 2 dē-pil'ĭ-tant, *n. Tanning.* A substance used by tanners for removing hair from hides.

dep'la-nate, 1 dep'lə-nēt *or* dĭ'plə-nēt; 2 dĕp'la-nāt *or* dē'-pla-nāt (XIII), *a. Bot.* Flattened or made level: explanate. [< L. *deplanatus,* pp. of *deplano,* make level, < *de,* down, + *planus,* level.]

de-plant', 1 dĭ-plant'; 2 dē-plānt', *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To remove plants from, as a bed. **2.** To transplant, as a tree.— **de"plan-ta'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] A transplanting.

de-plas'ter, 1 dĭ-plas'tər; 2 dē-plās'ter, *vt.* To remove plaster from; specif., to purify (wines adulterated with plaster from; specif., to purify (wines adulterated with [contents of: deplete.

de-plen'ish, 1 dĭ-plen'ĭsh; 2 dē-plĕn'ĭsh, *vt.* To remove the

de-ple'ta-ble, 1 dĭ-plī'tə-bl; 2 de-plē'ta-bl, *a.* That can be reduced, lessened or emptied.

de-plete', 1 dĭ-plīt'; 2 de-plēt', *vt.* [DE-PLET'ED; DE-PLET'ING.] **1.** To reduce or lessen, as by use, exhaustion, or waste; empty, or partially empty; as, to *deplete* the treasury; ranks *depleted* by desertion. **2.** *Med.* To lessen the quantity of blood in, as by medicine or surgically; as, to *deplete* the vessels of the body. [< L. *depletus,* pp. of *depleo,* < *de,* from, + *pleo,* fill.]

de-pleth'o-ric, 1 dĭ-pleth'o-rik; 2 dē-plĕth'o-rĭc, *a. Med.* Lacking in bodily fluids; thin-blooded.

de-ple'tion, 1 dĭ-plī'shən; 2 de-plē'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of depleting, or the condition of being depleted; a great reduction or an entire exhaustion of the quantity or contents; as, a *depletion* of the army. **2.** *Med.* The act of relieving a plethoric condition, as by bloodletting, by the action of evacuants, or by dieting.

de-ple'tiv(e), 1 dĭ-plī'tĭv; 2 de-plē'tĭv (XIII). **I.** *a.* Inducing or causing depletion; as, *depletive* treatment. **II.** *n.* That which depletes, as a course of medicine or medical treatment — **de-ple'to-ry,** *a.*

dep"li-ca'tion, 1 dep'lĭ-kē'shən; 2 dĕp'lĭ-cā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] An unfolding; untwisting.

de"ploi-ta'tion, 1 dĭ'plei-tē'shən; 2 dē'plŏi-tā'shon, *n.* Exploitation. [< DE- + (EX) -PLOITATION.]

de-plor'a-ble, } 1 dĭ-plōr'ə-bl; 2 de-plōr'a-bl, *a.* That
de-plor'a-bl(e"), } may or should be deplored; lamentable; wretched; hence, pitiable; contemptible; sad; as, a *deplorable* condition; *deplorable* folly. **de-plor'a-tet.— de-plor'a-bl(e-ness"),** *n.* The condition of being deplorable; pitifableness; wretchedness. **de-plor'a-bil'i-ty‡** [Rare].— **de-plor'a-bly,** *adv.*

Principles are *deplorably* weak when assailed by passions.
MARSHALL *Washington* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 278. [C. P. W. 1805.]

de-plore', 1 dĭ-plōr'; 2 de-plōr', *v.* [DE-PLORED'; DE-PLOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To express deep regret or concern for; regard with grief or sorrow; lament; bewail; as, to *deplore* a fault. **2†.** To despair of. **3†.** To commiserate. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To give way to lamentation; moan; wail. [< L. *deploro,* < *de-,* intens., + *ploro,* wail.]

SYN.: see BEWAIL.— **de"plo-ra'tion†,** *n.* Lamenting; in music, a mournful strain or dirge.— **de-plor'er,** *n.* Onewho deplores.— **de-plor'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a deploring manner.

de-ploy', 1 dĭ-plei'; 2 de-plŏy', *v.* **I.** *t. Mil.* To extend the front and decrease the depth of by tactical maneuvers; spread out in line of battle; as, to *deploy* a battalion. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Mil.* To march to the right or left, or both, so as to make an extended line fronting the enemy; as, the army *deployed* to the left.

Meantime each army was *deploying* carefully before the enemy, intrenching every camp, ready as against a sally.
W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 52. [A. 1875.]

2. *Geol.* To expand, as the part of a glacier over a plain. [< F. *déployer,* < LL. *displico;* see DISPLAY.]

de-ploy', *n. Mil.* A tactical maneuver by which a compact body of troops is expanded and made to present a more extended front.

de-ployd', *pp.* Deployed. S. S.

de-ploy'ment, 1 dĭ-plei'ment *or* -mənt; 2 de-plŏy'ment, *n.* The act of deploying.

de-plu'mate, 1 dĭ-plū'mēt; 2 de-plų'māt, *a.* Bare of feathers. [< LL. *deplumatus,* pp. of *deplumo;* see DE-PLUME.]

dep"lu-ma'tion, 1 dep'lu-[*or* dĭ'plu-]mē'shən; 2 dĕp'lų-[*or* dē'plų-]mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The stripping or falling off of feathers; molting. **2.** *Pathol.* Shedding of the eyelashes.

de-plume', 1 dĭ-plūm'; 2 dē-plum', *vt.* To remove the feathers from; pluck; expose. [< LL. *deplumo,* < L. *de,* from, + *pluma,* feather.]

de-po'lar-ize, } 1 dĭ-pō'lər-aiz; 2 dē-pō'lar-Iz, *vt.* **1.**
de-po'lar-ise, } *Elec.* To break up or remove the polarization of, as the gas-filmed condition of one of the elements of a voltaic cell. **2.** To deprive of magnetic polarity; hence, figuratively, to deprive of the character of doubleness in any way; make non-ambiguous.

Skepticism is afraid to trust its truths in *depolarized* words.
HOLMES *Professor* ch. 1, p. 8. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

3. *Optics.* To cause the reappearance of (polarized light which has been made to disappear by an analyzer). — **de-po"lar-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* The act or effect of depolarizing; figuratively, the act of freeing from superinduced qualities.— **de-po'lar-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.* One who or that which depolarizes; especially, a substance or a mechanical device for removing or preventing the formation of a film of gas upon one of the elements of a voltaic cell.

de-pol'ish, 1 dĭ-pel'ĭsh; 2 dē-pŏl'ish, *vt.* To remove the vitreous glaze from, as porcelain, thus making ivory porcelain: akin to *deglaze* in glass-making. — **de-pol'ish-ing,** *n.*

de-pol"y-mer"i-za'tion, 1 dĭ-pel'ĭ-mer'ĭ-zē'shən; 2 dē-pŏl'y-mĕr'ĭ-zā'shon, *n. Chem.* Disjunction or separation, as the formation of two simple molecules from one complex one: opposed to *polymerization.*— **de-pol'y-mer-ize,** *vt.*

de-pone', 1 dĭ-pōn'; 2 de-pōn', *v.* [DE-PONED'; DE-PON'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Law.* To testify, as in a deposition; depose.

He *deponed* that he saw a man strike his wife.
MCCOSH *Tests of Truth* lect. iii, p. 46. [H. & B. 1889.]

2†. To lay down or deposit, as a pledge or wager. **3†.** To deprive of (office).

II. *i.* To bear testimony; depose: used in Old English and Scots law. [< L. *depono,* < *de,* down, + *pono,* lay.]

de-po'nent, 1 dĭ-pō'nent; 2 de-pō'nĕnt, *a.* Laying down. [< L. *deponent(-t)s,* ppr. of *depono;* see DEPONE.] — **deponent verb,** same as DEPONENT, *n.,* 1.

de-po'nent, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A verb passive in form but active in meaning: so called in Latin grammar as if such verbs had laid aside (*deponere*) the meaning proper to their form. But such verbs were originally reflexive, like the middle voice in Greek; as, *rescor,* I eat, *i. e.,* I feed myself. **2.** *Law.* One who deposes; a person who, as a witness, gives testimony in writing.

de-pop'u-la-cy†, *n.* Depopulation.

de-pop'u-lar-ize, *vt.* [Rare.] To make unpopular.

de-pop'u-late, 1 dĭ-pep'yu-lēt; 2 dē-pŏp'yu-lāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To remove the inhabitants from; unpeople; as, war *depopulates* states. **2†.** To pillage; sack; rob. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To become unpeopled. [< L. *depopulatus,* pp. of *depopulor,* lay waste, < *de,* thoroughly, + *populor,* lay waste, < *populus,* people.]— **de-pop'u-late,** *a.* [Rare.] Depopulated.— **de-pop"u-la'tion,** *n.* The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated.— **de-pop'u-la"tor,** *n.* One who or that which depopulates.

de-port', 1 dĭ-pōrt'; 2 de-pōrt', *vt.* **1.** To carry off or away; transport; especially, to take or send away forcibly, as to a penal colony; banish; as, the prisoners were *deported* by boat. **2.** To behave or conduct: with a reflexive pronoun; as, to *deport* oneself bravely. **3†.** To show forbearance to; also, to abstain from. [< F. *déporter,* < L. *deporto,* < *de,* from, + *porto,* carry.]— **de-port'†,** *n.* Behavior; demeanor; deportment.

de"por-ta'tion, 1 dĭ'pōr-[*or* dep'ər-]tē'shən; 2 dē'pōr-[*or* dĕp'ŏr-]tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deporting, or the state of being deported; transportation; banishment.

Deportation to a penal colony with confinement is merely sending to a remote jail.
T. D. WOOLSEY *Polit. Science* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 377. [S. 1878.]

2. *Law.* The sending back of an undesirable or criminal alien to his own country or to the country whence he came.

de-port'ment, 1 dĭ-pōrt'ment *or* -mənt; 2 de-pōrt'ment, *n.* Conduct or behavior viewed with reference to the proprieties of intercourse; demeanor; bearing.

[Goldsmith's] *deportment* [was] that of a scholar awkwardly affecting the easy gentleman.
BOSWELL *Johnson* ch. 15, p. 118. [MUR. & CO. 1876.]

[< F. *déportement,* < L. *deporto;* see DEPORT.] SYN.: see BEHAVIOR.

de-pos'a-bl(e"), 1 dĭ-pōz'ə-bl; 2 de-pōz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being deposed; liable to dismissal: said of one in official station. [deposing.

de-pos'al, 1 dĭ-pōz'əl; 2 de-pōz'al, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of

de-pose', 1 dĭ-pōz'; 2 de-pōz', *v.* [DE-POSED'; DE-POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deprive, as an emperor, a king, high ecclesiastic, or judge, of official rank, dignity, or posi-

tion; hence, to remove or degrade in general; as, to *depose* a king.

He was *deposed*, He, who had reign'd so long and gloriously.
ROGERS *Italy* pt. i, div. xvi, st. 16.

2. To bear witness to; state on oath.

The oath administered to the witness is not only that what he *deposes* shall be true, but that he shall also *depose* the whole truth.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 23, p. 372.

3. [Rare.] To take the deposition of; examine on oath. **4.** [Archaic.] To deposit. **5†.** To lay aside; evict.

II. *i.* To give testimony; specif., to give testimony under oath; make an affidavit or deposition.

In general . . . a witness must *depose* to such facts only as are within his own knowledge. GREENLEAF *Evidence*, vol. i, pt., iii, ch. 3, p. 571. [L. B. & CO., 1857.]

[< F. *déposer*, < *dé-* (< L. *de*), from, + *poser*, place; see POSE[1], *v.*] SYN.: see AFFIRM; AVER.— **de-pos'er,** *n.* **1.** One who deposes another from office. **2.** A witness; deponent.

de-pos'it, 1 dı-pɒz'ıt; 2 de-pŏş'ıt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place on or in some place or receptacle; lay down; also, to cause to lie, settle, or adhere chemically or electrically; precipitate; as, the burden was *deposited;* the freshet *deposited* slime; silver is *deposited* by a battery. **2.** To place for safe-keeping; give in trust; as, to *deposit* goods; to *deposit* money in a bank. **3†.** To lay aside; put away.

II. *i.* To settle; be formed by deposition. [< OF. *deposiler*, < LL. *deposito*, < L. *depono;* see DEPONE.] **de-pos'ıte†.** SYN.: see PUT.

— **de-pos'ıt-ing-dock",** *n.* A caisson for lifting a vessel from the water and placing it on a stage or dry dock.— **d.-machine,** *n. Candy-making.* An apparatus for molding creams, gums, or other confections.

de-pos'ıt, *n.* **1.** That which is or has been laid down or dropped or caused to adhere; specif., matter settling or settled, as by precipitation; as, a *deposit* of clay; an electrolytic *deposit* of silver. **2.** The act of placing, the amount placed, or the state of being placed, for safe-keeping or profit, as in a bank; anything given as a security or pledge; as, he made a *deposit* to-day; a *deposit* of fifty dollars; ten dollars on *deposit.*

A bank of *deposit* lends capital which it collects from the community in small parcels, sometimes without paying any interest, and, if it does pay interest, it still pays much less than it receives.
MILL *Political Economy* bk. iii. ch. 19, p. 443. [A. 1888.]

3. *Law.* (1) A bailment where one entrusts goods to another to be kept without reward, and to be returned on demand. (2) The property so entrusted. **4.** In public library usage, the collection of books in a deposit-station. **5.** *Mining.* An occurrence or accumulation of ore; vein. **6.** [Rare.] A depository. **7.** The condition of being placed to one's order, as in a bank, in trust, or for safe-keeping: with *on, in,* or *upon.* **8†.** Deposition. [< L. *depositum*, neut., of *depositus*, pp. of *depono;* see DEPONE.] **de-pos'ıte†; de-posı't†.**— **active deposit** (*Physics*), a radioactive material deposited from an emanation.— **colluvial deposits** (*Geol.*), heterogeneous collections of the débris of rocks, not included in the other classes of regolith, such as the talus of cliffs and the materials of avalanches.— **contact d.** (*Geol. & Mining*). **1.** A mass or vein of ore lying along the junction of two beds or bodies of dissimilar rock. **2.** An ore deposit due to the action of a body of intrusive rock; a contact-metamorphic deposit. **3.** [Colloq., W. U. S.] A flat-lying or blanket deposit usually but not necessarily between rocks of different kinds.— **coralline d.,** the lowest beds of the Pliocene Tertiary in England.— **cumulose deposits** (*Geol.*), deposits resulting from the very gradual accumulation of organic material in situ; they occur in lakes, swamps, and regions of poor drainage, and contain little mineral matter.— **cumulous deposits** (*Geol.*), masses of partially decayed vegetation under water, which result in the formation of peat.— **deposit account** (*Banking*), an account which is subject to withdrawal only after notice, or one which is not drawn upon.— **de-pos'ıt-slip",** *n.* [U. S.] *Banking.* A dated slip on which a depositor specifies in detail the character and amount of a deposit (as checks, currency, etc.) which he makes at a bank.— **d. station,** in public-library usage, a place where deposits of books are sent for distribution, either to the public or to members of some institution or organization. Compare BRANCH; DELIVERY STATION. **distributing station†.**— **general d.,** a deposit left as at a bank, subject to order, withdrawable at any time: distinguished from a deposit agreed to be left for a certain specified period.— **glacial d.,** detrital material and débris that have been transported by glacial ice, and often more or less rearranged subsequently by water.— **phosphatic d.,** a basic term for calcium phosphate such as is largely employed for the manufacture of fertilizers.— **quasi-d.,** *n. Law.* A species of compulsory bailment occurring when a person comes lawfully into the possession of property by finding.— **special d.,** a deposit as a bailment, with the stipulation that the identical thing deposited shall be returned to the depositor on demand: distinguished from *irregular deposit,* in which an equivalent may be returned. [N. Y.

De-pos'ıt, *n.* A village in Broome and Delaware counties.

de-pos'ı-ta-ry, 1 dı-pɒz'ı-tē-rı; 2 de-pŏş'ı-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or receiving deposits: said of banks. **2.** *Geol.* Relating to or resembling a deposit.

de-pos'ı-ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rış, *pl.*] **1.** A person entrusted with anything, especially money, jewels, or the like, by another for safe-keeping; a trustee; fiduciary. **2.** *Law.* One to whom goods are bailed, to be held without recompense. **3.** A storehouse; depository. **4.** In public library usage, a deposit station, or the collection of books deposited therein. [< LL. *depositiarius*, < L. *depositum;* see DEPOSIT, *n.*] **de-pos'ı-to-ry†.** SYN.: DEPOSITORY. In the best usage, *depositary* denotes a person with whom, and *depository* a place in which, anything is deposited for safe-keeping.

de-pos"ı-ta'tion, 1 dı-pɒz'ı-tē'shən; 2 de-pŏş'ı-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law* Same as DEPOSIT, *n.*, 3. **2.** The act of depositing.

dep"o-sı'tion, 1 dep'o-[*or* dī'po-]zish'ən; 2 dĕp'o-[*or* dē'po-]zish'on (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act or process of depositing, or that which is deposited; a deposit; as, the *deposition* of dew is large. **2.** *Geol.* The process of natural accumulation of rock-material, as when thrown down or collected in strata by water, wind, or volcanic action: opposed to *denudation;* also, material thus deposited. **3.** *Law.* (1) Testimony legally taken on interrogatories and reduced to writing, for use as evidence in court. (2) Same as DEPOSIT, *n.*, 3. **4.** *Surg.* The pressing down of the lens of the eye in the operation for cataract. **5.** The act of deposing, as a king or prelate, from office, dignity, or power. **6.** A saint's burial, or the placing of his remains in a sepulcher or shrine; also, the celebration of these events. **7.** Formal assertion; allegation; opinion. **8.** The taking down of Christ's body from the cross; also, in art, a picture of this. **9†.** Presentation. [< F. *déposition*, < LL. *depositio(n-)*, < L. *depono;* see DEPONE.]— **dep"o-sı'tion-al,** *a. Phys. Geog.* Relating to deposited matter.

de-pos'ı-tiv(es, 1 dı-pɒz'ı-tıv; 2 de-pŏş'ı-tıv, *a.* Tending to deposit; specif., in pathology, characterizing a condition in which lymph exudes into skin-tissue, forming hard pimples.

de-pos'ı-tor, 1 dı-pɒz'ı-tər *or* -tɒr; 2 de-pŏş'ı-tor, *n.* **1.** One who makes a deposit, or places an amount in the care of another; as, a *depositor* in a savings-bank. **2.** That which deposits a substance, as an electroplater. [LL.]

de-pos'ı-to-ry, 1 dı-pɒz'ı-tə-rı; 2 de-pŏş'ı-to-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to a shrine or other place of deposit; as, *depository* garlands.

de-pos'ı-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rış, *pl.*] **1.** A place, as a repository, where anything is deposited, stored, or kept in safety; as, a *depository* for goods. **2.** [Rare.] A depositary.

I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i, dedication, p. 5. [B. M. 1851.]

SYN.: See DEPOSITARY.— **government depository** [U. S.], a national bank legally authorized to receive money on deposit from the treasury.

de-pos'ı-tum, 1 dı-pɒz'ı-tum; 2 de-pŏş'ı-tūm, *n.* [L.] **1.** A deposit. **2.** The doctrine and faith entrusted to the Christian religion.

de-pos'ı-ture†, *n.* The act of depositing; deposition.

de'pot, 1 dī'po *or* dep'o; 2 dē'po *or* dĕp'o (XIII), *n.* **1.** A warehouse for the storage, transfer, and sometimes for the sale of goods; as, a furniture-*depot;* a grain-*depot.*

There were large *depots* of slaves in the interior, that would be marched to Gondokoro for shipment to the Soudan.
J. T. PACKARD *Stanley in Africa* ch. 12, p. 210. [F. & MC. 1879.]

2. [U. S.] The offices and rooms at a railway terminus or station, either for passengers or for freighting; railroad station; as, a passenger-*depot;* a freight-*depot.* **3.** *Mil.* (1) A storehouse, recruiting-station, barracks, or base of supplies. (2) A place out of reach of fire, where troops are gathered for an attack on the enemy's outworks. (3) [Eng.] That part of a battalion which remains at headquarters while the rest are on foreign service: now called the *home battalion.* (4) [Japan.] A department for the instruction and training of reserves. [< F. *dépôt*, < L. *depositum;* see DEPOSIT, *n.*] SYN.: see STATION.— **de'pot-wag"on,** *n.* [U. S.] A light vehicle with a removable top and square body, fitted with a tail-board on which baggage can be carried.

de"po-ten'ti-ate, 1 dī'po-ten'shı-ēt; 2 dē'po-tĕn'shi-āt, *vt.* To take away the power of; weaken; as, love of the world *depotentiates* the church. [< DE- priv. + L. *potentia*, power.]

Dep'ping, 1 dep'ıŋ; 2 dĕp'ing, **Georg Bernard** (1/11 1784–1/21 1853). A German-French historian and juvenile writer; *The Jews in the Middle Ages*, etc.

dep'ra-vate, 1 dep'rə-vēt; 2 dĕp'ra-vāt, *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To deprave. **2†.** To vilify.

dep"ra-va'tion, 1 dep"rə-vē'shən; 2 dĕp"ra-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of depraving, or the state of being depraved.

Corruption in the Parliament cannot be ascribed to a general *depravation* of morals.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, p. 429. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

2. *Med.* A morbid deterioration of the secretions. **3.** [Rare.] A corrupt tendency. **4†.** Vilification. [< L. *depravatio(n-)*, < *depravo;* see DEPRAVE.]

de-prave', 1 dı-prēv'; 2 de-prāv', *vt.* [DE-PRAVED'; DE-PRAV'ING.] **1.** To render bad, especially morally bad; corrupt.

Vicious indulgence is not only criminal in itself, but also *depraves* the inward constitution and character.
BUTLER *Analogy* pt. i, ch. 5, p. 149. [L. 1875.]

2†. To vilify; slander. [< F. *dépraver*, < L. *depravo*, < *de*, thoroughly, + *pravus*, crooked, depraved.]

SYN.: see CORRUPT; POLLUTE.— **de-prav'er,** *n* — **de-prav'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-praved', 1 dı-prēvd'; 2 de-prāvd', *pa.* **1.** Morally debased; lacking in principle; corrupt; as, a *depraved* nature. **2.** Made bad or worse; vitiated; as, a *depraved* taste. SYN.: see ABANDONED; IMMORAL; SINFUL.— **de-prav'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **de-prav'ed-ness,** *n.*— **de-prave'ment,** *n.* [Rare or Obs.] Depravity.

de-prav'ı-ty, 1 dı-prav'ı-tı; 2 de-prăv'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being depraved or corrupt; especially, moral degeneracy; wickedness; as, *depravity* of manners; shocking *depravity.* **2.** *Theol.* Sinful perversion of nature, especially as inherited from Adam; original sin or sinfulness. **3.** A wicked act or habit. SYN.: see SIN.— **total depravity** (*Theol.*), the doctrine that human nature has no tendency to piety or spirituality, but has the opposite tendency, every faculty having an innate taint: one of the five points of Calvinism; also, the condition of human nature defined by this doctrine. Compare ORIGINAL SIN.

dep're-ca-bl(e, 1 dep'rı-kə-bl; 2 dĕp're-ca-bl, *a.* That is or ought to be deprecated; deplorable.

dep're-cate, 1 dep'rı-kēt; 2 dĕp're-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To beg or plead earnestly against; express disapproval or regret for, with hope for the opposite.

Both parties *deprecated* war.
LINCOLN *Last Inaugural Address* Mar. 4, 1865.

2. To pray or desire deliverance from or the removal of, as a threatened evil; as, to *deprecate* judgment.

Let us arise . . . Prostrate ourselves and *deprecate* his wrath.
LANDOR *Gebir* bk. ii, l. 62.

3†. To imprecate. [< L. *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecor*, < *de*, from, + *precor*, PRAY.]— **dep're-cat"ing-ly,** *adv.*

dep"re-ca'tion, 1 dep'rı-kē'shən; 2 dĕp're-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** Prayer, entreaty, or petition, as for the averting of anger, condemnation, or evil; specif., in litanies, a petition for deliverance from evil. **2.** The act of expressing earnest disapproval together with a desire for the removal of something; a pleading against. **3†.** An imprecation.

dep're-ca-tive, } 1 dep'rı-kə-tiv; 2 dĕp're-ca-tiv, *a.* Having the character of a deprecation;
dep're-ca-tıv'ı, } deprecatory.— **dep're-ca-tıv(e-lyˢ,** *adv.*

dep're-ca"tor, *n.* [L.] One who deprecates.

dep're-ca-to-ry, 1 dep'rı-kə-to-rı; 2 dĕp're-ca-to-ry, *a.* Characterized by entreaty or protest against something; serving or intended to avert or delay; deprecative; as, *deprecatory* utterances; with a *deprecatory* gesture.

de-pre'ci-ant, 1 dı-prī'shı-ənt; 2 de-prē'shi-ant, *a.* [Rare.] Same as DEPRECIATIVE.

de-pre'ci-a-ble, 1 dı-prī'shı-ə-bl; 2 de-prē'shi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of depreciation; that may be depreciated.

de-pre'ci-ate, 1 dı-prī'shı-ēt; 2 de-prē'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lessen the worth of; lower the price or rate of; as, to *depreciate* stocks; or the market.

Self-praise *depreciates.* CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. ii, bk. i, p. 442. [P. & C.]

2. To lower, or to attempt to lower, the estimation of by belittling remarks or representations; underrate; disparage; as, to *depreciate* goodness.

The tendency to idolize great men and the tendency to *depreciate* them arises alike in emotion. FROUDE *Cæsar* p. 423. [H. 1881.]

II. *i.* To sink in estimation; fall in price or worth; become of less worth; as, the price of wheat has greatly *depreciated.* [< LL. *depretiatus*, pp. of *depretio*, < *de*, down; + *pretium*, price.] SYN.: see DISPARAGE.— **de-pre'ci-a-tiv(e,** *a.* Tending to depreciate.— **de-pre'ci-a-tıv(e-lyˢ,** *adv.*— **de-pre'ci-a"tor,** *n.* One who depreciates.— **de-pre'ci-a-to-ry,** *a.* Depreciative.

de-pre"ci-a'tion, 1 dı-prī'shı-ē'shən; 2 de-prē'shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of depreciating, or the state of being depreciated in value, as by underrating in worth; as, *depreciation* of the currency; *depreciation* of character.

dep're-date, 1 dep'rı-dēt; 2 dĕp're-dāt, *v.* [-DAT'ED; -DAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To prey upon, as by pillage or consumption; lay waste; despoil, as a country. **2†.** To rob or pillage, as property.

II. *i.* To commit waste; take plunder; as, the soldiers *depredated* on private estates. [< LL. *deprædatus*, pp. of *deprædor*, < L. *de*, thoroughly, + *prædo*, prey.]— **dep're-da-bl(eˢ,** *a.* [Rare.] Liable to depredation.— **dep're-da"tor,** *n.* A robber; destroyer.

dep"re-da'tion, 1 dep'rı-dē'shən; 2 dĕp're-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of depredating, or the state of being depredated; a plundering; despoilment; a laying waste; as, *depredations* went on unchecked. **2.** (1) *Scots Law.* The offense of driving away cattle or beasts by violence. (2) *French Law.* The removing of valuables belonging to the decedent's estate.— **dep"re-da'tion-ist,** *n.* One who despoils. [A pillager.

dep're-da"tor, 1 dep'rı-dē'tər *or* -tɒr; 2 dĕp're-dā'tor, *n.*

dep're-da"to-ry, 1 dep'rı-dē'to-rı *or* dı-pred'ə-to-rı; 2 dep're-dā'to-ry *or* de-prĕd'a-to-ry, *a.* Characterized by or tending to depredation; plundering; pillaging.

de-pred'ı-cate, *vt.* [Rare.] To proclaim, celebrate. [E.]

dep"re-hend'†, *vt.* **1.** To take unawares or by surprize; seize. **2.** To detect or discover mentally; apprehend.— **dep"re-hen'sı-bl(e†,** *a.* **1.** That may be caught or discovered. **2.** Intelligible; comprehensible. **de-pren'sı-bl(e.** — **dep"re-hen'sı-ble-ness†,** *n.*— **dep"re-hen'sıon†,** *n.* A seizing; discovery.

De-près', 1 də-prē'; 2 de-prē', **Josquin** (1450?–1/21521). A Flemish musician; greatest composer of his time. His works include masses, songs, etc.

de-press', 1 dı-pres'; 2 de-prĕs', *vt.* **1.** To press or push down, or farther down than something else taken as a standard; let down; lower; as, to *depress* a gun in firing. **2.** To force or keep down the activity of, as the market; lower or cheapen the price of; as, stocks are *depressed.* **3.** To lower or reduce the energy or hopefulness of; dispirit; sadden; as, ill health greatly *depressed* him.

The labors of the mind, like the drudgery of the body, *depress* and take away the usual alacrity of the spirits.
HAZLITT *Works, Table Talk* vol. i, pt. ii, essay xxix, p. 182. [L.]

4. To bring low; crush down; reduce to subjection; humble; degrade. **5.** *Alg.* To reduce to a lower degree. **6†.** To depreciate. **7†.** To repress. [< OF. *depresser*, < L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimo*, < *de*, down, + *premo*, press.] **de-prece'†.**

SYN.: see ABASE; DISHEARTEN.— **to depress the pole** (*Naut.*), to cause the polar star to appear lower by sailing toward the equator.— **de-pres"si-bil'ı-ty,** *n.*— **de-pres'si-bl(eˢ,** *a.*— **de-press'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-pres'sant, 1 dı-pres'ənt; 2 de-prĕs'ant. **I.** *a.* Lessening functional activity or depressing vital force. **II.** *n. Med.* A sedative. **de-pres'sent†.**

de-pressed', } 1 dı-prest'; 2 de-prĕst', *pa.* **1.** Cast down
de-prest's, } in spirits; dejected; sad. **2.** Lowered in position; pressed or kept down; specif., sunk even with or below the surrounding surface; as, a *depressed* roadway. **3.** *Zool.* Flattened vertically or from above, as the bill of a flycatcher, or body of a skate. **4.** *Bot.* Flattened from above; sunk below the general surface. **5.** [Rare.] *Her.* Debruised. **de-press't.** SYN.: see SAD.

de-pres'slon, 1 dı-presh'ən; 2 de-prĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of depressing or lowering. (1) A lowering of the muzzle of a firearm, as in taking aim. (2) *Alg.* Reduction of an equation to a lower degree. (3) *Mus.* Flatting of a tone. (4) *Surg.* The old operation for cataract; couching. **2.** The state of being depressed. (1) A falling of the spirits; low spirits; dejection. (2) A lowering of vital powers; melancholy; as, nervous *depression.* (3) *Astron.* (*a*) The vertical angular distance of a heavenly body below the horizon: the opposite of *altitude.* (*b*) The setting of the pole-star toward the horizon as one sails southward. (4) *Com.* Decline or dulness; as, *depression* in the grain-market.

In times of *depression* a temporary suspension of business may very possibly be rather an advantage than a loss to employers.
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. iii, ch. 9, p. 248. [MACM. 1874.]

3. That which is depressed; a low or hollow place; as, a *depression* in the bed of a river. [OF., < L. *depressio(n-)*, < *depressus;* see DEPRESS.]— **barometric depression.** **1.** A low state of the mercury in a barometer, due to a light atmospheric pressure. (Rare in this sense.) **2.** A region of low barometric pressure.— **d. of the dew-point,** see COMPLEMENT OF THE DEW-POINT at COMPLEMENT. **d. position-finder** (*Coast-defense*), an instrument used in determining the distance and position of a vessel at sea which enables gunners to point their arms and discharge their mines. **d. range-finder†.**— **Pacchionian depressions** (*Anat.*), pits in which lie certain enlargements of the arachnoidal villi on the inner surface of the skull.

de-pres'sive, } 1 dı-pres'ıv; 2 de-prĕs'iv, *a.* Tending to
de-pres'sıvˢ, } or causing depression.— **de-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **de-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*

de-pres'so-mo"tor, 1 dı-pres'o-mō'tər *or* -tɒr; 2 de-prĕs'o-mō'tor. **I.** *a.* Diminishing the capacity for movement; as, a *depressomotor* nerve. **II.** *n.* An agent that lowers the activity of the motor centers, as a bromid. [< L. *depressus* (see DEPRESS) + MOTOR.]

de-pres'sor, 1 dı-pres'ər *or* -ɒr; 2 de-prĕs'or, *n.* **1.** One who or that which depresses; an oppressor. **2.** *Anat.* [DEP'RES-SŌ'RES, 1 -rız; 2 -rēz, *pl.*] A muscle that has for its function the depression of an organ or part; as, de-

pressor alæ nasi, which contracts the nostril, and **depressor anguli oris**, which depresses the angle of the mouth. **3.** *Surg.* A curved spatula-like instrument for keeping a part out of the way during an examination or operation; as, a tongue-*depressor*. **4.** *Elec.* A crusher.—**depressor muscle**, same as DEPRESSOR, 2.—**d. nerve**, a nerve which lowers the activity of an organ.—**d. substance**, a substance formed in the pituitary body which causes a lowering of the blood-pressure.

dep're-ter, 1 dep'ri-tar; 2 dĕp're-ter, *n.* Plastering done in imitation of tooled ashlar-work, by floating as for stucco, and then forcing on small dry stone from a board.

De-pre'tis, 1 dē-prē'tis; 2 dę-prę'tis, **Agostino** (1/21813–7/21887). An Italian statesman; thrice premier.

de-print', 1 dī-print'; 2 dē-print', *n.* A separate copy, as of a newspaper article, printed from the same types used in printing the original in some larger publication of which it forms a part; a reprint.—**de-print'**, *v.*

de-priv'a-bl(e², 1 dı-praiv'ə-bl; 2 de-priv'a-bl, *a.* That may be deprived or dispossessed, as of an office or privilege.

dep'ri-vate, *rt.* [Rare.] Same as DEPRIVE.

dep"ri-va'tion, 1 dep'ri-vē'shən; 2 dĕp'ri-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; the taking away of some good; bereavement; as, *deprivation* of health.

The loss or presence of beauty is not as slight a *deprivation* or blessing as the moralists would make it out.

ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Gates Ajar* ch. 9, p. 123. [o. & co. 1875.]

2. A taking away of rank, office, or the like; especially, the divesting of a clergyman (1) of a benefice or preferment, or (2) of holy orders. [< LL. *deprivatio(n-)*, < *deprivo*; see DEPRIVE.] **de-priv'alt.** [Rare.] SYN.: see LOSS.

de-priv'a-tive, } dı-priv'ə-tiv; 2 de-priv'a-tiv, *a.* [Rare.]
de-priv'a-tivs, } Depriving.

de-prive', 1 dı-proiv'; 2 de-priv', *rt.* [DE-PRIVED'; DE-PRIV'ING.] **1.** To take something away from; cause to lose something regarded as necessary, valuable, or desirable; dispossess; divest: followed by *of* before the object taken away; as, an accident *deprived* him *of* sight.

Each colony was afraid that by becoming a member of the Union it might *deprive* itself *of* some right or power.

A. GILMAN *Making of Am. Nation* ch. 14, p. 83. [L. P. CO.]

2. To keep from acquiring, using, or enjoying something; debar; as, they are *deprived* of education. **3.** *Eccl.* To take a benefice or office from; depose. See DEPRIVATION, 2. **4†.** To take away; put an end to; as, to *deprive* life. [< OF. *depriver*, < LL. *deprivo*, < L. *de*, thoroughly, + *privo*, deprive, < *privus*, alone.]—**de-prive'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] Deprivation.—**de-priv'er**, *n.*

De Pro-fun'dis, 1 dī pro-fun'dıs; 2 dē pro-fün'dis. [L.] The 130th Psalm (Out of the depths have I called unto Thee): one of the seven penitential psalms, so called from the first words of the Latin version.

de-pros'tratet, *a.* Completely prostrate; extremely low.

de"pro-vin'cial-ize or **-ise**, 1 dī'pro-vin'shal-aiz; 2 dē'pro-vin'shal-iz, *rt.* To rid of provincial ideas, manners, etc.; render broad or cosmopolitan; as, his city life has *deprovincialized* him.

Dept'ford, 1 det'fərd; 2 dĕt'ford, *n.* A southeast suburb of London, England.

depth, 1 depth; 2 dĕpth, *n.* **1.** The state or degree of being deep; extent or distance downward from a given surface or point; deepness; as, the *depth* of an abyss or of a well. **2.** Extent or distance from a given point in some direction other than downward, as inward, backward, or even upward; as, the *depths* of the firmament; the *depth* of an incision; the lot is 125 feet in *depth*. **3.** A deep place; a place far down; as, into the *depths* of the sea. The greatest depth at which a diver has been known to work is 150 feet. Submarine boats are tested by the U. S. Government at a depth of about 200 feet, and have been operated at a depth of about 60 feet. **4.** The innermost part of any wide and covered expanse; that which is farthest within or beyond a boundary. **5.** That which is out of reach of ordinary attainment or experience, or is furthest from the superficial or the shallow; as, the *depths* of God's mercy. **6.** Profundity of thought or feeling; extent or degree, as of a state or an emotion; extremity; as used absolutely, immensity or intensity. **7.** *Logic.* The number of simple constituents contained in any conception; connotation; comprehension. **8.** [Colloq.] The quality of being deep or crafty; artfulness; as, a politician of singular *depth*. **9.** *Paint.* (1) The quality of being dark in shade or rich and deep in color or tone. (2) The comparative extent of that part of a picture which lies below the horizon as represented. **10.** The quality of being low-pitched; as, the full *depth* of a bass voice. [ME. *depthe*, < *dep*, < AS. *dēop*, deep; cp. Goth. *diupitha*, depth, < *diups*, deep.] SYN.: see ABYSS; BOTTOM.—**beyond one's depth**, beyond one's powers or capacity.—**depth bomb or charge.** A bomb charged with a high explosive dropped, as from the stern of a vessel or from an airplane or sea-plane, over a submerged submarine boat to destroy it.—**depth'-mea"sure**, *n.* **1.** In ship-building, the distance from the beams supporting the main-deck of a vessel to its keelson, measured within the hull. **2.** In boat-building, the distance from the gunwale of a boat to the base of its keel, measured from outside the boat.—**d. of a sail**, the drop of a sail, or its measure at the center-cloth from the head-rope to the foot-rope.—**d.-perception**, *n.* *Psychol.* Visual realization of the third dimension in space.—**molded d.** (*Naut.*), in ship-building, the greatest interior depth; the depth from the top of the deck-beams to the keel.

depth'en, 1 depth'n; 2 dĕpth'n, *rt.* **1.** To increase the depth of, as with a countersink in metal-work. **2.** *Watchmaking.* To gage distances between (pivot-holes).

depth'ing, 1 depth'ıŋ; 2 dĕpth'ing, *n.* The act of depthening.

depth'less, 1 depth'les; 2 dĕpth'lĕs, *a.* Lacking depth.

depth-om'e-ter, 1 depth-om'ı-tar; 2 dĕpth-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* Same as BATHYMETER. [depth.

depth'wise, 1 depth'waiz; 2 dĕpth'wīs, *adv.* In the way of

dep'u-la, 1 dep'yu-lə; 2 dĕp'yu-la, *n.* *Embryol.* A transition stage in the growth of an embryo between the completed blastula and the formation of the gastrula. [< Gr. *depas*, goblet.]

de-pul"lu-la'tion, 1 dı-pul'yu-lē'shən; 2 dē-pül'yu-lā'shon, *n.* The act or process of budding or sprouting; pullulation.

de-pulp'er, 1 dı-pulp'ər; 2 dē-pülp'er, *n.* A machine for separating and removing pulpy matter.

dep'u-rant, 1 dep'yu-rənt; 2 dĕp'yu-rant. **I.** *a.* *Med.* Purifying; purgative. **II.** *n.* A medicine that purifies the blood; an antiscorbutic. [< LL. *depuran(t-)s*, ppr. of *depuro*; see DEPURATE.] **dep'u-ra-tiv(e³t.**

dep'u-rate, 1 dep'yu-rēt; 2 dĕp'yu-rāt, *rt.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] **1.** *Med.* To free from heterogeneous or feculent matter or other impurities; purify; cleanse; as, to *depurate* a wound or the blood. **2.** [Rare.] To make impure; foul; defile. [< LL. *depuratus*, pp. of *depuro*, < L. *de-* intens. + *purus*, pure.]—**dep'u-ratet**, *a.* Cleansed; pure.—**dep"u-ra'tion**, *n.* *Med.* The act or process of purifying; hence, the process of nature whereby the organs of the body are purified, as by some spontaneous evacuation or by aid of remedial agents. **dep"u-ri'tion†.**—**dep'u-ra-tiv(e³**, *a.* & *n.* Depurant.—**dep'u-ra"tor**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which purifies. **2.** Specif.: (1) *Med.* A depurant. (2) *Surg.* An apparatus operating by a vacuum to aid in expelling morbid matter by the excretory skin-ducts. (3) A machine for cleansing cotton.—**dep'u-ra-to-ry†.** **I.** *a.* Cleansing; purifying, or tending to purify. **II.** *n.* A purifying agent.

de-pure'†, *rt.* To make pure; depurate.

dep"u-ta'tion, 1 dep'yu-tē'shən; 2 dĕp'yu-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A person, or more commonly a company of persons, appointed to act for another or others; a delegation; as, a *deputation* from the Hawaiian Islands. **2.** An English forestry license granting certain rights to a game-keeper. **3.** The act of deputing, or the state of being deputed. **4.** The authority so delegated or deputed.

The authority granted by the Grand Master to a brother to act as Provincial Grand Master was formally called a *deputation*.

MACKEY *Encyc. Freemasonry, Deputation* p. 213. [SOS. 1879.]

[< F. *députation*, < LL. *deputatus*, pp. of *deputo*, appoint; see DEPUTE.]—**by or in deputation**, by deputy.—**dep"u-ta'tion-ist**, *n.*—**dep"u-ta'tion-ize** or **-ise**, *rt.*—**dep'u-ta"tort**, *n.* One who deputes.

de-pute', 1 dı-piūt'; 2 de-pūt', *rt.* [DE-PUT'ED; DE-PUT'ING.] **1.** To appoint as an agent or deputy, or as a delegation or commission; send with authority; delegate; as, the Senate *deputed* a committee to act with the House. **2.** To transfer to another.

The people have the right to revoke the authority, that they themselves have *deputed*. WEBSTER *Works, Adams and Jefferson* vol. i, p. 122. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

3†. To set aside; assign; impute. [< F. *députer*, < L. *deputo*, cut off, select, < *de*, from, + *puto*, prune.]—**dep'u-ta-bl(e²**, *a.*—**dep'u-ta-tiv(e³**, *a.* Acting by deputation.

de-pute', *n.* [Scot.] Deputy.

dep'u-tize, 1 dep'yu-taiz; 2 dĕp'yu-tīz, *v.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] [U. S.] **I.** *t.* To appoint as a deputy or agent; depute. **II.** *i.* To act as a deputy.

dep'u-ty, 1 dep'yu-tı; 2 dĕp'yu-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** A person delegated or appointed to act as a substitute for another. Specif. [Austral. & Canada], an official appointed by the governor-general under the constitution, and with approval of the king, to exercise the powers of the governor-general temporarily or locally. **2.** [D-] One elected to represent a place or district in the lower house of certain legislative assemblies, as in France, Spain, and Italy; as, the French Chamber of *Deputies*. **3.** *Law.* One authorized to act for or in place of another, especially in official relations. A deputy may be *general*, as empowered to act with the full authority of his principal, or *special*, as limited to certain duties. **4.** [Eng.] In a coal-mine, one of several officers who attend to the shoring, examine the passages, and otherwise provide for the safety of the workmen. **5.** [Eng.] The manager of an inferior lodging-house. The word is also used attributively; as, *deputy* collector, *deputy* marshal, *deputy* postmaster, *deputy* sheriff. [< F. *député*, < LL. *deputatus*, pp. of *deputo*; see DEPUTE.]—**Chamber of Deputies**, one branch of the French legislature, the other being the Senate. SYN.: see DELEGATE.

de-quan'ti-tatet, *rt.* To diminish the quantity of.

de-queen', 1 dı-kwin'; 2 dē-kwēn', *rt.* *Apiculture.* To abstract the queen bee from a hive. [Ark.

De Queen, 1 dı kwin; 2 de kwēn. A town in Sevier county,

De Quin'cey, 1 dı kwin'sı; 2 de kwin'çy, **Thomas** (8/21785–12/21859). An English writer; *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, etc.

der., *abbr.* Derivation; derivative; derived.

de-ra', 1 de-rā'; 2 dē-rä', *n.* [Egypt.] A unit of length, about 30 inches; specif., **dera baladi** (*Survey.*), 22.835 inches and **d. mimari** (*Building*), 29.529 inches. **derah†; diraat; drat.**

de-ra'cial-ize, 1 dı-rē'shal-aiz; 2 dē-rā'shal-iz, *rt.* To undermine habits and characteristics peculiar to a race or stock.

de-rac'i-nate, 1 dı-ras'ı-nēt; 2 de-rac'ı-nāt, *rt.* [Rare.] To pull up by the roots; eradicate.—**de-rac"i-na'tion**, *n.*

der"a-del'phus, 1 der'ə-del'fus; 2 dĕr'a-dĕl'fŭs, *n.* [-PHI, 1 -fai; 2 -fi, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster single above and double below the umbilicus. [< Gr. *derē*, neck, + *adelphos*, brother.]

der"ad-e-ni'tis, 1 der'ad-ı-nai'tis *or* -ni'tis; 2 dĕr'ăd-e-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the glands of the neck. [< Gr. *derē*, neck, + *adēn*, gland.]

der-æ'um, 1 der-ī'um; 2 dĕr-ē'ŭm, *n.* [Rare.] *Ornith.* The lower part of the neck. [< Gr. *deraion*, collar, < *derē*, neck.]

De'ra Ghaz'i Khan, 1 dē'rə gā'zı kān; 2 dę'ra gä'zi kän. **1.** A district in Derajat division, Northwest Frontier province, India. **2.** A town, capital of the district.

de-raign', 1 dı-rēn'; 2 dē-rān', *rt.* *Law.* **1.** To prove; as, to *deraign* a title. **2.** To determine, as a claim, by argument and judicial decision. **3.** To vindicate. **4†.** To derange; disorder.—**de-raign'ment**, *n.* The act of vindicating one's right as to a title.

de-rail', 1 dı-rēl'; 2 dē-räl', *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to run off the rails, as a train. **II.** *i.* To run off the rails. S. S.

de-rail', *pp.* Derailed.

de-rail'er, 1 dı-rēl'ər; 2 dē-räl'er, *n.* A person that causes derailment; a device for throwing car-wheels from rails.

de-rail'ment, 1 dı-rēl'ment *or* -mənt; 2 dē-räl'ment, *n.* **1.** The condition of being off the rails or track. **2.** The act or process of derailing.

De'ra Is"ma-il' Khan, 1 dē'rə is'mə-ĭl' kān; 2 dę'ra Is'mä-ĭl' kän. **1.** A district in Derajat division, Northwest Frontier province, India. **2.** A town, capital of the district.

De"ra-jat', 1 dē'rə-jāt'; 2 dę'ra-jät', *n.* A division Northwest Frontier Province, India; 22,315 sq. m.; capital, Dera Ghazi Khan.

der"a-nen"ce-pha'li-a, 1 der'ə-nen'sı-fē'lı-ə; 2 dĕr'a-nĕn'çe-fā'li-a, *n.* *Terat.* Absence of the brain and upper part of the spinal cord. [< Gr. *derē*, neck, + ANENCEPHALIA.]—**der"a-nen-ceph'a-lus**, *n.* An abnormal beast typified by the condition of deranencephalia.

de-range', 1 dı-rēnj'; 2 de-rānġ', *rt.* [DE-RANGED'; DE-RANG'ING.] **1.** To disturb the proper arrangement or order of; bring into a state of confusion; disarrange; as, this *deranges* all my plans. **2.** To disturb the natural functions of, as an organism; put into a disordered condition, as a machine; as, to *derange* the health or one's stomach. **3.** To unsettle or unbalance the reason of; craze; as, he is *deranged* by trouble and losses. [< F. *déranger*, < *dé-*, DIS-; and see RANGE, *v.*] SYN.: see CONFUSE; DISPLACE.—**de-range'a-bl(e²**, *a.*—**de-ranged'**, *pa.* Of unsound or unbalanced mind; insane.—**de-rang'er**, *n.*

de-range'ment, 1 dı-rēnj'ment *or* -mənt; 2 de-rānġ'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of deranging, or the state of being deranged; disorder; confusion; as, a *derangement* of trade. **2.** Insanity. [< F. *dérangement*, < *déranger*; see DERANGE.] SYN.: see ABERRATION.

de-ra'sha, 1 dı-rū'shə; 2 de-rä'sha, *n.* [Heb.] The homily or exposition following, in the synagog service, the *haphtarah* or reading from the prophets. S.-H. *Relig. Encyc.*

de-ra'tion-al-ize, 1 dı-rash'ən-əl-aiz; 2 dē-räsh'on-al-iz, *rt.* To deprive of reason or of its use; render irrational.

Der'be, 1 dūr'bı; 2 dĕr'be, *n.* *Bib.* *Acts* xiv, 20.

der'bend', 1 dūr'bend; 2 dĕr'bĕnd, *n.* [Turk.] A guard-house on a mountain road.

Der-bend', 1 der-bend'; 2 dĕr-bĕnd', *n.* A fortified town, capital of Daghestan government, Transcaucasia, Russia, on the Caspian sea.

der'bi-o, 1 der'bı-ō; 2 dĕr'bi-ō, *n.* A carangoid fish (*Lichia glauca*), common in the Mediterranean.

Der'by, 1 dūr'bı; 2 dĕr'by (1dūr'bı; 2dĕr'by, in England) (XIII), *n.* [-BIES, 1 -bız; 2 -big, *pl.*] **1.** An annual horse-race, at Epsom, in Surrey, England, generally on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide: named for the founder, 12th Earl of Derby (1780); also, elsewhere, a race of first importance; as, the French *Derby*.

The words *Derby*, clerk, in which the er sounds as ar, but which many persons, especially of that class which is beginning to claim educated rank, now pronounce literally.

EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 2, p. 164. [CL. P. 1873.]

2. [d-] A stiff felt hat, with curved brim and round crown, worn mostly by men. **3.** [d-] *Plastering.* A two-handed float.—**Derby day**, the day of the Derby sweepstakes.

Der'by², *n.* **1. Countess of** (12/21599–8/21663), Charlotte de la Trémouille, wife of James Stanley; born in France; defended Lathom House against Cromwell. **2. Earl of:** (1) Thomas Stanley (1435?–7/21504), English noble; imprisoned by Richard III. (2) James Stanley (1/21607–10/21651), Lord Strange, English royalist; captured by Parliamentarians at battle of Worcester; beheaded. (3) Edward G. G. S. Stanley (3/21799–10/21869), English prime minister; established national education in Ireland. (4) Edward H. S. Stanley (7/21826–4/21893), English scholar; statesman; son of preceding; colonial and foreign secretary; lord rector, Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. (5) Edward G. V. Stanley (4/4 1865–), English statesman; minister of war (1916–17); secretary for war (1922–1924). **3. Ellas Hasket** (8/16 1739–9/21799), American merchant; patriot; fitted out 158 privateers on outbreak of revolution. **4.** County in England; same as DERBYSHIRE. **5.** A manufacturing town, capital of Derbyshire, England. **6.** A city in New Haven county, Conn.

Der'by, Mount. A mountain in Colorado; 12,253 *ft.* high.

der'by-lite, 1 dūr'bı-lait; 2 dĕr'by-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous black iron antimonate and titanate ($5FeTlO_3.Fe(SbO_3)_3$), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< Dr. O. A. *Derby*.]

Der'by-shire, 1 dūr'[*or* dūr']bı-shir; 2 dĕr'[*or* dĕr']by-shir, *n.* A county in England; 1,029 sq. m.; capital, Derby.

Der-cet'i-dæ, 1 dər-set'ı-dī; 2 der-çĕt'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Cretaceous and Eocene family of fishes, by some referred to the *Hemibranchii*, with long head, produced jaws, and generally four rows of subtriangular scutes and intermediate scale-like smaller ones; *Hoplopleuridæ*. **Der'ce-tis**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Dercetis*, < Gr. *Derkētis*, Syrian goddess.]—**der'ce-tid**, *n.*—**der'ce-toid**, *a.* & *n.*

Der'ce-to, 1 dūr'sı-tō; 2 dĕr'çe-tō, *n.* A Syrian mermaid goddess, probably a form of Atargatis. [L., < Gr. *Derketō*.]

der'do"ing†, *a.* Daredoing; bold; as, a *derdoing* feat.

deret, *rt.* To hurt.—**deret**, *a.* Dear.—**deret**, *n.* Harm.

de-re'cho, 1 dē-rē'cho; 2 dę-rę'cho, *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. & Mex. Law.* **1.** *pl.* Taxes; imposts. **2.** A legal claim; right; law. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A powerful wind, straight in movement, prevalent on the prairies.

de-reg"u-la'tion-ize, *or* **-ise**, 1 dı-reg'yu-lē'shən-aiz; 2 dē-rĕg'yu-lā'shon-iz, *rt.* To free from regulations: used of the exemption of certain parts of India from the ordinary law as given in the original regulations.

der'e-lict, 1 der'ı-likt; 2 dĕr'e-lĭct, *a.* **1.** Neglectful of obligation; unfaithful; remiss; as, *derelict* in duty. **2.** Deserted or abandoned; as, *derelict* children. **3.** *Law.* Abandoned at sea without hope of recovery; voluntarily relinquished, forsaken, or thrown away. [< L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquo*, forsake utterly, < *de*, thoroughly, + *relinquo*; see RELINQUISH.]

der'e-lict, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is deserted or abandoned, as a person outside the pale of respectability or a ship abandoned for unseaworthiness.

A thoroughly humane . . . system of helping those whom we may call the *derelicts* of society.

STANSFELD in *Review of Reviews* June, 1891, p. 485.

2. Specif.: (1) *Law.* Any property voluntarily abandoned by master and crew at sea with no intention of recovering it. (2) Land gained by a permanent receding of the sea. When the process is gradual the *dereltca* becomes the lawful property of the neighboring proprietor; when sudden and extensive it is claimed by the state. **3.** One who betrays a trust; a person unfaithful to duty.

der"e-lic'tion, 1 der'ı-lik'shən; 2 dĕr'e-lĭc'shon, *n.* **1.** Neglect or wilful omission, as of obligation; remissness; failure in duty.

To the Puritan theft is hardly a more definite *dereliction* than 'Sabbath-breaking.'

J. K. HOSMER *Short Hist. German Lit.* p. 410. [o. u. s. 1879.]

2. The act of voluntarily relinquishing all connection or concern with something, or the state or fact of such relinquishment; specif., in law, the act of forsaking a charge or a property absolutely or entirely. **3.** A gain of land by a permanent receding of water; also, the land thus gained.

Lands gained from the sea . . . by *dereliction*, as when the sea shrinks back below the usual watermark.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 16, p. 262.

[< L. *derelictio(n-)*, < *derelictus*; see DERELICT.]

de"re-lig'ion-ize, 1 dı'rı-lij'ən-aiz; 2 dē're-lig'on-iz, *rt.* [Rare.] To deprive of religion; make irreligious.

der"en-ce-pha'li-a, *n.* Same as DERANENCEPHALIA.

Der"e-po-dich-thy'i-dæ, 1 der'ı-po-dik-thai'ı-dī; 2 dĕr'e-po-dĭc-thÿ'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich* A family of fishes belonging to the eel-pout group. **Der"e-po-dich'thys**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *derē*, neck, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot, + *ichthys*, fish.]

der'ic, 1 der'ik; 2 dĕr'ic, *a.* *Embryol.* Of or pertaining to the ectoderm: opposed to *enteric*; as, *deric* tissues. [< Gr. *deros*, skin, < *derō*, flay.]

de-ride', 1 dı-raid'; 2 de-rid', *rt.* [DE-RID'ED, DE-RID'ING.] To make the object of mockery or ridicule; treat with scorn, as by sneers or contemptuous laughter; ridicule; as, to *deride* religion. [< L. *derideo*, < *de-* intens. + *rideo*, laugh.] SYN.: see MOCK; RIDICULE.—**de-rid'er**, *n.*—**de-rid'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a deriding manner.

de-ris'i-bl(eᵖ, 1 di-riz'ɪ-bl; 2 de-riz'i-bl, *a.* Open to derision.

de-ri'sion, 1 di-riz'ən; 2 de-rizh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of deriding, or the state of being derided; ridicule; mockery; contempt shown by laughter; as, to be held in *derision*. **2.** An object of mockery, ridicule, or scorn; a laughing-stock. [< LL. *derisio(n-)*, < L. *derideo*; see DERIDE.] SYN.: see BANTER.

de-ri'sive, } 1 di-rai'siv; 2 de-ri'sĭv, *a.* Expressive of
de-ri'sivᵉ, } derision; characterized by derision; as, *derisive* laughter. **de-ri'sion-a-ry‡; de-ri'so-ry‡.— de-ri'sivᵉ(e-lyᵉ,** *adr.*— **de-ri'sivᵉ(e-nessᵉ,** *n.*

de-riv'a-bl(eᵖ, 1 di-roiv'ə-bl; 2 de-rīv'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being derived, in any sense; as, ideas *derivable* from Plato.— **de-rivᵉ'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **de-rivᵉ'a-bly,** *adr.* By derivation.

de-ri'vant, 1 di-rai'vənt; 2 de-ri'vant, *n.* That which has been derived or deduced: used specifically in mathematics.

der'i-vate, 1 der'ɪ-vēt; 2 dĕr'i-vāt, *rt.* To derive.— **der'i-vate.** [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Derived. **II.** *n.* A derivative.

der"i-va'tion, 1 der'ɪ-vē'shən; 2 dĕr'i-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deriving or acquiring from an origin or source, or the condition of being derived; as, the *derivation* of knowledge from experiment; the *derivation* of profits from business. **2.** *Philol.* That process by which a word is traced from its original root or primitive form and meaning. See ETYMOLOGY; WORD-FORMATION. **3.** *Math.* (1) The process of forming a derivative. (2) The act of deriving an equation or reaching a conclusion expressed as an equation. **4.** *Med.* The drawing off of inflammation or congestion from a part by the irritation of another part, as with a blister. **5.** *Biol.* Descent, with modification, of organisms from simpler forms of life; the theory of evolution that proposes to explain the higher forms of life by this method; the derivative theory. **6.** *Ordnance.* The deviation of a rifled-gun projectile from a straight course by reason of its axial rotation and the resistance of the air; drift. **7.** [Rare.] That which is derived; a derivative. **8†.** A drawing off, as of water or other fluid, from its natural course or channel; also, the stream so diverted.

Derivation involves the curiously special idea of drawing off water from the bank of a river, for irrigation or the like.
W. D. WHITNEY *Life and Growth of Lang.* ch. 5, p. 89. [A. 1890.]

[< L. *derivatio(n-)*, < *derivo*; see DERIVE.] **de-ri'val‡** [Rare].— **der"i-va'tion-al,** *a.*— **-al-ly,** *adv.*— **der"i-va'tion-ist,** *n.* A believer in or advocate of the derivation or evolution of the Adamic stock of the human race from an older and humbler type. **de-rivᵉa-tist‡.**

de-rivᵉa-tive, } 1 di-rivᵉə-tiv; 2 de-rivᵉa-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Com-
de-rivᵉa-tivᵉ, } ing or acquired from some origin; derived; specif., in grammar, formed from a root or stem; not original or primary; as, a *derivative* word. **2.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to derivation or evolution. **3.** *Med.* Having the quality of drawing or diverting morbid action from one part to another. [< LL. *derivativus*, < L. *derivo*; see DERIVE.]— **derivative circulation,** a circulation of the blood from the arteries to veins, believed by some to take place by means of intercommunicating vessels of small caliber, but larger than capillaries, peculiar to certain parts of the body, as the liver, parotid gland, nose, and fingers.— **d. theory** (*Biol.*), the doctrine that species tend to vary inherently, and not by natural selection.— **de-rivᵉa-tiv(e-lyᵉ,** *adr.*— **de-rivᵉa-tiv(e-nessᵉ,** *n.*

de-rivᵉa-tive, 1 di-rivᵉə-tiv; 2 de-rivᵉa-tĭv, *n.* **1.** That which is received or obtained as from a natural or cognate source; as, his character is a *derivative* from his progenitors. **2.** A word or verbal form derived from another, as "regal," "regicide," from Latin "rex," a king; "godly," from "God." **3.** *Math.* The ratio of the infinitesimal increment of a function to that of a variable on which it depends; a differential coefficient. **4.** *Chem.* A body formed or regarded as being formed from another, usually by partial replacement; as, amids are *derivatives* of ammonia. **5.** *Med.* Any remedial agent or method employed to withdraw morbid action from one part by producing irritation in another. **6.** *Mus.* A chord derived from another by inversion, or from the harmonics of an assumed root: often used in the plural.— **first derivative,** the assemblage of all the limiting points of a set. The *first derivative* of the *first derivative* is called the **second d.,** and so on.— **partial d.** (*Math.*), a derivative in which only one of several variable quantities on which the function depends is supposed to vary.— **total d.** (*Math.*), a derivative in which all the variables on which the function depends are supposed to vary.

de-rivᵉ', 1 di-roiv'; 2 de-rīv', *v.* [DE-RIVED'; DE-RIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To obtain by regular and orderly process, as by logical sequence; draw, as from a source, principle, or root; as, we *derive* knowledge from history; to *derive* good from sacrifices; to *derive* a word from the Greek.

Measures of length, surface, volume, and so forth, could more readily have been *derived* in ancient times from the moon's motions than in any other manner. R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Origin of the Week* p. 209. [c. & w. 1883.]

2. To deduce, as from a premise; draw, as a conclusion. **3.** To trace the derivation of (a word). **4.** *Math.* To deduce or construct (an algebraic equation) or to determine the value of (an unknown quantity) from given data. **5.** *Chem.* To obtain (a compound) from another, as by partial replacement. **6.** [Rare.] To transmit from one to another, as by heredity; communicate. **7†.** To drain or draw off, as a stream; hence, to divert.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To be descended; proceed; originate.

The new importance of these books (novels) *derives* from the fact that the novelist begins to penetrate the surface, and treat this part of life more worthily.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Behavior* p. 152. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

[< F. *dériver*, < L. *derivo*, < *de*, from, + *rivus*, stream.] **derived circuit** (*Elec.*), a branch circuit which serves to diminish the resistance of the original circuit.— **derived group** (*Math.*), a self-conjugate subgroup generated by the combinants of the *r* infinitesimal operations of a given continuous group, when the number of such combinants that are linearly independent is less than *r*. In order it ranks lower than the original group.— **derived set,** first derivative. See DERIVATIVE.— **derived unit** (*Physics*), any unit, such as surface, volume, velocity, derived from or determined with reference to the fundamental units of length, mass, and time. See UNIT.— **de-rivᵉ'ment‡,** *n.* That which is derived, inferred, or deduced.— **de-rivᵉ'er,** *n.* **1.** One who derives, infers, or deduces. **2.** [Rare.] One who diverts from a natural or expected course or way.

derk‡, *a.* Dark.— **derk'e-ness‡,** *n.* Darkness.

D'Er"lon', 1 der'lôn'; 2 dĕr'lôn', **Count.** See DROUET, 2.

derm, 1 dûrm; 2 dĕrm, *n.* The corium or true skin; also, the integument or skin in general. [< Gr. *derma*, < *derō*, skin, flay.] **der'ma‡; der'mis‡.— derm'skel"e-ton,** *n.* Dermoskeleton.— **der'mad,** *adr.* In the direction of the skin.— **der'mal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the skin or epidermis, or properly to the corium; cutaneous; as, *dermal* affections.— **dermal body,** any one of the structures characterized by a glandular or sensory function which are present in the dermis and partly in the epidermis of some marine worms of the group *Gephyrea*.— **der-ma'li-a,** *n. pl.* Spicules supporting a sponge's dermal membrane.— **der'mal-ly,** *adv.*— **der'mic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the skin, derm, or coria; as, the *dermic* layer.

der'ma, } 1 dûr'mə-, dûr'mo-to-, dûr'mo-; 2 dĕr'ma-,
der'ma-to-, } dĕr'ma-to-,dĕr'mo-. From Greek *derma*, skin, an
der'mo-, } element in words chiefly of technical character.— **der"ma-neu'ral,** *a.* & *n.* Dermoneural.— **Der"ma-nys'sus,** *n.* A genus of mites, including *D. gallinæ*, the chicken-tick.— **Der-map'ter-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Dermatoptera*.— **der-map'ter-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **der-map'ter-ous,** *a.*— **derm"ar-tic'u-lar,** *n.* A bone of the lower jaw adjoining the articulare in turtles or inseparable from it in other reptiles. **derm"ar-tic"u-la're‡.— der"ma-tal'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the skin; cutaneous rheumatism. **der-mal'gi-a‡.— Der"ma-te-myd'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of cryptodirous tortoises, especially those having a nuchal plate with costiform processes, procœlous caudal vertebræ, and a large plastron with 11 or more shields. **Der-mat'e-mys,** *n.* (t. g.) **— der"ma-tem'y-did,** *n.*— **der"ma-tem'y-doid,** *a.* & *n.*— **der-mat'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the skin; cutaneous. **der'ma-tine‡.**

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

der"ma-ti'tis, 1 dûr'mə-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis; 2 dĕr'ma-ti'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the skin, as from burns or scalds, or erysipelas; cytitis.— **blastomycetic dermatitis,** an affection due to the presence of a sprout-fungus, one of the *Saccharomycetaceæ*.— **d. caloriea,** an inflamed condition of the skin due to extremes of heat or cold.— **d. congelationis,** same as FROST-BITE.— **d. exfoliativa,** an inflamed condition of the skin accompanied by excessive desquamation.— **d. herpetiformis,** an inflammatory skin-disease, with intense burning and itching. Duhring's disease.— **d. medicamentosa,** that due to the toxic action of a drug in a person peculiarly susceptible. — **d. venenata,** inflammation of the skin due to some acrid or poisonous agent such as the poison-ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron* or *R. venenata*).— **malignant papillary d.,** a disease of the nipple of the mammary gland; Paget's disease.

der"ma-to'bi-a, *n.* A bot-fly or œstrid (genus *Dermatobia*). The larvæ of some of the species, in the warm parts of America, are found beneath the human skin.— **Der"ma-to-bran'chi-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of inferobranchiate nudibranchiates with mandibles and a radula, and without gills. **Der"ma-to-bran'chus,** *n.* (t. g.) **— der"ma-to-bran'chid,** *n.*— **der"ma-to-bran'choid,** *a.*— **der"ma-to-cel'lu-li'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the skin and the subcutaneous tissue.— **der'ma-to-cyst,** *n. Pathol.* A cystic skin-tumor.

Larva of a Dermatobia. ⅓/1

Der'mat O'-Dy'na. [Ir.] Same as DIARMUID O'DUIBHNE.

der"ma-to-dyn'i-a, *n.* Same as DERMATALGIA.— **der-mat'o-gen,** *n. Bot.* The primordial meristematic layer of cells that is destined to become epidermis.— **der'ma-to-graph,** *n.* A contrivance by which the skin can be marked.— **der"ma-to-graph'i-a,** *n.* The production of wheals upon the skin by drawing a pointed instrument over it, possible only in abnormally sensitive conditions.— **der"ma-tog'ra-phism,** *n.* An abnormal condition of the skin which makes dermatographia possible.— **der"ma-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* A scientific description of the skin.— **der'ma-toid,** *a.* Dermoid.— **der'ma-tol,** *n. Chem.* A bright-yellow amorphous compound ($BiC_7H_3O_7$), obtained by treating an acetic-acid solution of bismuth trinitrate with gallic acid, and used in medicine as an antiseptic and astringent.— **der"ma-to-log'i-cal,** *a.* Belonging to dermatology; treating of the skin and its diseases.— **der"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.* One who studies or is skilled in dermatology.— **der"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of medical science which relates to the skin and its diseases.— **der"ma-tol'y-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal looseness or relaxed condition of the skin.— **der"ma-to'ma,** *n. Pathol.* Any abnormal growth of skin-tissue; a skin-tumor.— **der'ma-tome,** *n.* A needle-bladed knife for cutting the skin.— **der'ma-to-mere,** *n. Embryol.* Any one of the morphological units or blastomeres from which evolves the integument or skin.— **der"ma-to-my-co'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A skin-disease caused by a parasitic fungus.— **der"ma-to-my-o'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A cutaneous myoma.— **der"ma-to-my"o-si'tis,** *n.* An inflamed condition of the skin and the muscular tissue immediately beneath it.— **der"ma-to-neu'ral,** *a.* & *n.* Dermoneural.— **der"ma-to-neu-ro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Cutaneous neurosis.— **der"ma-to-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* One of a class of skin-diseases chiefly characterized by morbid irregularities of cutaneous secretion.— **der"ma-to-path'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* A skin-disease. **der"ma-top'a-thy‡.— der"ma-to-path'ic,** *a.*— **der'ma-to-phone,** *n.* An instrument for listening to the sounds of abnormalities in blood-vessels of the skin.— **der"ma-toph'o-ny,** *n.* Auscultation with the dermatophone.— **Der"ma-to-phy'sa,** *n. pl. Arach.* An order of arachnids without specialized respiratory organs, their function being assumed by the skin.— **der'ma-to-phyte,** *n.* A plant living parasitically upon the skin, as certain low fungi which produce ringworm, favus, etc.— **der"ma-to-phyt'ic,** *a.*— **der'ma-to-plasm,** *n.* The living protoplasm asserted to form a part of the cell-membrane in plants.— **der'ma-to-plast,** *n. Biol.* A protoplast having a cell-wall.— **der"ma-to-plas"ty,** *n. Surg.* The plastic surgery of the skin; skin-grafting.— **der"ma-to-plas'tic,** *a.*— **der"ma-top'no-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Pellibranchiata*.— **der'ma-top"sy,** *n. Biol.* A condition of the skin in which it is sensitive to light.— **Der"ma-top'ter-a,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Entom.* An order of phylopterous insects with the episternum represented by a triangular sclerite, epimeron enormously developed, and a caudal forceps: including the earwigs: *Euplexoptera*. **2.** *Mam.* The *Dermopteri*.— **der"ma-top'ter-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **der"ma-top'ter-ous,** *a.*— **der"ma-top'tic,** *a.* Having ability to perceive variations of light through the skin: said of some mollusks, and of persons congenitally blind.— **der"ma-tor-rha'gi-a,** *n.* Same as HEMATHIDROSIS.— **der"ma-tor-rhe'a,** *n. Pathol.* An abnormal increase of skin-secretion. **der"ma-to-rhœ'a‡.— der"ma-tor-rhœ'a‡.— der"ma-to-scle-ro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Skin-bound disease; hardening of the connective tissue beneath the skin: usually confined to infants.— **der"ma-to-scop'ic,** *a.* Same as DERMATOPTIC. **der"ma-to'sis,** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Any skin-disease. **2.** *Anat.* The condition of having an exoskeleton, as in the case of a turtle.— **der"ma-to-skel'e-tal,** *a.* Dermoskeletal.— **der"ma-to-skel"e-ton,** *n.* Dermoskeleton.— **der'ma-to-some",** *n. Biol.* A minute particle or plasome which forms the cell membranes.— **der"ma-to-syph'i-lis,** *n.* Same as SYPHILODERMA.— **der"ma-to-ther'a-py,** *n.* The curative treatment of disease of the skin.— **der"ma-to-ty-lo'ma,** *n.* Callus. **der"ma-to-ty-lo'sis‡.— der"ma-tox-er-a'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as XERODERMIA.— **Der"ma-to-zo'a,** *n. pl. Zool.* Animals parasitic on the skin.— **der"ma-to-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.*— **der"ma-to-zo'on,** *n.*— **der"ma-to-zo"o-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Skin-disease caused by animal parasites.— **der"ma-tro'phi-a,** *n.* Atrophy or withering away of the skin. **der-mat'ro-phy‡.**

der"me-pen'the-sis, 1 dûr'mɪ-pen'thɪ-sis; 2 dĕr'me-pĕn'the-sis, *n. Surg.* Tissue-grafting; the transplanting of tissues from an animal to a man, or from one person or animal to another, as skin, teeth, tendons, brain, nerves, etc. [< DERM + Gr. *epenthesis*, insertion; see EPENTHESIS.]

Der-mes'ti-dæ, 1 der-mes'ti-di; 2 der-mĕs'ti-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles with an oval body, usually scaly or pubescent, and posterior coxæ sulcate for the thighs: including the bacon-beetle and carpet-beetle. **Der-mes'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< DERM + Gr. *esthiō*, eat.]— **der-mes'tid,** *a.* & *n.*— **der-mes'told,** *a.*— **Der"mes-ti'næ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A subfamily of *Dermestidæ* having tarsi with the second and third joints lobed beneath.— **der-mes'tine,** *a.* & *n.*

Dermestid. Larva (*a*) and adult beetle (*b*) of *Dermestes vulpinus*, a wardies, medicines which are absorbed through the skin. house pest especially harmful to hides and leather.

der'mic, 1 dûr'mik; 2 dĕr'mic, *a.* Relating to the skin.— **dermic reme-**

der'mis, *n.* Same as DERM.

der-mi'tis, 1 dər-mai'tis *or* -mi'tis; 2 dĕr-mi'tis *or* -mi'tis, *n.* Dermatitis.

der'mo-blast, *n. Embryol.* The part of the mesoderm that produces the true skin.— **Der"mo-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Nudibranchiata* in general. **Der"ma-to-bran'chi-a‡; Der"ma-to-bran'chi-a'ta‡.— Der"mo-bran'chi-a'ta‡.— der"mo-bran'chi-ate,** *a.*— **Der"mo-che-ly'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of turtles with an exoskeletal carapace consisting of juxtaposed plates like mosaic, and with clawless paddle-shaped limbs: including the gigantic leather-turtles. **Der-moch'e-lys,** *n.* (t. g.) **Der"ma-to-chel'y-dæ‡; Der"mo-che-ly'd'i-dæ‡.— der"mo-chel'y-id,** *n.*— **der"mo-chel'y-oid,** *a.* & *n.*— **der"mo-gas'tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to or connecting the skin and digestive cavity; as, a *dermogastric* pore.— **der'mo-graph-ism,** *n. Pathol.* A condition of the skin, especially among hysterical subjects, in which marks on the skin leave persistent and intensely red traces.— **der-mog'ra-phy,** *n.* Dermatography.— **der"mo-he'mal. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a distal exposed median ventral skeletal element, as a ventral spine or ray of a fish. **II.** *n.* A ventral spine or ray. **der"ma-hæ'mal‡; der"ma-he'mal‡; der"mo-hæ'mal‡. — der"mo-he'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Congestion of the skin. **der"ma-thæ'mi-a‡; der"mo-hæ'mi-a‡.— der"mo-hu'mer-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connecting the humerus and skin, as the fleshy pannicle in various animals.

der'moid, 1 dûr'moid; 2 dĕr'moid. **I.** *a.* Skin-like. **II.** *n. Pathol.* A cystic tumor enclosing skin-tissue or any skin-like substance.— **der"moi-dec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* Incision to remove a dermoid.

der'mol, 1 dûr'mōl *or* -mol; 2 dĕr'mōl *or* -mŏl, *n. Pharm.* A basic bismuth salt of chrysophanic acid ($Bi(C_{15}H_9O_4)_2$. BiO_2) used as an antiseptic in treating skin-disease.

der-mol'o-gy, *n.* Same as DERMATOLOGY.— **der"mo-mus'cu-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the skin and muscles.— **der"mo-neu'ral. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a distal exposed median dorsal skeletal element, as a dorsal spine or ray of a fish. **II.** *n.* A dorsal spine or ray.— **der"mo-os"si-fi-ca'tion,** *n. Zool.* Bony growth in the skin.— **der"mo-os'se-ous,** *a.*— **der"mo-path'ic,** *a. Surg.* Pertaining to or treating of dermopathy.— **der-mop'a-thy,** *n. Surg.* Surgical treatment of skin-diseases.— **der"mo-phle-bi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the veins of the skin.— **Der-moph'y-sa,** *n. pl.* Same as DERMATOPHYSA.— **der'mo-phyte,** *n.* Same as DERMATOPHYTE.— **der'mo-plas"ty,** *n.* Dermatoplasty.— **der'mop-tere,** *n.* A dermopterous fish.— **Der-mop'ter-i,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* A suborder of insectivorous mammals with wing-like expansions of the skin, including the *Galeopithecidæ* or flying foxes. **2.** *Ich.* A subclass of fishes, including the leptocardians and myxonts.— **der-mop'ter-ous,** *a.*— **Der-mop"ter-yg'i-i,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Dermopteri*. — **der-mop"ter-yg'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **Der"mo-rhyn'chi,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Lamellirostres*.— **der"mo-rhyn'chous,** *a.* — **der"mo-scle'rite,** *n. Zoöph.* A collection of spicules found in the integument of certain actinozoans.— **der"mo-skel'e-tal,** *a.* Pertaining to the dermoskeleton.— **der"mo-skel'e-ton,** *n.* A structure formed by the hardening of integument, as in crustaceans, insects, etc.; exoskeleton.— **der"mos-to'sis,** *n.* Ossified formation in the skin.— **der"mo-sy"no-vi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the skin and synovial capsules; especially, a malignant leprous inflammation occurring on the sole of the foot, and tending to involve the bursæ and synovial membranes.— **der"mo-syph'i-lis,** *n.* Syphilioderma.

Der'mot, 1 dûr'mət; 2 dĕr'mot, *n.* See DARBY².

der-mot'o-my, *n.* Dissection of the skin.— **der"mo-trich'i-a,** *n. pl.* The fin-rays of fishes.

dern‡, 1 dûrn; 2 dĕrn, *rt.* To damn; darn: a vulgar euphemism. [a. Hidden.

dern‡†, *rt.* & *ri.* To conceal; hide; skulk. **dernel.— dernt, dern,** *n. Arch.* Same as DEARN. [Beudantite.

dern'bach-ite, 1 dûrn'bak-ait; 2 dĕrn'bāc-īt, *n. Mineral.*

der'ni-er, 1 dûr'nɪ-ər *or* (F.) der'nyē'; 2 dĕr'ni-er *or* (F.) dĕr'nyē' (XIII). **I.** *a.* Last; final; ultimate: commonly in the French phrase *dernier ressort* (last resort). **II.** *n. Roulette.* A wager that a number from 25 to 36 will be the winning one. [F., < L. *de*, down, + *retro*, back.]

dern'ly†, *adr.* Solitarily; mournfully. **dearn'ly†.**

der"o-did'y-mus, 1 der'o-did'ɪ-məs; 2 dĕr'o-did'y-mus, *n.* A two-headed monster. [< Gr. *derē*, neck, + *didymos*, twin.]

Der"o-don'ti-dæ, 1 der'o-don'tɪ-di; 2 dĕr'o-dŏn'ti-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles with the anterior coxæ transverse, conical, and contiguous, and the posterior transverse, slightly separated, and dilated internally. **Der"o-don'tus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *derē*, neck, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]— **der"o-don'tid,** *a.* & *n.*— **der"o-don'toid,** *a.*

der'o-gate, 1 der'o-gēt; 2 dĕr'o-gāt, *v.* [-GAT"ED; -GAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take away (from) so as to cause loss. **2.** [Rare.] To disparage or bring disparagement to; lessen in any way the value, influence, or importance of. **2.** [Archaic.] To diminish or restrict the force of, as a law. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take away or withdraw something; cause diminution; detract: used with *from*; as, the charge can not *derogate from* his honor. **2.** [Rare.] To become inferior in any way; degenerate. [< L. *derogatus*, pp. of *derogo*, < *de*, from + *rogo*, propose a law.] SYN.: see DISPARAGE.— **der'o-gate,** *a.* [Rare.] Lessened in value or application; degraded; degenerate.— **der'o-gate-ly,** *adr.*— **der'o-ga"tor,** *n.* A detractor.

der"o-ga'tion, 1 der'o-gē'shən; 2 dĕr'o-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of injuring or seeking to injure in reputation; detraction; depreciation.

It reads the Scriptures as literature, yet with no *derogation* from their inspiration. MUNGER *Freedom of Faith, New Theology* p. 16. [H. M. & CO. 1883.]

2. The act of limiting in application, as a law or rule; impairment of effect. 3. *Stock Exchange.* A change in a sales contract, as an abatement in the amount of stock contracted for. [< L. *derogatio(n-)*, < *derogo*; see DEROGATE.]

de-rog'a-tive, } 1 di-rog'ə-tiv; 2 de-rŏg'ə-tĭv, *a.* **De-rog'a-tiv-ly,** } rogatory; derogating.—**de-rog'a-tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.*

de-rog'a-to-ry, 1 di-rog'ə-to-ri; 2 de-rŏg'ə-to-ry, *a.* Lessening in good repute; detracting from value; disparaging; belittling; as, a *derogatory* remark. [< LL. *derogatorius*, < L. *derogo*; see DEROGATE.] **der'o-gant‡.—derogatory clause** (*Law*), a clause inserted in a will, or other document, compelling the recital of the clause word for word in any later document designed to alter or annul the original.—**de-rog'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**de-rog'a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

De Ros'si, 1 dē ros'si; 2 dę rŏs'si, **Giovanni Battista** (c/₂ 1494–1541). An Italian painter and architect.

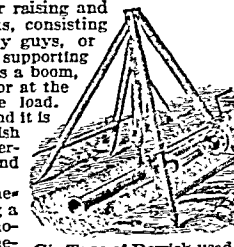
Der"o-stom'i-dæ, 1 der'o-stom'i-dī; 2 dĕr'o-stŏm'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians with a dilated pharynx and anterior mouth. **De-ros'to-mum,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *derē*, neck, + *stoma*, mouth.]—**de-ros'to-mid,** *n.*—**de-ros'to-moid,** *a.*

Der"o-tre'ma, 1 der'o-trī'mə; 2 dĕr'o-trē'ma, *n. pl. Herp.* A section of urodelous amphibians with mostly persistent gill-slits, including the cryptobranchids and amphiumids or congo-snakes. [< Gr. *derē*, neck, + *trēma*, hole.] **Der"o-trem'a-ta‡.—der"o-tre'mate, der"o-trem'a-tous,** *a.*—**der'o-treme,** *a. & n.*—**der"o-tre'mous,** *a.*

Dē"rou'lède', 1 dē'rū'lād'; 2 dę'rų'lĕd', **Paul** (c/₂1846–₁/₂1914). A French politician, journalist, and agitator.

de-rout', 1 di-rout'; 2 de-rout'. [Archaic.] **I.** *tr.* To defeat utterly; rout. **II.** *n.* [Archaic.] Utter defeat; a rout.

der'rick, 1 der'ik; 2 dĕr'ik, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for hoisting and usually for raising and swinging great weights, consisting of a mast supported by guys, or framework serving as a supporting structure. It usually has a boom, hinged at the lower end or at the center, for carrying the load. The forms are various, and it is impossible to distinguish wholly between cranes, derricks, derrick-cranes, and gins.



Gin Type of Derrick used in lowering water-pipe.

2. *Aero.* An aeroplane-launching tower having a falling weight as the motive force. **3.** The framework over the mouth of an oil-well or similar drill-hole. [< *Derrick*, a London hangman of the 17th century.] **der'rick,** *n.* **—der'rick-car",** *n.* A wrecking-car or construction-car carrying a derrick.—**d.-crab,** *n.* A hoisting-apparatus at the foot of a derrick, consisting of toothed wheels working together moved by a crank and turning an axle.—**d.-crane,** *n.* See CRANE.—**guy-d.,** *n.* A derrick whose mast is held in position by cables extending from the head to the ground.—**stiff-leg d.,** a derrick whose mast is held in place by rods of iron or beams of wood.

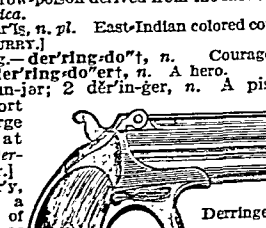
der'rick-ing, 1 der'ik-iŋ; 2 dĕr'ik-ing, *a.* Working like a derrick; as, a *derricking* crane.—**derricking motion,** in a crane, the motion produced by the jib in a radial direction from the post, as opposed to vertical or circular motion.

der'rid, 1 der'id; 2 dĕr'id, *n.* [Malay.] A constituent of a powerful fish- and arrow-poison derived from the fabaceous shrub *Degnelia elliptica.*

der'ries, 1 der'iz; 2 dĕr'ĭs, *n. pl.* East-Indian colored cotton cloths. [Var. of DHURRY.]

der'ring†, *a.* Daring.—**der'ring-do"†,** *n.* Courageous deeds; manhood.—**der'ring-do"er†,** *n.* A hero.

der'rin-ger, 1 der'in-jər; 2 dĕr'in-ġer, *n.* A pistol, usually having a short barrel with a large bore, effective at short range. [< *Derringer*, the inventor.]



Derringer.

der'ry¹, 1 der'i; 2 dĕr'y, *n.* An oak-wood: a frequent component of Irish place-names, as Londonderry. [< Ir. *doire.*]

der'ry², *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] [Slang., Austral.] A prejudice; grudge.

der'ry³, *n.* A meaningless refrain in old songs. **der'ry-down"‡.**

Der'ry⁴, *n.* **1.** A town in Rockingham county, N. H. **2.** A borough in Westmoreland county, Pa. **3.** Abbreviation for Londonderry, Ireland.

der'trum, 1 dūr'trum; 2 dĕr'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The tip of the upper mandible of a bird when different from the rest of the bill. [< Gr. *dertron*, membrane enveloping the bowels, vulture's beak, < *derō*, flay.] **der'tron†.—der"tro-the'ca,** *n. Ornith.* The sheath or covering of the dertrum.

de-ru'in-ate, 1 di-rū'in-ēt; 2 de-rų'in-āt, *a.* [ruin; demolished. Reduced to

der'vish, 1 dūr'vish; 2 dĕr'vish, *n.* **1.** A Mohammedan devotee or mendicant friar vowed to poverty, humility, and chastity; a fakir. The most important orders are: the Murdariyah, from whom have sprung the Malang fakirs, so frequently met in the bazaars of India; the Rufa'iyah, or **howling dervishes;** the Maulawiyah, known as **dancing** or **whirling dervishes;** and the Qalandariyah, or **wandering dervishes.** See FAKIR.

The daggers of the black *derrishes* are sheathed; . . . the gates [of the Mosque of Omar] which for six centuries were shut in the face of the whole Christian world are thrown open.
H. M. FIELD *Among the Holy Hills* p. 33. [S. 1888.]

2. One of the Sudanese followers or soldiers of the Mahdi or Khalifa. **der'vis‡; der'vise‡.** [< Persian *darvish*, dervish, < *dar*, door.]

Der'vish Pa-sha' (1817–₄/₂1896). A Turkish statesman, general, engineer, and educator in chemistry and physics.

Der'went, 1 dūr'went; 2 dĕr'wĕnt, *n.* **1.** A river in Yorkshire, England; 60 m. long. **2.** A river in Derbyshire, England; 50 m. long. **3.** A river in Cumberland, England. **4.** A river in S. Tasmania; 130 m. long.—**Derwent Jack-ass,** the gray butcher-bird of Tasmania (*Cracticus cinereus*), found near the river Derwent. Compare LAUGHING-JACKASS.—**Der'went-wa"ter,** *n.* A lake in Cumberland, England.

Der-zha'vin, 1 der-gū'vin; 2 dĕr-zhä'vĭn, **Gabriel Romanovich** (c/₂1743–₁/₂1816). A Russian lyric poet and statesman. **Der-ja'vine‡; Der-scha'win‡.**

des, desf, same as DESH, DESHI.

Des"a-gua-de'ro, 1 des'ə-gwə-dē'ro; 2 dĕs'ä-ġwä-dę'ro, *n.* **1.** A lake in Araucania, Chile; 35 m. long. **2.** A river in Bolivia. See RIO DESAGUADERO. **3.** A river in Argentina, separating San Luis and Mendoza departments. **4.** A plain in Bolivia and Peru, rich in minerals; capital, Oruru.

De-saix' de Vey"goux', 1 də-sē' də vē'gū'; 2 dę-sā' de vę'gų', **Louis C. A.** (₈/₁₂1768–₆/₁₄1800). A French general; fell at Marengo.

De-sargues', 1 də-zārg'; 2 de-ṣārg', **Gérard** (1593–1661). A French mathematician.—**Desargues's theorem.** *Math.* **1.** A proposition stating that if two triangles are so situated that lines connecting corresponding vertices intersect in one point, then the points of intersection of the projections of the corresponding sides are collinear. **2.** A proposition stating that in a quadrangular figure inscribed in a conic, each transversal intersects the conic and the pairs of opposite sides in three pairs of points in involution.—**Des"ar-gue'sian,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Gérard Desargues.

Des"a-to'ya Peak, 1 des'ə-tō'yə; 2 dĕs'a-tō'ya. A mountain in Nevada; 9,921 ft. high.

Dé"sau'giers', 1 dē'zō'ʒē'; 2 dę'zō'zhę', **Marc A. M.** (₁₁/₁₇ 1772–₈/₁8827). A French dramatist and song-writer; *Les Petites Danaïdes*, etc.

De-sault', 1 də-zō'; 2 de-ṣō', **Pierre Joseph** (c/₂1744–₆/₁ 1795). A French surgeon; *Treatise on Surgical Diseases.*

des-au'rin, } 1 des-ō'rin, -rin *or* -rin; 2 dĕs-ą'rin, -rin *or* -rin,
des-au'rine, } *n. Chem.* Any one of several bright-yellow crystalline combinations, arising from the action of caustic potash and carbon disulfid on desoxybenzoin or its derivatives. [< DES- for DIS- + AURIN.]

de-sax'on-ize, 1 di-saks'ən-aiz; 2 dē-săks'on-ĭz, *tr.* [Rare.] To divest of Saxon characteristics or tendencies.

A brain *desaxonized*, an ear that makes Music where none is.
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 7.

Des'bor-ough, 1 dez'bur-o; 2 dĕṣ'bŏr-o, *n.* A town in Northamptonshire, England.

des-ca"mi-sa'do, 1 dēs-kū'mi-sā'do; 2 dęs-eä'mi-sä'do, *n.* [Sp.] *Hist.* A Spanish beggar or ragamuffin: a name applied to the Spanish revolutionists of 1320, who corresponded to the sansculottes of the French Revolution.

des-cant', 1 des-kant'; 2 dĕs-cănt', *vi.* **1.** To discourse at length or in detail; hold forth with fulness and variety of statement: with *on* or *upon*; as, she *descanted upon* the merits of her family. **2†.** *Mus.* To make a descant. See DESCANT, *n.*, 3. [< LL. *discanto*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *canto*, sing; see CHANT, *v.*]—**des-cant'er,** *n.*

des'cant, 1 des'kant; 2 dĕs'cănt, *n.* **1.** The act of descanting or holding forth on a subject; a series of remarks. **2.** A varied melody or song. **3.** *Mus.* (1) Formerly, an ornamental variation of the main subject or song; a counterpoint above the plain-song. (2) The composition or singing of such counterpoint or variations. (3) The upper part in part-music, especially the soprano. [OF., < LL. *discantus*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *cantus*, CHANT.]—**descant clef** (*Mus.*), the C or soprano clef.—**des'cant-viol,** *n.* A treble viol or violin.

Des"cartes', 1 dē'kärt'; 2 dę'cärt', **René** (₃/₂1596–₂/₁₁ 1650). A French mathematician and philosopher. See CARTESIAN, etc.—**Descartes's rule of signs** (*Math.*), a proposition stating that in a numerical equation, as $B(x) = 0$, which is arranged as the powers of x, the number of positive roots will not be greater than the number of variations in the term-signs and the difference between the two numbers will be even.

des"ce-me-ti'tis, 1 des'i-mi-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis; 2 dĕs'e-me-tī'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet lining the inner surface of the cornea of the eye; serous iritis.

de-scend', 1 di-send'; 2 de-sĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To pass from the upper to the lower part of; come or go down; as, to *descend* a mountain or a river; tears *descended* her cheek.

II. *i.* **1.** To move from a higher to a lower point; go downward; as, the robbers *descended* into the plain; the stream *descends* rapidly; the moon is *descending.*

Silent, and soft, and slow *Descends* the snow.
LONGFELLOW *Snow-Flakes* st. 1.

2. To incline downward; as, the path *descends.* **3.** To pass down, as from generation to generation, or from ancestor to heir; come down lineally; be sprung or derived; as, John Randolph was *descended* from Pocahontas; the kingdom *descended* from father to son.

It is a principle of law, that there is an obligation on every man to provide for those *descended* from his loins.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, ch. 16, p. 448.

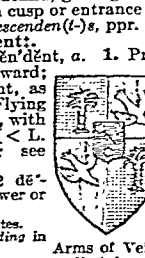
4. To lower oneself in worldly, social, or intellectual standing; sink or come down morally; as, he would not *descend* to baseness. **5.** To come violently or menacingly, or in force, as from above; fall; with *on* or *upon*; as, the plague *descended on* the province; the fleet *descended upon* Copenhagen. **6.** To pass, as from the general to the particular; as, will you *descend* to details? **7.** *Astron.* To move southward: said of a star. [< OF. *descendre*, < L. *descendo*, < *de*, down, + *scando*, climb.]

Syn.: see CONDESCEND; FALL.

de-scen'dance, 1 di-sen'dəns; 2 de-sĕn'danc, *n.* Descent from a certain ancestor. **de-scen'dence‡.**

de-scen'dant, 1 di-sen'dənt; 2 de-sĕn'dant, *n.* **1.** One who is descended, as issue, lineally from another, however remotely, as a child, grandchild, great-grandchild, etc. **2.** *Astrol.* The western cusp or entrance of the seventh house. [F., < L. *descendent(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendo*; see DESCEND.] **de-scen'dent‡.**

de-scen'dent, 1 di-sen'dənt; 2 de-sĕn'dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Proceeding or moving directly downward; descending. **2.** Issuing by descent, as from an ancestor. **3.** *Her.* Flying downward and showing the back, with the head lowest: said of a bird. [< L. *descenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendo*; see DESCEND.] **de-scen'dant‡.**



Arms of Veini d' Arbouse, including, in second and third Quarterings, a Dove Descendent.

de"scen-den'tal, 1 di'sen-den'təl; 2 dē"sĕn-dĕn'tal, *a.* [Rare.] Tending to lower or depreciate.

With his brain full of *descendental* appetites.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Fielding* in vol. ii, p. 342. [O. & CO. 1871.]

—**de"scen-den'tal-ism,** *n.* A systematic disparaging or running down.—**de"scen-den'tal-ist,** *n.*

de-scend'er, 1 di-send'ər; 2 de-sĕnd'er, *n.* One who or that which descends; specifically, a descending letter. See LETTER.

de-scend'i-bl(e", 1 di-send'i-bl; 2 de-sĕnd'i-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be descended, especially with ease and safety, as a hill or any elevation. **2.** Capable of passing by descent; inheritable as property. **de-scend'a-bl(e"‡.—de-scend"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

de-scend'ing, 1 di-send'iŋ; 2 de-sĕnd'ing, *pa.* **1.** Characterized by downward motion or direction; falling; moving downward. **2.** *Bot.* Tending or turned downward.—**descending axis** (*Bot.*), the root.—**d. constellations** or **signs** (*Astron.*), constellations or signs of the zodiac through which the planets pass in moving southward.—**d. rhythm** (*Pros.*), that rhythm produced where the thesis, or unaccented part of a foot, follows the arsis, or accented part.—**d. series** (*Math.*), a series where each succeeding term is numerically less than the preceding one; also, a series according to descending powers of a quantity.—**de-scend'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-scen'sion, 1 di-sen'shən; 2 de-sĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of going downward; descent; a falling or sinking; declension; degradation. **2.** *Anc. Astron.* The distance by which the projection of a star upon the equator is below some great circle passing through the equinox. **3†.** *Old Chem.* The removal by precipitation from an extract of the essential principle of a compound. [F., < L. *descensio(n-)*, < *descendo*; see DESCEND.]—**de-scen'sion-al,** *a.* Relating to descension.—**de-scen'sion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of a theory embracing descending movement or action.

de-scen'siv(es, 1 di-sen'siv; 2 de-sĕn'siv, *a.* Tending downward; inclined to descend; descending.

de-scen'so-ry†, *n. Old Chem.* A vessel used in distillation. **de"scen-so'ri-um‡.**

De-scen'sus, 1 di-sen'sus; 2 de-sĕn'sŭs, *n.* [L.] *Theol.* The act of Christ in going down to Hades after his death.

de-scent', 1 di-sent'; 2 de-sĕnt', *n.* **1.** The act of moving or going downward; change from a higher to a lower place; descending; specifically [D-], in theology, the Descensus. **2.** That over or along which one descends; a descending way; declivity; slope; incline. **3.** Derivation as from some particular ancestor; lineage; birth; pedigree; especially, in the theory of evolution, derivation by development; or (*Biol.*), reproduction of organisms by any method of propagation.

What history has to teach us before all and everything, is our own antecedents, our own *descent.*
MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. i, p. 25. [L. CO.]

4. Persons, collectively, descended from a common ancestor; descendants; issue. **5.** *Law.* The transmission of an estate by inheritance, whether to a child or to an ancestor or a collateral relation.

The rules of *descent* . . . are prescribed by the statute laws of the several states; and, although they correspond in some respects, it is doubtful whether in any two they are precisely alike.
BOUVIER *Law Dict.* vol. i, p. 550. [BOS. B. CO. 1897.]

6. A hostile or destructive visitation; attack or invasion, especially from the sea; as, the *descent* of a curse on a race; the *descent* of the enemy upon our coasts. **7.** A lowering or decline, as in prosperity, worldly standing, etc.; a moral sinking; degradation; declension. **8.** *pl. Fort.* An underground excavation. **9.** *Mus.* Passage from a higher to a lower tone. **10.** *Logic.* Inference from higher to lower terms, as from genus to species; the transition from a broader to a narrower aspect of a conception with a resulting increase of intensified thought. **11.** *Chem.* A former distillation process in which the outlet of the flask was at the bottom, thus producing a partial extraction as the hot vapors descended through the distillate. **12†.** A generation in the scale of genealogy. **13†.** The lowest place. [< F. *descente*, < OF. *descendre*; see DESCEND.] **de-scense'†.**

Syn.: see BIRTH; KIN.—**collateral descent,** descent from some relative not in the direct line of parentage, as from an uncle.—**lineal d.,** direct descent from parent to child from generation to generation.

Des"champs', 1 dē'shūⁿ'; 2 dę'ċhäⁿ', *n.* **1. Dom** (1716–1774), a French Benedictine monk and philosopher. **2. Émile** (₇/₁₂1791–₄/₁₂1871), a French poet and dramatist.

Des-champ'si-a, 1 des-kamp'si-ə; 2 dĕs-cămp'si-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of perennial oat-like grasses of cold and temperate regions, with 2-flowered spikelets and finely erose-dentate or 2-lobed flowering scales; the hair-grasses.

Des"cha"nel', 1 dē'shə"nel'; 2 dę'ċhä"nĕl', *n.* **1. Émile Augustin Étienne** (₁₁/₁₂1819–1904), a French educator journalist, and orator. **2. Paul Eugène Louis** (1856–₄/₁₂1922) a French statesman; author; elected President of France, Feb. 18, 1920. [to Columbia river.

Des Chutes, 1 dē shūt; 2 dę ċhut. A river in Oregon; 230 m.

des-cloi'zite, 1 di-kloi'zait; 2 de-clŏi'zĭt, *n. Mineral.* A brighter red through brown to black lead-zinc vanadate ($H(PbZn)_2VO_5$). [< A. L. O. *Des Cloizeaux*, French mineralogist.]

de-scribe', 1 di-skraib'; 2 de-scrīb', *v.* [DE-SCRIBED'; DE-SCRIB'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give the characteristics of, as in words or by signs, so that another may form a mental image or idea; give a description or account of the parts of; represent in the relations of space or by an explanation of the attributes of; as, to *describe* a house, a battle, or a sensation.

Nothing is more difficult than to *describe* a really beautiful countenance. A. B. EDWARDS *My Brother's Wife* p. 9. [H. 1865.]

2. To draw or trace by motion the form or figure of; delineate; outline; as, to *describe* a polygon on a blackboard; a moving point *describes* a line. **3.** [Archaic.] To mark off into divisions.

And the men went and passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Josh.* xviii, 9.

4†. To inscribe.

II. *i.* **1.** To give or make a description. **2.** To serve as the object of description. [ME. *descriven*, < OF. *descrivre*, < L. *describo*, < *de*, fully, + *scribo*, write.] Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; DELINEATE; RELATE.—**de-scrib'a-bl(e",** *a.*—**de-scrib'er,** *n.*

de-scri'bent, 1 di-skrai'bent; 2 de-scrī'bĕnt, *n. Geom.* A point, line, or surface which by moving generates a line, surface, or solid, respectively.

de-script', 1 di-skript'; 2 de-script', *a.* [Rare.] Described.

de-scrip'tion, 1 di-skrip'shən; 2 de-scrip'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of describing. (1) The act of depicting by means of words or signs.

In *description* Shakespeare is especially great. LOWELL *Among my Books, Shakespeare* p. 185. [O. & CO. 1st ser. 1871.]

(2) The act of drawing or tracing by motion; as, the *description* of a circle on the sand; the *description* of an ellipse by a planet. **2.** An account in words of the parts of a complex whole; a portrayal in language; as, a *description* of a castle, a costume, or a storm. **3.** *Rhet.* The process of explanation that exhibits the theme in the relations of space. It includes three species, according as the process exhibits (1) the parts in their relations, (2) the aggregate of attributes that make up the substance, or (3) the substance itself. The second is the leading form. See EXPLANATION.

4. A group of attributes or characteristics present in or

constituting a class; a class to which a certain description applies; hence, a sort; kind; nature. [OF., < L. *descriptio(n-)*, < *describo;* see DESCRIBE.] SYN.: see DEFINITION; SORT.

de-scrip'tive, } 1 dı-skrip'tıv; 2 de-scrip'tiv, *a.* **1.** Char-
de-scrip'tivs, } acterized by or containing description; having the quality of representing; serving to describe. **2.** *Geom.* Characterized by projective methods. See DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY. [< LL. *descriptivus,* < L. *describo;* see DESCRIBE.] SYN.: see GRAPHIC.— **descriptive relationship,** a system in which blood-kin are described by the terms of relationship, as brother's son, father's brother's son, etc.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

de-scrive', 1 dı-skrıv'; 2 de-scrīv', *vt.* [Scot. & Old Eng.] To describe.

de-scry', 1 dı-skrı'; 2 de-scrī', *vt.* [DE-SCRIED'; DE-SCRY'ING.] **1.** To discover with the eye; especially, to make out in the distance or through obscurity; discern; recognize; as, to *descry* distant land.

Amid the deepening twilight I *descry* Figures of men.
BRYANT *The Fountain* st. 5.

2. To find out or detect; discover; as, to *descry* a man hidden behind a curtain. **3.** [Archaic.] To examine carefully; explore. **4.** [Rare.] To make known; disclose. **5†.** To proclaim. The word *descry* has been confused with *decry* and *describe,* and has been used by authors in the senses of these words. [< OF. *descrier,* < *des-,* DIS-, + *crier,* cry; see CRY, *v.*] SYN.: see DISCERN; DISCOVER; LOOK.— **de-scri'er,** *n.*— **de-scry'†,** *n.*

Des"de-mo'na, 1 dez'dı-mō'nə; 2 dĕs'de-mō'na, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Othello,* the heroine, Othello's wife; smothered by him through jealousy incited by Iago.

des-deyn't, *n.* Disdain.

des'e-crate, 1 des'ı-krēt; 2 dĕs'e-crāt, *vt.* [-CRAT'ED; -CRAT'ING.] **1.** To divert from a sacred to a common use; give up to sacrilege; profane; as, to *desecrate* a shrine or holy vessels. **2.** [Rare.] To dedicate to wickedness or the devil. **3.** [Archaic.] To divest of sacred character or office; as, to *desecrate* a priest. [< DE- + L. *sacro,* make sacred, < *sacer,* sacred.]— **des'e-crat"er,** *n.* One who desecrates. **des'e-cra"tor†.**— **des"e-cra'tion,** *n.* The act of desecrating; profanation.

de-sec'tion-al-ize, 1 dı-sek'shən-əl-aız; 2 dē-sĕc'shon-al-ız, *vt.* To remove all barriers of sectionalism; to embrace into one comprehensive whole.

de-seg"men-ta'tion, 1 dı-seg"men-tē'shən; 2 dē-sĕg"-mĕn-tā'shon, *n. Zool.* Loss of segmental character; union or coalescence of two or more segments of a body into one.

de-seg'ment-ed, *a. Zool.* Exhibiting desegmentation.

de-sen'sı-tize, 1 dı-sen'sı-taız; 2 dē-sĕn'sı-tız, *vt.* To remove sensitized or sensitive quality from.

des'e-ret, 1 dez'ı-ret; 2 dĕs'e-rĕt, *n.* [Mormon.] The honey-bee; also the Land of the Honey-bee: used as a mystic word in the *Book of Mormon.* It was proposed as a name for Utah by the Mormons when seeking admission as a State.

And they did also carry with them *Deseret,* which, by interpretation, is a honey-bee; and thus they did carry with them swarms of bees. *Book of Mormon* Ether, ch. 2, v. 3.

Des"e-ron'to, 1 des'ı-ren'to; 2 dĕs'e-rŏn'to, *n.* A village in Ontario, Canada.

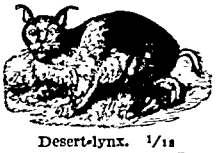
de-sert', 1 dı-zûrt'; 2 de-sĕrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To depart from or leave permanently, as a place where one is accustomed or expected to remain, or a person having legal or moral claims upon one; forsake; especially, to abandon without regard to the welfare of the abandoned: commonly with an implication of blame; as, to *desert* one's family. **2.** *Mil.* To forsake in violation of one's oath or orders, as a service, post, etc.; abscond from; as, to *desert* one's regiment or one's colors. **3.** [Archaic.] To give up (to). **II.** *i.* To forsake a post or station without leave, especially in military or naval service; run away. [< F. *déserter,* < LL. *desertо,* < L. *desero,* < *de,* from, + *sero,* join.] SYN.: see ABANDON; ABDICATE.

des'ert, 1 dez'ərt; 2 dĕs'ert, *a.* **1.** Like a desert; uninhabited; barren; waste; as, a *desert* place: used also figuratively; as, *desert* souls. **2.** Of or pertaining to a desert; as, *desert* fauna or flora; *desert* tribes. [OF., < L. *desertus,* pp. of *desero;* see DESERT, *v.*] SYN.: see ARID.

des'ert¹, *n. Geog.* **1.** A region that is wholly or approximately without vegetation. Such regions are rainless, usually sandy, and commonly not habitable.

Scorched by the sun and furnace-breath
Of the red *desert's* wind of death. WHITTIER *Derne* st. 7.

2. Any uncultivated, uninhabited or desolate region. —**arboreal desert,** a sterile waterless region with a sparse growth of bushes and trees, as in the adjoining borders of Arizona and Sonora.— **D. Act,** an act of Congress giving, to each State which contains desert land, a million acres of desert to be irrigated at the State's expense.— **des'ert-chough",** *n.* A short-winged fregilne bird or chough (genus *Podoces*) of central Asia.— **d.-falcon,** *n.* A falcon (subgenus *Gennæa*), as a lanner or saker.— **d.-fox,** *n.* A small pale-colored fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico, with large ears.— **d.-hare,** *n.* A variety of the cottontail (*Lepus sylvaticus,* var. *arizonæ*) found in the southwestern United States.— **d.-lynx,** *n.* The caracal.— **d.-mouse,** *n.* A field-mouse (*Calomys eremicus*) of the plains of the western United States.— **d.-snake,** *n.* A sand-snake of *Psammophis* or a related genus.— **Deserts of Asia,** a chain of deserts from southern Morocco to Yellow Sea, crossing Africa and Arabia through parts of central Persia and neighboring countries to Rajputana. See GOBI; KHARAZM; KHORASAN; KIZIL-KUM; SAHARA.— **d.-trumpeter,** *n.* A grosbeak, the moro (*Carpodacus githaginus*).— **d.-willow,** *n.* A small American tree (*Chilopsis linearis*), with long white or purplish flowers.



Desert-lynx. 1/12

de-sert'², 1 dı-zûrt'; 2 de-sĕrt', *n.* **1.** The state of deserving reward or punishment; a meritorious or worthy act; merit or demerit, but often limited to the former when used without qualification; as, desert sometimes fails of its reward.

Here Alexander assembled all the governors of provinces . . . and rewarded or punished them according to their *deserts.*
KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. iii, ch. 3, p. 414. [H. & CO.]

2. That which is deserved or merited: often used in the plural; as, some men fail to get their *deserts.*

Give them after the work of their hands; render to them their *desert.* *Psalm* xxviii, 4.

[< OF. *deserte,* < *deservir;* see DESERVE.]

de-sert'ed-ness, 1 dı-zûrt'ed-nes; 2 de-sĕrt'ĕd-nĕs, *n.* The state of being abandoned; loneliness.

De-sert'ed Village, The. A poem by Goldsmith, purporting to be a description of the home of the poet's boyhood. See AUBURN², 11.

de-sert'er, 1 dı-zûrt'ər; 2 de-sĕrt'er, *n.* One who forsakes an allegiance, a service, duty, party, or friends; especially, a soldier or sailor who absconds from the service.

Satan follows up every *deserter* who leaves his camp.
MANNING *Sin and its Consequences* ch. 6, p. 174. [D. & J. S. 1879.]

de-sert'ful, 1 dı-zûrt'ful; 2 de-sĕrt'ful, *a.* [Rare.] High in desert; meritorious.— **de-sert'ful-ly†,** *adv.*

de-ser'tion, 1 dı-zûr'shən; 2 de-sĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of forsaking or abandoning, as an allegiance, a service, duty, principle, party, or friend.

Desertion consists of more than quitting your colors.
COOPER *Spy* ch. 16, p. 212. [H. M. & CO.]

2. *Law.* Unjustifiable abandonment. (1) The act of quitting military or naval service without discharge. The maximum penalty for desertion in the United States army and navy during war is death; in times of peace, the punishment consists of dishonorable discharge, imprisonment, loss of citizenship, and the deprivation of the right to hold a government position. In Great Britain during active service, the maximum punishment is death; at other times, imprisonment for the first offense and penal servitude for repeated desertions. (2) The wilful withdrawal without cause from the obligations imposed by reason of some condition or relation; as, a wife's *desertion* of her husband. In legal phraseology, the husband's wilful absence from his wife is generally termed *abandonment;* the wife's wilful absence from her husband, *desertion.*

3. [Rare.] The state of being deserted; desolation. **4†.** The feeling of being forsaken by God; spiritual melancholy. [LL. *desertio(n-)*, < L. *desero;* see DESERT, *v.*]

de-sert'less, 1 dı-zûrt'les; 2 de-sĕrt'lĕs, *a.* [Rare.] Without merit, or claim to favor or reward.— **de-sert'less-ly,** *adv.*

Des'ert Mount'ain. A mountain in Utah; 8,175 *ft.* high.

de-sert'ness, *n.* [Rare.] Desolate state; emptiness.

de-sert'rice, *n.* A female who deserts. **de-sert'ress†; de-sert'rix†.**

de-serve', } 1 dı-zûrv'; 2 de-sĕrv', *v.* [DE-SERVED', DE-
de-serv'ᵉs, } SERVD'ᵉ; DE-SERV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To be entitled to because of qualities or acts; be worthy of by either merit or demerit; especially, to merit by excellence, faithfulness, good conduct, valuable service, etc.; as, he *deserves* promotion for fidelity; that child *deserves* punishment; the book *deserves* careful perusal. **2†.** To serve well; benefit. **3†.** To requite.

II. *i.* To be worthy or deserving. [< OF. *deservir,* < L. *deservio,* serve devotedly, < *de-* intens. + *servio,* SERVE.]— **de-serv'ed-ly,** *adv.* According to desert; justly.— **de-serv'ed-ness,** *n.*— **de-serv'er,** *n.*— **de-serv'ing,** *pa.* Worthy; meritorious.— **de-serv'ing,** *n.* The act of deserving; merit or demerit.— **de-serv'ing-ly,** *adv.*

De"ses"sarts', 1 dē'zĕ'sär'; 2 dę'sę'sär', **Nicolas Lemoyne** (1744–1810). A French lawyer; writer; *Causes Célèbres.*

de-sex'u-al-ize, 1 dı-sek'shu-əl-aız; 2 dē-sĕk'shu-al-ız, *vt.* To castrate.

De Sèze, 1 də sēz; 2 de sęz, **Raymond, Count** (9/21 1748–6/2 1828). A French advocate; defended Louis XVI. at his trial; imprisoned by Revolutionists; made peer of France, 1815; *Defence of King Louis XVI.*

Des"fo"nan'dres, 1 dē'fō'nän'dr; 2 dę'fō'nän'dr, *n.* In Molière's *L'Amour Médécin,* pseudonym for Elle Béda.

Des"fon"taines', 1 dē'fōn'tān'; 2 dę'fōn'tān', *n.* **1. Guillaume F. F. D.** (1733–1825), a French dramatist. **2. Pierre François G.** (6/29 1685–12/18 1745), a French critic; controversy with Voltaire. **3. René Louiche** (1750–11/18 1833), a French botanist.

Des"ge-nettes', 1 dē'zə-net'; 2 dę'zhe-nĕt', **René N. D., Baron** (1762–1837). A French army surgeon; writer.

desh, 1 dĕsh; 2 dęsh, *n.* [E. Ind.] A country; region.

De-sha', 1 də-shē'; 2 de-shā', *n.* A county in S. E. Arkansas; 725 sq. m.; county-seats, Arkansas City and Dumas.

des"ha-bille', *n.* Same as DISHABILLE.

Des"hayes', 1 dē'zē' *or* dē'hē'; 2 dę'zā' *or* dę'hā', *n.* **1. Jean Baptiste** (1729–1765), a French historical painter; *Venus Embalming the Body of Hector.* **2. Louis** (1592?–1632), Baron of Courmenin, a French diplomat; writer; beheaded for conspiracy by order of Richelieu; *Travels in the Levant.* **Des"hais'†.**

de'shi, 1 dē'shı; 2 dę'shi, *a.* [Ind.] Of or pertaining to a country; local; indigenous; as, *deshi* manufactures. [Ty. O.

Desh'ler, 1 desh'lər; 2 dĕsh'ler, *n.* A village in Henry county.

desh'mukh, 1 desh'muk; 2 dĕsh'mŭk, *n.* [Bengal, India.] A petty native collector of revenue who inherits his office.

desh'mukt.

Des"hou"lières', 1 dē'zū'lyär'; 2 dę'zu'lyĕr', **Antoinette** (*née* du Ligier de la Garde) (1/11 1638–2/17 1694). A French poet; *Les Moutons,* an idyl.

Desht, 1 dĕsht; 2 dęsht, *n.* A river in S. W. Baluchistan; 500 m. long to Arabian sea.

des'ic-cant, 1 des'ı-kənt or dı-sik'ənt; 2 dĕs'i-cant or de-sic'ant, *a. Med.* Desiccating; drying. [< L. *desiccan(t-)s.* ppr. of *desicco;* see DESICCATE.]

des'ic-cant, *n.* Any remedy which, when applied externally, dries up or absorbs moisture, as that of wounds, etc.; a desiccative.

des'ic-cate, 1 des'ı-kēt; 2 dĕs'i-cāt (XIII), *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To exhaust or remove the moisture from; dry thoroughly; especially, to free from moisture with a view to preserving; as, *desiccated* fish or beef.

When *desiccated* and kept from contact with air, they [albuminoid matters] may be preserved unchanged for a long period.
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, p. 13. [A. 1872.]

II. *i.* To become dry. [< L. *desiccatus,* pp. of *desicco,* < *de,* thoroughly, + *siccus,* dry.]— **des'ic-cate†,** *a.*

des"ic-ca'tion, 1 des'ı-kē'shən; 2 dĕs'i-cā'shon, *n.* The act of desiccating; the process of drying or evaporating; also, the state of being dry. [OF., < L. *desiccatus;* see DESICCATE.]

As one of the many evidences of the *desiccation* of the country, streams are pointed out where thousands and thousands of cattle formerly drank, but in which water now never flows.
LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Africa* p. 16. [N. 1858.]

des'ic-ca-tiv(e, 1 des'ı-kē-tıv *or* dı-sik'ə-tiv; 2 dĕs'i-cā-tiv *or* de-sic'a-tiv. **I.** *a.* Drying. **des'ic-ca-to-ry.**

II. *n.* A drying application. See DESICCANT.

des'ic-ca'tor, 1 des'ı-kē'tər or -tor; 2 dĕs'i-cā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which desiccates. **2.** An apparatus for drying meat, vegetables, etc. **3.** *Chem.* A glass or porcelain vessel, tightly covered, to contain substances to be dried, with an arrangement for absorbing the moisture.

de-sid'er-a-bl(e", 1 dı-sid'ər-ə-bl; 2 de-sid'er-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Desirable.

de-sid'er-ant, 1 dı-sid'ər-ənt; 2 de-sid'er-ant. [Rare or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Desirous. **II.** *n.* One having desire.— **de-sid'er-ant-ly,** *adv.*

de-sid'er-ate, 1 dı-sid'ər-ēt; 2 de-sid'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To feel desire or need for; be in want of; miss; as, a *desiderated* list of references.

We *desiderate* in all things the sharp decidedness of the verdict of a jury. A. K. H. BOYD *Recreations of a Country Parson* vol. ii, ch. 3, p. 66. [F. & CO. 1870.]

[< L. *desideratus,* pp. of *desidero;* see DESIRE, *v.*]

de-sid'er-ate†, **I.** *a.* Desired. **II.** *n.* A desideratum.

de-sid"er-a'tion, 1 dı-sid'ər-ē'shən; 2 de-sid'er-ā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The act of desiderating or desiring with a sense of need or regret. **2.** That which is desired; a desideratum.

de-sid'er-a-tive, } 1 dı-sid'ər-ə-tıv; 2 de-sid'er-a-tiv, *a.* **1.**
de-sid'er-a-tıvˢ, } Having or implying desire. **2.** *Gram.* Expressing desire; as, a *desiderative* verb.

de-sid'er-a-tive, *n.* **1.** A desideratum. **2.** *Gram.* A verb so formed from another verb as to express desire of performing the act expressed by the primitive.

de-sid"er-a'tum, 1 dı-sid'ər-ē'tum; 2 de-sid'er-ā'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is needed or regarded as desirable.

The great *desideratum* of a system of currency is steadiness in its own value. CAREY *Social Science* p. 342. [H. B. & CO. 1872.]

[L., neut. of *desideratus,* pp. of *desidero;* see DESIRE, *v.*]

De"si-de'ri, 1 dē'sı-dē'rı; 2 dę'si-dę'ri, **Ippolito** (1684–1733). An Italian missionary in Tibet; translated *Kanjtar,* the sacred book of Tibet, into Latin.

des"i-de'ri-um, 1 des'ı-dı'rı-um; 2 dĕs'i-dē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [L.] An earnest longing; eager desire for.

Des"i-de'ri-us, 1 des'ı-dı'rı-us; 2 dĕs'i-dē'ri-ŭs, *n.* The last king of the Lombards; warred with Pope Adrian I.; surrendered to his son-in-law, Charlemagne; sent by him to a monastery; lived about 760. **Dı"dier'ſ** [Fr.].

de-sight't, *n.* An unsightly object.

de-sight'ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act of rendering unsightly; disfigurement.

de-sign', 1 dı-zain'; 2 de-sīn' (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To invent, devise, or formulate mentally the idea and essential features of; plan or map out in the mind; project; as, to *design* a building or a campaign.

To *design* great things implies no common mind.
HAZLITT *Works, Table Talk* vol. ii, pt. i, essay x, p. 123.

2. To draw, delineate, mark out, sketch in outline, or otherwise give visible expression to, as a conception or a plan, especially for the first time, or to serve as a pattern or model for a more finished study; as, to *design* a wall-paper.

Each figure stiff, as if *design'd* in buff.
DRYDEN *To Sir Robt. Howard* l. 74.

3. To have in mind to do; purpose; intend; as, he *designs* to become a doctor. **4.** To appropriate or apply in intention; plan for or devote to a purpose. **5.** Archaic.] To appoint; designate; indicate.

II. *i.* **1.** To formulate designs or plans; plan. **2.** To engage in the occupation of a designer in the arts or manufactures. **3†.** To intend to go: usually with *for.* [< F. *désigner,* < L. *designo,* < *de,* fully, + *signum,* mark.] SYN.: see PURPOSE.

de-sign', 1 dı-zain'; 2 de-sīn', *n.* **1.** An arrangement of forms or colors, or both, intended to be executed in hard substances or pliable material, or to be applied to a fabric for ornament. It may be (1) *technical,* to serve some useful purpose; as, a *design* for a chandelier; (2) *decorative,* to beautify a useful object; as, a *design* for a wall-paper; or (3) *pictorial* or *artistic,* to give lasting expression to an ideal; a preliminary sketch, as for a picture or a statue; a study; as, a *design* for a memorial arch.

2. A working plan to be used in the accomplishment of something projected; especially, the plan of an architect, engineer, machinist, or master of some useful art. **3.** The art of designing; the adaptation of forms to spaces, objects, and materials; artistic invention.

Schools of *design* in Europe and in this country have been found important aids to the higher manufactures. A. MACARTHUR *Education and Manual Industry* ch. 4, p. 61. [A. 1884.]

4. A course of action or accomplishment marked out in the mind; fixed purpose; aim; intention; in a bad sense, evil intention; scheme; plot; as, it is his *design* to go to college; he has *designs* against our life.

Express malice is when one, with sedate deliberate mind and formed *design,* doth kill another.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 14, p. 199.

5. Thought, purpose, or intention, as revealed in the wise correlation of parts, or in the adaptation of means to an end; specif., the purpose of the Creator as shown by such adaptation in nature. **6.** *Music.* The melodic pattern, plan, or form of a composition. **de-sign'ment†.**

SYN.: aim, device, end, final cause, intent, intention, object, plan, project, purpose, scheme. *Design* refers to the adaptation of means to an *end,* the correspondence and coordination of parts, or of separate acts, to produce a result; *intent* and *purpose* overleap all particulars, and fasten on the *end* itself. *Intention* is simply the more familiar form of the legal and philosophical *intent. Plan* relates to details of form, structure, and action, in themselves; *design* considers these same details all as means to an *end.* The *plan* of a campaign may be for a series of sharp attacks, with the *design* of thus surprizing and overpowering the enemy. A man comes to a fixed *intention* to kill his enemy; he forms a *plan* to entrap him into his power, with the *design* of then compassing his death; as the law can not read the heart, it can only infer the *intent* from the evidences of *design. Intent* denotes a straining, stretching forth toward an *object; purpose* simply the placing it before oneself; hence, we speak of the *purpose* rather than the *intent* or *intention* of God. We hold that the marks of *design* in nature prove it the work of a great Designer. *Intention* contemplates the possibility of failure; *purpose* looks to assured success; *intent* or *intention* refers especially to the state of mind of the actor; *purpose* to the result of the action. Compare AIM; CAUSE; DETERMINATION; IDEA; MODEL; PROJECT. Prep.: the design *of* defrauding; the design *of* a building; a design *for* a statue.— **arts of design,** such arts as architecture, engraving, and the like, of which design forms an important part.— **de-sign'pa"per,** *n.* A paper ruled in squares, suitable for scale drawings and various designs.— **school of d.,** a school in which the teaching may range from the simplest invention and drawing of figures to the highest fine art.

de-sign'a-ble¹, } 1 dı-zain'ə-bl; 2 de-sīn'a-bl, *a.* Ca-
de-sign'a-bl², } pable of being designed or portrayed.

des'ig-na-ble², } 1 des'ıg-nə-bl; 2 dĕs'ig-na-bl, *a.* Ca-
des'ig-na-blᵉ, } pable of being designated; distinguishable.

des'ig-nate, 1 des'ıg-nēt; 2 dĕs'ig-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To cause to be known or to make recognizable by some mark or sign, as by a visible indication, or by a particular name, etc.; as, the battlefield is *designated* on the map by a cross; the Jew *designated* all nations but his own as Gentiles. **2.** To men-

tion by a distinctive name; identify by name; as, he could *designate* every soldier who had ever served under him. **3.** To mark out or name for a specific purpose; select or appoint, as by authority; as, four officers were *designated* to receive a decoration. [< L. *designatus*, pp. of *designo*; see DESIGN, *v.*] Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE.

des'ig-nate, *a.* [Rare.] Designated; selected.— **bishop designate,** a priest nominated, by proper authority, for a see or diocese, but not yet consecrated.

des''ig-na'tion, 1 des'ıg-nē'shən; 2 dĕs'ĭg-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** That which designates or distinguishes a person, place, or thing; a distinctive mark, appellation, or title, especially one prefixed to a proper name; as, the *designations* Sir and Lord; his ordinary *designation* was Sir William.

Man is the one being who certainly deserves this *designation* [moral being]. DARWIN *Descent of Man* p. 610. [A. 1875.]

2. The act of pointing out or indicating something. **3.** The act of appointing or selecting for an office or for a special work or purpose; nomination; as, the *designation* of one's successor in office; *designation* of one's duty or abode. **4.** [U. S.] *Oyster-culture.* The privilege of cultivating oysters on ground authoritatively designated for it; also, the ground so designated. **5.** [Archaic.] Application or import, as of a word. **6.** [Archaic.] Character; description; turn. **7.** *Scots Law.* The setting apart from the church lands of houses and grounds for the use of parish ministers. 8†. Vocation; bent of mind. [< L. *designatio(n-)*, < *designatus*; see DESIGNATE, *v.*] Syn.: see NAME.— **des'ig-na-tiv(es),** *a.* Serving to designate **des'ig-na-to-ry†.**— **des'ig-na''tor,** *n.* [L.] **1.** One who indicates or points out. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* An officer in charge of public ceremonies and entertainments who assigned to each person his rank and place.

de-signed', } 1 dı-zaınd'; 2 de-ẓīnd', *pa.* **1.** Sketched;
de-signds, } drawn. **2.** Intentional; intended.

de-sign'ed-ly, 1 dı-zaın'ed-lı; 2 de-ẓīn'ĕd-ly, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally; deliberately: opposed to *accidentally, unknowingly,* or *inadvertently.*

God has not *designedly* made the religious life as hard as possible. DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Environment* p. 269. [J. P. 1884.]

de-sign'ed-ness, 1 dı-zaın'ed-nes; 2 de-ẓīn'ĕd-nĕs, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being designed or done purposely.

de-sign'er, 1 dı-zaın'ər; 2 de-ẓīn'er, *n.* **1.** One who forms or originates designs, projects, or schemes; a planner; schemer.

The design speaks the *designer.*
BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. i, p. 82. [R. Y. C.]

2. One who invents and prepares decorative or artistic designs; as, a *designer* of fine furniture; especially, one who makes patterns for decorative embellishments; as, a *designer* in a textile-factory. **3.** One who plans machines, instruments, etc., as distinguished from one who constructs them. Syn.: see ARCHITECT; CAUSE.

de-sign'ful, 1 dı-zaın'fuł; 2 de-ẓīn'fuł, *a.* [Rare.] Full of design, or of designing or scheming.— **-ness,** *n.*

de-sign'ing, 1 dı-zaın'ıŋ; 2 de-ẓīn'ing, *pa.* **1.** Given to artfulness and scheming; crafty. **2.** Exercising foresight; heedful. Syn.: see ARTFUL; INSIDIOUS.— **de-sign'ing-ly,** *adv.* With bad intent; intentionally.

de-sign'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or art of making designs or sketches. **2.** The act of plotting or scheming.

de-sign'less, 1 dı-zaın'les; 2 de-ẓīn'lĕs, *a.* Without design or intention; inadvertent.— **-ly,** *adv.*

de-sil'i-cate, 1 dı-sil'ı-kēt; 2 dē-sil'ı-cāt, *vt.* To free from silica or silicate; desiliconize.— **de-sil'i-cat''ed,** *a.* **de-sil'i-cized†.**

de-sil''i-ci-da'tion, 1 dı-sil''ı-sı-dē'shən; 2 dē-sil''i-çi-dā'shon, *n. Chem.* The act or process of freeing a substance from silicon or silicon compounds. **de-si-lic''i-fi-ca'tion†.**

de-sil'i-con-ize, 1 dı-sil'ı-kən-aız; 2 dē-sil'i-con-Iz, *vt.* To free from silicon. **de''si-lic'i-fy‡.**

de-sil''ver-ize, 1 dı-sil'vər-aız; 2 dē-sil'ver-Iz, *vt.* To remove the silver from, as lead; free from silver. **de-sil'ver‡.** — **de-sil''ver-i-za'tion,** *n.*

des'i-nence, 1 des'ı-nens; 2 dĕs'ĭ-nĕnç, *n.* A termination or ending; especially, a formative suffix. [OF., < L. *desinent(-s)*, ppr. of *desino*, cease, < *de*, off, + *sino*, leave.]

des'i-nent†, *a.* Terminal; ending; lowermost. **des''i-nen'tial†.**

de-sip'i-ence, 1 dı-sip'ı-cns; 2 de-sip'ĭ-ĕnç, *n.* [Rare.] Silliness; foolishness; trifling.— **de-sip'i-ent,** *a.* [Rare.] Nonsensical; foolish.

de-sir'a-ble, } 1 dı-zaır'ə-bl; 2 de-ẓīr'a-bl, *a.* Fit to be
de-sir'a-bl(e), } desired; provocative of longing to possess; worth having. [OF., < L. *desiderabilis*, < *desidero*; see DESIRE, *v.*] Syn.: see PROFITABLE.— **de-sir''a-bil'i-ty, de-sir'a-bi(e-ness),** *n.*— **de-sir'a-bly,** *adv.*

Dē''si-rade', 1 dē'zı-rād'; 2 dę'ẓī'rād', *n.* An island in the French West Indies; 10 sq. m.

de-sire', 1 dı-zaır'; 2 de-ẓīr', *vt.* [DE-SIRED'; DE-SIR'ING.] **1.** To wish for the possession or enjoyment of; wish or earnestly long for; covet; crave; as, to *desire* distinction.

Every man *desires* to live long; but no man would be old.
SWIFT *Works, Various Subjects* p. 397. [T. A. W.]

2. To express a desire to have; ask; pray for; request. **3.** [Archaic.] To regret; miss. **4**†. To deserve; require. **5**†. To invite. [< F. *désirer*, < L. *desidero*, < *de*, from, + *sidus* (*sider-*), star.] Syn.: covet, crave, hanker for or after, incline to, long for, wish. Compare synonyms for DESIRE, *n.*— Prep.: to desire a favor *of* a person; to desire an object *for* oneself or *for* any purpose.— **de-sir'ed-ly†,** *adv.*— **de-sir'er,** *n.*

de-sire', *n.* **1.** An earnest wishing for something; a mental attitude characterized by perception of some object, together with an impulse toward action for its possession; loosely, any longing, craving, or appetite; as, without *desire* there would be no effort; his *desire* for wealth was insatiable. See def. 3.

Christianity . . . proposes not to extinguish our natural *desires*, but to bring them under just control. W. WILBERFORCE *Practical Christianity* ch. 4, p. 182. [C. B. 1829.]

2. The expression of such an impulse; a request; wish; prayer; as, he expressed a strong *desire* to rule. **3.** *Psychol.* An attitude of mind, natural or acquired, which involves craving for some kind of satisfaction and incitement of action to secure the object which is known or imagined to afford the satisfaction craved; an impulsive motive tendency; appetency. Compare AFFECTION; APPETENCY. The desires, as springs of action, embrace the simple desires for happiness, perfection, and virtue, and the complex tendencies arising from temperament, temper or disposition, habit, etc. They furnish the principal appetencies or motive forces.

By the word *desire* we understand certain appetitive conditions of consciousness in which the blended feeling and conation is directed toward some object mentally presented or represented, of whose pleasure-pain characteristics we have had previous experience. G. T. LADD *Psychol. Descrip. and Explan.* p. 601. [S.]

4. An object earnestly sought or longed for; as, she shall receive her *desire.* **5.** Irrational appetency; appetite; passion: a specific meaning.

The leading idea of French romance is opposition to law and obedience to *desire.* E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Romance of Rascality* in vol. ii, p. 83. [O. & CO. 1871.]

Syn.: appetency, appetite, aspiration, concupiscence, coveting, craving, hankering, inclination, longing, wish. *Inclination* is the mildest of these terms; it is a quiet, or even a vague or unconscious, tendency. Even when we speak of a strong or decided *inclination* we do not express the intensity of *desire. Desire* has a wide range, from the highest objects to the lowest; *desire* is for an object near at hand, or near in thought, and viewed as attainable; a *wish* may be for what is remote or uncertain, or even for what is recognized as impossible. *Craving* is stronger than *hankering; hankering* may be the result of a fitful and capricious *appetite; craving* may be the imperious and reasonable demand of the whole nature. *Longing* is a reaching out with deep and persistent demand for that which is viewed as now distant, but at some time attainable; as, the captive's *longing* for release. *Coveting* ordinarily denotes wrong *desire* for that which is another's. See APPETITE.— Ant.: see synonyms for ANTIPATHY.— Prep.: the desire *of* fame; a desire *for* excellence.— **de-sire'ful,** *a.*— **de-sire'ful-ness,** *n.*— **de-sire'less,** *a.*

de-sir'ed-ness, 1 dı-zaır'ed-nes; 2 de-ẓīr'ĕd-nĕs, *n.* The
Dē''sī'rē' Ha''zard', 1 dē'zī'rē' a'zūr'; 2 dęs'ī'rę' ä'zär'. Pen-name of Octave Feuillet in *Le Nationale.*

de-sir'ous, 1 dı-zaır'us; 2 de-ẓīr'ŭs, *a.* Possessed of desire; experiencing an earnest longing, a wish or craving.— **de-sir'ous-ly,** *adv.*— **de-sir'ous-ness,** *n.*

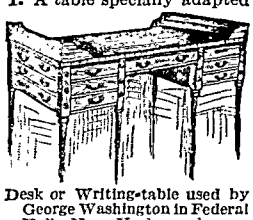
de-sist', 1 dı-zist' *or* dı-sist'; 2 de-ẓist' *or* de-sist (XIII), *v.* **I.** *i.* To cease from action, especially from a particular action or course of actions, sometimes with an implication of reprehension as to the object; forbear; stop: often followed by *from.*

Recommending their countrymen to *desist from* the use, not merely of tea, but of all kinds of East-Indian commodities.
IRVING *Washington* vol. i, p. 350. [G. P. P. 1863.]

II†. *t.* To discontinue. [< F. *désister*, < L. *desisto*, < *de*, down, + *sisto*, set, caus. of *sto*, stand.] Syn.: see CEASE.— **de-sis'tance,** *n.* A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping or desisting; cessation. **de-sis'tence‡.**— **de-sis'tiv(es),** *a.* [Rare.] Final; concluding.

de-sī'tion†, *n.* An end or conclusion.

desk, 1 desk; 2 dĕsk, *n.* **1.** A table specially adapted for writing or studying, often having a sloping top serving as a cover to a repository beneath; by metonymy, position at a desk; the occupation of a clerk; as, from the *desk* to the bar. **2.** A table or stand to hold that from which one publicly reads or preaches: sometimes, by extension, applied to the entire pulpit or to the clerical profession in general. **3.** A case or box holding writing-materials, and having on the top, or when opened, a sloping surface to write upon. [< F. *disque*, < L. *discus*; see DISK.]— **charg'ing-desk",** *n.* Same as LOAN-DESK.— **cylinder d.,** a variety of roll-top desk.— **desk'-book",** *n.* A book used constantly at a desk; vademecum; handbook.— **d.-cloth,** *n.* A cloth for covering a lectern or a platform desk.— **d.-knife,** *n.* An erasing-knife.— **d.-work,** *n.* Work at a desk; continual writing, as bookkeeping, literary work, etc.— **loan-d.,** *n.* In public-library usage, a desk or counter used for the work connected with the issue of books.— **roll-top d.,** a low, broad office-desk with a flexible rolling cover, made of slats attached to canvas, or flattened rods grooved and linked together.



Desk or Writing-table used by George Washington in Federal Hall, New York, and now preserved in the Governor's Room, New York City Hall.

des'ma, 1 des'mə; 2 dĕs'ma, *n.* [-MAS or -MA-TA, *pl.*] *Spong.* A stout irregularly branched spicule formed by precipitation of silica on a spicular nucleus. See illus. under SPICULE. [< Gr. *desma*, band, < *deō*, bind.] — **des'ma-chyme,** *n. Spong.* Connective tissue.— **des''ma-chym'a-tous,** *a.*— **Des-mac''i-don'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Spong.* An extensive family of marine sponges, with megascleres of varied forms, usually monactinal, microscleres always present and invariably including chelæ. **Des-mac'i-don,** *n.* (t. g.) — **des'ma-cyte,** *n. Spong.* A connective-tissue cell, usually a long spindle-shaped body, sometimes a spindle-shaped granular cell.— **des-mic,** *a.*

des''mac-tin'ic, 1 des'mak-tin'ık; 2 dĕs''măc-tin'ic, *a.* Having the ambulacra continued to the aboral apex, as in echinoids. [< Gr. *desma*, band, + *aktis* (*aktin-*), ray.]

des'man, 1 des'mən; 2 dĕs'man, *n.* An aquatic shrew-like myogaloid insectivorous mammal. *Myogale moschata* is the desman of southeastern Russia; *M. pyrenaica* is that of the Pyrenees. [< Sw. *desman*, musk.] **dæs'man‡.**

Desman. 1/4

Des-man'thus, 1 des-man'thus; 2 dĕs-măn'thŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical and subtropical mimosaceous herbs bearing numerous small green or white flowers in round axillary heads. There are five petals, and the calyx is bell-shaped. The seeds, which are brown and polished, are used for ornament by West-Indian negroes. [DESMARAIS.

Des''ma''rais', 1 dē''ma'rē'; 2 dę''mä'rā', *n.* See REGNIER-MAILLEBOIS.

Des''ma-tip'pus, 1 des'mə-tip'us; 2 dĕs'ma-tip'ŭs, *n. Paleon.* A Miocene genus of horses resembling the Miohippus and Merychippus. [< Gr. *desma* (*desmat-*), band, + *hippos*, horse.]

des''ma-tur'gi-a, 1 des'mə-tûr'jı-ə; 2 dĕs'ma-tûr'gi-a, *n. Surg.* The art of applying bandages. [< Gr. *desma*, band, + *ergon*, work.]

des'mer-gate, 1 des'mər-gēt; 2 dĕs'mer-gāt, *n.* A worker and minor classes of workers. [< Gr. *desmos*, band, + *ergatēs*, worker.]

des'mid, 1 des'mid; 2 dĕs'mid, *n. Bot.* Any plant of the order *Desmidiaceæ.* **des-mid'i-an†.**

Des-mid''i-a'ce-æ, 1 des-mid'ı-ē'sı-ī; 2 dĕs-mid''i-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of minute, bright-green, unicellular, mainly solitary, fresh-water algæ of the order *Desmidiales.* The individual is usually divided into symmetrical halves. [< Gr. *desmos*, band, < *deō*, bind.] **Des''mi-dl'e-æ‡.— des-mid''i-a'ceous,** *a.*— **Des-mid''i-a'les,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order of chiefly one-celled (sometimes filamentous) green algæ, characterized by lack of the asexual mode of reproduction. Formerly they were called the *Conjugatæ.* — **des-mid''i-ol'o-gy,** *n.* That branch of botany which relates to the study of the *Desmidiaceæ.*— **des-mid''i-ol'o-gist,** *n.* [STILBITE.

Desmids. 1. *Euastrum oblongum.* 2. A species of *Spirotænia.*

des'mine, 1 des'mın; 2 dĕs'mĭn, *n. Mineral.* Same as **Des''mi-o-sper'me-æ,** 1 des''mı-o-spər'mi-ī; 2 dĕs''mi-o-spĕr'me-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A division of red seaweeds, in which the spores, instead of being simple and scattered, are arranged necklace-like in distinct chains. [< Gr. *desmios*, bound, + *sperma*, seed.]

des-mi'tis, 1 des-maı'tıs *or* -mı'tıs; 2 dĕs-mī'tis *or* -mĭ'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a ligament. [< Gr. *desmos*, band.]

des'mo-, 1 des'mo-; 2 dĕs'mo-. Derived from Greek *desmos*, bond, ligament, < *deō*, bind: a combining form. — **Des''mo-bac-te'ri-a,** *n. pl. Biol.* The *Microbacteria.*— **Des-mo'bry-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* Formerly, a group of ferns including those whose fronds are produced from the apex of the rootstock, and are adherent to it without articulation as in most ferns. See EREMOBRYA.— **des-mo'bry-old,** *a.* — **Des''mo-dac'ty-li,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A section of passerine birds having the flexor tendons of the toes united, including the eurylæmids or broadmouths.— **des''mo-dac'ty-lous,** *a.*— **Des-mo'dl-um,** *n. Bot.* Same as MEIBOMIA. — **des'mo-dont. I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) the *Desmodonta* or (2) the *Desmodontes.* **II.** *n.* A desmodont bivalve or bat.— **Des''mo-don'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* An order or other group of bivalves with the valves connected by a ligament, and the hinge-teeth irregular.— **Des''mo-don'tes,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Desmodontidæ.*— **Des''mo-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of animalivorous bats having very large sharp-edged upper incisors, very narrow premolars, molars very small or wanting, and a stomach with a very long diverticulum; blood-sucking bats. **Des'mo-dus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Des-mod'i-dæ†.— des''mo-don'tid,** *n.*— **des''mo-don'toid,** *a. & n.*— **des''mo-dyn'i-a,** *n.* Pain in the ligaments.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

des'mo-gen, 1 des'mo-jen; 2 dĕs'mo-ġĕn, *n. Bot.* The undifferentiated tissue of plants.— **primary desmogen,** same as PROCAMBIUM. — **secondary d.,** cambium tissue transformed into vascular strands.

des-mog'e-nous, 1 des-moj'ı-nus; 2 dĕs-mŏġ'e-nŭs, *a.* Arising from or caused by the ligaments.

Des-mog'na-thæ, 1 des-mog'na-fhı; 2 dĕs-mŏġ'na-thē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A primary group of carinate birds with desmognathous palate, as ducks, etc.

Des''mog-nath'i-dæ, 1 des''mog-na-fh'ı-dı; 2 dĕs''mŏġ-nath'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of salamanders with opisthocœlous vertebræ, vomeropalatine bones curtailed behind, and carpus and tarsus cartilaginous. **Des-mog'na-thus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< DESMO- + Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.] — **des-mog'na-thid,** *n.*— **des-mog'na-thoid,** *a.*

des-mog'na-thism, 1 des-mog'nə-fhizm; 2 dĕs-mŏġ'na-thĭsm, *n.* The state or quality of being desmognathous.

des-mog'na-thous, 1 des-mog'nə-fhus; 2 dĕs-mŏġ'na-thŭs, *a. Ornith.* **1.** Having the maxillopalatines united at the middle, directly or indirectly, and the vomer obsolete, as the modification of the bony palate in birds of prey, parrots, ducks, etc. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Desmognathæ.*

Desmognathous Skull of Secretary-bird (*Serpentarius serpentarius*). *mxp*, maxillopalatine process; *v*, vomer; *pl*, palatine.

des-mog'ra-phy, *n. Anat.* Description of the ligaments. **des-mo-he'mo-blast,** *n. Embryol.* That portion of the germinal membrane in which the mesenchyma originates.— **des'moid,** *a. Anat. & Med.* Resembling a ligament; ligamentous; also, fibrous; as, a *desmoid* tumor.

Des Moines, 1 dē moin; 2 dę mŏin. **1.** A river in Minnesota and Iowa; length, 500 m. to Mississippi river. **2.** A county in southeastern Iowa; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Burlington. **3.** A city, capital of Iowa and county-seat of Polk county; seat of Des Moines College (Baptist), founded in 1865, and of the Drake University (non-sectarian), founded in 1881.— **Des Moines idea,** a plan by which the city government is divided into five departments under the control of a council of five elected officials. It was originated in Galveston, Tex., and adopted and elaborated in Des Moines, Ia., in 1897, where it is in operation. The plan embraces the *recall,* under which 25 per cent. of the electorate can demand a special election at any time and remove any of the five; the *initiative,* under which 10 per cent. can insist on an electoral vote on any measure which they refuse to pass; and the *referendum,* by which a like percentage can call for a vote to veto any action taken by the council. The council has no control over any franchises; these are disposed of by popular vote, and every important action of the council must have the fullest publicity.

des-mol'o-gy, 1 des-mol'o-jı; 2 dĕs-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** That branch of anatomy which treats of ligaments; also, a treatise on bandages. **2.** Desmaturgia. [< DESMO- + -LOGY.]

des-mo'ma, 1 des-mō'mə; 2 dĕs-mō'ma, *n.* Same as DESMA.

Des''mo-my-a'ri-a, 1 des'mo-maı-ē'rı-ə; 2 dĕs'mo-mŷ-ā'ri-a, *n. pl. Ascid.* The *Hemimyaria.* [< DESMO- + Gr. *mys*, muscle.] — **des''mo-my-a'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

des'mon, 1 des'mən; 2 dĕs'mon, *n.* See IMMUNE BODY.

Des-mon'cus, 1 des-moŋ'kus; 2 dĕs-mŏn'cŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American climbing palms with thin reedy stems and spiny, hooked leaves.

Des'mond, 1 dez'mənd; 2 dĕs'mond, *n.* [Ir. **Deas Mumhan.**] **1.** An ancient district in south Munster, consisting of the counties of Cork and Kerry. **2.** A branch of the Fitzgerald family, lords of Desmond. **3. Countess of** (1494?–1604), Katherine Fitzgerald, second wife of Thomas, 12th Earl of

Desmond, who lived about 110 years and is referred to in works of Raleigh, Bacon, and Ussher.

des'mo-no-sol'o-gy, *n.* Description of the maladies affecting ligaments.—**des-mop'a-thy**, *n.* Any disease of the ligaments.—**des"mo-pel'mous**, *a. Ornith.* Having the plantar tendons connected by a muscular band or vinculum, as in cuckoos, parrots, and fowls.—**des"mor-rhex'is**, *n. Surg.* Rupture of a ligament of a joint.—**Des"mo-sco-lic'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of nematoid worms with annular constrictions and rudimentary papillæ and setæ.—**Des"mo-sco'lex**, *n.* (t. g.)—**des"mo-scol'i-cid**, *n.*—**des"mo-scol'i-coid**, *a.*—**des-mo'sis**, *n. Med.* Morbid condition of the connective tissue; desmopathy.—**des'mo-site**, *n. Petrol.* A banded schist consisting chiefly of feldspar and chlorite and formed by the contact metamorphism of certain slates by diabase.—**Des-mos'ti-cha**, *n. pl. Echin.* A division of echinoideans with a regular endocyclic test and the ambulacra band-like; true sea-eggs.—**des-mos'ti-chous**, *a.*—**Des"mo-teu'thi-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of squids or decacerous cephalopods with a long body and three special thickenings in the basal portion of the siphon.—**Des"mo-teu'this**, *n.* (t. g.)—**des"mo-teu'thid**, *n.*—**des"mo-teu'thoid**, *a.*—**Des"mo-tho-ra'ca**, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of heliozoans with a subspherical shell of silica perforated by large holes.—**des"mo-tho-ra'can**, *a. & n.*—**des"mo-thor'a-cous**, *a.*

des-mot'o-my, 1 des-met'o-mı; 2 dĕs-mŏt'o-my, *n.* The dissection of ligaments. [< DESMO- + -TOMY.]

des-mot'ro-pism, 1 des-mot'ro-pizm; 2 dĕs-mŏt'ro-pĭşm, *n. Chem.* Tautomerism. [< DESMO- + Gr. *tropos*, turning.]—**des"mot'ro-pyt**.—**des"mo-trop'ic**, *a.*

des"mo-trop"o-san'to-nin, 1 des'mo-trep"o-san'to-nin; 2 dĕs'mo-trŏp"o-săn'to-nĭn, *n. Chem.* A colorless, dextrorotatory, crystalline compound, prepared from and isomeric with santonin by the action of strong hydrochloric acid.—**des"mo-trop"o-san'to-nous**, *a.* Obtained from desmotroposantonin.—**desmotroposantonous acid** (*Chem.*), a colorless, levorotatory, crystalline compound obtained from desmotroposantonin by reduction. It is isomeric with santonous acid.

Des"mou"lins', 1 dā"mū"lan'; 2 dę"mu"lăn', **Benoît Camille** (2/1760–1/51794). A French revolutionist; writer; partizan of Danton; guillotined; *Histoire des Brissotins.*

Des'na, 1 des'na; 2 dĕs'na, *n.* A river in Russia; length, 500 m. to Dnieper river.

Des"noy"ers', 1 dā"nwa"yē'; 2 dę"nwā"yę', **Auguste G. L. B., Baron** (12/20 1779–1857). A French engraver; *Transfiguration*, etc., after Raffael.

dēs"o"bli"geant', 1 dē"zo"bli"zhänt'; 2 dę"şo"blĭ"zhănt', *n.* [F.] A one-horse vehicle carrying only one person.

de-so"cial-i-za'tion, 1 dı-sō"shal-ı-zē'shən; 2 dē-sō"shal-ı-zā'shon, *n.* The act of rendering unsocial, or the partial or total loss of social instincts. **-sa'tion†.**

de-so'cial-ize, 1 dı-sō'shal-ız; 2 dē-sō'shal-ız, *vt.* To debar from social privileges. **de-so'cial-ıse†.**

des'o-late, 1 des'o-lēt; 2 dĕs'o-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To deprive of inhabitants, or to strip of dwellings, goods, and products; ravage; hence, to make or leave lonely and bare.

A great majority of the wars which have *desolated* mankind have been caused by the disputed titles and rival claims of sovereigns. EVERETT *Orations, July 4, 1826* p. 115. [A. S. CO. 1836.]

2. To fill with sadness and gloom; make sorrowful or forlorn; as, his errors *desolated* his mother's heart.

Amends For broken hearts and *desolated* years.
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, A Love-Letter* bk. i, st. 29.

[< L. *desolatus*, pp. of *desolo*, leave alone, < *de*, entirely, + *solus*, alone.] SYN.: see DEVASTATE.

des'o-late, 1 des'o-lıt; 2 dĕs'o-lat, *a.* **1.** Destitute or deprived of inhabitants or of dwellings and the means of comfortable living; laid bare or deserted; abandoned; as, *desolate* streets. **2.** Without friends; forsaken; forlorn; sorrowful; hence, afflicted; lonely; as, she was left *desolate.* **3†.** Abandoned; shameless. **4†.** Destitute. [< L. *desolatus;* see DESOLATE, *v.*] SYN.: see BLEAK; SAD. **—-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

des'o-lat"er, 1 des'o-lēt"ər; 2 dĕs'o-lāt"er, *n.* One who or that which desolates or lays waste. **des'o-la"tor†.**—**des'o-la-to-ry**, *a.* [Rare.] Causing desolation.

des"o-la'tion, 1 des'o-lē'shən; 2 dĕs'o-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being desolate, deserted, or ruined; hence, loneliness; forlornness; dreariness; sadness; affliction.

The Coliseum seems to me as majestic and impressive in its utter *desolation* as it ever could have been in its grandeur and glory.
GREELEY *Glances at Europe* letter xxiv, p. 199. [D. W. & D. 1851.]

2. A desolate region; a waste; a solitude. **3.** The act of making desolate; a laying waste; depopulation; devastation. [< LL. *desolatio*(*n*-), < L. *desolatus;* see DESOLATE, *v.*] SYN.: see RUIN.

Des"o-la'tion Is'land. Same as KERGUELEN LAND.

des'o-la-tiv(**es**, 1 des'o-la-tiv; 2 dĕs'o-la-tiv, *a.* Producing desolation.

de"so-phis'ti-cate, 1 dı"so-fis'tı-kēt; 2 dē"so-fis'tı-cāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To free from sophism or error.

De-sor', 1 dę-zōr'; 2 dę-sōr', **Édouard** (2/11 1811–2/21 1882). A German-Swiss geologist; archeologist; on United States Coast Survey. 1847–1852.

De So'to, 1 dē sō'to; 2 dę sō'to. **1. Hernandez or Hernando** or **Fernando** (1499?–1/2 1542†), a Spanish explorer; with Pizarro in Peru; explored Florida; discovered the Mississippi in 1541. **2.** A county in southern Florida; 3,755 sq. m., county-seat, Arcadia. **3.** A parish in northwestern Louisiana; 864 sq. m., county-seat, Mansfield. **4.** A county in northwestern Mississippi; 551 sq. m.; county-seat, Hernando. **5.** A city in Jefferson county, Mo.

des"ox-al'ic, 1 des'oks-al'ık; 2 dĕs'ŏks-ăl'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from oxalic acid. [< *des-*, DIS-, priv. + OXALIC.]—**desoxalic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_4H_6O_8$) formed by the action of sodium amalgam on ethylic oxalate.—**des-ox'a-late**, *n. Chem.* A salt or ester of desoxalic acid.

des-ox'y-, 1 des-oks'ı-; 2 dĕs-ŏks'y-. *Chem.* From *des-* for DIS-, priv. + OXY IN OXYGEN, without oxygen; deoxidized; designating a reduction product of: a combining form.—**des-ox"y-a-liz'a-rin**, *n. Chem.* Same as ANTHRARUBIN.—**des-ox"y-chol'ic**, *a.* Designating cholic acid deprived of a part of its oxygen.—**desoxycholic acid**, a bitter, crystalline acid ($C_{24}H_{40}O_4.1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$) arising from the putrefaction of ox-gall.—**des-ox"y-da'tion**, *n. Chem.* Removal or deprivation of ozone.

de-spair', 1 dı-spâr'; 2 dę-spâr', *v.* **I.** *i.* To give up all hope or expectation; be or become hopeless or in despair; often followed by *of*; as, they *despair of* his life.

To *despair of* America would be to *despair of* humanity; for it would show that men, after all, have no capacity for governing themselves. FARRAR *Sermons and Addresses in Am.* lect. ii, p. 356. [E. P. D. 1886.]

II. *t.* **1.** To lose hope or faith in. **2.** To cause to abandon hope. [< OF. *desperer*, < L. *despero*, < *de*, from, + *spes*, hope.] **de-spelre'†.**

—de-spair'a-ble†, *a.*— **de-spair'er**, *n.*

de-spair', *n.* **1.** The state of being without hope; utter hopelessness and despondency. **2.** That which causes despair, or which is despaired of; as, the lad is incorrigible and the *despair* of his mother. [< F. *désespoir*, < OF. *desperer;* see DESPAIR. *v.*] **de-spelre'†.**

SYN.: desperation, despondency, discouragement, hopelessness. *Discouragement* is the result of so much repulse or failure as wears out courage. *Discouragements* too frequent and long continued may produce a settled *hopelessness. Hopelessness* is negative, and may result from simple apathy; *despondency* and *despair* are more emphatic and decided. *Despondency* is an incapacity for the present exercise of hope; *despair* is the utter abandonment of hope. *Despondency* relaxes energy and effort, and is always attended with sadness or distress; *despair* may produce a stony calmness, or it may lead to *desperation. Desperation* is energized *despair*, vigorous in action, reckless of consequences.— ANT.: anticipation, cheer, confidence, courage, elation, encouragement, expectancy, expectation, hope, hopefulness, trust.

de-spaird', *pp.* Despaired. S. S.

de-spair'ing, 1 dı-spâr'ıŋ; 2 dę-spâr'ing, *pa.* Given up to or manifesting despair; hopeless; as, a *despairing* mood or gesture. **de-spair'ful†.**—**de-spair'ing-ly**, *adv.* —**de-spair'ing-ness**, *n.*

Des'pard, 1 des'pərd; 2 dĕs'pard, **Edward Marcus** (1751–1/21 1803). A British colonel; born in Ireland; originated **Despard's Conspiracy**, a plot to kill George III. of England and establish a republic (1802); Despard and 40 others were arrested and the leaders hanged.

de-spar'plet, *vt. & vi.* To disparkle; scatter.

des-patch', **des-patch'er**, etc. See DISPATCH, etc.

de-spe'cial-ize, 1 dı-spesh'al-ız; 2 dē-spĕsh'al-ız, *vt.* To pass from a specialized stage to one of greater breadth and generality.— **de-spe"cial-i-za'tion**, *n.*

de"spe-cif'i-cate, 1 dı"spı-sif'ı-kēt; 2 dē"spe-çif'ı-cāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to depart from the old specific meaning; give a new specific meaning to; desynonymize.— **de-spec"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

The most usual process with a word is likely to be either what we may call its inspecification or *despecification*. . . . This latter process has been called by Mr. Trench after Coleridge 'desynonymization.' . . . *Despecification* . . . is simply the want of point, sharpness, and definite significance which results from common, and often unintelligent, use of the word, and which brings it to resemble in meaning various others which have undergone the same process. GEO. GROTE in *Journal of Philology* vol. iv, p. 63.

de-spec'tant, 1 dı-spek'tənt; 2 de-spĕc'tant, *a. Her.* Having eyes and head bent downward: said of an animal in a bearing. [< L. *despectan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *despecto*, look down, freq. of *despicio;* see DESPISE.] —**de-spect'†**, *n.*

de-spend'†, *vt.* To spend.

De-spen'ser, 1 dı-spen'sər; 2 de-spen'ser, *n.* **1. Hugh le** (—8/41265), an English baronial leader against Henry III.; killed at Evesham. **2. Hugh le**, "the Elder" (1262?–1326?), Earl of Winchester; an English statesman; son of preceding; favorite of Edward II.; governor of Bristol; summarily hanged. **3. Hugh le**, "the Younger" (—1326), son of "the Elder"; with him favorite of Edward II.; surrendered to Queen Isabella's army; executed.

des"per-a'do, 1 des"pər-ē'do; 2 dĕs"per-ā'do (XIII), *n.* [-DOES or -DOS, 1 -doz; 2 -dōş, *pl.*] **1.** A man of desperate character and deeds; one without regard for law or life; a reckless ruffian. **2†.** One who despairs. [Sp., < L. *desperatus;* see DESPERATE.]

des'per-ate, 1 des'pər-ıt; 2 dĕs'per-at, *vt.* [Rare.] To make reckless or furious; drive to desperation.

des'per-ate, 1 des'pər-ıt; 2 dĕs'per-at, *a.* **1.** Without care for danger or safety; reckless, as from despair or rage; as, misfortune made him *desperate.*

Instinct . . . leads *desperate* men into desperate places.
BRET HARTE *Gabriel Conroy* bk. iii, p. 115. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. Resorted to in a last extremity, or as if prompted by utter despair; most hazardous; hence, marked by recklessness; furious; as, *desperate* measures.

Revolutions are the last *desperate* remedy when all else has failed. FROUDE *Cæsar* p. 150. [H. 1881.]

3. Regarded as irremediable; despaired of; as, *desperate* fortunes or conditions.

Wait not till things grow *desperater*,
For hanging is no laughing matter.
J. TRUMBULL *McFingal* can. 4, st. 6.

4. [Archaic.] Extremely or hopelessly bad; outrageous; as, a *desperate* offender. **5.** *Law.* Hopeless of recovery; irrecoverable: said of a money-claim; as, a *desperate* debt. See SPERATE. [< L. *desperatus*, pp. of *despero;* see DESPAIR, *v.*] **—-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

des'per-ate, *n.* A desperate person.

des"per-a'tion, 1 des'pər-ē'shən; 2 dĕs'per-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being desperate; the recklessness of despair; blind and rash fury.

Desperation will often suffice to fill the post and do the work of courage. CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Villette* p. 314. [P. & C.]

2†. Hopelessness. [OF., < L. *desperatio*(*n*-), < *desperatus;* see DESPERATE.] **des"per-a'cion†; des'per-ance†.** SYN.: see DESPAIR.

des'pi-ca-bl(**e**, 1 des'pı-ka-bl; 2 dĕs'pi-ca-bl, *a.* **1.** Deserving or fit to be despised; contemptible; mean; vile; as, *despicable* tricks.

Nothing is truly and altogether *despicable* that excites angry contempt or warm opposition.
HAZLITT *Works, Table Talk* vol. i, pt. i, essay xv, p. 167. [L.]

2†. Forlorn; pitiable. **3†.** Contemptuous. [< LL. *despicabilis*, < L. *despicio;* see DESPISE.]

SYN.: see PITIFUL.— **des"pi-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **des'pi-ca-bl**(**e-ness**, *n.*— **des'pi-ca-bly**, *adv.*

de-spi'cience†, *n.* A looking down upon; contempt. **de-spi'cien-cy†.**— **de-spi'cient†**, *a.*

de-spir"it-u-al-i-za'tion, 1 dı-spir'ı-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-ı-zē'shən; 2 dē-spir'ı-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-ı-zā'shon, *n.* The destruction or impairment of the spiritual or better nature or life of man; also, the state resulting.

de-spir'it-u-al-ize, 1 dı-spir'ı-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-ız; 2 dē-spir'ı-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-ız, *vt.* To divest of spiritual character or quality; make material.

de-spi'sal, 1 dı-spaı'zəl; 2 de-spi'şal, *n.* [Rare.] The act of despising, or the state of being despised; contempt. **de-spise'ment†.**

de-spise', 1 dı-spaız'; 2 de-spiş', *vt.* [DE-SPISED'; DE-SPIS'ING.] **1.** To look upon as morally or socially degraded; have a low opinion of; regard as contemptible or worthless; disdain; scorn.

Men *despise* what they may be masters of, and affect what they are not fit for. BUDGELL *Spectator* June 13, 1712.

2. [Rare.] To look upon as beneath one's notice; treat with indifference.

Piracy and rapine permit a nation to *despise* its engagements. FISHER AMES in *Am. Oratory, Brit. Treaty, Apr. 28, 1796*, p. 113. [C. N. & H. 1868.]

3†. To disdain to do; as, you *despised* to come. [< OF. *despiser*, < *despire* (pp. *despis*), < L. *despicio*, < *de*, down, + *specto*, look at.] **di-spise'†.** SYN.: see ABHOR; SCORN.— **de-spis'a-bl**(**e?**, *a.*— **de-spis'ed-ness**, *n.*— **de-spise'-ment**, *n.*— **de-spis'er**, *n.*— **de-spis'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-spite', 1 dı-spaıt'; 2 de-spit', *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To show contempt for; despise. **2.** [Archaic.] To spite; vex; offend.

de-spite', *n.* **1.** Extreme aversion; spite; malice. **2.** Lofty disdain with defiance. **3.** An act of defiance, hatred, or malignity. [< OF. *despit*, < L. *despectus*, pp. of *despicio;* see DESPISE.] **de-spight'†.**—**in despite of**, in spite of; regardless of; notwithstanding.

What she approved
She would do, *in despite of* its blame or its praise.
ALICE CARY *Jenny Dunleath* st. 1.

de-spite', *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding; as, *despite* impediments. **de-spight'†; de-spit'†; di-spite'†.** SYN.: see NOTWITHSTANDING.

de-spite'ful, 1 dı-spaıt'ful; 2 de-spit'ful, *a.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant; as, a *despiteful* word or action. **de-spight'ful†.**— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

des-pit'e-ous, 1 des-pit'ı-ŭs; 2 dĕs-pit'e-ŭs, *a.* [Archaic.] Stirred with malicious scorn or hate; despiteful; excessively angry. **des'pit-ous†; dis-pit'e-ous†; dis'pit-ous†.**— **des-pit'e-ous-ly†**, *adv.* **des'pit-ous-ly†; dis'pit-ous-ly†.**

Des Plaines, 1 dē plēn; 2 dę plān. **1.** A river in Wisconsin; length, 150 m. to Kankakee river, Ill. **2.** A village in Cook county, Ill.

de-spoil', 1 dı-spoıl'; 2 de-spŏil', *vt.* **1.** To take spoil from; seize the possessions of as spoil; hence, to strip or deprive of something by or as by force; pillage; plunder: used with *of* before the thing taken away.

The laws are *despoiled of* all their . . . terrours. BURKE *Works, Cause of Present Discontents* in vol. i, p. 158. [H. 1837.]

2. [Archaic.] To strip; divest, as of the clothing. **3†.** To spoil; injure. [< OF. *despoiller*, < L. *despolio*, < *de-* intens. + *spolium*, spoil.] SYN.: see DEVASTATE.— **de-spoil'er**, *n.*— **de-spoil'ment**, *n.*— **de"spo-li'a-tion**, *n.*

de-spoild', *pp.* Despoiled. S. S.

Des-pol'na, 1 des-pol'na; 2 dĕs-pŏl'na, *n. Gr. Myth.* Persephone; also, one of several other goddesses — Aphrodite, Demeter, etc. [Gr.]

de-spond', 1 dı-spond'; 2 de-spŏnd', *vi.* To lose spirit, courage, or hope; give way to despondency; be depressed in mind; be cast down. [< L. *despondeo*, < *de*, from, + *spondeo*, promise.] SYN.: compare synonyms for DESPAIR, *n.*— **de-spond'er**, *n.*— **de-spond'ing-ly**, *adv.*

de-spon'den-cy, 1 dı-spon'den-sı; 2 de-spŏn'dĕn-çy, *n.* The loss of hope and courage accompanied by mental depression; dejection of spirits, caused commonly by ill health, misfortune, disappointment, or the presence of insurmountable difficulties. **de-spond'†** [Archaic]; **de-spon'dence†.** SYN.: see DESPAIR.

de-spon'dent, 1 dı-spon'dent; 2 de-spŏn'dĕnt, *a.* Dejected in spirit; cast down; disheartened; low-spirited. SYN.: see SAD. **de-spon'dent-ly**, *adv.*

des"pon-sa'tion†, *n.* A betrothal.

de-sport', 1 dı-spōrt'; 2 de-spōrt', *v.* Same as DISPORT.

Des"portes', 1 dē"pōrt'; 2 dę"pōrt', *n.* **1. François** (2/21 1661–1/15 1743), a French painter of portraits and animals. **2. Philippe** (1546–10/21 1606), a French Anacreontic poet; *Premières Œuvres.*

des'pot, 1 des'pət; 2 dĕs'pot, *n.* **1.** One who rules without constitutional check or restraint; an absolute and irresponsible monarch; an autocrat; hence, an absolute ruler who abuses his power; a tyrant; hard master.

We know that a good constitution is infinitely better than the best *despot.* MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 15. [A. 1880.]

2. In Oriental countries, a title, originally of a Byzantine emperor, afterward of various subordinate rulers; applied also to the bishops and patriarchs of the Greek Church. [OF., < LL. *despotus*, < Gr. *despotēs*, master.] **des'pote†.** SYN.: see MASTER.— **des'po-tat**, *n.* [Rare.] The government or domain of a despot. See DESPOT, 2.

des-pot'ic, 1 des-pot'ık; 2 dĕs-pŏt'ic, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of a despot or despotism; autocratic; tyrannical. [< Gr. *despotikos*, < *despotēs*, master.] **-i-cal†.** SYN.: see ABSOLUTE; ARBITRARY; IMPERIOUS.— **des-pot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **des-pot'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

des-pot'i-con, 1 des-pot'ı-kon; 2 dĕs-pŏt'ı-cŏn, *n.* [Gr.] *Eccl.* In the Coptic Church, the chief of the nine parts into which the host is divided.

des'pot-ism, 1 des'pət-ızm; 2 dĕs'pot-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** Authority unlimited and uncontrolled; power not restricted by laws or constitution, and exercised at will by the ruler; absolute power. **2.** Any severe and strict rule in which the judgment and wishes of the governed have little or no part; any tyrannical control; as, the *despotism* of fashion.

The *despotism* of custom is everywhere the standing hindrance to human advancement.; MILL *On Liberty* p. 41. [L. & CO. 1865.]

3. The government of a despot; an absolute sovereignty; autocracy.

While the millions of Europe have been struggling in the thralls of military *despotism*, the American people have been for one hundred years peacefully working out a career of usefulness. CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democracy* p. 267. [S. 1888.]

—des'pot-ist, *n.* [Rare.] A believer in or upholder of despotism.— **des'pot-ize**, *vi.* To be despotic; play the tyrant. **des'pot-ıse†.**— **des"pot-oc'ra-cy**, *n.* [Rare.] The rule of a despot; tyranny.

Des-po'to Dagh, 1 des-pō'to dūg; 2 dĕs-pō'to dăğ. A mountain chain between Bulgaria and western Thrace; highest peak, Mus Allah, 9,591 ft. **Rhod'o-pe†** [Anc.].

Des"prēs', *n.* See DEPRÈS.

Des'prez', 1 dē'prē'; 2 dę'prę', *n.* **1. Louis** (1799–11/15 1870), a French sculptor; *Death of Orton*, etc. **2. Louis Jean** (1745?–1804), a French artist; *Battle of Suenskund*, etc.

des'pu-mate, 1 des'pıu-mēt *or* dı-spıū'mēt; 2 des'pū-māt *or* de-spū'māt (XIII), *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To eliminate in the form of froth or scum, as impurities; skim.

II. *i.* To work off impurities in foam or scum; become clear or free of waste matter, as froth or scum. [< L. *despumatus*, pp. of *despumo*, skim off, < *de*, from, + *spuma*, foam.] **de-spume'†.**— **des"pu-ma'tion**, *n.*

des'qua-mate, 1 des'kwo-mēt *or* dı-skwē'mēt; 2 dĕs'-kwa-māt *or* de-skwā'māt (XIII), *vi.* [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] To peel or scale off; exfoliate. [< L. *desquamatus*, pp. of *desquamo*, < *de*, from, + *squama*, scale.]— **des"qua-ma'tion**, *n. Pathol.* The scaling off of the cuticle, as in measles and scarlatina; exfoliation of skin or bones.— **de-squam'a-tiv**(**es**, *a.* Relating to or characterized by desquamation; as, a *desquamative* fever.— **de-squam'a-to-ry.** **I.** *a.* Desquamative. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Surg.* An instrument formerly used for removing exfoliations from bone.

dess, 1 des; 2 dĕs, *tt.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To pile or place together compactly. **2.** To cut from a stack, for use.

dess[1], *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] **1.** The portion of a quantity of hay or sheaf-grain left when the rest has been removed. **2.** The hay cut from a stack at one time for feeding. **3.** A layer in a pile of stones. **4.** A step or landing-place.

dess[2]†, *n.* A dais. **desse**†.

Des″saix', 1 de″sē′; 2 dĕ″sā′, **Joseph Marie** (9/21764–10/25 1834). A French general; fought at Lodi, Wagram, etc.

Des″sa″lines', 1 dē″sa″lēn′; 2 dę″sä″lēn′, **Jean Jacques** (1760?–10/17 1806). A negro emperor of Haiti; expelled the French; massacred the whites; assassinated.

Des'sa-u[1], 1 des′sı-ū *or* des′ō; 2 dĕs′sa-ų *or* dĕs′ų, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* xiv, 16.

Des'sau[2], 1 des′au; 2 dĕs′ou, *n.* **1. Leopold von Anhalt** (7/21676–4/21747), a Prussian general under Frederick the Great. **2.** A manufacturing town, capital of Anhalt duchy, Germany.

des-saye', 1 de-sē′; 2 dĕ-sā′, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native revenue official in charge of a district. **de-sal'**‡.

des-sert', 1 de-zûrt′; 2 dĕ-zêrt′ (XIII), *n.* A service of sweetmeats, pastry, fruits, etc., at the close of a dinner or other repast; often, loosely, the last course of a dinner when this consists of puddings, pies, etc.

We all need the lesson that the *dessert* of life is to be taken sparingly. BURROUGHS in *The Chautauquan* June, 1890, p. 319.

[F., < *desservir*, clear table, < *des*, (< L. *dis-*), from, + *servir*, SERVE.] **de-sert'**‡; **dis-cert'**†.— **des-sert'ser″vice**, *n.* The dishes used in serving dessert.— **des-sert'-spoon**, *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a tea-spoon and a tablespoon, holding 2 drams.— **des-sert'-spoon″ful**, *n.*

des'sia-tine, 1 des′ya-tin; 2 dĕs′ya-tin, *n.* A Russian land-measure equal to 2.702 English acres. [< Rus. *desyatina*, < *desyati*, ten.] **des'ia-tinet**; **des'sa-tinet**; **des'sya-tinet**.

des'sil†, *n. Folk-lore.* A spell wrought by running thrice round the object, always following the sun's course, fire sometimes being carried in the right hand. Compare DEASIL.

Des″solles', 1 de′sōl′; 2 dĕ′sōl′, **Jean Joseph Paul Augustin, Marquis** (10/21767–11/41828). A French general; Secretary of War; served in Italy, Austria, and Germany.

De Staël-Hol'stein. See STAËL-HOLSTEIN.

D'Es″taing', *n.* See ESTAING.

des-tem'per, *v.* & *n.* Same as DISTEMPER[2].

des'ti-na-ble†, *a.* Capable of being fixed by destiny; fated. — **des'ti-na-bly**†, *adv.*

des'ti-nal†, *a.* Of or pertaining to destiny; fated.

des'ti-nate†, *a.* Determined; appointed.

des″ti-na'tion, 1 des′tı-nē′shon; 2 dĕs″ti-nā′shon, *n.* **1.** The place set for a journey's end; the terminal point to which one directs his course, or to which the course of anything is directed; goal; mark; as, to reach one's *destination;* the *destination* of a parcel. **2.** The purpose or use for which any person or thing is created or appointed, designated, or intended; predetermined end.

It [the reading of history rightly] infuses hope and reverential thoughts of man and his *destination*.

COLERIDGE *Works, Church and State* in vol. vi, p. 44. [H. 1853.]

3. The act of designating or appointing as by expressed wish, will, or decree; as, by royal *destination*.

When any race of princes expires, the will or *destination* of the last sovereign will be regarded as a title.

HUME *Essays, Original Contract* p. 282. [W. L. & CO.]

4. *Scots Law.* (1) The series of heirs succeeding to property by law or will. (2) A nomination in order, determined by will, of successors to property. [F., < L. *destinatio(n-)*, < *destino;* see DESTINE.]

des'tine, 1 des′tın; 2 dĕs′tin, *vt.* [-TINED, -TINDS; -TIN-ING.] **1.** To settle or choose the future position or use of; design for or appoint to a distinct purpose or end; as, he was *destined* for the law.

Men were *destined*, as we have seen, to establish families.

F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. ii, p. 86. [L. 1890.]

2. To determine the future of, as by destiny or immutable decree; foreordain; fate. [< OF. *destiner*, < L. *destino*, < *de-* intens. + *sto*, stand.] **des'ti-nate**†. Syn.: see ALLOT. — **des'tined**, *a.* Assigned to go to, or bound for, a designated place.

des-ti-ne'zite, 1 des-tı-nē′zaıt; 2 dĕs-ti-nę′zıt, *n. Mineral.* Same as DIADOCHITE. [< M. *Destinez.*]

Des'tinn, 1 des′tın; 2 dĕs′tin, **Emmy** (2/21878–). A Bohemian soprano opera-singer; principal rôles, *Minnie* in Puccini's *The Girl of the Golden West; Aïda, Gioconda*, etc.

des'ti-ny, 1 des′tı-nı; 2 dĕs′ti-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nız; 2 -nis, *pl.*] **1.** That act or condition to which any person or thing is destined or fated; divinely or humanly predetermined lot; fortune; doom; as, crime was his choice and suicide his *destiny*. **2.** Unalterable and invincible power conceived of as controlling human life and the operations of the universe; inevitable necessity; divine decree; fate.

The decrees of *destiny*, according to the Homeric notion, can be put off by human agency, though they can never be finally averted. ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk. ii, p. 215, note. [H. 1855.]

3. [D-] *pl.* The Fates or Parcæ, supposed to sway the lives of men. See FATE, 5. [< F. *destinée*, < L. *destinata*, *t.* pp. of *destino;* see DESTINE.] **des'tint**; **des'ti-neet**.

Syn.: see NECESSITY. — **des'-ti-nism**, *n.* [Rare.] The doctrine that all things are controlled by destiny; fatalism. — **des-ti-nist**, *n.* [Rare.] A believer in destinism.

des'ti-tute†, *vt.* **1.** To deprive, as of property; strip. **2.** To forsake; abandon. **3.** To disappoint. **4.** To remove from office; deprive of dignity. **5.** To make desolate; ravage.— **de-stit'u-ent**†, *a.* Lacking; deficient.

des'ti-tute, 1 des′tı-tiūt; 2 dĕs′ti-tūt, *a.* **1.** Not having or possessing; especially, being completely without (something regarded as necessary or desirable); entirely bereft or entirely lacking; devoid: followed frequently by *of;* as, *destitute of* valor.

The old saying, that it takes three generations to make a gentleman, is not *destitute of* truth. JAS. PARTON *Eminent Women, Wife of Carlyle* p. 172. [E. P. CO.]

2. Being without the necessaries of life, or means of obtaining them; being in want; poverty-stricken; poor; as, a *destitute* family.

In wealthy communities, the *destitute* are relieved: in the savage state they die. GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p. 13. [L. CO.]

3†. Desolate; deserted; forsaken. [< L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituo*, < *de*, down, + *statuo*, put, < *sto*, stand.] — **des'ti-tute-ly**, *adv.*

des″ti-tu'tion, 1 des″tı-tiū′shon; 2 dĕs″ti-tū-shon, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being destitute; especially, deprivation or want of the means of living; extreme poverty; as, the *destitution* of the Russian Jews. **2.** [Rare.] Deprivation of or discharge from office. **3**†. The act of deserting or abandoning. [< L. *destitutio(n-)*, < *destituo;* see DESTITUTE, *a.*] **des'ti-tute-ness**‡ [Rare].

Syn.: see POVERTY.

des'to, 1 des′to; 2 dĕs′to, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* With briskness; in a sprightly manner.

des'toor, *n.* Same as DUSTOOR, 2.

Des″touches', 1 dē″tūsh′; 2 dę″tųch′, **Philippe Nericault** (8/21680–7/41754). A French dramatist; *Married Philosopher*, etc.

des'tra ma'no, 1 des′tra mä′no; 2 dĕs′trä mä′no. [It.] *Mus.* The right hand; a direction to play (a particular pianoforte passage) with this hand.

D'Es″trées', *n.* See ESTRÉES.

destreinet, *v.* [F.] To constrain; vex. CHAUCER *C.T.* ll. 1,818, 17,110.

des-tresset, *v.* & *n.* Distress.

de″stric-tin'ic, 1 dı″strık-tin′ık; 2 dē″strik-tin′ic, *a. Chem.* Designating an indigo-blue, crystalline acid obtained from the lichen *Cladina destricta*.

des'tri-er†, *n.* A war-horse. **des'trer**†; **dex'trer**†.

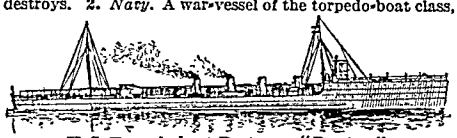
de-stroy', 1 dı-stroi′; 2 de-strŏy′, *vt.* **1.** To bring to ruin or demolish in any way. (1) To cause the downfall of; overthrow; as, to *destroy* an empire. (2) To tear down; wrench apart; knock or pull to pieces; as, to *destroy* a building. (3) To take away completely the value or usefulness of; vitiate; ruin; lay waste; as, to *destroy* one's reputation; to *destroy* a contract; to *destroy* good looks. (4) To put an end to the existence of; cause to cease to be; cut off; kill; as, to *destroy* weeds or noxious insects; to *destroy* one's peace of mind.

2. To show to be false; disprove; as, agnosticism *destroys* itself. **3.** To render of no avail; neutralize; counteract. [< OF. *détruire*, F. *détruire*, < L. *destruo*, < *de*, from, + *struo*, build.] **des-trole'**†; **de-strie'**†; **de-struct'**†; **de-strule'**†.

Syn.: see ABOLISH; BREAK; DEMOLISH; DEVASTATE; EXTERMINATE.— **de-stroy'a-bl(e)**, *a.*

de-stroyd', *pp.* Destroyed. S. S.

de-stroy'er, 1 dı-strei′ər; 2 de-strŏy′er, *n.* **1.** One that destroys. **2.** *Navy.* A war-vessel of the torpedo-boat class,



U. S. Torpedo-boat Destroyer "Preston."

with tonnage varying from 300 to 1,800 tons, and speed ranging from 25 to 36 knots. Originally designed to destroy torpedo-boats, they are now used as submarine destroyers, also as torpedo-boats of greater power and efficiency.

de-struc'ti-ble, 1 dı-struk′tı-bl; 2 de-strŭc′ti-bl, *a.* **de-struc'ti-bil'**‡, Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed. [< LL. *destructibilis*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruo;* see DESTROY.] **de-struc'tile**†.— **de-struc″ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being destructible. **de-struc'ti-bl(e-ness**‡.

de-struc'tion, 1 dı-struk′shan; 2 de-strŭc′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of destroying or overthrowing; demolition; devastation; ruin.

Slander is a cheap and handy weapon if the object is the *destruction* of a gracious reputation. SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm CXIX.* in vol. vi, p. 164. [F. & W. 1888.]

2. The state of being destroyed; ruin; annihilation.

But let the meeting be composed of the manufacturing poor, and then it is the machinery of their employers that is devoted to *destruction*.

COLERIDGE *Works, Lay Ser.* in vol. vi, p. 180. [H. 1853.]

3. That which causes demolition or devastation; as, "A fool's mouth is his *destruction*." *Prov.* xviii, 7. [F., < L. *destructio(n-)*, < *destructus;* see DESTRUCTIBLE.] **de-struc'clon**†; **de-struc'tioun**†. Syn.: see LOSS; RUIN.

de-struc'tion-al, 1 dı-struk′shan-al; 2 de-strŭc′shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to destruction or shaped by destructive forces, as, in geology, a plain which has been shaped by erosion.

de-struc'tion-ist, 1 dı-struk′shan-ist; 2 de-strŭc′shon-ist, *n.* **1.** One who favors destruction, or the overthrow of existing institutions; a destructive; revolutionist; nihilist.

Let the workingmen of this country hear what are the plans and the threats of these *destructionists* [Nihilists].

GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p. 54. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. *Theol.* One who believes in the future and final destruction of the wicked; an annihilationist.

de-struc'tive, 1 dı-struk′tıv; 2 de-strŭc′tiv, *a.* **1.** Tending **de-struc'tive**‡, to or fitted to destroy; causing destruction; pernicious; ruinous; as, a *destructive* storm: often with *of* or *to;* as, *destructive to* property; *destructive of* health. **2.** *Logic.* Employed for refutation and tending to refute; disproving; taking to pieces, as opposed to *constructive;* as, a *destructive* dilemma; the *destructive* hypothetical syllogism. [< LL. *destructivus*, < L. *destructus;* see DESTRUCTIBLE.] Syn.: see NOISOME; PERNICIOUS.— **de-struc'tiv(e-ly**‡, *adv.*

de-struc'tive, *n.* One who or that which destroys; specif., a destructionist.

Voltaire the gentleman called him. He seemed proud to bear the name of that eminent *destructive*.

WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt. i, p. 25. [T. & F. 1862.]

de-struc'tiv(e-ness‡, 1 dı-struk′tıv-nes; 2 de-strŭc′tiv-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being destructive; inclination to destroy. **2.** *Phren.* The faculty that gives the tendency to destroy. **de-struc-tiv'i-ty**‡.

de-struc'tor, 1 dı-struk′tər *or* -ter; 2 de-strŭc′tor, *n.* [LL.] **1.** A furnace or retort for burning refuse. **de-struc'tor-cell″**‡. **2**†. A destroyer; consumer.

de-struc'tur-al-ize, 1 dı-struk′chur-[*or* -tiur-]əl-aız; 2 dē-strŭc′chur-[*or* -tūr-]al-ız, *vt.* To dismember or separate into constituents; disorganize.

de″sub-stan'ti-ate, 1 dı″sub-stan′shı-ēt; 2 dē″sŭb-stăn′shi-at, *vt.* To take away the substance of.

de″su-cra'tion, 1 dı″siu-krē′shan; 2 dē″sū-crā′shon, *n.* The process or act of freeing from sugar. [< DE- + F. *sucre*, sugar.]

des″u-da'tion, 1 des″yu-dē′shan; 2 dĕs″yu-dā′shon, *n. Pathol.* An excessive or morbid sweating often followed by slight pustular eruption or heat-pimples. [< LL. *desudatio(n-)*, < L. *desudo*, sweat greatly, < *de*, thoroughly, + *sudo*, sweat.]

des'ue-tude, 1 des′wı-tiūd; 2 dĕs′we-tūd, *n.* The cessation or discontinuance of practise or use; disuse; especially, a condition of disuse; as, customs fall into *desuetude*. [< L. *desuetudo*, < *desuetus*, pp. of *desuesco*, disuse, < *de-* priv. + *suesco*, incept. of *sueo*, be used.]

The truth is that some invidious privileges of peerage . . . which have since fallen into entire *desuetude*, were then in full force. MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, p. 123. [F. S. & CO. 1856.]

de-sul'fate, 1 dı-sul′fēt; 2 dē-sŭl′fāt, *vt. Chem.* To **de-sul'phate**, eliminate from a compound a sulfate or sulfuric acid radical.— **de″sul-fa'[or-pha']tion**, *n.*

de-sul'fur-et, 1 dı-sul′fur-et; 2 de-sŭl′fŭr-ĕt, *vt.* To free **de-sul'phur-et**, from sulfur or sulfid.

de-sul'fur-ize, 1 dı-sul′fur-aız; 2 dē-sŭl′fŭr-ız, *vt.* **de-sul'phur-ize**, To remove sulfur from; free from sulfur, as ores, minerals, etc. **de-sul'fur** or **-phur**†; **de-sul'fur-ate** or **-phur-ate**†.— **de-sul″fur-i-za'tion**, *n.* **de-sul″fur-[or -phur-]a-tion**†; **de-sul″phur-i-za'tion**†.

de-sul'tor, 1 dı-sul′tər; 2 de-sŭl′tŏr, *n.* [DES″UL-TO'RES, 1 des″ul-tō′rız; 2 dĕs″ul-tō′rēs, *pl.*] [L.] In the games of the Roman circus, a rider who controlled two horses and leaped from one to the other alternately. Compare quotation under DESULTORY.

des'ul-to-ry, 1 des′ul-to-rı; 2 dĕs′ŭl-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Passing abruptly and irregularly from one thing to another; exhibiting or resulting from unsystematic or disconnected effort or application; fitful; changeable; as, *desultory* study, reading, conversation, or remarks.

'*Desultory*' . . . is from de and salto, 'to leap from one thing to another,' as a man who, in the ring, technically called a 'desultor,' riding two or three horses at once, leaps from one to the other.

TRENCH *On the Study of Words* p. 41. [W. J. W.]

2. Starting suddenly as if by a leap; not connected with what precedes; as, a *desultory* attempt. [< L. *desultorius*, < *desultor*, vaulter, < *de*, down, + *salio*, leap.] **des″ul-to'ri-ous**†.

Syn.: cursory, discursive, erratic, inexact, loose, rambling, unsystematic, unsystematized. "Between *cursory* and *desultory* there is the same difference as between running and leaping: we run in a line, but we leap from one part to another; so remarks that are *cursory* have still more or less connection, but remarks that are *desultory* are without any coherence." CRABB *English Synonymes*. See CURSORY; IRREGULAR.— Ant.: consecutive, continuous, definite, exact, logical, systematic.— **des'ul-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*— **des'ul-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

de-sume'†, *vt.* To take from something else.

Des-vaux'l-a'ce-æ, 1 dē″vōz′ı-ē′sı-ī; 2 dę-vōz′i-ā′çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as CENTROLEPIDACEÆ. [< M. *Desvaux*, French botanist.]

de″sy-non'y-mize, 1 dı″sı-nen′ı-maiz; 2 dē″sy-nŏn′y-miz, *vt.* To divest of synonymous character; discriminate or make distinctions in (synonymous words or expressions). **de″sy-non'y-mise**‡. — **de″sy-non″y-mi-za'-[or -sa']tion**, *n.*

det., *abbr.* [L.] *Detur* (let it be given).

de-tach', 1 dı-tach′; 2 de-tăch′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To disconnect from another and generally from a greater thing, as a part from a main body; sever, separate, or part from something else; disengage; as, to *detach* a cable; to *detach* a state from a confederation; to *detach* a horse from a vehicle. **2.** To separate from the main body of an organization and assign to special service; as, to *detach* a regiment from an army, or a ship from a fleet.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become separated or disconnected from something; separate itself or oneself from anything. [< F. *détacher*, < *dé-* (< L. *dis-*), from; and see ATTACH.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; SEPARATE.— **de-tach'ing-hook″**, *n.* A hook having a contrivance for releasing its load or stress, automatically or otherwise, as in a mine-shaft, on a wagon-trace, etc.— **de-tach″a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **de-tach'a-bl(e**‡, *a.*— **de-tach'a-bly**, *adv.*

de-tached', 1 dı-tacht′; 2 de-tăcht′, *pa.* **1.** Separated **de-tacht'**‡, from others; disconnected; disunited.

It has often given me pleasure to observe, that independent America was not composed of *detached* and distant territories.

The Federalist No. ii, p. 11.

2. Designated and sent off for special service, as a company of soldiers. **3.** *Paint.* Standing alone in the foreground, or distinctly separate from other objects: noting trees, figures, buildings, etc.— **detached work**, a work separate from the body of a fortification, but included in the defense.— **de-tach'ed-ly**, *adv.* Disconnectedly.

de-tach'ment, 1 dı-tach′ment *or* -mənt; 2 de-tăch′ment, *n.* **1.** The act of detaching or separating.

The virtue of art lies in *detachment*, in sequestering one object from the embarrassing variety.

EMERSON *Essays, Art* in first series, p. 279. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. That which is detached: applied especially to a body of troops or part of a fleet drawn off for special service.

By adroit movements, *detachments* of the American army so intercepted Clinton's march as to compel him to change his course.

LOSSING *United States* fifth period, p. 287. [T. B.]

3. The state of being separated; dissociation. **4.** An order detaching a military officer. [< F. *détachement*, < *détacher;* see DETACH.]

de-tail', 1 dı-tēl′; 2 de-tāl′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To relate, report, or narrate minutely or distinctly; enumerate or specify the particulars of; as, to *detail* the facts of history. **2.** To select for special service; as, to *detail* an officer.

II. *i.* To particularize or enter into details.

Writers, whose minute puerility, in their sterile abundance, *detailed* till nothing was remembered, and described till nothing was perceptible. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Surrey and Wyatt* in vol. i, p. 348. [W. J. W. 1866.]

[< F. *détailler*, < *dé-* (< L. *dis-*), apart, + *tailler*, cut; see TAILOR.] Syn.: see RELATE.— **de-tail'er**, *n.*

de-tail', 1 dı-tēl′ *or* dı′tēl; 2 de-tāl′ *or* dē′tāl (XIII), *n.* **1.** A separately considered particular or portion of anything; hence, any single part or item: often in the plural, or collectively in the singular; as, the *details* of a report or of a business contract; an affair of *detail*. **2.** A narrative account or mode of statement which gives minute particulars. **3.** *Mil.* (1) A small or comparatively small detachment assigned to some subordinate service.

This [height] was speedily fortified, while a *detail* was laying the pontoon bridge.

U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. ii, p. 37. [C. L. W. 1885.]

(2) A roster or list of names for the regular performance of duty, either in camp or garrison. **4.** *Art & Arch.* A minor part, essential to the completeness and finish of a work, yet secondary and accessory. [< F. *détail*, < *détailler;* see DETAIL, *v.*] Syn.: see CIRCUMSTANCE.— **detail drawings**, drawings of special or typical parts or features of a structure, machine, or design, made to a large scale or of full size.— **In d.**, item by item; with particularity.— **Office of D.**, in the United States Navy Department, the office from which certain orders to naval officers issue.

de-tailed', 1 dı-tēld′; 2 de-tāld′, *pa.* Particularized **de-taild'**‡, and complete; as, a *detailed* account of a crime.

De-tail'le, 1 də-tū′ye; 2 de-tā′ye, **Jean Baptiste Édouard** (10/21848–12/21912). A French painter of historic military subjects.

de-tain', 1 dı-tēn′; 2 de-tān′, *tt.* **1.** To hold back or restrain from proceeding; stay; stop; as, he was *detained* by an accident; *detained* in captivity. **2.** To withhold (what belongs to another); keep back. **3.** *Law.* To have or hold in custody. [< OF. *detener*, < L. *detineo*, < *de*, from, + *teneo*, hold.] **de-tayne'**†.

Syn.: see ARREST; KEEP; RETAIN.— **de-tain'†**, *n.* Detention.— **de-tain'ment†**, *n.*

de-tain'al, *n.* [Rare.] Same as DETENTION, 1.

de-tained', *pp.* Detained. S. S.

de-tain'er[1], 1 dı-tēn'ər; 2 de-tān'er, *n. Law.* **1.** A process for recovering possession of lands or goods wrongfully held by some one against the rights of the owner, as from a tenant holding over his term. **2.** [Eng.] A writ directing the sheriff to continue to detain a prisoner in custody until an additional action against him shall have been determined.— **forcible entry or detainer,** the seizure by violence, or keeping possession of by threats, force, or the display of arms, of lands or tenements without authority of law.

de-tain'er[2], *n.* One who detains, stops, or withholds.

de-tar'tar-iz"er, 1 dı-tär'tar-aız"ər; 2 dē-tär'tar-ız'er, *n.* A device for clarifying and softening water for use in boilers.

de-tas'sel, 1 dı-tas'l; 2 dē-tăs'l, *vt.* To remove tassels from, as Indian corn.

de-tect', 1 dı-tekt'; 2 de-tĕct', *vt.* **1.** To discover (what was before unknown or is difficult to discover); find out; determine the existence or presence of, especially in matters requiring keen discernment or nice perception; as, to *detect* a flaw; to *detect* minute differences; to *detect* a chemical element. **2.** To uncover or discover (what is purposely and wrongfully concealed); expose; bring to light; as, to *detect* fraud or hypocrisy, a thief, or a murderer. **3†.** To accuse; inform against; complain of. **4†.** To uncover; disclose. [< L. *detectus,* pp. of *detego,* < *de,* from, + *tego,* cover.] Syn.: see DISCOVER.— **de-tect'a-bl(**eP or **-i-bl(**eP, *a.*— **de-tect'er,** *n.*

de-tect'ı, *a.* Detected.

de-tec'ta-graph, 1 dı-tek'ta-graf; 2 dē-tĕc'ta-grăf, *n.* A microphone transmitter connected with telephone used to overhear conversation. **de-tec'ta-phone†.** [Trade name.]

de-tec'tion, 1 dı-tek'shən; 2 de-tĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of detecting, or its result; the disclosing of a person, fact or thing concealed or unknown. **2.** Accusation. [< LL. *detectio(n-),* < L. *detectus;* see DETECT.]

de-tec'tive, } 1 dı-tek'tıv; 2 de-tĕc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Skilled in
de-tec'tiv[s], } or fitted for detection; employed to detect; as, a *detective* officer. **2.** Of or belonging to detectives; as, *detective* experiences; a *detective* agency.— **detective camera,** an inconspicuous hand-camera. See CAMERA.

de-tec'tiv(es, *n.* One whose chief business is to trace crime to its source and bring the criminal to justice, or to obtain secretly information on any subject; especially, one belonging to a special department of the police.

de-tec'tor, 1 dı-tek'tər *or* -tor; 2 de-tĕc'tor, *n.* [LL.] **1.** One who or that which detects, brings to light, or exposes; a discoverer. **2.** An instrument or device for detecting. Specif.: (1) A piece in a lock to indicate whether the tumbler has been lifted by tampering. (2) A device to show low water in a boiler. (3) A contrivance for detecting the presence of torpedoes under water. (4) *Elec.* Any one of several devices for discovering the presence of electric waves; also, a portable galvanometer. **de-tect'er†.— bank-note detector,** a periodical enumerating and describing counterfeit and other worthless bank-notes.— **de-tec'tor-bar",** *n. Railroad.* A bar, joined to a switch, exceeding in length the space between any two successive train wheels. It is placed within the rails and operated by the wheels, the switch being prevented from acting till the whole train has crossed the bar and is past the switch.— **d.-lock,** *n.* A lock having a device to show if it has been tampered with.— **electrolytic d.** (*Wireless Teleg.*), a detector usually consisting of a small electrolytic cell, the anode being the tip of a minute platinum wire about .0001 inch in diameter, dipping into an electrolyte of dilute nitric acid contained in a small platinum cup which forms the cathode.— **ground d.** (*Elec.*), a device for ascertaining the completeness of insulation from the ground.— **magnetic d.** (*Wireless Teleg.*), a detector the operation of which depends upon the reduction of hysteresis occurring in a soft iron core in a moving magnetic field when an oscillatory current passes through a coil surrounding the core. This displacement of magnetic lines causes an induced current to flow in a secondary winding, to which is connected a telephone.

de-ten'e-brate†, *vt.* To remove darkness from.

de-tent', 1 dı-tent'; 2 de-tĕnt', *n.* A stop or checking device, as a pin, lever, stud, click, pawl, dog, or fence; used on racks or ratchet-wheels to sustain loads, and in clocks or watches in connection with a spring. [< L. *detentus;* see DETENTION.] — **de-tent'-lock",** *n.* A lock, with a notched bolt, into which slides a detent operated by a knob or lug, so as to retain the bolt in extended or retracted position.

de-ten'tion, 1 dı-ten'shən; 2 de-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of detaining, confining, or restraining. **2.** *Law.* (1) A wrongful withholding from another of his personal property; a keeping what belongs to another and ought to be restored. (2) Confinement or restraint of one's person.

All *detention* is technically an imprisonment.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* pt. iii, p. 377. [A. 1864.]

3. The state of being detained; forcible or necessary delay; as, the *detention* of the mail by bad roads. [< F. *détention,* < L. *detentus,* pp. of *detineo;* see DETAIN.]

de-ten'tive, } 1 dı-ten'tıv; 2 de-tĕn'tiv, *a.* Having
de-ten'tiv[s], } power to detain, or used in seizing, or holding, and detaining.

dē"te-nu', 1 dē"te-nü'; 2 dę"te-nū', *n.* [F.] A prisoner; one detained in custody.— **dē"te-nue',** *n. fem.*

de-ter', 1 dı-tūr'; 2 de-tėr', *vt.* [DE-TERRED', DE-TERD'[s]; DE-TER'RING.] To prevent from acting or proceeding by the consideration of something, as danger, difficulty, or the like, which countervails the motive for acting; literally, to frighten away; as, *deterred* from crime by fear of punishment.

There are men who will not be *deterred* from a gainful fraud.
E. H. CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith* p. 137. [U. P. H. 1885.]

[< OF. *deterrer,* < L. *deterreo,* < *de,* from, + *terreo,* frighten.] Syn.: see DISHEARTEN.— **de-ter'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of deterring; the state of being deterred or hindered. **2.** That which deters.

de-terge', 1 dı-tūrj'; 2 de-tėrj', *vt.* [DE-TERGED'; DE-TERG'ING.] To purge away foul or offending matter from, as a wound or ulcer; cleanse. [< L. *detergo,* < *de,* from, + *tergeo,* wipe.]

de-ter'gence, 1 dı-tūr'jens; 2 de-tėr'jĕns, *n.* The state or quality of being detergent. **de-ter'gen-cy†.**

de-ter'gent, 1 dı-tūr'jent; 2 de-tėr'jĕnt, *a. Med.* Having cleansing qualities; purging; detersive.

The New Testament writers . . . conceive him [Christ] as a wondrously *detergent* power in souls, 'washing and making white.'
BUSHNELL *Vicarious Sacrifice* pt. ii, p. 180. [A. 1866.]

[< L. *detergen(t-)s,* ppr. of *detergeo;* see DETERGE.]

de-ter'gent, *n.* A medicine possessing the power of cleansing morbid parts, as granulating wounds, ulcers, etc.; something that cleanses.

de-ter'gi-bl(eP, 1 dı-tūr'jı-bl; 2 de-tėr'ji-bl, *a.* That may be cleansed.

de-te'ri-or, *a.* [Rare.] Lower; inferior.

de-te'ri-o-rate, 1 dı-tı'rı-o-rēt; 2 de-tē'ri-o-rāt, *v.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make worse; reduce, as in quality, or lessen in worth, value, or the like; impair; as, to *deteriorate* the public morals.

We are obliged to think of the intelligible act by which man becomes evil as realising itself in a long series of acts, by which character becomes gradually *deteriorated.*
CAIRD *Kant,* vol. ii, p. 595. [MACM. 1889.]

II. *i.* To grow worse; be reduced, as in quality or value; degenerate; as, plants *deteriorate* if not properly cared for. [< LL. *deterioratus,* pp. of *deterioro,* < L. *deterior,* worse, < *de,* down.] — **de-te'ri-o-ra"tiv(es,** *a.*

Syn.: see CORRUPT; IMPAIR.

de-te"ri-o-ra'tion, 1 dı-tı'rı-o-rē'shən; 2 de-tē'ri-o-rā'shon, *n.* The process of deteriorating, or the state of being deteriorated. Syn.: see ALLOY.— **de-te"ri-o-ra'tion-ist,** *n.* One who maintains that the world is degenerating.

de-te'ri-o-rism, 1 dı-tı'rı-o-rizm; 2 de-tē'ri-o-rĭsm, *n. Philos.* The theory that the tendency of the world is to grow worse socially: the opposite of *meliorism.*— **de-te'ri-o-rist,** *n.*

de-term'†, *vt.* To determine. **de-terme'†.**

de-ter'ma, 1 dı-tūr'mə; 2 dē-tėr'ma, *n.* A wood indigenous to Guiana: much used for masts and planking, because avoided by insects.

de-ter'mi-na-ble, } 1 dı-tūr'mı-nə-bl; 2 de-tėr'mi-na-bl,
de-ter'mi-na-bl[e, } *a.* **1.** That may be accurately found out, settled, or decided; as, a *determinable* matter; a *determinable* amount.

The successions of plants . . . are as regular and *determinable* as the courses of the planets or the orders of the seasons.
W. FLAGG *Year Among the Trees* p. 7. [E. & L. 1881.]

2. *Law.* Liable or subject to be put an end to; terminable; as, a lease *determinable* on the death of the lessor. **3†.** Determinate; definite.— **de-ter"mi-na-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **de-ter'mi-na-bl(e-ness**P, *n.*— **de-ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv.*

de-ter'mi-na-cy, 1 dı-tūr'mı-nə-sı; 2 de-tėr'mi-na-çy, *n.* [Rare.] Determinateness.

de-ter'mi-nance, 1 dı-tūr'mı-nəns; 2 de-tėr'mi-nanç, *n.* Formerly, the degree of bachelor of arts. Compare DETERMINATION, 9.

de-ter'mi-nant, 1 dı-tūr'mı-nənt; 2 de-tėr'mi-nant, *a.* Serving or tending to determine; determinative.

de-ter'mi-nant, *n.* **1.** That which influences to determine, decide, or fix; the cause of a resolution or determination. **2.** *Math.* A function of 4, 9, 16, or any other square number (say n^2) of quantities, called *elements* or *constituents,* formed as follows:

Represent the n^2 constituents by n letters, $a, b, c, \ldots k$, to each of which n suffixes, $1, 2, 3, \ldots n$, are applied in succession. One term of the determinant will be the product, $a_1 b_2 c_3 \ldots k_n$, and all the other terms are formed from this by permuting the suffixes 1, 2, etc., among the letters, making $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \ldots \times n$ terms in all. The signs of all the terms produced by odd permutations are to be changed. The algebraic sum of all the terms thus formed is the determinant. It is expressed algebraically by arranging the constituents as in the illustration.

The arrangement of the constituents in a square is called the *matrix* or *array* of the determinant. The diagonal line of constituents $a_1 b_2 c_3$, etc., is called the *principal diagonal;* the diagonal through the other two corners is known as the secondary diagonal.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & \ldots & k_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & \ldots & k_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & \ldots & k_3 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \cdot \\ a_n & b_n & c_n & \ldots & k_n \end{vmatrix}$$

3. *Biol.* One of the secondary units of germ-plasma or hereditary substance, consisting of biophores and regulating the origin and the development of cells and systems of cells.

Cells of the same sort, as, for instance, blood corpuscles, may be represented in the hereditary substance by the same *determinant.*
Nature [London] Jan. 19, 1893, p. 265.

4. *Logic.* A distinguishing quality or mark affixed to the subject or predicate, restricting both, but making them more distinct and exact. **5.** Formerly, in some European universities, a candidate for the degree of master of arts. [< L. *determinan(t-)s,* ppr. of *determino;* see DETERMINE.] — **accessory determinant** (*Biol.*), according to Weismann, the determinant that fixes the accessory germ-plasm.— **bordered d.** (*Math.*), a determinant made from another by combining with the identical number of new rows and new columns, the square form being usually finished with ciphers.— **centrosymmetric d.** (*Math.*), a determinant that is symmetrical as to both diagonals.— **characteristic d.** (*Math.*), a determinant derived from another by the addition of the same arbitrary magnitude to each term of the principal diagonal.— **compound d.** (*Math.*), a determinant composed of minors derived from one or more arrays.— **cubic d.** (*Math.*), a determinant whose constituents form a cube but which otherwise resembles a square determinant.— **cyclic d.,** a determinant whose rows are formed each by permuting the elements of the preceding in regular order, and having therefore a principal diagonal all of whose elements are the same.— **doctrine of determinants** (*Biol.*), the theory, now advanced by Weismann (see BIOPHORE, GERM-PLASM, ID), that every cell in the body has its representative determinant in the germ-plasm.— **functional d.** (*Math.*), a determinant whose constituents are partial derivatives of one series of variables as to another series, each row having derivatives of but one variable, and each column derivatives as to but one variable.— **heterodynamous d.,** a determinant which transmits to offspring a quality derived from one parent alone.— **heterologous d.,** a determinant transmitting to offspring the properties of non-homologous parental cells: the reverse of *homologous determinant.*— **homodynamous d.,** a determinant which transmits to offspring a quality belonging to both parents, as similarity of color.— **homologous d.,** a determinant which transmits to offspring qualities, more or less identical, derived from homologous cells in the two parents, producing a blended condition in the same feature of the progeny.— **invertebrate d.,** a zero-axial determinant: so called because it has no axis or "backbone."— **supplementary d.,** a determinant representing the cells of a lost part of the body, and supplying the impulse to its regeneration.— **de-ter"mi-nan'tal,** *a.*

de-ter'mi-nate†, *vt.* To determine; terminate.

de-ter'mi-nate, 1 dı-tūr'mı-nıt; 2 de-tėr'mi-nat, *a.* **1.** Definitely limited or fixed; specific; distinct; as, a *determinate* measure, meaning, or interval.

Living bodies gradually acquire *determinate* dimensions; so do minerals in their perfect or crystal condition.
JAMES ORTON *Comparative Zoology* pt. i, p. 20. [M. 1877.]

2. Settled upon beforehand; predetermined; positive; as, a *determinate* decree. **3.** *Math.* Denoting a number or quantity supposed to be known or fixed, or a problem admitting only one or only a fixed number of solutions. **4.** *Bot.* (1) Limited in extent, as an inflorescence. See CENTRIFUGAL, 3 (1). (2) Having a clearly defined outline, as certain fleshy fungi. **5.** [Archaic.] Fixed in purpose; determined. **6†.** Decisive; determining. **7†.** Resolved on; definitely intended. [< L. *determinatus,* pp. of *determino;* see DETERMINE.] **de-ter'mi-nat†.— -ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

de-ter"mi-na'tion, 1 dı-tūr'mı-nē'shən; 2 de-tėr'mi-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of deciding; the formation of a fixed purpose; also, the purpose formed; a firm resolve; as, a *determination* to conquer. **2.** The quality of being earnest and decided; resoluteness; firmness; as, *determination* is a manly trait. **3.** Judicial decision, as of a controversy; authoritative opinion or final conclusion as to any point of inquiry.

The time when each of Paul's epistles was written, is a point not capable of any certain *determination.*
A. ALEXANDER *Evidences of Christianity* p. 295. [P. B. P.]

4. *Phys. Sci.* The act, process, or result of ascertaining exactly the character, amount, or proportion of a thing; as, the *determination* of substances in a compound. **5.** *Logic.* (1) The making of a notion definite or more definite by the addition of a qualifying or limiting idea; specification. (2) An attribute that determines. **6.** *Nat. Hist.* The act of settling the place of an object among genera and species; classification. **7.** *Med.* Tendency or increased flow to a part, as of blood. **8.** The exercise of decisive force or power, whether external or internal; as, *determination* of the will toward an object or end. **9.** In some European universities, a disputation or dissertation required from a candidate for the degree of master of arts. **10.** *Psychol.* The sum of the factors of a given state as viewed in relation to the state which they determine. **11.** [Archaic.] A prescribing of limits; a putting an end to. [< L. *determinatio(n-),* < *determinatus;* see DETERMINATE, *a.*]

Syn.: decision, resolution, resolve. *Decision* is, literally, a cutting off, or cutting short, of debate or questioning; *determination* is a settling of the limits within which one must act; *resolve* is a separating of the essential act from all that might cause doubt or hesitation. *Resolve* always refers to a single act; *resolution* may have the same meaning, or it may refer to the habit of mind which readily forms and adheres to a *resolve. Decision* or *determination* especially marks the beginning of action; *resolution* holds out to the end. See AIM; DISPOSAL; PERIOD. Compare synonyms for DESIGN; DISPOSAL.— Ant.: doubt, faltering, fickleness, hesitancy, hesitation, indecision, instability, irresolution, vacillation, wavering.— Prep.: the determination *of* the question; *of* the tribunal; determination *by* the proper authorities.— **blank determination,** same as BLANK EXPERIMENT, under EXPERIMENT.

de-ter'mi-na-tive, } 1 dı-tūr'mı-nə-tiv; 2 de-tėr'mi-na-
de-ter'mi-na-tiv[s, } tiv, *a.* **1.** Having power to determine, fix, or settle; deciding; directive; as, *determinative* circumstances or instructions; *determinative* energy. **2.** Helping to determine the specific character; as, *determinative* tables in natural sciences. **3.** *Logic.* Defining or helping to define; limitive; also, tending to or resulting in positive belief; as, a *determinative* judgment. **4†.** Definitely limited or fixed; determinate. [< L. *determinatus;* see DETERMINATE, *a.*] — **de-ter'mi-na-tiv(e-ly**s, *a.*— **de-ter'mi-na-tiv(e-ness**s, *n.*

de-ter'mi-na-tiv(es, *n.* That which either fixes or indicates the relation, quality, or nature of one action or thing with respect to other actions or things; specif.: (1) *Gram.* A demonstrative pronoun. (2) *Linguistics.* In certain languages, a spoken syllable serving to determine the meaning of a word to which it is joined. *Hieroglyphics.* An ideograph added to a phonetic symbol to define its signification.

De-ter"mi-na'tus, 1 dı-tūr'mı-nē'tus; 2 de-tėr'mi-nā'tŭs, *n.* Pen-name of Samuel Adams in *Boston Gazette,* 1768.

de-ter'mine, } 1 dı-tūr'mın; 2 de-tėr'min, *v.* [-MINED,
de-ter'mins, } -MIND[s]; -MIN-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reach a definite purpose concerning; form the intention of doing or not doing; resolve; decide; as, the assembly *determined* the question.

As none but stamped paper was legal, and as the people had *determined* not to use it, all business was suspended.
LOSSING *Our Country* vol. ii, bk. iv, p. 624. [I. & M. 1878.]

2. To fix or give definite form to; direct; shape; settle; influence; as, circumstances *determine* a man's character. **3.** *Law.* To terminate; finish; bring to an end; as, to *determine* a contract. **4.** To ascertain the exact truth about; render the knowledge of clear and accurate; specif., to find the value of, mathematically, by exact measurement, or taxonomically; as, to *determine* a species; to *determine* the unknown quantity in an equation. **5.** *Logic.* To limit or define by adding differences. **6.** To fix the bounds or limits of; decree; prearrange; as, God *determines* the course of history. **7.** To limit the extent of; restrict; shut in; as, this mountain *determines* our outlook. **8.** To put an end to; end.

That he and Cæsar might
Determine this great war in single fight!
SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act iv, sc. 4.

9†. To state formally or publicly. **10†.** To destroy; kill. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come to a decision; resolve: usually followed by *on;* as, to *determine on* a course of conduct. **2.** To come to an end; reach a set limit or termination; cease to be; hence, to lose binding force; as, the tax or the law *determined* at the end of ten years. **3.** Formerly, to finish the undergraduate course at a university by taking part in the disputation of a thesis. [< F. *déterminer,* < L. *determino,* < *de,* completely, + *termino,* bound; see TERMINATE.] Syn.: see PURPOSE; SET; SETTLE.— **de-ter'mi-na"tor,** *n.* One who determines or arbitrates.— **de-ter'mined,** *pa.* Having or showing fixed or settled purpose; resolute; as, a *determined* person; a *determined* look.— **de-ter'min-ed-ly,** *adv.*— **de-ter'min-ed-ness,** *n.*— **de-ter'min-er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which determines. **2.** Same as DETERMINANT, 3.

de-ter'min-ism, 1 dı-tūr'mın-izm; 2 de-tėr'min-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** (1) The doctrine that the will is uniformly determined by motives; or that choices invariably follow preferences; necessitarianism: a term proposed by Sir Wm. Hamilton. (2) The doctrine that physical events, whether in the outside world or as states of the brain, strictly necessitate the character of all human volition and conscious action; materialistic fatalism. Compare

FATALISM; NECESSITY. **2.** In a loose sense, fate; destiny.

It is in their [Indians'] nature to be idle and bad; and the more intelligent of them admit the fact, and insinuate that they are victims of *determinism*.
T. CHILD in *Harper's Monthly* June, 1891, p. 40.

—philosophical determinism, the doctrine that all events, in the physical universe and in human history, fall under the principle of causation, and are absolutely dependent on, and conditioned by, their causes.

de-ter'min-ist, 1 dı-tûr'min-ist; 2 de-tẽr'min-ĭst, *n.* One who holds either form of determinism.— **de-ter''min-is'-tic,** *a.*

de''ter-ra'tion, 1 dĭ''te-rē'shon; 2 dē''tẽ-rā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The act of removing earth from anything buried or covered with it; disinterring; unearthing.

de-ter'rent, 1 dı-tûr'ent *or* dı-ter'ent; 2 de-tẽr'ẽnt *or* de-tẽr'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Able to deter; hindering from action through fear; as, a *deterrent* effort; a *deterrent* principle.

II. *n.* **1.** That which deters.

Moral discipline includes not only the checking of impulse by *deterrents*, but the stimulating of activity by positive inducements. SULLY *Hand-Book of Psychol.* p. 398. [A. 1887.]

2. An ingredient, such as vaseline or camphor, introduced into smokeless powder to check the velocity of the explosive reaction. [< L. *deterren(t-)s*, pp. of *deterreo*; see DETER.] — **de-ter'rence,** *n.* The fact of deterring; also, a deterrent.— **de-ter'rent-ly,** *adv.*

de-ter'sion, 1 dı-tûr'shon; 2 de-tẽr'shon, *n.* The act of cleansing, as of a wound or sore. [< L. *detersus*, pp. of DETERGES; see DETERGE.]

de-ter'sive, } 1 dı-tûr'sıv; 2 de-tẽr'siv. **I.** *a.* Having
de-ter'sīve, } power to purge away foul matter, as from a sore; cleansing; detergent. **II.** *n.* A cleansing medicine.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

de-test', 1 dı-test'; 2 de-tĕst', *vt.* **1.** To hold worthy of execration or malediction; dislike or hate with intensity; abhor.

Sometimes I read a book with pleasure, and *detest* the author.
SWIFT *Works, Thoughts* p. 519. [W. P. N. 1871.]

2†. To bear formal witness against; curse. [< F. *détester*, < L. *detestor*, denounce, < *de-* intens. + *testis*, witness.] **de-test'ate†.** Syn.: see ABHOR; SCORN.— **de-test'er,** *n.* One who detests. **de-tes'tant†.**

de-test'a-ble, } 1 dı-test'a-bl; 2 de-tĕst'a-bl, *a.* Deserv-
de-test'a-blē, } ing execration or abhorrence; extremely hateful; abominable. Syn.: see ABANDONED; ABOMINABLE. — **de-test'a-bil'ı-ty, -ble-ness,** *n.*— **-bly,** *adv.*

de''tes-ta'tion, 1 dĭ''tes-[*or* det'es-]tē'shon; 2 dē''tĕs-[*or* dĕt'ĕs-]tā'shon (XIII), *n.* **1.** Abhorrence: sometimes with *of*; as, *detestation* of crime. **2.** An act or thing detested. **3†.** Formal expression of condemnation. Syn.: see ABHORRENCE; ABOMINATION; ANTIPATHY.

de-throne', 1 dı-thrōn'; 2 dē-thrōn', *vt.* To remove or drive from a throne or royal power; strip of authority; deprive of power; depose. [< LL. *dethrono*, < L. *de*, from, + *thronus*; see THRONE.] — **de-thro'nize†.— de-throne'ment,** *n.* Removal from regal power. **de-thro''ni-za'tion†.— de-thron'er,** *n.*

de-thy'roid-ism, 1 dı-thoi'roid-ızm; 2 dē-thȳ'rŏid-ĭsm, *n. Med.* Disease resulting from the excision of the thyroid gland. Compare ATHYRIA.

de-tin', 1 dı-tin'; 2 de-tin', *vt.* To recover tin from refuse (tin-plate).— **de-tin'ning,** *n.*

det'ı-net, 1 det'ı-net; 2 dĕt'ĭ-nĕt, *n.* [L.] *Law.* A form of the action of debt by or against one, as an executor, not personally a creditor or debtor, where it is alleged only that the defendant *detains* (*detinet*), not *owes* and *detains* (*debet* and *detinet*), the money: applied also to replevin of goods unjustly detained.

det'ı-nue, 1 det'ı-niū; 2 dĕt'ĭ-nū (XIII), *n. Law.* An old form of action for recovering possession of specific personal property wrongfully detained tho the original taking was lawful. [< F. *détenu*, pp. of *détenir*, < L. *detineo*; see DETAIN.] — **detinue of goods in frank-marriage** (*Old Eng. Law*), a writ under which a divorced woman could recover goods given to her during her married life.

Det'mold, 1 det'mōld *or* -mōlt; 2 dĕt'mōld *or* -mōlt, *n.* **1. William** (12/21 1808–12/31 1894), an American physician and army-surgeon. **2.** A town, the capital of Lippe, Germany.

det'o-nate, 1 det'o-nēt; 2 dĕt'o-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *i.* To explode suddenly with a loud report.

At times meteors of universal brilliancy are heard to explode with great noise; these are called *Detonating* Meteors.
LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy*, p. 170. [A. 1889.]

II. *t.* To cause to explode by the application of sudden force; as, to *detonate* dynamite by exploding a fulminating cap in contact with it. [< L. *detonatus*, pp. of *detono*, < *de-* intens. + *tono*, thunder.] — **det'o-nat''ing-bulb'',** *n.* A readily exploded glass bulb. See PRINCE RUPERT'S DROP, under DROP.— **d. fuse,** *n.* A fuse, commonly containing fulminate of mercury, used in detonating high explosives. See FUSE.— **d. hammer,** *n.* A percussion gun-lock hammer.— **d. powder,** a powder, chiefly of the mercury fulminates, which explodes violently when heated or struck. It is used chiefly to fire other explosives.— **d. primer,** *n.* A cartridge-firer, itself exploded by a fuse, for detonating guncotton or other high explosive.— **d. tube,** *n.* In chemical analysis, a strong graduated glass tube used in exploding gaseous bodies by means of an electric current upon wires passing through it from opposite points and almost connecting; a eudiometer.— **det'o-na-bl(e),** *a.* Capable of detonating. **det'o-na-tiv(e),**— **det'o-na''tor,** *n.* That which detonates; a capsule containing fulminate of mercury or similar substance used in setting off high explosives, or a railroad torpedo laid on a track, its explosion being a signal to the next train passing.

det'o-na'tion, 1 det'o-nē'shon; 2 dĕt'o-nā'shon, *n.* A report or explosion caused by a sudden expansion of gases attending a chemical decomposition or combustion.

det'o-nize†, 1 det'o-naiz; 2 dĕt'o-nīz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To detonate.— **det''o-ni-za'tion†,** *n.*

de-tor'sion, 1 dı-tôr'shon; 2 de-tôr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of twisting back or removing torsion. **2†.** Distortion. [< L. *detorsus*, pp. of *detorqueo*, twist, < *de*, away, + *torqueo*, twist.] — **de-tor'sion-bar'',** *n.* A bar placed on a declinometer to remove the torsion of the suspending thread of the magnet: usually of gun-metal and having a small magnet in an aperture in its center.

de-tort'†, *vt.* To pervert; distort.— **de-tor'tion†,** *n.*

de-tour', 1 dı-tûr'; 2 de-tu͝r', *n.* A roundabout or circuitous way; a deviation from the shortest and most direct route. [< F. *détour*, < *détourner*, < OF. *destourner*, turn away, < *des-*, DIS-, + *tourner*, TURN.]

de-tract', 1 dı-trakt'; 2 de-trȧkt', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To take or draw away; withdraw; especially, to take away in such manner as to lessen value or estimation.

It *detracts* nothing from military skill to have been aided by political sagacity. CANNING *Speeches*, p. 277. [E. C. B. 1841.]

2†. To take credit or reputation from; defame. **3†.** To prolong (in time); delay.

II. *i.* To take away a part; lessen; especially, to take away one's reputation or credit: commonly with *from*, as, his absence *detracted from* the interest of the occasion. [< F. *détracter*, < L. *detracto*, freq. of *detraho*, < *de*, from, + *traho*, draw.] Syn.: compare ASPERSE; DISPARAGE.— **de-tract'ing-ly,** *adv.*

de-trac'tion, 1 dı-trak'shon; 2 de-trȧc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of taking away from the good name of another in order to lessen him in estimation; depreciation of another through spite or jealousy; slander; defamation. **2.** *Logic.* Subtraction of one from several associated attributes. **3†.** The act of taking away; withdrawal. **4†.** Delay; refusal. [OF., < L. *detractio(n-)*, < *detractus*, pp. of *detraho*; see DETRACT.] Syn.: see DEFAMATION.

de-trac'tive, } 1 dı-trak'tıv; 2 de-trȧc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Having
de-trac'tīve, } power or tendency to diminish reputation or estimation. **2†.** Drawing or taking away. **de-trac'tious†.— -ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

de-trac'tor, 1 dı-trak'tər *or* -tor; 2 de-trȧc'tor, *n.* One who seeks to diminish the reputation of another; one who finds faults or flaws in the character of another; a defamer; slanderer. [L., < *detractus*; see DETRACTION.] **de-tract'ert.— de-trac'to-ry,** *a.* Defamatory.— **de-trac'tress,** *n.* A female detractor.

de-train', 1 dı-trēn'; 2 dē-trān', *v.* **I.** *t.* To remove from a railway-train, as a body of troops. **II.** *t.* To leave a railway-train.

de-tray'†, *vt.* To detract; draw away.

de-trect'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To refuse.— **de''trec-ta'tion†,** *n.*

det'ri-ment, 1 det'rı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dĕt'ri-ment, *n.* **1.** Something that causes damage, depreciation, or loss; anything that lessens value or injures in any way: used with wide application; as, *detriment* to property, reputation, morals, religion. **2.** Injury or loss, especially as resulting from a specific cause; as, this suspicion was to his *detriment*.

An inevitable *detriment* results from the needless loss of animal heat. SPENCER *Education* p. 246. [A. 1889.]

3. [Eng.] A sum demanded from barristers and students to make good the wear and tear of their furnished rooms, table-linen, etc. **4.** *Astrol.* A symbol of distress, misfortune, etc. **5.** *Her.* Same as DECREMENT, 3. [OF., < L. *detrimentum*, < *detritus*; see DETRITED.] Syn.: see INJURY; LOSS.— **det'ri-ment†,** *vt.* To injure.

det''ri-men'tal. **I.** *a.* Injurious; hurtful. **II.** *n.* [Eng.] A man who, without serious intentions, or regarded as ineligible, devotes himself to marriageable ladies, thus discouraging other suitors.— **det''ri-men-tal'ı-ty,** *n.* — **det''ri-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*— **det''ri-men'tal-ness,** *n.*

de-trit'ed, 1 dı-trait'ed; 2 de-trit'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Diminished by rubbing off particles; worn away. **de-trite'†. 2.** Reduced to fragments; disintegrated. [< L. *detritus*, pp. of *detero*, rub down, < *de*, down, + *tero*, rub.]

de-tri'tion, 1 dı-trish'ən; 2 de-trish'on, *n.* The act of rubbing off particles or wearing away; a wearing down.

The letters of the alphabet . . . are phonograms which by the process of long continued *detrition* have reached an extreme stage of simplicity both as regards form and value.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, p. 8. [E. P. & CO. 1883.]

[< LL. *detritio(n-)*, < L. *detritus*; see DETRITED.]

de-tri'tus, 1 dı-trai'tus; 2 de-tri'tus, *n.* **1.** *Geol.* Loose fragments or particles of rock, whether angular or water-worn, especially the latter. **2.** A mass of disintegrated material of any kind; rubbish; waste.

The currents eddy and deposit their *detritus*.
DANA *Corals and Coral Islands* p. 241. [D. M. & CO. 1872.]

3. *Med.* Substance remaining in the place of tissue that has become disorganized, or after the breaking up of morbid concretions. [L., a rubbing away, < *detritus*, pp.; see DETRITED.] — **de-tri'tal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of detritus; as, *detrital* rock. **de-tri'tic†.**

De-troit', 1 dı-troit'; 2 de-troit', *n.* **1.** A river or strait, 25 m. long, connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie and forming part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. **2.** County-seat of Wayne county and principal city in Michigan: many educational and other institutions. **3.** A village, county-seat of Becker county, Minn.

de trop, 1 də trō; 2 de trō. [F.] Too much; hence, out of place; not wanted: said of a person whose company is in convenient.

de-trude', 1 dı-trūd'; 2 de-trȗd', *vt.* To thrust down or out; push down forcibly. [< L. *detrudo*, < *de*, down, + *trudo*, thrust.]

de-trun'cate, 1 dı-trun'kēt; 2 dē-trŭn'cāt, *vt.* To shorten by cutting off a part; cut off; lop. [< L. *detruncatus*, pp. of *detrunco*, < *de*, from, + *trunco*, lop; see TRUNCATE, *v.*]

de''trun-ca'tion, 1 dĭ''truŋ-kē'shən; 2 dē''trŭn-cā'shon, *n.* The act of detruncating; in obstetrics, the operation of separating the head and trunk of a fetus.

de-tru'sion, 1 dı-trū'zən; 2 de-trū'zhon, *n.* The act of thrusting or driving down or out. [< LL. *detrusio(n-)*; see DETRUDE.] — **de-tru'sive(s,** *a.*

de-tru'sor, 1 dı-trū'sər; 2 de-trū'sŏr, *n.* [-SO-RES, 1 -SO-RIZ; 2 -SO-RĒS, *pl.*] *Anat.* A muscle that causes ejection or expulsion.— **detrusor urinæ,** the superficial fibers of the muscular coat of the bladder by which it is compressed.

dette†, *n.* Debt.— **dette'lest†,** *a.* Free from debt.

Det'ting-en, 1 det'ıŋ-en; 2 dĕt'ing-ĕn, *n.* A village in the Lower Franconia district, Bavaria, where the allies under George II. of England defeated the French June 27, 1743.

Dett'va, 1 det've; 2 dĕt'va, *n.* A town in Sohl county, Hungary.

de''tu-mes'cence, 1 dĭ''tiu-mes'ens; 2 dē''tū-mĕs'ĕnç, *n.* [Rare.] Subsidence of swelling, especially of a tumor without suppuration. [< L. *detumescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *detumesco*, subside, < *de*, down, + *tumeo*, swell.]

de'tur, 1 dĭ'tur *or* dē'tur; 2 dē'tûr *or* dē'tur, *n.* [L.] A book or set of books given as a prize to each meritorious undergraduate student in Harvard University: from the first word (*detur* [L.] "Let it be given") of the inscription on the presentation book-plate.

de-turb'†, *vt.* To throw down violently; disturb.

de-turn'†, *vt.* To turn away.

de-tur'pate†, *vt.* To corrupt.— **de''tur-pa'tion†,** *n.*

Deu-ca'li-on, 1 dĭū-kē'lı-ən; 2 dū-cā'lĭ-on, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Thessaly, son of Prometheus and Clymene. With his wife, Pyrrha, he survived a nine days' deluge sent by Zeus, his ark finally grounding on Mount Parnassus. To replenish the earth an oracle commanded them to cast stones ('the bones of their mother,' the earth) behind them, those of Deucalion becoming men and those of Pyrrha women.

deuce¹, 1 dĭūs; 2 dūç, *n.* **1.** *Games.* Two; a card, or a side of a die, having two spots. **2.** In lawn-tennis, the condition of the score attained when each side has made three points and the score is "forty all," and resumed whenever there is a tie thereafter, until one of the players scores game by winning two successive points following such tie. [< F. *deuz*, < L. *duo*, two.] — **deuce's ace'',** *n.* A throw of two dice, one showing one spot, the other two.— **deuce'-point'',** *n.* In backgammon, the second place from the outside on the home table.

deuce², *n.* The devil: often used with or without the article in a passionate or emphatic exclamation.

In the popular mythology both of Kelts and Teutons there were certain hairy wood-demons called by the former Dus and by the latter Serat. Our common names of *Deuse* and Old Scratch are plainly derived from these. LOWELL *Among my Books, Witchcraft* in first series, p. 109. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

[< OF. *deus*, < L. *deus*, God.] **deuse†.— to play the deuce with,** to annoy or vex; damage.— **deu'ced,** *a.* Devilish; confounded; exceeding: often used adverbially. **deu'sed†.— deu'ced-ly, deu'sed-ly,** *adv.*

deuck, 1 dūk; 2 dŭk, *n.* [Scot.] A duck.

Deu'el¹, 1 dĭū'el *or* dı-yu'el; 2 dū'ĕl *or* de-yu'ĕl, *n. Bib. Num.* i, 14.

Deu-el², 1 dĭū-el'; 2 dū-ĕl', *n.* **1.** A county in west-central Nebraska; 2,097 sq. m.; county-seat, Big Spring. **2.** A county in northern South Dakota; 621 sq. m.; county-seat, Gary.

Deu-ka'li-on, *n.* Same as DEUCALION.

deur''foer', 1 dūr'fūr'; 2 dūr'fo͝or', *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Transportation; traffic.

Deut., *abbr.* Deuteronomy.

deu''ten-ceph'a-lon, 1 dĭū''ten-sef'ə-lən; 2 dū''tĕn-çĕf'a-lŏn, *n. Embryol.* The second cerebral vesicle of the embryo, from which afterward develop the parts about the third ventricle of the brain; the thalamencephalon. [< *deut-* (in DEUTERO-) + ENCEPHALON.] — **deu''ten-ce-phal'ic,** *a.*

deu''ter-ag'o-nist, 1 dĭū''tər-ag'o-nist; 2 dū''tẽr-ăg'o-nĭst, *n.* The actor next in importance to the protagonist in the ancient Greek drama. In the drama's progress different parts may assume the position. [< DEUTERO- + AGONIST.]

deu'ter-a-nope, 1 dĭū'tər-ə-nōp; 2 dū'tẽr-a-nōp, *n. Psychophys.* A person subject to deuteronopia.

deu''ter-a-no'pi-a, 1 dĭū''tər-ə-nō'pı-ə; 2 dū''tẽr-a-nō'pĭ-a, *n. Psychophys.* Inability to distinguish green from red: a form of dichromatic color-blindness.

deu-te'ri-on, 1 dĭū-tĭ'rı-ən; 2 dū-tē'rĭ-ŏn, *n.* [Rare.] The placenta and fetal membranes collectively; afterbirth; secundines.

deu'ter-o-, 1 dĭū'tər-o-; 2 dū'tẽr-o-. Derived from Greek *deuteros*, second, < *dyo*, two: a combining form.— **deu''ter-o-al'bu-mose,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* A secondary product due to the digestion of albumen by the gastric or pancreatic juice.— **deu''ter-o-ca-non'ı-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a second canon: in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, applied to the books or parts of books of the New Testament whose authenticity and inspiration were at first contested and afterward admitted. See ANTILEGOMENA; also, in the Roman Catholic Church, applied to certain books or parts of books of the Old Testament. See APOCRYPHA. The canonical books not included in either of these categories are called *protocanonical*, while those of the Old Testament aloneare termed *homologoumena*.— **deu''ter-o-ca'se-ose,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* A secondary product due to the digestion of the casein of milk or cheese by the gastric or pancreatic juice.— **deu''ter-oc'la-dus,** *n.* An active sponge spicule with branches of the second order.— **deu'ter-o-cone,** *n.* The anterolingual cusp of an upper premolar tooth. It occupies the same position as the protocone of a true molar.— **deu''ter-o-e-las'tose,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* A secondary product of the digestion of elastin; elastin-peptone.— **deu''ter-o-frac'tion,** *n.* One of the divisions of deutero-albumoses and designated as deuterofraction A, B, C, etc.— **deu''ter-og'a-mist,** *n.* One who marries the second time.— **deu''ter-og'a-my,** *n.* A second marriage, or the custom of making second marriages.— **deu''ter-o-gen'le,** *a. Geol.* Formed from protogenic rocks.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Deu''ter-o-I-sa'iah, *n.* The Second Isaiah: a name given by Biblical critics to the last twenty-seven chapters (XL-LXVI) of the book of Isaiah; but more especially meant to designate the unknown author who lived at the latter part of the Babylonian Exile.

deu''ter-o-me'sal, *a.* Situated medially and in the second series, as the first and third discoidal and first apical cells in the wings of a hymenopter. [< DEUTERO- + Gr. *mesos*, middle.]

Deu''ter-o-Nī'cene, *a. Theol.* Belonging or relating to the second Nicene Council of the Church held at Nicæa in Bithynia, Asia Minor, 787 A. D. It was the seventh general council and took action against the Iconoclasts.

Deu''ter-on'o-mist, 1 dĭū''tər-en'o-mist; 2 dū''tẽr-ŏn'o-mĭst, *n.* In the German higher criticism, (1) the supposed writer or one of the supposed writers of Deuteronomy; (2) one who assigns Deuteronomy to a later age than that of Moses.— **Deu''ter-on''o-mis'tic,** *a.*

Deu''ter-on'o-my, 1 dĭū''tər-en'o-mı; 2 dū''tẽr-ŏn'o-my, *n.* The fifth book of the Pentateuch: so called because it contains a second statement of the law. [< LL. *deuteronomium*, < Gr. *deuteronomion*, < *deuteros* (see DEUTERO-); and see -NOMY.]— **Deu''ter-o-nom'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*

deu''ter-op'a-thy, 1 dĭū''tər-ep'ə-thı; 2 dū''tẽr-ŏp'a-thy, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A sympathetic or secondary affection produced by another disease. **2†.** The condition of being sympathetically affected. [< DEUTERO- + -PATHY.] **deu''ter-o-path'ı-at.— deu''ter-o-path'ic,** *a.*

deu'ter-o-plasm, *n. Biol.* Same as DEUTOPLASM.— **deu''ter-o-pro'te-ose,** *n.* The secondary products of the digestion of the proteids like albumen, casein, elastin, etc., by the gastric and pancreatic juices.

Deu''ter-o-sau'rus, 1 dĭū''tər-o-sō'rus; 2 dū''tẽr-o-sa'rŭs, *n.* A genus of extinct reptiles of the family *Deuterosauridæ* found in the Permian formations, having large canine teeth, lacrimal bones, and double-headed ribs.— **deu''ter-o-sau'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.* [< DEUTERO- + *sauros*, lizard.]

deu''ter-os'co-py, *n.* **1.** Second sight or prophetic vision. **2.** A deeper meaning disclosed by a second or closer inspection: an unrevealed rendering, as of a text. [DEUTERO- + -SCOPY.] **deu''ter-o-sco'pi-at.— deu''ter-os'to-ma,** *n. Embryol.* A secondary blastopore, arising after the obliteration of the original one.— **Deu''ter-o-stom'a-ta,** *n. pl. Zool.* A section of monostomatous animals with an embryo developing a secondary mouth as a perforation of the body-wall, as vertebrates, mollusks, arthropods, and many worms. — **deu''ter-o-stom'a-tous,** *a.* **1.** Having a deuterostoma. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Deuterostomata*.— **deu''ter-o-sys''tem-at'ic,** *a.* Relating to or partaking of a second or secondary system.— **deu''ter-ot'o-ky,** *n. Zool.* Partheno-

genetic production of offspring of both sexes, as in some forms of alternate generation.—**deu"ter-o-to'xo-kous**, *a.*—**deu"ter-o-to'xin**, *n.* A modified toxin that has lost some of the original toxic force.—**deu"ter-o-zo'oid**, *n.* A secondary zooid produced from a primary zooid; a proglottis.

deut"hy-al'o-some, *n.* dūt"hī-al'o-sōm; 2 dūt"hy-al'o-sōm. *n. Embryol.* The remaining part of the nucleus of an ovum after segmentation begins.

deut"hy-drog'e-ret. *n.* dūt"hī-droj'ə-rēt; 2 dūt"hy-droj'ə-rēt. *n. Chem.* [Rare.] A compound of one atom of an element with two atoms of hydrogen. [< *deut-* (< DEUTERO-) + HYDROGEN.] **deu"to-hy-drog'e-ret**.

deu'to-. Abbreviation of DEUTERO- as a combining form.—**deu"to-bro'chal**, *a.* Secondary mesh: a term applied to that stage in the development of ova within the ovary when the chromatic reticulum is coarse and nucleoli appear in the nucleus.—**deu"to-cer'e-brum**, *n.* [-BRA, *pl.*] The second division of the brain in arthropods.—**deu"to-ma'læ**, *n. pl.* The pair of head-appendages of a myriapod.—**deu"to-ma'lar**, *a.*—**deu-tom'er-ite**, *n. Protozo.* The posterior chamber containing the nucleus of a separate gregarine.—**deu"to-neph'ric**, *a.*—**deu"to-neph'ron**, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] A secondary segmental or renal organ replacing a protonephron.—**deu'to-plasm**, *n.* A substance occurring within a cell other than the nucleus and formative protoplasm; especially, the food-yolk of an ovum or egg-cell.—**deu"ter-o-plasm'ic**.—**deu"to-plas'mic**, *a.* Pertaining to deutoplasm.—**deu"to-plas'tic**.—**deu"to-plas-mif'e-rous**, *a.* Containing or producing deutoplasm.—**deu"to-plas'mo-gen**, *n. Embryol.* A constituent part of the ectoplasm which is transformed into deutoplasm.—**deu"to-psy'che**, *n.* The thalamencephalon.—**deu"to-sco'lex**, *n.* A scolex or bladder-worm developed from or within another.—**deu"to-sul'fur-et**, *n.* A former name for disulid.—**deu"to-sul'phur-et**.—**deu"to-ter'gite**, *n. Entom.* The secondary dorsal segment of the abdomen.—**deu"to-ver'te-bra**, *n.* A vertebra.—**deu"to-ver'te-bral**, *a.*—**deu-to'vum**, *n.* A metovum.—**deu-toxid**, *n. Chem.* Dioxid: formerly so called. **deu-tor'ide**; **deu-tor'yd**; **deu-tor'yde**.

Deutsch, I deitch; 2 dōitch, *n.* **1. Emanuel O. M.** (?–1873), a German-English Orientalist; assistant in the British Museum Library. **2. Gotthard** (?–1936–?–1921), an American educator; author: *Epochs of Jewish History*. **3. Nicolas Emanuel** (1484–1530), a Swiss painter and engraver; *The Wise and Foolish Virgins*.

Deutz, I deits; 2 dōitz, *n.* A fortified manufacturing town in the Rhine province, Prussia.

Deut'zi-a, I deit'si-ə or dōit'si-ə; 2 dōit'si-ə or dōit'si-ə (XIII), *n. Bot.* A small genus of slender Chinese or Japanese shrubs of the saxifrage family, frequently cultivated, with opposite ovate, serrate leaves and white flowers. [< *Deutz*, Dutch botanist.]

Deutzia.

Deux'-Ponts', I dē"-pōN'; 2 dē"-pōN', *n.* Same as ZWEIBRÜCKEN.

Deux'-Sè'vres, I dē"-sē'vr; 2 dē"-sē'vr, *n.* A department in western France; 2,317 sq. mi.; capital, Niort.

de'va, I dā'və; 2 dē'və, *n.* [Skrt.] [DE'VAS, DE'VA-YAS, I dā'vəz, -yəz; 2 dē'vəz, -yəz, *pl.*] **1.** *Hind. Myth.* The bright powers or gods of nature; brightness or light being one of the most general attributes shared by the various manifestations of the deity; a divine being; a god: originally an adjective meaning "bright." **devi**. **2.** *Zoroastrianism.* See DAVA.—**de"va-da'si**, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A concubine and dancing girl of the temples: literally, "slave of the gods."—**de'va-ti**, *n.* Deity.

de'va-chan, I dā'və-chan; 2 dē'və-chān, *n. Occult.* A state intermediate between two earth-lives, into which the higher spiritual nature of man passes after death.

de"va-char-ee', *n.* One enjoying the devachan.

De'va-ki, I dē'və-ki; 2 dē'və-kī, *n.* Cousin or sister of Kansa, king of Mathura; widow of Vasudeva; mother of Krishna.

De Va-le'ra, I də vā-lē'rə; 2 də vä-lē'rə, **Eamon**. See under VALERA.

de-va'li, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as DEWALI.

de-vall', I də-vōl' *or* -vôl'; 2 də-vōl' *or* -vôl'. [Scot.] **I.** *tr.* To stop: intermit. **II.** *n.* Intermission: discontinuance.

De"va-na'ga-ri, I dē"və-nä'gə-ri; 2 dē"və-nä'gə-rī, *n.* [Sans.] The sacred Nagari, the alphabet or character in which Sanskrit is usually written as distinguished from the vernacular alphabets of Northern, Central and Western India: commonly designated Nagari. See NAGARI.

"Sanskrit . . . correctly applies to the language only and not to the script. The distinction should be carefully observed. Sanskrit being one of the oldest of known languages, while its reflex, the *Devanagari*, is of comparatively modern origin. ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. ii, ch. 10, p. 330. [L. P. & CO. 1883.]

de-vance', I də-vans'; 2 də-vāns', *n.* [Archaic.] To anticipate or prevent; get ahead of; forestall. [< F. *devancer*, < *de-* (see DE- 4) + *avancer*, advance.]

de-vap'o-ra'tion, I də-vap'ə-rē'shən; 2 də-vāp'ə-rā'shən, *n.* The change of vapor into water; condensation.

De'va-pray-a'ga, I dē'və-prā-ā'gə; 2 dē'və-prā-ā'gä, *n.* A town in Garhwal, India, at the fork of two rivers forming the Ganges; 2,016 ft. above the river. It is a place of pilgrimage reached by steps cut in the rock.

de-va'ri-ant, I də-vā'ri-ənt; 2 də-vā'ri-ənt, *n. Biol.* An individual that shows successive variations as contrasted with generations which show but temporary variations.

dev'as-tate, I dev'əs-tēt; 2 dev'əs-tāt (XIII), *tr.* [-TAT-ED; -TAT-ING.] To lay waste; make desolate, as by war, disease, fire, or flood; destroy; ravage; as, "Pestilence had *devastated* the fertile plains of the Po." MACAULAY *Essays, Machiavelli* [A. 1880.] [< L. *devastatus*, pp. of *devastō*, < *de-*, thoroughly, + *vastus*, waste.] **de-vast'**. Syns: desolate, despoil, destroy, harry, lay waste, overrun, pillage, plunder, ravage, sack, spoil, strip, waste.—**dev'a-ta"tor**, *n.*

dev'as-ta'tion, I dev'əs-tē'shən; 2 dev'əs-tā'shən, *n.* The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; ravage; waste; destruction, as by fire, flood, war, etc. **2.** Same as DEVASTATE.

dev'as-ta'vit, I dev'əs-tē'vit; 2 dev'əs-tā'vit, *n.* [L.] *Law.* A waste of the estate of a deceased person by the executor or administrator. A devastavit may be caused by (1) direct abuse, (2) maladministration, or (3) neglect. The first may be caused by refunding a just claim without receiving an equivalent, or by deliberate waste; the second, by the payment of legacies before all debts are paid; the third, by negligence in the selling of goods and collecting of debts.—**writ of devastavit** (*Law*), a writ formerly issued against a defaulting executor under which his own property could be seized, up to an amount equal to that which the estate had lost.

deve, I dēv; 2 dēv, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To dive.

dev'el, I dev'əl; 2 dēv'l, *n.* [Scot.] To strike with a heavy blow.—**dev'el**, *n.* **dev'let**.—**dev'el-er**, *n.* [Scot. & W. Eng.] A hard hitter; pugilist.

dev'el-in, I dev'əl-in; 2 dēv'l-in, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The European swift.

de-vel'op, I də-vel'əp; 2 də-vēl'əp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To uncover or unfold, as something enveloped, invisible, or concealed; bring to light by degrees; work out in detail; bring gradually to completeness or perfection; as, to *develop* the mineral resources of a country; to *develop* a thought or theory; to *develop* a game of chess.

Talent *develops* itself in solitude; character in the stream of life.
GOETHE in Drummond's *Greatest Things* p. 42. [L. P. 1890.]

2. To bring by a gradual series of processes from a simple and incomplete to a more complex and complete condition; cause to pass from a lower to a higher stage, as in function, structure, or the like; unfold gradually, as by a natural process; increase the power, strength, or other qualities of; as, heat helps to *develop* the chick from the egg; physical exercise *develops* the muscles; study *develops* the brain; the automobile *developed* 60 horsepower. **3.** *Phot.* To make visible (a latent photographic image), upon a sensitized plate that has been exposed to the action of light, as in a camera; also, to cause such image to appear on (the plate). **4.** *Math.* (1) *Alg.* To express or expand (an expression) in the form of a series, generally of an infinite series. (2) *Geom.* To change the form of (a surface) by bending or unbending without deforming or changing its infinitesimal parts. **5.** *Dyeing.* To color (fibers), by chemical process in which the coloring-matter combines with a reagent in the material to form and fix the dye. **6.** To unfurl, as a flag.

II. *i.* **1.** To make progress by stages; advance from a lower to a higher state; as, mind, character, and literature *develop*.

His ideas never suddenly leap out full-grown from his brain, but slowly *develop* and unfold before you. BRANDES *Italian Studies, Arnold's View* p. 148. [L. P. & CO.]

2. *Biol.* To go through or accomplish a process of growth; advance by successive stages to or toward maturity or perfection. **3.** To come to light gradually; disclose itself; as, the plot of a novel *develops*; a photographic image *develops*. [< F. *développer*, < *dé-* (< L. *dis-*), apart; and see ENVELOP.] **de-vel'oped**. Syns: evolve, grow, progress, ripen, unfold. See AMPLIFY; EXPLAIN.—**developing out**, a photographic process in which the image is invisible during printing, and is made visible by the action of chemicals, usually in a dark place: contrasted with *printing out*.

develop., *abbr.* Development.

de-vel'op-a-ble, } I də-vel'əp-ə-bl; 2 də-vēl'əp-ə-bl. **I.** *a.*
de-vel'op-a-bl', } Capable of developing or being developed.
II. *n.* A developable surface. See under SURFACE.

de-vel'oped, } I də-vel'əpt; 2 də-vēl'əpt, *pa.* **1.** Un-
de-vel'opt', } folded: opened: disclosed. **2.** *Phot.* Made visible by development. **3.** *Her.* Fully displayed; unfurled, or with colors flying. Syns: see ACTUAL.

de-vel'op-er, I də-vel'əp-ər; 2 də-vēl'əp-ər, *n.* One who or that which develops. Specif.: (1) A chemical bath for developing a photograph. (2) *Dyeing.* A reagent which produces an ingrain color through its action on the fiber.

de-vel'op-ment, I də-vel'əp-mənt *or* -mənt; 2 də-vēl'əp-mənt, *n.* **1.** The act or process of unfolding or bringing to light something unknown or unseen before, as the plot of a story; gradual evolution or advance, as of an idea or a painting; as, the *development* of art.

We can trace a process of *development* of doctrine in the New Testament itself. N. SMYTH in *N. Am. Review* Jan., 1883, p. 3.

2. An internal or subjective expansion or progress toward a more perfect state; gradual growth or enlargement, as of plant or animal life, of the intellectual powers, doctrinal belief, a logical concept, etc.

Paul makes heaven not a compensation, but a *development*. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* ser. iv, p. 39. [L. P. & CO. 1890.]

3. *Biol.* The series of changes by which an organism passes from a lower to a higher state of being or from an embryonic condition to maturity. **4.** *Math.* (1) The expression of a quantity in the form of a series, generally of an infinite series. (2) The bending of a surface into a plane, or of a noneplane curve into a plane curve. **5.** The act or process of rendering visible a latent photographic image, by chemical treatment. **6.** *Mus.* (1) The melodic or harmonic treatment by which the characteristics of a theme, as that of a sonata, are unfolded. (2) That part of a movement in which such exposition occurs. **7.** Increase in the length of an ascending line of railroad in order to reduce the percentage of grade. **8.** *Chess.* The process of getting the pieces into play where they will be most effective.

You will see that the mobilization takes altogether six moves, consumed in the *development* of two pawns, the two knights, and the two bishops. LASKER *Common Sense in Chess* p. 15. [A. 1896.]

Syns: see PROGRESS.—**dislocation of development**, an irregular development of embryonic organs.—**Indirect d.** (*Biol.*), the doctrine of the development of an individual from the egg by epigenesis plus environmental influences: contrasted with the doctrine of *germplasm*.—**Inherent d.** (*Biol.*), the theory that the individual develops from an organization latent in the germcell: the doctrine of determinants.—**mosaic theory of d.** (*Biol.*), the theory of determinants.—**theory of d. 1.** *Biol. & Philos.* The theory of evolution. See DARWINISM and EVOLUTION. **2.** *Philos. & Theol.* The theory of the orderly unfolding of the system of the universe under divine guidance, according to divine plan, and with various divine interpositions. **3.** *Theol.* The theory that the human conception of man's relations to God is continually developing.—**de-vel'op-men'tal**, *a.* Pertaining to development; evolutionary.—**de-vel'op-men'tal-ly**, *adv.*—**de-vel'op-ment-ist**, *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of development or of evolution.

de-vel'op-men-ti'an, I də-vel'əp-men-tī'ən; 2 də-vēl'əp-men-tī'ən, *n.* An evolutionist.

Dev'ens, I dev'ənz; 2 dēv'ənz, **Charles** (?–1880–?–1891), An American soldier (major-general, 1864; lawyer; Attorney-General of the United States; orator.

Dev'en-ter, I dev'ən-tər; 2 dēv'ən-tər, *n.* An ancient fortified town in Overyssel province, Netherlands. Dem: Deventer; De'wen-ter'.

De Vere, I də vēr; 2 də vēr. **1. Sir Aubrey Hunt** (?–1788–?–1846), an Irish poet and dramatist: *Song of Faith*, etc. **2. Aubrey Thomas** (?–1814–?–1902), son of preceding, a *religious* poet and Celtic scholar: *St. Peter's Chains*.

de-ver'soir', I də-vər'swär'; 2 də-vėr'swär', *n.* [F.] *Hydraul. Engin.* The fall of a dike. *Am. Mech. Dict.*

de-vest', I də-vest'; 2 də-vēst', *v.* **I.** *t. Law.* To deprive, as of title or property; oust from title and possession; also, to alienate, as a right or property.

It is the doctrine of the English law, that natural-born subjects owe an allegiance which is intrinsic and perpetual, and which cannot be *devested* by any act of their own. KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. iv, lect. xxv, p. 42. [C. P. 1827.]

2. To remove vestures from; divest; strip.

II. *i. Law.* To be lost or alienated, as a title or estate. [< L. *devestio*, < *de-* from, + *vestio*, dress.]

De'vi, I dā'vi; 2 dē'vī, *n.* [Sans.] A goddess: the goddess Sakti, "the great goddess," the wife of the god Siva. As a beneficent deity she is worshiped as *Gauri*, the white, yellowish, or brilliant; *Haimavati*, she of the Himalayas; *Parvati*, the mountaineer; *Uma*, light. As a malignant deity she is known as *Chandi*, the fierce; *Durga*, the inaccessible or unattainable; *Kali*, the black.

The active producing principle Sakti *Devi*, whether displayed in creation, maintenance, or destruction—each of which necessarily implies the other—became in the later stages of Hinduism a living visible personification.
MONIER-WILLIAMS *Indian Wisdom* p. 360. [V. & A. 1875.]

de"vi-a-bil'i-ty, I dē"vi-ə-bil'i-ti *or* dē"vi-ə-bil'i-ti, *n. Physics.* Capability of being turned away from a direct path, as entheic rays by a magnetic field.

de'vi-ate, I dē'vi-ēt; 2 dē'vi-āt, *n.* [-AT-ED; -AT-ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To turn aside or wander, as from the straight regular, or appointed way or course; diverge; as a ship *deviates* from its course; an author *deviates* from established rules. **2.** To take a different course (from some one else'); differ; as, this man *deviates* from the others.

II. *t.* To cause to turn aside; deflect; as, to *deviate* the plane of polarization. [< LL. *deviatus*, pp. of *devio*, < L. *devius*; see DEVIOUS.] Syns: see BEND; WANDER.—**de'vi-ant**, *a.* Deviating.—**de'vi-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**de'vi-a-tor**, *n.*—**de'vi-a-to-ry**, *a.*

de"vi-a'tion, I dē"vi-ē'shən; 2 dē"vi-ā'shən, *n.* **1.** The act of deviating, or its result; variation or deflection from a straight line, from a prescribed course, or from a customary way, rule, method, or standard; in a moral sense, error or sin; as, the *deviation* of a magnetic needle; spinal *deviation*; *deviation* of a projectile.

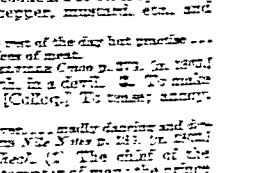
We do not blame the poets for those *deviations* from veracity which belong to their craft.
EASTLAKE *Graphic Arts* p. 87. [L. MACM. 1855.]

2. *Com.* The intentional and unnecessary departure of a ship from the prescribed course of her voyage. **3.** *Optics.* Refraction. **4.** *Old Astron.* The oscillation of the plane in which a planet revolves: a Ptolemaic hypothesis by which inequalities in planetary latitudes were explained. [< LL. *deviatio(n-)*, < *deviatus*; see DEVIATE.] Syns: see ABERRATION.—**deviation from the center of impact**, in ballistics, the divergence of an aggregate of shots from the estimated course of flight.—**d. of a falling body**, deviation from the exact line of perpendicular descent, caused by the axial rotation of the earth.—**d. of the compass**, deviation of a ship's compass from the meridian, caused by the attraction of the iron in the vessel. It may be either quadrantal or semicircular.—**d. of the line of the vertical**, the deviation in the direction of a plumb line caused by the influence of mountains or by local differences in density of the earth's crust.—**standard d.** (*Math.*), a mathematical index of variability, derived by obtaining the square root of the squared variations, both plus and minus, from the mean.

de-vice', I də-vīs'; 2 də-vīs', *n.* **1.** Something devised or invented and constructed for a special purpose; an instrument or combination of instrumentalities formed with intelligence and design; contrivance; as, a mechanical *device* for controlling vibration. **2.** A plan or scheme in promotion of a definite purpose; especially, an artifice or stratagem; a plot.

This is a mere trick, a *device* you are quite'd in this most comely all.
BEN JONSON *Every Man in His Humour* act v, sc. i.

3. A fanciful design or pattern, as in embroidery or ornamentation. **4.** *Her.* A significant representation of a fanciful idea, group, or scene, often with a motto or legend, assumed by some individual or otherwise used as a cognizance; specif., an emblem borne on a shield; hence, a motto or emblem in general. Compare BADGE. **5.** The act, state, or power of devising, inventing, or plotting; inventive skill. **6.** Design or style of anything; cast of mind. **7.** Suggestion; plan; opinion. **8.** A spectacle; show; masque. [< F. *devise*, < LL. *divisa*, division.]


Device of the Italian Poet Ariosto. A. D. 1524.

Two vipers, with hand holding mark. < L. *divisus*, pp. of *ing* scissors, which has slipped *dividō*; see DIVIDE. *de-* the fangs of one of them, and *vise'r*; *de-vy'se*. Syns: see the LATIN motto, "Thus hurt PERSON, PERSONIFICATION.—**de-vice'** loved evil more than good."
ful, **de-vise'ful**, *a.*—**de-vice'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**de-vy'se**, *n.* Emblem.

dev'il, I dev'əl; 2 dēv'l, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prepare for eating, as fish or meat already cooked, but cold, by seasoning highly with Cayenne pepper, mustard, etc., and broiling or frying.

My friend . . . did nothing the rest of the day but practise . . . broiling, grilling, and *devilling* slices of meat.
E. MEADOWS *Cause* p. 171. [A. 1894.]

2. *Mech.* To cut up, as cloth, in a devil. **3.** To make fiendish or like a devil. **4.** [Colloq.] To tease; annoy.

II. *i.* To act like a devil.

The black sinners slambered over . . . madly dancing and devilling about. G. W. CABLE *Vil. Tyrant* p. 231. [C. 1892.]

dev'il, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist. & Theol.* (1) The chief of the apostate angels, enemy and tempter of man; the prince and ruler of the kingdom of evil; the antimony of God; Satan. The devil is mentioned many times in both the Old and New Testaments, but is in no place particularly described. In the Old Testament he is commonly alluded to as *Satan* (Heb., *adversary*), and in the New Testament is referred to as *Beelzebub*, *serpent*, *dragon*, and various other terms, and is also described as *the evil one*, *prince of devils*, and *the god of this world*. His redemption is regarded as impossible and his mission is to sow the seeds

of error. The Hebrew and Christian doctrines are, that man sinned at the instigation of the devil and the wicked shall be punished eternally with him. Compare LUCIFER.

In later years Rationalist writers have rejected this doctrine [that man sinned by the suggestion of the *devil*] altogether and seek to show that it has been borrowed by Judaism and Christianity from external systems of religion wherein it was a natural development of primitive Animism. *Cath. Encyc.* vol. iv, p. 764. [R. A. 1909.]

They [Byron, Burns, Goethe, and Carlyle], at least, do not use the word '*Devil*' in any metaphorical, typical, or abstract sense, but . . . in a distinctly personal one.

RUSKIN *Deucalion* vol. ii, p. 66. [G. A. 1883.]

(2) An evil spirit subordinate to Satan; a demon. (3) An idol or false god, as identified with a powerful demon. (4) *Christian Sci.* Evil as such; false belief in sin, sickness, and death; the lust of the flesh which lyingly claims the inherence of life and intelligence in matter. (5) [Archaic.] A slanderer; accuser. *John* vi, 70. 2. Figuratively: (1) A wicked or malignant person, or one of great dash, daring, or effrontery; as, he's a perfect *devil*. (2) A malicious spirit in a person. (3) A wretched fellow; rogue: used in pity or disdain. (4) [Eng.] A junior counsel who prepares a case for a senior, receiving little or no pay; also, any person who prepares literary work for another for poor pay and without acknowledgment. (5) An expletive, either bordering upon the profane or used humorously, expressing: (*a*) An intensive negative; as, "*devil* a monk was he." (*b*) Surprize, disgust, etc.: usually preceded by *the*. 3. *Mech.* (1) A machine for cutting or tearing up rags. (2) A mandrel introduced by a blacksmith to prevent a hole from contracting while a piece is being worked, and driven out after the work is completed. (3) A machine for making wooden screws. (4) A plumbers' grate. (5) A machine for massing flocks of wool. 4. A printers' apprentice: first so called in the days of the hand-press, when he managed the ink-roller and frequently became blackened. 5. A firecracker. 6. (1) A dish, as of cold meat or fowl, prepared by sprinkling with condiments and broiling or frying.

There are few comestibles better, in their way, than a *Devil*.

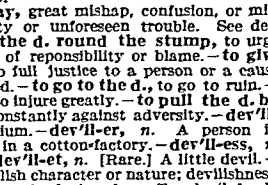
DICKENS *David Copperfield* ch. 28, p. 205. [C. & H.]

(2) [Austral.] A small cake of flour and water baked on hot ashes. **devil-on-the-coals**†. 7. [Tasmania.] A small marsupial; the Tasmanian devil. See below. 8. A cannon-priming made by damping and bruising gunpowder. 9. *Naut.* A seam between the garboard-strake and the keel. In former times, when vessels were often careened for repairs on a convenient beach, it was difficult to calk and pay this seam before the tide turned; hence the phrase "the *devil* to pay and no pitch hot." 10. [Anglo-Ind.] A dust-storm or dust-whirl. [ME. *deorel*, < AS. *deófol*, *dióbal*, < LL. *diabolus*, < Gr. *diábolos*, slanderer, < *diá*, across, + *bállō*, throw.] **dev'el**†.—**devil-bird**", *n.* One of various birds, as owls or drongo-shrikes, supposed to be connected with sorcery.—**d.-bolt**, *n.* A bolt without clinches, sometimes dishonestly used in ship-building.—**d.-carriage**, *n.* A sling-cart for heavy weights, as cannons.—**d.-dancer**, *n.* [Oriental.] One who dances as if inspired, in imitation of the whirling dervishes.—**d.-diver**, *n.* The didapper or dabchick.—**d.-dodger**, *n.* [Slang.] A preacher who rants.—**d.-fish**, *n.* One of various large marine animals, of ugly appearance. (1) A gigantic cuttlefish or octopod, as an octopus or architeuthis. (2) A ray of great size and supposed deadly nature; especially, *Manta birostris*, found in the warmer American waters, often 20 feet broad and 12 feet long. (3) The angler. (4) [California.] The gray whale. (5) [Victoria.] A cirrhitoid fish (*Lacepedia cataphracta*).—**d.-in-a-bush**, *n.* A herb (*Nigella damascena*) of the crowfoot family; fennel-flower.

Devil-fish. 1/150

d.-in-the-mist†.—**d.-may-care**, *a.* [Slang.] Careless; reckless.—**d. on two sticks**, a double cone made to spin in the air by manipulation with a cord attached to two rods.—**devil's-apple**, *n.* The mandrake (*Mandragora officinalis*); also, the thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*).—**devil's-apron**, *n.* Large, expanded, olive-brown seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria*.—**devil's bedposts** [Colloq.] (*Card-playing*), the four of clubs.—**devil's-bird**, *n.* [Scot.] The yellow bunting (*Emberiza citrinella*): so named from its note, resembling the word "dell."—**devil's-bit**, *n.* 1. A gap in a mountain ridge; as *Devil's Bit* mountains, Tipperary, Ireland. 2. The blazing-star (*Chamælirium luteum*); also, the scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*).—**devil's-broth**, *n.* [Eng.] Starch.—**devil's-claw**, *n.* 1. A scorpion-shell (*Pteroceras scorpio*) of the East Indies. 2. A bifurcated hook large enough to clutch the link of a chain-cable: used as a stopper. 3. A grapnel. 4. *Bot.* The cat's-claw (*Acacia greggii*) of western Texas. 5. *Bot.* The corn-field crowfoot or hunger-weed (*Ranunculus arvensis*).—**devil's-club**, *n.* *Bot.* [U. S.] A prickly plant (*Fatsia horrida*) of the ginseng family.—**devil's coach-horse.** 1. [Eng.] A common European rove-beetle (*Ocypus olens*). **devil's-cow**†. 2. [U. S.] The wheel-bug.—**devil's-corkscrew**, *n.* See DAIMONELIX.—**devil's-cotton**, *n.* A small tree, the *Abroma angusta*, of India, the fibers of which furnish a substitute for hemp in cordage.—**d.-screecher**, *n.* The swift or deviling.—**devil's-daisy**, *n.* Same as DAISY, 2.—**devil's darning-needle.** 1. A dragon-fly. 2. The Venus's-comb (*Scandix pecten-veneris*).—**devil's-dirt**, *n.* *Pharm.* Assafetida. **devil's-dung**†.—**devil's-dust**, *n.* Old rags torn up by a machine called a devil; shoddy.—**Devil's Dyke**, a steep grassy declivity, 300 ft. deep; on the South Downs, near Brighton, Sussex, England, near which are the remains of a Roman fortified camp.—**devil's-ear**, *n.* The dragonroot, or Indian turnip.—**devil's-finger**, *n.* A belemnite.—**devil's-fingers**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] 1. A starfish (*Asterias rubens*). 2. A stout-branched sponge. 3. [Prov. Eng.] (1) Bird's-foot trefoil. (2) *pl.* Catkins of the black poplar.—**devil's grandmother**, *n.* [Southern U. S.] Woolly elephant's-foot. See ELEPHANT.—**devil's-grip**, *n.* The carpetweed. 2. A deformity in the forequarters of a sheep marked by a long depression behind the shoulder.—**devil's-guts**, *n.* *Bot.* Any one of the various species of dodder (*Cuscuta*), their long thread-like orange stems suggesting catgut.—**devil's-hand**, *n.* *Bot.* A Mexican tree (*Chetranthodendron platanoides*) with 5- or 6-lobed leaves, palmate-nerved, tomentose flowers, petals absent, and fine stamens; the filaments, being united at the base and recurved at the top, suggest a hand.—**devil's-horse**, *n.* A mantis.—**d.-shrimp**, *n.* A slender lucriferoid podophthalmic crustacean, lacking the last pair of thoracic legs. **satan-shrimp**†.—**devil's-leaf**, *n.* A stinging nettle (*Urtica urentissima*) of Timor, the effects lasting for months and even causing death.—**devil's livery**, yellow and black; from the quarantine and mourning uses of the colors.—**devil's-milk**, *n.* 1. The acrid milky juice of various plants, especially of celandine (*Chelidonium majus*) and of various spurges, as *Euphorbia peplus* and *Euphorbia helioscopia*. 2. Any one of these plants.—**devil's-needle**, *n.* The salt-marsh mosquito (*Culex sollicitans*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**devils-on-horseback**, *n.* A savory dish composed of oysters and bacon.—**Devil's Own** [Colloq., Eng.], a nickname for the 1st battalion of the Connaught Rangers, formerly the 88th Foot-guards: applied also to other regiments.—**devil's paint-brush.** 1. Same as GRIM-THE-COLLIER. 2. Another introduced Old World hawkweed (*Hieracium præaltum*), with yellow flowers which, like grim-the-collier, is called **king-d.** from its tendency to prove a troublesome weed.—**devil's Parliament** (*Eng. Hist.*), the Parliament which at Coventry, in 1459, impeached the leaders of the Yorkists.—**devil's picture-books** [Colloq.], playing-cards.—**devil's riding-horse.** [U. S.] 1. A mantis. 2. The wheel-bug.—**devil's-shoestrings**, *n.* The goat's-rue (*Tephrosia virginiana*).—**devil's-tree**, *n.* The ditа-bark tree (*Alstonia scholaris*), an Old World tropical evergreen with an intensely bitter medicinal bark.—**devil's-weed**, *n.* Same as WILD LETTUCE.—**d. wagon** [Slang, U. S.], an automobile.—**dev'il-wood**", *n.* The American olive (*Osmanthus americanus*), a small tree of the South Atlantic States with a fine-grained hard wood very difficult to split when dry.—**d.-worship**, *n.* The worship of the powers and spirits of evil, practised by barbarian tribes of Asia, Africa, and America.—**d.-worshiper**, *n.* One who worships the power of evil; specif., one of the tribe of Izedis or Yzedis in Mesopotamia.—**hickory horned d.**, the caterpillar of the regal moth.—**horse-d.**, *n.* A plant (*Baptisia lanceolata*) growing in the southern United States. It often frightens horses when blown about by wind.—**Tasmanian d.**, a ferocious burrowing carnivorous dasyuroid marsupial (*Sarcophilus ursinus*) of thick massive form with a large head and short broad muzzle. **dev'il-dev"il**†; **native devil**†.—**the devil's tattoo**, a drumming or pounding with the feet or hands.—**the d. to pay**, great mishap, confusion, or mischief; serious perplexity or unforeseen trouble. See def. 9.—**to beat or whip the d. round the stump**, to urge excuses in avoidance of reponsibility or blame.—**to give the d. his due**, to do full justice to a person or a cause that is hated or despised.—**to go to the d.**, to go to ruin.—**to play the d. with**, to injure greatly.—**to pull the d. by the tail**, to struggle constantly against adversity.—**dev'il-dom**, *n.* Pandemonium.—**dev'il-er**, *n.* A person in charge of a devil, as in a cotton-factory.—**dev'il-ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A she devil.—**dev'il-et**, *n.* [Rare.] A little devil.—**dev'il-hood**, *n.* Devilish character or nature; devilishness.—**dev'il-ing**†, *n.* Doing the duties of an office devil; hack-work of a semiliterary or legal nature. **dev'el-ick**†; **dev'il-kin**†.—**dev'il-ing**†, *n.* [Local, Eng.] 1. The swift (*Cypselus apus*). 2. A vexatious woman. 3†. A young devil.—**dev'il-ish.** *I. a.* 1. Having the qualities of the devil; diabolical; malicious. 2. [Colloq.] Excessive; enormous. *II. adv.* [Colloq.] Very; as, a *devilish* long ride.—**dev'il-ish-ly**, *adv.*—**dev'il-ish-ness**, *n.*—**dev'il-ism**, *n.*—**dev'il-ize**, *v.* *I. t.* To make a devil of. **II.** *i.* To behave like a devil.—**dev'il-ment**, *n.* Mischief; generally used to indicate roguery without evil intent.—**dev'il-ry**, *n.* 1. Malicious mischief; deviltry. 2. Devils collectively.—**dev'il-ship**, *n.* The character or person of a devil.—**dev'il-try**, *n.* Wanton and malicious mischief, or the spirit leading to it.

S. S.



Tasmanian Devil.

dev'ild, *pp.* Deviled.

De Ville. See SAINTE-CLAIRE-DEVILLE.

Dē"ville'les-Rou"en, 1 dē"vil'-lē-rū"ăñ'; 2 dę"vil'-lę-ry"ăñ', *n.* A town in Seine-Inférieure department, France.

Devil on Two Sticks. The English title of a French novel (Le Sage's *Le Diable Boiteux*) wherein Asmodeus, by unroofing houses, exhibits doings of the inmates.

Devil's Island. A French penal settlement; one of the *Iles du Salut*, off French Guiana, 25 m. from Cayenne; prison of Capt. Dreyfus, 1895–1899. **Ile du Diable**† [Fr.].

Devil's Lake. 1. Salt lake; S. Ramsey county, N. Dak.; 42 × 6 m. **Min'ni Wa'kan**†. 2. A deep winding lake in Banff Park, Alberta, Canada. 3. A city in Ramsey county, N. Dak.

Devil's Punch'-bowl". A large pot-hole or some similar depression; e. g.: a small lake: Killarney, Kerry county, Ireland, 3,000 ft. above sea-level.

De Vin'ne, 1 dı vin'ı; 2 de vin'e, **Theodore Low** (12/25 1828–5/18 1914). An American printer and author; a leader in the improvement and artistic development of typography.

de'vi-o-scope, 1 dī'vi-o-skōp; 2 dē'vi-o-scōp, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the principles of the resolution and composition of rotations. [C.] [< L. *devius* (see DEVIOUS) + -SCOPE.]

de'vi-ous, 1 dī'vi-us; 2 dē'vi-ús, *a.* 1. Out of the common or regular track; winding or leading away, or deflected from the straight or main road; varying from a straight course; rambling.

Dark windings, *devious* ways, he rather chose.

W. W. STORY, *Ginevra Da Siena* st. 17.

2. Out of the path of rectitude; straying from the way of duty; as, *devious* steps. 3. [Rare.] Pursuing a winding course. [< L. *devius*, < *de*, from, + *via*, way.] SYN.: see CIRCUITOUS; IRREGULAR.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

de-vis'cer-ate, 1 dı-vis'er-ēt; 2 dē-vis'er-āt, *vt.* To take out the viscera of; disembowel.—**de-vis"cer-a'tion**, *n.*

de-vise' } 1 dı-vaiz'; 2 de-vis', *v.* [DE-VISED', DE-VIS'ING.]
de-vize', } *I. t.* 1. To form in the mind by new combinations of ideas; invent; contrive; scheme; as, to *devise* ways and means; to *devise* mischief. 2. *Law.* To give or transmit (real estate) by will. 3. [Archaic.] To plan or scheme for; direct; as, to *devise* a revolution. 4†. To imagine; guess. 5†. To relate; describe. 6†. To design; draw (a device). 7†. To achieve; accomplish. 8†. To prepare; provide. **II.** *i.* 1. To form plans or schemes; contrive; consider.

Then she plots, then she ruminates, then she *devises*.

SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act ii, sc. 2.

2†. To converse; confer. [< F. *deviser*, < LL. *dīrisa*; see DEVICE.]—**de-vis'a-ble**, *a.* 1. That may be bequeathed or given by will. 2. That can be invented or contrived. 3†. Artfully contrived.—**de-vi'sal**, *n.* The act of contriving or of bequeathing; a devising.—**de-vis'er**, *n.* A contriver.

de-vise", *n.* *Law.* 1. A gift of lands by a last will and testament.

A *bequest* and a *legacy* differ from a *devise* in that they bequeath personal property, but the word is sometimes loosely used for any testamentary disposition of property. 2. The act of bequeathing lands. 3. A will, or clause of a will, conveying real estate. [F.; see DEVICE.]

de-vise'†, *n.* [F.] Direction. CHAUCER *C. T.*, l. 818.

dev"i-see', 1 dev'ı-zī'; 2 dĕv"i-sē', *n.* The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

de-vi'sor, 1 dı-vai'zer; 2 de-vi'ṡ̄r, *n.* One who gives by will; specif., in law, one who bequeaths real estate.

de-vi'tal-ize, 1 dī-vai'tal-aiz; 2 dē-vi'tal-iz, *vt.* To destroy the vitality of; deprive of vital power or of the power to sustain life; as, to *devitalize* air.—**de-vi"tal-i-za'tion**, *n.*

The biologist cannot *devitalize* a plant or an animal and revivify it again. DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Biogenesis* p. 86. [J. P. 1884.]

de-vit'ri-fy, 1 dī-vit'rı-fai; 2 dē-vit'ri-fy̆, *vt.* To remove the glassy quality of; specifically, to render opaque and hard like porcelain by long-continued great heat; said of glass.—**de-vit"ri-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* The conversion of glassy to crystalline or lithoidal texture by slow crystallization after solidification, in igneous rocks.

de-vive', 1 dı-vaiv'; 2 de-vīv', *vt.* [Rare.] To take away life from; make unconscious.

De-vi'zes, 1 dı-vai'zez; 2 de-vi'zĕṡ, *n.* A market-town in Wiltshire, England, near which, at Roundway Down, July 13, 1643, the Royalists defeated the Parliamentarians.

de-vo'cal-ize, } 1 dı-vō'kal-aiz; 2 dē-vō'cal-iz, *vt.* To
de-vo'cal-ise, } deprive of voice or of vowel quality.—**de-vo"cal-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*

de-void', 1 dı-veid'; 2 de-vŏid', *a.* 1. Not possessing; destitute: referring generally to that which might be possessed, without implication as to its desirability or character: used with *of*; as, "*devoid* of guile and sin." COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt. ii. st. 18. 2†. Empty; void. [< ME. *devoiden*, < OF. *desvoidier*, empty out, < *des-* (< L. *dis-*), away, + *voidier*, VOID.]

de-voir', 1 dı-vwär'; 2 de-vwär', *n.* [F.] 1. Service or duty; hence, respectful notice due to another: expression of honorable regard: as, we paid our *devoirs* to the sovereign. 2†. *pl.* Financial dues, as to the customs. **de-voyre**†.

de-vol'a-til-ize, 1 dı-vel'a-tıl-aiz; 2 dē-vŏl'a-til-iz, *vt.* To reduce from a state of vapor to liquid.—**de-vol"a-til-i-za'tion**, *n.*

dev"o-lu'tion, 1 dev'o-liū'shan; 2 dĕv'o-lū'shon, *n.* 1. The act of delivering to another, as office, authority, property, or a matter for decision; a passing to a successor; devolvement; as, *devolution* of power or inheritance. 2. [Recent.] Degeneration: the opposite of *evolution*. 3. [Rare.] The act of rolling down. 4. *Scots Law.* (1) Reference of a matter for decision to a third party by two arbiters who disagree. (2) Transference of the right to purchase an article offered at auction to the second highest bidder when the highest bidder fails to complete the purchase. 5. [Brit.] *Politics.* The delegation of power to legislate in local affairs accorded by a superior body to an inferior one.

Mr. Chamberlain . . . was not only the first exponent of the principle, but also the author of the word *devolution* as applied to Ireland. In his manifesto to his supporters, issued on June 11, 1886, he said: The objects to be kept in view are: To relieve the Imperial Parliament by *devolution* of Irish local business, and to set it free for other and more important business.

EARL OF DUNRAVEN in letter to *Standard Dict.* Feb. 11, '11.

[< LL. *devolutio(n-)*, < L. *devolutus*, pp. of *devolvo*; see DEVOLVE.]

de-volve', } 1 dı-velv'; 2 de-vŏlv', *v.* [DE-VOLVED, DE-
de-volv', } VOLV'ING.] *I. t.* 1. To cause (what has been in one's own possession) to pass to another; deliver over, as to a successor; transfer; transmit; as, to *devolve* power or authority.

The Roman senate appeared to possess the sovereign authority, and *devolved* on the emperors all the executive powers of government. GIBBON *Rome* vol. i, p. 1. [P. S. & CO. 1852.]

2. [Archaic.] To roll down or onward. **II.** *i.* 1. To pass from a possessor to his successor or substitute; be handed down or delivered over: said of regal authority, command, an estate, labor, care, etc.: followed by *to*, *on*, or *upon*. 2. [Archaic.] To roll down. 3. [Rare.] To degenerate. [< L. *devolvo*, < *de*, down, + *volvo*, roll.] **dev'o-lute**†.—**de-volve'ment**, *n.*

Dev'on, 1 dev'an; 2 dĕv'on, *n.* 1. **Earl of** (1526?–1556), Edward Courtenay, an English noble who betrayed Wyatt's plot. 2. A river in Perthshire and Clackmannanshire, Scotland; noted for picturesque scenery and described by Burns. 3. See DEVONSHIRE, 3. 4. A breed of medium-sized or small cattle, valued both for the dairy and for the butcher, and producing exceptionally fine working cattle: originally from Devonshire; also, one of this breed. See plate of CATTLE.

De-vo'ni-an, 1 dı-vō'nı-an; 2 de-vō'ni-an. *I. a.* 1. *Geog.* Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England; as, the *Devonian* rocks. 2. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Devonian period. *II. n.* The Devonian period or formation. **De-von'ic**†.—**Devonian period** (*Geol.*), the fourth of the periods comprised in the Paleozoic era, following the Silurian and succeeded by the Carboniferous period. See GEOLOGY.

Dev'on-port, 1 dev'an-pōrt; 2 dĕv'on-pōrt, *n.* A fortified seaport in Devonshire, Eng., having a royal dockyard, naval and military station. 2. A town in Tasmania.

dev'on-shire, 1 dev'an-shır; 2 dĕv'on-shīr, *vt.* Same as DENSHER.

Dev'on-shire, *n.* 1. **Duke of** (1) (1/23 1640–9/11 1707), William Cavendish, an English statesman who signed the invitation to William of Orange and built Chatsworth. (2) (9/23 1833–3/11 1908), Spencer Compton Cavendish, an English Liberal statesman and free leader. In 1886 with Joseph Chamberlain he founded the Liberal-Unionist party. (3) (8/11 1865–), Victor Christian William Cavendish, governor-general of Canada (1916–1921); secretary for the colonies (1922–1924). 2. **Georgiana, Duchess of** (1757–1806), daughter of Earl Spencer, and friend of Fox. 3. A county in the southwest of England 2,586 sq. m.; county town, Exeter.

de-vor'a-cit-y[es], 1 dı-vor'a-tıv; 2 de-vŏr'a-tiv, *a.* Capable of being swallowed whole.—**dev"o-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of devouring. [< L. *devoro*; see DEVOUR.]

de-vote', 1 dı-vōt'; 2 de-vōt', *vt.* [DE-VOT'ED; DE-VOT'ING.] 1. To direct or apply (attention or powers, oneself or one's time) chiefly or wholly to some purpose, work, or use; give or surrender completely, as to some person or end; as, to *devote* oneself to art or philanthropy; to *devote* an hour to reading. 2. To set apart or dedicate by or as by vow; consecrate, as an offering to a deity. 3†. To doom or consign, as to destruction; curse; execrate. [< L. *devotus*, pp. of *devoveo*, < *de*, from, + *voveo*, vow.] **de-vove'**†.—**de-vote'**†, *a.* 1. Devoted; doomed. 2. Devout.—**de-vote'**†, *n.*

A devotee. **de-vo'to†.**— **de-vote'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of devoting, or the state of being devoted; devotedness. — **de-vot'er,** *n.* **1.** One who devotes. **2†.** A devotee. **de-vo'tor†.**

de-vot'ed, 1 dı-vōt'ed; 2 dē-vōt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Feeling or showing strong attachment or devotion; zealous; devout. **2.** Set apart as by a vow; consecrated; also, doomed.

Every devoted thing is most holy unto the Lord. *Lev.* xxvii, 28.

SYN.: see ADDICTED; DEVOUT; FAITHFUL; FOND; HOLY.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

dev"o-tee', 1 dev'o-tī'; 2 dĕv"o-tē', *n.* One devoted to any service or cause; especially, one whose time is wholly or largely given to religious observances; a very devout person; votary.

One is never out of sight of *devotees* baring their heads and prostrating themselves before these sacred images [in Moscow]. J. ROSS BROWNE *Land of Thor* p. 55. [M. 1867.]

— **dev"o-tee'ism,** *n.* The state, practises, or tendencies of a devotee or devotees.

de-vo'tion, 1 dı-vō'shən; 2 dē-vō'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being devoted. (1) Zealous application to any pursuit or practise, especially to religious duties; devoutness. (2) Strong attachment expressing itself in earnest service; ardor; zeal.

As well can there be filial love without the fact of a father, as *devotion* without the fact of a Supreme Being. NEWMAN *Apologia* pt. v, p. 120. [L. G. & CO. 1864.]

2. An expression or act of devotedness or devoutness; especially, an act of religious worship; a religious exercise; prayer: usually in the plural; as, at his *devotions*. **3.** The act of devoting, setting apart, or consecrating; dedication. **4.** [Rare.] An object of worship; consecrated thing. **5†.** Disposal; also, a purpose. [OF., < L. *devotio(n-)*, < *devotus;* see DEVOTE.] **de-vo'cion†.** SYN.: see ALLEGIANCE; ATTACHMENT; ENTHUSIASM; FIDELITY; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE; PRAYER; RELIGION.— **de-vo'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to devotion; of the nature of or expressing devotion; devout.— **de-vo'tion-at†** [Rare].— **de-vo'tion-al-ism,** *n.*— **de-vo"tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being devotional, especially of being excessively or formally devotional.— **de-vo'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* In a devotional manner; to or toward devotion.— **de-vo'tion-al-ness,** *n.*— **de-vo'tion-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] An excessively or formally devout person; a devotee. **de-vo'tion-al-ist†.**

de-vour', 1 dı-vaur'; 2 de-vour', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To eat up greedily or ravenously; consume, as a hungry man does food; hence, to make one's own or to absorb rapidly; as, the wild beast *devours* its prey; the reader *devours* the news. **2.** To destroy wantonly; make away with violently or recklessly; waste. **3.** To engulf; swallow up; annihilate. **4.** To look at eagerly; gaze upon with avidity or delight; take in with the senses.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To consume. [< F. *dévorer,* < L. *devoro,* < *de,* thoroughly, + *voro,* devour.] **de-voure'†.**— **de-vour'a-bl(e),** *a.* Capable of or suitable for being devoured. — **de-vour'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which devours. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The hagfish (*Myxine glutinosa*).— **de-vour'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a devouring manner.— **de-vour'ing-ness,** *n.*— **de-vour'ment,** *n.* The act or process of devouring.

de-vourd', *pp.* Devoured. S. S.

de-vout', 1 dı-vout'; 2 de-vout', *a.* **1.** Characterized by earnest religious feeling or the faithful performance of religious duties; devoted to the service of God and religious exercises; religious; sincerely pious. **2.** Containing or expressing devotion, especially religious devotion; pious; reverent; as, a *devout* work. **3.** Warmly devoted; heartfelt; solemn; sincere. [< OF. *devot,* F. *dévot,* < L. *devotus;* see DEVOTE.] SYN.: Christian, Christlike, Christly, devoted, devotional, godly, heavenly-minded, holy, pious, prayerful, praying, religious, reverent, saintlike, saintly, seraphic, spiritual, spiritually minded, worshiping.— ANT.: blasphemous, impious, irreligious, irreverent, profane, sacrilegious, wicked, worldly-minded.

— **de-vout'†,** *n.* **1.** A devotee. **2.** A devotional part, as of a book.— **de-vout'ful,** *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Full of devotion or of devoutness. **2.** Solemn; sacred.— **de-vout'less,** *a.* Destitute of devotion.— **de-vout'less-ly,** *adv.*— **de-vout'less-ness,** *n.*— **de-vout'ness,** *n.*

de-vout'ly, 1 dı-vaut'lı; 2 de-vout'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a devout manner; with reverence or solemnity. **2.** In sincere earnestness.

I believe most *devoutly* in the good sovereignty of God. McCOSH *Wither?* p. 10. [S. 1889.]

de-vove'†, *vt.* To devote.

de-vow't, *vt.* **1.** To devote. **2.** To disavow.

Dev"ri-ent', 1 dev'rı-ent'; 2 dĕv'rı-ĕnt', *n.* **1. Gustav Emil** (9/11 1803–8/11 1872). a German tragic actor; nephew of Ludwig. **2. Karl A.** (4/11 1797–3/11 1872), nephew of Ludwig; actor. **3. Ludwig** (12/11 1784–1/11 1832), a German actor; "the Garrick of Germany." **4. Philipp E.** (5/11 1801–10/11 1877), brother of Gustav, actor and playwright. **5. Wilhelmine,** see SCHRÖDER-DEVRIENT.

de-vul, 1 dı-vul'; 2 de-vūl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Hindu temple; hence, colloquially, a church.

de-vul'gar-ize, 1 dı-vul'gər-aiz; 2 dē-vŭl'gar-ız, *vt.* To free from vulgarity, narrowness, or commonplaceness.

De-vyn'ock, 1 dı-vyn'ək; 2 de-vŭn'oc, *n.* A village in Brecknockshire, Wales.

dew, 1 dū; 2 dū, *v.* **I.** *t.* To wet or moisten with or as with dew; bedew; hence, to soothe; refresh.

Fairy strains of music fall, Every sense in slumber *dewing.* SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 31.

II. *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To rain slightly. [< AS. *dēawian,* < *dēaw,* dew.] **dewe†.**

dew, *n.* **1.** Moisture condensed from the atmosphere (including the air contained in the soil) and gathered in small drops upon the surface of plants and other bodies which radiate heat well but conduct it badly: once supposed to fall like rain, and still so spoken of; as, a heavy *dew* fell. Compare DEW-POINT.

Dew gathers principally in the early evening, especially when clear and still, but its formation is interfered with by clouds and wind.

Dew is the first element in many self-explaining compounds: as, *dew*-bent; *dew*-bespangled, *dew*-bespent, *dew*-besprinkled, *dew*-drenched, etc.

2. Anything which resembles the true dew in its manner of coming, its refreshing powers, or its drop-like appearance.

The dew of their great labor. TENNYSON *Enid* st. 28.

3. Any thing or time which suggests the freshness and vigor of morning, the time when dew is usually observed

Thou hast the *dew* of thy youth. *Ps.* cx, 3.

[< AS. *dēaw.*] **dewe†.**— **dew'-beat"er,** *n.* **1.** A heavy oiled shoe that will turn the dew. **2.** A person whose early walk brushes off dew.— **dew'bit,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A light meal claimed by a laborer before he begins mowing in the early dawn. **dew'bitt.**— **dew'blown,** *a.* [Prov., Eng.] Bloated from excessive feeding on dew-dampened grass; as, a *dew-blown* cow.— **dew'bow,** *n.* A rainbow seen on a surface covered with dew.— **dew'cap,** *n.* In a telescope, the projection of the tube beyond the front lens; a shade or shield.— **dew'claw,** *n.* **1.** The rudimentary toe (hallux) developed in many dogs on the inside of the hind foot, and hanging loosely in the skin. **2.** The false rudimentary hoof above the true hoof in cattle and other ungulates.— **dew'clawed,** *a.*— **dew'cup,** *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Dewdrink. **2.** [Scot.] A herb, the lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*).— **dew'drink,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The first allowance of beer to harvestmen.— **dew'drop",** *n.* **1.** A drop of dew. **2.** A rosaceous plant, the dalibarda.— **dew'dropping,** *a.*— **dew'moth,** *n.* [Eng.] A bombycid moth (genus *Setina*).— **dew'plant,** *n.* **1.** The ice-plant. **2.** The sundew.— **dew'point,** *n.* The temperature at which dew would form or condensation would occur; the temperature of air when completely saturated.— **depression of dew-point** (*Meteor.*), the number of degrees between the air-temperature and the dew-point.— **dew-point apparatus,** a device by which the dew-point can be accurately determined. — **dew'pond,** *n.* [Eng.] A pond especially built on the downs to hold water in dry weather: popularly supposed to be fed by dew, mist, etc.; hence called **cloud-pond, fog-pond,** or **mist-pond.** They are common in Sussex and Surrey. — **dew'rake,** *n.* A rake used for topmost grass or stubble. — **dew'ret,** *vt.* To expose (flax, etc.) to the dew and weather in the process of retting. **dew'rot†.**— **dew'retting,** *n.* The process of rotting the gummy part of hemp or flax by exposure on greensward to the weather (dew, rain, and sunshine) to facilitate the separation and cleansing of the fiber in scutching.— **dew'shoe,** *n.* The lower end of a scabbard. — **dew'stone",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Limestone, on which much dew collects.— **dew'worm,** *n.* An earthworm.— **dew'liness,** *n.* The state of being dewy or fresh.— **dew'less,** *a.* Being without dew.

Dew, Thomas R. (12/11 1802–8/11 1846). An American writer; president of William and Mary College, Virginia; *Essay in Favor of Slavery.* [a Christian church.

de'wal, 1 dē'wōl; 2 dę'wąl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A temple; also,

de-wa'li, 1 dı-wā'lı; 2 de-wā'lı, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An autumnal feast in honor of Lakshmi or of Kali, celebrated at night with illuminations and carousing; literally, a row of lamps; corruption of *dīpavalī.* [ABDENNITE.

de-wal'quite, 1 dı-wal'kwait; 2 de-wăl'kwit, *n.* Same as

de-wan', 1 dı-wān'; 2 de-wăn', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** In India, Persia, etc., the chief minister of finance; a native prime minister or minister of state. **2.** A native manager or superintendent of a government establishment. **3.** A native steward or a confidential servant of a business house. Compare DIVAN. **dee-wan'†.**

de-wa'ni, 1 dı-wā'nı; 2 de-wā'nı. **I.** *a.* [Anglo-Ind.] Of or pertaining to a dewan. **II.** *n.* [Ind., etc.] The office or jurisdiction of a dewan; the civil as distinguished from the criminal department. **de-wan'ny†.**— **de-wan'ship,** *n.*

Dew'ar, 1 dū'ər; 2 dū'ar, **Sir James** (9/20 1842–). A Scottish chemist, educator in experimental philosophy, and scientific investigator; the first to obtain liquid and solid hydrogen; invented cordite, and vacuum bottles known as the **Dewar vessels.**

De-was', 1 dē-wās'; 2 dę-wās', *n.* **1.** A native state of central India; 289 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

dew'ber"ry, 1 dū'ber'ı; 2 dū'bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ız; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The fruit of the low blackberry (*Rubus villosus*); also, the plant, which trails, and yields earlier fruit with fewer grains than other species. For varieties, see table under BLACKBERRY. **2.** The acidulous fruit of an English bramble (*Rubus cæsius*); also, the plant.— **California dewberry,** a sweet Californian dewberry (*Rubus vitifolius*). — **Lucretia d.,** a cultivated dewberry (*Rubus villosus roribaceous*) with large flowers, ovate jagged leaflets, sepals often foliaceous, and large, sweet berries.— **Mayes d.,** a very early dewberry, large, conical, and fine-flavored. **Austin dewberry†.**

dew'bit", **dew'cap,** etc. See under DEW, *n.*

dewd, *pp.* Dewed. S. S.

dew'drink", etc. See under DEW, *n.*

De Wet, 1 dē vet; 2 de vĕt, **Christian Rudolph** (10/11 1854–2/11 1922). A Boer general, distinguished in the South-African wars of 1880–81, and 1899–1902; *Three Years' War.*

De-wets'dorp, 1 dē-vets'dōrp; 2 de-vĕts'dôrp, *n.* A tow. 25 m. S. E. of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, where a British garrison was captured by Boers, Nov. 23, 1900.

De Wet'te, 1 dē vet'ə; 2 de vĕt'e, **Wilhelm Martin Lebrecht** (1/11 1780–6/11 1849). A German Biblical critic and professor of theology.

Dew'ey, 1 dū'ı; 2 dū'y, *n.* **1. George** (12/21 1837–1/11 1917), Admiral of the United States Navy from 1899; victor of the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898. **2. Melvil** (12/10 1851–), an American librarian and educator; originator of a widely used "decimal classification" for library catalogs. **3. Orville** (3/21 1794–3/21 1882), an American Unitarian divine; *The Unitarian Belief.* **4.** A county in Oklahoma; 1,008 sq. m.; county-seat, Taloga. **5.** A county in South Dakota; 2,219 sq. m.

dew'cy-lite, 1 dū'ı-lait; 2 dū'y-lit, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous, resinous, whitish hydrous magnesium silicate ($H_{12}Mg_4Si_3O_{14}$), related to serpentine. [< Chester *Dewey,* American scientist, + -LITE.]

dew'fall", 1 dū'fōl"; 2 dū'fąl", *n.* **1.** A fall or the falling of dew. See note under DEW. **2.** The early evening.

De Wint, 1 dē wint; 2 de wint, **Peter** (1/21 1784–6/10 1849). An English landscape-painter.

De-witt', 1 dı-wit'; 2 de-wit', *n.* **1.** A county in Illinois; 406 sq. m.; county-seat, Clinton. **2.** A county in southern Texas; 880 sq. m.; county-seat, Cuero. **3.** A village in Clinton county, Iowa.

De Witt. 1. Cornelius or **Kornelis** (6/22 1623–8/20 1672), a Dutch statesman and naval officer who served under De Ruyter and was killed by a mob at The Hague. **2. John** (6/22 1625–2/12 1672), a Dutch statesman; brother of preceding; made peace with Cromwell and was killed with his brother.

dew'lap", 1 dū'lap'; 2 dū'lăp', *n.* **1.** The pendulous skin under the throat of cattle, some dogs, as bloodhounds, etc.

Laboring kine, Their *dewlaps* blistered with the bitter yoke. EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. i, st. 16.

2. Something likened to a dewlap, as the wattles of a tame turkey or the flaccid skin sometimes seen under the chin of an aged person; in frilled pigeons, the thin feather-covered membrane extending from the base of the beak to the top of the frill. **3.** [U. S.] A cut in the lower part of the neck, used in marking stock. [< DEW + LAP, lick.] — **dew'lapped",** *a.* Having a dewlap or dewlaps. **dew'lapt"†.**

de-wo'man-ize, 1 dı-wu'mən-aiz; 2 dē-wo'man-ız, *vt.* [Rare.] **de-wo'man-ise,** To deprive of womanly character; unsex.

dew'plant, etc. See DEW, *n.*

Dews'bur-y, 1 dūz'ber-ı; 2 dūz'bĕr-y. **1. William** (1621–5/11 1688), an English Quaker who met George Fox, became his disciple, and was twice imprisoned. **2.** An ancient manufacturing town in Yorkshire, England.

dew'shoe", etc. See under DEW, *n.*

dew'try, 1 dū'trı; 2 dū'try, *n.* The jimson-weed or thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*).

dew'worm", *n.* See under DEW, *n.*

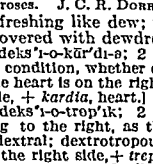
dew'y, 1 dū'ı; 2 dū'y, *a.* **1.** Moist or covered with or as with dew; of, pertaining to, or like dew; characterized by, abounding in, or yielding dew.

A wreath of *dewy* roses. J. C. R. DORR *Vashti's Scroll* l. 150.

2. Coming or refreshing like dew; falling gently. **3.** Appearing as if covered with dewdrops.

dex"i-o-car'di-a, 1 deks'ı-o-kär'dı-ə; 2 dĕks'ı-o-cär'di-a, *n. Terat. & Pathol.* A condition, whether congenital or due to disease, in which the heart is on the right side. [< Gr. *dextos,* on the right side, + *kardia,* heart.] **dex"tro-car'di-a†.**

dex"i-o-trop'ic, 1 deks'ı-o-trop'ık; 2 dĕks'ı-o-trŏp'ıc, *a.* Turned or turning to the right, as the whorls of a shell; dextral; dextrotropous. [< Gr. *dextos,* on the right side, + *trepō,* turn.]— **dex"i-ot'ro-pous,** *a.* **dex'i-o-trope†.**— **dex"i-o-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*



Dexter.

A shield showing: —a, dexter side; b, sinister side; 1, dexter chief point; 2, chief or middle chief point; 3, sinister chief point; 4, honor or collar-point; 5, fess-point; 6, nombril-or navel-point; 7, dexter base point; 8, sinister base point; 9, base or middle base point.

dex'ter, 1 deks'tər; 2 dĕks'ter, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on the right hand or right side; right: opposed to *left* and *sinister.* **2.** *Her.* Placed on the side of a shield toward the wearer's right hand. **3.** Figuratively, favorable; propitious. [L., right.]

Prosperous he sail'd, with *dexter* auguries, And all the winged good omens of the skies. HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Pope, bk. xxiv, l. 363.

— **dexter base** (*Her.*), the lower dexter corner of a shield.— **d. base point** (*Her.*), a point midway between the base point and the dexter edge of a shield.— **d. chief** (*Her.*), the upper dexter corner of a shield.— **d. chief point** (*Her.*), a point midway between the chief point and the dexter edge.

Dex'ter, *n.* **1. Edwin Grant** (7/21 1868–), an American educator; Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico, and chancellor of the University of Porto Rico. **2. Henry** (3/14 1813–7/11 1910), an American merchant; founder of the American News and the London International News Companies; a founder of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. **3. Henry Martyn** (8/12 1821–11/18 1890), an American minister and writer; *Congregationalism,* etc. **4. Samuel** (5/14 1761–5/4 1816), an American lawyer, Secretary of War and of the Treasury. **5.** A town in Penobscot county, Me. **6.** A city in Stoddard county, Mo. **7.** A breed of shorthorn cattle, first bred in Kerry county, Ireland.

dex'ter, *adv.* To or toward the right.

dex-ter'i-ty, 1 deks-ter'ı-tı; 2 dĕks-tĕr'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** Readiness and skill in using the hands; manual expertness; readiness, precision, efficiency, and ease in any physical activity or in any mechanical or artistic work.

Many of the operations of industry need a *dexterity* which can only be acquired in childhood. H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. i, ch. 5, p. 53. [MACM. 1874.]

2. Readiness and skill in the use of the intellectual powers, as in devising and carrying out schemes, managing affairs, or discovering expedients; mental "right-handedness," adroitness, or skill.

He who had attained to so great a *dexterity* in the use of reason himself, was best qualified to proscribe rules and directions for the instruction of others. IZAAK WALTON *Lives, Sanderson* p. 326. [S. M. 1861.]

3. [Rare.] Right-handedness. [< L. *dexteritas,* < *dexter,* right.]

SYN.: adroitness, aptitude, cleverness, expertness, readiness, skill. *Adroitness,* from the French, and *dexterity,* from the Latin, might each be rendered "right-handedness"; but *adroitness* carries more of the idea of eluding, parrying, or checking some hostile movement, or taking advantage of another in controversy; *dexterity* conveys the idea of doing, accomplishing something readily and well, without reference to any action of others. We speak of *adroitness* in fencing, boxing, or debate; of *dexterity* in horsemanship, in the use of tools, weapons, etc. *Aptitude* is a natural *readiness,* which by practise may be developed into *dexterity. Skill* is more exact to line, rule, and method than *dexterity. Dexterity* can not be communicated, and oftentimes can not even be explained by its possessor; *skill* to a very great extent can be imparted; "skilled workmen" in various trades are numbered by thousands. See ABILITY; ADDRESS; ART; INGENUITY. Compare synonyms for CLEVER.— PREP.: dexterity *of* hand, *of* movement, *of* management; *with* the pen; *in* action, *in* manipulating men; *at* cards.

dex'ter-ous, } 1 deks'tər-us, deks'trus; 2 dĕks'ter-ŭs,
dex'trous, } dĕks'trŭs, *a.* **1.** Possessing, using, showing, or done with dexterity; skilful, quick, or adroit, physically or mentally; ready and precise or expert; handy; clever; artful. **2.** [Rare.] Right-handed, or situated on the right side. [< L. *dexter,* right.] SYN.: see ACTIVE; CLEVER; SKILFUL.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

dex'trad, 1 deks'trad; 2 dĕks'trăd, *adv.* On or toward the right hand or side, as of the body; dextrally. [< L. *dexter,* right, + -AD³.]

dex'tral, 1 deks'trəl; 2 dĕks'tral, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on or toward the right side; right; right-hand. **2.** *Conch.* Having the whorls turning toward the right, as a spiral shell; dextrorse. The whorls of most univalves increase thus when viewed with the apex toward the observer. **3†.** Propitious; favorable: said of omens. [< LL. *dexteralis,* < L. *dexter,* right.]— **dex-tral'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being on the right hand or right side. **2.** Right-handedness.— **dex'tral-ly,** *adv.* In a dextral manner; on or toward the right; dextrad.

dex'tran, 1 deks'tran; 2 dĕks'tran, *n. Chem.* An amorphous gummy compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) contained in unripe beet-root, and formed in lactic fermentation of sugar. [< L. *dexter,* right.] **dex'trane†.**

dex-trau'ral, 1 deks-trō'rəl; 2 dĕks-tra'ral, *a.* Able to hear better with the right ear than with the left.

dex'trer†, *n.* A war-horse. Same as DESTRIER.

dex'trin, 1 deks'trın; 2 dĕks'trin, *n. Chem.* An amorphous brownish-white, strongly dextrogyrate compound ($(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})$ found in nature, as in the sap of plants, etc., and formed by the action of acids, heat, or diastase on starch. It is soluble in water, and is used as a substitute for gum arabic. For its various synonyms see table under GUM, *n.* [< L. *dexter,* right.] **dex'trine†.**— **dex'tri-nase,** *n. Phys. Chem.* One of the theoretic components of diastase, said to be capable of converting dextrin into sugar.— **dex'-**

tri-nate, *tr.* [-NAT'ED; NAT'ING.] To make into dextrin; to fill with dextrin. **dex'tri-nize‡.**—**dex'tri-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing dextrin; as, *dextrinous* beer.

dex'tro-, 1 deks'tro-; 2 dĕks'tro-. Derived from Latin *dexter,* right: a combining form. In chemistry *dextro-* denotes a dextrorotatory quality or a derivation from a dextro-compound.—**dex"tro-cam'phene,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline camphene obtained by saturating spirits of turpentine with hydrochloric acid and heating the mixture with alcoholic potash. Its melting-point is 51°–52° C.—**dex"tro-car'di-a,** *n.* Dextrocardia.—**dex"tro-car'di-al,** *a.*—**dex"tro-cer'e-bral,** *a. Psychol.* Having the right cerebral hemisphere more active than the left; right-brained: the opposite of the normal condition with most persons.—**dex'tro-com"pound,** *n. Chem.* A compound capable of rotating the plane of polarization of light to the right.—**dex"tro-duc'tion,** *n.* A turning (of the eyes) toward the right.—**dex"tro-glu'cose,** *n.* Dextrose.—**dex"tro-gy'ral,** *a.* Having dextrogyrate power.—**dex"tro-gy'rate,** *a. Crystal.* Causing the plane of polarization of radiant energy, as light or radiant heat, to rotate to the right, that is, clockwise, the light being propagated from the observer. **dex-trog'er-ous‡; dex"tro-ro'ta-ry, -ro'ta-to-ry‡.**—**dex"tro-gy'rous,** *a.* Circling toward the right.—**dex"tro-lac'tic,** *a. Chem.* Pertaining to the dextrorotary form of lactic acid.—**dex"tro-man'u-al,** *a.* Accustomed to use the right hand; also, done with the right hand.—**dex"tro-man"u-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**dex-tron'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from dextrose.—**dextronic acid,** gluconic acid. See GLUCONIC.—**dex"tro-pi'nene,** *n. Chem.* A dextrorotary terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$).—**dex"tro-ro-ta'tion,** *n. Optics.* Rotation from left to right, like the hands of a clock; dextrorotatory motion.—**dex"tro-ro'ta-to-ry,** *a.* Same as DEXTROGYRATE.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

dex'trorse, 1 deks'trôrs; 2 dĕks'trôrs, *a.* Rising toward the right: opposed to *sinistrorse:* said of such a twining plant as the morning-glory.

This definition, as understood by later botanists (Hooker, Gray, Darwin, etc.), supposes the observer to regard the portion of the coil on the side next to himself, and to characterize it by its relation to his own right and left hands. The older botanists (Linnæus, the De Candolles, etc.) took the axis of the plant as the point of view, and in consequence exactly reversed the meaning of *dextrorse* and its opposite *sinistrorse.* [< L. *dextrorsum,* contr. of *dextrorotorsum,* < *dexter,* right, + *vorto, verto,* turn.] **dex-tror'sal‡.**

dex-tros'a-zone, 1 deks-tros'a-zōn; 2 dĕks-trŏs'a-zōn, *n. Organic Chem.* The osazone of grape-sugar. See OSAZONE.

dex'trose, 1 deks'trōs; 2 dĕks'trōs, *n. Chem.* A sugar found largely in the vegetable kingdom and in honey, also in the animal organism, as in the blood, liver, urine, etc. It is the principal member of the glucose group, and is much less sweet than cane-sugar. It is made commercially by treating starch with sulfuric acid, in which case the resulting solid product is called grape-sugar, and the sirup glucose. Compare GLUCOSE.

dex-tro-sin'is-tral, *a. Anat.* Extending both in right and left directions; as, the *dextrosinistral* branches of a nerve.—**dex"tro-su'ri-a,** *n.* Glycosuria.—**dex"tro-tar-tar'ic,** *a.* See TARTARIC ACID.—**dex-trot'ro-pous,** *a.* Turning to the right; dextrotropic. **dex"tro-trop'ic‡.**

dex'trous, etc. Dexterous, etc.

dex"tro-ver'sion, 1 deks'tro-vûr'shon; 2 dĕks'tro-vĕr'shon, *n.* Dextroduction.

dey[1], 1 dē; 2 dę, *n.* **1.** A Turkish governor of Algiers (before the French conquest of 1830). **2.** The chief of the janizaries. **3.** Sometimes, a ruler of Tunis or Tripoli. [F., < Turk. *dāi,* uncle; used by the janizaries as the title of elderly men.]

dey[2], *n.* [Archaic.] A servant, especially a female servant having charge of a dairy; a dairymaid. **deyet.**—**dey's house",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dairy. Compare DYE-HOUSE.—**dey'maid"‡,** *n.* A maid; dairymaid.

De-yeux'i-a, 1 di-yūks'i-a; 2 de-yŭks'i-a, *n.* Same as CALAMAGROSTIS.

deyn'teet, *a.* Dainty. **deyn'tet.**

Dey'ster, 1 daĭ'star; 2 dy'ster, **Louis de** (1656–[15]'11–1711). A Flemish historical painter; *Apparition of Christ to the Three Marys.* [Persia.

Dez-ful', 1 dez-fūl'; 2 dĕz-fŭl', *n.* A city in Khuzistan,

de-zinc'i-fy, 1 dē-zingk'ı-faĭ; 2 dē-zingk'ı-fĭ, *tr.* To free from or deprive of zinc, as an alloy. [< DE- priv. + ZINC + -FY.] **de-zinc'‡.**—**de-zinc"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **de"zinc-a'tion‡.**

de-zy'mo-tize, } 1 di-zaĭ'mo-taĭz; 2 dē-zy'mo-tiz, *tr.* To
de-zy'mo-tise, } free from germs of disease. [< DE- + ZYMOTIC.]

D. F., *abbr.* Dean of the Faculty; Defender of the Faith.

D. F. M. S., *abbr.* Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

dft., *abbr.* Defendant; draft.

D. G., *abbr. Dei gratia* (by the grace of God); *Deo gratias* (thanks to God); Dragoon Guards; dry-goods. [Priest.

dg., *abbr.* Decigram.

D. G. H. P., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Deputy Grand High

D. G. M., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Deputy Grand Master.

dha, 1 dä; 2 dä, *n.* A Burmese measure of length; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.

dhabb, 1 dab; 2 dăb, *n.* [Ar.] The dried flesh of the skink (*Scincus officinalis*), used as a medicine. [C.]

dhak, *n.* Same as DHAWK.

dhal'ee, 1 dal'ĭ; 2 dăl'ē, *n.* An Oriental necklace, as of gold beads.

Dha-mar', 1 da-mär'; 2 dä-mär', *n.* A large town in Yemen vilayet, Arabia. [26 sq. m.

Dha'mle, 1 da'mĭ; 2 dä'mē, *n.* A Sikh state in N. W. India;

dham'noo, 1 dam'nū; 2 dăm'nōō, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian tree (*Grewia elastica*) of the linden family, or its tough, elastic wood. **dham'an‡; dham'man‡.**

dhan[1], *n.* [Ir.] Same as DAN[2].

dhan[2], 1 dūn; 2 dän, *n.* [E. Ind.] Wealth; prosperity; also, the cattle of a village.

dhan'chi, *n.* Same as DHUNCHEE.

dhan'gar, 1 dun'gar; 2 dün'gar, *n.* [Hind.] One of a low caste composed chiefly of husbandmen and laborers, found numerously in central and western India.

dha'nuk, 1 dū'nuk; 2 dä'nuk, *n.* [Hind.] A bowman; specif., one of a low caste of hill tribesmen who were originally bowmen, now laborers and menials, largely found in northeast India between Rajputana and Assam.

dhar[1], 1 dūr; 2 där, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A large curved knife with beveled point, used by the Burmese as a sword, or as a chopping-implement. **dha‡.**

Dhar[2], 1 dūr; 2 där, *n.* **1.** A native state in Malwa, Rajputana, India; 2,500 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

dha-ra'ni, 1 da-rä'nĭ; 2 dä-rä'nē, *n.* A mystical word or sentence used as an incantation by the Buddhists of Tibet.

dhar'ma, 1 dūr'ma *or* dur'-; 2 där'ma *or* dŭr'-, *n.* [Sans.] Literally, right behavior. (1) That which underlies and includes the law; truth and righteousness. (2) The law, Buddha, Dharma, and Sangha — Buddha, the Law, and the Church — form the three Ratnas or Treasures of Buddhism.

The second and third baskets [sacred canon of the Buddhists, the Tripitaka] are sometimes comprehended under the general name of '*Dharma,*' or law.

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 193. [s. 1874.]

—**dhar"ma-sas'tra,** *n.* [E. Ind.] A law text-book, as used by Hindus.—**dhar"ma-smrit'i,** *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] The numerous Hindu law-books in metrical form of various dates, in importance considered second to the Vedas.—**dhar"ma-su'tra,** *n.* [Sans.] One of the sutras or compilations containing ethical rules.

dharm-sa'la, *n.* [Hind.] Same as DHURMSALLA.

dhar'na, 1 dur'na; 2 dŭr'na, *n.* [Hind.] Same as DHURNA.

Dhar-war', 1 dur-wūr'; 2 där-wär', *n.* **1.** A district in S. Bombay province, British India; 4,603 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Dhaw"la-gi'ri, 1 dau'la-gi'rı; 2 dou'lä-gē'ri, *n.* A mountain in the Himalayas, Nepal, India; 26,826 ft. **Dha"wa-la-gi'ri‡.**

dhaun, 1 thōn; 2 than, *n.* [Ir.] Same as DAN[2].

dhawk, 1 dōk; 2 dąk, *n.* [E. Ind.] The palas-tree.

Dhen"ka-nal', 1 den'ka-nāl'; 2 dĕn'kä-näl', *n.* A native state in Bengal, India; 1,463 sq. m.

dher, 1 dēr; 2 der, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** One of the hereditary shares or divisions into which certain communal villages are divided; a subdivision of a patti. **2.** A pariah. **dhe'ri‡** [Hind.].

dho'bee, 1 dō'bĭ; 2 dō'bē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A low-caste Hindu whose occupation is washing clothes; a washerman. **dho'bi‡; dho'ble-man‡; dho'by-man‡; do'bee‡.**—**dho'bee-itch",** *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A skin-disease to which Hindu washermen are subject.

dhole, 1 dōl; 2 dōl, *n.* [E. Ind.] A wild dog (*Canis* or *Cyon dukhunensis*) of S. E. Asia, of hound-like form, with small erect ears and a bushy tail, and of a deep bay color. It hunts in packs, and will attack even the tiger.

Dhol'ka, 1 dōl'ka; 2 dōl'ka, *n.* A town in Ahmadabad district, Bombay, British India.

dholl, 1 dōl; 2 dōl, *n.* [E. Ind.] The pigeon-pea (*Cajanus indicus*), when dried and split much used for porridge and in curries. **dhal‡; doll‡.**

Dhol'ler-a, 1 dō'lar-a; 2 dō'lĕr-a, *n.* A town in Ahmadabad district, Bombay, British India.

Dhol-pur', 1 dōl-pūr'; 2 dōl-pur', *n.* **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India; 1,156 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

dho'ney, *n.* Same as DONI. **dho'nĭ‡; dho'ny‡.**

dhoo'lee, 1 dū'lĭ; 2 dōō'lē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as DOOLEE.

dhoo'lie, *n.* A calico cotton with a figured or colored border, made especially for the East-Indian trade. GOODCHILD *Tech. Dict.*

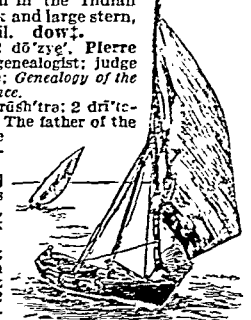
dhoon, 1 dūn; 2 dōōn, *n.* **1.** [Anglo-Ind.] A broad, flat strip of valley land. **2.** [Ir.] Same as DUN[2]. **doon‡.**

dho'tee, } 1 dō'tĭ, -tı; 2 dō'tē, -tī, *n.* [E. Ind.] The loin-cloth
dho'tī, } worn by Hindu men, usually a long piece with ornamented borders. It is passed round the loins and between the legs and tucked in at the waist. **dho'ty‡; dhu'ti‡; do'tee‡.** [BESRA.

dho'tī[2], *n.* [Hindu.] A male falcon (*Falco nisus*). Compare

dhour'ra, *n. Bot.* Same as DURRA.

dhow, 1 dou; 2 dow, *n.* [Ar.] A coasting-vessel of Arabian origin, common in the Indian ocean, having a long beak and large stern, one mast, and lateen sail. **dow‡.**



Dhow.

D'Ho"zier', 1 dō'zyĕr'; 2 dō'zyę', **Pierre** (1592–1660). A French genealogist; judge of arms; councilor of state; *Genealogy of the Principal Families of France.*

Dhri"ta-rash'tra, 1 dri"ta-rŭsh'tra; 2 drī"tē-rŭsh'tra, *n. Hindu Myth.* The father of the Kauravas and uncle of the Paudavas. See MAHABHARATA.

dhu, 1 dū; 2 dų, *a.* [Gaelic.] Black: used in Celtic names of places and persons; as, Roderick *Dhu, i. e.,* black Roderick. **dhuv‡.**

Dhub"bo-ree', 1 dub'o-rī'; 2 dŭb'o-rē', *n.* A town in Guzerat, India; has ancient rampart, with colonnade 2 miles in circuit and marvelous tank, of hewn stone; no stone in the district; swarms of monkeys.

Dhu'li-a, 1 dū'lı-a; 2 dų'lī-a, *n.* A town, capital of Khandesh district, Bombay, British India.

dhun'chee, 1 dun'chĭ; 2 dŭn'chē, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian annual herbaceous plant (*Sesbanta aculeata*) of the bean family; Bengal hemp, or its long and strong fiber, valued for cordage. **dhun'cha‡.**

Dhun'dl-a, 1 dun'dı-a; 2 dųn'dī-a, *n. pl.* A sect of the Jains. See JAINISM.

Dhun-du'kar, 1 dun-dū'kar; 2 dŭn-dų'kär, *n.* A town in Ahmadabad district, Bombay, British India.

Dhun-gaum', 1 dun-gaum'; 2 dŭn-goum', *n.* A town in Bombay province, British India.

dhurm-sal'la, 1 dūrm-sū'la; 2 dŭrm-sä'la, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A building for the distribution of alms. **2.** A house of rest for travelers; a choultry. **dhurm-sa'la‡.**

dhur'na, 1 dūr'na; 2 dŭr'na, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A method of enforcing a claim or demand for justice by sitting before the door or gate of the person who refuses to satisfy the demand and persistently rejecting food, or threatening to kill or injure oneself or one's family, to the end that the blood shall be upon the oppressor's head: used also adverbially; as, to sit *dhurna* at a rich man's gate.

dhur'ra, *n. Bot.* Same as DURRA.

dhur'ry, 1 dur'ı; 2 dŭr'y, *n.* [DHUR'RIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] [Anglo-Ind.] A coarse durable cloth, made usually in squares, commonly used for floor-covering, etc. **dar'i‡.**

dhut. [Ir.] Same as DHU.

D. Hy., *abbr.* Doctor in Hygiene.

dhyal, 1 dyūl; 2 dyăl, *n.* Same as DAYAL.

dhyā'na, 1 dyū'na; 2 dyä'na, *n. Buddhism.* The act of mystic and ecstatic contemplation; profound religious meditation.

Dhya'ni Bud'dha, 1 dyō'nĭ; 2 dyä'nĭ. [Sans.] A mental or spiritual Buddha resulting from dhyana. Their number is variously given in the texts as five, six, ten, or more. See BODHISATTVA.

dhye, 1 dē; 2 de, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A wet-nurse; midwife. **dāi‡; daye‡; dhai‡** [Hind.].

Besides your own *dhye,* brought from Calcutta, there is not another wet-nurse to be had, for love or money.

J. W. PALMER *New and Old* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 330. [n. ▲ *c.* 1859.]

Di., *abbr.* Diana; Didymium.

di-[1], *prefix.* Two; twofold; double; twice; doubly. [< L. *di-,* < Gr. *di-,* < *dis,* doubly, < *dyo,* two.]

di-[2], *prefix.* Form of DIS- before *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v:* used to indicate separation.

di-[3], *prefix.* Form of DIA- before a vowel.

di'a-, *prefix.* Through; thoroughly. [< L. *dia-,* < Gr *dia-,* < *dia,* through, during, etc., < *dyo,* two.]

di'a., *abbr.* Diameter.

di"a-ban'tite, 1 daĭ'a-ban'taĭt; 2 dī'a-băn'tīt, *n. Mineral.* A massive, soft, dark-green, dichroic, hydrous silicate resulting from the decomposition of trap-rocks. [< Gr. *diaban(t-)s,* 2d aor. p. of *diabainō,* < *dia,* through, + *bainō,* go.]

di'a-base, 1 daĭ'a-bēs; 2 dī'a-bās, *n. Petrol.* A granular igneous rock, in many places porphyritic, composed essentially of plagioclase, ordinarily labradorite, augite, and magnetite, with or without olivine, and characterized by the felspar having crystallized before the augite. It includes most trap.

The hanging wall is much decomposed, and the decomposition extends through the *diabase* for five thousand feet.

WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* ch. 21, p. 119. [CHAUT. 1890.]

[F., < Gr. *diabasis,* a crossing over, < *dia,* through, + *bainō,* go.]—**di"a-ba'sic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing diabase.

di"a-ba-te'ri-al, 1 daĭ'a-ba-tĭ'rı-al; 2 dī'a-ba-tē'ri-al, *a.* [Rare.] Crossing the boundaries.

di"a-be'tes, 1 daĭ'a-bī'tĭz; 2 dī'a-bē'tēs, *n. Pathol.* A disease ordinarily characterized by excessive urinary secretion. In the form distinguished as *diabetes mellitus,* or persistent glucosuria, in which the urine contains an excessive quantity of sugar, also characterized by emaciation with excessive hunger and thirst, the disease is commonly fatal. In *diabetes insipidus,* or polyuria, the urinary secretions, tho excessive, are of normal character. [< Gr. *diabētēs,* < *dia,* apart, + *bainō,* go.]—**bronzed diabetes,** a form of diabetes in which there is discoloration of the skin and other secretory organs.—**cerebral d.,** a form of diabetes in which cerebrose appears in the urine, replacing glucose.—**d. alterans,** diabetes accompanied with occasional attacks of gout or rheumatism.—**phosphatic d.,** a morbid form in which there is abundant excretion of phosphates, often without glucosuria.—**puncture d.,** that form which is produced by puncturing the diabetic center in the medulla oblongata.

di"a-bet'ic, 1 daĭ'a-bet'ik; 2 dī'a-bĕt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or affected with diabetes. **di"a-bet'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A person suffering from diabetes.—**diabetic sugar,** the dextrose found in diabetic urine.—**di"a-be"to-gen'ic,** *a.* Causing or producing diabetes.—**di"a-be-tog'e-nous,** *a.* Caused or produced by diabetes.—**di"a-be-tom'e-ter,** *n. Med.* A device for determining the amount of sugar in the urine of a diabetic patient.

di"a-be'tin, 1 daĭ'a-bī'tin; 2 dī'a-bē'tin, *n.* A preparation of grape-sugar used in diabetes in place of cane-sugar: trade name. See ANTIDIABETIN. **di"a-be'tinet.**

di"a'ble, 1 dī'ā'bl; 2 dī'ā'bl, *n.* [F.] A devil.

Di"a'ble, Le. 1. Olivier Necker, called Ledain, courtier; councilor of Louis XI. of France. **2.** Robert I. of Normandy. See ROBERT LE DIABLE. **3. Diable Boiteux,** *Le* ("the Lame Devil"). See ASMODEUS, 2.

Di"a"ble-rets', 1 dī'ā'blē-rē'; 2 dī'ā'ble-re', *n. pl.* Mountains in the Bernese Alps, Valais, Switzerland; 10,190 ft.

di-a'ble-rie, 1 di-ā'blē-rı *or* (*F.*) dī'a'blē-rī'; 2 di-ā'ble-rı *or* (*F.*) dī'ā'ble-rē', *n.* [F.] **1.** Dealings with the devil; wickedness; mischief; magic; sorcery. **2.** Mythical legends or folk-lore regarding devils. **3.** Diabolical conduct or acts; deviltry; impishness. **di-a'ble-ry‡; di-a'ble-try‡.**

di"ab-lic'u-late‡, *tr.* To slander; traduce.

di-a'blo, 1 di-ā'blo; 2 dī-ā'blo, *n.* The batfish, so named by the Cubans.

Di-a'blo Knoll. A mountain in N. Mexico; 7,617 ft.

di"a"blo"tin', 1 dī'a'blo'tan'; 2 dī'ā'blo'tăn', *n.* [F.] **1.** Diminutive of devil: imp. **2.** *pl.* Various sweetmeats or desserts: (1) Paper-covered chocolates. (2) Coated nuts or fruit, as Neapolitan dragées. (3) Frozen custards.

di'a-bol-, } 1 daĭ'a-bel-, di-ab'o-lo-; 2 dī'a-bŏl-, di-
di-ab'o-lo-, } ăb'o-lo-. Derived from LL. *diabolus,* or from Gr. *diabolos,* devil (see DEVIL): a combining form.—**di-ab'o-larch,** *n.* [Rare.] The prince of devils.—**di-ab'o-lar-chy,** *n.* The dominion of the devil.—**di"a-bol'a-try,** *n.* Adoration of Satan; devil-worship.—**di-ab'o-lep-sy,** *n.* The state or condition of being possessed by a devil.—**di-ab"o-lep'tic,** *n.* One who is possessed of a devil or who believes himself so afflicted.—**di"a-bol'i-ad,** *n.* [Rare.] An epic descriptive of the devil and his deeds.

di"a-bol'ic, } 1 daĭ'a-bel'ık, -ı-kal; 2 dī'a-bŏl'ic, -i-cal,
di"a-bol'i-cal, } *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the devil; proceeding or derived from the devil; of devil-like nature; possessed of devils; characteristic of the devil; atrociously wicked or unfeeling; satanic; fiendish; demoniac; infernal; as, *diabolic* power; a *diabolic* crime.

His [Charles V.'s] hand planted the inquisition in the Netherlands. Before his day it is idle to say that the *diabolical* institution ever had a place there.

MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 114. [B. 1862.]

[< LL. *diabolicus,* < Gr. *diabolikos;* see DEVIL.]—**di"a-bol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**di"a-bol'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

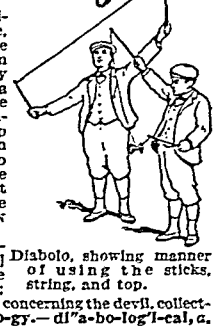
di"a-bol'i-fuge, 1 daĭ'a-bel'ı-fūj; 2 dī'a-bŏl'ı-fūg, *n.* A recipe for driving away the devil.

di"a-bol'i-fy, 1 daĭ'a-bel'ı-faĭ; 2 dy'a-bŏl'ı-fĭ, *tr.* [Rare.] To describe as diabolical; treat as or change into a devil.—**di"a-bol"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

di-ab'o-lish, 1 di-ab'o-lish; 2 di-ăb'o-lish, *adv.* [Humorous.] Devilishly.

di-ab'o-lism, 1 daĭ-ab'o-lizm; 2 dī-ăb'o-lĭsm, *n.* **1.** Conduct befitting or inspired by the devil; devilishness. **2.** Possession by the devil or devils; also, in occultism, the conjuration or raising of evil spirits; sorcery. **3.** A system of belief or doctrine in which devils are worshiped. **4.** A devilish nature or disposition.—**di-ab'o-list,** *n.* [Rare.] One who practises diabolism or engages in diablerie.—**di-ab'o-lize,** *tr.* [Rare.] To make diabolical; imbue with excessively wicked principles.

di-ab'o-lo, 1 di-ab'o-lō; 2 di-ăb'o-lō, *n.* An ancient game, newly revived, played by one or more persons, each of whom holds two sticks connected by a cord, on which is whirled a reel-like top. The point of the game is to keep the reel spinning on the cord, to throw it up into the air and catch it again on the cord, or to pass it to and fro over a net, as is done with a ball in tennis, without allowing the reel to fall to the ground. Compare DEVIL ON TWO STICKS. [It., DEVIL.]



Diabolo, showing manner of using the sticks, string, and top.

di"a-bo-lol'o-gy, 1 daĭ'a-bo-lel'-o-jı; 2 dī'a-bo-lŏl'o-ğy, *n.* [Rare.] The doctrine of the existence and influence of the devil; knowledge, beliefs, or traditions concerning the devil, collectively: less correctly, **di"a-bol'o-gy.**—**di"a-bo-log'i-cal,** *a.*

Dı″a-bo-lo′nı-an, 1 dai″ə-bo-lō′nı-ən; 2 dı″a-bo-lō′nı-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the followers of Diabolus in Bunyan's *The Holy War.* **II.** *n.* One of the partizans of Diabolus either within or without the town of Mansoul.

dı-ab′o-lus, 1 dai-ab′o-lus; 2 dı-ăb′o-lŭs, *n.* [LL.] The devil.

Dı-ab′o-lus Gan′der. See GANDER, DIABOLUS.

dı″a-bro′sis, 1 dai″ə-brō′sis; 2 dı″a-brō′sis, *n.* Ulceration causing hemorrhage; anabrosis. [< Gr. *diabrōsis,* < *diabibrōskō,* eat through, < *dia,* through, + *bibrōskō,* eat.] — **dı″a-brot′ic.** **I.** *a.* Same as ANABROTIC. **II.** *n.* A corrosive.

Dı″a-brot′ı-ca, 1 dai″ə-brot′ı-kə; 2 dı″a-brŏt′ı-ca, *n. Entom.* A genus of leaf-beetles, including a number of destructive species, such as the cucumber-beetle. [< Gr. *diabrōtikos;* see DIABROSIS.]

dı″a-cal″o-rim′e-ter, 1 dai″ə-kal″o-rim′ı-tər; 2 dı″a-căl″o-rim′e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the resistance which liquids present to the passage of heat. [< DIA- + CALORIMETER.]

dı″a-can′thous, 1 dai″ə-kan′thus; 2 dı″a-căn′thŭs, *a. Bot.* [Two-spined.

dı″a-ca-thod′ic, 1 dai″ə-kə-thod′ık; 2 dı″a-ca-thŏd′ic, *a. Physics.* Designating rays or phenomena produced when cathode rays are passed through a negatively electrified wire screen. [< DIA- + CATHODE.]

dı″a-ca-thol′ı-con, 1 dai″ə-kə-thol′ı-kən; 2 dı″a-ca-thŏl′ı-cŏn, *n.* A purgative electuary, formerly thought to have almost unlimited usefulness. [< DIA- + CATHOLICON.]

dı″a-caus′tic, 1 dai″ə-kōs′tık; 2 dı″a-cas′tic. **I.** *a.* Denoting a caustic curve formed by refracted rays: opposed to *catacaustic.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A diacaustic curve. **2.** *Med.* Formerly, a burning-glass for cauterization.

dı-ac′e-tate, 1 dai-as′ı-tēt; 2 dı-ăc′e-tāt, *n. Chem.* **1.** An ester or salt derivative of acetic acid containing two acetyls. **2.** Same as ACETOACETATE.

dı″a-ce′tic, 1 dai″ə-sı′tık *or* -set′ık; 2 dı″a-çē′tic *or* -çĕt′ic, *a. Chem.* Relating to **diacetic acid** ($CH_3.CO.CH_2.COOH$), which is a compound present in diabetic urine; acetoacetic acid.

dı-ac′e-tin, *n.* See ACETIN.

dı-ac″e-tu′rı-a, 1 dai-as″ı-tiū′rı-ə; 2 dı-ăc″e-tū′rı-a, *n. Pathol.* The presence of diacetic acid in the urine. [< DI-[3] + ACETIC + UREA.] **dı-ac″e-to-nu′rı-a‡.**

dı-ac′e-tyl, 1 dai-as′ı-til; 2 dı-ăc′e-tĭl. *Chem.* **I.** *a.* Having two acetyls. **II.** *n.* A liquid having the odor of quinone with a double acetyl (C_2H_3O)$_2$ as molecule.

dı″a-cet′y-lene, 1 dai″ə-set′ı-lin; 2 dı″a-çĕt′y-lēn, *n Org. Chem.* **1.** A hydrocarbon gas with a characteristic odor, having the carbon of acetylene doubled and two triple bonds between carbon atoms. **2.** Any one of a series of such hydrocarbons.

dı″a-chas′tic, 1 dai″ə-kas′tık; 2 dı″a-căs′tic, *a.* Cleaving apart. [< Gr. *diachaskō,* yawn.]

dı″a-che′nı-um, 1 dai″ə-kı′nı-um; 2 dı″a-çē′nı-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A cremocarp. [< DI-[1] + ACHENIUM.]

dı″a-cho-re′ma, 1 dai″ə-ko-rī′mə; 2 dı″a-co-rē′ma, *n. Med.* Any matter passing from the bowels; excrement. [< Gr. *diachōrēma,* excrement, < *dia,* through, + *chōreō,* go.] — **dı″a-cho-re′sis,** *n.* Evacuation of the bowels.— **dı″a-cho-ret′ic,** *a.*— **dı″a-cho′rı-al,** *a.* Passing through.

dı-ach′y-lon, 1 dai″ak′ı-lon; 2 dı-ăc′y-lŏn, *n.* **1.** A plaster formed by combining lead oxid, olive-oil, and water; an oleopalmitate of lead; the lead or litharge plaster of the Pharmacopœias of the United States and Great Britain. **2.** A mixture of mucilaginous vegetable juices, gums, etc., formerly used in making plasters and salves. [< Gr. *diachylos,* very juicy, < *dia,* through; and see CHYLE.] **diachylon plaster‡; dı-ach′y-lum‡.**

dı-ach′y-ma, 1 dai-ak′ı-mə; 2 dı-ăc′y-ma, *n. Bot.* The parenchyma of leaves. [< DIA-; and see CHYME.]

dı-ac′id, 1 dai-as′id; 2 dı-ăc′id, *a. Chem.* Capable of combining with two molecules of monobasic acid, as a base; divalent.

dı″a-clase, 1 dai″ə-klēs; 2 dı″a-clās, *n. Geol.* A line of rectangular fracture: a term applied by Daubrée to explain the fact that the lines of weakness in the earth's surface are perpendicular to one another. [< DIA- + Gr. *klaō,* break.] — **dı-a-clas′tic,** *a.*

dı″a-cla′sis, 1 dai″ə-klē′sis; 2 dı″a-clā′sis, *n.* [Gr.] Refraction.— **dı″a-clas′tic,** *a.*

dı″a-cla′site, 1 dai″ə-klē′salt; 2 dı″a-clā′sīt, *n. Mineral.* A partly altered enstatite. [< Gr. *diaklasis,* cleavage, < *dia,* through, + *klaō,* break.]

dı″a-clast, 1 dai″ə-klast; 2 dı″a-clăst, *n. Surg.* An instrument for puncturing the fetal skull in craniotomy.

dı″a-cle, 1 dai″ə-kl; 2 dı″a-cl, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A boat-compass.

dı″a-cli′nal, 1 dai″ə-klai′nəl; 2 dı″a-clī′nal, *a. Geol.* Passing through a fold: said of a valley. See VALLEY. [< Gr. *diaklinō,* decline, < *dia,* through, + *klinō,* lean.]

dı″a-co′dı-on, 1 dai″ə-kō′dı-ən; 2 dı″a-cō′dı-ŏn, *n.* [L.] *Med.* A syrup made from poppy-capsules. **dı″a-co′dı-um‡.**

dı″a-cœ′lı-a, 1 dai″ə-sī′lı-ə; 2 dı″a-çē′lı-a, *n. Anat.* The third ventricle of the brain, corresponding to the cavity of the second cerebral vesicle of the embryo. See illus. under CEREBRAL VESICLE. **dı″a-ce′lı-at; dı″a-cœ′let.**

dı-ac′o-nal, 1 dı-ak′o-nəl; 2 dı-ăc′o-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a deacon or the diaconate.

dı-ac′o-nate, 1 dı-ak′o-nēt; 2 dı-ăc′o-nāt, *a.* Organized with or managed by deacons. [< LL. *diaconus;* see DEACON.]

dı-ac′o-nate, *n.* **1.** The office of a deacon. **2.** Deacons collectively.

dı″a-co′nı-a, 1 dai″ə-kō′nı-ə; 2 dı″a-cō′nı-a, *n.* [L.] *Eccl.* An almshouse in charge of a deacon for providing the needy with aid; also, the chapel which controls the same.

dı″a-con′ı-ca, 1 dai″ə-kon′ı-kə; 2 dı″a-cŏn′ı-ca, *n. pl.* [Gr.] *Gr. Ch.* The suffrages at the opening of the litany.

dı″a-con′ı-con, 1 dai″ə-kon′ı-kon; 2 dı″a-cŏn′ı-cŏn, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Eccl.* **1.** A sacristry or vestry for sacred vessels, relics, etc., as of a Greek church, usually on the south side of the bema or sanctuary. **2.** A book on the duties, etc., of deacons. **dı″a-con′ı-cum‡.**

dı″a-con′ics, 1 dai″ə-kon′iks; 2 dı″a-cŏn′ics, *n. Eccl.* The department of theology which deals with the work of home missions as administered by pastors and deacons.

dı-ac′o-pe, 1 dai-ak′o-pi; 2 dı-ăc′o-pē, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* Tmesis. **2.** *Surg.* [Rare.] A deep incised wound, as of the skull, without loss of substance; also, the longitudinal fracture of a bone. [LL., < Gr. *diakopē,* gash, < *dia,* through, + *koptō,* cut.]

dı″a-cous′tics, 1 dai″ə-kūs′[*or* -kous′]tıks; 2 dı″a-cus′[*or* -cous′]tics, *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena and laws of sound when passing through media of different densities; the science of the refraction of sounds; diaphonics. [< DI-[3] + ACOUSTICS.]— **dı″a-cous′tic,** *a.*

dı″a-cran-te′rı-an, 1 dai″ə-kran-tī′rı-ən; 2 dı″a-crăn-tē′rı-an, *a.* Having the back teeth separated from the front ones by an open space, as in certain serpents. [< DIA- + Gr. *krantēres,* wisdom-teeth, lit. completers.] **dı″a-cran-ter′ıc‡; dı″cran-te′rı-an‡.**

dı-ac′rı-nous, 1 dai-ak′rı-nus; 2 dı-ăc′rı-nŭs, *a. Med.* Allowing a secretory product to pass out unchanged: said of certain glands, as the kidneys. [< Gr. *diakrinō,* separate.]

dı″a-cris′ı-a, 1 dai″ə-kris′ı-ə; 2 dı″a-cris′ı-a, *n. Entom.* A tiger-moth (*Diacrisia sannico*), of the family *Arctiidæ,* having wings marked with a group of black dots.

Yellow Diacrisia. 1/2

dı″a-cris″ı-og′ra-phy, 1 dai″ə-kris″ı-og′rə-fı; 2 dı″a-cris″ı-ŏg′ra-fy, *n.* A description of the secretory organs. [< Gr. *diakrisis,* separation (< *dia,* between, + *krinō,* judge), + -GRAPHY.]

dı-ac′rı-sis, 1 dai-ak′rı-sis; 2 dı-ăc′rı-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Pathol.* **1.** A disease causing morbid changes in the secretions. **2.** A change in the appearance or nature of a secretion. **3.** An evacuation or discharge of a critical nature. [< Gr. *diakrisis,* separation.]

dı″a-crit′ic, 1 dai″ə-krit′ık; 2 dı″a-crĭt′ic. **I.** *a.* Diacritical. **II.** *n.* **1.** A diacritical mark, point, or sign. See DIACRITICAL. **2.** *Med.* A differential diagnosis. [< Gr. *diakritikos,* < *dia,* between, + *krinō,* distinguish.]

dı″a-crit′ı-cal, 1 dai″ə-krit′ı-kəl; 2 dı″a-crĭt′ı-cal, *a.* **1.** Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive; diagnostic; as, *diacritical* signs; *diacritical* symptoms. **2.** *Elec.* Sufficient to magnetize a core or body to half saturation; as, a *diacritical* current; a *diacritical* number (of ampere-turns).— **diacritical mark,** a sign attached to a letter or character to indicate its exact phonetic use or value, or to distinguish it from another letter. **d. signt.** — **d. point.** **1.** A diacritical mark. **2.** *Elec.* The point where a body, as a magnet-core, is magnetized to half its capacity.— **dı″a-crit′ı-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dı-ac″ro-my-o′dı-an, 1 dai-ak″ro-mai-ō′dı-ən; 2 dı-ăc″ro-mȳ-ō′dı-an, *a. Ornith.* Having the vocal muscles attached to both ends of the semirings of the syrinx, as in the genus *Atrichornis.* [< DI-[2] + Gr. *akron,* top, + *myōdes,* muscle-like, < *mys,* muscle.] — **dı-ac″ro-my′o-dous,** *a.*

dı′act, 1 dai′akt; 2 dı′ăct, *n. Spong.* A rod-shaped sponge-spicule of two rays lying in a straight line.

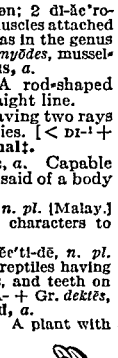
dı-ac′tine, 1 dai-ak′tın; 2 dı-ăc′tin, *a.* Having two rays or spicules, or simple pointed extremities. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *aktis (aktin-),* ray.] **dı′act‡; dı-ac′tı-nal‡.**

dı″ac-tin′ic, 1 dai″ak-tin′ık; 2 dı″ăc-tĭn′ic, *a.* Capable of transmitting actinic or chemical rays: said of a body or substance.— **dı-ac′tin-ism,** *n.*

dı″a-da-pan′, 1 dı″a-da-pūn′; 2 dı″ä-dä-pän′, *n. pl.* [Malay.] The diacritical points used before Malay characters to indicate vowels.

Dı″a-dec′tı-dæ, 1 dai″ə-dek′tı-dī; 2 dı″a-dĕc′tı-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Permian family of cotylosaurian reptiles having transverse molars with vertical cross-ridges, and teeth on the vomer. **Dı″a-dec′tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< DIA- + Gr. *dektēs,* receiver.] — **dı″a-dec′tid,** *n.*— **dı″a-dec′toid,** *a.*

dı′a-delph, 1 dai′ə-delf; 2 dı′a-dĕlf, *n. Bot.* A plant with the stamens united into two sets; specifically, one of the *Diadelphia.*



Diadelphous Stamens.

Dı″a-del′phi-a, 1 dai″ə-del′fı-ə; 2 dı″a-dĕl′fi-a, *n. pl. Bot.* The seventeenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with the stamens united into two sets or bundles. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *adelphos,* brother.]

dı″a-del′phic, 1 dai″ə-del′fık; 2 dı″a-dĕl′fic, *a.* Belonging to or composed of a group of two members.

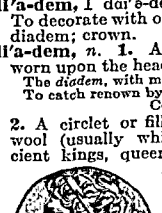
dı″a-del′phous, 1 dai″ə-del′fus; 2 dı″a-dĕl′fŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the stamens combined by their filaments so as to form two sets or bundles. **dı″a-del′phi-an‡.**

dı′a-dem, 1 dai′ə-dem; 2 dı′a-dĕm, *vt.* To decorate with or as with a crown or diadem; crown.

dı′a-dem, *n.* **1.** A symbol of royalty worn upon the head; crown.

> The *diadem,* with mighty projects lined,
> To catch renown by ruining mankind.
> COWPER *Table Talk* l. 59.

2. A circlet or fillet of silk, linen, or wool (usually white), worn upon the head by ancient kings, queens, and priests. **3.** Supreme or regal power; sovereignty.



> He [the Prince of Orange] was so thoroughly absorbed in his work . . . that he did not even see the *diadem* which he put aside. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, p. 61. [H. 1862.]

4. *Her.* An arch rising from the circle or rim of a crown and forming with others a support for the mound, etc., above. **5.** An African cercopithecine monkey (*Cercopithecus Head, with Diadem,* of Hieronymus, *diadematus*). **6.** *Embryol.* The blastula stage of certain ova. [< 216–215 B. C. From the Obverse of a Silver Tetradrachm.

F. *diadème,* < L. *diadema,* < Gr. *diadēma,* < *dia,* through, + *deō,* bind.] SYN.: see CROWN.— **dı′a-dem-le″mur,** *n.* An indrisine lemur (*Propithecus diadema*) of Madagascar, having a white ruff round the forehead.— **d.-spider,** *n.* The British garden-spider (*Epetra diadema*).

Dı″a-de-mat′ı-dæ, 1 dai″ə-dı-mat′ı-dī; 2 dı″a-de-măt′ı-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of diadematoidean sea-eggs with highly ornamented tumid tests, well-developed dorsocentral system, and the madreporite in the right anterior basal. **Dı″a-de′ma,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *diadema;* see DIADEM.] **Dı″a-dem′ı-dæ‡.** — **dı″a-dem′a-tid,** *n.*— **dı″a-dem′a-toid,** *a.*

Dı″a-de″ma-tol′de-a, 1 dai″ə-dı″mə-tol′dı-ə; 2 dı″a-dē″ma-tŏl′de-a, *n. pl. Echin.* An order or suborder of typical echinoideans with an actinal central peristome, an abactinal periproct within the dorsocentral system, and external gills. [< DIADEMA + -OID.] — **dı″a-dem″a-tol′de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Dı″a-de-mol′da, 1 dai″ə-dı-mol′də; 2 dı″a-de-mŏl′da, *n. pl.* Same as DIADEMATOIDEA.

dı″a-dex′ıs, 1 dai″ə-deks′ıs; 2 dı″a-dĕks′ıs, *n. Pathol.* The change of a disease into another differing from it both in location and in character. [< Gr. *diadexis,* a taking from, < *dia,* through, + *dechomai,* take.]

dı-ad′o-che, 1 dai-ad′o-kı; 2 dı-ăd′o-cē, *n.* [Rare.] A succession: specif. (*Med.*), the progress of a disease.

Dı-ad′o-chı, 1 dai-ad′o-kai; 2 dı-ăd′o-cī, *n. pl.* The immediate successors of Alexander the Great, among whom his empire was divided. [< Gr. *diadochos,* successor, < *dia,* through, + *dechomai,* receive.]— **Dı″a-do′chi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

dı-ad′o-chite, 1 dai-ad′o-kait; 2 dı-ăd′o-cīt, *n. Mineral.* A resinous yellow, fragile, hydrous ferric sulfato-phosphate, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *diadochos;* see DIADOCHI.]

dı-ad″o-cho-ki-ne′sı-a, 1 dai-ad″o-ko-ki-nē′sı-ə; 2 dı-ăd″o-co-ki-nē′si-a, *n.* The ability to execute alternately motions of an antagonistic nature. [< DIADOCHĒ + Gr. *kinēsis,* motion.] [DIADOCHI.

Dı-ad′o-chos, 1 dai-ad′o-kos; 2 dı-ăd′o-cŏs, *n.* Singular of **dı-ad′ro-mous,** 1 dai-ad′ro-mus; 2 dı-ăd′ro-mŭs, *a.* Having nerves or veins disposed in fan-rib form: said of the leaves of certain trees, as the cabbage palms.

Dı″a-du′me-nus, 1 dai″ə-diū′mı-nus; 2 dı″a-dū′me-nŭs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* Literally, a fillet-binder; specif., the bronze statue of a man binding a fillet upon his head, in general pose the counterpart to the Doryphorus, both by Polycletus: replicas in marble are in the British Museum and the Museo Nazionale, Naples. [< Gr. *diadoumenos,* ppr. of *diadō,* bind around.] **Dı″a-dou′me-nos‡** [Gr.].

Diadumenus marble in the British Museum.

dı′æne, 1 dai′ın; 2 dı′ēn, *n. Spong.* A triæne spicule lacking one cladisk. [< Gr. *di-,* DI-[1].]

dı-ær′e-sis, dı″æ-ret′ic. Classical forms of DIERESIS, etc.

dı″æ-te′tæ, 1 dai″ı-ti′ti; 2 dı″ē-tē′tē, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* Public arbitrators, chosen annually by lot at Athens, who decided private suits; also, private arbitrators selected by mutual consent. [< Gr. *diaitētēs,* arbitrator.]

dı′a-framd, *pp.* Diaphragmed. S. S.

dı″a-gen′e-sis, 1 dai″ə-jen′ı-sis; 2 dı″a-ğĕn′e-sĭs, *n. Mineral. & Chem.* Re-creation or reproduction by new combinations, as the development of new crystalline forms from amorphous material or disintegrated crystals.— **dı″a-ge-net′ic,** *a.*

dı-ag′e-nism, 1 dai-aj′ı-nizm; 2 dı-ăğ′e-nĭsm, *n. Petrog.* The physical and chemical change in a mass of rock after deposition, apart from changes due to igneous action or disturbances of an orogenic character: a term employed by Johannes Walther.— **dı″a-gen′ic,** *a.*

dı″a-ge″o-trop′ic, 1 dai″ə-jı″o-trop′ık; 2 dı″a-ğē″o-trōp′ic, *Bot.* Pertaining to or characterized by diageotropism. [< DIA- + Gr. *gē,* earth, + *trepō,* turn.]

dı″a-ge-ot′ro-pism, 1 dai″ə-jı-ot′ro-pizm; 2 dı″a-ğē-ŏt′ro-pism. *n. Bot.* Transverse or oblique geotropism; an arrangement of plant-organs at right angles to the direction of gravitation.

dı′a-glyph, 1 dai′ə-glif; 2 dı′a-ğlȳf, *n.* An intaglio. See INTAGLIO. [< Gr. *diaglyphō,* carve through, < *dia,* through, + *glyphō,* carve.] — **dı″a-glyph′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or executed in the manner of a diaglyph; sunk into a surface. **dı″a-glyp′tic‡.**

dı″ag-nose′, 1 dai″ag-nōs′; 2 dı″ăğ-nōs′, *vt.* [-NOSED′; -NOS′ING.] *Med.* To distinguish, as a disease, by its characteristic phenomena; make a diagnosis of.— **dı″ag-nos′a-bl(e)‡.** — **dı″ag-nose′a-bl(e)‡.**

dı″ag-no′sis, 1 dai″ag-nō′sis; 2 dı″ăğ-nō′sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Med.* The art or act of discriminating between diseases and distinguishing them by their characteristic signs and symptoms; hence, a summary of symptoms with the conclusion arrived at therefrom; determination of the distinctive nature of a disease.

> Wendell Phillips was often mistaken as to remedies, but rarely mistaken in the *diagnosis* of a social disease.
> *The Voice* [New York], June 11, 1891, p. 4, col. 2.

2. *Biol.* Discrimination between things or conditions of a similar nature; a summary of the principal characteristics by which a species or group may be known. **3.** Minute investigation and the conclusions reached in matters affecting character and motives. [< Gr. *diagnōsis.* < *dia,* between, + *gignōskō,* know.]

— **clinical diagnosis,** a diagnosis based entirely upon symptoms, independent of any examination of pathological structures or matters.— **differential d.,** a diagnosis by which one disease is discriminated from another.— **pathological d.,** a diagnosis resulting from an examination of diseased tissues and products independent of symptoms.

— **dı″ag-nost,** *n.* One who diagnoses or is skilled in diagnosing.— **dı″ag-nos′tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to diagnosis; aiding in diagnosis; indicative as symptoms; distinctive as characteristics in animals or plants.— **dı″ag-nos′tı-cal-ly,** *adv.*

> The most important qualification for the physician is that he have the *diagnostic* instinct.
> D. WORTMAN in *Homiletic Review* June, 1889, p. 481.

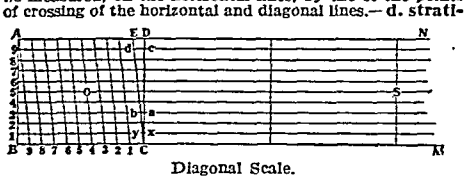
— **dı″ag-nos′tic,** *n.* **1.** A symptom by which a particular disease or class of diseases is diagnosed. **2.** *Biol.* A defining or characterizing term or phrase, as in botany or zoology.— **dı″ag-nos′tı-cate,** *vt. Med.* To discriminate as between diseases; diagnose.— **dı″ag-nos″tı-ca′tion,** *n.*— **dı″ag-nos-tı′cian,** *n. Med. Biol.* One who is versed in diagnosis.— **dı″ag-nos′tics,** *n. Med.* The science or recognized principles of diagnosis.

dı″ag-nos′tı-cum, 1 dai″ag-nos′tı-kum; 2 dı″ăğ-nŏs′tı-cŭm, *n.* [-TI-CA, *pl.*] *Med.* [L.] A material or method by which a diagnosis is determined.

dı″a-gom′e-ter, 1 dai″ə-gom′ı-tər; 2 dı″a-gŏm′e-tər, *n.* An apparatus of the electroscope type, for measuring relative conductivity: first employed by Rousseau to detect adulteration of olive-oil. [< Gr. *diagō,* conduct (< *dia,* through, + *agō,* lead), + *metron,* measure.]

dı-ag′o-nal, 1 dai-ag′o-nəl; 2 dı-ăğ′o-nal, *a.* **1.** Extending obliquely from corner to corner or from side to side; crossing obliquely; oblique. **2.** Marked by or made with oblique lines, bands, ridges, or the like. **3.** Joining two non-adjacent angles or re-entries of a geometric figure; as, a *diagonal* line; also, joining, as a plane, two non-adjacent edges of a solid. See DIAGONAL PLANE. **4.** Of, pertaining to, or indicating the axes of the isometric system which are the intersections of the principal and secondary planes of symmetry. [< L. *diagonalis,* < Gr. *diagōnios,* < *dia,* through, + *gōnia,* angle.]— **dı-ag′o-nal-built″,** *a. Shipbuilding.* Having the skin formed of two thicknesses of plank crossing each other at right angles and diagonally to the keel and laid with edges not overlapping.— **d. cloth,** see DIAGONAL, *n.,* 2, and TWILL, *n.*— **d. plane.** **1.** A plane containing two edges of a solid which do not bound the same face. **2.** Any plane running diagonally. **3.** *Bot.* A plane cutting a flower vertically, but neither anteroposteriorly nor laterally.— **d. point** (*Math.*), one of three points in a quadrangle not at the intersections of the sides, where two of the six lines meet.— **d. scale,** a scale upon a flat ruler so made with longitudinal, transverse, and diagonal lines that very small differences of distance may

ne measured, on the horizontal lines, by use of the points of crossing of the horizontal and diagonal lines.— **d. strati-**



Diagonal Scale.

The rule AM is divided into inches and the first of these is divided into tenths along BC and AD; these points are then joined by diagonal lines. By Euclid VI. 2, *xy* is one-tenth of DE, or one-tenth of one-tenth of an inch; *ab* is three-tenths of one-tenth, and *cd* is nine-tenths of one-tenth of an inch. In reading the scale, the diagonal lines represent tenths of an inch, and hundredths are signified by the horizontal lines: thus the distance OS reads 2.45 inches.

fication, false bedding. See under BEDDING.— **di-ag'o-nal'i-ty,** *n.*— **di-ag'o-nal-ize,** *vt.* To move diagonally.— **di-ag'o-nal-ly,** *adv.* In a diagonal direction; obliquely.

di-ag'o-nal, *n.* **1.** A straight line or plane passing from one angle, corner, or edge, to any angle, corner, or edge, not adjacent to it. **2.** A twilled or ribbed fabric with its ridges running diagonally across; especially, such a fabric for men's garments, or a soft fabric for embroidering upon. **3.** A diagonal course or direction; also, anything running diagonally, as a member of a frame or of a framed structure. **4.** A diagonal row on a chess- or checker-board. **5.** *pl. Manège.* The legs of a horse that are diagonally opposite, as the right front and left hind ones. **6.** A stroke from right to left (/) used in indicating percentage, and [in Eng.] shilling.

Di-ag'o-ras, 1 dai-ag'o-ras; 2 di-ăg'o-ras, *n.* A Greek poet and philosopher, called "the Atheist"; accused of impiety; fled from Athens; lived about 420 B. C.

di'a-gram, 1 dai'ə-gram; 2 di'a-grăm, *vt.* To represent by diagram; illustrate by a general scheme or figure.

di'a-gram, *n.* **1.** A line-drawing, mechanical plan, or outline, as distinguished from a perspective drawing; a rough projection, map, or the like; as, a *diagram* of a theater.

With the exception of the Hutton *diagrams*, the first efforts of Bewick in the way of book-illustration would seem to have been the new invented Horn Book.
AUSTIN DOBSON *Thomas Bewick* p. 31. [O. & CO. 1884.]

2. A figure drawn to aid in demonstrating a geometrical proposition or to illustrate geometrical relations; hence, an outline figure or scheme of lines, spaces, and points intended to represent any object or area, or to show the relation between parts or places, or to illustrate the value or relations of quantities, forces, etc.; a graphic scheme.

Diagrams intended to illustrate various laws or facts of mechanics or physics are named by self-explaining compounds; as, **acceleration-diagram, force-d., stress-d., velocity-d.** See also INDICATOR-DIAGRAM.

3. In chess or checkers, the graphic representation of the board and the positions of the various pieces after a given number of moves. **4†.** A musical table, scale, staff, or score. **5†.** An enumeration, as a list or register; also, an inscription or title.— **Argand diagram** (*Math.*), a diagram graphically representing the complex number $x + iy$ by a point having rectangular coordinates x and y or by a line from this point to the origin of the axes: it takes its name from Jean Robert Argand (1768–1825). — **Boulvin's reciprocal d.** (*Engin.*), a chart based on an indicator-diagram arranged in four sections, having axes at right angles to represent entropy, temperature, specific volume, and absolute pressure: named after the Belgian scientist, J. Boulvin.— **d. factor** (*Engin.*), the decimal by which the area of an estimated indicator-diagram must be multiplied in order to approach the area of the card obtained by experiment. [< F. *diagramme*, < L *diagramma*, scale, gamut, < Gr. *diagramma*, < *diagraphō*; see DIAGRAPH.] SYN.: see FIGURE.

di'a-gramed, *pp.* Diagramed. S. S.

Di"a-gram'ma, 1 dai"ə-gram'ə; 2 di"a-grăm'a, *n. Ich.* A group of East-Indian grunts of the family *Hæmulidæ*.

di"a-gram-mat'ic, 1 dai"ə-gra-mat'ik; 2 di"a-gră-măt'ic, *a.* Having the form or character of a diagram; using or based upon a diagram; schematic; graphic.

To represent the highly complex system of book credit which is organized by the bankers of a large kingdom, we shall have to employ a method of *diagrammatic* notation.
W. S. JEVONS *Money and Mechanism* pt. ii, p. 69. [HUM. 1883.]

[< Gr. *diagrammat(-)*; see DIAGRAM.] — **di"a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** **di"a-gram'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di"a-gram'ma-tize, 1 dai"ə-gram'ə-taiz; 2 di"a-grăm'a-tiz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To show by diagram; make a scheme or diagram of. **di"a-gram'ma-tist‡.**

di'a-gram-me"ter, 1 dai'ə-gram-mi'tər; 2 di'a-grăm-mē"ter, *n. Mech.* A device used to obtain values from diagrams by the measurement of coordinates, as in indicator-diagrams.

di'a-graph, } 1 dai'ə-graf; 2 di'a-grăf, *n.* **1.** A device
di'a-graf, } consisting of glass to which a pencil operated by cords is connected so that while a copyist follows the details of a drawing or other object with the glass the pencil traces an enlarged reproduction of the same. **2.** A combination of a protractor and scale used by draftsmen. **3.** An experimental apparatus, consisting of joints, cords, and pulleys, used to illustrate various circular movements, parallelism of forces, and certain laws of projection. [< Gr. *diagraphō*, < *dia*, across, + *graphō*, write.]

— **di"a-graph'ic,** *a.* Descriptive; especially, indicating or showing by lines. **di"a-graph'i-cal‡.**— **di"a-graph'ics,** *n.* The art of designing or descriptive drawing.

di"a-gryd'i-um, 1 dai"ə-grid'i-əm; 2 di"a-grĭd'i-ŭm, *n.* [LL.] Scammony. **di"a-cryd'i-um‡.**

di"a-he"li-ot'ro-pism, 1 dai"ə-hī"li-ot'ro-pizm; 2 di"a-hē"li-ŏt'ro-plsm, *n. Bot.* A turning of plant-organs so as to assume a position transverse to the light; transverse heliotropism.— **di"a-he"li-o-trop'ic,** *a.*

di"a-hy'dric, 1 dai"ə-hai'drik; 2 di"a-hy'dric, *a.* Transmitted by water. [< Gr. *dia*, through, + *hydōr*, water.]

di"a-ki-ne'sis, 1 dai"ə-ki-ni'sis; 2 di"a-ki-nē'sis, *n. Cytol.* The stage of mitosis in the primary oocyte or spermatocyte which follows synapsis. In this stage the chromosomes continue for some time as double rods.

di'al, 1 dai'əl; 2 di'al, *vt.* [DI'ALED or DI'ALLED, DI'ALD‡; DI'AL-ING or DI'AL-LING.] **1.** To measure with or indicate by or as by means of a dial. **2.** *Mining.* To survey with a miners' compass.

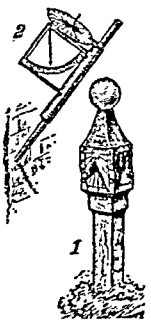
di'al, *n.* **1.** A device for showing the time by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style, caused by the rays of the sun or moon, and thrown upon a graduated plate or disk.

The dial was an important instrument with the early astronomers, and was named (1) from its position: as, **east dial, equatorial or equinoctial d., erect or vertical d., horizontal d.**; or (2) from the purpose or method of its use; as, **portable d.** (a pocket timepiece), **reflecting d.**

The old *dial!* It stood as the garden god of Christian gardens. . . . It was the primitive clock, the horologe of the first world.
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Old Benchers* p. 135. [W. L. & CO.]

2. The face of a watch or clock marked for hours, minutes, etc.; also, any graduated circular plate or face upon which anything is indicated by a pointer or needle, as in a steam-gage or mariners' compass, or lettered face-plate of a permutation-lock. **3.** A compass; especially, a miners' compass for underground surveying. **4.** A lapidaries' device for holding the dop while a gem is being cut. **5.** [Slang.] The face of a person. **6†.** Any timepiece. [< LL. *dialis*, daily, < L. *dies*, day.]

— **declining dial,** a sun-dial the intersection of whose plane with that of the horizon does not pass through any of the four cardinal points.— **di'al-bird",** *n.* A dayal.— **d. feed** (*Sheet-metal Work*), a feed-motion in a gang die-press, consisting of a circular plate which in its revolution brings the blanks successively under the die or dies.— **d.-foot,** *n. Horol.* One of the small rods on which the dial of a watch rests.— **d.-lock,** *n.* A lock having one or more graduated dials so connected with the mechanism that, unless they are set in a certain way, the bolt can not be moved.— **d.-plate,** *n.* The plate, disk, or face of a dial, clock, or the like. — **d.-press,** *n.* A press in which the feed-motion is controlled by a dial. The *horizontal dial-press* is one that consists of a perpendicular dial equipped with several female dies arranged horizontally, the single male die being operated in a horizontal groove.— **d.-recorder,** *n.* A clock equipped with a dial registering device for recording the time employees arrive and depart.— **d.-wheel,** *n.* One of the wheels between the pillar-plate and the face of a watch; minute-wheel.— **d.-work,** *n.* That part of a watch's motion between the movement-plate and the face.— **d.-writer,** *n.* A machine of the typewriter class, fitted with a movable dial on which the letters are arranged.— **direct d.,** a sun-dial the projection of whose plane passes through one of the four cardinal points.— **globe-d.†,** *n.* A globe-shaped sun-dial.— **moon-d.,** *n.* A dial by which time by moonlight is indicated.— **needle-d.,** *n. Elec.* A dial apparatus over which a needle moves.



Dials.

1. Vertical sun-dial in the shrubbery near Dryburgh Abbey, Scotland. 2. A German sun-dial projecting from a wall. The graduated arc and plummet underneath enable one to place the dial in the proper position with reference to the sun, giving the true time according to the precise latitude of the locality.

dial., *abbr.* Dialect; dialectal; dialectic; dialectical.

Di-a'la, 1 di-ā'lə; 2 di-ă'lă, *n.* A river in Asiatic Turkey, flowing into the Tigris near Bagdad. **Di-ya'la‡.**

di-al'dan, 1 dai-al'dan; 2 di-ăl'dăn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($CHOCH_2CH(OH)CH:CHCH_2CH(OH)CHO$) derived from the union and dehydration of two molecules of aldol. **di-al'dane‡.**— **di"al-dan'ic,** *a.*

di-al'de-hyde, 1 dai-al'di-haid; 2 di-ăl'de-hīd, *n. Chem.* A compound, $(C_2H_4O)_2$, formed of two aldehyde radicals.

di'a-lect, 1 dai'ə-lekt; 2 di'a-lĕct, *n.* **1.** (1) The forms of speech collectively that are peculiar to the people of a particular district or to a class of people, as distinguished collectively from other forms of the same language; a language as modified by local peculiarities; as, the Yorkshire *dialect*; the *dialect* of tramps. (2) In a loose sense, a provincial mode of speech or pronunciation as differing from a literary standard.

Dialect, in the proper sense of the word, is not to be defined merely as a non-literary relative of a literary language. It is that, of course, but it is more than that. It is not based always upon distinctions of locality or degrees of education, although in popular usage this is what is meant when *dialect* is spoken of. . . . But the word *dialect* may with equal truth be applied to the special vocabulary and phraseology of any class or profession, no matter where the members of it may have their habitat. Thus there is a lawyers' *dialect* and a stockbrokers' *dialect* and a physicians' *dialect* and a thieves' *dialect* and a *dialect* of journalism. In all these and many others there exists a swarm of words and phrases and allusions which are as far removed from the current language as the patois of a French-Canadian voyageur is removed from the precise and measured diction of an Academician.
N. Y. Commercial Advertiser Nov. 7, 1903, page 4.

The Irish, the Welsh, and the Erse, are no other than different *dialects* of the same tongue, the ancient Celtic.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* p. 95. [H. & Z. 1854.]

2. Any given mode or use of speech or language; phraseology.

Shakespeare's passages of passion . . . are in the very *dialect* of the present year. EMERSON *Essays, Nominalist and Realist* in second series, p. 189. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3†. Dialectics. [< F. *dialecte*, < L. *dialectos*, < Gr. *dialektos*, < *dia*, between, + *legō*, speak.] SYN.: see LANGUAGE. — **literary dialect,** same as LITERARY LANGUAGE. See LANGUAGE.— **di"a-lec'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a dialect; provincial as to language.— **di"a-lec'tal-ly,** *adv.* In dialectal form or usage; in or as a dialect.

di"a-lec'tic, 1 dai"ə-lek'tik; 2 di"a-lĕc'tic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a dialect; dialectal.

There was something so appropriate — so racy and picturesque — in the old *dialectic* language which she used.
MARY HOWITT *My Own Story* p. 35. [A. 1845.]

2. Pertaining to dialectics; logical; argumentative.

Certainly no more expert and splendid *dialectical* enemy than that of Paul is known to have wrought in even the abundant and delicate Greek tongue.
STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* p. 225. [RAN. & S. 1884.]

[< L. *dialecticus*, < Gr. *dialektikos*, < *dialektos*; see DIALECT.] **di"a-lec'ti-cal‡; di"a-lec'tick‡.**— **di"a-lec'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di"a-lec'tic, *n.* **1.** Logic in general, whether as a science or as an art; also, specifically, (1) the logic of discursive argument, of debate and refutation, and (2) the logic of probable reasoning; the art of determining the value of opinions or of distinguishing truth from error by the processes of reasoning: often used in the plural; as, the science of *dialectics*. Plato used the word *dialectic* to mean either the discussion of a conception by question and answer, the determination of truth and error by a process of analysis, or the metaphysics of ideas as an interpretation of the nature and laws of all being. Aristotle limited the word to the use of argument for purposes of persuasion (see def. 2). In Roman and medieval educational schemes it was more nearly equivalent to our modern use. With Kant in his *Transcendental Logic*, *transcendental dialectic*, or the specious but fallacious use of the intellect in attempts to apply its reasonings to subjects which transcend all human experience, was contrasted with its *elemental analytic*, or the constructive use of intellect. Hegel regarded *dialectic* as the process through which reason, by reconcilement of opposites, advances in self-development to the perfection of absolute spirit.

It is certain, that skill in *dialectics* is more an art than effort of genius. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Webster* in vol. p. 168. [O. & CO. 1871.]

2. A specific theory or mode of reasoning or argument; as, the *dialectic* of Zeno or of Socrates.

The *dialectic* of Aristotle, after serving the ends of the Church for a thousand years, was gradually into the service of the Church.
WINCHELL *Science and Religion* p. 76. [N. & P. 18

3. A natural or acquired argumentative ability; as, man of strong *dialectic* or *dialectics*. **4.** One skilled in logical disputation; a dialectic philosopher. [< L. *lecticæ*, < Gr. *dialektikē*, f. of *dialektikos*; see DIALECTIC.]

di"a-lec'ti-cian, 1 dai"ə-lek-tish'ən; 2 di"a-lĕc-tish'an, *n.* One who reasons logically or is skilled in disputation.

di"a-lec'ti-cism, 1 dai"ə-lek'ti-sizm; 2 di"a-lĕc'ti-çizm, *n.* **1.** The character or nature distinguishing a dialect; also, a dialectal word or peculiarity. **2.** The practice of dialectics.

di"a-lec'tics, *n.* See DIALECTIC.

di"a-lec-tol'o-gy, 1 dai"ə-lek-tel'o-ji; 2 di"a-lĕc-tŏl'o-çy, *n.* That branch of philology which deals with dialects. [< Gr. *dialektos* (see DIALECT) + -OLOGY.] — **lec-tol'o-ger,** *n.* **di"a-lec-tol'o-gist‡.**— **di"a-lec-to-log'i-cal,** *a.*

di"a-lec'tor, 1 dai"ə-lek'tər; 2 di"a-lĕc'tŏr, *n.* A

di'al-er, 1 dai'əl-ər; 2 di'al-er, *n. Mining.* One uses or surveys by means of a dial. **di'al-ler‡.**

di'al-ing, 1 dai'əl-iŋ; 2 di'al-ing, *n.* **1.** The measurement of time by sun-dials; the art of making sun-dials gnomonics. **2.** Underground surveying with a dial to determine directions of lodes or angles between them. **di'al-ling‡.**

di'al-ist, 1 dai'əl-ist; 2 di'al-ist, *n.* One who makes dials, or is skilled in dialing. **di'al-list‡.**

di-al'kyl, 1 dai-al'kil; 2 di-ăl'kyl, *a. Chem.* Modified by or containing two alkyl radicals. **di"al-kyl'ic‡.**— **di-al'kyl-am'in,** *n.* A secondary amin containing two alkyls, as diethylamine. **di-al"kyl-am'ine‡.**

di-al'la-ge', 1 dai-al'ə-jī; 2 di-ăl'a-gē, *n. Rhet.* Presentation of arguments from various points of view, with final concentration on one point. [< Gr. *diallagē*, interchange, < *dia*, between, + *allassō*, change, < *allos*, other.]

di'al-lage', 1 dai'əl-ij; 2 di'al-ag, *n. Mineral.* A brown, gray, or green thin-foliated variety of pyroxene, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *diallagē*; see DIALLAGE‡.]— **di"al-lag'ic,** *a.*— **di-al'la-gold,** *a.*

di-al'la-gite, 1 dai-al'ə-jait; 2 di-ăl'a-ġit, *n. Petrol.* A variety of pyroxenite composed essentially of diallage.

di"al-le'lon, 1 dai"a-li'lən; 2 di"ă-lē'lŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [Gr.] Definition in a circle.— **di"al-le'lous,** *a.*

di"al-le'lus, 1 dai"a-li'lus; 2 di"ă-lē'lŭs, *n. Logic.* A circle in proof; reasoning in a circle. See CIRCLE. [< Gr. *diallēlos*, through one another, < *dia*, through, + *allēlōn*, of one another, < *allos*, another, + *allos*.]

di-al'lyl, 1 dai-al'il; 2 di-ăl'yl, *n. Chem.* A pungent volatile liquid compound, $(C_3H_5)_2$, consisting of a double molecule of allyl existing in the free state. [< DI-[1] + ALLYL.]

di'a-log, } 1 dai'ə-log; 2 di'a-lŏg, *v.* [-LOGED, -LOGD‡;
di'a-logue, } -LOG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make a dialog of; express in dialog form. **II.** *i.* To carry on a dialog; dialogize.

di'a-log, } *n.* **1.** A formal conversation or conversa-
di'a-logue, } tional discussion in which two or more take part, whether in actual life or in literary productions. **2.** A writing in which two or more characters are represented as conversing.

A *dialogue* . . . on some philosophical, moral or critical subject . . . stands in a high rank among the works of taste.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* p. 368. [E. D. 1817.]

[< Gr. *dialogos*, < *dia*, between, + *legō*, speak.] SYN.: see CONVERSATION.—**Socratic dialog,** a conversation conducted on the Socratic method, so as to lead the person questioned to adopt and express the views of the questioner.

di"a-log'ic, 1 dai"ə-loj'ik; 2 di"a-lŏġ'ic, *a.* Having the form or character of a dialog; of or pertaining to a dialog; dialogistic. **di"a-log'i-cal‡.**— **di"a-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di-al'o-gism, 1 dai-al'o-jizm; 2 di-ăl'o-ġism, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* A dialog or discussion, especially one introduced into a discourse or conducted with oneself, as in a soliloquy. **2.** *Logic.* An inference with a single premise and disjunctive conclusion. [C.] [< LL. *dialogismos*, < Gr. *dialogismos*, < *dia*, between, + *legō*, talk.]

di-al'o-gist, 1 dai-al'o-jist; 2 di-ăl'o-ġist, *n.* **1.** One who takes part in a dialog. **2.** One who writes dialogs. — **di-al"o-gis'tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form or character of a dialog; dialogic **di-al"o-gis'ti-cal‡.** — **di-al"o-gis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

di-al'o-gite, *n. Mineral.* Same as RHODOCHROSITE.

di-al'o-gize, 1 dai-al'o-jaiz; 2 di-ăl'o-ġiz, *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] To express oneself in dialog; dialog **di-al'o-gise‡.**

Di"a-lo'ni-an, 1 dai"ə-lō'ni-ən; 2 di"a-lō'ni-an, *n.* A dweller in that part of London known as the Seven Dials, between Charing Cross and Oxford Street; hence, an outcast or criminal. [Salt of dialuric acid.

di"a-lu'rate, 1 dai"ə-liū'rēt; 2 di"a-lū'rāt, *n. Chem.* A

di"a-lu'ric, 1 dai"ə-liū'rik; 2 di"a-lū'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from alloxan and uric acid. [< DI-[1] + ALLOXAN + URIC.]— **dialuric acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_4H_4N_2O_4$) formed by the action of hydrogen sulfid on alloxan.

di'a-ly-, 1 dai'ə-li-; 2 di'a-ly-. Derived from Greek *dialyō*, separate (< *dia*, apart, + *lyō*, separate): a combining form. — **di'a-ly-car"pel,** *n. Bot.* A fruit whose carpels are distinct and separate.— **di"a-ly-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Having fruit made up of separate carpels; apocarpous.— **di"a-ly-des'my,** *n.* The state or condition in which a stele is broken up into separate bundles, each with its endodermis. — **di'a-ly-neu"ry,** *n.* A nervous disease peculiar to rhipidoglossal mollusks.— **di"a-ly-neu'rous,** *a.*— **Di"a-ly-pet'a-læ,** *n. pl. Bot.* The *Choripetalæ*.— **di"a-ly-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having a corolla composed of separate petals; polypetalous.— **di"a-ly-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Made up of separate leaves.— **di"a-ly-sep'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having a calyx composed of separate sepals.

dī-al'y-sis, 1 dąı-al'ı-sĭs; 2 dī-ăl'y-sĭs, *n.* **1.** Separation of parts previously or normally joined together, as in plants or animals; any solution of continuity. **2.** *Chem.* The act or process of separating solutions of mixed substances of unequal diffusibility (as crystalloids and colloids) by taking advantage of their different capacities for passing through moist membranes or septa (the crystalloids passing through freely and the colloids slowly or not at all). See OSMOSE. **3.** *Gram.* (1) Dieresis. (2) *L. Gram.* The change of *j* and *v* into *i* and *u*. **4.** *Rhet.* (1) Asyndeton. (2) Parenthesis. **5.** *Med.* Debility; weakness, especially of the limbs. **6.** *Surg.* An open wound; a solution of continuity. [LL., < Gr. *dialysis*, < *dialyō*; see DIALY-.]

dī"a-ly-stam'ī-nous, 1 dąı"a-lı-stam'ı-nus; 2 dī"a-ly-stăm'ı-nŭs, *a.* Having the stamens separate.

dī'a-ly-ste"ly, 1 dąı'ə-lı-stī"lı; 2 dī'a-ly-stē"ly, *n. Bot.* The state of an axial cylinder composed of separate pleromic steles. [< DIALY- + Gr. *stēlē*, pillar.] — **dī"a-ly-ste'ĭc,** *a.*

dī"a-lyt'ĭc, 1 dąı"ə-lĭt'ık; 2 dī"a-lyt'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dialysis; having the power or property of separating. **2.** *Med.* Aperient; said of drugs. **3.** *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a certain process of forming new equations out of given ones to facilitate elimination. [< Gr. *dialytikos*, < *dialyō*; see DIALY-.] — **dialytic telescope,** an achromatic telescope with a concave lens of flint glass commonly set near the center of the tube. — **dī"a-lyt'ĭc,** *n.* — **dī"a-lyt'ī-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dī-al'y-ton, 1 dąı-al'ı-ten; 2 dī-ăl'y-tŏn, *n.* [LL.] *Rhet.* Asyndeton.

dī'a-lyze, 1 dąı'ə-laız; 2 dī'a-lyz, *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ"ING.] To subject to or prepare by dialysis; separate by dialysis, as crystalloids from colloids. [< DIALYSIS.] — **dī'a-lyse†.** — **dī'a-lyz"a-bl(ᵉ)†,** *a.* Capable of being dialyzed; separable by dialysis. **dī'a-lys"a-bl(ᵉ)†.** — **dī-al'y-zate,** *n.* **1.** The compound that is to be dialyzed. **2.** The crystallizable constituents of a drug freed from the colloids by dialysis. **dī-al'y-sate†.** — **dī"al-y-za'tion,** *n.* Dialysis. — **dī'a-lyz"er,** *n.* An apparatus used for dialysis, especially a membranous septum (as of parchment-paper) stretched over a gutta-percha ring, or the like. **dī-al'y-sa"tor†; dī'a-lys"er†.**

diam., *abbr.* Diameter.

dī"a-mag-net'ĭc, 1 dąı"ə-mag-net'ık; 2 dī"a-măg-nĕt'ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, possessing, or exhibiting diamagnetism. — **dī"a-mag-net'ī-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dī"a-mag-net'ĭc, *n.* A substance, as bismuth, phosphorus, or zinc, that possesses diamagnetism or shows its phenomena. **dī"a-mag'net†.**

dī"a-mag'net-ism, 1 dąı"ə-mag'net-ızm; 2 dī"a-măg'nĕt-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** That property of certain substances by virtue of which they are repelled from both poles of a magnet and tend to set with the longer axis across the lines of magnetic force: opposed to *paramagnetism*. **2.** That branch of science which deals with diamagnetic phenomena and bodies.

dī"a-mag"net-ī-za'tion, 1 dąı"ə-mag"net-ı-zē'shən; 2 dī"a-măg"nĕt-ĭ-zā'shŏn, *n.* The state of being diamagnetically polarized.

dī"a-mag"net-om'e-ter, 1 dąı"ə-mag"net-ɒm'ı-tər; 2 dī"a-măg"nĕt-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring diamagnetism. [< DIAMAGNETIC + -METER.]

dī'a-mant†, *n.* Diamond.

dī"a-man-tĭf'er-ous, 1 dąı"ə-man-tĭf'er-us; 2 dī"a-măn-tĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Yielding diamonds. [< F. *diamantifère*, < *diamant*, DIAMOND, + *-fère*, < L. *fero*, bear.] **dī"a-mon-dĭf'er-ous†.**

Dī"a-man-tī'na, 1 dī'ə-mən-tī'nə; 2 dī"ä-măn-tī'nä, *n.* A city in Minas-Geraes province, Brazil; formerly **Te-ju'co.**

dī"a-man'tine, 1 dąı'ə-man'tın; 2 dī"a-măn'tĭn, *a.* **1.** Composed of or yielding diamonds; of diamond nature. **2†.** Adamantine.

Dī"a-man-tī'no, 1 dī'ə-mən-tī'no; 2 dī"ä-măn-tī'no, *n.* A town in Matto-Grosso state, Brazil.

dī"a-man'toid, 1 dąı'ə-man'tɔıd; 2 dī"a-măn'tŏıd, *a.* Having characteristics of or resembling a diamond.

dī-am'ba, 1 dī-ăm'bə; 2 dī-ăm'bä, *n.* [Kongo.] Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).

dī"a-me-sog'a-mous, 1 dąı'ə-mı-sog'ə-mus; 2 dī'a-me-sŏg'a-mŭs, *a.* Fertilized by intermediary means, as by insects, water, or wind: said of flowers. [< DIA- + Gr. *mesos*, middle, + *gamos*, marriage.]

dī-am'e-ter, 1 dąı-am'ı-tər; 2 dī-ăm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** A line through the center of a plane figure or solid, terminated at the boundary thereof; the length of such a line; thickness; as, the greatest *diameter* of a boulder. The term is applied mostly to circular and spherical figures. A diameter of a cylindrical body is that of one of its circular sections.

The *diameter* of the earth's orbit is found by dividing its circumference by 3.1416.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. ii, p. 213. [in. 1887.]

2. By extension, in a curve of any order, the locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords. **3.** Same as DIAMETRAL PLANE. **4.** *Arch.* The distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column or pilaster taken as a unit of measure for other members of an order. **5.** *Anthropometry.* Any straight line that is limited by the boundaries of a structure or cavity, as the skull, thorax, or pelvis, and passing through its axis of symmetry. [< F. *diamètre*, < L. *diametros*, < Gr. *diametros*, < *dia*, through, + *metron*, measure.]

SYN.: see CALIBER. — **apparent diameter** (of a heavenly body), the angle formed by lines from the ends of the diameter to the eye of the observer. — **biasteric d.,** see under CRANIOMETRY. — **biauricular d.,** see under CRANIOMETRY. — **conjugate d. 1.** The shortest diameter of an ellipse. **2.** The anteroposterior of the pelvic inlet, considered as an elliptical figure by early obstetricians. The **true conjugate d.** connects the promontory of the sacrum with the nearest portion of the symphysis pubis. — **d. breast-high** (*Forestry*), the diameter of a tree measured at 4½ feet from the surface of the ground. — **d. class** (*Forestry*), all trees in a stand whose diameters are within prescribed limits. — **d. limit** (*Forestry*), the diameter, usually breast-high, which defines the size to which trees are to be measured or used for any given purpose. **cutting limit.** — **d.-tape,** *n. Forestry.* A tape so ruled that the diameter corresponding to a tree's girth is shown on the tape. — **equatorial d.** (*Astron.*), that diameter of a sphere which lies in the plane of its equator. — **facial d.,** see under CRANIOMETRY. — **final d.,** the diameter of the circle the arc of which a vessel describes in making a complete turn, reckoning from the point at which the rudder obtains control. — **intertuberal d.** (*Anthrop.*), the transverse diameter of the pelvic outlet, being the distance between the two ischial tuberosities. — **polar d.** (*Astron.*), that diameter of a sphere which terminates at its poles; the axis. — **tactical d.,** the distance taken at the perpendicular between a ship's course, at the moment of turning, and her course after turning through 180°. — **transverse d. of inlet,** the longest diameter that can be drawn across the pelvic inlet. — **transverse d. of outlet,** the intertubal diameter.

dī-am'e-tral, 1 dąı-am'ı-trəl; 2 dī-ăm'e-tral, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a diameter; diametrical; hence, directly opposite. **2.** *Crystal.* Pertaining to or designating planes that contain two crystallographic axes. [< F. *diamétral*, < L. *diametros*; see DIAMETER.] — **diametral curve,** a line that bisects parallel chords drawn in a curve. — **d. number.** *Math.* **1.** A number whose two factors when squared and added produce a square; as 12, since $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$. **2.** Any number, as 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, or 239, which is represented by the formula $\frac{(1+\sqrt{2})^n + (1-\sqrt{2})^n}{2}$, *n* being any whole number. — **d. pitch** (*Gearing*), the ratio of the diameter of the pitch-circle in inches to the number of teeth in the gear, expressed by the number of teeth corresponding to one inch of the diameter of the pitch-circle; as, the *diametral pitch* is *seven* in a 4-inch wheel of 28 teeth. **diametrical pitch†.** — **d. plane** (*Math.*), a plane containing the center of a quadric or other central surface. — **d. prism** (*Crystal.*), a prism or pyramid of the second order of the tetragonal system. **d. pyramid†.** — **dī-am'e-tral-ly,** *adv.*

dī-am'e-tral, *n.* [Rare.] A diameter; a diagonal.

dī"a-met'rĭ-cal, 1 dąı"ə-met'rı-kəl; 2 dī"a-mĕt'rĭ-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a diameter; coinciding with a diameter; diametral. **2.** Of or pertaining to the ends of a diameter; directly adverse or opposite, and as far removed as possible; extremely opposed. [< Gr. *diametrikos*, < *diametros*; see DIAMETER.] **dī"a-met'rĭc†.** — **dī"a-met'rĭ-cal-ly,** *adv.* In a diametrical manner; in a direction passing through the center; also, as if at opposite extremities of a diameter; with the utmost degree of opposition; irreconcilably.

dī"a-mic'ton, 1 dąı"ə-mık'tən; 2 dī"a-mĭc'ton, *n. Rom. Antiq.* A massive form of masonry in which the interior of a wall is filled with broken stone. [Cp. Gr. *diamignymi*, mix up.]

dī-am'ĭd, } 1 dąı-am'ıd, -ıd *or* -ĭd; 2 dī'ăm'ĭd, -ĭd *or* -ĭd,
dī-am'ĭde, } *n. Chem.* **1.** A compound formed by replacing hydrogen in two molecules of ammonia with a divalent acid radical. **2.** Same as HYDRAZIN.

dī-am'ĭ-do-, 1 dąı-am'ı-do-; 2 dī-ăm'ĭ-do-. *Chem.* Derived from DI-[1], two, and AMIDO: a combining form denoting the presence of two amido groups. — **dī-am"ĭ-do-ben"zo-phe'non,** *n. Chem.* Same as FLAVIN, 2. — **dī-a-mĭd'o-gen,** *n. Chem.* The parent substance ($H_2N.NH_2$) of the hydrazines. — **dī-am"ĭ-do-phe'nol,** *n.* Same as AMIDOL.

dī-am'ĭn, } 1 dąı-am'ın, -ın *or* -ın; 2 dī-ăm'ĭn, -ĭn *or* -ĭn
dī-am'ĭne, } (XIII), *n. Chem.* An amin formed by replacing hydrogen in two molecules of ammonia with one or more basic alcohol radicals; a double amin. — **diamin dyes,** see table under DYE.

dī-am"ĭ-nu'rĭ-a, 1 dąı-am"ı-nıū'rı-ə; 2 dī-ăm"ĭ-nū'rĭ-a, *n. Med.* The presence of diamin in the urine.

dī"am-mo'nĭ-um, 1 dąı"a-mō'nı-um; 2 dī"ă-mŏ'nĭ-ŭm, *n. Chem.* The bivalent radical N_2H_8. Acids acting upon hydrazin produce its salts. [< DI- + AMMONIUM.]

dī'a-mond, 1 dąı'ə-mənd; 2 dī'a-mond, *vt.* **1.** To mark with, form like, or arrange in a diamond (lozenge) or diamonds.

A casement high and triple-arch'd, there was, . . .
And *diamonded* with panes of quaint device.
KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* st. 24.

2. To set or adorn with or as with diamonds. — **dī'a-mond-ed,** *a.*

dī'a-mond, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a diamond; set with a diamond or diamonds; as, a *diamond* ring.

The shadows are bright, and the sunshine fills
The air with a *diamond* rain.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Poet's Journal, Third Evening* st. 2.

2. Diamond-shaped; lozenge-shaped; rhombic; as, a *diamond* marking. **3.** Having lozenge-shaped or rhomboid marking, figures, or divisions; as, a *diamond* pattern. **4.** Printed in diamond type or made in diminutive form; as, a *diamond* edition. — **diamond anniversary,** the 60th (or sometimes, the 75th) anniversary of some event, as a coronation, wedding, foundation, or settlement. — **d. crossing,** see under CROSSING. — **d. frame,** a frame shaped like a diamond; specif., the tubing which forms the diamond-shaped frame of a bicycle. — **d. hammer,** a stone-mason's hammer having sharp pyramidal points upon one face used in smoothing stone. — **d. jubilee,** see DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY. — **d. knot** (*Naut.*), an ornamental knot, often made in a rope at fixed intervals, to assist the hold of the hand or foot. — **d. linen,** any damasked linen, as diaper, woven in a lozenge or diamond pattern. — **D. Necklace, the,** see under NECKLACE, and compare CAGLIOSTRO; and also LAMOTTE, MADAME DE. — **d. pencil,** a cutting-tool or stylus tipped with a fragment of diamond, and used by glaziers, lapidaries, etchers, etc. — **d. plow,** a small plow having the moldboard and share diamond-shaped. — **d. rattlesnake, d. rattler,** a rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*) of the southern United States with lozenge-shaped markings, the largest North-American rattlesnake. See illus. under RATTLESNAKE. — **d. sight,** a small lozenge, twenty of which are painted or inlaid upon the rail of a billiard or pool table, with the corners dividing the perimeter of the table into twenty-four equal parts. — **D. State,** Delaware. — **d. tool. 1.** A diamond pencil. **2.** A diamond-point tool. — **d. tooth,** a long narrow saw-tooth with triangular point. — **d. twist** (*Spinning*), the method of laying two threads of yarn around a third as a center so as to produce a diamond-like effect.

dī'a-mond, 1 dąı'ə-mənd; 2 dī'a-mond (XIII), *n.* **1.** A mineral consisting essentially of carbon crystallized in the isometric system, generally in octahedron form. When pure it is a valuable gem-stone of great refractive power with a beautiful play of prismatic colors, especially when cut; its hardness is 10, and its specific gravity 3.52.

The usually colorless, it is sometimes tinted by mineral oxids, black, blue, blue-white, pink, brown, green, orange, red or yellow. The colorless varieties when without flaw are of the *first water*, and when inferior are called *by-water*, or *off color*. The diamond, the hardest substance known, is combustible. It has been found chiefly in Brazil, India, and South Africa, but some stones have been found in Australia, China, Russia, and the United States.

Great labor is required in cutting or bringing the rough diamond into the form that will best display its beauties (usually the *brilliant*, and rarely the *briolette*, *rose* or *table* shape). See these words. Diamond-dust is used in polishing diamonds, and fragments and massive varieties are employed in various ways for cutting and boring. See BORT.

Forms of Cut Diamonds.
1. Brilliant cut, *a, b, c.* 2. Regent or Pitt cut. 3. Victoria cut. 4 Kohinoor cut. 5. Double rose (side view). 6. Rose cut. 7. Table cut. 8. Briolette (Indian cut).

The value of diamonds depends upon their weight, color, brilliancy, and perfection. The Cullinan is the largest diamond of which anything definite is known. It weighed in the rough when found at the Premier Mines, near Pretoria, South Africa, 3,025¾ carats. See CARAT. After cleavage, rough-cutting, and polishing, the two sections of the stone weighed respectively 516½ and 309¾ carats. From this will be observed the large loss in weight inseparable from the operations necessary to bring the diamond to the desired form and brilliancy.

2. A natural crystal face of the stone, used in cutting glass, etc. **3.** A lozenge-shaped or rhombic geometric figure; a figure or object bounded by four equal straight sides or lines, and having two of the angles acute and two obtuse; a rhomb or lozenge. **4.** *Baseball.* The square space enclosed by the lines 90 feet in length, connecting the bases; sometimes, by extension, the whole field. **5.** *Her.* The tincture black, or sable, in blazoning by means of precious stones. [C.] **6.** *Print.* The smallest type in common use, about 4-point, being next smaller than pearl.

This line is printed in diamond type.

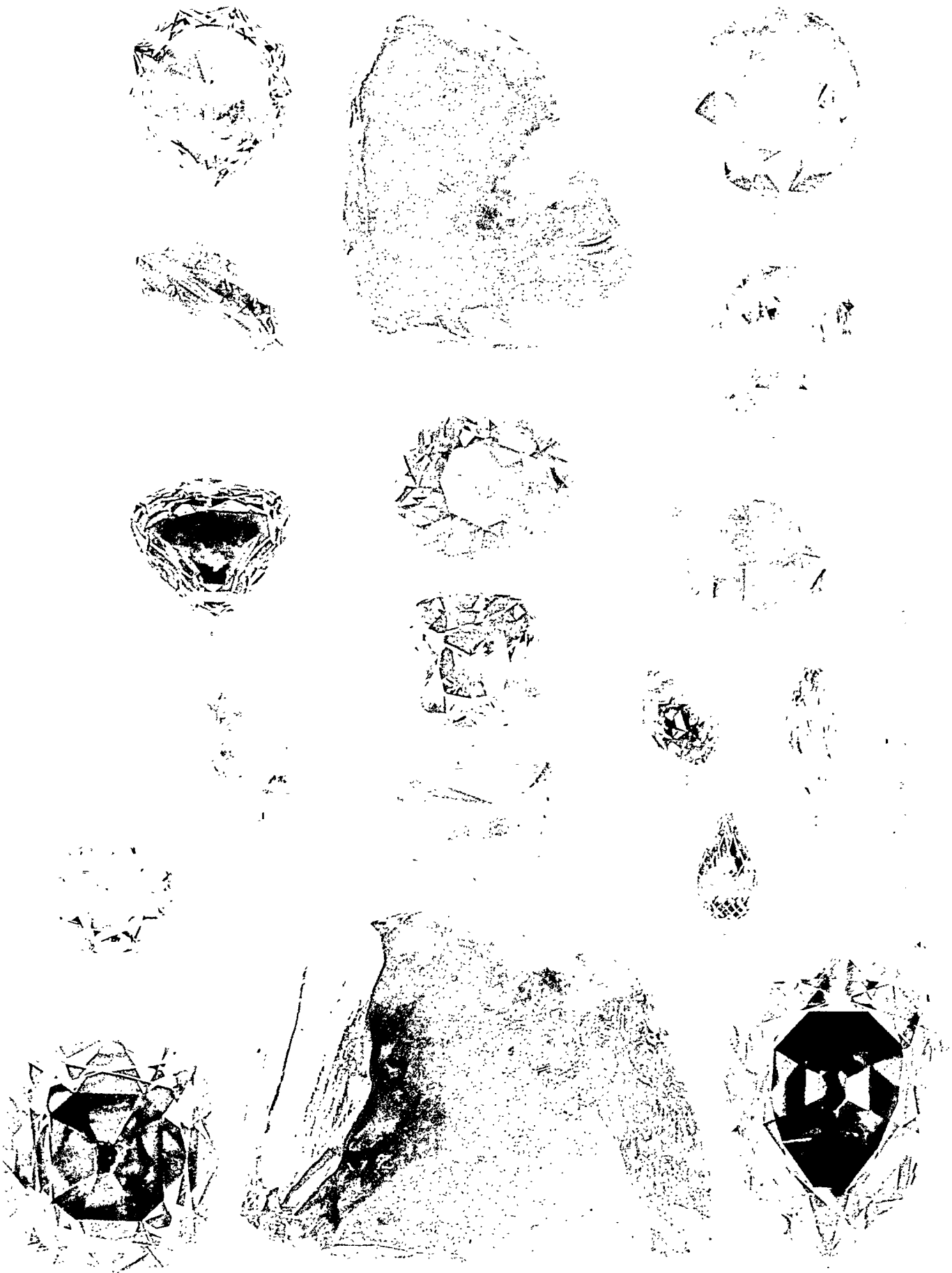
7. A red, lozenge-shaped figure or spot on a playing card, or any card bearing such figures; in the plural, the suit so marked. **8.** [Archaic.] Adamant; any very hard or impenetrable substance.

'*Diamond.*' . . . 'Diamant' and 'adamant' are in fact no more than different adoptions by the English tongue of one and the same Greek, which afterwards became a Latin, word. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* p. 352. (R. P. & CO. 1889.)

9. [Local, U. S.] A little park. [< F. *diamant*, < L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), adamant, diamond; see ADAMANT.] — **black diamond. 1.** Mineral coal; only in plural. **2.** Carbonado or bort; an amorphous form, intensely hard and tough. — **block d.** (*Mech.*), an implement used for shaping emery wheels, faced with bort or a similar abrasive. — **Brazilian d.,** a rounded or spherical diamond crystal as distinguished from those of the East-Indian or octahedral type. — **Bristol, Cape May, Cornish,** or **Lake George diamonds,** small well-defined crystals of quartz from the places named. — **dī'a-mond-back",** *a.* Having diamond-shaped markings on the back, as certain reptiles and insects. **dī'a-mond-backed"†.** — **dī'a-mond-back",** *n.* **1.** The salt-marsh turtle or terrapin (*Malaclemmys palustris*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is much esteemed for food. **diamond-back terrapin†. 2.** A tineid moth (*Plutella cructferarum*). — **diamond-back rattlesnake.** Same as DIAMOND RATTLESNAKE; see under DIAMOND, *a.* — **d.-beetle,** *n.* A South-American weevil (*Entimus imperialis*) richly colored and closely ornamented with innumerable sparkling points. — **d.-bird,** *n.* An Australian shrike (genus *Pardalotus*), with variously spotted and spangled plumage. — **d. boron,** see BORON. — **d.-breaker,** *n.* A diamond-mortar. — **d.-broaching,** *n.* Stone-finishing done with a diamond hammer. — **d. cleaving,** diamond splitting, by marking a cleavage line and then splitting by a blow on a dull iron knife. — **d.-couching,** *n. Needlework.* A flat couching in the shape of diamonds formed by threads laid on a surface diagonally. — **d. cut d.,** a contest between wits or intellects well matched in keenness or brilliancy, as in repartee, business aptitude, etc.; as, when they met, it was *diamond cut diamond;* used also adverbially. — **d.-cutter,** *n.* One who cuts and polishes diamonds; a lapidary. — **d.-cutting,** *n.* The art, process, or business of cutting and polishing diamonds. Diamonds are cut by rubbing two of them together, or by means of a wheel, disk, wire, or the like, covered with diamond-dust. — **d. drill,** an annular borer whose bit is set with borts. See BORER. — **d.-dust,** *n.* See DIAMOND-POWDER. — **d.-finch,** *n.* An Australian waxbill (genus *Lagonosticte*), often kept in cages, having a carmine rump and black sides spotted with white. — **d.-fish,** *n.* A garpike; so called from its diamond-shaped scales. — **d.-flounder;** *n.* [California.] The large flounder (*Hypsopsetta guttulata*) of the Pacific. — **d.-gage,** *n.* A staff containing a series of small crystals of graduated sizes for determining the size of small diamonds. **d.-mortar,** *n.* A hardened steel cylinder with a snugly fitting plunger, used in pulverizing hard substances. — **d.-panel,** a panel formed by four equilateral planes, the center of which is raised or sunk. — **d.-plaice,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The common plaice. — **d.-plant,** *n.* The ice-plant. — **d.-plate,** *n.* A steel plate covered with diamond-dust and oil, upon which gems are polished. — **d.-point,** *n.* **1.** See DIAMOND PENCIL, under DIAMOND, *a.* **2.** *Railroad.* The intersection of two tracks at an oblique angle instead of a right one. — **d.-point tool,** a tool with diamond-shaped cutting point. — **d.-powder,** *n.* The fine powder resulting from the friction of two diamonds in cutting; used in polishing gems, etc.; diamond-dust. — **d.-setter,** *n.* One who sets diamonds and other gems. — **d.-shaped,** *a.* Of the form of a lozenge; rhombic. — **d.-snake,** *n.* **1.** A large diamond-marked python (*Morelia spilotes*) of New South Wales. **2.** A venomous diamond-marked elapoid snake (*Hoplocephalus superbus*) of Tasmania and southern Australia. — **d. sparrow,** same as PARDALOTE. — **d.-spot,** *n.* [Local, ENG.] A pyralid moth. — **d.-weevil,** *n.* Same as DIAMOND-BEETLE. — **d.-wheel,** *n.* A metal wheel whose edge is filled with diamond-dust and oil in grinding and polishing diamonds and other gems. — **d.-work,** *n.* Masonry laid so that the stones form diamond-shaped patterns. — **glaziers' d.,** a small uncut diamond, or such a diamond fixed in a handle for glaziers' use. — **Indian d.,** a crystal of octahedral form, as distinguished from a Brazilian diamond of spherical shape. — **Irish d.** (*Humorous*), same as ROCK CRYSTAL. — **plate d.,** a soft diamond of well-defined cleavage, that easily falls into pieces when struck with a cleaving knife. — **point d.,** a natural diamond so regular and clear that it may be polished without cutting. — **rough d.,** a diamond in its natural state, uncut and unpolished; hence, a person of sterling qualities but lacking training and culture.

SOME OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS DIAMONDS. EXPLANATION.

The following list exhibits some of the largest and most valuable diamonds known. Of these, many, as for example the Napoleon diamond, which Napoleon Bonaparte wore in the hilt of his sword, and the Great Mogul, have disappeared, and information concerning them is necessarily



SOME OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS DIAMONDS, WITH SCALE OF SIZES OF DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.

1. Florentine, top view. 2. Florentine, side view. 3. Jagersfontein, uncut. 4. Star of the South. 5. Eugénie. 6. Nassak. 7. Kohinoor. 8. Pitt. 9. Pasha of Egypt. 10. Great Sancy. 11. Tiffany. 12. Hope Blue. 13. Diamond showing marquise cutting. 14. Diamond showing briolette cutting. 15. Shah of Persia. 16. Cullinan, uncut. 17. Cullinan I. 18. Cullinan II. 19. Sizes of Pearls. 20. Sizes of Diamonds.

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Prepared under the direction of GEORGE F. KUNZ.

meager and untrustworthy. A further source of uncertainty concerning the great diamonds is the secrecy with which they are kept, particularly in Russia and the Orient, the names of the owners and the whereabouts of the stones being usually concealed carefully from the public.

Aust.	= Austria, Austrian	Mat.	= Matan
b.	= blue	N. H.	= Nizam of Hyderabad
Belg.	= Belgian, Belgium	Per.	= Persia, Persian
Born.	= Borneo	Port.	= Portugal, Portuguese
Br.	= British		
Bra.	= Brazil	p. o.	= privately owned
C. D.	= Countess of Dudley	Pr.	= Prussia
des.	= destroyed	prob.	= probably
Dres.	= Dresden	r.	= red
D. W.	= Duke of Westminster	R. F.	= Royal Family
Eg.	= Egypt	R. S.	= Rajah of Sarawak
E. I.	= East Indian, East Indies	Russ.	= Russia, Russian
Eng.	= England	S.	= Shah of Persia
Fr.	= France, French	S. Af.	= South Africa
Gaik.	= Family of Gaikwar of Baroda	S. Am.	= South America
		St. P't'g	= St. Petersburg
Ger.	= Germany	Sax.	= Saxony
gov.	= government	S. Mat.	= Sultan of Matan
gr.	= green	S. Tur.	= Sultan of Turkey
G. V.	= Green Vaults, Dresden, Saxony	treas.	= treasury
H. H.	= House of Hanover	Tur.	= Turkey
Holl.	= Holland	un.	= unknown
Ind.	= India, Indian	w.	= white
Lond.	= London	y.	= yellow

NAMES.	Color.	Weight in Carats. Uncut.	Cut.	Owner.	Whereabouts.
Ab'bas Mir'za....	w...	......	130	Per. prince.	Per.
Ah"ma-da-bad'...	w...	157¼	94½	un.........	prob. Per.
Bra-gan'za[1]......	w...	1680	......	Port.......	Port. treas.
Cha-pa'da........	w...	......	87½	un.........	Bra.
Cul'li-nan........ (divided into)	w...	3024¾	See below		
Cul'li-nan I	w...	......	516½	Br. R. F...	Lond.
Cul'li-nan II	w...	......	309 3/16	Br. R. F...	Lond.
Cum'ber-land....	w...	......	32	H. H......	Ger.
Da-ry'a-i-nur[2]...	w...	......	186	S.........	Per.
De Beers........	y...	......	225	E. I. prince	E. I.
Dres'den Green...	g...	......	48½	Sax........	G. V.
Dres'den White..	w...	......	30¾	Sax........	G. V.
Dres'den Yellow .	y...	......	30	Sax........	G. V.
Dud'ley[3].........	w...	83½	46½	C. D......	Eng.
Du Toit I.........	y.-w	......	244	p. o.......	S. Af.
Du Toit II........	w...	124	......	p. o.......	S. Af.
En'glish Dres'den	w...	119½	76½	Gaik......	Ind.
Eu"gé'nie'[4]......	w...	......	55	Gaik......	Ind.
Fer'di-nand......	w...	42	......	....	des.
Flor'en-tine......	y...	......	133	Aust. R. F.	Aust.
French Blue......	b...	1124	618	....	un.[11]
Great Mo-gul'....	w...	787½	279 9/16	un.........	un.
Great San'cy.....	w...	......	53½	un.........	un.
Great Ta'ble.....	w...	......	242 5/16	un.........	prob. Per.
Has'tings........	w...	101	......	Br. gov....	un.[12]
Hol'land.........	w...	......	36	Holl.......	Holl.
Hope Blue.......	b...	......	44¼	p. o.......	U. S.
Horn'by..........	w...	......	36	S.........	Per.
Ja"gers-fon-tein".	w...	970½	340 3/32	cut up.....	
Je-han'-Ghir-Shah"[5]......	w...	116	72	Gaik......	Ind.
Koh'i-noor"......	w...	186 1/16	104 2/3	Eng........	Lond.
Kol'lur'..........	w...	......	49½	un.........	un.
La Reine des Bel'ges........	w...	......	50	Belg. R. F.	Belg.
Little San'cy.....	w...	......	34	Pr.........	Pr.
Ma-tan'[6]........	b.-w	376	......	S. Mat.....	Born.
Moon of Moun'tains	w...	......	120	Russ. prince	Russ.
Moun'tain of Splen'dor......	w...	......	135	S.........	Per.
Na-po"le-on'.....	w...	......	34	un.........	un.
Nas'sak.........	w...	89¾	78 5/8	D. W......	Lond.
Or-loff'[7].........	w.-y	......	194¾	Russ......	St. P't'g.
Pa-sha' of E'gypt.	w...	......	40	Eg	Eg. treas.
Pa"tro-cin'ho.....	w...	......	120⅛	un.........	un.
Pear............	w...	......	54¾	un.........	prob. Russ.
Pig'ott..........	w...	......	49	....	des.
Pitt[8]...........	w...	410	136 14/16	Fr.........	Paris, Fr.
Po'lar Star.......	w...	......	40	Russ......	St. P't'g.
Por'ter-Rhodes...	b.-w	150	......	p. o.......	S. Af.
Raul-con'da......	w...	......	103	un.........	Ind.
Red Di'a-mond of Czar Paul.....	r...	......	10	Russ	St. P't'g.
Re'gent of Por'tu-gal...........	w...	......	215	un.........	prob. in S. Am.
Ri'o das Vel'has.	w...	......	105	un.........	prob. in S. Am.
Rus'sian Ta'ble..	w...	......	68	Russ......	Russ.
Sea of Glo'ry.....	w...	......	66	S.........	Per.
Shah............	w...	......	86	Per........	Per.
Star of Beau'fort.	w...	......	100	un.........	S. Af.
Star of Di'a-monds........	w...	107½	......	un.........	S. Af.
Star of Sa-ra'wak.	w...	......	70	R. S......	Born.
Star of the South.	w...	254½	125	Gaik......	Ind.
Stew'art.........	y ..	288⅜	......	p. o.......	Eng.
Taj-e-mah[9]......	w...	......	146	S.........	Per.
Ten'nant	y.-w	112	66	p. o.......	Eng.
Tiffany.........	y...	280	125⅜	p. o.......	U. S.
Tur'key I........	w...	......	147	Tur........	Tur.
Tur'key II.......	w...	......	84	Tur........	Tur.
Vic-to'ri-a[10]......	b.-w	340	180	N. H......	Ind.

Syn.: [1] Ab'al-té, [5] Ak"bar-shah', [9] Crown of the Moon, [4] Em'press Eu"gé'nie', [7] Koh'-i-Tûr", [6] Mat-tam', [8] Re'gent, [2] Sea of Light, [3] Star of South Af'ri-ca, [10] Tus'can. [11] Probably Hope Blue is part of this. [12] Parts of this are supposed to be in English crown-jewels.

Di'a-mond Har'bor. A port of Calcutta, Bengal, British India; 30 m. below the city.

Di'a-mond Head. A hill on Honolulu Harbor, Hawaiian [Islands; 761 ft. high.

di"a-mond-if'er-ous, 1 dɑi"ə-mənd-if'ər-ʊs; 2 dī"a-mond-if'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing or containing diamonds; as, the *diamondiferous* clay of South Africa. [< DIAMOND + L. *fero*, bear.]

di'a-mond-ize, 1 dɑi'ə-mənd-ɑiz; 2 dī'a-mond-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To set or adorn with diamonds.

Di'a-mond Peak. **1.** A mountain in Col.; 9,925 ft. **2.** A mountain in the Cascade range, Lane county, Or.; 8,807 ft.

di"a-mor'pho-sis, 1 dɑi"ə-mōr'fo-sis; 2 dī"a-môr'fo-sis, *n.* [Rare.] Shaping into normal form by growth. [< Gr. *diamorphōsis*, forming, < *dia*, through, + *morphē*, form.]

di"a-mo-to'sis, 1 dɑi"ə-mo-tō'sɪs; 2 dī"a-mo-tō'sis, *n.* *Surg.* The introduction of lint, as into a wound or ulcer. [< Gr. *diamotōsis*, < *dia*, through, + *motos*, lint.]

di-am'yl, 1 dɑi-am'ɪl; 2 dī-ăm'yl, *n.* *Chem.* Same as DECANE.

di-am'y-lene, 1 dɑi-am'ɪ-līn; 2 dī-ăm'y-lēn, *n.* *Chem.* An oily liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{20}$), polymeric with amylene.

Di-an'a, 1 dɑi-an'ə; 2 dī-ăn'a (XIII), *n.* [L.] **1.** A feminine personal name. F. **Di"ane',** 1 dī'ɑ̄n', 2 dī'ān'; G. It. **Di-a'na,** 1 dī-ɑ̄'nɑ, 2 dī-ā'nā; L. **Di-a'na,** 1 dɑi-ē'nə, 2 dī-ā'na. **2.** *Rom. Myth.* An Italic divinity identified by the Romans with the Greek Artemis. Her principal shrine was in the Alban mountains by a lake, "The Mirror of Diana" (*Lago di Nemi*), near Aricia, where she was worshiped as a sylvan goddess, and as the presiding divinity of childbirth. Her high priest, the King of the Woods, obtained his position by the slaughter of his predecessor and held office until killed by an aspirant to his dignity. As a goddess of light she represented the moon, as Dianus (Janus) did the sun. In art she is generally represented as the virgin goddess of hunting, attended by maidens and hunting-dogs. Compare ARTEMIS.

The Diana of Correggio, in the Convent of San Paolo, Parma, Italy.

3. *Bib.* Diana of the Ephesians. *Acts* xix, 28. **4.** The moon: from the fact that Diana, as Artemis, was goddess of light, and a moon-goddess. **5.** Elizabeth, queen of England, as "Virgin Queen," in allusion to the fact that Diana, as Artemis, was the virgin goddess. **6.** Abigail Smith: from her use of the name as a signature before her marriage with President John Adams. **7.** In Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, a modest maiden who reconciles Count Bertram with his wife, Helena. **8.** A West-African white-bearded cercopithecine monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*), with a white mark across the forehead. **9.** A North-American nymphalid butterfly (*Argynnis* [*Semnopsyche*] *diana*). See plate of BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS, figs. 43, 49. **10.** In early chemistry, silver. **Di'an‡** [Poet.].— **Diana Merion,** in George Meredith's novel *Diana of the Crossways*, the heroine, a witty, gifted, but indiscreet Irishwoman.— **D. of Poitiers** (1499–1566), a French lady: mistress of Henry II.; said to have instigated the persecution of the Huguenots.— **D. of the Ephesians,** an Asiatic goddess identified with their Artemis (Diana) by the Greeks and worshiped at Ephesus: represented with many breasts, as personifying the fruitfulness of nature.— **Diana's foresters,** highwaymen; "gentlemen of the shade." SHAKES. *1 Henry IV.*, act i, sc. 2.— **Diana's livery,** chastity; especially in the phrase **to wear Diana's livery.** SHAKES. *Pericles* act ii, sc. 5.— **D. Vernon,** in Scott's *Rob Roy*, the heroine, a daring young lady who knows little of society or its requirements.

di"an-cis'tron, 1 dɑi"an-sis'trən; 2 dī"ăn-çĭs'trŏn, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Spong.* A curved rod-like spicule hooked at both ends and with a notch in the center. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *ankistron*, hook, < *ankos*, bend. **di"an-cis'ter‡.**

di-an'der, 1 dɑi-an'dər; 2 dī-ăn'der, *n.* *Bot.* A diandrous plant or flower. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

Di-an'dri-a, 1 dɑi-an'drɪ-ə; 2 dī-ăn'dri-a, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The second class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those whose flowers are perfect, and provided with only two equal, distinct, and unconnected stamens. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*), man.] — **di-an'dri-an,** *a.*— **di-an'drous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having two stamens; of or pertaining to or like the class *Diandria*.

di"a-nis'i-din, 1 dɑi"ə-nis'ɪ-din; 2 dī"a-nis'i-din, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline phenol or benzene derivative used as a source of various dyes. [< DI-[1] + L. *anisum*, anise.] — **di"a-nis'i-dine‡.**

di'a-nite, 1 dɑi'ə-nɑit; 2 dī'a-nīt, *n.* A variety of columbite: once supposed to contain a new metal, dianium, since identified with columbium. [< L. *Diana*, the goddess.]

di"a-no'dal, 1 dɑi"ə-nō'dəl; 2 dī"a-nō'dal, *a.* *Math.* Passing through nodes: said of a sextic surface determined by seven points arbitrarily assumed as nodes on a quartic surface.

di"a-no-et'ic, 1 dɑi"ə-no-et'ɪk; 2 dī"a-no-ĕt'ic, *a.* *Logic.* Of or pertaining to the rational or discursive faculty or its products or acts; intellectual; discursive. [< Gr. *dianoētikos*, < *dia*, through, + *noos*, mind.]

di"a-no-et'ic, *n.* *Logic.* **1.** Logic as treating of reasoning. **2.** The branch of stoichiology that treats of the general laws of conception, judgment, and reasoning: so used by Sir Wm. Hamilton.

di"a-noi-al'o-gy, 1 dɑi"ə-nɔi-al'o-jɪ; 2 dī"a-nŏi-ăl'o-ġy, *n.* That branch of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties (Sir Wm. Hamilton). [< Gr. *dianoia*, thought (< *dia*, through, + *noos*, mind), + -LOGY.] — **di"a-noi"a-log'i-cal,** *a.*

di'a-nome, 1 dɑi'ə-nōm; 2 dī'a-nōm, *n.* *Math.* A quartic surface having seven arbitrary points taken as nodes and an eighth node, which is any point whatever on the dianodal surface of the others. [< *dianomē*, distribution.]

di-an'thine, 1 dɑi-an'thɪn *or* -thin; 2 dī-ăn'thin *or* -thīn, *n.* A dye. Saint Denis red. [< DIANTHUS.]

Di-an'thus, 1 dɑi-an'thʊs; 2 dī-ăn'thŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of ornamental herbs of the pink family — the pinks — with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers. *D. caryophyllus* is the clove-pink or carnation; *D. barbatus*, the sweet-william or bunch-pink. [< Gr. *dios*, divine, + *anthos*, flower.]

di'a-pasm†, *n.* Scented powder; sometimes, a chain of little balls of such powder.

di"a-pa'son, 1 dɑi"ə-pē'sən *or*-zən; 2 dī"a-pā'son *or*-ṣon, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) The basal melodic tone of a pipe-organ; or the stop producing it.

In the **open diapason** the pipes are of metal and open at the top. Of these there are the **double open diapason,** which sounds the octave below the tone corresponding to the key depressed; the **principal,** or **octave,** which gives tones an octave above; and the **fifteenth,** giving tones two octaves above. In the **stopped diapason** the pipes are of wood and closed at the top. In this series there are the **bourdon,** the tones of which are the octave below those corresponding to the keys depressed; the **flute,** the octave above; and the **piccolo,** two octaves above. See STOP[1], *n.*

(2) A tuning-fork, or the standard pitch given by a tuning-fork. (3) In old Greek music, an octave. **2.** Hence, figuratively: (1) Comprehensive or fundamental harmony; universal concord.

The *diapason* of human thought was never struck till Christian culture summoned woman into the republic of letters.
WENDELL PHILLIPS *Orations, Idols* p. 245. [L. & S. 1882.]

(2) Correct pitch; accord. (3) The complete range of tones.

And ever and anon, in tones of thunder,
The *diapason* of the cannonade.
LONGFELLOW *Arsenal at Springfield* st. 8.

[L., < Gr. *diapasōn* (< *dia*, through, + *pas*, all), abbr. of *he dia pasōn chordōn symphōnia*, the concord through all notes.] **di'a-pase†.**— **bell diapason** (*Organ-building*), an open diapason stop having a belled top.— **d. diapente** (*Anc. Mus.*), the interval of octave and fifth.— **d. ditone** (*Anc. Mus.*), the interval of octave and major third.— **d. normal,** French pitch. See under PITCH.

di'a-pause, 1 dɑi'ə-pēz; 2 dī'a-paṣ, *n.* *Embryol.* The state of repose occurring between two blastokinetic motions in insect embryos.

di'a-ped, 1 dɑi'ə-ped; 2 dī'a-pĕd, *n.* *Math.* The line of meeting of two planes of a polyhedron that do not touch each other. [< DIA- + Gr. *pēdaō*, leap.]

di"a-pe-de'sis, 1 dɑi"ə-pɪ-dī'sɪs; 2 dī"a-pe-dē'sis, *n.* *Physiol.* The migration of white blood-corpuscles or wandering cells from the blood-vessels into the surrounding connective tissues, occurring to some extent normally, but much increased in inflammation. Compare LEUCOCYTE. [< Gr. *diapēdēsis*, < *dia*, through, + *pēdaō*, leap.] — **di"a-pe-det'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to diapedesis.

Di"a-pen'si-a, 1 dɑi"ə-pen'sɪ-ə; 2 dī"a-pĕn'si-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of low evergreen shrubs of the family *Diapensiaceæ*, with small narrow leaves, and small white or purplish flowers. The only known species are *D. lapponica* of northern Europe and America and alpine summits in the United States, and *D. himalaica* of the Himalayas. [< Gr. *dia pente*, by fives.]

Di"a-pen"si-a'ce-æ, 1 dɑi"ə-pen"sɪ-ē'sɪ-ī; 2 dī"a-pĕn"si-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small family of low perennial herbs and shrubs of the order *Ericales*, with alternate simple leaves and regular pentamerous flowers, except the trimerous pistil. [< Gr. *dia*, by, + *pente*, five.] — **di"a-pen"si-a'ceous,** *a.*— **di"a-pen'si-ad,** *n.* Any plant of this order.

di"a-pen'te, 1 dɑi"ə-pen'tī; 2 dī"a-pĕn'tē, *n.* **1.** *Anc. Mus.* A perfect fifth. **2†.** *Anc. Pharm.* A composition having five ingredients. [L., < Gr. *diapente*, < *dia*, by, + *pente*, five.]

di'a-per, 1 dɑi'ə-pər; 2 dī'a-per, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To ornament with a variety of patterns or figures; hence, to decorate with the same figure or similar figures often repeated; as, to *diaper* a cloth of gold; the field was *diapered* with daisies. **2.** To use or work in diaper; as, to *diaper* a flower on silk. **3.** To put a diaper on. **II.** *i.* To ornament anything, as cloth, with figures. [< F. *diaprer*, < OF. *diapre*; see DIAPER, *n.*]

di'a-per, *n.* **1.** A fine figured silken or linen cloth woven with ornamental devices, geometric patterns, scroll-work or latticework, or leaf and flower designs; hence, something that decorates or ornaments, as if with figures or patterns. Compare DAMASK. **2.** A surface-decoration consisting of a system of reticulations each of which contains an ornamental unit, as a flower or a leaf.

The small temple . . . has all the features of a very old temple — great simplicity of outline . . . and the whole surface of the upper part covered with that peculiar horse-shoe *diaper* which was so fashionable in those early days. JAS. FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind. and East. Arch.* vol. i, bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 315. [D. M. & CO. 1891.]

3. A single-colored silk fabric with a woven pattern; also, a single-colored goods, particularly linen, with a not very noticeable pattern made only by the direction or relief of the threads; table-linen. **4.** A square of soft fabric worn as a breech-cloth by infants; clout. **5.** *Her.* A surface-pattern that imparts a decorative character without assuming the distinctive attributes of a charge. **6.** A cloth used as a towel. [< OF. *diapre*, < L. *iaspis*; see JASPER[1].] **di'as-pron†; di'e-per†.**

di'a-per-ing, 1 dɑi'ə-pər-ɪŋ; 2 dī'a-per-ing, *n.* **1.** Act or process of making diaper designs. **2.** (1) A diaper pattern. (2) A fabric ornamented with diaper patterns. **3.** *Arch.* See DIAPER, *n.*, 2. **4.** *Her.* See DIAPER, *n.*, 5.

di'a-phane, 1 dɑi'ə-fēn; 2 dī'a-fān, *n.* **1.** A diaphanous figured silk fabric. **2.** The transparent investing membrane of a cell or sac. **3.** A sheet of paper or cardboard specially treated so that it has become translucent, and printed with a design in colors so that when the sheet is held up to the light the effect is like that of stained glass. **4.** The electric light of a diaphanoscope. [< Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent, < *dia*, through, + *phainō*, show.] — **di'a-phaned†,** *a.* Transparent. — **di"a-pha-ne'i-ty,** *n.* Transparency. **di-aph'a-ny‡; di"a-phan'i-ty†.— di-aph'a-nie,** *n.* The art of imitating stained glass by affixing transparent pictures to plain glass.— **di"a-phan'o-graph,** *n.* **1.** An instrument by means of which the reflection of an object upon a sheet of glass is used as a guide to facilitate drawing. **2.** A photograph printed on glass, resembling a monochrome when so hung that light will pass through it.— **di"a-pha-nom'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** An instrument for estimating the transparency of the atmosphere. **2.** An instrument for testing sirups by their comparative transparency.— **di"a-phan'o-scope,** *n.* **1.** A darkened box for viewing transparent positive photographs. **2.** The device used in diaphanoscopy.— **di"a-phan'o-type,** *n.* *Phot.* A picture made by coloring on the back a photograph lightly printed on translucent paper, and then exactly superimposing this on a strongly printed duplicate.

di"a-pha-nos'co-py, 1 dɑi"ə-fə-nos'ko-pɪ; 2 dī"a-fa-nŏs'co-py, *n.* *Med.* Examination of body-cavities by the introduction into them of the incandescent electric light. [< DIA- + Gr. *phanos*, light, + *skopeō*, look.]

di-aph'a-nous, } 1 dɑi-af'ə-nʊs; 2 dī-ăf'a-nŭs, *a.* Show-
di-af'a-nous[P], } ing light through its substance; transparent; translucent; as, a *diaphanous* cloud. [< Gr. *diaphanēs*; see DIAPHANE.] **di-aph'a-nal†; di"a-phan'ic†.— -ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

The mazes of the spider festoon the grass in a drapery of *diaphanous* silver lace pendent in sparkling spans from clover head to grass tip. W. H. GIBSON *Strolls by Starlight, Midnight Ramble* p. 38. [H. 1891.]

di-aph"e-met'ric, 1 dɑi-af"ɪ-met'rɪk; 2 dī-ăf"e-mĕt'ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to the measurement of the tactile

sensibility of parts. [< DIA- + Gr. *haphē*, touch (< *haptomai*, touch), + *metron*, measure.]

di-aph'er-in, 1 dai-af'er-in; 2 di-ăf'ĕr-in, *n. Chem.* An amber-colored crystalline compound of asepterol ($C_5H_8ONHSO_2C_6H_4OH$), used in surgery as an antiseptic.

dī"a-phon'ic, 1 dai"ə-fon'ik; 2 di"a-fŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or indicating diaphony. **2.** Same as DIACOUSTIC. [< Gr. *diaphōnos*, < *dia*, through, + *phōnē*, sound.] **dī"a-phon'i-cal†.**— **dī"a-phon'ics,** *n.* Same as DIACOUSTICS.

di-aph'o-ny, 1 dai-af'o-ni; 2 di-ăf'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nis, *pl.*] *Mus.* **1.** The parallel movement of voices at definite musical intervals from one another; the primitive form of harmony. **2.** Anciently, dissonance: opposed to *symphony.* [< Gr. *diaphōnia*, < *diaphōnos;* see DIAPHONIC.]

dī"a-pho-re'sis, 1 dai"ə-fo-ri'sis; 2 di"a-fo-rē'sis, *n. Med.* Copious perspiration, especially when produced artificially. [LL., < Gr. *diaphorēsis*, < *dia*, through, + *phoreō*, freq. of *pherō*, carry.]

dī"a-pho-ret'ic, } 1 dai"ə-fo-ret'ik; 2 di"a-fo-rĕt'ic. *Med.*
dī"a-fo-ret'ic", } **I.** *a.* Efficacious in producing perspiration. **II.** *n.* A medicine that increases perspiration.— **-ret'ic-al,** *a.*

dī"a-phor'ic, 1 dai"ə-for'ik; 2 di"a-fŏr'ic, *a. Math.* Marking difference; as, the function of the differences of variables is a *diaphoric* function.

di-aph'o-rite, 1 dai-af'o-rait; 2 di-ăf'o-rit, *n. Mineral.* Metallic, steel-gray, brittle lead-silver sulfantimonite, $(PbAg_2)_3Sb_2S_6$, that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *diaphoros*, different, < *dia*, apart, + *pherō*, carry.]

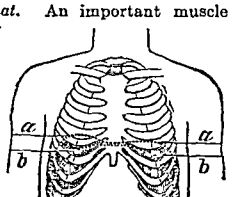
dī"a-phote, 1 dai"ə-fōt; 2 di"a-fōt, *n.* Same as TELEPHOTE. [< DIA- + Gr. *phōs*, light.]

dī"a-pho'to-scope. 1 dai"ə-fō'to-skōp; 2 di"a-fō'to-scōp, *n.* Same as DIAPHANOSCOPE.

dī"a-pho-toť'ro-pism, 1 dai"ə-fo-tet'ro-pizm; 2 di"a-fo-tŏt'-ro-pism, *n. Plant-physiol.* The tendency of leaf-blades to turn their upper surface at right angles to the rays from any source of illumination. Compare DIAHELIOTROPISM.

dī'a-phragm, 1 dai'ə-fram; 2 di'a-frăm, *tt. Optics.* **1.** To take the part of, act upon, or furnish with a diaphragm. **2.** To cut off the light from (the lens or mirror of an optical instrument) by means of a movable perforated screen or diaphragm.

dī'a-phragm, } *n.* **1.** *Anat.* An important muscle
dī'a-fram, } characteristic of mammals, serving for many functions, such as respiration, defecation, parturition, and the like, situated between the thoracic and abdominal cavities. It is much arched, with the convexity toward the thorax, and is attached to the vertebral column, ribs, and sternum, having openings for the esophagus, the aorta, and the vena cava. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Same as SEPTUM. (2) A constriction in the nucule neck in *Chara.* (3) A transverse septum at the nodes of grass-culms and also at the stem-nodes of *Equisetum.* (4) A tissue wall formed across the apical end of the macrospore in *Selaginella.* **3.** *Conch.* A shelf-like plate dividing the interior of a shell. **4.** *Mech.* Any device supposed to resemble a diaphragm (see def. 1), in shape, appearance, or elasticity, as the thin vibrating disk of a telephone, phonograph, or ear-trumpet, or the flexible rubber sheet of a vacuum-brake. **5.** The porous cup of a voltaic cell. **6.** *Optics.* A perforated disk used to cut off marginal rays in some optical instruments. This focal value or effectiveness is indicated by arbitrary signs or shown by the formula f/x or $\frac{F}{x}$ in which x represents the ratio of the focal length of the lens to the diameter of the perforation, if the focal length is 5 in. and the diameter of the perforation in the disk is 1/4 in. the focal value would be 1/20. [< F. *diaphragme*, < LL. *diaphragma*, < Gr. *diaphragma*, < *dia*, through, + *phragnymi*, enclose.]



Diaphragm.
a, a, height of arch during expiration. *b, b,* height of arch during inspiration.

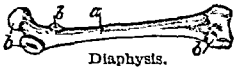
—**Aubert diaphragm** (*Psychophys.*), an instrument, chiefly of metal, by which light entering a dark room is regulated and varied.— **diaphragma sellæ** (*Anat.*), that portion of the dura mater which extends over the pituitary fossa and through which the infundibulum passes. — **d. current** (*Elec.*), a current produced by means of the difference in potential on the opposite sides of a diaphragm through which a liquid is being forced by pressure.— **d. gage,** a species of pressure-gage or vacuum-gage.— **d. process** (*Elec. Chem.*), in the electrolysis of brine, the method of using a porous diaphragm to keep the soda and chlorine separated.— **d. pump,** a pump having a flexible diaphragm in place of a piston.— **d. valve** (*Plumbing*), a valve closed by the pressing of a diaphragm against an opening, or one in which the motion of a diaphragm under pressure controls its opening and closing.— **receiving d.,** a thin disk, as of a telephone, fixed at its edges and set in audible vibration by variations in the strength of a magnet near it, due to variations in the current passed over the line and caused by the transmitting diaphragm.— **revolving** or **rotating d.** (*Optics*), a round plate having several circular openings of graded diameters, any one of which may be brought in axial line with a lens by rotating the plate.— **secondary d.,** the transverse mesocolon.— **transmitting d.,** a thin disk, as of a telephone, fixed at its edges and set into vibration by sound-waves impinging against it.— **dī"a-phrag'mal,** *a.* Separating like a diaphragm; diaphragmatic.— **dī"a-phrag-mal'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the diaphragm. **dī"a-phrag"ma-tal'ci-at.**— **dī"a-phrag-mat'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a diaphragm.— **dī"a-phrag"ma-ti'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the diaphragm. **dī"a-phrag-mī'tist.**— **dī"a-phrag-mat'o-cele,** *n. Pathol.* A diaphragmatic hernia. **dī"a-phrag"mo-celet.** — **dī"a-phrag"mo-dyn'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the diaphragm.

di-aph'ther-in, 1 dai-af'ther-in; 2 di-ăf'ther-in, *n. Chem.* A yellowish crystalline powder ($C_{13}H_{12}O_4N_2S$) having a phenol-like odor, used as an antiseptic and bactericide: it is a coal-tar derivative. [< Gr. *diaphthero*, destroy utterly.]

di-aph'thol, 1 dai-af'thōl or -thol; 2 di-ăf'thōl or -thol, *n. Chem.* A yellowish-white crystalline compound ($C_9H_7O_4SN$) used as an antiseptic. [< DIAPHTHERIN + -OL.]

dī"a-phy-lac'tic, 1 dai"ə-fi-lak'tik; 2 di"a-fy-lăc'tic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Preventive of or preservative against disease; prophylactic. **II.** *n.* Any medicinal or other preventive of disease; hygiene. [< DIA- + Gr. *phylassō*, guard.]

di-aph'y-sis, 1 dai-af'i-sis; 2 di-ăf'y-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The shaft of a long bone, or the part that ossifies from the primary center.



Diaphysis.
Femur of a young boy, showing *a,* diaphysis; *b, b, b,* epiphyses.

2. *Bot.* Terminal prolification of the inflorescence. [< Gr. *diaphysis*, < *dia*, through, + *phyō*, grow.]— **dī"a-phys'i-al,** *a.*

dī"a-phy-si'tis, 1 dai"ə-fi-sai'tis or -si'tis; 2 di"a-fy-si'tis or -si'tis, *n.* Inflammation of a diaphysis, i. e., of the shaft of a long bone.

di-ap'la-sis, 1 di-ap'lə-sis; 2 di-ăp'la-sis, *n. Surg.* The setting of a fractured bone or of a dislocated joint. [< Gr. *diaplasis*, < *dia*, through, + *plassō*, form.]

dī"a-plas'tic, 1 dai"ə-plas'tik; 2 di"a-plăs'tic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Relating to the setting of a fracture or dislocation. **II.** *n.* Any application for a dislocated or fractured limb.

dī"ap-no'ic, 1 dai"ap-nō'ik; 2 di"ăp-nō'ic. **I.** *a.* Diapnotic. **II.** *n.* A medicine or agent to induce gentle perspiration. [< Gr. *diapnoē*, outlet, < *dia*, through, + *pneō*, blow.]— **dī-ap'no-et,** *n.* The act or process of sweating; perspiration. — **dī"ap-not'ic,** *a. Med.* Slightly diaphoretic.

dī"a-poph'y-sis, 1 dai"ə-pof'i-sis; 2 di"a-pŏf'y-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] That process of a vertebra which projects laterally from near the neurocentral suture: the transverse process in some regions, the tubercular process in others. [< DI-[2] + APOPHYSIS.]— **dī"a-po-phys'i-al, dī"a-po-phys'i-cal,** *a.*

dī"a-po-re'sis, 1 dai"ə-po-ri'sis; 2 di"a-po-rē'sis, *n. Rhet.* A form of figurative doubt in which a speaker represents himself as hesitating what course to pursue, whether to proceed or remain silent, what to say, where to begin or end, or the like. Compare ANACŒNOSIS and DOUBT. [LL., < Gr. *diaporēsis*, < *dia*, through; and see APORIA.]

Dī"a-por'the, 1 dai"ə-pōr'thi; 2 di"a-pŏr'thē, *n. Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi belonging to the family *Valsaceæ* of the order *Sphæriales. D. parasitica* causes the very destructive bark-disease of the chestnut-tree, attacking the twigs and branches and girdling them by killing the bark and cambium.

dī"a-po-se'ma-tism, 1 dai"ə-po-si'mə-tizm; 2 di"a-po-sē'ma-tism, *n. Biol.* Reciprocal mimicry in organisms.

dī"a-pos'i-tiv(e), 1 dai"ə-poz'i-tiv; 2 di"a-pŏs'i-tiv, *n. Phot.* A transparent positive picture, such as is used in a magic lantern. [< DIA- + POSITIVE.]

dī'a-pry, 1 dai'ə-pri; 2 di'a-pry, *a. Arch.* Decorated with diaper-work.

di-ap'sid, 1 dai-ap'sid; 2 di-ăp'sid, *a.* Having a superior and an inferior temporal arch, like one of the *Dipsida.* [< DI-[1] + Gr. *hapsis;* see APSE.]

Di-ap'si-da, 1 dai-ap'si-də; 2 di-ăp'si-da, *n. pl. Zool.* A subclass of reptiles primitively with two distinct openings in the temporal region, including most reptiles and all the recent ones except the tortoises.— **di-ap'si-dan,** *a. & n.*

Di-ap"to-sau'ri-a, 1 dai-ap'to-sō'ri-ə; 2 di-ăp'to-sa'ri-a, *n. pl. Zool.* A superorder of diapsidan reptiles with large abdominal ribs or plastron, including the living sphenodontids of New Zealand and many extinct forms. — [< DI-[1] + Gr. *hapsis*, arch, + *sauros*, lizard.]— **di-ap"to-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

dī"a-py-e'sis, 1 dai"ə-pai-i'sis; 2 di"a-pŷ-ē'sis, *n. Pathol.* Suppuration; an abscess. [< Gr. *diapyēsis*, suppuration, < *diapyeō*, suppurate, < *dia*, through, + *pyon*, pus.]

dī"a-py-et'ic, 1 dai"ə-pai-et'ik; 2 di"a-pŷ-ĕt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Promotive of suppuration. **II.** *n.* A medicine which promotes suppuration.

Di-ar'bekr, 1 di-ār'bekr; 2 di-är'bĕkr, *n.* **1.** A vilayet in Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey; 13,703 sq. m. **2.** A city, its capital.

dī'arch, 1 dai'ärk; 2 di'ärc, *a. Bot.* Having two groups of xylem alternating with two phloem-masses. Fern-roots usually show this structure. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *archē*, beginning.]

dī'ar-chy, 1 dai'ār-ki; 2 di'är-cy, *n.* A form of government in which two persons are jointly invested with supreme power, as William and Mary were in England. Erroneously *dinarchy, dyarchy.* [< DI-[1] + Gr. *archō*, rule.]

dī"a-re'mi-a, 1 dai"ə-ri'mi-ə; 2 di"a-rē'mi-a, *n.* A sanguineous form of ascites, probably of microbic origin, seen in sheep. [< Gr. *diarrheō*, flow through.] **di-a-rē'mi-at.**

di-a'ri-an, 1 dai-ē'ri-ən; 2 di-ā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a diary or journal; journalistic; also, daily. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who writes a diary. **2†.** A daily writer, as a journalist. [< LL. *diarium*, < L. *dies*, day.] **di-a'ri-al†.**

dī'a-rist, 1 dai'ə-rist; 2 di'a-rist, *n.* One who keeps a diary; a monkish chronicler of passing events.

She [Mary] raised on the keep a flag, which the *diarists* describe as a banner of defiance.
W. H. DIXON *Her Majesty's Tower* vol. i, ch. 17, p. 98. [T. Y. C.]

dī'a-rize, 1 dai'ə-raiz; 2 di'a-riz, *tt. & rt.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To write in a diary; record passing events.

The history that the earliest men of New England wrote was what we may call contemporaneous history, . . . historical *diarizing.* M. C. TYLER *Hist. Am. Lit.* vol. i, p. 116. [G. P. P. 1870.]

Diar'muid O'Dui'bhne, 1 dûr'mid o'di'nə; 2 dûr'mid o'di'na. *Ir. Myth.* A valiant champion of the Fianna, and the hero of its chief love-story, with the Princess Grainne. He was irresistible to women because of the love-spot placed on his forehead by Youth.

dī"ar-rhe'a, 1 dai"ə-ri'ə; 2 di"a-rē'a, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the intestines characterized by a morbid frequency and fluidity of the alvine evacuations. [< LL. *diarrhœa*, < Gr. *diarrhota*, < *dia*, through, + *rheō*, flow.]— **Cochin-China diarrhea,** a chronic diarrhea prevalent in Cochin-China and other tropical countries, probably due to a parasite, *Strongyloides stercoralis.*— **critical d.,** an alvine discharge at the crisis of a disease.— **summer d.,** a diarrhea supposedly due either to ptomains in decomposing food or to streptococcus or other bacterial infection.— **vicarious d.,** diarrhea due to the suppression of elimination by some organ, as by the kidneys or skin.— **white d.,** diarrhea in which the evacuations are thin and white or colorless.— **dī"ar-rhe'al,** *a. Med.* Relating to or partaking of the nature of diarrhea; as, *diarrheal* evacuations. **dī"ar-rhet'ic†; dī"ar-rhet'ic†.**

dī"ar-rhe'mi-a, 1 dai"ə-ri'mi-ə; 2 di"a-rē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood characterized by a tendency to transudation through the coats of the blood-vessels: a disease that occurs among sheep. [< DIA- + Gr. *rheō*, flow, + *haima*, blood.] **dī"ar-rhœ'mi-at.**

dī"ar-rhœ'a, dī"ar-rhœ'al. Same as DIARRHEA, DIARRHEAL.

di-ar'se-nid, 1 dai-ār'si-nid; 2 di-är'se-nid, *n. Chem.* An arsenic compound containing two atoms of arsenic. **di-ar'se-nidet.**

di-ar-thro'sis, 1 dai"ar-thrō'sis; 2 di"är-thrō'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A freely movable joint in which the ends of the bones are surrounded by a capsule and covered by cartilage. See illus. under JOINT. The specific forms of diarthrosis are (1) the *arthrodia,* (2) the *condylarthrosis,* (3) the *enarthrosis,* (4) the *ginglymus,* and (5) the *trochoid.* **ab"ar-thro'sis†.** Compare ABARTICULATION. **2.** *Echin.* A muscular articulation, when the articular ridge, whether vertical or transverse, is perforate, as in an articulate crinoid. [< Gr. *diarthrōsis*, < *dia*, through, + *arthron*, joint.]— **dī"ar-thro'di-al,** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to diarthrosis.

dī'a-ry, *a.* Continuing for a day, as a fever.

dī'a-ry, 1 dai'ə-ri; 2 di'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** A record or register of daily duties or events; especially, a systematic account of one's daily occupations, observations, or experiences; journal. **2.** A book for recording daily events; as, a *diary* for 1912. [< L. *diarium*, < *dies*, day.]

dī"a-schis'ma, 1 dai"ə-skiz'mə; 2 di"a-scis'ma, *n.* **1.** In ancient Greek music, a very small interval. **2.** See SCHISMA. [< Gr. < *dia*, through; and see SCHISM.]

dī"a-schis'tic, 1 dai"ə-skis'tik; 2 di"a-scis'tic, *a.* Designating rocks differing in material but having a common magma; opposed to *aschistic.* [< Gr. *diaschidzō*, separate.]

dī'a-scope, 1 dai'ə-skōp; 2 di'a-scōp, *n. Med.* A glass plate which, when pressed against the skin, forces back the blood, and enables the tissues to be examined.

dī"a-scor'di-um, 1 dai"ə-skōr'di-um; 2 di"a-scŏr'di-ûm, *n. Med.* An opiated, astringent electuary containing a preparation of the water-germander. [< DIA- + Gr. *skordion*, plant with a garlicky smell, < *skordon*, garlic.]

di-a'si-a, 1 dai-ē'shi-ə *or* -si-ə; 2 di-ā'shi-a *or* -si-a, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A festival of Zeus Meilichios, celebrated at Athens in March. [< Gr. *Diasia*, < *Dios*, gen. of *Zeus*, Zeus.]

dī"a-skeu'a-sis, 1 dai"ə-skiū'ə-sis; 2 di"a-skū'a-sis, *n.* Critical revision; recension. [< Gr. *diaskeuazō*, revise, < *dia*, through, + *skeuos*, implement.] **dī"a-sceu'a-sis†.— dī"a-skeu'ast,** *n.* One who makes a recension; an ancient reviser; an editor, as of the poems of Homer.

That, on the other hand, there never was a Homer—that is to say, that some *diaskeuast,* acting under the orders of Pisistratus, gave its immortal outline to the colossus of the Iliad, and wove the magic web of the Odyssey.
J. A. SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vol. i, p. 22. [H. 1880.]

di-as'pid, 1 dai-as'pid; 2 di-ăs'pid, *n. Zool.* A monaxial rhabd sponge-spicule with expanded ends.

Dī"as-pi'næ, 1 dai"as-pai'ni; 2 di"ăs-pi'nē, *n. pl. Entom.* A subfamily of *Coccidæ* including the true scale-insects. See under SCALE[1]. **Di-as'pis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< DI-[1] + *aspid(o)-s,* shield.]— **di-as'pine,** *a. & n.*

di-as'po-ra, 1 dai-as'po-rə; 2 di-ăs'po-ra, *n.* [Gr.] *Ch. Hist.* The dispersion: a term transferred from the New Testament Greek, as in 1 Pet. i, 1: applied specif., (1) to the dispersion of the Jews after the Babylonian captivity; (2) collectively, to the scattered Christianized Jews of the Apostolic Age; (3) more recently, by extension, to members, missions, or communities of a religious sect isolated from the body of their church.

dī'a-spore, 1 dai'ə-spōr; 2 di'a-spōr, *n. Mineral.* A variously colored, translucent to subtranslucent aluminum hydroxid ($AlO.OH$), occurring in orthorhombic crystals and in foliated masses, and having a pearly or vitreous luster: named from its rapid decrepitation and dispersion before the blowpipe. [< Gr. *diaspora*, scattering, < *dia*, throughout, + *speirō*, sow.]

dī"a-spo-rom'e-ter, 1 dai"ə-spo-rom'i-tər; 2 di"a-spo-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* A contrivance by which the dispersion of light can be both caused and measured.

dī"a-stal'tic, 1 dai"ə-stal'tik; 2 di"a-stăl'tic, *a. Gr. Mus.* Dilated; bold; extended: said especially of certain intervals in music, as the major third, major sixth, and major seventh. [< Gr. *diastaltikos*, < *dia*, apart, + *stellō*, send.]

dī'a-stase, 1 dai'ə-stēs; 2 di'a-stās, *n.* A white amorphous compound that acts as a ferment, converting starch and glycogen into dextrin and sugar (chiefly maltose): found in germinating grain and in various parts of plants and in animal fluids, as saliva, pancreatic juice, etc.

Diastase is known only by its effects, since the substance itself has never been isolated. Its physical and chemical nature are therefore unknown. . . . *Diastase* is said by Contaret to be identical with ptyalin.
Nat'l Standard Dispensatory pp. 528, 529. [L. BROS. & CO. 1905.]

[F., < Gr. *diastasis*, separation, < *dia*, apart, + *histēmi*, stand.]— **Taka diastase,** a diastase produced by the action of the fungus *Aspergillus oryzæ* upon wheat-bran: used as an antidyspeptic remedy.— **dī"a-stas'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to diastase; as, *diastasic* fermentation.

dī-as"ta-sim'e-try, 1 dai-as'tə-sim'i-tri; 2 di-ăs"ta-sĭm'e-try, *n.* The measurement of the amount of fermentation produced during the process of converting starch into glucose, especially in the course of digestion.

di-as'ta-sis, 1 dai-as'tə-sis; 2 di-ăs'ta-sis, *n. Surg.* The separation of an epiphysis of a bone from its shaft; a dislocation; separation of bones of the skull at the sutures. [< Gr. *diastasis;* see DIASTASE.]— **dī"a-stat'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to diastasis. **2.** Diastasic. **dī"a-stat'i-cal†.**— **dī"a-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dī'a-stem, 1 dai'ə-stem; 2 di'a-stĕm, *n. Anc. Mus.* An interval; diastema. [< LL. *diastema*, < Gr. *diastēma*, interval, < *dia*, apart, + *histēmi*, stand.]

dī"a-ste'ma, 1 dai"ə-sti'mə; 2 di"a-stē'ma, *n.* **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* A natural space between two consecutive teeth, or series of teeth; as, in the horse, where the bit lodges. **2.** *Cytol.* A pale interval in segmenting protoplasm, showing where a division is about to occur. **3.** *Anc. Mus.* A simple interval. [LL.; see DIASTEM.] **dy-as'ter†.— dī"a-ste-mat'ic,** *a.*

dī"a-ste"ma-to-my-e'li-a, 1 dai"ə-sti"mə-to-mai-i'li-ə; 2 di"a-stē"ma-to-mŷ-ē'li-a, *n. Med.* Congenital separation of the spinal cord into two symmetrical lateral halves. [< DIASTEMA + Gr. *myelos*, marrow.]

di-as'ter, 1 dai-as'tər; 2 di-ăs'ter, *n. Biol.* That stage of cell-division in which the nuclear loops have separated to form two groups of star-like radiations; also, the radiations so formed. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *astēr*, star.]— **di-as'-tral,** *a.*

dī"a-stim'e-ter, 1 dai"ə-stim'i-tər; 2 di"a-stim'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring distances. [< Gr. *diastasis* (see DIASTASE) + *metron*, measure.]

di-as'to-le, 1 dai-as'to-li; 2 di-ăs'to-lē, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The regular expansion or dilatation of the heart and of the arteries in beating: opposed to the *systole* or contraction; also, a corresponding motion in protozoans and in parts of other animal organisms. **2.** *Gr. Gram.* A character of like form with the comma, used to distinguish certain compound words from others of the same sound but of dissimilar meaning. Thus, the diastole distinguishes ὅ, τι (which) and ὅ, τι (whatever) from ὅτι (that, because) and ὅτε (when). **3.** *Anc. Pros.* The

lengthening of a syllable naturally short: opposed to *systole*. [LL., < Gr. *diastolē*, expansion, < *dia*, apart, + *stellō*, send.] **di-as'to-lyt.**—**dI"as-tol'ic,** *a.* Of or belonging to diastole.

Muscarine invariably produces *diastolic* arrest in the cocainized heart.
H. G. BEYERS *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 320. [1886.]

dI"a-stol'o-scope, 1 daI'a-stel'o-skōp; 2 dI'a-stól'o-sēŏp, *n.* An eyepiece on a microscope in which dual cones with a common axis are substituted for lenses. [< DIASTOLE + -SCOPE.]

dI"a-sto-mat'ic, 1 daI'a-sto-mat'ik; 2 dI'a-sto-măt'ic, *a.* Through pores or stomata, as respiration in certain plants.

DI-as"to-por'I-dæ, 1 daI-as'to-por'I-dI; 2 dI-ăs'to-pŏr'I-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of inarticulate cyclostomatous polyzoans with a crustaceous zoarium and no cancelli.

DI"as-top'o-ra, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *diastatos*, divided (< *dia*, apart, + *histēmi*, stand), + *poros*, PORE.]—**dI"as-top'o-rid,** *n.*—**dI"as-top'o-roid,** *a.*

di-as'tro-phe, 1 daI-as'tro-fi; 2 dI-ăs'tro-fe, *n. Geol.* An event characterized by a deformation of the earth's crust.

Whatever relief may have existed in this field as the result of the Appalachian *diastrophe* had largely vanished by the opening of Newark sedimentation. N. S. SHALER and J. B. WOODWORTH *19th Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1899* pt. ii, p. 409.

[< DIA- + Gr. *strophē*, turning or twisting.]

dI-as'tro-phism, 1 daI-as'tro-fizm; 2 dI-ăs'tro-fĭsm, *n. Geol.* The process, in general, of deformation of the earth's crust, producing continents and ocean-beds, plateaus, mountains, valleys, folds, and faults.

It is convenient also to divide *diastrophism* into orogeny . . . and epeirogeny.
G. K. GILBERT *Lake Bonneville* p. 3, note. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1890.]

[< Gr. *diastrophē*, twisting, < *dia*, through, + *strephō*, turn.]—**dI"a-stroph'Ic,** *a.*

dI'a-style, 1 daI'a-stail; 2 dI'a-stȳl, *a. Arch.* Characterized by wide intercolumniations. See INTERCOLUMNIATION. [< L. *diastylus*, < Gr. *diastylos*, < *dia*, apart, + *stylos*, column.]

DI"a-styl'I-dæ, 1 daI'a-stil'I-dI; 2 dI'a-stȳl'I-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cumaceans with the anterior division of the body tumid and ovate and the tail slender and mobile. **DI-as'ty-lis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *diastylos;* see DIASTYLE.]—**dI-as'ty-lid,** *n.*—**dI-as'ty-loid,** *a.*

dI"a-syn'the-sis, 1 daI'a-sin'thu-sis; 2 dI'a-sȳn'the-sĭs, *n.* [Rare.] The study of sentence-structure.

dI-at'a-sis, 1 daI-at'a-sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Surg.* Extension and counter-extension, as applied in setting a fractured bone.

dI"a-tes'sa-ron, 1 daI'a-tes'a-ren; 2 dI'a-tĕs'a-rŏn, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A perfect fourth. **2.** *Theol.* A harmony of the four Gospels so arranged as to make one continuous narrative; as, the *diatessaron* of Tatian. **3.** *Anc. Pharm.* An electuary of four ingredients. [L., < Gr. *diatessarōn*, a fourth, < *dia*, through, + *tessares*, four.]

dI"a-ther'mance, } 1 daI'a-thu͝rmens, -men-sI; 2 dI'a-
dI"a-ther'man-cy, } thēr'manç, -man-çy, *n.* The quality of being diathermanous; capacity for transmitting radiant heat. **dI"a-ther'ma-cy‡; dI"a-ther"ma-ne'I-ty‡.**

dI"a-ther'ma-nism, 1 daI'a-thu͝r'ma-nizm; 2 dI'a-thēr'ma-nĭsm, *n.* The transmission of radiant heat, or the theory of such transmission.

dI"a-ther'ma-nous, 1 daI'a-thu͝r'ma-nus; 2 dI'a-thēr'-ma-nŭs, *a.* Allowing the free passage of the rays of heat as a transparent body allows those of light. [< Gr. *diathermainō*, warm through, < *dia*, through, + *thermos*, heat.] **dI"a-ther'malt; dI"a-ther'mIc‡; dI"a-ther'mous‡.**

dI"a-ther-mom'e-ter, 1 daI'a-thər-mem'I-tər; 2 dI'a-ther-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the capacity of substances for resisting or permitting the passage of heat. [< Gr. *diathermos*, extremely hot (< *dia*, through, + *thermos*, heat), + *metron*, measure.]

dI-ath'e-sis, 1 daI-ath'I-sis; 2 dI-ăth'e-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A predisposition to certain forms of disease; as, scrofulous, consumptive, rheumatic, or gouty *diathesis.*

In observing the weather, however, as in the diagnosis of disease, the *diathesis* is all-important. BURROUGHS *Signs and Seasons, Sharp Lookout* p. 10. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

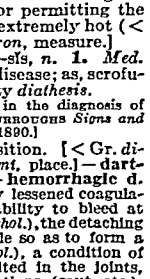
2. Any mental or psychical predisposition. [< Gr. *diathesis*, condition, < *dia*, apart, + *tithēmi*, place.]—**dartrous diathesis,** same as HERPETISM.—**hemorrhagic d.** (*Pathol.*), a morbid condition marked by lessened coagulability of the blood and an abnormal liability to bleed at slight wounds.—**psychorrhagic d.** (*Psychol.*), the detaching of some element from a psychical whole so as to form a fantasm out of it.—**uric-acid d.** (*Pathol.*), a condition of the system in which uric acid is deposited in the joints, often accompanied by acute inflammations (gout, etc.), arterial and renal disease.—**dI"a-the'sIc,** *a.*—**dI"a-thet'Ic,** *a.*—**dI"a-thet'I-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dI"a-thy'ra, 1 daI'a-thaI'rə; 2 dI'a-thȳ'ra, *n.* [Gr.] A vestibule; a prothyra.

dI'a-tom, 1 daI'a-tem; 2 dI'a-tŏm, *n. Bot.* A plant of the *Diatomaceæ.*—**dI"a-to-mIf'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Bearing or containing diatoms.—**dI-at'o-min,** *n.* The brownish-yellow pigment of diatoms and brown algæ. **dI-at'o-mine‡.**—**dI-at'o-mist,** *n.* A student of or an authority on the *Diatomaceæ.*—**dI-at'o-mite,** *n.* [Eng.] The silica of diatoms dried and used in the manufacture of dynamite, pottery-glaze, etc.—**dI"a-tom'o-scope,** *n.* A microscope for examining diatoms.

DI-at'o-ma, 1 daI-at'o-mə; 2 dI-ăt'o-ma, *n. Bot.* A small genus of diatoms in which the frustules are adherent by their angles into a zigzag filament or chain. [< DIA- + Gr. *tomē*, cutting, < *temnō*, cut.]

dI"a-to-ma'ce-æ, 1 daI'a-to-mē'sI-I; 2 dI'a-to-mā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of microscopic unicellular algæ inhabiting fresh and salt water. Each individual or frustule consists of two more or less symmetrical silicified halves or valves, the older of which is slightly larger than the younger and fits over it like the lid of a box. They are either isolated or attached together in a linear series or in zigzag chains. [< DIATOMA.]—**dI"a-to-ma'cean,** *n. Bot.* A diatom; a member of the *Diatomaceæ.*—**dI"a-to-ma'ce-ous,** *a.* Resembling a diatomacean, especially in sculpture.—**dI"a-to-ma'ceous,** *a.*—**diatomaceous earth,** same as KIESELGUHR.


1 2
Diatomaceæ.
1. *Stauroneis phœnicenteron.* 2. *Pinnularia major.*

dI"a-to-ma'nI-ac, 1 daI'a-to-mē'nI-ak; 2 dI'a-to-mā'ni-ăc, *n.* An enthusiastic student of the diatoms.

dI"a-tom'Ic, 1 daI'a-tem'ik; 2 dI'a-tŏm'ic, *a. Chem.* **1.** Containing only two atoms; as, a *diatomic* molecule. **2.** Containing two replaceable univalent atoms. **3.** Bivalent.

dI-at'o-mous, 1 daI-at'o-mus; 2 dI-ăt'o-mŭs, *a. Mineral.* Having a single distinct diagonal cleavage: said of certain crystals. [< Gr. *diatomos*, < *dia*, through, + *temnō*, cut.]

dI"a-ton'Ic, 1 daI'a-ten'ik; 2 dI'a-tŏn'ic, *a. Mus.* **1.** Designating the regular tones of a key (or scale), in distinction from chromatic or occasional tones. In major keys these tones are indicated by the signature. **2.** *Gr. Mus.* Noting a tetrachord. See TETRACHORD. [< LL. *diatonicus*, < Gr. *diatonikon*, < *dia*, through, + *teinō*, stretch.]—**diatonic chord, harmony, interval, melody,** a chord, harmony, etc., without chromatic tones.—**d. scale,** a scale of diatonic tones.—**dI"a-ton'I-cal,** *a.*—**dI"a-ton'I-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dI-at'o-nous, 1 daI-at'o-nus; 2 dI-ăt'o-nŭs, *a.* Appearing on two faces, as stones that reach entirely through a wall. [< Gr. *diatonos*, < *dia*, through, + *teinō*, stretch.]

dI'a-tribe, 1 daI'a-traib; 2 dI'a-trib, *n.* A discussion or argument; especially, a discourse full of invective or abuse; a bitter or malicious harangue.

The venomous pamphlets and *diatribes* which had done so much of late to blacken the character of the great statesman.
MORLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, p. 309. [H. 1874.]

[< LL. *diatriba*, < Gr. *diatribē*, wearing away, < *dia*, through, + *tribō*, rub.] **dI-at'rI-bal.**—**dI'a-trib"Ist,** *n.* One who utters diatribes.

dI-at'ro-pism, 1 daI-at'ro-pizm; 2 dI-ăt'ro-pĭsm, *n. Bot.* The propensity of some plant-organs, particularly dorsiventral organs, to arrange themselves in a position transverse to the line of action of an external stimulus. [< Gr. *diatropē*, confusion.]

DI"a-try'ma, 1 daI'a-traI'mə; 2 dI'a-trȳ'ma, *n. Paleon.* A monotypic genus, the type being a large, ostrich-like bird, found in fossil state in New Mexico. [< DIA- + Gr. *trymē*, hole, < *tryō*, bore.]

dI-au'los, 1 daI-ô'les; 2 dI-ą'lŏs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lal; 2 -lI, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A musical instrument composed of two flutes joined at the mouthpiece. **2.** A double race-course for foot-racers. **3.** The distance of two ŝtadia in a road or journey. [< Gr. *diaulos*, < *di-* (see DI-1) + *aulos*, flute.]—**dI-au'lIc,** *a.* [two axes; biaxial.

dI-ax'I-al, 1 daI-aks'I-əl; 2 dI-ăks'I-al, *a. Crystal.* Having

dI-ax'on, 1 daI-aks'en; 2 dI-ăks'ŏn. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having two axes as a crystal. **2.** Having two axis-cylinder processes, as a nerve-cell. **II.** *n.* **1.** A diaxon sponge-spicule. **2.** A nerve-cell with two axis-cylinder processes.—**dI-ax'onɛ‡.** [< DI-1 + Gr. *axōn*, axle.]

DI'az, 1 dI'as *or* -aθ; 2 dI'ăs *or* -ăth, *n.* **1. Armando** (12/5 1861–), Italian soldier; senator; commander-in-chief of Italian armies, Nov., 1917. **2. Bartolomeu** (1445?–1/12 1500), a Portuguese navigator who discovered the Cape of Good Hope and first voyaged around Africa to the far East. **3. Juan Martin** (1775–1825), surnamed *el Empecinado*, literally, covered with shoemakers' wax, a Spanish general who eminently resisted invasion by the French; later advocated constitutional government and was executed for treason. **4. Porfirio** (3/15 1830–7/15 1915), a Mexican general and statesman; president of the republic of Mexico, 1877–80, and 1884–1911; overthrown by revolutionary uprising in May, 1911.

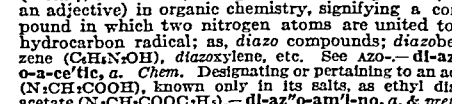
DI'az de la Pe'fia, 1 dI'aθ dē la pēn'ya; 2 dI'ăth de lä pęn'yą, **Narcisse Virgile** (3/11 1808–11/15 1876). A French painter; one of the so-called Barbizon school; *The Dream*, etc.

dI"a-ze'nIth-al, 1 daI'a-zI'niθ-əl; 2 dI'a-zē'nĭth-al, *n.* A zenith-telescope used in astronomical photography.

dI"a-zeuc'tIc, 1 daI'a-ziuk'tik; 2 dI'a-zūc'tic, *a. Anc. Gr. Mus.* Designating a tone that separates two tetrachords, and also the tetrachords so separated. **dI"a-zeu'tIc‡.**

dI"a-zeux'Is, 1 daI'a-ziuks'is; 2 dI'a-zūks'ĭs, *n. Anc. Gr. Mus.* The separation of two successive tetrachords by a diazeuctic tone. [< Gr. *diazeuxis*, disjunction, < *dia*, apart, + *zeugnymi*, join.]

dI-az'In, } 1 daI-az'in, -in *or* in; 2 dI-az'ĭn, -ĭn *or* ĭn, *n. Org.*
dI-az'Ine, } *Chem.* Any member of a cyclic class of compounds,


Orthodiazin Ring. Metadiazin Ring. Paradiazin Ring.

the ring of which contains two nitrogen and four carbon atoms. [< DI-1 + AZO.]

dI-az'o-, 1 daI-az'o-; 2 dI-ăz'o-. Derived from DI-1, two (atoms), and AZOTE, nitrogen; a combining form (also an adjective) in organic chemistry, signifying a compound in which two nitrogen atoms are united to a hydrocarbon radical; as, *diazo* compounds; *diazo*benzene ($C_6H_5N_2OH$), *diazo*xylene, etc. See AZO-.—**dI-az"o-a-ce'tIc,** *a. Chem.* Designating or pertaining to an acid ($N_2CH_2COOC_2H_5$).—**dI-az"o-am'I-no,** *a. & prefix. Chem.* Characterizing a class of organic compounds of the general formula RN:NNHR, and readily convertible into aminoazo compounds, of which many constitute dye-stuffs.—**dI"a-zo'Ic,** *a. Chem.* Designating a group of aromatic compounds of the general formula, R.N:NOOH or RNHNO2.—**dI-az'ole,** *n. Org. Chem.* Any member of a class of cyclic compounds, the ring of which contains two nitrogen and three carbon atoms.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

dI"a-zo'ma, 1 daI'a-zō'mə; 2 dI'a-zō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A broad horizontal passage encircling the middle part of the auditorium of a theater, and crossing the radial flights of steps. [L., < Gr. *diazōma*, girdle, < *dia*, through, + *zōnnymi*, gird.]

dI-az"o-meth'ane, *n. Chem.* A poisonous yellowish gas (CH_2N_2) of explosive nature.

dI"a-zo'nal, 1 daI'a-zō'nal; 2 dI'a-zō'nal, *a. Anat.* Passing through the zone or waist: applied to a nerve of the lumbar plexus which serves the pectineus. [< DIA- + ZONE.]

dI"a-zo'nI-um, *n. Chem.* A basic organic radical, RN:N.—**dI-az'o-tate,** *n.* The salt of an acid, RN:NOH.—**dI-az'o-tize,** *vt. Chem.* To bring about such chemical reactions or changes in (a compound) that a diazo compound or derivative is formed. **dI-az'o-tiseɛ.**—**dI-az"o-ti-za'tion,** *n.*—**dI-az'o-type,** *n. Phot.* A photograph produced in different colors by the use of primulin.

dIb, 1 dib; 2 dib, *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To dip; as, ducks *dib* in water with their bills: also, to dibble, as bait or with bait; or to pat lightly.

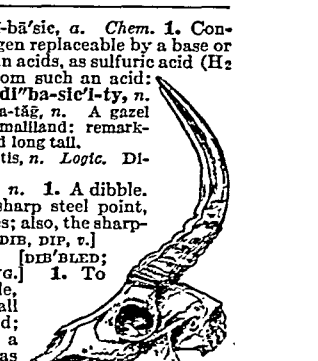
dIb1, *n.* [Scot.] A pool.—**dIb'shole",** *n.* [Eng.] The lowest part of a mine, into which the water drains; a dump.

dIb2, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A huckle-bone, as of a sheep. **2.** *pl.* A children's game, jackstones. **3.** *pl.* [Slang.] Money.

dIb3, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A valley; dip.

DI-bam'I-dæ, 1 daI-bam'I-dI; 2 dI-băm'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of anelytropoidean lizards having the premaxillaries double and without osteodermal plates. **Di-ba'mus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *dibamos*, on two legs, < *di-* (see DI-1) + *bēma;* see BEMA.]—**dIb'a-mId,** *n.*—**dIb'a-moId,** *a. & n.*

di-ba'sIc, 1 daI-bē'sik; 2 dI-bā'sic, *a. Chem.* **1.** Containing two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radical: said of certain acids, as sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4). **2.** Of or derived from such an acid: said of salts. **bi-ba'sIc‡.**—**dI"ba-sic'I-ty,** *n.*


Skull of Dibatag. 1/12

dIb'a-tag, 1 dIb'a-tag; 2 dIb'a-tăg, *n.* A gazel (*Ammodorcas clarkei*), of Somaliland: remarkable for an elongated neck and long tail.

di-ba'tIs, 1 daI-bē'tis; 2 dI-bā'tĭs, *n. Logic.* Dimaris.

dIb'ber, 1 dib'ər; 2 dIb'er, *n.* **1.** A dibble. **2.** An iron bar having a sharp steel point, used in mining to make holes; also, the sharpened end of a clawbar. [< DIB, DIP, *v.*]

dIb'ble1, } 1 dib'l; 2 dIb'l, *vt.* [DIB'BLED;
dIb'le, } DIB'LD^P; DIB'BLING.] **1.** To make holes in with a dibble, as in soil, for setting small plants or for dropping seed; deposit and close up with a dibble in holes so made, as seeds or saplings.

The surface is scratched to the depth of about two inches, and the seeds of the dhurra are *dibbled* in about three feet apart, in rows from four to five feet in width.
BAKER *Nile Trib. Abyssinia* p. 54. [MACM. 1886.]

2. To pierce or make indentations in, so as to resemble the work of a dibble.

dIb'ble2, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To dip the bait into the water in angling; dip gently or dib.

dIb'ble, *n.* A gardeners' tool for dibbling: sometimes only a pointed stick, sometimes a wheel containing a series of projecting points. [< DIB, DIP, *v.*]

In sowing time ne'er would I *dibble* take,
Or drop a seed, till thou wast wide awake.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. iii, st. 5.

dIb'bler, 1 dib'lər; 2 dIb'ler, *n.* **1.** One who dibbles. **2.** A dibble.

DIb'dIn, 1 dib'dIn; 2 dIb'dĭn, **Charles** (3/4–1745–7/15 1814). An English actor, song-composer, and writer; *Tom Bowling.*

dI-ben'zo-yl, 1 daI-ben'zo-il; 2 dI-bĕn'zo-ȳl, *n. Chem.* Same as BENZIL.

DIb-la'Im, 1 dib-lē'im *or* dIb'lI-im; 2 dIb-lā'ĭm *or* dIb'la-ĭm, *n. Bib. I Sam.* xxv, 18.

dI-blas'tIc, 1 daI-blas'tik; 2 dI-blăs'tic, *a.* Relating to any theory of a disease which attempts to trace it to a double origin. [< DI-1 + Gr. *blastos*, germ.]

dI-blas'tu-la, 1 daI-blas'tiu-la; 2 dI-blăs'tū-la, *n. Embryol.* The stage of the embryo when it consists of a hollow vesicle with a wall of two layers; also, the vesicle of this stage. [< DI-1 + BLASTULA.]

DIb'lath, 1 dIb'laθ; 2 dIb'lăth, *n. Bib. Ezek.* vi, 14. **DIb'lah‡** (R. V.).

DIb"la-tha'Im, 1 dib'lə-thē'im; 2 dIb'la-thā'ĭm, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 46.

DI'bon, 1 daI'ben; 2 dI'bŏn, *n. Bib. Num.* xxi, 30.

DI-bong', 1 dI-beŋ'; 2 dI-bŏng', *n.* A river in India, which unites with the Dihong to form the Brahmaputra river.

DI"bon-Gad', 1 daI'ben-gad'; 2 dI'bŏn-găd', *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 45.

DI"bo-thrId"I-a'ta, 1 daI'bo-thrid'I-ē'tə; 2 dI'bo-thrĭd'I-ā'ta, *n. pl.* A group of the *Cestoidea*: embraces the fresh-water fish parasites.

DI"both-rI'I-dæ, 1 daI'beth-raI'I-dI; 2 dI'bŏth-rI'I-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Bothriocephalidæ.* **DI-both'rI-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [< DI-1 + Gr. *bothrion*, dim. of *bothros*, trench.]—**dI-both'rI-an,** *a. & n.*

DI-both"rI-o-ceph'a-lus, 1 daI-beth"ri-o-sef'a-lus; 2 dI-bŏth"rI-o-çĕf'a-lŭs, *n.* The genus *Bothriocephalus;* former name. [< DI-1 + Gr. *bothrion*, dim. of *bothros*, pit, + *kephalē*, head.]

dI'brach, } 1 daI'brak, -brak-is; 2 dI'brăc, -brăc-ys, *n.*
dI'brach-ys, } *Anc. Pros.* A metrical foot of two short syllables. [< LL. *dibrachys*, < Gr. *dibrachys*, < *di-* (see DI-1) + *brachys*, short.]

DI-bran'chI-a, 1 daI-bran'ki-ə; 2 dI-brăn'çi-a, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of bivalves with a single gill on each side of the body, as in the tellinids, lucinids, etc.

DI-bran"chI-a'ta, 1 daI-bran'ki-ē'tə; 2 dI-brăn'çi-ā'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of cephalopods with 8 or 10 sucker-bearing arms surrounding the mouth, and 2 internal gills: including the octopod and decacerous cuttlefishes. [< DI-1 + BRANCHIATA.]—**dI'branch,** *n.*

di-bran'chI-ate, 1 daI-bran'ki-ēt; 2 dI-brăn'çi-āt. **I.** *a.* Having two gills; of or pertaining to the *Dibranchiata* or *Dibranchia.* **di-bran'chI-ous‡. II.** *n.* One of the *Dibranchiata.*

dIb'rI, 1 dIb'raI; 2 dIb'rI, *n. Bib. Lev.* xxiv, 11.

dI'brom- } 1 daI'brōm-, daI-brō'mo-; 2 dI'brŏm-, dI-
dI-bro'mo-, } brō'mo-. An indication of the presence of two bromin atoms, as *dibromacetic:* a combining form. See BROM-, BROMO-. [< DI-1 + BROMIN.]

dI-bro'mId, 1 daI-bro'mid; 2 dI-brō'mĭd, *n. Chem.* Any compound of two atoms of bromin with a radical or dyad.

dIbs, 1 dibz; 2 dĭbs, *n.* [Ar.] A sirup or treacle made in Syria by boiling down grape-juice or dates.

dIb'stone", 1 dib'stōn"; 2 dIb'stōn", *n.* **1.** A stone or bone used in playing dibs. See DIB2, *n.*, 2. **2.** *pl.* The game of dibs.

dI-bu'tyl, 1 daI-biū'til; 2 dI-bū'tyl, *n. Chem.* Same as OCTANE.

dI-bu"tyl-ac'e-tone, dI-bu"tyl-car"bon-ox'yd, *n.* Same as VALERONE.

dI-bu'ty-rate, 1 daI-biū'ti-rēt; 2 dI-bū'ty-rāt, *n. Chem.* A double salt of butyric acid.

dI-bu'ty-rIn, 1 daI-biū'ti-rin; 2 dI-bū'ty-rĭn, *n. Chem.* One of the forms of butyrin. See BUTYRIN.

dI-cac'o-dyl, 1 daI-kak'o-dil; 2 dI-căc'o-dȳl, *n. Chem.* A double molecule of cacodyl ($As(CH_3)_2$)$_2$. See CACODYL.

DI"cæ-ar'chus, 1 daI'sI-ār'kus; 2 dI'çē-ār'cŭs, *n.* A Greek disciple of Aristotle, of the 4th century; wrote on philosophy, and a description of Greece and its people. **DI-kal'archos‡** [Gr.].

DI-cæ'I-dæ, 1 daI-sI'I-dI; 2 dI-çē'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine birds having 9 primaries and diversiform bill, and inhabiting India, Australia, and Africa. **DI-cæ'um,** *n.* (t. g.)—**dI-cæ'Id,** *n.*—**dI-cæ'oId,** *a.*

dI"cæ-ol'o-gy, 1 daI'sI-ol'o-ji; 2 dI'çē-ŏl'o-gy, *n. Rhet.* A plan of defense admitting, but justifying or excusing, the act charged. [< LL. *dicæologia*, < Gr. *dikaiologia*, < *dikaios*, just (< *dikē*, justice); and see -OLOGY.]

di-cal'cIc, 1 daI-kal'sik; 2 dI-căl'çic, *a. Chem.* Containing two atoms of calcium; as, *dicalcic* orthophosphate ($Ca_2H_2P_2O_8$).

di-car"ba-mId'Ic, 1 daI-kār"bə-mid'ik; 2 dI-cär"ba-mĭd'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to the hypothetical acid NH(COOH)$_2$. [< DI-1 + CARBON + AMIDE.]

di-car'bo-nate, 1 daI-kār'bo-nēt; 2 dI-cär'bo-nāt, *n.* Bicarbonate.

di"car-bon'ic, 1 dai"kar-bon'ik; 2 di"căr-bŏn'ic, *a. Chem.* Dicarboxylic.

di-car"box-yl'ic, 1 dai-kär"boks-il'ik; 2 di-căr"bŏks-ȳl'ic, *a. Chem.* Containing two carboxyl radicals.

di-car'pel-la-ry, 1 dai-kär'pe-lē-ri; 2 di-căr'pĕ-lā-ry, *a. Bot.* Having two carpels.

di'cast, 1 dai'kast; 2 di'căst, *n.* One of the citizens selected annually in ancient Athens to sit in the dicasteries; a heliast: resembling a modern juryman, with functions of a judge.

The whole body amounted to six thousand, who were liable to be called upon as *dicasts*, or jurymen, during the year.
FELTON *Greece* vol. ii, p. 97. [T. & F. 1867.]

[< Gr. *dikastēs*, < *dikē*, justice.] **di'kast.**— **di-cas'ter-y,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* A law-court in Athens; specif., one of the juries or bodies of dicasts representing the whole body of citizens, but varying in number according to the importance of the case.— **di-cas'tic,** *a.*

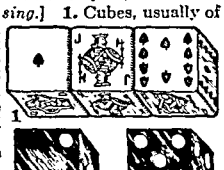
di"cat-a-lex'is, 1 dai"kat-ə-leks'is; 2 di"căt-ə-lĕks'is, *n. Pros.* Catalexis both in the middle and at the end of a line; double catalexis.— **di"cat-a-lec'tic,** *a.*

dice, 1 dais; 2 dic, *v.* [DICED; DIC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To weave in a pattern resembling dice leaning on one another in horizontal rows. **2.** To ornament (leather) in squares or lozenges, by pressure with a tool or between dies. **3.** To sew a waved pattern on: said of the edge of a garment. **4.** To cut in cubes.

II. *i.* To play with dice.

That specious old sinner,
Who would *dice* with the devil, and yet rise up winner.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 2, st. 1.

dice, *n. pl.* [DIE, 1 dai; 2 di, *sing.*] **1.** Cubes, usually of bone or ivory, marked on each side with one to six black spots, 1 being opposite 6, 2 opposite 5, and 3 opposite 4: used in gaming. **2.** A game played with dice by shaking them in a box and turning them out to view.



Dice.
1. Poker dice. 2. Common dice.

He who plays at *dice* with death must expect the dog's throw.
BULWER-LYTTON *Pompeii* p. 325. [T. Y. C.]

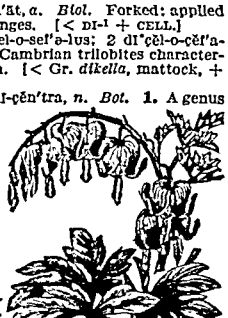
[ME. *dice*, irreg. spelling of *dees*, *pl.* of *dee*; see DIE, *n.*] — **dice'-box",** *n.* A small box, usually of wood or leather, from which dice are thrown.— **d.-coal,** *n.* [Eng.] A coal that mines readily in cubes, or cubical blocks or fragments. — **d.-play,** *n.*— **d.-player,** *n.*— **d.-top,** *n.* A top with numbers on its sides so that one will be topmost when it has ceased spinning.— **loaded d.,** dice having one side weighted, so that the opposite side will appear when the cast is made: a device for cheating.— **dic'er,** *n.* **1.** A player of dice. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A high hat, but in England any stiff hat.

dice, *adv. Naut.* Dyce.

di-cel'late, 1 dai-sel'ēt; 2 di-çĕl'āt, *a. Biol.* Forked: applied to the spicules of certain sponges. [< DI-[1] + CELL.]

Di"cel-lo-ceph'a-lus, 1 dai"sel-o-sef'ə-lus; 2 di"çĕl-o-çĕf'a-lŭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of Cambrian trilobites characterized by a crescentic cephalon. [< Gr. *dikella*, mattock, + *kephalē*, head.]

di-cen'tra, 1 dai-sen'trə; 2 di-çĕn'trə, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of perennial herbs with compound leaves and rose-colored or yellow heart-shaped flowers. The bleeding-heart (*D. spectabilis*) and Dutchman's-breeches (*D. cucullaria*) are well known. Often improperly called *Dielytra*, *Diclytra*, or *Bicuculla*. **2.** [d-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *dikentros*, with two points, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *kentron*; see CENTER.]



Dicentra spectabilis.

di-ceph'a-lous, } 1 dai-sef'-
di-cef'a-lous, } a-lus; 2 di-çĕf'a-lŭs, *a.* Having two heads. [< Gr. *dikephalos*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *kephalē*, head.] — **di-ceph'a-lism,** *n.* Two-headedness.— **di-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A monster with two heads.

Dic'er-as, 1 dis'ər-as; 2 dic'er-as, *n. Paleon.* An extinct genus of unsymmetric bivalves of the Jurassic period, having prominent hinge-teeth, and deriving their name from the grotesquely curled beaks, which suggest rams' horns: usually included in the family *Chamidæ*. [< Gr. *dikeras*, double horn.]

di-cer'i-on, 1 dai-ser'i-on; 2 di-çĕr'i-ŏn, *n. Gr. Ch.* A two-branched candlestick for two lights, used by a bishop in benedictions. [< Gr. *dikerion*, two-horned, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *keras*, horn.]

dic'er-ous, 1 dis'ər-us; 2 dic'er-ŭs, *a.* Having two horns or antennæ. [< Gr. *dikerōs*, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *keras*, horn.]

di-ce'tyl, 1 dai-sē'til; 2 di-çē'tyl, *n. Chem.* A hydrocarbon ($C_{32}H_{66}$) whose molecule is a union of two cetyl radicals.

dicht, *v.* To ditch; dig a moat. **dichet.**

dicht, *interj.* "May it do you": a Shakespearian corruption, apparently, of the phrase *do it you*.

Di-chæ'tæ, 1 dai-kī'tī; 2 di-çē'tē, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of brachycerous dipterous insects with a proboscis of two pieces, including the muscid or common flies, etc. [< DI-[1] + CHÆTA.] — **di-chæ'tous,** *a.*

di-cham"phi-tri'æne, 1 dai-kam"fi-trai'in; 2 di-çăm"fi-trī'ēn, *n. Spong.* An amphitriæne with bifurcated cladisks. [< Gr. *dicha*, in two, + *amphi*, on both sides, + *triaina*, trident.]

di'chas, 1 dai'kas; 2 di'çăs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* In long measure, two palms or eight fingers' breadth, equal to 5.84 inches.

di-cha'si-um, 1 dai-kē'zi-um *or* -zi-um; 2 di-çā'zhi-ŭm *or* -si-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A two-parted cyme. [< Gr. *dichasis*, division; see DICHASTASIS.] — **di-cha'si-al,** *a.*

di-chas'ta-sis, 1 dai-kas'tə-sis; 2 di-căs'tə-sis, *n.* Spontaneous subdivision. [< Gr. *dichasis*, division, < *dicha*, in two, < *dyo*, two.] — **di-chas'tic,** *a.* Capable of subdividing spontaneously.

Di"che-les-ti'i-dæ, 1 dai"ki-les-tai'i-di; 2 di"çe-lĕs-tī'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of parasitic caligoideans with a narrow body and small anterior segment. **Di"che-les'ti-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps < Gr. *dichēlos*, cloven-hoofed (< *di-*, DI-[1], + *chēlē*, hoof), + *esthēs*, cat.] **Di"che-les-thī'i-dæ;** **Di"che-les'ti-id-dæ,** *n.*— **di"che-les'ti-oid,** *a.*

di"chla-myd'e-ous, 1 dai"kla-mid'i-us; 2 di"cla-mȳd'e-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Having a perianth composed of both calyx and corolla. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *chlamys*, cloak.]

di'chlor-, } 1 dai'klōr-, dai-klō'ro-; 2 di'clōr-, di-clō'ro-.
di-chlo'ro-, } *Chem.* Indicating the presence of two atoms of chlorin in a molecule; as, *dichlorbutyric acid* ($CH_3(CHCl)_2CO_2H$): a combining form. [< DI-[1] + CHLORIN.] — **di-chlo"ra-ce'tic,** *a. Chem.* Relating or referring to the chlorinized acetic acid ($CHCl_2CO_2H$).— **di"chlor-ben'zene,** *n.* Any one of three isomeric dichlor-substitution products of benzene ($C_6H_4Cl_2$), of which two are liquids, one a solid.

di-chlo'rid, di-chlo'ride, *n.* Same as BICHLORID.

di'cho-, 1 dai'ko-; 2 di'co-. From Greek *dicha*, in two (< *dis*, twice, < *dyo*, two): a combining form.— **Di"cho-bu'ne,** *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dichobunidæ*. **2.** [d-] A fossil artiodactyl of this genus.— **Di"cho-bu'ni-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An early Tertiary family of artiodactyls having a complete nearly uninterrupted dentition and upper molars with two anterior and three posterior columns.— **di"cho-bu'nid,** *n.*— **di"cho-bu'noid,** *a. & n.*— **di"cho-cal'trop,** *n. Spong.* A caltrop having bifurcated arms. See SPICULE.— **Di'cho-don,** *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dichodontidæ*. **2.** [d-] A fossil artiodactyl of this genus.— **Di"cho-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An early Tertiary family of artiodactyls having a complete uninterrupted dentition and the upper molars and fourth premolar with four columns. — **di"cho-don'tid,** *n.*— **di"cho-don'toid,** *a. & n.*— **di"cho-gam'ic,** *a. Bot.* Of or relating to dichogamy.— **di-chog'a-mism,** *n.* The presence of both the male and female gonads and reproductive organs in an organism.— **di-chog'a-my,** *n. Bot.* A condition, brought about by the asynchronous maturity of the anthers and stigmas, for promoting intercrossing between hermaphrodite flowers and the asynchronous production of male and female gonads. Compare PROTERANDRY and PROTEROGYNY.— **di-chog'a-mous,** *a.*— **di-chog'e-ny,** *n.* In an organism, the normal growth of cells and tissues as modified by the surrounding conditions.— **Di"cho-grap'tus,** *n.* A genus of fossil graptolites usually found in the Lower Silurian rocks.— **di"cho-phyl'lo-tri'æne,** *n. Spong.* A phyllotriæne with forked flattened cladisks.— **di-chop'ter-ous,** *a. Entom.* Descriptive of wings when cut or notched.

di-chop'tic, 1 dai-kep'tik; 2 di-cŏp'tic, *a.* Having the eyes divided: said of insects that have compound eyes. Compare HOLOPTIC. [< Gr. *dicha*, apart, + *optic*.]

di'chord", 1 dai'kōrd"; 2 di'côrd", *n.* **1.** The ancient two-stringed lyre. **2.** Any musical instrument that has two strings to each note. [< Gr. *dichordon*, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *chordē*, string.]

di"cho-re'us, 1 dai"ko-ri'us; 2 di"co-rē'ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Pros.* A trochaic dipody, or two trochees regarded as a single foot (— ⏑ — ⏑). See DITROCHEE. [L., < Gr. *dichoreios*, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *choreios*, choreus, < *choros*, dance.] **di-cho'ree.**

Di"cho-ri-san'dra, 1 dai"ko-ri-san'drə; 2 di"co-rī-săn'drə, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American perennial herbs of the spiderwort family (*Commelinaceæ*), with handsome, often variegated, foliage and panicles of rich blue flowers. Several are in greenhouse cultivation.

di-chost, 1 dai'kost; 2 di'cŏst, *n. Ich.* A bone situated behind the bones over the myodome. [< Gr. *dicha*, in two, + *osteon*, bone.]

di-chot'ic, 1 dai-kot'ik; 2 di-cŏt'ic, *a.* Being able to detect with both ears simultaneous tones of different pitch. [< Gr. *dicha*, in two, + *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

di-chot'o-mal, 1 dai-kot'o-məl; 2 di-cŏt'o-mal, *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or growing in the forks of a dichotomous stem. [C.]

di"cho-tom'ic, 1 dai"ko-tem'ik; 2 di"co-tŏm'ic, *a.* Same as DICHOTOMOUS.

di-chot'o-mist, 1 dai-kot'o-mist; 2 di-cŏt'o-mist, *n.* One who divides into pairs, or classifies by such subdivision.

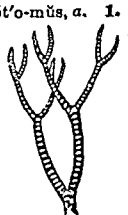
di-chot'o-mize, 1 dai-kot'o-maiz; 2 di-cŏt'o-miz, *v.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut or part into two sections; subdivide and classify by pairs.

Even the trodden worm, as Lotze somewhere says, contrasts his own suffering self with the whole remaining universe. . . . He is for me a mere part of the world; for him it is I who am the mere part. Each of us *dichotomizes* the Kosmos in a different place. W. JAMES *Psychol.* vol. i, p. 289. [H. H. & CO. 1890.]

2. *Astron.* To exhibit as a half-disk.

II. *i.* To separate into pairs, or take a dichotomous arrangement. [< Gr. *dichotomeō*, < *dichotomos*; see DICHOTOMOUS.] **di-chot'o-mise.**— **di-chot"o-mi-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

di-chot'o-mous, 1 dai-kot'o-mus; 2 di-cŏt'o-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Divided into two parts or into two branches. **2.** In natural history: (1) Regularly dividing by pairs from bottom to top; two-forked; as, a *dichotomous* stem.



Dichotomous Growth in a Seaweed (*Ceramium purpureum*).

There is considerable variation in the mode of division of the arteries. . . . The usual division is *dichotomous*. H. GRAY *Anatomy, Arteries* p. 501. [L. BROS. & CO.]

(2) Disposed or ranged in two rows or series; dual. **3.** *Logic.* Having or exhibiting that form of logical division in which the genus is always divided into two mutually exclusive species. Thus, the division of animals into *vertebrates* and *invertebrates*, or of the ancients into *Jews* and *Gentiles*, is dichotomous. Such division has been called *strictly logical*, because by its nature it must be exhaustive; but it is less instructive than that division in which each species has its own difference. See DIVISION, *n.*, 10. [< LL. *dichotomos*, < Gr. *dichotomos*, < *dicha* (see DICHO-) + *temnō*, cut.] **di"cho-tom'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

di-chot'o-mous-ly, *adv.*

di-chot'o-my, 1 dai-kot'o-mi; 2 di-cŏt'o-my, *n.* [-MIES, 1 -miz; 2 -miz, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being dichotomous; division into two parts or into two branches; division by pairs. **2.** *Logic.* The division of a class into two mutually exclusive subclasses, one positive and the other negative, as minerals into *gold* and *not-gold*.

A strict *Dichotomy* may always be attained by means of a negative species-notion; but then it labours under the defect that the species classed under the negation are left indefinite.
UEBERWEG *Syst. Logic* tr. by Lindsay, p. 178. [L. & CO. 1871.]

3. *Astron.* The aspect of the moon, Mercury, or Venus at first and last quarter, when half the apparent disk is illuminated. **4.** *Biol.* A forking in pairs; successive bifurcation. **5.** *Bot.* A system of branching in which each successive axis forks or bifurcates into two equally developed branches, as in the seaweed (*Ceramium purpureum*) illustrated under DICHOTOMOUS.

In **true dichotomy** these diverging axes are equal, in **false d.** the main axis, instead of forking, dies off and is outgrown by lateral branches which replace the original stem and develop successively in like manner, as in the mistletoe, elderberry, and meadow-sweet. A variant form of *true dichotomy* is **sympodial d.,** in which one fork is suppressed and the growth is continued by the other, as in **helicoid d.,** in which the suppression is always on the same side, and in **scorpioid d.,** in which the suppression alternates or varies from side to side, as in the vine and lime. See HELICOID; SYMPODIUM.

6. The place where something branches; a fork. [< Gr. *dichotomia*, < *dichotomos*; see DICHOTOMOUS.] — **bostrychoid dichotomy,** same as HELICOID DICHOTOMY. See HELICOID.

di"cho-tri'æne, 1 dai"ko-trai'in; 2 di"co-trī'ēn, *n. Spong.* A triæne spicule with short bifurcated rays. [< DICHO- + Gr. *triaina*, trident, < *treis*, three.] **di"cho-tri-æ'nate,** *a.*— **di"cho-tri-æ'nic,** *a.*

di"cho-tri'der, 1 dai'ko-trai'dər; 2 di'co-trī'dər, *n. Spong.* A trider with three dichotomous arms.

di-chox"y-tri'æne, 1 dai-koks'i-trai'in; 2 di-cŏks'y-trī'ēn, *n. Spong.* A dichotriæne whose branches divide at an acute angle. [< DICHO- + Gr. *oxys*, sharp, + *triaina*, trident.] See SPICULE.

di-chro'ic, 1 dai-krō'ik; 2 di-crō'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting dichroism; dichroistic. **2.** Dichromatic. [< Gr. *dichroos*, two-colored, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *chroa*, color.]

di-chro'i-scope, 1 dai-krō'i-skōp; 2 di-crō'i-scōp, *n.* Same as DICHROSCOPE.

di'chro-ism, 1 dai'kro-izm; 2 di-cro-izm, *n.* **1.** The property of showing different colors when viewed in different directions, exhibited by doubly refracting crystals. **2.** The property of being differently colored in different degrees of concentration: shown by some solutions.— **di"chro-is'tic,** *a.* Same as DICHROIC, 1. **di"chro-it'ic;** **di-chro'ous‡.**— **di'chro-ite,** *n. Mineral.* Iolite: so called from its dichroism.

di-chro'ma-sy, *n.* Same as DICHROMATISM.

di-chro'mat, 1 dai-krō'mat; 2 di-crō'măt, *n.* A person capable of responding to only two of the three pairs of normal color-sensations. In the Young-Helmholtz theory, one who is blue-, green-, or red-blind. See COLOR. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *chrōma* (*t-*), color.] **di-chro'mate‡.**

di-chro'mate, 1 dai-krō'mēt; 2 di-crō'măt, *n.* A salt containing two molecules of chromic acid.— **di-chro'mated,** *a. Phot.* Treated with a dichromate.

di"chro-mat'ic, 1 dai'kro-mat'ik; 2 di"cro-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Having either of two colors. **2.** *Zool.* Having two color-phases: said of certain owls, herons, parrots, insects, etc., that, apart from changes due to age or sex, exhibit a coloration differing from the normal, as the red and gray phases of the American screech-owl (*Megascops asio*). **3.** *Psychol.* Affected with blue-, green-, or red-blindness. **bi"chro-mat'ic‡.**— **di-chro'matism,** *n.*

di-chro'mic, 1 dai-krō'mik; 2 di-crō'mic, *a.* **1.** Characterized by dichromism; as, *dichromic* vision. **2.** Containing two atoms or equivalents of chromium.— **dichromic acid** (*Chem.*), a dibasic acid ($H_2Cr_2O_7$) known only through its salts, the dichromates or bichromates.

di'chro-mism, 1 dai'kro-mizm; 2 di'cro-mism, *n.* A color-blindness that is characterized by inability to distinguish more than two of the three pairs of primary colors; the condition of a dichromat.

di'chro-nous, 1 dai'kro-nus; 2 di'cro-nŭs, *a.* **1.** *Anc. Pros.* (1) Of two quantities; of doubtful quantity; common. (2) Composed of or equal to two moræ (⏑⏑ or —). Compare DISEMIC. **2.** *Bot.* Having two periods of growth in a season: said of certain plants. [< LL. *dichronus*, < Gr. *dichronos*, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *chronos*, time.]

di-chro'o-scope, 1 dai-krō'o-skōp; 2 di-crō'o-scōp, *n.* A device invented by Doré for combining and studying the light-rays falling through variously colored glasses.

di'chro-scope, 1 dai'kro-skōp; 2 di'cro-scōp, *n.* An instrument for examining or exhibiting dichroism, as of crystals. [< Gr. *dichroos* (see DICHROIC) + -SCOPE.] **di-chro'i-scope‡.**— **di'chro-scop'ic,** *a.*

dicht, 1 dit; 2 dit, *v.* [Scot.] To wipe; to clean grain.— **dicht'ings,** *n. pl.* [Scot.] Screenings: refuse. **dight'ings‡.**

dic'ing, 1 dais'iŋ; 2 dic'ing, *n.* **1.** Gambling with dice. **2.** Ornament in the shape of squares or lozenges, as upon stamped leather. See illus. under LOZENGE, *n.*— **dic'ing-house",** *n.* A gambling-house.

dick[1], 1 dik; 2 dik, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dike; ditch.

dick[2], *n.* [North. Eng.] **1.** A leather pinafore. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A cheese of poor quality. **3.** [Local, Eng.] A pudding.— **spotted dick,** currant or raisin pudding.

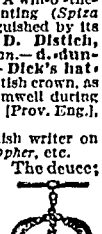
dick[3], *n.* [Colloq.] A fellow: with a depreciative adjective; as, a queer *dick*; an odd *dick*.

dick[4], *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A corruption of *declaration*.— **to take one's dick,** to affirm; declare positively.— **up to d.,** up to standard; of good quality.

Dick[5], *n.* A diminutive of *Richard*.— **dick"-a-dil'ly,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The periwinkle.— **dick'-ass",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A jackass.— **D.-a-Tuesday,** *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A will-o'-the-wisp.— **d.-bird,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A bunting (*Spiza americana*) of the Mississippi Valley, distinguished by its black throat and lively call. **d.-sissy‡.**— **D. Distich,** a pen-name of Alexander Pope in *The Guardian*.— **d.-dunnock,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] Same as DUNNOCK.— **Dick's hat-band** (*Eng. Hist.*), a jesting allusion to the British crown, as represented by the hat-band of Richard Cromwell during his brief term as Protector.— **long-tailed d.** [Prov. Eng.], the long-tailed titmouse.

Dick, Thomas (1/31774–7/31857). A Scottish writer on religion and astronomy; *The Christian Philosopher*, etc.

dick'ens[1], 1 dik'enz; 2 dik'ĕns, *n.* [Colloq.] The deuce; devil. [Prob. a fanciful variation of DEUCE[2].]



Dickens Chain.

Dick'ens[2], *n.* **1. Charles** (7/31812–9/31870). An English novelist, editor, and reformer; *Pickwick Papers*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, etc. **2.** A county in N. W. Texas; 918 sq. m.— **Dickens chain,** a watch-chain with central cross-bar and a swivel and snap-hook at either end. Compare ALBERT CHAIN.— **Dickens's Dutchman,** nickname of Charles Langhelmer, a jail-bird who figures in Dickens's *American Notes*. — **Dick-en'sian,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Dickens or his literary style. **Dick"en-esque'‡.**— **Dick"en-i-a'na,** *n. pl.* A collection of sayings, relics, editions, manuscripts, etc., relative to or connected with Charles Dickens and his various books and periodicals.

Dick'en-son, 1 dik'en-sən; 2 dik'ĕn-sŏn, *n.* A county in western Virginia; 324 sq. m.; county-seat, Clintwood.

dick'er, 1 dik'ər; 2 dik'er, *n. & v.* [U. S.] To make a petty trade; barter; haggle. [Prob. < DICKER[3], < L. *decuria*, division consisting of tens, < *decem*, ten.]

dick'er[1], *n.* [U. S.] A petty business negotiation; a trade; bargain; deal.
For peddling *dicker*, not for honest sales.
WHITTIER *The Panorama* st. 16.

dick'er[2], *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Originally, ten; especially, ten hides or skins; now extended to various quantities, particularly twelve; a number. Compare DECURY. **2.** A number; quantity; lot; as a *dicker* of news. **dac'ret**; **dak'ert**.

dick'erd, *pp.* Dickered. S. S.

dick'ey[1], **dick'y**[1], front; false bosom. **2.** A driver's outside seat of a carriage; also, one behind the body of the vehicle, for servants. **3.** A pinafore or bib. **4.** [New Eng.] A high shirt-collar. **5.** [Slang.] An under-petticoat. **6.** [North. Eng.] A leather apron; dick. **7.** [North. Eng.] A loose jacket of coarse linen worn by workmen; a slop. **8.** [Slang, Gt. Brit.] A donkey. **9.** [Sailors' Slang.] A ship's officer; mate. **10.** [Old Slang.] A worn-out shirt. [Perhaps < D. *dek*; see DECK[1], *n.*]

Dick'ey[2], *n.* A county in S. E. North Dakota; 1,146 sq. m.; county-seat, Ellendale.

Dick'in-son, 1 dĭk'ĭn-sən; 2 dĭk'ĭn-son, *n.* **1. Anna Elizabeth** (10/11 1842–), an American orator, reformer, and playwright. **2. Daniel Stevens** (9/11 1800–3/11 1866), an American lawyer and statesman; leader of the "Hunker" Democrats. **3. Emily** (12/16 1830–4/11 1886), an American poet. **4. John** (11/11 1732–2/11 1808), an American lawyer, patriot, and statesman; opposed the Declaration of Independence, yet served against the British; became President of Pennsylvania and founder of Dickinson College. **5. Philemon** (4/11 1739–2/11 1809), an American patriot and statesman who commanded New Jersey militia at Monmouth; U. S. Senator. **6.** A county in N. W. Iowa; 408 sq. m.; county-seat, Spirit Lake. **7.** A county in N. E. Kansas; 842 sq. m.; county-seat, Abilene. **8.** A county in N. Michigan; 756 sq. m.; county-seat, Iron Mountain. **9.** A city in Stark county, N. Dak.

dick'in-son-ite, 1 dĭk'ĭn-sən-ait; 2 dĭk'ĭn-son-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous green hydrous phosphate ($3(Mn,Fe,Na_2,Ca)P_2O_5H_2O$), found massive and in monoclinic crystals. [< Wm. *Dickinson*.]

dick'once, 1 dĭk'ŏns; 2 dĭk'onç, *n.* [Ir.] A euphemism for *devil*. Compare DICKENS.

Dick's'on, 1 dĭk's'ən; 2 dĭk'son, *n.* **1.** A county in N. central Tennessee; 600 sq. m.; county-seat, Charlotte. **2.** A borough in Lackawanna county, Pa. **3.** A town in Dickson county, Tenn.

Dick-so'ni-a, 1 dĭk-sō'nĭ-ə; 2 dĭk-sō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical ferns of the polypod family, with large, twice- or thrice-pinnate fronds, and marginal or submarginal fruit-dots. *D. antarctica* and *D. berteroana* are large and tree-like. [< James *Dickson* (1737?–9/11 1822), British botanist.]

dick'y, 1 dĭk'ĭ; 2 dĭk'y, *a.* [DICK'I-ER; DICK'I-EST.] [Slang or Colloq., Eng.] **1.** Dubious; risky; precarious. **2.** Insecure; unsafe; tumble-down. **3.** In poor health; unsound; queer.— **all dicky with,** all over with.

Dick'y[2], *n.* **1.** A diminutive of *Richard*. **2.** A name applied to animals, as (1) [Local, Eng.], a donkey; male ass. (2) [Dial., Eng.] A small bird. (3) [Dial., Eng.] A caged bird. (4) [Dial., Eng.] The hedge-sparrow.— **dick'y-bird",** *n.* Any small bird, especially a canary: a pet name.— **Dicky Sam** [Slang, Eng.], Liverpool, or a Liverpudlian.

di-cle'si-um, 1 daĭ-klĭ'sĭ-ŭm; 2 dĭ-clē'sĭ-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A fruit composed of an indehiscent one-seeded pericarp invested by a persistent and indurated perianth. HENSLOW. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *klēsis*, closing, < *kleiō*, close.]

di-clin'ic, 1 daĭ-klĭn'ĭk; 2 dĭ-clĭn'ic, *a.* *Crystal.* Having two of the three axes inclined to the third and perpendicular to each other. See CRYSTALLIZATION. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *klinō*, incline.] **di'cli-nate‡; di'cli-nous‡.**

di'cli-nism, 1 daĭ'klĭ-nizm; 2 dĭ'cli-nĭsm, *n.* *Bot.* The state or condition of being diclinous.

di'cli-nous[1], 1 daĭ'klĭ-nus *or* daĭ-klaĭ'nus; 2 dĭ'cli-nŭs *or* dĭ-clī'nŭs (XIII), *a.* *Crystal.* Diclinic.

di'cli-nous[2], *a.* *Bot.* Having stamens in one flower and pistils in another; unisexual. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *klinē*, bed, < *klinō*, recline.] **di'cli-ny,** *n.*

di-coc'cous, 1 daĭ-kŏk'ŭs; 2 dĭ-cŏc'ŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Composed of two cocci.

di-cœ'li-ous, 1 daĭ-sĭ'lĭ-ŭs; 2 dĭ-cē'lĭ-ŭs, *a.* *Anat.* Possessing two cavities: applied to a bodily organ, as the heart. [< DI-[1] + L. *cælum*, vault.] **di-cœ'lous‡.**

di-co'lic, 1 daĭ-kŏ'lĭk; 2 dĭ-cŏ'lic, *a.* **1.** *Pros.* Composed of two cola or members; as, a *dicolic* verse. **2.** *Rhet.* Composed of two clauses, as a sentence.

di-co'lon, 1 daĭ-kō'lən; 2 dĭ-cō'lon, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Pros.* A verse or rhythmic period with two members or cola. [< Gr. *dikōlos*, having two members, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *kōlon*, member.]

Di"con-dyl'i-a, 1 daĭ'kŏn-dĭl'ĭ-ə; 2 dĭ'cŏn-dŷl'i-a, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A series of amniote vetebrates with two occipital condyles, including only the mammals. [< Gr. *dikondylos*, double-knuckled, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *kondylos*, knuckle.] — **di"con-dyl'i-an,** *a.* **1.** Having two occipital condyles, as a mammalian or amphibian skull. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Dicondylia*. **di"con-dyli'c‡.**

di-con'ic, 1 daĭ-kŏn'ĭk; 2 dĭ-cŏn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating a colorless crystalline acid ($C_5H_{12}O_6$) resulting from the action of strong hydrochloric acid on citric acid.

di-cot"y-le'don, 1 daĭ-kŏt'ĭ-lē'dən; 2 dĭ-cŏt'y-lē'don, *n.* *Bot.* A plant having two cotyledons or seed-leaves; a member of the class *Dicotyledones*. **di'cott.**

Di-cot"y-le'do-nes, 1 daĭ-kŏt'ĭ-lē'do-nēz; 2 dĭ-cŏt'y-lē'do-nēç, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The largest, most important class of flowering plants, characterized by having seeds with two cotyledons, exogenous stems, netted-veined leaves, and the parts of the flower mostly in fours or fives. It embraces 172 orders, 6,784 genera, and about 80,000 species. **Di-cot"y-le-do'ne-æ‡.**

di-cot"y-le'do-nous, 1 daĭ-kŏt'ĭ-lē'do-[*or* -lēd'o-]nus; 2 dĭ-cŏt'y-lē'do-[*or* -lēd'o-]nŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Having two cotyledons, or pertaining to the *Dicotyledones*. **di-cot'y-lous‡.**

Di"co-tyl'i-dæ, 1 daĭ'ko-tĭl'ĭ-dē; 2 dĭ"co-tŷl'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of suoid artiodactyls; peccaries. **Di-cot'y-les,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *dikotylos*, with two hollows, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *kotylē*, cup.] — **di-cot'y-lid,** *n.*— **-loid,** *a.* & *n.*

Di-cot"y-li'næ, 1 daĭ-kŏt'ĭ-laĭ'nĭ; 2 dĭ-cŏt'y-lī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Dicotylidæ* as a subfamily of *Suidæ*.— **di-cot'y-line,** *a.* & *n.*

Di"cra-na'ce-æ, 1 daĭ'krē-nē'sĭ-ī; 2 dĭ"crā-nā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An extensive family of mosses of the order *Bryales*. They have awl-shaped leaves and a peristome with 16 teeth arranged in one series. See DICRANUM.— **di"cra-na'ceous,** *a.*

Di-cra"no-bran'chi-a, 1 daĭ-krē'no-braŋ'kĭ-ə; 2 dĭ-crā'no-brāŋ'çi-a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A suborder of rhipidoglossate gastropods with two symmetrical dorsal gills, including the *Fissurellidæ*. [< Gr. *dikranos* (< *di-*, DI-[1], + *kranion*, skull) + *branchia*, gills.] — **di-cra"no-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* & *n.*

Di-cra"no-pleu'ra, 1 daĭ-krē'no-plū'rə; 2 dĭ-crā'no-plŷ'ra, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A section of plesiosaurian reptiles with fork-headed cervical ribs, as in *Plesiosauridæ*. [< Gr. *dikranos*, two-headed, + *pleura*, rib.] — **di-cra"no-pleu'rous,** *a.*

di"cran-te'ri-an, *a.* Same as DIACRANTERIAN.

Di-cra'num, 1 daĭ-krē'num; 2 dĭ-crā'nŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of acrocarpous, dicranaceous mosses, having a cuculiate calyptra, cernuous capsule, and a single peristome of 16 cleft teeth. *D. scoparium* is common in forests. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *kranion*, skull.] — **di-cra'noid,** *a.*

Di-cros'to-nyx, 1 daĭ-krŏs'to-nĭks; 2 dĭ-crŏs'to-nŷks, *n.* A genus of American subarctic lemming-mice. [< Gr. *dikroos*, forked, + *onyx*, claw.]

dic'ro-tism, 1 dĭk'ro-[*or* daĭ'kro-]tizm; 2 dĭc'ro-[*or* dĭ'cro-]tĭsm, *n.* *Med.* An abnormal pulse-beating, showing a double pulse-beat to each systole of the heart. [< Gr. *dikrotos*, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *krotos*, beat.] — **di-cro'tal, di-crot'ic, dic'ro-tous,** *a.*

Di-cru'ri-dæ, 1 daĭ-krū'rĭ-dī; 2 dĭ-cru'rĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of passerine birds, especially *Coltomorphæ* with notched bill, nostrils covered by bristles, and forked tail of ten feathers; drongos. **Di-cru'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *dikros*, forked (< *di-*, two, + *keras*, horn), + *oura*, tail.] — **di-cru'rid,** *n.*— **di-cru'roid,** *a.*

dict., *abbr.* Dictator; dictionary.

dic'ta, 1 dĭk'tə; 2 dĭc'ta, *n.* Plural of DICTUM.

dic-ta'ment, *n.* A saying; dictation.

Dic-tam'num, *n.* Same as DICTAMNUS, 1.

Dic-tam'nus, 1 dĭk-tam'nus; 2 dĭc-tăm'nŭs, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of herbs of the rue family. *D. albus* of southern Europe, the only species, is a strong-scented plant. In hot weather the vapor from the volatile oil secreted by the plant can be lighted with a match. **2.** [d-] A perennial herb of the genus *Dictamnus*; dittany. [L., < Gr. *diktamnos*, < *Diktē*, a mountain in Crete where the plant abounds.] **Dic-tam'nat‡; Dic-tam'num†.**

dic'tate, 1 dĭk'tēt; 2 dĭc'tāt, *v.* [DIC'TAT-ED; DIC'TAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To declare with directive authority; impose as an order; command; prescribe; as, to *dictate* peace.
Allow no man to *dictate* what you shall believe.
LYMAN BEECHER *Autobiography* vol. i, p. 352. [H. 1864.]
2. To present forcibly and conclusively; decide, as by authority or necessity; as, prudence *dictated* a retreat. **3.** To communicate orally to an amanuensis to be written down; direct the words or substance of; as, to *dictate* a letter to a stenographer.
II. *i.* **1.** To speak with final authority; prescribe.
Buonaparte now *dictated* to all the nations of the continent.
CANNING *Speeches, Expedition to Copenhagen* p. 63. [E. C. B. 1841.]
2. To practise dictation; compose literary work by dictation. [< L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dicto*, freq. of *dico*, say.]
SYN.: command, decree, direct, enjoin, order, prescribe, require. See SPEAK.— ANT.: accept, follow, obey, submit, yield.— PREP.: *to*.

dic'tate, *n.* **1.** An authoritative suggestion or prompting; especially, a rule, precept, or maxim; as, the *dictates* of reason. **2.** A positive order; an imperative direction or command; as, the *dictates* of the emperor.
For me, my free-born heart shall bear no *dictates*
But those of truth and honour.
THOMSON *Tancred and Sigismonda* act i, sc. 1.
3†. Dictation; anything dictated. **4†.** An authoritative saying; dictum. [< L. *dictatum*, neut. of *dictatus*; see DICTATE, *v.*]

dic-ta'tion, 1 dĭk-tē'shən; 2 dĭc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of dictating, or that which is dictated; imposition of control; arbitrary direction.
To be a statesman or reformer requires a courage that dares defy *dictation* from any quarter.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Character* p. 91. [T. & F. 1866.]
2. The act of dictating to a copyist, as to a stenographer or in a school exercise. **3.** That which is dictated or to be dictated, as a school exercise. [< LL. (*dictatio(n-)*, < L. *dictatus*; see DICTATE, *v.*] — **dic-ta'tion-al,** *a.* Inclined to dictation; domineering.— **dic-ta'tiv**(es, *a.* Of the character of dictation.

dic-ta'tor, 1 dĭk-tē'tər *or* -tor; 2 dĭc-tā'tor, *n.* **1.** A person having absolute powers of government in a state; esp. one who assumes or is appointed to absolute power provisionally in time of emergency. In ancient Rome he was a chief magistrate with supreme authority, appointed by the senate for a term of about six months. **2.** One who dictates or prescribes; as, a *dictator* of fashion.
He succeeded Ben Jonson as the acknowledged *dictator* of wit and criticism, as Dr. Johnson after nearly the same interval succeeded him. LOWELL *Among My Books* p. 6. [O. & CO. 1870.]

dic"ta-to'ri-al, 1 dĭk'tə-tō'rĭ-əl; 2 dĭc'ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Given to dictating; overbearing; imperious.
A *dictatorial* style, though it may carry conviction, is always accompanied with disgust. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. i, p. 109. [A. S. CO. 1837.]
2. Of or pertaining to a dictator; absolute; as, *dictatorial* power. **dic"ta-to'ri-ant‡;** **dic'ta-to-ry‡** [Archaic]. SYN.: see ARBITRARY; DOGMATIC; IMPERIOUS.— **dic"ta-to'ri-al-ism,** *n.*— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

dic-ta'tor-ship, 1 dĭk-tē'tər-ship; 2 dĭc-tā'tor-shĭp, *n.* **1.** The office or term of office of a dictator. **2.** Supreme (or despotic) control; imperious direction.
Of such a perpetual *dictatorship* Voltaire among the French gives the last European instance. CARLYLE *Essays* vol. i, p. 207.
dic-ta'turet [Archaic].

dic-ta'tress, 1 dĭk-tē'tres; 2 dĭc-tā'trĕs, *n.* A woman who dictates; female dictator. **dic-ta'trixt.**

dic'ter-yt, *n.* A witty saying; a bon mot.

dic'tion, 1 dĭk'shən; 2 dĭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The use of words or the manner of using them either in literature, oratory, or song; the manner in which anything is expressed in words. It includes articulation, pronunciation, intonation, declamation, and punctuation. **2.** Specif., that department of rhetoric which deals with the choice and arrangement of words and modes of expression. See STYLE; VOCABULARY. **3†.** A phrase; a verbal description. [< L. *dictio(n-)*, < *dico*, say.]
SYN.: expression, language, phrase, phraseology, style, vocabulary, wording. An author's *diction* is strictly his choice and use of words, with no special reference to thought; *expression* regards the words simply as the vehicle of the thought. *Phrase* and *phraseology* apply to words or combinations of words which are somewhat technical; as, in legal *phraseology*; in military *phrase*. *Diction* is general; *wording* is limited; we speak of the *diction* of an author or of a work, the *wording* of a proposition, of a resolution, etc. (*verbiage* never bears this sense; see CIRCUMLOCUTION). The *language* of a writer or speaker may be the national speech he employs; as, the English or French *language*; or the word may denote his use of that *language*; as, the author's *language* is well (or ill) chosen. *Style* includes *diction*, *expression*, rhetorical figures such as metaphor and simile, the effect of an author's prevailing tone of thought, of his personal traits — in short, all that makes up the clothing of thought in words; thus, we speak of a figurative *style*, a frigid or an argumentative *style*, or of the *style* of Macaulay or Prescott, etc.

dic"tion-a'ri-an, 1 dĭk'shən-ē'rĭ-ən; 2 dĭc'shon-ā'ri-an, *n.* [Rare.] A lexicographer.

dic'tion-a-ry, 1 dĭk'shən-ē-rĭ; 2 dĭc'shon-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rĭz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** A book containing the words of any language, sometimes together with their equivalents in another language, or the words employed in any science or art, or special branch of knowledge, arranged alphabetically, and usually also with the spelling, pronunciation, etymology, and definitions of the words, together with other explanatory or illustrative features; lexicon; word-book; as, a *dictionary* of the English language; a French-English *dictionary*; a *dictionary* of manufactures or of biography.
Neither is a *dictionary* a bad book to read. There is no cant in it, no excess of explanation, and it is full of suggestion.
EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Books* p. 169. [U. M. & CO. 1890.]
Richard Huloet was the first to produce an English *dictionary*. This work, which he issued in 1552, was the first in which the meanings of English words were explained in English.
FRANK H. VIZETELLY in *Develop. of the Dictionary* p. 19.
2. Same as VERBARIUM, 1. [< LL. *dictionarium*, < L. *dictio(n-)*, word; see DICTION.]
SYN.: cyclopedia, encyclopedia, glossary, lexicon, vocabulary. An *encyclopedia*, as the name implies, aims to sweep the whole circle of knowledge; a *dictionary* simply to define words. An *encyclopedia* commonly contains comprehensive articles by specialists on a wide range of subjects; a *dictionary* (in the strict sense of the word) confines itself to such matter as is absolutely necessary to explain the meaning and correct use of words. There is a tendency at present to include in *dictionaries* much encyclopedic matter. A *vocabulary* is properly a list of words. The *vocabulary* of a *dictionary* is the mere alphabetical list of the words it defines, apart from their definition or treatment. A *glossary* is commonly a list of obsolete or dialectic words, with their definitions. *Lexicon* is the name given to a *dictionary* of a dead language; as, a Latin, Greek, or Hebrew *lexicon*; *dictionary* is now, however, in good usage in this sense. *Cyclopedia* is frequently used for an encyclopedic treatment of some single branch of knowledge; as, a *cyclopedia* of art.

dic'to-graph, 1 dĭk'to-graf; 2 dĭc'to-grāf, *n.* A telephone capable of reproducing sounds made at considerable distance from the transmitter and audible at a corresponding distance from the receiver. **dic'ta-graph‡.**

dic'to-phone, 1 dĭk'to-fōn; 2 dĭc'to-fōn, *n.* A phonographic recorder and reproducer. **dic'ta-phone‡** [a protected trade name.]

dic'tum, 1 dĭk'tum; 2 dĭc'tŭm, *n.* [DIC'TA, *pl.*] **1.** A positive or oracular announcement; a saying uttered dogmatically or with authority; a positive utterance.
Lord Brougham's wise *dictum* . . . that it is well to read everything of something and something of everything.
LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* p. 63. [MACM. 1887.]
It [science] refused to accept, unless accompanied by proof, the *dicta* of any master.
DRAPER *Conflict between Religion and Science* p. 301. [A. 1876.]
2. *Law.* An opinion by a judge on a point not essential to the decision on the main question. **obiter dictum‡.** **3.** In an old logical use, the matter as distinguished from the mode of a proposition. [L., neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dico*, say.] **dictt** [Archaic]. SYN.: see ADAGE.— **Aristotle's dictum,** the general law that what is predicated of the class or the general may be predicated in the same sense of the individual or particular: the basis of deduction.

Dic-tyn'i-dæ, 1 dĭk-tĭn'ĭ-dī; 2 dĭc-tŷn'i-dē, *n.* *Arach.* A family of spiders that build their webs of a curled thread and in irregular forms. **Dic'ty-na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *diktyon*, net.] — **dic'ty-nid,** *a.* & *n.*

dic'ty-o-, 1 dĭk'tĭ-o-; 2 dĭc'ty-o-. From Greek *diktyon*, net (prob. < *diknēin*, throw): a combining form.— **Dic"ty-o-cer"a-ti'na,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* An order of ceratose sponges, including the families *Spongitidæ*, *Spongelitidæ*, and *Aplysinidæ*, characterized by the network of interlacing fibers of its sponge in skeleton.— **dic'ty-o-drome,** *a.* *Bot.* Having a reticulated or net-like nervation: applied to leaves in which the nerves are soon lost in the general network of the blade.— **dic'ty-o-gen,** *n.* A plant of the class *Dictyogenæ*.— **Dic"ty-og'e-næ,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* A subclass of endogens, proposed by Lindley, in which the leaves are netted-veined and often articulated with the stem. It includes the yam, smilax, and trillium families.— **dic"ty-og'e-nous,** *a.*— **Dic"ty-o-ni'na,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* A suborder of hexactinellid sponges with hexacts uniting in a firm skeleton.— **dic'ty-o-nal,** *a.*— **dic'ty-o-nine,** *a.*— **Dic"ty-op'ter-a,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Blattidæ* or cockroaches as an order of insects or suborder of *Orthoptera*.— **dic"ty-op'ter-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Dic"ty-o-ta'ce-æ, 1 dĭk'tĭ-o-tē'sĭ-ī; 2 dĭc'ty-o-tā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* A family of olive-brown marine algæ with membranaceous fronds.

dic"ty-ot'ic, 1 dĭk'tĭ-ot'ĭk; 2 dĭc'ty-ŏt'ic, *a.* Relating to or resembling a network.— **dictyotic moment,** in some *Radiolaria*, the period during which the skeleton is formed.

dic"ty-ox'y-lon, 1 dĭk'tĭ-ŏks'ĭ-lən; 2 dĭc'ty-ŏks'y-lŏn, *n.* *Bot.* A type of Paleozoic plant-stem in which the cortex is traversed by sinuate anastomosing sclerenchymatous strands forming a rhombic or fusiform mesh.

Dic'tys Cre-ten'sis, 1 dĭk'tĭs krĭ-ten'sĭs, 2 dĭc'tys cre-tēn'sĭs. The reputed author of *Ephemeris Belli Trojani*, an extant Latin work on the Trojan war.

di-cy'a-nid, 1 daĭ-saĭ'ə-nĭd, -nĭd *or* -naĭd; 2 dĭ-cŷ'a-nĭd, **di-cy'a-nide,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt containing two cyanogen atoms. **bi-cy'a-nid‡.**

di"cy-an'o-gen, 1 daĭ'saĭ-an'o-jən; 2 dĭ"cŷ-ăn'o-ĝĕn, *n.* *Chem.* A double molecule of cyanogen ($CN)_2$. **di'cy-ant‡.**

di'cy-cle, 1 daĭ'sĭ-kl; 2 dĭ'cŷ-cl, *n.* A form of velocipede having two wheels side by side running in separate tracks, instead of in line, as in a bicycle. [< DI-[1] + CYCLE.] — **di'cy-clist,** *n.*

di-cyc'lic, 1 daĭ-sĭk'lĭk; 2 dĭ-cŷc'lic, *a.* *Echin.* Having two circlets of plates, basal and infrabasal, as in a crinoid calyx.

Di"cy-e'ma, 1 daĭ'saĭ-ī'mə; 2 dĭ'cŷ-ē'ma, *n.* *Protoz.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dicyemidæ*. **2.** [d-] [-MAS or -MÆ, *pl.*] An animal of this genus. The embryos are of two kinds, vermiform and infusoriform.
The nematogenous *Dicyema* gives rise by agamogenetic process to new *Dicyemæ*. HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* p. 560. [A. 1888.]
[< DI-[1] + Gr. *kyēma*, embryo, < *kyō*, be pregnant.]

Di"cy-e'mi-da, 1 daĭ'saĭ-ĭ'mĭ-də; 2 dĭ'cŷ-ē'mi-da, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A division of the animal kingdom without a mesoblastic layer: supposed to be intermediate between *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*. **Di"cy-e'ma-ta‡.**— **di"cy-e'mid,** *a.* & *n.*

Di"cy-e'mi-dæ, 1 daĭ'saĭ-ĭ'mĭ-dī; 2 dĭ'cŷ-ē'mi-dē, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* The only family of *Dicyemida*, with species parasitic in the renal organs of cuttlefishes.— **di"cy-e'moid,** *a.*

Di-cyn"o-don'ti-a, 1 daĭ-sĭn"o-don'shĭ-ə; 2 dĭ-cŷn'o-dŏn'shi-a, *n. pl.* *Paleon.* The *Anomodontia*.— **di-cyn'o-dont.** **I.** *a.* Relating to the *Dicynodontia*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Dicynodontia*. The dicynodonts had lizard-like form, sometimes

of great size, and had turtle-like jaws, probably incased in horny sheaths.

Di-cyn"o-don'ti-dæ, 1 dai-sin"o-don'ti-dī; 2 dī-cȳn"o-dŏn'ti-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Triassic family of dicynodont reptiles without palatal teeth. **Di-cyn'o-don,** *n.* (t. g.) [< DI-[1] + Gr. *kyōn* (*kyn-*), dog, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] — **di-cyn"o-don'tid,** *n.* — **di-cyn"o-don'toid,** *a.*

Di-cyr'ti-da, 1 dai-sûr'ti-də; 2 dī-cȳr'ti-da, *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of cyrtoidean radiolarians with a 2-jointed shell. [< Gr. *dikyrtos*, two-humped, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *kyrtos*, curved.] — **di-cyr'ti-dan,** *a.* & *n.*

Di"cys-tid'e-a, 1 dai"sis-tid'ı-ə; 2 dī"cys-tid'e-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* A division of gregarines with the medullary substance separated into two chambers, as in the *Septata.* [< DI-[1] + Gr. *kystis;* see CYST.] **Di-cys'ti-dæ**‡.— **di-cys'tid, di"cys-tid'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*

did, 1 did; 2 did, *imp.* of DO, *v.* **didet; did'ent** [*pl.*].

Did'a-che, 1 did'ə-kı; 2 did'a-cē, *n.* [Gr.] A teaching; specifically, the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles: the title of the oldest church manual, a post-Apostolic production which, after having been lost for 800 years, was discovered in 1873 by Philotheos Bryennios, bishop of Nicomedia, in the library of the Jerusalem Monastery in Phanar, Constantinople. The manuscript dates from 1056, and was written by "Leo, notary and sinner."

The idiom [of the *Didaché*] is Hellenistic. . . . The style is simple, popular, and concise. . . . The document contains 2,190 words (about 10,700 letters), and 552 different words. Of these 504 are found also in the New Testament; 38 of the remaining 48 in the Septuagint, Barnabas, or other older Greek writers.

New Schaff-H. Encyc. vol. iii, p. 421. [r. & w. '09.]

Did'a-chist, 1 did'ə-kist; 2 did'a-cist, *n.* The author or editor of the Didache. **Did"a-cog'ra-pher**‡.

di-dac'tic, 1 dai-dak'tık; 2 dī-dăc'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of teaching; intended to instruct or edify; adapted to teach; preceptive; expository; as, a *didactic* poem.

The great scope of his work [Don Quixote] was *didactic*, for it was a satire against the false taste of the age.

PRESCOTT *Biograph. Miscell., Cervantes* p. 163. [H. 1845.]

[< Gr. *didaktikos*, apt to teach, < *didaskō*, teach.] **di-dac'ti-cal**‡; **di-dac'tic** (ə)‡ [Rare].— **didactic poetry,** the form of poetry that embodies ideas regarded as thought, rather than as feeling or action; the poetry of the intellect. Its main divisions are: (1) *didactic poetry proper*, the object of which is to embody or teach some truth or system of truth — including (*a*) moral and religious, and (*b*) critical, as Pope's "Moral Essays"; (2) *descriptive poetry* — including (*a*) descriptive poetry proper, of things and events, (*b*) pastoral, (*c*) satirical, etc.— **di-dac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **di"dac-ti'cian,** *n.* A didactic writer or speaker; one who studies and uses didactic principles.— **di-dac'ti-cism,** *n.* Didactic quality, character, or tendency; pedagogical theory or method. **di"dac-tic'i-ty**‡.

di-dac'tics, 1 dai-dak'tıks; 2 dī-dăc'tics, *n.* The science or art of instruction or education: distinguished from *pedagogics* in that it includes the science of training, as well as of instructing, and relates more especially to the young.

di-dac'tyl, 1 dai-dak'tıl; 2 dī-dăc'tyl. **I.** *a.* Didactylous. **II.** *n.* An animal with two toes to each foot. [< Gr. *didaktylos*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *daktylos*, finger.] **di-dac'tyle**‡.

di-dac'ty-lous, 1 dai-dak'tı-lus; 2 dī-dăc'ty-lŭs, *n.* Having two digits, fingers, or toes.

did'dap-per, 1 did'dap-ər; 2 dī'dăp-er, *n.* A dabchick. [Contr. < *divedapper*, < DIVE + *dapper*, < DAF.] **di'dop-per**‡. [Iar.]

did"as-cal'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Didactic; instructive. **di-das'ca-did"as-cal'ics,** 1 did'as-kal'ıks; 2 dī'ăs-căl'ics, *n. pl.* Subjects to be taught.

di-das'ca-ly, 1 dai-das'kə-lı; 2 dī-dăs'ca-ly, *n.* **1.** In the Greek drama, instruction given by a dramatic poet to the actors about to perform in his play. **2.** A bill of the play provided with name of author and list of dramatis personæ. **3.** [-LI-E, 1 -lı-ī; 2-lī-ē, *pl.*] An ancient collection of titles of dramas, with names of their authors, dates, etc., as the catalog of this character compiled by Aristotle: in the plural. [< Gr. *didaskaleia*, teaching.]

did'der, 1 did'ər; 2 did'er, *vi.* [Dial., Eng.] To shiver; tremble.

did'der, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A shivering; tremor.

did'dest, 1 did'est; 2 did'ĕst. [Rare.] An old form of *didst.*

did'dle‡,] 1 did'l; 2 did'l, *vt.* [DID'DLED, DID'DLE'; DID'DLING.]

did'le‡,] [Colloq.] To cheat by trickery; outwit; overreach; also, to borrow; as, he *diddled* me out of a shilling.

A certain portion of the human race
Has certainly a taste for being *diddled.* HOOD *A Black Job* st. 1.

[Cp. AS. *dyderian*, cheat.] — **did'dler,** *n.* A swindler; cheat.

did'dle‡, *vi.* [Dial.] **1.** To toddle; jog. **2.** To dawdle.

did'dle, *n.* A jingle.

di-dec"a-he'dral, 1 dai-dek'ə-hī'drəl; 2 dī-dĕc'a-hē'dral, *a. Crystal.* Having five planes on each extremity: said of a ten-sided prism.

Di-del'phi-a, 1 dai-del'fı-ə; 2 dī-dĕl'fi-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A subclass of mammals having a double womb and no placenta, as *Marsupialia.* [< DI-[1] + Gr. *delphys*, womb.] — **di'delph, n.**— **di-del'phi-an,** *a.*— **di-del'phic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Didelphia.*— **di-del'phid. 1.** *a.* Didelphic. **II.** *n.* A marsupial, especially an opossum or didelphyid.— **di-del'phous,** *a.* Didelphic.

Di"del-phy'i-dæ, 1 dai"del-fai'ı-dī; 2 dī"dĕl-fy'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of marsupials; American opossums. **Di-del'phi-dæ**‡.— **di-del'phy-id,** *n.*— **di-del'phy-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

Di-del'phys, 1 dai-del'fıs; 2 dī-dĕl'fys, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Didelphyidæ.* **2.** [*d-*] (1) A marsupial of this genus. (2) Formerly, one of various other marsupials. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *delphys*, womb.] **Di-del'phis**‡.

Di-dem'ni-dæ, 1 dai-dem'nı-dī; 2 dī-dĕm'ni-dē, *n. pl. Ascid.* A family of composite ascidiaceans with tests containing stellate calcareous spicules, and the colonies usually thin and incrusting. **Di-dem'num,** *n.* (t. g.) [< DI-[1] + Gr. *demnion*, bed, < *demō*, make.] — **di-dem'nid,** *n.*— **di-dem'noid,** *a.*

Dide"rot', 1 did'rō'; 2 did'rō', **Denis** (1713–[1]/[31]1784). A French savant; projector and chief editor of the *Encyclopédie.*

Di'di-æ, 1 dai'di-ī; 2 dī'di-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of columbine birds having a massive body, very large bill with the upper mandible hooked, rudimentary wings, and reduced tufted tail; including the extinct dodo and solitaire. [< DIDUS.] — **di'did,** *n.* — **di'dine,** *a.* — **di'doid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Didiæ*; dodo-like.

Did'i-us, 1 did'ı-əs; 2 did'i-us, **Salvius Julianus** (133–193), A Roman who bought the imperial sovereignty when offered at auction by the Pretorian guards, and was afterward killed by his soldiers.

di'dle, 1 dai'dl; 2 dī'dl, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A triangular spade, used for cleaning out the channels of watercourses; also, a metal scoop fixed to the end of a pole, for the same purpose. **di'dal;.**— **di'dle,** *n.*— **di'dle-man,** *n.*— **di'dler,** *n.*

did'n't, 1 did'nt; 2 did'nt. [Colloq.] Did not: a contraction.

di'do‡, 1 dai'do; 2 dī'do, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] An extravagant action; caper; antic. **2.** [D-] [Ir.] A girl grotesquely decked with fantastic finery. P. W. JOYCE *Eng. as We Speak it in Ireland* p. 247. [L. G. & CO. '10.] [< *Dido*, queen of Carthage, who, having bought as much land as a bull's hide could cover, cut the hide into thin strips, and enclosed with it a large area.] — **to cut up didoes,** to behave in an extravagant or mischievous manner.

Di'do, 1 dai'do; 2 dī'do, *n.* F. **Di"don',** 1 di'dōñ', 2 dī'dōñ'; It. **Di-do'ne,** 1 dī-dō'nē, 2 dī-dō'ne. *Myth.* A daughter of Belus or Mutgo, king of Tyre; founded Carthage.

di"do-dec"a-he'dron, 1 dai'do-dek'ə-hī'drən; 2 dī'do-dĕc'a-hē'drŏn, *n. Crystal.* A hemihedral isometric form included under 24 equal trapezoidal faces. Called also *dyakis-dodecahedron* and *diploid.*— **di"do-dec"a-he'dral,** *a. Crystal.* Having the form of a six-sided prism, truncated on the lateral edges, and acuminated on the extremities with six planes.

di-do'ni-a, 1 dai-dō'nı-ə; 2 dī-dō'ni-a, *n. Geom.* A curve that contains the greatest area on a given surface with a given perimeter. [< *Dido*; see DIDO.] — **di-do'ni-an,** *a.*

Di"dot', 1 dī'dō'; 2 dī'dō', *n.* **1. Ambroise Firmin** (11/22 1790–2/22 1876), a French publisher and printer; head of Firmin Didot Frères, Paris, publishers of the *Academy Dictionary*, etc. **2. Firmin** (1764–1/22 1836), a French publisher and typographer; improved stereotyping. **3. François** (1689–11/22 1757), a French librarian, printer and publisher; founded the Didot firm in 1689. **4. François Ambroise** (1720–7/12 1804), a French printer and type-founder; son of François. **5. Pierre** (1761–12/22 1853), a French publisher; issued the Louvre edition of the Latin classics.

di-dot'o-my, 1 dai-dot'o-mı; 2 dī-dŏt'o-my, *n.* Separation according to species and genera. [< Gr. *didymos*, double, + -TOMY.]

di-drach'ma, 1 dai-drak'mə; 2 dī-drăc'ma, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A double drachma. See COIN; WEIGHT. [LL., < Gr. *didrachmon*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *drachmē*; see DRACHMA.] **di'drachm**‡; **di-drach'mon**‡.

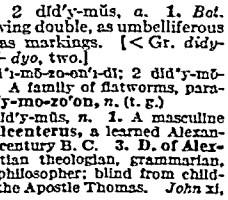
did'ro-my, 1 did'ro-mı; 2 did'ro-my, *n. Bot.* The state or condition of being doubly twisted, as the awns of certain grasses.— **di-dro'mic,** *a.*

didst, *2d per. sing. imp.* of DO, *v.*

di-duc'tion‡, *n.* Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

di-duc'tor, 1 dai-duk'tər; 2 dī-dŭc'tŏr, *n. Conch.* One of certain muscles of arthropomatous brachiopods which by contraction open the valves. [< DI-[2] + L. *duco*, lead.]

Di"dun-cu'li-dæ, 1 dai'dun-kiū'lı-dī; 2 dī'dŭn-cū'li-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of columbine birds having a large bill with a hooked upper mandible and a toothed lower one, including the toothbilled pigeon of Samoa. **Di-dun'cu-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. of DIDUS.] — **di-dun'cu-lid,** *n.*— **di-dun'cu-loid,** *a.*



The Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*). 1/12

Di-dus, 1 dai'dus; 2 dī'dŭs, *n. Ornith.* A genus typical of *Didiidæ.* [NL. form of DODO.]

Did"y-mæ'a, 1 did'ı-mī'ə; 2 did'y-mē'a, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* A religious celebration in honor of Zeus and Apollo held at Didyma, in Asia Minor.

Did"y-mæ'um, 1 did'ı-mī'əm; 2 did'y-mē'ŭm, *n.* A temple dedicated to Zeus and Apollo at Didyma.

did"y-mal'gi-a, 1 did'ı-mal'jı-ə; 2 did'y-măl'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Pain in the testicle. [< Gr. *didymoi*, testicle, + *algos*, pain.]

Did"y-mas'pis, 1 did'ı-mas'pıs; 2 did'y-măs'pis, *n. Paleon.* A genus of tremataspid fossil fishes occurring in the Lower Old Red Sandstone, having the head-shield fused with the dorsal shield, and no side cornua. [< Gr. *didymos*, double, + *aspis*, shield.]

di-dym'i-a, 1 dai-dim'ı-ə; 2 dī-dym'i-a, *n. Chem.* The oxid of didymium.

di-dym'i-um, 1 dai-dim'ı-um; 2 dī-dym'i-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A mixture of the two elements neodymium and praseodymium, found in cerite and long regarded as one of the elements. [< Gr. *didymos*; see DIDYMOUS.]

di-dym'o-clone, 1 dai-dim'o-klōn; 2 dī-dym'o-clōn, *n. Spong.* A straight short spicule the thickened ends of which have furcated branches. [< Gr. *didymos*, double, + *clon*, animal.]

did'y-mous, 1 did'ı-mus; 2 did'y-mŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Twin; formed in pairs; growing double, as umbelliferous fruits. **2.** *Zool.* Double, as markings. [< Gr. *didymos*, double, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *dyo*, two.]

Did"y-mo-zo-on'i-dæ, 1 did'ı-mō-zo-on'ı-dī; 2 did'y-mō-zo-ŏn'i-dē. *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of flatworms, parasitic on marine fishes. **Did"y-mo-zo'on,** *n.* (t. g.)

Did'y-mus, 1 did'ı-mus; 2 did'y-mŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. D. Chalcenterus,** a learned Alexandrian grammarian of the 1st century B. C. **3. D. of Alexandria** (301–396), a Christian theologian, grammarian, musician, astronomer, and philosopher; blind from childhood. **4.** *Bib.* A name of the Apostle Thomas. *John* xi, 16. **Did'y-mos**‡ [Gr.].

Did"y-na'mi-a, 1 did'ı-nē'mı-ə; 2 did'y-nā-mi-a, *n. pl. Bot.* The fourteenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, including those with four stamens, of which two are long and two short, as in most bilabiate flowers. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *dynamis*; see DYNAMITE.] — **did'y-nam,** *n.*

di-dyn'a-mous, 1 dai-din'ə-mus; 2 dī-dyn'a-mŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the stamens in two pairs with one pair shorter than the other; of or pertaining to the class *Didynamia.* [< DI-[1] + Gr. *dynamis*; see DYNAMITE.] **did"y-na'mi-an**‡; **did"y-nam'ic**‡.

di-dyn'a-my, 1 dai-din'ə-mı; 2 dī-dyn'a-my, *n. Bot.* The state or condition of being in two unequal pairs, as the stamens of most *Labiatæ.* [< DI-[1] + Gr. *dynamis*; see DYNAMITE.]

die[1], 1 dai; 2 dī, *vi.* [DIED; DY'ING.] **1.** To meet with or suffer death; pass from life into a state of dissolution or decay; lose vital force and motion; become inanimate; decease; expire; wither: used of persons, animals, and plants or parts of plants. See DEATH. **2.** Figuratively, to cease to exist, as a mental force or trait; discontinue; be lost; also, to lose energy or power: extending to any quality or force regarded as having life or existence; as, ambition *died* within him.

We only know that God is just. And every wrong shall *die.*
WHITTIER *At Port Royal* st. 15.

3. To become extinct gradually, as external action or force; fade out; pass away by degrees; as, this agitation will *die* out; the music *dies* away. **4.** To yield up or conquer desire or interest; become indifferent: followed by *to*; as, to *die to* the world; *dead* to sin.

He bade the twelve in all things be as brothers,
And *die to* self, to live and work for others.
J. B. O'REILLY *Maccarius the Monk* st. 1.

5. *Theol.* To suffer spiritual or eternal death, as a result or penalty of sin. **6.** *Arch.* To become merged insensibly in an adjacent surface, as a molding. **7.** [Colloq.] To have a great desire; pine, as with love: a hyperbolical use; as, he was *dying* to make a speech; a girl that the young men are *dying* for. **8.** To become stale, spiritless or vapid, as a liquor. [ME. *dien*, *deyen*, < Icel. *deyja.*] **dyet.**— **di'er,** *n.* SYN.: cease, decease, decline, depart, expire, fade, perish, wither. *Die* is figuratively applied to anything which has the appearance of life.

Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 40.

An echo, a strain of music, a tempest, a topic, an issue, *dies. Expire* (literally, to breathe out) is a softer word for *die*; it is used figuratively of things that *cease* to exist by reaching a natural limit; as, a lease *expires*; the time has *expired.* To *perish* (literally, in Latin, to go through, as in English we say "the fire goes out") is oftenest used of death by privation or exposure; as, "I *perish* with hunger," *Luke* xv, 17; sometimes, of death by violence. Knowledge and fame, arts and empires may be said to *perish;* the word *denotes* utter destruction and decay. Compare synonyms for DEATH.— ANT.: be born, begin, be immortal, come into being, come to life, exist, flourish, grow, live, rise again, rise from the dead, survive.— PREP.: to die *of* fever; *by* violence; rarely, *with* the sword, famine, etc. (*Ezek.* vii. 15); to die *for* one's country; to die *at* sea; *in* one's bed; *in* agony; die *to* the world.— **to die away. 1.** To faint or swoon. **2.** To fade away. **3.** To diminish or disappear gradually. **4.** *Arch.* To merge into an adjacent structure.— **to die back,** same as DIE DOWN, **2.** — **to die down. 1.** To subside gradually; die away. **2.** *Bot.* Of plants, to die down as far as the ground while the underground portions survive, as perennials.— **to die dung-hill,** to die like a creature without mettle, *i. e.*, like a cowardly barnyard fowl: contrasted with **to die game,** to die valiantly, as a game-cock does.— **to die hard. 1.** To die fighting for life. **2**‡. To die in an impenitent state.— **to die in harness,** to die in the midst of daily activities.— **to die in one's bed,** to die of disease or old age, as opposed to a violent death.— **to die in one's boots, or with one's boots on. 1.** Same as TO DIE IN HARNESS. **2.** [Western U. S.] To die by violence; be killed in a quarrel.— **to die in the last ditch,** to fight to the last extremity.— **to die in the palm,** literally, to pay the penalty of death; hence, to die in the attempt to do something.— **to die off. 1.** To be removed one after another by death. **2.** Of sounds, etc., to die away.— **to die out. 1.** Of a family or race, to be gradually extinguished by death. **2.** To pass away or become extinct by degrees.— **to die the death,** to be put to death. — **to die up,** to die off entirely; perish utterly.— **to die well. 1.** [Eng.] To yield good meat: said of beef-cattle. **2.** To die in a state of grace.

die[2], *n.* [DIED; DY'ING.] To mold, cut, stamp, or form with a die. — **dying-out machine** (*Shoe-manuf.*), a power-press used for stamping out the soles and uppers of shoes by means of dies.

die, *n.* **1.** [DICE, *pl.*] A little cube, especially one with figures on the sides, used in games, usually in sets. See DICE.

They had cast the fortunes of Hasdrubal and Carthage upon the turn of a *die.* CHAS. MERIVALE *Rome* p. 172. [H. 1879.]

2. A cast, as in dice-playing; stake; hazard.

Desperate the *die*—such as they only cast
Who venture for a world, and stake their last.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. iv, st. 15.

[DIES, *pl.*, in the remaining senses.] **3.** A hard metal former or device for shaping, impressing, or cutting out. Specif.: (1) One of a pair with intaglio designs, between which a planchet is stamped with an obverse and a reverse design in relief, as in coining. (2) One of a pair between which a metal blank is forced or forged into a special shape, as a spoon. (3) One of a pair, one cameo and the other intaglio, between which a sheet, as of metal, is embossed. (4) A block or counter having an orifice through which a punch passes, as in cutting out sheet metal, or punching holes in metal sheets, nuts, etc. **die'-plate**‡. (5) In brickmaking, a perforated part through which the prepared clay is forced into molds. (6) A steel frame having a knife-edge of some special outline, as for cutting out shoe-soles or for cutting cards, etc., into irregular shapes. (7) A hardened block of steel having teeth by which to cut male screw-threads on a metal object, as a bolt. (8) A hard steel roller engraved in intaglio, to mill a coin or the like by pressure. (9) A bed-plate in an ore-crusher. (10) A link-block.

4. Any small cubical block or body. **5.** *Arch.* The middle or chief member of a pedestal, pedestal course, or attic between the base and the cap; dado. **6.** [Scot.] A toy; trinket. [ME. *dee*, < OF. *de*, F. *dé*, < L. *datum*, something given, in the sense of "thrown." < *do*, give.] — **blanking and perforating dies,** same as DOUBLE DIES. — **combination and double-action die,** a die that first cuts and bends the blank and then draws or molds it into another shape.— **combination die,** a double-acting die which first cuts the blank and then shapes it.— **cut'ting-die",** *n.* A simple form or pattern by means of which blanks of sheet metal or tinware are cut.— **cutting-and-drawing dies,** same as DOUBLE-ACTION DIES.— **die'-block",** *n.* A cast-iron block which holds the die in a punch-press, and lessens the shock of the impact of the punch.— **die'-chuck,** *n.* A chuck that grips work to be machined in a lathe. — **die-forging,** *n.* Forging metal parts by means of dies; drop-forging.— **die-hole,** *n.* The orifice in a drawing or punching die.— **die-nut,** *n.* A tempered steel nut, in which grooves are milled: used for cleaning and rectifying the thread of damaged bolts or studs.— **die-plate,** *n.* A screw-plate or die for cutting screws.— **die-sinker,** *n.* One who engraves and hardens metal dies, as for coining.— **die-sinking,** *n.* The art or process of making dies, including the engraving, turning, hardening, etc.— **die-sinking machine,** a milling-machine for sinking drop-hammer dies.— **die-square,** *a.* Perfectly rectangular.— **die-stock,** *n.* A double-handled holder for screw-cutting dies.— **die-temper,** *n.* See under TEMPER.— **die-work,** *n.* Fabrics or other material ornamented by pressed patterns.— **disk-cutting die,** a die used in a press for cutting armature disks.— **double-action die,** a die consisting of two parts, an inner and outer, working independently of each other, which by several successive motions cuts, clamps, and draws a blank, finally ejecting it in its completed state.— **double die,** a die which cuts two blanks, a large and a small, side by side, or a small hole and a blank beside it. A second stroke completes the second half of the first operation, thus turning out a perforated blank, and every succeeding stroke does the same.— **follow die,** a compound tool for performing several operations simultaneously or in as few successive motions as possible, as drawing, bending, punching, etc. See GANG-AND-FOLLOW, under GANG.— **straight as a die. 1.** In exact alinement. **2.** *Fig.* Absolutely honest or upright.— **the die is cast,**

the choice is made; the deed is done which commits one to a certain line of conduct or course of action.— **upon a** or **the die**, depending upon a critical chance or contingency; at stake.

die'ra-way", *a.* Languid; lackadaisical; sentimental.

dieb, 1 dib; 2 dĕb, *n.* [Afr.] An African jackal (*Canis anthus*).

die'back", 1 dai'-bak"; 2 di'-băk", *n.* [Local, U. S.] A disease of trees, especially noticeable in Florida orange-groves, killing the tops.

Die'bitsch, 1 di'bich; 2 dē'bich, **Hans Karl Friedrich Anton** (5/12 1785–6/10 1831). Count Sabalkansky, a Russian field-marshal; took Varna, 1828, Silistria and Adrianople, 1829.

di-e'clan, di-e'clous, etc. Same as DIŒCIAN, etc.

di-ec'ta-sis, 1 dai-ek'tə-sis; 2 di-ĕc'tə-sis, *n. Pros.* Extension by the insertion of a syllable. [< Gr. *diektasis*, a stretching.]

di-e'dral, 1 dai-i'drəl; 2 di-ē'dral, *a.* Same as DIHEDRAL.

Die'drich Knick'er-bock"er, 1 di'driʜ nik'ər-bok"ər; 2 di'driʜ nik'ər-bŏk"ər. The pen-name of Washington Irving.

Dief'fen-bach, 1 dif'ən-baʜ; 2 dēf'ĕn-băʜ, **Johann Friedrich** (2/11 1794–11/11 1847). A Prussian surgeon; *Operative Surgery.*

Dief"fen-bach'i-a, 1 dif"ən-bak'i-ə; 2 dēf"ĕn-băc'i-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical American herbs of the arum family grown for the beauty of their foliage. [< *Dieffenbach*, a German naturalist.]

Dieffenbachia nobilis.
a, a spadix.

di"e-ge'sis, 1 dai'i-ji'sis; 2 di"e-ġē'sis, *n. Rhet.* In discourse, the narration. [< Gr. *diēgēsis*, < *dia*, through, + *hēgeomai*, leaf.]

Di-e'go, 1 di-ē'go; 2 dī-e'gō, *n.* **1.** A Spanish personal name, the equivalent of *James*. **2.** Hence, a Spaniard. Compare DAGO. **3†.** A heavy sword of Spanish style. **4†.** A kind of pear.

Di-e'go Gar-ci'a, 1 gar-si'ə; 2 gär-cī'a. The chief island of the Chagos group; area, about 8 sq. m.

Di-e'go Ra-mi'rez, 1 ra-mi'rēs; 2 rä-mī'reş. Islands in the South Pacific ocean near Cape Horn.

Di-e'go-Sua'rez, 1 -swū'rēs; 2 -swä'reş, *n.* **1.** A seaport town in the N. of the island of Madagascar. **2.** A bay of the same name on which the town is situated.

die-hard, 1 dai'-hārd"; 2 di'-härd", *n.* **1.** One who fights to the last. **2.** [D-] *Brit. Army.* A nickname for the old 57th Regiment of Foot, now the first battalion of the Middlesex Regiment.

Diel du Par"quet', 1 dil dü par'kē"; 2 dēl dü pär'kę", **Jacques** (1600–1/11 1658). A French colonial ruler in Martinique; established civilization in the French Antilles.

di"e-lec'tric, 1 dai'i-lek'trik; 2 di"e-lĕc'tric, *a.* Transmitting electric forces or effects by induction instead of by conduction; non-conducting. [< DI-[3] + ELECTRIC.] — **dielectric capacity** or **constant**, the capacity for transmitting electrical forces or effects by induction; inductive capacity.— **d. hysteresis**, in a dielectric subject to electrical stress, the retardation or lag observed in the return to its original condition when such stress is removed, supposed to be due to molecular friction occurring during readjustment. See HYSTERESIS.— **d. machine**, a machine generating static electricity by friction.— **d. polarization**, the hypothetical condition of a dielectric whose opposite faces are oppositely electrified: a term proposed by Faraday. The molecules are supposed to arrange themselves in a series of polar chains under electrification somewhat in the same way as soft iron-filings act when a magnet-pole is approached to them.— **d. resistance**, the mechanical resistance offered by a dielectric body to perforation or destruction by the electric discharge.— **d. strain**, the strain, due to electric stress, to which a dielectric is subjected when its opposite surfaces are electrified.— **d. strength**, the power of a dielectric to resist stress caused by induction across it, as measured by the difference of potential necessary to break through it by disruptive discharge.— **di"e-lec'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di"e-lec'tric, *n. Elec.* Any substance that transmits electrical forces or effects by induction rather than by conduction; a non-conductor, as glass.

Faraday had good reason, after making the discovery of the induction of electro-polarization in non-conducting substances, to try the specific directional qualities of crystals used as *dielectrics*. WM. THOMSON *Math. and Phys. Papers* vol. ii, p. 268. [U. P. 1884.]

Di-el'y-tra, 1 dai-el'i-trə; 2 di-ĕl'y-tra, *n.* Same as DICENTRA. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *elytron*, sheath.]

Die'men, 1 di'mən; 2 dē'mĕn, **Anthony van** (1593–4/11 1645). A Dutch admiral. As governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, he promoted Tasman's explorations.

di"en-ceph'a-lon, 1 dai'en-sef'ə-lən; 2 di"ĕn-cĕf'a-lŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The second cerebral vesicle or thalamencephalon. [< DI-[3] + ENCEPHALON.] **di"en-ceph'alt.** — **di"en-ce-phal'ic**, *a.*

Die'pen-beck, 1 di'pən-bek; 2 dē'pĕn-bĕk, **Abrahamvan** (1607–12/-1675). A Dutch historical painter; noted as an imitator of Rubens. **Die'pen-bekt.**

Di-eppe', 1 di-ep'; 2 di-ĕp', *n.* A seaport in Seine-Inférieure department, France.— **Dieppe lace**, or **Dieppe point**, a local kind of pillow-lace.

di"er-e-sil'i-a, 1 dai'er-i-sil'i-ə; 2 di"ĕr-e-sil'i-a, *n. Bot.* Same as CARCERULE. [< Gr. *diatreō*, divide, + *silīqua*, pod.] — **di"er-e-sil'i-an**, *a.*

di-er'e-sis, 1 dai-er'i-sis; 2 di-ĕr'e-sis (XIII), *n.* [-SES, **di-æ're-sis**,] 1 -sīz; 2 -sēş, *pl.*] **1.** Two dots (¨) placed over the second of two adjacent vowels that are to be pronounced separately, as in *reëcho*, *zoölogy*, the Latin *aureï*, or French *haïr:* not used in the text of this dictionary. **2.** The separation of syllables by these dots, or of two adjacent vowels that would regularly form a diphthong: opposed to *syneresis*. **3.** *Pros.* The coincidence of the end of a metrical foot with the end of a word in a verse; metrical dieresis. See CESURA. **4.** Division, as of a cell; any interruption or dissolution of continuity. **5.** *Pathol.* The division or separation of parts normally united, as by a wound or a burn. **6.** *Surg.* The mechanical separation of parts, as by lancing, incision, etc. **7.** *Crust.* The division in the outer branch of the caudal pleopod. [< LL. *diæresis*, < Gr. *diairesis*, division, < *dia*, asunder, + *haireō*, take.] — **bucolic dieresis**, in the scansion of Greek or Latin dactylic hexameters, a dieresis following the fourth foot of the line: most frequent in pastoral poetry.

di"e-ret'ic, 1 dai'i-ret'ik; 2 di"e-rĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to dieresis or division. **2.** *Med.* Corroding; escharotic; caustic. **II†.** *n. Med.* A corrosive or caustic substance; an escharotic. [< Gr. *diairetikos*, < *dia*, asunder, + *haireō*, take.] **di"æ-ret'ic†.**

Di"er-vil'la, 1 dai'ər-vil'ə; 2 di"ĕr-vil'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the honeysuckle family with opposite leaves and terminal or axillary flowers. *D. japonica* is common in cultivation. [< *Dierville*, who sent it from Canada to Tournefort.]

di'es[1], 1 dai'iz; 2 di'ēş, *n. sing. & pl.* [L.] Day; days used only, as in the phrases following:— **dies amoris** [L.] (*Law*), literally, day of love; the fourth or appearance day of the term, given by the favor of the court to the defendant for his appearance.— **dies a quo** [L.] (*Civ. Law*), literally, the day from which; the day commencing any transaction, the initial day.— **dies atri** [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*), literally, black days; same as DIES RELIGIOSI.— **dies cedit** [L.] (*Civ. Law*), literally, the day comes or arrives; a term used to denote the time when a right or legacy becomes vested. Compare DIES VENIT.— **dies comitiales** [L.] (*Rom. Law*), literally, election days; the 190 days set apart by law on which the people elected their magistrates or held their legislative assemblies. On such days the pretors' courts were closed while the popular assembly was in session.— **dies communes in banco** [L.] (*Law*), literally, ordinary days in bank; regular days for appearance in court; common return-days.— **dies datus** [L.] (*Law*), literally, a day given; a day or time given to the defendant in a suit before the declaration, which is equivalent to a continuance of the cause.— **dies datus partibus** [L.] (*Law*), literally, a day given to the parties (of a suit); a continuance or adjournment of a cause.— **dies datus prece partium** [L.] (*Law*), literally, a day given at the prayer of the parties; a continuance granted at the request of both parties to a suit.— **dies fasti** [L.] (*Rom. Law*), literally, days of speech; the 40 days, marked F in the calendar, on which the pretors held their courts and on which in general legal and political business could be transacted. The *dies comitiales* were sometimes loosely included under this name. Compare DIES NEFASTI.— **dies inceptus pro complete habeter** [L.] (*Civ. Law*), literally, a day begun is considered as completed; a reference to the fact that the law takes no cognizance of parts of a day, as such.— **dies interpellat pro homine** [L.] (*Civ. Law*), literally, the day demands on behalf of the man; a reference to the fact that in law the day on which an obligation matures virtually constitutes a demand for settlement.— **Dies Iræ**, Day of Wrath: the name of a famous hymn of the Roman church, so called from its opening words.— **dies juridicus** [L.] (*Law*), literally, day on which judgment is given; a court-day.— **dies nefasti** [L.] (*Rom. Law*), literally, days on which speech is prohibited. **1.** The 60 days, marked N on the calendar, on which the courts were closed and it was illegal to transact business: so called from the fact that it was unlawful for the pretors to speak the three words *do, dico, addico*, which prefaced their judicial pronouncements. **2.** Days decreed by the Roman Senate to be unlucky, as marking the anniversary of some disaster. — **dies non (juridicus)** [L.] (*Law*), literally, a day on which judgment is not given; a day on which no court business can be legally transacted. In common law Sundays and such peculiarly sacred days as Christmas day, Good Friday, etc., are *dies non*, but legal holidays, half-holidays, bank holidays, and election days are not so of necessity. In the United States the matter is regulated in the several States by statutes, which detail explicitly the acts that may or may not be performed on such days, ministerial acts being frequently permissible when strictly judicial acts are prohibited. Formerly it was within the discretion of the king's chancellor to hold court on any day of the year, and in modern practise courts may sit at any time, Sundays included, if public policy so demands.— **dies pacis** [L.] (*Old Eng. Law*), literally, day of peace: a day either of the king's peace or the church's peace, to one of which divisions every day of the year belonged.— **dies religiosi** [L.] (*Rom. Antiq.*), literally, holy days; anniversaries of great disasters, and the days after the Ides, Kalends, and Nones, on which it was unlawful to carry on business or to keep open the courts. Such days were considered unlucky for the inception of any affair of moment. Compare DIES NEFASTI.— **dies statim cedit sed non venit** [L.] (*Law*), literally, the day comes at once but has not arrived; a reference to the fact that the rights under a contract to be performed on a certain future day vest at the moment when such contract is made but can not be enforced at law until that day comes. — **dies utiles** [L.] (*Old Law*), literally, useful days; days on which an heir was permitted to apply to a judge for an inheritance.— **dies venit** [L.] (*Law*), literally, the day has arrived; a term denoting the time when the performance of a contract is legally demandable.— **dies vitiosi** (*Rom. Antiq.*), literally, faulty days; same as DIES RELIGIOSI.

Di'es[2], 1 dai'iz; 2 di'ēş, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

di'e-sis, 1 dai'i-sis; 2 di'e-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The difference in tone between a major and a minor semitone, represented by the ratio of vibrations 125:128. **2.** *Gr. Mus.* One of several intervals varying from a semitone to a quarter-tone, used as a tonal unit; specifically, the Pythagorean semitone, equal to the difference between two major tones and a perfect fourth. Compare LIMMA. **3.** *Print.* The double dagger (‡): a reference-mark. [L., < Gr. *diesis*, < *dia*, through, + *hiēmi*, send.]

Dies'kau, 1 dis'kau; 2 dēs'kou, **Ludwig August von** (1701–9/11 1767). A German-French general; French and Indian war.

di'et, 1 dai'et; 2 di'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prescribe a course of food for; regulate or restrict the food and drink of; as, he strictly *dieted* his patient. **2†.** To give food to; feed. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take food and drink according to a regimen. **2.** To take nourishment; eat.

di'et[1], *n.* **1.** Solid or liquid food taken in regular quantities, or of a particular kind, in a course of medical treatment or in accordance with hygienic rules; a regulated order or course of eating and drinking; a prescribed or regulated regimen. **2.** The food and drink habitually taken; daily fare; victuals; as, eggs are a nourishing *diet*. **3.** [Archaic.] Allowance of food; ration. **4†.** Allowance for expenses; daily pay, as of a legislator. [< F. *diète*, < L. *diæta*, < Gr. *diaita*, manner of living, diet.] **di'etet.**

Syn.: ailment, fare, food, nourishment, nutriment, nutrition, regimen, sustenance, viands, victuals. *Diet* refers to the quantity and quality of *food* habitually taken, with reference to preservation of health. *Victuals* is a plain, homely word for whatever may be eaten; we speak of choice *viands*, cold *victuals*. *Nourishment* and *sustenance* apply to whatever can be introduced into the system as a means of sustaining life; we say of a convalescent, he is taking *nourishment*. *Nutriment* and *nutrition* have more of scientific reference to the vitalizing principles of various *foods;* thus, wheat is said to contain a great amount of *nutriment*. *Regimen* considers *food* as taken by strict rule, but applies more widely to the whole ordering of life. *Fare* is a general word for all table supplies, good or bad; as, sumptuous *fare*, wretched *fare*.— **di'et-bread"**, *n.* Bread especially prepared for invalids.— **d.-kitchen**, *n.* A benevolent institution, usually connected with a dispensary or hospital, that provides food, especially for the invalid poor.— **Tufnell d.**, a dry but rich diet used in conjunction with absolute rest for the treatment of aneurism.

di'et[2], *n.* **1.** A legislative assembly, holding daily sessions or called on a set day. Specif. [D-]: (1) The legislature of any of the federated states of the German or of the Austrian empire; Landtag; as, the Prussian *Diet;* the Bohemian *Diet*. (2) The parliament of an independent monarchy of northern Europe; as, the Danish *Diet* or Rigsdag; the Swedish *Diet* or Riksdag; the *Diet* of the former kingdom of Poland. (3) The semi-annual meeting of the estates of the old German or Holy Roman Empire; Reichstag: often distinguished by the name of the city where they sat; as, the **Diet of Worms** (1521), and the **D. of Spires** or **Speyer** (1529), the purposes of which were to check the Reformation and prevent the dissemination of new doctrines, and the **D. of Augsburg** (1530), whose purpose was to adjust religious disputes. The Frankfort assembly, which deliberated in 1848 on the restoration of the empire, and the subsequent assemblies of the German Bund, were called the *Diets;* but the name is not applied to the Reichstag of the present German empire.

2. [Scot.] A single sitting or session, as of a court, civil or ecclesiastical; also, a day fixed for an event or appearance.

A Christian of course will go to church, at least for one *diet* of the day. BLACKIE *Lay Sermons* ser. xii, p. 108. [S. 1881.]

3. [Scot.] *Eccl.* The discharge of some ministerial function at a fixed time; as, a *diet* of preaching. **4.** The metal scrapings, etc., from gold and silver plate at the British mint: used for assays. **5†.** An excursion. [< F. *diète*, same as *diète*, DIET[1], but influenced in meaning by L. *dies*, day.] Syn.: see CONGRESS. — **diet of compearance** (*Scots Law*), the day in which a party is summoned to appear in court. [legislative diet.

di'et-al, 1 dai'et-əl; 2 di'ĕt-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a

di"et-a'ri-an, 1 dai'et-ē'ri-ən; 2 di"ĕt-ā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Dietary. **II.** *n.* One who follows a prescribed diet; one who advocates dieting.

di'et-a-ry, 1 dai'et-ē-ri; 2 di"ĕt-ā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to diet or eating. [< L. *dixta;* see DIET[1], *n.*]

di'et-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1-riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] A system of diet; regular provision of food; as, a hospital *dietary*.

di'et-er, 1 dai'et-ər; 2 di"ĕt-er, *n.* **1.** One who diets; a dietarian. **2†.** A provider of food.

di"e-tet'ic, **di"e-tet'i-cal**, } 1 dai'i-tet'ik, -i-kəl; 2 di"e-tĕt'ic, -i-cal, *a.* Relating to diet or the regulation of diet; belonging to or of the nature of dietetics. [< Gr. *diatētikos*, < *diaita*, diet.] — **di"e-tet'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

di"e-tet'ics, 1 dai'i-tet'iks; 2 di"e-tĕt'ics, *n.* The branch of hygiene or medicine that treats of diet and dieting.

di"e-ti'tian, 1 dai'i-ti'shən; 2 di"e-ti'shan, *n.* An expert in dietetics; also, a physician who applies dietetics to treatment of disease. **di"e-ti'cian†**; **di"e-tet'ist†.**

The main kitchen . . . is constantly supervised by a *dietitian* who directs the preparation of special diets prepared in a separate kitchen by student nurses.

E. MURIEL ANSCOMBE *The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis* in "Hospital Management," Aug. 1926, p. 2.

di-eth'ene, 1 dai-eth'in; 2 di-ĕth'ĕn, *n. Chem.* The cyclic hydrocarbon C_4H_8: a term given to any compound containing two ethylene groups, as $NH(CH_2CH_2)_2NH$, diethenediamin. [< DI-[1] + ETH(YL).]

di"e-ther'o-scope, 1 dai'i-ther'ə-skōp; 2 di"e-thĕr'o-scōp, *n.* A device for measuring visible refractions of a mirage.

di-eth'yl, 1 dai-eth'il; 2 di-ĕth'yl. *Chem.* **I.** *a.* Having two ethyl groups, especially instead of hydrogen. **II.** *n.* Butane (C_4H_{10}).

di-eth"yl-am'in, di-eth"yl-am'ine, } 1 dai-eth'il-am'in, -in *or* -in; 2 di-eth'yl-ăm'in, -in *or* -in, *n. Chem.* A colorless volatile inflammable liquid compound, $(C_2H_5)_2NH$, having a strong fishy odor. [< DI-[1] + ETHYLAMIN.]

di-et'ic, 1 dai'et'ik; 2 di"ĕt'ic, *a.* Dietetic: specifically applied to diseases resulting from improper diet. **di-et'i-cal†.**

di-et'ics, *n. pl.* [Rare.] Dietetic regulations.

di'et-ine, 1 dai'et-in *or* -in; 2 di"ĕt-in *or* -in, *n.* One of the local diets of the nobility in Poland, which chose delegates to the national diet. [< F. *diétine*, dim. of *diète;* see DIET[2].]

di'et-ist, 1 dai'et-ist; 2 di"ĕt-ist, *n.* One versed in dietetics.

di"et-o-ther'a-peu'tics, 1 dai'et-o-ther'ə-piū'tiks; 2 di"ĕt-o-thĕr'a-pū'tics, *n. Med.* Dietetics. **di"et-o-ther'a-pyt.**

Die'trich, 1 di'trik; 2 dē'trĭʜ, *n.* **1. Christian Wilhelm Ernst** (10/29 1712–4/11 1774), a German painter. **2.** Hero of German medieval romance. **Di'der-ick†.**

die'trich-ite, 1 di'trik-ait; 2 dē'tric-īt, *n. Mineral.* A fibrous, silky, dirty-white hydrous sulfate, (Zn,Fe,Mn) $SO_4Al_2(SO_4)_2+22H_2O$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Dietrich*, French mineralogist.]

Die'trich of Bern. In the *Nibelungenlied*, pt. 2, pseudonym for Theodosius, king of the Ostrogoths.

diet'ze-ite, 1 dit'si-ait; 2 dēt'se-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous gold-yellow calcium iodate and chromate $(7CaIO_3)_2.8CaCrO_4$, that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< A. *Dietze*, who first described it.]

Dieu"don-né', 1 dyū'do-nē'; 2 dyū'dō-nē', *n.* **Du"don't.** It. **Du-do'ne**, 1 dū-dō'nē; 2 dų-dō'nę, *n.* A masculine personal name. (F., God-given.)

Di-e'vites, 1 dai-i'vaits; 2 di-ē'vīts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

Diez, 1 dits; 2 dēts, **Friedrich Christian** (2/11 1794–5/12 1876). A German philologist.

di-fer'ri-on, 1 dai-fer'ai-ən; 2 di-fĕr'ī-ŏn, *n. Chem.* The ferrous ion, Fe^{++}. [< DI-[3] + L. *ferrum*, iron, + ION.]

diff., *abbr.* Difference; different; differs.

dif-famed', 1 di-fēmd'; 2 di-fāmd', *a. Her.* **1.** Same as DEFAMED. **2.** [Rare.] Turned to the sinister, as a beast.

dif-far"re-a'tion, 1 di-far'i-ē'shən; 2 di-fär"e-ā'shon, *n. Rom. Antiq.* The ceremony of breaking a spelt cake between husband and wife in sign of divorce: used only in instances where persons had been married by *confarreation* before a flamen. [< LL. *diffarreatio(n-)*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *farreatio(n-)*, use of spelt bread in marrying, < *far*, spelt.]

dif'fer, 1 dif'ər; 2 dif'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To cause to be dissimilar.

All which *differs* the landscape in beauty from mere wild forest. BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things* p. 36. [S. 1868.]

2. [Scot.] To cause to disagree; alienate. **3†.** To defer.

II. *i.* **1.** To be dissimilar; be unlike in quality, degree, form, or other relation: absolutely or with *from;* as, this rose *differs from* that.

If in London, she [the New England girl] *differs from* English girls only in the matter of rosy cheeks and the rising inflection. ALDRICH *Stillwater Tragedy* ch. 10, p. 106. [H. M. & CO. 1880.]

2. To have a dissimilar opinion; disagree in sentiment or intent; dissent: absolutely or with *from* or *with;* as, to *differ with* a friend; I beg leave to *differ from* you.

Men may, I find, be honest, though they *differ*.
THOMSON *Tancred and Sigismunda* act ii, sc. 1.

3. To have a difference; fall out; be at variance; quarrel; absolutely or with *with;* as, we were friends until

we *differed*. [< L. *differo*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *fero*, carry.] Syn.: disagree, dissent, vary. Two or more things *differ;* one thing *differs* from another; it *varies* as compared with itself at another time. Mountains *differ* in height; the temperature *varies* from day to day.— Ant.: see synonyms for AGREE. — Prep.: persons, things, opinions differ *from* each other; persons differ *in* opinion *with* one another.

dif'ferd, *pp.* Differed. S. S.

dif'fer-ence, 1 dif'ər-ens; 2 dĭf'er-ĕnç, *vt.* [-ENCED; -ENC-ING]. **1.** To make different, or mark as different; distinguish; discriminate; as, to *difference* two writers by their style.

The organism of the anthropoid apes is very little *differenced* from ours. LEWES *Problems, Psychol.* vol. i, p. 144. [O. & CO.]

2. *Her.* To add a mark of difference to; as, to *difference* a bearing; also performed in a variety of other ways, as by changing the tincture, adding small charges to the field or ordinary, augmentation, abatement, etc. Differencing, as opposed to cadency (the distinguishing between the arms of blood-relatives), consists in differentiating between similar arms borne by unrelated families or individuals, in the treatment of coats of arms formerly borne by feudatories, and in the granting of honorable additions to possessors of armorial bearings at the present day.

3. *Math.* To subtract (each of a series of quantities) from that next following.— **dif'fer-enc-ing,** *pa.* Distinguishing; differentiating.— **dif'fer-enc-ing-ly,** *adv.*

dif'fer-ence, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being other or unlike, or that in which two things are unlike; dissimilarity in any respect; variation; distinction; unlikeness; as, notice the *difference* between the men; a distinction without a *difference.* **2.** A disagreement in sentiment, intent, or opinion; a controversy; hence, a quarrel; as, a *difference* that can not be reconciled; their *differences* were many. **3.** A separate treatment; discrimination; as, she made no *difference* between her stepchildren and her own children. **4.** *Math.* (1) The number or quantity by which one number or quantity is greater or less than another; the result obtained by subtracting one number from another. (2) The increment produced in the value of a function by adding unity to the argument; symbolized by Δ. **5.** *Her.* A figure or device introduced into heraldic blazons to distinguish persons bearing the same arms; cadency. The chief marks of difference are the *label* (eldest son), *crescent* (second son), *mullet* (third son), *martlet* (fourth son), *annulet* (fifth son), *fleur-de-lis* (sixth son), *rose* (seventh son), *cross moline* (eighth son), *double quarterfoil* (ninth son), and *baton sinister* (bastard). See these words.

6. *Logic.* The specific difference; differentia. **7.** *Com.* A margin that has become payable.

Wall street neither buys nor sells. . . . [but] merely pays '*differences*' when the day for delivery arrives.

J. H. BROWNE *Great Metropolis* ch. 3, p. 44. [AM. P. CO. 1869.]

8†. A preference. **9†.** A part; portion. **10†.** A variety; division; class. [< F. *différence,* < L. *differentia,* < *differen(t-)s;* see DIFFERENT.] **dif'fer†** [Scot.]; **dif'fer-en-cy†; dif'fer-enst.**

Syn.: contrariety, disagreement, discrepancy, discrimination, disparity, dissimilarity, dissimilitude, distinction, diversity, inconsistency, inequality, unlikeness, variation, variety. A *difference* is in the things compared; *discrimination* is in our judgment of them; a *distinction* is in our definition or description or mental image of them. Careful *discrimination* of real *differences* results in clear *distinctions. Disparity* is stronger than *inequality,* implying that one thing falls far below another; as, the *disparity* of our achievements when compared with our ideals. *Dissimilarity* is between things sharply contrasted; there may be a *difference* between those almost alike. There is a *discrepancy* in accounts that fail to balance. *Variety* involves more than two objects; so, in general, does *diversity; variation* is a *difference* in the condition or action of the same object at different times. *Disagreement* is not merely the lack, but the opposite, of agreement; it is a mild word for opposition and conflict; *difference* is sometimes used in the same sense. See REMAINDER.— Ant.: agreement, consonance, harmony, identity, likeness, resemblance, similarity, uniformity, unity.— Prep.: difference *between* the old and the new; differences *among* men; a difference *in* character: *of* action, *of* style; (less frequently) a difference (controversy) *with* a person; a difference *of* one thing *from* (incorrectly *to*) another.— **competitive difference** (*Logic*), same as DIFFERENTIA.— **constitutive d.** (*Logic*), same as DIFFERENTIA.— **contact potential d.** (*Elec.*), that created by bringing into contact two dissimilar metals or other substances without the intervention of a battery, as zinc and copper, the former of which is positively and the latter negatively electrified by contact.— **descensional d.** (*Astron.*), same as ASCENSIONAL DIFFERENCE.— **dif'fer-ence-en"gine,** *n.* A machine for calculating mathematical tables.— **d. equation** (*Math.*), an equation of finite differences or enlargements.— **d. hypothesis** (*Psychophys.*), in the practical application of Weber's law, the hypothesis that equal stimulus ratios correspond to equal sensation differences: opposed to the ratio hypothesis, which holds that they correspond to equal sensation ratios. — **d.-threshold,** *n. Psychophys.* In the application of Weber's law, a term proposed by Fechner for the ratio of the least discernible difference to the original standard sensation; a constant fraction expressed by the formula $\frac{d+d'}{2}$. This represents the minimum increment of stimulus $\frac{S+d}{S+d-d'}$ sufficient to produce a noticeable difference of sensation at maximal attention, after all possible errors have been eliminated.— **d.-tone,** *n. Acoustics.* A combinational tone resulting from the simultaneous sounding of two simple tones. It is subdivided into (1) **first d.-tone,** composed of the fundamental and an upper partial and having a frequency, *f*, expressed by the formula $f = u - l$, where *u* is the frequency of the upper partial and *l* of the fundamental or lower tone. (2) **second d.-tone,** composed of the first difference-tone and one of its two primaries or one of their upper partials, the formula of whose frequency is $f = 2l - u$. See RESULTANT TONE, under RESULTANT.— **divisive d.** (*Logic*), same as DIFFERENTIA.— **electromotive potential d.** (*Elec.*), the difference of potential existing between two points in a closed circuit which produces the flow of current.— **essential d.** (*Logic*), same as DIFFERENTIA.— **first d.** 1. *Math.* The result of a single performance of the operation of *taking the difference,* or increasing the independent variable of a function by unity, symbolized by the letter Δ. From this are derived **second d.,** the *difference* between successive terms of a series of first *differences;* **third d.,** the difference between the second *differences;* **fourth d.,** etc. 2. *Logic.* The fundamental difference.— **frequency d.** (*Phys.*), the difference between two frequencies of vibration expressed as a numerical quantity, as that between the number of complete alternations per second of two electric currents.— **individual differences** (*Zool.*), the many slight and often minute but strongly marked differences manifesting themselves in the progeny of the same pair or in individuals of the same species when subjected to precisely similar environment-conditions. **individuant differences†.— inverse d.** (*Math.*), the sum of all the values of a function for all the discrete values of the independent variable less than the actual value. [C.] — **method of d.,** see INDUCTIVE METHOD, under INDUCTIVE.— **method of just-discernible, least, or minimal differences** (*Psychophys.*), one of the four accepted methods of sensation-measurements. It consists in taking a standard sensation and adding to it little by little until the addition is perceptible, and then subtracting from the total sensation thus obtained until the effect of the subtraction is felt. Half the sum of these two differences is the *just-discernible difference.* Its formula is $\frac{d+d'}{2}$. Compare DIFFERENCE-THRESHOLD.— **mixed differences** (*Math.*), those partly finite and partly infinitesimal.— **partial d.** (*Math.*), the increment to a function of two variables due to increasing one of them by unity.— **phase d.** (*Elec.*), the difference between the times of the asynchronous maxima or zero values of two alternating magnitudes, such as current or electromotive force; expressed as an angular value or as the fraction of a period.— **potential d.** 1. *Elec.* (1) The difference between the absolute potentials of two given points in space. (2) The work required to move a unit of electricity in one direction between such points against electric repulsion. (3) The energy accumulated by moving this unit in the reverse direction. 2. *Socionomy.* The adaptability evidenced by a social population, as in its capacity for assimilating diverse civilizations and cultures.. — **singular d.** (*Zool.*), same as INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE.— **specific d.,** same as DIFFERENTIA.— **taking the d.** (*Math.*), see FIRST DIFFERENCE.— **to split the d.,** to compromise by means of equal mutual concessions; to meet each other half-way.

dif'fer-ent, 1 dif'ər-ent; 2 dĭf'er-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not the same; non-identical; distinct; other; as, a *different* clerk is there now.

Different occupations employ *different* muscles.

MILL *Political Economy* p. 105. [A. 1888.]

2. Marked by a difference; not having like nature; dissimilar; unlike; as, their dispositions are *different.*

They are at once above us and below us, but always *different* from us, both in our good points and our bad.

DINAH M. CRAIK *A Brave Lady* ch. 13, p. 272. [H.]

[< F. *différent,* < L. *differen(t-)s,* ppr. of *differo;* see DIFFER.] Syn.: contrary, discordant, dissimilar, dissonant, distinct, diverse, separate, several, unlike, various, varying. *Different* is opposed to like or similar, *distinct* to identical, *separate* to united. Two objects that are exactly alike can not in the strictest sense be said to be *different,* but they are *distinct.* In popular usage, however, the two words are frequently interchanged. See CONTRARY.— Ant.: see synonyms for ALIKE.— Prep.: *from* (different *to* is an English colloquialism).— **dif'fer-ent-ly,** *adv.*— **dif'fer-ent-ness,** *n.*

dif"fer-en'ti-a, 1 dif'ər-en'shı-ə; 2 dĭf'er-en'shi-ä, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Logic.* Any essential characteristic of a species by reason of which it differs from other species of the same genus; specific difference: thus, a sword is generically a weapon of war, but has for its *differentia* the character of being a blade fitted for cutting and thrusting. Compare GENUS; SPECIES; DEFINITION. **2.** *Gregorian Mus.* A cadence. [C.] [L.; see DIFFERENCE.]

dif"fer-en"ti-a-bil'i-ty, 1 dif'ər-en'shı-ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 dĭf'er-ĕn'shi-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The capability of being differentiated.— **dif"fer-en'ti-a-bl(e),** *a.* 1. That may be differentiated. 2. *Math.* Belonging to or having a differential coefficient.

dif"fer-en'tial, 1 dif'ər-en'shəl; 2 dĭf'er-ĕn'shal, *a.* **1.** Relating to or constituting or marked by a difference; distinctive. **2.** Making a difference or distinction; discriminative.

In 1832 the Spanish government imposed a *differential* duty of $12 per barrel on foreign — that is, on American — flour imported into Cuba, whether under the Spanish flag or not.

T. JORDAN in *The Forum* July, 1891, p. 565.

3. *Logic* Relating to or constituting a specific difference; distinctively essential. **4.** *Math.* Pertaining to or involving differentials; as, a *differential* equation. **5.** *Mech.* (1) Characterized by or having a construction in which a movement is obtained by the difference in two motions in the same direction, as in the case of a gear operating between a gear of fifteen teeth and another of sixteen teeth. (2) Having different velocities, as rolls for breaking wheat. See DIFFERENTIAL MOTION, below [< L. *differentia;* see DIFFERENCE.]— **differential duties,** unequal import duties on the products of different nations.— **d. method. 1.** A system of duplex telegraphy in which the transmitting and receiving coils are wound differentially. See DIFFERENTIAL WINDING, below. **2.** A method of estimating the value of a physical quantity by the probable difference between it and the known value of a similar quantity.— **d. motion. 1.** A mechanical movement in which a part is moved with a velocity equal to the difference of the velocities of two moving parts with which it is connected. **2.** A motion, as of two rolls working together, where the velocities are different.— **d. rates,** lower rates given by a railroad to one city than to another in the same territory for transportation; or, when two railroads serve the same territory, the lower rates made by either company.— **d. winding,** the winding of two insulated wires, through which electric currents flow in opposite directions so that they, side by side, produce no inductive effect: employed in resistance-coils used with galvanometers in duplex telegraphy.— **dif"fer-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

dif"fer-en'tial, *n.* **1.** *Math.* An infinitesimal difference between two values of a quantity; an infinitesimal increment of a quantity: indicated by the symbol *d.* See CALCULUS. **2.** [Rare.] *Biol.* A characteristic differing morphologically from another. **3.** *Elec.* A current carrying coil having such relation to another, or to an armature or needle common to both coils, as to produce a polar action opposite to that of the other coil. **4.** A lower rate or decrease of schedule price which railways having a common tariff allow a road in the system to make in order to stimulate traffic.— **differential of a function,** its infinitesimal increment arising from infinitesimal changes in the variables on which it depends.— **exact d.,** an expression equal to the total differential of some function.— **partial d.,** an infinitesimal increment of a function of several variables due to a similar increment of one of these variables, the others remaining constant.— **second d.,** the act of performing differentiation of a function once; as, the second differential of *n* is $\Delta^2 n$. Compare FIRST DIFFERENCE, 1, under DIFFERENCE.— **total d.,** the infinitesimal increment produced by simultaneous infinitesimal increments of all the variables.

dif"fer-en'tial-ize or **-lse,** 1 dif'ər-en'shəl-aız; 2 dĭf'er-ĕn'shal-ız, *vt.* To distinguish between; differentiate.

dif"fer-en'tiant, 1 dif'ər-en'shənt; 2 dĭf'er-ĕn'shant, *n. Math.* A rational integral function of elements *a, b, c, . . . ,* which elements multiplied by binomial coefficients are the coefficients in a binary quantic, which remains unchanged when for them are substituted the elements of the new quantic obtained by putting $x + hy$ for x in the original quantic (Sylvester). [M.]

dif"fer-en'ti-ate, 1 dif'ər-en'shı-ēt; 2 dĭf'er-ĕn'shi-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To constitute a difference between; be a mark distinguishing from; as, reason *differentiates* man from brutes. **2.** To discriminate and indicate the specific differences of; as, many new species have been *differentiated* by modern observers.

If the real climbers are ever to be *differentiated* from the crowd who write and talk about the mountains, it is only to be done by dispensing with professional assistance.

TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 259. [A. 1871.]

3. To institute and establish a difference between; as, many words once synonymous are now *differentiated.* **4.** *Biol.* To cause to become different; specialize in form or functions; develop variation in or among; as, plants are highly *differentiated* by cultivation. **5.** *Math.* To derive the differential of (a function) in terms of that of a variable on which it depends. **6.** *Hist. & Cytol.* To disclose cell or organic structures by the aid of a stain or microchemical reagent.

II. *i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. [< L. *differentia;* see DIFFERENCE]. Syn.: see CONTRAST.— **dif"fer-en'ti-ate,** *n. Math.* A derivative.— **dif"fer-en'ti-a"tor,** *n.* One who or that which differentiates.

dif"fer-en"ti-a'tion, 1 dif'ər-en'shı-ē'shən; 2 dĭf'er-ĕn'shi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process of making or becoming different. **2.** *Biol.* Progressive change from the general to the special, as in all organs and tissues in course of development; the setting apart of special organs for special work; specialization: used both for the process and the result. It is distinguished from ordinary cellular growth in that the cells produced by division are dissimilar to the parent cells. **3.** *Logic.* Distinction on grounds of difference; discrimination. **4.** *Math.* The finding of a differential. **5.** *Petrol.* The process of separation of a homogeneous igneous rock magma while molten into portions which form rocks physically or chemically unlike.— **induced d.** (*Biol.*), the hypothesis that the characteristic cell-growth and divergent particularization of an organism are due to environment and local conditions: opposed to **inherent d.,** by which the characteristics are inherent in the composition of the embryo.— **law of d.,** the law that society, like the cosmos and living organism, in its development evolves from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous. HERBERT SPENCER.— **magmatic d.** (*Petrol.*), same as DIFFERENTIATION, 5.— **precocious d.,** dormant organization present in an egg or embryo before visible constitution of an organism is displayed.

dif'fer-ing-ly, 1 dif'ər-ıŋ-lı; 2 dĭf'er-ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner differing or different.

dif'fi-cile, } *a.* [Rare.] Hard; impracticable.— **dif'fi-cil(e-ness',**
dif'fi-cils, } *n.*— **dif"fi-cil'i-tate†,** *vt.* To render difficult.

dif'fi-cult, 1 dif'ı-kult; 2 dĭf'i-cŭlt, *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To bring into difficulties; embarrass; perplex. **2.** To render difficult; hinder; hamper. [< F. *difficulter,* < *difficulté;* see DIFFICULTY.]

dif'fi-cult, *a.* **1.** Hard to do or be done; not easy to make or accomplish; containing or attended by obstacles of a character requiring sagacity, skill, or effort to surmount; arduous; perplexing; as, a *difficult* task; a *difficult* question.

It is *difficult* beyond description to conceive that space can have no end, but it is more *difficult* to conceive an end.

PAINE *Age of Reason* p. 32. [W. & CO. 1831.]

2. Hard to persuade or overcome; not easy to approach or conquer; intractable; hard to please; exacting; as, a *difficult* man to deal with; a very *difficult* customer. [< DIFFICULTY.] Syn.: see ARDUOUS; HARD; OBSCURE.— **dif'fi-cult-atet,** *vt.* To make difficult.— **dif'fi-cult-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] With difficulty.— **dif'fi-cult-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

dif'fi-cul-ty, 1 dif'ı-kul-tı; 2 dĭf'i-cŭl-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being difficult; the condition of a work or task as greatly beset with obstacles, hindrances, or perplexities; the character of a thing as requiring much effort, wisdom, or skill to do or accomplish; as, a work of *difficulty.*

Another source of greatness is *Difficulty.*

BURKE *Sublime and Beautiful* p. 111. [D. J. 1806.]

2. That which makes a thing hard to do or accomplish; a serious obstacle or hindrance; as, the *difficulties* of the work. **3.** An objection tendering a doctrine or statement hard to receive; that which renders something not easy to understand or explain; as, the *difficulties* of Calvinism. **4.** [U. S.] A contentious difference preventing harmony or cooperation; an embroilment or quarrel; as, let us settle our *difficulties.* **5.** Objection to consent or act; caviling or obstructive behavior; as, he made no *difficulty* about signing the deed. **6.** An embarrassing and troublesome state of affairs; financial embarrassment; a strait; trouble: generally in the plural; as, I am in great *difficulties.* [< F. *difficulté,* < L. *difficultа(t-)s,* < *dis-,* DIS-, + *facilis;* see FACILE.] Syn.: see IMPEDIMENT.

dif"fi-da'tion, 1 dif'ı-dē'shən; 2 dĭf'i-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** A challenge; avowal of hostility. **2.** The act of formally renouncing one's faith, allegiance, or amity. [< LL. *diffidatio,* < *diffido,* defy.]

dif-fide't, *v.* To distrust.

dif'fi-dence, 1 dif'ı-dens; 2 dĭf'i-dĕnç, *n.* **1.** Want of confidence in oneself; lack of trust in one's own wisdom, judgment, or ability; timidity; self-distrust; shyness; modesty; as, he failed through *diffidence* alone. **2.** [Archaic.] Distrust of others; lack of confidence; doubtfulness.

I have no *diffidence* of your abilities, only be constant to one roguery at a time. SHERIDAN *School for Scandal* act v, sc. 3.

[< L. *diffidentia,* < *diffidens(t-)s;* see DIFFIDENT.]

dif'fi-den-cyt. Syn.: see BASHFULNESS.

dif'fi-dent, 1 dif'ı-dent; 2 dĭf'i-dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Affected or possessed with self-distrust; timid; reserved; modest. **2.** [Archaic.] Distrustful of others; suspicious; doubtful. [< L. *diffidens(t-)s,* ppr. of *diffido,* distrust, < *dis-,* DIS-, + *fides,* faith.] — **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

dif'flu-ent, 1 dif'lū-ent; 2 dĭf'lu-ĕnt, *n.* Flowing away on all sides; dissolving. [< L. *diffluen(t-)s,* ppr. of *diffluo,* flow in different directions, < *dis-,* DIS-, + *fluo,* flow.] **dif'flu-ous†.— dif'flu-ence,** *n.* The state of being diffluent; fluidity. **dif'flu-en-cy†.**

dif-form', 1 di-fōrm'; 2 dĭ-fôrm', *a.* **1.** Of irregular form; anomalous. **2.** Unlike; dissimiliar. [< F. *difforme*, < L. *deformis*, < *de*, out of, + *forma*, shape.] **dif-formed'†.— dif-form'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being difform; also, that which is difform.

dif-fract', 1 di-frakt'; 2 dĭ-frăct', *vt.* To break or separate into parts; specif., to decompose by diffraction, as rays of light. [< L. *diffractus*, pp. of *diffringo*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *frango*, break.]

dif-fract', *a.* Fissured; areolate, as a lichen-thallus.

dif-fract'ed, 1 di-frakt'ed; 2 dĭ-frăct'ĕd, *pa.* Bending or bent in opposite directions.

dif-frac'tion, 1 di-frak'shən; 2 dĭ-frăc'shon, *n.* **1.** *Optics.* A deviation of rays of light from a straight course when partially cut off by an obstacle, or passing near the edges of an opening or through a minute hole, generally accompanied by prismatic colors due to interference. Diffraction is a phenomenon accompanying all forms of wave-motion, its effect being more marked as the wave-length increases. A similar effect may be observed in Hertzian waves projected through space. It is best shown by **diffraction gratings**, plates of glass or polished metal ruled closely with parallel lines, by means of which are obtained **diffraction spectra.**

2. *Acoustics.* A similar deviation of sound-waves in passing the angle or edge of a large body. [< L. *diffractus*; see DIFFRACT, *v.*] — **diffraction band** (*Optics*), one of the alternate dark or light fringes displayed on a screen in a dark room as the result of the passage of a beam of monochromatic light through a narrow slit.— **dif-frac'tive**(es, *a.* Pertaining to or causing diffraction.— **dif-frac'tive**(e-ly)s, *adv.*

dif"frac-tom'e-ter, 1 dif"rak-tom'ı-tər; 2 dĭf"răc-tŏm'e-ter, *n. Physics.* A device for measuring diffraction.

dif-fran'chise, dif-fran'chise-ment. Same as DISFRANCHISE, etc.

dif-fran'gi-ble, 1 di-fran'jı-bl; 2 dĭ-frăn'ġi-bl, *a.* Capable of diffraction. [< L. *diffringo*; see DIFFRACT, *v.*] — **dif-fran"gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

dif-fran'gi-ent, 1 di-fran'jı-ənt; 2 dĭ-frăn'ġi-ĕnt, *a.* Same as DIFFRACTIVE.

dif-fu'gi-ent, 1 di-fiū'jı-ənt; 2 dĭ-fū'ġi-ĕnt, *a.* [Rare.] Fleeing in different directions; fugitive; vanishing.

dif-fu'sate, 1 di-fiū'zēt; 2 dĭ-fū'ġāt, *n.* The solution of crystalloids that is obtained by dialysis.

dif-fuse', 1 di-fiūz'; 2 dĭ-fūs', *v.* [DIF-FUSED'; DIF-FUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pour or send out so as to spread in all directions; extend, scatter, or disseminate widely; spread abroad; circulate; as, to *diffuse* fragrance; to *diffuse* temperance principles.

The English language is fast being *diffused* over the whole earth.
HOLLIS READ *Hand of God in Hist.* p. 162. [H. R. 1849.]

2. To subject to diffusion. **3†.** To confuse. **II.** *i.* To spread freely; permeate widely; specif., to spread by diffusion; as, heat *diffuses* readily. See DIFFUSION. [< L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundo*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *fundo*, pour.] Syn.: see CIRCULATE; DISPERSE; SPREAD.

dif-fuse', 1 di-fiūs'; 2 dĭ-fūs', *a.* **1.** Characterized by redundance or prolixity; lacking conciseness; verbose; wordy, as a speaker or writer, or a mode of speech or writing. **2.** Widely spread out; extended. Specif. (1) *Bot.* Branched and widely spreading. (2) *Embryol.* Having villi scattered over the greater part of the surface of the chorion, the extremities being usually more or less bare, as the non-deciduate placenta of cetaceans, hogs, etc. (3) *Pathol.* Of undefined limits, as a spreading inflammation. (4) *Zool.* Few and scattered, as spots.

3†. Difficult of comprehension; perplexing. [< L. *diffusus*; see DIFFUSE, *v.*

dif-fused', 1 di-fiūzd'; 2 dĭ-fūsd', *pa.* **1.** Spread out or abroad; extended; widely scattered; dispersed; diffuse.

Here is the universe full of the *diffused* fire of divinity.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Sermons* second series, ser. i, p. 4. [E.P.D. 1887.]

2. *Zool.* Fading into other parts at the edges, as color-spots; ill-defined. **3†.** Confused; loose; flowing.— **dif-fu'sed-ly**, *adv.*— **dif-fus'ed-ness**, *n.*

dif-fuse'ly, 1 di-fiūs'li; 2 dĭ-fūs'ly, *adv.* **1.** Widely; extensively. **2.** Copiously; verbosely; with prolixity.

dif-fuse'ness, 1 di-fiūs-nes; 2 dĭ-fūs-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being diffuse; want of concentration; in rhetoric, a copious use of words; verbosity; prolixity; redundancy: opposed to *conciseness*. Syn.: see CIRCUMLOCUTION.

dif-fus'er, 1 di-fiūz'ər; 2 dĭ-fūs'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which diffuses; specifically, a device for diffusing the heat of a thermoelectric battery. **2.** *Elec.* A reflector placed above an arc-lamp to aid in the uniform distribution of the light. **3.** A perforated metal disk used in an oil-lamp to circulate the draft.— **dif-fus'er-cham"ber**, *n.* An enclosed space in which a spray of water, oil, or any other liquid is dissipated.

dif-fus'i-ble, 1 di-fiūz'i-bl; 2 dĭ-fūs'i-bl, *a. Med.* Spreading rapidly through the system and acting quickly; as, a *diffusible* stimulant.— **dif-fus"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being diffusible. **dif-fus'i-ble-ness‡.— dif-fu'sile†**, *a.* Spreading.

dif-fu"si-om'e-ter, 1 di-fiū"zı-em'ı-tər; 2 dĭ-fū'ġi-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for testing the relative diffusible capacity of gases. [< L. *diffusio* (see DIFFUSION) + -METER.] **dif"fu-sim'e-ter‡.**

dif-fu'sion, 1 di-fiū'ʒən; 2 dĭ-fū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of diffusing, or the state of being diffused; a scattering; dissemination; dispersion; circulation.

The great result of modern civilization is the *diffusion* of intelligence among the masses, and a consequent increase of their political consideration.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 537. [L. B. & CO. 1876.]

2. *Physics.* The spontaneous intermingling of the molecules of two fluids, in direct contact with each other or separated by a porous membrane; as, the *diffusion* of one gas or liquid throughout another: distinguished from mixture by mechanical force or by the action of gravity. **3.** *Electrotherapeutics.* The difference in the density of current in different portions of the human body. **4†.** Diffuseness of verbal expression. [< L. *diffusio(n-)*, < *diffusus*; see DIFFUSE, *v.*] — **anodal diffusion**, the action by which a liquid is made to pass through a membrane or tissue of the body by means of galvanism.— **d. apparatus**, an apparatus for extracting the sugar from sliced cane, beet-root, etc., by the action of hot water.— **d. of taxes**, the doctrine that taxes are borne eventually by the whole community, no matter how imposed.— **d. process**, the system of extracting sugar in solution from sliced beet-roots.— **d.-tube**, *n.* An instrument for measuring diffusion of gases.— **fractional d.**, same as ATMOLYSIS. — **law of d.** 1. *Physics.* Fick's law, which establishes that in a salt-and-water mixture in horizontal layers of equal density, the number of grams of salt passing in unit time through unit area of a horizontal plane equals $R\frac{dn}{dx}$, when R represents a constant known as **diffusity**, n the number of grams of salt to the cubic centimeter in the layer in which the plane lies, and x the height of the layer above a fixed plane.

2. *Psychol.* The law that the nervous currents, which are the accompaniments of the emotions, by being diffused widely over the brain, lead to a general excitement of the musculation and the visceral organs.

It is hard to doubt the truth of the *law of diffusion*, even where verification is beyond reach. A process set up anywhere in the centres reverberates everywhere, and in some way or other affects the organism throughout, making its activities either greater or less. WILLIAM JAMES *Principles of Psychology* vol. ii, p. 381. [H. H. & CO. '10.]

dif-fu'sion-ist, 1 di-fiū'ʒən-ist; 2 dĭ-fū'zhon-ist, *n.* A believer in the theory of diffusion, as of taxes.

dif-fu'sive, 1 di-fiū'siv; 2 dĭ-fū'siv, *a.* Having the property of diffusing; tending to diffuse; hence, spreading abroad; disseminating; circulating; widely reaching; as, *diffusive* gases; *diffusive* charity. [< L. *diffusus*; see DIFFUSE, *v.*] — **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

dif"fu-siv'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Capacity for diffusing.— **thermal diffusivity**, a quantity ascertained for a given substance by dividing its thermal conductivity by the product of its specific heat and density.

di-for'min, 1 dai-fōr'min; 2 dĭ-fôr'min, *n. Chem.* A liquid compound, $C_3H_5(OH)(HCO_2)$, obtained by heating glycerin with oxalic acid.

di-for'myl, 1 dai-fōr'mil; 2 dĭ-fôr'myl, *n. Chem.* Glyoxal.

dig, 1 dig; 2 dĭġ, *v.* [DUG or DIGGED, DIGD'; DIG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form or make by excavating; hollow out with digging-implements; as, to *dig* a trench. **2.** To draw forth from a covering of earth or other material, usually with a hoe, spade, or the like; as, to *dig* potatoes, to *dig* roots.

Digging gold is about the hardest way on earth to obtain it.
A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 128. [BL. & CO.]

3. To break the soil of with a spade or the like; break up, as for cultivation; as, to *dig* a flower-bed. **4.** To penetrate with; insert; push or force in; as, to *dig* one's spurs into the sides of a horse. **5.** To excavate a way for; make by digging; as, he *dug* his way out. **6.** Figuratively, to search for and bring out by labor; as, to *dig* out facts by investigation. **7.** [Slang.] To poke; thrust; as, to *dig* one in the ribs.

II. *i.* **1.** To break or turn up earth or other material with a spade, hoe, or other implement. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To work hard and steadily; plod.

Men of genius have seldom revealed to us how much of their fame was due to hard *digging*.
MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* p. 226. [S. C. & CO. 1873.]

3. To thrust too far in, as a lathe-tool set too low. [ME. *diggen*, for *diken*, *dikien*, < AS. *dician*, < *dic*, ditch.] **digget.— common of digging**, common in the soil. See SOIL.— **dig'ging-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for spading the soil.— **to dig down**, to bring down; undermine, as a wall, by digging.— **to dig in. 1.** To incorporate with the soil by digging; to work hard. **2.** *Mil.* To entrench (oneself); dig trenches.— **to dig out** [Slang], to leave hastily.

dig[1], *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A thrust; poke; as, a *dig* at critics.

It has become the fashion to be effective at the expense of the sitter, to make some little point, or inflict some little *dig*.
H. JAMES, JR. *Partial Portraits, Stevenson* p. 138. [MACM. 1888.]

2. [Colloq., U. S.] A student who studies hard and steadily. **3.** *Mining.* A thin seam of clay between a vein and the upper wall; a gouge.

Dig[2], 1 dig; 2 dĭġ, *n.* A fortified town in Rajputana, India.

di-gal'lic, 1 dai-gal'ik; 2 dĭ-ġăl'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing two molecules of gallic acid.— **digallic acid** (*Chem.*), an amorphous slightly yellowish compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_9$) found variously, as in nutgalls. **gallotannic acid‡.**

Di-gam'ba-ra, 1 di-gam'bə-rə; 2 dĭ-ġăm'ba-ra, *n. pl.* [Sans.] The sky-clad Jains. See JAINISM.

dig'a-mist, 1 dig'ə-mist; 2 dĭġ'a-mist, *n.* [Rare.] A twice-married man or woman; one who contracts a second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife.

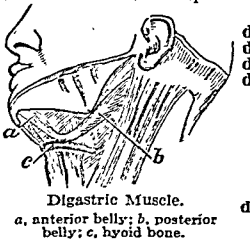
di-gam'ma, 1 dai-gam'ə; 2 dĭ-ġăm'a, *n.* The original, but early disused, sixth letter of the Greek alphabet (*F*), equivalent in force to *W*, but in form to *F*: retained by the Greeks as a numeral to indicate 6. [L., < Gr. *digamma*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *gamma*, gamma; so called from its form.] — **di-gam'mat-ed**, *a.* Characterized by the digamma; using the digamma. HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* p. 20. [L. 1860.] **di-gam'mate‡.— di-gam'mic**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the digamma.

dig'a-mous, 1 dig'ə-məs; 2 dĭġ'a-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a second marriage. **2.** [Rare.] *Bot.* Androgynous. [< LL. *digamus*, < Gr. *digamos*, twice married, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *gamos*, marriage.]

dig'a-my, 1 dig'ə-mi; 2 dĭġ'a-my, *n.* [Rare.] Second marriage.

di-gas'tric, 1 dai-gas'trik; 2 dĭ-ġăs'tric, *a. Anat.* **1.** Having two bellies; as, a *digastric* muscle. **2.** Of or pertaining to the digastric muscle. [< DI-[1], + Gr. *gastēr*, belly.]

di-gas'tric, *n. Anat.* One of the muscles that depress the lower jaw: named from its having two fleshy portions or bellies separated by a tendinous intersection. **di-gas'tri-cus‡.**



Digastric Muscle.
a, anterior belly; *b*, posterior belly; *c*, hyoid bone.

dig'by[1], 1 dig'bi; 2 dĭġ'by, *n.* A herring caught, smoked, and cured at Digby, Nova Scotia. **Digby chicken†.**

Dig'by[2], *n.* **1. Sir Kenelm** (7/11 1603 – 6/11 1665), an English author. **2.** A district in S. W. Nova Scotia; 1,022 sq. m. **3.** A town, capital of Digby district, Nova Scotia, noted for a variety of small high-flavored herrings.— **Digby chicken,** same as DIGBY[1].

dig'dig, *n.* Same as DIKDIK.

Di-gen'e-a, 1 dai-jen'ı-ə; 2 dĭ-ġĕn'e-a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of trematode worms with one or more non-sexual forms intervening between two successive sexual forms, including distomids, etc. [< Gr. *digenēs*; see DIGENOUS.] — **di-gen'e-ous**, *a.*

di-gen'e-sis, 1 dai-jen'ı-sis; 2 dĭ-ġĕn'e-sĭs, *n. Biol.* Reproduction by two methods, a sexual followed by an asexual; alternation of generations.— **di"ge-net'ic**, *a.*

Di"ge-net'i-ca, 1 dai"ji-net'i-kə; 2 dĭ"ġe-nĕt'i-ca, *n. pl.* Same as DIGENEA.

dig'e-nous, 1 dij'ı-nus; 2 dĭġ'e-nŭs, *a.* Bisexual, as the process of reproduction in higher animals. [< LL. *digenus*, < Gr. *digenēs*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *gignomai*, be born.]

dig'e-ny, 1 dij'ı-ni; 2 dĭġ'e-ny, *n. Biol.* Bisexual reproduction.— **di-gen'ic**, *a.*

dig'er-ent, 1 dij'ər-ent; 2 dĭġ'er-ĕnt, *a.* Digesting.

di-gest', 1 di-jest'; 2 dĭ-ġĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert into chyme in the stomach; separate the nutritive and waste elements of; assimilate; dissolve; as, to *digest* food. **2.** To arrange in methodical order in the mind; bring into plan or system mentally or literally; analyze and classify; form into a digest; as, to *digest* a scheme; to *digest* the laws of a country.

The debates in Parliament, which were brought home and *digested* by Guthrie, . . . were sent by Cave to Johnson for his revision. BOSWELL *Johnson* vol. i, 1738, p. 72. [C. E. & P. 1824.]

3. To receive and comprehend to the nourishment of the mind; assimilate by meditation; as, to *digest* a sermon. **4.** To tolerate patiently; submit to; endure; brook; as, to *digest* an affront; to *digest* one's absence. **5.** *Chem.* To heat with moisture; soften preparatory to chemical or other operations. **6.** *Agric.* To soften or moisten for manure, as leaves, etc. **7.** [Rare.] To ripen. **8†.** To cause to suppurate. **9†.** To set in order; arrange, as troops. **10†.** To distribute; dispense.

II. *i.* **1.** To be assimilated; undergo digestion; as, the hard substance did not *digest*. **2.** *Med.* To develop pus; suppurate, as a boil. **3.** *Agric.* To become softened or fit for manure. **4.** *Chem.* To be made ready by heat and moisture for further manipulation. **5.** To assimilate food. [< L. *digestus*, pp. of *digero*, < *di-*, DI-[2], + *gero*, carry.] **de-gest'†.— di-gest'ing-flask"**, *n. Chem.* & *Bacteriol.* A flask containing liquids to be kept at some fixed temperature for a required length of time.— **di-ges'tant**, *n. Med.* An aid to digestion.— **di"ges-ta'tion†**, *n.* A digesting or disposing.— **di-gest'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a well-arranged manner.— **di-gest"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being digestible. **di-gest'i-bl(e-ness)‡.— di-gest'i-bl(e)**, *a.*

di'gest, 1 dai'jest; 2 dĭ'ġĕst, *n.* **1.** An arrangement of literary or other writings in systematic form; analyzed summary; abridgment; compilation. **2.** *Law.* (1) A compilation of statutes systematically arranged under proper heads and titles. (2) A brief synopsis of the adjudications of courts as recorded in the original reports. **3.** [D-] The body of Roman laws collected by order of Justinian; the Pandects. See JUSTINIAN CODE, under CODE. [< LL. *digestum*, < L. *digestus*; see DIGEST, *v.*] Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.

di-gest'er, 1 di-jest'ər; 2 di-ġĕst'er, *n.* One who or that which digests or assists digestion; especially, a chemical apparatus used in digesting substances by means of heat. **di-gest'or‡.**

Papin's *digester* is a strong iron vessel in which substances can be exposed to the action of water or other liquids at temperatures above their boiling points. WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

di-ges'tion, 1 di-jes'chən; 2 di-ġĕs'chon, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* The process, to which the functions of the salivary, gastric, and intestinal glands, the pancreas, and the liver contribute, of so dissolving and chemically changing the food taken in that it can be assimilated by the blood and furnish nutriment to the body; the separation of the nutritious from the waste elements; conversion of food into chyme preparatory to assimilation. It consists of prehension, mastication, insalivation, deglutition, chymification, chylification, defecation, and absorption of the chyle; see illus. under ALIMENTARY CANAL.

By how much the organs of *digestion* are feebler, by so much is it the more indispensable that solid food and animal food should be adopted. DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Temperance Movement* in vol. ii, p. 175. [T. & T. 1856.]

2. The capacity or degree of power to digest; the digestive functions; as, a healthy *digestion*.

Oftentimes the difference between hopeful men and melancholy men is simply the difference of their *digestion*. H. W. BEECHER in Eleanor Kirk's *Beecher as a Humorist* p. 71. [F. B. & H. 1887.]

3. Mental reception, classification, and assimilation; reduction to form or order; as, the *digestion* of a plan. **4.** *Chem.* (1) Exposure of a substance to heat preparatory to a chemical or other operation. (2) Solution. **5.** *Bot.* (1) The absorption and assimilation of carbon dioxid by plants under the influence of light. (2) The assimilation of insects and other animal matter by an insectivorous plant, by means of its own secreted fluids. **6†.** Suppuration. See ENZYME. [F., < L. *digestio(n-)*, < *digestus*; see DIGEST, *v.*] **di-ges'ture†; dis-ges'tion†.— primary digestion**, the preparation of food for assimilation that occurs in the stomach and intestines.— **secondary d.**, the absorption and assimilation of food after its preparation in the stomach and intestines.

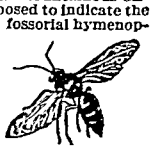
di-ges'tive, 1 di-jes'tiv; 2 dĭ-ġĕs'tiv, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to digestion; as, the *digestive* organs or functions. **2.** Conducing to digestion; as, cheese is thought to be *digestive*. **3.** *Chem.* Having to do with the chemical process of digestion. **4.** Pertaining to mental assimilation or classification. [< LL. *digestivus*, < L. *digestus*; see DIGEST, *v.*] **di-ges'tion-al‡.— digestive organs**, the organs that cooperate in the digestion of food. **— di-ges'tiv(e-ly)s**, *adv.*

di-ges'tive, *n.* A medicine that aids digestion.

dig'ga-ble, 1 dig'ə-bl; 2 dĭġ'a-bl, *a.* That may be dug.

dig'ger, 1 dig'ər; 2 dĭġ'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which digs. **2.** A digger-wasp. **3.** [D-] One of the Digger Indians of Nevada and California, who live chiefly upon wild roots. **4.** *Agric.* Any implement for lifting and turning the soil or excavating; a spader or spading-machine: now chiefly in combination; as, a potato-*digger*. **5.** [Austral.] A gold miner. **6.** [Colloq.] In card-playing, a card of the spade suit.

dig'ger-dom, 1 dig'ər-dəm; 2 dĭġ'er-dom, *n.* [Austral.] Gold-diggers as a class.— **dig'ger's-de-light"**, *n.* [Austral.] *Bot.* A blue flowering shrub (*Veronica perfoliata*), a congener of the common speedwell, found in mountainous districts of southeastern Australia and supposed to indicate the presence of gold.— **dig'ger-wasp"**, *n.* A fossorial hymenopterous insect, as a sphegid, which digs a burrow in the ground.


Digger-wasp. 1/2

dig'ging, 1 dig'iŋ; 2 dĭġ'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which digs. **2.** *pl.* (1) The materials dug out. (2) A mining region; particularly of gold-mining. (3) [Colloq., U. S.] A neighborhood, district. (4) [Colloq.] Quarters, lodgings.— **bar diggings**, placer gold claims on the bar of a river.— **dry diggings**, placer-mines or other mining-districts where water is not available.

Dig'go-ry, 1 dig'o-rı; 2 dĭg'o-ry, *n.* In Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer,* a laborer in Mr. Hardcastle's barn, occasionally brought in to make a show at the side-table.

dight, 1 dait; 2 dit, *vt.* [DIGHT or DIGHT'ED; DIGHT'ING.] **1.** [Poet. or Dial.] To dress or adorn; equip.

And storied windows richly *dight,*
Casting a dim religious light. MILTON *Il Penseroso* l. 159.

2. To prepare for some special purpose; smooth; cleanse; as, to *dight* corn; to *dight* stone. **3†.** To have carnal knowledge of. [< AS. *dihtan,* < L. *dicto;* see DICTATE, *v.*] — **dight'er,** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** One who dights or dresses stone. **2.** One who winnows grain.— **dight'ings,** *n. pl.* [Scot.] Refuse. **dicht'ingst.**— **dight'ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] In beautiful or goodly fashion.

dight†, *v.* To dispose. CHAUCER *C. T.,* l. 14,447.

Digh'ton, 1 dai'tən; 2 dı'ton, *n.* A town in Bristol county, Mass.

dig'it, 1 dij'ıt; 2 dĭg'it, *n.* **1.** One of the terminal organs of the limbs; a finger or toe.

Among mammals . . . those which have limbs terminating in separate *digits* are more intelligent than the . . . hoofed animals. SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i, p. 359. [A. 1883.]

2. Any one of the ten Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, by which all numbers are expressed in our system of notation: so named from counting upon the fingers. **3.** A thumb or finger as distinguished from a toe. **4.** *Astron.* The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon, used to express the magnitude of an eclipse. **5.** A key or finger-lever in a keyboard instrument like a piano. **6.** An ancient measure of length suggested by the thickness of the finger: about two-thirds of an inch. [< L. *digitus, finger.*]

dig'i-tal, 1 dij'ı-tal; 2 dĭg'i-tal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the fingers or digits, or having the appearance of being produced by them. **2.** Digitate. [< L. *digitalis,* < *digitus,* finger.] — **dig'i-tal'ly,** *adv.*

dig'i-tal, *n.* **1.** A key of the piano or organ. **2.** The last joint of the pedipalp in spiders. **3.** [Rare.] A digit.

dig"i-tal'ic, 1 dij'ı-tal'ık; 2 dĭg'i-tăl'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from a plant of the genus *Digitalis.*— **digitalic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{28}H_{38}O_{12}$) contained in the foxglove.

dig"i-tal'i-form, 1 dij'ı-tal'ı-fōrm; 2 dĭg'i-tăl'i-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like the corolla of a foxglove. [< DIGITALIS + -FORM.]

dig'i-ta-lin, 1 dij'ı-tə-lin *or* dij'ı-tē'lın; 2 dig'i-ta-lin *or* dĭg'i-tā'lin, *n.* **1.** A crystalline poisonous compound ($C_{35}H_{56}O_{14}$) contained in the leaves of the foxglove, of which it is the active principle. **2.** Any one of several different extracts of foxglove. **dig'i-ta-line†.**— **dig"i-ta-lin'ic,** *a.*

dig"i-ta'lis, 1 dij'ı-tē'lıs; 2 dĭg'i-tā'lis, *n.* **1.** The dried leaves of foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), or a powder, tincture, or the like prepared from them: used as a remedy in diseases of the heart. **2.** [D-] *Bot.* A genus of tall Old World herbs of the figwort family, with alternate leaves and a long terminal raceme of purple or white flowers. *D. purpurea,* the foxglove, is often cultivated. [< L. *digitalis* (see DIGITAL): so called from the shape of the flower.]

dig'i-tate, *vt.* [Rare.] To point out, as with the finger.

dig'i-tate, 1 dij'ı-tēt; 2 dĭg'i-tāt, *a.* **1.** Having the parts, as the lobes of a simple leaf or the leaflets of a compound leaf, arranged like the five fingers or digits on a hand. **2.** Having digits or digit-like processes or divisions; divided into finger-like parts. [< L. *digitatus,* having fingers or toes, < *digitus,* finger.] — **dig'i-tat"ed,** *a.* Same as DIGITATE, 2.— **dig'i-tate-ly,** *adv.*

dig"i-ta'tion, 1 dij'ı-tē'shən; 2 dĭg'i-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The stateof being digitate; arrangement in the form of digits; division into finger-like parts. **2.** A finger-like process: as, a *digitation* of the Fallopian tube.

dig'i-ti-, 1 dij'ı-tı-; 2 dĭg'i-ti-. From Latin *digitus,* finger; toe: a combining form.— **dig'i-ti-form,** *a.* Having the form or arrangement of fingers.— **Dig"i-ti-gra'da,** *n. pl. Mam.* A tribe of carnivores which walk on their toes, including the cats, dogs, etc.— **dig"i-ti-grade,** *a.* **1.** Walking on the toes, without resting on the whole sole of the foot, as a cat, dog, lion, etc.: opposed to *plantigrade.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Digitigrada.*— **dig'i-ti-grade,** *n.* One of the *Digitigrada.*— **dig'i-ti-grad"ism,** *n.* The character of being digitigrade.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

dig'i-tin, 1 dij'ı-tin; 2 dĭg'i-tin, *n. Chem.* An inanimate crystalline body found in the leaves of the foxglove. [< DIGITALIS.]

dig'i-ti-nerved, *a. Bot.* Having the nerves or ribs radiating from the top of the petiole: said of a leaf.— **dig"i-ti-par'tite,** *a. Bot.* Digitately parted.— **dig"i-ti-pin'nate,** *a.* Digitately pinnate.

dig'i-tize, 1 dij'ı-taiz; 2 dĭg'i-tiz, *vt.* [Rare.] To manipulate with the fingers; finger.— **dig'i-tiz"er,** *n.* [Rare.]

dig"i-tog'e-nin, 1 dij'ı-tə-dʒ'ı-nin; 2 dĭg'i-tŏg'e-nin, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{24}O_3$) obtained by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid on digitalin. [< DIGITALIS + -GEN.]

dig"i-to'nin, 1 dij'ı-tō'nın; 2 dĭg'i-tō'nin, *n. Chem.* The bitter principle in digitalis and its extracts: a glucosid ($C_{41}H_{72}O_{19}$). [< DIGITALIS.]

dig"i-to-phyl'lin, 1 dij'ı-to-fil'ın; 2 dĭg'i-to-fĭl'in, *n. Chem.* An exceedingly toxic crystalline glucosid ($C_{21}H_{32}O_{10}$) obtained from foxglove. [< DIGITALIS + Gr. PHYLLON, leaf.]

dig"i-to-plan'tar, 1 dij'ı-to-plan'tər; 2 dĭg'i-to-plăn'tar, *a.* Of or pertaining to the bottom of the foot and to the toes. [< DIGITI + L. *planta,* sole.]

dig"i-to'ri-um, 1 dij'ı-tō'rı-um; 2 dĭg'i-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, pl.] A piano-like keyboard consisting of a small box of five or more keys attached to fixed metal springs, upon which the fingers are trained to strength and flexibility for playing the piano; a dumb piano. [< L. *digitus,* finger.]

dig"i-tox"i-ge'nin, 1 dij'ı-toks'ı-dʒ'ınin; 2 dĭg'i-tŏks'i-jĕ'nin, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{31}H_{52}O_4$) resulting from the action of alcoholic hydrochloric acid on digitoxin. [< DIGITOXIN + -GEN.]

dig"i-tox'in, } 1 dij'ı-toks'ın, -in *or* -ın; 2 dĭg'i-tŏks'in,
dig"i-tox'ine, } -in *or* -in, *n. Chem.* A very poisonous crystalline alkaloid ($C_{34}H_{51}O_{11}$) contained in the leaves of foxglove. [< DIGITALIS + L. *toxicum;* see TOXIC.]

dig"i-tox'ose, 1 dij'ı-toks'ōs; 2 dĭg'i-tŏks'ōs, *n. Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, dextrorotary sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_4$) resulting from the action of alcoholic hydrochloric acid on digitoxin.

dig'i-tule, 1 dij'ı-tūl; 2 dĭg'i-tūl, *n.* A small digit or finger-like process. [< L. *digitulus,* dim. of *digitus,* finger, toe.]

dig'i-tus, 1 dij'ı-tus; 2 dĭg'i-tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Entom.* **1.** The terminal joint of the tarsus. **2.** An appendage of the lacinia.

di-gla"di-a'tion†, *n.* A combat with swords; quarrel.

di-glos'si-a, 1 dai-glos'ı-ə; 2 dī-glŏs'i-a, *n. Teral.* The state of having a double tongue. [< Gr. *diglōssos,* < *di-,* DI-[1], + *glōssa,* tongue.]

Di"gloss-si'næ, 1 dai'gle-sai'nı; 2 dī'glŏ-sī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of cœreboid birds with bill nearly straight and upper mandible curved over tip of lower. **Di-glos'sa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *diglōssos, diglōttos;* see DIGLOT.] — **di-glos'sine,** *a. & n.*

di'glot, 1 dai'glot; 2 dī'glŏt, *a.* Composed in two languages; speaking or writing two languages; bilingual. [< Gr. *diglōttos,* < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *glōtta,* tongue.] **di'glott†.**

di-glot'tic†.— **di-glot'tism,** *n.*— **di-glot'tist,** *n.*

di"gly-col'lic, 1 dai'glai-kel'ık; 2 dī'glĭ-cŏl'ic, *a. Chem.* Derived from an acid ($C_4H_8O_5$) obtained from two molecules of glycollic acid through the elimination of water.

di"gly-ox'a-lin, 1 dai'glai-ŏks'ə-lin; 2 dī'glĭ-ŏks'a-lin, *n.* Same as GLYCOSIN.

di-glyph, 1 dai'glif; 2 dī'glĭf, *n. Arch.* An ornament on a tablet, or the like, consisting of a double groove. Compare TRIGLYPH. [< Gr. *diglyphos,* doubly indented, < *di-* DI-[1], + *glyphō,* carve.]

Di-gna'no, 1 dī-nyā'no; 2 dī-nyä'no, *n.* A town in Küsten-land province, Austria.

dig-nath'us, 1 dig-naθ'əs; 2 dig-năth'ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -i, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster having a duplicate jaw. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *gnathos,* jaw.]

digne†, *a.* **1.** Deserving; honorable. **2.** Proud; disdainful. **3.** Adequate: suitable.— **digne'ly†,** *adv.* [ment, France.

Di'gne, 1 di'nye; 2 dī'nye, *n.* A town in Basses-Alpes depart-

dig"ni-fi-ca'tion†, *n.* The act of dignifying; exaltation.

dig-ni-fied, 1 *dig'nı-faid; 2 dĭg'ni-fīd, pa.* **1.** Characterized by or possessed of dignity; gravely courteous; stately; as, a *dignified* bearing.

A little stiff with over-courtesy,
But noble, I agree, and *dignified.*
W. W. STORY *Ginevra da Siena* st. 180.

2. Invested with dignities; promoted in rank; honored. Syn.: see AUGUST.— **dig'ni-fied-ly,** *adv.*

dig'ni-fy, 1 dig'nı-fai; 2 dĭg'ni-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To impart or add dignity to; make worthy of respect; render honorable or impressive; honor; as, character *dignifies* deportment or address.

High thoughts and noble manners . . . *dignify* adversity as much as they ever adorned prosperity.
CHRISTIAN REID *Valerie Aylmer* bk. iii, ch. 3, p. 99. [A. 1871.]

2. To invest with honors or dignities; promote in rank; elevate; exalt; as, to *dignify* a man with a title.

The subject states of Italy, which Rome had dignified with the name of allies of the republic.
CHAS. MERIVALE *Rome* ch. 29, p. 225. [B. 1879.]

[< OF. *dignifier,* < LL. *dignifico,* think worthy, < L. *dignus,* worthy; and see -FY.] **dig'ni-fier.**

dig"ni-ta'ri-al, 1 dig'nı-tē'rı-əl; 2 dĭg'ni-tā'ri-al, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of a dignitary.

dig'ni-ta-ry, 1 dig'nı-tē-rı; 2 dĭg'ni-tā-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or invested with a dignity, especially ecclesiastical. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -ris, *pl.*] One who holds high rank; especially, an ecclesiastic of rank above a canon or priest. [< L. *dignitas;* see DIGNITY.]

dig'ni-ty, 1 dig'nı-tı; 2 dĭg'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** Grave or noble bearing; impressiveness of character or manner; repose and serenity of demeanor; as, the statesman's *dignity* was innate.

We have more humor than *dignity;* the Turks more *dignity* than humor. S. S. COX *Why we Laugh* ch. 1, p. 27. [B. 1876.]

2. High rank, office, or position; official distinction, especially in the church; as, to bestow *dignities.* **3.** One who holds high rank or office; a dignitary; as, an assembly of the *dignities* of the realm. **4.** The state or quality of being excellent, worthy, or honorable; as, the *dignity* of labor. **5.** *Rhet.* A grave and impressive form of diction; the avoidance of what is coarse or trivial. See PROPRIETY. **6.** Grade of elevation; importance; rank; as, his act reaches the *dignity* of treason.

If you will only call a headache a Cephalalgia, it acquires *dignity* at once, and the patient becomes rather proud of it.
HOLMES *Poet at Breakfast-Table* p. 143. [B. M. & CO. 1882.]

7. *Astrol.* The aspect or zodiacal position of a planet when it exerts greater influence than usual. **8†.** An axiom. [< F. *dignité,* < L. *dignitas,* < *dignus,* worthy.] **dig'ni-tie†.— to stand upon one's dignity,** to assume a dignified or punctilious bearing, as when one takes offense.

Di"goin', 1 di'gwan'; 2 dī'gwän', *n.* A town in Saône-et-Loire department, France.

dig'o-nal, 1 dig'o-nəl; 2 dĭg'o-nal, *a. Crystal.* Denoting isometric axes that "are normal to the faces of the rhombic dodecahedron." G. H. WILLIAMS *Elements Crystallography* p. 47, note. [B. H. & CO. 1892.] [< DI-[1] + Gr. *gōnia,* angle.]

di"go-neu'tic, 1 dai'go-niū'tık; 2 dī'go-nū'tic, *a. Entom.* Having two broods a year. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *go-neuō,* beget, < *gignomai,* be born.] — **di"go-neu'tism,** *n.*

Di"go-nop'o-ra, 1 dai'go-nep'o-rə; 2 dī'go-nŏp'o-ra, *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of dendrocœlous worms with two separated genital apertures, the male in front of the female; *Polycladida.* [< DI-[1] + Gr. *gignomai,* be born, + *poros,* passage.] — **di"go-nop'o-rous,** *a.*

dig'o-nous, 1 dig'o-nus; 2 dĭg'o-nŭs (XIII), *a.* Two-angled, as a stem. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *gōnia,* angle.]

di'gram, 1 dai'gram; 2 dī'grăm, *n.* Same as DIGRAPH.

di'graph, } 1 *dai'graf;* 2 *dī'grăf.* **I.** *a.* Consisting of
di'graf", } two letters which represent only one sound; as, a *digraph* consonant. **II.** *n.* A union of two characters representing a single sound, as *oa* in *boat, sh* in *she.* [< DI-[1] + Gr. *graphō,* write.] — **di-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a digraph. **2.** Written in two different alphabets or characters.

di-gre'di-ent, 1 dai-gri'di-ent; 2 dī-grē'dĭ-ent, *a. Math.* Pertaining to two sets of variables when the substitution of the variables of the first set by their linear functions causes a substitution of different linear functions for the variables of the other set.— **di-gre'di-en-cy,** *n.*

di-gress', 1 dı-[or dai-]gres'; 2 dī-[or dĭ-]grĕs', *vi.* **1.** To turn aside from the main subject and for a time dwell on some incidental matter; go out of the way or path; deviate; wander; as, the speaker was constantly *digressing* to describe scenery. **2.** [Rare.] To transgress. [< L. *digressus,* pp. of *digredior,* < *di-,* DI-[2], + *gradior,* step.]

di-gres'sion, 1 dı-[or dai-]greshən; 2 dī-[or dĭ-]grĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of digressing; a divergence or departure from the main subject or idea; any part of a discourse or writing that deviates from the main subject.

2. *Astron.* The angular distance of Mercury or Venus from the sun. **3.** [Rare.] Transgression. [< L. *digressio(n-),* < *digressus;* see DIGRESS, *v.*] **di-gress't; dis-gres'sion†.**— **di-gres'sion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject. **di-gres'sion-a-ry†.**

di-gres'sive, } 1 dı-[or dai-]gres'ıv; 2 dī-[or dĭ-]grĕs'iv, *a.*
di-gres'sive, } Given to or characterized by digression; as, a *digressive* orator.

Many introductions in the practice of the modern pulpit . . . are loose, disjointed, *digressive.*
AUSTIN PHELPS *Theory of Preaching* lect. xvii, p. 242. [S. 1882.]

[< LL. *digressivus,* < L. *digressus;* see DIGRESS, *v.*— **di-gress'iv(e-ly[2], *adv.*— **di-gress'iv(e-ness[2], *n.***

di-grest', *pp.* Digressed. S. S.

di-guan'id, 1 dai-gwan'id; 2 dī-gwän'id. *n. Chem.* A derivative of guanidin ($C_2H_7N_3$). **di-guan'idet.**

diguet, *n.* A dike; bank.

di'gyn†, 1 dai'jin; 2 dī'jĭn, *n. Bot.* A plant of the obsolete Linnean order *Digynia.*

Di-gyn'i-a†, 1 dai-jin'ı-ə; 2 dī-jĭn'i-a, *n. pl. Bot.* An order (now obsolete) in the Linnean artificial system of plants, characterized by the flowers having two pistils. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *gynē,* woman.] — **dig'y-nous,** *a. Bot.* Having two pistils, or flowers with two pistils. **di-gyn'i-an†.**

di-hal'o-gen, 1 dai-hal'o-jen; 2 dī-hăl'o-jĕn, *a. Chem.* Containing two halogen atoms.

di-he'dral, 1 dai-hi'drəl; 2 dī-hē'dral, *a.* **1.** Two-sided; formed by or having two plane faces; as a *dihedral* angle, or a *dihedral* biplane, as the first V-shaped Santos Dumont flying-machine. **2.** *Math.* Denoting a group of substitutions, either $2n$ nonhomogeneous or $4n$ homogeneous, which correspond to the rotations that make a figure, which exists on the equator between two hemispheres and consists of two n-sided regular polygons which are coincident, coincide with itself without being identical.

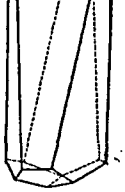
di-he'dron, 1 *dai-hi'dron; 2 dī-hē'drŏn, n.* A figure with two sides or surfaces. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *hedra,* seat, < *hezomai,* sit.]

di-he'li-um, 1 dai-hi'lı-um; 2 dī-hē'li-ŭm, *n. Astron.* The parameter of an elliptic orbit which passes through the sun. [< DI-[3] + Gr. *hēlios,* sun.] **di-he'li-ost; di-he'ly†.**

di"hex-ag'o-nal, 1 dai'heks-ag'o-nəl; 2 dī'hĕks-ăg'o-nal, *a.* Twelve-sided in cross-section, as a simple form of the hexagonal system; also, consisting of two hexagonal parts united.

di-hex"a-he'dral, 1 dai-heks'ə-hi'drəl; 2 dī-hĕks'a-hē'dral, *a.* Having the form of or pertaining to a dihexahedron.

di-hex"a-he'dron, 1 dai-heks'ə-hi'drən; 2 dī-hĕks'a-hē'drŏn, *n. Crystal.* A six-sided prism having three planes on the extremities.



Dihexahedron.

Di-hong', 1 di-heŋ'; 2 dī-hŏng', *n.* A branch of the Brahmaputra river, India.

di-hy'brid, 1 dai-hai'brid; 2 dī-hy'brĭd, *n. Biol.* A cross-breed from individuals differing in two characters.— **di-hy'brid-ism,** *n.*

di-hy'drate, 1 dai-hai'drēt; 2 dī-hy'drāt, *n. Chem.* A compound containing two molecules of water.

di-hy'dra-zone, 1 dai-hai'drə-zōn; 2 dī-hy'dra-zōn, *n. Chem.* A hydrazone in which the oxygen of two carbonyl groups has been replaced.

di-hy'dric, 1 dai-hai'drık; 2 dī-hy'drĭc, *a. Chem.* **1.** Having two hydroxyl groups. **2.** [Rare.] Having two acid hydrogen atoms.

di-hy'dri-o-did, 1 dai-hai'drı-o-did; 2 dī-hy'dri-o-dĭd, *n. Chem.* A compound containing the elements of, two hydriodic acid molecules. **di-hy'dri-o-didet.**

di-hy'drite, 1 dai-hai'drait; 2 dī-hy'drit. *n. Mineral.* A green hydrous copper phosphate ($H_4Cu_4P_2O_{12}$) crystallizing in the monoclinic or triclinic system. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *hydōr (hydr-),* water.]

di-hy'dro-, 1 dai-hai'dro-; 2 dī-hy'dro-. Designating a combination with two hydrogen atoms: a combining form. **di-hy'dr-.**

di-hy"dro-bro'mid, 1 dai-hai'dro-brō'mid; 2 dī-hy'dro-brō'mĭd, *n. Chem.* A compound containing the elements of two hydrobromic acid molecules. **di-hy"dro-bro'mide.**

di-hy"dro-chlo'rid, 1 dai-hai'dro-klō'rid; 2 dī-hy'dro-clō'rĭd, *n. Chem.* A compound containing the elements of two hydrochloric acid molecules. **di-hy"dro-chlo'ride.**

di"hy-drox'y-, 1 dai'hai-droks'ı-; 2 dī'hy-drŏks'y- Same as DIOXY-: a combining form and adjective.— **dihydroxy acid** (*Chem.*), an acid, as tartaric, that contains two hydroxyl groups which are not carboxyl group constituents.

di"hy-drox'yl, 1 dai'hai-droks'ıl; 2 dī'hy drŏks'yl, *a. Chem.* Containing two hydroxyl groups, as glycenic acid.

di"hy-drox"y-tar-tar'ic, 1 dai'hai-droks'ı-tar-tar'ık; 2 dī'hy-drŏks'y-tär-tär'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating the colorless, crystalline, tetrahydroxy acid, $[C(OH)_2COOH]_2$, resulting from the oxidation of dihydroxymalic acid.

di"l-amb', } 1 dai'ai-amb', -am'bus; 2 dī'ĭ-ămb',
di"l-am'bus, } -ăm'bŭs, *n.* [-AMBS' or -AM'BI, 1 -ambz *or* -əm'bai; 2 -ămbz *or* -ăm'bi, *pl.*] *Anc. Pros.* A double iambus, or iambic dipody used as a compound foot, forming a meter in iambic verse (⏑—⏑—). [< LL. *diiambus,* < Gr. *diiambos,* < *di-,* DI-[1], + *iambos,* IAMBUS.]

di-i'o-did, 1 dai-ai'o-did; 2 dī-ī'o-dĭd, *n. Chem.* A compound having two atoms of iodin with an element or radical. **di-i'o-didet.**

di-i"o-do-car'ba-zol, 1 dai-ai'o-do-kär'bə-zōl *or* -zol; 2 dī-ī"o-do-cär'ba-zōl *or* -zŏl, *n. Chem.* A yellow, odorless, crystalline antiseptic ($C_{12}H_7I_2NH$) formed by the action of iodin on carbazol.

di-i'o-do-form, 1 dai-ai'o-do-fōrm; 2 dī-ī'o-do-fôrm, *n. Chem.* A yellow, crystalline antiseptic (CHI_3) formed by the action of iodin on acetylin dilodid.

di-i"o-do-sal'ol, 1 dai-ai'o-do-sal'ōl *or* -ol; 2 dī-ī'o-do-săl'ŏl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless, tasteless, crystalline antiseptic ($HOC_6H_2I_2COOC_6H_5$) formed by the condensation of phenol and diiodosalicylic acid.

di"i-on'ic, 1 dai'ai-on'ık; 2 dī'ĭ-ŏn'ic, *a. Phys. Chem.* Designating the formation of two ions by electrolytic dissociation. [Same as BOURHONIA.

Di"i-pol'i-a, 1 dai'i-pol'ı-ə; 2 dī'ĭ-pŏl'i-a, *n.* [Gr.]

di"i-sat'o-gen, 1 dai'i-sat'o-jen; 2 dī'ĭ-săt'o-jĕn, *n. Chem.* A red crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_8N_2O_4$) readily convertible into indigo, as by reduction with ammonium sulfid. [< DI-[1] + ISATIN + -GEN.]

di-i"so-am'yl, 1 *dai-ai'so-am'ıl; 2 dī-ī'so-ăm'yl. Chem.* **I.** *a.* Indicating that two isoamyl radicals are present in a compound: a combining form. **II.** *n.* One of the isomeric decanes.

di-i"so-bu'tyl, 1 dai-ai'so-biū'tıl; 2 dī-ī'so-bū'tyl. *Chem.* **I.** *a.* Indicating that two isobutyl radicals are present in a compound; as, *diisobutylglycolic acid,* $(C_4H_9)_2C(OH)CO_2H$: a combining form. **II.** *n.* One of the isomeric octanes.

di-i"so-pro'pyl, 1 dai-ai'so-prō'pıl; 2 dī-ī'so-prō'pyl. *Chem.* **I.** *a.* Indicating that two isopropyl radicals are substitu-

uents of a compound: as *ditsopropyloxalic acid* (C_3H_7)$_2$C(OH)CO$_2$H: a combining form. **II.** *n.* One of the isomeric hexanes. [d'Or department, France.

Dī"jon', 1 dī"ʒŏń'; 2 dī"ʒhŏń', *n.* A city, capital of Côte-

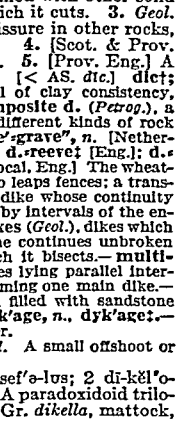
dī-ju'dī-cate, 1 daı-jū'dı-kēt; 2 dī-jų'dı-cāt, *tt.* [Rare.] To decide by discerning or distinguishing; determine; adjudicate.— **dī-ju'dī-cant**, *n.* [Rare.] One who dijudicates. — **dī-ju"dī-ca'tion**, *n.* [Rare.]

dĭk, 1 dık; 2 dĭk. [Anglo-Ind.] **I.** *a.* Vexed; fretful; troublesome. **II.** *n.* Fret; worry; trouble.

dī'ka, 1 daı'kə *or* dī'ka; 2 dī'ka *or* dī'ka, *n.* [Afr.] A food made in western tropical Africa from the seed-kernels of a species of wild mango-tree (*Irvingia barteri*) of the quassia family. **dī'ka-bread"‡**; **dī'ka-fat"‡**.

dĭk"a-ma'lī, 1 dık'ə-mā'lı; 2 dĭk'a-mā'lī, *n.* [E. Ind.] A resinous gum exuding from an East-Indian shrub (*Gardenia lucida*), used for various skin-diseases. **dec"a-ma'lee‡**; **dĭk"a-mal'leet‡**; **dĭk"a-mal'lī‡**.

dĭk'dĭk, 1 dık'dık; 2 dĭk'dĭk, *n.* A diminutive North-east-African antelope of the genus *Madoqua*, peculiar in the inflated proboscis-like nose; specif., Salt's dik-dik, Beni Israel, or madoqua (*M. saltiana*) of the Sudan. **dĭg'dĭgt.**



Dik-dik.

dīke, 1 daık; 2 dīk, *v.* [DIKED; DIK'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To surround or enclose with a dike; furnish with a dike; as, to *dike* a field. **2.** To drain by ditching. **3†.** To dig; ditch. **4†.** To build a wall around. **II†.** *t.* To dig; make a ditch. [< AS. *dīcian*, < *dīc*, ditch.] **dyke†.**

dīke, *n.* **1.** An embankment thrown up, usually to retain the waters of a stream, or to protect low land from inundation; a dam; bank; levee.

The *dykes*, which had been sufficient while the waters were low, were not high enough to keep out the spring tide. MACAULAY *Essays, Hallam's Constitutional Hist.* p. 80. [A. 1880.]

2. *Mining.* A wall of non-metallic mineral interrupting a vein; a fissure which has been filled with other solid material than the ore through which it cuts. **3.** *Geol.* A mass of igneous rock filling a fissure in other rocks, into which it has been intruded. **4.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A low wall of turf or stone. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A pond; pool. **6.** [Archaic.] A ditch. [< AS. *dīc*.] **dĭc†**; **dīguе†**; **dykе†.** — **blue dike**, a soil of clay consistency, having a bluish-gray coloring.— **composite d.** (*Petrog.*), a dike formed by the movements of different kinds of rock in a fissure. **compound d.‡.— dīke'-grave"**, *n.* [Netherlands.] A superintendent of dikes. **d.-reeve‡** [Eng.]; **d.-warden‡** [Eng.].— **d.-shopper**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The wheatear.— **d.-louper**, *n.* [Scot.] One who leaps fences; a transgressor.— **interrupted d.** (*Geol.*), a dike whose continuity at the surface of the earth is broken by intervals of the enclosing rock-mass.— **intersecting dikes** (*Geol.*), dikes which so intersect that the more recent one continues unbroken in contrast with the earlier one which it bisects.— **multiple dikes** (*Geol.*), a number of dikes lying parallel interspersed with strata of other rock, forming one main dike.— **sandstone d.**, an abrasion in rock filled with sandstone bearing a resemblance to a dike.— **dīk'age**, *n.*, **dyk'agе‡.**— **dīk'er**, *n.* A dike-builder or -digger.

dīke'let, 1 daık'let; 2 dīk'lĕt, *n.* *Geol.* A small offshoot or apophysis from a dike.

dī-kel"lo-ceph'a-lus, 1 daı-kel'o-sef'ə-lʊs; 2 dī-kĕl'o-çĕf'a-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -laı; 2 -lī, *pl.*] A paradoxidoid trilobite (genus *Dikellocephalus*). [< Gr. *dikella*, mattock, + *kephalē*, head.]

dī-ke'tone, 1 daı-kī'tōn; 2 dī-kē'tōn, *n.* *Chem.* A ketone that contains two molecules of carboxyl, or an oxid of a hydrocarbon in which two carbon atoms, neither of which is terminal, are combined with two atoms of oxygen. F. *Med. Dict.* [< DI-[1] + KETONE.]

Dĭk'lah, 1 dĭk'lə; 2 dĭk'la, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* x, 27.

Dī-ko'a, 1 dı-kō'ə; 2 dī-kō'a, *n.* A walled town in Bornu, Central Africa.

dī-lac'er-ate, 1 dı-las'ər-ēt; 2 dī-lăç'er-āt, *tt.* [Rare.] To tear asunder; separate by force; rend.— **dī-lac"er-a'tion**, *n.*

dī-lac'tic, 1 daı-lak'tık; 2 dī-lăc'tic, *a.* Of or relating to a compound containing two lactyl radicals.

Dī-lamb"do-don'ta, 1 daı-lam'do-den'tə; 2 dī-lăm'do-dŏn'ta, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A section of insectivores with two A-like cross-ridges on the molars, including the shrews, moles, etc. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *lambda*, letter lambda (Λ), + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]— **dī-lamb'do-dont.** **I.** *a.* Having two lambda-shaped (Λ) cross-ridges on the molars; of or pertaining to the *Dilambdodonta*. **II.** *n.* One of the group.

dī-lam"i-na'tion, 1 daı-lam'ı-nē'shən; 2 dī-lăm'ī-nā'shon, *n.* *Bot.* Transverse or median chorisis. [Luzon, P. I.

Dī-la'o, 1 dī-lā'o; 2 dī-lā'o, *n.* A town in Manila province,

dī-lap'i-date, 1 dı-lap'ı-dēt; 2 dī-lăp'ī-dāt, *v.* [-DAT'ED; -DAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to fall into partial ruin; bring to a state of ruinous decay; impair by neglect or misuse; as, a *dilapidated* castle.

Will not these people expel us from the only shelter we have left—*dilapidate* what remains of royal property under my charge? SCOTT *Woodstock* ch. 2, p. 31. [D. F. & CO.]

2. [Rare.] To give a dilapidated appearance to, as by misuse or neglect; waste; squander.

II. *i.* To fall into ruin; be impaired by misuse or neglect; decay; as, the wall *dilapidates* rapidly. [< LL. *dilapidatus*, pp. of *dilapido*, < L. *dī-*, DI-[2]; and see LAPIDATE.]— **dī-lap'i-da"tor**, *n.*

dī-lap'i-dat"ed, 1 dı-lap'ı-dēt'ed; 2 dī-lăp'ī-dāt'ed, *pa.* Fallen into decay or partial ruin; suffered to go to ruin; wasted; impaired, as by neglect; as, a *dilapidated* building.

dī-lap"i-da'tion, 1 dı-lap'ı-dē'shən; 2 dī-lăp'ī-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process of dilapidating, or the state of being dilapidated; partial ruin from neglect or misuse; decay; as, the *dilapidation* of a wall.

Everything bears marks of the gradual *dilapidations* of time IRVING *Sketch-Book, Westminster Abbey* p. 211. [G. P. P. 1861.]

2. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The permissive decay or the pulling down of ecclesiastical property by the incumbent. **3.** *Geol.* Denudation. [< LL. *dilapidatio*(*n-*), < *dilapidatus*; see DILAPIDATE.]

dī-lat'a-ble, 1 dı-[or daı-]lēt'ə-bl; 2 dī-[or dī-]lāt'a-bl, **dī-lat'a-bl"**, *a.* Capable of dilating; expansible. [< L. *dilatatus*; see DILATATE.]— **dī-lat"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **dī-lat'a-bl(e-ness"**, *n.*

dī-la'tan-cy, 1 dı-[or daı-]lē'tən-sı; 2 dī-[or dī-]lā'tan-cy, *n.* The expansive capacity of granular substances accompanying a change of shape.

dī-la'tant, 1 dı-[or daı-]lē'tant; 2 dī-[or dī-]lā'tant. **I.** *a.* Having the property of dilatancy; dilating. **II.** *n.* **1.** Any substance having dilatancy. **2.** An instrument or substance used for dilating, as a bougie or sponge tent. [< L. *dilatan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *dilato*; see DILATE.]

dī-la'tate, 1 dı-lē'tēt *or* daı'lə-tēt; 2 dī-lā'tāt *or* dī'la-tāt, *a.* Dilated; broadened out: said of a part or organ that is widened out for a part of its length, somewhat disproportionately. [< L. *dilatatus*, pp. of *dilato*; see DILATE.]

dĭl"a-ta'tion, 1 dĭl'ə-[or daı'lə-]tē'shən; 2 dĭl'a-[or dī'la-]tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded or dilated; expansion; distention. **2.** *Surg.* & *Med.* The process of dilating; also, an enlargement or distention of any canal or cavity of the body. **3.** The dilated part of anything. **4.** Diffuseness in speech or writing; prolixity. **5.** Any change of volume of a material under strain. It is called *positive* or *negative*, according as the volume increases or decreases.

If equal lines parallel to the three principal axes of strain are equally elongated or shortened, the strain is a simple *dilatation*. L. M. HOSKINS *Sixteenth Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey* pt. i, p. 861. [1896.]

[F., < LL. *dīlatatio*(*n-*), < L. *dīlato*; see DILATE.] **dī-late'ment†.— dĭl"a-ta'tion-al**, *a.*

dĭl'a-ta"tor, 1 dĭl'ə-[or daı'lə-]tē'tər *or* -tər; 2 dĭl'a-[or dī'la-]tā'tor, *n.* Something that dilates; a dilator; in anatomy, a muscle that expands an orifice or passage. [LL., < L. *dilato*; see DILATE.]

dī-late', 1 dı-[or daı-]lēt'; 2 dī-[or dī-]lāt' (XIII), *v.* [DI-LAT'ED; DI-LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enlarge in all directions; swell, spread, or puff out; distend; expand; inflate; as, gas *dilates* the balloon. **2.** [Rare.] To enlarge upon in reciting; tell at great length; as, to *dilate* the story of one's life.

II. *i.* **1.** To become larger in all directions; spread out; distend; expand; swell; as, the lungs *dilate* in breathing; his eye *dilates* with pride. **2.** To speak or write diffusely or at length; enlarge; expatiate; as, to *dilate* upon one's travels. [< L. *dilato*, < *dilatus*, spread abroad, < *dī-*, DI-[2], + *latus*, carried.] SYN.: see AMPLIFY; SWELL.— **dī-lat'er**, *n.*

dī-lat'ed, 1 dı-lēt'ed; 2 dī-lāt'ĕd, *pa.* Distended; expanded. Specif.: (1) *Biol.* Abnormally widened or broadened, as a part or organ. (2) *Her.* Open or extended, as a pair of compasses. **dī-late'†.— dī-lat'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **dī-lat'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dī-la'tion[1], 1 dı-[or daı-]lē'shən; 2 dī-[or dī-]lā'shon, *n.* the act of dilating; dilatation.

The help and glory and *dilation* Of mine immortality. E. B. BROWNING *Earth and her Praisers* st. 8.

dī-la'tion[2]**†**, *n.* Delay.

dī-la'tive, 1 dı-[or daı-]lē'tıv; 2 dī-[or dī-]lā'tiv, *a.* Tending to dilate; causing expansion or distention.

dĭl"a-tom'e-ter, 1 dĭl'ə-[or daı'lə-]tom'ı-tər; 2 dĭl'a-[or dī'la-]tŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring dilatation, as of a fluid. [< DILATE + -METER.]— **Abbé dilatometer**, an instrument for measuring the linear expansion of solids.— **dĭl"a-to-met'rĭc**, *a.*

dī-la'tor, 1 dı-[or daı-]lē'tər *or* -tor; 2 dī-[or dī-]lā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which dilates; a dilatator. **2.** *Surg.* An instrument for opening, extending, or expanding a wound, aperture, or cavity, or for keeping separate diseased parts, as inflamed eyelids. **3.** *Anat.* A muscle that dilates any part; a dilatator.

dĭl'a-to-ry, 1 dĭl'ə-to-rı; 2 dĭl'a-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Given to or characterized by delay; tardy; slow; as, *dilatory* churchgoers; *dilatory* in undertaking business. **2.** Tending to cause delay; as, a *dilatory* motion in an assembly.

Cortes was not content to wait patiently the effects of a *dilatory* blockade. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, p. 101. [L. 1880.]

[< LL. *dilatorius*, < L. *dilator*, delayer, < *dilatus*; see DILATE.]— **dilatory plea**, a plea that does not go to the merits of the case, but tends merely to delay the action. SYN.: see SLOW.— **dĭl'a-to-rı-ly**, *adv.*— **dĭl'a-to-rı-ness**, *n.*

Dĭl'bat, 1 dĭl'bāt; 2 dĭl'bāt, *n.* A thriving town in Mesopotamia on the Arahtu canal, south of Babylon, of which it was the granary, 2000 B. C.; cuneiform inscriptions were found there in 1910. It is mentioned by Hammurabi.

dĭl'do[1], 1 dĭl'do; 2 dĭl'do, *n.* A tall columnar West-Indian plant (*Cereus swartzii*) of the cactus family.

dĭl'do[2]**†**, *n.* A refrain or burden in old ballads and songs: used often in an obscene sense. [*Josh.* xv, 38.

Dĭl'e-an, 1 dĭl'ı-ən *or* daı'lı-ən; 2 dĭl'e-an *or* dī'le-an, *n.* *Bib.*

dī-lem'ma, 1 dı-[or daı-]lem'ə; 2 dī-[or dī-]lĕm'a (XIII), *n.* **1.** A situation in which a choice between opposing ends or modes of conduct is necessary, yet attended with great disadvantage; a state in which the alternatives appear equally undesirable; a perplexing case; as, he is in a sore *dilemma*.

In politics a *dilemma* is a more unmanageable thing to hold by the horns than a wolf by the ears. LOWELL *Democracy and Other Addresses* p. 32. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. *Logic.* A syllogistic argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses; a horned syllogism: used loosely to include all forms of dilemmatic syllogisms. If the *dilemma* proceeds by affirming the antecedents disjunctively, it is called *constructive*; if by the denial of the consequents or consequent, it is *destructive*. The *dilemma*, in the strict sense, is only that form of dilemmatic or hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism which has a plurality of antecedents in the major and a disjunctive minor. The *dilemma* is sometimes rebutted by another leading to an opposite conclusion, as in the following example: An Athenian mother said to her son, "Do not engage in public affairs; for if you do what is just men will hate you, and if you do what is unjust the gods will hate you." This the son rebutted by the following retort. "I ought to enter into public affairs; for if I do what is unjust men will love me, and if I do what is just the gods will love me." [LL., < Gr. *dilēmma*, < *di-*, DI-[1]; and see LEMMA.]— **horns of a dilemma**, alternatives either one of which is unpleasant to meet.

dĭl"em-mat'ĭc, 1 dĭl'e-mat'ık; 2 dĭl'ĕ-măt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a dilemma. **dĭl"em-mat'ĭ-cal‡**; **dī-lem'mĭc†.— dilemmatic judgment** (*Logic*), a hypothetical judgment in which a condition is found both in the subject and predicate, and so involving a combination of the conditional and disjunctive.— **d. syllogism.** **1.** In strict sense, a dilemma. **2.** By extension, any form of hypothetical polysyllogism involving dilemmatic judgments.— **dĭl"em-mat'ĭ-cal-ly**, *adv.*

dī-lem'mist, 1 dı-lem'ıst; 2 dī-lĕm'ĭst, *n.* One who bases argument or belief on dilemmas; specif., a member of a particular Buddhist school of philosophy.

dĭl"et-tan'te, 1 dĭl'e-tan'tı *or* (*It.*) dĭ'let-tän'tē; 2 dĭl'ĕ-tăn'te *or* (*It.*) dī'lĕt-tän'te, *a.* Of or pertaining to dilettantism or dilettanti. **dĭl"et-tant'ĭ.**

dĭl"et-tan'te, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tī; 2 -tī, *pl.*] **1.** A dabbler in art matters; a superficial amateur: opposed to *connoisseur*.

'Pray, Mr. Opie, may I ask what you mix your colors with?' said a brisk *dilettante* student to the great painter. 'With Brains, sir,' was the gruff reply— and the right one. JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours* first series, p. 43. [T. & T. 1863.]

2. A non-professional lover of art and letters; an amateur. [< It. *dilettante*, prop. ppr. of *dilettare*, delight, < L. *delecto*; see DELIGHT, *v.*] **dĭl"et-tant'ĭ.** SYN.: see AMATEUR.— **dĭl"et-tan'te-ish**, *a.* Given to dilettanteism; characterized by dilettante appearance; as, a *dilettanteish* picture. **dĭl"et-tant'ĭsh‡.— dĭl"et-tan'te-ism**, *n.* A mere dabbling in art and letters; superficial acquaintance with art and literature; superficiality in any serious business. **dĭl"et-tant'ĭsm‡.**

dĭl'ĭ-gence[1], 1 dĭl'ı-jens; 2 dĭl'ĭ-ġĕnç, *n.* **1.** Assiduous, and constant application to one's business or duty; careful and persevering effort to accomplish what is undertaken; industry; as, the *diligence* of the student. **2.** Proper heed or attention; care; caution; especially, in law, the degree of personal care, attention, or effort due from one in a given situation: opposed to *negligence*.

It has been already shown that *diligence* must be in proportion to duty.

F. WHARTON *Law of Negligence* bk. iii, p. 733. [K. & BRO. 1878.]

3. *Scots Law.* (1) A subpena or warrant issued to compelling the attendance of witnesses. (2) The process of attachment in execution or as security for a debt. **4†.** Speed; haste. [F., < L. *diligentia*, < *diligen*(*t-*)*s*; see DILIGENT.] **dĭl'ĭ-gen-cy†.— diligence against the heritage** (*Scots Law*), an execution under which the real estate of a debtor can be sold.— **d. against the person** (*Scots Law*), an execution under which the person of the debtor is attached.— **d. incident or d. to examine havers** (*Scots Law*), same as DILIGENCE[1], *n.*, 3 (1).— **second d.** (*Scots Law*), same as DILIGENCE[1], *n.*, 3 (2).— **summary d.** (*Scots Law*), a summary execution, similar to action on a warrant of attorney. — **to do one's d.**, to do one's best; exercise diligence and care. SYN.: see ASSIDUITY.

dĭl'ĭ-gence[2], 1 dĭl'ı-jens *or* (*F.*) dī'lī'ʒäns'; 2 dĭl'ĭ-ġĕnç *or* (*F.*) dī'lī'zhäŋ', *n.* A four-wheeled public stage-coach, drawn by from 4 to 7 horses: used especially in France.

Diligence.

A *diligence* has three divisions; the coupé, in front; the intérieur, in the middle; and the rotonde, behind.

HILLARD *Six Months in Italy* vol. ii, p. 100. [T. & F. 1854.]

[F., < L. *diligentia*; see DILIGENCE[1], *n.*]

dĭl'ĭ-gent, 1 dĭl'ı-jent; 2 dĭl'ĭ-ġĕnt, *a.* **1.** Possessed of or showing diligence; acting with assiduous industry. **2.** Done or pursued diligently; painstaking; as, *diligent* search. [F., < L. *diligen*(*t-*)*s*, careful, lit. loving, ppr. of *diligo*, love, lit. choose, < *dī-*, DI-[2], + *lego*, choose.] SYN.: see ACTIVE; BUSY.— **dĭl'ĭ-gent-ly**, *adv.* With diligence, industry, or care. **dĭl'ĭ-gent†.— dĭl'ĭ-gent-ness**, *n.*

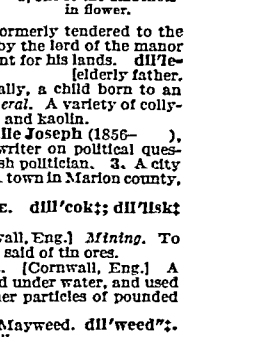
dĭl'ĭs, 1 dĭl'ıs; 2 dĭl'ĭs. [Ir.] **I.** *a.* Sweet. **II.** *n.* One who is well-beloved; dear heart.

dĭl"ĭ-tu'rĭc, 1 dĭl'ı-tū'rık; 2 dĭl'ĭ-tū'ric, *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to the nitroderivative ($C_4H_2N_2O_8$) of malonylurea or barbituric acid.

Dĭlke, 1 dĭlk; 2 dĭlk, **Sir Charles Wentworth** (*or* 4th 1843-1/2 1911). An English statesman and author; *Greater Britain*.

dĭll, 1 dĭl; 2 dĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To allay; **dĭl'**, 1 calm; soothe. **2†.** To blunt or dull. **II†.** *i.* To quiet down.

dĭll[1], *n.* **1.** An Old World annual (*Peucedanum graveolens*) of the parsley family, with aromatic, pungent seeds: cultivated in gardens. **2.** [Archaic.] *Naut.* In a wooden fishing-vessel, the space beneath the cabin floor into which the bilge-water drains. [< AS. *dile*.] [OR. V.).



A Head of Fruit, as eaten, of the Dill.

a, one of the umbellets in flower.

dĭll', *n.* *Bib.* *Matt.* xxiii, 23

Dĭl'len, 1 dĭl'en; 2 dĭl'ĕn, **Johann Jakob** (1687-1/2 1747). A German botanist. **Dĭl-le'nĭ-us‡** [L.].

Dĭl-le'nĭ-a, 1 dĭ-lī'nı-ə; 2 dĭ-lē'nĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of beautiful lofty evergreen trees of the family *Dilleniaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia, with large leaves and large, showy, magnolia-like flowers. [< *Dillen*, professor of botany at Oxford.]

Dĭl-le"nĭ-a'ce-æ, 1 dĭ-lī'nı-ē'sı-ī; 2 dĭ-lē'nĭ-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of tropical trees and shrubs of the order *Hypericales* with alternate leaves, and yellow or white flowers. [< DILLENIA.]— **dĭl-le"nĭ-a'ceous**, *a.*— **dĭl-le'nĭ-ad**, *n.* Any plant of the *Dilleniaceæ*.

dĭl'lĭ, 1 dĭl'ı; 2 dĭl'ĭ, *n.* [Austral.] A small bag or basket made of grass, wool, or hair wound into cords; hence, any little bag, of whatever material: aboriginal term.

dĭl'lĭ-grout†, *n.* A mess of gruel, formerly tendered to the king of England at his coronation by the lord of the manor of Addington in Surrey in lieu of rent for his lands. **dĭl'le-grout†.** [elderly father.

dĭl'lĭng†, *n.* A darling; pet; especially, a child born to an

dĭll'nĭte, 1 dĭl'naıt; 2 dĭl'nĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of collyrite, probably a mixture of diaspore and kaolin.

Dĭl'lon, 1 dĭl'ən; 2 dĭl'on, *n.* **1. Emile Joseph** (1856-), an Irish physician, journalist, and writer on political questions. **2. John** (1851-), an Irish politician. **3.** A city in Beaverhead county, Mont. **4.** A town in Marion county, S. C.

dĭlls, 1 dĭlz; 2 dĭls, *n.* Same as DULSE. **dĭll'cok‡**; **dĭl'lsk‡** [Ir.].

dĭl'lue, 1 dĭl'yū; 2 dĭl'yu, *tt.* [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* To sift through or separate by dilluers: said of tin ores.

dĭl'lu-er, 1 dĭl'yu-ər; 2 dĭl'yu-er, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A very fine hair sieve, worked by hand under water, and used for separating the heavier and richer particles of pounded tin ore.

dĭll'weed", 1 dĭl'wīd"; 2 dĭl'wēd", *n.* Mayweed. **dĭl'weed"‡.**

dĭl'ly[1], 1 dĭl'ı; 2 dĭl'y, *n.* The daffodil.

dil'ly, *n.* **1.** A diligence: an abbreviated form. **2.** A locomotive: a former English use. [the star-apple family.

dil'ly, *n.* *Bot.* A West-Indian tree (*Mimusops sieberi*) of

dil'ly-bag", *n.* Same as DILLI.

dil'ly-dal'ly, 1 dil'ı-dal'ı; 2 dil'y-dăl'y, *vi.* [Colloq.] To loiter or trifle. [province, Persia.

Dil-man', 1 dil-män'; 2 dil-măn', *n.* A town in Azerbaijan

dil'o-gy, 1 dil'o-jı; 2 dil'o-ğy, *n.* *Rhet.* **1.** Repetition of a word, as for emphasis; hence, sometimes, tautology. **2.** Intentional ambiguity; a word or clause that has a double sense. [< L. *dilogia*, < Gr. *dilogia* < *di-*, DI-[1], + *legō*, speak.] — **di-log'ı-cal**, *a.* Having a double sense.

di'loph, 1 dal'lof; 2 dī'lŏf, *a.* *Spong.* Having two furcate arms, as a sponge-spicule. [< Gr. *dilophos*, < *di-*, two, + *lophos*, crest.] **dil'o-phous†**.

dil'ser, 1 dil'sər; 2 dil'ser, *n.* [Scot.] The field-lark (*Alauda campestris*): from its feeding on sea-lice among the dills or dulse.

di-lu'ci-date†, *vt.* To elucidate.

di"lu-en'do, 1 dı"lū-en'do; 2 dī"lu-ĕn'do, *n.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Diminuendo; decreasingly.

dil'u-ent, 1 dil'yu-ent; 2 dil'yu-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Serving to dilute; diluting. **2.** Having the property of dissolving; solvent. [< L. *diluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *diluo*; see DILUTE, *v.*]

dil'u-ent, *n.* That which makes more fluid or weaker by admixture; especially, any medicine that thins the blood.

di-lute', 1 dı-[*or* dai-]lüt'; 2 di-[*or* dī-]lūt' (XIII), *v.* [DILUT'ED; DI-LUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make more fluid or less concentrated by admixture with something; attenuate; weaken; thin; as, to *dilute* alcohol; to *dilute* an acid.

II. *i.* To become thinner or more liquid; become less concentrated; as, the substance slowly *dilutes*. [< L. *dilutus*, pp. of *diluo*, < *di-*, DI-[2], + *luo*, wash.] — **di-lute'**, *a.* Weak; diluted. — **di-lut'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **di-lute'ness**, *n.* The condition of being dilute. **di-lut'ed-ness‡**. — **di-lu'tent**, *n.* [Rare.] Same as DILUENT. — **di-lut'er**, *n.*

di-lu'tion, 1 dı-[*or* dai-]lüt'shən; 2 di-[*or* dī-]lūt'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of diluting, or the state of being diluted; a making thinner, or weakening, as with water: often used figuratively.

Within thirty years there has been a notable *dilution* of the preaching in so-called 'orthodox' churches . . . concerning the . . . eternal punishment of sin.
Christian Advocate [New York] Aug. 20, 1891, p. 3.

2. That which has been diluted. — **Ostwald's dilution law** (*Phys. Chem.*), the law expressed by the formula $\frac{m^2}{(1-v)m} =$ constant, in which m is that part of the gram molecule suffering dissociation, v the number of liters containing a gram molecule of the electrolyte. This only holds true for certain classes of electrolytes. — **di-lu'tion-ist**, *n.* In homeopathy, one who advocates the use of drugs in a diluted state. Those advocating respectively extreme and moderate dilution of drugs have been called *high-dilutionists* and *low-dilutionists*. [DILUENT.

di-lu'tiv(e[s], 1 dı-lūt'tiv; 2 di-lūt'tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Same as

di-lu'vi-al, 1 dı-lūv'vı-əl; 2 di-lū'vi-al (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a flood, especially the Noachian deluge. **2.** Produced by a deluge or by floods; consisting of or related to diluvium. [< LL. *diluvialis*, < L. *diluvium*; see DILUVIUM.] — **diluvial deposits**, deposits of the glacial period of the Quaternary, consisting of coarse detrital material. — **di-lu'vi-al-ist**, *n.* One who uses the account of the Noachian deluge in explaining geological phenomena.

di-lu'vi-an, 1 dı-lūv'vı-ən; 2 di-lū'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to a flood; diluvial: archaic as a geological term.

— **diluvian epoch**, part of the Champlain period of the Quaternary, characterized by excessive floods from the melting of the great northern ice-sheet, and by extensive deposits of diluvium: contrasted with the *alluvial epoch*. — **di-lu'vi-an-ism**, *n.* A geological theory based on a belief in a former universal deluge.

di-lu'vi-on, 1 dı-lūv'vi-ən; 2 di-lū'vi-ŏn, *n.* A deluge; an inundation. [< L. *diluvio(n-)* < *diluo*; see DILUTE, *v.*]

di-lu'vi-um, 1 dı-lūv'vi-um; 2 di-lū'vi-ŭm, *n.* [Archaic.] *Geol.* **1.** An accumulation of compact unstratified débris, formed by glacial sheets in the ice age. **2.** A diluvion. [L., < *diluo*; see DILUTE, *v.*]

dilve, 1 dilv; 2 dilv, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To purify ore.

dim, 1 dim; 2 dĭm, *v.* [DIMMED, DIMD[3]; DIM'MING.] **I.** *t.* To render dim; reduce the luster of; tarnish; as, to *dim* the eye; to *dim* the understanding; to *dim* a looking-glass.

II. *i.* To grow dim; fade. **dimmet†**.

dim, *a.* [DIM'MER; DIM'MEST.] **1.** Lacking in luminousness; obscure from scarcity of light; as, a *dim* candle.

And the *dim* windows shed a solemn light.
POPE *Eloise to Abelard* l. 144.

2. Not clearly seen or apprehended, as from surrounding or intervening obscurity; indistinct; shadowy; misty; as, a *dim* prospect; a *dim* remembrance. **3.** Not seeing clearly; purblind: said of the eye.

When men believe that the eyes of God are *dim*, there is no reason to wonder that they give full license to their brutal passions. SPURGEON *Treasury of David* vol. ii, p. 204. [r. & w. 1891.]

4. Not perceiving clearly; obtuse: said of the understanding. **5.** Lacking luster; tarnished; as, the armor is *dim* from long disuse. [< AS. *dim*, dark.] **dimmet†**. SYN.: see DARK; FAINT; OBSCURE. *Dim* is the first element in a few self-explaining compounds; as, *dim*-shining, *dim*-twinkling, etc.

dim., *abbr* Diminuendo; diminutive.

Di'man, 1 dai'man; 2 dī'man, **Jeremiah Lewis** (1/1831–1/1881). An American Congregational divine and writer; *The Theistic Argument*, etc.

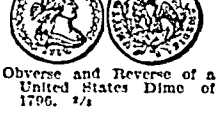
di-man'ga-ni"on, 1 dai-man'gə-nai"on; 2 dī-măn'ğa-nī"ŏn, *n.* *Chem.* The manganese ion. [< DI-[1] + MANGANESE.]

dim'a-ris, 1 dim'ə-ris; 2 dĭm'a-rĭs, *n.* *Logic.* A valid mood of the fourth figure. See MOOD. **dim'a-tis‡**.

Di'mas, 1 dai'mas; 2 dī'mas, *n.* In the apocryphal *Gospel of Nicodemus*, the penitent thief, crucified on the right hand of Jesus.

Di-mas'ti-ga, 1 dai-mas'ti-gə; 2 dī-măs'ti-ğa, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A section of pantostomatous infusorians with two flagella. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *mastix* (*mastig-*), whip.] — **di-mas'ti-gate**, *a.*

dim'ber, 1 dim'bər; 2 dĭm'ber, *a.* [Vagrants' Cant.] Dapper; quaint; pretty. — **dim'ber-dam"ber**, *n.* A leader of vagrants or thieves.



Obverse and Reverse of a United States Dime of 1796. 2/1

dim'blet, *n.* A dingle; glen.

dime, 1 daim; 2 dīm, *n.* **1.** A silver coin of the United States, equal to ten cents and weighing 2[1]/2 grams. See COIN. **2.** A tithe; the number ten. [< F. *dime* (OF. *disme*), < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.] — **dime novel**, a cheap sensational story, generally sold for a dime.

di-men'sion, 1 dı-men'shən; 2 dı-mĕn'shon, *vt.* [Rare.] To measure the dimensions of.

di-men'sion, *n.* **1.** Any measurable extent or magnitude, as of a line, surface, or solid; especially, one of the three measurements (length, breadth, and thickness) by means of which the contents of a cubic body are determined: generally used in the plural.

It is not, indeed, at all certain that the sacred cubit bore any reference to the earth's *dimensions*.
R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* p. 37. [c. & w. 1883.]

2. *Alg.* A factor used in characterizing a term: as employed with a cardinal number, equivalent to *degree* with an ordinal; as, a^2b^3c is a term of six *dimensions* (of the sixth degree). **3.** *Physics.* Any quantity, as length, time, or mass, employed or regarded as a fundamental factor in determining the units of other physical quantities; as, the *dimensions* of velocity are length divided by time. **4.** Figuratively, in the plural also, size; bulk; as, the controversy is assuming alarming *dimensions*.

The little is seen best near: The great appears in its proper *dimensions*, only from a more commanding point of view.
HAZLITT *Works, Jeremy Bentham* vol. iii, p. 4. [L.]

5†. Matter; especially, the human body. [F., < L. *dimensio(n-)*, < *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetior*, measure off, < *di-*, DI-[2], + *mettor*, measure.] **di-men'si-ty†**. SYN.: see MAGNITUDE. — **di-men'sion-um"ber**, *n.* Lumber cut to a specified size. — **d.-stone**, *n.* Stone cut to a specified size. — **d.-work**, *n.* Masonry built of dimension-stones. — **fourth d. of space**, a supposed or assumed dimension whose relation to the recognized dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness is analogous to that borne by any one of these to the other two. Four-dimensional space may be regarded as a hypothetical conception to explain equations containing four variables in analytical geometry or as an entity beyond the limitations of ordinary existence. The treatment of the fourth and higher dimensions belongs to the geometry of hyperspace, or *n*-dimensional geometry. The conception has been used by some investigators to explain certain superphysical phenomena, which seem otherwise inexplicable. — **di-men'sioned**, *a.* [Rare.] Having dimensions; dimensional; as, *four-dimensioned*. — **di-men'sion-less**, *a.* Having no dimensions.

di-men'sion-al, 1 di-men'shən-əl; 2 di-mĕn'shon-al, *a.* **1.** Having dimension; capable of being measured; used in composition; as, a line is a *one-dimensional*, a plane a *two-dimensional*, and a cube a *three-dimensional* figure. **2.** Relating to dimension; as, *dimensional* equations. — **di-men"sion-al'i-ty**, *n.* The number of the dimensions of a thing.

di-men'sive,] 1 dı-men'sıv; 2 di-mĕn'sĭv, *a.* Indicating

di-men'siv[s],] the outlines or boundaries. — **di-men'siv(e-ly**[s], *adv.* — **di-men'siv(e-ness**[s], *n.*

di-men'sum, 1 dı-men'sum; 2 di-mĕn'sŭm, *n.* A portion measured out as a ration; a dole. [LL., < L. *dimensus*; see DIMENSION.]

Dim'er-a, 1 dim'ər-ə; 2 dĭm'er-a, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A division of homopterous insects with 2-jointed tarsi, as in the plant-lice. [< Gr. *dimerēs*, divided into two parts, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *meros*, part, < *metromai*, divide.] — **dim'er-an**, *a.* & *n.*

di-mer'cu-ri"on, 1 dai-mūr'kiū-rai'ən; 2 dī-mĕr'ĕu-rī'ŏn, *n.* *Chem.* The mercuric ion. **di-mer'cu-ry‡**.

di'mere, 1 dai'mır; 2 dī'mēr, *n.* *Spong.* A reticulate system of sponge-spicules in certain hexactinellid sponges, resulting in a mesh of the second order, from the intersection of secondary bands of spicules. [< Gr. *dimerēs*; see DIMERA.]

di-mer'ic, 1 dai-mer'ık; 2 dī-mĕr'ĭc, *a.* *Bot.* Same as DIMEROUS.

Dim"er-o-so'ma-ta, 1 dim"ər-o-sō'mə-tə; 2 dĭm'er-o-sō'ma-ta, *n. pl.* *Arach.* The *Araneæ*. [< Gr. *dimerēs* (see DIMERA) + *sōma*, body.] — **dim"er-o-so'ma-tous**, *a.*

dim'er-ous, 1 dim'ər-us; 2 dĭm'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Composed of two members or parts. **2.** *Bot.* Composed of two members in each circle or whorl: frequently written *2-merous*. **3.** *Entom.* Having 2-jointed tarsi; of or pertaining to the *Dimera*. — **dim'er-ism**, *n.* The quality of being dimerous. **dim'er-y‡**.

di"me-tal'ic, 1 dai"mı-tal'ık; 2 dī"me-tăl'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Having two atoms of a metallic element; as, a *dimetallic* salt.

di-met"a-phos'phate, 1 dai-met"ə-fos'fēt; 2 dī-mĕt"a-fŏs'fāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt containing the elements of two metaphosphate radicals, as calcium dimetaphosphate, CaP_2O_6.

dim'e-ter, 1 dim'ı-tər; 2 dĭm'e-ter. *Pros.* **I.** *a.* Consisting of two feet or measures. See DIPODY. **II.** *n.* A verse of two feet; as, an iambic *dimeter*. [< Gr. *dimetros*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *metron*, measure.]

di-meth'yl, 1 dai-meth'ıl; 2 dī-mĕth'yl, *n.* *Chem.* Ethane ($CH_3.CH_3$), sometimes so called from its composition. See METHYL. — **dimethyl arsenic acid**, same as CACODYLIC ACID. — **di-meth"yl-ac'e-tal**, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless liquid anesthetic ($CH_3CH(OCH_3)_2$), of ether-like odor, resulting from the oxidation of an ethyl methyl alcohol mixture. — **di-meth"yl-am'in, -ine**, *n.* *Chem.* A highly alkaline liquid or gas (C_2H_7N), occurring in herring-brine and prepared artificially in the distillation of wood. — **di-meth"yl-an'i-lin, -line**, *n.* *Chem.* An oily liquid compound ($C_8H_{11}N$) formed by heating anilin with methyl chlorid. It is the basis of many coal-tar colors. — **di-meth"yl-ar'sin**, *n.* Same as CACODYL. — **di-meth'yl-ben'zene**, *n.* Same as XYLENE. — **di-meth"yl-ke'tone**, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ACETONE. — **di-meth"yl-py-raz'ine**, *n.* Same as GLYCOLIN. — **di-meth"yl-py'rone**, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $CO(CH:C(CH_3)_2)_2O$, obtained by the action of hydriodic on dehydracetic acid.

di-me'tri-a, 1 dai-mi'tri-ə; 2 dī-mē'tri-a, *n.* *Terat.* Duplex uterus; a rare abnormality. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *mitra*, womb.]

di-met'ric, 1 dai-met'rik; 2 dī-mĕt'ric, *a.* *Crystal.* Tetragonal; as, the *dimetric* system. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

Di-mi-a'o, 1 di-mi-ā'o; 2 dī-mī-ā'o, *n.* A town in Bohol, P. I.

dim"i-ca'tion†, *n.* A fight; contest.

di-mid'i-ate, 1 di-[*or* dai-]mid'ı-ēt; 2 di-[*or* dī-]mĭd'i-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To cut in half. **2.** *Her.* (1) To divide (two shields) per pale, and combine the dexter half of one with the sinister half of the other. (2) To cut off half or a part of as a bearing. [< L. *dimidiatus*, halved, < *di-*, DI-[2], + *medius*, middle.] — **di-mid"i-a'tion**, *n.* The act of halving, or the state of being halved.

di-mid'i-ate, *a.* **1.** Divided into two equal parts; halved: hence, half the usual size; reduced by half; as, in heraldry, on a shield vert, a *dimidiate* sword argent. **2.** *Biol.* (1) Appearing as if half were wanting, as an organ or part. (2) Split on one side, as the calyptra of certain mosses. (3) Having one half functionally different from the other, as in the hermaphroditism of insects, etc., in which the organs on one side are male and on the other female. [< L. *dimidiatus*; see DIMIDIATE, *v.*]

dimin., *abbr.* Diminuendo; diminutive.

di-min"er-al-i-za'tion, 1 dai-min"ər-əl-ı-zē'shən; 2 di-min"er-al-ı-zā'shon, *n* *Med.* The disappearance or destruction of mineral ingredients, as when bones soften in osteomalacia.

di-min'ish, 1 dı-min'ısh; 2 di-mĭn'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make smaller or less, or reduce in any way; decrease, as in size, amount, or degree: the opposite of *augment* and *increase*.

He [Washington] refused all compensation and all indemnity, though his resources had been greatly *diminished* by the war.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. vi, bk. ii, ch. 1, p. 107. [a. 1885.]

2. To reduce in rank, power, or authority; degrade; belittle. **3.** *Mus.* To lessen by a half step, as an interval. See INTERVAL. **4.** To subtract: with *from*; as, nothing is to be *diminished from* the royal dignity.

II. *i.* To grow smaller; lessen; dwindle; as, the water-supply *diminishes* daily. [< F. *diminuer*, < LL. *diminuo*, < L. *de*, from, + *minus*, less.] **di-min'ut‡**. SYN.: see ABATE; DWINDLE; IMPAIR; RETRENCH. — **di-min'ish-ing**, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of DIMINISH, *v.* — **di-min'ish-ing-rod"**, *n.* A machine for shaping bobbins of yarn. — **d.-rule**, *n.* A rule with a concave edge for determining the swell of a column. — **d.-scale**, *n.* A scale used as an aid in drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute. — **d. stile** (*Arch.*), a stile which is not of the same width throughout. — **d.-stuff**, *n.* *Shipbuilding.* Planking thinned at one edge, as that wrought under the wales and made to correspond with the bottom plank in thickness. — **di-min'ish-a-bl(e**[p], *a.* Capable of being diminished. — **di-min'ish-er**, *n.* One who or that which diminishes. — **di-min'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*

di-min'ished,] 1 dı-min'ısht; 2 di-mĭn'isht, *pa.* Re-

di-min'isht[s],] duced or lessened, as in size, degree, or character; contracted; degraded. — **diminished arch**, an arch less than a half-circle. — **d. bar** (*Joinery*), a sash-bar thinnest on the inside edge. — **d. column**, a column tapering toward the top. — **d. subject**, a musical theme repeated in diminution.

di-min"u-en'do, 1 dı-min"yu-en'do *or* (*It.*) dı-mı"nu-en'do; 2 di-mĭn"yu-ĕn'do *or* (*It.*) dı-mı"nu-en'do. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *a.* & *adv.* Gradually lessening in volume of sound; as, a *diminuendo* passage: opposed to *crescendo*, and expressed on the staff by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or the sign >. **II.** *n.* A diminuendo passage.

di-min'u-ent, 1 dı-min'yu-ent; 2 dı-mĭn'yu-ĕnt, *a.* [Archaic.] Lessening.

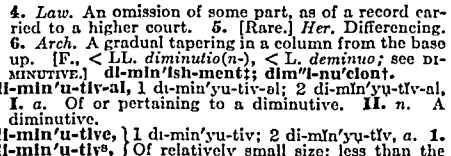
dim"i-nu'tal†, *a.* Indicating diminution.

dim'i-nute†, *a.* Small. — **dim'i-nute-ly†**, *adv.*

dim"i-nu'tion, 1 dim"ı-niū'shən; 2 dĭm"i-nū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of diminishing in quality, value, rank, size, etc.; reduction; lessening; as, a *diminution* of dignity or wealth.

The *diminution* of profits would cause capital to be withdrawn from business, and our industry would be crippled.
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* p. 223. [MACM. 1874.]

2. The condition of being diminished: the opposite of *increase*. **3.** *Mus.* The repetition of a theme in notes of one-half or one-quarter the length of those first used.



Diminution.

4. *Law.* An omission of some part, as of a record carried to a higher court. **5.** [Rare.] *Her.* Differencing. **6.** *Arch.* A gradual tapering in a column from the base up. [F., < LL. *diminutio(n-)*, < L. *deminuo*; see DIMINUTIVE.] **di-min'ish-ment‡**; **dim"i-nu'cion†**.

di-min'u-tiv-al, 1 dı-min'yu-tiv-əl; 2 di-mĭn'yu-tĭv-al, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a diminutive. **II.** *n.* A diminutive.

di-min'u-tive,] 1 dı-min'yu-tiv; 2 di-mĭn'yu-tĭv, *a.* **1.** **di-min'u-tiv**[s],] Of relatively small size; less than the average; small; little; as, a *diminutive* building or person. **2.** Diminishing or tending to diminish; as, *diminutive* of enjoyment. **3.** *Gram.* Expressing diminished size; as, a *diminutive* word.

I am told that, in most languages, the objects of love are spoken of under *diminutive* epithets.
BURKE *Sublime and Beautiful* pt. iii, §13, p. 141. [m. 1856.]

[< LL. *diminutivus*, < L. *deminuo*, lessen, < *de*, from, + *minus*, less.] SYN.: see LITTLE; MINUTE; SMALL. — **di-min'u-tiv(e-ly**[s], *adv.* — **di-min'u-tiv(e-ness**[s], *n.*

di-min'u-tive, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* A word formed from another word generally by the addition of a suffix, and expressive of diminished size. The diminutive suffixes are *-kin* (bod-kin), *-ock* (bull-ock), *-let* (stream-let), *-ling* (duck-ling), *-et* (buck-et), *-te* (bird-le), *-ette* (pip-ette), *-elle* (prunelle, *-ule* (gran-ule), *-cule* (minus-cule), etc. **2.** *Her.* A smaller form of one of the following ordinaries: the *chief* (diminutive, *fillet*), *bar* (diminutives, *closet* and *barrulet*), *pale* (diminutives, *pallet* and *endorse*), *bend* (*bendlet* and *cottise*), *chevron* (*chevronel*). See these words. **3†.** Anything that is very small in any respect. **4†.** *Old Med.* A remedy that abates or diminishes, as fever or inflammation.

di-min'u-tize,] 1 dı-min'yu-taiz; 2 di-mĭn'yu-tīz, *vt.* **di-min'u-tise**,] [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To make a diminutive from; as, to *diminutize* "lamb" by forming "lambkin" from it.

di-mis'sion†, *n.* Leave to depart.

dim'is-so-ry, 1 dim'ı-so-rı; 2 dĭm'i-so-ry (XIII), *a.* **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. **2.** Granting leave to go away. [< LL. *dimissorius*, < L. *dimitto*; see DIMIT.] — **dimissory letter**, an episcopal letter of recommendation given to a person who is moving from one diocese to another; sometimes, also, a letter of authorization to a candidate for ordination. — **dim"is-so'ri-al**, *n.* A dimissory letter.

di-mit', 1 dı-mit'; 2 di-mĭt', *v.* **I.** *t.* [DI-MIT'TED; DI-MIT'TING.] **1.** To permit to go away; dismiss. **2.** To grant or lease; farm out. **3.** To send or give forth. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To pass into something, as a river into a sea. [< L. *dimitto*, < *di-*, DI-[2], + *mitto*, send.]

dim'i-ty, 1 dim'ı-tı; 2 dĭm'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** A stout cotton goods with raised stripes, crimps, ridges, or patterns, used for covering furniture: sometimes printed in colors. **2.** A light fine white cotton dress-goods. [< LL. *dimitum*, < Gr. *dimitos*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *mitos*, thread.] — **dim'i-ty-ruf"fling**, *n.* A cotton fabric plaited lengthwise in weaving.

dim'ly, 1 dim'lı; 2 dĭm'ly, *adv.* In a dim manner; not brightly or clearly; obscurely; dully.

dim'mer, 1 dim'ər; 2 dĭm'er, *n.* *Elec.* A choking-coil, used for regulating a current in a lamp-system.

Dimmes'dale, 1 dimz'dēl; 2 dimz'dāl. **Arthur.** In Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, the hero, a clergyman, who publicly confesses his guilt of adultery many years previously with Hester Prynne. [ish‡; **dim'my‡.**

dim'mish, 1 dim'ish; 2 dim'ish, *a.* Somewhat dim. **dim'-dim'mit**[1], 1 dim'it; 2 dim'it, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The twilight; dusk. **dimps‡.**

Dim'mit[2], *n.* A county in S. W. Texas; 1,164 sq. m.; county-seat, Carrizo Springs.

Dim'nah, 1 dim'nə; 2 dim'na, *n. Bib. Josh.* xxi, 35.

dim'ness, 1 dim'nes; 2 dim'nĕs, *n.* The state of being dim; lack of clearness or luminousness; obscurity; dulness; vagueness: applied either to the thing seen or perceived or to that which sees or perceives; as, the *dimness* of a lamp; *dimness* of sight or understanding. **dim'ming‡.**

di mol'to, 1 dī mōl'to; 2 dē mōl'to. [It.] *Mus.* Very much; with great volume or emphasis.

Di'mon, 1 dai'mən; 2 dī'mŏn, *n. Bib. Isa.* xv, 9.

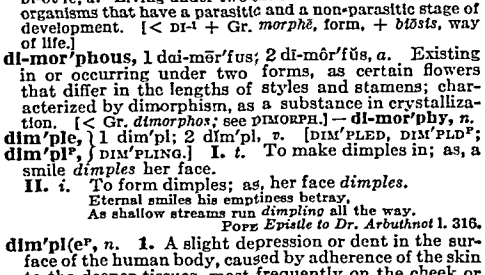
Di-mo'na, 1 di-mō'nə; 2 di-mō'na, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Di-mo'nah, 1 di-mō'nə; 2 di-mō'na, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 22.

di'morph, } 1 dai'mōrf; 2 dī'mōrf, *n.* One of the forms **di'morf**[F], } in which a dimorphous substance exists. [< Gr. *dimorphos*, < *di-*, DI-[1] + *morphē*, form.]

di-mor'phic, 1 dai-mōr'fik; 2 dī-mōr'fic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by dimorphism. **2.** Dimorphous.

di-mor'phism, 1 dai-mōr'fizm; 2 dī-môr'fĭsm, *n.* **1.**



a *b*

Dimorphism of a European Butterfly (*Vanessa coana*). 1/2
a, winter form; *b*, summer form.

The quality of existing in two forms. **2.** *Mineral.* The property of crystallizing in two fundamentally different forms which are chemically identical, as calcium carbonate in calcite and aragonite. **3.** *Bot.* The existence of two distinct forms of the same organ on the same plant, or on the same species of plant. **4.** *Zool.* Difference in form, color, etc., between individuals of the same species, characterizing two distinct types. **5.** *Philol.* The existence of a word under more than one form, as *quay* and *key*.— **psychical dimorphism**, a condition in which one or more distinct personalities manifest themselves in the same individual; a state in which the subconscious self or selves are abnormally developed; multiple, or alternating personality.

di-mor'phite, 1 dai-mōr'fait; 2 dī-mōr'fīt, *n. Mineral.* An orange-yellow arsenic sulfid that is obtained as a volcanic product, and is closely related to orpiment. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *morphē*, shape.]

di-mor'pho-bi-ot'ic, 1 dai-mōr'fo-bai-ot'ik; 2 dī-mōr'fo-bī-ŏt'ic, *a.* Living under two distinct forms: said of certain organisms that have a parasitic and a non-parasitic stage of development. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *morphē*, form, + *biōsis*, way of life.]

di-mor'phous, 1 dai-mōr'fus; 2 dī-môr'fŭs, *a.* Existing in or occurring under two forms, as certain flowers that differ in the lengths of styles and stamens; characterized by dimorphism, as a substance in crystallization. [< Gr. *dimorphos*; see DIMORPH.] — **di-mor'phy**, *n.*

dim'ple, } 1 dim'pl; 2 dim'pl, *v.* [DIM'PLED, DIM'PLD[F]; **dim'pl**[F], } DIM'PLING.] **I.** *t.* To make dimples in; as, a smile *dimples* her face.

II. *i.* To form dimples; as, her face *dimples*.

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,
As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way.
POPE *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* l. 316.

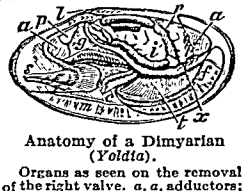
dim'pl(e)[F], *n.* **1.** A slight depression or dent in the surface of the human body, caused by adherence of the skin to the deeper tissues, most frequently on the cheek or chin, and often rendered visible by the act of smiling. **2.** Hence, a similar depression on any smooth surface.

The garden pool's dark surface . . .
Breaks into *dimples* small and bright.
WORDSWORTH *White Doe of Rylstone* can. 4, st. 2.

[Nasalized form of Norw. *dipel*, pool, dim. of *dape*; see DAPPLE.] — **dim'ple-ment**, *n.* The state of being dimpled. — **dim'ply**, *a.* Full of dimples.

Dim'y-a, 1 dim'i-ə; 2 dim'i-a, *n. Conch.* **1.** *pl.* The *Dimyaria*. **2.** A genus typical of *Dimyidæ*. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *mys*, muscle.]

Dim"y-a-ri-a, 1 dim"i-ē'ri-ə; 2 dim"y-ā'ri-a, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of bivalves, variously limited, with two adductor muscles closing the shell, as in the clams. **Dim"y-i-a'ri-an**, **dim"y-a'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **dim"y-ar'ic**, *a.*— **dim'y-a-ry**, *a.* & *n.*



Anatomy of a Dimyarian (*Yoldia*).
Organs as seen on the removal of the right valve. *a*, *a*, adductors; *p*, *p*, pedal muscles; *l*, ligament; *g*, gills; *s*, siphons (much contracted); *t*, *c*, labial palpi and appendages; *i*, intestines; *f*, foot; *x*, lateral muscles of the foot; *m*, pallial line.

Di-my'i-dæ, 1 di-mai'i-di; 2 di-mȳ'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of pectinacean bivalves with an oyster-like shell attached by one valve and two small muscular impressions near the hinge. — **dim'y-lid**, *n.*— **dim'y-oid**, *a.*

din, 1 din; 2 dĭn, *v.* [DINNED, DIND[S]; DIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To assail with continued or confusing noise in such a way as to irritate or annoy; as, to *din* the ear with clamors. **2.** To urge or press with clamor or with constant repetition or insistence.

I knew what was in the chest—things that had been *dinned* in my ears since I had had any understanding.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, p. 250. [H. 1876.]

II. *i.* To make a din or loud continued noise. [< AS. *dynian*, rumble.] SYN.: compare CALL, *v.*; CLAMOR, *n.*

din[1], *n.* A loud continuous noise or clamor; particularly, a rattling or clattering sound; as, the *din* of arms; the *din* of voices.

Hurrah! the foes are moving. Hark to the mingled *din*
Of fife, and steed, and trump, and drum, and roaring culverin!
MACAULAY *Battle of Ivry* st. 4.

[< AS. *dyn*, *dyne*.] SYN.: see CLAMOR; NOISE.

din[2], *n. Occult.* See SEPHIRA. [medans.

din[3], *n.* [Ar.] "The faith"; religion; the war-cry of Mohammedans.

Di-na'gat, 1 di-nā'gat; 2 dī-nā'găt, *n.* A town in Surigao district, Mindanao, P. I.

Di'nah, 1 dai'nə; 2 dī'na, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Bib. Gen.* xxxiv, 1. [Heb., judgment.]

Dinah Morris. In George Eliot's *Adam Bede*, a devotee of religion and duty.

Di'na-ites, 1 dai'nə-aits; 2 dī'na-īts, *n. pl. Bib. Ezra* iv, 9.

Di"naj-pur', 1 di"naj-pūr'; 2 dī"năj-pu͝r', *n.* **1.** A district in Bengal, India; 4,118 sq. m. **2.** A city, capital of the district. **Di"nage-pore'‡.**

Di"nan', 1 di"nāñ'; 2 dī"năñ', *n.* A seaside resort in Côtes-du-Nord department, France.

di"nan"de-rie', 1 di"nañ'də-ri'; 2 dī"năñ'de-rē', *n.* [F.] Domestic utensils of copper, especially utensils of curious old forms and decoration: named from Dinant, in Belgium: applied also to East-Indian and Levantine brassware.

Di"nant', 1 di"nāñ'; 2 dī"năñ', *n.* A town in Namur province, Belgium.

Di-nan'tian, 1 di-nan'shən; 2 dī-năn'shan, *n. Geol.* The first, or lower, division of the Carboniferous system in Europe. [< *Dinant*, in Belgium.]

di-naph'thyl, 1 dai-naf'thil; 2 dī-năf'thyl, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{14}$) formed variously, as by treating naphthalene with manganese dioxid and sulfuric acid. [< DI-[1] + NAPHTHYLENE.] [district, Bengal.

Di"na-pur', 1 di"nə-pūr'; 2 dī"nă-pu͝r', *n.* A town in Patna

di-nar', 1 di-nār'; 2 di-när', *n.* [Ar.] **1.** A gold coin of medieval Arabia, especially one issued by the califfs of Damascus. **2.** A Persian money of account. **3.** A silver coin of Servia; the unit of value and of account.

Di-nar'chus, 1 dai-nār'kus; 2 dī-när'cŭs, *n.* Last of the 10 Attic orators (361?–after 292 B. C.); three of his speeches are extant. **Del'nar-chost** [Gr.].

din'ar-chy, 1 din'ar-ki; 2 din'är-cy, *n.* Same as DIARCHY.

Di-nar'ic Alps, 1 di-nar'ik; 2 dī-när'ic. Mountains between Croatia and Dalmatia on the west, and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the east.

Din"a-rit'i-dæ, 1 din"ə-rit'i-di; 2 din"a-rĭt'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of Triassic ammonites allied to the *Ceratitidæ*. [< *Dinara*, mountain in Dalmatia.]

Di"nar-za'de, 1 di"nar-zā'dē; 2 di"när-zä'de, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, sister of Scheherazade, whom she wakes each morning to finish the story begun the day before.

din'ders, 1 din'dərz; 2 din'ders, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Roman denarii occasionally found on sites of former Roman settlements in England. [Cor. of F. *deniers*.]

Din"di-gul', 1 din'di-gul'; 2 din'di-gu͝l', *n.* A town in Madura district, Madras, India.

din'dle, 1 din'dl; 2 din'dl. **I.** *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To tingle with pain, as from cold. **2.** To move unsteadily; stagger. **II.** *n.* A tingling; thrill.

din'dle, *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** The sow-thistle. **2.** The hawkweed. **3.** The dandelion.

dine, 1 dain; 2 dīn, *v.* [DINED; DIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a dinner to; provide with the principal meal; entertain at dinner; as, we *dined* ten guests to-day. **2†.** To eat for dinner.

II. *i.* **1.** To eat the chief meal of the day; take dinner.

Fain would I *dine* at noon and sup at six.
EDGAR FAWCETT *Bunting Ball* p. 10. [F. & W. 1885.]

2. To partake of any full meal. [< F. *dîner*, contr. of *déjeuner*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + LL. *jejuno*, fast, < L. *jejunus*, fast.] **dene†.**— **to dine with Duke Humphrey**, to go without dinner.— **din'er**, *n.* **1.** One who dines. **2.** *Railroad.* A car for serving meals en route.— **din'er-out"**, *n.* One who often dines away from home.

di-ner'gate, 1 dai-nūr'gēt; 2 dī-nēr'gāt, *n. Entom.* A worker major: a term used where there are more than two workers found. [< DINO-[2] + Gr. *ergatēs*, worker.]

di-nette', 1 di-net'; 2 dī-nĕt', *n.* [F.] A little dinner; luncheon.

di-neu'ric, 1 dai-niū'rik; 2 dī-nū'ric, *a. Anat.* Having two neurons or processes on the axis-cylinder: said of nerve-cells.

ding[1], 1 diŋ; 2 dĭng, *v.* [DINGED or DUNG, DINGD[S]; DING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike or punch violently; pound; as, he tried to *ding* the door open. **2.** To fling, pitch, or kick away with violence; as, he *dinged* the book out of the window. **3.** [Scot.] To overcome; defeat. **4.** [Scot.] To whip; beat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To scold; bluster. **2.** [Scot.] (1) To yield; surrender. (2) To come down, as snow and rain. [ME. *dingen*; cp. Ice. *dengja*, hammer.]

ding[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To urge by constant iteration. **II.** *i.* To resound monotonously, as a bell; toll. [Imit.]

The convent bell, evermore *dinging* among mountain echoes.
IRVING *Tales of a Traveller, Young Italian* p. 91. [G. P. P. 1863.]

ding[1], *n.* A blow or stroke.

ding[2], *n.* A dinging sound. [(*Apis dorsata*).

din'gar, 1 diŋ'gər; 2 diŋ'gär, *n.* An East-Indian honey-bee

ding'bat", 1 diŋ'bat"; 2 ding'băt", *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** Some thing that may be thrown with force, as a block of wood. **2.** A blow. **3.** *Boot-making.* The smaller parts of the uppers, as counters, facings, lappets, welts, etc. **4.** A muffin. **5.** Money.

ding'-dong", 1 diŋ'-doŋ"; 2 ding'-dŏng", *n.* **1.** The alternating peal of a bell. **2.** Any word, phrase, or idea monotonously repeated; a jingle.

Who would hold the order of the almanac so fast but for the *ding-dong*, 'Thirty days hath September,' etc.? EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Poetry* p. 48. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

3. A device in a clock for striking the quarter-hours upon bells of different pitch. [< DING[2], *n.*] — **ding-dong theory of language**, the theory that the roots which constitute the elements of languages were not originally interjections nor imitations, but reflex expressions or the spontaneous productions of a power of language inherent in human nature: humorously so designated from the analogy of a bell's response to the stroke of the clapper. See WHITNEY *Language and Study of Lang.* lect. xi, p. 427; and MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* first series, lect. ix. Compare POOH-POOH and BOW-WOW.

dinge, 1 dinj; 2 dĭng, *vt.* **1.** To cause an indentation in, as by a hit or blow. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To make dingy; tarnish.— **dinged work**, repoussé work.

dinge, *n.* An indentation made by a blow, as in the crown of a hat; any similar dent anywhere.

dinged, 1 dinjd; 2 dĭngd, *a.* & *adv.* [Vulgar, U. S.] Damned.

din'gey, 1 diŋ'gi; 2 dĭŋ'gy, *n.* **1.** A small boat. Specif.: (1) An extra boat on a ship, for common work. (2) A small broad clinker-built Thames rowboat. (3) [E. Ind.] (*a*) Originally, a rowboat used on the Hugli. (*b*) A Bombay boat propelled by paddles and a lateen sail. (4) [Local, U. S.] A dory. **2.** A small car, fitted with sleeping-accommodations, for surveyors, engineers, telegraph-repairers, etc. [< Beng. *dingi*, boat.] **dhin'gy‡**; **din'gee‡**; **din'ghey‡**; **din'ghy‡**; **din'gy‡.**

ding'las, 1 diŋ'las; 2 ding'lăs, *n.* [P. I.] A large tree (*Eugenia bracteata*) with opposite lanceolate leaves and clustered flowers. The ashy-red wood is strong and durable and much used for building purposes.

din'gle, } 1 diŋ'gl; 2 dĭŋ'gl, *vi.* [DIN'GLED, DIN'GLD[F]; **din'gl**[F], } DIN'GLING.] To be put into a vibratory motion; vibrate; shake. [Cp. Dan. *dingle*, Sw. *dingla*, vibrate.] — **din'gle-dan'gle**, *adv.* In a dangling manner.

din'gle[1], *n.* **1.** A narrow valley; shady glen or hollow. **2.** [New England.] The enclosed weather-porch of a house. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A room between the kitchen and the sleeping-place in a loggers' camp. [Var. of DIMPLE.] SYN.: see VALLEY.— **din'gly**, *a.*

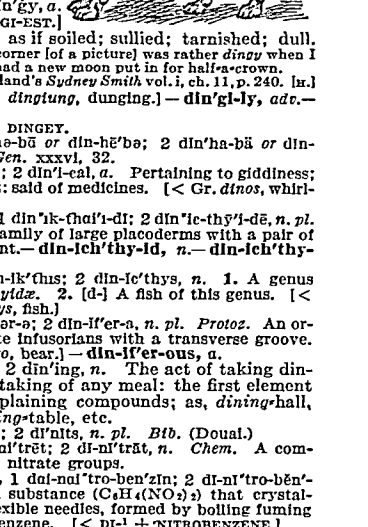
din'gle[2], *n.* An Irish coracle.

Din'gle[3], 1 diŋ'glē; 2 dĭŋ'gle, *n.* A town in Iloilo province, Panay, P. I. [Same as BELL-BIRD.

din'gle-bird", 1 diŋ'gl-bū͝rd"; 2 dĭŋ'gl-bĭrd", *n.* [Austral.]

Ding'ley, 1 diŋ'li; 2 dĭng'ly, **Nelson** (2/15 1832–1/13 1899). An American statesman; introduced in 1897 a tariff bill, now known as the **Dingley tariff.**

din'go, 1 diŋ'go; 2 dĭŋ'go, *n.* [Austral.] The wild dog (*Canis dingo*) of Australia, of fox-like aspect, sometimes domesticated: probably introduced in that country by man.



Dingo. 1/14
From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park.

Din-gras', 1 din-grās'; 2 din-grăs', *n.* A town in Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, P. I.

Ding'wall, 1 diŋ'wōl; 2 ding'wąl, *n.* A burgh in Ross and Cromarty, Scotland.

din'gy, 1 din'ji; 2 dĭn'gy, *a.* [DIN'GI-ER; DIN'GI-EST.] Of a dusky color, as if soiled; sullied; tarnished; dull.

The moon in the corner [of a picture] was rather *dingy* when I first bought it, so I had a new moon put in for half-a-crown.
SMITH in Lady Holland's *Sydney Smith* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 240. [H.]

[< DUNG; cp. AS. *dingtung*, dunging.] — **din'gi-ly**, *adv.*— **din'gi-ness**, *n.*

din'gy, *n.* Same as DINGEY.

Din'ha-bah, 1 din'hə-bā *or* din-hē'bə; 2 din'ha-bä *or* din-hä'ba, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 32.

din'i-cal, 1 din'i-kəl; 2 din'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to giddiness; removing giddiness: said of medicines. [< Gr. *dinos*, whirling.] **din'ic‡.**

Din"ich-thy'i-dæ, 1 din"ik-thai'i-di; 2 din"ic-thȳ'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A Devonian family of large placoderms with a pair of large teeth in front.— **din-ich'thy-id**, *n.*— **din-ich'thy-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

Din-ich'thys, 1 din-ik'this; 2 din-ic'thys, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dinichthyidæ*. **2.** [d-] A fish of this genus. [< DINO-[2] + Gr. *ichthys*, fish.]

Din-if'er-a, 1 din-if'ər-ə; 2 dĭn-if'er-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of dinoflagellate infusorians with a transverse groove. [< DINO-[1] + L. *fero*, bear.] — **din-if'er-ous**, *a.*

din'ing, 1 dain'iŋ; 2 din'ing, *n.* The act of taking dinner; loosely, the taking of any meal: the first element of several self-explaining compounds; as, *dining*-hall, *dining*-room, *dining*-table, etc.

Di'nites, 1 dai'naits; 2 dī'nīts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai.)

di-ni'trate, 1 dai-nai'trēt; 2 dī-nī'trāt, *n. Chem.* A compound having two nitrate groups.

di-ni"tro-ben'zene, 1 dai-nai'tro-ben'zin; 2 dī-nī'tro-bĕn'zēn, *n. Chem.* A substance ($C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$) that crystallizes in colorless flexible needles, formed by boiling fuming nitric acid with benzene. [< DI-[1] + NITROBENZENE.]

di-ni"tro-cel'lu-lose, 1 dai-nai'tro-sel'yu-lōs; 2 dī-nī'tro-çĕl'yu-lōs, *n. Chem.* A compound produced by the action of sulfuric and nitric acids on cotton. It differs from gun-cotton by being soluble in alcohol and ether. [< DI-[1] + NITRIC + CELLULOSE, *n.*]

Di-niz', 1 di-nish'; 2 dī-nish', *n.* **1. Antonio** (1730–1799), a Portuguese lawyer; poet; Chancellor of Supreme Court, Rio; *Goupillon*, etc. **2. D. I.** (1261–1325), king of Portugal. **Di-niz' da Cruz‡.**

dink[1], 1 diŋk; 2 dĭŋk, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To stamp or cut with a die, as a blank of tin, brass, etc.

dink[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To dress; deck; dight.

dink, *a.* [Scot.] Neat; trim.

Din'kard, 1 diŋ'kərd; 2 dĭŋ'kard, *n.* [Pahlavi.] A Pahlavi work containing tenets of the religion of the fire-worshipers.

The *Dinkard* is the longest Pahlavi work extant, although the first portion of it, containing the first and second books, is missing.
M. HAUG *Essays on the Parsis* essay ii, p. 100. [TR. & CO. 1878.]

dink'ey, 1 diŋk'i; 2 dĭŋk'y, *n.* [Colloq.] A small locomotive used in a freight yard for shunting cars, etc. **dink'y‡.**

dink'y, 1 diŋk'i; 2 dĭŋk'y, *a.* [Slang.] Small; petty; neat; as, a *dinkey* little cart.

din'mont, 1 din'mənt; 2 din'mŏnt, *n.* [Scot.] A wether between its first and second shearings. **dill'mond‡; dim'-mant‡.**

din'na, 1 din'ə; 2 din'a, *v.* [Scot.] Do not.

din'ner, 1 din'ər; 2 din'er, *vi.* [Scot.] To dine.

din'ner, *n.* **1.** The principal meal of the day, taken, according to the custom of the house or of the place, at some hour between noon and nine o'clock P. M. **2.** A banquet consisting of this meal, usually participated in during the evening. [< F. *dîner* (used as a noun); see DINE.] **din'ert.** *Dinner* is an element of various self-explaining compounds; as, *dinner*-hour, *dinner*-party, *dinner*-table.— **din'ner-wag"on**, *n.* A set of shelves on rollers or casters, sometimes used in the service of a dining-room.— **din'ner-less**, *a.* Having had no dinner.— **din'ner-ly**, *a.* Pertaining to dinner.— **din'ner-y**, *a.* Like dinner; reminding of dinner.

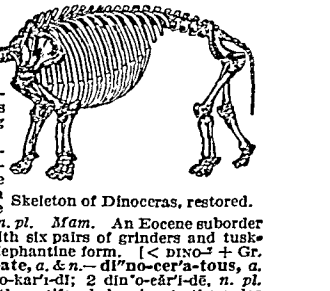
din'nle, 1 din'l; 2 din'l, *vt.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as DINDLE, *n.* **2.** Same as DINGLE, *n.* **3.** To make a loud noise; din.

din'nle, *n.* A reverberation; jar; thrill.

din'o-[1], 1 din'o-; 2 dĭn'o-. From Greek *dinos*, whirling: a combining form.

di'no-[2], 1 dai'no-; 2 dī'no-. From Greek *deinos*, terrible, huge (< *deos*, terror): a combining form.

Di-no'bry-on, 1 dai-nō'bri-ən; 2 dī-nō'bry-ŏn, *n. Zool.* A genus of flagellate infusorians of the family *Chrysomonadina*. *Dinobryon sertularia* is commonly found in reservoirs of drinking-water, causing a fishy odor.



Skeleton of Dinoceras, restored.

di-noc'er-as, *n.* A gigantic uintatherioid dinoceratous mammal having three pairs of protuberances on the upper surface of the head.— **Di"no-cer'a-ta**, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene suborder or order of amblypods with six pairs of grinders and tusk-like upper incisors, and elephantine form. [< DINO-[2] + Gr. *keras*, horn.]— **di-noc'er-ate**, *a.* & *n.*— **di"no-cer'a-tous**, *a.*

Din"o-char'i-dæ, 1 din"o-kar'i-di; 2 din"o-cär'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of the rotifers belonging to the order

Bdelloida. **Di-noch'a-ris,** *n.* (t. g.) [< DINO-¹ + Gr. *charis,* grace.]

Di-noc'ra-tes, 1 dı-nok'rə-tīz; 2 dī-nŏc'ra-tēş, *n.* A Macedonian architect, 3d century B. C. **Dei-no-kra'tes‡** [Gr.].

Din"o-flag"el-la'ta, 1 din'o-flaj'e-lē'tə; 2 dĭn'o-flăg'ĕ-lā'ta, *n. pl. Protoz.* A class of infusorians having a bilaterally asymmetrical form, without a contractile vacuole, and generally a single large nucleus.— **din"o-flag'el-late,** *a. & n.*

din"o-ma'ni-a, 1 din'o-mē'nı-ə; 2 dĭn'o-mā'nı-a, *n. Pathol.* A form of mania characterized by an excessive desire for dancing; a form of chorea.

di-nom'ic, 1 dai-nom'ik; 2 dī-nŏm'ic, *a.* Occurring in two of the six great divisions of the globe: said of plants. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *nomos,* district.]

Di"no-my'i-dæ, 1 dai'no-mai'ı-dı; 2 dī'no-mȳ'ı-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of hystricomorphic rodents having a cleft upper lip, four digits to the feet, and rootless molars with folds dividing them into transverse lobes. **Di-no'my-es‡.— di-no'my-id,** *n.*— **di-no'my-oid,** *a. & n.*— **Di'no-mys,** *n. Mam.* 1. A genus typical of *Dinomyidæ.* 2. [d-] A rodent of this genus.

Di"no-per'ca, 1 dai'no-pūr'kə; 2 dī'no-pēr'ca, *n. Ich.* A genus of fishes of the family *Serranoidæ,* found in the Indian ocean, of which *D. petersii* is the only species. [< DINO-² + Gr. *perkē,* perch.]

Di"no-phil'i-dæ, 1 dai'no-fil'ı-dı; 2 dī'no-fĭl'ı-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of minute archiannelidan worms with 5 or 6 obscure segments encircled by bands of cilia, a ciliated ventral surface, and a broad prostomium. **Di-noph'i-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **Di-noph"i-le'a,** *n. pl.*

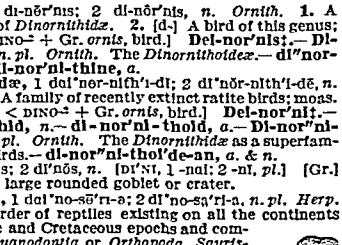
Di-nop'i-dæ, 1 di-nep'ı-dı; 2 dī-nŏp'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of saltigrade spiders. **Di-no'pis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *deinōpos,* fierce-eyed.]— **din'o-pid,** *a. & n.*— **din'o-poid,** *a.*

Di-nor'nis, 1 dı-nōr'nıs; 2 dī-nôr'nĭs, *n. Ornith.* 1. A genus typical of *Dinornithidæ.* 2. [d-] A bird of this genus; a moa. [< DINO-² + Gr. *ornis,* bird.] **Dei-nor'nis‡.— Di-nor'ni-thes,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Dinornithoideæ.*— **di"nor-nith'ic,** *a.*— **di-nor'ni-thine,** *a.*

Di"nor-nith'i-dæ, 1 dai"ner-nith'ı-dı; 2 dī"nŏr-nĭth'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of recently extinct ratite birds; moas. [< DINORNIS, < DINO-² + Gr. *ornis,* bird.] **Dei-nor'ni‡.— di-nor'ni-thid,** *n.*— **di-nor'ni-thoid,** *a.*— **Di-nor"ni-thoi'de-æ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Dinornithidæ* as a superfamily of ratite birds.— **di-nor"ni-thoi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

di'nos, 1 dai'nes; 2 dī'nŏs, *n.* (DI'NI, 1 -nai; 2 -nī, *pl.*) [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A large rounded goblet or crater.

Di"no-sau'ri-a, 1 dai'no-sô'rı-ə; 2 dī'no-są'rĭ-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A Mesozoic order of reptiles existing on all the continents in the Jurassic and Cretaceous epochs and comprising the *Iguanodontia* or *Orthopoda, Sauriscbia* or *Cetiosauria,* and *Megalosauria.* The best known genera have been found in the western United States as fossils of great size in good state of preservation. A complete skeleton of one of them is now in Yale University Museum at New Haven, Conn. In some of the genera the pelvis and hind legs were birdlike, and the mode of progression was bipedal. The earlier reptiles were carnivorous but in the later epoch massive forms of herbivores appeared in all places except in New Zealand and Australia and are said to have attained from 55 to 80 feet in length. Compare CERATOPSIDÆ; DIPLODOCUS.



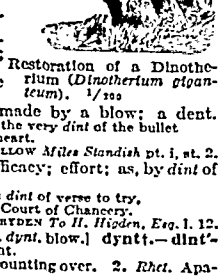
Restoration of a Dinosaur.

Some *dinosaurs* had the outward configuration of lizards or alligators with four small limbs supporting an elongated body which terminated in a long pointed tail. In others the legs were large and very strong, while the fore limbs were small. . . . They must have been somewhat like a kangaroo or even a bird. . . . The *dinosaurs* include some of the most gigantic animals that have inhabited the earth. Many of them were 30 ft. in length, and not less than 12 ft. high. *Nelson's Perpetual Encyc.* iv. 59.

[< DINO-² + Gr. *sauros,* lizard.]— **di'no-saur,** *n.*— **chambered dinosaur,** an extinct reptile, the camarasaurus.— **duck-billed dinosaur,** an extinct iguanodontian reptile, the hadrosaurus.— **di"no-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

Di"no-the-ri'i-dæ, 1 dai'no-thi-rai'ı-dı; 2 dī'no-thē-rī'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A Miocene family of proboscideans with a normal diphyodont dentition of three pairs of molars and two of premolars, and tusk-like lower incisors deflected downward. [< DINOTHERIUM.]— **di"no-the'ri-oid,** *a. & n.*

Di"no-the'ri-um, 1 dai'no-thi'rı-um; 2 dī'no-thē'rĭ-ŭm, *n. Mam.* 1. A genus typical of *Dinotheriidæ.* 2. [d-] (-rı-A, *pl.*) A large, extinct, elephant-like mammal of this genus from Europe and Asia. [< DINO-² + Gr. *thērion,* < *thēr,* wild beast.] **di'no-there‡.**



Restoration of a Dinotherium (*Dinotherium gigantcum*). 1/100

— **di"no-the'ri-an,** *a.*

din-ox'id, *n.* [Rare.] *Chem.* Dioxid. **din-ox'ide‡.**

din'some, 1 din'sam; 2 dĭn'som, *a.* [Scot.] Full of din; noisy.

dint, 1 dint; 2 dint, *n.* Same as DENT, *n.*

dint, *n.* **1.** A depression made by a blow; a dent.

Here in front you can see the very *dint* of the bullet
Fired point-blank at my heart.
LONGFELLOW *Miles Standish* pt. i, st. 2.

2. Active agency; force; efficacy; effort; as, by *dint* of hard work.

Our last redress is *dint* of verse to try,
And Satire is our Court of Chancery.
DRYDEN *To H. Higden, Esq.* l. 12.

3†. A blow or stroke. [< AS. *dynt,* blow.] **dynt†.— dint'less,** *a.* Without dint or dent.

di-nu"mer-a'tion†, *n.* **1.** A counting over. **2.** *Rhet.* Aparithmesis.

di nu-o'so, 1 di nu-ō'vo; 2 dī nu-ō'vo. [It.] *Mus.* Anew: an injunction to repeat.

di'nus, 1 dai'nus; 2 dī'nŭs, *n. Med.* Lack of balance or stability; dizziness; vertigo. [< Gr. *dinos,* whirling.]

Din-wid'die, 1 din-wid'ı; 2 din-wid'ĭ, *n.* **1. Robert** (1690–1770). A colonial governor of Virginia. **2.** A county in S. E. Virginia; 521 sq. m.; county-seat, Dinwiddie.

dio., dioc., dioc., *abbr.* Diocesan; diocese.

di-ob'e-ly, 1 dai-ob'ı-lı; 2 dī-ŏb'ĕ-lȳ, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The sum of two obols allowed to each Athenian by the state on festal days to pay for a seat at the theater. [< Gr. *diōbelia,* two obols.]

di-oe'e-san, 1 dai-ı'ı-sən *or* dai'o-sı'sən; 2 dī-ŏē'ĕ-săn *or* dī'o-sē'san (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a diocese.

II. *n.* **1.** One having authority over a diocese; a bishop.

The Apostles were not *diocesans,* restricted in jurisdiction to a particular territory. C. HODGE *Romans* p. 31. [w. u. 1864.]

2. [Archaic.] A priest or worshiper as belonging to a diocese. [< F. *diocésain,* < LL. *diœcesanus,* < *diœcesis;* see DIOCESE.]

di'o-cese, 1 dai'o-sīs; 2 dī'o-çēs, *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* The territory or the churches under a bishop's jurisdiction. In England each *diocese* is divided into archdeaconries, and these again into rural deaneries and parishes. **2.** *Rom. Hist.* After Constantine, a prefecture or division of a prefecture, consisting of several provinces. **3†.** A province or division of territory. [OF., < LL. *diœcesis,* < Gr. *dioikēsis,* < *dia,* through, + *oikeō,* dwell, < *oikos,* house.] **di'o-cess‡; di'o-cise‡.**

di'ock, 1 dai'ok; 2 dī'ŏk, *n.* The crimson-beaked African weaver-bird (*Quelea sanguinirostris*).

Di'o-cles, 1 dai'o-klīz; 2 dī'o-clēş, *n.* A Greek geometer. **Di-o-cles'‡** [Gr.].

Di"o-cle'tian, 1 dai'o-klī'shən; 2 dī'o-clē'shan, **Caius V. A.** (245–313). A Roman emperor, 284–305.

di-oc"ta-he'dron, 1 dai-ok"tə-hī'drən; 2 dī-ŏc"ta-hē'drŏn, *n. Crystal.* An eight-sided prism having four planes on each extremity.— **di-oc"ta-he'dral,** *a.*

di'ode, 1 dai'ōd; 2 dī'ōd, *a. Teleg.* Same as DUAL. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *hodos,* way.]

Di'o-don, 1 dai'o-don; 2 dī'o-dŏn, *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Diodontidæ.* **2.** [d-] A fish of this genus; a porcupine-fish. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

di"o-don-ceph'a-lus, 1 dai'o-don-sef'ə-lus; 2 dī'o-dŏn-çĕf'a-lus, *n. Terat.* One having a double jaw, or a double row of teeth in each jaw. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *odous,* tooth, + *kephalē,* head.]

Di"o-don'ti-dæ, 1 dai'o-don'tı-dı; 2 dī'o-dŏn'tĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of gymnodont fishes, having jaws undivided at the middle above and below and invested with enamel, and body beset with spines; porcupine-fishes. [< DIODON.] **Di"o-don-tol'dæ‡.— di'o-dont,** *a. & n.*— **di"o-don'tid,** *n.* — **di"o-don'toid,** *a. & n.*

Di"o-do'rus, 1 dai'o-dō'rus; 2 dī'o-dō'rŭs, **Siculus.** A Greek historian of the 1st century B. C. **Di-o-dō-ros‡** [Gr.].

di-oe'ca, 1 dai-ī'kə; 2 dī-ē'ca, *n. pl. Conch.* A subclass of gastropods, especially those with a visceral loop (the conterminous visceral nerves) adherent to the body-whorl and so sharing in the torsion of the visceral hump, the right cord crossing above the left so as to form a figure-of-eight, and with separated sexes; *Streptoneura.* It includes the pectinibranchiate, heteropodous, rhipidoglossate, and docoglossate orders. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *oikos,* house.] **Di-ol'ca‡.— di-oe'can,** *a. & n.*— **di-oe'cous,** *a.*

di-oe'ci-a, 1 dai-ī'shı-ə; 2 dī-ē'shĭ-a, *n. pl.* **1.** The 22d class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which the stamens and pistils occupy separate flowers on different individuals. **2.** *Conch.* The *Diœca.*— **di-oe'cian,** *a. Bot.* Dicœcious. **di-e'cian‡.— di-oe"ci-o-po-lyg'amous,** *a. Bot.* Polygamous with a tendency to become dicœcious.

di-oe'cious, 1 dai-ī'shus; 2 dī-ē'shŭs, *a. Biol.* Having the male and female organs borne by different individuals, as a plant with stamens and pistils in separate individuals. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *oikos,* house.] **di-e'clous‡.— -ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*— **di-oe'cism, di-e'cism,** *n.*

Di-og'e-nes, 1 dai-oj'ı-nīz; 2 dī-ŏg'ĕ-nēş, *n.* **1.** A Greek Cynic philosopher (412?–323 B. C.) who is said to have lived in a tub and, also, to have sought for an honest man at mid-day with a lighted lantern. **2. Laertius,** a Greek writer of the 2d century.— **Di"o-gen'ic,** *a.*

Di-og'e-nes-crab", 1 dai-oj'ı-nīz-krab"; 2 dī-ŏg'ĕ-nēş-crăb', *n.* A terrestrial hermit-crab (*Cenobita diogenes*), common in the West Indies, that lives in a shell. [Named after *Diogenes,* the Greek philosopher.]

Di-og'e-nes-cup", 1 dai-oj'ı-nīz-kup"; 2 dī-ŏg'ĕ-nēş-cŭp', *n.* The hollow formed by the palm of the hand and the curved fingers. [dī'olc‡.

di-ol'cous, 1 dai-ol'kus; 2 dī-ŏl'cŭs, *a. Biol.* Dicœcious.

di-o'le-fin, } 1 dai-ō'lı-fin, -fin *or* -fin; 2 dī-ō'lĕ-fin, -fin *or*
di-o'le-fine, } -fin, *n. Chem.* Any member of the hydrocarbon series possessing the general formula of the acetylene series, with a pair of double bonds taking the place of the single triple bond. [< DI-¹ + OLEFIN.]

Di"o-me-de'i-dæ, 1 dai'o-mı-dī'ı-dı; 2 dī'o-me-dē'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of procellariodean birds; albatrosses. **Di"o-me-de'a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Diomēdēs,* Diomedes, < *Zeus* (*Dio-*), Zeus, + *mēdos,* counsel.] **Di"o-med'i-dæ‡.— di"o-me'de-an,** *n.*— **di"o-me'de-oid,** *a.*— **Di"o-me'de-l'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Diomedeidæ* as a subfamily of *Procellaridæ.* — **di"o-me'de-ine,** *a. & n.*

Di"o-me'des, 1 dai'o-mī'dīz; 2 dī'o-mē'dēş, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Argos, bravest Greek in the Trojan war next to Achilles. **Di'o-med‡; Di'o-medet. 2.** King of the Bestones, in Thrace; fed his horses human flesh; killed by Hercules. **3.** In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra,* an attendant on Cleopatra. [of the 4th century B. C.

Di'on, 1 dai'on; 2 dī'ŏn, *n.* A Greek patriot and statesman

Di"o-næ'a, 1 dai'o-nī'ə; 2 dī'o-nē'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the sundew family, the Venus's fly-trap (*D. muscipula*) of the Carolinas being the only species. [< Gr. *Diōnē,* < *Zeus* (*Dio-*), Zeus.]

Di'on Cas'si-us (155?–240?). A Greek historian of Rome.

Di-o'ne, 1 dai-ō'nı; 2 dī-ō'nē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A female Titan; in the Iliad, mother of Aphrodite by Jupiter. **2.** A satellite. **3.** One of the minor planets.

di'o-nin, 1 dai'o-nin; 2 dī'o-nĭn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline powder ($C_{17}H_{21}NO(OH)(OC_2H_5)HCl+H_2O$) used as a sedative in acute and chronic diseases of the respiratory tract, and in diseases of the eye, etc.

Di"o"nis' du Sé"jour', 1 dī'o"nis' dü sā"zhör'; 2 dī'o"nĭs' dü sā"zhör'. Achille Pierre (1734–1794). A French astronomer.

di'o-nym, 1 dai'o-nim; 2 dī'o-nym, *n. Biol.* A binomial name. [< Gr. *di-* (see DI-¹) + *onyma,* name.]— **di-on'y-mal,** *a.*

Di"o-nys'i-a¹, 1 dai'o-nish'ı-ə; 2 dī'o-nȳsh'ĭ-a, *n. pl. Class. Antiq.* [Gr.] The Athenian festivals in honor of Dionysos (Bacchus), or any one of them. The most celebrated of the Greek dramas were written for and produced at the competitive dramatic exhibition held in connection with the Greater Dionysia.— **Di"o-nys'i-ac,** *a.* Pertaining to Dionysos or to the Dionysia. **Di"o-ny-si'a-cal‡.— Di"o-nysi'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Di"o-nys'i-a², *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). 2 *Mac.* vi. 7 (margin).

Di"o-nys'i-aes, 1 dai'o-nis'ı-aks; 2 dī'o-nȳs'ĭ-æs, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* The Dionysia.

Di"o-nys'ian, 1 dai'o-nish'ən *or* -nis'ı-ən; 2 dī'o-nȳsh'an *or* -nȳs'ĭ-an, *a.* **1.** Dionysiac. **2.** Relating to or characteristic of Dionysius the Elder or the Younger. **3.** Pertaining to the monk Dionysius.— **Dionysian period,** a period of 532 Julian years, employed to compute the date of Easter. In any year of such a period the full moon occurs on the same days of the month as in the corresponding year of the preceding period.

Di"o-nys'i-us, 1 dai'o-nish'ı-us; 2 dī'o-nȳsh'ĭ-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Den'is‡; Den'nis‡.** Dan. D. **Di"o-ny'si-us,** 1 dī'o-nī'zi-us, 2 dī'o-nȳ'sĭ-us; F. **De-nis',** **De-nys',** 1 de-nī', 2 de-nȳ'; G. **Di"o-nys',** 1 dī'o-nis', 2 dī'o-nȳs'; Gr. **Di-o-ny'si-os,** It. **Di"o-ni'gio,** 1 dī'o-nī'jo, 2 dī'o-nĭ'ĝo; Pg. Sp. **Di"o-ny'si-o,** 1 dī'o-nī'sı-o, 2 dī'o-nȳ'sĭ-o. **2.** "The Elder" (430–367 B. C.), a tyrant of Syracuse; wrote poems and tragedies. **3.** "The Younger" (395?–after 343 B. C.), a tyrant of Syracuse; expelled. **4. D. Exiguus** (–545?), a Christian theologian; author of the Dionysian era. **5. D. of Colophon,** a Greek painter of the 5th century B. C. **6. D. of Halicarnassus** (68–7 B. C.), a Greek historian and rhetorician. **7. D. Periegetes,** a Greek geographer and poet of the 3d century B. C. **8. D. the Areopagite** (–95?), a judge in Athens before whom Paul appeared; converted by Paul. **9. D. Thrax,** "the Thracian," a Greek grammarian of the 1st century B. C. **10. Saint,** see DENIS, SAINT. [Gr., belonging to Dionysos, or Bacchus, the god of wine.]

Di"o-ny'sos, 1 dai'o-nai'sos; 2 dī'o-nȳ'sŏs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The god of wine and of the drama, adopted by the Romans as Bacchus; originally, the god of vegetation or fruitfulness. Also known as **Evius,** and **Sabazios,** from cries uttered by his worshipers; **Bassareus,** from the form of dress (*bassara*), worn by the Bacchanals; **Bromius,** the god of revelry; **Iacchus** and **Eleutherios,** names by which he was apostrophized at the Eleusinian mysteries; **Liknites** and **Dithyrambos,** epithets applied to his early youth; **Zagreus,** the bull-god; **Dendrites,** the tree-god; and **Lenæus,** the patron of vine-cultivation and of civilization. See illus. under BACCHUS. [L., < Gr. *Dionysos,* Bacchus.] **Di"o-ny'sus‡.**

Di"o-ny'za, 1 dai'o-nai'zə; 2 dī'o-nȳ'za, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Pericles,* Cleon's wife, to whom Pericles commits his child, Marina.

Di-o'on, 1 dai-ō'en; 2 dī-ō'ŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of low, rigid, palm-like Mexican plants of the cycad family, extensively cultivated in greenhouses. There are only two species, *D. edule* being the more common. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *ōon,* egg.] **Di'ont.**

Di"o-phan'tine, 1 dai'o-fan'tın; 2 dī'o-făn'tĭn, *a.* Relating to or invented by Diophantus.— **Diophantine analysis,** a process of finding or defining the integers that satisfy a single algebraic equation with two unknown quantities.

Di"o-phan'tus of Alexandria, 1 dai'o-fan'tus; 2 dī'o-făn'tŭs. A Greek mathematician of the 4th century. **Di-o'phan-tos‡** [Gr.].

di"oph-thal'mus, 1 dai'ef-thal'mus; 2 dī'ŏf-thăl'mŭs, *n. Surg.* A binoculus, or bandage for the eyes. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *ophthalmos,* eye.]

di-oph'y-site, di-oph'y-sit-ism. See DIPHYSITE, etc.

Di-op'si-dæ, 1 dai-op'sı-dı; 2 dī-ŏp'sĭ-dē, *n. pl.* A family of flies in which the eyes are borne on projections at the sides of the head. **Di-op'sis,** *n.* (t. g.).— **di-op'sid,** *a. & n.*

di-op'side, 1 dai-op'sid *or* -sid; 2 dī-ŏp'sĭd *or* -sĭd, *n. Mineral.* A grayish-white or grayish-green readily cleavable variety of pyroxene, ($Mg,Ca)SiO_3$. [< Gr. *diopsis,* view through, < *dia,* through, + *opsis,* view.]

di-op'tase, 1 dai-op'tēs; 2 dī-ŏp'tās, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, emerald-green, transparent to translucent hydrous copper silicate (H_2CuSiO_4), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [F., < Gr. *dia,* through, + *optasia* for *opsis,* view.]

di-op'ter, 1 dai-op'tar; 2 dī-ŏp'ter, *n.* **1.** The theodolite of Hipparchus, the ancient Greek mathematician. **2.** The index-arm of a graduated circle. **3.** An instrument for measuring projections of the skull. **4.** A dioptric. [< Gr. *dioptra,* < *dia,* through, + *opsomai,* I shall see.] **di-op'tra‡.**

di"op-tom'e-ter, 1 dai"op-tem'ı-tər; 2 dī"ŏp-tŏm'ĕ-ter, *n.* An optical instrument for measuring refraction and accommodation.— **di"op-tom'e-try,** *n.*

di"op-tos'co-py, 1 dai"op-tes'ko-pı; 2 dī"ŏp-tŏs'co-py, *n.* A method of ascertaining the refractive power of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

di-op'trate, 1 dai-op'trēt; 2 dī-ŏp'trāt, *a. Entom.* Divided transversely: said of an eye or eye-like marking. [< DI-¹ + ᵛ *op,* in Gr. *opsomai,* I shall see.]

di-op'tre, *n.* Same as DIOPTER, 4.

di-op'tric, 1 dai-op'trik; 2 dī-ŏp'tric, *a.* **1.** Aiding the vision by refraction, as a lens.

Dioptric media which correct the diminished refracting power of the humors of the eye,—in other words, spectacles.
HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 199. lo. & co. 1871.]

2. Of or pertaining to dioptrics. [< Gr. *dioptrikos,* pertaining to the use of the diopter, < *dioptra;* see DIOPTER.] **di-op'tri-cal‡.— dioptric curve,** name as CARTESIAN OVAL.— **d. lighting system,** the refracting system of illumination used in lighthouses.— **di-op'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.* By refraction.

di-op'tric, *n.* A unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, being the power of a lens whose focal distance is one meter. It is used principally by oculists in defining the power of the glasses of spectacles or eye-glasses. The number of the dioptrics of a lens is obtained by dividing one meter by the focal distance of the lens. **di-op'try‡.— prism'-di-op"tric,** *n.* The unit of prismatic power of *ophthalmic prisms: it is a theoretic tangent deflection of* one centimeter at one meter's distance, measurable in practise by a six-centimeter deflection at six meters distance. This unit establishes a direct relation between the powers of prisms and lenses. Thus, any lens that is decentered one centimeter will produce as many prism-dioptrics as the lens has dioptrics of refraction.— **prism'-di-op"tral,** *a.*

di-op'trics, 1 dai-op'triks; 2 dī-ŏp'trics, *n.* That branch of optics which treats of the refraction of light by transparent media: distinguished from *catoptrics.*

di-op'tron, 1 dai-op'tron; 2 dī-ŏp'trŏn, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Surg.* A dilating speculum. [< Gr. *dioptron,* < *dia,* through, + *opsomai,* I shall see.]

di"o-ra'ma, 1 dai'o-rā'mə; 2 dī'o-rā'ma (XIII), *n.* **1.** A painting or series of paintings arranged for spectacular exhibition, in which, by the use of cloth transparencies and arrangement of lights, alterations in the pictures are produced in view of the spectators: devised by Bouton and Daguerre. **2.** A building in which such a picture or pictures are exhibited. [< Gr. *diorāō,* see through, < *dia,* through, + *horaō,* see.]— **di"o-ra'mic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a diorama.

di'o-rism, 1 dai'o-rizm; 2 dī'o-rĭşm, *n.* **1.** *Math.* An expression of the conditions under which a given problem may be solved. **2†.** Logical distinction; definition. [< Gr. *diorismos,* < *dia,* through, + *horos,* boundary.]

di"o-ris'tic, 1 dai'o-ris'tik; 2 dī'o-rĭs'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Defining; distinctive. **di"o-ris'ti-cal‡.— di"o-ris'ti-cal-ly‡,** *adv.*

di'o-rite, 1 dai'o-rait; 2 dī'o-rit, *n. Petrol.* A granular plutonic igneous rock composed essentially of plagioclase, commonly andesine, and hornblende or biotite. Some varieties contain quartz, others contain augite. [< Gr. *diorismos,* division; see DIORISM.] **di'o-ryte‡.— di"o-rit'ic,** *a.*

di-or″sel-lin′ic, 1 dai-ôr″se-lin′ik; 2 di-ôr″sĕ-lin′ic, *a.* Same as LECANORIC.

di″or-tho′sis, 1 dai″ər-thō′sis; 2 di″ôr-thō′sis, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The correction of a deformity; reduction of a fracture or dislocation. **2.** A critical revision of a text, as of a classic author. [< Gr. *diorthōsis*, < *dia*, through, + *orthos*, straight.] — **di″or-thot′ic,** *a.* Of the nature of diorthosis, in either sense.

Di″os-co′re-a, 1 di″əs-kō′ri-ə; 2 di″ŏs-cō′re-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mostly tropical plants of the yam family — the yams — whose fleshy roots are used for food. *D. villosa*, the wild yam, is common in woods in the United States. [< *Dioscorides*, a Greek physician and botanist.] — **Di″os-co″re-a′ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of monocotyledonous, mainly tropical plants — the yam family — with tuberous roots, twining or climbing stems. — **di″os-co″re-a′ceous,** *a.* — **di″os-co′re-in,** *n.* A compound obtained by precipitating the tincture of wild yam (*Dioscorea villosa*) with water: used in medicine by the eclectics.

Di″os-cor′i-des, 1 dai″əs-kər′i-dīz; 2 di″ŏs-cŏr′i-dēs, **Pedanius.** A Greek botanist of the 1st and 2d centuries. **Di-o-sko-ri′dēs†** [Gr.].

di-os′co-rin, 1 dai-os′ko-rin; 2 di-ŏs′co-rin, *n. Chem.* A very bitter, poisonous, yellowish-green crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{18}NO_2$) derived from *Dioscorea villosa*, and used medicinally in bilious colic and rheumatism. [< DIOSCORIDES.] **di-os′co-rine†.**

Di″os-co-rin′thi-us, 1 dai″əs-ko-rin′thi-us; 2 di″ŏs-co-rin′thi-ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* xi, 21.

Di-os′co-rus, 1 dai-os′ko-rus; 2 di-ŏs′co-rŭs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Di″os-cu′ri, 1 dai″əs-kiū′rai; 2 di″ŏs-cū′ri, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* See CASTOR and POLLUX. [< Gr. *Dioskouroi*, < *Dios*, gen. of *Zeus*, Zeus, + *kouros*, *kouros*, lad.] — **Di″os-cu′ri-an,** *a.*

di′ose, 1 dai′ōs; 2 di′ōs, *n.* Same as GLYCOLALDEHYDE.

Di-os′ma, 1 dai-os′ma; 2 di-ŏs′ma, *n. Bot.* A genus of South African heath-like plants of the rue family, often cultivated in conservatories. [< Gr. *dios*, divine, + *osmē*, odor.]

di-os′min, 1 dai-os′min; 2 di-ŏs′min, *n.* Same as BAROSMIN. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *osmē*, smell.]

di-os′mose, 1 dai-os′mōs; 2 di-ŏs′mōs, *n.* The slow passage of a fluid through a membrane or other thin porous wall. See OSMOSE. [< DI-[2] + Gr. *ōsmos*, thrusting, < *ōtheō*, push.] **di″os-mo′sis†.** — **di″os-mot′ic,** *a.*

di″os-phe′nol, 1 dai″əs-fī′nōl *or* -nel; 2 di″ŏs-fē′nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Chem.* Same as BAROSMA-CAMPHOR.

Di-os′py-ros, 1 di-os′pi-ros; 2 di-ŏs′py-rŏs, *n. Bot.* An immense mainly tropical genus of hard-wooded trees and shrubs of the ebony family, yielding valuable timber. *D. virginiana* bears the well-known persimmon of the southern United States; *D. kaki* is the Japanese persimmon. See note under EBONY. [L., < Gr. *diospyros*, < *Zeus* (*Dio-*), Zeus, + *pyros*, wheat.]

di-o′ta, 1 dai-ō′tə; 2 di-ō′ta, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A two-handled vase or cup.

di-oth′e-lism, di-oth′e-lite, *n.* Same as DYOTHELISM, etc.

Di″o-ti′ma, 1 dai″o-tai′mə; 2 di″o-ti′ma, *n.* A supposed priestess of Mantinea, teacher of Socrates.

Di″o-to-car′di-a, 1 dai″o-to-kär′di-ə; 2 di″o-to-cär′di-a, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of dicœcious gastropods with a heart having generally two auricles, including the *Docoglossa* and *Rhipidoglossa*. [Gr. *dōtos*, two-eared, + *kardia*, heart.] **As″pi-do-bran′chi-a†.** [*John* 9.

Di-ot′re-phes, 1 dai-ot′ri-fīz; 2 di-ŏt′re-fēs, *n. Bib. S*

di-ox′id, 1 dai-oks′id; 2 di-ŏks′id, *n. Chem.* An oxid

di-ox′ide, } containing two atoms of oxygen to the molecule. **bin-ox′id†.**

di-ox′in-dol, } 1 dai-oks′in-dōl *or* -dəl, -dŏl; 2 di-ŏks′in-dōl

di-ox′in-dole, } *or* -dōl, -dŏl, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_8H_7NO_2$) formed by the action of sodium upon isatin suspended in water.

di-ox′y-, 1 dai-eks′i-; 2 di-ŏks′y-. *Chem.* Signifying that two atoms of oxygen are present in a compound; also, specif.: the presence of two hydroxyl radicals; often used as a substitute for *dihydroxy-*: a combining form. — **di-ox″y-an′thol,** *n.* Same as ANTHRARobin. — **di-ox″y-an′thra-cene,** *n. Chem.* Same as FLAVOL. — **di-ox″y-ben′zol,** *n.* Any one of three isomeric diatomic phenols, as hydroquinon, resorcin, and pyrocatechin. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. — **di-ox″y-di-am″i-do-ar″se-no-ben′zol,** *n.* Salvarsan. — **di-ox″y-di-quin′o-yl,** *n. Chem.* Same as RHODIZONIC ACID.

di-ox″y-tar-tar′ic, 1 dai-oks″i-tar-tar′ik; 2 di-ŏks″y-tär-tär′ic, *a.* Same as DIHYDROXYTARTARIC.

dip, 1 dip; 2 dĭp, *v.* [DIPPED or DIPT; DIP′PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To immerse for a short time in any liquid; place in a fluid and withdraw again; as, to *dip* a sponge in water; specif., to baptize by immersion.

Blue-eyed girls
Brought pails, and *dipped* them in thy crystal pool.
BRYANT *The Fountain* st. 7.

2. To lower for an instant and then raise; as, to *dip* a flag as a signal. **3.** To lift up and out by scooping; lade; as, to *dip* water with a pail.

Nor kneel thee down to *dip*
The water where the pilgrim bends to drink.
N. P. WILLIS *The Leper* st. 6.

4. To immerse or sink without covering wholly. **5.** Specif: (1) To coat (a metallic surface) with metal by immersing it in the solution of a readily decomposable salt. (2) To dye without ripping apart: said of a garment. (3) To form (candles) by repeatedly dipping wicks in melted tallow or wax. (4) To cure (fruit) by treatment with boiling lye before the evaporating process. (5) To rid (sheep or swine) of insect pests by plunging them in an insecticidal solution. **6.** To depress or cause to sink. **7†.** To mortgage. **8†.** To wet. **9†.** To implicate; involve.

II. *i.* **1.** To plunge partly or for a moment into any liquid; as, the osprey *dips* into the sea. **2.** To engage slightly or temporarily in any affair, work, or occupation: with *in* or *into*; as, he *dipped into* politics. **3.** To go deeply into a subject: penetrate with *in* or *into*; as, he *dipped into* the future. **4.** To incline downward; decline; as, the magnetic needle *dips*.

The approach . . . is across a plain which *dips* southward.
LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. i, ch. 4, p. 66. [R.]

5. *Geol.* To lie at an angle of inclination with the horizon: said of strata, dikes, and planes of division in rocks. **6.** To curtsy; to bob. [< AS. *dyppan*, *dippan*, < *dypan*, deepen, < *dēop*; see DEEP.] **dippe†.** Syn.: see IMMERSE; INCLINE. — **to dip snuff,** to dip a stick into snuff and rub it on the gums and teeth; a practise to which some women in the southern United States are addicted.

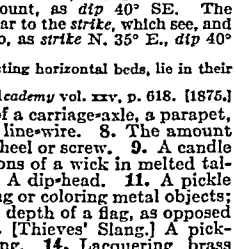
dip, *n.* **1.** The act of dipping or immersing; a plunge; a brief bath; as, the *dip* of the oars; a *dip* in the sea; hence, an exercise on parallel bars in which the gymnast, resting on his hands, lets his body down until his chin is even with the bars and raises it by straightening his arms.

She came from her bath, refreshed and invigorated by her *dip*.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* ch. 24, p. 121. [R. 1874.]

2. A dipping up or scooping up of any liquid; also, the quantity so taken; as, take a *dip* of soup. **3.** A sloping downward; declination; depression.

We sat on grassy slopes that meet
With sudden *dip* the level strand.
JEAN INGELOW *The Letter L, Absent* st. 1.

4. A sauce or other liquid into which something is to be dipped. **5.** Same as MAGNETIC DIP (see below). **6.** *Geol.* (1) An attitude, other than horizontal, of strata, intrusive sills, or rock structures, as a westward *dip*; (2) specif., the angle between strata, intrusive dikes or sills, or rock structures, and a horizontal plane. (3) The direction and angle of inclination (with the horizon) of a joint- or cleavage-plane.



Dip and Strike of Strata.
ab, strike; *ac*, line in direction of dip; *cad*, dip.

Dip is measured in a vertical plane which is also perpendicular to the dipping bed or structure, and the direction is usually given with the amount, as *dip* 40° SE. The direction of dip is perpendicular to the *strike*, which see, and which is commonly given also, as *strike* N. 35° E., *dip* 40° SE.

Vertical joint planes, intersecting horizontal beds, lie in their original position of *dip*.
W. KING in *Trans. R. I. Academy* vol. xxv, p. 618. [1875.]

7. Inclination or slope, as of a carriage-axle, a parapet, or the sag of a telegraphic line-wire. **8.** The amount of immersion of a paddle-wheel or screw. **9.** A candle made by repeated immersions of a wick in melted tallow, wax, or the like. **10.** A dip-head. **11.** A pickle or other mixture for cleaning or coloring metal objects; a dipping-liquor. **12.** The depth of a flag, as opposed to the length, or fly. **13.** [Thieves' Slang.] A pick-pocket; also pocket-picking. **14.** Lacquering brass goods with an alcoholic varnish to prevent tarnishing. **15.** [Austral.] A lump of dough cooked hastily in boiling water; dough-boy. **16.** A curtsy. **17.** The exudation of a tree incised for turpentine. — **dip′-buck″et,** *n.* A bucket, as for use on shipboard, so hung that it will readily dip and fill when lowered. — **dip′-chart,** *n. Naut.* A chart showing the dip of the magnetic needle at various places. — **dip′chick″,** *n.* A dabchick. — **dip′-circle,** *n.* A circle for a dipping-compass. — **dip′-crank,** *n. Engin.* A rod or crank bent into suitable shape, and not cast or forged so. — **dip′-fault,** *n. Geol.* A fault whose trend is transverse to the strike of the faulted strata. — **dip′-glaze,** *n. Ceram.* A liquid enamel into which biscuit ware is immersed. — **dip′-head,** *n.* A heading driven to the dip in a coal-mine having very sloping veins. — **dip′-joint,** *n. Geol.* A joint with the same inclination as the dip of the strata. — **dip′-net,** *n.* A bag-like net; a scoop-net. — **dip of the horizon,** the angle of depression of the visible horizon below the sensible horizon, by reason of the observer's elevation. — **dip of the needle,** or **magnetic dip,** the angle which a dipping-needle or the lines of magnetic force at any place make with the horizon. It increases from the magnetic equator toward either pole, the north-seeking end of the needle dipping in north latitudes, and the south-seeking end in south latitudes. — **dip′-pipe,** *n.* A gas-main seal-pipe the lower end of which is immersed in tar or water. — **dip′-pump,** *n.* A pump for raising water by a process of dipping. — **dip′-regulator,** *n.* A device for regulating the action of a dip-pipe. — **dip′-section,** *n. Geol.* A section across strata by which their dip is shown. — **dip′-sector,** *n.* An instrument on the principle of the sextant for measuring the true dip of the horizon. — **dip side,** in underground workings, the low side or that on which the dip or declivity is situated. — **dip′-slope,** *n.* A natural slope of ground which is conformable to the dip of the strata below. — **dip′-splint,** *n.* A chemical match. See MATCH. — **dip′-trap,** *n. Plumbing.* A trap made by the dip of a pipe. — **dip′-turner,** *n.* A potter who ornaments ware with a solution into which the pottery is dipped — **unconformability of dip** (*Geol.*), the break in the sequence of formations seen when strata lie on the previously uplifted and denuded edges of older rocks.

di′pā, 1 di′pɑ; 2 di′pä, *n.* [P. I.] A fathom: a Tagalog term.

di-par′tite, 1 dai-pär′tait; 2 di-pär′tit, *a.* Separated into many sections.

di″par-ti′tion, 1 dai″par-tish′ən; 2 di″pär-tish′on, *n.* Segregation. [passovers.

di-pas′chal, 1 dai-pas′kəl; 2 di-pās′cal, *a.* Including two

dip′-buck″et, dip′-chart″, dip′chick″, etc. See under DIP, *n.*

Di-pel′ti-dæ, 1 dai-pel′ti-di; 2 di-pĕl′ti-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A Carboniferous family of xiphisurans with an elliptical body and the abdomen differentiated from the cephalic shield.

Di-pel′tis, *n.* (t. g.) [< DI-[1] + Gr. *peltē*, shield.] — **di-pel′toid,** *a.*

di-pen′tene, 1 dai-pen′tin; 2 di-pĕn′tēn, *n.* Same as CINENE. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pente*, fire.]

di″pen-the-mim′er-es, 1 dai″pen-thi-mim′ər-iz; 2 di″pĕn-the-mim′er-ēz, *n.* [Gr.] *Anc. Pros.* A verse consisting of two penthemimeres.

di-pep′tid, 1 dai-pep′tid; 2 di-pĕp′tid, *n. Physiol. Chem.* Any substance which is made by combining two amino acids. [< DI-[1] + PEPTIC.] **di-pep′tide†.**

di-pet′a-lous, 1 dai-pet′ə-ləs; 2 di-pĕt′a-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Having two petals.

di pet′to, 1 di pet′to; 2 dī pĕt′to. [It.] *Mus.* With the natural voice.

dip′-glaze″, *n.* See DIP, *n.*

di′phase, 1 dai′fēz; 2 di′fās, *a.* Having two phases: in electricity, said of a current compounded of two alternating currents, the maxima and minima of which differ from one another by a quarter of a period: applied also to the circuit carrying such a current or the generator producing it having two phases: in biology, said of organisms having two cytonomically distinct phases. — **di-phas′er,** *n.* A generator producing a diphase current.

Di′phath, 1 dai′fəth; 2 di′fath, *n. Bib.* (A. V., margin; R. V.). Same as RIPHATH.

di-phe′nic, 1 dai-fī′nik *or* -fen′ik; 2 di-fē′nic *or* -fĕn′ic, *a. Chem.* Doubly phenic; as *diphenic* acid ($C_{14}H_{10}O_4$), which results from the oxidation of phenanthrene, a coal-tar constituent.

di-phe′nyl, 1 dai-fī′nil; 2 di-fē′nyl, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{10}$) contained in the coal-tar oils boiling at 200° to 300° C.; most frequently obtained by passing benzene-vapor through a red-hot iron tube. — **diphenyl rearrangement** (*Org. Chem.*), a rearrangement in the molecular constitution of hydrozo compounds resulting in products that are derivatives of diphenyl. — **diphenyl sulfone,** a compound, $(C_6H_5)_2SO_2$, formed in various ways, as by dry distillation of benzene-sulfonic acid. — **di-phe″-nyl-am′in, -ine,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{11}N$) formed variously, and obtained by heating anilin hydrochlorid with anilin.

di-phen′y-lene, 1 dai-fen′i-lin; 2 di-fĕn′y-lēn, *n. Chem.* A radical ($C_{12}H_8$) of double valency.

di-phen″y-len-im′id, -ide, *n.* Same as CARBAZOL. [< DI-[1] + PHENYLENE + IMID.]

di-phe″nyl-ke′tone, *n.* Same as BENZOPHENONE. [< DI-[1] + PHENYL + KETONE.]

Diph′i-lus, 1 dif′i-ləs; 2 dif′i-lŭs, *n.* A Greek dramatist of the 3d century B. C. **Di′phi-los†** [Gr.].

di-phos′phate, 1 dai-fes′fēt; 2 di-fŏs′fāt, *n. Chem.* Same as PYROPHOSPHATE.

di-phos′phid, -phide, 1 dai-fes′fid, -fid *or* -faid; 2 di-fŏs′fid, -fid *or* -fid, *n. Chem.* A compound of two phosphorus atoms and an element or a radical.

di″phos-phor′ic, 1 dai″fes-fer′ik; 2 di″fŏs-fŏr′ic, *a. Chem.* Same as PYROPHOSPHORIC.

Di-phrag′mi-da, 1 dai-frag′mi-də; 2 di-frăg′mi-da, *n. pl. Geol.* A group of tetrabranchiate cephalopods belonging to the *Nautiloidea* and peculiar to the Silurian era, in which the siphuncle is divided by transverse plates and shell septa. See DIPHRAGMOCERAS. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *phragma*, partition.]

Di″phrag-moc′er-as, 1 dai″frag-mes′ər-əs; 2 di″frăg-mŏc′er-as, *n.* The sole genus of the nautiloid group *Diphragmida*. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *phragma*, partition, + *keras*, horn.]

diph″re-lat′ic, 1 dif″ri-lat′ik; 2 dif″re-lăt′ic, *a.* [Humorous.] Of or pertaining to charioting or driving. [< Gr. *diphrēlatēs*, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *pherō*, bear.]

di-phroph′o-ros, 1 dai-frof′o-res; 2 di-frŏf′o-rŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* One who carries a camp-stool; specif., either of two figures on one of the friezes of the Parthenon.

diph-the′ri-a, } 1 dif-thī′ri-ə; 2 dif-thē′ri-a (XIII), *n.*

dif-the′ri-ar, } *Pathol.* An acute infectious disease most commonly affecting the throat, characterized by a tendency to the formation of a fibrinous exudation constituting a false membrane, and by toxemia. See plate of BACTERIA. [< Gr. *diphthera*, leather (from the leathery nature of the membrane formed), < *dephō*, soften.] **diph″the-ri′tis†.** — **diph″the-rit′ic,** *a.* Relating to or affected by diphtheria. **diph-the′ri-al†; diph-the′ri-ant; diph-ther′ic†; diph-ther′i-cal†.** — **diph″the-rit′i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **diph′the-roid,** *a.* Resembling or of the nature of diphtheria. **diph″the-roi′dal†.**

diph″the-ro-tox′in, 1 dif″thi-ro-teks′in; 2 dif″the-ro-tŏks′in, *n.* Toxin derived from the bacillus of diphtheria.

diph′thong, *vt.* [Rare.] To diphthongize.

dif′thongr, } 1 dif′thŏŋ; 2 dif′thông (XIII), *n. Orthoepy.*

diph′thong, } 1. The sound produced by combining two vowels into a single syllable or running together their sounds; also, the character or characters representing such a double sound, as *ou* in *doubt*. In Greek, a diphthong is called *proper* if the first vowel is short; *improper*, if it is long. A **falling,** or **decrescendo, diphthong** is one in which a consonantal vowel, usually either *i* or *u*, follows the sonantal vowel, as in *boil, out;* a **rising,** or **crescendo diphthong** is one in which the consonantal precedes the sonantal vowel, as in It. *piano;* a **long diphthong** is one in which the first vowel character is, or in former times was, long; a **murmur,** or **glide, diphthong** is one heard in some words ending in *r*, as in *door*.

Priscian, the chief of the ancient grammarians, says — 'A *diphthong* is the union of two vowels both of which are sounded.'
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* p. 28. [c. 1860.]

2. In popular usage, either of the ligatures æ, œ, thо pronounced as a single sound.

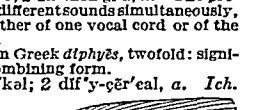
The digraphs (or *diphthongs*, as they are commonly called) æ and œ are not in as much favor as they have been for the true rendering of Latin and Greek words.
THEO. DE VINNE *Correct Composition*, p. 13. [c. 1902.]

3. A combination, especially an intimate one, of two consonants in one syllable, as *dg* in *judge*; a consonantal diphthong. [< LL. *diphthongus*, < Gr. *diphthongos*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *phthengomai*, cry out.] **dip′thong†.** — **imperfect diphthong** (*Phon.*), a diphthong of which the unaccented part is barely audible. — **improper** *d.* **1.** Two or more vowels used to represent a single sound, as *ie* in *field*. *oo* in *floor*: not a true diphthong. — See DIGRAPH; TRIGRAPH. **2.** In the Greek language ᾱι, ηι, ωι (generally printed with iota subscript — ᾳ, ῃ, and ῳ), ᾱυ, ηυ, ωυ. **half d.†. diph-thon′gal,** *a.* Having the nature or character of a diphthong. **diph′thong-ic†; diph-thon′gous†.** — **diph-thon′gal-ize,** *v.* [Rare.] Same as DIPHTHONGIZE. — **diph-thon′gal-ly,** *adv.* — **diph″thon-ga′tion,** *n.* The changing of a sound into a diphthong by adding another vowel; formation of a diphthong. — **diph″thong-i-za′tion** [or -sa′]**tion†.** — **diph′thong-ize** or **-ise,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To make a diphthong of; pronounce as a diphthong. **II.** *i.* To combine with another sound in a diphthong.

diph-thon′gi-a, 1 dif-thən′ji-ə; 2 dif-thŏn′ġi-a, *n.* The production by the larynx of two different sounds simultaneously, owing to unilateral lesion, either of one vocal cord or of the nerve supplying its muscles.

diph′y-, 1 dif′i-; 2 dif′y-. From Greek *diphyēs*, twofold: signifying double; bipartite: a combining form.

diph″y-cer′cal, 1 dif′i-sūr′kəl; 2 dif′y-çēr′cal, *a. Ich.* Having the fin-rays of the tail divided into equal upper and lower groups by the extension of the end of the spine or notochord in the same direction as the trunk. [< Gr. *diphyēs* (see DIPHYIDÆ) + *kerkos*, tail.] **diph′y-cerc†.** — **diph′y-cer-cy,** *n.*


Diphycercal Tail.

diph″y-gen′ic, 1 dif′i-jen′ik; 2 dif′y-ġĕn′ic, *a.* Producing two embryonic forms, as dicyemids: opposed to *monogenic*. [< Gr. *diphyēs* (see DIPHYES) + -GEN.]

Di-phy′i-dæ, 1 dai-fai′i-di; 2 di-fy′i-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of calyconectous hydrozoans with two swimming-bells. **Diph′y-es,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *diphyēs*, of double nature, < *di-*, DI-[1], *phyō*, produce, grow.] — **diph′y-id,** *n.* — **diph′y-oid,** *a.*

diph″y-let′ic, 1 dif″i-let′ik; 2 dif″y-lĕt′ic, *a. Biol.* Pertaining to or descended from two phyla. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *phylon*, tribe.]

Di-phyl′li-dæ, 1 dai-fil′i-di; 2 di-fŷl′i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Echinobothriidæ*. [< DI-[1], + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.] — **diph′y-lid,** *n.* — **diph′y-loid,** *a.*

Diph″yl-lid′e-a, 1 dif″i-lid′i-ə; 2 dif″y-lid′e-a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of tapeworms with two suckers and rostellar prominences, as in *Echinobothriidæ*. [< DIPHYLLIDÆ.] — **diph″yl-lid′e-an,** *a.* & *n.*

di-phyl′lous, 1 dai-fil′əs; 2 di-fŷl′ŭs, *a. Bot.* Two-leaved. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

diph′y-o-dont, 1 dif′i-o-dent; 2 dif′y-o-dŏnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Growing in two sets, as teeth, when an early set is replaced by a succeeding one. **2.** Having teeth in two successive sets. **II.** *n.* An animal having a diphyodont dentition, as most mammals. [< Gr. *diphyēs* (see DIPHYES) + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] — **diph′y-o-dont-ism,** *n.* The state or condition of a diphyodont animal.

Diph"y-phyl'lum, 1 dif'ı-fil'um; 2 dif'y-fȳl'ŭm, *n. Zooph.* A genus of aggregated rugose Paleozoic corals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ.* The columella is absent and the individuals are connected by the epitheca only. [< DIPHY- + Gr. *phyllon,* leaf.]

diph'y-sit-ism, 1 dif'ı-sait-izm; 2 dif'y-sit-ĭsm, *n. Theol.* The doctrine of two natures coexisting in Christ, the one divine and the other human: opposed to *monophysitism.* [< DI-[1] + Gr. *physis,* nature, < *phyō,* produce.] — **diph'y-site,** *n.* An adherent of diphysitism.

diph"y-zo'oid, 1 dif'ı-zo'oid; 2 dif'y-zō'ŏid, *n. Zooph.* A free-swimming sexual zooid of calycophoran hydrozoans. [< Gr. *diphyēs* (see DIPHYES) + ZOOID.]

di-pic"o-lin'ic, 1 dai-pik"o-lin'ik; 2 dī-pic"o-lin'ic. *Chem.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the pyridin bases generally. **II.** *n.* Any basic compound having the doubled picolinic nucleus present.

dip'-joint", *n.* See under DIP, *n.*

dipl., *abbr.* Diplomat; diplomatist.

dip"la-can'thid, 1 dip'lə-kan'thid; 2 dip"la-căn'thid, *a. Echin.* Having two rows of spines bordering the ambulacra, as in a section (*Diplacanthida*) of starfishes (genus *Asterias*).

Dip"la-can'thi-dæ, 1 dip'lə-kan'thı-dī; 2 dip"la-căn'thi-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A Devonian family of acanthodean selachians, having two dorsal fins with anterior spines, and clavicle-like elements. **Dip"la-can'thus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< DIPLO- + Gr. *akantha,* spine, < *akē,* point.] — **dip"la-can'thid,** *n.*— **dip"la-can'thoid,** *a. & n.*

dip"la-cu'sis, 1 dip'lə-kiū'sıs; 2 dip"la-cū'sis, *n. Pathol.* The hearing of two tones when only one is produced. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *akouō,* hear.]

Dip"la-de'ni-a, 1 dip'lə-dī'nı-ə; 2 dip"la-dē'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of Brazilian apocynaceous twining plants with showy funnel-shaped flowers generally roseate and yellow. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *adēn,* gland.]

di-pla'nar, 1 dai-plē'nər; 2 dī-plā'nar, *a. Math.* Pertaining to two planes; two-planed.

di"pla-net'ic, 1 dai'plə-net'ik; 2 di"pla-nĕt'ic, *a. Bot.* Having two active states with an intervening one of rest, as the zoospores of certain saprolegniaceous fungi. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *planētēs,* wandering.] — **di-plan'e-tism,** *n.*

dip"lan-tid'i-an, 1 dip'lan-tid'ı-ən; 2 dip"lăn-tid'i-an, *n. Astron.* A telescope that forms two images, one direct and one reversed: once proposed as an instrument to take transits, but never used practically. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *anti,* against, + *eidos,* form.]

Dip-lar'thra, 1 dip-lär'thrə; 2 dip-lär'thra, *n. pl. Mam.* An order of ungulate mammals having the carpal and tarsal bones in more or less alternating and interlocking rows, and the os magnum supporting the scaphoid, as in artiodactyls *and perissodactyls; Ungulata.* [< DIPLO- + Gr. *arthron,* joint, < *arariskō,* join.] — **dip-lar'thrism,** *n.* The quality of being diplarthrous. **dip-lar'thry‡,**— **dip-lar'throus,** *a.* **1.** Having a carpal or tarsal bone of one row articulating more or less with two of another. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Diplarthra.*

di-pla"si-as'mus, 1 dai-plē'sı-as'mus; 2 dī-plā'si-ăs'mŭs, *n.* **1.** The doubling of a letter, as in writing *woollen* instead of *woolen.* **2.** *Rhet.* Emphatic repetition of a word or name, as in the quotation:

> If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—never—never—NEVER! CHATHAM *On Affairs in America* in *World's Famous Orations* vol. iii, p. 217. [r. & w. '06.]

Compare REPETITION. [< Gr. *diplasiasmos,* < *diplasios;* see DIPLASIC.]

di-plas'ic, 1 dai-plas'ik; 2 dī-plăs'ic, *a.* Double; specif., in ancient prosody, showing the proportion of two to one; as, *diplasic* rhythm, in which the accented part of a foot is to the unaccented part as two to one. [< Gr. *diplasios,* < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *-plasios,* connected with *-ploos,* -fold.]

di-pla'si-on, 1 dai-plē'sı-ən; 2 dī-plā'si-ŏn, *n.* **1.** In ancient Greek music, a diplasic rhythm. **2.** A diapason or the interval of an octave. [< Gr. *diplasion,* neut. sing. of *diplasios;* see DIPLASIC.]

dı"plas-mat'ic, 1 dai'plas-mat'ik; 2 dı"plăs-măt'ic, *a. Biol.* Containing matters other than protoplasm, as fat or pigment: said of cells. [< DI-[1] + PLASMA.]

dı'ple, 1 dai'plī; 2 dı'plē, *n. Paleog.* A critical mark (⋊ or ⊳) used to indicate a paragraph, different or rejected reading, change of speakers, etc. [< Gr. *diplē,* < *diploos;* see DIPLO-.]

di-ple'gi-a, 1 dai-plī'jı-ə; 2 dī-plē'ji-a, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of corresponding parts on both sides of the body. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *plēgē,* stroke, < *plēssō,* strike.] — **di-pleg'ic,** *a. Pathol.* Relating to or resembling diplegia.

dip-lei'do-scope, 1 dip-lai'do-skōp; 2 dip-lī'do-scōp, *n. Astron.* An instrument used to determine the moment of passage of the sun or a star over the meridian. It consists of a hollow prism with two sides silvered within and the third side of transparent glass. The two images, one of them being a reflection from the glass, and the other being that reflected from one mirror to the other and thence through the glass, coincide at the moment of passage. The instrument is adjusted by setting one of the mirrored sides in the plane of the meridian. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *eidos* (see -OID) + -SCOPE.]

Di-pleu'ra, 1 dai-plū'rə; 2 dı-plu'ra, *n. pl. Biol.* Dipleural organisms. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pleura,* side.]

di-pleu'ral, 1 dai-plū'rəl; 2 dı-plu'ral, *a. Biol.* Zygopleural, with two antimeres. **di-pleu'ric‡,**

Di-pleu"ro-bran'chi-a, 1 dai-plū"ro-bran'kı-ə; 2 dı-plu"ro-brăn'ci-a, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of inferobranchiate nudibranchiates with inferolateral gills, including the *Pleurophyllidiidæ.* [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pleura,* side, + *branchia,* gills.] — **di-pleu"ro-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.*

di-pleu"ro-gen'e-sis, 1 dai-plū"ro-jen'ı-sis; 2 dı-plu"ro-ĝĕn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* Gamogenesis. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pleura,* side, + *gignomai,* be born.] — **di-pleu"ro-ge-net'ic,** *a.*

dı'plex, 1 dai'pleks; 2 dı'plĕks, *a. Teleg.* Pertaining to the transmission of two simultaneous messages over one wire in the same direction: distinguished from *contraplex.* Compare DUPLEX. [< DI-[1] + L. *-plex* in DUPLEX.]

dip'lo-, 1 dip'lo-; 2 dip'lo-. From Greek *diploos,* double (< *di-,* DI-[1], < *-ploos,* -fold): a combining form.— **dip"lo-bac-te'ri-a,** *n. pl. Biol.* Bacteria consisting of two cells.— **dip"lo-blas'ti-ca,** *n. pl. Zool.* A primary division of metazoic animals developing from only two embryonic layers (endoderm and ectoderm): *Calenterа.*— **dip"lo-car'di-ac,** *a.* Having the heart divided, as a mammal.—**dip"lo-cau-les'cent,** *a. Bot.* Denoting the condition of a plant that has an axis of the second order.— **dip"lo-ce-pha'li-a,** *n. Teral.* The presence of two heads upon a single body. **dip"lo-ceph'a-ly‡.**— **dip"lo-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*— **dip"lo-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* A monster with one body and two heads.— **Dip"lo-chla-myd'e-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* De Candolle's subclass of exogenous (dicotyledonous) plants, characterized by having a double perianth, that is, a distinct calyx and corolla.— **dip"lo-chla-myd'e-ous,** *a.* Having both calyx and corolla.— **dip"lo-cho"a-nit'ic,** *a.* Of or relating to the siphuncles of the ammonoid *Cephalopoda,* which have both funnels and collars at the point of entrance of the siphuncle into the septum.— **dip"lo-coc-ce'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* The presence of diplococci in the blood.— **dip"lo-coc'cus,** *n.* [-CI, 1 -SĀI; 2 -çī, *pl.*] *Biol.* A cell or micro-organism consisting of *two cells united.— diplococcus of pneumonia,* the *pneumococcus.* See plate of BACTERIA.— **dip"lo-con'i-cal,** *a.* Having the form of two cones with apices meeting from opposite directions, like an hour-glass.— **dip"lo-co'ri-a,** *n.* The existence of two partially complete pupils in one eye. — **dip'lo-dal,** *a.* Having both incurrent and excurrent canals well developed, as certain sponges.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

diplo., *abbr.* Diplomatic.

Dip"lo-doc'i-dæ, 1 dip'lo-dos'ı-dī; 2 dip"lo-dŏç'i-dē, *n. pl. Paleon.* A family of sauropod herbivorous dinosaurs of

Diplodocus (restored) in Hagenbeck's Animal Park, Stellingen, Germany.

huge size, fossil in the Upper Jurassic rocks of Wyoming and Colorado, characterized by a short, robust body standing on tall and powerful legs, a tail thrice, and a neck twice, the length of the body, and the head minute, with weak teeth. The family has but a single genus, **Diplod'o-cus,** with one species (*D. carnegii*), amounted skeleton of which, in the Pittsburg (Pa.) Museum, is 84½ ft. long and 14 ft. high. Compare BRONTOSAURUS. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *dokos,* beam.]

Diplodocus was a contemporary reptile nearly related to Brontosaurus and reached an equal bulk with even greater length. W. D. MATTHEW *Letter to Standard Dict.* Sept. 1, '10.

Dip"lo-don'ti-dæ, 1 dip'lo-don'tı-dī; 2 dip"lo-dŏn'ti-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of teleodesmaceous bivalves, represented by the genus **Dip"lo-don'ta.**

dip'lo-e, 1 dip'lo-ī; 2 dip'lo-ē, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The spongy tissue, formed by minute bars of bone, found between the compact inner and outer tables of the skull. **2.** *Bot.* The parenchyma of a leaf between two epidermal layers. [< Gr. *diploē,* fem. of *diploos;* see DIPLO-.]— **dip"lo-et'ic, di-plo'ic,** *a.*

Dip"lo-gan"gli-a'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Arthropoda.*— **dip"lo-gan'gli-ate,** *a.*— **dip"lo-gen'e-sis,** *n. Teral.* The production in duplicate of parts normally single.— **dip"lo-ge-net'ic, dip"lo-gen'ic,** *a. Partaking of the nature of two* bodies; producing two different substances.— **Dip"lo-glos'sa,** *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder or superfamily of lizards, especially those having clavicles simple proximally, the olfactory lobes not underarched by frontals, and the tongue papillose, as in slowworms, heloderms, etc.— **dip"lo-glos'sate,** *a. & n.* — **Dip"lo-glos'sa-ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects having a cricket-like form, but with two superposed palpigerous labia, as *Hemimeridæ.*

dip'lo-graph, 1 dip'lo-graf; 2 dip'lo-grăf, *n.* A form of typewriting-machine for the use of the blind, by which raised characters and ordinary writing may be imprinted upon paper simultaneously.— **dip"lo-graph'ic,** *a.* **dip"lo-graph'i-cal‡,**— **dip"lo-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **dip-log'ra-phy,** *n.*

dip"lo-he'dron, 1 dip'lo-hī'drən; 2 dip'lo-hē'dron, *n. Crystal.* A diploid or didodecahedron. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *hedra,* base.]— **dip"lo-he'dral,** *a.*

dip'loid, 1 dip'loid; 2 dip'lŏid. **I.** *a. Biol.* Having double cells: said of higher organisms. Compare HAPLOID. **II.** *n. Crystal.* Same as DIDODECAHEDRON. [< DIPLO- + -OID.] — **dip-loi'dal,** *a.*

dip"lo-id"i-on, 1 dip'lo-id'ı-ən; 2 dip'lo-id'i-ŏn, *n.* [Gr.] A slightly shortened form of the diplois.

dip'lo-is, 1 dip'lo-is; 2 dip'lo-ĭs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A double vestment worn by women, in which the outer fold of the garment descends from the neck to the hips or below. [< Gr. *diplois,* < *diploos;* see DIPLO-.]

di-plo'ma, 1 di-plō'mə; 2 di-plō'ma, *tt.* [Rare.] To provide with a diploma; support by a diploma.

di-plo'ma, *n.* **1.** A writing, usually under seal, granting some privilege or authority, or bestowing some honor; especially, the official certificate of graduation in arts, medicine, law, etc., bestowed by a college or university, or an instrument authorizing a person to practise a profession. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A passport or letter of recommendation given to persons traveling in the provinces.

> Any one bearing an imperial *diploma* could demand horses and carriages, and food for himself and attendants without payment. KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. ii, p. 256. [H. G. & CO. 1841.]

3. *Archeol.* [Usually in the L. *pl., diplomata.*] A manuscript document of legal, historic, or literary value. See DIPLOMATICS. **4†.** A folded paper. [L., < Gr. *diplōma,* literally paper folded double, < *diploos;* see DIPLO-.]

di-plo'ma-cy, 1 *di-plō'mə-si; 2 di-plō'ma-çy, n.* [-CIES, 1 -SIZ; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] **1.** The art or science that has to do with the transaction of business between sovereign states by means of accredited agents and according to international law; the method or procedure employed in the management of international negotiations.

> The intricacies of modern *diplomacy,* which can seldom go straight to a mark in matters even of the clearest right and duty, came in to multiply difficulties. G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* p. 668. [E. P. & CO. 1878.]

2. The practise of conducting such negotiations; the official intercommunication of governments through diplomatic agents. **3.** Tact, shrewdness, or skill in conducting any kind of negotiations or in social matters. **4.** The body of diplomatic officials of a government; also, rarely, the body of representatives accredited to a government; diplomatic corps. **5.** [Rare.] Diplomatics. [< F. *diplomatie,* < L. *diploma;* see DIPLOMA.]

—dollar diplomacy [U. S.], diplomacy devoted to the development of commercial interests to secure political advantages.

dip'lo-mat, 1 dip'lo-mat; 2 dip'lo-măt, *n.* A representative of one sovereign state at the capital or court of another, or other officer employed in conducting intercourse between governments. [< F. *diplomate,* < L. *diploma(t-);* see DIPLOMA.]

dip'lo-mate, 1 dip'lo-mēt; 2 dip'lo-māt, *n.* **1.** A diplomat. **2.** The holder of a diploma.

dip"lo-mat'ic, 1 dip'lo-mat'ik; 2 dip"lo-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to diplomacy; relating to international negotiations.

> *Diplomatic* art . . . unites the utmost subservience of manner with the utmost inflexibility as to measure. HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 229. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. Characterized by special tact in negotiation; cautious or dexterous in dealings or communications; as, a very *diplomatic* person.

> Under-hand *diplomatical* tricks
> Dared for the country, while scorned for the counter.
> E. B. BROWNING *Italy and the World* st. 18.

3. Pertaining to diplomatics. **dip"lo-ma'tist‡; dip"lo-mat'i-cal‡.** Syn.: see POLITIC.— **diplomatic body or corps,** the whole body of diplomats accredited to a government.

> By agreement between the various states, diplomatic agents are divided into four classes having the following order of precedence, namely: (1) Ambassadors, legates, nuncios; (2) envoys, ministers, other persons accredited to the sovereign, internuncios; (3) ministers resident; (4) chargés d'affaires.— **dip"lo-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dip"lo-mat'ic, *n.* A diplomat.

dip"lo-mat'i-co, 1 dip'lo-mat'ı-kō *or* (*Sp.*) dī'plo-mā'tı-kō; 2 dip'lo-măt'i-cō *or* (*Sp.*) dī'plo-mä'ti-cō, *n.* [Sp.] A large cigar thickest in the middle.

dip"lo-mat'ics, 1 dip'lo-mat'ıks; 2 dip"lo-măt'ics, *n. Archeol.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, *codicils,* etc., *especially concerned with the decipherment* of old writings and the ascertainment of their authenticity, dates, signatures, etc. **di-plo"ma-tol'o-gy‡** [Rare].

di-plo'ma-tism, 1 dı-plō'mə-tizm; 2 dı-plō'ma-tĭsm, *n.* [Rare.] Diplomatic manner or method.

di-plo'ma-tist, 1 dı-plō'mə-tist; 2 dı-plō'ma-tĭst, *n.* **1.** One engaged, experienced, or versed in diplomacy; also, a diplomat.

> A frank and open-mouthed *diplomatist* is said to keep his secrets better than one that is close-mouthed and wily. COOPER *Pathfinder* p. 447. [H. M. & CO. 1876.]

2. One remarkable for tact and shrewd management.

> The supposed sagacity and cunning of the plot by which the *diplomatist* circumvents his adversary, is the very trick by which the devil is circumventing the *diplomatist* himself. H. MANN *Lectures* p. 107. [FOW. & W. 1864.]

di-plo'ma-tize, 1 dı-plō'mə-taiz; 2 dı-plō'ma-tīz, *v.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To effect by diplomacy. **2.** To give a diploma to. **II.** *t.* To carry on diplomacy; use diplomatic arts. **di-plo'ma-tist‡.**

Dip"lo-mor'pha, 1 dip'lo-mōr'fə; 2 dip'lo-mŏr'fa, *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Calyptoblastea.* [< DIPLO- + Gr. *morphē,* form.] — **dip"lo-mor'phic,** *a.*

dip"lo-my-e'li-a, 1 dip'lo-mai-ī'lı-ə; 2 dip'lo-mȳ-ē'li-a, *n. Terat.* A malformation in which the spinal cord is separated lengthwise into two halves. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *myelos,* marrow.]

Dip"lo-mys'ti-dæ, 1 dip'lo-mis'tı-dī; 2 dip'lo-mȳs'ti-dē, *n. pl. Ich. A family of Nematognathi with the aspect of a cat*fish, but having the maxillaries well developed, forming the sides of the mouth, and dentigerous. **Dip"lo-mys'tus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< DIPLO- + Gr. *mystes,* mystic.] — **dip"lo-mys'tid,** *n.*— **dip"lo-mys'toid,** *a. & n.*

dip"lo-ne-phrid'ı-um, 1 dip'lo-nı-frid'ı-um; 2 dip"lo-ne-frid'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Embryol.* A nephridium formed from both the ectoderm and the mesoderm.

dip"lo-neu'ral, 1 dip'lo-niū'rəl; 2 dip"lo-nū'ral, *a. Anat.* Supplied by two nerves of separate origin; as, a *diploneural* muscle. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *neuron,* nerve.]

dip"lo-pe-ris'to-mous, 1 dip'lo-pı-ris'tə-məs; 2 dip"lo-pe-ris'to-mŭs, *a.* Having a double peristome, as certain mosses. **dip"lo-per"i-stom'ic‡.**

dip"lo-pho'ni-a, 1 dip'lo-fō'nı-ə; 2 dip"lo-fō'ni-a, *n.* Same as DIPHTHONGIA.

dip'lo-phyll, 1 dip'lo-fil; 2 dip'lo-fȳl, *n. Ecol.* An isophotic leaf with water-storage cells in the middle.

di-plo'pi-a, 1 di-plō'pı-ə; 2 di-plō'pi-a, *n. Pathol.* Derangement of the visual axes whereby two distinct impressions are received from a single object; double vision. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *ops,* eye.] — **dip'lo-py‡. crossed diplopia,** heteronymous diplopia, when the false image is on the side opposite the affected eye.— **d. monophthalmica,** monocular diplopia, due to some defect independent of the motor apparatus and usually affecting but one eye.— **direct d.,** homonymous diplopia, when the image is on the same side. These forms are characteristic respectively of divergent and convergent strabismus.— **heteronymous d.,** same as CROSSED DIPLOPIA.— **di-plop'ic,** *a.* Suffering from *diplopia; produced by diplopia; as, a diplopic image.*

dip"lo-plac'u-la, 1 dip'lo-plak'yu-lə; 2 dip'lo-plăc'yu-la, *n.* A two-layered placula or germ.— **dip"lo-plac'u-lar,** *a.*— **dip"lo-plac'u-late,** *a.*

Dip-lop'o-da, 1 dip-lop'o-də; 2 dip-lŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Entom.* A subclass or other division of myriapods with two pairs of legs to each leg-bearing joint, as in the julids; *Chilognatha.* [< DIPLO- + Gr. *pous,* foot.] — **dip'lo-pod,** *a. & n.*— **dip"lo-plod'ic, dip-lop'o-dous,** *a.*

Dip"lo-po-ri'ta, 1 dip'lo-po-rai'tə; 2 dip"lo-po-rī'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* An order of *Pelmatozoa,* characterized by the presence of two vertical canals in the plates of the calyx. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *poros,* passage.] — **dip'lo-pore,** *a. & n.* **dip'lo-po-rite‡.**

Dip-lop'ter-a, 1 dip-lop'tər-ə; 2 dip-lŏp'ter-a, *n. pl.* The *Diptera.* [< DIPLO- + Gr. *pteron,* wing.]

Dip"lop-ter-i'næ, 1 *dip'lop-ter-ai'nai; 2 dip"lŏp-ter-ī'nē, n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of cuculoid birds with 10 tail-feathers and upper tail-coverts extremely long. **Dip-lop'ter-us,** *n.* (t. g.) — **dip-lop'ter-ine,** *a. & n.*— **dip-lop'ter-ous,** *a.*

Dip"lop-ter'y-ga, 1 dip'lop-ter'ı-gə; 2 dip"lŏp-tĕr'y-ga, *n. pl. Entom.* A tribe or series of hymenopterous insects with hindmost tarsi subcylindrical, abdominal petiole simple, and wings folded longitudinally in repose, as hornets, etc. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *pteryx,* wing.] — **dip"lop-ter'y-gous,** *a.*

dip'lo-some, 1 dip'lo-sōm; 2 dip'lo-sŏm, *n. Embryol.* A double centrosome. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *sōma,* body.]

Dip"lo-so'mi-dæ, 1 dip'lo-sō'mı-dī; 2 dip'lo-sō'mi-dē, *n. pl. Ascid.* A family of composite ascidiaceans with tests reduced in amount and rarely containing spicules. **Dip"lo-so'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) — **dip'lo-so'mid,** *n.*— **dip'lo-so'moid,** *a.*

dip"lo-sphe'nal, 1 dip'lo-sfī'nəl; 2 dip"lo-sfē'nal, *a.* [Rare.] Hyposphenal.— **dip'lo-sphene,** *n.* [Rare.] A hyposphene.

Dip"lo-spon'dy-li, 1 dip'lo-spon'dı-laı; 2 dip"lo-spŏn'dy-li, *n. pl.* An order of notidanoid sharks including the cow-sharks (*Hexanchidæ*), characterized by diplospondylism.— [< DIPLO- + Gr. *spondylos,* vertebra.] — **dip"lo-spon-dyl'ic, dip"lo-spon'dy-lous,** *a.* Having two centra to each vertebral arch, as in the vertebræ of certain fishes and batrachians; embolomerous.— **dip"lo-spon'dy-lism,** *n.* The condition of having diplospondylic vertebræ; embolomerism. **dip"lo-spon'dy-ly‡.**

dip"lo-stem'o-ny, 1 dip'lo-stem'o-nı; 2 dip"lo-stĕm'o-ny, *n. Bot.* The condition of a flower in which there are two circles of stamens, each of the same number as the petals. When the stamens of the outer whorl are antesepalous and those of the inner whorl antepetalous, it is called direct or normal diplostemony; the reverse is called **obdiplostemony.** [< DIPLO- + Gr. *stēmōn,* the warp, < *histēmi,* stand.] — **dip"lo-stem'o-nous,** *a. Bot.* Exhibiting or characterized by diplostemony.

di-plos'ti-chous, 1 di-plos'ti-kus; 2 di-plŏs'ti-cŭs, *a.* **1.** *Zool.* Characterized by a twofold layer of cells underneath the lens of the central eyes, as in the horseshoe crab or king-crab (*Limulus*). **2.** *Bot.* Arranged in two rows or ranks on one side of the axis, as the flowers of certain plants. Compare MONOSTICHOUS. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *stichos*, row.]

Dip"lo-sto-mid'e-a, 1 dip"lo-sto-mid'i-ə; 2 dip"lo-sto-mid'e-a, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A division of pneumonophorous holothurians including the *Rhopalodinidæ*. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] — **dip"lo-sto-mid'e-an**, *a. & n.*

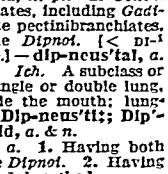
dip"lo-strep"to-coc'cus, 1 dip"lo-strep'to-kok'us; 2 dip"lo-strĕp'to-cŏc'ŭs, *n.* *Pathol.* A form of streptococcus with double chains, said to have been found in the cerebrospinal fluid in cases of sleeping-sickness.

dip"lo-syn'theme, 1 dip"lo-sin'thim; 2 dip"lo-sỹn'thēm, *n.* Same as DISYNTHEME.

dip"lo-te'gi-a, 1 dip"lo-ti'ji-ə; 2 dip"lo-tē'ġi-a, *n.* *Bot.* An inferior capsule dehiscing by valves or pores. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *tegos*, roof.] **dip"lo-re'gi-um‡**.

Dip"loth-me'ma, 1 dip"loth-mi'mə; 2 dip"lŏth-mē'ma, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Carboniferous fern-like plants having twice-bifurcated petioles, the subdivisions being unequal. Tho common in the coal-measures of Europe and America, its fructification is unknown.

dip"lo-zo'on, 1 dip"lo-zō'en; 2 dip"lo-zō'ŏn, *n.* An octobothrioid trematode worm (genus *Diplozoon*), as *D. paradoxum*, which infests the gills of the minnow. Two young sexually immature forms fuse in the shape of a cross, the dorsal papilla of one fitting into the ventral sucker of the other, and only thus become sexually mature. [< DIPLO- + Gr. *zōon*, animal.]


Diplozoon.

di-plum'bic, 1 dai-plum'bik; 2 dī-plūm'bic, *a.* Containing two atoms of lead in the molecule. [< DIPLO- + L. *plumbum*, lead.] [*Chem.* Ionized lead.

di-plum'bi-on, 1 dai-plum'bai-ən; 2 dī-plūm'bī-ŏn, *n.*

dip'-net", *n.* See under DIP, *n.*

Dip-neu'mo-na, 1 dip-niū'mo-nə; 2 dip-nū'mo-na, *n. pl.* **1.** *Echin.* A group of holothurians, variously ranked, with two respiratory trees: including the ordinary trepangs. **2.** *Ich.* A group of dipnoan fishes, variously ranked, with paired lungs: including the lepidosirenids. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pneumōn*; see PNEUMONIA.]

Dip-neu'mo-nes, 1 dip-niū'mo-niz; 2 dip-nū'mo-nēș, *n. pl.* **1.** *Arach.* A section of spiders with two lungs, as in most species. **2.** *Ich.* The *Dipneumona*. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pneumōn*; see PNEUMONIA.]

dip-neu'mo-nous, 1 dip-niū'mo-nus; 2 dip-nū'mo-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Having two lungs or respiratory organs. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Dipneumona* or *Dipneumones*.

Dip-neus'ta, 1 dip-niūs'tə; 2 dip-nūs'ta, *n. pl.* **1.** *Conch.* (1) A section of petrophilous pulmonates, including *Gadinidæ*. (2) A division of tænioglossate pectinibranchiates, including *Ampullaridæ*. **2.** *Ich.* The *Dipnoi*. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pneō* (fut. *pneusomai*), breathe.] — **dip-neus'tal**, *a.*

Dip'no-i, 1 dip'no-ai; 2 dip'no-ī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A subclass or class of fishes with regular gills, a single or double lung, and nostrils inside as well as outside the mouth; lung-fishes. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pneō*, breathe.] **Dip-neus'ti‡**; **Dip'no-a‡**. — **dip'no-an**, *a. & n.* — **dip'noid**, *a. & n.*

dip'no-ous, 1 dip'no-us; 2 dip'no-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having both lungs and gills; of or pertaining to the *Dipnoi*. **2.** Having a double opening. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pneō*, breathe.]

di'pode, 1 dai'pōd; 2 dī'pōd, *a.* Two-footed; biped. [< Gr. *dipous* (*dipod-*), two-footed, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

di-pod'ic, 1 dai-pod'ik; 2 dī-pŏd'ic, *a.* *Pros.* Of the nature of a dipody; measured by dipodies.

Di-pod'i-dæ, 1 dai-pod'i-di; 2 dī-pŏd'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of myomorphic rodents, especially those having molars with transverse enamel-folds, very large infra-orbital openings, and elongated saltatorial hind limbs; jerboas, etc. [< DIPUS.] — **dip'o-did**, *n.* — **dip'o-doid**, *a. & n.*

Dip"o-di'næ, 1 dip"o-dai'ni; 2 dip"o-dī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Dipodidæ* with rooted molars, united metatarsals, and three hind digits; jerboas. [< DIPUS.] — **dip'o-dine**, *a. & n.*

Di-pod"o-my-i'næ, 1 dai-pod'o-mi-ai'ni; 2 dī-pŏd'o-my-ī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of saccomyoid rodents with rootless molars, sulcate upper incisors, and enormously inflated temporal region; kangaroo-rats. **Di-pod'o-mys**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *dipous* (see DIPODE) + *mys*, mouse.] — **di-pod"o-my'lan**, **di-pod"o-my'line**, *a. & n.*

dip'o-dy, 1 dip'o-di; 2 dip'o-dy, *n.* [-DIES, 1 -diz; 2 -dig, *pl.*] *Pros.* A combination of two like feet; double foot. [< LL. *dipodia*, < Gr. *dipodia*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

di-po'lar, 1 dai-pō'lar; 2 dī-pō'lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having two poles, especially poles of such nature that the relations of the body possessing them remain the same when it is turned end for end.

The rotatory property with reference to light discovered by Faraday as induced by magnetization in transparent solids . . . I shall call *dipolar*. WM. THOMSON *Math. and Phys. Papers* vol. i, p. 283. [C. P. 1882.]

di-po'lar-ize, 1 dai-pō'lar-aiz; 2 dī-pō'lar-īz, *tt.* Same as DEPOLARIZE. — **di-po"lar-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Di"po-le'la, 1 dai"po-li'yə *or* -lai'ə; 2 dī"po-lē'ya *or* -lī'a, *n.* Same as BOUPHONIA. [< Gr. *Dii*, dative of *Zeus*, + *polis* city.] **Di"i-po-li-a‡**; **Di-po'li-a‡**.

Di-po'lo, 1 di-pō'lo; 2 dī-pō'lo, *n.* A town in Dapitan province, Mindanao, P. I.

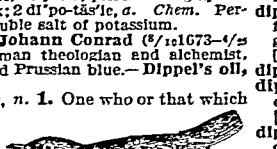
di-por'pa, 1 dai-pōr'pə; 2 dī'pōr'pa, *n.* [-PÆ, 1 -pi; 2 -pē, *pl.*] *Helminth.* The solitary, immature stage of a diplozoon. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *porpē*, buckle, < *peirō*, pierce through.]

di"po-tas'sic, 1 dai'po-tas'ik; 2 dī'po-tăs'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining or relating to a double salt of potassium.

Dip'pel, 1 dip'el; 2 dip'ĕl, **Johann Conrad** (8/10 1673–4/25 1734). A wandering German theologian and alchemist, who accidentally discovered Prussian blue. — **Dippel's oil**, see OIL.

dip'per, 1 dip'ər; 2 dip'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which dips.

I became also a lounger in the Bodleian library, and a great *dipper* into books, though I can not say that I studied them. IRVING *Traveller, Buckthorne* p. 213. [C. P. P. 1863.]


Dipper. 1/3

2. [U. S.] A long-handled bowl-shaped utensil, commonly made of tin, often [Southern U. S.] of a gourd, and used principally for dipping water. **3.** (1) A cincloid thrush-like bird with a stout body, much-shortened tail, short convex and rounded wings, and booted tarsi.

The dippers fly and walk freely under water, seeking there aquatic larvæ, etc., as food. The American dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*) is found in the Rocky Mountain region. *Cinclus aquaticus* is the European dipper or water-ouzel. (2) A water-bird that dives quickly, as a dabchick or the bufflehead. **4.** One who dips snuff. **5.** [D-] A Dunker, or other immersionist. **6.** [D-] [U. S.] The group of seven bright stars in the constellation Ursa Major: a popular name: usually termed **Big Dipper**.

From that celestial *dipper* — or so I thought — the dews were poured out gently on the summer world.
B. F. TAYLOR *World on Wheels* p. 177. [S. C. C. 1874.]

7. In paper-making, a workman who mixes paper-pulp and puts it upon the wire frame. **8.** *Phot.* A holder made of some material, as hard rubber, not affected by the chemicals employed: used in immersing a plate in a bath. **9.** A dredge having a dipper-like scoop. — **dip'per-clam"**, *n.* [U. S.] The sea-clam (*Mactra solidissima*), whose large valves sometimes serve as dippers. — **d.-gourd**, *n.* A long-necked gourd easily convertible into a dipper. — **Little D.** [U. S.], the conspicuous stars in Ursa Minor. See CONSTELLATION. — **dip'per-ful**, *n.* The quantity that a dipper will hold.

dip'ping, 1 dip'iŋ; 2 dip'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of plunging or immersing. **2.** The immersing of sheep to clean the wool before shearing or to medicate against vermin. **3.** The act, process, or operation of cleaning metal-work by immersion in a pickling-liquid. **4.** *Ceram.* The operation of covering coarse biscuit with a slip of finer quality, by which to give it a glaze or enamel when fired. **5.** (1) Any liquid preparation in which an object is dipped. (2) [Scot.] A curriers' leather-softening compound of oil and grease; dubbing. **6.** Baptism by immersion. **7.** [So. U. S.] The practise of taking snuff through the mouth. See DIP, *v.* — **dip'ping-chair"**, *n.* A ducking-stool. — **d.-compass**, *n.* See COMPASS. — **d.-frame**, *n.* **1.** A frame in which are strung candle-wicks which are to be dipped in melted tallow. **2.** A frame on which a fabric is stretched while being dyed. — **d.-house**, *n.* The building in which pottery-biscuit is glazed or enameled. — **d.-liquor**, *n.* Dilute nitric or sulfuric acid used by metal-workers to cleanse metals. — **d.-machine**, *n.* *Candy-making.* A machine for immersing candies in hot chocolate, disposing of the surplus, and drying and hardening the finished chocolates. — **d.-needle**, *n.* A magnetic needle balanced at its center, as for use in a dipping-compass. — **d.-tube**, *n.* A fishing-tube used in taking microscopic objects out of a liquid. — **d.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel having buckets or arms provided with nets and placed in a stream or raceway, by which it is turned and caused to throw into a box whatever fish it may catch; a fish-wheel.

A Dipping-needle.

dip'-pipe", **dip-regulator**. See DIP, *n.*

di-pri'ma-ry, 1 dai-prai'mə-ri; 2 dī-prī'ma-ry, *a.* *Chem.* Twice primary.

di"pris-mat'ic, 1 dai'priz-mat'ik; 2 dī'prĭs-măt'ic, *a.* **1.** Doubly prismatic. **2.** *Crystal.* Having cleavages parallel to a prism and a dome.

di"pro-par'gyl, 1 dai'pro-pār'jil; 2 dī'pro-pär'ġyl, *n.* *Chem.* A mobile, volatile, pungent liquid compound (C_6H_8) isomeric with benzol, derived from diallyl tetrabromid by distillation. [< DI-[1] + *prop-* (in PROPINYL) + Gr. *argyros*, silver, + -YL.]

di-pro'pyl, 1 dai-prō'pil; 2 dī-prō'pyl, *n.* *Chem.* The hexane of light oils and petroleum.

di-pro'pyl-. From DI- + PROPYL: a combining form used in chemistry to indicate the presence of two propyl (C_3H_7) groups, particularly when replacing hydrogen.

di"pro-so'pi-a, 1 dai'pro-sō'pi-ə; 2 dī'pro-sō'pi-a, *n.* *Terat.* A double monstrosity in which the heads are fused, but the faces remain more or less distinct. [< Gr. *diprosōpos*, two-faced, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *prosōpon*, face.] **di"pro-so'pus‡**.

Di-pro'to-don, 1 dai-prō'to-don; 2 dī-prō'to-dŏn, *n.* *Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Diprotodontidæ*. **2.** [d-] A fossil marsupial of this genus. *D. australis* was as large as a rhinoceros. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *prōtos*, first (superl. of *pro*, before), + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] — **di-pro'to-dont**. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the foremost incisors large and cutting; as, the *diprotodont* dentition of the herbivorous marsupials. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Diprotodontia*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Diprotodontia*. — **Di-pro"to-don'ti-a**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A suborder of marsupials with incisors in moderate or small number, and the foremost large and cutting, as in kangaroos. — **Di-pro"to-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A late Tertiary family of diprotodont marsupials of gigantic size, and having 28 teeth — six upper incisors with the two median very large and scalpriform, and the molars with transverse ridges lacking the connecting bridge. — **di-pro"to-don'tid**, *n.* — **di-pro"to-don'toid**, *a. & n.*

Dip"sa-ca'ce-æ, 1 dip'sə-kē'si-i; 2 dip'sa-cā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of Old World herbs of the order *Valerianales*, with opposite or verticillate leaves and capitate or involucrate inflorescence. It embraces about 10 genera and 150 species. [< DIPSACUS.] **Dip-sa'ce-æ‡**. — **dip"sa-ca'ceous**, **dip-sa'ceous**, *a.*

Dip'sa-cus, 1 dip'sə-kus; 2 dip'sa-cŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of biennial herbs of the teazel family. The fuller's-teazel (*D. fullonum*) is the best-known species. [< L. *dipsacos*, < Gr. *dipsakos*, teazel, < *dipsa*, thirst. The bases of the leaves of some species hold water.]

Dip"sa-di'næ, 1 dip'sə-dai'ni; 2 dip'sa-dī'nē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A subfamily of colubroid snakes with the posterior teeth grooved and the anterior not abruptly enlarged, and the head wide. [< DIPSAS.] — **dip'sa-dine**, *a. & n.*

dip'sas, 1 dip'sas; 2 dip'săs, *n.* **1.** A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a mortal thirst. **2.** *Herp.* (1) [D-] A genus typical of *Dipsadinæ*. (2) A snake of this genus. [L., < Gr. *dipsas*, < *dipsa*, thirst.] [DIPSOSIS.

dip-se'sis, 1 dip-si'sis; 2 dip-sē'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as

dip-set'ic, 1 dip-set'ik; 2 dip-sĕt'ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Producing thirst. **II.** *n.* A medicine that causes thirst. [< Gr. *dipsētikos*, < *dipsa*, thirst.]

dip'sey, *n.* Same as DIPSY. — **dipsey-line**, a line having a dipsy.

dip"so-ma'ni-a, 1 dip"so-mē'ni-ə; 2 dip"so-mā'ni-a, *n.* *Pathol.* An uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drink; also, less properly, habitual drunkenness. [< Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, + *mania*; see MANIA.] — **dip"so-ma'ni-ac**. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or affected by dipsomania; as, a *dipsomaniac* diathesis. **dip"so-ma-ni'a-cal‡**. **II.** *n.* A person affected with dipsomania; a confirmed drunkard.

dip-sop'a-thy, 1 dip-sop'ə-thi; 2 dip-sŏp'a-thy, *n.* *Med.* A method of treatment that restricts the quantity of a patient's drink. [< Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, + -PATHY.]

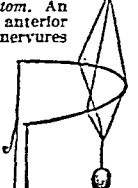
dip-so'sis, 1 dip-so'sis; 2 dip-sō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Insatiable thirst; a morbid craving for drink. [< Gr. *dipsa*, thirst.] **dip-se'sis‡**.

dip'-splint", etc. See under DIP, *n.*

dip'sy, 1 dip'si; 2 dip'sy, *n.* A sinker for a fishing-line; a weighted arrangement of hooks for bottom-fishing: a corruption of DEEP-SEA.

dipt†, *pa.* Slightly immersed; involved: entangled.

Dip'ter-a, 1 dip'tər-ə; 2 dip'ter-a, *n. pl.* *Entom.* An order of euglossate insects having a single anterior pair of membranous wings with radiating nervures and a posterior pair of poisers or halteres, and a suctorial proboscis: includes the flies, gnats, mosquitoes, etc. [< Gr. *dipteros*; see DIPTEROUS.] — **dip'ter**, *n.*


A Dipsy.

Dip"ter-a'ce-æ, 1 dip'tər-ē'si-i; 2 dip"ter-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* Same as DIPTEROCARPACEÆ.

dip'ter-ad, 1 dip'tər-ad; 2 dip'ter-ăd, *n.* One of the *Dipteraceæ* or *Dipterocarpaceæ*. **dip'ter-o-carp‡**.

dip'ter-al, 1 dip'tər-əl; 2 dip'ter-al, *a.* **1.** *Arch.* Of, pertaining to, or like a dipteron or dipteros. **2.** *Entom.* Dipterous. [< Gr. *dipteros*; see DIPTEROUS.]

dip'ter-an, 1 dip'tər-ən; 2 dip'ter-an. **I.** *a.* Dipterous. **II.** *n.* A dipterous insect; fly.

dip'ter-id, 1 dip'tər-id; 2 dip'ter-id, *a.* *Bot.* Adapted for pollination by dipterous insects (flies): said of the flowers of certain higher plants such as Dutchman's-pipe (*Aristolochia*): contrasted with *hymenopterid* and *lepidopterid*.

Dip-ter'i-dæ, 1 dip-ter'i-di; 2 dip-tĕr'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Devonian family of sirenoidean fishes, especially those with numerous cranial roof-bones, jugular plates, and no marginal teeth. **Dip'ter-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *dipteros*; see DIPTEROUS.] **Dip"ter-ol'de-i‡**. — **dip'ter-id**, *n.* — **dip'ter-oid**, *a. & n.*

dip'ter-ist, 1 dip'tər-ist; 2 dip'ter-ist, *n.* One who collects or studies *Diptera*.

dip'ter-o-, 1 dip'tər-o-; 2 dip'ter-o-. From Greek *dipteros*, two-winged (see DIPTEROUS): a combining form. — **dip'ter-o-carp**, *n.* Same as DIPTERAD. — **Dip"ter-o-car-pa'ce-æ**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of trees of the order *Hypericales* — the dipterad family — with resinous juice, alternate leaves, and panicles of fragrant flowers producing two-winged fruits. It embraces 10 genera and about 100 species, all natives of the tropics. **Dip"ter-o-car'pe-æ‡**. — **dip"ter-o-car-pa'ceous**, *a.* — **Dip"ter-o-car'pus**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of lofty tropical Asiatic trees of the dipterad family, with leathery leaves and a curious two-winged fruit. The resin is used for varnish. — **dip"ter-o-ce-cid'i-um**, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] A gall formed by a dipterous insect. — **dip"ter-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The branch of entomology that treats of the *Diptera*. — **dip"ter-o-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **dip"ter-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

dip'ter-on, 1 dip'tər-on; 2 dip'ter-ŏn, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] **1.** A dipteros. **2.** A dipterous insect. [< Gr. *dipteron*, neut. of *dipteros*; see DIPTEROUS.]

dip'ter-os, 1 dip'tər-os; 2 dip'ter-ŏs, *n.* *Arch.* **1.** A building with a double peristyle or colonnade. **2.** A two-winged temple or building. [< Gr. *dipteros*; see DIPTEROUS.]

dip'ter-ous, 1 dip'tər-us; 2 dip'ter-ŭs, *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Diptera*; two-winged. **2.** *Bot.* Two-winged, as a seed or fruit. [< Gr. *dipteros*, two-winged, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.]

dip"ter-yg'i-an, 1 dip"tər-ij'i-ən; 2 dip"ter-ỹġ'i-an, *a.* Double-finned.

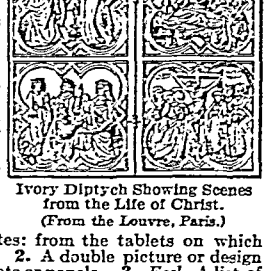
Dip'ter-yx, 1 dip'tər-iks; 2 dip'ter-ỹks, *n.* *Bot.* A tropical American fabaceous genus. The Tonka bean (*D. odorata*) and the eboe-tree (*D. eboensis*) are the principal species. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pteryx*, wing.] **Cou"ma-rou'na‡**.

dip'tote, 1 dip'tōt; 2 dip'tōt, *n.* *Gram.* A noun with only two cases. [< LL. *diptota*, pl., < Gr. *diptōtos*, with a double case-ending, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *piptō*, fall.]

dip'-strap", *n.* See under DIP, *n.*

dip'tych, 1 dip'tik; 2 dip'tỹc, *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* (1) A double tablet made of two tablets of wood, metal, or ivory hinged together and covered on the inside with wax, on which the Greeks and Romans wrote with a stylus. (2) A cover, as for a book, resembling the foregoing.

The Greeks executed small works of great elegance, as may be seen in the *dyptics*, or ivory covers to consular records, or sacred volumes used in the church service. J. FLAXMAN *Lectures on Sculpture* p. 98. [J. M. 1829.]


Ivory Diptych Showing Scenes from the Life of Christ. (From the Louvre, Paris.)

(3) A list of magistrates: from the tablets on which such lists were written. **2.** A double picture or design on a pair of hinged tablets or panels. **3.** *Eccl.* A list of holy persons for whom prayers were to be offered; also, the tablets upon which the names were registered and the intercessions in the course of which the names were mentioned. The "diptychs of the living" (*libri vivorum*), including the names of ecclesiastical dignitaries and benefactors in communion with the church, gave rise to the first church calendars and martyrologies; while from the "diptychs of the dead" (*libri mortuorum*) originated the necrologies. Exclusion from these registers, as in the case of heretics and excommunicates, was a very grave penalty. Diptychs are made of gold or other precious metal, or of ivory or wood, and are usually elaborately carved and ornamented. They are still used in the Eastern Church, while their use in the Roman Catholic Church is recalled by the Memento following the consecration. [< LL. *diptycha*, pl., < Gr. *diptycha*, pl., a pair of tablets, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *ptyssō*, fold.] **dip'ty-chum‡**; **dip'ty-chus‡**; **dyp'tic‡**.

Di'pus, 1 dai'pus; 2 dī'pŭs, *n.* *Mam.* A genus typical of *Dipodidæ*. [< Gr. *dipous*, two-footed, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *pous*, foot.]

di-py'gus, 1 dai-pai'gus; 2 dī-pī'ġŭs, *n.* [-GI, 1 -jai; 2 -ġī, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster united above but double below the umbilicus. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pygē*, rump.]

Dip'y-lon, 1 dip'i-lən; 2 dip'y-lŏn, *a.* *Class. Archeol.* Denoting or relating to a kind of pottery resembling certain vases found near the Dipylon at Athens. See POTTERY and VASE.

dip'y-lon, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A double gateway consisting of two gates placed side by side, as distinguished from the usual form having an inner and an outer gate. From the Dipylon of Athens issued the Sacred Way to Eleusis and the main road to the Piræus.

di-pyre', 1 dai-pair'; 2 dī-pȳr', *n.* *Mineral.* A whitish silicate, $(Na_2Ca)_2Al_3Si_9O_{24}$, crystallizing in the tetragonal system and a member of the scapolite group: named from the double effect of fusion and phosphorescence produced upon

it by heat. [< LL. *dipyros*, < Gr. *dipyros*, twice put in the fire, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *pyr*, fire.]

di"py-re'nous, 1 dai"pai-rī'nus; 2 dī"pŭ-rē'nŭs, *a. Bot.* Having two stones or pyrenes: said of a fruit. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *pyrēn*, stone of fruit.]

di-pyr'i-din, } 1 dai-pir'i-din, -din *or* -din; 2 dī-pŭr'i-
di-pyr'i-dine, } dĭn, -dĭn *or* -dĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{10}N_2$) obtained by heating pyridin with sodium.

di-pyr'i-dyl, 1 dai-pir'i-dil; 2 dī-pŭr'i-dĭl, *n. Chem.* One of a number of compounds with the formula $C_{10}H_9N_1$, whose molecule consists of a doubled pyridyl radical.

di-quin'i-din, } 1 dai-kwin'i-din, -din *or* -din; 2 dī-kwin'i-
di-quin'i-dine, } dĭn, -dĭn *or* -dĭn, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid found in cinchona-bark. [< DI-[1] + QUINIDIN.]

dir., *abbr.* Director.

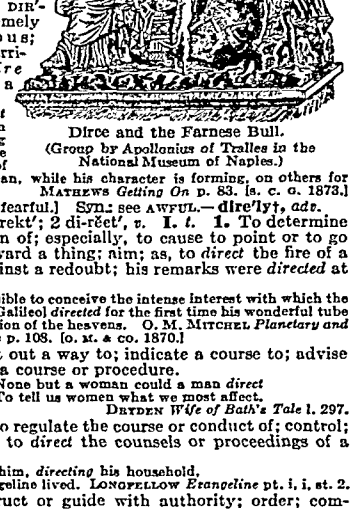
di-ra"di-a'tion, 1 dai-rē"di-ē'shən; 2 dī-rā"dĭ-ā'shon, *n.* [Radiation.

Dī'ræ, 1 dai'rī; 2 dī'rē, *n. pl.* [L.] The Eumenides or Furies.

Dir'ca, 1 dûr'kə; 2 dir'ca, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of North-American shrubs having jointed branches, strong-fibered bark, alternate, deciduous leaves, numerous clusters of small yellowish flowers, and berry-like fruits. There are only two species, *D. occidentalis*, found in the Pacific coast States, and *D. palustris*, the leatherwood, moosewood, or swampwood. 2. [d-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *Dirkē*, fountain in Bœotia.]

Dir-cæ'an, 1 dûr-sī'ən; 2 dir-çē'an, *a. Class.* Relating to the fountain of Dirce near Thebes, by the side of which was the house of the poet Pindar, whom Horace (Odes IV, ii, 25) called *Dircæus cygnus* or the **Dircæan swan. Dir'cæt.**

Dir'ce, 1 dûr'sī; 2 dir'çē, *n. Gr. Myth.* Second wife of Lycus. Because she ill-treated Antiope, their mother, Amphion and Zethus bound her to the horns of a wild bull by which she was dragged to death. See FARNESE BULL, under FARNESE.



Dirce and the Farnese Bull.
(Group by *Apollonius of Tralles* in the National Museum of Naples.)

dird, 1 dird; 2 dird, *n.* [Scot.] An achievement; a stroke.

dir'dum, 1 dir'dum; 2 dir'dŭm, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A tumult; uproar; outcry. 2. A blow; hence, any unfortunate outcome or event. 3. A scolding; rating. **dir'dam†; dur'dum†.**

dire, 1 dair; 2 dir, *a.* [DIR'ER; DIR'EST.] Extremely calamitous; dreadful; terrible; as, *dire* distress; a *dire* omen.

The *direst* curse that can befall a young man is to be the recipient of charity; to lean, while his character is forming, on others for support. MATHEWS *Getting On* p. 83. [S. C. G. 1873.]

[< L. *dirus*, fearful.] Syn.: see AWFUL.— **dire'ly†**, *adv.*

di-rect', 1 di-rekt'; 2 di-rĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To determine the direction of; especially, to cause to point or to go straight toward a thing; aim; as, to *direct* the fire of a battery against a redoubt; his remarks were *directed* at you.

It is impossible to conceive the intense interest with which the philosopher [Galileo] *directed* for the first time his wonderful tube to the inspection of the heavens. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* p. 108. [O. M. & CO. 1870.]

2. To point out a way to; indicate a course to; advise concerning a course or procedure.

None but a woman could a man *direct*
To tell us women what we most affect.
DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's Tale* l. 297.

3. Hence, to regulate the course or conduct of; control; govern; as, to *direct* the counsels or proceedings of a party.

And with him, *directing* his household,
Gentle Evangeline lived. LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, i, st. 2.

4. To instruct or guide with authority; order; command.

The taxes, when collected, may be devoted to any purposes which the government may *direct*.
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* p. 495. [MACM. 1874.]

5. *Mus.* To lead (singing or playing) as conductor. **6.** To place an address upon, as a letter or the like; as, he *directed* the parcel correctly. **7.** *Astrol.* To compute the arc of direction of. **8†.** To write to; communicate with; impart to; also, to dedicate.

II. *i.* **1.** To act as a guide; point out a way; specifically, to act as the conductor of an orchestra or the leader of a band. **2.** *Astrol.* To calculate an arc of direction. [< L. *directus*; see DIRECT, *a.*] Syn.: see DICTATE; GOVERN; LEAD; REGULATE.

di-rect', *a.* **1.** Having or being the straightest course in a given instance; being in a straight line; straight; hence, also, shortest; nearest; as, the *direct* route.

From . . . Greek astronomy the astronomy of our own time may be considered as coming by *direct* descent.
S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* intro., p. 5. [H. 1887.]

2. Of a character or relation like that of straightness of course. Specif.: (1) Free from intervening agencies or conditions; hence, characterized by immediateness of relation or of action; not mediate; as, *direct* perception.

Direct commerce was, however, in some degree established between the *producer of wool* and *corn*, and the *consumer of cloth*.
H. C. CAREY *Social Science* p. 180. [H. B. & CO. 1872.]

(2) *Mech.* Without intervening connections or intermediate power-transmitting machinery; as, a *direct* coupling; a *direct*-driven shaft. **3.** Straightforward, as in meaning, statement, or intention; plain; without circumlocution; unambiguous; candid; as, a *direct* answer; a *direct* accusation.

Everything about them [Shakespeare's women] is *direct*, entire, and ingenuous.
H. N. HUDSON *Shakespeare* vol. i, p. 203. [B. & SCR. 1848.]

4. *Elec.* (1) Continuous as opposed to alternating: said of currents. (2) Having the same direction as the primary: said of an induced current: opposed to *inverse*. **5.** *Astron.* (1) Designating motion on the celestial sphere from west toward east, in the direction of the sun's movement among the stars. (2) In accordance with the parallel sphere or the right sphere. **6.** *Biol.* Amitotic. **7.** *Dyeing.* Not needing a mordant: said of a dye. **8.** *Math.* Pertaining to the simplest or natural method, order, etc.: opposed to *inverse*. **9.** Coincident with one of the cardinal points: said of a sun-dial. [< L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigo*, direct, < *di-*, DI-[2], + *rego*, keep straight.] Syn.: see IMMEDIATE; RIGHT.— **di-rect'-ac"tion**, *a.* Having no transmitting mechanism, such as gear-wheels, between the part driven and the power that drives it: said of certain machines. **d.-acting†.— d.-draft**, *a.* So constructed that in use the combustion-gases do not reverse their course: said of a boiler, etc.— **d.-fire**, *a.* **1.** Having only natural draft: said of a glass-furnace. **2.** Center-fire: said of a firearm.— **d. process** (*Mining*), a metallurgical operation for obtaining metal in a working condition in one stage from the ore.— **d. tax**, see TAX, *n.*

di-rect', *n. Mus.* The character 𝄆, placed at the end of a staff to call attention to the first note of the next.

di-rect', *adv.* In a straight line; directly.

A journey from Bombay to Calcutta *direct* during the warm months is a severe trial to the strongest constitutions.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* p. 255. [MACM. 1882.]

di-rect'a-bl(e), 1 di-rekt'a-bl; 2 di-rĕct'a-bl, *a.* Same as DIRIGIBLE.

di-rect'ing, 1 di-rekt'iŋ; 2 di-rĕct'ing, *pa.* Giving direction. — **directing circle**, a gabion-form. See GABION.— **d. line, plane, and point**, see PERSPECTIVE.

di-rec'tion, 1 di-rek'shən; 2 di-rĕç'shon, *n.* **1.** The position of one point in relation to another without reference to the amount of intervening distance; as, the *direction* of Albany from New York. **2.** (1) The trend of a line or of a course of motion, as determined by its parallelism or deviation from parallelism with some line assumed as a standard; as, two men traveling north are going in the same *direction*. In physics and mathematics, when a point describes a right line, the direction of the motion of the point at each instant is indicated by the line; and in the case of a described curve, the motion direction of the point at any instant is indicated by the tangent to the curve at that point.

(2) Loosely, the trend of a line or course as determined by its extremity; as, two men traveling in the *direction* of Chicago from opposite points. **3.** The act of governing, ordering, or ruling; superintendence; administration; as, they are under my *direction;* to assume the *direction* of an enterprise. **4.** A tendency toward some end or aim; course of procedure; aim; bent.

To give to the human mind a *direction* which it shall retain for ages is the rare prerogative of a few imperial spirits.
MACAULAY *Essays, Bacon* p. 284. [A. 1880.]

5. Instruction how to proceed; command; order; as, the superintendent's *directions* are explicit. **6.** The name and residence of a person; one's address; as, write the *direction* on the parcel plainly.

Has he not written to you? he did not know your *direction*.
A. H. CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* can. 5, st. 7.

7. The executive board of an institution or business enterprise; directorate. **8.** *Law.* The address to the court in a bill in equity: in England, termed the *address*. **9.** *Astrol.* The difference of right or oblique ascension between the significator and the promotor. [C.] **10.** *Mus.* The function of the leader of an orchestra or band. **11†.** Administrative ability. [< L. *directio(n-)*, < *directus*; see DIRECT, *a.*]

Syn: aim, bearing, course, inclination, tendency, way. The *direction* of an object is the line of motion or of vision toward it, or the line in which the object is moving, considered from our own actual or mental standpoint. *Way*, literally the road or path, comes naturally to mean the *direction* of the road or path; conversationally, *way* is almost a perfect synonym of *direction;* as, which *way* did he go? or, in which *direction?* *Bearing* is the *direction* in which an object is seen with reference to another, and especially with reference to *the points of the compass*. *Course* is the *direction* of a moving object; *inclination*, that toward which a stationary object leans; *tendency*, the *direction* toward which anything stretches or reaches out; *tendency* is stronger and more active than *inclination*. See CARE; ORDER; OVERSIGHT; SUPERSCRIPTION. Compare synonyms for AIM.

— **converse directions** (*Astrol.*), directions indicated in the reverse sequence of the signs, as the direction of a planet in Scorpio to another in Virgo.— **di-rec'tion-sword"**, *n. Print.* Formerly, a word placed at the lower right-hand corner of a page, variously explained as having served as an aid to imposition or as a direction to the binder. It was always the first word of the succeeding page.— **equation of arcs of d.** (*Astrol.*), the process of rendering *directions into time*, in order to determine when they will operate.— **line of d. 1.** *Mech.* (1) The line in which any body moves. (2) A vertical line from the center of gravity of any body. **2.** *Gun.* (1) The direct line of fire of a piece of ordnance. (2) The movement of a gun about an imaginary vertical axis. (3) Formerly, a line marked on a gun to direct the eye in pointing the gun.— **primary d.** (*Astrol.*), arithmetical calculations of the times of events resulting from the significator forming aspects or conjunctions with the places of promittors.— **secondary d.** (*Astrol.*), calculations of the dates of events obtained from the aspects of sun and moon after birth.— **di-rec'tion-al**, *a.*— **di-rec'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*— **di-rec'tion-less**, *a.*

di-rect'i-tudet, *n.* Wrong; *dereliction: used by Shakespeare* as a humorous blunder, in *Coriolanus* iv, 5, 222.

di-rec'tive, } 1 di-rek'tiv; 2 di-rĕç'tĭv, *a.* **1.** That di-
di-rec'tive, } rects or points out, as a course or way; indicative or causative of direction; as, a *directive* rule.

For 800 years before our era the Chinese applied the magnet's *directive* force to guide them in journeying over the great Asiatic plains. R. A. PROCTOR *Light Science* first series, p. 22. [L. & CO. 1871.]

2. That directs, regulates, rules, or governs, as a course of conduct or of development; as, *directive* ability: also used substantively.

'Silliman's Journal,' . . . from its founding in 1818, has exercised a *directive* and conserving influence upon chemistry and chemical instruction.
R. G. BOONE *Education in the U. S.* p. 163. [A. 1890.]

3†. Capable of being directed, as an arrow. [< LL. *directivus*, < L. *directus;* see DIRECT, *a.*] — **directive corpuscle**, a polar globule.— **di-rec'tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.*— **di-rec'tiv(e-ness)**, *n.* **di"rec-tiv'i-ty†.**

di-rec'tire, *n.* **1.** A directive mesentery. **2.** [Rare.] Something that directs; instruction.

di-rect'ly, 1 di-rekt'li; 2 di-rĕct'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a direct or straight line or course; hence, in a direct or straightforward manner; as, aim *directly* at the mark; he came *directly* to the point. **2.** Without the intervention of any thing or person; without medium, agent, or go-between; as, I wish to deal *directly* with the principal.

It is he [Chaucer] alone who has conversed with nature *directly* and without an interpreter.
CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang.* vol. i, p. 221. [S. 1877.]

3. With original purpose, intention, and action; without indirection. **4.** Immediately; at once; as soon as possible; as, I will come *directly*. When preceding a dependent clause *directly* becomes, through the omission of *when* or *as soon as*, a quasi-conjunction; as, *directly* he comes, send him to me: an incorrect English usage.

Many English novelists use this word as the equivalent of 'as soon as'; thus, '*Directly* he arrived, he called for ale.' 'I gave him the letter *directly* I saw him.' Hitherto, this use of the word has not gained currency in the United States; and as it has been used in England since the days of Pelham, that is, for nearly forty years, we may hope to escape it altogether.
E. S. GOULD *Good English, Misused Words* p. 107. [W. J. W. 1867.]

I should have written you *directly*.
DOLLY MADISON in *Memoirs* p. 65. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

The whole subject changes its aspect *directly* we institute the distinction between Metaphysics and Metempirics.
LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind* vol. i, p. 25. [O. & CO. 1874.]

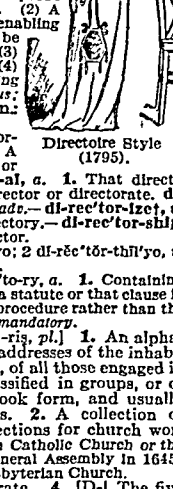
5. Exactly; precisely: with regard to place, position, or movement of any kind; as, stand *directly* in his path.

I am well aware that I have expressed myself *directly* against what some distinguished men have stated as their deliberate opinion. F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. ii, p. 356. [L. 1890.]

6. *Astron.* From east to west. **7†.** Openly. Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.

di-rect'ness, 1 di-rekt'nes; 2 di-rĕct'nĕs, *n.* The quality of being direct; straightness; a straight course; hence, direct and open conduct; straightforwardness.

Dī"rec"toire', 1 dī'rek'twär"; 2 dī'rĕç'twär", *a.* [F.] Of the time of the French Directory: said of fashions, etc.; as, a *Directoire* gown.— **Directoire style**, an elaborate mode of dress patterned upon exaggerated classical outlines and characteristic of the French Directory.



Directoire Style (1795).

Dī"rec"toire', *n.* [F.] Same as DIRECTORY, *n.*, 4.

di-rec'tor, 1 di-rek'tər *or* -ter; 2 di-rĕç'-tor, *n.* **1.** One who directs. Specif.: (1) A member of a governing body, as of a club or corporation. (2) The conductor of an orchestra. (3) *R. C. Ch.* A spiritual guide.

2. That which directs, guides, or governs. Specif.: (1) *Surg.* A grooved probe for guiding a cutting-instrument. (2) A device, with insulated handle, for enabling an electric shock or current to be applied to any part of the body. (3) *Geom.* A fixed directing line. (4) *A telescopic apparatus for aiming* and firing a torpedo. [< L. *directus;* see DIRECT, *a.*] **di-rect'er†.** Syn.: see MASTER; SUPERINTENDENT.

— **director circle** (*Geom.*), an orthocycle.— **di-rec'tor-ate**, *n.* **1.** A body of directors. **2.** The office or power of a director.— **dī"rec-to'ri-al**, *a.* **1.** That directs; directive. **2.** Pertaining to a director or directorate. **di-rec'to-ral†.— dī"rec-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*— **di-rec'tor-ize†**, *vt.* To subject to the control of a directory.— **di-rec'tor-ship**, *n.* The condition or office of director.

di-rec"tor-cil'lo, 1 di-rek'tor-thil'yo; 2 di-rĕç'tŏr-thĭl'yo, *n.* [Sp.] [P. I.] A clerk; interpreter.

di-rec'to-ry, 1 di-rek'to-ri; 2 di-rĕç'to-ry, *a.* **1.** Containing directions. **2.** *Law.* Designating a statute or that clause in it which provides for the mode of procedure rather than the course to be pursued: opposed to *mandatory*.

di-rec'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] **1.** An alphabetical list, as of the names and addresses of the inhabitants or business houses of a city, of all those engaged in particular lines of business, classified in groups, or of any special class: printed in book form, and usually bound up with advertisements. **2.** A collection of rules; especially, a book of directions for church worship, as the ordinal of the Roman Catholic Church or the rules adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645, which are still observed in the Presbyterian Church. **3.** A body of directors; directorate. **4.** [D-] The five men who were the executive of the French government after the downfall of the Convention, Oct. 26, 1795, to Nov. 9, 1799.

France was still suffering under the mismanagement of the *Directory*. E. E. HALE *United States* p. 276. [CHAUT. 1887.]

[< LL. *directorium*, < L. *directus;* see DIRECT, *a.*]

di-rec'tress, 1 di-rek'tres; 2 di-rĕç'trĕs, *n.* A woman who directs; directrix.

di-rec'trix, 1 di-rek'triks; 2 di-rĕç'triks, *n.* [-TRI-CES, 1 -tri-siz; 2 -tri-çēs, or -TRIX-ES, *pl.*] **1.** In gunnery, the median line in the plane of fire. **2.** *Geom.* A line which so determines the motion of another line, or of a point, that the latter shall describe some surface or curve. **3.** A directress. [< L. *directus;* see DIRECT, *a.*]

— **directrix of a complex** (*Math.*), a line which is intersected by the whole of the lines of a special complex with vanishing invariant.— **d. of a congruence** (*Math.*), in the two pencils of complexes which limit a congruence, one of the directrices in the two special complexes.— **d. of a conic**, a line, perpendicular to the major axis, such that the ratio of the distances of a point on the curve from it and from a focus is the same for every point of the curve.

dire'ful, 1 dair'ful; 2 dir'fụl, *a.* Most dire; dreadful; terrible.

The *direful* war which ended in the downfall of the Moslem kingdom of Granada. IRVING *Alhambra* p. 202. [A. F. F.]

Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

di-rempt'†, *vt.* To tear apart; break off.— **di-rempt'†**, *a.*

di-remp'tion, 1 di-remp'shən; 2 di-rĕmp'shon, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A forcible separation. **2†.** *Bot.* Chorisis.

dire'ness, 1 dair'nes; 2 dir'nĕs, *n.* Terribleness; horror.

dirge, 1 dûrj; 2 dirj, *vt.* [DIRGED; DIRG'ING.] To play or sing a dirge for; to escort with a dirge.

dirge, *n.* **1.** A song, tune, lament, or wail expressing grief and mourning. **2.** A hymn or choral service at a funeral. See DIRIGE.

With *dirges* due, in sad array,
Slow through the churchway-path we saw him borne.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 29.

3. [Scot.] A dirgie. [*Abbr.* of L. *dirige*, imper. of *dirigo;* see DIRECT, *a.*] — **dirge'-ale"**, *n.* **1.** Ale partaken of at a funeral or wake. **2†.** A wake.

dir'gee, 1 dir'jī; 2 dir'ğē, *n.* Same as DURZEE.

dirge'ful, 1 dûrj'ful; 2 dirj'fụl, *a.* Like a dirge: mournful.

dir'gie, 1 dir'jī; 2 dir'ği, *n.* [Scot.] A funeral company; entertainment or feast at a funeral.

di-rhom"bo-he'dron, 1 dai-rom"bo-hi'drən; 2 *di-rŏm"bo-hē'dron, n. Geom.* A solid consisting of two complementary rhombohedrons. [< DI-[1] + RHOMBOHEDRON.]

Dī"rich"let', 1 dī'rish'lē'; 2 dī'rĭch'lē', **Gustav Lejeune** (1805–1859). An eminent Prussian mathematician, who introduced into mathematics several new principles, processes, and theorems which bear his name.

— **Dirichlet's conditions** (*Math.*), the requirements by which a function can be integrated throughout the interval

They are the states of finity and continuity with the exception of a finite quantity of ordinary discontinuities, and the condition of having only a finite quantity of maxima and minima in an interval.— **Dirichlet's problem** (*Math.*), the finding of a function *u* of *x*, *y*, *z*, that will satisfy Laplace's equation within a given space and move continuously into given values on the boundary.— **Di"rich-le'tian**, *a.*

dir'l-ge, 1 dir'ı-jı; 2 dir'ı-ğē, *n.* [L.] A service for the dead: so called in the Roman Catholic Church, because of the funeral hymn beginning "*Dirige, Domine*"; hence, a dirge

dir'l-gent, 1 dir'ı-jent; 2 dir'ı-ğĕnt. **I.** *a.* Directing: said formerly of such chemical ingredients as were supposed to direct the action of the other ingredients of a compound. **II.** *n. Geom.* A directrix. [< L. *dirigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirigo*; see DIRECT, *a.*]

dir'ı-gi-ble, } 1 dir'ı-jı-bl; 2 dir'ı-ği-bl. **I.** *a. Aero.* That
dir'ı-gi-blᴱ, ∫ may be directed, governed, or steered; as, a *dirigible* balloon. **II.** *n.* An air-ship; dirigible balloon. ORVILLE WRIGHT. See plate at AERONAUTICS.

dir'ı-go, 1 dir'ı-go; 2 dir'ı-ğo. [L.] I direct: motto of the State of Maine.

dir"ı-go-mo'tor, 1 dir'ı-go-mō'tər *or* -tor; 2 dir'ı-ğo-mō'tor, *a. Physiol.* Forming and directing muscular motion. [< L. *dirigo* (see DIRECT, *a.*) + MOTOR.]

dir'ı-ment, 1 dir'ı-ment; 2 dir'ı-mĕnt, *a.* Rendering absolutely void; nullifying. [< L. *dirimen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirimo*, take apart, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *emo*, take.] — **diriment impediment of marriage** (*R. C. Ch.*), a sufficient cause for rendering a marriage null and void.

dir'ı-noid, 1 dir'ı-noid; 2 dir'ı-nōid, *a.* Bearing a resemblance to the genus *Dirina*. [< Gr. *deirē*, neck, + -OID.]

dirk, 1 dürk; 2 dirk, *vt.* To stab, as with a dirk.

dirk†, *v., a., n., & adv.* Dark.— **dirk'ness†**, *n.* Darkness.

dirk, *n.* A dagger or poniard. Specif.: (1) A Highland Scotch dagger, generally without chape and guard. (2) *Brit. Navy.* A midshipman's side-arm, either straight or curved. [< Ir. *duirc*, dirk.] — **dirk'-knife"**, *n.* A clasp-knife with a large dirk-shaped blade.

Scotch Dirk.

Dirk Har'tog Is'land, 1 här'tog; 2 här'tŏğ. An island off coast of W. Australia: about 450 sq. m.

dirl, 1 dürl; 2 dirl, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To pierce; thrill; cause to vibrate; vibrate; reverberate.

dirl, *n.* [Scot.] A stroke causing a thrill or tremulous sensation; also, the motion thus produced; vibration.

dir'rah, 1 dür'ə; 2 dir'a, *n.* [Ar.] A scourge of flat leather or twisted thongs used by the Mohammedan priests in ritual penances.

dir"rı-ga'tion, 1 dir'ı-gē'shən; 2 dir'ı-gā'shon, *n.* The act or result of drainage: opposed to *irrigation*. [< DE- + IRRIGATION.]

Dir'schau, 1 dir'shau; 2 dir'shou, *n.* A town on the Vistula, Poland.

dirt, 1 dürt; 2 dirt, *vt.* [Rare.] To make foul; soil; pollute; defile.

dirt, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Made of dirt, earth, or loam; as, a *dirt* road; a *dirt* court (for lawn-tennis).

dirt, *n.* **1.** Any foul or filthy substance; especially, whatever may render a thing filthy or unclean when adhering to it; mud; excrement.

As the *dirt* in the streets. *Ps.* xviii, 42.

2. [Colloq., U. S.] Loose earth; garden-loam. **3.** Loosely, any useless and objectionable refuse; trash.

Dirt. . . . as the philosophers say, is only matter in the wrong place. C. C. COFFIN *Caleb Krinkle* p. 104. [L. & S. 1875.]

4. In placer-mining, washed-down material or detritus containing precious metal: called *pay dirt* when it yields more than enough to compensate for working.

The '*pay dirt*' was brought from the hill sides to the sluices in coffee sacks, borne upon the shoulders or drawn on rough sleds along freshly peeled pine trunks. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 198. [BL. & CO. 1867.]

5. Rude, unclean, or vilifying language; abuse or obscenity. **6.** [Colloq.] *Naut.* Stormy or foggy weather. **7†.** Meanness; sordidness. [ME. *drit*, < Ice. *drit*, dirt, excrement of birds.] — **black dirt** [Pennsylvania], valueless coal, as at the outcrop of a seam.— **dirt'-bar"**, *n.* In a cotton-opening machine, a grid-bar which removes the dirt from the cotton.— **d.-bed**, *n. Geol.* A layer of rock revealing the soil of a former land-surface, as in the Purbeckian group of the English Jurassic.— **d.-bird**, *n.* [Ind.] The white-headed babbler (*Malacocircus griseus*).— **d.-board**, *n.* A mud-guard, as on an axle; a cuttoo-plate, or round robin. — **d.-cheap**, *a.* [Colloq.] Cheap as dirt; very cheap.— **d.-eater**, *n.* [U. S.] One of a non-slaveholding class in the former slave States of the Union: so called by the supporters of slavery.— **d.-eating**, *n.* **1.** Cachexia Africana, a diseased state of the nutritive functions among negroes, in which there is an irresistible desire to eat earth, due to the attacks of the intestinal hookworm. **2.** See CLAY-EATER.— **d.-line**, *n.* A layer of dirt and débris accumulated upon the surface of a glacier prior to the season's snowfall.— **d.-roller**, *n.* In a cotton-carding machine, a small roller, encased in card-clothing, located above the feed-rolls, for the purpose of removing foreign matter from the main roller.— **d.-scraper**, *n.* A grading-shovel; road-scraper.— **d.-stop**, *n. Mech.* A perforated metal valve at the end of a feed-pipe, acting as a dirt-strainer.— **foot d.**, dregs; sediment (in liquids).— **to cut d.** [Slang, U. S.], to leave without notice; get away quickly. — **to eat d.**, to submit to a degrading insult, or to take back one's words in a cowardly way.— **to fling d. at**, to abuse; slander; vilify.

dirt'en, 1 dürt'en; 2 dirt'ĕn, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Made of earth. **2.** [Scot.] Dirty, in its several senses.

dirt'y, 1 dürt'ı; 2 dirt'y, *vt.* [DIRT'IED; DIRT'Y-ING.] **1.** To soil; make filthy; as, to *dirty* one's clothes. **2.** Figuratively, to sully; tarnish, as the reputation.

dirt'y, *a.* [DIRT'I-ER; DIRT'I-EST.] **1.** Having the character of dirt; filled with dirt; foul; filthy; unclean; as, a *dirty* street. **2.** Soiled as by dirt; darkened; blackened; begrimed; as, a *dirty* sheet of paper. **3.** Morally befouled; base; despicable; ignoble; as, a *dirty* trick.

The pride which makes a man too proud to do a *dirty* action. R. F. BURTON *Pilgrimage to El-Medinah* ch. 31, p. 460. [G. P. P. 1856.]

4. Imparting dirt; making filthy; soiling; as, *dirty* work. **5.** Uncomfortable or disagreeable to the traveler: said of stormy, drizzly, or foggy weather or muddy roads. **6.** *Print.* Foul.

SYN.: see FOUL.— **dirt'y-al"len**, *n.* A jaeger-gull (*Stercorarius*).— **dirt'i-ly**, *adv.* In a dirty manner.— **dirt'i-ness**, *n.*

di-rupt'†, *vt.* To tear apart.— **di-rup'tion†**, *n.*

Dis[1], 1 dis; 2 dis, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* **1.** The Roman equivalent of the Greek Pluto, god of the lower world. **2.** Hence, the infernal regions; Hades.

Dis[2], *n.* [DIS'IR, 1 -ir; 2 -ir, *pl.*] *Norse Myth.* **1.** An attendant spirit. **2.** Any Norse mythic female being.

dis-, *prefix.* Apart, asunder. The words beginning with *dis-* that have special importance will be found in vocabulary place. Other words with this prefix are self-explanatory in classes, as follows: (1) Verbs, formed by prefixing *dis-* to nouns, in which *dis-* has a privative or separative force, the verbs meaning to deprive of or put out of the thing expressed by the nouns; as, *disarchbishop*, *disassent*, *dislaurel*. (2) Adjectives and nouns, formed by prefixing *dis-* to adjectives and nouns, in which *dis-* has a negative force, the adjectives and nouns formed being opposite in meaning to the original words; as, *disilegitimate*. (3) Words the original, destructive, negative, or separative meaning of which has been intensified by the prefixing of *dis-*. See DISANNUL. [= OF. *des-*, F. *dés*, *dis*, *dé-*, < L. *dis*, *di-*, < *duo*, two.] For respellings not given below, see the primitive words.

dis., *abbr.* Discipline, discount, distance, distanced.

Di'sa, 1 dai'sə; 2 di'sa, *n. Bot.* A notable genus of terrestrial orchids, natives of South Africa and Abyssinia. [< native S. Afr. name.]

dis"a-bil'i-ty, 1 dis'ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 dis'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** Lack of ability of some sort; impotence; the state of being disabled; a crippled condition; as, the *disabilities* of a war veteran. **2.** Lack of competent means; inability; as, the *disabilities* of poverty. **3.** Legal incapacity or inability to act; as, the *disability* of lunatics and infants. SYN.: see INABILITY.

dis-a'ble, } 1 dis-ē'bl; 2 dis-ā'bl (XIII), *vt.* [-BLED, -BLDᴱ;
dis-a'blᴱ, ∫ -BLING.] **1.** To take away the ability of; render incapable of proper or effective action; cripple; as, to *disable* a horse or a ship. **2.** To detract from the value of; impoverish; weaken; impair; as, to *disable* one's influence or estate. **3.** *Law.* To render legally incapable; as, to *disable* a man from inheriting real estate.

The [Irish] Catholics complained that they were *disabled* from founding any university, college, or endowed school. LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. vi, p. 560. [A. 1887.]

4†. To disparage; decry.— **-ment**, *n.*— **-ness†**, *n.*

dis-a'blet, *a.* Unable; incompetent.

dis"a-buse', } 1 dis'ə-biūz'; 2 dis'a-būş, *vt.* To rid of a
dis"a-buzeᴱ, ∫ false conception; free from a wrong understanding; undeceive.

His frankness would have led him to *disabuse* every inquirer of such prejudice. POE *Works* vol. i, p. 215. [RED. 1853.]

di-sac'cha-rid, 1 dai-sak'ə-rid; 2 di-săc'a-rid, *n.* One of a series of carbohydrates ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) which are mostly saccharin, being the chief ingredients of cane-sugar and milk-sugar. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *saccharon*, sugar.] **di-sac'cha-ridᴇ.**

dis"ac-com'mo-date, 1 dis'a-kem'o-dēt; 2 dis'ă-cŏm'o-dāt, *vt.* [Archaic.] To put to inconvenience.— **dis"ac-com"mo-da'tion**, *n.*

dis"ac-cord', *vi.* To disagree; refuse assent. [< F. *désaccorder*; see DIS- and ACCORD, *v.*]

dis"ac-cord', *n.* The state of being inharmonious; want of accord; disagreement; incongruity. **dis"ac-cor'dance†.**— **dis"ac-cor'dant**, *a.*

It was by no means in *disaccord* with his character that he refused to give or take quarter. KINGSFORD *Canada* p. 192. [S. & H. 1889.]

dis"ac-cus'tom, *vt.* To cause by disuse to become unaccustomed to a habit or to anything to which one has been habituated; as, to *disaccustom* oneself to the use of tobacco.— **dis"ac-cus'tomed-ness**, *n.*

dis"a-cid'i-fy, *vt.* To free from acid, as by neutralizing or by removal.

dis"ac-knowl'edge†, *vt.* To deny; disown.— **-ment†**, *n.*

dis"ac-quain'tance†, *n.* Dissolution or neglect of acquaintance.

dis-ac'ryl, 1 dis-ak'rıl; 2 dis-ăc'ryl, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous compound derived from acrolein. [< Gr. *dis*, twice, + *acr-* (in ACROLEIN) + -YL.]

dis"ad-just', *vt.* To spoil the adjustment of; disarrange.

dis-ad-mon'isht, *vt.* To advise against; dissuade.

dis"a-dorn'†, *vt.* To deprive of ornament.

dis"ad-vance'†, *vt. & vi.* To drive back; retreat.

dis"ad-van'tage, 1 dis'ad-van'tij; 2 dis"ăd-văn'tag, *vt.* [-TAGED; -TAG-ING.] To injure the interest of; prejudice; hinder. [< F. *désavantager*, < *désavantage*; see DIS-ADVANTAGE, *n.*] — **dis"ad-van'tage-a-blet**, *a.*

dis"ad-van'tage, *n.* **1.** That which hinders, prevents, or is prejudicial to success. **2.** Prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, health, or other good; drawback; injury; as, to sell to *disadvantage*. **3.** A state in which one person or thing stands in unfavorable contrast with another: with *at*; as, the army was at a *disadvantage* because of the stronger position of the enemy. [< F. *désavantage*, < *dés-*, DIS-, + *avantage*; see ADVANTAGE, *n.*] SYN.: see INJURY; LOSS.

dis-ad"van-ta'geous, *a.* **1.** Attended with disadvantage; prejudicial to some interest; detrimental; inconvenient. **2†.** Unfriendly; biased.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

dis"ad-ven'turet, *n.* Misfortune.

dis"ad-ven'tur-oust, *a.* Unprosperous.

dis"ad-vise'†, *vt.* To dissuade from; advise against.

dis"af-fect', 1 dis'a-fekt'; 2 dis"ă-fĕct', *vt.* **1.** To destroy or weaken the affection of; alienate the good will or esteem of; make less faithful or devoted, as to a person, cause, or party; cause to be unfriendly. **2.** [Rare.] To dislike; turn away from; disapprove. **3†.** To disorder, as the bowels.

dis"af-fect'ed, 1 dis'a-fekt'ed; 2 dis"ă-fĕct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Alienated in feeling; estranged; unfriendly. **2.** [Rare.] Disturbed; diseased. **3†.** Disliked.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

dis"af-fec'tion, 1 dis'a-fek'shən; 2 dis"ă-fĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being disaffected, or the act of becoming disaffected; disloyalty; unfriendliness; estrangement.

The King was made desperate by the *disaffection* of his Barons and the hatred of his people. DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* p. 127. [E. & L. 1883.]

2. [Rare.] A diseased condition physically. [< F. *désaffection*, < *dés-*, DIS-; and see AFFECTION[2], *n.*]

SYN.: alienation, discontent, disgust, dislike, disloyalty, dissatisfaction, estrangement, hostility, ill will, mutiny, unfriendliness. See DISSATISFACTION.— ANT.: affection, content, favor, friendliness, good will, loyalty, satisfaction. — **dis"af-fec'tion-ate**, *a.* [Rare.] Disaffected.

dis"af-firm', 1 dis'a-fürm'; 2 dis"ă-firm', *vt.* **1.** To declare to be untrue; deny; contradict. **2.** *Law.* (1) To reverse; set aside; as, to *disaffirm* the judgment of an inferior court. (2) To make denial of; repudiate; disclaim, or refuse to confirm; as, to *disaffirm* a contract unlawfully obtained.

dis"af-firm'ance, *n.* **1.** Denial or negation of some act or statement; refutation. **2.** *Law.* (1) A reversal, as of a judgment. (2) A repudiation, as of a voidable contract. **dis-af"fir-ma'tion†.**— **dis"af-firm'a-tiv**(es, *a.*

dis"af-for'est, *vt. Eng. Law.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to common ground. Compare AFFOREST.— **dis"af-for"es-ta'tion, dis"af-for'est-ment**, *n.*

dis-ag'gre-gate, *vt.* To separate into component parts.— **dis-ag"gre-ga'tion**, *n.*

dis-ag'ı-o, *n.* [Eur.] The discount charged for cashing foreign or depreciated currency. Compare AGIO.

dis"a-gree', 1 dis'ə-grī'; 2 dis'a-grē', *vi.* **1.** To present essential or notable points of difference; be not accordant or coincident; be not the same; be dissimilar; differ; vary; as, their stories *disagree*. **2.** To entertain views contradictory to those of another or of one another; be opposite in opinion; fail to agree; as, the jury has *disagreed*. **3.** To be in a state of altercation; differ so as to fall out; quarrel; bicker.

Thank God, we live in an age in which the rancorous spirit of party is subsiding, when we learn that to differ is not to *disagree*. R. WATSON *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 373. [M. & L. 1836.]

4. To be unfavorable in action or effect; be unsuitable or injurious; be incongruous: followed by *with*.

Though very wholesome, the water of the Nile sometimes *disagrees* for a few days *with* strangers. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, p. 25, note. [A. 1859.]

[< F. *désagréer*, < *dés-*, DIS-; and see AGREE.]

SYN.: see DIFFER.— PREP.: one person or thing disagrees *with* another; persons disagree *in* opinion *about* a matter.

dis"a-gree'a-ble, } 1 dis'ə-grī'ə-bl; 2 dis'a-grē'a-bl, *a.* **1.**
dis"a-gree'a-blᴱ, ∫ Repugnant to taste, sentiment, opinion, or the senses; not agreeable; displeasing; unpleasant; as, a *disagreeable* smell.

I find no man so *disagreeable* to meet with, as one who knows everything. D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* pt. iv, p. 247. [S. 1863.]

2. [Rare.] Unsuitable; incongruous. [< F. *désagréable*, < *dés-*, DIS-; and see AGREEABLE.] — **dis"a-gree'a-bl(e-nessᴱ**, *n.* **-bl'i-tyᴇ.**— **dis"a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.*

dis"a-gree'ment, 1 dis'ə-grī'ment *or* -mənt; 2 dis'a-grē'ment, *n.* **1.** Failure to agree or correspond; dissimilarity; variance. **2.** Difference in views or opinions, plans or wishes. **3.** Such an opposition in opinion or wishes as leads to contention or ill feeling; a misunderstanding; altercation; quarrel. **4.** Inappropriateness; unsuitableness; incongruity. **dis-a-gree'tᴇ; dis"a-gree'ancet.** SYN.: see DIFFERENCE; DISCORD; DISSENT; QUARREL.— PREP.: a disagreement *with* another; a disagreement *between* persons.

dis"a-gre'er, 1 dis'ə-grī'ər; 2 dis'a-grē'er, *n.* One who disagrees.

dis"al-liege'†, *vt.* To withdraw from allegiance; alienate.

dis"al-low', 1 dis'a-lau'; 2 dis"ă-low', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To refuse to permit or allow; disapprove; decline to authorize. **2.** [Archaic.] To refuse to accept; disavow; reject.

II. *i.* To withhold permission or sanction. [< OF. *desalouer*, < LL. *disalloco*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *alloco*; see ALLOCATE.] **dis"a-low'†.**— **dis"al-low'a-bl(eᴱ**, *a.* Not allowable or permissible.— **dis"al-low'a-bl(e-nessᴱ**, *n.*— **dis"al-low'ance**, *n.* Refusal to allow; disapprobation; repudiation.

dis"al-ly', *vt.* [Archaic.] To annul the alliance of; separate.

dis'a-mis, 1 dis'ə-mis; 2 dis'a-mis, *n. Logic.* A valid mood of the third figure. See MOOD.

dis-an'chor, *vt.* To force or free from its anchorage, as a ship; weigh the anchor of.

dis"an-gel'i-cal†, *a.* Not angelical.

dis-an'i-mate, *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To deprive of spirit or courage; dishearten; dispirit. **2†.** To deprive of life.— **dis-an"i-ma'tion**, *n.*

dis"an-nex', *vt.* [Rare.] To disunite; separate (that which has been annexed).— **dis-an"nex-a'tion**, *n.*

dis"an-nul', *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To annul completely; make absolutely void. **2.** [Rare.] To deprive (of). [< DIS-intens. + ANNUL.] — **dis"an-nul'ler**, *n.*— **dis"an-nul'ment**, *n.* Annulment.

dis"a-noint', *vt.* To invalidate the consecration of.

Fate had pour'd a mortal oil upon his head,
A *disanointing* poison. KEATS *Hyperion* bk. ii, st. 1.

dis"ap-pear', 1 dis'a-pir'; 2 dis"ă-pēr', *vi.* **1.** To pass from sight or view, either gradually or suddenly; cease to appear or be present from a particular point of view; fade away; vanish; as, the ship *disappeared* below the horizon.

The world recedes; it *disappears*! Heaven opens on my eyes!
POPE *Dying Christian* st. 3.

2. To cease to exist, either actually or for the time being; pass away; as, my rheumatism has *disappeared*. [< OF. *desaperer*, < *des-*, DIS-; and see APPEAR.] — **dis"ap-pear'ance**, *n.* The act of disappearing.

dis"ap-peard', *pp.* Disappeared. S. S.

dis"ap-pen'den-cy, 1 dis'a-pen'den-sı; 2 dis"ă-pĕn'dĕn-cy, *n.* [Archaic.] A separation from a former connection.— **dis"ap-pen'dent**, *a.*

dis"ap-point', 1 dis'a-peint'; 2 dis"ă-pŏint', *vt.* **1.** To defeat or fail to fulfil the expectation, hope, wish, or desire of; hinder from attaining, possessing, or enjoying something intended or desired; balk; as, he promised to pay, but *disappointed* me; he was *disappointed* in love.

Rome *disappoints* me. . . . Only the Arch of Titus and view from the Lateran please me. A. H. CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* can. 1, st. 1.

2. To hinder or prevent the attainment or accomplishment of; frustrate; as, our plans are often *disappointed*.

It would be better that we should not exist, than that we should guiltily *disappoint* the purposes of existence. RUSKIN in *True and Beautiful* p. 400. [W. & S. 1887.]

3†. To foil; as, to *disappoint* a blow. **4†.** To appoint or equip imperfectly or improperly. **5†.** To demolish; overthrow; undo. [< F. *désappointer*, < *dés-*, DIS-; and see APPOINT.] SYN.: see MISLEAD.— PREP.: disappointed *in* a matter; *of* hope, purpose, etc.— **dis"ap-point'ing**, *pa. & verbal n.*— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

dis"ap-point'ed, 1 dis'a-peint'ed; 2 dis"ă-pŏint'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Defeated of hope or desire. **2.** [Rare.] Without requisite appointments; unprepared.— **-ly**, *adv.*

dis"ap-point'ment, 1 dis'a-peint'ment *or* -mənt; 2 dis"ă-pŏint'ment, *n.* **1.** The state, condition, or sense of being defeated or frustrated in purpose, hope, or desire; chagrin or regret at the failure of a hope, wish, or plan. **2.** The failure or frustration of a desire or plan; that which disappoints; as, he is broken by *disappointments*.

What a perpetual *disappointment* is actual society, even of the virtuous and gifted! EMERSON *Essays, Friendship* in first series, p. 161. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

SYN.: see ABORTION; ADVERSITY; CHAGRIN; DISSATISFACTION.— PREP.: *at* failure; *in* love; *of* expectation or hope.

Dis"ap-point'ment, Cape. A promontory forming the N. side of the mouth of the Columbia river, and the S. E. extremity of Washington.

dis-ap"pro-ba'tion, 1 dis-ap'ro-bē'shən; 2 dis-ăp'ro-bā'shon, *n.* The act of condemning, or of feeling or expressing disapproval; an unfavorable opinion, whether held in the mind or expressed, as in judgment or crit-

icism. Syn.: see DISSATISFACTION.— Prep.: *of*.— **dis-ap'pro-ba-tiv**(es, *a.*— **dis-ap'pro-ba-to-ry**, *a.* Characterized by disapproval; as, *disapprobatory* remarks.

dis"ap-pro'pri-ate, 1 dis"ə-prō'pri-ēt; 2 dis"ă-prō'pri-āt, *vt.* **1.** To withdraw, as an appropriation. **2.** To put out of possession, especially of church property. **3.** [Archaic.] To free from ownership; get rid of.— **dis"ap-pro'pri-ate**, *a. Eng. Law.* Deprived of appropriated property or income, as a church.— **dis"ap-pro"pri-a'tion**, *n.* The act of disappropriating; specifically, withdrawal of church property.

dis"ap-prov'al, 1 dis"ə-prūv'əl; 2 dis"ă-prǫv'al, *n.* The act of disapproving; disapprobation. Syn.: see ANIMADVERSION; DISSATISFACTION.— Prep.: *of*.

dis"ap-prove', 1 dis"ə-prūv'; 2 dis"ă-prǫv', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard with disapprobation or blame; censure or condemn, as in the exercise of judgment or criticism, as wrong, ill-advised, or inexpedient: sometimes used with *of*. **2.** To refuse assent to; reject as inadmissible; as, the President *disapproved* the findings of the court martial. **3†.** To prove to be false or wrong; to disprove.

II. *i.* To entertain or express disapproval.

Syn.: see BLAME.— Prep.: *of*.— **dis"ap-prov'er**, *n.*— **dis"ap-prov'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-arm', 1 dis-ärm'; 2 dis-ärm' (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lay down or surrender arms; deprive of weapons.

> Walking up to one of the prisoners, he first *disarmed* him, and then removed his calico hood.
> COOPER *Redskins* p. 286. [S. & T. 1857.]

2. To deprive of any means of attack or injury; make harmless; as, to *disarm* a snake by extracting its fangs; in *Heraldry*, to divest of beak, claws, etc. **3.** To deprive of strength, or of power to harm or annoy; quell; allay; as, to *disarm* anger or suspicion.

II. *i.* To lay aside arms; especially, to reduce a land or naval armament from a war to a peace footing. [< F. *désarmer*, < LL. *disarmo*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-; see ARM[1], *v.*]— **dis-arm'**, *n.* [Rare.] *Fencing.* The act of disarming an adversary.— **dis-arm'a-ment**, *n.* The act of disarming; especially, the reduction of a military or naval establishment to a peace footing.— **dis-arm'a-ture**, *n.* [Rare.] Divestiture.— **dis-armed'**, *pa.* **1.** Deprived of weapons. **2.** *Her.* Deprived of teeth, claws, or beak, as beasts or birds of prey. **3†.** Unarmed.— **dis-arm'er**, *n.*

dis"ar-range', 1 dis"ə-rēnj'; 2 dis"ă-rānj', *vt.* To disturb the arrangement of; derange. Syn.: see CONFUSE; DISPLACE.— **dis"ar-range'ment**, *n.*

dis"ar-ray', 1 dis"ə-rē'; 2 dis"ă-rā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To destroy the array of; throw into disorder, as an army. **2.** To take off the array or clothes of; undress; divest.

> Whom having softly *disarray'd* of arms.
> SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 5, st. 41.

II. *i.* To undress oneself.

dis"ar-ray', *n.* **1.** Loss or want of array or regular order, or any body of persons or things in disorder; disorder; confusion. **2.** Lack of dress; negligent or disordered dress. [< F. *désarroi*; see DIS- and ARRAY, *n.*] **dis"a-ray'†**; **dis"ar-ray'ment†**.

dis"ar-rayd', *pp.* Disarrayed. S. S.

dis-ar'tete, 1 dis-är'tit; 2 dis-är'tēt, *a.* A state or condition of certain fishes in which the tongue-cartilage or its consociated ligaments are fastened to both the preethmoid and the parethmoid cornua. [< DIS- + Gr. *artaō*, fasten.]

dis"ar-tic'u-late, *v.* **I.** *t.* To separate the joints of.

II. *i.* To become separated or unjointed.

> Tendrils which have caught nothing soon shrink and wither; but in some species of Bignonia they *disarticulate* and fall off like leaves in autumn. DARWIN *Climbing Plants* p. 176. [A. 1876.]

— **dis"ar-tic"u-la'tion**, *n.*— **dis"ar-tic'u-la"tor**, *n.*

dis"as-sim'i-late, *vt. Physiol.* To cause to undergo disassimilation.— **dis"as-sim'i-la-tiv**(es, *a.* Capable of or adapted to disassimilation; of the nature of disassimilation.

dis"as-sim"i-la'tion, *n. Physiol.* The process of transforming assimilated substances into less complex and waste substances; catabolism.

dis"as-so'ci-ate, 1 dis"ə-sō'shi-ēt; 2 dis"ă-sō'shi-āt, *vt.* To sever from association; dissociate.— **dis"as-so"ci-a'tion**, *n.*

dis-as'ter, 1 diz-as'tər; 2 diş-ăs'ter, *vt.* [Rare.] To injure; afflict, as by disfigurement.

dis-as'ter, *n.* **1.** Crushing misfortune; especially, an unexpected and ruinous event; a terrible accident; a calamity. **2†.** An evil portent; the inimical aspect or action of a star or planet. [< F. *désastre*, < L. *dis-*, ill (see DIS-), + *astrum*, < Gr. *astron*, star.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT; ADVERSITY; BLOW; CATASTROPHE.

dis-as'trous, 1 diz-as'trus; 2 diş-ăs-trŭs, *a.* **1.** Occasioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous. **2.** Threatening disaster; ill-boding; gloomy; dismal. **3.** Subject to or overcome by disasters; unlucky; ill-starred. **dis-as'ter-ous†**.— **dis-as'trous-ly**, *adv.* **dis-as'ter-ly†**.— **dis-as'trous-ness**, *n.*

dis"at-taint', *vt.* To relieve from attainder.

dis"at-tire'†, *vt.* To disrobe; undress.

dis"at-tune', *vt.* To make inharmonious.

dis"aug-ment', *vt.* [Archaic.] To make less.

dis-au'thor-ize, *vt.* [Archaic.] To deprive of credit or authority.

dis"a-vail'†. **I.** *vt.* To injure. **II.** *n.* Injury.

dis"a-vaunce'†, *vt.* [F.] To force or drive back.

dis"a-ven'ture†, *n.* Misadventure; misfortune.

dis"a-vouch', *vt.* [Archaic.] To disavow.

dis"a-vow', 1 dis"ə-vau'; 2 dis"ă-vow', *vt.* **1.** To refuse to acknowledge; disclaim responsibility for or approval of; deny to be true about oneself or authorized by oneself; disclaim; disown.

> If a party does not *disavow* the acts of his agent as soon as he can . . . he makes these acts his own.
> PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, pt. i, § 3, p. 46. [L. B. & CO. 1860.]

2†. To disprove, or to refuse to admit as true. **3†.** To refuse. [< OF. *desavouer*, < *des-*, DIS-; and see AVOW[1], *v.*]

Syn.: see ABJURE.— **dis"a-vow'a-bl**(e, *a.*— **dis"a-vow'al**, *n.* A disowning; denial. **dis"a-vow'ance†**; **dis"a-vow'ment†**.— **dis"a-vow'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **dis"a-vow'er**, *n.*

dis"a-vowd', *pp.* Disavowed. S. S.

dis-az'o-, 1 dis-az'o-; 2 diş-ăz'o-. *Chem.* From DIS- + AZO-: a combining form indicating the presence of two azo groups in a compound: also used as an adjective.

dis-bal'ance, *vt.* To deprive of balance.— **dis-bal'ancement**, *n* Disturbance of balance, or of mental soundness.

dis-band', 1 dis-band'; 2 dis-bănd' (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To discharge from further united service, or to break up the organization of; especially, to discharge from military service.

> When these new regiments and volunteer corps are all *disbanded*, there will be a rush of military men into civil life. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence* vol. ii, p. 239. [L. B. & CO. 1857.]

2. To dismiss or dissociate (an individual) from an organization or connection; discharge; as, a *disbanded* soldier.

> *Disband* dull fears, give faith the day.
> CRASHAW *To Countess of Denbigh* l. 57.

3†. To set free, as from a bond. **4†.** To disintegrate.

II. *i.* **1.** To retire from service as an organization; separate; scatter; as, the army *disbanded* after the war. **2†.** To be released from connection; become disunited. [< OF. *desbander*, loosen, disband, < *des-*, DIS-, apart, + *bander*, bend, band, < *bande*; see BAND[2], *n.*]— **dis-band'ment**, *n.* The act of disbanding, or the state of being disbanded.

dis-bar', 1 dis-bär'; 2 dis-bär', *vt. Law.* To deprive of the right to appear in court as an attorney.— **-ment**, *n.*

dis-bark'[1], *vt.* To take the bark from.

dis-bark'[2], *vt.* [Rare.] To debark.

dis-base'†, *vt.* To debase.

dis"be-come'†, *vt.* To misbecome.

dis"be-lief', 1 dis"bı-lif'; 2 dis"be-lēf', *n.* **1.** A conviction that a statement or a doctrine is untrue; belief of the contradictory of a statement or proposition, as distinguished from *unbelief* and *doubt*; denial of belief; as, *disbelief* in Christianity.

> Atheists . . . have tried to justify their unbelief, but they have not sought to lay a foundation for *disbelief*.
> R. FLINT *Anti-Theistic Theories* lect. i, p. 9. [BLACK. 1879.]

2. [Rare.] A particular proposition containing a denial of the truth of some alleged fact or statement; as, some creeds are made up of *disbeliefs*.

Syn.: see DOUBT.— Prep.: *of* or *in*.

dis"be-lieve', } 1 dis"bı-liv'; 2 dis"be-lēv', *v.* **I.** *t.* To re-
dis"be-liev'er, } fuse to believe; give no credence to; hold to be false or not to exist; as, the story was *disbelieved*.

II. *i.* To refuse to believe (in); especially, to refuse credence in respect to religious tenets; as, I do not doubt, I *disbelieve*.— **dis"be-liev'er**, *n.*— **dis"be-liev'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-bench', *vt.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* To deprive of the privilege of a bencher. **2.** [Rare.] To drive from a bench or seat.— **dis-bench'ment**, *n.*

dis-bend', *vt.* [Archaic.] To unbend; hence, to cause to become unfit for action.

dis-blame'†, *vt.* To clear from blame.

dis-bloom'. See DIS-.

dis-bod'ied, *a.* [Archaic.] Disembodied.

dis-bord'†, *vi.* To debark.

dis"bos-ca'tion, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of clearing forestland. [< LL. *disboscatio*(*n*-), < *dis-*, DIS- priv. + *boscus*, *boscum*; see BUSK[1], *n.*]

dis-bo'som, 1 dis-bu'zəm; 2 dis-bǫ'şom, *vt.* [Rare.] To unbosom; reveal, as a secret.

> Thus, one day, I *disbosomed* me and bowed.
> BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt. v, l. 367.

dis-bow'el, *vt.* [Archaic.] Same as DISEMBOWEL.

dis-bow'eld, *pp.* Disboweled. S. S.

dis-brain', *vt.* [Rare.] To remove the brain from.

dis-branch', *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To deprive of branches, as a tree; prune; trim. **2.** To cut off, as a branch.

Dis-browe, 1 diz'bro; 2 diş'bro, *n.* See DESBOROUGH.

dis-bud', *vt.* To deprive of buds or shoots, as in pruning.— **dis-bud'der**, *n.*

dis-bur'den, 1 dis-bûr'dn; 2 diş-bûr'dn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove, take away, or discharge a burden from; unload; disencumber. **2.** To get rid of as heavy and oppressive. **II.** *i.* To relieve oneself of a burden; unburden.— **dis-bur'den-ment**, *n.*

dis-bur'dend, *pp.* Disburdened. S. S.

dis-bur'geon, *vt.* [Archaic.] To strip of sprouts or burgeons; disbud. **dis-bour'geont**.

dis-burse', 1 dis-bûrs'; 2 diş-bûrs' (XIII), *vt.* [DISBURSED', DIS-BURST'S; DIS-BURS'ING.] **1.** To give out in payment, as in the way of meeting current expenses; pay out or expend, as money from a burse or fund. **2†.** To bear the expense of; make payment for. [< OF. *desbourser*, < *des-*, DIS-, + *bourse*; see BURSE.]— **dis-burs'a-bl**(e, *a.* Capable of being disbursed.

dis-burse'ment, 1 dis-bûrs'ment *or* -mənt; 2 diş-bûrs'ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of disbursing. **2.** A sum paid out; money expended, especially from public funds. **dis-burse'ţ**.

dis-burs'er, *n.* One who disburses.

dis-bur'then, *vt.* [Archaic.] Same as DISBURDEN.

dis-bur'y†, *vt.* To exhume, as buried treasure; disinter.

dis-but'ton, *vt.* **1.** To divest of buttons. **2.** To unbutton.

disc, *n.* Same as DISK.

disc., *abbr.* Discount; discovered; discoverer.

dis-cage', *vt.* To release from a cage.

dis'cal, 1 dis'kal; 2 dis'eal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a disk; situated on the disk.— **discal cell** (*Entom.*), a large basal cell of the wing of a butterfly or moth.— **d. vein**, a vein at the distal end of a discal cell.

dis-calced', 1 dis-kalst'; 2 diş-călct', *a.* Having the shoes off; not wearing shoes; barefooted: applied especially to the barefooted Carmelites. [< L. *discalceatus*, unshod, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *calceatus*, shod, < *calceus*, shoe, < *calx*, heel.] **dis-cal'ce-at"ed†**.— **dis-cal'ce-ate†**, *vt.* To pull off sandals or shoes from.— **dis-cal"ce-a'tion†**, *n.*

di-sca-le"no-he'dron, 1 dai-skə-li"no-hi'drən; 2 di-sca-le"no-hē'dron, *n.* In the hexagonal system, a double dodecahedral pyramid whose faces are systematically arranged with respect to each of the seven planes. [< DI- + SCALENOHEDRON.]

dis-can'dy†, *vt.* To melt; dissolve.

dis-can"on-i-za'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Degradation from the rank of a canonized saint.

dis-can'on-ize, *vt.* To annul the canonization of.

dis'cant, 1 dis'kant; 2 dis'cănt, *v.* & *n.* Same as DESCANT.

dis"ca-pac'i-tate, *vt.* [Archaic.] To incapacitate.

dis-card', 1 dis-kärd'; 2 diş-cărd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn off or away as useless or worthless, or as no longer required or fit for a particular purpose; cast away; reject; dismiss; as, to *discard* a lover; a *discarded* coat.

> I'm sorry, sir, you have *discarded*
> The men with whom till now you herded.
> PRIOR *Alma* can. 1, l. 353.

2. To lay aside as having mentally outgrown; put from oneself; as, to *discard* old beliefs or prejudices. **3.** To reject or throw out from one's hand in card-playing. **4.** In whist, etc., to play a card from one of the remaining suits when unable to follow suit or trump.

II. *i.* To throw out a card or cards from one's hand in playing. [< DIS- + CARD[1], *n.*] Syn.: see ABJURE; DISMISS.— **dis-card'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] An act or instance of discarding.— **dis-car'dure**, *n.* [Rare.] A dismissal or rejection.

dis-card', *n.* **1.** A rejection, or ridding one's hand, of cards in a game; the card or cards rejected. **2.** A person or thing cast off or dismissed.

dis-car'nate, 1 dis-kär'nēt; 2 dis-căr'nāt, *a.* Stripped of flesh; not having a physical body: applied to a revenant. [< DIS- + L. *caro*, flesh.]

dis-case', **dis-cas'tle**. See DIS-.

dis-cept', *vi.* [Archaic.] To dispute or debate.— **dis"cep-ta'tion**, *n.* [Archaic.] Dispute; debate.

dis-cern', 1 dı-zûrn'; 2 di-şĕrn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To see as separate and distinct from other objects or from the surroundings; distinguish with the eye; recognize with the sight; as, to *discern* a mote.

> For window on the wall ne was there none,
> Through which men mighten any light *discern*.
> CHAUCER *C. T., Knight's Tale* l. 1130.

2. To distinguish or perceive mentally; have a distinct knowledge of; discover; recognize. **3.** [Archaic.] To discriminate between; distinguish.

> To *discern* good and bad. *2 Sam.* xiv, 17.

4†. To indicate distinctly; reveal.

II. *i.* **1.** To recognize a distinction or difference; distinguish; discriminate; as, to *discern* between the true and the false. **2†.** To see. [< F. *discerner*, < L. *discerno*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *cerno*, separate.]

Syn.: behold, descry, discriminate, distinguish, observe, perceive, recognize, see. What we *discern* we *see* apart from all other objects; what we *discriminate* we judge apart; what we *distinguish* we mark apart, or recognize by some special mark or manifest difference. We *discriminate* by real differences; we *distinguish* by outward signs; an officer is readily *distinguished* from a common soldier by his uniform. Objects may be dimly *discerned* at twilight, when yet we can not clearly *distinguish* one from another. We *descry* (originally *espy*) what is difficult to discover. See DISCOVER; KNOW; LOOK.— **dis-cern'er**, *n.* One who or that which discerns.— **dis-cern'ing**, *pa.* Quick to discern; having keen insight; discriminating; penetrating.

> The *discerning* intellect of the world is always greatly in advance of the creative.
> EMERSON *Essays, Intellect* 1st ser., p. 267. [R. M. & CO. 1890.]

Syn.: see ACUTE; ASTUTE; INTELLIGENT.— **dis-cern'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-cernd, *pp.* Discerned. S. S.

dis-cern'i-ble, } 1 dı-zûrn'ı-bl; 2 di-şĕrn'i-bl, *a.* Capable
dis-cern'i-bl(e, } of being discerned; perceivable; discoverable; as, the figures were scarcely *discernible*; truth is not always *discernible*. [< LL. *discernibilis*, < L. *discerno*; see DISCERN.] **dis-cern'a-bleţ**.— **dis-cern'i-bl**(e-ness, *n.*— **dis-cern'i-bly**, *adv.*

dis-cern'ment, 1 dı-zûrn'mənt *or* -mənt; 2 di-şĕrn'ment, *n.* **1.** The act, operation, or process of discerning. **2.** The mental power of discerning, distinguishing, or observing differences; keenness of judgment; discriminative ability; penetration; insight; as, a lack of *discernment*; a person of *discernment*.

> He had strong sense, quick *discernment*, wit, humor, immense knowledge of literature and of life.
> MACAULAY *Essays, Johnson* p. 51. [T. & W. 1880.]

[< F. *discernement*, < *discerner*; see DISCERN.] **dis-cern'anceţ**. Syn.: see ACUMEN.

dis-cerp', 1 dı-sûrp'; 2 di-şĕrp', *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To tear or pluck to pieces. **2.** To disjoin; separate. [< L. *discerpo*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *carpo*, pluck.]— **dis-cerp'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Capability of being discerped. **dis-cerp"ti-bil'i-tyţ**.— **dis-cerp'i-bl**(eP, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being discerped. **dis-cerp'ti-bl**(eP‡.— **-ness**, *n.*— **dis-cerp'tion**, *n.* A tearing to pieces; separation.— **dis-cerp'tiv**(es, *a.* Tending to separate or disunite.— **dis-cerp'tor**, *n.* One who divides into the several constituents.

dis. ch., *abbr. Chess.* Discovered check.

dis-charge', 1 dis-chärj'; 2 diş-chärg', *v.* [DIS-CHARGED'; DIS-CHARG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver the charge or contents of. (1) To send forth a missile from, by explosion or other sudden impulse; shoot or fire off; as, to *discharge* a cannon. (2) To empty of cargo, load, or burden; unload; disburden; as, to *discharge* a merchant vessel. **2.** To free or relieve. (1) To free from something that weighs, rests, or is imposed, or that is due or owing; as, to *discharge* one from a debt or obligation. (2) To free from some confinement or restraint; as, to *discharge* a prisoner from custody, etc. (3) To free from an unbalanced electrical condition, by making connection with a body or bodies of different electrical state; as, to *discharge* a battery. (4) In public library usage, to cancel the record of issue of (a book) or otherwise to indicate its return.

3. To remove or get rid of. (1) To remove by dismissal; as, to *discharge* an employee. (2) To remove by unloading; as, to *discharge* a cargo. (3) To get rid of by performance or execution, or by payment; as, to *discharge* an obligation; to *discharge* a debt.

> I will keep an exact account of my expenses [as Commander-in-chief]. Those, I doubt not, they [Congress] will *discharge*; and that is all [the pay] I desire. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. iii, pt. ii, p. 2. [H. C. & CO. 1834.]

(4) To rid from by annulment or setting aside; as, to *discharge* a writ. (5) To remove as by bleaching out or effacing; as, to *discharge* the color from calico or the silk-glue from silk. (6)† To satisfy by payment; send away satisfied: as, to *discharge* a creditor.

4. To send forth, emit, or cause to pass off or forth. (1) To send out by propulsive force; fire or shoot; as, to *discharge* a bullet; to *discharge* a stone from a sling. (2) To cause to pass off by furnishing a vent or outward passage for; empty forth; as, a pipe *discharges* water; a wound *discharges* humors. (3) To send forth by expulsion or expression; as, to *discharge* a volley of oaths.

5. To meet the claims or requirements of; perform; as, to *discharge* a duty; to *discharge* an office.

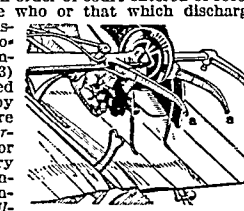
> The last pleasure in life is the sense of *discharging* our duty.
> HAZLITT *Works, Table-Talk* second series, pt. ii, p. 217. [L. 1864.]

6. *Arch.* (1) To receive and apportion, as the weight of a wall above a door. (2) To relieve (a part) from the pressure or weight of the wall above. **7.** [Rare.] To make payment or settlement for; as, to *discharge* one's apartments. **8†.** To remove suspicion from by explanation; account for. **9†.** To forbid.

II. *i.* **1.** To deliver a charge or charges; put off a load or burden; give vent to fluid or other substances; give or send forth contents; shoot; fire; as, the vessel is *discharging*; the sore *discharges* constantly. **2.** Specif., to blur or spread, as the ink-lines of a drawing. [< OF. *descharger*, < LL. *discargo*, *discarrico*, < *dis-*, DIS-; and see CHARGE, *v.*] **des-charge'†**.

Syn.: see ABSOLVE; ACCOMPLISH; BANISH; DELIVER; DISMISS.— **dis-charg'ing-arch"**, *n.* An arch in the masonry of a wall, as over a window, distributing pressure.— **dis-charging-rod**, *n.* A hinged wire, with insulating handle, used in the discharge of an electrical condenser. **discharging-tongs‡**.— **to discharge of record**. **1.** To enter an acquittance, release, or satisfaction of (a debt of record) upon the record; as, *to discharge* a judgment *of record*. **2.** To

set free (a prisoner) by an order of court entered of record. — **dis-charg'er,** *n.* One who or that which discharges.



Discharger, as attached to a Reaping-and-Binding Machine.

The arms (*a,a,a*), rotating on a shaft, strike the sheaf of grain and knock it from the inclined platform to the ground.

Specif.: (1) *Elec.* A discharging-rod (2) In calico-dyeing, a bleaching-compound: a discharge. (3) *Agric.* A pronged or armed attachment to a binder by which the bundles are thrown off. (4) *Transportation.* A contrivance or machine, either stationary or movable, used to unload an elevator, belt-conveyor, or carrier. (5) *Railroad.* A device for unloading ore-cars and the like, upon inclines.

dis-charge', *n.* **1.** The act or process of discharging. (1) A shooting or firing, as of a gun or arrow; a shot. (2) An unloading, as of a vessel or cargo. (3) A release or act of setting free, as from obligation, confinement, etc., as on the acquittal of an accused person.

Of course transfers or *discharges*, when health demands them, are always given.

BELLAMY *Looking Backward* ch. 7, p. 71. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

(4) *Scots Law.* One of two ways in which the right to claim legitim may be barred. (5) A removal or dismissal, as of a workman, or of a soldier whose term of enlistment has expired; payment, as of a debt; performance or execution, as of a duty or obligation. (6) An emission or a flowing forth; an issue, as of water from an orifice or blood from a wound.

A barque moored at the *discharge* of the Niagara River was seized. KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. iv, ch. 3, p. 39. [R. & H. 1888.]

2. That which discharges. Specif.: (1) A certificate or notification of release or dismissal. (2) A price paid for release; ransom. (3) A bleaching-compound. See DISCHARGE STYLE, below.

3. That which is discharged, emitted, or thrown out or off; as, a *discharge* from a wound; a *discharge* from a pipe. **4.** *Hydraul.* (1) Rate or quantity of outflow or issue.

The *discharge* of the Indus during the wet season reaches to the enormous amount of 446,000 cubic feet per second.

RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, bk. i, essay ix, p. 453. [A. 1885.]

(2) The direction of flow of the water issuing from a turbine-wheel. (3) An adjutage. **5.** *Elec.* The equalization of difference of potential between terminals of a condenser or of a source, when connected by a conductor, or placed in very near contact. It is *disruptive* when it takes place suddenly, by means of a spark, rupturing the intervening medium; *conductive* when it takes place through conduction; *convective* when the charged particles of a fluid transport the electricity; and *oscillatory* when, as in many conductive discharges, equilibrium is gained by alternate discharges in opposite directions, lessening in intensity. [< OF. *descharge*, < *descharger;* see DISCHARGE, *v.*] **brush discharge** (*Elec.*), an electrical discharge, of very low luminosity, which issues from the conductor in brush-like form.— **dis-charge'-key",** *n.* A device to enable the discharge of a condenser, cable, etc., to pass readily through a galvanometer.— **d.-pipe,** *n.* Same as DELIVERY-PIPE.— **d. style,** a method of producing figures or patterns in colored goods by dyeing them of one solid color and printing the patterns with a bleaching-material.— **d.-valve,** *n.* A valve, as on the top of the air-pump in a marine engine, permitting only discharge.— **electrodeless d.** (*Elec.*), the glow manifesting itself in the vapor in a vacuum-tube or bulb without electrodes when placed within a high-frequency oscillatory field. — **glow d.** (*Elec.*), a discharge accompanied by a powerful glow but devoid of stratification or sparks.— **law of nervous d.** (*Psychol.*), the principle, enunciated by Herbert Spencer, that every feeling is the concomitant of a nervous disturbance and resulting nervous discharge, with both special and general effects on the body.— **Tesla d.** (*Elec.*), the disruptive discharge obtained from a Tesla high-frequency coil.— **white d.** (*Elec.*), a discharge produced in vacuum-tubes or bulbs containing dry air or gases under certain pressures, which glows with a brilliant white light.

dis-char'i-ty, *n.* [Archaic.] Lack of charity.

dis-charm', *vt.* To remove the charm from; deprive of the power of charming.

dis-chase', *vt.* *Eng. Law.* To change (the legal status of) to a chase.

dis-church', *rt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To deprive of rank as a church. **2.** To expel from church-membership.

dis'ci, 1 dis'ai; 2 dis'ī, *n.* Plural of DISCUS.

dis-cide', *vt.* To divide; cleave.

dis-cif'er-ous, 1 di-sif'ər-us; 2 dī-sif'er-ūs, *a.* Disk-bearing. [< L. *discus,* DISK, + *fero,* bear.]

dis'ci-form, 1 dis'ı-fōrm; 2 dis'ī-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a disk; discoid. [< L. *discus,* DISK, + -FORM.]

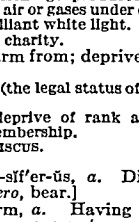
dis'cin, 1 dis'ın; 2 dis'ĭn, *n.* An albuminous constituent of the jelly of *Medusæ.* [< L. *discus,* disk.]

Dis-ci'na, 1 di-sai'nə; 2 di-çī'na, *n.* *Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Discinidæ.* **2.** [d-] A brachiopod of this genus. [< L. *discus,* DISK.] — **dis'ci-noid,** *a.*

Dis"ci-na'ce-a, 1 dis'ı-nē"sı-ə; 2 dis'ī-nā"çe-a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* The *Datkaulia.* [< DISCINA.]

dis-cinct'†, *a.* Ungirded.

Dis-cin'i-dæ, 1 di-sin'ı-dī; 2 dī-çin'ī-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of lyopomatous brachiopods having a chitinous calcareous subcircular shell with the ventral valve attached by a peduncle passing through a marginal foramen. [< DISCINA.] — **dis'ci-nid,** *n.* — **dis'ci-noid,** *a.*



Discinid (*Discinisca atlantica*), showing Ciliated Setæ.

Dis"ci-nis'ca, 1 dis'ı-nis'kə; 2 dis'ī-nis'ca, *n.* See DISCINA.

dis-ci'pl(e^{P}, 1 dı-saı'pl; 2 di-çī'pl, *vt.* [-PLED; -PLING.] **1.** To cause to become a disciple or disciples; convert.

The disciples were commanded to carry the gospel to the Gentiles — to *disciple* the nations. G. P. FISHER *Supernat. Origin of Christianity* essay iv, p. 215. [S. 1887.]

2. [Rare.] To train; teach. **3†.** To discipline; punish.

dis-ci'pl(e^{P}, *n.* **1.** One who believes the teaching of another, or who adopts and follows some doctrine; as, *disciples* of Plato; the *disciples* of Christ.

"There is no nonsense so transparent, no crotchet so ridiculous, no system so unreasonable, that it cannot find advocates and *disciples.*

E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays, Croakers* in vol. ii, p. 86. [O. & CO. 1873.]

2. One who receives instruction; a pupil or learner; as, the *disciples* of Epicurus.

Egypt herself, the mysterious mother of so much skill and splendor, sat as a *disciple* at the feet of Babylon.

A. G. RADCLIFFE in *Cosmopolitan* July, 1891, p. 325.

3. [Ir.] Chap; fellow; a term of familiarity; also, an insignificant, awkward, or miserable man. [F., < L. *discipulus,* < *disco,* learn.] **de-ci'ple†; des-ci'ple†; di-ci'ple†.** Syn.: see ADHERENT; CONVERT.— **Disciples of Christ** (*Ch. Hist.*), a religious body that originated in Pennsylvania in 1809, in connection with the labors of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, holding to Christian union on the basis of the Bible alone, rejecting creeds and party names, and practising immersion and weekly communion. They number more than 1,430,000 communicants.— **the disciples, the twelve disciples,** the twelve chosen companions and apostles of Christ.— **dis-ci'ple-ship,** *n.* The state or condition of a disciple.— **dis-ci'plesst,** *n.* A female disciple.

dis'ci-plin-a-ble, 1 dis'ı-plin-ə-bl; 2 dis'ī-plīn-a-bl, *a.*

dis'ci-plin-a-bl^{E}, Capable of discipline, or of improvement by training; as, *disciplinable* mercenaries. **2.** Deserving of or calling for discipline; as, he is *disciplinable;* a *disciplinable* offense. [< LL. *disciplinabilis,* < L. *disciplina;* see DISCIPLINE, *n.*] — **-ness,** *n.*

dis'ci-plin-al, 1 dis'ı-plin-əl; 2 dis'ī-plīn-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to discipline.

Dis'ci-plin-ant, 1 dis'ı-plin-ənt; 2 dis'ī-plīn-ant, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of a former Spanish religious order who publicly scourged and otherwise tortured themselves; a Flagellant. [< LL. *disciplinan(t-)s,* ppr. of *disciplino;* see DISCIPLINE, *v.*]

dis"ci-pli-na'ri-an, 1 dis'ı-plı-nē'rı-ən; 2 dis'ī-plı-nā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to discipline. **2†.** [D-] Of or pertaining to the Disciplinarians.

dis"ci-pli-na'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who disciplines or maintains discipline; a martinet. **2†.** [D-] A Puritan or a Presbyterian: from their strict religious discipline.— **-ism,** *n.*

dis"ci-pli-na'ri-um, 1 dis'ı-plı-nē'rı-um; 2 dis'ī-plı-nā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [LL.] A scourge used for flogging as a penance or religious discipline.

dis'ci-pli-na-ry, 1 dis'ı-plı-nē-rı; 2 dis'ī-pli-nā-ry, *a.* Of, relating to, or having the nature of discipline; employed in discipline, as of the mind; especially, used in penance or mortification; as, *disciplinary* trials; a *disciplinary* scourge.— **dis"ci-pli-na'ri-ly,** *adv.*

dis'ci-pline, 1 dis'ı-plin; 2 dis'ī-plĭn, *vt.* [-PLINED, **dis'ci-plin^{s},** -PLIND^{S}; -PLIN-ING.] **1.** To train to obedience, subjection, or effectiveness; put through systematic exercise or practise: drill; educate; as, to *discipline* children; to *discipline* an army; to *discipline* the passions; to *discipline* the mind. **2.** To punish or chastise; especially, to visit with censure, penance, or loss of privileges from a church or other organization.

He whose orthodoxy inspires bitterness should be *disciplined.* H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit* vol. ii, ser. vi, p. 134. [J. B. F.]

[< F. *discipliner,* < LL. *disciplino,* < L. *disciplina;* see DISCIPLINE, *n.*] **dis'ci-plin-ate†.** Syn.: see CHASTEN; DRILL; EDUCATE — **dis"ci-plin-a'tion†,** *n.* — **dis'ci-plin-a"tiv(e^{S},** *a.* [Rare.] Disciplinary. **dis'ci-plin"a-to-ry†.** — **dis'ci-plin-er,** *n.*

dis'ci-plin(e^{S}, *n.* **1.** Systematic training or subjection to authority; especially, the training of the mental, moral, and physical powers by instruction and exercise, and by authoritative control and direction; as, educational *discipline.*

In schools and colleges, in fleet and army, *discipline* means success, and anarchy means ruin.

FROUDE *Short Studies, Kerry* in second series, p. 381. [S. 1872.]

2. A course of exercise and practise in order to bring and keep under control, and to qualify for harmonious and effective action; as, military or party *discipline.* **3.** Training obtained by misfortune, troubles, etc.; as, the *discipline* of adversity. **4.** The state of being subject to rule, or under control or command; systematic obedience; subjection; as, his men are under perfect *discipline.* **5.** Punishment for the sake of training; correction; chastisement; as, *discipline* with the rod. **6.** Censure, expulsion, or deprivation of privileges by a church or other organization in punishment of offenses.

Church-members are subject to *discipline* and excommunication for immoralities and heresy in doctrine. BINNEY AND STEELE *Theol. Compend Improved* pt. iv, § 5, p. 191. [N. & P. 1875.]

7. *R. C. Ch.* The self-inflicted penitential punishment of some ascetics; also, the instrument with which it is inflicted; penitential scourge.

On the floor lay a *discipline,* or penitential scourge of small cord and wire. SCOTT *Talisman* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 82. [T. & P. 1858.]

8. A system of rules or method of practise; as, the *discipline* of the Evangelical Association.

The Church Government is severely Presbyterian, after the *discipline* of Calvin. EVELYN *Diary, Mar. 23, 1646.* [F. W. & CO.]

9. The studies collectively embraced in a course of learning, a branch of instruction, a science, or an art, or the training resulting from a course of such studies. [F., < L. *disciplina,* < *discipulus;* see DISCIPLE, *n.*] — **discipline entry** (*Railroad.*), a recorded rebuke for a misdemeanor or transgression.— **d. of the secret,** the custom observed in the early Christian church of gradually teaching neophytes the most important rites and the necessity of secrecy in referring to them.

dis-cip'u-lar, 1 dı-sip'yu-lər; 2 di-çĭp'yu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a disciple.

dis-cip'u-late, *n.* [Rare.] Same as DISCIPLESHIP.

dis-cis'sion, *n.* A cutting asunder; in technical use only. [< LL. *discissio(n-),* < L. *di-,* DI-^{3}, + *scindo,* cut.]

dis-claim', 1 dis-klēm'; 2 dĭs-clām', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To disavow any claim to, connection with, or responsibility for; deny to belong to oneself; disown; reject.

Paul *disclaimed* all authority over the faith of God's people, except on the ground of the proof which he gave that it was 'Christ speaking in' him.

C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, pt. i, p. 500. [S. 1885.]

2. To reject the claim of; deny as authoritative; as, to *disclaim* the rule of a usurper. **3.** *Law.* To renounce, as a claim, interest, or right; decline, as an estate or office; disavow, as responsibility for an act. **4.** *Her.* To proclaim not entitled to the arms assumed.

II. *i.* **1.** *Law.* To refuse to acknowledge or to abandon a claim. **2†.** To proclaim; declaim: with *against.* **3†.** To deny claim, connection, or responsibility. [< OF. *disclaimer,* < LL. *disclamo,* < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *clamo,* cry out.] **dis-clame'†.** Syn.: see ABJURE.

dis-claim'ant, 1 dis-klēm'ənt; 2 dĭs-clām'ant, *n.* *Law.* A person who makes a disclaimer.

dis-claimd', *pp.* Disclaimed. S. S.

dis-claim'er, 1 dis-klēm'ər; 2 dĭs-clām'er, *n.* **1.** One who disclaims. **2.** A disclaiming act, notice, or instrument. Specif.: (1) *Law.* (*a*) The act, declaration, or instrument by which renunciation, disavowal, or declination is made of some right or interest; as, *disclaimer* of an estate, office, or interest in the subject-matter of a suit. (*b*) The denial by a tenant of his tenure, in an action by the lord to recover services.

Disclaimer of tenure in any court of record is a forfeiture of the lands to the lord. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. ii, p. 275.

(2) *Her.* An official announcement, after a herald's visitation, that certain persons were not entitled to the arms they claimed; also, the record of this announcement: obsolete since the middle of the 17th century.

dis"cla-ma'tion, 1 dis'klə-mē'shən; 2 dis'cla-mā'shon, *n.* A disavowal; specif., in Scots law, a vassal's disavowal of another as his superior. [< LL. *disclamatus,* pp. of *disclamo;* see DISCLAIM.] — **dis-clam'a-to-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a disclamation.

dis-clan'der†. **I.** *vt.* To slander; reproach. **dis-claun'der†.** **II.** *n.* Slander; also, abusive language; opprobrium.

dis-clas'si-fy, 1 dis-klas'ı-faı; 2 dis-clăs'ī-fy, *vt.* To disregard any systematic arrangement of.

dis-cloak'†, *vt.* To uncloak.

dis-close', 1 dis-klōz'; 2 dĭs-clōs', *v.* [DIS-CLOSED'; DIS-**dis-cloze'^{P},** CLOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into view by uncovering; lay bare; uncover; as, to *disclose* one's face by removing a mask.

The lazy mists rolled heavily up the valley, . . . *disclosing* as they went patches of fertile richness or dark masses of frowning rock. LEVER *Tom Burke of 'Ours'* p. 27. [T. B. P.]

2. To reveal to knowledge; free from secrecy or ignorance; make known; divulge; as, to *disclose* secret transactions; to *disclose* skilfully concealed thefts. **3†.** To open; hatch, as an egg.

II. *i.* To open. [< OF. *desclos,* pp. of *desclore,* < L. *discludo,* < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *claudo,* close.] **des-close't.**

Syn.: confess, discover, divulge, expose, lay open, make known, reveal, show, tell, uncover, utter. See CONFESS; DISCOVER; INFORM; PUBLISH.— Ant.: see synonyms for BURY; HIDE.— Prep.: *to.*

— **dis-close't,** *n.* An uncovering; an exposure.— **dis-clos'er,** *n.* One who discloses.— **dis-clo'siv(e^{S},** *a.* [Rare.] Having a tendency to disclose or be disclosed.

dis-closed', 1 dis-klōzd'; 2 dĭs-clōs'd', *pa. Her.* Having the wings expanded: applied to tame birds only.

dis-clo'sure, 1 dis-klō'zur; 2 dĭs-clō'zhur, *n.* **1.** The **dis-clo'zure^{P},** act or process of disclosing, revealing, or making known; as, the *disclosure* of a face from behind a veil; the *disclosure* of a fraud. **2.** Anything disclosed, revealed, or made known.

The religious part of the world must make up its mind to accept all the *disclosures* of true Science, however they may impinge on its articles of faith. ALBERT BARNES *Evidences of Christianity* lect. iii, p. 86. [H. 1868.]

3. The process of bringing forth young from the egg.

Syn.: see APOCALYPSE.

dis-cloud', *vt.* [Archaic.] To remove the clouds from; set free from obscurity.

dis-clout', *vt.* [Archaic.] To remove the clout or covering from.

Dis'co, 1 dis'ko; 2 dis'co, *n.* An island in Davis Strait, west of Greenland; Danish.

dis'co-, 1 dis'ko-; 2 dis'co-. From Greek *diskos,* disk: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

dis-coast', *vt.* To quit or leave the coast (vicinity or neighborhood); be separated; depart.

dis"co-blas'tic, *a.* *Embryol.* **1.** Undergoing discoidal segmentation of the vitellus, as the meroblastic ova of birds and fishes. **2.** Of or pertaining to such ova. [< DISCO- + Gr. *blastos,* germ.] — **dis"co-blas'tu-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The blastula of a discoblastic ovum.— **Dis-cob'o-li,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Cyclopteridæ* in a wide sense.— **dis'co-bole,** *n.* — **dis-cob'o-lic,** *a.* — **dis-cob'o-lous,** *a.*

dis-cob'o-lus, 1 dis-keb'o-lus; 2 dĭs-cŏb'o-lŭs, *n.* [L.] *Class. Antiq.* A discus-thrower; specif. [D-], a famous statue by Myron (5th century B. C.), held to embody his canon or standard of the human figure, of which several copies are extant.

Discobolus of Myron from the Vatican, Rome.

dis'co-carp, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** In discomycetous fungi, an apothecium. **2.** In flowering plants, a collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle, as a rose-hip; sometimes, also, a syconium. **dis"co-car'pi-um‡.** — **dis"co-car'pous,** *a.* — **dis"co-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* Relating to the discal cell.— **Dis"co-ceph'a-li,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* A suborder of teleocephalous fishes with the anterior dorsal fin modified to form an oval sucker surmounting the head, including the remoras or echeneidids.— **dis"co-ceph'al,** *n.*— **dis"co-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*

dis"coc-tas'ter, *n.* *Spong.* A spicule having eight disk-capped rays. [< DISCO- + Gr. *octō,* eight, + *aster,* star.]

Dis"co-cy'tis, *n.* A genus of *Bryozoa* of the Cretaceous period: characterized by cup-like and obconic zoaria.— **dis"co-cyt'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The cytula or parent-cell of a discoblastic ovum.— **dis"co-dac'tyl.** **I.** *a.* Discodactylous. **II.** *n.* One of the *Discodactyli.* **dis"co-dac'ty-li,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Platydactyli.*— **dis"co-dac'ty-lous,** *a.* Having toes dilated at the ends into a disk, as a tree-frog; of or pertaining to the *Discodactyli.*— **dis"co-gas'tru-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The gastrula of a discoblastic ovum.— **Dis"co-glos'si-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of toad-like aniferous batrachians having opisthocœlous vertebræ, short ribs, and tadpoles with a median spiracle. **Dis"co-glos'sus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **dis"co-glos'sid,** *a.* & *n.*— **dis"co-glos'soid,** *a.*— **dis"co-hex-ac'tine,** *n.* *Spong.* A six-rayed spicule with a rosette or serrated umbel terminating each ray.— **dis"co-hex-as'ter,** *n.* *Spong.* A hexaster sponge-spicule with six S-shaped terminal branches forming a calyx-like structure at the end of each ray.

dis'coid, 1 dis'koid; 2 dĭs'cŏid. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a disk, as certain univalve shells with the whorls coiled in one plane; pertaining to, like, or forming a disk or disks. **2.** Disk-shaped; rayless; belonging to the disk, as the tubular central florets of a composite flower, such as the sunflower.

II. *n.* A disk or disk-like object. [< LL. *discoides,* < Gr. *diskoeidēs,* < *diskos,* disk; and see -OID.]

— **discoid head,** a flower-head in composite plants without ray-florets, as in the ironweed or boneset.— **d. marking,** a pit or thin spot with an arched border (giving it a disk-like form), on the wall of a wood-cell or tracheid, as in the conifers; a bordered pit or areolated dot.

dis-coi'dal, 1 dis-koi'dəl; 2 dĭs-cŏi'dal, *a.* **1.** Discoid; disk-shaped, as the placenta of the *Discoplacentalia.*

2. *Embryol.* Giving rise to a disk-shaped mass of cleavage-cells, as the cleavage or segmentation of meroblastic eggs.

Dis-coi'de-a, 1 dis-koi'dı-ə; 2 dis-cŏi'de-a, *n. pl.* **1.** *Protoz.* A suborder of sphærellarian radiolarians with the latticed shell discoidal. **2.** The *Discoplacentalia.* [< Gr. *diskoeidēs;* see DISCOID.]

Dis-coi'de-æ, 1 dis-koi'dı-ı; 2 dis-cŏi'de-ē. *n. pl. Zooph.* A suborder of siphonophorous hydrozoans with a discoidal pneumatocyst from which depend the hydriform individuals. [< Gr. *diskoeidēs;* see DISCOID.]

dis-coi'de-an, 1 dis-koi'dı-ən; 2 dis-cŏi'de-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Zooph.* Of or pertaining to the *Discoideæ.* **2.** *Protoz.* Of or pertaining to the *Discoidea.* **II.** *n.* A discoidean hydrozoan or protozoan.

dis'co-lith, 1 dis'ko-lith; 2 dis'co-lith, *n. Biol.* A disk-shaped coccolith. [< DISCO- + Gr. *lithos,* stone.]

dis-col'or, | 1 dis-kul'ər; 2 dis-cŏl'or, *vt.* **1.** To give an
dis-cul'or[r], | unnatural color to; change the color of; stain; as, to *discolor* the skin.

Why art thou so *discolour'd* of thy face?
CHAUCER *C. T., Canon's Yeoman's Prol.* l. 110.

2. To give a false complexion to; characterize wrongly.

The gloom of his [Dante's] character *discolours* all the passions of men and all the face of nature.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 9. [A. 1880.]

[< OF. *descolorer,* < LL. *discoloro,* < L. *dis-,* DIS-; and see COLOR, *v.*] **dis-col'or-ate†.**

dis'col-or, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Variegated; having different colors. **2.** *Zool.* Differing in color. [L., < *dis-,* DIS-, + *color,* color.] **dis-col'or-ate†; dis-col'or-ous†.**

dis-col"or-a'tion, 1 dis-kul'ər-ē'shən; 2 dis-cŏl'or-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of discoloring; a discolored state or appearance; changed hue or aspect. **2.** A stain or discolored spot or part. [< OF. *descoloration,* < *descolorer;* see DISCOLOR, *v.*] **dis-col"our-a'tion†.— dis-col'or-ment,** *n.*

dis-col'ored, | 1 dis-kul'ərd; 2 dis-cŏl'ord, *pa.* **1.**
dis-col'ord[r], | Changed in color for the worse; stained; blotched. **2.** [Rare.] Lacking color. **3.** [Rare.] Party-colored; variegated.— **-ness,** *n.*

dis-col'our, dis-col'oured, etc. Discolor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

Dis"co-me-du'sæ, 1 dis'ko-mı-dū'sē; 2 dis'co-me-dū'sē, *n. pl. Zooph.* An order of acalephs, especially *Scyphomedusæ,* with an umbellar disk, 8 tentaculocysts (4 perradial and 4 interradial), and 4 or 8 genital lobes; jelly-fishes. [< DISCO- + MEDUSA.] — **dis"co-me-du'san,** *a.* & *n.*— **dis"co-me-du'soid,** *a.*

dis-com'fit, | 1 dis-kum'fıt; 2 dis-cŏm'fit, *vt.* **1.** To
dis-cum'fit[r], | defeat the purposes of so utterly as to perplex or confound; disconcert; put to confusion; as, to *discomfit* an opponent or his plans. **2.** To rout, as in battle; disperse in flight; vanquish. [< OF. *desconfit,* pp. of *desconfire,* < LL. *disconficio,* < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *con-* (intens.) + *facio,* do.] **dis-com'fiture†.** Syn.: see CONQUER.— **dis-com'fit-er,** *n.* One that disconcerts.

dis-com'fit, *n.* Discomfiture.

dis-com'fi-ture, | 1 dis-kum'fı-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 dis-
dis-cum'fi-ture[r], | cŏm'fi-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The act of discomfiting, or the state of being discomfited; disappointment; defeat; rout; as, the *discomfiture* of veteran troops. [< OF. *desconfiture,* < LL. *disconfectura,* < *disconficio;* see DISCOMFIT.] Syn.: see RUIN.

dis-com'fort, | 1 dis-kum'fərt; 2 dis-cŏm'fort, *vt.* To
dis-cum'fort[r], | afflict with discomfort; give pain to; trouble; grieve. [< OF. *desconforter,* < L. *dis-,* DIS-; and see COMFORT, *v.*] **dis-com'fort-en†; dis-con'fort-en†.**

dis-com'fort, | *n.* **1.** The state of being positively un-
dis-cum'fort[r], | comfortable; disturbance of comfort; uneasiness; disquietude; distress. **2.** That which causes an uncomfortable condition. **3†.** Disheartenment. [< OF. *desconfort,* < *desconforter;* see DISCOMFORT, *v.*] **dis-con'fort†.** Syn.: see PAIN.— **dis-com'fort-a-bl(e**[s]**,** *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Having no comfort; uncomfortable. **2.** [Rare.] Producing discomfort. **3†.** Melancholy.— **dis-com'fort-a-ble-ness†,** *n.*— **dis-com'fort-a-bly,** *adv.*— **dis-com'fort-ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis"com-mend', 1 dis'ko-mend'; 2 dis'cŏ-mĕnd', *vt.* [Archaic.] To express or expose to censure, disapproval, or dislike; object to; decry; disparage.

Not a bishop or archbishop rose from his seat in Parliament to denounce, or censure or *discommend* it. LANDOR *Works, Imag. Conv., Wellington and Inglis* in vol. ii, p. 41. [BOS. 1853.]

— **dis"com-mend'a-bl(e**[r]**,** *a.*— **dis"com-mend'a-bl(e-ness**[r]**,** *n.*— **dis"com-mend'a-bly,** *adv.*— **dis-com"mend-a'tion,** *n.* Disapproval or blame.— **dis"com-mend'er,** *n.*

dis"com-mis'sion, *vt.* [Archaic.] To deprive of a commission.

dis"com-mode', 1 dis'ko-mōd'; 2 dis'cŏ-mōd', *vt.* [-MOD'ED; -MOD'ING.] To cause inconvenience to; put to trouble; annoy. [< OF. *descommoder,* < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *commodo,* adapt, < *commodus;* see COMMODIOUS.] **dis-com'mo-date†.** Syn.: *Discommode* was at one time in much favor, because convenient and useful; but it is now apparently obsolescent, and, in the United States at least, *incommode* is taking its place. See ANNOY.

dis"com-mo'di-ous, *a.* Causing inconvenience; troublesome or annoying. **dis"co-mo'di-ous†.— dis"com-mo'di-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **dis"com-mo'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

dis"com-mod'i-ty, 1 dis'ko-mod'ı-tı; 2 dis'cŏ-mŏd'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The state, fact, or quality of being inconvenient, troublesome, or injurious. **2.** Something that causes annoyance, inconvenience, trouble, or loss.

dis-com'mon, 1 dis-kom'ən; 2 dis-cŏm'on, *vt.* **1.** To change from the condition of a common, as land; make private property of. **2.** [Rare.] To deprive of the right to or privileges of a common, as a cattle-owner. **3.** [Rare.] To take away privileges from; specif. used of the action of some English universities in depriving a tradesman of the privilege of dealing with students. **dis-com'monst.** **4†.** To exclude from intercourse; deprive of church fellowship or of citizenship.

dis"com-mune', *vt.* **1.** To exclude from friendly intercourse or association. **2.** Same as DISCOMMON, 3.

dis"com-mu'ni-ty, *n.* Absence or lack of community; want of common properties or relationship.

dis"co-mo-ner'u-la, 1 dis'ko-mo-ner'u-lə; 2 dis'co-mo-nĕr'u-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lı; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The monerula of a discoblastic ovum. [< DISCO- + MONERULA.]

dis"co-mor'u-la, 1 dis'ko-mor'u-lə; 2 dis'co-mŏr'u-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lı; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Embryol.* The morula of a discoblastic ovum. [< DISCO- + MORULA.]

dis-com'pa-ny, *vt.* [Archaic.] To free or deprive of company; leave unaccompanied; dissociate.

dis"com-plex'ion†, *vt.* To discolor. [comply.

dis"com-pli'ance, *n.* [Archaic.] Neglect or failure to

dis"com-pose', 1 dis'kəm-pōz'; 2 dis'cŏm-pōz', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] **1.** To destroy or disturb the composure of; make uneasy or discontented; disarrange; ruffle; agitate; as, my denunciations *discomposed* him. **2.** To disorder or disarrange; derange. **3†.** To discharge. Syn.: see ABASH.

— **dis"com-posed',** *pa.* Disarranged or disordered; disturbed or agitated; ruffled.— **dis"com-pos'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **dis"com-pos'ed-ness,** *n.*— **dis"com-pos'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **dis-com"po-si'tion†,** *n.* Discomposure; discordance.

dis"com-po'sure, 1 dis'kəm-pō'zhur; 2 dis'cŏm-pō'zhur, *n.* **1.** The state of being discomposed; disturbed or perturbed condition; disquietude; agitation; disorder. **2†.** Disagreement or inconsistency; incompatibility. **3†.** Ill health.

Discomycetous Fungus, the Morel.

Dis"co-my-ce'tes, 1 dis'ko-mai-si'tiz; 2 dis'co-mȳ-cē'tēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A class of ascomycetous fungi, mostly small, having fleshy cup-shaped fruiting bodies which open above, exposing the asci. [< DISCO- + Gr. *mykēs* (*mykēt-*), fungus.] — **dis"co-my-ce'tous,** *a*

Dis"co-nan'thæ, 1 dis'ko-nan'thi; 2 dis'co-năn'thē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A superorder or subclass of siphonophorous hydrozoans with the stem formed by the umbrella of an original octoradial medusa. [< DISCO- + Gr. *anthos,* flower.] — **dis'co-nanth,** *a.* & *n.*— **dis"co-nan'thous,** *a.*

dis"con-cert', 1 dis'kən-sūrt'; 2 dis'cŏn-cĕrt', *vt.* **1.** To confuse by preventing harmonious action of the faculties, as by a surprize; disturb the composure or self-possession of; discompose; unsettle; as, to *disconcert* a speaker.

The audience *disconcerts* the diffident, and emboldens the bold.
N. SHEPPARD *Before an Audience* p. 137. [F. & W. 1888.]

2. To disorder or disarrange by preventing interaction of parts; throw into confusion; frustrate or hinder; as, to *disconcert* an enemy's plans. [< OF. *disconcerter,* < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *concerto;* see CONCERT, *v.*] Syn.: see ABASH; DISHEARTEN.

— **dis"con-cert',** *n.* [Archaic.] Lack of a concert or agreement.— **dis"con-cert'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **dis"con-cert'ed-ness,** *n.*— **dis"con-cer'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of disconcerting or confusing. **2.** Disconcertment.— **dis"con-cert'ment,** *n.* The state of being disconcerted; confusion.

dis"con-du'cive, | *a.* Operating to hinder or prevent: the
dis"con-du'civ[s]**,** | opposite of *conducive.*

Dis"co-nec'tæ, 1 dis'ko-nek'tı; 2 dis'cŏ-nĕc'tē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A group of physophorous siphonophores with a large many-chambered pneumatophore and a single central gastrozooid, including the porpitids, velellids, and discallids. [< DISCO- + Gr. *nēktēs,* swimmer.] — **dis'co-nect,** *a.* & *n.* — **dis"co-nec'tous,** *a.*

dis-con'fi-dence, *n.* Want of confidence.

dis"con-form'a-bl(e[r]**,** *a.* [Archaic.] Not conformable.

dis"con-form'i-ty, *n.* [Archaic.] Lack of conformity; nonconformity.

dis"con-gru'i-ty, *n.* Lack of congruity; inconsistency; incongruity.

dis"con-nect', 1 dis'ko-nekt'; 2 dis'cŏ-nĕct', *vt.* To undo or dissolve the connection or association of; dissociate; separate, as an electric circuit or a steam-engine.

Syn.: see SEPARATE.— **dis"con-nect'ed,** *a.* Not connected; disjointed; rambling.— **dis"con-nect'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a disconnected manner.— **dis"con-nect'ed-ness,** *n.*— **dis"con-nect'er,** *n.* **1.** One that disconnects. **2.** *Plumbing.* A trap serving to disconnect a branch drainage system from a main sewer.— **dis"con-nec'tion,** *n.* The act of disconnecting, or the state of being disconnected.— **dis"con-nec'tiv(e**[s]**,** *a.*— **dis"con-nec'tiv(e-ness**[s]**,** *n.*

dis"con-nec'tor, 1 dis'ko-nek'tər *or* -tor; 2 dis'cŏ-nĕc'tor, *n.* One who or that which disconnects; specif., a mechanism for opening or breaking an electrical circuit.

dis-con'se-crate, *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of sacred character; desecrate.

dis"con-sent'†, *vt.* To dissent; differ.

dis"con-sid'er, *vt.* [Rare.] To lower in the estimation of others.— **dis"con-sid"er-a'tion,** *n.* Disesteem.

dis-con'so-late, 1 dis-kən'so-lıt; 2 dis-cŏn'so-lat, *a.* **1.** Destitute of consolation; refusing or unable to be consoled; affected with profound sadness or dejection; grief-stricken.

Alone . . . he mused *disconsolate.*
JEAN INGELOW *A Snow Mountain* l. 7.

2. Producing, manifesting, or characterized by gloominess; cheerless; saddening; as, *disconsolate* days.

In the dead of the night she heard the *disconsolate* rain fall.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, iv, st. 7.

[< LL. *disconsolatus,* < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *consolatus,* pp. of *consolor;* see CONSOLE, *v.*] **dis-con'so-lat'ed†.** Syn.: see SAD.— **dis-con'so-late-ly,** *adv.*— **dis-con'so-late-ness,** *n.* **dis-con'so-la-cy†; dis-con'so-lance†; dis-con'so-lan-cy†; dis-con"so-la'tion†** [Rare].

dis-con'so-nant, 1 dis-kən'so-nənt; 2 dis-cŏn'so-nant, *a.* Not consonant; unharmonious.— **dis-con'so-nan-cy,** *n.*

dis"con-tent', 1 dis'kən-tent'; 2 dis'cŏn-tĕnt', *vt.* To disturb the contentment of; render discontented; dissatisfy.

dis"con-tent', *n.* **1.** Lack of content, with dissatisfaction or uneasiness. **2.** [Rare.] A discontented or dissatisfied person. **dis-con"ten-ta'tion†.** Syn.: see DISAFFECTION; DISSATISFACTION.— **dis"con-tent'ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Full of discontent.

dis"con-tent'ed, 1 dis'kən-tent'ed; 2 dis'cŏn-tĕnt'ĕd, *a.* Ill at ease; dissatisfied. **dis"con-tent'†.— dis"con-tent'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **dis"con-tent'ed-ness,** *n.*

dis"con-tent'ing, 1 dis'kən-tent'ıŋ; 2 dis'cŏn-tĕnt'ing, *pa.* **1.** Causing dissatisfaction. **2†.** Discontented.

dis"con-ten'tive, | 1 dis'kən-ten'tıv; 2 dis'cŏn-tĕn'tiv, *a.*
dis"con-ten'tiv[s]**,** | [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or producing discontent.

dis"con-tent'ment, 1 dis'kən-tent'ment *or* -mənt; 2 dis'cŏn-tĕnt'ment, *n.* The state of being discontented or dissatisfied; that which causes discontent; uneasiness of mind; disquiet; discontent.

dis-con"ti-gu'i-ty, *n.* The state of being without contiguity or continuity.

dis"con-tig'u-ous, 1 dis'kən-tig'yu-us; 2 dis'cŏn-tĭg'yu-ŭs, *a.* Not contiguous.

dis"con-tin'u-a-ble, | 1 dis'kən-tin'yu-ə-bl; 2 dis'cŏn-
dis"con-tin'u-a-bl[e]**,** | tin'yu-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being discontinued.

dis"con-tin'u-ance, 1 dis'kən-tin'yu-əns; 2 dis'cŏn-tin'yu-anç, *n.* **1.** The act of discontinuing or putting a stop to; interruption or intermission; as, a *ance* of a public performance. **2.** The c state of being discontinued; lack of continuo connection of parts; as, the *discontinuance* of **3.** *Law.* (1) The interruption of a suit by fai plaintiff to follow it up, or by its terminat plaintiff's motion: distinguished from a *dism*

A *discontinuance* is somewhat similar to a nons when a plaintiff leaves a chasm in the proceedings of
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bl

(2) Injury to the estate of an heir in tail by s tion of possession that he can not enter with ing an action. (3) The interruption of an acti party fails to answer matter in the precedin and the other party fails to take advantage o sion. **4†.** Brief absence. [OF., < *discon* DISCONTINUE.] Syn.: see CESSATION.

dis"con-tin"u-a'tion, 1 dis'kən-tin'yu-ē'shən; 2 cŏn-tin'yu-ā'shon, *n.* Interruption or br continuity; disconnection, as of the parts of a series; discontinuance.

dis"con-tin'ue, 1 dis'kən-tin'yu; 2 dis'cŏn- [-UED; -U-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To break off, ter cease from; bring to an end; stop; as, to *di* correspondence.

I must *discontinue* your company.
SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado about Nothing*

2. To leave off using or receiving; cease tak *discontinue* a magazine. **3.** To interrupt the of; intermit. **4†.** To sunder.

II. *i.* **1.** To come to an end; cease; stop; as has *discontinued.* **2.** To separate or be disu continuous connection of parts. **3†.** To b part. [< OF. *discontinuer,* < LL. *disconti dis-* (see DIS-); and see CONTINUE, *v.*]

Syn.: see ABANDON; CEASE; SUSPEND.— **dis"c ee'†,** *n.* A person whose estate is discontinued discontinuance.— **dis"con-tin'u-er,** *n.* One v tinues. **dis"con-tin'u-or†** [Law].

dis-con"ti-nu'i-ty, 1 dis-kən'tı-niū'ı-tı; 2 nū'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state, condition, or quali discontinuous; lack of continuity; want of co continuous connection of parts.

These regularly recurring elections produce a *dis* policy. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 66. [
2. *Math.* Discontinuous character. See DI OUS, 2. [< LL. *discontinuita(t-)s,* < *disconti* DISCONTINUOUS.]

dis"con-tin'u-ous, 1 dis'kən-tin'yu-us; 2 dis yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Wanting continuity or cohesion; ized by frequent interruptions, breaks, or sions; interrupted; as, a *discontinuous* path. Not continuous; denoting a function which, tain value of the variable, either changes its finite amount for an infinitesimal change of able, or becomes infinite or indeterminate. **3†** discontinuity or severance of parts, as a woun *discontinuus,* < L. *dis-* (see DIS-); and see OUS.]— **dis"con-tin'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **dis"con- ness,** *n.*

dis-con'u-la, 1 dis-kən'yu-lə; 2 dis-cŏn'yu-la, *n.* one of the polypo-medusæ. [Dim. of L. *discus,* d

dis"con-ve'nience, 1 dis'kən-vin'yens; 2 dis'cŏn *vt.* [Dial.] To incommode; inconvenience.

dis"con-ve'nience, *n.* **1.** [Dial. or Obs.] Inconveni ness. **2†.** Incongruity; disagreement. **dis"con-ve**

dis"co-pe-riph'er-al, 1 dis'ko-pı-rif'ər-əl; 2 rif'er-al, *a.* Situated around the disk of the in certain species of lampreys: said of the t DISCO- + PERIPHERAL.]

Dis-coph'o-ra, 1 dis-kef'o-rə; 2 dis-cŏf'o-ra, *n. pl minth.* An order of annelids with sucking-disks; *Zooph.* A division of hydrozoans, variously rank ited, formerly including all with an umbellar dis stricted to *Scyphomedusæ,* either including or ex cernarians; jellyfishes, etc. [< Gr. *diskophoro* the discus, < *diskos,* discus, + *pherō,* bear.] — d **ran,** *a.* & *n.*— **dis'co-phore,** *n.*— **dis-coph'o-ro** **Dis-coph'o-ræ,** 1 dis-kef'o-rı; 2 dis-cŏf'o-rē, *n. pl.* The *Discophora.*

dis"co-pla-cen'ta, 1 dis'ko-plə-sen'tə; 2 dis'co- *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tı; 2 -tē, *pl.*] A disk-shaped pla DISCO- + PLACENTA.]— **dis"co-pla-cen'tal,** *a.* discoidal placenta; of or pertaining to the *Disco*

Dis"co-pla"cen-ta'li-a, 1 dis'ko-plē'sen-tā'lı-ə; plā'çēn-tā'li-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of man the placenta deciduate and discoidal, as in man. + PLACENTALIA.]— **dis"co-pla"cen-ta'll-an,** *a.*

dis'co-plan'u-la, 1 dis'ko-plan'yu-lə; 2 dis'co- *n. pl. Biol.* The disk-like blastoderm of an large, unsegmented food-yolk taken at the stage responds to the blastula of a holoblastic egg. [< *planula.*]

dis'co-plasm, 1 dis'ko-plazm; 2 dis'co-plăsm stroma of the red blood-corpuscles, as distingui their coloring-matter.

Dis-cop'o-da, 1 dis-kep'o-də; 2 dis-cŏp'o-da, *n.* A section of holostomatous tænioglossate gastr taining all the *Gymnocochlides* except the verm *topoda).* [< DISCO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]— **dous,** *a.*

dis"co-po'di-um, 1 dis'ko-pō'dı-um; 2 dis'co-pō *Bot.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] The stalk or foot on which certain supported. [< DISCO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

Dis"co-py'ge, 1 dis'ko-paı'jı; 2 dis'co-pȳ'gē, *n.* torpid-fishes or torpedoes belonging to the family *tidæ* of Panama waters. [< DISCO- + Gr. *pygē,*

dis-cord', 1 dis-kōrd'; 2 dis-cōrd', *vi.* To be cord or harmony; disagree; clash.

We [Walter Welsh and Carlyle] *discorded* commo points. CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Jane W. Carlyle*
[< F. *discorder,* < L. *discordo,* < *dis-* (see DI (*cord-*), heart.] — **dis-cord'a-bl(e**[r]**,** *a.* [Rare.] dant.

dis'cord, 1 dis'kōrd; 2 dis'cōrd, *n.* **1.** Variance due to lack of concord or agreement; absence niousness; contention.

Then cometh *discord* that unbindeth all manner of
CHAUCER *C. T., Parson's Tale.*

2. *Mus.* A combination of dissonant sounds harmony; specif., the sounding together of t monious or inconclusive tones, or the interval, chord involved in such a combination. **3.** A uproar or mingling of sounds; harsh or dis medley of noises. [F., < L. *discordia,* < *dis-* + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] **des'cordet; dis'cordet.**

Syn.: bickering, contention, contest, controversy, disagreement, dispute, opposition, quarrel, strife, variance, wrangling. Compare synonyms for ALTERCATION.— Ant.: agreement, amity, friendliness, friendship, good will, kindness, peace, unanimity, union, unity.

—**dis-cord'er†**, *n.* One who causes disagreement or discord.—**dis-cord'full**, *a.* Quarrelsome; contentious.

dis-cor'dance, 1 dis-kōr'dəns; 2 dĭs-côr'danç, *n.* **1.** An inharmonious condition or quality; disagreement or opposition; incongruity; discord. **2.** *Geol.* A lack of parallelism between contiguous strata. [F., < LL. *discordantia*, < L. *discordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discordo;* see DISCORD, *v.*] **dis-cor'dan-cy‡.**

dis-cor'dant, 1 dis-kōr'dənt; 2 dĭs-côr'dant, *a.* **1.** Being at variance; contradictory or disagreeing; not coincident; opposed; clashing; as, *discordant* views; *discordant* planetary attractions. **2.** Being out of musical harmony or concord; sounding harshly or disagreeably; dissonant; grating; as, *discordant* tones; *discordant* cries. **3.** *Geol.* Lacking in conformity, as through a contrary direction of bedding: said of strata. [F., < L. *discordan(t-)s;* see DISCORDANCE.] **dis-cord'ed†.** Syn.: see CONTRARY; DIFFERENT; HETEROGENEOUS; INCONGRUOUS.—**dis-cor'dant-ly**, *adv.*—**dis-cor'dant-ness**, *n.*

Dis-cor'di-a, 1 dis-kōr'di-ə; 2 dĭs-cōr'di-a, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of discord. See ERIS.

dis-cor'po-rate, 1 dis-kōr'po-rēt; 2 dĭs-côr'po-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] **1.** To deprive of corporate character or privileges. **2.** To dissociate; sever; disconnect.

dis-cor'po-rate, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Deprived of body; disembodied. **2†.** Deprived of corporate character or privileges.

Dis"co-som'i-dæ, 1 dis"ko-som'i-dē; 2 dĭs"co-sōm'i-dē, *n. pl. Zooph.* A family of stychodactyline actinarians with very numerous tentacles of one kind and a strong sphincter muscle. **Dis"co-so'ma**, *n.* (t. g.) [< DISCO- + Gr. *soma*, body.] **Dis"co-so-mat'i-dæ‡.**

dis-cost't, *vt.* Same as DISCOAST.

dis-cos'tate, 1 dis-kes'tēt; 2 dĭs-cŏs'tāt, *a. Bot.* Having ribs radiately diverging, as the leaves of a vine or a geranium.

Discostate Leaves of a Mallow. *a*, flower enlarged; *b*, the fruit — "a cheese."

Dis"co-stom'a-ta, 1 dis"ko-stem'ə-tə; 2 dĭs"co-stŏm'a-ta, *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Choanoflagellata.* [< DISCO- + Gr. *stoma(t-)*, mouth.]—**dis"co-stom'a-tous**, *a.*

dis-count', 1 dis-kaunt'; 2 dĭs-count' (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To count off or deduct, as a portion of an amount owing; make an allowance of; as, to *discount* 10 per cent. from a bill for prompt payment. **2.** To buy or accept for less than face value, the difference going to the purchaser; as, to *discount* ninety-day notes. **3.** To give less than full credit to; make allowance for; have little faith in; make no account of; disregard; as, to *discount* a rumor; to *discount* an extravagant tale. **4.** To act upon beforehand; anticipate the use or enjoyment of; as, to *discount* an expected inheritance.

The great body of sensible people in a civilized country estimate a future pleasure at a lower . . . value than if it were present; . . . they *discount* the future at a moderate rate. A. MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol. i, p. 153. [MACM. 1890.]

5. In billiards, to give a discount to; as, to *discount* a poorer player.

II. *i.* To purchase or accept notes, etc., at less than face value, retaining the difference, when paid, as interest on the purchase-money. [< OF. *disconter*, < LL. *discomputo*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *computo;* see COMPUTE.] **dis-compt'†.**—**dis-count'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being discounted:—**dis-count'er**, *n.* One who discounts; a discount-broker.

dis'count, 1 dis'kaunt; 2 dĭs'count, *n.* **1.** An amount deducted from a sum owing or to be paid; anything counted off or deducted; as, a *discount* of 10 per cent.

Discount is the difference between the face and the price of the paper. A. L. PERRY *Elements of Polit. Econ.* p. 378. [S. 1877.]

2. *Finance.* The interest allowed for advancing money on negotiable securities not yet due; the deduction allowed or counted off from the face amount of the securities, either due or to become due, at the time money is advanced upon them. See TRUE DISCOUNT (below).

The bank rate of *discount* also regulates the amount of interest which can be temporarily obtained upon money.
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. iii, ch. 12, p. 454. [MACM. 1874.]

3. The act of discounting; as, a draft deposited for *discount.* **4.** The rate of discount; as, *discount* on thirty-day notes is six per cent. **5.** In billiards, a deduction from the score of one player made each time another player counts. **dis'compt†.**

—**at a discount**, at less than the face value; below par; hence, not in esteem.— **true** or **arithmetical d.**, that interest on a certain principal for the term and at the rate which, when added to its principal, gives the face of the note or bill discounted. It is distinguished from **bank d.**, which is a deduction beforehand of interest reckoned on the face. The face value of a note or other obligation, less the discount, is known as the *proceeds* or *net avails.* When a discounted bill is paid before it falls due, the discount allowed for prepayment is called *rebate.*

dis-coun'te-nance, 1 dis-kaun'tı-nəns; 2 dĭs-coun'tenance, *vt.* **1.** To look upon with disfavor or disapprobation; set oneself against; disapprove or discourage; as, to *discountenance* innovations. **2.** [Archaic.] To abash or put to shame.

Whom they despise, And with reproachful scorn *discountenance.*
SPENSER *Tears of the Muses* st. 57.

[< OF. *descontenancer*, < *des-*, DIS-, + *contenance;* see COUNTENANCE.] Syn.: see DISHEARTEN.— **dis-coun'te-nancer**, *n.* **1.** Whatever tends to check or discourage; disfavor. **2.** Confusion from shame; abashment.— **dis-coun'te-nanc-er**, *n.*

dis-coup'le, 1 dis-kup'l; 2 dĭs-cŭp'l, *vt.* To uncouple.

dis-cour'age, 1 dis-kur'ij; 2 dĭs-cŭr'aġ, *v.* [-AGED; -AG-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To damp or destroy the courage or depress in spirits; lessen the self-confidence of; dispirit; dishearten; deter; as, to *discourage* an enthusiast.

He shall not fail nor be *discouraged.* *Isa.* xlii, 4.

2. To destroy or attempt to destroy confidence in; try to bring into disfavor; attempt to repress or prevent; oppose; obstruct; as, to *discourage* an enterprise.

If revelation speaks on the subject of the origin of evil, it speaks only to *discourage* dogmatism and temerity. MACAULAY *Essays, Saddler's Refutation* in vol. i, p. 575. [P. & C. 1879.]

II†. *i.* To lose courage. [< OF. *descourager*, < *des-* (see DIS-) + *couragier*, < *courage;* see COURAGE.]

Syn.: see DISHEARTEN.— **dis-cour'age†**, *n.* Absence or lack of courage; cowardice.— **dis-cour'age-a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being discouraged or disheartened.—**dis-cour'ag-er**, *n.* One who or that which discourages.— **dis-cour'ag-ing-ly**, *adv.*— **dis-cour'ag-ing-ness**, *n.*

dis-cour'age-ment, 1 dis-kur'ij-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dĭs-cur-age-ment', 1 -cŭr'aġ-ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of discouraging, or the state of being discouraged; lack of spirit; loss of confidence. **2.** That which discourages, disheartens, or deters; that which tends, generally or particularly, to depress the spirits or to add to the burdens of life; as, good laws present every *discouragement* to vice; a fresh *discouragement.* Syn.: see DESPAIR.

dis-course', 1 dis-kōrs'; 2 dĭs-cōrs', *v.* [DIS-COURSED', DIS-COURST'S; DIS-COURS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give expression to; utter; as, to *discourse* melody. **2†.** To discuss. **3†.** To confer with. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give continuous oral expression to thought; express oneself connectedly in speech; talk formally; converse; as, to *discourse* upon philosophy.

The teachers of morality . . . *discourse* like angels, but they live like men. JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 33. [S. M. 1880.]

2. To write a formal treatise or formal treatises; make a written discussion. **3.** To pass from premises to conclusion; reason. **4†.** To narrate.— **dis-cours'er**, *n.* One who discourses or writes a treatise or treatises.

dis-course', *n.* **1.** Connected communication of thought. (1) Continuous expression or interchange of ideas; conversation; talk.

Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind.
DRYDEN *Flower and Leaf* l. 432.

(2) A formal and connected discussion or treatise; dissertation; sermon; as, a *discourse* upon Vergil. **2.** *Logic.* An act, the exercise, or the power of analytical and consecutive thought; especially, the power of deducing conclusions by the successive consideration of facts and principles; ratiocination: often called the *discourse of mind.* **3.** *Rhet.* The faculty or capacity in man of communicating his mental states to other minds by means of language.

The definition also presents *discourse* as the limiting or specific subject-matter of the art of Rhetoric. This term, *discourse*, like many others in language, is used in different connections, for three different purposes: to denote the faculty, the exertion or operation of the faculty, and the result or product of the operation. By earlier writers it was employed to denote the discursive faculty of intelligence, in distinction from the original faculties.
DAY *Art of Discourse* intro., p. 2. [S. 1867.]

4†. A transaction or dealing. **5†.** Debate. **6†.** Familiarity. [< F. *discours*, < LL. *discursus*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *curro*, run.] Syn.: see CONVERSATION; SPEECH.

—**direct discourse**, the form of a quotation which reproduces the exact words of the speaker, as in "he said, 'I will go' ": in Latin, *oratio recta.*— **indirect d.**, the form in which the words of the speaker are altered, as in "he said he would go": in Latin, *oratio obliqua.*—**dis-course'less†**, *a.*

dis-cour'sive, 1 dis-kōr'siv; 2 dĭs-cōr'siv, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Characterized by conversation or dialog; as, a *discoursive* writing. **2.** Discursive. **3.** Willing to converse; talkative; affable.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

dis-cour'te-ous, 1 dis-kūr'tı-us; 2 dĭs-cûr'te-ŭs, *a.* **dis-cur'te-ous**, 2 Showing discourtesy; impolite; uncivil; rude.—**dis-cour'te-ous-ly**, *adv.*— **dis-cour'te-ous-ness**, *n.*

dis-cour'te-sy, 1 dis-kūr'tı-sı; 2 dĭs-cûr'te-sy, *n.* [-SIES, **dis-cur'te-sy**s, 1 -sız; 2 -siş, *pl.*] Rude behavior; disrespect shown in manners or language; unmannerly conduct; also, a disrespectful or unmannerly act. Syn.: see DISRESPECT.

dis-court'shipt, *n.* Disrespect; discourtesy.

dis'cous, 1 dis'kus; 2 dĭs'cŭs, *a.* Like a disk; discoid.

dis-cov'e-nant, *vt.* [Archaic.] To break or terminate covenant with.

dis-cov'er, 1 dis-kuv'ər; 2 dĭs-cŏv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To **dis-cuv'er**s, 2 get first sight or knowledge of, as something previously unknown or unperceived; find out; ascertain; espy; detect; specif., to find and bring to the knowledge of the world; as, to *discover* a comet, a principle, or a plot.

It is in the highest degree probable that Lief Ericsson and his friends made a few voyages to what we now know to have been the coast of America; but it is an abuse of language to say that they '*discovered*' America.
FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. i, p. 255. [H. M. & CO. 1892.]

2. To permit others to perceive or know; give signs of or tell about; disclose; reveal; betray. **3.** [Archaic.] To uncover. **4†.** To examine; explore. **5†.** To make useless as a covering. **6†.** To differentiate; distinguish. **II.** *i.* **1.** To show oneself. **2.** [Rare.] To explore. **3†.** To behold; see. [< OF. *descovrir*, < LL. *discooperio*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-); and see COVER[1], *v.*]

Syn.: ascertain, descry, detect, discern, disclose, expose, ferret out, find, find out, invent. Of human actions or character, *detect* is used, almost without exception, in a bad sense; *discover* may be used in either the good or the bad sense, oftener in the good; he was *detected* in a fraud; real merit is sure to be *discovered.* In scientific language, *detect* is used of delicate indications that appear in course of careful watching; as, a slight fluttering of the pulse could be *detected.* We *discover* what has existed but has not been known to us; we *invent* combinations or arrangements not before in use; Columbus *discovered* America; Morse *invented* the electric telegraph. *Find* is the most general word for every means of coming to know what was not before certainly known. A man *finds* in the road some stranger's purse, or *finds* his own which he is searching for. The expert *discovers* or *detects* an error in an account; the auditor *finds* the account to be correct. See CATCH; DISCLOSE; KNOW.— Ant.: see synonyms for BURY; HIDE.— **dis-cov'er-er**, *n.*

dis-cov'er-a-ble, 1 dis-kuv'er-ə-bl; 2 dĭs-cŏv'er-a-bl, *a.* **dis-cuv'er-a-bl**e, 2 Capable of being discovered; perceivable; discernible; as, objects *discoverable* by the naked eye.— **dis-cov"er-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Discoverable character or quality.— **dis-cov'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

dis-cov'erd, *pp.* Discovered. S. S.

dis-cov'ert, 1 dis-kuv'ert; 2 dĭs-cŏv'ert, *a.* **1.** *Law.* Not under the bonds of matrimony; not covert; unmarried: said of a woman, either widow or spinster. **2†.** Uncovered; revealed. [< OF. *descovert*, < LL. *discoopertus*, pp. of *discooperio;* see DISCOVER.] **dis-cov'ertet.**

dis-cov'ert†, *n.* An open or exposed position.

dis-cov'er-ture, 1 dis-kuv'ər-chur *or* -tiur; 2 dĭs-cŏv'er-chur *or* -tūr, *n. Law.* The unmarried state; freedom from coverture: applied to a woman.

dis-cov'er-y, 1 dis-kuv'ər-ı; 2 dĭs-cŏv'er-y, *n.* [-IES, **dis-cuv'er-y**s, 1 -ız; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** The act of discovering; especially, the act of finding out and bringing to public notice something before unknown; as, the *discovery* of gunpowder. **2.** A disclosure to view; revelation; specifically, in law, compulsory disclosure, as by a bankrupt of property, or by a defendant of facts. **3.** Something discovered; as, America was the great *discovery* of Columbus. **4†.** Exploration. **dis-cov'er-le†**; **dis-cov'er-ment†.**— **dis-cov'er-y-claim"**, *n.* A piece of mining-property claimed by right of discovery.

dis-cra'dle†, *vt.* To remove from a cradle.

dis"crase, dis'cra-site, *n.* Same as DYSCRASE, etc.

dis"cre-ate', *vt.* To undo (what has been created); destroy.—**dis"cre-a'tion†**, *n.*

dis-cred'it, 1 dis-kred'ıt; 2 dĭs-crĕd'it, *vt.* **1.** To decline to believe; put no faith in; disbelieve; as, to *discredit* a rumor. **2.** To injure the credit or reputation of; bring disgrace or reproach upon; as, to *discredit* one's family. **3.** To show to be or cause to appear unworthy of belief or confidence; destroy faith or belief in; as, to *discredit* the narratives of Scripture.

Spontaneous generation is a *discredited* hypothesis.
STOBBS *Divine Origin of Christianity* p. 341. [RAN. & S. 1884.]

[< DIS- + CREDIT, *v.*] Syn.: see DISPARAGE.— **-i-tor**, *n.*

dis-cred'it, *n.* **1.** The act of discrediting or disbelieving; the refusal to accept as true, or the state of being discredited and rejected as untrue; as, the doctrine has fallen into *discredit.* **2.** Lack of credit; impaired reputation; reproach; dishonor; as, to bring *discredit* on a good name.

dis-cred'it-a-ble, 1 dis-kred'ıt-ə-bl; 2 dĭs-crĕd'it-a-bl, **dis-cred'it-a-bl**e, 2 *a.* Hurtful to credit or reputation; disgraceful or disreputable; as, *discreditable* motives. Syn.: see DISREPUTABLE.— **-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **-bly**, *adv.*

dis-creet', 1 dis-krīt'; 2 dĭs-crēt', *a.* **1.** Wise in avoiding errors or evil or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; having good discernment; judicious; prudent. **2.** [Scot.] Polite or civil. **3†.** Separate; distinct. [< F. *discret*, < L. *discretus;* see DISCRETE.] **dis-cret'†**; **dis-crete'†.** Syn.: see POLITIC; PRUDENT.— **dis-creet'ly**, *adv.*— **dis-creet'ness**, *n.*

dis-crep'an-cy, 1 dis-krep'ən-sı; 2 dĭs-crĕp'an-çy (XIII), *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] A disagreement or difference between contrasted things, or between things that it is expected would correspond; difference; contrariety; as, a *discrepancy* in goods billed and received; a *discrepancy* between appearance and manners. [< OF. *discrepance*, < L. *discrepantia*, < *discrepan(t-)s;* see DISCREPANT.] **dis-crep'ance†** (XIII). Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.

dis-crep'ant, 1 dis-krep'ənt *or* dis'krı-pant; 2 dĭs-crĕp'ant *or* dĭs'kre-pănt. **I.** *a.* Inharmoniously different; opposite; contrary; discordant.

Seamew's plaintive cry,
Plaining *discrepant* between sea and sky.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. iii, st. 12.

II†. *n.* A dissenter. [OF., < L. *discrepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrepo*, differ in sound, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *crepo*, crackle.] Syn.: see INCONGRUOUS.— **dis-crep'ant-ly**, *adv.*

dis'cre-pate, 1 dis'kre-pēt; 2 dĭs'cre-pāt, *v.* [-PAT'ED; -PAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To indicate the specific differences of; differentiate or distinguish. **II.** *i.* **1.** To discriminate or make distinction. **2†.** To differ or be discrepant. [< L. *discrepo;* see DISCREPANT.]—**dis"cre-pa'tion**, *n.*

dis-crete', 1 dis-krīt' *or* dis'krīt; 2 dĭs-crēt' *or* dĭs'crēt, *a.* **1.** Not connected with others; disconnected; distinct or separate; as, *discrete* particles.

But if the rings consist of a multitude of *discrete* satellites, there must result a different state of things.
R. A. PROCTOR *Essays on Astron.* p. 72. [L. G. & CO. 1872.]

2. Made up of distinct parts or separate units; discontinuous; as, *discrete* quantity or proportion.

The parts of an animal form a concrete whole; but the parts of a society form a whole which is *discrete.*
SPENCER *Principles of Sociology* vol. i, p. 445. [A. 1891.]

3. Denoting opposition; expressing contrariety; disjunctive; discretive; as, *discrete* sentences; *discrete* clauses. **4.** *Bot.* Separate; not coalescent. **5.** *Med.* Distinct; segregate: opposed to *confluent.* [< L. *discretus*, pp. of *discerno;* see DISCERN.]—**discrete quantity** (*Math.*), a quantity composed of separate parts or units, as numbers: opposed to *continued quantity*, as extension.— **d. tones** (*Mus.*), tones, as of a keyboard instrument, separated by fixed intervals.— **dis-crete'†**, *vt.* To separate; subdivide.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **dis-crete'ness**, *n.* Discontinuity.

dis-cre'tion, 1 dis-kresh'ən; 2 dĭs-crĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The ability and tendency to choose or act with prudence; instinctive perception of what is wise or proper, united with caution; the habit of wise judgment; sagacity: especially in relation to one's own conduct.

I have need of such a youth,
That can with some *discretion* do my business.
SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act iv, sc. 4.

2. Liberty of action and decision, as in a particular matter; freedom in the exercise of judgment; also, action resulting from such liberty or freedom; as, the matter is subject to your *discretion.* **3.** *Law.* The act or the liberty of deciding according to the principles of justice and one's ideas of what is right and proper under the circumstances, without wilfulness or favor. **4.** [Scot.] Politeness or civility. **5†.** Distinction or separation; disjunction. [OF., < L. *discretio(n-)*, < *discretus;* see DISCRETE.] **dis-cre'cion†.** Syn.: see ADDRESS; PRUDENCE.—**age of discretion** (*Law*), the age at which a person becomes amenable to criminal law. It varies in different states and countries.— **at d.**, at will; without conditions.— **judicial d.**, the lawful power or right in a judge of deciding according to his own judgment, guided by the principles of equity and sound reason applicable to a given case.

dis-cre'tion-a-ry, 1 dis-kresh'ən-ē-rı; 2 dĭs-crĕsh'on-ā-ry, *a.* Exercisable at or left to discretion; uncontrolled legally except by discretion; as, *discretionary* orders to a military commander or to a broker.

The law watches the exercise of *discretionary* power with a jealous eye. KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, p. 182.

dis-cre'tion-al†.— **dis-cre'tion-al-ly**, **dis-cre'tion-a-ri-ly**, *adv.* At discretion.

dis-cre'tive, 1 dis-krī'tiv; 2 dĭs-crē'tiv, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Exdis-cre'tiv**e**s, 2 pressing logical opposition; disjunctive; as, a *discretive* clause. **2.** Distinct or separate.— **dis-cre'tiv(e-ness**s, *n.*

Reasoning is either from the whole to its parts; or from all the parts, *discretively*, to the whole they constitute, collectively.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xxxvii, p. 505. [G. & L. 1859.]

dis-crim'i-na-ble, } 1 dis-krim'ı-nə-bl; 2 dĭs-crĭm'ı-na-bl, *a.*
dis-crim'i-na-bl|e, } [Rare.] Capable of being discriminated. — **dis-crim'i-na-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

dis-crim'i-nal, 1 dis-krim'ı-nəl; 2 dĭs-crĭm'ı-nal, *a.* Marking separation. [< LL. *discriminalis*, < L. *discrimino*; see DISCRIMINATE, *v.*] — **discriminal line** (*Palmistry*), the line between the hand and arm.

dis-crim'i-nant, 1 dis-krim'ı-nənt; 2 dĭs-crĭm'ı-nant, *n. Math.* The integral function of the coefficients of an algebraic equation that becomes zero only when the equation has equal roots. The discriminant is equal to the continued product of the squares of all the differences of the roots. [< L. *discriminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrimino*; see DISCRIMINATE, *v.*] — **discriminant of a corpus,** a squared determinant whose rows are alternately the set of integers of which the base of the corpus is composed, and sets of their integers. — **dis-crim'i-nant,** *a. Math.* Of or pertaining to a discriminant. **dis-crim'i-nant-al†.**

dis-crim'i-nate, 1 dis-krim'ı-nēt; 2 dĭs-crĭm'ı-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To discern differences; distinguish things by their characteristics; differentiate between; as, to *discriminate* varieties by distinctive marks.

Experience has instructed us that no skill in the science of government had yet been able to *discriminate* and define, with sufficient certainty, its three great provinces, the legislative, executive and judiciary. MADISON in *The Federalist* No. xxxvii, p. 164.

2. To note or set apart as different; perceive the difference between; as, to *discriminate* the good and the bad.
II. *i.* **1.** To observe a difference; draw a distinction; distinguish; as, to *discriminate* between right and wrong. **2.** To make a distinction; deal unequally; as, transportation companies sometimes *discriminate* between different shippers in rates. [< L. *discriminatus*, pp. of *discrimino*, < *discerno*; see DISCERN.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; DISCERN; KNOW. — **dis-crim'i-na"tor,** *n.*

dis-crim'i-nate, *a.* **1.** Noting differences; discriminating; as, a *discriminate* mind. **2.** Discriminated or differentiated; distinguished. [< L. *d scriminatus*; see DISCRIMINATE, *v.*] — **dis-crim'i-nate-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-crim'i-nate-ness,** *n.*

dis-crim'i-nat"ing, 1 dis-krim'ı-nēt"ıŋ; 2 dĭs-crĭm'ı-nāt'ing, *pa.* **1.** Having power to distinguish keenly; as, a *discriminating* intellect. **2.** Serving to distinguish; as, a *discriminating* mark. **3.** Establishing a distinction or inequality; differential. Syn.: see ASTUTE. — **dis-crim'i-nat"ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-crim'i-na"tion, 1 dis-krim'ı-nē'shən; 2 dĭs-crĭm'ı-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* The fundamental act or faculty of intellect in noting differences and resemblances, and so preparing material for the higher and more complex forms of perception, conception, classification, etc. **2.** Differential treatment; as, *discrimination* in rates or customs duties. **3.** Discriminating power or quality; ability to distinguish or discern; as, a person of great *discrimination*.

Longinus seems to have had great sensibility but little *discrimination*. MACAULAY *Essays, Athenian Orators* p. 434. [A. 1880.]

4. The state or condition of being discriminated or distinguished; distinction; sometimes, unjust distinction. **5†.** A discriminating or distinctive mark. [< LL. *discriminatio(n-)*, < L. *discrimino*; see DISCRIMINATE, *v.*] Syn.: see DIFFERENCE. — **discrimination reaction** (*Psychophys.*), a reaction after the stimulus has been identified by an act of discrimination. **discriminative reaction†.** — **d. time.** *Psychophys.* **1.** The time required for a discrimination reaction. **2.** This time minus the simple reaction-time. — **sensible d.** (*Psychophys.*), the comparison and report of the likenesses and differences of sensation-experience in general. **sense-discrimination†.** — **dis-crim"i-na'tion-al,** *a.*

dis-crim'i-na-tive, } 1 dis-krim'ı-nə-tiv; 2 dĭs-crĭm'ı-
dis-crim'i-na-tiv|s, } na-tiv, *a.* **1.** Making or observing distinctions; discriminating; as, *discriminative* treatment. **2.** Denoting differences or distinctions; distinctive or characteristic; as, *discriminative* signs; *discriminative* qualities. **dis-crim'i-na-to-ry†.** — **discriminative or discriminating consciousness,** the fundamental activity of consciousness as implied in distinguishing differences and likenesses. — **dis-crim'i-na-tiv(e-ly)s,** *adv.* In a discriminative manner; with discrimination.

dis-crim'i-noid, 1 dis-krim'ı-noid; 2 dĭs-crĭm'ı-nŏid, *n. Math.* A function that vanishes only when the integrating factors of a differential equation are equal. [< L. *discrimen*, difference (< *discretus*; see DISCRETE), + -OID.] — **dis-crim"i-noi'dal,** *a.* Relating to a discriminoid.

dis-crive'†, *vt.* To describe. **des-crive'†.**

dis-crown', 1 dis-kraun'; 2 dĭs-crown', *vt.* To deprive of a crown; dethrone.

Canst thou love one Who did *discrown* thine husband?
TENNYSON *Harold* act iv, sc. 1.

disct., *abbr.* Discount.

dis"cu-ba'tion†, *n.* Recubation; discumbency

dis-cu'bi-to-ry†, *a.* Inclining or fitted to a leaning posture.

dis-cul'pate, *vt.* To exculpate. — **dis"cul-pa'tion,** *n.*

dis-cul'pa-to-ry, *a.* Tending to exculpate.

dis'cu-lus, 1 dis'kiu-lus; 2 dĭs'cū-lŭs, *n. Bot.* The small inflated appendage sometimes present in *Hepaticæ*. [Dim. of L. *discus*, disk.]

dis-cum'ben-cy, 1 dis-kum'ben-sı; 2 dĭs-cŭm'bĕn-cy, *n.* [Archaic.] The act or practise of reclining at meals, as among the ancients.

dis-cum'ber†, *vt.* To disencumber.

dis-cure'†, *vi.* Same as DISCOVER, 2.

dis-cur'sa-tive†, *a.* Discursive. — **dis-cur'sa-tive-ness†,** *n.*

dis-cur'sion, 1 dis-kūr'shən; 2 dĭs-cûr'shon, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The act of reasoning; discourse. **2†.** Discursiveness. **3†.** A running about.

dis-cur'sive, } 1 dis-kūr'sıv; 2 dĭs-cûr'siv, *a.* **1.** Passing
dis-cur'siv|s, } from one subject to another; wandering away from the point or theme; digressive. **2.** *Psychol. & Logic.* Of or pertaining to the understanding or power of connected thinking; exhibiting the process and method of ratiocination; elaborative as opposed to *intuitive*; also, pertaining to argumentation or exposition when not conducted in dialectic form; as, a mathematical demonstration is a *discursive* process.

The *Discursive* Faculties are those which take the materials furnished by intuition, and, by a process of thought, involving Analysis and Synthesis, reach new results.
L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* p. 17. [L.]

3. [Archaic.] Roving abroad; ranging far; far-reaching. [< L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurro*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *curro*, run.] Syn.: see DESULTORY. — **dis-cur'siv(e-ly)s,** *adv.* — **dis-cur'siv(e-ness)s,** *n.*

dis-cur'so-ry, 1 dis-kūr'so-rı; 2 dĭs-cûr'so-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Characterized by reasoning or discourse; argumentative; discursive.

dis-cur'sus, 1 dis-kūr'sus; 2 dĭs-cûr'sŭs, *n.* [LL.] Discourse or discursive reasoning; ratiocination; argumentation.

dis'cus, 1 dis'kus; 2 dĭs'cŭs, *n.* [DIS'CI, 1 dis'ai; 2 dĭs'ī, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A heavy, usually circular, flat piece of stone or metal thrown in athletic contests; the quoit of the ancients. **2.** *Biol.* A disk. [L.; see DISK.] — **discus proligerus** (*Anat.*), a mass of granular cells surrounding the ovum in the ovisac: the cumulus. — **dis'cus-throw"er,** *n.* See DISCOBOLUS.

dis-cuss', 1 dis-kus'; 2 dĭs-cŭs', *vt.* **1.** To argue for and against; state and consider facts and reasonings concerning; debate or reason upon; agitate; sift; as, to *discuss* civil-service reform; to *discuss* a difficult problem.

In Athens, the citizens were so practiced in State affairs, that they were able to *discuss* them with much of the calmness and judgment of a senate.
T. E. MAY *Democ. in Eur.* vol. i, p. 218. [A. & S. 1889.]

2. [Colloq.] To test by eating or drinking.

We all . . . drew round the table, an austere silence prevailing while we *discussed* our meal.
EMILY BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* p. 11. [H.]

3. (1) *Civ. Law.* To exhaust proceedings against (the principal debtor) before proceeding against the surety or sureties. (2) *F. Canadian Law.* Formerly, to sell, as a debtor's property, by legal process for the payment of debt: now seldom or never used. **4.** *Med.* To scatter or disperse, as a tumor, without suppuration. **5†.** To break to pieces; shatter. **6†.** To put aside; shake off. [< L. *discussus*, pp. of *discutio*, shake apart, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *quatio*, shake.] Syn.: see ARGUE; EXAMINE. — **dis-cuss'a-bl(e,** *a.* **dis-cuss'i-bl(e†,** *a.* — **dis-cuss'er,** *n.*

dis-cus'sion, 1 dis-kuʃ'ən; 2 dĭs-cŭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act or process of discussing; especially, the statement and consideration of arguments for and against a matter under consideration; argumentative investigation or examination; debate; disputation; as, the *discussion* of a political question; the *discussion* of a plan.

There must be *discussion*, to show how experience is to be interpreted. MILL *On Liberty* p. 40. [H. H. & CO. 1879.]

2. *Civ. Law.* The right of a surety to have the property of his principal exhausted before being required to make payment: called the *benefit of discussion*. **3.** *Scots Law.* (1) A process against a principal debtor when another is surety: now only claimable under special contract. (2) A marshaling of the order of liability of heirs for debts of the ancestor. **4.** *Med.* A dispersion or scattering, as of a tumor. [F., < LL. *discussio(n-)*, shaking, < L. *discussus*; see DISCUSS.] Syn.: see ALTERCATION; QUARREL; SPEECH. — **dis-cus'sion-al,** *a.* Of or relating to discussion. — **dis-cus'sion-ist,** *n.* A person skilled in discussion or debate; an advocate of discussion.

dis-cus'sive, } 1 dis-kus'ıv; 2 dĭs-cŭs'iv. **I.** *a.* **1.** *Med.*
dis-cus'siv|s, } Having the property of dispersing or scattering tumors and the like. **2.** [Rare.] Removing doubt; decisive; conclusive. **II.** *n.* A medicine having the property of scattering tumors.

dis-cust', *pp.* Disgusted. S. S.

dis-cu'tient, 1 dis-kiū'shent; 2 dĭs-cū'shĕnt. **I.** *a.* Dispersive of tumors; scattering; as, a *discutient* medicine. **II.** *n.* A remedy administered or applied to scatter swellings, etc. [< L. *discutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *discutio*; see DISCUSS.]

dis-dain', 1 dis-dēn'; 2 dĭs-dān' (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To consider unworthy of regard or notice; regard with proud contempt; look down upon; despise; as, to *disdain* a bad man. **2.** To deem unworthy of one's character; recoil from with pride or scorn; as, to *disdain* a dishonest act. **3†.** To fill with contempt. **4.** To be indignant at. **II†.** *i.* To feel contempt or scorn. [< OF. *desdaignter*; see DISDAIN, *n.*] **des-dain'†; dis-deign'†.** Syn.: see SCORN. — **dis-dain'er,** *n.*

dis-dain', *n.* **1.** A feeling of superiority and dislike, as at that which is considered unworthy of one's position or character; proud contempt; haughty or indignant disgust or aversion; scorn. **2†.** The state of being or thinking oneself despised; disgrace. **3†.** That which is despicable. [< OF. *desdaign*, < *desdaignier*, disdain, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *dignor*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy.] **dis-deigne'†.** Syn.: see ARROGANCE. — **dis-dain'a-bl(e,** *a.*

dis-dain'ful, 1 dis-dēn'ful; 2 dĭs-dān'ful, *a.* Filled with or expressing disdain; characterized by contempt or haughtiness; scornful; as, a *disdainful* woman. **dis-dained'†; dis-dain'full†.**

She thanked them in her *disdainful* wise.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 4, st. 14.

Syn.: see HAUGHTY. — **dis-dain'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-dain'ful-ness,** *n.*

dis-di'a-clast, 1 dis-dai'ə-klast; 2 dĭs-dī'a-clăst, *n.* One of the doubly refracting elements of striated muscular fiber described by Brücke. [< Gr. *dis*, twice (< *dyo*, two), + *diaklaō*, break apart, < *dia*, apart, + *klaō*, break.] — **dis-di"a-clas'tic,** *a.*

dis-di"a-pa'son, 1 dis-dai'ə-pē'sən *or* -zən; 2 dĭs-dī'a-pā'son *or* -son, *n.* An interval, in medieval music, of a double octave or fifteenth. [LL., < Gr. *dis dia pasōn*; see DI-[1] and DIAPASON.] **bis-di"a-pa'son†**

dis-dub', 1 dis-dub'; 2 dĭs-dŭb', *vt.* To degrade from knighthood; deprive of the title of knight. [< DIS- + DUB[1].]

dis-ease', 1 dız-ız'; 2 dĭs-ēz', *vt.* [DIS-EASED'; DIS-EAS'ING.] **1.** To produce disease in; affect with a morbid or unhealthy condition; disorder; derange: used chiefly in the past participle; as, a *diseased* organ. **2.** To make uneasy; distress. [< OF. *desaiser*, < *desaise*; see DISEASE, *n.*] — **dis-eas'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-eas'ed-ness,** *n.* A diseased condition: sickness.

dis-ease', *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Any departure from, failure in, or perversion of normal physiological action in the material constitution or functional integrity of the living organism. **2.** Morbid condition resulting from such disturbance or failure of physiological functions. Some of the principal diseases associated either with the names of the men who have studied or described them, with certain parts of the body, or with particular occupations, as **Bright's disease, foot-and-mouth d., rag-sorters' d.,** will be found either in vocabulary place or under the more important element. **3.** Figuratively, any derangement or unwholesome condition; depravity; as, a moral *disease*.

In the Jews idolatry was a *disease;* in Pagan nations, it was the normal state. DE QUINCEY *Poets, Landor* p. 265. [T. & F. 1859.]

4. *Bot.* (1) A pathological condition of plants, resulting in stoppage of growth and frequently in death. (2) Any one of various minute parasitic organisms attacking plant-life. Among these are generally included bacteria, fungi, and nemathelminthic worms. Injuries caused by phytophagous insects are not usually classed as diseases. **5.** A change in the quality of wines generally due to the action of micro-organisms. **6†.** Want of ease; uneasiness. **7†.** A cause of uneasiness. CHAUCER, *N. Pr. Prol.* 5. [< OF. *desaise*, < *des-* (see DIS-); and see EASE, *n.*] **dis-eese'†; dis-ese'†.**

Syn.: affection, ailment, complaint, disorder, distemper, illness, indisposition, infirmity, malady, sickness. *Disease* is the general term for any deviation from health; *disorder* and *affection* are rather partial and limited; as, a nervous *affection;* a *disorder* of the digestive system. We speak of trifling *ailments*, a slight *indisposition*, a serious or a deadly *disease*. *Complaint* is a popular term, which may be applied to any degree of ill health, slight or severe. *Infirmity* denotes a chronic or lingering weakness or disability, as blindness or lameness. — Ant.: health, robustness, soundness, vigor. — **dis-ease'-germ",** *n.* [Colloq.] Any of the pathogenic micro-organisms. — **dis-ease'ful†,** *a.* **1.** Abounding with disease; producing disease. **2.** Occasioning uneasiness. — **dis-ease'-ful-ness†,** *n.* — **dis-ease'less,** *a.* — **dis-ease'ment†,** *n.* Uneasiness; inconvenience.

dis-eased', 1 dız-ızd'; 2 dĭs-ēzd', *pa.* **1.** Unhealthy; in a condition of bad health; afflicted with disease. **2.** *Pathol.* Symptomatic of morbid structural changes in organs. **3.** Mentally disordered or depraved; morbid.

di-sec'on-da-ry, 1 dai-sek'ən-dē-rı; 2 dī-sĕc'on-dā-ry, *a. Chem.* Secondary to a secondary.

dis-edge', *vt.* [Rare.] To destroy the edge of; blunt.

dis-ed'i-fy, *vt.* [Archaic.] To weaken or corrupt by erroneous counsel. — **dis-ed"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

dis-ed'u-cate, *vt.* To undo or destroy the education of.

dis"e-lec'tri-fy, 1 dis'ı-lek'trı-fai; 2 dĭs'e-lĕc'trı-fy, *vt.* To deprive of electricity or electric current. — **dis"e-lec"tri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

di-sel'e-nid, } 1 dai-sel'ı-nid, -nid *or* -naid; 2 dī-sĕl'e-nid,
di-sel'e-nide, } -nid *or* -nid, *n. Chem.* A compound containing two atoms of selenium united to another element or radical.

dis"em-bar'go, *vt.* To free from embargo.

dis"em-bark', 1 dis'em-bārk'; 2 dĭs'ĕm-bärk', *v.* **I.** *t.* To put ashore from a ship, as passengers; land; unload; debark; as, to *disembark* troops.

I must unto the road, to *disembark*
Some necessaries that I needs must use.
SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act ii, sc. 4.

II. *i.* To go ashore; land; as, the troops *disembarked*. [< F. *désembarquer*, < *dés-* (see DIS-); and see EMBARK.] **dis"im-bark'†.** — **dis-em"bar-ka'tion,** *n.* The act of putting ashore. **dis-em"bar-ca'tion†; dis"em-bark'ment†.**

dis"em-barkt', *pp.* Disembarked. S. S.

dis"em-bar'rass, 1 dis'em-bar'əs; 2 dĭs'ĕm-băr'as, *vt.* To free from embarrassment of any kind. — **-ment,** *n.*

dis"em-bar'rast, *pp.* Disembarrassed. S. S.

dis"em-bat'tle, 1 dis'em-bat'l; 2 dĭs'ĕm-băt'l, *vt.* To deprive of embattlements. — **dis"em-bat'tled,** *pa.*

dis"em-bed', 1 dis'em-bed'; 2 dĭs'ĕm-bĕd', *vt.* To extract (a thing) from where it is embedded.

dis"em-bel'lish, *vt.* To strip of embellishment.

dis"em-bit'ter, *vt.* To rid of bitterness or acrimony; make kind and forgiving; sweeten.

dis-em"bo-ca'tion, *n.* [Rare.] The act of disemboguing.

dis"em-bod'y, 1 dis'em-bed'ı; 2 dĭs'ĕm-bŏd'y, *vt.* **1.** To free from the body or the flesh; as, death *disembodies* the spirits of men. **2.** To disband or discharge temporarily from military service; as, to *disembody* the militia. — **dis"em-bod'i-ment,** *n.* The state of being disembodied, or the act of disembodying.

dis"em-bogue', 1 dis'em-bōg'; 2 dĭs'ĕm-bōg', *v.* **I.** *t.* To pour out or discharge, as from the mouth of a river.
II. *i.* **1.** To flow out at the mouth, as a stream.

Along the courses of the principal rivers, especially where they receive a tributary, or *disembogue* into the sea.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, p. 311. [A. 1885.]

2. *Naut.* To pass out of the mouth of a river, bay, or gulf: said of a vessel. [< Sp. *desembocar*, < *des-* (< L. *dis-*; see DIS-) + *embocar*, put into the mouth, < L. *in*, in, + *bucca*, cheek.] — **dis"em-bogue', dis"em-bogue'ment,** *n.*

dis"em-bo'som, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To separate from the bosom.
II. *i.* To reveal one's self.

dis"em-bow'el, 1 dis'em-bau'el; 2 dĭs'ĕm-bow'ĕl, *vt.* **1.** To take out the bowels of; eviscerate, as a carcass. **2.** To wound so as to cause the bowels to protrude. **3.** [Rare.] To spin out of the abdomen, as a spider its web. — **dis"em-bow'el-ment,** *n.*

dis"em-bow'eld, *pp.* Disemboweled. S. S.

dis"em-bow'er, *vt.* To deprive of or take from a bower or bowers.

dis"em-broil', 1 dis'em-broil'; 2 dĭs'ĕm-brŏil', *vt.* To free from confusion; restore order to; disentangle.

di-se'mic, 1 dai-sī'mik; 2 dī-sē'mic, *a. Anc. Pros.* Consisting of two times or moræ, that is, equal to two short units (⏑⏑) or one long unit of time (–). [< LL. *disemus*, < Gr. *disēmos*, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *sēma*, mark, mora.] — **di'seme,** *n.* A disemic syllable.

dis"em-pas'sioned, *a.* [Rare.] Set free from passion; passionless; calm.

dis"em-ploy'†, *vt.* To deprive of or dismiss from employment. — **dis"em-ployed'†,** *a.* Unemployed. — **dis"em-ploy'ment†,** *n.* The state of being without employment.

dis"em-pow'er, 1 dis'em-pau'er; 2 dĭs'ĕm-pow'er, *vt.* [Archaic.] To deprive or divest of power or authority.

dis"em-pris'on-ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act of releasing from prison; a setting free.

dis"en-a'ble, *vt.* To disable; unfit. — **dis"en-a'ble-ment†,** *n.*

dis"en-chain', *vt.* [Archaic.] To free from restraint; unchain.

dis"en-chant', 1 dis'en-chant'; 2 dĭs'ĕn-chánt', *vt.* To free from enchantment or glamor; set free from magic spells; also, to deprive of attraction or fascination; disillusionize. — **dis"en-chant'er,** *n.* — **dis"en-chant'ing,** *a.* — **dis"en-chant'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **dis"en-chant'ment,** *n.* — **dis-en-chant'ress,** *n., fem.*

dis"en-charm', *vt.* To disenchant.

dis"en-close', *vt.* To free from enclosure; remove the barriers of; open. **dis"in-close'†.**

dis"en-cour'age†, *vt.* To fail to encourage; discourage.

dis"en-crease'†, *vt.* To decrease. **dis"en-crese'†.**

dis"en-cum'ber, *vt.* To free from encumbrance or clog; disburden; disembarrass; as, to *disencumber* an estate. — **dis"en-cum'ber-ment,** *n.* — **dis"en-cum'brance,** *n.*

dis″en-dow′, *vt.* To take away an endowment or endowments from.— **dis″en-dow′ment**, *n.*

dis″en-fran′chise, *vt.* [Rare.] To disfranchise.— **dis″en-fran′chise-ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

dis″en-gage′, 1 dis″en-gēj′; 2 dis″ĕn-ġāġ′, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To break the connection or attachment of; set free, as from mechanical obstruction or connection, chemical union, or something that engages the mind or affections; release; unloose; disentangle; as, to *disengage* a boat from the weeds; to *disengage* the mind from study.

The total amount of this gas [carbon dioxid] in the whole atmosphere probably exceeds what would be disengaged if all the vegetable and animal matter on the earth's surface were burnt.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* p. 31. [MACM. 1882.]

2. To free from pledge or vow; as, to *disengage* a man from the promise of marriage.

II. *i.* **1.** To free oneself; become detached; withdraw; as, to *disengage* from evil associations.

From a friend's grave, how soon we *disengage!*
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* v, l. 371.

2. *Fencing.* To pass the point of one's weapon quickly to the opposite side of an adversary's blade. Syn.: see SEPARATE.

dis″en-gaged′, 1 dis″en-gējd′; 2 dis″ĕn-ġāġd′, *pa.* **1.** Separated or disjoined from that with which it has been in union; released; disentangled. **2.** Not secured to any object, party, or side; not bound by appointment; especially, not engaged matrimonially.

People . . . imagine that no *disengaged* man can approach a rich woman without matrimonial hopes and intentions.
CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* pt. i, ch. 18, p. 142. [A. 1883.]

3. Free from care or occupation; at leisure; at ease; as, I shall be *disengaged* on Friday.

Nothing is more beautiful than to see a man hold his art, trade, or function in an easy *disengaged* way,—wearing it as a soldier his sword. MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* p. 77. [S. C. O. 1873.]

4. *Entom.* Adhering to other parts only at the base.— **dis″en-gag′ed-ness**, *n.* The state of being disengaged.

dis″en-gage′ment, 1 dis″en-gēj′ment *or* -ment; 2 dis″ĕn-ġāġ′mĕnt, *n.* **1.** The act of disengaging, or the state of being disengaged; extrication. **2.** Freedom from toil or care; leisure. **3.** Gracefulness; ease; as, *disengagement* of manner. **4.** A fencer's maneuver by which his foil is freed from the control of his opponent's. See DISENGAGE, *v.*, II, 2.

dis″en-gulf′, *vt.* To cast forth or release as from a gulf.

dis″en-mesh′, *vt.* To set free or disentangle from or as from the meshes of a net.

dis″en-no′ble, *vt.* [Archaic.] To deprive of nobleness or title of nobility; degrade.

dis″en-robed′, *a.* Disrobed.

dis″en-roll′, *vt.* [Archaic.] To take from a roll; strike off or out, as a name. **dis″en-rol′‡.**

dis″en-san′ĭ-tў†, *n.* Folly; insanity. [unveil.

dis″en-shroud′, *vt.* To remove a shroud or covering from;

dis″en-slave′, *vt.* [Archaic.] To free from slavery; manumit.

dis″en-tail′, 1 dis″en-tēl′; 2 dis″ĕn-tāl′ *vt.* **1.** To free from or break the entail of, as an estate. **2.** [Archaic.] To free from association with. **dis″in-talc′†.— dis″en-tail′**, *n.* The act of breaking an entail. **dis″en-tail′ment†.**

dis″en-tan′gle, } 1 dis″en-taŋ′gl; 2 dis″ĕn-tăŋ′gl, *vt.* **1.**

dis″en-tan′gle, } To relieve of entanglement; free from internal complication and disorder; unravel; set right; as, to *disentangle* a snarl of thread; to *disentangle* false accounts. **2.** To free or loosen from entanglement or from whatever perplexes or complicates; disengage.— **dis″en-tan′gle-ment**, *n.*— **dis″en-tan′gler**, *n.*

dis″en-thrall′, 1 dis″en-thrōl′; 2 dis″ĕn-thrąl′, *vt.* To release from or as from thraldom; set free, as from anything that subjects or holds; disenslave; as, to *disenthrall* a man from evil habits. **dis″en-thral′‡.— -ment**, *n.*

dis″en-throne′, *vt.* To dethrone.— **dis″en-throne′ment**, *n.*

dis″en-ti′tle, *vt.* To take away the title from; deprive of a right.

dis″en-tomb′, *vt.* To take from a tomb; exhume; disinter. — **dis″en-tomb′ment**, *n.*

dis″en-train′, *vt.* & *vi.* To detrain, as troops.

dis″en-trance′, *vt.* To arouse from a trance; awaken from a reverie; disillusionize.— **dis″en-trance′ment**, *n.*

dis″en-tray′le†, *vt.* To disembowel.

dis″en-twine′, *vt.* To undo from a twisted condition; untwine.

Could experience, ten times thine, Pain from Being *disentwined*
CAMPBELL *A Dream* st. 5.

dī-sep′a-lous, 1 dai-sep′a-lus; 2 dī-sĕp′a-lŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Having two sepals.

dis-e″qui-li′brate, *vt.* To disturb or destroy the equilibrium of, physically or mentally. [< DIS- priv. + EQUILIBRIUM.] — **dis-e″qui-li-bra′tion**, *n.*

dis-e″qui-lib′rĭ-um, *n.* A want of equilibrium, as of the mental and moral activities.

dis″es-peir′†, *n.* Despair. **dis-es′per-auncet†.— -atet**, *a.*

dis″es-pouse′†, *vt.* [Poet.] To separate after plighted troth or espousal; divorce.

dis″es-tab′lish, 1 dis″es-tab′lĭsh; 2 dis″ĕs-tăb′lish, *vt.* **1.** To deprive of fixed or established state or character; specifically, to withdraw state patronage, support, or exclusive recognition from; as, to *disestablish* a church. **2.** [Rare.] To remove or set aside, as from established use or custom; unsettle.— **dis″es-tab′lish-er**, *n.* One who advocates disestablishment.

dis″es-tab′lish-ment, 1 dis″es-tab′lĭsh-ment *or* -ment; 2 dis″ĕs-tăb′lish-ment, *n.* The act of disestablishing, or the condition of being disestablished: said specifically of a state church; as, the *disestablishment* of the Church of Ireland (Protestant Episcopal) by act of Parliament in 1869.— **dis″es-tab′lish-men-ta′rĭ-an**, *n.*

dis″es-teem′, 1 dis″es-tīm′; 2 dis″ĕs-tēm′, *vt.* **1.** To feel a lack of esteem for; regard slightingly or with dislike; disapprove of; as, to *disesteem* a former friend. **2†.** To bring into disfavor; depreciate. [< F. *désestimer*, < *dés-* (see DIS-); and see ESTEEM.] — **dis″es-teem′**, *n.* Lack of esteem.— **dis-es″ti-ma′tion**, *n.* Disesteem.

dis′euse, 1 dĭz″ūz′; 2 dis″ūs′, *n. fem.* [F.] A woman who acts as she recites, sings, or interprets.

dis-ex′er-cise†, *vt.* To cease to use or exercise.

dis-faith′, 1 dis-fēth′; 2 dis-fāth′, *n.* Absence of all faith.

dis-fame′, 1 dis-fēm′; 2 dis-fām′, *n.* Bad repute; ill fame; infamy.

Right well know I that Fame is half-*disfame.*
TENNYSON *Merlin and Vivien* l. 502.

dis-fam′ĭ-ly, *vt.* [Rare.] To put out of a family; disown.

dis-fash′ion, *vt.* To disfigure.

dis-fa′vor, 1 dis-fē′vər; 2 dis-fā′vor, *vt.* **1.** To withdraw or withhold favor, friendship, or support from; discountenance; oppose; as, to *disfavor* a person or an

dis-fa′vor, *n.* **1.** Lack of favor; disregard; disesteem; as, the *disfavor* of the reading public.

Statesmen . . . knew that they had to choose between submission and his [Jackson's] *disfavor.*
CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* p. 323. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. The state of being frowned upon, disliked, or opposed; displeasure; odium; as, packed caucuses have gone into *disfavor.* **3.** [Rare.] An unkind act. [< OF. *desfaccur*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *favor*, FAVOR.] — **dis-fa′vor-a-bly†**, *adv.*

dis-fa′vored, *pp.* Disfavored. S. S.

dis-fa′vour, etc. Disfavor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

dis-fea′ture, 1 dis-fī′chur *or* -tiur; 2 dis-fē′chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To deprive of a feature or features; mar the visage of; disfigure.— **dis-fea′ture**, *n.* Disfigurement.— **dis-fea′ture-ment**, *n.*

dis-fel′low-ship, 1 dis-fel′o-ship; 2 dis-fĕl′o-shĭp, *vt.* [U. S.] To exclude from fellowship, or refuse to admit to fellowship: used especially with reference to ecclesiastical standing or church communion.— **dis-fel′low-ship**, *n.*

dis-fen′, 1 dis-fen′; 2 dis-fĕn′, *vt.* [Rare.] To reclaim from the condition of a fen; strip of peat.

dis-fe′ver, 1 dis-fī′vər; 2 dis-fē′ver, *vt.* To relieve from fever, or reduce fever in.

dis-fig′ure, 1 dis-fig′yur; 2 dis-fĭg′yur, *vt.* [-URED; -URING.] **1.** To impair or injure the beauty, symmetry, or appearance of; render unsightly, misshapen, or imperfect; deform in any manner; as, to *disfigure* a painting.

It is the duty of every educated man to set his face against the innovations which *disfigure* the language.
O. B. FROTHINGHAM *George Ripley* p. 217. [H. M. & CO. 1883.]

2†. To disguise. [< OF. *desfigurer*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *figura*, FIGURE.] — **dis-fig″u-ra′tion**, *n.*— **dis-fig′ured**, *pa.* Physically marred in any manner. **dis-fig′ur-atet**, *a.*— **dis-fig′ure-ment**, *n.* **1.** That which disfigures. **2.** The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured.— **dis-fig′ur-er**, *n.*— **dis-fig′uret**, *n.* Deformity; disfigurement.

dis-flesh′, *vt.* [Rare.] To reduce the flesh of, or to divest of flesh; make a spirit.

dis-fo′li-age, *vt.* [Rare.] To defoliate.

dis-for′est, 1 dis-for′est; 2 dis-fôr′ĕst, *vt.* **1.** To clear of forest; cut away the timber of; strip of trees. **2.** To disafforest.— **dis-for″es-ta′tion**, *n.*

dis-form′, 1 dis-fōrm′; 2 dis-fôrm′, *vt.* To deform.

dis-fran′chise, 1 dis-fran′chiz *or* -chiz; 2 dis-frăn′chiz *or* -chiz (XIII), *vt.* [-CHISED; -CHIS-ING.] To deprive or dispossess of a citizen's privileges, especially of the right to vote; deprive of any privilege granted by government; as, a law to *disfranchise* the illiterate. **dif-fran′chiset.— dis-fran′chise-ment**, *n.*

The ballot is given to express public opinion on public questions, and he who cannot so speak is counted *disfranchised.*
W. T. MILLS *Science of Politics* p. 139. [F. & W. 1888.]

dis-frock′, 1 dis-frok′; 2 dis-frŏk, *vt.* To deprive of a frock; depose from friarhood or from the clergy; unfrock.

dis-fur′nish, *vt.* [Archaic.] To render destitute of furniture or of belongings.— **-ment**, *n.*— **dis-fur′nĭ-turet**, *n.*

dis-gal′lantt, *vt.* To deprive of courage; dispirit.

dis-gar′landt, *vt.* [Rare.] To divest of garlands or of ornaments.

dis-gar′nish, *vt.* [Archaic.] To strip of garniture; disfurnish.

The extreme right of the Federal line had been almost *disgarnished* by the withdrawal of troops to reinforce the left.
NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. iii, p. 258. [C. CO. 1890.]

dis-gar′ri-son, *vt.* [Rare.] To remove a garrison from.

dis-gav′el, 1 dis-gav′el; 2 dis-găv′ĕl, *vt.* *Eng. Law.* To exempt (an estate) from the law of gavelkind.

dis″ge-ner′ic, 1 dis″jĭ-ner′ĭk; 2 dis″ġe-nĕr′ic, *a.* Of different genera, as two species; not congeneric.

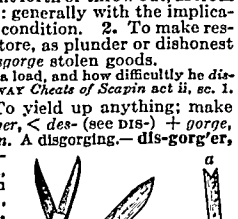
dis-gest′†, *vt.* To digest.— **dis-ges′tion†**, *n.*

dis-glo′rĭ-fy†, *vt.* To deprive of glory.— **dis-glo′ry†**, *n.*

dis-gorge′, 1 dis-gōrj′; 2 dis-ġôrġ′, *v.* [DIS-GORGED′; DIS-GOR′GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw out from or as if from the throat or stomach; vomit forth or throw out, as from a volcano; eject; discharge: generally with the implication of a previously stuffed condition. **2.** To make restitution of unwillingly; restore, as plunder or dishonest gains; surrender; as, to *disgorge* stolen goods.

How easily a miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he *disgorges* a grain!
OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* act ii, sc. 1.

II. *i.* **1.** To vomit. **2.** To yield up anything; make restitution. [< OF. *desgorger*, < *des-* (see DIS-) + *gorge*, GORGE.] — **dis-gorge′ment**, *n.* A disgorging.— **dis-gor′ger**, *n.* **1.** Any device for loosening a hook from a fish's mouth, as a ring to be slid down the fishing-line, a knife-blade, as in the illustration, etc. **2.** One who disgorges.



Anglers' Pocket-knife with Scissors, Blade, and Disgorger (*a*).

dis-gown′†, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To strip of a gown; hence, to renounce or deprive of clerical orders.

dis-grace′, 1 dis-grēs′; 2 dis-ġrā ç′ (XIII), *vt.* [DIS-GRACED′, DIS-GRAC′ING.] **1.** To bring reproach, ignominy, or shame upon; affect dishonorably, or in a manner to lower greatly in the estimation of others or of the public; as, he *disgraced* himself by his continued profanity. **2.** To cause to lose favor; dismiss with ignominy; as, to *disgrace* a public officer. **3†.** To upbraid; revile; accuse. [< F. *disgracier*, < OF. *disgrace;* see DISGRACE, *n.*] Syn.: see ABASE.— **dis-grac′er**, *n.*— **dis-gra′civet**, *a.* Tending to disgrace.— **dis-grace′ment**, *n.*

dis-grace′, *n.* **1.** The state of being disgraced; a condition of reproach, dishonor, or infamy; ignominy; disrepute; as, *disgrace* followed discovery.

When in *disgrace* or out of money, he had the air of a good man with a broken heart.
N. P. WILLIS *Prose Writings, Female Ward* p. 107. [S. 1885.]

2. That which disgraces or brings into disrepute; as, the condition of the streets is a *disgrace* to the town. **3.** [Archaic.] Lack of grace of person or character. **4†.** An unkind act. [OF., < LL. *disgratia*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-); and see GRACE, *n.*] Syn.: see BLEMISH; IGNOMINY.

dis-grace′ful, 1 dis-grēs′ful; 2 dis-ġrāç′ful, *a.* Characterized by or causing disgrace; outrageous; shameful. Syn.: see DISREPUTABLE; FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.— **dis-grace′ful-ly**, *adv.*— **dis-grace′ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-gra′cioust, *a.* Ungracious.

dis″gra-da′tion, 1 dis″grə-dē′shən; 2 dis″ġra-dā′shon, *n.* *Scots Law.* Deposition: degradation; specif., a stripping one

dis″gre-ga′tion, 1 dis″grĭ-gē′shən; 2 dis″ġre-ġā′shon, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* Separation; dissociation, as of molecules within a substance. **2.** *Thermodynam.* The average index of probability of configuration of a system, which, added to the transformation-value of the heat in such system, is equivalent to its entropy. [< LL. *disgregatus*, pp. of *disgrego*, separate, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock.]

dis-grun′tle, } 1 dis-grun′tl; 2 dis-ġrŭn′tl, *vt.* [-TLED;

dis-grun′tle, } -TLING.] [Colloq.] To make dissatisfied or sulky; disappoint and vex: usually in the past participle. [< DIS- + GRUNT.] — **dis-grun′tle-ment**, *n.*

dis-guise′, } 1 dis-gaiz′; 2 dis-ġīz′, *vt.* [DIS-GUISED′, DIS-

dis-guize′, } GUIS′ING.] **1.** To change the appearance of, as of one's person, figure, or bearing, by an unusual costume or by some arrangement of the hair, the wearing of a mask, etc., so as to make recognition difficult; as, he was effectually *disguised* by a false beard; he *disguised* his handwriting; hide or conceal, as by or in anything intended to cover up, alter in appearance, or give another semblance to; alter; change.

The policy of wise rulers has always been to *disguise* strong acts under popular forms.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 57. [P. S. & CO. 1849.]

2. To change, as in manner, by intoxication: a euphemism. **3†.** To know by a change of guise. [< OF. *desguiser*, < *des-*, DIS-, + *guise;* see GUISE.]

Syn.: see DISSEMBLE; GARBLE; HIDE; MASK.— **dis-guis′al**, *n.*— **dis-guis′ed-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] — **dis-guis′ed-ness**, *n.* [Rare.] — **dis-guise′ment**, *n.* [Rare.] — **dis-guis′er**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which disguises. **2†.** A masker.

dis-guise′, *n.* **1.** That which disguises, alters the appearance of, or renders difficult of recognition; anything that conceals a real aspect, nature, or form, as of the face, person, disposition, or intentions; as, his *disguise* was perfect. **2.** The act of concealing by false appearances, or the state of being thus concealed; as, a blessing in *disguise.*

'Tis great, 'tis manly, to disdain *disguise.*
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* viii, l. 364.

3. A change of speech or behavior by drink; intoxication: a euphemism. **4†.** An interlude or mask.

Syn.: cloak, color, concealment, counterfeit, cover, false appearance, guise, mask, pretense, seeming, semblance, show. — Ant.: artlessness, candor, frankness, ingenuousness, naïveté, openness, sincerity.

dis-guise′less, 1 dis-gaiz′les; 2 dis-ġīz′lĕs, *a.* Without or lacking disguise.

dis-guis′ing†, *n.* A masquerade. See DISGUISE, *n.*, 4.

dis-gulf′, 1 dis-gulf′; 2 dis-ġŭlf′, *vt.* To discharge from or as from a gulf. **dis-gulph′†.**

dis-gust′, 1 dis-gust′; 2 dis-ġŭst′, *vt.* **1.** To affect so as to cause loathing or aversion: offend the taste or displease the mental or moral sense of; as, this way of serving food *disgusts* me. **2†.** To entertain disgust for; disrelish. **3†.** To persuade (one) against (something). [< F. *desgouster*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *gusto*, taste, < *gustus*, tasting.] Prep.: to be disgusted *with* the man or his book, *by* his fulsome flattery, *at* his cowardice.— **dis-gust′ful**, *a.* Morally or physically repulsive.— **dis-gust′ful-ly**, *adv.*— **dis-gust′ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-gust′, *n.* Strong aversion or repugnance to anything offensive to the senses, mind, or morals. Syn.: see ABHORRENCE; ANTIPATHY; DISAFFECTION.

dis-gust′ing, 1 dis-gust′ĭŋ; 2 dis-ġŭst′ing, *pa.* Serving or fitted to provoke disgust; offensive; odious; revolting; as, a *disgusting* odor; *disgusting* familiarity.— **dis-gust′ing-ly**, *adv.*— **dis-gust′ing-ness**, *n.*

dish, 1 dĭsh; 2 dĭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To place in a dish or dishes; hence, to serve, as food: often with *up* or *out;* as, to *dish up* the dinner; *dish out* the potatoes.

Ye Pow'rs wha mak mankind your care,
And *dish* them *out* their bill o' fare.
BURNS *To a Haggis* st. 7.

2. To make concave like a dish; as, to *dish* a carriage-wheel. **3.** [Slang.] To use up badly; ruin; cheat; as, he *dished* him. **4.** [Scot.] To butt or knock with the horns. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be concave like a dish, or to become concave or bowed; as, the wheel *dished.* **2.** To throw out the fore feet on one side in running: said by grooms of a horse.— **to dish out** (*Arch.*), to make a wooden vaulting or coved ribwork upon which to plaster.

dish, *n.* **1.** Any concave or hollow vessel, of whatever shape, size, or material, used as for serving food at meals; as, a silver *dish;* a glass *dish.* Specif., in pottery, a platter. **2.** The kind or amount of food served in a dish; as, a *dish* of salad; a cold *dish.* **3.** The condition of having a dish shape; concavity of form; as, the *dish* of a wheel. **4.** A part in a machine of dishlike form to adapt it to its purpose as a receptacle, a secure lodgment for another part, an accessory to a feeding mechanism, etc. **5.** [Eng.] *Mining.* (1) An ore-measuring box, 4 × 6 × 28 inches inside. (2) A gallon measure used for dressed tin ore. (3) That part of the product of a mine which is paid to the proprietor. **6.** [Austral.] A small bowl in which gold is washed. E. MORRIS *Austral-English.* **7.** A hollow in a field. **8†.** A discus. [< AS. *disc*, < L. *discus*, < Gr. *diskos*, disk.]— **dish′-cloth″**, *n.* **1.** A cloth used in washing dishes. **d.-clout†.** **2.** See under GOURD.— **d.-faced**, *a.* **1.** Having a round flat face: said of persons. **2.** Having the *nasal bone higher at the nose* than at the stop: said of dogs. — **d.-holder**, *n.* An implement for grasping and holding dishes when hot or while being washed in hot water.— **d. keel**, a wide keel-plate, the edges of which are bent so as to form a union with the side plates.— **d.-machine**, *n.* *Wood-working.* A machine for making wooden platters. —**d.-mop**, *n.* A small mop used in washing dishes.— **d.-mustard**, *n.* *Bot.* Same as PENNY-CRESS.—**dish′pan**, *n.* A pan in which dishes are washed.— **d.-rack**, *n.* A framework for holding dishes. **d.-catch‡** [Local.]— **d.-rag**, *n.* **1.** A dish-cloth. **2.** See under GOURD.— **d.-staff**, *n.* *A staff used for measuring* the dishing or deflection of a wheel.— **dish′wash″er**, *n.* **1.** The pied wagtail: colloquial use. **d.-lick‡.** **2.** [Austral.] The restless flycatcher (*Setsura inquieta*).— **d.-water**, *n.* Water in which dishes are to be, or have been, washed. **d.-wash‡.**— **Petri dish** (*Bacteriol.*), a shallow, circular dish with a loosely-fitting cover, used for making cultures of microbes and other microscopic organisms upon nutrient media poured into the dish: invented by R. J. Petri.

dis″ha-bil′i-tate, 1 dis″hə-bil′ĭ-tēt; 2 dis″ha-bil′i-tāt, *vt.* [Rare.] *Old Scots Law.* To attaint the blood of by treason; disqualify.— **dis″ha-bil″i-ta′tion**, *n.*

dis″ha-bille′, 1 dis″ə-bil′ *or* -bil′; 2 dis″a-bil′ *or* -bil′ (XIII), *n.* Undress or negligent attire, as a loose-fitting dress or a morning wrapper.

The temper, like the person, is often allowed to be in *dishabille* at home. MARIA ROCHE *Children of the Abbey* p. 250. [P. & C.]

[< F. *déshabillé*, pp. of *déshabiller*, < *dés-* (see DIS-) + *habiller*; see HABILIMENT.] **des"ha-bille'‡.**

dis-hab'ĭt†, *rt.* To drive from a habitation.

dis"ha-bĭt'u-ate, *rt.* To make strange to or unfamiliar with something.

dis-hal'low, 1 dis-hal'o; 2 dis-hăl'o, *rt.* To render unhallowed; profane; desecrate.

Dı'shan, 1 dıı'shan; 2 dı'shăn, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 21.

dis"har-mo'nı-ous, *a.* Not harmonious.

dis-har'mo-nize, *rt.* To render discordant; make inharmonious.— **dis-har'mo-nism,** *n.*

dis-har'mo-ny, 1 dis-hăr'mo-nı; 2 dis-här'mo-ny, *n.* Lack of harmony; incongruity; discord.— **dis"har-mon'ı-cal,** *a.*

dis-hart'end, *pp.* Disheartened. S. S.

dis-haunt', *rt.* [Rare.] To cease to haunt; quit; leave.

dis-heart'en, } 1 dis-härt'n; 2 dis-härt'n, *rt.* To weaken

dis-hart'en^{s}, } the resolution or courage of; dispirit; discourage. **dis-heart't.** Syn.: daunt, deject, depress, deter, disconcert, discountenance, discourage, dispirit. See ABASH: APPAL.— Ant.: see synonyms for ENCOURAGE.— **dis-heart'en-er,** *n.*— **dis-heart'en-ment,** *n.*

dis-helr't, *rt.* To debar from inheriting; deprive of heirs.

dis-helm', 1 dis-helm'; 2 dis-hĕlm', *rt.* **1.** To deprive of a helm. **2.** To divest of a helmet.

dish'er†, *n.* One who makes or sells wooden dishes.

dis-her'ent, *a.* [Rare.] Not cohering.

dis-her'ı-son, 1 dis-her'ı-zən; 2 dis-hĕr'ı-gon, *n.* The act of cutting off from inheritance. [< OF. *desheritison*, < LL. *disheredito*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *heres* (*hered-*), heir.]

dis-her'ıt‡, *rt.* To disinherit.— **dis-her'ı-tancet,** *n.*— **dis-her'ı-tor,** *n.* One who deprives another of his inheritance.

dis-shev'el, 1 dı-shev'el; 2 di-shĕv'ĕl, *v.* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELD^{s}; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To toss (the hair) about in disorder; disarrange; as, *disheveled* locks.

Her long fair hair lay floating o'er his arms,
In all the wildness of *dishevell'd* charms.
BYRON *The Corsair* can. 1, st. 14.

2. To disorder or put into a state of confusion or disarrangement, as dress: chiefly in the past participle.

II. *ı.* To hang loosely, as the hair. [< F. *décheveler*, < LL. *discapillo*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *capillus*, hair.]— **dı-shev'eled,** *a.* Disheveled. **dı-shev'el-yt.**— **dı-shev'el-ment,** *n.*

dish'-faced", *a.* See under DISH, *n.*

dish'ful, 1 dish'ful; 2 dish'ful, *n.* The quantity, as of food, which a dish holds or will hold.

dish'-hold"er, *n.* See under DISH, *n.* [concave.

dish'ing, 1 dish'ıŋ; 2 dish'ing, *pa.* Hollow like a dish;

Dish'ley, 1 dish'lı; 2 dish'ly, *n.* A variety of Leicester sheep, from Dishley Grange. See plate of SHEEP (fig. 5).— **Dishley merino,** a cross-breed of French sheep, yielding both a fine quality of wool and good mutton.

dis-home', *rt.* [Rare.] To deprive of a home.

Dı'shon, 1 dıı'shən; 2 dı'shŏn, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* i, 41.

dis-hon'est, 1 dis-on'est; 2 dis-ŏn'ĕst (XIII), *a.* **1.** Lacking in honesty or probity; destitute of integrity or good faith; having or exercising the disposition to cheat or defraud; untrustworthy; knavish: said of persons. **2.** Proceeding from or characterized by dishonesty; fraudulent; unjust; as, *dishonest* gains. **3†.** Dishonored or dishonorable; disgraceful; deformed. **4†.** Lewd. [< OF. *deshoneste*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-); and see HONEST.] Syn.: see IMMORAL.— **dis-hon'est-ly,** *adv.*

dis-hon'est†, *rt.* To dishonor.

dis-hon'es-ty, 1 dis-on'es-tı; 2 dis-ŏn'ĕs-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality or condition of being dishonest or untrustworthy; a disposition to be false, unjust, or untruthful in one's character or actions. **2.** Fraud or violation of trust; any deviation from probity or integrity; as, business *dishonesty.* **3†.** Lewdness. Syn.: see FRAUD.

dis-hon'or, 1 dis-on'er; 2 dis-ŏn'or, *rt.* **1.** To deprive of honor; bring reproach upon the good name or character or respect of; disgrace; as, to *dishonor* a parent.

Disarmed but not *dishonored.*
HALLECK *Field of the Grounded Arms* st. 13.

2. To subject to indignities; treat with a lack of honor; insult. **3.** To violate the chastity of; seduce; betray. **4.** *Com.* To decline or fail to honor; refuse to pay or redeem, as a note or bill due or presented for payment; as, to *dishonor* a draft. [< F. *déshonorer*, < LL. *dishonoro*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-; and see HONOR, *v.*] **dis-hon'our‡.** Syn.: see BETRAY: DISPARAGE: POLLUTE. Compare synonyms for ABASE.— **dis-hon'or-er,** *n.*

dis-hon'or, *n.* **1.** Lack of honorable character; dishonorableness; ignominy; shame. **2.** The state of being without honor, or disgraced; humiliation; degradation.

I hardly know which of them we ought most to lament: the unhappy man who sinks under the sense of his *dishonour*, or him who survives it. JUNIUS *Letters* vol. ii, p. 99. [n. d. 1851.]

3. That which destroys or lessens honor, or disgraces; whatever constitutes a stain or blemish on the reputation; an insult; reproach; taint.

There are some enemies so base that even to hold them captive is a kind of *dishonour.*
RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* p. 112. [s. r. & co. 1867.]

4. *Com.* Refusal or failure to accept or pay a note, bill of exchange, etc., when due or presented.

In consequence of this *dishonor* of his draft, he had found himself, for more than a month, destitute of funds.
A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. i, p. 132. [H. 1878.]

[< F. *déshonneur*, < LL. *dishonor*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-); and see HONOR, *n.*] **dis-hon'our‡.** Syn.: see BLEMISH: DISRESPECT: IGNOMINY.

dis-hon'or-a-bl(e^{r}, 1 dis-on'or-a-bl; 2 dis-ŏn'or-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Characterized by or bringing dishonor or reproach; discreditable; mean; ignoble; unjust; as, a *dishonorable* motive or act. **2.** Lacking honor or honorableness; as, a *dishonorable* lawyer. **3.** [Archaic.] In a state of dishonor or disesteem; dishonored; as, a *dishonorable* grave. [< F. *déshonorable*, < *des-* (see DIS-); and see HONORABLE.] Syn.: see BASE: DISREPUTABLE: INFAMOUS.— **dis-hon'or-a-bl(e-ness†,** *n.*— **dis-hon'or-a-bly,** *adv.* [to disgrace.

dis-hon'or-a-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Bringing dishonor on; tending

dis-hon'ord, *pp.* Dishonored. S. S.

dis-hon'our, dis-hon'our-a-ble, etc. Dishonor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

dis-horn', 1 dis-hôrn'; 2 dis-hôrn', *rt.* To deborn.

dis-horse', *v. I. t.* To unhorse. **II.** *ı.* To dismount.

dı-short', 1 dı-shôrt'; 2 dı-shôrt', *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] **1.** A shortage. privation. **2.** A frustration: harm; an ill turn.

dis-house', 1 dis-hauz'; 2 dis-houz', *rt.* To deprive of house or home; dislodge: as, to *dishouse* tenants.

dish'-rack", etc. See under DISH, *n.*

disht, *pp.* Dished. S. S.

dis-hu'mor†, *rt.* [Rare.] To put out of humor; make peevish. **dis-hu'mour†.**

dis-hu'mor†, **dis-hu'mour†,** *n.* Ill humor.

dish'-wash"er, etc. See DISH, *n.*

dı-sil'ı-cate, 1 dıı-sil'ı-kēt; 2 dı-sil'ı-cāt, *n. Chem.* Same as BISILICATE. See BI-.

dı"si-lic'ic, 1 dıı'sı-lis'ık; 2 dı'si-lic'ic, *a.* Doubly silicic.

dis"il-lu'mi-nate, *rt.* [Rare.] To destroy the light of; darken.

dis"il-lu'sion, 1 dis'ı-lūʒən; 2 dis'ı-lū'zhon, *rt.* To free from illusion or delusion; disenchant; as, to *disillusion* the young of their castle-building. **dis"il-lude'‡; dis"il-lu'sion-izet.**— **dis"il-lu'sion-ment,** *n.*

dis"il-lu'sion, *n.* The act of freeing, or the state of being free, from illusion. [dissipate illusion.

dis"il-lu'sıv(e^{s}, 1 dis'ı-lūʒ'ıv; 2 dis'ı-lū'siv, *a.* Fitted to

dis"im-ag'in(e^{s}, 1 dis'ım-aj'ın; 2 dis'ım-ăj'ın, *rt.* [Rare.] To cease to imagine; reject from the imagination.

Truth, whose center is everywhere and its circumference nowhere, whose existence we cannot *disimagine.* EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Progress of Culture* p. 260. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

dis"im-bit'ter, *rt.* Same as DISEMBITTER.

dis"im-mure', *rt.* [Rare.] To release from imprisonment; set free.

dis"im-park', *rt.* [Rare.] To free from the limits or restrictions of a park; make public.

dis"im-pas'sioned, *a.* Free from the influence of passion; tranquil.

Child, those imperial, *disimpassion'd* eyes
Awed even me at first, thy mother.
TENNYSON *Demeter* st. 2.

dis"im-pris'on, *rt.* [Rare.] To free from prison; as, to *disimprison* a convict.— **dis"im-pris'on-ment,** *n.*

dis"im-prove'†, *rt.* & *ı.* To render or grow worse.

dis"im-prov'ment†, *n.* Deterioration.

dis"in-car'cer-ate, *rt.* [Rare.] To free from prison; liberate.— **dis"in-car-cer-a'tion,** *n.*

dis"in-car'nate, *rt.* [Rare.] To transform from a carnal to a spiritual state.— **dis"in-car'nate,** *a.*

dis-in"cli-na'tion, 1 dis-in'klı-nē'shən; 2 dis-ın'cli-nā'shon, *n.* Absence or lack of inclination or desire; distaste; often, inclination to the contrary.

dis"in-cline', 1 dis'ın-klaın'; 2 dis'in-klīn', *rt.* To make unwilling, unfavorable, or averse; indispose; as, loss of sleep *disinclines* one for work.

dis"in-cor'po-rate, *rt.* **1.** To free from incorporation; deprive of chartered rights or character, as a company. **2.** To separate from a corporation.— **dis"in-cor'po-ratet,** *a.* Removed from incorporation; disembodied.— **dis"in-cor"po-ra'tion,** *n.*

dis"in-crus'tant, *n.* That which removes or prevents incrustation, as in boilers.

dis"in-cum'ber, *rt.* Same as DISENCUMBER.

dis-in"di-vid'u-al-ize, *rt.* To take away individuality or individual features from; as, his weak will *disindividualized* him.

They [the Spartans] *disindividualized* the citizens, and, as a matter of course, extinguished in the same degree individual liberty, development, and progress.
F. LIEBER *On Civil Liberty* ch. 25, p. 314. [L. 1877.]

dis"in-fect', 1 dis'ın-fekt'; 2 dis'in-fĕct', *rt.* To remove from or destroy in (a substance) the poison of infectious or of contagious diseases or bacteria; purify by a disinfectant. Syn.: see CLEANSE.

dis"in-fec'tant, 1 dis'ın-fek'tənt; 2 dis'in-fĕc'tant. **I.** *a.* Disinfecting. **II.** *n.* A substance used to disinfect or to destroy the germs of infectious and contagious diseases, as chlorin, bromin, sulfurous acid, carbolic acid, permanganate of potash, etc.: distinguished from an *antiseptic* in that it is not intended to be used in actual contact with the living person.

dis"in-fec'tion, 1 dis'ın-fek'shən; 2 dis'in-fĕc'shon, *n.* The act or process of disinfecting; purification from infecting matter.— **dis"in-fec'tion-oll",** *n.* Saprol.

dis"in-fec'tor, 1 dis'ın-fek'tər or -ter; 2 dis'in-fĕc'tor, *n.* **1.** A disinfecting agent or apparatus. **2.** One who applies disinfectants. **dis"in-fect'er‡.**

dis"in-flame', *rt.* To take the ardor from; divest of flame.

dis"in-fla'tion, *n.* Deflation.

dis"in-gen'u-ous, 1 dis'ın-jen'yu-us; 2 dis'in-ĝĕn'yu-us, *a.* Not free from concealment; not frank, sincere, or candid; wanting in openness and honesty; underhanded; deceitful; as, *disingenuous* speech or conduct.— **dis"in-gen'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **dis"in-gen'u-ous-ness,** *n.* **dis-in"ge-nu'ı-tyt,** *n.*

dis"in-hab'ĭt†, *rt.* To empty of inhabitants.

dis"in-her'ıt, 1 dis'ın-her'ıt; 2 dis'in-hĕr'it, *rt.* To cut off from hereditary right; deprive of an inheritance; prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right which, by law or custom, would devolve on him in the course of descent; as, the father *disinherited* his son.

Our law has made no provision to prevent the *disinheriting* of children by will. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* ch. 16, p. 449.

— **dis"in-her'ı-tance,** *n.* The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited. **dis-her'ı-son‡; dis"in-her'ı-son‡** [Law].— **dis"in-her'ı-tor,** *n.* One who disinherits or who supplants another in his inheritance.

dis"in-hume', *rt.* [Rare.] To exhume; disinter. **dis"en-hume'‡.**

dis-in'te-gra-ble, } 1 dis-in'tı-gra-bl; 2 dis-ın'te-gra-bl,

dis-in'te-gra-bl^{s}, } *a.* Capable of being disintegrated.

dis-in'te-grate, 1 dis-in'tı-grēt; 2 dis-ın'te-grāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To break into pieces or constituent parts or particles; destroy the cohesion of: usually implying gradual action; as, to *disintegrate* a rock.— **dis-in'te-grant.** **I.** *a.* Tending to disintegrate. **II.** *n.* A substance causing disintegration.

All the Star-fishes . . . have the power of *disintegrating* themselves, . . . and of restoring in a brief time the portions broken off. STEELE AND JENKS *Pop. Zool.* pt. i, p. 20. [CHATT. 1887.]

II. *ı.* To fall to pieces; become reduced to fragments or particles; crumble: as, rocks *disintegrate* by frost.— **dis-in'te-grate,** *a.* [Rare.] Disintegrated.— **dis-in'te-gra-tiv(e^{s},** *a.* Disintegrating.— **dis-in'te-gra"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which disintegrates. **2.** A machine for pulverizing by percussion.— **dis-in'te-gra-to-ry,** *a.* Disintegrative.

dis-in"te-gra'tion, 1 dis-in'tı-grē'shən; 2 dis-ın'te-grā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of reducing to component parts or particles, or the state of being thus reduced; a crumbling away: distinguished from *decomposition*, or separation into elements. **2.** *Geol.* The decay and breaking up of rocks under the action of rain, frost, and other atmospheric agencies, frequently assisted by vegetation, as lichens.

dis-in'te-grous, *a.* [Rare.] Without cohesiveness; lacking integrity.

dis"in-ter', 1 dis'ın-tūr'; 2 dis'in-tĕr', *rt.* **1.** To dig up or take out of the earth, as from a grave; exhume; disentomb. **2.** To bring to light or life as if from a grave.

To *disinter* these old meanings out of the alluvium and drift of ages, affords as much pleasure to the linguist as to *disinter* a fossil does to a geologist. MATHEWS *Words* p. 237. [S. C. G. 1877.]

[< F. *désenterrer*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-); and see INTER, *v.*] **dis"en-ter't.**

dis"in-terd', *pp.* Disinterred. S. S.

dis-in'ter-est, *rt.* [Rare.] To disengage from private interest; make disinterested or uninterested. **dis-in'ter-esst.**

dis-in'ter-est†, *n.* **1.** That which is contrary to advantage or interest; disadvantage. **2.** Lack of interest or regard for advantage.

dis-in'ter-est-ed, 1 dis-in'tər-est-ed; 2 dis-ın'ter-ĕst-ĕd (XIII), *a.* **1.** Free from self-interest; proceeding from unselfish motives; as, a *disinterested* friend; *disinterested* benevolence.

His heart, amidst its wild beatings, never had a throb of *disinterested* love. CHANNING *Works, Bonaparte* p. 538. [A. U. A. 1878.]

2. Not dictated or influenced by private advantage or separate personal interest; impartial; as, a *disinterested* decision. **dis-in'ter-essed†; dis-in'ter-est†.** Syn.: see GENEROUS.— **dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly,** *adv.*— **dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness,** *n.* The quality of being uninfluenced by considerations of personal advantage. **dis-in'ter-ess-ment†.**

dis-in'ter-est-ing, *a.* [Rare.] Uninteresting.

dis"in-ter'ment, 1 dis'ın-tūr'ment *or* -mənt; 2 dis'in-tĕr'ment, *n.* The act of exhumation, or taking out of the earth or the grave.

dis"in-thrall', -thral'ment. See DISENTHRALL, etc.

dis-in'tri-cate, *rt.* [Rare.] To unravel.

dis"in-ure', *rt.* [Archaic.] To deprive of custom or familiarity; alienate.

dis"in-vest', *rt.* [Rare.] To divest.— **dis"in-ves'ti-ture†,** *n.*

dis"in-vig'or-ate, *rt.* To deprive of force or vigor; enfeeble.

dis"in-vite'†, *rt.* To revoke an invitation to.

dis"in-volve', } 1 dis'ın-volv'; 2 dis'in-vŏlv', *rt.* To ex-

dis"in-volv^{s}, } tricate or unfold; unroll or unravel.

di-sip'pus, 1 dı-sip'us; 2 di-sip'ŭs, *n.* A papilionid butterfly (*Limenitis disippus*), reddish edged with black, common in North America. Its larva feeds on the poplar, willow, etc. [< Gr. *dis*, twice (< *dyo*, two), + *hippos*, horse.]

dis-jas'ked, 1 dis-jas'ked; 2 dis-jăs'kĕd, *pa.* [Scot.] Exhausted from fatigue; worn out; rotted. **dis-jas'kĭt.**

dis-ject', 1 dis-jekt'; 2 dis-jĕct', *rt.* To split apart; separate: chiefly in the past participle *disjected.* [< DIS- + L. *jacto*, cast.]

dis-jec'ta mem'bra, 1 dis-jek'tə mem'brə; 2 dis-jĕc'ta mĕm'bra. [L.] Scattered members or parts; separate portions: said of writings, etc.

dis-jec'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Overthrow; dispersion.

dis-join', 1 dis-join'; 2 dis-jŏin', *v.* **I.** *t.* To sever the connection of; separate from each other or from something else; keep apart; disconnect; sunder.

The God who gave us life, gave us liberty, at the same time: the hand of force may destroy, but cannot *disjoin* them. JEFFERSON in Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i, p. 97. [D. & J. 1858.]

II. *ı.* To be divided or separated; part. [< F. *disjoindre*, < L. *disjungo*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *jungo*, join.] Syn.: see SEPARATE.

dis-joind', *pp.* Disjoined. S. S.

dis-joint', 1 dis-joint'; 2 dis-jŏint', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divide at the joints or put out of joint; dislocate; as, he *disjointed* his thumb. **2.** *Mech.* To disconnect or separate the parts of; take to pieces; part; as, to *disjoint* girders.

Some half-ruined wall, *Disjointed* and about to fall.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn* pt. i, third interlude, st. 2.

3. To break the sequence or coherence of; disarrange; as, a *disjointed* phrase. **IIt.** *ı.* To fall in pieces; break into parts; crumble.

dis-joint', *a.* [Archaic.] Out of joint; disconnected.

dis-joint't, *n.* Predicament; dilemma.

dis-joint'ed, 1 dis-joint'ed; 2 dis-jŏint'ĕd, *pa.* Having the joints dislocated or separated, as in carving; also, out of proper order or sequence; disconnected; incoherent; as, a *disjointed* fowl; a *disjointed* speech.— **dis-joint'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **dis-joint'ed-ness,** *n.*

dis-joint'ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In a disjointed manner.

dis-joint'ure, *n.* [Rare.] Disconnection; separation.

dis-junct', 1 dis-junkt'; 2 dis-jŭnct', *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by constrictions. **2.** Not connected; detached. [< L. *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungo*, see DISJOIN.]— **disjunct tetrachords** (*Mus.*), tetrachords having the lowest note of the upper a note higher than the highest note of the lower.

dis-junc'tion, 1 dis-junk'shən; 2 dis-jŭnc'shon, *n.* **1.** The condition of being disconnected, or the act of disconnecting; sundering; separation. **2.** *Logic.* [Rare.] A disjunctive proposition; also, the connection of its terms. [< L. *disjunctio(n-)*, < *disjunctus*; see DISJUNCT.]

dis-junc'tive, } 1 dis-junk'tıv; 2 dis-jŭnc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Help-

dis-junc'tiv^{s}, } ing or serving to disconnect or separate. **2.** Consisting of or exhibiting a disconnection or division of parts or elements. **3.** *Mus.* Pertaining to disjunct tetrachords. **4.** [Rare.] Not capable of joining or of being united. [< LL. *disjunctivus*, < L. *disjunctus*; see DISJUNCT.]

— **disjunctive conjunction** (*Gram.*), one of the class of coordinate conjunctions that unite principal or independent sentences or clauses one of which excludes the other, as *either . . . or, neither . . . nor, else, otherwise*, etc.— **d. judgment** (*Logic*), a hypothetical judgment in which the predication is suspended upon alternatives introduced by *either . . . or*, only one of which can be true; as, either there is a God or there is not: distinguished from a *conditional judgment.* Compare PARTITIVE JUDGMENT, under PARTITIVE.— **d. proposition,** the expression of a disjunctive judgment in language.— **d. syllogism** (*Logic*), a form of hypothetical syllogism in which the major proposition is disjunctive. See HYPOTHETICAL.— **dis-junc'tiv(e-ly^{s},** *adv.*

dis-junc'tive, } 1 *n.* **1.** That which disjoins, disconnects,

dis-junc'tiv^{s}, } or separates.

God himself is truth, and never meant to make the heart and tongue *disjunctives.* OWEN FELLTHAM *Resolves, Of Truth and Lying* p. 142. [H. & B. 1832.]

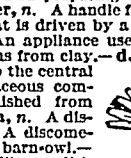
2. *Gram.* A disjunctive conjunction. **3.** *Heb. Gram.* A character used to separate words and clauses in sentences. **4.** *Logic.* A disjunctive proposition.

dis-junc'tor, 1 dis-junk'tər *or* -tor; 2 dis-jŭnc'tor, *n. Elec.* A mechanism for breaking or opening an electrical circuit; particularly, a mechanism for changing the direction of a continuous current at fixed periods of time.

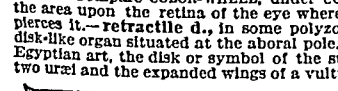
dis-junc'ture, 1 dis-junk'chur *or* -tiur; 2 dis-jŭnc'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The condition of being disjoined or out of joint, or the act of dislocating or separating; disjunction

dis-June', 1 dis-jūn'; 2 dis-jun', *n.* [Scot.] Breakfast. **de-june'‡.**

disk', } 1 disk; 2 dĭsk, *n.* **1.** Any plate or surface that
disc, } is flat and circular, or approximately so. **2.** *Bot.* Any approximately flat, circular outgrowth or organ. (1) An enlargement, usually nectariferous, of the torus or receptacle of a flower between the androecium and the gynœcium. (2) The central tubuliflorous portion of a composite head. (3) One of the bordered pits or circular thin punctations in the walls of the cells of woody tissue, especially of conifers. (4) In discomycetous fungi, the cup-like portion of the discocarp. **3.** *Eccl.* A flat plate or dish on which, in some liturgical churches, the eucharistic bread is placed; a salver; a paten. **4.** *Anat. & Zool.* A round, flattened structure or part; as, a *disk* of muscle-fiber; a germinal *disk*. (1) The locomotive inferior surface of various invertebrates, as gastropods. (2) *Conch.* The space between the umbo and margin of a bivalve shell. (3) *Entom.* The central area of the wing. (4) *Ornith.* The circle of stiff feathers surrounding an owl's eye. (5) *Zooph.* The oral aspect of certain cœlenterates. (6) *Echin.* The tegmen of a crinoid calyx. **5.** *Astron.* The figure of a heavenly body, irrespective of its actual form. **6.** In armor, a roundel. **7.** A quoit or discus. **8.** *Mech.* Any flat circular plate: used often attributively; as, *disk* armature, *disk* clutch, *disk* harrow, etc. [< L. *discus*, < Gr. *diskos*, disk.] —**acoustic disk**, a device employed to exhibit the principles of Newton's disk, Savart's wheel, and the siren.— **Arago's d.**, a copper disk that, being rotated, causes rotation of a magnetic needle pivoted on its axis.— **at-tach'ment-disk"**, *n.* An algal substitute for a holding root.— **Bowman's disks**, the disks produced by the cross-cleavage of muscular fibers.— **choked d.**, a swollen condition of the optic disk due to inflammation: symptomatic of intercranial disorder.— **cipher d.** [U. S.], an apparatus consisting of two concentric disks on the outer edges of which the letters of the alphabet are printed inversely: used in preparing or reading cipher messages.— **disk'-car"ri-er**, *n.* A handle for carrying a cutting- or polishing-disk that is driven by a so-called flexible shaft.— **d.-cutter**, *n.* An appliance used by potters for cutting out pie-plate forms from clay.— **d.-floret**, *n.* One of the florets belonging to the central part or disk of an asteraceous composite head, as distinguished from a *ray-flower*.— **d.-gastrula**, *n.* A discogastrula.— **d.-jelly**, *n.* A discomedusan.— **d.-owl**, *n.* The barn-owl.— **d. saw**, a saw shaped like a disk for cutting rails, girders, etc., in a steel-mill.— **d.-shell**, *n.* The shell of a discinoid brachiopod.— **d.-wheel**, *n.* A disk having a spiral on its face, and which at each rotation moves one tooth of a spur-gear, located at right angles with the disk.— **Faraday's d.**, a metal disk movable in a magnetic field, on an axis parallel to a line of force, and rotating when an electric current is sent through it from center to periphery.— **gelatinous d.**, the umbrella of a discophore.— **Hensen's d.**, a light streak in the middle of a Bowman's disk.— **interfusion d.** (*Phys.*), a disk, such as the image of a telescopic object-glass produced by the eyepiece, formed when the rays coming through an objective mingle and interfuse.— **intermediate d.** (*Anat.*), a membrane extending from the sarcolemmic sheath through the fiber of a muscle bisecting each light disk of striated muscle into discoid halves.— **intervertebral d.**, one of the fibrocartilaginous segments between the bodies of the vertebræ from the axis to the sacrum.— **Lagrange d.**, same as INTERFUSION DISK.— **Masson's d.** (*Psychol.*), a circular white card used to find the difference-threshold of brightness and the changes in the visual attention. It contains a dotted radius which, when the disk is revolved, produces concentric gray circles whose intensities decrease from the center outward.— **Maxwell's d.**, a color-disk. See COLOR.— **Newton's d.**, a disk colored in segments with the elementary colors, which upon rapid rotation shows almost white. Compare COLOR-WHEEL, under COLOR.— **optic d.**, the area upon the retina of the eye where the optic nerve pierces it.— **retractile d.**, in some polyzoan larvæ, a flat, disk-like organ situated at the aboral pole.— **winged d.**, in Egyptian art, the disk or symbol of the sun supported by two uræi and the expanded wings of a vulture.



The Disk (*a*) of a Composite Flower, showing Florets.


Egyptian Winged Disk.

disk', *n.* [Prov. Scot.] A half crown. See COIN.

dis-kel'i-on, 1 dis-kel'i-on; 2 dĭs-kĕl'i-ŏn, *n.* A figure having two lines radiating from one point or from a disk in the style of the triskele.

dis-kind'ness, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Unkindness. **2.** An injury; an ill turn.

disk'less, 1 disk'les; 2 dĭsk'lĕs, *a.* Having no disk: said of the point-like image of a star as seen through a telescope.

dis-lade'†, *vt.* To unlade.

dis-la'dy†, *vt.* To deprive of the rank of lady.

dis-leal'†, *a.* Dishonorable; disloyal.

dis-leave', 1 dis-liv'; 2 dĭs-lēv', *vt.* [Rare.] To strip of leaves. **dis-leaf'‡.**

dis-lev'el-ment, 1 dis-lev'el-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dĭs-lĕv'ĕl-ment, *n.* The state of not having been made level; deflection from the level.

dis-lik'a-ble, } 1 dis-laik'a-bl; 2 dĭs-lik'a-bl, *a.* That
dis-lik'a-bl(e)‡, } may be disliked; disagreeable; obnoxious.

dis-like'a-bl(e)‡.

dis-like', 1 dis-laik'; 2 dĭs-lik', *vt.* **1.** To feel repugnance to; consider obnoxious or disagreeable; regard with aversion. **2.** [Archaic.] To cause offense to; displease; annoy; as, it *dislikes* me much to listen. SYN.: see ABHOR. —**dis-lik'er**, *n.*—**dis-lik'ing**, *n.*

dis-like', *n.* **1.** The disposition or feeling excited by anything unpleasant or displeasing; repugnance; aversion; disinclination. **2†.** Discord; difference; dissension; variance. SYN.: see ABHORRENCE; ANTIPATHY; DISAFFECTION.— **dis-like'ful†**, *a.*

dis-like'li-hood, *n.* [Rare.] Want of probability or likelihood.

dis-li'ken†, *vt.* To make unlike; mask.— **dis-like'ness†**, *n.*

dis-limb', 1 dis-lim'; 2 dis-lim', *vt.* [Rare.] To sever the limbs from; deprive of members.

dis-limn', *v.* [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To erase or efface as from a picture; remove form, figure, or lineaments from.
II. *i.* To become effaced; fade.

dis-link', 1 dis-liṅk'; 2 dĭs-lĭṅk', *vt.* To separate the links or connection of; disjoin; disengage.

She *dislinked* herself at once and rose.
TENNYSON *Merlin and Vivien* l. 907.

dis-live'†, *vt.* To take the life from.

dis-load', 1 dis-lōd'; 2 dĭs-lōd', *vt.* [Archaic.] To unload.

dis'lo-ca-bl(e), 1 dis'lo-kə-bl; 2 dĭs'lo-ca-bl, *a.* Liable to be dislocated; capable of or subject to dislocation.— **dis"lo-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

dis'lo-cate, 1 dis'lo-kēt; 2 dĭs'lo-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** *Surg.* To put out of joint; displace at a socket; luxate, as a bone. **2.** To put out of proper place or order; disarrange. [< LL. *dislocatus*, pp. of *disloco*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *locus*, place.] — **dis-loc'a-to-ry**, *a.* Causing disruptions, or dislocations.

dis'lo-cat"ed, 1 dis'lo-kēt'ed; 2 dĭs'lo-cāt"ĕd, *pa.* Out of joint; out of proper place or order; disjointed; displaced; disarranged. **dis'lo-cate‡.— -ly**, *adv.— -ness*, *n.*

dis"lo-ca'tion, 1 dis'lo-kē'shən; 2 dĭs'lo-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The displacement, either partial or complete, of one or more of the bones of a joint; the disjointing of a bone. **2.** The act of putting out of place or order; the condition of being out of regular place, position, or arrangement; disorder. **3.** *Geol.* A fault or subsidence, generally followed by a displacement of the rocks on either side.

Dislocation may take place either by a single fault or as the combined effect of two or more.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Geology* bk. iv, pt. vi, p. 530. [MACM. 1882.]

4. *Mil.* Assignment of the parts of an army to various garrisons, etc. [F., < LL. *dislocatus*; see DISLOCATE, *v.*] — **compound dislocation**, a dislocation attended by an exterior wound communicating with the joint.— **simple d.**, a dislocation without a further wound of the joint or of the soft parts. [locate, as a joint.

dis-lock', 1 dis-lok'; 2 dĭs-lŏk', *vt.* [Scot. or Obs.] To dis-

dis-lodge', 1 dis-loj'; 2 dĭs-lŏdg', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To remove or drive out from a lodging or place of rest, retirement, or abode; eject; displace; as, to *dislodge* a fox from his hole, or a brick from a wall. **2.** *Mil.* To compel to abandon a position or an entrenchment; drive out; eject; as, we *dislodged* the enemy. **II.** *i.* To withdraw or depart from a place of lodgment or dwelling; remove.

Where light and darkness in perpetual round
Lodge and *dislodge* by turns. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 7.

[< OF. *desloger*, < *des-* (see DIS-); and see LODGE, *v.*] SYN.: see BANISH.— **dis-lodg'er**, *n.* [Rare.] Dwelling apart; separation.— **dis-lodg'ment**, *n.* The act of dislodging, or the condition of being dislodged.

dis"lo-gis'tic, *a.* Same as DYSLOGISTIC: incorrect form.

dis-loign'†, *vt.* To remove; eloin.

dis-loy'al, 1 dis-loi'əl; 2 dĭs-lŏy'al, *a.* False to a due allegiance; untrue to one's rightful government, ruler, or any cause to which one owes service; faithless to vows or obligations; as, a *disloyal* husband. SYN.: see PERFIDIOUS.— **dis-loy'al-ist**, *n.*— **dis-loy'al-ly**, *adv.*

dis-loy'al-ty, 1 dis-loi'əl-ty; 2 dĭs-lŏy'al-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being disloyal; unfaithfulness to one's government, party, home, or any cause having a just claim upon one; inconstancy; faithlessness. **2.** A disloyal deed. **dis-loy'al-ness†.** SYN.: see DISAFFECTION.

dis-lus'ter, *vt.* To deprive of luster; tarnish. **dis-lus'tre‡.**

dis-mail'†, *vt.* To strip of mail, or of a coat of mail.

dis-main', 1 dis-mēn'; 2 dĭs-mān', *vt.* [Rare.] To divest of the legal status of being a main road. [low-spirited.

dis'mal, 1 diz'məl; 2 dĭs'mal, *a.* [Rare.] To feel gloomy or

dis'mal, *a.* **1.** Producing or expressing depression or gloom of feeling; cheerless; mournful; foreboding; doleful; melancholy; gloomy; as, the *dismal* howl of the wolf; a *dismal* countenance.

The present usage is probably derived from the now obsolete phrase *dismal day* (or *days*) — *i. e.*, decimal day, or the time when the extortionate feudal tithes were collected. **2.** Relating to adversity, ill-fortune, or trouble; direful; horrible. **3.** Calamitous; ill-omened. [Prob. < OF. *dësme*, F. *dîme*; see DIME.] SYN.: see DARK; DOLEFUL; SAD. — **dis'mal-ly**, *adv.* In a dark, dreary, or wobegone manner; gloomily.— **dis'mal-ness**, *n.* The quality or state of being dismal; gloominess; melancholy. **dis-mal'i-ty‡.**

dis'mal, *n.* **1.** Gloomy feelings; depression of spirits; "blues": usually in the plural; as, she is always in the *dismals*. **2.** [Southern U. S.] A piece of swampy land, often enclosing hummocks of dry ground. **dismal swamp‡.** **3†.** *pl.* Mourning-apparel; weeds. FOOTE *Trip to Calais* act iii. **4†.** A day of misfortune or dreariness. See DISMAL, *a.* **5†.** The evil one. **6†.** A paid mourner. **7†.** *pl.* The evil days (*dies mali*) of the mediæval calendar, Jan. 1, 25; Feb. 4, 26; March 1, 28; Apr. 10, 20; May 3, 25; June 10, 16; July 13, 22; Aug. 1, 30; Sept. 3, 21; Oct. 3, 22; Nov. 3, 28; Dec. 7, 22; Egyptian days.

dis'mal-ize, 1 diz'məl-aiz; 2 dĭs'mal-iz, *vt.* To make dismal.

Dis'mal Swamp. A morass in S. E. Virginia and N. E. North Carolina; 30 by 10 m. [men. **2†.** To unman.

dis-man', 1 dis-man'; 2 dĭs-măn', *vt.* **1.** To deprive of

dis-man'tle, } 1 dis-man'tl; 2 dĭs-măn'tl, *vt.* [-TLED,
dis-man'tl'r, } -TLD'R; -TLING.] **1.** To strip of furniture or equipments; remove the defenses of, as a fort; unrig, as a vessel; hence, more generally, to strip; deprive; divest. **2.** *Mech.* To remove the main fixtures from (a machine). **3†.** To divest of clothing; strip; undress. **4†.** To break down; render useless. [< OF. *desmantteller*; see DIS- and MANTLE.] — **dis-man'tle-ment**, *n.* The state of being dismantled; the act of destroying, particularly military or naval defenses.— **dis-man'tler**, *n.*

dis-mar'ble, 1 dis-mär'bl; 2 dĭs-mär'bl, *vt.* To deprive of marble; remove the marble-like appearance from.

dis-mark', *vt.* [Rare.] To efface marks from.

dis-mar'ket, 1 dis-mär'ket; 2 dĭs-mär'kĕt, *vt.* To withdraw the privilege or status of being a market from.

Dis'mas, 1 dis'məs; 2 dĭs'mas, *n.* The traditional name of the repentant thief who was crucified beside Jesus Christ.

dis-mask'†, *vt.* To unmask or uncover; discover.

dis-mast', 1 dis-məst'; 2 dĭs-măst' (XIII), *vt. Naut.* To unship and take out the masts of; break and carry away the masts from; as, the storm *dismasted* the ship.— **dis-mast'ment**, *n.* The act of dismasting; also, the state of being dismasted.

dis-may', 1 dis-mē'; 2 dĭs-mā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To destroy the strength or courage of, as by danger or surprise; fill with consternation, so as to deprive of judgment or power to act; daunt; appal; affright. **2†.** To make powerless; trouble; defeat.
II†. *i.* To be confounded or filled with dismay. [< DIS- + F. *-mayer* (in *esmayer*, dismay), < OHG. *magan*, have power.] SYN.: see AFFRIGHT; APPAL; FRIGHTEN.— **dis-mayed'ness**, *n.*

dis-may', *n.* **1.** A state of embarrassment and fright that incapacitates for action; loss of courage or mental resource; consternation; terror. **2†.** Ruin. **dis-may'ingt.** Syn.: see ALARM; FEAR; FRIGHT.— **dis-may'ful**, *a.*— **dis-may'ful-ly**, *adv.*— **dis-may'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

dis-mayd', *pp.* Dismayed. S. S.

disme, 1 dim; 2 dĭm, *n.* [Archaic.] A tenth part; a tithe. **dimet.**

dis-mem'ber, 1 dis-mem'bər; 2 dĭs-mĕm'bĕr, *vt.* **1.** To separate limb from limb or part from part; cut or pull to pieces, as a carcass; divide into parts and distribute, as an empire.

Swear not so sinfully, in *dismembering* of Christ, by soul, heart, bones, and body. CHAUCER *C. T., Parson's Tale, De Ira.*

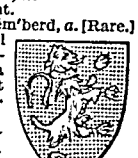
2. [Rare.] To cut off or separate from membership.

Roger Williams . . . was at first a Puritan, but adopting Baptist and Independent views, he was *dismembered*.
J. F. HURST *Short Hist. Ch. in U. S.* pt. i, p. 30. [CHAUT. 1890.]

[< OF. *desmembrer*, < LL. *dismembro*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *membrum*, member.] — **dis-mem'ber-er**, *n.*

dis-mem'ber-a-tion†, *n.* Dismemberment.

dis-mem'bered, } 1 dis-mem'bərd; 2 dĭs-mĕm'berd, *a.* [Rare.]
dis-mem'berd‡, } *Her.* Divided into several pieces, which are separated from one another a little, as a lion represented in a bearing; or having some principal part cut off and wanting. **de-mem'bered‡; dē-mem'brē‡; de-mem'bred‡.**


Dismembered.
Arms of Maitland.

dis-mem'ber-ment, 1 dis-mem'bər-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dĭs-mĕm'ber-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; a cutting up or division into parts, or the cutting off of an important part. **2.** [Rare.] A breaking or cutting off from membership. SYN.: see ANATOMY.

dis-mem'brate, *vt.* [Rare or Obs.] To break up into parts; dismember; disintegrate.

dis-mem'bra-tor, 1 dis-mem'brə-ter; 2 dĭs-mĕm'brā-tŏr, *n.* In milling, a machine for removing flour from bran. [LL., plunderer, < *dismembro*; see DISMEMBER.]

dis-miss', 1 dis-mis'; 2 dĭs-mĭs', *vt.* **1.** To put out of office or service by an act of authority: usually implying disgrace; as, the clerk was *dismissed*. **2.** To cause or allow to depart; send away; as, to *dismiss* a congregation.

Lord, *dismiss* us with thy blessing.
W. SHIRLEY *Lord, Dismiss Us* st. 1.

3. To put away or aside; reject; put beyond consideration; set aside; as, *dismiss* that idea. **4.** *Law.* To send out of court; reject without further hearing; as, the case was *dismissed*. **5.** To reject; abandon; especially, to turn away or disclaim (a wife): hence, to divorce, as under ancient Hebrew law or Moslem law. **6.** [Rare.] To disregard; pardon. **7†.** To exclude from; get rid of. [< DIS- + L. *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, send; cp. DEMIT², *v.*] **dis-mit'†.** SYN.: abandon, adjourn, banish, cashier, discard, discharge, dissolve, reject, remove, send away. See DISPERSE; SEND.— ANT.: accept, assemble, convene, convoke, employ, engage, enlist, receive, take up.

dis-mis'sal, 1 dis-mis'əl; 2 dĭs-mĭs'al, *n.* **1.** The act of dismissing. **2.** Displacement by authority from an office or an employment; discharge. **3.** Liberty or permission to go away; freedom; as, the youth was kept busy, and impatiently awaited his *dismissal*. **4.** The act of rejecting or discarding. **dis-miss't.**

dis-miss'i-bl(e), 1 dis-mis'i-bl; 2 dĭs-mĭs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being dismissed.

dis-miss'ing-ly, 1 dis-mis'iŋ-li; 2 dĭs-mĭs'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner of dismissal; in a dismissing manner.

dis-mis'sion, 1 dis-mish'ən; 2 dĭs-mĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of permitting or commanding to depart; a sending off or away. **2.** The discharge or ejectment of a person from office or employment; also, a cutting off from the right to attend an institution of learning without the extreme disgrace and penalty of expulsion; as, the *dismission* of a clerk or of a sophomore.

In *dismission* the action of the agent is the more prominent thought; in *dismissal*, the effect of that act upon its object.

dis-mis'so-ry, 1 dis-mis'o-ri; 2 dĭs-mĭs'o-ry, *a.* **1.** Dismissing or sending away, as from membership in an ecclesiastical or other body; as, letters *dismissory*. **2.** Granting permission to depart. Compare DIMISSORY.

dis-mis'siv(e)‡.

dis-mist', *pp.* Dismissed. S. S.

dis-mount', 1 dis-mount'; 2 dĭs-mount', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw down, push off, or otherwise remove from a horse or the like; unhorse; as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary. **2.** To displace or remove from a mounting, as a cannon from its carriage, a machine from its frame or support, or a stone from its setting, or to destroy the mounting of and render useless; also, to remove mounted instruments from; strip of appliances. **3.** To set afoot. **4.** [Rare.] To throw or bring down from any elevation, as from a post of dignity or honor.
II. *i.* **1.** To get off or alight, as a rider from his beast. **2.** To come down; descend from an elevation; as, he *dismounted* from the auction-block. [< OF. *desmonter*, < LL. *dismonto*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-); and see MOUNT, *v.*] — **dis-mount'a-bl(e)‡**, *a.*

dis'na, 1 diz'no; 2 dĭs'na, *v.* [Scot.] Does not.

dis-nat'u-ral-ize, 1 dis-nā'chur *or* -tiūr; 2 dĭs-nā'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To render unnatural; change the nature of. **2†.** To become disordered or unnatural.— **dis-nat'u-ral†**, *a.*

dis-nest', *vt.* To dislodge or eject as if from a nest; clear out or free from use as a nest.

dis"o-be'di-ence, 1 dis'o-bi'di-ens; 2 dĭs'o-bē'di-ĕns, *n.* The act of disobeying, or refusing obedience; the state of being disobedient; a doing of what is forbidden, or the omission to do what is commanded to be done; neglect or refusal to comply with an authoritative injunction, or violation of prohibition or order.

Of Man's first *disobedience*, . . . Sing, heavenly muse.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 1.

[< OF. *desobedience*, < *desobedient*; see DISOBEDIENT.] **dis"o-be'di-en-cy‡; dis"o-bel'sancet.**

dis"o-be'di-ent, 1 dis'o-bi'di-ent; 2 dĭs'o-bē'di-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not observant of the commands or prohibitions of authority; neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory; as, a *disobedient* child; citizens *disobedient* to the laws. **2.** Not easily acted upon; unyielding; refractory. [< OF. *desobedient*, < *des-*, DIS-; and see OBEDIENT.] **dis"o-bel'sant‡.— dis"o-be'di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

dis"o-bey', 1 dis'o-bē'; 2 dĭs'o-bē', *v.* **I.** *t.* To neglect or refuse to obey; disregard or ignore the authority or commands of, as of a parent or other person having authority; wilfully fail to comply with; as, to *disobey* the rules of the church.

II. *i.* To be disobedient; fail or refuse to obey; break rules or regulations.

What harm, undone? deep harm to *disobey*,
Seeing obedience is the bond of rule.
TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* st. 9.

[< F. *désobéir*, < *dés-*, DIS-; and see OBEY.] — **dis"o-bey'al,** *n.* Disobedience. — **dis"o-bey'er,** *n.* One who disobeys.

dis"o-beyd', *pp* Disobeyed. S. S.

dis-ob"li-ga'tion†, *n.* **1.** The act of disobliging; an act giving offense. **2.** The state of being free from obligation.

dis"o-blige', 1 dis'o-blaij'; 2 dĭs'o-blīj', *vt.* **1.** To neglect or refuse to accommodate or oblige; act in a manner contrary to the wishes or convenience of. **2.** [Colloq.] To discommode or inconvenience; displease; as, did my absence *disoblige* you? **3†.** To release from obligation. [< F. *désobliger*, < *dés-*, DIS-; and see OBLIGE.] — **dis-ob'li-ga-to-ry†,** *a.* Releasing from obligation. — **dis"o-blige'ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of failing to oblige. **2.** A release from obligation. — **dis"o-blig'er,** *n.*

dis"o-blig'ing, *pa.* **1.** Not disposed to oblige; unaccommodating; discourteous. **2†.** Offensive; displeasing. — **dis"o-blig'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **dis"o-blig'ing-ness,** *n.*

dis-oc"cu-pa'tion, *n.* Lack of occupation.

dis-oc'cu-py, *vt.* [Rare.] To cease to occupy; vacate, as a house or a position.

di-so'di-um, 1 dai-sō'dı-um; 2 dī-sō'di-ŭm, *a. Chem.* Characterized by the presence of two sodium atoms in one molecule. — **di-so'dic,** *a.*

di-so'ma-tous, 1 dai-sō'mə-tus; 2 dī-sō'ma-tŭs, *a.* Having two bodies. [< Gr. *disōmatos*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *sōma(t-)*, body.]

di-so'mus, 1 dai-sō'mus; 2 dī-sō'mŭs, *n.* [-MI, 1 -mai: 2 -mī, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster having a double body. [< Gr. *disōmos*, < *di-*, DI-[1], + *sōma*, body.]

Di"son', 1 di'zŏn'; 2 dī'sôn', *n.* A manufacturing town in Liége province, Belgium.

dis"o-per'cu-late, *a.* Same as DEOPERCULATE, *a.*

dis-orb', *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To throw out of orbit. **2.** To take away the orb from as an emblem of sovereignty.

dis-or'denet, *a.* Disorderly; depraved. **dis-or'delnet.** — **dis-or'dene-lyt,** *adv.*

dis-or'der, 1 dis-ōr'dər; 2 dĭs-ôr'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw out of order; put in confusion; disarrange; disturb. **2.** To disturb the natural functions of, as body or mind; render irregular, unnatural, or morbid in operation; unsettle; derange; as, a *disordered* stomach. **3.** [Archaic.] To disturb the feelings, composure, or emotions of; agitate. **4†.** To degrade from holy orders.

II†. *i.* **1.** To act in a wild or disorderly manner. **2.** To become confused; fall into disorder. Syn.: see CONFUSE.

dis-or'der, *n.* **1.** The state of being out of order or disarranged; lack of arrangement or system; as, the accounts were in *disorder;* to throw an army into *disorder.* **2.** Hence, disregard or neglect of orderliness, rule, or conventionality in general; disorderliness.

So far as you don't resist the fiend *disorder*, you work *disorder.*
RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i, p. 33. [w & s. 1866.]

3. A disturbance of the peace; an infraction of law or discipline; minor uprising or tumult.

Massacres and *disorders* never pave the way to peace.
BULWER-LYTTON *Rienzi* bk. i, p. 107. [L. 1885.]

4. Derangement of the bodily or mental functions; general or specific organic disturbance; disease; as, certain *disorders* are more prevalent at particular seasons. **5.** [Archaic.] Disturbance of feeling; agitation. [< OF. *desordre*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *ordo*, order.] **dis-ord'†.**

Syn.: anarchy, clutter, confusion, disturbance, irregularity. "*Confusion* is to *disorder* as the species to the genus; *confusion* supposes the absence of all order; *disorder*, the derangement of order where it exists, or is supposed to exist; there is always *disorder* in *confusion*, but not always *confusion* in *disorder.*" CRABB *English Synonyms. Disturbance* is more active and violent than *disorder.* See ANARCHY; DISEASE; ILLNESS. — Ant.: method, order, regularity, system.

dis-or'dered, } 1 dis-ōr'dərd; 2 dĭs-ôr'derd, *pa.* **1.** Out
dis-or'derd, } of or having no order or arrangement; disarranged; confused. **2.** Mentally deranged. Syn.: see ILL — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

dis-or'der-ly, 1 dis-ōr'dər-li; 2 dĭs-ôr'der-ly, *a.* **1.** Being in disorder or confusion; lacking due order or arrangement; without method; as, a *disorderly* room; a *disorderly* toilet. **2.** Not observing order or amenable to restraint; turbulent; tumultuous; irregular; unruly; as, *disorderly* emotions; *disorderly* cattle. **3.** Not observing the requirements of law and public order; especially, constituting a nuisance; disreputable; unruly; as, the keeping of a *disorderly* house.

An innkeeper may refuse to receive a *disorderly* guest, or require him to leave his house. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, pt. i, bk. iii, ch. 11, § 5, p. 628. [L. n. & co. 1860.]

4. Not acting in a normal or orderly way, as some diseased bodily or mental function. Syn.: see IRREGULAR. — **dis-or'der-li-ness,** *n.*

dis-or'der-ly, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -liz; 2 -liz, *pl.*] A disorderly person: a term used in police courts.

dis-or'der-ly, *adv.* Without order; in a manner violating law or order.

di-or'di-nate, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Disorderly; irregular. **2†.** Inordinate; without moderation. — **dis-or'di-nat"ed,** *a.* Not coordinate. — **-ly†,** *adv.* — **dis-or"di-na'tion†,** *n.*

dis"or-gan'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Not organized; wanting organization.

dis-or"gan-i-za'tion, 1 dis-ōr'gan-ı-zē'shən; 2 dĭs-ôr'gan-i-zā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of breaking up organization; the destroying of system or order; as, the *disorganization* of a party. **2.** The state of being disorganized; lack or loss of system and order or of organic unity; as, the *disorganization* of society.

dis-or'gan-ize, 1 dis-ōr'gan-aiz; 2 dĭs-ôr'gan-īz, *vt.* To deprive of organization; destroy the organic connection or the parts or elements of, as of a government or an organic substance; throw into disorder or confusion; break up; as, to *disorganize* an army. — **dis-or'gan-iz"er,** *n.*

dis-o'ri-ent, 1 dis-ō'ri-ent; 2 dĭs-ō'ri-ĕnt, *vt.* **1.** To turn away from the east; especially, to erect (a church) with the altar not at the east end. See ORIENT, *v.*, and ORIENTATE. **2.** To render uncertain as to which way is east; cause to lose one's bearings; hence, to make mentally confused; lead into error. **dis-o'ri-en-ta'te.** — **dis-o"ri-en-ta'tion,** *n.* [boundary of.

dis-out'line, *vt.* To destroy the outline of; efface the

dis-own'[1], 1 dis-ōn'; 2 dĭs-ōn', *vt.* **1.** To refuse to acknowledge as one's own or as connected with oneself; cast off; repudiate; as, to *disown* an heir or a child. **2.** Specifically, in the Society of Friends, to dismiss (a member).

dis-own'[2], *vt.* **1.** To refuse to admit as true; deny; as, to *disown* a report. **2.** To refuse to recognize; reject. Syn.: see ABJURE. — **dis-own'a-bl(eP,** *a.* — **dis-own'ment,** *n.*

dis-ownd', *pp.* Disowned. S. S.

dis-ox'i-date, *vt.* To deoxidize. **dis-ox'i-dize†; dis-ox'y-dize†; dis-ox'y-gen-ate†,** — **dis-ox"i-da'tion, dis-ox"y-da'tion, dis-ox"y-gen-a'tion,** *n.*

Disp., *abbr.* Dispensatory.

dis-pace†, *v.* To wander or cause to wander about.

dis-pach', *v.* & *n.* Dispatch.

dis-paint'†, *vt.* To paint; depict; wrongly used for *depaint.*

dis-pair'†, *vt.* **1.** To separate, as a pair. **2.** To impair.

dis-pan'siv(eP, 1 dis-pan'siv; 2 dĭs-păn'siv, *a.* Dispersive.

dis-par'age, 1 dis-par'ij; 2 dĭs-păr'ăj, *v.* [-AGED; -AG-ING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To regard or speak of slightingly.

If the Scriptures seem to *disparage* knowledge, it is the knowledge that despises virtue.
GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p. 285. [H. M. & co. 1887.]

2. To affect or injure by unjust comparison, as with that which is unworthy, inferior, or of less value or importance; as, I do not say this to *disparage* your country. **3.** [Rare.] To degrade in estimation by detractive language or by dishonoring treatment; lower; dishonor; as, such conduct *disparages* religion. **4†.** To degrade by marrying below one's rank or station.

II. *i.* To speak slightingly or reproachfully. [< OF. *desparager*, < *des-*, DIS-, + *parage*, rank, < LL. *paraticum*, < L. *par*, equal.]

Syn.: belittle, carp at, decry, depreciate, derogate from, detract from, discredit, dishonor, lower, underestimate, underrate, undervalue. To *decry* is to cry down, in some noisy, public, or conspicuous manner. A witness or a statement is *discredited;* the currency is *depreciated;* a good name is *dishonored* by unworthy conduct; we *underestimate* in our own minds; we may *underrate* or *undervalue* in statement to others. These words are used, with few exceptions, of things such as qualities, merits, attainments, etc. To *disparage* is to *belittle* by damaging comparison or suggestion; it is used only of things. A man's achievements are *disparaged,* his motives *depreciated,* his professions *discredited;* he himself is calumniated, slandered, etc. See CARP. Compare synonyms for ASPERSE. — Ant.: see synonyms for PRAISE. — **dis-par'age-a-bl(eP,** *a.* — **dis-par'age-a-bly,** *adv.* — **dis-par'a-ger,** *n.* One who disparages or vilifies. — **dis-par'ag-ing-ly,** *adv.* So as to disparage or dishonor.

dis-par'age-ment, 1 dis-par'ij-ment or -mənt; 2 dĭs-păr'ăg-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of depreciating, slighting, or undervaluing; derogation. **2.** A condition of low estimation or valuation, or any element of such a condition; a reproach; disgrace. **3.** An unjust classing or comparison with that which is of less worth; degradation.

The English have a morbid habit of petting and praising foreigners of any sort, to the unjust *disparagement* of their own worthies. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Aug. 6, 1832.

4†. The marrying of a person to one of lower condition; misalliance. [< OF. *desparagement*, < *desparager;* see DISPARAGE.] **dis-par'agef.**

dis'pa-rate, 1 dis'pə-rēt; 2 dĭs'pa-rāt, *a.* **1.** That can not be compared; dissimilar; discordant; also, sometimes, having nothing in common; entirely different.

We do not . . . seek to account for the apparent mystery of two things so utterly *disparate* as mind and body being thus united in one living being.
SULLY *Teacher's Hand-book of Psychol.* p. 21. [A. 1887.]

2. *Logic.* Not coordinate or of the same rank with another notion or species under the same genus; having no distinct relation in common.

Any one of given Co-ordinate Species, is called, in relation to any one part of a higher or lower Co-ordinate Division under the Summum Genus, *Disparate.* Thus . . . lion, as compared to fish, Shetland pony, or bull-dog, is *Disparate.*
L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* p. 69. [L. 1867.]

[< L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparo*, separate, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *par*, equal.] — **dis'pa-rate-ly,** *adv.* — **dis'pa-rate-ness,** *n.* — **dis"pa-ra'tum,** *n.*

dis'pa-rates, 1 dis'pə-rēts; 2 dĭs'pa-rāts, *n. pl.* Things so unequal or dissimilar that they can not be compared.

dis-par'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To eject from one's parish. **2.** To take away the status of a parish. **II†.** *i.* To vanish; disappear.

dis-par'i-ty, 1 dis-par-i-ti; 2 dĭs-păr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] The state of being disparate or dissimilar; difference in any respect, as in age, rank, intellect, etc.; qualitative dissimilarity, inequality; as, *disparity* of tastes between husband and wife is unfortunate. [F. < *disparité*, < LL. *disparita(t-)s*, < *dispar*, unequal, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *par*, equal.] Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.

dis-park', *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To take from use as a park and apply otherwise. **2.** To release from enclosure.

dis-part', 1 dis-pārt'; 2 dĭs-pārt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To part asunder; divide; separate; sever. **2.** *Gunnery.* (1) To allow for the dispart in, in aiming ordnance. (2) To provide with a dispart-sight.

II. *i.* To separate into parts; open; part.

The wreathed green
Disparted, and far upward could be seen
Blue heaven.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. ii, st. 13.

[< OF. *despartir*, < L. *dispartio*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *pars*, part.] — **dis-part'ment,** *n.* [Rare.]

dis-part', 1 dis-pārt'; 2 dĭs-pārt', *n. Ordnance.* **1.** The difference between the semidiameters of the base-ring and the muzzle of a cannon. **2.** A piece upon the top of a cannon's muzzle to raise the line of sight parallel with the axis of the bore; a muzzle-sight. **dis-part'sight"†.**

dis-pas'sion, *n.* [Archaic.] Freedom from passion; apathy; indifference; tranquillity.

dis-pas'sion-ate, 1 dis-pash'ən-it; 2 dĭs-păsh'on-at, *a.* **1.** Free from passion; uninfluenced by feeling or prejudice; impartial; calm; as, a *dispassionate* arbitrator or adviser.

The members of a republic . . . should be candid and *dispassionate.* IRVING *Sketch-Book, Eng. Writers on Am.* p. 77. [G. P. P. 1861.]

2. Not dictated by nor proceeding from passion or prejudice; unbiased; fair; applied to judgments or actions; as, a *dispassionate* decision. **dis-pas'sionedt.** Syn.: see CALM; SOBER. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

dis-patch', } 1 dis-pach'; 2 dĭs-păch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To send
des-patch', } off to some assigned destination; especially,
dis-pach'[2], } to send off with haste, or by some swift method of conveyance, as on pressing business or for an important purpose; as, to *dispatch* a messenger or an envoy; to *dispatch* a fleet to a blockaded port. **2.** To transact with promptness; dispose of quickly; execute; accomplish; as, to *dispatch* business. **3.** To kill summarily; as, to *dispatch* a prisoner.

Having *despatched* a passage of the Anabasis (I use the word in the double sense of finishing and murdering), I proceed to answer your letter. J. W. ALEXANDER *Letters* vol. i, p. 80. [s. 1870.]

4†. To deliver; rid; free.

II†. *i.* To dispose of matters quickly; bring things to a prompt conclusion; also, to make haste. [< It. *dispacciare*, < L. *dis-* (intensive) + *pactiare*, to make an agreement.] Syn.: see ACCELERATE; KILL; SEND.

dis-patch'er, } 1 dis-pach'ər; 2 dĭs-păch'er, *n.* **1.** One
des-patch'er, } who dispatches. **2.** [Slang.] A falsely numbered or loaded die.

dis-patch', } *n.* **1.** The act of dispatching; a for-
des-patch', } warding to some destination: usually with the implication of promptness or celerity; as, the *dispatch* of a messenger, or of the mails. **2.** A message sent by special means and with haste, as by telegraph; especially, a communication on public matters sent by one official to another. **3.** Quick transaction, as of business; speedy execution; the prompt performance and completion of work; expedition; speed; as, he shows ability in the *dispatch* of business; he concluded the negotiations with *dispatch.*

In any business in which he was engaged Lord Sandwich was famed for his regularity, *despatch*, and industry.
ELIZABETH BALCH *Old Eng. Homes* p. 95. [MACM. 1890.]

4. A conveyance for the speedy transmission of money, goods, or messages. **5.** The act of killing; death by violence. **6.** [Archaic.] Dismissal; deliverance; riddance. **7†.** Care; management. **dis-patch'ment†.** Syn.: see CELERITY. — **dis-patch'-bag",** *n.* **1.** A bag intended to contain dispatches. **2.** A pouch with a special lock in which is forwarded the foreign correspondence of the Department of State. — **d.-boat,** *n.* A fast vessel for carrying government dispatches. **d.-vessel†.** — **d.-box,** *n.* A box in which dispatches or official messages are secured while in transit. — **d.-tube,** *n.* A pneumatic tube for dispatches.

dis-patch'ful, 1 dis-pach'ful; 2 dĭs-păch'ful, *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Intent on dispatch; marked by or indicating haste. **2†.** Producing speedy death. **dis-patch'fulness.**

dis'pa-thy, 1 dis'pə-thi; 2 dĭs'pa-thy, *n.* [Archaic.] Lack of sympathy; dislike; antipathy. [< Gr. *dyspatheia*, < *dys-*, hard; and see -PATHY.]

dis-pau'per, *vt.* **1.** To free from pauper condition; decide to be no longer a pauper, and debar from public support as such. **2.** To debar from bringing suit *in formâ pauperis.* [paupers; free from pauperism.

dis-pau'per-ize, *vt.* To relieve, as a community, from

dis-peace', *n.* Unrest, mental or social; want or loss of peace; also, dissension; quarreling. — **dis-peace'ful,** *a.*

dis-pear'†, 1 dis-pīr'; 2 dĭs-pēr', *vi.* To disappear.

dis-peed'†, *vt.* To despatch; dismiss.

dis-pel', 1 dis-pel'; 2 dĭs-pĕl', *vt.* [DIS-PELLED', DIS-PELD'[2]; DIS-PEL'LING.] To drive away by or as by scattering in different directions; disperse; dissipate; as, to *dispel* darkness; to *dispel* a humor by absorption. [< L. *dispello*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *pello*, drive.] Syn.: see DISPERSE. — **dis-pel'ler,** *n.* One who or that which dispels.

dis-pend', *vt.* [Rare.] To spend; lay out; expend; squander. **des-pend'†.**

dis-pend'er†, *n.* An expender; an official dispenser.

dis-pen'di-ous, 1 dis-pen'di-us; 2 dĭs-pĕn'di-ŭs, *a.* Of great cost; extravagant; prodigal. — **dis-pen'di-ous-ly,** *adv.*

dis-pen'di-ture, 1 dis-pen'di-chur or -tiur; 2 dĭs-pĕn'di-chur or -tūr, *n.* [Rare.] Disbursement. **dis-pen'di-um†.**

dis-pen'sa-ble, } 1 dis-pen'sa-bl; 2 dĭs-pĕn'sa-bl, *a.* **1.**
dis-pen'sa-bl[2], } Capable of being distributed or administered to others. **2.** That may be dispensed with. **3.** That may be removed by or made the subject of dispensation; pardonable. **4.** [Archaic or Obs.] Permissible; excusable. [< LL. *dispensabilis*, < L. *dispenso;* see DISPENSE.] — **dis-pen"sa-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **dis-pen'sa-bl(e-ness[2],** *n.*

dis-pen'sa-ry, 1 dis-pen'sə-ri; 2 dĭs-pĕn'sa-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] **1.** A place or establishment where medicines are kept and compounded. **2.** A public institution where medicines and medical advice are dispensed gratis or at a nominal price. **3.** In South Carolina, a store or other place where intoxicating liquors were formerly sold for consumption elsewhere. **4.** [Archaic or Obs.] A dispensatory.

dis'pen-sate, 1 dis'pen-sēt; 2 dĭs'pĕn-sāt, *vi.* [-SAT'ED; -SAT'ING.] **1.** To set free; excuse; exempt: with *from.* **2.** [Rare.] To distribute or spread abroad; dispense.

His imagination kindled with conceptions of widely *dispensated* happiness. IRVING *Bracebridge, Student* p. 180. [G. P. P. 1861.]

[< L. *dispensatus;* see DISPENSATION.]

dis"pen-sa'tion, 1 dis'pen-sē'shən; 2 dĭs'pĕn-sā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of dispensing; a dealing out; distribution.

The necessity of providing effectually for . . . the steady *dispensation* of justice . . . brought about the new constitution.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. vi, bk. ii, p. 167. [A. 1855.]

2. That which is bestowed on or appointed to one from a higher power; as, blessings and afflictions are alike *dispensations.* **3.** The divine arrangement and administration of the affairs of the world; as, the *dispensations* of Providence. **4.** A specific plan; as, a special *dispensation* of nature.

By the all-powerful *dispensations* of Providence, I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. ii, pt. i, p. 89. [u. s. & co. 1834.]

5. Special exemption granted from the requirements of a law, rule, or obligation; specif. (*R. C. Ch.*): (1) Exemption by express ecclesiastical authority from an obligation incurred at the free will of the individual; as, a monk may be set free from his monastic vows by a *dispensation.* (2) The document setting forth such release. **6.** *Theol.* (1) One of the several systems or bodies of law in which at different periods God has revealed his mind and will to man, or the continued state of things resulting from the operation of one of these systems; as, the Mosaic *dispensation.* (2) The period during which a particular revelation of God's mind and will has been directly operative on mankind; as, during the Christian *dispensation;* during the patriarchal *dispensation.* **7†.** Administration; management; stewardship. [F., < L. *dispensatio(n-)*, < *dispensatus*, pp. of *dispenso;* see DISPENSE, *v.*] Syn.: see ECONOMY. — **dis"pen-sa'tion-al,** *a.* Relating to dispensation.

dis-pen'sa-tive, } 1 dis-pen'sə-tiv; 2 dĭs-pĕn'sa-tiv, *a.* **1.**
dis-pen'sa-tiv[2], } [Archaic.] Granting dispensation. **2†.** Dispensable. **3†.** Administrative. — **dis-pen'sa-tiv(e-ly[2],** *adv.* [Archaic.] By dispensation.

dis'pen-sa"tor, 1 dis'pen-sē'tor or -tor; 2 dĭs'pĕn-sā'tor, *n.* One who dispenses or distributes; a dispenser. [L., < *dispensatus;* see DISPENSATION.] — **dis-pen'sa-tress†,** *n. fem.*

dis-pen"sa-to'ri-al, *a.* [Rare.] Administrative or executive.

dis-pen'sa-to-ry, 1 dis-pen'sə-to-ri; 2 dĭs-pĕn'sa-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to dispensing; granting, or em-

powered to grant, dispensations; granted by dispensation. [< LL. *dispensatorius*, < L. *dispensator*; see DISPENSATOR.] — **dis-pen'sa-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

dis-pen'sa-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** A book in which medicinal substances, their origin, nature, preparation, and use, are described; pharmacopœia. **2†.** A dispensary.

dis-pense', 1 dis-pens'; 2 dis-pĕns', *v.* [DIS-PENSED'; DIS-PENS'ES; DIS-PENS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deal out or divide in portions; give forth diffusively; distribute; diffuse; as, to *dispense* rations; to *dispense* warmth and light; to *dispense* wisdom.

The executive [department] not only *dispenses* the honors, but holds the sword of the community.
HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. 78, p. 356.

2. To administer or execute, as laws; carry out; enforce; as, the courts *dispense* justice. **3.** To grant exemption to; relieve or excuse, as from obligation.

No axioms, though divine and inspired, will *dispense* us from looking straight at the facts.
W. BARRY in *The Forum* Apr. 1, 1889, p. 170.

4†. To make atonement for.

II. *i.* **1.** To grant dispensation. **2†.** To make amends. **3†.** To seek or to grant freedom from obligation by bargaining; compound. [< F. *dispenser*, < L. *dispenso*, freq. of *dispendo*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *pendo*, weigh.]

dis-pence'†, *n.*

SYN.: see APPORTION. — PREP.: to *dispense* signifies to give out freely; to dispense *with* signifies to do without altogether; to dispense a person *from* an obligation, etc., is sanctioned by good usage, but is now rare. We *dispense* charity or medicine *to* those who need it; the service of incompetent persons may be *dispensed with*. The truth may be *dispensed* (spoken); or it may be *dispensed with* (left unuttered, done without). — **to dispense with. 1.** To waive the observance of, as customary rules or regulations; suspend; as, to *dispense with* formalities; to *dispense with* an oath from a witness.

For rhyme *with* reason may *dispense*.
PRIOR *Alma* can. 1, l. 433.

2. To give up or relinquish; forego; as, to *dispense with* luxuries. **3.** [Archaic.] To excuse and tolerate; condone; as, *dispensing with* shameful conduct. **4†.** To allow.

dis-pense'†, *n.* Freedom from obligation; exemption.

dis-pens'er, 1 dis-pens'ər; 2 dis-pĕns'er, *n.* **1.** One who dispenses, manages, or administers. **2.** *Wireless Teleg.* A transmitter for the conversion of the Morse code into a corresponding series of electric waves. No longer used.

dis-pens'ing-ly, 1 dis-pens'iŋ-li; 2 dis-pĕns'ing-ly, *adv.* In a dispensing manner.

dis-pen'sive†, *a.* Same as DISPENSATIVE.

dis-peo'ple, *tt.* **1.** To depopulate. **2.** To take away the character of (a nation or people). — **dis-peo'ple-ment, dis-peo'pler**, *n.*

di-sper'min, 1 dai-spûr'min; 2 di-spĕr'min, *n.* Same as PIPERAZIN. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *sperma*, seed.]

di-sper'mous, 1 dai-spûr'mus; 2 di-spĕr'mŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Two-seeded. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *sperma*, seed.] **di-sper'ma-tous‡.**

di-sper'my, 1 dai-spûr'mi; 2 di-spĕr'my, *n.* *Biol.* The fecundation of one egg with two spermatozoa. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *sperma*, seed.] — **di-sper'mic**, *a.*

dis-per'sal, 1 dis-pûr'səl; 2 dis-pĕr'sal, *n.* The act or result of dispersing; dispersion; scatterment.

dis-perse', 1 dis-pûrs'; 2 dis-pĕrs', *v.* [DIS-PERSED'; DIS-PERS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to scatter or depart in all or many directions; drive in different directions; as, to *disperse* the multitude; the Jews are widely *dispersed*.

Cranmer with one hand . . . *dispersed* Bibles . . . among the people; with the other he laid yokes on their necks. HANNAH CONANT *Hist. Trans. of Scriptures* p. 186. [I. K. P. & CO.]

2. To cause to disappear; dissipate; as, the sun *dispersed* the mists. **3.** To spread abroad; diffuse; as, to *disperse* contagion. **4.** *Optics.* To separate (light) into its component spectral colors. **5†.** To publish.

II. *i.* **1.** To separate in different directions; scatter; part; as, the company *dispersed*. **2.** To vanish by dissipation; disappear; as, the clouds *dispersed*. **3†.** To become spread abroad. [< F. *disperser*, < L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergo*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *spargo*, scatter.]

SYN.: break up, diffuse, dismiss, dispel, dissipate, scatter, separate. Compare CIRCULATE; SPREAD. — ANT.: see SYNONYMS for CONCENTRATE. — **dis-perse'†**, *a.* — **-ness†**, *n.*

dis-persed', 1 dis-pûrst'; 2 dis-pĕrst', *pa.* **1.** Scattered; **dis-perst'ś**, ʃ driven apart; diffused; dissipated. **2.** *Entom.* Placed near together but irregularly, as spots. — **dis-pers'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pers'ed-ness**, *n.*

dis-pers'er, 1 dis-pûrs'ər; 2 dis-pĕrs'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which disperses. **2.** A contact device for dispersing electric waves, as in wireless telegraphy.

dis-per'sion, 1 dis-pûr'shən; 2 dis-pĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of scattering or dispersing, or the state of being dispersed. **2.** *Optics.* (1) The separation of rays of light of different colors by the action of a prism or lens, in consequence of their different degrees of refrangibility. It is measured by the difference of the refractive indexes of two fixed points in the spectrum produced by a given prism, generally in the red and violet. (2) For any point in a diffraction spectrum, the ratio of the angular distance between two neighboring rays to the corresponding increment of wave-length. **3.** *Med.* The removal of inflammation from a part, as by scattering or absorption. [< LL. *dispersio(n-)*, < L. *dispersus*; see DISPERSE.] — **anomalous dispersion**, dispersion of light in which the refractive index does not increase as the wave-length decreases. — **atmospheric d.**, dispersion caused by the atmosphere as a refractive medium. — **d. of the optic axes** (*Crystal.*), the variation in the value of the axial angle for rays of different wave-lengths. — **the d.** *Ch. Hist.* **1.** Those Jews who remained in foreign countries after the return of their countrymen from the Babylonian captivity. **2.** The scattered Jewish communities in Egypt, Asia Minor, and elsewhere in later times, or, especially, the Christians among them. **dī-as'po-ra†.**

dis-per'sive, ʃ 1 dis-pûr'siv; 2 dis-pĕr'siv, *a.* Of or per-**dis-per'siv-s**, ʃ taining to dispersion; dispersing. — **dis-persive power** (*Optics*), power of separating colors so as to form a spectrum or to produce chromatic aberration. — **dis-per'siv(e-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-per'siv(e-ness**, *n.*

dis-per'son-al-ize, *tt.* [Rare.] To take away or change the personality of **dis-per'son-ate†.**

dis-per-son'i-fy, *tt.* [Rare.] To divest of personal character; especially to free from figurative personality. — **dis-per-son"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

di-sphe'noid, 1 dai-sfi'noid, 2 di-sfē'nŏid, *n.* *Crystal.* A solid figure contained by eight isosceles triangles. [< DI-[1] + SPHENOID.]

dis'pi-cion†, *n.* Discussion or disputation.

dis-piece', 1 dis-pis'; 2 dis-pēç', *tt.* [Rare.] To tear into bits.

dis'pi-rem, 1 dis'pi-rem; 2 dis'pi-rĕm, *n.* *Biol.* That stage of mitosis in which each daughter-nucleus has given rise to a spireme. See illus. under KARYOKINESIS. [< DI-[1] + L. *spira*, coil.] **dis'pi-remę‡.**

dis-pir'it, 1 dis-pir'it; 2 dis-pĭr'it, *tt.* **1.** To render cheerless or hopeless; depress in spirits; cast down; dishearten. **2†.** To instil the spirit of, as a book; followed by *into*. **3†.** To deprive of force; take away the character of a spirit. SYN.: see DISHEARTEN.

dis-pir'it-ed, 1 dis-pir'it-ed; 2 dis-pĭr'it-ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Showing depression of spirits; dejected; as, a *dispirited* manner. **2.** Lacking in spirit; tame; as, a *dispirited* style of expression. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* — **dis-pir'it-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pir'it-ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of dispiriting, or the state of being dispirited; dejection. **2.** That which dispirits, as a sorrow. [spirals.

di-spi'rous, 1 dai-spai'rus; 2 di-spī'rŭs, *a.* Possessing duplex

dis-pit'e-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Pitiless; cruel. — **dis-pit'e-ous-ly†**, *adv.* — **dis-pit'e-ous-ness**, *n.*

dis-place', 1 dis-plēs'; 2 dis-plāç', *tt.* **1.** To put out of the proper or accustomed place; remove from its place; as, a mass of rock *displaced* by earthquake-shocks; the books in the library were *displaced*.

Her gravest mood could scarce *displace*
The dimples of her nut-brown face.
WHITTIER *The Singer* st. 2.

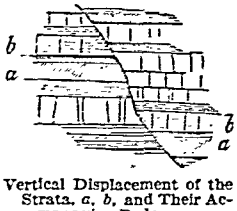
2. To remove from a position of emolument or dignity; discharge; as, to *displace* a government official. **3.** To take the place of, especially by pushing or crowding. **4.** *Chem.* To release from combination by displacing.

Pharisaism . . . set itself, as the Gospel expresses it, in the chair of Moses, *displacing* the great lawgiver.
GIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, p. 206. [A. 1880.]

5†. To banish; spoil. [< OF. *desplacer*, < *des-*, DIS-, + *placer*, PLACE.]

SYN.: confuse, crowd out, derange, disarrange, disturb, jumble, mislay, misplace, remove, unsettle. Objects are *displaced* when moved out of the place they have occupied; they are *misplaced* when put into a place where they should not be. One may know where to find what he has *misplaced*; what he has *mislaid* he can not locate. — ANT.: see synonyms for ARRANGE. — **dis-place"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **dis-place'a-bl(e**, *a.*

dis-place'ment, 1 dis-plēs'ment *or* -mənt; 2 dis-plāç'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of displacing, or the state of being displaced; removal of an object by the pushing of something else into the place which it has been occupying; also, an apparent change of position, as of a star.



Vertical Displacement of the Strata, *a*, *b*, and Their Accompanying Beds.

This star [Rigel] shows no sign of *displacement* as the earth circuits on her wide orbit around the sun. R. A. PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven, Orders of Suns* p. 253. [A. 1874.]

2. The weight of water displaced by a body floating in it, as a vessel, this weight being equal to the weight of the body. **3.** *Chem.* & *Pharm.* Percolation. **4.** The geometrical relation between the position of a moving object at any time and its original position, as shown by the line or curve of its path. **5.** *Elec.* Same as ELECTRIC DISPLACEMENT. **6.** *Geol.* A fault. **7.** *Mech.* In a cylinder, the volume of space passed through by the piston in one stroke; as, the *displacement* was 100 cubic inches. **8.** *Bot.* The situation of an organ out of its normal position; diremption. — **angle of displacement**, in physiological optics, the direction of the line of sight as compared with the primary position. — **center of d.**, the center of buoyancy. — **d. tonnage** (*Ship-building*), the volume of water a vessel displaces measured by weight in tons. — **electric d.**, the theoretical movement of the electricity in a dielectric as a result of changes in the electric field where the latter is located.

dis-pla'cence†, *n.* Displeasure; non-satisfaction.

dis-pla'cen-cy, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being displeased or dissatisfied; that which displeases or disobliges; incivility.

dis-plac'er, 1 dis-plēs'ər; 2 dis-plāç'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which displaces. **2.** *Chem.* Same as PERCOLATOR. **3.** *Mech.* A piston sometimes added to gas-engines for forcing out the burnt gases from the main cylinder.

dis-plant', 1 dis-plant'; 2 dis-plănt', *tt.* **1.** To uproot; pluck from place or state of settlement; displace; as, to *displant* peoples or towns. **2.** To strip of what is planted or fixed; as, to *displant* a colony of its inhabitants. — **dis"plan-ta'tion**, *n.*

dis-play', 1 dis-plē'; 2 dis-plā', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To spread before or present to the view; exhibit or make manifest in any way; make conspicuous; especially, to expose ostentatiously; parade; as, his feat *displayed* daring. **2.** To spread, open, or unfold, as wings; hence, to expose to the eye or to the mind by opening or unfolding, as in anatomical dissecting, or as in written explanations. **3.** In printing, to make prominent or give special prominence to (a word, line, etc.), as by large type, or by length of line. **4†.** To discover; descry. **5†.** To deploy.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a display; make a great show of oneself in words or manners. **2.** To expose anything by opening or unfolding, as in dissecting or in explaining. [< OF. *despleier*, < LL. *displico*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *plico*, fold.] SYN.: evince, exhibit, expose, flaunt, manifest, parade, show, vaunt. See FLAUNT. — ANT.: see synonyms for BURY; HIDE. — **dis-play'er**, *n.*

dis-play', *n.* **1.** The act of spreading out, unfolding, or bringing to the view or to the mind; exhibition; show; especially, ostentatious show. **2.** *Print.* The displaying of words, lines, etc. SYN.: see OSTENTATION; SPECTACLE. — **dis-play's man"**, *n.* [U. S.] A person employed by the Weather Bureau to raise the various flags or signals. — **d.-stand**, *n.* A shelf, frame, or the like, for the display of goods in a store or in a shop-window. — **d.-type**, *n.* *Print.* Any style of type bolder or more attractive in cut than ordinary type. **d.-letter‡.**

Double-headed Eagle Displayed.

dis-played', ʃ 1 dis-plēd'; 2 dis-plād', **dis-playd'ś**, ʃ *pa.* **1.** *Her.* (1) Having the wings and legs extended: noting especially birds of prey represented in a bearing, the epithet *disclosed* being applied to tame birds. (2) Gardant and extendant: said of a beast represented in a bearing. **2.** *Print.* Printed in more prominent type than the rest of the matter.

dis'plet, *tt.* To correct; discipline.

dis-please', 1 dis-pliz'; 2 dis-plēz', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To excite a sense of dislike or annoyance in; provoke to aversion or disgust; vex; annoy; offend; as, the man's persistency *displeased* me. **2†.** To prove insufficient for; fail of satisfying. **II.** *i.* To provoke displeasure; give offense. [< OF. *desplaisir*, < L. *displiceo*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *placeo*, please.] **dis-plea'sure‡** [Archaic or Obs.].

SYN.: see AFFRONT; PIQUE. — PREP.: displeased *with* a person; *at* (rarely *with*) a thing. — **dis-pleas'ance†**, *n.* — **dis-pleas'ant†**, *a.* — **dis-pleas'ant-ly†**, *adv.* So as to displease. — **dis-pleas'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pleas'ed-ness**, *n.* Displeasure. — **dis-pleas'er**, *n.* — **dis-pleas'ing**, *pa.* Offensive. — **dis-pleas'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-pleas'ing-ness**, *n.* The quality of being displeasing or disagreeable; unpleasantness.

dis-plea'sure, ʃ 1 dis-pleş'ur; 2 dis-plĕzh'ur, *tt.* To dis-**dis-ple'zure**, ʃ please; annoy.

dis-plea'sure, ʃ *n.* **1.** The state of being displeased; dis-**dis-ple'zure**, ʃ satisfaction or vexation caused by the conduct or action of others; a feeling of anger and annoyance; dislike; indignant disapproval. **2.** A cause of displeasure; an annoyance; offense; as, the boy's conduct was a constant *displeasure* to him. **3.** [Archaic.] Discomfort, pain, or unhappiness: opposed to *pleasure*. **4†.** A state of disfavor or disgrace; a quarrel or disagreement.

SYN.: see ANGER; DISSATISFACTION; OFFENSE; PIQUE. — **dis-plea'sur-a-bl(e**, *a.* — **dis-plea'sure-ment**, *n.*

dis-plen'ish, 1 dis-plen'ish; 2 dis-plĕn'ish, *tt.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] To unfurnish; strip. — **dis-plen'ish-ment**, *n.*

dis'pli-cen-cy, *n.* [Rare.] Displeasure; disapproval; sometimes, self-dissatisfaction. **dis'pli-cence‡.**

dis-plode'†, *t.* To explode. — **dis-plo'sion†**, *n.*

dis-plume', 1 dis-plūm'; 2 dis-plum', *tt.* [Archaic.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to deprive of the insignia of rank or honor; degrade.

He saw the claws of crowned and emblazoned beasts fasten themselves on their *displumed* prey.
RICHTER in Hawley's *Wit and Wisdom* p. 181. [F. & W. 1885.]

dis-plu'vi-ate, *a.* **1.** *Rom. Arch.* Built without the usual compluvium. See ATRIUM. **2.** Equipped with adequate means for draining off the rain; sheltered from rain. [< L. *displuviatus*, < *dis-* apart, + *pluvia*, rain.]

dis-point', *tt.* **1.** [Rare.] To take off the point of. **2†.** To deprive of; dismiss; disappoint. — **dis-point'ed†**, *a.*

dis'po-lin, ʃ 1 dis'po-lin, -lin *or* -līn; 2 dis'po-lĭn, -lĭn *or* **dis'po-line**, ʃ -lin, *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{11}N$) homologous with quinolin, obtained by distilling cinchonin with potassium hydroxid.

dis-pond', *n* Same as DESPOND.

di-spon'dee, 1 dai-spon'di; 2 dī-spŏn'dē, *n.* *Pros.* A double spondee; a foot of two spondees or four long syllables. [< L. *dispondeus*; see DI-[1] and SPONDEE.] **di"spon-de'us‡.** — **di"spon-da'ic**, *a.* Relating to or characterized by a double spondee.

dis-pone', 1 dis-pōn'; 2 dĭs-pōn', *v.* [DIS-PONED'; DIS-PON'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Scots Law.* To grant, make over, or convey to another, as property. **2.** [Archaic.] To arrange; set in order. **3.** To incline (a person) to. **II†.** *i.* To dispose of anything; to make arrangement; decide. [< OF. *disponer*, < L. *dispono*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *pono*, place.] — **dis"po-nee'**, *n.* *Scots Law.* One to whom a grant or conveyance is made. — **dis-pon'er**, *n.* *Scots Law.* One who legally conveys his own property over to another.

dis-po'nent, 1 dis-pō'nent; 2 dĭs-pō'nĕnt, *a.* Preparing or adapting for a purpose held in mind.

dis-po'ni-ble, *a.* That may be disponed. Compare DISPONE, *v.*

dis-pope', 1 dis-pōp'; 2 dis-pōp', *tt.* To depose from the papal chair.

di-spo're-a, 1 dai-spō'ri-ə; 2 di-spō're-a, *n.* *Zool.* A group of parasitic sporozoans, *Myxosporidia*, so named because two spores are formed in each trophozoite: parasitic in the bile or urine of some of the lower vertebrates.

di-spo'rous, 1 dai-spō'rus; 2 dī-spō'rŭs, *a.* *Biol.* Two-spored.

dis-port', 1 dis-pôrt'; 2 dĭs-pôrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To divert or amuse; indulge in sportive pleasure: used reflexively; as, a butterfly *disporting* itself among the flowers. **2.** To display sportively or gaily; sport; as, he *disports* a new necktie. **3.** [Archaic.] To transport; deport.

II. *i.* To divert or amuse oneself with activity; sport; play wantonly. [< OF. *desporter*, < L. *deporto*, < *de*, away, + *porto*, carry.] SYN.: see AMUSE.

dis-port', *n.* The act of disporting oneself; diversion; amusement; pastime; sport. **dis-port'ment†.** — **dis-por'tive(s**, *a.* [Rare.] Playful.

di-spo'rum, 1 dai-spō'rum; 2 dī-spō'rŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs of the family *Contallariaceæ*. They are natives of temperate Asia and North America and have creeping or erect stems from rhizomes, yellowish flowers, and indehiscent red berries. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *sporos*, seed.]

dis-pos'a-ble, ʃ 1 dis-pōz'ə-bl; 2 dĭs-pōz'a-bl, *a.* Subject **dis-pos'a-bl**, ʃ to disposal; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; unassigned; as, *disposable* ammunition; *disposable* funds. — **dis-pos"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **dis-pos'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.*

dis-po'sal, 1 dis-pō'zəl; 2 dĭs-pō'sal, *n.* **1.** The act of disposing things, or the parts of a thing, according to some method, good or bad, or the state or manner of being so disposed; arrangement; order; distribution; as, the *disposal* of the pictures on the wall. **2.** Specifically, an act disposing of something by gift, sale, conveyance, transfer, or the like, or in expenditure, outlay, or riddance, as, the *disposal* of time; *disposal* of property; *disposal* of rubbish. **3.** Power of control, regulation, outlay, or distribution; command; as, he has money at his *disposal*. SYN.: adjustment, arrangement, conduct, decision, determination, disposition, distribution, management, method, order, ordering, regulation, settlement.

dis-pose', 1 dis-pōz'; 2 dĭs-pōs', *v.* [DIS-POSED'; DIS-POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set or place (a thing or its parts) in order or in a particular order; arrange; settle; as, to *dispose* a fleet in the form of a crescent; to *dispose* oneself comfortably. **2.** To direct the mind of; give a bent to; incline; as, his experience *disposed* him to be careful.

Misery *disposes* us to hatred, and happiness to love.
MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 35 [A. 1880.]

3. To order or appoint; regulate; adjust; determine the career, condition, or fate of.

Cæsar devoted some months to *disposing* the affairs of the Western provinces. CHAS. MERIVALE *Rome* p. 367. [H. 1879.]

4. To make over; alienate or distribute; as, to *dispose* one's fortune in charity: now generally expressed by *dispose of*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To arrange or settle something. **2†.**

To bargain; make terms. [< F. *disposer*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *poser*; see POSE[1], *v.*]

SYN.: see ACTUATE; ARRANGE; ARRAY, *v.* Compare synonyms for ARRAY, *n.*— **to dispose of.** 1. To make final disposition of, as by sale; as, to *dispose of* goods. 2. To find a place or use for, or riddance of, as by removal or destruction; also, to find means to occupy; as, to *dispose of* rubbish; to *dispose of* one's time. 3. To have the control, ordering, or disposition of, as one's property.— **dis-pos'ed-ly,** *adv.* In an orderly manner; properly.— **dis-pos'ed-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being disposed or inclined; inclination.— **dis-pose'ment†,** *n.* Disposal.— **dis-pos'er,** *n.*— **dis-pos'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a manner to dispose.

dis-pose'†, *n.* 1. Disposal. 2. Disposition; inclination; cast of mind. 3. Behavior. 4. Ordering or dispensation.

dis-posed', 1 dis-pōzd'; 2 dĭs-pōsd', *pa.* 1. Having a particular disposition; inclined; minded; as, *disposed* to take offense. 2. Having a particular condition of body or health; as, I found him not well *disposed*. **dis-pos'lt-ed†.**

dis"po-si'tion, 1 dis'po-zĭsh'ən; 2 dĭs'po-sĭsh'ən, *n.* 1. The act of arranging, ordering, bestowing, or distributing; arrangement; disposal; as, he ordered the *disposition* of his troops in two lines.

> I crave fit *disposition* for my wife; Due reference of place.
> SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 3.

2. The state or manner of arrangement or disposal; order; distribution; final settlement; as, the *disposition* of the lights in a theater.

> It is after all more in the *disposition* of shrubbery, than in the varieties, that a rational pleasure will be found.
> D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* pt. iv, p. 293. [S. 1863.]

3. Mental tendency or inclination, whether natural or acquired; especially, temper or temperament; characteristic mood or spirit; habitual bent or propensity; as, a cheerful or gloomy *disposition;* a *disposition* to drink. 4. *Psychol.* The tendency left behind by any experience to give rise, on suitable stimulation, to a reaction which shows the influence of that experience, especially as applied to explain the phenomena of memory. Colloquially *disposition* is applied both to the primary and natural tendencies of *temper* and *temperament*, and to the secondary or acquired tendencies embraced under *habits*. 5. Natural organic tendency or inclination of things, whether animate or inanimate; as, a *disposition* in flowers to turn toward the sun. 6. *Arch.* Technically, the arrangement of parts in the plan, elevation, section, and perspective of an architectural design, as distinguished from *distribution*, which refers to the subdivision and arrangement of the interior. 7. *Scots Law.* (1) A deed providing for the general disposal of property heritable and movable: equivalent to a *will*. (2) A unilateral deed of alienation by which a right to property is conveyed. 8. *Mil.* (1) The arrangement or distribution of forces or guns. (2) *pl.* Plans of offense or defense; tactical or strategical arrangements. 9. Mood or humor. 10. *Astrol.* The position or constitution of a planet with reference to its effects or influence. [F., < L. *dispositio(n-)*, < *dispositus*, pp. of *dispono;* see DISPONE.] **dis"po-si'cioun†.** SYN.: see APPETITE; ARRAY; CHARACTER; DISPOSAL; INCLINATION; MIND.— **dis"po-si'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to disposition.— **dis"po-si'tioned,** *a.* Of a particular (expressed) disposition; used in compounds.

dis-pos'i-tive, } 1 dis-poz'i-tiv; 2 dis-pŏs'i-tiv, *a.* 1. Dis-**dis-pos'i-tivˢ,** } posing; pertaining to control or disposal. 2†. Of or pertaining to natural disposition or tendency.— **dispositive clause** (*Scots Law*), the clause of conveyance in a deed which provides for the disposition of the property.— **dis-pos'i-tiv(e-lyˢ,** *adv.*

dis-pos'i-tor†, *n.* 1. A disposer. 2. *Astrol.* The planet which is lord of the sign where another planet is.

dis"pos-sess', 1 dis'po-zes'; 2 dĭs'pŏ-sĕs', *vt.* 1. To eject from possession; deprive of actual occupancy, especially of real estate; oust. 2†. To rid of an evil spirit; exorcise. [< OF. *despossesser*, < *des-* (see DIS-); and see POSSESS, *v.*]— **dis"po-sess',** *n.* [Colloq. U. S.] A notice of dispossession: used also adjectively; as, a *dispossess* notice.— **dis"pos-sessed',** *a.* [Rare.] Deprived of self-possession.— **dis"pos-ses'sion,** *n.* 1. The act of dispossessing, or the state of being dispossessed. 2. *Law.* The ejecting one from the occupation of real property; ouster.— **dis"pos-ses'sor,** *n.*— **dis"pos-ses'so-ry,** *a.* Referring to or partaking of dispossession.

dis"pos-sest', *pp.* Dispossessed. S. S.

dis-post'†, *vt.* To remove from a post; displace.

dis-po'suret†, *n.* 1. Disposal; direction. 2. Disposition; arrangement. 3. Nature; temperament.

dis-praise', 1 dis-prāz'; 2 dĭs-prāz', *vt.* [Archaic.] To mention with disapproval or censure; disparage. **dis-preiset.** — **dis-prais'a-bl(eˢ,** *a.* [Rare.] Blamable.— **dis-prais'er,** *n.*— **dis-prais'ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-praise', *n.* The expression of unfavorable opinion; disparagement; censure.

> He enjoyeth great tranquillity of mind that careth neither for the praise nor *dispraise* of men.
> A KEMPIS *Imitation of Christ* bk. ii, p. 91. [S. & S. 1853.]

dis-pread', 1 dis-pred'; 2 dĭs-prĕd', *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To spread out or abroad; expand; open. **II.** *i.* To be extended or diffused. **dis-spread'†.— dis-pread',** *a.*— **dis-pread'er,** *n.*

dis"pre-pare'†, *vt.* To cause to be unprepared.

dis-prince', *vt.* [Rare.] To deprive of princely position or appearance.

dis-pris'on, *vt.* [Rare.] To free from prison; set free.

dis-priv'i-lege, *vt.* [Archaic.] To deprive of a privilege.

dis-prob'a-bil-ize, *vt.* [Rare.] To render improbable.— **dis-prob"a-bil"i-za'tion,** *n.*

dis-pro'ba-tiv(eˢ, *a.* [Rare.] Tending to disprove.

dis"pro-fess'†, *vt.* To renounce the profession of.

dis-prof'it, 1 dis-prof'ĭt; 2 dĭs-prŏf'ĭt, *n.* [Archaic.] Loss; detriment.— **dis-prof'ĭt†,** *vt.* & *i.*

dis-proof', 1 dis-prūf'; 2 dĭs-prōōf', *n.* The proving of a thing to be false or erroneous; confutation; refutation; as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of an allegation; also, disproving evidence.

dis-prop'er-ty, *vt.* To dispossess.

dis"pro-por'tion, 1 dis'pro-pôr'shən; 2 dĭs'pro-pōr'shon, *vt.* To make of improper proportions; violate symmetry in; mismatch.

> Hence, should one order *disproportion'd* grow,
> Its double weight must ruin all below.
> GOLDSMITH *Traveller* l. 375.

dis"pro-por'tion, *n.* Want of due proportion between things or between parts of the same thing; ill or improper proportion; lack of symmetry; also, want of adequacy to an end or work. [F., < *dis-*, DIS-; and see PROPORTION, *n.*]— **dis"pro-por'tion-al,** *a.* Lacking due proportion or relation; ill-proportioned; hence, unequal; inadequate.— **dis"pro-por'tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* Disproportional quality.— **dis"pro-por'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

dis"pro-por'tion-a-bl(eˢ, 1 dis'pro-pôr'shon-a-bl; 2 dis'pro-pōr'shon-a-bl, *a.* Unsuitable or disproportionate, as in character, size, etc.; inadequate.— **dis"pro-por'tion-a-bl(e-nessᵖ,** *n.*— **dis"pro-por'tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

dis"pro-por'tion-ate, 1 dis'pro-pôr'shən-ıt; 2 dĭs'pro-pōr'shon-at, *a.* Out of proportion; disproportioned. — **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

dis-prove', 1 dis-prūv'; 2 dĭs-prọv', *vt.* 1. To prove to be false or erroneous, as a statement or proposition; confute; refute.

> We can *disprove* a particular dogma, but in doing so our attitude cannot be purely negative, any more than when we prove it.
> CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, intro., p. 21. [MACM. 1887.]

2. To prove to be fraudulent, unauthorized, or illegal; as, to *disprove* a claim. 3†. To disallow; disapprove; condemn. [< OF. *desprover*, < *des-*, DIS-; and see PROVE, *v.*]— **dis-prov'a-bl(eˢ,** *a.*— **dis-prov'al,** *n.* The act of disproving; disproof.— **dis-prove'ment,** *n.*— **dis-prov'er,** *n.*

dis"pro-vide'†, *vt.* To fail to provide.

dis-punct', *vt.* [Rare.] To mark for erasure or distinction.

dis-punct'†, *a.* Impolite; discourteous.

dis-punge'†, *vt.* To discharge, as water from a sponge.

dis-pun'ish-a-bl(eˢ, *a.* [Archaic.] Free from liability to penalty; not punishable.

dis-purse'†, *vt.* To disburse.

dis"pur-vey'†, *vt.* To rob or deprive, as of provisions.— **dis"pur-vey'ance†,** *n.* Want of provisions or other stores.

dis'pu-ta-bl(eˢ, 1 dis'piu-ta-bl *or* dıs-piū'ta-bl; 2 dĭs'pū-ta-bl *or* dis-pū'ta-bl (XIII), *a.* 1. That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible; of doubtful certainty; as, *disputable* propositions, arguments, or points. 2†. Disputatious; contentious. [< L. *disputabilis*, < *disputo;* see DISPUTE, *v.*]— **dis"pu-** or **dis-pu'ta-bl(e-nessᵖ,** *n.*— **dis'pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*

dis"pu-tac'i-tyˢ, *n.* Tendency to dispute.

dis'pu-tant, 1 dis'piu-tant; 2 dĭs'pū-tant (XIII). **I.** *a.* Engaged in controversy; disputing. **II.** *n.* One who disputes; especially, one who enters on an argument or dispute.

> The Professor . . . is to assist the two *disputants*, 'so as to be himself apparently the person contesting in each.'
> T. HUGHES *Loyola* p. 215. [S. 1892.]

[F., < L. *disputo* (ppr. *disputant(-s)*; see DISPUTE, *v.*]

dis"pu-ta'tion, 1 dis'piu-tē'shən; 2 dĭs'pū-tā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of disputing; especially, verbal controversy; discussion over a question from opposing sides; argumentation. 2. A rhetorical or logical exercise in which opposing parties debate some question proposed; a scholastic debate. [F., < L. *disputatio(n-)*, < *disputatus*, pp. of *disputo;* see DISPUTE, *v.*] **dis-pu'ti-son†.** SYN.: see ALTERCATION.

dis"pu-ta'tious, 1 dis'piu-tē'shus; 2 dĭs'pū-tā'shŭs, *a.* 1. Disposed to controversy; characterized by dispute; as, a *disputatious* student. 2. Of or pertaining to disputation; controversial. **dis-pu'ta-tivˢ† .— dis"pu-ta'tious-ly,** *adv.*— **dis"pu-ta'tious-ness,** *n.*

dis-pute', 1 dis-piūt'; 2 dĭs-pūt', *v.* [DIS-PUT'ED; DIS-PUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To question or deny the truth, genuineness, or lawfulness of; argue against; controvert; object to; as, to *dispute* an allegation; to *dispute* an order.

> As mankind improve, the number of doctrines which are no longer *disputed* or doubted will be constantly on the increase.
> MILL *On Liberty* p. 85. [v. & P. 1863.]

2. To have verbal controversy over; argue about; discuss; as, to *dispute* a point or a question.

> Let's meet some other time, when by ourselves
> We fairly may *dispute* our wrongs together.
> OTWAY *The Orphan* act v, sc. 1.

3. To strive or contend for; contest; as, the victory was fiercely *disputed; dispute* the ground inch by inch.

> The throne of England was *disputed* between the House of Hanover and the House of Stuart
> LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, p. 235. [A. 1878.]

4†. To strive against; meet; resist.

II. *i.* 1. To contend in argument; argue in opposition; debate; discuss; as, to *dispute* with the elders.

> On either which he would *dispute*,
> Confute, change hands, and still confute.
> S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, can. 1, l. 69.

2. To enter into a quarrel; altercate; wrangle; as, they *disputed* about the line fence; a *disputing* captious temper. 3. To strive against a rival or competitor; compete, as for a prize. [< F. *disputer*, < L. *disputo*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *puto*, reckon.] SYN.: see ARGUE; CONTEND; QUESTION.— **dis-pute'less,** *a.*— **dis-put'er,** *n.*

dis-pute', *n.* 1. An earnest controversial discussion; a contest in words; as, a *dispute* over a point of law. 2. Ill-tempered controversy; altercation; wrangle; quarrel; as, a conjugal *dispute*. 3. [Archaic.] A conflict or contest. [F., < *disputer;* see DISPUTE, *v.*] SYN.: see ALTERCATION; DISCORD; QUARREL— **beyond or without dispute,** incontrovertibly; beyond doubt.

dis-qual"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 dis-kwol'ı-fi-kē'shən; 2 dĭs-kwąl'i-fi-cā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of disqualifying. 2. The state of being disqualified; lack of qualification; incapacity. 3. That which disqualifies; anything incapacitating or disabling; as, an unsteady head is a *disqualification* for leadership.

dis-qual'i-fy, 1 dis-kwol'ı-fı; 2 dĭs-kwąl'i-fy, *vt.* 1. To deprive of qualifications, as of powers, rights, or qualities necessary for any purpose; incapacitate; disable; debar legally. 2. To pronounce unqualified; specifically, to deprive (the winner of a race or other contest, or one placed therein) of the position and prize or money so won, on account of an infraction of rules or other irregularity.

dis-quan'ti-ty, *vt.* 1. To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable. 2†. To diminish; lessen.

dis-qui'et, 1 dis-kwaı'et; 2 dĭs-kwī'ĕt, *vt.* To deprive of peace or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb. SYN.: see ANNOY.— **dis-qui'et-er,** *n.*— **dis-qui'et-ivˢ,** [Rare.] Tending to disquiet.

dis-qui'et, *a.* [Rare.] Restless; uneasy; impatient.

dis-qui'et, *n.* An unsettled or disturbed condition; the absence of peace and quiet; restlessness; uneasiness.

SYN.: see ANXIETY.— **dis-qui'et-ful,** *a.* Characterized by or producing disquiet.— **dis-qui'et-[or -et-ed-]ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] In a disquieting manner; uneasily.— **dis-qui'et-ment,** *n.* Uneasiness.— **dis-qui'et-ness,** *n.* Disquietude. — **dis-qui'et-ous†,** *a.* Causing disquiet.— **dis-qui'e-tude,** *n.* Lack of peace or quiet; anxiety; perturbation.

dis-quip'a-ran-cy, 1 dis-kwip'ə-ran-sı; 2 dis-kwip'ə-ran-cy, *n. Logic.* The mode of relation between correlates when the relatedness of each is specifically different from that of the other, and is indicated by a different name, as that between cause and effect, husband and wife, principal and agent; distinguished from *equiparancy* as in the relation of brother to brother. [< LL. *disquiparantia*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *æquiparan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquiparo*, compare, < *æquus*, equal, + *paro*, prepare.] **dis-quip'a-rancet.— dis-quip'a-rant,** *a.*

dis"qui-si'tion, 1 dis'kwı-zĭsh'ən; 2 dĭs'kwi-sĭsh'on, *n.* 1. A treatise based on systematic investigation or discourse upon any subject, considered as the result of such investigation; a formal presentation of the steps and results of an inquiry; dissertation; essay. 2†. An examination or inquiry; investigation; search. [< L. *disquisitio(n-)*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *quæro*, seek.]— **dis'qui-site,** *a.* [Rare.]

SYN.: see SPEECH.— **dis"qui-si'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to disquisition. **dis"qui-si'tion-a-ryɪ.— dis-quis'i-tiv(eˢ,** *a.* Inclined to or employed in disquisition or investigation. **dis-quis"i-to'ri-al†; dis-quis'i-to-ryɪ.— dis-quis'i-tiv(e-lyˢ,** *adv.*— **dis-quis'i-tor,** *n.*

Dis-rael'i, 1 dĭz-rē'lı; 2 dĭs-rā'lĭ, **Benjamin** (12/11804–4/19 1881). An English statesman and novelist; son of Isaac D'Israeli; Prime Minister of England, prominent in negotiating the treaty of Berlin, and author of the law of 1867 reforming the franchise; created Earl of Beaconsfield, 1876; *Vivian Grey, Contarini Fleming, Lothair*, etc.

D'Is-rael'i, Isaac (5/—1766–1/19 1848). An English writer, son of a Venetian Jew and father of Lord Beaconsfield; *Curiosities of Literature*, etc.

dis-rank'†, *vt.* 1. To throw out of rank or into confusion. 2. To degrade from rank.

dis-rate', 1 dis-rēt'; 2 dĭs-rāt', *vt. Naut.* To lower in rating or rank, as a petty officer; degrade.

dis-re'al-izet, *vt.* To divest of reality; show to be unreal.

dis"re-gard', 1 dis'rı-gārd'; 2 dĭs're-gärd', *vt.* To neglect or refuse to regard; pass by as undeserving of regard or notice; take no notice of; overlook; as, to *disregard* a request.— **dis"re-gard'er,** *n.*

dis"re-gard', *n.* Want of notice or regard; deliberate lack of attention; neglect, as of something not deserving notice; slight; as, to treat a friend with *disregard; disregard* of the laws of health. SYN.: see NEGLECT; SLIGHT. — **dis"re-gard'a-bl(eˢ,** *a.*— **dis"re-gard'ance,** *n.*— **dis"re-gard'ant,** *a.*— **dis"re-gard'ful,** *a.* Characterized by disregard; neglectful; regardless.— **dis"re-gard'ful-ly,** *adv.*

dis-reg'u-larɪ, *a.* Irregular.

dis-rel'ish, 1 dis-rel'ĭsh; 2 dĭs-rĕl'ĭsh, *vt.* 1. To feel aversion to or somewhat of disgust for; have no relish or taste for; dislike; as, to *disrelish* food; to *disrelish* advice.

> Art! Why should I so *disrelish* that short word?
> TENNYSON *Romney's Remorse* st. 2.

2. To take away the relish of; make somewhat offensive or unpalatable.

dis-rel'ish, *n.* 1. A feeling of slight disgust; distaste or dislike: the opposite of *relish*; as, a *disrelish* of duty.

> Science has an instinctive *disrelish* for the supernatural, as something in whose presence its own methods are of no avail.
> J. BASCOM *New Theology* p. 76. [c. P. P. 1891.]

2. Lack of palatableness; the quality of being displeasing or distasteful.

dis"re-mem'ber, *vt.* [Archaic, Prov., or Humorous.] To be unable to recall; forget.

dis"re-pair', 1 dis'rı-pār'; 2 dĭs're-pâr', *n.* The state of being out of repair.

> The harbour is much in need of dredging, the building docks considerably in *disrepair*.
> CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iv, p. 292. [H.]

dis-rep'u-ta-bl(eˢ, 1 dis-rep'yu-ta-bl; 2 dĭs-rĕp'yu-ta-bl, *a.* Being in or causing ill repute; dishonorable or disgraceful; as, *disreputable* transactions.

> Poverty is not *disreputable*, but ignorance is. BEECHER in Handford's *H. W. Beecher* p. 169. [S. C. & CO. 1887.]

SYN.: discreditable, low, mean, shameful, unworthy. See INFAMOUS.— ANT.: see REPUTABLE.— **dis-rep"u-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being disreputable.— **dis-rep'u-ta-bly,** *adv.*

dis-rep"u-ta'tion†, *n.* Disrepute.

dis"re-pute'†, *vt.* To bring into bad repute.

dis"re-pute', 1 dis'rı-piūt'; 2 dĭs're-pūt', *n.* Lack or loss of reputation; ill repute; a bad name or character; disesteem. SYN.: see IGNOMINY.

dis"re-spect', 1 dis'rı-spekt'; 2 dĭs're-spĕct', *vt.* [Colloq.] To show lack of respect for; slight.— **dis"re-spect'er,** *n.*

dis"re-spect', *n.* Lack of respect or civility as shown in conduct; irreverence; discourtesy. SYN.: dishonor, impoliteness, incivility, insult, neglect, slight. Compare AFFRONT, *v.*

dis"re-spect'a-bl(eˢ, 1 dis'rı-spekt'a-bl; 2 dĭs-re-spĕct'-a-bl, *a.* Wanting respectability; disreputable.— **dis"re-spect'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] 1. Want of respectability. 2. A disreputable person.

dis"re-spect'ful, 1 dis'rı-spekt'ful; 2 dĭs're-spĕct'ful, *a.* Wanting in respect, or manifesting disrespect; discourteous.

> When Dr. Halley ventured to say anything *disrespectful* to religion, he invariably checked him, and said, 'I have studied these things, you have not.' BREWSTER *Newton* ch. 19, p. 301. [A. 1839.]

— **dis"re-spect'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **dis"re-spect'ful-ness,** *n.*

dis-rev'er-ence†, *vt.* To treat irreverently.

dis-robe', 1 dis-rōb'; 2 dĭs-rōb', *v.* [DIS-ROBED; DIS-ROB'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To remove the robe or garment from; unclothe; undress.

> I'll *disrobe* me Of these Italian weeds.
> SHAKESPEARE *Cymbeline* act v, sc. 1.

2. Figuratively, to denude or make bare; as, to *disrobe* the trees of leaves.

II. *i.* To remove one's garments; undress. [< DIS- + ROBE.]— **dis-robe'ment,** *n.*— **dis-rob'er,** *n.* One who or that which disrobes.

dis-roof', 1 dis-rūf'; 2 dĭs-rōōf', *vt.* [Rare.] To unroof.

dis-roost', 1 dis-rūst'; 2 dĭs-rōōst', *v.* **I.** *t.* To dislodge from a roost. **II.** *i.* To come off the perch.

dis-root', 1 dis-rut'; 2 dĭs-root', *vt.* To tear up by the roots; hence, to tear from the foundation; undermine.

dis-rout'†, *vt.* To rout.

dis-rud'der, *vt.* To deprive of the rudder.

dis-rump', *vt.* & *t.* [Rare.] To disperse; scatter.

dis-rupt', 1 dis-rupt'; 2 dĭs-rŭpt', *vt.* To burst or break asunder; crack; shatter. [< L. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpo*, burst asunder, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *rumpo*, burst.]— **dis-rupt',** *a.* [Archaic.] Burst asunder; rent. **dis-rupt'ed†.— dis-rup'ture,** *vt.* [Rare.] To disrupt.— **dis-rup'ture,** *n.* [Rare.] Disruption.

dis-rup'tion, 1 dis-rup'shən; 2 dĭs-rŭp'shon, *n.* 1. The act of bursting or tearing asunder; the state or condition of being so torn; rupture; breach; as, the *disruption* of a mass of rock; the *disruption* of a government. 2. A breaking up: specifically (*Ch. Hist.*), the secession in 1843 of ministers of the established Church of Scotland as a protest against patronage in the appointment to livings without parishioners' right of veto. The seceders formed the Free Church.— **dis-rup'tion-ist,** *n.*

dis-rup'tive, } 1 dis-rup'tiv; 2 dĭs-rŭp'tiv, *a.* Produc-
dis-rup'tivs, } ing, resulting from, or attending disruption; rending, or having power to rend; tearing; bursting; as, a *disruptive* charge of powder.— **disruptive discharge** (*Elec.*), see DISCHARGE.— **dis-rup'tiv(e-ly**s, *adv.*— **dis-rup'tiv(e-ness**s, *n.*

dis-rupt'ment, 1 dis-rupt'ment *or* -mənt; 2 dis-rŭpt'ment, *n.* The act of becoming disrupted.

dis-rup'tor, 1 dis-rup'tər; 2 dis-rŭp'tŏr, *n.* 1. A person who causes disruption. 2. A cartridge designed to disintegrate a mass.

diss, 1 dis; 2 dĭs, *n.* [Algeria.] The fibrous stems of a reed-like Mediterranean grass (*Ampelodesmos tenax*), used for making hats, paper, and cordage.

Diss, 1 dis; 2 dĭs, *n.* A town in Norfolk, England.

diss., *abbr.* Dissertation.

dis-sat"is-fac'tion, 1 dis-sat'is-fak'shən; 2 dĭs-sat'is-făc'shon, *n.* A dissatisfied state or feeling, uneasiness of mind resulting from lack of gratification or from disappointed wishes and expectations; discontent.

Dissatisfaction with his lot seems to be the characteristic of man in all ages and climates.
CHAS. MACKAY *Popular Delusions* vol. i, p. 93. [B. & s.]

Syn.: annoyance, disaffection, disappointment, disapprobation, disapproval, discontent, displeasure, opposition, pain, uneasiness, vexation. See DISAFFECTION.— Ant.: see synonyms for APPROBATION.

dis-sat"is-fac'to-ry, 1 dis-sat'is-fŭk'to-ri; 2 dĭs-săt'is-făc'to-ry, *a.* Giving dissatisfaction or displeasure; unsatisfactory; as, *dissatisfactory* results.— **dis-sat"is-fac'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

dis-sat'is-fy, 1 dis-sat'is-fai; 2 dĭs-săt'is-fy, *vt.* To make discontented or uneasy from disappointment or failure of expectation; displease; commonly in the passive; as, to be *dissatisfied* with one's lot.— **dis-sat'is-fied-ly,** *adv.*— **dis-sat'is-fied-ness,** *n.*

dis-sav'age†, *vt.* To bring into a civilized condition.

dis-sa're, 1 di-sā'və; 2 di-sā've, *n.* [Singhalese.] A governor of a province or district; a collector or government agent. **dis-sa'va†.**

dis-scep'ter†, *vt.* To take the scepter from. **dis-cep'ter†.**

dis-seat', 1 dis-sīt'; 2 dĭs-sēt', *vt.* [Rare.] To unseat.

I . . . seem of mine own self Dethroned, dispraised, *disseated.*
SWINBURNE *Atalanta in Calydon* st. 74.

dis-sect', 1 di-sekt'; 2 dĭ-sĕct', *vt.* **1.** To cut apart or to pieces; divide into portions; especially, to separate the parts of, as an animal or a plant, in order to examine the structure; anatomize. **2.** To analyze and examine critically; discuss or examine in detail; as, to *dissect* a defense or a writing.

He [Pope] could *dissect* a character in terse and sonorous couplets. MACAULAY *Essays, Addison* p. 615. [A. 1850.]

3. *Geol.* To cut, through the erosion of valleys by streams, the surface of a plain or plateau into numerous hills. [< L. *dissectus*, pp. of *disseco*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *seco*, cut.] Syn.: see CUT.— **dis-sect'i-bl(e**s, **dis-sec'tiv(e**s, *a.*

dis-sect'ed, 1 di-sekt'ed; 2 dĭ-sĕct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Cut in pieces; separated at the joints; divided into sections or constituent parts, or into irregular portions or segments indented by fiords or long inlets, as a coast. **2.** *Bot.* Deeply cut into many lobes or segments, as a leaf.— **dissected map** or **picture,** a map or picture in separate irregular pieces, usually mounted on wood, designed to be put together as a puzzle.

dis-sect'ing, 1 di-sekt'iŋ; 2 dĭ-sĕct'ing, *pa.* **1.** Causing the separation of the parts of a structure; as, a *dissecting* aneurism. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by a dissection; as, a *dissecting* wound.

dis-sec'tion, 1 di-sek'shən; 2 dĭ-sĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of cutting in pieces, specifically, of a plant or an animal for examination. **2.** [Eng.] In the dry-goods trade, a departmental division of accounts. **3.** The act of analyzing or examining critically; as, the *dissection* of an argument. **4.** A dissected object; an anatomical preparation made by dissecting. **5†.** A part or segment. Ant.: see ANATOMY.

dis-sec'tor, 1 di-sek'tər; 2 dĭ-sĕc'tŏr, *n.* **1.** A person who dissects; an anatomist. **2.** A treatise on dissection.

dis-seized, *pp.* Disseized. S. S.

dis-seize', 1 dis-sīz'; 2 dĭs-sēz', *vt. Law.* To oust from the possession of an estate in freehold unlawfully; dispossess.

No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or *disseized* or outlawed or banished or anyways destroyed. . . . unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. *Magna Charta* in T. M. Cooley's *Constitutional Law* p. 6. [L. B. & CO. 1880.]

[< OF. *dessaisir*, < *des-*, DIS-, + *seisir*, F. *saisir*, SEIZE.] **dis-seise't; dis-sei'sent.— dis"seiz-ee',** *n.* One who is wrongfully ousted. **dis"seis-ee't.— dis-seiz'or,** *n. Law.* One who wrongfully enters and dispossesses another of freehold. **dis-seis'ort.— dis-seiz'or-ess,** *n.* [Rare.] A female disseizor. **dis-seis'or-ess†.— dis-seiz'o-ry, dis-seis'ory,** *a.*

dis-sei'zin, 1 dis-sī'zin; 2 dĭs-sē'zin, *n. Law.* The unlawful entry upon the freehold of another, and wrongful ouster of him from possession.

There is a distinction to be observed between *disseisin* and dispossession: the latter may relate merely to occupancy without reference to title, and may be either right or wrong; *disseisin* is an attack upon and a wrong to the freehold, an open, exclusive, adverse entry and expulsion of the true owner. KENT *Commentaries* vol. iv, pt. vi, lect. lxvii, p. 482. [L. B. & CO. 1884.]

[< OF. *dissaisine*; see DISSEIZE.] **dis-seiz'ure†.— fresh disseizin** (*Law*), a disseizin performed at a period after which there is still time for the disseizee to reenter and defeat the disseizin without recourse to the law.

dis'sel-boom, 1 dis'el-būm; 2 dĭs'el-bo͝om, *n.* [D.] [S. Afr.] The tongue or pole of an ox-wagon.

dis-sem'blance, *n.* [Archaic.] Want of resemblance.

dis-sem'bl(er, 1 di-sem'bl; 2 dĭ-sĕm'bl, *v.* [-BLED, -BLD**r**; -BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give the semblance of something else to; conceal, as by a false appearance or pretense; hide by pretending something different; as, to *dissemble* one's motives; ignore.

Dissemble all your griefs and discontents.
SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act i, sc. 2.

2. To make a show of; feign; as, to *dissemble* madness. **3†.** To resemble; appear like; imitate. **4†.** To make unlike; disguise. **II.** *i.* To put on false appearances; disguise the reality; represent a thing or things untruly. [< F. *dissembler*, < L. *dissimulo*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *similis*, like.]

Syn.: cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissimulate, equivocate, feign, pretend, repress, restrain, simulate. See HIDE; MASK.— Ant.: exhibit, expose, manifest, proclaim, show, vaunt.— **dis-sem'bler,** *n.*— **dis-sem'bling-ly,** *adv.*

dis-sem'i-nate, 1 di-sem'i-nēt; 2 dĭ-sĕm'i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To sow or scatter abroad, as seed is sown; spread; promulgate; as, to *disseminate* doctrines.

The spread of her [ancient Greece's] beautiful language, far and wide over Western Asia and the Mediterranean, became one of the chief instruments for *disseminating* the Christian faith.
T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, p. 139. [A. & S. 1889.]

2. To diffuse or scatter; as, to *disseminate* odors. [< L. *disseminatus*, pp. of *dissemino*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *semino*, sow, < *semen*, seed.] Syn.: see CIRCULATE; SPREAD.— **dis-sem'i-na-tiv(e**s, *a.* Tending to disseminate or be disseminated.— **dis-sem'i-na"tor,** *n.*

dis-sem"i-na'tion, 1 di-sem'i-nē'shən; 2 dĭ-sĕm'i-nā'shon, *n.* The act of disseminating, scattering, or spreading abroad; hence, promulgation or propagation; diffusion.

dis-sem'i-nule, *n. Bot.* A seed-fruit modified for migration.

dis-sen'sion, 1 di-sen'shən; 2 dĭ-sĕn'shon, *n.* Angry or violent difference of opinion; disagreement accompanied by contention; discord; clashing; strife; as, *dissensions* in a party; family *dissensions.* [F., < L. *dissensio(n-)*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *sentio*, feel.] **dis-sen'tion†.**

Syn.: see ALTERCATION; DISSENT; FEUD; QUARREL.

dis-sen'sious, -**ly,** etc. Same as DISSENTIOUS, -LY, etc.

dis-sen'su-al-ize, } 1 dis-sen'shu-al-īz; 2 dĭs-sĕn'shu-al-Iz, *vt.*
dis-sen'su-al-ise, } To free from sensual quality or tendency.

dis-sent', 1 di-sent'; 2 dĭ-sĕnt', *vi.* **1.** To disagree in opinion; think or feel in a different or contrary manner; withhold assent; also, to withhold approval and consent; as, to *dissent* from an arrangement.

It is now the usual course for every government to reserve to itself the right to ratify or *dissent* from the treaty agreed to by its embassador. KENT *Commentaries* vol. i, p. 39. [O. H. 1827.]

2. Specifically, to refuse adherence to an established church, as the Church of England.

While this storm of persecution lasted . . . the different *dissenting* sects felt, in some measure, a common sympathy.
WHITTIER *Old Portraits, T. Ellwood* p. 66. [T. & R. 1850.]

3†. To be different, as in nature. [< F. *dissentir*, < L. *dissentio*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *sentio*, feel.] Syn.: see DIFFER. — Prep.: *from.*— **dis"sen-ta'ne-ous,** *a.* Opposed or disagreeing; differing.— **dis"sen-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*— **dis-sent'ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-sent', *n.* **1.** The act or state of dissenting; refusal of assent, approval, agreement, or adherence; disagreement; also, the state of being in disagreement. **2.** Specif.: (1) A formal or written declaration of disagreement, as from the action of a deliberative body. (2) Refusal to conform to an established church, particularly the Church of England. **3†.** Natural difference or contrariety.

Syn.: disagreement, dissension. We speak of *dissent* from the creed, of *dissensions* among the members of a church, etc. *Dissent* may be calm and kind; *dissension* is always bitter.— Ant.: accord, acquiescence, agreement, approval, concurrence, consent, ratification.— Prep.: *from.*

dis-sent'er, 1 di-sent'ər; 2 dĭ-sĕnt'er, *n.* **1.** One who dissents or disagrees; one who declares his disapproval or disagreement. **2.** *Eccl.* Specifically, a Protestant (at one time also a Roman Catholic) who refuses assent to the doctrines, or compliance with the usages, of an established or state church, especially the Church of England: often capitalized; a non-conformist: opposed to *conformist.*

dis-sent'er-ism, 1 di-sent'ər-izm; 2 dĭ-sĕnt'er-Izm, *n.* The principles or spirit of dissenters; dissent.

dis-sen'ti-ate, 1 di-sen'shi-ēt; 2 dĭ-sĕn'shi-āt, *vt.* [Archaic.] To cause to dissent.

dis-sen'tience, 1 di-sen'shens; 2 dĭ-sĕn'shĕnç, *n.* [Archaic.] A dissenting spirit or disposition; dissent.

dis-sen'tient, 1 di-sen'shent; 2 dĭ-sĕn'shĕnt. **I.** *a.* Dissenting. **II.** *n.* One who disagrees; a dissenter.

dis-sen'tious, 1 di-sen'shus; 2 dĭ-sĕn'shŭs, *a.* Prone to or having the nature of dissension; contentious; as, a *dissentious* spirit; *dissentious* debates. **dis-sen'sious‡** [Rare].— **dis-sen'tious-ly, dis-sen'sious-ly,** *adv.*

dis-sep'i-ment, 1 di-sep'i-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dĭ-sĕp'i-ment, *n.* **1.** A partition, as one of those that divide a compound ovary into two or more cells; specifically, a horizontal plate between the vertical septa in corals. **2.** In hymenomycetous fungi, a trama. [< LL. *dissæpimentum*, < L. *dissæpio*, divide by a boundary, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *sæpes*, hedge.] **dis-sep"i-men'tum‡.— dis-sep"i-men'tal,** *a.*

dis'ser-tate, 1 dis'ər-tēt; 2 dĭs'er-tāt, *vi.* [Archaic.] To discourse in a learned or formal manner; write a dissertation.

He [Southey] does not *dissertate*, nor at all attempt to show off.
J. WARE H. *Ware, Jr.* vol. ii, p. 47. [MCN. 1846.]

[< L. *dissertatus*, pp. of *disserto*, freq. of *dissero*, discuss, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *sero*, join.] **dis-sert'†.— dis'ser-ta-tiv(e**s, *a.* **—-ly,** *adv.*— **dis'ser-ta"tor,** *n.* [Archaic.]

dis"ser-ta'tion, 1 dis'ər-tē'shən; 2 dĭs'er-tā'shon, *n.* A presentation of a subject, oral or written, usually extended and argumentative; thesis; disquisition; hence, in general, extended or didactic remarks or writings.

His [Edmund Burke's] addresses were *dissertations* rather than speeches. T. E. MAY *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* vol. i, p. 452. [A. & S. 1889.]

[< LL. *dissertatio(n-)*, < L. *dissertatus*; see DISSERTATE.] Syn.: see SPEECH.— **dis"ser-ta'tion-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a dissertation.— **dis"ser-ta'tion-ist,** *n.* A dissertator.— **dis"ser-ta'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

dis-serve', } 1 dis-sūrv'; 2 dĭs-sĕrv', *vt.* To neglect to
dis-serv'es, } serve, or to treat badly; do a bad turn to. [< F. *desservir*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *servio*, SERVE.]

dis-ser'vice, } 1 dis-sūr'vis; 2 dĭs-sĕr'vis, *n.* Ill service;
dis-ser'viss, } disadvantage; an ill turn. [< F. *desservice*; see DISSERVE.] — **dis-ser'vice-a-bl(e**r, *a.* Disadvantageous; detrimental; unserviceable. — **dis-ser'vice-a-bl(e-ness**r, *n.*— **dis-ser'vice-a-bly,** *adv.* [being unsettled.

dis-set'tle-ment†, *n.* The act of unsettling, or the state of

dis-sev'er, 1 di-sev'ər; 2 dĭ-sĕv'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To sever from something or into separate parts; divide; disjoin; separate. **II.** *i.* To go apart; part. [< DIS- + SEVER.] Syn.: see SEPARATE.— **dis-sev'er-ance,** *n.* The act of severing, or the state of being dissevered; separation. **dis-sev"er-a'tion†; -ment†.**

dis-shad'ow†, *vt.* To free from shadow or obscurity.

dis-sheathe't, *vt. & vi.* To unsheathe, or become unsheathed.

dis-shiv'er†, *vt.* To shiver or shatter.

dis'si-dence, 1 dis'i-dens; 2 dĭs'i-dĕnç, *n.* Separation or difference in opinion; disagreement; separation from the established religion. [< DISSIDENT.]

dis'si-dent, 1 dis'i-dent; 2 dĭs'i-dĕnt, *a.* Disagreeing in opinion; dissenting; differing; as, *dissident* church-members.

Freedom of the seas does not mean piracy. . . . nor freedom of the senate, freedom to cudgel a *dissident* member.
E. B. BROWNING *Napoleon III. in Italy* pref.

[< L. *dissiden(t-)s*, pp. of *dissideo*, sit apart, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *sedeo*, sit.] — **dis'si-dent-ly,** *adv.*

dis'si-dent, *n.* One who differs or disagrees; a dissenter.

dis-sight', 1 dis-sait'; 2 dĭs-sīt', *n.* [Rare.] Anything ugly in appearance; an eyesore.— **dis-sight'ly,** *a.*

dis-sil'i-ent, 1 dis-sil'i-ent; 2 dĭs-sĭl'i-ĕnt, *a.* Bursting, or flying open or apart, as the dry pod of the jewelweed. [< L. *dissilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissilio*, fly apart, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *salio*, leap.] — **dis-sil'i-ence,** *n.* The act of flying apart or bursting. **dis-sil'i-en-cy†.— dis"si-li'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] A flying open or apart.

dis-sim'i-lar, 1 dis-sim'i-lər; 2 dĭs-sĭm'i-lar, *a.* Unlike in any respect; different. [< DIS- + SIMILAR.] Syn.: see CONTRARY; DIFFERENT; HETEROGENEOUS.— **dis-sim"i-lar'i-ty,** *n.* Unlikeness; difference.— **dis-sim'i-lar-ly,** *adv.*

dis-sim'i-late, 1 dis-sim'i-lēt; 2 dĭs-sĭm'i-lāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To render unlike; differentiate.— **dis-sim'i-la-tiv(e**s, *a.* Tending to dissimilate.

dis-sim"i-la'tion, 1 dis-sim'i-lē'shən; 2 dĭs-sĭm'i-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making unlike or dissimilar. **2.** Specif: (1) *Philol.* The making of two similar sounds dissimilar, as when *spinal* becomes *spindle*: opposed to *assimilation.* (2) *Biol.* Disassimilation; catabolism. [< LL. *dissimilatus*, pp. of *dissimilo*, make different, < L. *dis-*, DIS- + *similis*, like.] — **dis-sim'i-la-to-ry,** *a.* Characteristic of dissimilation.

dis"si-mil'i-tude, 1 dis'si-mil'i-tiūd; 2 dĭs'si-mĭl'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state of being dissimilar; dissimilarity; unlikeness.

The uncertainty of our duration is impressed commonly by *dissimilitude* of condition. JOHNSON *The Idler* Apr. 5, 1760.

2. *Rhet.* Comparison by contrast. **dis-sim'i-let.** [< L. *dissimilitudo*, < *dissimilis*; see DISSIMILAR.] Syn.: see DIFFERENCE.

dis-sim'u-late, 1 dis-sim'yu-lēt; 2 dĭs-sĭm'yu-lāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To simulate the contrary of; give a false appearance to; conceal by feigning; as, to *dissimulate* fear. **II.** *i.* To feign or pretend; dissemble. [< L. *dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulo*; see DISSEMBLE.] Syn.: see DISSEMBLE.— **dis-sim'u-la-tiv(e**s, *a.* Marked by dissimulation.— **dis-sim'u-la-tor,** *n.* A dissembler.

dis-sim"u-la'tion, 1 dis-sim'yu-lē'shən; 2 dĭs-sĭm'yu-lā'shon, *n.* The act or practise of dissimulating or feigning; false show or pretense; deceit.

He is a master of social *dissimulation* who, being annoyed, can keep all sign of it out of his voice.
CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* p. 291. [A. 1883.]

[< L. *dissimulatio(n-)*; see DISSIMULATE.] Syn.: see DECEPTION; PRETENSE.

dis-sim'u-let†, *vt.* To dissemble. **dis-sim'i-let†,** *n.* A dissembling.— **dis-sim'u-ler†,** *n.*— **dis-sim'u-lingt,** *n.* Dissimulation.

dis'si-pate, 1 dis'i-pēt; 2 dĭs'i-pāt, *v.* [-PAT'ED; -PAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To disperse or scatter utterly; drive away, especially in a manner to dispose of finally; dispel; as, to *dissipate* clouds; to *dissipate* ignorance. **2.** To waste, as by extravagance or unwise use; fritter away; squander; as, to *dissipate* a fortune; to *dissipate* energy. **3.** *Math.* To reduce (certain complex quantities to simpler expressions).

II. *i.* **1.** To disperse or disappear; scatter; vanish; as, vapors *dissipate.* **2.** To pursue pleasure or indulgence to excess; practise extravagance or dissoluteness. [< L. *dissipo* (pp. *dissipatus*), < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *supo*, throw.] Syn.: see DISPERSE; SQUANDER.— **dis'si-pa-bl(e**s, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being dissipated.

dis'si-pat"ed, 1 dis'i-pēt"ĕd; 2 dĭs'i-pāt"ĕd, *pa.* Pursuing pleasure to excess; addicted to vicious indulgence, especially in drink; dissolute; as, a *dissipated* youth.

dis"si-pa'tion, 1 dis'i-pē'shən; 2 dĭs'i-pā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of dissipating, or the state of being dispersed or scattered; hence, extravagance; waste; specifically, in physics, dissipation of energy. See ENERGY. **2.** Excessive indulgence, especially in vicious pleasure.

It is at the approach of manhood, when both mind and body are in a state of transition, that *dissipation* is most indulged in and presses with its deadliest force. COMBE *Physiol.*, p. 230. [H.]

3. Distraction, as of the mind, or anything that divides and scatters the attention; as, vexatious *dissipations.* [F., < L. *dissipatio(n-)*; see DISSIPATE.] Syn.: see EXCESS. — **dissipation function,** same as DISSIPATIVITY.

dis'si-pa-tive, } 1 dis'i-pē-tiv; 2 dĭs'i-pā-tiv, *a.* **1.** Hav-
dis'si-pa-tivs, } ing a tendency to dissipate or disperse, or pertaining to such a tendency. **2.** *Physics.* Of or pertaining to the dissipation of energy. See ENERGY. **3.** Tending to a dissipated life.— **dissipative system,** in physics, a material system in which energy is dissipated: opposed to *conservative system.*

dis"si-pa-tiv'i-ty, 1 dis'i-pə-tiv'i-ti; 2 dĭs'i-pa-tĭv'i-ty, *n. Physics.* Half the rate at which energy is dissipated in a material system.

dis'si-pa"tor, 1 dis'i-pē'tər; 2 dĭs'i-pā'tŏr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which dissipates; specifically, the terminal part of a glacier which wastes by continual melting. **2.** An instrument for measuring the rate at which electricity is dissipated into the air from a charged body; a dispersion apparatus.

dis'si-tet, *a.* Situated apart; separate.

dis-so'cia-bl(er, 1 di-sō'shə-bl; 2 dĭ-sō'sha-bl, *a.* **1.** Not well assorted or associated; incongruous; unsociable. **2.** Capable of being separated or dissociated. **3.** Unsociable. [F., < L. *dissociabilis*, < *dissocio*; see DISSOCIATE.] — **dis-so"cia-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **dis-so"cia-bl(e-ness**r, *n.*

dis-so'cial, 1 di-sō'shəl; 2 dĭ-sō'shal, *a.* **1.** Averse to society; unsocial. **2.** Wanting in sympathy; unfriendly. — **dis-so'cial-ize,** *vt.* To make unsocial; disunite.

dis-so'clant, 1 di-sō'shənt; 2 dĭ-sō'shant, *n. Chem.* Any element or condition promoting dissociation.

dis-so'ci-ate, 1 di-sō'shi-ēt; 2 dĭ-sō'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To break the association of; disconnect; separate. **2.** To resolve (a complex) into elements; segregate. **3.** *Chem.* To decompose gradually by the action of heat in a confined space (a substance whose constituents, when the temperature is lowered, will recombine, forming the original body). See DISSOCIATION. [< L. *dissocio*, pp. of *dissociatus*, < *dis-* DIS-, + *socius*, companion.]

dis-so"ci-a'tion, 1 di-sō'si-[*or* -shi-]ē'shən; 2 dĭ-sō'çi-[*or* -shi-]ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of dissociating or disconnecting; a state of separation; disunion. **2.** The discriminating perception and separation of the elements composing a complex concept. **3.** *Chem.* Thermolysis.

Dissociation does not take place suddenly, but gradually; it increases with the temperature, and is limited by the tendency of the components to recombine.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, bk. vi, ch. 5, p. 363. [W. W. 1890.]

4. A mental process resulting in the perception of elements in a concept which have not previously been apparent. [F., < L. *dissociatio(n-)*; see DISSOCIATE.] — **dis-so″ci-a′tion-point″**, *n. Physical Chem.* The lowest point at which a gas or vapor suffers appreciable dissociation under the application of heat. — **electrolytic d.** (*Physical Chem.*), the condition existing in a dissolved or fused electrolyte whereby the molecules are separated more or less into ions charged with opposing electrical forces. Such an electrolyte transmits an electric current. — **ionic d.**, see ELECTROLYTIC DISSOCIATION.

dis-so′cia-tive, } 1 di-sō′sha-tiv; 2 dĭ-sō′sha-tĭv, *a.*
dis-so′cia-tĭve, }

dis′so-conch, 1 dis′o-kənk; 2 dĭs′o-cŏnc, *n. Biol.* The shell of a veliger. [< Gr. *dissos*, double, + CONCH.]

dis-sog′e-ny, 1 dĭ-soj′ı-n ; 2 dĭ-sŏj′e-ny, *n. Biol.* The condition of being sexually mature in two successive stages, once in the larval and again in the adult stage. [< Gr. *dissos*, double, + *gignomai*, be born.]

dis-sog′o-nous, 1 dĭ-sog′o-nus; 2 dĭ-sŏg′o-nŭs, *a.* Same as PEDOGENETIC. [< Gr. *dissos*, double, + *gonos*, offspring.]

dis-sog′o-ny, 1 dĭ-sog′o-nı; 2 dĭ-sŏg′o-ny, *n.* Same as PEDOGENESIS.

dis′so-lu-bl(e)ᵖ, 1 dĭs′o-liū-bl or di-sel′yu-bl; 2 dĭs′o-lū-bl *or* dĭ-sŏl′yu-bl, *a.* **1.** Separable into parts. **2.** Capable of being dissolved, converted into a fluid, or chemically decomposed. [< L. *dissolubilis*, < *dissolvo*; see DISSOLVE.] — **dis″so-lu-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **dis′so-lu-bl(e-ness)ᵖ,** *n.*

dis′so-lute, 1 dis′o-liūt; 2 dĭs′o-lūt, *a.* **1.** Loosed or freed from restraints, especially moral restraints; hence, characterized by vicious indulgence; given to sensuality; abandoned; lewd; profligate; as, a *dissolute* youth; *dissolute* life. **2†.** Weakened; enfeebled; unstrung. **3.** [Local, Ir.] Forsaken; barren; lonely. [< L. *dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvo*; see DISSOLVE.] SYN.: see ABANDONED, IMMORAL. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

dis″so-lu′tion, 1 dis′o-liū′shən; 2 dĭs′o-lū′shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of disuniting or separating into parts, especially small or minute parts; also, a dissolved or dissolving state; disintegration; as, the *dissolution* of a nation. **2.** *Chem.* Separation into elements or components by chemical processes; decomposition; as, the *dissolution* of a salt. **3.** Change from a solid to a fluid form; liquefaction; as, the *dissolution* of ice. **4.** A breaking up of a union of persons; separation, as of persons associated in business; as, the *dissolution* of Parliament or of a partnership. **5.** Death the separation of soul and body. **6.** [Rare.] Degeneration or retrogression, as distinguished from evolution. **7†.** Dissoluteness; depravity; corruption. **8†.** A liquid solution. **9†.** A mathematical solution. [F., < L. *dissolutio(n-)*, < *dissolutus*; see DISSOLUTE.] — **dis″o-lu′cion†.** SYN.: see DEATH. — **space of dissolution,** a hole worn in rocks by the corrosive action of water. — **dis″so-lu′tion-al,** *a.* — **dis″so-lu′tion-ist,** *n.* [or nihilism.

dis″so-lu′tion-ism, *n.* The social theory of anarchism

dis′so-lu-tive, } 1 dis′o-liū-tıv; 2 dĭs′o-lū-tĭv, *a.* **1.**
dis′so-lu-tĭve, } *Chem.* Dissolving. **2.** Pertaining to or characterized by physical or mental dissolution.

dis-solv′a-bl(e)ᵖ, 1 di-zolv′a-bl; 2 dĭ-sŏlv′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being dissolved; soluble or liquefiable. — **dis-solv′i-bl(e)ᵖ†.** — **dis-solv″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.* — **dis-solv′a-bl(e-ness)ᵖ,** *n.*

dis-solve′, } 1 di-zolv′; 2 dĭ-sŏlv′, *v.* [DIS-SOLVED′, DIS-
dis-solv′ᵉ, } SOLVP′ᵉ; DIS-SOLV′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change from a solid into a fluid condition by the absorbing and disintegrating power of a liquid; in chemistry and physics, to alter the state of in any way by solution. See SOLUTION. **2.** To liquefy or soften, as by heat or moisture; melt; as, the spring *dissolves* the snow. **3.** To put an end to by sundering the parts of; break up; end by destroying a connection or bond.

And therefore I do declare unto you that I do *dissolve* this Parliament. CROMWELL *Letters and Speeches* p. 230. [W. H. C. 1846.]

4. To destroy the power of; break the control of; unloose the bonds of; as, to *dissolve* a spell. **5.** *Law.* To set aside; annul or abrogate; as, to *dissolve* an injunction.

This principle gives them full power to *dissolve* all oaths of every kind which they deem inconsistent with their own interests. E. BEECHER *Papal Conspiracy* p. 71. [s. & co. 1855.]

6. To make weak, nerveless, or languid; relax; as, to be *dissolved* by pleasure. **7.** To cause to perish or pass away; destroy; as, the human frame is *dissolved* by death. **8.** [Archaic.] To clear away; resolve or solve.

The white dawn's creeping beams,
Stol'n to my brain, *dissolved* the mystery
Of folded sleep. TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Women* st. 66.

II. *i.* **1.** To become fluid by diffusion in a liquid or by the effects of heat; melt; liquefy; also, to evaporate. **2.** To be decomposed or broken up by separation or disintegration; as, Parliament *dissolves*.

The United States are no more likely to *dissolve* than if they were a unified republic like France, or a unified monarchy like Italy. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, p. 693. [MACM. 1888.]

3. To dwindle or waste away; decompose or disintegrate; disappear; as, the spell *dissolves*; fortunes *dissolve* from extravagance; animal bodies *dissolve* by death or disease; mists *dissolve*. **4.** To become nerveless or languid; lose power or vigor; weaken; as, to *dissolve* in emotion. **5.** To vanish gradually; fade; as, *dissolving* visions. [< L. *dissolvo*, loosen, < *dis-*, DIS-; and see SOLVE.] SYN.: see DISMISS; MELT. — **dissolving view,** a picture shown on a screen by a magic lantern, and caused to change gradually into the succeeding picture without interruption or abrupt transition. — **dis-solv′er,** *n.* One who or that which dissolves; specifically, a device for producing a dissolving view. — **dis-solv′ing-ly,** *adv.*

dis-sol′vent, 1 di-zol′vent; 2 dĭ-sŏl′vĕnt. **I.** *a.* Capable of dissolving. **II.** *n.* That which dissolves or has power to dissolve; a solvent; specifically, a medicine considered efficacious in dissolving morbid concretions, swellings, etc.

dis′so-nance, 1 dis′o-nəns; 2 dĭs′o-nanç, *n.* **1.** A discordant, disagreeable, or inharmonious mingling or uniting of sounds; discord. **2.** *Mus.* (1) A combination of tones which are not perfectly consonant, especially when used for musical effect, as distinguished from *discord*. (2) The interval between two such tones. Compare CONSONANCE.

Dissonance arises from the 'beats' of two tones close together and is called Primary *when the two tones are removed but by one interval,* Secondary *when an octave is added to one of them, and* Tertiary *when two octaves are added. . . . Dissonances are introduced into music either for their piquancy of effect, or for the sake of securing a smooth flow of the parts.* CUMMEN *How to Observe Harmony, Tonic Sol-fa Agency* p. 5. [BI. & M. 1881.]

3. Harsh disagreement; incongruousness; discord. **4.** *Physics.* Lack of agreement in vibrations. Compare PHASE DIFFERENCE, under DIFFERENCE. [F., < LL. *dissonantia*, < L. *dissono*; see DISSONANT.] **dis′so-nan-cy†.** — **pure dissonance** (*Acoustics*), dissonance in which the relation between the repeated dissonant tones is such that the discordance due to the rapid tonal beats is eliminated.

dis′so-nant, 1 dis′o-nənt; 2 dĭs′o-nant, *a.* **1.** Harsh or disagreeable in sound; inharmonious; jarring and painful to the ear. **2.** Disagreeing in spirit or in drift; rudely differing; incongruous; mutually hostile. [F., < L. *dissonan(t-)s*, pp. of *dissono*, be dissonant, < *dis-*, DIS-; and see SONANT.] SYN.: see DIFFERENT. — **-ly,** *adv.*

dis′so-nat″ing, *pa.* Producing dissonance.

The lower of the two tones thus close together is the more difficult for the singer to hold and is called the *Dissonating* tone. The higher one is called the Resisting tone. CURWEN *How to Observe Harmony, Tonic Sol-fa Agency* p. 5. [BI. & M. 1881.]

— **dis′so-nous,** *a.* [Rare.]

dis-so-nate†, *a.* Out of keeping with; inharmonious.

dis′so-phyte, 1 dis′o-fait; 2 dĭs′o-fīt, *n. Bot.* A plant with xerophytic leaves and stems and mesophytic roots.

dis-suade′, 1 di-swēd′; 2 dĭ-swād′, *v.* [DIS-SUAD′ED; DIS-SUAD′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To change the purpose or alter the plans of by persuasion, counsel, or pleading; divert by argument or appeal: with *from;* as, to *dissuade* one *from* an undertaking. **2.** To attempt to change in the manner defined above; exhort in opposition. **3†.** To advise against.

II. *i.* To persuade or advise against anything. [< F. *dissuader*, < L. *dissuadeo*, < *dis-*, DIS-, + *suadeo*, persuade, < *suavis*, sweet.] SYN.: see ADMONISH. — **dis-suad′er,** *n.*

dis-sua′sion, 1 di-swē′ʒən; 2 dĭ-swā′zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of dissuading; contrary advice or exhortation; dehortation. **2.** A dissuading fact or consideration; a dissuasive.

Reading is a *dissuasion* from immorality. Reading stands in the place of company. H. W. BEECHER in Drysdale's *Prov. from Plymouth Pulpit* p. 81. [A. 1887.]

dis-swa′sion†. SYN.: see COUNSEL.

dis-sua′sive, } 1 di-swē′sıv; 2 dĭ-swā′sĭv, *a.* Tending or
dis-sua′sĭve, } intended to dissuade; dissuading; as, *dissuasive* influences. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.* [a dissuasion.

dis-sua′sive, *n.* Any dissuading argument or consideration;

dis-sua′so-ry, 1 di-swē′so-rı; 2 dĭ-swā′so-ry. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Dissuasive. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A dissuasion.

dis′sue, 1 diz′yū; 2 dĭs′yu, *vt. Mining.* [Cornwall, Eng.] To break the rock from the walls of a rich lode in order to move the ore without taking with it much gang.

dis-sun′der†, *vt.* To sunder; separate.

dis-syl′la-bl(e)ᵖ, 1 dis-sil′a-bl; 2 dĭs-sĭl′a-bl (XIII), *n.* A word of two syllables. [< F. *dissyllabe*, < L. *dissylabus*, < Gr. *disyllabos*, < *di-*, DI-², and see SYLLABLE.] **di-syl′a-blet; dis-syl′labet** [F.]. — **dis″syl-lab′ic,** *a.* Having two syllables. — **dis″syl-lab″i-fi-ca′tion,** *n.* — **dis″syl-lab′i-fy,** *vt.* To make into two syllables. **dis-syl′la-bize†.** — **dis-syl′la-bism,** *n.* Dissyllabic character or quality.

dis′sym-met′ric, *a.* Wanting symmetry; especially, alike in form but having an opposite arrangement of parts, as the two hands. **dis″sym-met′ri-cal†.**

dis-sym′me-try, *n.* Lack of symmetry; specifically, the character of bodies or figures which have like parts oppositely arranged.

dis-sym′pa-thy, *n.* [Rare.] Indifference.

dist., *abbr.* Distance; distinguish; distinguished; district.

dis′tad, 1 dis′tad; 2 dĭs′tăd, *adv. Anat.* In a peripheral or distal direction. [< DISTANCE + L. *ad*, to.]

dis′taff, } 1 dis′taf; 2 dĭs′tăf, *n.* [-TAFFS or (rarely)
dis′tafᵉ, } -TAVES, 1 -tafs or -tavz; 2 -tăfs or -tăvs, *pl.*]

1. A stick or staff for holding the bunch of flax or wool in hand-spinning: usually held under the left arm.

By corpus Domini, I will have thy knife,
And thou shalt have my *distaff*, and go spin. CHAUCER *C. T. Monk's Prol.* l. 19.

Women of the Medieval Period Spinning with the Distaff fixed in the Belt. (From an old print.)

2. Figuratively, as a symbol of woman, the holder of a distaff; a woman; women in general; the female sex; as, descent by *distaff*. [< AS. *distæf*, for **dissæf*, < *dis-* (cp. LG. *diesse*, bunch of flax on a distaff) + *stæf*; see STAFF¹.] **dis′taf†.** — **descent by distaff, or on the distaff side,** maternal descent. — **D. day,** or **St. Distaff's day,** the day after Epiphany: so named because work with the distaff was then resumed after the Christmas holidays. Called also *Rock day*, from another name of the distaff. — **dis′taff-this″tle,** *n.* A European annual (*Carthamus lanatus*). — **Frigg's D.,** the constellation of Orion: formerly so called in Sweden. — **Jupiter's-d.,** *n. Bot.* A Eurasian yellow-flowered plant (*Salvia glutinosa*) with erect glutinous stems.

dis-tain′, 1 dis-tēn′; 2 dis-tān′, *vt.* **1.** To stain or tinge with an unnatural color; discolor or stain; sully; defile: chiefly poetical. **2†.** To remove the color or effect of; to dim by excessive brightness; outshine. [< OF. *destaindre*, < L. *dis-*, DIS-, + *tingo*, tinge.]

dis′tal, 1 dis′tal; 2 dĭs′tal, *a. Biol.* Relatively farther from the central portion of the body or the point of attachment; peripheral; as, the hand is the *distal* part of the arm.

The basal part of the petiole moves less than the distal part. DARWIN *Climbing Plants* p. 704. [A. 1876.]

[< DISTANCE + *-al* (as in CENTRAL).] — **dis′tal-ly,** *adv.* — **dis′tal-ward,** *adv.*

dis-ta′le, 1 dis-tē′lı; 2 dis-tā′lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Zool.* A carpal or tarsal bone of the distal row.

dis′tance, 1 dis′tons; 2 dĭs′tanç, *vt.* [DIS′TANCED; DIS′TANC-ING.] **1.** To outrun in a race by at least a distance (see DISTANCE, *n.*, 2); hence, greatly to excel; outstrip; as, to *distance* one's competitors. **2.** To put at a distance. **3.** [Rare.] To cause to seem distant. **4†.** To determine a distance, or interval; to state a certain distance.

dis′tance, *n.* **1.** Length of space between two points, or the extent of a straight line joining them; any length of separation in space, especially this length as estimated or measured: now often expressed in terms of the time required to traverse it; as, the *distance* between New York and Chicago; at about an hour's *distance*.

So far from being stationary and fixed, as it were, in a hollow glass globe, at nearly equal *distances* from us, they [the stars] are all in rapid motion, and their *distances* vary enormously. J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* p. 11. [A. 1889.]

2. Specifically: (1) In horse-racing, an interval measured back from the winning-post to a point on the course marked by a flag or post, called the distance-post.

In England, it is a fixed limit of 240 yards. In the United States, under the rules of the National Trotting Association, in harness racing a distance is 80 yards for seven horses or fewer, and 100 yards for a greater number, and on half-mile tracks it is 100 yards for seven horses or fewer and 150 yards for a greater number. In two-mile heats a distance is 150 yards, in three-mile heats, 220 yards, and in four-mile heats, 290 yards.

To be allowed to run in succeeding heats of the race, a horse must reach the distance-post before the winning horse reaches the end. Otherwise he is *distanced*.

(2) A set interval to be kept between divisions of troops (measured in column from front to rear), war-ships (measured from the center of each vessel in line or column), antagonists in dueling, etc.; as, to keep *distance*.

In the United States navy, **standard distance** is 400 yards. This may be reduced to **half-d.** (200 yds.) or increased to **double d.** (800 yds.)

3. The state of being far away in place or time; also, a remote point; as, *distance* obscures the view; to live at a *distance*. **4.** By extension, the time between events as estimated or measured; as, a *distance* of ten years. **5.** *Psychol.* Special depth, or extension from the observer, as apprehended immediately by the senses. **6.** Reserve or constraint of manner. (1) Unfriendly reserve; coldness; haughtiness; as, his friendliness is changed to *distance*. (2) Respectful reserve or remoteness; respect; as, the *distance* due to authority.

For notwithstanding his plebeian calling, I don't find he knows how to keep his *distance*. JANE PORTER *Thaddeus of Warsaw* p. 273. [L. 1875.]

7. Separation in rank, relationship, or succession; as, the *distance* between a general and a captain; families related at a great *distance*. **8.** *Mus.* The interval between two notes. **9.** The part of a picture that represents distant objects.

In perspective, the *point of distance* is that portion of the picture where the visual rays meet. *Middle distance* lies in the center, between foreground and extreme distance.

10. Discord. **11†.** Diversity. [F., < L. *distantia*, < *distan(t-)s*; see DISTANT.] — **accessible distances,** distances that may be measured by a linear measure. — **angular distance** (of two objects), the angle made at any given or standard point by the lines drawn to it from those objects; in astronomy the apparent distance when the point is the observer's position. — **axioms of d.,** assumptions in metrical geometry implying: (1) that the distance between any two points is a quantitative relation, invariably of the same kind, vanishing only when real points coincide; (2) that the sum of the distance for any three collinear points is *AB* + *BC* = *AC*; (3) that given any three points, A, B, C, if two of the distances be finite, the third is the same, if two are real, the third is the same, or that if one is infinite, so is another. — **dis′tance-flag″,** *n. Horse-racing.* The flag held by the official stationed at the distance-post. — **d. judge,** *n. Horse-racing.* The judge who notes which horses have not reached the distance-post when the winner passes the winning-post. — **d.-measurer,** *n.* An angulometer or a telemeter. — **d.-piece,** *n.* A block or other piece between two objects to keep them a certain distance apart. **d.-bar†; d.-block†.** — **d.-post,** *n.* See def. 2 (1) above. — **d.-signal,** *n.* The most remote of a system of railroad signals controlled by one signalman. — **generalized d.** (between the two points P and Q) (*Math.*), the expression *c* log (PQ : AB), where A and B are the points where the line PQ meets the absolute, and the parenthesis ( ) denotes the cross-ratio of the four points W. — **horizontal d.,** distance measured in a horizontal direction. — **inaccessible distances,** distances that can be calculated only by triangulation. — **interpupiliary d.,** the distance between the centers of rotation of the two eyeballs. — **meridional d.,** in navigation, a misnomer for difference of latitude. — **nautical d.,** the space between two points measured on the rhumb-line. Compare RHUMB. — **polar d.,** the angular distance, measured on the celestial sphere, of a heavenly body from the pole. — **to keep one's d.,** to abstain from familiarity; stand aloof.

dis′tance-less, 1 dis-təns-les; 2 dĭs′tanç-lĕs, *a.* **1.** Wanting the effect of distance; seeming near by, as a landscape in certain conditions of the atmosphere. **2.** [Rare.] Not admitting an extended view; hazy; obscure; as, a *distanceless* day.

dis-tan′ic, 1 dəi-stan′ık; 2 dĭ-stăn′ĭc, *a. Chem.* Doubly stannic.

di-stan′ni-on, 1 dəi-stan′ı-ən; 2 dı-stăn′ı-on, *n. Chem.* A stannous ion.

dis′tant, 1 dis′tənt; 2 dĭs′tant, *a.* **1.** Separated by a specified extent of space or interval of time; as, a house a mile *distant*. **2.** Remote in time, place, or relationship; far removed or separated from each other, or from a specified or understood time or place; as, *distant* mountains; a *distant* age; *distant* kindred; a statement very *distant* from the truth.

Three Poets, in three *distant* ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn. DRYDEN *Under Portrait of Milton* l. 1.

3. Having or characterized by a reserved or unapproachable mien; cold; repelling; formal. **4.** Indistinct as by reason of distance; faint; uncertain; as, a *distant* recollection. **5.** Not obvious or plain; indirect; as, modest terms and *distant* phrases. [F., < L. *distan(t-)s*, ppr. of *disto*, stand apart, < *di-* (see DI-²) + *sto*, stand.] SYN.: far, remote, separate. See COLD; HAUGHTY. — ANT.: see synonyms for ADJACENT. — Prep.: distant *from* the city; distant *to, toward,* or *with* inferiors.

dis′tant-ly, 1 dis′tənt-lı; 2 dĭs′tant-ly, *adv.* In a distant manner; at a distance; indirectly; remotely; with reserve.

dis-taste′†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dislike the taste of; loathe. **2.** To mar the taste of; corrupt; vitiate. **3.** To offend the taste of; disgust. **II.** *i.* To be distasteful or offensive.

dis-taste′, 1 dis-tēst′; 2 dĭs-tāst′, *n.* **1.** Aversion of the taste; lack of taste or relish; disrelish; dislike of any kind; as, a *distaste* for food; a *distaste* for society.

Any amusement that gives you a *distaste* for domestic life is bad. TALMAGE *Sports that Kill* p. 90. [H. 1875.]

2. Alienation; displeasure; disapproval. **3†.** Anything disliked, offensive, or disagreeable; discomfort; annoyance. SYN.: see ANTIPATHY. — Prep.: *for*.

dis-taste′ful, 1 dis-tēst′ful; 2 dĭs-tāst′ful, *a.* **1.** Causing distaste; offensive or displeasing to the taste or feelings; as, *distasteful* viands; a *distasteful* task.

Political history was positively *distasteful* to him. MACAULAY *Essays, Samuel Johnson* p. 84. [A. 1863.]

2. Denoting distaste; expressive of dislike; having or manifesting aversion; as, a *distasteful* manner. — **dis-taste′ful-ly,** *adv.* — **dis-taste′ful-ness,** *n.*

di-sta'ter, 1 dai-stē'tər; 2 di-stā'ter, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A gold coin of the value of two staters.

di-ste"a-ro-glyc"er-o-phos'phate, 1 dai-stī"ə-ro-glis"ər-o-fos'fēt; 2 di-stē"a-ro-glȳç"er-o-fōs'fāt, *n.* A salt of glycerophosphoric acid in which two of the glycerin hydroxyls are replaced by stearic acid radicals. [< DI-[2] + STEARIC + GLYCERIN + PHOSPHATE.]

di-ste'a-ryl, 1 dai-stī"ə-ril; 2 di-stē"a-rȳl, *a.* Designating any compound which contains two stearyl groups.

dis'te-gous, 1 dis'tı-gus; 2 dis'te-g̃us, *a. Zool.* Having the cranial cavity double-floored behind, as most fishes. [< DI-[2] + Gr. *stegē*, roof.]

di-stem'o-nous, 1 dai-stem'o-nus; 2 di-stĕm'o-nŭs, *a. Bot.* Having two stamens; diandrous. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *stēmōn*, stamen, < *histēmi*, stand.]

dis-tem'per[1], 1 dis-tem'pər; 2 dis-tĕm'per, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To affect with disease or disorder; disturb or derange in faculties or functions; as, a *distempered* imagination. **2.** To cause to lose temper, as if from disordered mental condition; deprive of moderation; ruffle; disturb. **3.** [Rare.] To intoxicate. **4†.** To mix or temper in undue proportions; alter the proper proportions of. **II†.** *i.* To acquire disease. [< DIS- + TEMPER.]—**dis-tem'peredness,** *n.* [painting.

dis-tem'per[2], *tt.* [Rare.] To mix, as colors, for distemper

dis-tem'per[1], *n.* **1.** A disease or malady; indisposition: applied principally to diseases of brutes, and specifically to infectious, febrile, or catarrhal disorders, especially those attacking young dogs. **2.** An improper or disordered temper; ill humor. **3.** Mental derangement or morbidness.

The variety of *distempers* in men's minds is as great as of those in their bodies. LOCKE *Understanding* p. 82. [CL. P. 1890.]

4. Lack of due proportion, as of parts or qualities. **5.** Political disturbance; disorder. **6†.** Extreme temperature; excessive heat or cold. **7†.** Drunkenness. Syn.: see DISEASE; ILLNESS.—**choking distemper,** a disease contracted by horses, supposedly from eating musty hay.

dis-tem'per[2], *n. Paint.* **1.** A pigment mixed with a vehicle (as yolk of eggs or glue) soluble in water, as distinguished from oil-colors: used chiefly for wall-decoration and scene-painting. **2.** A painting executed in such materials, somewhat coarse and crude as compared with painting in oil. **3.** The art of painting with such colors. **des-tem'per†.**—**dis-tem'per-brush",** *n.* A brush specially adapted for laying on distemper colors.—**d.-ground,** *n.* A surface prepared, as with chalk or plaster mixed with an adhesive medium, for painting in distemper.

dis-tem'per-ate†, *a.* Immoderate; diseased.—**dis-tem'per-ate-ly†,** *adv.* In a diseased manner; immoderately.

dis-tem'per-a-ture, 1 dis-tem'pər-ə-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 dis-tĕm'per-a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The state of being in disorder; tumult; confusion; especially, mental perturbation.

For in the heat and wild *distemperature*
Of passion, noblest souls forget themselves.
H. H. MILMAN *Anne Boleyn* sc. ii, st. 14.

2. A bodily derangement; indisposition; distemper. **3.** A mixture of incongruous elements; disorder. **4†.** Intemperance; excess. **5†.** Excessive heat or cold; unfavorable temperature. **dis-tem'per-ancet.**

dis-tem'perd, *pp.* Distempered. S. S.

dis-tem'per-ment†, *n.* A distempered state.

dis-tem'per-ure†, *n.* Excess; intemperance.

dis-ten'ant, 1 dis-ten'ənt; 2 dis-tĕn'ant, *tt.* [Rare.] To deprive of a tenant; dislodge (a tenant).

dis-tend', 1 dis-tend'; 2 dis-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To stretch out or expand in every direction; swell; inflate; dilate.

And with their nostrils *distended* inhaling the freshness of evening. LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, ii, st. 2.

2. [Rare.] To stretch out; extend. **3.** [Rare.] To spread apart; widen, as a crack, or the mouth of a sack. **II.** *i.* To expand; swell or open out; as, the cheeks *distend*. [< F. *distendre*, < L. *distendo*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *tendo*, stretch.] Syn.: see SWELL.—**dis-tend'er,** *n.*

dis-ten'si-ble, } 1 dis-ten'sı-bl; 2 dis-tĕn'si-bl, *a.* Ca-
dis-ten'si-bil'i-ty, } pable of being distended; expansible. [< LL. *distensus*, < L. *distentus*; see DISTENT.]—**dis-ten"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

dis-ten'sive, } 1 dis-ten'sıv; 2 dis-tĕn'siv, *a.* **1.** Dis-
dis-ten'sive, } tensible. **2.** Causing distention. [< LL. *distensus*; see DISTENSIBLE.]

dis-tent', 1 dis-tent'; 2 dis-tĕnt'. **I.** *a.* [Archaic.] Distended. **II†.** *n.* Breadth. See DISTEND.

dis-ten'tion, 1 dis-ten'shən; 2 dis-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of distending, or the state of being distended; expansion; inflation. **2.** [Rare.] Extension in any direction. [< L. *distentio(n-)*, < *distentus*: see DISTENT.]

dis-ten'sion†.

dis-ter', *tt.* To banish from a country.

dis-ter'mi-nate†, *a.* Separated by bounds.—**dis-ter"mi-na'tion†,** *n.*

dis-teyne'†, *tt.* To stain; bedim.

dis'thene, 1 dis'thin; 2 dis'thēn, *n. Mineral.* Cyanite: so called from its unequal hardness and its positive and negative electric properties. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *sthenos*, strength.]

dis-throne'†, *tt.* To dethrone. **dis-thro'nize†.**

dis'tich, 1 dis'tik; 2 dis'tic, *n. Pros.* A two-line stanza making complete sense; an epigram or maxim in a couplet; as,

I am unable, yonder beggar cries,
To stand or move; if he say true, he lies. JOHN DONNE.

[< L. *distichon*, < Gr. *distichon*, neut. of *distichos*; see DISTICHOUS.]

dis'ti-chal, 1 dis'tı-kal; 2 dis'tı-cal, *a. Echin.* A brachial of the second order of a crinoid. [< Gr. *distichos*; see DISTICHOUS.]

dis"ti-chi'a-sis, 1 dis"tı-kai'ə-sis; 2 dis"tı-cī'a-sis, *n. Terat.* Abnormal arrangement of the eyelashes in two rows, one pointing toward the eyeball. [< Gr. *distichos*; see DISTICHOUS.] **dis-tich'i-a†.**

dis'ti-chous, 1 dis'tı-kus; 2 dis'ti-cŭs, *a.* Disposed in two longitudinal rows on opposite sides of a common axis; two-ranked, as the leaves of grasses, elms, the tail-hairs of squirrels, etc. [< Gr. *distichos*, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *stichos*, row, < *steichō*, go in line.] **dis'tich†.**—**dis'ti-chous-ly,** *adv.*

dis-till', } 1 dis-til'; 2 dis-tĭl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To extract or
dis-till', } produce by vaporization and condensation; as, to *distil* brandy from wine; summer suns *distil* showers. **2.** To extract a desired volatile substance from by vaporization and condensation; as, to *distil* corn. **3.** To purify by distillation; rectify; as, to *distil* water.

In Homer's poetry it is all natural thoughts in natural words; in Mr. Tennyson's poetry it is all *distilled* thoughts in *distilled* words. M. ARNOLD *On Translating Homer* p. 56. [L. G. & CO.]

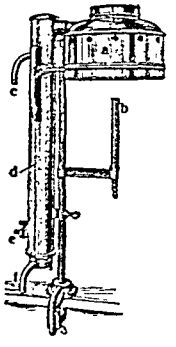
4. To give forth or send down in drops; shed; emit; as, clouds *distil* rain; flowers *distil* fragrance. **5.** [Rare.] To melt; dissolve. **6†.** To permeate; imbue.

II. *i.* **1.** To extract volatile substances by vaporization and condensation. **2.** To exude in drops; as, pitch *distils* from the pine.

And morning mercies from above Gently *distil* like early dew.
WATTS *Love of God* st. 1.

3. To issue or flow in a dripping stream; trickle forth; as, the spring *distils* from the hillside. [< F. *distiller*, < L. *distillo*, < *de*, down, + *stilla*, dim. of *stiria*, frozen drop.] **dis-till'e†;** **dis-tyll't;** **dys-tyll't.**—**dis-till'a-bl(e**[2]**,** *a.* Capable of distillation, especially without undergoing decomposition, as alcohol.—**dis-till'age,** *n.* [Rare.] The process or the product of distillation. **dis-till'antt.** **1.** *a.* Distilling. **II.** *n.* The product of distillation.—**dis-till'ate,** *n.* The product separated or condensed by distillation.—**distillate cream,** an insecticide composed of distilled petroleum, soap, and water.

dis"til-la'tion, 1 dis'tı-lē'shən; 2 dis'ti-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of distilling; separation of the more volatile parts of a substance from those less volatile by vaporizing and subsequently condensing, as by heating in a retort or a still and cooling in a receiver or a worm. **2.** The substance separated by distilling; a distillate. **3.** [Rare.] That which exudes or falls in drops. **4.** The act of exuding, falling, or letting fall in drops. [F., < L. *destillatio(n-)*, < *destillo*, *distillo*; see DISTIL.] **dis-till'[or -till'-]ment†.**—**destructive** or **dry distillation,** the decomposition of a compound by heat in a closed vessel without moisture, and collection of the volatile products of the chemical changes induced.—**fractional d.,** see FRACTIONATION.—**vacuum d.,** the process by which a substance is subjected to distillation under greatly diminished pressure, thereby lowering the boiling temperature and preventing decomposition.



Distilling Apparatus.
a, boiling chamber; *b*, gas-burner; *c*, outlet for cooling water; *d*, condensing-chamber; *e*, inlet for water; *f*, outlet for distilled water; *g*, stand.

dis-till'a-to-ry, 1 dis-til'ə-to-rı; 2 dis-tĭl'a-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or used in distilling. **II.** *n.* An apparatus used in distilling; a still. [< L. *distillatus*; see DISTIL.]

dis-tilled', } 1 dis-tild'; 2 dis-tĭld', *pa.* Obtained by the
dis-till'd[s], } process of distillation.—**distilled charcoal,** the charcoal formed in the destructive distillation of wood.—**d. liquors,** in the strict sense of the term, alcoholic liquors, such as brandy and rum, made by distillation from the fermented juice of fruits or plants, or from starch-yielding tubers or grain, as potatoes or corn, after undergoing a process of burning which yields a higher percentage of alcohol than that employed in making malt liquors. They are produced artificially from silent spirit, flavored and colored.

dis-till'er, 1 dis-til'ər; 2 dis-tĭl'er, *n.* **1.** A person who distils; especially, one occupied in the business of distilling alcoholic liquors.

In U. S. internal revenue law, a distiller is one who produces distilled spirits, or who brews or makes mash, wort, or wash, fit for distillation or for the production of spirits, or who, by any process of evaporization, separates alcoholic liquor from grain, molasses, fruit, or any other fermented substance, or who, making or keeping mash, wort, or wash, has also in his possession or use a still.

2. A condenser used in connection with distilling.

dis-till'er-y, 1 dis-til'ər-ı; 2 dis-tĭl'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] **1.** An establishment for distilling, especially for producing alcoholic liquors by fermentation and distillation. **2.** [Rare.] The act or process of distilling. [< F. *distillerie*, < *distiller*; see DISTIL.]—**dis-till'er-yed",** *a.* Fed, as swine, with the refuse, as spent grain, from a distillery.—**sour-mash d.,** a distillery where only spent beer, slop, or barm from a tub previously set is used as a fermenting agent: opposed to **sweet-mash d.,** in which fermentation is set up by fresh yeast.

dis-till'ment†, *n.* The product of distillation. **dis-till'ment‡.**

dis-tinct', 1 dis-tinkt'; 2 dis-tĭnct', *a.* **1.** Clear to the senses or mind; discernible or discerned as separable from everything else; unconfused; as, a *distinct* voice. **2.** Clearly standing apart, as in space or thought, from other objects; evidently not identical; observably or decidedly different; as, *distinct* stamens of a flower. **3.** Standing apart by itself; disjoined; unconnected. **4.** Using or marked by clear vision and understanding; not obscure nor confused; as, a man of *distinct* ideas.

A *distinct* cognition or conception not only knows its objects, but the marks of those objects.
L. H. ATWATER *Elementary Logic* ch. 2, p. 66. [L.]

5†. Distinguished or designated, as by a name; specified. **6.** Adorned; variegated: chiefly poetic. [F., < L. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguo*, distinguish.] Syn.: see CLEAR; DIFFERENT; MANIFEST; PARTICULAR; PLAIN.

dis-tinct'i-fy, 1 dis-tinkt'ı-fai; 2 dis-tĭnct'i-fy, *tt.* [Rare.] To render distinct.

dis-tinc'tio, *n.* [L.] *Mus.* See TROPE, 3.

dis-tinc'tion, 1 dis-tinkt'shən; 2 dis-tĭnc'shon, *n.* **1.** A mark or quality that is or may be used in distinguishing; any ground of differentiation; a characteristic difference; also, the relation of difference between objects as possessing such marks or qualities; as, the *distinctions* of royalty; *distinctions* between the rich and the poor. **2.** The act of distinguishing, as in investing with distinguishable or recognizable character, or in noting points of difference; distinguishment; discrimination; as, I make this *distinction* between the two cases; the clear *distinction* of right from wrong.

The practical man is not apt for fine *distinctions*. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Crit.* first series, essay i, p. 23. [T. & F. 1866.]

3. Heed or regard to differences, especially to those of rank or worldly circumstances; as, all are invited without *distinction*. **4.** A note or designation of honor, officially recognizing superiority or success in studies.

Diplomas "with Special *Distinctions*" to all students whose entire record averages 95 or upward.
University of Mississippi, Catalogue, 1890–1891 p. 32.

5. The exhibition of superiority in any direction, or elevated or honorable position as resulting from it; eminence; as, a man of great *distinction*. **6.** *Her.* Same as DIFFERENCE, 5. **7†.** A division into parts; partition. **8†.** Distinctness. [F., < L. *distinctio(n-)*, < *distinctus*; see DISTINCT, *a.*]

Syn.: distinctness. *Distinctness* refers especially to the state or quality of being distinct; *distinction* applies rather to the act of distinguishing as well as to the mark or quality by which things are distinguished, and in a special sense to the exaltation of one person above others in estimation or eminence. See CHARACTERISTIC; DIFFERENCE; FAME.—**dis-tinc'tion-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Serving to distinguish.—**dis-tinc'tion-less,** *a.* Lacking distinction.

dis-tinc'tive, } 1 dis-tinkt'ıv; 2 dis-tĭnc'tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.**
dis-tinc'tive[s], } Indicating distinction or difference; characteristic; distinguishing; as, *distinctive* signs; *distinctive* traits. **2†.** Able to distinguish; discerning. Syn.: see PARTICULAR.—**dis-tinc'tive(e-ly[s],** *adv.* **1.** In a distinctive manner. **2.** Clearly; accurately.—**dis-tinc'tiv(e-ness[s],** *n.*

II. *n.* A mark or character indicating separation; specif. in Hebrew grammar, same as DISJUNCTIVE, *n.*, 3.

dis-tinct'ly, 1 dis-tinkt'lı; 2 dis-tĭnct'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a distinct or clear manner; without confusion or blending; plainly; explicitly; as, to speak *distinctly*; *distinctly* grouped. **2.** Obviously; undoubtedly. **3†.** Meaningly or significantly. **4†.** In separate places; separately.

dis-tinct'ness, 1 dis-tinkt'nes; 2 dis-tĭnct'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being distinct, either (1) as having different or distinguishing character, (2) as being plainly visible, distinguishable, or recognizable, or (3) as characterized by precision and clear discrimination.—**dis-tinc'ture†.** [Rare]. Syn.: see DISTINCTION; PERSPICUITY.

disting., *abbr.* Distinguish; distinguished.

dis"tin"gué', 1 dis'tan'gē'; 2 dis'tăn'gē', *a.* [F.] Distinguished, as in carriage or manner.

dis-tin'guish, 1 dis-tiŋ'gwish; 2 dis-tĭŋ'gwish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark visibly as different; hence, to designate by special characteristics; make recognizable by differences or peculiarities; differentiate; as, to *distinguish* a doubtful species. **2.** To recognize as separate; discriminate; hence, to perceive by peculiarities or differences; tell apart; discern; as, to *distinguish* one object from another; to *distinguish* a person in a crowd. **3.** To classify according to differences or peculiar qualities; define under different heads; set apart; as, to *distinguish* mankind into races.

Kant *distinguished* philosophy into theoretical and practical.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. vii, p. 48. [G. & L. 1859.]

4. To confer eminence or celebrity upon; set apart by marks of honor or esteem; make noted or notorious: usually reflexive; as, Nero *distinguished* himself by his cruelty. **II.** *i.* **1.** To mark or discern differences; discriminate: usually followed by *between*.

We are accustomed to *distinguish* with some wholesome severity *between* originality of phrase and originality of thought.
LIDDON *Bampton Lectures* lect. iii, p. 3. [S. & W. 1869.]

2. [Rare.] To become separately noticeable. [< OF. *distinguer*, < L. *distinguo*, separate.] **dis-tingue'†.** Syn.: see ABSTRACT; DISCERN; KNOW.—**dis-tin'guish-er,** *n.*

dis-tin'guish-a-ble, } 1 dis-tiŋ'gwish-ə-bl; 2 dis-tĭŋ'-
dis-tin'guish-a-bl[e], } gwish-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being distinguished, separated, or recognized as distinct; as, a *distinguishable* quality.

The Useful, the Agreeable, the Beautiful, and the Good, are *distinguishable*. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Jan. 1, 1834.

2. Clearly perceptible or discernible; recognizable; as, a *distinguishable* object in the landscape. **3.** Deserving of special notice or regard; as, a man of *distinguishable* deeds.—**dis-tin'guish-a-bl(e-ness[2],** *n.*—**dis-tin'guish-a-bly,** *adv.*

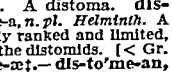
dis-tin'guished, } 1 dis-tiŋ'gwisht; 2 dis-tĭŋ'gwisht, *pa.*
dis-tin'guisht[s], } **1.** Conspicuous, especially for good or great qualities; noted or eminent; marked; as, a *distinguished* general. **2.** Notably separate and distinct; special; marked; as, *distinguished* consideration; *distinguished* politeness. Syn.: see CELEBRATED; EMINENT; ILLUSTRIOUS.—**dis-tin'guished-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.]

dis-tin'guish-ing, 1 dis-tiŋ'gwish-iŋ; 2 dis-tĭŋ'gwishing, *pa.* Constituting difference or distinction from everything else; characteristic; peculiar; as, a *distinguishing* mark.—**distinguishing pennant,** a pennant used to indicate and signal a special ship of a fleet.—**-ly,** *adv.*

dis-tin'guish-ment†, *n.* Observation of difference.

dis-ti'tle†, *tt.* To deprive of title.

Dis'to-ma, 1 dis'to-ma; 2 dis'to-ma, *n.* **1.** A genus of trematode, parasitic worms commonly called flukes, from their short, flattened, triangular shape. The species are now usually assigned to *Fasciola*. They have a larval form that apparently selects some mollusk for a host. The mature forms are found in vertebrates, including man, often in the liver, more rarely in the intestines, lungs, genito-urinary passages, and blood-vessels. It is said that they have even been seen in the crystalline lens of the eye. **2.** [d-] A worm of this genus. [< Gr. *distomos*, two-mouthed, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *stoma*, mouth.]



Ventral Aspect of the Liver-fluke (*Distoma hepaticum*).

Dis'to-mum‡.

di-sto'ma-tous, 1 dai-stō'mə-tus; 2 di-stō'ma-tŭs, *a.* Having two mouth-like apertures, as the trematode worms; distomoid. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] **[to'mi-ant.**

dis'tome, 1 dis'tōm; 2 dis'tōm, *n.* A distoma. **dis-to'me-a,** 1 dis-tō'mi-ə; 2 dis-tō'me-a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A section of trematode worms variously ranked and limited, especially those with two suckers, as the distomids. [< Gr. *distomos*; see DISTOMA.] **Dis-to'me-æ†.**—**dis-to'me-an,** *a.* & *n.*

dis-tom'e-ter, 1 dis-tom'ı-tar; 2 dis-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* Same as ODOMETER (1). [< DISTANCE + -METER.]

dis"to-mi'a-sis, 1 dis"to-mai'ə-sis; 2 dis"to-mī'a-sis, *n. Pathol.* A disease produced by the existence of trematode worms or flukes in the body. [< DISTOMEA.] **dis"to-ma-to'sis†.**

Dis-tom'i-dæ, 1 dis-tom'ı-dī; 2 dis-tŏm'i-dē, *n. pl.* **1.** *Helminth.* A family of digeneous trematodes with a leaf-like body and an oral as well as ventral sucker, as in the liver-fluke. **2.** *Ascid.* A family of composite ascidiaceans with ascidiozooids divided into thorax and abdomen. [< DISTOMA.]—**dis'to-mid,** *n.*—**dis'to-mold,** *a.*

dis-tone'†, *v.* To put out of tune.

dis-tort', 1 dis-tōrt'; 2 dis-tōrt', *tt.* **1.** To twist into an unnatural or irregular form; wrench out of shape; as, to *distort* the features. **2.** To change from a normal or proper state; pervert; as, to *distort* the facts. **3.** To give a strained meaning to; interpret falsely. [< L. *distortus*, pp. of *distorqueo*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *torqueo*, twist.] Syn.: see GARBLE; PERVERT.—**dis-tort'ı,** *a.* Twisted.—**dis-tort'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**dis-tort'er,** *n.*—**dis-tor'tiv(e[s],** *a.* Producing distortions; also, distorted.

dis-tor'tion, 1 dis-tōr'shən; 2 dis-tōr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of distorting. Specif.: (1) A twisting or forcing out of shape; writhing movement; as, muscular *distortions*.

Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face: every wrong action and foul thought its seal of *distortion*. Ruskin *Munera Pulveris* p. 5. [o. a. 1880.]

(2) A straining or perversion of meaning, as of facts.

He [Bacon] generally speaks as if facts were given through sense without any aid from reason, and as if any contribution of reason to the data of sense must necessarily involve a *distortion* of those data. Caird *Kant* vol. i, p. 74. [macm. 1889.]

2. The state of being distorted, twisted, or crooked; an abnormal shape; deformity; perversion; especially (*Med.*), an unnatural curvature of a bone or obliquity of an organ; as, spinal *distortion*. 3. *Math.* An alteration of shape in which continuity is not destroyed. [< L. *distortio*(*n*-), < *distortus*; see DISTORT, *v.*] — **dis-tor'tion-al**, *a.* — **dis-tor'tion-ist**, *n.*

distr., distrib., *abbr.* Distributed; distributive.

dis-tract', 1 dis-trakt'; 2 dis-trăct', *vt.* 1. To divert or turn aside from something claiming attention; as, to *distract* the mind from a task. 2. To turn or draw in various directions; bewilder or perplex, as by diverse and conflicting considerations; confuse; disturb; as, to *distract* the ear by noises.

Horror and doubt *distract* His troubled thoughts. Milton *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 18.

3. To make mad or frantic; craze; as, I fear grief will *distract* him. 4†. To disunite or divide. [< LL. *distracto*, freq. of L. *distraho*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *traho*, draw.] Syn.: see ABSTRACT; CONFUSE; PERPLEX. — **dis-tract'er**, *n.* — **dis-tract'i-bl**(ĕ)*, a.*

dis-tract'ed, 1 dis-trakt'ed; 2 dis-trăct'ĕd, *pa.* 1. Bewildered or harassed, as by opposing motives or considerations; perplexed. 2. Mentally deranged; mad. **dis-tract'†.** Syn.: see INSANE. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

dis-tract'ful, 1 dis-trakt'ful; 2 dis-trăct'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Distracting.

dis-trac'tile, } 1 dis-trak'tıl; 2 dis-trăc'til, *a. Bot.*
dis-trac'tils, } Carried widely apart, as the thecæ of certain anthers. [or fitted to distract. — **-ly**, *adv.*

dis-tract'ing, 1 dis-trakt'ıŋ; 2 dis-trăct'ing, *pa.* Serving

dis-trac'tion, 1 dis-trak'shən; 2 dis-trăc'shon, *n.* 1. A drawing off or diversion of the mind, as from some object or from cares of business; as, a harmful or a beneficial *distraction*. 2. A drawing of the mind in different directions; mental disturbance or confusion; perplexity; as, *distraction* produced by cares.

Carlyle himself could alone conquer the spiritual maladies which were the real cause of his *distraction*. Froude *Thomas Carlyle* vol. i, p. 81. [s. 1882.]

3. Strong agitation, excitement, or distress; wild or violent grief; as, driven to *distraction* by pain; love to *distraction*. 4. Mental aberration; frenzy; madness. 5. External disorder; tumult; as, *distractions* in the state. 6. A pulling or drawing apart; dispersion; division. 7. Anything that distracts; a disturbing or diverting object or cause; an interruption; a diversion; as, work is a *distraction* from grief. 8. *Gr. Gram.* The drawing out of one long vowel into two, or the use of two similar vowels for one; as, νόων for νῶν, κλῃδών for κληδών. 9. *F. Law.* The diverting of costs from one usually entitled to them to another person equitably entitled to them. 10. *Surg.* The stretching of a limb so as to separate the opposite joint-surfaces. **11†.** A confused variety of directions or detachments. [F., < L. *distractio*(*n*-), < *distractus*, pp. of *distrahо*; see DISTRACT.] Syn.: see PERPLEXITY.

dis-trac'tive, } 1 dis-trak'tıv; 2 dis-trăc'tiv, *a.* Distracting.
dis-trac'tivs, } **dis-trac'tious†.** — **dis-trac'tiv**(e-ly)*s, adv.*

dis-train', 1 dis-trēn'; 2 dis-trān', *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. *Law.* (1) To take and detain (personal property) by distress as security for a debt; as, to *distrain* chattels for non-payment of rent; to *distrain* for an amercement.

We may lay it down as a general rule that all chattels personal are liable to be *distrained*. Blackstone *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 7.

(2) To subject (a person) to distress. 2†. To rend asunder. 3†. To press hard upon; compel; restrain; torment. 4†. To take into possession; seize. **II.** *i. Law.* To levy a distress. [< OF. *destraindre*, compel, < L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringo*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *stringo*, draw tight.] **dis-traine't; dis-treine't.** — **dis-train'a-bl**(ĕ)*, a.* Capable of being or liable to be distrained. — **dis-train'er, dis-train'or**, *n.* — **dis-train'ment**, *n.*

dis-traind', *pp.* Distrained. S. S.

dis-train-ee', 1 dis-trēn-ē'; 2 dis-trān-ē', *n. Law.* One who is deprived of his property by distress.

dis-traint', 1 dis-trēnt'; 2 dis-trānt', *n. Law.* The act or process of distraining; distress.

Insolvency and *distraint* became familiar words in the farmhouses. J. Morley *Richard Cobden* p. 2. [h. bros. 1881.]

[< OF. *destrainte*, < *destraindre*; see DISTRAIN.]

dis-trait', 1 dis-trē'; 2 dis-trā', *a.* [F.] 1. Abstracted; absent-minded. 2. *P. Canadian Law.* Diverted to another. Compare DISTRACTION, 9.

dis-traught', 1 dis-trōt'; 2 dis-trat', *a.* 1. In a state of distraction; confused; bewildered; mentally disordered. 2†. Rent asunder; separated. [Another form of DISTRACT, var. of DISTRACTED.] **dis-traught'ed†.**

dis-tress', 1 dis-tres'; 2 dis-trĕs', *vt.* 1. To inflict suffering upon; cause to feel sorrow or trouble in an acute degree; pain; as, your news *distresses* me greatly. 2. To constrain by suffering or pain; as, to *distress* the city into surrender. 3. *Law.* To distrain. 4. *Mech.* To strain injuriously. 5†. To defeat in battle. [< OF. *destresser*, < L. *districtus*; see DISTRAIN.] Syn.: see BADGER; PERSECUTE. — **dis-tress'ed-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-tress'ed-ness**, *n.* — **dis-tress'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-tress'ment**, *n.*

dis-tress', *n.* 1. Bodily or mental suffering of an acute character or extreme degree; poignant pain or unhappiness; as, *distress* caused by bereavement; *distress* from thirst. 2. An afflicted or wretched condition; dangerous situation; misfortune; calamity; as, a steamer in *distress*.

I had, however, other friends at Eton; but it is not to all who wear that name in prosperity that a man is willing to present Himself in *distress*. De Quincey *Opium-Eater* b. 34. [r. & r. 1855.]

3. *Law.* (1) The act of distraining; a common-law proceeding of taking and holding the goods of another as security for the payment of a debt or satisfaction for an injury; a distringas. In English law, distress is virtually confined to cases of defaulting tenants. In several of the United States distress has been limited by statute; in some it has been abolished; in the New England States it has been superseded by the law of attachment on *mesne process*. (2) Goods taken by distraint. (3) *Old Scots Law.* A pledge of goods given by attendants at market fairs to the sheriff as security for good behavior during attendance. 4. *Mech.* Excessive strain in any metal structure or part. 5†. Restraint or compulsion; oppression. **des-tresse't; dis-tres't.** Syn.: see ADVERSITY; AGONY; PAIN; POVERTY. — **abuse of distress** (*Law*), a wrongful using by the distrainer of property taken under distraint. — **d. sale**, a sale of goods seized under a warrant of distraint. — **d. warrant**, a judicial writ directing an officer to make a distraint of goods.

dis-tress'ful, 1 dis-tres'ful; 2 dis-trĕs'ful, *a.* 1. Full of, causing, or attended by distress; denoting distress; as, *distressful* poverty; *distressful* groans. 2. [Archaic.] Won by distressing toil. — **dis-tress'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

dis-trest', *pp.* Distressed. S. S.

dis-trib"u-end', 1 dis-trib'yu-end'; 2 dis-trib'yu-ĕnd', *n.* Anything that is to be distributed.

dis-trib'ut-a-bl(e)*, a.* 1 dis-trib'yut-a-bl; 2 dis-trib'yut-a-bl, *a.* That may be distributed.

dis-trib'u-ta-ry, 1 dis-trib'yu-tē-rı; 2 dis-trĭb'yu-tā-ry. **I.** *a.* Same as DISTRIBUTIVE. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] 1. One of the outgoing branches of a river in its delta: a word first used by Ferguson. 2. One of the secondary branches by which the water is distributed over a district from a principal canal in artificial irrigation.

The *distributaries* are divided into main lines and feeders. H. M. Wilson *Twelfth An. Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey* pt. ii, 1890–1891, p. 492.

dis-trib'ute, 1 dis-trib'yut; 2 dis-trĭb'yut, *v.* [-UT-ED; -UT-ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To give out or divide among a number; share or parcel out; allot; dispense; apportion; as, to *distribute* alms.

Men there are who seek to live unto themselves,—think first of their own; but he receives most who *distributes* most. R. L. Collier *Every-Day Subjects* p. 140. [a. u. a. 1872.]

2. To dispose of separately, as by classifying or otherwise arranging; separate, as from a collection, and locate specifically; as, to *distribute* plants into orders; to *distribute* type (see II, 2, below). 3. To scatter or spread out in an even or orderly way; convey into all parts; as, the army *distributed* itself over the country; to *distribute* gas through the house.

Animals are *distributed* over the globe according to definite laws, and with remarkable regularity. Jas. Orton *Comparative Zoology* p. 372. [h. 1884.]

4. *Logic.* To use in application to all the members of a class taken separately: opposed to *use collectively*; as, universal propositions *distribute* the subject.

Their subjects are therefore said to be *distributed*; being understood to stand, each, for the whole of its Significates. Whately *Logic* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 72. [sh. & co.]

II. *i.* 1. To make a division, apportionment, or classification; specif., to give widely in charity.

That they be . . . ready to *distribute*. *1 Tim.* vi, 18.

2. *Print.* To separate the types of composed matter and return them to their proper case-boxes; "throw in." [< L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuo*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *tribuo*, give, < *tribus*, tribe.] Syn.: see ALLOT; APPORTION; CIRCULATE; SPREAD. — **dis-trib'ut-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for distributing type automatically, a different nick on each letter securing correct dispostion. — **distributing reservoir**, a reservoir, as of water, from which supplies are drawn for daily distribution. — **distributing roller**, in printing-machines, a roller which distributes ink, as on the ink-table, as distinguished from a form-roller. — **distributing station**, in public-library usage, same as DEPOSIT-STATION. — **distributing-table**, *n.* In some printing-machines, a flat iron surface on which ink is distributed by rollers. — **dis-trib'ut-ed-ly**, *adv.*

dis-trib"u-tee', 1 dis-trib'yu-tī'; 2 dis-trĭb'yu-tē', *n. Law.* One to whom anything has to be distributed in the division of an intestate estate.

dis-trib'u-ter, 1 dis-trib'yu-tar; 2 dis-trĭb'yu-ter, *n.* 1. One who or that which distributes. 2. *Print.* The device in a linotype machine which conveys back to the magazine the matrices after use. — **dis-trib'ut-er-bar"**, *n.* A bar in a linotype machine which has a number of guides by which the matrices used are returned to a point where they are distributed to the magazine.

dis"trĭ-bu'tion, 1 dis"tri-biū'shən; 2 dis"tri-bū'shon, *n.* 1. The act of distributing; division among a number of persons or things; apportionment; as, the *distribution* of money in charity; *distribution* of an estate; range, either as species or groups, as of animals or plants. 2. The state or manner of being distributed; arrangement and disposition of individuals or parts; as, the *distribution* of wealth; *distribution* of climate; *distribution* of electricity on a conductor.

The present condition of the globe is, in fact, suited to the existing *distribution* of organized beings. McCosh *Typical Forms* p. 383. [con. & co. 1856.]

3. That which is distributed; as, charitable *distributions*. 4. *Print.* (1) The act of returning types from composed matter to their proper boxes in the case, or matrices to the magazine. (2) The even spreading of ink over rollers, inking-tables, or forms. 5. *Logic.* (1) The application of a term in a proposition to all the members of a class individually and separately, so that what is affirmed of all is affirmed of each individual: opposed to its application collectively. (2) The separation of a class into species, as of plants into orders. Compare DIVISION. 6. *Mech.* The series of operations, as admission, cut-off, release, etc., by which motive fluid is supplied to and withdrawn from a working cylinder, as in a steam-engine. 7. *Arch.* The arrangement and interdependence of interior subdivisions and services, as distinguished from *disposition*, which refers to the general arrangement of plan, elevation, section, etc. 8. *Polit. Econ.* (1) The dispersal or apportionment among individuals of that which has been produced or obtained by the community as a whole. (2) The proportional share of the produce or labor of any community falling to certain individuals or classes in such community. (3) The transport of commodities from producers to consumers. See POLITICAL ECONOMY, under POLITICAL. 9. *Postal Service.* The separation and dispatch to other offices of mail-matter not for local delivery. 10. *Rhet.* A separation and enumeration of the qualities of a particular thing. [< L. *distributio*(*n*-), < *distributus*; see DISTRIBUTE.] Syn.: see DISPOSAL. Compare ALLOT; APPORTION. — **bipolar distribution** (*Biol.*), the presence of certain organisms in the arctic and antarctic regions which are not found elsewhere. — **discontinuous d.** (*Biol. & Geol.*), the presence in regions or geological formations situated at great distances from each other of organisms or their remains which are absent from the regions or formations lying between. — **dis"trĭ-bu'tion-ər"**, *n.* A device by which both arc and incandescent lights may be served on the same line, from any source of constant current. — **d. of heat**, the manner in which heat received by a body is absorbed, transmitted, and reflected. — **d.-shaft**, *n. Auto.* Same as COMMUTATOR. — **d.-valve**, *n. Steam-engin.* The preliminary admission valve in a slide-valve engine which has a duplex valve. — **geographical d.**, that department of natural history which treats of the natural habitat and appropriate station of animals and plants, the conditions of climate, and all other such factors affecting their range, their means of dispersal, etc.; chorology. It is regarded by naturalists as *lateral*, as in general on land, or *vertical*, as in the deep sea and on lofty mountains. Compare BIOLOGY, ZOOGEOGRAPHY, and PHYTOGEOGRAPHY. — **geological d.**, that branch of geology which treats of the fauna and flora of successive geological periods, and of their relations. See BIOLOGY and PALEONTOLOGY. — **province of d.**, a faunal or floral area of range. — **dis"trĭ-bu'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to distribution. — **dis"trĭ-bu'tion-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] An advocate of distribution.

dis-trib'u-tive, } 1 dis-trib'yu-tiv; 2 dis-trĭb'yu-tĭv, *a.*
dis-trib'u-tivs, }

1. Serving or tending to distribute; pertaining to distribution; apportioning or dealing out; as, *distributive* shares or classes. 2. *Gram.* (1) Denoting objects or groups composed of individuals acting individually; as, the *distributive* pronouns "each," "every," "either," and "neither" are called *distributive* adjectives when they modify nouns. (2) Expressing the act of taking singly; as, the Latin *distributive* numeral "bini" (two by two). 3. *Logic.* Indicating or effecting the distribution of a term; as, "all" and "every" are *distributive* words; a negation is *distributive* of the predicate term. 4. *Math.* Operating equally upon the parts in operating upon the whole; as, ordinary arithmetical multiplication is *distributive*, *e. g.*, $5 \times (1 + 3) = (5 \times 1) + (5 \times 3)$. [< LL. *distributivus*, < L. *distributus*; see DISTRIBUTE.] — **dis-trib'u-tiv(e-ly*s**, *adv.* — **dis-trib'u-tiv(e-ness*s**, *n.*

dis-trib'u-tive, *n. Gram.* A distributive pronoun, adjective, or numeral. — **dis-trib'u-tı'val**, *a.*

dis-trib'u-tor, 1 dis-trib'yu-tər *or* -ter; 2 dis-trĭb'yu-tor, *n.* 1. *Print.* (1) A distributing-machine. (2) A distributing roller. See DISTRIBUTE, *v.* 2. A distributer.

dis'trict, 1 dis'trikt; 2 dis'trict, *vt.* To divide into districts or parts; as, to *district* a country for the collection of revenue.

dis'trict, *n.* 1. A portion of territory specially set off or defined, as for judicial, political, educational, or other purposes; as, a school *district*; the *District* of Columbia. Specif.: (1) A region sending one representative to a legislative body; as, a senatorial *district*. (2) Formerly, in South Carolina, a division corresponding to a county. (3) In some of the southern States of the United States, a division corresponding to a township: generally with a qualifying adjective; as, a magisterial *district*; a militia *district*; a civil *district*. (4) In the colony of Massachusetts, part of a town, having a separate local administration. (5) *M. E. Ch.* Part of a conference in charge of a district superintendent. (6) *Feudal Law.* The territory in which the lord could inflict punishment. (7) In India, a unit of administration under the control of a collector or deputy commissioner.

2. Any region or division of space; a definite or indefinite tract; as, wooded *districts*.

In a hundred ways the animal and vegetable life of a *district* act and react upon each other. Kingsley *Health and Education, Nat. Hist.* p. 155. [l. & co. 1874.]

3. *Biol. & Anat.* A region. [F., < LL. *districtus*, < L. *districtus*; see DISTRAIN.] Syn.: see LAND; NEIGHBORHOOD. — **district attorney, court, judge**, etc., an attorney, barrister, court, etc., acting for, or created or set apart for the service or uses of, any particular district. See also ATTORNEY, etc. — **d. council.** 1. [Eng. & Ir.] A subdivisional council established under the Local Government Acts, with control of the administration of either an urban or rural district, and particularly of the Public Health and Highway Acts. Women are eligible for election. 2. [South Austral.] A local government division, also the council administering it. There are 144 district councils in the State, with the power of levying rates, etc., and utilizing the funds for road-making purposes. See COUNTY COUNCIL. — **forecast d.** (*Meteor.*), an official area for which weather forecasts are made. — **rural d.** [Eng.], a section of an administrative county comprising, usually, several parishes.

Dis'trict of Co-lum'bi-a. The federal district of the United States; 60 sq. m.; 44,320 acres; capital, Washington.

dis-trin'gas, 1 dis-trin'gas; 2 dis-trin'găs, *n.* [L.] *Law.* A writ in the nature of an attachment commanding a distraint of the defendant's goods until compliance with an order of court or satisfaction of a debt is tendered.

It seems probable that Distress was gradually lost in and absorbed by Attachment and *Distringas*. H. S. Maine *Early Hist. Institutions* lect. ix, p. 276. [h. h. & co. 1888.]

dis'trix, 1 dis'triks; 2 dis'triks, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the hair in which it is weak in growth and each hair is split at its outer end; forky hair. [< Gr. *dis*, twice, + *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]

dis-troub'le†, *vt.* To cause trouble to. **dis-tour'blet.**

dis-trust', 1 dis-trust'; 2 dis-trŭst', *vt.* To withhold trust or reliance from; doubt; suspect. — **dis-trust'er**, *n.* — **dis-trust'ing-ly**, *adv.* Syn.: see DOUBT.

dis-trust', *n.* 1. The state or fact of distrusting; disposition to withhold confidence, reliance, or faith; lack of confidence in the power, wisdom, or good intent of any person, or in the safety or sufficiency of any thing or action; doubt; suspicion. 2. [Rare.] Loss of credit or of the confidence of others; discredit. Syn.: see DOUBT. — **dis-trust'less**, *a.*

dis-trust'ful, 1 dis-trust'ful; 2 dis-trŭst'ful, *a.* 1. Full of distrust or suspicion; entertaining doubt or mistrust; suspicious.

A *distrustful* if not a desperate man, did he become from the night of that fearful dream. Hawthorne *Mosses, Goodman Brown* p. 106. [h. m. & co. 1891.]

2. Wanting in confidence; diffident; modest. — **dis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **dis-trust'ful-ness**, *n.*

dis-tune', *vt.* [Rare.] To put out of tune.

dis-turb', 1 dis-tûrb'; 2 dis-tŭrb', *vt.* 1. To discompose, agitate, or make uneasy; cause excitement or disquiet in; rouse from repose; move from rest or tranquillity; disquiet; trouble; as, moving the vessel will *disturb* the sediment. 2. To disarrange or disorder by interruption or interference; meddle with; upset; as, to *disturb* the arrangements for a meeting; to *disturb* the motion of a planet.

'Tis dangerous to *disturb* an hornet's nest. Dryden *Cock and Fox* l. 566.

3. [Archaic.] To turn from a course; cause to deviate or diverge; divert. [< OF. *disturber*, < L. *disturbo*, < *dis-* (see DIS-) + *turba*, tumult.] **dis-tur'blet.** Syn.: see AGITATE; ANNOY; AROUSE; BADGER; DISPLACE. — **dis-turb'-**

antſ, *a.* Disquieting; causing tumult; turbulent.— **dis"tur-ba'tion†**, *n.* The act of creating disturbance; disturbance.— **dis-turb'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **dis-turb'ing-ly**, *adv.*

dis-tur'bance, 1 dis-tûr'bəns; 2 dĭs-tûr'banç, *n.* **1.** A change, or alteration, whether as the result of internal or external action, from a condition of order, repose, or peace to one of agitation or disorder, or the act of effecting this change; as, the *disturbance* of a spring; a political *disturbance*. Specif.: (1) A tumult or commotion, without special implication as to extent or importance, by which the public peace is disturbed. (2) A disordered condition of the mind; mental agitation, distraction, or confusion.

2. *Law.* (1) The molestation of a religious meeting or other lawful assembly. (2) The wrongful hindering or disquieting of one in the lawful enjoyment of an incorporeal hereditament; interference with a lawful right; as, *disturbance* of right of way. **3.** *Astron.* Same as PERTURBATION. [< OF. *distourbance*, < *disturber*; see DISTURB.] **dis-turb't**; **dis-tur'ban-cy†**; **dis-turb'lance†**. SYN.: see ALTERCATION; ANXIETY; DISORDER; STORM.

dis-turb'a-tiv(es), *a.* [Rare.] Causing disturbance.

dis-turbd', *pp.* Disturbed. S. S.

dis-turb'er, 1 dis-tûr'ər; 2 dĭs-tûr'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which disturbs; any agent of derangement or disorder; any cause of perturbation or agitation. **2.** *Law.* One who commits a disturbance. See DISTURBANCE, 2. **dis-tur'bant†**.

dis-turn't, *vt.* To turn aside.

dis'tyle, 1 dis'tail; 2 dĭs'tȳl, *a.* Having two columns; specif., noting a portico in antis. See ANTA[1]. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *stylos*, pillar.]

di-sub"sti-tu'tion, 1 dai-sub'stı-tiū'shən; 2 dĭ-sŭb'stı-tū'shon, *n.* *Chem.* Substitution of one atoms or groups.— **di-sub'sti-tut"ed**, *a.*

di-sul'fate, } 1 dai-sul'fēt; 2 dĭ-sŭl'fāt, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A
di-sul'phate, } sulfate containing one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base. **2.** A salt of disulfuric acid. [< DI-[1] + SULFATE, SULPHATE.]

di-sul'fid, } 1 dai-sul'fid; 2 dĭ-sŭl'fĭd, *n.* *Chem.* A sul-
di-sul'phid, } fid containing two atoms of sulfur to the molecule. [< DI-[1] + SULFID, SULPHID.] **bi-sul'fid†**; **bi-sul'phid†**; **di-sul'fu-ret†**; **di-sul'phide†**; **di-sul'phu-ret†**.— **carbon disulfid**, a colorless, limpid, volatile liquid (CS_2) having a disagreeable odor, formed variously, as by heating sulfur with an excess of carbon in a porcelain tube: used as a solvent for oils, resins, etc.

di-sul'fone, } 1 dai-sul'fōn; 2 dĭ-sŭl-fōn, *n.* *Chem.* A
di-sul'phone, } sulfone with two sulfuryl groups in the molecule.— **di"sul-fon'ic or -phon'ic**, *a.*

di"sul-fu'ric, } 1 dai'sul-fiū'rık; 2 dĭ'sŭl-fū'ric, *a.*
di"sul-phu'ric, } *Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing sulfur in its higher state of oxidation. [< DI-[1] + SULFURIC, SULPHURIC.] — **disulfuric acid** (*Chem.*), a brown fuming liquid ($H_2SO_4SO_3$) obtained by adding liquid sulfuric oxid to strong sulfuric acid.

dis-u'nion, 1 dis-yūn'yən; 2 dĭs-yun'yon, *n.* **1.** The state of being disunited; separation of relations or interests; severance; rupture, as of states.

Thus does the demon of *disunion* reappear from time to time in the history of the country.

A. GILMAN *American People* p. 426. [D. L. & CO. 1883.]

2. A condition of contention or disagreement; breach of concord or amity.

dis-u'nion-ist, 1 dis-yūn'yən-ist; 2 dĭs-yun'yon-ist, *n.* One who advocates disunion. Specif.: (1) *U. S. Hist.* One who, before and during the Civil War of 1861, favored the dissolution of the Union. (2) *Eng. Hist.* An opponent of the Act of Union with Ireland. Compare UNIONIST.— **dis-u'nion-ism**, *n.*

dis"u-nite', 1 dis'yu-nait'; 2 dĭs'yu-nīt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To abolish union in or between; separate from another or from one another; disjoin; dispart; as, to *disunite* the links of a chain.

I am now a lonely being, *disunited* from society.

JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 18, p. 61. [S. M. 1880.]

2. To render inharmonious; alienate; estrange.

Secrets *disunite* a family.

CHAS. READE *Hard Cash* ch. 44, p. 341. [H.]

II. *i.* **1.** To come apart; become separated or parted, as friends. **2.** To move with a confused or disordered gait, as a horse. [< LL. *disunitus*, pp. of *disunio*, < L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *unio*, unite, < L. *unus*, one.] SYN.: see SEPARATE.— **dis"u-nit'er**, *n.*— **dis-u'ni-ty**, *n.* **1.** Lack of oneness or unity; also, separateness. **2.** Lack of concord or harmony, as of feelings or interests.

dis-u'sage, 1 dis-yū'zıj; 2 dĭs-yu'ſaġ, *n.* The cessation or neglect, generally gradual, of any practise, custom, or mode of doing; as, the *disusage* of dueling. **dis-u'sance†** [Rare].

dis-use', } 1 dis-yūz'; 2 dĭs-yuſ', *vt.* **1.** To cease to use
dis-uze', } or practise. **2.** [Archaic.] To disaccustom: with *from* or *to*; as, *disused* to toil. **3†.** To misuse. [< OF. *desuser*, < *des-*, DIS-; and see USE, *v.*]

dis-use', 1 dis-yūs'; 2 dĭs-yuſ', *n.* The act of disusing, or the state of being disused; cessation from the use of a thing, or the condition of a thing as being thus discarded; as, a custom fallen into *disuse*.

A word, a whole family of words, perishes by simple *disuse*, and is as if it had never been, unless civilization is there to make a record of its departed worth. W. D. WHITNEY *Life and Growth of Lang.* ch. 13, p. 266. [A. 1890.]

dis-u'til-ize, *vt.* To render useless; destroy the usefulness of.— **dis"u-til'i-ty**, *n.* [dis-val'uet.

dis-val"u-a'tion, *n.* [Archaic.] Depreciation; disparagement.

dis-val'uet, *vt.* To undervalue; disparage.

dis"van-ta'geoust, *a.* Same as DISADVANTAGEOUS.

dis-vel'oped, 1 dis-vel'apt; 2 dĭs-vĕl'opt, *a.* *Her.* Floating unfurled; also, developed: said of flags.

dis-vis'age, *vt.* [Rare.] To injure the looks of; deface.

dis-vouch', *vt.* To discredit.

dis-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty, 1 dis-vul'nər-a-bil'ı-tı; 2 dĭs-vŭl'ner-a-bil'ı-ty, *n.* The capacity for getting well in a short time after an injury.— **dis-vul'ner-a-bl(e)**, *a.*

dis-war'ren, 1 dis-wer'en; 2 dĭs-war'ĕn, *vt.* *Old Eng. Law.* To deprive (land) of its character as warren; turn into common.

dis-weap'on, *vt.* To disarm.

dis-wit't, *vt.* To divest of wits; render insane.

dis-work'man-shipt, *n.* Defective workmanship.

di-syn'theme, 1 dai-sin'thim; 2 dĭ-sȳn'thēm, *n.* A collection or series of pairs of elements so constituted that each element appears twice in the collection. (AB) (BC) (CD) (DA) is an example of a dyad disyntheme. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *synthēma*, collection, < *syn*, together, + *tithēmi*, put.]

dis-yoke', 1 dis-yōk'; 2 dĭs-yōk', *vt.* To remove the yoke from; unyoke; disconnect.

dit, 1 dit; 2 dit, *vt.* [Scot.] To close up.

ditt, *n.* **1.** A word, sentence, or decree. **2.** A ditty. **dite†**.

di'ta, 1 di'tə; 2 dī'tā, *n.* [P. I.] A forest-tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of the dogbane family. The wood is used in furniture-making, and a good substitute for quinin is obtained from the bark. **di'taat†**. [< DITA.] **di'ta-ine†**.

di'ta-in, 1 di'tə-in; 2 dī'ta-in, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ECHITAMIN.

dit'al, 1 dit'əl; 2 dĭt'al, *n.* *Mus.* A digital key for raising the pitch of a guitar or similar stringed instrument a semitone. Compare PEDAL and DIGITAL. [< It. *ditale*, thimble, < *dito* (< L. *digitus*), finger.]

dit'a-min, 1 dit'ə-min; 2 dĭt'a-min, *n.* *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid ($C_{14}H_{19}NO_3$) found in dita-bark from the Philippines. [< DITA + AMINE.] **dit'a-mine†**.

di"tar-tar'ic, 1 dai'tar-tar'ık; 2 dī'tăr-tăr'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Doubly tartaric; as, *ditartaric* acid ($C_8H_{10}O_{12}$).

ditch, } 1 dich; 2 dĭch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dig a ditch in; drain
dich"r, } by ditching; as, to *ditch* a swamp. **2.** To surround with a ditch; as, to *ditch* a fortress. **3.** To run into a ditch or moat; as, to *ditch* a coach. **II.** *i.* To make a ditch or ditches, especially as a regular occupation.

ditch, *n.* **1.** A long narrow trench or channel in the ground, particularly one made by digging, as for draining wet land, for protecting enclosures, or for preventing an enemy from access to a fortified place. In the last sense it is called also a *foss* or *moat*, and is dug around the rampart or wall between the scarp and counterscarp.

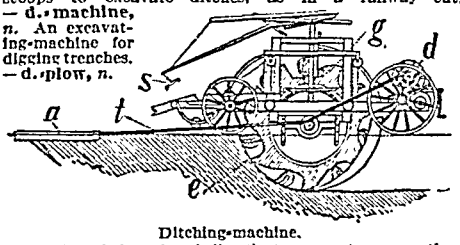
If a man fall into a *ditch*, . . . what matter is it whether a friend or an enemy help him out?

BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* p. 271. [J. W. M. 1857.]

2. [Colloq., Ir. & Scot.] A dike or earthen fence thrown up with a drain beside it. [ME. *dich*, weakened form of *dik*, < AS, *dīc*, dike.] — **ditch'wa"ter**, *n.* The foul or stagnant water in a ditch.

ditch'er, 1 dich'ər; 2 dĭch'er, *n.* **1.** One who digs ditches or trenches. **2.** A ditching-machine. **3.** *Bowls.* A bowl which rolls off the green without touching the jack.

ditch'ing, 1 dich'ıŋ; 2 dĭch'ing, *n.* The making of ditches. — **ditch'ing-car"**, *n.* A car provided with derricks and scoops to excavate ditches, as in a railway cut. — **d.-machine**, *n.* An excavating-machine for digging trenches. — **d.-plow**, *n.*



Ditching-machine.

a, anchor; *d*, drum for winding the tow-rope, *t*; *e*, excavating-wheel; *g*, gears through which the power is applied by means of a horse attached to the swingletree, *s*.

ditcht, *pp.* Pitched. S. S.

dite[1]†, *vt.* To make ready; dight. [write.

dite[2], 1 dait; 2 dīt, *vt.* [Dial.] **1.** To dictate. **2.** To indite; **dite†**, *n.* [F.] A ditty: saying. CHAUCER *H. of Fame*, ll. 1, 114.

di-ter'e-bene, 1 dai-ter'ı-bin; 2 dī-tĕr'e-bēn, *n.* *Chem.* Same as COLOPHENE. [< DI-[1] + TEREBENE.]

di-ter'pene, 1 dai-tūr'pin; 2 dī-tĕr'pēn, *n.* *Chem.* Any polyterpene having the formula $C_{20}H_{32}$: the most common being colophene. [< DI-[1] + TERPENE.]

di-ter'tl-a-ry, 1 dai-tūr'shı-ē-rı; 2 dī-tĕr'shi-ā-ry, *a.* *Chem.* Containing two tertiary radicals.

di-tes'ser-al, 1 dai-tes'ər-əl; 2 dī-tĕs'er-al, *a.* Comprising two squares or cubes of short dimensions. [< DI-[1] + L. *tessera*, small square.]

di"te-trag'o-nal, 1 dai'tı-trag'o-nəl; 2 dī"te-trăġ'o-nal, *a.* *Crystal.* Twice tetragonal: said of a simple form of the tetragonal system whose cross-section is eight-sided.

di-tet"ra-he'dral, 1 dai-tet'rə-hī'drəl; 2 dī-tĕt'ra-hē'dral, *a.* *Crystal.* Twice tetrahedral: said of a four-sided prism beveled on the extremities.

di-thal'li-ous, 1 dai-thal'ı-us; 2 dī-thăl'i-ūs, *a.* *Chem.* Containing two atoms of thallium.

di-the'cous, 1 dai-thī'kus; 2 dī-thē'cŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Having two thecæ or cells. **di-the'cal†**.

di'the-ism, 1 dai'thı-izm; 2 dī'the-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that maintains the existence of two coequal gods or primordial causes: applied to systems that make light and darkness or good and evil to exist in eternal conflict, as Zoroastrianism and Manicheism, also anciently to Arianism. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *theos*, god.] — **di'the-ist**, *n.* One who believes in ditheism.— **di"the-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by ditheism. **di"the-is'ti-cal†**.

dith'er, 1 di'thər; 2 dĭth'er. **I.** *vi.* To tremble; vibrate. **II.** *n.* A trembling. [Var. of DIDDER; cp. Ice. *dadhra*, wag.]

di-thi'e-nyl, 1 dai-thai'ı-nil; 2 dī-thī'e-nĭl, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_8H_6S_2$) having as its molecule a doubled thienyl radical: derived from thiophene.

di-thi'o-, 1 dai-thai'o-; 2 dī-thī'o-. *Chem.* Designating two atoms of sulfur to the molecule; specif., two sulfur atoms replacing oxygen atoms: a combining form.

di-thi'on, 1 dai-thai'on *or* dith'ı-on; 2 dī-thī'ŏn *or* dĭth'i-ŏn, *n.* *Pharm.* The antiseptic sodium salt of dithiosalicylic acid ($(SC_6H_3OHCOOH)_2$). [< DI-[1] + Gr. *theion*, sulfur.]

di-thi'o-nate, 1 dai-thai'[*or* dith'ı-]o-nēt; 2 dī-thī'[*or* dĭth'i-]o-nāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of dithionic acid.

di"thi-on'ic, 1 dai-thai-[*or* dith'ı-]on'ık; 2 dī"thī-[*or* dĭth'i-]ŏn'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing two atoms of sulfur. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *theion*, sulfur.] — **dithionic acid.** **1.** An unstable colorless compound ($H_2S_2O_6$) having no odor and forming soluble salts with certain bases. **2.** A thionthiolic acid.

di-thi"o-sal'i-cyl'ic, 1 dai-thai'o-sal'ı-sil'ık; 2 dī-thī'o-săl'i-cĭl'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Derived from salicylic acid by heating i-cĭl'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Derived from salicylic acid by heating with sulfur chlorid: as, *dithiosalicylic* acid, $(C_6H_3(OH)CO_2H.S)_2$. [< DI-[1] + THIO- + SALICYLIC.]

dith'y-ramb, 1 dith'ı-ramb *or* -ram; 2 dĭth'y-răm*b or* -răm, *n.* **1.** A passionate hymn sung to the accompaniment of a flute by revelers in honor of Dionysos or Bacchus: the germ of the choral element in Attic poetry. Its later choral or antistrophic form was ascribed to Arion. and from it arose the solemn and stately tragedy of Greece. Compare CHORAL. **2.** A metrical composition resembling this. **3.** A wild or vehement speech or writing.

The sentiments uttered by such characters as satyrs would, of course, be of a joyous if not a jocose kind, and hence there were two kinds of *dithyrambs*, the one such as we have just described, the other of a grave, solemn, and tragic kind, celebrating the sorrows and dangers of Dionysus in his varied adventures.

R. W. BROWNE *Hist. Classical Lit.* p. 145. [B. & L. 1852.]

[< L. *dithyrambus*, < Gr. *dithyrambos*, dithyramb.] **dith"y-ram'bust**.

dith"y-ram'bic, 1 dith'ı-ram'bık; 2 dĭth'y-răm'bic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of the dithyramb; hence, passionately or wildly lyrical. **II.** *n.* A dithyramb. [< L. *dithyrambicus*, < Gr. *dithyrambikos*, < *dithyrambos*, dithyramb.] — **dith"y-ram'bist**, *n.* A dithyrambic poet.— **Dith"y-ram'bos**, *n.* See DIONYSOS.

di'tion†, *n.* Power; government; dominion.

Dit'marsh, 1 dit'mārsh; 2 dĭt'mārsh, *n.* A W. district of Holstein, Germany; 531 sq. m. **Dith'mar-schen†**.

dit'o-kous, 1 dit'o-kus; 2 dĭt'o-kŭs, *a.* **1.** Laying only two eggs in a clutch, as pigeons. **2.** Producing young of two kinds, as some worms. **3.** Having twins. [< Gr. *ditokos*, < *di-* (see DI-[1]) + *tiktō*, bring forth.]

di-tol'yl, 1 dai-tol'il; 2 dī-tŏl'yl, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{14}$) formed by the action of sodium in parabromotoluene. [< DI-[1] + TOLUIC + -YL.]

di'tone, 1 dai'tōn; 2 dī'tōn, *n.* *Gr. Mus.* The Pythagorean major third or the interval of two major whole tones. [< Gr. *ditonon*, major third, < *di-* (see DI-[1]); and see TONE.]

Di-tre'ma-ta, 1 dai-trī'mə-tə; 2 dī-trē'ma-ta, *n. pl.* **1.** *Conch.* A section of geophilous gastropods with genital orifices far apart, as *Onchidiidæ*. **2.** *Ich.* The *Holconotidæ*. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *trēma(t-)*; see DITREMA.]

di-tre'ma-tous, 1 dai-trī'mə-tus; 2 dī-trē'ma-tŭs, *a.* *Conch.* Of or pertaining to the *Ditremata*.

Di-tre'mi-dæ, 1 dai-trī'mi-dī; 2 dī-trē'mi-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Holconotidæ*. **Di-tre'ma**, *n.* (t. g.) [< DI-[1] + Gr. *trēma*, hole, < *tetrainō*, bore.] — **di-tre'mid**, *n.*— **di-tre'moid**, *a.*

Di'trich, *n.* Same as DIETRICH.

di"tri-chot'o-mous, 1 dai'trai-kot'o-mus; 2 dĭ'trī-cŏt'o-mŭs, *a.* **1.** Divided into twos and threes. **2.** *Bot.* Branching in twos and then in threes, as a stem or leaf. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *tricha*, threefold (< *treis*, *tri-*, three), + *tomos*, cutting, < *temnō*, cut.] — **-ly**, *adv.*

di-trich"o-tri'æne, 1 dai-trik'o-trai'in; 2 dī-trĭc'o-trī'ēn, *n.* *Spong.* A trichotriæne with forked subsidiary branches.

di-tri'glyph, 1 dai-trai'glif; 2 dī-trī'glȳf, *n.* *Arch.* In a Doric entablature, a space or arrangement containing two triglyphs or their equivalents. The different conceptions of the ditriglyph are: (1) The space from the center of one metope to that of the second one beyond, especially when it is equal to an intercolumniation: it includes two triglyphs. (2) One metope with the triglyphs which border it. (3) The two metopes with one complete and two half triglyphs which cover an intercolumniation. (4) The relatively wide intercolumniation in the center of certain porticoes.— **di"tri-glyph'ic**, *a.* **di"tri-glyph'al†**.

di-trig'o-nal, 1 dai-trig'o-nəl; 2 dī-trĭg'o-nal, *a.* Having the cross-section six-sided: said of a hemihedral form of the hexagonal system. [< DI-[1] + TRIGONAL.]

Dit'ro-cha, 1 dit'ro-kə; 2 dĭt'ro-ca, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A section of hymenopters with trochanters of two joints, as in the sawflies, ichneumons, etc. [< DI-[1] + Gr. *trochos*, runner, < *trechō*, run.] — **dit'ro-chal**, *a.*

di-tro'chee, 1 dai-trō'kī; 2 dī-trō'cē, *n.* *Pros.* A double trochee, or two trochees taken as a single compound foot. [< LL. *ditrochæus*, < Gr. *ditrochaios*, < *di-* (see DI-[1]); and see TROCHEE.] **di"tro-chæ'ust**.— **di"tro-che'an**, *a.* Containing two trochees.

dit'ro-ite, } 1 dit'ro-ait; 2 dĭt'ro-īt, *n.* *Petrol.* **1.** A variety
dit'ro-yte, } of nephelite syenite characterized by microcline and abundant sodalite, with quite subordinate biotite and hornblende. **2.** In general, all nephelite syenites with a granular texture, as contrasted with *foyaite*, having a trachytic texture. [< *Ditro* in Transylvania.]

ditt'y, *n.* Same as DIT.

dit-tan'der, 1 dit-tan'dər; 2 dĭt-tăn'der, *n.* [Eng.] The broad-leaved pepperwort (*Lepidium latifolium*) of the salt-marshes of Yorkshire and Norfolk, etc. **di-tan'der†**.

dit'ta-ny, 1 dit'ə-nı; 2 dĭt'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nız; 2 -nis, *pl.*] **1.** A small perennial herb (*Cunila mariana*). **2.** The *Dictamnus creticus* (usually called *dittany of Crete*). **3.** *Dictamnus frazinella* (usually called the *bastard dittany*). [< F. *dictame*, < L. *dictamnus*, < Gr. *diktamnos*, plant that grew on Mount *Diktē*, in Crete.] **dit'a-myt**; **dit'anet**; **dit'a-nyt**; **dit'tent**.— **bastard dittany**, see def. 3, above.

Dittany (*Cunila mariana*).
1. Flowering spray. 2. Roots. 3. Single flower.

dit'tay, 1 dit'ē; 2 dĭt'ā, *n.* [Scot.] *Scots Law.* An indictment; a charge; also, its subject-matter.

Dit'te-ah, 1 dit'ı-ə; 2 dĭt'e-ā, *n.* **1.** A native state in Bundelcund, India; 850 sq. m.; British protectorate. **2.** Its capital. **Dutteeah†**.

Dit'ters von Dit'ters-dorf, **Karl** (11/21739–10/21799). An Austrian violin virtuoso and composer; *Esther*, etc.

dit'ties, 1 dit'ız; 2 dĭt'ĭs, *n.* Any fabric, as canvas or duck, used in the making of sailors' ditty-bags.

ditt'ma-rite, 1 dit'ma-rait; 2 dĭt'ma-rīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A guano mineral nearly related to struvite.

dit'to, 1 dit'o; 2 dĭt'o, *n.* [-TOS, 1 -oz; 2 -ōs, *pl.*] **1.** The same thing repeated; the aforesaid: a substitute for the repetition of an entry, as in a list of goods; as, silk umbrellas at $5, gingham *ditto* at $2. In commercial or familiar use often written *do.*, or expressed in the United States by two inverted commas (") and in England by two commas („) beneath the word intended to be duplicated.

She would probably not send another letter till she had written quite a long diary filled with *dittos*. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, bk. viii, ch. 58, p. 322. [H. 1876.]

2. [Colloq.] A duplicate; as, she is the very *ditto* of her mother. **3.** *pl.* [Colloq.] A coat, waistcoat, and trousers of the same color or material. **ditto-suit†**. [It., < L. *dictum*; see DICTUM.]

dit'to, *adv.* As before; in the same manner; likewise; also: used to indicate a succession of things as in similar connection or of similar character.

He had a sort of pinchbeck watch; *ditto*, ring; *ditto*, eye-glass. CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. 1, p. 21. [H.]

dit'to-. Derived from Greek *ditos*, double (< *dis*, double, < *dyo*, two): a combining form.— **dit-tob'o-lo**, *n.* See COIN.— **dit'to-gram**, *n.* One letter or more unconsciously repeated in the copying of a manuscript. **dit'to-graph†**.— **dit"to-graph'ic**, *a.*— **dit-tog'ra-phy**, *n.* **1.** The absent-minded repetition of letters or words by a copyist. **2.** A passage or reading resulting from such repetition.— **dit-tol'o-gy**, *n.* A twofold reading or rendering, as of a Scriptural passage.

dit'tyt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To sing; warble, as a song. **II.** *i.* To sing a ditty; warble a tune or song.

dit'ty, 1 dit'i; 2 dĭt'y, *n.* [DIT'TIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A short simple air; little tune or song; lay. **2†.** A short saying or utterance that is often repeated; refrain. **3†.** The verbal part of a song, as opposed to the air or melody. **4†.** Clamor; outcry. [< OF. *ditlie*, < L. *dictatum*; see DICTATE, *n.*]

dit'ty-bag", 1 dit'i-bag"; 2 dĭt'y-băg", *n.* A sailor's small bag for needles, thread, etc. See DITTIES.

dit'ty-box", 1 dit'i-boks"; 2 dĭt'y-bŏks", *n.* A small box used in place of a ditty-bag.

Dī'u, 1 dī'u; 2 dī'u, *n.* A Portuguese island and seaport town off S. coast of Kathiawar Peninsula, Bombay.

dī"u-ra'nate, 1 dai'yu-rē"nēt; 2 dī'yu-rā'nāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of diuranic acid, a hypothetical acid.

dī"u-ran'ic, 1 dai'yu-ran'ik; 2 dī"yu-răn'ic, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to **diuranic acid**, ($H_2U_2O_7$), a hypothetical acid. [< DI-[1] + URANIC.]

dī-u're-id, 1 dai-yū'ri-id; 2 dī-yu're-ĭd, *n. Chem.* A compound containing two urea molecules, as uric acid.

dī"u-re'sis, 1 dai'yu-rī'sis; 2 dī'yu-rē'sis, *n. Med.* Excessive excretion of urine. [< Gr. *dioureō*, urinate, < *dia*, through, + *oureō*, urinate, < *ouron*, urine.] **dī"u-rism†**.

dī"u-ret'ic, 1 dai'yu-ret'ik; 2 dī'yu-rĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* Efficacious in stimulating the secretion of urine. **dī"u-ret'i-cal†**. **II.** *n.* A diuretic medicine.— **dī"u-ret'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

dī"u-re'tin, 1 dai'yu-rī'tin; 2 dī'yu-rē'tin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound derived from coal-tar, used as a diuretic.

Di-ur'na, 1 dai-ūr'nə; 2 dī-ûr'nə, *n. pl. Entom.* Rhopaloc-erous *Lepidoptera*; butterflies. [< L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day.] **Di-ur'næ†**.

di-ur'nal, 1 dai-ūr'nəl; 2 dī-ûr'nal, *a.* **1.** Happening every day; daily; as, a *diurnal* task. **2.** Performed in or measuring a day; as, a planet's *diurnal* revolution.

The *diurnal* motion is that apparent motion of the sun, moon, and stars from east to west in consequence of which they rise and set. NEWCOMB AND HOLDEN *Astron.* p. 21. (H. H. & CO. 1887.]

3. Pertaining to the daytime, or the time of daylight; opposed to *nocturnal*.

Ere this *diurnal* star Leave cold the night.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 1069.

4. Specif: (1) *Med.* Increasing in violence by day; as, a *diurnal* fever. (2) *Zool.* Active during the day; as, the *diurnal* birds of prey (as the eagles, hawks, vultures, etc.); *diurnal* lepidopters or butterflies. (3) *Bot.* (*a*) Expanding during daylight and closing at night, as certain flowers. (*b*) Lasting or living only one day or for twenty-four hours; ephemeral, as certain flowers. [< L. *diurnalis*, < *diurnus*; see DIURNA.] **di-urn'ŧ**; **di-urne'ŧ**. SYN.: see DAILY.— **diurnal arc**, the arc described by the sun or other heavenly body from rising to setting.— **d. motion**, see quotation under def. 2, above.— **di-ur'nal-ist†**, *n.* A journalist.— **di-ur'nal-ly**, *adv.* **1.** By day. **2.** Every day; daily.— **di-ur'nal-ness**, *n.*

di-ur'nal, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Ch.* The service-book containing the "hours," viz., prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline. **2.** A diurnal bird or insect. **3†.** A journal; diary. **4†.** A daily newspaper.

dī"ur-na'tion, 1 dai'ūr-nē'shən; 2 dī'ûr-nā'shon, *n. Zool.* The sleeping or resting by day of nocturnal animals, as bats. [< L. *diurnus*; see DIURNA.]

di-ur'nule, 1 dai-ūr'niul; 2 dī-ûr'nūl, *n. Pharm.* A tablet containing the maximum quantity of a drug that can be given to an adult in twenty-four hours.

dī"u-tur'nal, 1 dai'yu-tūr'nəl; 2 dī'yu-tûr'nal, *a.* [Rare.] Lasting; of long duration.— **dī"u-tur'ni-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] Long duration.

div, 1 div; 2 dĭv, *v.* [Scot.] A corrupt pronunciation of the **div'**, *n.* Same as DEEV.

div., *abbr.* Divide; divided; dividend; divine; division; divisor.

dī'va, 1 dī'və; 2 dī'va, *n.* [It.] A female operatic singer of [celebrity; a prima donna.

dī'va-gate, 1 dai'və-gēt; 2 dī'va-gāt, *vi.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] To wander or stray about erratically or aimlessly. [< DI-[2] + L. *vagor*, wander.]

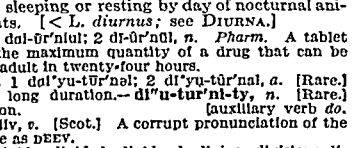
dī"va-ga'tion, 1 dai'və-gē'shən; 2 dī'va-gā'shon, *n.* A wandering or turning aside, as from the subject in hand; digression. [< L. *divagor*, wander about, < *di-* (see DI-[2]) + *vagor*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering.] [aimlessly.

di-vague'ly, 1 dai-vēg'li; 2 dī-vāg'ly, *adv.* [Rare.] Vaguely;

di-va'lence, 1 dai-vē'lens *or* div'ə-lens, 2 dī-vā'lĕnç *or* div'a-lĕnç, *n.* Same as DIVALENCE. **dī'va-len-cy†**.

di-va'lent, 1 dai-vē'lent *or* div'ə-lent; 2 dī-vā'lĕnt *or* div'a-lĕnt (XIII), *a.* Same as BIVALENT.

di-van', 1 di-van'; 2 di-văn' (XIII), *n.* **1.** An Oriental governmental council; especially, the Turkish great council composed of ministers, judges, secretaries, and officers of state, and presided over, in the absence of the sultan, by the grand vizier.



Oriental Divan (def. 4).

The chief sat awaiting them. . . . while sixty old men, wrapped in white cloaks woven of mulberry-bark, formed his *divan*. F. FARKMAN *Discovery of Great West* p. 277. [L. N. & CO. 1870.]

2. A room of state; council-chamber. **3.** A café; smoking-room; also, a shop for the sale of tobacco, pipes, etc.; as, a cigar-*divan*. **4.** A cushioned or pillowed place for reclining, as on a lewân; a couch extended around the walls of a room; also, a low cushioned sofa. See LEWÂN.

The halls . . . were set out with *divans* and ottomans of the rarest stuffs. IRVING *Alhambra* p. 433 [G. P. P. 1865.]

5. Same as DEWAN. **6.** Same as DIWAN[1]. [< Per. *dīwān*, council.]

di-vap"o-ra'tion, 1 dai-vap'o-rē'shon; 2 dī-văp'o-rā'shon, *n.* The process of removing vapors by heat. [< DI-[2] + L. *vaporatio(n-)*, steaming, < *vapor*, vapor.] **di-vap"o-ri-za'tion†**.

di-va'ri-ant, 1 dai-vē'ri-ənt; 2 dī-vā'ri-ant, *a. Chem.* Capable of a double variation.

di-var'i-cate, 1 di-[o]r dai-jvar'i-kēt; 2 di-[o]r dī-jvăr'i-cāt, v. [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To divide into branches; cause to diverge. **II.** *i.* **1.** To branch off; fork; separate; diverge.

The fountain of sentiment and fancy in the uncultured nations of Europe *divaricated*, so to speak, into two channels.
G. P. FISHER *Supernat. Origin Christianity* p. 345. [S. 1887.]

2. *Biol.* To diverge widely. [< L. *divaricatus*, pp. of *divarico*, < *di-* (see DI-[2]) + *varicus*, straddling, < *varus*, bent.] — **di-var'i-cate**, *a. Biol.* Branching off at a large angle, and spreading irregularly in various directions, as branches; widely diverging.— **di-var'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*— **di-var'i-cat"ing-ly**, *adv.*— **di-var"i-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of branching off or diverging; a forking. **2.** *Biol.* A crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles. **3†.** A divergence of opinion.— **di-var'i-ca"tor**, *n.* A muscle that causes parts to separate, as the one that opens the shell in brachiopods.

dive, 1 daiv; 2 dĭv, *v.* [DIVED or (Colloq.) DOVE; DIV'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** (1) To plunge, usually head foremost, into water or other liquid. (2) *Aero.* To descend swiftly nose down: said of an aviator in an air-plane.

2. To penetrate inward or downward so as to become lost; plunge; as, to *dive* into a wilderness. **3.** To lose oneself, as in a question, business, or pleasure; become engrossed; go deep; as, to *dive* into politics.

II. *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To explore by diving. **2†.** To dip; duck. [< AS. *dȳfan*; cp. DEEP.]

dive, *n.* **1.** A plunge head foremost into or as into water. **2.** Figuratively, a thorough engaging of the mind in a thing. **3.** [Colloq.] A disreputable resort; den.

dive'dap"pert, *n.* The didapper. **dive'dop"pert**.

div'el, 1 div'l; 2 dĭv'l, *n.* [Ir.] A devil; used also as a term of appreciation.— **div'el-ize†**, *vt.* To devilize.

The Provost and Fellows of Trinity
Are the *divels* an' all at Divinity.
A. P. GRAVES *Father O'Flynn.*

di-vel'lent, *a.* [Rare.] Tearing apart; rending.— **di-vel'li-cate†**, *vt.* To pull in pieces. **di-vel'†**.

div'er, 1 daiv'ər; 2 dĭv'er, *n.* **1.** One who dives; especially, one whose occupation is to explore or gather objects under water, with or without apparatus. See illus. under DIVING. **2.** Specif., a bird that dives. (1) Any of several species of loon; as, the great northern *diver* (*Urinator imber*); the red-throated *diver* (*U. lumme*). (2) [W. Ind.] A grebe. (3) Any pygopodous bird. (4) The velvet scoter. **3.** [Old Slang.] A pickpocket.— **diver's disease, palsy or paralysis**, same as CAISSON-DISEASE.

Div'er, Colonel. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, the pompous editor of a New York paper.

dī'verb, 1 dai'vūrb; 2 dī'vĕrb, *n.* An antithetical proverb.

di-ver'bi-um, 1 dai-vūr'bi-um; 2 dī-vĕr'bi-ŭm, *n.* [-BI-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The dialog of a comedy; the part spoken, as distinguished from the *canticum*.

di-verge', 1 di-vūrj'; 2 dī-vĕrġ', *v.* [DI-VERGED'; DI-VERG'-ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To proceed or extend in different directions from the same point; tend away from each other: opposed to *converge*; as, the spokes of a wheel *diverge* outward.

Comets that describe parabolas or hyperbolas will never return, as these curves consist of two constantly *diverging* branches.
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* p. 157. [A. 1887.]

2. To deviate from a given course or direction. **3.** Figuratively, to differ, as lives, opinions, or the like; also, to depart from an accepted or normal standard or course. **4.** *Math.* To fail to converge toward a limit: said of an infinite series, the sum of whose terms has no limit.

II. *t.* To make divergent. [< F. *diverger*, < L. *di-* (see DI-[2]) + *vergo*, incline.] SYN.: see BEND.— **di-verge'-ment**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of diverging.

di-ver'gence, 1 di-vūr'jens; 2 dī-vĕr'ġĕnç, *n.* **1.** The act of diverging, or the state of being different or divergent. **2.** A deviation from a certain course or standard; as, *divergence* from the right path; *divergence* of religious ideas. **3.** Disagreement; difference; as, there is a *divergence* in the statements. **4.** *Math.* A function of the displacements in a fluid or something analogous, representing its decrease in density at a point. **5.** *Bot.* See ANGLE OF DIVERGENCE, under ANGLE. **di-ver'gen-cy†**. SYN.: see ABERRATION.— **divergence theorem** (*Math.*), same as GAUSS'S THEOREM and GREEN'S THEOREMS. See under THEOREM.

di-ver'gent, 1 di-vūr'jent; 2 dī-vĕr'ġĕnt, *a.* **1.** Becoming more and more removed or made more and more distant from a common point or from a right line; ever going farther apart. **2.** Taking different courses; tending in different directions; varying more and more. **3.** Differing one from another or from a standard; disagreeing; conflicting; deviating.

Nor has any man done more to keep together the claims, too often made to appear *divergent*, of Science and Religion.
HUGH MILLER *Testimony of Rocks* p. 30. [G. & L. 1865.]

4. *Alg.* Denoting a series the sum of which does not converge toward a limit. See SERIES. **5.** Producing divergence, as a lens. [F., < L. *di-* (see DI-[2]) + *vergent(i-)s*, ppr. of *vergo*, tend.] **di-verg'ing†**.— **di-verg'ing-ly**, *adv.*

di-ver'gi-ner'vate, 1 di-vūr'ji-nūr'vēt; 2 dī-vĕr'ġi-nĕr'vāt, *a. Bot.* Possessing divergent nerves. **di-verg"i-ner'vi-oust**; **di-verg"i-ner'vous†**.

di-ver"gi-ve'nate, 1 di-vūr'ji-vi'nēt; 2 dī-vĕr'ġi-vē'nāt, *a. Bot.* Having veins that diverge.

di'vers, 1 dai'vərz; 2 dī'vers, *a.* **1.** More than one, indefinitely; several; as, *divers* opinions. **2.** Of different kinds; various; differing.

'Tis but the same is said, Henry and James
Are Mars and Phœbus under *divers* names.
CRASHAW *Duke of York's Birth* l. 34.

[F., < L. *diversus*, pp. of *diverto*; see DIVERT.] SYN.: see MANY.

di-verse', 1 di-vūrs'; 2 dī-vĕrs' (XIII), *a.* **1.** Differing in some essential characteristic or characteristics; different; distinct; as, *diverse* ways. **2†.** Capable of various forms; multiform. **3†.** Evil; adverse. [< L. *diversus*; see DIVERS.] SYN.: see DIFFERENT.— **di-verse'ly**, *adv.* **1.** *t.* To make diverse. **II.** *t.* **1.** To differ. **2.** To turn aside.— **di-verse'ness**, *n.* The quality of being diverse.

di-ver'si-, 1 di-vūr'si-; 2 dī-vŭr'si-. From Latin *diversus*, various (see DIVERS): a combining form.— **di-ver'si-col"ored**, *a.* Of varied colors.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found recorded in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

di-ver"si-fi-ca'tion, 1 di-vūr'si-fi-kē'shən; 2 dī-vĕr'si-fi-cā'shon, *n.* The act of diversifying, or the condition of being diversified; variation; variety; as, the *diversification* of a landscape. [< LL. *diversificatus*, pp. of *diversifico*, diversify. < L. *diversus* (see DIVERS) + *facio*, make.]

di-ver"si-flo'rous, *a.* Having flowers of two or more kinds.

di-ver"si-flo'rate†.— **di-ver"si-fo'li-ous**, *a.* Having leaves of diverse forms or color. **di-ver"si-fo'li-ate†**.— **di-ver'si-form**, *a.* Of different forms.

di-ver'si-fy, 1 di-vūr'si-fai; 2 dī-vĕr'si-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'-ING.] **1.** To make diverse in the form or quality of its various parts; give variety to; variegate.

Chroniclers . . . delighted to *diversify* with all manner of romantic circumstances the history of their earlier kings.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, p. 53. [A. 1885.]

2†. To differentiate. [< F. *diversifier*, < LL. *diversifico*; see DIVERSIFICATION.] SYN.: see CHANGE.— **di-ver'si-fi"a-bl(e"**, *a.* Capable of diversification.— **di-ver"si-fi"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **di-ver'si-fied**, *pa.*— **di-ver'si-fi"er**, *n.*

di"ver-sil'o-quent, *a.* [Rare.] Speaking in different ways. [< DIVERSI- + L. *loquor*, speak.]

di-ver'sion, 1 di-vūr'shən; 2 dī-vĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of diverting or turning aside from a course; as, the *diversion* of a waterway. **2.** That which diverts one from care or labor, and so affords recreation to mind and body; pastime; amusement; as, dancing is a popular *diversion*.

Most sorts of *diversion* in men, children, and other animals, are in imitation of fighting. SWIFT *Works, Thoughts on Various Subjects* p. 518. [W. P. N. 1871.]

3. Any action that draws or is intended to draw attention, especially the attention of an enemy in warfare, from a particular point or thing; also, the change of attention thus produced; as, the attack created a *diversion*. [F., < LL. *diversio(n-)*, < L. *diversus*; see DIVERS.] **di-vert'ment†**. SYN.: see AMUSEMENT; SPORT.— **di-ver'sion-al**, *a.* Partaking of, relating to, or employed in diversion.

di-ver"si-spo'rous, 1 di-vūr'si-spō'rus; 2 dī-vĕr'si-spō'rŭs, *a. Bot.* Bearing spores of different kinds.

di-ver'si-ty, 1 di-vūr'si-ti; 2 dī-vĕr'si-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being diverse one from another; dissimilitude; as, *diversity* in disposition. **2.** Multiplicity of unlikeness; variety; as, *diversities* of gifts. **3.** [Archaic.] Distinctness in being; opposed to *identity*. **4†.** Variegation. [< F. *diversité*, < L. *diversita(t-)s*, < *diversus*; see DIVERS.] SYN.: see DIFFERENCE.

di-vert', 1 di-vūrt'; 2 dī-vĕrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn from the accustomed course or a line of action already established; turn aside; deflect; as, to *divert* a stream into a new channel; to *divert* a pursuer from the trail.

The stream of the centuries has been *diverted* in one or other direction by events the most insignificant.
FARRAR *Sermons and Addresses in Am.* p. 330. [E. P. D. 1886.]

2. To turn from serious thoughts or laborious concerns by causing to have agreeable sensations; amuse; entertain; as, they *diverted* themselves with an evening at the play. **3.** To draw off or turn to a different use or purpose; as, to *divert* funds.

Walpole was by no means inclined to *divert* any part of the fund of corruption to purposes which he considered as idle.
MACAULAY *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 144. [A. 1880.]

4. To transpose the vertical halves of (a magic square) so that columns 1, 2, 3, 4 shall stand 3, 4, 1, 2. **5†.** To subvert; destroy.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To turn from one's course; diverge. [< F. *divertir*, < L. *diverto*, < *di-* (see DI-[2]) + *verto*, turn.] **di-ver'tise†**. SYN.: see ABSTRACT; AMUSE; RELAX.— **di-vert'er, n.**— **electrical diverter**, a combined fuse and lightning-protector for various electric apparatus.— **di-vert'i-bl(e"**, *a.*

di-ver'ti-cle, 1 di-vūr'ti-kl; 2 dī-vĕr'ti-cl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* [Rare.] A diverticulum. **2†.** A by-path; a turning.

di"ver-tic'u-lar, 1 dai'vər-tik'yu-lər; 2 dī'ver-tic'yu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diverticulum.— **di"ver-tic"u-lar-i-za'tion**, *n. Embryol.* The formation of diverticula or pockets during development.

di"ver-tic'u-late, 1 dai'vər-tik'yu-lēt; 2 dī'ver-tic'yu-lāt, *a.* **1.** Diverticular. **2.** Diverticulated.— **di"ver-tic'u-lat"ed**, *a.* **1.** Turned into a diverticulum. **2.** Having diverticula.

di"ver-tic'u-lum, 1 dai'vər-tik'yu-ləm; 2 dī'ver-tic'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [NL. & L.] *Biol.* A blind pouch or structure which has arisen or developed from another larger one, as the cæcum, the air-bladder of a fish, or the lungs of a vertebrate, all of which arise from the intestinal canal.— **Meckel's diverticulum**, a pouch-like offshoot of the lower part of the ileum due to the non-obliteration of the omphalomesenteric duct of the embryo.— **traction diverticulum**, a diverticulum caused by traction on the exterior of a hollow organ.

di-ver"ti-men'to, 1 di-vər'ti-men'to; 2 dī-vĕr'ti-mĕn'to, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A light and graceful instrumental composition, frequently in many movements. **2.** A potpourri.

di-vert'ing, 1 di-vūrt'iŋ; 2 dī-vĕrt'ing, *pa.* Pleasing by turning aside the mind; entertaining; amusing. **di-vert'i-sant'**.— **di-vert'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **di-vert'ing-ness**, *n.*

di-ver'tise-ment, 1 di-vūr'tiz-ment *or* -mənt; 2 dī-vĕr'tis-ment, *n.* **1.** That which is done for or serves as diversion; amusement.

Pepys lets us amusingly behind the scenes in the matter of his Majesty's *divertisement*. LOWELL *Among my Books, Dryden* in first series, p. 45. [O. & CO. 1871.]

2. Same as DIVERTISSEMENT, 1. [< F. *divertissement*, < *divertir*; see DIVERT.]

di-ver'tis-sant†, *a.* Giving pleasure; diverting.

di"ver"tisse"ment', 1 di'vər'tis"mənt; 2 dī'vĕr'tis"mŭn', *n.* [F.] **1.** An entr'acte: often a short ballet. **2.** *Mus.* Same as DIVERTIMENTO. **3.** Same as DIVERTISEMENT, 1.

di-ver'tive, } 1 di-vūr'tiv; 2 dī-vĕr'tiv, *a.* Tending to divert;
di-ver-tiv[e], } amusing.

Di'ves[1], 1 dai'viz; 2 dī'vĕs, *n.* The popular name of the rich man in the parable of the rich man (*Luke* xvi, 19–31). [L., rich.]

Dives[2], 1 div; 2 dĭv, *n.* A fishing village and summer resort in Calvados department, France, whence William, Duke of Normandy, sailed to the conquest of England in 1066.

di-vest', 1 di-vest'; 2 dī-vĕst', *vt.* **1.** To strip, specif., of clothes, ornaments, or accouterments. **2.** Hence, to strip or deprive, as of something with which one is clothed or endowed; dispossess; also, to deprive in general: opposed to *invest*; as, *divest* yourself of that idea; to *divest* one of a title, office, or honor.

It requires reflection to *divest* nature of her living expression.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, p. 58. [S. 1873.]

3. *Law.* See DEVEST. **4†.** To strip off. [< OF. *devestir*, < L. *devestio*, < *de-*, DE-, + *vestis*, clothing.]— **di-vest'i-bl(e"**, *a.*— **di-vest'i-tiv(e"**, *a.* Possessing the power or effect of annulling or divesting.— **di-vest'ment**, *n.* [Rare.]

di-ves'ti-ture, 1 di-ves'ti-chur *or* -tiūr; 2 dī-vĕs'ti-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** The act of divesting, or the state of being divested. **2.** *Law.* The act of taking from one the possession of his property. [< LL. *divestitus*, < L. *devestio* (pp. *devestitus*); see DIVEST.] **di-ves'ture†**.